A

NEW AND COPIOUS

LEXICON

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE;

COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM THE

MAGNUM TOTIUS LATINITATIS LEXICON

OF

FACCIOLATI AND FORCELLINI,

AND THE GERMAN WORKS

OF

SCHELLER AND LUENEMANN.

EDITED BY
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PREFACE.

THE present work was undertaken in the belief that an important want existed, and with the hope of doing something to supply that want. The Latin dictionaries now in common use, whatever may be said of the manner in which they do what they propose to do, are essentially deficient in the plan on which they are executed. It is somewhat remarkable that, for nearly a century past, so little has been done in England towards the systematic lexicography of the Latin tongue. Not that the researches of the learned have been either shallow or fruitless, but that no one has been found to turn them to account. This work by no means pretends to make up the defect, but aims chiefly to present the classical student with the results of the investigations of the most eminent lexicographers, which might otherwise have been inaccessible from an inconvenient form or an unknown language.

The sources from which this Lexicon has been chiefly compiled are, as the title-page sets forth, the great Lexicon of Forcellini and the Latin-German Lexicons of Scheller and his epitomist, Lünemann. Of the faithfulness of the execution of the work, the public will judge; but it may not be amiss to state, in few words, the characteristics of the plan on which it is founded.

The peculiar province of lexicography is, doubtless, the exact definition of words; but considered even thus strictly, it is not wholly independent of many other sources of knowledge. The mere notation of a word, indeed, is an encroachment upon orthography, one of the parts of grammar; and the least attempt to explain a technical term, a trespass upon the particular art to which it may belong. It is vain, then, if it were desirable, to avoid touching, or even entering to some extent into, other apparently distinct departments of knowledge. But there seems to be no valid reason why a dictionary, certainly, of an ancient language, may not in some measure assume the form of an encyclopedia, if fuller illustration of the meaning and use of words is thereby afforded, more especially as such a work must needs fall into the hands of many who are scantily furnished with the means of information upon the auxiliary departments of history, antiquities, &c., not to say grammar. In such a case, the work is better overdone than come tardy off. It is hoped, then, that the occasional detail, which has been indulged in with respect to these accessory matters, so far from being viewed as superfluous, will prove some recommendation of the work. It will be perceived, for instance, that in such words as *castra*, *circus*, and the like, and especially in the names of public officers (as *consul*, *tribunus*, &c.), many things are introduced which, though strictly belonging to the province of antiquities, throw light upon the meaning of the words and their derivatives. It will also be observed that, in accordance with the same principle, much care has been bestowed upon proper names and their derivative adjectives and substantives. This, it is presumed, is none the less important for having been hitherto so much neglected. The vast and imposing mythology of the ancients was admirably adapted for the groundwork of their poetry, and the poets have accordingly built much upon it. It being thus, in a measure, the staple of their works, it is not surprising that passing allusions are made to their mythical gods and heroes, with a frequency which can never be approached in similar cases in any modern language; and that, from the names of these illustrious personages, they have formed various epithets, — as the flexible nature of their languages, especially the Greek, enabled them to do, — which would be utterly unintelligible without some acquaintance with their fabulous traditions. The same remark applies with equal force to those ancient cities and hills, which had become consecrated by so many recollections, that their names were the property of the poet. No one would guess that *Perimedeus* meant *magical*, or that *Titania astra* meant *the sun*, or what *equus Trojanus* would denote in its figurative sense, unless he had some knowledge of the derivation of these words. This holds good also of other similar derivative adjectives. When we find in Catullus *Odissem te odio Vatiniano*, this is a riddle

tö us, till we learn that Cicero, by his raillery and sarcasm, made his enemy Vatinius the object of such hatred, that *odium Vatinianum* became a by-word. Examples of this kind might be multiplied almost without number. It has not been attempted, of course, to introduce all, or nearly all, the proper names which could be found in the circle of Roman authors, but chiefly such as are of frequent occurrence, or are marked by some peculiarity, which has been the occasion of derivatives being formed from them. The admirable compilations of Forcellini and Scheller have afforded all that was necessary in this respect.

As to the significations of words, it is hoped that, both on the score of exactness and copiousness, the present work will not prove unworthy of regard. The various meanings of the words are generally illustrated by a number of examples, which, in their turn, are also frequently translated. Though here some diversity will be observed in different parts of the work, yet it is believed that, even in those parts least fully illustrated by examples, nothing important has been omitted. The intention has been, in all cases, to give every meaning which a word could be found to bear, and to distinguish, as carefully as might be, its various shades and modifications. Here, too, it will be seen that the *particles* have not been neglected, which, though not usually esteemed of so great moment, are certainly worthy of care and study, as being, if not the bone and sinew, certainly the joints of language. It is hoped, too, that the strong temptation which is offered to form new English words after the Latin, has not often been yielded to, but rather that a large store of good English words and idioms will not be found wanting. Much care has been devoted to the correct interpretation of the names of animals and vegetables; in which point, the dictionary of Lünemann has been of great use.

This work is also intended as a Gradus. The quantity of the syllables, so far as it could be ascertained, has been marked. As a general rule, a vowel before a mute and liquid in the succeeding syllable has been regarded as common, and marked accordingly (⏓), when an instance could be found where it was used short, or when its vowel was clearly short by nature. Hence it may have happened that some syllables have received the common mark, which are in actual use only long or short, but which by analogy are common. Thus the word *hydrus* never, perhaps, has the penult actually short; but, as the υ in ὕδωρ is naturally short, and the *y* in *hydropicus* is found short, it has the common mark. Where so many syllables have been marked, several typographical and other errors must undoubtedly have crept in. It is hoped they are few.

Something remains to be said in relation to the derivation of words. This has been given in those cases where a sure or probable one suggested itself. Some derivations from old Greek roots may appear rather forced, but it should be remembered that the element which is common to the two languages was probably derived from a common stock, and not drawn by one from the other; so that we should expect to find the languages more akin in their roots than in their derived words. Where no satisfactory or probable root could be found, the etymology has been left uncertain.

In the arrangement of the meanings of words, Scheller and Lünemann have generally been more closely followed than Forcellini. They possess a manifest advantage, in a work of this kind and size, in bringing the phrases and idioms, which are given under a word, each into the place which its signification points out, and in incorporating the participles with the verbs to which they belong. It is proper to state, that some portions of the work are nearly a translation of Lünemann.

As to the labor of such a work, no one can form an adequate notion, without having actually been employed upon a similar undertaking. More than two years have elapsed since the preparation, and nearly two since the printing was first commenced. During the whole of this period, at least one, and, for a short time, three persons, besides the editor, were employed at once in preparing the work for the press. Mr. T. G. Bradford, well known as a thorough and accurate scholar, prepared a small part of the original copy; Mr. W. Pirscher, a German by birth, also a critical and diligent scholar, prepared a still larger portion; and Mr. H. W. Torrey, to whose unwearied industry and critical accuracy a large share of the merit of the work, if any there be, is to be attributed, has devoted much of his time from the very commencement of the undertaking.

F. P. L.

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

Ā (*a*), first letter of the alphabet. —— ¶ As a numeral letter, it denotes 500; with a dash over it, Ā, 5,000. —— ¶ *A.* with a period after it, signifies the *prænomen*, as *A. Cæcina*, *Aulus Cæcina.* —— ¶ *A.* sometimes stands for an entire word, as *A. A. A. Auro, Argento, Ære.* —— ¶ *A.*, on the tablets used by judges on trials, stood for *Absolvo*, *I acquit*, as *C.* for *Condemno*, *I condemn*, and *N. L.* for *Non liquet*, *It doth not appear.* Hence *A* is called by Cicero *littera salutaris*, and C, *tristis.* *A.*, on the tablets used by the people in assemblies for passing laws, stood for *Antiquo*, *I reject*, as *U. R.* for *Uti rogas*, *As you propose*, h. e. *I approve.*

Ā, ĂB, ĂBS (ἀπὸ, ἀπ'), *from.* A is used only before words beginning with a consonant; *abs* generally before those beginning with *t* and *q*; *ab* for the most part before vowels, and sometimes before consonants. —— ¶ A and ab, *by*, with passive and neuter passive verbs, and names of living beings. *Cic.* Eratosthenes a Serapione et ab Hipparcho reprehenditur. But after verbs passive, they may sometimes be rendered *from.* —— ¶ *From*, implying exemption or removal. *Cic.* Vacatio a causis. —— ¶ *Contrary to*, *Liv.* Ab re, *foreign from the purpose.* —— ¶ Also in the sense of the prep. *per. Plaut.* Ab se cantat cuja sit, h. e. *per se*, *sua sponte*; but *a se* sometimes implies *de suo. Suet.* Nummos a se dividere. —— ¶ Joined with *sto*, *sum*, *dico*, *facio*, *ago*, and similar words, in the sense of *favere*, *to take one's part*, *stand by*, *profess the same principles as*, *persist in. Cic.* Stare a mendacio. *Cic.* Critolaus erat ab Aristotele. —— ¶ *From*, expressing the nearness and distance of places. *Cæs.* Passus sexcentos ab his castris idoneum locum delegit. —— ¶ *In point of. Cic.* Sumus imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia. —— ¶ *On*, in the sense of relative position. *Liv.* Ab occasu et ortu solis, *on the east and west.* —— ¶ Joined with verbs, they sometimes imply *the efficient cause*, as also *the moving cause. Cic.* Ab amore scribere, *out of love*, *for very love.* —— ¶ *Of*, in the sense of country or relation. *Liv.* Turnus ab Aricia, h. e. *Aricinus civis.* —— ¶ *From*, as the commencement of a period. *Cic.* A puero. *Cic.* A principio, *from the very first.* So Cic. A primo, for *primum* or *a principio.* —— ¶ *After*, *at*, as regards time and place. *Liv.* Ab his præceptis concionem dimisit, *after*, or *with*, *these injunctions. Hirt.* Secundus a rege, *h. e.* primus post regem. —— ¶ Ab aliquo solvere, dare, numerare, repræsentare, suppeditare, imply *payment by an agent. Cic.* Ut, tibi quod debet, ab Egnatio solvat, *by the hands of Egnatius.* But ab aliquo possidere; itinere, actu, re quapiam ab aliquo uti; ab aliquo aquam ducere, bear quite a different sense, *to possess a thing*, *to go through one's ground*, &c. *against the will*, &c. —— ¶ Sometimes *habitation. Ter.* A vobis, *h. e.* a domo vestra. —— ¶ Sometimes they denote *union* or *connection. Lucret.* Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, *h. e.* Iacchi amica. —— ¶ They are also joined with certain nouns, denoting offices, and signify *the person who holds the office*; thus, A commentariis, *i. e.* qui in commentarium refert, et veluti diarium conficit, *a registrar.* Ab epistolis, *a secretary.* A rationibus, *an accountant*, *an auditor of accounts.* A studiis, *a tutor*, *a preceptor.* A pedibus, *or* servus a pedibus, *a lackey*, *a footman.* —— ¶ They also sometimes signify *in comparison with. Gell.* Ab illo friget. —— ¶ Also for tenus, *up to. Plin.* Cadus a summo plenus, *full to the top.* —— ¶ Used also as a circumlocution of an adj. or a gen. *Ter.* A nobis crepuere fores, *h. e.* nostræ, *our doors.* —— ¶ They are elegantly joined with *prope* and *usque.* —— ¶ In composition, they signify generally *privation*, sometimes *separation.* *A* is only joined with *m* and *v*; *ab* with *a*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *i*, *j*, *l*, *n*, *o*, *r*, *u.* Two words compounded with *ab* change the *b* into *u* for the sake of euphony, viz. *aufero* and *aufugio.* —— ¶ *Abs* is prefixed, in composition, to words beginning with *c*, *t*, and *q*. Significat autem retractionem in partem posteriorem, sicut in *abstraho*, et aliquando privationem, ut in *abstemius* quasi *sine temeto.*

A, interject. See *Ah.*

ĀĂRŌN (Hebr.), m. 3. Ἀαρὼν, *brother of Moses*, *high priest of the Hebrews.* *Aron* is also found, the second syllable being taken out, whence *Aroneus.*

ĂB. See *A* & *Ab.*

ĂBA (Ἄβα), m. 1. *a mountain of Armenia.* —— ¶ *Aba* (Syr.), Ἀββα, or Ἀπφὰ, *h. e.* frater.

ĂBĂBŬS, for Abavus, which see.

ĂBĂCÆNĂ, æ, f. *a city of Media. Ptol.*

ĂBĂCÆNUM (Ἀβακαῖνον), i. n. *a town of Sicily. Suid.*

ĂBĂCĬŎN (Ἀβάκιον), ii, n. same as *Abaculus.*

ĂBĂCTŎR (abigo), ōris, m. ἐλατὴρ βοῶν, *a stealer*, *or driver away*, particularly *of cattle. Minuc. Fel.* Abactor boum.

ĂBĂCTŬS (Id.), us, m. 4. *a driving away by theft*, *or by force*, actus abigendi. *Plin.*

ĂBĂCTŬS (Id.), a, um, *driven away*, furto, aut per vim abductus. *Cic.* Abacti greges. —— ¶ In the sense of exactus, expulsus, *driven off*, *turned adrift. Propert.* Stabulis mater abacta suis, *h. e.* prohibita, non admissa. *Horat.* Abacta nulla Veia conscientia, *h. e.* non deterrita. —— ¶ *Abacta nox*, i. e. *spent*, *gone*, exacta. *Virg.* —— ¶ *Abacti oculi*, i. e. enecti, et intus recedentes, *hollow*, *sunken eyes. Stat.* —— ¶ *Abactus venter* apud *Paul.* est fetus medicamentis ejectus, *an abortion.*

ĂBĂCŬLŬS (abacus), i, m. *a square piece of glass in mosaic work. Plin.*

ĂBĂCŬS (ἄβαξ), i, m. *a bench*, *counter*, *table*, *sideboard. Juven.* Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex, ornamentum abaci. —— ¶ *A writing-table*, *a board on which geometrical figures were delineated*, *table of arithmetic*, *arithmetical chart. Pers.* —— ¶ *A dice-board*, *chess-board. Sueton.* Cum inter initia imperii eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, *h. e.* parvis quadrigis ex ebore factis in alveolo lusorio Circensia certamina ludendo repræsentaret. —— ¶ Also, *a geometrical* or *geographical chart. Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ Also, *square tablets of marble*, *glass*, *&c. used as ornaments of the walls of a room*; often called *compartments*, or *compartitions. Vitruv.* —— ¶ In architecture, *a square table*, *cube*, *or stone*, *on the chapiter of pillars. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Abacus solis, *the disk of the sun. Cæl.*

ĂBÆSTŬŌ (ab & æstuo), as, n. same as *Æstuo. Tertull.*

ĂBĂGĬŌ (ab & ago), ōnis, f. *a proverb*, *saying*, *adage.* An obsolete word, same as *Adagium. Varro.*

ĂBĂLĬĒNĀTĬŌ (abalieno), ōnis, f. *an alienating*, *making over to another by sale*, *cession or contract*, ἀπαλλοτρίωσις. *Cic.*

ĂBĂLĬĒNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *estranged*, *alienated*, ἀπηλλοτριωμένος, alteri traditus, venditus. *Cic.* Vectigalibus abalienatis, sociis vexatis, regibus, atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis. —— ¶ Also in the sense of disjunctus, *severed*, *separated. Liv.* Sero nunc desideratis (*patriam*) diminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, servi Carthaginiensium facti. —— ¶ Figur. *estranged*, as regards the mind. *Cic.* Esse animo abalienato.

ĂBĂLĬĒNŌ (ab & alienus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. in law, *to alienate*, *sell away*, ἀπαλλοτριόω, quod meum erat, alienum facio, vendo. *Paul. Dig.* —— ¶ Also *to sell in any way and make over to another. Cic.* Hujuscemodi res commissa est nemini, ut idem agros populi Rom. abalienaret. —— ¶ Figur. *to alienate one's affections*, *set one at variance. Cic.* Alicujus voluntatem a se abalienare. *Nepos.* Totam Africam abalienarunt. —— With the abl. without a prep. *Nepos.* Quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret, et Deos sibi iratos redderet. —— ¶ For separare, disjungere, *to separate. Plaut.* Nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit. —— ¶ *Abalienare sensus* apud *Scribon.* est soporare, *to deprive of one's senses*, *take away one's reason.*

ĂBĀMBŬLĀNTĒS, *going away*, abscedentes, ἀπερχόμενοι. *Paul.* ex *Festo.*

ĂBĂMĬTĂ (ab & amita), æ, f. *the sister of one's great grandfather's or great grandmother's father*, *that is*, *of one's third grandfather*, *by the father's side. Caius.*

ĂBĀNTĔ (ab & ante), *before*, same as *Ante.*

ĂBĀNTĒŬS (Abas), a, um, adject. *pertaining or belonging to Abas. Ovid.* Nuper Abanteis templo Junonis in Argis.

ĂBĀNTĬĂDĒS (Id.), æ, patronymic mascul. *Ovid.* Torquet in hunc hastam calido de vulnere raptam Ultor Abantiades, *h. e.* Perseus pronepos Abantis. Fuit enim filius Danaes filiæ Acrisii filii Abantis.

ĂBĀNTĬĂS (Id.), ădis, f. a patronymic, denoting *the daughter or granddaughter of Abas.* Among the poets, it generally stands for *Danae*, the granddaughter of Abas through Acrisius, or for *Atalanta*, the granddaughter of the same through Jasius, king of the Argives. —— ¶ By the same name *Eubœa* is denoted, now called *Negropont. Plin.*

ĂBĀNTĬŬS (Abantias), a, um, *Eubœan*, Euboicus. *Stat.* quos auguriis super æquora magnis Litus ad Ausonium devexit Abantia classis. *h. e.* ab Eubœa veniens.

ĂBĂRĪTĀNŬS (Abaris), a, um, adject. *belonging to Abaris*, a city in Africa.

Pliny, among other reeds, mentions *arundo Abaritana*, as peculiarly adapted to fishing.

ABAS, antis, m. *son of Metanira, changed by Ceres into a lizard. Ovid.* —— ¶ Another, *the 12th king of the Argives, son of Lynceus by Hypermnestra, father of Acrisius and Prœtus, grandfather of Danae, and great grandfather of Perseus.* From him the kings of the Argives were called *Abantiadæ.* —— ¶ Others of the same name occur in Virgil and Ovid.

ABATON (*a* privative and βαίνω, to go or ascend, *i. e.* inaccessible), i, n. *an edifice in Rhodes. Vitruv.*

ABATOS (Id.), i, f. *the name of a region or spot in the Nile,* so called because none but priests were allowed to go to it. *Senec.* and *Lucan.*

ABAVIA (ab & avia), æ, f. *a great grandfather's, or great grandmother's mother, by father's or mother's side, a third grandmother. Caius Dig.*

ABAVUNCULUS (Id.), i, m. *the brother of a third grandmother, by the mother's side.*

ABAVUS (ab & avus), i, m. *a great grandfather's, or great grandmother's father, a third grandfather, by either side. Cic.* —— ¶ Sometimes for *a more distant ancestor. Cic.*

ABAX (ἄβαξ), ăcis, f. same as *Abacus,* which see.

ABAZEA (*a* privat. and βάζω, to speak), orum, n. *festivals in honor of Dionysius, king of Asia. Cic.* Others more properly read *Sabazia.*

ABBA, æ, f. *a city of Africa. Liv.*

ABBAS (Syr.), ātis, m. *an abbot or chief of a convent.* Κοινοβιάρχης.

ABBREVIO (ab & brevis), as, a. *to shorten, abridge, diminish,* βραχύνω. *Veg.*

ABDERA (Ἄβδηρα), æ, f. *a city of Thrace,* the birthplace of Protagoras and Democritus. —— ¶ The people were noted for stupidity; hence Juvenal says, *Vervecum patriam. Cic.* Consules rem ad Senatum detulerunt: hic Abdera, non tacente me, *h. e.* summa stupiditas. —— ¶ *Another city in Hispania Bætica,* founded by the Carthaginians. *Plin.*

ABDERITA, & ABDERITES (Abdera), æ, m. *one from Abdera. Cic.*

ABDERITANUS & ABDERITICUS (Id.), a, um, *pertaining to Abdera. Mart.* Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes, *i. e. you are a fool.*

ABDICATIO (abdico), ōnis, f. *a disowning, disinheriting,* ἀποκήρυξις, ejectio filii ex paterna domo, et familia cum hereditatis privatione. —— ¶ Also the same as recusatio, or dimissio, *a renouncing, laying down. Liv.*

ABDICATIVE (Id.), adverb. *negatively, in the negative. Martian. Capell.*

ABDICATIVUS (Id.), a, um, *negative. Apul.*

ABDICATUS (Id.), a, um, partic. *disinherited, cut off from one's fortune,* ἀποκήρυκτος. *Quintil.* Abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat. —— ¶ Also dimissus, depositus, *renounced,* or *laid down. Sallust.* Senatus decernit, ut abdicato magistratu Lentulus, itemque ceteri in liberis custodiis habeantur. —— ¶ Also rejectus, abjectus, *discarded, forsaken, abandoned. Plin.* Gens sola sine ulla femina, omni Venere abdicata.

ABDICO (ab & dico), as, are, a. *to turn out of doors, disinherit, to cease to own as a son. Plin.* —— ¶ Abdicare filium, *to deprive a son of all his rights as a son, to disown him:* exheredare filium, is only *to disinherit him.* —— ¶ In the sense of rejicere, deponere, *to lay down, resign. Abdicare se magistratu,* is *to resign one's office before the term has expired;* but *deponere magistratum,* is *to go out of office at the expiration of the time appointed.* —— ¶ Generally *to reject, throw off. Plin.* Utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum, *h. e.* tolli ex usu humanæ vitæ. —— ¶ With the infin. in the sense of negare, *to deny, to say no.*

ABDICO (ab & dico—*ab* contradicts—*I am far from saying*), is, ixi, ictum, ἀποτίθεμαι, ἀνατίθεμαι, aversari, rejicere, *to refuse, reject.* It is used in judicial and augural affairs: *to take away by verdict, not to acknowledge, to disapprove, not to consent to. Pandect.* Vindicias filiæ suæ ab se abdixisse.

ABDITE (abditus), adverb, *secretly, privately,* occulte, latenter, secreto, κρύβδην, λάθρα. *Cic.*

ABDITIVUS (Id.), a, um, *separated, concealed. Plin.*

ABDITUS (Id.), a, um, *secreted, hidden,* occultatus. *Horat.* Latet abditus agro. —— ¶ Also occultus, *occult, mysterious, reserved. Cic.* Res occultæ, et penitus abditæ. —— ¶ Substantively. *Horat.* Abdita rerum, *hidden things. Lucret.* Terrai abdita, *the bowels of the earth.*

ABDO (ab & do, I put away from view. *Do,* in its compounds, is often *to put* or *place*), is, didi, ĭtum, ĕre, a. *to hide, conceal,* κρύπτω, celare, occultare, tegere. *Cic.* An amici tui tabulas abdiderint. *Virg.* Lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem. —— ¶ It signifies also, removere, amovere, rejicere, *to remove, to put away. Virg.* Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis, aut jam segnior annis Deficit, abde domo nec turpi ignosce senectæ. (*Servius* aliter exponit, sed minus recte.) *Lucret.* Res dubias animus ab se protinus abdit. —— ¶ Figur. *abdere se litteris,* or *in litteras,* est incumbere, *to give one's self up to study, to devote one's self with all application to letters. Cic.* Qui ita se litteris abdiderunt. —— ¶ *Abdere aliquem in insulam,* apud *Tacit.* est deportare, relegare, *to banish.*

ABDOMEN (*abdo,* quod abdi et tegi solet, aut quod alimenta in ea abdantur, aut intestina ibi sint abdita), ĭnis, n. *the abdomen, the fat of the lower part of the belly,* περιτόναιον. *Juvenal.* Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus. —— ¶ *A sow's udder. Plin.* —— ¶ Also pro pudendis, quæ in imo ventre sunt. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *gluttony, excess of eating, gormandizing, intemperance. Cic.* Abdominis voluptates.

ABDUCO (ab & duco), is, xi, ctum, ĕre, a. *to take away, remove from any place, take by force, or otherwise,* removeo, abstraho, averto, ἀπάγω; *Virg.* Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu. —— ¶ Also *to lead or carry any whither. Cic.* in lautumias. *Liv.* in curiam. *Cæs.* in servitutem. —— ¶ We can say *abducere vi,* or *abducere per vim.* It may also be joined with the prep. *ad, de, e,* or *ex,* or *extra.* —— ¶ Figur. avertere, abstrahere, avocare, *to draw off, withdraw. Cic.* Abduci a studio negotiis. —— ¶ Abducere gradum in terga, *to retreat, flee away. Sil.* —— ¶ Abducere somnos, *to disturb one's sleep. Ovid.* —— ¶ *Abducere potionem* apud *Scribon.* est sumere, bibere, *to drink off.* Potio datur abducenda.

ABDUCTE. See *Adducte.*

ABDUCTUS (abduco), a, um, *taken away, conducted away, removed,* ἀπαχθείς. *Ovid.* Abducta armenta recipere. *Suet.* Poppæam Sabinam abductam marito nuptiarum specie recepit, *withdrawn from the protection of her husband. Liv.* Abductum in secretum sic alloquitur, *taken aside, apart. Plin.* Magna cogitatio obcæcat, abducto intus visu, *withdrawn inwards.*

ABECEDARIUS (a be ce de), a, um, *pertaining to, or in the order of, the alphabet. Augustin.* —— ¶ *Abecedaria* (subaudi ars), *the alphabet, a, b, c. Fulgent.* —— ¶ *Abecedarium,* ii, *the alphabet.*

ABEL, ēlis, & ABELUS (Hebr.), i, *Abel.* Ἀβήλ, & Ἄβηλος.

ABELLA, æ, f. *a town of Campania,* called also *Avella. Virg.* et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ: *maliferam* appellat, quia in ejus agro magna est earum nucum copia, quæ *Abellinæ,* et *Avellanæ* dicuntur.

ABELLANA (abella) nux. See *Avellana.*

ABELLINÆ (Id.) nuces, f. pl. *filberts,* the same as were called *Avellanæ,* from *Abella* or *Abellinum,* towns of Campania. *Plin.*

ABEO (ab & eo), is, ii & ivi, itum, n. *to go away, depart, go,* ἀπέρχομαι, discedo. *Liv.* Hæc locutus sublimis abiit. *Ter.* Abire ab aliquo, *h. e.* ab alicujus ædibus discedere. *Tacit.* Abire sedibus. *h. e.* a patria discedere. *Cic.* Abire ad Deos. *Liv.* Abire ex oculis. *Cic.* Abire sub jugum. *Ter.* Abire deambulatum. *Plaut.* Abi quærere. *Virg.* Ardet abire fuga. *h. e.* fugere. —— ¶ Abire viam. *Plaut.* Tu abi tacitus tuam viam, *go your own road, on your own business.* —— ¶ Used also for effluere, præterire, *to pass away. Cic.* Abiit illud tempus. —— ¶ Also for evanescere, desinere, *to vanish, stop, cease. Lucan.* Spes abit. —— ¶ Also for mutari, converti, *to be changed, altered, to grow into, to become, to turn to, Ovid.* Sive abeunt studia in mores. *Cic.* Fructus prædiorum abeunt in sumptus, *go to defray the expense.* —— ¶ Also in relation to things sold by auction, for elabi, effugere, *to escape from, to slip from. Cic.* Cogitare cœpit, si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, sibi nullam prædam esse. —— ¶ Also for discedere, deserere, *to depart from, forsake, desert. Cic.* Ab jure abire. —— ¶ Also for dicendo transire ab una in aliam rem, *to pass from one thing to another. Cic.* Quid ad istas ineptias abis? —— ¶ *Abire magistratu* est magistratum deponere, *to go out of office.* So abire sacerdotio. —— ¶ *Abire in diem* est in aliud tempus differri, *to be put off to another day. Ter.* Præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit. —— ¶ Eleganter successum, vel impunitatem significat. *Cic.* Ad summam non posse istæc sic abire, *cannot run on thus, pass or go off so. Catull.* Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit, *you shall not, believe me, go on so. Senec.* Hoc abierit, *this will pass, go off.* —— ¶ *Abire e vita* est mori, *to die. Cic.* Cato autem sic abiit e vita, ut, &c. —— ¶ *Abi,* imperative, is variously and elegantly used; sometimes expressing flattery or praise. *Plaut.* Abi, ludis me, credo, *go to, you banter me.* Sometimes expressive of contempt, indignation and disgust. *Ter.* Abi, nescis inescare homines. To this manner of expression belong these curses:—Abi in malam rem, *apud Plaut.* Abi in malam pestem, *apud Cic.*; and the like. —— ¶ *Abin'* for *abisne? Plaut.*

ABEQUITO (ab & equito), as, n. 1. ἀφιππάζω, equo abeo, vel aufugio; *to run away on horseback, to ride away. Liv.* Ut prætores inter tumultum pavidi abequitaverint Syracusas. Others read *adequitaverint.*

ABERRATIO (aberro), ōnis, f. *a wandering or straying away from, means of shunning or escaping, divesture of,* ἀποτροπή, actus aberrandi, et translate avocamentum, declinatio. *Cic.* Sive hanc aberrationem a dolore delegerim.

ABERRO (ab & erro), as, n. 1. *to stray from, deviate, go off from,* ἀφαμαρτάνω, erro, digredior, recedo, via deflecto. *Plaut.* Puer aberravit inter homines a patre. —— ¶ Figur. *to deviate unawares, to miss, to swerve from, not to accord or agree with. Ovid.* Admonitu liber aberrat amor, *h. e.* recedit. *Cic.* Dicentem aberrare proposito facile patiebar. *Al. leg.* a proposito, *to talk out of the purpose, go astray from, lose sight of one's purpose. Cic.* Aberrare a miseria, *to forget one's wretchedness for a time.* —— ¶ Also absolutely, *I find a respite. Cic.*

ABESUS (ab & edo), a, um, *devoured, eaten up. Prudent.*

ABFORE (ab & fore; the letter *b* is retained, as in *abfuturus,* and not changed into *f,* because *affore* and *affuturus* have a contrary sense), *to be about to be wanting,* ἀπέσεσθαι, abfuturum esse. *Virg.* nihil abfore credunt, Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant.

ABFUTURUS (ab & futurus), a, um, *that will be wanting,* particip. future of *absum. Cic.*

ABGREGARE (ab & grex, -gis), *Festus* says, est ab grege ducere, *to part or separate from the flock:* adgregare, ad gregem ducere: segregare, ex pluribus gregibus partes seducere: unde egregius dicitur e grege lectus, &c.

ĀBHIĔMAT (ab & hiemat), ābat, impers. *it is winter, cold as winter, stormy,* same as *hiemat.* *Plin.* Cum sereno cœlo fulgetræ erunt, et tonitrua, abhiemabit. *Ita legit* Harduinus *et MSS.* *Alii* et hiemabit.

ĀBHINC, & AB HINC (ab & hinc), *ago, since,* &c. ἤδη ἀπὸ τοῦδε, adverb of past time, ante hoc tempus. *Cicer.* Quæstor fuisti abhinc annos quatuordecim. —— ¶ Sometimes of future time. *Pallad.* Septimo anno omnes dentes equi explentur: latent abhinc ætatis notæ, *from this date forwards, henceforth.* —— ¶ Also of place, ex hoc loco, *from hence.* *Lucret.* Aufer ab hinc lacrumas, barde, et compesce querelas.

ĀBHŎRRENS (abhorreo), tis, *averse from, foreign from, unlike, unsuitable,* alienus, dissimilis. *Liv.* Absurdæ, et abhorrentes lacrimæ. —— ¶ It is joined with the *abl.* with *a* or *ab*; and sometimes with the *dat.*

ĀBHŎRRĔŌ, es, rui, a. 2. *to abhor, dread,* μυσάττομαι, alienus sum, fugio, aspernor. *Cic.* Omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant. —— ¶ It is joined sometimes with the *dat.* —— ¶ Joined with the *acc.* it has nearly the same sense as *horreo*, and signifies *to have an aversion to* a thing present or absent, which we dread to see or hear. It is joined also with the *abl.* with the prep. *a* or *ab*, which are sometimes understood. —— ¶ Figur. *to be at variance, in a state of discrepancy, inconsistent with.* *Liv.* Abhorrent inter se orationes. *Liv.* Abhorrebat a fide, *it was a matter altogether incredible.* —— ¶ *To be disqualified, unfitted.* *Cic.*

ĀBJĔCTĒ (abjectus), adverb, *abjectly, meanly, poorly, sorrily, despondingly.* *Cic.*

ĀBJĔCTIŌ (abjicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing away, a taking away.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Figur. *despondency, dejectedness.* *Cic.*

ĀBJĔCTŬS (abjicio), a, um, *cast off, thrown away,* rejectus, projectus. *Tac.* Abjecta extra vallum corpora ostentui. —— ¶ Also dejectus, prostratus, *thrown or cast down, laid prostrate.* *Valer. Max.* Fortis, et animosa civitas Spartana jacet armis nostris abjecta. —— ¶ Also pro vili, neglecto, *abject, debased, mean, humble.* *Cic.* Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare. *Valer. Max.* Abjectissimum negotium. —— ¶ Also pro humili, demisso, *low, contemptible.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also pro debilitato, fracto, *broken down, depressed.* *Cic.* Exanimata uxor, abjecta metu filia.

ĀBIĔGINĔŬS (abies), a, um, *made of fir*; same as *Abiegnus.*

ĀBIĔGNŬS (Id.) (the termin. *gnus* is from the Greek γονης), a, um, *made of fir, belonging to fir-wood, of deal,* qui est ex abiete, ἐλάτινος. *Liv.*

ĀBIĔNS (abeo), euntis, particip. *going away, departing,* ἀπερχόμενος, discedens. *Cic.* Abiens magistratu.

ĀBIĒS (unc.), ĕtis, f. *a fir-tree,* ἐλάτη. —— ¶ As the tree is well adapted to ship-building, it is put by the poets by metonymy for a *vessel.* *Virg.* Labitur uncta vadis abies. —— ¶ Also for any thing else made of the tree. *Virg.* Longa transverberat abiete pectus, *h. e. spear of fir.* *Plaut.* Obsignata abies *h. e.* tabellæ abiegnæ perscriptæ, *a letter.*

ĀBIĔTĬNŬS (abies), a, um, adject. *made of fir-wood,* abiegnus. *Apul.* Abietinum vas. Others read *argenteum.*

ĀBĬGĀ (abigo, quia vim partus abigendi habet), æ, f. *the herb ground-pine, also St. John's wort.* *Plin.*

ĀBĬGĀTŌR (abigo), ōris, m. same as *Abigeus.* *Paulus JCtus.*

ĀBĬGĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a driving away, or thieving of cattle,* ipsum abigei crimen, ἀπελασία. *Macer Dig.*

ĀBĬGĔŬS (Id.), i, m. *a stealer,* or *purloiner of cattle,* ἐλατὴρ βοῶν. *Ulpian.*

ĀBĬGŌ (ab & ago), gis, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive away, to drive,* ἀπελαύνω, pellere, expellere. *Plin.* Venti nubes abigunt. —— ¶ It is often used for pecudes furari, *to steal cattle,* whence *abigeus, abactor,* &c. *Cic.* Familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt. —— ¶ It signifies also sine vi, aut dolo abducere, agere, *to conduct, lead away.* *Varr.* Greges ovium longe abiguntur ab Apulia in Samnium æstivatum. —— ¶ Abigere fœtum *apud Colum.* est immaturum fœtum ejicere, *to procure abortion, cause premature birth, make to miscarry.* So abigere partum medicamentis. *Cic.* —— ¶ Abigere aliquem a cibo est prohibere, *to prohibit, to hinder one from obtaining.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Abigere fastidium. *Plaut.* lassitudinem. *Enn.* apud *Cic.* pestem.

ĀBJĬCIŌ (ab & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw, to throw away,* ἀποβάλλω, rejicio, jacio, projicio. *Cic.* Abjicere scutum. *Cæs.* Tragulam intra munitiones castrorum, *to throw within.* —— ¶ Also dejicere, sternere, *to throw on the ground, prostrate, quash, debase, humble.* *Cic.* Abjicere se in herbam. *Plin.* se humi. —— ¶ Figur. deponere, rejicere, *to lay by, throw aside, remove.* *Cic.* Abjicere curam reipublicæ *Id.* consilium belli faciundi. —— ¶ Also dejicere, demittere, *to debase, lower, demean* *Cic.* Senatus auctoritatem abjecit, et ordinum concordiam disjunxit. *Id.* Abjicere se, *to demean, vilify, undervalue one's self.* *Id.* Magna contentione intercessorem abjicere, *h. e.* oratione percellere, prostrare. —— ¶ Abjicere versum, *h. e.* submisse, et minime actuose pronuntiare. *Cic.* —— ¶ Abjicere animum, *to be discouraged or disheartened, to despond.* —— ¶ The first syllable is *long*, but sometimes by poetic license made *short*, *j* being dropped. *Juvenal.* In mare nemo Hunc abicit sæva dignum, veraque Charybdi.

ĀBĪLĀ, f. 1. Ἄβιλη, *a town near the river Jordan.* —— ¶ Also *Abila*, now *Bellinas*, Ἄβιλα, *a town in Decapolis.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also *a mountain in Mauritania*; see *Abyla.*

ĀBĬTIŌ (abeo), ōnis, f. *a going away, departing,* ἀπέλευσις, discessio. *Teren.*

ĀBĪTŌ (Id.), is *or* as, n. 3. or 1. frequent. *to go away, depart.*

ĀBĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going away, departing,* ἀπέλευσις abitio, discessus. *Cic.* Ne post abitum quidem hujus importunissimæ pestis. —— ¶ Sometimes *the place by which we may go away, the outlet.* *Tac.* Cæteri terga præbuere difficili effugio, quia circumjecta vehicula sepserant abitus.

ĀBJŪDĬCĀTŬS (abjudico), a, um, *given away by judgment, taken away by a judgment or sentence.* *Liv.*

ĀBJŪDĬCŌ (ab & judico), as, āre, a. *to take away by sentence,* ἀποδικάζω. To this word *adjudico*, to award by sentence, is opposed. *Cic.* Judicabit, Alexandriam regis esse; a populo Romano abjudicabit. —— ¶ Figur. in the sense of auferre, adimere, *to take away, withdraw.* *Cic.* Rationem veritatis, integritatis, fidei ab hoc ordine abjudicari. *Plaut.* Equidem me a vita abjudicabo, *h. e.* vita me privabo. —— ¶ Sometimes respuere, rejicere, *to reject, refuse, quit, renounce.* *Cic.*

ĀBJŬGŌ (ab & jugo, are), as, āre, a. ἀποζεύγνυμι, properly *to remove from under the yoke*; figur. *to separate, remove,* ἀποχωρίζειν. *Pacuv.*

ĀBJŪNCTŬS (abjungo), a, um, *unyoked, separated, removed.* *Propert.*

ĀBJŬNGŌ (ab & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to loose from the yoke, unyoke,* ἀποζεύγνυμι, jumentum curru solvo, jugum aufero. *Virg.* It tristis arator Mœrentem abjungens fraterna cæde juvencum. —— ¶ Figur. separare, removere, *to remove, separate,* ἀποχωρίζω. *Cic.*

ĀBJŪRĀTIŌ (abjuro), ōnis, f. *a false denial upon oath of any thing in one's possession, or with which one is intrusted,* rei creditæ abnegatio cum perjurio. *Isid.*

ĀBJŪRĀTŬS (abjuro), a, um, *denied with a false oath,* perjurio negatus. *Virg.*

ĀBJŪRŌ (ab & juro), as, āre, *to deny falsely upon oath, forswear,* ἀπόμνυμι. *Sall.* Abjurare creditum.

ĀBLACTĀTŬS (ab & lac), a, um, *weaned,* a lacte depulsus. *Hieronym.*

ĀBLAQUĔĀTIŌ (ablaqueo), ōnis, f. *an opening of the ground about the roots of vines or trees, a baring of the roots of trees, ablaqueation,* fossio circa radices arborum, ut amoveantur, quæ illas illigant, aut impediunt. *Colum.* Autumnalis ablaqueatio sedulo facienda.

ĀBLAQUĔŌ (for ablacuo, fr. lacus, dat. lacui, fr. λάκκος, a ditch), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dig about, or bare the roots of the trees, to remove the useless roots, or weeds.* *Cato.* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, et stercus addito.

ĀBLĀTIŌ (aufero, ablatum), ōnis, f. *a taking away,* auferendi actus. *Tertull.*

ĀBLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *taken away, removed.* *Tacit.* Juliano prætura ablata. *Plin.* Lac ablatum igni, *taken from the fire.* *Ovid.* O demens, Colchisque ablate venenis, *h. e.* veneficiis alienate. —— ¶ With infin. *Stat.* Stamine primo Ablatus tellure mori, *h. e.* cui fata negarunt mori in terra. —— ¶ Also *carried or borne away by force.* *Ovid.* Crura nec ablato prosunt velocia cervo, *h. e.* aquis diluvii abrepto.

ĀBLĒGĀTIŌ (ablēgo), ōnis, f. *a sending away, removing, banishing,* ἀπόπεμψις, ἀποπομπή, missio in alium locum, relegatio. *Liv.* Ablegatio juventutis ad Veliternum bellum.

ĀBLĒGĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *sent away, dismissed,* dimissus, alio missus. *Cic.* Dimisso, atque ablegato consilio. *Florus.* Itaque ablegato equo, similis furenti primam in aciem procurrit, *having left his horse, he rushed like a madman,* &c. *Justin.* Ablegatus in Persas ab avo, *removed, banished.*

ĀBLĒGMĬNĂ (ablĕgo, *to separate*; as tegmina from tego), um, n. plur. *those parts of entrails which were sacrificed to the gods.* *Fest.*

ĀBLĒGŌ (ab & lēgo), as, a. 1. *to send away, to remove out of the way,* ἀποπέμπω, ἀποστέλλω, amandare, alio mittere, removere. *Liv.* Pueros venatum ablegavit. —— ¶ *Cic.* Legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, *prevents me from meeting my brother on his arrival.*

ĀBLĬGŪRIŌ (ab & ligurio), is, īre, a. 4. *to spend riotously in eating and drinking, to waste, consume, run through,* καταλιχνεύω, liguriendo absumo. *Terent.* Patria abligurierat bona. —— ¶ Obscenum sensum habet apud *Sueton.* —— ¶ *Abligurrio* is also read.

ĀBLŎCŌ (ab & loco), as, a. 1. *to let out for hire, to let.* *Sueton.* Ut domum in reliquam partem anni ablocaret.

ĀBLŪDŌ (ab & ludo, *to jest unaptly,* hence *not to suit*), is, n. *to be different, to differ in appearance or likeness, to be unlike.* ἀπεμφαίνω, dissimilis, aut absonus sum. *Horat.* hæc a te non multum abludit imago.

ĀBLŬŌ (ab & luo, λύω, to wash), is, ui, ūtum & ūtum, a. 3. *to wash, to wash off, to make clean, to purify,* ἀπονίπτω, lavando sordes aufero, eluo, purgo. *Cic.* Ulyssi pedes abluens. *Valer. Max.* Abluere sudorem. —— ¶ *To wash away,* as applied to a stream. *Senec.* Torrens abluit villas, et intermixtos ovium greges devehit. —— ¶ Also *to expiate.* *Ovid.* Ablue præteriti perjuria temporis, inquit: Ablue præterita perfida verba fide. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Abluere sitim. *Id.* Abluere sibi umbras, *to remove.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sed omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur.

ĀBLŪTIŌ (abluo), f. *a washing, washing off, cleansing,* ἔκνιψις. *Macrob.* *Plin.*

ĀBLŪTŬS (Id.), a, um, *washed, washed off,* lotus, ἀπονιφθείς. *Curt.* Squalor ablutus.

ĀBLŪVIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a flood, deluge,* diluvium, universalis inundatio, κατακλυσμός. Obsolete. *Laber.*

ĀBMĀTERTĔRĂ (ab & matertera), æ, f. *the sister of a great-great-grandmother* (abavia), *or third grandmother, by the father's side,* abaviæ soror ex parte paterna, quæ et matertera maxima appellatur. *Caius Dig.*

ĀBMITTŌ (ab & mitto), is, mīsi, missum, a. 3. *to send, to send off.* *Plaut.*

ĀBNĀTŌ (ab & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim away,* ἀπονήχομαι, alicunde natando recedo. *Stat.*

ĀBNĔCŌ (ab & neco), as, are, a. 1. *to kill, destroy,* same as *neco,* ἀναιρέω, ἀποκτείνω. *Plaut.*

ĀBNĔGĀTIŌ (abnego), ōnis, f. *a denying.*

ĀBNĔGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *negative.* *Priscian.*

ĀBNĔGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, *one who denies.* *Tertull.*

ĀBNĔGŌ (ab & nego), gas, a. 1. *to deny,*

refuse, be unwilling to grant, ἀπαρνέομαι, nego, abnuo. *Virg.* Rex tibi conjugium abnegat. *Horat.* Comitem abnegat.

ABNĔPŌS (ab & nepos), ōtis, m. *a great grandchild's son, a third grandson*, filius pronepotis, vel proneptis; et refertur ad abavum, διαίγγονος. *Sueton.* Ejus abnepos patronus Senatus dictus. See *Adnepos.*

ABNEPTIS (ab & neptis), is, f. *a great grandchild's daughter, a third granddaughter*, filia pronepotis, vel proneptis. *Sueton.*

ABNITŌR, in *Arnob.* for *Abnuto.*

ĀBNŌBA, æ, m. *a mountain of Germany*, where, according to Pliny, *the Danube* has its rise: hence *the Danube* was formerly called *Abnobanus.*

ĀBNŌCTŌ (ab & nox), as, are, n. *to sleep? or spend the night abroad, away from home*, foris pernocto, noctu domo absum. *Senec.*

ĀBNŌDĀTŬS (abnōdo), a, um, *freed from knots*, a nodis purgatus. *Colum.*

ĀBNŌDŌ (ab & nodo), as, are, a. *to cut off the knots from trees. Colum.*

ĀBNŌRMIS (ab & norma), e, adject. *irregular, without rule, singular*, sine norma, aut lege. *Horat.* Rusticus, abnormis sapiens, crassaque Minerva, *h. e.* sapiens ille quidem, sed non alicui Sapientum, seu Philosophorum sectæ addictus, *non ad aliorum normam sapiens*, ut loquitur *Cic.*

ĀBNŬĔNS (abnuo), tis, *denying, not admitting of, not brooking*, renuens. *Tacit.* Vitellii imperium abnuentes.

ĀBNŬĔŌ, es, a. *to deny, refuse*, an obsolete word for *abnuo.*

ĀBNŬMĔRŌ (ab & numero), as, a. 1. *to cast up the sum. Gell.*

ĀBNŬŌ (ab & nuo, *obsol.*), is, ui, a. 3. *to deny or refuse by countenance or gesture, to express dissent by a nod*, ἀπονεύω, capitis nutu, vel manu significo, me nolle, aut non assentiri: to which *adnuo* is opposed. *Liv.* Manu tamen abnuit, quicquam opis in se esse. —— ¶ It is oftener put for nolle, recusare, negare, *to be unwilling, to refuse, to deny. Cic.* Non recuso, non abnuo. *Id.* Intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat. *Tacit.* Abnuere crimen. *Id.* Quamquam suscipiendum bellum abnuisset. —— ¶ Joined with the infin. *Liv.* Nec abnuebant melioribus parere. —— ¶ In the passive, impersonally. *Liv.* Nec abnuitur ita fuisse. —— ¶ Put also for detrectare, abjicere, repudiare, *to refuse, throw off, reject, not to acknowledge. Tacit.* Jussa ducis. *Liv.* Imperium. *Virgil.* Omen. —— ¶ It is applied also to inanimate things. *Tibul.* Seu tibi par poterunt, seu, quod spes abnuit ultra, *h. e.* quod sperare non licet. *Tacit.* Hanc adversus urbem Titus, quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, aggeribus vineisque certare statuit, *the situation not permitting, the position not admitting of.* —— ¶ Also *not to approve. Col.* Genus ruris. —— ¶ It has no supine: *abnuiturus* occurs.

ĀBNŪTĪVŬS (abnuo), a, um, adject. *negative, involving denial*, ἀποφατικός, qui negandi vim habet. *Paulus Dig.*

ĀBNŪTŌ (frequent. from abnuo), as, āre, *to express dissent by the nod, to keep refusing*, sæpe abnuere. *Plaut.* Quid mi abnutas? *Ty.* Tibi ego abnuto?

ĀBŎLĔFĀCIŌ (abolere facio), is, ĕre, a. *to destroy, undo, ruin. Tertull.*

ĀBŎLĔŌ (ab & oleo, *to grow*, obsol. *I make not to grow, I cease to fade*), es, ēvi, ōlĭtum, a. 2. *to blot out, to disannul, efface, abolish, destroy*, ἐξαλείφω, ἀφανίζω, ἀμαυρόω, deleo, tollo, destruo. *Quintil.* Si consuetudo vicerit, vetus lex sermonis abolebitur. *Tacit.* Abolere imagines. *Liv.* Abolere alicui magistratum. —— ¶ In *Virg.* 3. *Georgic.* v. 559. *abolere viscera unda* est tabida animalium viscera ita aqua purgare, ut omnis inde tabes eluatur. —— ¶ In Jure *abolere accusationem* est eam penitus omittere: *abolere crimen* est delere, extinguere. *Martian. Digest.* —— ¶ Aboleri *absolutely for* extingui, mori, *to die. Plin.* Multi extitere, qui non nasci optimum censerent, aut quam ocissime aboleri. —— ¶ As a neuter verb. *Liv.* Aliis omnibus cladis Caudinæ nondum memoria aboleverat, *was not yet obliterated, effaced, forgotten. Gell.* Si non illa etiam ex duodecim Tabulis de testimoniis falsis pœna abolevisset, *had not grown into disuse, become obsolete.*

ĀBŎLĔSCŌ (aboleo), is, ĕre, n. *to go to nothing, to be reduced to a state of nihility, to be annihilated*, ἀφανίζομαι, ad nihilum redigor. *Virg.* Tantique abolescet gratia facti.

ĀBŎLĪTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an abolishing, annulling, effacing, cancelling, abrogating, rescinding*, ἀφανισμός, actus abolendi. *Tacit.* Abolitio tributorum.

ĀBŎLĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a destroyer*, qui abolet. *Tertull.*

ĀBŎLĪTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *destroyed, consumed, abolished, antiquated, gone to decay. Tacit.* Deum ædes vetustate, aut igni abolitæ. *Plin.* Abolita nomina.

ĀBŎLLA (ἀμβολὴ for ἀναβολὴ, *clothing*, fr. ἀναβάλλω, *to place around, to clothe*), æ, f. *a military robe*, opposed to *toga*, the robe of peace. *Varr.* Toga detracta est, et abolla data ad turbam mihi, fera militiai munera belli ut præstarem. *Serv.* ad illud *Æn.* 5. v. 421. *duplicem ex humeris dejecit amictum*, duplicem, *inquit*, amictum, id est abollam, quæ duplex est, sicut chlamys. —— ¶ *Philosophers* also sometimes used this kind of robe, but it was longer, fuller, and made of cheaper materials. *Martial.* Cerea quem nudi tegit uxor abolla grabati. *ceream* vocat, quia valde trita erat, et præterea sudore, et collectis sordibus quasi cera infecta: *uxorem*, quia simul cum ea etiam in lecto cubabat, et pro lodice adhibebat. *Juvenal.* audi facinus majoris abollæ. Stoicus occidit Baream, *h. e.* sanctioris, severiorisque Philosophiæ, qualis fuit Stoicorum. *Id.* abollam Pegaso Præfecto urbis tribuit Urbe proficiscenti Albam: from this passage, some have thought that it was also *a garment worn by Senators.*

ĀBŎMĪNĀBĪLIS (abominor), e, βδελυρός, *abominable, detestable. Hieron.*

ĀBŎMĪNĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *any thing abominable, worthy of abhorrence. Tertull.*

ĀBŎMĪNĀNDŬS (Id.), a, um, part. *abominable, to be abhorred, ominous, unlucky, execrable*, βδελυκτός, of a passive signif. *Plin.* Abominandum exitium.

ĀBŎMĪNĀNTER (Id.), adverb, *abominably, ominously. Cassiod.*

ĀBŎMĪNĀTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an abominating, deprecating, abomination. Lactant.* —— ¶ Also *any thing that ought to be held in abhorrence. Tertull.*

ĀBŎMĪNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *that hath abhorred. Liv.* Abominatus mentionem facinoris. —— ¶ In a passive sense, *abominated, detested, execrated. Horat.* Parentibusque abominatus Annibal.

ĀBŎMĪNŌ, as, a. *to abominate, eschew as being detestable.* Used in the active voice by *Plaut.* Mulctam abomina.

ĀBŎMĪNŎR (ab & omen), āris, dep. 1. *to deprecate as ominous or unlucky, to execrate as a thing of bad omen*, ἀποτρέπομαι, malum omen abjicio, averto, deprecor. *Plin.* Incendia inter epulas nominata, aquis sub mensas profusis, abominamur. —— ¶ Hence the expression, quod abominor, *which Heaven forfend, avert, prevent from happening. Ovid.* Si mea mors redimenda tua (quod abominor) esset. —— ¶ Generally for detestari, execrari, *to abominate, detest, abhor, execrate*, βδελύττομαι. *Liv.* Quod igitur nos maxime abominaremur, vos ante omnia optaretis, in meliore vestra fortuna de pace agitur.

ĀBŎRĪGĪNĔS (as being in a country *ab origine*), um, m. sunt conditores, auctoresque originis, γενάρχαι, et πρωτόγονοι a Græcis appellati, *the aborigines, the original inhabitants of a country. Plin.* —— ¶ Particularly *the first inhabitants of Italy, in Latium, under Saturn and Janus. Justin.* Italiæ cultores primi Aborigines fuere, quorum rex Saturnus.

ĀBŎRĪŎR (ab, signifying privation, & orior), ĕris, rtus sum, dep. 3. & 4. *to die, perish. Var.* Vinum, quod ibi natum sit, si prægnans biberit, fieri ut aboriatur. Subintellige *fœtus, h. e.* ut fœtus aboriatur. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Pallorem exsistere toto Corpore, et infringi linguam, vocemque aboriri, *h. e.* intercludi, deficere: quod in magnis timoribus evenire solet, *to become dumb, to be struck speechless.*

ĀBŎRISCŎR (aborior), ĕris, dep. 3. *to perish, die. Lucret.*

ĀBŎRTĪŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *abortion, a miscarrying, premature delivery. Cic.*

ĀBŎRTĪŌ, is, īre, a. *to miscarry*, ἐξαμβλῶ. Tribuitur *Plinio.*

ĀBŎRTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, *that causeth or procureth abortion*, ἐκτρωτικός, abortum faciendi vim habens. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also *born out of due time. Horat.* ut abortivus fuit olim Sisyphus. *Juvenal.* Cum tot abortivis fœcundam Julia vulvam Solveret. —— ¶ *Martial.* l. 6. epigr. 93. Pullus abortivo nec cum putrescit in ovo: *ovum abortivum* dixit, in quo pullus ante tempus formatus, atque adeo ibi corruptus est. —— ¶ *Abortivum* subst. sc. *medicamentum, a medicine or drug producing abortion.* —— ¶ Figur. for the subst. *abortus.*

ĀBŎRTŌ (Id.), as, āre, *to miscarry*, abortum facere. *Varro.*

ĀBŎRTŬS (Id.), a, um, *born, risen*, ἀναφανείς, exortus. *Abortus* is read by some in several passages of *Liv.* & *Stat.* but *obortus* is to be preferred.

ĀBŎRTŬS (Id.), us, m. *abortion, miscarriage, untimely birth*, ἔκτρωμα, fœtus immature editus, et mortuus. *Cic.* Tertullæ nollem abortum. *Plin.* Feminis quidem abortus facere non dubitat, *h. e.* inferre. *Plin.* Audies neptem tuam abortum fecisse, *h. e.* passam esse. —— ¶ Applied to trees which are stunted, as it were *abortions of trees. Plin.* —— ¶ Fig. To the writings of the learned, which have not been well elaborated. *Plin.* Quoniam audio et Stoicos, et Dialecticos, Epicureos quoque parturire adversus libellos, quos de Grammatica edidi, et subinde abortus facere, &c. *h. e.* libros edere imperfectos. —— ¶ Abortum, i. n. *Ulpian.*

ĀBPĂTRŬŬS (ab & patruus), i, m. *the brother of one's great grandfather's father* (abavi), *of one's third grandfather, by the father's side. Caius Digest.*

ĀBRĀDŌ (ab & rado), dis, si, sum, a. 3. *to scrape, or shave off*, ἀποξύρω. *Plin.* Abradere barbam. —— ¶ Figur. auferre, demere, *to carry away, scrape together, get out of, procure. Plin. Cic.* Posteaquam videt, nihil se ab Cæcina posse litium terrore abradere.

ĀBRĂHAM, ĀBRAM, ĀBRĂHĀMŬS (Hebr.), in *Gen.* Abræ, *Prudent.* & Abrahæ, *Tertull.* in *Dat.* Abrahæ, *Tertull.* *Acc.* Abrăham, *Prudent.* Abraham also *indec.* according to *Charis. The patriarch Abraham.* —— ¶ Hence Abramēus & Abramius, a, um, *pertaining to Abram.*

ĀBRĀSŎR. See *Arrosor.*

ĀBRĀSŬS (abrado), a, um, *shaven off, shorn*, ἀπεξυσμένος, radendo ablatus. *Cic.* Supercilia penitus abrasa. *Lucan.* Abrasæ fauces, *h. e.* esculentorum asperitate exulceratæ.

ĀBRĀXĀS (Ἀβράξας), æ, m. *the name of God, invented by the heretic Basilides, the letters of which, according to the Greek method of reckoning, make* 365, *equal in number to the days of the year. Tertull.*

ĀBRĔLICTŬS (ab & relictus), a, um, derelictus, *abandoned, forsaken, deserted. Tertull.*

ĀBRĔPTŬS (abripio), a, um, partic. *taken away, torn asunder, ravished, taken away by main force. Liv.* Virgo a complexu patris abrepta. *Tacit.* Occisi centuriones, abrepta signa.

ĀBRĬPĬŌ (ab & rapio), is, ĭpui, eptum, a. 3. *to take away, carry off, drag away by force*, ἀφαρπάζω, vi rapio, vi traho, abstraho. *Cic.* Voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt, tempestate abreptus est unus. *Id.* Abripere aliquem de convivio in vincula. *Id.* Abripere aliquem ad quæstionem. *Propert.* Qua sacer ab-

ripitur cæco descensus hiatu, *h. e.* in abruptum desinit, patet in præceps. —— ¶ In the sense also of corripere, vi prehendere, *to seize, constrain. Valer. Max.* Abripi a lictore, et mactari jussisti. —— ¶ Abripere se, *to take one's self off, betake one's self away, abscond. Plaut.* Ita abripuit repente se se subito. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Eum etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, *removed him.*

ĀBRŎDIÆTŬS (ἀβροδίαιτος), *leading a delicate life. Plin.*

ĀBRŌDŌ (ab & rodo), is, si, um, a. 3. *to gnaw off, to gnaw,* ἀποκναίω, est rodendo abscindo. *Plin.*

ĀBRŎGĀTIŌ (abrŏgo), ōnis, f. *abrogation, the act of abrogating, repealing, reversing, revoking, annulling, disannulling,* actus abrogandi, ἀποχειροτονία, ἀποκήρωσις. *Cic.*

ĀBRŎGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, *one who annulleth, repealeth,* qui abrogat. *Arnob.*

ĀBRŎGĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, part. *abrogated, annulled, abolished, taken away. Cic.* Imperium abrogatum. —— ¶ *Cod. Theod.* Bonis omnibus abrogatis, *confiscated.*

ĀBRŎGŌ (ab & rogo), as, āre, a. *to annul, abolish, abrogate, prevent from remaining in force,* ἀκυρόω, ἀναιρέω, rescindo, dissolvo, antiquo, infirmo, irritum facio. Proprie est *rogatum tollo*, cum de legibus sermo est. See *Rogo.* —— ¶ Abrogare alicui magistratum, *to deprive of his office, to depose. Cic.* Si tibi magistratum abrogasset. —— ¶ In general, *abrogare* is put for auferre, detrahere. *Cic.* Abrogare fidem jurisjurandi. *Plin.* Abrogare vires beneficiis. *Ovid.* Et nimium scriptis abrogat ille meis, *h. e.* nimium detrahit, *is too much prejudiced against, detracts too much from the credit of.* —— ¶ Abrogatur legi. *Pandect.*

ĀBRŌNŬS Silo, *a Latin poet in the time of Augustus. Senec.*

ĀBRŌSŬS (abrōdo), a, um, part. *gnawed, gnawed away, corroded. Plin.* Abrosæ corporis partes.

ĀBRŎTŎNĪTĒS (ἀβρότονον), æ, m. *Columell.* Vinum abrotonites, *wine seasoned with southernwood.*

ĀBRŎTŎNUM (Id.), i, n. and **ĀBRŎTŎNŬS**, i, m. *the herb lad's-love;* or, according to most, *southernwood. Lucan.* —— ¶ Abrotanum is also read. —— ¶ *Abrotonum* is also a town of Africa. *Plin.*

ĀBRUMPŌ (ab & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to break, to break off, to burst asunder, to sever,* ἀποῤῥήγνυμι, rumpo, frango, perrumpo. *Liv.* Fuga abrumpentium vincula jumentorum. *Tacit.* Crurum, et poplitum venas abrumpit. —— ¶ It is oftener used for a violent separation. *Tacit.* Abrumpuntur laxati ordines; nec restitui quivere, &c. *Plin.* Mare Asiam abrumpit Europæ. —— ¶ Figur. *to end a thing suddenly, to break off. Senec.* Fata sua abrumpere, *h. e.* vitam sibi adimere. *Lucan.* herbis medios abrumpimus annos. *Virg.* abrumpere fas, *h. e.* violare. *Tacit.* fidem per scelus. *Id.* spes, et metus. *Id.* simulationem, *to lay aside.*—— ¶ *Virg.* Medium sermonem abrumpere. —— ¶ Abrumpere se, *to free one's self, as if by bursting one's bonds. Cic.*

ĀBRUPTĒ (abruptus), adverb, *abruptly, hastily, inconsiderately. Quintil.* Nec abrupte, nec unde libuit incipiendum. *Justin.* Abrupte agere, *h. e.* temere, præcipitanter, sine prævia consultatione. —— ¶ *Ammian.* Velut incitatos torrentes, hostes abruptius inundantes, *h. e.* liberius, et effusius, *with exceeding fury, impetuously.*

ĀBRUPTIŌ (abrumpo), ōnis, f. *a breaking, a breaking off or asunder,* actus abrumpendi, ἀπόῤῥηξις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *divorce. Cic.*

ĀBRUPTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. & adject. *broken, broken off, burst asunder,* perruptus, fractus. *Tacit.* Equus abruptis vinculis vagus. *Virg.* Ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus It mare per medium, *h. e.* effusa tempestate. *Apul.* Abrupti imbres, *heavy showers, immoderate rain. Flor.* Torrentes abrupti, *rapid, impetuous torrents.* —— ¶ Also, divisus, separatus, *divided, separated. Liv.* Plebs veluti abrupta a cetero populo. —— ¶ Also, interruptus, *interrupted. Stat.* Et caligantes abrupto Sole Mycenas, *h. e.* cum Sol ad cœnam Thyestis radios, lumenque condidit, et diem velut interrupit. —— ¶ Also, præruptus, divulsus, atque adeo præceps, et invius, *steep, precipitate, steeply falling, craggy. Liv.* Locus in miram altitudinem abruptus. *Curt.* Rupes undique præceps, et abrupta. *Plin.* Nihil altius, abruptiusque. *Plin. Jun.* Abruptissimæ ripæ. —— ¶ Absolutely as a subst. *Stat.* Jamque iter extremum cœlique abrupta tenebat, *h. e.* altissimas cœli partes. *Flor.* Positis per abrupta castris, *amidst steep or craggy places. Virg.* Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *h. e.* in sinum profundum. —— ¶ Figur. *Albinovan.* Abrupta fides, *promise broken, treaty violated. Tacit.* Abrupta spes, *hopes blasted, withered, lost. Tacit.* Galbæ amicitia in abruptum tractus, *h. e.* in præceps. *Tacit.* Per abrupta inclaruerunt, *in an unyielding manner? Tacit.* Abrupta contumacia, *h. e.* præceps, et extrema. *Plin.* Sibilus serpentibus longus testudini abruptus, *interrupted, stopped. Quintil.* Nec, cui tenue ingenium erit, sola velit fortia et abrupta, *exalted, elevated, sublime. Quintil.* Studia abrupta, *desultory. Id.* Sallustiana brevitas, et abruptum sermonis genus, *h. e.* concisum, truncatum, vel non cohærens, et veluti interruptum. —— ¶ Abruptus homo, *refractory. Tertull.*

ĀBS (ἀπό, others from ἄψ, *back*), *from, by,* the same as *a* or *ab*, but seldom used except by comic writers. See *A, Ab.*

ĀBSCĒDĒNS (abscedo), tis, *departing, going off or away from, standing aloof,* ἀφιστάμενος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Abscedentia, in writers on medicine, *imposthumes, abscesses, swellings of corrupt matter in the body,* ἀποστήματα. *Cels.*

ĀBSCĒDŌ (abs & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to depart, retire, go away from,* ἀφίσταμαι, ἄπειμι, cedo, discedo, recedo. *Liv.* Nunquam Senator a curia abscessit, aut populus e foro. *Ovid.* Procul abscedere. *Nepos.* Thebani Sparta abscessissent. —— ¶ In medicine, *to imposthumate, suppurate. Cels.* —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Abscedere incepto, *to desist from, leave off, give up. Id.* Civilibus muneribus abscedere, *to retire from office. Sil.* Credens abscedere vitæ, Quod sopor eripiat, tempus, *is lost, is subtracted.* —— ¶ Also, a pass. impers. *Liv.* Nec ante abscessum est, quam, &c.

ĀBSCĒSSIŌ (abscedo), ōnis, f. ἀπόστασις, *a going away, a departing from, a decreasing, a diminution. Cic.*

ĀBSCĒSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a departing from, a retiring,* abscessio, recessus. *Cic.* —— ¶ *An imposthume, abscess, suppuration,* ἀπόστημα. *Cels.*

ĀBSCĪDŌ (abs & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut, to cut off,* ἀποτέμνω. *Ovid.* Abscidit jugulo pectusque, humerumque sinistrum.

ĀBSCINDŌ (ab & scindo), is, īdi, issum, ĕre, a. *to tear off, rend away, cut, cut off, part asunder,* ἀποκόπτω, scindo, lacero, divido. *Cic.* Tunicam ejus a pectore abscidit. *Virg.* Plantas abscindere de corpore matrum. *Tacit.* Abscindere venas. *Plaut.* Abscindere linguam alicui. *Virg.* Humeris abscindere vestem. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Nos omnium rerum respectum, præterquam victoriæ, nobis abscindamus, *let us lay aside every other consideration, regard for every thing else. Horat.* Abscindere reditus dulces, *h. e.* intercludere, impedire. *Id.* inane abscindere soldo, *h. e.* separare.

ĀBSCĪSĒ (abscisus). See *Abscissus.*

ĀBSCISSĒ (abscissus), adverb, *briefly, concisely,* ἀποτόμως, breviter, concise, velut abscindendo superflua. *Valer. Max.*

ĀBSCISSIŌ (abscindo), ōnis, f. *a cutting, cutting off or away,* ἀποκοπή, actus abscindendi. —— ¶ Figur. *interruption,* as of the voice. *Scribon.* —— ¶ Also an oratorical figure, otherwise called *præcisio* and *aposiopesis*, when the sense is left incomplete. *Auct. ad Heren.*

ĀBSCISSŬS (Id.), a, um, *cut off or away, lopped off, torn asunder, divided. Horat.* Caput abscissum. *Plin.* Insula abscissa a continenti. *Cæs.* Abscissus in duas partes exercitus. —— ¶ Also, abruptus, præruptus, *steep, craggy, precipitous. Liv.* Saxum undique abscissum. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Abscissa spes, *cut off, blasted, forlorn. Cic.* Res abscissæ, *h. e.* afflictæ, imminutæ. *Alii leg.* accisæ. *Quintil.* Cur alia pauci-oribus verbis satis plena, vel nimium, alia pluribus brevia, et abscissa sunt? *h. e.* trunca, manca, non cohærentia. *Scribon.* Abscissus sonus vocis, *h. e.* interruptus, impeditus. —— ¶ Sometimes for rigidus, severus, durus, *cruel, severe, rigorous, resolved, resolute. Valer. Max.* Abscissior justitia. —— ¶ *Abscisus, abscisa,* and *abscisio*, are found in some approved edd.

ĀBSCŎNDITĒ (absconditus), adverb, *hiddenly, privately, secretly, abstrusely,* latenter, obscure, κρυφίως. *Cic.* Abscondite disserere.

ĀBSCŎNDITŎR (abscondo), ōris, m. *one who hides or conceals. Jul. Firmic.*

ĀBSCŎNDITŬS (Id.), a, um, *hidden, concealed, secret, abstruse,* ἀπόκρυφος. *Cic.* Insidiæ absconditæ.

ĀBSCŎNDŌ (abs & condo), is, ondi, & ondĭdi, ondĭtum, seldom onsum, a. 3. *to hide, to keep secret, to conceal,* κρύπτω, celo, abdo, occulto. *Cic.* Quo studiosius absconditur, eo magis apparet. *Curt.* Fumus absconderat cælum. *Virg.* Abscondere fugam furto, *h. e.* furtim fugere. —— ¶ In the pass., as applied to the constellations, *to set, to be hidden from view. Virg.* Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abscondantur. —— ¶ Abscondere locum aliquem, *to lose sight of by retiring. Virg.* Aerias Pheacum abscondimus arces. —— ¶ Figur. *to leave behind. Senec.* Cursu rapidissimi temporis primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adolescentiam, &c.

ĀBSCŎNSĒ (absconsus), adverb, *secretly, privily. Hygin.*

ĀBSCŎNSŬS (abscondo), a, um, part. less used than *absconditus; hidden, secreted. Fulgent.*

ĀBSĒNS (ab—*s* inserted for euphony—& ens, pres. part. of sum, but not in use), tis, *absent, not here, out of sight, gone away, remote, wanting.* Applied both to persons and things. *Cic.* Et præsens tecum propediem, et dum aberis, absens loquar. *Gell.* Hos versus ex octavo Annali absentes dixi, *h. e.* memoriter recitavi, cum liber abesset. —— ¶ *Absente nobis* for *absente me*, or *absentibus nobis*, is an ancient form, sometimes used by comic writers. *Terent.* Nescio quid profecto absente nobis turbatum est domi. —— ¶ Sometimes applied to the dead. *Plaut.*

ĀBSĒNTIĂ (absens), æ, f. *absence,* ἀπουσία. *Cic.*

ĀBSĒNTĪVŬS (absens), *long absent,* diutius absens. *Petron.*

ĀBSĒNTŌ (Id.), as, āre, *to cause to be absent,* ablego, absentem facio. *Claudian.* —— ¶ Hence *absentans* for *absens. Sidon.*

ĀBSĪDĂ, æ, f. same as *Absis. Paulin. Nolan.*

ĀBSĪDĀTŬS (absis), a, um, adject. *arched or vaulted over. P. Victor.*

ĀBSĬLIŌ (ab & salio), is, ii, & ui, īre, a. *to leap or spring away from, to fly away,* ἀποπηδάω, saltu fugio. *Lucret.* Aut procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem. *Stat.* Fugere feræ, nidosque tepentes Absiliunt (metus urget) aves.

ĀBSĬMĬLIS (ab & similis), le, *unlike, dissimilar,* dissimilis, ἀνόμοιος. *Sueton.* Non absimilis facie Tiberio principi fuit.

ĀBSINTHĬĀTŬS (absinthium), a, um, adj. *seasoned with wormwood. Senec.* Pueris daturus potionem absinthiati poculi. —— ¶ *Absinthiatum*, scil. vinum, *wine seasoned with wormwood. Lamprid.*

ĀBSINTHĪTĒS (Id.), æ, m. *wine tempered, or mixed, with wormwood, wormwood wine,* vinum absinthio conditum. *Columell.*

ĀBSINTHĬUM (ἀψίνθιον), ii, n. *the herb wormwood. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *bitterness. Quintil.*

ĀBSINTHĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *wormwood,* same as *Absinthium. Var.*

ĀBSIS, or **ĀPSIS** (ἀψὶς and ἀψίς, ῖδος. Græce primo significat connexionem: deinde curvaturam rotæ, h. e. the felloe in which the spokes are inserted), idis, f. the curvature or bend of an arch, an arched ceiling, a vault. Plin. —— ¶ The sanctuary vaulted, or arched over, the choir. Paulin. Nolan. —— ¶ Round and hollow dishes, or bowls. Ulpian. Dig. —— ¶ Absis stellarum, the circle which a star describes in its course; the apsis. Plin. Commissuras apsidum, the nodes.

ĀBSISTŌ (ab & sisto), is, stĭti, stĭtum, ĕre, n. to stand off or aloof from, depart or retire from, ἀφίσταμαι, discedere, recedere. Plaut. Ubi illa est, quæ me hic reliquit, atque abstitit? Virg. nec custos absistit limine Janus. Virg. totoque ardentis ab ore Scintillæ absistunt, h. e. erumpunt. —— ¶ Often put for desistere, relinquere, διαλείπειν, to retire from, leave, quit, give up, relinquish, desist from. Liv. Absistere incepto. —— ¶ Joined with infin. Virg. Absiste moveri, cease. —— ¶ It is found with the dat. Silius. absiste labori Ancipiti. Al. leg. labore. —— ¶ Pass. imperson. Liv. Si non absisteretur bello. —— ¶ Without any case, to stop, cease, desist. Tacit. Cæde visa miles abstitit.

ĀBSITŬS (ab & situs), a, um, removed, distant from. Paulin. Nolan.

ĀBSŎCĔR (ab & socer), ĕri, m. a husband's or wife's great grandfather. Capitolin.

ĀBSŎLĒSCŌ (ab & soleo; or abs & oleo), is, n. 3. to fall into disuse, to grow obsolete, or out of date, ἀπαρχαιοῦμαι, obsolescere, insolitum fieri. Tertull.

ĀBSŎLVŌ (ab & solvo), is, olvi, lūtum, a. 3. to loose, unloose, untie, ἀπολύω, solvo, vinculis libero. Apul. —— ¶ Figur. liberare quocumque modo, to set at liberty, discharge, absolve, liberate, release. Cic. A Fannio judicio se absolvat? h. e. ex parte Fannii se liberet a litibus. Tacit. Is annus populum R. longo bello absolvit. —— ¶ In law, to acquit. Cic. Drusus erat de prævaricatione a Tribunis Ærariis absolutus. Cic. Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat. Id. Servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, is fully acquitted. —— ¶ Also dimittere, expedire, to despatch, dismiss, let go, send away. Plaut. Te absolvam brevi. Id. Omnino ut te absolvam, nullam conspicio avem, that I should let you go. —— ¶ Absolvere creditorem, to pay, to pay off. Ulpian. —— ¶ Often to finish, complete, bring to a close. Cic. Ut Veneris eam partem absolveret. —— ¶ Absolvere rem paucis, to despatch in a few words. Sallust. De Catilinæ conjuratione paucis absolvam. —— ¶ Absolvere promissum, to fulfil, act up to one's promise. Verr. —— ¶ Absolvere fidem, h. e. liberare, cui contrarium est fidem obligare. Tacit. —— ¶ Absolvere diem, to die. Avien. —— ¶ Absolvere litem, est dirimere. Terentian.

ĀBSŎLŪTĒ (absolutus), adverb, absolutely, perfectly, completely, entirely, τελέως, perfecte. Macrob. Ut absolutius liqueat. Cic. In oratoriis artibus, quæstionis genere proposito, quod sint ejus formæ, subjungitur absolute, determinately, precisely. Cic. Vivere feliciter, absolute, h. e. free from every care, prosperously. —— ¶ Briefly, concisely. Auson. Possum absolute dicere, sed dulcius circumloquar.

ĀBSŎLŪTIŌ (absolvo), ōnis, f. an absolving, discharging, acquitting, ἀπόλυσις, liberatio a crimine. Cic. Absolutio Virginum. —— ¶ Also perfection, τελείωσις. Cic. Hanc absolutionem, perfectionemque in oratore desiderans. —— ¶ In oratory, completeness. Cic. —— ¶ A discharge from debt. Modestin.

ĀBSŎLŪTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, absolutory, appertaining to acquittal, generally from an accusation, but sometimes in a more extensive sense. Sueton. Duas tabellas, damnatoriam, et absolutoriam cognoscentibus dedit.

ĀBSŎLŪTŬS (Id.), a, um, let loose, free, unrestrained, solutus, ἀπολελυμένος. Prudent. Absolutus vinculis. —— ¶ Also judicio liberatus, acquitted, discharged, released, ἀπόλυτος, ἄφετος. Cic. Absolutus improbitatis. —— ¶ Also completus, ad finem perductus, finished, completed. Cic. Absolutum offendi in ædibus tuis tectum. Martial. En quanto jacet absoluta casu! h. e. dejecta, diruta, atque adeo finita. —— ¶ Also perfectus, perfect, absolute, εὐτελής. Cic. Neque appellatur vita beata, nisi confecta, et absoluta. —— ¶ Also simplex, sine adjunctione, absolute, entire. Cic. —— ¶ Absoluta causa, a clear cause, about which no question can arise. Ulp. —— ¶ Absoluta donatio, unconditional. Paul. —— ¶ Absolutus creditor, paid off and discharged. Plaut.

ĀBSŎNĀNS (ab & sono), tis, same as Absonus, or Abhorrens. Justinian.

ĀBSŎNŬS (ab & sonus), a, um, adject. dissonant, discordant, harsh in sound, grating, out of tune, a recto sono alienus, discrepans, ἀπῳδός. Cic. Vox extra modum absona atque absurda. —— ¶ Figur. unsuitable, disagreeable, ill-adapted. Horat. Fortunis absona dicta. Lucret. Prava, cubantia, prona, supina, atque absona tecta, h. e. non respondentia ceteris ædium partibus.

ĀBSŎRBĔŌ (ab & sorbeo), bes, bui, rarely absorpsi, absorptum, a. 2. to absorb, to sup or suck in, to swallow, devour ravenously, ingulf, καταπίνω, sorbendo absumo: proprie de rebus liquidis dicitur. Plin. Lens optima, quæ maxime aquam absorbet. —— ¶ Hence of the sea and other waters. Cic. Oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Quodammodo absorbet orationem meam.

ĀBSŎRPTIŌ, or **ĀBSŎRTIŌ** (absorbeo), ōnis, f. a beverage, drink, sort of congealed liquor, rich potion, sorbitio. Sueton.

ĀBSPĔLLŌ, or more properly **ĀSPĔLLŌ** (abs & pello), is, ŭli, ulsum, a. 3. to drive away, remove, banish, repello, arceo, removeo, ἀπωθῶ. Cic. Sed longe a leto numine aspellor Jovis. Plaut. Aspellere metum alicui.

ĀBSQUĔ (abs & que, a syllabic adjection), without, χωρὶς, ἄνευ, sine. Plaut. Absque sole. —— ¶ Sometimes except, bating, all but. Gell. Eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis. —— ¶ By comic writers for nisi, if not, but for. Terent. Nam absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, but for him. Id. Quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque hæc una foret! were it not for this one thing. al. leg. hac.

ĀBSTĀNTIĂ, æ, distance, interval, space between. Vitruv.

ĀBSTĔMIŬS (abs & temetum, abstinence from wine), a, um, not addicted to wine, sober, abstemious. Ovid. Vina fugit, gaudetque meris abstemius undis. Plin. Mulieres vini abstemiæ. —— ¶ In general of one who is abstemious as regards any thing. Horat. Si forte in medio positorum abstemius herbis Vivis, et urtica. —— ¶ Also temperate, sparing. Auson. Vini, cibique abstemius, lætus, pudicus, pulcher. —— ¶ Sometimes of one that hath not tasted wine for a certain time, that hath not tasted wine. Apulei. —— ¶ Simply fasting, that fasteth. Auson. —— ¶ Prandium abstemium, without wine. Gell.

ĀBSTĔRGĔŌ (abs & tergeo), es, ersi, ersum, a. 2. to wipe, wipe off, clean, cleanse, ἀποτρίβω, tergeo, diluo, purgo. Plaut. Tu labellum abstergeas. —— ¶ Also to break in pieces, to shatter. Curt. Collidi inter se naves, abstergerique invicem remi. —— ¶ Figur. auferre, vel fugare, to take away, remove, dispel, dissipate. Cic. Consolabor te, et omnem abstergebo dolorem.

ĀBSTĔRGŌ (abs & tergo), is, rsi, rsum, a. 3. same as Abstergeo. Titinn. Everrite ædes, abstergite araneas.

ĀBSTĔRRĔŌ (abs & terreo), es, ui, ĕrrĭtum, a. 2. to frighten away, terrify, alarm, deter, ἐκφοβέω, ἀποτρέπω, terrore injecto averto, repello, removeo. Liv. Alii e turribus portæ saxis, sudibus, pilis absterrent hostes. Cic. A pecuniis capiundis homines absterrere. Tacit. Nisi Pharasmanem bello absterruisset. —— ¶ Absterrere aliquid alicui, to take away, to remove. Lucret.

ĀBSTĔRSŬS (abstergeo), a, um, wiped, wiped up, wiped off, or away. Cic.

ĀBSTĬNAX (abstineo), ācis, adject. abstinent, abstemious. Petron.

ĀBSTĬNĔNS (Id.), tis, adject. and part. abstaining from, temperate, moderate, sparing, ἐγκρατής, moderatus, continens circa pecuniam, alieni minime cupidus, in cibo, et potu, aliisque ad victum, et vitam necessariis temperans et parcus. Cic. Esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates, præclarum est. Horat. Animus abstinens ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ. Plin. Homo est alieni abstinentissimus.

ĀBSTĬNĔNTĔR (abstinens), adverb, with moderation, modestly, harmlessly, discreetly, disinterestedly, ἐγκρατῶς, cum abstinentia, moderate. Cic. Abstinenter versatus.

ĀBSTĬNĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. an abstaining from, abstinence, moderation, discreetness, ἐγκράτεια, virtus ab illis rebus abstinens, quæ perperam appetimus. It is particularly opposed to avarice and covetousness, and differs from continentia, the refraining from forbidden pleasures. —— ¶ Yet they are often used promiscuously by the best writers; hence uprightness, disinterestedness, blamelessness. Nep. Adeo excellebat Aristides abstinentia, ut unus cognomine Justus sit appellatus. —— ¶ Also temperance in eating and drinking, sobriety, diet. Quintil. Febrem quiete, et abstinentia mitigavit. —— ¶ Also abstinence from all kinds of food, starvation. Tacit. Egressus Senatu vitam abstinentia finivit. —— ¶ Also of other things. Senec.

ĀBSTĬNĔŌ (abs & teneo), es, nui, entum, a. 2. to abstain from, keep from, or out of the way of, keep aloof from, ἀπέχομαι, cohibeo, contineo, tempero. Cic. Ut se maledictis non abstineat. Horat. Abstinuit Venere, et vino. Tacit. Tiberius, et Augusta publico abstinuere, refrained from appearing in public, did not appear abroad. Cic. A quibus ne tu quidem jam te abstines. —— ¶ With the infin. Sueton. Quando ita præfari non abstinuerit. —— ¶ Also joined with quin, ne, or quo minus. Sueton. Ut ne clarissimi quidem viri abstinuerint, quo minus et ipsi aliquid scriberent. —— ¶ Among the poets, sometimes with the gen. like the Greek. Horat. Abstineto irarum, calidæque rixæ. —— ¶ With the acc. of a thing, to keep or ward off, to hold back, restrain, not to enforce. Cic. Ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus abstinere. Plaut. Potin' ut me abstineas manum? cannot you keep your hands off me? —— ¶ In the same sense, with the acc. of a person not reflective. Liv. Quamquam Romano bello fortuna eum abstinuit. —— ¶ Also impersonally. Liv. Ut sacro auro abstineretur. —— ¶ Abstinere, carere, immunem esse, to be free from. Plaut. Qui ea curabit, abstinebit censione bubula.

ĀBSTŌ (ab & sto), as, stĭti, n. 1. to stand afar off, at a distance, aloof from, ἀφίσταμαι, longe sto. Horat. Ut pictura poesis erit, quæ, si propius stes, Te capiet magis, et quædam, si longius abstes.

ĀBSTRĀCTŬS (abstraho), a, um, drawn off, separated from. Cic. Animus abstractus ab integra, certaque ratione. —— ¶ Also vi abductus, taken away, carried off by force. Virg. Abstractæ boves.

ĀBSTRĂHŌ (abs & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw or pull off or away, to tear or drag away, to take away by force, avello, abduco, abripio, ἀποχωρίζω, ἀφαιρέω. Terent. Quis igitur eum ab illa abstraxit? Cic. Cum Metellus abstraheretur e sinu gremioque patriæ. Id. De matris conspectu avellere, et abstrahere. Cæs. Abstrahere liberos in servitutem. Curt. Abstrahere aliquem ad supplicium capitale. —— ¶ Also with the abl. without a prep. Tacit. Ut ea specie Germanicum suetis legionibus abstraheret. —— ¶ Also figuratively. Cic. Abstrahi a consuetudine. Sallust. A bono, honestoque in pravum abstrahi.

ĀBSTRŪDŌ (abs & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum,

a. 3. properly, *to push out of sight*; hence *to hide, conceal, cast away, banish*, ἀπωθέω, ἀποκρύπτω, abscondo, intus abdo, de industria celo. *In loco* or *in locum* abstrudere. *Plaut.* Aurum ubi abstrudat senex. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Jam in cerebro colaphos abstrudam tuo, *h. e. will bury.*

ĀBSTRŪSUS (abstrudo), a, um, partic. and adject. *hidden, concealed*, abditus, reconditus, ἀπόκρυφος. *Cic.* Penitus abstrusas insidias alicui ponere. *Sueton.* Abstrusus gestatoria sella. *Virg.* Semina flammæ Abstrusa in venis silicis. —— ¶ Figurat. *Cic.* Disputatio copiosa illa quidem, sed paulo abstrusior. —— ¶ Abstrusus homo, *a person that is close, reserved, that conceals his thoughts. Tacit.* Abstrusus, et tristissima quæque maxime dissimulans Tiberius.

ĀBSTŬLŌ, is, obsolete, from *tulo*, obsol.; for aufero. *Plaut.*

ĀBSUĒTŪDŌ (ab & suesco), ĭnis, f. *disuse, want or denial of intercourse with*, desuetudo. *Apulei.*

ĀBSUM (ab & sum), abes, abfui, irreg. *to be absent, or out of the way, to be distant*, ἄπειμι, remotus sum, disjunctus sum; significat distantiam tum personæ, tum rei. *Terent.* Ita ut fit, domini ubi absunt. *Cic.* Te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis dolui. *Plaut.* Abesse ab domo. *Ovid.* Ibas sine conjuge Creten, Et poteras nupta lentus abesse tua. —— ¶ With nouns of time and distance. *Cic.* Etsi abfui magnam partem consulatus tui. *Id.* Edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta. *Id.* Castra, quæ aberant bidui. *Id.* Loca quæ absunt biduum, aut triduum. —— ¶ With adv. *longe, prope, procul, multum, parum*, and the like. *Id.* Tu autem abes longe gentium. *Id.* Quoniam propius abes, *since you are not so far off as you were.* —— ¶ Figur. *to be removed from, far from*, i. e. *not to have, to be free from, to have nothing to do or in common with, to be disinclined to, not to belong to, not to be suitable or becoming. Cic.* Longe aberit, ut argumentis credat Philosophorum, *he will be at some distance from believing, acquiescing in, admitting, &c., will not easily be brought to credit, &c. Id.* Abesse a culpa. *Id.* A quo mea culpa abest. —— ¶ Sometimes, deesse, *to be wanting. Varr.* Si cui vetustate dentes absunt. *Cic.* Abest historia litteris nostris. —— ¶ Abesse ab aliquo, sometimes *to be inferior to. Cic.* Multum ab iis aberat L. Pusius. —— ¶ Aliquem abesse alicui, *to be wanting in his assistance, to withhold his help. Cic.* Mirari desinat, me, qui Autronio abfuerim, Syllam defendere. —— ¶ *Tantum abest ut*, is an elegant form of speech, with or without another ut following; *so far from*, &c. *Cic.* Ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, *so far from commending them, setting them in a favorable light, &c., I cannot but, &c. Id.* Id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium. *Id.* Tantum porro aberat, ut binos scriberent; vix singulos confecerunt. —— ¶ It is used also by *epiphonema*, without the following member. *Cic.* Dixerim, me vel plurima vincula tecum summæ conjunctionis optare: tantum abest, ut ego ex eo, quo adstricti sumus, laxari aliquid velim. —— ¶ *Tantum abest ab eo, ut*, is used in like sense; *so far from. Cic.* Tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, &c. —— ¶ *Tantum absum*, personally for *tantum abest*, is found. *Hirt.* —— ¶ It has elegantly after it the particle *quin. Liv.* Haud multum abfuit, quin ab exulibus interficeretur, *he wanted very little of, &c., was within a trifle of, &c. Cic.* Aberit non longe, quin hoc a me decerni velit, *I shall want but a little of being brought to, &c., shall very quickly be persuaded to, &c. Gracchus apud eundem in Orat.* Abesse non potest, quin ejusdem hominis sit probos improbare, qui improbos probet, *it cannot be otherwise, but that, &c.* —— ¶ *Absit*: ne dii siverint; *God forbid! heaven forefend! heaven avert! may the day never come! may it never happen! Apulei.* Absit, ut Milonem hospitem deseram. —— ¶ *Præsens abest*, παρὼν ἀποδημεῖ, a proverb applied to him, who, though *present in body, is absent in mind. Plaut.* Audis quæ dico, tametsi præsens non ades.

ĀBSŪMĔDŌ (absumo), ĭdĭnis, f. *consumption, waste*, δαπάνη. *Plaut.*

ĀBSŪMŌ (ab & sumo), is, mpsi, mptum, a. 3. *to take away, to consume, destroy, make an end of*, δαπανάω, διαφθείρω, consumo. *Cic.* Dicendo tempus absumere. *Plin. Jun.* Incendium domos absumpsit. *Florus.* Absumere spatium jactus, *h. e.* ita progredi aciem, ut jaciendorum missilium facultatem adimat hostibus. *Plin.* Umbræ (solis) absumuntur, *h. e. are no more seen, fade away*, because the sun is vertical. —— ¶ *To enjoy. Ter.* Satietatem amoris absumere, *to enjoy his love even to satiety.* —— ¶ Also, *to slay, put to death, cut off. Virg.* Me primam absumite ferro. *Liv.* Plures fames, quam ferrum, absumpsit. *Tacit.* Absumi fame, *to die of hunger, to be famished to death.* —— ¶ Absolutely. *Plaut.* Absumpti sumus, *we are undone.* —— ¶ Also, *to finish. Colum.*

ĀBSUMPTĬŌ (absumo), ōnis, f. *a consuming. Ulpian.* Res, quæ in absumptione sunt, *consumable commodities, that admit of being consumed.*

ĀBSUMPTUS (Id.), a, um, *consumed, wasted*, consumptus. *Horat.* Res absumptæ, *substance wasted, expended. Virg.* Absumpta salus, *all chance of safety lost, destroyed, cut off.*

ĀBSURDĒ (absurdus), adverb, *absurdly, awkwardly, foolishly, foreign from the purpose*, ἀτόπως, inepte, ab re. *Cic.* Absurde respondere. *Julian.* Longe absurdius constituere. *Augustin.* Absurdissime dicere.

ĀBSURDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *absurdity, folly, inconsistency, hallucination. Claud. Mamert.*

ĀBSURDUS (ab & surdus), a, um, adject. *absurd, harsh, grating*, ἄτοπος, ἄλογος, δύσηχος, inconveniens, ineptus, absonus, ab re alienus. Proprie videtur dici de sono, aut voce incondita, et absona, quæ surdis auribus audiri digna est. *Cic.* Vox absona, et absurda. —— ¶ The use of the word is more frequently figurative, as of any thing *absurd, inconsistent, foolish, ridiculous, extravagant, unapt, foreign from the purpose or subject. Cic.* Jam vero illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! *Id.* Est hoc auribus, animisque hominum absurdum. *Id.* Multo absurdiora sunt ea, quæ, &c. *Id.* Absurdissima mandata. —— ¶ *Absurdus homo* is one who is *unfitted* for any thing, *clumsy, awkward, unapt. Cic.* —— ¶ *Haud absurdum ingenium*, non omnino ineptum, mediocre, *by no means inferior or despicable. Sallust.* —— ¶ *Absurdus* and *ineptus* differ in this; the former implying *incompatibility*, the latter merely *ineptness or unsuitableness.*

ĀBSȲNTHIUM. See *Absinthium.*

ĀBSȲRTIS (Absyrtus), ĭdis, f.; in plur. Absyrtides, ĭdum; *islands in the Adriatic, so called from Absyrtus. Plin.*

ĀBSȲRTUS (Ἄψυρτος), i, m. *otherwise called Ægialeus, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis, and Hypsea. His sister Medea, as she fled with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Ovid.*

ĀBVĔCTUS (abveho), a, um, *carried off or away*, avectus. *Catul.*

ĀBVĔHŌ. See *Aveho.*

ĀBVERTŌ (ab & verto), is, a. 3. *to turn away, or the contrary way, to turn off*, averto, ἀποτρέπω. *Plaut.* The best authorities read *averto*, which see.

ĀBUNDANS (abundo), antis, part. and adj. *abounding, abundant, copious, plenteous, plentiful, overflowing, richly-stocked*, affluens, copiosus, εὔπορος. It is properly used of waters overflowing. *Virg.* Incertis si mensibus amnis abundans Exit. *Vitruv.* loca abundantia, *h. e. filled with water.* —— ¶ It is most frequently used of any thing *abounding, copious*, &c. *Cic.* Non erat abundans, non inops tamen; non valde nitens, non plane horrida oratio. *Cic.* Tu abundantior consilio, ingenio, prudentia quam Crassus. *Id.* Timæus et rerum copia, et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus. —— ¶ It is specially used for dives, *rich, wealthy, affluent. Cic.* Multa, et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis. —— ¶ It is joined with the *gen.* as well as the *abl. Nepos.* Via omnium rerum abundans. *Claudian.* Abundans corporis, *large in size.* —— ¶ Ex abundanti, *over and above what is immediately requisite, beyond what necessity calls for, as a work of supererogation. Quintil.*

ĀBUNDANTĔR (abundans), -ius, -issime, adv. *abundantly, copiously, largely*, copiose, large, περισσῶς. *Plin.*

ĀBUNDANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *abundance, plenty, plenteousness, exuberance*, εὐπορία, περιουσία. It seems properly to be used of liquids. *Plin.* Abundantia lactis. *Vitruv.* Abundantia palustris, *h. e. of marshy water.* —— ¶ It is most often used of any *abundance* whatever. *Cic.* Abundantia amoris erga me tui. —— ¶ Absolutely, i. e. without *gen.*, *riches, wealth, affluence. Tacit.*

ĀBUNDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an overflowing of water, an inundation*, aquæ abundantia. *Plin.*

ĀBUNDĒ (abundus), adverb, *abundantly, in abundance, richly, plentifully, amply, sufficiently, enough*, εὐπόρως, abundanter, copiose, affatim, large. *Cic.* Erit abunde satisfactum toti huic quæstioni. —— ¶ It governs also the *gen. Virg.* Terrorum, et fraudis abunde est. —— ¶ And is joined also to adjec. *Sallust.* Abunde magna præsidia. —— ¶ *Abunde esse alicui*, est satis superque esse. *Cels.* Huic abunde est, demittere se in aquam calidam, *it is enough for him to, &c., it will be amply sufficient if he, &c. Plin.* Mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, quod efficitur, *I am content, satisfied, if, &c. my object is answered, if, &c. Id.* Utrumque tam magnum est, ut abunde sit alterum efficere, *there is enough to, &c.* —— ¶ It seems not to be compared.

ĀBUNDŌ (ab & undo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound, more than suffice, to be overstocked, overflow*, εὐπορέω, περισσεύω. Properly used of the overflowing of rivers, &c. *Liv.* Quando aqua Albana abundasset. —— ¶ It is oftener used of any thing *abounding*, &c. *Cic.* Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. *Cic.* Cum ex reliquis, quæ nonis April. fecit, vel abundare debeam. *Lucret.* quæ de terris nunc quoque abundant Herbarum genera, ac fruges, arbustaque læta, *h. e.* erumpunt, enascuntur, et veint exundantes aquæ e terra exsiliunt. —— ¶ Absol. *to be rich, wealthy, in affluent circumstances. Cic.* Et absentes adsunt, et egentes abundant, et imbecilles valent. —— ¶ The difference between *abundare* and *redundare* is that between *abundance* and *superfluity*; but the distinction is not always observed.

ĀBUNDUS (abundo), a, um, *abundant, copious. Gell.* Rarely used.

ĀBVŎLŌ (ab & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly off or away, to take one's departure*, volando abeo. *Cornel. Gall.* See *Avolo.*

ĀBŪSĬŌ (abutor), ōnis, f. *an abuse, an applying to another use*; in which sense it is very seldom used, but generally means the *rhetorical figure* κατάχρησις. *Quintil.* Per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui cædem telo quocumque commiserint.

ĀBŪSĪVĒ (Id.), adverb, *in a sense, or meaning, different from the natural and accepted one*, per figuram abusionem, καταχρηστικῶς. *Quintil.* —— ¶ *For form's sake. Ammian.*

ĀBUSQUĒ (ab & usque), prep. with *abl. from as far as*; chiefly found in the poets. *Virg.*

ĀBŪSUS (abutor), us, m. *an applying to a different use, abuse, a consuming by unlawful use (as of provisions). Cic.* —— ¶ Hence simply, in law, *consumption, use. Ulpian.*

ĀBŪSUS, a, um, particip. with pass. signif. from

ĀBŪTŎR (ab & utor), ĕris, ābūsus sum, dep. 3. *to abuse, turn to improper use, apply to a wrong end, or to a purpose different from the intended one*, καταχράομαι,

παραχράομαι, male utor, perperam adhibeo. *Cic.* Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? *Terent.* Abuti muliere, *h. e.* eam vitiare. —— ¶ With *acc.* chiefly in comic writers. *Lucret.* Sentit enim vim quisque suam, quam possit abuti. —— ¶ Sometimes in a good sense, for utor, *to apply to one's own use contrary to original intention, to turn out of the natural course to one's own purpose.* *Cic.* Nos sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram abutimur. —— ¶ Also, *to use or avail one's self of, without reserve.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to use up, consume by using, waste, run through.* *Cic.* Nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, *h. e.* *take up all the time in speaking.* —— ¶ Sometimes passively, *to be consumed, used up.* *Plaut.* Ubi illa, quæ dedi ante? *Le.* abusa sunt. —— ¶ *Abutor* is said of those things which *perish in the using; utor* of those *which are permanent;* usui est ager, domus; abusui vinum, oleum.

ĂBȲDĒNŬS (Abydus), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to Abydus,* Ἀβυδηνός, ad Abydum oppidum pertinens. —— ¶ Abydenus, i, *an inhabitant of Abydus.* *Ovid.* Mittit Abydenus salutem.

ĂBȲDŎS, and **ĂBȲDŎS**, i, f. & m. Ἄβυδος, *a town of Asia in Troas, on the Hellespont, the abode of Leander, opposite Sestos in Thrace, the abode of Hero.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Abydum, n. is found in *Plin.* —— ¶ Abydus is also *a town of Egypt, the residence of Memnon.* *Plin.*

ĂBȲLĂ (Ἀβύλη), æ, f. *a mountain of Africa, one of the pillars of Hercules, opposite to Calpe in Spain.* *Mela.* See *Abila.*

ĂBȲSSŬS (ἄβυσσος), i, f. *water that does not admit of being sounded by line, an unfathomable lake, a bottomless pit, an abyss.* —— ¶ *Hell, the great fiery lake.* *Prudent. in Hamartigen.*

ĂC (atque, atq', atc, ac; others from καί; by metath. αἰκ, ac; others differently), copul. conj. *and,* καί, et, atque. Almost never placed before *a vowel* or *h.* —— ¶ Elegantly placed at the beginning of a period, to mark a transition. *Cic.* Ac vide quid differat inter meam opinionem, et tuam. —— ¶ After the adv. *æque, aliter, contra, juxta, pariter, perinde, secus, similiter,* and others of a similar kind, *ac* is put in the sense of *quam* or *ut, than, as.* So after *simul.* *Cic.* Qui illis æque, ac tu ipse, gauderet, *just as much as you.* *Liv.* Æque enixe parabit, ac si ipse id bellum gesturus esset, *as earnestly as if,* &c. *Liv.* Vestrum nomen juxta, ac Deos immortales intuetur. *Liv.* Perinde ac debellatum in Italia foret, *just as though.* *Cic.* Cujus ego salutem non secus, ac meam, tueri debeo, *not otherwise than my own.* *Id.* Similiter facis, ac si me roges. —— ¶ In like sense it is put after the adjec. *contrarius, similis, dissimilis, par, alius, diversus,* and the like. *Cic.* Contrarium decernebat, ac paulo ante decreverat. *Id.* Aliud mihi, ac tibi videri potest. Sometimes also without these words, but in like sense. *Cic.* Digne ac mereor, *as I deserve.* *Terent.* Oblitus sum hodie, ac volui, dicere. *Donat.* explains this last, *contra quam,* or *secus ac.* —— ¶ Also after comparatives. *Cic.* Diutius abfuturus, ac nollem. —— ¶ Pro eo ac debui, *as I ought to do.* *Sulp. ad Cic.* —— ¶ It is put, also, for et quidem, *and that too, and in truth.* *Terent.* Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re, ac lubens, *and in truth with good will, ay, and with pleasure too.*

ĂCĂCĬĂ (ἀκακία), æ, f. *a kind of thorny shrub, from which gum-arabic is produced.* *Plin.*

ĂCĂDĒMĬĂ (Academus; or from ἄκος, *a remedy,* and δῆμος, *people,* because this was the place of restoring minds to a healthy condition; or ἑκὰς and δῆμος, *apart from the people*), written anciently also Ecademia, æ, f. *a place near Athens, where Plato taught philosophy;* ἀκαδημία, *Suidas;* ἀκαδήμεια, et ἑκαδήμεια, *Stephano.* —— ¶ Also, *a celebrated gymnasium in that place, with its buildings.* —— ¶ By meton. *the academical philosophy and sect.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Diog. Laert.* names three Academical sects; the old, the middle, and the new: *Cicero* two; the old and new. Several mention five. —— ¶ Also, *a country seat of Cicero.* —— ¶ The penult is made long in the best writers.

ĂCĂDĒMĬCĒ (academia), es, adject. femin. according to the Greek form, for *Academica,* Ἀκαδημική. *Cic.*

ĂCĂDĒMĬCŬS (academia), a, um, *belonging to the Academia at Athens,* ἀκαδημικός. —— ¶ *Belonging or relating to the Academia of Cicero.*

ĂCĂDĒMŬS, i, m. *a hero, thought by some to be the same as Cadmus.*

ĂCĂLANTHĬS (ἀκαλανθίς), ĭdis, f. probably *the goldfinch.* *Virg.* Littoraque halcyonem resonant, acalanthida dumi: others read *et acanthida dumi.*

ĂCĂNŎS (ἄκανος), i, m. or f. *a thorny plant, perhaps the common thistle.* *Plin.*

ĂCANTHĬCĒ (ἀκανθική μαστίχη), es, f. lachryma helxines herbæ, *the gum of the herb helxine.* *Plin.*

ĂCANTHYLLIS (ἀκανθυλλίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb wild asparagus.* *Apulei.*

ĂCANTHĪNŬS (acanthus), a, um, adject. *belonging to the herb brank-ursin, or bear's foot,* ἀκανθώδης, qui est acanthi, vel acantho similis. *Plin.* Euphorbia specie thyrsi, foliis acanthinis. *Isid.* Acanthina vestis, *h. e.* acanthi foliis intexta. *Salmasius* explains it, *garments made of the down, &c.*

ĂCANTHĬŎN (ἀκάνθιον), ii, n. *a shrub resembling the white thorn.* *Plin.*

ĂCANTHĬS (ἀκανθίς), ĭdis, f. probably *a goldfinch.* *Plin.* Et acanthis in spinis vivit. —— ¶ Also, the name of *an herb,* otherwise called senecio, by the Greeks erigeron, *groundsel.* *Plin.*

ĂCANTHĬŬS (acanthus), a, um, adject. *belonging to the city Acanthus.* *Plin.*

ĂCANTHŬS (ἄκανθος), i, m. *the herb branch-hircin, or brank-ursin, bear's foot.* *Propert.* At Myos exiguum flectit acanthus iter, *h. e.* Myos cælatura flexuoso opere in acanthi formam elaborata. —— ¶ Also, acanthus, i, f. *a thorny tree,* probably *the mimosa Nilotica* of Linnæus. *Virg.* Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsamaque, et baccas semper frondentis acanthi? —— ¶ Also, *a town in Macedonia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an island in the Propontis.* *Plin.*

ĂCAPNŎS (ἄκαπνος), a, um, adject. *that doth not emit smoke.* *Martial.* Ligna acapna, *h. e. dry wood.* —— ¶ Acapnon mel, *h. e. honey procured without smoking the hive.* *Plin.*

ĂCARNĀN (Ἀκαρνάν), ānis, adject. *one from Acarnania, an Acarnanian, a Carnian.* *Virg.* Quorum alter Acarnan, Alter ab Arcadia. *Sil.* Amnis Acarnan, *h. e. the Achelous.* —— ¶ Acarnan, or, as others read, Acarnas, others Acharnan, *a very stony mountain of Attica.* *Senec.*

ĂCARNĀNĬĂ (Ἀκαρνανία), æ, f. *Acarnania, now Carnia, part of Epirus, separated by the river Achelous from Ætolia.*

ĂCARNĀNĬCŬS (Acarnania), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to Acarnania.* *Liv.*

ĂCARNĒ. See *Acharne.*

ĂCASTŬS (Ἄκαστος), i, m. *son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, a distinguished hunter.*

ĂCĂTĂLECTĬCŬS, and **ĂCĂTĂLECTŬS** (ἀκαταληκτικός, and ἀκατάληκτος), a, um, adject. *acatalectic, wanting nothing, entire (spoken of a verse that has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity).*

ĂCĂTĂLĒPTŎS (ἀκατάληπτος), *incomprehensible.* *Tertullian.*

ĂCĂTĬUM (acatus), ii, n. *a sort of small vessel, a pinnace, cock-boat, barge, skiff.* *Plin.* —— ¶ The plur. occurs in the *fem.* in *Gell.*

ĂCĂTŬS (ἄκατος), i, f. same as *Acatium.* *Tertull.*

ĂCAUNŬMARGĂ (*a* privat. καυνός, *bitter,* and marga, *marl*), æ, f. *a sort of sandy, red earth, or clay, or marl.* *Plin.*

ĂCAUSTŬS (*a* privat. and καίω), adject. *that will not burn, inconsumable by fire, incombustible (as of the asbestos, the amianthus, and the like).* *Plin.*

ACCĂ LAURENTĬĂ or **LĀRENTĬĂ**, æ, f. *the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus; in honor of whom the festival Laurentalia or Accalia was yearly celebrated in the month of December.* *Liv. & Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the sister and companion of Camilla.* *Virg.*

ACCĀLĬĂ (Acca), ium, n. *the festival in honor of Acca Laurentia.* *Varr.*

ACCANTŌ, or **ADCANTŌ** (ad & canto), as, a. 1. *to sing to, or by the side of,* juxta, vel simul cano, προσᾴδω. *Stat.*

ACCĒDŌ (ad & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to draw near or nigh to, to approach, arrive at, come to, accost,* παραγίνομαι, ὑπέρχομαι, advenio, appropinquo, proximus fio. *Cic.* Cum ego ad Heracleam noctu accederem. *Id.* Neque illum si eo accessisset, abiturum. *Id.* Homo verecundus in Macedoniam non accedit. *Id.* Poterone Ariminum tuto accedere? *Enn. apud Gell.* Accedit muros Romana juventus. —— ¶ Accedere in aliquem, *to rush upon, to attack.* *Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Joined with the infin. *Apulei.* —— ¶ It is used of those who go to bid at auction-sales. *Nep.* Ad hastam publicam nunquam accessit. —— ¶ In the sense also of adjungi, addi, adjici, *to be added, joined, annexed.* *Cic.* Ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest. *Id.* Annus tertius accessit desiderio nostro, et labori tuo. *Tacit.* Societatem nostram volentes accesserant. *Liv.* Hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent.—In this sense it is often used in law. *Paul. Digest.* Si proprietati nudæ ususfructus accesserit. —— ¶ It is elegantly placed at the beginning of a clause, and serves to connect it with the preceding sentence. *Cic.* Accedebat, ut tu adolescens existimarere, ego, &c., *there was this, too, to take into the account, that, &c.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *to acquiesce in, give consent to, coincide with.* *Quintil.* Accedam in plerisque Ciceroni. *Nepos.* Ad hoc consilium cum plerique accederent. —— ¶ Sometimes, it signifies likeness, *to approach, to be like.* *Cic.* Accedere prope ad similitudinem alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to favor, to be on the side of.* *Sueton.* Conatibus Galbæ primus accessit. —— ¶ Accedere ad Rempublicam, *to engage in public life, in affairs of state, to begin to serve the state in the capacity of magistrate or general.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Accedere alicui animum, *to recover one's spirits, to derive courage, or confidence.* *Cic.* Rumore adventus nostri Cassio animus accessit. —— ¶ Accedit pretium, or Accedit pretio, *h. e.* pretium augetur, *the price is increased.* *Plin.* Scis tu, accessisse pretium agris? —— ¶ In the pass. impersonally. *Cic.* Ad eas cum accederetur.

ACCĔLĔRĀTĬŌ (accelero), ōnis, f. *an accelerating, hastening, hurrying, quickness, expedition.* *Auct. ad Heren.*

ACCĔLĔRŌ, and **ADCĔLĔRŌ** (ad & celero), as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to hasten, accelerate, be quick, make haste, be expeditious,* σπουδάζω, κατασπεύδω, festino, propero. *Cæs.* Accelerare iter. *Cic.* Si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur.

ACCENDĬUM (accendo), ii, n. *a burning, a fire,* ἔγκαυσις. *Solin.*

ACCENDŌ (ad & cando, obsol. *I make to shine,* from which candeo), dis, ndi, nsum, a. 3. *to set on fire, to set fire to, to light up,* ἅπτω, ignem excito. *Cic.* Deus ipse solem, quasi lumen accendit. —— ¶ Also, in the sense of urere, *to burn.* *Horat.* Ignis accendit obsessam Ilion. *Ovid.* accendi igni. *Id.* accendere tædas. *Id.* aras, *h. e.* in aris ignem excitare. —— ¶ *Accendi,* candefieri, *to be made to glow.* *Plin. de auro.* Primum bonitatis argumentum est, quam difficillime accendi. —— ¶ *Accendere,* illustrare, *to make bright, cause to shine.* *Claudian.* sol diem accendit. —— ¶ Figur. *to excite, inflame, stir up, heighten, increase.* *Vellei.* Ad consequendos quos priores ducimus, accendimur. *Sallust.* Quæ res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat. *Curt.* Accendere iram. *Tacit.* uxorem in maritum. *Liv.* Accendi in rabiem. *Cels.* Accendere febrem. *Curt.* Accendere fiduciam. *Ovid.* Accendere vitia. *Liv.* curam ingentem alicui. —— ¶ Accendere pretium, *to add to, or enhance, the price or value*

of any thing. *Senec.* Crystallina, quorum accendit fragilitas pretium. *Incendo* is used in like sense.

ĂCCĔNSĔŌ, and ĂDCĔNSĔŌ (ad & censeo), es, sui, nsitum, & nsum, a. 2. *to add to, or to the number of, to reckon among the list of,* συναριθμέω, adscribere, adnumerare. *Non.*

ĂCCĔNSĪTŬS, from *Accenseo.*

ĂCCĔNSŬS, and ĂDCĔNSŬS (accenseo; others from accio), i, m. *a public officer, whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and summon courts; a messenger or servitor belonging to a court, &c., a pursuivant, usher, mace-bearer, serjeant, beadle,* ὑπηρέτης. —— ¶ Also *supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. Festus.*

ĂCCĔNSŬS, and ĂDCĔNSŬS (accendo), a, um, partic. and adject. *set on fire, set fire to, in flames, lighted up, illuminated,* διακεκαυμένος, inflammatus. *Cic.* Accensæ faces. —— ¶ Also, *scalding hot, boiling. Senec.* Ustus accenso Pelias aheno. —— ¶ Figur. *inflamed, excited, stirred up, animated, enraged, exasperated. Liv.* Accensus injuria. *Virg.* Spes accensa, *h. e.* aucta. —— ¶ *Accensus* or *Adcensus, a, um,* is also a particip. from accenseo, *enlisted, incorporated, enrolled. Liv.*

ĂCCĔNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a kindling, or lighting up,* accendendi actus. *Plin.* but the reading is disputed.

ĂCCĔNTĬŬNCŬLĂ (accentus), æ, f. *accentual mark, accent, tone, note, modulation, harmony,* accentus. *Gell.*

ĂCCĔNTŌR (ad & cantor), ōris, m. *one who sings to or with another,* προσᾴδων. *Isidor.*

ĂCCĔNTŬS (ad & cantus), us, m. *song, melody, harmony, music, an accompaniment,* same as cantus, προσῳδία, *Solin.* —— ¶ With grammarians, *accent, modulation of tone, sound, or voice. Quintil.* —— ¶ Accentum hiemis, *the depth of winter. Sidon.*

ĂCCĔPSŌ is an ancient form for *accepero,* from *accipio,* or, as *Nonius* explains it, for *accipio.*

ĂCCĔPTĂ (accipio), æ, f. *a portion or allotment of land. Siculus Flacc.*

ĂCCĔPTĀBĬLĬS (accepto), e, adject. *acceptable, worthy of acceptance, pleasing, grateful,* accipi dignus; εὐπρόσδεκτος. *Lactant.*

ĂCCĔPTĀBŬLUM. See *Acetabulum.*

ĂCCĔPTĀTĬŌ. See *Acceptio.*

ĂCCĔPTĀTŌR (accepto), ōris, m. *one that receiveth. Tertull.*

ĂCCĔPTĬLĀTĬŌ (accepti latio, in which form it sometimes occurs), ōnis, f. *(verbal) absolution or discharge from obligation, liberation from agreement, compact, or promise; quittance, acquittance (by word of mouth). Pandect.*

ĂCCĔPTĬŌ (accipio), ōnis, f. *an accepting, or receiving,* accipiendi actio, πρόσληψις. *Cic.* —— ¶ *The granting of a proposition, or the conceded proposition itself. Apul.* —— ¶ Acceptio vocis, *a comprehending of what is said. Siculus Flacc.*

ĂCCĔPTĬTŌ (accepto), as, a. 1. *to receive, or accept,* same as accepto, προσδέχομαι. *Plaut* apud *Non.*

ĂCCĔPTŌ (frequentat. from accipio), as, a. 1. *to receive, to accept, submit to,* ὑποδέχομαι, of nearly the same signif. as accipio. *Plaut.* Qui res, rationesque heri curo, argentum accepto, expenso, et cui debet, dato. *Quintil.* Zeno, Cleanthes, Chrysippus mercedes a discipulis acceptaverunt. —— ¶ Among ecclesiastical writers, *to receive with pleasure;* whence *acceptabilis,* and *acceptator. Tertull.*

ĂCCĔPTŌR (accipio), ōris, m. qui accipit, ληπτήρ, *one who receives. Plaut.* Qui illorum verbis falsis acceptor fui, *h. e.* approbator.

ĂCCĔPTŌRĬŬS (acceptor), a, um, adject. *that receiveth, holdeth, containeth. Front. de Aquaduct.*

ĂCCĔPTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she who receives,* quæ accipit, δέκτρια. *Plaut.*

ĂCCĔPTŬS (accipio), a, um, partic. and adject. *received, accepted,* δεκτός. *Cic.* Accepta, et devorata pecunia. —— ¶ Often the same as chārus, gratus, jucundus, *grateful, pleasing, acceptable,* χαρίεις. *Cic.* Quod vero approbaris, id gratum, acceptumque habendum. *Cic.* Nihil est Deo acceptius, quam cœtus hominum, &c. *Liv.* Acceptissimus militum animis. *Plaut.* Acceptissimus apud te servus. —— ¶ With the adv. *bene, male, valde,* and similar words, *treated, entertained. Cic.* Tribus tricliniis accepti valde copiose. —— ¶ In accounts, *acceptum referre* (and sometimes *acceptum ferre*) denotes scribere in tabulis, te accepisse, *to mark, or set down, on the debtor's side, as received;* as *expensum ferre* means scribere, te dedisse, vel expendisse, *to note down in one's book of accounts moneys paid or expended. Cic.* In the same way are to be taken *accepto ferre,* and *in acceptum ferre,* or *referre. Cic.* Negabat, opus in acceptum referre posse. *Referre in acceptum opus,* is *to write in the account-book, that the work has been done according to contract, and of course to be paid for.* —— ¶ These expressions are also figurative: hence *acceptum referre,* or *ferre alicui aliquid, to acknowledge a debt, make an acknowledgment to any one of a debt,* both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Ut esset nemo, qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, rempublicam referret acceptam. *Ovid.* Acceptum refero versibus esse nocens. —— ¶ As a law term, *acceptum* or *accepto facere,* and *acceptum habere, to acknowledge a payment and give a discharge,* either verbally or in writing. *Ulpian.* —— ¶ The same, Figur. *Cic.* Sponsionem acceptam facere, *h. e.* remittere, a sponsione facta discedere. *Plin.* Quamobrem culpa ejus non naturæ fiat accepta, *will not sit on nature's back, must not be ascribed to nature. Catull.* Acceptum face, redditumque votum, *ratify, make good your promise.* —— ¶ Acceptum rogare, or accepto rogare, *to ask for a receipt or discharge. Ulpian. Digest.* —— ¶ *Accepto liberare,* on the part of the creditor, *to acknowledge payment. Ulpian.* It is to be remarked, however, that these forms are generally used by jurists, where the payment is merely nominal.

ĂCCĔRSŌ, with its derivatives. See *Arcesso,* &c.

ĂCCĔSSĬBĬLĬS (accedo), e, *accessible, that may be approached. Tertull.*

ĂCCĔSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a going near unto, an approaching, the act of drawing nigh to,* actus accedendi, πρόσοδος. *Cic.* Cum ad corpora necessitate tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio. —— ¶ It is specially used of fevers or other diseases, *a fit, relapse;* to which are opposed *decessio* and *remissio. Cels.* —— ¶ Often *an accession, addition, increase, enlargement,* ἐπίδοσις, πρόσθεσις. *Cic.* Accessionem adjungere ædibus, *h. e.* ædes ampliare addita parte aliqua, *to enlarge, or add to the size of, a building. Sueton.* Morbi accessio, *a paroxysm, fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Venire in accessionem, *to come in as an acquest, appendage, make-weight.* —— ¶ Also, *an honorary gift over and above the taxes or payment,* to which *decessio* is opposed. *Cic.* Populus publice coactus est ei conferre lucri tritici medimnum XXVI, et accessionem HS CIↃ CIↃ. *Colum.* Ligna, et ceteras parvas accessiones exigere, *honorary gifts or allowances.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* In omnibus meis epistolis, quas ad Cæsarem mitto, legitima quædam est accessio commendationis tuæ, *I uniformly introduce a compliment in favor of you.* —— ¶ Also, *the thing itself which is added, an appendage. Plin.* Turba gemmarum potamus, et smaragdis teximus calices, et aurum jam accessio est, *gold is now a mere appendage, mere addition,* h.e. *minus pretiosum in poculis.* —— ¶ Among jurists, *all the persons or things accessory to a contract or obligation* are expressed by *accessio. Paul. Digest.* Utique principalis debitor perpetuat obligationem; accessiones autem an perpetuent, dubium est.

ĂCCĔSSĬTŌ (frequentat. fr. accedo), as. n. 1. *to approach frequently, to be in the habit of going to. Cato.*

ĂCCĔSSŌR (accedo), ōris, m. *one who is added. Val. Max.*

ĂCCĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *an approaching, or drawing near to, a coming,* πρόσοδος, accessio. *Cic.* Solis accessus, discessusque. *Id.* Accessus nocturnus ad urbem. *Gell.* Accessus morbi, et discessus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Tum accessus ad causam, tum recessus. —— ¶ Sometimes put for the place itself, through which we approach; *a pass, defile. Sueton.* Explorare accessum ad insulam. *Virg.* Omnem accessum lustrare. —— ¶ In *Vitruv. a kind of machine.*

ĂCCĬĀNŬS (Accius), a, um, adject. *pertaining to the poet Accius. Cic.* Posuisti versus Accianos.

ĂCCĬDĔNS (accido), tis, particip. *falling down at, or before,* προσπίπτων. *Cic.* Ad pedes omnium accidente Clodio. *Tacit.* Deprecabundus, et genibus principis accidens. —— ¶ As a substantive, *an accident, disaster, calamity, mishap, misfortune, circumstance, casualty, event, incident, hap, incidental peculiarity or quality. Quintil.* Causa, tempus, locus, occasio, instrumentum, modus, et cetera, rerum sunt accidentia. —— ¶ *Ex accidente,* ex eo quod accidit, *from that event, from that circumstance. Pompon.* —— ¶ Per accidens, *accidentally, casually, as hap may be. Firmic.*

ĂCCĬDĔNTĬĂ (accidens), æ, f. *an accident, any thing that happens. Plin.* Esse vero illam naturæ accidentiam, etiam in locis quibusdam, apposito occurrit exemplo, *that that is a mere accident in the common course of nature.*

ĂCCĪDŌ (ad & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut off, to cut, to lop, to cut down, to fell. Cæs.* Accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. —— ¶ Figurat. omnino concidere, evertere, prorsus extenuare, *to ruin utterly, destroy entirely. Liv.* Hostes in aciem invitos extraxit; et ita prælio uno accidit Vestinorum res. See *Accisus.*

ĂCCĬDŌ, and ĂDCĬDŌ (ad & cado), is, idi, n. 3. *to fall, to fall down at or before,* προσπίπτω, cado, vel juxta cado. *Cæs.* Ut missa a Gallis gravius acciderent, *fell with greater effect, made a heavier impression. Terent.* Accidere ad genua, *to prostrate one's self before any one. Liv.* Genibus alicujus accidere. —— ¶ It is used also for pervenire, *to arrive, to come. Liv.* Repente fama accidit, classem Punicam adventare. *Id.* Quod ubi ad aures accidit regis. *Plin.* Clamor accidit auribus nostris. *Cic.* Quod me vetas quidquam suspicari accidisse ad animum tuum, *that any thing has occurred that will have been welcomed by you. Id.* Quod ad oculos, animumque acciderit, *that was calculated to please the eye, and delight the understanding.* —— ¶ It is joined also with the *acc.* without a preposition, the acc. being governed by the prep. in compos. by *Plaut.* Mihi paternæ vocis sonitus aures accidit. —— ¶ With acc. and prep. *in,* it is used for quadrare, convenire, by *Terent.* Istuc verbum vere in te accidit, *has turned out well for you, will suit you exactly.* —— ¶ It is most often put for evenire, contingere, *to happen, occur, fall out,* συμβαίνειν, with the *dat.* expressed or understood, and generally in the third person. *Cic.* Accidit præter opinionem. *Id.* Ut omnia, quæ non nostra culpa nobis accidant, fortiter ferre debeamus.—Also with the particle *quod.*—And with other cases, governed by prep. *Cic.* Quæris ex me, quid acciderit de judicio, quod, &c. It is also sometimes joined with the *infin.* but not often. *Cic.* —— ¶ Si quid alicui accidat, and si quid humanitus accidat, *if any thing should happen, befall,* are forms of speech especially used in *wills,* denoting *possible death. Cic.* Cujus heres non in testamento quisquam scriptus erat, si quid pupillo accidisset, *if aught should befall the ward, if the ward should die. Id.* Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset. *Contingo* and *evenio* are used in a similar sense. —— ¶ Between *accidere* and *contingere* there seems to be this difference: the former is more often used of *unfortunate,* the latter of *fortunate* events; but the distinction is not always observed. *Ac-*

siders also refers to events which happen *fortuitously* and *unexpectedly*; *contingere* to those which *result from previous causes, although unexpected*: this distinction, too, is not always observed.

ĀCCINCTŬS, and ĀDCINCTŬS (accingo), a, um, particip. and adject. *girt, begirt, fitted with, furnished with, accoutred, equipped*, præcinctus, succinctus. *Tacit.* Feminæ pellibus accinctæ assultabant. *Id.* Accinctus ferro. *Liv.* Gladiis adcincti. —— ¶ Accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Figur. munitus, tectus, *defended, fortified, secure*. *Tacit.* Juvenis potentiæ promptæ et studio popularium accinctus. —— ¶ Also, expeditus, paratus, promptus, quia qui cinctus est, habilior est ad agendum, *prepared for, prompt, alert, active, expeditious*, εὔζωνος. *Plin.* In omnia intenta bonitas, et accincta. —— ¶ Also, parcus, moderatus, *moderate, limited, restrained, confined*, in which sense *discinctus* is opposed to it. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, instructus, ornatus, *furnished, provided, adorned*. *Valer. Flacc.* Accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis.

ĀCCINGŌ, and ĀDCINGŌ (ad & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird, to begird, to gird on*, περιζώννυμι, cingo, præcingo. *Virg.* Laterique accinxerat ensem. —— ¶ In a wider sense it is put for instruere, ornare. *Virg.* Paribusque accingitur armis, *to provide one's self with, put on, take in hand, equip one's self with*. —— ¶ Figur. for parare, instruere, *to prepare, make ready, to provide with necessary things, cover, guard, protect*: with se, *to arm one's self, to set about a thing*, ἐπιχειρέω, ἑτοιμάζω, παρασκευάζω. Ducta est translatio ex eo, quod qui aliquid facere aggreditur, alte cingi solet, quo habilior, expeditiorque sit. *Virg.* Illi se prædæ accingunt. *Liv.* Accingi ad consulatum. *Id.* In discrimen. *Valer. Flacc.* Accingere animos futuris. *Tacit.* Se quoque accingeret juvene, partem curarum capessituro, *h. e.* muniret. —— ¶ Also, with the *infin.* *Virg.* Ardentes accingar dicere pugnas Cæsaris. —— ¶ Also, with the *acc.* without a *prep.* *Virg.* Magicas accingier artes. —— ¶ And as a neuter verb. *Virg.* Accingunt omnes operi. But in such passages, *se*, &c. may be understood.

ĀCCIŌ (ad & cio), is, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 4. *to send for, call, call in, summon, desire to come*, προσκαλέω, evoco, advoco, arcesso. *Cic.* Si accierit, accurram. *Id.* Haruspices accire ex Hetruria. *Liv.* Aliquem peregre in regnum. *Tacit.* Ut fidissimis amicorum in Pontum missis effigiem suam acciret, *send for, fetch*. —— ¶ Figur. *Vellei.* Accire mortem, *to kill one's self*. *Cic.* voluptatem, *to procure*.

ĀCCIPENSĔR. See *Acipenser*.

ĀCCIPIŌ (ad & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. *to receive, take*, λαμβάνω, recipio, capio, sumo. *Cic.* Quod dat, accipimus. *Id.* Accipere injuriam ab aliquo. *Id.* Manibus. *Justin.* In manum. *Plaut.* Ex tua accepi manu pateram. *Cic.* De iis rebus, quas eum dolo malo mancipio accepisse de Vario diceret. —— ¶ Often in the sense of tractare, excipere, *to receive, treat, entertain*, ὑποδέχεσθαι. *Cic.* Leniter hominem, clementerque accipit. *Id.* Accipere aliquem verberibus ad necem. *Id.* Verbis male accipere. *Terent.* Accipit homo nemo melius, neque prolixius, *h. e.* cœnam dat, convivio excipit. —— ¶ Also, pati, ferre, *to bear, bear with, take, brook, put up with, endure*. *Cic.* Patienter accipere admonitionem. —— ¶ Also, audire, intelligere, *to hear, comprehend, understand, take*, (as, *do you take me in the right sense?*) *catch* (as, *he caught my meaning*). *Cic.* Accipite nunc, quid imperarit. *Id.* Accipere aliquid auribus. —— ¶ Also, interpretari, vel intelligere, *to interpret, explain, put a meaning upon, understand*. *Cic.* Quod rogas, ut in bonam partem accipiam, ego vero in optimam. —— ¶ Also, percipere, sentire, *to derive, to feel, to be sensible of*. *Cic.* Magnam ex epistola tua accepi voluptatem. —— ¶ Also, cognoscere, percipere, *to conceive, comprehend, get a notion of*. *Cels.* Quo facilius accipi possit. —— ¶ Also, recipere, *to receive, take, admit*. *Cic.* Accipere aliquem in amicitiam. *Tacit.* Cuncta sub imperium. —— ¶ Also, suscipere, *to undertake*. *Terent.* Mea causa hanc causam accipite. *Id.* Nihil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc mihi expediat metum, *take on my shoulders*, &c. —— ¶ Also, consequi, *to obtain, attain, gain, win, get*. *Cic.* Cum palmam jam primus acceperit. —— ¶ Also, admittere, probare, *to admit, approve, accept of*. *Cic.* Accipere excusationem. *Id.* causam. *Liv.* omen.

ĀCCIPITĔR (accipio; others ὀξύπτερος), cipitris, m. *a bird of prey*; applied generally to *all rapacious birds*, but particularly to the *hawk, falcon*; called by *Virg.* *sacer*, probably from being a bird of prophecy, from which omens were derived. —— ¶ Figur. *a rapacious, a thievish person*. *Plaut.* Impure, fabes popli, pecuniæ accipiter. —— ¶ It is found *fem.* in *Lucret.* l. 4. v. 1003.

ĀCCĪSŬS (accīdo), a, um, partic. *cut, cut off, or down, felled*, περικοπείς, cæsus. *Tacit.* Accisis crinibus nudatam expellit domo maritus. *Virg.* accisa ornus ferro. —— ¶ Figur. imminutus, afflictus, extenuatus, consumptus, *consumed, wasted away, destroyed, overthrown, quashed*. *Virg.* fames Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas. *Liv.* Accisæ Latinorum copiæ. *Horat.* Integris opibus novi non latius usum, Quam nunc accisis. *Liv.* Accisæ res, *unfortunate, unsuccessful*.

ĀCCĪTIŌ (accio), ōnis, f. *a calling, summoning*, actus acciendi, accitus, παράκλησις. *Arnob.*

ĀCCĪTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *called, summoned, sent for*, evocatus, arcessitus. *Sallust.* Acciti ibant. *Tacit.* Accita a Vitellio auxilia. *Curt.* Classis Macedonum ex Græcia accita.

ĀCCĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a call, calling, summons, citation*, evocatio, accitio, παράκλησις. Used in the abl. sing. only. *Virg.* accitu cari genitoris.

ĀCCLĀMĀTIŌ, and ĀDCLĀMĀTIŌ (acclamo), ōnis, f. *a loud cry or shout, clamor, noise*, ἐπιφώνησις, clamor. *Columell.* In cogendis, recipiendisque ovibus acclamatione, ac baculo minetur. —— ¶ Also, vox et clamor multitudinis assententiis, laudantis, probantis, *acclamation, shout of applause, huzza*. *Liv.* Acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem onerantis. —— ¶ *Acclamatio* is used of *the voice*; *plausus*, of *the hands*. *Quintil.* Ut populus Romanus admirationem suam non acclamatione tantum, sed etiam plausu confiteretur. —— ¶ Taken also in a bad sense, pro clamore, et strepitu adversantium, exsibilantium, maledicentium, *a shout of disapprobation, an outcry against any one, a crying against, hissing, exploding*, ἀντιφώνησις, διαφώνησις. *Cic.* Non modo ut acclamatione, sed convicio, et maledictis impediretur. —— ¶ *Acclamatio* is also a rhetorical figure, the same as *epiphonema*, ἐπιφώνημα, *exclamation*. *Quintil.*

ĀCCLĀMŌ, and ĀDCLĀMŌ (ad & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cry out, to raise a clamor*; same as *clamo*, and is generally applied to a multitude; ἐπιφωνέω, ἐπικράζω. *Cic.* Populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse. *Liv.* Prosequentibus cunctis, servatorem, liberatoremque acclamantibus. —— ¶ Frequently, *to applaud, to shout in favor of one, to huzza by way of approbation, honor, or rejoicing*. *Capitolin.* Lectis litteris, statim senatus acclamavit, Gordiane Auguste, Dii te servent. *Tacit.* Populus, et miles tanquam nobilitatem astruerent, Neroni Othoni acclamavit. —— ¶ In pass. impers. *Sueton.* Acclamari etiam in Amphitheatro libenter audiit, Domino, et Dominæ feliciter. —— ¶ In a bad sense, for clamore obstrepere, contra dicere, *to disapprove by clamor, to shout at or against, to express indignation or disapprobation by shouting*, διαφωνέω. *Cic.* Non metuo, ne mihi acclametis.

ĀCCLĪNĀTŬS, and ĀDCLĪNĀTŬS (acclino), a, um, partic. *inclined, leaning over or towards, bent over*, inclinatus, προσκλιθείς. *Petron.* Adclinatus lateri navis. *Liv.* Castra acclinata tumulo, *a camp pitched on the slope or declivity of a hill*. *Stat.* occidit horror Æquoris, et terris maria acclinata quiescunt, *h. e.* quasi reclinata, et jacentia litoribus, atque adeo tranquilla.

ĀCCLĪNIS, and ĀDCLĪNIS (adclino), e, adject. *leaning upon or against, resting upon, supported by, bending forward, shelving*, acclinatus, προσκλίνων. *Virg.* corpusque levabat Arboris acclinis trunco. *Claudian.* arbore fultus Acclines humeros. *Stat.* Acclines clypeis alios. —— ¶ Figur. *prone, inclined*. *Horat.* Acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, *h. e.* addictus, innixus, vel etiam propensus. —— ¶ Instead of *acclinis*, *acclivis* is found in many edd.

ĀCCLĪNŌ, and ĀDCLĪNŌ (ad & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lean or incline towards, to bend forward*, ad aliquid flecto, inclino, προσκλίνω. *Ovid.* Circumspexit Atyn, seque acclinavit in illum. *Alii leg.* inclinavit ad illum. *Stat.* Gaudebat strato latus acclinare leoni, *to rest his side upon, to repose upon*. —— ¶ Figur. *to incline to, to be favorably disposed*, with acc. *se*. *Liv.* Haud gravate acclinaturos se ad causam Senatus, *h. e.* fauturos causæ Senatus.

ĀCCLĪVIS, and ĀDCLĪVIS (ad & clivus), e, adject. *steep, up-hill, rising, ascending*, erectus, arduus, ascensum habens erectum, cui contrarium est *declivis*; ἀνωφερής, προσάντης. *Cic.* Ea viæ pars valde acclivis est. *Virg.* tumulis acclive solum, collesque supinos. *Cæs.* Una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus, *the entrance, or pass, was of easy ascent*. See *Acclinis*.

ĀCCLĪVĬTĀS, and ĀDCLĪVĬTĀS (acclivis), ātis, f. *a bending upwards, steepness, ascent, acclivity*, ἀνωφέρεια, ascensus terræ erectus. *Cæs.* Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur.

ĀCCLĪVŬS, and ĀDCLĪVŬS, a, um, adject. *steep, sloping upwards, ascending*; same as *Acclivis*. *Ovid.* acclivo Clymenein limite proles Venit.

ĀCCŌGNŌSCŌ, and ĀDCŌGNŌSCŌ (ad & cognosco), is, a. 3. *to know, to know well, to recognize*, probe cognosco. *Petron.* Adcognosco, inquit, Cappadocem.

ĀCCŎLĂ (adcolo), æ, m. *a borderer, a near inhabitant or neighbor, one who lives near or hard by*, πάροικος. *Liv.* Pastor accola ejus loci nomine Cacus. *Virg.* Accola Vulturni. —— ¶ Figur. of a river. *Tacit.* Quin ipsum Tiberim nolle prorsus accolis fluviis orbatum minore gloria fluere, *h. e.* fluviis in ipsum influentibus. —— ¶ Sometimes, it is used as a collective noun in the sing. *Sil.* accola Celtæ Incubuere. —— ¶ *Cic.* Habitare apud se Cererem Ennenses arbitrantur: ut mihi non, cives illius civitatis, sed omnes sacerdotes, omnes accolæ, atque antistites, Cereris esse videantur; *i. e.* Ennenses adeo Cereris cultui addictos esse, ut non tam Ennam incolere, sed Cereris templum accolere videantur.

ĀCCŎLŌ (ad & colo), is, cŏlui, cultum, a. 3. *to dwell near*, παροικέω, προσοικέω, juxta, vel circa colo. *Plin.* Quasi silvestre numen accolentium. *Tacit.* Accolere Rhenum. —— ¶ Also pass. *Plin.* Bætis fluvius crebris dextra lævaque accolitur oppidis.

ĀCCŎMMŎDĀTĒ (accommodatus), adverb. *aptly, fitly, agreeably, suitably*, ἐπιτηδείως, apte, apposite. *Cic.* Dicere quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate. *Id.* Definire rem uberius, et ad popularem intelligentiam accommodatius. *Id.* Vivere ad naturam accommodatissime.

ĀCCŎMMŎDĀTIŌ (accommodo), ōnis, f. *an adapting, applying, adjusting, fitting, accommodating*; Figur. *accommodation, willingness to comply with, condescension*, apta dispositio, ἐπιτηδειότης. *Cic.* Elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio.

ĀCCŎMMŎDĀTŬS (accommodo), a, um, partic. & adject. *accommodated to, fitted, adjusted, suited to, designed for*, aptatus.

Cic. Corpora viva cum mortuis, adversa adversis accommodata quam aptissime colligabantur. —— ¶ Oftener in the sense of aptus, appositus, *fit, suitable, proper, intended for, calculated to*, ἐπιτήδειος. *Cic.* Sententiæ ad probandum accommodatæ. *Id.* Lex vobis accommodata. *Id.* Concionibus accommodatior. *Id.* Exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum.

ĂCCŎMMŎDŌ (ad & commodo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adapt, adjust, fit*, ἐφαρμόζω, apto. *Cic.* Africano coronam sibi in convivio ad caput accommodanti. *Virg.* laterique accommodat ensem. *Vitruv.* Quorum dentes in saxa forata accommodantur. *Curt.* Non eandem effigiem habet, quam vulgo Diis artifices accommodaverunt, *h. e.* tribuerunt, aptarunt, *assigned.* —— ¶ Figur. *to adapt, fit, apply, accommodate, add. Cic.* Meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum. *Id.* orationem auribus multitudinis. *Id.* testes ad crimen, *h. e.* adhibere, adjungere, *to bring. Sueton.* animum negotio, *to apply. Cic.* Ut iidem versus in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur. —— ¶ Also, *to lend, tender the use of. Cic* Si quid iste suorum Ædilibus accommodavit. *Id.* Dum illi placere vultis, ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis. *Plin.* His tu, rogo, intentionem scribentis accommodes, *h. e.* curam, et studium idem legendis his adhibeas, quod is, qui scripsit, adhibuit. —— ¶ Among jurists, *to interpose. Ulpian.* —— ¶ Also, *to interpret a law favorably*, according to the spirit, not the letter. *Ulpian.* —— ¶ Denique sæpius apud eosdem JCtos pertinet ad eas actiones, quas Prætor supplendarum legitimarum actionum causa dat, qui tunc *accommodare* dicitur. *Pompon. Digest.*

ĂCCŎMMŎDŬS, and ĂDCŎMMŎDŬS (ad & commodus), a, um, adject. *apt, suitable, fit, meet*, idoneus, aptus, ἐπιτήδης. *Virg.* Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi. *Veget.* Accommodum labori animal, bos.

ĂCCŎNGĔRŌ, and ĂDCŎNGĔRŌ (ad, con, & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. same as congero, συμφέρω. *Plaut.* Nam ego huic dona accongessi, *I have conferred on him frequent benefits.*

ĂCCŎRPŎRŌ, and ĂDCŎRPŎRŌ (ad & corporo), as, a. 1. *to incorporate, unite with*, adjungo, admisceo, ἐνσωματόω. *Ammian.*

ĂCCRĒDŌ, and ĂDCRĒDŌ (ad & credo), is, didi, ditum, n. 3. *to credit, give credit to, assent to, believe. Nepos.* Primo non accredidit. *Plaut.* Quisnam istuc accredat tibi. *Horat.* tibi nos accredere par est.

ĂCCRĒDŬŌ, and ĂDCRĒDŬŌ, is, ancient form for *Accredo. Plaut.*

ĂCCRĒMĔNTUM (accresco), i, n. *an increasing, increase. Plin.* Mollique, ac fertili accremento. *Harduin.* has *nutrimento.*

ĂCCRĒSCŌ, and ĂDCRĒSCŌ (ad & cresco), scis, crēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to grow, increase in size or quantity*, ἐπιγίγνομαι. ἐπαυξάνομαι, cresco, augeor. *Cic.* Flumen subito accrevit. *Tacit.* Aggerebatur nihilominus cæspes, jamque pectori usque accreverat. —— ¶ Also, in the sense of adjungi, addi, *to be added, joined, to accrue. Stat.* gremio miseros accrescere natos, *h. e.* augeri numerum. *Plin.* Veteribus negotiis nova accrescunt.

ĂCCRĒTĬŌ (accresco), ōnis, f. *an increasing. Cic.* Accretio luminis Lunæ, ac diminutio.

ĂCCRĒTŬS, and ĂDCRĒTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *growing to*, qui per additionem crevit. *Plin.* Eruca araneo accreta, quam chrysallidem appellant, *h. e.* crescens araneoso textu involuta.

ĂCCŬBĂTĬŌ, and ĂCCŬBĬTĬŌ (accubo), ōnis, f. *a lying down, or sitting at table, the act of reclining at meat*, ἀνάκλισις, actus accumbendi, et usurpatur fere in re tricliniari. *Cic.* Accubatio epularis amicorum. —— ¶ Sometimes, *the couch itself. Spartian. in Ælio Vero.* Accubationes, et mensas de rosis, ac liliis fecerit. Others read *accubitatio*, in the same sense.

ĂCCŬBĬTĂLĬĂ (Id.), um, n. *sc.* stragula; *coverings spread over couches, on which the ancients reclined at table. Trebell. Poll.*

ĂCCŬBĬTĀTĬŌ, ĂCCŬBĬTĬŌ. See *Accubatio.*

ĂCCŬBĬTŌ (frequentat. from accubo, with the same signif.), as, n. 1. *Sedull.*

ĂCCŬBĬTUM (Id.), i, n. *a seat, or couch, to recline on at table*, ἀνακλιντήριον, stibadium, sedes cœnatoria triclinio similis, quæ postquam tricliniares lecti in desuetudinem abierunt, ad accumbendum mensæ adhibita est stragulis, et pulvillis instrata, quæ inde *accubitalia* dicta sunt. In eo autem a triclinio differebat, quod erat continuus, et perpetuus quasi lectus plures capiens, triclinium vero tribus fere constabat lectis inter se divisis. Ita *Casaubon.* et *Salmas. ad Lamprid. in Heliogab.* cap. 19. docent.

ĂCCŬBĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Accubatio. Stat.*

ĂCCŬBŌ, and ĂDCŬBŌ (ad & cubo), as, ŭbui, cŭbitum, n. 1. *to lie, or recline next to, or by the side of*, jaceo, juxta cubo, adjaceo, παράκειμαι. *Plin.* Accubantes effodiunt. *Horat.* cadus, qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis, *h. e.* jacet repositus. *Virg.* sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacra nemus accubat umbra, *h. e.* sicubi umbra jaceat sub nigro nemore; *hypallage.* —— ¶ Also, *to recline or sit down at meat*, ἀνάκειμαι, κατάκειμαι. *Cic.* Accubantes in conviviis. *Id.* Accubans apud Vestorium. *Plaut.* Ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum. *Liv.* Eodem etiam lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. —— ¶ With *acc.* governed by *ad* in compos., which is rare. *Plaut.* Prandi, potavi, scortum accubui.

ĂCCŬBŬŌ (Id.), adverb, *lying near*; a word made by *Plautus* to answer to *assiduo. Trucul.* 1. 4. 67.

ĂCCŪDŌ, and ĂDCŪDŌ (ad & cudo), is, properly *to add by coining, to coin more*; but used only in the figurat. sense, *to add more, to gain more. Plaut. Merc.* 2. 3. 96.

ĂCCŬMBŌ (ad & cubo), bis, cŭbui, cŭbitum, n. 3. *to lie down, or sit down at table, to recline near one at meat*, ἀνάκειμαι. It implies the act rather than the state. *Cic.* Vir accumberet nemo. *Virg.* epulis accumbere Divum. *Plaut.* Age, accumbe igitur, *come then sit down to dinner with us. Martial.* Accubuit genitor cum plebe deorum. —— ¶ Summus accumbere, and supra or superior accumbere, are applied to him who *reclined at the head of the couch*: medius, to him who *reclined next* h. e. *in the middle*: infra, to *the third in order*: imus was used, *if a fourth occupied the same couch.* On ordinary occasions, the second place was most honorable. *Cic.* Accubueram apud Volumnium, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius. *Plaut.* Tu Sagaristio, accumbe in summo. —— ¶ It is joined sometimes with *acc.* without a prep. *Plaut.* Potes, et scortum accumbas. —— ¶ Also simply *to lie*, but rarely. *Manil.*

ĂCCŬMŬLĀTĒ (accumulo), adverb, *plentifully, copiously, in abundance*, σωρηδόν. *Apulei.*

ĂCCŬMŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a heaping together*, aggeratio terræ circa arborum radices ad eas tutandas contra aeris injurias. *Plin.* See *Accumulo.*

ĂCCŬMŬLĀTŎR, and ĂDCŬMŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who heaps together, accumulates*, qui accumulat. *Tacit.*

ĂCCŬMŬLŌ, and ĂDCŬMŬLŌ (ad & cumulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accumulate, heap together, amass*, ἐπισωρεύω, ἀθροίζω, ad cumulum addo, augeo, coacervo. *Plin.* Venti accumulantes arenæ congeriem. *Cic.* Auget, addit, accumulat. *Prudent.* accumulare caput crinibus, *h. e.* crines accumulando, et in tutulum componendo ornare. —— ¶ Specially, *to heap new earth about the roots of trees*, περιχώω; the opposite of *ablaqueare. Plin.* Ferventibus locis accumulant æstate radices, operiuntque, ne solis ardor exurat: alibi ablaqueant, perflatusque admittunt. *Id.* Accumulare raphanos. *Id.* vineas. *Id.* germinationem terræ. —— ¶ Figur. addere, congerere, *to add to, bestow upon, load with* (*spoken of gifts, honors*, &c.). *Lucret.* Accumulare cædem cædi. *Ovid.* alicui honorem. *Id.* curas. *Virgil.* Animam nepotis His saltem accumulem donis, *h. e.* hæc dona accumulem animæ nepotis: *hypallage.*

ĂCCŪRĀTĒ (accuratus), adverb, *diligently, elaborately, accurately, carefully, attentively, cautiously, exactly, fully, in detail*, ἀκριβῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, summa cura, studiose. *Cic.* Studiose, accurateque aliquid facere. *Id.* Accuratius mihi perscribas velim. *Id.* Accuratissime tutari aliquem. *Terent.* Fallere aliquem saltem accurate, *at least with caution and circumspection.*

ĂCCŪRĀTĬŌ (accuro), ōnis, f. *diligence, carefulness, exactness, niceness, strictness, scrupulousness, accuracy*, cura, diligentia, actus ipse accurandi, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.* In inveniendis, componendisque rebus mira accuratio.

ĂCCŪRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. & adject. *done with care, elaborate, studied, exact, choice, strict, circumstantial, accurate*, ἐπιμελής, cum cura factus, elaboratus. *Cic.* Accurata orationis copia. *Id.* Accuratius quoddam, et exquisitius dicendi genus. *Id.* Accuratissima diligentia. *Plaut.* Accurata malitia, *spite, fraudful dislike, studied malice.* —— ¶ Absolutely. *Plaut.* Ille, quod in se fuit, accuratum habuit, quod posset mali facere, *h. e.* accuravit, *did all in his power to*, &c. *Id.* Accurato, et properato opus est, *there is need of carefulness and despatch.*

ĂCCŪRŌ, and ĂDCŪRŌ (ad & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to do with care, to take care of, attend to any thing. Cic.* Melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur. *Plaut.* Pensum meum lepide accurabo. *Id.* Quod facto opus est, volo accurare. *Id.* Accurare aliquam rem sobrie, ac frugaliter. *Id.* Accurare prandium alicui. —— ¶ Accurare victum et cultum humanum, *to provide. Cicer.*

ĂCCURRŌ, and ĂDCURRŌ (ad & curro), is, accurri & accŭcurri, ursum, n. 3. *to run, to run to*, either on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle, προστρέχω, ad aliquem locum curro. *Cic.* Is igitur si accierit, accurram. *Id.* Accurrisse Romam dicitur. *Id.* Accurres in Tusculanum, ut scribis. *Suet.* Accurrere in auxilium. *Id.* ad visendum. *Cæs.* Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit. —— ¶ Also with *acc.* without a prep. *Apulei.* Percita, ac satis trepida me accurrit. —— ¶ In the pass., impersonally. *Tacit.* Accurritur ab universis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Istæ imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, *h. e.* occurrant animo.

ĂCCURSŌRĬŬS. See *Antecursorius.*

ĂCCURSŬS, and ĂDCURSŬS (accurro), us, m. *a running to, a flocking together, a concourse*, actus accurrendi, προσδρόμημα. *Tacit.* Accursus populi.

ĂCCŪSĀBĬLĬS (accuso), e, *reprehensible, deserving of censure, blameworthy*, accusatione dignus. *Cic.* Quorum accusabilis est turpitudo.

ĂCCŪSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. κατηγορία, *a complaining before a court, the act of accusing, an accusation, indictment, impeachment. Cic.* Ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat. —— ¶ *The speech wherein one is accused. Plin.* Cum accusationem legisset, qua fuerat usus, &c. —— ¶ In a pass. sense, *crimination. Liv.* Subscribere odiis et accusationibus Annibalis, *h. e.* quibus Annibal accusatur.

ĂCCŪSĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, *accusative, appertaining to accusation*, ad accusandum pertinens, ut *Accusativus casus* apud grammaticos. *Isidor.*

ĂCCŪSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser, a plaintiff. Cic.* Accusator vehemens, et molestus. —— ¶ Also *an informer. Juvenal.* Accusator erit.

ĂCCŪSĀTŌRĬĒ (accusatorius), adverb, *with the design, or mind, of an accuser, critically. Cic.* Accusatorie dicere.

ĂCCŪSĀTŌRĬŬS (accusator), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to an accuser, or accusation, accusatory. Cic.* Accusatoria lex.

tam curvatus, qui aptabatur femori, et fortasse etiam dextro, non sinistro. *Valer. Flacc.* Insignis manicis, insignis acinace dextro.

ACINACEUS. See *Acinaticius*.

ĂCĬNĀRĬŬS (acinus), a, um, adject. *relating to grapes, used for holding grapes. Varr.*

ĂCĬNĀTĬCĬŬS (acinus), a, um, adject. Acinaticium, sc. vinum, *a costly kind of sweet wine made of dried grapes, raisin wine*, vinum ex passis uvæ acinis confectum, pretiosum valde, et in deliciis habitum. *Cassiod. Variar.* —— ¶ In *Cassiodor.* some read *acinaceum*, others *acinaticum*.

ĂCĬNŌSŬS (acinus), a, um, adject. *full of grapes, grape-stones, kernels, berries, &c.* acinis abundans. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *like grapes, or grape-stones. Plin.*

ĂCĬNŬS (unc.), i, m. ĂCĬNUM, i, n. seldom ĂCĬNĂ, æ, f. *a grain, or grape, raisin, berry, kernel*, ῥάξ, fructus arboris, qui sub tenui pellicula humorem continet, cujus partes sunt folliculus, succus, caro, et granum, sive vinaceus: et dicitur non de granis uvæ solum, sed de aliis quoque arborum fructibus. *Plin.* Acinorum nucleus, *the kernels of grape-stones.* —— ¶ *Acini* and *baccæ* differ in this; the former grow in clusters, the latter in a more scattered manner; though the distinction is not always preserved. —— ¶ Acinus, *or* acinos (ἄκινος), *is a fragrant herb, thought by some to be the wild basil. Plin.*

ĂCĬPENSER (unc.), ĕris, and ĂCĬPENSIS, is, m. *a large fish, held in great estimation amongst the Romans, supposed by some to have been a sturgeon;* but this is very uncertain. *Macrob.*

ĀCIS, cis & ĭdis, m. now *Freddo*, on account of its coolness, *a fountain or river in Sicily. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Faunus, changed into a river of this name. Ovid.* —— ¶ Acis, f. *one of the Cyclades. Plin.* —— ¶ Some read *Acys*.

ACITARE. See *Accito*.

ĂCLIS (ἀκλίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of short dart, or arrow. Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ *Aclys, aclydis*, is also found in some edd.

ĂCMŌNĬDES (ἄκμων, ἄκμονος, *an anvil*), æ, m. *one of Vulcan's workmen. Ovid.* ubi fingere ferrum Brontes, et Steropes, Acmonidesque solent.

ĀCNŬĂ, or ĀCNĂ (ἄκενα, or ἄκαινα, by syncope ἄκνα), æ, f. *a measure of land one hundred and twenty feet square*, called also *actus quadratus. Varr.*

ACŒTON. See *Acetum mel.*

ĂCŎLŪTHŎS (ἀκόλουθος), ĂCŎLYTHŎS, and ACOLITHUS, i, *an inferior priest, a priest's acolyth, an under deacon. Isidor.*

ĂCŌNE (ἀκόνη), es, f. *h. e.* cos, *a sharp stone. Plin.* Nascitur (aconitum) in nudis cautibus, quas aconas nominant.

ĂCŌNĪTĪ (ἀκονιτὶ), *h. e.* sine pulvere, sine pugna; hence *without labor or fatigue, without exertion or labor, easily. Plin.*

ĂCŎNĪTUM (ἀκόνιτον), i, n. according to some, *aconite, wolf's-bane, monk's-bane, poison. Plin.* —— ¶ The poets also call *all poisonous plants* by this name.

ĂCONTĬÆ (ἀκόντιον), ārum, m. *shooting stars, meteors*, ἀκοντίαι, stellæ crinitæ jaculi modo velocissime volantes. *Plin.*

ĂCŎPŎS (ἄκοπος), f. *h. e. without weariness, relieving weariness.* Applied to *gemma*. Others read *acopis*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb, lupine. Plin.*

ĂCŎPICUM (Id.), medicamentum, same as

ĂCŎPUM (Id.), i, n. *a medicine against faintness or weariness, a strengthening medicine. Cels.*

ĂCŎR (aceo), ōris, m. *sharpness, sourness, tartness, acidity*, aceti sapor, ὀξύτης. *Columel.*

ĂCŎRES. See *Achores*.

ĂCŎRNĂ (ἄκορνα), æ, f. *a sort of thistle*, genus cardui, colore rufo, et succo pingui. *Plin.*

ĂCŎRŬS, i, f., and ĂCŎRUM, i, n., and ĂCŎRŎS, and ĂCŎRŎN (ἄκορος, and ἄκορον), according to some, *the herb sweet-cane, garden-flag, or galangal. Plin.*

ĂCŎSMŎS (ἄκοσμος), *plain, without ornament, unembellished. Lucret.*

ĂCQUĬESCŌ, and ĂDQUĬESCŌ (ad & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to repose, rest, take rest*, ἐπαναπαύομαι, idem fere quod quiesco. *Cic.* Vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram. *Catull.* Desiderato acquiescere lecto. *Curt.* in lecto. *Id.* Acquiescere somno. *Nepos.* a lassitudine. *Gell.* Ut interea labor hic vigiliarum, suavitate paulisper vocum acquiesceret, *h. e.* cessaret, et recrearetur. —— ¶ Figur. *to rest, have rest, find rest. Cic.* Cujus in animo improbitas versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere. *Liv.* Res familiaris acquiescit, *h. e. has rest, is not expended.* —— ¶ Also, *to acquiesce in, dwell with delight upon, to be pleased or delighted with. Cic.* Nulla est respublica, quæ delectet, in qua acquiescam. *Id.* Qui maxime Clodii morte acquierunt. *Senec.* Acquiescere spei blandæ. *Sueton.* Nihilo lenior in convictores Græculos, quibus vel maxime acquiescebat, *to whom he was so attached, so partial.* —— ¶ Also, *to assent, be of the same opinion, put confidence in. Sueton.* Vaticinante Catta muliere, cui velut oraculo acquiescebat. *Ulpian. Digest.* Sed si reprobata est hæc reputatio, et adquievit, *gives consent, is content. Cicer.* Tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas, *you acquiesce, yield, consent, approve.* —— ¶ Elegantly used for mori, *to die. Nepos.* Sic vir fortissimus, multis, variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo.

ĂCQUĪRŌ, and ĂDQUĪRŌ (ad & quæro), is, quīsīvi, quīsītum, a. 3. *to acquire, get, procure, gain, obtain*, ἐπιτυγχάνω. *Cic.* Sibi ut quisque malit, quod ad usum vitæ pertineat, quam alteri acquirere concessum est. *Id.* Mihi quidem ipsi quid est, quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri? *Virg.* viresque acquirit eundo. *Phædr.* Acquirere sibi famam. *Flor.* Galliam, Thraciam, Britannos, *to conquer, reduce, subdue.* —— ¶ Placed absolutely, it sometimes signifies *to acquire wealth, grow rich. Juvenal.* Mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum. —— ¶ Sometimes put for conciliare, *to succeed in obtaining, to add, to get. Plin.* Acquirere odorem vino. *Justin.* Dummodo inimicis suis hostes acquirerent.

ĂCQUĪSĪTĬŌ (acquiro), ōnis, f. *the act of acquiring*, ἔκτησις, actus acquirendi. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Applied also to *a collection of water. Frontin.*

ĂCRĂ (τὰ ἄκρα), neutr. plur. *the heights of a mountain, the top or summit of a hill, a cape, promontory. Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, acra (ἡ ἄκρα), æ, f. *Plin.* —— ¶ Acræ, ārum, f. *an elevated city of Sicily. Sil.* —— ¶ Acræus (ἀκραῖος), a, um, adj. *having a temple on an eminence, or a promontory. Liv.* Acræus Jupiter.

ACRADINA. See *Achradina*.

ĂCRĂGĀS, antis, m. *a mountain of Sicily, with a town of the same name, which was otherwise called Agrigentum, now Gergenti and Agrigento. Virg.* —— Hence Agragantīnus or Acragantīnus, a, um, *pertaining to Agrigento. Lucret.*

ĂCRĀTŎPHŎRUM (ἀκρατοφόρον), i, n. *a small vessel for the purpose of holding wine, a wine bottle. Cic.*

ĀCRĒDŌ (acer), ĭnis, f. *sharpness or pungency of taste. Pallad.*

ĀCRĒDŬLĂ (acer, from its shrill note), æ, f. a bird, thought by some to be *a nightingale;* by others, *an owl;* by others, *a woodlark;* by others, *a goldfinch, linnet. Isidor.* —— ¶ By some thought to be *a frog.*

ĀCRĬCŬLŬS (acer), a, um, adject. *somewhat sharp, acrid, or pungent, sourish*, aliquantum acer, et vehemens. *Cic.*

ĂCRĬDĬĂ, f. or ĀCRĬDĬUM (Id.), i, n. *the herb scammony, or purging bird-weed*, ita dicta fortasse ab acrimonia succi. *Isidor.*

ĀCRĬFŌLĬŬS, a, um, adject. See *Aquifolius*.

ĀCRĬMŌNĬĂ (acer), æ, f. *acidity, tartness, sourness, harshness of taste*, δριμύτης, vis acris, et mordax saporis, acritas, gustus asperitas. *Plin.* Acrimonias discutere, *acrid humors, acidity.* —— ¶ Also, *a stinging, burning. Cato.* Acrimoniam brassicæ. —— ¶ Figur. *acrimony, severity, irritability of temper, keenness, vehemence, confidence, intrepidity, assurance, liveliness, vivacity. Cic.*

ACRIS. See *Acer*.

ĀCRĬSĬŬS (Ἀκρίσιος), ii, m. *the king of the Argives, father of Danae, and grandfather of Perseus.* —— ¶ Hence Ācrĭsĭōnēŭs, a, um, *pertaining to Acrisius. Ovid.* Acrisioneas arces, *h. e. Argos. Columel.* Acrisionei amores, *h. e. of Danae. Sil.* muri, *h. e. Ardea, founded by Danae.* —— ¶ Hence, also, Ācrĭsĭōnēĭs, ĭdis, fem. patronym. name of *Danae. Virg.* —— ¶ And Ācrĭsĭōnĭădēs, æ, m. patron. name of *Perseus. Ovid.*

ĀCRĬTĀS (acer), ātis, f. same as *Acritudo. Gell.*

ĀCRĬTER (Id.), *vehemently, keenly, sharply, eagerly*, δριμέως, ἐντόνως, σφόδρα, vehementer, intento animo, aut viribus. *Ovid.* Flumine perpetuo torrens solet acrius ire. *Cic.* Acerrime agere aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *attentively, clearly, deeply, intensely. Cic.* Acerrime contemplari. *Id.* Adolescens non acriter intelligens. *Id.* Acutius, atque acrius vitia videre. —— ¶ Also, *valiantly, stoutly, courageously, vigorously. Id.* Acriter se morti offerens. —— ¶ Also, *exceedingly, particularly, very. Plin.* Smaragdi acriter virides. *Plaut.* Acriter egere. —— ¶ Also, magno studio, *studiously, diligently. Horat.* Acrius cavere. —— ¶ Also, *severely, cruelly. Cic.* Virgis acerrime cædere. —— ¶ Also, rigide, aspere, *with asperity. Plaut.* Acriter inclamare aliquem.

ĀCRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *sharpness of taste, acritude, pungency*, δριμύτης, ὀξύτης, vis admordendi, dissolvendique, qualis in aceto est. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. *spirit, vivacity. Gell.*

ĂCRŎĀMĂ (ἀκρόαμα), ătis, n. *any thing agreeable to hear, pleasant to the ears, as a musical symphony of players on the flute, lyre, &c., a concert, interlude, opera. Sueton.* —— ¶ By metonymy, *a singer, musician, minstrel, player. Cicer.* Ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor, et acroama. Ubi *Cicero* aperte significat tibicinem, qui histrioni fabulas agenti adstat musico sono. —— ¶ Also, by meton., *a pleasant reciter of stories, anecdotes, jokes; a humorist. Cic.*

ĂCRŎĀMĂTĬCŬS. See *Acroaticus*.

ĂCRŎĀSIS (ἀκρόασις), is, f. *a literary discourse, lecture, lesson, dispute on a literary subject. Vitruv.* Callias acroasim fecit, *h. e.* disseruit, disputavit, docuit multos audientes, *gave lessons of instruction, or lectures, to a large audience.* —— ¶ It seems also to be taken for *a place or room where literary men meet, a lecture-room, school. Cic.*

ĂCRŎĀTĬCŬS, and ĂCRŎĀMĂTĬCŬS (ἀκροάομαι), a, um, adject. ἀκροαματικός, et ἀκροατικός, qui auditur, q. d. auscultatorius, *pertaining or belonging to more subtile or more elevated doctrines*, in opposition to *exoteric. Gell.*

ĂCRŎBĂTĬCŬS (ἀκροβατικός), a, um, adject. *fit to ascend by, adapted to climb by*, e. g. ladders, scaffolding; ad ascendendum aptus, scansorius. *Vitruv.*

ĂCRŎCERAUNĬĂ (ἄκρον and κεραυνός), ōrum, n. *very high mountains between Albania and Epirus. Plin.* —— ¶ The extremity of this range forms *a promontory*, called Acroceraunium by *Plin.*, and Acroceraunia by *Hor.* —— ¶ Figur. applied to *any dangerous place. Ovid.* hæc Acroceraunia vita. —— ¶ Hence Acroceraunius, a, um, adj. *Plin.* Acroceraunii montes.

ĂCRŎCHŎRDŎN (ἀκροχορδὼν), ŏnis, f. *a sort of hard protuberance growing under the skin, a wart or wen; biles, furuncles, blains, tubercles, pimples. Celsus.*

ĂCRŎCŎRINTHŎS, and ĂCRŎCŎRINTHŎS (Ἀκροκόρινθος), i, f. *a mountain and fortress hanging over the city Corinth. Plin.* Corinthus ex summa sua arce, quæ vocatur Acrocorinthus, in qua fons Pirene, diversa duo maria prospectans.

ĂCRŎLĬTHŎS (ἄκρον and λίθος), a, um, adject. *having the extremities made of stone. Trebell. Poll.*

ĂCRŌMĂ. See *Acroama*.

ĀCRŎN, ōnis *or* ontis, m. *king of the Cenimians. Propert.* —— ¶ There were others also of the same name.

ĂCRŎPŎDIUM (ἄκρον and ποὺς), ii, *the base or pedestal of a statue*, ἀκροπόδιον, basis statuæ. *Hygin.*

ĂCRŎSTICHIS (ἄκρον, caput, and στίχος, versus), ĭchĭdis, f. *an acrostic; a poem in which the sum of the first letters in every line, taken in order, makes up a word, or words, expressive of the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written*, ἀκροστιχίς, vox Græca Græce scribenda, et usurpanda. *Sidon.*

ĂCRŎTĒRIA (ἀκρωτήρια), ōrum, n. plur. *the top, ridge, height, summit of any thing, projection*; vox Græca, quæ significat summitates, extremitates, vertices cujuscumque rei; hence *capes, headlands, promontories*; also, *little pedestals placed at the tops of columns to support statues*, or perhaps *the images* themselves. *Vitruv.*

ĂCRŎTHȲMIUM (ἀκροθύμιον), ii, n. *a kind of hard excrescence under the skin, a tubercle, a wart, wen, swelling. Cels.*

ACRUFOLIUS. See *Aquifolius.*

ĀCTA (ἀκτή), æ, f. *the sea-shore, sea-coast, strand*, litus maris, vel secessus in litore. Vox Græca, sed quam usus in Latinum sermonem invexit. Probably to be found only in the *abl. sing.* and *acc.* and *abl. plur. Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *a pleasant retirement to the sea-shore; an estate on the sea-shore. Cic.*

ĂCTA (ago), ōrum, n. plur.; it also occurs in the sing., actum, i, n. *acts, actions, deeds*, τὰ πραχθέντα, res gestæ, actiones, actus. *Ovid.* Si tamen acta Deos nunquam mortalia fallunt. —— ¶ Very often, *glorious exploits. Ovid.* Divitis ingenii est immania Cæsaris acta Condere. —— ¶ Item de rebus publice gestis a Senatu, a Magistratibus, ab Imperatoribus, et significant tum leges, decreta, et jussa, tum ea omnia, quæ ad rem publicam pertinentia quocumque modo ab iis aguntur, *acts, decrees, resolutions, orders in council*, πράγματα. *Cic.* Acta Cæsaris servare. *Sueton.* Acta belli. *Id.* In acta alicujus jurare, *quod fiebat quoties alicujus acta tam sancta habebantur, ut Numinis instar essent.* —— ¶ Acta forensia, *facts at law, common pleas, legal process. Pandect.* —— ¶ Acta publica, and acta, *the public records, the registers in which the public acts were entered*, ὑπομνήματα, ἀναγραφαί. *Plin.* In publica acta mittere. *Senec.* Beneficium in acta non mitto, *h. e. I do not divulge. Tacit.* Acta patrum componere, *h. e.* perscribere. —— ¶ Also, acta, *acts, registers, books, or journals, belonging to courts of judicature: reports of adjudged cases. Paul. Digest.* Acta circumducere, *h. e.* delere. *Id.* Actorum exempla, *reports of cases.* —— ¶ Acta militaria, *military records. Veget.* —— ¶ Ab actis, *a notary, register, registrar. Inscript. apud Gruter.*

ĀCTÆŎN, ŏnis, m. Ἀκταίων, ονος, *son of Aristæus and Autonoe, the daughter of Cadmus, changed by Diana into a stag, and torn in pieces by his own dogs. Ovid.*

ĀCTÆŬS (Acte), a, um, adject. *Attic, Athenian*, Ἀκταῖος, Atheniensis. *Ovid.* Actæi ignes, *h. e.* amores Boreæ in Orithyiam puellam Atheniensem. *Colum.* Actæum mel Hymetti. *Stat.* Imbres Actæi, *h. e.* sparsio mellis. *Id.* Actæa virgo, *h. e.* Minerva Athenarum Dea. —— ¶ Also, *relating to the sea-shore*: from acta, ἀκτή, litus. *Virg.* Amphion Dircæus in Actæo Aracyntho. But this may be referred to the former.

ĀCTĒ (ἀκτή, a sea-coast), es, f. *the territory of Attica*, Ἀκτή, regio Atticæ ita quondam appellata, quia maxima ejus pars in litore posita est. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Acte* is also a shrub, by some thought to be a *species of the elder-tree, wallwort, or dwarf-elder*, ἀκτὴ ἀγρία. *Plin.*

ĀCTIĂCŬS (Actium), a, um, adject. *pertaining to the promontory and city Actium. Plin.* Solicitudo Martis Actiaci, *h. e. the battle at Actium. Sueton.* Actiaci ludi, *h. e.* quos Augustus in honorem Apollinis dicavit, qui apud Actium templum habuit. *Ovid.* Actiacæ frondes, *h. e.* laurea Apollini sacra.

ĀCTIĂS (Acte), ădis, adject. femin. *an Athenian woman. Virg.* —— ¶ Actias Cleopatra, *h. e. conquered at Actium. Stat.*

ĀCTIŌ (ago), ōnis, f. *an act, action, operation*, πρᾶξις, generatim accipitur pro omni operatione, atque actu. *Cic.* Actiones appetitionibus consentaneæ. *Id.* Actio vitæ, *h. e.* vita, quæ in actione consistit, *active life, the business of life, manner of passing life.* —— ¶ Actio gratiarum, *a giving of thanks, the act of rendering thanks. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *business, management, negotiation, treaty. Cic.* Suscipere actionem aliquam. —— ¶ In oratory, and the drama, *the action, or delivery of a speech*: quæ etiam *pronunciatio* dicitur, ὑπόκρισις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a speech before a court*, particularly in support of an accusation, *an accusation, information, charge*, γραφή, δίκη. *Cic.* —— ¶ Among jurists, *an action at law, arraignment, judicial process. Cic.* Dare alicui actionem alicujus rei, *h. e.* dare alicui potestatem agendi in judicio de re aliqua: quod est Prætoris, aut Judicis. *Id.* Actionem postulare, *to call for leave to raise an action. Id.* Actionem instituere, *to draw up a process. Id.* Actionem alicui intendere, *to bring an action against one. Quintil.* Actio competit in aliquem, *h. e.* potest aliquis in judicium vocari. *Sueton.* Restituere actionem iis, qui formula exciderunt, *leave to bring in a fresh writ. Ulpian.* Agere actione aliqua, *to commence an action.* —— ¶ Also, *a form of process, writ, form to be observed in raising or maintaining an action, judicial proceeding. Cic.*

ĀCTITŌ (ago), as, a. 1. frequentat. *to be in the habit of acting, to plead frequently. Tacit.* Actitare mimos. *Cic.* Actitare multas causas.

ĀCTIUM (Ἄκτιον), ii, n. now *Capo Figalo, a promontory and city near the entrance of the Ambracian gulf, where Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra. Sueton.*

ĀCTIŌNCŬLA (actio), æ, f. dimin. *a short oration, or treatise; a brief information, or accusation. Plin.*

ĀCTIŬS (Actium), a, um, adject. *pertaining to Actium. Propert.* Actius Phœbus, *h. e.* qui magnifico templo ab Augusto amplificato apud Actium colebatur.

ĀCTĪVŬS (ago), a, um, adject. *consisting in action, active, effective, practical*, ἐνεργητικός, πρακτικός, qui agit, seu in actione consistit: to this word is opposed *contemplativus*, qui solam rerum meditationem importat sine actione. *Senec.*

ĀCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that puts in motion*, qui agit. *Stat.* flexæ Balearicus actor habenæ, *h. e.* fundam in gyrum agens, antequam lapidem jaciat. —— ¶ Also, *an agent, doer, worker, performer*, ὁ πράττων, qui facit. *Cic.* Dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum. —— ¶ Often, *an actor, comedian, player. Cic.* Gestus summorum actorum. —— ¶ Also, *a pleader. Cic.* Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum, et magistro. —— ¶ Also, *a plaintiff. Ulpian. Digest.* —— ¶ Also, *an agent, steward, procurator, proctor, manager of affairs for others*, διοικητής, πραγματευτής. Erat autem hic plerumque e servorum numero, honestiore tamen præ ceteris loco, et gradu. *Ulpian.* —— ¶ *Actor summarum* pecuniam tantum, et ejus rationes tractabat. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Actor publicus, *the factor of the emperor. Tacit.*

ĀCTŎRIDES (Ἀκτορίδης), æ, m. *Patroclus, the grandson of Actor. Ovid.*

ĀCTRIX (actor), īcis, f. *a female who prefers an action before a court of justice, a female plaintiff. Impp. Constantin. et Licin. Cod.*

ĀCTŪĀRIŎLUM (actuarium), i, n. *a small barge, pinnace. Cic.*

ĀCTŪĀRIŬS (ago), a, um, adject. *nimble, light*, agilis, levis, qui facile agi, et impelli potest. Hence, *actuaria navis*, quæ mole parva cito agi facile potest: ideoque humilior ceteris est, et tum velis, tum remis instruitur, *a frigate, or brigantine, a light galley, a fly-boat, pinnace. Cæs.* —— ¶ *Actuaria*, absol. and *actuarium*, sc. navigium, are used in the same sense. *Cic.* —— ¶ Actuarius limes, *a lane*, generally 12 feet broad. *Hygin.*

ĀCTŪĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a public notary, clerk, register, writer, scribe; a shorthand writer. Sueton.*

ACTUM, i. n. See *Acta*, orum.

ĀCTUM EST, and **ACTA RES EST** (Id.), *all is over, all hope is lost, 'tis all over, we are undone. Plaut.* Actum hodie est de me, *I am utterly ruined. Cic.* Actum jam de isto est.

ĀCTŪŌSĒ (actuosus), adverb, *actively, strenuously, earnestly, vigorously. Cic.*

ĀCTŪŌSŬS (ago), a, um, adject. *active, ever active, busy, effective, practical*, activus, ab agendo non cessans, πρακτικός. *Cic.* Virtus actuosa.

ĀCTŬS (ago), us, m. *a road between fields for beasts of burden*, &c., *to pass*, semita inter agros ducta, qua armenta, et vehicula agi, hoc est duci possunt. Est enim hæc prima, et naturalis notio verbi *Ago.* —— ¶ Also, *the right to drive beasts of burden or a vehicle between fields. Ulpian.* —— ¶ Also, *a space or measure of ground*: minimus, quadratus, et duplicatus. Actus minimus was 120 *feet by* 4; quadratus, 120 *square*; duplicatus, 120 *by* 240. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, actio, *action, act, doing*, πρᾶξις. *Quintil.* In ceteris actibus vitæ. —— ¶ Also, cursus, impetus, impulsus, *motion of a thing, impulse. Virg.* Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu. —— ¶ Often, *the management, direction, or administration of affairs*, πραγματεία. *Trajan.* Cum ad pristinum actum reversus fuerit. —— ¶ Also, *stewardship. Martian.* Actum gerere, *h. e.* actorem esse. —— ¶ Sometimes, negotium, res gerenda, *business, employment. Sueton.* Residua diurni actus, *the residue of his daily business. Senec.* In actu mori, *to die employed. Quintil.* Attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia, *exercised at the bar.* —— ¶ Actus rerum, *the management of causes, the method of proceeding. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also applied to the *Dies fasti*, h. e. *the days on which courts were held. Sueton.* —— ¶ By jurists sometimes used in opposition to verba or vox, *fact, act, deed. Ulpian.* —— ¶ Applied to stage-players and dancers, *feats, gestures. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *the acts into which plays are divided. Horat.* —— ¶ Figur., in this sense, for *part, act. Cic.* Hic restat actus.

ĀCTŬS (ago), a, um, partic. *led, conducted, driven away*, ductus. *Liv.* Cum actæ boves ad desiderium relictarum fugissent. —— ¶ Also, impulsus, compulsus, *tossed or driven about. Horat.* Ille Notis actus ad Oricum. —— ¶ Also, admotus, *brought up or near. Virg.* Accelerant pariter acta testudine Volsci. —— ¶ Also, infixus, immissus, *driven, thrown. Colum.* Pali in parietes vehementer acti. *Virg.* Hasta acta per armos. —— ¶ Also, sparsus, diffusus, *spread, diffused. Virg.* ignea venis Omnibus acta sitis. —— ¶ Also, agitatus, *agitated, beaten about. Virg.* Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos Insequitur. —— ¶ Also, coactus, *driven to it, forced, compelled. Virg.* Prodigiis acti cælestibus. —— ¶ Also, factus, perfectus, *finished, achieved, performed, done. Sallust.* Postquam de rebus Vaccæ actis comperit. —— ¶ Also, transactus, *past, over. Virg.* melior quoniam pars acta diei. —— ¶ *Acta vita*, h. e. ante acta, *life spent, gone by. Cic.* Conscientia bene actæ vitæ. —— ¶ Actum or acta agere, and actam rem agere, *to tire one's self to no purpose, to spend one's time idly, to bottle moonshine. Cic.* Tu, malum, inquies, actum ne agas. *Liv.* Scio multis videri, rem actam hodierno die agi. —— ¶ Actum habere quod egeris, *to approve, to set down as well done. Cic.*

ĀCTŪTUM (Id.), *forthwith, anon, presently*, αὐτίκα, confestim, sine dilatione. *Cic.* Ego mortem actutum futuram puto.

ĂCŪLEĀTŬS (aculeus), a, um, adject. *that hath a sting*, κεντρωτός, aculeum habens; et dicitur de apibus, vespis, scorpionibus, et aliis animalibus cauda ferientibus. *Plin.* —— ¶ Applied also to plants, &c., *prickly, sharp-pointed. Plin.* Aculeatæ herbæ. —— ¶ Aculeati etiam dicuntur quidam pisces, qui rostrum, vel spinas aculeatas habent. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Aculeatus ictus*, qui aculeo fit, *made by a sting. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur.

biting, stinging, sharp, piquant, keen, quibbling. *Cic.* Aculenta sophismata, *sophistical arguments, quibbling questions, sophistry, quibbles, quiddities.* *Id.* Aculeatas epistolas, *sharp, piquant, keen epistles.*

ĂCŬLĔŬS (acuo), i, m. *a sting*, κέντρον, spiculum tenuissimum in caudis vesparum, apum, crabronum, et similium. *Cic.* Apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus. —— ¶ Also, *a prickle*, as in thorns, herbs, burs, hedgehogs, fishes, &c.; *a point*, as of swords, arrows, &c. *Plin.* Aculeus spinarum. *Liv.* sagittæ. —— ¶ Figur. it is variously and elegantly used: *sharpness, sophistry, severity, a cutting remark, sharp saying, cunning fetch, smart reply*, &c. *Cic.* Aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, *to blunt the edge of the severity.* *Id.* Domesticarum solicitudinum aculei, *the goading anguish, trouble, pain.* *Cic.* Aculei contumeliarum.

ĂCŪMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *the sharp, the utmost point or extremity of any thing, the tip*, ἀκωκή, pars summa alicujus rei in acutum desinens, mucro, acies. *Cic.* Acumen styli. *Id.* Acumen Scorpii, *h. e. the sting.* —— ¶ *Auspicium ex acuminibus*, is thought to be derived from the glittering of the points of spears, darts, &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. acumen saporis, *sharpness, or pungency of taste.* *Plin.* *Arnob.* Dolorum acuminibus tortari, *the stings, goading pains, torture.* —— ¶ It is often applied to the mind, *acuteness, quickness, sharpness, sagacity, ingenuity, subtilty of genius, shrewdness of intellect*, δεινότης. *Juvenal.* quis priscum illud miretur acumen, Brute, tuum? —— ¶ Also, *a sharp saying, subtilty of argument, sophistry.* *Cic.* Acumen dialecticorum. *Horat.* Meretricis acumina, *knavish arts, craft.* —— ¶ *Cic.* *acuteness, subtilty*, as applied to style.

ĂCŪMĬNŌ (acumen), as, a. *to make sharp or pointed, to point*, ὀξύνω, acutum facio. *Lact.*

ĂCŬŌ (acus), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to whet, sharpen, point*, ἀκονάω, ὀξύνω, proprie de falce, cultro, et hujusmodi, quæ aciem habent. *Horat.* Acuere ferrum. —— ¶ Figur. exacuere, perspicacem reddere, *to excite, incite, sharpen, exercise.* *Cic.* Non solum acuere, sed etiam alere ingenium. —— ¶ Also, excitare, incitare, *to stimulate, rouse, provoke, egg on, instigate.* *Cic.* Acuere aliquem ad crudelitatem. *Senec.* audaciam, *to increase their boldness, render their courage more daring.* *Virg.* Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, *h. e. to have kindled.* *Id.* Auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni, *h. e. excite their hunger.* *Id.* acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris, *h. e.* augent. *Id.* curis acuens mortalia corda, *h. e. stimulating, putting in action.* *Liv.* Acuere studia, *h. e.* vulgi favorem augere. *Valer. Max.* Acuere studia, *h. e.* excitare studia litterarum. *Valer.* Acuere fletus, *h. e. increase.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark with an acute accent.* *Quintil.*

ĂCŬS (acus, *a needle*), i, m. *a long fish, with a snout sharp like a needle;* thought by some to be *the horn-back, or hornbeak, the needle-fish.* *Plin.*

ĂCŬS (ἄχυρ for ἄχυρον), ăcĕris, n. *chaff, the husks of corn.* *Varr.* —— ¶ *Columell.* has acus, us, f.

ĂCŬS (ἀκὶς, *a point*), us, f. *a needle; a bodkin, or crisping-pin.* *Cic.* Acu punctum. *Juvenal.* Ille supercilium madida fuligine tinctum Obliqua producit acu, *h. e.* calamistro. *Ovid.* Acu pingere, *to embroider, or flower with the needle.* —— ¶ Acus in fibula, *the tongue of a clasp or buckle.* *Trebell. Poll.* —— ¶ Acu rem tangere, *to touch the thing with a needle, to hit the nail on the head, to guess right.* *Plaut.*

ĂCŪTĒ (acutus), adverb, *sharply, acutely, quickly, keenly*, of the senses, ὀξέως, λιγέως. *Lucret.* Acute cernere. —— ¶ Figur. ingeniose, subtiliter, *ingeniously, apprehensively, wittily.* *Cic.* Acute, arguteque respondere. *Id.* Acutissime cogitare. —— ¶ *Correctly, but without ornament*, as regards style. *Cic.* Illæ tenuius, et acutius, et subtilius tractantur; hi autem gravius, et ornatius.

ĂCŪTŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, dimin. adject. *somewhat acute, or subtile.* Figur. *Gell.* Acutulus, et minutus doctor, *a sophist, or sophister, a smatterer.*

ĂCŪTŬS (acuo), a, um, adject. seldom partic. *sharp-edged, pointed, prickly*, ὀξύς, τμητικός, proprie de ferro dicitur, quod aciem habet, pungit, penetrat, aut secat. *Plaut.* Vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, *well-sharpened.* *Horat.* Acuta tela. *Ovid.* mille sagittis Unam seposuit, sed qua nec acutior ulla, &c. *Plin.* Ubi acutissimum videt stirpem. —— ¶ Applied to any thing which terminates in a point. *Plaut.* Acutus nasus. *Ovid.* Acuta cacumina. *Plin.* Acuti anguli. *Lucret.* Acuta elementa, *h. e.* atomi figura acuta. *Plaut.* Magno capite, acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, *ubi non aciem visus, ut quidam putant, sed figuram notat.* —— ¶ *Sharp, shrill, piercing, pungent, biting, penetrating, scorching*, as applied to the senses. *Horat.* In amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum. *Plin.* Acutus odor. *Plin.* Sapor austerus, acer, acutus. *Horat.* Solem acutum. *Id.* geluque Flumina constiterint acuto. *Horat.* Vox acuta. *Id.* Acutus stridor. *Id.* Æra acuta, *h. e. sharp or shrill.* —— ¶ *Dangerous*, as applied to violent diseases. *Cels.* Acuta febris. *Plin.* Acuta (febris) pericula, *hazardous, great dangers.* —— ¶ It is very frequently applied to the mind, *ingenious, subtile, acute, quick, nice.* *Cic.* Homo valde est acutus. *Id.* Quia multa venirent in mentem acuta atque subtilia. *Id.* Acutæ sententiæ. *Id.* Acutus ad excogitandum. *Id.* Vir ingenio, prudentiaque acutissimus. *Nepos.* Callidus, et acutus ad fraudem. *Horat.* Acutis Naribus, *h. e.* acribus, et sagacibus ad judicandum. *Stat.* Motu Spartanus acuto mille cavet mortes, *h. e.* pleno artis, callido, subdolo. *Horat.* Acuta belli, *h. e. hazards of war.* *Cic.* Acuta studia, *deep studies.* —— ¶ *Acutus* is applied by *Cic.* to an orator whose style is *correct but without ornament.* *Cic. in Orat.* c. 25.

ĂCȲLŌS (ἄκυλος), i, f. *the fruit of the holm-oak, an acorn.* *Plin.*

ĂCȲRŌLŌGĬA (ἄκυρος, *improper*, and λόγος, *speech*), *improper speaking, inaccurate diction.* *Isidor.*

ĀCȲS. See *Acis.*

ĂD (shortened from apud: others differently), *to, unto*, πρὸς, prep. governing the *acc.*, and signifying motion *to* a place: in quo differt ab *in*, quæ notat ingressum loci, *ad* vero vicinitatem, e. g. *venire ad Urbem* est Romam accedere: *venire in Urbem* Romam ingredi. Dicitur autem non solum de loco, sed etiam de re alia qualibet. *Cic.* Cum ego ad Heracleam accederem. *Id.* Hic annus, qui ad laborem tuum accessit. —— ¶ Often also *to*, as regards persons. *Cic.* Cum Senatus ad Cæsarem supplex accederet. —— ¶ Sometimes in the sense of apud, *at, near, among, before, hard by*, both as regards persons and places. *Cic.* Oppidum ad montem Taurum. *Liv.* Rem ausus plus famæ habituram ad posteros, quam fidei. —— ¶ Also, for *in* cum verbis quietem significantibus, *at, in.* *Cic.* Ad omnes introitus armatos opponit. *Cic.* Ad Apollinis, sc. ædem, *in the temple of Apollo.* —— ¶ Also, for usque ad, *even to, as far as:* et dicitur de loco, de parte, seu mensura, et de tempore. *Cæs.* Ab angulo castrorum munitionem ad flumen perduxerat. *Colum.* Cum ad fauces vas repleveris. *Cic.* Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit. *Id.* De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, *h. e.* omnes usque ad unum, *all together, all to a man.* In this sense it is elegantly applied to a sum of money. *Cic.* Quid opus est? inquam: rationes conferatis; assidunt, subducunt: ad nummum convenit, *the accounts agree to a farthing.* To this also belong the following. *Cic.* Hæc iste ad insaniam concupierat, *even to madness, to desperation;* and *Liv.* Incautos ad satietatem trucidabitis, *till ye are glutted with slaughter.* —— ¶ Also, for versus, *to, towards.* *Cic.* Ad meridiem spectans. —— ¶ Also, for circiter, *about, up to, to the amount of.* *Liv.* Ad viginti matronis per viatorem accitis. —— ¶ Also, for adversus, *against, to counteract.* *Virg.* clypeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti objiciunt. —— ¶ Also, for secundum, *following, in accordance with, according to.* *Cic.* Esse sapientem ad normam alicujus. —— ¶ Also, for præ, denoting comparison, *in comparison with.* *Cic.* Ad universi cœli complexum, *compared with the whole range of the heavens.* —— ¶ Also, for præter, *besides, in addition to.* *Cic.* Si ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam inflixisses. —— ¶ Also, for quod attinet ad, *as far as regards, in whatever pertains to.* *Cic.* Vir ad usum ac disciplinam peritus, ad casum fortunamque felix. —— ¶ It often denotes time. *Varr.* Turdi eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum, *about the vernal equinox.* And is often used for post, *after, after the lapse of.* *Cic.* Nescio quid intersit utrum illuc nunc veniam, an ad decem annos. —— ¶ It often also denotes the use, the end, the object, the cause of any thing, *for.* *Cic.* Ut ea potestate, quam tu ad dignitatem permisisses, ad quæstum uteretur. *Id.* Ne ad ludos pecuniæ decernerentur, *to defray the expense of the games.* *Id.* Ad quid laboramus res Romanas? *to what purpose, with what intent?* Alii aliter leg. *Terent.* Alere canes ad venandum. *Liv.* Ad Prænestini famam belli novas legiones scribendas censuerunt, *h. e.* propter famam. —— ¶ It also denotes an office or employment. *Cic.* Servus ad manum, *h. e.* amanuensis. *Propert.* Lygdamus ad cyathos, *h. e. butler.* But in this sense, the prep. *a*, with an *abl.*, is more frequently used. —— ¶ Ad hoc, ad hæc, *besides this, add to this.* *Cic.* Ad hæc prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti. *Liv.* Ad hoc promissa barba, et capilli efferaverant speciem oris. *Id.* Cum ternis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc velitibus. But sometimes *ad hoc* signifies *to this end*, followed by *ut.* *Tacit.* Ad hoc tantum majori fratri prælatus est, ut prior occideretur. —— ¶ *Ad quo* is an ancient form of speech, and signifies *to what mark, limit, extent.* *Non.* —— ¶ *Ad id* sometimes signifies *down to that period.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Ad id quod, *beside that.* *Liv.* —— ¶ It is sometimes used instead of the *dat.* *Liv.* Arpi restituti ad Romanos. *Plaut.* Hunc ad carnificem dabo. —— ¶ Ad vinum disertum esse, *over one's cups, while drinking.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Ad verbum, *word for word.* *Cic.* Ad summam, *in a word, briefly.* *Cic.* Ad liquidum, *in a liquid state.* *Liv.* Ad extremum, ad postremum, ad ultimum, *at length, at last.* Ad summum, *to the highest degree.* *Cic.* —— ¶ In composition, this prep. either implies motion to, as in *adeo, adduco*, or strengthens the sense, as in *adamo.* If the words, with which it is compounded, begin with the letters C, F, G, L, N, P, R, S, T, *d* is often changed into the following letter, as in *accurro, affero, aggero, alligo, annumero, apporto, arrogo, assumo, attineo;* but often the *d* is retained, as *accurro* and *adcurro*, &c.; but *agnosco* is excepted, in which *d* is dropped or changed into *g*. When *ad* is joined to words beginning with a vowel, or the consonants B, D, and M, it always remains entire, as *adamo, addo, adhibeo, admitto, advoco.* When *q* follows *ad*, *d* is either retained or changed into *c*, as *acquiesco* and *adquiesco, acquiro* and *adquiro.* —— ¶ *Ad* for *at.* See *At.*

ĂDĀCTĬŌ (adigo), ōnis, f. *a forcing, compelling, constraining, compulsion.* *Liv.*

ĂDĀCTŬS (Id.), us, m. properly, the same as *adactio;* hence *Lucret.* dentis adactus, *h. e.* morsus, *bite, gripe.*

ĂDĀCTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *forced, pushed, driven in, struck into*, ἐμπηχθεὶς, vi impulsus, infixus, immissus. *Virg.* viribus ensis adactus Transabiit costas. *Id.* alte vulnus adactum, *h. e.* impressum. *Plin.* Cuneus arbori adactus. *Ovid.* ferro per pectus adacto. *Plin.* Ærugo collyrii modo in fistulas adacta. *Tacit.* Adactæ tormentis ardentes has-

in crates parantibus, *hurled onward, projected.* *Virg.* diversum ad litus adacti, *pushed, impelled, driven.* *Plin.* Pilum sub oculo adactum. —— ¶ Also, impulsus, coactus, *obliged, forced, compelled.* *Cæs.* Adactus ad jusjurandum. *Tacit.* Adactus in verba Vitellii, *obliged to swear homage, fealty, allegiance to Vitellius.* With the infin. *Senec.* Ira adacta opes suas spargere. —— ¶ Also, subactus, *brought under.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Adactum tempus, in *Lucret.* l. 5. v. 1224, is *time which has arrived or is at hand.* —— ¶ In *Propert.* lib. 3. eleg. 21. v. 14. and in *Hygin.* fab. 14. *fashioned, formed, shaped.*

ĂDÆQUĀTĬŌ (adæquo), ōnis, f. *an equalizing, making equal.* *Tertull.*

ĂDÆQUĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *on a level with.* *Cic.*

ĂDÆQUĒ (ad & æque), adverb, *equally, the same as, as much as, so much,* ἐπίσως, peræque, pariter. *Plaut.* —— ¶ It has elegantly after it the particles *atque, ut,* and those which are usually placed after *æque.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ It is also, though very rarely, joined with comparatives. *Plaut.*

ĂDÆQUŌ (ad & æquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to equal, make equal,* ὁμαλίζω, æquo, æqualem facio. *Liv.* Omnia tecta solo adæquare, *level, raze.* *Cæs.* Adæquare cursum alicujus. —— ¶ Figur. *to equal, to make equal.* *Cic.* Adæquare vitam Deorum, *live as long as the gods.* *Sallust.* Adæquare famam, atque gloriam alicujus, *render himself as famous as,* &c. *Cæs.* Adæquare se alicui virtute. *Tacit.* Claudius libertos sibi, et legibus adæquavit, *made equal,* &c. *Cic.* Adæquare virtutem cum fortuna, *to be as brave as he is fortunate.* *Id.* Adæquare commemorationem nominis nostri cum omni posteritate.

ĂDÆRŌ (ad & æs), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to estimate, value, appraise, rate, in money,* ἐξαργυρόω, ære, hoc est pecunia æstimare, seu taxare. *Cod. Theodos.* Species non aliter adærentur, nisi ut in foro rerum venalium distrahuntur, *let the rate be laid on in proportion to the market.* —— ¶ Also, per æra, et calculos summam alicujus rei colligere, *to compute, reckon, calculate.* *Plin.*

ĂDÆSTŬŌ (ad & æstuo), as, n. 1. *to overflow, or boil over.* *Stat.* Adæstuat amnis, *h. e. swells and roars.*

ĂDAGGĔRŌ (ad & aggero), as, a. 1. *to heap up earth, throw up in heaps,* aggerem facio, terram accumulo. *Cato.* Cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene.

ĂDĂGĬŌ, ōnis, f. and **ĂDĂGĬUM**, ii, n. *a proverb, saying, adage.* *Varr.—Plaut.*

ĂDĂLLĬGŌ (ad & alligo), as, āvi, ātum, *to tie or bind to any thing,* περιάπτω, ad aliquam rem ligo, vincio. *Plin.* Adalligare aliquid clam.

ĂDĂMANTĒŬS (adamas), a, um, adject. *of adamant,* adamantinus, ἀδαμάντινος. Figur. *hard as adamant.* *Manil.* Atque adamanteis Discordia vincta catenis.

ĂDĂMANTĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of adamant, adamantine,* ἀδαμάντινος, qui est ex adamante, vel ad adamantem pertinens. *Lucret.* Adamantina saxa, *h. e. diamonds.* —— ¶ Figur. *hard like adamant, hard as iron, infrangible.* *Horat.* Si figit adamantinos Summis verticibus dira necessitas Clavos.

ĂDĂMĀS (α privative & δαμάζω, to subdue), antis, m. *a diamond, adamant,* ἀδάμας. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. put for *any thing extremely hard, impenetrable, inexorable.* *Ovid.*

ĂDAMBŬLŌ (ad & ambulo), as, n. 1. *to walk, pace, walk up to, walk by the side of,* παραβαίνω, ad, vel juxta aliquem locum ambulo. *Plaut.* Adambulabo ad ostium. *Apulei.* Adambulabam lateri ejus.

ĂDĂMŌ (ad & amo), as, a. 1. *to love greatly or desperately, to be enamored of,* ὑπερφιλέω, valde amo, deamo. *Senec.* Si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est. *Cic.* Cum signa quædam pulcherrima vidisset, adamavit, *fell in love with, was deeply struck or impressed with.* *Ovid.* Stultus Achilleos non adamasset equos. —— ¶ Used also in a bad sense. *Quintil.*

ADAMUSSIM. See *Amussis.*

ĂDĂPĔRĬŌ (ad & aperio), is, erui, ertum, a. 4. *to open, throw open,* ἀνοίγω, same as aperio, or omnino aperio: *ad* enim auget. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, detegere, *to uncover, disclose, open to view.* *Senec.* Equo desiliam, caput adaperiam, semita cedam. *Stat.* Adaperta fides, *h. e. manifest, evident.*

ĂDĂPERTĬLĬS (adaperio), e, adject. *that may be opened,* qui aperiri potest, προσανοικτός. *Ovid.*

ĂDĂPTŌ (ad & apto), as, a. 1. *to adapt, fit, adjust,* apto, accommodo, ἐφαρμόζω. Hence, adaptatus, a, um. *Sueton.*

ĂDĂQUŌ (ad & aquor), as, a. 1. *to water, sprinkle with water,* ποτίζω, aqua perfundo, irrigo. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to water cattle.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Adăquor, āris, depon., is a word in military use, *to fetch or get water, provide water,* ὑδρεύω. *Hirt.*

ĂDARCA, æ, and **ĂDARCĒ** (ἀδάρκης, or ἀδάρκη), es, f. [written also Adarcha, Adarces, Adarcion, and Adarchos], *a kind of froth or salt foam, growing on canes in fens and marshes.* *Plin.*

ĂDĀRESCŌ (ad & aresco), is, ui, incep. 3. *to grow dry, become dry, be dry.* *Cato.* Ubi amurca adaruerit.

ĂDĂRŌ (ad & aro), as, a. 1. *to plough,* same as *Aro.* *Plin.*

ĂDAUCTŌ (adaugeo), as, a. 1. *to increase,* frequentat.; same as *Adaugeo.* *Accius apud Non.*

ĂDAUCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an increasing, augmenting, increase, increment,* incrementum, αὔξησις. *Lucret.*

ĂDAUGĔŌ (ad & augeo), es, auxi, auctum, a. 2. *to augment, increase, add to,* αὐξάνω, ἐπαύξω, same as augeo, or addendo augeo. *Cic.* Hæc maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent. *Id.* Facti honestas adaugetur.

ĂDAUGESCŌ (adaugeo), is, n. 3. *to be increased or enlarged,* ἐπαυξάνομαι, cresco, adaugeor. *Cic.*

ĂDAXINT, for *adegerint.*

ĂDBĬBŌ (ad & bibo), is, bĭbi, a. 3. *to drink, drink hard, drink much, quaff,* same as bibo, προσπίνω. *Terent.* Is mihi, ubi adbibit plus paulo, sua quæ narrat facinora! —— ¶ Figur. *to hear attentively, imbibe.* *Horat.* nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba puer.

ĂDBĪTŌ (ad & bito), is, n. 3. *to go, go near, approach,* same as bito, hoc est eo, προσβαίνω. *Plaut.* Ædepol si adbites propius, os denasabit tibi.

ĂDBLATĔRANS (ad & blatero), antis, partic. *prattling, chattering,* blaterans. *Apulei.*

ADCANTO. See *Accanto.*

ADCENSUS. See *Accensus.*

ADCERSO. See *Arcesso.*

ADCIDO. See *Accido.*

ADCLĀMO. See *Acclamo.*

ĂDCLĀRŌ, and **ĂCCLĀRŌ** (ad & claro), as, a. 1. *to make clear, demonstrate, declare, show,* declaro, ostendo. *Liv.*

ADCLĪNIS, } See *Acclinis, Acclivis.*
ADCLIVIS. }

ADCOGNOSCO. See *Accognosco.*

ĂDCŌNDŪCŌ (ad & conduco), is, a. 3. same as conduco. *Plaut.*

ADCORPŎRO. See *Accorporo.*

ADCRĒDO. See *Accredo.*

ADCRESCO. See *Accresco.*

ADCURRO. See *Accurro.*

ĂDDĔCET (ad & decet), ēbat, impers. 2. *it behoveth, becometh, is fit,* πρέπει, convenit, decet. *Plaut.* Nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet clam virum. *Id.* Impudentem hominem addecet, molestum ultro advenire ad alienam domum, *it is the way of an impudent fellow.*

ĂDDENSĔŌ (ad & denseo), es, a. 2. *to thicken, make thick, crowd,* same as denseo. *Virg.*

ĂDDENSŌ (ad & denso), as, a. 1. *to thicken, make thick, condense.* *Plin.*

ĂDDĪCŌ (ad & dīco), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to give up, make over, assign, surrender, adjudge,* καταδικάζω, ἀποκηρύττω, ἀπεμπολέω, adjudicare, attribuere, tradere, alicui quidpiam. It is one of the three solemn words in which was included the whole judicial power of the prætor; *Do, Dico, Addico.* Prætor *dabat* judicem, recuperatores, &c., the prætor appointed judges and gave the form of a writ for trying, &c.; *dicebat* jus, &c., pronounced sentence, &c.; *addicebat* bona, &c., adjudged the goods, &c. *Cic.* Creditorem addicere debitoribus suis. *Id.* bona alicui. *Liv.* liberum hominem in servitutem, *to sentence or adjudge to bondage.* —— ¶ *Addicere judicem,* or *arbitrum,* for dare, *to appoint or assign.* *Digest.* So, Addicere judicium, *to allow a trial.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Addicere aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to a man for a certain price, unless, before some appointed day, the owner or some other person offer a higher price.* *Dig.* —— ¶ In auctions, or public sales, or the letting out of any thing, rem alicui addicere, *to let pass or adjudge to the highest bidder.* *Sueton.* Cui amplissima prædia in auctionibus hastæ minimo addixit, *to whom he let the estates go for almost nothing.* *Cæs.* Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, *h. e.* publicare, *to confiscate, sell by auction.* *Cic.* Addicitur id opus HS. DLX millibus, *h. e.* locatur. —— ¶ Also, *to sell, make over by private contract.* *Cic.* Antonius regna addixit pecunia. *Horat.* huic tu Dic ex parte tua, seu fundi, sive domus sit Emptor, gaudentem numo te addicere, *say, that you are willing to let him have a cheap bargain, that he has only got to name his terms.* —— ¶ Figur. in re augurali *addicere* dicuntur aves, *to consent to, approve, ratify.* *Liv.* Cum omnium sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Termini fano non addixere. *Tacit.* Addicentibus auspiciis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic. Parad.* 4. *in princip.; to prove.* —— ¶ Often, *to devote, dedicate one's services to,* both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Senatus, cui me semper addixi. *Vellei.* Agros omnes addixit Deæ, *h. e.* dicavit, consecravit. *Cic.* Addicere aliquem libidini cujuspiam. —— ¶ Addicere aliquem morti, supplicio, &c. est damnare, *to condemn, to doom.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Addicere se alicui rei, sometimes in the sense of incumbere, operam dare, *to apply one's self.* *Val. Max.* Addicere se operibus naturæ, *to devote one's self to the study of nature.* —— ¶ *Addicere aliquem ad jusjurandum,* for cogere, adigere, *to force, compel.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Addicere suos amores, apud *Ovid. Metam.* l. v. 617. *h. e.* cedere, alteri tradere, *to give up, resign:* alii tamen legunt *abdicere.* —— ¶ *Addicere nomini alicujus, h. e.* attribuere, adscribere, *to impute, ascribe to any one.* *Gell.*

ADDICTE. See *Adducte.*

ĂDDICTĬŌ (addico), ōnis, f. actus addicendi. *the act of adjudging,* &c. *Cic.* See *Addico.*

ĂDDICTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. & adject. *made over or away, assigned by public decree, alienated,* adjudicatus sententia Prætoris, ἀποκηρυχθεὶς, πρόσθετος, cum dativo. *Ulpian. Dig.* Addictus fundus alicui. *Claudian.* Addicto censu cumulare æraria, *by confiscating other people's property.* —— ¶ Also, venditus, *sold, vended, ceded.* *Plaut.* Mulier addicta, atque adducta. —— ¶ Also, locatus, *let out to hire.* *Cic.* Addictum opus. —— ¶ Addictus judex, *appointed* by the presiding judicial magistrate, for the hearing of a cause. *Ulp. Dig.* —— ¶ Also used of one *delivered over to his creditors for debt, sentenced or adjudged to bondage, given in bondage to his creditors,* δουλεύων, προσκείμενος. *Liv.* Ne quem vestrum judicatum, addictumque duci patiar. —— ¶ Figur. *destined to the service of, devoted to.* *Cic.* Quem addictum, debitum, obstrictum vobis, ac liberis vestris habebitis. *Id.* Habere fidem, et religionem alteri addictam pecunia accepta. —— ¶ Also, *bound, under obligation.* *Horat.* Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. —— ¶ Also, *condemned to, given up to, bequeathed to, given up to be devoured by.* *Horat.* Addictus feris. —— ¶ Also, *addicted to, inclined or devoted to.* *Petron.* Addictus histrioniæ.

ĂDDISCŌ (ad & disco), discis, dĭdĭci, a. 3. *to learn,* προσμανθάνω. *Cic.* Atque velocius puer addidicerat. *Ovid.* Et quiddam visa est addidicisse novi. ——

Cic. Vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes. —— ¶ Also, in general, *a support, staff, stay, prop, thing to hold by, handle. Plin.* Adminicula gubernandi (in navi) invenit Typhis, *the rudder.* —— ¶ Figur. *a support, a stay,* &c. *Cic.* Hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro.

ĀDMINISTER (ad & minister), tri, m. *a servant, inferior officer, manager,* διάκονος, ὑπηρέτης, qui ministrat, aut alicui opem præbet. *Cic.* Jovi se consiliarium, atque administrum datum. *Sallust.* Jubet aggerem jacere, et super aggerem impositis turribus, opus, et administros tutari, *h. e.* in opere constitutos, *the laborers, workmen, persons employed on the work.* —— ¶ Figur. *an assistant, a promoter, an abettor. Cic.* Administer istius cupiditatum.

ĀDMINISTRĂ (administer), æ, f. *a female assistant, handmaid,* quæ ministrat, ὑπηρέτις. *Cic.* Multæ sunt artes eximiæ, hujus administræ, comitesque virtutis.

ĀDMINISTRĀTĬŌ (administro), ōnis, f. *the management, administration, dispensation, or care, of an affair,* actus ipse administrandi, curatio, procuratio, διοίκησις, διαχείρησις. *Cic.* Administratio belli. *Id.* Vacare omni curatione, et administratione rerum. *Tacit.* Officia, et administrationes. *Vitruv.* Administratio aquæ, *the dividing or allotting of the water into regular channels.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *aid, help, assistance, contrivance. Cic.* —— ¶ In *Cæs.* sometimes, simply, *the using of, use; e. g.* Exitus, administrationesque Brundusini portus impedire instituit.

ĀDMINISTRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *calculated for action, active,* ad administrandum, seu agendum aptus. *Quintil.*

ĀDMINISTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a manager, administrator, one who appoints, regulates, directs, governs,* qui administrat, διοικητής. *Cic.* Administrator belli gerendi. —— ¶ Also, *a servant, an attendant, a slave. Cic.*

ĀDMINISTRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *administered, managed, governed, ruled,* διοικηθείς, curatus, gubernatus. *Tacit.* Male administrata provincia.

ĀDMINISTRŌ (ad & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to act, do his part, minister, attend, serve, wait upon, work, do work or service, administer to, minister help,* ministerium, et operam alicui sive personæ, sive rei adhibeo, διακονέω, ἐγχειρίζομαι. *Cæs.* Neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi dabatur. *Plaut.* Conductam esse eam, quæ hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi. —— ¶ Often, *to administer, manage, conduct, direct, govern. Cic.* Administrare rem familiarem. *Id.* leges, et judicia. *Sallust.* oppida et fines alicujus populi. *Nepos.* illustriores legationes. *Vet. lap.* apud *Murator.* horologium, *to regulate.* —— ¶ Administrare sementem, vindemiam, fœnisecium, *to pay attention to sowing,* &c. *Varr.* —— ¶ Administrare bellum, *to have the management of, to be the leader in a war, and to prepare and arrange the things necessary for waging a war. Cic.* But it also signifies, simply, *to wage war, carry on war. Cic.* Idem cum Theutonis bellum administravit. —— ¶ Frequently in the sense of *agere.* So *Valer. Max.* quæ omnia Romano jussu, Lusitanis manibus administrata sunt, *were executed, achieved, accomplished, performed, done. Cæs.* Legionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administrabant, *h. e. who were attacking the town on the right.* —— ¶ Also, *to provide, supply. Cic.*

ĀDMĪRĀBĬLIS (admiror), e, adject. *admirable, worthy of admiration, wonderful, marvellous,* θαυμαστός, admiratione dignus, admirandus. *Cic.* Res nova et admirabilis. *Id.* Admirabilis in dicendo vir. *Id.* Admirabilior oratio. *Phædr.* Luscinii cantus cunctis auribus admirabilis. —— ¶ *Wonderful, unusual, of uncommon occurrence. Juvenal.* Improbitas illo fuit admirabilis ævo.

ĀDMĪRĀBĬLĬTĀS (admirabilis), ātis, f. *admirability, admirableness, the quality or state of being admirable or of raising wonder,* θαυμασιότης, id quod admirationem habet. *Cic.*

ĀDMĪRĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *admirably, wonderfully, exceedingly,* θαυμαστῶς, cum admirabilitate, seu admiratione, mirandum in modum. *Cic.* Omnia in hoc mundo admirabiliter administrari.

ĀDMĪRANDŬS (admiror), a, um, adject. *admirable, worthy to be admired, worthy of admiration, astonishing, amazing,* θαυμαστός, admiratione dignus, admirabilis. *Nepos.* Continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum, *to an astonishing degree.*

ĀDMĪRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of admiring, admiration, wonder, amazement,* θαυμασμός. actus admirandi, miratio, stupor. *Cic.* Homines admiratione obstupefacti. *Liv.* Admiratio consulem incessit. —— ¶ Often, *admiration joined with esteem, respect, reverence, or veneration. Cic.* Magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis. *Id.* Admiratione afficiuntur, qui anteire virtute putantur, *are the theme of admiration, are looked up to with admiration. Nepos.* ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui.

ĀDMĪRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an admirer,* θαυμαστής, qui admiratur. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *one who esteems. Quintil.* Admirator nimius antiquitatis, *who has too great an esteem for, who dotes too strongly on, antiquity.*

ĀDMĪRŎR (ad & miror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wonder greatly, marvel, be astonished or amazed, be surprised,* θαυμάζω, same as miror, *or* valde miror, stupeo. *Cic.* Admiratus sum brevitatem epistolæ. *Id.* Admiratus sum, quod tua manu scripsisses. *Id.* De diplomate, admiraris, quasi nescio cujus te flagitii insimularem. *Id.* Ne quis sit admiratus, cur, &c. *Id.* In quibus hoc primum est, in quo admirer, cur, &c. *Id.* Partim, admirantium, unde hoc studium extitisset, partim, &c. *Id.* Hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere. *Id.* Admirati sumus, quid esset, cur nobis Stoicos anteferres. *Horat.* admiror, quo pacto judicium illud fugerit. *Nepos.* Cum admirarentur, non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to look at with admiration, regard, or esteem, to appreciate. Cic.* Ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans. *Id.* Admirari res gestas alicujus. —— ¶ *To look at with desire. Cic.* Nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum, decorumque sit, aut admirari, aut optare, aut expetere oportere. —— ¶ *Horat.* Nil admirari, prope res est una Numici, Solaque, quæ possit facere, et servare beatum, *to be astonished at nothing, to look on every thing with a cool and undisturbed eye, to judge of every thing dispassionately, to value nothing above itself.*

ĀDMISCĔŌ (ad & misceo), isces, iscui, istum & ixtum, a. 2. *to mix or mingle together, to blend with,* properly and figur., προσμιγνύω, misceo, commisceo. *Cic.* Bonis omnibus explere mundum, nihil mali admiscere. *Id.* Admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, &c. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* In hac ego legatione sim, aut ad id consilium admiscear? *shall I intermeddle with, concern myself with,* &c. *Id.* Trebatium vero memini, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, *h. e. in this affair. Terent.* Ita tu isthæc tua misceto, ne me admisceas, *don't embroil me likewise, don't make me a party too. Id.* Ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, *have you nothing to do with it.*

ĀDMISSĀRĬŬS ĔQUŬS, and **ĀDMISSĀRĬŬS** (admitto), ii, m. *a stallion,* ἀναβάτης, equus, qui ad sobolem creandam equabus admittitur. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also of other animals. *Varr.*

ĀDMISSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *admission, admittance, access, introduction, audience, leave to address, salute,* &c. εἴσοδος, actus admittendi, introductio ad aliquem, aditus: et præcipue facultas adeundi principem salutandi, alloquendi gratia, aut petendi. *Plin.* An quisquam non in primis laudibus ferat admissionum tuarum facilitatem? *Plin.* Dare alicui admissionem alicujus, *to allow to be introduced to a person.* —— ¶ Magister admissionum, *master of ceremonies, one who introduced visitors. Ammian.* Proximus admissionum, *an assistant to the master of ceremonies. Id.* —— ¶ Also used for *admissura. Varr.*

ĀDMISSĬŌNĀLIS (Id.), is, m. *an usher of the bed-chamber,* εἰσαγωγεύς, dicitur is, cujus officium est admittere aulicos in cubiculum ad Principem salutandum. *Lamprid.*

ĀDMISSUM (Id.), i, n. *a fault, misdoing, offence, trespass,* scelus admissum, pravum facinus, ἁμάρτημα. *Liv.*

ĀDMISSŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the putting together of the male and female for the sake of propagating the species,* ὀχεία, ὄχευσις, actio qua mares gregum admittuntur ad feminas, propagandæ sobolis gratia. *Varr.* Admissuram facere, *h. e.* mares feminis admittere.

ĀDMISSŬS, a, um, *admitted, let in, introduced,* introductus, προσδεχθείς. *Horat.* Spectatum admissi risum teneatis amici? *Terent.* Ad eam non admissus sum. *Sueton.* Admissus in conspectum. —— ¶ Also, *committed, of crimes. Sueton.* Admissa perfidia. *Nepos.* Admissum scelus. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *let loose, pushed on, spurred on. Cæs.* Admissis equis. *Ovid.* Hæc erit admissa meta terenda rota. *Id.* Nec capit admissas alveus altus aquas, *h. e. rushing on. Id.* admisso sequitur vestigia passu, *h. e. at a rapid pace.*

ADMISTUS. See *Admixtus.*

ĀDMITTŌ (ad & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to send to or onward, to give a loose to, push forward,* immitto, εἰσάγω, προσάγω. *Liv.* In Postumium Tarquinius equum infestus admisit, *pushed onward to meet.* —— ¶ Of beasts, either male or female, *to couple, to cause to couple. Plin.* —— ¶ It is often used for recipere, *to receive, admit, introduce,* εἰσδέχομαι, and is applied both to persons and things. *Plin.* In mare jacitur, aut ut freta admittamus, eroditur aquis. *Id.* Echeneis piscis in cibos non admittitur. *Id.* Admittere apium ad cibos. *Id.* Smaragdi admittentes visum, *transparent. Cic.* Quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, *if I shall let you enter. Id.* Domum recipere legatum hostium, in cubiculum admittere. *Id.* Cæsar tertiis Saturnalibus apud Philippum, nec quemquam admisit, *admitted no one to his presence. Nepos.* Neque domum ad se filium admisit. *Sueton.* Admittere aliquem ad lecticam, *to allow to sit in one's presence. Id.* aliquem ad genua, *to suffer any one to kiss or embrace one's knees. Id.* plebem ad campestres exercitationes, *to grant leave to go in for the purpose of seeing,* &c. *Id.* plebem salutationibus. —— ¶ Admittere aliquem in or ad consilium (very seldom in consilio), *to consult, to admit to counsel or consultation. Cic.* Nec ad consilium casus admittitur. *So* Admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, in numerum imperantium, *to give admittance, adopt, choose. Sueton.* —— ¶ Figur. of bad actions, *to commit. Cic.* Si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod non posset honeste vereque defendere. *Plaut.* Quid tandem admisi in te, ut loqui non audeam? *what have I ever done? So* Admittere aliquid in se (acc.). *Cic.* Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid in se admittat. —— ¶ Also, *to undertake. Nepos.* In nitendo, quod semel admisisset, tanta erat cura, ut non mandatam, sed suam rem videretur agere. —— ¶ Also, *to permit, allow. Plin.* Placuit egredi in litus, et e proximo aspicere, ecquid jam mare admitteret, quod adhuc vastum, et adversum permanebat. *Terent.* Tu quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, *to permit to go on, to allow.* —— ¶ Also, *to receive, admit. Quintil.* Quo facilius aures judicum, quæ post dicturi erimus, admittant. *Liv.* Pacis mentionem admittere auribus, *to give an ear to, give heed to.* —— ¶ Also, *to pardon, to let pass. Plaut.* Tibi hanc admittam noxiam unam, *will let this pass,*

will pass over, connive at this. Alii leg. *omittam.* —— ¶ In augury, as applied to the birds, *to approve, allow, ratify.* *Plaut.* Impetratum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, *on every side give good omens.* *Liv.* Aves rite admiserunt. —— ¶ Also, *to approve, accept, recognize, or confirm.* *Martian. Digest.* Admittere excusationem. —— ¶ Also, *of trees, to inoculate or graft.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Admittere fidem, *to give credit, to believe.* *Claudian.*

ĀDMIXTIŌ, and ĀDMISTIŌ (admisceo), ōnis, f. *a mixture, mingling or blending together.* *Cic.*

ĀDMIXTŬS, and ĀDMISTŬS (Id.), a, um, *mixed with, mingled;* both properly and figur. *Cic.*

ĀDMŎDĔRŎR (ad & moderor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to refrain, withhold,* same as moderor, tempero, προςευθύνω, κατέχω. *Plaut.*

ĀDMŎDŬLŎR (ad & modulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. simul modulor, accino, προςᾴδω. *Claudian.*

ĀDMŎDŬM (ad & modus), adverb, *very, much, exceedingly; of a truth, in good truth; just, exactly, altogether;* παντελῶς, πάνυ, omnino, prorsus, plane, certe. *Cic.* Signum admodum amplum, et excellens. *Id.* Non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen ætate provectus, *not very old.* *Flor.* Prætextatus admodum filius, *not more than a boy, still wearing the toga prætexta.* *Cic.* Utrique gratum admodum feceris, *you will in very deed do both of them a favor.* *Id.* Qui me admodum diligunt. *Id.* Aut nihil, aut obscure admodum cernere. *Terent.* Quamquam hæc inter nos super notitia admodum est, *although of a truth 'tis but a short time since our acquaintance commenced.* *Cic.* Ratio admodum paucis salutaris, *to very few.* *Liv.* Equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, *there was no engagement of cavalry to speak of.* *Cic.* In quo multum admodum fortunæ datur, *much in truth, very much.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Quæ maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, *of a truth very much, very much indeed, most of all.* —— ¶ It is elegantly joined with *nihil.* *Cic.* Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, *nothing at all.* *Id.* Alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit, *nothing worth mentioning.* —— ¶ It is often joined to adject. of number. *Liv.* Armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, *of money nothing to speak of.* *Id.* Secuti sunt eum admodum quingenti equites, *about five hundred, five hundred to a man.* *Curt.* Mille admodum equites præmiserat, *up to a thousand, a thousand and no more.* *Id.* In lævo cornu Bactriani erant mille admodum, Dahæ totidem, *a thousand in all.* *Liv.* Sex millia hostium cæsa, quinque admodum Romanorum, *about five, five at the very most.* *Id.* Mille admodum capiuntur, *a thousand on the whole.* *Justin.* Post menses admodum septem, *after about seven months.* *Id.* Congregati admodum quingenti sparsos hostes consectantur, trucidantque admodum novem millibus, *having assembled to the amount of about five hundred, &c., and having put nine thousand in all to the sword.* —— ¶ In answers, *yes, undoubtedly, just so,* especially in comic writers. *Terent.* Advenis modo? *Pa.* admodum, *I am, to a moment.* —— *It is good.* *Cic.* Scis, solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, admodum, dici, *enough on this head.* —— ¶ Admodum quam, *how very.* *Plaut.* Ex amore hic admodum quam sævus est! *how very cruel he is become!* *Gell.* Voce admodum quam suavi, *exceedingly sweet.*

ĀDMŒNIŌ (ad & mœnia), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to lay siege to, to invest, besiege,* operibus mœnia cingo, obsideo, πολιορκέω. *Plaut.*

ĀDMŌLIŌR (ad & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to move with great effort,* ... conari, ἐπιχειρέω. *Plaut.* Ad hi... visa est simia, as... nidum ... ut faceret, admolirier. —— ... *to construct near:* as applied to ... *Curt.* Rupes prealtas ... works admolita natura est. —— ¶ Admoliri manus alicui rei, *to lay hands on any thing.* *Plaut.*

ĀDMŎNĔŌ (ad & moneo), es, ui, ŏnĭtum, a. 2. *to remind, put in mind, warn, suggest to, admonish, advise,* ἐπαναμιμνήσκω, in memoriam redigo, moneo. *Cic.* Qui admonent amice, docendi sunt. *Sallust.* Admonere alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ. *Cic.* Epistola, in qua de æde Telluris, et de porticu Catuli me admones. *Id.* Illud te esse admonitum volo. *Nepos.* Simulque admonerent, si ipse his facile careret, liberis tamen suis prospiceret. *Plin.* Admonent æditui parcere oculis. *Horat.* Sol acrior ire lavatum Admonuit. *Tacit.* Excedendum potius, ignavi admonebant. *Cic.* Quam multi inopes, nullo somnio ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur! —— ¶ Also, *to incite, encourage, stimulate, urge on, lash.* *Spartian.* Equum expavescentem admonere. *Virg.* pendens in verbera telo Admonuit bijugos. —— ¶ Used also of inanimate things. *Liv.* Adversæ res admonuerunt religionum. *Tacit.* Ea res admonuit, ut, &c.

ĀDMŎNĬTIŌ (admoneo), ōnis, f. *a reminding, recalling to mind, warning, admonishing, advising,* ὑπόμνησις, actus admonendi, seu in memoriam revocandi. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *admonition, advice, encouragement, exhortation,* παραίνεσις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *reprehension, castigation, correction, reproof.* *Cic.*

ĀDMŎNĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who reminds, admonishes,* ὑπομνηματιστής, qui admonet, seu in memoriam revocat. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, hortator, παραινέτης, *one who incites, encourages, urges on.* *Ovid.*

ĀDMŎNĬTRIX (admonitor), īcis, f. *she who reminds, admonishes, advises,* quæ admonet. *Plaut.*

ĀDMŎNĬTUM (admoneo), i, n. *a calling to mind, admonition,* admonitio, παραίνεσις. *Cic.*

ĀDMŎNĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an advising, suggesting, intimating, warning, advice,* ὑπόμνησις, admonitio. Found only in abl. sing. *Cic.* Interea admonitu Allobrogum prætorem misi, qui ex ædibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret. *Ovid.* Fiet tamen admonitu mortis, Elisa, tuæ, *on being put in mind of your death.* *Id.* Admonitu recreatur amor, *by recalling to mind.* —— ¶ Also, *instigation, exhortation.* *Cic.* Admonitu tuo perfeci libros ad Varronem. —— ¶ Also, *reprehension, reproof, correction.* *Ovid.*

ĀDMŎNĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *advised, admonished.* *Cic.*

ĀDMORDĔŌ (ad & mordeo), ordes, admordi, orsum, a. 2. *to bite or gnaw into* any thing, same as mordeo, or mordendo abrodo, ἐπιδάκνω. *Virg.* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix. —— ¶ Figur. *to gnaw into, to extort from.* *Plaut.*

ĀDMŌTIŌ (admoveo), ōnis, f. *an applying, bringing in contact with,* actus admovendi, πρόςαψις, πρόςθεσις. *Cic.*

ĀDMŌTŬS (Id.), a, um, *applied, brought near, made to approach, coming in contact with,* προςαχθείς. *Cic.* Quæ, nisi admoto igni, ignem concipere possit. *Sueton.* Ad publica munera admotus, *advanced or promoted to some public office.* *Sil.* genus admotum Superis, *h. e. related to the gods.*

ĀDMŎVĔŌ (ad & moveo), es, mōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to put near, bring near to, apply, bring in contact with,* προςτίθημι, ad, or prope aliquem moveo, adhibeo, juxta pono. *Tacit.* Scalas mœnibus admovere. *Cic.* Admovere aures, et subauscultando excipere voces. *Id.* fasciculum ad nares. *Id.* exercitum propius urbem. *Liv.* exercitum admovere Ariminum. *Virg.* Ventus admoverit te oræ Siculæ, *shall carry you nigh to.* —— ¶ Figur. adhibere, *to employ, to apply, admit.* *Cic.* Admovere stimulos alicui, *h. e. to excite one.* *Id.* mentem ad voces alicujus, *h. e. to give ear to, attend to.* *Id.* curationem ad aliquem, *to apply.* *Sueton* medicos alicui. *Id.* aliquem in convivium, et ad aleæ lusum, *to admit, introduce.* *Curt.* quempiam in fastigium (dignitatis), *h. e.* promovere, *to promote, raise.* *Sueton.* aliquem contubernio, *to receive.* *Id.* aliquem ad curam reipublicæ, *to intrust with the management,* &c. *Id.* ad spem successionis, *to call or invite to the hope,* &c. *Ovid.* preces. *Curt.* manum operi, *to commence operations.* But *Ovid.* Admovere manus operi, *to take in hand: Plin. to undertake, labor upon:* *Liv.* alicui admovere manus, *to lay hands upon, use roughly.* —— ¶ Admovere aliquem alicui, sometimes means *to bring into intimate friendship.* *Vellei.* Mors Agrippæ admovit propius Neronem Cæsari. —— ¶ *Curt.* Admovere desiderium patriæ, *to excite.* *Liv.* Admovere terrorem. —— ¶ *Curt.* Admovere diem lethi, and *Lucan.* Admovere horas mortis, *to hasten or anticipate death.*

ĀDMŪGIŌ (ad & mugio), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to low for, or after,* ἐπιμυκάομαι, proprie de bobus dicitur, cum aliorum mugitibus respondent. *Ovid.* Mollibus in pratis admugit femina tauro.

ĀDMURMŬRĀTIŌ (admurmuro), ōnis, f. *a murmuring in approbation or disapprobation of a thing, a whispering.* *Cic.*

ĀDMURMŬRŌ (ad & murmuro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to murmur* (generally in a bad sense), *to whisper at,* submissa voce murmuro. Joined with the *acc.* either without or with the prep. *ad.* *Cic.*

ĀDMŪTĬLŌ (ad & mutilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as mutilo; figur. *to fleece, bilk, chouse, cheat,* (*out of money,* &c.) *Plaut.*

ĀDNĀSCŎR, ĀGNĀSCŎR, ĀDGNĀSCŎR, and ĀNNĀSCŎR (ad & nascor), ĕris, ātus sum, dep. 3. *to grow to, adhere to as an excrescence,* προςφύομαι, in re aliqua nascor. *Plin.* Viscum in quercu, robore, pruno adnasci. *Id.* Metallorum, agnascentiumque eis natura indicata est. —— ¶ By jurists, *agnascor* is particularly applied *to heirs born after a will has been made.* *Cic.* Cui filius agnatus sit, ejus testamentum non esse ruptum, judica. *Ulpian.* Qui sui heredes agnascuntur. —— ¶ *Adgnascor* is also applied to *those who become agnati by adoption into a family.* *Paul. Digest.* Qui in adoptionem datur, his quibus adgnascitur, cognatus fit; quibus vero non adgnascitur, nec cognatus fit.

ADNATIO. See *Agnatio.*

ĀDNĀTŌ (ad & nato), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim to or towards, to reach by swimming,* ad aliquem locum nato, προςνήχομαι. *Plin.* Uni ei insulæ crocodili non adnatant. *Id.* Ad manum hominis adnatat.

ADNĀTUS, and ADGNATUS. See *Agnatus.*

ĀDNĀVĬGŌ, and ĀNNĀVĬGŌ (ad & navigo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sail to, reach by sailing,* προςπλέω, ad aliquem locum navigo. *Plin.*

ADNECTO. See *Annecto.*

ĀDNĔPŌS (ad & nepos), ōtis, m. *a fourth grandson,* δισέγγονος, quartus nepos, abnepotis, vel abneptis filius, et refertur ad atavum. *Caius Digest.* Qui ... gradu sunt supra atavus, atavia; in... adnepos, adneptis.

ĀDNEPTIS (ad & neptis), is, f. *a fourth granddaughter,* δισεγγόνη, quarta neptis, abneptis, vel abnepotis filia: et refertur ad ataviam. *Caius Digest.*

ADNITOR. See *Annitor.*

ĀDNŌ (ad & no), and ĀNNŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim to or towards, to reach by swimming,* ad aliquem locum nato, προςνήχομαι. *Horat.* Plures annabunt thynni. *Virg.* Paulatim adnabam terræ. *Liv.* Adnare navibus. *Gell.* Ubi sæpe ad litus solitum adnavit. *Tacit. Ann.* Pedites adnantes equis, *h. e. swimming near the horses.* *Cæs.* Pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent.

ADNŎTO. See *Annoto.*

ĀDNŌTŬS (ad & notus), a, um, *well known,* valde notus. *Sueton.*

ĀDNŪBĬLŌ, and ĀNNŪBĬLŌ (ad & nubilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to surround with clouds, overcast,* nubes immitto, προςομιχλόω. *Stat.* velis adnubilat aura secundis. —— ¶ Figur. *to darken, obscure.* *Ammian.*

ADNUMERO. See *Annumero.*

ADNUNTIO. See *Annuntio.*

ĀDNŪTŌ, and **ĀNNŪTŌ** (adnuo), as, n. 1. frequentat. *to nod with the head, make signs with the head;* with *dat.* The opposite of *abnuto.* *Plaut.*

ĀDNŪTRĬŌ, and **ĀNNŪTRĬŌ** (ad & nutrio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to nourish, to nourish or train up near to.* *Plin.* Singulis (arboribus) denas sæpe adnutriunt vites.

ĂDŎBRŬŌ (ad & obruo), is, ui, ŭtum, a. 3. *to cover with earth, to bury in the ground,* καταχόω, καταβάλλω. *Colum.* Segetes admota terra adobruere.

ĂDŎLĔŌ (ad & oleo), ŏles, ŏlui, ultum, n. 2. *to smell or emit a scent,* same as oleo or valde oleo, hoc est odorem spiro, ὄζω. *Plaut.* Unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? others read *obolent,* and *olent.* —— ¶ It is generally used as an act. verb, and commonly applied to sacrifices in the sense of cremare, incendere, *to burn, consume by fire,* θυμιάω; because things burnt emit a more powerful smell. *Ovid.* Quaque feres gressum, adolebunt cinnama flammæ. *Id.* Viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset. *Tacit.* Igne puro altaria adolentur. *Virg.* Verbenasque adole pingues, et mascula thura, but according to *Servius, to increase.* *Lucret.* adolentque altaria donis, *h. e.* cumulant. —— ¶ Adolere honores, *to offer victims,* &c. to the gods. *Virg.* Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNS (adolesco), entis, *growing, increasing,* qui crescit, ἀυξάνων. *Gell.*

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNS (Id.), entis, adj. & subst. m. & f. *a young man, youth, one past the state of boyhood: a young woman,* νεανίας, μείραξ, homo qui pueritiam excessit, et nondum ad juventutem pervenit: ita dictus, quod eo maxime tempore crescat. A person was called *adolescens,* according to *Isidor.,* from his 14th to 28th year: according to *Varro,* from the 15th to the 30th: but the term is sometimes applied to those who are older. *Cic.* Hominem adolescentem alienare nolui. *Id.* Adolescens vel puer potius. *Id.* Africani filia adolescens. *Sallust.* Uti adolescentior ætati concederet Mamerci. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Adolescentior Academia, *h. e.* recens, nova.

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNTĬĂ (adolescens), æ, f. *youth, adolescence, the age succeeding boyhood.* See *Adolescens.* *Cic.*

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNTĬŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to follow the ways, pursuits,* &c. *of youth.* *Varr.*

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNTŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a young woman,* νεανισκη, parva adolescens. *Terent.*

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNTŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. *a young man, a youth, stripling,* μειράκιον. *Cic.* Imberbis adolescentulus. *Nepos.* Adolescentulis quam plurimos habere amatores.

ĂDŎLĔSCĔNTŪRĬŌ (Id.), is, īre, n. 4. *to act the part of a young man, to be youthful.* *Laber.*

ĂDŎLĔSCŌ (ad & olesco), escis, ŏlēvi, rarely ŏlui, adultum, n. 3. *to grow, grow up, increase,* ἀυξάνω, same as cresco, augeor. It is applied to all things capable of increase. *Cic.* In eo qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, qui didicerit. *Ovid.* ter senos proles adoleverat annos. *Plaut.* Ad aliquam ætatem adolescere. *Plin.* Euthymenis filium in tria cubita triennio adolevisse. —— ¶ Figur. *to grow, increase, advance, become greater.* *Sallust.* Postquam respublica adolevit. *Vellei.* Quorum numerus in tantum adolevit, ut, &c. *Tacit.* Vix credibile est quantum superbiæ, socordiæque Vitellio adoleverit. *Id.* Ver adolescit, *comes on, advances.* *Id.* Adolescebat interea lex majestatis, *began to be of more force.* *Virg. Georg.* 4. v. 379. applies it to a sacrifice, *to be kindled;* but it may be understood in the sense of *increase.* See *Adoleo.* —— ¶ Actively, *to fasten or join together.* *Sallust.*

ĂDŌLŌ, as, for adoro, as read by some in *Tertull.*

ĂDŌNĬĂ (Adonis), ōrum, n. *the festival of Adonis,* τὰ Ἀδώνια. *Ammian.*

ĂDŌNIS (Ἄδωνις), is & ĭdis, m. *a beautiful young man beloved by Venus, who was slain by a wild boar.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Adonis is also *a certain fish.* *Plin.*

ĂDŌNĬUM (Adonis), ii, n. Ἀδώνιον, *a plant, said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Adonium, sc. genus carminis, *Adonic verse.* *Serv. de metr.*

ĂDŎPĔRĬŌ (ad & operio), is, erui, ertum, a. 4. *to cover, cover over.* *Lactant.* Pellem setis adoperuit. *Liv.* Capite adoperto. *Juv.* Tempora adoperta cucullo.

ĂDŎPĪNŎR (ad & opinor), āris, depon. 1. *to imagine, think, fancy, conjecture,* same as opinor, conjicio. *Lucret.*

ĂDŎPTĀTĬŌ (adopto), ōnis, f. *an adopting, adoption,* actus adoptandi, adoptio, υἱοθεσία. *Gell.*

ĂDŎPTĀTĬTĬŬS, and **ĂDŎPTĀTĬCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, *adopted,* adoptatus, υἱόθετος. *Plaut.*

ĂDŎPTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who adopts,* qui adoptat, υἱοθετέων. *Gell.*

ĂDŎPTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *adopted, ranked as a son,* in filium ascitus, εἰςποιητός. *Cic.* Adoptatus patricius a plebeio. *Sueton.* Adoptatus testamento. *Ulpian. Digest.* Nepos in locum filii adoptatus. —— ¶ Also, electus, assumptus, *assumed.* *Plin.* Unus hominum ad hoc ævi, felicis sibi nomen asseruit; civili nempe sanguine, ac patriæ oppugnatione adoptatum. —— ¶ Also, exoptatus, *wished for, desired.* *Cic.* Quorum mihi fuit adventus adoptatissimus. *Alii leg.* optatissimus, *alii* exoptatissimus. —— ¶ Figur. *Colum.* aliena stirpe gravata Mitis adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbor, *fruit not its own,* h. e. *grafted upon it.*

ĂDŎPTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an adopting, adoption,* υἱοθεσία, assumptio alieni filii in suam familiam, atque adeo in locum filii naturalis. See *Arrogatio.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. of grafting. *Plin.*

ĂDŎPTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *adoptive, relating to adoption, acquired by adoption, made by adoption.* Neque amissis sacris paternis, in hæc adoptiva venisti, *h. e. belonging to the family into which you have been adopted.* —— ¶ Figur. applied to *ingrafting and inoculating.* *Ovid.* Fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *h. e. is made by grafting to produce fruit not natural to it.*

ĂDŎPTŌ (ad & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, pitch upon, assume, take,* same as opto (qua significat eligere), assumo, eligo. *Varr.* Quos hi administros sibi adoptabant optiones vocari cœpti. *Martial.* aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adoptes. *Plaut.* Sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem. *Id.* Qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, *h. e. selected me to protect the property.* *Cic.* Quem sibi illa defensorem sui juris, ultorem injuriarum, actorem causæ totius adoptavit. *Horat.* *Frater, pater,* adde, ita quemque facetus adopta, *h. e. adopt him, as it were, for a father or brother.* *Ovid.* Hetruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *h. e. seeks for himself.* —— ¶ Specially, *to adopt, take for a son,* υἱοθετέω. *Cic.* Filium senatorem populi R. sibi velle adoptare. *Nepos.* Testamento aliquem adoptare. *Plaut.* Adoptare sibi aliquem pro filio. *Sueton.* Adoptare aliquem in familiam, nomenque. *Justin.* in successionem regni. *Plaut.* Adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium. —— ¶ Adoptare aliquem ab aliquo, *to take one from another to be one's child.* *Cic.* Is, qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit. —— ¶ Adoptare aliquid, *to name any thing from one's self, to give a name to.* *Plin.* Bætis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, *h. e. giving its name to the province;* which from it is called *Bætica.* So *Id.* A Smyrna Hermus campos facit, et nomini suo adoptat. *Id.* Adoptare aliquid in nomen aliquod. —— ¶ Adoptare se alicui, *to join one's self to another, as it were, to incorporate one's self with, to put one's self into an order.* *Plin.* Qui se potentiæ causa Cæsaris libertis adoptasset. —— ¶ Figur. applied to the ingrafting of trees, *to assume.* *Ovid.* Venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet.

ĂDŎR (perhaps for athor, fr. ἀθήρ, a beard of corn: others differently), ŏris & ōris, ζειὰ, *a kind of wheat, pure wheat, spelt,* genus farris. *Hor.*

ĂDŌRĀBĬLIS (adoro), e, adject. *adorable, worthy of adoration.* *Apulei.*

ĂDŌRĀNDŬS (Id.), a, um, *commanding adoration, to be worshipped, adorable.* *Juvenal.*

ĂDŌRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *adoration, worship.* *Liv.* Conveniens oratio tam humili adorationi fuit.

ĂDŌRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who worships or adores.* *Tertull.*

ĂDŌRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *adored, worshipped.* *Stat.* concessit cetera pubes Sponte, et adorato rediit ingloria disco, *h. e. saluted,* which is the simple signification of the word. *Ovid.* Venit adoratus Caducifer, *h. e.* rogatus, *implored.*

ĂDŌRDĬNŌ (ad & ordino), as, a. 1. *to set in order, dispose, arrange,* same as ordino, dispono. *Apic.* Adordinare patellam.

ĂDŌRDĬŎR. See *Adorsus.*

ĂDŌRĔĂ (ador), æ, f. *an allowance of corn to an army after the gaining of a victory.* Hence, figur., *glory, honor, praise, renown, warlike glory;* perhaps, also, *victory.* *Horat.* pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris Qui primus alma risit adorea. *Claudian.* Hæc omnes veterum revocavit adorea laudes.

ĂDŌRĔUM (Id.), i, n. same as *ador* or *adoreum far.* *Columell.*

ĂDŌRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of spelt* (ador), *or pertaining to it.* *Columel.* Adoreum semen. *Virg.* adorea liba, *h. e.* liba ex farre, addito melle, et oleo, ut *Servius* docet.

ADORIA. See *Adorea.*

ĂDŎRĬŎR (ad & orior), ŏrīris, ortus sum, depon. 4. and 3. *to attack, assail, invade,* ἐπιτίθεμαι, invado, aggredior. *Cic.* Inermem tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur. *Id.* Adoriri aliquem a tergo. *Liv.* urbem vi. *Tacit.* Variis criminationibus aliquem adoriri. —— ¶ Also, *to attempt, strive, try, take in hand, undertake, go about,* ἐπιχειρέω. *Cic.* Hoc quoque ipsum continuo adoriamur. *Nepos.* Fortuna sua mobilitate, quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence.* *Catull.* Canere hoc suis adorta est moribunda comitibus. *Cic.* Ἡρακλείδιον, si Brundusium salvi, adoriemur, *h. e. shall begin to write.* —— ¶ Adoriri aliquem, sometimes *to approach one for the purpose of accosting.* *Terent.* Cesso hunc adoriri? —— ¶ The 2d and 3d persons are usually given—īris, ītur, and ĕris, ītur: īris, ītur, are the more certain. —— ¶ Adorio is found *Næv. ap. Prisc.*

ĂDŌRNĀTĒ (adornatus), *elegantly, finely.* *Sueton.*

ĂDŌRNĀTŬS (adorno), a, um, *adorned, ornamented.* *Cic.* Vidi forum, comitiumque adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu. —— ¶ Also, *provided, fitted out, furnished, accoutred, equipped,* παρασκευασθείς. *Liv.* Juvenem armatum adornatumque adversus Gallum producunt. —— ¶ Figur. *adorned, embellished.* *Vellei.* Tantis adornatus virtutibus.

ĂDŌRNŌ (ad & orno; ad *increases*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ornament, embellish, adorn,* κοσμέω, ἐπικοσμέω, same as orno, or valde orno. *Liv.* Insigni veste aliquem adornare. —— ¶ Often, *to put in order, furnish, provide, prepare, fit out,* παρασκευάζειν. *Cic.* Italiæ duo maria maximis classibus, firmissimisque præsidiis adornavit. *Cæs.* Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat. *Terent.* Adornare fugam, *to put one's self in a condition for flying.* *Plaut.* Adornare viaticum ad fugam. *Terent.* Continuo hæc adornant, ut lavet. *Plaut.* Tragulam in te injicere adornat. —— ¶ Figur. *to arrange, draw up, prepare.* *Cic.* Adornare testium copiam. —— ¶ *To honor.* *Cic.* Lætor mea consilia a te probari de adornando adolescente. *Plerique alii leg.* ornando.

ĂDŌRŌ (ad & os: I move my hand *to my mouth,* by way of reverence), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. hence, generally, *to adore, worship, revere, venerate,* προςκυνέω,

veneror. *Tacit.* Adorare vulgus, jacere oscula. *Plin.* Elephanti regem adorant, genua submittunt. —— ¶ Adorare curas priscorum, *to honor, venerate. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to pray, solicit by prayer, pray for. Liv.* Cum hostia cæsa pacem Deum adorasset. *Virg.* Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora. *Plin.* Adorare Deos large, *h. e. to sacrifice to.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *to address. Stat.* —— ¶ *Adoro* was anciently used for *ago. Fest. e legg.* xii. *Tab.* Si adorat furto, *h. e. accuses of theft* before a court.

ĂDŌRSŪS (ad & orsus), a, um, partic. *having begun, commenced; attempted,* from *adordior,* not used. *Gell.* Qui tyrannum interficere adorsi erant.

ĂDŌRTŪS (adorior), a, um, partic. *having attacked, having assailed. Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, but rarely, *being assaulted, attacked, assailed. Flor.*

ĂDŌSCŪLŎR (ad & osculor), āris, depon. 1. *to kiss;* same as osculor. *Dictys Cretn.*

ADPLŌRO. See *Apploro.*

ĂDPLŪMBĀTŪS, and ĂPPLŪMBĀTŪS (ad & plumbatus), a, um, *soldered with lead,* plumbo conglutinatus. *Paul. Digest.*

ADPLŪO. See *Appluo.*

ĂDPŌSCŌ, and ĂPPŌSCŌ (ad & posco), oscis, a. 3. *to demand besides, to ask, ask earnestly, demand, solicit;* same as posco, *or* valde posco, προςαιτίζω. *Horat.* si plus adposcere visus. *Terent.* Talenta dotis adposcent duo.

ĂDPRĔCŎR, and ĂPPRĔCŎR (ad & precor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray, worship, implore,* same as precor, *or* valde precor. It is generally used of prayers to the gods. *Horat.* Rite deos prius apprecati.

ADPRĔNSO. See *Apprenso.*

ĂDPRĔSSŪS, and ĂPPRĔSSŪS (adprimo), a, um, partic. *pressed to, or close to. Tacit.*

ĂDPRĬMŌ, and ĂPPRĬMŌ (ad & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press, bring near, or attach to any thing,* ad aliquam rem premo, adstringo. *Plin.* Virgam sedare ventris dolores impositam ita, ut tunica, cinctuque corpori adprimeretur. *Id.* Elephantiasi ad ossa carnes adprimente.

ADPRIMUS, ADPROMITTO, ADPROPERO, } and many words beginning with *adp.* See *Apprimus, Appromitto,* &c.

ĂDPŪGNŌ, and ĂPPŪGNŌ (ad & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to combat, fight against, attack,* contra pugno, oppugno. *Tacit.* Adpugnare castra.

ADPULSUS. See *Appulsus.*

ADQUE, for *atque,* is often read on ancient monuments.

ADQUIRO. See *Acquiro.*

ĂDQUŌ (ad & quo), adverb, for quoad, *as far as, as much as, how far. Afranius apud Non.*

ĂDRĂCHNĒ (ἀδράχνη), es, f. *a tree, growing wild, resembling the arbute tree. Plin.*

ĂDRĀDŌ (ad & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. *to scrape or shave away, to cut, slit, cut asleant,* ἐπιξέω, abrado, radendo aufero. *Columel.*

ĂDRĂPĬDŪS (ad & rapidus), a, um, adject. *rapid, violent, swift. Gell.*

ĂDRĀSTĒA, and ĂDRĀSTIA (Ἀδράστεια), æ, f. *a goddess, who punished wickedness, particularly pride, otherwise called Nemesis. Virg. in Ciri.* —— ¶ Also, *a country and city in Mysia. Plin.*

ĂDRĀSTĬS, (Adrastus), ĭdis, patronym. feminin. *daughter of Adrastus. Stat.* Antigonen, viduamque Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, *h. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Polynices.*

ĂDRĀSTŪS, i, m. *a king of the Argives, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes. Ovid.*

ĂDRĀSŪS (adrado), a, um, partic. *shaven, shorn, scraped off, lopped off,* rasus. *Horat.* Adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra.

ĂDRĒMĬGŌ (ad & remigo), as, n. 1. *to row to or towards,* remis aliquo feror, προςερέσσω. *Flor.* Adremigantem litori classem vident. *Id.* Cretes portibus suis adremigaverunt.

ĂDRĒPŌ, and ĂRRĒPŌ (ad & repo), epis, epsi, eptum, n. 3. *to creep to or towards, steal softly to,* προςέρπω, ad aliquid repo, reptando accedo. *Plin.* Rubetæ adrepentes foribus. *Id.* Ad matris mammam adrepens infans. —— ¶ Figur. *to creep into, to insinuate one's self into, to ingratiate one's self with. Cic.* Ad istius amicitiam adrepserat. *Tacit.* Occultis libellis sævitiæ principis adrepit, *he contrives to reach the heart of the prince in spite of the known cruelty of his disposition. Horat.* Leniter in spem adrepe officiosus.

ĂDRĒPTĀNS, and ĂRRĒPTĀNS (ad & reptans), antis, particip. *approaching by stealth,* sensim adrepens, et accedens. *Plin.*

ADRESPONSUM. See *Responsus.*

ADRIA, ADRIĀNUS, ADRIATICUS. } See *Hadria.* &c.

ADRŎGO. See *Arrogo.*

ĂDSCĂLPĒNS (ad & scalpens), tis, particip. *Apulei.* Adscalpens aurem dexteram, *scratching or tickling the ear.*

ADSCENDO. See *Ascendo.*

ĂDSCĬŌ, and ĂSCĬŌ (ad & scio), is, a. 4. Same as *Adscisco. Virg.*

ĂDSCĪSCŌ, and ĂSCĪSCŌ (ad & scisco), iscis, scivi, scitum, a. 3. *to take, receive, approve, acknowledge, admit, unite,* προσερέομαι, ἐπάγομαι, aliunde assumo, adjungo, arcesso, recipio, et vim habet approbantis, et ad se recipientis. *Scisco* enim est probare, sancire, constituere. *Sallust.* Plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse sibi dicitur, *to have united to himself. Id.* Adsciscere aliquem socium. *Liv.* voluntarios ad spem prædæ. *Tacit.* aliquem in commilitium. *Virg.* Adsciscere generum alicui. *Cic.* Adsciscere sacra ex Phrygia, *h. e. adopt. Id.* Adsciscі ab aliqua civitate. *Id.* Adsciscere sibi oppidum, *to gain over. Id.* consuetudinem, *to approve, admit. Id.* sibi sapientiam, *to arrogate, assert. Id.* sibi laudem. *Id.* Tu vero ista ne asciveris, *h. e. do not approve, adopt.*

ĂDSCĪTŪS, and ĂSCĪTŪS (adscisco), a, um, *assumed, derived, introduced, received, admitted,* ἐπείςακτος, assumptus, acceptus, deductus. *Cic.* Sacra a Græcis adscita. *Sueton.* Adscitus testamento in bona, et nomen. *Ovid.* Tu certe scis hæc, Superis adscite, videsque, Cæsar. *Id.* Adscitas dapes, *h. e.* longe petitas, *dainties imported from abroad, costly cates. Nepos.* Amitti civitatem Romanam alia adscita, *h. e. acquired or received. Id.* Tanta erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, *h. e. not acquired, not artificial. Stat.* Adscita proles, *an adopted son.* —— ¶ Adscītus, us, m. 4. *an object of desire. Cic.* 5. *de Finib.* c. 7.

ADSCRIBO, with its derivatives, see *Ascribo,* &c.

ĂDSĔLLŌ, and ĂSSĔLLŌ (ad & sella), as, n. 1. *to go to stool,* ad sellam familiaricam ire alvi exonerandæ causa, ἀφοδεύειν. *Veget.* —— ¶ It is found also as an active, and also a deponent verb.

ĂDSĔRŌ, and ĂSSĔRŌ (ad & sero), ĕris, sēvi, situm, a. 3. *to sow, plant, sow near,* same as sero, or juxta sero, προσφυτεύω. *Varr.* —— ¶ See *Assero.*

ADSESSOR. See *Assessor.*

ADSESSUS. See *Assessus.*

ĂDSĬBĬLŌ, and ĂSSĬBĬLŌ (ad & sibilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to hiss, hiss at, whistle,* ad aliquid sibilo. *Stat.* Implorantem animam dominis adsibilat aris, *h. e.* of a serpent, *hisses out his breath; dies.*

ADSICCO. See *Assicco.*

ĂDSĬGNĬFĬCŌ (ad & significo), as, a. 1. *to signify, intimate, show,* ἐπισημαίνω, same as significo, ostendo. *Varr.*

ADSILIO, ADSIMULO, } and many other words beginning with *ads.* See *Assilio,* &c.

ĂDSĬTŪS, and ĂSSĬTŪS (adsero), a, um, *planted by or near,* juxta satus, or plantatus, προσφυτευθείς. *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Horat.* Populus adsita. —— ¶ Also, *situated or placed near. Auson.* Atria quid memorem viridantibus adsita pratis?

ĂDSŎLŌ (ad & solum), as, a. 1. *to level to the ground, to demolish. Tertull.*

ĂDSŎNŌ, and ĂSSŎNŌ (ad & sono), as, nui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to answer by sound like an echo, to accord, to respond,* ad sonum cujuspiam rei respondeo, ἐπηχέω. *Ovid.* Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo. —— ¶ With acc. *Apulei.* 1. 11. *Metam.*

ĂDSPŪŌ, and ĂSPŪŌ (ad & spuo), is, adspui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to spit at or upon,* προσπτύω. *Plin.*

ĂDSŪCTŪS (ad & suctus), a, um, *sucked, sucked strongly. Lucret.*

ĂDSUM (ad & sum), ădĕs, adfui, adesse, *to be present, on the spot, at hand, to be here,* πάρειμι, παραγίνομαι, præsens sum. *Cic.* Cum vos, Catule, et Cæsar, non adessetis. *Id.* Adesse in Senatu. *Id.* Adsunt ex Aphrica, *h. e. are here from Africa. Id.* Adesse ad portam. *Apulei.* Prima face cubiculum tuum adero, *I shall be in your chamber. Terent.* Adesse domi. *Id.* Dona adsunt tibi a Phædria. —— ¶ It is often applied not only to those who are actually present, but *are ready with assistance or advice. Cic.* Obsecro, C. Aquilli, vosque qui adestis in consilio. Hence, *to defend as an advocate, be counsel for, aid, abet, assist, succor, stand by. Cic.* Rogavit me Cæcilius, ut adessem contra Satrium. *Ovid.* Forte aderam juveni. *Sueton.* Adesse clientibus. *Cic.* Ego tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis. *Virg.* Adsis o Tegeæe, favens. *Horat.* Si vocata partubus Lucina veris adfuit. —— ¶ Also, *to come upon, press upon. Sallust.* Numidæ infensi adesse et instare. —— ¶ Also, *to appear* on trial as defendant. *Cic.* Adesse ad judicium. *Vellei.* Persequamur notam severitatem censorum, qui Lepidum augurem adesse jusserunt, *h. e. to appear and defend himself.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to be. Plaut.* Apud te adsum. *Cic.* Tanti aderant morbi vesicæ, et viscerum, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to be at hand, to be near, to be approaching fast. Cic.* Quæ omnia adesse, atque impendere videntur. —— ¶ *Adesse animo,* often implies presence of mind, *to be of good courage. Cic.* Ades animo, et omitte timorem. Also, *to give heed, attend, give attention. Cic.* Adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus. —— ¶ Isthic adesto, *stay here. Cic.*—Huc ades, *hither! this way! come hither. Virg.* Huc ades, o formose puer. —— ¶ Adsiem, ies, iet, &c., used especially by comic writers for adsim, is, it. *Terent.* Jam partus adsiet. —— ¶ Adforem, es, et, used for adessem, es, et. —— ¶ *Adfore,* fut. infin. for adfuturum esse. —— ¶ When *f* follows the prep., *d* is often changed into *f:* thus *affui* or *affui.*—*Assum, assim,* &c., are also read for *adsum,* &c.

ĂDSŪŌ, and ĂSSŪŌ (ad & suo), uis, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew or stitch to,* ad aliquam rem suo, consuo, προσράπτω. *Horat.*

ĂDVĔCTĬŌ (adveho), ōnis, f. *a carrying, or being carried, carriage, conveyance,* ἐπαγωγή, actus advehendi. *Plin.*

ĂDVĔCTĪTĬŪS (Id.), a, um, *brought from abroad, foreign, imported,* aliunde advectus, ἐπακτός. *Sallust.* Vino advectitio.

ĂDVĔCTŌ (Id.), as, āre, a. 1. frequentat. *to bring, conduct, import,* ἐπάγομαι. *Tacit.* Rei frumentariæ copiam advectare.

ĂDVĔCTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *advectio. Tacit.* It occurs only in *abl. sing.*

ĂDVĔCTŪS (Id.), a, um, partic. *carried, borne, conveyed from one place to another,* both of persons and things, aliunde vectus ad locum aliquem, invectus, comportatus, ἐπακτός. *Cic.* Cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit. *Virg.* Classis advecta. *Plin.* Venales trans mare advecti, *imported from beyond sea.*

ĂDVĔHŌ (ad & veho), is, exi, ectum, ĕre, a. 3. *to conduct, carry, or remove from one place to another, to import from abroad, to convey,* both of persons and things, aliunde aliquid ad aliquem locum veho, sive curru, sive equo, sive navi, comporto, importo, εἰσκομίζω, ἐπάγω. *Cic.* Cum ex iisdem agris frumentum ex

decumis Romam mancipes advexissent. *Liv.* Navibus, quæ advexerant legatos. *Plin.* Advehere aliquid trans mare. *Plaut.* Eam huc in Ephesum advehit. *Pers.* Saperdas advehe Ponto. —— ¶ The *pass.* is elegantly used of *persons.* *Plaut.* Ascendi in lembum, atque ad navim advehor, *go on board.* *Sallust.* Marius paucis diebus Uticam advehitur. —— ¶ With the *acc.* without a prep. *Tacit.* Quosque advectus erat. —— ¶ Put also for ferre, afferre, adducere, *to bring, carry.* *Senec.* Imbres Auster advexit, *brought on.* *Ovid.* Advehit unda rates, *bears, carries, supports.*

ĀDVĒLŌ (ad & velo), as, a. 1. *to veil, cover,* ἐπικαλύπτω, same as velo. *Virg.* Advelat tempora lauro.

ĀDVĔNĂ (advenio), æ, m. and f. *a stranger, foreigner, new comer, foreign, strange, not native;* applied to persons and things, ἔποικος, qui non est civis, aut inquilinus, sed externus. *Terent.* Est e Corintho hic advena anus paupercula. *Cic.* Zeno Cittieus advena quidam, et ignobilis. *Plin.* Ciconiæ æstatis advenæ. *Ovid.* Amor advena. *Id.* Tibris advena. *Plin.* Advenam surculum. —— ¶ Figur. *A stranger, inexperienced, unacquainted.* *Stat.* Juvenis non advena belli.

ĀDVĔNĔRŌR (ad & veneror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to worship, worship exceedingly, venerate, prostrate one's self before, adore,* σεβάζομαι, veneror or valde veneror. *Varr.* Adveneror Minervam.

ĀDVĔNIĔNS (advenio), entis, *coming, arriving,* qui venit ad aliquem locum, προσερχόμενος. *Cic.*

ĀDVĔNIŌ (ad & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come, come to, arrive, arrive at, to come to hand,* ad locum aliquem venio, pervenio, προσέρχομαι. *Terent.* Advenis modo? *Tacit.* Advenit proficiscendi hora. *Cic.* Quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse. *Id.* Quamcunque in provinciam advenerit. *Plaut.* Cum ad forum advenero. *Tacit.* Properantibus Blæsus advenit, *came upon, came up with, overtook.* *Val. Flacc.* Vos tectis Advenisse meis, *h. e.* in mea tecta. —— ¶ With *acc.* alone. *Virg.* Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.—It is elegantly joined with the *supine.* *Ter.* Tentatum advenis.

ĀDVĔNTĪTIŪS, and ĀDVĔNTĪCIŪS (advenio), a, um, *adventitious, foreign, derived from abroad,* qui aliunde quacunque ratione alicui advenit; and is opposed to proprius, innatus, insitus, ἐπείσακτος, ἐξωτικός, συμβεβηκός. *Cic.* Nec enim ille externus, et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. *Id.* Adventitiis copiis, *foreign auxiliaries.* —— ¶ *Pecunia adventitia,* opposed to *sua, extraordinary, out of the usual course.* *Cic.* Ut ager hac adventitia pecunia reciperetur, *money arising from new taxes.* *Id.* Si adventitia pecunia petitur ab eo, cui non sua redditur, *money derived from any other source than that of inheritance.* *Liv.* Fructus adventitius crediti, *rights and reliefs that arise out of landed property over and above the rents.* —— ¶ Adventitia dos, *not derived from the father.* *Ulpian.* *Digest.* —— ¶ Adventitius casus, *adventitious circumstance.* *Scævola Pand.* —— ¶ Adventitia cœna, *given to one on his return from travel.* *Sueton.*

ĀDVĔNTŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. frequentat. *to come frequently, to come on, come, approach, arrive at,* προσέρχομαι, appropinquo. *Sallust.* Ubi lux adventabat. *Id.* Ad Italiam adventare. *Virg.* ad urbem. *Sallust.* Qua tempestate urbi Romanæ fatum excidii adventarit. *Tacit.* Adventare Parthis, *h. e.* accedere ad Parthos, jungendi se cum illis gratia. *Stat.* portis. —— ¶ With *acc.* without a prep. *Tacit.* Propinqua Seleuciæ adventabat.

ĀDVĔNTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one coming from without, or abroad,* quilibet homo externus adveniens. *Plaut.*

ĀDVĔNTŌRIŪS (adventor), a, um, *relating to the coming of any one; offered to a comer.* *Martial.* Exciperem adventoria (cœna).

ĀDVĔNTŪS (advenio), us, anciently i, m. *a coming, an arrival,* παρουσία. *Cic.* Ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit.

ĀDVERBĔRŌ (ad & verbero), as, a. 1. *to strike, beat,* μαστιγόω, same as verbero, or valde verbero. *Stat.* auratis adverberat unguibus armos.

ĀDVERBIUM (ad & verbum), ii, n. *an adverb,* ἐπίῤῥημα. *Priscian.*

ĀDVĔRĔŌR (ad & vereor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to fear, fear greatly, be afraid of.* *Accius.*

ĀDVĔRRĔNS (ad & verro), entis, *sweeping near or towards,* ad aliquem locum verrens. *Stat.*

ADVERSABILIS. See *Aversabilis.*

ADVERSANS. See in *Adversor.*

ĀDVERSĀRIĂ (adversus; quia scriberentur in *adversa* tantum, non in *aversa* pagina; others differently), ōrum, *sc.* scripta; n. pl. *a journal, common-place book, note-book, book of memoirs, memorandum-book, day-book, book in which the occurrences of the day were noted down, loose papers; a posting-book, a journal that is to be transcribed into the leger-book,* ἐφημερίδες, diaria. *Cic.*

ĀDVERSĀRIĂ (adversor), æ, f. *a female adversary or opponent,* quæ adversatur vel in judicio, vel in alia quapiam re. *Cic.*

ĀDVERSĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, *contrary, opposite, at variance, inimical,* with the dat. ἐναντίος, qui adversatur. *Cic.*

ĀDVERSĀRIŪS (Id.), ii, m. *an adversary, as one who opposes us in a court of justice, who bids against us at an auction,* &c., ἀνταγωνιστής, qui alicui adversatur et præsertim qui adversus aliquem in judicio agit. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, in the sense of hostis, *an enemy* in war. *Nepos.*

ĀDVERSĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an opposing, resisting,* actus adversandi. *Tertul.*

ĀDVERSĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female opponent, opposer, gainsayer, contradicter,* quæ adversatur. *Plaut.*

ĀDVERSĒ (adversus), *adversely, oppositely,* contrarie. *Gell.*

ADVERSIM. See *Aversim.*

ADVERSIO. See *Aversio.*

ĀDVERSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *difference, variance, contrariety, opposition,* ἐναντίωμα, contrarietas, et repugnantia. *Plin.*

ĀDVERSĬTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a servant that goes out to fetch his master home after dinner,* qui adversum, hoc est, obviam alicui procedit. *Plaut.*

ĀDVERSŌ (adverto), as, a. 1. frequentat. same as adverto. *Plaut.* Animo adversavi sedulo, ne herum usquam præterirem, *I have been most attentive to this point,* &c.

ĀDVERSŌR (adversus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to oppose, resist, oppugn, thwart,* ἐναντιοῦμαι, adversus, seu, contrarius sum, resisto. *Plaut.* Exorando, haud adversando sumendam operam censeo. *Terent.* Noli adversari mihi. *Cic.* Adversari libidini alicujus. *Id.* Adversari quominus aliquid fiat. *Cic.* Adversante, et repugnante natura aliquid facere. *Tacit.* Adversari regem; but *aversari* is read by some.

ĀDVERSŪS (adverto), a, um, *opposite, over against, fronting, right opposite to, or towards us,* ἀντικείμενος, ante, seu contra nos positus, objectus, oppositus: to which *aversus* is opposed. *Cic.* Solem adversum intueri, *to gaze full at the sun, look the sun in the face.* *Id.* Adversum alicui stare. *Id.* Dentes adversi, *the front teeth.* *Id.* Vulnera adversa accipere, *in front.* *Virg.* Adverso flumine lembum subigere, *up or against the stream.* —— ¶ Ex adverso (also written *exadverso*), *sc.* loco, *opposite, in front, right over against.* *Liv.* Portus ex adverso positus. —— ¶ Often, for contrarius, *adverse, inimical, hostile, contrary, opposing.* *Terent.* Adversus nemini. *Cic.* Mentes improborum mihi infensæ et adversæ. *Cæsar ad Cic.* Omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse. *Plin.* Neque est testudine aliud salamandræ adversius. *Cæs.* Adversissimi navigantibus venti. *Plin.* Esse in adversa opinione, *of a contrary opinion, opposite way of thinking.* *Tacit.* Adverso rumore esse, *to bear a bad character.* *Id.* Adversis animis aliquid accipere, *with indignation.* *Vetus Poeta* apud *Cic.* Adversa avi aliquid facere, *with a bad omen, with ill luck.* *Liv.* Valetudo adversa, *sickness, ill health, indisposition.* —— ¶ Adversæ res, *calamities, mishaps, misfortunes, adversity.* *Cic.*—In the same sense, *adversum,* i, n. is often used. *Cic.* Nihil adversi. *Sueton.* Adversa temporum. —— ¶ In adversum, *in a contrary direction.* *Gell.* —— ¶ *Adversus* is also a participle of the verb adverto, which see.

ĀDVERSŪS, and ĀDVERSUM (Id.), adv. and prep. *against, in front of, opposite or right opposite to, over against, facing, towards;* same as versus or contra aliquam rem. *Plaut.* Aggrediar hominem, est ne adversum? est quasi collaturus pedem. *Id.* Si audias, quæ dicta dixit, me adversum, tibi, *h. e. in my presence.* *Nepos.* Ventus tenet adversum proficiscentibus, *blows against.* *Gell.* Unguentatus adversum speculum ornatur, *at or before the glass.* —— ¶ Also, of ascending, *up.* *Plaut.* Adversum clivum, *up the hill.* *Cæs.* Adversus montem. —— ¶ Ire adversum, *to meet.* *Plaut.* Venire adversum alicui. *Id.* Quis est hæc, quæ me adversum incedit? *who is coming towards me?* —— ¶ Often put for erga, apud, *towards, to.* *Terent.* Et id gratum fuisse adversum te, habeo gratiam. *Cic.* Pietas est justitia adversum deos. *Id.* Quomodo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, *deport myself before Cæsar.* —— ¶ Sometimes for secundum, *according to.* *Ulpian.* Bonorum possessio data aut contra tabulas testamenti, aut adversus tabulas, aut intestati. —— ¶ Very often for contra, *against,* κατὰ, πρός. *Cic.* Hostis legitimus, adversus quem totum jus feciale est. *Id.* Pecuniæ conciliatæ adversum leges, adversum rempublicam. —— ¶ Exadversum, or ex adversum, in the sense of adversum, *opposite, right opposite, over against, anent,* e regione, ex adverso. *Nepos.* Exadversum Athenas classem constituere. *Alii leg.* adversum. *Apul.* Exadversum Mileto. *Plaut.* Video exadversum Pistoclerum.

ĀDVERTŌ (ad & verto), ertis, erti, ersum, *to turn to or towards,* ad aliquam partem verto, converto, ἐπιστρέφω. *Gell.* Brundusium navem advertimus. *Terent.* Illa se se huc adverterat in hanc nostram plateam. *Colum.* Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur. *Virg.* terræque advertere proras. *Liv.* classem in portum. *Ovid.* Advertere aures ad vocem. —— ¶ Advertere animum, mentem, *to apply one's thoughts, to attend, observe.* *Cic.* Quid ille sperare posset, animum adverte. *Tacit.* rebus levissimis. *Lucret.* animos ad religionem. Without the *prep.* *Cæs.* Postquam id animum advertit.—Hence, absolutely, advertere, *to advert to, apply one's thoughts to, give one's attention to, attend, heed, observe, perceive, understand.* *Tacit.* Quoties novum aliquid adverterat. *Virg.* qua ratione quod instat, Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo. So, Advertere alicui rei. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, in the sense of ad se vertere, converto, *to draw or attract to one's self, or itself.* *Tacit.* Advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut vexillarios e legionibus deligeret. *Liv.* Adverterat ea res Sabinos. —— ¶ *Advertere in aliquem,* for animadvertere, punire, *to punish, chastise.* *Tacit.* In P. Marcium Consules more prisco advertere.

ĀDVESPĔRASCIT (ad & vesperascit), ēbat, rāvit, impers. *it grows late, grows towards evening; even-tide is coming on fast, is fast approaching,* ἑσπέρα γίνεται, vespertinum tempus adventat. *Cic.* Cum jam advesperasceret, discessimus.

ĀDVĬGĬLŌ (ad & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to watch, to watch over; to keep watch and ward,* ἀγρυπνέω, same as vigilo, or diligenter vigilo ad aliquam rem. *Tibull.* advigilare nepoti. *Cic.* Ut advigiletur ad custodiam ignis. —— ¶ Figur. *to take care or exert one's self: give one's attention to any thing.* *Terent.* Tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.

ĀDVĪVŌ (ad & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 3. *to live near, or with, to live.* *Scævola Digest.* Donec advivet. *Tertull.* Dic mihi: omnibus natis mater advivit?

ADŬLĀBĬLIS (adulor), e, adject. *flattering, full of flattery, adulatory, fawning, wheedling,* cum adulatione factus. *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *open to flattery.* *Ennius.*

ADŬLANS (Id.), antis, *fawning, cringing,* dicitur de bestiis cauda blandientibus. *Ovid.* —— Also, of men. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *worshipping, revering.* *Liv.*

ADŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the fawning of dogs.* *Cic.* *So of doves.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Oftener, *flattery, adulation, excessive compliment; soothing, glossing,* κολακεία, assentatio. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *worship, reverence.* *Liv.*

ADŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a flatterer,* κόλαξ, assentator. *Auct. ad Heren.*

ADŬLĀTŌRĬUS (adulator), a, um, *flattering, adulatory, belonging to a flatterer,* κολακευτικός. *Tacit.* Exemplar apud posteros dedecoris adulatorii habetur.

ADŬLĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female flatterer,* κολακίς. *Trebell. Pollio.*

ADŬLĀTUS (adulor), a, um, *having flattered.* *Nepos.* Adulatus est Antonio. —— ¶ Also, *flattered.* *C. Hemina.*

ADULESCENS, ADULESCENTIA, are sometimes written for *adolescens, adolescentia.*

ADŬLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to caress, soothe, please with blandishments, fawn upon,* voce aut gestu blandior; diciturque de bestiis, corporis gesticulatione, et caudæ motu alicui blandientibus. *Lucret.* Longe alio pacto gannitu vocis adulant. *Columel.* Canes mansuetissimi furem quoque adulant. *Alii leg.* adulantur. —— ¶ Also, *to flatter.* *Valer. Max.* Dionysium adulare.

ADŬLOR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to soothe, fawn upon,* voce, et gesticulatione, motuque blando corporis, et caudæ blandior. Est enim proprium canum, aliarumve bestiarum gestientium, et blandientium. *Columel.* Canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur. —— ¶ Oftener, *to flatter, please with blandishments, tickle the ear, cajole, coax,* κολακεύειν. *Cic.* Horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui; vidi. *Quidam leg.* omnibus. *Id.* Adulari, atque admirari fortunam alicujus. *Tacit.* Adulari Neronem, aut Tigellinum. *Nepos.* Adulari Antonio. *Liv.* Prætendibus adulando semper. —— ¶ *To prostrate one's self in reverence, to worship.* *Valer.* Ephestionem more Persarum adulata. —— ¶ Passively, *to be flattered,* κολακεύεσθαι. *Cic.* Cavendum ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, nec adulari nos sinamus.

ADULTER (ad & alter; or from adulor, *to fondle*), ĕri, m. *an adulterer, one who violates another's wife,* μοιχός, alienæ conjugis corruptor. *Cic.* —— ¶ Sometimes, in a wider sense, *a gallant, seducer, debaucher, letcher, lewdster.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Applied also to brute animals. *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, to ingrafted trees. *Pallad.* —— ¶ And to land. *Prudent.* —— ¶ Sometimes put for adulterator, *one who adulterates, forges, falsifies, counterfeits.* *Codic. Justinian.* —— ¶ Sometimes used as an *adj.* in the above senses. *Plin.*

ADULTĔRA (adulter), æ, f. *an adulteress,* quæ cum alieno marito concumbit, μοιχαλίς. *Horat.* —— ¶ Applied also to beasts. *Plin.*

ADULTĔRĀTĬŌ (adultero), ōnis, f. *adulteration, the corrupting of any thing by a base mixture.* *Plin.*

ADULTĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who adulterates, debases, lessens the value of a thing by base admixtures.* *Claud. Saturnin. Digest.*

ADULTĔRĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *adulterated, debased, sophisticated.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, adulterio corruptus, *debauched, defiled.* *Sueton.*

ADULTĔRĪNUS (adulter), a, um, adject. *adulterous, spurious, bastard, begotten basely,* ex adulterio natus, μοιχικός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Applied also to brute animals, *not thorough-bred, not full-blooded.* *Id.* —— ¶ Figur. *adulterated, sophisticated, falsified, forged, false.* *Cic.* Adulterinos nummos. *Sallust.* Adulterinæ claves.

ADULTĔRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *adultery, violation of the marriage-bed,* μοιχεία, alieni thori violatio. *Cic.* Deprehendi in adulterio. —— ¶ Also, of brute animals. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Id.* Adulteria arborum, *h. e. ingrafting.* *Id.* Adulteria mercis, *h. e.* adulterationes, *adulteration, debasement by foreign admixture.*

ADULTĔRŌ (adulter), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit adultery,* μοιχεύω, adulterium committo, alienum virum, aut feminam corrumpo. *Justin.* Mulier adulterare cum Græco adolescente solita. *Sueton.* Proculum mori coegit, compertum adulterare matronas. *Id.* Q. Pompeii filiam adulteratam opinatus a P. Clodio, &c. —— ¶ Figur. *to corrupt, adulterate, debase, counterfeit, falsify.* *Cic.* Simulatio tollit judicium veri, idque adulterat. *Ovid.* Ille suam faciem transformis adulterat arte, *changes.*

ADULTĔROR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. as some consider it. Same as *adultero.*

ADULTUS (adolesco), a, um, particip. *grown up.* *Justin.* Adultis inter pastores. —— ¶ Often an adj. *grown up, full grown, adult, perfect, mature, ripe,* and is applied properly to animals and plants. *Cic.* Virgines adultæ. *Id.* Adulta ætate puer. *Plin.* Adulti catuli delphinorum. *Horat.* Adultiores pulli hirundinum. *Id.* Adultior vitium propagines. *Catull.* capellæ ubera adulta lacte, *distended or full.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis. *Id.* Adulta pestis reipublicæ. *Tacit.* Adulta nocte, *midnight.* *Id.* Auctoritas adolescentium nondum adulta, *not yet full, confirmed, established by continuance, rooted.* *Id.* Parthis nondum adultis, *not yet grown to their strength.* *Vellei.* Adulta viribus Dalmatia, *confirmed in its strength.* —— ¶ Adultus for crematus. See *Adoleo.*

ADUMBRĀTIM (adumbro), adverb, *faintly, slightly, somewhat obscurely, indistinctly,* τυπωδῶς. *Lucret.* Non tamen ut coram quæ sunt, vereque rotunda, Sed quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, *h. e. not exactly, only in a certain degree.*

ADUMBRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sketching, tracing out faintly, rough sketch, rough draft,* σκιαγραφία, rudis, et imperfecta rei descriptio, aut imago. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *pretence, appearance, outward show.* *Valer. Max.*

ADUMBRĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *shadowed, shaded, darkened,* umbra tectus. *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *sketched, traced out or shadowed, represented, imperfect.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Often used in a bad sense, *false, counterfeit.* *Cic.* Æschrio, Pippæ vir adumbratus, *the pretended or nominal husband.* *Tacit.* Adumbrata lætitia, *with feigned joy.*

ADUMBRŌ (ad & umbro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shade, cover over, screen,* ἐπισκιάζω, umbram inducere. *Colum.* Palmeis tegetibus vineas adumbrabat. —— ¶ Also, *to sketch, trace out slightly, to paint the first draught of a picture, to mark with different gradations of colors, to shade,* σκιαγραφεῖν. *Valer. Max.* Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est. —— ¶ Figur. *to represent, describe, imitate,* any thing in any manner. *Cic.* Eloquentiæ speciem, et formam adumbrare. —— ¶ Ementiendo adumbrare, *to contrive, invent.* *Cic.*

ADUNCĬTĀS (aduncus), ātis, f. *aduncity,* curvitas in acutum desinens, καμπυλότης. *Cic.* Aduncitate rostrorum, *by crooked or hooked snouts, by curved trunks or beaks.*

ADUNCUS (ad & uncus), a, um, *crooked, hooked, curved,* καμπύλος, acumen curvum habens unci modo. *Cic.* Serrula adunca ex omni parte dentium. *Ovid.* Adunci hami. *Ovid.* magni præpes adunca Jovis, *h. e. the eagle with hooked beak.*

ADUNŌ (ad & unus), as, a. 1. *to collect into one, gather together, unite,* ἑνόω, congrego. *Justin.* Cum adunata omnis classis esset. *Pallad.* Membra divisæ partis adunare.

ADVŎCĀTA (advoco), æ, f. *a patroness.* —— Figur. *Cic.* Adhibes artem advocatam etiam sensibus.

ADVŎCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *attendance on a friend when called to assist him with one's presence or counsel, support yielded to any one in a court of judicature.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *advocation, the office or act of pleading the cause of another.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *counsel, advice, consultation, deliberation.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, for advocati, *friends, advocates.* *Liv.* Cum ingenti advocatione. *Cic.* Hæc advocatio. —— ¶ Also, *a space of time allowed the defendant for the purpose of getting together his friends, and adopting the best measures relatively to his defence.* *Cic.* Binas advocationes postulent, *h. e. postponements.* —— ¶ Hence, figur., every *delay, lapse of time.* *Senec.* Nimis magnam advocationem dedi. —— ¶ In *Tertull. comfort, consolation.*

ADVŎCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an advocate, a friend;* same as *advocatus.* *Tertull.*

ADVŎCĀTUS (Id.), i, m. *an advocate, a friend called upon by another to assist him with his advice or presence in court; he that defendeth another man's cause for friendship's sake,* συνήγορος, qui alteri adest in causa. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the person who pleads a cause, a counsellor, a patron.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a friend, an adviser,* on any subject. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Adhibet oculos advocatos, *as assistants.*

ADVŎCĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *being called, summoned, invited, called together,* παρακληθείς. *Nepos.* Concione advocata. *Catull.* Deus tibi non bene advocatus, *h. e. not invoked in due form.*

ADVŎCŌ (ad & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call, or call to one,* προσκαλέω, same as voco, or ad me voco, *and especially* auxilii, consiliive causa arcesso. *Sallust.* Ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi. *Tacit.* Advocare Deos testes. *Id.* aliquem in auxilium. *Liv.* plebem ad concionem. *Ovid.* Advocari ægro, *h. e.* ad ægrum. *Horat.* Advocari gaudiis, *h. e.* ad gaudia. —— ¶ Often as a forensic term, *to send for some friend to assist one with his counsel or presence.* *Cic.* In his quos tibi advocasti. *Id.* Viros bonos complures advocat. *Id.* Advocare aliquem contra alium. —— ¶ Also, as some think, *to advocate, patronize, defend.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ *Plin.* 1. 5. ep. 8. *a med. to ask for more time;* hence, *to delay.* —— ¶ Figur. *to summon, call to one's support, employ, use.* *Virg.* omniaque arma Advocat. *Senec.* advocare astus. *Plin.* Advocare purpuram Diis placandis, *h. e. to put on the purple robe;* which was the custom of the priests in sacrifices. —— ¶ In *Tertull. to comfort.*

ADVŎLĀTUS (advolo), us, m. *a flying to or towards.* *Cic.*

ADVŎLĬTANS (ad & volitans), tis, *flying, flying about,* sæpe advolans. *Plin.*

ADVŎLŌ (ad & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly to or towards,* προσπέτομαι, versus aliquem locum volare. *Cic.* Avis advolans ad eas aves. *Plin.* In agrum Volaterranum palumbium vis e mari advolat. *Id.* Papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans. —— ¶ Figur. *to run to, go up quickly to.* *Cic.* Romam advolavit. *Id.* Advola in Formianum. *Id.* Advola ad nos. *Plin.* Delphini advolant in auxilium, *run, rush, hasten.* *Cæs.* Ad pabulatores advolaverunt, *rushed upon.* *Cic.* Advolabit ad pectus, *will rush into my mind.* *Cic.* Rostra Cato advolat.

ADVŎLVŌ (ad & volvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll any thing to or towards,* προσκυλίω, volvendo adduco. *Virg.* totasque Advolvere focis ulmos, ignique dedere, *rolled, heaped up on the fire.* *Plin.* Advolvere se ad ignem, *to roll himself towards the hearth.* —— ¶ *Advolvere se,* or pass. *advolvi,* applied to suppliants, *to fall down, to prostrate one's self.* *Liv.* Tribus circuit, omnium genibus se advolvens. *Vellei.* Genibus ejus advolutus est, *he fell down at, fell prostrate before his knees.* *Tacit.* Genua advolvere.

ADVORSUM, } See *Adversum, Ad-*
ADVORSOR, &c. } *verso,* &c.

ADURGEŌ (ad & urgeo), urges, ursi, *to pursue, press upon,* same as urgeo, *or* valde urgeo, premo, ἐπισπέρχω. *Cels.* Dens digito adurgendus. *Horat.* Cæsar

ab Italia volantem Remis adurgens, *giving chase to her, pursuing her close.*

ADŪRŌ (ad & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to set on fire, burn, scorch*, same as uro, *or* valde *or* penitus uro. *Cic.* Capillum adurerent. *Liv.* Adussisse complurium vestimenta. *Horat.* Flammis aduri Colchicis. —— ¶ *To dry up, parch, blister*, of the cold, and winds. *Virg.* Ne tenues pluviæ, rapidive potentia solis Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat. *Curt.* Rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes. —— ¶ Also, *to inflame. Plin.* So *Cels.* Medicamenta adurentia, *caustic, caustical, corrosive.* —— ¶ Figur. of love. *Horat.* Te Venus adurit ignibus.

ADŪSQUĔ (ad & usque), prepos. *even to, as far as*, usque ad. Written also separately. It is oftener used by poets than prose writers. *Virg.* Menelaus adusque columnas Exulat. *Gell.* Vini libidine adusque ludibria ebriosus. —— ¶ As an adv. *Apulei.* Adusque deraso capite, *h. e. altogether.*

ADŪSTIŌ (aduro), ōnis, f. *a burning, scorching, parching, or scalding*, ἐπίκαυσις, actus adurendi, ustio. *Plin.* Adustio picis. *Id.* Ulcera frigore, aut adustione facta, *by burning.* —— ¶ *Inflammation caused by rubbing or otherwise. Plin.*

ADŪSTŬS (Id.), a, um, *burnt, scorched. Ovid.* Et crepet in mediis laurus adusta focis. *Plin.* Loca deserta, et sole adusta. *Id.* Adusta sanantur cancri cinere, *the parts burned or scalded. Senec.* Sol adustus, *h. e.* adurens. Al. leg. *adultus.* —— ¶ Also, of cold, *parched. Ovid.* Nec sic marmoreo pallet adusta gelu. —— ¶ *Petron.* Areaque attritis aret adusta pilis, *h. e.* of a bald head, *the hair being, as it were, singed off.* —— ¶ Adustus color, *sun-burnt color. Plin.* Lapis adusto colore. *Liv.* Adustioris coloris.

ADŪTI (ad & utor), *to use up. Cato.*

ADȲNAMŎS (ἀδύναμος), *weak. Plin.* Adynamon vinum.

ADȲTUM (ἄδυτον), i, n. *the innermost part of a temple, the chancel. Virg.* et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem, Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem. —— ¶ Figur. *inmost recess. Lucret.* Ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa dedere. —— ¶ Adytus, us, m. *Accius.*

ÆĀ (Αἶα), æ, f. *a city of Colchis, on the river Phasis. Plin.*

ÆACIDĒS (Æacus), idæ, m. Αἰακίδης, *a descendant of Æacus.* It is applied *to the sons of Æacus; to Phocus. Ovid. Met.* 7. 668.; *to Peleus and Telamon. Id. Met.* 8. 4.; and *to Peleus. Id. Met.* 12. 365. —— ¶ *To the grandsons;* often *to Achilles. Ovid. Met.* 12. 82.; *to Achilles and Ajax. Id. Met.* 13. 33. —— ¶ *To Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, the great-grandson. Virg. Æn.* 3. 296. —— ¶ *To the descendants* in general. *Silius.* —— ¶ Hence, Æacidēius, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Æacus or his descendants. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Æacidīnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining,* &c. *Plaut.* minæ, *Achillean, like those of Achilles.*

ÆACIUS. See *Ai.*

ÆĂCŬS (Αἰακός), i, m. *son of Jupiter, king of Ægina; for his piety and justice said to have been appointed by Pluto one of the judges of the infernal regions. Hor.*

ÆÆĂ, æ, or ÆÆĒ, es, f. Αἰαίη, *an island near Italy, opposite Sicily, where Circe, or, according to some, Calypso, is said to have dwelt. Plin.*

ÆÆŬS (Αἰαῖος), a, um, *of or pertaining to Circe. Virg.* Ææque insula Circes. *Ovid.* Ææ artes, *h. e. magic arts.* —— ¶ *Propert.* Ææa puella, *Calypso*, who dwelt in Ææa.

ÆĀS (Αἴας), antis, m. *a river of Epirus, called also Aous. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Ajax. Auson.*

ÆCASTOR, } See *Ecastor, Edepol.*
ÆDĔPOL. }

ÆDĒS, and ÆDIS (unc.), is, f. *a house, habitation, dwelling, edifice*, οἶκος, domus, in qua habitatur. Properly, *every building*, particularly in a city (villa is a *building in the country*); but in this sense, the plural is generally used, though the singular is sometimes used. *Cic.* Apud istum in ædibus. *Id.* Ædes regiæ. *Plaut.* Ædis nobis area est, auceps sum ego, *the house stands me in the stead of a place to fowl in,* &c. —— ¶ Sometimes, *a room, chamber, apartment in a house. Plaut.* Insectatur omnes domi per ædes. *Curt.* Excubabant proximi foribus ædis, in qua rex adquiescebat. —— ¶ Also, *a temple, house of worship*, ναός; generally with some word added, as *Ædes Pacis, Ædes sacra, Ædes Deorum,* &c. *Cic.* Ædes sacræ. *Id.* De æde Telluris admones. *Liv.* Ædes Mercurii dedicata est. *Horat.* hæc ego ludo, Quæ nec in æde sonent, &c., *h. e. in the temple of Apollo, where poets recited their poems. Horat.* Ventum erat ad Vestæ, *sc.* ædem. *Cic.* A Vestæ, *sc.* æde. —— ¶ Duæ, tres, quatuor, &c. ædes, *two, three,* &c. *temples.* Binæ, ternæ, &c. ædes, *two, three,* &c. *dwellings*, but in the last sense, *duæ, tres,* &c. are also used. —— ¶ Figur. *the cells, the hives of bees. Virg.* —— ¶ Ædes inscribere; see *Inscribo.*

ÆDICŬLĂ (ædes), æ, f. *a small habitation, small house, low building, cottage*, οἰκίδιον, parva ædes, or domus; it is generally found in the *plur. num. Cic.* Habuit ædiculas in Carinis. —— ¶ Also, *a room, chamber, apartment. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a small temple, or chapel adjoining to a temple*, ναΐδιον: sive ea majori templo juncta, aut inclusa sit, sive non. *Cic.* Aram, et ædiculam, et pulvinar dedicare. —— ¶ Also, *the shrine or niche in which the image of the Deity was kept. Plin.* Ædiculam æream fecit in Græcostasi.

ÆDIFICĀTIŌ (ædifico), ōnis, f. *a building, the act of building. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an edifice, a building, a collection of houses or buildings.* Cato apud *Gell.*

ÆDIFICĀTIUNCŬLĂ (ædificatio), æ, f. *a small building*, parva ædificatio. *Cic.*

ÆDIFICĀTŌR (ædifico), ōris, *a builder, architect, founder*, fabricator. *Cic.* —— ¶ Elegantly used of *one who has a passion for building*, both in a bad and good sense. *Nepos.*

ÆDIFICĀTŌRIŬS (ædificator), a, um, adject. Figur. *causing. Tertull.*

ÆDIFICIUM (ædifico), ii, n. *an edifice, structure, fabric, building*, of any nature or kind. *Cic.*

ÆDIFICŌ (ædes & facio), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to build:* intransitively. *Horat.* Diruit, ædificat. —— ¶ Also, *to build, erect, rear* a building, properly so called. *Cic.* Ædificare domum. *Id.* urbem. —— ¶ But it is also used in the widest sense, *to fabricate, construct. Cic.* Ædificare navem. *Id.* hortos, *to lay out.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ædificare rempublicam, *h. e.* constituere. *Juvenal.* tot adhuc compagibus altum Ædificat caput, *h. e.* ornat in tutulum. —— ¶ Ædificare locum, *to erect buildings on a place. Pompon. Digest.* Insulam ædificare. *Cic.* Prædiola belle ædificata, *h. e. provided with suitable buildings.*

ÆDILIS (ædes), is, m. *an Edile, a Roman magistrate whose business it was to superintend the repairs of the temples and other public buildings; to regulate the markets, games, weights and measures; to see that the streets and conduits were kept clean; provide for solemn funerals, plays,* &c.; ἀγορανόμος, ἀστυνόμος. *Liv.* —— ¶ *The Edile was also the supreme magistrate in some of the Roman colonies and municipia. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Ædilis, e, adj. *pertaining to the Edile. Plaut.*

ÆDILITĀS (ædilis), ātis, f. *the office of Edile. Cic.*

ÆDILITIŬS, and ÆDILICIŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *pertaining to the Ediles. Cic.* Ædilitium munus. *Id.* Vectigal Ædilitiorum, *sc.* munerum. *Id.* Repulsa Ædilitia, *h. e. in being candidate for the office of Edile.* —— ¶ Ædilitius vir, *one who filled the office of Edile. Cic.* Ædilitius est mortuus.

ÆDIS. See *Ædes.*

ÆDITIMŬS, and ÆDITŬMŬS (ædes), i, m. *the keeper of a temple, sacrist, a kind of overseer or church-warden*, qui sacras ædes servat, ἱεροφύλαξ. *Varro.*

ÆDITŬĒNS (ædes & tuens), entis, *a keeper of a temple*, same as *æditimus. Lucret.*

ÆDITŬŬS (ædes & tueor), i, m. *a keeper or overseer of a temple, a sacrist*, ἱεροφύλαξ, same as *æditimus. Sueton.* —— ¶ According to *Gellius*, in *Cic. Verr.* the best copies have *æditumi.* —— ¶ Figur. in *Horat.* l. 2. ep. 1. v. 229. *laudatory poets.* Others think reference is made to *Valerius Æditŭus, an ancient poet.*

ÆDŌN (ἀηδών), ăēdŏnis, f. *a nightingale. Senec.* —— Hence Aedonius, a, um, adj. *Carm. in Pison.* vox.

ÆDŬI, and HEDŬI, and HÆDŬI, ōrum, also ÆDŬES and HEDŬES, *a nation in Celtic Gaul, between the Loire and Saone. Cæs.*——Hence Æduicus, a, um. *Auson.*

ÆĒTĒS (Αἰήτης), and ÆĒTĂ, æ, m. *king of Colchis, father of Medea, and brother of Circe, owner of the golden fleece, in quest of which the Argonautic expedition was undertaken. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence Æētiăs, ădis, and Æētinē, ēs, and Æētis, ĭdos, *Medea, daughter of Æetes. Ovid.*— *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, Æētæus, and Æetēus, and Æetius, a, um, adj. *Catull.*— *Val. Flacc.*

ÆGÆŌN (Αἰγαίων), ōnis, m. *a giant, fabled to have had a hundred hands. Virg.* —— ¶ Ægæon, ōnis, m. *a sea-god, son of Pontus and Terra. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the Ægean sea. Stat.*

ÆGÆUM (unc.) MARE, or ÆGÆUM, i, n. *the Archipelago. Plin.*

ÆGÆUS, a, um, adject. *of, or in, or pertaining to the Ægean sea*, Αἰγαῖος. *Cic.* Ægæus gurges. *Horat.* per Ægæos tumultus, *h. e. storms in the Ægean sea. Ovid.* Cyclades Ægææ, *h. e. lying in the Ægean sea. Stat.* Ægæa Venus, *h. e. who is said to have sprung from the Ægean sea.*

ÆGAN, *h. e.* Ægæum mare. *Valer. Flacc.*

ÆGĀTĒS, um, f. *islands in the Mediterranean, near Lilybæum, a promontory of Sicily. Sil.*

ÆGĔR (unc.), ægra, ægrum, *weak, infirm, faint, sick, ill, indisposed*, νοσῶν, qui morbo correptus est. *Cic.* Homines ægri morbo gravi. *Id.* Infirma atque ægra valetudine esse. *Nepos.* vulneribus. *Liv.* ex vulnere. *Apulei.* Psyche ægra corporis. —— ¶ As a subst. *a sick person. Cic.* Ne ægri quidem omnes convalescunt. Hence, servus ab ægris, *an overseer of an infirmary, one intrusted with the care of sick persons. Inscript.* apud *Reines.* —— ¶ Figur. *weak, infirm,* &c. *Cic.* Maxime ægra, et prope deposita reipublicæ pars. *Sallust.* Animus æger avaritia. *Virg.* vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus, *shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing.* —— ¶ Applied also to inanimate things. *Virg.* victum seges ægra negabat. —— ¶ Often, *sorrowful, unhappy, troubled or afflicted in mind, low-spirited, downcast, down-hearted, desponding. Vetus Poeta* apud *Cic.* Medea animo ægra. *Plaut.* Æger ab animo. *Virg.* Ægri mortales. —— ¶ Also, *disheartening, sickening. Plaut.* Nunquam quicquam meo animo fuit ægrius. —— ¶ As a subst. *sorrow, grief. Lucret.* cui nihil ægri accidit. —— ¶ It is sometimes joined with the gen. *Liv.* Æger animi juvenis. *Sallust.* Æger consilii, *h. e. at a loss. Silius.* timoris, *h. e. anxious through fear. Id.* delicti, *h. e.* ob delictum. —— ¶ Ægris oculis aliquid aspicere, *to look on any thing with envy or spite, with an evil eye. Tacit.* —— ¶ Æger and ægrotus, according to *Servius*, differ thus: the former is applied as well to *the mind* as *the body;* the latter only to *the body.*

ÆGĔRIĂ, and ĒGĔRIĂ, æ, f. Αἰγερία, *the nymph and goddess of a fountain and grove near Rome, with whom Numa Pompilius pretended to have nightly meetings. Liv.*

ÆGEUS (Αἰγεύς), [two syllables], ei & ĕos, m. *son of Pandion, and king of Athens, the father of Theseus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Ægīdes, æ, m. *Theseus, son of Ægeus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Ægīdæ, *the descendants of the same. Ovid.*

ÆGIĂLĒ (Αἰγιάλη), es, f. or ÆGIĂLĒĂ (Αἰγιάλεια), æ, f. *the wife of Diomedes. Stat.*

ÆGIĂLEUS (Αἰγιαλεύς), ei & eos, m.

[four syllables], *brother of Medea*, called also *Absyrtus*. Cic. —— ¶ Others of the same name. *Hygin.*

ÆGILŌPIUM (ægilops), ii, n. *a fistula in the eye*, αἰγιλώπιον. *Plin.*

ÆGILŌPS (αἴξ & ὤψ), ōpis, f. *a fistula in the corner of the eye, a sty. Celsus.* —— ¶ Also, *darnel, or cockle, a weed which grows amongst barley. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a tree like the beech* (fagus). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of bulbous plant. Plin.*

ÆGĪNA, æ, f. Αἴγινα, *a city and island, near the Peloponnesus, named after Ægina, the daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia, by some considered to be the mother of Æacus.* Cic. —— ¶ Hence, Æginensis, e, adj. and Æginēticus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the island Ægina. Val. Max.* — *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Æginēta, æ, m. *an inhabitant of Ægina.* Cic.

ÆGIS (αἰγίς, *a goat's skin*), ĭdis, f. *the shield of Jupiter or Minerva*, said to be covered with *the skin of the goat* Amalthea. Hence it is used in general to signify a *breast-plate, coat of mail, or shield of a god*, but particularly *the shield or ægis of Pallas. Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *a shield, a means of defence. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the heart of the female larch-tree, the part next the pith. Plin.*

ÆGISŎNUS (ægis & sono), a, um, adject. *sounding with the ægis. Valer. Flacc.*

ÆGISTHUS, m. Αἴγισθος, *the son of Thyestes, by his daughter Pelopea, who, in conjunction with Clytemnestra, the wife of Agamemnon, murdered him and Atreus, and was himself slain by Orestes, son of Agamemnon.*

ÆGLE (αἴγλη, *brightness*), es, f. *one of the Naiads, daughter of Jupiter. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Hesperides. Serv.*

ÆGOCEPHALUS (αἴξ & κεφαλή), i, m. αἰγοκέφαλος, *a bird*, perhaps the same as *agolius*, said by *Plin.* to have no spleen.

ÆGOCERAS (αἴξ & κέρας), ătis, n. *an herb*, the same as fœnum Græcum, *fenugreek or goat's horn. Plin.*

ÆGOCEROS (Id.), ōtis & i, m. *the sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn*, αἰγόκερος. *Lucan.*

ÆGOLETHRON (αἴξ & ὄλεθρος), i, n. *a poisonous plant, especially injurious to goats. Plin.*

ÆGOLIUS (αἴξ), i, m. αἰγώλιος, *a bird, thought by some to be the same as the night-hawk or screech-owl. Plin.*

ÆGON (Αἰγων), ōnis, m. *the Ægean sea. Stat.* See *Ægeum.* —— ¶ *A shepherd*, mentioned by *Virg.*

ÆGONYCHOS (αἴξ & ὄνυξ), αἰγόνυχος, *the herb grummel. Plin.*

ÆGOPHTHALMOS (αἴξ & ὀφθαλμός), i, m. *a gem, like a goat's eye. Plin.*

ÆGOS FLUMEN (αἴξ & flumen), *a city, and a river, in the Thracian Chersonese. Nepos.*

ÆGRE (æger), adverb, *unwillingly, discontentedly, with chagrin, with inconvenience*, graviter, moleste, ægro, iniquo animo, δυσχερῶς. *Cic.* Si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse. *Id.* Nihil vidi melius: itaque careo ægre. *Plaut.* Ægre pati. *Liv.* Quod ægrius patimur. *Sallust.* Ægerrime ferre aliquid. —— ¶ Ægre esse alicui, *to be unpleasant, troublesome, to any one. Terent.* Ægre est, *this grieves me, this is hard. Id.* Non te pro his curasse rebus, ne quid ægre esset mihi? *that nothing should happen to displease me, put me out, grieve me. Plaut.* Quid tibi ex filio tuo, obsecro, ægre est? *what is it connected with your son that grieves you? Id.* Nescio quid meo animo ægre est, *something troubles me, I am not at ease.* —— ¶ Ægre facere alicui, *to trouble, vex, displease. Plaut.* —— ¶ Ægre habere, *to bear it ill, to be displeased. Plaut.* —— ¶ Ægre often signifies *with much ado, hardly, not easily*, χαλεπῶς. *Cic.* Ægre me tenui. *Id.* Nihil ægrius factum est. *Sallust.* Omne bellum sumi facile; ceterum ægerrime desinere.

ÆGREO (Id.), es, n. 2. *to be sick, ill, indisposed*, νοσέω. *Lucret.*

ÆGRESCO (ægreo), scis, n. 3. *to grow sick or infirm*, ἀσθενέω, æger fio. *Plin.* Ægrescunt corvi. *Lucret.* morbis ægrescimus isdem. —— ¶ Often, figur., *to be grieved, distressed. Tacit.* Ne tam promptus in pavorem longiore sollicitudine ægresceret. *Virg.* ægrescitque medendo, *grows worse by the attempt to cure it. Stat.* ægrescit cura parentis, *the anguish increases.*

ÆGRIMŌNIA (æger), æ, f. *distress of mind, sorrow, sadness, grief, affliction, anguish*, ægritudo animi, mœror, cura, λύπη. *Cic.*

ÆGRITŪDO (Id.), ĭnis, f. *sorrow, grief, affliction, anguish, solicitude, care*, λύπη, perturbatio animi propter impendens, aut præsens malum, solicitudo, cura, molestia, angor. *Cic.* Ægritudine affici. *Sallust.* Nimis molliter ægritudinem pati, *to brook misfortunes too impatiently.* —— ¶ It also signifies *malady, bodily infirmity, complaint, illness, disease*, νόσημα. *Plin.*

ÆGROR (Id.), ōris, m. *disease, malady*, morbus, νόσημα. *Lucr.*

ÆGRŌTĀTIO (ægroto), ōnis, f. *disease, sickness, impaired health, illness*, νόσημα, properly of the *body*, as *ægritudo* of the *mind. Cic.* —— ¶ It is also applied to the mind, *disease or unhappy state of the mind. Cic.* Ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, &c.

ÆGRŌTO (ægrotus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be sick, ill, or infirm, to labor under indisposition*, ἀῤῥωστέω, ἀσθενέω, ægro corpore sum, morbo corripior. *Cic.* Periculose ægrotare. *Id.* Gravissime ægrotans. —— ¶ Fig. *to be sick, suffer, not to be in a right condition. Horat.* Ægrotare vitio aliquo animi. *Cic.* Ea res, ex qua animus ægrotat.

ÆGRŌTUS (æger), a, um, *sick, infirm, weak, ill, diseased*, ἄῤῥωστος, νοσώδης, æger, morbo laborans. *Cic.* Cum ad eum ægrotum venissem. *Horat.* Ægrotum corpus. —— ¶ Often used as a *subst. Cic.* Ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, *while there's life, there's hope.* —— ¶ Figur. *infirm, weak, disordered. Cic.* Ægrota, et prope desperata respublica.

ÆGYPTILLA (Ægyptus), æ, f. sc. gemma; *a gem with red and black streaks, found in Egypt. Plin.*

ÆGYPTUS, i, f. *Egypt*, Αἴγυπτος, formerly called *Aeria*, afterwards by the name of *Ægyptus*, the brother of Danaus. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence Ægyptiacus, a, um, adj. and Ægyptius, a, um, adj. *Egyptian, belonging to Egypt. Plin.*

ÆLINON (αἴ or αἰ, *alas*, and Λίνος, *Linus*), *the name of a song of Apollo, lamenting the death of his son Linus. Ovid.*

AELLO (ἄελλα), us, f. Ἀελλώ, *one of the three Harpies. Ovid.* —— ¶ *The name also of a dog. Ovid.*

ÆLURUS (αἴλουρος), i, m. *a cat. Gell.*

ÆMATHIUS. See *Emathius.*

ÆMILIUS, a, um, adject. *Æmilian.* —— ¶ Æmilia gens, *a patrician gens of that name.* —— ¶ Æmilia tribus, *the name of a rustic tribe.* —— ¶ Æmilia via, or Æmilia, the name of three public roads: one, *extending from Placentia through Parma, Rhegium*, &c. *to Ariminum, where it joined the via Flaminia*: a second, *through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona*: a third, considered by some the same as the first, *from Ariminum to Aquileia.* Hence, Æmilia regio, *the country along the first of these roads. Mart.*

ÆMON. See *Hæmon.*

ÆMŌNIA (Αἱμονία), or HÆMŌNIA, æ, f. *Æmonia or Thessaly. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Æmonidæ, ārum, m. *the Thessalians*, applied to the *Argonauts* by *Val. Flacc.* because many of these were from *Thessaly*, or because their leader, Jason, was from that country. —— ¶ Hence, also, Æmŏnis, ĭdis, f. *a woman of Thessaly. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Æmonius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Thessaly. Ovid.* puppis, *h. e. Jason's ship Argo. Val. Flacc.* adulter, *h. e. Jason. Ovid.* artes, *h. e. magic arts. Id.* heros, *h. e. Achilles, who was a Thessalian. Id.* equi, *h. e. the horses of Achilles. Id.* arcus, *h. e. the sign of the Zodiac, Sagittarius, considered by some to be Chiron, the teacher of Achilles.*

ÆMŬLA, æ, f. See *Æmulus.*

ÆMŬLĀTIO (æmulor), ōnis, f. *emulation, desire of superiority, thirst for preferment*, ζῆλος, imitatio honoris, aut virtutis alicujus, studiumque ejus assequendæ. *Nepos.* —— ¶ Oftener, *rivalry, competition, strife, envy, jealousy*: δυσζηλία, ζηλοτυπία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Pictura fallax est in æmulatione naturæ.

ÆMŬLĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *an emulator, rival, competitor. Cic.*

ÆMŬLĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *emulation, rivalry, envy*, æmulatio cum contentione, et invidia conjuncta, δυσζηλία. *Tacit.*

ÆMŬLO (æmulus), as, a. 1. *to emulate, strive to equal or imitate. Apulei.*

ÆMŬLOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to emulate, strive to imitate, endeavor to equal or excel, choose for a pattern of imitation*, ζηλόω, alicujus dotem, seu virtutem imitor, et adhibita laudabili contentione, et conatu assequi studeo. *Plaut.* Quoniam æmulari non licet, nunc invides. *Nepos.* Æmulari Agamemnonem. *Horat.* Pindarum. *Tacit.* severitatem alicujus. *Id.* Æmulantium inter se regum paratus, *striving for superiority. Quintil.* Pueri in scholis, positis invicem cujusque generis quæstiunculis æmulantur, *contend with a spirit of rivalry, or a desire of excelling each other. Cic.* Iis æmulamur, qui ea habent, &c. *Justin.* Cui æmulari consueverant. *Tacit.* Æmulari aliquem vitiis, *to match in crime or villany.* —— ¶ Also, *to envy, be jealous, enviously to rival*, φθονέω. *Cic.* Obtrectare vero alteri, aut illa vitiosa æmulatione, quæ rivalitati similis est, æmulari, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angi alieno bono, &c. *Liv.* Tanquam mihi ab infimo quoque periculum sit, ne mecum æmuletur. —— ¶ Figur. applied to inanimate things. *Plin.* Basilicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. —— ¶ Æmulandus, particip. *deserving of being emulated, fit pattern for imitation. Plin.* —— ¶ Æmulari, *to fear, or be jealous of, as a rival. Propert.* Ipse meas æmulor umbras.

ÆMŬLUS (unc.), a, um, adject.; it is often used as a *subst.* in the *masc.* and *fem.*, *a rival, emulator, imitator, one who strives to equal or excel. Cic.* Æmulus atque imitator studiorum. *Id.* Mulier æmula domesticæ laudis. *Gell.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *invidious, spiteful, disposed to detract or derogate from the reputation or interest of another. Tacit.* Quem, remoto æmulo, æquiorem sibi sperabat. *Tacit.* Æmulus Vologeso. *Plin.* Æmuli insidiantes. *Vellei.* Sublata imperii æmula, *the rival. Justin.* Æmulus regni, *a competitor for.* Hence, *a rival (in an affair of love). Cic.* Si non tanquam virum at tanquam æmulum removisset. —— ¶ Figur. of inanimate things, *like, of equal worth with, equal to. Plin.* Lacus Brigantinus mustelas æmulas marinis generat. *Id.* æmulum Solis. Also, *invidious, envious, hurtful, baneful. Virg.* æmula senectus.

ÆMUS. See *Hæmus.*

ÆNEA, or ÆNIA, æ, m. Αἴνεια, *a town of Macedonia, said to have been founded by Æneas.* Hence, Æneātes, *and* Æniānes, um, m. *inhabitants of this town. Liv.*

ÆNĒĀS, æ, m. Αἰνείας, *son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Æneid, from whom the Romans pretended they [illegible] descended. He was drowned in the [illegible] N[illegible]micius, and, after death, was placed among the gods, and called Jupiter Indi[illegible] Ovid.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Æne[illegible], ārum (& um), m. *the Trojans, the followers of Æneas*; also, *the Romans. Vir*[illegible] ¶ Æneădes, æ, m. and Æneide[illegible]bles], or Ænides, æ, m. *the* [illegible]*ant of Æneas. Virg.* —— [illegible]is, ĭdis & ĭdos, sc. musa, for car[illegible] *the Æneid of Virgil. Ovid.* —— ¶ [illegible] Ænēius, a, um, adj. *of or pertain*[illegible]*o Æneas. Ovid.* arma, *the war of* [illegible]*s, related by Virgil*, or *Virgil's Æn*[illegible]

ÆNEĀTOR (æneus), ōris, [illegible]*rumpeter, one who sounds a trumpet.* [illegible]*on.*

ÆNEŎLUS (æneus), a, um, [illegible]ect. *made of copper or brass. Petron.*

ÆNEUS (æs), a, um, adject. *made of copper or brass, brazen*, χάλκεος, ex ære factus, estque omnino idem ac *ăreus. Cic.* Æquus æneus. *Plin.* Tuba ænea. *Horat.* Latus ut in Circo spatiere, aut æneus ut stes, *h. e. that thou mayest have a brazen statue erected to thee.* —— ¶ Some-

times, *of the color of copper, bronze, or brass.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ The poets divide the diphthong by diæresis, making the first vowel short, the second long. *Martial.* l. 11. *epigr.* 76. It is also written *aheneus.* —— ¶ Figur. æneus or aeneus, *lasting, firm, indissoluble.* See *Aheneus.*

ÆNIGMA (αἴνιγμα), ătis, n. *an enigma, riddle, obscure question.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *a dark saying, obscure passage.* *Juvenal.* legum ænigmata.

ÆNIGMATISTA, and ÆNIGMATISTES (ænigma), æ, m. *an enigmatist, a trafficker in riddles, one who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.* *Sidon.*

AENIPES. See *Ahenipes.*

ÆNŌBARBUS, or ÆNEOBARBUS, or AHENOBARBUS (æneus & barba), i, m. *a cognomen of the Domitian gens at Rome. When Castor and Pollux had met L. Domitius, the founder of the gens, on his return from the country, and had directed him to inform the senate and people of a victory, concerning which there had been no previous information, he placed no confidence in their report; upon which, to show their words were entitled to belief, they touched his beard, which immediately became of a brazen color.* *Sueton.*

AENUS. See *Ahenus.*

ÆŎLIA (Æolus), æ, f. *a country near Sicily, consisting of seven islands,* Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Eriphusa or Ericusa, Phœnicusa, and Evonymos; *named after Æolus, son of Jupiter, who reigned here. These islands are called* Æoliæ, Liparææ, and Vulcaniæ, *now the Lipari islands.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *These islands are fabled by the poets to be the residence of Æolus, god of the winds.* *Virg.*

ÆŎLIPȲLÆ (Αἴολος, *Æolus, or the wind,* and πύλη), ārum, f. *eolipyles, machines for calculating the force of the winds,* Αἰολιπύλαι. *Vitruv.*

ÆŎLIS, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. and ÆŎLIA, æ, f. (Αἰολίς), *a country of Asia on the Ægean sea, between Ionia and Mysia. It is sometimes used in a wider sense, and includes Mysia and Troas.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Æŏlĕs, um, and Æolii, ōrum, m. *Æolians, inhabitants of this country.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Æŏlĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Æolic, belonging to Æolia.* *Plin.*

ÆŎLIŬS (Æolus), a, um, adject. Αἰόλιος, *pertaining to Æolus;* also, *pertaining to the Æolian islands;* also, *to Æolis, or Æolia, in Asia.* *Ovid.* Æolii postes, *h. e.* fores domus Athamantis Æoli filii. *Valer.* Æolium aurum, *h. e. the golden fleece of the ram, on which Phryxus and Helle, grandchildren of Æolus, were carried.* *Ovid.* Æolia virgo, *h. e.* Arne, or Canace Æoli filia. *Horat.* Æolia puella, *h. e. Sappho,* called *Æolia* either from using the *Æolic dialect,* or from her country, Lesbos, which was near *Æolis,* said to have been built by the *Æolians.* *Horat.* Æolium carmen, *h. e.* Sapphicum, aut Alcaicum; for Alcæus was from Lesbos. —— ¶ Æolia Sibylla is also a *Cumæan sibyl, because Cumæ was a colony from Æolis.* *Grat. in Cyneg.*

ÆŎLŬS, i, m. Αἴολος, *a son of Hellen, and grandson of Deucalion, whose seven sons by Enarete were Cretheus, Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus, Deion, Magnes, and Perieres: his daughters, Canace, Halcyone, Pisidice, Calyce, and Perimede: Macareus was also a son.* —— ¶ Hence, Æŏlĭdēs, æ, m. *a son or descendant of Æolus.* *Virg.* Hortator scelerum Æolides, *h. e. Ulysses, said to have been the son of Sisyphus.* —— ¶ Also, Æŏlis, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. *daughter of Æolus.* Applied by *Ovid* to *Halcyone,* also to *Canace.* —— ¶ *Æolus is also a son of Jupiter, the king of the Æolian islands, and god of the winds.* *Virg.*

ÆŌN (αἰών), ōnis, m. *an Æon, an imaginary deity, said to exist from eternity; eternity, everlastingness.* *Tertull.*

ÆQUĀBILIS (æquo), e, *equal, of the same quality, quantity, dimensions, &c., among its parts, equable,* qui pariter in omnes, et æqualiter distribuitur, æqualis, par, ἴσος. *Cic.* Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est. *Id.* Motus certus, et æquabilis, *uniform, equable, always the same.* *Sallust.* Pulveris vis æquabilis, *h. e.* quæ semel exorta diu, et æqualiter durat. *Senec.* Virium illis major est, et æquabilior firmitas. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Æquabile, et temperatum orationis genus, *even, uniform, equal, always the same.* *Tacit.* Cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, *uniform and consistent in the discharge of the duties of life.* *Id.* Æquabilis in suos. *Id.* Æquabili auctoritate apud aliquem vigere. *Sallust.* Vir fama æquabili, et inviolata, *equally sustained.* *Cic.* Nihil ea jurisdictione æquabilius.

ÆQUĀBILITĀS (æquabilis), ātis, f. *equability, evenness, consistency, uniformity, equality.* *Cic.* Æquabilitas motus. —— ¶ Figur. *uniformity, mildness, moderation of conduct.* *Cic.*

ÆQUĀBILITER (Id.), adverb, *equally, evenly, impartially, uniformly.* *Cic.* Æquabiliter prædam dispertire. —— ¶ Figur. *equally, &c.,* also, *calmly.* *Sallust.* Æquabilius, atque constantius.

ÆQUÆVUS (æquus & ævum), a, um, *coeval, of the same age,* ὁμῆλιξ, æqualis, ejusdem ætatis, generally used by the poets. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Lotos æquæva Urbi.

ÆQUĀLIS (æquus), e, *equal, like to, similar, resembling; of equal consistency or appearance with,* ἴσος, ὅμοιος, par, similis, æquus. *Cic.* Partem pedis esse æqualem alteri parti. *Id.* Creticus, et ejus æqualis Pæon. *Id.* Virtutes sunt inter se æquales. *Sueton.* Æqualis membris, et congruus, *well proportioned.* *Columel.* Favonius lenis æqualisque æstivis mensibus perflat, *equable, equal, uniform, even, smooth, constant, consistent, always the same.* *Liv.* Imber æqualior accidens auribus. *Tertull.* Æqualissima porticus. —— ¶ Also, *even, level, plain, flat,* ὁμαλός. *Ovid.* æqualis ab omni Parte. *Tacit.* Mons æquali dorso continuus. —— ¶ *Equal in duration.* *Liv.* Urbem mortali corpori æqualem esse, *h. e. will not survive this body.* —— ¶ Also, *coeval, coetaneous, contemporary;* also, as a subst., *a contemporary, one like or equal in years.* *Cic.* P. Orbius meus fere æqualis. *Id.* Livius Ennio æqualis fuit. *Id.* Philistus æqualis librum temporum. *Cic.* In memoriam notam, et æqualem incurro, *the remembrance of occurrences in my own time.* *Id.* Deiotari benevolentia in populum R. est ipsius æqualis ætati, *is coeval with his own existence.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Oratio rebus ipsis par et æqualis, *h. e. equal to.* *Vellei.* Potius æqualem civem, quam eminentem agere principem, *h. e. on a level with the rest.* *Horat.* Nil æquale fuit homini illi, *h. e. consistent.*

ÆQUĀLITĀS (æqualis), ātis, f. *evenness, levelness,* ὁμαλότης. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *equality.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *similarity or equality of age.* *Cic.*

ÆQUĀLITER (Id.), adverb, *equally, just the same.* *Cic.* Frumentum civitatibus æqualiter distributum. *Tacit.* Æqualius, atque constantius provincias regere, *h. e. more uniformly and consistently.*

ÆQUĀNIMITĀS (æquus & animus), ātis, f. *equanimity, evenness of mind, temper, or disposition,* εὐγνωμοσύνη, æquus animus. *Terent.* Bonitasque vestra adjutans, atque æquanimitas, *favor, candor, indulgence.*

ÆQUĀNIMITER (Id.), adverb, *calmly, coolly, dispassionately, with evenness of temper, with an unruffled mind or disposition.* *Sulpic. Sever.*

ÆQUĀNIMUS (Id.), a, um, *calm, even, temperate, moderate, sober-minded, equanimous; neither elated nor dejected,* εὐγνώμων. *Auson.*

ÆQUĀTIŌ (æquo), ōnis, f. *an equalling, equalizing; equality.* *Cic.*

ÆQUĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *made equal to, equal,* ἰσωθείς. *Cæs.* Æquato periculo. *Plin.* Æquata nox diei. *Virg.* æquatis classem procedere velis, *h. e. filled with an equal or steady breeze.* Hence, *Id.* Æquatæ spirant auræ. —— ¶ Also, *made plain or smooth, levelled.* *Cic.* Æquata agri planities.

ÆQUĒ (æquus), adverb, *equally, in an equal degree, just the same as, similarly, alike,* pariter, similiter, ἴσως, ὁμοίως. It is used absolutely; or joined with adjectives or adverbs of the positive degree; or it has the particles *et, atque, ac, ac si, quam, ut, cum,* following it. *Cic.* Benevolentia civium fortasse non æque omnes egent. *Nepos.* Adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea nunquam dextero æque bene usus sit. *Cic.* Æque libenter. *Id.* Procurator æque utriusque necessarius. *Terent.* Quid Davus narrat? *Da.* Æque quicquam nunc quidem, *h. e.* æque nunc narrat aliquid, ac antea narrabat, *quod est* nihil narrat. *Cic.* Nisi æque amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, *as much as ourselves.* *Id.* Hi coluntur æque, atque illi, *equally with, as much as.* *Cels.* Id æque adustum atque excisum, impleri non potest, *as much, as.* *Nepos.* Ut jumenta æque nitida ex castello educeret, ac si, &c. *Liv.* Nihil æque eos terruit, quam robur, ac color imperatoris. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeium æque, ut unumquemque vestrum, pro salute mea laborasse. *Terent.* Novi æque omnia tecum, *as well as you.*—With the comp. in *Plaut. Capt.* 3. 5. 42. — And with the abl. like a comp. *Id.* Nullus est hoc meticulosus æque, *as much as this man.* So *Plin.* l. 35. c. 3. —— ¶ Sometimes it is repeated in the sense of *æque ac.* *Horat.* Æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque. *Tacit.* Æque discordiam, æque concordiam exitiosam, *their union or discord was equally destructive.* —— ¶ It also signifies *justly, uprightly,* in *Seneca, Med.* v. 198, if the reading be *æque;* and in *Plaut. Mil.* act. 5. v. 22. —— ¶ Sometimes *willingly.* *Fragment. Sallustii* apud *Servium.* Sin vis obsistat, ferro, quam fame, æquius perituros.

ÆQUI, ōrum, m. *an ancient people of Italy.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence Æquĭcŏlă, *or* ŭla, æ, m. and Æquĭcŏlŭs, i, m. *one of the Æqui.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, Æquĭcus, and Æquicŭlus, or Æquicŏlus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Æqui.* *Liv.* and *Sil.*

ÆQUI BONIQUE FACERE, *to take in good part, acquiesce in.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *to care not, to be contented.* *Liv.* Ceterum si vos nec cura ejus civitatis, nec exemplum, nec periculum movet, ne serpat latius contagio ejus mali; nos æqui bonique facimus, *we rest content; we are not concerned about it.* *Cic.* Tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit, *takes all that in good part.* —— ¶ Æqui bonique partem dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable, to speak rationally or consistently with reason.* *Ter.*

ÆQUICRŪRIUS (æquus & crus), a, um, adject. *having equal legs, equicrural, isosceles,* æqualia habens crura, ἰσοσκελής, a word used by mathematicians. *Martian. Capell.*

ÆQUIDIĀLE (æquus & dies), is, n. *the equinox,* ἰσημερία. *Festus.*

ÆQUIDIĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *equinoctial.* *Apulei.*

ÆQUIDISTANS (æque & distans), antis, *equally distant, equi-distant,* used by mathematicians. *Martian. Capell.*

ÆQUILĀTĀTIŌ (æquus & latus), ōnis, f. *equal breadth, uniform largeness.* *Vitruv.*

ÆQUILĀTĔRĀLIS (æquus & latus, -eris), e, adject. *having equal sides, equilateral.* *Censorin.*

ÆQUILĀTĔRUS (Id.), a, um, *equilateral, that hath its sides equal.* *Martian. Capell.*

ÆQUILĀTUS (Id.), ĕris, n. *an equality (or correspondency) of sides,* ἰσόπλευρον, æquilaterus. *Auson.*

ÆQUILIBRIS (æquus & libra), e, *kept in equipoise, evenly balanced.* *Vitruv.*

ÆQUILIBRITĀS (æquilibris), ātis, f. *the equal distribution of a thing, the exact state of equilibrium.* *Cic.*

ÆQUILIBRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *equilibrium, equipoise, equality of weight, a level state or condition.* *Senec.*

ÆQUIMĀNUS (æquus & manus), a, um, adject. *ambidexter, one who uses both hands alike,* ἀμφιδέξιος, περιδέξιος, qui sinistra manu æque utitur ac dextera. *Auson.*

ÆQUIMĔLIUM, or ÆQUIMÆLIUM

(æquum, *h. e. level with the ground*, and Melius), ii, n. *a place in Rome, near the Capitol, where the house of Sp. Melius was razed to the ground, as a punishment for his ambition.* Liv.

ÆQUIMENTUM. See *Equimentum*.

ÆQUINOCTIĀLIS (æquus & nox), e, *equinoctial, pertaining to the equinoxes.* Senec.

ÆQUINOCTIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the equinox*, ἰσημερία. Cic.

ÆQUIPĂR (æque & par), ăris, *equal.* Auson.

ÆQUIPARĀBILIS (æquiparo), e, *admitting of comparison, worthy of being compared or equalled, comparable, analogous.* Plaut. Quid videbis Diis magis æquiparabile? *Id.* Non esse æquiparabiles vestras cum nostris factiones.

ÆQUIPARĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an equalizing, likening, comparing.* Gell.

ÆQUIPĂRŌ (æque & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make equal, to equal*, ἰσόω, parem facio, æquo. *Nepos.* Æquiparare aliquem labore. *Liv.* Ut nemo sectorum me æquiparare posset. *Pacuv. apud Gell.* Æquiparent Jovi. —— ¶ Also, *to compare.* Liv. Jovis, Solisque equis æquiparari dictatorem, in religionem etiam trahebant. *Plaut.* Mars haud ausit dicere, neque æquiparare suas virtutes ad tuas. —— ¶ Sometimes, in a neuter sense, *to be equal.* *Ulpian. Digest.* —— ¶ *Æquipero* is also used.

ÆQUIPĔDUS (æquus & pes), a, um, *that hath equal legs, isosceles.* *Apulei.*

ÆQUIPOLLENS (æque & pollens), tis, *equivalent, equipollent.* *Apulei.*

ÆQUIPONDIUM (æquus & pondus), ii, n. *a counterpoise, weight.* Vitruv.

ÆQUITĀS (æquus), ātis, f. *equality*, ἰσότης, æqualitas. *Senec.* Portionum æquitate. *Sueton.* Æquitas membrorum, *proportion, symmetry.* —— ¶ Oftener, figur., *equity, impartiality.* Cic. —— ¶ Sometimes, *justice.* Cic. —— ¶ Often, *moderation, evenness of mind, equanimity.* Nepos. —— ¶ Also, *reasonableness, moderation of affections, tranquillity of mind, resignation.* Cic.

ÆQUŌ (æquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to level, make smooth*, ὁμαλίζω, æqualem facio, complano. *Justin.* Convexa vallium æquare. *Virg.* Aream æquare cylindro. *Vellei.* Æquare solo urbem, *to level with the earth, to raze to the ground.* Hence, fig. *Liv.* Solo æquare dictaturam, et consulatus, *h. e.* penitus tollere, *to do entirely away, abolish.* —— ¶ Æquare frontes; see *Frons*. —— ¶ Also, *to equal.* Curt. Pectora æquabat, *reached as high as the breast.* *Id.* Argenti facti pondus quingenta millia talentorum æquabat, *amounted to the sum of*, &c. *Plin.* Æquat pretia margaritarum, *is of the same value with*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to make equal.* Cic. Hi libri jam se illis fere æquarunt. *Vellei.* Æquare aliquem sibi per omnia, *to put on a level with one's self at all points.* Virg. Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo, *h. e.* æque extendet. —— ¶ Also, *to compare, confront with.* Liv. Ne æquaveritis Annibali Philippum: Pyrrho certe æquabitis. *Cic.* Æquare, et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis. —— ¶ Also, *to equal, to come up to, to attain.* Plin. Eam picturam imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. *Virg.* Sagitta æquans ventos. *Liv.* Æquare cursu aliquem, *to keep up with in the race.* —— ¶ Also, *to distribute into equal parts, to divide equally.* Virg. operumque laborem Partibus æquabat justis. *Id.* æquabant luctus, et mutua Mavors Funera, *h. e. caused equal slaughter on both sides.* —— ¶ Æquare ludum nocti. *Virg. to play all night long.*

ÆQUŎR (Id.), ŏris, n. *any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat*, πλάξ, æquus locus, planities. It is used of any level surface, as *land*, &c. *Virg.* æquore campi exercere equos. So, absolutely, *Id.* æquore toto. *Lucret.* æquor speculorum. —— ¶ Oftener, *the level surface of the sea, the sea.* Virg. Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi. *Id.* fessas æquore matres, *wearied with sailing, fatigued with the voyage.* Ovid. Concita ventis æquora mulcere. *Curt.* Profundum æquor. —— ¶ Also, of a *river*, especially when flowing gently. *Virg.* 8. Æn. v. 89.

ÆQUŎREUS (æquor), a, um, *belonging to the sea, marine*, πελάγιος, θαλάσσιος, ad æquor maris pertinens, marinus. *Martial.* Æquoreæ aquæ. *Colum.* Æquoreus pater, *h. e. Oceanus.* *Virg.* Æquoreum genus, *h. e. fishes.* *Ovid.* Æquoreus rex, *h. e. Neptune.* *Id.* tridens, *h. e. Neptune's trident.* *Lucan.* ab æquorea origine quartus, *h. e. the fourth in descent from Neptune.* *Lucan.* Æquoreus Achilles, *h. e. son of Thetis, a goddess of the sea.* *Ovid.* æquoreos Britannos, *h. e. surrounded by the sea.* *Val. Flacc.* busta, *h. e. on the shore.*

ÆQUUS (unc.), a, um, *level, smooth, plain, equal*, ὁμαλός, planus, æqualis. *Cic.* Æquus, et planus locus. —— ¶ *Convenient, advantageous, suitable* for fighting, ascending, or for any purpose. *Liv.* Saxum ascensu æquo, *of easy ascent.* *Nepos.* Etsi non æquum locum videbat suis. *Cic.* Æquiore loco. *Sueton.* Tempore æquo, *fit or convenient season.* —— ¶ As a subst., *a plain.* *Liv.* Facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore, *a level, the level of a plain.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ex æquo loco alloqui, *h. e. to address one's equals.* —— ¶ Also, *equal, like, similar*, ἴσος, par, similis. *Virg.* passibus æquis. *Senec.* Æquum arcibus aggerem attollere. *Terent.* Utinam esset mihi pars æqua amoris tecum, *h. e. that we loved each other alike.* *Vellei.* Ut æquum ei jus esset, quam erat ipsi. — Ex æquo, *equally, alike, on an equality.* *Plin.* Cum quibus ex æquo degunt, *h. e. with equal rights and customs.* — In æquo stare, and in æquo esse, *to be equal.* *Senec.* Non in æquo illis stetimus. — In æquo ponere alicui, *to make equal.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *just, equitable, fair, impartial, honest, upright*, ἐπιεικής, δίκαιος. *Cic.* Prætor æquus, et sapiens. *Id.* Præbere se æquum alicui. *Id.* Æquissimus æstimator. *Cic.* Æqua jura. — Also, as a *subst.* in this sense, *equity, justice.* *Cic.* Ex æque et bono, non ex callido, &c. *Sallust.* Fit reus magis ex æquo et bono, &c. —— ¶ Also, generally, *reasonable, right, fair, moderate.* *Cic.* Æqua et honesta postulatio. *Id.* Sed Possidonium, sicut æquum est, dimittamus, *as is right, as is fitting.* *Terent.* Quæ liberum scire æquum est adolescentem, *that which he ought to know*, &c. *Id.* Æquum censent, nos, &c., *they think it right*, &c. *Id.* Non æquum facis, *you do not act fairly.* *Id.* Non æquum dicis, *you do not speak reasonably.* *Id.* Si ita æquum censes, *if so you think fit.* *Sallust.* Injurias gravius æquo habere, *to resent an injury with too much severity.* —— ¶ Also, *favorable, friendly, propitious.* *Cic.* Non æquo senatu. *Id.* Et æqui et iniqui, *both friends and foes.* *Virg.* Æquis oculis aspicere, *with a favorable eye, benign aspect.* —— ¶ Also, *moderate, calm, unruffled.* *Horat.* memento Componere æquus. *Id.* Æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem. *Cic.* Animus æquus, *patient and easy mind.* So *Plaut.* Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, *composed, undisturbed, always the same.* Hence, æquo animo, *willingly, patiently.* *Cic.* Æquo animo te moneri patieris. *Nepos.* Æquo animo ferre aliquid. —— ¶ Instead of a *dat.* it is sometimes followed by an *acc.* with the prep. *in.* *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 14.

ĀĒR (ἀήρ), āĕris, m. *the air, atmosphere.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Often, *the weather.* *Cic.* Aer crassus. *Ovid.* Aere non certo corpora languor habet, *h. e. when the weather is changeable.* —— ¶ It is found, though rarely, in the plural. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Sometimes, poetically, *a mist*, or *cloud.* *Virg.* At Venus obscuro gradientes aere sepsit. —— ¶ Also, *color, or exhalation.* *Lucan.* l. 4. v. 438. —— ¶ Aer summus arboris, *the top or tallest shoot of a tree.* *Virg.* 2 *Georg.* v. 123.

ÆRA (αἶρα), æ, f. *the herb darnel, tares.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Æra, æ, f. (not used by classic writers), *money computed: an epoch of time, era.* *Isidor.*

ÆRĀMENTUM (æs), i, n. *a vessel or any other thing made of copper or brass, a brazen caldron*, χάλκωμα, quodcumque opus ex ære factum. *Plin.*

ÆRĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the place where the public money was kept, the treasury, exchequer*, ταμεῖον, δημόσιον, locus, in quo publicum æs, hoc est publica pecunia reponitur, servaturque ad reipublicæ usus. *Cic.* Referre pecuniam in ærarium. —— ¶ Also, *the public money, national revenue.* *Cic.* Ædificare domum ex ærario. —— ¶ *Ærarium* differed from *fiscus*; the former being *the public treasury*, the latter, *that of the prince.* But by jurists, *ærarium* is sometimes taken in the latter sense.

ÆRĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating to copper, brass, or bronze*, χαλκευτικός, ad æs pertinens. *Plin.* Ærariæ officinæ (or absolutely, ærariæ), *h. e. a place where brass is worked.* *Id.* Æraria metalla, *h. e. copper mines.* *Id.* Ærarius faber (or ærarius, absol.), *h. e. a worker in brass*, &c. *Martial.* Ærariorum marculi, *braziers' hammers.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to money.* *Cic.* Propter ærariam rationem, *h. e.* æris. *Id.* Tribunos ærarios, *h. e. officers who took care of payments made out of the treasury.* *Varr.* Milites ærarii, *mercenary soldiers.* —— ¶ Ærarius, ii, m. sc. homo, *one deprived by the censors of the right of suffrage, and of serving in the army, and only retained as a citizen, that he might pay his tax* (æs), whence the name. *Cic.* Referre aliquem in ærarios. —— ¶ Erariæ annonæ, *yearly or monthly pensions, paid in money.* *Cod. Theod.*

ÆRĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *covered over or adorned with copper or brass*, ære tectus, aut ornatus, κεχαλκευμένος. *Cic.* Lectos æratos, et candelabra ænea. *Horat.* Æratæ naves, *having brazen beaks.* So *Virg.* Ærata classis. *Stat.* Ærata prora. —— ¶ Also, *made of copper or brass.* *Propert.* ærata pila, *h. e.* sphæra Archimedis ex ære. *Id.* æratæ catenæ. —— ¶ According to some, *made of iron or steel.* *Virg.* æratam quatiens Tarpeia securem. *Tibullus.* Tela ærata. *Ovid.* hasta æratæ cuspidis. —— ¶ Æratæ acies, *armed troops.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. by the poets, for *strong, impenetrable.* *Propert.* ærato Danae circumdata muro. —— ¶ Also, *provided with money, rich.* *Cic.* Tribuni non tam ærati, quam ærarii.

ÆRĔUS (Id.), a, um, *made of copper, brass, or bronze, brazen*, χάλκεος, ex ære factus. *Plin.* Æreus clavus. *Virg.* Ærea puppis, *h. e.* ærata. —— Also, *of the color of copper, brass, or bronze.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Æreus, i [absol.], sometimes for æreus nummus, *coin, money.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. æreum sæculum, *the brazen age*, the third age, which succeeded the silver age. *Serv. ad Virg.* 1. Æn. v. 452.

ĀĔRIA (aer), æ, f. *the goddess Juno, so called, because queen of the air.* *Mart. Capell.* —— ¶ *An ancient name of Egypt, and also of the island Crete.* *Gell.*

ÆRIFĔR (æs & fero), a, um, adject. *bearing brass or things made of brass*, &c. *Ovid.*

ÆRINUS (æra), a, um, *of or relating to the herb darnel, or tares*, αἴρινος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, ex ære factus, *made of brass.* *Varr.* apud *Non.*

ÆRIPĒS (æs & pes), ĕdis, adject. *that has feet of copper or brass, brazen-footed*, χαλκόπους, æreos pedes habens. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *swift-footed.* *Auson.*

ÆRISŎNUS (æs & sonus), a, um, *sounding with brass*, χαλκεόφωνος. *Sil.* Ærisona antra, *h. e. sounding with the arms of the Curetes.* *Claudian.* Ærisonæ urbes, *h. e. with the cymbals, clashed together, when the moon was in eclipse.* *Valer.* Ærisonus mons, *h. e. Dindymus, resounding with the arms of the Corybantes.* *Stat.* ærisoni lugentia flumina Nili, *h. e. sounding with the timbrels, used by the priests of Isis.*

ĀĔRIUS, and **ĀĔRĔUS** (aer), [the first oftener used], a, um, *aerial, relating to the air*, ἀέριος, ad aera pertinens, vel qui in ære fit. *Cic.* Aerii volatus avium. *Horat.* Aeriæ domus, *h. e. heavenly abodes.* *Ovid.* Aerias vias carpere,

to fly. Valer. Flacc. Nunc aerii plantaria vellet Perseos. —— ¶ Aerium mel, *aerial honey*, because it was anciently believed to be made of dew that falls from the air on the flowers. *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur., by the poets, *high, lofty. Virg.* Alpes. *Ovid.* cornua. —— ¶ Spes aeria, *empty, airy hope. Arnob.*

ÆRIZŪSA (part. from ἀερίζω), æ, f. *a precious stone*, according to some *the turquoise. Plin.*

ÆRŌ (αἴρω, same as tollo), ōnis, m. *a basket, bag, or sack*, κόιξ, cophinus, vel aliud quodpiam vas ex vimine, sparto, vel ulva, storeæ, aut tegetis modo confectum, ac tollendo, ferendoque aliquid idoneum. *Plin.* Ærones arena pleni.

ÆRŎPĒ (ἀήρ & ὤψ, ὀπός), es, f. *the wife of Atreus, seduced by his brother Thyestes. Ovid.*

ÆRŌSUS (æs), a, um, *abounding in copper or brass*, χαλκώδης, ære abundans. *Festus.* —— ¶ Also, *mixed with copper or brass. Plin.* Aurum ærosum. *Scævola Digest.* Pecunia ærosa, *bad money, counterfeit coin.* —— ¶ Ærosus lapis, *cadmia, one of the ingredients of brass. Plin.*

ÆRŪCA (Id.), æ, *verdigris, green bice. Vitruv.*

ÆRŪGINŌSUS (ærugo), a, um, *rusty* (*spoken of copper*), ἰώδης, ærugine plenus. *Senec.* In æruginosis lamellis. *Id.* Æruginosa manus, *h. e. filthy.*

ÆRŪGŌ (æs), ærūgĭnis, f. *rust* (*of copper*), æris rubigo, et proprie in ære cum viridescit, ἰὸς χαλκοῦ; *rubigo* vero in ferro, ἰὸς σιδήρου. *Cic.* Æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit. —— ¶ Also, *verdigris. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *money. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *thirst after gain, avarice. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *envy, spite, malice, rancor, hate, malignity, malevolence*; nam quemadmodum ærugo æs consumit, ita invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis. *Horat.*

ÆRŪMNA (unc.), æ, f. *labor, toil, hardship*, μέριμνα, ὀϊζύς, ταλαιπωρία, labor quilibet onerosus, laboriosa ægritudo. *Cic.* —— ¶ In general, *difficulty, calamity, trouble, misfortune, mishap, misery, adversity. Cic.*

ÆRŪMNĀBILIS (ærumna), e, *full of trouble or misfortune, unfortunate, calamitous, lamentable*, ærumnis plenus, ὀϊζυρός. *Lucret.*

ÆRŪMNŌSUS (Id.), a, um, *oppressed with labor or fatigue; overwhelmed with misfortune. Cic.* Ærumnosus, et infelix. *Id.* Omnium ærumnosissima. *Senec.* Nihil est ærumnosius sapiente.

ÆRŪSCĀTOR (ærusco), ōris, m. *a vagrant, beggar, one who gets money by any means. Gell.*

ÆRŪSCŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, *to get money in any way, extort money by false tales of distress, act the vagabond*, χαλκολογῶ. *Senec.*

ÆS (unc.), æris, n. *copper, brass, bronze*, χαλκός. When a native metal is spoken of, it signifies *copper*; but when wrought in any way, as in vessels, statues, coins, &c., *brass* or *bronze. Cic.* Statua pedestris ex ære. *Plin.* Simulacrum ex ære factum Cereri. *Plin.* Æs Cyprium, *copper. Id.* Æs fusum. *Id.* Ducere aliquem ex ære, *h. e. to make one's image in brass.* —— ¶ Often, by synecdoche, *any thing made of copper, bronze, or brass. Cic.* Cujus æra refigere debebamus, *h. e. the brazen tablets, on which the laws were engraved. Vellei.* Nocturnus æris sonus, *h. e.* ærei crepitaculi. So *Horat.* Æra acuta. *Propert.* æra rotunda Cybebes, *h. e. cymbals. Enn.* Ære prolato adstitit, *h. e. a shield. Virg.* Ardentes clypeos, atque æra micantia cerno, *h. e. brazen arms. Id.* Ære ciere viros, *h. e.* tuba ænea, *brazen trumpet.* So *Juvenal.* sat. 2. v. 118. *Lucan.* Æra spirantia, *h. e. brazen statues. Claudian.* ære vetusto florere, *h. e. brazen images of one's ancestors. Ovid.* Cum vero faciem dempto nudaverat ære, *h. e. helmet. Id.* æra unca, *h. e. brazen hooks.* —— ¶ Often, *money, coin. Ulpian. Digest.* Etiam aureos nummos æs dicimus. *Virg.* gravis ære. *Horat.* Hic meret æra liber, *h. e.* pretium habet. *Id.* Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis, *he knows his business; he can distinguish true money from counterfeit.* —— ¶ Per æs, et libram, &c. See *Mancipium.* —— ¶ Æs alienum. See *Alienus.* —— ¶ It is put also for *as*, because *as* was originally *a pound of brass*, and counted by weight; also for the plural of *as*; also for parts of the *as*, as the *triens*, &c. *Liv.* Qui millibus æris quinquaginta census fuisset, *h. e. fifty thousand asses. Juvenal.* Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære lavantur. —— ¶ Also, *wages, hire. Liv.* Annua æra habes: annuam operam ede. *Id.* æra procedunt, *the pay keeps running on. Senec.* Ad æs exit, *h. e.* quod mercedem, et lucrum quærit. —— ¶ Æra is also *coin or counters*, used in adding up accounts; hence *the items of an account. Cic.* Quid tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si æra singula probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? —— ¶ Figur. in ære meo esse, *to be closely connected, friendly. Cic.* —— ¶ Ære suo censeri, *to be valuable for one's self, not to need any other recommendation. Senec.* Also, alicujus æris esse, *to be of any estimation or value. Gell.* —— ¶ Ære suo aliquem lacessere, *to pay in like coin; to have an answer ready. Plaut.*

ÆSALŌN, ōnis (αἰσάλων), *a small bird. Plin.* By others, *a hawk.*

ÆSCHȲLUS (Αἰσχύλος), i, m. *the name of a celebrated Greek tragic poet.*

ÆSCHȲNŎMĔNĒ (αἰσχυνομένη), sc. herba; *the sensitive plant or shrinking-shrub. Plin.*

ÆSCŪLĀPIUS (Ἀσκληπιός), i, m. *the son of Apollo and Coronis, the pupil of the Centaur Chiron, from whom he learned the healing art; he enlarged this branch of knowledge, and on that account was reckoned among the gods. The Romans introduced his worship from Epidaurus, where he was especially worshipped, and erected a temple to him. Ovid.* —— ¶ Æsculapium, ii, n. *the temple of Æsculapius. Vitruv.*

ÆSCŬLĒTUM, and ĔSCŬLĒTUM (æsculus), i, n. *a thicket or forest of oaks* (æsculi), locus esculis consitus. *Horat.*

ÆSCŬLĔUS, and ĔSCŬLĔUS (Id.), a, um, *relating to the bay-oak. Ovid.* Æsculeæ capiebat frondis honorem, *h. e. a crown made of the leaves of the oak.*

ÆSCŬLUS, and ĔSCŬLUS (unc.), i, f. *a kind of oak supposed to answer to our bay-oak; a mast-tree: some think that thereby was meant the holm-oak; others, again, the beech. Virg.*

ÆSERNIA, and ĔSERNIA, æ, now *Isernia, Sergna, a city of Samnium in Italy, near the river Vulturnus. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence Æsernīnus, and Esernīnus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Esernia. Plin.* —— ¶ Æsernīnus, i, m. is also *the name of a noted gladiator, whose combats with Pacidianus, or Placideianus, an equally famous gladiator, gave rise to the proverb* Æserninus cum Pacidiano, *applied to the contentions of two equally celebrated men. Cic.*

ÆSIS, is, m. Αἶσις, *a river on the borders of Umbria and Picenum, on which was a town of the same name. Plin.*

ÆSŎN, ŏnis, m. Αἴσων, ονος, *the brother of Pelias and father of Jason. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Æsonĭdes, æ, m. *Jason. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Æsonius, a, um, *of or pertaining to Æson. Ovid.*

ÆSŌPUS, i, m. *Æsop*, Αἴσωπος, *a Phrygian philosopher, and writer of fables, by condition a slave, in the time of Crœsus, king of Lydia.* —— ¶ Hence, Æsopēus, Æsōpius, and Æsopĭcus, a, um, *of or pertaining to, or in the manner of, Æsop. Phæd.* —— ¶ Æsōpus *is also the name of a very distinguished tragic actor, the friend of Cicero. Cic.*

ÆSTĀS (æstus), ātis, f. *the summer*, θέρος, commencing, according to Varro and Columella, on the 9th of May; according to Ovid, on the 14th; and ending on the 7th of August, according to Varro, on the 12th according to Columella and Pliny. More anciently, it extended from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, supposing the year to be divided into two seasons, summer and winter. *Cic.* Affecta jam prope æstate, *it being towards the close of summer.* So *Id.* Æstate summa. *Tacit.* Æstate jam adulta, *it being now the heat of summer.* —— ¶ Sometimes used by the poets for *the whole year.* So *Vellei.* Novem denique æstatibus, *during nine campaigns, as these were usually made in summer.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *the serene sky, summer air*; also, *summer heat. Virg.* Per æstatem liquidam, *through the serene sky; the liquid noon.* —— ¶ Æstates, *spots, which in summer are occasioned by the heat of the sun. Plin.*

ÆSTIFĔR (æstus & fero), a, um, adject. *bringing or causing heat, hot, hot as summer, sultry. Virg.* Canis æstifer. *Lucan.* Æstiferæ Libyes arva.

ÆSTIMĀBILIS (æstimo), e, *that may be estimated, estimable. Cic.*

ÆSTIMĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an estimating, valuing, setting a value upon. Cic.* Æstimatio frumenti. *Id.* Æstimatio census, *an estimate or valuation.* —— ¶ Used also for *the thing estimated or valued. Cic.* Mihi et res, et conditio placet, sed ita, ut numerato malim quam æstimatione, *I had rather have the estate for a certain sum, than in exchange for another. Id.* Quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, *h. e.* prædia, quæ per æstimationem a debitoribus tuis accipere coactus es lege Cæsaris. *Id.* Non sis eo consilio, ut cum me hospitio recipias, æstimationem te aliquam putes accipere, *h. e.* jacturam aliquam facere rei familiaris, qui enim prædia in solutionem debiti a debitoribus lege Cæsaris accipiebant, jacturam faciebant. —— ¶ Also, *price, worth, value. Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *judgment or opinion about a thing or person, decision; a rule or standard. Curt.* Quanta esset altitudo intueri jubent, ac nuntiare Alexandro, non eadem ipsum, et incolas æstimatione munimenta metiri. *Tacit.* Æstimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, *by a habit of estimating every thing by a correct standard. Plin.* Æstimatione nocturnæ quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitæ suæ vivit? *if we take into the account. Vellei.* Semper infra aliorum æstimationes se metiens, *h. e. favorable estimating.* —— ¶ Also, *consideration, worth, regard. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a right to value; a right to judge. Liv.*

ÆSTIMĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who values, estimates. Cic.* Callidi rerum æstimatores. —— ¶ Also, *one who judges, forms an opinion of any thing. Cic.* Injustus rerum æstimator.

ÆSTIMĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *concerning or belonging to valuing or appraising. Ulpian.* Æstimatoria actio.

ÆSTIMĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *æstimatio.* Used only in the *abl. sing. Plin.*

ÆSTIMĀTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. *valued, estimated*, dicitur de rebus, de quarum pretio judicium factum est, ἀποτιμηθείς. *Plin.* Æstimatus assibus quinis. *Id.* Viride Appianum æstimatum sestertiis in libras. *Festus.* Æstimata pœna, ab antiquis ab ære dicta est, qui eam æstimaverunt ære, ovem decussi, bovem centussi, *h. e. a pecuniary fine rated or assessed by a judge. Nepos.* Litem æstimatam solvere, *to pay the costs of his suit.* See *Æstimo.* —— ¶ Also, perpensus, judicatus, *criticised, considered, decided for or against. Tacit.* Lectum, æstimatumque carmen.

ÆSTIMŌ (æs), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to estimate, value, appreciate*, τιμάω, pretium, valoremque alicui rei statuo, æstimationem facio. *Cic.* Æstimare frumentum III denariis. *Id.* Æstimare aliquid pecunia, *to set a value on any thing in money. Id.* Magni æstimare pecuniam. *Id.* Prata, et areas magno æstimare. —— ¶ Æstimare litem, *to estimate the sum or fine to be paid by a person on conviction, to rate the damages. Nepos.* Ea lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est. But *Cæs. lib.* 5. *B. Gall. c.* 1. Arbitros dat, qui litem æstiment, pœnamque constituant, *h. e. estimate the amount of the injury.* —— ¶ Æstimare nomina alicui, *to estimate or fix the sum of money to be paid by any one, as due from him. Cic.* Illarum rationum illa

sunt nomina, quæ Dolabellæ sunt æstimata, *the share of accounts due.* —— ¶ Figur. of any thing, *to estimate, rate,* τιμάω, ὁρίζω. *Cic.* Magno æstimare virtutem. *Id.* Auctoritatem alicujus magni æstimare. *Id.* Vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat. *Sallust.* Æstimabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, ex qua, &c. *Sueton.* Quantopere dilectus sit, facile est æstimare. *Horat.* virtutem æstimat annis, *h. e. by antiquity.* *Tacit.* In universum æstimanti, plus penes peditem roboris, *judging altogether.* *Id.* Prave æstimare. *Curt.* Æstimare aliquid vita, *h. e. as dearly as life.* *Martial.* Ecquid te satis æstimas beatum? *do you count yourself sufficiently happy?* —— ¶ Rarely, for existimare, *to think, believe.* *Phædr.* Ridicule hoc magis dictum, quam vere, æstimo.

ÆSTĪVĒ (æstivus), adverb, properly, *in a summer way, as in summer.* *Plaut.* Æstive admodum viaticati sumus, *h. e. sparingly.*

ÆSTĪVŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to retire for the summer to a cool retreat for the purpose of shunning the hot weather, to pass the summer in a country-house or seat; to pass the summer,* τὸ θέρος διάγειν, propter æstum evitandum alicubi commorari: quemadmodum *hibernare* est hiemem aliquo in loco transigere. *Varr.* Greges ovium longe abiguntur ex Apulia in Samnium æstivatum. *Plin.* Intra sepem eam æstivant pastores.

ÆSTĪVŬS (æstus), a, um, *relating to the summer, summer,* θερινός, qui est æstatis, vel æstate fit. *Cic.* Æstivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos jurisdictioni. *Id.* Æstivus locus, *h. e.* aptus ad æstivandum, *a place adapted to retire to from the summer heat; fit to summer in.* So *Martial.* sub urbe rus habemus æstivum. *Flor.* Præneste æstivæ deliciæ, *a delightful retreat in summer.* *Horat.* Aura æstiva, *summer breeze.* *Plin.* Myrrha æstiva, *h. e.* quæ æstate inciditur. *Liv.* Æstivi saltus, *h. e. inhabited in summer.* *Hygin.* Circulus æstivus, *the Tropic of Cancer.* —— ¶ Æstiva castra, *or* æstiva, orum, n. *summer quarters, a stationary summer camp, in which the soldiers remained during a campaign, when not in battle array;* hence, *a campaign.* *Cic.* Dum in æstivis essemus. *Id.* Nulla ex trinis æstivis gratulatio, *on having completed three campaigns.* *Vell.* Perducere æstiva in mensem Decembrem. —— ¶ *Æstiva* is also applied to cattle, *a summer residence.* Hence, in *Virg. Georg.* 3, 472. *the flocks themselves.*

ÆSTŬANS (æstuo), antis, *hot, boiling, bubbling, estuating, troublous.* *Colum.* Sol æstuans. —— ¶ Figur. *fluctuating, embarrassed, troubled, agitated.* *Cic.* Hunc æstuantem, et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur. *Sallust.* Quæ cum multos dies noctesque animo æstuans agitaret. *Catull.* Animo æstuante.

ÆSTŬĀRĬUM (æstus), ii, n. *a creek, or arm of the sea in which the tide reciprocates; a frith, fret, an estuary.* *Cæs.* Itinera concisa æstuariis. —— ¶ Also applied to rivers. *Plin.* Inter æstuaria Bætis, oppidum Nebrissa. —— ¶ Also, *tunnels or vent-holes for drawing off bad air from pits.* *Plin.*

ÆSTŬĀTĬŌ (æstuo), ōnis, f. *a ferment, commotion, agitation, estuation.* Figur. *Plin.*

ÆSTŬŌ (æstus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be very hot, to boil with heat,* καυσοῦμαι, æstu ferveo. *Cic.* Sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, *with enduring thirst, cold, and heat.* *Ovid.* Æstuare sub pondere. *Juvenal.* Si dixeris, æstuo, sudat. *Virg.* Exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis. —— ¶ Also, *to boil, undulate, flow, fret, estuate.* *Horat.* Maura semper æstuans unda. *Lucret.* ventis pulsa vacillans Æstuat arbor, *h. e. is tossed to and fro.* *Gell.* æstuantis animæ iter, *h. e. the windpipe.* *Virg.* æstuat ignis, *streams, roars.* —— ¶ Also, *to burn with love, or desire.* *Ovid.* At rex Odrysius, quamvis secessit, in illa Æstuat. *Claudian.* Æstuare in aurum, *h. e. to burn with the desire of money.* So Æstuare desiderio, invidia, &c., *to burn.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Oftener, *to be anxious, to be perplexed, undecided, disturbed in mind,* &c. *Sallust.* Æstuare, multaque in pectore volvere. *Horat.* Æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto. *Cic.* Æstuabat dubitatione.

ÆSTŬŌSĒ (æstuosus), adverb, *with heat.* *Horat.* Inarsit æstuosius, *with more heat; more furiously.* —— ¶ Also, *greedily, eagerly, hotly.* *Plaut.*

ÆSTŬŌSŬS (æstus), a, um, *hot, full of heat, sultry,* καυσώδης, æstu, calore plenus. *Cic.* æstuosa, et pulverulenta via. *Plin.* Æstuosissimi dies. —— ¶ Also, *undulating, boiling, rising in surges.* *Horat.* Freta æstuosa.

ÆSTŬS (from perf. pass. of αἴθω), us, m. *any burning or scorching heat, hot weather,* magnus calor, fervor, αἶθος, καῦσων. *Sallust.* Labore, et æstu languidus. *Horat.* Caniculæ vitabis æstus. *Cic.* Homines ægri cum æstu, febrique jactantur, &c. *Vetus Poeta* apud *Cicer.* Æstus ulceris, *the inflammation.* *Virg.* Incensi æstus, *the heat of the fever; the fever at its height.* *Horat.* oleamve momorderit æstus, *the drought.* —— ¶ Also, *the ebbing and flowing of the tide; flux and reflux of the sea.* *Cic.* Quid de marinis æstibus dicam? *Sallust.* Æstu secundo, *the tide being favorable.* —— ¶ Also, *the swelling sea, a stormy sea.* *Virg.* furit æstus arenis. *Virg.* delphines Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant. —— ¶ Also, of water in a kettle, *a boiling or bubbling up.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *the overpowering force of a thing, ardor, fury.* *Cic.* Ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, *the tide of custom; the force of habit.* *Id.* Hunc quoque absorbuit æstus quidam non insolitæ adolescentibus gloriæ, *an eager desire after glory.* *Id.* Æstus ingenii, *force or vivacity of genius.* *Flor.* Furoris æstus (*sc.* belli), *the furious tide of war.* *Horat.* Stultorum regum æstus, *the rage, violence.* *Ovid.* Æstus pectoris, *h. e. love.* —— ¶ Also, *doubt, uncertainty, agitation of mind, trouble, perplexity, wavering.* *Plin.* Explica æstum meum. *Virg.* Vario nequicquam fluctuat æstu. *Lucret.* Æstus mentis.

ÆTĀS (for ævitas, from ævum), ātis, f. *age, time of life,* ἡλικία, tempus vitæ hominis, ceterorumque animantium. Ætates omnes *Varro* sic divisit, infantiam, pueritiam, adolescentiam, juventam, senectam. *Tubero* Pueros appellavit, qui minores essent annis XVII; ad annos XLVI, Juniores; supra eum annum, Seniores. *Cic.* Ineuntis ætatis inscientia. *Id.* Ab ineunte ætate, *from a child; from the period of childhood.* *Id.* Bona ætas voluptatibus fruitur libentius, *youth.* *Plaut.* Ætas mala, *old age.* *Id.* Integra, *the flower of youth.* So *Id.* media. *Cic.* Gravitas constantis ætatis, *h. e.* virorum, *of manhood.* *Id.* Infirma ætas. *Id.* ingravescens. *Id.* affecta, *advanced age.* *Cic.* Ætate antecellere, *to be considerably advanced in years.* *Id.* Ætate procedere, *to advance in age.* *Terent.* Ad omnia alia ætate sapimus rectius, *as years roll over.* *Tacit.* Quartum decimum ætatis annum explere. *Cic.* Id ætatis hominem, *a man of his age.* *Id.* Id ætatis jam sumus, ut, &c., *we are arrived at that time of life now, that,* &c. *Id.* Ut primum per ætatem judicium facere potueris, *so soon as ever you shall have reached that time of life which will enable you to judge,* &c. *Nepos.* Thucydides, qui ejusdem ætatis fuit, *who was contemporary with him.* *Tacit.* Cum ceteris idem ætatis nobilibus, *of the same age.* —— ¶ Also, *life, age of man.* *Cic.* Ætas acta honeste, *a life well spent.* *Id.* Ætatem agere, *to live.* *Id.* Consumere in studio aliquo. *Id.* conterere in litibus. *Id.* Degere inter feras. *Plin.* Exigere in aliqua re. *Cic.* Usque ad adolescentiam meam processit ætate, *lived.* *Id.* Ultimum tempus ætatis. *Id.* Vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, *two in a single age.* *Id.* Tertiam jam ætatem hominum vivebat:—in this passage, some consider *ætas* to be 100 years, others 30. *Plin.* Obiit Amphiaraus apud Thebas, una ætate ante Iliacum bellum, *h. e.* annis triginta septem, ut *Harduinus* ostendit. *Horat.* Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas, *h. e. about* 30 *years.* *Nepos.* Cum primis ætatis suæ comparabatur, *with the leading characters of his time.* —— ¶ Also, *time* in general. *Cic.* Heroicis ætatibus, *in the heroic ages.* *Virg.* Omnia fert ætas. *Stat.* Quid crastina volveret ætas, *the coming day.* *Horat.* Nec delevit ætas. *Propert.* Et quascumque tulit formosi temporis ætas, *h. e.* tempus illud, quo puellæ omnes formosæ nascebantur. —— ¶ Also, *ætas,* figur., for *homines ea ætate.* *Liv.* Tum enimvero omnis ætas currere obvii, *h. e. persons of all ages.* *Horat.* Quid nos dura refugimus ætas? *h. e. generation.* *Id.* Romam perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas. *Ovid.* Disce tamen veniens ætas, *age.* *Plaut.* Sibi inimicus magis, quam ætati tuæ, *h. e.* tibi. *Id.* Væ ætati tuæ, *Wo betide you!* —— ¶ Used also of inanimate things. *Papinian.* Ætates ædificiorum. *Plin.* Plurimum ætatis oleo annuo est, *oil kept a twelvemonth is quite old enough.* Hence ætatem ferre, *to wear well.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Ovid* makes four *ætates mundi,* aurea, argentea, ænea, *and* ferrea. —— ¶ Ætatem, *sc.* per, used adverbially, *always, forever,* διὰ βίου. *Terent.* Quid, malum, me ætatem censes velle id assimularier? Also, *a long time.* *Terent.* Jamdudum ætatem, *an age ago.* *Ætate* is used also in the same sense. *Flor.* Relictas sibi a majoribus sedes, ætate, quasi jure hereditario possidebant. —— ¶ In ætate, *sometimes, occasionally, now and then.* *Plaut.* In ætate utile. *Id.* In ætate haud bonum est, *h. e.* nunquam in vita bonum est.

ÆTĀTŬLA (ætas), æ, f. *the tender age of children;* sometimes *of youth;* also, *the age of a human being when spoken of slightingly or jestingly.* *Cic.* In primis puerorum ætatulis. *Plaut.* vos (mulieres) quæ in munditiis, mollitiis, deliciisque ætatulam agitis, &c.

ÆTERNĀBĬLIS (æterno), e, *eternal.* *Cod. Theodos.* Æternabilis urbs, *h. e.* Roma.

ÆTERNĬTĀS (æternus), ātis, f. *eternity,* ἀϊδιότης, tempus, fine et principio carens. *Cic.* Quæ fiunt, quæque futura sunt, ex omni æternitate definita esse fataliter, *from eternity.* *Id.* Deum nihil aliud in omni æternitate cogitantem, *from all eternity, from everlasting.* *Id.* Hoc est verum ex æternitate, *h. e. always has been.* —— ¶ Also, *time immemorial, a very long time.* *Id.* Divinatio ab omni æternitate repetita. *Sueton.* Cupido æternitatis, perpetuæque famæ. *Plin.* Cedri materiæ æternitas, *durableness, durability.* —— ¶ *Æternitas* was also a title of *the Emperor.* *Plin. Ep.* Rogatus, Domine, a Nicensibus per æternitatem tuam, salutemque, ut, &c.

ÆTERNŌ (Id.), adverb, *eternally, perpetually.* *Plin.*

ÆTERNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to eternize, immortalize, perpetuate, make famous forever and ever,* ἀθανατίζω, æternum, seu perpetuum facio. *Horat.* virtutes in ævum Æternet.

ÆTERNŬS (for æviternus, from ævum), a, um, *eternal, everlasting, that endureth forever,* ἀΐδιος, perpetuus, qui neque principium, neque finem temporis habet. *Cic.* Deus beatus, et æternus. —— ¶ Oftener, *durable, lasting, perpetual.* *Sallust.* Vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit. *Plin.* Nec est ulli ligno æternior natura. *Ovid.* Æterni ignes, *h. e. the fire in the temple of Vesta, ever burning.* *Plin.* Æterni mores, *immemorial, or deserving eternity, or divine.* So *Tibull.* Æternus Homerus, *immortal in fame.* *Tacit.* Erga mea munera, dum vita suppetet, æterna erunt, *h. e. not to be forgotten.* *Virg.* Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore, *h. e. very great.* *Curt.* Æternis sordibus squalidum, *h. e. of long standing.* —— ¶ Æterna urbs, *h. e. Rome.* *Constant. Cod.* —— ¶ In æternum, *and* æternum, *eternally, everlastingly, forever, always, ever, to last forever,* ἀεί. *Liv.* Urbs in æternum condita. *Quintil.* Supremum, et in æternum. — Æternum also signifies *ever, constantly, continually, unremittingly, incessantly.*

Virg. Æternum latrans. Id. gleba æternum frangenda.

ÆTHALIA, and **ÆTHALE** (Αἰθάλη), æ & es, f. now Elba. Plin. —— ¶ Æthalia was also an ancient name of Chios, now Scio. Plin.

ÆTHER (αἰθήρ), ĕris & ĕros, m. the ether, the upper air, in which the sun and stars move, the sky, firmament, the whole region of the air; the heavens. Cic. Aerem amplectitur immensus æther, qui constat ex altissimis ignibus. Id. Restat ultimus, omnia cingens, æther. Horat. Ferar per liquidum æthera. Virg. Sub ætheris axe. Id. Apes trans æthera vectæ. Id. fama super æthera notus. Id. rex ætheris altus Jupiter. —— ¶ Sometimes, light, splendor, brightness, sheen. Valer. Flacc. simul æthere plena corusco Pallas. —— ¶ In fabulous narrative, Æther is the highest god, or Jupiter. Lucret. Pater Æther. Virg. Pater omnipotens Æther. —— ¶ So, in general, for all the gods. Claudian. —— ¶ Also, the upper world, h. e. the earth, in opposition to the regions of the dead. Virg. Æn. 6, 436. —— ¶ Æther is never used in the pl. except by later writers.

ÆTHERIUS, and **ÆTHEREUS** (æther), a, um, ethereal, ethereous, relating to the ether, αἰθέριος, ad ætherem pertinens, qua ignem elementarem, vel ejus locum supremum in cœlo significat. Cic. Altissima, æthereaque natura, id est ignea, quæ, &c., the ether. Horat. Post ignem ætheria domo Subductum. —— ¶ Also, aerial, belonging to the air. Lucret. Ætheriæ nubes. Virg. vesci aura ætheria, to breathe the vital air, to live. Ovid. ætheria aqua, h. e. rain. —— ¶ Also, celestial, heavenly. Martial. Ætherius pater, h. e. Jupiter. Cic. Haustus ætherei, h. e. a sagacity derived from heaven. Tibull. Taurus mons ætherio vertice, h. e. reaching to heaven. Catull. Isque per ætherias me tollens advolat umbras, h. e. scattered through the heavens. Martial. Imputat ætherios ortus hæc prima parenti, h. e. hæc dies in lucem edidit parentem, et ætheria aura vesci dedit. Virg. Ætheriam servate deam, h. e. Pallas, or her image, the Palladium. —— ¶ Luna, the moon, was formerly called ætheria terra, when compared with the earth. Macrob.

ÆTHIOPIA (Æthiops), æ, f. Æthiopia, now Abyssinia, Αἰθιοπία, a country of Africa, divided into Orientalis, Eastern, and Occidentalis, Western. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Æthiopicus, a, um, adj. Æthiopian, belonging to Æthiopia. Plin. —— ¶ Also, Æthiŏpis, idis, f. a plant growing in Æthiopia. Plin.

ÆTHIOPS (αἴθω & ὤψ, ὠπός), ŏpis, m. an Æthiopian, negro, blackamoor. Plin. —— ¶ Used also as an adj. Cic. Cum stipite Æthiope, an Æthiopian blockhead.

ÆTHRA (αἴθρα), æ, f. the clear, serene sky, the pure ether. Virg. lucidus æthra Siderea polus. —— ¶ Also, the air, sky, heavens. Virg. volans rubra fulvus Jovis ales in æthra. Stat. Æthræ rector.

ÆTIOLOGIA (αἰτιολογία), æ, f. (a figure of speech), a showing of a cause or reason. Isidor.

AETITES (ἀετὸς) **LAPIS**, or **AETITES**, æ, m. the ætites, or rather aetites, the eagle stone, found in the nest of the eagle, ἀετίτης. Plin.

AETITIS (Id.), f. ἀετῖτις, a gem resembling an eagle in color. Plin. Others read Aetites.

ÆTNA, æ, and **ÆTNE** (Αἴτνη), es, f. a volcanic mountain of Sicily, in which is said to have been the forge of Vulcan and the Cyclops. Beneath it is said to lie the giant Typhœus or Typhon, or, according to Severus, Enceladus, and to belch out fire. Ovid. —— ¶ Hence, Ætnæus, a, um, and Ætnensis, e, pertaining to Ætna. Virg. Ætnæi fratres, h. e. Cyclopes. Val. Flacc. Ætnæus deus, h. e. Vulcan. Sil. triumphus, h. e. Sicilian. Cic. Ætnensis ager.

ÆTOLIA (Αἰτωλία), æ, f. a country of Greece, on the confines of Epirus. Cic. —— ¶ Hence, Ætolicus, Ætolius, and Ætolus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Ætolia, Ætolian. Plaut. Aper Ætolicus, h. e. quem Hercules occidit. Ovid. Ætolius heros, h. e. Diomedes, who formerly reigned in Ætolia. Ovid. Arma Ætola, h. e. of Diomedes. So Sil. Ætolæ umbræ. Virg. Ætola urbs, h. e. Arpi, founded by Diomed, in Apulia. Sil. Ætoli campi, h. e. region of Cannæ, in Apulia. Horat. Ætolæ plagæ, h. e. in allusion to Meleager.

ÆVITAS (ævum), ātis, f. an age; age. [Same as ætas, which is the contracted form.] Cic. —— ¶ Also, eternal duration. Apul. and Varr.

ÆVITERNUS (Id.), a, um, adject. eternal, everlasting. [Same as æternus, which is a contracted form.] Varr.

ÆVUM (αἰών, v being inserted), i, n. length of time, duration, eternity. Lucret. Innumerabilibus plagis vexata per ævum. —— ¶ Among philosophers, it means duration, with a beginning, but without end. —— ¶ Also, time or period of life, life, age. Cic. Ævo sempiterno frui. Sallust. Ævi brevis. Horat. Crescit occulto, velut arbor, ævo Fama Marcelli, h. e. by a hidden growth, imperceptibly. Id. Traducere leniter ævum, to pass away life agreeably. Id. Agere ævum, to live. Ennius. Agitare ævum. Lucret. degere. Id. consumere in curis inanibus, to consume or waste away life. Claudian. transigere in arvis patriis. Vellei. Impendere omne spatium sui ævi in rem aliquam. Horat. meum si quis te percontabitur ævum, shall inquire my age; how old I am. Virg. Confectus ævo, worn down with age. Ovid. Flos ævi, the flower or prime of youth. Valer. Flacc. Primum ævum, early life. Virg. Integer ævi, in the vigor of life. Tacit. Grandis ævo parens, advanced in years. Lucret. Expelli ævo, to die. —— ¶ Also, an age, generation. Plin. Nostro ævo. Vellei. Ingenia nostri ævi, times. Ovid. nulli datus omnibus ævis, in any age. Plin. Simulacrum tot ævis incorruptum, for so many ages. Id. Durant ævis tecta, for ages. Horat. Ter ævo functus, having lived three ages. —— ¶ Also, men living at the same time. Plin. —— ¶ Also, time. Tacit. Extinguere sequentis ævi memoriam. Id. Per tantum ævi, for so long a time. Plin. Ad hoc ævi, down to the present time. Id. In omni ævo. Id. Per omne ævum. Id. A condito ævo, from the beginning of time. Id. Ævi ejus rex, at that time king. Horat. In ævum veniens, for the time to come. Id. Nobilis in omne ævum, forever; for aye. —— ¶ In ævum is the same as in omne ævum. Id. Æternare virtutes alicujus in ævum. Plin. Prorogare figuras in ævum, to transmit to posterity.

ÆVUS, i, m. time, age, life; an ancient form, the same as ævum. Lucret. omnem posset durare per ævum.

AFER (unc.), Afra, Afrum, relating to Africa, African. Martial. Afra Nomas, h. e. Numidia. Hor. Afra avis, h. e. gallina Numidica. Horat. Afro murice, h. e. Getulian. Horat. Dirus Afer, h. e. Annibal.

AFFABILIS, and **ADFABILIS** (affari), e, adject. affable, accessible, easy of access, easy to be spoken to, of easy address, courteous, complaisant, humane, gentle. Cic. Cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet. Virg. Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli. Others read effabilis. Senec. Alius erit affabilior, alius expeditior.

AFFABILITAS, and **ADFABILITAS** (affabilis), ātis, f. affability, courtesy, kindness, gentleness, complaisance, easiness of address, εὐπροσηγορία, comitas, et facilitas in sermonibus. Cic.

AFFABILITER, and **ADFABILITER** (Id.), adverb, affably, courteously, kindly, cum affabilitate, comiter, ὁμιλητικῶς. Spartian. Affabiliter est allocutus. Gell. Hæc tum Favorinus affabilissime dicebat.

AFFABRE, and **ADFABRE** (ad & fabre), adverb, skilfully, ingeniously, exquisitely, cunningly, curiously, in a workmanlike or masterly way, artificiose, eleganter, scite, δαιδαλέως. Cic.

AFFAMEN, and **ADFAMEN** (affari), inis, n. discourse, language, address, speech. Apulei.

AFFANIÆ (unc.), ārum, f. trifles, toys, gimcracks, idle discourse, stuff, nonsense. Apulei.

AFFARI, and **ADFARI** (ad & fari), ātus sum, depon. 1. defect. to address, accost, speak to, commune with, same as alloqui, προσφωνεῖν, προσλέγεσθαι. Cic. Licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flaminium ille vir. Id. Cum hunc nomine esset affatus, called or addressed him by name. Id. Liber ille, quo hic me affatus, quasi jacentem excitavit, introduced himself as addressing me. Stat. Blande affari aliquem. Id. blandis verbis. Virg. Hos ego affabar. Id. hostem affare. Id. Sic positum affati discedite corpus, h. e. having said a last farewell, as was customary at funerals. —— ¶ Affatus, used pass. by Apul.

AFFATIM, and **ADFATIM** (ad & fatim, abundantly), adverb, abundantly, superabundantly, largely, copiously, sufficiently, ἅδδην, abunde, large, satis, et plus etiam aliquanto quam satis. Cic. Affatim satiatus. Sallust. Parare commeatum affatim. Plaut. Affatim est, 'tis quite enough as it is. Id. usque affatim, as much as ever you like. Id. Affatim est hominum.

AFFATUS, and **ADFATUS** (affari), us, m. a speaking to, talking or conversing with, accosting, addressing; talk, parley, discourse, προσηγορία, προσφώνημα, alloquium, allocutio. Generally used by the poets. Virg. —— ¶ Also used of familiar intercourse by letter. Claudian. Hence, an imperial rescript. Imp. Leo. Cod.

AFFECTATIO, and **ADFECTATIO** (affecto), ōnis, f. an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish any thing. Senec. —— ¶ It is oftener used in a bad sense, unhappy imitation; mistaken zeal; affectation, κακοζηλία. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, a strong or ardent desire. Tacit.

AFFECTATOR, and **ADFECTATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who has a vehement desire for any thing; generally used in a bad sense. Quintil.

AFFECTATUS, and **ADFECTATUS** (Id.), a, um, affected, affected zealously; strongly wished for or aimed at, ardently desired, earnestly endeavored after, generally in a bad sense. Sueton. Infamiam affectati regii nominis discutere. Tacit. Affectatum imperium. Quintil. Nitidius aliquid, atque affectatius, h. e. refined with greater care and study.

AFFECTIO, and **ADFECTIO** (afficio), ōnis, f. a condition or affection of the mind; passion, disposition, desire, motive; affection, love, πάθος, same as affectus. Cic. Commotio, et affectio animi. Id. Animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, such a disposition. Plin. Erga fetum affectio. —— ¶ Also, by jurists, inclination, will. Paul. Digest. Affectionem tenendi non habent. —— ¶ Also, any state or affection of the body; sickness, ailing. Cic. Corporis firma affectio. —— ¶ Also, of things in general, natural state, disposition, constitution. Cic. Affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, h. e. with reference to men. Cic. Quædam ad res aliquas affectio, relation, connection.

AFFECTO, and **ADFECTO** (afficio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to seek after with anxiety, aim at studiously, solicit, try to gain, anxie, et cum affectu exquiro, appeto, arcesso, et generatim pronum animum ad faciendum habeo, σπουδάζω. Nepos. Munditiam non affluentem affectabat. Auct. ad Herenn. Hic est in quibusdam verbis quædam similitudo, non tam affectanda, quam illæ superiores, sed tamen adhibenda nonnunquam. Plin. Affectare diligentiam, to exert diligence, zeal. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, to covet or desire madly; to aspire to. Plin. Uniones affectant et pauperes feminæ. Curt. Affectare immortalitatem. —— ¶ Also, studiously to imitate, to strive after, to affect. Quintil. Affectare crebrum anhelitum. Tacit. Affectare famam clementiæ. Id. studium carminum. —— ¶ Also, to try to gain over, to solicit, compass. Tacit. Studia militum spe successionis, to try to gain the favor of, &c. Sallust. Civitates formidine, aut

ostentando præmia affectare. —— ¶ Affectare iter, or viam, *to enter upon and attempt a way or path, direct one's course, to take a course to attain to.* Both liter. and figur. *Virg.* viamque affectat Olympo, *h. e.* ad cœlum. *Cic.* Nunc vero quam viam munitet, quo iter affectet, videtis, *what intention he has, what aim he is pursuing. Al. leg.* quod iter affectet. *Terent.* Ad dominas qui affectant viam, *who would get into favor with the mistress. Id.* Hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, *come against me with an ill intent. Plaut.* Scio, quam rem agat: ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam, *he means to lay me under the table; fuddle me with drink.* —— ¶ Affectare spem, *to have hope, to hope. Liv.* Potiundæ Africæ spem affectans. —— ¶ Affectare dexteram, *eagerly to extend the right hand. Virg.* Verum ubi nulla datur dextram affectare potestas. *Al. leg.* dextra (abl.) *sc.* viam. —— ¶ In re Venerea *affectare* est concubitum appetere.

ĂFFECTŎR, and ĂDFĔCTŎR, āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. same as affecto. *Varr.* apud *Diomed.* —— ¶ Also, passively, for affici, or disponi ad concubitum. *Apulei.*

ĂFFĔCTŬŌSŬS, and ĂDFĔCTŬŌSŬS (affectus), a, um, adject. amoris, et affectus plenus, *kind, friendly, affectionate. Macrob.*

ĂFFĔCTŬS, and ĂDFĔCTŬS (afficio), us, m. *a condition, an affection, or emotion of the mind, passion,* affectio, et motus animi sive bonus, sive malus, πάθος. *Cic.* Affectus animi in bono viro laudabilis. *Quintil.* Continuum affectum nonnullæ materiæ desiderant, *require being treated of in language calculated to act upon the passions without remission. Plin.* Cohibere affectus —— ¶ Also, *desire. Juvenal.* Si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset. —— ¶ Also, *love, affection, tenderness. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *persons to whom one is attached. Apulei.* Carissimis orbatus affectibus. —— ¶ Also, *will, consent, inclination. Labeo Digest.* —— ¶ Also, *malady, indisposition, disease. Cels.*

ĂFFĔCTŬS, and ĂDFĔCTŬS (Id.), a, um, *disposed, affected, inclined, constituted,* dispositus, constitutus, comparatus, animatus, ἐμπαθὴς, διατιθέμενος. *Cic.* Sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum. —— ¶ Also, *moved. Cic.* Varie sum affectus tuis litteris. *Id.* Avide sum affectus de fano, *h. e.* ardeo desiderio. —— ¶ Lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, *provided with, armed. Plaut.* —— ¶ It is also variously rendered, according to the word with which it is joined. *Cic.* Affectus beneficio, *treated kindly. Id.* Animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, *endued, tinctured.* —— ¶ Also, *afflicted, oppressed, harassed. Cic.* Affectus molestia. *Id.* morbo. *Vellei.* Remiges inopia affectissimi. *Cic.* Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, &c., *as it has been treated by you.* —— ¶ *Punished. Tacit.* Supplicio affectus. *Curt.* verberibus. *Id.* clade. —— ¶ Absolutely, *of one suffering from disease, indisposed, sick. Liv.* Color imperatoris, quem affectum visuros crediderant, *bearing on his face the marks of indisposition. Cic.* Cum ita affectus esset, ut si, &c., sibi ipse diffideret, *was so much cast down and indisposed that,* &c. *Id.* Cæsarem Neapoli affectum graviter videram, *taken seriously ill. Sueton.* Jam quidem affectum, sed tamen spirantem, *at the point of death, but still breathing. Liv.* Affectæ vires corporis, *strength weakened, impaired. Sueton.* Ægra, et affecta mancipia, *weak, infirm, sickly.* —— ¶ Figur. *debilitated, weakened, impaired, loosened, nearly spent. Cic.* Partem istam reipublicæ male affectam tueri. *Liv.* Affecta res familiaris. *Id.* Opem rebus affectis orare. *Tacit.* Affectam fidem juvare. *Silius.* Jamque hieme affecta mitescere cœperat annus. *Gell.* Non confecto anno, sed affecto. *Cic.* Affecta prope æstate, *towards the close of. Id.* Affecta ætas, *well advanced. Id.* Affectus senectute, *advanced in years.* —— ¶ *Cic.* in *Top.* c. 2. and in *Partit.* c. 2. *going hand in hand with the subject of discussion.*

ĂFFĔRŌ, and ĂDFĔRŌ (ad & fero), ers, attŭli, allātum, *to take, bring, carry,* ἐπιφέρω, fero, apporto. *Cic.* Afferre nuntium alicui. *Id.* litteras alicui. *Id.* litteras ad aliquem. *Id.* Nihil novi ad nos afferebatur. *Id.* Afferre consolationem alicui. *Id.* consulatum in familiam, *to bring the office of consul into the family. Id.* consilium alicui, *to give advice. Id.* communes utilitates in medium. *Id.* memoriam, *to remind. Id.* delectationem alicui. *Id.* suspicionem, *to make one suspect. Id.* auctoritatem, et fidem orationi, *to give weight and credit to. Id.* animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, *h. e. to apply the mind, while disengaged. Id.* metum alicui. *Id.* moram. *Id.* finem, *to make an end of. Id.* utilitatem. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* luctum, et egestatem. *Id.* salutem. *Id.* medicinam. *Id.* perniciem. *Id.* necessitatem dicendi, *to constrain, compel. Id.* opinionem populo, *h. e. to induce the people to believe. Id.* crimen alicui, *h. e. to charge with the commission of a crime. Id.* animum alicui, *to encourage. Id.* æs alienum, *involve in debt. Id.* cladem populo Romano. *Id.* mortem uno ictu, *to slay, kill, destroy. Id.* vim alicui, *to employ force against. Varr.* Canes afferunt dentes in dominum, *h. e. attack with their teeth. Cic.* Afferre manus alicui, *to lay violent hands on. Cic.* Afferre manus suis vulneribus, *quod paulo ante dixerat* scindere dolorem suum, *to renew one's pain or grief. Id.* Afferre manus templo, *h. e. to spoil it.* Sometimes, Afferre manus, *to succor, help, assist. Id.* Pro se quisque manus affert. —— ¶ *Afferre se aliquo,* generally a poetical form, *to betake one's self, go. Plaut.* Ejus jussu nunc huc me affero. *Virg.* se se a mœnibus affert. *Catull.* Abite illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis, *h. e. whence you have come.* Alii leg. *tulistis.* —— ¶ Often, *afferre* signifies *to assert, allege, cite. Cic.* Nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they assert but little to the purpose. Id.* Afferre justas causas. *Id.* rationes. *Id.* ætatem, *to plead age in excuse. Id.* aliquid ad defensionem, *to allege in defence.* —— ¶ Also, *to tell, bring word, report, declare, announce. Cic.* Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit. *Id.* Rumores qui de me afferuntur. *Liv.* Afferre compertum, *to report as fully ascertained, bring certain tidings of.* —— ¶ Also, *to make for, contribute; help, assist. Cic.* Illa præsidia non afferunt oratori aliquid, ne, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to produce, bring forth. Cic.* Agri fertiles; qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt.

ĂFFĬCĬŌ, and ĂDFĬCĬŌ (ad & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to move, affect, influence, touch, make an impression on,* διατίθημι, significat motum aliquem in animum, aut affectum inducere sive in bonam, sive in malam partem. *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut non dare tibi beneficium viderer, sed accipere a te. *Id.* Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui, &c., *would move. Id.* Affici a gratia, aut a voluptate, *give a loose to, submit to, be moved by. Id.* Ut eorum, qui audirent, ita afficerentur animi, ut eos affici vellet orator, *their minds might be affected at the pleasure of the speaker,* &c. Alii legunt *Ut ii qui audirent, ita afficerentur animis,* &c. *Quintil.* Primum est, ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur. *Plin.* Consules oportere sic affici, ut se publice magis, quam privatim obligatos putent, *conceive such sentiments as will lead them to think,* &c. *Id.* Sunt in usu et Corinthia, quibus delectatur, nec afficitur, *but is not strongly affected, impassioned.* —— ¶ It is also applied to the body, *to weaken, to debilitate, to afflict with disease. Liv.* Ut prius æstus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, quam, &c. *Cels.* Pulmo totus afficitur. *Tacit.* Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit. *Nepos.* Affici morbo, *to be affected with disease. Plin.* torminibus, et inflationibus, *suffer pain,* &c. *Capitolin.* Afficere corpus, *to render weak, infirm.* —— ¶ Also, *to treat* both well and ill. *Papinian. Digest.* Filius, quem pater male contra pietatem afficiebat. —— ¶ Also, *to bring towards a close. Cic.* —— ¶ It is most often put for dare, addere, augere, ornare, and is variously rendered, according to the noun with which it is joined. *Cic.* Afficere beneficio, *to bestow kindness on. Id.* aliquem præmio, *to reward, remunerate. Id.* aliquem lætitia, *to gladden, exhilarate. Id.* voluptate, *to please. Id.* supplicio, *also* pœna, *to punish. Id.* molestia, *to grieve, distress. Id.* Affici sollicitudine, et inopia consilii, *to labor under distress and want of means. Terent.* Afficere injuria, *to injure. Cic.* ignominia, *to reproach, render an object of ignominy. Id.* honore, *to honor. Id.* laude, *to praise, commend, laud. Id.* muneribus, *to give presents to. Id.* nomine, *to name, give a title or name to. Ovid.* vultum medicamine, *to paint. Cic.* macula, *to stain, color with reproach. Id.* Affici dolore, *to grieve, be sorrowful. Id.* Afficere morte, *to kill, destroy. Id.* sepultura, *to bury. Id.* exilio, *to banish, consign to exile. Id.* Affici admiratione, *to be looked up to with admiration, be admired. Id.* Afficere stipendio, *to pay one's wages or hire. Plaut.* præda, atque agro, adoreaque, *to enrich with spoil,* &c. *Id.* gloria, *to render glorious. Id.* bonis nuntiis, *to delight with good news. Virg.* pretio, *to pay the price, pay for. Flor.* fœderibus pudendis hostem, *to oblige to accept dishonorable terms. Justin.* verberibus, *to beat. Sueton.* aliquem rerum, et verborum acerbitatibus, *to maltreat by word and deed. Vellei.* Italiam gravibus, variisque casibus, *to bring upon Italy heavy calamities and mishaps. Martial.* Affecit clientem domicœnio, *h. e. obliged him to sup at home. Varr.* Afficere loca luce, *to light, enlighten, illumine.*

ĂFFICTĪTIŬS, and ĂDFICTĪTIŬS (affictus), a, um, *added to. Varr.*

ĂFFICTŬS, and ĂDFICTŬS (affingo), a, um, *added to, joined to, fastened to,* both liter. and figur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *feigned, falsely ascribed. Lactant.*

ĂFFĪGŌ, and ĂDFĪGŌ (ad & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to fix or fasten to, attach to, fix upon, affix,* προσάπτω, προσποιέομαι, ad aliquid figo, addo, appono. *Cic.* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt. *Quidam leg.* affingunt. *Id.* Litteram illam ita vehementer ad caput affigent, ut, &c. *Liv.* Laceratos verberibus cruci affigere, *to crucify. Virg.* radicem affigere terræ. *Id.* Affigere flammam lateri turris. *Lucret.* Affigere oscula, *to kiss. Horat.* Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ, *h. e. fixes to the ground, keeps intent on earthly things.* Alii legunt *affligit humo, dashes to the ground.* —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Affigere aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind. Cic.* Huic generi malorum non affigitur illa opinio, *attached to. Quintil.* Affigere litteras pueris, *h. e. to imprint, impress on the memory of. Arnob.* Affigere sibi ritum religionis conflatum rationibus nullis, *to attach himself to a religious creed founded upon no principle of reason.*

ĂFFINGŌ, and ĂDFINGŌ (ad & fingo), ingis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to form, fashion, make;* oftener, *to add by fashioning or framing, to attach, to devise in addition,* fingendo, seu formando addere, aptare, προσπλάττω, προσποιέω. *Cic.* Itaque nec ei manus affinxit, quia nec capiendum quidquam erat, nec repellendum. *Cæs.* Addere, et affingere rumoribus. *Tacit.* Affingere novum crimen alicui, *to attach, impute.* —— ¶ Figur. *to add. Cic.* Parvis momentis natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit. —— ¶ Also, *to attribute, bestow, ascribe, adapt; falsely to ascribe. Cic.* Affingere alicui falsam laudem. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to form, delineate, to conceive in imagination. Apulei.*

ĂFFĪNIS, and ĂDFĪNIS (ad & finis), e, adject. *contiguous, adjoining,* πρόσορος, ὅμορος, qui alicui vicinus est, et præsertim qui agros habet alterius agris vicinos. *Liv.* Gens affinis Mauris. —— ¶ Very often, and also as a *subst., related by marriage, a relation by mar-*

vinge. *Cic.* Alter mihi affinis erat. *Valer. Max.* Cum affinis esset Cæsaris. *Terent.* Et gener, et affines placent, *h. e. son-in-law and his parents.* *Plaut.* Megadorus meus affinis, *h. e. son-in-law.* — Affinia vincula, *the ties of affinity or alliance by marriage.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *an accomplice, associate, coöperator, partaker; one privy or accessory to an undertaking.* *Cic.* Huic facinori affines. *Liv.* Affinis noxæ. *Terent.* Neque illarum affines esse rerum. *Plaut.* Publicis negotiis affinis, *occupied in the business of the state.*

ĀFFĪNITĀS, and **ĀDFĪNITĀS** (affinis), ātis, f. *vicinity, near union, connection,* vicinitas, finium conjunctio, præsertim in agris. *Varr.* —— ¶ Oftener, *affinity, alliance by marriage,* κηδεστία. *Cic.* Affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, *to become related to by marriage.* *Vellei.* Contrahere affinitatem. *Id.* Facere affinitatem inter aliquos. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in arctissimam affinitatem. *Nepos.* Conjungi affinitate cum aliquo. *Id.* Pervenire in affinitatem alicujus. *Liv.* Affinitatem jungere cum aliquo. *Plaut.* Adstringere affinitatem inter aliquos. —— ¶ Figur. *vicinity, connection, similarity.* *Gell.* Tanta est affinitas corporibus, mentibusque, *so immediate is the connection.*

ĀFFIRMĀNTĔR, and **ĀDFIRMĀNTĔR** (affirmans), adverb, *solemnly, assuredly, affirmatively.* *Gell.*

ĀFFIRMĀTĒ, and **ĀDFIRMĀTĒ** (affirmatus), adverb, *affirmatively, positively, assuredly.* *Cic.* Quod affirmate promiseris. *Gell.* Plerique Græcorum affirmatissime scripserunt.

ĀFFIRMĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDFIRMĀTĬŌ** (affirmo), ōnis, f. *an affirmation, declaration, positive assertion; a speaking point blank.* *Cic.* Est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa. *Cæs.* Venire in spem affirmatione alicujus, &c., *to derive hope on being assured by any one.* *Plin.* Constantissima annalium affirmatione, transiturum, &c., *by the uniform declaration of the annals, that, &c.* *Curt.* Multa affirmatione abnuere, *to persist firmly in denying.*

ĀFFIRMŌ, and **ĀDFIRMŌ** (ad & firmo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confirm, ratify, corroborate, assure,* confirmo, firmum facio, διαβεβαιοῦμαι, βεβαιόω. *Liv.* Affirmare spem alicui. *Id.* Affirmare opinionem. *Id.* Affirmare dicta alicujus. *Id.* Affirmare aliquid auctoritate sua. —— ¶ Often, *to affirm, assert, declare solemnly or positively, say confidently,* καταφημι. *Cic.* Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo. *Liv.* Affirmare jurejurando. *Cic.* Valde affirmare. *Quintil.* Fortissime affirmare. *Liv.* Affirmare pro certo. *Id.* Certum affirmare non ausim.

ĀFFIXŬS, and **ĀDFIXŬS** (affigo), a, um, *fixed or fastened to, affixed, nailed to,* παραπεπηγμένος. *Cic.* Prometheus affixus Caucaso. —— ¶ Affixum *and* affixa, by jurists, *a fixture or fixtures.* —— ¶ Figur. *constantly attached to, or attending,* as of a friend or companion. *Cic.* Jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro. So, *Tibull.* Anus noctu affixa foribus, *h. e. remaining constantly before the doors.* —— ¶ Also, *firmly fixed, ever present.* *Cic.* Causa in anima, sensuque meo penitus affixa. *Tibull.* Pensis affixa puella.

ĀFFLĀTŬS, and **ĀDFLĀTŬS** (afflo), us, m. *a breathing upon, breath, gust of wind, blast, breeze, gale,* πρόσπνευμα, ἐπίπνοια, flatus, spiritus, ventus. *Plin.* Regio omni afflatu noxio carens, *free from all unwholesome air.* *Ovid.* Deneget afflatus ventus, et aura suos. *Plin.* Afflatus montium, *the air coming from the hills.* *Id.* Afflatus maris, *a breeze from the sea.* *Columell.* Solis afflatu, *by the violent heat of the sun.* —— ¶ Also, *breath, air exhaled by living animals.* *Plin.* Polypus afflatu terribili canes agebat. *Ovid.* Frondes afflatibus ardent. *Silius.* Tabes afflatus, *and* Pestis afflatus, *pestilential blast.* —— ¶ *Varro* uses *afflatus* for *the aspirate* H. —— ¶ Figur. *inspiration, divine heat, enthusiasm,* ἐνθουσιασμός. *Cic.* Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit. —— ¶ Also, *splendor, radiance.* *Plin.* Leni afflatu simulacra refovente.

ĀFFLĔŌ, and **ĀDFLĔŌ** (ad & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, n. 2. *to weep at or over, to join in weeping,* ἐπιδακρύω, fleo. *Plaut.*

ĀFFLICTĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDFLICTĀTĬŌ** (afflicto), ōnis, f. *affliction, sorrow, trouble, vexation, distress.* *Cic.*

ĀFFLICTĬŌ, and **ĀDFLICTĬŌ** (affligo), ōnis, f. *affliction, sorrow, pain, anguish.* *Cic.*

ĀFFLICTŌ, and **ĀDFLICTŌ** (frequent. from affligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to agitate, toss or drive this way & that, shatter as a storm doth a ship,* agito, vexo, huc illuc impello, ἐπιθλίβω. *Cæs.* Naves tempestas afflictabat. —— ¶ Figur. *to afflict, vex, torment, distress, harass.* *Tacit.* Ne quartadecima legio afflictaret Batavos. *Id.* Afflictare hostes vulneribus. *Id.* Italiam luxuria, sævitiaque afflictare. *Id.* and *Cic.* and *Sueton.* morbo afflictatus. *Lucret.* amore. —— ¶ Afflictare se, *and* afflictari, *to be afflicted; to sorrow, grieve, give a loose to distress.* *Cic.* Cum se Alcibiades afflictaret, &c. *Cic.* Afflictari, et lamentari.

ĀFFLICTŎR, and **ĀDFLICTŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a troubler, vexer, tormenter; a scourge.* *Cic.*

ĀFFLICTŬS, and **ĀDFLICTŬS** (Id.), us, m. *a dashing or striking together; a collision.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *prostration, a dashing to the ground.* *Cic.*

ĀFFLICTŬS, and **ĀDFLICTŬS** (Id.), a, um, *dashed or driven with force against, dashed down, laid prostrate, agitated, damaged, injured, hurt,* allisus, vel prostratus, ἐνερεισθείς. *Cæs.* Quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, &c. *Flor.* Infantes ipsos afflictos humo. *Cic.* Navis afflicta ad scopulos. *Colum.* Arbor senio, aut tempestate afflicta. *Val. Flacc.* Et tonat afflicta domus ignea massa, *h. e.* malleis contusa, *battered, beaten.* —— ¶ Figur. *troubled, harassed, distressed, afflicted.* *Tacit.* Italia novis cladibus afflicta. *Liv.* Afflicta urbs pestilentia. *Cic.* Græcia perculsa, et afflicta. *Id.* Religiones prostratæ, et afflictæ. *Id.* Afflictiore conditione esse. *Id.* Afflictum erigere. *Id.* excitare. *Sueton.* Afflictæ copiæ, *army discomfited, beaten.* *Id.* Pro afflicto statim lamentata est, *lamented him as one devoted to ruin.* *Id.* Afflicti suppliciis Christiani, *afflicted, tormented, persecuted.* *Tacit.* Afflicta fides, *ruined or broken credit.* *Flor.* and *Lucan.* Afflictæ res, *state of misfortune.* *Justin.* Res, quamvis afflictæ, nondum tamen perditæ. *Stat.* Afflictus pudor. —— ¶ Of the mind, *afflicted, distressed, oppressed.* *Virg.* Afflictus vitam in tenebris, luctuque trahebam. *Cic.* Ægritudine afflictus. *Id.* Afflictus, et fractus animus. —— ¶ Also, *bad, wicked, depraved.* *Cic.* Homo afflictus, et perditus, *h. e.* quasi vitiorum mole oppressus, obrutus, profligatus, abjectus; atque adeo improbus, pessimus.

ĀFFLĪGŌ, and **ĀDFLĪGŌ** (ad & fligo), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to throw violently or dash against any thing, to throw to the ground, overthrow,* ἐνερείδω, ἐπιθλίβω, allido, vi impello, prosterno. *Cæs.* Infirmas arbores pondere affligunt. *Plaut.* Nolo equidem te affligi, *I don't wish that you should fall to the ground.* *Senec.* Pocula affligere. *Plaut.* Te ad terram, scelus, affligam. *Ovid.* terræ affligere aliquem. *Tacit.* Affligere caput saxo, *to dash the head against a stone.* *Horat.* Affligere humo. *Cic.* Affligere donum. *Id.* statuam. *Id.* monumentum. *Tacit.* aliquem in mortem, *even to death.* *Colum.* Lupinum, si non ante hyemem convaluerit, frigoribus affligitur, *droops to the ground.* *Cic.* Affligi morbo, *to labor under a disease.* *Tacit.* Fames affligebat hostes. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to strike.* *Tacit.* Trierarchus fusti caput ejus afflixit. —— ¶ Figur. *to harass, distress, vex, disquiet, trouble, impair.* *Cic.* Vituperando rem affligere, *to debase, lower, vilify, demean.* *Id.* Animos affligere metu. *Id.* Affligere equestrem ordinem. *Liv.* Affligere aliquem bello. *Cic.* Affligere aliquem judicum sententiis, *h. e. to impair one's character by a conviction.* *Id.* Vectigalia bellis affliguntur, *are impaired, lessened.* *Plin.* Affligere opes alicujus, *to impair, injure, weaken, break down the power of any one.* *Cic.* Pompeius ipse se afflixit, *was the cause of his own ruin.* *Sueton.* Affligere negotium, *to injure, hurt, ruin.* *Plin.* and *Flor.* Affligere mores, *to ruin, corrupt.* *Cic.* Senectus enervat, et affligit homines. *Id.* Levari alicujus adventu, et discessu affligi, *to be grieved, hurt.* *Curt.* Vehementer affligi desiderio alicujus.

ĀFFLŌ, and **ĀDFLŌ** (ad & flo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to blow upon, to breathe; to breathe upon,* ἐπιπνέω, ad aliquid spiro, flatu, spirituve contingo. It is used not only of the wind, but also of the breath of animals; also of other things, which seem borne by a sort of wind or blast, as fire, lightning, the influence of the heavenly bodies, odors, &c. *Plin.* Cum udam (fabam) quidam ventus afflavit. *Ovid.* Afflare crinem sparsum cervicibus. *Horat.* Afflare alicui. *Virg.* Nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, *h. e.* quasi contigit afflatu equorum cursu anhelantium. *Plin.* Afflari in fronte. *Lucret.* et calidum membris afflare vaporem. *Ovid.* fulmina, quorum Ignibus afflari proxima quæque solent, *are wont to be struck or blasted.* *Liv.* Afflati incendio. *Claudian.* sole. *Ovid.* afflatos funesti tabe veneni. So, *Val. Max.* afflatum repulsa, *having received a repulse.* *Propert.* Afflabunt tibi non Arabum de gramine odores. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Rumor afflaverat, *h. e. had gone forth.* *Id.* Sperat, sibi auram posse aliquam afflari, in hoc crimine, voluntatis, assensionisque eorum, quibus, &c., *h. e.* fauturos sibi eos, qui, &c. *Tibull.* Felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, *is favorable.* *Flor.* Romam terror afflabat, *h. e. reached to.* *Senec.* Illo (animo) vitiato, hoc quoque afflatur, *is tainted.* —— ¶ Also, *to inspire, hurry away by violent passion or overheated imagination,* ἐνθουσιάζειν. *Virg.* Sibylla afflata numine. *Cic.* Poetam mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari. *Alii leg.* inflari. *Pers.* Audaci afflate Cratino, *filled with the spirit and boldness of Cratinus.* —— ¶ Afflare aliquem juventa, *to present,* &c. *Claudian.* So, *Virg.* afflare alicui honorem, *to bestow beauty upon.* *Tibull.* indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, *kindles in them the spirit of love.*

ĀFFLŬĔNS, and **ĀDFLŬĔNS** (affluo), entis, partic. and adject. generally an adject. *abundant,* ἐπιῤῥέων, abundans; properly of water and other fluids. *Vitruv.* Affluentiores aquæ sunt. *Cic.* Unguentis affluens. —— ¶ Figur. *copious, plentiful, profuse, abundant, affluent; abounding in, plentifully stocked with,* περιουσιάζων. *Sueton.* Affluens numerus senatorum. *Cic.* Urbs hominibus, studiisque affluens. *Id.* Homo bonitate affluens. *Id.* omni lepore, et venustate. *Id.* domus omni scelere. *Id.* Divitior mihi, et affluentior, &c. *Augustin.* Largitor affluentissimus, *most affluent, liberal, bountiful.* —— ¶ In a bad sense, *superabundant.* *Nepos.* —— ¶ In *Phædr.* homo vestitu affluens, *h. e. having on a long, trailing robe.* —— ¶ Annos affluentes, *years which come on, come rolling on.* *Hor.*

ĀFFLŬĔNTĔR, and **ĀDFLŬĔNTĔR** (affluens), *abundantly, copiously, plentifully,* δαψιλῶς, copiose. *Apulei.* Vinum affluenter immissum. *Cic.* Affluentius voluptates undique haurire. *Nepos.* Affluentius vivere, *more profusely.*

ĀFFLŬĔNTĬĂ, and **ĀDFLŬĔNTĬĂ** (Id.), æ, f. *a flux, a flow or affluence of humors,* ἐπίῤῥοια, profluvium. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *abundance, plentifulness,* εὐπορία. *Cic.*

ĀFFLŬŌ, and **ĀDFLŬŌ** (ad & fluo), is, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow to or towards, or in,* ἐπιῤῥέω, ad aliquem locum fluo, fluendo accedo. *Plin.* Æstus bis inter duos exortus Lunæ affluunt, bisque remeant. *Tacit.* Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam latior, et placidior affluens. —— ¶ Figur. *to run or flock towards, meet together, assemble.* *Virg.* ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum Invenio admirans numerum. *Liv.* Copiæ affluebant. *Tacit.* Affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum. —— ¶ Also, *to come to one imperceptibly or in great quantities, to creep in, steal upon, insinuate itself with.* *Cic.* Voluptas ad sensus cum suavitate affluit. *Ovid.* Affluit incautis insidiosus amor.

—— ¶ Also, *to have in abundance, to abound. Lucret.* Affluere divitiis, honore, et laude. *Plaut.* frumento. *Cic.* voluptatibus. —— ¶ *To be in abundance, to abound. Sallust.* Cum domi otium, atque divitiæ affluerent, fuere tamen, &c. *Liv.* Ubi effuse affluunt opes.

ĂFFŌDIŌ, and ĂDFŌDIŌ (ad & fodio), idis, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to add or join by digging*, ad aliquem locum fodio. *Plin.* Furto vicini cæspitem nostro solo adfodimus, *h. e.* fodiendo, nostro solo adjungimus.

ĂFFŌRE. See *Adsum.*

ĂFFŌRMĪDŌ, and ĂDFŌRMĪDŌ (ad & formido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to be sore afraid*, περιφοβέομαι, valde timeo. *Plaut.*

AFFRANGO, and many words beginning with *aff.* See *Adfrango*, &c.

ĂFFRĬCŌ, and ĂDFRĬCŌ (ad & frico), as, icui, ictum, ā. 1. *to rub, rub against any thing*, προστρίβω, ad aliquid frico. *Columel.* Vitiosum locum arbori affricant. *Plin.* Anguis marathro herbæ se se affricans. —— ¶ Figur. *to impart by rubbing. Senec.*

ĂFFRICTŬS, and ĂDFRICTŬS (affrico), us, m. *a rubbing upon or against any thing*, πρόστριψις. *Plin.*

ĂFFŬLGĔŌ, and ĂDFŬLGĔŌ (ad & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. *to shine, appear bright or resplendent; to shine upon*, fulgens appareo, fulgeo, ἐπιλάμπω. *Ovid.* Non Venus (*the star*) affulsit. *Horat.* Instar veris vultus tuus affulsit. *Sil.* postrema nitenti Affulsit vultu ridens Venus (*the goddess*). —— ¶ Figur. *to appear, show itself. Petron.* Verum pudicitiæ, amōrisque exemplum affulsisse. —— ¶ Often, *to wear a bright aspect, shine favorably upon. Liv.* Spes affulsit. *Id.* Et mihi talis aliquando fortuna affulsit. *Valer. Max.* Cretensibus nihil tale præsidii affulsit. *Flor.* Ut prima affulsit occasio.

ĂFFŬNDŌ, and ĂDFŬNDŌ (ad & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour or sprinkle upon*, προσχέω, fundo, diffundo, spargo. *Tacit.* Mosæ fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano affundit. *Id.* Affundere alicui venenum in aqua frigida. *Plin.* Affunditur æstuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, *fosses*, &c. *Plin.* Amnis plurimis affusus oppidis, *h. e. washing or flowing near. Id.* Colonia amne Ibero affusa, *h. e. washed by.* —— ¶ Figur. *to add to, join to, communicate. Tacit.* Ut peditum auxilia mediam aciem firmarent, equorum tria millia cornibus affunderentur. *Id.* Affundere alicui vim vitalem. *Sil.* Affusis puppes ventis, *h. e. filling the sails.* —— ¶ Affundi, *to prostrate one's self before. Flor.* (Illa) affusa genibus Cæsaris. *Ovid.* Affusæque jacent tumulo.

AFORE, same as *Abfore.*

ĂFŌRIS, for *a foris.*

ĂFRĀNIA, æ, f. *the wife of Licinius Buccio, a senator, whose want of modesty was such, that she was in the habit of pleading her own causes before the judges.* Hence, *Afrania* is proverbially used of *any immodest woman. Val. Max.*

ĂFRĀNIUS, ii, m. *a celebrated comic Latin poet, praised by Cicero. Hor.* Dicitur Afrani toga convenisse Menandro, *h. e. Afranius, in his comedies, is said to have imitated Menander.* Hence, *Cic.* Afrania, or Afraniana fabula, *a drama written by Afranius.* — Some refer it to Afrania, and understand *the story of Afrania.*

ĂFRĬCA, æ, f. *Africa, one of the four quarters of the globe*, Ἀφρική, Λιβύη. *Plin.* —— ¶ It is often used for a particular portion of Africa. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Africānus, a, um, adj. *African, relating to Africa. Cic.* Africanum bellum. *Id.* Africana causa, *h. e. the war against Cæsar, renewed in Africa by the partisans of Pompey.* —— ¶ Africānæ, ārum, sc. feræ, *panthers. Liv.* Ludis Circensibus sexaginta tres Africanas lusisse. —— ¶ Africanus *was the agnomen of two Scipios, from their victories in Africa. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, Africus, a, um, adj. *African, pertaining to Africa*, Λιβυκός, Africanus. *Liv.* Africa terra. —— ¶ Africus ventus, oftener Africus, absolutely, *the south-west wind*, so called because coming to the Romans from *Africa. Senec.* Africus furibundus, et ruens. *Virg.* creberque procellis Africus. *Hor.* Africæ procellæ, *h. e. raised on the African sea; or by the south-west wind.*

AFUTŪRUS, same as *Abfuturus.*

ĂGAMĔMNŌN, ŏnis, m. Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, *the son of Atreus, brother of Menelaus, king of Mycenæ, and commander of the Greeks in the Trojan war. On his return from Troy, he was killed by his wife, Clytemnestra, assisted by Ægisthus.* —— ¶ Agamemno, as the nom., occurs in *Stat.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Agamemnŏnĭdes, æ, m. *a descendant of Agamemnon:* applied by *Juven. to his son Orestes.* —— ¶ Also, Agamemnŏnius, a, um, *of, belonging, or relating to Agamemnon. Virg.* Orestes Agamemnonius, *h. e. son of. Propert.* puella, *h. e. Iphigenia, daughter of.*

ĂGĂNIPPĒ, es, f. Ἀγανίππη, *a fountain of Bœotia, on mount Helicon, consecrated to the Muses. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Aganippēus, a, um, *Propert.*, and Aganippĭcus, a, um, *Sidon. of or pertaining to Aganippe.* —— ¶ Also, Aganippis, ĭdis & ĭdos, adj. f. *of or belonging to, or near to, Aganippe. Ovid.*

ĂGĂPĒ (ἀγάπη), es, f. *love, benevolence. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *the feasts of the early Christians, to which the poor were invited. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *feasts in honor of the martyrs* were called *agapæ.*

ĂGĂRĬCUM, and ĂGĂRĬCŌN (ἀγαρικόν), i, n. *agaric, a kind of mushroom, growing upon high trees, of a white color, and good for purging away phlegm. Plin.*

ĂGĀSŌ (ἀγάζων), ōnis, m. *a slave whose business it was to take care of horses, drive beasts of burden, &c., a groom of the stable, ostler. Liv.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *an ass-driver, muleteer. Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *any low slave. Horat.*

ĂGĂTHYRSI, ōrum, m. Ἀγάθυρσοι, *a nation of the Scythians, on the Palus Mæotis, who were in the habit of painting their bodies. Virg.* picti Agathyrsi.

ĂGĂVĒ, es, f. Ἀγαύη, *the daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and wife of Echion, king of Thebes: in a fit of madness, she tore in pieces her son Pentheus.* Hence, a tragedy so called.

ĂGĔ (ago), *come, come on; well; well, let it be so; well, if it must be so; go to*, imper. of *ago*, used adverbially, and joined with all the persons of both numbers, either by itself alone, or with the particles *dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, &c.* —— ¶ Thus it is often used for *exhorting, inciting*, or *urging. Terent.* Age, da veniam filio. *Virg.* En age, rumpe moras. *Id.* Eja age. *Terent.* Age dum, hoc mihi expedi. —— ¶ Often, also, for *acceding, affirming, approving*, implying, also, *exhortation. Cic.* Age, sit ita factum: quæ causa, cur Romam properaret? *Terent.* Age, age, jam ducat: dabo. *Cic.* Age sane, inquam: sed erat æquius, &c. —— ¶ It expresses, also, *indignation. Terent.* Age nunc, jam ego pol hodie, si vivo, tibi ostendam, herum quid sit pericli fallere. —— ¶ It is elegantly used in transitions, both to express *urgency* and *assent. Cic.* Infero mari nobis, incerto cursu, hieme maxima navigandum est. Age jam, cum fratre, an sine? *well then. Id.* Age nunc, refer animum, sis, ad veritatem. —— ¶ So *agite* with *plural* nouns. *Virg.* Quare agite, o tectis juvenes succedite nostris. *Liv.* Agite dum, clamorem tollite hic.

ĂGĔLASTŬS (*a* priv. & γελάω), i, m. *that never laughs. Plin.*

ĂGELLŬLŬS (agellus), i, m. *a little field*, diminut. *Catull.*

ĂGELLŬS (ager), li, m. *a small piece of ground, a small enclosure of land, a little field. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a small landed estate. Nepos.*

ĂGĒMĂ (ἄγημα), ătis, n. *a squadron or battalion of soldiers (in the Macedonian army); a brigade or company. Liv.*

ĂGĒNŌR, ŏris, m. Ἀγήνωρ, ορος, *son of Belus, and king of Phœnicia; according to others, son of Neptune, of whose race was Dido, the founder of Carthage*, hence called by *Virg.* Agenoris urbs. —— ¶ Hence, Agenŏrēus, a, um, *concerning or belonging to Agenor. Ovid.* Agenoreus bos, *h. e. under the semblance of which Jupiter carried off Europa, daughter of Agenor. Silius.* Purpura Agenoreis saturata micabat ahenis, *h. e. purple dye of Tyre, a city of Phœnicia, where Agenor reigned.* —— ¶ *Carthaginian. Silius.* Agenoreæ arces, *h. e. Carthage. Id.* Agenorei nepotes, *h. e. the Carthaginians. Sil.* Agenoreus ductor, *h. e. Annibal.* —— ¶ Hence, also, Agenorĭdes, æ, m. *a descendant of Agenor;* applied to *Cadmus, his son. Ovid.;* to *Perseus, a descendant of another Agenor. Ovid.;* also to *Phineus. Val. Flacc.*

ĂGĒNS (ago), entis, particip. See *Ago.* It sometimes signifies *powerful, forcible, producing an effect; active, efficacious. Cic.* Utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, quæ occurrere, celeriterque percutere animum possint. —— ¶ Agentes in rebus, *were certain magistrates, who executed various commands of the emperors in the provinces, and among other things attended to the providing of corn. Cod. Justin.* So, agentes rerum. *Aurel. Vict.* —— ¶ Sometimes *agens* signifies *an accuser. Martian. Digest.* Quod inter agentem, et debitorem convenit. —— ¶ Also, *a land-measurer. Hygin.*

ĂGĔR (ἀγρός), ăgri, m. *a field, farm; ground, land, an estate, landed property*, ἀγρός, χῶρος, terra culta manibus hominum, ut fruges ferat. *Terent.* Agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo. *Cic.* Agri frugiferi. *Id.* Agrum colere. *Virg.* conserere. *Colum.* proscindere. —— ¶ *Ager* is often put for *a collection of fields, a territory. Cic.* Ager Volaterranus. *Nepos.* In agro Troade.

ĂGĔRĂTŌN (ἀγήρατον), *a plant, so called because it does not easily wither. Plin.*

ĂGĔSĬLĀŬS, i, m. Ἀγησίλαος, *a celebrated king of Sparta, and general, son of Archidamus. Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *a name of Pluto. Lactant.*

AGGĔLO, } See *Adgelo, Adgemo.*
AGGĔMO, }

ĂGGĔR (aggero, ĕre), ĕris, m. *a heap or pile of any thing, as of stones, earth, wood, rubbish, turf, &c., a mound, rampart, bulwark; a bank, mole, or dam, to prevent the overflowing of rivers*, χῶμα, σωρός, tumulus, seu acervus terræ, aut ruderis aggesti. *Cic.* Aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare. *Id.* Oppidum cingere vallo, et fossa, aggere maximo, vineis, &c. *Id.* Agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Græcia. *Virg.* primasque in litore sedes Castrorum in morem, pinnis, atque aggere cingit. *Id.* aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis Exiit. *Cæs.* Aggerem jacere. *Id.* extruere. *Plin.* construere. *Cæs.* congerere. *Liv.* promovere ad urbem, *to advance or push it forwards to the walls of the city.* For *agger*, in war, served not only as *a rampart*, but also as *a foundation for towers. Varr.* facere. *Flor.* Congestis cadaveribus aggerem efficere. *Virg.* molirique aggere tecta, *h. e.* domos ex aggesta terra facere. —— ¶ Used also *of any heap or mass of earth, &c. Virg.* Aggere fossas complere. *Cæs.* Cratibus, atque aggere paludem explere. *Curt.* Implere cavernas aggere. —— ¶ Also, *the materials of which an agger is composed. Cæs.* Qui paulo longius, aggeris petendi causa, processerant. —— ¶ Sometimes, *a high-road or highway, a causeway. Rutil.* Aurelius agger, *h. e. the Aurelian way. Sidon.* Antiquus tibi nec teratur agger. So, *Virg.* Agger viæ, *ridge or middle of a highway.* —— ¶ Poetically, sometimes, *a mountain. Virg.* Alpini aggeres. —— ¶ *Stat.* Aggerem Milvium, *bridge.*

ĂGGĔRĀTĬŌ (aggero), ōnis, f. *a heaping up or accumulating; a heap of earth, stones, rubbish, &c., a mound. Vitruv.*

ĂGGĔRŌ (agger), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heap or pile up, to accumulate*, σωρεύω, cumulo, accumulo, in aggeris morem coacervo. *Curt.* Exhauriendas esse regiones, ut illud spatium aggeraretur, *h. e.* aggere impleretur. *Virg.* Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnæ Aggerat. *Id.* Aggerare cadavera. *Tacit.* Trames vastas inter paludes aggeratus. *Apul.* Convalles spinetis aggeratæ, *h. e.*

covered thick. *Phædr.* Aggerare quadrantes patrimonio, *to add a few farthings to,* &c. —— ¶ Aggerare arborem and circa arborem aggerare, *to heap earth about the roots.* *Columell.* Omnes arbores fructiferæ circumfossæ aggerari debent. —— ¶ Figur. *to increase, add.* *Virg.* Aggerare iras. *Stat.* Aggerare omne promissum dictis.

ĂGGĔRŌ, and **ĂDGĔRŌ** (ad & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to bring, carry, or convey any whither; to lay on a heap, heap upon,* περισάττω, ad aliquid gero, affero, gerendo cumulo. *Plin.* Terra aggesta fluminibus. *Cic.* Luta, et limum aggerere. *Tacit.* cæspitem. *Plin.* flores *Virg.* tellurem tumulo. *Plaut.* aquam alicui. *Id.* Ultro aggerere aliquid ad aliquem. —— ¶ Figur. in words *to add, heap up*; in general, in a bad sense, as of accusers. *Tacit.* Amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, intendere vera, aggerere falsa, &c.

ĂGGĔSTĬŌ, and **ĂDGĔSTĬŌ** (aggero), ōnis, f. *a heaping or piling up of earth, rubbish,* &c. *Pallad.*

ĂGGĔSTŬS, and **ĂDGĔSTŬS** (Id.), us, m. *a heaping or piling up, an accumulating,* aggestio, coacervatio, σώρευσις. *Tacit.* —— ¶ *Tacit.* Aggestus copiarum, *h. e. a gathering together of the means of subsistence.*

ĂGGLŎMĔRŌ, and **ĂDGLŎMĔRŌ** (ad & glomero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to gather into a clew,* ad aliquid glomero. Figur. *to flock or crowd together, unite, associate,* συναγείρω. *Virg.*

ĂGGLŪTĬNŌ, and **ĂDGLŪTĬNŌ** (ad & glutino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to glue or stick together, fasten together by means of any viscous matter, agglutinate, cement, solder,* glutine conjungere, ferruminare, προσκολλάω, προσάπτω. *Plin.* Agglutinando auro. *Cels.* Ovi album in linteolum illinere, et fronti agglutinare. *Id.* Agglutinanda cucurbitula est in genibus, *a cupping-glass must be applied, fastened on.* —— ¶ Figur. *to join, add.* *Plaut.* Ad malum malæ res se agglutinant.

ĂGGRĂVESCŌ, and **ĂDGRĂVESCŌ** (ad & gravesco), is, n. 3. *to grow worse and worse, become heavy, grievous, or troublesome,* ἐπιβαρύνομαι, gravis, molestusque fio; et dicitur fere de morbo. *Terent.* Male metuo, ne Philumenæ magis morbus aggravescat.

ĂGGRĂVŌ, and **ĂDGRĂVŌ** (ad & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to render heavy, weigh down, aggravate,* ἐπιβαρύνω, valde onero, graviorem reddo. *Plin.* Aggravare pondus. *Id.* ruinam pondere. *Id.* Odor aggravans capita. *Id.* Aggravare ictus. —— ¶ Aggravare morbum, *to make greater or worse, to heighten.* *Plin.* Aggravari vulnera introitu eorum, qui, &c., *aggravated, rendered fretful, exasperated.* But, morbus aggravat, *grows worse, becomes more dangerous.* *Sueton.* Morbo quartanæ aggravante. —— ¶ Figur. *to press or bear hard upon, to be grievous or troublesome to, to incommode; to heighten, aggravate.* *Liv.* and *Senec.*

ĂGGRĔDĬŎR, and **ĂDGRĔDĬŎR** (ad & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go to or up to, come near, approach, accost,* ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπιβατεύω, adeo, accedo. *Cic.* Aggredi aliquo. *Petron.* Res electissimas ridentes aggredimur, *h. e. we reach after the choicest dainties.* *Plaut.* aggredior hominem. *Id.* Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? *Sallust.* Legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, *h. e. goes to and sounds.* So, *Cic.* Si nec Drusus facilem se præbuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, *that you try.* —— ¶ Often, *to attack, assail, assault, encounter.* *Cic.* Quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? *Sallust.* Milites palantes, inermes aggredi. *Id.* Aggredi aliquem audacius. *Id.* Aggredi murum. —— ¶ Figur. *to undertake, take in hand, attempt, go about, proceed with, prepare for, enter upon, commence.* *Cic.* In omnibus negotiis, priusquam aggrediare, &c. *Id.* Sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, quasi, &c. *Id.* Magnum quid aggredi. *Virg.* Aggredi honores. *Plaut.* Pessimum aggressu scelus. *Cic.* Aggredi dicere. —— ¶ Aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to try to bribe, corrupt.* *Sall.* —— ¶ In some modes and persons, it is found of the 4th conj. in *Plaut.* Aggrediri dolum. *Id.* Etiam tu me aggredire? *Id.* Quin ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? —— ¶ Passively, *to be assailed.* *Justin.* Facillimis quibusque aggressis.

ĂGGRĔGŌ, and **ĂDGRĔGŌ** (ad & grego, not used, from grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gather together, assemble, collect; unite, associate, attach,* ἐπισυναθροίζω. *Curt.* Oppidani aggregant se Amphotero. *Cic.* Eodem collectos naufragos aggregare. *Id.* Aggregare filium ad interitum patris, *to involve the son in the same destruction with his father.* *Id.* voluntatem suam ad dignitatem alicujus. *Id.* aliquem in numerum amicorum.

ĂGGRESSĬŌ, and **ĂDGRESSĬŌ** (aggredior), ōnis, f. *an attacking, assaulting; attack, assault.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Cumque animos prima aggressione occupaverit, infirmabit, excludetque contraria. —— ¶ Also a rhetorical figure, the same as *epichirema.* *Quintil.*

ĂGGRESSŎR, and **ĂDGRESSŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who assails, assaults; an assailant, aggressor.* *Ulpian.* *Digest.* —— ¶ *A robber, a plunderer.* *Ulpian.*

ĂGGRESSŪRA, and **ĂDGRESSŪRA** (Id.), æ, f. *an assaulting, assailing, attacking.* *Ulpian.* *Digest.*

ĂGGRESSŬS, and **ĂDGRESSŬS** (Id.), us, m. *an attempting, undertaking, commencing.* *Jul. Firmic.* —— ¶ Also, *an assaulting, assailing.* *Ulpian.* *Digest.*

ĂGĬLĬS (ago), e, *swift, nimble, speedy, agile, sprightly,* qui facile agitur, seu movetur, celer, promptus, εὐτραφής, γοργός. *Liv.* Agilis classis. *Stat.* Dextra agilis. *Ovid.* Agilis rota. *Senec.* Aer agilior, et tenuior. —— ¶ Figur. *quick,* &c. *in action,* opposed to tardus, remissus; *brisk, quick, prompt, ready, active, clever.* *Horat.* oderunt agilem, gnavumque remissi. *Vellei.* Vir multiplex in virtutibus, navus, agilis, providus. *Senec.* Sensus agiliores sunt animalibus mutis. *Sisen.* apud *Non.* Agilem dari facilemque victoriam, *speedy.*

ĂGĬLĬTĀS (agilis), ātis, f. *agility, quickness, swiftness, speediness, mobility, nimbleness, activity.* *Liv.* Agilitas navium. *Curt.* rotarum. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque naturæ.

ĂGĬLĬTĔR (Id.), *swiftly, quickly, nimbly, actively.* *Ammian.* Agiliter prætereto ponte. *Columel.* Bos agilius enitatur.

ĂGĪNĂ (ago), æ, f. *that wherein the beam of a balance is hung, and turns.* *Tertull.*

ĂGĬTĀBĬLĬS (agito), e, adject. *light, easy to be moved or driven.* *Ovid.* agitabilis aer.

ĂGĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a moving, or stirring; motion, agitation.* *Cic.* Agitationes fluctuum. *Id.* Agitatio, et motus linguæ. *Columell.* Agitatio terræ, *the cultivation of the earth, ploughing, digging.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ad quod adhibenda est actio quidem, non solum mentis agitatio, *occupation of the mind; exercise of the faculties, contemplation.* *Id.* Studiorum agitatio vitæ æqualis fuit, *the prosecution of,* &c. *Senec.* Opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise or practice of.* *Valer.* Agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, *the doing or performing of.*

ĂGĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a driver of cattle, horses,* &c. ἀγορεύς, qui equos, aut alia jumenta agit. *Virg.* Tardi agitator aselli. —— ¶ Also, *a charioteer, coachman.* *Virg.* equorum agitator Achillis. —— ¶ *A charioteer at the Circensian games.* *Sueton.* Agitator Prasinus.

ĂGĬTĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that drives, that which sets in motion.* *Arnob.* Silvarum agitatrix Diana, *huntress of the forest.*

ĂGĬTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a moving, stirring; motion, agitation*; properly, and figur., the same as *agitatio.* *Varr.*

ĂGĬTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *agitated, tossed, driven to and fro; vexed, troubled, harassed,* vexatus, jactatus: it is frequently taken in a bad, but sometimes in a good sense; both properly and figur. *Sallust.* Arena agitata vento. *Cic.* Agitatus, et fluctuans. *Horat.* Zephyris agitata Tempe. *Cic.* Æquitas multis injuriis jactata, atque agitata. *Id.* Rebus agitatis, *the case being duly considered.* *Quintil.* Actio paulo agitatior, *action, or gesture, somewhat more violent.* —— ¶ Also, *stirred up, incited, stimulated, instigated.* *Flor.* Gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitium urbis. —— ¶ Also, *agitated, handled, debated, treated, discussed, tried; investigated, turned over.* *Cic.* Res agitata in concionibus. *Vellei.* Res sæpe agitata animo meo. *Virg.* scenis agitatus Orestes, *h. e. often represented.*

ĂGĬTŌ (ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. *to set in motion, to drive, conduct,* ducere, ante se pellere pecora, jumenta, &c., ἄγειν. *Virg.* Spumantem equum agitare. *Id.* Agitare currus quadrijugos ad flumina. *Nepos.* Triremem in portu agitari jubet. —— ¶ Also, *to follow, pursue, chase.* *Cic.* Aquila insectans alias aves, et agitans. *Virg.* Galbaneoque agitare graves nidore chelydros. *Id.* Fudimus insidiis, totaque agitavimus urbe. —— ¶ Also, *to toss about, drive to and fro, agitate.* *Cic.* Mare ventorum vi agitari. *Cic.* Agitari inter se concursu fortuito. —— ¶ Item, *to pass, spend.* *Virg.* agitant sub legibus ævum, *pass or spend their life.* *Sallust.* Agitare vitam. So absol. *Id.* Gallia malis fructibus ipsa vix agitat, *hardly sustains itself.* —— ¶ Also, *to be, live, dwell, inhabit; vitam, ævum,* or some like word, being understood. *Sallust.* Hi propius mare agitabant. *Tacit.* Dum vacuis per medium diei porticibus agitat, *passes his time.* —— ¶ Also, sæpe facere, exercere. *Sueton.* Agitare convivia, *to feast or banquet.* *Tacit.* Agitare fenus, *to lend money on interest.* *Cic.* festos dies, *to keep, celebrate a feast.* *Sallust.* imperium, *to administer the reins of government.* *Plin.* justitiam, *to practise justice.* *Virg.* choros, *to dance.* *Tacit.* latrocinia, *to rob.* *Plaut.* custodiam, *to keep watch, to guard.* *Sallust.* inducias, *to keep, observe, act up to the conditions of.* *Id.* Agitare pacem, *to be at peace.* —— ¶ Figur. *to agitate, vex, trouble, disquiet, torment, harass, drive to desperation or madness.* *Sallust.* Agitabatur animus inopia rei familiaris, et conscientia scelerum. —— ¶ Also, *to exercise.* *Senec.* Tempus idoneum agitandis per studia ingeniis. —— ¶ Also, *to rail at.* *Horat.* Centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis —— ¶ Also, *to meditate, think of, weigh, ponder over, resolve in the mind.* *Terent.* Id agitans mecum sedulo, inveni remedium huic rei. *Sallust.* Mihi multa cum animo agitanti. *Cic.* Agitare rem aliquam animis. —— ¶ Also, *to think of, meditate, prepare, set about.* *Virg.* Vos agitate fugam. *Flor.* Agitare mœnia novæ urbis. *Tacit.* Agitare de supremis, *meditating self-destruction.* *Virg.* aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi. —— ¶ Also, *to treat of, to consider.* *Cels.* Febres et ulcera agitare. *Tacit.* Illic agitavere, placeretne obstrui Pannoniæ Alpes. *Cic.* Agraria lex a Flavio trib. plebis vehementer agitabatur, *was pushed forward, or attempted to be passed.* *Liv.* Agitare consilia defectionis, *to harbor notions of rebellion.* —— ¶ Also, *to incite, stimulate, stir up, instigate.* *Flor.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to law.* *Paul. Digest.* —— ¶ Agitare gaudium, lætitiam, luctum, *Sallust. in Catil.* c. 49. *to exhibit symptoms of gladness,* &c. —— ¶ Agitare verbis fastidia alicujus, *to rebuke, chide, scoff at,* &c. *Horat.* epod. 12. v. 13. —— ¶ Agitari diversum, *to be perplexed.* *Sallust.*

ĂGLĂŎPHŌTĬS (Ἀγλαοφωτὶς), *a plant used in magic.* *Plin.* — *The peony* is so called by *Apulei.*

ĂGLĂSPĬS (ἀγλαὸς & ἀσπὶς), ĭdis, ἀγλαασπὶς, *having a bright, shining shield.* *Liv.*

ĀGMEN (as if agimen, from ago), ĭnis, n. *an army, or detachment of soldiers, on march,* πορεία, πλῆθος, τάγμα. *Liv.* Phalanx, quæ venerat, agmen magis,

quam acies. *Cic.* Ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *h. e. an army marching in the form of a square, or prepared for battle. Liv.* Primum agmen, *the van-guard. Id.* Extremum agmen. and *Id.* Novissimum agmen, *the rear-guard, rear. Sallust.* Constituere agmen, *to keep the troops in order while marching. Cæs.* Nonnullæ cohortes in agmen Cæsaris, aliæ in equites incidunt. *Liv.* Frequenti agmine equitum fugere. *Curt.* Jam equestre agmen movebatur. —— ¶ *Tacit.* lib. 2. *Ann.* cap. 5. Agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage which follows an army on its march.* So, *Liv.* Agmine rerum captarum, *train of booty.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *the act of marching, a march. Sallust.* Ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum, aut jumentum haberet. *Liv.* Agminibus magis, quam acie pugnatum est. *Id.* Effuso agmine abire, *to march in disorder, in a careless manner.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *an army, or part of an army,* halting or engaged in battle; frequent in the poets. *Flor.* In turres vibratæ faces tota hostium agmina ardentibus ruinis operuere. *Horat.* Rudis agminum, *h. e. in commanding an army.* —— ¶ Also, *a troop, multitude, body, band, number,* either in motion or not. *Cic.* Agmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem. *Liv.* Ingens mulierum agmen. *Ovid.* Agmina comitum. *Ovid.* Graniferum agmen, *h. e. a large body of ants.* —— ¶ Also, of other things, as of animals, water, oars, &c., *motion, speed, course, aim. Virg.* Illi (*duo dracones*) agmine certo Laocoonta petunt, *with a sure, steady motion. Id.* extremæ agmina caudæ, *the movement of the extremity of the tail,* as it were, the rear of an army. *Id.* Agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick motion. Virg.* leni fluit agmine Tibris. *Id.* agmen aquarum, *a shower.* —— ¶ Agmina fati, et volumina, in *Gell.* lib. 6. cap. 2. *the order and course of fate.* —— ¶ Agmen occupationum in *Plin.* l. 2. ep. 8. *a long series of business.* —— ¶ Terna agmina dentis, in *Stat.* 5. *Theb.* v. 509. *three rows of teeth.*

ĀGMĬNĀTIM (agmen), adverb, *by multitudes, in troops, herds, or flocks. Solin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Apulei.* Poculis agminatim ingestis.

ĀGNĀ (agnus), æ, f. *a ewe lamb,* ἀμνή. *Horat.* seu poscat agna, sive malit hædo.

ĀGNĀLĬĀ, um, n. same as *Agonalia. Ovid.*

AGNASCOR. See *Adnascor.*

ĀGNĀTĬŌ, ĀDGNĀTĬŌ, or **ĀDNĀTĬŌ** (adnascor), ōnis, f. *the growing upon or to any thing,* πρόςφυσις. *Apulei.* Thyrsum, cum adnationibus secundum genicula, *h. e. with small shoots growing near the joints or knots.* —— ¶ Also, agnation, *kindred by the father's side, descent from the same father in a direct male line. Cic.* Jura agnationum. —— ¶ *The birth (of a child) after the father's will has been made. Pandect.*

ĀGNĀTŬS, ĀDGNĀTŬS, or **ĀDNĀTŬS** (Id.), a, um, adject. *growing upon or to any thing, as hair, nails,* &c., προςφυὴς, προςφυόμενος, in re aliqua natus. *Plin.* Agnata petris gemma. —— ¶ Also, *a relation by the male side,* συγγενής. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, *should be committed to the custody of his kinsmen,* as madmen were by the civil law.

ĀGNELLŬS (agnus), i, m. dimin. *a little lamb, lambkin. Plaut.*

ĀGNĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating or belonging to a lamb. Plin.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Agnina, æ, absol. *the flesh of lambs. Plaut.* —— ¶ Agnina dupla, *h. e. the flesh of lamb as if twice as old as it should be. Plaut.*

ĀGNĬTĬŌ (agnitus), ōnis, f. *an acknowledgment or recognizance. Pandect.* —— ¶ *Recognition, cognizance.* Cic. Ad agnitionem animi, *h. e. for the mind to investigate or take cognizance of.*

ĀGNĬTŬS, and **ĀDGNĬTŬS** (agnosco), a, um, *owned, acknowledged, recognized, avowed. Tacit.* Agrippina silens, eoque minus agnita. *Sallust.* Super omnes mortales gloria agnita. —— ¶ Also, *known. Sallust.* —— ¶ Agniti natales, *acknowledged as legitimate. Pompon. Digest.*

ĀGNŌMĔN, and **ĀDNŌMĔN** (ad & nomen), ĭnis, n. *a name or title bestowed for some particular action, signal service,* &c., *a surname,* ἐπωνυμία. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Cognomen* sometimes stands for *agnomen. Cic.*

ĀGNŌMĬNĀTĬŌ, and **ĀNNŌMĬNĀTĬŌ** (ad & nominatio), ōnis, f. *allusion of one word to another by resemblance of sound, agnomination; a pun,* παρονομασία; *a figure of words among rhetoricians. Auct. ad Herenn.* Quos homines vincit, eos ferro statim vincit.

ĀGNŎS (ἄγνος), i, *a kind of willow, commonly called* Agnus Castus; *the Chaste-tree, Park-leaves, or Abraham's balm. Plin.*

ĀGNŌSCŌ, ĀDGNŌSCŌ, and **ĀDNŌSCŌ** (ad & nosco), oscis, ōvi, agnĭtum, a. 3. *to acknowledge, recognize, own,* ἀναγιγνώσκω. *Agnosco* differs from *cognosco:* the former is used of things and persons before seen or known, the latter of those not seen or known. *Virg.* Parvam Trojam agnosco. *Sueton.* Agnoscere percussorem. But this distinction is not always observed, and *agnosco* signifies, also, *to know, comprehend, see, acknowledge, admit, approve, subscribe to, agnize, avow, confess. Cic.* Deum agnoscere ex operibus ejus. *Id.* Cum totius Italiæ concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. *Paul. Digest.* Agnoscere judicium alicujus. —— ¶ Agnoscere filium, or parentem, &c., *to acknowledge or adopt as a son,* &c. *Sueton.* —— ¶ With jurists, agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to lay claim to an estate, to take possession. Caius Digest.* —— ¶ Agnoscere cantum auribus, *to hear. Cic.*

ĀGNŬS (ἁγνός, *pure*), i, m. *a lamb,* ἀρνός, fetus est ovis, qui annum nondum egressus est. *Horat.* Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni. *Cic.* Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, *h. e. the flesh of lambs,* &c. *Plaut.* Jam ego te hic agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, *h. e.* tanquam agnum te distruncabo.

ĀGŌ (ἄγω), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to set in motion; to conduct, drive, lead,* as cattle, &c. *Virg.* Capellas, potum pastas age. *Liv.* Jumenta agebat. *Horat.* pecus egit altos Visere montes. —— ¶ It is used also of the chase and war, *to pursue, chase. Virg.* Cervum agere. *Justin.* Hostem in fugam agere. —— ¶ Also of vessels, chariots, &c., *to guide, direct, steer, drive. Tacit.* Agere naves in amnem adversum. *Ovid.* Agere currum. —— ¶ Also of men. *Nepos.* Vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, *drove before him. Tacit.* Agere aliquem in exsilium, *to banish. Horat.* Agere aliquem Orco, *to send to Hades, cut off. Id.* Si quis ad illa deus subito te agat, *impels. Virg.* diversas quærere terras Auguriis agimur divum. *Terent.* Quo hinc te agis? *whither go you? Horat.* Illum aget penna metuente solvi Fama superstes, *raise, bear up.* —— ¶ Also of other things. *Cic.* Agere cuniculos ad ærarium, *to drive or dig a mine. Cæs.* Agere vineas, *to push forward.* —— ¶ Also, *to emit, cast forth, shoot out. Cic.* Agere spumas. *Lucret.* scintillas. —— ¶ Also, *to drive in. Sil.* agit costis penetrabile telum. —— ¶ Also, *to do, perform, act, execute,* πράττειν. *Cic.* Mihi enim, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur. *Colum.* Nihil agendo homines male agere discere. —— ¶ Also, as life consists in action, *to live. Tacit.* Apud illos homines, qui tunc agebant. —— ¶ Also, *to abide, tarry, remain. Virg.* Gætulis agerem si syrtibus ævum. *Tacit.* Agere inter homines desinere, *h. e.* mori. —— ¶ Also, *to pass, spend, consume. Liv.* Agere vitam ruri. *Cic.* Ætatem agere in litteris. *Id.* Agere annum octogesimum, *to be at the age of eighty.* —— ¶ Very often, *to procure, contrive, manage. Cic.* Ut ad te scriberem, mecum egerunt. *Id.* Id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur. —— ¶ *To treat, to discuss. Cic.* De quo præsens tecum egi diligenter. *Id.* Non dubito, quin mirere, quod tecum de eadem re agam sæpius. *Id.* Aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, *the wrongs of our allies are called in question,* &c. *Horat.* Nam tua res agitur, paries, &c., *it is your concern, your business, that is at stake.* —— ¶ Agere cum populo, *to address the people on the passing of a law. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to manage, conduct, direct. Ovid.* Agere censuram. *Sueton.* fiscum. *Paul. Digest.* rempublicam. *Nepos.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, *to plead a cause in a court of judicature. Plin.* Si agendi necessitas instat. —— ¶ Oftener, *to do all the things pertaining to the forum and courts of justice;* hence, *Plin.* Agentur res, *the court shall be held. Cic.* Agere forum Tharsi, *h. e. to hold the court and administer justice.* —— ¶ Very often, *to go to law. Cic.* Agere cum aliquo ex syngrapha. *Id.* Agere furti, *h. e. to bring an action for theft. Martian. Digest.* Agere adversus aliquem de inofficioso testamento. *Vellei.* Agere aliquem reum incestus, *to accuse, arraign.* —— ¶ Used also of oratory. *Cic.* Deformitas agendi, *of delivery.* —— ¶ Also of sacred rites, *to sacrifice, perform a sacrifice. Ovid.* Semper, agone? rogat; nec nisi jussus agit. *Varr.* Agumentum, quod ex immolata hostia desectum in jecore imponendo, agendi causa, *h. e.* sacrificii peragendi. —— ¶ Also of the stage, *to act, play a part on the stage, represent theatrically. Cic.* Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chæream. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *Tacit.* Agere amicum, *to act the part of a friend. Sueton.* Non principem se, sed ministrum agere, *to act the part not of a prince, but of an attendant. Id.* Agere se pro equite, *put himself off for a knight.* —— ¶ With the adv. *bene, male, and the like* (and in this sense it is often used as a *pass. imperson.*), *to treat, use, well or ill,* &c. *Valer. Max.* Bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, &c., *would have behaved well to. Cic.* Agitur præclare, si, &c., *we do well, provided that,* &c. *Id.* Intelliget secum actum esse pessime, *he will find his condition to be but indifferent.* —— ¶ Agere animam, *to give up the ghost, breathe one's last, die. Martial.* —— ¶ Agere et ferre, ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, *to destroy with fire and sword, destroy utterly, ravage. Liv.* Tum demum fracta pertinacia est, ut ferri, agique res suas viderunt. Figur. *Auct. Dial. de Oratorib.* Nunc principes in Cæsaris amicitia agunt, feruntque cuncta, *h. e. dispose of at their pleasure.* —— ¶ Aliud agere, or alias res agere, *not to mind what one says; to be attending to something else. Cic.* Animadverti, judices, eum jocari, atque alias res agere. *Id.* Oppianicum aliud agentem. —— ¶ Hoc age, *and* hoc agite, *mind what you are about; be attentive, on your guard;* properly of sacred rites, but applied to other things. *Terent.* Hoc agite, amabo, *attend, I pray you.* —— ¶ *Actum agere.* See *Actus. Actum est, Age, Agedum.* See *Actum est,* &c.

ĀGŌGÆ (ἀγωγαί), ārum, f. *ditches to convey away the water from mines. Plin.*

ĀGŌN (ἀγὼν, ῶνος), ōnis, m. *a contest, game; match at any exercise, as justing, wrestling, boxing,* &c. *Plin.* Gymnicus agon, *an exhibition of gymnastic games, as running, wrestling,* &c. *Sueton.* Agon musicus, *a contest about skill in music. Id.* Nunc demum agon est, *h. e. now you must exert yourself—the time is come to act.*

ĀGŌNĀLĬĀ (unc.), ium, *or* iōrum, ibus, n. *festivals celebrated yearly among the Romans. Ovid.* —— ¶ Agonālis, e, adj. *pertaining to these festivals. Varr.*

ĀGŌNĒNSIS (unc.) porta, *a gate of Rome, called, also, Collina or Quirinalis. Festus.*

ĀGŌNĬĀ, ōrum, n. same as *Agonalia;* also, *cattle sacrificed at that festival. Ovid.*

ĀGŌNŌTHĔTĀ, and **ĀGŌNŌTHĔTĒS** (ἀγωνοθέτης), æ, m. *the overseer and director of games or contests. Spartian.*

ĀGŌRĀNŌMŬS (ἀγορανόμος), i, m. *an officer among the Greeks, who had the direction of the market, like the* Ædilis plebis *among the Romans. Plaut.*

ĂGRĀRIŬS (ager), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to land, fields*, ἄγροικος, ad agros pertinens. *Cic.* Agraria lex, *h. e. about dividing public lands among the people.* Hence, *Id.* rem, *this plan or scheme. Liv.* Triumvir agrarius, *who had the direction of this distribution.* —— ¶ Agrarii, ōrum, *those who favored or promoted the Agrarian law from their desire to possess the lands. Cic.*

ĂGRĔSTĬS (Id.), e, adject. *belonging to the fields, rustic, rural, growing in the country*, ἄγροικος, χωρικός, qui ex agris est, vel ad agros, et rus pertinet, rusticus. *Tibull.* Falx agrestis. *Virg.* poma. *Colum.* semina, *the seeds of wild plants. Nepos.* Vestitu agresti. *Plin.* Agrestes feminæ. *Cic.* Hospitio agresti. *Senec.* Alumnus agrestis, *h. e. Ægisthus, because nourished in the country by goats. Virg.* armat agrestes, *peasants, countrymen, rustics.* —— ¶ Figur. *clownish, unpolished, savage, uncivilized, wild, coarse, ill-bred, rude, rough. Cic.* Dominus agrestis. *Id.* Fera, agrestisque vita. *Id.* Rustica vox, et agrestis. *Id.* Libri agrestes. *Id.* Quæ barbaria India vastior, aut agrestior? *Cic.* Agrestiores Musæ, *h. e. ruder sciences*, which are not remarkable for elegance and softness, such as jurisprudence. —— ¶ Also, *wild, that of a beast. Ovid.* Vultus agrestes. *Propert.* Agrestem figuram.

ĂGRĬCŎLĂ (ager & colo), æ, m. *one that cultivates the fields*, whether by his own hands or by means of slaves, &c., *a husbandman, agriculturist, farmer, countryman*, γεωργός. *Cic.* Deiotarus diligentissimus agricola.

ĂGRĬCŎLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *husbandry, tilling of the ground, agriculture*, agricultura. *Colum.*

ĂGRĬCŬLTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, *a tilling of the ground, tillage, agriculture*, agricultura. *Cic.*

ĂGRĬCŬLTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist, tiller of the ground*, qui agrum colit. *Liv.*

ĂGRĬCŬLTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *agriculture, tilling of the ground, tillage, husbandry*, agrorum cultura, γεωργία. *Cic.*

AGRĬMŌNĬĂ (ἀγρεμώνη), æ, *the herb agrimony*; also called *eupatoria. Cels.*

ĂGRĬŌN (ἄγριος), ii, n. *a kind of wild radish. Plin.*

ĂGRĬPĔTĂ (ager & peto), æ, m. *one who seeks lands, whether honorably or otherwise. Cic.*

ĂGRIPPĂ (unc.), æ, m. *one born with the feet foremost*, ὁ ἐπὶ πόδας γεννηθεὶς, qui nascendo pedes prius exserit. *Plin.* —— ¶ Agrippa *is also the surname of many Romans.*

ĂGRIPPĪNĂ (Agrippa), Ἀγριππῖνη, *the daughter of M. Agrippa, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula. Tacit.* —— ¶ Another, *daughter of the former wife of Domit. Ænobarbus, mother of Claudius Nero. Tacit.* — From her was named *Colonia Agrippina*, or *Agrippinensis*, the place of her birth, now *Cologne. Tacit.*

ĂGRĬŬS (ἄγριος), a, um, *wild. Plin.*

ĂGRŌSŬS (ager), a, um, *rich in land. Varr.*

ĂGYIEUS (Ἀγυιεὺς), ĕi *or* ĕos, m. [three syllables], *a name of Apollo, as presiding over streets and ways*, ἀγυιαί. *Horat.* Levis Agyieu. Ἀγυιεῦ.

ĂGȲLLĂ, æ, f. *a city of Etruria, otherwise Cære. Plin.*

ĂGȲRĬUM, ii, n. now *S. Filippo d'Argirone, an ancient town of Sicily. Cic.*

ĀH, AHA, A (from the sound), interjections, expressing various affections of the mind. As grief, *ah! ah me! alas! wo is me! wretch that I am! aï aï.* Indignation and reproof, *ah!* Consolation and encouragement, *ah! oh!* Deprecation, *stay, pray.* Laughter and joy, *ha! ha!* Contradiction or correction, *oh no!* Astonishment, *aha! Plaut.* and *Ter.*

AHAHE. See *Ahu.*

ĂHĒNĔŬS (for aeneus), a, um, *made of copper, brass, or bronze, brazen*, χάλκεος; a poetic word for *aeneus*, which see. *Horat.*

ĂHĒNĬPĔS, and **ĂĒNĬPĔS** (aheneus, or aeneus, and pes), ĕdis, *having brazen feet, brazen-footed*, χαλκόπους. *Ovid.* Narrat ahenipedes Martis arasse boves. *Est qui legit* Narrat et æripedes; *alii* Narrat aeripedes, *h. e.* veloces instar aeris, ἀερίποδας; *alii denique* Rettulit æripedes.

ĂHĒNUM (æs), i, n. *a brazen vessel, a caldron. Virg.* —— ¶ Often, *a boiler*, wherein purple and other colors were dyed. *Martial.* Non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aheno: Sic placeant Tyriæ, me mea tinxit ovis. Hence, *Senec.* Sidonium ahenum, *purple.*

ĂHĒNŬS (Id.), a, um, *of brass, copper, or bronze*, χάλκεος; chiefly used by the poets; the same as *Aeneus*, and *Aheneus. Lucret.* Signa ahena. —— ¶ Figur. *hard, strong, stern, inexorable. Horat.* cuneos manu Gestans ahena.

AHEU. See *Ahu.*

ĂHŌRŬS, or **ĂŌRŬS** (*a* priv. and ὥρα), *cut off prematurely, or by a violent death. Tertull.*

ĂHŪ, or **AHEU**, or **AHAHE** (ἰοῦ), an interjection of sorrow or a troubled mind; *alack! wo's me! Ter.* Ahu, tace, obsecro. *Alii leg.* au, *alii* ah.

AI (αἶ), *ah! alas!* an interject. of lamentation. *Ovid.*

ĀJĀX (Αἴας), ācis, m. *the name of two Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. One was called* Telamonius, *from his father Telamon; the other* Oileus, *from his father Oileus. Ovid.*

AIĔNTĬĂ (aio), æ, f. *affirmation, affirming. Martian. Capell.*

ĂĬGLEUCŎS (ἀείγλευκος), *a kind of sweet wine that never fermented, stum. Plin.* Others read *aigleuces.*

AIN', *h. e.* ais-ne. See *Aio.*

AIŌ, or **ĀJŌ** (unc.), ăis, ăit, defect. *to say, speak*, φημὶ, same as loquor, dico. *Terent.* Nisi quid pater ait aliud. *Id.* Hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa.* Aiunt, *so they say. Plaut.* Te surripuisse, aiebas. *Id.* Ita vosmet aiebatis. *Sallust.* Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant. *Cic.* Debere eum aiebat, &c. *Horat.* O te, Bollane, cerebri Felicem, aiebam tacitus. —— ¶ Aiunt, *or* ut aiunt, *or* quomodo aiunt, *as they say; as the saying is. Terent.* Ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus, non licet. —— ¶ Often, *to affirm, assert, testify, avouch, aver. Cic.* Diogenes ait, Antipater negat. *Cic.* Negantia contraria aientibus, *h. e. to affirmatives.* —— ¶ Ain', for ais ne? *do you say?* ain' tu? ain' tandem? ain' vero? *do you really say so? is it really the case? am I to believe you? Plaut.* Ain' vero? *Cic.* Ain' tu? verum hoc fuit? sine me? Joined also with the *plur. Liv.* Ain' tandem? num habetis? —— ¶ *Ait* in some passages is thought by some to be the *third pers. perf.*

AIŬS (aio), ji, m. *a god among the Romans, who announced the coming of the Gauls*, with the additional name *Loquens* in *Cic.* and *Locutius* in *Liv.*

ĂĪZŌŎN (ἀεὶ & ζωός), oi, n. *an herb called aye-green, sea-green, everlasting, or houseleek. Plin.*

ĀLĂ (contr. from the old word axilla), æ, f. *a wing*, πτερὸν, membrum illud, quo aves volant. *Cic.* Galli plausu premunt alas. *Ovid.* Librare corpus in alas. *Id.* Movere alas. *Virg.* Quatere, *to flap the wings. Plin.* and *Mart.* Expandere, explicare, *to spread. Virg.* Niti alis, *to soar.* —— ¶ Also, in the human frame, *the arm-hole or arm-pit, with the hair growing therein*, μασχάλη. *Plin.* Halitus oris, et alarum vitia. *Juven.* Alas vellit. —— ¶ *The whole arm or shoulder*, in *Liv.* l. 30. c. 34. —— ¶ In beasts, *the part corresponding to the arm-pit of a man. Plin.* —— ¶ In trees and plants, *ala* is *the hollow under the branches or twigs. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *wings, i. e.* whatever is added to the sides of a building, as a gallery, &c. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Alæ velorum, in *Virg. Æn.* 3. 520. *sails.* So, *Propert.* classis centenis remiget alis, *oars.* —— ¶ Also, *the wing of an army.* In the Roman army, the allies, both foot and horse, were stationed on the wings. The cavalry of the Romans were also stationed on the wings; hence *ala* sometimes denotes *cavalry, any body of cavalry. Liv.* Dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est. *Cic.* Cum te Pompeius alæ alteri præfecisset. *Virg.* Dum trepidant alæ, *while the horsemen are in haste, riding quickly up and down.*

ĂLĂBĀNDĂ, æ, f. and **ĂLĂBĀNDĂ**, ōrum, n. *a city of Caria*, Ἀλάβανδα, ἡ, and Ἀλάβανδα, τὰ. *Cic.*

ALABARCHES. See *Arabarches.*

ALABASTER. See *Alabastrum.*

ĂLĂBĀSTRĪTĒS, æ, m. *alabaster, a kind of stone or marble*, ἀλαβαστρίτης. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone, so called because found near Alabastron, in Egypt. Plin.*

ĂLĂBĀSTRUM, i, n. and **ĂLĂBĀSTĔR** (ἀλάβαστρον & -ος), i, m. *an alabaster box of ointment, a box for holding perfumes, a box of ointments. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the form or shape of the same. Plin.* In virides alabastros fastigato, &c., *the cups or buds of the rose* (*so called from their resembling the shape of an alabaster box of ointment*).

ĂLĂBĔTĂ (ἀλαβὴς, which cannot be held in the grasp), æ, m. *a fish found in the Nile. Plin.*

ĂLĂCĔR (unc.), cris, cre, and *hic*, and *hæc* alăcris, and *hoc* cre, adject. *lively, brisk, sprightly, in high spirits, ready, active, prompt, apt*, πρόθυμος, erectus, promptus, paratus, gestiens, hilaris: ab ἀδακρυς, *h. e.* sine lacrimis, lætus: vel quasi non lacer, sed intentus sensibus universis: vel quasi *alis acer*, festinus, velox. Used of men, animals, and sometimes of inanimate things. *Cic.* Videbant Catilinam alacrem. *Id.* equum, *spirited, mettlesome. Auct. ad Herenn.* Feras bestias videmus alacres, *ready, fierce, eager for attack. Virg.* Alacres sylvas, *lively. Claudian.* enses. *Cæs.* Ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer, et promptus est animus. *Nepos.* Alacrior ad rem gerendam factus. *Cic.* Alacrem animo esse. —— ¶ Also, *swift, light, nimble, quick, agile, speedy. Sallust.* Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat. —— ¶ Also, *cheerful, joyful, blithe, gladsome, jovial, merry, gay. Virg.* alacris palmas utrasque tetendit. *Tacit.* Alacre vulgus. —— ¶ Also, *roused, excited; desirous, impatient. Stat.* Alacres odio. *Cic.* Multos alacres exspectare.

ĂLĂCRĬTĀS (alacris), ātis, *promptness, eagerness, ardor, spirit; liveliness, briskness, alacrity. Cic.* Mira sum alacritate ad litigandum. *Id.* Addere alicui alacritatem scribendi. *Id.* Canum alacritas in venando. *Gell.* Vigores quidam mentium, et alacritates. —— ¶ Also, *gladness, excessive joy, rapture, ecstasy, transport. Cic.* Inanis alacritas, id est lætitia gestiens. —— ¶ Also, *joy* at an unexpected event. *Liv.* Alacritate perfecti operis.

ĂLĂCRĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *cheerfully, promptly, briskly, eagerly, with animation or spirit. Ammian.* Militem in certamen alacriter consurgentem revocavere ductores. *Justin.* Repetito alacrius certamine.

ĂLĂMĀNNI, or **ĂLĔMĀNNI**, ōrum, Ἀλαμανοὶ, *the Almains, an ancient people of Germany that bordered on the Hercynian forest, between the Rhine, Danube, and Maine. Claudian.* —— ¶ Alamannia, *or* Alemannia, æ, f. *the country of the Alemanni, Germany. Claudian.* —— ¶ Alamannĭcus, *or* Alemannĭcus, a, um, *German, belonging to the Alemanni. Ammian.*

ĂLĀNI, ōrum, m. Ἀλανοὶ, *the Alani, a Scythian nation of Asia, beyond the Black sea, who afterwards also extended themselves into Europe. Plin.* —— ¶ Alānus, i, m. *one of the Alani. Martial.* —— ¶ Alānus, a, um, *Alanian, pertaining to the Alani. Claudian.*

ĂLĂPĂ (Hebr.), æ, f. *a slap or blow on the cheek with the open hand, a cuff or box on the ear*, ῥάπισμα, ictus manu expansa in maxillam inflictus. *Juvenal.* ridere potest qui Mamercorum alapas. *Phædr.* Ducere alapam alicui, *to inflict a cuff or blow upon. Phædr.* Multo majoris alapæ mecum veneunt, *h. e. liberty; because, among other forms of manumitting a slave, the master or lictor gave him a blow upon his head.*

ĀLĀRĬS (ala), e, adject. same as *Alarius. Liv.* — Absolutely in *Tacit. Ann.* 15. c. 10.

ĀLĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. pertaining to or stationed on the wings of the Roman army. Cæs. Cohortes alariæ, h. e. auxiliary. So, Liv. Alarii equites. — It is also used absol. Cæs.

ĀLĀTERNUS, i, f. a small tree or shrub, with leaves like the ilex and olive, which bears neither fruit nor seed. Plin.

ĀLĀTUS (ala), a, um, winged, bearing wings, alas habens, πτερωτός, πτερόεις. Virg. Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis, speaking of Mercury. —— ¶ Figur. swift, quick. Ovid. Alatis equis.

ĀLAUDA (Gallic), æ, f. a lark, κορυδαλός. — ¶ Alaudæ, ārum, m. the soldiers of a legion enrolled by Cæsar: the legion itself was called Alauda. Cic. and Sueton.

ĀLĀZŌN (ἀλάζων), ŏnis, a bragger, boaster, braggart, braggadocio; a swelling, blustering fellow, a bully. Plaut.

ĀLBA (albus), æ, f. a pearl. Lamprid.

ĀLBA, æ, and ĀLBA LŎNGA, Ἄλβα, a city in Latium, founded by Ascanius, at the foot of a mountain called from it Albanus. Virg. —— ¶ Alba is also the name of several other towns, as Alba Marsorum, Alba Julia, Alba Græca. —— ¶ Probably the word Alba properly means an eminence or mountain (Alpes is of close affinity); hence it is the name of several cities, which were perhaps built on elevated sites.

ĀLBĀNIA, æ, Ἀλβανία, a country in Asia, on the Caspian sea, now called Georgia, &c. The inhabitants were called Albāni. Plin.

ĀLBĀNUS (Alba), a, um, adject. pertaining to Alba Longa, Alban. Liv. Albana pax, h. e. with the inhabitants of Alba. — ¶ Liv. Albanus mons, the mountain near which Alba was built. Id. Albanus Lacus, a lake near Alba. Quintil. Albanæ Columnæ, h. e. made of stone quarried in the mons Albanus. Martial. Albana commissatio, a feast on this mountain at the time of the Quinquatria. —— ¶ Albāni, ōrum, the inhabitants of Alba Longa. Liv.

ĀLBĀNUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Albania, Albanian. Plin. Albanum mare, h. e. the Caspian.

ĀLBĀRIUS (albus), a, um, adject. belonging to the whitewashing of walls. Tertull. Albarius tector, or Albarius, ii, m. a whitewasher, plasterer. Plin. Albarium opus, or albarium, ii, n. whitewash, whitening, plaster, parget, mortar, stucco.

ĀLBĀTUS (albo), a, um, clothed or arrayed in white, λευχείμων. Cic. Cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset.

ĀLBĒDŌ (albus), ĭnis, f. whiteness. Apulei.

ĀLBENS (albeo), entis, being white, white, qui albet, ὑπόλευκος. Tacit. Ossa albentia. Id. Albentes spumæ. Id. Membra in pallorem albentia. Cæs. Albente cœlo, at day-break, dawn of day, rise of day, day-spring.

ĀLBENSIS, e, adject. of or belonging to the city Alba (not Alba Longa). Plin.

ĀLBEŌ (albus), es, n. 2. to be white, λευκαίνομαι, albus sum. Ovid. canis albere capillis.

ĀLBESCENS (albesco), entis, growing white, whitening, qui albescit, ὑπόλευκος. Horat. Albescens capillus, turning gray, growing hoary. Paul. Digest. Albescente cœlo, the day now breaking.

ĀLBESCŌ (albeo), is, n. 3. to grow white or whitish, begin to be white, whiten, albere incipio, albico, λευκανθίζω. Cic. Mare albescit. Virg. ut primum albescere lucem Vidit, the day dawning, breaking.

ĀLBICERA (albus & cera) olea, a kind of olive, so called from its color, and from being like wax. Plin. — Called also albiceris.

ĀLBICERĀTA (albus & cera) ficus, a kind of fig, so called from its color and resemblance to wax. Plin.

ĀLBICŌ (albus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to be whitish, ὑπόλευκός εἰμι, aliquantum albus sum. Plin. Mutat colorem, sed ex nigro albicare incipit. Id. Albicans cauda. —— ¶ Also, to be white. Horat. Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.

ĀLBICŌLOR (albus & color), ōris, white, of the color of white. Coripp.

ĀLBICŌMUS (albus & coma), a, um, having white hair, white-haired. Venant. Fortun.

ĀLBIDŪLUS (albidus), a, um, somewhat white, whitish. Pallad.

ĀLBIDUS (albus), a, um, whitish, somewhat white, a little white, rather white. Ovid. Spuma albida. Cels. Pus crassius, et albidius. Id. Pus crassissimum, albidissimumque.

ĀLBINEUS (Id.), a, um, rather white, somewhat white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος, albidus. Pallad.

ĀLBINŎVĀNUS, i, m. C. Pedo Albinovanus, a heroic poet. Quintil. —— ¶ Celsus Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.

ĀLBINUS (albus), i, m. the same as albarius, a plasterer, whitener, pargeter. Cod. Justin. —— ¶ Albinus is also a Roman surname of the Posthumian gens. —— ¶ Clodius Albinus, the name of a Roman emperor.

ĀLBIŌN (albis rupibus), ŏnis, Great Britain, Albion, Ἀλουΐων. Plin.

ĀLBIS, is, m. the Elbe, a river of Germany. Tacit.

ĀLBITŪDŌ (albus), ĭnis, f. whiteness, hoariness. Plaut.

ĀLBŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make white, whiten, blanch, bleach. Priscian.

ĀLBŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a white color, whiteness, the white, as of an egg, to which it is generally applied. Pallad.

ĀLBUCUS, i, a kind of herb. Plin.

ĀLBUELIS, is, f. a kind of vine. Columel.

ĀLBŪGŌ (albus), ĭnis, f. a horny induration of the membranes of the eye; a disease of the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness; the albugo; a white speck on the eye, a haw; a pearl, web, or pin, that grows over the sight; suffusion; λεύκωμα, λεύκωσις. Plin. —— ¶ Also, scurf or scales in the head, beard, or brows; scald, dandruff. Plin.

ĀLBŪLA (albulus), æ, f. the ancient name of the Tiber. Virg. —— ¶ Albŭla, æ, or Albŭlæ, ārum; sc. aquæ, sulphur baths in the region of Tibur, now Tivoli. Plin.

ĀLBŪLUS (albus), a, um, dim. somewhat white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος. Catull. Albulus columbus. Martial. Albula freta, h. e. foaming.

ĀLBUM (Id.), i, n. a white color, white, whiteness, λεύκωμα, albus color, pars alba alicujus rei. Virg. maculis insignis, et albo. Liv. Columnas poliendas albo locavit. Cels. Album ovi, the white of an egg. Id. Album oculi, the white of the eye. But, Columel. Album in oculo, a white speck in the eye, the albugo. —— ¶ Also, a whited table, wherein the Prætors entered their edicts, actions, decrees, &c. Paul. Sentent. Qui album raserit, corruperit, &c. Senec. Sedere ad album, h. e. circa Prætoris formulas et judiciorum occupari. Quintil. Alii se ad album, ac rubricas transtulerunt, &c. Also, the table wherein the Pontifex Maximus described the remarkable occurrences of each year. Cic. Hence, also, a matricular register, book to enrol names in; a list of names, muster-roll. Album judicum, contained the names of the judices, or jury-men; senatorum, those of the senators, &c. Sueton. Splendidum virum albo judicum erasit. So, Tacit. Eradere aliquem albo senatorio. Sueton. Nomen suum in albo profitentium citharœdorum adscribere. Senec. Mittere aliquem in album. Liv. Referre in album. Plin. Quum hanc operam condicerem, non eras in hoc albo, h. e. you were not in the number (list) of those to whose judgment I intended to submit my work.

ĀLBŪMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. the white of an egg. Plin.

ĀLBŪNEA, æ, f. a fountain (and grove, according to some), among the mountains in the neighborhood of Tibur, together with the nymph presiding over it. Virg. —— ¶ Also, the name of a sibyl, dwelling in this region, on the banks of the river Anio. Lactant. Also called Albūna by Tibull., according to some.

ĀLBURNUM (albus), i, n. the white sap or inner bark of trees, liable to rot and be worm-eaten, στέαρ δένδρου. Plin.

ĀLBURNUS (Id.), i, m. now Alburno, Montagna di Sicignano, or M. della Petina, a mountain of Lucania, so called from the white appearance of its summit. Virg. —— ¶ Also, the name of a god worshipped by the Romans on this mountain. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, a com. subs., a small white fish, supposed to be a bleak or a blay. Auson.

ĀLBUS (ἀλφός, h. e. λευκός), a, um, white, λευκός; albus denotes, properly, a pale white, candidus, a bright or shining white, as in snow, or made white by the art of the fuller; hence, ater is opposed to albus; niger to candidus: the distinction, however, is not always observed. Cic. Alba, et atra discernere. Id. Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra, dicere. Plaut. Alba barba, hoary, gray, snowy. Plaut. Albis dentibus deridere, h. e. with immoderate laughter, so as to expose the teeth. So, Juven. Albis pedibus, with bare feet. Cic. Albus aterve fuerit, ignorans; a proverbial expression of contempt, h. e. being quite unacquainted with. Cic. Alba avis, proverb. for a rare thing. —— ¶ Sometimes, pale. Martial. —— ¶ Also, lucky, fortunate, happy, because white things were assigned especially to the Dii Superi. Sil. Albus dies. Plin. Album calculum adjicere rei, h. e. to assent to. Horat. Albus et ater genius. Hence, a white hen seems to have been a fortunate sign. Sueton. Galb. 1., to which place Juven. Sat. 13, 141, perhaps refers. —— ¶ Also, clothed in white, for albatus. Hor. —— ¶ Also, clear, bright. Hor. Stella alba, h. e. Castorum sidus. To this may be referred, Sil. Albus dies. Martial. Albæ luces, glowing. Hence, Senec. Albæ sententiæ, h. e. clear, simple, perspicuous. —— ¶ Also, making clear, making clear weather. Hor. Albus Notus. Id. Albus lapix. —— ¶ Albo rete aliena bona oppugnare, in Plaut. h. e. by a plausible fraud. Or, to seize on another's property by the prætor's album, as it were by a net. Al. leg. albo ariete. Al. pariete.

ĀLCÆUS, i, m. a lyric poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos. Quintil. — Hence, Alcaĭcus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Alcæus, Alcaic. Sidon. metrum Alcaicum, the Alcaic verse, so called because first used by Alcæus.

ĀLCATHŎE, es, f. Ἀλκαθόη, a city in Greece, otherwise called Megara. Ovid.

ĀLCATHŎUS, i, m. a son of Pelops, king in Megara. — Hence, Ovid. Urbs, or mœnia Alcathoi, h. e. Megara.

ĀLCE (ἄλκη), es, or ĀLCES, is, f. a northern wild beast, perhaps the elk. Cæs. and Plin. —— ¶ Alce, Ovid. Metam. 3, v. 217, is the name of a dog.

ĀLCEA (ἀλκέα), æ, f. marsh-mallows. Plin.

ĀLCEDŌ, or HĀLCEDŌ (κύειν ἐν ἁλί, to lie in the sea), ĭnis, and ĀLCYŎNE (κύειν ἐν ἁλί, to brood in the sea), es, f. a bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation: a halcyon or king-fisher. Plin.

ĀLCEDŎNIA (alcedo), ōrum, ἀλκυονίδες, the days during the incubation of the king-fisher, at which time, it was thought there was always a calm. — Hence, figur., quiet, peaceable times, halcyon days. Plaut.

ĀLCESTE, es, and ĀLCESTIS, is, f. Ἄλκηστη, the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, who devoted herself to death, to secure her husband's life. Ovid.

ĀLCEUS, ei & eos, m. Ἀλκεύς, dissyllab. the father of Amphitryon, whose wife, Alcmena, was the mother of Hercules, who is hence, according to some, called Alcides.

ĀLCIBIADES, is, m. Ἀλκιβιάδης, Alcibiades, a very distinguished Athenian. Nepos.

ĀLCIBIŎN (ἀλκίβιον), ii, n. an herb used in curing the bite of serpents. Plin.

ĀLCIDES (Alceus, or from ἀλκή), æ, m. Hercules, Ἀλκείδης. Virg.

ĀLCIMEDE, es, f. Ἀλκιμέδη, the wife of Æson, and mother of Jason. Hygin. and Val. Flacc.

ĀLCIMEDŎN, ontis, m. the name of a distinguished sculptor. Virg. — Hence, Alcimedontēus, a, um, of or pertaining to Alcimedon. Campol. in Litholez. Alcimedontæum præsepium, h. e. made with the greatest skill.

ĀLCINŎUS, i, m. Ἀλκίνοος, the son of Nausithous, king of the Phæacians in Corcyra, renowned for his justice and riches, who entertained Ulysses with great liberality and hospitality. His orchards were proverbially famous. Virg. Pomaque, et Alcinoi silvæ, h. e. fruit-trees. Ovid. Alcinoo dare poma, used of any thing superfluous. Horat. Juventus Alcinoi, h. e. voluptuaries, sensualists.

ĀLCIS, ĭdis, f. a name of Minerva. Liv.

ĂLCITHŎĒ, es, f. Ἀλκιθόη, *a Theban woman, daughter of Minyas, changed by Bacchus into a bat.* *Ovid.*

ĂLCMÆŎ, and **ĂLCMÆŎN**, ŏnis, m. Ἀλκμαιών, ὄνος, *son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who, in obedience to his father's command, slew his mother. After the perpetration of this act, he was tormented by furies.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Alcmæŏnius, a, um, *of or pertaining to Alcmæon.* *Propert.* furiæ.

ĂLCMĀN, ānis, m. Ἀλκμάν, *a very ancient lyric poet.* — Hence, Alcmanium metrum, *the Alcmanian measure*, which was invented or much used by this poet. *Plin.*

ĂLCMĒNĂ, æ, and **ĂLCMĒNĒ**, es, and **ĂLCŬMĒNĂ**, æ, f. Ἀλκμήνη, *the wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.* *Propert.*

ĂLCŌN, ŏnis, m. *a skilful Cretan archer, the companion of Hercules*, to whom, perhaps, *Virg. Ecl.* 5, 11, refers. *Serv. ad Virg.*

ĂLCȲŎN, and **HĂLCȲŎN**, ŏnis, f. ἀλκυών, same as *Alcedo* and *Alcyone*, which see. *Virg.*

ĂLCȲŎNĒ, or **HĂLCȲŎNĒ**, es, f. Ἀλκυόνη, and Ἀλκυόνη, *the daughter of Æolus and Ægiale, and wife of Ceyx: from grief at the death of her husband, she threw herself into the sea. Both were changed into king-fishers.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Another *Alcyone* was *one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas.* *Ovid.*

ĂLCȲŎNEUS, and **HĂLCȲŎNEUS**, ei & eos [four syllab.], m. *a giant who fought against the gods, and was slain by Hercules.* *Claudian.*

ĂLCȲŎNĒŬS (Alcyone), and **HĂLCȲŎNĒŬS**, a, um, adject. Ἀλκυόνειος, *relating or pertaining to the king-fisher.* *Columel.* dies, *Halcyon or quiet days.* —— ¶ Alcyoneum medicamen, or Alcyoneum, i, *a preparation or drug for removing spots from the face.* *Ovid* and *Plin.*

ĂLCȲŎNĬDĒS dies, same as *Alcyonei.* *Plin.*

ĂLĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a game in which the tesseræ or tali were thrown; any game of chance; gaming or play of all sorts*, κύβος. *Cic.* Alea ludere. *Id.* In alea aliquid perdere. *Sueton.* Indulgere aleæ. *Id.* Prosperiore alea uti, *to have fortune at command, be lucky.* *Sueton.* Aleam ludere. *Ulpian.* Si quis eum, apud quem in alea lusum esse dicetur, verberaverit, *in celebri editione* Torrentini *deest* in. *Paul.* Repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est. *Juvenal.* si luditur alea pernox. — This play was forbidden at Rome, at least for money, except during the Saturnalia. *Cic.* De alea condemnatus. —— ¶ Proverbially. *Sueton.* Jacta est alea, *the die is cast.* —— ¶ Figur. *risk, chance, hazard, luck, fortune.* *Cic.* Non perspicitis, aleam quandam inesse hostiis deligendis? *Liv.* In dubiam imperii, servitiique aleam ire. *Id.* Alea belli. *Id.* Dare summam rerum in aleam non necessariam. *Columel.* Subire aleam. *Senec.* Adire aleam. *Horat.* Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ. *Lucan.* Alea fati, *the decision of fate; fatality.* *Plin.* M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *h. e.* extra omnem dubitationem, quin sit omnibus ingenio præferendus. —— ¶ Emere aleam, *to purchase any thing uncertain in its nature*, such as the produce of the casting of a net, &c. *Ulpian. Digest.* —— ¶ Ălĕă is also an epithet of Minerva. See *Aleus.*

ĂLĔĀRĬŬS (alea), a, um, adject. Amicitia alearia, *h. e. friendship formed at the gaming table.* *Ammian.*

ĂLĔĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a dice-player, gamester.* *Cic.*

ĂLĔĀTŌRĬŬS (aleator), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to dice or gaming.* *Cic.* Damna aleatoria, *losses at play.* *Sueton.* Forum aleatorium calfecimus, *the dice-board.* *Gell.* Aleatorio ritu. —— ¶ Aleatorium, absolutely, *a dicing-room, gaming house, gaming ordinary.* *Sidon.*

ĂLĔBĀS, or **ĂLĔVĀS**, æ, m. Ἀλεύας, *a tyrant of Larissa, in Thessaly, who was killed by his body-guards.* *Ovid.*—Hence, sanguis Alebæ, *his son Scopas.* *Id.*

ALEBRIA, *h. e. bene alentia.* *Festus.*

ĂLĒC, or **ĂLĒX**, and **HĂLĒC** (ἁλυκός, salted; or ἁλυκὶς, pickle, brine), ēcis, n. and f. and sometimes m. *a sort of pickle, brine, commonly made of small salted fish, or a pickle consisting of such fish*; for this pickle was prepared in different ways. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *the fish* itself, from which the pickle was prepared, for example, *a herring.* *Cato.*

ĂLĒCTŌ (α priv. and λήγω, to cease), us, f. Ἀληκτώ, οῦς, *Alecto, one of the three furies.* *Virg.*

ĂLĔCTŌRĬĂ (ἀλέκτωρ), æ, f. *sc.* gemma, *a stone found in the maw or gizzard of a cock, of the bigness of a bean, and of a crystal color.* *Plin.*

ĂLĔCTŌRŎLŎPHŎS (ἀλέκτωρ and λόφος), i, *the herb cock's-comb, so called from its resemblance to the comb of a cock*, ἀλεκτορόλοφος. *Plin.*

ĂLĒCŬLĂ, and **ĂLLĒCŬLĂ**, and **HĂLĒCŬLĂ**, and **HĂLLĒCŬLĂ** (alec), æ, f. same as *alec.* *Columel.*

ĂLĒĬŬS, contract. Alēus, a, um, adject. Ἀλήϊος. Aleii campi, *the Aleian plains, in Lycia, where Bellerophon was thrown down by the winged horse Pegasus.* *Cic.*

ALEMANNI, &c. See *Alamanni.*

ĂLĔŌ (alea), ōnis, m. *a dice-player, gamester.* *Catull.* Nisi impudicus, et vorax, et aleo. *Alii leg.* helluo. *Sallust.* Quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, aleo, &c. Others omit *aleo.* *Tertullian.* Fures balnearum, et aleones et lenones.

ĀLĔS (ala), ālĭtis, m. and f. *a bird, chiefly of the larger kind, a fowl*, ὄρνις. *Virg.* Jovis ales lapsa plaga Ætheria, *h. e. the eagle.* *Id.* ales exterrita pennis. So, *Id.* fulvus Jovis ales. *Horat.* ales additus custos. *Plin.* Alites villaticæ, *h. e. hens, geese, pigeons*, &c. —— ¶ Sometimes, ales canorus, or ales, absol. *a swan*, used figur. for *a poet.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Among the Latin augurs, *alites* are birds from whose flight omens were derived; *oscines*, from whose singing they were taken. *Cic.* Tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines. Hence, *Horat.* Mala alite *and* Lugubri alite, *h. e. with unlucky omens, at an unhappy time.* —— ¶ Often used by the poets as an adj. *winged, flying.* *Ovid.* Deus ales, *h. e. Mercury.* *Id.* Victor Abantiades alite fertur equo, *h. e. the winged horse Pegasus.* *Claudian.* Fama ales. —— ¶ Figur. *swift, fleet, light, rapid, quick.* *Virg.* tres ignis, et alitis Austri. *Ovid.* passu volat alite virgo. *Sil.* alite plumbo, *h. e.* glande plumbea, quæ funda mittitur. —— ¶ Aliti, in abl. *Senec.* Ego inter auras aliti curru vehar. —— ¶ *Ales*, joined with a verb of the pl. num. in *Ovid. Metam.* 5. v. 298. Ales erant, numeroque novem sua fata querentes.

ALĒSA. See *Halesa.*

ĂLĒSCŌ (alo, -is), is, n. 3. *to grow, increase*, αὐξάνω, same as cresco. *Lucret.* Donicum alescendi summum tetigere cacumen.

ALETRIUM, and **ALATRIUM**, ii, n. Ἀλάτριον, *Alatri, a city in Latium.* *Frontin.* —— ¶ Hence, Aletrīnas, ātis, adj. *of or pertaining to Aletrium.* *Cic.*

ALĒVAS. See *Alebas.*

ĂLĒŬS (Alis, for Elis), a, um, adject. same as Elius, *pertaining to the city Elis.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Ălea Minerva. See *alea.* —— ¶ Campi Alēi. See *Aleius.*

ALEX. See *Alec.*

ĂLĔXĂNDĔR, dri, m. Ἀλέξανδρος, *the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, surnamed the Great.* *Curt.* —— ¶ There were several others of the same name.

ĂLĔXĂNDRĬĂ, and **ĂLĔXĂNDRĒĂ** (Alexander), æ, f. Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great.* *Plin.* —— ¶ There are several other cities of the same name. —— ¶ Hence, Alexandrīnus, a, um, *Alexandrian, relating to Alexandria*, particularly to the capital of Egypt. *Sueton.*

ĂLĔXĒTĔR (ἀλέξω), ŏris, m. ἀλεξητήρ, *a defender.* *Alexeter*, in *Plin.* l. 34. c. 8. *is the name of a statue made by Polycletus.* Others read differently.

ĂLĔXĬCĂCŬS (ἀλέξω and κακός), i, m. ἀλεξίκακος, *the remover or averter of misfortunes*; an epithet of Apollo, and also of Hercules. *Lactant.*

ĂLĔXĬPHĂRMĂCŎN (ἀλέξω and φάρμακον), i, n. *an antidote or medicine against poison, enchantments, and witchcraft*, ἀλεξιφάρμακον. *Plin.*

ĂLGĂ (unc.), æ, f. *an herb or weed, growing on the sea-shore, or in the sea; seaweed, reits: a sort of sedge.* *Horat.* Alga inutilis. —— ¶ Often used for *an insignificant or mean thing.* *Id.* Vilior alga. —— ¶ Also, *a plant used in dyeing.* *Plin.*

ĂLGĒNS (algeo), tis, *cold, chill, chilly*; algidus. *Plin.* Vites meliores algentibus locis, quam calidis. *Plin.* Olusatri succus algentes calefacit potus. —— ¶ Algentes togas, in *Martial. cold, not keeping off the cold.*

ĂLGĒNSIS (alga), e, adject. *nourished in sea-weed.* *Plin.*

ĂLGĔŌ (ἀλγέω, I am in pain), es, alsi, n. 2. *to be cold, to be chill, to starve with cold, quake or shudder with cold*, ψύχομαι, patior frigus, frigidus sum; of which æstuo is the opposite. *Cic.* Erudiunt juventutem venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, *by accustoming them to the extremes of cold and heat.* So, *Horat.* Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit, et alsit. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Probitas laudatur, et alget, *h. e. is neglected, starves.*

ĂLGĒSCŌ (algeo), is, n. 3. *to grow cold, or cool*, algore corripior. *Prudent.* rabiem flammarum algescere cogit, *to subside, die away, become extinguished.*

ĂLGĬĂNĂ, *a kind of olive-tree.* *Colum.*

ĂLGĬDŬS (algeo), a, um, adj. *cold.* *Catull.* Algida Idæ nive. —— ¶ Used as a proper name, Algidus, *sc.* mons, *a mountain in Latium.* *Liv.* and *Hor.* So, Algidum, i, *sc.* oppidum, *a town on this mountain.* *Flor.* So, *Ovid.* Algida terra, *h. e. the region of the city and mountain*; and *Mart.* Algidos secessus. —— ¶ Algidensis, e, adj. *produced or growing on mount Algidus.* *Plin.*

ĂLGĬFĬCŬS (algus & facio), a, um, *causing cold.* *Gell.*

ĂLGŌR (algeo), ōris, m. *great cold, cold, shivering, chillness*, ψῦχος, κρύος. *Sallust.* Corpus patiens inediæ, vigiliæ, algoris. *Plin.* Corpus contra algores munire. —— ¶ Also, *winter.* *Plin.* Algore modo dempto, *excepting the winter.*

ĂLGŌSŬS (alga), a, um, *weedy, full of seaweed*, alga abundans. *Plin.*

ĂLGŬS (algeo), us & i, m. *cold, starvation*, same as algor. *Lucret.* hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algus. *Alii leg.* algor. *Plaut.* Tu vel suda, vel peri algu.

ALIA, æ. See *Allia.*

ĂLĬĀ (alius), *sc.* via; the abl. of alius, used absol. as an adv. *by a different way.* *Plaut.* Jupiter nos pergentes alium alia disparat. *Flor.* Cum alia minitatus, alia irrepsisset. *Liv.* Equites sine duce relicti, alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, *some one way and some another.*

ĂLĬĂCMŎN, ŏnis, m. Ἀλιάκμων, *a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly.* *Cæs.* Written also *Alyacmon*, *Aliagmon*, and *Haliacmon.*

ĂLĬĀS (alius), *in another way, after another fashion; at another time, on another occasion*, whether past, future or indefinite. *Cic.* Alias sæpe nobis multa quæsita sunt. *Id.* Sed plura scribemus alias. *Id.* Itaque et illi alias aliud de iisdem rebus sentiunt. *Liv.* Non alias ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. —— ¶ It is sometimes repeated several times in the same sentence, *sometimes—sometimes, now—now, one while—another while.* *Cic.* Nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, *sometimes happy, sometimes wretched.* *Id.* Alias transire, alias referre, alias quærere, alias facere, &c. Sometimes, other particles, such as *interdum*, *plerumque*, *aliquando*, &c., supply the place of one *alias.* *Cic.* Habeat interdum vim, leporem alias. —— ¶ With *quam* following, *otherwise, in a different manner.* *Curt.* Non alias, quam simulatione mortis, tutiorem. —— ¶ It signifies, also, *in other respects, otherwise.* *Tacit.* Nec reges Numidarum, et alias infensi, cupidine auri ad bellum accenderentur. —— ¶ Also, *sometimes.* *Plin.* Professus abstinentiam cibi, alias vini. —— ¶ Also, *as for the rest.* *Apulei.* Dolio, quod erat semiobrutum, sed alias vacu-

um. —— ¶ Also, but rarely, *elsewhere. Justin.* Nusquam alias tam torrens fretum. —— ¶ Also, *for no other cause. Tacit.* Non alias magis indoluisse Cæsarem ferunt, quam quod, &c.

ALIBI (alius & ibi), *elsewhere, in another place*, ἀλλαχοῦ, alio in loco. *Cic.* Nec usquam alibi. *Liv.* Alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, &c., *the van-guard in one place, the rear in another*, &c. *Id.* Medium spatium torrentis alibi aliter cavati, *of various depths in different places. Plin.* Hæc alibi, atque alibi utilior, &c., *more useful in one place than in another.* It is often followed by *quam. Tacit.* Ne alibi quam in Theatro, Pantomimi spectarentur, *in no other place but the Theatre. Tacit.* Posse principem alibi, quam Romæ, fieri, *out of Rome as well. Quintil.* Pleraque quæ natura non sunt reprehendenda, alibi, quam (sc. ubi) mos permiserit, turpia habentur. —— ¶ *In any thing else, in any other business or affair. Liv.* Nec spem salutis alibi, quam in pace impetranda esse, *in nothing else but the obtaining of a peace. Cels.* Hic quoque, ut alibi, *in this as well as other cases, &c. Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi, *neither on this, nor on any other occasion.* —— ¶ Also, *elsewhere*, h. e. *with another person or other persons. Ter.* Habebam alibi animum deditum.

ALIBILIS (alo), e, *nourishing, nutritive, full of nutriment, rich. Varr.* Lac maxime alibile. —— ¶ Passively, *which readily receives nourishment*, and thus becomes fat, *easy to fatten. Varr.*

ALICA (Id.), æ, f. *a kind of corn, resembling wheat, spelt. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of pottage, or drink made of spelt, or any other sort of corn; frumenty, flummery, barley broth*, &c., much used in medicine. *Cels.*

ALICARIUS (alica), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to spelt.* Alicariæ meretrices, according to Festus, solitæ ante pistrina alicariorum versari quæstus gratia, *mean prostitutes.* —— ¶ Alicarius, ii, m. *one who grinds or prepares spelt. Lucil.* apud *Charis.*

ALICASTRUM (Id.), i, n. *a kind of corn, resembling alica. Columel.*

ALICUBI (aliquis & ubi), *somewhere, in some place; any where, in any place*, ἐνιαχοῦ, in aliquo loco, uspiam, usquam. *Cic.*

ALICULA (ἄλλιξ, ικος, a tunic with sleeves, *Hesych.* corrupted to ἄλιξ), æ, f. *a short, light, upper garment. Petron.*

ALICUNDE (aliquis & unde), *from some place or other*, πόθεν, ex aliquo loco. *Cic.* Præcipitare aliquem alicunde. —— ¶ Also, *from some person or some thing. Cic.* Non quo alicunde audieris, sed te ipsum putare, *not that you have heard it from any one*, &c.

ALID. See *Alis.*

ALIENATIO (alieno), ōnis, f. *an alienating, alienation, abdication, making over to another*, ἀλλοτρίωσις. *Senec.* Venditio est alienatio, et rei suæ, jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio. *Cic.* Alienatio sacrorum, *h. e. when the sacred rites of one family come into another family.* —— ¶ Figur. *an estranging, separation, estrangement*, as of friends, *aversion, dislike, enmity. Cic.* Tuamque a me alienationem ad cives impias, &c. *Id.* Subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum. —— ¶ Alienatio mentis, or, absol., alienatio, *delirium, deprivation of reason. Cels.* and *Senec.*

ALIENATUS (Id.), a, um, *estranged, alienated, transferred by sale*, &c., *made over to another. Ulpian. Digest.* Parte (*ususfructus*) alienata, conditio deficit. *Nepos.* Oppida alienata restituit patriæ, *h. e.* quæ per defectionem aliis dominis se dediderant. —— ¶ Figur. *alienated, or estranged, in attachment or affection; set or turned against*, ἀλλοτριωθεὶς. *Nepos.* Timore ab eo alienati. *Cic.* Animus alienatus. *Sallust.* Voluntate alienatus. *Tacit.* Alienato animo esse erga aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *set aside, or withdrawn from the rank of a friend. Sallust.* Neque falsa suspicione alienatum esse sentiebam. —— ¶ Also, *averse from, disinclined to. Cic.* A falsa autem assensione magis nos alienatos esse, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *deprived of thought or reason, bereaved of one's faculties, delirious. Sueton.* Signum alienatæ mentis ostendit. *Liv.* Alienatus sensibus. *Id.* Alienatus ad libidinem animus, *h. e. given over to lust.* —— ¶ *Cels.* Alienata membra, *deprived of feeling, without feeling, insensible, mortified, dead.* So, *Senec.* corpus.

ALIENIGENA (alienus & genus), æ, all genders, *a stranger, foreigner, one born in or belonging to another country, an alien.* Properly of men, but is applied to things. *Cic.* Homo longinquus, et alienigena. *Id.* Suos deos, aut alienigenas colere. *Valer. Max.* Ne alienigenæ justitiæ obliti videamur, *examples of justice in foreign countries. Gell.* Neque vino alienigena, sed patrio usuros.

ALIENIGENUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *foreign, strange, extraneous, exotic*, ἐξωτικός, extraneus, peregrinus. *Valer. Max.* Alienigena exempla. *Id.* Mulier alienigeni sanguinis. —— ¶ Also, *heterogeneous, heterogeneal*, ἑτερογενής, ἀνομοιομερής. *Lucret.*

ALIENO (alienus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make different or other than what it is*, ἀλλοτριόω, alienum, vel alium esse facio. *Plaut.* Certe ædepol tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, *you will never make me any other than what I am. Plin.* Sagopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, *h. e. is different from.* Or it may be translated, *is set aside by the foreign.* —— ¶ Alienare mentem alicujus, *to drive out of one's senses, drive mad, make delirious*, ἐξιστάναι. So, alienari mente, *to be mad, beside one's self, out of one's mind, delirious*, ἐξίστασθαι. *Liv.* Junonis iram ob spoliatum templum, alienasse mentem ejus ferebant. *Plin.* Quod si successerit, alienari mente, ac vel ex equo hominem decidere. —— ¶ Absolutely, *Senec.* Odor sulphuris, quia natura gravis est, sæpius haustus alienat, *kills*, or *renders insensible.* So, pass. *Cels.* Intestina alienantur, *are corrupted, deadened, become mortified.* —— ¶ Oftener, *to alienate, make over by cession, contract*, &c., *transfer, make a transfer of. Cic.* Alienare vectigalia. *Ulpian.* Alienare aliquid alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, remove, cast off. Terent.* Ita nos alienavit, *hath expelled us as outcasts from the family. Justin.* Cum velut occisos alienasset, *h. e. concealed.* —— ¶ Figur. *to alienate, estrange or withdraw the affections, set at variance. Cic.* Quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quæ alienarat. *Id.* Alienare a se omnes bonos. *Id.* Alienare a se voluntatem alicujus. *Vellei.* Alienare sibi animum alicujus. *Tacit.* Ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, *should revolt. Cic.* Alienari ab interitu, *conceive an aversion to, have an abhorrence or dread of.* —— ¶ Also, *to exempt*, or, perhaps, *hinder from appearing. Codic. Theod.* Quos aut objectus debilitatis alienat, aut senectus pigra remoratur.

ALIENUS (alius), a, um, *belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign*, ἀλλότριος, qui alterius est, seu ad alium pertinet. *Cic.* Difficilis est cura rerum alienarum. *Id.* Epicurus in Physicis totus est alienus, *h. e. borrows every thing from others. Liv.* Alieno Marte pugnare, *h. e. said of cavalry fighting on foot. Virg.* Vulnus alienum, *h. e. intended for another. Cic.* Verba aliena, *h. e. metaphorical. Ter.* Alieno more vivere, *according to the will of another.* As a subst. *Sallust.* Alieni appetens, *of the property of another.* —— ¶ Æs alienum, *money owed to another, debt*, τὸ χρέος. *Cic.* Esse in ære alieno, *to be involved in debt. Id.* Habere æs alienum. *Id.* Æs alienum facere, *to run into debt, contract debt.* So, *Id.* suscipere. *Id.* contrahere. *Id.* In æs alienum incidere. *Sallust.* conflare. *Cic.* Ære alieno oppressum esse. *Cæs.* Laborare ex ære alieno, *to be distressed from debt. Cic.* Ære alieno aliquem obstringere, *to bring into debt. Id.* Liberare aliquem ære alieno. *Id.* Æs alienum dissolvere, *to pay, liquidate. Id.* Ære alieno exire, *to get out of debt.* —— ¶ Often, *of another family, a stranger, alien, not connected by friendship or acquaintance. Plaut.* Apud me cœnant alieni novem. *Cic.* In alienos, in suos irruebat. *Id.* Neque amicis, neque alienioribus. *Id.* Tuum factum alieni hominis, meum amicissimi. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt. *Liv.* Non alienus sanguine regibus, *h. e. allied to kings.* —— ¶ Also, *averse from, unsuitable to. Cic.* Homo non alienus a litteris. *Id.* Alienum majestate sua. *Senec.* Ambitioni alienus. *Sallust.* Domus non aliena consilii. *Columel.* Alienissimus vitæ rusticæ. —— ¶ Also, *alienated or estranged in one's affections, at variance with, inimical to. Cic.* A me est alienior. *Id.* Alieno animo esse in aliquem. *Terent.* ab aliquo. *Tacit.* Vespasiano alienus. *Cic.* Ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere. —— ¶ Also, *foreign from the purpose, unsuitable, unseasonable, inconsistent, incongruous, incoherent, futile; contrary, hurtful. Cic.* Illi causæ maxime est alienum. *Terent.* Alieniore ætate, *at a more improper age. Nepos.* Non alienum videtur docere. *Ovid.* Aliena loqui, *to talk foolishly. Nepos.* Alienissimo sibi loco, *very disadvantageous, unfavorable. Senec.* Alieno in loco haud stabile regnum est, *the sovereignty does not remain long in the hands of an usurper. Cels.* Cibi stomacho non alieni. *Cic.* Vir egregius alienissimo reipublicæ tempore exstinctus, *at a most unlucky time for the commonwealth.* —— ¶ Also, *exempt, free, privileged. Cod. Theod.* A collatione alienum.

ĀLIFER (ala & fero). See *Aliger.*

ĀLIGER (ala & gero), era, erum, *winged*, πτερωτός. *Stat.* Jovis aliger Arcas nuntius, *h. e.* Mercurius. *Virg.* Aligerum agmen, *h. e. a flock of birds. Ovid.* aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *h. e. chariot drawn by winged dragons.* Others read *alifero.* —— ¶ Aligĕri, ōrum, subs. *Cupids, Loves. Sil.* aligeris instat Cytherea.

ĀLII, ōrum, *people of Elis.* See *Alis. Plaut.* belligerant Ætoli cum Aliis.

ALIMENTĀRIUS (alimentum), a, um, *relating to nourishment*, σιτικός, ad alimentum pertinens. *Cæl. ad Cic.* Legem alimentariam, *h. e.* perhaps, *about dividing corn among the people. Ulpian. Digest.* Alimentaria causa. —— ¶ Alimentarius, ii, m. *one to whom subsistence has been left by will. Ulpian.* Si alibi domicilium heres, alibi alimentarius habeat.

ALIMENTUM (alo), i, n. *nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, food, victuals, aliment*, τροφή. *Cic.* Alimenta corporis. *Cels.* Plus alimenti est in pane, quam in ullo alio. —— ¶ Also, *any thing which nourishes or supports. Ovid.* picem, et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammæ. *Id.* Concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* alimenta vitiorum. *Tacit.* Alimentum famæ. *Liv.* Addidit alimenta rumoribus, *h. e. increased the reports.*

ALIMŎDI, *i. e.* alius modi. *Festus.*

ALIMON (*a* priv. and λιμός, *h. e.* allaying hunger), i, n. according to some, *an esculent shrub, with leaves like the olive.* Others, *olus maritimum salsum* (from ἄλιμος, from ἅλς, the sea). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shrub or excrescence hurtful to the growth of trees. Plin.*

ALIMŌNIA (alo), æ, f. *nourishment, nutriment, food, aliment*, same as *alimentum. Plaut.*

ALIMŌNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *aliment*, same as *alimonia. Varr.*

ALIŌ (alius), adverb, *to another place*, ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοσε, ἑτέρωσε, in alia loca. *Terent.* Fortasse tu profectus alio fueras. *Cic.* Arpinum ne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio. *Liv.* Quo alio, nisi ad nos, confugerent? *whither else?* —— ¶ Also, *to another thing; to another person or other persons. Cic.* Sermonem alio transferamus. *Id.* A te causam alio transferebant. —— ¶ Also, *to another end, purpose, intent, or use. Cic.* Appellet hæc desideria naturæ; cupiditatis nomen servet alio. *Liv.* Plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum. *Nepos.* Hoc longe alio spectabat, atque videri volebant.

ALIŌQUI, and ALIŌQUIN (alius & quin), *otherwise, in other respects, on other*

accounts, for the rest, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἄλλως. Liv. Mors Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, &c. Sueton. Prælautus alioqui. —— ¶ Also, else, were it not thus, otherwise. Cic. Credo, minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem: alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum. —— ¶ Also, in any other respect, way, or manner. Horat. l. 1. sat. 4. v. 3.

ĂLIŌRSUM, and ĂLIŌRSŬS (for alioversum & -us), towards another place, ἄλλοσε, versus alium locum. Plaut. Mater ancillas jubet aliam aliorsum ire, some one way, and some another. —— ¶ Also, to another person. Gell. Infans aliorsum datus. —— ¶ Also, to another thing. Gell. Sed id aliorsum pertinet. —— ¶ Also, in another way, otherwise. Terent. Aliorsum, atque (than) ego feci.

ĂLIŌVĔRSŬS, and ĂLIŌVĔRSUM (alio & versus or -um), anciently Aliovorsus, and Aliovorsum, properly, towards another place; with a different intent, otherwise. Plaut. Atqui ego istuc aliovorsum dixeram, non istuc, quod tu insimulas.

ĀLIPĒS (ala & pes), ĕdis, having wings on the feet, πτερόπους, alas habens in pedibus. Ovid. Sacra Dei alipedis, h. e. Mercury. So, absol. Id. mactatur vacca Minervæ, Alipedi vitulus. —— ¶ Also, swift, fleet, nimble, active, ὠκύπους. Lucret. Alipedes cervi. Virg. Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum. So, absol. Id. Æn 7, v. 277, h. e. horses.

ALIPHÆ. See Allifæ.

ĀLIPILŬS (ala & pilus), i, m. one who, in the baths, plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers. Senec. Alipilum, dum vellit alas.

ĂLIPTĒS (ἀλείφω), æ, m. one who anoints, as in a bath, ἀλείπτης. Cic.

ĂLIQUĀ (aliquis), sc. via; some way, πῇ, per aliquem locum. Liv. Si qui evasissent aliqua. —— ¶ Also, sc. ratione; by some means or other, in some sort. Virg. Et si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.

ĂLIQUĀMMULTŬS (aliquam, sc. partem, & multus), a, um, considerable in number, quantity, &c., aliquantum multus. Cic. Sunt vestrum aliquam multi. Apulei. Post aliquammultum temporis.

ĂLIQUĀNDIŪ, or ĂLIQUĀMDIŪ (aliquam, sc. partem, & diu), adv. for some time, ἐπὶ χρόνον, aliquo tempore, non autem longo admodum. Cic.

ĂLIQUĀNDŌ (aliquis, or alius, & quando), at some time which is not defined, sometimes, occasionally, ποτὲ, ἐνίοτε, aliquo tempore. Cic. Lentuli pœna compressus convertit se aliquando ad timorem. Id. Utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare. Quintil. Confirmatio aliquando totius causæ est, aliquando partium. Cic. Quod si aliquando concitata manus ista plus valuerit. Id. Concedis, adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando futuram, but that some time or other it will be. Id. Illucescet aliquando ille dies, that day will some time or other dawn. —— ¶ With verbs of past time, it seems sometimes to signify formerly, on former occasions. Cic. Veritus sum deesse saluti Pompeii, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meæ. —— ¶ It sometimes has a signification similar to tandem, which, for the sake of clearness, is often joined to it, at length, now at last, finally. Cic. Collegi me aliquando. Id. Aliquando usum loquendi populo concessi. Id. Tandem aliquando Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus.

ĂLIQUĀNTILLŬS (aliquantus), a, um, a very little, ever so little. Plaut.

ĂLIQUĀNTISPĔR (aliquantum), for a short time, a little while, δι' ὀλίγου χρόνου. Plaut.

ĂLIQUĀNTŌ (aliquantus), adverb, especially joined to comparatives and particles of time, somewhat, considerably. Cic. Epulamur una non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto. Id. Aliquanto post. Id. Postea aliquanto, a short while after. Id. Profectus est aliquanto ante. Id. Aliquanto amplius. Plaut. Aliquanto rectius. Nepos. Aliquanto crudelior.

ĂLIQUĀNTŬLUM (aliquantulus), adverb, a little, a very little, paululum. Cic. Cum aliquantulum progressus esset. Terent. Aliquantulum subtristis. Terent. Aliquantulum avidior.

ĂLIQUĀNTŬLŬS (aliquantus), a, um, a little, a very little. Hirt. Aliquantulum frumenti numerum. —— ¶ It is oftener used as a subst. with a gen. Cic. Aliquantulum suspicionis.

ĂLIQUĀNTUM (Id.), somewhat, some, a little, rather, ποσόν τι, nonnihil, aliqua ex parte. Cic. Aliquantum acquievi. Id. Aliquantum procedere. Plaut. Aliquantum ventriosus. Terent. Aliquantum iniquior. Liv. Aliquantum ampliorem, augustioremque.

ĂLIQUĀNTŬS (alius & quantus), a, um, adject. some, somewhat, considerable: it neither means little nor much, it is less than multus and more than paulus, ποσός τις, nonnullus. Sallust. Aliquanto numero hostium potiti. Id. Timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior. Id. Aliquantam partem gloriæ dempserat. Liv. Per aliquantum spatium secuti. Id. aliquantum emensus est iter. —— ¶ In the neut. gen. it is used as a subst. with the genit. Cic. Aliquantum animi afferre alicui. Id. Aliquantum laudis. Id. Aliquantum noctis assumere, some part, some considerable part of the night. Sueton. Aliquantum vasculorum.

ĂLIQUĀTĔNŬS (aliqua, sc. parte, tenus), in some measure, to a certain degree or extent, somewhat, rather, considerably, μέχρι τινὸς, usque ad aliquam partem, sive ex aliqua parte, aut aliqua ratione. Plin. Caulibus aliquatenus rubentibus. Quintil. Aliquatenus lucidior.

ĂLIQUI, an ancient form of nom. sing. for aliquis, which see.

ĂLIQUIS (alius & quis), qua, quod, and quid, some, somebody, some one, any, any one, τὶς, quidam; aliquis denotes a person or thing indefinitely known; quidam denotes what is definitely known, but indefinitely described. It is used either as a subst. or an adj. Cic. Non est tua ulla culpa, si te aliqui timuerunt. Id. Alicui Græculo otioso. —— ¶ It is joined with words signifying number. Cic. Tres aliqui aut quatuor. Plaut. aliquos viginti dies, h. e. circiter viginti, some twenty days or so, about twenty days. Alii leg. aliquot. Cato. Quadringentos aliquos milites. —— ¶ Aliquod is an adj.; aliquid, a subst. Nepos. Detrimentum aliquod afferre. Cic. Qui furatur aliquid, something, any thing. Aliquid is often followed by a subst. in the gen., and also by an adj. in the gen. neut. of 2d decl.; but this adj. is often in the same case with aliquid. Ter. Aliquid monstri. Id. boni. Liv. indefensi. Cic. Aliquid extremum. Liv. improvisum. Virg. magnum. —— ¶ Aliquis, as a partitive, governs the gen. plur., or is joined with the abl. with de, e, or ex. Cic. Exspectabam aliquem meorum. Cic. Aliquis ex nobis robustioribus. Id. Mitte ad nos de tuis aliquem tabellarium. Id. Trium rerum aliqua consequemur, out of three things something. —— ¶ It is often elegantly joined to adj., particularly unus, without, however, altering the signification of the word. Cic. Majorem aliquam esse causam. Id. Implicari aliquo certo genere vivendi. Id. Vir bonus utilitati omnium plus, quam unius alicujus, aut suæ consulit, of any individual. Id. Ad unum aliquem confugere. Id. Istam ipsam quæstionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? unum aliquem nominate, mention names. —— ¶ Aliquis often stands for aliquis alius. Cic. Dubitas, si hic morari æquo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras? Id. Ira, aut aliqua perturbatione. —— ¶ Aliquid is used also as an adv. Cic Vereor, ne, tibi illum succensere aliquid, suspicere. Plin. Aliquid fessus. —— ¶ Esse aliquem, and esse aliquid, to be of some consequence, or note, to have some weight, τὶ εἶναι. Cic. Meque, ut facis, velis esse aliquem, quoniam qui fui, et qui esse potui, jam esse non possum. Juvenal. Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris, et carcere dignum Si vis esse aliquis. Al. leg. aliquid. Cic. Si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid. —— ¶ Est aliquid, it is no trifle, it is of some consideration. Cic. Est istuc quidem, Læli, aliquid: sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia. Ovid. Est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Jovis esse sororem. So, Dicere aliquid, to say something worth the while. Cic. Hic ab artificio suo non recessit, et tamen dixit aliquid. So, also, Fiet aliquid, will be something yet; will get on despite of difficulty. Terent. Credo, impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodnt dies: interea fiet aliquid. —— ¶ Cic. Aliqua republica, and Id. Aliquo statu reipublicæ, in a tolerable condition.

ĂLIQUISPIAM (aliquis), aliquapiam, aliquodpiam, and aliquidpiam, any, some, same as aliquis: piam adjectio syllabica est, nihil per se significans. Cic. Si aliquapiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe. Alii leg. aliqua quapiam. Id. Aliquodpiam membrum tumidum. Alii leg. aliquod quippiam.

ĂLIQUISQUAM (Id.), aliquaquam, aliquodquam, and aliquidquam, any, same as aliquis. Liv. Nec Lycios Rhodiis, nec ullos alicuiquam, qui nati liberi sint, in servitutem dari placere. Al. aliter leg.

ĂLIQUŌ (aliquis), an old dat. used as an adv. some whither, to some place, any whither, ποῖ. Terent. Aliquo profugiet militatum. Id. Concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper. Id. Interea in angulum aliquo abeam, into some corner hereabouts.

ĂLIQUŎT (alius & quot), indec. pl. adj. some, several, some certain, a few, not many, τινὲς; nec multi, nec pauci. Terent. Aliquot me adiere. Cic. Accepi aliquot epistolas. Id. Cum aliquot sæcula viguissent. Terent. Aliquot hos sumam dies, a few days, or these few days.

ĂLIQUŎTIĒS (aliquot), several times, certain times, on different occasions, ὁσάκις, ἐνίοτε, aliquot vicibus. Cic. Qui hanc causam aliquoties apud te egit.

ĂLIQUŎVERSUM, or ĂLIQUŎVŎRSUM, one way or other, versus aliquem locum. Plaut. Ego pol istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero.

ĂLIS, for alius, and ĂLID, for aliud, an anc. form used by Lucret. and Catull.

ĀLIS, ĭdis, f. same as Elis, idis. Plaut.

ĂLISMĂ (ἄλισμα), ătis, n. an aquatic herb supposed to be the same with water plantain. Plin.

ĂLITĔR (alius), adverb, in a different way or manner, otherwise; in any other way, else, ἄλλως, alio modo, secus. Cic. Assentior: fieri non potuit aliter. Id. Aliter amicitiæ stabiles permanere non possunt. Id. Aliter cum tyranno, aliter cum amico vivitur. Cels. Aliter aliterque, in different ways, variously. Terent. Sin aliter vester animus est. —— ¶ It is joined with the adv. longe, multo, nihilo, &c. Cic. Verum longe aliter est. Varr. Nec multo aliter tuendum hoc pecus. —— ¶ It often has after it the particles ac, atque, et, quam, &c. Cic. Ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo, ac sentio, if I write differently from what I think; write one thing and think another. Sueton. Non aliter ac si conscius, et particeps foret, just the same as though, &c. Cic. Aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, otherwise than. Id. De puero aliter ad te scripsit, et ad matrem de filio. Id. Ne aliter quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium. Liv. Non aliter classem revocaturum, nisi, &c. —— ¶ For alioquin, or ceterum. Sallust. Aliter sine populi jussu, nullius earum rerum consuli jus est, moreover, for the rest, however, nevertheless. Cic. Aliter ampla domus dedecori domino sæpe fit, si est in ea solitudo.

ALITOR. See Altor.

ĂLĬTŪRĂ (alo), æ, a nursing, breeding, rearing. Gell.

ĂLĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, nourished, nursed, maintained, reared, brought up. Curt. Cæsis silvis flammam excitaverunt, quæ igni alita, &c. Valer. Max. Triumphis alita virtus.

ĂLĬŬBĪ (alius & ubi), elsewhere, in another place, the same as alibi. Varr. Aliubi cum decimo, aliubi cum quintodecimo.

ALIUM, ii, n. *garlic.* See *Allium.*

ALIUNDE (alius & unde), adv. *from another place; from another person or other persons; from another thing*, ἀλλαχόθεν, ex alio loco, ex alia persona, ex alia re. *Plin.* Nec fere aliunde, quam ex Hispania. *Cic.* Audire aliunde posse. *Id.* Aliunde mutuati sumus. *Id.* Non aliunde pendere, *on any other thing.* *Cic.* Verbum sumptum aliunde, *from another thing*, h. e. *a figurative word.* *Liv.* Qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, *who always espouses one party, while his heart is with another.*

ĀLĪUS, a, um, same as *Eliensis.*

ĀLĬUS (ἄλλος), alia, aliud, genit. alius, dat. alii, &c. *another, other*, alter; but *alius* is applied to *one of many*, *alter* to *one of two*: diversus, dissimilis. *Cic.* Hic tum alius ex alia parte: enimvero, &c. *Id.* Aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, *it is one thing, it is another.* *Id.* Comparationum duo sunt genera, unum de eodem et alio, alterum de majore et minore. —— ¶ *Alius* is often repeated, though sometimes other words of similar import are used in its stead. *Liv.* Quæ minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat. *Cic.* Cum aliis Q. Frater, aliis C. Pomptinus, reliquis M. Anneius præessent. *Id.* Proferebant alii purpuram, thus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Græca. *Id.* Alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam cicures, nonnullas abditas. *Tacit.* Alii superstantes prœliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent. —— ¶ *Alius* is often also elegantly repeated in the same or in a different case, or the adv. *alio, alibi*, and the like, are added. *Cels.* Cum aliter aliterque in eodem morbo febres accedunt, non easdem inordinate redire, sed alias aliasque subinde oriri, *one and then another, afresh: a succession of fresh ones.* *Liv.* Alia atque alia appetendo loca, *first one, and then another.* *Cic.* Habes Sardos venales: alium alio nequiorem, *each more worthless than the other.* *Id.* Ut ipsi inter se aliis alii prodesse possent, *one another.* *Id.* Ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, *sometimes one thing, and sometimes another.* *Id.* Signa, et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, and some in another; in different places.* *Sueton.* Cum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, *objected to one for one reason, and another for another.* *Liv.* Duo reges alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. *Id.* Equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some one way, and some another.* *Id.* Cum alii alio mitterentur, *in different directions.* *Id.* Jussit alios alibi fodere, *some in one place, and some in another.* *Cic.* Illi alias aliud iidem de rebus sentiunt, *sometimes think one way, and sometimes another.* *Id.* Aliter ab aliis digeruntur, *differently by different persons.* *Liv.* Alii aliunde coibant, *from different quarters.* —— ¶ Alius ex alio, *one after the other.* *Cic.* Me aliud ex alio impedit. So, *Sallust.* Alius post alium. and *Liv.* Alius super alium. —— ¶ It is elegantly joined with *longe*: it is also often followed by *ac, atque, et, quam, præter*, and the like; or it sometimes governs the abl. without a preposition. *Cic.* Longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras, nuntiantur, *quite different from that which*, &c. *Id.* Non alius essem, atque nunc sum. *Id.* Lux longe alia est solis, et lychnorum. *Id.* Numquid aliud ferret præter arcam. *Cels.* Panis fermentatus, et quisquis alius, quam ex tritico est, *and made of any other corn but wheat.* *Epist. ad Cic.* Nec quidquam aliud libertate quæsisse. *Phædr.* Accusator alius Sejano, *other than.* —— ¶ It often stands for reliquus, *the rest, remainder, remnant, residue.* *Liv.* Vulgus aliud trucidatum. —— ¶ Alium facere, *to change.* *Plaut.* Quam cito alium fecisti me! alius ad te veneram. *Id.* Alius nunc fieri volo, *h. e. I will dress myself differently; or take another mask.* —— ¶ Aliud agere, or alias res agere, *to have something else to do; consequently, not to have time for something.* Yet it may be rendered, *to have one's thoughts upon something else*; consequently, *not to pay attention to something.* *Cic.* —— ¶ The *gen.* is properly *alius*, and *dat.* *alii*, but, we find also *alii* and *aliæ* in the gen., and *aliæ* in the dat.

ALĬUSMŎDI (alius & modus), *of another kind, sort, or fashion; otherwise.* *Cic.* Res aliusmodi est, ac putatur.

ALĬUSVIS (alius & volo), aliavis, aliudvis, *any one else*, quivis alius. *Cic.*

ALĬŌTĂ, *otherwise*, an anc. form for *aliter.* *Fest.*

ĀLLĀBŎR, and **ĀDLĀBŎR** (ad & labor), ĕris, apsus sum, dep. 3. *to come quickly to*, as it were imperceptibly, *flow to, glide to, slide to, arrive at, reach*, juxta, or ad aliquam rem labor, aut fluo, προσρέω. *Virg.* mare crescenti allabitur æstu. *Liv.* Angues duo ex occulto allapsi. *Virg.* viro allapsa sagitta est. *Senec.* Allapsus genibus, *h. e. having fallen at or before.* *Virg.* Fama allabitur aures. *Id.* Curetum allabimur oris, *h. e. sail to, land at.*

ĀLLĀBŌRŌ, and **ĀDLĀBŌRŌ** (ad & laboro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to labor upon any thing; labor hard*, ἐπιπονέω, circa aliquam rem laboro. *Horat.* Ore allaborandum est tibi. *Id.* Simplici myrto nihil allabores, *h. e.* laborando nihil addas, *add with labor or care.*

ĀLLÆVŌ, and **ĀDLÆVŌ** (ad & lævo), or **ĀLLĒVŌ**, and **ĀDLĒVŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make plain, level, or smooth; to plane, polish.* *Columell.* Nodos et cicatrices allevare.

ĀLLĀMBŌ, and **ĀDLĀMBŌ** (ad & lambo), is, a. 3. *to lick.* *Prudent.* allambunt ora cerastæ. —— ¶ Figur. *to touch.* *Quintil.* Allambentes flammæ.

ĀLLĀPSŬS, and **ĀDLĀPSŬS** (allabor), us, m. *a quick gliding to, an approaching by stealth.* *Horat.* Serpentium allapsus timet.

ĀLLĀSSŌN (ἀλλάσσω, *I change*), ontis, *changing.* *Vopisc.* Allassontes calices, *of a color that changes as it is differently presented to the light.*

ĀLLĀTRŌ, and **ĀDLĀTRŌ** (ad & latro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to bark at or to*, with the dat. or acc. προσυλακτέω. *Aurel. Vict.* Eunti canes allatraverunt. —— ¶ Fig. of the sea dashing against the shore, *to roar to or at.* *Plin.* Tot sinus Peloponnesi oram lancinant, tot maria allatrant. —— ¶ Also, *to speak ill of, backbite; rail at, slander, or accuse maliciously; detract or derogate from, bespatter with calumny, asperse.* *Silius.* nigro allatraverat ore Victorem invidia. *Liv.* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat.

ALLĀTUS, from *affero.*

ĀLLAUDŌ, and **ĀDLAUDŌ** (ad & laudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise, commend, extol.* *Plaut.* ingenium allaudat meum.

ĀLLĔCTĀTĬŌ (allecto), ōnis, f. *an enticing or alluring; a lullaby.* *Quintil.*

ĀLLĔCTĬŌ, and **ĀDLĔCTĬŌ** (allĕgo), ōnis, f. *an electing, admitting to certain privileges*; also, *a levying of soldiers.* *Capitolin.* Hispanis exhaustis, Italica allectione verecunde consuluit. *Id.* Jussit eos, qui præturas non gessissent, sed allectione accepissent, post eos esse, qui vere prætores fuissent, *h. e.* qui assumpti fuissent inter prætorios viros, et ornamenta prætoria obtinuissent, licet præturam nunquam administrassent. *Pandect.* Allectionis quærendus est honor, *h. e. of receiving the honors of a consular man, without having held the office of prætor.*

ĀLLĔCTŌ (allicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. *to entice, allure, be in the habit of enticing.* *Cic.* Ad agrum fruendum allectat. *Id.* Allectare, atque invitare.

ĀLLĔCTŎR (allicio), and **ĀDLĔCTŎR**, ōris, m. *one who entices, wheedles, decoys; an enticer, allurer.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *one who held a certain office*, probably the *collector of the emperor's tribute.* This office was called *allectura.* *Inscrip. vet.*

ĀLLĔCTŬS, and **ĀDLĔCTŬS** (allĕgo), a, um, *chosen, elected, admitted to certain privileges.* *Sueton.*

ĀLLĔCTŬS (allicio), a, um, *allured, enticed, decoyed, invited.* *Quintil.*

ĀLLĒGĀTĬŌ (allēgo), ōnis, f. *a sending on a message; a deputing of a person to make a request, solicit a favor, grant*, &c., παραγγελία, actus allegandi, cum aliquis ad alium mittitur. *Cic.* Cum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles, omnes aditus arduos, ac potius interclusos viderent, *h. e.* cum viderent difficile esse aliquem mittere ad istum, qui deprecaretur. *Id.* Quanta iste cupiditate, quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit! *by what importunities! by what incessant solicitations!* —— ¶ Also, *an allegation, or adducing any thing by way of proof, plea, or excuse; the alleging of a cause for doing any thing.* *Ulpian. Digest.* Si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione?

ĀLLĒGĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *allegatio.* *Plaut.* Allegatu meo venit.

ĀLLĒGŌ, and **ĀDLĒGŌ** (ad & lego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to send on an errand or message, depute to ask or solicit any thing*, παραπέμπω, est mittere ad aliquem locum, vel hominem, sed privatim (nam publice *legare* dicimus) et fere alicujus rei petendæ gratia. *Liv.* Cum patrem, primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset. *Cic.* Petit a me Rabonius, et amicos allegat: facile impetrat. *Id.* Homines nobiles allegat iis, qui, &c. *Id.* Allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c. *Cic.* Inter allegatos esse, *persons sent or deputed*; or it means *cited, named*, as below, which is preferable. *Plin.* Allegata precibus (dat.) tellure, *h. e. being deputed to intercede for them.* *Plaut.* Alium ego isti rei allegabo, *h. e. I will commission, or depute.* So, *Id.* Allegare aliquem ad aliquod negotium. —— ¶ Also, of things, *to send to one, to cause to reach, to present.* *Apul.* Allegare preces deis. *Tacit.* Munera, preces, mandata Scydrothemidi allegant. —— ¶ Also, *to allege or adduce in the way of excuse or proof, to mention or name.* *Plin.* Petis, ut libellos tuos legam; adhibes preces, allegas exemplum. *Quintil.* Allegare dignitatem alicujus. *Plin.* Allegare decreta. *Id.* Allegare aliquid Senatui, *h. e. to point out, inform.* *Tacit.* Mandata regis sui Scydrothemidi allegant, *h. e. explain*; or as above. *Cic.* Edidit ad (*h. e.* præter) allegatos Cn. Lentulum, *deputed, or cited, named.*

ĀLLĔGŌ, and **ĀDLĔGŌ** (ad & lĕgo), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to choose one into any body, to choose, elect, admit*, καταλέγω, adscisco, adjungo, coopto, legendo addo. *Liv.* Augures de plebe allegerentur. *Sueton.* aliquem in Senatum. *Id.* inter patricios. *Senec.* Allegi cœlo, *to be admitted among the gods.* Also, *Sueton.* Allegere milites in sui custodiam, *to appoint or choose.*

ĀLLĒGŎRĬĂ (ἀλληγορία), æ, f. *an allegory; a figure of speech, in which something is meant beyond the literal signification of the words.* *Quintil.*

ĀLLĔVĀMENTUM (allevo), i, n. *alleviation, ease or comfort.* *Cic.*

ĀLLĔVĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a raising or lifting up.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Figur. *an easing or assuaging; alleviation, ease, comfort.* *Cic.*

ĀLLĔVŌ, and **ĀDLĔVŌ** (ad & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lift up, raise aloft*, ἐπαίρω, sublevo, in altum tollo, de imo, et ubi quid jacet, vel projectum est, sursum levo. *Quintil.* Supercilia allevare, et demittere. *Tacit.* Allevare supplicem. *Senec.* velum, *to hoist the sail.* *Senec.* aliquem in cœlum. —— ¶ Figur. *to assuage, soften, lighten, mitigate, relieve.* *Cic.* Allevare solicitudines alicujus. *Curt.* Allevare animum a mœrore. *Quintil.* Allevare afflictum. *Tacit.* Allevatæ notæ, *h. e. removed.* —— ¶ Absol. *Cic.* Allevor, cum loquor tecum absens, *I am relieved, comforted, at ease.* *Plaut.* Ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, *relieves or comforts.* *Ovid.* nec viribus allevor ullis, *h. e. nor am I relieved by any power of medicine.* —— ¶ *Allevari* is also used of those *who are raised to importance and influence.* *Flor.* C. Cæsar eloquentia, et spiritu, et jam

consulatu allevabatur. So, *Quintil.* Summis eloquentiæ viribus allevanda sunt, *to be raised, heightened, set off.*

ĀLLEX (unc.), allĭcis, m. ἐφελκόμενος, qui allicit, allector. *Plaut.* Tu ne hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *h. e.* cinæde. Alii leg. *alex*, vel *hallex*, et exponunt, fæx virorum, *an abject, base-minded scoundrel; a nidget, poltroon.* —— ¶ Allex in *Isid. Gloss.* est pollex pedis.

ĀLLIA, and **ĀLIA**, æ, f. *a river in Italy, flowing into the Tiber, near which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls,* now *Caminate*, or *Rio de Mosso*, Ἀλλίας, et Ἀλίας. *Virgil.* Infaustum Allia nomen. —— ¶ Hence, Alliensis, e, *relating or belonging to the river Allia. Liv.* Alliensis dies, *h. e. the day on which the defeat near Allia took place,* which was classed among the unlucky days.

ĀLLIĀTUS (allium), a, um, adject. *provided or mixed with leek or garlic; smelling of garlic. Plaut.*

ĀLLICEFACIŌ (allicio & facio), ăcis, a. 3. *to invite, allure, entice, decoy,* same as *allicio Sueton.*

ĀLLICIŌ, and **ĀDLICIŌ** (ad & lacio, obs.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to attract, invite, allure, entice, decoy, inveigle, wheedle, seduce,* ἐφελκόω, ἐπάγομαι, traho, attraho, induco, illicio, invito. *Cic.* Adolescentem non allicere volui. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se allicit, et trahit. *Id.* Allicere aliquem ad misericordiam. *Ovid.* Merum allicit somnos. *Lucret* sonus adlicit aures, *h. e. charms.*

ĀLLĪDŌ, and **ĀDLĪDŌ** (ad & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. *to dash one thing against another, to dash to the ground, throw against the ground: to break in pieces by bringing violently in contact with any other substance,* ἐπιρρίπτω. *Lucret.* ut si quis prius, arida quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilæve, trabive. *Cæs* Allidere aliquid ad scopulos. —— ¶ Figur. *to cause to be wrecked, to bring into great danger;* in pass. *to be unfortunate, to suffer damage, to fall into danger. Cic.* Servius allisus est. *Senec.* Qui periculis undique imminentibus, non alliserit virtutem, *h. e. who does not lose his firmness, suffer shipwreck of his firmness.*

ĀLLĪFÆ, **ĀLLĪPHÆ**, **ĀLĪPHÆ**, or **ĀLĪFÆ**, ārum, f. Ἀλιφαί, Ἀλλίφαι, *Alife, Alifi, a town in Italy, in Samnium, near the river Vulturnus. Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Allifānus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Alife. Cic.* Allifanus ager. *Hor.* Invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota, *sc.* poculis.

ĀLLĬGĀTIŌ, and **ĀDLĬGĀTIŌ** (alligo), ōnis, f. *a binding, tying, joining to any thing,* as of vines or trees; so of other things, *a binding,* &c., *a band,* &c., *alligation. Vitruv.* Alligationibus continere aliquid. *Columell.* Arbustorum sive putatio, sive alligatio finienda est.

ĀLLĬGĀTŎR (Id.), and **ĀDLĬGĀTŎR**, ōris, m. *a binder or tier* of one thing to another. *Columell.*

ĀLLĬGĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, *a binding* of one thing to another; *a ligature. Columell.*

ĀLLĬGŌ, and **ĀDLĬGŌ** (ad & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind or tie to any thing:* used of things, as vines or trees; or of persons; ἐξαρτάω, ad aliquid ligo, vincio. *Columell.* Vites alligantur. *Cic.* Alligare aliquem ad palum. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to bind, to bind or wrap up, tie, join, unite, to fetter. Tacit.* Servitutem adit: alligari se, ac vænire patitur. So, *Colum.* Alligati, *fettered slaves. Martial.* Alligare caput lana, *to bind. Justin.* Alligare vulnus, *to bind up or dress a wound. Plin.* Tingendis lanis ita colorem alligans, *h. e. fixing, making fast or durable. Senec.* Alligatus calculus, *h. e. penned up, unable to move. Martial.* Lac alligatum, *h. e. coagulated, curdled, soured.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, *should be shackled, impeded. Stat.* Alligare iter, *to hinder, block up. Virg.* Palus inamabilis unda alligat, *shuts in. Id.* Lex omnes mortales alligat, *ties, obliges, binds, obligates. Id.* Alligare populum R. novo genere quæstionis. *Id.* Beneficio alligari. *Id.* Alligare aliquem stipulatione. *Varr.* Alligare pecuniam, *h. e. to engage to pay a sum. Justin.* Alligari in fœdera societatis. *Terent.* Alligare se furti, *to show himself guilty. Cic.* Alligare se scelere.

ĀLLĬNŌ, and **ĀDLĬNŌ** (ad & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. *to anoint, besmear, daub, bedaub,* ἐπιχρίω, ungendo induco, inungo. *Horat.* Incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, *h. e. will draw a mark over, will blot out.* —— ¶ Also, *to attach to, fasten to, fix upon. Plin.* Adlinere schedam supina tabula. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nulla nota, nullus color, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse. *Senec.* Allinere alteri vitia sua, *infect or taint with.*

ĀLLIUM (unc.), and **ALIUM**, ii, n. *garlic, leek,* σκόροδον. *Virg.* Allia, serpyllumque, herbas contundit olentes. *Pers.* Caput alli, *the head of a leek, root of garlic.*

ĀLLŎBRŎX, ŏgis, *in plur. num.* **ĀLLŎBRŎGĒS**, ŏgum, m. *people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital city was Vienna, now Vienne. Cæs.* —— ¶ Hence, Allobrogicus, a, um, *of or pertaining to the Allobroges. Plin.* — Also, *a name of a Q. Fabius Maximus, who conquered that people. Vellei.*

ĀLLŎCŪTIŌ, and **ĀDLŎCŪTIŌ** (alloquor), ōnis, f. *a speaking to any one; a speech, address. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a consolatory address; consolation, comfort. Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a harangue made by the commander to his soldiers.*

ĀLLŎQUIUM, and **ĀDLŎQUIUM** (alloquor), ii, n. *a speaking with any one, conference; an address, speech; conversation, talk, discourse,* especially if it be to persuade or console. *Liv.*

ĀLLŎQUŎR, and **ĀDLŎQUŎR** (ad & loquor), ĕris, quūtus, or cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak or talk to any one; to address, accost,* προσειπεῖν, ad aliquem loquor. *Cic.* Quem nemo alloqui vellet. *Virg.* te adloquor. *Sueton.* Allocuturus milites. *Plaut.* Diis gratias agere, et alloqui, *h. e. to pray to.* —— ¶ Also, *to administer consolation, console, comfort,* παραμυθεῖσθαι. *Varr.* Adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa. *Senec.* Alios parentes alloqui in luctu decet: tibi gratulandum est.

ĀLLŬBESCIT, and **ĀDLŬBESCIT** (ad & lubet), ēbat, impers. 3. *it becomes pleasant, pleasing, agreeable,* lubet, placet, ἐπαρέσκει. *Plaut.* hercle vero jam allubescit. —— ¶ Personally, *to oblige, comply with. Apulei.* Nonnunquam basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescebat. —— ¶ *Apulei.* allubescere aquis, *h. e. to go gladly to drink the waters, to be fond of drinking the waters.*

ĀLLŪCEŌ, and **ĀDLŪCEŌ** (ad & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. *to shine upon, to shine,* προσλάμπω. *Sueton.* Flagrante triclinio inquit, nobis alluxit, *sc.* ignis, *has lighted us, given us light. Senec.* Die non esse contentum, nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Tibi fortuna faculam allucere vult, *to kindle, light.*

ALLUCINATIO, ALLUCINOR. See *Alucinor.*

ĀLLŪDIŌ, and **ĀDLŪDIŌ** (alludo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to joke, jest, be playful or sportive; to caress. Plaut.*

ĀLLŪDŌ, and **ĀDLŪDŌ** (ad & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3. *to play or sport with one, joke, jest, rally,* cum aliquo ludere jocari, colludere, προσπαίζω. *Ovid.* Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herba. *Plin.* Delphinus alludens natantibus. *Terent.* Ad scortum alludere. —— ¶ Used also of inanimate things, *to play with, sport with. Plin.* Tripolium in maritimis nascitur saxis, ubi alludit unda, *h. e. splashes gently,* as it were, *playfully. Ovid.* alludentes undas. *Senec.* Et curvata suis fetibus, ac tremens Alludit patulis arbor hiatibus. *Valer.* Ac velut ante comas, ac summa cacumina silvæ Lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster. —— ¶ Sometimes with the *acc. Catull.* Omnia quæ fluctus salis alludebant. —— ¶ Fig. *To do any thing in jest, or for the sake of jest, as to dispute jestingly, to jest. Cic.* Galba alludens. *Senec.* Philosophiæ alludere, *h. e. to practise philosophy in jest. Id.* spei alludens, *favoring, smiling upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to allude to. Valer. Max.* Homeri versibus allusit.

ĀLLŬŌ, and **ĀDLŬŌ** (ad & luo), is, ui, a. 3. *to flow hard by or near to, to wash or touch upon,* as a river, the sea, &c., ἐπικλύζω, juxta fluo, madefacio. *Cic.* Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam alluantur. *Id.* Non alluuntur a mari mœnia extrema. *Id.* Fluvius latera hæc alluit. *Virg.* Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.

ĀLLŬVIĒS (alluo), ĕi, f. *a land-flood, a pool or standing water occasioned by the overflowing or inundation of rivers,* πρόσκλυσις, aquarum exundatio, qua loca antea sicca alluuntur, et aquis obteguntur. *Liv.*

ĀLLŬVIŌ, and **ĀDLŬVIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *the rising or swelling of a river, an overflowing or inundation of water; a flood, deluge,* alluvies. *Apulei.* —— ¶ By jurists, *the washing up of land or soil by a river: the land itself.* Hence, *Cic.* Jura alluvionum, *the right of possession of land washed up.*

ĀLMŌ, ōnis, m. *now Dachia,* and *Rio d'Appio, a small river near Rome, in which the image of Cybele was wont to be washed by her priests. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the god of the same river. Ovid.*

ĀLMUS (alo), a, um, *cherishing, nourishing; genial, bountiful, gracious; mild, favorable, propitious; fair, beauteous, beautiful, worthy of reverence, sacred,* ὄμπνιος, τρόφιμος; a poetic adj. used especially of the deities. *Horat.* Almæ filius Maiæ. *Id.* Almæ Veneris progenies. *Virg.* Alma Ceres. *Id.* Almus ager. *Lucret.* Liquor almus aquarum. *Virg.* Almæ vites. *Id.* Alma lux. *Horat.* Alme Sol. *Senec.* Alma nox. *Virg.* Alma parens. *Stat.* Alma ubera. *Plaut.* Alma nutrix. *Virg.* Alma Trivia. *Id.* Alma Phœbe. *Id.* Alma Cybele. *Ovid.* Alma Pales. *Virg.* Alma Sibylla. *Propert.* Alma sacerdos. *Lucret.* Alma dulcedo. *Horat.* Alma adorea, *h. e.* gloria, quæ alit virtutem. So, *Tibull.* Alma pax. *Silius.* Alma Carthago, *h. e.* altrix virorum. *Horat.* Almæ Musæ, *h. e.* studiorum altrices. *Ennius* apud *Cic.* Alma fides: *h. e.* vel quia nimirum Dea habita est: vel quia fide alitur humana societas.

ĀLNĔUS (alnus), a, um, adj. *of alder. Vitruv.*

ĀLNUS (unc.), i, f. *an alder-tree, an alder,* κλήθρα. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Among the poets, what is made of the tree, as *a ship, a beam, pillar. Lucan.* nullasque vado qui Macra moratus Alnos. *Id.* ut spumeus alnos Discussa compage feras, *h. e. the piles of a bridge. Id.* obliquas excipit alnos, *h. e. beams of alder.* —— ¶ The poets sometimes fable, that the sisters of Phaethon were changed into alders; at other times, they say into poplars. *Virg.*

ĂLŌ (unc.), is, ălui, alĭtum, *and* altum, a. 3. *to increase or support by feeding,* αὔξω, incrementum do, augeo. *Horat.* Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas. —— ¶ In general, *to nourish, cherish, feed, support, keep, maintain. Cic.* Animantes aluntur. *Id.* Aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus, &c. *Id.* Cum agellus eum non satis aleret. *Id.* Alere exercitum suis fructibus. *Id.* Ali lacte. *Id.* Alere canes. *Nepos.* aliquem publice, *to maintain at the public expense. Cic.* Stellæ aluntur terræ vaporibus. *Plin.* Clematidis folia illita infantibus capillum alunt, *nourish, strengthen, cause to grow. Justin.* Alere incendium. —— ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* Honos alit artes. *Id.* Alere gloriam. *Id.* audaciam. *Id.* ingenium. *Id.* spem alicujus. *Tibull.* Spes alit agricolas. *Cic.* Mens alitur discendo. *Id.* Memoria vestra nostræ res alentur. *Nepos.* Alere luxuriam. *Ovid.* Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor. —— ¶ *To defend, to cherish. Cæs.* Ne tanta, et tam conjuncta populo Romano civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, &c.

ĂLŌĒ (ἀλόη), es, f. *the aloe, or aloes-tree.*

Plin. —— ¶ Figur. *bitterness. Juvenal.* Plus aloes, quam mellis habet.

ALOEUS, ei & eos, m. Ἀλωεὺς [three syllab.], *one of the Giants, son of Canace by Neptune, father of Otus and Ephialtes, who are hence called Aloidæ. Lucan.*

ALŌPECIA (ἀλωπεχία), æ, f. *a disease causing the hair to fall off by the roots; the scurf, scald; scaldhead or scall; morbid baldness (so called from the disease being usual with foxes).* Generally used in the plur. *Plin.*

ALŌPECIAS (ἀλώπηξ), ădis, f. *a kind of fish, the sea-fox. Plin.*

ALŌPECIS (Id.), ĭdis, f. ἀλωπεκίς, *a sort of vine producing clusters of grapes resembling the tail of a fox. Plin.*

ALŌPECŪROS (ἀλώπηξ and οὐρὰ), i, f. *an herb like a fox's tail, shaggy and mossy; [illegible] wheat, fox-tail,* ἀλωπεκουρος. *Plin.*

ĂLPES, ium, f. pl. more usual than the sing. *the Alps,* Ἄλπεις, *a high range of mountains, which separated Italy from Gaul and Germany. Cic.* Transcendit Alpes. —— ¶ Used, also, for *any mountainous range. Silius,* 2, 333, calls *the Pyrenees* by this name. —— ¶ Hence, Alpinus, a, um, adj. *Alpine, relating to the Alps. Liv.* Alpinæ gentes. *Virg.* Alpinus rigor. *Plin.* Alpini mures, *h. e. marmots.* —— ¶ Alpicus, a, um, is [illegible]. *Nepos.*

ALPHA (ἄλφα), indecl. *the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet,* as beta, [illegible] is of the second. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ [illegible], *the first or most distinguished in any thing. Martial.*

ALPHĀBĒTUM (ἄλφα and βῆτα), i, n. *the alphabet. Tertull.*

ALPHESIBŒA (Ἀλφεσίβοια), æ, f. *the daughter of Phegeus, and wife of Alcmæon, who is said to have killed her brothers, from love for her husband. Propert.*

ALPHEUS, or ĀLPHĒŌS (Ἀλφειός), i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus, flowing from near Stymphalus through Arcadia and Elis, which is said, by the poets, to flow under the sea as far as Sicily, and there to unite with the fountain Arethusa, near Syracuse; and, for this reason, is represented as a lover of the nymph Arethusa. Ovid.* [illegible] properas Arethusa? suis Alpheus [illegible], &c. *Martial.* Viderat Al[illegible] præmia, *h. e. the Olympic games,* which were celebrated near this river. [illegible] Sacer Alpheus, *so called because the statue of Olympian Jupiter used to be washed with this water,* &c. —— ¶ Hence, Alphēias, ădis, f. *sc.* nympha, *the nymph and fountain Arethusa. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Alphēus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Alpheus, Alphean. Virg.* Alphea Pisæ, *h. e. founded by Arcadians.*

[illegible] (alphus), i, m. perhaps, *one who has the leprosy* (alphus). *Martial.*

[illegible] (ἀλφός), i, m. *a distemper which [illegible] the body with a kind of white scales, [illegible]. Cels.*

[illegible], *a kind of onion. Plin.*

[illegible] (ἀλσίνη, from ἄλσος), es, f. *an [illegible] called chick-weed, or mouse-ear.*

[illegible] (algeo), a, um, adject. *subject [illegible] liable to catch or take cold, liable [illegible] frost-bitten, chilly, cold by nature,* [illegible] qui frigore facile læditur.

[illegible], ii, n. *a town in Etruria. Vell.* [illegible] —— ¶ Hence, Alsiensis, e, and [illegible], a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to [illegible]. Cic.* and *Sil.*

[illegible] (algeo), a, um, adject. *cold, chill,* [illegible] the same as alsiosus. *Lucret.* [illegible] corpora. —— ¶ *Alsius* is used by [illegible] as a *compar. comp.* from alsus, not in [illegible] *cool, refreshing.*

[illegible] VENTUS, or ALTANUS, i, [illegible] *wind,* according to *Pliny, rising [illegible] the earth:* according to *Vitruv. a [illegible] wind; Servius* takes it for *a [illegible] from the sea.*

[illegible] (altus), is, n. *an altar upon [illegible] sacrificed to the Dii Superi,* [illegible] *ara,* which was low[illegible] an altar used in sacrificing [illegible] the Dii Superi and Inferi: but [illegible] is not always observed. [illegible] Accendit ex his altaria aræve de[illegible]. —— ¶ The pl. *altaria* is also used where only one is spoken of. *Liv.* Annibalem altaribus admotum. —— ¶ *Altare* differs also, properly, from *ara,* in being *the superstructure,* while *ara* was merely *the base* of an altar.

ĀLTĀRIUM, ii, n. *an altar,* same as *altare. Sever. Sulpic.*

ĀLTĒ (altus), adverb, *on high, high, highly, aloft,* ὑψοῦ, excelse, sublimiter. *Cic.* Cruentum alte extollens pugionem. *Id.* Tollere se a terra altius. *Id.* Alte cadere, *to fall from on high, from a great height. Sueton.* Cum aquila altissime volasset. *Virg.* Alte consternunt terram frondes, *h. e.* altum in terra cumulum facientes. *Curt.* Alte aliquid constituere, *on high. Virg.* Suras alte vincire. —— ¶ Also, *deeply, low, to a great depth,* βαθέως. *Cic.* Cum sulcus altius esset impressus. *Liv.* Ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse. *Virg.* Alte abdere caput. —— ¶ Figur. *high,* &c.; *deeply,* &c. *Plin.* Ingenium altissime assurgit. *Cic.* Incipit longo, et alte petito prooemio, *h. e. with a long exordium, far-fetched preamble. Curt.* Altius iram supprimere, *h. e. more deeply. Cic.* Altius aliquid perspicere, *h. e. more deeply, acutely. Cic.* Verbum aliquod transferre altius, *h. e. too boldly, in a manner too far-fetched.*

ĀLTĔR (according to some, from ἄλλος and ἕτερος), ĕra, ĕrum, gen. altĕrius, dat. altĕri, &c. *one of two, the other,* ἕτερος. *Liv.* Alter Consulum Q. Fulvius triumphavit. *Id.* Alter ex Censoribus petiit ab Senatu, &c. *Cic.* Utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter, ambove rationem agri habeant, *one of the two. Id.* Quorum fortasse utrumque erit; alterum certe, *one or the other. Liv.* Nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, *neither one nor the other.* —— ¶ The *plur.* is used when two bodies or classes of persons or things are opposed to each other; or when the subst., with which it is joined, wants the sing. *Cic.* Adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris. *Id.* Ad Brutum nostrum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these second five books. Sallust.* Utrique alteris freti, *both relying on one another. Varr.* Alteri totidem, *as many more.* —— ¶ *Alter* is used, in Latin, to express general relations, which, in English, are expressed by *another,* because, in reality, only two are considered in relation to each other. *Cic.* Detrahere alteri, et sibi assumere. —— ¶ *Alter* is often elegantly repeated either in the same or a different case. *Cic.* Quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, *the one hath lost, the other hath bartered away. Id.* Alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, *one party fight, the other,* &c. *Terent.* Curemus æquam uterque partem: tu alterum, ego item alterum, *I the one, you the other. Cic.* Alteros propemodum jam sumus experti, de altero nemo est, quin cogitet. *Id.* Uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, *one for one reason, another for another. Id.* Milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo; ergo alter alterius ova frangit, *the one breaks the eggs of the other. Liv.* Qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferunt. *Sallust.* Carthaginienses et Cyrenenses alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant. —— ¶ When *alter,* repeated, refers to two words going before, the first *alter* is applied to the former and the second to the latter; though not always. —— ¶ In enumerations, it is put for *the second, holding the second place. Horat.* Alteris te mensis adhibet Deum. *Cic.* Quadriennio post alterum consulatum. *Id.* Proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. Hence, after numeral adjectives, it is rendered by some, *the second. Id.* Altero vicesimo die, *the 22d day. Liv.* Anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, 302*d year.* Others, however, in this connection, consider *alter* the same as *primus, first;* as in *Virg.* Alter ab illo, *the first, h. e. next after him.* So, *Id.* alter ab undecimo annus, *the 12th year;* though this, by some, is rendered 13*th. Ter.* Unus et item alter, *one and the other, h. e. several, some; first one and then another; one after the other. Cels.* Altero quoque die, *every second day. Liv.* Altera die quam, *two days after; the second day after.* —— ¶ Alter idem, and alter ego, *a second self, a very dear friend. Cic.* Amicus est tamquam alter idem. So, *Cic.* Cleomenes qui alterum se Verrem putabat, *considered himself a second Verres, another Verres. Id.* Me sicut alterum parentem observat. On the other hand, *alter* sometimes signifies *different, changed, opposite. Horat.* Quoties te speculo videris alterum. —— ¶ Alterum tantum, *as much more, just so much more. Liv.* Militibus ex præda centenos binos asses, et alterum tantum centurionibus atque equitibus divisit. *Cic.* Pars pedis altero tanto, aut sesqui major. *Nepos.* Via altero tanto longior. —— ¶ It is put, sometimes, for alius, *another,* when no definite person or thing is alluded to. *Phædr.* Canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram. *Cic.* Si cum altero contrahas. —— ¶ *Alteræ* for *alteri,* fem. in dat. sing. *Terent.* Hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ dum narrat.

ĀLTĔRCĀTĬŌ (altercor), ōnis, f. *a wrangling or quarrelling, noisy debate, altercation; a bickering, brawling, strife, contention, variance, jarring, reasoning, disputing between persons or parties. Cic.* Redeo ad altercationem: surgit pulchellus puer: objicit mihi, &c. *Id.* Facere altercationes. *Id.* Oriri altercationem cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Liv.* E disceptatione, altercationem facere. —— ¶ *A dispute before a court,* between two parties, which consists of question and answer, and not a connected speech and argument. *Cic.*

ĀLTĔRCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a wrangler, disputer, disputant, arguer, reasoner, controvertist, brawler, bickerer, jangler. Quintil.*

ĀLTĔRCŎR (alter or alternus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. and ĀLTĔRCŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to altercate, dispute, contend, debate, wrangle, brawl, quibble, jangle, jar, be at variance,* διαδικάζομαι. *Cæs.* Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit. *Terent.* Cum patre altercasti dudum. *Liv.* Mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes. —— ¶ Especially *before a court, to dispute or debate by reciprocal interrogations and answers. Cic.* Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem. —— ¶ Figur. *contending. Horat.* Altercante libidinibus pavore. —— ¶ Also, with the *acc. Apul.* Dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, *h. e. converse.*

ĀLTĔRCUM, i, n. *the herb henbane. Plin.*

ĀLTĔRNĀTĬŌ (alterno), ōnis, f. *the reciprocal succession of things, alternation. Apulei.* Alternatio partium. —— ¶ With jurists, sometimes *an alternative, this or that. Ulpian.*

ĀLTĔRNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *arranged alternately, alternating. Plin.* Nervis cervi alternatis, et dorcadis. *Sil.* Atque alternatos sociato consule fasces. *Id.* Inter varias Fortuna utrinque virorum Alternata vices. *Senec.* Ex splendidis, sordidisque alternata series. —— ¶ *Ulpian.* Alternata conditione, *alternative.*

ĀLTĔRNĒ (alternus), adverb, *by turns, alternately, reciprocally. Plin.*

ĀLTĔRNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to do any thing by turns; vary, alter, change, interchange, reciprocate,* ἀμείβω, vicissim alterum duorum ponere, intermissa, non continuata serie ponere. *Plin.* Oliva alternare fructus cogitur, *to produce fruit every other year. Plin.* Hirundines in fetu alternant cibum. *Ovid.* alternant spesque timorque fidem, *h. e.* modo fiduciam spes affert, modo timor adimit. *Id.* Alternare vices. —— ¶ Also, without case. *Plin.* Arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates, h. e. bears every other year. Virg.* Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, *wavering.*

ĀLTĔRNŬS (alter), a, um, adject. *acting or done by turns, one after another, interchangeable, mutual, reciprocal, every other, alternate,* ἀμοιβαῖος, qui vicissitudinem habet, et non continuato, sed intermisso ordine fit. *Cic.* Pedes aut choreos

aut heroos, aut alternos esse oportebit, &c. *Liv.* Alternis pæne verbis, *as it were at every other word.* *Cels.* Invicem alternis diebus, *every other day.* *Cic.* Epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, *with every other line a long one; consisting of long and short lines alternately.* *Plin.* Grues alternis pedibus insistentes, *sometimes on one leg, sometimes on the other.* *Horat.* Alterno pede terram quatere, *to dance.* *Ovid.* Per alternas vices, *by turns, alternately.* *Claudian.* Alterna Thetis, *h. e. flowing and ebbing.* *Horat.* Alterni sermones, *dialogues; discourses by way of dialogue.* *Virg.* Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, *h. e. every other one of us, every second man.* *Catull.* Alternum fœdus amicitiæ, *h. e. mutual.* Alii leg. *aeternum.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Legem ferre de alternis consiliis rejiciendis, *h. e. about permitting both the accuser and criminal, the one after the other, to reject, for once, all the judices appointed by the pretor.* So, *Id.* Rejectio alternorum judicum. —— ¶ *Alternis*, and sometimes *alterna*, are used adverbially for alternis vicibus, alterna vice, *alternately, in turns, first one, and then the other, reciprocally.* *Virg.* Alternis dicetis. *Liv.* Agere varie, rogando alternis, suadendoque cœpit. *Senec.* Alternis Vatinii, alternis Catones, *h. e. alternately vicious and virtuous.* *Apulei.* Ciliis alterna connivens. —— ¶ *Alterni* sometimes among the poets, though rarely, signifies *both.* *Stat.* alternas servant prætoria ripas.

ĀLTĔRŬTĔR (alter & uter), alterŭtra, alterutrum, genit. alterutrius, and alterius utrius, dat. alterutri, &c. It is commonly declined without change of the first part, alterutra, alterutri, alterutrum; but in the gen., where elision is difficult, alterius utrius is found in many edd. of Cicero, *the one or the other, one of two, one or other of two*, ἑκάτερος, alter ex duobus. *Cic.* Utrum te perfidiosum, an prævaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum. *Pompei. in Cic.* Dellio mandaram, ut alteruter vestrum ad me veniret. *Horat.* Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet. —— ¶ Alteruter is sometimes used for uterque, *both one and the other, both.* *Colum.*

ĀLTĔRŬTĔRQUĔ (alter & uterque), alterŭtrăque, alterutrumque, genit. alterutriusque, &c., *both one and the other, both*, same as *uterque*, but rarely used. *Plin.*

ĀLTHÆA (ἀλθαία), æ, f. *a sort of wild mallows, marsh-mallows, water-mallows.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Althæa, also a proper name, *the daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, and mother of Meleager.* *Ovid.*

ĀLTĬCINCTŬS (alte & cinctus), a, um, *girt high*, ὑψίζωνος. *Phædr.* Ex alticinctis unus atriensibus. —— ¶ Also written *alte cinctus.* *Senec.*

ĀLTĬLIS (alo), e, adject. *reared, fed, or fattened for human food*, σιτιστός. *Varr.* Boves altiles ad sacrificia saginati. *Plin.* Altiles cochleæ. —— ¶ Often, *fat, fatted, fed, crammed.* *Plin.* Gallina altilis. —— ¶ Figur. *large, gross.* *Id.* Altiles asparagi. —— ¶ Absolutely, *fat or fattened poultry.* *Juvenal.* Minor altilis. *Horat.* Satur altilium. —— ¶ Actively, *nutritive, nourishing.* *Macrob.* Altilis sanguis. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Altilis dos, *rich.*

ĀLTĪNUM, i, n. *Altino*, Ἄλτινον, *a town on the shore of the Adriatic, famous for its sheep.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Hence, Altīnas, ātis, adj. *of or pertaining to Altinum.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, Altīnus, a, um, adj. the same as *Altinas.* *Colum.*

ĀLTĬSŎNŬS (alte & sono), a, um, adj. *that soundeth from above, high sounding, sounding from on high; thundering*, ὑψήχης, a poetic word. *Cic.* Hic Jovis altisoni subito pinnata satelles. *Claud.* Altisonus maritus, *h. e. Jupiter.* So, *Senec.* altisonus parens. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Maronis altisoni carmina, *h. e. sublime, high-sounding.*

ĀLTĬTŎNĀNS (alte & tonans), antis, *thundering from on high*, ὑψιβρεμέτης. *Lucret.* Altitonans Vulturnus.

ĀLTĬTŪDŎ (altus), Inis, f. *highness, loftiness, height.* *Cic.* Altitudo ædium. —— ¶ Also, *depth.* *Cæs.* Altitudo fluminis. *Id.* Opus in mirandam altitudinem depressum. —— ¶ Figur. *height, loftiness.* *Cic.* Altitudo orationis, *sublimity.* *Gell.* animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of spirit, magnanimity.* —— ¶ Figur. *depth.* *Sallust.* Ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, *h. e. inscrutableness.* So, *Tacit.* animi, *reserve.*

ĀLTĬVŎLĀNS (alte & volo), antis, *flying on high, soaring*, ὑψιπέτης. *Lucret.* Altivolans solis rota.

ĀLTĬVŎLŬS (Id.), a, um, *soaring on high.* *Plin.*

ĀLTĬUSCŬLŬS (altior), a, um, *somewhat high, rather high, something higher than common*, aliquantum altus. *Sueton.*

ĀLTŎR (alo), ōris, m. *a nourisher, cherisher, maintainer; a foster-father*, for *alitor.* *Cic.*

ĀLTRINSĔCŬS (alter & secus), adverb, *on the other side*, ex altera parte, ἑτέρωθεν. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *on both sides.* *Lactant.*

ĀLTRIX (alo, for alitrix), īcis, f. *a female nourisher, cherisher, feeder, or maintainer; a foster-mother, nurse.* *Cic.* Terra parens, altrix. *Virg.* terram altricem.

ĀLTRŎVŎRSUM (alter & versum), *on the other side.* *Plaut.*

ĀLTŬS (alo), a, um, for alitus, *fed, nourished, cherished, supported, maintained.* *Cic.* Urbs in qua et nata, et alta est eloquentia. *Id.* Vaccæ, quibus altæ et renovatæ stellæ, &c. *Apic.* Avem altiorem, *fatter.*

ĀLTŬS (perhaps from alo, altus, *nourished*; consequently, *having grown high; high*), a, um, *high, tall, lofty*, ὑψηλός, sublimis, excelsus. *Virg.* Alti montes. *Cic.* Columella altior. *Id.* Altissimus Cœli complexus. *Id.* Editus in altum, *raised up aloft: set on high.* *Plin.* Vapor ex alto cadit, rursumque in altum redit. *Virg.* Maia genitum demittit ab alto, *from on high; from heaven.* — With the *gen.* of measure. *Vitruv.* Turrem altam cubitorum sexaginta. *Plin.* Singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum. —— ¶ It signifies, also, *deep, sunk deep.* *Cæs.* Altissima flumina. *Id.* Altior aqua. *Plaut.* Ex alto puteo. *Cic.* Altæ stirpes, *h. e. set deep.* *Id.* Altissimæ radices. *Senec.* Altum vulnus. *Virg.* Alta fundamenta. —— ¶ Altum, absol. *the open sea; the deep, the main.* *Cæs.* Naves, nisi in alto constitui non poterant. *Id.* Naves in altum provectæ. *Cic.* Ex alto emergere. *Liv.* Eminet in altum lingua, in qua sita est (urbs). Fig. *Cic.* Imbecillitas in altum provehitur. —— ¶ Figur. in the first sense, *high, lofty, elevated, exalted, noble, great.* *Cic.* Alta oratio. *Id.* Vir excelsus, et altus. *Id.* Alto animo esse, *high-minded, of a lofty spirit, magnanimous.* *Id.* Homo sapiens, et alta mente præditus, *of an elevated mind.* But, *Quintil.* Mens placida, et alta, *h. e.* tranquilla, ut solent esse maria alta. *Horat.* Judex alto vultu rejicit dona nocentium, *stern, lofty, disdainful.* *Virg.* nil altum mens inchoat, *nothing lofty, sublime, noble, elevated, grand, excellent.* *Plin.* Altioribus se studiis, artibusque dedere, *higher, more noble.* *Id.* Altissimum, planeque poeticum ingenium, *most sublime.* *Id.* Altissimæ conditiones, *highest offers.* So, *Virg.* Altus Apollo, *lofty, great.* *Cic.* Vir altus, et excellens. —— ¶ Also, *ancient and noble.* *Ovid.* Claudia Quinta genus Clauso referebat ab alto. *Virg.* genus alto a sanguine Teucri. *Valer. Flacc.* alta gente satus. —— ¶ Alta voce, *with a loud, clear, piercing voice.* *Senec.* Hæc fatus alta voce. *Catull.* Conclamate iterum altiore voce. So, *Quintil.* Altissimus sonus. —— ¶ Ex alto petere, *or* repetere, *to trace far back, from the beginning.* *Virg.* Quid causas petis ex alto? *Cic.* Quæ de nostris officiis scripserim, ex alto repetita, &c. —— ¶ Figur. in the sense of *deep, profound, great.* *Horat.* Somnus altus, *a deep or profound sleep.* *Virg.* Altus sopor. *Virg.* Altum silentium. *Petron.* Et mentem timor altus habet. So, *Tacit.* Altior pavor. *Virg.* Premere altum corde dolorem. *Id.* manet alta mente repostum, *treasured up in the depths, or inmost recesses of the heart.* *Curt.* Alta dissimulatione premere consilium. *Id.* Altiore consilio aliquid concipere. *Vopisc.* Denique ut erat altus, risit, et tacuit, *h. e. secret in his thoughts, inscrutable.* *Quintil.* Altissima eruditio, *profound learning.* *Ovid.* Velle, sed ex alto dissimulare, puto.

ĀLŪCĬNĀTĬŎ (alucinor), ĀLLŪCĬNĀTĬŎ, or HĀLLŪCĬNĀTĬŎ, ōnis, f. *carelessness, blundering, error, oscitancy, hallucination, oversight.* *Senec.*

ĀLŪCĬNŎR, ĀLLŪCĬNŎR, HALŪCĬNŎR, or HĀLLŪCĬNŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. without an *acc.*, *to dote, talk idly, be inattentive, not to have one's thoughts about one, to be thoughtless, to dream*, as it were, *to trifle.* *Cic.* Epistolæ nostræ debent interdum alucinari. —— ¶ With an *acc.*, *to do any thing in a trifling manner, to prattle.* *Cic.* Quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est.

ĀLVĔĀRĔ (alveus), is, and ĀLVĔĀRĬUM, ii, n. *a bee-hive, hive*, κυψέλη. *Colum.* Cum vetus alveare numero apum destituitur, &c. *Virg.* alvearia vimine texta. *Plin.* Vivit in alvearii apum. —— ¶ Also, *a place where bee-hives stand.* *Varr.* Circum villam totam alvearium facere. —— ¶ In *Tertull.*, *a kneading trough.*

ĀLVĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *channelled, trenched, guttered, hollowed, excavated*, in modum alvei excavatus. *Cato.*

ĀLVĔŎLĀTŬS (alveolus), a, um, *made hollow like the channel of a river, channelled*, &c., κοιλωτός, in modum alveoli cavatus. *Vitruv.*

ĀLVĔŎLŬS (alveus), i, m. dimin. *a small channel of a river*, parvus fluminis alveus. *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *a small hollow vessel of wood; a tray, trough*, κυψέλη. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a small gaming-board; a chess-board or tables.* *Varr.* apud *Gell.* Tesseræ quibus in alveolo luditur. *Cic.* Alveolum poscere.

ĀLVĔŬS (alvus; others from alluo, because *alluit* ripas), i, m. *the channel or bed of a river*, κοίτη. *Quintil.* Pleno alveo fluere. *Plin.* Alveo navigabili. *Virg.* lembum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. —— ¶ Also, *an oblong trench*, as for planting vines. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a deep, oblong vessel, a trough; a bathing tub*; also, *the stone cavity of the bath, where people bathe.* *Liv.* Fluitantem alveum, quo expositi erunt. *Cic.* Alveusne ille, an equus Trojanus fuerit, qui, &c. —— ¶ Also, *the hull, hulk, bottom, or hold of a ship; the body of a ship.* *Sallust.* Alveos navium. —— ¶ Also, by synecdoche, *a ship, a vessel.* *Ovid.* Canas alveus haurit aquas. *Propert.* Portabat sanctos alveus ille viros. —— ¶ Also, *a boat, skiff, a bark.* *Vellei.* Cavatum ex materia alveum conscendere. *Virg.* simul accipit alveo Ingentem Æneam, gemuit sub pondere cymba. —— ¶ Also, *a hive, bee-hive.* *Plin.* Apes alveo se continent. —— ¶ Also, *a chess-board; gaming-board.* *Plin.* Transtulit alveum cum tesseris lusorium e gemmis duabus, latum pedes tres. *Valer. Max.* Alveo, et calculis vacare.

ĀLVĪNŬS (alvus), a, um, *troubled with the gripes, belly-ache, colic*, ὑγροκοίλιος. *Plin.*

ĀLUM, i, n. and HĀLŬS, i, *the herb comfrey or camfrey*, σύμφυτον πετραῖον. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of garlic.* *Plin.*

ĀLŪMEN (unc.), Inis, n. *alum, a kind of mineral salt.* *Plin.*

ĀLŪMĬNĀTŬS (alumen), a, um, *tinctured with, or tasting of alum*, στυπτηριωτός, as, *aqua aluminata*, quæ transit per venas aluminis, apud *Plin.*

ĀLŪMĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, *aluminous*, aluminatus. *Vitruv.* Aluminosi fontes.

ĀLŬMNA (alo), æ, f. *a foster-child, nursling, pupil*, quæ ab aliquo alita est, et educata, ἡ τρόφιμος. *Plaut.* Nostra hæc alumna est tua profecto filia. *Cic.* Vos (ranæ) quoque signa videtis, aquai dulcis alumnæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Jam bene constitutæ civitatis quasi alumna quædam eloquentia, *h. e.* colitur, et crescit in civitate jam bene constituta. —— ¶ Also, *a nurse, foster-mother.* *Plin.* Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem, et parens. *Flor.* Cliens, et alumna Urbis Ostia. But these are referred by some to the first signif.

ĀLŬMNĀTŬS (alumnus), a, um, *brought up, cherished, maintained, educated, tutored*, alitus, educatus. *Martian. Capell.*

—— ¶ Also as a partic. of a deponent verb, with an act. signif. *Apulei.*

ALŬMNŬS (alo), i, m. *a pupil, nursling, foster-child,* τρόφιμος, qui alitur ab aliquo, et educatur. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno. *Tacit.* Rediret legionum alumnus, *h. e. born and brought up in the camp. Id.* Vatinius sutrinæ tabernæ alumnus. *Horat.* dulces alumni, *h. e.* vernulæ, *little slaves, born in the house.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Aristoteles, aliique Platonis alumni, *h. e.* discipuli, *followers, scholars, pupils, disciples. Id.* Quasi alumnum disciplinæ meæ. *Id.* Pacis alumnus, *h. e. the child of peace, friend of peace. Plin.* Alumnus fortunæ. *Martial.* Dies alumnus, *h. e. birth-day.* —— ¶ Also, *a foster-father; one that nourisheth, maintaineth, bringeth up. Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ As an adject. *Prudent.* moderator alumni gregis, *h. e. disciples, pupils. Avien.* Lapsus alumnus (Tibris), *nourishing.*

ALŬNTIUM, ii, n. *a city of Sicily. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Aluntius, a, um, *Aluntian. Plin.* Aluntium vinum.

ĂLŪTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *soft tawed or tanned leather,* βύρσα. *Cæs.* Pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ. *Martial.* Inguina succinctus nigra aluta. —— ¶ Also, *a shoe, sandal. Juvenal.* Appositam nigræ lunam subtexit alutæ. *Martial.* rapta cum pes vagus exit aluta. —— ¶ Also, *a leathern purse or scrip. Juvenal.* Tumida superbus aluta. —— ¶ Also, *a cosmetic covering, or patch for the face. Ovid.* Arte supercilii confinia nuda repletis, Parvaque sinceras velat aluta genas. —— ¶ *Martial.* Ulcus habet, Priami quod tendere possit alutam, *h. e.* mentulam languidam, frigidam.

ALVŬS (unc.), i, f. *the belly, paunch, abdomen,* κοιλία, γαστήρ. *Cic.* Alvi natura subjecta stomacho, cibi, et potionis est receptaculum. *Cels.* solvere, to *loosen, purge, relax.* So, *Id. Alvum ciere, ducere, subducere, dejicere, elicere, liquare, mollire,* &c. *Id.* Pluribus diebus non descendit alvus, *the body is costive.* Also, *Id. Fluens,* and *liquida alvus, relaxation of the bowels, looseness, flux.* So, *alvus cita, fusa, soluta,* &c. But, *Id.* Stringere alvum, *to bind, astringe,* and also, *alvum cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere,* &c. So, *Id. alvus adstricta, belly-bound, costive,* and also, *alvus dura, compressa,* &c. —— ¶ In plur. *Plin.* Sapor raphani medicamenti instar ad eliciendas alvos. —— ¶ Sometimes *alvus* signifies *looseness, flux. Colum.* Alvus corpus, ac vires carpit. —— ¶ Also, *the excrement; ordure, stool. Cels.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *the womb. Cic.* Cum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret. —— ¶ Often, *a bee-hive. Varr.* Media alvo, qua introeant apes, &c. *Plin.* Alvi melle plenæ.

ALYACMON. See *Aliacmon.*

ĂLYĂTTES, is and ĕi, m. *a king in Lydia, father of Crœsus. Horat.*

ĂLȲPON (ἄλυπον), i, n. *the herb terrible, or white turbith. Plin.*

ĂLȲSSON (ἄλυσσον), i, n. *the herb madwort. Plin.*

AM (contracted from ἀμφὶ), an inseparable prep. used only in composition, *around, concerning.* When compounded with words beginning with a vowel, it takes *b*, as in *ambio*: before *p*, it is not changed, as *amputo*: in other cases, it is changed into *an*, as in *anquiro.* —— ¶ Am is also an ancient form for *eam. Lucret.*

AMA. See *Hama.*

ĂMĀBILIS (amo), e, adj. *worthy of being loved or esteemed; lovely, desirable, amiable,* ἐράσμιος, dignus amore. *Cic.* Filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio. *Id.* Amabilior mihi. *Id.* Amabilissimum nodum amicitiæ tollere.

ĂMĀBILĬTĀS (amabilis), ātis, f. *amiableness, loveliness,* φιλότης, morum comitas, formæve venustas, ad amorem alliciens. *Plaut.*

ĂMĀBILĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *amiably, sweetly,* ἡδέως, γλυκέως, suaviter, humaniter, ita ut tibi amorem concilies. *Antonius ad Cicer.* Si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, &c. *Horat.* Lusit amabiliter. ——

¶ Also, *lovingly, tenderly, affectionately. Ovid.* Spectet amabilius juvenem.

ĂMALTHĒĂ, æ, f. Ἀμάλθεια, *a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who suckled Jupiter with the milk of a she-goat. Ovid.* —— ¶ *A horn of the goat, which had been broken off, was called* cornu Amaltheæ, *or* cornu copiæ. *But others give the last name to the horn of Achelous. Some believe the goat itself was named Amalthea.* —— ¶ Amalthēa, æ, f. *and* Amalthēum, i, n. *the libraries of Cicero and Atticus were so called. Cic.* —— ¶ Amalthēa, æ, f. *is also the name of the Cumæan sibyl. Tibull.*

ĀMANDĀTĬŌ (amando), ōnis, f. *a sending away or afar off, dismissing, removing, consigning to exile, banishing. Cic.*

ĀMANDŌ (a & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to send away or out of the way, remove, dismiss, banish,* ἀποπέμπω, alio mitto, longe ire jubeo, removeo, relego. *Cic.* Amandare hominem Lilybæum. *Id.* in Græciam. *Id.* Catone amandato. *Id.* infra mortuos amandatus. *Id.* Natura res similes procul amandavit a sensibus.

ĂMANDŬS (amo), a, um, adj. *amiable, lovely, charming,* amari dignus, amabilis. *Horat.* condisce modos, amanda Voce quos reddas.

ĂMĀNS (Id.), tis, *loving, fond of, affectionately attached to,* qui amat, amicus, φιλῶν. *Cic.* Hirrus quam se ipse amans sine rivali! *Id.* Homines amantes tui. *Id.* Si quem forte cognosti tui amantiorem, quam temporis. *Id.* Ad nos amantissimos tui veni. *Ovid.* Amans cruoris. —— ¶ Used, also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Amantissimis verbis uti. *Id.* Quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum, hoc, &c. —— ¶ Absolutely, for amator, *a lover, wooer, suitor, sweetheart. Propert.* Durius in terris nihil est quod vivat amante. *Terent.* Amantium iræ amoris integratio est.

ĂMANTĔR (amans), adv. *lovingly, affectionately, tenderly, in a friendly manner, intimately,* cum amore, φιλικῶς. *Cic.* Expectare amanter adventum alicujus. *Id.* Obsecrare aliquem amantissime. *Id.* Nihil potuit fieri amantius.

ĂMANTĬĂ (Ἀμαντία), æ, f. *a seaport of Illyrican Macedonia, now Ragusa. Cæs. The inhabitants of this town were called Amantiani by Cæs.; Amantes and Amantini by Plin. But the Amantini were also a people of Pannonia. Plin.*

ĀMANŬENSIS (a & manus), is, m. *a clerk, secretary, notary, slave employed by his master to write letters, &c., a scribe, scrivener, copyist; an amanuensis,* ὑπογραφεύς. *Sueton.*

ĂMĀNŬS, i, m. *a mountain or range between Syria and Cilicia, joining mount Taurus. Cic.* Hence, Amanienses, ium, *its inhabitants. Cic.*

ĂMĀRĂCĬNŬS (amaracus), a, um, adj. *relating to the herb sweet marjoram,* ἀμαράκινος, qui est ex amaraco herba. *Plin.* Amaracinum ungentum. *Id.* Oleum amaracinum. —— ¶ Amaracinum, i, n. absol., is put for *unguentum amaracinum. Lucret.* — Hence, proverbially, *Gell.* Nihil cum fidibus graculo, nihil cum amaracino sui (dat.).

ĂMĀRĂCŬS, i, m. and f. and ĂMĀRĂCUM (ἀμάρακος), i, n. *a plant* commonly called *sweet-marjoram* or *feverfew. Plin.*

ĂMĂRANTŬS (ἀμάραντος), i, m. *amaranth, everlasting; a never-fading flower. Plin.* and *Ovid.*

ĂMĀRĒ (amarus), adverb, *bitterly;* figur. *sarcastically, keenly,* πικρῶς, acerbe, aspere, acriter. *Plaut.* E linguis dicta dulcia datis, corde amare facitis. *Senec.* Admonebo non amare. *Macrob.* Amarius aliquem reprehendere. *Sueton.* Amarissime congestis probris.

ĂMĀRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *bitterness. Vitruv.*

ĂMĀRĬTĬĒS (Id.), ĕi, f. *bitterness. Catull.*

ĂMĀRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *bitterness; sharpness, tartness, pungency of taste,* πικρότης, πικρία γεύσεως, amarus sapor. *Plin.* Amaritudo absinthii. *Id.* Amaritudines hebetare. —— ¶ Figur. *bitterness, harshness, grievousness, biting sarcasm, disagreeableness. Justin.* Amaritudo decretorum. *Valer. Maxim.* odii. *Plin.* carminum. *Quintil.* vocis, *too great or unnatural vehemence and harshness.*

ĂMĀRŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *bitterness,* πικρότης, amaritudo. *Lucret.*

ĂMĀRŬLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj., *bitter, biting, pungent, sharp; acrimonious, keen,* same as amarus, or valde amarus. *Gell.*

ĂMĀRŬS, a, um, adj. *bitter; biting, pungent,* πικρός, saporem habens dulci contrarium, asperum, insuavem. *Cic.* Sensus judicat dulce, amarum, lene, asperum. *Virg.* Amaræ salices. *Plin.* Amariores succi. *Id.* Iris gustu amarissima. *Catull.* Inger mi calices amariores, *h. e. full of stronger wine. Cels.* Os amarum, *h. e. bitterness or bitter taste in the mouth.* —— ¶ Figur. Amarus odor, *disagreeable, unpleasant. Plin.* Fructus ipse amarus et odore. So, Amarus sonus. *Stat.* —— ¶ Often, *sad, harsh, grievous, calamitous, unpleasant, revolting. Tibull.* Nunc et amara dies, et noctis amarior umbra est. *Ovid.* Ferre casus patienter amaros. *Id.* Amara pericula ponti. *Horat.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, *troubles, cares, affliction, distress. Virg.* Amarus rumor. —— ¶ Also, *acrimonious, cutting, keen, sharp, sarcastical. Ovid.* Incessere aliquem dictis amaris. *Quintil.* Amari sales. *Virg.* Hostis amare. —— ¶ Also, *morose, ill-natured, crabbed, sour, difficult to please. Cic.* Amariorem me senectus facit. *Terent.* Amaræ mulieres. —— ¶ Also, *severe, violent. Stat.* Amaro gelu.

ĂMARȲLLIS, idis, f. Ἀμαρυλλίς, *the name of a rustic maiden. Virg.*

ĂMARȲNTHŬS, i, *a small town in Eubœa, where Diana was worshipped.* Hence, Amarynthis, idis, f. *Amarynthian,* as applied to *Diana. Liv.*

ĂMĀSĒNŬS, i, m. *a river in Latium. Virg.*

ĂMĀSĬĂ, æ, f. Ἀμάσεια, *a town in Pontus, where Strabo was born. Plin.*

ĂMĀSĬŌ (amo), ōnis, m. *a lover,* same as *amasius. Apulei.*

AMĀSIS, is, m. Ἄμασις, *a king of Egypt. Lucan.*

ĂMĀSĬŬS (amo), ii, m. *a lover, suitor, sweetheart. Plaut.*

AMĀSTRĂ, æ, f. *a town of Sicily. Sil.*

ĂMĀSTRIS, is, f. Ἄμαστρις, *a city in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Euxine sea. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Amastriăcus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*, and Amastriānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amastris. Plin.*

ĂMĀTĂ, æ, f. *a name given by the Pontifex Maximus to every Vestal Virgin, when he chose her. Gell.*

ĂMĂTHŬS, untis, f. Ἀμαθοῦς, *a city, on the island Cyprus, sacred to Venus. Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Amathuntia, æ, f. *an epithet of Venus.* —— ¶ Amathusiăcus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amathus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Amathusius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amathus.* All Cyprus, according to *Plin.*, was called *Amathusia,* which also was *an epithet of Venus. Tacit.* Veneri Amathusiæ. *Ovid.* Culte puer, puerique parens Amathusia culti.

ĂMĀTĬŌ (amo), ōnis, f. *love, the state of being in love,* actus amandi, ἔρως; it is generally used in a bad sense. *Plaut.* In plur. amationes, *intrigues. Plaut.*

ĂMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a lover, friend; one who loves or is attached to any person or thing,* φιλῶν, qui amat, amicus. *Cic.* Amator noster. *Nepos.* Amator antiquitatis. *Cic.* sapientiæ. *Horat.* Ruris amatores. —— ¶ Often used in a bad sense, *a lover, gallant,* ἐραστής. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

ĂMĀTŌRCŬLŬS (amator), i, m. dimin. *a pitiful lover. Plaut.*

ĂMĀTŌRĬĒ (amatorius), adv. in a bad sense, *like a lover, amorously, tenderly, affectionately. Cic.*

ĂMĀTŌRĬŬS (amator), a, um, adj. *relating to love or lovers, amatory, amatorious, amorous,* ἐρωτικός, ad amorem pertinens, vel alliciens. *Cic.* Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est. *Id.* Amatorius sermo. *Sueton.* Amatorium medicamentum, *h. e. a philter, a love potion*

se, *Plin.* Amatorium virus, and also Amatorium, ii, absol., *a means of procuring love, a love potion.* *Plin.*

ĀMĀTRIX (amo), īcis, f. *an amorous woman, a woman of strong passions,* quæ amat, ἐράστρια. *Martial.* Sappho amatrix. —— ¶ As an adj. *Martial.* Amatrices aquæ.

ĀMĀZŎN (*a* priv. and μαζός), ŏnis, f. *an Amazon,* Ἀμάζων. *The Amazons were warlike women, who first dwelt in Sarmatia, near the river Tanais, but afterwards in Cappadocia, near the river Thermodon.* *Curtius.* —— ¶ Figur., by *Ovid.*, *a maiden who has enlisted under the banner of love.* —— ¶ Amazonicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Amazons, Amazonian.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Amazonius, a, um, adj. *Amazonian, of or pertaining to the Amazons.* *Hor.* Amazonia securis. *Ovid.* Amazonius vir, *h. e. Hippolytus, son of the Amazon Hippolyte.* —— ¶ Amazŏnis, ĭdis, *an Amazon;* same as *Amazon.* *Virg.*

ĀMBACTŬS, i, m. *a servant.* Hence, Ambacti, *in Cæs., the vassals or dependants of the old Gallic knights.*

ĀMBĀDĔDŌ (am, ad & edo), is, a. 3. *to eat or gnaw round; consume, waste.* *Plaut.*

ĀMBĀGĒ (am & ago), f. used only in the abl. sing.; in the plural, used throughout; *a going round, a round-about way, turning, winding,* περίοδος. *Ovid.* ambage viarum. *Virg.* Dædalus ipse dolos tecti, ambagesque resolvit. *Plin.* Itinerum ambages. *Claudian.* remotas Tethyos ambages. *Apulei.* Hordeum frictum, et sub eadem mola meis quassatum ambagibus, *going round.* *Plin.* Luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, *by the circuitous route which it describes, or path which it traces out.* —— ¶ Figur. *a long circumstance of words, winding story, tedious narration; round-about stories, preambles; shifts, prevarications, subterfuges, evasions, quibbles, quirks, quiddities.* *Virg.* per ambages, et longa exorsa. *Liv.* Vix pueris dignas ambages. *Plaut.* Ambages mitte. *Terent.* Ambages narrare. *Horat.* Ne te longis ambagibus morer. *Id.* Quando pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres, *to cut the matter short, speak in one word.* *Id.* Immemor ambagum vates, *h. e. of the Sphinx.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Tarquinius Superbus decutiendo papavera, sanguinarium illud responsum hac facti ambage reddidit, *h. e. by this enigmatical action.* *Liv.* Aureum baculum inclusum corneo ad id baculo tulisse donum Apollini dicitur, per ambages effigiem ingenii sui, *h. e. an enigmatical representation or emblem.* *Plin.* Etiam sine his immensa vitæ ambage circa auguria, *h. e. uncertainty, perplexity.*

ĀMBĀGIŌSŬS (ambage), a, um, adj. *expressed ambiguously, wrapped up in uncertainty, intricate.* *Gell.*

ĀMBĀRVĀLIS (am & arvum) hostia, *the victim, which was sacrificed for the fruits of the field,* which, before the sacrifice, was led *around the fields.* *Virg.* The festival was called *Ambarvale,* sc. *sacrum,* or *Ambarvalia,* sc. *sacra.*

ĀMBĔDŌ (am & edo), ēdis, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. *to eat or gnaw round, consume, waste,* περιφαγέω, circum edo. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Hence, ambēsus, a, um, partic. *Virg.* Robora ambesa flammis, *timber eaten round, half consumed by the flames.*

ĀMBĔNS, for *ambedens.* *Lucret.*

ĀMBIĀNI, ōrum, m. *people of Belgic Gaul, in whose territory was the city now called Amiens.* *Cæs.*

ĀMBIFĀRIŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *double; ambiguous.* *Arnob.*

ĀMBIGĀ (ἄμβιξ, ικος), æ, f. *a small vessel in the shape of a pyramid.* *Apic.*

ĀMBIGŌ (am & ago, *to think or do*), is, n. 3. *to busy one's self with two things at the same time; to doubt, hesitate, be in a state of uncertainty or suspense,* ἀμφισβητέω, dubito, et inter duas, aut plures sententias, utram eligam, anceps sum. *Justin.* Cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat. *Tacit.* Ne quis ambigat, decus, pudorem, corpus, cuncta regno potiora habere. *Id.* Imperitos animos quænam post Augustum militiæ conditio, ambigentes. *Gell.* In hac causa, de qua tu ambigis. *Cic.* Omnis res habet naturam ambigendi. —— ¶ As a *pass. impers.* *Cic.* In eo genere, in quo quale quid sit ambigitur. *Horat.* Ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior. —— ¶ Also, *to contend, argue, dispute.* *Cic.* Ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur. *Id.* Ambigere de vero. —— ¶ Also, *to litigate, contest.* *Cic.* Ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, si filius, &c. *Id.* Ambigere de fundo. *Id.* de hereditate. *Terent.* de finibus. *Liv.* de regno. *Id.* Regni certamine ambigebant fratres. —— ¶ Sometimes as a *passive verb,* with a *nom.* of the *object.* *Cic.* Nihil est quod inter homines ambigatur, *h. e. which can be questioned.* *Id.* In iis causis, quæ ambiguntur, *h. e. about which there is a contention.* *Lucret.* Ambigitur status. —— ¶ Also, *to go about or round.* *Tacit.* Ambigens patriam. *Al.* ambiens.

ĀMBIGUĒ (ambiguus), adv. *ambiguously, doubtfully, obscurely.* *Cic.* Ambigue loqui. *Tacit.* Ambigue agere, *h. e. with doubtful sincerity.* *Id.* Ambigue pugnare, *h. e. with doubtful success.*

ĀMBIGŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ambiguity, uncertainty, obscurity, doubtfulness; equivocation, prevarication.* *Cic.* Ambiguitate nominis errare. *Liv.* Ambiguitas verbi. *Quintil.* Exquisitas ambiguitates.

ĀMBIGŬŬS (ambigo), a, um, adj. *ambiguous, doubtful, uncertain, obscure, equivocal,* ἀμφίβολος, dubius, incertus, qui duplicem, aut etiam multiplicem significationem habere potest. It is used *of words* which can be taken in a *double* sense, but is also applied to *any thing* of a *doubtful or ambiguous nature.* *Cic.* Verba ambigua distinguere. *Id.* Oracula ambigua. *Id.* Ambiguum nomen. *Liv.* Esse ambigua fide in amicitia alicujus, *doubtful, not to be relied on, hollow, false, unfaithful, insincere.* *Virg.* Domus ambigua. *Id.* spargere voces ambiguas, *h. e. to scatter abroad dark hints, propagate scandal, defame.* *Plin.* Puer acris ingenii, sed ambigui, *but likely to turn out either well or ill.* *Horat.* Puer vultu ambiguo, *h. e. who might be taken for a girl.* *Claudian.* Ambigui mares, *h. e.* eunuchi. *Ovid.* Ambiguus Protheus, *changeable.* *Tacit.* Ambiguus prœliis, bello non victus, *h. e. in battle now victorious, now vanquished.* *Tacit.* Ambiguæ res, *calamity, misfortune.* *Silius.* Ambiguus vates, *h. e. speaking ambiguously;* but some apply it to Proteus, *changeable.* —— ¶ It is joined also with the *gen.*, but not among the orators. *Tacit.* Ambiguus imperandi, *doubtful whether or not to assume the reins of empire.* *Id.* pudoris, ac metus, *in suspense between shame and fear.* *Id.* futuri. —— ¶ *Ambiguum,* i, n. absol., signifies *an ambiguous word or thing, an ambiguity, uncertainty.* *Cic.* Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. *Horat.* Servare in ambiguo, *to keep in doubt, in a state of uncertainty.* *Tacit.* Non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, *h. e. uncertainty, hazard.* *Plaut.* Esse in ambiguo, *to doubt, be uncertain.*

ĀMBĬŌ (am & eo), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. imperf. ambiebam or ambibam, *to go round or about,* κυκλόω, περιβάλλω, circumeo. *Cic.* Ut terram lunæ cursus proxime ambiret. *Ovid.* Ambibat Siculæ fundamina terræ. *Lucan.* jubet pavidis a civibus urbem Ambiri. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, encircle, encompass, environ, invest.* *Curt.* Muros, turresque urbis prealtum mare ambiebat. *Vellei.* Insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat. *Virg.* clypei oras ambiit auro. *Tacit.* Ambire vallum armis. *Ovid.* Ambitæ terræ. —— ¶ Also, *to go about collecting votes as candidates for office, to seek favor or preferment, solicit,* &c. φιλοτιμεῖσθαι. *Cic.* Quod si comitia placet in Senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus. *Sueton.* Cum ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, multi contradicerent. *Plaut.* Ambire sibi Magistratum. Hence, *to solicit zealously, sue or seek after with importunity, endeavor to gain by earnest entreaty,* &c. *Plaut.* Ambire palmam histrionibus. *Tacit.* Pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur. *Virg.* Ambire aliquem connubiis, *to circumvent or win the favor of by the pretext of a marriage.* *Val. Flacc.* Ambitus senex. *Virg.* quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat affatu, *h. e. seek the presence of.* *Horat.* Ambire fortunam solicita prece. *Tacit.* Donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, *h. e. was solicited to accept.* —— ¶ Particip. *Ambitus.*

ĀMBĬTĬŌ (ambio), ōnis, f. *a going round.* *Solin.* Vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum. —— ¶ Frequently, *a soliciting or canvassing for favor, posts of honor,* &c., σπουδαρχία. *Cic.* Quid de nostris ambitionibus, quid de cupiditate honorum loquar? *Id.* Magistratum summa ambitione a populo contendere. Hence, *a pressing solicitation, importunity.* *Justin.* Cum admitti magna ambitione ægre obtinuisset. —— ¶ Oftener, in a bad sense, *an eager desire of honor, popularity, power,* &c., *ambition.* *Cic.* Miserrima est omnino ambitio, honorumque contentio. *Sallust.* Ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit. *Horat.* Laborare ambitione misera. *Sueton.* Ut colonis civitas adimeretur, quod per ambitionem data esset, *for the sake of popularity.* —— ¶ Hence, *any thing calculated to excite attention, or gain favor, ostentation, parade, show, pomp.* *Nepos.* Magna eum ambitione Syracusas perduxit. *Tacit.* Funerum nulla ambitio. —— ¶ Often, *flattery, adulation, excessive courtesy.* *Cic.* Ambitione labi. *Tacit.* Ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris: obtrectatio, et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Horat.* Ambitione relegata te dicere possum, &c.

ĀMBĬTĬŌSĒ (ambitiosus), adverb, *humbly, condescendingly, submissively, courteously, with artful complaisance, like one canvassing for votes; ambitiously, with a strong desire of obtaining honor, preferment,* &c. *Liv.* Ambitiose petere regnum. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissime petere provinciam. *Cic.* Ambitiosius facere. *Id.* Corrigere orationem non ambitiose, *h. e. not sparingly or indulgently, to gain the favor of the author.* *Tacit.* Ferre casum aliquem ambitiose, *h. e. with affected firmness, to gain a reputation.* *Martial.* Ambitiose tristis, *h. e. affectedly severe and stern.*

ĀMBĬTĬŌSŬS (ambitio), a, um, adj. *going or winding round.* *Plin.* Jordanis, quatenus locorum situs patitur, ambitiosus. *Horat.* Lascivis hederis ambitiosior. *Solin.* Creta stipata magnis, et ambitiosis oppidis, *an extensive circuit of cities:* others understand it figur., *splendid, noble.* —— ¶ Figur. *thirsting after honor, distinction,* &c., *ambitious;* both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos, nosque quotidie persalutet. *Id.* A me hoc contendit homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus. *Id.* Ne forte me in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *h. e. desirous of gaining the favor of the Greeks.* —— ¶ Also, *one who is desirous of being looked up to, sought after, solicited,* &c. *Tacit.* Sexus muliebris ambitiosus. *Id.* Si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi. *Ovid.* Turba cælestes ambitiosa sumus. —— ¶ Also, of things. *Cic.* Ambitiosæ, et fucosæ amicitiæ, *h. e. interested friendships; friendships contracted from motives of interest and ambition, not for sincerity's sake.* *Id.* Non tam ambitiosæ rogationes, quam necessariæ. *Quintil.* Ambitiosissimum gloriandi genus est deridere, *haughty, overbearing.* *Sueton.* Ambitiosæ sententiæ, *h. e. partial.* *Tacit.* Ambitiosum imperium, *h. e. obtained by obsequious entreaty.* *Id.* Rumores ambitiosi, *h. e. circulated to gain popularity.* *Id.* Ambitiosa mors, *h. e. to gain fame.* *Martial.* Ambitiosa atria, *gorgeous palaces.* *Lucan.* Et quæsitorum terra pelagoque ciborum ambitiosa fames, *h. e. eager.* *Sueton.* Ambitiosius quam domus suæ majestas postularet, *h. e. too condescending.* *Horat.* Recidere ornamenta ambitiosa, *h. e. excessive, superfluous.* *Quintil.* Ambitiosis utilia præferre, *h. e. to those intended for display.*

AMBITUS (Id.), us, m. *a going round or about, revolution; a compass, circuit, circuitus*, in gyrum conversio. *Cic.* Ambitus siderum. *Horat.* Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros. *Tacit.* Sæculorum ambitus. *Petron.* Alligata mutuo ambitu corpora, *h. e. embrace.* —— ¶ Also, *the circumference or periphery of a circle; a circuit, orbit. Sueton.* Terrarum, et cæli ambitus. *Id.* Ambitus lacus. *Plin.* Ambitus parmæ. *Id.* Folia ambitu serrato. *Id.* Per ambitum, *round about, circuitously. Tacit.* Castra lato ambitu. —— ¶ Figur. *the rounding of a period; a period, full stop. Cic.* Perfectus, et completus verborum ambitus. *Liv.* Multas circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, si, &c., *I should launch out too widely, digress too far. Sueton.* Pluribus, et per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare, *by circumlocution, periphrasis; periphrastically.* —— ¶ Also, generally in a bad sense, *an artful condescension or complaisance in canvassing for votes, soliciting popular favor, seeking after office, preferment, &c., a canvassing, or standing for a place, compassing it by earnest solicitation, bribery, courting of popular favor, &c.*, φιλοτιμία, δέησις, παραγγελία. *Cic.* Liberalitatem, ac benignitatem ab ambitu, atque largitione sejungere. *Id.* Lex ambitus. *Sueton.* Lex de ambitu, *corruption and bribery. Id.* Condemnare de ambitu. *Cic.* Damnatus ambitus. *Id.* Deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu. *Flor.* Reus ambitus. *Sallust.* Interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus. *Tacit.* Pervincere contra ambitum alicujus. *Nepos.* Effusæ ambitus largitiones. *Senec.* Segnis hic ibit dies, tanto petitus ambitu, *besought with such earnest solicitation.* —— ¶ Also, *pride, ostentation, parade, boasting. Senec.* Relinque ambitum: tumida res est, &c. *Prudent.* Ambitus funeris, *a pompous funeral procession.*

AMBIVIUM (am and via), ii, n. *a way having two paths, a place where two ways meet*, ἄμφοδος. *Varr.*

AMBO (ἄμφω), ambæ, ambo, adj. *both; ambo is both taken together; uterque, both taken singly. Terent.* Qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit. *Cic.* Sumus enim ambo belle curiosi. *Propert.* Ambos una fides auferet, una dies. —— ¶ Ambo for duo, *two. Virg.* partes se via findit in ambas. —— ¶ *Ambo* for *ambos. Plaut. Merc.* 2, 1, 7.

AMBRACIA, æ, f. Ἀμβρακία, *a city of Epirus, near the Ambracian gulf, formerly the court of king Pyrrhus. Liv.* —— ¶ Ambraciensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Ambracia. Liv.* —— ¶ Ambraciotes, æ, m. *Ambracian. Plin.* Vinum Ambraciotes (οἶνος Ἀμβρακιώτης). —— ¶ Ambracius, a, um, same as *Ambraciensis. Plin.* Ambracius Sinus. *Stat.* frondes, *h. e.* coronæ laureæ.

AMBROSIA (ἀμβροσία), æ, f. *ambrosia, the food which the gods are supposed to have eaten*; fabled by the poets to have been *the meat* of the gods, as *nectar* was *their drink. Cic.* Non ambrosia deos, aut nectare, &c. —— ¶ Also, *an unguent of the gods*, very efficacious in imparting strength, &c. *Virg.* 4. *Georg.* v. 415. —— ¶ Also, the name of several plants, but particularly that which was also called *botrys* and *artemisia. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain antidote against poison. Cels.* —— ¶ Hence, Ambrosiacus, a, um, adj. *ambrosial. Plin.* Vitis ambrosiaca; so called perhaps from its deliciousness. —— ¶ Ambrosius, a, um, adj. *ambrosial, relating to ambrosia. Martial.* Ambrosiæ dapes. — *Ambrosius* is also *fragrant with ambrosia (the unguent of the gods). Virg.* — *Ambrosius* signifies also *sweet, delicious. Silius.* Ambrosii succi. — Also, *immortal, divine. Claudian.* Ambrosio sinu. *Apul.* Ambrosium corpus.

AMBUBAIA, æ, f. same as *ambubeia. Plin.*

AMBUBAIÆ (Syr.), arum, f. *musical girls from Syria that prostituted themselves at Rome. Hor.* and *Sueton.*

AMBUBEIA, æ, f. *the common endive, cichory, or succory. Cels.* —— ¶ In *Plin.* *ambugia* and *ambula* are found, meaning the same plant.

AMBULACRUM (ambulo), i, n. *a place to walk in, a walk, piazza, gallery, peristyle, cloister*, περίπατος. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

AMBULANS (Id.), antis, *walking, moving*, ambulatorius. *Martial.* Nos offendimur ambulante cœna, *h. e. at which the dishes are quickly brought in, and as quickly removed.*

AMBULATILIS (Id.), e, *movable, not fixed. Vitruv.*

AMBULATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a walking*, περίπατος. *Cic.* Ambulatio pomeridia. *Id.* Sed hæc ambulationibus Compitaliciis reservemus. *Cels.* Ambulatio plana, *a walking on level ground.* —— ¶ Also, *a walk, place to walk in, piazza*, &c., περίπατος. *Cic.* Nihil restabat præter balnearia, et ambulationem, et aviarium.

AMBULATIUNCULA (ambulatio), æ, f. *a short walk. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a small place for walking in. Cic.*

AMBULATOR (ambulo), ōris, m. *a goer up and down, rambler, wanderer, lounger; pedler*, περιπατητικός, qui huc, et illuc ambulat. *Colum.* and *Martial.*

AMBULATORIUS (ambulator), a, um, adj. *ambulatory, movable, not fixed*, πορευτικός. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *fit for walking upon. Ulpian. Digest.* —— ¶ Figur. it is applied to incorporeal things. *Ulpian.* Ambulatoria voluntas, *h. e. changeable, unsettled. Id.* Ambulatoria conditio, *h. e. which goes from one to another.* So, *Justinian.* Ambulatoria actio. *Paul. Dig.* Ambulatoria legis potestas.

AMBULATRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female wanderer, stroller. Cato.*

AMBULATURA (ambulo), æ, f. *the act of walking; an amble, ambling pace. Veget.*

AMBULATUS (Id.), us, m. *a walking, the act of walking. Arnob.*

AMBULO (for ampulo, from ἀμπολῶ, versor in loco; others from am, round; others differently), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk, walk along, go a foot-pace or step by step; to amble*, βαδίζω, eo, incedo, gradior; *to go a walking, walk for exercise, pleasure or business*, &c., περιπατέω. *Plaut.* Non domi est, abiit ambulatum. *Cic.* Ambulare cum aliquo in hortis. *Id.* Ambulare in sole. *Sueton.* Ambulare pedibus per urbem. —— ¶ Also, *to march. Veget.* Pedites educuntur ambulatum. —— ¶ But generally, *to walk, go afoot. Plin.* Ægyptii mures bipedes ambulant. *Cic.* Si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit. *Id.* Triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare. *Id.* Eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut timeam, ne, &c., *proceeds so very rapidly, that*, &c. *Plaut.* Bene ambula, et redambula, *a pleasant walk and safe return to you!* So, *Id.* Bene ambulato, *a pleasant walk to you!* —— ¶ Ambulare in jus, *to go to law. Plaut.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ Sometimes as an *act.* verb with the *acc. Cic.* Maria ambulavisset, *h. e.* per maria. And as a *passive* verb. *Plin.* Si statim bina stadia ambulentur. — Also, *impersonally. Varr.* Sedetur, ambulatur, loquitur. *Gell.* Cum sedeatur, ambuletur. —— ¶ Used also of inanimate things, as ships, rivers, &c. *Cato.* Amnis, qua naves ambulant, *sail. Plin.* Nilus ambulans, *flowing.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Caput (legis) per omnes leges ambulavit, *h. e. was inserted in all the subsequent laws. Ulpian. Digest.* Ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio. *Caius.* Emptio ambulat per plures personas, *h. e.* transit.

AMBURO (am & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn all about, burn, scorch, parch*, περιφλέγω, circum uro. *Cic.* Ut Clodius ambureretur. *Plaut.* Qua qua tangit, omne amburit. *Id.* Nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem, *burned, scalded. Sueton.* Amburere partem vestis, et capillos.

AMBUSTIO (amburo), ōnis, f. *a burning, scorching, or scalding; a burn, scald*, περίκαυσις. *Plin.*

AMBUSTULATUS (Id.), a, um, *burnt, scorched, half-roasted*, ambustus. *Plaut.*

AMBUSTUS (Id.), a, um, *half-burnt, scorched; burnt. Cic.* Hujus ambusti tribuni pleb. intermortuæ conciones, *scorched. Sueton.* Ambustum theatrum. *Horat.* Phaeton ambustus. *Tacit.* Magna vis frumenti ambusta. *Plin.* Pulli ad cinerem ambusti, *burnt to ashes.* —— ¶ Also, *injured by cold, benumbed. Tacit.* Ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris. *Valer. Flacc.* Ambusta pruinis lumina. —— ¶ Figur. *injured in a moderate degree. Cic.* Reliquiæ fortunarum ambustæ. *Liv.* Qui damnatione collegæ, et sua prope, ambustus evaserat, *h. e. had come off as it were scorched, had barely escaped.* So, *Cic. Harusp.* 3. —— ¶ Ambustum, i, n. absol. *a burn, scald, blister. Plin.* Gallæ nucleus sedat ambusta.

AMECUM, and **AMECAM**, ancient forms for *amicum* and *amicam. Fest.*

AMELLUS (according to Servius, from *Mella*, a river in Gaul), i, m. *an herb or flower, supposed to be the same with starwort, share-wort, or elecampane. Virg.*

AMENANUS, i, m. *a river in Sicily. Ovid.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Ovid.* Amenana flumina. Others read *Amasena.*

AMENS (a mente, *far from his mind*), entis, adj. *out of his mind or wits, beside himself, foolish, silly; confounded, distracted, senseless, terror-struck*, ἄνοος. *Virg.* Arma amens capio. *Id.* Amens formidine. *Liv.* Repentino terrore amens. — With a *gen. Virg.* Amens animi. —— ¶ It often signifies *insane, mad. Cic.* Homo amentissimus. *Id.* Laodiceni multo amentiores ultro arcessierunt. —— ¶ It is also applied to inanimate things, *mad, raving. Catull.* Amenti furore cæcus. *Claudian.* Amens terror. —— ¶ Also, to those things which are done from want of sense, *foolish, mad. Cic.* Amentissimum consilium.

AMENTIA (amens), æ, f. *madness, insanity, frenzy, folly, absurdity*, ἄνοια, ἀνόνοια, dementia. *Cic.* Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem, nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam. —— ¶ Also, *consternation, stupor, distraction*, ἔκστασις. *Ovid.*

AMENTO (amentum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit or bind with a thong or strap; to hurl or dart by means of a thong, throw from a thong. Lucan.* Jaculum amentavit habena. —— ¶ Figur. *Silius.* Amentante Noto, *helping or urging on. Cic.* Amentata hasta, *h. e. an argument which one has ready for use*: others explain it, *an argument to which additional force is to be imparted.*

AMENTUM (unc.), i, n. *a strap or thong by means of which javelins and other missile weapons were thrown with greater force*, lorum, quo vinciuntur missilia tela ad validius jaculandum. *Liv.* Humor jaculorum amenta emollierat. *Cæs.* Epistola ad amentum tragulæ deligata. *Virg.* Amenta torquent, *h. e. the weapons, to which the thongs were attached.*

AMERIA, æ, f. now *Amelia*, Ἀμερία, *a city in Umbria. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Amerinus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ameria, Amerian. Cic.*

AMERIMNON (ἀμέριμνον), i, n. *a plant called heart's ease, good against melancholy. Plin.*

AMES (unc.), ĭtis, probably masc. *a pole or staff to stay up nets, a fowler's staff, a pole or fork for stretching nets; also, a pole or staff to support or carry other things. Horat.* amite levi rara tendit retia. *Pallad.* Amites basternarum.

AMETHYSTINATUS (amethystinus), a, um, adj. *clothed in a garment of the color of amethyst. Martial.*

AMETHYSTINUS (amethystus), a, um, adj. *of the color of an amethyst, of an amethystine purple, or violet color. Martial.* Vestes amethystinæ.—Also, absol. amethystina, *sc.* vestimenta. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Amethystini trientes, *cups adorned with amethysts*; others refer it to *the color of the wine*; and others think *the cups were made of amethyst. Martial.*

AMETHYSTIZONTES (ἀμεθυστίζοντες), *resembling the amethyst in color. Plin.*

AMETHYSTUS (ἀμέθυστος), i, f. *an amethyst, a precious stone, of a purple or violet color. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain kind of vine or grape. Columella.*

AMĒTŌR (ἀμήτωρ), ŏris, m. *motherless*. *Tertull.*
AMFRACTUS. See *Anfractus*.
ĀMĬA (ἀμία), æ, f. *a sea-fish, of the tunny species*. *Plin.*
ĀMĬANTŬS (ἀμίαντος), i, m. *the amiantus, asbestus, or amiant-stone; a fossil stone that may be split into threads and filaments, and is inconsumable by fire; earth-flax, salamander's wool*. *Plin.*
ĀMĪCĂ (amicus), æ, f. *a mistress, concubine, courtesan; a miss, sweetheart; a quean*, ἐρωμένη, ἑταίρα, mulier impudice amata. *Cic.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ Sometimes used in a good sense. *Terent.*
ĀMĪCĀBĬLIS (amico), e, adject. *amicable, friendly, social; relating to friendship*, φιλικός, amicus. *Cod. Justin.*
ĀMĪCĀLIS (amicus), e, adj. same as *amicabilis*. *Apulei.*
ĀMĪCĒ (Id.), adv. *in a friendly manner, cordially, kindly, benevolently*, φιλοφρόνως. *Cic.* Amice, et benevole erga aliquem. *Id.* Familiarissime, atque amicissime vivere cum aliquo. *Id.* Vivere simpliciter, fideliter, vitæque hominum amice. *Cæs.* Amicissime loqui de aliquo.
ĀMĪCĬMĔN (amicio), ĭnis, n. same as *amictus*. *Apul.*
ĂMĬCĬŌ (am & jacio), ĭcis, icui & ixi, ictum, a. 4. *to cover, clothe, dress*, ἀμπέχω, operio, circumtego, vestio. *Ovid.* amicitur vitibus arbos. *Flor.* Amicti vitibus montes. *Horat.* Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. *Sueton.* Dum salutabatur, et calceabat ipse se se, et amiciebat. *Id.* Amiciri veste. *Horat.* Ossa amicta pelle. *Id.* Nube candentes humeros amictus, *veiled*. *Cic.* Amictus læna, *clothed*. *Id.* toga. *Plaut.* Amicibor gloriose.
ĀMĪCĬTĔR (amicus), adv. *in a friendly way*, amice. *Plaut.*
ĀMĪCĬTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *friendship, amity*, φιλία. *Cic.* Est mihi amicitia cum aliquo. *Id.* Amicitia est inter aliquos. *Nepos.* Esse in amicitia cum aliquo. *Cic.* Amicitiam colere. *Id.* contrahit significatio virtutis, *binds, tightens, draws close*. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in amicitiam. *Id.* Tueri amicitiam. *Id.* Jungere amicitias cum aliquibus. *Id.* Vir plurimis amicitiis, *with a large circle of friends*. *Id.* Expetere amicitias. *Id.* comparare. *Id.* Conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus. *Terent.* Uti amicitia alicujus. *Cæs.* Dedere se amicitiæ alicujus. *Nepos.* Accedere ad amicitiam alicujus. *Id.* Parere sibi amicitiam. *Id.* Pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* Manere in amicitia. *Id.* Deserere jura amicitiæ. *Id.* Funditus evertere amicitiam. *Id.* Dissociare amicitias. *Id.* dimittere. *Id.* dissuere, et discindere. *Id.* Removere se ab amicitia alicujus. *Id.* dirumpere, *to dissolve the ties of friendship, to clip the knot*, &c. *Nepos.* Deficere ab amicitia alicujus. *Cic.* Repudiare amicitiam alicujus. *Liv.* Renuntiare amicitiam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *an alliance, a league of friendship*, as between different states. *Liv.* Legati Oroandensium cum venissent amicitiam petentes. *Id.* Violare amicitiam populi R. *Sallust.* Colere amicitiam populi R. *Cæs.* Pacem, et amicitiam cum rege aliquo facere. —— ¶ Sometimes, for amicus, *a friend*. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ It is applied also to irrational things. *Plin.* Amicitia est rutæ cum fico in tantum, &c. *Id.* Amicitia vitium.
ĀMĪCĬTĬĒS (Id.) ēi, f. *friendship*. *Lucret.*
ĀMĪCŌ (amicus), as, a. 1. *to win over, propitiate, appease*, προσάγομαι, concilio, placo, amicum facio, propitium reddo. *Stat.* Ac prior Œclides solita prece numen amicat.
ĀMĪCTŌRĬUM (amictus), ii, n. *a covering which is thrown over or wrapped round the neck and breast, used by women*. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *any covering*. *Cod. Theod.*
ĂMĬCTŬS (amicio), us, m. properly, *an outer garment*, ἐπίβλημα, as the toga, pallium, &c., but is also used for *any garment, clothing, covering*. *Tibull.* Frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus. *Virg.* Duplicem ex humeris rejecit amictum. *Cic.* Imitari amictum alicujus, aut statum, aut motum, *h. e. manner of dress*. *Virg.* Velare capita amictu Phrygio. *Id.* Et multo nebulæ Dea fudit amictu. *Lucret.* cæli mutemus amictum, *h. e. the air, by which we are as it were clothed and encircled*. —— ¶ Figur. *Colum.* curvi vomere dentis Jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, *h. e. the herbs and plants which cover the earth*.
ĀMĪCŬLĂ (amica), æ, f. dimin. *a little contemptible courtesan or mistress*, τὸ ἐρώτιον. *Cic.*
ĂMĬCŬLUM (amicio), i, n. *a small outer garment*, ἀμφίεσμα. *Cic.* Amicæ amictus amiculo. *Nepos.* Agresti duplici amiculo circumdatur.
ĀMĪCŬLŬS (amicus), i, m. dimin. *a dear friend, old acquaintance*. *Cic.* Quid de Docimo amiculo meo? *Horat.* Disce, docendus adhuc quæ censet amiculus. *Catull.* Jam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi.
ĀMĪCŬS (amicus, a, um), i, m. *a friend*, φίλος, qui honeste amat, et arcto familiaritatis et benevolentiæ vinculo conjunctus est. *Cic.* Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator. *Terent.* Parare amicos. *Id.* Orare amicos alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *an ally*. *Cic.* Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo R. —— ¶ Also, *a counsellor, confidant, domestic to a prince*. *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *a patron*. *Horat.* Nec potentem amicum largiora flagito. *Juvenal.* Magnos amicos.
ĀMĪCŬS (amo), a, um, adj. *friendly, kind, cordial, benevolent, favorably inclined*, qui amat, benevolus, favens, φίλος. *Cic.* Tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici. *Id.* Amicus animus. *Id.* Ut ego amicior invenirer Cilicum ærariis, quam nostro. *Id.* Successor conjunctissimus, et amicissimus. *Nepos.* Amicus non magis tyranno, quam tyrannidi. *Id.* Amicior omnium libertati, quam suæ dominationi. *Virg.* Numen amicum. *Ovid.* studiis adsit amica meis. *Horat.* Amica luto sus. —— ¶ Applied, also, to inanimate things, *suitable, favorable, favoring, propitious, convenient, opportune, fit, profitable*. *Virg.* per amica silentia lunæ. *Id.* irrigare imbres amicos. *Horat.* Sidus amicum, *propitious*. *Stat.* Tempus amicum fraudibus, *fit*. *Ovid.* Navis fertur vento amico, *favorable*. —— ¶ *Horat.* Nec diis amicum, nec mihi, te prius obire, Mæcenas, *h. e. it pleases neither the gods*, &c. —— ¶ *Cæs.* Amicæ civitates, *confederated*. —— ¶ Some critics, in *Cic.* l. 3, *Fam. Ep.* 2, read *amicitior*, compar. for *amicior*; and so in some other passages.
ĂMILCĂR, or HĂMILCĂR, ăris, m. Ἀμίλκαρ, *a leader of the Carthaginians, father of Annibal*. *Nepos.* —— ¶ There were, besides, several others of the same name.
ĂMĪNĔŬS, or ĂMMĬNĔŬS, or ĂMĬNĔŬS, or AMINNIUS, or ĂMĬNÆŬS, a, um, adject. *Aminean, of or belonging to Aminea, a region of Italy, celebrated for its wine*. *Virg.* Amineæ vites.
ĀMISSĬŌ (amitto), ōnis, f. *the act of losing, a loss*. *Cic.*
ĀMISSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a loss*, amissio. *Nepos.*
ĂMĬTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a father's sister: an aunt by the father's side*, πατραδέλφη, patris mei soror; nam matris soror matertera dicitur. *Cicer.* Cluentia quæ amita hujus Aviti fuit. —— ¶ *Paul. Dig.* Amita magna, *h. e.* avi soror, *a grandfather's sister, great aunt*. *Id.* Amita major, *h. e.* avi et aviæ amita, seu soror proavi, et proaviæ, *a great grandfather's sister*. *Id.* Amita maxima, *h. e.* soror abavi, *the sister of a great grandfather's father*; also called *abamita*.
ĂMĬTERNUM, i, n. Ἀμίτερνον, *a town of the Sabines*. *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Amiterninus, a, um, adj. *Colum.* and Amiternus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amiternum*. *Virg.*
ĂMĬTHĀŌN, or ĂMȲTHĀŌN, ŏnis, m. *the son of Cretheus, and father of Melampus*. *Ovid.* Amithaone natus. —— ¶ Hence, Amithaŏnius, or Amythaonius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to or springing from Amithaon, Amithaonian*. *Virg.* Amithaonius Melampus.
ĂMĬTĪNŬS (amita), a, um, adj. *descended from a father's sister*. *Pandect.* — Amitini and amitinæ, are *cousins german, children of the brother, and those of the sister*.
ĀMITTŌ (a & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3 *to send away, dismiss, let go*, abire sinere, dimittere, amandare, ἀφίημι, ἀποπέμπω. *Cic.* Usque eo premere earum capita mordicus, dum illæ captum amitterent. *Plaut.* Et te, et hunc amittam hinc. *Id.* Quia te servavi, me amisisti liberum. *Terent.* Vis me uxorem ducere, hanc me vis amittere? *Id.* Neque quo amittam a me invenio, &c. *Id.* Virginem e conspectu amisi meo, *have lost sight of*. *Cic.* Amittere prædam de manibus, *to let slip, allow to escape*. *Plaut.* Amittere prædam manibus. *Id.* Tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *h. e. will excuse, let pass, pass over*. *Cic.* Amittere occasionem, *to let slip, lose*. *Id.* Amissæ occasiones, *suffered to pass by*. *Id.* Amittere tempus. *Id.* Assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animo amittere, *h. e. to banish from the heart*, &c. —— ¶ Often, also, *to lose, throw away*, ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Classes amissæ et perditæ. *Id.* Amittere jus exercitus, et imperii. *Id.* civitatem. *Id.* oppidum. *Id.* filium, *h. e. by death*. *Id.* Litem aut obtinere, aut amittere. *Nepos.* animam. *Id.* Reconciliare milites, amittere optimates, *h. e. their favor*. *Id.* fidem, *h. e. to become faithless*. *Phædr.* fidem, *h. e. to lose one's credit*. *Justin.* spem.
ĀMMI, ios, and ĀMMIUM (ἄμμι and ἄμμιον), ii, n. *amy; an herb resembling cumin*. *Plin.* —— ¶ It is written also *ami* and *amium*.
ĀMMĬĀNŬS MARCELLINUS, i, m. *a Grecian by birth, by profession a soldier, who, in the fourth century of the Christian era, wrote the later history of the Romans*.
ĀMMŎCHRȲSŬS (ἄμμος, sand, and χρυσός, gold), or HĀMMŎCHRȲSŬS, i, m. *a precious stone, shining like gold-sand*, ἀμμόχρυσος. *Plin.*
ĀMMŎDȲTĒS, or ĀMMŎDĪTĒS, or HĀMMŎDȲTĒS (ἄμμος, sand, and δύνω, to enter), æ, m. ἀμμοδύτης, *a kind of serpent in Africa, of a cubit's length, living in the sand, and resembling it in color*. *Lucan.*
ĀMMŎN (ἄμμος, sand: others consider it as an Egyptian word), ōnis, m. Ἄμμων, ωνος, *a name of Jupiter, worshipped in the deserts of Lybia, under the form of a ram, where a temple was erected to him: in this temple was a famous oracle*. *Curtius* and *Mela*. —— ¶ Hence, Ammonis cornu, *a precious stone of the color of gold, of the shape of a ram's horn*. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Hammon* is also read.
AMMONEO, es, for Admoneo.
ĀMMŌNĬĀCŬS (ἀμμωνιακός), a, um, adject. *ammonian*. *Plin.* sal, *a kind of native salt, said to be found under the sand, in Lybia*. —— ¶ Ammoniăcum, i, n. sc. gummi, *gum ammoniac, or armoniac, distilling from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon*. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Cels.* Thymiama ammoniacum, *a perfume or scent made of the gum*.
AMMONITRIX. See *Admonitrix*.
ĀMMŎNITRUM (ἄμμος, sand, and νίτρον, nitre), i, n. *a mass composed of sand and nitre*, ἀμμόνιτρον. *Plin.*
AMMOVEO, es, for Admoveo.
ĀMNĀCŬS, or ĀMNĀCUM, i, *the herb pellitory*. *Plin.*
ĀMNENSIS (amnis), e, adj. *situated near a river*, περιποτάμιος. *Festus.*
ĀMNĒSTĬĂ (a privat. and μνάομαι), æ, f. *an amnesty, or act of oblivion*, ἀμνηστία. *Vopisc.*
ĀMNĬCŎLĂ (amnis & colo), æ, m. & f. *dwelling or growing on the banks of a river*, περιποτάμιος. *Ovid.*
ĀMNĬCŬLŬS (amnis), i. m. *a small river, rivulet, brook*. *Liv.*
ĀMNĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a river*, ποτάμιος. *Plin.* Amnici calami. *Id.* Insula in Savo Metubarris (now *Zagrabia*) amnicarum maxima, *h. e. of those formed by rivers*. *Auson.* Super amnica terga, *h. e. the water of the river*.
ĀMNĬGĔNĂ (amnis & gigno), æ, m. & f. *born or produced in a river, child of the*

river, ποταμογείτης. Valer. Flacc. quid si amnigenam mirere Choaspen? Auson. Amnigenas inter pisces. Alii leg. amnigenos, as from Amnigenus, a, um.

ĂMNIS (am & no, nare; or from ambio), is, m. and sometimes f. a river, ποταμὸς, fluvius. Cic. Liquores perlucidi amnium. Id. Profluens amnis. Plaut. Advehi aqua advorsa per amnem. Tacit. In amnem Rhenum projicere. Id. Transgredi amnem. Id. evadere. Curt. and Liv. vado trajicere. Curt. and Virg. Secundo amne, down the river. Id. Adverso amne, up the stream. Cic. Sedatus amnis, placid, smooth, unruffled, calm. Horat. quietus. Id. taciturnus. Id. rapidus. Id. volubilis. Virg. Spumosi amnes. Lucan. Violenti vorticis amnis. Id. tumidus. —— ¶ Also, a torrent. Virg. ruunt de montibus amnes. —— ¶ Also, the sea, ocean. Tibull. qua fluitantibus undis solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos. —— ¶ Perhaps, also, a lake. Plin. in Paneg. cap. 82. —— ¶ By synecdoche, water. Virg. hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem infi-cit. —— ¶ Also, for the flowing of any liquid. Pallad.

ĂMŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to love, be fond of, regard tenderly or affectionately, φιλέω, ἀγαπάω, benevolentia complector, charum habeo. Amare est ex appetitu, diligere ex ratione; but this distinction is not always observed. Cic. Te semper amavi, dilexique. Id. Amare aliquem ex animo. Id. Amare aliquem, charumque habere. Id. unice patriam, et cives. Id. aliquem amore singulari. Terent. aliquem plus quam oculos suos. Plaut. corde, from the soul, bottom of the heart. Cic. Cura, ut valeas, et me, ut amas, ama. Virg. Dignus amari. Cic. Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other. —— ¶ It is very often used in a bad sense, either with or without an acc., to become enamoured, to fall in love. Terent. Meum gnatum rumor est amare. Id. Omnes qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt. Id. Amare mulierem ut cum maxime. Id. misere. Id. a lenone, h. e. by means of a pimp, or one who is in the power of, &c. Quintil. meretricem in matrimonium. —— ¶ Often, to delight in, to be fond of, to take great pleasure in. Nepos. Amare litteras. Virg. otia. Cic. Amare nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus. Horat. Hic ames dici pater atque princeps. Cic. Delectarunt me tuæ litteræ, in quibus primum amavi amorem tuum. —— ¶ Amare aliquem de aliqua re, or in aliqua re, to be grateful, to feel under obligations, to some one for something. Cic. De modusculo multum te amo. Id. Et in Atilii negotio te amavi, you have obliged me in the affair of Atilius. Terent. bene facis: merito te amo. Plaut. Soror, parce, amabo. Auter. quiesco. Stripd. ergo amo te. —— ¶ Amare se, to be pleased or satisfied with one's self, to value or think much of one's self. Cic. Quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Id. In eo me valde amo. Id. Facile poterimus, nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, judicare, unless we are partial to ourselves. —— ¶ Si me amas; amabo; amabo te, are forms of entreaty; I pray you, I beseech you, as you love me. Cic. Si quidquam me amas Terent. Id, amabo, adjuta, me, I pray you, pray do. Cic. Amabo te, advola. So, Terent. amabo te, ut illuc transeas. Plaut. amare ait te multum Erotium, ut, &c. —— ¶ Ita me dii ament, or amabunt, so help me all the powers of heaven. Terent. Ita me dii ament, credo. Id. Non, ita me dii bene ament. Id. Sic me dii amabunt, ut, &c. —— ¶ Figur. it is used of inanimate things. Horat. amatque janua limen, the gate is fond of the threshold, as being constantly closed. Plin. Palma toto anno bibere amat. Horat. Quo pinus ingens, albaque populus Umbram hospitalem consociare amant. Sallust. Omnia, quæ ira fieri amat. — It signifies, also, to be accustomed, to be wont, φιλέω. Tacit. Eadem decernuntur, plerisque additis, ut ferme amat posterior adulatio. Horat. Aurum per medios ire satellites, Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo. Id. libelli Stoici inter sericos Jacere pulvillos amant.

ĂMŒBEUS, ei & eos, m. 'Αμοιβεὺς, an Athenian harp-player. Ovid.

ĂMŒNĒ (amœnus), adverb, delightfully, pleasantly. Plin. Habitare amœnissime. Plaut. Fumificare amœne. Apulei. Venus constitit amœne, with a pleasant look and mien. —— ¶ Figur. Gell. Latius ea, et amœnius, exsequebatur.

ĂMŒNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. pleasantness, delightfulness, desirableness: it is generally used of places. Cic. Amœnitas fluminis. Id. Amœnitates orarum, et litorum. Nepos. Domus amœnitas. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Amœnitates studiorum. Gell. Amœnitas orationis. Tacit. vitæ, a life of pleasure. Plaut. Hic me amœnitate amœna amœnus oneravit dies. —— ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. Plaut. Uxor mea, mea amœnitas, my delight, my darling.

ĂMŒNITĔR (Id.), adverb, pleasantly, delightfully. Gell.

ĂMŒNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to render delightful, gladden, exhilarate, cheer; εὐφραίνω. Cassiod.

ĂMŒNŬS (amo), a, um, adj. pleasant, delightful, sweet, charming, τρυφερὸς, ἁβρὸς, aspectu jucundus; it is generally used of places, which, from situation and natural beauty, excite feelings of delight. Cic. Devertere in locum amœnum. Justin. Cælum Asiæ amœnius urbium multitudine. Horat. Amœnum rus. Id. Amœnæ rosæ. Id. aquæ, et auræ. Virg. Amœna vireta. Plin. Amœnior villa. Tacit. Amœnissima ædificia. —— ¶ Amœna, ōrum, absolutely, sc. loca, pleasant places, delightful retreats. Tacit. Per amœna Asiæ, atque Achaiæ. Id. Amœna litorum. —— ¶ Figur. Tacit. Amœna vita, pleasant. Id. Amœnum ingenium. Aurel. Vict. Quodque est læti animi, vel amœni, h. e. devoted to pleasant sights. Gell. Amœnissima verba. Id. Amœniores litteræ. Liv. Cultus amœnior, a too luxurious or voluptuous manner of living (used of a vestal), or too elegant manner of dress. Gell. Amœni homines, pleasant, gay, merry, good-humored. Id. Puer delphino amœnus, h. e. dear to, beloved by.

ĀMŌLIŎR (a & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. to remove from one place to another, to remove or put out of the way with an effort or difficulty, ἀπωθέω, ab uno in alium locum molior, hoc est amoveo, removeo. Tacit. Amoliri obstantia silvarum. Plin. Amoliri e medio. Lucan. quantum Fortuna humeris jam pondere fessis Amolitur onus! Also, Amoliri se, to retire, go away, remove, withdraw. Plaut. Sed ego cesso me hinc amoliri. Terent. Hinc vos amolimini. And also, Amoliri aliquem, to send away, despatch, put away, discharge, ἀποπέμπειν. Curt. Amoliri aliquem ab oculis. Gell. Amoliri a se se aliquem. Tacit. uxorem. Id. aliquem specie honoris. —— ¶ Figur. to repel, drive away. Plin. Religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur. Tacit. and Petron. Amoliri crimen, et invidiam ab aliquo. Id. dedecus. Liv. Amolior, et amoveo nomen meum, h. e. I set aside, lay no stress on. —— ¶ With a pass. signif. Plaut. Jube hæc hinc omnia amolirier. Apulei. Corpora amolita, h. e. separated.

ĀMŌLĪTĬŌ (amolior), ōnis, f. a removing away. Gell.

ĂMŌMIS (ἀμωμὶς), ĭdis, f. a plant or shrub like the genuine amomum, but inferior. Plin.

ĂMŌMUM (ἄμωμον), and ĂMŌMŎN, i, n. a small shrub growing in Armenia, with fruit round like a cluster of grapes, and leaves like the white vine, of which the Romans made a fragrant ointment. Plin. —— ¶ Used also for this ointment itself or any precious ointment. Ovid. and Pers.

ĂMŎR (amo), ōris, m. love, affection, tenderness, fondness, regard, desire, ἔρως, charitas, studium. Of men and things. Cic. Insitus est menti cognitionis amor. Id. Amor consulatus. Id. gloriæ. Horat. habendi. Id. virtutis. Id. laudis. Cic. Magnitudo et vis amoris. Id. Furor amoris, h. e. of lust. Id. Ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus. Id. Amor multitudinis commovetur opinione liberalitatis (actively). Id. Amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas largiare (passively). Id. Respondere amori amore. Id. Respondere alicui in amore. Id. Amplecti aliquem amore. Id. Conciliare amorem alicui. Id. Habere amorem erga aliquem. Id. Habere amorem in rempublicam. Id. Habere aliquem in amore. Id. Amare aliquem amore singulari. Id. Ardere amore alicujus, h. e. to be enamoured of. So, Id. Flagrare amore. Id. Esse in amore alicui, to be an object of affection to any one. Id. Amore alicujus facere aliquid. Id. Amore impulsus. Catull. Inducere aliquem in amorem. Horat. sentire amorem. Id. Torqueri amore. Virg. Teneri amore. Curt. Effundi in amorem alicujus. —— ¶ It is used also in the plur. num. both in a good and bad sense. Cic. Amores hominum in te. Id. Quid amores, et deliciæ tuæ, Roscius? Id. Pompeius nostri amores. Id. Piliæ salutem dices, et Atticæ, deliciis atque amoribus meis. Id. Est is mihi in amoribus, h. e. dearly loved by me. Id. Amores, et hæ deliciæ quæ vocantur, quæ firmiore animo præditis diutius molestæ non solent esse, &c. Horat. nec tibi Vespere Surgente decedunt amores, Nec rapidum fugiente solem. Plaut. Meos amores eloquar, the intrigues that I have had. —— ¶ Sometimes amores is put for the one that is loved. Plaut. Hem amores tuos si vis spectare. —— ¶ Among the poets, Loves, Cupids, the companions or sons of Venus. Stat. ipsi erraretis Amores. Claudian. Pennatique nurum circumstipantur Amores. —— ¶ Very often Amor is a proper name of Cupid, the son of Venus, Cupid, Love; the god of love. Virg. Paret Amor dictis caræ genitricis. —— ¶ It is sometimes put for any natural desire; and figur. is used of inanimate things. Lucret. Amor edendi. Plin. Quarum radices amore solis, atque imbris in summa tellure spatiantur. —— ¶ Amor est mihi hoc facere, it gives me pleasure, I love. Stat. rore pudico Castaliæ flavos amor est tibi mergere crines. Virg. si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros. —— ¶ Amos, for amor, in nom. sing., is read in Plaut. Curcul. 1. 2. 2.

ĂMŌRĀBUNDŬS (amor, as from amoro), a, um, adj. full of love, desire, &c. Gell.

ĂMŌRĬFĔR (amor & fero), a, um, adj. causing love. Venant. Fortun.

ĂMŌRĬFĬCŬS (amor & facio), a, um, adj. same as amorifer. Apulei.

ĀMŌTĬŌ (amoveo), ōnis, f. a removing away, removal. Cic.

ĀMŎVĔŌ (a & moveo), ŏves, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to remove from a place, take away, withdraw, ἐξαιρέομαι, a loco moveo, removeo. Cic. Cupiditates omnes amovere. Plaut. Amove aliquem loco. Cic. Lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit. Id. Amovere aliquem a procuratione frumentaria. Id. Nebulonem illum ex istis locis amove. Sueton. Amovere turbam creditorum terrore. Plaut. Amovere crapulam, h. e. to throw off, shake off. Id. somnum, et socordiam ex pectore, oculisque. Id. a se segnitiem. Id. suspicionem ab aliquo. Liv. enixe culpam ab se. Tacit. metus. —— ¶ Amovere se, to retire, withdraw. Sueton. Statuit se e medio amovere. Terent. Te hinc amove. —— ¶ Amovere aliquem, to banish. Tacit. Suilium quæstorem amovendum in insulam censuit. Id. Amovere aliquem Cretam. Id. Amovere suspectos æmulationis, to get rid of. —— ¶ Also, to steal, to remove secretly, to purloin. In this sense it is frequently used by jurists, especially in speaking of the thefts committed by one's relations or intimate friends. Paul. Dig. Si filia familias res amoverit. So, Hor. Boves per dolum amotas.

AMPĔCTŌ (am & pecto), is, exi, exum, a. 3. to comb, card, dress, as wool; to beat. Plaut. Extemplo ampectitote crura fustibus, belabor. Others read amplectitote.

AMPĔLĪTIS (ἄμπελος), ĭdis, f. ἀμπελῖ-

τις, *a kind of resinous earth, like bitumen, with which the vines were besmeared to kill worms.* Plin.

ĀMPĔLŎDĔSMŎS (ἀμπελοδεσμὸς), i, *a plant with which vines were tied.* Plin.

ĀMPĔLŎLEUCĒ (ἄμπελος and λευκὴ, *white*), es, f. *a wild vine; white vine, briony or wild nep,* ἀμπελολεύκη, vitis alba. Plin.

ĀMPĔLŎPRĂSŎN (ἄμπελος and πράσον, *garlic*), i, n. *a plant which grows in vineyards, probably field-garlic.* Plin.

ĀMPĔLŎS agria, *wild vine,* ἄμπελος ἀγρία, Latine *labrusca*, et *uva taminia.* Plin.

ĀMPĔLŎS Chironia, *an herb, so called from Chiron, who discovered it;* otherwise called *vitis nigra*, or *bryonia.* Plin.

ĀMPHĒMĔRINŎN (ἀμφὶ and ἡμέρα), *a quotidian fever,* genus febrium, ἀμφημερινὸς πυρετὸς, febris quotidiana, quæ nunquam intermittit. Plin.

ĀMPHĬĂRĀŬS, i, m. Ἀμφιάραος, *a famous Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus: he foresaw that he should perish in the Theban war, and therefore concealed himself; but, being betrayed by his wife, Eriphyle, he was compelled to go to the war, and was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth. After his death, on account of his knowledge of futurity, he was worshipped by the Greeks, as a god.* Cic. and Ovid. —— ¶ Hence, Amphiaraēus [six syllables], a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amphiaraus.* Propert. —— ¶ Amphiaraīdes, æ, m. *a descendant,* more particularly *the son, of the same,* as *Alcmæon.* Ovid.

ĀMPHĬBĂLŎS (ἀμφιβάλλω), i, or ĀMPHĬBĂLUM, i, or ĀMPHĬBŎLĒ, es, *an upper or outer garment.* Sulpic. Sev.

ĀMPHĬBIUM (ἀμφίβιον ζῶον), sc. animal, properly, *living a twofold life;* hence, *that which lives equally on water and land, an amphibious animal.* Varr.

ĀMPHĬBŎLĬĂ (ἀμφιβολία), æ, f. *amphibology, discourse of dubious meaning; equivocation, where a sentence may be understood in a twofold sense.* Cic. —— ¶ Later writers use also *amphibologia.* Isidor.

ĀMPHĬBŎLŎS (ἀμφίβολος), a, um, adj. *amphibolous, ambiguous, uncertain, doubtful.* Martian. Capel.

ĀMPHĬBRĂCHȲS (ἀμφιβραχὺς), ȳos, m. or ĀMPHĬBRĂCHŎS, i, properly *short on both sides;* hence, sc. pes, *a foot consisting of a short, a long and a short,* as *tĭmērĕ.* Quintil. —— ¶ To this foot is opposed *amphimacrus*, oftener called *creticus*, as *cārdĭnēs.* Quintil.

ĀMPHĬBRĔVIS, same as *amphibrachys.*

ĀMPHICTȲŎNĔS (Ἀμφικτύονες), um, m. *the deputies of the Grecian states, who met twice a year, to deliberate on the common concerns of Greece, and to settle differences between individual states.* Cic. — In Livy, they are called *conventus Pylaicus.*

ĀMPHĬCȲRTŎS (ἀμφίκυρτος), *curved on both sides;* applied to the moon, when more than half full. Macrob.

ĀMPHĬGĔNĪĂ (Ἀμφιγένεια), æ, f. *a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus.* Stat.

ĀMPHĬLŎCHĬĂ (Amphilochus), æ, f. *a region in Acarnania, with a city of the same name, but which was also called* Argos Amphilochicum, *from its founder.* Cic. —— ¶ Amphilŏchi, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of this region.* Liv.

ĀMPHĬLŎCHŎS, i, m. Ἀμφίλοχος, *a soothsayer, the son of Amphiaraus, who founded* Argos Amphilochicum. Liv. —— ¶ There was another of the same name, *the son of Alcmæon and Manto.* Liv. —— ¶ Another was *an Athenian writer on husbandry.* Varr. and Columel.

ĀMPHĬMĂCRŎS pes. See *Amphibrachys.*

ĀMPHĬMĀLLUM (ἀμφίμαλλον), i, n. *a garment friezed, or shagged, on both sides.* Plin.

ĀMPHĪŎN, ōnis, m. Ἀμφίων, *a Theban king, son of Jupiter and Antiope, according to some the son of Mercury, from whom having received a lyre, he played so sweetly upon it, that he is said to have attracted the stones themselves to the building of the walls of Thebes. On account of the pride of Amphion and his wife Niobe, they and their children were slain by Apollo and Diana. According to some, Amphion killed himself.* Ovid. —— ¶ Amphiŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amphion.* Propert.

ĀMPHĬPŎLIS, is, f. Ἀμφίπολις, *a city of Macedonia.* Plin. —— ¶ Amphipolitānus, a, um, adj. *Amphipolitan, of or belonging to Amphipolis.* Justin. —— ¶ Amphipolītes, æ, m. *an Amphipolitan.* Varr.

ĀMPHĬPRŎSTȲLŎS (ἀμφιπρόστυλος), sc. ædes, *a building with columns both before and behind.* Vitruv.

ĀMPHISBÆNĂ (ἀμφὶς and βαίνω), æ, f. *a serpent which, from having the power of moving with either end foremost, was supposed to have two heads, the amphisbena,* ἀμφίσβαινα. Plin.

ĀMPHISSĂ, æ, f. Ἄμφισσα, *a city of Phocis, on the limits of the Locri Ozoli.* Lucan. —— ¶ Amphissĭus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Amphissa,* which was, perhaps, a city in Lower Italy. Ovid.

ĀMPHĬTĂNĒ, es, f. *a precious stone, which seems to have been of a magnetic nature.* Plin.

ĀMPHĬTĂPŎS (ἀμφίταπος), a, um, *shaggy or hairy on both sides.* Varr. Amphitapa, sc. vestis, *a coverlet shaggy on both sides.* Ulpian. Amphitapa, pl. sc. vestimenta.

ĀMPHĬTHĂLĂMŎS (ἀμφιθάλαμος), i, m. *an antechamber in a Grecian house, which adjoined the chamber of the master of a family.* Vitruv.

ĀMPHĬTHĔĀTRĀLIS (amphitheatrum), e, adject. *relating to an amphitheatre.* Plin. and Martial.

ĀMPHĬTHĔĀTRICŎS (Id.), a, um, adj. the same as *amphitheatralis.* Symmach. —— ¶ Amphitheatrica charta, Plin. l. 13. c. 12. *a kind of cheap paper, so called because first made in or near the amphitheatre in Alexandria.*

ĀMPHĬTHĔĀTRUM (ἀμφιθέατρον), i, n. *a building in a circular, or rather oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another, where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, shows of gladiators, fights of wild beasts, &c., an amphitheatre.* Sueton. and Martial.

ĀMPHĬTRĪTĒ, es, f. Ἀμφιτρίτη, *the daughter of Oceanus or Nereus and Doris, wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.* Claudian. —— ¶ By metonymy, *the sea, main.* Ovid. nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. Catull. Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *h. e. first sailed over the deep.*

ĀMPHĬTRȲŌ, or ĀMPHĬTRȲŎN, and ĀMPHĬTRŬŌ, ōnis, m. Ἀμφιτρύων, *a king in Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who was the mother of Hercules by Jupiter.* Ovid. and Plaut. —— ¶ Amphitryoniădes, æ, m. *a descendant or son of the same.* This patronymic is applied to *Hercules.* Catull., Ovid. and Virg.

ĀMPHŎRĂ (ἀμφὶ and φέρω), æ, f. *a vessel, usually made of clay, furnished with ears or handles; used especially for wine, but also employed for other purposes; a flask, bottle, flagon, jar, firkin,* &c. Horat. Bacchus in amphora. Cato. olearia, *h. e. an olive-jar.* Horat. Deripere horreo Bibuli consulis amphoram, *h. e. a cask of wine laid in while Bibulus was consul.* —— ¶ Fuit etiam earum usus Romæ in angiportis, ubi constituebantur amphoræ curtæ ad exonerandas vesicas populi Romani Quiritium. (Tale sepulcrum pro olla sepulcrali imprecatur lenæ Propert. l. 4. eleg. 5. v. 73.) —— ¶ Amphora is also *a measure of liquids,* called also quadrantal, *containing eight congii* and *forty-eight sextarii.* Perhaps, in different passages, it signifies different quantities. Cic.

ĀMPHŎRĀLIS (amphora), e, adject. Plin. Amphorale vas, *a vessel of the capacity of an amphora, holding an amphora.*

ĀMPHŎRĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *belonging to an amphora.* Pandect.

ĀMPHRȲSŎS, and ĀMPHRISŬS, and ĀMPHRȲSŎS, i, m. Ἄμφρυσος, *a small river of Thessaly, flowing into the Sperchius. It is celebrated among the poets, who say, that near it were the fruitful pastures of Admetus, king of Thessaly, whose flocks Apollo tended for nine years, when deprived of his rights as a god by Jupiter.* Ovid. and Virg. —— ¶ Hence, Amphrysiăcus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amphrysus.* Stat. —— ¶ Amphrysĭus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amphrysus and Apollo.* Virg.

ĀMPLĒ (amplus), adverb, *amply, largely, profusely,* εὐρέως, μεγαλείως, εὐπόρως, late, magno numero. Cels. Ample valetudinarios nutrire. —— ¶ Figur. *copiously, bountifully, sumptuously, magnificently.* Cic. Sublate ampleque dicere, *with richness of style.* Id. Exornare ample, magnificeque triclinium. Id. Amplissime dare agrum militibus. Id. Efferre aliquem supremo die suo quam amplissime. Flor. Satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato, et Scipio, *nobly enough.* —— ¶ Comparative, *amplius*, which see.

ĀMPLĔCTŎR (am & plecto), ĕris, exus sum, dep. 3. *to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp, enclose,* περιβάλλω, circumnecto, complector, comprehendo, cingo, quod brachiis extensis homines facere solunt. Plaut. Amplecti genua alicui. Id. Compedes amplectuntur crura. Tacit. Aram amplecti. Liv. Quantum munimento amplecteretur loci. Plin. Amplecti locum exhedra. Virg. Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Me amicissime quotidie magis Cæsar amplectitur, *h. e. loves, cherishes.* Id. Amplecti aliquem amore. Id. Amplecti plebem, *h. e. to court the favor of.* Horat. hoc se amplectitur uno, *h. e. he hugs himself, or is pleased with this one consideration.* Cic. Amplecti virtutem alicujus. Id. libenter animum alicujus. Id. Te vehementer rogo, ut hanc cogitationem toto pectore amplectare, *h. e. that you weigh or consider this matter with the utmost attention.* Id. Dignitates hominum amplectitur. Id. Amplecti officiis amplitudinem alicujus. Id. jus civile. Id. Neque ita amplecti artem, ut, &c. neque eam totam repudiare. Tacit. rempublicam. Id. amicitiam alicujus. Justin. spe regnum. Cic. aliquid pluribus verbis, *h. e. to say, to explain.* Virg. cuncta meis amplecti versibus, *h. e. comprehend, include, take in, comprise.* So, absol. Plin. Totius ponti forma breviter amplectenda. Tacit. Quos lex majestatis amplectitur. —— ¶ Amplecto, is, act. and amplector, pass. and amplector, āris, dep. 1. are read by some.

ĀMPLĔXŎR (amplector), āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. *to embrace,* same as amplector. Cic. Amplexari aliquem familiariter. Plaut. Amplexari, atque osculari inter se. Id. Facere modum amplexandi. Id. Aram amplexantes. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Appius totum me amplexatur, *h. e. dearly loves, cherishes.* Id. Amplexari judicium suum. Id. otium. Id. Amplexari voluptatem. Id. Auctoritatem censorum amplexator. —— ¶ Amplexo, act. and amplexor, pass. are read by some.

ĀMPLĔXŬS (amplector), us, m. *the act of embracing, a surrounding, encircling, encompassing.* Cic. Serpentis amplexus, *grasp, hug, embrace.* Plin. Inferiorem Ægypti partem Nilus, dextra lævaque divisus, amplexu suo determinat. Stat. Collibus incurvis, viridique obsessa corona Vallis in amplexu nemorum sedet. —— ¶ It is oftener used of man, *an embrace, clasping.* Virg. Cum dabit amplexus. Tacit. Amplexu tenere aliquem. Vellei. Circumfundi amplexibus alicujus. Senec. Ruere in amplexus. Ovid. Ire in amplexus. —— ¶ It is used absol. in a bad sense. Sil., Petron., Juvenal., Ovid. and Martial.

ĀMPLĬĀTĬŌ (amplio), ōnis, f. *an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending,* amplificatio, augmentum. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, *a suspension of judgment, deferring to pass sentence, adjourning of a trial.* Ascon. and Senec.

ĀMPLĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (amplifico), ōnis, f. *an amplifying, increasing, enlarging, extending,* αὔξησις, augmentum. Cic. Amplificatio rei familiaris. Id. pecuniæ

Id. honoris, et gloriæ. —— ¶ Among rhetoricians, *an amplification, a magnifying or heightening of a thing, an exaggerated representation.* *Cic.*

ĀMPLĬFĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an amplifier, enlarger.* *Cic.*

ĀMPLĬFĬCĒ (amplificus), adverb, *richly, magnificently, splendidly.* *Catull.* amplifice vestis decorata. Others read *um-fice*, &c.

ĀMPLĬFĬCŌ (amplus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, amplify, augment, increase, enhance,* αὐξάνω, amplam facere, dilatare, ampliare, augere. *Liv.* Amplificare urbem. *Valer. Max.* numerum Senatus. *Cic.* sonum. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* fortunam. *Id.* voluptatem. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Amplificare facultatem disserendi. *Id.* aliquem honore, et gloria, *to dignify or extol.* *Plin.* Amplificare, atque augere aliquem festinatis honoribus. *Cæs.* auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Gratia et dignitas amplificata. —— ¶ *To amplify, heighten, exaggerate.* *Cic.* Summa laus eloquentiæ est amplificare rem ornando. *Id.* Aliquid amplificare dicendo. *Id.* Amplificare gloriam alicujus. *Id.* virtutem suis laudibus.

ĀMPLĬFĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *great, splendid,* amplus, magnificus. *Fronto.*

ĀMPLĬŌ (amplus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to increase, enlarge, add to the size of, amplify,* μεγαλύνω, αὐξάνω, amplum facio, augeo. *Cels.* Ampliare plagam. *Id.* Vulnere ampliato. *Sueton.* templum. *Id.* imperium. *Horat.* rem, *h. e. to increase one's wealth.* *Tacit.* servitia, *h. e. to increase the number of the slaves.* *Sueton.* and *Plin.* numerum. *Sueton.* censum Senatorum. *Id.* privilegia. *Martial.* Ampliare sibi spatium ætatis. *Pandect.* Ita ut ex usuris aleretur, prout ætatem ampliaret, *h. e. in proportion to the number of years he should live.* *Id.* Ampliare dotem. *Plin.* vires. —— ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Ampliare nomen alicujus, *h. e. render glorious.* —— ¶ Also, *to delay judgment, defer passing sentence, adjourn a trial.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

ĀMPLĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *abundantly, largely, copiously, richly, affluently, magnificently, at a high cost,* ample, largiter, magnifice, δαψιλῶς. *Plaut.* Obsonari ampliter. *Id.* Accipere aliquem ampliter. *Id.* Facere sumptum ampliter. *Plaut.* Occupatus sum ampliter, *very.* *Gell.* Laudare ampliter. *Id.* Dicere aliquid ampliter, *h. e. to say any thing nobly.*

ĀMPLĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis. f. *ampleness, amplitude, greatness, largeness, magnitude, extent, bulk, size,* πλάτος, spatium, aut magnitudo alicujus rei. *Cic.* Simulacrum modica amplitudine. *Sueton.* Egregia corporis amplitudo, *stature.* *Varr.* Amplitudo membrorum. *Tacit.* valli. *Id.* soli. *Plin.* Oppidum septuaginta stadiorum amplitudine. *Id.* Amplitudo foliorum. *Gell.* amplitudo numeri, *the plural number.* —— ¶ Figur. *dignity, grandeur, excellence, distinction.* *Cic.* Amplitudo est potentiæ, aut majestatis, aut aliquarum copiarum magna abundantia. *Id.* Homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est, atque amplitudo. *Id.* Majestas est amplitudo, ac dignitas civitatis. *Id.* Splendor, et amplitudo. *Id.* Claritas, et amplitudo. *Id.* Amplitudo nominis. *Id.* Summa amplitudine dignum putari. *Id.* Amplitudo animi. *Nepos.* Amplitudo rerum gestarum. *Plin.* Amplitudo fortunæ. — In the plur. *Cic.* Amplitudines honorum. *Gell.* Amplitudines virtutum. —— ¶ Amplitudo orationis, in *Gell.* l. 7. c. 14. *a fluent and splendid style.*

ĀMPLĬŬS (compar. of ample), adverb, *more, farther,* πλέον. It is often placed absolutely. *Cic.* Non luctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius. *Id.* Bestiæ eo contentæ non quærunt amplius, *h. e. no more, nothing beyond that.* *Cic.* Quid quæris amplius? *what do you ask more?* *Sallust.* Amplius morari aliquem. *Cic.* Quid enim amplius ad ejus laudem minuendam facere potuisset? *what circumstance could contribute more,* &c.? *Id.* Habetis eam, ut nihil dicam amplius, qui se homines coegisse fateatur, *to say nothing more than that.* *Id.* Solem amplius duodeviginti partibus confirmant majorem esse, quam terram, *eighteen times as large as.* *Terent.* Quam vellem Menedemum invitatum amplius, *besides.* *Cic.* Bestiis sensum, et motum dedit, homini hoc amplius, quod addidit rationem, *still more, inasmuch as,* &c. *Id.* Obtemperare cogito præceptis tuis: hoc amplius navicularum habere aliquid, &c., *and more than that, and besides.* *Id.* Cui cum essem assensus, decrevi hoc amplius, &c. —— ¶ *Amplius* was also the form whereby the prætor or presiding magistrate postponed the examination of a cause or a trial to another day. Hence, *Cic.* Amplius pronunciare. *Id.* Vel judicari primo poterat, vel amplius pronunciari. —— ¶ *Amplius* sometimes governs the *gen.* *Cæs.* Si amplius obsidum velit, dare pollicentur. — Also, the *abl.* as a *compar.* *Sallust.* Cum initio non amplius duobus millibus habuisset. *Id.* Morari amplius opinione. *Lucret.* Amplius æquo. — It is often followed by *quam*, which, however, is often suppressed. *Cic.* Paulo amplius, quam privatus. *Nepos.* Nolo amplius quam centum jugera. *Cic.* Orationes amplius centum quinquaginta. *Nepos.* Cum de ipsius exercitu non amplius hominum mille cecidisset. *Al. leg.* cecidissent. *Cæs.* In deditionem veneruntampliusmillia viginti quatuor. *Liv.* Thracum decem haud amplius millia. *Cic.* Amplius sunt sex menses.

ĀMPLĬUSCŬLŬS (amplior), a, um, adject. *Apulei.* Ampliuscula fortuna, *somewhat large or splendid.*

AMPLOCTI, an ancient form for *amplecti.* *Priscian.*

ĀMPLŬS (ἀνάπλεως, ἀμπλέως), a, um, adj. *large, spacious, ample, great, extensive, roomy,* πλατὺς, spatiosus, patens, latus, et ex omni parte se se diffundens. *Cic.* Ampla domus. *Id.* Amplissima curia, amplissimum gymnasium. *Sueton.* Mortali specie amplior, *larger in size than man usually is.* *Horat.* Amplæ divitiæ. *Liv.* Amplissima vestis. *Plin.* Amplior potentia. *Sueton.* Amplior exercitus. *Pandect.* Amplius pretium. *Plin.* Ampliores aquæ. *Terent.* Amplior morbus, *h. e. more severe.* *Plin.* Amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *h. e. the longest.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quidquid enim est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius. *Id.* Ampla occasio. *Lucret.* Amplæ vires. *Terent.* Ampliores iræ, *more violent.* *Propert.* Pœna sera, sed ampla. *Id.* Spes ampla nepotum. —— ¶ Very often, *splendid, illustrious, distinguished, magnificent.* *Cic.* Amplissimæ res gestæ. *Id.* Amplis præmiis afficere aliquem. *Id.* Ne ullum munus ædilitatis amplius, aut gratius populo esse possit. *Id.* Ampliorem honorem alicui tribuere. *Nepos.* Amplo funere efferre aliquem. *Id.* Amplissimus triumphus. *Liv.* Sibi amplum esse urbem ab se captam frequentari, *h. e. it is honorable or glorious.* —— ¶ In reference to *men*, *amplus* signifies *noble, of great distinction, illustrious, in great esteem.* *Cic.* Is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui, &c. *Id.* Et quidem ampli homines, sed immemores dignitatis suæ. *Id.* Amplissimum collegium decemvirale. *Id.* Amplissimi ordines. *Id.* Amplæ, et honestæ familiæ. *Cæs.* Amplissimo genere natus. —— ¶ Amplissimus ordo, *the very illustrious order,* h. e. *the senatorial.* Amplissimus was also *the title of consuls, generals,* &c. *Plin.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Amplus orator, *h. e. one who expresses himself at large and with oratorical embellishments.* *Cic.*

AMPTRUO. See *Amtruo.*

ĀMPULLĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a bottle, jug, flask, cruet,* λήκυθος, made of glass or any other material, as leather, &c., and used especially for containing oil; also for vinegar, &c. It is supposed to have had two handles, and to have been big-bellied. *Plin.* Ampullæ vitreæ aceti. *Martial.* vitreisque tepentem Ampullis potas semisupinus aquam. *Cic.* Ampulla aut strigilis, *h. e. a flask of oil for the bath.* —— ¶ Figur. *turgid or inflated expressions, bombast.* *Horat.* Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba.

ĀMPŬLLĀCĔŬS (ampulla), a, um, adject. *like an ampulla.* *Plin.* pyra.

ĀMPŬLLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to* ampullæ *or flasks.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Ampullarius, ii, m. *one who makes* ampullæ *or flasks.* *Plaut.*

ĀMPŬLLŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to swell, rant, bluster, talk big, deal in rhodomontade; use a pompous or inflated style in writing.* *Horat.* Tragica desævit et ampullatur in arte.

ĀMPŬLLŬLĀ, æ, f. Dim. of ampulla. *Sulp. Sev.*

ĀMPŬTĀTĬŌ (amputo), ōnis, f. *a cutting or lopping off.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *The wood itself,* which is cut off. *Plin.* —— ¶ Amputatio vocis, *loss of voice.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ĀMPŬTŌ (am & puto, *to lop*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to cut round; to cut or lop off, to prune, amputate,* περικόπτω, ἀφαιρέομαι, cædo, abscindo, reseco. *Cic.* Amputare vitem ferro. *Sueton.* caput alicui. *Senec.* humeros trunco tenus. *Columell.* Scalpello usque ad vivum resecare, et amputare scabiem. *Plin.* Amputare testes; *also,* in the same sense, *Senec.* Amputare exoletos. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Amputare multitudinem sententiarum, *abridge.* *Id.* Volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem. *Id.* narrationes. *Senec.* longa colloquia. *Justin.* moras. *Tacit.* numerum legionum, *diminish, reduce, lower.* *Cic.* Infracta et amputata loquuntur, *h. e. mutilated sentences.*

ĀMPȲCŬS, i, and ĀMPȲX, ȳcis, m. *the father of the celebrated soothsayer Mopsus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Ampycides, æ, m. *the son of Ampycus,* h. e. *Mopsus.* *Ovid.*

ĀMSĀNCTŬS (am & sanctus), i, m. *a lake in Italy, said by some to be in the territory of the Hirpini, emitting pestilential vapors.* *Cic.* — *The poets fable that here was an entrance to the infernal regions.* *Virg.*

ĀMSĔGĔTĒS (am & seges), *they whose land lies by the highway.* *Fest.*

ĀMTRŬŌ (am & trua, *a ladle used for stirring*), or ĀMPTRŬŌ, as, n. 1. *to turn or wheel round in the dance.* *Lucil.* apud *Fest.*

ĀMŬLĒTUM (amolior), i, n. *an amulet, charm, spell; a preservative (usually hung round the neck) against poison, enchantment, or other harm,* φυλακτήριον. *Plin.*

ĀMŪLĬŬS, ii, m. Ἀμούλιος, *the son of Proca, and brother of Numitor, whom he stripped of his kingdom, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.* *Liv.*

ĀMŬLUM. See *Amylum.*

ĀMŬRCĀ (ἀμόργη), æ, f. *the lees of oil.* *Plin.* and *Virg.*

ĀMŬRCĀRĬŬS (amurca), a, um, adject. *of, or pertaining to, or filled with, lees of oil.* *Cato.*

ĀMŪSŎS (ἄμουσος), i, *ignorant, unlearned, illiterate; ignorant of music.* *Vitruv.*

ĀMŬSSIS (unc.), is, f. *a mason's or carpenter's rule, or line,* κανὼν, προςαγώγιον. *Varro* and *Auson.* —— ¶ Ad amussim, *to a nicety, perfectly, exactly, precisely.* *Gell.* — *Adamussim* is also used.

ĀMŬSSĬTĀTŬS (amussis), a, um, adj. *nicely done, exactly wrought.* *Plaut.*

ĀMŬSSĬUM, ii, n. *same as* amussis; *or* opus ad amussim exactum, exæquatum, et perfectum. — Others explain it, *an instrument for finding the direction of the wind.* *Vitruv.*

ĀMȲCLÆ, ārum, f. plur. Ἀμύκλαι, *a city of Laconia, near Sparta and Therapnæ, the residence of Tyndarus, and birthplace of Castor and Pollux.* *Statius.* Apollineæ Amyclæ, *so called because Apollo was worshipped there.* *Sil.* Ledææ, *because Leda dwelt there.* —— ¶ Hence, Amyclæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Amyclæ.* *Ovid.* Castori Amyclæo, et Amyclæo Polluci. *Stat.* Amyclæa mater, *h. e. Leda.* *Id.* olores, *h. e.* in allusion to the fable of Jupiter and Leda. Hence, *Martial.* Pluma Amyclæa, *h. e. a swan's feather.* *Id.* corona, *h. e.* at the

pugilistic games in Amyclæ. *Sil.* Canopus, *because Canopus, its founder, came from Amyclæ.* *Martial.* venenum, and *Ovid.* ahenum, *h. e. a purple color or dye, used at Amyclæ.* — Also, Amyclæus, *Spartan.* *Silius.* —— ¶ Hence, also, Amyclides, æ, m. *son of Amyclas* (*h. e. Hyacinthus*), *the reputed founder of Amyclæ.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ AMȲCLÆ, ārum, f. is also *a town of Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina, near Fundi. In this region was produced the famous Cæcuban wine.* *Virg.* Tacitis Amyclis, *so called, perhaps, because, on account of frequent false alarms, it was forbidden by law to say any thing of the approach of an enemy; hence, when the enemy did actually come, all keeping silence, the city was taken and destroyed.* —— ¶ Hence, Amyclānus, a, um, *pertaining to Amyclæ.* *Plin.* Sinus Amyclanus; which is also called *Fundanus, Formianus,* and *Cajetanus.* —— ¶ Amyclē, es, f. is also read, as the name of both these cities.

AMȲCŬS, i, m. Ἄμυκος, *a son of Neptune and the nymph Melie, king of the Bebrycians, famous for his skill in the management of the cestus, slain by Pollux.* *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Amyci portus, was *in Bithynia or Bebrycia, near the Thracian Bosphorus, famous for the death of Amycus.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Others are mentioned by *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

AMȲDŌN (Ἀμυδὼν), ōnis, f. *a city of Pæonia, in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to the Trojans,* according to Homer. *Juvenal.*

AMȲGDĂLA (ἀμυγδάλη), æ, f. *an almond;* nux quæ et *Græca* et *Thasia* dicitur. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, the tree itself, *the almond-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Amygdalæ faucium, *kernels at the root of the tongue, in the neck or throat, like almonds.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Amygdalaceus, a, um, adj. *like the almond-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Amygdaleus, a, um, adj. the same. *Pallad.* —— ¶ And Amygdalinus, a, um, adj. *relating to almonds, made of almonds, amygdaline.* *Plin.* Oleum amygdalinum, *oil of almonds.* *Id.* Amygdalina pruna, *h. e. which have been grafted on an almond-tree.*

AMȲGDALĪTES (ἀμυγδαλίτης), æ, m. *a plant of the spurge kind, so called from its leaf, which resembles the leaf of an almond-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Amygdaloīdes, the same. *Apulei.*

AMȲGDĂLUM (ἀμύγδαλον), same as *amygdala.* *Pallad.* and *Columel.*

AMȲGDĂLŬS (ἀμύγδαλος), i, f. *an almond-tree.* *Pallad.*

AMȲLŌ (amylum), as, a. 1. *to mix up or thicken with frumenty.* *Apic.* Amylare jus.

AMȲLUM (ἄμυλον), and AMŬLUM, i, n. *a kind of food made of unground wheat, a sort of frumenty.* *Plin.*

AMȲMŌNĒ, es, f. *a daughter of Danaus, the mother by Neptune of Nauplius, the father of Palamedes.* *Propert.* —— ¶ *A fountain near Argos.* *Ovid.*

AMȲNTĀS, æ, m. Ἀμύντας, *father of Philip, king of Macedonia.* *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a shepherd.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Amyntiădes, æ, m. *son of Amyntas,* h. e. *Philip.* *Ovid.*

AMȲNTŌR, ōris, m. *king of the Dolopians, father of Phœnix.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Amyntorīdes, æ, m. *son of Amyntor.* *Ovid.*

AMȲSTIS (ἄμυστις), ĭdis, f. *a way of drinking practised amongst the Thracians, which was done without drawing the breath.* *Horat.* Neu multi Damalis meri Bassum Threicia vincat amystide.

AMYTHĀON, Amythaonius. See *Amithaon,* &c.

AN (ἂν for ἐὰν), adv. εἰ μὴ. Used in a simple question. *Terent.* An abiit jam a milite? *is he gone?* *Cic.* An potest ulla esse excusatio? *Id.* An me censetis decreturum fuisse, ut, &c.? *do you think, then, that I,* &c.? *Id.* An Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? *could, then,* &c.? —— ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it is elegantly joined with *vero.* *Cic.* An vero tibi Romulus ille aut pastores, et convenas congregasse, aut, &c.? *does it appear, then, to you, that Romulus,* &c.? —— ¶ It serves very frequently to express a doubt, and is sometimes repeated, but the first *an* is sometimes elegantly omitted. *Cic.* Nos hic te ad mensem Januarium expectamus, ex quodam rumore, an ex litteris tuis ad alios missis, *I know not whether from report, or from,* &c. *Id.* Paucis, antequam mortuus est, an diebus, an mensibus, *am not sure whether days or months.* *Id.* Quæsivi, an apud Leccam fuisset, nec ne, *whether he was staying, or no.* *Nepos.* Huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, *which perhaps never occurred to any one else.* *Tacit.* Neque Senatus in eo cura erat, an imperii extrema dehonestarentur, *whether they were disgraced,* &c. *Cic.* Refert etiam qui audiant, Senatus, an populus, an judices; frequentes, an pauci, an singuli, *whether the Senate, or the people,* &c. *Tacit.* Cæsar de se nihil addidit, metu invidiæ, an ratus conscientiam facti satis esse, *whether it was because he feared it might make him disliked, or because he thought, that,* &c. *Id.* Longum utriusque silentium, ne irriti suaderent; an eo descensum credebant, ut, &c., *or because they thought that the matter was already brought to that pass, that,* &c. *Id.* Incertum metu, an per invidiam, *uncertain whether it was from fear, or,* &c. —— ¶ Sometimes *ne* or *utrum* is put in the former place instead of *an,* either with or without an interrogation. *Cic.* Quæsitum est, in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte numerus tenendus sit. *Id.* Unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam. *Id.* Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugio? *Terent.* Roga, velitne, an non uxorem, *whether he will have her or not.* *Cic.* Id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro. *Liv.* Utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? —— ¶ *An* is often joined to *ne,* so as to form one word, *anne.* *Cic.* Nam quid ego de consulatu loquar? parto vis, anne gesto? *Id.* Cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint, anne multa. —— ¶ *An non,* which, too, are often united (*annon*), are the same as *nonne,* in an urgent inquiry; the same as *necne,* in a doubtful question. *Terent.* An non dixi, hoc esse futurum? *did I not tell you that this would be the case?* *Id.* Pater ejus rediit, an non? *is he returned or not?* —— ¶ *An?* for *an non?* *Ovid.* An fera indicere bella coegit, &c.? —— ¶ *An* is often joined with the verbs *nescio, dubito,* and the like, and conveys a doubt, which, however, inclines to affirmation. *Cic.* Est quidem id magnum, atque haud scio, an maximum, *and perhaps of the very utmost consequence.* *Nepos.* Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam, *I am inclined to place him.* —— ¶ Also, though rarely, *an* is put for *sive.* *Liv.* Cum id modo constaret, jure, an injuria eripiendos esse reos. *Ovid.* Unaque pastorem vidisset, an arva colentem Vox erat, hac gressus siqua puella tulit.

ANA, and ANĀS, æ, m. *Guadiana,* Ἄνας, *a river of Spain.* *Plin.*

ANĀ (ἀνὰ), *a medical word, when an equal measure or weight of different things is signified.* *Veget.*

ANABASIS (ἀνάβασις), is, f. a Greek word, signifying *ascent;* hence the name is given to *a plant,* in Latin called *equisetum,* which is *a climbing plant; the herb horse-tail.* *Plin.*

ANABATHRUM (ἀναβαίνω), i, n. *a pulpit, rostrum; elevated seat at exhibitions,* ἀνάβαθρον, pulpitum, pegma, tabulatum, quod ascenditur ludorum spectandorum causa. *Juvenal.*

ANACAMPSEROS (ἀνακαμψέρως), ōtis, f. *an herb which, on being touched, was supposed to have the power of producing reconciliation among friends, causing love to be reciprocated,* &c. *Plin.*

ANACEPHALÆŌSIS (ἀνὰ and κεφαλὴ), is, f. *a repetition, or summing up, of what has been said, a recapitulation,* ἀνακεφαλαίωσις. *Quintil.*

ANACES, m. plur. num. *an epithet of the three gods who are called* Διόσκουροι, *that is, sons of Jupiter, Tritopatreus Eubuleus,* and *Dionysius,* according to *Cic.* 3. *de nat. Deor.* c. 21., where others read *anactes,* ἄνακτες, that is, *kings.* Others assign this epithet to *Castor and Pollux,* who are also called Διόσκουροι.

ANACHĪTES (ἀναχίτης), æ, m. *the diamond; so called because it was considered as a remedy for heaviness and disquiet of mind.* *Plin.*

ANACHŌRĒTA (ἀναχωρέω, to retire), æ, m. *an anachorite or anchorite; a hermit, recluse,* ἀναχωρητής. *Sulp. Sever.*

ANACLINTĒRIUM (ἀνακλίνω), ii, n. *a bolster,* ἀνακλιντήριον. *Spartian.*

ANACŒLIASMŎS (ἀνακοιλιασμός), i, *a purge, an opening medicine.* *Cæl. Aurelian.*

ANACRĔŌN (Ἀνακρέων), ontis, m. *a Greek lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia.* —— ¶ Hence, Anacreontēus, Anacreontīus, and Anacreonticus, a, um, *of or pertaining to Anacreon.* *Quintil.*

ANACTŌRIUM (ἀνακτόριον), ii, n. *the name of several plants; the herb glader, or sword-grass, a sort of sedge;* also, *mugwort or motherwort.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Acarnania.* *Plaut.*

ANACTŌRIŬS (Anactorium), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Anactorium.* *Silius.*

ANADĒMA (ἀνάδημα), ătis, n. *a kind of ornament which women wore on their heads, like a garland; a coronet or border, riband, fillet.* *Lucret.*

ANADIPLŌSIS (ἀναδίπλωσις), is, f. *a figure of rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated in the same period; anadiplosis, reduplication, conduplication,* conduplicatio. *Martian. Capell.*

ANADȲŎMĔNĒ (Ἀναδυομένη), es, f. *emerging;* so *Venus emerging from the sea is called, a picture painted by Apelles.* *Plin.*

ANAGALLIS (ἀναγαλλίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb pimpernel, or chickweed.* *Plin.*

ANAGLYPTA (ἀνάγλυπτα), ōrum, neutr. plur. *sc.* vasa, *vessels or plate chased or embossed.* *Plin.* Others read *anaglypha.*

ANAGNIA, æ, f. *Anagni, a city of Latium.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Anagnīnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the same.* *Cic.* Municipes Anagnini. *Id.* Anagninum, *sc.* prædium, *a landed estate at or near Anagni.*

ANAGNŌSTĒS (ἀναγιγνώσκω, *to read*), æ, m. *a reader, person (usually a slave) employed to read to another,* ἀναγνώστης, lector. *Cic.* Puer festivus, anagnostes noster. *Nepos.* In familia erant pueri litteratissimi, anagnostæ optimi, et plurimi librarii.

ANAGŌGĒ (ἀνάγω), es, f. *a figure of speech called anagoge; religious exaltation; mystical allusion to something higher than what is expressed,* ἀναγωγή, subvectio, elatio. —— ¶ Among medical writers, it means *a raising of blood,* as from the lungs, &c. *Cæl. Aurel.*

ANAGRAMMA (ἀναγράφω), ătis, n. ἀνάγραμμα, and ANAGRAMMATISMŎS, i, m. ἀναγραμματισμός, *anagrammatism, the art or practice of making anagrams;* also, *an anagram,* transmutatio, vel transpositio litterarum, ut *Laudator, adulator; Galenus, angelus.*

ANAGȲRŌS (ἀνάγυρος), i, f. *the herb beantrefoil.* *Plin.*

ANALECTA (ἀναλέγω), ōrum, n. plur. *the fragments or crumbs that fall from table; broken meat, offals, refuse,* ἀνάλεκτα. *Martial.*

ANALECTA (Id.), æ, m. *a slave who gathered up the crumbs, offals,* &c., *that were left at table,* ἀναλέκτης, servus mediastinus, qui reliquias, et purgamenta cœnarum humi inter cœnandum projecta colligit. In *Senec.* ep. 27. ut grammaticos haberet analectas, *h. e. collectors of the words which fell.*

ANALECTIDES (ἀναλεκτίδες), um, f. *pads or stuffings with which girls were wont to correct their shape.* *Ovid.* Conveniunt tenues scapulis analectides altis. Others read *analectrides.*

ANALĒMMA (ἀνάλημμα, edita structura), ătis, n. *a lofty structure, or observatory, for the calculation of time by the increase or decrease of shadows, used before the invention of sun-dials.* *Vitruv.* — Others understand it, *an instrument or figure for ascertaining the altitude of the pole and the meridian of a place.*

ANALOGIA (ἀναλογία), æ, f. *analogy, similitude, resemblance, proportion*, ἀναλογία, proportio, convenientia, similitudo. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Hence, Analogicus, a, um, adj. *analogical, pertaining to analogy. Gell.* —— ¶ Analŏgus, a, um, adj. *analogous, bearing resemblance or proportion. Varr.*

ANANCÆUM, and ANANCÆON (ἀναγκαῖον), i, n. *a kind of large vessel to drink from. Plaut.*

ANANCHITIS (ἀναγχῖτις), idis, f. *a precious stone. Plin.*

ANAPÆSTUM (ἀνάπαιστον), i, n. sc. carmen, *an anapæstic verse*, versus constans pedibus iis, qui anapæsti vocantur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Anapæstĭcus, a, um, adj. *anapæstic*; as, *Cic.* carmen, *an anapæstic verse.*

ANAPÆSTUS (ἀνάπαιστος), i, m. sc. pes. *an anapæst. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a verse consisting of anapæsts. Cic.*

ANAPHE, es, f. *an island in the Cretan sea. Plin.* and *Ovid.*

ANAPHORA (ἀναφορὰ), æ, f. *a rising or mounting up*: in astronomy, *the rising of the heavenly bodies. Plin.* —— ¶ In oratory, *the repetition of a word in the beginning of a verse or clause*, which is also called *epanaphora.*

ANAPHORICUS (ἀναφορικὸς), a, um, adj. *rising, regulated according to the rising. Vitruv.* Anaphorica horologia, *dials regulated according to the rising of the sun.* Others read *anaporica.* —— ¶ In *Jul. Firmic.* anaphorici, *persons who raise blood, as in consumption.*

ANAPUS, i, m. Ἄναπος, or ANAPIS, is, m. *a river in Sicily. Ovid.*

ANARRHINON (ἀνάῤῥινον), *an herb like snapdragon. Plin.*

ANAS (unc.), anătis, f. *a duck or drake*, νῆττα. *Varro* and *Ovid.*

ANAS, æ, m. *the Guadiana, a river in Spain. Plin.*

ANASSUM, i, n. *a river in Italy. Plin.*

ANASTASIS (ἀνάστασις), is, f. *a rising again, resurrection*, resurrectio. *Lactant.*

ANASTROPHE (ἀναστρέφω), es, f. *anastrophe, a figure by which words that ought to precede are postponed, inversion*, ἀναστροφὴ, inversio.

ANATĀRIUS (anas), a, um, adj. *relating to a duck*, νησσαῖος, ad anatem pertinens. *Plin.* Anataria aquila, *h. e. a kind of eagle which lives on ducks; the ospray* (Falco Haliæetus, L.).

ANATHEMA (ἀνατίθημι), ătis, n. *a gift hung up in a temple and dedicated to some god, a votive offering*, ἀνάθημα. *Prudent.* —— ¶ But anathēma, ătis, n. ἀνάθεμα, *an anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, excommunication. Augustin.*

ANATHYMIASIS (ἀναθυμίασις), is, f. *vapor, exhalation.* In medical writers, *wind generated in the stomach. Petron.*

ANATICULA (anas), æ, f. *a small duck or drake, a duckling*, νησσάριον, νήττιον; *any aquatic bird smaller than a duck. Cic.* —— ¶ Used, also, as a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Dic igitur me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, *darling duck.*

ANATILIA, æ, f. *S. Gilles, in France, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. Plin.*

ANATINUS (anas), a, um, adj. *of a duck*, νηττεῖος. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Anatĭna, æ, f. *duck's flesh. Petron.*

ANATOCISMUS (ἀνὰ and τόκος), i, m. *a renewing of usury, and the taking the interest of interest; compound interest*, ἀνατοκισμός. *Cic.*

ANATOMIA, æ, and ANATOMICA, æ, or ANATOMICE (ἀνατέμνω), es, f. *anatomy, the art of dissecting and studying the structure of the body*, ἀνατομική. *Macrob.* —— In *Cæl. Aurel.* Anatomia, *the dissection.* —— ¶ Hence, Anatomĭcus, a, um, adj. *anatomical, relating to anatomy.* —— Anatomicus, i, m. absol. *an anatomist. Macrob.*

ANATONUS (ἀνὰ and τείνω), a, um, adj. *stretching upwards*, ἀνάτονος. *Vitruv.*

ANATRESIS (ἀνατιτράω), is, f. *a perforating, piercing, or boring*, ἀνάτρησις, perforatio. *Cæl. Aurelian.* Anatresis testæ, *h. e. a trepanning, perforating with the trepan.*

ANAUDIA (a priv. and αὐδὴ), æ, f. *dumbness, inability to speak*, ἀναυδία, privatio vocis, et loquelæ. *Cæl. Aurel.*

ANAXAGORAS, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomenæ. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Anaxagorēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Anaxagoras, Anaxagorean*, Ἀναξαγόρειος. *Val. Flacc.*

ANAXARCHUS, i, m. Ἀνάξαρχος, *a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus and friend of Alexander the Great. Val. Max.*

ANCALA, æ, and ANCALE (ἀγκάλη), es, f. *the ham of the leg behind the knee*, poples; ἀγκάλη, quæ vox significat quidem ulnam brachii, vel potius ejus curvaturam; sed per similitudinem potest etiam ad genu transferri. *Cæl. Aurel.*

ANCARIUS, or ANGARIUS (ἀγγάριος), ii, m. *an ass or other beast of burden. Lucil.*

ANCEPS (am & caput), ancĭpĭtis, adject. m. f. and n. *that hath two heads*, ἀμφικάρηνος, utrinque habens caput. *Ovid.* Tum sacer ancipiti mirandus imagine Janus. —— ¶ Also, *twofold, or double*, as in form or shape. *Ovid.* Ancipitem securim, *h. e. two-edged. Liv.* Munimenta ancipitia. —— ¶ Also, *double or twofold* in nature; *double* in quality or condition. *Cic.* Bestiæ, quasi ancipites, *h. e. amphibious. Id.* sapientia. —— ¶ *Double or twofold*, by reason of two causes or objects. *Liv.* metus. *Cæs.* terror. *Cic.* cura. —— ¶ *Double, h. e. on both sides. Liv.* prælium. *Id.* hostis. *Nepos.* periculum. —— ¶ *Double, having a double signification. Liv.* sententia. *Gell.* vocabulum, *h. e. having a double signification, as well good as bad. Horat.* jus. —— ¶ *Double* in disposition, *not to be depended upon, faithless, doubtful, uncertain. Liv.* animus. *Curt.* fides. *Virg.* matres. *Horat.* Sequor hunc, Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, *h. e. uncertain.* —— ¶ *Double*, as to event, *doubtful, uncertain, critical, hazardous, dubious. Cic.* fortuna belli. *Liv.* Mars belli. *Cic.* casus. *Id.* causa. *Liv.* res. *Tacit.* valetudo. *Liv.* Anceps erat. *Virg.* dolus, *h. e. various or manifold*; or *inexplicable, incomprehensible. Tacit.* Vox ipsi anceps, *dangerous. Virg.* formido, *h. e. irresolute. Tacit.* In ancipiti est respublica, *h. e. the republic is in danger.* —— ¶ *Double*, as regards exposition. *Cic.* disputatio, *h. e. argued on both sides.*

ANCHIALUS, and ANCHIALUS (Ἀγχίαλος, *h. e.* properly, near the sea), i, f. *a city of Thrace, near the Black sea. Ovid.* —— Anchialum in *Plin.*

ANCHIALUS; in *Martial.* epigr. 95, 11, per Anchialum, is thought by some to be *per Deum viventem*, from the Hebrew. Others explain it differently.

ANCHISES, or ANCHISA, æ, m. Ἀγχίσης, *the son of Capys, and father of Æneas by Venus. Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Anchisæus or Anchisēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Anchises. Virg.* —— ¶ Anchisiădes, æ, m. *son of Anchises*, h. e. *Æneas. Virg.*

ANCHISITES, æ, m. *a wind blowing from Anchisa, a port of Epirus. Cic.* Flavit ab Epiro lenissimus Anchisites. Others read differently.

ANCHISTRUM, or ANCISTRUM (ἄγκιστρον), i, n. *a crooked surgical instrument, a surgeon's forceps. Cæl. Aurel.*

ANCHŎRA. See *Ancora.*

ANCHUSA (ἄγχουσα), æ, f. *the herb orchanet or alkanet; a kind of bugloss or oxtongue. Plin.*

ANCILE (unc.), is, n. *a kind of small, oval shield.* A shield of this kind, in the time of Numa Pompilius, was believed to have fallen from heaven, with the admonition, that the Roman empire would continue, as long as this shield should be preserved at Rome. Whereupon Numa caused eleven shields, similar in appearance, to be made, that the genuine one might not be known. These the Salii, or priests of Mars, carried about in solemn procession in the month of March annually. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *any shield*, when ancient armor is mentioned. *Virg.* Succinctus trabea, lævaque ancile gerebat. —— ¶ Used, also, as an adj. *Val. Max.* Arma ancilia. *Juvenal.* Sudavit clypeis ancilibus. —— ¶ *Gen. pl.* also, anciliorum. *Horat.*

ANCILLA (dim. of ancula), æ, f. *a maid-servant, handmaid, waiting-woman; a female slave*, δμωή, mulier serva. *Terent.* Ab Andria est ancilla hæc. *Cic.* Cum muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. *Sallust.* Occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancillæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Terra usus mortalium semper ancilla. —— ¶ It is applied as *a term of contempt* to men who are basely addicted to any pursuit or object, *a minion. Sallust.* Fusidius ancilla turpis, honorum omnium dehonestamentum.

ANCILLARIŎLUS (ancilla), a, um, adj. *one who is in love with maid-servants or female slaves. Martial.* Ancillariolum tua te vocat uxor.

ANCILLARIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to a handmaid; servile. Cic.*

ANCILLOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to serve, wait, attend on, be a slave to*; figur., *to be too much addicted to any pursuit, to be basely subservient. Apulei.* Cetera membra ancillari, et subservire capiti. *Titinn.* apud *Non.* Uxoribus ancillantur. *Plin.* Ancillante sidere.

ANCILLULA (Id.), æ, f. dimin. *a little handmaid. Terent.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas.

ANCIPES for *Anceps* in *Plaut. Rud.* 4. 4, 114.

ANCISUS, and AMCISUS (am & cæsus), us, m. *a cutting round, cutting away on the sides.* Used in the abl. sing. *Varr.*

ANCISUS, and AMCISUS (am & cædo), a, um, *cut round the edges, cut away. Lucret.*

ANCON (ἀγκὼν, *the elbow, the curvature of the elbow*), ōnis, m. hence, in consequence of the resemblance, ancones, *the arms of a workman's square; the elbow of a square or rule, where the perpendicular and basis meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter* L. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, ancones, *certain parts or members of the vestibule or portico of a house, in the form of the letter* 8; *consoles or projections in architecture like brackets in the form of that letter. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, ancones, *hooks, handles, or hold-fasts. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, ancones, *wooden forks or poles with hooks for the spreading of nets. Grat.* —— ¶ Also, *an utensil or vessel. Paul. Dig.* —— ¶ Also, ancones, *the arms of a chair. Cæl. Aurel.*

ANCON (ἀγκὼν; from its resemblance), ōnis, f. and ANCONA, æ, f. *Ancona, a city of Italy in Picenum on the Adriatic, built by the Greeks. Juvenal.* Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon. *Cic.* Anconam Ventidius venerit.

ANCŎRA (ἄγκυρα), or ANCHŎRA, æ, f. *an anchor. Virg.* tum dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves. *Plin.* Ancoris navigia infrenare. *Cæs.* Jacere ancoras, *to cast or drop anchor. Cic.* solvere, *to weigh anchor. Cæs.* tollere. *Liv.* vellere. *Cic.* præcidere, *to cut the anchor-ropes, cut away the anchor. Nepos.* Tenere navem in ancoris, *h. e. at anchor.* So, *Cæs.* Exspectare in ancoris. *Id.* Consistere ad ancoram. *Flor.* Stare in ancoris, *to ride at anchor. Quintil.* Frumentum ad ancoras perdere, *h. e.* navibus ancoræ alligatis. —— ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Ancoras tollere, *h. e. to depart.* —— ¶ Figur. ancora, *hope, refuge, support. Sil.* ancora fessis Ultima cur Fabius.

ANCŎRALIS (ancora), or ANCHŎRALIS, e, *relating to an anchor. Apulei.* —— ¶ Ancorāle, is, n. absol. *the anchor-rope. Liv.*

ANCŎRARIUS (Id.), or ANCHŎRARIUS, a, um, adject. *belonging to an anchor*, ancoralis. *Cæs.*

ANCULUS and ANCULA seem to be the same as *minister, ministra. Fest.*

ANCUS, i, m. *the fourth Roman king, Ancus Martius. Liv.*

ANCYLOBLEPHARON (ἀγκύλος, incurvus, and βλέπω, video), i, n. *an imposthume in the eye, whereby the eyelids adhere to each other. Cels.*

ANCYRA, æ, f. *the capital of Galatia, or Gallo-Græcia, now Angora. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a city in Phrygia. Id.* —— ¶ Ancyrānus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Ancyra in Galatia. Claudian.* Ancyrani triumphi. *Gruter. Inscript.* Ancyranum monumentum, *h. e. on which the deeds of Augustus were inscribed.*

ANDABATA (ἀναβάτης; d inserted), æ,

m. *a sort of fencer or gladiator, who fought hoodwinked on horseback.* *Cic.*

ĀNDĔGĀVI, ōrum, *a nation in Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, whose country, Andegavia, is now called Anjou. Their chief town was* Andegăvum, now *Angers.* *Plin.*

ĀNDĒS, ium, m. the same as *Andegavi.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Andes, is, m. *a village in the Mantuan territory, the birth-place of Virgil.* — Hence, Audīnus, a, um, adj. *of Andes, the village.* *Sil.*

ĀNDRĂCHNĒ (ἀνδράχνη), es, f. *the herb purslain,* the same as *portulaca* or *porcilaca.* *Plin.*

ĀNDRĒMŎN, ŏnis, m. *the husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus.* *Ovid.*

ĀNDRĬŬS (Andros), a, um, adject. *from Andros, Andrian.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Andria, æ, *sc.* femina, *a woman of Andros.* *Ter.*

ĀNDRŎDĂMĂS (ἀνδροδάμας, *h. e.* domitor virorum), antis, m. *a sort of bloodstone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone, a marcasite or fire-stone.* *Plin.*

ĀNDRŎGĔŎS, i, and ĀNDRŎGĔŌS, o, m. Ἀνδρόγεως, ω, *a son of Minos, slain by the Athenians; whereupon Minos made war upon them, and compelled them to send him every year several noble youths to be devoured by the Minotaur.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — In the acc. *Androgeona* occurs in *Propert.*, as from *Androgeon.* —— ¶ Androgeōnĕus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Androgeus.* *Catull.*

ĀNDRŎGȲNŬS (ἀνήρ and γυνή), i, m. *a hermaphrodite, scrat (will-gill); person uniting both sexes,* ἀνδρόγυνος, hermaphroditus, monstrum hominis de utroque sexu participans. *Cic.*

ĀNDRŎMĂCHĒ, es, and ĀNDRŎMĂCHĂ, æ, f. Ἀνδρομάχη, *daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes, in Cilicia, wife of Hector, and mother of Astyanax. After the death of Hector, Pyrrhus carried her into Greece. Molossus was their son. Pyrrhus afterwards gave her in marriage to the soothsayer Helenus, son of Priam.* *Virg.*

ĀNDRŎMĔDĒ, es, and ĀNDRŎMĔDĂ, æ, f. Ἀνδρομέδη, *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope: on account of the pride of her mother, she was bound to a rock to be devoured by a sea-monster; but Perseus freed and married her. She was placed at last by Minerva in the heavens, as a northern constellation.* *Ovid.* In *Hor.* Andromedæ pater, *h. e. Cepheus, a constellation.*

ĀNDRŎN (ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός), ōnis, m. *that part of the house in which the men resided; the apartment set aside for the men,* ἀνδρών, ῶνος *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *passages or long galleries.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a space left between the walls of two separate parts of a house, or between two different houses, for the rain water to fall through.* *Plin.*

ĀNDRŎNĪCŬS, i, m. Ἀνδρόνικος, *the name of a man. A Latin poet, Andronicus, a slave by condition, who, after being manumitted, was called L. Livius Andronicus. Fragments of his works are still extant.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Another *Andronicus, a grammarian, a Syrian, is mentioned by Sueton.*

ĀNDRŎNĪTIS (ἀνδρωνῖτις), idis, f. *the apartment for the men.* *Vitruv.*

ĀNDRŎS, i, and ĀNDRŬS, i, f. Ἄνδρος, *Andro, an island in the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, with a town of the same name, opposite the shores of Eubœa and Attica.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Another island of the same name in the Irish sea, near Britain.* *Plin.*

ĀNDRŎSĂCĒS (ἀνδρόσακες), n. *the herb summer navel-wort.* *Plin.*

ĀNDRŎSÆMŎN (ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, and αἷμα), n. *the herb tusan or tustan; all-heal, St. John's wort,* ἀνδρόσαιμον; called also *ascyron.* *Plin.*

ĀNĔCLŎGISTŬS (*a* privat. and ἐκλογίζομαι), i, m. *not necessitated or liable to give an account of one's conduct; allowed to act at will or discretion; with free power to act according to circumstances,* ἀνεκλόγιστος, qui rationem suæ administrationis reddere non tenetur. *Ulpian. Dig.*

ĀNĔLLŬS (anulus), and ĀNNĔLLŬS, i, m. dimin. *a little ring,* δακτυλίδιον, parvus anulus. *Horat.* notatus Cum tribus anellis. *Plaut.* Anellus aureolus.

ĀNĔMŎNĒ (ἄνεμος, wind), es, f. *the anemone or wind-flower; corn-rose, wild poppy; pass-flowers, rose-parsley, celandine,* ἀνεμώνη. *Plin.*

ĀNĒTHUM (ἄνηθον), i, n. *the herb anise or dill.* *Plin.* and *Virg.*

ĀNEURȲSMĂ (ἀνεύρυσμα), ătis, n. *a tumor arising from the excessive dilatation or rupture of the coats of the artery, an aneurism.* *Veget.*

ĀNFRĀCTŬS, and ĀMFRĀCTŬS, us, m. and ĀNFRĀCTUM (am & frango), i, n. *the turning or twining of a way, in or out, backward or forward; a winding or bending,* σκολίωμα, περίοδος, obliqui viarum flexus in se recurrentes. *Nepos* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *a circuit, revolution, compass.* *Cic.* Solis anfractus. *Valer. Flacc.* Mollis anfractus levioris equi. *Lucan.* longis anfractibus circumire urbem. —— ¶ Anfractus maris, *or* terræ, *crooked windings, creeks.* *Lucan.* —— ¶ Used also of any thing winding or tortuous, *tortuosity, wreath, flexure.* *Varr.* Cum irrigavit cavata aurium anfracta. *Plin.* Cornua arietum convoluta in anfractum. *Valer. Flacc.* Immensis recubantem anfractibus anguem. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quid opus est circuitione, et anfractu, ut, &c. *Id.* Oratio sit circumscripta non longo anfractu, *a long circumstance of words.* *Id.* Vita tranquilla, et quieta, remota a procellis invidiarum, et hujuscemodi judiciorum anfractu, *intricacy; protractedness.*

ĀNFRĀCTŬS, and ĀMFRĀCTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *winding, having windings or bendings,* περιοδεύσιμος, flexus, tortuosus, anfractus habens. *Ammian.*

ĀNGĂRIĂ (ἀγγαρεία), æ, f. *a provision or charge for horses, carriages, ships, &c., on the public service, for the purpose of expediting the means of communication; compelled service* for this purpose. *Arcad. Dig.* —— ¶ Angariālis, e, adj. *pertaining to* the same. *Cod. Theod.*

ĀNGĂRĬŌ (angarius), as, a. 1. *to press horses, teams, &c., for the public service,* ἀγγαρεύω. est cogere ad aliquid publice perferendum. *Ulpian. Dig.* Angariare naves.

ĀNGĂRĬŬS, same as *Ancarius.*

ĀNGĔLĂ (ἀγγέλλω), æ, f. *an angel.* *Tertull.*

ĀNGĔLĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit for announcing,* ἀγγελικός, ad nunciandum aptus. *Diomed.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to angels, angelical.* *Prudent.*

ĀNGĔLLŬS (angulus), i, m. *a little corner,* γωνίδιον. *Lucret.*

ĀNGĔLŬS (ἄγγελος), i, m. *a messenger.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a celestial messenger, an angel.* *Augustin., Tertull., Prudent., Hieronym., Arnob.*

ĀNGĔRŌNĂ, or ANGĔRŌNIĂ, æ, f. Ἀγγερώνη, *among the Romans, the goddess of silence.* *Plin.* and *Macrob.* —— ¶ Hence, Angeronalia, ium & iōrum, n. *the festival in honor of this goddess.* *Varro.*

ĀNGĪNĂ (ango), æ, f. *a disease of the throat, called the squinancy or quinsy; an inflammation of the internal* fauces, *sore throat,* συνάγχη, genus morbi acutissimi, quo fauces anguntur, ac strangulantur, et subus maxime, et canibus infestus. *Plaut.* and *Cels.*

ĀNGĪPŎRTŬS (angustus & portus, the same as aditus), us, m. and ĀNGĪPŎRTUM, i, n. *a narrow way, alley, or passage; a narrow street, lane,* στενωπός. *Ter.* and *Cic.*

ĀNGĪTIĂ, and ĀNGUĪTIĂ, æ, f. *the sister of Medea, who pointed out to the Marsi antidotes against poison, in consequence of which she received divine honors.* *Virg.*

ĀNGLI, ōrum, m. *the Angli, a nation in Lower Germany.* *Tacit.*

ĀNGŌ (ἄγχω), is, anxi, a. 3. *to stifle, choke, strain, strangle, throttle, twitch, gripe,* proprie significat constringere, suffocare, strangulare. *Virg.* Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur. *Id.* quatit ægros Tussis anhela sues, ac faucibus angit obesis. *Sil.* Atque angens utraque manu sua guttura livor. —— ¶ Also, *to make narrow, to compress.* *Lucan.* At liber terræ spatiosis collibus hostis Aere non pigro, nec inertibus angitur undis, *h. e. is enclosed, shut in.* *Columell.* Stirpes præfractæ angunt oculos spongiarum. —— ¶ Also, *to cause pain.* *Plin.* Ardeolæ in coitu anguntur. —— ¶ It most often refers to the mind, *to straiten, tease, vex, trouble, torment.* *Cic.* Me illa cura angit. *Id.* Angere, et sollicitum habere aliquem. *Id.* Angi exspectatione alicujus rei. *Id.* decessu amicorum. *Id.* de aliqua re. *Id.* Angi animo. *Plaut.* Angi animi. *Liv.* Parentes eorum ea cura angebat. *Lucan.* Curis mordacibus angere animum.

ĀNGŎR (ango), ōris, m. properly, *a compression of the throat, throttling,* whether by disease or accident. *Plin.* Occupat illico fauces earum angor, *the quinsy, sore throat.* —— ¶ Figur. *anguish, vexation, grief, sorrow,* ἄχθος, λύπη. *Cic.*

ĀNGUĪCŎMŬS (anguis & coma), a, um, adj. *with snaky hair.* *Ovid.*

ĀNGUĪCŬLŬS (anguis), i, m. dimin. *a small serpent,* ὀφίδιον. *Cic.*

ĀNGUĪFĔR (anguis & fero), a, um, adject. *snake-bearing, serpent-bearing.* *Propert.* Gorgon anguifera. —— ¶ Anguĭfer, ĕri, *the constellation Serpentarius,* otherwise called *Ophiuchus.* *Columell.*

ĀNGUĪGĔNĂ (anguis & gigno), æ, *engendered of a snake or serpent,* angue natus. *Ovid.*

ĀNGUILLĂ (anguis), æ, f. *an eel, grig, snig,* ἐγχέλυς. *Juvenal.* Vos anguilla manet longæ cognata colubræ. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Anguilla est, elabitur, *a proverbial expression for a very cunning person: he is a slippery fellow, arch knave.*

ĀNGUĪMĂNŬS (anguis & manus), i, m. *an elephant.* *Lucret.*

ĀNGUĪNĔŬS (anguis), a, um, adject. *relating to a snake, snaky,* ὀφιώδης. *Ovid.* Anguineis comis. —— ¶ Also, *like a serpent* in appearance. *Columell.* Anguineus cucumis.

ĀNGUĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a serpent or snake, like a snake,* ὀφιώδης, ὀφιαῖος, anguineus. *Pacuv.* apud *Cic.* Quadrupes capite brevi, cervice anguina, aspectu truci. *Plin.* Anguinus adeps. *Id.* Anguina vernatio, *h. e.* pellis, quam angues vere deponunt, *a snake's slough.* *Id.* Anguinus cucumis. —— ¶ Anguīnum, i, n. absolute. *sc.* ovum. *Plin.*

ĀNGUĪPĔS (anguis & pes), ĕdis, adject. *snake-footed.* *Anguipedes,* among the poets, is *an epithet of the giants.* *Ovid.*

ĀNGUĬS (unc.), is, m. & f. *a snake, serpent, adder,* ὄφις, serpens, draco. *Servius* says *angues* are properly *of the water; serpentes of the earth; dracones of temples.* But this distinction is hardly ever observed. *Cic.* Anguis vectem circumjectus. *Id.* Angues volucres vento invectæ. *Tacit.* Unam anguem in cubiculo visam. —— ¶ *Virg.* latet anguis in herba, a proverb, *a snake in the grass, all's not so smooth as it looks; there's danger near.* —— ¶ Anguis signifies also *any thing which should be detested and shunned,* as *snake* in English. *Plaut.* Odisse aliquem æque atque angues. *Horat.* Cane pejus et angue vitare aliquid. —— ¶ *Anguis* is also *a constellation,* known also by the name of *Draco, the Dragon.* *Virg.* — *Anguis* is also *another constellation,* otherwise called *Hydra.* *Ovid.* — Finally, there is a third constellation, by name *Anguis,* and is *the Serpent,* which Anguitenens or Ophiuchus is represented as holding in his hand.

ĀNGŬLĀRIS (angulus), e, adj. *angular, having corners or angles,* γωνιαῖος, angulos habens. *Cato.* pilæ ex lapide angulari. *Columell.* Extremi agrorum ordines, quos vocant angulares.

ĀNGŬLĀTŬS (angulo, are, from angulus), a, um, adj. *having angles or corners,* γωνιαῖος, angulos habens. *Cic.*

ĀNGŬLŌSŬS (angulus), a, um, adject. *having corners, full of corners or nooks.* *Plin.*

ĀNGŬLŬS (ἀγκύλος, curved), i, m. *an angle, corner, nook,* γωνία. *Cic.* Figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus *Cæs.* Hujus lateris alter

angulus, qui est, &c. *Plin.* Gemma plurium angulorum. *Id.* Anguli oculorum, κάνθοι ὀφθαλμῶν. *Id.* parietum. *Id.* Angulus acutus. *Lucret.* obtusus. *Cic.* Ferri in terram et in mare ad angulos pares, *h. e. perpendicularly.* *Senec.* Meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat. —— ¶ Also, *a bay, gulf.* *Cato* apud *Charis.* Mare velis florere videres ultra angulum Gallicum. —— ¶ Often, *a corner, nook, retired or unfrequented place.* *Cic.* Nemo non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ fuit, quem, &c. *Horat.* Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes Angulus ridet. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias, et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas.

ĂNGŪSTĒ (angustus), adv. *straitly, closely, narrowly.* *Cic.* Recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem. *Cæs.* Angustius pabulabantur. *Id.* Ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret. *Id.* Anguste uti re frumentaria, *to make provisions go far on account of their being scarce.* *Id.* Eo anno frumentum, propter siccitates, angustius provenerat, *the crops were scanty.* —— ¶ Figur. *narrowly, briefly, concisely, closely.* *Cic.* Concludere brevius, angustiusque, *briefly.* *Id.* Definire aliquid presse, et anguste. *Id.* Anguste et exiliter dicere. *Id.* Disputando urgere angustius, *to press the matter closely.*

ĂNGŪSTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. *a narrow place; narrowness, straitness,* στενοχωρία, locus angustus. Oftener used in the *plur.* than in the *sing.* *Sallust.* Angustiæ loci. *Sueton.* vicorum. *Tacit.* itinerum. *Cic.* Corinthus posita in angustiis. *Id.* Angustiæ fretorum, *straits.* *Id.* Penetrare per angustias. *Nepos.* Claudere adversarios angustiis locorum. *Justin.* Angustiis includi. *Curt.* In angustiis deprehendi. *Cic.* Angustia spiritus, *difficulty of breathing.* *Plin.* Angustiæ urinæ, *difficulty of passing,* &c. *Id.* Coire in angustias, *to grow strait.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verborum angustiæ. *Id.* Angustia conclusæ orationis. *Id.* Angustiæ pectoris. —— ¶ Angustiæ temporis, *shortness of time; the being pressed or straitened for want of time.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Angustiæ pecuniæ, rei familiaris, ærarii, &c., and sometimes *angustiæ, narrowness of circumstances or means, poverty, indigence.* *Cic.* Æs alienum, angustiæ rei familiaris. So, *Cæs.* Angustiæ rei frumentariæ, *scarcity of provisions.* *Tacit.* stipendii. *Id.* fortunæ. —— ¶ Angustia rerum, *want of property.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ *Angustiæ* also signifies *difficulty, distress, perplexity.* *Cic.* Qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, *the greatest distress.* *Id.* Compellere aliquem in angustias. *Cæs.* Cum in his angustiis res esset.

ĂNGŪSTĪCLĀVIUS (angustus & clavus), i, m. *one who wears, or has the right of wearing, upon his tunic an* angustus clavus, *h. e. a narrow stripe of purple,* properly a privilege of the *Roman knights.* *Sueton.* Interfuit huic bello pater meus Suetonius Lenis, tertiæ decimæ legionis tribunus angusticlavius.

ĂNGŪSTŌ (angustus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to straiten, restrain,* στενοχωρέω. *Lucan.* Qua maris angustat fauces saxosa Carystos. *Id.* nulloque humore rigatus Aeris alternos angustat pulmo meatus, *impedes the respiration.* *Senec.* Servorum turba, quæ quamvis magnam domum angustet. *Id.* Angustanda sunt patrimonia, ut, &c. *Catull.* Iter cæsis angustans corporum acervis. *Stat.* tumidus animam angustaret in artus, *h. e. was stifling, choking.* *Id.* agmina Theseus Angustat clypeo, *h. e. closes the ranks.*

ĂNGŪSTUS (ango), a, um, adj. *strait, narrow, close, confined, limited; short, brief, scanty,* στενός, arctus, strictus, brevis. *Cic.* Angusti pontes. *Sallust.* Iter angustum. *Cæs.* Angustos fines habere. *Horat.* Angusta rima. *Ovid.* papyrifero qui non angustior amne. *Cæs.* Fauces portus angustissimæ. *Tibull.* Angustis habenis equum compescere, *h. e. drawn tight.* *Id.* Angustum agmen turbæ, *h. e. dense, crowded.* *Cic.* Angustus spiritus Demosthenis, *shortness of breath.* *Plin.* Angustus odor rosæ, *h. e. not diffusing itself far.* —— ¶ As a subst. *Virg.* Angusta viarum, *narrow paths.* —— ¶ Also, of time, *short, limited.* *Ovid.* Angusta nox. *Id.* Angusta dies. *Lucan.* Angustum tempus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Disputationes angustæ, *short, without rhetorical diffuseness.* *Id.* Angustus animus, *h. e. abject, vile, base.* So, *Id.* Homines minuti, et angusti. *Propert.* Callimachus angusto pectore, *h. e. who does not use high-sounding words.* *Cic.* Venire in angustum, *to be reduced to a state of difficulty or distress.* *Id.* Perturbationes animi contrahere, et in angustum deducere, *h. e. to restrain.* *Id.* Contracta res, et adducta in angustum. *Id.* Concludi in exiguum, et angustum. *Terent.* In angustum cogi, *to be brought into difficulty.* *Cæs.* Res est in angusto. *Cels.* Spes est in angusto. —— ¶ Often, *pinching, sparing, scanty; poor.* *Horat.* Angusta pauperies. *Juvenal.* Res angusta domi. *Senec.* Angusta mensa. *Cic.* Angustior liberalitas, *more restrained, confined.* —— ¶ Res angustæ, sometimes, *adversity.* *Horat.* —— ¶ *Cæs.* Angusta fides, *when one's credit is not good.* —— ¶ In *Cels.* Angusta sagitta, *pointed.*

ĂNHĒLĀTIŌ (anhelo), ōnis, f. *a difficulty of breathing, panting, anhelation.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Perhaps, in *Plin.* 37, 6. Quædam in iis cælestis arcus anhelatio est, *shading, play of colors.*

ĂNHĒLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who is afflicted with a difficulty of breathing, who pants hard.* *Plin.*

ĂNHĒLĪTUS (Id.), us, m. *shortness of breath, panting, puffing and blowing, difficulty of breathing, painful respiration.* *Cic.* Anhelitus moventur. *Plaut.* Anhelitum ducere. *Id.* Recipere anhelitum, *to take breath again after toil, to respire.* *Id.* Vix suffero anhelitum, *I can scarcely recover my breath.* *Plin.* Tussim veterem et anhelitum emendat, *diseased respiration, asthma.* —— ¶ Also, *breath.* *Ovid.* Male odorati anhelitus oris, *h. e. offensive breath.* *Plin.* Anhelitum reddere, ac per vices recipere. —— ¶ Also, *vapor or exhalation.* *Cic.* Odor unguentorum, vini anhelitus, *fumes.* *Id.* Anhelitus terræ, *a windy vapor.*

ĂNHĒLŌ (am & halo), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to breathe with difficulty, to pant, puff and blow, be out of breath,* ἀσθμαίνω, crebro, et vehementius solito respirare, ut fit post cursum, aut alium laborem corporis. *Ovid.* Principio clivi vester anhelat equus. *Id.* Nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* striduntque cavernis Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat, *h. e.* quasi anhelando e fornacibus exspirat, *issues forth with a furious blast.* *Stat.* Inessasque pondere tanto Subter anhelat humus. —— ¶ With the *acc.* *Stat.* Phlegræ ceu fessus anhelet prælia, *h. e. on account of the fatigue of fighting.* —— ¶ Also, *to emit by breathing, breathe forth.* *Lucan.* Antraque lethiferi rabiem Typhonis anhelant. *Martial.* Siccos pinguis onyx anhelat æstus, *h. e. exhales a dry vapor.* *Valer. Flacc.* mugitor anhelat Vesvius. *Pers.* Scribere grande aliquid, quod pulmo animæ prælargus anhelet. *Justin.* Anhelans inopia, *gasping, extreme.* —— ¶ Anhelare crudelitatem, scelus, &c., *to breathe out cruelty,* &c. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* & *Cic.*

ĂNHĒLUS (anhelo), a, um, adj. mostly used by the poets, *out of breath, breathing with difficulty, panting, afflicted with shortness of breath, asthma,* &c., ἀσθματικός. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Equi anheli solis. *Virg.* Pectus anhelum. *Id.* Senes anheli, *h. e. laboring under the asthma, asthmatic.* *Stat.* vires anhelæ, *h. e. exhausted, panting.* —— ¶ Also, *causing to pant or breathe short, attended with hard breathing.* *Ovid.* Cursus anhelus. *Id.* Anhelæ febres. *Lucret.* Anhela sitis. *Virg.* Tussis anhela. *Claudian.* fastigia montis anheli. *Stat.* Anheli dies.

ĂNHȲDRŎS (ἄνυδρος), i, f. *a daffodil.* *Apulei.* Also, *Anydros.*

ĂNĪĀTRŎLŎGĒTŎS (ἀνιατρολόγητος), *ignorant of medicine.* *Vitruv.*

ĂNĪCĔLLĂ (anicula), æ, f. dimin. *a little old woman.* *Varr.*

ĂNĪCĒTUM (ἀνίκητον), i, n. *anise-seed.* *Plin.*

ĂNĪCŬLĂ (anus), æ, f. dimin. *a little old woman, a sorry old woman,* γραΐδιον. *Senec.* Anicula gloriatur senectute longa. *Cic.* Ista, quæ vos dicitis, sunt tota commentitia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *such as would hardly do credit to the lucubrations of a silly old woman.*

ĂNIĒN, ēnis, and ĂNIŌ, ōnis, and ĂNIĒNUS, i, m. Ἀνίων, *a river of the Sabines, in the Tiburtine territory, which flows into the Tiber about three miles from Rome.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Anio* is generally used as nom., and *Anienis, Anieni,* &c. in the oblique cases oftener than *Anionis,* &c. —— ¶ Hence, Aniēnicŏla (Anio & colo), æ, m. and f. *dwelling near this river.* *Sil.* —— ¶ Aniensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the Anio.* *Liv.* tribus, *one of the country tribes in the Tiburtine district, through which the Anio flows.* —— ¶ Aniēnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Anio.* *Virg.*

ĂNIGRŎS, i, m. Ἄνιγρος, *a river of Peloponnesus.* *Ovid.*

ĂNĪLIS (anus), e, adject. *relating to an old woman, old, aged; silly, doting,* γραϊκός. *Ovid.* ad litus passu processit anili. *Virg.* Aniles vultus. *Id.* curæ. *Cic.* Superstitiones pæne aniles. *Horat.* Fabellæ aniles, *old wives' tales; idle talk.*

ĂNĪLĬTĀS (anilis), ātis, f. *the old age of women, anility, dotage.* *Catull.*

ĂNĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *like an old woman, foolishly, dotingly.* *Cic.*

ĂNĬMĂ (like animus, from ἄνεμος), æ, f. *air, breath; a breeze of wind,* ventus, aer. *Virg.* Quantum ignes, animæque valent. *Claudian.* nec talibus unquam Spiravere Notis animæ. *Lucret.* Aurarumque leves animæ, calidique vapores. *Horat.* Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, *north winds.* —— ¶ Also, *the air,* as an element. *Cic.* Inter ignem et terram aquam Deus, animamque posuit. —— ¶ Also, *air inhaled and exhaled, breath.* *Plaut.* Dic, amabo, an fœtet anima uxoris tuæ? *Id.* Animam nequeo vortere: nimis nihili tibicen siem. *Cic.* Qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset. *Virg.* animas, et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, &c. *Cic.* Ne circuitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior, quam aures exspectent, aut longior, quam vires atque anima patiatur. *Id.* Ducere animam spiritu, *to breathe, respire.* *Terent.* Animam comprimere, *to stop the breath.* *Id.* recipere, *to take breath.* Alii leg. *animum.* *Tacit.* Interclusa anima, *breath stopped.* *Plin.* Animæ gravitas, *strong or bad breath.* —— ¶ Very often, *the living principle, vital spirit, life;* but animus is *the thinking faculty; the soul,* ψυχή. *Plin.* Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animæ, totus animi, totus sui. *Juvenal.* indulsit communis conditor illis Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque. *Senec.* Animantia quemadmodum divido? ut dicam, quædam animum habent, quædam tantum animam. *Id.* Difficile est animum perducere ad contemptionem animæ. *Cic.* Si tibi omnia sua præter animam tradidit, *life excepted.* *Sallust.* Libertas, et anima nostra in dubio est. *Cic.* De vita vestra, de conjugum vestrarum, ac liberorum anima, &c. *Id.* Si tunc P. Sextius animam, quam vix retinuit, edidisset. *Ovid.* Accedent animæ tempora parva meæ, *a few short moments to my life.* *Cic.* Agere animam, *to be in the last agonies.* *Id.* efflare, *to breathe out life, to die.* *Ovid.* exhalare. *Virg.* effundere. *Ovid.* exspirare. *Id.* finire. *Nepos.* deponere. *Id.* Eum anima reliquit. *Curt.* Anima eum defecit, *his life was gone.* *Terent.* Animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram. *Id.* alicui exstinguere. *Plaut.* adimere. *Virg.* auferre. *Ovid.* eripere. *Plaut.* Privare aliquem anima *Virg.* projicere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* P

puream vomere animam, *h. e. life-blood.* *Sunt qui aliter leg.* *Tacit.* Trahere animam precariam inter infestos, *to drag on a precarious existence,* &c. *Terent.* Animam debere, *to owe one's life,* h. e. *to be overwhelmed with debt.* —— ¶ Sometimes *anima* is used in the sense of animus, *the thinking faculty, the soul.* *Cic.* Anima rationis, consiliique particeps. *Sallust.* Ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt. *Sueton.* Stella crinita per septem dies fulsit: creditumque est, animam esse Cæsaris in cælum recepti. *Cic.* Causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa, atque insita. —— ¶ Sometimes for *a living creature,* particularly *man.* *Horat.* Plotius, et Varius Sinuessæ, Virgiliusque Occurrunt, animæ, quales nec candidiores, &c. *Tacit.* Vos Treveri et ceteræ servientium animæ. *Lactant.* Animæ rationis expertes. *Stat.* Hi fibris, animaque litant, *h. e. the victim.* —— ¶ *Propert.* Animæ silentes, *shades, ghosts, spirits.* —— ¶ Sometimes used as expressive of *endearment,* and applied to those whom we love as dearly as our own life. *Cic.* Vos meæ carissimæ animæ quam sæpissime ad me scribite. *Id.* Considerandum vobis etiam atque etiam, animæ meæ. So, *Horat.* animæ dimidium meæ. —— ¶ Also, of plants and trees, *the vegetative principle.* *Senec.* and *Plin.* — Also, of the earth, *the vegetative power.* — *Plin.* Also, of the grape. *Plin.* Anima uvæ, *h. e. the juice.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Anima putei, *water.* *Phædr.* Anima amphoræ, *the vapor or odor from the lees of the wine.* —— ¶ The dat. and abl. pl. *animis* is more correct than *animabus.* *Cic.*

ĂNIMĀBILIS (animo), e, adj. *animative.* *Cic.*

ĂNIMĀDVERSĬŌ (animadverto), ōnis, f. *attention, observation, consideration,* ἐπίστασις, ἐπιλογισμός, consideratio, attentio, notatio. *Cic.* Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. —— ¶ Also, *reprehension, reproof, censure, animadversion.* *Cic.* Nec enim effugere possemus animadversionem, si semper iisdem pedibus uteremur. —— ¶ Also, *castigation, punishment,* κόλασις. *Cic.* Animadversio vitiorum. *Id.* Animadversio Dolabellæ cum in audaces, sceleratosque servos, tum, &c. *Sueton.* Animadversione capitali punire aliquem. *Papin. Dig.* Animadversionem habere, *h. e. to have the right of inflicting (capital) punishment.* *Cic.* Animadversionis paternæ metus.

ĂNIMĀDVERSŌR (animadverto), ōris, m. *an observer, one who observes, gives heed, considers.* *Cic.* Animadversor vitiorum.

ĂNIMĀDVERTŌ (animum & adverto), or its ancient form ĂNIMĀDVORTŌ, is, rti, rsum, a. 3. *to take heed, attend, observe, take notice of, perceive, consider,* βάλλομαι εἰς νοῦν, animum adverto, attendo, considero, cognosco. *Cic.* Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? *Id.* Nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi, &c.? *Id.* Dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias. *Id.* Animadverti enim, et didici ex tuis litteris, te habuisse rationem, ut, &c. *Virg.* His animadversis. *Cic.* Illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur. *Terent.* Alios tuam rem credidisti magis, quam te te, animadversuros, *h. e. would take care of.* *Varr.* Sues animadvertuntur a facie, &c. *Gell.* Animadvertere ad verba. —— ¶ *Cic.* Illud me non animadvertisse, ut adscriberem, &c., *to meditate, to purpose.* —— ¶ Used especially of lictors, when they preceded magistrates, and ordered the people to go out of the way, or directed them to pay proper respect to the magistrates. *Liv.* Consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, *to take notice, do his duty.* *Sueton.* Consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, &c., *h. e. to pay their respects.* —— ¶ Also, *to punish,* κολάζειν. *Ulpian. Dig.* Si quis adversus ea fecerit, prout quæque res erit, animadvertam. *Cic.* Magistratum nummos poposcit, cum ille non daret, animadvertit. *Id.* Tu qui institueras animadvertere in eos, qui perperam judicassent. *Sueton.* Multa sub eo et animadversa severe et coercita, &c. *Cic.* Animadvertere in aliquem indicta causa. *Sallust.* verberibus in cives. *Ulpian. Dig.* in aliquem gladio. *Id.* in servos ultimo supplicio. —— ¶ Animadvertendus, a, um, *which ought to be taken notice of for punishment, to be punished.* *Cic.* Res in primis a magistratibus animadvertenda. *Id.* Ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime. *Terent.* O facinus animadvertendum!

ĂNIMAL (anima), ālis, n. *a living creature, an animal,* ζῶον. *Cic.* Animal providum et sagax, homo. —— ¶ Sometimes used of *beasts* alone. *Varr.* Multa ab animalium vocibus translata in homines. *Plin.* Si quod animal autem intraverit.

ĂNIMĀLIS (Id.), e, adject. *composed of air, airy,* aereus, ἀερώδης. *Cic.* Natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida. —— ¶ Also, *having life, living, animate,* ἔμψυχος. *Lucret.* Animale genus. *Id.* Animalia corpora. *Cic.* Colligata corpora vinculis animalibus. *Id.* Ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur. —— ¶ Animalis hostia, *a victim, whose life alone is sacrificed to the gods;* but its flesh is appropriated to the use of the priests, &c.: it is distinguished from *hostia consultoria,* which was sacrificed, that the will of the gods might be ascertained by consulting the entrails, &c. *Macrob.* —— ¶ Animales Dii, *those who, from the state of man, have been made gods.* *Labeo* ap. *Serv.*

ĂNIMANS (animo), antis, particip. *giving life, animating.* *Plin.* Terræ halitus animans florem. —— ¶ Also, *possessing life, living, alive, animate,* ἔμψυχος. *Cic.* Deos Velleius multique alii ne animantes quidem esse concedunt. *Id.* Mundus est animans, composque rationis. —— ¶ As a subst. (masc. for *a rational being;* fem. for *a living being,* in *Cic.*), *an animal, a living creature, man.* *Cic.* uses it as *neut.* in the *plur.* only. *Cic.* Ita orientur animantes (*sc.* homines), quos et vivos alatis, &c. *Lucret.* sensus animantem quamque tuentur. *Cic.* Animantium aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, &c. *Horat.* sed hic stilus haud petit ultro Quemquam animantem, *any man now alive.*

ĂNIMĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an animating.* *Tertull.* — Also, for *animal* or *animans, a living creature.* *Cic.*

ĂNIMĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *life, living principle;* in abl. sing. *Plin.*

ĂNIMĀTUS (Id.), a, um, *animate, possessing life, alive,* ἔμψυχος, qui animam habet. *Cic.* Animata inanimatis anteponantur. *Id.* Stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus. —— ¶ Often, *disposed, affected, inclined,* διακείμενος πρός τινα. *Cic.* Causam, quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus suscepit, *better disposed than prepared.* *Id.* Qui quamquam non adest, tamen sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, *so disposed.* *Plaut.* Hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos. *Cic.* Syracusanam civitatem, ut abs te affecta est, ita in te esse animatam videmus. *Id.* Socii infirme animati, et novarum rerum exspectatione suspensi. *Nepos.* Insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, *well affected.* *Ulpian. Digest.* Hostili animo adversus rempublicam animatus. *Sueton.* Male animatus erga principem exercitus, *ill affected.* *Justin.* Ut quomodo circa se animati essent, cognosceret. *Macrob.* Animatus in necem alicujus, *bent on destroying.* *Plaut.* Si quid animatus es facere, fac, &c. —— ¶ Also, *valiant, stout-hearted, brave, courageous,* θυμικός. *Plaut.* Milites armati, atque animati probe.

ĂNIMŌ (anima & animus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to communicate breath to, blow, blow into,* animam, seu flatum inspirare, ἐμφυσάω. *Apulei.* Duas tibias uno spiritu animavit. *Arnob.* Animare buccinas. —— ¶ Oftener, *to animate, make alive, quicken,* ἐμψυχόω. *Pacuv.* apud *Cic.* Quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, &c. *Cic.* Utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari, atque formari. *Plin.* Semen animatur. *Ovid.* Animare guttas cruentas capitis Gorgonei in angues. *Pallad.* Animare arbores quotidianis rigationibus. *Tacit.* Mattiaci ipso terræ suæ solo, ac cælo acrius animantur, *are made more courageous, quickened.* —— ¶ Figur. *to animate, enliven.* *Stat.* Si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores. *Claudian.* Animare taxos, *h. e. to kindle.* — Also, *to incite.* *Macrob.* Ut Eustathius, quæ dixerit, animetur aperire. — Also, *to refresh.* *Hygin.* cibo potuque.

ĂNIMŌSĒ (animosus), *spiritedly, bravely, courageously, fearlessly,* θυμοειδῶς, προθύμως, magno, et constanti animo, intrepide, fortiter. *Cic.* Nimis animose ferox. *Id.* Animose, et fortiter facere aliquid. *Senec.* Animosius dicere aliquid. *Sueton.* Animosissime comparare gemmas, toreumata, signa, *h. e. eagerly, without any fear of the expense.*

ĂNIMŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *impetuosity, ardor, spirit,* θύμωσις, animi impetus, spiritus, vis, contentio. *Ammian.* Abjecta resistendi animositate.

ĂNIMŌSUS (anima & animus), a, um, adj. *windy, full of wind, blowing violently,* ἀνεμώδης, spirans, perflans. *Virg.* Animosi Euri. *Ovid.* Animoso vento. *Id.* animosa guttura, *h. e. through which the breath proceeds.* —— ¶ Also, *animate, alive,* ἔμψυχος. *Propert.* Animosa signa, *statues that seem to breathe.* —— ¶ Figur. *courageous, bold, undaunted, spirited.* *Cic.* Fortis et animosus gladiator. *Id.* Animosior senectus est, quam adolescentia, et fortior. *Horat.* Rebus angustis animosus, atque Fortis appare. *Ovid.* Equus animosus. *Id.* Animosa bella gerere, *h. e. which require great mind and courage.* So, *Martial.* Animosa pericula. —— ¶ Allegor. *Stat.* 1. 6. *Theb.* v. 395. Frigus animosum, *h. e.* timor cum animositate conjunctus. —— ¶ *Jabolen. Dig.* Emptor animosus, *one who is eager to purchase and is deterred by no expense.* So, *Tacit.* Animosus corruptor.

ĂNIMŬLA (anima), æ, f. dimin. *a little life, little soul.* It is used either as a term of contempt, or as one of endearment. *Serv. Sulpic. ad Cic.* In unius mulierculæ animula si jactura facta est, tantopere commoveris? *Adrianus Imp.* in *quodam carm.* apud *Spartian.* c. 25. Animula vagula, blandula, &c.

ĂNIMŬLUS (animus), i, m. dimin. *a little soul, dear heart* (a term of endearment). *Plaut.* Mi animule, mea vita.

ĂNIMUS (ἄνεμος), i, m. (properly *wind, breath*). Sometimes used for anima, *h. e.* vita, *life.* *Virg.* Una eademque via sanguis, animusque sequuntur. *Curt.* Linqui animo, *to faint away, swoon.* *Plaut.* Animo male est: aquam velim, *I am not well.* —— ¶ Usually, *the soul,* in opposition to the body, *the mind,* θυμός. *Cic.* Omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque, divinos. *Id.* Cogitare aliquid cum animo suo. *Terent.* Cogitare in animo. *Nepos.* Meditari animo. *Liv.* Statuere apud animum suum. —— ¶ Adjungere, adjicere, applicare animum ad aliquam rem, *to attend, to direct the attention to.* So, appellere animum, adhibere, advertere, &c. —— ¶ Animus is sometimes joined with mens: animus signifies *the inspiring, desiring, feeling, willing, part of our nature;* mens, *the higher powers of the soul, the intellectual, reasoning, thinking powers.* *Liv.* Animos, qui nostræ mentis sunt, eosdem in omni fortuna gessimus, gerimusque: neque eos secundæ res extulerunt, nec adversæ minuerunt. *Cæs.* Ut non mediocriter omnium mentes, animosque perturbaret. *Id.* Tanta erat summa rerum exspectatio, ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur. *Virg.* magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, *an enlightened mind and lofty spirit.* *Gell.* Tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, *ecstasy of mind*

& soul. Id. Neque mentem animumque ejus consistere, *neither his head nor his heart.* Terent. Mala mens, malus animus, *a perverted mind, a wicked heart.* —— ¶ It is often put for *one's thoughts, will, purpose, design.* Cic. Nobis erat in animo, *I had intended, had designed.* Id. Nam istum exheredare in animo habebat. But, Cic. Semper in animo habui, te in meo ære esse, *I have always thought, have always believed.* Tacit. Magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem, &c., *I have great hope; great expectations.* Plaut. Teneo quid animi vestri super hac re siet, *I am aware what you think, what your thoughts are.* Terent. Quid illi credis animi tum fuisse, ubi, &c.? *what do you suppose he was thinking of?* Id. Multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, *with that purpose, resolve of yours.* Nep. Animo si isto eras, cur non pretio cecidisti? Terent. Jamdudum animus est in patinis, *my whole mind has been set on; my whole thoughts have been devoted to.* — Animo meo, *as I imagine.* Plaut. Nam pol equidem, meo animo, ingrato homine nihil impensius est. Cic. Hoc, meo quidem animo, summi, &c. —— ¶ Animus for memoria, *the memory.* Virg. Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque. Terent. Etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, *are engraved on my mind, on the tablet of my memory,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *inclination, disposition, regard, esteem, affection, love.* Cic. Qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant. Id. Pro mutuo inter nos animo. Id. Meus animus erit in te liberosque tuos semper, quem, &c. Id. Animo non mobili, sed stabili esse in aliquem. Cæs. Esse bono animo in aliquem, *to be favorably inclined or disposed.* —— ¶ Often, for the emotions and affections of the mind, *love, hatred, anger,* &c. Horat. Ira furor brevis est: animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat. Liv. Vincere animum. Plaut. Depugnare cum animo suo ab ineunte ætate. Terent. Animum suum explere, *to satisfy himself, have his heart's desire.* Id. Animo morem gerere, *to humor or gratify one's inclination.* Id. Animo obsequi. Ovid. indulgere. Cic. Virtute, atque animo resistere temeritati. Id. Animo magno, fortique esse. Id. Animo perculso, et abjecto esse. Id. Imbecillo animo esse. Id. Acer, et præsens animus. Cæs. Tenuis, atque infirmus animus. Id. Nostris animus augetur. Cic. Bono animo es, *be of good courage; take heart.* Terent. Addere alicui animum, *to embolden.* Ovid. Sumere animum, *to draw courage* (in which sense it is oftener used in the *plur.*). Cic. Quæ civitas est in Asia, quæ unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *pride.* Id. Efferre animos, *pride.* Virg. Tollere alicui animos dictis, *to encourage with exhortations.* Phædr. Animos ejusdem pulchra juvenis ceperat, *the affections.* —— ¶ Used also of inanimate things. Virg. Dant animos plagæ. Stat. It rapidus torrens, animos cui verna ministrant Flumina. Virg. Exuerint silvestrem animum, *h. e. nature.* —— ¶ Ex animo, *sincerely, naturally;* to which *de industria* is opposed. Terent. Paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria? —— ¶ Animi causa, or gratia, *for the sake of diversion or amusement.* Cic. Animi et aurium causa, *to divert the mind and please the ear.* Id. Hic simiolus, animi causa, me, in quem inveheretur, delegerat. Cæs. Quid ergo Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? — Also, animi causa, *with good will, willingly.* Senec. Nullum invenies exsilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur. —— ¶ Anime mi, *my life, my dear.* Terent. Ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, mi Phædria. Plaut. Mi anime, mi Trachalio. —— ¶ Animus is rarely used of the *living principle* of brutes for anima. Cic. Bestiæ, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes. Apulei. Equum ipsum nudum, et solum corpus ejus, et animum contemplamur.

ANIO. See *Anien.*

ANISOCYCLUS (α privat. and ἴσος and κύκλος), a, um, adj. *having unequal circles or rings.* Hence, subst. Vitruv. Anisocyclorum versationes, *h. e. a sort of elastic springs,* as some explain it.

ĂNISUM (ἄνισον), i, n. and ĂNISŎS, i, m. *the herb anise.* Plin.

ĂNIŬS, ii, m. *the son and priest of Apollo, king of Delos, and father of Andrus, from whom the island Andros was named.* Virg.

ĀNNĂ, æ, f. Ἄννα, *Anna Perenna, a goddess, worshipped among the Romans, said to have been the same as Anna, sister of Dido.* Ovid.

ĀNNĀLIS (annus), e, adj. *of a year, of the duration of a year,* ἐνιαύσιος, annum durans. Varr. Solis cursus annalis. Ulpian. Dig. Annalis actio. Paul. Dig. Annalis bonorum possessio. —— ¶ *Relating to years,* as Annalis lex, *a law which fixed the ages at which the various magistracies might be held.* Cic. Legibus enim annalibus grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant. —— ¶ Annālis, is, m. *sci.* liber, and more frequently in plur. annāles, ium, *sc.* libri, *annals, chronicles, histories of things done from one year to another.* Cic. and Liv. Hence, Annales Maximi, *h. e. which were made out by the Pontifex Maximus.* Cic.

ĀNNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, same as *Annalis.* Lamprid.

ANNASCOR. See *Adnascor.*

ANNAVIGO. See *Adnavigo.*

ANNE. See in *An.*

ĂNNĔCTŎ (ad & necto), and ĂDNĔCTŎ, is, exui, exum, a. 3. *to knit, join or tie to; to connect, fasten, annex, append, attach, unite, adjoin, affix,* ἐπιπλέκω, προςείρω, ad aliquid necto, conjungo. Sallust. Lintea operimenta ferreis laminis adnexuerant. Petron. Annectere pedes, et manus institis. Cic. Ad linguam stomachus annectitur. Plin. Nona regio annectitur septimæ. Valer. Max. Adnectere remedia corporibus ægrorum, *to apply.*

ĂNNĔLLŬS. See *Anellus.*

ĂNNĔXŬS (annecto), and ĂDNĔXŬS, us, m. *a tying or joining to.* Tacit.

ĂNNĔXŬS (Id.), and ĂDNĔXŬS, a, um, *connected, tied, fastened, joined, united.* Cic.

ĂNNĬBĂL, and HĂNNĬBĂL, ălis, m. Ἀννίβας, *a Carthaginian name. There were several of this name, the most distinguished of whom was the son of Hamilcar, who, in the second Punic war, having crossed over to Spain, and taken Saguntum and several other cities, crossed the Alps, and entered Italy. After various successes in Italy, he was at last vanquished in Africa by Scipio Africanus the elder. He fled to Antiochus at Ephesus, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bithynia, but, not finding himself safe from the Romans, he destroyed himself by poison, which he constantly carried in a ring.* Nepos. —— ¶ The penult in the oblique cases is *short* in *Martial., Horat., Juvenal.,* and *Silius;* but the grammarian *Probus* said it was *long* on the authority of *Ennius* and *Plautus.* So the oblique cases of *Asdrubal, Hamilcar, Hiempsal.*

ĂNNĬCĔRII (Ἀννίκερις), ōrum, m. *certain philosophers, so named from their head or teacher, Anniceris.* Cic.

ĂNNĬCŬLŬS (annus), a, um, adj. *of a year, a year old,* ἐνιάυσιος, qui est unius anni. Varr. Tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum. Nepos. Virgo annicula. Colum. Annicula ætas. Ulpian. Anniculus filius.

ĂNNĬFĔR (annus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing all the year round.* Plin. Citreæ, et juniperus, et ilex anniferæ habentur. —— ¶ Plin. Anniferæ plantæ, *or* annifera, orum, *h. e. which produce a new stock or stalk every year.*

ĂNNĬSŬS (annitor), and ĂDNĬSŬS, us, m. *exertion; support, help, aid.* Symmach.

ĂNNĬTŎR (ad & nitor), and ĂDNĬTŎR, ĕris, Isus & Ixus sum, dep. 3. *to rest or lean upon any thing,* ἐνακήπτω, ad aliquam rem niti, hoc est incumbere, inniti. Cic. Natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur. Virg. hasta ingenti annixa columnæ. Tacit. Oleæ annisa. Val. Max. Annixus genibus, *kneeling.* —— ¶ Also, *to strive, aim at, labor upon, exert one's self to reach or obtain.* Liv. Pœno, cepisse jam se urbem, si paululum adnisi forent, credente. Plin. Omni ope, ut viveret, annisus est, *strove all he could to,* &c. Sallust. Mihi acrius adnitendum est, uti, &c. Liv. Omni ope annisi sunt; ut, &c. Sallust. Adniti summo studio ad aliquid patrandum. Id. Piso in Hispaniam pro prætore missus est, adnitente Crasso. Tacit. Etiam mediis patrum annitentibus retinere morem. Plin. Rogas, ut agam Firmanorum causam: quod ego quamquam plurimis occupationibus distentus, adnitar, *will strive to do.* Virg. Cymothoe, simul et Triton, annixus, acuto detrudunt naves scopulo. *Servius* remarks, that *annixus* is the ancient form, but *annisus* or *adnixus,* a more recent one. Id. Summis adnixus viribus. Liv. Patres hoc idem de intercessoribus legis annisi. Id. Annisurum, ut appareat exsilio sibi irritatos, non fractos animos esse.

ĂNNĬVĔRSĀRIĒ, adv. *yearly.* Augustin.

ĂNNĬVĔRSĀRIŬS (annus & verto), a, um, adj. *anniversary, returning with the revolution of the year, yearly, annual,* ἐτήσιος, qui singulis annis vertentibus fit, hoc est quotannis. Cic. Sacris anniversariis. Id. Festos dies anniversarios agere. Id. Cœlum constantissime conficiens vicissitudines anniversarias. Liv. Æquorum velut anniversariis armis adsuerat civitas. Flor. Anniversarii hostes, *h. e. who attack every year.* Varr. Habere anniversarios vicinos, quibus imperes, medicos, fullones, &c., *h. e. whose assistance you may yearly use.*

ĀNNŌ, and HĀNNŌ, ōnis, m. Ἄννων, *the name of several Carthaginian men.* Justin. and Liv.

ANNOMINATIO. See *Agnominatio.*

ANNON. See in *An.*

ĂNNŌNĂ (annus), æ, f. *the yearly produce of the earth, corn, the year's increase; provisions, as flesh, fruit, wine,* &c., βίος, σιτηρέσιον, res frumentaria, et quidquid ad annuum victum necessarium est. Tacit. Annonæ subsidia. Id. Præficere aliquem annonæ. Id. Provincia annonæ fecunda, *containing all manner of necessaries.* Cic. Annona pretium, nisi in calamitate fructuum, non habet. Id. Difficultas annonæ. Liv. Annona compressa, *kept in and monopolized, in order to keep up the price.* Tacit. Præfectus annonæ, *person appointed to regulate the markets.* —— ¶ Colum. Annona musti, *the supply of wine necessary for a family during the year.* So, Id. lactis, &c. —— ¶ Often, *the price of provisions, corn,* &c. Cæs. Jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat. Martian. Dig. Cogere aliquem vilius præstare frumentum, quam annona exigat. Senec. Habet institores aqua, et annonam variam. Cic. Annona carior. Liv. arctior. Id. laxior. Sueton. gravior. Plin. media, *at an ordinary price.* Tacit. acris plebem fatigat. Id. Gravitas annonæ. Id. sævitia. Quintil. incendium. Cic. caritas. Id. vilitas. Id. Annona ingravescit. Plin. augetur, *the price of provisions increases.* So, Cæs. crescit. Sueton. Temperare annonam macelli, *to regulate the price of meat.* Cic. levare, *to lower the price.* So, Liv. laxare. Id. Annona laxat, *grows cheaper.* But, Pacat. arctare annonam. and Varr. excandefacere. and Id. incendere, *to raise the price.* So, Ulpian. Dig. onerare. Plin. flagellare. Vellei. Annona gravis urit plebem. — Figur. Horat. Vilis amicorum est annona. —— ¶ Sometimes it is put for *a store or abundance of corn, provisions,* &c. Cic. Annona flagitabatur. Tacit. Pellicere populum annona. —— ¶ Sometimes, *a soldier's allowance of provisions.* Veget. —— ¶ In *plur. num.* annonæ, arum, *yearly or monthly payments made in corn, fruit,* &c. Cod. Justin. —— ¶ Also, *loaves of bread,* paid to laborers. Lamprid. —— ¶ Annona, æ, *a goddess of corn and other provisions.* Inscript. apud Gruter.

F

ĀNNŌNĀRĬŬS (annona), a, um, adj. *relating to victuals or provisions.* *Veget.*

ĀNNŌSĬTĀS (annosus), ātis, f. *old age, decrepitude.* *August.*

ĀNNŌSŬS (annus), a, um, adject. *many years old, aged,* πολυετής, qui est multorum annorum, antiquus, vetustus. *Plin.* Annosum ævum. *Ovid.* Annosa anus. *Horat.* cornix. *Plin.* Annosæ arbores. *Ovid.* Annosum vinum. *Augustin.* Annosior aliquis. *Id.* Annosissimus homo.

ĀNNŌTĀMĔNTUM (annoto), and ĀDNŌTĀMĔNTUM, i, n. *annotation, remark.* *Gell.*

ĀNNŌTĀTĬŌ (Id.), and ĀDNŌTĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *a noting down, observing, remarking; annotation.* *Gell.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *a specification in writing.* *Pandect.* Privata testatio, seu annotatio. —— ¶ Among jurists, *the entering of the name of an absent person among the accused.* *Macer. Dig.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *an emperor's rescript, subscribed with his own hand.* *Cod. Just.*

ĀNNŌTĀTĬŬNCŬLĀ (annotatio), and ĀDNŌTĀTĬŬNCŬLĀ, æ, f. *a short annotation or observation.* *Gell.*

ĀNNŌTĀTŎR (annoto), and ĀDNŌTĀTŎR, ōris, m. *an observer, remarker, annotator;* used in a bad sense by *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *one who notes and reckons the income arising from taxes, and the fruits of the earth.* *Cod. Theod.*

ĀNNŌTĀTŬS (Id.), and ĀDNŌTĀTŬS, us, m. *a remarking, annotating.* *Valer. Maxim.*

ĀNNŌTĬNŬS (annus), a, um, adject. *of a year, a year old,* ἐπέτειος, unius anni. *Plin.* Novus fructus in his cum annotino pendet. *Columell.* Ungues custodum annotinos resecato. *Cæs.* Annotinæ naves, *vessels of last year; ready or built the year before.*

ĀNNŌTŌ, and ĀDNŌTŌ (ad & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to note down, remark, observe, write notes on,* ἐπισημαίνω, notam apponere, et memoriæ causa adscribere aliquid, aut addiscendi causa observare, et scribendo adjicere. *Columell.* Ut meminisset, atque adnotaret, quid, et quando, et cui dedisset. *Quintil.* De quibus pauca annotabo. *Plin. Ep.* Librum annotare, et excerpere. *Id.* Annotare cursim. *Sueton.* Exemplaria emendare, distinguere, et annotare. *Plin. alter.* Qua in re et illud annotare succurrit, unum, &c. *Id.* Non omittendum quod Annales adnotavere, tripedaneas, &c. *Sueton.* Cum annotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, ab equite Romano oppressum, *having observed.* *Lactant.* Libros suos annotare, *to entitle, denominate.* *Plin.* Hæc litora conchylio, et pisce nobili annotantur, *h. e. are famed for, are noted.* *Paul. in Pandect.* Alioquin et illud annotaremus, esse, &c., *to remark upon with blame, to blame.* —— ¶ Also, *to note one, or designate as an accused person,* in the capacity of a magistrate, *and to order what shall be done with him; to enter an absent man's name among the accused.* *Pandect.*, *Suet.* and *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ *To assign as a place of exile.* *Ulpian.* insulas.

ĀNNŬĀLĬS (annus), e, adj. *annual, occurring yearly.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *of a year, a year old.* *Jul. Paul.* —— ¶ Also, *lasting a year.* *Vet. lap.* apud *Murator.*

ĀNNŬLŬS. See *Anulus.*

ĀNNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ (annumero), and ĀDNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *a numbering, calculating.* *Modestin. Digest.*

ĀNNŬMĔRŌ (ad & numero), and ĀDNŬMĔRŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to number, count, enumerate,* ἐναριθμέω, numero. *Cic.* Pecuniam annumerare, et reddere alicui. *Id.* Annumerare verba lectori. —— ¶ Also, *to add to a former number.* *Cic.* His libris annumerandi sunt sex de Republica. *Id.* His duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius. *Id.* Verum ego forsitan, propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer. *Quidam MSS. habent* in gregem. *Ovid.* et mihi nomen Tunc quoque cum vivis annumerarer, erat. *Tacit.* Potentiam, nobilitatem, ceteraque extra animum, neque bonis, neque malis annumerant. *Ovid.* Se quoque in exemplis annumerare solet. *Paul. Dig.* Servi, quos paterfamilias inter urbanos annumerare solitus sit.

ĀNNŬNTĬĀTĬŌ (annuntio), and ĀDNŬNTĬĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *an announcing.* *Augustin.*

ĀNNŬNTĬŌ (ad & nuntio), and ĀDNŬNTĬŌ, or ĀNNŬNCĬŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce, proclaim, publish,* προσαγγέλλω. *Plin.* Annuntiare multa e longinquo. —— ¶ Annuntiare salutem alicui, *to salute.* *Cic. Attic.* l. 12. ep. 1., where others read differently. —— ¶ Simply, *to relate.* *Apul.*

ĀNNŬŌ (ad & nuo), and ĀDNŬŌ, is, ui, a. 3. *to give consent by a nod, assent by a nod; approve, agree to, allow, permit, grant, acquiesce in,* προσνεύω, capitis nutu assentio, approbo, affirmo; to which *abnuo* is opposed. *Cic.* Id toto capite annuit. *Plaut.* Quid nunc? daturine estis, an non? annuunt. *Virg.* non adversata petenti Annuit. *Id.* Audacibus annue cœptis, *h. e. favor, approve of.* So, *Plin.* Superest, ut promissis Deus annuat. *Tacit.* Annuere crimini. *Id.* Annuere paci. *Liv.* Amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, *he said that he consented or agreed to accept,* &c. *Id.* Cum annuisset se venturum. —— ¶ Also, simply, *to nod, beckon.* *Tacit.* Flavio assistenti, annuentique, an distringeret gladium, cædemque patraret, renuit. *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini, nutet, nictet, annuat. —— ¶ Sometimes, with *acc.* of the thing, and *dat.* of a person, *to promise, to destine something for some one.* *Virg.* Nos tua progenies, cæli quibus annuis arcem. *Id.* Sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, *h. e. shall give us success.* *Valer. Flacc.* Hanc mihi militiam annue. —— ¶ *Cic.* Quos iste annuerat, *h. e. had designated by a nod;* if the reading be correct. *Liv.* Annuite nutum Campanis, *h. e. show favor.* —— ¶ Simply, *to affirm.* *Tacit.* Vi tormentorum victis quibusdam, ut falsa annuerent.

ĀNNŬS (an for am, *around;* or from ἔνος, *Æol.* ἔννος, *a year*), i, m. *a year; that period in which the earth performs an entire revolution round the sun,* ἔτος, ἐνιαυτὸς, λυκάβας, ἔννος. *Nepos.* Cum annorum octoginta in Ægyptum ivisset, *at the age of eighty years.* *Ulpian. Dig.* Esse annorum viginti. *Scævola.* Esse annis sexdecim. *Nepos.* Quinquaginta annorum imperium. *Tacit.* Hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis. *Cic.* Annos natus viginti septem, *sc.* ante. *Id.* Crassus habebat quatuor et triginta annos, totidemque annis mihi ætate præstabat. *Plin.* Hæc ædes nunc circiter annum 450 habet. *Juvenal.* Præcedere quatuor annis. *Ovid.* Æqualis alicui annis, *of the same age, coeval.* *Cic.* Quartum annum ago, et octogesimum, *I am in my eighty-fourth year.* *Id.* Vivere ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Vixit annos septuaginta. *Plin.* Sammula centum decem annis vixit. *Id.* Corvinus centum annos implevit. *Tacit.* Vergens annis, *h. e. growing old.* *Stat.* Integer annorum, *in the vigor or prime of life.* *Virg.* Gravis annis, *loaded with years.* *Id.* Maximus annis. *Juvenal.* Improbus annis, *petulant by reason of his youth.* *Terent.* Pannis, annisque obsitus. *Sueton.* Anno ineunte. *Horat.* Anno pleno, *h. e. at the close of.* *Cic.* Nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex. *Plaut.* Viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, *since they went away.* *Id.* Lex anno post, quam lata sit, abrogata. *Liv.* Anno ante. *Cic.* Anno decimosexto post Reges exactos. *Id.* Postero anno. *Id.* Anno superiore, *the preceding year, last year.* *Liv.* Consules prioris anni, *of the year preceding.* *Id.* Hoc anno Romæ triumphatum. *Id.* Principio anni. *Id.* Initio statim anni. *Cic.* Anno exeunte, *at the close of the year.* So, *Liv.* Extremo anno. *Tacit.* Extremo anni. *Id.* Exitu anni. *Id.* Fine anni. *Nepos.* Dare alicui annum temporis, *to allow one a year.* *Terent.* Mulieres dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, *are a twelvemonth in,* &c. *Varr.* Anni tempus, *season of the year.* —— ¶ The poets often use *annus* for *a part of the year, a season of the year.* *Virg.* Formosissimus annus. *Horat.* Annus hibernus. *Id.* Annus pomifer. *Stat.* Pisæumque domus non æstuat annum, *h. e. summer, the season of the Olympic games.* —— ¶ Annus, meus, tuus, &c., *the year in which by law I, &c. can stand as candidate for an office.* *Cic.* Si in nostrum annum inciderit, firmior candidatus fore videatur. *Id.* Ut si ædilis fuisses, post biennium tuus annus esset. —— ¶ *Annus* is, also, *age, time or period of life,* ætas, vel ætatis tempus. *Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus. —— ¶ Also, *the growth of the year, fruit, corn,* &c. *Lucan.* Agricolæ raptis annum flevere juvencis. *Tacit.* Arare terram, et expectare annum, *h. e. the harvest.* *Stat.* Pharius annus, *h. e. corn from Egypt.* —— ¶ The acc. *annum* signifies *a whole year, the period of a year.* *Cæs.* Regiam potestatem annum obtinere. *Liv.* Matronæ annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt. —— ¶ The abl. *anno* signifies *the last year;* also, *for a whole year, in a year's time,* for which *in anno* is generally used. *Lucil.* Utrum anno, an horno te abstuleris a viro. *Plaut.* Quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno uxori meæ. *Liv.* Qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint. *Aurel. Vict.* Corpus ejus matronæ anno luxerunt. *Plin.* Uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera, justum est, *in one year.* *Cic.* Ter in anno. *Liv.* Tres in anno dies. *Plin.* Bis anno. —— ¶ Ad annum, *for the coming year, for the next year.* *Cic.* Ut tibi Cæsar, faciendum est ad annum. *Id.* Quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore. —— ¶ In annum, *for a year.* *Liv.* Prorogare alicui imperium in annum. *Horat.* Provisæ frugis in annum copia. *Id.* Differre aliquid in annum. So, *Cic.* In hunc annum. *Id.* In multos annos. —— ¶ *In hoc anno* more rarely than *hoc anno.*

ANNOTO. See *Adnuto.*

ANNUTRIO. See *Adnutrio.*

ĀNNŬŬS (annus), a, um, adj. *which lasts a year, of a year's duration.* *Cic.* Annua provincia. *Id.* Ut simus annui, *h. e. that we remain only one year in the province.* *Id.* Annuum tempus. *Ovid.* nox erat annua nobis, *seemed to me a year long.* *Horat.* spatio longius annuo. *Plaut.* Penus annuus, *sufficient for a year.* *Id.* Annua vita. *Sueton.* Annui magistratus. *Tacit.* Annuæ copiæ, *provisions for a twelvemonth.* —— ¶ Also, *that which recurs every year, anniversary, yearly, annual.* *Cic.* Annuæ commutationes. *Id.* Annuæ varietates frigorum, et calorum. *Virg.* Annua sacra. *Tacit.* Annui ludi. *Plin.* Annua vice, *each year.* So, *Id.* Annuis vicibus. —— ¶ *Annuum*, i, n. absolute, and more frequently the pl. *annua*, orum, *a yearly pension, a yearly provision; yearly supplies.* *Ulpian.* Si cui annuum relictum fuerit. *Sueton.* Juliam uxorem et peculio concesso a patre, præbitisque annuis fraudavit. *Plin.* Publici servi annua accipiunt.

ĀNŌDȲNĀ (ἀνώδυνος), *sc.* medicamenta, *anodynes.* *Cels.*

ĀNŌMĂLĬĀ (ἀνωμαλία), æ, f. *irregularity, deviation from what is usual, anomaly, eccentricity.* *Varro.*

ĀNŌNĬS (ἀνωνίς), is, f. *the herb pettywhin, cammock, or rest-harrow (so called from stopping the plough, or harrow, in its progress, by its stringy roots).* *Plin.*— It is also called *ononis, idis.*

ĀNŌNȲMŎS (ἀνώνυμος), *without name:* thus *a plant* is called. *Plin.*

ANORMIS. See *Abnormis.*

ĀNQUĪRŌ (am & quæro), is, sīvi, sītum, a. & n. *to seek after eagerly, make diligent search after, search carefully, inquire earnestly after, endeavor to find,* ἀναζητέω, ἐξετάζω, diligenter circumquaque quæro, inquiro, quæro, investigo. *Senec.* At vos per agros corporis partes vagas Anquirite. *Cic.* Quæ ad vivendum sint necessaria, anquirat, et paret. *Id.* Ut non anquirat aliquem, apud quem evomat, &c. *Id.* Semper aliqui anquirendi sunt, quos diligamus, et a quibus diligamur. ——

¶ Also, *to discuss, examine into, investigate.* *Cic.* Aut anquirunt, aut consultant. *Lucret.* Protrahere in lucem, atque omnes anquirere nisus. *Tacit.* Nec diu anquirendum, quin Agrippina antairet. —— ¶ *Intransitive*, a judicial word, *to impeach, accuse, proceed criminally against a person.* *Liv.* de perduellione. *Tacit.* de morte alicujus. —— Also, a judicial word, *to accuse*, particularly of the tribunes, when they *accuse any one* before the people, and *at the same time assign his punishment beforehand.* *Liv.* capite de aliquo. *Id.* Anquirere capitis. *Id.* pecunia, *h. e. to sentence to a fine.*

ANQUĪSĪTĒ (anquisitus), adverb, comparative anquisitius, *diligently, accurately, elaborately.* *Gell.*

ANQUĪSĪTĬŌ (anquiro), ōnis, f. the same as *inquisitio.* *Varr.*

ANSA (unc.), æ, f. *the handle of a cup or other vessel*, λαβίς, τὰ ὦτα, manubrium, quo vas aut poculum manu prehendi, et teneri potest. *Virg., Mart., Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the handle of other things, any thing to lay hold of.* *Petron.* Ansa ostii, *the handle of a door.* *Plin.* crepidæ, *the band of a shoe, shoe-string.* So, *Tibull.* Ansa colligat pedes. So, *Cels.* 6, 18. *Vitruv.* gubernaculi, *the tiller.* *Vitruv.* stateræ, *the cheeks of a balance.* *Vitruv.* Ansæ ferreæ, *iron hooks, cramps.* —— ¶ Figur. *occasion, opportunity.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.*

ANSANCTUS. See *Amsanctus.*

ĀNSĀTŬS (ansa), a, um, adj. *having a handle, or handles*, qui ansam habet, ὠτώεις. *Columell.* —— ¶ Ansatæ, *sc.* hastæ, *h. e. furnished with a thong.* *Enn. apud Non.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Ansatus homo, *with his arms a-kimbo; with his hands fixed to his sides, so that his arms resemble handles.*

ĀNSĔR (unc.), ĕris, m. *a goose, gander*, χὴν, χηνός. *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ *Virg.* Anser Amyclæus Ledæ, *h. e. swan.* —— ¶ *Anser* is also *the name of a certain petulant and licentious poet.* *Ovid.*

ĀNSĔRĀRĬUM (anser), ii, n. *a place in which geese are fed.*

ĀNSĔRCŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. dimin. *a little goose, a gosling.* *Columell.*

ĀNSĔRĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a goose.* *Plin.* Anserinus adeps, *goose-grease.* *Ulpian. Dig.* Anserina lana, *the down of geese.*

ĀNSŬLA (ansa), æ, f. *a little handle*, parva ansa. *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *a ring or iron hook*, driven into a wall or stall, for the purpose of fastening horses, &c. *Apul.* — Also, *a finger-ring.* *Augustin.* — Also, *a ring of a chain.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *a string or band of a slipper.* *Val. Max.*

ĀNTACHĀTĒS (ἀνταχάτης), æ, m. *a precious stone resembling the agate.* *Plin.*

ĀNTÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *the posts or cheeks of a door, door-posts, jambs*, παραστάδες. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Vitruv.* Ædes in antis, *a temple with pillars in front.*

ĀNTÆŬS, i, m. Ἀνταῖος, *a Libyan giant, brother of Busiris, slain by Hercules.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also written *Anthæus.*

ĀNTĂGŌNISTA (ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω), æ, m. *an adversary, enemy, antagonist*, ἀνταγωνιστής, adversarius. *Hieronym.*

ĀNTĂNĂCLĂSIS, is, f. ἀντανάκλασις, *a figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different and even a contrary sense.*

ĀNTĀNDRŎS, i, and **ĀNTĀNDRŬS**, i, f. Ἄντανδρος. *S. Dimitri, a city in Mysia.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence Antandrius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city.* *Cic.*

ĀNTAPŎCHA. See *Apocha.*

ĀNTĀRCTĬCŬS (ἀνταρκτικός), a, um, adj. *southern.* *Hygin.*

ĀNTĀRĬŬS (ἀνταίρω), a, um, adject. Antarii funes, πρότονοι σχοῖνοι, *steadying ropes used in a machine for drawing up great weights.* *Vitruv.* Antarii funes ante taxi collocentur.

ĀNTĔ (ἄντα, *before*), prep. governing the *acc.*: *before*, as respects time, place, and persons. *Cic.* Ante tribunal tuum, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, judices, inter ipsa subsellia cædes futuræ sunt. *Id.* Ante oculos vestros. *Id.* Ante suum fundum. *Id.* Ante prætorium. *Id.* Ante oppidum Nolam. *Id.* Dicere causam ante judicem. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Venire ante imperatorem. *Nepos.* Vinctum ante se Thyum agebat. *Cæs.* Ante ceteras cohortes procurrerat. *Cic.* Qui bonos togato habitus est ante me nemini, *h. e. before me, before my time.* *Virg.* Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, *before the reign of Jupiter.* *Cic.* Mortuus est ante istum prætorem, *h. e. before that man was prætor.* *Id.* Ante philosophiam patefactam. *Id.* Ut ad eam voluntatem, si quam in illum ante has meas litteras contulisti, &c., *h. e. before you received this letter of mine.* *Liv.* Per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro. —— ¶ It often has after it *quam.* *Sueton.* Ante paucos dies, quam ædilitatem iniret, *a few days before*, &c. *Id.* Ante paucos, quam periret, menses. *Colum.* Si sulci ante annum fiant, quam vineta conserantur. —— ¶ It is joined with adverbs of time in *o*, as *multo, paulo, tanto*, &c. *Liv.* Multo ante noctem. *Id.* Aliquanto ante lucem. —— ¶ It is often placed between the subst. and adj. *Liv.* Dies ante paucos. *Sueton.* Paucos ante menses. *Id.* Aliquot ante annos. *Plin.* Tertium ante diem. —— ¶ It is also sometimes put after *qui.* *Nepos.* Athenienses diem certam Chabriæ præstituerunt, quam ante, &c. *Cic.* Diem statuo satis laxam, quam ante si solverint, &c. —— ¶ In dates, *ante diem* is put for *die.* *Cic.* Ante diem VI Calendas Novembris, for *die sexto ante*, &c. *Id.* a. d. III, Cal. Mai., *h. e.* ante diem tertium Calendas Maias, *the third day before the Calends of May.* Hence, *in ante diem*, &c., *ex ante diem*, &c., are often used. *Cic.* Diem edicti obire neglexit: in ante diem quartum calend. Decembris distulit. *Id.* De Q. Fratre nuntii nobis venerunt ex ante diem non. Jun., *h. e. from the fourth of June.* —— ¶ *Ante diem, ante tempus*, sometimes signify, *before the suitable or proper day or time.* *Ovid.* Filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos. *Cic.* Factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum suo tempore. —— ¶ With persons, it also expresses comparison. *Balbus ad Cic.* Eum, quem ante me diligo, *more than myself.* *Liv.* Ante Alexandrum, et ante Pyrrhum, et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to Alexander*, &c. *Tacit.* Nullos mortalium armis, aut fide ante Germanos esse. *Liv.* Longe ante alias pulchritudine insignis. *Virg.* scelere ante alios immanior omnes. *Nepos.* Unus ante alios carissimus. —— ¶ *Ante omnia* sometimes signify *first of all, the very first*; and sometimes, *above all, especially, chiefly.* *Cels.* Alvus ante omnia ducitur. *Liv.* Eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronæ annum luxerunt. *Id.* Ante omnia invisum ipsum ingenium atrox. —— ¶ ANTE is often used *adverbially*, generally of time, *before, on a former occasion, formerly.* *Cic.* Ante ad te falsum scripseram. *Id.* Et feci ante, et facio nunc. *Cels.* Cetera et ante, et post, eadem facienda sunt. *Id.* Ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur. *Liv.* Ut in publico periculo ante, sic tum in suo. *Id.* Et paulo ante non adjuti, et tunc exclusi. *Liv.* Sicut ante dictum est. *Plin.* Si unquam ante alias, *if ever on a former occasion.* *Cic.* Ante dicere aliquid, *to predict, prophesy, foretell.* *Id.* Longe ante videre aliquid, *to foresee.* *Sueton.* Multo ante prospicere. *Liv.* Paucis ante diebus. *Id.* Annis duodecim ante. *Id.* Ante annis septendecim. *Cic.* Dici vix potest, quam multa sint, quæ respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem extremam necessariam devenire. See *Antequam.* In *Valer. Flacc.* Ante comas silvæ alludit Auster: at illum pretinus sensere carinæ, *at first.* *Ovid.* Ante, deos homini quod conciliare valeret, Far erat, et puri lucida mica salis, *formerly.* — *Virg.* Ignari antemalorum, *h. e. of former evils.* —— ¶ Sometimes an adv. of place, *before, in front.* *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Post me erat Ægina, ante Megara. *Liv.* Fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque oram, &c. *Cic.* Si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante, sed retro, *forwards.*

ĀNTĔĀ (ante & ea, abl. as in antehac), adverb, *before, aforetime, formerly, heretofore, erst, in time past*, same as *ante*, but limited to *time.* *Cic.* Non accusabimur posthac; neque hercule antea negligentes fuimus. *Id.* Tempus hoc magis idoneum, quam unquam antea. *Id.* Appius in sermonibus antea dictitabat, postea dixit etiam in Senatu. *Id.* Semper antea cum uxore; tum sine ea. *Id.* Hunc audiebant antea, nunc præsentem vident. *Id.* Te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse. *Liv.* Clypeis antea usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clypeis fecere.

ĀNTĔĀCTŬS (ante & actus), a, um, also, ANTE ACTUS, *done formerly or in time past, over, spent, gone by.* *Cic.* Vita anteacta. *Lucret.* ætas. *Id.* tempus. *Id.* vetustas, *days of yore.* *Nepos.* Accusare aliquem rerum anteactarum. *Ovid.* Anteacta fateri, *one's former actions or deeds.*

ĀNTĔĀGŌ (ante & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. also ANTE AGO, *to lead before.* *Sil.* Anteagitur conjux.

ĀNTĔĀMBŬLŌ (ante & ambulo), ōnis, m. *a servant whose business it was to walk before his master, clear the way*, &c.; *a client, who walked before his patron in public, in order to show him the greater respect.* *Martial.*

ĀNTĔCĂNIS (ante & canis), is, m. *the lesser Dog-star, so called from its rising before the greater Dog-star.* *Cic.* Others read *ante canem.* Written, also, *anticanis.* In Greek, προκύων, whence the Latin *procyon.*

ĀNTĔCĀNTĀMENTUM (ante & canto), i, n. or **ĀNTĔCĀNTĀMEN**, inis, n. *that which was sung before the Mysteries, as they went in procession; a prelude, preludium, overture.* *Apulei.*

ĀNTĔCĂPĬŌ (ante & capio), is, cēpi, captum & ceptum, a. 3. also ANTE CAPIO, *to take possession of beforehand, preoccupy*, προλαμβάνω, occupo, ante occupo. *Tacit.* Nam Medos Pacorus anteceperat. *Id.* Pontem anteceperat. —— ¶ Antecapere tempus, *to anticipate.* *Sallust.* Maxime festinans tempus legatorum antecapere. *Id.* Optimum factu ratus, noctem, quæ instabat, ante capere, ne quid eo spatio novaretur.

ANTECAPTUS. See *Anteceptus.*

ĀNTĔCĒDENS (antecedo), tis, *antecedent, going before, preceding, foregoing, past*, προεστώς, προϊών, præcedens, antepositus. *Cic.* Omnia quæ fierent fieri causis antecedentibus. *Plin.* Antecedens annus. —— ¶ *Antecedentia*, among rhetoricians, *antecedents.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *surpassing, superior, greater.* *Cic.* Ætate paulum his antecedens Ser. Galba. *Marcel. Dig.* Antecedentis gradus homines non possunt eas ducere, quas iis, qui inferioris dignitatis sunt, ducere non licet.

ĀNTĔCĒDŌ (ante & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. and a. 3. *to go before, precede, take the lead, get the start*, προέρχομαι, ante eo, præcedo. *Cæs.* Antecedere magnis itineribus. *Cic.* Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones. *Id.* Si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit. *Cels.* Exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet. —— ¶ Often, *to surpass, outdo, exceed, excel.* *Cic.* Quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit. *Id.* Antecedere alicui ætate. *Justin.* aliquem ætate. *Plaut.* alicui virtute. *Nepos.* aliquem honore. *Id.* aliquem in aliqua re. *Curt.* Antecedere fidem magnitudine rerum, *h. e. to exceed belief.* *Plin.* Antecedere pretio, *to exceed in value.*

ĀNTĔCELLENS (antecello), entis, *superior, excelling, surpassing.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĔCELLŌ (ante & cello), Gr. κέλλω, *h. e.* curro), is, n. and a. 3. *to excel, surpass, exceed, be superior to*, ὑπερέχω, præsto, supero, præcello, excello, major sum. *Cic.* Causa, quæ criminibus ceteris antecellit. *Id.* Ædes duæ, quæ longe ceteris antecellunt. *Id.* Sensus hominum multo antecellit sensibus bestiarum. *Id.* Antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria. —— ¶ With an *acc.* *Cic.* Qui eloquentia ceteros antecellis. *Alii* ceteris. *Valer. Max.* Qua constan-

tia victoris quoque gloriam antecellit. *Tacit.* Antecellere omnes fortuna. —— ¶ In the *pass.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* An ad inferiores, qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur.

ĀNTĔCEPTŬS (ante & captus), a, um, also written antecaptus, and ante captus, *taken beforehand, preoccupied; prevented, anticipated.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

ĀNTĔCESSIŌ (antecedo), ōnis, f. *a going before, preceding.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĔCESSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that goeth before, precedes; an antecessor, harbinger,* πρόδρομος, qui antecedit. In warfare, antecessores, *forerunners of the army, pioneers.* *Sueton.* Irruperant jam agminis antecessores. —— ¶ Also, *antecessores,* anciently, *law-teachers, law-professors.* *Justin.* Triboniano, necnon Theophilo, et Dorotheo viris illustribus, et facundissimis antecessoribus arcessitis. —— ¶ *Antecessor* is also *a predecessor.* *Paul. Dig.*

ĀNTĔCESSŬS (Id.), ūs, m. properly, *a going before, antecedence.* — *In antecessum dare, solvere, accipere,* &c., *h. e.* dare, aut accipere aliquid ante tempus constitutum; *beforehand, before the rightful time; in advance, before it is due.* *Senec.* Ego quid cui debeam, scio: aliis post longam diem repono, aliis in antecessum. *Id.* Unum hæc epistola in debitum solvet; duo in antecessum accipe. *Id.* Bene credi tibi scio: itaque in antecessum dabo. *Quintil.* Prosit mihi, quod apud negotiatores solet: in antecessus dedi. *Alii leg.* antecessum. —— ¶ Figur. *Flor.* Adeo certa victoriæ spe, ut prædam in antecessum pactione dividerent, *h. e. in advance, before they had obtained it.*

ĀNTĔCURRĒNS (ante & currens), tis, *running before, forerunning, preceding.* *Vitruv.* Stella solem antecurrens.

ĀNTĔCURSŎR (ante & cursor), ōris, m. *a forerunner.* — In warfare, antecursores, *forerunners, precursors, pioneers;* also, *the advanced guard of an army.* *Cæs.*

ĀNTĔDICŌ (ante & dico), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. also, ANTE DICO, *to say beforehand, predict,* prædico, πρόφημι. *Cic.* Antedicere ea, quæ, &c.

ĀNTĔDICTŬS (ante & dictus), a, um, also, ANTE DICTUS, *said or mentioned before, previously suggested.* *Ammian.*

ĀNTĔĔŌ (ante & eo), is, īvi, irreg. a. *to go before, precede, take the lead,* πρόειμι, ante eo, præcedo. *Cic.* Anteibant lictores, non cum bacillis, sed, ut hic prætoribus anteeunt, cum fascibus duobus. *Horat.* Te semper anteit sæva necessitas. *Sueton.* Anteire equo, aut pedibus. *Id.* Anteire vehiculo. —— ¶ Very often, for superare, antecedere, excellere, *to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel.* *Cic.* Anteire aliquem virtutibus. *Nepos.* Anteire omnes auctoritate. *Tacit.* Gravitate sumptuum reditus anteire, *to live beyond one's income, spend more than the receipts will cover.* *Cic.* Qui is ætate anteibat. *Cæs.* Operibus (abl.) anteire. —— ¶ Used sometimes in the *pass.* *Cic.* Nec se æquales tui, propter istam causam, abs te anteiri putant. *Senec.* Grave est a deterioribus honore anteiri. *Tacit.* Ne ab aliis apud Vitellium anteirentur. —— ¶ Sometimes for prævenire, *to anticipate, prevent.* *Tacit.* Scaurus, ut dignum veteribus Æmiliis, damnationem anteiit, *prevented his condemnation by laying violent hands on himself.* *Id.* Incendium anteiit remedia velocitate mali. *Terent.* Anteeamus, dum tempus datur. —— ¶ *Anteire auctoritati alicujus,* in *Tacit. Ann.* 5. c. 3. *to resist.* —— ¶ *Silius.* Idem, quid Boreas, quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteibat, *knew beforehand.* —— ¶ Antibo for anteibo; antisse, &c., for anteisse, &c., occur in *Tacit.*; anteat for anteeat in *Ovid.*

ĀNTĔFACTŬS (ante & factus), a, um, *done beforehand or aforetime;* the same as *ante factus,* which form is also used. *Gell.*

ĀNTĔFĔRŌ (ante & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to carry or bear before,* προφέρω, ante, prius fero. *Tacit.* Viginti familiarum imagines antelatæ sunt. *Virg.* Dixit, et antetulit gressum; others, *ante tulit.* —— ¶ Oftener for anteponere, *to set before, prefer, give the preference to,* προτιμάω, προκρίνω. *Cic.* Bibuli fortunam omnium triumphis, victoriisque anteferre. *Id.* Qui me antetuleritis nobilitati. *Nepos.* Antetulit iræ religionem. *Cic.* Me antelaturum voluntatem tuam commodo meo. *Id.* Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferre. *Id.* Anteferre se alicui. *Id.* aliquem alicui honore, gratia, fortunis. *Nepos.* Ut anteferatur huic nemo. *Cic.* Cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus.

ĀNTĔFIXŬS (ante & fixus), a, um, *fixed before, affixed.* *Tacit.* Truncis arborum antefixa ora, *human skulls fixed upon,* &c. —— ¶ As a subst. antefixa, orum, n. *figures, or ornaments, affixed on high to houses and temples.* *Liv.*

ĀNTĔGĔNITĀLIS (ante & genitalis), e, adject. *before birth.* *Plin.* Antegenitale experimentum, *h. e. an experiment derived from those things which existed before one's birth.*

ĀNTĔGRĔDIŎR (ante & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go before, precede,* προβαίνω, anteeo, præcedo, ante gradior. *Cic.* Stella Veneris Lucifer Latine dicitur, cum antegreditur solem, (*is the harbinger of the sun*); cum subsequitur autem (*sets after him*), Hesperos. —— ¶ Particip. antegressus, a, um, *preceding.* *Cic.* Causis antegressis, *from causes preceding.*

ĀNTĔHĂBĔŌ (ante & habeo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to prefer,* προτιμάω, præfero, antefero, antepono. *Tacit.* Ne divulgata atque incredibilia veris antehabeant.

ĀNTĔHĀC (ante & hac), adverb, *before, beforetime, formerly, in time past; hitherto, until now,* πρὸ τοῦ, ante hoc tempus. *Terent.* Quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet. *Cic.* Antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est. —— ¶ Also, *before that time.* *Sallust.* Sed ea sæpe antehac fidem prodiderat. *Tacit.* Ut antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur.

ĀNTĔLŎGIUM (ante & λόγος), ii, n. *a preamble* or *preface; a prologue to a play.* *Plaut.*

ĀNTĔLŎQUIUM (ante & loquor), ii, n. *the opening or proœmial part of a composition or speech; a proem, exordium,* initium loquendi, exordium, προοίμιον. *Symmach.* —— ¶ Also, *the right to speak first.* *Macrob.*

ĀNTĔLŪCĀNŬS (ante & lux), a, um, adj. *before daylight, early.* *Cic.* Cœnæ antelucanæ, *h. e. continued all night till daylight.*

ĀNTĔMĔRĪDĬĀNŬS (ante & meridies), a, um, adj. *before noon, noon-tide or mid-day,* προμεσημβρινός, qui est, vel fit ante meridiem. *Cic.*

ĀNTĔMITTŌ (ante & mitto), or ĀNTĔ MITTŌ, is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send first or before, despatch forward,* προπέμπω, præmitto. *Solin.* Flumen transituri minimos antemittunt. *Cæs.* Equitatum omnem antemittit. *Id.* Antemissis equitibus.

ĀNTĔMNÆ (ante & amnem), ārum, f. *a town of the Sabines, so called because situated in front of the river Anio.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence Antemnas, ātis, m. and f. *an inhabitant of this town.* *Liv.*

ĀNTĔMŎNĒNS (ante & monens), also, ĀNTĔ MŎNĒNS, entis, *warning or admonishing beforehand,* qui ante monet. *Valer. Flacc.*

ĀNTĔMŪRĀLĔ (ante & muralis), is, n. *a counterfort, spur, buttress; an outwork, counterscarp, parapet, barbacan.* *Hieronym.*

ĀNTĔMŪRĀNŬS (ante & murus), a, um, adj. *placed or stationed before a wall.* *Ammian.*

ĀNTĔNNĂ (unc.), or ĀNTĔMNĂ, æ, f. κεραία, *the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened, the sail-yard.* *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, *the two ends of the sail-yard.* *Hirt.* Demittere antennas ad medium malum.

ĀNTĒNŎR, ŏris, m. Ἀντήνωρ, *a Trojan prince, two of whose sons were married to daughters of Priam. He was in favor of making peace with the Greeks, and restoring Helen. After the destruction of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Antenorĕus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Antenor; Patavian or Paduan.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Antenorĭdæ, ārum, m. *sons of Antenor;* also, *inhabitants of Padua.* *Virg.* and *Serv.*

ĀNTĔŎCCŬPĀTIŌ (anteoccupo), ōnis, f. *an anticipating, obviating, forestalling, or preventing; prolepsis, a figure in rhetoric.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĔŎCCŬPŌ (ante & occupo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. also, ĀNTĔ ŎCCŬPŌ, *to anticipate, preoccupate, prevent, forestall.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĔPÆNULTĬMŬS (ante & pæne & ultimus), a, um, also, ANTEPÆNULTIMUS, *antepenultimate.* *Diomed. Grammat.*

ĀNTĔPĀGMĔNTUM (ante & pago or pango), i, n. *the ornaments of porches or doors,* &c., *wrought in wood or stone; garnishing in carved work set on door-posts.* *Vitruv.*

ĀNTĔPĀRŌ, as, a. 1. same as *ante paro.* *Propert.*

ĀNTĔPARTŬS (ante & partus), or ĀNTĔ PĀRTŬS, a, um, partic. *procured or acquired before.* *Plaut.*

ĀNTĔPĔDĒS (ante & pes), or ANTE PEDES, um, m. *clients that walked before their patrons.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Antepedes, also, *the fore-feet.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĔPĔNDŬLŬS (ante & pendulus), a, um, adj. *hanging down before,* ante pendens. *Apulei.*

ĀNTĔPĪLĀNŬS (ante & pilanus), i, m. in the Roman army, the antepilani were *the two first lines of soldiers; in the first were the* hastati; *in the second the* principes; *in the third the* pilani *or* triarii. *Liv.* —— ¶ *Ammian* makes this word the same as *antesignanus.*

ĀNTĔPŎLLĔŌ (ante & polleo), es, n. & a. 2. *to exceed in power, excel.* *Apulei.* Quæ civitas cunctæ Thessaliæ antepollet. *Id.* Toto vertice cunctos antepollebat.

ĀNTĔPŌNŌ (ante & pono), is, osui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to set or place before, present,* προτίθημι, ante aliquem appono. *Plaut.* Bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus. *Id.* Quid antepones Veneri a jentaculo? *h. e.* quid appones Veneri in jentaculum? *Tacit.* Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit. *Id.* Nullo metu, non antepositis vigiliis. —— ¶ Oftener, for præferre, anteferre, primas dare, *to prefer, to give a higher place or rank.* *Cic.* Longe Academiæ illi ac Lycæo tuum hoc suburbanum gymnasium anteponam. *Id.* Amicitiam anteponere rebus omnibus. *Id.* se alicui. *Nepos.* aliquem alteri in familiaritate. —— ¶ Sometimes *ante* is separated from the verb. *Tibull.* Libatum agricolæ ponitur ante Deo, *h. e.* apponitur Deo agricolæ. *Cic.* Suo generi me meum ante non ponere.

ĀNTĔQUAM (ante & quam), or ANTE QUAM, adv. of time, joined generally with the *indic.*, sometimes with the *subj. before, before that,* πρὶν ἄν, πρὶν ἤ, priusquam. *Cic.* Antequam de incommodis Siciliæ dico, pauca mihi videntur esse de provinciæ dignitate dicenda. *Id.* Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo. *Id.* Antequam delectata est Atheniensium civitas hac laude dicendi, multa jam memorabilia effecerat. *Id.* Cui fui semper amicus, antequam Reipublicæ est factus inimicus. *Id.* Equidem antequam tuas legi litteras, in hominem ire cupiebam. *Id.* Antequam de Republica Patres Conscripti dicam (subj.) ea, quæ dicenda hoc tempore arbitror, exponam vobis, &c. *Id.* Neque defatigabor, antequam percepero. —— ¶ It is often separated by tmesis, other words being interposed; and the two words are sometimes transposed. *Cic.* Ut te ante videret, quam a vita discederet. *Liv.* Nec ante finitum est, quam tribunus militum. *Lucret.* quam nascimur ante. *Martial.* Victricem laurum, quam venit ante, vides.

ĀNTĒRĬDĔS (ἀντηρίδες), um, f. *buttresses, props, or shores, set against walls, to hinder them from falling.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Hence, Anteridion, ii, n. dimin. *a little prop or stay.* *Vitruv.*

ĀNTĔRĬŎR (ante), ōris, adj. comparative, *anterior, fore, foremost;* also, *the former, which was before.* *Ammian.* Am-

terior chlamydis pars. *Symmach.* Anteriores litteræ tuæ. *Sulpic. Sever.* Anteriores Reges. *Prudent.* Anterior ætas.

ĀNTĔRŌS, ōtis, m. Ἀντέρως, ωτος, *the son of Mars and Venus, a god who punished slighted love.* Cic. —— ¶ In plur. anterotes, *a kind of amethyst.* Plin.

ĀNTĔS (unc.), ium, m. *rows, as of soldiers, planted vines, flowers and shrubs; borders of flowers.* Colum. and *Virg.*

ĀNTĔSIGNĀNŬS (ante & signum), i, m. antesignani, *chosen soldiers, who fought before the standards, generally in the first line, or wherever the standards might be, and were never the velites, but the heavy-armed troops.* Liv. and Cic. —— ¶ Figur. *a leader or commander.* Cic.

ĀNTĔSTŌ (ante & sto), and ĀNTISTŌ, as, stiti, n. 1. *to excel, be superior, be distinguished.* Cic. Crotoniatæ multum omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antesteterunt. *Nepos.* Eloquentia antistat innocentiæ.

ĀNTĔSTŎR (some from ante; others from am; & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to call one for a witness to an arrest, &c., by touching the ear,* προδιαμαρτυρέω, in testem vocare. *Horat.* licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam: rapit in jus. *Plaut.* Antestari servum. —— ¶ Also, *to call one as a witness,* extrajudicially. *Cic.* Te, Magne, tamen antestaretur. *Alii leg.* attestaretur.

ĀNTĔVĔNIŌ (ante & venio), is, ēni, entum, a. and n. 4. *to get before, get the start of,* prævenio, προφθάνω. *Sallust.* Exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Plaut.* Tempori huic hodie anteveni. *Sallust.* Consilia et insidias hostium antevenire, *to prevent, thwart.* —— ¶ Also, *to excel, exceed, surpass.* *Tacit.* Ubi multum (beneficia) antevenere, *have become much greater.* *Plaut.* Amor omnibus rebus, et nitoribus nitidis antevenit. *Sallust.* Antevenire aliquem per virtutem.

ĀNTĔVENTŬLUS (antevenio), a, um, adject. *Apul.* crines, *hanging before.*

ĀNTĔVERTŌ (ante & verto), and, anciently, ĀNTĔVŌRTŌ, is, rti, rsum, a. and n. 3. *to precede, prevent, forestall, anticipate, thwart,* φθάνω, prævenio, anticipo, præverto. *Cic.* Neque a sede longius unquam unius signi intervallo (stella) discedit, tum antevertens, tum subsequens. *Id.* Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci Lanuvium illo ipso die: itaque antevertit. *Id.* Id ipsum cum tecum agere conarer, Fannius antevertit. *Plaut.* Mœrores mi antevortunt gaudiis. *Terent.* Miror, ubi ego huic anteverterim, *h. e. where I got before her.* *Tacit.* Antevertere damnationem veneno. —— ¶ Also, *to place before, prefer.* *Cæs.* Cæsar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut Narbonem proficisceretur. —— ¶ Also, as a deponent, *to prefer.* *Plaut.*

ĀNTĔVŌLŌ (ante & volo), as, n. & a. 1. *to fly before, to get the start by flying or rushing forward,* volando præcedere. *Claudian.* Antevolant Zephyros pennæ. *Sil.* Fulvius antevolans agmen. *Virg.* Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti.

ĀNTĔVŌRTA (anteverto), æ, f. *a goddess of past events,* as Postvorta was of *future events.* Also called by Ovid, *Porrima.* *Macrob.*

ĀNTHĀLIUM (ἀνθάλιον), ii, n. *a kind of herb.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHĒDŌN (ἀνθηδὼν, όνος), ŏnis, f. *a species of the medlar-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Anthedon is also *a city in Palestine.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a city and harbor in Bœotia, opposite Eubœa.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a harbor in Argolis, on the Saronic gulf.* *Plin.* —— ¶ From Anthedon, the town in Bœotia, comes Anthedonius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Stat.*

ĀNTHĒMIS (ἀνθεμίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb chamomile.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHĒMUM (ἄνθεμον), i, n. *an herb supposed to be of the species saxifrage.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHĒRA (ἀνθηρός, floridus), æ, f. *a composition or medicine made from flowers.* *Cels.*

ĀNTHĒRĪCŎS (ἀνθέρικος), i, m. *the stalk of the daffodil.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHĬĀS, æ, m. ἀνθίας, *a certain fish.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHĬNŬS (ἄνθινος), a, um, adj. *made of flowers.* *Plin.* Anthinum mel, *honey gathered in the spring from the early flowers.*

ĀNTHŎLŎGĬCA (ἀνθολογικὰ, from ἄνθος, flos, and λόγος, sermo), ōrum, & Gr. ōn, n. Libri Anthologicon, *books containing choice sentiments, collected from various sources.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHRĀX (ἄνθραξ, *coal*), ăcis, m. *mountain cinnabar in its rude state, so called from resembling burning coal.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a carbuncle, a red spot or pimple, an ulcer.* *Æmil. Mac.* —— ¶ Hence, Ānthrăcĭās, æ, m. and Ānthrăcītis, ĭdis, f. *a gem resembling a burning coal, a carbuncle.* *Solin.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Ānthrăcītes, æ, m. *a sort of blood stone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Ānthrăcĭnŭs, a, um, adj. *coal-black.* *Varro.*

ĀNTHRISCŬS, i, f. and ĀNTHRISCUM (ἄνθρισκον), i, n. *an herb like scandix or chervil.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHRŌPŎGRĂPHŬS (ἄνθρωπος and γράφω), i, m. *a portrait painter.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHRŌPŎLĀTRA (ἄνθρωπος and λατρεύω), æ, m. *a man-worshipper.* *Cod. Just.*

ĀNTHRŌPŎPHĂGŬS (ἄνθρωπος and φάγω), i, m. *a man-eater, cannibal, one who feeds on human flesh.* Some Scythian tribes are thus called by *Plin.*

ĀNTHŬS (ἄνθος), i, m. *a small bird*; probably, Motacilla flava, L., *the spring wagtail.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHȲLLĬŎN (ἀνθύλλιον), ii, n. *an herb like a lentil, good against obstructions in the urinary passages, and for stanching blood.* *Plin.*

ĀNTHȲLLIS (ἀνθυλλίς), ĭdis, f. *an herb like ground-ivy,* ἀνθυλλίς. *Plin.*

ĀNTHȲPŎPHŎRA (ἀντὶ and ὑποφέρω), æ, f. *a figure in rhetoric, wherein the objections that an adversary may start are anticipated,* ἀνθυποφορά. *Senec.*

ĀNTIÆ (ante), ārum, f. *forelocks.* *Apul.*

ANTIANUS, ANTIAS, ANTIATINUS. See *Antium.*

ĀNTIBACCHĪŬS (ἀντιβακχεῖος), sc. pes, *a foot in verse, the opposite of* bacchius, *consisting of two long syllables and one short.* Some grammarians make it to consist of *one short and two long syllables.*

ĀNTIBŎRĒUM, sc. horologium (ἀντιβόρειον, *facing the north point, looking towards the north*), *a kind of dial.* *Vitruv.*

ĀNTICĀTŌ, ōnis, m. *Cæsar's Reply to Cicero's Treatise in praise of Cato.* *Gell.* and *Juvenal.*

ĀNTICHTHŌNES (ἀντὶ and χθὼν), um, m. *those people, who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet exactly opposite to ours; antipodes,* ἀντίχθονες, same as *Antipodes.* *Plin.*

ĀNTICIPĀTĬŌ (anticipo), ōnis, f. *anticipation, notion or apprehension of a thing previous to inquiry,* πρόληψις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech in which something is anticipated; prolepsis.* *Jul. Rufin.*

ĀNTICĬPŌ (ante & capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to take before, preoccupy, take by the forelock, get the start of,* προλαμβάνω, ante capio, præcipio, ante occupo, anteverto. *Cic.* Anticipare rei molestiam. *Sueton.* Anticipare mortem. *Stat.* viam. —— ¶ Also, *to come before, anticipate, prevent.* *Plin.* Venti uno die anticipantes. *Lucret.* Sol anticipat. *Varr.* apud *Non.* Anticipate, atque addite calcar. —— ¶ Also, *to excel.* *Auson.*

ĀNTĪCŬS (ante), a, um, adj. *fore, in the fore part, before, straight before.* *Cic.*

ANTICYPRIOS. See *Cyprios.*

ĀNTICȲRA, æ, f. *a city in Phocis, called also* Anticyrrha. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an island in the Ægean sea, in the Malian gulf, where hellebore grew in abundance, the juice of which was used in cases of madness, &c.* *Horat.* ambitiosus, et audax Naviget Anticyram. *Pers.* Anticyras melior sorbere meracas, *hellebore.*

ĀNTIDĔŌ, is, for *anteeo, is.* *Plaut.*

ĀNTIDHĀC, *before, aforetime, formerly,* same as *antehac.* *Plaut.*

ĀNTIDŎTUM (ἀντὶ and δίδωμι), i, n. and ĀNTIDŎTUS, i, f. *an antidote, preservative against poison, medicine to expel poison, counter-poison.* *Phædr.* and *Cels.*

ANTIENSIS. See *Antium.*

ĀNTĬGŎNĒ, es, or ĀNTĬGŎNA, æ, f. Ἀντιγόνη, *daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, sister of Eteocles and Polynices, put to death by Creon, because, contrary to his orders, she had buried the body of Polynices (or the bodies of both brothers).* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a sister of Priam.* *Ovid.*

ĀNTĬLĬBĂNŬS, i, m. Ἀντιλίβανος, *a mountain of Syria or Phœnicia, opposite Libanus, whence its name.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬLŎCHŬS, i, m. Ἀντίλοχος, *the elder son of Nestor, slain in the Trojan war.* *Juvenal* and *Hor.*

ĀNTĬMĔTĂBŎLĒ (ἀντὶ and μεταβάλλω), es, f. *a figure in rhetoric, in which the same words are repeated in the same sentence, but in an opposite connection, and thus conveying a different idea.* *Isidor.*

ĀNTĬNŎMĬA (ἀντὶ and νόμος), æ, f. *a contradiction between two laws, or two clauses in the same law.* *Quintil.*

ĀNTĬŎCHENSIS, e, adj. *of Antioch.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ *Of king Antiochus.* *Val. Max.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĒNŬS, a, um, adj. *relating to Antioch.* *Venant. Fortun.* —— ¶ Also, *of king Antiochus.* *Gell.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĒŬS, a, um, adj. *Antiochean, relating to the philosopher Antiochus.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĪA (Antiochus), or ĀNTĬŎCHĒA, æ, f. *Antioch,* Ἀντιόχεια: *there were many ancient cities of this name; the most celebrated of which was in Syria, on the Orontes, founded by Antiochus, the father of Seleucus.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĪENSIS, e, adj. *pertaining to Antioch in Macedonia.* *Plin.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĪNŬS, a, um, adj. *relating to Antiochus, the philosopher.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬŎCHĪŬS, a, um, adj. *relating to Antioch.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the philosopher Antiochus.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬŎCHŬS, i, m. *many kings of Syria.* —— ¶ Also, *a philosopher.* *Cic.*

ĀNTĬŎPA, æ, f. Ἀντιόπη, *daughter of Nicteus, and mother of Amphion and Zethus, by whom she was avenged, when persecuted by Dirce.* *Propert.* —— ¶ Others of the same name.

ĀNTĬPĂTHĒS (ἀντιπαθής), is, f. *a kind of black stone, not transparent, and said to be good against witchcraft.* *Plin.*

ĀNTĬPĂTHĪA (ἀντιπάθεια), æ, f. *a natural aversion or repugnance, antipathy.* *Plin.*

ĀNTĬPHĂTĒS, æ, m. Ἀντιφάτης, *a cruel king of the Læstrygones, who slew and ate his guests.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Sarpedon.* *Virg.*

ĀNTĬPHERNA (ἀντὶ and φερνή, a dowry), ōrum, n. plur. *presents made by the bridegroom to his bride in lieu of her portion, a jointure,* τὰ ἀντίφερνα. *Justinian. Cod.*

ĀNTĬPHRĂSIS (ἀντὶ and φράζω), is, f. *a figure of speech, in which words are used in a sense opposite to their proper and received meaning,* ἀντίφρασις. *Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of irony.* *Quintil.*

ĀNTĬPŎDĒS (ἀντὶ and ποῦς), um, m. *the inhabitants of that part of the globe which is directly opposite to us, the antipodes,* ἀντίποδες, ἀντίχθονες. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *of persons who turn day into night and night into day.* *Senec.*

ĀNTĬPŎLIS, is, f. *Antibes, a city in Gallia Narbonensis.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Antipolitānus, a, um, adj. *Antipolitan, pertaining to Antipolis.* *Martial.*

ĀNTĬPTŌSIS (ἀντὶ and πίπτω), is, f. *a figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another,* ἀντίπτωσις. *Serv.*

ĀNTĪQUĀRĬŬS (antiquus), a, um, adj. *relating to antiquity.* *Hieron.* Antiquaria ars, *h. e. the art of reading and copying ancient writings.* —— ¶ Antiquarius, ii, m. subst. *a lover of antiquity, of ancient words, writings, &c.* *Sueton.* — Also, *a transcriber of ancient manuscripts, a copyist, &c.* *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Antiquaria, æ, f. subst. *a female antiquary, one who employs herself about ancient writings.* *Juvenal.*

ĀNTĪQUĀTĬŌ (antiquo), ōnis, f. *a repealing or disannulling of a law; a doing away of the penalty formerly affixed to*

the transgressing of any particular law. Cod. Theod.

ĀNTIQUĒ (antiquus), adv. *after the fashion of the ancients. Hor.* Dicere antique. *Tacit.* antiquius. —— ¶ Also, *formerly, in time past, in days of yore. Solin.* Antiquissime regnasse.

ĀNTIQUITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *antiquity, ancientness. Cic.* Fabulæ ab ultima antiquitate repetitæ, *from the very earliest antiquity. Id.* Antiquitas generis. *Nepos.* Requirere aliquid ab aliquo de antiquitate, *h. e. things of ancient date. Tacit.* Antiquitas obscura. —— ¶ Also, *the ancients, people of the olden time. Cic.* Antiquitas proxime accedit ad deos. *Plin.* Fabulose narravit antiquitas. —— ¶ Also, *ancient custom. Cic.* Plena antiquitatis. —— ¶ *Antiquitates* sometimes signifies *history of ancient things. Gell.* Hujus moris multa sunt testimonia in antiquitatibus perscripta. —— ¶ *Antiquitas* also signifies, *the practices of ancient times, ancient manners, honesty, goodness, integrity. Cic.*

ĀNTIQUITUS (Id.), adverb, *of old, anciently, in former times, in days of yore. Cæs.* Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos. *Nepos.* Tectum antiquitus constitutum. *Plin. Paneg.* Jam inde antiquitus, *from remotest antiquity.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *formerly,* in a more limited sense. *Cæs.*

ĀNTIQUŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make old, put on the old footing;* hence, *to annul, make void, repeal, abrogate,* παλαιόω. *Cic.* Legem antiquare. *Id.* rogationem. *Liv.* Lex antiquata.

ĀNTIQUUS (ante), a, um, adj. *old, what was a long time ago, ancient, of long standing,* ἀρχαῖος, priscus; *antiquus* is opposed to *novus,* as *vetus* to *recens Cic.* Viri antiqui; or, *Hor.* simply, Antiqui, *the ancients, those who have lived before us. Cic.* Antiquior dies, *an older day* or *date. Id.* Tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimæ cuique respondebo. *Id.* Causa antiquior memoria tua. *Plin.* Scelus antiquum et vetus. *Id.* Historia vetus atque antiqua. *Liv.* Facere in antiquum, *to set on its old footing.* —— ¶ Hence, for præteritus, *past, gone by, former. Ovid.* Longior antiquis hiems. —— ¶ Also, *old, what has been made, done, or has existed a long time. Hor.* Antiqua templa. *Id.* Antiquissima scripta. *Nep.* Antiquum genus, *an old family. Terent.* hospes. *Virg.* saxum, *which has lain there a long time.* — So of manners, habits, and customs, *which have been long adopted. Ter.* Morem antiquum, atque ingenium obtines. *Id.* Duritia tua antiqua. — Also, among the poets, for senex, *old. Virg.* Antiquus Butes. —— ¶ Used particularly as a commendation, *of the old fashion, of the old school, good, worthy, honest. Cic.* Antiqui homines. *Ter.* Homo antiqua virtute. *Cic.* Homo antiqui officii, *h. e. of the complaisance of the old school.* —— ¶ *Old in fame or reputation, celebrated, famous. Virg.* Antiqua terra. *Id.* urbs. —— ¶ Also, Antiquior, *preferable, deserving to be preferred, important above other things. Cic.* Antiquior in senatu sententiæ dicendæ locus. *Id.* Nec quicquam habui antiquius, quam ut, &c. So the superl. *Liv.* Longe antiquissimum ratus est sacra facere. *Cic.* De Tullia mea tibi antiquissimum esse video.

ĀNTIRRHĪNŌN, same as *anarrhinon.*

ĀNTISAGŌGĒ (ἀντὶ and εἰσάγω), es, f. *a figure in rhetoric, by which something is brought forward contrary to what might naturally have been expected,* ἀντεισαγωγή, contraria inductio. *Mart. Capell.*

ĀNTISCII (ἀντὶ and σκιὰ), ōrum, m. *they whose shadows are cast in an opposite direction from ours; and who, of course, dwell in an opposite part of the earth,* ἀντίσκιοι. *Ammian.*

ĀNTISCŎRŎDŎN (ἀντισκόροδον), i, n. *a sort of garlic. Plin.*

ĀNTISŎPHISTĀ (ἀντὶ and σοφιστής), æ, m. *countersophister, one who takes the opposite side of the question; an opponent,* ἀντισοφιστής. *Sueton.*

ĀNTISPĀSTUS (ἀντὶ and σπάω), sc. pes, i, *an antispast, consisting of one short syllable, two long syllables and one short, as* **abundabit.** *Diomed.* —— ¶ Hence, Antispasticus, a, um, adj. Antispasticum metrum, *h. e. consisting chiefly of antispasts. Diomed.*

ĀNTISPŎDŎS (ἀντίσποδος), i, *matter substituted in the place of* spodium; *a kind of medicinal ashes made from certain herbs. Plin.*

ĀNTISSĀ, æ, f. *a city of Lesbos;* hence, Antissæi, *the inhabitants of the same. Liv.*

ĀNTISTES (antisto), itis, m. & f. *a president, commandant, head. Columell.* —— ¶ Very frequently, *one who presides over a temple, or the administration of sacred rites, a priest; a priestess. Cic.* Antistites cærimoniarum, et sacrorum. *Nepos.* Antistites Jovis. *Liv.* templi. *Valer. Max.* Ne deæ vetusti ritus perita deesset antistes. — Among Christian writers, *antistes* is the same as *episcopus, a bishop, a prelate.* —— ¶ Also, *one who has great knowledge of a thing, and is, as it were, initiated in all its secrets, one eminent in, a master in. Cic.* Artis dicendi antistes. *Plin.* Plato sapientiæ antistes. *Quintil.* Antistes juris. *Id.* medicæ artis.

ĀNTISTITĀ (antistes), æ, f. *a priestess, chief priestess. Cic.* fani. *Ovid.* Phœbi.

ANTISTO. See *Antesto.*

ĀNTISTRŎPHĒ (ἀντιστροφή), es, f. and ĀNTISTRŎPHĀ, æ, f. *a rhetorical figure, whereby several members of a sentence are made to end in the same word. Mart. Capell.*

ĀNTITHESIS (ἀντίθεσις), is, f. *a figure of grammar, by which one letter is put for another;* as, olli for illi. *Diomed.*

ĀNTITHETŎN (ἀντὶ and τίθημι), i, n. *a figure of rhetoric, by which contraries are opposed to each other; counterposition,* ἀντίθετον, contrapositum. *Mart. Capell.*

ĀNTIUM, ii, n. now *Anzio, a city of Latium, on the Tuscan sea, once the capital of the Volsci, where was a famous temple of Fortune. It was distant about* 30 *miles from Rome. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Antiānus, a, um, adj. *Cic.* — Antias, ātis, adj. *Liv.* — Antiatinus, a, um, adj. *Sueton.* — Antiensis, e, adj. *Val. Max.* — *Antian, belonging to Antium, being in Antium.*

ĀNTIUS, a, um, adj. *a Roman gentile name. Gell.* Antia lex, *a law to restrain sumptuous living, proposed by Antius Restio.*

ĀNTIZEUGMENŎN (ἀντιζευγμένον), i, n. *a grammatical figure, so called, by which several words are made to depend upon one verb. Mart. Capell.*

ĀNTLIĀ (ἀντλία), æ, f. *an instrument or machine for drawing up water, a pump. Martial.* and *Sueton.*

ĀNTŌNĪNUS, i, m. Ἀντωνῖνος, *the name of several Roman emperors.* —— ¶ Hence, Antoniniānus, a, um, adj. *Antoninian, belonging to Antoninus. Eutrop.*

ĀNTŌNIUS, ii, m. Ἀντώνιος, *a name of several Romans: among them was M. Antonius, a celebrated orator praised by Cicero; C. Antonius, a colleague of Cicero in the consulship; M. Antonius, triumvir, and sworn enemy of Cicero.* —— ¶ Hence, Antoniānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to an Antonius. Cic.* latrocinium, *h. e. of the triumvir. Gell.* orationes, *h. e. against the same. Lepid. in Cic. ep.* Antoniani, *the adherents and soldiers of the same. Cic.* dicendi ratio, *h. e. of the orator Antony.* — So, Antonius, a, um, adj. *Lentul. in Cic. ep.* leges, *h. e. the laws proposed by the Antony who was afterwards triumvir.* —— ¶ Also, Antoniaster, tri, m. dim., used to express contempt, *a little Antony, an ape of Antony. Cic.*

ĀNTŌNŎMĀSIĀ (ἀντονομασία), æ, f. *a trope by which a common name (as the name of some dignity, office, &c.) is put for a proper one,* antonomasia, as, *Eversor Carthaginis,* for Scipio. *Quintil.*

ĀNTRUM (ἄντρον), i, n. *a cave, cavern, den, grotto, deep recess,* specus vel caverna; generally used by the poets. *Virg.* viridi projectus in antro. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Clausum antrum, *h. e.* lectica, *a sedan.*

ĀNŪBIS, is & idis, m. Ἄνουβις, an Egyptian word signifying *a dog;* for the Egyptians worshipped Mercury under the form of a dog; *a god of the Egyptians. Virg.*

ĀNŬLĀRIS (anulus), and ĀNNŬLĀRIS, e; also, ĀNŬLĀRIUS, a, um, and ANNŬLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. *relating to a ring, annular. Anularis color, Plin. in fi.* c. 6. l. 35. qui fit ex creta admixtis vitreis gemmis contritis, quæ a pauperibus in anulis gestari solent. Hence, *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* anularia creta. —— ¶ *Sueton.* Scalæ anulariæ, *a place in Rome where rings were sold,* according to some.

ĀNŬLĀRIUS, and ĀNNŬLĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a maker of rings, ring-maker; a goldsmith. Cic.*

ĀNŬLĀTUS, and ĀNNŬLĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *ornamented with a ring or rings. Plaut.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Anulati pedes, *h. e. fettered.*

ĀNŬLUS, and ĀNNŬLUS (anus or annus), i, m. *a ring, finger-ring,* especially *for sealing, a seal ring.* It was formerly the privilege of the Equites to wear golden rings. *Cic.* Annulum induere. *Plin.* induere pollici. *Sueton.* aptare digito. *Id.* eximere. *Id.* sibi detrahere. *Plaut.* Obsignare tabulas anulo. *Cic.* Sigillum in cera anulo imprimere. *Tacit.* Donare aliquem anulis, *to choose into the equestrian order.* So, *Id.* Honorare aliquem anulis. —— ¶ Also, *any thing like a ring,* as in *Plin., a ring for a curtain;* in *Martial, a ring or link of a chain.* — Also, *Id. a ringlet of hair.* — Also, in *Vitruv.* an *ornament for the capital of a Doric column.*

ĀNUS (annus; others from *a* priv. and νοῦς), us, f. *an old woman, old wife,* γραῦς, mulier vetula. *Cic.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Catull.* Charta anus. *Plin.* terra. —— ¶ In *gen.* anciently *anuis. Terent.*

ĀNUS, i, m. *the fundament, rectum, anus. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Anulus, i, m. dimin. *Cato.*

ĀNXIĒ (anxius), adverb, *anxiously, with anxiety, with grief. Sallust.*

ĀNXIĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the being inclined to anxiety; fretfulness, anxiety, solicitude, perplexity, grief, sorrow, disquiet. Plin.* Quem divortii anxietate diximus mortuum. *Curt.* Anxietas animi. —— ¶ Sometimes, *thoughtfulness, carefulness: over-exactness, scrupulosity. Gell.* Anxietas, et quasi morositas disputationis. *Quintil.* Quærendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas.

ĀNXIFER (anxius & fero), a, um, adj. *causing anxiety, trouble, pain,* &c. *Cic.*

ĀNXITŪDŌ (anxius), inis, f. *anxiety, solicitude, perplexity,* anxietas. *Cic.*

ĀNXIUS (ango), a, um, adj. *inclined to anxiety; anxious, disquieted, vexed, troubled, uneasy; apprehensive, solicitous, fearful,* ἄθυμος, περιαλγής. *Cic.* Anxio animo esse. *Id.* Ægritudines anxiæ. *Id.* Anxii et iracundi senes. *Tacit.* Anxium judicium, *apt to hesitate. Id.* Anxius, an reperiret, &c. *Sallust.* Anxius, quid facto opus sit. *Id.* Anxius, ne bellum oriatur. *Id.* Ira, et metu anxius. *Plin.* Pro salute anxius. *Sallust.* Anxius animi. *Ovid.* furti. *Id.* Anxia vitæ tuæ, *h. e. concerning your life.* So, *Tacit.* Anxius sui. *Sueton.* ea re. *Id.* omni adverso. *Liv.* gloria alicujus. *Quintil.* de fama ingenii. *Lucan.* ad eventum alicujus rei. *Tacit.* Anxium esse erga aliquem. *Id.* Habere aliquem anxium, *h. e. to make one full of anxiety.* —— ¶ With *acc. Liv.* Suam vicem anxii. —— ¶ *Gell.* Elegantia orationis anxia, *h. e. labored, affected, quaint.* —— ¶ Also, *difficult, troublesome. Plin.* Spina myrrhæ similis, accessu, propter aculeos, anxio.

ĀNXUR, ŭris, m. and n. *a seaport of Latium, afterwards called Tarracina, now Terracina, situated on a hill. Horat.* Saxis candentibus Anxur. *Martial.* Anxur candidus. —— ¶ In this town was worshipped *Jupiter,* called *Anxurus, Anxur* or *Axur. Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Anxūras, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Anxur. Liv.*

ĀNYTUS, i, m. *an Athenian, one of the accusers of Socrates. Hor.* Anyti reus, *h. e. Socrates.*

ĀŎNIĀ, æ, f. Ἀονία, *a mountainous part of Bœotia, in which are the mountains* Āones; *among which was mount Helicon,*

sacred to the muses, and the verse-inspiring fountain Aganippe. The whole of Bœotia is sometimes called Aonia. *Gell.* — ¶ Hence, Āŏnĕs, um, m. *mountains of Bœotia. Virg.* — *The people of Bœotia are also called* Aones. *Serv. ad Virg.* — ¶ Āŏnis, ĭdis, f. adj. *Aonian.* Aonides, um, pl. *the muses. Ovid.* — ¶ Aonius, a, um, adj. *Aonian, Bœotian. Ovid.* Aoniæ urbes. *Id.* Aonia humus. *Id.* Aoniæ undæ, *h. e. the sea washing Bœotia. Id.* Hercules Aonius, *because born at Thebes. Id.* Aonius vir, *h. e. Amphiaraus, who perished in the Theban war, &c. Id.* Aonius deus, *h. e. Bacchus, whose native country was Thebes. Id.* Aonius fons, *h. e. Aganippe.* — Hence, *pertaining to the muses. Ovid.* Aoniæ sorores, *the sister muses. Id.* Aonia lyra. *Id.* Aonii vates, *h. e. poets. Stat.* Aonius vertex, *h. e. Parnassus, which was not far from the Aonian mountains of Bœotia.*

ĀORNŎS (ἀ privat. & ὄρνις, ιθος, *a bird*), and ĀŎRNŎS, i, f. ἄορνος πέτρα, *a steep and high rock or fortress in India. Curt.* — ¶ Also, *a lake in Epirus, so called from its pestiferous exhalations; for birds, in attempting to fly over it, are said to have fallen dead. Plin.* — ¶ *For the same reason, Avernus, the poisonous lake of Campania, is also called Aornus. Virg.*

ĀŎŬS, i, m. *a river in Macedonia. Plin.*

ĂPĂGĔ (ἄπαγε), interject. from the Greek imperative, with the *acc. take away, away with. Plaut.* Apage istas a me sorores. *Id.* Apage te a me, *get away, hence! away!* — Or it is used absolutely, *away! hence! begone! avaunt! Pers.* Apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse. *Id.* Apage, haud nos id deceat. *Terent.* Apage sis.

ĂPĀMĒA, and ĂPĂMĪA, æ, f. Ἀπάμεια, *a city of Syria, on the Orontes. Plin.* — ¶ Another of the same name in *Armenia. Plin.* — Hence, Apamēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city. Plin.* — ¶ Also another, in *Great Phrygia. Cic.* — Hence Apamensis, e, adj. and Apamēnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city. Cic.*

ĂPARCTĬĀS (ἀπαρκτίας), æ, m. *the north wind. Plin.*

ĂPĂRĪNĒ (ἀπαρίνη), es, f. *a kind of herb, thought by some to be goose-grass, clivers, wild tansy, herif, madder. Plin.*

ĂPĂTHĪA (ἀπάθεια), æ, f. *apathy, freedom from passion or mental perturbation, cold-blooded indifference, exemption from natural feelings, stoicism. Gell.*

ĂPĂTŪRŎS (ἀπάτουρος), i, f. *a temple of Venus Apaturia, on the Cimmerian Bosporus, in Asia Minor, with a city or village of the same name. Plin.*

ĂPĒLĬŌTĒS, and ĂPHĒLĬŌTĒS (ἀπό and ἥλιος), æ, m. *the east wind. Plin.* and *Gell.*

ĂPELLA, æ, m. perhaps *the name of a Jew, who lived about the time of Horace. Hor.* — This name also occurs of *other persons. Cic.*

ĂPELLĒS (Ἀπελλῆς), is, m. *a famous painter in the time of Alexander the Great. Cic.* — Hence Apellēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the same. Propert.*

ĂPENNĪNUS, i, m. Ἀπεννῖνος ὄρος, *the Apennines, a range of mountains extending through Italy, &c. Virg.* and *Cic.* — Hence Apenninĭcŏla, æ, m. and f. *an inhabitant of the same. Virg.* — Also, Apenninigĕna, æ, m. and f. *a native of the same, springing from the same. Ovid.* and *Claudian.*

ĂPĔR (according to some, from κάπρος), apri, m. *a wild boar, a boar, a brawn,* porcus silvester. *Virg.* Setosus aper. *Cic.* Ingens aper. — ¶ Also, *a sea-hog, porpoise. Plin.* — ¶ *Aper* is also *a Roman name or surname.*

ĂPĔRĬŌ (ad & pario), ĕris, ĕrui, ertum, īre, a. 4. *to open or set open,* ἀνοίγω, pando, quod clausum erat patefacio. *Terent.* Aperire ostium. *Cic.* Aperire epistolam. *Id.* Literæ aut interire, aut aperiri, aut intercipi possunt. *Sueton.* Aperire testamentum. *Virg.* Aperire alicui viam. *Cic.* alicui reditum ad [illegible]. *Plin.* exitum. *Sallust.* iter ferro, *to cut his way through with the sword. Plin.* Arbor florem aperire incipit solis exortu. *Id.* Ver aperit navigantibus maria. *Juvenal.* Fuste aperire caput, *to break, split, cleave. Cic.* Aperire ludum, *to set up a school. Paul. Dig.* parietem, *h. e. to make a door or window in the wall. Ulpian. Dig.* puteum, *to sink a well.* — ¶ Often, detegere, *to uncover, unveil. Cic.* Ut corporis partes quædam aperiantur. *Id.* Aperire caput. *Plin.* Aperire capita aspectu magistratuum. *Tacit.* Dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit, *displayed, discovered, showed, disclosed. Liv.* Cum calescente sole dispulsa nebula aperuisset diem. *Virg.* aperit ramum, qui veste latebat. — ¶ Aperire locum aliquem, *to open,* h. e. *to render accessible. Liv.* Incognitum famæ aperuerint armis orbem terrarum. *Pompon. Mela.* Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit. *Valer. Flacc.* pelagus quantos aperimus in usus! — ¶ Aperire se, *to become visible, to appear, come forward, show one's self. Cic.* Stella vespertinis temporibus delitescit, matutinis se aperit. *Plin.* Marcia aqua in specus mersa, in Tiburtino se aperit. So, *Virg.* Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem Visa, aperire procul montes. *Id.* Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit. *Liv.* alicui occasionem. *Cic.* sententiam suam, *to disclose. Nepos.* alicui suos sensus. *Id.* Expectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat. *Id.* Hoc aperuit ejus dementiam. *Id.* Quid sentirent, aperuerunt. *Cic.* Aperire dubia. *Terent.* Aperire se, *to discover himself, make himself known. Auct. ad Herenn.* Si de clementia nostra aperiemus, *if we shall enlarge upon. Cic.* De Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime quod DCCC aperuisti, *h. e. you promised.*

ĂPERTĒ (apertus), adv. -ius, -issime, *openly, clearly, distinctly, manifestly, plainly,* φανερῶς, manifeste, claro, plane. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *in open daylight, publicly. Cic.* Eum ipsum dolorem tulit paulo apertius, *showed it a little too publicly.*

ĂPERTĬŌ (aperio), ōnis, f. *an opening, the act of opening. Varr.*

ĂPERTŌ (Id.), as, āre, frequentat. same as *aperio. Plaut.*

ĂPERTŌRA (Id.), æ, f. *an opening, throwing open,* same as *apertio. Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *an aperture, opening, open place, hole, breach. Vitruv.*

ĂPERTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. and adj. *open, lying open, wide open, set open, standing open. Cic.* Nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum, promptissimumque esset. *Sueton.* Apertæ fores. *Cic.* Cælum ex omni parte patens, atque apertum. *Virg.* Apertus campus. *Plin.* Aperto mari navigare. *Cic.* Apertus locus. *Liv.* Peloponnesus nulli apertior, quam navali bello. *Virg.* Portis apertis. *Id.* Apertum cælum, *h. e. serene. Cic.* Apertæ naves, *h. e. which have no covering, or deck.* — ¶ Apertum, i, n. absolutely, *an open place. Plin.* Volare in aperto. *Id.* Prodire in aperta. *Horat.* Fugere per apertum. *Liv.* Castra in aperto posita. *Tacit.* Aperta Oceani, *h. e. the middle of the ocean.* — ¶ *Apertus* often signifies, *naked, uncovered. Varr.* Capite aperto esse. — ¶ Also, *open, public,* ἐμφανής. *Cic.* Illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. *Id.* Simultates partim obscuræ, partim apertæ. — ¶ Figur. *clear, manifest, evident, appearing. Cic.* Aperta narratio. *Id.* Aperta et perspicua res. *Id.* Apertus dolor. *Gell.* Apertis verbis dicere. *Virg.* Aperta pericula, *evident, staring one in the face. Nepos.* Apertum est hoc mihi. *Cic.* Quis apertior in judicium adductus est? *h. e. more manifestly guilty.* — ¶ Sometimes, *sincere, faithful, trusty, open, undisguised, frank, candid, honest. Cic.* Animus apertus. *Id.* Apertum pectus, *an honest heart.* — In a bad sense. *Cic.* Ille (Catilina), ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed indicavit, &c., *h. e. most impudent and audacious.* — ¶ *In aperto esse,* sometimes signifies, *to be an easy thing, to be easy. Tacit.* Cum fesso hieme, atque inopia hostes aggredi, in aperto foret.

ĂPĔX (apio, not used, *to bind or tie*), ăpĭcis, m. *properly a little woollen tuft, or tassel, which the flamen, or high-priest, wore on the top of his cap;* hence, *the flamen's cap or mitre. Liv.* Apicem Dialem alicui imponere. — Also, *a cap, &c. of one not a priest. Cic.* Ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, &c. *Hor.* Apices regum, *diadems.* — ¶ Often, also, *the top or summit of any thing,* especially when pointed. *Juvenal.* Apex montis. *Plin.* obelisci. *Columell.* falcis, *h. e. the point. Plin.* Apices volucrum, *h. e. the crests on the heads. Virg.* arboris. *Id.* galeæ, *h. e. the crest of the helmet. Ovid.* Flamma ter accensa est, apicemque per aera duxit, *h. e. rose to a point.* — ¶ Sometimes, *the mark or accent over letters. Quintil.* Malus utrum arborem significet, an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur. — ¶ Also, *the forms of the letters of a word, the letters themselves. Gell.* Vix ipsos litterarum apices potui comprehendere, *discern, or distinguish, the letters.* — Also, by synecdoche, *a letter, written message, epistle. Sidon.* Apicum oblator, *h. e. who brings a letter. Cod. Just.* Augusti apices, *h. e. the rescript of the emperor.* — ¶ Figur. *height, authority, dignity, grandeur, power, eminence. Cic.* Apex senectutis est auctoritas. *Horat.* hinc apicem rapax Fortuna cum stridore acuto Sustulit; hic posuisse gaudet, *h. e. the height of honors or riches. Ulpian. Digest.* Disputare de apicibus juris, *subtilties. Arnob.* Nullum apicem quæstionis prætermittere, *nice point, minute inquiry.*

ĂPEXĀBŌ (apex), ōnis, m. *a black-pudding; a sort of sausage. Varro.*

ĂPHĂCA (ἀφάκη), æ, f. *a kind of pulse, wild vetch. Plin.*

ĂPHĂCĒ (Id.), es, f. probably *the dandelion. Plin.*

ĂPHÆRĔMA, and ĂPHÆRĒMA (ἀφαιρέω), ătis, n. *a sort of frumenty or flummery made of alica or spelt,* ἀφαίρεμα and ἀφαίρημα. *Plin.*

ĂPHÆRĔSIS (Id.), is, f. *a figure in grammar, by which a letter or syllable is taken from the beginning of a word; aphæresis,* ἀφαίρεσις. *Serv.*

ĂPHĂREUS, i, m. Ἀφαρεύς, *a king of the Messenians.* — ¶ Also, *one of the Centaurs, slain by Theseus. Ovid.* — Hence, Aphareius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Aphareus. Ovid.*

APHE. See Haphe.

ĂPHĔSĀS, antos, m. Ἀφέσας, *a mountain of Peloponnesus, in Argolis, near lake Lerna. Stat.*

ĂPHIDNÆ, ārum, f. *a village of Attica. Senec.* — Aphidna, æ, is also found. *Ovid.*

ĂPHRACTŎS (ἄφρακτος, sc. ναῦς), i, f. or ĂPHRACTUM, i, n. *an open vessel, without decks or hatches, a brigantine, galley, galliot. Cic.*

ĂPHRŌDĒS (ἀφρώδης), m. and f. *foamy, like foam. Apul.* Herba ceratitis, sive aphrodes, *h. e. wild poppy.*

ĂPHRŎDĪSĬA (Ἀφροδίτη), æ, f. *a city of Apulia, otherwise called Venusia, sacred to Venus. Serv.*

ĂPHRŎDĪSĬA (Ἀφροδίσια), ōrum, n. pl. *a festival of Venus. Plaut.*

ĂPHRŎDĪSĬĂCĒ (Ἀφροδισιακή), es, f. *a gem of a reddish-white color. Plin.*

ĂPHRŎDĪSĬĀS (Ἀφροδισιάς), ădis, f. *an island in the Persian gulf, sacred to Venus. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *another near Cadiz. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a town of Scythia. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a town and promontory in Caria. Plin.* — Hence, Aphrodisiensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Aphrodisias, in Caria. Plin.*

ĂPHRŎDĪSĬUM, ii, n. Ἀφροδίσιον, *a temple of Venus, near Antium;* also, *a town. Plin.*

ĂPHRŎDĪTA, æ, and ĂPHRŎDĪTĒ, es, f. Ἀφροδίτη, *Venus. Auson.*

ĂPHRŎN, i, n. ἄφρον, *a kind of wild poppy,* otherwise called *aphrodes. Plin.*

ĂPHRŎNĪTRUM (ἀφρός and νίτρον), i, n. *the froth of nitre, saltpetre,* ἀφρόνιτρον. *Plin.*

ĂPHTHÆ (ἄφθαι), ārum, f. *the aphthæ, or thrush. Cels.* and *Marcell. Emp.*

ĂPHYĂ, æ, and **ĂPHYĒ** (ἀφύη), es, f. *a small kind of fish; an anchovy, minnow, loach, bleak, sprat.* *Plin.*

ĂPĬĀCŬS (apium), a, um, adj. *of or like parsley.* *Plin.* Apiaca brassica. Others read *apiana*, in the same sense.

ĂPĬĀNŬS (apis), a, um, adject. Apiana uva, *muscadel grapes.* *Plin.* Apianis apes dedere cognomen, præcipue earum avidæ.

ĂPĬĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *an apiary, place for breeding bees.* *Columell.* and *Gell.*

ĂPĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *one who keeps or breeds bees.* *Plin.*

ĂPĬĀSTELLUM, i, n. *an herb*, the same as *herba scelerata, crow-foot.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, the same as *bryonia, briony.* *Apul.*

ĂPĬĀSTRUM (apis), i, n. *an herb which bees delight in; balm-gentle, balm, mint,* μελισσόφυλλον. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *wild parsley.* *Plin.*

ĂPĬĀTŬS (apium or apis), a, um, adj. *dotted or spotted* (so as to resemble parsley seed, or bees). *Plin.* Mensæ apiatæ.

ĂPĪCĂ (ἄπικος), ovis, *a kind of small sheep that had no wool on the belly.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

ĂPĪCĀTŬS (apex), a, um, adj. *wearing a tufted cap or mitre.* *Ovid.*

ĂPĪCĬŬS, ii, m. *the name of several Roman epicures.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Hence, Apiciānus, a, um, adj. *Apician, of Apicius.* *Plin.* — Also, Apicius, a, um, adj. *Apician.* *Plin.*

ĂPĬCŬLĂ (apis), æ, f. dimin. *a little bee.* *Plin.*

ĂPĬDĂNŬS, i, m. *a river of Thessaly.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ĂPĪNĂ and **TRĪCĂ**, f. *two towns of Apulia, proverbially mean.* *Plin.* — Hence, apinæ et tricæ, *worthless things, trifles.* *Martial.*

APIO. See *Apo.*

ĀPĬŎS ISCHAS (ἄπιος and ἰσχάς), *h. e.* raphanus agrestis, *horseradish.* *Plin.*

ĂPĪRŎCĂLŬS (ἄπειρος and καλός), *ignorant of the rules of propriety and decorum.* *Gell.*

ĂPIS (unc.), is, f. *the bee.* *Cic.* —— ¶ In *gen. pl.* apum *or* apium.

ĀPIS, is or idis, m. Ἆπις, *a certain ox, sacred among the Egyptians.* *Cic.*

ĂPISCŎR (apio), ĕris, aptus sum, dep. 3. *to get, gain, acquire, procure,* τυγχάνω, almost the same as adipiscor, which is oftener used, consequor, obtineo. *Cic.* Ait, eum nescio quo penetrasse itineribus, occultandi sui causa, an maris apiscendi, *reaching.* *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Vidimus magnam ex ea re laudem apisci. *Tacit.* Summa apiscendi libido. *Id.* Qui id Flaminium apisceretur. *Plaut.* Sine sacris hereditatem sum aptus effertissimam. *Catull.* dum aliquid cupiens animus prægestit apisci. —— ¶ Also, *to seize.* *Lucret.* Cessabant apisci alios avidi contagia morbi. *Plaut.* Sine, me hominem apisci. —— ¶ Also, *to understand, apprehend.* *Lucret.* Nec quæ sub sensus cadat ullo tempore nostros; Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci. —— ¶ It is found with the *gen.* in *Tacit.*

ĂPĬUM (apis, because loved by bees), ii, n. *parsley, smallage, cellery, &c.* σέλινον. *Plin.* and *Virg.*

ĂPLŪDĂ, and **ĂPPLŪDĂ** (perhaps from *applaudo*, as being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands), æ, f. *the chaff, husks, or winnowings of corn.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *bran.* *Gell.*

ĂPLUSTRĒ (ἄφλαστον), is, n. and in pl. Aplustria, and Aplustra, *an ornament of a ship, fixed up on the top of the stern, on which a staff was raised, to which were attached flags, banners, streamers, &c.* *Lucan.* and *Cic.*

APLYSIÆ (*a* priv. and πλύνω), ārum, f. *the worst sort of sponges.* *Plin.*

ĂPŌ (ἅπτω), is, a. 3. *to bind, bind to, tie, fasten,* alligo, vinculo connecto. —— ¶ *Apio* is also read: both obsol.

ĂPŎCHĂ (ἀποχή), æ, f. *a receipt, a note given by which money is acknowledged to have been received, a written acknowledgment of the payment of a debt;* the opposite of which is *antapocha*, a writing by which the debtor attests that he has paid the money. *Ulpian. Dig.* —— ¶ Hence, the verb apocham, *to make out and give a receipt to the debtor.* *Cod. Theod.*

APOCLETI, ōrum, m. See *Apolectus.*

ĂPŎCŎLŎCȲNTŌSIS (ἀποκολοκύντωσις, from ἀπό and κολοκύντη, cucurbita, *a pumpkin*), is, f. *the title of a writing composed by Seneca, on the death of the emperor Claudius, in ridicule of the apotheosis.*

ĂPŎCŎPĒ (ἀποκόπτω), es, f. *a grammatical figure, by which a letter or syllable is cut off from the end of a word, apocope,* ἀποκοπή.

ĂPŎCRISĀRĬŬS, or **ĂPŎCRISĬĀRĬŬS** (ἀποκρίνω), ii, m. *a delegate, deputy, commissary, surrogate,* ἀποκρισιάριος. *Justinian.*

ĂPŎCRȲPHŬS (ἀπόκρυφος), a, um, adj. *apocryphal, not canonical or authentic, of uncertain authority.* Apocryphi libri, apocrypha opera, *the Apocrypha.* *Tertull.*

ĂPŎCȲNŎN (ἀπό and κύων), *a little bone, said to be in the left side of a venomous species of frogs.* *Plin.*

ĂPŎDĒS (*a* priv. and πούς), um, m. *martins, martinets, a kind of swallow,* ἄποδες. *Plin.*

ĂPŎDICTĬCŬS (ἀποδεικτικός), a, um, adj. *demonstrative.* *Gell.*

ĂPŎDIXIS (ἀπόδειξις), is, f. *a demonstration, evident or conclusive proof.* *Quintil.*

ĂPŎDŎSIS (ἀπόδοσις), is, f. redditio. Sometimes, *the second part of a period, answering to the first, which is called the* protasis. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech, by which the members of a period answer to each other.*

ĂPŎDȲTĒRĬUM (ἀποδύω), ii, n. *the room where they undressed previously to going into the bath, the dressing-room,* ἀποδυτήριον. *Cic.*

ĂPŎGÆŬS (ἀπό and γαῖα), a, um, adj. *proceeding from land,* ἀπόγειος and ἀπόγαιος. *Plin.*

ĂPŎGRĂPHUM (ἀπογράφω), i, n. *a copy from the original of any writing or picture; a transcript, draught,* ἀπόγραφον. *Plin.*

ĂPŎLĂCTĪZŌ (ἀπολακτίζω), as, a. 1. properly, *to strike with the heels, kick;* hence, figur. *to spurn, scorn, despise, reckon of no account.* *Plaut.*

ĂPŎLECTŬS (ἀπολέγω, *to select*), i, m. *Apolecti are parts of the tunny-fish, cut for salting.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the tunny-fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Apolecti, ōrum, m. *principal senators or counsellors, select men,* among the Greeks. *Liv.* They are also called *apocleti*, ἀπόκλητοι.

ĂPŎLLŌ, inis, m. *the god of music, poetry, &c.* Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, *a god, otherwise called Phœbus, the son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana. He is said to have been the inventor of the art of shooting with the bow, of soothsaying, of the healing art, of music and poetry, and is said to have presided over the muses. He was also regarded as the god of shepherds. In later times, he was confounded with the god of the sun.* *Cicero* enumerates several of this name. —— ¶ Apollinis urbs (magna), *a city in Upper Egypt, now Edfu.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Apollinis oppidum, *a town in Ethiopia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Apollinis promontorium, *a promontory in Africa Proper.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Apollināris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to or sacred to Apollo.* *Liv.* Apollinaris circus, *h. e. the Flaminian, sacred to Apollo.* *Cic.* Ludi Apollinares. —— ¶ Hence, Apollināris, is, f. *sc.* herba, also called hyoscyamus, *henbane.* *Plin.* — Also, *a species of* solanum, *nightshade.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Hence, also, Apollinĕus, a, um, adject. *relating or belonging to Apollo.* *Ovid.* medullæ. *Id.* proles, *h. e. Æsculapius.* *Id.* Frater Byblidis Apollineus, *h. e. the grandson of Apollo.* *Id.* urbs, *h. e. Delos.* *Id.* ars, *h. e. of soothsaying;* also, *of healing.* *Id.* vates, *h. e. Orpheus.* *Claudian.* nemus, *h. e. of laurels, which were sacred to Apollo.*

ĂPŎLLŎDŌRŬS, i, m. Ἀπολλόδωρος, *a rhetorician of Pergamus, who taught Augustus in Apollonia.* — Hence, Apollodorēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same, a pupil of the same.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a grammarian of Athens, who wrote a mythological work, parts of which are still extant.* *Cic.* —— ¶ There were also several others of the same name.

ĂPŎLLŌNĬĂ, æ, f. Ἀπολλωνία, *the name of several famous cities in Epirus, Crete, Sicily, Syria, Thrace, &c.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Apolloniātes, æ & is, m. *one that is from Apollonia.* *Cic.* Diogenes Apolloniates. — Apolloniātæ, ārum, and Apolloniātes, um & ium, m. *inhabitants of Apollonia.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Apolloniaticus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Apollonia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Apolloniensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Cic.*

ĂPŎLLŌNIS, idis, f. *a city in Lydia*, whose inhabitants were called *Apollonidenses*, or *Apollonidienses.* *Cic.*

ĂPŎLŎGĀTĬŌ (ἀπόλογος), ōnis, f. *a fabulous narration, fable, tale,* same as *apologus.* *Quintil.*

ĂPŎLŎGŌ (ἀπολέγω, *to reject*), as, a. 1. *to reject.* *Senec.*

ĂPŎLŎGŬS (ἀπό and λέγω), i, m. *a fable, apologue, story contrived to teach some moral truth,* ἀπόλογος. *Cic.*

ĀPŌNŌ (*a* & pono), is, a. 3. *to put away, lay aside.* *Plaut.* Apone hic sitellam. *Terent.* Rastros apone. —— ¶ Also written *appono.*

ĂPŎNŬS (*a* priv. and πόνος, *pain, sickness*), i, m. Ἄπονος, *a fountain of warm and medicinal waters, about eight miles from Padua.* *Plin.* and *Martial.* — As an adj. *Martial.* Apona tellus.

ĂPŎPHŎRĒTĂ (ἀποφέρω, to carry away), ōrum, n. plur. *presents given to guests at feasts (at the Saturnalia, chiefly), to carry home with them,* ἀποφόρητα. *Sueton.*

ĂPŎPHȲGIS (ἀποφυγή), is, f. *the spring of a column, where it first springs from its base;* according to others, *the fillet, square, or listel, which terminates the shaft of the column at the top and bottom; the apophyge;* originally, a ring affixed to a wooden pillar at the joining, to prevent it from yielding or splitting. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Others read *apophysis*, and perhaps more correctly.

ĂPŎPLEXĬĂ, æ, and **ĂPŎPLEXIS** (ἀποπλήττω), is, f. *apoplexy, a sudden privation of all sensation,* ἀποπληξία, and ἀπόπληξις. *Jul. Firm.* and *Cæl. Aur.*

ĂPŎPRŎĒGMĔNĂ (ἀποπροηγμένα), *exceptionable.* *Cic.*

ĂPŎPSIS (ἄποψις), is, f. *a high place which commands a beautiful prospect, a country seat in an elevated position.* *Fronto.*

ĂPŎRĬĂ (ἀπορία), æ, *doubt, difficulty, perplexity.* *Cic.*

ĂPŎSCŎPŌN (ἀποσκοπῶν), ontis, *taking aim; a picture of Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented as taking aim at a mark.* *Plin.*

ĂPŎSĬŌPĒSIS (ἀποσιωπάω), is, f. *a figure by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, anger, &c., breaks off his speech before it is concluded, aposiopesis,* ἀποσιώπησις. *Quintil.*

ĂPŎSPHRĂGISMĂ (ἀποσφράγισμα), ătis, n. *the device on a seal, impression on a ring or seal.* *Plin.*

ĂPŎSTĒMĂ (ἀπόστημα), ătis, n. *an apostеme or apostume; a hollow swelling filled with purulent matter, a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, an imposthume, abscess.* *Plin.*

ĂPŎSTŎLŬS (ἀποστέλλω), i, m. *a person deputed by another,* ἀπόστολος. —— ¶ Among jurists, Apostoli, *letters dimissory, from an inferior to a higher judge, as in cases of appeal.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Among Christian writers, *the apostles, legates of Jesus Christ.* *Tertull.*

ĂPŎSTRŎPHĒ, es, and **ĂPŎSTRŎPHĂ** (ἀποστρέφω), æ, f. *an apostrophe, a figure of rhetoric, where the speaker, in the midst of his discourse, turns all at once from the judge or his hearers, and addresses himself to some other person or thing,* ἀποστροφή, aversio. *Quintil.*

ĂPŎSTRŎPHŎS, and **ĂPŎSTRŎPHŬS** (ἀπόστροφος), i, m. *an apostrophe, a mark of elision expressed by a comma.* *Diomed.*

ĂPŎTHĒCĂ (ἀποθήκη), æ, f. *a place where any thing is kept or laid up, a repository, store-house, a safe or press to keep things in.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Often, *a place for keeping wine, in the higher part of the house,* distinguished from the wine-cellar, cella vinaria, which was larger, and in the lowest part of the house. *Colum.*

APOTHEOSIS (ἀποθέωσις), is, f. *deification.* *Tertull.*

APŎTHĔSIS (ἀπόθεσις), is, f. the same as *Apophysis.* See *Apophygis.*

APŎXȲŎMĔNŎS (ἀποξυόμενος), *scraping, wiping.* *The name of a celebrated statue of Lysippus, of a man rubbing and wiping himself in a bath.* *Plin.*

ĂPPĀRĀTĒ (apparatus), adverb, *with great preparation, sumptuously, magnificently.* *Cic.* Edit et bibit apparate. *Plin.* Potes apparatius cœnare apud multos.

ĂPPĀRĀTĬŌ (apparo), ōnis, f. *a preparing, getting ready, preparation,* particularly *a careful preparation,* κατασκευή, apparatus. *Cic.*

ĂPPĀRĀTŬS, and **ĂDPĀRĀTŬS** (Id.), us, m. *a preparing, getting ready, furnishing, preparation; provision, equipage, equipment, habiliment, furniture, apparatus, entertainment, splendor, magnificence,* παρασκευή, apparatio, et præsertim ea, quæ copiam, ac magnificentiam habet adjunctam. *Cic.* Delectant enim magnifici apparatus, vitæque cultus, &c. *Id.* Epularum apparatus. *Id.* Tenui apparatu contentum esse. *Tacit.* Exhausti conviviorum apparatibus principes. *Cic.* Apparatu regio accipere aliquem, *with a provision suitable to a king.* So, *Nepos.* Apparatu regio uti, *to keep up the splendor or state of a king.* *Cic.* Belli instrumenta, et apparatus. *Nepos.* Apparatum, et munitiones incendere, et disjicere, *the works or engines of the besiegers.* *Cic.* Ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundere. *Id.* Apparatus triumphi, *pomp.* *Id.* Omnis totius operis designatio, atque apparatus. *Sueton.* Apparatus rei divinæ, *h. e. the instruments of sacrifice.* *Plin.* Apparatus Darii, *furniture.* *Id.* Apparatus argenteus, *a service of plate.* *Ulpian.* *Dig.* Apparatus tabernæ, *utensils.* *Plin.* Apparatus vini, *h. e. things used to keep wine.* *Id.* Apparatus marmorum. —— ¶ Figur. *splendor, show.* *Cic.* Dicere causam nullo apparatu, pure, et dilucide.

ĂPPĀRĀTŬS, and **ĂDPĀRĀTŬS** (Id.), a, um, *prepared, ready, provided, furnished, equipped, accoutred,* παρεσκευασμένος, adornatus, instructus. *Plaut.* Apparatus sum, ut videtis, *I am quite ready.* *Terent.* Omnia apparata jam sunt. *Cic.* Domus omnibus instructior rebus, et apparatior. *Id.* Ludi apparatissimi, et magnificentissimi, *splendid, sumptuous, costly, magnificent.* *Sueton.* Apparatissimum funus. *Senec.* Apparatissimæ epulæ. —— ¶ Figur. *studied, labored, forced, affected.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Apparata oratio. *Id.* verba.

ĂPPĀRĔŌ, and **ĂDPĀRĔŌ** (ad & pareo), ēres, arui, arĭtum, n. 2. *to appear, come in sight, be seen, make one's appearance,* φαίνομαι, prodire, adesse, præsto esse. *Cic.* In quibus subselliis hæc ornamenta, ac lumina reipublicæ viderem, in his me apparere nollem. *Id.* Si navicula apparuisset. *Id.* Equus rursus apparuit. *Id.* Quoniam illud majorum vigiliarum opus in tuo nomine apparuit, *came out or made its appearance under your name.* *Id.* Nullum in eo eloquentiæ vestigium apparet, *no trace appears.* *Id.* Unde appares, o Socrate? an quidem dubium non est, quin ab Alcibiade? *whence come you?* *Plaut.* Jam ego apparebo domi, *I shall be at home presently.* *Cic.* Anguis ille, qui Sullæ apparuit immolanti. *Cæs.* Cum lux appareret. *Cic.* Apparere quæstioni, *to be present, attend, assist.* —— ¶ *Apparere alicui,* in particular, *to attend, wait on, be present to take and execute orders,* as a lictor, or attendant upon any magistrate (whence *apparitor*), as a secretary, slave, or any attendant. *Liv.* Quatuor et viginti lictores apparere Consulibus. *Id.* Collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant. *Nepos.* Eumenes cum ab anno vigesimo septem annos Philippo apparuisset, *h. e. as a scribe,* &c. *Virg.* Hæ Jovis ad solium, sævique in limine regis Apparent. —— ¶ Often, *to be apparent, certain, evident, clear, or manifest.* *Cic.* Non dissimulat, apparet, esse commotum. *Nepos.* Quas impendere, jam apparebat omnibus. *Liv.* Appariturum, quibus populis societatem jungi displicuisset. *Cic.* De quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, cum appareat, ipse quid fecerim. *Id.* Quid rectum sit, apparet; quid expediat, obscurum est. *Id.* Fuit, ut apparet ex orationibus, scriptor sane bonus. *Id.* Apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum rudes, an didicerimus. *Id.* Sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, &c. *Plin.* Inde apparet paratos esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo apparet antiquior origo. *Id.* Atheniensium monumentis apparet. *Liv.* Apparet id etiam cæco, *'tis plain, even to a blind man.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Membra nobis ita data sunt, ut data esse appareant, &c., for *appareat,* by a Greek construction. —— ¶ Opera *or* promissum apparet, *is performed, achieved, made good.* *Cato.* Si opus non apparet, &c., *h. e. if the work does not appear, is not duly performed.* *Plaut.* Ratio apparet, *the account is correct.* *Terent.* Fac sis, promissa appareant. —— ¶ *Apparere ad aliquem,* apud *Varr.* is the same as *apparere alicui, to be clear.*

ĂPPĀRĬTĬŌ (appareo), ōnis, f. *the office or service of an apparitor or public attendant.* *Cic.* In longa apparitione singularem, et prope incredibilem patris Marcilii fidem, abstinentiam, modestiamque cognovi, *h. e. in the office of interpreter.* In *Augustin.* Apparitione paucorum, *private attendance.* —— ¶ Also, *the public attendants themselves.* *Cic.* Quos ex necessariis apparitionibus tecum esse voluisti. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* Apparitione præsidis interveniente.

ĂPPĀRĬTŎR, and **ĂDPĀRĬTŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *an apparitor, beadle, serjeant, pursuivant, marshal, clerk; an attendant on a superior officer or magistrate,* παραστάτης, κλητήρ, δορυφόρος, nomen generale omnium, qui magistratui alicui apparere solent, ejusque imperio præsto esse, ut accensi, viatores, interpretes, lictores, scribæ, præcones, &c., item custodes corporis, qui principem comitantur. *Cic.* Sit lictor non suæ, sed tuæ lenitatis apparitor. *Liv.* Apparitores regii. —— ¶ Also, *a military attendant.* *Hirtius.*

ĂPPĀRĬTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the office of apparitor or beadle.* *Sueton.*

ĂPPĀRŌ, and **ĂDPĀRŌ** (ad & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare with care, make preparations for, get ready, put in order; furnish, equip, provide,* παρασκευάζω, parare, adornare, instruere, comparare. *Cic.* Facilius apparabitis ea, quæ tempus, et necessitas flagitat. *Terent.* Apparare nuptias. *Id.* cœnam. *Cic.* Ornare, et apparare convivium. *Id.* ludos. *Id.* bellum. *Sueton.* triumphum. *Plaut.* auxilium alicui. *Cic.* iter ad cædem faciendam. *Sueton.* fugam. *Plaut.* Hanc ædepol rem apparabat. — With the infin. *Id.* Vah, delenire apparas. *Sueton.* Apparans trajicere. *Stat.* meamque exscindere gentem Apparat. —— ¶ Impersonally. *Terent.* Dum apparatur, *while things are getting ready.* —— ¶ Figur. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Apparare animum auditoris ad audiendum. *Cic.* Apparare crimina in aliquem.

ĂPPELLĀTĬŌ (appello), ōnis, f. *naming, calling by name or title, an appellation, a name, denomination.* *Cic.* Regum appellationes venales erant. *Sueton.* Nihil esse rempublicam; appellationem modo sine corpore, ac specie. *Plin.* Salutare aliquem appellatione patris. —— ¶ Appellatio litterarum, *h. e. pronunciation, utterance of the letters.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Often, *an appealing, appeal.* *Liv.* Jus appellationis. *Plin.* Appellatio ad populum. *Cic.* Intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *h. e. to the tribunes.* —— ¶ Also, the same as *nomen appellativum.* *Quintil.*

ĂPPELLĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *appellative;* among grammarians, appellativum nomen, *a common noun.*

ĂPPELLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who appeals, an appellant.* *Cic.*

ĂPPELLĀTŌRĬŬS (appellator), a, um, adj. *appellatory, relating to an appeal.* *Ulpian.* *Dig.*

ĂPPELLĬTŌ (appello), as, a. 1. frequentat. *to call, to call frequently.* *Gell.* and *Tacit.*

ĂPPELLŌ, and **ĂDPELLŌ** (according to some, from ad and pello, āre, not used, *to speak*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call, name, term, entitle,* προσαγορεύω, nominare, vocare. *Cic.* Appellare aliquem nomine, *to call by name.* So, *Cæs.* and *Cic.* aliquem nominatim. *Cic.* O Spartace! quem enim te potius appellem? *Id.* Appellare nomen alicujus, *to call any one by name.* *Id.* aliquem fratrem. *Nepos.* Cognomine justus est appellatus. *Virg.* Appellare aliquem victorem, *h. e. to pronounce* or *declare.* *Plin.* Colos appellavit chrysolithum aureus, chrysoprasum herbaceus, melleus melichrota, *called by name, denominated.* *Id.* Appellare auctores, *to cite or quote from authors.* *Cic.* Nutu, et significatione appellare aliquem, *h. e. to designate.* *Id.* Te autem, M. Antoni, absentem appello. *Id.* Utimur eodem jure in ædibus, quæ in lege non appellantur, *are not named or mentioned.* — Appellare litteras, *to name, pronounce.* *Cic.* De sono vocis, et suavitate appellandarum litterarum. —— ¶ Frequently, *to speak to, address, accost.* *Cic.* Tum appellat hilari vultu hominem Bulbus, ut blandissime potest. *Id.* Appellare aliquem superbius. *Id.* aliquem asperius. *Id.* verbo graviore. *Plaut.* aliquem illepide. *Sueton.* milites, *to address the soldiery.* *Plaut.* Paucis est, Euclio, quod te volo de communi re appellare, *I wish to have a little conversation with you.* *Liv.* Appellare aliquem de proditione, *to solicit or tempt to treachery.* *Quintil.* aliquam de stupro, *to attempt to have illicit intercourse with, beset the chastity of,* &c. So, absol. in the same sense, *appellare aliquam.* *Senec.* and *Ulpian.* *Dig.* —— ¶ Appellare aliquem litteris, *to address by letter.* *Cic.* Crebris nos litteris appellato. —— ¶ With the *infin. to assert, declare, affirm.* *Liv.* Virgini manum injecit, serva sua natam, servamque appellans esse. *Alii aliter legunt.* —— ¶ Also, *to call upon, invoke, entreat, beseech.* *Cic.* Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? &c. *Id.* Vos etiam atque etiam imploro, et appello. *Id.* Qui deus appellandus est? *Nepos.* Itaque appellatus est a Flavio Atticus, *was applied to, was entreated.* —— ¶ Hence, *to appeal from one judge to another,* ἐκκαλέω. *Cic.* Appellare prætorem. *Id.* A prætore tribunos appellare. *Id.* Tribuni appellabantur, *were appealed to.* *Paul. Dig.* Appellare ad Imperatorem. *Ulpian.* *Dig.* adversus aliquem. *Scævola.* contra aliquem. *Modestin.* *Dig.* adversus sententiam præsidis. *Id.* ex sententia. *Paul. Dig.* a sententia. *Cod. Just.* de sententia. —— ¶ Often, also, as regards a creditor, *to ask one to pay a debt, to demand payment for money owed,* before a court of justice or otherwise. *Cic. pro Quint.* c. 12. uses it four times in this sense. *Id.* Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me, ut sponsorem appellat. *Id.* Appellare aliquem de pecunia. *Quintil.* Magna pecunia appellabaris a creditoribus. *Senec.* Avarus exactor ad horam, et diem appellat. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* Appellare solum, *to dun the soil,* h. e. *by culture to force it to bear.* —— ¶ *To call to account or summon before a court of justice, accuse.* *Cic.* Cavendum est etiam, ne major pœna quam culpa sit, et ne iisdem de causis alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem.

ĂPPELLŌ, and **ĂDPELLŌ** (ad & pello), is, appŭli, appulsum, a. 3. *to drive or cause to go to or towards,* προσορμίζω, applicare, admovere. It is very frequently used in navigation. *Cic.* Cum Persæ mille numero navium classem ad Delum appulissent. *Liv.* Eo anno Alexandrum Epiri Regem in Italiam classem appulisse constat. *Quidam leg* classe. *Virg.* Hinc me digressum vestris Deus appulit oris. *Curt.* Navigia litori appellere. In the pass. *Cic.* Cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur. *Id.* Appellitur navis Syracusas. *Id.* Alios ex Hispania fugientes ad Siciliam appulsos esse, *made for Sicily.* *Vellei.* Ripæ suorum appulsus est. —— ¶ Used also of other things. *Varr.* Armentum

ad aquam appellendum.' *Ulpian. Dig.* Appellere pecus ad flumen. *Plaut.* Ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis. *Cæs.* Turres ad opera Cæsaris appellebat. *Manil.* Appellere fluctum ex æquore in aliquem locum, *h. e. to draw off. Senec.* Appellere ferrum, *h. e.* gladium admovere, *to threaten with a sword.* —— ¶ Absol. *to go near, approach; make for (spoken of ships). Accius* apud *Cic.* Visus est in somnis pastor ad me appellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Dardaniis tunc primum puppis arenis appulit. *Virg.* Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris. *Liv.* Ad insulam, quam Bacchium vocant, appulerunt. *Sueton.* Cum Puteolos oneraria nave appulisset. *Id.* Navis Dertosam appulit. —— ¶ With the *acc.* without a prep. *Tacit.* Sola Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit. —— ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Poeta cum primum animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied, devoted. Id.* Animum ad uxorem appulit, *brought his mind to matrimony. Cic.* Valde hercule timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti. *Id.* Nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos S. Titii afflictam navem videres. *Plaut.* Appellere aliquem ad probrum, damnum, flagitium, *h. e. to bring to, or lead into. Id.* aliquem ad mortem.

ĂPPĔNDĔŌ (ad & pendeo), es, a. 2. *to weigh;* same as *appendo. Apic.*

ĂPPĔNDICŬLĂ (appendix), æ, f. dimin. *a short appendage, accession, addition. Cic.*

ĂPPĔNDIX (appendo), ĭcis, f. *an addition, accession, appendage,* προσθήκη. *Cic.* Appendicem animi esse corpus. *Liv.* Carpetanorum cum appendicibus Olcadum, &c., *auxiliary troops. Varr.* Hisce adjiciendam appendicem, partem quintam, de iis saginandis, *h. e. an appendix. Id.* Appendices fundi, *h. e. accessories of an estate,* such as the neighborhood, street, &c. —— ¶ *Apuleius* uses it in its proper and literal sense, *something hanging or suspended from.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of thorny shrub, the white thorn or hawthorn;* according to others, *the barberry-bush; the berries* are called by *Plin.* appendices.

ĂPPĔNDŌ, and ĂDPĔNDŌ (ad & pendo), is, endi, ensum, a. 3. *to suspend to;* hence, *to weigh,* ad aliquid pendere, hoc est suspendere, et usurpatur pro suspendere in statera vel libra ad pondus cognoscendum, σταθμίζω, ταλαντεύω. *Cic.* Tanti acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam appendantur, non numerentur pecuniæ. *Liv.* Nondum omni auro appenso, *not being yet weighed. Cic.* Appendere aurum aurifici, *h. e. to weigh out. Id.* Tibi sua omnia adnumeravit, appendit. *Plin.* Sex millia numero murænarum mutuo appendit, *h. e. to lend by weight. Ulpian. Dig.* Pater puellæ id aurum in dotem viro appendit. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verba appendere, *to weigh.*

ĂPPĔTENS, and ĂDPĔTENS (appeto), entis, adj. *eagerly desirous of, thirsting or longing after, fond of,* ὀρεγόμενος, cupidus, optans. *Cic.* Appetens gloriæ. *Id.* Nihil est appetentius similium sui, nihil rapacius quam natura. *Id.* Sumus appetentissimi honestatis. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, for avidus, avarus, *covetous, greedy. Cic.* Animus gratus, non appetens, non avidus. *Sallust.* Alieni appetens, sui profusus.

ĂPPĔTENTER (appetens), adverb, *with eager desire, eagerly, earnestly, fondly. Cic.*

ĂPPĔTENTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *appetency, eager desire, fondness for. Cic.*

ĂPPĔTĪBĬLIS (appeto), e, adject. *desirable, appetible,* ἐπιθυμητός. *Apulei.*

ĂPPĔTĪTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the attempt to lay hold of any thing. Cic.* —— ¶ Oftener, *appetite, inclination, strong desire. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *appetite, hunger. Gell.*

ĂPPĔTĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *appetite, natural desire,* ὁρμή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *invasion, inroad, assault, attack. Ammian.*

ĂPPĔTĪTŬS (Id.), a, um, *assailed, attacked. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *desired, eagerly wished for. Cic.*

ĂPPĔTŌ, and ĂDPĔTŌ (ad & pĕto), is, ivi & ii, itum, a. 3. *to approach or lay hands on any thing for the sake of obtaining it, to try to get, catch at,* ad aliquid accedere prehendendi causa. *Cic.* Appetere aliquid manibus. *Plin.* A. Manl. Torquatus obiit, dum in cœna placentam appeteret. *Id.* Appetere dextram osculis, *h. e. to kiss the right hand.* To this may perhaps be referred *Cic.* Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, &c. —— ¶ Hence, *to assail, assault, attack. Plin.* Ungues non nisi appetendo protendunt. *Cic.* Cum Cottam appetisset; telum ei e manibus ereptum est. *Id.* Appetere vitam alicujus ferro, atque insidiis. *Cæs.* humerum gladio, *to strike at the shoulder. Ovid.* genas ungue. *Liv.* os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus. *Ulpian. Dig.* aliquem judicio. *Id.* aliquem per calumniam. —— ¶ Also, *to approach, come to, arrive at. Cic.* Adeone copiis abundat, ut is, qui ex Asia fugere dicebatur, Europam appetere conetur? *Id.* Mare terram appetens. *Liv.* Veiosque fata appetebant. —— ¶ Often, intransitively, of time, *to approach, draw near, be at hand. Cæs.* Dies appetebat septimus. *Tacit.* Appetente jam luce, *at the approach of light. Liv.* Ubi nox appetit. *Plaut.* Cui partitudo appetit. *Senec.* Appetit finis. —— ¶ Very often, *to wish for, desire eagerly, covet,* both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Bona natura appetimus. *Id.* Voluptatem appetere. *Id.* alienos agros cupide. *Id.* regnum. *Cæs.* cupidissime amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* sibi aliquid. *Id.* nomen consulis. *Id.* aliquid per avaritiam. *Id.* partem aliquam laudis ex aliqua re. *Sueton.* studiosissime artes scenicas. *Id.* rhetoricam. *Cic.* ad jus pontificium civile. *Id.* Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi. *Sueton.* Appetere mortem timore. — So, of the appetite. *Sueton.* caseum. — With the infin. *Stat.* —— ¶ *Liv.* Munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, *h. e. by taking in more land.*

ĂPPĬĂ VĬĂ, and absol. **ĂPPĬĂ** (Appius), æ, f. ὁδὸς Ἀππία, *one of the principal Roman roads, leading from the Porta Capena of Rome to Capua, laid out and paved under the direction of Appius Claudius, when censor: it was afterwards continued to Brundusium. Liv.* —— ¶ Appia aqua, *the water which the same Appius conducted to Rome. Liv.*

ĂPPĬĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Appian, of or pertaining to Appius. Liv.* Appiana libido. *Tacit.* Appianæ cædis molitor Narcissus. —— ¶ Appiānum, i, *a kind of green color. Plin.* —— ¶ Appiāni, ōrum, *inhabitants of Appia, a city in Greater Phrygia. Plin.*

ĂPPĬĂS (Id.), ădis, f. patronym. *a name given to Minerva by Cicero to compliment Appius.* —— ¶ Also, *the statue of a nymph placed at the outlet of the fountain of Aqua Appia. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *similar statues, near the temple of Venus. Ovid.*

ĂPPINGŌ, and ĂDPINGŌ (ad & pingo), ingis, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to paint, depict; add by painting,* παραγράφω. *Horat.* Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. —— ¶ Figur. *to add, to write in addition. Cic.* Appinge aliquid novi. — In this sense, it may also be derived from pango.

ĂPPĬŬS, ii, m. *a Roman prænomen. There were many celebrated men of this name in the Claudian gens. Sueton.*

ĂPPLAUDŌ, and ĂDPLAUDŌ (ad & plaudo), audis, ausi, ausum, a. & n. 3. properly, *to beat or strike so as to make a noise, to clap. Ovid.* Applauso corpore palmis. *Sil.* Cervicis applausæ sonitus, *patted.* —— ¶ Hence, *to applaud, to express favor or approbation by clapping the hands, stamping with the feet, huzzaing,* &c. ἐπικροτέω. *Plaut.* Agite, applaudamus. *Id.* Nobis clare applaudite. *Cic.* Quid ego nunc dicam cui generi civium maxime applaudatur?

ĂPPLAUSŎR, and ĂDPLAUSŎR (applaudo), ōris, m. *one who expresses approbation by clapping the hands,* &c., *an applauder. Plin. in Paneg.*

ĂPPLAUSŬS (Id.), us, m. *an applauding by clapping the hands,* &c., *applause. Cic.*

ĂPPLĬCĀTĬŌ (applico), ōnis, f. *the act of applying, application, inclination. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the attaching of one's self to another to secure his protection; clientship. Cic.* Jus applicationis, *the right which a patron had to the effects of a client dying intestate.*

ĂPPLĬCĀTŬS, and ĂDPLĬCĀTŬS (applico), a, um, part. and adj. *applied, attached, united; adjoining or contiguous to; inclined. Varr.* Auribus (equi) applicatis, *h. e. short and close to the head. Liv.* Leucas colli applicata, *h. e. built on the side of a hill.* —— ¶ Also, of ships, *steered or brought to land. Cæs.* Applicatæ ad terram naves, *landed* or *moored.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Occupatio ad aliquam rem applicata, *directed, applied. Id.* Omne animal applicatum est ad se diligendum, *inclined.*

ĂPPLĬCĬTŬS, and ĂDPLĬCĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, part. & adj. *applied or joined to, united, contiguous, adjoining. Plin. Ep.* Applicitum est cubiculo hypocaustum perexiguum. *Quintil.* Vites arboribus applicitæ. *Justin.* Applicito captivo, *having caused one of the prisoners to be brought into his presence;* or *when the prisoner drew near. Quintil.* In parvis rebus sit ille pressus, et velut applicitus rei cultus, *h. e. exactly fitted.*

ĂPPLĬCŌ, and ĂDPLĬCŌ (ad & plico), as, āvi, ātum, & icui, icĭtum, a. 1. *to apply, bring near or in contact with, attach, unite,* προσορμίζω, adjungo, admoveo. *Cic.* Applicare se ad flammam. *Id.* Applicare se alicui in itinere. *Cæs.* Applicare se ad arborem, *h. e. to lean against. Columell.* Sarmenta egerere, et ad sepem applicare. *Liv.* Applicare castra flumini, *to pitch the camp near the river. Id.* mœnibus scalas, *to apply, fix. Plin.* Aurum applicatur vulneratis, *is applied* by way of cure. *Ovid.* oscula feretro, *h. e. to kiss. Id.* asellum ulmo, *to bring up to the elm. Sueton.* sudarium ad os. *Virg.* aliquem terræ, *to throw to the ground. Id.* ensem, *drive or thrust in.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* Applicare boves aliquo, *to drive or bring.* —— ¶ Of vessels, *to direct, steer, or bring* to land, &c. *Liv.* Applicare classem in Erithram. *Id.* naves terræ. *Cic.* navem ad naufragum natantem. *Virg.* Quæ vis te immanibus applicat oris? *h. e. brings you. Ovid.* Applicor in terras tuas, *h. e. I am driven or brought.* So, absol. having *se,* or *navem,* understood. *Justin.* Cum Hercules ad litus Amazonum applicuit, *approached. Id.* Applicare aliquo. *Ulpian. Dig.* Per mare Asiam applicare. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Applicare voluptatem ad honestatem, *h. e. to join or add. Martial.* unum annum bis senis mensibus, *h. e. to add. Cic.* Ad aliquem quasi patronum se applicare, *to attach or join himself. Id.* Quo accedam? quo applicem? *whither shall I apply for help? Terent.* Ille egens applicat primum ad Chrysidis patrem se, *h. e. applies for assistance. Cic.* Applicare se ad familiaritatem alicujus, *to attach or devote himself. Nepos.* Ut civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent. *Cic.* Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi R. applicuit. *Id.* Me ad Molonem applicavi, *h. e. I attached myself to Molo,* for the sake of his instructions. *Id.* Applicare, et adjungere se ad virtutem. *Terent.* se ad studium musicum. *Horat.* aures alicui rei, *give heed, lend an ear. Terent.* animum ad deteriorem partem, *to give himself up to the worse side, to take a wrong course.* But, *Plaut.* animum ad frugem. *Cato* apud *Gell.* se ad convivia. *Ulpian. Dig.* se ad munera, et honores, *devote himself. Columell.* aliquem alicui officio. *Pompon. Dig.* idoneum servum rei communi, *h. e. to set over. Quintil.* finitionem in rem, *h. e. to apply, adapt. Id.* verba verbis, *h. e. to join in order. Paul. Dig.* alicui usuras, *to impose the payment of. Plin.* alicui crimina, *to fasten upon. Paul. Dig.* Demonstratio muliebris neque vesti, neque mundo applicari potest, *cannot be applied to, predicated of.* —— ¶ Applicare gustatum, in *Plin. to place the sense of taste in.*

ĂPPLŌDŌ, and ĂDPLŌDŌ (ad & plodo, for plaudo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to beat*

or strike upon or against any thing. *Apulei.*

ĀPPLŌRŌ, and ĀDPLŌRŌ (ad & ploro), as, āvi ātum, a. 1. *to weep at or with, lament, deplore, bewail,* προσδακρύω. *Horat.* and *Senec.*

APPLUDA. See *Apluda.*

APPLUMBATUS. See *Adplumbatus.*

ĀPPLŬŌ, and ĀDPLŬŌ (ad & pluo), is, a. 3. *to rain upon, to rain;* same as *pluo.* *Plin.*

ĀPPŌNŌ, and ĀDPŌNŌ (ad & pono), is, sui, situm, a. 3. *to place near or by the side of, apply to, bring in contact with, attach, unite, add,* προστίθημι, ἐπιτίθημι, prope pono, admoveo, adjungo, addo. *Petron.* Apponere cucumam foco. *Plaut.* aliquid ad ignem. *Cic.* manus ad os. *Id.* Omnes columnæ machina appositа dejectæ. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to add,* in writing or otherwise. *Cic.* Apponere notam ad malum versum, *to put a mark on.* *Horat.* Ætas illi, quos tibi dempserit, Apponet annos. *Plaut.* Apponere novum aliquid alicui rei de suo. *Id.* laborem ad damnum. *Gell.* Instructius fore arbitramur hoc, si exemplum apposuerimus. — Apponere aliquid lucro, *to mark or set down as clear gain.* *Horat.* Quem sors dierum cumque dabit, lucro Appone. —— ¶ Apponere alicui rectorem *apud Sueton.* *to appoint,* &c. So, *Id.* Apponere alicui pædagogum. *Id.* scrutatores salutatoribus. *Id.* aliquem alicui pro janitore, *to appoint as a porter.* So, also, *Cic.* Apponere custodem alicui. *Id.* Apponere accusatorem alicui, *to appoint privily, to suborn.* So, *Id.* Apponere calumniatores. *Id.* Apponere sibi prævaricatorem. —— ¶ Apponere aliquid gratiæ, *to reckon or consider it as a favor.* *Terent.* Neutiquam officium liberi hominis esse puto, cum is nihil promereat, postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, *to require that it be imputed to him as a favor; to consider it in the light of an obligation conferred.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Qui vitiis modum apponit, is partem suscipit vitiorum, *whoever prescribes bounds to vices, admits a part of them,* or *approves of vices to a certain degree.* —— ¶ Often, also, *to serve up or set before one at table.* *Cic.* Cœnam isti dabat; apposuit patellam, in qua, &c. *Id.* Apponere aliquid in vasis fictilibus. *Plin.* aprum in epulis. *Sueton.* convivis panes. *Id.* cœnam lautiorem, *prepare, serve up.* *Virg.* Apponere aliquid mensæ. *Horat.* Ne panis adustus apponatur. —— ¶ Also for pono, *to lay, place.* *Terent.* Hunc ante nostram januam appone. *Pareus in Lex. Crit.* thinks this should be written with one p. See *Apono.* —— ¶ The perfect *apposivi,* for *apposui,* is an ancient form. *Plaut.*

ĀPPŎRRĔCTŬS (ad & porrigo), a, um, *extended, stretched near.* *Ovid.* Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.

ĀPPŌRTĀTĬŌ, and ĀDPŌRTĀTĬŌ (apporto), ōnis, f. the *bringing or carrying to a place.* *Vitruv.*

ĀPPŌRTŌ, and ĀDPŌRTŌ (ad & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring or carry to, conduct, convey* in any way, ἐπιφέρω, εἰσφέρω, affero, adveho. It properly signifies motion *to* a place, and *asporto from* a place. *Cic.* Mercatura multa undique apportanda. *Id.* Ea (signa) populo Romano apportavit. *Plaut.* Apportare magnas divitias domum. *Cic.* Lapidem cædere, et apportare machina sua. *Varr.* Cochleæ, quæ de Illyrico apportantur. *Plin.* Indicum apportatur ex India. —— ¶ Often, *to bring, bring on, bring with.* *Terent.* Ille haud scit, paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, *how much less this small gain will bring or cause to him.* *Id.* Apportare malum. *Lucret.* Anni tempora apportant morbos. —— ¶ Apportare adventum aliquo, in *Plaut.* *to arrive, come to.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring news, announce.* *Terent.* Quidnam apportas? *Lucret.* Apportare aliquid auribus.

APPOSCO. See *Adposco.*

ĀPPŎSĬTĒ (appositus), adverb, *fitly, conveniently, properly, suitably, appositely.* *Cic.* Dicere apposite ad persuasionem.

ĀPPŎSĬTĬŌ, and ĀDPŎSĬTĬŌ (appono), ōnis, f. *a placing to or nigh to, applying, uniting, adding; application, apposition.* *Cœl. Aurelian.* Appositio cucurbitæ. *Cic.* Sine appositione exemplorum; Al. leg. *expositione.*

ĀPPŎSĬTUM, and ĀDPŎSĬTUM (Id.), i, n. *an adjective, epithet.* *Quintil.*

ĀPPŎSĬTŬS, and ĀDPŎSĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an applying or putting to.* *Plin.*

ĀPPŎSĬTŬS, and ĀDPŎSĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, part. & adj. *put to or nigh to, applied, contiguous, added, joined.* *Senec.* Aer continuus terræ est, et sic appositus, ut statim ibi futurus sit, unde illa discessit. *Plin.* Callais gemma nascitur in rupibus, leviter adhærens, nec ut agnata petris, sed ut apposita. *Cic.* Gladium propter appositum e vagina eduxit. *Tacit.* Castellum Luppiæ flumini appositum. *Plin.* Decima regio Italiæ, Adriatico mari apposita. *Id.* Platanus itineri apposita, *h. e. near the road-side.* *Id.* Apposita aure ad glaciem, *put near.* *Id.* Anemonæ vellere appositæ menstrua cient, *applied.* *Liv.* Lartius moderator et magister consulibus appositus. *Sueton.* Appositus alicui pædagogus, *h. e. appointed.* — Of meals, *Cic.* Apposita secunda mensa, *the second course being served up.* *Id.* Apposita obsonia. —— ¶ Appositum, i, n. absolute, *a thing near or similar.* *Cic.* Appositum est, ac propinquum. —— ¶ Figur. *inclined to.* *Quintil.* Judex juri magis, an æquo sit appositus, *whether he is more inclined to strict law or to equity.* —— ¶ Very often, *fit, proper, suited, convenient, well-adapted, apposite.* *Cic.* Menses ad agendum maxime appositos. *Id.* Locus minime appositus ad tolerandam calamitatem. *Varr.* Ager alius est ad vitem appositus, alius ad frumentum, alius ad aliam rem. *Cic.* Homo bene appositus ad istius audaciam. *Id.* Appositior ad deferenda signa. *Varr.* Non omnis apta natio ad pecuariam: Galli appositissimi, maxime ad jumenta. *Id.* Equus æger appositus ad medendum, *susceptible of cure.*

ĀPPŌTŬS, and ĀDPŌTŬS (ad & poto), a, um, *that hath drunk sufficiently, well-drunk,* qui multum potavit, bene potus. *Plaut.*

APPRECOR. See *Adprecor.*

ĀPPRĔHENDŌ, and ĀDPRĔHENDŌ (ad & prehendo), endis, endi, ensum, a. 3. *to catch or lay hold of, take, seize,* λαμβάνω, prehendo, arripio, capio. *Sueton.* Apprehendere manu aliquem. *Id.* Apprehendere manum alicujus osculandi causa. *Terent.* Apprehendere aliquem pallio. *Plaut.* Si in mari reti apprehendi, qui tuum potius est, quam meum? *Cic.* Vites sic claviculis adminicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt. *Id.* Atomi cohærescunt inter se, et aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Plin.* Apprehendere aliquid morsu. *Id.* Mordicus apprehendere aliquid. *Id.* Quantum apprehenderint tres digiti, *h. e. a pinch.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *to seize upon, take forcible possession of.* *Cic.* Apprehendere Hispanias. *Cæs.* Militibus expositis, Pharum apprehendit, atque ibi præsidium posuit. *Ulpian. Digest.* Apprehendere furem, *to apprehend, catch.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, *whatever argument or defence I laid hold on.* *Quintil.* Apprehendere aliquid cum judicio. *Plin.* palmam. *Ulpian. Dig.* possessionem alicujus rei, *to seize on.* —— ¶ *Apprehendere* for intelligere, *to understand, to perceive,* is used by *Tertull.* and *Cœl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *to include, comprehend.* *Pompon. in Pandect.* casum aliquem testamento. —— ¶ The poets sometimes contract the word to *apprendo.* —— ¶ It is also written *apprœhendo.* *Gell.*

ĀPPRĪMĀ, and ĀDPRĪMĀ (ad prima), same as *apprime.* *Virg.* — Also read *ad prima.*

ĀPPRĪMĒ, and ĀDPRĪMĒ (adprimus), adverb, *above every thing else, first of all, especially, very, particularly, chiefly, much, exceedingly,* μάλα, μάλιστα, πάνυ, in primis, valde, perquam. *Cic.*

APPRIMO, is. See *Adprimo.*

ĀPPRĪMŬS, and ĀDPRĪMŬS (ad & primus), a, um, adj. *by far the first.* *Liv. Andron. ap. Gell.* — Obsolete.

ĀPPRŎBĀTĬŌ, and ĀDPRŎBĀTĬŌ (approbo), ōnis, f. *an approving; approbation, applause.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *inclination, will, disposition.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *proof, confirmation.* *Cic.* Approbationem adjungere. *Id.* Hæc propositio indiget approbationis.

ĀPPRŎBĀTŎR, and ĀDPRŎBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, *an approver.* *Cic.*

ĀPPRŎBĒ, and ĀDPRŎBĒ (approbus), adverb, *very well.* *Plaut.*

ĀPPRŎBŌ, and ĀDPRŎBŌ (ad & probo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to approve, commend, applaud, praise,* δοκιμάζω, comprobo, laudo, assentior. *Cic.* Ego meum consilium vehementer approbo. *Id.* Magno clamore approbare aliquid. *Id.* Omnium assensu approbatus. *Id.* Quod actum est, dii approbent. *Id.* Diis, hominibusque approbantibus, *h. e. with the approbation of.* —— ¶ Also, *to prove, confirm, establish by argument, demonstrate, make evident.* *Cic.* Hoc autem, quia ipsum ex re perspicitur, et verum esse intelligitur, nihil attinet approbari. *Tacit.* Approbare industriam, et innocentiam alicujus. *Sueton.* Iis qui e plebe sibi filios, filiasve approbarent, singula nummorum millia dividebat, *h. e. to those plebeians who proved to him that they had sons or daughters,* &c. *Id.* Præsenti quoque Caio talem et se, et exercitum approbavit, ut, &c. *Plin.* Approbare aliquid monumentis. *Id.* Ossa anguium eundem approbant effectum. — With the infin. *Sueton.* Et quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret. *Plin.* Motu demum corporum vivere eos approbant, *h. e. they show that they are alive.* —— ¶ Also, *to justify, to render satisfactory or acceptable,* in which sense *Cic.* generally uses *probo.* *Tacit.* Dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approbaret. *Id.* Approbare excusationem. *Stat.* Elin adit, primosque Jovi puer approbat annos. *Plin.* Approbare satis artem suam, *to recommend.* *Vitruv.* and *Phæd.* opus, *h. e. to perform satisfactorily to any one,* according to contract.

APPROBRAMENTUM, for *Opprobramentum.*

ĀPPRŎBŬS, and ĀDPRŎBŬS (ad & probus), a, um, *very good.* *Cæcil.* apud *Gell.*

ĀPPRŌMITTŌ, and ĀDPRŌMITTŌ (ad & promitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to promise or make one's self responsible for another, to become surety for another,* pro alio promitto, ἀντεγγυάω. It is a *law term.* *Cic.*

ĀPPRŎPĔRŌ, and ĀDPRŎPĔRŌ (ad & propero), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to make great haste, hasten, hurry towards;* same as propero, *or* valde propero, festino, ἐπισπεύδω. *Cic.* Eumque, ut approperet, adhorteris. *Id.* Approperare ad cogitatum facinus. *Ovid.* portasque intrare patentes Appropera. —— ¶ Also, with an *acc.*, *to accelerate, cause to make haste.* *Tacit.* Mortem approperavit. *Liv.* Opus approperatum est.

ĀPPRŎPINQUĀTĬŌ (appropinquo), ōnis, f. *the act of approaching, an approaching, drawing near.* *Cic.*

ĀPPRŎPINQUŌ, and ĀDPRŎPINQUŌ (ad & propinquo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to draw nigh, approach, come on, approximate,* ἐγγίζω, propinquus fio, accedo. It is used both of time and place. *Cæs.* Jamque hiems appropinquabat. *Cic.* Tuus adventus appropinquat. *Id.* Catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat, ut videat, *h. e. who will soon see.* *Id.* Nobis libertas appropinquat. *Id.* Ad summam aquam appropinquant. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Iniquum in locum appropinquare. *Cæs.* Centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *h. e. who were near obtaining,* &c. —— ¶ Pass. impers. *Cæs.*

APPUGNO. See *Adpugno.*

APPULEIUS. See *Apuleius.*

APPULUS. See *Apulus.*

ĀPPŬLSŬS, and ĀDPŬLSŬS (adpello), us, m. *a steering or making for land* (*spoken of ships*), *approach;* also, in general, *access, approach.* *Liv.* Hostem portubus, et litorum appulsu arcere. *Ulpian. Dig.* Appulsus pecoris ad aquam. *Cic.* Appulsus solis. *Id.* Frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire.

ĀPPULSŪS, and **ĀDPULSŪS** (Id.), a, um, partic. driven to, guided, landed. It is generally used in navigation. Cic. Navis appulsa Veliam est, put into port at Velia. Id. Alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse dicebat, made for, approached. See Appello.

ĀPRĀRIŪS (aper), a, um, adject. of or pertaining to wild boars. Paul. Dig.

ĀPRICĀTIŌ (apricus), ōnis, f. a basking in the sun. Cic.

ĀPRICITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. Plin. Regio apricitatis inclytæ, h. e. remarkably sunny. Colum. Apricitas diei, warmth of the sun, sunshine, clearness.

ĀPRICŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to bask in the sun. Cic. Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti.

ĀPRICŪS (aperio), a, um, adj. sunny, exposed to the sun, προσήλιος, soli expositus; to which opacus is opposed. Cic. Apricus locus. Id. hortus. Senec. Vallis aprica. Colum. Locis apricioribus. Plin. Buxus amat aprica, sunny places. Id. Aprica Alpium. —— ¶ Also, delighting, or growing, in the sunshine. Horat. Apricos necte flores. Virg. apricis statio gratissima mergis, basking in the sun. Pers. Aprici senes. Colum. Ædificium sinistrum soli, et apricis flatibus, h. e. to the warm southern breezes. —— ¶ Also, serene and warm. Colum. Apricus cœli status. Id. Apricissimus dies. —— ¶ Figur. Horat. Quidquid sub terra est, in apricum proferet ætas, bring to light, publish abroad, give publicity to, promulgate.

ĀPRILIS (Id.), is, m. the month of April, Ἀπρίλιος, Θαργηλιών, vel potius, Μουνυχιών, secundus anni mensis apud Romanos. — Aprilis is properly an adj., and when used absol., mensis is to be supplied. Ovid. Apriles Idus.

ĀPRĪNŪS (aper), a, um, adj. relating to a wild boar. Plin.

APRONIĀ, æ, f. the black vine, bryony. Plin.

APRONIĀNŪS (Apronius), a, um, adj. Apronian, of or concerning Apronius; which was a Roman name. Cic.

APRŌXIS, is, f. an herb, the root of which was supposed to catch fire at a distance. Plin.

ĀPRŪGNŪS (aper), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a wild boar. Plaut.

APSIS. See Absis.

ĀPSȲCTŎS (ἄψυκτος), a black and heavy gem, which, being heated by the fire, is said to retain the heat for seven days. Plin.

ĀPTĒ (aptus), adv. closely, tightly, compactly. Cic. Mundi corpus ita apte cohæret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat. —— ¶ Hence, it oftener signifies, fitly, aptly, appositely, suitably, properly, conveniently. Cic. Cothurni laus est ad pedem apte convenire. Plin. Apte compositi flores. Liv. Apte locare equitem. Cic. Facere aliquid apte. Id. Apte, distincte, ornate dicere. Id. Dicere aliquid ad tempus apte. Id. Verba inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema primis. Plin. Aptius suis referentur locis.

ĀPTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust. Colum. Cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponito. Sueton. Aptare anulum digito. Horat. enses dexteris. Virg. classem velis, h. e. to fit the fleet for sailing, to furnish it with sails. —— ¶ Also, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order. Horat. Aptare idonea bello. Sueton. Aptare naves. Virg. Aptare se pugnæ. —— ¶ Figur. Horat. Nolis longa feræ bella Numantiæ Mollibus aptari citharæ modis, to be adapted to. Quintil. Aptare se ad primum velut aspectum orationis. Id. Aptare sententias vocibus. Cic. Verbum ad id aptatum, suitable, adapted.

ĀPTŌTĀ (a priv. & πίπτω, to fall), sc. nomina, aptotes, indeclinable nouns, ἄπτωτα. Diomed.

ĀPTŪS (properly, a partic. from the obsol. apio or apo), a, um, adj. added to, tied, connected. Cic. Gladius e lacunari aptus, suspended from. Enn. ap. Cic. O fides, apta pinnis, for cui pinnæ aptæ sunt, h. e. winged. So, Virg. Cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum. — Hence, figur. depending on. Cic. Nemo potest non beatissimus esse, qui est totus aptus ex sese, who depends wholly on himself for happiness. Id. ex verbis. Id. Ex quo aptum est officium. Id. Rudentibus apta fortuna. —— ¶ Also, joined together, compacted, composed. Cic. Quartum (genus) aptum ex illis tribus. Lucret. Inter se apta. Id. Uniter apta. — Especially, well joined together, or arranged. Cic. Oratio apta et numerosa, a measured and harmonious style. — Hence, apta and dissoluta, also apta and dissipata, are opposed to each other by Cic. de Orat. —— ¶ Hence, hanging together, adhering, connected, united. Cic. Apta sint inter se. Lucret. Inter se singulariter apta. — Hence, in good condition or order. Cic. provincia. Liv. quinquiremes. —— ¶ Adapted, fit, meet, proper, suitable, apposite, convenient. Construed with the dat.; or with the acc. and ad; or used absol. Cic. Calcei apti ad pedem. Id. Locus aptior ad insidias. Id. Homo aptissimus ad jocandum. Nepos. Ætati aptissimus. Liv. exercitus. Cic. Aptus mihi, h. e. congenial in disposition. Liv. In quod minime apti sunt. —— ¶ Aptus, part. See Apiscor.

ĀPŪĀ, æ, f. a kind of fish, same as Aphya, which see. Plin. —— ¶ Apua is, also, a town of Liguria; the inhabitants of which are called Apuāni. Liv.

ĀPŪD (unc.), prep. governing the acc. both of place and person, at, close by, near, with, by, among, on the part of, παρά, πρός, prope, juxta. Cic. Apud oppidum castra feci. Id. Cum in lecto Crassus esset, et apud eum Sulpicius sederet. Id. Tantopere apud nostros justitia culta est, ut, &c., by or among. Id. Consequi gratiam apud viros bonos. Id. Præmia apud me minimum valent. Id. Vir eruditus apud patres nostros, h. e. in the time of. Terent. Apud sæculum prius. Cic. Apud senatum verba facere, h. e. before. Id. Dicere pro reo apud consilium. Id. Loqui apud populum. —— ¶ Sometimes, in. Cic. Is cœnam dabat apud villam. Id. Apud exercitum est. Terent. Apud forum. Sallust. Apud animum meum statuo. —— ¶ Apud aliquem often signifies, in one's house. Cic. Cœnare apud aliquem, at such a one's house. Id. Apud matrem recte est. Id. Apud te. Id. Brutum apud me fuisse, at my house (in my absence). —— ¶ Apud aliquem also signifies, in such a person's writings. Cic. Ut scriptum apud Cœlium est. Id. Ut ille apud Terentium, qui, &c. Plin. Inveni apud auctores. —— ¶ Apud se esse, to be in one's senses, to have one's wits about one. Terent. Tu fac, apud te ut sies, be on the alert; be on your guard. Id. Vix sum apud me; ita animus commotu' st metu, I am hardly myself, hardly in my senses. Id. Præ iracundia non sum apud me, I am quite beside myself with rage. —— ¶ Apud sometimes follows its case. Tacit. Misenum apud, et Ravennam.

APULEIUS, and **APPULEIUS**, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Apuleius; which was the name of several Romans. L. Apuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people. Cic. Lex Apuleia, proposed by this man; as, de majestate: de coloniis: frumentaria.

APULĒNSIS, e, adj. of or pertaining to Apulum, a town in Dacia. Ulpian. Colonia Apulensis, this town, otherwise called Alba Julia.

ĀPŪLIĀ, and **ĀPPŪLIĀ**, æ, f. a country of Lower Italy, divided into two parts, Daunia and Peucetia, by the river Aufidus. Cic. and Horat. —— ¶ Hence, Apulicus, a, um, adj. Apulian. Horat. Apulicum mare, the Adriatic. —— ¶ Hence, also, Āpŭlus and Appŭlus, a, um, adj. Apulian. Horat. Apula gens.

APŪS, ŏdis. See Apodes.

ĀPȲRĪNŪS, and **ĀPȲRĒNŪS** (ἀπύρινος and ἀπύρηνος, of a priv. and πυρήν), a, um, adj. having no kernel; so a pomegranate is called, which has tender kernels or seeds. Plin. and Martial.

ĀPȲRŌN (a priv. and πῦρ) sulphur, sulphur that has not been burnt. Plin. —— ¶ Apyron aurum, gold not refined. Plin.

APYRŌTUS, for Acaustus, which see.

ĀQUĀ (from the Celtic ach), æ, f. water (formerly considered one of the elements), every water or collection of water, ὕδωρ, humor gelidus, unum ex quatuor elementis, ex quibus mundus constat. Cic. Aquæ marinæ. Virg. dulces. Plin. Aqua puteana. Colum. fontana, spring water. Id. fluvialis. Ovid. pluvialis, rain water. So, Cic. pluvia. Horat. cœlestis. Gell. nivalis. Cic. profluens, running water. Plin. stagnans, aut pigra. Varr. viva. Ulpian. Dig. quotidiana, h. e. for daily use. Cic. Ducere aquam per fundum alicujus. Id. deducere ad utilitatem agri. Horat. haurire. Cic. trahere e puteo. Id. Perfundere aliquem aqua. Plaut. Dare aquam manibus. Liv. Petere aquam et terram, to demand earth and water, in token of submission. So, Curt. postulare. Liv. Aquæ magnæ, et ingentes eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains. Cic. Ad aquam, h. e. ad mare, at the water's edge, on the shore. Ovid. terra — aqua, by land and sea. Cic. Aqua Albana, h. e. Lacus Albanus, Alban lake. Plaut. Aquam aspergere alicui, properly, to sprinkle water on one, as in a swoon; hence, to resuscitate, and figur. to encourage, cheer. Horat. Aquam præbere, to give an entertainment; because water was used for washing. Cic. Aqua et igni interdicere alicui, h. e. to drive into banishment. — Aqua is also the water in the clepsydra. Quintil. Aquam perdere, to waste the water of the clepsydra, h. e. to lose or waste time. Id. Aqua deficit actionem, h. e. the water in the hour-glass fails before the speech is concluded. Cic. Mihi aqua hæret, I am at a loss. —— ¶ Aquæ plur. water in baths, and the baths themselves. Cic. — Hence, several places were called Aquæ, on account of baths or medicinal springs. —— ¶ Also, water in the body, as tears, the dropsy, &c. Propert. Ex oculis multa cadebat aqua. Cels. Aqua inter cutem. And so, Cic. Aqua intercus, the dropsy. —— ¶ The water of baptism; baptism. Tertull. —— ¶ Aquai for aquæ. Lucret.

ĀQUÆDUCTIŌ (aqua & ductio), ōnis, f. a conveying or drawing off of water. Vitruv.

ĀQUÆDUCTŪS (aqua & ductus), us, m. a conduit, or conveyance of water by pipes; an aqueduct. Cic. —— ¶ Written, also, aquæ ductus.

AQUÆMANILE. See Aquiminale.

ĀQUĀGIUM (aqua & ago), ii, n. a conveyance of water, aqueduct. Pompon. Dig.

ĀQUĀLICŪLŪS (aqualis), i, m. dimin. the ventricle, stomach, maw. Senec. —— ¶ Also, the lower part of the belly, paunch. Pers.

ĀQUĀLIS (aqua), e, adject. of or pertaining to water. Varr. apud Non.

ĀQUĀLIS (Id.), is, m. a vessel for holding water, water-pot, ewer, laver, ὑδρία. Plaut.

ĀQUĀRIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to water. Varr. Vas aquarium. Cato. Rota aquaria, h. e. for drawing water. Gell. Psylli re aquaria defecti, h. e. suffering from want of water. Cic. Aquaria provincia, h. e. the superintendence of waters and aqueducts. Plin. Aquariæ cotes, h. e. which, when used for sharpening, are sprinkled with water. Colum. Aquarii sulci, h. e. by which the water is drawn off. —— ¶ Aquarium, ii, n. absol. a place to water in. Cato. —— ¶ Aquarius, ii, m. absol. a slave employed to fetch water, a waterman. Juvenal. veniet conductus aquarius. — Also, a superintendent of waters; one whose business it was to take care of the waters, aqueducts, &c. Cæl. ad Cic. —— ¶ Aquarius is also the name of one of the signs of the Zodiac. Cic. and Horat.

ĀQUĀTĒ (aquatus), adv. with water. Plin. Cerotum temperare aquatius. Cæl. Aurelian. Vinum aquatissime temperatum, h. e. mixed with much water.

ĀQUĀTICŪS (aqua), a, um, adj. relating to water, living or growing in water, or near the water, aquatic. Plin. Aquaticæ aves. —— ¶ Also, moist, watery, rainy. Plin. Aquaticus panis, h. e. which is kneaded with much water. Ovid. Aquaticus Auster. Plin. In aquaticis natus calamus, in moist or watery places.

ĀQUĀTILIS (Id.), e, adj. aquatic, living

or growing in water. *Cic.* Vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus. —— ¶ Also, *having a watery taste.* *Plin.*

ĂQUĀTĬŌ (aquor), ōnis, f. *the act of getting, carrying, or fetching water; a watering.* It is frequently a word in military use. *Cæs.* Quatuor millibus passuum aquationis causa procedere. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Regio habens copiosam aquationem, *h. e. an abundance of water, or watering-places.* *Id.* Aquatione longa, et angusta uti, *h. e. to have a long and narrow way to go to procure water.* *Plin.* A Copto camelis itur, aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis. *Colum.* Mutare pabula, et aquationes totius regionis, *to change the pasture and water.* *Plin.* Aquationes Autumni, *h. e. the autumnal rains.*

ĂQUĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a waterer, one employed to fetch water.* *Cæs.* Aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro.

ĂQUĀTŬS (aqua), a, um, adj. *watery, aqueous, thin like water, diluted with water, fluid, liquid.* *Pallad.* Aquatus humor. *Senec.* Medicamentum aquatius. —— ¶ Also, *mixed with water.* *Augustin.* Potionem aquatam madidi nauseant. *Id.* Vinum aquatissimum.

ĂQUENSĒS, ium, m. with the additional name Taurini, *the inhabitants of Aquæ Tauri, a town in Etruria.* *Plin.*

ĂQUĬCĀLDENSĒS, ium, m. *inhabitants of Aquæ Calidæ, in Hispania Tarraconensis.* *Plin.*

ĂQUĬCELŬS, i, m. *pine kernels, boiled in honey, so called by the Taurini.* *Plin.*

ĂQUĬFŎLĬŬS (acus & folium), a, um, adj. *having sharp-pointed leaves.* Ilex aquifolia, *a sort of holm; the scarlet holm.* *Plin.* —— ¶ There is also another species of the ilex aquifolia, *a shrub with sharp-pointed leaves, that produces the coccus, or scarlet grain, used in dyeing cloth;* some take it for *the holly-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ It is also called absol. *aquifolia*, æ, f. and *aquifolium*, ii, n. *Plin.* —— ¶ It is also used as an adj. *aquifolius*, a, um. *Cato.* Vectes aquifolios. —— ¶ It is also written *agrifolius* (ἀγρία), *acrifolius*, and *acrufolius*.

ĂQUĬLA (unc.), æ, f. *an eagle, a well-known bird.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Among the poets, represented as bearing the thunder-bolts of Jupiter. —— ¶ *Aquila* is also *the standard or principal banner of the Roman legion*, which was intrusted to the care of the Primipilus; hence, *aquila* stands for *the office of a Primipilus.* *Plin.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a fish, the sea-eagle*, a species of *ray*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *aquilæ*, in buildings, perhaps, *figures of eagles; or the uppermost story in buildings, spreading out like the wings of an eagle.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Aquilæ senectus, *an active, hale old age.* *Ter.*

ĂQUĬLĒĬA, æ, f. now *Aquileia*, Ἀκυληΐα, *a city of Italy, on the river Timavus.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Aquileiensis, e, adj. *of Aquileia.* *Liv.*

ĂQUĬLENTŬS (aqua), a, um, adj. *full of water, moist.* *Varr.* Luna aquilenta.

ĂQUĬLEX (aqua & lego; *and* aqua & elicio), ĕgis & ĭcis, m. *one skilled in seeking out and collecting springs to form aqueducts.* *Plin.*

ĂQUĬLĬĀNŬS, or **AQUILLIĀNŬS**, a, um, adj. *of Aquilius, a Roman jurist.* *Cic.*

ĂQUĬLĬFER (aquila & fero), ĕri, m. *an eagle-bearer, officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion.* *Cæs.*

ĂQUĬLĪNŬS (aquila), a, um, adj. *relating to an eagle, aquiline.* *Plaut.*

ĂQUĬLŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *the north wind,* Βορέας. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Aquilo* is the same as the Greek Boreas, and signifies, properly, *a wind blowing from the north-north-east;* but especially among the poets, it is confounded with Septentrionalis ventus, *the north wind;* and also, by synecdoche, put for *any violent wind.* —— ¶ According to the fable, Aquilo *was the husband of Orithyia, and father of Calais and Zetes.* *Ovid.*

ĂQUĬLŌNĀLIS, or **ĂQUĬLŌNĀRIS** (aquilo), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the north, northern.* *Cic.*

ĂQUĬLŌNĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *northern; relating to the north wind.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Pertaining to Aquilo*, as a person. *Stat.* Ismarii, Aquilonia pignora, fratres, *h. e. Zethes and Calais, sons of Aquilo.* So, *Propert.* Aquilonia proles.

ĂQUĬLŬS (aqua), a, um, adj. *dark, dun, of the color of deep water, sun-burnt, swarthy.* *Plaut.* Colere aquilo. *Sueton.* Colorem inter aquilum, candidumque.

ĂQUĬMĬNĀRĬUM (aqua & manus), ii, n. and **ĂQUĬMĬNĀLE**, is, n. *a ewer, laver, basin.* *Ulpian. Dig.* —— ¶ Also written *aquamanile* and *aquamanale*.

ĂQUĪNUM, i, n. *Aquino*, Ἀκουΐνον, *a city of Latium.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Aquīnas, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Aquinum.* *Tacit.*

AQUIPENSER. See *Acipenser.*

ĂQUĪTĀNĬA, æ, f. *a part of Gaul, between the Loire and Pyrenees.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Hence, Aquitanĭcus, and Aquitānus, a, um, *Aquitanian.* *Plin.* and *Tibull.*

ĂQUŎR (aqua), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to get, draw or fetch water; to water,* ὑδρεύω. *Cæs.* Premebantur Afraniani pabulatione, aquabantur ægre. *Sallust.* Castris aquatum egressus. *Hirt.* Multitudo aquatum unum in locum conveniebat. *Virg.* Sub mœnibus urbis (apes) aquantur.

ĂQUŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *watery, abounding in water, moist, plashy.* *Colum.* Locus aquosus. *Plin.* Aquosior ager. *Cato.* Aquosissimus locus. *Virg.* Aquosa hiems. *Id.* Aquosus Orion, *h. e. bringing rain.* *Propert.* Crystallus aquosa, *h. e. bright and pellucid, like water.* *Horat.* Ida aquosa, *h. e. full of springs.* *Id.* Languor aquosus, *h. e. the dropsy.* *Ovid.* Mater aquosa est Thetis, *h. e. a nymph of the sea.*

ĂQUŬLA (Id.), æ, f. dimin. *a little water, plash, brook.* *Cic.*

AR, *an obsolete form of ad.* *Plaut.* Ar me advenias. Some read ad me. —— ¶ It is used in composition, as in arbiter, arcesso, &c.

ĀRA (αἴρω), æ, f. *any elevation of earth, stone, &c., an altar.* *Cic.* Consecrare aram alicui deo. *Id.* Dedicare aram. *Virg.* Ara sepulchri, *a funeral pile.* —— ¶ Also, *a reef, a rocky islet.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a monument.* *Cic.* Ara virtutis. —— ¶ Altars were erected in the halls of dwelling-houses, upon small fire-places. Hence, *Cic.* Pro aris et focis certamen, *for home.* *Id.* In aris et focis est respublica. —— ¶ Also, *a place to flee to for protection, place of refuge.* *Cic.* In aram tribunatus confugere. *Id.* Confugere ad aram legum. —— ¶ *The Altar, a constellation to the south of the Scorpion's tail.* *Cic.*

ĂRĂBARCHĒS, æ, m. Ἀραβάρχης, *a tax-gatherer, clerk of the customs.* *Juvenal.* Nescio quis Ægyptius, aut Arabarches. — Cicero applies this epithet to Pompey, because he had increased the customs. The best editions read *Alabarches.*

ĂRĂBĬA, æ, f. *Arabia*, Ἀραβία, *a peninsula in the south-western part of Asia, divided by the ancients into Arabia Deserta, Petræa, and Felix.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Arabia, now Aden.* *Pompon. Mela.* —— ¶ Hence, Ărăbĭcŭs, Ărăbĭŭs, and Ărābŭs, a, um, and Ărābs, ăbis, *Arabian, Arabic.* *Plin.* Sinus Arabicus, *the Red sea.* *Id.* Spina Arabica, *h. e.* acacia. *Plaut.* Arabius odor. *Propert.* Pastor Arabs.

ĂRĂBĬCA (Arabicus), æ, f. *a gem, supposed to be a sort of onyx.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂBĬCE (Id.), adverb. *Plaut.* Olant ædes Arabice, *of Arabian odors.* *Solin.* Arabice vocantur, *in Arabic.*

ĂRĀBĬLIS (aro), e, adj. *arable, that may be ploughed or tilled.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂBS, ăbis, all gen. *an Arabian, Arab,* Ἄραψ. *Tibull.* Eoi Arabes. *Virg.* Domos Arabum.

ĂRĂCHĬDNA (ἀράχιδνα), æ, f. *chickling vetch, a leguminous plant.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂCHNĒ, es, f. Ἀράχνη, *a Lydian woman, who was turned into a spider by Minerva.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of sun-dial.* *Vitruv.*

ĂRĂCHNĒA, æ, f. Ἀράχνεια, *Arachne.* *Manil.*

ĂRĂCHŌSĬA, *a country between Persia and India, Candahar.* *Plin.* — Hence, Ărăchōsĭi, ōrum, m. *the people of Arachosia.* *Justin.*

ĂRĂCĬA (unc.) ficus, *a kind of white fig.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂCŎS (ἄρακος), i, m. *a leguminous plant, the wild pea.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂCYNTHŎS, i, m. Ἀράκυνθος, *a mountain of Acarnania.* *Plin.* — Also, *a mountain of Bœotia.* *Virg.*

ĂRÆŎSTȲLŎS, on, *having the columns wide apart, areostyle.* *Vitruv.*

ĂRĀNEA (ἀράχνη), æ, f. *a spider.* *Virg.* Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses. —— ¶ Also, *a spider's web, cobweb.* *Ovid.* Summo pendet aranea tigno. *Plin.* Salicis fructus in araneam abit, *down resembling a cobweb.*

ĂRĀNEANS (aranea), antis, adj. *Apulei.* Araneantes fauces, *h. e. through which, as if choked up with a spider's web, no food has passed for a long time.*

ĂRĀNEŎLA (diminutive, from aranea), æ, f. *a small spider.* *Cic.*

ĂRĀNEŎLŬS, i, m. the same as araneola. *Virg.*

ĂRĀNEŌSŬS (araneum), a, um, *like a cobweb, downy.* *Plin.* Araneosa fila, *small fibres like cobwebs.* —— ¶ Also, *full of cobwebs.* *Catull.* Situs araneosus.

ĂRĀNEUM (aranea), i, n. *a spider's web, cobweb.* *Phædr.* Tollere aranea. —— ¶ Also, *a rime or dew, like a cobweb, which spoils olives and grapes.* *Plin.*

ĂRĀNEŬS (Id.), i, m. *a spider.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.*

ĂRĀNEŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Araneum genus, *the spider kind.* *Id.* Aranea texta, *spiders' webs.* —— ¶ Mus araneus, *a shrew-mouse, field-mouse.* *Colum.*

ARAPENNIS. See *Arepennis.*

ĂRĂR, ăris, and **ĂRĂRIS**, is, m. *a river of Gaul, now called the Saône.* *Cæs.*

ĂRĀTĬŌ (aro), ōnis, f. *the act of ploughing or tilling.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *agriculture, tillage.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a ploughed field.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Particularly, Arationes, *public farms or allotments of land, in the provinces, let out to cultivators.* *Cic.*

ĂRĀTĬUNCŬLA (diminut. from aratio), æ, f. *a small field of arable land.* *Plaut.*

ĂRĀTŎR (aro), ōris, m. *a plougher, ploughman, tiller or cultivator of the land.* *Plin.* Arator incurvus. *Ovid.* Taurus arator. —— ¶ Also, *an agriculturist, farmer, particularly a holder in public farms.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation.* *Varr.*

ĂRĀTRŌ, or **ĀRTRŌ** (aro), as, *to plough over again, plough down growing corn in order to check its luxuriance.* *Plin.*

ĂRĀTRUM (aro), i, n. *a plough.* *Cic.*

ĂRĀTŬS, i, m. *a Greek poet, author of a poem on astronomy, translated by Cicero.*— Hence, Ărātēŭs, a, um. *Cic.* Nostra quædam Aratea, sc. carmina, *poems of Aratus.*

ARAUSIO, ōnis, f. *a town of Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Orange.* *Plin.*

ĂRĂXĒS, is, m. *a river of Armenia, now Aras.* *Virg.* Pontem indignatus Araxes. —— ¶ Also, *a river of Persia*, now *the Bendemeer.*

ĀRBĒLA, ōrum, n. Ἄρβηλα, *a town of Assyria, now Erbil.*

ĀRBĬTER (ar *or* ad & bito), tri, m. *an arbitrator, umpire, judge, referee, mediator, manager between two parties.* *Cic.* Esse arbitrum inter aliquos. *Id.* Statuere aliquem arbitrum alicujus rei. *Pandect.* Compromittere in arbitrum, *to submit to arbitration.* *Horat.* Arbiter pugnæ. *Ovid.* Arbiter es formæ. *Plin.* Taurus innumerarum gentium arbiter, *h. e. the boundary.* —— ¶ Also, *a master, lord.* *Horat.* Arbiter Adriæ. *Id.* Arbiter bibendi. *Ovid.* Cæsarem arbitrum imperii. *Id.* Martem armorum arbitrum. *Tacit.* Arbitrum regni agere, *to have in his own hands the disposal of.* —— ¶ Also, *a witness.* *Cic.* Remotis arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. *Id.* Loca ab arbitris libera, *free from witnesses; without intruders.* *Plaut.* Mihi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, *spies.* *Curt.* Secretōrum omnium arbiter, *privy to.* —— ¶ Also, *a spectator.* *Plaut.* æqui, et justi hic eritis omnes arbitri. —— ¶ *Horat.* Locus maris arbiter, *that overlooks.*

ĀRBĬTRA (arbiter), æ, f. *a female witness.* *Horat.* Arbitræ Nox et Diana.

ĀRBĬTRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *of an arbitrator.* *Macrob.*

ĀRBĬTRĀRĬŌ (arbitrarius), adv. *doubtfully, probably.* Plaut.

ĀRBĬTRĀRĬŬS (arbiter), a, um, adj. *relating to arbitration, or to an arbiter.* Pandect. Judicia arbitraria. *Id.* Arbitraria actio. —— ¶ Also, *arbitrary, depending on the will.* Gell. —— ¶ Also, *uncertain.* Plaut. Certum, non arbitrarium.

ĀRBĬTRĀTRIX (arbitror), icis, f. *mistress, ruler.* Tertull.

ĀRBĬTRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *will, judgment, opinion, pleasure, choice, liking.* Plaut. Tuus arbitratus sit: comburas, si velis. *Cic.* Facere aliquid suo arbitratu, *agreeably with his own will or pleasure.* *Id.* Vivere suo arbitratu. Plaut. Tuo arbitratu, *certainly, if it be your pleasure.* *Cic.* Cujus arbitratu sit educatus, *under whose direction, guidance.*

ĀRBĬTRĬUM (arbiter), ii, n. *the judgment or sentence of an arbitrator.* Cic. Aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. *Id.* Arbitrium rei uxoriæ. —— ¶ Also, *determination, decision.* Horat. De te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria. *Liv.* Libera de quoque arbitria agere. —— ¶ Often, *will, pleasure, inclination, choice, disposition.* Cic. Jovis nutu et arbitrio, cælum, terra, mariaque reguntur. *Id.* Mentes ad arbitrium suum movere, *at discretion, will, pleasure.* *Id.* Vivere ad arbitrium aliorum, non ad suum, *at the will of other people.* *Liv.* Arbitrium vendendi salis, *the privilege of selling.* Tacit. Relinquere aliquem arbitrio suo, *to leave him to follow his own will.* *Id.* Esse in arbitrio alicujus, *to be dependent upon.* *Id.* Obtinere arbitrium rei Romanæ, *h. e.* imperium, summam potestatem. Sueton. Alieni arbitrii esse, *to be dependent upon any one.* *Liv.* Arbitrii mei est hoc facere, *it is in my power.* —— ¶ In *Cic.* Arbitria funeris, *funeral expenses.* —— ¶ Sever. in Ætna. Cura sine arbitrio est, *presence of any one.*

ARBITRO. See *Arbitror.*

ĀRBĬTRŎR (arbiter), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to judge, think, imagine, be of opinion,* ἡγοῦμαι. Terent. Arbitror: certum non scimus, *I think so.* Cic. Tamen, ut arbitror. —— ¶ Also, *to give judgment or sentence, to determine in the capacity of arbitrator, to arbitrate.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *to watch, take notice, observe, pry narrowly into, listen attentively to.* Plaut. Dicta nostra arbitrari. *Apulei.* Curiose arbitrari aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to weigh, consider, look into, examine.* Gell. Diligentius carmina arbitrati sunt. —— ¶ Arbitrari fidem alicui, *to put faith in.* Plaut. —— ¶ Passive. Plaut. Continuo arbitretur uxor tuo gnato, *h. e.* oculis velut quæratur. — Also, *to be considered, judged of.* Gell. Quæstio a prudentibus viris arbitrata est. —— ¶ Under an active form. Plaut. Si arbitrarem dignum.

ĀRBŎR, and ĀRBŎS (unc.), ŏris, f. *a tree.* Cic. Serere arbores. *Id.* cædere. *Id.* Arbor fici. *Liv.* abietis. Sueton. palmæ. *Id.* Arbor cupressus. *Liv.* Arbori infelici suspende, *the gibbet, the cross.* —— ¶ Also, *the mast of a ship.* Virg. Arborem mali. —— ¶ Also, *the timber of a wine-press; the press itself.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of wood.* Virg. Centena arbore fluctus verberat, *h. e.* centum remis. Ovid. Pelias arbor, *h. e. the ship Argo.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of sea-fish.* Plin.

ĀRBŎRĀRĬŬS (arbor), a, um, *of or pertaining to trees.* Plin. Picus arborarius, *the heighhold or woodpecker.* Solin. Arborarii proventus, *profits arising out of timber.* Cato. Arborariæ falces, *bills to lop off branches.*

ĀRBŎRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pruner or lopper of trees.* Plin.

ĀRBŎRĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow into a tree.* Plin.

ĀRBŎRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place where trees grow, a wood, copse, plantation, grove.* Claud. Quadr. apud Gell.

ĀRBŎRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, *of or relating to trees.* Plin. Arborea folia. Virg. Arborei fetus, *h. e.* poma. Varr. Arboreæ falces, *h. e.* putatoriæ. Propert. Arborea coma, *h. e. foliage.* —— ¶ Also, *like a tree, tree-like.* Plin. Arborea amplitudo. Virg. Cervi cornibus arboreis, *h. e.* magnis.

ARBOS. See *Arbor.*

ĀRBŬSCŬLĀ (diminut from arbor), æ, f. *a little tree, plant, shrub.* Colum. Arbuscula fici. —— ¶ Arbuscula crinita, *the tuft on the head of a peacock.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a machine with a wheel, for pushing forward engines of war.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *a woman's name.* Horat.

ĀRBŬSTĪVŬS (arbustum), a, um, adj. *planted with trees.* Colum. —— ¶ Colum. Arbustiva vitis, *a vine tied to a tree and growing up by it.*

ĀRBŬSTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plant trees for vines to grow amongst.* Plin.

ĀRBŬSTUM (arbor), i, n. *a plantation, shrubbery, thicket; an orchard planted with trees for vines to grow up by, a vineyard.* Virg. Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta vocabant. *Cic.* Pratis, et vineis, et arbustis res rusticæ lætæ sunt. —— ¶ Also, *a tree.* Cato. Copulare vitem arbusto.

ĀRBŬSTŬS (Id.), a, um, *planted with trees.* Plin. Arbusto agro. —— ¶ Also, *supported by or growing to a tree.* Plin. Arbusta vitis.

ĀRBŬTĔŬS (arbutus), a, um, *relating to the arbute-tree.* Virg.

ĀRBŬTUM (Id.), i, n. *the fruit of the arbute tree, a wild strawberry.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *the arbute-tree, arbute, or wild strawberry.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *a tree in general.* Rutil.

ĀRBŬTŬS (unc.), i, f. *the arbute or strawberry-tree.* Virg.

ĀRCĀ (arceo), æ, f. *a chest, coffer, trunk, desk.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a coffin.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *a wardrobe, clothes-chest.* Cato. —— ¶ Also, *a coffer.* Cic. — Hence, *ready money.* Cic. Arcæ nostræ confidito. —— ¶ Also, *the public chest.* Symmach. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of cage, or place of solitary confinement.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a boundary-mark.* Innoc. —— ¶ Also, *a wooden case used to keep off the water, in the building of piers,* &c. Vitruv.

ĀRCĀDĬĀ, æ, f. *Arcadia,* 'Αρκαδία, *a district of the Peloponnesus, whose inhabitants were noted for the innocence and simplicity of their manners.* — Hence, Ārcādĭcŭs, and Ārcādĭŭs, a, um, and Ārcās, ădis, *Arcadian.* Juvenal. Arcadicus juvenis, *stupid.* Senec. Arcadium sidus, *the Great Bear.* Virg. Menœtem Arcadem.

ĀRCĀNĒ, and ĀRCĀNŌ (arcanus), adverb, *secretly, privily, in secret.* Cæs. Arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur. Colum. Arcanius.

ĀRCĀNUM, i, n. *a villa of Q. Cicero, now the town of Arce.* Cic.

ĀRCĀNUM (arcanus), i, n. *a secret.* Virg. Arcana fatorum. Tacit. Indicem arcani. Juvenal. Arcanum prodere.

ĀRCĀNŬS (arca), a, um, adj. *secret, close, hidden, concealed, private, unknown.* Virg. Arcanos tibi credere sensus. *Id.* Arcana fata. Tacit. Arcanus fons. *Id.* Arcanus terror. —— ¶ Also, *mysterious, magical.* Stat. Arcanos liquores. Claudian. Arcano succo. —— ¶ Actively, *that conceals, keeps secret.* Ovid. Nox arcana. Plaut. Dixisti arcano.

ĀRCĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *treasurer, cofferer, comptroller.* Lamprid.

ĀRCĀS, ădis, m. 'Αρκάς, *an Arcadian.* Virg. Cantare periti Arcades. Martial. Arcas pius, *h. e. Mercury.* —— ¶ Also, as an adj. *Arcadian.* Virg.

ARCATUS. See *Arquatus.*

ĀRCĔŌ (ἀρκέω), es, arcui, a. 2. *to keep or ward off, prevent from approaching, remove, drive away.* Cic. Illum arcuit Gallia. *Id.* Hunc a tuis aris arcebis. *Id.* Adolescentia a libidinibus arcenda est. Virg. Arcere aliquem periclis. Cic. homines ab improbitate. Tacit. vim extremam. *Liv.* bellum. Virg. Asilum arcebis pecori. Ovid. Quam lex furtivos arcet habere viros. —— ¶ Also, *to restrain; hold, contain.* Cic. Hos custodia arceamus. *Id.* Flumina arcere, *to keep within their banks.*

ĀRCĔRĀ (arca), æ, f. *a covered cart.* Varr.

ĀRCĔSĬLĀS, æ, m. *an academic philosopher.* Cic.

ĀRCĔSĬŬS, ii, m. *a son of Jupiter, and the father of Laertes.* Ovid.

ĀRCĔSSĪTŎR (arcesso), ōris, *one who sends for, or invites.* Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, *an accuser.* Ammian.

ĀRCĔSSĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a calling, sending for, inviting.* Cic.

ĀRCĔSSŌ (arcio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch,* προσκαλέω, μεταπέμπω. Cic. Ab aratro arcessebantur. *Id.* Nos arcessivit in patriam. Nepos. Agrippam ad se arcessiri jussit. Cic. Qui nuntiaret Bassum arcessi. Cæs. Arcessere quempiam mercede, *h. e.* conducere. Colum. boves ex longinquo, *to fetch.* Cic. librum alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to summon to a court of justice, arraign, accuse.* Cic. aliquem capitis. Sallust. aliquem pecuniæ captæ. Tacit. majestatis. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. A capite, quod velimus, arcessere, *h. e.* petere. *Id.* Translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, *h. e. procure, give.* Petron. Longe arcessere fabulas. Curt. Divinos honores arcessere, *to court, covet.* Cic. Arcessitum dictum, *affected, forced.* Sueton. Arcessita joca, *far-fetched.*

ĀRCHĀĬCŬS (ἀρχαϊκός), a, um, adj. *simple, plain, old-fashioned.* Horat. Archaicis lectis. But the best editions have *Archiacis,* i. e. *made by Archias.*

ĀRCHĀNGĔLŬS, i, m. *an archangel, one of the highest order of angels,* 'Αρχάγγελος. Tertull.

ĀRCHĔŌTĀ, or ĀRCHĬŌTĀ (ἀρχειώτης), æ, m. *a keeper or superintendent of the archives; keeper of records, recorder.* Pandect.

ĀRCHĔTŸPUM (ἀρχέτυπον), i, n. *the archetype or original copy of any thing; the first draught of a picture.* Plin. Ep.

ĀRCHĔTŸPŬS (ἀρχέτυπος), a, um, *original.* Juvenal. Archetypos Cleanthas, *original pictures or busts of Cleanthes.* —— ¶ Martial. Archetypas nugas, *the original copies of his epigrams.* *Id.* Archetypos habes amicos, *h. e.* uteris amicis tanquam signis archetypis.

ĀRCHĔZŌSTĬS, is, f. *the white vine.* Plin.

ĀRCHĬĀS, æ, m. *a Greek poet.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a fashionable cabinet-maker in Rome.* — Whence Ārchĭācŭs, a, um, *made by Archias.* Horat. Lectus Archiacus.

ĀRCHĬĀTRŬS, ĀRCHĬĀTRŎS, and ĀRCHĬĀTĔR (ἀρχιατρός), tri, m. *a chief physician.* Cod. Just.

ĀRCHĬDĬĀCŎNŬS (ἀρχιδιάκονος), i, m. *an archdeacon.* Sidon.

ĀRCHĬĔPĬSCŎPŬS (ἀρχιεπίσκοπος), i, m. *an archbishop.* Cod. Just.

ĀRCHĬĔRĔŪS (ἀρχιερεύς), ĕi & ĕos, m. *a chief priest.* Lamprid.

ĀRCHĬGĀLLŬS (ἄρχων and *Gallus*), i, m. *the chief-priest of Cybele.* Plin.

ĀRCHĬGĔNĒS, is, m. *a physician in Rome, in the time of Trajan.* Juvenal.

ĀRCHĬGŬBĔRNŬS (ἀρχικύβερνος), i, m. *a chief pilot, or chief steersman.* Pandect.

ĀRCHĬLŎCHŬS, i, m. 'Αρχίλοχος, *a Grecian poet noted for the severity of his satire.* Cic. — Hence Ārchĭlŏchĭŭs, a, um, *Archilochian.* — *Severe, sharp.* Cic. Archilochia edicta.

ĀRCHĬMĀGĪRŬS (ἀρχιμάγειρος), i, m. *a chief cook.* Juvenal.

ĀRCHĬMĀNDRĪTĀ (ἀρχιμανδρίτης), æ, m. *an abbot, chief of a convent or monastery.* Sidon.

ĀRCHĬMĒDĒS ('Αρχιμήδης), is, m. *a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse.* Cic. and *Liv.* — Hence Ārchĭmēdēŭs, and Ārchĭmēdĭŭs, a, um, *of or by Archimedes.* Martian. Cap.

ĀRCHĬMĪMŬS (ἀρχίμιμος), i, m. *the chief player, or a pantomime, chief of mimic actors.* Sueton.

ARCHIŌTA. See *Archeota.*

ĀRCHĬPĪRĀTĀ (ἀρχιπειρατής), æ, m. *an arch pirate, leader of pirates.* Cic.

ĀRCHĬTĔCTĀ (architectus), æ, f. *a female architect.* Plin. Architectæ naturæ vis. — Some read architectio, *h. e. architecture.*

ARCHITECTIO. See *Architecta.*

ĀRCHĬTĔCTŎN (ἀρχιτέκτων), ŏnis, m. *an architect, a master-builder.* Plaut. —— ¶ Figur. *A contriver, trickster.* Plaut.

ĀRCHĬTĔCTŎNĬCĒ (ἀρχιτεκτονική), es, f. *the art or science of building.* Quintil.

ĀRCHĬTĔCTŎNĬCŬS (ἀρχιτεκτονικός), a, um, *relating to architecture, architectonic.* Vitruv. Rationes architectonicæ, *the rules of architecture.*

ĀRCHĬTĔCTŎR (architectus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to construct, frame, fashion, fabricate, build,* ἀρχιτεκτονέω. Vitruv. — ¶ Passiv. Nepos. Fragment. Ædes archi-

tectata ab Hermodoro. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Architectari voluptates, *to devise, contrive, invent.*

ĀRCHITECTŪRA (architectus), æ, f. *architecture, the art or science of building.* Cic.

ĀRCHITECTUS (ἀρχιτέκτων), i, m. *a professor of the art of building, a contriver of a building, builder, architect, engineer.* Cic. —— ¶ Figur. *the author, deviser, artificer, contriver of any thing.* Cic. Architectus beatæ vitæ. *Id.* Stoici architecti pæne verborum. *Id.* Architectus sceleris.

ĀRCHIUM, and **ĀRCHIVUM** (ἀρχεῖον), i, n. *the archives, places where the public records were kept.* Tertull.

ĀRCHŌN (ἄρχων), tis, m. *a chief magistrate at Athens, Archon.* Cic.

ĀRCHȲTĀS, æ, m. Ἀρχύτας, *a distinguished philosopher of Tarentum.* Cic.

ĀRCIFINĀLIS (arceo & fines), e, adject. Arcifinales and Arcifinii agri, *fields occupied by a victorious enemy after expelling the former proprietors.* Frontin. — Others explain these phrases; *territories having no certain limits, but bounded by rivers, mountains, and woods.* Isidor.

ĀRCIŌ (ar & cio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to send for, fetch, invite,* προσκαλέω. Cic. Ego arciam pueros. Others read *acciam.*

ĀRCIŌN (ἀρκτεῖον), i, n. *burdock.* Plin.

ĀRCIPŎTENS (arcus & potens), entis, *one skilled in the management of the bow, a skilful archer.* Valer. Flacc. Arcipotens Apollo.

ĀRCITENENS (arcus & teneo), entis, adject. *holding the bow, bow-bearing.* Virg. Pius Arcitenens, *h. e. Apollo.* Arnob. Arcitenentes Diana et Apollo. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Sagittarius.* Cic.

ĀRCTĀTIŌ (arcto), ōnis, f. *a making tight, contracting.* Varr.

ĀRCTĒ, and **ĀRTĒ** (arctus), adv. *straitly, tightly, closely, strictly.* Plaut. Arcte colligare. *Cic.* Arctius complecti aliquem. *Id.* Arcte, et graviter dormire, *profoundly, deeply, soundly.* Sallust. Signa arctius collocat, *in closer order.* Plaut. Arcte, contenteque habere aliquem, *to hold tight, treat with severity.* Cic. Arctius adstringi ratio non potest, *the argument cannot be brought to bear closer.* Plin. Arctissime diligere, *passionately.* Gell. Arctius, et pressius conflictari, *in close conflict.* Sallust. Ire quam arctissime. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Arcte appellare, *to shorten in pronunciation.*

ĀRCTICUS (Ἀρκτικός), a, um, adj. *northern, arctic.* Hygin. Circulus arcticus, *the arctic circle.*

ĀRCTŌ (arctus), or **ĀRTŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to straiten, confine, draw tight or close, strain, crowd, pack, clinch,* στενόω. *Plin.* Vitis contineri debet vimine, non arctari. *Colum.* Transversos fustes spinæ arctare. *Martial.* Atria immodicis arctat imaginibus, *h. e. crowds.* *Id.* Arctatus labor, *shortened.* —— ¶ Figur. *Pandect.* Arctare, aut prorogare tempus. *Id.* Arctare aliquem, *to press or push for time.* *Id.* Arctare se, *to allow one's self but a short time.* Liv. In honoribus omnia arctata. —— ¶ Also, *to shut, close.* Petron. Dies solemnis ludum arctaverat.

ĀRCTOPHȲLĀX (Ἀρκτοφύλαξ), ăcis, m. *a constellation near the Greater Bear, Bootes.* Cic.

ĀRCTŎS, and **ĀRCTUS** (ἄρκτος), i, f. *the constellation of the Bear* (*properly, two, the Greater and the Lesser, the former of which is likewise called Charles's Wain*). Cic. Arcti duæ nunquam occidentes. *Virg.* Gelidas enavit ad Arctos. —— ¶ Also, *the north.* Lucan. Arcto subacta.

ĀRCTŌUS (Ἀρκτῷος), a, um, *northern.* Martial. Arctous polus. *Lucan.* Arctoum frigus.

ĀRCTŪRUS (Ἀρκτοῦρος), i, m. *the principal star in the constellation of Bootes.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation itself.* Virg.

ĀRCTUS, and **ĀRTUS** (arceo), a, um, adj. *strait, tight, narrow, restrained, confined, close.* Cic. Arctioribus vinculis teneri. *Lucan.* Arcta obsidio. *Horat.* Arcta convivia, *crowded.* So, *Id.* Arctum theatrum. *Plin.* Cernere aliquid arctiore cribro, *with a very fine sieve.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Arctissima vincula amoris. *Curt.* Arcta propinquitate conjunctus, *very near relationship.* Horat. Arctum animum solvere, *h. e.* angustum, depressum, solicitum. *Cic.* Arctus somnus, *a deep or sound sleep.* Sueton. Arctissimæ tenebræ. *Sueton.* Arcta annona, *dearness or scarcity of provisions.* —— ¶ Also, *difficult, afflictive.* Tacit. Arctæ res. *Ovid.* Rebus in arctis ferre opem alicui. *Liv.* Arcta petitio, *a hard contest.* —— ¶ Also, *severe, rigid.* Plin. Arctæ leges. *Lucret.* Arcta jura. —— ¶ Absolut. *Horat.* Desilire in arctum. *Plin.* Colligere volumina in arctum, *to reduce, abridge.*

ĀRCTUS. See *Arctos.*

ĀRCUĀRIUS (arcus), a, um, adject. *pertaining to bows.* Veget. Fabrica arcuaria, *for making bows.*

ĀRCUĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a maker of bows.*

ĀRCUĀTILIS (Id.), e, adj. *bent or curved like a bow, arched.* Sidon.

ĀRCUĀTIM (arcuatus), adverb, *in a curve, crookedly.* Plin.

ĀRCUĀTIŌ (arcuo), ōnis, f. *an arch.* Front.

ĀRCUĀTUS (Id.), and **ĀRQUĀTUS**, a, um, adj. *bent in the form of a bow, arched, inflected; arched over, vaulted.* Ovid. Arcuato cœlum curvamine signans. *Liv.* Curru arcuato. *Plin.* Perducere aquam arcuato opere, *by arched work.* —— ¶ Also, *afflicted with the jaundice.* Lucret.

ĀRCUBALLISTA (arcus & ballista), æ, f. *a cross-bow, steel bow.* Veget.

ĀRCUBALLISTĀRIUS (arcuballista), ii, m. *an arcubalister, a shooter with a cross-bow.* Veget.

ĀRCULA (diminutive, from arca), æ, f. *a little chest or box, casket.* Cic. Arculus muliebres. *Id.* Isocratis discipulorum arculas consumpsit, *h. e. ornaments of style.* —— ¶ Also, *the cylinder or barrel of a water organ.* Vitruv.

ĀRCULĀRIUS (arcula), ii, m. *one that makes caskets, boxes,* &c.; *a cabinet-maker.* Plaut.

ĀRCUŌ (arcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend in the form of a bow,* κάμπτω. Plin. See *Arcuatus.*

ĀRCUPŎTENS. See *Arcipotens.*

ĀRCUS (unc.), and anciently **ĀRQUUS**, us, and sometimes i, m. *a bow,* τόξον. *Cic.* Arcus intentus in aliquem, *drawn, aimed.* Virg. Arcus adductus. *Horat.* remissus. *Virg.* Intendere arcum. *Id.* incurvare. *Id.* Spicula arcu dirigere. —— ¶ Also, *the rainbow,* ἶρις. Cic. Arcus ex nubibus efficitur. *Horat.* Arcus pluvius. —— ¶ Also, *an arch, vault,* ἀψίς, καμάρα. *Ovid.* Pumice vivo nativum duxerat arcum. *Sueton.* Decernere alicui marmoreum arcum cum tropæis, *a triumphal arch.* So, *Tacit.* arcus, absol. —— ¶ Also, *any thing arched or curved.* Virg. Portus curvatur in arcum. *Id.* Pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, *shoots bent down to the ground.* Ovid. Immensos sinuatur in arcus. *Propert.* Acies geminos lunarat in arcus. —— ¶ Also, *an arc of a circle.* Senec. Coronam si diviseris, arcus erit. —— ¶ In dativ. plural, *arcubus.* —— ¶ Feminine gender by *Ennius ap. Priscian.*

ĀRDEA, æ, f. *a heron or hern,* ἐρωδιός. *Plin.* Ardea alba, *the criel* or *dwarf heron*; stellaris, *the bittern*; cinerea, *the blue heron.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutulians.* Virg. — Hence, Ardĕās, ātis, and Ardĕātīnus, a, um, *belonging to Ardea.* Cic. In agro Ardeati. *Nepos.* Ardeatinum prædium. *Liv.* Ardeates, *the inhabitants of Ardea.*

ĀRDELIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a busybody, meddler, intermeddler, tattler, impertinent trifler, intruder.* Phædr. 2. 5. *Martial.* 2. 7.

ĀRDENS (ardeo), entis, *on fire, burning, fiery.* Martial. Aqua ardens, *boiling hot.* Plin. Ardentissimum tempus æstatis. *Id.* Ardens febris. *Id.* Vis ardens, *the power to burn, property of burning.* Martial. Ardens Falernum. *Virg.* Ardentes papulæ. —— ¶ Figur. *eager, ardent, impatient.* Cic. Græci ardentes his studiis. *Id.* Antonius ardens odio vestri, *burning, glowing.* Id. Ardentes dolore. *Id.* amore. *Sallust.* Animus ardens in cupiditatibus. *Cic.* Mortem ardentiore studio petere, *h. e.* vehementiore. *Id.* Ardens oratio. *Id.* Ardentes in eum litteras ad me misit, *a letter full of bitter invectives.* Virg. Juvenum manus emicat ardens. —— ¶ With the gen. *Stat.* Ardentem cædis.

ĀRDENTER (ardens), adverb, *hotly, ardently, keenly, earnestly, eagerly.* Cic. Ardenter cupere aliquid. *Id.* Ardentius sitiens voluptates. *Plin.* Ardentissime diligere.

ĀRDEŌ (unc.), es, arsi, arsum, n. 2. *to burn, be on fire, blaze,* καίομαι, flagro, conflagro, cremor. *Cic.* Caput arsisse Servio Tullo dormienti. *Id.* Domus ardebat in Palatio. *Horat.* Hospes pæne arsit, *h. e.* incendio ædium conflagravit. *Id.* Largior arserit ignis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ardere podagræ doloribus, *to be afflicted, troubled, tormented.* *Id.* Cum arderet Syria bello. *Sueton.* Ardente in Africa bello, *raging.* Liv. Ardentes siti fauces. —— ¶ Cic. Arderent oculi, *sparkled with anger.* So, *Virg.* Ardentes oculi. —— ¶ Also, *to glow like fire, blaze, shine, glitter.* Virg. Tyrioque ardebat murice læna. *Id.* Campi armis ardent. *Id.* Clypeus ardens. *Id.* Apes ardentes auro. —— ¶ Applied to the mind, *to burn, boil, glow, be on fire.* Cic. Ardere ira. *Id.* furore. *Id.* studio historiæ. *Id.* cupiditate, metu, conscientia. *Justin.* odio alicujus. *Id.* Res ardet invidia, *h. e.* laborat. So, *Plin.* Ardere infamia. —— ¶ Ardere amore alicujus, *to burn with love towards, be enamored of.* Cic. Ardebat amore illius hospitæ. Absolut. *Ovid.* Ambo ardebant. *Id.* Deus arsit in illa. *Horat.* Arsit Virgine. *Sil.* Nympha ardens puero, *in love with.* — With the *accusative.* Virg. Corydon ardebat Alexin. *Horat.* Donec non aliam magis arsisti. —— ¶ Also, absol. of other passions. *Cic.* Non solum incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris. *Ovid.* Ardet, et iram non capit ipsa suam, *is enraged.* Sallust. Ad reprehendenda aliena facta ardet omnibus animus, *is prone, ready, eager, impatient.* Cæs. Animi ad ulciscendum ardebant. *Virg.* Implacabilis ardet. *Id.* Ardet in arma magis, *impatient for the fight.* —— ¶ With the *infinitive.* Ovid. Ruere ardet utroque, *desires.* Virg. Ardet abire fuga.

ĀRDEŎLA (ardea), æ, f. *a heron.* Plin.

ĀRDĒSCŌ (ardeo), is, n. 3. *to grow hot, become hot, take fire,* φλέγομαι. *Lucret.* Omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere. —— ¶ Figur. of the passions, *to glow, burn.* Virg. Ardescit tuendo. *Lucret.* Ardescere Venere. *Ovid.* In iras. *Tacit.* in incestas nuptias. *Id.* Voce, vultu, oculis ardescere. —— ¶ Also, *to become violent, increase.* Virg. Fremitus ardescit equorum, *grows more frequent, increases fast.* Tacit. Questus magis ardescebant. *Id.* Ardescens pugna. *Id.* Pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, *to be sharpened.*

ĀRDIFER (ardor & fero), a, um, adject. *causing heat, burning.* Varr.

ĀRDŎR (ardeo), ōris, m. *heat, burning heat, fire,* καῦμα. *Cic.* Fore aliquando, ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret. *Id.* Nimios solis ardores. *Plin.* Refrigerare ardores corporum in morbis, *fever.* —— ¶ Also, *dazzling brightness, splendor, any strong light.* Cic. Stellarum ardore micantes. *Hygin.* Ardor officit oculis. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* In medio ardore belli, *heat, fury.* —— ¶ Also, *eagerness, impatience, ardent desire, ardor.* Cic. Ardor mentis ad gloriam. *Id.* Ardor amoris. *Id.* Ardor animi. *Tibull.* Dissimulare ardorem, *h. e.* amorem. *Sueton.* Ardor militum pugnam deposcentium. *Justin.* Injicere ardorem militibus. *Ovid.* Furit ardor edendi, *hunger.* —— ¶ Cic. Ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, *fiery eyes, glowing like fire.* Vellei. Ardor oris, *commanding expression, animated looks.* —— ¶ Also, *pain.* Lucret. Sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor.

ĀRDUENNA, æ, f. *a forest in Gaul, the forest of Ardennes.* Cæs. Silva Arduenna.

ĀRDUĬTĀS (arduus), ātis, f. *height, steepness; a place difficult of access.* Varr.

ĀRDUUS, a, um, adj. *high, lofty, steep, difficult to reach.* Cic. Difficili ascensu, atque arduo. *Sallust.* Locus asper atque arduus. *Liv.* Collis aditu arduus. *Ovid.* Ardua

via. —— ¶ Arduum, absol. *a lofty place; a steep, height.* *Horat.* Scandere per arduum. *Tacit.* Excidere ardua castellorum, *h. e.* castella in arduo loco sita. —— ¶ Arduus, *erect, tall, lofty, stately, upright.* *Horat.* Ardua cervix equi. *Ovid.* Ardua cedrus. *Id.* Arduus æther. *Virg.* Sese arduus infert. —— ¶ Figur. *difficult, hard, troublesome, laborious, arduous.* *Cic.* Opus arduum conamur. *Id.* Rerum arduarum, ac difficilium perpessio. *Id.* Difficilem atque arduam sectam sequi. *Plin.* Res ardua inventu. *Liv.* Id arduum factu erat. *Sallust.* Arduum res gestas scribere. —— ¶ *Horat.* Rebus in arduis, *in adversity.*

ARE. See *Arefacio.*

ĀRĔĂ (areo), æ, f. *an area on which corn is beaten, a threshing-floor, barn-floor.* *Virg.* Area æquanda cylindro. —— ¶ Also, *an open surface, field, plain, flat, area, square or place in a city.* *Cic.* Aream præclaram habebimus. *Horat.* Campus et areæ composita repetantur hora. *Sueton.* Vacuas areas occupare, et ædificare. *Pandect.* Ædes ad aream redigere, *to rase, pull down, lay even with the ground.* —— ¶ Also, *a yard, court.* *Plin.* Resedimus in area domus. —— ¶ Also, *a compartment or bed in a garden.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a bird-catcher's floor.* *Plaut.* Auceps quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum. —— ¶ *Tertull.* Area sepulturarum, *a church-yard, cemetery.* —— ¶ Also, *a halo.* *Senec.* Tales splendores Græci areas vocavere. —— ¶ Also, *the scurf, scald.* *Cels.* — Hence, *a bald spot.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Figur. *matter, subject, field.* *Ovid.* Hæc animo area digna meo est. *Cic.* Area scelerum. *Martial.* Vitæ tribus areis peractis, *periods.*

ĀRĔCTĒŬS, ĀRÆCTĒŬS, or ĀRĀCTĒŬS, a, um, adj. *Tibull.* Arecteos campos, *Babylonian,* so called from *the city of Arecca* or *Aracca in Babylonia.*

ĀRĔFĂCĬŌ (areo & facio), ēcis, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to dry, make dry,* ξηραίνω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Arfacio, by syncope. *Cato.* —— ¶ By transposition. *Lucret.* facit are, *for* arefacit.

ĀRĔFĪŌ (areo & fio), is, actus sum, *to grow dry, become dry,* ξηραίνομαι. *Plin.*

ĀRĔLĀS, ātis, and ĀRĔLĀTĔ, es, f. *a town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Arles.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Ārĕlātensis, e, adj. *of Arelate.* *Plin.*

ĀRĔMŎRĬCŬS (ar mor, Celtic, *on the sea*), a, um, adj. *Cæs.* Aremoricæ civitates, *Armorican, on the coasts of the modern Normandy and Brittany.*

ĂRĒNĂ (areo), æ, f. *sand, grit, gravel,* ἄμμος, minutissimus pulvis. *Virg.* Arena nigra, *slime.* Also, in plur. in *Virg.*, *Horat.*, &c. —— ¶ *Sand, a sandy place.* *Cic.* Arenam emere. — Also, *soil.* *Virg.* Arena pinguis. —— ¶ Also, *the sea-shore, coast, strand.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, because it was covered with sand to prevent them from slipping, or to absorb the blood that was shed; the arena; the amphitheatre.* *Martial.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Hence, *any place of contention.* *Flor.* Belli arena, *scene, field, theatre.* *Plin. Ep.* In arena mea, *in my line or profession,* as an advocate. —— ¶ Written, also, *harena.*

ĂRĒNĀCĔŬS (arena), a, um, adj. *of sand, sandy, like sand.* *Plin.* Terra arenacea. *Id.* Arenaceum semen, *h. e. like sand.*

ĂRĒNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to sand.* *Serv.* ap. *Virg.* Arenarius lapis, *sand-stone.* —— ¶ Arenarius, ii, m. *a teacher of the rudiments of arithmetic,* because the numbers were written on a table strewed with *sand.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Arenaria, æ, *sc.* fodina, *a sand or gravel-pit.* *Cic.* So, in *Vitruv.* Arenarium, ii, n. —— ¶ Also, adj. *relating to the arena, to combats in the amphitheatre.* *Ammian.* Arenaria fera. *Petron.* Arenarius, *sc.* gladiator. —— ¶ Written, also, *harenarius.*

ĂRĒNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a spreading or laying on of mortar mixed with sand,* as on a wall. *Vitruv.*

ĂRĒNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mixed with sand.* *Cato.* Calx arenata. —— ¶ Hence, Arenātum, i, n. *a mortar which consists of one part of lime and two parts sand; sand-mortar.* *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

ĂRĒNĬFŌDĬNĂ (as if arenæ fodina), æ, f. *a sand-pit, gravel-pit.* *Ulpian. Dig.*

ĂRĒNĬVĂGŬS (arena & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering on the shore.* *Lucan.*

ĂRĒNŌSŬS (arena), a, um, *sandy, abounding in sand.* *Virg.* Litus arenosum Libyæ. *Plin.* Lapis arenosior. *Id.* Ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat.

ĀRENS (areo), tis, *dry, droughty, thirsty, devoid of water, lacking moisture.* *Tacit.* Loca arentia. *Virg.* Arens rivus Xanthi. *Id.* Rosæ arentes. *Ovid.* Arentem sitim levare unda. *Horat.* Arente fauce trahere pocula.

ĂRĒNŬLĂ (arena), æ, f. dimin. *small sand or grit, very fine sand.* *Plin.* Arenulæ, quæ inveniuntur in cornibus cochlearum.

ĀRĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be dry, to grow dry or droughty,* ἄζομαι, aridus sum, siccus, et sine humore. *Ovid.* Succis (tellus) aret ademptis. *Plaut.* Utinam fortuna nunc anatina uterer, uti cum exivissem ex aqua, arerem tamen. *Ovid.* Et fauces arent, vixque est via vocis in illis. *Id.* Garrulus in media Tantalus aret aqua, *h. e. is thirsty.*

ĀRĔŎLĂ (area), æ, f. dimin. *a small open space in or near the house; a court-yard; a little bed in a garden.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

ĀRĔŎPĂGŬS, and ĀRĔŎPĀGŬS (Ἄρης and πάγος), i, m. properly, *the hill of Mars;* hence, *a building at Athens, in which the members of the Areopagus, or chief criminal court of the Athenians, held their meetings.* — Also, *this court itself.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Areopagita, æ, m. and Areopagites, æ, m. *one of the judges of the Areopagus, an Areopagite.* *Cic.* — Figur. *an incorruptible judge.* *Id.*

ĀRĔPENNIS, or ĀRAPENNIS (Gallic), is, m. *a measure of ground, half an acre.* *Colum.*

ĀRĒS, is, m. Ἄρης, *Mars, the god of war.* *Plaut.*

ĀRĒSCŌ (areo), is, n. 3. *to grow dry, become dry, to dry up.* *Plaut.* Da mihi vestimenti aliquid aridi, dum mea arescunt. *Cic.* Arescit lacryma. *Tacit.* Arescens unda.

ĀRĔTĀLŎGŬS (ἀρετάλογος), i, m. properly, *a prattler about virtue; a prattler, babbler, idle talker; a braggart, talkative fellow, boaster, jester, buffoon; a sorry philosopher.* *Juvenal.* mendax Aretalogus. *Sueton.* Aut acroamata, et histriones interponebat, ac frequentius Aretalogos.

ĂRĔTHŌ, ontis, *a river of Epirus,* called, also, *Arachthus.* *Liv.*

ĂRĔTHŪSĂ, æ, f. Ἀρέθουσα, *a fountain of the island Ortygia, which belonged to Syracuse.* *Cic.* — *The river Alpheus in Elis is fabled to flow under the earth to Sicily, and to unite with this fountain;* hence, *Arethusa, a nymph, whose lover was Alpheus.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Arethusæus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Arethusa.* *Claudian.* — Also, Arethūsis, ĭdis, adj. f. *Arethusian.* *Ovid.* Arethusides Syracusæ. — Arethusius, a, um, adj. *Arethusian; Syracusan.* *Silius.*

ĀRĒTĬUM, or ARRĒTĬUM, ii, n. *a city in Etruria, now called Arezzo.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Aretinus (or Arr.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city.* *Martial.*

ĀRĔŬS, or ĀRĬŬS (Ares), a, um, *of or pertaining to Mars,* Ἄρειος. *Tacit.* Areum judicium, *h. e. of the Areopagus.*

ĀRGÆŬS, a, um, *of or pertaining to Argæus, a high mountain of Cappadocia.* *Claudian.* and *Plin.*

ĀRGANTHŌNĬŬS, ii, m. *a Tartessian king, of great age.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Arganthoniăcus, a, um, adj. *Arganthonian.* *Sil.*

ĀRGĒI (Ἀργεῖοι), ōrum, m. *places at Rome, appointed* probably *for sacrifices and other religious purposes.* *Liv.* —— ¶ *Argei,* also, *the images of men made of rushes, thrown annually into the Tiber.* *Ovid.*

ĀRGĒMĂ (ἀργός, *white*), ătis, n. *a web, or pin, in the eye, which, within the black of the eye, looks white, and on the other side of it, red.* *Plin.*

ĀRGĒMŎN (ἄργεμον), i, n. *an herb,* called also *lappa canaria.* *Plin.*

ĀRGĒMŌNĒ (ἀργεμώνη), es, f. *an herb,* called also *inguinalis.* *Plin.*

ĀRGĒMŌNĬĂ, æ, f. probably the same as *argemone.* *Plin.*

ĀRGENTĀRĬĂ (argentarius), æ, f. *sc.* taberna, *a banking-house, bank.* *Plaut.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, argentaria, *sc.* ars, *the profession of a banker.* *Cic.* M. Fulcinius, qui Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit. *Id.* Argentariam dissolvere. *Ulpian. Dig.* exercere. *Id.* administrare. —— ¶ Also, argentaria *sc.* fodina, *a silver mine.* *Liv.*

ĀRGENTĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a case or cupboard to set plate in.* *Pandect.*

ĀRGENTĀRĬŬS (argentum), a, um, adj. *relating to silver or money,* ἀργύρεος. *Plin.* Creta argentaria, *a sort of marl with which they scoured silver.* *Id.* Argentaria metalla, *mines of silver.* *Id.* Plumbum argentarium, *h. e. like silver.* *Jabolen. Dig.* Argentarius faber, *a silversmith.* *Plaut.* Argentaria inopia, *scarcity of money.* *Id.* Argentariæ opes. *Id.* Sunt meretrices omnes elecebræ argentariæ, *h. e. coaxing away money.* *Id.* Invenire alicui auxilium argentarium, *help with one's purse.* *Liv.* Taberna argentaria, *banking-house.* *Ulpian. Dig.* Argentariæ mensæ exercitor, *h. e. money-changer.* —— ¶ Mons Argentarius, *a mountain on the coast of Etruria.* *Rutil.*

ĀRGENTĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a banker, person who takes money on interest, cashier, cash-keeper, money-changer.* *Cic.*

ĀRGENTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *plated or ornamented with silver, silvered, silvered over.* *Albinovan.* Argentata sandalia. *Liv.* Argentati milites, *h. e. having their shields plated with silver.* *Plaut.* Semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *h. e.* querere mecum, sed simul argentum affer.

ĀRGENTĔŎLŬS (argenteus), a, um, adj. dimin. *of silver, adorned with silver;* when a small thing is spoken of. *Plaut.*

ĀRGENTĔŬS (argentum), a, um, adj. *of silver, made of silver.* *Cic.* Aquila argentea. *Tacit.* Argentea vasa. *Plin.* Argentea bractea. *Id.* Denarius argenteus. In the same sense, *argenteus,* absol. in *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *bright as silver, like silver.* *Virg.* Argenteus anser. *Plin.* Cometes argenteo crine. *Id.* Arbor folio argenteo. *Id.* Gemma argentei coloris. *Ovid.* Fons nitidis argenteus undis. —— ¶ Also, *adorned with silver.* *Cic.* —— Figur. *Plaut.* Remittere alicui salutem argenteam, *h. e. a silver greeting, or money.* *Id.* Amica tua facta est argentea, *h. e. has been sold for silver.* —— ¶ Flumen argenteum, and absol. Argenteus, *a river of Gallia Narbonensis.* *Plin.*

ĀRGENTĬEXTĔRĔBRŌNĬDĒS, or ĀRGENTĬ ĔXTĔRĔBRŌNĬDĒS (argentum & exterebro), a word made by *Plautus; one who extorts or wheedles away money from others, a sponger.*

ĀRGENTĬFŌDĬNĂ, or ĀRGENTĬ FŌDĬNĂ, æ, f. *a silver mine.* *Vitruv.* and *Plin.*

ĀRGENTŌRĀTŬS, i, f. *a city of Germany, Strasburg.* *Ammian.* —— ¶ Hence, Argentoratensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to this city.* *Ammian.*

ĀRGENTŌSŬS (argentum), a, um, adj. *mixed with silver.* *Plin.*

ĀRGENTUM (ἀργός, or ἀργεννός, *white*), i, n. *silver,* ἀργύριον. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* — *Cic.* Argentum factum, *wrought silver, silver plate.* *Liv.* infectum, *h. e. not wrought.* *Cic.* signatum, *h. e. stamped or coined.* —— ¶ Also, *silver plate, any thing made of silver.* *Cic.* Argentum purum, *h. e. silver plate without figures.* *Id.* cælatum, *h. e. with figures, or embossed.* —— ¶ Also, *silver money; money.* *Terent.* Argentum numerare. —— ¶ Argentum vivum, *quicksilver.* *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

ĀRGESTĒS (ἀργέστης), æ, m. *the north-west wind.* *Plin.*

ĀRGĒŬS (Ἀργεῖος), a, um, adj. *Argive; Grecian;* same as *Argivus.* *Horat.* Tibur Argeo positum colono.

ARGI. See *Argos.*

ĀRGĪĂ (Ἀργείη), æ, f. *the daughter of Adrastus, king of the Argives, and wife of Polynices.* *Stat.*

ĀRGILĒTUM (according to some, from *Argus* and *letum,* because a certain Argus

is said to have been slain there; or from *argilla* (argila), because clay was said to be formerly dug there), i, n. *a place in Rome, where were the shops of booksellers, cobblers, &c.* Virg. and Varro. —— ¶ In *Martial*, it is separated into two words by tmesis. —— ¶ Hence, Argiletānus, a, um, adj. *belonging, or to be found, in the place Argiletum.* Martial. and Cic.

ĀRGILIŬS, ii, m. *Nepos.* Argilius quidam adolescentulus, *h. e.* either the name of an individual, or one from *Argilus* in Macedonia; *an Argilian.* Compare *Thucyd.* 1, 133.

ĀRGILLĂ (ἄργιλλος, or ἄργιλος), æ, f. *white clay, potter's earth.* Cic. Homulus ex argilla et luto fictus.

ĀRGILLĀCĔŬS (argilla), a, um, *clayey, partaking of the nature of argil, consisting of argil, argillaceous.* Plin.

ĀRGILLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, *full of clay, clayey.* Varr.

ĀRGĪPHŎNTĒS (Ἀργειφόντης), æ, m. *the slayer of Argus; an epithet of Mercury.* Arnob.

ĀRGĪTIS (ἀργὸς, *white*), idis, f. *a kind of vine bearing white grapes.* Isidor. and Columell.

ĀRGĪVŬS (Ἀργεῖος), a, um, adj. *Argive,* ad Argos pertinens. Cic. Argivus orator. Horat. Augur Argivus, *h. e. Amphiaraus.* —— ¶ Also, *Grecian.* Virg. Argiva castra. Id. Juno Argiva, *h. e. who favored the Greeks.* —— ¶ Argivi, ōrum, *the Greeks.* Valer. Max.

ĀRGŌ (Ἀργώ), ūs, f. 3. decl. *the ship Argo, the name of the ship in which Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* Val. Flacc. —— ¶ Hence, Argonauta (Ἀργὼ and ναύτης), æ, m. *an Argonaut.* Val. Flacc. — But, Argonauta (ἀργὸς, lazy, and ναύτης), *an idle, sluggish sailor.* Martial. —— ¶ Hence, Argonautĭca, ōrum, n. pl. sc. scripta, *the title of a poem of Valer. Flaccus on the Argonauts.* —— ¶ Hence, also, Argōus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the ship Argo; also, of or belonging to Argus,* who is said to have built the ship. Val. Flacc.

ĀRGŎLIS, idis, f. Ἀργεία, Ἀργολίς, *a country of Peloponnesus.* Plin. —— ¶ *Argolis* is also an adj. idis, f. *Argive.* Ovid. —— ¶ Hence, Argolĭcus, a, um, adj. *Argive, Argolic; Grecian.* Plin. Argolicus sinus, *the gulf of Napoli.*

ARGONAUTA. See *Argo.*

ĀRGŎS (Ἄργος), n., in plur. Argī, ōrum, m. [the sing. of this word is a Greek form, and has only the *nom.* and *acc.* cases; the plur. is a Latin form] now *Argo, a city of Peloponnesus, capital of Argolis.* Ovid. and Plin. — It is sometimes used for *the whole of Greece.* Lucan. —— ¶ There were several other cities of the same name.

ARGŌUS. See *Argo.*

ĀRGŪMENTĀTĬŌ (argumentor), ōnis, f. *the producing or bringing forward of proof, arguing; the evidence or proof itself, argument; a syllogism.* Cic.

ĀRGŪMENTŎR (argumentum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to argue, prove by argument.* Cic. Neque ego in causis, si quid est evidens, argumentari soleo. Id. Es argumentatus amoris hoc esse signum. Id. Quid argumentamur, quo pecunia pervenerit? fecit ipse indicium. Liv. Nec, jure an injuria cæsi sint, argumentari refert. Cic. Argumentari de voluntate alicujus, *h. e. to show by proof or conjecture.* Colum. Argumentari in aliqua re. —— ¶ Also, *to adduce as argument or proof.* Cic. Illa non argumentabor. Liv. Argumentari multa.

ĀRGŪMENTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rich in material.* Quintil. Opus argumentosum, *elaborately wrought, artfully worked up.*

ĀRGŪMENTUM (arguo), i, n. *every thing whereby any thing can be proved or made good as argument, reason, proof.* Cic. Argumentum autem est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem. Id. Multis argumentis, deos esse, docere voluisti. Id. Adstringere breviter argumenta. Id. Refellere aliquid argumentis. Id. Ducere argumenta ex conjunctis. Quintil. Solvere argumenta. —— ¶ Also, *a sign, token, mark, evidence, presumption,* Cic. Cum illa certissima sunt visa argumenta, atque indicia sceleris, &c. Id. Quæ res pertenui nobis argumento, indicioque patefacta est. Id. Scire cupio, quid habeant argumenti ista manumissio. Id. Quod autem idem mœstitiam meam reprehendit, idem jocum, magno argumento est, me in utroque fuisse moderatum. Plin. Argumento haud dubio conjectari. Id. Argumentum est, quod nisi ante Favonium collectæ, novas vires resumunt, *the sign or mark to judge by is, that,* &c. Id. In argumentum, quoniam ibi libertatem publicam meruisset, *in proof of having there merited,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *circumstance, reason, cause.* Plin. Ex argumento nomen accepit scorpio herba. Semen enim habet ad similitudinem caudæ scorpionis. Id. Ab hoc dehiscendi argumento Rhegium Græci nomen dedere oppido. —— ¶ Also, *matter treated upon; an argument, theme or subject, either of a speech, a poem, or other writing, of a painting, or sculpture.* Quintil. Veritus fortasse, ne nos in Catonem nostrum transferamus illinc mali quid; etsi argumentum simile non erat. Cic. Dare alicui argumentum epistolæ. Id. Quis est, qui isti ætati non possit, quam velit petulanter, etiam si sine ulla suspicione, at non sine argumento, maledicere? *yet not without material.* Id. Tragici Poetæ cum explicare argumenti exitum non possunt, confugiunt ad deum, *h. e. a tragedy or drama.* Virg. At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos; Argumentum ingens, *h. e. subject, or device.* Cic. Ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, *h. e. bass-reliefs.* Phædr. Hoc argumentum monet, *h. e. fable.* —— ¶ *Argumenta* is distinguished by Cic. from *rationes;* the former meaning *the facts or material for reasoning;* the latter, *the reasoning itself.*

ĀRGŬŌ (unc.), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to show, demonstrate, make clear or evident, prove,* ἐλέγχω, ostendere, demonstrare, probare, affirmare. Cic. Quod autem non licet, id hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere. Horat. Amantem et languor, et silentium arguit. Liv. Speculatores non legatos venisse arguebat. Plaut. Cum peribat vidi, non ex auditu arguo. Horat. Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus. Ovid. Apparet virtus, arguiturque malis. —— ¶ Often, also, *to accuse, blame, impeach,* κατηγορέω. Cic. Servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo. Id. Arguere aliquem facinoris. Id. quempiam aliquo crimine. Id. Argui de aliquo crimine. Id. Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. Justin. Hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes. Plaut. Argutus malorum facinorum, *accused.* Sueton. Arguere solœcismum factum ab adversario. Id. temeritatem alicujus. —— ¶ In *Sallust. fragm.* arguiturus.

ĀRGŬS, i, m. Ἄργος, *the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, slain by Mercury, by order of Jove, whereupon Juno placed his eyes in the peacock's tail.* Ovid. —— ¶ There are others of the same name. —— ¶ In Plaut. Argus is an adj. same as Argivus, *Argive.*

ĀRGŪTĀTĬŌ (argutor), ōnis, f. *a creaking.* Catull.

ĀRGŪTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a cavilling disputant, subtile sophist.* Gell.

ĀRGŪTĒ (argutus), adv. *shrewdly, wittily, acutely, subtly, artfully, ingeniously.* Cic. Acute, arguteque respondere. Id. Argutissime disputare. Plaut. Argute obrepere, *h. e. cunningly.* Cic. Ut aliquid dicere possint argutius.

ĀRGŪTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *acuteness or subtilty of remark; shrewdness, ingenuity;* used both in a good and bad sense, and generally in the *plur.* Cic. Hujus orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut, &c. Id. Argutiæ, et acumen Hyperidis. Plaut. Exordiri argutias contra aliquem. Id. Exi e culina foras, mastigia, qui mihi inter patinas exhibes argutias, *h. e. cavilling words.* Gell. Importuna atque audax argutia. —— ¶ Also, *exquisite, clear notes,* as of the nightingale; but it may be referred to its *incessant singings.* Plin. l. 10. c. 29. —— ¶ Also, of ingenious contrivances or exquisite workmanship, as in painting, &c. Plin. Plurimæ præterea tales argutiæ facetissimi salis, *acute or ingenious contrivances.* Id. Propriæ hujus videntur esse argutiæ operum, custoditæ in minimis quoque rebus, *delicacy, nicety, fineness of execution, exquisiteness, lively expression.* Id. Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturæ dedit, primus argutias vultus, *h. e. lively expression.* —— ¶ Argutiæ digitorum, *the quick motion of the fingers, to give expression to the delivery.* Cic. Nulla mollitia cervicum, nullæ argutiæ digitorum, non ad numerum articulus cadens.

ĀRGŪTĬŎLĂ (argutia), æ, f. *a poor conceit, silly reason.* Gell.

ĀRGŪTŌ (argutus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prattle.* Propert.

ĀRGŪTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to prattle, prate, chatter, talk noisily, be loquacious,* loquacem esse, loquendo obstrepere. Plaut. Superaboque omnes argutando præficas. Lucil. Agite, fures, mendacia argutamini. Nævius. Totum diem argutatur, quasi cicada. —— ¶ Also, *to talk pertly, shrewdly,* σοφίζομαι. Plaut. Pergin' argutarier? —— ¶ Also, *to make a noise or bustle,* as by quick motion of the feet. Titinn.

ĀRGŪTŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, dimin. adj. *keen, acute, witty, subtle.* Cic. Ego interea admonitu tuo perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem. Apulei. Fotis famula forma scitula, et moribus ludicra, et prorsus argutula, *h. e.* facete loquax.

ĀRGŪTŬS (arguo), a, um, adj. *acute, subtile, quick, sharp, ready, ingenious; smart, witty,* ὀξύς, acutus, subtilis; applied both to persons and things. Cic. Quis in sententiis argutior? in docendo, edisserendoque subtilior? Id. Poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius. Id. Dicta argutissima. Id. sententiæ. Propert. dolor, *h. e.* ingeniose simulatus, *ingeniously counterfeited;* or it may be *noisy.* Id. historia, *h. e. ingenious and witty;* or *gossipping.* Horat. calo, *h. e. cunning, crafty.* Id. acumen. —— ¶ Also, *clearly indicative, significant, affording the means of discovering or concluding, conclusive.* Cic. Argutissima exta. Propert. Aureus argutum sternuit omen amor. — Also, *expressive, persuasive, eloquent.* Cic. Manus arguta. Ovid. Oculi arguti, *eyes that speak, expressive eyes.* Virg. Argutum (equi) caput, *h. e. expressive of his spirit;* or *delicately formed;* or *small, short.* Catull. Arguta solea, *h. e. setting well, so as to show the beauty of the foot.* —— ¶ *Talkative, noisy, verbose, gossipping, prattling.* Cic. Argutissimæ literæ, *h. e. filled with trifles, minute, gossipping.* Cal. ad Cic. Arguta sedulitas, *h. e. minute or overdone exactness.* Plaut. Strenui plus prosunt, quam arguti, et cati. Facile sibi facunditatem virtus argutam invenit. Sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro præfica. Id. Nihil est argutum magis, quam urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant. —— ¶ Also, *clear-sounding, piercing, noisy, clamorous, loud; creaking, screaking.* Horat. Neæra, *h. e. singing, melodious.* Propert. aves. Virg. hirundo. Martial. cicadæ. Id. Arguto pollice petere matellam, *h. e. by snapping the thumb.* Ovid. forum, *h. e. noisy, brawling.* Martial. æs. Virg. serra. Id. chordæ. Id. ilex, *h. e. rustling.* Id. nemus, *h. e. murmuring.* Colum. valles, *resounding, re-echoing.* Propert. dolore, *h. e. noisy.* —— ¶ Also, *sharp, pungent, penetrating;* of smell and taste. Plin. odor. Pallad. sapor.

ĀRGȲNŬS, or ĀRGȲNNŬS, i, m. Ἄργυννος, *a boy loved by Agamemnon, drowned in the river Cephisus, at whose grave Agamemnon raised a temple to Venus, who is hence called* Argynnis. Propert.

ĀRGȲRĀNCHĒ (ἄργυρος and ἄγχω), es, f. *the squinancy or angina.* Gell.

ĀRGȲRĀSPĬDĒS (ἀργύριον, silver, and ἀσπίς, a shield), um, m. plur. *a company of soldiers in the Macedonian army, who wore silver shields.* Liv.

ĀRGȲRIPA, æ, f. a town of Apulia, also called Arpi. Virg. — Also, Argyrippa.

ĀRGȲRITIS (ἀργυρῖτις), idis, f. litharge of silver. Plin.

ĀRGȲRŎCŎRINTHIŬS (ἀργυροκορίνθιος), a, um, adj. made of that Corinthian brass which resembled silver. Plin.

ĀRGȲRŎDĂMĀS (ἀργυροδάμας), antis, m. a sort of adamant. Plin.

ĀRGȲRŎTŎXŬS (ἀργυρότοξος), bearing a silver bow, an epithet of Apollo. Macrob.

ĂRIADNA, æ, and **ĂRIADNE**, es, f. Ἀριάδνη, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who assisted Theseus in extricating himself from the labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return homeward, but was deserted by Theseus at Naxos, where Bacchus was enamored of her, by whom, however, she was deserted. Bacchus transferred her to heaven, and placed the crown, which Venus had given her, among the constellations, by the name of the Northern Crown. Ovid. — Hence, Ariadnæus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Ariadne. Ovid.

ĀRIĀNIS (ἀριανίς), idis, f. a kind of herb, of a red color, growing among the Ariani, a people in the interior of Asia. Plin.

ĂRICIA, æ, f. Ἀρικία, a city in Latium, near which was a wood, where was a temple to Diana, where, formerly, human victims were sacrificed: near the city was a lake sacred to the same goddess, and a hill, the resort of beggars. Plin. and Martial. — Hence, Aricīnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the above. Juvenal.

ĀRIDITĀS (aridus), ātis, f. dryness, drought, aridity. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the thing itself which is dry. Pallad.

ĀRIDŬLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. dimin. same as aridus. Catull.

ĀRIDUS (areo), a, um, adj. dry, parched, dried up, thirsty, droughty, arid, ξηρός, humore carens, siccus. Cic. folia lauree. Virg. solum. Id. nubila. Plin. Montes aridi, sterilesque. Horat. cinis. Id. lignum. Plaut. Ficis aridis victitare. Id. vestimenta. Virg. Aridus et sicco terram spuit ore viator, h. e. thirsty. Id. febris, h. e. causing thirst. —— ¶ Also, shrivelled, lean, slender, slim, thin, meagre. Auct. Priap. carm. Uvis aridior puella passis. Ovid. Arida crura. Horat. Aridæ nates. Id. Arida canities. —— ¶ Aridum, i, n. absolute, dry land. Cæs. Subducere naves in aridum, on dry ground, ashore. —— ¶ Figur. poor, meagre, mean, coarse. Cic. victus. Id. Vita horrida, atque arida. Martial. sportula. Id. cliens. Cic. Genus sermonis aridum. Quintil. Aridus orator. — Also, covetous, avaricious, pinching, greedy, niggardly. Terent. Habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum, atque aridum. Plaut. Pumex non æque est aridus, atque hic est senex. —— ¶ Also, of sound. Lucret. Aridus sonus. Virg. aridus altis Montibus audiri fragor, h. e. crackling, as when dry wood is broken. —— ¶ Aridum argentum, in Plaut. Rud. 3. 4. 21., is interpreted, by some, pure, bright; by others, jingling well; by others, ready money. —— ¶ Aridus color, a dead-brown color, the color of dead leaves. Plin. —— ¶ An old syncopated form of aridus is ardus. Lucil. apud Non.

ARIENA, æ, f. the fruit of the Indian tree pala, perhaps the banana, according to Plin.

ĂRIES (unc.), ĕtis, m. a ram, κριός. Virg. —— ¶ Also, an engine used in battering down walls, with a head and horns like those of a ram; a battering-ram. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a kind of shark. Plin. —— ¶ Also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Hygin. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Aries subjicitur. —— ¶ In the oblique cases, it is contracted by synæresis, among the poets, as if arjĕtis, for arietis. Virg.: and sometimes the third syllable is made long. Stat.

ĀRIĔTĀRIUS (aries), a, um, adject. relating to a ram, or battering-ram. Vitruv.

ĂRIĔTĀTIŌ (arieto), ōnis, f. the act of butting like a ram, or using the battering-ram. Senec.

ĂRIĔTĪNUS (aries), a, um, of a ram. Plin. —— ¶ Arietinum cicer, a kind of vetch, resembling the head of a ram. Plin.

ĂRIĔTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to push or butt as a ram, strike or drive against, beat down. Senec. Longam viam ingressus es; et labaris oportet, et arietes, et cadas, et lasseris, et exclames. Plaut. Quis est, qui tam proterve nostras ædes arietat? beats violently at. Accius apud Cic. Aries cornibus connititur, et in me arietat. Senec. Acies arietant inter se, h. e. rush or fall upon each other; engage in battle. Id. Arietare in aliqua re, h. e. incidere, incurrere, offendere, to fall foul on, run or strike against. Id. Ubi aliquid animum insolitum arietari percussit, h. e. to be disturbed, harassed.

ARILĀTOR. See Arrilator.

ĂRIMASPI, ōrum, m. Ἀριμασποί, a people of European Sarmatia. Plin. and Gell. — In sing. Lucan.

ĂRIMINUM, i, n. Ἀρίμινον, a city in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, now Rimini. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Ariminensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Horat.

ARINCA, æ, f. a Gallic word, signifying, according to some, rye; according to others, one-grained wheat. Otherwise called olyron. Plin.

ARIŎLOR, &c. See Hariolor.

ĂRIŌN, and **ĂRIŌ**, ōnis, m. Ἀρίων, a celebrated musician and lyric poet from Methymna in Lesbos. When he was returning from Tarentum to his native city, and the sailors, to obtain possession of his wealth, had conspired against his life, he is said, after playing on his lyre, to have sprung into the sea, and to have been carried to Peloponnesus by a dolphin which had been attracted by his song. Ovid. — Hence, Arionius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Arion. Ovid. Arionia lyra. —— ¶ Arion was also a horse, which had the gift of prophecy, which Neptune is said to have produced from the earth, by striking it with his trident. Stat.

ARIS (ἀρίς), idis, f. an Egyptian plant, similar to aros. Plin.

ĂRISTA (unc.), æ, f. the beard of corn, the awn, ἀθήρ. Cic. —— ¶ Sometimes, an ear of corn; corn itself. Ovid. maturis albescit messis aristis. Virg. Liber, et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista. —— ¶ Also, the ears of spikenard. Plin. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, put for the summer, the year. Virg. Post aliquot mea regna videns mirabor aristas: but this is also referred to the second meaning, and post is then adverbial. Claudian. Necdum decimas emensus aristas. —— ¶ Also, applied to the hair, standing erect, like the beard of an ear of corn. Pers. Alges, cum excussit membris timor albus aristas. —— ¶ Also, aristæ, herbs in general. Val. Flacc. 7, 365. —— ¶ Also, small bones, and spines of fishes. Auson.

ĂRISTÆUS, i, m. Ἀρισταῖος, a king of Arcadia, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, daughter of Peneus, a river in Thessaly. Virg.

ĂRISTALTHÆA (ἀρισταλθαία), æ, f. the herb marsh-mallows or white mallows. Plin.

ĂRISTARCHUS, i, m. Ἀρίσταρχος, a grammarian of Alexandria, who severely criticised the verses of Homer. Cic. — Hence, Aristarchus is used for any severe critic, and sometimes in a good sense. Cic. —— ¶ Hence, Aristarchēus, a, um, of or pertaining to Aristarchus. Aristarchēi, ōrum, those who, like Aristarchus, severely criticise the writings of others. Varr.

ARISTIDA. Same as Holcus.

ĂRISTĪDES, is, m. Ἀριστείδης, an Athenian, called just, on account of the purity and integrity of his life. Nepos. —— ¶ Also, a Theban painter, in the time of Apelles. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a Milesian amatory poet. Ovid.

ĂRISTIPPUS, i, m. Ἀρίστιππος, a philosopher of Cyrene, a city in Africa, founder of the Cyrenaic sect. Cic. — Hence, Aristippēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Cic. —— ¶ There was also another of the same name, the grandson of the above-named philosopher. Gell.

ARISTŌ, or **ARISTŌN**, ōnis, m. Ἀρίστων, ωνος, a philosopher of Chios, disciple of Lysias and Zeno, named Scepticus, the skeptic. Cic. Hence, Aristonēus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Cic. —— ¶ There were also several others of the same name. Cic.

ĂRISTŎCRATIA (ἀριστοκρατία), æ, f. an aristocracy; a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of the nobility. — Hence, Aristocraticus, Ἀριστοκρατικός, adj. and Aristocratice, Ἀριστοκρατικῶς, adv. Only used by Latin writers in Greek characters. Cic.

ĂRISTŎLŎCHIA (ἀριστολοχία, and ἀριστολόχεια), æ, f. the herb birth-wort, or heart-wort. Plin.

ĂRISTŎPHĂNES, is, m. Ἀριστοφάνης, a very celebrated Athenian comic poet. He wrote 54 comedies, eleven of which are still extant. His sons were Atarotes, Philippus, and Phileterus, who also were comic poets. Horat. — Hence, Aristophanēus, or -ius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Aristophanes. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a critic of Byzantium. Cic.

ĂRISTŎRIDES, or **ĂRESTŎRIDES**, æ, m. Ἀριστορίδης, the son of Aristor or Arestor, h. e. Argus. Ovid.

ĂRISTŎTĔLES, is, m. Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotle, a famous philosopher, of Stagira, pupil of Plato, founder of the sect of the Peripatetics, and teacher of Alexander the Great. Cic. — Hence, Aristotelēus, or -ius, and in some edd. -icus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Aristotle. Cic.

ĂRISTŎXĔNUS, i, m. a philosopher of Tarentum, a musician, a scholar of Aristotle. Cic.

ĂRITHMĒTICA, æ, and **ĂRITHMĒTICE** (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. the science of numbers, arithmetic. Senec.

ĂRITHMĒTICUS (ἀριθμητικός), a, um, arithmetical. Vitruv. —— ¶ Arithmetica, orum, n. the art of numbering, arithmetic. Cic. —— ¶ Arithmeticus, i, m. an arithmetician. Inscript. apud Reines.

ĂRITHMUS (ἀριθμός), i, m. number. Tertull.

ĀRITŪDŌ (areo), inis, f. dryness, drought, siccity. Plaut.

ĂRIUSIUS. same as Arvisius.

ĀRMA (from armi, the shoulders; others from perf. pass. of ἄρω, to fit), ōrum, n. plur. arms for defence of the body, as helmet, shield, &c., in opposition to tela, arms for attack, as missile weapons. Sallust. Arma atque tela. — In the narrowest signification, simply a shield. Virg. Colligere se in arma, h. e. to conceal himself behind his shield. Id. Lausum exanimem super arma ferebant, h. e. on a shield. —— ¶ Also, arms, both offensive and defensive, when arms in general are spoken of. Liv. Arma equestria, the whole equipments of a horseman. Cic. Arma capere, or sumere. Id. deponere. Vellei. ferre contra aliquem. Cic. Armis decertare, or decernere, or, Nepos. dimicare, or, Virg. certare, to fight with arms. Cæs. and Liv. Ad arma! to arms (a battle cry). —— ¶ Arma is often used for war, warfare, as the Romans only bore arms in time of war. Cic. Armorum exitus semper incerti. Id. Venire ad arma. Id. Res spectat ad arma. Nepos. Inferre arma Italiæ. Cic. Arma civilia, civil war. Virg. Arma referre, to renew the war. Horat. componere, to end. Cic. Discedere ab armis. Id. Esse in armis. Liv. Denuntiatione armorum terrere urbes. Virg. Sequi arma. Id. Movere viros in arma. Id. Vocare in arma. Cic. Vocare ad arma. Virg. Mittere aliquem in arma. —— ¶ Also, for armati, armed troops. Liv. Nulla apparuerunt arma. Id. Nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, h. e. army. Virg. Quæ sibi arma conciliet, h. e. troops, auxiliary troops. —— ¶ Also, battle, action, contest, fight. Virg. In arma feror. —— ¶ Also, warlike deeds. Virg. Pietate insignis et armis. —— ¶ Figur. arms, h. e. all things or means for injury or defence. Cic. Arma senectutis. Id. prudentiæ. Id. judiciorum et legum. Virg. Movet arma leo. Ovid. Contra Borean ovis arma ministrat. Cic. Armis et castris res tentata est, h. e. with all one's power or might: with might and main. —— ¶ Also, instruments and implements for all uses. Virg. Arma Cerealia, h. e. implements for threshing corn and making

bread. Id. Georg. 1, 160. implements of husbandry. Id. Arma colligere, h. e. sails, ropes, and other things used in vessels. Id. Navis spoliata armis, h. e. rudder, helm. Martial. Arma tondendis apta capillis, h. e. for shaving, &c. —— ¶ Armum, for armorum. Pacuv. ap. Cic.

ĀRMAMAXA (ἁρμάμαξα), or HARMAMAXA, æ, f. a Persian chariot, sedan, or litter. Curt.

ĀRMĀMENTA (armo), ōrum, n. plur. implements or utensils for any purpose; in ships, tackling, ropes, oars, rudders, sails, &c. Liv. Componere armamenta. Plin. Vinearum armamenta, supports, &c. —— ¶ But sails and masts are not always included under this word, or are separately mentioned. Cæs. Spes in velis armamentisque consistit.

ĀRMĀMENTĀRIUM (armamenta), ii, n. an arsenal, place where arms are deposited, armory. Cic. Ex ædificiis, armamentariisque publicis arma populo dare. Juvenal. Armamentaria cæli.

ĀRMĀRIŎLUM (armarium), i, n. dimin. a little chest, or closet; a cabinet. Plaut.

ĀRMĀRIUM (arma), ii, n. a chest, closet, safe, place where books, plate, money, &c., are deposited, σκευοθήκη, capsa, arca, repositorium in quo nummi, vasa, libri, aliaque reconduntur. Cic.

ĀRMĀTŪRA (armo), æ, f. the various kinds of armor; armature. Cic. Armatura varia peditatus et equitatus. Id. Cohortes nostra armatura, armed in the Roman way. Cæs. Numidæ levis armaturæ, light-armed. —— ¶ Also, armed soldiers. Cic. and Liv. Levis armatura, light-armed soldiers or velites. To this are opposed Veget. Gravis armatura; and Liv. Gravior armatura (al. leg. armatu), heavy-armed soldiers. Veget. Armaturæ duplares, soldiers who received a double ration (annona). —— ¶ Also, an exercise in arms. Veget.

ĀRMĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. armor, &c. same as armatura, found only in abl. sing. Liv.

ĀRMĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, armed, equipped, accoutred. Virg. Armatus ferro. Ovid. Dextra Jovis armata trisulcis ignibus. Propert. Manus armata sagittis. Tibull. Priapus armatus falce. Plin. Armatus unguibus. Virg. Classes armatæ. Ulpian. Dig. Vi armata uti adversus aliquem, to attack by force of arms. Id. Manu armata aggredi aliquem, with arms in one's hands. —— ¶ Armatum concilium, h. e. one at which the persons about to deliberate meet provided with arms. Cæs. and Liv. —— ¶ Armāti, ōrum, armed men, men in arms, troops, soldiers. Nepos. Navem armatis ornare. Id. Decem millia armatorum. —— ¶ Figur. armed, furnished, fitted, provided, equipped, fortified. Cic. Urbs armata muris. Virg. Sagitta armata felle veneni. Cic. Incredibili audacia armatus. Id. Erecti, citati, parati, armati animis esse debemus. Plin. Armatus majestate. Sil. Armatum fide pectus. Id. Mens armata dolis. —— ¶ Armati anni, years which are spent in arms, in waging war. Sil. Ut longa imperia, atque armatos proroget annos, campaigns.

ĀRMĒNIA, æ, f. Ἀρμενία, a country of Asia, lying between Taurus and the Caucasian mountains, and extending from Cappadocia to the Caspian sea. It was divided into Great and Small Armenia, the one in the east, the other in the west. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Armeniăcus, a, um, adj. Armenian, of or pertaining to Armenia. Plin. Armeniacus triumphus. Columel. Armeniaca, sc. arbor, the apricot-tree. Plin. Armeniacum prunum; and, Columel. Armeniacum, sc. prunum, or pomum, the apricot. —— ¶ Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian, of Armenia. Cic. reges. Colum. Armenium, sc. pomum, or prunum, the apricot. Plin. Armenium, sc. pigmentum, a costly blue color, ultra-marine, made of a stone brought from Armenia, perhaps the lapis lazuli.

ĀRMENTĀLIS (armentum), e, belonging to a herd of cattle. Virg. Armentalis equa, a mare trained up for breeding. Prudent. Armentales viri, h. e. who have the care of the herds. Id. Armentale culmen, h. e. a shepherd's cottage.

ĀRMENTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a herd. Solin. —— ¶ Armentarius, ii, absol. a herdsman, grazier. Lucret. and Virg. —— ¶ Armentarius was also the name of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, in allusion to his original station in life. Aurel. Vict.

ĀRMENTĪTIUS, and ĀRMENTĪCIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a herd. Varr.

ĀRMENTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a herd. Plin.

ĀRMENTŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. abounding in herds of cattle. Gell. Italia armentosissima.

ĀRMENTUM (probably for aramentum, from aro), i, n. a herd of large cattle, ἀγέλη, majorum bestiarum grex. It properly signifies cattle serviceable in ploughing. Collectively, neat cattle, oxen, kine. Virg. Sobolem armento sortire quotannis. Oftener plur. Varr. Grex armentorum. Cic. Greges armentorum, h. e. cattle. — Also, applied to horses. Virg. — It may also be translated a herd. Plin. Armenta boum. — Hence, every herd or multitude. Plin. applies it to cynocephali: Virg. to deer; and also to great sea animals. —— ¶ Also, a single ox, &c. Hygin. Centum armenta. — To this meaning, several of the other examples may be referred.

ĀRMĬFER (arma & fero), a, um, bearing arms, in arms, armed, clothed in armor; warlike. Ovid. —— ¶ Producing arms or armed men. Senec. Arvum armiferum.

ĀRMĬGER (arma & gero), a, um, adj. bearing arms, armed. Cic. Armigero in corpore hæc tela exerceantur. And absol. Curt. —— ¶ An armor-bearer. Virg. Armiger Jovis, h. e. the eagle. Figur. Cic. Armiger Catilinæ, an accomplice. Ovid. Tradidit armigeræ jaculum, h. e. to a nymph who served as armor-bearer. —— ¶ Claud. Armiger sulcus, producing arms or armed men.

ĀRMĪLE. See Armillum.

ĀRMILLA (armus), æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle, with which they were publicly presented by their general. Liv. Centuriones armillis aureisque coronis donavit. —— ¶ Also, bracelets worn by women. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, a hoop, ferrule. Vitruv.

ĀRMILLĀTUS (armilla), a, um, having or wearing a bracelet. Sueton. Armillata turba. —— ¶ Also, collared, wearing a collar. Prop. Armillati canes.

ĀRMILLUM (armus), i, and ĀRMĪLE, is, n. a vessel for wine, carried on the shoulders at sacrifices. Varr. — Lucil. Anus rursum ad armillum, to be at one's old tricks.

ĀRMĬLUSTRUM (arma & lustro), i, n. a place in Rome, where the Romans annually sacrificed in arms. Liv. In armilustro visum est lapidibus pluere. — The festival is called Armilustrium. Varr.

ĀRMĪNIUS, ii, m. Herman, a celebrated German chief, who defeated Varus. Tacit.

ĀRMĬPŎTENS (arma & potens), entis, adj. powerful in arms, valiant. Virg.

ĀRMĬPŎTENTIA (armipotens), æ, f. courage, bravery, valor, intrepidity. Ammian.

ĀRMĬSŎNUS (arma & sono), a, um, adj. resounding with the noise of armor. Virg. Pallas armisona.

ĀRMŌ (arma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to arm; fit out, equip, or caparison for war, ὁπλίζω, armis induo, aut munio. Cic. Multitudinem hominum armare. Sallust. Armare maximas copias. Virg. Sparus armat manus. Tacit. Armare triremes. Cæs. naves. Nepos. Armare et excitare Regem adversus Romanos. Plin. Apes armantur aculeis. —— ¶ Also, to fit, strengthen, fortify, excite. Virg. Armare sagittas veneno, to tip. Cic. accusatorem omnibus rebus. Id. temeritatem concitatæ multitudinis auctoritate publica. Nepos. Armare se imprudentia alicujus. Cic. se eloquentia. Virg. pudor armat in hostes. Flor. Cupido dominandi Cæsarem furialibus facibus armavit.

ĀRMŎRĀCEA (ἀρμορακία), and ĀRMŎRĀCIA, æ, f. and ĀRMŎRĀCIUM, ii, n. a sort of wild radish; horseradish. Plin.

ĀRMŎRĬCUS. See Aremoricus.

ĀRMUS (ἁρμός), i, m. the shoulder; most commonly of brutes. Ovid. Ex humeris armi fiunt. Horat. Armi leporis. Plin. Uni homini humeri, ceteris armi. Virg. Equi fodere calcaribus armos, the flanks. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, the shoulder of a man. Virg.

ĀRNA, æ, f. a town in Umbria. Sil. — Hence, Ārnātes, ium, the inhabitants of Arna. Plin.

ĀRNUS, i, m. a river of Etruria, now the Arno. Liv. — Hence, Ārniēnsis, e, of or on the Arnus. Liv. Tribus Arniensis.

ĀRŌ (ἀρόω), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to plough. Horat. Bos est enectus arando. Cic. Cum terra araretur. Plaut. Arare mavelim, quam, &c. Horat. Arare agrum. —— ¶ Also, to till, cultivate; farm. Sallust. Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant. Horat. Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera. Cic. Cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia. See Arator. —— ¶ Figur. Ovid. Rugæ tibi corpus arent. —— ¶ Poetic. to plough the sea, sail over. Virg. Vastum maris æquor arandum. —— ¶ In re Venerea. Plaut. —— ¶ Ovid. Arare litus, a proverb, to labor in vain. —— ¶ To intersect. Tibull. —— ¶ To acquire by husbandry, to reap. Cic. Decem medimna ex jugero arare.

ĀRŌMA (ἄρωμα), ătis, n. a spice. Colum.

ĀRŌMATICUS (ἀρωματικὸς), a, um, adj. aromatic, spicy, fragrant. Spartian.

ĀRŌMATĪTES (ἀρωματίτης), æ, m. a precious stone, of a spicy smell, like myrrh. Plin. —— ¶ Aromatites vinum, hippocras, wine brewed with spices. Plin.

ĀRŌNĒUS (Aaron), a, um, adj. pertaining to Aaron. Paulin. Nolan.

ĀRŎS, i, f. and ĀRON, or ĀRUM (ἄρον), i, n. the herb wake-robin. Plin.

ĀRPI, ōrum, m. a town of Apulia, now Arpi. Plin. — Hence, Ārpīnus, a, um, of Arpi. Liv. Arpini, the inhabitants of Arpi.

ĀRPĪNUM, i, n. a town of Latium, now Arpino. It was the birthplace of Cicero and Marius. — Hence, Ārpīnās, ātis, and Ārpīnus, a, um, of or from Arpinum. Cic. Arpinates aquæ. Martial. Chartæ Arpinæ, h. e. the writings of Cicero. Juvenal. Novus Arpinas, h. e. Cicero.

ARQUĀTUS. See Arcuatus.

ARQUUS. See Arcus.

ARRA, ARRĀBO. See Arrha, Arrhabo.

ĀRRĒCTĀRIUS (arrigo), a, um, perpendicular, erect. Vitruv.

ĀRRĒCTUS, and ĀDRĒCTUS, a, um, particip. See Arrigo. —— ¶ Adj. high, steep. Liv. Alpium arrectiora. Some read arctiora.

ARRĒPO. See Adrepo.

ARRETIUM. See Aretium.

ĀRRHA (ἀῤῥαβὼν), and ĀRRA, æ, f. earnest-money, the money given in token that a bargain is ratified. Plin.

ĀRRHABŌ, and ĀRRABŌ (ἀῤῥαβὼν), ōnis, m. a token or pledge. Terent. —— ¶ Earnest-money. Plaut.

ĀRRHĒNICUM (ἀῤῥενικὸν), i, n. arsenic, the same as arsenicum. Plin.

ĀRRHĒNŎGŎNŎN (ἀῤῥενόγονον), i, n. the herb rag-wort. Plin.

ĀRRĪDEŌ (ad & rideo), and ĀDRĪDEŌ, es, isi, isum, n. and a. 2. to smile or look pleasantly upon, smile upon with approbation, approve, προσγελάω. Cic. Arrisisset adolescens. Horat. Ridentibus arrident, laugh with. Terent. Arridere omnibus. Cic. Leniter arridere. Passiv. Id. Nam si arrideantur. —— ¶ Figur. Petron. Mihi fortunæ arriserit hora. Lucret. Tempestas arridet. —— ¶ Also, to please, be satisfactory. Cic. Quod mihi arriserat. Horat. Quibus arridere velim.

ĀRRĬGŌ, and ĀDRĬGŌ (ad & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to lift or set up, to raise, ἵστημι, ὀρθόω. Virg. Leo comas arrexit. Id. Arrectæ horrore comæ, standing on end. Terent. Arrigere aures, to listen, hearken, be attentive. So, Virg. Arrectis auribus. —— ¶ Obsceno sensu, apud Sueton. and Martial. —— ¶ Figur. to excite, rouse, animate, encourage. Sallust. Certamen animos arrexit. Virg. Arrexere animos Itali. Id. Arrectæ spes.

ĀRRĪLĀTŎR, ōris, m. a chafferer. Laber.

ĀRRĬPIŌ, and ĀDRĬPIŌ (ad & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to take by force or violence; to catch or snatch at, seize, lay hold of, προσαρπάζω. Sueton. Arripere

caput capillo. *Plaut.* aliquem barba. *Terent.* Arripere aliquem medium, *to take by the middle.* *Plaut.* Manum arripere mordicus. —— ¶ Also, *to attack, invade, take forcible possession of.* *Virg.* Arripe castra. *Tacit.* Proinde arriperent fessos. *Virg.* Arripere locum. —— ¶ Also, *to take, take up.* *Nepos.* Vestimenta arripuit. *Plaut.* Arripere gladium. *Virg.* terram velis, *to gain the shore.* *Liv.* arma. *Tacit.* Arripere naves, *h. e.* capere, et conscendere. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Unde animam arripuerimus. *Id.* Maximus dolor, qui simulatque arripuit, interficit. *Id.* Arripere sibi cognomen ex aliorum imaginibus. *Id.* aliquid ad reprehendendum. *Id.* facultatem lædendi, *to take, seize.* *Id.* patrocinium æquitatis, *to take upon one's self, undertake.* *Id.* maledictum ex trivio. *Liv.* Occasionem arripere, *to seize the opportunity.* *Terent.* Submonuit me servus: quod ego arripui, *which I took up at once.* *Justin.* Alexandrum somnus arripuit, *overtook.* —— ¶ Also, *to learn.* *Cic.* Avide arripere litteras Græcas. *Id.* Celeriter arripere res innumerabiles. *Nepos.* Litterarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, *had eagerly espoused.* —— ¶ Also, *to accuse.* *Sueton.* Statim quæstor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est. —— ¶ *Horat.* Primores populi arripuit, *ridiculed, satirized.*

ĂRRĪSĬŌ (arrideo), ōnis, f. *a smiling with approbation upon any thing.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*

ĂRRĪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an applauder, approver, flatterer.* *Senec.*

ĂRRŌDŌ, and ĂDRŌDŌ (ad & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw, gnaw round, nibble at.* *Plin.* A muribus arrosus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ut illa nitedula Rempublicam conaretur arrodere.

ĂRRŎGĀNS (arrogo), antis, *proud, haughty, overbearing, self-conceited, presumptuous, insolent, arrogant.* *Cic.* Minax, atque arrogans. *Id.* Quid est tam arrogans? *Tacit.* Arrogans minoribus. *Quintil.* Pigritia arrogantior. *Macrob.* Arrogantissimum proverbium.

ĂRRŎGĀNTĔR (arrogans), adv. *proudly, haughtily, insolently, arrogantly.* *Cic.* Nihil dicam arrogantius. *Oros.* Arrogantissime præsumere.

ĂRRŎGĀNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *pride, haughtiness, conceitedness, presumption, arrogance,* ἀλαζωνία. *Cic.* Ex arrogantia odium, ex insolentia arrogantia. *Id.* Sermo plenus arrogantiæ. —— ¶ Also, *pertinacity, obstinacy.* *Liv.*

ĂRRŎGĀTĬŌ, and ĂDRŎGĀTĬŌ (arrogo), ōnis, f. *an adopting of a person who is master of himself, or of age.* *Gell.*

ĂRRŎGŌ, and ĂDRŎGŌ (ad & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to interrogate, question.* *Plaut.* Venus hæc volo arroget te. —— ¶ Also, *to adopt a person of full age.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Arrogare sibi aliquid, *to arrogate, claim, or attribute to one's self unjustly,* ἀλαζονεύομαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi tantum tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo. *Id.* Arrogare sibi sapientiam. *Tacit.* sibi nobilitatem, aut modestiam. —— ¶ Also, *to confer or bestow.* *Horat.* Fortuna imperiis decus arrogavit. *Id.* Scire velim, pretium chartis quotus arroget annus, *sets a value upon.* *Id.* Nihil non arroget armis, *h. e.* omnia in armorum vi posita esse putet. —— ¶ *Liv.* Arrogare dictatorem consuli, *to add to, associate with.*

ĂRRŌSŌR (arrodo), ōris, m. *who gnaws, plunders.* *Senec.*

ĂRRUGĬĂ, æ, f. *a gold mine,* χρυσωρυχία. *Plin.*

ĂRS (ἀρετή), artis, f. *an art, faculty, quality; method, way or mean; contrivance, skill, ability; science, profession, occupation, employment.* *Cic.* Notatio naturæ, et animadversio peperit artem. *Id.* Instructum esse magnarum artium disciplinis. *Id.* Optimarum artium scientia. *Tacit.* Artes civiles. *Id.* militares. *Quintil.* Ars imperatoria. *Id.* rhetorica. *Plin.* musica. *Id.* medendi. *Id.* Artes liberales. *Cic.* ingenuæ. *Id.* Factitare artem aliquam. *Ovid.* Discere artes. *Horat.* Exercere artem. *Cic.* Versari in arte aliqua. *Id.* Dicere ex arte, *h. e.* artificiose. —— ¶ Also, *exquisite art, skill.* *Virg.* Arte laboratæ vestes, *wrought curiously.* *Ovid.* Et tripodas septem, pondere, et arte pares, *of equal weight and workmanship.* *Id.* Plausus tunc arte carebat, *h. e.* erat simplex, et sincerus. *Id.* Qui canit arte, canat. *Gell.* Arte compositus capillus, *artificially, not naturally.* —— ¶ Also, *books treating of the arts and sciences.* *Cic.* Artes oratoriæ, *works on rhetoric.* —— ¶ Also, *works of art.* *Horat.* Divite artium, quas Parrhasius protulit. —— ¶ Also, *a quality good or bad.* *Horat.* Hac arte Pollux, arces attigit igneas. *Tacit.* Malas artes. —— ¶ Also, *skill, contrivance, exertion, industry.* *Terent.* Quid est, quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? —— ¶ Also, *fraudful contrivance, deceitful art, stratagem.* *Liv.* Capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios. *Virg.* Novas artes pectore versat, *new wiles.* *Id.* Ille dolis instructus, et arte Pelasga. —— ¶ Artes, for *the Muses.* *Phædr.* Mnemosyne artium peperit chorum.

ĂRSĂCĒS, is, m. Ἀρσάκης, *the founder of the Parthian empire.* *Justin.* — Hence, Ărsăcĭūs, a, um, *of Arsaces.* *Martial.* Arsacia aula.

ĂRSĂCĬDĒS, æ, m. *the common appellation of the Parthian monarchs, successor of Arsaces.* *Tacit.* — Hence Arsacidæ, *the Parthians.* *Lucan.*

ĂRSĔNĬCUM (ἀρσενικόν), i, n. *a mineral substance, arsenic, orpiment.* *Plin.*

ĂRSĔNŎGŎNŎN. Same as *Arrhenogonon.*

ĂRSIS, is, f. ἄρσις, *the elevation of the voice in the enunciation of a syllable,* opposed to *thesis.* *Mart. Capell.*

ĂRTĂBĀNŬS, i, m. *Artabanus, a Parthian king.* *Tacit.*

ĂRTĂCĬĒ, es, f. Ἀρτακίη, *a fountain in the land of the Læstrygons.* *Tibull.*

ĂRTĀTŬS. See *Arcto.*

ĂRTĂXĂTĂ, ōrum, n. plur. Ἀρτάξατα, *a city of Armenia, on the Araxes, now Teflis.* *Juvenal.*

ĂRTĒ. See *Arcte.*

ĂRTĔMIS, idis, f. Ἄρτεμις, *Diana.* *Plin.*

ĂRTĔMĬSĬĂ, æ, f. Ἀρτεμισία, *the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.* *Gell.* —— ¶ *The herb mugwort,* or *motherwort.* *Plin.*

ĂRTĔMĬSĬUM, i, n. Ἀρτεμίσιον, *a promontory of Eubœa.* *Nepos.*

ĂRTĔMŌN, and ĂRTĔMŌ (ἀρτέμων), ōnis, m. *a sail of a ship;* according to some, *a top-sail;* according to others, *a main-sail.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ *The pulley of a crane, or other machine, whereon the ropes run.* *Vitruv.*

ĂRTĒRĬĂ (ἀρτηρία), ōrum, n. plur. *the windpipe.* *Lucret.* Facit asperiora arteria clamor.

ĂRTĒRĬĂ (ἀρτηρία), æ, f. *the windpipe,* called, also, by *Cicero,* aspera arteria. In plur. *Sueton.* Arterias et fauces fovere. —— ¶ Also, *an artery, or canal, conveying the blood from the heart to the other parts of the body.* *Cels.* Juncta est vena arteriis. *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde profectæ.

ĂRTĒRĬĂCĒ (ἀρτηριακή), es, f. *a medicine for the windpipe.* *Cels.*

ĂRTĒRĬĂCŬS (ἀρτηριακός), a, um, adj. *relating to the windpipe.* *Cœl. Aurelian.*

ĂRTHRĪSIS. Same as *Arthritis.* *Prudent.*

ĂRTHRĬTĬCŬS (ἀρθριτικός), a, um, adj. *gouty, podagrical, arthritic.* *Cic.*

ĂRTHRĪTĬS (ἀρθρῖτις), idis, f. *any distemper that affects the joints; the gout, arthritis.* *Vitruv.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀMĔNTUM (articulo), i, n. *the juncture or articulation of the bones, a joint.* *Scribon. Larg.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀRIS (articulus), e, adj. *articular, relating to the joints.* *Plin.* Articularis morbus, *the gout.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀRĬŬS, the same as articularis. *Cato* and *Plin.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀTĒ (articulatus), adv. *distinctly, clearly, articulately* (*spoken of the voice*). *Gell.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀTIM (articulo), adv. *joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal.* *Cic.* Articulatim dividere. —— ¶ Also, *distinctly, point by point.* *Cic.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀTĬŌ (articulo), onis, f. *the shooting of plants from joint to joint, or from knot to knot.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, a *disease of vine-shoots.* *Plin.*

ĂRTĬCŬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from articulo. —— ¶ Adj. *articulate, distinct.* *Solin.* Articulata verba eloquitur.

ĂRTĬCŬLŌ (articulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. as it were, *to divide into small members or joints; hence, to articulate, utter distinctly.* *Lucret.* Voces articulat lingua.

ĂRTĬCŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of joints, or knots; jointed, knotted.* *Plin.* Radix articulosa. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Articulosa partitio, *h. e. full of minute divisions and subdivisions.*

ĂRTĬCŬLŬS (diminutive, from artus), i, m. *a small joint, juncture, or commissure; a joint, or knot,* ἄρθρον. *Plin.* Nodos corporum, qui vocantur articuli. *Id.* Articuli alarum. *Cæs.* Crura sine nodis, et articulis. *Cic.* Dolores articulorum, *pains in the joints; any arthritic disease; the gout.* *Pers.* Cum lapidosa chiragra fregerit articulos. —— ¶ Also, *the fingers.* *Ovid.* Sollicitis supputat articulis. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Molli articulo tractare aliquem, *gently, softly.* —— ¶ Also, *the knots in the branches of trees.* *Cic.* Ad articulos sarmentorum. —— ¶ Figur. of speech, *joints.* *Cic.* Verba quæ quasi articuli, connectunt membra orationis. — Also, *a small clause or member of a sentence.* *Cic.* Articulis membrisque distincta. —— ¶ Also, *the article; a part of speech.* *Varr.* —— *Any part of speech.* *Pand.* —— ¶ *A clause of a sentence.* *Id.* —— ¶ *A section, chapter.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *a short period of time.* *Plin.* — In articulo, *instantly, immediately.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *the fit moment; the nick of time.* *Cic.* In ipso articulo temporis. *Terent.* In ipso articulo oppressit! *Curt.* In quo me articulo rerum mearum fortuna deprehenderit, *in what an unlucky moment.* —— ¶ *Sueton.* Per eosdem articulos, et gradus producendus sit, *separate gradations, steps.* —— ¶ Articulus causæ, *the hinge on which the whole cause turns.* *Arnob.* Ventum est ad ipsum articulum causæ. So, *Pandect.* Non possunt omnes articuli singulatim comprehendi, *every case, point or matter.* —— ¶ Articulos montium, *hillocks, or risings on great hills.* *Plin.*

ĂRTĬFEX (ars & facio), ficis, m. and f. *an artificer, artist.* *Cic.* Artifices scenici, and absol. *Liv.*, *comedians, players.* *Quintil.* Artifices statuarum. *Senec.* Artifici jucundius est pingere, quam pinxisse, *for a painter.* *Curt.* Artifices cum fidibus sui generis ibant, *minstrels, musicians.* *Petron.* Artifex peritus, *a skilful fowler.* *Gell.* Artifex rhetoricus, *an able rhetorician.* *Propert.* Morbi artificem, *the healer, physician.* —— ¶ Also, *skilful, tried, practised.* Often as an *adject.* *Sueton.* Miles decollandi artifex. *Tacit.* Locusta artifex veneni. *Plin.* Vir artificis ingenii. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Græci dicendi artifices. *Id.* Artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum. *Quintil.* Artifex in lacrymas alicujus. *Tacit.* Artifex serendæ in alios invidiæ. —— ¶ Artifex equus, *well trained, or broken in.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ With the *infinit.* *Pers.* Negatas artifex sequi voces. —— ¶ Also, *crafty, cunning, artful.* *Virg.* Crudele artificis scelus. *Terent.* O artificem probum! —— ¶ Also, *a contriver, maker, framer, creator.* *Cic.* Artifex mundi Deus. *Plin.* Artifex omnium natura. *Cic.* Consuetudo artifex suavitatis. —— ¶ Also, *labored ingeniously, curiously or exquisitely wrought.* *Quintil.* Motus artifex. *Plin.* Artifices argutiæ. *Pers.* Artifex vultus.

ĂRTĬFĬCĬĀLIS (artificium), e, adject. *artificial, made with art.* *Quintil.*

ĂRTĬFĬCĬĀLĬTĔR (artificialis), adv. *artfully, artificially.* *Quintil.*

ĂRTĬFĬCĬŌSĒ (artificiosus), adv. *skilfully, artificially.* *Cic.*

ĂRTĬFĬCĬŌSŬS (artificium), a, um, adj. *artificial, made by art.* *Cic.* Ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur. —— ¶ Also, *skilfully made, ingeniously contrived, exquisitely wrought.* *Cic.* Artificiosi operis. —— ¶ Also, *skilful, accomplished.* *Cic.* Rhetores artificiosissimi. —— ¶ Also, *artificial, requiring art.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte.

ĂRTĬFĬCĬUM (artifex), ii, n. *an art, handicraft, trade,* τεχνιτεία, τεχνίτευμα, τέχνη. *Cic.* Oblivisci artificium, et

studium deponere. *Pandect.* Scire plura artificia. *Senec.* Sordidissimi artificii institor. —— ¶ Also, *skill, science, contrivance, artifice, dexterity, ingenuity.* *Cic.* Simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum. —— ¶ Also, *art, the rules of art.* *Cic.* Non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum. *Id.* Componere artificium de jure civili. —— ¶ Also, *artfulness, artifice, device, sleight.* *Cæs.* Vicisse Romanos artificio. *Cic.* Artificium quoddam excogitandum est. *Id.* Erudita artificio simulationis. —— ¶ Also, *craft, fraud, wicked contrivance.* *Cæs.*

ĂRTĬŌ (arctus), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to drive in so as to fit tight.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to load.* *Prudent.*

ARTO. See *Arcto.*

ĂRTŎCŎPŬS (ἀρτοκόπος), i, m. *a baker.* *Firmic.*

ĂRTŎCRĔAS (ἀρτόκρεας), ătis, n. *a meat-pie or pasty, pie composed of bread and flesh.* *Pers.*

ĂRTŎLĂGĂNŬS (ἀρτολάγανον), i, m. *a kind of fine bread or cake.* *Cic.*

ĂRTŎPTA (ἀρτόπτης), æ, f. *a kind of vessel to bake bread in, a bread-pan.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a baker*, or, according to some, *a butler.* *Juvenal.*

ĂRTŎPTĪCĬŬS or -TĬŬS (artopta), a, um, *Plin.* Artopticius panis, *bread baked in the artopta*, h. e. *fine bread.*

ARTRĀRE. Same as *Aratrare.*

ĂRTŬĀTĪM (artuatus), adverb, *limb by limb.* *Jul. Firm.*

ĂRTŬĀTŬS (artus), a, um, adj. *torn to pieces.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ĂRTŬS (ἄρω), us, m. *a joint, or commissure, by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together*, ἄρθρον. *Cic.* Digitorum artus. *Plin.* Artus suffraginum. *Lucan.* Omnis palpitat artus. *Tacit.* Artus elapsi in pravum. *Quintil.* Artus moti loco, *dislocated.* *Cic.* Dolor artuum, *the gout, arthritis.* —— ¶ Often, *the limbs*, τὰ μέλη. *Ovid.* Corrumpere febribus artus. *Virg.* Per artus sudor iit. *Id.* Sopor fessos complectitur artus. *Tacit.* Venenum cunctos ejus artus pervasit. *Cic.* Omnibus artubus contremiscere. —— ¶ Figur. *of plants.* *Plin.* Stat per se vitis, artus suos in se colligens, *tendrils.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *strength.* *Q. Cic.* Nervos atque artus sapientiæ. —— ¶ *Plaut.* n. plur. Artua comminuam.

ARTUS. See *Arctus.*

ĂRVĀLĬS (arvum), e, adject. *pertaining to cultivated fields.* *Varr.* and *Plin.* Arvales fratres, *a college of twelve priests, who yearly offered solemn sacrifices for the fertility of the ground.*

ĂRVĔHŌ, is, the same as advehо. *Cato.*

ĂRVERNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Aquitania, in the modern Auvergne.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Arvernus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the same.* *Plin.* Arvernum vinum.

ĂRVĪGA, æ, *a ram, particularly as a victim.* *Varr.*

ĂRVĪGNŬS (arviga), a, um, adj. the same as *aratinus.* *Varr.*

ĂRVĪNA, æ, f. *fat, grease, suet, tallow.* *Virg.* Clypeos tergunt arvina pingui. —— ¶ Also, *fatness.* *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman agnomen.* *Liv.*

ĂRVĪSĬŬS, a, um, adject. *Virg.* Arvisia vina, *wine from Mt. Arvisius, in Chios.*

ĂRŬLA (dim. from ara), æ, f. *a little altar.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Among the Campanians, Arulæ, *heaps of earth about planted elms.* *Plin.*

ĂRUNCŬS (ἄρυγκος), i, m. *a goat's beard.* *Plin.*

ĂRUNDĬFER (arundo & fero), a, um, adject. *bearing reeds.* *Ovid.*

ĂRUNDĬNĀCĔŬS (arundo), a, um, adj. *like a reed, arundinaceous.* *Plin.*

ĂRUNDĬNĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place where reeds grow.* *Cato.*

ĂRUNDĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of reeds, abounding with reeds, arundineous.* *Virg.* Arundinea silva. *Plin.* Arundineæ paniculæ. *Ovid.* Arundineo carmine, *h. e.* *the music of the pipe.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling a reed.* *Plin.* Radice arundinea.

ĂRUNDĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in reeds or canes.* *Catull.*

ĂRUNDŌ, ĭnis, f. *a reed or cane*, κάλαμος. *Horat.* Equitare in arundine longa. *Virg.* Fluvialis arundo. *Ovid.* Longa parvæ sub arundine cannæ. —— ¶ Also, *an angling rod.* *Tibull.* Captat arundine pisces. *Ovid.* Moderari arundine linum. —— ¶ In fowling, *a lime-twig.* *Petron.* Tectis arundinibus tangere volucres. —— ¶ Also, *a pen.* *Pers.* Inque manus chartæ, nodosaque venit arundo. *Martial.* Tristis arundo, *h. e.* calamus severi scriptoris. —— ¶ Also, *a pole, club, stake.* *Petron.*, *Plaut.*, and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the shaft of an arrow; an arrow.* *Virg.* Per ilia venit arundo. *Id.* Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. —— ¶ Also, *a pipe or flute.* *Virg.* Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam. *Sueton.* Arundine canere. —— ¶ Also, *a measuring-staff.* *Prud.* —— ¶ Also written *harundo*; and so its derivatives.

ĂRUNDŬLĀTĬŌ (arundo), ōnis, f. *a propping up of vines by means of reeds.* *Varr.*

ĂRŪPĬUM, i, n. *a town in Iapydia.* Hence, Arūpīnās, ātis, adj. m. *belonging to Arupium.* *Tibull.*

ARUSPEX, &c. See *Haruspex.*

ĂRVUM, i, n. and ĂRVŬS (aro), i, m. *a field ploughed but not sown, a fallow field.* *Plaut.* Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager. —— ¶ Also, *arable land, glebe; a field.* *Sallust.* Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis, quam arvo student. *Virg.* Optima putri arva solo. *Horat.* Arvum pingue. *Virg.* Læta arva. *Ovid.* Arva olivifera. —— ¶ Sometimes, *a region, country.* *Ovid.* Quali jaceamus in arvo. —— ¶ *Virg.* Arva Neptunia, *the sea.* —— ¶ Eleganter transfertur ad muliebrem naturam. *Lucret.* Ut muliebria conserat arva. *Virg.* Genitale arvum. —— ¶ Anciently, *arvæ, arum*, f. *Nævius* and *Pacuv.*

ĂRX (ἄκρα), ărcis, f. *a lofty place, height, steep, top or summit of a hill.* *Virg.* Ad Riphæas arces consurgit. *Id.* Arx cæli. *Horat.* Arces igneæ, and, *Ovid.* Ætherias arces, *the heavens.* *Ovid.* Umbrosa Parnassi arce. *Virg.* Septem muro circumdedit arces, *h. e.* *hills.* *Stat.* Arx galeæ. *Senec.* Arx corporis, *the head.* —— ¶ Also, *a castle, fortress, citadel*, ἀκρόπολις. *Cic.* Tarento amisso, arcem tamen retinuit. *Nepos.* Arcem oppidi occupare. *Id.* Munire arcem ad urbem obsidendam. —— ¶ Also, *a town, city.* *Horat.* Thebanæ conditor arcis. —— ¶ Figur. *a bulwark, shelter, refuge, safeguard.* *Cic.* Hanc urbem arcem omnium gentium, *the citadel of the whole world.* *Id.* Africa omnium provinciarum arx. *Tacit.* Classis arx commeatuum. *Cic.* Lex repetundarum arx sociorum. *Id.* Invadere in arcem causæ. *Id.* Arcem Stoicorum defendere. —— ¶ Also, *the top, summit of any thing.* *Lucan.* Attingere arcem juris, *h. e.* summum imperium tenere. *Silius.* Perduci ad summas arces laudum, *to reach the pinnacle of glory.* *Tacit.* Arx eloquentiæ. —— ¶ Arcem ex cloaca facere, proverb. *h. e.* *to make a mountain of a mole-hill.* *Cic.*

ĂS (εἷς), ăssis, m. *a unit of measure, weight*, &c. Hence, *an as, a Roman copper coin, which was divided into twelve parts, called* unciæ. *Horat.* vilis as. *Id.* Perdere omnia ad assem, *to the last farthing.* *Catull.* Omnes unius æstimemus assis, *as of little importance.* *Id.* Non assis facere aliquid, *not to value at a farthing.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing that may be divided into twelve parts.* *Plin. Ep.* Heres ex asse, *heir to the whole estate.* *Sidon.* Rem ex asse cognoscere, *entirely, thoroughly.* *Colum.* In assem, and in asse, *in all, on the whole.* —— ¶ Also, *a pound weight.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *an acre.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a foot measure.* *Colum.* —— ¶ *Used by some mathematicians for the number six, or a whole divided into six parts.* *Vitruv.*

ĂSĂRŌTUM (ἀσάρωτον), i, n. *a tesselated pavement, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors.* *Stat.*

ĂSĂRUM (ἄσαρον), i, n. *the herb foalbit, foalfoot, or wild spikenard.* *Plin.*

ĂSBESTĪNUM (ἀσβέστινον), i, n. *a kind of cloth made of amianthus, inconsumable by fire.* *Plin.*

ĂSBESTŎS (ἄσβεστος), i, f. *a kind of stone found in Arcadia, probably amianthus.* *Plin.*

ĂSBŎLŬS (ἄσβολος), i, m. *one of Actæon's dogs.* *Ovid.*

ĂSCĂLĂBŌTĒS (ἀσκαλαβώτης), æ, m. *a sort of lizard, an evet, or eft.* *Plin.*

ĂSCĂLĂPHŬS, i, m. 'Ασκάλαφος, *son of Acheron, turned by Ceres into an owl.* *Ovid.*

ĂSCĂLĬA (ἀσκαλία), æ, f. *a kind of thistle, or artichoke.* *Plin.*

ĂSCĂLŌN, and ĂSCĂLŌ, ōnis, f. 'Ασκάλων, *Ascalon, a town of Palestine.* *Plin.* — Hence, Ăscălōnius, a, um, *of Ascalon.* *Plin.* Ascalonia cæpa, *a shalot or eschalot.*

ĂSCĂNĬŬS, ii, m. called also Ilus and Iulus, 'Ασκάνιος, *Ascanius, the son of Creusa and Æneas.* *Liv.* and *Virg.*

ĂSCĂNĬŬS, a, um, adject. *Plin.* Ascanius lacus, *in Bithynia.* *Id.* Ascanius portus, *in Troas.* *Id.* Ascaniæ insulæ, *in the Ægean sea.* *Virg.* Sonantem Ascanium, *a river of Bithynia.*

ĂSCAULĒS (ἀσκαύλης), æ, m. *a bagpiper.* *Martial.*

ĂSCENDĬBĬLĬS (ascendo), e, adj. *that may be ascended.* *Pompon.*

ĂSCENDŌ, and ĂDSCENDŌ (ad & scando), is, endi, ensum, a. and n. 3. *to ascend, mount, climb*, ἀναβαίνω. *Cic.* In murum ascendere. *Virg.* Scalis ascendere muros. *Cic.* Ripam ascendere. *Cæs.* Ascendere jugum montis. *Nepos.* Ascendere in navem. *Tacit.* classem. *Lucret.* currum. *Cic.* in equum. *Liv.* equum. *Cic.* in concionem, *to mount the rostrum.* *Sueton.* Ascenso curru. *Cæs.* Mons ascendendus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ascendere unum gradum dignitatis. *Id.* A minoribus ad majora ascendere. *Id.* ad honores. *Id.* Ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation.* *Id.* Ascendere in summum locum civitatis. *Curt.* ad gradum aliquem amicitiæ. *Cic.* Vox gradatim ascendit, *rises.* — Hence, ascendentes, *ascendants, kindred reckoned upward.* *Pandect.*

ĂSCENSĬBĬLĬS (ascendo), e, adj. *that may be ascended.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ĂSCENSĬŌ, and ĂDSCENSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of ascending, an ascent.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* *advancement.*

ĂSCENSŬS, and ĂDSCENSŬS (Id.), us, m. *the act of ascending; an ascent*, ἀνάβασις. *Cic.* Ascensu ingrediens arduo. *Id.* Difficili ascensu atque arduo. *Id.* Repellere aliquem ab ascensu templi. *Liv.* Scalis ascensus tentare. —— ¶ Figur. *a rising, advancement.* *Cic.* Ad honoris gradum ascensus. *Id.* In virtute multi ascensus. *Id.* Ad jactationem ascensus. *Plin.* Siderum ascensus, *their rising.*

ĂSCĬA, æ, f. *a chip-axe, hatchet*, σκέπαρνον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a mason's trowel.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a spade, hoe.* *Pallad.*

ĂSCĬBURGĬUM, i, n. *a town in Gaul, now Eschenberg, or Asberg.* *Tacit.*

ĂSCĬŌ (ascia), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chip, hew, or polish with the axe.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to stir with a trowel.* *Vitruv.* calcem.

ASCISCO. See *Adscisco.*

ĂSCĪTĒS (ἀσκίτης), æ, *a kind of dropsy.* *Cæl. Aur.*

ĂSCĬŬS (ἄσκιος), a, um, adj. *without shadow.* *Plin.* Ascia loca, *places where, at certain times, no shadow is cast.* *Id.* Ascii, *people inhabiting such places.*

ĂSCLĒPĬĂDĒS, æ, m. *a Greek poet.* — Hence, Ăsclēpĭădēŭs, a, um, *Asclepiadean.* *Diomed.* Metrum Asclepiadeum. —— ¶ Also, *a distinguished physician.* *Cic.*

ĂSCLĒPĬĂS (ἀσκληπιάς), ădis, f. *the herb swallow-wort.* *Plin.*

ĂSCŌPĒRA (ἀσκοπήρα), æ, f. *a leathern bag or sack.* *Sueton.*

ĂSCRA, æ, f. "Ασκρα, *a village in Bæotia, the residence of Hesiod.* *Ovid.* — Whence, Ăscræŭs ('Ασκραῖος), a, um, *of Ascra.* *Virg.* Ascræus senex., and, absol. *Ovid.* Ascræus, *h. e.* *Hesiod.* So, *Virg.* Ascræum carmen. *Ovid.* Ascrææ oves. —— ¶ Also, *Propert.* Ascræi fontes, *of Helicon*, because *Ascra* stood at the foot of *Mt. Helicon.*

ĂSCRĪBŌ, and ĂDSCRĪBŌ (ad & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. *to annex by writing, add to a writing, subscribe*, προσγράφω. *Cic.* Nomen emptioni ascribere. *Id.* Aliquid in legem ascribere. *Id.* Ascripsisse eundem Syllam in can-

dem legem. *Id.* Hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur. *Id.* Ascribere salutem alicui, *to send a greeting.* —— ¶ Also, *to join, adjoin, add, annex, class, rank.* *Cic.* Ascribat ad judicium suum meam sententiam. *Id.* Hunc ad tuum numerum ascribito. *Id.* Ascribe me talem in numerum. *Id.* Ascribere aliquem ad amicitiam. *Id.* Ascribere aliquem 'socium laudibus alicujus. *Id.* pœnam fœderi. *Liv.* notam motis Senatu. *Cic.* aliquem comitem alicui. *Id.* aliquem in civitatem, *h. e.* civem facere. *Id.* Ascribere civitati. *Id.* Ascriptus civis. *Horat.* Ascribi ordinibus Deorum. *Tacit.* Ascribere aliquem militiæ. —— ¶ Also, *to enrol.* *Liv.* Colonos trecentos ascripserunt. —— ¶ Also, *to attribute, impute, refer, ascribe.* *Cic.* Bonos exitus ascribere diis immortalibus. *Plin.* Jovi aquila ascribitur. —— ¶ Also, *to fix upon, determine.* *Phædr.* Ascriptus dies.

ĀSCRĪPTĬŌ, and ĀDSCRĪPTĬŌ (ascribo), ōnis, f. *an addition in writing.* *Cic.*

ĀSCRĪPTĪTĬŬS, and ĀDSCRĪPTĪTĬŬS (ascriptus), a, um, adj. *added, chosen, enrolled.* *Cic.* Ascriptitius civis, *a naturalized foreigner.* *Cod. Justin.* Ascriptitii servi, *bondsmen fixed to the soil.* *Id.* coloni, *freemen bound to dwell on the land.*

ĀSCRĪPTĪVŬS, and ĀDSCRĪPTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Ascriptivi milites, *supernumeraries.*

ĀSCRĪPTŎR, and ĀDSCRĪPTŎR (ascribo), ōris, m. *one who subscribes his name, a favorer, promoter of any thing.* *Cic.* Venalis ascriptor. *Id.* ascriptor dignitatis meæ. *Id.* Adscriptores legis Agrariæ.

ĀSCŬLUM, i, n. *a town of Picenum,* now *Ascoli.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Apulia,* now *Ascoli di Satriano.* — Hence, Āscŭlānensis, e. *Vellei.*, and Āscŭlānŭs, a, um. *Plin.*, *of Asculum.* And *Cic.* Āscŭlānī, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Asculum.*

ĀSCȲRŎĪDĒS (ἀσκυροειδής), is, f. *a plant resembling the ascyron.* *Plin.*

ĀSCȲRŎN (ἄσκυρον), i, n. *the herb St. John's wort,* called, also, *androsæmon.*

ĀSDRŬBĂL, or HĀSDRŬBĂL, ălis, m. *the name of several Carthaginian generals.* *Liv.*

ĀSĔLLĂ (dimin., from asina), æ, f. *a small ass.* *Ovid.*

ĀSĔLLŬLŬS (diminut., from asellus), i, m. *a little ass, a young ass.* *Arnob.*

ĀSĔLLŬS (diminut., from asinus), i, m. *an ass-colt, a little or young ass, any ass,* ὀνάριον, ὀνίσκος. *Cic.* Asellus onustus auro. —— ¶ Also, *a delicate sort of fish;* according to some, *a cod-fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Aselli, *two stars in Cancer.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *A Roman cognomen.* *Cic.*

ĀSĒMŬS (ἄσημος), a, um, adj. *without stripes.* *Lamprid.* Tunica asema, *a garment without the purple or clavus on it.*

ĀSĬĂ, æ, f. Ἀσία, *one of the three great divisions of the old world.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Also, for *Asia Minor.* *Cic.* — Also, for *the kingdom of Pergamus.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, Āsĭă, *one of the Nereids.* *Virg.* — ¶ Āsĭăcŭs, Āsĭānŭs, and Āsĭātĭcŭs, a, um, adj. and Āsĭs, ĭdis, adj. f. *Asiatic.* *Liv.* Asianam rem. *Cic.* Asiani, orum, *Asiatics.* *Id.* Asiaticum bellum. *Ovid.* Asida terram. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* Asiaticum dicendi genus, *ornate and diffuse.* *Cic.* Asiatici oratores, *those who use the Asiatic style.* *Quintil.* Asiani, absol., in the same sense. —— ¶ Asiaticus, *the surname of Scipio.* —— ¶ *Asia,* also, *a sort of rye* (secale). *Plin.*

ĀSĬĀNĒ (Asianus), adverb, *after the manner of the Asiatics.* *Quintil.*

ĀSĬLŬS, i, m. *a horse-fly, gad-fly, dun-fly, or breese,* οἶστρος. *Plin.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the sea breese.* *Plin.*

ĀSĬNĂ (asinus), æ, f. *a she-ass,* ἡ ὄνος. *Varr.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman surname.*

ĀSĬNĀLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *ass-like, unmannerly.* *Apulei.*

ĀSĬNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to an ass, asinine.* *Cato.* Mola asinaria. *Varr.* Asinarius (*sc.* pastor), *a keeper of asses.*

ĀSĬNĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *asinine, of an ass.* *Varr.* Asininus pullus. *Plin.* Asininum lac. —— ¶ Asinina pruna, *a sort of plum, so called from its being of little value.* *Plin.*

ĀSĬNĬŬS, ii, m. *the name of a Roman gens.* — Hence, Āsĭnĭānŭs, a, um, *of or relating to Asinius or to the Asinian gens.* *Cic.* Asinianum crimen.

ĀSĬNŬS (unc.), i, m. *an ass.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a thick-headed fellow; a dolt, blockhead, loggerhead, numskull, dunce.* *Plaut.* Neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi. *Cic.* Scio me asinum germanum fuisse. *Terent.* Asinum tantum. —— ¶ Asinus ad lyram, a proverb, equivalent to the English, *a sow to a fiddle.* And, Qui asinum non potest, stratum cædit, applied to *one who wreaks his vengeance on an innocent person.* —— ¶ In *Catul.* 97, 10, according to some, *the upper millstone.*

ĀSĬNŪSCĂ, æ, f. *a sort of wild vine.* *Plin.*

ĀSĬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a horn-owl.* *Plin.*

ĀSĬŬS, a, um, adj. *in the region Asia in Lydia.* *Virg.* Asia palus, *in the valley of the Cayster.* *Id.* Asia prata.

ĀSŌPĬĂDĒS, æ, m. Ἀσωπιάδης, *the grandson of Asopus,* h. e. *Æacus.* *Ovid.*

ĀSŌPĬS, ĭdis, f. Ἀσωπίς, *the daughter of Asopus, h. e. Ægina, mother of Æacus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Adject. *Stat.* Asopide ripa. — ¶ Also, *an ancient name of Eubœa.* *Plin.*

ĀSŌPŬS, i, m. Ἀσωπός, *a river of Bœotia.* — ¶ Also, *a king of Bœotia.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Phrygia.* *Plin.*

ĀSŌTĬĂ (ἀσωτία), æ, f. *prodigality, extravagance, profusion.* *Gell.*

ĀSŌTŬS (ἄσωτος), a, um, adj. *prodigal, extravagant, lavish, dissolute.* *Cic.*

ĀSPĂLĂTHŬS (ἀσπάλαθος), i, m. *the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.* *Plin.*

ĀSPĂRĂGŬS (ἀσπάραγος), i, m. *a shoot, sprout.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *asparagus.* *Plin.*

ASPARGO, for *Aspergo.*

ĀSPĂSĬĂ, æ, f. *the wife of Pericles,* distinguished for her wit, eloquence, and accomplishments. *Cic.*

ĀSPĔCTĀBĬLĬS, and ĀDSPĔCTĀBĬLĬS (aspecto), e, adj. *visible, that may be seen.* *Cic.* Corporeum et aspectabile. —— ¶ Also, *worthy to be seen.* *Apulei.* Nihil est aspectabilius.

ĀSPĔCTĀMĔN, and ĀDSPĔCTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *view, sight.* *Claud. Mamert.*

ĀSPĔCTŌ, and ĀDSPĔCTŌ (frequent., from aspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to look often or attentively at, look in the face,* ἐφοράω, ἐνοράω. *Cic.* Quid me aspectas? quid meam fidem imploras? —— ¶ Also, *to regard, observe.* *Tacit.* Jussa principis aspectare. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* collis adversas aspectat desuper arces, *overlooks, overhangs.* *Tacit.* Mare insulam aspectat, *looks toward.* —— ¶ Also, *to look up to with admiration.* *Lucret.* Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore.

ĀSPĔCTŬS, and ĀDSPĔCTŬS (aspicio), us, m. *a looking at, a beholding; the sight,* ὄψις. *Cic.* Oculi aspectum quo volunt, facile convertunt. *Id.* Referre aspectum in aliquem locum. *Id.* Venire sub aspectum. *Id.* Cadere sub aspectum. *Id.* Res venusta ad aspectum, *to look at.* *Id.* Uno aspectu, *at one look.* *Id.* Amittere aspectum, *to lose the sight.* —— ¶ Also, *the sight, presence.* *Tacit.* Exsuere aspectum alicujus rei, *to withdraw from the sight of.* *Id.* Parcere aspectui alicujus, *not to go into the presence of any one.* *Cic.* Vitare aspectum hominum. *Id.* Carere aspectu civium. —— ¶ Also, *countenance, look, aspect, air.* *Nepos.* Ipso aspectu cuivis injicere admirationem sui. *Tacit.* Vultu, et aspectu exterrere legiones. *Plin.* Tristitia aspectus. *Tacit.* Oceanus cruento aspectu. —— ¶ Also, *appearance, figure, color.* *Plin.* Herba aspectu roris marini. *Id.* Carbunculi aspectus nigrioris. *Id.* Columnæ aspectu discolori. — ¶ Aspectus siderum, *their being visible, in sight.* *Plin.*

ASPELLO. See *Abspello.*

ĀSPENDŬS, i, f. and ĀSPENDUM, i, n. *a town in Pamphylia.* Whence Aspendius, a, um, adj. *of Aspendus.* *Cic.* Aspendius citharista. *Nepos.* Aspendii, orum, *the inhabitants of Aspendus.*

ĀSPĔR (unc.), a, um, adj. *rough, rugged, harsh; craggy,* τραχύς. *Cic.* Loci læves, an asperi. *Sueton.* Per aspera et devia. *Id.* In asperrima insularum devehi. *Plin.* Aspera, et confragosa loca. —— ¶ Also, *uneven, not level, rough* to the touch. *Martial.* Manus aspera. *Virg.* Glacies aspera. *Id.* Pocula aspera signis, *embossed with reliefs.* *Sueton.* Asper nummus, *new money, rough from the mint.* —— ¶ Also, *sharp, prickly, pointed.* *Tibull.* Aspera barba. *Virg.* Aspris sentibus. *Lucan.* Aspermucro. — ¶ Of taste, *rough; tart, harsh to the taste, biting, acrid, pungent.* *Terent.* Asperum vinum. *Plin.* Asper sapor maris. *Id.* Allium asperi saporis. *Id.* Asperrimum piper. *Id.* Herba asperrimi gustus. —— ¶ Of smells, *unpleasant, disagreeable, strong-smelling.* *Plin.* Herba odoris asperi. — ¶ Also, *that makes rough.* *Martial.* Aspera tussis. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Aspera vox, *rough, harsh.* —— ¶ Figur. *unpolished, uncouth.* *Cic.* Aspera, tristis, horrida oratio. —— ¶ Also, *stubborn.* *Cic.* Homo natura asper. *Horat.* Monitoribus asper. *Sil.* Asper frena pati, *difficult to train.* —— ¶ Also, *cruel, savage, bloody.* *Virg.* Pugna aspera. *Sallust.* Bellum asperrimum. *Virg.* Bos aspera cornu. *Tibull.* Aspera turba canum. *Ovid.* Asper lupus. *Id.* Fata aspera. *Id.* Odia aspera. —— ¶ Also, *severe, reproachful, reviling, abusive.* *Cic.* Licinius asper, maledicus. *Tibull.* Verba aspera. *Horat.* Asperrimus in malos. *Cic.* Asperioribus facetiis perstringere. *Curt.* Vox asperior, *taunting words.* —— ¶ Also, *troublesome, calamitous.* *Cic.* Asperis temporibus. *Sallust.* Asperas res tolerare. *Id.* Asperum negotium. *Id.* Malas res, spes multo asperior. *Virg.* Venatus asper victu. —— ¶ Also, *severe, perilous, stormy.* *Liv.* Maria aspera. *Vellei.* Asperrima hiems. *Justin.* Cælum asperum, *a cold climate.* —— ¶ Also, *austere, hardy, manly.* *Liv.* Asperior sententia. *Vellei.* Aspera censura, *harsh.* *Quintil.* Aspera lex, *severe, rigorous.* *Silius.* Aspera virtus, *strict, inflexible.* *Virg.* Carthago studiis asperrima belli. *Justin.* Gens bellis aspera. *Senec.* Virgo aspera, *h. e.* Diana virilibus studiis dedita. *Horat.* Asperiora studia, *more manly pursuits.* —— ¶ Also, *hard to be borne.* *Val. Flacc.* Aspera regum juga perpeti.

ĀSPĔRĀTĬŌ (aspero), ōnis, f. *a making rough, roughness.* *Macrob.*

ĀSPĔRĒ (asper), adverb, *roughly, harshly, keenly, bitterly.* *Cic.* Aspere, et acerbe accusare aliquem. *Id.* Aspere, et vehementer loqui. *Id.* De nobis asperrime loqui. *Id.* Asperius scribere de aliquo. *Vellei.* Asperrime sævire in aliquem.

ĀSPĔRGŌ, and ĀDSPĔRGŌ (aspergo), ĭnis, f. *a sprinkling with water, besprinkling; water sprinkled.* *Petron.* Aquæ asperginem. *Virg.* Spumant aspergine cautes, *the spray.* *Ovid.* Sanguis aspergine tinxerat herbas. —— ¶ *Plin.* Parietum asperginés, *the moisture on the walls.*

ĀSPĔRGŌ, and ĀDSPĔRGŌ (ad & spargo), ergis, ersi, ersum, a. 3. *to sprinkle, besprinkle, bedew,* αἰονάω, προσράσσω. *Cic.* Aspergere aram sanguine. *Plin.* Aspergere olivam sale. *Cic.* guttam bulbo (a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), *to add.* *Virg.* Aspergere virus pecori, *to infect, taint.* —— ¶ Also, *to scatter.* *Virg.* Jussos asperge sapores. *Plin.* Aspergere glandem bubus, *h. e.* dare. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Viro labeculam aspergis. *Id.* Vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? *Id.* Aspergere alicui molestiam. *Id.* Aspergi suspicione. *Nepos.* Aspergi infamia. *Cic.* Aspergere sales orationi, *intermix with wit.* *Id.* Genus facetiarum mendaciunculis. *Id.* Comitatem gravitati. *Id.* Hoc aspersi, ut scires, &c., *h. e.* addidi epistolæ. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Aspergere aliquem lingua, *h. e. to revile.* *Valer. Max.* Aspergere aures regina gemitu, *to reach.* —— ¶ *Gell.* Auditiuncula de Catonis familia aspersus es, *h. e. you have heard something.*

ĀSPĔRĬTĀS (asper), ātis, f. *roughness, ruggedness* of things and places. *Cic.* Asperitates saxorum. *Gell.* Asperitas squamarum. *Plin.* Vasa in asperitatem excisa. *Cic.* Asperitas viarum, *unevenness, cragginess.* *Sallust.* Locorum asperitate muniti. *Id.* Supervadere omnes asperitates. — ¶ Of taste, *harshness, sharpness, tartness.* *Plin.* Asperitatem vini. *Id.* Asperitas aceti. —— ¶ Of the throat, voice, and breathing, *roughness, hoarseness.* *Lucret.* Asperitas vocis. *Tacit.* Asperitas

sunt. *Plin.* Asperitas faucium. *Id.* Asperitatem animæ, *difficulty of breathing.* —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Asperitas frigoris. *Tacit.* hiemis. —— ¶ Also, *harshness of temper, roughness of manners, want of polish or breeding.* *Nepos.* Avunculi asperitatem veritus est. *Cic.* Asperitas, et immanitas naturæ. *Horat.* Asperitas agrestis. *Valer. Max.* Asperitas tragica. —— ¶ *Cic.* Asperitas contentionis, *violence.* *Id.* In his asperitatibus rerum, *h. e. troubles.* *Ovid.* Asperitas verborum. *Tacit.* Asperitas remedii. *Sallust.* Asperitas belli, *h. e.* difficultas.

ĀSPĔRĬTER (Id.), adverb, the same as *aspere.* *Nev.*

ĀSPĔRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *roughness, asperity.* *Cels.* Also. *Aspritudo.*

ĀSPERNĀBILIS, and ĀDSPERNĀBILIS (aspernor), e, adj. *contemptible, worthy of contempt.* *Gell.*

ĀSPERNĀMENTUM, and ĀDSPERNĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a despising, contemning.* *Tertull.*

ĀSPERNĀNTER, and ĀDSPERNĀNTER (aspernans), adverb, *contemptuously.* *Ammian.*

ĀSPERNĀTIŌ, and ĀDSPERNĀTIŌ (aspernor), ōnis, f. *a despising, disdaining; neglect.* *Cic.*

ĀSPERNĀTŌR, and ĀDSPERNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a despiser, scorner, contemner.* *Tertull.*

ĀSPERNŌR, and ĀDSPERNŌR (ad & sperno), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to turn away from, reject, avoid, shun, spurn,* καταφρονέω, ἀποστρέφω. *Cic.* Animal aspernatur dolorem. *Id.* Cujus furorem deos a suis aris aspernatos esse confido. *Id.* Gustatus, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, ac respuit. *Id.* Aspernari sermonem alicujus. *Id.* Aspernari preces. *Id.* Liberalitatem Regis, *to refuse the favor.* *Id.* Honor minime aspernandus. —— ¶ Also, *to slight, despise, disdain, contemn.* *Terent.* Vestram familiam aspernatur. *Propert.* Cave, sis, non aspernata sepultos. —— ¶ *Passiv.* *Cic.* Pauper aspernatur. *Auct. B. Af.* Ab omnibus aspernari. So, *Liv.* 34. c. 40.

ĀSPĔRŌ (asper), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make rough or harsh, to roughen,* τραχύνω. *Columell.* Asserculi paulum formatis gradibus asperantur. *Virg.* Hiems asperat undas. —— ¶ Also, *to whet, sharpen, edge.* *Tacit.* Asperare pugionem saxo. *Id.* Sagittas asperant ossibus. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Asperare compositionem orationis, *h. e.* minus æquabilem reddere. *Stat.* Asperat discordia fratres, *exasperates.* *Tacit.* Asperare aliquem carminibus. *Id.* iram victoris. *Id.* crimina, *to aggravate, heighten.* *Valer. Flacc.* Sirius asperat ignes.

ĀSPERSIŌ, and ĀDSPERSIŌ (aspergo), ōnis, f. *a sprinkling, besprinkling.* *Cic.* Aspersio aquæ.

ĀSPERSUS, and ĀDSPERSUS (Id.), us, m. *a sprinkling.* *Plin.*

ĀSPĔRŪGŌ (asper), ĭnis, f. *a plant with prickly leaves.* *Plin.*

ĀSPHALTIŌN (ἀσφάλτιον), ii, n. *bituminous clover.* *Plin.*

ĀSPHALTITES (Ἀσφαλτίτης), æ, m. *the Dead sea, or lake Asphaltites, in Palestine.* *Plin.*

ĀSPHODELUS (ἀσφόδελος), i, m. *the asphodel or day-lily: the daffodil.* *Plin.*

ĀSPICIŌ, and ĀDSPICIŌ (ad & specio), ĭcis, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. *to look at, behold, see,* ἐμβλέπω, δέρκω, προσβλέπω. *Cic.* Equum aspexit. *Id.* Furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciebant. *Plaut.* Aspice ad me. *Id.* Ad terram aspice. *Virg.* Aspicere aliquid æquis oculis. *Plin.* Aspicere in obliquum. —— ¶ Also, *to look favorably upon.* *Virg.* Jupiter, Aspice nos, *h. e.* adjuva. —— ¶ Also, *to look up to, esteem.* *Nepos.* Eum magis milites, quam qui præerant, aspiciebant. *Senec.* Si forma velit aspici, *to be admired for his beauty.* *Ovid.* Si genus aspicitur, *if birth is looked up to.* —— ¶ Also, *to visit, go to see.* *Liv.* Eubœam aspicere jussi. —— ¶ Also, *to view, examine.* *Liv.* Operibus aspiciendis operam dabat. *Id.* Cum situm omnem regionis aspexisset. —— ¶ *Colum.* Tabulatum aspicit meridiem, *looks toward.*

ĀSPĪLĀTES (ἀσπιλάτης), æ, m. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ĀSPĪRĀMEN, and ĀDSPĪRĀMEN (aspiro), ĭnis, n. figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Blanda aspiramina formæ, *an air of beauty; liveliness of expression.*

ĀSPĪRĀTIŌ, and ĀDSPĪRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a blowing.* *Cic.* Aspiratio terrarum, *exhalation.* *Id.* Aspiratione aeris, *respiration.* *Id.* (Cæli) aspiratio pestilens, *of the air.* —— ¶ Also, *the rough breathing, or letter* h. *Quintil.* Nota aspirationis.

ĀSPĪRŌ, and ĀDSPĪRŌ (ad & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to breathe or blow upon any thing,* ἐπιπνέω. *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes, *when expiring the air.* *Plin.* Si minima aspiret aura. *Cels.* Ne ad eum frigus aspiret. *Virg.* Aspirant auræ in noctem, *h. e.* flatu secundo spirant, *become favorable.* *Id.* Ventos aspirat eunti, *sends favoring winds.* —— ¶ Figur. *to second, favor, be propitious to, further, promote.* *Virg.* Aspirat fortuna labori. *Id.* Aspirate canenti. *Ovid.* Dii cœptis aspirate meis. *Horat.* Tibia choris aspirat, *accompanies.* —— Also, *to inspire, infuse, breathe into, pour into.* *Quintil.* Ut nobis tantum ingenii aspiret. *Virg.* Dictis aspirat amorem. — Often, *to aspire to, desire to reach or obtain, to approach, come near, attain to.* *Cic.* Ad Ciceronem aspirasti. *Id.* Fortuna ad me aspirare non potest. *Id.* Aspirabit in curiam? · *Id.* In campum aspirasse Syllam? *Id.* Ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *equal, rival.* *Virg.* Nec equis aspirat Achillis. *Cic.* Ad meam pecuniam aspirat. —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce with the aspirate.* *Quintil.*

ĀSPIS (ἀσπίς), ĭdis, f. *a small venomous serpent, an asp.* *Cic.* Aspides in deorum numero reponemus. —— ¶ Also, *a shield.* *Justinian.*

ĀSPLĒNUM (ἄσπληνον), i, n. *the herb spleen-wort, milt-wort, ceterack.* *Plin.*

ĀSPORTĀTIŌ (asporto), ōnis, f. *a carrying away.* *Cic.*

ĀSPORTŌ (abs & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry off or away,* ἀποκομίζω. *Cic.* Simulacrum asportandum curavit. *Id.* Asportare te velle ex Sicilia litteras suspicantur, *carry away.* *Nepos.* Omnia Trœzenem asportant. —— ¶ Also, *to take or conduct away.* *Virg.* Hinc asportare Creusam. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum.

ĀSPRĀTILIS (asper), e, adj. *scaled, scaly.* *Plin.* Aspratiles pisces.

ĀSPRĒDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *roughness.* *Cels.*

ĀSPRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place rough with crags, bushes, brambles, a brake.* *Liv.*

ĀSPRITŪDŌ. See *Asperitudo.*

ASSA, plur. of *assum.* See *Assus.*

ĀSSĀBĪNUS, i, m. *a god of the Æthiopians.* *Plin.*

ĀSSĀMENTA (assis), ōrum, n. *deal-boards, planks of timber sawed.* *Plin.* Assamenta portarum.

ĀSSĀRĀCUS, i, m. *son of Tros, brother of Ganymedes and Ilus, and grandfather of Anchises.* *Virg.* Gens Assaraci, *the Romans.* *Ovid.* Frater Assaraci, *the constellation Aquarius, into which Ganymedes was fabled to have been transformed.*

ĀSSĀRIUS (asso), a, um, adj. *roasted.* *Cato.*

ĀSSĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *roasted meat; a roast.* *Vopisc.*

ĀSSĔCLA, and ĀDSĔCLA (assequor), æ, m. *a mean attendant, slave, menial.* *Cic.*

ĀSSĔCTĀTIŌ, and ĀDSĔCTĀTIŌ (assector), ōnis, f. *an attending, waiting on, or accompanying: attendance.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *observation, constant study.* *Plin.* Cæli assectatio.

ĀSSĔCTĀTŌR, and ĀDSĔCTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an attendant, follower.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a disciple, follower.* *Plin.* Porcii assectatores. *Id.* Assectator philosophiæ, *h. e. a philosopher.* *Id.* Assectator eloquentiæ alicujus, *an imitator.*

ĀSSĔCTŌR, and ĀDSĔCTŌR (frequent., from assequor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to follow after, attend, wait upon, accompany,* ἀκολουθέω. *Cic.* Cum ædilitatem peteret, eum Galba assectaretur. *Sueton.* Omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est. —— ¶ Also, *to dog.* *Horat.*

ĀSSĔCŪLA, and ĀDSĔCŪLA, æ, m. the same as *assecla.* *Juvenal.*

ĀSSĔCŪTŌR, and ĀDSĔCŪTŌR (assequor), ōris, m. *a follower.* *Martian. Capell.*

ĀSSĔFŎLIUM, ii, n. *the herb dogstooth or dogsgrass.* *Apulei.*

ASSELLO. See *Adsello.*

ĀSSĒNSIŌ, and ĀDSĒNSIŌ (assentio), ōnis, f. *the act of assenting or approving; assent, applause.* *Cic.*

ĀSSĒNSŌR, and ĀDSĒNSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who assents, approves.* *Cic.*

ĀSSĒNSUS, and ĀDSĒNSUS (Id.), us, m. *assent, agreement, approval, approbation.* *Cic.* Assensu suo comprobare aliquid. *Id.* Cohibere assensum a rebus certis. *Id.* Vulgi assensu judicari solet. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Vox assensu nemorum ingeminata. *Id.* Assensu conspirant cornua rauco.

ĀSSENTĀTIŌ (assentor), ōnis, f. *the act of assenting, approving.* *Vellei.* —— ¶ Oftener, *flattery, adulation, wheedling.* *Cic.* Assentatio vitiorum adjutrix. *Id.* Assentatio turpis.

ĀSSENTĀTIUNCŬLA (diminut., from assentatio), æ, f. *a coaxing, compliment.* *Cic.*

ĀSSENTĀTŌR (assentor), ōris, m. *one who assents.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a flatterer, coaxer, wheedler,* κόλαξ, θώψ. *Cic.* Patefacere aures assentatoribus. *Id.* Assentator mulierum.

ĀSSENTĀTŌRIĒ (assentator), adverb, *flatteringly, fawningly.* *Cic.*

ĀSSENTĀTRIX (Id.), ĭcis, f. *a female flatterer.* *Plaut.*

ĀSSĒNTIŌ, and ĀDSĒNTIŌ (ad & sentio), is, ensi, ensum, a. and n. 4. and ĀSSĒNTIŎR, īris, ensus sum, dep. 4. *to assent, approve, subscribe, agree,* συγκατατίθημι. *Cic.* Advertebantur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio. *Id.* Huic assentiuntur reliqui. *Id.* Vehementer assentiri alicui rei. — Impers. *Id.* Bibulo assensum est. *Id.* Assentiri quidquam falsum. *Id.* Multa assensa, *received as truth.* *Id.* Ne his temere assentiamus. *Al. leg.* assentiamur.

ĀSSĒNTŌR (ad & sentio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to assent or agree to, approve.* *Plaut.* Tibi assentabor. *Vellei.* Iis assentabatur. —— ¶ Also, *always to assent or say yes to one; hence, to fawn upon, flatter,* θωπεύω, κολακεύω. *Terent.* Omnia assentari. *Cic.* Mihi ipse assentor. *Id.* Ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Baiæ tibi assentantur.

ĀSSĔQUŎR, and ĀDSĔQUŎR (ad & sequor), ĕris, quūtus & cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to come up with, reach, join, arrive at, find,* ἐπικαταλαμβάνω, ἐφικνέομαι. *Cic.* Si es Romæ, jam me assequi non potes. —— ¶ Figur. *to gain, obtain, compass, procure.* *Cic.* Assequi maturitatem, *to arrive at maturity.* *Sallust.* magistratum. *Cic.* gradus honorum. *Id.* aliquid precibus. *Id.* aliquid in dicendo. *Justin.* Assequi virtute, ne segnior videare. —— ¶ Also, *to equal, reach, match.* *Cic.* Merita tua non assequar. *Id.* Assequi prudentiam alicujus. *Plin. Ep.* Ingenium alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to reach by an effort of the understanding, perceive, comprehend, understand.* *Cic.* Assequi aliquid conjectura. *Id.* aliquid suspicione. *Curt.* aliquid animo, *to conceive, imagine, picture to one's self.* —— ¶ Also, *to seize.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Passiv. *Cic.* Ut hac diligentia nihil horum assequi potuerit: others read *hac diligentia.*

ĀSSER (assero), ĕris, m. *a pole, or piece of wood; a small beam, pale,* δοκίς, δοκίδιον. *Cæs.* Asseres pedum duodecim in terra defigebantur. *Liv.* Longi duo validi asseres ex inferiore parte in terra defigebantur. *Id.* Asseribus falcatis detergere pinnas murorum. —— ¶ Also, *a pole, or lever,* used by chairmen. *Juvenal.* Juvenes longo premit assere Medos. *Sueton.* Lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accurrerunt. —— ¶ Also, *a plank, board.* *Vitruv.*

ĀSSERCŬLUM, i, n. and ĀSSERCŬLUS (diminut., from asser), i, m. *a little pole or beam,* δοκίδιον. *Cato.*

ASSERO, *to sow near.* See *Adsero.*

ĀSSĔRŌ, and ĀDSĔRŌ (ad & sero), is, erui, ertum, a. 3. *to claim or take as one's property.* — Hence, *Terent.* Liberali illam assero causa manu, *claim her by an action of freedom, h. e. claim a slave*

to be free. So, Liv. Asserere aliquem in libertatem. Cic. in liberali causa. Plaut. Illam a lenone asserito manu. Liv. Virginem in servitutem asserere, to claim her as a slave. —— ¶ Figur. Ovid. Asserui me, I have freed myself, escaped. Martial. Gaudia utraque manu assere, hold fast. — ¶ Also, to assert, claim. Justin. Gallæci Græcam sibi originem asserunt. Suelon. Asserere sibi dominationem. Ovid. sibi laudes alienas. Curt. sibi patrem Jovem. Quintil. sibi nomen sapientis. —— ¶ Also, to maintain, defend, vindicate. Flor. Latini Tarquinios asserebant. Sueton. Asserere communem libertatem. Id. Asserere dignitatem. —— ¶ Also, to free, rescue. Plin. Ep. A mortalitate asserere te hoc uno monimento potes. Id. Asserere aliquem ab injuria oblivionis. —— ¶ Also, to assign, attribute. Senec. Nec enim lapidis illi duritiam asserimus. Plin. Ep. Te studiis asseris, devote yourself. —— ¶ Ovid. Asserere aliquem cælo, to claim for him a heavenly origin. —— ¶ Also, to assert, affirm, avow, declare. Tacit. Asseruit Tiberius solitum (clypeum) dicaturum. M. Senec. Asserens, minus verecundum esse, &c. Quintil. Asserere quæ finxeris.

ĀSSĔRTĬŌ, and **ĀDSĔRTĬŌ** (assero), ōnis, f. the formal or judicial assertion that one is free or not. Quintil. Sitne liber qui est in assertione. —— ¶ Also, an affirmation, assertion. Arnob.

ĀSSĔRTŌR, and **ĀDSĔRTŌR** (assero), ōris, m. one who claims a slave to be free; an asserter of liberty. Sueton. Populo assertores flagitante. Senec. Gladium assertorem libertatis. —— ¶ Also, one who claims another to be a slave. Liv. 3. c. 45. calls M. Claudius, who claimed Virginia as his slave, assertor. —— ¶ Also, an advocate, supporter, defender, deliverer. Sueton. Assertores dignitatis patriciorum. Id. Assertor generis humani. Martial Assertores Camillos.

ĀSSĔRTUM (Id.), i, n. an assertion, confirmation, proof. Martian. Capell.

ĀSSĔRVĬŌ, and **ĀDSĔRVĬŌ** (ad & servio), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. to serve, help, second. Cic. Contentioni vocis asserviunt.

ĀSSĔRVŌ, and **ĀDSĔRVŌ** (ad & servo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to take care of, watch over, keep, φυλάττω, διατηρέω. Cic. Ut domi meæ te asservarem, rogasti. Id. Asservare aliquem liberis custodiis. Liv. aliquem in carcerem. Terent. Hic tibi asservandus est, you must keep an eye upon him. —— ¶ Also, to preserve. Plin. Asservare pisces sale. Id. pisces in sale.

ĀSSĔSSĬŌ, and **ĀDSĔSSĬŌ** (assideo), ōnis, f. a sitting by one. Cic.

ĀSSĔSSŌR, and **ĀDSĔSSŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. one who sits by a magistrate to assist him with his counsel; an assessor. Cic.

ĀSSĔSSŌRA (assessor), æ, f. the office of assessor. Ulpian. Dig.

ĀSSĔSSŬS, and **ĀDSĔSSŬS** (assideo), us, m. a sitting by one. Propert.

ĀSSĔSTRIX, and **ĀDSĔSTRIX** (assessor), īcis, f. a midwife. Afran.

ĀSSĔVĔRĀNTĔR, and **ĀDSĔVĔRĀNTĔR** (asseverans), adverb, confidently, positively, affirmatively. Cic. Loqui valde asseveranter. Id. asseverantius.

ĀSSĔVĔRĀTĒ, and **ĀDSĔVĔRĀTĒ** (asseveratus), adverb, positively, earnestly. Apul. — Hence, Gell. Tragœdias asseverate actitavit, with great effect, emphatically.

ĀSSĔVĔRĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDSĔVĔRĀTĬŌ** (assevero), ōnis, f. an assertion, declaration, affirmation, asseveration, κατάφασις. Cic. Omni tibi asseveratione affirmo. Quintil. Quorundam probatio sola est in asseveratione, et constantia. Plin. Paneg. Quæ asseveratio in voce, confidence, boldness. —— ¶ Tacit. Multa asseveratione coguntur Patres, with affected gravity.

ĀSSĔVĔRŌ, and **ĀDSĔVĔRŌ** (ad & severus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to assert, declare positively, affirm with assurance, κατάφημι, βεβαιοῦμαι, ἰσχυρίζομαι. Cic. Quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret. Id. Pulchre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum. Id. Unum illud firmissime asseverabat. Tacit. Asseverare ordinem agminis, to state positively. Id. Viri gravitatem asseverantes, assuming, affecting. —— ¶ Sometimes, to shew, denote. Tacit. Rutilæ comæ Germanicam originem asseverant. —— ¶ Passiv. impers. Cic. Utrum asseveratur in hoc, an tentatur? —— ¶ Apulei. Asseverare frontem, to assume an air of gravity.

ASSIBILO. See Adsibilo.

ĀSSICCĔSCŌ, and **ĀDSICCĔSCŌ** (ad & siccesco), is, n. 3. to grow or become dry. Colum.

ĀSSICCŌ, and **ĀDSICCŌ** (ad & sicco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dry, ξηραίνω. Colum. Uvam assiccare. Id. Assiccare aliquid in sole. Senec. Assiccare lacrymas.

ASSICULUS. See Axiculus.

ĀSSĬDĔŌ, and **ĀDSĬDĔŌ** (ad & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. to sit, sit down, sit near or by the side of, παρεδρεύω, προσεδρεύω. Plaut. Asside hic, pater. Cic. Assedit: surrexi ego. Id. In bibliotheca assedimus. Id. In carcere noctes diesque assidere, h. e. sedendo manere. Id. Assidere in schola. Sallust. Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit. Plaut. Assidere apud carbones. Sueton. in lecto. Id. humi. —— ¶ Also, to be at hand; be ready to assist. Cic. Cum Pompeius Lentulo frequens assideret. Tacit. Assidere valetudini alicujus. — ¶ Sometimes, to discharge the duty of assessor. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, to attend to, devote one's self to. Plin. Paneg. Assidere gubernaculis. Tacit. judiciis. Plin. Ep. tota vita litteris. —— ¶ Also, to besiege. Virg. Mœnibus assidet hostis. Plin. Paneg. Assedisse ferocissimis populis, fixed your camp among. Liv. Assederint prope mœnia Romana. —— ¶ Figur. Horat. Parcus assidet insano, is near being a madman. —— ¶ Activ. Virg. Muros assidet hostis. Tacit. Castellum assidere. Whence, pass. Sallust. Urbs assidetur. Sil. Assessos muros.

ĀSSĬDŌ, and **ĀDSĬDŌ** (ad & sido), is, n. 3. to sit down, sit by. Cic. Assidamus, si videtur. Cato. Eo mulier assidat. Terent. Assido: occurrunt servi. Plaut. Assidite hic in ara.

ĀSSĬDŬĒ, and **ĀDSĬDŬĒ** (assiduus), adv. constantly, perpetually, without intermission, assiduously, συνεχῶς. Cic. Assidue cantare. Id. Assiduissime mecum fuit. Plin. Alia suis locis dicentur assidue, fully.

ĀSSĬDŬĬTĀS, and **ĀDSĬDŬĬTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. a constant or frequent attendance. Cic. Quotidiana amicorum assiduitas. Id. Præbere assiduitatem alicui. —— ¶ Also, a frequent or constant appearance in public. Sueton. Ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio, auctoritatem absentia tueretur. Cic. Medici assiduitas, the frequent presence. —— ¶ Also, the frequent use or presence of any thing, frequency. Cic. Assiduitas bellorum. Id. epistolarum. Id. molestiarum. Auct. ad Herenn. Ejusdem verbi assiduitas nimia. —— ¶ Also, assiduity, closeness of application. Cic. Terentiæ pergrata est assiduitas et diligentia. Id. Assiduitate aliquid consequi.

ĀSSĬDŬŌ, and **ĀDSĬDŬŌ** (Id.), adverb, same as assidue. Plaut.

ĀSSĬDŬŬS, and **ĀDSĬDŬŬS** (assideo), a, um, adj. properly, settled, and consequently, having landed property; hence, rich. Servius Tullius divided the Roman people into the assidui, or rich proprietors, and the proletarii, or those who had little or no property. Cic. Lex Ælia Sentia assiduo vindicem assiduum esse jubet. —— ¶ Whence, figur. Gell. Assiduus scriptor, a classical writer. —— ¶ Constantly present. Cic. Romæ fuit assiduus. Sueton. Assiduus circa scholas. Varr. Assiduiores. —— ¶ Also, constant in attendance upon one. Q. Cic. Qui per negotium poterunt, ipsi tecum ut assidui sint. — ¶ Also, assiduous, persevering, diligent, industrious. Cic. Assiduus dominus. Id. Flagitator assiduus et acer. Liv. Hostis assiduus. Propert. Assiduus bella gerit. —— ¶ Also, frequent, continual, incessant. Cic. Assiduæ lacrymæ. Id. Assidui imbres. Id. Labor assiduus. Id. Assidua scriptura. Lucret. Assiduo motu. Tacit. Assidua damna. Horat. Assiduæ noctes. Sueton. Vasa assiduissimi usus.

ĀSSĬGNĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDSĬGNĀTĬŌ** (assigno), ōnis, f. an assignment, allotment, distribution. Cic. Assignatio agrorum. See Assigno.

ĀSSĬGNĀTŌR, and **ĀDSĬGNĀTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. an assigner, appointer. Ulpian. Dig. See Assigno.

ASSIGNIFICO. See Adsignifico.

ĀSSĬGNŌ, and **ĀDSĬGNŌ** (ad & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to seal. Pers. Assigna tabellas. —— ¶ Also, to assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow, give, προςτίθημι, προςτάσσω. Cic. Duo millia jugerum alicui assignare. Id. Assignare alicui inferiorem partem ædium. Liv. Assignare alicui ordinem aliquem in militia. Tacit. alicui dignationem principis. Justin. curam castrorum. —— ¶ Also, to commit, consign. Justin. Eumenem assignari custodibus præcepit. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Ep. Bonos juvenes assignare famæ, to make known. —¶ Also, to impute, attribute, ascribe. Cic. Assignare culpam fortunæ. Tacit. Fortia facta gloriæ principis assignare. Vellei. Assignare gloriam alicujus rei culpiam. —— ¶ Quintil. Verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori, is impressed upon.

ĀSSĬLĬŌ, and **ĀDSĬLĬŌ** (ad & salio), is, ilui, ultum, n. 4. to leap, or jump, towards or upon any thing, ἐπιπηδάω, ἀνάλλομαι, ἐπιθορέω. Plin. Torpedo cornicula exerit, assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, leap, or spring upon them. Ovid. Assiliunt fluctus. Id. Miles assiluit mœnibus. Sil. Fera assilit in ferrum. Colum. Assilientem admissarium calcibus proturbat. Ovid. Metuit tactus assilientis aquæ. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Neque assiliendum statim est ad illud genus orationis, nor ought we to pass at once, at one bound, as it were, to, &c.

ĀSSĬMĬLĀNTĔR, and **ĀDSĬMĬLĀNTĔR** (assimilans), similarly. Nigid. ap. Non.

ĀSSĬMĬLĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDSĬMĬLĀTĬŌ** (assimilo), ōnis, f. a resembling. Plin.

ĀSSĬMĬLĬS, and **ĀDSĬMĬLĬS** (ad & similis), e, adj. like, similar, ὅμοιος. Lucret. Assimili ratione. Cic. Assimilis spongiis mollitudo. Virg. Cadenti assimilis. Ovid. Fratribus assimilis. Id. Assimilem sui.

ĀSSĬMĬLĬTĔR (assimilis), and **ĀDSĬMĬLĬTĔR**, adv. in like manner, similarly. Plaut.

ĀSSĬMĬLŌ, and **ĀDSĬMĬLŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make like, compare, ὁμοιόω. Tacit. Deos in humani oris speciem assimilare. Ovid. Convivia assimilare freto. Plin. Italia folio querno assimilata. Others read assimulatus.

ĀSSĬMŬLĀTĬŌ, and **ĀDSĬMŬLĀTĬŌ** (assimulo), ōnis, f. a dissembling, counterfeiting. Auct. ad Herenn.

ĀSSĬMŬLŌ, and **ĀDSĬMŬLŌ** (ad & simulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to feign, pretend, counterfeit, προςποιέομαι. Terent. Assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam. Id. Assimulare se lætum. Id. se amicum alicujus. Ovid. Assimulavit anum, took the form of. Cic. Assimulata virtus. Tacit. Assimulatæ litteræ. Terent. Venire me assimulabo. See Assimilo.

ĀSSĬPŌNDĬUM (as & pondus), ii, n. the weight of an as; a pound weight. Varr.

ĀSSĬS (unc.), and **ĀXĬS**, is, m. and f. a board, plank, σανίς, ἄξων, tabula sectilis. Cæs. Trabes axibus religaverunt. Plin. Pavimentum quernis assibus contabulare. Id. Mandragoræ radix secatur in asses, slices. —— ¶ Also, a valve, sucker of a pump. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, the same as As. Donat. ad Terent.

ĀSSĬSTŌ, and **ĀDSĬSTŌ** (ad & sisto), istis, stiti, n. 3. to stand near, by, or by the side of, stand, παρίσταμαι. Cic. Accedite, assiste. Plaut. Mane tu, atque assiste illico. Ovid. Adsistere lecto. Cic. Assistere ad fores. Id. In ponte unus assisteret. Cæs. Assistere in conspectu alicujus. Virg. Quem Turnus super assistens. —— ¶ With the accusative. Stat. Assistere equos. Val. Flacc. Nec illas adstiteris impune trabes. —— ¶ Also, to stand, stand upright. Lucret. completque querelis Frondiferum nemus

assistens. *Cic.* Ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat. *Ovid.* Recto assistere trunco, *h. e.* stare erecto corpore. —— ¶ Also, *to be present at, stand by. Horat.* Assiste divinis. *Sueton.* Puer assistens curæ Larium cubiculi. *Quintil.* Judices aut assistentes, *by-standers.* —— ¶ Also, *to aid or assist with one's presence, or advice, in a court of justice. Plin. Ep.* Assistebam Vareno.

ASSITUS. See *Adsitus.*

ĂSSĬŬS, a, um, adject. *of Assus, a town of Troas. Plin.* Assius lapis, *a species of limestone, which possessed the property of hastening putrefaction.*

ĂSSŌ (assus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roast, broil,* ὀπτάω. *Apulei.*

ĂSSŎCĬŌ, and ĂDSŎCĬŌ (ad & socio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join. Claudian.* Cornua summis associant malis. *Stat.* Melampus Associat passus, *h. e.* jungit gradum, *joins step.*

ĂSSŎCĬŬS, and ĂDSŎCĬŬS (ad & socius), a, um, adj. *that associates with. Cassiod.*

ĂSSŎLĔŌ, and ĂDSŎLĔŌ (ad & soleo), es, n. 2. *to be usual, to be wont. Cic.* Deinde quæ assolent. *Id.* Ut assolet. *Liv.* Cum multa adsoleat veritas præbere vestigia sui.

ASSŎNO. See *Adsono.*

ĂSSŪDĒSCŌ, and ĂDSŪDĒSCŌ (incept., from assudo), is, n. *to begin to sweat. Varr.*

ĂSSŪDŌ (ad & sudo), as, n. 1. *to sweat with toil,* ἐφιδρόω. *Claudian.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Corculum assudassit (*for* assudaverit) ex metu.

ĂSSŬĒFĂCĬŌ, and ĂDSŬĒFĂCĬŌ (assuesco & facio), ācis, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to accustom, habituate, inure, use to a thing,* ἐθίζω, προςεθίζω. *Cic.* Assuefacere se armis. *Valer. Max.* se equo. *Cic.* Ceteras nationes imperio populi R. parere assuefecit. *Id.* Scelerum exercitatione assuefactus. *Tacit.* Luxui assuefactus. *Cæs.* Assuefacti superari. *Liv.* Ad supplicia Patrum plebem assuefaciant.

ĂSSŬĒSCŌ, and ĂDSŬĒSCŌ (ad & suesco), escis, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 3. *to accustom one's self, inure one's self,* ἐθίζομαι. *Cic.* Sic enim assuevi. *Tacit.* Per voluptates quieti assuescere. *Sueton.* Assuescere Reipublicæ. *Liv.* legibus. *Quintil.* in re aliqua. *Cæs.* Uri assuescere ad homines possunt. *Cic.* Ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere. *Ovid.* Assuescunt pati. —— ¶ *Assuescere alicui,* interdum significat consuetudinem libidinis cum aliquo habere. *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *to accustom, habituate, inure. Horat.* qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, *for* assueverit. *Flor.* Armenios in hoc servitutis genus assueverat. By hypallage, *Virg.* Ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *for* ne assuescite animos tantis bellis. —— ¶ Passiv. impers. *Liv.* Cui longo tempore assuescitur.

ĂSSŬĒTŪDŌ, and ĂDSŬĒTŪDŌ (assuesco), inis, f. *an accustoming, inuring; custom, habit, use. Liv.* Assuetudine mali efferaverant animos. *Ovid.* Longa assuetudine. *Tacit.* Assuetudine voluptatum. *Id.* Seu natura, sive assuetudine, *whether naturally or from habit.* —— ¶ Pro turpi consuetudine libidinis causa. *Tacit.* Nero assuetudine Actes devinctus.

ĂSSŬĒTŬS, and ĂDSŬĒTŬS (Id.), a, um, *accustomed, inured, habituated, used. Cic.* Homines labore quotidiano assueti. *Id.* Vicinitas non assueta mendaciis. *Liv.* Assuetior montibus. *Virg.* Mensæ assuetus herili. *Id.* Assueti muros defendere bello. *Liv.* Romani Gallici tumultus assueti. *Senec.* Manus assueta ad sceptra. *Liv.* In jura assuetus. —— ¶ Also, *usual, wonted. Phædr.* Ut assuetam præstes vicem. *Plin.* Assuetos fontes. *Ovid.* Longius assueto, *further than usual. Stat.* Assueto propior, *nearer than common.*

ĂSSŬLA (dimin., from assis), æ, f. *a splinter, a chip, or thin piece of wood,* σχίδαξ, σχίδιον. *Plin.* Assulis tedæ subjectis. *Plaut.* Foribus facere hisce assulas, *to split in pieces.* —— ¶ Also, *a chip or shiver of stone. Vitruv.* Assulæ dicuntur, quas marmorarii ex operibus dejiciunt. —— ¶ Also, *a thin board, a lath. Sueton.*

ĂSSŬLĀTIM (assula), adverb, *in shivers, or splinters; piecemeal. Plaut.*

ĂSSŬLTANS, and ĂDSŬLTANS, antis, *tottering, quaking, starting. Catull.* Ponticuli assultantis.

ĂSSŬLŌSĒ (assula), adverb, *in shivers or splinters. Plin.*

ĂSSŬLTIM, and ĂDSŬLTIM (assilio), adverb, *by bounds, jumps, or leaps. Plin.*

ĂSSŬLTŌ, and ĂDSŬLTŌ (frequent., from assilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to jump or leap towards any place, to jump upon,* ἐπιπηδάω. *Plin.* Canis assultans. —— ¶ Also, *to assault, assail, attack. Tacit.* Tertia vigilia assultatum est castris. *Id.* Assultare per campos. *Id.* Assultare latera et frontem exercitus.

ĂSSŬLTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a jumping towards any place, a leap; an assault. Virg.* Variis assultibus irritus urget. *Tacit.* Assultibus et velocitate corporum uti in prælio.

ASSUM. See *Adsum.*

ĂSSŪMŌ, and ĂDSŪMŌ (ad & sumo), is, umpsi & umsi, umptum & umtum, a. 3. *to take, take to one's self, assume, choose, adopt, use,* προςλαμβάνω. *Cels.* Assumere cibum. *Cic.* Aliquantum noctis assumere. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* sibi artem aliquam. *Id.* Assumere aliquid foris ad probandum. *Id.* sibi laudem ex re aliqua. *Id.* sacra Cereris de Græcia. *Liv.* Hernicos in societatem armorum. *Sueton.* sibi collegam in consulatu. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem in nomen, *to adopt. Id. Paneg.* aliquem sibi filium. *Tacit.* uxorem. *Justin.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Horat.* aliquem convivam. *Id.* aliquem amicum. *Tacit.* arma. *Quintil.* aliquid in exemplum, *h. e.* ad imitandum. —— ¶ Also, *to claim, arrogate. Cic.* Si id mihi assumo. —— ¶ Also, *to assume, take for granted,* in logic. *Cic.* Assumit autem Cratippus hoc modo, &c.

ĂSSUMPTĬŌ, and ĂDSUMPTĬŌ (assumo), ōnis, f. *a taking or choosing,* πρόςληψις. *Cic.* Dignum assumptione. —— ¶ Also, *the minor proposition in a syllogism. Cic.* Assumptione non concessa, nulla conclusio est.

ĂSSUMPTĪVŬS, and ĂDSUMPTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *assumptive, that is assumed, extrinsical. Cic.* Assumptiva (sc. *pars*) est, quæ aliquid defensionis foris assumit. See, also, *Quintil.* l. 7. c. 4.

ASSŬO. See *Adsuo.*

ĂSSURGŌ, and ĂDSURGŌ (ad & surgo), urgis, urrexi, urrectum, n. 3. *to rise, rise up,* ἐπανίσταμαι. *Cic.* Vos quæso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite. *Liv.* Ex morbo assurgere, *to recover.* —— ¶ Also, *to rise out of reverence or respect. Cic.* An quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? *Virg.* Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Vina Tmolius assurgit quibus, *yields the palm.* —— ¶ Passiv. impers. *Cic.* Ut majoribus natu assurgatur. *Liv.* Cum assurrectum ei non esset. —— ¶ Also, *to rise up, ascend, tower, grow, increase. Virg.* Septemque assurgit in ulnas. *Id.* Assurgere in auras. *Plin.* Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus. *Liv.* Inde colles adsurgunt. *Tacit.* Colles clementer assurgentes. *Virg.* Non cœptæ assurgunt turres, *h. e.* non exstruuntur. —— ¶ Also, *to rise, rise up, swell. Virg.* subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion. *Cels.* Tumores assurgunt. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* querelis Non justis assurgis. *Id.* Tum vero assurgunt iræ. *Flor.* Assurgere in ultionem. *Vellei.* in triumphum, et pontificatum. *Quintil.* Raro assurgit Hesiodus, *soars.*

ASSURIUS same as *Assyrius.*

ĂSSŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *roasted,* ὀπτός. *Horat.* Simul assis miscueris elixa. *Scribon. Larg.* Assa ova. —— ¶ Hence, absol. Assum, i, n. *roast meat; a roast. Cic.* Usque ad assum vitulinum, *down to the roast veal.* —— ¶ Also, *dry, mere. Cels.* Assæ sudationes, *h. e. sweating without bathing.* Hence, absol. *Cic.* Assum (sc. balneum), *a sweating-room. Id.* sol assus, *h. e. the sunshine only without ointment.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Cantare assa voce, *without instrumental accompaniment. Cato.* Assa tibia canere, *without vocal accompaniment.* —— ¶ *Juvenal.* Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ, *dry nurses.*

ĂSSȲRĬA, æ, f. 'Ἀσσυρία, *a country of Asia, east of the Tigris;* now *Kurdistan.* — Hence, Assyrius, a, um, *of Assyria, Assyrian.* And, absol. Assyrii, ōrum, *the Assyrians. Cic.* — As the Assyrians at one time conquered a great part of Western Asia, *Assyrius* is often used for *Median, Phœnician,* &c. *Justin.* Assyrium stagnum, *h. e. the lake of Tiberias, in Palestine. Virg.* Assyrio fucatur veneno, *h. e. Tyrian purple. Ovid.* Assyrium ebur, *h. e. Indian. Plin.* Malus Assyria, *the citron or lemon-tree.*

ĂST, conj. *but, and yet, however, nevertheless,* αὐτὰρ, ἀλλὰ, the same as *at. Cic.* Tu crebras a nobis litteras exspecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Liv.* Bellona, si victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *I for my part. Plaut.* Neque mores antiquos servas, ast captas novos.

ĂSTA, æ, f. now *Asti, a town in Liguria. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Spain.* Whence, Astensis, e, adj. *of Asta. Liv.*

ĂSTĂCĬDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Astacus,* h. e. *Menalippus. Ovid.*

ĂSTĂCŬS, i, m. ἀστακός, *a kind of shellfish, perhaps a crab, or lobster. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Bithynia.* Whence, *Plin.* Astacēnus Sinus, now *the gulf of Nikmid or Nicomedia.*

ĂSTĂPHĬS (ἀσταφίς), ĭdis, f. *a dried grape, raisin. Plin.*

ĂSTARTĒ, es, f. 'Ἀστάρτη, *the Syrian Venus. Cic.*

ĂSTĒR (ἀστὴρ), ĕris, m. *a star. Macrob.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Aster Atticus, *the herb starwort, or share-wort.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Aster Samius, *a kind of bright earth dug up in the island of Samos.*

ĂSTĔRĬA, æ, and ĂSTĔRĬĒ, es, f. 'Ἀστερίη, *a daughter of Polus, and sister of Latona. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of gem having the appearance of a star. Plin.*

ĂSTĔRĬĂCĒ (ἀστεριακή), es, f. *a sort of medicine. Cels.*

ĂSTĔRĬĀS (ἀστερίας), æ, m. *a kind of heron. Plin.*

ĂSTĔRĬCUM (ἀστερικόν), i, n. *the herb called pellitory of the wall. Plin.*

ĂSTĔRĬŌN (ἀστέριον), ii, n. *a kind of venomous spider. Plin.*

ĂSTĔRĬSCŬS (ἀστερίσκος), i, m. *a mark in form like a little star, an asterisk. Isid.*

ĂSTĔRĪTES (ἀστερίτης), æ, m. *a sort of basilisk or cockatrice. Apul.*

ĂSTERNŌ, and ĂDSTERNŌ (ad & sterno), is, strāvi, ātum, a. 3. *to strew near, to lay prostrate,* παραστορέω, καταστρωννύω, juxta sterno. *Ovid.* Phaetonta nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulcro.

ĂSTHMA (ἄσθμα), ătis, n. *difficulty of breathing, asthma.* Hence Asthmaticus, a, um, *troubled with an asthma, asthmatical. Plin.*

ASTICUS same as *Astycus.*

ĂSTĬPŬLĀTĬŌ, and ĂDSTĬPŬLĀTĬŌ (astipulor), ōnis, f. *an assent or agreement,* συγκατάθεσις. *Plin.* Senecæ astipulatio. —— ¶ Also, *a modulating the voice, so as to adapt it to the sentiment. Quintil.* Accedit enim proprietas rebus tali astipulatione.

ĂSTĬPŬLĀTŎR, and ĂDSTĬPŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who joins another in making stipulations, a surety. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a witness, voucher. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who assents or agrees. Cic.* Stoicorum astipulator.

ĂSTĬPŬLĀTŬS, us, m. the same as *astipulatio. Plin.*

ĂSTĬPŬLŎR, and ĂDSTĬPŬLŎR (ad & stipulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to assent to, agree with,* συγκατατίθεμαι. *Liv.* Astipulari irato consuli.

ĂSTĬTŬŌ, and ĂDSTĬTŬŌ (ad & statuo), uis, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to place, place or set near,* προςτίθημι. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Astituere reum ad lectum ægroti. *Plaut.* In genua astitutus, *placed on my knees.*

ĂSTŌ, and ĂDSTŌ (ad & sto), as, astĭti, n. 1. *to stand, take one's stand; stand by or near,* παρίστημι. *Virg.* Sedes astare relictas. *Plaut.* Si iste stabit, astato simul. *Id.* Cave, ne cadas; asta. *Id.* Vix asto præ formidine, *can scarcely keep on my legs. Plaut.* Astare in genua, *to kneel down, fall on the knees. Ovid.* in latus obliquum, *to stand on one side. Virg.* Arrectis auribus asto. *Cic.*

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Astare in conspectu alicujus. *Tacit.* tribunali. *Sueton.* mensæ. *Id.* pro foribus. *Lucret.* ante aras. *Virg.* Iris supra caput astitit. *Tacit.* Astare in ripa. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* finis vitæ mortalibus astat. *Plaut.* Amanti hortor, asto, admoneo, *I am at hand; am ready to lend assistance.* —— ¶ Particip. *astans, antis.* *Cic.* Astante, atque audiente Italia tota, *being present.* *Id.* Maxima frequentia civium astante. —— ¶ *Plin.* Minerva in Parthenone astans, *in a standing posture.* *Virg.* Attoniti squamis astantibus hydri, *standing out.* —— ¶ Also, *remaining the same, entire, safe.* *Enn.* apud *Cic.* Adstante ope Barbarica.

ĂSTŎMI, ōrum, m. Ἄστομοι, *a people of India, said to be without a mouth.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRÆA, æ, f. *the goddess of justice,* Ἀστραία. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the constellation of the Virgin.* *Lucan.*

ĂSTRÆŬS, i, m. Ἀστραῖος, *Astræus, one of the Titans, to whom Aurora bore the winds.* Hence, Astræus, a, um, adj. *of Astræus.* *Ovid.* Astræi fratres, *the winds.*

ĂSTRĂGĂLĪZŎNTĒS (ἀστραγαλίζοντες), um, m. *the dice-players, h. e.* a group of statuary by Polycletus. *Plin.*

ĂSTRĂGĂLŬS (ἀστράγαλος), i, m. and **ĂSTRĂGĂLUM**, i, n. *the ankle-bone.* —— ¶ Also, *a die.* —— ¶ Also, *a wave or wreath about a pillar.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb pease-earth-nut.* *Plin.*

ĀSTRĀLIS (astrum), e, adj. *pertaining to the stars, starry.* *Augustin.*

ASTRANGULĀTUS. See *Adstrangulatus.*

ĂSTRĂPĒ (ἀστραπή), ēs, f. *a flash of lightning.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRĂPIĀS (ἀστραπίας), æ, m. *a precious stone, resembling flashes of lightning.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRĂPŎPLĒCTŬS (ἀστραπόπληκτος), a, um, adj. *struck or blasted with lightning.* *Senec.*

ĂSTRĔPŌ, and **ĂDSTRĔPŌ** (ad & strepo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to make a noise at or to,* ἐπικτυπέω, ψοφέω. *Senec.* Scopuli astrepunt, *resound, roar.* *Tacit.* Astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis. *Plin. Paneg.* Irritis precibus principis aures astrepebant, *dinned, stunned.* —— ¶ Also, *to applaud with clapping of hands, shouts,* &c. *Tacit.* Astrepebat huic vulgus. *Id.* Vulgus clamore et vocibus astrepebat. —— ¶ Also, act. *to shout out, repeat or declare with shouts.* *Tacit.* Ut eadem astreperent.

ĂSTRICTĒ, and **ĂDSTRICTĒ** (astrictus), adv. *closely, strictly, briefly, compendiously.* *Plin. Ep.* Ea quæ pressius, et astrictius, scripsi. *Id.* Non minus non servat modum, qui astrictius, quam qui effusius dicit. *Cic.* Orationem non astricte, sed remissius numerosam.

ĂSTRICTĬŌ, and **ĂDSTRICTĬŌ** (astringo), ōnis, f. *astringency, astriction.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRICTŌRĬŬS, and **ĂDSTRICTŌRĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *astringent.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRICTŬS, and **ĂDSTRICTŬS**, a, um, particip. See *Astringo.* —— ¶ Adject. *costive.* *Cels.* Alvus fusior aut astrictior. *Id.* Corpus astrictum, *bound.* —— ¶ Also, *astringent.* *Plin.* Gustus astrictus. —— ¶ Also, *tight, bound tightly.* *Horat.* Astrictus soccus. — Applied to style. *Cic.* Astricta eloquentia, *concise.* So, of a speaker or writer. *Id.* Ille quidem astrictior. —— ¶ Also, *stingy, niggardly.* *Propert.* Astrictus pater. *Tacit.* Astricti moris, *of a niggardly disposition.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* Astrictæ aquæ, *ice-bound.* —— ¶ Also, *wrinkled, knit.* *Martial.* Astricta frons.

ĂSTRĬCŬS (astrum), a, um, adj. *of stars, starry.* *Varr.*

ĂSTRĬDĒNS, and **ĂDSTRĬDĒNS** (ad & stridens), entis. *hissing, hissing at.* *Stat.*

ĂSTRIFĔR (astrum & fero), a, um, adject. poet. *bearing stars, starry.* *Stat.*

ĂSTRIGĔR (astrum & gero), a, um, adject. poet. *star-bearing, starry.* *Stat.*

ĂSTRINGŌ, and **ĂDSTRINGŌ** (ad & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind close or straitly, tie, fasten to, gird, straiten, tighten, draw together.* *Horat.* Arctius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex. *Plaut.* Astringite isti vehementer manus. *Ovid.* Astringere vinculum. *Petron.* Toto pectore aliquem adstringere, *to clasp to the breast; embrace closely.* *Curt.* Totum opus bitumine astringitur. —— ¶ Also, *to contract, restrain.* *Columell.* Frondes astringere, ne umbra viti noceat, *to lop.* *Cic.* Alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur. *Senec.* Astringere frontem, *to contract or knit the brows; frown.* *Quintil.* Astringere vultum superciliis. —— ¶ Also, *to shut, close.* *Ovid.* Limen astrictum *Quintil.* Astringere labra. *Virg.* Venas astringit hiantes. —— ¶ Also, *to bind the body,* ἐπιστύφειν. *Cels.* Alvum astringit labor. —— ¶ Applied to the effect of cold. *Curt.* Imbrem vis frigoris concreto gelu astrinxerat. *Id.* Vis frigoris astringebat corpora, *benumbed.* — Hence, *to refresh by cooling.* *Martial.* remissum corpus astringas brevi Salone. —— ¶ Of taste, *to be sour; to tickle* the tongue, &c. *Plin.* Radix glycysides gustu astringit. *Id.* Donec linguam astringat leniter, nec mordeat. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Astringere affinitatem inter aliquos. *Cic.* Totam Galliam sempiternis vinculis astringere. *Id.* Hujus tanti officii servitutem astringam testimonio sempiterno. *Id.* Ad astringendam fidem. *Id.* Astringi lege. *Flor.* Astringere hostes obsidibus, *to hold in check.* *Cic.* aliquem suis conditionibus. *Id.* orationem numeris. *Id.* Arctius astringi ratio non potest, *cannot be pressed closer; cannot be made to bear with greater effect.* *Id.* Astringi sacris, *bound to perform.* *Id.* necessitate, *to be necessitated.* *Plin. Ep.* Astringere aliquem ad temperantiam, *to bind or oblige.* *Sueton.* militem ad certam formulam stipendiorum. *Quintil.* se ad servitutem alicujus. *Ovid.* aliquem alicui, *to subject one to the power of another.* *Sueton.* se jurejurando pro salute alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to collect into a small compass, compress, abridge.* *Cic.* Breviter astringere argumenta. *Quintil.* Luxuriantia astringere. —— ¶ Also, *to convict.* *Plaut.* Astringere se furti. *Cic.* se magno scelere. —— ¶ Also, *to graze, touch lightly.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRĬŎS (ἄστριος), i, f. and **ĂSTRĬŎN**, i, n. *a sort of gem found in India.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRŎBŎLŎS, i, f. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRŎĪTĒS (ἀστροΐτης), æ, m. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ĂSTRŎLŎGĬA (ἀστρολογία), æ, f. *astronomy.* *Cic.*

ĂSTRŎLŎGŬS (ἀστρολόγος), i, m. *an astronomer.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an astrologer.* *Sueton.*

ĂSTRŎNŎMĬA (ἀστρονομία), æ, f. *astronomy.* *Senec.*

ĂSTRŎNŎMĬCŬS (astronomia), a, um, adj. *astronomical,* ἀστρονομικός. *Manil.*

ĂSTRŎNŎMŬS (ἀστρονόμος), i, m. *an astronomer.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ĂSTRUCTĬŌ, and **ĂDSTRUCTĬŌ** (astruo), ōnis, f. *an adding to.* —— ¶ Figur. *Martian. Capell.* Ex oratoris astructione colligitur, *h. e. from the additional proofs.* *Id.* Melicæ astructiones, *compositions.*

ĂSTRUCTŎR, and **ĂDSTRUCTŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *who brings proof.* *Venant. Fortun.*

ĂSTRUM (ἄστρον), i, n. *a constellation, celestial sign consisting of different stars, a cluster of fixed stars,* sidus. *Virg.* Duodena astra, *the twelve signs of the zodiac.* *Martial.* Astrum Ledæum, *h. e.* Castoris et Pollucis, *the constellation Gemini.* — ¶ Also, *a single star, heavenly body,* stella, ἀστήρ. *Horat.* Fugat astra Phœbus. *Cic.* Astra quæ sunt infixa certis locis. *Id.* In æthere astra volvuntur. *Virg.* Astrorum ignes. *Id.* Astra ignea. —— ¶ Hence, astra, *the heavens.* *Virg.* Sic itur ad astra. *Horat.* Educere aliquem in astra. *Id.* Rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *praises to the skies.* *Cic.* Tollere in astra laudes alicujus. —— ¶ Also, applied to *the sun.* *Cic.* Annum solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur.

ĂSTRŬŌ, and **ĂDSTRŬŌ** (ad & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to build near, join one building to another,* προσοικοδομέω, παροικοδομέω. *Plin. Ep.* Villæ quæ desunt astruere. *Colum.* Novum ædificium veteri astruere. —— ¶ Figur. *to add, annex, superadd.* *Plin. Ep.* Astruere aliquid dignitati. *Tacit.* nobilitatem alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to ascribe, impute.* *Martial.* An quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor? —— ¶ *Quintil.* Sed quædam ex iis, quæ dicta non sunt, sibi ipse astruunt, *imagines.* — ¶ Also, *to strengthen.* *Cæs.* Astruere contignationem laterculo, *h. e.* laterculo structo munire. —— ¶ Also, *to supply, provide with.* *Curt.* Gentis levissimos falsis criminibus astruxit.

ĀSTU, or **ĀSTY** (ἄστυ), indecl. neut. *the city of Athens.* *Cic.* Theseus omnes in Astu, quod appellatur, se conferre jussit. *Nepos.* Xerxes accessit Astu. *Id.* Postquam Astu venit. *Terent.* An in Astu venit?

ĀSTŬLA, same as *Assula.*

ĂSTŬPĔŌ, and **ĂDSTŬPĔŌ** (ad & stupeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be amazed at, be astonished at,* ἐπιθαυμάζω. *Senec.* Divitiis astupere. *Ovid.* Astupet ipse sibi.

ĀSTŬR, ŭris, adject. *Asturian, of Asturia, a country in the north-western part of Spain.* *Plin.* Asturum regio. *Martial.* Astur equus. —— ¶ *A species of hawk.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ĂSTŬRA, æ, m. *a river of Spain, now Tuerto.* *Flor.* —— ¶ Also, *a river, island, and town of Latium.* *Cic.* As the name of an island and town, it is fem.

ĂSTURCŌ (Astur), ōnis, m. *an Asturian jennet or genet, an ambler.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also applied to other horses of like action. *Petron.* Asturco Macedonicus.

ĂSTŬRĬA, æ, f. *Asturia, a district of Spain.* *Plin.* — Hence, Ăstŭrĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Asturian.* *Id.* Asturica gens. —— ¶ Ăstŭrĭcă, æ, f. *a city of Asturia,* now *Astorga.* *Id.*

ĂSTŬS, us, m. *craft, subtilty, cunning, knavery,* πανουργία. *Tacit.* Astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat. *Id.* Astu aggredi aliquem. *Plaut.* Docte, atque astu.

ĂSTŪTĒ (astutus), adv. *craftily, slyly, cunningly, archly, knavishly,* πανούργως. *Varr.* Astutius. *Gell.* Astutissime.

ĂSTŪTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *craftiness, archness, knavery,* πανουργία, κακοποιΐα. *Cic.* Si aut confidens astutia, aut callida esset audacia. *Id.* Aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias. —— ¶ Also, *address, circumspection, wariness.* *Cic.* Quæ non astutia quadam, sed aliqua potius sapientia sequutus sum.

ĂSTŪTŬLŬS, a, um, *sly, arch,* diminut. from astutus. *Apul.*

ĂSTŪTŬS (astus), a, um, adj. *wary, shrewd, sagacious, ingenious,* πανοῦργος, πανουργής, ἀστικός, astu plenus. *Cic.* Ratio astuta. *Id.* Homo astutus. *Martial.* Solers et astutus. —— ¶ Also, *artful, designing, knavish.* *Cic.* Homo astutus, fallax, malitiosus. *Tacit.* Gens non astuta, nec callida.

ASTY. See *Astu.*

ĂSTȲĂNAX, actis, m. Ἀστυάναξ, *son of Hector and Andromache, thrown from a tower by Ulysses, and killed.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a tragic actor in Rome.* *Cic.*

ĂSTȲCŬS (Asty), a, um, adject. ἀστυκός. *Sueton.* Astyci ludi, *games celebrated in Athens, in honor of Bacchus.* Others read differently.

ASTȲLIS. See *Astytis.*

ĂSTȲLŬS, i, m. Ἄστυλος, *Astylus, one of the Centaurs.* *Ovid.*

ĂSTȲPALÆA, æ, f. Ἀστυπάλαια, now *Stampalia, one of the Cyclades islands.* *Ovid.* Hence, Astypalæensis, e, *Cic.*, Astypalæicus, a, um, *Plin.*, and Astypalæius, a, um, *Ovid.* *of Astypalæa.*

ĂSTȲTIS (ἀστυτίς), ĭdis, f. *a sort of lettuce.* *Plin.* Others read *astylis.*

ASȲLA, æ, f. *an herb,* the same as *ferus oculus.* *Plin.*

ĂSȲLUM (ἄσυλον), i, n. *an asylum, sanctuary, place of refuge.* *Liv.* Aperire asylum. *Tacit.* Asyla statuere. *Cic.* Confugere in asylum.

ĂSȲMBŎLŬS (ἀσύμβολος), a, um, adject. *that hath paid no reckoning, scot-free.* *Terent.* Asymbolum venire unctum, atque lautum a balneis.

ĂSȲNDĔTŎN, and **ĂSȲNTHĔTŎN** (ἀσύνδετον, and ἀσύνθετον), i, n. *asyndeton, a figure of speech, where a conjunction copulative is left out; as,* Veni, vidi, vici.

ĂT, conj. *but, yet,* ἀλλά, sed, verum. Used

to mark a distinction. *Cic.* Midæ formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt; at Platoni, &c. —— ¶ Opposition. *Cic.* Non foris at domi. —— ¶ Used also to qualify an admission, or statement. *Cic.* Itaque antevertit; at quo die? *Id.* Tua mater oppugnat; atque mater, *it is true that, &c., but then.* So, *Terent.* Leno sum, at ita, &c. —— ¶ It is often joined with other particles. *Cic.* Satis naturæ fortasse; at patriæ certe parum. *Liv.* Ceteri nihil contradicere, at enimvero. *Cic.* At contra quacumque iter fecit, &c. *Plaut.* At jam posthac temperabo. —— ¶ In the beginning of a sentence, it often serves as a transition-particle. *Cic.* At videte hominis audaciam. *Id.* At quæ est ista tertia decuria? —— ¶ It is often employed in anticipating an objection. *Cic.* At lætatus sum. Quid? ergo in tanta lætitia, &c., *but you will say that I rejoiced.* —— ¶ Also, in the figure of speech by which a person immediately replies to a question which he has proposed himself. *Cic.* Quid tandem impedit te? mosne majorum? at persæpe, &c., *but then, and yet.* *Id.* Quid porro quærendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at patet. —— ¶ *At least.* *Cic.* Obsecravit, ut aliquam, si non propinquitatis, at ætatis suæ rationem haberet. *Id.* Si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre. —— ¶ It sometimes implies concession. *Cic.* Non ita laudat Curionem. At potest ille aliquid prætermittere, *indeed, to be sure.* —— ¶ It also expresses entreaty, invocation. *Cic.* At per deos immortales, quid est, quod de hoc dici possit? *Horat.* At o deorum quisquis in cælo regis. —— ¶ Also, execration, and imprecation. *Terent.* At te dii, deæque perduint, *may the gods.* —— ¶ Threatening. *Plaut.* At tibi ego oculum excutiam tuum, *begone, or I will,* &c. —— ¶ Astonishment and indignation. *Terent.* Exi foras, sceleste; at etiam restitas. —— ¶ As an explicative. *Horat.* At illi fœda cicatrix, &c., *for a scar had disfigured.* —— ¶ *At enim, at vero,* and *at etiam,* are often used to give vehemence to the expression. —— ¶ *At at,* or *atat.* See *At at.*

ĀTĂBŬLUS, i, m. *a burning hot wind, sometimes felt in the southern part of Italy, the sirocco.* *Horat.* Montes quos torret Atabulus.

ĀTĂCĪNUS. See *Atax.*

ĀTĂGEN. Same as *Attagen.*

ĀTĂLANTA, æ, and ĀTĂLANTĒ, es, f. Ἀταλάντη, *daughter of Schœneus, celebrated for her speed in running.* —— ¶ Also, *a daughter of Jasius, and a celebrated huntress, of whom Meleager was enamored.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Atalantæus, a, um, adj. *of Atalanta.* *Stat.*

ĀTĂLANTĬĂDĒS, æ, m. *Parthenopæus, the son of Atalanta.* *Stat.*

ĀTĂRGĂTIS, or ADĀRGĂTIS, is, and ATĀRGĂTA, æ, f. *an Assyrian goddess, called also Derceto and Derce.* *Plin.*

ĀTĂRNĪTĒS, æ, m. *Hermias, prince of Atarnea, in Mysia.* *Ovid.*

AT AT, or ĂTĂT, interject. expressing surprise, astonishment. *O! strange; O! wonderful; ha! you do not say so!* *Terent.* At at data hercle verba mihi sunt, *ah!* —— ¶ Fear. *Terent.* Militem secum ad te quantas copias adducere? At at, *ay, there's the rub.* *Plaut.* At at eccum ipsum, *but lo! here he comes!* —— ¶ Grief. *Plaut.* At at, perii hercle ego miser, *alas!* —— ¶ Sometimes the same as *at.* *Plaut.* At at concedam huc: audio aperiri fores.

ĀTĂVIA (atavus), æ, f. *a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandmother; a fourth grandmother,* ἐπιμάμμη. *Pandect.*

ĀTĂVUS (for attæ avus), i, m. *a great grandfather's or great grandmother's grandfather; a fourth grandfather,* ἐπίπαππος. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *an ancestor.* *Horat.* Atavis edite regibus.

ĀTAX, ăcis, m. *a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now called the Aude.* *Plin.* — Hence, Ătăcīnus, a, um, adj. *born or living on the Atax.* *Mela.* Colonia Atacinorum, *the town of Narbo.*

ĀTELLA, æ, f. Ἀτέλλα, *an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania.* *Cic.* — Hence, Ātellānus, a, um, adj. *Atellan, of Atella.* *Cic.* Municipium Atellanum. —— ¶ Atellana fabula, or Atellana, absol., *a comic interlude or farce, which was invented at Atella.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Atellānus, i, m. *a player in an Atellan farce.* *Cic.* Whence, Atellānicus, and Atellānius, a, um, *relating to an Atellan play.* *Sueton.* Atellanicum exordium. *Cic.* Atellanius versus.

ĀTER (unc.), atra, atrum, adj. *black, coal-black, sable, dark, brown, dusk, dun,* niger, obscurus, μέλας. See *Albus* and *Pullus.* *Cic.* Alba et atra discernere. *Ovid.* Filius ater. *Id.* Ater capillus. *Lucret.* Ater sanguis. *Horat.* Atra nubes. *Id.* Atra nox. *Ovid.* color. *Terent.* panis. *Virg.* Atra venena. *Id.* Ater odor, *smoke.* *Horat.* Ater sinus, *troubled, stormy.* *Virg.* Atra tempestas, *that overcasts the heavens.* So, *Id.* Atra hiems. *Id.* Atrum nemus, *shady.* —— ¶ Also, *clothed in black.* *Horat.* Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris. —— ¶ Also, *foul, loathsome.* *Horat.* ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne. *Virg.* Atra ingluvies. —— ¶ Also, *sad, gloomy, mournful, dismal.* *Propert.* Extremi funeris atra dies. *Virg.* Atra cupressus. *Lucret.* Atrum funus. *Horat.* Atra mors. —— ¶ Atri dies, *unlucky days.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *obscure, difficult to comprehend.* *Stat.* Ater Lycophron. —— ¶ Also, *sharp, cutting, severe, satirical, malignant.* *Horat.* Atris versibus oblinere aliquem. *Id.* Atro dente aliquem petere. —— ¶ Also, *vexatious, gloomy, terrible, savage.* *Horat.* Atra cura. *Id.* Atræ lites. *Claudian.* Atra fames. *Lucret.* Atra formido. *Virg.* Ater timor. *Id.* Atra tigris. *Id.* atraque late Horrescit strictis seges ensibus. *Horat.* Atræ viperæ. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Dies atro signanda lapillo: *and* Omnis calculus demittitur ater in urnam, *h. e.* in allusion to the practice of voting by *white* and *black* pebbles, the former *acquitting,* and the latter *condemning* the accused.

ĀTERNUM, i, n. *a town in Italy,* now *Pescara.* *Liv.*

ĀTERNUS, i, m. Ἄτερνος, *a river of Italy,* now called *the Pescara.* *Plin.*

ĀTESTE, is, n. *a town in Italy,* now *Este.* *Plin.* — Hence, Atestīnus, a, um, adj. *of Ateste.* *Martial.*

ĀTHĂMĀNIA, æ, f. *a district of Greece, on the borders of Epirus and Ætolia.* *Liv.* — Hence, Athamānes, um, *the inhabitants of Athamania;* *Cic.* —And Athamānus, a, um, adj. *of Athamania.* *Propert.* Athamana litora.

ĀTHĂMĀNIS, ĭdis, adject. f. *a woman of Athamania.* *Ovid.*

ĀTHĂMANTĬĂDĒS (Athamas), æ, m. *a son of Athamas.* *Ovid.*

ĀTHĂMANTIS (Id.), ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Athamas,* h. e. *Helle.* *Ovid.*

ĀTHĂMĀS, antis, m. Ἀθάμας, *Athamas, king of Thessaly, son of Æolus, husband of Ino, and father of Helle, Melicerta, Phryxus, and Learchus. In a fit of madness, caused by the anger of Juno, he pursued his wife and his son Melicerta, who, having thrown themselves into the sea, to escape his fury, were changed into sea-deities; Ino into Leucothea, and Melicerta into Palæmon.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a mountain of Thessaly.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Athamantīcus, and Athamantēus, a, um, adj. *of, from, or belonging to Athamas.* *Ovid.* Athamanteus sinus. *Plin.* Meum Athamanticum, *bear's-wort.*

ĀTHĒNÆ (Ἀθῆναι), ārum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica and principal city of Greece.* — Hence Atheniensis, e, and Athenæus, a, um, adj. *Athenian.* *Nepos.* Civis Atheniensis. *Lucret.* Athenæis in mœnibus. —— ¶ Athenienses, ium, *the Athenians.* *Cic.*

ĀTHĒNÆUM, i, n. Ἀθήναιον, *a place in Athens, dedicated to Minerva* (Athene), *to which the wits resorted to recite their works,* &c. *Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also applied to *similar places in other cities.* *Aurel. Vict.* Ludum ingenuarum artium, quod Athenæum vocant, constituere, *h. e. in Rome.*

ĀTHĔŎS, and ĀTHĔUS (ἄθεος), i, m. *an atheist, one who denies the existence of Gods.* *Cic.*

ĀTHĒRA (ἀθήρα), æ, f. *a kind of pulse or gruel; pap for children.* *Plin.*

ĀTHĒRĬĀNUS, a, um, adject. *Atherian.* *Cic.* Tu istic te Atheriano jure delectato, *h. e.* probably so called from a jurist of the name of *Atherius.*

ĀTHĒRŌMA (ἀθέρωμα), ătis, n. *a kind of swelling in the neck or arm-pits,* so called from its containing matter like *gruel.* *Cels.*

ĀTHĔSIS, is, m. Ἄθεσις, *a river of Cisalpine Gaul,* now *the Adige.* *Virg.* Athesis amœnus.

ATHEUS. See *Atheos.*

ATHLA, æ, f. See *Athlon.*

ĀTHLĒTA (ἀθλητής), æ, m. *a wrestler; a prize-fighter, champion, any one who exhibits at the public games, athlete.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *one who by practice has become skilful in any art.* *Varr.* Pecuarii athletæ.

ĀTHLĒTĬCĒ (athleticus), adverb, *stoutly, lustily, vigorously, athletically,* ἀθλητικῶς. *Plaut.*

ĀTHLĒTĬCUS (athleta), a, um, adj. *athletic, relating to an athlete,* ἀθλητικός. *Cels.* Athletico victu corpus firmare. *Gell.* Ars athletica. —— ¶ Athletica, æ, f. absol., *the athletic art.* *Plin.*

ĀTHLŌN (ἆθλον), i, n. *a prize of victory;* also, *the struggle for victory; toil.* *Hygin.* In athlo funebri. *Petron.* Hæc sunt vera athla. (Others read, hæc est vera athla.) —— ¶ *Athla* is used in astrology to signify *all the hardships and accidents incident to human life.* *Manil.*

ĀTHŌS, or ĀTHŌ (Ἄθως), gen., dat., and abl. -o; acc. -o *or* -on; and ĀTHŌN (Ἄθων), ōnis, m. *mount Athos, a mountain of Macedonia,* now called *Hagion Oros,* or *Monte Santo.* *Juvenal.* Velificatus Athos. *Virg.* Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo Dejicit.

ĀTĪLĬUS, ii, m. *Atilius, a Roman gentile name* (nomen). Hence, Atilius, and Atiliānus, a, um, adj. *Atilian.* *Liv.* Atilia lex. *Cic.* Atiliana prædia. *Valer. Max.* Atiliana virtus, *h. e.* alluding to *M. Atilius Regulus.*

ĀTĪNA, æ, f. Ἄτινα, *a city of Latium.* *Virg.* — Hence, Ātīnās, ātis, adj. *of Atina.* *Cic.* Atinas campus. *Id.* Atinātes, *the inhabitants of Atina.*

ATINIA, æ, f. *a sort of elm.* *Plin.*

ATINIUS, ii, m. *a Roman gentile name* (nomen). Hence, Atinius, a, um, *Atinian.* *Gell.* Atinia lex.

ĀTIZŌĒ (ἀτιζώη), es, f. *a gem of a silvery lustre.* *Plin.*

ĀTLANTĒS (Atlas), um, m. Ἄτλαντες, *a barbarous people of Libya.* *Plin.* See *Atlas.*

ĀTLANTĒUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantean, Atlantic,* Ἀτλαντεῖος. *Ovid.* Pleiades Atlanteæ. *Horat.* Atlanteus finis. *Claudian.* Atlantei recessus Oceani.

ĀTLANTĬACUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Atlantic, Atlantean.* *Silius.* Atlantiaco litore. *Calpurn.* Atlantiaci pondus Olympi, *h. e. borne by Atlas.* *Auson.* Atlantiaco profundo.

ĀTLANTĬĂDĒS (Id.), æ, m. *a son or descendant of Atlas,* Ἀτλαντιάδης. *Ovid.*

ĀTLANTĬAS (Id.), ădis, *a daughter of Atlas.* *Silius.* Atlantiadum sororum, *h. e. the Pleiades.*

ĀTLANTĬCUS (Id.), a, um, *Atlantic, of Atlas,* Ἀτλαντικός. *Cic.* Atlanticum mare. *Martial.* Atlantica munera, *h. e. wood that grew on mount Atlas.*

ĀTLANTĬŌN (Id.), ii, n. *the lowermost vertebra of the neck, the Atlas.* *Plin.*

ĀTLANTIS (Id.), ĭdis, adject. femin. *of or belonging to Atlas.* *Lucan.* Sectos Atlantide silva. *Propert.* Atlantidos Calypsus. — Hence, absol., Atlantis (*sc.* filia), *a daughter of Atlas.* And Atlantides, um, *the daughters of Atlas.* *Virg.* Eoæ Atlantides, *the Pleiades.* And Atlantis (sc. insula), *an island* of which many fables are related, but whose situation, if it ever had a real existence, is in the highest degree uncertain. *Plin.*

ĀTLĀS, antis, m. Ἄτλας, αντος, *a lofty mountain of Africa, fabled by the ancients to bear up the heavens.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Mauretania, father of the Pleiades and Hyades.* —— ¶ Also, *a giant.* *Juvenal.* Navum vocamus Atlanta. —— ¶ Atlantes, um, *colossal statues of men used instead*

of columns in architecture, called, also, *telamones*.

ĂTŎCIUM (ἀτόκιον), ii, n. *a medicine that prevents conception by females*. *Plin.*

ĂTŎMŬS (ἄτομος), i, f. *an atom, an indivisible corpuscle; the least possible particle of matter*. *Cic.* Ille atomos, quas appellat, id est corpora individua, &c. —— ¶ *Paulin. Nolan.* Minimæ atomus arenæ, *a grain of the finest sand*. —— ¶ *Tertull.* In atomo, *in the twinkling of an eye*. —— ¶ Also, masc. *Vitruv.*

ĂTQUĔ (ad & que), conj. *and*, καί; the same as *ac* and *et*, and most commonly used before *vowels*, but also before *consonants*. *Cic.* In periculis urbis atque imperii, gravissimo atque acerbissimo reipublicæ casu, &c. *Id.* Copia sententiarum atque verborum. — Atque—atque, *both—and*. *Virg.* Atque deos atque astra. So, *Cic.* Tum venustatem atque ordinem. —— ¶ Atque etiam, *and also, and besides*. *Terent.* Cupide accipiat jam faxo, atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum. —— ¶ Atque adeo, *and even, or rather*. *Cic.* Hoc consilio, atque adeo hac amentia impulsi. —— ¶ Atque ita, *and exactly so*. *Terent.* Atque ita opus est. —— ¶ In the beginning of a sentence. *Cic.* Atque ut omnes intelligant. *Id.* Atque scitote, judices, &c. —— ¶ *But, but now*, for atqui. *Cic.* Saluti reipublicæ fuit. Atque is, &c. *Terent.* Atque aliquis dicat. —— ¶ After *contra, aliorsum, aliter, secus, magis*, and the like, and after *alius, contrarius*, and the like, and also after comparatives, *than*. *Cic.* Simulacrum Jovis contra, atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere. *Terent.* Aliorsum atque ego feci. *Cic.* Aliter, atque ostenderam, facio. *Id.* Secus, atque dici solet. *Terent.* Magis verum, atque hoc. *Cic.* Contrario motu, atque cælum. *Sueton.* Sententia gravius, atque ipse sensisset, excepta. *Horat.* Arctius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex. —— ¶ After *æque, similiter, juxta*, and the like, and after *æquus, similis, dissimilis, par, talis, idem*, and the like, *as*. *Cic.* Me colit æque, atque patronum suum, *as much as*. *Id.* Neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi. *Id.* Aliquid ab isto simile, atque a ceteris esse factum. *Nepos.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, *with as many ships as he set out with*. *Id.* Pari eum, atque illos, imperio esse jussit. *Liv.* Trucidant inermes juxta, atque armatos. *Cic.* Simul atque, *as soon as*. — Sometimes the preceding word is understood. *Plaut.* Quem esse amicum ratus sum, atque ipsus sum mihi, *h. e.* æque atque. —— ¶ *Especially, and indeed, and that too*. *Cic.* Negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili. *Plaut.* Num quæ advenienti ægritudo objecta est? (*Mn.*) atque acerrima. *Id.* Tu me vidisti? (Sc.) atque his oculis quidem. —— ¶ *Immediately, at once, quickly*. *Virg.* Si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni. *Liv.* Ille atque præceps cum armis procidit ante proram. *Enn. ap. Gell.* Atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus. —— ¶ *Certainly, yea, yes* *Plaut.* Sed videone ego Pamphilippum? atque is est. — So, also, expressing surprise. *Terent.* Atque eccum! *Ha! there he is.* —— ¶ *Martial* uses it for *nec*. Nec clavis, nec canis, atque calix.

ĂTQUĪ, conj. *but, but yet, and yet, however*, ἀλλὰ τοί, at, attamen, et tamen, sed enim. *Cic.* Modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est. *Id.* O rem difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est. *Terent.* Atqui si illam digito attigerit uno, *if, however, he do but touch her*. *Id.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *but yet do you think, that*, &c. —— ¶ Used also, in stating arguments. *Cic.* Si virtutes pares sunt inter se, paria esse etiam vitia necesse est. Atqui, pares esse virtutes, facillime perspici potest. —— ¶ Also, in anticipating objections. *Cic.* Atqui eæ sunt notæ optimæ, credo, *but it may be said*.

ATQUIN, the same as *atqui*. *Plaut.*

ĂTRĂCĔS (Atrax), ăcum, m. *the inhabitants of the town of Atrax, in Thessaly*. *Plin.*

ĂTRĂCĬDĔS (Id.), æ, m. *a son of Atrax, or a native of the town of Atrax*, a *Thessalian*. *Ovid* calls Cæneus, *Atracides*.

ĂTRĂCĬS (Id.), ĭdis, f. *a daughter of Atrax, or a native of Atrax, a Thessalian woman*. *Ovid* calls Hippodamia, *Atracis*.

ATRACTȲLIS (ἀτρακτυλίς), ĭdis, f. *wild carthamus, or wild saffron*. *Plin.*

ĀTRĀMENTUM (ater), i, n. *any black liquor*. *Horat.* tractata notam, labemque remittunt Atramenta. —— ¶ Also, *the black liquid emitted by the cuttle-fish or ink-fish*. *Cic.* Atramenti effusione sepiæ se tutantur. —— ¶ Also, *ink for writing*. *Cic.* Calamo et atramento temperato. —— ¶ Also, *vitriol, or shoemaker's black*. *Cic.* Sutorio atramento absolutus putatur. —— ¶ Also, *black paint or pigment*. *Plin.* Opera atramento illinere. *Id.* Atramentum tectorium. *Id.* Atramentum Indicum, *Indian ink*.

ATRAMITÆ, ārum, m. Ἀδραμῖται, *a people of Arabia*. *Plin.* — Hence, Atramiticus, a, um, adj. *of or from the region of the Atramitæ*. *Plin.*

ĀTRĀTŬS (ater), a, um, adj. *blackened*, μελανθείς. *Cic.* Fluvius atratus sanguine. —— ¶ Also, *clothed in black*. *Cic.* Quis unquam cœnarit atratus? *Propert.* Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, *h. e.* alluding to *eclipses* of the sun.

ĂTRĂX, ăcis, m. Ἄτραξ, *a river of Ætolia*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Thessaly*. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Lapithæ, father of Cæneus and Hippodamia*; whence Atracius, a, um, *Thessalian*. *Stat.* Atracia ars, *magic*.

ĂTRĔBĂTĔS, um, m. *a people of Gaul, occupying the modern Artois*. *Cæs.* — Hence, Atrebaticus, a, um, adj. *of the Atrebates*. *Trebell. Poll.*

ĂTREUS (dissyl.), ĕi & ĕos, m. Ἀτρεύς, *son of Pelops, a king of Mycenæ. Having quarrelled with his brother Thyestes, he served up the sons of the latter at a feast made for the unhappy father*. Hence, Ătrēŭs, a, um, adj. *Atrean, Argive*. *Stat.* Atreus sanguis.

ĀTRĬĀRĬŬS (atrium), ii, m. *a porter, door-keeper*. *Pandect.*

ĀTRĬCŎLŎR (ater & color), ōris, adj. *of a black or dark color*. *Ovid.*

ĂTRĪDĔS, and ĂTRĪDĂ (Atreus), æ, m. *a descendant of Atreus*, particularly *Agamemnon and Menelaus, sons of Atreus*, Ἀτρείδης. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

ĀTRĬENSIS (atrium), is, m. *a principal slave, who had the care of the atrium, a steward*. *Cic.*

ĀTRĬŎLUM (Id.), i, n. *a little hall, an antechamber*. *Cic.*

ĂTRIPLĔX, ĭcis, n. *the herb orage or orach*, ἀτράφαξις. *Plin.*

ĀTRĬTĀS (ater), ātis, f. *blackness*. *Plaut.*

ĀTRĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *the inner court or hall of a Roman house, surrounded by covered galleries*. It was the common sitting-room of the family, and contained the images of the master's ancestors. Here the mistress sat at work, surrounded by her female slaves; here the family took their meals; and here the clients assembled to wait for the appearance of their patron. The atrium also contained the domestic altar. *Cic., Plin.*, and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ The poets use *atria*, in the plural, for *halls*. *Virg.* Atria longa patescunt. —— Figur. *the whole house*. *Ovid.* Nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus. *Stat.* Atria cœli. —— ¶ There was often an *atrium* in temples and other public edifices. *Cic.* Atrium Libertatis. *Id.* Atria auctionaria, *h. e. in which public sales took place*.

ĂTRŌCĬTĀS (atrox), ātis, f. *cruelty, atrocity, severity*, δεινότης, ἀπήνεια. *Cic.* Atrocitas ista quomodo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, *insensibility, callousness*. *Id.* Atrocitas animi. *Id.* Rei atrocitas. *Id.* facti. *Id.* Immanissima facta augere atrocitate verborum, *acerbity, harshness*. *Id.* Mitigare atrocitatem temporum, *the misery of the times*. *Colum.* maris, *the fury, violence, rage*. *Quintil.* formularum, *unchangeable exactness*.

ĂTRŌCĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *cruelly, atrociously, barbarously, severely, harshly*. *Cic.* Atrociter minitari alicui. *Tacit.* Atrocius sævire. *Cic.* De ambitu cum atrocissime ageretur in Senatu. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Contenta voce atrociter dicere; et submissa leniter. *Gell.* Vehementer, atque atrociter dicere. —— ¶ Also, *impatiently, reluctantly*. *Tacit.* Labores itinerum atrocius accipiebantur.

ĂTRŎPHĬĂ (ἀτροφία), æ, f. *atrophy, cachexy*. *Cæl. Aurel.*

ĂTRŎPHŬS (ἄτροφος), a, um, adj. *laboring under an atrophy*. *Plin.*

ĂTRŎPŎS, i, f. (Ἄτροπος), *Atropos, one of the three Parcæ*. *Martial.*

ĂTRŌX (ἀτρώξ), ōcis, adj. *raw, crude*. *Fest.* —— ¶ Figur. *savage, atrocious, fierce, barbarous, cruel*, ἀπηνής, ἀπηλεγής, δεινός, ἄγριος. *Cic.* Res scelesta, atrox, nefaria. *Tacit.* Atrox facinus. *Id.* Poppæa odio atrox. *Gell.* Atrocior injuria. *Sallust.* Bellum magnum, et atrox. *Liv.* Atrocior cædes. *Plin.* Atrocissimi tauri silvestres. *Liv.* Atrox ingenium. —— With the gen. *Tacit.* Atrox odii Agrippina. —— ¶ Also, *terrible, horrible*. *Plin.* Atrocissima effigies sævissimi domini. *Tacit.* Filia longo dolore atrox. —— ¶ Also, *stormy, rough, inclement*. *Plin.* Atrox hiems. *Tacit.* Nox nimbo atrox. *Id.* Atrox tempestas. —— ¶ Also, *hot, scorching*. *Horat.* Flagrantis atrox hora caniculæ. —— ¶ Also, *severe, violent*. *Cic.* generi orationis vehementi, atque atroci. —— ¶ Also, *bitter, ominous, grievous*. *Cic.* Atrocissimæ litteræ. *Tacit.* Atrocibus undique nuntiis exterritus. *Id.* Atrox rumor. *Vellei.* Atrocissima calamitas. *Tacit.* Atrox invidia. *Id.* valetudo, *h. e. a dangerous disease*. —— ¶ Also, *inflexible, firm, resolute, intrepid*. *Horat.* Et cuncta terrarum subacta Præter atrocem animum Catonis. *Silius.* Atrox fides.

ĂTTĂ (ἄττα), æ, m. *a term of respect used by the young in addressing the old; my father*. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman cognomen*. *Horat.* Attæ fabula, *h. e. of T. Quintius Atta, a dramatic poet*. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman prænomen*. *Sueton.* Atta Claudio, gentis principe.

ĂTTACTŬS. See *Attingo*.

ĂTTACTŬS (attingo), us, m. *a touching, touch*. *Virg.* Volvitur attactu nullo.

ĂTTĂGĔN (ἀτταγήν), ēnis, m. and ĂTTĂGĒNĂ, æ, f. *a heath-cock, or woodcock, highly prized by the Romans, for its delicate taste*. *Horat.* Attagen Ionicus.

ĂTTĂLĬĂ, æ, f. *a city of Æolis, in Asia*. Hence, Attălēnsēs, ium, *the inhabitants of Attalia*. *Cic.*

ĂTTĂLŬS, i, m. Ἄτταλος, *the name of several kings of Pergamus, the last of whom was noted for his wealth and luxury, and is said to have invented the art of working cloth of gold. He made the Roman people his heir*. Hence, Attălĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Attalus*. *Horat.* Attalicæ urbes, *h. e. of his kingdom*. *Prop.* Attalicæ vestes, *brocaded*. *Plin.* absol. Attalica (*sc.* aulæa), *tapestry worked with gold*. —— ¶ *Horat.* Attalicis conditionibus, *the richest, amplest*.

ĂTTĂMĔN (at & tamen), conj. *but, but yet, for all that, however*, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, ἀλλ' ὅμως. *Cic.*

ĂTTĀMĬNŌ, and ĂDTĀMĬNŌ (ad & tamino, *obsol.*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to contaminate, pollute, defile*, σπιλόω, μιαίνω. *Justin.* Attaminare virginem. —— ¶ Also, *to take unlawfully*. *Capitolin.*

ATTAT. See *At at*.

ĂTTĂTĔ (attat), interject. *expressing surprise*. *Plaut.* Attate: nunc demum scio, *ah! well, well!* *Id.* Attate! meus pater hic quidem est, *but hold!* —— ¶ Also, *threatening*. *Plaut.* Attate! cædundus tu homo es.

ĂTTĔGĬĂ, æ, f. *a cottage, hut*, καλύβη. *Juvenal.* Maurorum attegias

ĂTTĔLĂBŬS (ἀττέλαβος), i, m. *a small locust without wings*. *Plin.*

ĂTTEMPĔRĀTĔ, and ĂDTEMPĔRĀTĔ (attemperatus), adverb, *seasonably, in the nick of time*. *Terent.*

ĂTTEMPĔRŌ, and ĂDTEMPĔRŌ (ad & tempero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join, add*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to fit, adjust*. *Senec.* Errantem gladium sibi attemperat.

ĂTTENDŌ (ad & tendo), endis, endi, entum, a. 3. *to stretch, stretch towards, ex-*

tend, ἐκτείνω. *Apulei.* Attendere arcum. *Id.* cælo manus. *Accius* apud *Non.* Attendere aurem, *to incline, lend.* —— ¶ *Attendere animum*, and *attendere*, absol., *to attend, give heed, mind, give or direct one's attention to, apply one's mind to*, προσέχειν νοῦν, διατείνεσθαι, ἐφιστάναι. *Cic.* Attendite animos ad ea. *Liv.* Jubet peritos linguæ attendere animum. *Terent.* Æquo animo attendite. *Cic.* Audi atque attende. *Id.* me dicentem attendite. *Id.* Stuporem hominis attendite, *mark the stupidity.* *Id.* Curare et attendere aliquid. *Sallust.* Suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, *to watch, keep an eye on.* *Plin. Ep.* Attendere sermonibus malignis. —— ¶ Also, *to apply or devote one's self to.* *Sueton.* Attendere eruditioni. *Id.* juri. —— ¶ With *de* and the *ablat.* *Cic.* De necessitate attendemus. —— ¶ Also, *to add, affix.* *Quintil.* Signum ad aliquid attendere.

ĀTTENTĀTIŌ (attento), ōnis, f. *the act of trying or attempting*, καταπειρασμός. *Symmach.*

ĀTTENTĒ (attentus), adverb, *attentively, diligently, carefully.* *Cic.* Attente audiens. *Id.* Attentius auditus. *Id.* Attentissime audire aliquem. *Horat.* Spectare aliquid attentius. *Cic.* Acrius et attentius cogitare. *Sallust.* Attentius agere.

ĀTTENTIŌ (attendo), ōnis, f. *attention, application.* *Cic.* Attentio animi.

ĀTTENTŌ (ad & tento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to attempt, try, make trial of*, ἀποπειράομαι. *Claudian.* Attentare arcum digitis, *h. e. to try to bend.* *Valer. Flacc.* Attentare aliquem lacrymis, *to attempt to move.* *Stat.* Attentare aliquem bello, *h. e. to assail.* —— ¶ Used in a bad sense, *to try, sound, solicit.* *Cic.* Omnium inimicos diligenter attentare. *Horat.* Attentas jura, *h. e. attempt to overthrow.* *Pandect.* Attentare pudicitiam, *to attempt.* —— ¶ Also, *to attack, assail.* *Cic.* Quam urbem, illa scelerata manu attentari suspicabamur.

ĀTTENTŪS, a, um, particip. from attendo and attineo, which see. —— ¶ Adject. *attentive, sedulous, diligent.* *Cic.* Attento animo excipere aliquid. *Id.* Acerrima et attentissima cogitatio, *deep, close.* *Id.* Tenere animos attentos ad aliquid, *intent on.* *Horat.* Attenta aura. *Cic.* Facere judicem attentum, et docilem. *Id.* Præbere se auditorem attentum. *Quintil.* Judex attentior circa jus. —— ¶ Also, *thrifty, frugal, penurious.* *Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Id.* Attenta vita et rusticana. *Horat.* Durus nimis attentusque videris, *covetous, selfish.*

ĀTTENŬĀTĒ (attenuatus), adverb, *simply, plainly.* *Cic.* Attenuate, presseque dicere.

ĀTTENŬĀTIŌ (attenuo), ōnis, f. *a lessening, diminishing, extenuating.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Dilucida expositio cum attenuatione suspicionis. —— ¶ *Id.* Verborum attenuatio, *simple and unaffected style.*

ĀTTENŬĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from attenuo. —— ¶ Adj. *thin, slender, slight.* *Plin.* Foliorum exilitas attenuata usque in fila. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima. *Id.* Paululum attenuata voce uti, *shrill.* *Cic.* Oratio attenuata, *simple, plain.*

ĀTTENŬŌ, and **ĀDTENŬŌ** (ad & tenuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make thin, attenuate, lessen*, λεπτύνω, ἰσχναίνω. *Plin.* Attenuans lambendo cutem. *Catull.* Falx attenuat umbram. *Ovid.* Attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes. —— ¶ Also, *to enfeeble, diminish, impair.* *Cic.* Attenuare opes. *Id.* Attenuare curas. *Cic.* Bellum attenuatum atque imminutum. *Liv.* Vires morbo attenuatæ. *Cæs.* Legio præliis attenuata. —— ¶ Also, *to bring low, humble.* *Horat.* Insigne attenuat Deus.

ĀTTĔRŌ, and **ĀDTĔRŌ** (ad & tero), ĕris, trivi, tritum, *rarely* atterui, atterĭtum, a. 3. *to rub against or upon*, προστρίβω, ἐπιτρίβω. *Horat.* Cerberus leniter atterens caudam. *Plin.* Asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens. —— ¶ Also, *to impair by rubbing, to chafe, to wear away by use, impair.* *Plin.* Dentes usu atteruntur. *Plaut.* Atterere alicui aures, *to call to witness by touching the ear.* *Propert.* Imbelles atterit hasta manus. *Plin.* Femina equitatu atteruntur. —— ¶ Also, *to bruise, crush, beat down.* *Virg.* Errans bucula surgentes atterat herbas. —— ¶ Also, *to wear, weaken, impair, destroy.* *Curt.* Prœliis etiam secundis atteruntur copiæ. *Sallust.* Annibal Italiæ opes maxime attriverat. *Id.* Atterere famam.

ĀTTESTĀTIŌ (attestor), ōnis, f. *attestation, testimony.* *Macrob.*

ĀTTESTŎR, and **ĀDTESTŎR** (ad & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bear witness, to attest*, ἐπιμαρτυρέω. *Plin.* L. Scipio hoc attestabatur. *Phædr.* Hoc attestatur Æsopi fabula. *Senec.* Fulmina attestata, *which confirm the omens before given, confirmatory.*

ĀTTEXŌ, and **ĀDTEXŌ** (ad & texo), is, exui, extum, a. 3. *to weave, add by weaving*, συνάπτω, παραπλέκω. *Cæs.* Loricæ ex cratibus attexuntur. —— ¶ Figur. *to unite, join, add.* *Cic.* Vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem.

ĀTTHIS, or **ĀTTIS** (Ἀτθίς), ĭdis, adj. feminin. *Attic, Athenian.* *Martial.* Matres Atthides. —— ¶ Substantiv. *the province of Attica.* *Pomp. Mela.* Omnium Atthis clarissima. —— Also, *a swallow.* *Martial.* —— Also, *a nightingale*: because *Progne* and *Philomela*, daughters of an *Athenian* king, were changed into *those birds.* —— ¶ *The name of a woman, a friend of Sappho.* *Ovid.*

ĀTTIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *Cæs.* Attiani milites, *the soldiers of Attius Varus.*

ĀTTICĀ (Ἀττική), æ, f. *a province of Greece, containing Athens.*

ĀTTICĒ (Ἀττική), es, f. *a kind of ochre.* *Cels.*

ĀTTICĒ (Atticus), adverb, *after the Attic fashion.* *Cic.* Attice dicere. *Quintil.* Attice pressus Orator.

ĀTTICISMŎS, and **ĀTTICISMŎS** (ἀττικισμός), i, m. *a polite method of speaking, such as was used at Athens; Atticism.* *Quintil.* Atticismus ille redolens Athenarum proprium saporem.

ĀTTICISSŌ (ἀττικίζω), as, n. 1. *to speak with elegance; imitate the practice of the Athenians in speaking.* *Plaut.*

ĀTTICŬRGĒS (ἀττικουργής), is, adject. *made in the Attic or Athenian style.* *Vitruv.*

ĀTTICŬS (Ἀττικός), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian.* *Plin.* Attica regio. *Ovid.* Attica apis, *h. e. of Mt. Hymettus, famed for its honey.* *Martial.* Attica pellex, *h. e. Philomela.* *Horat.* Attica virgo cum sacris Cereris, *h. e. Canephora.* *Vellei.* Attica fides, *h. e.* sincera, certa. Adeo enim certa Atheniensium in Romanos fides fuit, ut semper, et in omni re, quidquid sincera fide gereretur, id Romani, *Attica fieri*, prædicarent. —— ¶ Attĭci, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Attica, the Athenians.* *Phædr.* —— ¶ Used in regard to style, philosophy, eloquence, &c. *Quintil.* Attici limati et emuncti. *Cic.* Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas. *Martial.* Lepore tinctos Attico sales narrat. *Cic.* Atticorum aures teretes, et religiosæ. *Id.* Attica subtilitas. *Id.* Quidquid est salsum aut salubre oratione, id proprium Atticorum (sc. oratorum) est. —— ¶ *Atticus* is also a *surname* of *T. Pomponius*, on account of his love of Athens, and his long residence there.

ATTIGO, and **ADTIGO**, for *attingo.* *Plaut.*

ĀTTIGŬŬS, and **ĀDTIGŬŬS** (attingo), a, um, adj. *bordering upon, contiguous.* *Apulei.* Domus attigua.

ATTILIUS. See *Atilius.*

ĀTTILŬS, i, m. *a large fish found in the Po.* *Plin.*

ĀTTINĔŌ, and **ĀDTINĔŌ** (ad & teneo), es, inui, entum, a. 2. *to hold, keep, keep hold of, detain*, κατέχω. *Plaut.* Nunc jam cultros attinet. *Id.* Attinere aliquid ante oculos. *Tacit.* aliquem publica custodia. *Id.* militem castris. *Id.* Attineri in palatio. *Id.* domi valetudine infensa. *Id.* Ni victorem exercitum attinuisset obscurum noctis. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy, keep possession of, watch, guard.* *Tacit.* Ripam Danubii legionum duæ attinebant. *Id.* Signatum argentum ærario attinebatur. —— ¶ Also, *to pertain, appertain, touch, relate, have reference to*, προσήκειν. *Terent.* Comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum quidquam attinere. *Plaut.* Negotium hoc ad me attinet. —— ¶ Quod attinet, *with respect to.* *Cic.* Quod ad abstinentiam attinet. *Id.* Quod ad eam civitatem attinet. —— ¶ Also, *to be useful or expedient.* *Cic.* Nihil attinuit. *Id.* Quid attinuit, cum his discrepare? *of what use was it?* *Plaut.* Sed quid istud ad me attinet? *Terent.* Ea nihil ad te attinent. *Cic.* Quid me attinet? —— ¶ Also, *to stretch, extend, reach to.* *Curt.* Scythæ ad Tanaim attinent.

ĀTTINGŌ, and **ĀDTINGŌ** (ad & tango), ingis, ĭgi, actum, a. 3. *to touch gently, touch, come in contact with*, ἐφάπτομαι. *Cic.* Teruncium attigit. *Id.* Flumen attigi. *Terent.* Si illam digito attigerit uno. *Nepos.* Pedibus terram attingere. *Tacit.* Nullos cibos attingere. *Cæs.* Prius quam aries murum attigisset. *Terent.* Attingere mulierem, *h. e.* rem cum ea habere. —— ¶ Also, *to reach, arrive at.* *Cic.* Asiam attigisti. *Cæs.* Navibus Britanniam attingere. — ¶ Also, *to touch, or border upon.* *Cæs.* Eorum fines Nervii attingebant. *Cic.* Cappadocia Ciliciam attingit. *Id.* Macedonia tantis barbarorum gentibus attingitur. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* De his rebus ne quid servus attingat, *intermeddle with.* *Id.* Ante quam voluptas, aut dolor attigerit. *Liv.* Erunt perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret. *Cic.* Si qua cura te attingit, *h. e.* afficit. *Propert.* Attingere gaudia, *h. e. to enjoy.* *Valer. Flacc.* Vox attigit aures. *Cic.* Attingere Rempublicam, *h. e. to engage in public affairs.* *Id.* forum, *h. e. to prosecute a suit.* —— ¶ Also, *to treat slightly of, touch lightly upon.* *Cic.* Sero ac leviter Græcas litteras attigissem. *Nepos.* Attigit quoque poeticen, *paid some attention to.* *Cic.* Strictim attingere aliquem librum, *to scan or run over, peruse cursorily.* *Id.* Breviter perstringere, atque attingere aliquid. *Nepos.* Summas tantummodo attingere, *to touch merely upon the heads.* *Plin.* Aliquid capitulatim. *Cic.* Res gestas versibus. *Tacit.* Ut seditionem attigit, *as soon as he touched upon the subject of the conspiracy.* —— ¶ Also, *to relate to, concern, belong.* *Cic.* Partim ejusmodi sunt, ut singulos attingant. *Id.* Naturam attingit humanam. *Id.* Ab eo, quod rem attingit, &c. *Id.* Labor non attingit deum. *Id.* Cognatione aliquem attingere, *to be related to.* *Plin. Ep.* Iis quos sanguine attinget. *Cic.* Summa necessitudine attingere aliquem, *to be intimately connected with.* —— ¶ Also, *to befall.* *Apul.* Si quid eam humanitus attigisset.

ATTIS. See *Atthis*, and *Atys.*

ĀTTŎLLŌ, and **ĀDTŎLLŌ** (ad & tollo), is, a. 3. *to lift, or raise up; to raise, elevate*, ἐπαίρω, ἐξαίρω. *Quintil.* pedem. *Ovid.* caput. *Terent.* pallium. *Plaut.* signa, *to hoist, spread, display.* *Virg.* se in femur. *Liv.* manus ad cælum. *Ovid.* oculos humo. *Id.* aliquem ulnis, *to lift up in the arms.* *Plin.* partus suos, *to raise to the breast.* *Virg.* humeris, *to bear up on the shoulders.* *Plin.* Attollitur opus in altitudinem viginti quinque cubitis, *is raised, built up.* *Id.* Herba attollens se a terra. *Id.* Mons in cælum attollitur. *Id.* Regio attollitur in montes. *Tacit.* Euphratem attolli, *swelled.* *Virg.* Attollere molem, *and*, *Id.* arcem tectis, *to build.* —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* vocem, *to raise.* *Tacit.* rempublicam bello, *to aggrandize.* *Id.* aliquem laudibus, *to extol.* *Id.* famam alicujus rei. *Lucan.* Attollere nomen alicujus ad sidera. *Virg.* Attollere animos, *to be emboldened.* *Id.* Serpens attollens iras.

ĀTTŎNDĔŌ, and **ĀDTŎNDĔŌ** (ad & tondeo), ondes, ondi, onsum, a. 2. *to clip, shear, shave close*, ἐπικείρω. *Plaut.* Attonsæ oves. *Cels.* Caput attonsum habere. —— ¶ Also, *to cut or lop.* *Virg.* Vitem attondens. —— ¶ Also, *to crop, browse upon.* *Lucan.* Attonsa ar-

va, *reaped, bare. Id.* Attondent virgulta capellæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Is me usque attondit doctis dolis, *cheated, choused.* —— ¶ *Cic. E poeta vet.* Laus attonsa, *h. e. diminished.*

ATTŎNĬTĒ (attonitus), adverb, *amazedly. Plin.*

ATTŎNĬTŬS, and ĀDTŎNĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from attono. —— ¶ Adj. *stupified, amazed, thunderstruck; alarmed, affrighted, aghast. Liv.* Attonitus terrore belli. *Senec.* Mentis attonitæ stupor. *Virg.* Attonitis hæsere animis. *Martial.* Attonito regnat in igne manus. —— ¶ Also, *raving, wild, raving mad. Petron.* Attonito efferatoque vultu. —— ¶ Also, *possessed with the deity, divinely inspired. Virg.* Attonitæ Baccho matres. *Horat.* Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet Vates. —— ¶ Also, of *that which causes astonishment. Virg.* Attonitæ magna ora domus, *terrible. Lucan.* Attonitus metus, *stupifying.*

ATTŎNŌ, and ĀDTŎNŌ (ad & tono), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to astonish, amaze, stupify, alarm,* ἀποπλήττω, ἐκπλήττω. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike with the thunderbolt. Senec.* Ipsa altitudo attonat summa. *Curt.* Attonitis auribus, *deafened with thunder. Ovid.* Quis furor vestras attonuit mentes? See *Attonitus.*

ATTŎRQUĔŌ, and ĀDTŎRQUĔŌ (ad & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to hurl, brandish. Virg.* Jaculum attorquens.

ATTŎRRĔŌ (ad & torreo), es, a. 2. *to roast. Apic.*

ATTRĂCTĬŌ (attraho), ōnis, f. *a drawing on, drawing together. Pallad.* Rugarum attractio. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Adjiciebant et attractionem, ut *fasceatim, a part of speech expressing several individuals collectively.* Others read *attrectationem.*

ATTRĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from attraho. —— ¶ Adj. *contracted, wrinkled. Senec.* Attractiorem frontem.

ATTRĂHŌ, and ĀDTRĂHŌ (ad & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. *to draw, draw towards, attract,* ἐπισύρω, ἐφέλκω. *Cic.* Te Romam attrahere. *Id.* Adducitur a Veneriis, atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *is dragged by force. Martial.* Attrahere aliquem manu prope se. *Liv.* Tribunos attrahi ad se jussit. *Virg.* Attractus ab alto spiritus, *heaved. Plin.* Attrahere animam, *to draw the breath. Id.* Magnes attrahens ferrum, *attracting. Ovid.* Attrahere lora, *to tighten or pull in the reins. Senec.* Vultus tuus colligit rugas, et attrahit frontem. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit. *Brutus ad Attic.* Arcessere, et attrahere malum aliquod, *to bring upon one's self. Cic.* Similitudo attrahit ad amicitiam. *Ovid.* Attrahere novos discipulos.

ATTRĔCTĀTĬŌ (attrecto), ōnis, f. *a touching, handling, stroking with the hand. Gell.* —— ¶ See *Attractio.*

ATTRĔCTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a touching, handling. Pacuv.* apud Cic. Attrectatu amplificatis dolorem.

ATTRĔCTŌ, and ĀDTRĔCTŌ (ad & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to touch, feel, handle, stroke with the hand,* ψηλαφάω, ψάω. *Cic.* Attrectare libros. *Virg.* Attrectare sacra. *Cic.* Attrectare uxorem alicujus, *h. e.* impudice tangere. —— ¶ Also, *to seize, take possession of. Liv.* Regias gazas attrectare. —— ¶ Figur. *Tacit.* Attrectare aliquid quod non obtineretur, *to aim at, reach after. Nazar.* Attrectare virtutes alicujus, *to mention.*

ATTRĔMŌ, and ĀDTRĔMŌ (ad & tremo), is, ui, n. 3. *to tremble at. Stat.*

ATTRĔPĬDŌ, and ĀDTRĔPĬDŌ (ad & trepido), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hobble along. Plaut.*

ATTRĬBŬŌ, and ĀDTRĬBŬŌ (ad & tribuo), uis, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to attribute, bestow, give, ascribe, impute, lay to the charge of,* ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποτάττω, προςνέμω. *Cæs.* Gladiatoribus equos attribuit. *Tacit.* Attribuere alicui locum in militia. *Cic.* alicui provinciam. *Liv.* Pontifici sacra omnia attribuere, *consign, commit. Cic.* alicui causam calamitatis, *attribute, lay the blame on. Id.* bonos exitus diis immortalibus. *Id.* Attribuere alicui urbi orationem, *to put words into the mouth of.* —— ¶ Also, *to assign, subject. Cic.* Insulæ Rhodiis attributæ. —— ¶ Also, *to add. Cic.* Attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram. —— ¶ Also, *to pay, assign money for the payment of a debt,* &c. *Cic.* Tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, attribuendamque curant. *Liv.* His rebus omnibus terni in millia æris attribuerentur.

ATTRĬBŪTĬŌ (attribuo), ōnis, f. *an assignment of money. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an attribute. Cic.*

ATTRĪTĬŌ (attero), ōnis, f. *a rubbing, rubbing in. Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *a rubbing off, attrition. Martian. Capell.*

ATTRĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from attero. —— ¶ Adject. *worn with rubbing, worn away. Virg.* ansa. *Martial.* Toga attrita. *Cic.* Mentum simulacri paulo attritius. —— ¶ Also, *worn with treading. Catull.* Pulvinus attritus. —— ¶ Also, *worn small. Ovid.* attritas versabat rivus arenas. —— ¶ Also, *excoriated, bruised. Plin.* Attritæ partes, and absol. *Id.* Attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici cum melle. —— ¶ Figur. *broken down, impaired, debilitated. Petron.* Attritis rebus egenus. *Sueton.* Attritæ facultates. *Tacit.* Attritæ Italiæ res. —— ¶ *Juvenal.* Attrita frons, *impudent, brazen-faced.*

ATTRĪTŬS (attero), us, m. *a rubbing of one thing against another. Plin.* Teritur lignum ligno, ignemque concipit attritu. —— ¶ Also, *comminution, a breaking into small pieces. Plin.* Attritu subigere cibum. —— ¶ Also, *a fretting or galling of the flesh by friction. Plin.* Ulcera ex attritu facta.

ATTYS. See *Atys.*

ĀTŬRRŬS, and ĀTŬRŬS, i, m. *a river of Gaul, now called the Adour. Luc.* Ripas Aturi. *Tibullus* calls it *Atur.*

ĀTȲPŬS (ἄτυπος), a, um, adj. *stuttering, stammering, having an impediment in the speech. Pandect.*

ĀTȲS, and ĀTTȲS, ȳos, and ĀTTIS, ĭdis, and ĀTTIN, ĭnis, m. Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς, Ἄττις, Ἄττιν, ῖνος, *a Phrygian youth, whom Cybele chose for her priest, but whom, on his breaking his vow of chastity, she punished by driving him mad. Having mutilated himself while in a state of frenzy, he was turned by the goddess into a pine-tree. Catull.* Furibunda Atys (in the *femin.* on account of his self-mutilation). *Ovid.* Cybeleius Atys. —— ¶ *Atys* is also the name of *a son of Hercules. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also of *the founder of the Atian nation. Virg.* —— ¶ Also of *a king of Alba. Liv.*

AU, interject. expressing *fear,* or *deprecating. Hold! prythee! peace! Ter.* Au, tace, obsecro. *Id.* Au, obsecro.

ĀVĀRĒ (avarus), adverb, *covetously, avariciously, greedily. Cic.* Nihil avare esse faciendum. *Colum.* Avarius exigere opus. *Senec.* Horas suas avarissime servare.

ĀVĀRICUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul, now Bourges. Cæs.* — Hence, Avaricensis, e, *of Avaricum. Cæs.* Avaricensia præmia.

ĀVĀRĬTĔR (avarus), adverb, *covetously, greedily. Plaut.*

ĀVĀRĬTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *avarice, covetousness, greedy desire of money. Cic.* Homo ardens avaritia. *Sallust.* Avaritia profunda. —— ¶ Figur. *eager or insatiable desire of; thirst after. Curt.* Avaritia gloriæ. Hence, plur. *Cic.* Omnes avaritias.

ĀVĀRĬTĬĒS, ei, f. the same as *avaritia. Lucret.*

ĀVĀRŬS (aveo), a, um, adj. *covetous, avaricious, sordid, stingy,* φιλάργυρος, φιλοχρήματος. *Cic.* Homo avarus et furax. *Id.* Avariores magistratus. *Id.* Homo avarissime et spurcissime. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Fuge litus avarum, *h. e. inhabited by avaricious men. Horat.* Avara fraus. *Id.* Avaræ spes. —— ¶ Also, *greedy, desirous. Horat.* Præter laudem nullius avarus. *Id.* Ventri donabat avaro, *hungry. Claudian.* Cædis avarus, *eager for. Ovid.* Avara fata. *Horat.* Avarum mare. *Virg.* Avarus Acheron, *insatiable.*

AUCĔLLĂ, and AUCILLĂ, and AVICĔLLĂ, æ, f. the same as *avicula.*

AUCĔPS (for aviceps, from avis & capio), cŭpis, m. & f. *a bird-catcher, fowler,* ὀρνιθευτής, ὀρνιθοθήρας. *Ovid.* Non avis aucupibus monstrat. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Auceps syllabarum, *h. e. a caviller, captious critic. Id.* Peritissimus auceps voluptatum. *Plaut.* Ne quis nostro huic auceps sermoni siet, *an eavesdropper.*

AUCHĀTÆ, and AUCHĔTÆ, ārum, m. Αὐχάται, *a people of Scythia. Plin.*

AUCILLA. See *Aucella.*

AUCTĀRĬUM (augeo), ii, n. *increase, addition, something thrown in over and above the regular weight or measure. Plaut.*

AUCTĬFĔR (auctus & fero), a, um, adj. *fruitful, fertile, productive. Cic.* ap. *Augustin.*

AUCTĬFĬCŌ (auctus & facio) as, a. 1. *to increase, honor. Arnob.*

AUCTĬFĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *increasing, enlarging. Lucret.* Auctifici motus.

AUCTĬŌ (augeo), ōnis, f. *the act of adding to, increasing or enlarging,* αὔξησις. *Macrob.* Auctio dierum. —— ¶ Also, *an auction, public sale. Plaut.* Vis conclamari, auctionem fore? *Cic.* Auctionem se facturum esse proscribit. *Id.* Proscribere auctionem, *to announce. Quintil.* proponere. *Cic.* Bona, auctione constituta, vendere. *Plin.* Vendere aliquid in auctione. *Ascon.* Vendere bona auctione. *Sueton.* Auctiones hastæ, (because, at sales ordered by a judicial tribunal, a *spear* was set up). *Id.* Sedere in auctione, *the place where the sale was held.*

AUCTĬŌNĀRĬŬS (auctio), a, um, adject. *relating to a sale of goods by auction, auctionary. Cic.* Atria auctionaria, *in which auctions were held. Id.* Proferre tabulas auctionarias, *announcing a sale by auction.*

AUCTĬŌNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to sell by auction, put up to public sale,* ἀποκηρύττω. *Cic.* Auctionari in compitis. *Cæs.* Difficultas auctionandi. —— ¶ *Ascon.* Bona auctionari, *to buy at auction.*

AUCTĬTŌ (frequent., from aucto), as, a. 1. *to increase, accumulate. Tacit.* Fenore auctitare pecunias. —— ¶ Also, *to honor, pay honors to. Arnob.* Sacris numinum potentiam auctitare.

AUCTŌ (frequent., from augeo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to increase,* αὐξάνω. *Lucret.* Unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alatque. *Catull.* teque bona Jupiter auctet ope, *enrich.*

AUCTŎR (augeo), ōris, m. & f. *an author, creator, maker. Virg.* Auctor frugum. —— ¶ Also, *a founder, establisher, leader, head; institutor, inventor. Virg.* Generis auctor. *Sueton.* Ilienses Romanæ gentis auctores. *Virg.* primus pater urbis, et auctor, *founder. Id.* primusque Potitius auctor, *institutor. Id.* nihil auctor Apollo Subvenit, *inventor of medicine. Lucan.* Mercurius auctor citharæ. —— ¶ Also, *the maker; cause. Plin.* Statua auctoris incerti. *Virg.* Vulneris auctor. —— ¶ Also, *an author, writer of a book. Cic.* Lectitare auctores. *Sueton.* Evolvere auctores. *Liv.* Invenire apud auctores. *Cic.* Auctor religiosissimus rerum Romanarum, *historian, interpreter. Id.* Malus auctor Latinitatis. *Horat.* Sordidus auctor Naturæ, verique, *a bad writer (in respect of style). Cic.* Dicendi gravissimus auctor Plato, *teacher.* —— ¶ Also, *a reporter, announcer, informant. Cic.* Luculentus auctor. *Id.* Se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Auctorem rumorem habere. —— ¶ Also, *a seller. Cic.* Cæsennius auctor fundi. *Id.* A malo auctore emere. —— ¶ Also, *a surety; voucher for the validity of the right which the buyer has to the property purchased,* βεβαιωτής. *Ulpian.* Fidejussorem ob evictionem dare, quem vulgo auctorem secundum vocant. *Plaut.* Alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, nec vobis auctor ullus est, nec vosmet estis ulli. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Auctor beneficii populi Romani. *Virg.* Non si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat. —— ¶ Also, *an adviser, guardian. Liv.* Majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt. *Cic.* Quod mulier sine tu-

tore auctore promiserit. *Id.* Deberi viro dotem, quam mulier nulla auctore dixisset. —— ¶ Also, *an approver, authorizer, consenter.* *Cic.* Ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem posset amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit. *Liv.* Patres deinde si dignum creaveritis, auctores fient, *will ratify the nomination.* —— ¶ Also, *an agent.* *Cic.* Praclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis. *Id.* Hunc habent auctorem doloris sui, *employ him to represent their grievances.* —— ¶ Also, *adviser, instigator, furtherer or promoter by advice, example, &c.* *Cic.* Esse auctorem pacis. *Id.* Non suscipiendi belli gravissimum auctorem fuisse. *Id.* Auctorem esse alicujus interficiendi. *Plin.* Auctor spei. *Cic.* Legibus per vim et contra auspicia ferendis auctor. *Id.* Esse auctorem alicui de re aliqua. *Id.* Mihique, ut abeim, vehementer auctor est. —— ¶ With the *infin.* *Cic.* Tibi non sim auctor, te quoque profugere, *adviser.* *Liv.* Auctores sumus, tutam majestatem Romani nominis fore, *we pledge ourselves.* —— ¶ *Auctor* and *Suasor* differ in this, that *suasor* is one who gives advice, *auctor* one who adds influence or authority. We consider only the *counsel* of the former, but we take into consideration the *dignity* and *power* of the latter. *Cic.* Hujus deditionis ipse Posthumius suasor et auctor fuit. *Sueton.* Alium dicentem *auctore eo Senatum se adiisse*, verba mutare, et pro *auctore*, *suasorem*, dicere coegit. —— ¶ *Auctores fieri*, applied to the senate, is *to ratify, to approve.* *Liv.* Ut legum, quæ comitiis centuriatis ferrentur, patres auctores fierent. —— ¶ *Sallust.* Scriptorem, et auctorem rerum, *the doer, the performer.* Others read actorem. —— ¶ It is used of persons and things in the *fem.* *Liv.* Auctor mortis, *h. e.* femina. *Virg.* Auctor ego, *h. e.* Juno.

AUCTŌRĀMENTUM (auctoro), i, n. *wages or hire given to induce persons to perform any service*, ἐπίχειρον. *Cic.* Est enim illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis. *Sueton.* Auctoramento centenum millium. —— ¶ Also, *the contract to render such service.* *Senec.* Illius turpissimi auctoramenti verba sunt, uri, vinciri, ferroque necari.

AUCTŌRITĀS (auctor), ātis, f. *property in or right to a thing, dominion*, αὐθεντία, jus, et dominium super re aliqua legitime acquisita. *Cic.* Usus auctoritas fundi biennium est. *Id.* Rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur. *Gell.* Quod subreptum erit, ejus rei æterna auctoritas esto, *h. e. the property in stolen goods is never lost to the original owner.* *XII. Tabul.* apud Cic. Adversus hostem æterna auctoritas, *h. e. a foreigner can never acquire property by length of possession or prescription.* *Id.* Habere aliquid jure auctoritatis, *h. e. possession.* *Scævola Dig.* Exhibere instrumentum auctoritatis, *h. e. title-deed.* —— ¶ Also, *liability, responsibility*, βεβαίωσις. *Paul. sententiar.* Venditor auctoritatis manebit obnoxius. —— ¶ Also, *commission, authority to act.* *Cic.* Provincia Senatus auctoritate, exercitu et pecunia instructa. *Liv.* Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate senatus ad populum tulerunt, ut, &c. *Pandect.* Interponere auctoritatem tutoris. —— ¶ Also, *power.* *Cic.* Socios auctoritate nostri imperii salvos præstare. *Plin.* Lictores custodes auctoritatis. —— ¶ Also, *authority, force, weight, interest.* *Cic.* Auctoritatis pondere aliquid superare. *Id.* Totius hujusce rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant. —— ¶ Also, *influence, the power to persuade, convince, &c., credit, reputation, esteem, regard.* *Cic.* Ad faciendam fidem auctoritas quæritur. *Id.* Vincere aliquem auctoritate. *Id.* Habere auctoritatem. *Id.* facere, *h. e.* parere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* tenere. *Id.* interponere. *Id.* Valere auctoritate apud aliquem. *Cæs.* Præstare auctoritate inter aliquos. *Cic.* Sequi auctoritatem alicujus. *Id.* Adducere aliquem ad suam auctoritatem. *Id.* Ejus auctoritas multum apud me valet. —— ¶ Defugere auctoritatem, *to deny one's self to be the author.* *Terent.* Jubeo, cogo, atque impero: nunquam defugiam auctoritatem. *Cic.* Attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei. —— ¶ Esse in auctoritate alicujus, *under the influence.* *Liv.* —— ¶ *Price, value, worth.* *Sueton.* Auctoritas, dignitasque formæ. *Plin.* Auctoritas præcipua lupo pisci. *Id.* Auctoritas unguentorum. —— ¶ Also, *authority*, in the sense of that which carries authority with it. *Cic.* Num destitit uterque nostrum in auctoritatibus, in exemplis versari? *Id.* Omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re et ratione possumus exquirere veritatem. *Id.* Tot graves legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, *h. e. authorized publicly.* *Id.* Ducere argumenta ab auctoritate. *Id.* Recitatur vobis jurejurando devincta auctoritas, *h. e. testimony on oath.* —— ¶ Senatus auctoritas, *an ordinance of the senate, which was wanting in some of the formalities, necessary to constitute* a consultum or *decree*, but is often used for *senatusconsultum.* *Cic.* See *Senatusconsultum.*

AUCTŌRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to let out for hire.* *Quintil.* Quidam, ut patrem sepeliret, auctoravit se. *Liv.* Eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, *bound to serve.* — Hence, *Plin.* Magis auctoratum populum Romanum, *exposed to greater danger.* —— ¶ Also, *to bind, devote.* *Tertul.* Ad ignes quidam se auctoraverunt. —— ¶ *Vellei.* Auctorare sibi mortem, *to court, bring on one's self.* —— ¶ *Tertull.* Observatio satis auctorata, *approved, sanctioned.*

AUCTŌRŌR (Id.), āris, āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to let out for hire.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *to guaranty.* *Pandect.*

AUCTRIX (Id), icis, f. *she that causes or produces, that sells, that guaranties.* *Tertull.* Materia auctrix universitatis. *Pandect.* Auctricem conveniri consequens est, *h. e.* eam, quæ vendidit, vel fidejussit.

AUCTŬS (augeo), us, m. *increase, growth, augmentation*, αὔξησις. *Liv.* Maximis auctibus crescere. *Plin.* Aquarum auctu. *Id.* Auctus diei. *Lucan.* Distenti corporis auctum. *Lucret.* Cædere arboris auctum, *h. e. a large tree.*

AUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from augeo. —— ¶ Adject. *enlarged, increased.* *Liv.* Res Romana in dies melior, atque auctior. *Id.* Re, fortunaque auctior. *Lucret.* Auctior animi vis. *Liv.* Auctior et amplior majestas. *Cæs.* Socii honore auctiores.

AUCŬPĀTIŌ (aucupor), ōnis, f. *bird-catching, fowling.* *Quintil. Declam.*

AUCŬPĀTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, *useful in fowling.* *Plin.* Proficiunt (calami) in aucupatoriam quoque amplitudinem, *h. e. to a size convenient for fowling.* *Id.* Aucupatoria arundo.

AUCŬPĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *fowling.* *Capitolin.*

AUCŬPIUM (auceps), ii, n. *bird-catching, fowling*, ὀρνιθοθήρα. *Cic.* Aucupium atque venatio. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Aucupium facere auribus, *h. e. to listen.* *Id.* Aucupia verborum, *cavils, quibbles.* —— ¶ Also, *game.* *Cels.*

AUCŬPŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and **AUCŬPŌR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to go a bird-catching or fowling*, ὀρνιθοθηράω. *Varr.* Alio loco ubi aucupere. —— ¶ Figur. *to observe, watch, spy in secret.* *Plaut.* Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum. —— ¶ Also, *to hunt after, seek after studiously, watch for, seek or get by cunning.* *Cic.* Lepide mecastor aucupavi, *have gotten a good booty.* *Id.* Navibus longis tranquillitates aucupari. *Id.* Aucupari verba, *to catch up*, h. e. *to cavil at.* *Id.* Aucupari gratiam alicujus assentatiuncula. *Flor.* favorem populi. *Cic.* Aucupari tempus, *to watch for.* *Ovid.* Aucupor mendaces somnos, *I seek anxiously after.*

AUDĀCIĂ (audax), æ, f. *boldness, audacity, impudence*, θράσος, τόλμα. *Cic.* Audacia fidentiæ appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est. *Id.* Audaciæ potius nomen habet non fortitudinis. *Id.* Homo incredibili importunitate et audacia. *Id.* Audacia immanis ad omne facinus. *Curt.* Temeritate atque audacia insignem esse. —— ¶ In the *plural.* *Cic.* Istorum audacias ac libidines resecare. —— ¶ Also, *spirit, courage, valor.* *Sallust.* Majores nostri neque consilii, neque audaciæ unquam eguere. *Liv.* Non enim frangere audaciam vestram, sed differre in majorem gloriam volui.

AUDĀCITĔR, and **AUDĀCTĔR** (Id.), adverb, *boldly, confidently, courageously; audaciously, impudently*, θρασέως. *Cic.* Audacter, libereque dicere aliquid. *Id.* Callide, audacter, impudenter. *Id.* Multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Nepos.* Audacius instare hostibus. *Liv.* Omnia audacissime incipere. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Poetæ transferunt verba audacius.

AUDĀCŬLŬS, a, um, adj. *somewhat bold*, diminut. from *audax.* *Gell.*

AUDĀX (audeo), ācis, adj. *bold, confident, resolute, courageous; audacious, presumptuous, daring, desperate*, θρασύς, θαρσύς, used both in a good and bad sense. *Cic.* Homo petulans et audax. *Id.* Temerarius et audax. *Id.* Ad facinus audacior. *Nepos.* Adolescentes audacissimi. *Terent.* Facinus audax. *Liv.* Consilium audax. *Plin.* Spes audacior. *Virg.* Audacibus annue cœptis. *Id.* Audax viribus. *Claudian.* Audax animi. *Horat.* Audax omnia perpeti. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Verba audaciora. *Id.* Audacior hyperbole. *Horat.* Audaces dithyrambi. *Id.* Audax poeta. —— ¶ Also, *haughty, proud.* *Catull.* Audax cave sis.

AUDĔNS (Id.), tis, *bold, confident, brave, intrepid, courageous*, θαρσός. *Virg.* Audentes fortuna juvat. *Id.* Audentior ito. *Tacit.* Audentissimus quisque miles. *Valer. Flacc.* Spes audentior. —— —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Æschines audentior et excelsior.

AUDĔNTĔR (audens), adv. *boldly, bravely.* *Tacit.* Audentius progredi.

AUDĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *boldness, confidence, spirit*, θάρσος. *Tacit.* Nec defuit audentia Druso. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Cur tibi similis audentia negetur? *the like liberty or license.*

AUDĔŌ (unc.), es, ausus sum, n. 2. *to dare, adventure, attempt, presume*, τολμάω. *Cic.* Non audeam confiteri. *Id.* Nunquam est ausus optare. *Brut.* Verba tua recognosce, et aude negare, &c., *and deny, if you can.* With the *accus.* by an ellipsis of *facere, aggredi*, or the like, *to attempt, endeavor, undertake.* *Vellei.* Tantas res audere. *Terent.* Qua audacia tantum facinus audet? *Virg.* Audent cum talia fures? *Liv.* Audere ultima. *Tacit.* Multa hostilia ausus. *Id.* Audere periculum, *to brave.* *Id.* vim alicui; *and* in aliquem. —— ¶ With *quin.* *Plaut.* Ut non audeam profecto, percunctanti, quin promam omnia. —— ¶ Absolutely, *Tacit.* Longius audere. *Virg.* Audere in prœlia. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Audere aliquid licentius et lætius. —— ¶ Passive. *Liv.* Multa per vim audebantur. *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem Codicillis. *Liv.* Res est audenda. —— ¶ Also, *to be able.* *Plaut.* Commovere me miser non audeo. —— ¶ Also, *to wish.* *Plaut.* Ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? —— ¶ Earlier writers used *ausi* in the perfect. *Cato.* Non ausi recusare. — Hence, *ausim, is, it*, for *auserim.* *Liv.* Nec dicere ausim.

AUDIĔNS, entis, particip. from *audio.* —— ¶ Adj. *obedient.* *Cic.* Si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam. *Plaut.* Audiens sum imperii. —— ¶ Often, as a *substantive; a hearer.* *Cic.* Inflammare animos audientium.

AUDIĔNTIĂ (audio), æ, f. *attentive hearing, attention.* *Cic.* Facit sibi audientiam oratio, *commands attention.* *Plaut.* Fac populo audientiam, *make the people keep silence.* *Apulei.* Audientiam alicui tribuere, *to give an audience.* —— ¶ Also, *a judicial hearing, examination.* *Cod. Just.* Inter litigatores audientiam tuam impertiri debebis. —— ¶ Also, *the hearing, the ears.* *Arnob.* Audientia numinum nulli est clausa linguæ. —— ¶ Also, *the faculty of hearing.* *Prudent.* Surdis fruendam reddere audientiam.

AUDIŌ (αὐδή, *voice*), is, ivi & ii, itum, a. 4. *to hear, hearken, listen, perceive or learn by the ear*, ἀκούω. *Terent.* Audin' Clinia? *h. e.* audisne? *Cic.* In quo, ut audio, magnum odium, &c., *as far as I understand.* *Terent.* Plus millies audivi. *I have heard him repeat it more than a thou-*

sand times. Cic. Te enim propediem censorem audiemus, *shall hear it said that you are censor.* Id. Bibulus audiebatur esse in Syria, *was said to be.* Id. Attente audire aliquem. Id. Ex aliis audire. Id. Audivi ista de majoribus natu. Id. Sæpe audivi a majoribus natu. Id. Majores natu audivi dicere. Id. Audistis dici. Plaut. Non ex audito arguo, *from hearsay.* So, Vellei. crudelior audito, *even beyond report.* —— With *cum.* Cic. Quis unquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus dicerem. —— ¶ Also, *to hear,* judicially. Cic. Nemo illorum judicum audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit. Senec. Audire de capite alicujus. Virg. Castigatque, auditque dolos. —— ¶ Also, *to hear,* applied to pupils. Cic. Te annum jam audientem Cratippum. Id. Cleanthes, qui Zenonem audivit, *h. e. received instruction from.* —— ¶ Also, *to approve.* Cic. Nec Homerum audio, &c. —— ¶ Audio, *I grant it, well be it so.* Terent. So, Cic. Non Audio, *I deny it.* —— ¶ Also, *to hearken, lend an ear, regard.* Cic. Dii immortales meas preces audiverunt. Horat. Audivere dii mea vota. Virg. Audiit cæli genitor. —— ¶ Also, *to obey.* Cic. Vellem te audisse amicissime monentem. Id. Næ ego istam sapientiam non audiam. Virg. Audit currus habenas, *heeds.* Ovid. Quæ (*sagitta*) magis audiat arcum. —— ¶ Also, *to be styled.* Horat. Tu recte vivis, si curas esse, quod audis. Id. rexque, paterque Audisti coram. —— ¶ Hence, Bene *or* male audire, *to be praised or blamed, to have a good or bad character.* εὖ, ἢ κακῶς ἀκούειν. Cic. Ut ille male audiat. Id. Velle bene audire a bonis viris. So, Cic. Minus commode audire, for *male audire.* —— ¶ In grammar, *audiri, to be understood.* Quintil. Stupere gaudio Græcus. Simul auditur cœpit, *h. e.* the word *cœpit* is understood. —— ¶ *Audibam* for *audiebam,* and *audibo* for *audiam,* are poetical.

AUDĪTĬŌ (audio), ōnis, f. *the act of hearing, a hearing,* ἀκοή, ἀκρόασις. Cic. Fabellarum auditio. Id. Auditione expetere aliquid, *to desire a thing from mere hearsay.* Id. Accipere aliquid auditione. —— ¶ Gell. Obire auditiones, *to attend lessons.* Id. Easdem auditiones colere, *the same school.* Cic. Usus, auditio, lectio. —— ¶ Also, *a lecture, lesson, discourse.* Gell. Illas auditiones vesperi faciebat. See *Acroasis.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing heard, report, hearsay, news.* Cic. Fictis auditionibus fortunas innocentium subjicere. Cæs. His auditionibus permoti. Tacit. Falsas auditiones depellere. —— ¶ Also, *the sense or faculty of hearing.* Apulei. Auditionem aereæ naturæ participem.

AUDĪTĬUNCŬLA (auditio), æ, f. *a short story.* Gell.

AUDĪTŎR (audio), ōris, m. *one who hears, a hearer, auditor,* ἀκουστής. Cic. Auditores suæ gloriæ. Id. Præbere se auditorem attentum. —— ¶ Also, *a follower, pupil, disciple, scholar.* Cic. Ptolemæus Theophrasti auditor. —— ¶ Also, *a reader.* Varr.

AUDĪTŌRIUM (auditorius), ii, n. *an auditory, assembly of hearers, audience.* Plin. Ep. Adhibito ingenti auditorio, librum recitavit. —— ¶ Also, *a hall in which lectures are delivered, courts of justice held,* &c. — Therefore, *a school, lecture-room.* Quintil. Cujus rei gratia plenum sit auditorium. Sueton. Circa auditoria professorum assiduus. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Auditorium exstruere. Pandect. Adesse auditorio, *in court.* Ulpian. Auditorium Principis, *an audience chamber.* —— ¶ Also, *the hearing of a cause.* Pandect.

AUDĪTŌRĬUS (audio), a, um, *appertaining to hearing.* Cæl. Aurel. Auditoriæ cavernæ.

AUDĪTUS (Id.), us, m. *the sense of hearing.* Cic. Auditus semper patet. —— ¶ Also, *a report, hearsay.* Tacit. Plurium auditu accipi, *h. e. to be heard of by many.* Cic. Nihil enim præter auditum habeo.

AVE. See *Aveo.*

ĀVĔHŌ (ab & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to carry off or away,* ἀπάγω. Plaut. Avehere aliquem a patria. Liv. Aliquid domum. Tacit. Avehere in alias terras. Virg. Alias avexerat oras. Liv. Equites Ægyptum avexit. Hence, avehi, *to be carried away,* h. e. *to depart, go away.* Virg. Creditis avectos hostes? Liv. Citato equo ex prœlio avehi, *to retire from the fight.*

ĀVĔLLĀNUS (Avella), a, um, adj. *of Avella, a town of Campania.* Plin. Nux Avellana, *a hazel-nut, filbert.* And absol. Plin. Avellanæ nucleus. —— ¶ Also, *a hazel-tree.* Plin.

ĀVĔLLŌ (ab & vello), is, avulsi and avelli, avulsum, a. 3. *to pull off, tear away, pluck off,* ἀποσύρω. Cic. Poma ex arboribus vi avelluntur. Plin. Eubœa avulsa Bœotiæ. Virg. Avulsum humeris caput. —— ¶ Figur. Terent. Avellere se se ab amica, *to tear one's self away.* Cic. Filium de complexu matris avellere. Id. Avulsus a meis. Id. Ægrotatio, quæ avelli inveterata non possit. Tacit. Avellere milites castris. Stat. Ensem avellere dextra, *to wrest or wrench from the hand.* —— ¶ Also, *to take away.* Terent. Sperat hoc (*rus*) a me avellere. Pandect. Fundus emptori avelli non potest.

ĀVĒNA, æ, f. *a species of bearded grass, oats,* βρῶμος, or βρόμος. Virg. Urit campum avenæ seges. —— ¶ Also, *haver-grass, a sort of wild oats.* Id. Steriles dominantur avenæ. —— ¶ Also, *a straw, stalk, stem.* Plin. Lini gracilis avena. —— ¶ Also, *a pipe.* Virg. Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena.

ĀVĒNĀCĔUS (avena), a, um, adj. *oaten.* Plin. Avenacea farina, *oatmeal.*

ĀVĒNĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to oats.* Plin.

ĀVENTER (avens), adv. *eagerly, earnestly.* Ammian.

ĀVENTĪNUM, i, n. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills upon which Rome was built.* Liv. Jungere Palatio Aventinum. — Hence, Aventinus, a, um, *of mount Aventine.* Ovid. Aventina silva. Id. Aventinum jugum, *the Aventine hill.*—Aventiniensis, or Aventinensis, e, *an epithet of Diana,* who had a temple on mount Aventine. Val. Max.

ĀVĔŌ (ἀΐω), es, a. 2. *to desire earnestly, long for, covet, wish,* defect. ἐπιθυμῶ, γλίχομαι. Cic. Aveo scire quid agas. Id. Aveo genus legationis, &c. Ovid. Accedere avens, *wishing.*

ĀVĔŌ (unc.), and **HĀVĔŌ,** ēre, n. 2. defect. *to be well, to be happy.* Mamertin. Aveo plane et avebo . . . cum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit, ut averem. More used in the imper. as a term of salutation: *Mayest thou be happy, well.* Used both on parting from friends, and on meeting them. Sueton. Ave, Imperator, *hail!* Martial. Matutinum ave, *his morning salutation.* Catull. Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, *adieu! farewell!* Cæl. ad Cic. Simulatque mihi have dixit, *as soon as he had paid me the usual salutation.* Sallust. Haveto (at the end of a letter), *farewell!* Martial. Marcus avere jubet, *salutes you, bids you good-morrow.*

ĀVERNUS (ἄορνος), a, um, *without birds, not frequented by birds* (from *a* priv. & ὄρνις). Lucret. Loca Averna. Absol. Virg. Averna (sc. *loca*) sonantia silvis, *places from which issued deadly exhalations.* Hence, Avernus, i, m. *a lake of Campania, near Cumæ, which emitted such exhalations.* Cic. Lacus Averni. —— ¶ As the poets placed here the entrance to the infernal regions, *Avernus* is used to signify *hell, the shades.* Martial. Taciti regnator Averni, *h. e. Pluto.* Virg. Imis Acheronta affatur Avernis. — Hence, a new adj. Avernus, a, um, *of or relating to Avernus.* Virg. Lucus Avernus. —— ¶ Also, *of hell, infernal.* Virg. Stagna Averna. —— ¶ Avernālis, e, *of lake Avernus.* Horat. Avernales aquæ.

ĀVERRŌ (ab & verro), ris, erri, ersum, a. 3. *to brush away.* —— ¶ Also, *to take away.* Hor. Pisces averrere mensa.

ĀVERRUNCŌ (ab & verrunco), as, a. 1. *to turn away, avert, forefend,* ἀποτρέπω. Cic. Dii averruncent. Liv. Placuit averruncandæ deum iræ victimas cædi.

ĀVERRUNCUS (averrunco), i, m. *the Averter of evil, a god of the Romans.* Varr.

ĀVERSĀBĬLIS (aversor), e, adj. *abominable.* Lucret. Scelus aversabile.

ĀVERSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *shunning, aversion.* Quintil.

ĀVERSĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that shuns, loathes.* Tertull.

ĀVERSĬŌ (averto), ōnis, f. *the act of turning from or away.* Hence, *a rhetorical figure, whereby the attention of the hearer is diverted from the subject before him; apostrophe.* As in the following passage of Virgil: Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem Aulide juravi. See Quintil. l. 9. c. 2. —— ¶ Aversione, *or* per aversionem emere *or* vendere, *to buy or sell by the lot or gross.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *aversion, dislike, hatred.* Dictys Cret. Patriam deserere, deorum coactum aversione. Auct. B. Hispan. Ex aversione legatos jugularunt.

ĀVERSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. Cic. Aversor pecuniæ publicæ, *the embezzler of the public money.*

ĀVERSŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to turn aside; to turn from in disgust, refuse, shun, abhor, abominate,* ἀποτρέπομαι, ἀποτροπιάζομαι. Cic. Hærere homo, aversari, rubere. Others read, versari. Id. Aversari advocati. Liv. Extemplo filium aversatus, *having turned his back on.* Ovid. Aversari honores. Tacit. aspectum alicujus. Liv. preces. Curt. imperium, *h. e.* detrectare.

ĀVERSUS, a, um, particip. from averto. —— ¶ Adj. *turned away.* Plin. Sol aversus, *setting or going down.* —— ¶ Also, *that has his back turned towards one.* Cic. Aversus et adversus impudicus es, *before and behind.* Galba ad Cic. Aversos hostes aggredi, *from behind; in the rear.* Virg. Aversi tenuere facem, *with their heads turned away; with their eyes averted.* Liv. Cædebantur aversi, *with their backs to the enemy.* Plin. Ursi arborem aversi derepunt, *descend backwards.* —— ¶ Also, *inverted, reversed.* Val. Flacc. Averso siccabat vulnera cæstu. Plin. Aversa manus. Martial. Scribere in charta aversa, *h. e. on the back or wrong side.* —— ¶ *Who or which is behind one.* Varr. Pecus averso sole agere, *with the back to the sun.* — Absol. Aversum, i, n. *the back or hind side.* Liv. Ad aversa insulæ trajicere. Vellei. Per aversa castrorum. Plin. Aversa montis. Id. Circumagere collum in aversum, *backwards.* —— ¶ Figur. *alienated, averse, contrary, hostile.* Virg. Aversa deæ mens. Horat. Aversos componere amicos. Tacit. Aversus animus. Cic. Aversus a musis. Id. Aversus a vero. Id. Aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo. Senec. Vultus aversior. Horat. Aversus mercaturis. Quintil. Defensioni aversior. Tacit. Quos nobis aversos animi cognoverat.

ĀVERTA, æ, f. *a cloak-bag, portmanteau.* Cod. Just.

ĀVERTŌ (ab & verto), is, erti, ersum, a. 3. *to turn off or away, avert, remove,* ἀποτρέπω. Cic. Lepidus se avertit, *turned away.* Id. Flumina avertere, *to turn the course of.* Id. Avertere aliquid ab oculis. Cæs. iter ab aliquo loco, *to bend.* Cic. hostem ab urbe. Id. aliquem a spe adipiscendi. Id. mentem, *or* animum alicujus ab aliqua re. Id. cogitationem a miseriis, *to divert.* Cic. Avertere orationem, *to turn, change.* Horat. Ranæque palustres avertunt somnos, *banish.* Sallust. Avertere animos popularium, *to alienate, estrange.* Liv. Avertere classem in fugam. Id. culpam in alium. Id. se ad consuetum imperium. —— ¶ Passive. Cæs. Totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur, *h. e.* alienarentur. Sallust. Bocchus statim avertitur, *is put to flight.* —— With the *accus.* Virg. Equus fontes avertitur, *loathes.* Petron. Hominum avertitur agmen, *abandons.* —— ¶ Dii omen avertant, *or, absol.* Dii avertant, *the gods forbid.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *to purloin, embezzle.* Cic. Istum pecuniam publicam avertisse. Id. Hereditatem avertere. Cæs. Prædam domum avertebant. Catull.

Avertere pellem, *to carry off, bear away.* *Liv.* Ingentem prædam averterunt. —— ¶ Followed by the *abl.* without a prepos. *Virg.* Italia avertere Regem. *Lucret.* Locis avertit seminis ictum. —— ¶ Rarely by the *dat.* *Propert.* Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, *h. e.* a me avellere. *Valer. Flacc.* Avertere aliquem alicui, *h. e.* abducere. —— ¶ Also, *absol.* *Virg.* Avertens rosea cervice refulsit, *h. e.* avertens se. *Id.* Tum prora avertit.

AUFĔRŌ (ab & fero), ers, abstŭli, ablātum, a. irreg. *to take or bear away, carry off; withdraw, remove,* ἀφαιροῦμαι, ἀποφέρω. *Terent.* Vos isthæc intro auferte. *Plaut.* Tibi habe, aufer, utere. *Id.* Aufer manum. *Terent.* Insanis? aufer, *sc.* te, *begone.* *Cic.* Qui de conviviis auferantur, *are carried from table.* *Tacit.* Hi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur. —— ¶ Auferre se, *and* auferri, *to retire, go away, withdraw.* *Plaut.* Aufer te domum. *Terent.* Aufer te hinc. *Virg.* Conversisque fugax aufertur habenis. *Id.* Ad ætherium pennis aufertur Olympum. So, *Phædr.* Ore nostro caput incolume abstuleris. —— ¶ Also, *to leave out or off, cease.* *Terent.* Aufer mihi, oportet, *away with that word oportet.* *Plaut.* Aufer ista, quæso. *Id.* Jurgium hinc auferas. *Id.* Aufer nugas. *Horat.* Aufer me vultu terrere. —— ¶ Also, *to obtain, gain possession of, receive.* *Cic.* Liberalissimum decretum abstulimus. *Id.* Auferre responsum ab aliquo. *Id.* paucos dies ab aliquo, *to obtain a few days' respite.* *Plaut.* literam, *to gain, carry.* *Horat.* Aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis. *Cic.* Quis est, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? *has not learned.* *Terent.* Id inultum nunquam auferet, *he shall never do that with impunity.* *Id.* Parasiti personam inde ablatam, *borrowed, derived.* —— ¶ Also, *to extort.* *Cic.* Ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti: ut in curia, coegisti. —— ¶ Also, *to take away by force, or unlawfully, or against one's will.* *Cic.* Auferre alicui aliquid. *Id.* Auferre et abducere aliquid. *Id.* Ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit. *Id.* Pecuniam de ærario auferre. *Id.* alicui auriculam mordicus, *to bite off.* *Liv.* alicui caput, *to behead.* *Quintil.* alicui vitam veneno, *to kill one by poison.* *Cic.* alicui spiritum cum cruciatu. *Horat.* Timor aufert somnos, *banishes.* *Tibull.* Auferre dolorem. *Cic.* Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, *will take up, consume.* *Plin.* Mare Europam auferens Asiæ, *separating.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry off, cut off* (life). *Horat.* Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem. *Vellei.* Varum acies abstulit, *cut off, destroyed.* —— ¶ Also, *to rescue, withdraw, extricate.* *Plin.* Auferri periculo. *Flor.* Abstulit virtus parricidam, *extricated, exempted.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry away.* *Ovid.* Auferor in scopulos. *Id.* Ventis ablata. *Id.* Aufertur Perseus in ortum, *flies.* So, *Plin.* Bubo aufertur transversus. *Tacit.* Pavore fugientium auferebantur. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ne te auferant aliorum consilia, *h. e.* *lead you astray.* *Plin.* Auferre aliquem transversum, *h. e. to divert one from his purpose.* *Quintil.* Auferri admiratione. *Ovid.* Auferimur cultu, *h. e.* allicimur ad amandas puellas ab earum cultu, et decipimur. *Horat.* Somnus me aufert, *carries me off.* —— ¶ *Lucan.* Auferre ruinam, *to bring down, hasten.*

AUFIDĒNA, æ, f. *a town of Italy,* in *Samnium.* *Liv.* — Hence, Aufidēnātēs, ium, *the inhabitants of Aufidena.* *Plin.*

AUFIDIUS, ii, m. *a Roman name.* Hence, Aufidiānus, a, um, *of Aufidius.* *Cic.* Aufidianum nomen, *h. e. the debt of Aufidius.*

AUFIDUS, i, m. *a river of Apulia, near Cannæ, now the Ofanto.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, used adject. *Sil.* Aufida stagna.

AUFŬGIŌ (ab & fugio), ŭgis, ūgi, n. 3. *to flee or run away, fly from,* ἀποφεύγω. *Cic.* Cum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit. *Plaut.* Aufugere domo. *Liv.* ex aliquo loco. *Apulei.* Aufugere ad aliquem, *take refuge with.*

AUGĒ, es, and **AUGĒA**, æ, f. Αὔγη, Αὐγεία, *daughter of the Arcadian king Aleus, and mother of Telephus, by Hercules.* *Ovid.*

AUGĒAS. See *Augias.*

AUGEŌ (from the obsol. αὔγω), es, auxi, auctum, a. 2. *to increase, amplify, augment, magnify, enlarge,* αὐξάνω, αὔξω. *Nepos.* Augere possessiones suas. *Cic.* Et agris et urbibus augere Rempublicam. *Sueton.* classem. *Id.* numerum. *Id.* Augere iter, *to lengthen the march.* *Id.* vocem, *to exalt the voice.* *Cic.* alicui dolorem. *Id.* Munus suum verbis augere, *to set off, magnify.* *Id.* Consuetudo auget benevolentiam. *Terent.* Augere suspicionem, *to heighten.* —— ¶ Also, *to provide, equip, adorn, bless, exalt, dignify.* *Cic.* Augere aliquem divitiis. *Tacit.* amicos largitione, *to enrich.* *Id.* Augeri filia. *Cic.* Aër terram auget imbribus, *makes fruitful.* *Id.* Augere aliquem scientia. *Id.* Senectus augetur consilio. *Tacit.* Augetur Agrippina cognomento Augustæ, *is honored.* —— ¶ Augere aliquem, absol. *to advance, promote, enrich.* *Cic.* Augere, atque ornare aliquem. *Sueton.* In semet augendo parcus, *in assuming honors.* —— ¶ In a bad sense. *Terent.* Augeri damno. *Plaut.* mœrore, *to be afflicted.* —— ¶ Also, *to amplify, heighten, exaggerate,* h. e. *by words.* *Cic.* Augere et amplificare res. *Id.* Rem augere laudando. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Augere atrocitatem peccati. —— ¶ Also, *to praise, commend, extol.* *Cic.* Augendi alterius causa, &c. —— ¶ Augere aram, *to enrich by offerings, load with offerings.* *Plaut.* Aliquid cedo, qui hanc aram augeam. *Virg.* Si qua ipse meis venatibus (*aras tuas*) auxi. —— ¶ Also, *to generate, produce.* *Lucret.* Quodcunque alias ex se res auget. —— ¶ Neutr. *to grow, increase.* *Lucret.* Augent labores. *Catull.* Magnis virtutibus augens, *h. e.* auctus. —— ¶ *Auxim, is, it,* is an old form for *auxerim, is, it.* *Liv.* (citing an ancient formula,) Precor uti ea bonis auctibus auxitis, &c.

AUGĒSCŌ (augeo), is, n. 3. *to increase, grow greater,* αὐξάνομαι. *Cic.* Uva calore solis augescens. *Id.* Animantes aluntur, et augescunt. *Liv.* Res tacitis incrementis augescunt. *Sallust.* Animi augescunt, *courage is heightened.* *Tacit.* Flumen augescens, *swelling, rising.*

AUGĪĀS, and **AUGĒĀS**, æ, m. Αὐγείας, *king of Elis, whose stables, containing three thousand head of cattle, had not been cleansed for thirty years; Hercules achieved the task in one day, by diverting the course of a stream through them.* Hence, the proverb, Augiæ stabulum purgare, *to undertake a difficult task.*

AUGIFICŌ (augeo & facio), as, a. 1. *to increase.* *Enn.*

AUGINŎS (αὐγή), i, *the herb henbane, the same as hyoscyamos.* *Apulei. de herb.* c. 4.

AUGĪTĒS (αὐγίτης), æ, m. *a precious stone, supposed to be the turquoise.* *Plin.*

AUGMEN (augeo), ĭnis, n. *increase, augmentation,* αὔξησις. *Lucret.* Augmen æquoris. *Id.* Perfectum corporis augmen, *h. e. mass.*

AUGMENTŌ (augmentum), as, a. 1. *to augment.* *Jul. Firmic.*

AUGMENTUM (augeo), i, n. *increase, growth.* *Plin.*

AUGUR (unc.), ŭris, m. *an augur, a Roman priest, who foretold events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds.* The college of augurs was composed only of distinguished men. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, with the poets, *a diviner, soothsayer, interpreter of dreams.* *Ovid.* Nocturnæ imaginis augur. *Virg.* Augur Apollo, *h. e. the god of augury.* —— ¶ Also, *fem.* *Horat.* Aquæ augur annosa cornix, *the foreteller, prophet.*

AUGŬRĀCŬLUM (auguro), i, n. *the place in which the augurs made their observations.* *Fest.*

AUGŬRĀLIS (augur), e, adject. *relating to augurs, augurial.* *Cic.* Augurales libri, *h. e. treating of the art of augury.* *Id.* Auguralis juris peritus. *Id.* Auguralis cœna, *h. e. given by a new augur on his installation.* *Liv.* Insignia auguralia.

AUGŬRĀLE (Id.), is, n. *a place in a Roman camp, where the auspices were taken.* *Tacit.* Egressus augurali. —— ¶ *An augur's staff, or lituus.* *Senec.*

AUGŬRĀTIŌ (auguro), ōnis, f. *an auguring, divining, or soothsaying.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the art of augury.* *Lactant.*

AUGŬRĀTŌ (auguratus), adverb. *Liv.* Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, *augury having been taken.*

AUGŬRĀTUS (auguro), us, m. *the office of augur.* *Cic.* Insigne auguratus. —— ¶ Also, *the art of augury.* *Tertul.*

AUGŬRIUM (augur), ii, n. *an omen drawn from the flight or singing of birds; augury,* οἰώνισμα, οἰωνοσκοπία. *Cic.* In arce augurium augures acturi essent. *Sueton.* Capere augurium. *Ovid.* Dare alicui augurium. *Flor.* Experiri aliquid augurio. —— ¶ Also, *a forewarning, prediction, presentiment.* *Cic.* O mea verissima auguria rerum futurarum! *Id.* Inhæret in mentibus sæculorum quoddam augurium futurorum. *Plin.* Auguria valetudinis, *indications, symptoms.* *Ovid.* Fallitur augurio spes bona suo. —— ¶ Also, *the interpretation of an omen.* *Ovid.* Conjugis augurio mota est. —— ¶ Also, *the art of augury.* *Virg.* Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem. *Flor.* Vir summus augurio. See *Auspicium.*

AUGŬRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating to augurs.* *Cic.* Jus augurium.

AUGŬRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to presage by the flight, singing, &c. of birds, augur,* οἰωνίζομαι, ὀσσεύομαι. *Cic.* Rem augurare, *to consult the auguries relative to the matter.* *Id.* In illo augurato templo, *consecrated with due attention to the auguries, formally consecrated.* *Id.* Sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto. —— ¶ Also, *to presage, divine, conjecture.* *Cic.* Animus augurat quodammodo, quæ futura sit suavitas. *Id.* Cui utinam vere auguraverim. *Virg.* Si quid veri mens augurat. *Valer. Flacc.* Augurare sibi annos longos. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Oculis investigans astute augura, *look carefully around you.*

AUGŬRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to augur, presage by auguries,* οἰωνίζομαι, ὀσσεύομαι. *Cic.* Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. *Id.* Augurari alicui ex alitis involatu. *Id.* Augurari vere. —— ¶ Also, *to predict, guess, conjecture, surmise.* *Cic.* Augurari alicui mortem. *Id.* Opinione auguror. *Id.* Conjectura auguror. *Curt.* Augurari aliquid mente. *Ovid.* Hac ego contentos auguror esse deos.

AUGUSTA, æ, f. *a title of honor applied to the wife, mother, daughter and sister of the Roman emperor.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* It answers to the *imperial majesty, imperial highness,* of the moderns. —— ¶ Also, *the name of several cities* founded or restored by the emperors. Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*: Prætoria, *Aosta*: Trevirorum, *Treves*: Emerita, *Merida in Spain*: &c.

AUGUSTĀLIS (Augustus), e, adject. *of or relating to Augustus.* *Tacit.* Augustales ludi, *h. e. in honor of Augustus.* *Id.* Sodales Augustales, *h. e. priests of Augustus, who was deified after his death.* The same author calls them *Sacerdotes Augustales,* and absol. *Augustales.* —— ¶ Præfectus Augustalis, *the prefect of Egypt,* whose authority was fixed by a law of Augustus. *Pandect.*

AUGUSTĀNUS (Id.), a, um, *imperial.* *Tacit.*

AUGUSTĒ (augustus), adverb, *reverently, with religious awe.* *Cic.* Deos auguste venerari. *Id.* De religione dici potest augustius.

AUGUSTEĀNUS, and **AUGUSTEUS** (Augustus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Augustus.* *Frontin.*

AUGUSTIĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *imperial.* *Sueton.*

AUGUSTĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of or relating to Augustus.* *Sueton.*

AUGUSTŌ (augustus), as, a. 1. *to render venerable.* *Arnob.* Deos augustat.

AUGUSTUS (augurium), a, um, adj. *august, venerable, sacred,* σεβαστός, σεμνός, ἱερός, proprie dicitur de loco augurato. *Ovid.* Augusta templa. *Cic.* Ara consecrata in loco augusto. *Virg.* Augusta mœnia,

built by the direction or with the sanction of auguries. —— ¶ Also, venerable, majestic, awful. Cic. Eleusina sancta illa et augusta. Virg. Tectum augustum. Id. Sedes apum augusta. Sueton. Juvenes gemini augustiore forma, more majestic than ordinary. Liv. Miscendo humana divinis primordia urbium augustiora facere. Plin. Paneg. Augustissimum tribunal consulum. Id. Augustissimus conspectus. —— ¶ Augustus is also a title of honor given by the senate to Octavius Cæsar, and subsequently applied to his successors, equivalent to imperial majesty, emperor. Sueton. At a later period, flattery added the epithets perpetuus. Eutrop. Perpetuus Augustus; and, Semper, Symmach. — Hence, an adject. Augustus, a, um, of Augustus. Ovid. and Vellei. Pax Augusta. Ovid. Forum Augustum. Juvenal. Augusto mense, the month of August, so called in honor of Augustus. Martial. Augustis Idibus, or the ides of August. —— ¶ Also, imperial. Martial. Augusta aula, the imperial palace, h. e. of Domitian. Vopisc. Historia Augusta, the history of the Roman emperors. — Augusta charta was a superior kind of paper mentioned by Pliny.

AVIA (unc.), æ, f. a grandmother, μάμμη, μαμμία. Plaut. —— ¶ Figur. Pers. Dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, old woman's prejudices. —— ¶ Also, an herb. Colum.

AVIARIUM (aviarius), ii, n. a place where domestic fowls are kept; a cage, coop, aviary. Cic. —— ¶ Also, the nest or habitation of wild birds. Virg. Rubent aviaria baccis.

AVIARIUS (avis), ii, m. one who has the care of birds. Colum.

AVIARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to birds. Varr.

AVICELLA, the same as Avicula.

AVICULA (dimin., from avis), æ, f. a little bird. Gell.

AVICULARIUS, ii, m. the same as Aviarius. Apic.

AVIDE (avidus), adv. eagerly, earnestly. Sueton. Hilarius, et avidius vesci. Cic. Avide appetere aliquid. Cic. Avidissime exspectare aliquid. Liv. Extra ordinem avidius procurrere.

AVIDITAS (avidus), ātis, f. eagerness, avidity, earnestness, ardent desire, ἐπιθυμία. Cic. Senectus mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, cibi sustulit. Plin. Aviditas ad cibos. Cic. Inexhausta aviditas legendi. Id. Infinita aviditas gloriæ. Tacit. Aviditas imperandi. —— ¶ Also, ambition, covetousness. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, appetite, hunger. Plin. Lactuca aviditatem incitat. In the plural. Id. Bestiolarum aviditates. —— ¶ Coitus desiderium. Plin. Aviditates feminarum.

AVIDITER (Id.), adv. eagerly, greedily. Apulei.

AVIDUS (aveo), a, um, adj. eager, earnest, desirous. Terent. Avidus cibi. Liv. Avida in novas res ingenia. Terent. Ad rem avidior. Cic. Avidus in pecuniis locupletum. Plin. Avidus desinere. Ovid. Avidus cognoscere amantem. Cic. Avidus laudis. Id. Avidissimus gloriæ. —— ¶ Also, greedy, voracious. Horat. Avida porca. Id. Avidos vicinum funus ægros exanimat, gluttonous, intemperate. —— ¶ Of inanimate objects. Hor. Aures avidæ. Ovid. Avidus ignis. Id. Rapina avida. Martial. Avida sitis. Plin. Avidi oculi. Lucret. Avidum auricularum, as to the ears, h. e. eager to hear new and marvellous things. Tacit. Manus subitis avidæ. —— ¶ Also, covetous, avaricious. Cic. Liberalis avidum fraudavit. Plaut. Avidis moribus esse. —— ¶ Also, wide, vast. Lucretii, l. 5. v. 201.

AVIS (unc.), is, f. a bird, ὄρνις. Cic. —— ¶ Especially in reference to auguries. Whence, Ovid. Bonis avibus; and, Liv. Secundis avibus, with favorable omens. Plaut. Avi sinistra. Horat. Mala avi; and, Cic. Adversa avi, with bad omens. —— ¶ Alba avis, proverb. of any thing rare, uncommon. Cic. Quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre.

AVITIUM (avis), ii, n. the winged race. Apulei.

AVITUS (avus), a, um, adj. ancestral. Cic. Avitæ possessiones. Id. Avitum hospitium. Propert. Avita tropæa, family trophies. Liv. Avitum malum, an hereditary vice. Ovid. Avitum merum, h. e. old. —— ¶ Of brute animals. Colum. (of a mule). Paternam formam, celeritatemque avitam refert.

AVIUS (ab & via), a, um, adject. remote from the road, unfrequented, lonely. Horat. Avii montes. Virg. Avia virgulta. Vellei. Solitudines aviæ. —— ¶ As a substantive, pathless places. Virg. Avia dum sequor. Vellei. Avia itinerum. Tacit. Avia Oceani. Id. Avia saltuum. —— ¶ Also, who wanders from the way, or is far from the way. Virg. In montes se se avius abdidit altos. —— ¶ Figur. Lucret. Avius a vera ratione vagaris, astray. Id. Morbis in corporis avius errat sæpe animus, bewildered, delirious. Silius. Avia cœpto consilia, h. e. aliena a cœpto. —— ¶ Avius, that is away from the road, remote; Devius, that leads out of the way, devious; Invius, pathless.

AULA (αὐλή), æ, f. a large open space at the entrance of great houses; court-yard. Virg. Aulai (for aulæ) in medio libabant pocula Bacchi. — Hence, the atrium or inner court. Horat. Lectus genialis in aula est. —— ¶ Also, a royal palace. Horat. Janitor aulæ Cerberus, of Pluto's palace. Id. Caret invidenda sobrius aula. Cic. Auctoritate aulæ communita, regnum obtinuit. Senec. In aula, at court. Virg. Aulas et cerea regna refingunt, the cell of the queen-bee. —— ¶ Also, the attendants at the palace, the court. Tacit. Divisa aula erat. Id. Potiri aula, to engross the influence at court. —— ¶ Also, a court-yard for cattle, fold, pen. Propert. Vacuam in aulam aries reduxit oves. —— ¶ Also, for olla, a pot. Plaut.

AULÆA (αὐλαία), æ, f. the same as Aulæum. Curt.

AULÆUM (Id.), i, n. any embroidered stuff for hangings, furniture, &c.; arras, tapestry, hangings, curtains. Virg. Aulæis jam se Regina composuit, on cushions or seats covered with tapestry. Horat. Aulæa suspensa, the hangings. Propert. Porticus aulæis nobilis Attalicis. —— ¶ Also, the siparium or curtain of a theatre. Cic. Aulæum tollitur, the curtain rises, which, in the ancient theatres, contrary to modern usage, took place when the play was finished. Phædr. Aulæo misso. Horat. Aulæa premuntur, the curtain is dropped, h. e. at the beginning of the play. —— ¶ Juvenal. Picta ferentem ex humeris aulæa togæ, h. e. an embroidered garment.

AULAX (αὖλαξ), ăcis, a furrow, ridge. Auson.

AULERCI, ōrum, pl. m. a people of Celtic Gaul. Liv.

AULETES (αὐλητής), æ, m. one who plays upon the flute. Hence, the surname of one of the Ptolemies. Cic.

AULETICUS (αὐλητικός), a, um, adj. relating to a pipe or flute, auletic. Plin. Calamus auleticus.

AULICUS (αὐλικός), a, um, adj. relating to a palace or court aulic. Sueton. Aulicus apparatus. —— ¶ Aulici, ōrum, absol. courtiers. Nepos. Aulicorum invidia. Sueton. Aulici interiores.

AULIS, is & ĭdis, f. Αὐλίς, a town and port of Bœotia, where the Grecian fleet was assembled, preparatory to the Trojan war. Virg. Aulide. Lucan. ad iniquam classibus Aulin.

AULIX, ĭcis, m. a furrow, ridge, the same as Aulax. Veget.

AULŒDUS (αὐλῳδός), i, m. a player on the pipe or flute. Cic.

AULON, ōnis, m. a mountain of Calabria. Horat.

AULULARIA (Aulula, obsol. or unused, from aula or olla), æ, f. a comedy of Plautus, in which is introduced an old miser who has buried a pot of gold.

AULUS, i, m. a Roman prænomen. —— ¶ Also, a sort of muscle, so called from its resemblance to the pipe, αὐλός. Plin.

AVOCAMENTUM (avoco), i, n. a relaxation, diversion, recreation. Plin. Ep. Omnia mihi avocamenta eripuit dolor. Id. Admittere avocamenta doloris.

AVOCATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling off the attention, diverting the thoughts. Cic. Avocatio a cogitanda molestia. Senec. Quæ me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, without distracting my attention.

AVOCATOR (Id.), ōris, m. he who calls off or away. Tertull.

AVOCO (ab & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call off or away, call or turn aside, withdraw, ἀποκαλέω, ἀποτρέπομαι. Cic. Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocare. Id. Quos ætas a prœliis avocabat. Id. Senectus avocat a rebus agendis. Id. Avocare animos a religione. Id. aliquem a Philosophia. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Avocare philosophiam a rebus occultis. Id. Avocare controversiam a propriis personis, to abstract. —— ¶ Also, to divert, amuse. Apul. Aliquem festivitate fabulæ avocare. Arnob. Quibus avocare se possint, can be consoled. —— ¶ Also, to turn off, drain off. Pandect. Avocare aquam. Quintil. Avocare arma, h. e. by a feint to turn aside the arms of an opponent. —— ¶ Also, to revoke, disavow. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, to take possession of. Pandect. Non potest avocari ei res.

AVOLO (ab & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to fly away, ἀφίπταμαι. Pandect. Pavones avolare, et revolare solent. —— ¶ Figur. to flee away, hasten. Virg. Avolat ipse. Cic. Experiar certe, ut hinc avolem. Liv. Avolant Romam. Id. Avolat ad equites.

AURA (αὔρα), æ, f. a gentle gale, breath of air. Plin. Ep. Frequentius auras, quam ventos (aer) habet. Virg. Me omnes terrent auræ. Lucret. Aeris auras; and Virg. auras aerias. —— ¶ Also, the wind. Virg. auræ Vela vocant. Horat. Ocyor aura. Aura secunda, a wind which follows the ship, that is, a favorable wind. — Hence, figur. Ovid. Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. Cic. Aura rumoris. Id. Aura popularis, popular applause. So, Id. Aura voluntatis, marks of favor. Liv. captare auram libertatis, to catch at every hope of liberty. —— ¶ Also, a blowing, a blast. Cic. Aquilonis auræ. Ovid. Flammas exsuscitat aura. —— ¶ Also, the air. Virg. Cursum per auras dirigere. Id. In, ad, or sub auras, into the air, on high. Id. Attollere se in auras. Id. Tendere ad auras. Id. Erigere fluctus sub auras. Id. Ferre sub auras, to make known. Id. reddere ad auras, to place or put in the open air. Id. Fugere auras, to retire under cover, to seclude or hide one's self. Id. vesci aura, to breathe, live. Id. Auras vitales carpere. Id. Venire ad auras superas, to return from the infernal regions. —— ¶ Also, an exhalation, fume, vapor, mist. Virg. Notas odor attulit auras. Martial. Quæ venit aura de croco. Cels. Auræ fluminum atque stagnorum. —— ¶ Also, lustre. Virg. Auri aura. —— ¶ Genitiv. aurai for auræ. Virg. Aurai simplicis ignem.

AURARIUS (aurum), a, um, adject. relating to gold. Plaut. Negotium aurarium. Plin. Auraria fornax. Id. Auraria metalla, gold mines. Varr. Auraria statera, to weigh gold with. —— ¶ Absol. Tacit. Publicare aurarias alicujus, the gold mines.

AURATA (auratus), æ, f. a sort of fish, a gilt-head, or dory. Plin.

AURATILIS (aurum), e, adject. golden-colored. Solin.

AURATURA (auro, obsol.), æ, f. a gilding. Quintil.

AURATUS (aurum), a, um, adj. gilt, or gilded, κεχρυσωμένος. Cic. Currus auratus. Id. Aurata tecta. —— ¶ Also, decked with gold. Liv. Aurati milites, h. e. having arms gilded or adorned with gold. Virg. Aurata tempora, h. e. having a gilded helmet. —— ¶ Also, of gold, golden. Catull. Auratam pellem, h. e. the golden fleece. Ovid. Aurata monilia. —— ¶ Also, of the color of gold. Plin. Gemma auratis guttis. Cels. Aurati pisces, gold-fish. Tertull. Auratiorem hostiam cædere.

AURELIA, æ, f. a city of Celtic Gaul, now Orleans. Whence, Aurelianensis, e, adj. of Aurelia. Sidon. Aurelianensis urbs.

AURELIANUS, i, m. one of the Roman emperors. Vopisc.

AURĒLIUS, ii, m. *a Roman name* (nomen). Whence, adject. *Cic.* Aurelium tribunal. *Id.* Aurelia via. Aurelia was also *the name of the mother of Julius Cæsar; Sueton.*; and of *a courtesan. Cic.*

AURĒLIUS. *Sextus Aurelius Victor was a Roman writer, by birth an African, and flourished in the fourth century.*

AURĔŎLUS (dimin., from aureus), a, um, adj. *of the color of gold. Varr.* Collum aureolum. —— ¶ Also, *of gold, golden. Plaut.* Anellus aureolus. *Catull.* Aureolum malum. —— ¶ Also, *ornamented with gold. Lucil.* Aureolus cinctus. —— ¶ Also, *beautiful, comely. Catull.* Aureoli pedes. —— ¶ Also, *precious, valuable. Cic.* Aureolus libellus. *Id.* Aureola oratiuncula. —— ¶ *Aureolus*, i, m. absol. *a gold coin. Martial.*

AURĔSCŌ (aurum), is, n. 3. *to grow of the color of gold. Varr.*

AURĔUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of gold, golden,* χρυσοῦς. *Virg.* Aurea fibula. *Ovid.* Aureus axis erat. —— ¶ Nummus aureus, and, absol., aureus, i, m. *a gold coin. Cic.* Aureos nummos dare. *Sueton.* Addidit ternos aureos. The aureus was originally equivalent in value to twenty-five denarii; but subsequently was of much less value. —— ¶ Also, *gilt, gilded, covered or decked with gold. Cic.* Sella aurea. *Virg.* Aurea cingula. —— ¶ Also, *of a golden color. Virg.* Aurea Phœbe. *Id.* Aurea sidera. *Id.* Aurea cæsaries, *golden locks; flaxen hair. Id.* Aurea mala, *h. e. quinces.* —— ¶ Figur. *beautiful, shining, resplendent. Virg.* Venus aurea. *Ovid.* Aureus Amor. —— ¶ Also, *valuable, excellent, precious. Horat.* Aurea mediocritas. *Id.* Aurei mores. *Virg.* Gens aurea. *Ovid.* Aurea ætas, *the golden age. Horat.* Aureum tempus. *Id.* Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea.

AURICHALCUM. See *Orichalcum.*

AURICILLA, or **ŌRICILLA**, æ, f. for *auricula. Catull.* Imula oricilla, *h. e.* ima parte auriculæ.

AURICŎMANS (aurum & comans), antis, adj. *with golden or flaxen hair. Auson.*

AURICŎMUS (aurum & coma), a, um, adject. *flaxen-haired. Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *golden-leaved. Virg.* Auricomi arboris.

AURICŬLA (dimin., from auris), æ, f. *the external part of the ear. Cic.* Auriculam alicui mordicus auferre. *Plaut.* Prehendere aliquem auriculis. —— ¶ Also, *the ear-lap. Cic.* Auricula infima mollior, proverbially, *of a soft, effeminate person.* —— ¶ Also, *the ear. Martial.* Garrire alicui in auriculam.

AURICŬLĀRIUS (auricula), a, um, adj. *relating to the ear, auricular. Pandect.* Medicus auricularius. *Cels.* Auricularius clyster.

AURIFER (aurum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing or producing gold. Plin.* Auriferum nemus. *Flor.* Regio aurifera. *Tibull.* Aurifer amnis, *h. e. Pactolus. Sil.* Aurifera arbor, *bearing golden apples.*

AURIFEX (aurum & facio), ĭcis, m. *a goldsmith, worker in gold. Cic.*

AURIFLUUS (aurum & fluo), a, um, adj. *washing down gold. Prudent.* Quos Tagus auriflnus.

AURIFŎDĪNA (aurum & fodina), æ, f. *a gold mine,* χρυσωρυχεῖον. *Plin.*

AURĪGA (aurea, obsol., *frenum*, & ago), æ, m. and f. *a driver, charioteer. Ovid.* Phaethon currus auriga paterni. *Virg.* Auriga soror. — Particularly applied to those who contended in the races of the circus. *Sueton.* Auriga, idem cantor atque saltator. See *Factio.* —— ¶ Also, a constellation, *the Wagoner. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a groom. Virg.* Circumstant properi aurigæ. —— ¶ Also, *a pilot of a ship. Ovid.* Auriga vela dedit rati.

AURIGĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a charioteer in the circensian races. Sueton.* Mercede palmarum aurigarios fraudare.

AURIGĀTIŌ (aurigo), ōnis, f. *the act of driving a chariot. Sueton.* Ex aurigatione sero reversus. —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Delphini et pueri lusus, gestationes, aurigationes.

AURIGĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *the constellation Auriga. Avien.*

AURIGĔNA (aurum & gigno), æ, m. *sprung or produced from gold. An epithet of Perseus, to whose mother Jupiter gained access in a shower of gold. Ovid.*

AURIGER (aurum & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing gold. Cic.* Aurigeris tauris, *h. e. having their horns tipped with gold. Val. Flacc.* Aurigera arbor, *h. e. upon which was suspended the golden fleece.*

AURIGŌ (auriga), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive a chariot, particularly at the public games. Sueton.* Aurigavit quoque plurifariam: Olympiis vero etiam decemjugem. —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Ducentibus stellis, et aurigantibus, *guiding.*

AURIGOR, āris, dep. 1. the same as *aurigo. Varr.*

AURIPIGMENTUM (aurum & pigmentum), i, n. *orpiment, yellow arsenic.* It was thought by the ancients to contain gold. *Plin.*

AURIS (οὖς), is, f. *the ear. Cic.* Et aures sonum percipere debent. *Id.* Erigere aures, *h. e. to prick up the ears, listen attentively*; and, *Terent.* Arrigere aures. *Id.* Admovere aurem, *to incline, lend. Cic.* Accipere auribus; and, *Plin.* Excipere auribus, *to hear. Liv.* Præbere alicui aurem; and, *Cic.* Dare aures suas alicui, *to listen to one.* So, *Id.* Dedere alicui aures suas. *Plaut.* Obtundere aures, *to stun the ears. Tacit.* Vitare aures, *h. e.* colloquia hominum. *Cæs.* Servire auribus alicujus, *to gratify the ears, flatter.* So, *Trebon. ad Cic.* Noli putare, me hoc auribus tuis dare, *do not think I flatter you. Liv.* Secundis auribus audiri, *favorably. Cic.* Capere aures, *h. e. to charm, delight.* So, *Phædr.* Capere aurem. —— ¶ In aurem, in aure, ad aurem dicere aliquid, *to speak in a low tone of voice; to whisper in one's ear. Horat.* in aurem Dicere nescio quid puero. *Cic.* Admonere aliquem ad aurem. —— ¶ Aurem vellere, *to admonish, remind. Virg.* Cynthius aurem Vellit. So, *Senec.* Aurem pervellere. —— ¶ *Terent.* Dormire in utramvis aurem, a proverb to express *perfect security.* —— ¶ Figur. *judgment, taste. Cic.* Atticorum aures teretes. *Horat.* In Metii descendat judicis aures, &c. *Martial.* Tergere libellum aure diligenti. —— ¶ Also, *the mould-board or earth-board of a plough,* which served to enlarge the furrows. *Virg.* Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.

AURISCĀLPIUM (auris & scalpo), ii, n. *an ear-picker. Martial.*

AURITŬLUS (diminut., from auritus), a, um, adj. *long-eared. Phædr.* Auritulus clamorem tollit, *h. e. the ass.*

AURĪTUS (auris), a, um, adject. *having long or large ears. Virg.* Auritosque sequi lepores. *Ovid.* Auritus asellus. —— ¶ Hence, absol. for *lepus. Avien.* —— ¶ Also, *listening, attentive. Plaut.* Fac omnem auritum populum. *Horat.* Auritas quercus, *the listening oaks.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Auritus testis, *a witness by hearsay.* —— ¶ Also, *heard. Prudent.* Auritas leges. —— ¶ Also, *ear-shaped. Plin.* Aurita aduncitate rostri. —— ¶ *Pallad.* Auritum aratrum, *having ears or mould-boards.*

AURŎCLĀVĀTUS (aurum & clavatus), a, um, adj. *having golden stripes or studs. Vopisc.* Auroclavatæ vestes.

AURŌRA (αὔριος ὥρα), æ, f. *the dawn, time before sunrise, break of day, morning,* ἕως, ἠώς. *Plaut.* Usque ab aurora. *Virg.* Jamque rubescebat stellis aurora fugatis. *Plin.* Prima aurora. —— ¶ Also, *the east. Ovid.* Eurus ad Auroram recessit. — Also, *the inhabitants of the East, the Orientals. Claud.* Totam secum moverat auroram. —— ¶ In fable, *the daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon. Virg.*

AURŌSUS (aurum), a, um, adj. *containing gold. Lamprid.* Aurosa arena. —— ¶ Also, *gold-colored. Veget.* Aurosus color.

AURŪGINEUS (aurugo), a, um, adj. *jaundiced, or of a gold-yellow. Cœl.* Auruginens color. *Al. leg.* dolor.

AURŪGINŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to be afflicted with the jaundice,* aurugine laboro. *Tertull.*

AURŪGŌ (aurum), ĭnis, f. *the jaundice. Scribon. Larg.*

AURŬLA (dimin., from aura), æ, f. *a gentle breeze.* — Figur. *Tertull.* Aliquas famæ aurulas.

AURŬLENTUS (aurum), a, um, *of a gold color. Prudent.*

AURUM (αὔω, *to shine*), i, n. *gold,* χρυσός. *Cic.* Auri venas abditas invenimus. *Id.* Aurum igni perspici potest. *Virg.* Aurum factum, et infectum. *Terent.* Montes auri polliceri, proverb. *to promise whole mountains of gold.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of gold. Terent.* Ancillæ oneratæ veste atque auro, *h. e. golden ornaments. Juvenal.* Ventilet æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum, *h. e. ring. Virg.* crines nodantur in aurum. *Id.* fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *h. e. the bit. Cic.* Aurum in ærario est, *money.* —— ¶ Also, *the golden age. Horat.* quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum. —— ¶ Also, *lustre, brightness, splendor. Valer. Flacc.* Nox accendit auro. —— ¶ Also, *gold-color, yellow. Ovid.* cum spicis nitido flaventibus auro.

AURUNCA, æ, f. *a town in Campania. Juven.* Magnus Auruncæ alumnus, *h. e. Lucilius.* — Hence, Auruncus, a, um, *Auruncian. Virg.* Aurunci senes. *Vellei.* Suessa Aurunca, *an Auruncian colony.* —— ¶ Aurunci, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Aurunca. Virg.*

AUSCULTĀTIŌ (ausculto), ōnis, f. *a hearing, obeying. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a listening, eavesdropping. Senec.*

AUSCULTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a hearer. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who obeys. Apulei.* Pastor mandati dominici serus auscultator.

AUSCULTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a hearing. Apulei.*

AUSCULTŌ (ausicula, for auricula), as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to listen, hear,* ἀκροάομαι. *Horat.* Jamdudum ausculto. *Terent.* Ausculta paucis. *Catull.* Auscultare populum. —— ¶ Also, *to overhear, eaves-drop. Plaut.* Ad fores auscultate. —— ¶ Also, *to attend to, heed, believe, comply with, obey. Cic.* Mihi ausculta. *Plaut.* Nisi me auscultas, atque hoc facis. *Terent.* Tu autem huic auscultas? *do you mind what he says? Plaut.* Auscultare crimina. —— ¶ Pass. imp. *Plaut.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed.*

AUSIM. See *Audeo.*

AUSŎN, ŏnis, m. *an Ausonian. The Ausonians were the aborigines of the southern part of Italy, and are also known under the names of Aurunci, Opici, and Osci. The Volsci and Æqui were of this stock. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *an Italian. Sil.* —— ¶ Adject. *Ausonian. Avien.*

AUSŎNA, æ, f. *a town of Ausonia.*

AUSŎNIA (Ausones), æ, f. Αὐσονία, *the land of the Ausonians in Southern Italy.* Poetically, *the whole of Italy. Virg.* — Hence, Ausŏnis, ĭdis, f. and Ausŏnius, a, um, *Ausonian,* commonly used by the poets for *Italian, Roman. Ovid.* Ausonis ora. *Virg.* Ausonia terra. *Horat.* Ausoniæ urbes. *Plin.* Ausonium mare, *h. e. between the Tuscan and Ionian seas.* — And Ausonii, orum, absol., *the Ausonians,* or, poetically, *the Italians, Latins, Romans. Virg.*

AUSŎNIDÆ (Id.), ārum, m. *the Ausonians. Virg.* —— ¶ And, poetically, *Italians, Romans. Virg.*

AUSONIUS. Decimus Magnus Ausonius, *a native of Gaul, a learned rhetorician and ingenious poet of the fourth century.*

AUSPEX (for avispex, from aves & specio), ĭcis, m. and f. *one who foretells future events by the flight, singing and feeding of birds,* οἰωνοσκόπος. *Horat.* Providus auspex. —— ¶ Also, *the author, maker. Cic.* Latores et auspices legis (or *those who consult the auspices about a proposed law*). *Id.* Auspices nuptiarum, *those who witnessed the marriage contract, and took care that the ceremonies were rightly performed.* So, *Cic.* and *Sueton.* absol., *auspices.* —— ¶ Also, *director, favorer. Horat.* Auspice Teucro. *Id.* Auspice musa. *Virg.* Divis auspicibus cœptorum operum. *Id.* Diis auspicibus.

AUSPICĀBILIS (auspicor), e, adject. *auspicious. Arnob.*

AUSPICĀLIS (auspex), e, adj. *affording or relating to auguries. Plin.*

AUSPICĀLITER (auspicalis), adverb, the same as *auspicato. Hygin.*

AUSPICĀTŌ (auspicatus), adverb, *after consulting the auspices, after having had recourse to augury.* *Cic.* Romulus auspicato urbem condidit. *Liv.* Auspicato creare magistratus. —— ¶ Also, *under a good omen, auspiciously, fortunately.* *Terent.* Haud auspicato huc me attuli. *Plin.* Auspicatius gignuntur.

AUSPICĀTŬS (auspico), us, m. the same as *auspicium.* *Plin.* Pici in auspicatu magni. Others read *auspiciis.*

AUSPICĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from *auspico.* —— ¶ Adject. *lucky, fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.* *Vellei.* Auspicatis ominibus ducere uxorem. *Justin.* Urbs toto orbe auspicatissima. *Plin.* Auspicatior arbor. *Catull.* Quis vidit Venerem auspicatiorem? *h. e. happier.* *Tacit.* Auspicatissimum initium.

AUSPICIUM (auspex), ii, n. *a consulting of the auspices, a divination by observing the flight, sounds and feeding of birds,* οἰωνισμός. *Cic.* In auspicio esse. —— ¶ Also, *a token of some event, shown by the actions of birds.* *Cic.* Aves auspicium ratum fecere. *Liv.* Aquila auspicium fecit. Hence, figur. *Horat.* Cui si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *induce, incite.* —— ¶ Also, *any omen.* *Cic.* Fulmen optimum auspicium. *Justin.* Felix auspicium equus domino primus emisit. *Cic.* Optimis auspiciis gerere aliquid. *Id.* Ferre leges contra auspicia. —— ¶ Auspicia habere, *to have the right of consulting the auspices, which belonged to all the city magistrates.* *Cic.* Omnes magistratus auspicium habento. *Id.* Proprætores auspicium non habent. —— But this right was confined, in the army, to the commander in-chief. Hence, *auspicium* signifies *the chief command.* *Liv.* Ductu et auspicio. So, *Id.* Imperio auspicioque consulis, *h. e. when the commander was present in person.* *Sueton.* Domuit partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, *partly in person, and partly by officers acting under his command.* So, *Tacit.* Ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii. —— ¶ Also, *authority, sway, power.* *Virg.* Communem populum, paribusque regamus auspiciis, *h. e.* æquali potestate. —— ¶ Also, *pleasure, choice, will.* *Virg.* Meis ducere vitam auspiciis. — ¶ Also, *the beginning.* *Justin.* Auspicia regni. — ¶ *Auspicium* has a wider sense than *augurium,* being applied to any omen, and referring to the consultations of individuals, as well as to those of magistrates. *Augurium* is limited to the omens given by birds, and to the observations of the College of Augurs.

AUSPICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to take the auspices.* *Plaut.* Auspicavi lucro faciendo. *Id.* Auspicare mustelam, *h. e. to take an omen from, to consult.* —— ¶ Also, *to take the auspices for, to consecrate.* *Cic.* In auspicato loco. *Horat.* Non auspicatos impetus, *made without attention to the auspices, inauspicious.* —— ¶ Also, *to begin.* *Justin.* In bello male auspicato.

AUSPICŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to take the auspices, collect omens, by observing the flights, &c., of birds,* οἰωνοσκοπέω. *Cic.* Auspicari est oblitus. *Liv.* Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere. —— ¶ Also, *to begin for luck's sake.* The Romans thought that those enterprises would be fortunate which were begun on the first day of the year; and it was therefore customary for every one to do something in his trade or profession on that day, just by way of an auspicious beginning. *Colum.* Cal. Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instaurant. —— Hence, *to begin, undertake.* *Sueton.* Auspicari militiam. *Id.* Auspicatus est cantare.

AUSTĔLLŬS (dimin., from auster), i, m. *a southerly breeze.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

AUSTĔR (unc.), tri, m. *the south wind,* νότος. *Horat.* Plumbeus auster. *Id.* Auster nocens corporibus. *Ovid.* pluvius. *Virg.* frigidus. —— ¶ Also, *the south.* *Plin.* In austros. *Cic.* Aquilonis, austrive partes.

AUSTĔRĀLIS, is, f. *water-cresses.* *Apulei.*

AUSTĔRĒ (austerus), adverb, *austerely, severely, rigidly.* *Cic.*

AUSTĔRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *harshness, roughness, tartness.* *Plin.* Austeritas vini. *Id.* cæpæ. —— ¶ Also, of colors, *deepness, darkness of tint.* *Plin.* Nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare. —— ¶ Also, *gravity, sternness, severity, austerity.* *Quintil.* Non austeritas ejus tristis sit. —— ¶ Also, *rigor, strictness.* *Plin. Ep.*

AUSTĔRŬLŬS (diminut. from austerus), a, um, *somewhat austere.* *Apul.*

AUSTĔRŬS (αὐστηρός), a, um, adj. *of a rough taste, harsh.* *Plin.* Herba austero sapore. *Colum.* Austerior gustus. *Scribon. Larg.* Vinum austerissimum. —— ¶ Also, *of smells.* *Plin.* Succus odore austerus. —— ¶ Also, of colors, *deep, dark.* *Plin.* Colores austeri, aut floridi. —— ¶ Also, of style, in statuary. *Plin.* Austero maluit genere, quam jucundo placere, *massive style.* —— ¶ Also, *grave, severe, rigid, strict, austere.* *Cic.* Fortasse austerior et gravior esse potuisset. *Id.* Austero more agere cum aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *irksome, grievous.* *Horat.* Austerus labor. —— ¶ Also, *cruel.* *Propert.* Quælibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas. —— ¶ Also, of style, *plain, severe.* *Horat.* Austera poemata. *Cic.* Orator suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam.

AUSTRĀLIS (auster), e, adj. *southern.* *Ovid.* Australis polus. *Cic.* Australis regio.

AUSTRIFĔR (auster & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing or causing south winds.* *Sil.*

AUSTRĪNŬS (auster), a, um, adj. *southern.* *Virg.* Austrini calores. *Plin.* Austrinus flatus. *Id.* Austrinus vertex, *h. e. the south pole.* *Id.* Austrinum tempus, *h. e. when the south winds blow.* —— ¶ Absol. Austrina ōrum, *southern parts or sides.* *Plin.* Austrina Cypri.

AUSTRŎĀFRICŬS (auster & africus), i, m. *the south-south-west wind.* *Isidor.*

AUSUM (audeo), i, n. *an attempt, enterprise, adventurous act.* *Virg.* Fortia ausa. *Ovid.* crudelia. *Plin.* Ausum improbum. *Ovid.* Potiri auso. *Id.* Magnis excidere ausis.

AUSŬS, a, um, particip. from Audeo, *having dared.* *Liv.* Capitalia ausi. —— ¶ Pass. *attempted, undertaken.* *Tacit.* Ausis ad Cæsarem codicillis.

AUT (αὖτε), *or,* ἤ, conjunct. disjunct. *Liv.* Audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda. —— ¶ Aut— aut, *either—or.* *Cic.* Aut bibat aut abeat. So, *Cic.* Vel—aut, and *Martial.* Aut—vel. Also, *Liv.* 44. 6. aut—aut, *partly—partly.* —— ¶ With *vero, certe, etiam.* *Cic.* Quem tibi aut hominem aut vero deum auxilio futurum putas? *Id.* Aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram. *Id.* Quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur. — *Aut* is used generally when things of a contrary nature are placed in juxtaposition; *vel* in connection with different things. For example, *Cic.* Ubi potest illa ætas aut calescere, vel apricatione melius vel igni; aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? —— ¶ *Aut* is sometimes diminutive, *or at least.* *Sallust.* Cuncti aut magna pars. *Virg.* Obrue puppes, Aut age diversas. —— ¶ Copulative, for *et, atque.* *Virg.* Ter voces, aut quater ingeminant, for *terque quaterque.* —— ¶ Dubitative, for *an.* *Cic.* Quæsivit num ille, aut ille defensurus esset. *Plaut.* Cœnæne causa, aut tuæ mercedis gratia. —— ¶ For alioqui, *else, otherwise.* *Plin.* Effodiuntur bulbi, aut deteriores fiunt. *Ovid.* Ne flectat retro sua lumina, aut irrita dona futura. *Virg.* Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror —— ¶ For *nec,* when preceded by a negative. *Tacit.* Neque paci aut prœlio paratus.

AUTEM (αὖτε), conjunct. *also, likewise.* *Plaut.* Abite, tu domum, et tu autem domum. *Id.* Vehit hic clitellas, vehit hic autem alter senex. —— ¶ Also, *but, nevertheless.* *Terent.* Prandium corrumpitur; Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. *Cic.* Numeris adstrictior, verborum autem licentia liberior. *Terent.* Salve, Demea. (*De.*) Quid autem? *ah, what?* *Id.* Quid hoc autem est? *but what is this?* —— ¶ When a speaker recalls his words for the purpose of correcting himself. *Cic.* Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? *witness, did I say?* *Liv.* In Africam transcendet: transcendet autem dico? *but will pass, do I say?* —— Also, used to express surprise at, or dissent from, what another has said. *Terent.* Ego non tangam meam? (*Ch.*) Tuam autem, furcifer? *Yours, do you say? But do you call her yours?* —— ¶ Also, *but now, but then,* in stating a syllogism. *Cic.* Jus civile est æquitas, &c.: ejus autem æquitatis utilis est cognitio. —— ¶ Also, used after several particles; as, *ecce autem, porro autem, tum autem, adeo autem, but lo!* &c. *Terent.,* and *Sallust.* —— ¶ Also, after *nec,* and *neque,* but *neque vero* is more common. *Cic.* Neque autem ego sum ita demens. —— ¶ Also, after *et.* *Plaut.* Et adire lubet hominem: et autem nimis eum ausculto libens. But generally separated by the interposition of another word. *Sueton.* Et forensia autem. *Plin.* Et caprifici autem. —— ¶ Sometimes, it is merely an expletive. *Virg.* Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo?

AUTHENTICŬS (αὐθεντικός), a, um, adj. *genuine, original, authentic.* *Pandect.* tabulæ, *the original instrument.* *Id.* Testamentum authenticum. —— ¶ Also, absol. in *neut., the original.* *Pandect.*

AUTHĔPSA (αὐθέψης), æ, f. *a stew-pan with a double bottom: in the upper part was placed the water, in the lower the fire.* *Cic.*

AUTHOR, with its derivatives. See *Auctor.*

AUTŎCHTHŎNĔS (αὐτόχθονες), um, *aborigines.* *Apul.*

AUTŎGRAPHŎS (αὐτόγραφος), a, um, adj. *written with one's own hand, of one's own writing, original, autographical.* *Sueton.* Autographa epistola. —— ¶ Autographum, i, n. absol. *Symmach.*

AUTŎLŎLĔS, um, m. *a people of Mauritania.* *Plin.*

AUTŎLȲCŬS, i, m. Αὐτόλυκος, *a son of Mercury, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses.* *Ovid.*

AUTŎMĂTŎN (αὐτόματον), i, n. *a machine which has the power of motion within itself, an automaton.* *Sueton.*

AUTŎMĔDŎN, ontis, m. Αὐτομέδων, *the charioteer of Achilles.* —— ¶ Hence, *a charioteer in general.* *Cic.*

AUTŎNŎĒ, es, f. Αὐτονόη, *daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Actæon.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Autŏnŏēĭŭs, a, um. *Ovid.* Autonoeius heros, *h. e. Actæon.*

AUTŎPȲRŎS (αὐτόπυρος), i, m. *a kind of household bread, made of unbolted flour, brown bread.* *Plin.*

AUTOR, with derivatives. See *Auctor.*

AUTRONIUS, ii, m. *a Roman name.* — Hence, Autroniānus, a, um, *belonging to Autronius.* *Cic.* Autroniana domus.

AUTŬMNĀLIS (autumnus), e, adj. *relating to the autumn, autumnal.* *Liv.* Autumnale æquinoctium. *Varr.* Autumnale tempus. *Ovid.* Corna autumnalia. *Plin.* Rosa autumnalis.

AUTŬMNĔSCIT (Id.), ĕbat, n. 3. *autumn is coming on.* *Martian. Capell.*

AUTŬMNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the autumn, fall of the leaf, time of autumn, harvest-time.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *the fruits of autumn, harvest,* ὀπωρισμός. *Arnob.*

AUTŬMNŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to cause or bring on the autumn.* *Plin.*

AUTŬMNUM, i, n. same as *Autumnus.* *Varr.*

AUTŬMNŬS, or AUCTŬMNŬS (augeo), i, m. *the autumn, the time of harvest and vintage,* ὀπώρα. *Cic.* Hiems, ver, æstas, autumnus. *Horat.* Pomifer autumnus. *Juvenal.* Lethifer autumnus, *sickly.* *Tacit.* Adulto autumno, *advanced.* *Id.* Vergente autumno, *drawing to a close.* *Ovid.* Septem autumni, *h. e. years.* —— ¶ Also, *the harvest.* *Martial.* Fragrat testa senibus autumnis, *h. e. old wine.*

AUTŬMNŬS (preced.), a, um, adj. *relating to the autumn, autumnal.* *Ovid.* Frondes autumno frigore tactæ. *Plin.* Seritur ab æquinoctio autumno.

AUTŬMŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think, imagine, judge, suppose,* οἴομαι, νομίζω.

Cic. Bene quam meritam esse autumas, dicis male mereri. *Horat.* Quem insanum Chrysippi porticus et grex autumat. —— ¶ Also, *to say, speak, aver, relate. Plaut.* Vera autumas.

ĀVULSIŌ (avello), ōnis, f. *a plucking off, tearing away. Plin.*

ĀVULSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who tears off,* ἀποσχίζων. *Plin.*

ĂVUNCŬLŬS (diminut., from avus), i, m. *a maternal uncle, mother's brother. Cic.* —— ¶ Avunculus magnus, *and* major, *a grandmother's brother. Cic.* and *Sueton.* — *Tacit.* also uses *avunculus* in the same sense for *great uncle. Pandect.* Avunculus maximus, *great grandmother's brother.* —— ¶ Also, *the husband of a maternal aunt. Senec.*

ĂVUS (unc.), i, m. *a father's or mother's father, grandfather,* πάππος. *Cic.* Et proavus et avus prætores fuerunt. *Horat.* Avus maternus atque paternus. — ¶ Also, *an ancestor. Ovid.* Per innumeros avos, *a long line of ancestors. Virgil.* (of bees) Avi numerantur avorum.

AUXILIĀBUNDUS (auxilior), a, um, adj. *aiding, helping. Apulei.*

AUXILIĀRIS (auxilium), e, adj. *assisting, aiding, succoring, auxiliary. Ovid.* Dea auxiliaris. *Lucan.* Numen auxiliare. *Plin.* Oleum auxiliare lethargicis. —— ¶ *Auxiliares milites,* and *auxiliares,* absol., *allies, auxiliaries. Cæs.* Auxiliaribus non multum confidebat. *Liv.* Auxiliares terga dant repente. *Tacit.* Auxiliares cohortes. *Id.* Dux auxiliaris.

AUXILIĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *aiding, helping. Plaut.* Amicus auxiliarius. —— ¶ Also, *auxiliary. Liv.* Auxiliarii milites. *Cic.* Cohors auxiliaria. *Sallust.* Auxiliarii equites.

AUXILIĀTŎR (auxilior), ōris, m. *one who brings assistance, an assistant, aider, helper. Quintil.* Litigantium auxiliator. *Tacit.* Tiberio auxiliator.

AUXILIĀTRIX (auxiliator), īcis, f. *she or that which aids. Cassiodor.* Auxiliatrix gratia.

AUXILIĀTUS (auxilior), us, m. *help, aid. Lucret.*

AUXILIŌ (auxilium), as, a. 1. *to assist. Vitruv.* Vox ab imis auxiliata.

AUXILIŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to assist, help, aid, succor, abet,* βοηθέω. *Cic.* Senatum auxiliari. *Terent.* Te aliis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliarier? *Cæs.* Facultas auxiliandi. —— ¶ Also, *to relieve, heal. Plin.* Auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus. *Id.* Ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari, dicunt medici. *Ovid.* Nec (*medicina*) formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

AUXILIUM (augeo), ii, n. *assistance, help, succor. Virg.* Dare auxilium. *Cic.* Ferre auxilium alicui. *Id.* Juvare aliquem auxilio laboris. *Nepos.* Auxilio alicujus facere aliquid. *Id.* Esse auxilio alicui. *Id.* Venire auxilio alicui. *Id.* Mittere aliquem auxilio alicui. *Cæs.* Reperire auxilium alicui rei, *to find a remedy. Sallust.* Noctis auxilio integri abeunt, *favored by the darkness of the night. Sueton.* Eripere alicui auxilium fugæ, *the power of flying; means of escaping. Id.* Emendicare pecuniam in auxilium æris alieni, *h. e. to pay one's debts. Liv.* Civitas ultima experiens auxilia dictatorem dixisset. *Quintil.* Auxilia liberorum. *Ovid.* Auxilia navis, *h. e. rudder, and other instruments of navigation.* —— ¶ Also, *medicine, remedy. Cels.* Auxilia adversæ valetudinis. *Plin.* Reperta est auxilio herba Britannica. —— ¶ Also, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries,* σύμμαχοι, τὸ ἐπικουρικόν. *Cic.* Magna equitum, ac peditum auxilia. *Sallust.* Imperatoribus nostris auxilia mittere. *Cæs.* Auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis. *Sueton.* Legiones et auxilia provinciatim distribuere. *Ovid.* Mittat ut auxilium sine se, precatur. —— ¶ *Horat.* uses *auxili* for *auxilii.*

AUXIM. See *Augeo.*

AUXIMUM, i, n. *a town of Italy, now Osimo. Cæs.* — Hence, Auxīmātes, um, *the inhabitants of Auximum. Plin.*

ĂXĂMENTA, or ĂSSĂMENTA, ōrum, *verses sung by the* Salii, *in honor of particular deities;* also, *poems written in praise of particular persons. Fest.*

ĂXĒNUS (ἄξενος), *inhospitable. Ovid.* Axenus Pontus, *the most ancient name of the Euxine or Black sea.*

ĂXICIA, æ, f. *scissors to clip the hair with. Plaut.*

ĂXICŬLUS (dimin. from axis), or ĂSSICŬLUS, i, m. *a small axletree; a pin on which a pulley turns,* ἄξων. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a small beam; a bar; a lever or pole. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a small board; a lath. Ammian.*

ĀXILLA, æ, f. *the arm-hole, or arm-pit,* μασχάλη. *Cic.* — *Ala,* contracted from *axilla,* became the common form of speech.

AXIM, for *egerim,* from *Ago.*

ĂXĪNŎMANTIA (ἀξινομαντεία), æ, f. *a kind of divination, in which axes were used. Plin.*

ĂXIŌMA (ἀξίωμα), ătis, n. *an axiom, proposition, maxim. Apul.*

ĂXIS (ἄξων), is, m. *the axletree on which a wheel turns. Virg.* Nitens sub pondere faginus axis instrepat. —— ¶ Also, *a chariot, car, wagon. Ovid.* Purpureo movet axe diem. *Propert.* Spoliis onerato axe. *Ovid.* Solis fessos excipit axes. — ¶ Also, *the axis of the earth or heavens. Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit. *Id.* Mundus versatur circum axem cœli. —— ¶ Also, *the pole. Lucan.* Axis inocciduus. *Id.* Imus in adversos axes. *Vitruv.* Meridianus axis. — Sometimes, absol. *the north pole. Cic.* Ora quam nos incolimus, sub axe posita. —— ¶ Also, *the heavens. Virg.* Axem torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. *Ovid.* Ætherius axis. *Virg.* Sub ætheris axe, *in the open air.* —— ¶ Also, *clime, climate, region. Plin.* Exustus sideribus axis, *h. e. the torrid zone. Ovid.* Hesperius axis, *h. e. the west. Id.* Axis Boreus. —— ¶ Also, *the hook on which a hinge turns. Stat.* Venti axem emoto cardine vellunt. —— ¶ Also, *a board, plank.* See *Assis.* —— ¶ Also, *a valve, sucker of a pump. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a small beam, pale, stake. Lucan.* Stellatis axibus agger Erigitur. —— ¶ Also, *the axis of a volute. Vitruv.* Axes volutarum. —— ¶ Also, *a wild animal, probably of the antelope family. Plin.*

ĂXIUS, ii, m. *a river of Macedonia, now the Vardar. Liv.*

ĂXŌN (ἄξων), ŏnis, m. *a line drawn on a dial; the axis of a sun-dial. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of a balista. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, axones, *boards, or tablets, on which Solon's laws were written. Gell.*

ĂXŎNA, æ, m. *a river of Gaul, now the Aine. Auson.*

ĂXUNGIA (axis & ungo), æ, f. *grease, with which the axletrees of wheels were rubbed. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *fat, or grease. Veget.*

ĂXŬRUS. See *Anxurus.*

ĀZĀN, ānis, m. *a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Cybele. Stat.* —— ¶ *An inhabitant of the same. Stat.*

AZANIÆ, *nuces pineæ, a kind of pinenuts. Plin.*

ĂZȲMUS (ἄζυμος), a, um, adj. *unleavened, not fermented. Scribon. Larg.*

B.

B, a mute, the second letter of the alphabet. It is often interchanged with *v,* and in composition is changed into *u* in *aufero* and *aufugio*; *c,* as in *occurro*; *f,* as in *sufficio*; *g,* as in *suggero*; *m,* as in *summitto,* &c.

BAAL (Hebr.), *the name of a Syrian god, signifying, in Hebrew, Lord. Prudent.*

BABÆ (βαβαί), *O! strange; wonderful! rare! Plaut.*

BĂBȲLŌN, ōnis, f. *Babylon,* Βαβυλών, *a celebrated city of Babylonia, the capital of the Chaldeans, on the Euphrates, long since destroyed. Plin.* — Hence, Babyloniacus, Babylonĭcus, and Babylonĭus, a, um, and Babyloniensis, e, *Babylonian. Plaut.* Babylonica peristromata, and, absol., *Lucret.* Babylonica (sc. *aulæa*), *richly embroidered,* because the Babylonians excelled in embroidery. *Horat.* Nec Babylonios tentaris numeros, *tables of nativity, astrological tables,* because the Chaldæans or Babylonians were noted astrologers. —— ¶ Babylonii, rum, *inhabitants of Babylon, Chaldæans. Cic.*

BĂBȲLŌNIA (Babylon), æ, f. *a part of Mesopotamia, of which Babylon was the capital. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the city of Babylon. Justin.*

BĂCCA, and BĂCA, æ, f. *a berry; any small fruit of trees, as of the bay, olive, elder, and myrtle,* κόκκος, ἀκρόδρυον. *Cic.* Agricola cum florem oleæ videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat. *Cato.* Baccæ myrti. *Virg.* lauri. — Particularly, *the olive. Ovid.* Quot Sicyon baccas parit. —— ¶ Also, *any fruit of trees. Cic.* In arborum baccis, terræque frugibus.— ¶ Also, *any round object like a berry. Horat.* Onusta baccis, *pearls.* So, *Virg.* Indi conchea bacca maris. *Ovid.* Nitebant auribus in geminis baccæ, *pendents, earrings. Pallad.* Caprini stercoris bacca, *crotels.*—¶ Also, *a link of a chain. Prudent.*

BĂCCĀLIA (bacca), æ, f. *a bay-tree, or laurel, bearing great store of berries. Plin.*

BĂCCĀLIS (Id.), e, adject. *bearing or abounding in berries. Plin.*

BĂCCAR, ăris, n. and BĂCCĂRIS (βάκχαρις), is, f. *a sweet-smelling herb, supposed to be good against enchantments, clown's spikenard. Plin.* Baccaris vocatur nardum rusticum. *Virg.* baccare frontem Cingite ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

BĂCCĀTUS (bacca), a, um, adj. *adorned with pearls, set with beads like berries. Virg.* Monile baccatum.

BACCHA (βάκχη), æ, and BACCHĒ, es, f. *a woman who celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, which was done once in three years. Ovid.* Celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ. *Lucan.* Referunt trieterica Bacchæ. *Liv.* Bacchis initiare aliquam, *to initiate one into their rites, admit into their number.* —— ¶ Also, *a furious, raving woman. Plaut.* Non Bacchides, sed Bacchæ sunt acerrimæ.

BACCHĀBUNDUS (bacchor), a, um, adj. *revelling, raving. Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *wailing, howling. Apulei.*

BACCHÆUS. Same as *Baccheus.*

BACCHĀNAL (Bacchanalis), is, n. in *pl.* ia, ium and iōrum, *the place where the feasts of Bacchus were solemnized, the assembly of the Bacchants. Plaut.* Ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal. *Liv.* Omnia Bacchanalia Romæ diruere. —— ¶ Also, *the festival of Bacchus. Plaut.* Bacchanal te exerculsse opportuit. — More commonly in the plural, *the Bacchanals, orgies of Bacchus. Liv.* Via una corruptelæ Bacchanalia erant. (Livy here speaks of certain private societies, in which the most revolting acts of licentiousness were committed.) *Juvenal.* Vivere Bacchanalia, *to lead a debauched life.*

BACCHĀNĀLIS (Bacchus), e, adj. *relating to Bacchus or the feasts of Bacchus; Bacchanalian. Macrob.* festum. *Valer. Max.* Bacchanalium sacrorum mos.

BACCHANS (bacchor), āntis, *raving, revelling. Plaut.* Bacchæ bacchanti adversarier. *Cic.* Furor Cethegi in vestra cæde bacchantis. —— ¶ Bacchantes, um, *the votaries of Bacchus. Ovid.* Cithæron cantibus, et clara Bacchantum voce sonabat. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Thracius ventus bacchans, *h. e. raging, blowing furiously.*

BACCHAR. See *Baccar.*

BĂCCHĀTIM (Baccha), adv. *in the manner of Bacchants, furiously, madly. Apulei.*

BĂCCHĀTIŌ (bacchor), ōnis, f. *a celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus; a reveling, raving. Cic.* Nocturnæ bacchationes.

BĂCCHĒIS, idis & idos, adj. *of Bacchis, or the Bacchiadæ. Stat.* Ephyres Bacche-idos, *h. e. Corinth*, because that city was long governed by the *Bacchiadæ.*

BĂCCHĒŬS, and **BĂCCHĒIŬS** (Bacchus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Bacchus*, βακχεῖος. *Ovid.* Bacchea vineta. *Virg.* Baccheia dona, *the wine.* —— ¶ Also, *of or relating to the Bacchants. Ovid.* Bacchei ululatus.

BĂCCHIĂDÆ (Bacchis), ārum, m. *an old family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the ancient kings. They governed the city for two hundred years. Ovid.* Bacchiadæ gens.

BĂCCHICŬS, and **BĂCCHIŬS** (Bacchus), a, um, adj. *relating to Bacchus*, βακχικός. *Martial.* Bacchica serta.

BĂCCHIS, idis, f. the same as Baccha. *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Bacchides is the title of a play of Plautus, so called from the name of two sisters, persons of the drama.*

BĂCCHIŬS (βακχεῖος), ii, m. *a metrical foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables* (◡ — —).

BĂCCHŎR (Bacchus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, rage or rave as a Bacchanal*, βακχεύομαι. *Plin.* (See *Bacchans.*) *Catull.* Bacchari evoe, *to shout* evoe *in honor of Bacchus.* —— ¶ Used *passiv.* of the place where the orgies are held. *Virg.* Bacchata Naxos. —— ¶ Figur. *to rage, rave, run wild. Virg.* Incensa per urbem bacchatur. *Horat.* Non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis. *Cic.* Quasi inter sobrios bacchari vinolentus videtur. *Virg.* In antro bacchatur vates, *raves, is inspired.* —— Also, of beasts and inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Boreas bacchatur ab Arcto. *Virg.* Bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly, rushes. Lucret.* Animal omne, quod in montibus bacchatur. —— ¶ Also, *to rage with fury. Sueton.* Ita bacchantem non defuit plerisque animus adoriri. —— ¶ Also, *to be transported with joy. Cic.* Quanta in voluptate bacchabere! —— ¶ Also, of an orator, *to be transported. Cic.* — Of a poet, *to be inspired. Sueton.*

BĂCCHŬS (Βάκχος), i, m. *son of Jupiter and Semele, fabled to have been the discoverer of the vine, and therefore esteemed the god of wine.* —— ¶ Figur. *the vine. Virg.* Apertos Bacchus amat colles. —— ¶ Also, *wine. Virg.* Miti diluo Baccho. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of sea fish. Plin.*

BĂCCIFĔR (bacca & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing berries. Plin.* Taxus baccifera. —— ¶ Also, *bearing olives. Silius.* Baccifero nutrita Sabino.

BĂCCĬNĂ, æ, f. *henbane. Apulei.*

BĂCCŬLĂ (diminut., from bacca), æ, f. *a small berry. Plin.*

BĂCĒNIS, is, f. *a forest in Germany, probably the Hartz forest. Cæs.*

BĂCEŎLUS, or **BĂCĒLUS**, according to *Suetonius*, used by Augustus for *stultus.*

BĂCILLUM (diminut., from baculus), i, n. *a little staff, stick, baton. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the lictor's rod. Cic.*

BĂCILLŬS, i, m. the same as *Bacillum. Isidor.*

BĂCTRĂ, ōrum, n. plur. τὰ Βάκτρα, *the capital of the Bactrians*, now *Balkh. Curt.* —— ¶ *Pliny* calls it *Bactrum.*

BĂCTRI, ōrum, *the Bactrians. Plin.* — Hence, Bactrianus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian. Curt.* Bactriana Regio, *Bactriana, part of the modern Turkistan.* —— ¶ Bactriāni, ōrum, *inhabitants of Bactriana. Plin.*

BACTRĪNUS, a, um, the same as Bactrianus. *Apulei.*

BACTRUM. See *Bactra.*

BĂCTRŬS, i, m. *a river of Bactriana. Lucan.*

BĂCŬLŬS, i, m, and **BĂCŬLUM** (βάζω), i, n. *a staff, stick, baton*, βακτηρία, βάκτρον. *Ovid.* Baculum agreste. *Id.* Sustinere artus baculo. *Id.* Inniti baculo. —— ¶ Also, *a sceptre. Flor.*

BĂDIŬS, a, um, adj. *of a brown, bay, or chestnut color. Varr.*

BĂDIZŌ (βαδίζω), as, n. 1. *to go, walk. Plaut.* — Also written *badisso.*

BÆBIŬS, a, um, adj. *of Bæbius, a Roman gens. Liv.* Bæbia lex.

BÆTICĀTŬS (Bætica), a, um, adj. *clothed in garments made of Spanish wool. Martial.*

BÆTICŎLĂ (Bætis & colo), æ, *dwelling on the river Bætis. Silius.*

BÆTIGĔNĂ (Bætis & gigno), æ, the same as Bæticola. *Silius.* Bætigenæque viri.

BÆTIS, is, m. *a river of Spain, now the Guadalquivir. Plin.* — Hence Bætĭcus, a, um, *on the Bætis. Plin.* Bætica provincia, adj. and Bætica, æ, f. absol., *a part of Spain, noted for its wool, comprising the modern Andalusia and part of Granada. Plin.* — Bætici, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Bætica. Plin. Ep.*

BĂGAUDĂ, æ, m. *a Gallic peasant. Eutrop.* — Hence, Bagaudĭcus, a, um. *Eumen.* Bagaudica rebellio, *of the Bagaudæ*, h. e. *peasants' war.*

BĂGŌŬS, i, and **BĂGŌAS**, æ, m. *an eunuch*, Βαγῷος, and Βαγώας, a Persian word. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.*

BĂGRĂDĂ, æ, m. *a river of Africa. Cæs.*

BAHAL. Same as *Baal.*

BAIÆ, ārum, f. Βαΐαι, *a town of Campania, noted for its warm baths, and a favorite resort of the Romans. Cic.* — Hence, Baiānus, and Baius, a, um, adj. *of Baiæ. Propert.* Baiæ aquæ. *Plin.* Baianus sinus, now *the gulf of Pozzuolo. Cic.* Baiana negotia. —— ¶ *Baiæ* is also used for *watering places*, in general. *Cic.*

BĀJŬLĀTŌRIŬS (bajulo), a, um, adj. *fit for carrying. Cæl. Aurel.* Sella bajulatoria, *a sedan.*

BĀJŬLŌ (bajulus), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1. *to bear or carry as a porter*, βαστάζω. *Quintil.* Ego te bajulare non possum. *Phædr.* Asinus bajulans sarcinas.

BĀJŬLŬS, i, m. *a carrier, porter*, φορεὺς βαστάζων. *Cic.* —— ¶ Sometimes used for vespillo, *a person employed to carry out dead bodies in the night-time, bearer. Sidon.*

BĂLÆNĂ (φάλαινα), æ, f. *a kind of whale*, according to some, *a grampus. Juvenal.* Balæna Britannica.

BĂLĂNĀTŬS (balanus), a, um, adj. *perfumed with behen or ben oil. Pers.*

BĂLĂNĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *prepared from behen. Plin.* Balaninum oleum. See *Balanus.*

BĂLĂNĪTĒS (balanus), æ, m. βαλανίτης, *a precious stone. Plin.*

BĂLĂNĪTIS (βαλανῖτις), idis, f. *shaped like an acorn. Plin.* Balanitis castanea.

BĀLANS (balo), antis, f. *a sheep, so called from its bleating. Virg.* Balantum grex. *Lucret.* Balantum pecudes.

BĂLĂNŬS (βάλανος), i, f. *a sort of mast or acorn*, the same as *glans. Plin.* Nascitur e balano, sed non nisi esculi. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of large chestnut. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the date. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the ben or behen nut, from which an ointment was extracted. Horat.* Pressa tuis balanus capillis. —— ¶ Also, *the tree which bears the ben. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a suppository. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shell fish. Plin.*

BĂLĂTRŌNĒS (unc.), um, m. *worthless fellows, blackguards, contemptible rascals. Horat.* Mendici, mimæ, balatrones.

BĀLĀTŬS (balo), us, m. *a bleating of sheep*, βλήχημα. *Virg.*

BĂLAUSTIUM (βαλαύστιον), ii, n. *the flower of the pomegranate. Plin.*

BALBĒ (balbus), adv. *lispingly, stammeringly. Lucret.*

BALBŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *having an impediment of the speech, stammering, stuttering, lisping. Cic.* Demosthenes cum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret, primam litteram non posset dicere. *Horat.* Os tenerum pueri, balbumque. *Id.* Balba verba, *h. e. pronounced indistinctly. Id.* Balba senectus. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name* (cognomen). —— ¶ Also, *a mountain in Africa. Liv.*

BALBŪTIŌ (balbus), ītis, īvi, ītum, a. & n. 4. *to stutter, stammer, lisp*, ψελλίζω. *Cels.* —— ¶ Figur. *to speak obscurely, treat of imperfectly. Cic.* Academici balbutire desinant aperteque audeant dicere, &c. *Id.* Epicurus balbutiens de natura deorum. *Id.* Stoicus perpauca balbutiens. —— ¶ Of birds. *Plin.* Merula canit æstate, hieme balbutit.

BĂLĔĀRIS (βάλλω), e, adj. *Balearic. Liv.* Baleares insulæ, and, absol., *Id.* Baleares, ium, *the Balearic islands* (*Majorca* and *Minorca*). —— ¶ Hence, Balearĭcus, a, um, and Baleāris, e, *of the Balearic isles. Liv.* Balearis funditor. *Plin.* Balearis terra. *Id.* Balearicum mare. *Ovid.* Balearica funda. —— ¶ Absol. Balearĭci, ōrum, and Baleāres, ium, *the inhabitants of the Balearic isles, celebrated as skilful slingers. Liv.* and *Plin.* — Balearĭcus was a surname given to Q. *Cæcil. Metellus*, who conquered the *Baleares. Cic.*

BĂLINĔÆ, and **BĂLNĔÆ** (βαλανεῖον), ārum, f. *public baths. Cic.* Venire ad balneas Senias. *Id.* Balneas publicas constituere. *Plin.* Pensiles balineæ. —— ¶ Also, *private baths. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the act of bathing. Plin.* Caventur pridiana balinea.

BĂLINĔUM, and **BĂLNĔUM** (Id.), i, n. *a bath, a private bathing room. Plin. Jun.* A balineo reversus. *Cic.* Post horam octavam in balneum.

BĀLIŎLŬS, i, *tawny, swarthy. Plaut.*

BĂLLISTĂ, and **BĂLISTĂ** (βάλλω), æ, f. *a warlike engine to shoot stones or darts with: a sort of cross-bow. Cic.* Ballistæ lapidum. *Tacit.* Excussa ballistis saxa. *Id.* Catapultas, ballistasque tendere. —— ¶ Also, *the weapon thrown. Plaut.* Ita est armor: ballista ut jacitur. —— ¶ Figur. *an instrument. Plaut.* Infortunii ballista.

BĂLLISTĀRIUM, and **BĂLISTĀRIUM** (ballista), ii, n. *the place where the ballistæ are fixed: a battery. Plaut.*

BĂLLISTĀRIŬS, and **BĂLISTĀRIŬS** (Id.), ii, m. *a cross-bow man, one who discharges the ballista. Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *makers of the ballistæ, cross-bow makers. Pandect.*

BĂLLISTĔĂ (βαλλίζω), ōrum, n. *dances, or songs accompanying dances. Vopisc.*

BĂLLŌTĒ (βαλλώτη), es, f. *the herb black horehound. Plin.*

BĂLLŪCĂ, and **BĂLŪCĂ**, æ, f. *gold-dust. Cod. Just.*

BĂLLŪX, and **BĂLŪX**, ūcis, f. *gold-dust. Plin.*

BALNĔÆ. See *Balineæ.*

BALNĔĀRIS (balneum), e, adj. *relating to baths. Pandect.* Balneare argentum, *silver utensils used in baths.* —— ¶ *Balnearia, ium,* absol., *bathing dresses and utensils. Apulei.*

BALNĔĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a bath. Catull.* Fur balnearius, *lurking about baths.* —— ¶ *Balnearia, orum,* absol., *a balneary; a bath. Cic.* Nihil ei restabat præter balnearia.

BALNĔĀTŎR (balneæ), ōris, m. *one who has the care of a bath; the master or keeper of a bath. Cic.*

BALNĔĀTRIX (balneator), icis, f. *she who has the care of a bath. Petron.*

BALNĔŎLÆ (diminut., from balneæ), ārum, f. *little baths. Cic.*

BALNĔŎLUM (diminut., from balneum), i, n. *a little bath. Juvenal.*

BALNĔUM. See *Balineum.*

BĀLŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to bleat, cry as a sheep*, βληχάομαι. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Balat ovis. See *Balans. Enn.* Balans hostia. —— ¶ Also, *to talk foolishly. Arnob.* —— ¶ *Varro.* Satis balasti, *you have said enough about sheep.* —— ¶ *Belo* also occurs in *Varro.*

BALSĂMĔŬS, and **BALSĂMĬNŬS** (balsamum), a, um, adj. *balsamic, balsamical. Plin.* Balsaminum (*oleum*) pretiosissimum.

BALSĂMŌDĒS CASIA, βαλσαμώδης κασια, *resembling balsam. Plin.*

BALSĂMUM (βάλσαμον), i, n. *balsam, or balm, the gum of the balsam-tree. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the balsam-tree. Tacit.* Balsamum modica arbor.

BALTĔŎLŬS (diminut., from balteus), i, m. *a girdle. Capitolin.*

BALTĔŬS, i, m. and **BALTĔUM** (unc.), i, n. *a girdle, belt. Lucan.* Balteus astrinxit amictus. —— ¶ Also, *a sword-belt, baldric. Virg.* Humero apparuit alto balteus. —— ¶ Also, *a band, border, fringe. Cato.* In tabula pura balteum ponito, *a wooden circle, or hoop used in making cakes.* — Hence, *Manil.* Stellatus balteus, *the zodiac.* —— ¶ Also, *a præcinctio or vacant space in an amphitheatre, separating different rows of seats. Calpurn.* —— ¶ Also, *a girdle on the capitals of pillars.*

Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *a thong, lash. Juvenal.*

BALUX. See *Ballux.*

BĂMBALIO (βαμβάλω), ōnis, m. *a stammerer or stutterer, a nickname given to Mark Antony's father-in-law. Cic.*

BĀNDŪSIĂ, æ, f. *a district of Sabinum, in which lay Horace's estate. Horat.* Fons Bandusiæ.

BĀNTIĂ, æ, f. *a town of Apulia. Liv.* — Hence, Bantīnus, a, um, adj. *of Bantia. Horat.* Bantini saltus.

BĂPHIĂ (βαφεῖα), ōrum, n. plur. *a dye-house. Lamprid.*

BĂPTÆ (Βάπται), ārum, m. *the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lewdness. Juvenal.*

BĂPTES (βάπτης), æ, m. thought to be *amber artificially colored. Plin.*

BĂPTISMĂ (βάπτισμα), ătis, n. and **BĂPTISMŬS** (βαπτισμός), i, m. *a washing. Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *baptism. Tertull.*

BAPTISMUM, the same as *Baptismus.*

BAPTISMUS. See *Baptisma.*

BĂPTISTĂ (βαπτιστής), æ, m. *a baptizer. Sedul.*

BĂPTISTĒRIUM (βαπτιστήριον), ii, n. *a bath or vessel to wash the body in. Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *a baptismal font; a baptistery. Sidon.*

BĂPTĪZĀTŌR (baptizo), ōris, m. *a baptizer. Tertul.*

BĂPTĪZŌ (βαπτίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to baptize. Tertull.*

BĂRĂTHRŌ (βάραθρος), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer, spendthrift. Lucret.*

BĂRĂTHRUM (βάραθρον), i, n. *a deep pit, abyss. Virg.* Imo barathri gurgite, *whirlpool. Silius.* Ætnæ candente barathro. *Catull.* Abruptum barathrum. —— ¶ Also, *the infernal regions. Virg.* superque immane barathrum Cernatur. —— ¶ Figur. *the maw, paunch. Plaut.* Effunde hoc cito in barathrum, *h. e.* in ventrem. *Horat.* Barathro donare quidquid habes, *to consume, waste. Id.* Barathrum macelli, said of a greedy man.

BĂRBĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a beard*, πώγων. *Cic.* Tondere barbam et capillum. *Plin.* abradere. *Ovid.* recidere. *Horat.* ponere, *to shave off. Lucret.* demittere barbam, *to let grow. Tacit.* promittere, *to suffer to grow. Lucret.* Barba crescit. *Nepos.* promissa, *long. Ovid.* longa. *Cic.* Homo maxima barba. *Horat.* Sapientem pascere barbam. —— ¶ Also, applied to beasts. *Plin.* Barbæ hircorum. *Id.* caprarum. *Id.* gallinaceorum. *Id.* Mulli barba gemina insigniuntur, *two barbs or wattles.* —— ¶ Also, to plants. *Plin.* Virgultorum barba, *the toppings. Id.* Ponticas nuces protegit barba, *the down or wool.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Jovis barba, *a plant.*

BĂRBĂRĒ (barbarus), adv. *barbarously, rudely*, βαρβαρικῶς. *Cic.* Barbare loqui, *ungrammatically.* —— ¶ Also, *translated into Latin*, because the Greeks called all other nations *barbarians. Plaut.* Marcus vortit barbare.

BĂRBĂRI (βάρβαροι), ōrum, m. *Barbarians*, that is, *those who were not Greeks.* — Thus the Romans were called *barbari* by the Macedonians. *Liv.;* and at an early period by themselves. *Plaut.* —— ¶ At a later period, the Romans called all who were *neither Greeks nor Romans, Barbari.* — And more particularly *those people who were not subjects of Rome. Cic.* and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Hence, because the latter were rude and uncultivated, *barbari* came to signify *barbarians, savages. Cic.* See *Barbarus.*

BĂRBĂRĬĂ, æ, and **BĂRBĂRĬĒS** (Barbari), ēi, f. used by the Greeks to signify *any country out of Greece. Plaut.* In Barbaria, *in Italy* (speaking in the character of a Greek). —— ¶ Also, *any country out of Greece and Italy. Cic.* Non solum Græcia, et Italia, sed etiam omnis Barbaria. *Ovid.* Quid tibi Barbariem numerem? *Horat.* Græcia Barbariæ collisa, *h. e. Phrygia.* —— ¶ Also, *barbarity, savageness, incivility, cruelty. Cic.* Inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus delere. *Flor.* Tanta barbaries est, ut pacem non intelligant. —— ¶ Also, *rudeness, rusticity, ignorance. Ovid.* Barbaries grandis, habere nihil. *Justin.* Deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, agrorum cultus didicerunt. —— ¶ Also, *impropriety of speech, a barbarism. Cic.* Eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat. *Id.* Turba, et barbaria forensis, *h. e.* turba illitterata.

BĂRBĂRĬCĀRII (Barbaricus), ōrum, m. *embroiderers*, the same as Phrygiones. *Cod. Just.*

BĂRBĂRĬCĒ (barbaricus), adv. *barbarously, in the style of barbarians. Capitol.*

BĂRBĂRĬCŬS (βαρβαρικός), a, um, adj. *barbaric*, that is, with the Greeks, *not Grecian;* with the Romans, *not Grecian nor Roman. Sueton.* Barbarica nomina. *Plaut.* Barbaricæ urbes. *h. e. Italian. Id.* Barbarica lex, *h. e. Roman. Virg.* Ope barbarica, *by the aid of the Orientals:* particularly *Phrygian. Virg.* Barbarico auro superbi. *Lucret.* Barbaricæ vestes, *h. e. embroidered in the Phrygian style.* —— ¶ Also, *rude, wild, uncultivated, barbarian. Claudian.* Barbarica vita. *Col.* Barbarica silva, *native forest.* —— ¶ Barbaricum, i, n. absol. (sc. *solum*), *any country beyond the limits of the Roman empire. Ammian.* Visus in Barbarico miles. *Eutrop.* Uterque in Barbarico interfecti.

BĂRBĂRĬĒS. See *Barbaria.*

BĂRBĂRISMŬS (βαρβαρισμός), i, m. *impropriety or impurity of expression, a barbarism. Auct. ad Herenn.* Barbarismus est cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur.

BĂRBĂRŬS (βάρβαρος), a, um, adj. *barbaric, not Greek or Roman, foreign, outlandish.* See *Barbari* and *Barbaria. Plaut.* Poeta barbarus, *Italian* (the words being spoken by a Greek). *Ovid.* Barbarus hic sum, quia non intelligor ulli. Particularly, *Phrygian. Horat.* Barbarum carmen. *Virg.* Barbara tegmina crurum. See *Phrygius.* —— ¶ Hence, *wild, uncultivated, uncivilized, rude, barbarian*, of persons and places. *Cic.* Gentes immanitate barbaræ. *Id.* Immanis ac barbara consuetudo. *Ovid.* Sacra suo facio barbariora loco. *Horat.* Barbaræ Syrtes. *Id.* Mare barbarum. *Tacit.* Barbaræ aræ. *Id.* Civitas in barbarum corrupta. *Id.* Aucto in barbarum cognomento, *after the manner of barbarians.* —— ¶ Barbarum, i, n. absol. *a sort of plaster. Cels.*

BĂRBĀTŌRĬĂ (barba), æ, f. *a cutting off the beard. Petron.* Barbatoriam facere.

BĂRBĀTŬLŬS (dimin. from barbatus), a, um, adj. *having a small or thin beard. Cic.* Barbatuli juvenes. *Id.* Barbatulos mullos. See *Barba.*

BĂRBĀTŬS (barba), a, um, adj. *having a beard, bearded. Cic.* Aliquis ex barbatis illis. *Id.* Mulli barbati. —— ¶ Often applied to *the earlier Romans*, who did not trim the beard. *Id.* Unum ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris. *Juvenal.* Facile est barbato imponere regi, *h. e. a rude, simple person.* So, of *philosophers*, who wore long beards. *Pers.* Barbatum magistrum, *h. e. Socrates.* — Absol. *Martial.* Barbati prandia nudi, *h. e. a Cynic. Phædr.* Immisit se barbatus, *the goat.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Barbata nux, *covered with a down or woolly substance. Martial.* Libri barbati, *rough with handling.*

BĂRBĬGĔR (barba & gero), a, um, adj. *having a beard. Lucret.*

BĂRBĬTIUM (barba), ii, n. *a beard. Apulei.*

BĂRBĬTŎS (βάρβιτος), i, m. and f. and **BĂRBĬTŎN** (βάρβιτον), i, n. *a musical instrument of seven strings*, the same as lyra, *a lute. Horat.* and *Ovid.*

BĂRBŬLĂ (barba), æ, f. *a little beard. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name* (cognomen) *in the Æmilian gens*, Q. Æmilius Barbula. *Liv.*

BĂRBŬS (Id.), i, m. *a barbel, a river-barbel. Auson.*

BĂRCĂ, æ, f. *a barge, boat. Paulin. Nolan.*

BĂRCĀS, æ, m. *the founder of a celebrated Carthaginian family, to which Annibal and Amilcar belonged. Nep.* — Hence, Barcæus and Barcīnus, a, um, adj. *of the family of Barcas. Sil.* Barcæus Juvenis, *h. e. Annibal. Liv.* Barcina factio.

BĂRCĒ, es, f. Βάρκη, *a town of Cyrenaica. Plin.* — Hence, Barcæi, ōrum, *the inhabitants of that region. Virg.*

BĂRCĬNŌ, and **BĂRCĬNŌN**, ōnis, f. *a town of Spain, now called Barcelona. Plin.* — Hence, Barcinonensis, e, *of Barcino. Auson.*

BĀRDÆI, ōrum, m. *a people of Illyria.* — Whence, Bardăicus, a, um, adj. *Martial.* Bardaicus (sc. *calceus*), *a soldier's shoe. Juvenal.* Bardaicus judex, *a military judge.*

BĀRDI, ōrum, m. *poets of ancient Gaul, bards. Lucan.*

BARDIACUS, for *bardaicus.* See *Bardæi.*

BARDITUS, same as *Barritus. Tacit.*

BĀRDŎCŬCULLŬS, i, m. *a coarse, short cloak, with a cowl or hood, worn in Gaul, and at Rome, by slaves, soldiers, and rustics. Martial.*

BĀRDŬS (βραδύς), a, um, adj. *slow, dull, heavy, stupid. Cic.* and *Plaut.*

BĀRGŸLIÆ, ārum, f. or **BĀRGŸLĂ**, ōrum, n. or **BĀRGŸLŎS**, i, f. *a town of Caria.* Whence, Bargylētæ, or Bargyliætæ, ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Bargyla. Cic.* — And Bargylieticus or Bargylieticus, a, um, adj. *of Bargyla. Liv.*

BĂRIPPE, same as *Baroptenus.*

BĂRIS (βάρις), idis & idos, f. *a small river boat, used by the Egyptians. Propert.*

BARITUS, same as *Barritus.*

BĂRŌ, ōnis, m. *a dunce, dolt, blockhead. Cic.* and *Pers.* — Others read *varo.*

BAROPTĒNUS, i, m. *a precious stone, of a black color, spotted red and white*, called also *baripe. Plin.*

BĀRRĪNŬS (barrus), a, um, adj. *belonging to an elephant, elephantine. Sidon.*

BĀRRĬŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. *to cry like an elephant*, τρίζω. *Spartian.* Elephanti barriunt.

BĀRRĪTŬS (barrio), us, m. *a war-cry, battle-cry. Veget.* Barritus autem prius non debet attolli, quam acies utraque se junxerit. *Tacit.* Carminum relatu, quorum relatu, quem barritum vocant, accendunt animos, *a battle-song.* Others read here, *barditum*, or *baritum.* —— ¶ Also, from barrus, *the cry of the elephant. Plin.*

BĀRRŬS, i, m. *an elephant! Horat.* mulier nigris dignissima barris.

BĂRŸCÆ, and **BĂRŸCĒPHĂLÆ** (βαρύς and κεφαλή), ædes, *low, broad temples, buildings with low walls, but broad roofs. Vitruv.*

BARYPICRŎN (βαρύπικρον), i, n. *wormwood. Apulei.*

BASALTĒS, æ, m. *a stone, mentioned by Pliny among the marbles.* Others read *basanites.*

BĂSĂNĪTĒS (βασανίτης), æ, m. *a hard stone, used for mortars, whetstones, and touchstones. Plin.*

BĀSCAUDĂ, æ, f. *a basket. Juvenal.* Adde bascaudas. *Martial.* Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis.

BĀSĬĀTĬŌ (basio), ōnis, f. *the act of kissing. Catull.*

BĀSĬĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who kisses; a kisser. Martial.*

BASILĒĂ, æ, f. *a town of the Helvetii, now Basle. Ammian.*

BĂSĬLĬCĂ (βασιλική), æ, f. *a spacious hall, adorned with columns and porticoes, in which were placed the tribunals of the magistrates, or which served for public meetings. Cic.* Forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus. —— ¶ Also, as many of these buildings were converted into Christian churches, *a cathedral, a metropolitan church, basilica. Sulpic. Sev.*

BĂSĬLĬCĒ (basilicus), adverb, *royally, splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously. Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Interii basilice! *h. e. utterly, entirely.*

BĂSĬLĬCŎN, i, n. *a kind of plaster; basilicon, tetrapharmacon. Cels.*

BĂSĬLĬCŬLĂ (diminut. from basilica), æ, f. *a small basilica. Paulin. Nolan.*

BĂSĬLĬCŬS (βασιλικός), a, um, adject. *kingly, princely, royal, magnificent, splendid. Plaut.* Statum quasi basilicum. *Id.* Veni, vives mecum: basilico accipiere victu, *shall live royally. Id.* Basilica facinora inceptat loqui. *Id.* At ego basilicus sum, *I am a great personage.* —— ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Basilicum, i, n. *a princely robe.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* basilicus jactus, *the fortunate throw of the dice.* —— ¶ Basilica vitis, or absol. basilica, *a superior species of vine. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of walnut. Plin.*

BASILISCA (basiliscus), æ, f. an herb, antidotal to the poison of the basilisk. Apul.
BASILISCUS (βασιλίσκος), i, m. a basilisk or cockatrice, the same as regulus. Plin.
BĀSIŌ (basium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to kiss, φιλέω. Catull. Basiare multa basia. Martial. aliquem.
BĀSIŎLUM (diminut. from basium), i, n. a little kiss. Petron.
BĀSIS (βάσις), is, f. a base, a pedestal. Cic. In basi statuarum incisum. Id. Basis columellæ. Id. Basis tropæorum. Id. Basis villæ. Colum. Basis arcus, the chord of an arc. Cic. Basis trianguli, the base of a triangle.
BĀSIUM (unc.), ii, n. a kiss, φίλημα. Petron. Dare alicui basium. Id. Spississima basia alicui impingere. Catull. Surripere alicui basium. Phædr. Jactare basia, to kiss the hand.
BĂSSĂREUS, ĕi & ĕos, m. a surname of Bacchus, Βασσαρεύς. Horat. Candide Bassareu. — Hence, Bassaricus, a, um, of Bacchus. Propert.
BĂSSĂRIS (Βασσαρεὺς), ĭdis, f. the same as Baccha, a Bacchanal, Βασσαρίς. Pers.
BĂSTĂGA, or BĂSTĂGIA (βαστάζω), æ, f. baggage; carriage of baggage. Cod. Just.
BĂSTĀRNÆ, and BĂSTERNÆ, ārum, m. Βαστάρναι, a German tribe, dwelling near the mouth of the Danube. Liv.
BĂSTERNA (probably from βαστάζω), æ, f. a sort of close litter for women, borne by two mules or ponies. Pallad. See Lectica.
BAT, pish! tush! Plaut. At. (Ps.) Bat.
BĂTĀVIA, æ, f. a part of Lower Germany, now called Holland. Eumen.
BĂTĀVUS, a, um, Batavian. Martial. Spuma Batava, soap. —— ¶ Batavi, ōrum, a people of Lower Germany, inhabiting the modern Holland. Cæs. Insula Batavorum, a district situated between two branches of the Rhine.
BĀTERNÆ, same as Basternæ.
BĂTHYLLUS, i, m. Βάθυλλος, a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon. Horat. —— ¶ Also, a celebrated pantomime of the time of Augustus. Tacit. and Juvenal.
BATIA, æ, f. a sort of fish. Plin.
BĂTILLUM, i, n. and BĂTILLUS, i, m. a fire-shovel, fire-pan, &c. Plin. Batillis ferreis candentibus ramento imposito, &c. Horat. Prætextam et latum clavum, prunæque batillum, an incense-pan. —— ¶ Also, a shovel or spade. Varr. Cum batillo stercus tollere. —— ¶ Also, a paddle-staff, to strip off the ears of corn. Varr.
BATIŎLA, æ, f. a sort of cup, goblet, or bowl, ποτήριον. Plaut.
BĂTIS (βατίς), is & ĭdis, m. and f. a kind of sea-fish, a skate, ray, or maid. Plin. — ¶ Also, the herb samphire. Plin.
BĂTRACHITES (βατραχίτης), æ, m. a gem of the color of a frog, toad-stone. Plin.
BĂTRACHIUM, and BĂTRACHIŎN (βατράχιον), ii, n. the herb crow-foot, or ranunculus. Plin.
BĂTRACHŎMȲŎMACHIA (Βατραχομυομαχία), æ, f. the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, the title of a Greek mock-heroic poem, attributed to Homer.
BĂTRACHUS (βάτραχος), i, m. a sea-fish like a frog, the devil-fish. Plin.
BĂTTIĂDES, æ, m. patronym. a descendant of Battus. Hence, Callimachus, either because he was descended from Battus, or because he was a native of Cyrene. Ovid. Battiadæ, ārum, the inhabitants of Cyrene, which was founded by Battus. Sil.
BĂTTIS, ĭdis, f. Βαττίς, a Coan girl, famed for her exquisite beauty. Ovid.
BĂTTUS, i, m. a Lacedæmonian, the founder of Cyrene. Sil. —— ¶ Also, a shepherd changed into a stone, called Index, by Mercury. Ovid.
BĂTŬLUM, i, n. a town of Campania. Virg.
BATŬO, is, ui, a. 3. to beat, strike, bruise, τύπτω, καταπόπτω. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, to fence. Sueton. Mirmillonem rudibus secum batuentem confodit. —— ¶ Also, to pound, bray. Marc. Emp. —— ¶ Also, to bind up. Plin. Ut batuerentur ulcera. —— ¶ Also, for futuo. Cic.
BAUBŎR (βαΰζω), āris, dep. 1. to bark, baugh, or bay. Lucret.
BAUCIS, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. a poor old woman, who, in reward for having entertained Jupiter and Mercury in her cottage, was saved, with her husband, from a deluge, which swept off the other inhabitants of the region. Ovid.
BAULI, ōrum, m. a place near Baiæ. Cic.
BAVIUS, ii, m. a wretched poetaster, contemporary with Virgil and Horace. Virg. Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi.
BĂXEÆ (perhaps from πάξ), ārum, f. shoes, or slippers, chiefly worn by philosophers. Plaut.
BDĔLLIUM (βδέλλιον), ii, n. a species of palm, yielding a fragrant gum, the vine-palm. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the gum of the vine-palm, bdellium. Plaut.
BĔĀTE (beatus), happily. Cic. Beate vivere. Senec. Beatius. Id. Beatissime. —— ¶ Also, prosperously, successfully. Martial. Euge, beate.
BĔĀTIFICO (beatus & facio), as, a. 1. to make happy, bless. Augustin.
BĔĀTIFICUS (beatifico), a, um, adj. making happy, imparting happiness. Apulei.
BĔĀTITAS, ātis, and BĔĀTITŪDO (beatus), ĭnis, f. happiness, felicity, beatitude, blessedness. Cic.; who calls them, however, dura verba.
BĔĀTULUS (diminut. from beatus), a, um, adj. a little happy, rather happy. Pers.
BĔĀTUS, a, um, particip. from beo. —— ¶ Adject. happy, blessed, μακάριος, felix. Cic. Qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beatior. Id. Beata mors. Id. Beatissima vita. Id. Se beatum putare. Horat. Agricolæ parvo beati, h. e. content. Ovid. Beatum tempus. —— ¶ Also, rich, opulent, wealthy. Cic. Beatissima civitas. Nepos. Hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præbere. —— ¶ Also, costly, precious. Horat. Gazæ beatæ Arabum. Propert. Munera beata, rich presents. Ovid. Beatius auro. Martial. Beatæ thermæ, sumptuous. —— ¶ Also, making happy, charming, delightful. Horat. Novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Martial. Beatum nectar. —— ¶ Figur. abundant, copious, plentiful. Quintil. Immortalis ingenii beatissima ubertas. Id. Beatissima rerum verborumque copia. —— ¶ Also, dead, departed, no more. Ammian. Quem cum beatum fuisse respondisset, &c. Hence, Hieron. Vir beatæ memoriæ, of blessed memory. See Felix.
BĔBRIACUM, or BEDRIACUM, i, n. a town of Italy near Verona. Sueton. and Juvenal. Others read Betriacum. — Hence, Bebriacensis, or Bedriacensis, or Betriacensis, e, of Bebriacum. Sueton. Bebriacensis victoria, gained at Bebriacum by Vitellius.
BĔBRȲCIA, æ, f. an ancient name of Bithynia. Valer. Flacc. — Hence, Bebrycius, a, um, of Bebrycia. Virg. Bebrycia de gente.
BĔBRȲX, ȳcis, a king of the Bebrycian Gaul. Sil. — Whence, Bebrycius, a, um, of or belonging to Bebryx. Id. Bebrycia aula. —— ¶ Also, a Bebrycian, Bithynian. Valer. Flacc. —— ¶ Also, a Bebrycian, a Gaul. Sil.
BĔCCUS, i, m. a Celtic word signifying the beak or bill of a bird.
BĒCHIŎN (βήχιον), ii, n. colt's-foot, a plant. Plin.
BĔDRIACUM. See Bebriacum.
BEELZEBOB, indecl. and BEELZEBŪL, ūlis, m. Beelzebub, a Syrian god. Tertull.
BĔLGA, æ, m. a Belgian. Lucan. — Belgæ, Belgians, a mixed race of Gauls and Germans, occupying the north-eastern part of Gaul. Cæs. — Hence, Belgĭcus, a, um, Belgian. Plin. Gallia Belgica; and absol. Tacit. Belgica, the part of Gaul inhabited by the Belgians. Virg. Belgica esseda.
BĔLGIUM, ii, n. the western part of Belgic Gaul, inhabited by the Atrebates, Bellovaci, and Ambiani. Cæs.
BĔLIAL, indecl. and BĔLIA, æ, m. Belial, a wicked spirit. Tertull.
BĔLIAS, ădis, the same as Belis. Senec.
BĔLIDES (Belus), æ, m. Βηλίδης, patronym. a son or descendant of Belus. Stat. Belidæ fratres, h. e. Danaus and Ægyptus, sons of Belus. Ovid. Surge age, Belide, h. e. Lynceus, grandson of Belus. Virg. Belidæ Palamedis, descendant.
BĔLIS (Id.), ĭdis, f. patronym. a daughter or female descendant of Belus. Ovid. Parare necem ausæ Belides, h. e. the fifty daughters of Danaus, grand-daughters of Belus, of whom all but one, in one night, killed their husbands, and were therefore condemned to draw water in sieves in the infernal regions.
BĔLLĀRIA (bellus), ōrum, n. pl. sweetmeats, dainties; the second course, consisting of cakes, confects, candied or preserved fruits, &c., the dessert. Sueton.
BĔLLĀTŎR (bello), ōris, m. a warrior, soldier. Virg. Bellator deus, h. e. Mars, the warrior-god. Liv. Nec Romanus mari bellator erat, practised in naval warfare. —— ¶ Also, of brute animals. Virg. Bellator equus. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate objects. Sil. ensis. Stat. campus, the field of battle. —— ¶ Absol. Juvenal. Feroci bellatore sedens, war-horse.
BĔLLĀTŌRIUS (bellator), a, um, adj. warlike, relating to war. Plin. Ep. Pugnax et quasi bellatorius stylus. Ammian. Bellatoria jumenta.
BĔLLĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, adj. f. warlike, skilled in war. Cic. Bellatrix iracundia. Virg. Penthesilea bellatrix. Ovid. diva, h. e. Pallas. Stat. Bellatricesque carinæ, ships of war.
BĔLLĀTŬLUS (bellus), a, um, adject. diminut. the same as bellulus. Plaut. Bella bellatula, pretty, charming.
BĔLLAX (bello), ācis, adject. warlike. Lucan.
BĔLLE (bellus), adverb, prettily, neatly. Plaut. Buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes, charmingly. Cic. Hermathena belle posita, delightfully. Id. Prædiola belle ædificata. Id. Bellissime navigavimus, most agreeably, prosperously. Id. Ita belle nobis flavit lenissimus ventus, so favorably. Id. Bellissime mecum esse poteritis, very comfortably. Id. Hæc quo modo fers? belle mehercule, very well. Id. Belle adhuc, all well so far. Id. Cecidit belle, it happened luckily. Id. Attica belle se habet, is well. Pers. Euge et belle, well! bravo. —— ¶ Plaut. Belle tractare, and belle tangere aliquem, to soothe, caress.
BĔLLĔRŎPHŎN, ontis, Βελλεροφῶν, and BELLEROPHONTES, æ, m. Βελλεροφόντης, Bellerophon, son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus. He killed the Chimæra, but, attempting to mount to heaven on the winged horse Pegasus, he was thrown down and fell in the Aleian field. Horat. — Hence, Bellerophonteus, a, um, adj. of Bellerophon. Prop. Bellerophonteus equus, h. e. Pegasus.
BĔLLĬCŌSUS (bellum), a, um, adj. warlike, soldier-like, valorous. Cic. Gentes bellicosæ. Liv. Bellicosiores. Nepos. Bellicosissima gens. Liv. Bellicosus annus, a year of continual war.
BĔLLĬCUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to war, πολεμικός, πολέμειος. Cic. Rem bellicam administrare. Id. Insignia bellica. Propert. Bellica navis, a ship of war. Id. Bellicus equus. Cic. Bellica mors, h. e. in war. Id. Bellica disciplina. Id. Jus bellicum. Id. Bellica virtus. —— ¶ Bellicum, absol. the signal for battle. Hence, bellicum canere, to give the signal for battle. Liv. —— Figur. Cic. Thucydides de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum. —— ¶ Bellicus also signifies warlike, fierce in war. Vellei. Bellica civitas. Ovid. Bellicus deus, h. e. Romulus. Id. Bellica dea, h. e. Pallas.
BĔLLĬFER (bellum & fero), a, um, adj. warlike. Claudian.
BĔLLĬGER (bellum & gero), a, um, adj. waging war, warlike. Ovid. Belligeræ gentes. Id. Belliger ensis.
BĔLLĬGĔRĀTŎR (belligero), ōris, m. a warrior. Avien.
BĔLLĬGĔRO (bellum & gero), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to wage war, carry on war, πολεμέω, πολεμίζω. Cic. Par in belligerando esse possit. Tacit. Belligerare adversum accolas. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Belligerare cum fortuna. —— ¶ Deponent, Hygin. Belus gladio belligeratus est.
BĔLLIO, ōnis, m. the golden daisy. Plin.
BĔLLĬPŎTENS (bellum & potens), entis, powerful in war. Virg. Magne bellipotens, h. e. Mars. Stat. Diva bellipotens, h. e. Pallas.
BĔLLIS, ĭdis, f. the white daisy. Plin.
BĔLLO (bellum), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to

war, wage or carry on war, πολεμέω, πολεμίζω. *Cic.* Longe a domo bellare. *Id.* Cum Pœnis bellare. *Tacit.* Bellare de aliqua re. *Curt.* inter se. *Valer.* contra aliquem. *Nepos.* adversus aliquem. *Id.* Bellare animo cum aliquo. *Stat.* Magno bellare parenti. *Liv.* Hoc bellum a Consulibus bellatum est. *Tacit.* Postquam bellatum est apud Actium. —— ¶ Also, *to contend, fight.* *Stat.* Bellare cæstu. *Sil.* ense. —— ¶ Also, a deponent. *Virg.* Et pictis bellantur Amazones armis.

BĔLLŌNĀ (Id.), æ, f. *the goddess of war*, Ἐνυώ. *Virg.*

BELLOR. See *Bello.*

BĔLLŌSŬS (bellum), a, um, adj. *warlike.* *Cæcil.* apud *Non.*

BĔLLŎVĂCI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais.* *Cæs.*

BĔLLŬĂ (bellum), and BĒLUĀ, æ, f. *any large beast, or fish; a beast, monster*, θήρ, θηρίον. See *Pecus.* *Sueton.* Immanium belluarum, ferarumque membra prægrandia. *Cic.* Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior. *Id.* Fera bellua. *Id.* Innantes belluæ. *Horat.* sæva. —— ¶ Also, a term of reproach, *a brute, beast.* *Liv.* Volo ego illi belluæ ostendere. *Terent.* Sed quid pertimui autem bellua, *fool that I am.* —— ¶ Figurat. *Sueton.* Ignarus quanta bellua esset imperium, *what a burden.*

BĔLLŬĀLIS (bellua), e, adj. *brutal, bestial.* *Macrob.* Educatio bellualis.

BĔLLŬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um. *Plaut.* Belluata tapetia, *embroidered with animal figures.*

BĔLLŬĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a beast, bestial, sensual.* *Gell.*

BĔLLŬLĔ (belle), adverb, diminut. *well, prettily.* *Apul.*

BĔLLŬLŬS (diminut. from bellus), a, um, adj. *rather pretty, spruce, neat.* *Plaut.*

BĔLLUM (duellum), i, n. *war*, πόλεμος. *Cic.* Bellum acerbum. *Id.* crudelissimum et maximum. *Id.* triste ac turbulentum. *Id.* grave et periculosum. *Id.* durissimum. *Ovid.* Bella acria. *Nepos.* Bellum navale. *Cic.* civile. *Horat.* aspera. *Cic.* Commovere bellum. *Id.* parare. *Id.* denunciare et indicere. *Id.* Administrare bellum cum aliquo, *h. e.* contra aliquem, *conduct the war.* *Id.* (in the same sense) agere, *or* gerere cum aliquo. *Nepos.* Gerere bellum cum Ægyptiis adversus regem, *in connection with the Egyptians.* *Liv.* Bellare bellum, *to carry on.* *Id.* inferre alicui, and contra aliquem. *Cæs.* Bellum facere alicui. *Nepos.* Sedare bellum. *Id.* componere. —— ¶ Belli (like *militiæ*), *in war, in time of war.* *Cic.* Vel belli, vel domi. *Sallust.* Belli domique. — Ablat. *bello*, in the same sense. *Cic.* Bello Latinorum. —— ¶ Also, *battle, fight*, for prœlium. *Justin.* Bellum ciere. *Liv.* De integro obortum est bellum. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Bellum tribunicium, *contest.* *Cic.* Bellum indicere philosophis.

BĔLLŬŌSŬS (bellua), a, um, adj. *abounding in monsters.* *Hor.* Belluosus Oceanus.

BĔLLŬS (for benulus, dimin. of benus, an old form of bonus), a, um, adj. *pretty, charming, neat, convenient, elegant*, καλός. *Petron.* Bellissima occasio. *Cic.* Locus bellissimus. *Id.* Epistola bella. *Id.* Subsidium bellissimum senectuti otium. —— ¶ Bellum est, *it is proper, becoming, convenient.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Belli cibi, *sweet, pleasant to the taste.* *Terent.* Unumquodque, quod erit bellissimum, carpam. *Colum.* Vinum bellissimum. —— ¶ Also, *polite, well-bred, amiable.* *Cic.* Non est hominis et belli, et humani. *Id.* Cicero bellissimus tibi saluten. dicit. *Plaut.* Fui ego bellus, lepidus; bonus vir nunquam. —— ¶ Also, *pretty, handsome, beautiful.* *Martial.* Bellæ puellæ. *Plaut.* Mea bella, *my pretty one.* —— ¶ Also, *well, in good health.* See *Sanus.* *Cic.* Fac, bellus revertare. —— ¶ Also, *good.* *Horat.* Bella fama. *Varr.* Græci belliores, quam Romani.

BĔLO, the same as *balo.* *Varr.*

BĔLŎNĔ (βελόνη), es, f. *the horn-fish, horn-back*, same as *acus.* *Plin.*

BĒLUA. See *Bellua.*

BĔLŪNUM, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called Belluno.* *Plin.*

BĒLUS, i, m. Βῆλος, *the father of Danaus and Ægyptus, and king of Egypt.* See *Belides.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Phœnicia.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Beli oculus, *the gem cat's-eye.*

BĒNĀCŬS, i, m. *a lake of Cisalpine Gaul, now Lago di Garda.* *Virg.*

BĔNDĪDĪŬS (Bendis), a, um, adject. *of Bendis, the Thracian Diana.* *Liv.* Templum Bendidium.

BĔNĔ (benus, obsol. form of bonus), adv. *well*, καλῶς, εὖ, comp. *melius*; superl. *optime.* It is used in all the senses of *bonus.* *Terent.* O factum bene! *Id.* Bene facere aliquid alicui, *to do one a favor.* *Plaut.* Bene sibi facere, *to enjoy one's self.* *Cic.* Bene fecit Silius. *Gell.* Ingenium bene faciendi habere, *a disposition to do good.* *Cic.* Plane bene. *Id.* Sane bene narras. *Id.* Rem valde bene gerere. *Terent.* Bene et sapienter dicere. *Id.* Bene mones. *Cic.* Bene vivere. *Plaut.* Bene agere cum aliquo, *to act well, by.* *Id.* Bene loqui in aliquem, *to speak well of.* *Id.* Bene velle alicui, *to wish well.* *Cic.* Viri bene instituti. *Id.* Viator bene vestitus. *Cato.* Ligna ardebunt bene. —— ¶ *Bene dicere alicui.* See *Benedico.* —— ¶ *Bene mereri, bene audire.* See *Mereor, Audio.* — Bene est mihi, tibi, homini, &c. *it is well, or goes well with me*, &c.; *I am well.* *Plaut.* Minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, *never any where did I come off better, and at less cost.* *Horat.* jurat, bene solis esse maritis. —— ¶ Bene esse alicui aliqua re, *to abound.* *Horat.* Bene erat piscibus urbe petitis. *Plaut.* Ubi illi bene sit ligno. —— ¶ Bene habere, *to live well, enjoy the pleasures of life.* *Plaut.* Qui et rem servat, et qui bene habet. *Cic.* Bene habemus, *matters go on well with us.* —— ¶ Bene, *or* male habere aliquem, *to treat well or ill.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Bene est, Bene habet, *'tis well.* *Cic.* Si vales, bene est. *Liv.* Bene habet: dii pium moveté bellum. So, *Terent.* Bene habent tibi principia, *h. e. succeed.* *Plaut.* Optime habet, *nothing can be better.* —— ¶ Bene facis, *Well done!* *Terent.* Bene fecisti: gratiam habeo maximam. —— ¶ Bene facere (of medicines), *to do good, be of use or avail.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *good! excellent! bravo!* *Cic.* Bene, et præclare. —— ¶ In expressing wishes for one's health, welfare, &c. *Ovid.* Bene te, *a health to you.* So, dat. *Plaut.* Bene vobis. *Id.* Bene nos. *Ovid.* Bene dominæ. —— ¶ Also, *largely, profusely.* *Sallust.* Bene polliceri. —— ¶ Also, *successfully, happily.* *Cic.* Bene promittere extis. *Cato.* Quod bene eveniat. —— ¶ Also, *very.* *Cic.* Litteræ bene longæ. *Id.* Dolor bene plane magnus. *Id.* Bene mane, *very early in the morning.* —— ¶ Also, *opportunely.* *Terent.* Optime te offers, *in the nick of time.* —— ¶ Also, *advantageously.* *Plaut.* Bene vendere, *dear.* *Cic.* Bene emere, *cheap.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Bene vocas (in replying to an invitation which one declines accepting), *you are very polite*, or *I thank you, but*, &c. — See *Melius*, and *Optime.*

BĔNĔDĪCĔ (benedico), adverb, *in flattering terms, kindly.* *Plaut.*

BĔNĔDĪCŌ, and BĔNĔ DĪCŌ (bene & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to speak well or favorably of, commend*, εὐλογέω. *Cic.* Cui bene dixit unquam bono? *Ovid.* Tibi bene dicere. — Sometimes other words are interposed. *Plaut.* Bene, quæso, inter vos dicatis, et mihi absenti tamen. *Id.* Bene equidem tibi dico. —— ¶ Bene dicere, εὐφημεῖν, *to use words of good omen.* *Plaut.* Heia bene dicite. *Id.* Bono animo es, et benedice. —— ¶ With later writers followed by an *accusative*, and then written as *one word, to praise, bless.* *Apulei.* Benedicentes deum. *Pass.* *Tertull.* Benedici deum condecet. —— Also, *to consecrate, hallow, bless.* *Lactant.* Diem septimum benedixit. *Sulpic.* Altarium benedicere. — Hence, *benedictus.* *Tertull.* Benedicti Martyres. *Apul.* Herba benedicta, *the herb hare's-foot.* See *Bene.*

BĔNĔDICTĬŌ (benedico), ōnis, f. *a speaking well of one; praise*, εὐλογία. *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *a benediction, blessing.* *Sulp. Sev.*

BĔNĔDICTUM, and BĔNĔ DICTUM, (Id.), i, n. *a good saying, praise, commendation.* *Terent.* Benedictis si certasset, audisset bene. —— ¶ Also, *a benediction, blessing.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

BĔNĔFĂCĬŌ, and BĔNĔ FĂCĬŌ (bene & facio), is, ēci, actum, n. 3. *to perform an act of kindness, confer a favor, do good*, εὐποιῶ, εὐεργετῶ. *Cic.* Amicis benefacere. *Plaut.* Malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit. *Id.* Dii tibi benefaciant. —— ¶ Benefacere ad aliquid (of medicines), *to be good for.* *Scribon. Larg.* Ad capitis dolorem benefacit serpyllum. —— ¶ See *Bene.*

BĔNĔFĀCTĬŌ (benefacio), ōnis, f. *the performing of an act of kindness, benefaction.* *Tertull.*

BĔNĔFĀCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a benefactor, one who does good.* *Coripp.*

BĔNĔFĀCTUM, and BĔNĔ FĀCTUM, (Id.), i, n. *a kindness, benefit, favor.* *Enn.* apud *Cicer.* Benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror. —— ¶ Also, *a good act.* *Cic.* Benefactorum recordatio.

BĔNĔFĪCĔ (beneficus), adv. *kindly, liberally, beneficently.* *Gell.*

BĔNĔFĪCENTĬĀ (Id.), æ, f. *kindness, beneficence.* *Cic.*

BĔNĔFĪCĬĀRĬŬS (beneficium), ii, m. *one who receives a favor.* *Cæs.* Beneficiarii superiorum exercituum, *beneficiary or privileged soldiers*, who were exempted by the favor of the commander from the hard labor or menial services to which the others were liable. —— ¶ Also, *soldiers promoted to a higher rank by the favor of their commanding officer.* *Cæs.* Cum beneficiariis suis, quos suæ custodiæ causa habere consueverat, &c.

BĔNĔFĪCĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *that may be given or received as a favor.* *Senec.* Beneficiaria res.

BĔNĔFĪCĬUM (bene & facio), ii, n. *a kindness, favor, benefit.* *Cic.* Dare beneficium alicui. *Id.* Dare alicui aliquid pro beneficio. *Id.* Deferre beneficium. *Id.* conferre in aliquem. *Id.* collocare apud aliquem. *Id.* Afficere aliquem beneficio. *Id.* complecti aliquem. *Id.* Ornare aliquem maximis beneficiis. *Terent.* Accipere beneficium ab aliquo. *Cic.* Deferre aliquid alicui in beneficii loco, *h. e. to confer as a favor.* *Id.* Petere aliquid ab aliquo in beneficii loco. *Id.* Impetrare aliquid in summo beneficio, *as a very great favor.* *Id.* Concedere aliquid alicui beneficii causa. *Id.* per beneficium. *Gell.* Beneficium alicui facere. —— ¶ Also, *aid, means.* *Cic.* Beneficio tuo, *through your exertions.* *Id.* Nostri consulatus beneficio, *by means of.* *Cæs.* Beneficio sortium. *Terent.* Hoc beneficio, *by this means.* —— ¶ Also, *a privilege, right.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a conferring of any favor, particularly of an office, a promotion.* *Cic.* Cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur. *Id.* Tabula cujus beneficii. *Sueton.* Beneficii sui centuriones, *his own creatures.* —— ¶ Also, *a person who receives a favor.* *Cic.* In beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est, *h. e. in the list of persons to be rewarded for services done to the public.* *Liv.* Tribuni militum antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia, *creatures of the dictators.*

BĔNĔFĪCŬS (benefacio), a, um, adj. *beneficent, prone to do good, generous, liberal, bountiful.* *Cic.* Homo beneficus. *Id.* Benefica voluntas. *Plaut.* Beneficus oratione, *liberal of words.* *Cic.* Esse beneficentissimum. *Senec.* Beneficentior. —*Beneficior, beneficissimus*, are also used by *Cato.*

BĔNĔMĔRĔŎR. See *Mereo.*

BĔNĔŎLENS (bene & olens), or BĔNĔ ŎLENS, entis, adj. *sweet-smelling, fragrant.* *Virg.* Beneolentis anethi.

BĔNĔVENTUM, i, n. *a town of Samnium*, now *Benevento.* *Cic.*—Hence, Beneventānus, a, um, adj. *of Beneventum.* *Juvenal.*

BĔNĔVŎLĔ, and BĔNĬVŎLĔ (benevolus), adverb, *benevolently, kindly, amicably, in a friendly manner, affectionately.* *Cic.* Amice et benevole facere aliquid. *Augustin.* Benevolentissime accipere. See *Benevolus.*

BĔNĔVŎLENS (bene & volo), entis, adject. *benevolent, kind, well-meaning, ami-*

cable. *Plaut.* Amicus multum benevolens. *Cic.* Benevolentior esse non possum. *Id.* Fungi officio benevolentissimi. —— ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Mulierem suam benevolentem convenire. See *Benevolus.*

BĔNĔVŎLENTIĂ, and **BĔNĬVŎLENTIĂ** (benevolens), æ, f. *benevolence, good-will, kindness.* *Cic.* Habere benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Præstare alicui benevolentiam. *Id.* Esse benevolentia singulari in aliquem. *Id.* Conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem. *Id.* Conciliare benevolentiam. *Id.* Bonam benevolentiam et fidem perspicere. *Arnob.* Individuas cunctis benevolentias exhibere. —— ¶ Also, *mildness, indulgence, benignity.* *Pandect.*

BĔNĔVŎLŬS, and **BĔNĬVŎLŬS** (bene & volo), a, um, adj. *benevolent, well-meaning, kind, friendly.* *Cic.* Benevolum nobis. *Id.* Benevolo animo facere aliquid. *Plaut.* Benevolum esse erga aliquem.

BĔNIGNĒ (benignus), adv. *kindly, amicably, courteously, liberally, freely, willingly.* *Cic.* Benigne ac liberaliter facere aliquid. *Id.* Benignissime communicare aliquid cum aliquo. *Id.* Benigne polliceri. *Id.* Benigne facere alicui, *to act kindly towards.* *Terent.* Benigne præbere quod opus est. *Id.* Benigne salutare. *Id.* Benigne audire. *Sallust.* Benigne respondere. *Horat.* Benignius tractare se. *Plin.* Benigne vivere inter se, *to live on good terms with each other.* *Liv.* Plebs benigne arma cepit, *readily, willingly.* *Horat.* Si benigne vepres pruna ferant, *plentifully.* —— ¶ *Benigne* is also used in acknowledging a favor or courtesy, equivalent to *thanks, I am much obliged to you.* *Terent.* Quæ voles, faciamque, et dicam. *Ph.* benigne dicis. — Also, in declining an offer. *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle: benigne, *no, I thank you.* —— ¶ Also, *indulgently, mercifully.* *Pandect.*

BĔNIGNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity.* *Cic.* Videndum ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates. *Id.* Amicorum benignitas exhausta. *Plural, Plaut.* Benignitates hominum periere. —— ¶ Also, *kind attention, courtesy, politeness.* *Cic.* Me summa cum benignitate auditis.

BĔNIGNĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *kindly, benignly.* *Titinn.* apud *Non.*

BĔNIGNŬS (for benigenus, from bonus & genus), a, um, adj. *kind, liberal, obliging, generous, amicable.* *Cic.* Homines benefici et benigni. *Id.* Qui benigniores volunt esse, &c. *Id.* Benignus ad commodandum. *Plaut.* Benignum esse erga aliquem. *Horat.* Benignum esse alicui. *Terent.* Benigno animo esse in aliquem. *Plin.* Benignissimum inventum, *h. e.* beneficentissimum. —— ¶ Also, *plentiful, abundant, copious.* *Horat.* Benigno opulenta cornu. *Id.* Ingenii benigna vena. —— ¶ Also, *fertile, fruitful.* *Tibull.* Terra benigna. *Ovid.* Benignus ager. *Pompon. Mela.* Materia benigna, *a fruitful subject.* —— ¶ Also, *propitious, favorable.* *Horat.* Quas et benigno numine Jupiter defendit. *Id.* vultum servat fortuna benignum. —— ¶ Also, *courteous, gracious.* *Liv.* Benigno vultu excipere aliquem. *Cic.* Oratio benigna. —— ¶ Also, *pleasing, agreeable.* *Horat.* Sermone benigno tendere noctem. —— ¶ Also, *easy, good-humored.* *Plin.* Apelles et in æmulis benignus. —— ¶ Also, *lucky, of good omen, favorable.* *Stat.* Benignus dies. *Id.* Benigna nox. —— ¶ With the genitive, *Horat.* vini, somnique benignus, *indulging freely in.*

BĔNNĂ (Gallic), æ, f. *a sort of two-wheeled vehicle.* *Cato.*

BĔŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make happy, bless.* *Horat.* Cælo (virum) Musa beat. *Id.* Beare aliquem munere. *Terent.* O factum bene! beasti, *h. e. I am rejoiced to hear it.* —— ¶ Also, *to comfort, do good to.* *Plaut.* Hoc me beat saltem. *Id.* Foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat. —— ¶ Also, *to enrich.* See *Beatus.* — Figurat. *Horat.* Latium beabit divite lingua.

BĔRĔCȲNTŬS (Βερέκυντος), i, m. *a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.* — Hence, Berecyntiacus, and Berecyntius, a, um, adj. *Berecynthian.* *Plin.* Berecyntius tractus. *Claudian.* Berecyntia juga. —— ¶ Also, *relating to Cybele or her worship.* *Horat.* Berecyntia tibia, *used in the rites of Cybele.* *Id.* sæva tene cum Berecyntio cornu tympana. *Pers.* Berecyntius Attin, *beloved by Cybele.* *Ovid.* Berecyntius heros, *h. e. Midas, son of Cybele.* *Virg.* Berecyntia mater, and, absol. *Ovid.* Berecyntia, *Cybele.*

BĔRĔNĪCĒ, es, f. Βερενίκη, *Berenice, wife of Ptolemy Euergetes: her hair was placed among the stars.* — Hence, Berenicēus, a, um, adj. *of Berenice.* *Catull.* E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem. —— ¶ *Berenice* is also *the name of several towns.* — Whence, Berenicis, idis, f. (sc. regio), *the country about Berenice, Cyrenaica.*

BĔRGŎMUM, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Bergamo.*—Hence, Bergomātes, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Bergomum.* *Plin.*

BĔRŎĒ, es, f. Βερόη, *nurse of Semele.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a Trojan woman.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-nymph.* *Virg.*

BĔRŌNĒS, um, m. Βήρωνες, *a people of Spain, mentioned by Strabo.* The *body-guard* called *berones* by *Hirt.* (B. Alex. 53.) is supposed to have consisted of men of this tribe.

BERŬLĂ, æ, f. *an herb.* *Marcell. Empir.*

BĔRȲLLŬS (βήρυλλος), i, m. *a beryl.* *Plin.* — The ancients comprised the *aquamarine* and all *blue-colored crystals* under this term.

BĒRȲTŬS, i, f. Βήρυτος, *a town of Phœnicia,* now *Bayreuth, or Beyroot.* — Hence, Bērȳtiŭs, a, um, and Berytensis, e, adj. *of Berytus.* *Plin.* Berytium vinum. *Pandect.* Berytensis colonia.

BĔS (unc.), bessis, m. *eight ounces, or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; eight twelfths, or two thirds of any whole; eight parts of an as, whether of weight, measure, or of the coin.* See *As.* Thus, *Plin.* In binos semodios farinæ satis esse besses fermenti, *eight unciæ or ounces.* *Colum.* Bes jugeri, *two thirds of an acre.* *Cic.* Fenus bessibus, *interest at eight per cent.* *Plin. Jun.* Heres ex besse, *to two thirds of the estate.* —— ¶ Also, *eight, or the number eight.* *Martial.* Bessem bibamus, *eight cups.* —— ¶ By the mathematicians it is used for *two thirds of six,* that is, *four.* *Vitruv.*

BĔSSĀLĬS (bes), e, adject. *of eight ounces, or eight inches.* *Vitruv.* Laterculi bessales. *Martial.* Bessalis scutula, *holding eight unciæ.*

BĔSSĪ, ōrum, m. Βέσσοι, *a people of Thrace.* — Hence, Bessĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Bessi.* *Cic.* Bessica gens.

BĔSTĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *any wild animal, a wild beast,* θηρίον. *Cic.* In bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus feris. See *Pecus.* *Id.* Ad bestias mittere, *h. e. to send one to fight with the wild beasts in the circus.* —— ¶ Also, *a term of reproach.* *Plaut.* Mala tu es bestia. —— ¶ Also, *masc. a Roman family name (cognomen).* *Sallust.*

BĔSTĬĀLĬS (bestia), e, adject. *of a beast.* *Prudent.* Villi bestiales. —— ¶ Fig. *wild, barbarous.* *Sidon.* Bestialium nationum.

BĔSTĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating to beasts.* *Senec.* Ludus bestiarius, *the contest of wild beasts, or of wild beasts with men in the public shows.* —— ¶ *Bestiarius,* ii, m. absol. *one who fought with wild beasts at the public games.* *Cic.*

BĔSTĬŎLĂ (diminut. from bestia), æ, f. *a little animal.* *Cic.*

BĔTĂ, æ, f. *the beet,* τεῦτλον. *Plin.*

BĒTĂ, indeclinab. *the second letter of the Greek alphabet,* Βῆτα. *Juvenal.* Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha, et beta puellæ. —— ¶ Figur. *second.* *Martial.* Beta togatorum. —— ¶ Beta, æ, f. is also found. *Auson.*

BĔTĀCĔŬS (beta), a, um, adj. *of the beet.* *Varr.* Pedes betaceos seri oporteat, *roots of the beet.*

BĔTHLĔEM, f. indeclinab. Βηθλεέμ, *a town of Judæa.* Hence, Bethlēus, a, um, adj. *of Bethlehem.* *Paul. Nol.*

BĔTĬS, is, f. the same as *Beta.* *Seren. Sammon.*

BĔTĬSSŌ, or **BĔTĬZŌ** (beta), as, n. 1. *to flag, a cant term used by Augustus for* langueo. *Suston.*

BĒTŌ, and **BĪTŌ** (βαίνω), is, n. 3. *to go, walk,* an old word. *Varr.* Multos foras betere jussit. *Plaut.* Ad portum ne bitas.

BĔTŎNĬCĂ, or **VĔTTŎNĬCĂ**, æ, f. *the herb betony.* *Plin.*

BETRIACUM. See *Bebriacum.*

BĔTŬLLĂ, or **BĔTŬLĂ**, æ, f. *the birch-tree.* *Plin.*

BETŬLŬS, i, *a sort of precious stone, supposed to possess magical virtues.* *Plin.*

BĬĀS, antis, m. *one of the seven wise men of Greece.* *Cic.*

BĬBĀX (bibo), ācis, adj. *given to drinking; a drunkard.* *Gell.*

BĬBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *potable, drinkable.* *Cæl. Aurelian.*

BĬBĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a drinker.* *Sidon.*

BĪBLĬNŬS (biblus), a, um, adj. *made of the byblus or papyrus.* *Hieronym.*

BĪBLĬŎPŌLĂ (βιβλιοπώλης), æ, m. *a bookseller.* *Plin.*

BĪBLĬŎTHĒCĂ (βιβλιοθήκη), æ, f. *a library or hall containing books.* *Cic.* Abdere se in bibliothecam. —— ¶ Also, *a library or collection of books.* *Cic.*

BĪBLĬŎTHĒCĀLĬS (bibliotheca), e, adj. *of a library.* *Sidon. Apoll.*

BĪBLĬŎTHĒCŬLĂ (diminut. from bibliotheca), æ, f. *a small library.* *Symmach.*

BĪBLŎS (βίβλος), i, f. *an Egyptian plant or reed, called also papyrus, of the bark of which paper was first made.* *Lucan.*

BĬBŌ (unc.), is, bibi, bibĭtum, a. 3. *to drink, quaff,* πίνω. See *Poto.* *Terent.* Dare alicui bibere. *Cic.* Aquam bibere. *Id.* Bibere jucunde. *Propert.* ex aqua. *Martial.* ab amne. *Propert.* ex fonte. *Juvenal.* fictilibus. *Virg.* gemma, *out of a cup set with gems.* *Propert.* e gemma. *Macrob.* ex auro. *Senec.* in auro, *h. e. from a golden vessel.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Fit invitatio, ut Græco more biberetur, &c. *h. e. to pass from smaller to larger cups.* —— ¶ *Martial.* Bibere nomen alicujus, *to toast one,* which was done by drinking as many cups as there were letters in his name. —— ¶ Poetic. Bibere flumen, *to live on or near its banks.* *Virg.* Qui Tiberim, Fabarimque bibunt. —— ¶ Also, *to imbibe, drink in; suck, suck in.* *Virg.* Sat prata biberunt. *Ovid.* Hortus aquas bibit. *Plin.* Lanarum nigræ nullum colorem bibunt, *take.* *Horat.* Amphora fumum bibere instituta. *Virg.* Bibit ingens arcus, *draws up the water.* *Id.* Hasta alte bibit acta cruorem, *drinks the blood.* —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Pugnas bibit aure vulgus, *hears greedily, swallows.* *Propert.* Suspensis auribus ista bibam. *Virg.* Dido longum bibebat amorem, *imbibed.*

BĬBŌ (bibo), ōnis, m. *a drunkard, sot.* *Jul. Firmic.*

BĬBŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *given to drinking, sottish.* *Laber.* apud *Gell.*

BĬBRĔVĬS (bis & brevis), e, adj. *Diomed.* pes, *a metrical foot,* the same as *dibrachys.*

BĬBŬLŬS (bibo), a, um, adj. *that draws or sucks in moisture; drinking in, soaking up.* *Virg.* Favilla bibula. *Id.* Arena bibula. *Id.* Lapis bibulus, *h. e. sandstone.* *Plin.* Charta bibula, *blotting-paper, that sucks in the ink, blotting.* *Lucan.* Bibula papyrus, *because it grows in the water.* *Ovid.* Lana bibula. *Id.* Bibulæ nubes. —— ¶ Also, *drinking deep.* *Horat.* Potores bibuli. *Id.* Bibulus Falerni. —— ¶ Hence, the Roman cognomen *Bibulus.* *Liv.* M. Calpurnius Bibulus, colleague of Julius Cæsar. —— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Bibulæ aures, *h. e. greedy to hear.*

BĬCĔPS (bis & caput), cipĭtis, adject. *two-headed, having two tops or heads.* *Cic.* Puella biceps. *Liv.* Biceps puer. *Pers.* In bicipiti somniasse Parnasso. —— ¶ Figur. *Flor.* Civitas biceps, *divided into two parts or factions.* *Apulei.* Argumentum biceps, *a dilemma.*

BICLINIUM (bis & κλίνη), ii, n. *a dining-room with two couches in it; or a dining-couch for two persons.* *Plaut.* and *Quintil.*

BĬCŎLŎR (bis & color), ōris, adj. *of two colors, particolored.* *Ovid.* Bicolor bacca. *Virg.* Equus bicolor albis maculis.

BĬCŎLŎRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. the same as *Bicolor.* *Vopisc.*

BĬCŎMĬS (bis & coma), e, adj. *having a*

double mane, a mane on each side. Equus bicornis. *Veget.*

BICORNIGER (bis & corniger), a, um, adj. *two-horned. Ovid.*

BICŎRNIS (bis & cornu), e, adj. *having two horns. Ovid.* Fauni bicornes. *Horat.* Luna bicornis. —— ¶ Also, *two-pronged. Virg.* Furcæ bicornes. —— ¶ Also, *having two arms or branches. Virg.* Rhenus bicornis.

BICŎRPŎR (bis & corpus), is, adj. *having two bodies. Cic.* Bicorporem afflixit manum, *h. e. the centaurs.*

BICŬBITĀLIS, e, and **BICŬBITŬS** (bis & cubitus), a, um, adj. *of two cubits. Plin.* Caule bicubitali. *Apul.* Herba ramulis bicubitis.

BIDENS (bis & dens), tis, adject. *having two teeth or prongs. Plin.* Ancoram bidentem. *Virg.* ferroque manus armata bidenti, *h. e. two-pronged pincers.* —— ¶ Absol. *a sort of mattock, grubbing-axe. Virg.* gleba versis frangenda bidentibus. *Juvenal.* Bidentis amans, *h. e. fond of agriculture.* —— ¶ Also; *Bidens* (bis & annus), *tis*, f. *a sheep fit for sacrifice, of the age of two years. Virg.* mactant lectas de more bidentes. *Horat.* Tentare multa cæde bidentium Deos. —— ¶ Also, *any sheep. Phædr.*

BIDENTAL (bidens), ālis, n. *a place blasted with lightning*, because a victim was sacrificed upon such spots to appease the divine anger. *Horat.* Triste bidental. —— ¶ Also, *a person struck with lightning. Pers.* Triste jaces lucis, evitandumque bidental.

BIDIS, is, f. *a town of Sicily. Cic.* — Whence, Bidensis, e, and Bidīnus, a, um, adj. *of or from Bidis. Cic.*

BIDŬUM (bis & dies), i, n. *the period of two days. Nepos.* Biduo, et duabus noctibus. *Terent.* In hoc biduum vale, *for these two days. Cic.* Ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret. *Id.* Loca a Brundusio absunt biduum aut triduum, *two or three days' journey. Id.* Castra aberant bidui. *Id.* Ventidius bidui spatio abest ab eo. *Id.* Concio biduo nulla, *for two days. Sueton.* Biduo post. *Id.* Post biduum. *Id.* Biduo continenti, *for two days successively.*

BIDŬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of two days. Liv.* Biduum tempus.

BIENNĀLIS (bis & annus), e, adj. *of two years. Justin.*

BIENNIS (Id.), e, adj. *of two years' continuance*, duorum annorum. *Plin.* Bienni spatio. Others read *biennii.*

BIENNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the space of two years. Cic.*

BIFĀRIAM (bifarius), adverb, *in two places or parts. Liv.* Gemina victoria duobus bifariam prœliis parta. *Sueton.* Bifariam laudatus est. *Cic.* Bifariam distribuere, *into two parts. Plaut.* Dispartire obsonium bifariam. —— ¶ Also, *twice. Messala* apud *Gell.* Bifariam cum populo agi non potest. —— ¶ Also, *in two ways, in a twofold manner. Pandect.* Cognationis substantia bifariam intelligitur.

BIFĀRIUS (διφάσιος), a, um, adj. *divided into two parts, of two sorts, twofold. Apulei.*

BIFER (bis & fero), a, um, adj. *yielding fruit twice a year. Virg.* biferi rosaria Pæsti. *Plin.* Ficus biferæ. —— ¶ Also, *two-fold. Manil.* biferum Centauri corpus.

BIFIDĀTUS, a, um, the same as *Bifidus. Plin.*

BIFIDUS (bis & findo), a, um, adj. *split or divided into two parts*, δίχηλος. *Ovid.* Bifidos pedes. *Plin.* Lacertis lingua bifida.

BIFISSUS, a, um, the same as bifidus. *Solin.*

BIFŎRIS (bis & foris), e, adj. *having two folds or leaves. Ovid.* Bifores intrabat Luna fenestras. —— ¶ Also, *having two holes or openings. Solin.* Nidos moliuntur bifori accessu. *Virg.* Biforem dat tibia cantum, *played on a pipe with two holes.*

BIFŎRMĀTUS, a, um, the same as *Biformis. Cic.*

BIFŎRMIS (bis & forma), e, adj. *having two shapes, double-shaped. Tacit.* Biformes hominum partus. *Virg.* Proles biformis Minotaurus inest. *Horat.* biformis Vates, *h. e. as a man and as a swan. Ovid.* Janus biformis.

BIFŎRUS, a, um, the same as *Biforis. Vitruv.*

BIFRONS (bis & frons), ontis, adj. *with two faces. Virg.* Jani bifrontis imago.

BIFURCUS (bis & furca), a, um, adj. *having two prongs, two-pronged. Liv.* Bifurci valli. *Ovid.* Ramus bifurcus.

BIGA (for bijuga, from bis & jugum), æ, f. *a pair of horses yoked to a chariot*, generally in the *plural. Plin.* Bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio. *Virg.* Raptatus bigis. —— ¶ Also, *a car or chariot drawn by two horses, or other animals. Tacit.* Bigæ Victoria institerat. *Sueton.* Unius bigæ adjectione. *Virg.* Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis.

BIGĀTUS (biga), a, um, adj. *stamped with the figure of a biga. Liv.* Argentum bigatum. — And absol. *Liv.* Quingentos bigatos numerare, *a coin bearing the biga on the reverse.*

BIGEMMEUS (bis & gemma), a, um, adj. *having or set with two gems. Trebell.* Annulus bigemmeus.

BIGEMMIS (Id.), e, adj. *having two buds. Colum.*

BIGENĔRUS (bis & genus), a, um, adj. *of two kinds, mongrel. Varr.*

BIGERRIŌNES, um, m. *a people of Gaul, whose capital was Tarbe*, now *Bigorre. Cæs.* — Hence, Bigerrīcus, and Bigerritānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this people. Sidon.* Bigerricus turbo, *from their quarter. Auson.* Bigerritana patria.

BIJŬGIS (bis & jugum), e, adj. *drawn by two horses. Sueton.* Curriculum bijuge. *Virg.* Bijuges equi, *a pair of horses yoked to a chariot.*

BIJŬGUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *drawn by two horses. Lucret.* Bijugus currus. *Virg.* Bijugi equi, *two horses under one yoke.* — And absol. *Virg.* Bijugis fugiens. *Id.* Certamen bijugum, *a race with bigæ.* —— ¶ Figur. *Claudian.* Bijuges fasces, *h. e. double.*

BILANX (bis & lanx), ancis, adj. *with two scales or balances. Martian. Capell.*

BILBILIS, is, f. *a town of Spain, the birthplace of Martial. Plin.*

BILIBRA (bis & libra), æ, f. *two-pound weight. Liv.* Bilibra farris.

BILIBRIS (Id.), e, adj. *containing two pounds. Horat.* Cornu bilibri. —— ¶ Also, *weighing two pounds. Martial.* Mullus bilibris. *Plin.* Bilibres offæ.

BILINGUIS (bis & lingua), e, adj. *having two tongues. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *speaking two languages. Horat.* Canusini more bilinguis, *h. e. speaking a mixed dialect.* —— ¶ Also, *double-tongued, double, deceitful, false, treacherous. Virg.* Quippe domum timet ambiguam, Tyriosque bilingues. *Phædr.* Quantum homo bilinguis sæpe concinnat mali.

BILIŌSUS (bilis), a, um, adj. *abounding in bile, bilious. Cels.*

BILIS (unc.), is, f. *bile*, χολή. *Horat.* Purgare bilem. *Cic.* Cum bilis redundat, morbi nascuntur. *Plur. Plin.* Biles detrahere. *Id.* Bilis suffusa, *the jaundice.* In the same sense, *Senec.* suffusio luridæ bilis. *Plin.* Suffusus bile, *having the jaundice.* —— ¶ Figur. *choler, ire, wrath, anger. Cic.* Bilem id commovet. *Horat.* Splendida bilis. *Id.* Meum jecur urit bilis, *I burn with indignation. Juvenal.* Effundere bilem, *to give a loose to. Id.* Movere alicui bilem. *Senec.* Bilem habere, *to be in a passion. Plaut.* Bilem concire in nasum, *to provoke to anger. Cels.* Atra bilis, *rage, fury; insanity.* So, *Senec.* Nigra bilis.

BILIX (bis & licium), icis, adj. *woven with a double thread. Virg.* Bilicem loricam.

BILUSTRIS (bis & lustrum), e, adj. *of the space of ten years. Ovid.* See *Lustrum.*

BILYCHNIS (bis & lychnus), e, adj. *having two lights. Petron.* Lucerna bilychnis.

BIMAMMIA (bis & mamma), æ, f. *sc.* vitis, *bearing two large clusters of grapes like paps. Plin.*

BIMARIS (bis & mare), e, adj. *lying on two seas. Horat.* Bimaris Corinthus.

BIMARĪTUS (bis & maritus), i, m. *the husband of two wives. Cic.*

BIMĀTER (bis & mater), tris, adj. *having two mothers. Ovid.* Bacchum bimatrem, *having been born first of Semele, and then from the thigh of Jupiter.*

BIMĀTUS (bimus), us, m. *the age of two years. Plin.* Ultra bimatum non vivunt.

BIMEMBRIS (bis & membrum), e, adj. *having double members; with twofold limbs. Juvenal.* Bimembri monstrum puero comparo. —— ¶ Also, *having limbs of different species. Virg.* Nubigenæ bimembres; *centaurs.* Absol. *Ovid.* Lavere bimembres vulnera.

BIMENSIS (bis & mensis), is, m. *the space of two months. Liv.*

BIMESTRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of two months. Planc.* ad *Cicer.* — Abl. *Horat.* Porco bimestri; and *Ovid.* Porca bimestre.

BIMETER (bis & metrum), tra, trum, adj. *consisting of two metres*, δίμετρος. *Sidon.*

BIMŬLUS (diminut. from bimus), a, um, adj. *of the age of two years. Catull.* Pueri bimuli instar.

BIMUS (bis), a, um, adj. *of two years, two years old, of two years' continuance*, διετής. *Varr.* Taurum bimum. *Planc.* ad *Cicer.* Legio bima. *Horat.* Bimum merum. *Martial.* Pensio bima, *the rent that has now run on two years.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Sententia bima, *for continuing my command two years longer.*

BINĀRIUS (bini), a, um, adj. *containing or consisting of two things. Lamprid.*

BINI (bis), æ, a, adj. *two and two, two by two. Cic.* Describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. *Id.* Unicuique binos pedes assignare, *two to each. Id.* Fenerari binis centesimis, *at two per cent. per month.* See *Centesima. Id.* Venationes binæ per dies quinque, *two a day.* —— ¶ Also, *two. Lucret.* Secare aliquid in bina. —— Particularly of things joined or reckoned together, as *a pair*, &c. *Cic.* Terna, aut bina verba dicebant. *Id.* Per binos tabellarios misi litteras. *Plaut.* Boves bini, *a yoke of oxen. Cic.* Bini scyphi. — Or with nouns which have no singular, or whose plural has a peculiar sense. *Cic.* Binas litteras accepisse. *Id.* Bina castra. *Id.* Inter binos ludos. *Id.* Binæ copiæ. —— ¶ Or joined with numerals. *Quintil.* Bina millia. *Martial.* Quater bini nummi, *eight.* — Also, with nouns of measure. *Sallust.* Verutum pedum binum (for binorum). *Plin.* Crassitudo binum digitorum. —— ¶ Also, *double, twofold. Lucret.* Fieri bina. — *Singular. Lucret.* Bina supellex. *Id.* Corpus binum, *of the centaurs.*

BINŎCTIUM (bis & nox), ii, n. *two nights, the space of two nights. Tacit.* Plusquam binoctium abesse.

BINŎMINIS (bis & nomen), e, adj. *having two names. Ovid.* Binominis Istri, *h. e. which was called Danubius and Ister. Id.* Ascanii binominis, *h. e. who was also called Iulus.*

BINUS, a, um. See *Bini.*

BION, i, *a kind of wine, made of unripe grapes, and celebrated for its sanitary qualities. Plin.*

BION, ōnis, m. Βίων, *Bion, a Greek philosopher, noted for his caustic sayings.* — Whence, Biōnēus, a, um, adj. *of or like Bion. Horat.* Bioneis sermonibus, *satirical.* —— ¶ Also, Bion, *a Greek pastoral poet.*

BIOTHANATUS (βιοθάνατος), a, um, adj. *that dies a violent death. Lamprid.*

BIPĀLIUM (bis & pala), ii, n. *a double mattock. Cato.* Terram bipalio vertere, *to dig. Liv.* Fossam fodiens bipalio innixus.

BIPALMIS, e, and **BIPĀLMUS** (bis & palmus), a, um, adj. *two spans long or broad. Liv.* Spiculum bipalme. *Apul.* Thyrsi bipalmi.

BIPARTIO (bis & partio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to divide into two parts, bisect. Colum.* Ver bipartitur. *Cic.* Ita bipartiti fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset. *Plin.* Bipartiti Æthiopes.

BIPARTĪTŌ (bipartitus), adverb, *into two parts. Cic.* Classis bipartito distributa. *Cæs.* Signa bipartito intulerunt, *from two quarters.*

BIPATENS (bis & patens), entis, adj. *opening two ways, having two leaves. Virg.* Portis bipatentibus adsunt. —— ¶ Also, *having two entrances. Virg.* Considunt tectis bipatentibus.

BIPEDA (bis & pes), æ, f. *a tile, or flag, two feet long, used in pavements. Pallad.*

BIPEDĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *two feet long, wide, or thick.* *Cæs.* Materia bipedalis. *Id.* Bipedales trabes. *Colum.* Bipedalis latitudo. *Horat.* Modulus bipedalis.

BIPĔDĀNĔŬS, and **BIPĔDĀNŬS**, a, um, adj. the same as *Bipedalis.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

BIPĔNNIFĔR (bipennis & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing a battle-axe.* *Ovid.*

BIPĔNNIS (bis & pinna), e, adject. *having two edges, two-edged, cutting with two sides.* *Virg.* Ferro icta bipenni. —— ¶ Absol. f. *a two-edged axe, a battle-axe, pole-axe.* *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus. *Virg.* Cælatamque argento ferre bipennem. —— ¶ Also, *Bipennis* (bis & penna), *having two wings.* *Plin.* Insectum bipenne. *Varr.* Bipennes plumas, *both wings.*

BIPĔNSĬLIS (bis & pensilis), e, adject. *that may be suspended by two sides, having two handles.* *Varr.*

BIPERTIO, &c. Same as *Bipartio*, &c.

BIPĔS (bis & pes), ĕdis, adject. *with two feet, two-footed,* δίπους. *Cic.* Omnium bipedum impurissimus, *bipeds.* *Plin. Ep.* Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs.* *Virg.* Bipedum equorum, *sea-horses*, represented as having only the *fore legs.* *Plin.* Ægyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two legs.*

BIPRŌRŬS (bis & prora), a, um, adj. *with two prows.* *Hygin.* Navis biprora.

BIRĒMIS (bis & remus), e, adject. *with two oars.* *Horat.* Biremis scapha, *a two-oared boat.* *Liv.* Lembus biremis. And, absol. *Lucan.* Longa biremis. —— ¶ Also, *having two rows of oars*, and, generally, subst. *a galley of this sort.* *Cæs.*

BIRŎTŬS (bis & rota), a, um, adj. *with two wheels.* *Non.* — Substant. Birota, æ. *Cod. Theod.* *a two-wheeled vehicle.*

BIRRŬS (πυῤῥός), and **BŬRRŬS**, i, m. *a coarse outer garment, of a red color, a sort of cloak.* *Vopisc.*

BIS (duis), adverb, *twice; on two occasions.* *Cic.* Bis falleris, *doubly.* *Id.* Bis terque, *twice or thrice.* *Virg.* Bis die, *twice a day,* δὶς τῆς ἡμέρας. *Cic.* Bis in die. *Plaut.* Bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quam prius, *twice as much as before.* *Virg.* Bis patet tantum. *Cic.* Bis bina, *four.* *Horat.* Bis ter, *six.* *Id.* Bis quinque viri, *h. e.* decemviri. *Liv.* Bis millies. *Martial.* Trecenta debet Titius, hoc bis Albinus, *twice that.* *Cic.* Bis ad eundem (sc. *lapidem offendere*), proverb. *to split twice on the same rock, commit the same error twice.* —— ¶ Also, *a second time*, for iterum. *Martial.* Bis Frontino consule.

BISĂCCIUM (bis & saccus), ii, n. *a bag with two pouches.* *Petron.*

BISALTÆ, ārum, m. Βισάλται, *a Thracian tribe, dwelling near the Strymon.* *Liv.* — Whence Bisaltia, and Bisaltica, æ, f. *their country.* *Liv.*

BISĂLTIS, ĭdis, *a maiden, deflowered by Neptune, called also Theophane.* *Ovid.*

BISĔLLIUM, and **BISSĔLLIUM** (bis & sella), ii, n. *a stool with two seats.* *Varr.*

BISŌN, ŏntis, m. and f. *a kind of wild ox, a buffalo.* *Plin.*

BISSĒNI (bis & seni), æ, a, adj. *twice six, twelve.* *Sil.*

BISSEXTŬS dies, *the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (leap-year), when the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of February were both styled the sixth of the calends of March* (dies sextus ante Cal. Mar.). *Pandect.* And, absol. bissextum. *Ammian.* —— ¶ So, bissextus annus, *bissextile or leap-year.* *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, bissextus honos, *the consulship*, so called in allusion to the twelve lictors. *Stat.*

BISTŎNĔS, um, *the Thracians,* Βίστονες. *Lucan.* — Hence, Bistŏnis, ĭdis, and Bistonius, a, um, adj. *Thracian.* *Horat.* Bistonidum crines, *Thracian women.* *Ovid.* Bistonis ora, *h. e.* Thracia. *Ovid.* Tellus Bistoniis habitata viris. *Id.* Bistoniæ aves, *h. e. cranes.* *Id.* Bistonius turbo, *h. e. northern.* —— ¶ *Bistonia, æ*, absol. *Thrace.* *Valer. Flacc.*

BISULCĬLINGUA (bisulcus & lingua), æ, m. *having a cloven tongue; double-tongued, deceitful.* *Plaut.*

BISULCŬS (bis & sulcus), a, um, adj. *cloven, or divided into two parts.* *Ovid.* Pede bisulco. *Id.* Lingua bisulca, *forked.* *Plin.* Cauda bisulca. *Id.* Bisulca ungula. —— ¶ Bisulca, *cloven-footed beasts.* *Plin.*

BISȲLLĂBŬS (bis & syllaba), a, um, adj. *consisting of two syllables, dissyllabic.* *Varr.*

BITHȲNIA, æ, Βιθυνία, *a country of Asia, lying between the Propontis and the Black sea.* — Hence, Bithynicus, Bithynius, and Bithȳnus, a, um, and Bithȳnis, ĭdis, f. adj. *Bithynian.* *Cic.* Bithynica societas. *Horat.* Bithyna negotia. *Ovid.* Melie Bithynide. And Bithynii, *Plin.*, and Bithyni, *Tacit.* *the Bithynians.*

BITO. See *Beto.*

BITŪMĔN (πίττα, or πίσσα), ĭnis, n. *bitumen*, mineral pitch, found both in a solid and liquid state, ἄσφαλτος. *Virg.* Incende bitumine lauros. *Vitruv.* Bitumen liquidum.

BITŪMĬNĀTŬS (bitumen), a, um, adj. *bituminous, impregnated with bitumen.* *Plin.* Aqua bituminata.

BITŪMĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *bituminous.* *Ovid.* Bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires.

BITŪMĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *bituminous, impregnated with bitumen.* *Vitruv.* Bituminosi fontes.

BITŬRĬGĒS, um, *a people of Gallia Aquitanica; the Bituriges Cubi*, capital *Avaricum*, *Cæs.*; *the Bituriges Vibisci*, capital *Burdigala.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, singular. *Lucan.* Biturix levesque Suessones. — Hence, Bituricus, a, um, *of the Bituriges*, or *of their country.* *Plin.*

BIVĔRTĔX (bis & vertex), ĭcis, adj. *having two summits.* *Stat.* Biverticis umbra Parnassi.

BIVIRA (bis & vir), æ, f. *a woman married to a second husband.* *Varr.*

BIVIUM (bivius), ii, n. *a place with two ways, or where two ways meet.* *Virg.* In bivio portæ. —— ¶ Figur. *a twofold means.* *Varr.*

BIVIŬS (bis & via), a, um, adj. *having two roads, dividing into two ways.* *Virg.* Ut bivias obsidam fauces.

BLĂCTĔRŌ, as, n. 1. *to bleat*, as the ram. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

BLÆSŬS (perhaps βλαισός), a, um, adj. *having an impediment in the speech, stammering, lisping, faltering.* *Juvenal.* Blæsis, atque mero titubantibus. *Martial.* Os blæsum. *Ovid.* Blæsa lingua. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name* (cognomen). — Whence, Blæsiānus, a, um, *of Blæsus.* *Martial.*

BLANDÆ, ārum, f. *a town in Lucania.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Spain.* *Plin.*

BLANDĒ (blandus), *kindly, courteously, soothingly, gently.* *Cic.* Rogare blande. *Id.* Petere aliquid blandius. *Id.* Appellare aliquem blandissime.

BLANDĬCŎLĒ, adv. the same as *blande.* *Apulei.*

BLANDĬDĬCŬS (blande & dico), a, um, adj. *caressing, coaxing.* *Plaut.*

BLANDĬFĬCŬS (blande & facio), a, um, adj. *soothing.* *Martian. Capell.*

BLANDĬLŎQUĔNS (blande & loquor), entis, adj. *speaking kindly or courteously.* *Laber.* apud *Macrob.*

BLANDĬLŎQUĔNTIA (blandiloquens), æ, f. *caressing words, flattery.* *Vetus Poeta*, apud *Cic.*

BLANDĬLŎQUĔNTŬLŬS (diminut. from blandiloquens), a, um, adj. *coaxing, wheedling.* *Plaut.*

BLANDĬLŎQUŬS (blande & loquor), a, um, adj. *coaxing, flattering.* *Plaut.*

BLANDĬMĔNTUM (blandior), i, n. *an allurement, blandishment, caress, charm.* *Cic.* Multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit. *Liv.* Multa blandimenta plebi ab Senatu data. *Ovid.* Jactare blandimenta, et preces. *Tacit.* Aggredi aliquem per blandimenta. *Id.* Blandimentum sublevavit metum. —— ¶ Also, *seasoned meats, delicacies.* *Tacit.* Sine blandimentis expellunt famem.

BLANDĬŎR (blandus), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to soothe, caress, please, compliment, fawn upon, wheedle, flatter,* μειλίσσω, χρηστολογέω, κολάζομαι, ἀρέσκομαι. *Ovid.* Et minus audacter blanditur. *Plin.* Columbæ blandiuntur inter se. *Id.* Infans blandiens matri mortuæ. *Plin. Jun.* Blandiri auribus alicujus, *to please or tickle the ears.* *Pandect.* Blandiri sibi, *to deceive one's self.* —— ¶ Also, applied to inanimate things. *Cic.* Voluptas sensibus blanditur. *Tacit.* Blandiens inertia. *Id.* Vitia blandientia. *Id.* Blanditur cœptis fortuna, *smiles upon, favors.* *Plin.* Pomi suavitas blanditur, *allures, attracts, entices.* *Id.* Quædam aquæ blandiuntur aspectu, *invite to taste their stream.* See *Blanditus.*

BLANDĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *courteously, softly, kindly.* *Plaut.*

BLANDĬTIA (Id.), æ, f. *a complimenting, caressing, flattering; fair words, compliments, flattery.* *Cic.* Nulla pestis major, quam adulatio, blanditia, assentatio. *Id.* Blanditia popularis. — Oftener in the *plural.* *Cic.* Elicere aliquem blanditiis. *Id.* Exprimere nummulos ab aliquo blanditiis. *Id.* Colligere benevolentiam civium blanditiis. *Id.* Blanditiis voluptatum deliniri. *Sueton.* Dicere aliquid per blanditias. *Ovid.* Dicere alicui blanditias. *Id.* Adhibere blanditias.

BLANDĬTIĒS (Id.), ēi, f. the same as *Blanditia.* *Apul.*

BLANDĬTIM (blandior), adv. *caressingly, pleasantly.* *Lucret.*

BLANDĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from blandior. —— ¶ Adject. *pleasing, pleasant, agreeable.* *Propert.* Blanditæ rosæ. *Plin.* Blandita peregrinatio.

BLANDŬLŬS (diminut. from blandus), a, um, adj. *pleasing, charming, soothing.* *Hadrian.* Animula vagula, blandula.

BLANDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *courteous, agreeable, pleasing, caressing, soothing, flattering.* *Nepos.* Blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens. *Terent.* Hominum nusquam quisquam blandior. *Cic.* Voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ. *Petron.* Blandissima oratio. *Ovid.* Blandissima carmina. *Cic.* Blandæ illecebræ voluptatis, *attractive, bewitching.* *Ovid.* Blandis lacertis tenere colla alicujus. *Plin.* Res blandæ legentibus. *Virg.* Blandus labor, *pleasing toil.* *Ovid.* Alea blanda, *agreeable.* *Stat.* Blandissima litora, *charming, delightful.* *Plin.* Blandissimus aspectus, *a most beautiful view.* *Lucret.* Blandus liquor amaracini, *fragrant.* *Manil.* Blandus sonus, *grateful to the ear.* *Claudian.* blando quæsitum frigore somnum, *refreshing.* —— ¶ Also, *gentle, harmless, placid.* *Claudian.* Blandi angues. *Id.* Blandus fluctus, *tranquil, smooth.* *Ovid.* Blandi soles, *mild.* —— ¶ Also, *persuasive.* *Plaut.* Nunc experiemur, uter nostrum sit blandior. *Tibull.* Blanda tura, *h. e. which move the gods.* —— ¶ With the genit. *Stat.* Blandus precum. —— ¶ With the infinit. *Horat.* Blandum ducere quercus.

BLAPSĬGŎNIA (βλαψιγονία), æ, f. *a disease of bees, when they do not breed.* *Plin.*

BLASPHĒMĀTIŌ (blasphemo), ōnis, f. *a reviling, slander, calumny.* *Tertull.*

BLASPHĒMIA (βλασφημία), æ, f. *calumny, slander: blasphemy.* *Augustin.*

BLASPHĒMIUM, ii, n. the same as *Blasphemia.* *Prudent.*

BLASPHĒMŌ (βλασφημέω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to speak ill of, revile; speak irreverently of the Deity, blaspheme.* *Prudent.*

BLASPHĒMŬS (βλάσφημος), a, um, adj. *one who reviles.* *Prudent.*

BLATĔRĀTŬS (blatero), us, m. *a prating, babbling.* *Sidon.*

BLATĔRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to babble, prate, talk idly, gabble.* *Horat.* cum magno blateras clamore. *Gell.* Homines stulta blaterantes. *Plaut.* Blateravisti vicinis, me daturum, &c., *you have been blabbing.*

BLATĔRŌ (blatero, are), ōnis, m. *a blabber, blab, busy-body.* *Gell.*

BLATIŌ, is, the same as *Blatero.* *Plaut.* Nugas blatis.

BLATTA, æ, f. *the black beetle.* *Virg.* Lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of moth or worm that eats clothes and books; a tin-worm, book-worm.* *Horat.* Blattarum, et tinearum epulæ. —— ¶ Also, *purple cloth.* *Spart.*

BLATTĀRIA (blatta), æ, f. *the herb purple, or moth-mullein.* *Plin.*

BLATTĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *infested by moths.* *Senec.* Blattaria balnea.

BLATTĔA (Id.), æ, f. *purple.* *Venant. Fortun.*

BLATTĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *purple, of a purple color.* *Eutrop.* Blattei funes.

BLĂTTĬFĔR (blatta & fero), a, um, adj. *clothed in purple. Sidon.* Blattifer Senatus.

BLAUDENĬUS, a, um, adj. *of Blaudus, in Phrygia. Cic.* Blaudenius Zeuxis.

BLĒCHNŎN (βλῆχνον), i, n. *a kind of fern. Plin.*

BLĒCHŌN (βλήχων), ōnis, m. *wild pennyroyal. Plin.*

BLĒMMȲÆ, ārum, and **BLĒMMȲĒS**, or **BLĒMȲĒS**, um, m. *a fabulous nation of Æthiopia, without heads, and having their eyes in their breasts. Plin.*

BLĒNDĬŬS, ii, m. *a sea-fish. Plin.* — Others read *Blenius.*

BLĒNNŬS (βλεννός), i, m. *stupid, foolish; a fool, dolt. Plaut.*

BLĬTĔŬS (blitus), a, um, adj. *senseless, foolish, stupid, insipid. Plaut.*

BLĬTUM (βλίτον), i, n. and **BLĬTŬS**, i, m. *the arrack or orrage, a pot-herb; or, according to some, the spinage. Plin.*

BŎĀ (bos), æ, f. *a large water-serpent, supposed to suck the udders of cows. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a disease, in which red pimples rise in the flesh. Plin.*

BŎĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating to oxen. Liv.* Forum boarium, *the beast-market. Propert.* Arva boaria. *Plin.* Lappa boaria, *an herb.*

BŎĀTŬS (boo), us, m. *a loud roaring or bawling. Apulei.* Præconis boatu.

BOBSĔQUA, same as *Bubsequa.*

BŎCCHAR, ăris, or **BŎCCHŎR**, ŏris, m. *a king of Mauritania. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a Moor, an African. Juvenal.*

BŒBĒ, es, f. Βοίβη, *a town in Thessaly. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a lake near the same. Liv.* — Hence, Bœbēĭŭs, and Bœbĭcĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Thessalian. Val. Flacc.* Proles Bœbeia, *the Thessalian nymphs. Lucan.* Bœbicio vomere.

BŒBĒIS, ĭdis, f. Βοιβηΐς, *a lake of Thessaly; lake Bœbe. Lucan.*

BŒŎTĀRCHĒS (Βοιωτάρχης), æ, m. *the chief magistrate of the Bœotians, the Bœotarch. Liv.*

BŒŎTĬA, æ, f. Βοιωτία, *Bœotia, a district of Greece, bordering on Attica; its capital was Thebes. Plin.* — Whence, Bœotĭŭs, Bœōtus, and Bœotĭcus, a, um, adj. *Bœotian. Plin.* Frumentum Bœoticum. *Ovid.* Bœotia mœnia. *Id.* Bœota tellus. — And Bœoti, absol. *the Bœotians*, noted for their stupidity. *Horat.* Bœotum (for *Bœotorum*) in crasso jurares aere natum.

BŒŎTIS, ĭdis, f. the same as *Bœotia. Pompon. Mela.* Locris, Phocis, Bœotis.

BŎĬA, æ, f. *the country of the Boii. Cæs.*

BŎĬÆ (perhaps βοεία), ārum, f. *a collar, with which slaves were punished. Plaut.*

BŎĬI, iōrum, m. Βοΐοι, *a people of Gaul, who passed into Italy, and thence into Germany, where they gave their name to the country they occupied. Liv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Boiēmum, or Boihemum, i, n. *the country of the Boii in Germany, now Bohemia. Tacit.* and *Vellei.*

BŎLA, or **VŎLA**, æ, f. *a town of the Æqui in Latium. Virg.* —— *Liv.* uses *Vola, ārum.* — Hence, Bolānus, or Volānus, a, um, adj. *of Vola. Liv.* Volanus ager. And Bolāni, or Volāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Vola. Liv.*

BŎLBITĪNĒ, es, f. *a town in Ægypt.* — Hence, Bolbitīnus, a, um. *Plin.* Bolbitinum ostium, *the Bolbitinic mouth of the Nile.*

BŎLBITŎN (βόλβιτον), i, n. *the dung of oxen. Plin.*

BŌLĒTAR (boletus), āris, n. *a vessel to pickle mushrooms in; any vessel for eating or cooking in. Martial.*

BŌLĒTŬS (βωλίτης), i, m. *a mushroom of the best sort. Martial.*

BŎLIS (βολίς), ĭdis, f. *a missile.* — Hence, bolides, *streamers, or lines of fiery light, shooting across the sky. Plin.*

BŎLĪTĒS (βολίτης), æ, m. *the root of the herb lychnis. Plin.*

BŎLŒ (βῶλοι), *the name of certain precious stones. Plin.*

BŎLŬS (βόλος), i, m. *a throw or cast of a net, or of dice. Plaut.* Lepide jecisti bolum. *Sueton.* Bolum emere, *the draught of fishes.*

BŌLŬS (βῶλος), i, m. *a morsel, bit, piece. Terent.* Bolum mihi ereptum e faucibus. —— ¶ Figur. *profit, gain, luck. Varr.* Cochleæ magnum bolum deferunt æris, *yield great profit. Plaut.* Dabit hæc tibi grandes bolos.

BŎMBAX! an interjection of contempt, *poh! pish! Plaut.*

BŎMBĬTŌ (bombus), as, āre, n. 1. *to hum or buzz like a bee. Auctor carm. de Philom.*

BŎMBŬS (βόμβος), i, m. *the humming or buzzing of bees; the hoarse sound or blast of a trumpet; a busy noise or hum, a murmur. Varr.* Intus faciunt bombum. *Lucret.* Tuba reboat raucum bombum. *Catull.* Multi raucisonis efflabant cornua bombis. *Martian. Capell.* Bombus tympani. *Sueton.* Tria plausuum genera, bombos, et imbrices, et testas, *a hum of applause.*

BŎMBȲCĬNŬS (bombyx), a, um, adj. *made of silk, silken. Juvenal.* Panniculus bombycinus. —— ¶ *Bombycina,* absol. *silk clothes. Martial.* Furtiva bombycina.

BŎMBȲCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, *of silk, silken.* —— ¶ Also, *silky. Plin.* Bombyciæ arundines.

BŎMBȲLĬŬS (βομβύλιος), ii, m. *the larva of the silk-worm. Plin.*

BŎMBȲX (βόμβυξ), ȳcis, m. and sometimes f. *the silk-worm. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, f. *silk. Plin.* —— Also, *cotton. Plin.*

BŎNA DĔA, *a goddess of the Roman women, at whose rites none but females were admitted. Cic.* — Also called by *Ovid.*, Bona Diva.

BŎNĀSŬS (βόνασος), i, m. *a wild beast like a bull, but having the mane of a horse. Plin.*

BŎNĬTĀS (bonus), ātis, f. *goodness, excellence. Cic.* Bonitas prædiorum. *Id.* vocis. *Id.* ingenii. *Phædr.* aquæ. *Plin.* vini. *Id.* Aurum quo sæpius arsit, proficit ad bonitatem. *Cic.* Bonitas causæ. —— ¶ Applied to the moral qualities. *Cic.* Vir singulari bonitate. *Nepos.* Hominis excellens bonitas. *Cic.* Commendare aliquid fidei et bonitati alicujus. —— ¶ Particularly, *kindness, liberality, benignity. Cic.* Quid enim est melius bonitate et beneficentia? *Id.* Uti bonitate deorum. *Id.* Affluere bonitate. —— ¶ Also, *filial piety. Cic.* Justitia erga parentes, pietas, vulgo autem bonitas nominatur.

BŎNNA, æ, f. *a town of Germany, now Bonn. Tacit.* — Hence, Bonnensis, e, adj. *of Bonn. Tacit.* Castra Bonnensia.

BŎNŌNĬA, æ, f. *a town in Italy, on the river Rhenus, now Bologna. Liv.* — Hence, Bononiensis, e, adj. *Plin.* Rhenus Bononiensis amnis.

BŎNUM (bonus), i, n. *any good, or blessing,* τὸ ἀγαθόν. *Cic.* Summum hominis bonum. *Id.* Bonum mentis est virtus. *Id.* Bonum animi, et corporis. *Id.* Bona, et incommoda, *prosperity and adversity. Id.* Uti bono litterarum, *the opportunity of a mutual correspondence. Quintil.* Eloquentiæ bonis male uti. *Id.* Bona ingenii. *Id.* Bona vocis. *Tacit.* Bona pacis, *the blessings. Sallust.* Maximum bonum in celeritate putare, *the chief good. Id.* Bonum publicum simulare, *to pretend the public good. Plin.* Bono publico, *from a regard to the public good. Liv.* Pax bono omnium parta, *to the advantage of the whole community.* —— ¶ Bono esse alicui, *to be of use or assistance to, to help, profit. Liv.* Bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat. *Cic.* Quibus occidi patrem bono fuit. —— *Plaut.* Quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar? *what should I gain? what advantage would it be to me?* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Facere sibi bona multa, *to take one's pleasure, enjoy one's self.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Facere aliquid boni alicui, *to confer a favor.* —— ¶ Bona ōrum, *goods, property, effects. Cic.* Possidere bona alicujus. *Id.* Bonorum possessio. *Terent.* Bona patria abligurire. *Quintil.* Cedere bonis. —— Esse in bonis, *to be in possession of an estate. Cic.* Est hodie in bonis. —— In the singular. *Plaut.* Quos penes mei potestas boni.

BŎNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. (comp. melior. superl. optimus), *good,* ἀγαθός, ἐσθλός, καλός, probus, integer, absolutus, perfectus, conveniens naturæ. *Cic.* Quidquid est, quod bonum sit, id expetendum est. *Id.* Vir bonus. *Id.* auctor. *Id.* poeta. *Id.* augur. *Tacit.* Boni mores, bonæ leges. *Id.* Bonæ artes. *Cic.* Bona causa. *Id.* conditio. *Id.* fama. *Id.* memoria. *Id.* Bona mens. *Quintil.* voluntas. *Id.* conscientia. *Cic.* spes. *Id.* Bono consilio aliquid facere. *Id.* Bona tempestate navigare. *Quintil.* Bona vox. *Lucret.* Bonus color. *Sueton.* Bona cervix. *Terent.* Forma bona. *Cic.* Boni numi, *good money; standard coin. Senec.* Bonus dies, *serene. Ovid.* Bonus dies, *fortunate, happy. Cic.* Bona tempora. *Liv.* Prodigium vertetur in bonum. —— ¶ Boni, ōrum, *the good; the just; the upright; the patriotic. Horat.* Oderunt peccare boni. —— ¶ Sometimes applied ironically. *Terent.* Ehodum bone vir, quid ais? *Cic.* Bone custos provinciæ. —— ¶ O bone, *my good fellow. Horat.* —— ¶ *Boni* also signifies *the rich; the opulent. Cic.* Bonorum et locupletium referta. *Id.* Viri boni usuras perscribunt. —— ¶ *Noble, of a good family; of good birth. Terent.* Illam civem esse Atticam bonam, bonis prognatam. *Plaut.* Bono genere natus. —— ¶ Bonæ res, *h. e. in a good condition. Cic.* Res Hispaniensis valde bonæ, *go on well. Id.* Unde bonis meis rebus fugiebam. So, *Gell.* In re bona esse, *to be prosperous.* —— ¶ Bona ætas, *youth; the prime of life. Cic.* —— ¶ *Fit, apt, suitable, convenient. Tacit.* Campi militi Romano ad prœlium boni. *Virg.* Bona bello cornus. —— ¶ *Skilful, practised. Cic.* Bonus gubernator, *skilful. Tacit.* Agrippa militia bonus, *practised in the art of war.* —— ¶ *Brave, gallant. Sallust.* Libertatem nemo bonus, nisi cum anima simul amittit. —— ¶ *Well-disposed, friendly. Cic.* Eo velim tam facili uti possem, et tam bono in me. *Virg.* Sis bonus o, felixque tuis. —— ¶ With words of quantity, *large, considerable, material. Cic.* Bonam partem sermonis. *Horat.* Sit bona librorum copia. —— ¶ Bonum est, *'tis a good thing; 'tis well. Plaut.* Bonum est, pauxillum amare sane; insane non bonum est. —— ¶ Bonum factum. See *Factum.* —— ¶ In bonum exire, *succeed. Senec.* Quidquid aget, in bonum exibit. —— ¶ Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit (*a solemn form used in entering upon any business*). *Cic.* —— ¶ See *Melior,* and *Optimus.*

BŎNŬSCŬLA (diminut. from bona), ōrum, n. *a little estate. Sidon.*

BŎŌ (βοάω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and **BŎŌ**, is, n. 3 *to roar, bellow, re-echo. Ovid.* Redde meum, toto voce boante foro. *Plaut.* Boat cælum fremitu. *Pacuv.* apud *Non.* Clamore colles resonantes bount.

BŎŌTĒS (Βοώτης), æ & is, m. *the constellation called also Arctophylax. Cic.* See *Arctophylax.*

BŎRĔA (βόρειος), æ, f. *a kind of jasper. Plin.*

BŎRĔĀLIS (boreas), e, adj. *northern. Avien.*

BŎRĔĀS (Βορέας), æ, m. *the north-north-east wind,* the Greek term, equivalent to the Latin *Aquilo. Plin.* — Often used also for Septentrio, *the north wind. Nep.* and *Virg.*

BŎRĔŬS (βόρειος), a, um, adj. *northern. Ovid.*

BŎRSYCĪTĒS, æ, m. *a precious stone, probably a sort of coral. Plin.*

BŎRȲSTHĔNĒS (Βορυσθένης), is, m. *a river of Sarmatia,* now *the Dnieper. Mela.* — Hence Borysthenius, a, um. adj. *Ovid.* Amnis Borysthenius, *the Borysthenes.*

BŎRȲSTHĔNĬDÆ (Borysthenes), and **BŎRȲSTHĔNĪTÆ**, ārum, m. *the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes. Prop.* and *Macrob.*

BŌS (βοῦς), bŏvis, m. and f. *an ox, a bull, or cow. Cic.* Boum cervices natæ ad jugum. *Horat.* Intactæ boves. —— ¶ Gen. plur. *boum* for *bovum,* and dat. *bōbus,* or *būbus,* for *bovibus.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Boves mortui, *leathern straps.* —— ¶ Bovi clitellas imponere, proverb. *h. e. to assign one a task for which he is unfit. Cic.* —— ¶ Bos lucas, *an elephant. Plin.* See *Lucas.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish. Ovid.*

BŎSCAS (βοσκάς), ădis, or **BŎSCIS**, ĭdis, f. *a species of duck. Colum.*

BŎSPŎRŬS (βόσπορος), and less correctly **BŎSPHŎRŬS**, i, m. *a strait. Plin.* Bosporus Thracius, *now, the Bosphorus, or the straits of Constantinople. Id.* Bosporus Cimmerius, *now, the straits of Caffa.* — Also, *plur. neut. Propert.* Bospora capta. — Hence, Bosporānus, *Tacit.*, Bosporēus, *Sidon.*, Bosporicus, *Gell.*, and Bosporius, a, um, adj. *Ovid. of or be-*

longing to the Bosphorus. And Bosporani, the inhabitants of that region. Cic.

BŎSTRȲCHĪTĒS (βοστρυχίτης), æ, m. a gem resembling a lock of a woman's hair; probably amianthus. Plin.

BŎTĂNISMŎS (βοτανισμός), i, m. a weeding, pulling up of weeds. Plin.

BŎTĔLLŬS (diminut. from botulus), i, m. a sausage. Martial.

BŎTHȲNŬS (βόθυνος), i, m. a meteor having the appearance of a pit. Senec.

BŎTRŌNĀTUM (βότρυς), i, n. an ornament, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a cluster of grapes. Tertull.

BŎTRȲĪTĒS (βοτρυΐτης), æ, m. a precious stone. Plin.

BŎTRȲĪTIS (βοτρυΐτης), ĭdis, f. a sort of calamine. Plin.

BŎTRȲŎN (βοτρυών), ōnis, m. a bunch or cluster of grapes. Martial. —— ¶ Also, a kind of medicament. Plin.

BŎTRȲS (βότρυς), ÿos, f. a cluster of grapes, racemus. — Also, the herb motherwort. Plin.

BŎTŬLĀRIŬS (botulus), ii, m. a sausage maker or dealer. Senec.

BŎTŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. a sausage, kind of meat pudding, a black pudding. Gell. and Martial.

BŎVIĀNUM, i, n. the name of two towns in Samnium. Liv. and Plin. — Hence Bovianĭus, a, um, adj. of Bovianum. Sil.

BŎVĪLĔ (bos), is, n. a stall for oxen, ox-stall, cow-house. Cato.

BŎVILLÆ, ārum, f. a town of Latium, near Rome. Ovid. — Hence Bovillus, a, um, adj. of or at Bovillæ. Cic. Bovilla pugna, h. e. the murder of Clodius. —— ¶ Also, a village near Arpinum. — Whence Bovellānus, a, um, adj. Cic. Bovellana vicinitas.

BŎVILLŬS (bos), a, um, adj. of oxen. Liv.

BŎVĪNĀTŎR (bovinor), ōris, m. one who practises tergiversations. Lucil.

BŎVĪNŎR, āri, obsol. the same as Tergiversor. Fest.

BŎX (βῶξ), bōcis, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin.

BRĂBĒUM, or BRĂBIUM (βραβεῖον), ii, n. the reward or meed of victory, a prize. Prudent.

BRĂBEUTĂ, and BRĂBEUTĒS (βραβευτής), æ, m. one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. Sueton.

BRĂBȲLĂ, æ, f. a plant. Plin.

BRĀCĂ, and BRĀCCĂ, æ, f. a covering for the thighs and legs; breeches, trowsers, worn by the Persians, Germans, Gauls, &c., and subsequently adopted also by the Romans. Ovid. Laxis arcent male frigora bracis. Tacit. Bracas, tegmen barbarum.

BRĀCĀTŬS, and BRĀCCĀTŬS (braca), a, um, adj. wearing breeches or trowsers. Cic. Bracatæ et Transalpinæ nationes. Pers. Bracati Medi. Cic. Bracatæ cognationis dedecus, h. e. Gallic. Plin. Gallia bracata, the province of Gaul, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis.

BRACĒ, es, f. a species of corn grown in Gaul, used for making malt. Plin. — Others read brance.

BRĂCHIĀLĔ (brachium), is, n. a wristband, bracelet. Plin.

BRĂCHIĀLIS (Id.), e, adject. of or relating to the arm. Plaut. Nervus brachialis. Plin. Brachialis crassitudo, the thickness of an arm.

BRĂCHIĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. having arms or branches. Plin. Brachiata arbor. Colum. Brachiatæ vineæ.

BRĂCHIŎLUM (diminut. from brachium), i, n. a little arm. Catull. Mitte brachiolum teres.

BRĂCHIUM (βραχίων), ii, n. the fore-arm, or that part of the arm between the hand and the elbow; the upper part being called lacertus. Ovid. Laudat brachia et nudos lacertos. Tacit. Feminæ nudæ brachia ac lacertos. —— ¶ Also, the whole arm. Cic. Cohibere brachium toga. Id. Extendere brachium. Ovid. exserere. Virg. contrahere. Id. attollere. Ovid. tendere cælo, and ad cælum. Horat. Fidere brachiis. Id. Lentis brachiis adhærere alicui, to cling. Id. and Ovid. Circumdare brachia collo, to embrace. — The dancing of the ancients consisted chiefly in artful motions of the arms. Hence, Ovid. Brachia numeris movere, or numerosa brachia ducere, to dance. So, Id. Brachia saltantis mirare. —— ¶ Figur. Ovid. Præbere brachia sceleri, to lend a hand. — Cic. Molli, or levi brachio aliquid agere, to do any thing negligently. — Juvenal. Dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream. —— ¶ Also, applied to the limbs of other animals. Plin. (of the nautilus) Prima duo brachia retorquens, &c. Id. Polypis, sepiis, loliginibus, cancris, qui brachia in contrarium movent, arms, claws. Id. Leoni in brachiorum ossibus, fore-legs. Virg. jam brachia contrahit ardens Scorpius. —— ¶ In trees, the arms or boughs. Virg. Late ramos et brachia tendens. Id. (of the vine) Brachia tonde. —— ¶ Also, an arm or branch of a river. Liv. Brachio fluminis objecto. —— ¶ Also, an arm of the sea. Ovid. Brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite. —— ¶ Also, lines, outworks, in fortification. Liv. Consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, qua ex oppido sui commeare possent, a line of communication. —— ¶ Also, a pier, mole. Sueton. Portum Ostiæ exstruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio. —— ¶ Also, of mountains, branches, spurs. Plin. Taurus mons brachia emittit. —— ¶ Also, the yard-arm, sail-yard. Virg. Intendi brachia velis. —— ¶ Also, the arms of a balista or catapult. Vitruv.

BRĀCHMĀNÆ, ārum, and BRĀCHMĀNES, um, m. Βραχμᾶνες, the Bramins, or caste of the learned among the Hindoos. Plin.

BRĂCHȲCĂTĂLECTUM, and BRACHYCATALECTICUM METRUM, wanting a metrical foot, brachycatalectic, βραχυκατάληκτον, βραχυκαταληκτικόν. Diomed.

BRACTEĂ, æ, f. a thin leaf or plate of gold, silver, or other metal; gold or silver foil. Lucret. Bractea auri. Virg. Crepitabat bractea vento. Ovid. Aspice, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat. Plin. Ligni bracteæ, thin plates of wood for veneering. Martial. Bractea viva, golden-colored fleece. —— ¶ Figur. Solin. Bracteæ eloquentiæ, tinselled words.

BRĂCTEĀTŎR (bractea), ōris, m. a gold-beater. Jul. Firmic.

BRĂCTEĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with a thin leaf of metal; plated, gilded. Senec. Bracteatus leo, with a gilded mane. —— ¶ Figur. Senec. Bracteata felicitas, delusive, false. — Auson. Bracteatum dictum, golden words.

BRĂCTEŎLĂ (diminut. from bractea), æ, f. a minute leaf of gold. Juvenal.

BRANCE. See Brace.

BRĂNCHIÆ (βράγχια), ārum, f. the gills of a fish. Plin. —— ¶ Singul. Auson. Branchia exspirans.

BRĀSSICĂ, æ, f. a cabbage. Cic.

BRĂTHȲ (βράθυ), ÿos, n. the savin-tree. Plin.

BRĔCHMĂ, ătis, n. h. e. abortus piperis. Plin.

BRENNI, ōrum, a people of Pannonia. Horat. Brenni veloces. Others read Brenci or Breuci.

BRENNŬS, i, m. the name of several Gallic chiefs. Liv.

BRĔPHŎTRŎPHĒUM (βρεφοτροφεῖον), ii, n. an orphan asylum. Cod. Just.

BRĔVIĀRIUM (brevio), ii, n. a summary, abstract, epitome, abridgment. Senec.

BRĔVIĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. a shortening, contracting. Augustin.

BRĔVIĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. an abbreviator, abridger, epitomizer. Oros.

BRĔVĬCŬLŬS (diminut. from brevis), a, um, adject. short. Plaut. Homo breviculus, short of stature. Apulei. Grabatulus breviculus.

BRĔVILŎQUENS (brevis & loquor), entis, adj. speaking but a few words, short, brief. Cic.

BRĔVILŎQUENTIĂ (breviloquens), æ, f. shortness of speech, brevity. Cic.

BRĔVIŎ (brevis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to shorten, abridge, abbreviate, contract. Quintil. Breviare quædam. Id. Breviatur cervix. —— ¶ Quintil. Breviare syllabam, to shorten, pronounce short.

BRĔVIS (perhaps βραχύς), e, adj. short, in respect of time. Cic. Brevi tempore. —— ¶ So, brevi, and more rarely in brevi, absol. shortly, a short time. Cic. Brevi postea est mortuus, soon after. Gell. Brevi antequam moreretur, a short time before he died. Id. Fuit Æschylus non brevi antiquior, not a little. Flor. In brevi. — Brevi also signifies, in a few words, in brief. Cic. Tuis litteris brevi respondere. —— ¶ Ad breve (tempus), for a short time. Sueton. In tenebris videre ad breve. —— ¶ Also, of short duration, transitory, short-lived, short, brief. Horat. Breves rosæ. Id. Brevis dominus. Terent. Occasio brevis. Cic. Brevis oratio. Id. Cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint. Id. Ut ego eo brevior sim. Absol. Vopisc. Breve nominum conscripsit, a summary. Quintil. Hæc ut in brevi fuisse dicenda. Cic. Hoc breve dicam, briefly. Id. Breve id faciam, I will shorten that. Liv. Cogere aliquid in breve, to bring into a small compass. —— ¶ Also, short, in space. Nepos. Via brevior. Horat. In breve cogi, h. e. to be rolled up. —— ¶ Also, little, small, scanty. Horat. Breve caput. Id. Cœna brevis, a spare dinner. Ovid. Brevis mus. Pallad. Brevissimum vasculum. Juvenal. Breves Gyari. Cic. Judex brevior etiam, quam ipse testis, shorter in stature. Sueton. Homo brevi corpore. —— ¶ Brevia vada, and brevia, absol. shallows, shoals. Virg. — So, Juvenal. Puteus brevis. Tacit. Breve littus. —— ¶ In prosody, Syllaba brevis, a short syllable, h. e. which is pronounced in a shorter time than a long one.

BRĔVITĀS (brevis), ātis, f. shortness, brevity. Cic. Brevitas temporis. Nepos. Concinnus in brevitate respondendi. Cæs. Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, shortness of stature. Plin. Brevitas crurum, shortness. Id. arborum, lowness. Gell. angusti freti, narrowness. Vitruv. guttæ, diminutiveness. Plin. Brevitatis gratia, for the sake of brevity. Cic. In dicendo brevitas, conciseness.

BRĔVITĔR (Id.), adv. shortly, in brief, in a word. Cic. Breviter describere aliquid. Id. brevius. Id. Exposui, quam brevissime potui. —— ¶ Also, in a short time. Cic. Dicere breviter, to pronounce short. —— ¶ Also, of quantity, little. Plin. Parvo brevius, quam totus, a little less than the whole. —— ¶ Also, of space, narrowly. Tibull. equum curvo brevius compellere gyro.

BRIĂREUS, ĕi & ĕos, m. Βριαρεύς, Briareus, a giant, who had a hundred arms. Virg. Centumgeminus Briareus.

BRIGANTĒS, um, m. a people of Britain, in the northern part of the modern England. Tacit.

BRISĂ (unc.), æ, f. a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Colum.

BRISĒIS, ĭdis & ĭdos, f. Βρισηΐς, Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and favorite slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon. Ovid.

BRĬTANNIĂ, æ, f. Βρεταννία, Britain, now Great Britain. Plin. — Hence Britannĭcus, and Britannus, a, um, adject. British. Cic. Æstus Britannici. Juvenal. Causidici Britanni. — Absol. Britanni, the Britons. Virg. Divisos toto orbe Britannos. — But Sidon. Britanni, the Bretons. —— ¶ Plin. Britannica herba, the herb spoon-wort. —— ¶ Britannicus was a title of honor of several generals victorious over the Britons.

BRĬTŎ, ōnis & ŏnis, m. a Breton, inhabitant of Bretagne, in France. Juvenal. — Also, as some think, a Briton. Auson.

BRĬTŎMARTIS, is, f. Βριτόμαρτις, a Cretan maiden, a favorite of Diana. Virg.

BRIXELLUM, i, n. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Bersello. Sueton.

BRIXIĂ, æ, f. a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now Brescia. Liv. — Hence Brixiānus, a, um, adj. of Brescia. Liv.

BRŎCCHITĀS, or BROCHITAS (brocchus), ātis, f. a projection or standing out of the teeth. Plin.

BRŎCCHŬS (unc.), or BROCHŬS, a, um, adj. with projecting teeth. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, Brocchus, a projecting tooth, tusk. Varr. Others read bronchus and broccus.

BROCHON, i, n. the gum of the bdellium-tree. Plin.

BRŎMIOS, ii, m. Βρόμιος, *a surname of Bacchus. Ovid.* — Hence, Bromius, a, um, *of Bacchus. Claudian.*
BRŌMŎS (Βρόμος), i, f. *oats. Plin.*
BRŌMŌSŬS (Βρωμος), a, um, adj. *smelling strong, stinking, fetid. Cæl. Aurel.*
BRŎNCHŬS. See *Broccus.*
BRŎNTĒ (Βροντή), es, f. *thunder. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a gem called the thunderstone. Plin.* In the latter case others read *Brontia.*
BRŎNTĒS, æ, m. Βρόντης, *a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen. Virg.*
BRONTIA. See *Bronte.*
BRŪCHŬS (Βροῦχος), i, m. *a kind of locust. Prudent.*
BRŬCTĔRŬS, i, and *plur.* BRŬCTĔRI, ōrum, m. a *German tribe,* dwelling near the Hercynian forest. *Tacit.* — Hence, Bructĕrus, a, um, adj. *of the Bructeri. Tacit.*
BRUGES, an old form of *Phryges. Cic.*
BRŪMĂ (perhaps brevissimus), æ, f. *the shortest day of the year, the winter-solstice, mid-winter. Ovid.* Bruma novi prima est Solis. *Cic.* Solis accessus discessusque, solstitiis brumisque. — ¶ Hence, poetically, *the winter. Horat.* Bruma recurrit iners. *Virg.* Nec tota claudes fœnilia bruma. *Id.* Horrida bruma. — ¶ Also, *a year. Martial.* Brumas triginta.
BRŪMĀLĬS (bruma), e, adject. *relating to the winter-solstice. Cic.* Brumale signum, *h. e. Capricorn. Id.* Brumali die natus. *Plin.* Brumalis ortus, *where the sun rises at the winter-solstice.* — ¶ Also, *of winter, wintry. Martial.* Brumali gaudentia frigore. *Id.* Brumale tempus.
BRŬMĀRIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the herb lion's-foot, or water-scorpion grass. Apulei.*
BRUNDĬSĬUM, and BRŬNDŬSĬUM, ii, n. Βρεντήσιον, and Βρεντέσιον, *Brundusium,* or *Brundisium, a town of Calabria, from which travellers often embarked for Greece,* now *Brindisi. Cic.* — Hence, Brundisiānus, and Brundusīnus, or Brundisīnus, adj. *of Brundisium. Plin.* and *Cic.* — And absol. Brundisīni, or Brundusini, *the inhabitants of Brundusium. Cic.*
BRŬSCUM, i, n. *a bunch, knot, or knur in a maple-tree. Plin.*
BRŪTĒSCŌ (brutus), is, n. 3. *to become brutalized. Sidon.*
BRUTTII, ōrum, m. Βρέττιοι, *the people of the southern extremity of Italy. Cæs.* — ¶ Also, *their country. Cæs.* In Bruttiis. — Hence, Bruttius, and Bruttiānus, a, um, adj. *of the Bruttii. Plin.* Bruttiani caules. *Id.* Bruttius ager. *Calp.* Bruttia pix.
BRŪTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *heavy, inert. Horat.* Bruta tellus. — ¶ Also, *insensible, without feeling. Plin.* Bruta existimantur animalium, quibus cor durum riget. — ¶ Also, *brute, senseless, irrational, stupid. Plin.* Brutum animal. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Bruta fortuna, *blind. Apul.* Non sum tam brutus. *Cic.* Aliorum brutorum, *dull fellows.* — Hence, Brutus, *a Roman family name* (cognomen) *in the Junian gens. L. Junius Brutus,* who first bore the name on account of his assumed stupidity, drove the Tarquins from Rome. *M. Junius Brutus,* the assassin of Cæsar. — Whence, Brutiānus, and Brutīnus, a, um, adj. *of Brutus. Vellei.* Brutiana castra. *Cic.* Brutina consilia.
BRȲĂ, æ, f. *a tamarisk shrub. Plin.*
BRȲŎN (βρύον), i, n. *the grape of the white poplar. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the herb slank. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a species of moss. Plin.*
BRȲŌNĬĂ (βρυωνία), æ, f. *a wild vine, briony. Plin.*
BŪ (βοῦ), *an intensive affix. Fest.*
BŪĂ, æ, f. *the sound uttered by infants when they ask for drink. Varr.*
BŪBĂLĬŌN (βουβάλιον), i, *a wild cucumber. Apulei.*
BŪBĂLŬS (βούβαλος), i, m. *an African wild beast, of the antelope family. Plin.*
BŪBĂSIS, idis, f. *of Bubasus, a region of Caria. Ovid.* Bubasides nurus.
BŪBĂSTIS, is, f. Βούβαστις, *a town in Ægypt.* — ¶ Also, *a surname of Diana,* who was particularly honored there. *Ovid.* Sancta Bubastis.
BUBBATIO. See *Bullatio.*
BUBETII (bos), ōrum, m. *Plin.* l. 18. c. 3. Ludos boum causa celebrantes, Bubetios vocabant.

BŪBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adject. *of oxen.* Absol. *Cato.* Bubile, *an ox-stall, place where oxen are kept.* So, *Plaut.* Bubilis.
BŪBŌ (βύζα), ōnis, m. and f. *a horned owl. Virg.*
BŪBŌ, or BŪBĬŌ, is, n. 3. or 4. *to bump, or cry like a bittern. Auct. Carm. de Philom.*
BŪBŌNIUM (βουβώνιον), ii, n. *an herb good against swellings in the groin, the same with* aster *and* inguinalis. *Plin.*
BŪBSĔQUĂ (bos & sequor), æ, m. *a neat-herd, cow-keeper, herdsman. Apulei.*
BŪBŬLCĬTŌ (bubulcus), as, n. 1. and BŪBŬLCĬTŎR, āris, dep. 1. *to feed oxen, tend cattle. Plaut.* Decet te bubulcitari. — ¶ Figur. *to declaim like a clown. Varr.* Apud rhetorum bubulcitare.
BŪBŬLCŬS (bos), i, m. *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman. Cic.* — ¶ Also, *one who tends oxen, a herdsman. Virg.*
BŪBŬLĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of oxen. Veget.*
BŪBŬLŌ (bubo), as, n. 1. *to hoot or screech as an owl. Auct. Carm. de Philom.*
BŪBŬLŬS (bos), a, um, adject. *of oxen. Varr.* Bubulum pecus. *Plaut.* Corios bubulos, *h. e. straps, lashes,* flagra. *Plin.* Utres bubuli, *made of the hides of oxen. Id.* Bubulum lac, *cow's milk. Id.* Bubula caro, *beef.* — ¶ *Bubula, æ,* absol. *beef, the flesh of oxen. Plaut.* — ¶ *Plin.* Bubulum femur, *the name of an herb.*
BŪCÆDĂ (bos & cædo), æ, m. *one who is beaten with straps of bull-hide. Plaut.*
BŪCARDĬĂ (βοῦς and καρδία), æ, f. *a gem, shaped like the heart of an ox; probably a turquoise. Plin.*
BŬCCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the mouth, a cheek. Juvenal.* Bucca excitare foculum. *Martial.* Bucca loquax. *Cato.* Implere buccam. *Plaut.* Inflare buccas. *Martial.* Sufflare buccis. *Plaut.* Buccæ purpurissatæ, *painted cheeks.* — ¶ *Buccas inflare* is used to express indignation, *to be angry with. Horat.* Illis Jupiter ambas buccas inflet. — ¶ *Cic.* Quod in buccam venit dicere, *whatever comes uppermost.* So, *Id.* Quod in buccam venerit, scribito. *Id.* Garrimus quidquid in buccam. — ¶ *Petron.* Duræ buccæ homo, *impudent, brazen-faced.* — ¶ *Juvenal.* Curtius et Matho, buccæ, *idle declaimers, mob-orators.* — ¶ Also, *a morsel, mouthful. Martial.* Oret caninas panis improbi buccas. — ¶ Also, *a cavity. Plin.*
BUCCĔĂ (bucca), æ, f. *a mouthful. Sueton.*
BUCCĔLLĂ (diminut. from bucca), æ, f. *a scanty morsel, or mouthful, delicate bit. Martial.*
BUCCĔLLĀTUM (buccella), i, n. *biscuit-bread, bread for soldiers. Spartian.*
BUCCĬNA, with derivat. See *Bucina.*
BUCCŌ (bucca), ōnis, m. *a blubberhead, fool, blockhead. Plaut.*
BUCCŬLĂ (diminut. from bucca), æ, f. *a little cheek, mouth. Sueton.* — ¶ Also, *the beaver or cheek-piece of a helmet. Liv.* Galeas bucculasque tergere. — ¶ Also, *the boss of a shield; the shield itself. Capitolin.* — ¶ Also, *the regulæ of a balista* are also called *bucculæ. Vitruv.*
BUCCŬLENTŬS (bucca), a, um, *having large cheeks, or a large mouth. Plaut.*
BŪCĔPHĂLŬS (βουκέφαλος), i, m. *a noble Thessalian horse, marked with the figure of a bullock's head.* Hence, the *name of Alexander's horse. Curt.*
BŪCĔRĂS (βούκερας), ātis, n. *the herb fenugreek. Plin.*
BŪCĔRŬS, and BŪCĔRĬŬS (βούκερως), a, um, adj. *relating to oxen or kine. Lucret.* Bucera sæcla, *black cattle. Ovid.* Bucera armenta, *herds of cattle.* So, *Lucret.* Buceriæ greges.
BŪCĒTUM (bos), i, n. *a cow pasture. Gell.*
BŪCĬNĂ, and BUCCĬNĂ (βυκάνη), æ, f. *a herdsman's horn. Varr.* Porcos consuefacere ut omnia faciant ad bucinam, *to the sound of the horn.* — ¶ Also, *the shell of the triton. Ovid.* Buccina tortilis. — ¶ Also, *a trumpet. Cic.* Illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat. *Id.* Signum bucina dare. *Virg.* Rauca bucina. — Prima, secunda, tertia bucina, &c. *the first, second, and third signal, given at the respective watches by the sound of the trumpet. Propert.* Et jam quarta canit venturam bucina lucem. *Liv.* Ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent. — ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Fœdæ bucina famæ.

BŪCĬNĀTŎR, and BUCCĬNĀTŎR (bucino), ōris, m. *a trumpeter. Cæs.* — ¶ Also, *one who proclaims, publishes, or sets forth. Cic.* Buccinatorem existimationis meæ.
BŪCĬNŌ, and BUCCĬNŌ (bucina), as, n. 1. *to sound a trumpet,* βυκανίζω. *Varr.* Cum bucinatum est. *Senec.* Ter bucinavit.
BŪCĬNUM, and BUCCĬNUM (Id.), i, n. *a trumpet; the sound or blast of a trumpet. Plin.* Conchæ ad bucinum recurvæ. — ¶ Also, *a sort of cockle, used in dyeing purple. Plin.*
BŪCŎLĬCŬS (βουκολικός), a, um, adj. *pastoral, bucolic. Colum.* Bucolicon loquitur poema. Absol. *Gell.* Bucolica Virgilii. — ¶ *Auson.* Bucolice tome, *the pastoral cæsura, h. e.* when, in pastoral poetry, the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending a word, as in the line of *Virg.* Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus. — ¶ Bucolicon panaces, *a species of the herb panacea, gerard, or woundwort. Plin.*
BŪCRĀNIUM (βουκράνιον), ii, n. *a neat's head. Inscript.* — ¶ Also, *the herb calf's snout. Apul.*
BŪCŬLĂ (diminut. from bos), æ, f. *a heifer. Virg.*
BŪCŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. *a young ox, steer, or bullock. Colum.*
BŪFŌ, ōnis, m. *a toad. Virg.*
BŪGLŌSSĂ, æ, f. and BŪGLŌSSOS (βούγλωσσον, and βούγλωσσος), i, f. *the herb bugloss or ox-tongue. Plin.*
BŪGŌNĬĂ (βουγονία), æ, f. *the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of oxen. Varr.*
BŬLĂPĂTHUM (βουλάπαθον), i, n. *the herb patience, or great dock. Plin.*
BULBACEUS (bulbus), a, um, adj. *bulbaceous, bulbous. Plin.*
BULBĪNĒ (βολβίνη), es, f. *a bulbous plant, with leaves like leeks. Plin.*
BULBŌSŬS (bulbus), a, um, adject. *bulbous, containing bulbs. Plin.* Radix bulbosa.
BULBŬLŬS (diminut. from bulbus), i, m. *a small bulb. Pallad.*
BULBŬS (βολβός), i, m. *a bulb, bulbous root,* as of a tulip, narcissus, onion, &c. *Plin.* Croci bulbus. *Id.* asphodeli. — ¶ Particularly, *a certain bulbous plant, with stimulating qualities. Ovid.* Daunius, an Libycis bulbus tibi missus ab oris.
BŪLĒ (βουλή), es, f. *the senate. Plin. Ep.* In bulen a censoribus legi.
BŪLEUTĂ (βουλευτής), æ, m. *a senator. Plin. Ep.*
BŪLEUTĒRIUM (βουλευτήριον), ii, n. *the senate-house. Cic.* In curia Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant.
BULGĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a leathern bag, budget. Lucil.* Bulgam secum habet ipse. — ¶ Also, feminarum uterus. *Lucil.*
BŪLĪMŬS (βούλιμος), i, m. *bulimy, a morbid appetite. Veget.*
BULLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a bubble in water, or other liquid,* πομφόλυξ. *Ovid.* Perlucida surgere bulla solet. *Varro.* Si est homo bulla, eo magis senex. — ¶ Also, bullæ, *heads of nails, or studs, embossed on doors, garments,* &c. *Cic.* Bullas aureas ex valvis auferre. *Virg.* Notis fulserunt cingula bullis, *studs or bosses.* — ¶ Also, *a sort of amulet of the shape of a heart, worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old, when it was consecrated to the* lares. *Cic.* Bulla ornamentum pueritiæ. *Pers.* Bulla succinctis laribus donata pependit. Hence, *Juvenal.* Bulla dignus, *childish.* The *bulla* was sometimes also suspended from the neck of a favorite animal. *Ovid.*
BULLĀTŬS (bulla), a, um, adj. *studded with bosses. Varr.* Bullatum balteum. — ¶ Also, *wearing the bulla, youthful. Juvenal.* — Heres bullatus. *Macrob.* Bullatus puer. — ¶ Figur. *Fulgent.* Bullatum æthera, *studded with stars. Pers.* Bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, *inflated, swollen like a bubble.*
BULLĬŌ (Id.), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to boil up, bubble,* βράζω. *Pers.* Summa bullit in unda. — ¶ Figur. *Apulei.* Bullire indignatione, *to boil with rage.*
BULLĪTŬS (bullio), us, m. *the bubbling up of water. Vitruv.*
BULLŌ (bulla), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to bubble, boil. Cato.* Ubi bullabit vinum,

ignem subducito. *Plin.* Bullantium aquarum sufflatio.

BŬLLŬLĂ (diminut. from bulla), æ, f. *a little bubble. Cels.*

BŬMAMMĂ (bu, *intens.* & mamma), æ, f. *a kind of large grape, swelling like a teat, a bumast grape. Varr.*

BŬMĀSTŬS (βούμαστος), i, f. the same as *Bumamma. Virg.* Tumidis, bumaste, racemis. *Plin.* Tument mammarum modo bumasti.

BŬMĔLIA (βουμελία), æ, f. *a kind of large ash-tree. Plin.*

BŬNĬĂS (βουνιάς), ădis, f. *a sort of turnip. Plin.*

BŬNĬŎN (βούνιον), i, n. *a sort of turnip. Plin.*

BŬPĂLŬS, i, m. *a Chian artist, who, having held up the poet Hipponactes to derision, was so severely satirized by the latter, that he hanged himself. Horat.* Acer hostis Bupalo.

BŬPHTHĀLMŎS (βούφθαλμος), i, m. *the herb ox-eye. Plin.*

BŬPLEURŎN (βούπλευρον), i, n. *the herb hare's-ear. Plin.*

BŬPRĔSTIS (βούπρηστις), is, f. *a venomous insect of the kind of cantharides, like a spider, proving fatal to cattle when eaten among grass. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of herb which kills cattle, the burn-cow. Plin.*

BŬRĂ, æ, and BŬRĬS (βοὸς οὐρὰ), is, f. *a crooked piece of wood, forming the trunk or principal part of the plough. Varr.* Sæpe fracta bura relinquunt vomeres in arvo. *Virg.* Magna vi flexa domatur In burim ulmus.

BŬRDĪGĂLĂ, æ, f. *a town of Aquitania, now Bordeaux. Auson.* — Hence, Burdigalensis, e, *of Burdigala. Sidon.*

BŬRDŌ, ōnis, m. *a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass,* ἡμίονος. *Isidor.*

BŬRDŌNCŬLŬS, i, m. *the herb ox-tongue. Marcell. Empir.*

BŬRGŬNDĬŌ, ōnis, m. *a Burgundian. Plin.* and *Sidon.*

BŬRGŬS (unc.), i, m. *a castle, fort, redoubt. Veget.* Castellum parvulum quem Burgum vocant. —— ¶ Also, *a burgh, borough. Isid.*

BŬRĪCŬS (unc.), i, m. *a sorry horse. Paulin. Nolan.*

BŬRIS. See *Bura.*

BŬRRÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *trifles, nonsense, folly. Auson.*

BŬRRĀNĪCĂ, æ, f. *a beverage made up of must and milk. Fest.*

BŬRRHĪNŎN (βούῤῥινον), i, n. *an herb. Apul.*

BŪSĔLĪNUM (βουσέλινον), i, n. *an herb, like garden smallage. Plin.*

BŪSĪRĬS, is & ĭdis, Βούσιρις, *a king of Egypt, noted for his cruelty, said to have sacrificed all strangers that came into his realm. Virg.* Illaudati Busiridis aras.

BŬSTĬCĒTUM (bustum), i, n. *a cemetery. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *a tomb. Arnob.*

BŬSTĬRĂPŬS (bustum & rapio), i, m. *a robber of funeral piles. Plaut.*

BŬSTŬĀLĬS (bustum), e, adj. *relating to tombs. Sidon.* Campus refertus bustualibus favillis.

BŬSTŬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *relating to tombs. Cic.* Gladiator bustuarius, *gladiator that fought at the grave of some great man, in honor of him. Martial.* Bustuaria mœcha, *who prostitutes herself amongst tombs, a common whore.* —— ¶ *Bustuarius,* substant. *the undertaker, who burns and takes care of bodies. Ammian.*

BŬSTUM (buro, obs., for uro), i, n. *the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the act of burning a corpse. Lucret.* Cinefactum busto te deflebimus. —— ¶ Also, *the corpse. Stat.* Egena sepulchri Busta. —— ¶ As bodies were often burned and buried in the same place, *a tomb,* τύμβος. *Cic.* Bustum violare, &c. *Id.* Incidere in busto. And figur. *Id.* Bustum legum omnium. —— ¶ Also, *a funeral urn. Propert.*

BŪTĔŌ, ōnis, m. *a kind of hawk,* probably *a buzzard,* the same as *triorches. Plin.*

BŪTĒS, æ, m. Βούτης, *Butes, son of Amycus, killed by Dares at the tomb of Hector. Virg.* —— ¶ *An armor-bearer of Anchises. Virg.* —— ¶ *A Trojan, killed by Camilla. Virg.* —— ¶ *A son of Teleon, and one of the Argonauts. Val. Flacc.*

BŪTHRŌTUM, i, n. and BŪTHRŌTŬS, i, f. Βουθρωτὸν, *a town of Epirus, now Butrinto, in Albania. Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, Buthrotius, a, um, adj. *of Buthrotum. Cic.* Buthrotius ager. Absol. Buthrotii, *the inhabitants of Buthrotum. Cic.*

BŪTHȲSĬĂ (βουθυσία), æ, f. *a sacrifice of oxen, a great and solemn sacrifice. Sueton.*

BŪTĬŌ, ōnis, m. *a bittern. Auct. carm. de Philom.*

BŪTȲRUM (βούτυρον), i, n. *butter. Plin.*

BŬXANS (buxum), antis, adj. *of the color of box-wood. Apulei.*

BŬXĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a plantation of box-wood. Martial.*

BŬXĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of box. Colum.* Caseus buxeis formis exprimitur. *Solin.* Buxei luci. —— ¶ *Of a pale yellow color, like box. Plin.* Buxeus color. *Martial.* Dentes buxei.

BŬXĬFĔR (buxus & fero), a, um, adj. *producing box-trees. Catull.* Cytore buxifer.

BŬXŌSŬS (buxus), a, um, adject. *like box-wood. Plin.*

BŬXUM (buxus), i, n. *box-wood. Virg.* Torno rasile buxum. —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of box-wood. Ovid.* Inflati murmure buxi, *a pipe. Virg.* Volubile buxum, *a top.* So, *Pers.* Buxum torquere flagello. *Juvenal.* Caput intactum buxo, *a comb.* So, *Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo.

BŬXŬS (πύξος), i, f. *the box-tree. Ovid.* Densæ foliis buxi. —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of the wood of the box-tree. Virg.* Buxus Berecynthia, *a pipe.*

BŬZĔRI. See *Byzeres.*

BȲBLIS, ĭdis, f. Βύβλις, *daughter of Miletus. Having fallen in love with her brother Caunus, who repelled her advances, she put herself to death, and was changed into a fountain. Ovid.*

BȲLLIS, or BŬLLIS, ĭdis, f. *a town of Greece, on the borders of Illyricum. Cic.* — Hence, Byllidenses, *the inhabitants of Byllis. Cæs.* And Byllinus, a, um, adj. *of Byllis. Liv.*

BȲRSĂ, æ, f. Βύρσα, *the citadel of Carthage. Virg.*

BȲSSĬCŬS, a, um, the same as *Byssinus. Pandect.*

BȲSSĬNŬS (byssus), a, um, adj. *made of cotton,* βύσσινος. *Plin.* So, *Apul.* Byssina vestis.

BȲSSŬS (βύσσος), i, f. *cotton, cotton stuff. Apulei.* Vestis bysso pertexta.

BȲZĀCIUM, i, n. *a district of Africa proper. Plin.* — Hence, Byzacēnus, and Byzacius, a, um, adj. *of Byzacium. Solin.* and *Sil.*

BȲZĀNTIUM, ii, n. Βυζάντιον, *a city of Thrace, afterwards called Constantinopolis, Constantinople. Plin.* — Hence, Byzantiăcus (*Stat.*), Byzantīnus (*Auson.*), and Byzantīus (*Ovid.*), a, um, adj. *of Byzantium.* And Absol. Byzantii, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Byzantium. Liv.*

BȲZĒRES, um, m. Βύζηρες, *a people of Asia Minor. Valer. Flacc.* Byzeres vagi. *Pliny* calls them *Buzeri.*

C.

C, the third letter of the Latin alphabet. ¶ In abbreviations, C. stands for *Caius;* on the votes of the jury, for *condemno;* in numeration, one hundred.

CĂBĀLLĀTĬŌ (caballus), ōnis, f. *fodder for horses. Cod. Just.*

CĂBĀLLĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a horse. Plin.* Caballina caro, *horse-flesh. Pers.* Fons caballinus, *h. e. Hippocrene.*

CĂBĀLLĬŌN, i, n. *the herb hart's-tongue, spleenwort. Apulei.*

CĂBĀLLŬS (καβάλλης), i, m. *a horse, pack-horse, saddle-horse. Horat.* Aut olitoris aget mercede caballum. *Id.* Vectari rura caballo. *Juvenal.* Gorgoneus caballus, *h. e. Pegasus.*

CĂBILLŌNUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul, now Chalons-sur-Saône. Cæs.*

CĂBIRI, ōrum, m. Κάβειροι, *deities introduced into Greece, at an early period, from Phœnicia, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated with much pomp, particularly in Samothrace. They were probably the sun and moon* (*Moloch* and *Astarte*) *of the Phœnicians. Acc. ap. Varr.* Celsa Cabirum delubra, for *Cabirorum.*

CĂCĂBĀCĔŬS, and CĂCCĂBĀCĔŬS (cacabus), a, um, adject. *of a pot or boiler. Tertull.* Motus cacabaceus, *like that of a pot boiling.*

CĂCĂBĀTŬS, and CĂCCĂBĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *smoky, sooty, like a pot. Paulin. Nolin.* Ædificia cacabata.

CĂCĂBŌ, or CĂCCĂBŌ (κακκαβίζω), as, n. *to cry or call like a partridge. Auct. carm. de Philom.* Cacabat hinc perdix.

CĂCĂBŬLŬS (diminut. from cacabus), i, m. *a little boiler. Tertull.*

CĂCĂBŬS, or CĂCCĂBŬS (κάκκαβος), i, m. *a pot, kettle, seething pot, boiler. Colum.*

CĂCĂLĬĂ (κακαλία), æ, f. *a plant called wild caraway, or wild chervil. Plin.*

CĂCĀTŬRĬŌ (caco), is, n. 4. *to desire to go to stool. Martial.*

CĂCHECTĒS, or CĂCHECTĂ (καχέκτης), æ, m. *one afflicted with a cachexy. Plin.*

CĂCHECTĬCŬS (καχεκτικός), a, um, adj. *cachectical, consumptive. Plin.*

CĂCHEXĬĂ (καχεξία), æ, f. *cachexy, a bad state of the humors, ill habit of body. Cæl. Aurel.*

CĂCHINNĀBĬLĬS (cachinno), e, adject. *Apulei.* Risus cachinnabilis, *a violent fit of laughter. Id.* Homo animal cachinnabile, *a laughing animal.*

CĂCHINNĀTĬŌ (cachinno), ōnis, f. *an immoderate laughing, excessive laughter. Cic.* Vituperatur cachinnatio.

CĂCHINNŌ (cachinnus), ōnis, m. *a great laugher; a satirical person. Pers.* Sum petulanti splene cachinno.

CĂCHINNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and CĂCHINNŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to laugh immoderately, laugh out, laugh aloud,* καγχάζω. *Lucret.* Quam famulæ longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant. *Cic.* Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius. — With the accus. *Apulei.* At ille exitium meum cachinnat. Others read *exitio.* —— ¶ Also, *to roar. Acc. ap. Non.*

CĂCHINNŬS, i, m. *loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a hearty laugh; laughter in scorn or derision. Cic.* Curio cachinnos irridentium commovebat. *Id.* In quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur subtulisse. *Catull.* Ridete quidquid est domi cachinnorum. *Sueton.* Effundi in cachinnos. *Id.* Edere cachinnum. *Juvenal.* Cachinno concuti. —— ¶ Also, *the roaring of the sea. Catull.* sonant plangore cachinni.

CĂCHLĂ (κάχλα), æ, f. *the herb ox-eye, or May-weed,* the same as *buphthalmos. Plin.*

CĂCHRȲS (κάχρυς), ȳos, f. *the seed of rosemary. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the scaly cone of the fir,* &c. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the white kernel of the seed of the crethmus. Plin.*

CĂCIZŌTĔCHNŎS (κακιζότεχνος), i, m. *a censurer of art, an epithet applied to Callimachus, because of his excessive fastidiousness in censuring his own productions. Plin.*

CĂCŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to go to stool, to void,* χέζω. *Horat.* In me veniat cacatum Julius. *Phædr.* Cacas odorem

mixtum cum merdis cacant. *Mertial.* Facies durum cacantis. *Catull.* Cacata charta, *soiled, filthy*; or *pitiful, wretched.*

CĂCŎĒTHĒS (κακόηθες), is, n. *an evil custom or fashion, a bad habit. Juvenal.* Insanabile scribendi cacoethes. —— ¶ Also, *a cancer, ulcer. Cels.* Cacoethes curationem recipit. — Adject. *Plin.* Ulcera, quæ cacoethe vocant. *Id.* duritias, quas cacoethes vocant.

CĂCŎPHĂTŎN (κακόφατον), i, n. *cacophony, the using of harsh, incorrect, or indecent language. Quintil.*

CĂCŎZĒLĬĂ (κακοζηλία), æ, f. *affected or perverse imitation, a fault of style arising from affectation. Quintil.*

CĂCŎZĒLŬS (κακόζηλος), i, m. *a bad imitator; one who injudiciously affects a peculiarity of expression. Sueton.*

CĂCTŬS (κάκτος), i, m. *a prickly plant with an edible stalk, the artichoke. Plin.*

CĂCŬLĂ, æ, m. *the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge. Plaut.*

CĂCŪMĒN (perhaps for acumen), ĭnis, n. *the peak or sharp point of a thing, the top or summit of any thing,* κορυφή, ὕψος. *Cæs.* Cacumina ramorum. *Lucret.* Summa cacumina montis. *Ovid.* Cacumen herbæ. *Plin.* ovi. *Id.* pyramidis. *Horat.* Cacumina Matina, *h. e. heights of Matinus in Apulia.* —— ¶ Also, *the extremity of any thing. Lucret.* Extremum cujusque cacumen Corporis. *Id.* Ad summum venire cacumen, *to the height of perfection.* —— ¶ Also, *an accentual mark. Martian. Capel.*

CĂCŪMĬNŌ (cacumen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make pointed, sharp, or peaked. Ovid.* Summas cacuminat aures. *Sidon.* saxoque cacuminat ensem, *sharpens the point of his sword. Plin.* Ova cacuminata, *peaked, sharp at the end.*

CĂCŬS, i, m. Κάκος, *a robber, who, having stolen the cattle of Hercules, was slain by that hero. Liv.* and *Virg.*

CĂDĀVĔR (cado), ĕris, n. *a carcass, corpse, dead body. Cic.* Cruentum cadaver canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. *Virg.* Informe cadaver. *Aurel. Vict.* Cadaver caninum. —— ¶ Also, *as a term of reproach. Cic.* Ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi opis expetebam? *outcast, base wretch.* —— ¶ Figur. *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Oppidorum cadavera, *remains, ruins.*

CĂDĀVĔRĪNŬS (cadaver), a, um, adj. *of a carcass. Tertull.* Cadaverina caro.

CĂDĀVĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *like a dead body or carcass, cadaverous, ghastly. Terent.* Cadaverosa facies.

CĂDĪVŬS (cado), a, um, adj. *that falls of itself. Plin.* Cadiva poma, *windfalls.* ¶ Also, *having the falling sickness, epileptic. Marcell. Empir.*

CĂDMĒIS (Καδμηΐς), ĭdis, f. *Cadmean. Ovid.* Cadmeida arcem, *Thebes.* See *Cadmus.* — And absol. (sc. *femina*), *a daughter or descendant of Cadmus. Ovid.* Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeida dictis Formarat, *h. e. Semele.* —— ¶ Also, *Theban. Ovid.* Matres Cadmeides.

CĂDMĬA (Καδμεία), æ, f. *calamine, zinc. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the dross or slag of a furnace. Plin.*

CĂDMŬS, i, m. Κάδμος, *father of Semele, Agave, Ino, &c., and son of Agenor, king of the Phœnicians. In search of his sister Europa, Cadmus arrived in Bœotia, where he founded Thebes; and to him the Greeks attributed the introduction of the alphabet into their country. Ovid.* Soror Cadmi, *Europe*, the quarter of the globe. — Hence, Cadmēïus, and Cadmēus, a, um, *of Cadmus. Valer. Flacc.* Cadmeia seges, *the armed men that sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Propert.* Cadmeæ Thebæ, *built by Cadmus.* — Also, *Theban. Lucan.* Dirce Cadmea, *near Thebes.* And absol. *Nepos.* Cadmea (sc. *arx*), *the citadel of Thebes.* — Also, *Carthaginian. Silius.* Cadmea gens (because Carthage was a Phœnician colony). —— ¶ Cadmus *was also a noted hangman in Rome, in the time of Horace. Horat.* Tradere aliquem Cadmo.

CĂDŌ (κέω, κείω), is, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall*, πίπτω. *Sueton.* Cadere supinus. *Plaut.* Cadere deorsum. *Virg.* Lapsa cadunt folia. *Id.* Cadunt imbres. *Cic.* Alte cadere, *to fall from on high. Lucret.* Cadere in terram. *Plin.* Cadere ad terram. *Ovid.* Cadit a mento manus. *Plin.* Cadere ab alto. *Cic.* ex equo. *Plaut.* de equo. *Petron.* Cælo cadunt fulmina. —— ¶ Also, *to fall, or die, in battle. Nepos.* Eo prœlio ipse dux cecidit. *Id.* Cadit in prœlio adolescens. *Ovid.* Cadere acie. *Cic.* Cadere in acie. *Tacit.* telis. *Quintil.* pro patria. *Tacit.* Sua manu cecidit, *fell by his own hand; laid violent hands on himself. Ovid.* Cadere ab aliquo, *to be slain by any one; die by one's hand. Sueton.* Cadere ab hoste. — So, of victims, *to be sacrificed, offered. Horat.* Tener cadit hædus. *Virg.* Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra. —— ¶ Also, *to decline, set. Horat.* Qua tristis Orion cadit. *Virg.* Sol cadens. *Ovid.* Cadente die, *at the close of day.* —— ¶ Also, *to subside. Ovid.* Cadit Eurus. *Liv.* Venti vis cecidit. So, *Virg.* Pelagi cecidit fragor. And, figur. *Cic.* Animi cadunt, *fail, sink. Id.* Cadere animis. *Ovid.* Cadit ira. —— ¶ Also, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin, decay, perish. Cic.* Si tanta civitas cadet. *Id.* Auctoritas principum cecidit. *Id.* Tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit. *Horat.* Multa cadent Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *shall go into disuse, become obsolete. Cic.* Sed tibi tamen oculi, verba cecidissent, *your eyes and words would have failed you. Id.* Nostrum uterque cecidit, *has lost his influence; got out of favor. Id.* Cadere causa, *to lose one's suit.* So, *Id.* In judicio cadere. *Horat.* Cadit fabula, *is condemned.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall, come. Liv.* Spes cadit ad irritum, *vanishes. Tacit.* Cadere in irritum. *Cic.* Cadere in morbum. *Id.* in offensionem alicujus. *Nepos.* in suspicionem. *Cic.* in conspectum, *to become visible. Id.* sub oculos. *Id.* sub sensum. *Id.* in morbum, *to fall sick. Id.* in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the mind. Id.* sub imperium. *Id.* in potestatem alicujus, *to fall into one's hands. Id.* In eam diem cadunt nummi, *fall due.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall out, fall off. Plaut.* Dentes cadunt. —— ¶ Also, *to fall out, happen, occur. Cic.* Aliter res cecidit, ac putabas. *Id.* Hoc cecidit mihi peropportune. *Id.* Verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out. Liv.* Sors ut cuique ceciderit. *Virg.* quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, *fell to their lot.* —— ¶ Also, *to belong to, become, suit, agree with, fit. Cic.* Pedes, qui in orationem cadere possunt. *Id.* In eum maxime cadit hoc verbum. *Id.* Non cadit in sapientem ægritudo. *Id.* Non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio. *Virg.* Cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? *Plin.* Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, *no one else is capable of doing any thing so complete.* —— ¶ Also, *to be terminated, end, close. Cic.* Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt. *Id.* Sententia cadit numerose. *Quintil.* Nullum Græce verbum m littera cadit. *Cic.* Et illa, quæ similiter desinunt, aut quæ cadunt similiter. *Similiter desinentia* (ὁμοιοτέλευτα) are words ending with the same syllable; as, *turpiter audes facere, nequiter studes dicere*; but *similiter cadentia* (ὁμοιόπτωτα) are words that are declined alike, although they have not the same final syllables; as, *hominem laudas egentem, virtutis abundantem felicitatis.* —— ¶ Also, in an obscene sense, for *succumbere. Tibull.*

CĀDŪCĔĀTŎR (caduceus), ōris, m. *a herald or ambassador sent to treat about peace. Liv.* Caduceator ab Rege venerat.

CĀDŪCĔŬS, i, m. and CĀDŪCĔUM i, n. (κηρύκειον, κηρύκιον), *a herald's staff. Cic.* Caduceo ornatus, incolumis vel inter hostium tela versatur. *Nepos.* Tabellarium cum caduceo mittit. — Also, *the rod or staff of Mercury, with the figure of two snakes twisted about it, carried by him in his character of messenger of the gods. It was a symbol of peace, and must not be confounded with his magical wand* (virga). *Ovid.*

CĀDŪCĬFĔR (caduceus & fero), ĕri, m. *bearing the caduceus, an epithet of Mercury. Ovid.* Atlantiades caducifer.

CĂDŪCŬS (cado), a, um, adj. *ready to fall, unable to bear itself up, falling*, πτώσιμος. *Ovid.* Caducis saxa cavantur aquis. *Cic.* Vitis natura caduca est. —— ¶ Also, *fallen. Cic.* Baccæ caducæ. *Horat.* Lignum caducum in caput domini. *Id.* Fulmen caducum. *Virg.* Frondes caducæ volitant. *Id.* Bello caduci, *that have fallen in battle.* —— ¶ Also, *frail, transient, perishable. Cic.* Corpus caducum. *Virg.* Tempus caduco oratur juveni, *h. e.* morituro. —— ¶ Figur. *transitory, frail, perishing. Cic.* Res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt. *Ovid.* Fama caduca. —— ¶ Also, *vacant, without a proprietor. Cic.* Caducæ hereditates, *to which there is no rightful heir. Juvenal.* Legatum omne capis, necnon et dulce caducum. —— ¶ Also, *vain, ineffectual. Ovid.* Caducæ preces. *Id.* Votum caducum. —— ¶ Caducus morbus, *epilepsy*, or *the falling-sickness. Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *troubled with epileptic fits. Apulei.* Detestabili morbo caducus.

CĂDŪRCI, ōrum, m. *a people of Aquitaine, whose capital is now called Cahors. Plin.* — Hence, Cadurcus, a, um, *of the Cadurci. Auson.* Sedes Cadurca. *Juvenal.* Niveum cadurcum (sc. *stragulum*), *a coverlet, bed-quilt of Cadurcan linen.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cadurcum* signifies *the bed itself. Juvenal.* Magna debetur violato pœna cadurco.

CĂDŬS (κάδος), i, m. *a vessel* for containing wine and other liquids, *a jar. Ovid.* fragiles cados. *Virg.* Vina cadis onerat. *Horat.* Cadus potus fæce tenus. — Also used for keeping fruits, honey, &c. *Plin.* Cadi ficis siccis implentur. *Id.* Poma cadis condita. *Id.* Condere legumina in cadis oleariis. *Martial.* De rubro promere mella cado. *Virg.* Ossaque lecta cado texit aheno, *h. e. a funeral urn.* —— ¶ Also, *a liquid measure, containing twelve congii. Plin.*

CĂDȲTĀS (καδύτας), æ, m. *a parasitic plant. Plin.*

CÆCĬĀS (καικίας), æ, m. *the east-north-east wind. Plin.*

CÆCĬGĔNŬS (cæcus & gigno), i, adject. *born blind*, τυφλογενής. *Lucret.*

CÆCĬLĬĂ (cæcus), æ, f. *a slow worm or blind worm. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of lettuce. Colum.*

CÆCĬLĬŬS, ii, m. *a Roman name* (nomen) *of a gens. Cic.* — Hence, Cæcilius, and Cæciliānus, a, um, adj. *of Cæcilius. Cic.* Cæciliana fabula, *of Statius Cæcilius, the comic poet. Id.* Cæcilianus senex, *h. e. a personage in a play of Cæcilius. Id.* Cæcilia lex.

CÆCĪNĂ, æ, m. *a Roman family name* (cognomen). Whence, Cæcinianus, a, um, adj. *relating to Cæcina. Martian. Capell.* Cæciniana oratio.

CÆCĬTĀS (cæcus), ātis, f. *blindness, want of sight*, τυφλότης, ἀβλεψία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *blindness of mind, infatuation. Cic.* Cæcitas libidinis. *Id.* mentis. *Id.* Furor animi, et cæcitas.

CÆCŌ, and CŒCŌ (cæcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blind, make blind*, τυφλόω. *Lucret.* Sol etiam cæcat, contra si cernere pergas. —— ¶ Figurat. *Pallad.* Vitis oculus cæcabitur. —— ¶ Applied to the mind, *to blind, hoodwink, confound. Cic.* Largitione cæcare mentes. *Id.* Cupiditate cæcatus. *Liv.* Cæcata mens terrore. —— ¶ Also, *to obscure, to darken. Avien.* denso cæcantur stipite silvæ. *Cic.* Cæcata oratio.

CÆCŪBUM, i, n. Καίκουβον, *a village or district of Latium, on the borders of Campania, noted for the excellence of its wines.* Hence, Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *of Cæcubum. Plin.* Cæcubæ vites. *Horat.* Cæcuba vina. — And, absol. *Horat.* Depromere Cæcubum cellis avitis.

CÆCŬLŬS, i, m. *son of Vulcan, and founder of Præneste. Virg. Æn.* 7, 678.

CÆCŬS, or CŒCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *blind*, τυφλός. *Cic.* Catuli cæci. *Horat.* Hypsæa cæcior. *Id.* Si cæcus iter monstrare velit, *proverb.* So, also, *Liv.* Apparet id quidem etiam cæco. —— ¶ Also, *dark, darksome, obscure, gloomy. Cic.* Cæca nox. *Virg.* caligo. *Cic.* Domus cæca. *Virg.* Parietes cæci, τυφλὰ τείχη. *Plin.* Cæcæ gemmæ, *opaque.* And, of trees, *Id.* Cæci rami, *without buds* (*h. e.* oculi). —— ¶ Also, *secret, hidden, covered, occult, private. Cic.* Res cæcæ, et ab aspectus judicio remotæ. *Lucret.* Cæcas causas. *Senec.* Sphinx nectens verba cæcis modis. *Lucret.* Natura clandes-

tina et cæca. *Id.* Tabescunt vulnere cæco. *Horat.* Cæca fata. *Liv.* Cæcum crimen, *h. e. which cannot be proved. Virg.* Cæcæ fores, *a private door. Id.* Cæca freta, *having hidden rocks or banks. Colum.* Cæca fossa, *covered. Id.* Cæci morbi, *whose causes are unknown.* So, *Sallust.* Cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere, *the back.* And, *Virg.* Cæcum vulnus, *a wound in the back. Liv.* Cæcus ictus, *a blow on the back.* —— ¶ Also, applied to the mind, *rash, headlong, headstrong, precipitate. Cic.* Non solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est. *Id.* Cæcus atque amens tribunus. *Id.* Cæcus amentia. *Id.* crudelitate. *Id.* cupiditate. *Horat.* quemcunque inscitia veri cæcum agit. *Phædr.* Cæca mens. *Cic.* Cæcus animo. And with the genit. *Quintil.* Cæcus animi. *Lucan.* Mens cæca fati, *ignorant of the future.* —— ¶ Also, of the passions, *that makes blind, blind. Cic.* Cupiditas cæca. *Id.* Cæco impetu incurrere in aliquem. *Id.* Cæcus timor. *Horat.* furor. *Id.* Cæcus amor sui. *Liv.* Cæcæ exsecrationes, *h. e. random.* —— ¶ Also, *doubtful, uncertain. Cic.* Cæca exspectatione pendere. *Virg.* cæcosque volutat Eventus animo secum. —— ¶ Cæca die emere, *or* vendere, *on credit;* the opposite of Oculata die emere, *or* vendere, *for ready money. Plaut.* Eme cæca die olivum, id vendito oculata die.

CÆCŪTIŌ (cæcus), is, n. 4. *to be blind, or dim-sighted, to blink. Varr.* Utrum oculi mihi cæcutiunt, an ego vidi, &c. *Apulei.* Omnes quodammodo cæcutimus.

CÆDĒS (cædo), is, f. *a cutting, felling, cutting or lopping off,* ἐκτομή, ἐκκοπή. *Gell.* Ligni atque frondium cædem facere. *Apulei.* Capilli cæde cultrorum desecti. —— ¶ Also, *a cutting, striking, wounding; a blow. Cic.* Si cædes, et occisio facta non erit? —— ¶ More commonly, *murder, slaughter,* φόνος. *Cic.* Cædes, qua P. Clodius occisus est, Senatus judicavit contra Rempublicam esse factam. *Id.* Designare aliquem ad cædem. *Sallust.* Cædem facere in aliquem. *Liv.* perpetrare. *Sueton.* admittere. *Liv.* edere. *Lucan.* peragere. *Ovid.* committere. *Tacit.* Ire in cædes. *Id.* Plenæ cædibus viæ. *Curt.* Hostes ingenti cæde prosternere. *Virg.* Furere cæde. *Liv.* Arguere aliquem cædis. —— ¶ Also, of beasts, *a killing, or sacrificing. Horat.* Tentare deos multa cæde bidentium. —— ¶ Also, poetically, *blood that is shed, gore. Ovid.* Aspergine cædis. *Virg.* tepidaque recentem Cæde locum.

CÆDŌ (καίνω, κεάζω), is, cĕcīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut, cut down, lop, fell,* κόπτω. *Cic.* Arbores tempestive cædi. *Cæs.* Silvas cædere. *Horat.* vineta. *Cic.* lapidem. *Virg.* cæduntque securibus humida vina. *Plaut.* Cædere lignum, *to cut up or split wood for fuel. Plin.* montes in marmora. —— ¶ Also, *to strike, beat, knock at,* πλήττω. *Cic.* Cædere januam saxis. *Id.* aliquem virgis ad necem. *Plaut.* pugnis. *Id.* calcibus. *Ovid.* ense. And, absol. *Sallust.* Cædere alios, alios obtruncare. *Quintil.* Cædi discentes, *should be flogged. Id.* Cædere pectus. —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slaughter, destroy. Cic.* Magnum numerum hostium cecidimus, *have cut to pieces. Liv.* Infra arcem cæsi multi. *Curt.* Cædere proditores ad unum. *Cic.* Cædere greges armentorum. —— ¶ Likewise, *to sacrifice, immolate. Cic.* Cæsis hostiis deos placare. *Id.* Cædere victimas. *Virg.* cædit quinas de more bidentes. *Juvenal.* Cædere Silvano porcum. An old form quoted by *Liv.* Cædere piaculum hostia, *h. e.* by hypallage, *to sacrifice a victim as an expiatory offering.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *Cic.* Maxime testibus cæditur, *is hard pushed.* —— ¶ Cædere sermones, *to confer, converse. Terent.* Interea dum sermones cædimus, illæ sunt relictæ. —— ¶ Cædere pignora, *h. e.* capere. *Cic.* See *Pignus.* —— ¶ For other uses, see *Cæsus.*

CÆDŪUS (cædo), a, um, adject. *fit to be cut, proper for being cut. Cato.* Silva cædua. *Plin.* Cæduæ naturæ frutex. *Id.* Arbores cæduo ligno.

CÆLĀMEN (cælo), ĭnis, n. *carved work, a bass-relief. Ovid.* Clyanipei cælam.

CÆLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a carver, sculptor in relief. Cic.* Cælatoribus vasa ostendere. *Juvenal.* Curvus cælator.

CÆLĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the art of executing raised work (reliefs) in gold, silver, or bronze, by castings. Quintil.* Cælatura auro, argento, ære opera efficit. *Sueton.* Duo scyphi, quos Homericos a cælatura carminum Homeri vocabat. —— Also, sometimes, *by engraving. Quintil.* Tenuis lamina quam cælatura altior rumpat. —— ¶ Also, *a work in relief, a relief* in metal. *Plin.* Attritis cælaturis.

CÆLEBS (unc.), ĭbis, adj. *unmarried, single,* ἄζυγος, ἄλεκτρος. *Cic.* Censores cælibes esse prohibento. *Plaut.* Ille cælebs erat senex, *a widower. Martial.* Cælebs quater, *four times a widower.* — Also, applied to inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Desertum in lecto cælibe, *lonely. Horat.* Melius nil cælibe vita, *the life of a bachelor.* — Also, to animals. *Plin.* Columba cælebs, aut vidua. — And to plants. *Horat.* Platanus cælebs, *h. e. to which the vines are not attached.* So, *Ovid.* cælebs sine palmite truncus, *solitary.*

CÆLĔS (cælum), ĭtis, adject. *celestial, heavenly. Ovid.* Cælitibus regnis pulsus. —— ¶ Also, *dwelling in heaven,* and thence *a god. Ovid.* Cæles recens, *h. e. Augustus.* More often in the *plural. Horat.* Rex cælitum. *Cic.* Grates vobis ago, cælites, *gods.*

CÆLESTIS (Id.), e, adject. *of heaven, heavenly, celestial,* οὐράνιος. *Cic.* Orbis cælestis. *Id.* Vim cælestem. *Id.* Cogitantes supera atque cælestia. *Tibull.* Cælestia numina, *heavenly powers. Ovid.* Nubes cælestis. *Plin.* Cælestis arcus, *the rainbow. Horat.* Cælestis aqua, *rain. Virg.* Cælestis origo. *Ovid.* Bella cælestia, *h. e. of the giants with the gods. Id.* Petere auxilium cæleste, *divine aid. Tacit.* Cælestes honores, *divine honors. Id.* Ira cælestis, *h. e.* ira deorum. *Senec.* Nihil est cælesti cælestius. —— Hence, absol. Cælestes, ium, *the gods. Cic.* Voluntas cælestium. *Liv.* Cælestes ita velle. *Tibull.* Parcite cælestes. Used in the singular. *Id.* Formam cælestis, *the beauty of a goddess.* —— ¶ Likewise, *excellent, eminent, surpassing, supereminent, godlike, divine. Cic.* Res a te gesta memorabilis, et pæne cælestis. *Id.* Cælestes, divinæque legiones. *Quintil.* Cicero cælestis in dicendo vir. *Ovid.* Ingenium cæleste. *Martial.* Cælestia carmina. *Sueton.* Cælestis vox. *Vellei.* Cælestis animus. *Id.* Cælestissimum os Ciceronis. —— ¶ In ablative, *cælesti* and *cæleste. Ovid.* —— ¶ In genitive plural, *cælestium* and *cælestum. Virg.*

CÆLIBĀTUS (cælebs), us, m. *celibacy, single life. Sueton.* Permanere in cælibatu.

CÆLICŎLÆ (cælum & colo), ārum, m. *the inhabitants of heaven, celestials, deities, immortals, gods,* οὐρανίδαι, οὐρανίωνες. *Virg.* Cælicolum regi, for *cælicolarum.* —— ¶ Also, *worshippers of the heavens. Cod. Just.*

CÆLICUS (cælum), a, um, adj. *celestial, heavenly. Stat.* Cælica tecta subit.

CÆLIFER (cælum & fero), a, um, adject. *supporting the heavens. Virg.* Cælifer Atlas.

CÆLIGENUS (cælum & gigno), a, um, adj. *heaven-born. Varr.* Venus cæligena.

CÆLIPŎTENS (cælum & potens), entis, adject. *mighty in heaven, ruling in the heavens. Plaut.* Dii cælipotentes.

CÆLITES. See *Cæles.*

CÆLITUS (cælum), adverb, *from above, from heaven,* οὐρανόθεν. *Apulei.* Quæ cælitus mortalibus exhibentur. *Ammian.* Ignis cælitus lapsus. —— ¶ Also, in the later periods of the empire, when the emperors were treated with divine honors, *from the emperor. Cod. Just.* Dignitates cælitus impetrare.

CÆLIUS. See *Cælius.*

CÆLŌ (cælum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carve figures in relief, on wood, stone, or ivory. Virg.* Cælatum opus Alcimedontis (*of wooden cups*). *Plin.* Ab oriente cælavit Scopas (speaking of marble). —— ¶ Afterwards applied to the casting of reliefs in gold, silver, and bronze; *scalpere* being employed to signify the carving of wood, ivory, and stone, *to emboss. Liv.* Scuta argento cælare. *Cic.* Vasa cælata. *Id.* Hanc speciem cælavit argento. *Ovid.* Cælare cratera longo argumento. *Virg.* Cælare aliquid in auro. *Plin.* Centauri cælati in scyphis. —— ¶ Figur. *to embroider. Val. Flacc.* Cælata multa arte velamina. —— ¶ Also, *to adorn.* Cælatum musis opus.

CÆLUM, better **CŒLUM** (κοῖλον), i, n. *the sky, the heavens. Nepos.* Vesperascente cælo, *the evening. Cic.* Nos in cælum sustulerunt, *extolled to the skies. Id.* Cæsar in cælum fertur. *Id.* In cælo sum, *I am happy. Id.* Digito cælum attingere, *to reach the highest pitch of happiness. Id.* Detrahere aliquem de cælo, *to rob of fame or happiness. Tacit.* Decernere cælum Augusto. *Plin.* Dicare cælo, *h. e.* Diis. *Ovid.* Dignari aliquem honore cæli. *Horat.* Cælo Musa beat. *Ovid.* Commercia cæli, *h. e.* deorum. *Macrob.* Toto cælo errare, *entirely, totally. Cic.* Sicut aliquem de cælo delapsum, *sent from heaven.* So, *Justin.* De cælo missum. *Terent.* Quid si nunc cælum ruat? *what if the skies should fall?* (a proverbial expression to ridicule groundless fears.) *Virg.* æquata machina cælo. —— ¶ Also, *the air, region of the air. Lucret.* In hoc cælo, qui dicitur aer. *Cic.* Cælum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur. *Id.* Hujus cæli spiritus, *the breathing of this air. Id.* Corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cæli, *gross atmosphere, unwholesome air. Id.* Cælum tenue, *subtile, rare. Id.* crassum, *dense. Virg.* varium cæli prædiscere morem. *Virg.* Cælum serenum. *Plin.* austerum, *severe climate. Id.* Cælum mite. *Sueton.* grave, *unwholesome air. Cic.* salubre. *Flor.* molle, *mild or temperate weather.* —— ¶ De cælo, *or* e cælo ici, *or* tangi, *to be struck or blasted with lightning. Cic.* Summanus e cælo ictus. *Virg.* De cælo tactæ quercus. —— ¶ De cælo servare, *to take auguries by watching the heavens. Cic.* Proscripsit se per omnes dies comitiales de cælo servaturum. —— ¶ Also, *region, country. Horat.* Cælum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt. *Plin.* Cæli cujusque mores. *Flor.* Ipse hominum color ab alio venire cælo fatebatur. —— ¶ Also, *of this world,* in opposition to the infernal regions, *the upper air. Virg.* Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia Manes. —— ¶ Also, of things *arched or vaulted* like the skies. *Vitruv.* Cælum cameræ, *the arched roof. Plin.* Cerebrum est proximum cælo capitis.

CÆLUM (cædo), i, n. *a tool used in carving; a chisel. Quintil.* Cælator cælum desiderat.

CÆLUS (κοῖλος), better **CŒLUS,** i, m. *the sky, heavens. Enn.* Cælus profundus. *Lucret.* Cælos omnes convertere. —— ¶ Also, *the son of Æther, father of Saturn and Ops, and, according to some, of Mercury, Vulcan, and Venus; the Uranus of the Greeks. Enn.* and *Cic.*

CÆMENTĀRIUS (cæmentum), ii, m. *a builder of walls, a mason. Hieronym.*

CÆMENTITIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of rough, unhewn stones. Vitruv.* Cæmentitiæ structuræ. *Id.* Cæmentitii parietes. —— Also, *Cæmenticius.*

CÆMENTUM (cædo), i, n. *rough, unhewn stones, stones as they come from the quarry, pieces cut off from larger stones, building stones. Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, atque arma convexit. *Liv.* Cæmenta muri interlita luto. *Plin.* Farcire muros in medio cæmentis fractis, *rubble-stone. Vitruv.* Cæmenta marmorea, *chips.*

CÆNA. See *Cœna.*

CÆNEUS, ĕi & ĕos, m. [dissyllab.], Καινεύς, *a Thessalian, originally a girl named Cænis, who was turned into a man by Neptune. Ovid.*

CÆNĪNA, æ, f. Καινίνη, *a town of Latium. Plin.* — Hence Cæninensis, e, and Cæninus, a, um, *of Cænina. Propert.* Cænina arx. — And absol. *Liv.* Cæninenses, *the inhabitants of Cænina.*

CÆNIS. See *Cæneus.*

CÆPA, or **CĒPA,** æ, f. and **CÆPE,** or **CĒPE** (unc.), n. indeclinab. *an onion,* κρόμμυον. *Horat.* Seu porrum et cæpe trucidas. *Plin.* Cæpas serere.

CÆPINA (cæpa), æ, f. *a bed of onions, place where onions grow.* *Colum.*

CÆPULLA, æ, f. *an onion*, the same as *Cæpa*. *Pallad.*

CÆRE, n. indeclinab. and **CÆRES**, ĭtis & ētis, f. Καῖρε, and Καίρητα, *a town of Etruria.* *Liv.* Exulatum Cære abierunt. *Virg.* Prope Cæritis amnem. —— ¶ Also, adject. *of Cæres.* *Liv.* Cæritem populum. — And absol. Cærites, um, *the inhabitants of Cæres.* — *Liv.* As the Cærites received the freedom of the city, without the right of suffrage, the expression *in tabulas Cærites referre*, signified *to deprive a Roman citizen of the privilege of voting.* Hence, *Horat.* Cærite cera dignus, *a worthless fellow.*

CÆREFŎLIUM (χαιρέφυλλον), ii, n. *a plant called chervil.* *Plin.*

CÆRETĀNUS (Cære), a, um, adject. *of Cære.* *Plin.* Cæretanus amnis, *h. e. which flows by Cære.* *Martial.* Cæretanum vinum. —— And Cæretani, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Cære.* *Valer. Max.*

CÆRIMŌNIA (unc.), æ, f. *religious ceremony, sacred rites, solemn worship*, θρησκεία. *Cic.* Superioris cujusdam naturæ, curam cærimoniamque afferre. *Id.* Conficere sacra Cereris summa religione et cærimonia. *Tacit.* Libri cærimoniarum. *Cic.* Cærimonia deorum, *reverence.* —— ¶ Also, *sanctity.* *Cic.* Polluere cærimoniam legationis. *Id.* Cærimoniæ sepulcrorum. *Plin.* Amnis est in magna cærimonia, *h. e. held in great veneration.* —— ¶ Written, also, *ceremonia* and *ceremonia.*

CÆRIMŌNIĀLIS (cærimonia), e, adject. *relating to religious ceremony, ceremonial, ritual.* *Arnob.*

CÆRIMŌNIŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *devoted or relating to religious rites.* *Ammian.*

CÆRITES. See *Cære.*

CÆRŬLANS (cæruleus), antis, adject. *bluish, ceruleous.* *Fulgent.*

CÆRŬLEĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *clothed in blue.* *Vellei.*

CÆRŬLEUM (Id.), i, n. *a blue color, mineral blue.* *Plin.*

CÆRŬLEUS, and **CÆRŬLUS** (perhaps cælum), a, um, adj. *cerulean, azure, blue.* *Enn.* Cæli cærula templa. *Ovid.* In cærula cæli. *Horat.* Cærulea pubes, *blue-eyed.* —— ¶ Also, *sea-green, bluish green.* *Cic.* Mare cæruleum. *Id.* Cærulei oculi Neptuni. *Catull.* Cærula æquora. *Ovid.* Cærulea via, *h. e.* navigatio. — And absol. Cærula, *the sea* (sc. *freta*, or *æquora*). *Virg.* Fluctu spumabant cærula. *Id.* Cærula verrunt. —— ¶ Hence, applied *to the sea gods and to any thing connected with them.* *Ovid.* Cæruleos habet unda deos. *Propert.* Cæruleus deus, *h. e.* Neptunus. *Ovid.* Cærulus Nereus. *Id.* Cæruleis Triton per mare curret equis. *Virg.* Cæruleus currus Neptuni. —— And to *river gods.* *Virg.* Cæruleus Tibris. *Ovid.* Coma cærula Tigridis. —— ¶ Also, *green, greenish.* *Propert.* Cæruleus cucumis. *Ovid.* Cærula quercus. *Id.* Cærula arbor Palladis. —— ¶ Also, *dark, dun, black, sable, gloomy.* *Virg.* Aræ cæruleis mœstæ vittis, atraque cupresso. *Ovid.* Equi cærulei Plutonis, *coal-black steeds.* *Tibull.* Jam nox cæruleas laverat amne rotas. *Stat.* Nox cærula. *Virg.* Cærulea puppis Charontis. *Juvenal.* Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta, *h. e.* jam nigricantis.

CÆSAPON, i, n. *a kind of lettuce.* *Plin.*

CÆSAR, ăris, m. Καῖσαρ, *a Roman family name* (cognomen), *in the Julian gens.* *C. Julius Cæsar, the most celebrated of the name, after having conquered his rival, Pompey, overthrew the Roman republic, and exercised kingly power as sole dictator. He was murdered by a body of conspirators, and his nephew and heir, C. Julius Cæsar* (*Octavianus*), *governed the state with the title of Augustus.* —— ¶ Hence, *Cæsar* came to signify *emperor.* —— ¶ And at a later period, the reigning emperor was called Augustus, and the title of *Cæsar* was given to the *heir apparent.*

CÆSARAUGUSTA, æ, f. *a town of Spain, so called because a Roman colony was settled there by Augustus Cæsar; now Saragossa.* *Plin.* — Hence, Cæsaraugustānus, a, um, adj. *of Cæsaraugusta.* *Plin.* Cæsaraugustanus conventus.

CÆSARĒA, æ, f. Καισάρεια, *the name of several towns in Armenia, Palestine, Mauritania, &c.* *Plin.*

CÆSARĔUS (Cæsar), a, um, adject. *of or relating to Cæsar, Cæsarean.* *Ovid.* Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum exstinguere nomen. *Id.* Cæsarea mens. *Id.* Cæsarea domus, *imperial.* *Martial.* Cæsarei leones, *h. e. exhibited by the emperor Domitian.*

CÆSARIĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of Cæsar, Cæsarean.* *Cic.* Cæsariana celeritate uti, *h. e.* Julii Cæsaris. *Nepos.* Cæsarianum civile bellum. — And absol. Cæsariani, ōrum, *Cæsar's party, his partisans.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Cæsariani pedestres copias arbitrarentur. *Flor.* Cæsarianorum impetus fuit. —— ¶ Also, *imperial.* *Martial.* Domini mores Cæsarianus habet, *the courtier.*

CÆSARIĀTUS (cæsaries), a, um, adject. *having long or bushy hair.* *Plaut.* Miles cæsariatus. —— ¶ Figur. *Apulei.* Cæsariata terra.

CÆSARIENSIS (Cæsarea), e, adj. *of Cæsarea.* *Tacit.* Mauritania Cæsariensis. So, *Pandect.* Colonia Cæsariensis in Palæstina. —— ¶ Hence, Cæsarienses, ium, *the inhabitants of Cæsarea.* *Plin.*

CÆSARIES (cædo), ēi, f. *hair* in so far as it is cut, *hair, a man's or woman's head of hair*, κόμη. *Liv.* Promissa cæsaries. *Horat.* Pectere cæsariem. *Virg.* Cæsariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla, *locks, curls, ringlets.* *Catull.* E Bereniceo vertice cæsariem. —— ¶ Also, *the beard.* *Ovid.* Cæsariem longæ dextra deducere barbæ.

CÆSARINUS, the same as *Cæsarianus.*

CÆSĒNA, æ, f. *a town of Gallia Cisalpina, now Cesena.* *Plin.* — Hence, Cæsēnās, ātis, adj. *of Cesena.* *Id.* Cæsenatia vina.

CÆSICIUS, a, um, adject. *Plaut.* Linteolum cæsicium, *a cloth of fulled linen*, from cædo; or *of a gray color*, from cæsius.

CÆSIM (cædo), adverb, *with the edge*, in distinction from *punctim.* *Liv.* Punctim magis, quam cæsim, petere hostem. *Sueton.* Gladio cæsim percutere aliquem. —— ¶ Figur. Cæsim dicere, *in short clauses*, as distinguished from *membratim.* *Cic.* Membratim adhuc; deinde cæsim diximus.

CÆSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cutting, lopping*, ἐκτομή. *Colum.* Castaneæ cæsio.

CÆSIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *gray*, γλαυκός. *Cic.* Cæsii oculi Minervæ, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. *Plin.* Cæsii (*sc.* oculi) in tenebris clariores. —— ¶ Also, *gray-eyed, cat-eyed.* *Terent.* Rufa virgo, cæsia. —— ¶ It is also *a Roman gentile name* (nomen). *Cic.*

CÆSŌNIUS, ii, m. *a Roman name* (nomen). Hence Cæsoniānus, a, um, adj. *of Cæsonius.* *Colum.* Cæsonianum præceptum.

CÆSPES (cæsus), ĭtis, m. *a turf, or sod*, χορτόπλινθος. *Cic.* Non esse arma cæspites, neque glebas. *Ovid.* Araque gramineo viridis de cæspite fiat. *Horat.* Positus in cæspite vivo. *Juvenal.* Festus promissa deis animalia cæspes expectat. *Tacit.* Exstruendo tumulo cæspitem ponere. *Virg.* Tuguri congestum cæspite culmen. —— ¶ Also applied to *ground covered with grass*, though not cut. *Virg.* Hastam de cespite vellit. *Plin.* Subest arena tenuissimo cæspitum corio. —— ¶ Also, *a country.* *Avien.* Istius extenti sola cæspitis sulcant Gentes innumeræ. —— ¶ Also, *a round body, a knob.* *Plin.* Hoc vocatur in vite gemma, cum ibi cæspitem fecit. —— ¶ Also, *a group of stalks growing in a bunch; a bush.* *Plin.* Saliunca herba verius, quam flos, breviterque cæspes sui generis. —— ¶ Also written *cespes.*

CÆSPITĀTOR equus, *a stumbler.* *Serv.*

CÆSPITITIUS (cæspes), and **CÆSPITICIUS**, a, um, adj. *made of turf.* *Vop.*

CÆSPŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *abounding in turf or tangled weeds.* *Colum.*

CÆSTRUM. See *Cestrum.*

CÆSTUS (cædo), us, m. *a gauntlet, boxing-glove, consisting of straps of bull's hide, loaded with iron or lead, and wound round the hands and arms of the pugilists.* *Cic.* Pugiles cæstibus contusi. *Virg.* Manibus inducere cæstus. *Id.* Exuere cæstus. See *Cestus.*

CÆSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a cutting, felling*, ἐκτομή. *Plin.* Tempestiva cæsura ligni. *Id.* Cæsura silvæ. —— ¶ Also, *the material cut.* *Plin.* Recentes arundinum cæsuras. —— ¶ Also, in prosody, *a cæsura.* *Diomed.*

CÆSUS, a, um, particip. from cædo, *cut.* *Enn.* Trabes cæsa. —— ¶ Also, *struck, beaten.* *Terent.* Cæsus verberibus. *Horat.* pugnis. —— ¶ Also, *slain, destroyed.* *Cic.* Gracchus est cæsus. *Liv.* Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie cæsa. *Id.* Ibi hostes iterum cæsi, *cut up.* —— ¶ Also, *sacrificed.* *Sueton.* Cæsæ victimæ. —— ¶ *Inter cæsa et porrecta*, a proverb drawn from sacrifices; *between the slaughtering of the victim, and the placing of the entrails upon the altar; between the cup and the lip.* *Cic.* Ne quid inter cæsa, et porrecta oneris mihi addatur. —— ¶ *Ruta cæsa*, or *ruta et cæsa*, for eruta et cæsa, *the movable things of an estate*, which were commonly retained by the seller. *Cic.* Cum ædes fundumve vendiderint, rutis cæsis receptis, &c., *the movables excepted.* —— ¶ Sanguis cæsus, *of the slain.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, absol. Cæsum, i, *a stop, pause.* *Martian. Capell.*

CÆTĔRA, with its derivatives. See *Cetera.*

CÆTRA. See *Cetra.*

CÆUS, a, um. Same as *Ceus.*

CÆUS, i. See *Ceus.*

CÆYX. See *Ceyx.*

CAĪCUS, i, m. Κάϊκος, *a river of Mysia.* *Virg.* Mysusque Caicus. —— ¶ Also, *a companion of Æneas.* *Virg.*

CĀJĒTA, æ, or **CĀJĒTĒ**, es, f. *the nurse of Æneas.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a town and port of Latium, now* Gaeta. *Virg.* — Hence, Cajetānus, a, um, adj. *of or at Cajeta.* *Val. Max.* Cajetana villa.

CĀJO (from obsol. caja, *a club*), as, a. 1. *to beat.* *Plaut.*

CĀIUS, or **CĀJUS**, i, m. Γάϊος, *a Roman prænomen, pronounced Gaius.* *Quintil.* — It was customary among the Romans to call *the bridegroom Caius*, and *the bride Caia.* Hence, *Ubi tu Caius, ego Caia*, the reply of the bride, when she was asked, on arriving at her husband's door, who she was. — Whence, Caiānus, or Cajānus, a, um, adj. *of Caius.* *Sueton.* Caiana nex, *the murder of C. Caligula.*

CĂLABRIA, æ, f. *the south-eastern part of Italy, now Terra d'Otranto.* *Horat.* Æstuosa Calabria. Hence, Calăber, bra, brum, and Calăbrĭcus, a, um, *Calabrian.* *Horat.* Pierides Calăbræ, *h. e. the poems of Ennius.* — And absol. Călăbri, ōrum, *the Calabrians.* *Mela.*

CĂLABRIX, īcis, f. *a kind of thorn.* *Plin.*

CĂLACTA, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.* *Cic.* — Hence, Calactīni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Calacta.*

CĂLAGŪRIS, or **CĂLAGORRIS**, is, f. *the name of two towns in Spain.* Calaguris Nassica, *beyond the Iberus, now Calahorra.* *Plin.* — And Calaguris Fibularensis, *now Loharre.* — Whence, Calaguritāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Calaguris.* *Cæs.* and *Plin.*

CĂLAIS, is, m. *the winged son of Boreas, by Orithyia, and the brother of Zethes, whom he accompanied in the Argonautic expedition.* *Ovid.*

CĂLAMĀRIUS (calamus), a, um, adject. As, Calamaria theca, *a pen-case.* *Sueton.*

CĂLAMĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place overgrown with weeds, a reed-bank.* *Colum.*

CĂLAMINÆ insulæ, ārum, f. *floating islands in Lydia.* *Plin.*

CĂLAMINTHA (καλαμίνθη), æ, and **CĂLAMINTHĒ**, es, f. *wild mint.* *Plin.*

CĂLAMIS, ĭdis, m. *a celebrated worker in metal.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

CĂLAMISTER, or **CĂLAMISTRUS**, i, m. and **CĂLAMISTRUM** (καλαμίς), i, n. *a crisping-pin, an iron tube to curl the hair with.* *Cic.* Frons calamistri notata vestigiis. *Petron.* Crines calamistro convertere. —— ¶ Also, figur. *affectation, or excessive nicety in the use of language.* *Cic.* Qui volunt illa calamistris inurere, *to set off with a flourish of words.*

CĂLAMISTRĀTUS (calamister), a, um, adject. *crisped, curled.* *Cic.* Calamistrata coma. *Id.* Calamistratus saltator.

CĂLĂMĬTĀS (unc.), ātis, f. *a loss, injury, damage, calamity, disaster.* *Cic.* Calamitas fructuum, *failure of crops.* *Terent.* Nostri fundi calamitas, *the pest.* *Cic.* Quacunque iter fecit, ejusmodi fuit, ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur. *Id.* Populus R. calamitatem maximam cepit, *suffered.* So, *Id.* Accipere calamitatem. *Id.* Affligit aliquem calamitas. *Terent.* Incidit alicui calamitas. *Cæs.* Inferre insignem calamitatem alicui. *Id.* Frangi calamitatibus. *Sallust.* Esse in magna calamitate, *distress.* *Nepos.* Ferre moderate calamitatem. *Cæs.* Perferre calamitates. *Cic.* tolerare.

CĂLĂMĪTĒS (καλαμίτης), æ, m. *a green frog.* *Plin.*

CĂLĂMĬTŌSĒ (calamitosus), adverb, *unfortunately, unhappily.* *Cic.*

CĂLĂMĬTŌSŬS (calamitas), a, um, adject. *calamitous, ruinous, destructive.* *Cic.* Calamitosa tempestas. *Id.* Calamitosissimum bellum. *Sallust.* Incendium plebi maxime calamitosum. *Flor.* Quid hac clade calamitosius? —— ¶ Also, *liable to be injured by storms.* *Plin.* Hordeum ex omni frumento minime calamitosum. *Cic.* Ager loco et cælo calamitosus. —— ¶ Also, *oppressed with calamity, unfortunate, unhappy, hapless.* *Cic.* Fortuna magis, quam culpa calamitosi. *Id.* Miseri, afflicti, calamitosi. *Id.* Calamitosum otium. *Id.* O rem miseram et calamitosam! —— ¶ *Calamitosus* is stronger than *infelix*, and therefore more used by orators.

CĂLĂMŎCHNŬS (κάλαμος and χνόος), i, m. the same as *Adarca.* *Plin.*

CĂLĂMŬS (κάλαμος), i, m. *a stalk, blade,* as of corn, &c. *Plin.* Calamus altior frumento quam hordeo. *Virg.* Lupini fragiles calamos. —— ¶ Particularly, *of the reed or rush: the reed or rush itself.* *Plin.* Non decidunt folia in calamo. *Id.* Calamus odoratus, *the sweet rush.* —— ¶ Figur. *any thing made of reed or rushes.* *Virg.* Calamis æquiparas magistrum, *the pipe.* *Horat.* Calami spicula Gnosii, *arrows.* So, *Virg.* Calamos armare veneno. *Cic.* Cum calamum sumpsissem, *a pen.* *Martial.* Prædam calamo ducit, *an angling rod.* *Id.* Calamis fallitur ales, *a fowler's rod, lime-twig.* —— ¶ Also, *a graff, scion.* *Plin.* Calami exacutio medullam ne nudet. *Id.* Pomorum calami. *Id.* Inseritur oleaster calamo, *by a graff.*

CĂLĂNTĬCĂ (unc.), or CĂLAUTĬCĂ, æ, f. *a sort of hood, or covering for the head, worn both by men and women, particularly by the Ægyptians.* *Cic. Fragment.* Calanticam capiti accommodare.

CĂLĂRĬS. See *Caralis.*

CĂLĂTHĬĀNŬS (calathus), a, um, adject. *Plin.* Calathianæ violæ, *gentians.*

CĂLĂTHISCŬS (diminut. from calathus), i, m. *a little basket.* *Catull.*

CĂLĂTHŬS (κάλαθος), i, m. *a basket made in the shape of a lily.* *Virg.* tibi lilia plenis ferunt nymphæ calathis. *Ovid.* Hæc implet (*floribus*) lento calathos e vimine textos. *Juvenal.* Calathis peracta refertis vellera. —— ¶ Also, *a wooden or metal vessel of a similar shape.* *Virg.* Sub lucem (*lac*) exportant calathis, *milk-pails or basins.* *Id.* Vina fundam calathis Ariusin, *wine-cups.* —— ¶ Also, *the cup or calix of a flower.* *Auson.* Ridentis calathi patefecit honorem.

CĂLĀTĬĂ, æ, or CĂLĀTĬÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Campania.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Calatīnus, a, um, *of Calatia.* *Liv.* Calatinus ager. And Calatini, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Calatia.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, a Roman family name (cognomen). *Cic.*

CĂLĀTĬŌ (calo), ōnis, f. *a calling, summoning.* *Varr.*

CĂLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a crier, clerk, herald.* *Sueton.* Calator sacerdotio augurali. —— ¶ Also, *an attendant, servant.* *Plaut.*

CĂLAURĒĂ, or CĂLAURĬĂ, æ, f. Καλαυρία, or Καλαύρεια, *an island of the Saronic gulf.* *Mela.* — Hence, Calaurēus, a, um, *Calaurean.* *Ovid.* Calaureæ Latoidos arva, (because she was particularly worshipped there).

CALAUTICA. See *Calantica.*

CĂLCĀNĔŬM (calx), i, n. *the heel, the hinder part of the foot,* πτέρνα. *Virg.* Continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigebant.

CĂLCĂR (Id.), āris, n. *a spur,* κέντρον. *Hirt.* Incendere equum calcaribus. *Liv.* Concitare equum calcaribus. *Curt.* Subdere equo calcaria. —— ¶ Also, figur. *any stimulus or inducement.* *Cic.* Quasi calcar admovet. *Id.* Alteri calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos. *Horat.* Vatibus addere calcar. *Ovid.* Immensum gloria calcar habet. *Lucret.* calcaribus ictus amoris. —— ¶ *Addere calcaria sponte currenti,* proverb, equivalent to the English, *to spur a willing horse.* *Plin. Jun.* —— ¶ Also, *a cock's spur.* *Colum.*

CĂLCĀRĬŬS (calx), a, um, adj. *pertaining to lime.* *Plin.* Calcaria fornax, *a lime-pit, or lime-kiln.* — And absol. *Ammian.* Calcarias vino exstinguere. —— ¶ Also, absol. Calcarius, ii, m. *a lime-burner.* *Cato.*

CĂLCĀTŎR (calco), ōris, m. *one who treads; a treader of grapes,* ληνοβάτης. *Calpurn.*

CĂLCĀTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a wine-press; a place where they tread or press grapes for wine,* ληνός. *Pallad.*

CĂLCĀTRĪX (calcator), īcis, f. *she that treads or tramples upon, despises.* *Prudent.* Calcatrix mundi.

CĂLCĀTŪRĂ (calco), æ, f. *a treading,* πάτησις. *Vitruv.*

CĂLCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a treading, trampling, pressing with the feet,* πάτησις. *Pallad.*

CĂLCĔĀMĔN (calceo), and CĂLCĬĀMĔN, ĭnis, n. *a shoe, sandal.* *Plin.* Calceamina amurca ungi.

CĂLCĔĀMĔNTUM (Id.), and CĂLCĬĀMĔNTUM, i, n. *a sandal, shoe,* ὑπόδημα. *Cic.* Calceamentum solorum callum, cubile terra. *Plin.* Induere calceamentum. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *stockings, hose* (tibialia). *Justin.* Crura calceamentis texit; others read *velamentis.*

CĂLCĔĀRĬUM (calceus), ii, n. *an allowance of money for the purchase of shoes.* *Sueton.* Petunt constitui aliquid sibi calcearii nomine.

CĂLCĔĀTŬS (calceo), us, m. same as *Calceamentum.* *Sueton.* Calceatu patrio usus est. *Plin.* Fasciis in calceatu utebatur. — Also applied to beasts. *Plin.* Cameli in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt.

CĂLCĔŌ (calceus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put on shoes, to shoe,* ὑποδέω. *Phædr.* Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes. *Plin.* Calceare aliquem soccis. *Cic.* Homines calceati. *Sueton.* Se calceare, *to put on one's shoes.* *Id.* Calceare mulas, *to shoe.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Calceati dentes, *h. e. ready for eating.*

CĂLCĔŎLĀRĬŬS (calceolus), ii, m. *a shoemaker.* *Plaut.*

CĂLCĔŎLŬS (diminut. from calceus), i, m. *a little shoe, a shoe,* ὑποδημάτιον. *Cic.* Calceoli repandi, *shoes turned up at the end.*

CĂLCĔŬS, or CĂLCĬŬS (calx), i, m. *a shoe which covered the whole foot, and often the leg as high as the calf.* *Varr.* Calcei viriles et muliebres. *Cic.* Calcei apti ad pedem. *Horat.* male laxus in pede calceus hæret. *Sueton.* Calceus laxatus. *Id.* Inducere alicui calceum. *Cic.* Uti calceis. *Apulei.* Indutus calceis. (See *Soleæ.*) —— ¶ Calceos poscere, *to call for one's shoes,* h. e. *to go away,* because, *at meals, it was usual to put off the shoes, which the guests resumed on retiring.* *Plin. Jun.* —— ¶ Calceos mutare, *to become a senator,* because the senators wore shoes with certain badges, and a person, therefore, *changed his shoes* on becoming one of their body. *Cic.* Asinius mutavit calceos: pater conscriptus repente factus est.

CĂLCHĀS, antis, m. Κάλχας, *son of Thestor, and the Grecian soothsayer in the Trojan war.* *Virg.* Vatem Calchanta. *Cic.* Calchantem augurem.

CALCHEDON. See *Chalcedon.*

CALCIARIUM, CALCIATUS, &c. } See *Calcearium,* &c.

CĂLCĬFRĂGĂ (calx & frango), æ, f. *stone-wort, finger-fern, milt-wort, hart's-tongue,* thought to have the power of crushing calculi. *Plin.*

CALCIO, as. Same as *Calceo.*

CĂLCĬTRĀTŬS (calcitro), us, m. *a kicking,* λακτισμός. *Plin.* Mulæ calcitratus.

CĂLCĬTRŌ (calx), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to kick, strike with the heels,* λακτίζω. *Plin.* Mulas non calcitrare, cum vinum biberint. —— ¶ Figur. *to refuse stubbornly.* *Cic.* Calcitrat, respuit, non putat tua dona esse tanti.

CĂLCĬTRŌ (calcitro), ōnis, m. *a kicker, spurner.* *Varr.* Equum calcitronem. *Plaut.* Si videt ire ad sese calcitronem, *one who kicks the door.*

CĂLCĬTRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *disposed to kick.* *Colum.*

CĂLCŌ (calx), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread or trample upon, tread under foot,* πατέω, στείβω, ἐπιστείβω. *Ovid.* Viscera traxit, tractaque calcavit, calcataque rupit. *Tacit.* Ut pede ac vestigio Cæsaris calcaretur, orabat. *Cato.* Calcare uvam. *Plin.* Calcare musta. *Colum.* Quæ velut mares calcare cœperunt, *to tread the hens.* —— ¶ Also, poetically, *to tread, walk.* *Horat.* Calcanda semel via lethi. *Petron.* Viam calcare. *Ovid.* Fruticosa litora calco. *Id.* durum calcavimus æquor, *frozen hard.* *Sil.* Calcatus Jovi lucus, *inhabited by.* —— ¶ Also, *to press or force in.* *Cato.* Calcare oleas in orculam. *Virg.* Huc ager ille malus, dulcesque a fontibus undæ calcentur. *Stat.* Calcare alicui clypeum in pectora. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to trample under foot, tread contemptuously upon, spurn, contemn, despise, abuse, violate.* *Propert.* Calcet ossa mea. *Justin.* Nullam gentem adiit, quam non calcaverit. *Ovid.* Vicimus, et dominum pedibus calcamus amorem. *Stat.* Calcatum fœdus. *Senec.* Verba calcata, *low, vulgar.*

CĂLCŬLĀRĬŬS (calculus), a, um, adj. Calcularius error, *an error in calculating.*

CĂLCŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the disease called the stone,* λιθίασις. *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *a calculation, computation.* *Cassiod.*

CĂLCŬLĀTŎR (calculo), ōris, m. *a calculator, computist, accomptant,* λογιστής. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, according to some, *an abecedarian.* *Isid.*

CĂLCŬLĒNSIS (calculus), e, adj. *of or from stones.* *Plin.* Purpuræ genus calculense appellatur a calculo maris.

CĂLCŬLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to calculate, compute, reckon,* λογίζω, ψηφίζομαι. *Prudent.* —— ¶ Figur. *Sidon.* Sola clericatus diuturnitas pro meritis calculanda.

CĂLCŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of pebbles or gravel, gravelly,* λιθώδης. *Plin.* Lateres non sunt e calculoso ducendi solo. —— ¶ Also, *one laboring under a nephritic complaint, afflicted with the gravel or stone.* *Plin.* Ejectus lapillus calculoso.

CĂLCŬLŬS (diminut. from calx), i, m. *a pebble, small stone, particle of gravel,* λιθίδιον, κόχλαξ, ψῆφος. *Cic.* Demosthenes conjectis in os calculis, &c. *Virg.* Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis. *Plin.* Calculi marini. *Id.* Calculi candore laudatus dies, referring to the custom of the Thracians, who noted *lucky days* by *a white stone.* — Hence, *Plin. Jun.* Dies candidissimo calculo notandus, *h. e. a most happy day.* —— ¶ Also, *a calculus, found in the kidneys, or in the bladder.* *Plin.* Calculorum valetudo, *the gravel.* *Id.* Curare calculos. *Id.* discutere. *Id.* comminuere, et ejicere. *Id.* ciere, *and* movere. *Id.* exturbare. *Id.* pellere, et frangere. *Id.* rumpere. —— ¶ Also, *the stones or counters used in playing draughts, chess-men.* *Plin. Jun.* Lusus calculorum, *the game of draughts.* *Cic.* Calculum reducere. *Ovid.* Unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit. —— ¶ As the ancients used pebbles for counters in reckoning, hence, *a calculating, computing, reckoning,* λογισμός. *Cic.* Vocare aliquid ad calculum, *to make an estimate or account of.* *Valer. Max.* Revocare aliquid ad calculos. *Plin. Jun.* Ponere calculum cum aliquo, *to cast up an account; reckon.* So, *Cic.* Subducere calculum. *Liv.* Vocare aliquem ad calculos, *to settle accounts with.* *Cic.* Vocare amicitiam ad calculos, *h. e. to settle accounts, as if no greater or more fa-*

were are to be conferred than have been received. Pandect. Error calculi, *an error in reckoning.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin. Jun.* Hic quoque in conditionibus deligendis ponendus est calculus, *here, too, a calculation must be made. Id.* Omnes, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, *h. e. weigh the arguments. Id.* Cum re parem calculum ponere, *render equal for equal. Cic.* Ad illos calculos revertamur, *to those measures.* —— ¶ As black and white pebbles were used in balloting, hence, *a vote, sentence, suffrage,* ψῆφος. *Ovid.* Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam. *Quintil.* Causæ paucorum calculorum, *h. e.* paucorum judicum. *Apulei.* Calculis omnibus ducatum alicui deferre, *without one dissentient vote.* —— ¶ And figur. *Plin. Jun.* Si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, *h. e. approve.*

CALDA, æ, f. See *Caldus.*

CĂLDĀMĔNTUM (caldus), i, n. *a fomentation. Marcell. Empir.*

CĂLDĀRĬŬS, and CĂLĬDĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit for warming, pertaining to heat. Plin. Jun.* Caldaria cella, *a hot bath, warm bath.* —— Also, absol. Caldarium, *Senec., and* Caldaria, *Marcell. Emp.* —— ¶ Also, *the caldron containing the hot water in hot baths. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, Caldarium æs, *cast brass. Plin.*

CĂLDĬŬS (calda), for Claudius, a nickname of the emperor Tiberius, *h. e. heated with wine. Sueton.*

CĂLDŎR (caldus), ōris, m. *heat, warmth,* θέρμη. *Varr.*

CĂLDŬS (contr. for calidus), a, um, adj. *hot, warm,* θερμός. *Varr.* In testu caldo coquere. *Id.* Sol caldus. *Martial.* Calda bucca. *Id.* Aqua calda. —— ¶ Also, abs. Calda, æ, f. *hot or warm water. Plin.* Oleum cicinum bibitur cum pari caldæ mensura. *Martial.* Jam defecisset portantes calda ministros. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of mulled wine. Colum.* —— ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Aliquem caldum vocari, *hasty.* So, *Horat.* Caldior est? acres inter numeretur, *h. e. hot-headed.*

CĂLĔDŎNĬĂ, æ, f. *the north-western part of the island of Britain,* Καληδονία. *Tacit.* — Hence, Caledonĭus, a, um, adj. *Caledonian. Flor.* Caledonius saltus. *Lucan.* Caledonios Britannos.

CĂLĔFĂCĬŌ, and CĂLFĂCĬŌ (calidus & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make hot or warm; to heat, warm,* θερμαίνω. *Cic.* Ad calefaciendum corpus igni adhibito. *Lucret.* calefecitque omnia circum. *Ovid.* calfacit igne focum. —— ¶ Figur. *to chafe, excite, exasperate. Cic.* Gabinium ad populum luculenter calefecerat. *Id.* Calface hominem. *Virg.* Calefacta corda.

CĂLĔFĂCTĬŌ (calefacio), ōnis, f. *a heating or warming. Pandect.* Calefactiones thermarum.

CĂLĔFĂCTŌ (frequent. from calefacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heat or warm frequently; heat. Horat.* lignis calefactat ahenum. *Plaut.* Calefactare aquam. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Ipse virgis calefactabere.

CĂLĔFĂCTŬS, and CĂLFĂCTŬS (calefacio), us, m. *a heating, warming,* θέρμανσις. *Plin.* Calfactu fovere.

CĂLĔFĪŌ (calidus & fio), is, irreg. passiv. *to grow hot, become warm,* θερμαίνομαι. *Cic.* Balineum calefieri jubebo.

CĂLĔNDÆ, and KALENDÆ (calo), ārum, f. *the first day of the month, the calends. Cic.* Rogat, ut sim calendis in Senatu. *Id.* Hæc scripsi ante diem IX. calend. Novemb. *h. e. on the 24th of October. Id.* Usque ad pridie cal. Sept. *h. e. the last day of August. Cato.* Pabulum frui occipito ex calend. Septembribus, *on the first of September.* —— ¶ Hence, *the month. Ovid.* Nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere calendas. *Martial.* Intra septimas calendas, *within seven months. Id.* Transierant binæ forsan, trinæve calendæ, *two or three months.* —— ¶ Interest on debts was paid on the first of the month; hence, *Horat.* Tristes misero venere calendæ. *Ovid.* Janum timet, celeresque calendas. —— ¶ Ad Græcas Calendas, *on the Greek calends,* that is, *never, at latter Lammas,* because the Greeks did not compute by calends. —— ¶ *The matronalia* were celebrated on *the first of March*; hence, *Juvenal.* Munera femineis tractas secreta calendis. *Horat.* Martiis cælebs quid agam calendis.

CĂLĔNDĀRĬUM (calendæ), ii, n. *a book of accounts, or debt-book; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money, which was paid on the calends of each month. Senec.* Divitem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur. *Id.* Versare calendarium. *Cod. Theodos.* Calendario alicujus obnoxium esse. *Pandect.* Inferre aliquid calendario. *Id.* Convertere pecuniam in calendarium, *h. e.* fenori ponere. —— ¶ Also, *a calendar, an almanac.*

CĂLĒNUM, i, n. and CĂLĒS, ĭum, f. *a town of Campania, now Calvi, noted for its excellent wine. Cic.* Inter Cales et Teanum. — Hence, Calēnus, a, um, *of Cales. Cic.* Municipium Calenum. *Horat.* Prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam. Also, absol. *Juvenal.* Molle Calenum, *sc.* vinum.

CĂLĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be warm or hot,* ἀλεάζω, ἀλεαίνω. *Cic.* Calet ignis. *Plaut.* Qui apud carbones assident, semper calent. *Id.* Aqua calet. *Id.* Quum caletur, *in summer. Juvenal.* Calere febre. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Satis res calere Rubrio visa est, &c., *thought that the company were sufficiently heated with wine. Horat.* Calere mero. *Cic.* Crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, *h. e.* multis sermonibus pervulgatum est, *was notorious, much talked of. Horat.* Non enim posthac alia calebo femina, *I will never become enamored of. Martial.* Calere amore. *Ovid.* desiderio alicujus rei, *h. e. to be inflamed with desire. Horat.* studio scribendi. *Curt.* Animi calent spe, *are animated. Stat.* Mixtus lacrymis caluit dolor, *was aggravated, increased. Martial.* Calere furore, *to glow, boil. Liv.* Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugna. *Horat.* Aut alio mentis morbo calet, *labors under. Tibull.* Veneris bella calent, *rage.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow warm in the pursuit of, to be eager. Juvenal.* Interea calet, et regnat. *Cic.* Calere in agendo. —— ¶ Also, *to be perplexed, or wavering with doubts. Cic.* Te ipsum jam calere puto. —— ¶ *Martial.* Et ungularum pulsibus calens Ister, *often trod.* —— ¶ Also, *to be in full vigor, prevail. Cal. ad Cic.* Illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt.

CALES. See *Calenum.*

CĂLĔSCŌ (caleo), is, n. 3. *to grow hot or warm,* θερμαίνομαι. *Cic.* Calescere vel apricatione vel igni. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Flamma propiore calesco, *h. e.* amore magis accendor, *become more inflamed with love.*

CALFACIO. See *Calefacio.*

CĂLĬCŬLŬS (diminut. from calix), i, m. *a little cup, goblet. Plin.* Caliculi urnales. See *Calyculus.*

CALIDA, æ, f. See *Calidus.*

CALIDARIUM, } See *Caldarius.*
CALIDARIUS. }

CALIDĒ (calidus), adv. *warmly, hotly. Plin. Jun.* —— ¶ Figur. *promptly. Plaut.*

CĂLĬDŬS (caleo), a, um, adject. *warm, hot,* θερμός. *Cic.* Calidior est animus, quam hic aer. *Vitruv.* Calidissimæ hiemes. *Quintil.* Calidus dies. — And absol. *Plaut.* Calidum bibere, *h. e. hot liquor.* —— So, also, *Calida,* absolut. *warm water. Cato.* Lavet calida. *Sueton.* Calidæ, *sc. aquæ, warm baths.* —— ¶ Figur. *rash, spirited, fierce, bold. Horat.* Calidus juventa. *Id.* Calida rixa. *Virg.* Equus calidus animis. *Cic.* Calidum consilium, *hasty.* —— ¶ Also, *quick, prompt. Plaut.* Calidum mendacium, *a ready lie. Id.* Opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *procured with despatch.*

CĂLĬENDRUM (κάλλυντρον, *an ornament*), i, n. *an ornament for a woman's head; a coif:* some think it to be *false hair, a peruke. Horat.*

CĂLĬGĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a shoe or half-boot, set with nails, and worn chiefly by the common soldiers. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, also, *the condition of a soldier; service of a soldier; military service. Senec.* Marius ad consulatum a caliga perductus, *h. e. from being a common soldier. Id.* Marium caliga dimisit? consulatus exercet.

CĂLĬGĀRIS (caliga), e, adject. *of or belonging to a caliga. Plin.* Clavus caligaris, *the nail of a caliga.*

CĂLĬGĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, the same as *Caligaris. Plin.*

CĂLĪGĀTĬŌ (caligo, āre), ōnis, f. *darkness, obscurity, mistiness. Plin.* Caligationes oculorum.

CĂLĬGĀTŬS (caliga), a, um, adj. *wearing the* caliga. It is applied to common soldiers, who wore the caliga. *Suet.* Caligatus miles; *and* caligatus, *a common soldier.*

CĂLĪGĬNŌSŬS (caligo), a, um, adj. *misty, foggy, obscure, dark, gloomy. Cic.* Cælum humidum et caliginosum. *Horat.* Caliginosa nocte. *Valer. Max.* Caliginosæ tenebræ. *Plin.* Pluvius et caliginosus tractus, *misty, foggy, enveloped in fog.*

CĂLĪGŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. *a mist, fog, or vapor* rising from the earth, inasmuch as it darkens the air. *Liv.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *gloom, darkness, obscurity, mistiness,* arising therefrom. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* reipublicæ, *gloomy times, troublous times of the state. Catull.* Cæca caligo mentis, *blindness.* So, *Cic.* Discussa est illa caligo. *Cels.* oculorum, *dimness of sight. Liv.* Altitudo caliginem oculis offudisset, *h. e. caused dizziness. Vellei.* Augustus omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *h. e. about to obscure or throw into the shade their fame,* &c.

CĂLĪGŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to steam, to emit vapor, to be misty, to be overcast, to be dark or darkened,* ζοφόομαι, caliginosus sum. *Colum.* Amnes æstate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligant. *Virg.* Nubes caligat. —— ¶ Also, *to be gloomy, dark, obscure. Virg.* Caligans lucus. —— ¶ Of the eyes, *to be dim, not to see well. Cels.* Oculi caligant. *Sil.* Caligat in altis obtutus saxis, *h. e. the sight becomes giddy.* —— ¶ Figur. With regard to the understanding, *not to see, to be blind. Senec.* and *Plin.* Proverbially in *Quintil.* Caligare in sole, *h. e. not to see in clear day; not to see what every one else sees.* —— ¶ Used also of objects, which, from their height, cause giddiness to those looking down. *Juvenal.* Fenestra caligans. —— ¶ Also, *to appear gloomy, melancholy. Pacuv.*

CĂLĬGŬLĂ (caliga), æ, f. dimin. *a little caliga. Ambros.* —— ¶ Caligŭla *was the name of C. Cæsar, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of M. Agrippa, and the fourth emperor of the Romans; which name was given him, because, being brought up in the camp, to obtain the good will of the soldiers, he frequently assumed their dress, &c. Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

CALIM, an ancient form for *clam. Festus.*

CALISTO. See *Callisto.*

CĂLIX (κύλιξ), ĭcis, m. *a cup, chalice, goblet,* κύλιξ, ποτήριον, poculum, scyphus. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *an eating vessel. Varr.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the hollow of a vessel. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the shell of a shell-fish. Plin.* — In this sense *calyx* is oftener read.

CALLA. See *Calsa.*

CALLÆCIA. Same as *Gallæcia. Sil.*

CALLAICŬS, a, um, adject. καλλαϊκός, *Gallician, relating to Gallicia in Spain;* which name is probably derived from *Cale,* a port in Spain. *Ovid.*

CALLAINŬS (callais), a, um, adject. καλλάϊνος, *resembling in color the precious stone* callais. *Plin.* gemmæ. *Martial.* Lacernæ callainæ. *Al. leg.* Callaicæ.

CALLAIS, ĭdis, f. *a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a pale green or sea-green color. Plin.*

CALLARIAS (καλλαρίας), æ, m. *a haddock, whiting. Plin.*

CALLĒNS (calleo), entis, adject. *skilful, learned, knowing well, practised in. Plin.* Vaticinandi callentes. See *Calleo.*

CALLĔŌ (callum *or* callus), es, ui, n. and a. 2. *to be hard or callous. Plaut.* Plagis costæ callent. —— Figur. *to be insensible. Sulpic. ad Cic.* In illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet. —— ¶ Also, *to be skilful, to know well by experience, to be practised or versed in, to understand fully,* ἐπίσταμαι. *Plaut.* Po-

tin' me moneas? memini, et scio, et calleo, et commemini. *Id.* Satin' ea tenes? (*So.*) magis calleo, quam aprugnum callum callet. *Terent.* Quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo. *Plin.* Callere in re familiari. *Horat.* Duramque callet pauperiem pati. *Cic.* Callere jura Pœnorum. *Tacit.* Callere artem. *Gell.* Scite, atque docte callere aliquid. *Justin.* Nam augurandi studio Galli præter ceteros callent. *Valer. Max.* Callere usu quotidiano alicujus rei. *Horat.* Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus et aure.

CĂLLIBLĔPHĂRUM (κάλλος and βλέφαρον), i, n. *a medicine, or wash, to beautify the eyebrows with. Plin.* —— ¶ Calliblephara, adject. *having beautiful eyebrows. Plin.*

CĂLLICIA, æ, f. *an herb said to make water freeze. Plin.*

CĂLLĬDĒ (callidus), adverb, *skilfully, learnedly, expertly, shrewdly, right well. Cic.* Callide, arguteque dicere. *Plaut.* Callide nosse aliquem, *very well. Nepos.* De futuris callidissime conjicere, *with great sagacity. Terent.* Callide intelligere aliquid. *Gell.* Nimis callide conscripsit epistolam ad Q. Axium. Al. leg. *calide. Tacit.* Callidius interpretari aliquid, *with great skill.* —— ¶ *Cunningly, artfully, craftily, knavishly. Cic.* Bene testem interrogavit, callide accessit, reprehendit, quo voluit, adduxit. *Sallust.* Vitia sua callide occultare. *Gell.* Callide, et cum astu facere aliquid.

CĂLLĬDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *skilfulness, shrewdness, skill. Nepos.* Vincebat omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii. *Id.* Magnitudine animi, et calliditate præstare omnes. *Flor.* Vir acerrimæ calliditatis. *Cic.* Nec numero Hispanos, nec robore Gallos, nec calliditate Pœnos, nec artibus Græcos superavimus. *Sallust.* Patres concilio valere decet; populo supervacanea est calliditas. *Ovid.* Consilium multæ calliditatis. *Plin.* Calliditas ingenii. —— ¶ Also, *craft, slyness, malicious cunning, designing artifice, subtlety, deceitfulness*, πανουργία. *Cic.* Scientia, quæ est remota a justitia, calliditas potius, quam sapientia est appellanda. *Terent.* Servi venere in mentem Syri calliditates. —— ¶ *In Cicer. in Partit. too great niceness or subtilty.*

CĂLLĬDŬS (calleo *or* callum), a, um, adj. *skilful, tried, experienced, shrewd, practised. Cic.* Agitator callidus. *Lucret.* Callida Musa. *Nepos.* Fabio callidissimo imperatori. *Tacit.* Nemo callidior rei militaris. *Id.* Callidus temporum. *Colum.* Aristoteles vir callidissimus rerum naturæ, *a man who had a remarkable knowledge of. Tacit.* Callidus accendendis offensionibus. *Gell.* Doctus homo, et in intelligendis pensitandisque veteribus scriptis bene callidus. *Ovid.* Callidus natura, aut usu. *Plaut.* Homo callidus ad rem. *Claudian.* Venus dolo gaudens, et tanti callida voti, *h. e. cunningly concealing. Horat.* Tuque testudo resonare septem Callida nervis. —— ¶ Used also of things, *ingeniously contrived, well contrived, cunningly wrought. Nepos.* Callidum inventum. *Horat.* Callida junctura. *Cic.* Callidissimum artificium naturæ. —— ¶ Also, *crafty, sly, arch, subtle, deceitful, maliciously cunning. Cic.* Hi sæpe versutos homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant. *Plaut.* Malus, crudus, et callidus, atque subdolus. *Martial.* Callidus fur. *Plaut.* Callidi doli. *Nepos.* Callida liberalitas, *h. e. designing.*

CĂLLĬGŎNŎN, i, n. *way-grass, knot-grass*, a plant, the same as *Polygonon mas. Plin.*

CĂLLĬMĂCHŬS, i, m. Καλλίμαχος, *a Greek poet of Cyrene. Quintil.* — Hence, Callimachius, a, um, adject. *of Callimachus. Callimachium metrum* consists of three choriambi, an anapest, and a bacchius or amphibrachys. *Serv.*

CĂLLĬMŬS (κάλλιμος, *beautiful*), i, m. *a kind of ætites or eagle-stone. Plin.*

CĂLLĬŎN, ii, n. same as *Vesicaria. Plin.*

CĂLLĬŎNȲMŬS (καλλιώνυμος, *having a beautiful name*), i, m. *a sea-fish*; the same as *Uranoscopus. Plin.*

CĂLLĬŎPĒ (Καλλιόπη), es, f. *one of the nine muses, the mother of Orpheus, presiding over heroic measure*; hence, instead of *muse* or *poetry. Ovid.*

CĂLLĬŎPĒA, æ, f. Καλλιόπεια, same as *Calliope. Virg.*

CĂLLĬPŎLIS, is, f. *the name of several cities.*

CĂLLĬRHŎĒ, CALLIRRHŎĒ, CALLIRŎĒ, es, f. Καλλιρόη, *the daughter of the river Achelous, the second wife of Alcmæon. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of several fountains. Stat.* and *Plin.*

CĂLLIS (callum), is, m. and f. *a narrow path*, especially on a mountain, *track or path made by beasts, foot-path. Varr.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a way, road, path. Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, according to some, calles, *pastures. Cic.* and *Sueton.*

CĂLLISTŌ, or CĂLISTŌ, us & ōnis, f. Καλλιστώ, *the daughter of Lycaon; a constellation*; the same as *Ursa Major. Propert.*

CĂLLISTRUTHIA FICUS (καλλιστρούθιον σῦκος), *a fig of an excellent taste, remarkable for its coldness. Plin.* —— ¶ Also written *callistruthis, idis. Columel.*

CĂLLĬTĀS. See *Calvitas.*

CĂLLĬTHRIX (καλλίθριξ), trichis, f. *a plant with which the hair was colored*; the same as *Trichomanes. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of ape in Ethiopia. Plin.*

CĂLLŌSŬS (callus), a, um, adj. *covered with thick, hard skin, full of calluses, callous, hard. Cels.* Ulcus callosum. *Plin.* Crassior, callosiorve cutis. —— ¶ Figur. *covered with a thick skin, thick; hard, solid, firm. Horat.* (*de ovis*) namque marem cohibent callosa vitellum, *h. e. eggs having a thick white.* Others refer it to the shell; *having a thick shell. Plin.* Callosæ olivæ. *Id.* Callosior resina, *h. e. less liquid. Colum.* Callosi acini uvæ.

CĂLLUM, i, n. and CĂLLŬS (unc.), i, m. *hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh, occasioned by exercise, hard labor*, &c., *hard flesh, callus. Cic.* Mihi calceamentum est solorum callum, *hardness of the soles of the feet.* — Figur. *insensibility, want of feeling. Cic.* Consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo. *Id.* Diuturna cogitatio callum obduxerat animis. —— ¶ Applied also to beasts, *hard skin, hard flesh. Plaut.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Applied also to other things, as to apples, pears, grapes, &c. *Plin.*

CĂLŌ (καλέω, ῶ), as, a. 1. *to call, call out, proclaim. Macrob.* Plebem in Capitolium. *Id.* dies. *Varro.* nonas. —— ¶ Also, *to call together, convoke. Gell.* comitia. *Id.* Calata comitia, *h. e. the comitia.* Hence, *Cic.* Calatis granis, *for* comitiis. —— ¶ It is found also written with *k*, *kalo*, and so also its derivatives.

CĀLŌ, ōnis, m. *a slave or drudge*; especially *the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's boy or drudge. Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.*

CĂLŎR (caleo), ōris, m. *warmth, heat*, θέρμη, θερμότης, ardor, æstus. *Cic.* solis. *Id.* Calores magni, *great heat*, h. e. *of the sun. Tibull.* Vexat corpora fessa calor, *h. e. the heat of a fever; a fever.* —— ¶ Figur. *heat, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, fire; passion, love. Quintil.* cogitationis. *Plin.* dicentis. *Stat.* Martius.

CĂLŎRIFICŬS (calor & facio), a, um, adj. *causing warmth or heat. Gell.*

CALPĒ, es, f. *a mountain or promontory on the straits of Gibraltar, where the fortress of Gibraltar now stands. Mela.*

CALPURNIŬS, a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to the Calpurnian* gens *of Rome.* —— ¶ As a subst. C. Calpurnius Piso, *the son-in-law of Cicero.* — Also, T. Julius Calpurnius Siculus, *a later Latin poet.* — Calpurnia, *a woman of the same* gens. —— ¶ As an adj. *Calpurnian.* Lex Calpurnia de repetundis, *by L. Calp. Piso Frugi.* — Also, de ambitu, *by the consul C. Calp. Piso.* —— ¶ Also written *Calphurnius.*

CALSA, æ, f. *a kind of plant. Plin.* 27, 8. where *calla* is also found.

CALTHA, æ, f. *the marigold. Plin.* and *Virg.*

CALTHŬLA (caltha), æ, f. *a women's garment of the color of the marigold, a robe of a yellow color. Plaut.* —— ¶ Hence, Calthularius, ii, m. *one who colors these garments. Plaut. Aulul.* 3. 5. 35; but this reading is not generally received.

CĂLVA (calvus), æ, f. *the skull, the top of the head, scalp. Liv.*

CĂLVĀRIA (calva), æ, f. *the skull, scalp*; the same as *calva. Cels.*

CĂLVĀTŬS (calvus), a, um, adj. *made bald*, calvus factus. — Figur. *Plin. ex Catone.* Calvata a vite vinea, *h. e. having few vines.*

CĂLVĔFĪŌ (calvus & fio), is, *to become bald*, calvesco. *Varr.* ne decrescente luna tondens calvefiam. Others have *calvus fiam.*

CĂLVĔŌ (calvus), es, n. 2. *to be bald. Plin.*

CĂLVESCŌ (calveo), is, n. 3. incep. *to grow bald. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of woods, *to become thin. Colum.*

CĂLVĬTĀS (calvo, is), ātis, f. *fraud, deception, knavery. Pandect.* —— ¶ *Calvitas* is read by some, as for *calliditas.*

CĂLVĬTIĒS (calvus), ēi, f. *baldness. Sueton.*

CĂLVĬTIUM (Id.), ii, n. *baldness. Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *of trees, when they are scattered here and there. Columel.*

CĂLUMNIA (calvo, is), æ, f. *wily, deceitful conduct, chicane*; especially used of judicial proceedings, *false accusation or charge. Liv.* Afferre calumniam ad judices de re. *Cæl. in Cic. Ep.* Jurare calumniam, *or Pand.* de calumnia, *h. e. to swear that one does not make a deceitful, designing, malicious accusation.* — *Calumnia* is also *the judicial verdict, declaring a man guilty of bringing forward a false*, &c. *charge. Cic.* Calumniam non effugere. *Cæl. in Cic. Ep.* Calumniam ferre, *h. e. to be declared a false accuser*; but according to others, *to accuse another of this crime.* —— ¶ Also, *chicane, chicanery* in other things, *h. e. wily, cunning conduct, to injure another or benefit one's self. Cic.* religionis, *h. e. a malicious, designing interpretation of the Sibylline books.* — Also, in the interpretation of words. *Cic.* In jejuna calumnia delitescere. *Id.* juris. — Also, in *unfounded, deceitful censure, slander, aspersion, calumny. Cic.* academicorum. — Also, in *insidious speeches in order to catch one, or in disputation. Cic.* Arcesilæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Cæc. in Cic. Ep.* timoris, *h. e. of vain fear which causes groundless alarm.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Calumnia oratoris contra se, *h. e. when he is too artificial, too labored; is unjust to himself, dissatisfied with his own exertions.*

CĂLUMNIĀTŎR (calumnior), ōris, m. *one who designedly makes a false accusation, a false, malicious accuser, a chicaner*, especially before a court, συκοφάντης, κακοπράγμων, qui calumnia utitur. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Calumniator sui, *one who is always blaming himself too much, over-scrupulous.*

CĂLUMNIĀTRIX (calumniator), īcis, f. *she that falsely accuses*, &c. *Pandect.*

CĂLUMNIŎR (calumnia), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to accuse or charge falsely. Cic.* Aperte ludificari et calumniari. *Id.* Nam quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam. —— ¶ Also, *to interpret maliciously or falsely, to blame unreasonably, to cavil. Tacit.* Innocentiam, justitiamque ejus non argueres: sermonis nimius erat; id unum calumniatus est rumor. *Phædr.* Calumniari si quis autem voluerit, Quod arbores loquantur, &c. *Gell.* Tiro verba ponit Catonis, et aliis tamen eum verbis calumniatur. *Quintil.* Calumniari se, *h. e.* in speaking, *to be unfair to one's self, to be over-scrupulous, over-exact, over-nice.* —— ¶ Also, *to use all kinds of pretexts or subterfuges to accomplish any purpose. Cic.* Jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium. —— ¶ Also, calumniari, *sc.* se, *to cherish groundless suspicion*, as it were, *to accuse one's self falsely. Cic.* Sed calumniabar ipse, *sc.* me.

CĂLUMNIŌSĒ (calumniosus), adverb, *artfully, deceitfully, craftily, fraudulently.*

Pandect. Calumnioso petere aliquid. *Symmach.* Calumniosissime credere.

CĂLUMNIŌSŬS (calumnia), a, um, adj. *full of trick, artifice, cavil, cunning, false and unjust.* *Pandect.*

CĂLVŎ (Id.), is, calvi, a. 3. *to deceive, mislead.* *Sallust.* apud *Priscian.*

CĂLVŎR, ĕris, dep. 3. *to deceive, thwart, balk*; same as *Calvo.* *Plaut.*

CĂLVŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *bald, having the hair fallen off,* φαλακρὸς, cui capillus, vel pili defluxerunt. It is used of men and brutes. *Petron.* Senex calvus. —— ¶ Also, *with the hair shaven or shorn off.* *Plaut.* Raso capite calvus. —— ¶ *Calvæ nuces,* and *calvæ,* absol. *h. e. nuts which are smooth or bare in their shells.* *Cato.* —— ¶ In *Martial.* l. 12. epigr. 32. *calvæ restes alliique, cepisque,* h. e. *thin withs,* &c. So, *Plin.* Calva vinea.

CĂLX (unc.), calcis, f. oftener than m. *the heel,* πτέρνα. *Virg.* Ferrata calce, *h. e. armed with a spur.* *Nepos.* Calce remittere, *to kick backwards.* Hence the proverb, *Ter.* Adversus stimulum calces, *sc.* jactare or remittere, *to kick against the pricks;* applied to one who vainly strives to resist superior power. —— ¶ Also, *the lowest part of a thing.* *Vitruv.* Calx mali, *the foot of a mast.* *Id.* Calces scaporum. — Also, *the little piece of wood cut from a tree with the graft.* *Plin.*

CĂLX (χάλιξ, by contract. χάλξ), calcis, f. sometimes m. *limestone, lime,* whether slaked or not. *Cic.* In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta convexit. *Vitruv.* Calcem coquere, *to burn lime.* *Id.* Calx viva, *quicklime.* *Id.* exstincta, *slaked.* *Cato.* arenatus, *lime mixed with sand,* h. e. *mortar.* — Also, *a stone or counter,* used on a board or table for games. *Plaut.* Calcem ciere, *to move.* —— ¶ Also, *the goal, end, or limit, in the Roman circus* (because, perhaps, it was marked with lime or chalk); *the end of the course or race.* Generally used figur. *Cic.* Nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, *h. e.* a fine vitæ. *Id.* Video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, &c. Hence, *Ammian.* Extra calcem decurrere, proverb. *to digress too far, lose sight of the main subject.* —— ¶ As it is uncertain whether the goal was marked with *lime,* some refer the signification of *goal, limit,* to *calx, the heel.*

CĂLȲCŬLŬS (calyx), or CĂLICŬLŬS, i, m. dimin. *a little bud.* *Plin.*

CĂLȲDŎN, ōnis, f. Καλυδὼν, *a city of Ætolia, the royal abode of Œneus, the father of Meleager and Deianira.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Calydonĭcus, a, um, adject. *Calydonian, of or pertaining to Calydon.* *Manil.* Calydoniaca puella, *h. e. Atalanta.* —— Also, Calydōnis, ĭdis, f. adj. *of or pertaining to Calydon.* *Ovid.* Calydonis pavida, *h. e. Deianira.* — Also, Calydonĭus, a, um, adj. *Calydonian.* *Ovid.* Calydonius heros, *h. e. Meleager.* *Id.* Calydonius amnis, *h. e. the Achelous, which washes Ætolia.* *Id.* Calydonia regna, *h. e. Apulia, in which Diomedes, grandson of Œneus, reigned.* *Martial.* Calydonius sus, *h. e. the wild boar slain by Meleager.*

CĂLȲPSŌ, ūs & ōnis, f. Καλυψὼ, *a nymph, the daughter of Atlas, or, as others say, of Oceanus and Tethys, who reigned in the island Calypso, which is called by Homer Ogygia.* *Ovid.*

CĂLȲX (κάλυξ), ȳcis, m. *every covering which encloses any thing; hence, the bud, cup, or calix of a flower or blossom;* and also, *the shell of fruits.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the shell of shell-fish, and of the turtle.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an egg-shell.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a covering of wax,* &c. round fruit, to preserve it. *Plin.*

CAMĂRA. See *Camera.*

CĂMĂRĪNĂ, or CĂMĔRĪNĂ, æ, f. Καμαρίνη, *Camarana, a city of Sicily.* *Virg.*

CĂMĂRUS. See *Cammarus.*

CAMBIŎ (κάμπτω), is, psi, a. 4. *to change, exchange, barter,* ἀμείβομαι, commuto, permuto. *Apulei.*

CĂMĒLĀSĬĂ (κάμηλος and ἐλαύνω), æ, f. *a driving or keeping of camels,* at the public cost. *Pandect.*

CĂMĒLĪNŬS (camelus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to a camel,* καμήλειος. *Plin.*

CĂMELLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of drinking vessel.* *Ovid.*

CĂMĒLŎPARDĀLIS (κάμηλος and πάρδαλις), is, f. *a beast like a camel and a panther, a camelopard,* καμηλοπάρδαλις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Camelopardălus, i, m. is also read. *Capitolin.* — and in *Isidor.* camelopardus.

CĂMĒLŬS (κάμηλος), i, m. *a camel.* *Cic.* and *Plin.*

CĂMĒNĂ (perhaps from cano), more correctly than CĂMŒNĂ, æ, f. *a Muse;* the same as *Musa.* *Horat.* Phœbus acceptus novem Camenis. *Virg.* Alternis dicetis: amant alterna camenæ. *Plin.* Libri naturalis historiæ, novitium Camenis Quiritium opus, *a new work for the Roman Muses,* h. e. *never before attempted by any learned Roman.* —— ¶ Figur. *a song, a poem.* *Horat.* Gratus insigni referam Camena.

CĂMĔRĂ, or CĂMĂRĂ (καμάρα), æ, f. *a vault, an arched covering, arched roof or ceiling.* *Sallust.* Camera lapideis fornicibus vincta. *Cic.* Pavimenta recte fieri videbantur: cameras quasdam non probavi mutarique jussi. *Sueton.* Solutilem navem, cujus vel naufragio vel camera ruina periret, commentus est. *Propert.* Nec camera auratas inter eburna trabes. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of ship,* used by those dwelling near the Black sea, *with close sides and wide hold, with an arched covering.* *Tacit.*

CĂMĔRĀRĬŬS (camera), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to an arched covering.* *Plin.* Camerarius cucumis, *h. e. one that does not creep upon the ground, but is trained to climb over arched arbors.*

CAMERINA. See *Camarina.*

CAMERINUM. See in *Camers.*

CĂMĔRĬUM, ii, n. or CĂMĔRĬĂ, æ, f. Καμερία, *an ancient town of Latium, in the Sabine territory.* *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Camerīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Val. Max.* —— ¶ *Camerinus* is also *a Roman surname of the Sulpician gens.* *Liv.* and *Juven.*

CĂMĔRŎ (camera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to vault or arch over, to build in the form of a vault or archway.* *Plin.*

CĂMERS, ertis, adj. *of or relating to, or dwelling in, the town* Camerinum *in Umbria.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Camertīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Camertes.* *Cic.*

CĂMILLĂ, æ, f. Καμίλλη, *a virgin of the Volsci, who aided Turnus against Æneas.* *Virg.*

CĂMILLŬS, i, m. and CĂMILLĂ, æ, f. *an attendant on the sacrifices of a god.* *Varro.*

CĂMĪNŎ (caminus), as, a. 1. *to make like a furnace or chimney.* *Plin.*

CĂMĪNŬS (κάμινος), i, m. *a place for containing fire, a furnace, chimney.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a forge.* *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *Juvenal.* Incude assiduo, semperque ardente camino, *h. e. with incessant labor.* —— ¶ Also, *a furnace or chimney for heating an apartment.* *Cic.* — Hence, *a fire.* *Senec.* Lentis caminis, *h. e.* ignibus. —— ¶ Also, *the crater of a volcanic mountain.* *Plin.*

CAMMĂRŎN (κάμμαρον), i, n. *aconite.* *Plin.*

CAMMĂRUS (κάμμαρος), i, m. *a kind of crab-fish.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

CAMŒNA. See *Camena.*

CAMPA. See *Campe.*

CAMPĂGŬS (unc.), i, m. *a kind of shoe or buskin, worn by officers and generals;* not used by classical authors. Some read *campacus;* others, also, *compagus.*

CAMPĀNĬĂ, æ, f. *a country of Italy, the capital of which was Capua.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Campanĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Campania.* *Cato* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, Campānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Campania, Campanian.* *Cic.* Campana colonia, *h. e. Capua.* *Sueton.* via, *h. e. the Appian.* *Horat.* morbus, perhaps *warts on the face,* common in Campania. *Id.* supellex, probably, *earthen ware.* So, *Id.* trulla. *Plin.* and *Horat.* pons, *h. e. over the river Savo, on the Appian way, between Capua and Sinuessa, about 15 miles from the former place.* *Martial.* Campanus Lyæus (vinum).

CAMPĀS GENUS, same as *Campanum genus.* *Plaut.*

CAMPĒ, es, and CAMPĂ (κάμπη), æ, f. *the palmer worm or caterpillar,* eruca. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea monster,* as *a dolphin, whale, sea-horse,* &c. *Martial.*

CAMPESTER, estris, estre, and CAMPESTRIS (campus), estre, adject. *of or belonging to a plain or field, level, flat, champaign,* πεδινὸς, πεδιάσιμος, ad campum pertinens; to which *montanus* and *collinus* are opposed. *Varr.* Campester locus. *Colum.* Campestris locus. *Liv.* Loca campestria, *level, not mountainous.* *Cæs.* Campestre iter, *upon level ground.* *Horat.* Scythæ campestres, *h. e. dwelling in the plains.* — Campestria, ium, absol. *sc.* loca, *flat, open places; level ground.* *Tacit.* and *Plin.* —— Also, *things growing on level ground.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *of or relating to, or taking place in, the* Campus Martius, or *Field of Mars.* It was usual to have various exercises in this plain, such as those of arms, riding, the ball, &c. *Cic.* Ludus campestris. *Horat.* arma. *Sueton.* exercitationes. — Hence, Campestre, is, *sc.* velamentum, n. *an apron or covering for the loins;* properly, as worn by combatants in the Field of Mars. *Horat.* and *Augustin.* — It was also customary to hold the comitia in the Campus Martius, at which laws were made and magistrates elected. *Liv.* Certamen campestre, *h. e. contest for offices, carried on in the Campus Martius.* *Id.* gratia, *h. e. influence at these elections.* *Cic.* quæstus.

CAMPĬDOCTŎR (campus & doctor), ōris, m. *one employed to teach and train the soldiers in military exercises.* *Veget.*

CAMPŬS (unc.), i, m. *every level or plain surface,* as of *the sea.* *Ovid.* Latus subitarum campus aquarum. *Virg.* Campos liquentes, *the liquid plains, the sea.* —— ¶ Especially, *a flat, level plain, open field.* *Cæs.* Spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum. *Cic.* Montium altitudines, immensitatesque camporum. — Also, in general, *land, territory.* *Cic.* Campus Atinas. —— ¶ Hence, Campus Martius, or *simply* Campus, *the Field of Mars, at Rome,* wherein were held the comitia for making laws and appointing magistrates, and where the Roman youth were accustomed to exercise themselves in arms, riding, &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the field of battle.* *Juvenal.* and *Veget.* — Also, *the camp or the field of battle,* according to some, in *Tacit. Annal.* 12, 45. —— ¶ Figur. *a field of discourse; subject for discussion.* *Cic.* Campus rhetorum. *Id.* ad laudem. *Id.* In hoc campo licet oratori vagari late. —— ¶ Also, figur. *field,* h. e. *opportunity.* *Plin.* Patet enim omnibus honoris et gloriæ campus.

CĂMŪNI, ōrum, m. Καμοῦνοι, *a people of Italy, in Venetia, where is now the valley Camonica.* *Plin.*

CĂMŬRŬS (κάμπτω), a, um, adj. *Virg.* Camura cornua, *horns bent or crooked inwards.*

CĀMŬS (κημὸς), i, m. *a sort of bridle or muzzle.* *Isidor.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of collar, fastened round the neck of criminal slaves.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

CANĂBIS. See *Cannabis.*

CĂNĂCĒ, es, f. Κανάκη, *the daughter of Æolus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a dog.* *Ovid.*

CANALICIUS. See *Canaliensis.*

CĂNĀLĬCŬLĂ (canalis), æ, f. dimin. *a little channel or pipe; a gutter,* σωληνίσκος. *Varr.* and *Gell.*

CĂNĀLĬCŬLĀTŬS (canaliculus), a, um, adj. *channelled, excavated like a channel or pipe,* in canaliculorum modum cavatus. *Plin.* Semina canaliculata.

CĂNĀLĬCŬLŬS (canalis), i, m. dimin. *a small channel or pipe; a gutter, trough.* *Colum.* —— ¶ In architecture, *the fluting of a pillar,* &c.; *the channel of a triglyph.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ In surgery, *a splint.* *Cels.*

CĂNĀLĬENSIS (Id.), e, and CĂNĀLĬCĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Plin.* Canaliense or Canalicium aurum, *h. e. which is dug in shafts or pits.*

CĂNĀLIS (unc.), is, f. and m. *a groove, channel, trough,* out of which fowls and other animals can drink; consequently, *not covered.* *Varr.* Aquam oportet per

canales angustas serpere, quæ facile extergeri possint. *Virg.* Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam. —— ¶ Also, *a canal, a ditch, trench. Sueton.* — Hence, *a place in the Roman forum,* so called. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *every thing resembling a groove, canal, trench, ditch.* As in *Cels.* *a hollow instrument used by surgeons to splint and keep close broken limbs with.* — In *Vitruv. the flute, channel, or furrow, in a pillar.* — In *Calpurn. a reed pipe.* — In *Plin.* Canalis animæ, *the windpipe.* —— ¶ Also, *a way, street, road. Apulei.* Canale directo pergere, *h. e.* recta via.

CANALĬTIUS, same as *Canaliensis.*

CĂNĀRĬŬS (canis), a, um, adj. *relating or belonging to a dog. Plin.* Augurio canario agendo dies constituantur, priusquam frumenta vaginis exeant, *h. e. at which a dog was sacrificed. Id.* Canaria herba, *the herb hound-grass, with which dogs provoke vomiting. Id.* Canaria insula, *one of the Fortunate isles, in the Atlantic, so called from its abounding in large dogs; the Canary isle,* from which the other islands of that cluster are called *the Canaries.* —— ¶ Canarii, ōrum, *a people round mount Atlas, in Mauretania,* so called because they lived on *dogs' flesh. Plin.*

CĂNCĂMŬM (κάγκαμον), i, n. *a kind of gum brought from Arabia, resembling a species of myrrh. Plin.*

CĂNCĔLLĀRĬŬS (cancelli), ii, m. *a porter, janitor, door-keeper, waiter in the emperor's court,* ad cancellos (*at the grated door*), qui ad cancellos januæ cubiculi assistit. *Vopisc.* —— ¶ Also, *one who had his station at the bar of a court, a secretary, scribe, clerk of the chancery.* He who was over all the other clerks, was called *cancellarius, the chancellor, director of the chancery. Cassiod.* —— ¶ Not used by classic writers.

CĂNCĔLLĀTĬM (Id.), adv. *lattice-wise, like a net, grate, or trellis. Plin.*

CĂNCĔLLĀTĬŌ (cancello), ōnis, f. *the bounding of a field, setting the bounds to land. Frontin.*

CĂNCĔLLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *made lattice-wise, like a net, grate, or window; cross-barred, reticulated. Plin.* Cancellata (elephanti) cutis. —— ¶ Also, *crossed out, cancelled, obliterated, erased. Pandect.*

CĂNCĔLLI (dimin. of cancri, plural of cancer, when it signifies *bars*), ōrum, m. *a grating, lattice;* also, *bars, balusters, or rails,* as of the forum, circus, &c. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — *Cancellus,* sing., occurs in *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *boundaries or limits. Cic.* Extra cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdedi. *Id.* Cancellis forensibus circumscripta scientia. — Also, *a narrow compass or circuit. Hirt.*

CĂNCĔLLŌ (cancelli), as, a. 1. *to make like a lattice, arrange crosswise. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to cross out, cancel, erase,* as a writing. *Pandect.*

CĂNCĔR (for cancrus, from καρκῖνος), cancri & canceris, m. *the crab. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the constellation, the Crab. Lucret.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *an eating or spreading ulcer, a cancer. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, in *Apulei. cancri* for *cancelli, bars.*

CANDĂVĬĂ, æ, f. *a mountainous region in Albania, bordering on Macedonia. Cic.*

CANDĔFĂCĬŌ (candeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. CANDĔFĪŌ, fiĕri, factus, irreg. pass. *to make glowing hot. Plin.* Lapis candefactus. —— ¶ Also, *to make shining white, to bleach, polish. Plaut.*

CANDĒLĂ (candeo), æ, f. *a wax-light, tallow-light,* &c. *Colum.* Sebare candelas, *h. e. to dip candles. Liv.* Fasces involuti candelis, *h. e. cords covered with wax, to preserve them. Juvenal.* Candelam apponere valvis, *h. e. to set the house on fire.*

CANDĒLĀBRŬM (candela), i, n. *a candlestick, chandelier. Cic.*

CANDENS (candeo), entis, part. and adj. compar. entior; superl. entissimus. See *Candeo.*

CANDENTĬĂ (candens), æ, f. *shiny whiteness, sheen. Vitruv.* Candentia Lunæ.

CANDĔŌ (cando, *I set on fire,* from κάω for καίω, which often occurs in composition, as accendo, &c.), es, ui, n. 2. properly, *to glow, to be glowing hot, to burn. Ovid.* Canduit aer. *Lucret.* Candens ferrum. *Colum.* Loca æstate sævissime candent. —— ¶ Also, of colors, *to glow;* hence, *to shine, to be bright, to shine clearly. Vitruv.* Candens Luna. *Tibull.* ortus, *h. e. Aurora. Virg.* elephantus, *h. e. ivory. Horat.* Vestis cocco tincta canderet. — Also, *to be shining white. Virg.* Candens taurus. *Cic.* Candens circus, *h. e. the milky way.*

CANDĔSCŌ (candeo), is, n. 3. *to glow with heat, whiten with heat, to become hot or red-hot. Lucret.* Ferrum candescit in igne. —— ¶ Also, *to grow white, whiten. Tibull.* Caput candescere canis.

CANDĔTUM (from the Celtic *cand, a hundred*), i, n. *a measure of land among the Gauls, from one hundred to a hundred and fifty square feet. Colum.*

CANDĬCANTĬĂ (candico), æ, f. *whiteness, a white color. Plin.*

CANDĬCŌ (candeo), as, n. 1. *to be white or whitish. Plin.*

CANDĬDĀTŌRĬŬS (candidatus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a candidate. Cic.* In omni munere candidatorio fungendo, *in adopting every measure suitable to a candidate.*

CANDĬDĀTŬS (candidus), a, um, adj. *clothed or arrayed in white,* candidis vestibus indutus, λευκανθεὶς, λευκοφόρος. *Plaut.* Mulieres candidatæ. *Sueton.* Vectores, nautæque candidati. —— ¶ Candidātus, i, m. *a candidate, competitor, one who solicits preferment, posts of honor,* &c., because, among the Romans, candidates for public offices clothed themselves in a *toga candida, h. e.* a toga, the native whiteness of which was increased by the use of chalk. *Cic.* Candidatus prætorius, et consularis, *h. e. a candidate for the prætorship and consulship. Id.* Candidati tribunitii. *Sueton.* quæsturæ. *Id.* ædilitatis. *Senec.* sacerdotii. *Liv.* consulatus. *Vellei.* and *Sueton.* Cæsaris, *or* Principis, *h. e. one who is recommended by the emperor for a post of honor.* So, *Quintil.* Sic petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus, *h. e. faintly, carelessly,* as being confident of success. *Sueton.* Quæstores candidati, *quæstors, or officers employed in special duties by the emperor, as those of a secretary,* &c. These were also called *candidati Principis. Pandect.* —— ¶ Figur. *one who strives or exerts himself to obtain any thing. Quintil.* eloquentiæ. *Plin. in Paneg.* immortalitatis. *Apulei.* crucis, *h. e.* cui crux instat.

CANDĬDĒ (candidus), adv. *of a white color, in white. Plaut.* Candide vestitus, *clothed in white.* —— ¶ Figur. *candidly, sincerely, honestly. Cæl. ad Cic.*

CANDĬDŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. dimin. *somewhat white, white. Cic.*

CANDĬDŬS (candeo), a, um, adj. *of a shining white, bright, shiny, clear, lucid, serene. Plaut.* Stella splendens candida. *Id.* Lux clara et candida. *Martial.* Aqua candida et serena. *Valer. Flacc.* flamma. *Id.* rota Phœbi. *Id.* nox. *Ovid.* dies. *Virg.* Luna. — Figur. *clear, serene, unclouded, unruffled, pleasant. Quintil.* vox, *h. e. clear,* in opposition to fusca, *hoarse. Propert.* convivia, *h. e. joyful, jovial.* —— ¶ Also, *white, snow-white,* λευκός. *Virg.* candida populus antro imminet. *Id.* avis, *h. e. the stork. Sever.* ales, *h. e. the swan. Flor.* and *Tacit.* equus. *Virg.* lilia. *Quintil.* panis. *Ovid.* Pectora puris nivibus, et lacte candidiora. *Vitruv.* Candidissimus color. — Hence, *Plin.* Candidum ovi, *the white of an egg.* —— ¶ Also, *clothed in white. Ovid.* pompa. *Tibull.* turba. *Martial.* cultu candida Roma, *h. e. the Romans, clothed in white togas.* —— ¶ Also, applied to the complexion, *fair, comely, beautiful. Virg.* candida Dido. *Horat.* dux. —— ¶ Also, *gray even to whiteness, hoary. Virg.* barba. *Plaut.* caput. —— ¶ Figur. *flowing, clear, perspicuous* (according to some, *artless, unaffected*). *Quintil.* Candidum, et lene, et speciosum dicendi genus. — *One who writes or speaks in this manner* is also called *candidus. Quintil.* Dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus. —— ¶ Also, *guileless, plain-dealing, candid, open, frank, sincere. Horat.* animæ quales neque candidiores Terra tulit, &c. *Id.* Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex. *Ovid.* Tam felix utinam, quam pectore candidus, essem! —— ¶ Also, *kind, courteous, benevolent. Horat.* si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti (but this may be referred to the preceding signif.). *Petron.* Candidus Deus. —— ¶ Also, *fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous. Ovid.* and *Tibull.* fatum. *Propert.* nox. *Tibull.* pax.

CANDŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *heat, glow;* seldom used in this signif. *Claudian.* Æstivus candor. —— ¶ Also, *brightness, brilliancy, splendor, clearness. Cic.* Solis candor. *Lucret.* Lux, et clarus candor. *Plaut.* Corporis candoribus! —— ¶ Also, *the white color of a thing, whiteness. Lucret.* Candor marmoreus. *Virg.* nivalis. *Quintil.* lanæ. *Plin.* carnis. *Id.* dentium. *Id.* Cerussæ vis est ad candorem feminarum. *Id.* Increscente pullo candor in medium vertitur, *the white of an egg.* —— ¶ Also, *fairness, beauty, comeliness. Cic.* and *Propert.* — Figur. *Cic.* Fucatus candor, *h. e. painted beauty, false coloring* (applied to eloquence). *Quintil.* (Livius) in narrando miræ jucunditatis, clarissimique candoris, *h. e. perspicuity;* or, otherwise, *simplicity, unaffectedness.* —— ¶ Also, *simplicity, sincerity, candor, openness of disposition, frankness,* to which *livor* is opposed. *Ovid.* Candor, in hoc ævo res intermortua pæne. *Id.* Viribus infirmi vestro candore valemus. *Id.* Candor animi. *Phædr.* sincerum mihi Candore noto reddas judicium, peto. —— ¶ Also, *innocence. Ovid.* Si tamen ille prior, quo me sine crimine gessi, Candor ab insolita labe notandus erat.

CANDŎSŎCCŬS (a Celtic word), i, m. *a vine bent downwards, and having the top set in the ground, that it may grow at both ends. Colum.* Same as *Mergus.*

CĀNENS (from cāneo, entis), *to be white, to be gray.*

CĂNENS (from căno, *to sing*), entis. —— ¶ Canens, tis, f. *the daughter of Janus and Venilia, and wife of Picus;* so called from her skill in singing. *Ovid.*

CĀNĔŌ (canus), es, ui, n. 2. *to be white. Virg.* Dum gramina canent. *Ovid.* Canuerint herbæ rore. *Juvenal.* Et densa montem qui canet oliva. — Hence, Canens, *white. Ovid.* gelu. *Sil.* pruina. —— ¶ Also, *to be gray, hoary. Virg.* Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus. —— ¶ Cano, ēre, occurs in *Propert. to become gray.*

CĂNĒPHŎRĂ, æ, or **CĂNĒPHŎRŎS** (κανηφόρος), i, f. *a maid bearing a basket.* —— ¶ Especially, Canephoræ, plur. *noble Athenian maidens, who, at the solemn festivals in honor of Minerva (or Ceres), carried on their heads, in procession, little baskets containing the consecrated things of the goddess. Ovid.* and *Cic.*

CĀNĔSCŌ (caneo), is, n. 3. *to become white, to whiten. Ovid.* Canescunt æquora remis. *Plin.* Canescentibus nimia siccitate convallibus. —— ¶ Also, *to become hoary, to grow gray. Plin.* Capilli canescunt. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Oratio canescit.

CĂNĬĂ, æ, f. *a kind of nettle. Plin.*

CĂNĬCÆ (canis), ārum, f. *wheat-bran, so called from its being mixed up with dog-meat. Festus.*

CĂNĬCŬLĂ (canis), æ, f. dimin. *a little dog or bitch, dog* in general, κυνίδιον, κυνίσκος, parva canis. *Plin.* — Hence, as a term of reproach, applied to a woman. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the Dog-star, Sirius. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the constellation of the Dog* itself. It is often uncertain whether the star or constellation is meant. *Cic.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the dog-fish. Plin.* —— ¶ In the throwing of dice (tali), *canicula,* as well as *canis,* was the name of *the unlucky throw,* when the tali were all alike. *Pers.*

CĂNĬCŬLĀRĬS (canicula), e, adj. *relating to the Dog-star. Pallad.* Inchoantibus Canicularibus diebus, *dog-days.*

CĂNĬNĔFĀS, ātis, m. in plur. CĂNĬNĔFĀTES, CANNENŬFĀTES, and CANNANĔFĀTES, ium & um, *a people of Lower Germany, in a part of the island of the Batavi. Tacit.* and *Vellei.* — Used also as an adj. by *Tacit.*

CĂNĬNĬĀNŬS (Caninius), a, um, adj.

Caninian, of or pertaining to Caninius, a Roman citizen. Cic. Qui mihi semper tuæ laudi favere visus est, etiam ipso suspiciosissimo tempore Caniniano, *h. e. when Caninius, a tribune of the people, proposed a law about the restoration of the dethroned king Ptolemy.*

CĂNINŬS (canis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a dog, canine.* Ovid. Caninum lac. *Juvenal.* Caninus rictus. *Id.* Stercus caninum. *Varr.* Canina, *sc.* caro, *dog's flesh.* —— ¶ Also, *for dogs, or fit for dogs.* *Juvenal.* far. *Gell.* prandium, *h. e. mean, or without wine.* —— ¶ Also, *doggish, resembling a dog or dogs.* *Quintil.* eloquentia, *h. e. quarrelsome, cutting, snarling.* *Pers.* littera, *h. e. the letter R*, which dogs seem to utter when they bark. —— ¶ *Cels.* Canini dentes, *h. e. dog-teeth, the eye-teeth.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Canina scæva, *h. e. an augury derived from meeting a dog, or from the barking of a dog at one.* —— ¶ Also, *cynic, relating to the cynics.* *Tertul.*

CĂNIS (allied to the Greek κύων, κυνὸς), is, m. and f. *a dog*, in general. *Cic.* Canes venatici, *hounds.* *Ovid.* Canis Echidnæa, *h. e. Cerberus.* So, *Id.* tergeminus, *and Martial.* Tartareus, *and Senec.* Stygius, *h. e. Cerberus.* But, *Lucan.* Stygias canes, *the Furies.* *Hor.* Cane pejus et angue vitare. — Also as a word of reproach, *dog.* *Terent.* — Also, as denoting *a hanger-on, a parasite.* *Cic.* — Also, of a man, *a bloodhound, a spy.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a celestial sign, the constellation of the Dog*, of which there were two—*Canis Major*, or *Icarius*, and *Canis Minor*, or *Erigoneius.* *Ovid.* — Also, *the Dog-star.* *Virg.* It is often doubtful whether the constellation or the star be referred to. —— ¶ Also, *the sea-dog.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of chain, with which slaves were bound*, called, also, *catellus* and *catulus.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, in dice, *the dog-throw, an unlucky throw of the dice* (tali), which happened when the tali came up alike. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Nom. sing. *canes* occurs in *Plaut.* and *Enn.*

CĂNISTRUM (κάνιστρον), i, n. *a basket made of osiers, a bread-basket, a buck-basket.* *Cic.*, *Virg.*, *Juven.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ In *Pallad.* *canistrea*, from *canister*, the same.

CĀNITIĂ, same as *Canities.* *Plin.*

CĀNITIĒS (canus), ēi, f. *the whiteness or white color of a thing.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *whiteness or grayness of hair; white or gray hairs*; hence, *old age.* *Virg.*, *Plin.* and *Horat.*

CĀNĬTŪDŎ, f. ĭnis, same as *Canities.* *Varro.*

CĂNNĂ (κάννα), æ, f. *a cane or reed.* *Ovid.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Hence, *a reed, pipe, flute.* *Ovid.* — Also, *a boat, gondola, bark.* *Juvenal.* According to others, *an utensil, made of reeds or rushes*, in which oil was conveyed from Africa to Rome. — Also, *Cæl. Aurel.* Canna gutturis, *the windpipe.* —— ¶ In *Apul.* Canna Dea, the same as the *nymph Syrinx.*

CĂNNĂBINŬS (cannabis), a, um, adj. *of hemp, hempen.* *Varr.* and *Colum.*

CĂNNĂBIS (κάνναβις), is, f. *hemp.* *Plin.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Cannăbus (κάνναβος), i, m. the same. *Varr.*

CĂNNÆ, ārum, f. *a village in Apulia, where Hannibal defeated the Romans.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Cannensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Cannæ.* *Cic.* pugna. *Stat.* animæ, *of those slain at Cannæ.*

CĂNNĒTUM (canna), i, n. *a place abounding with reeds.* *Pallad.*

CĂNNEŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of reeds or rushes.* *Colum.*

CĂNNŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. dimin. *a small reed or rush.* *Apul.*

CĂNŌ (unc.), is, cĕcĭnī, cantum, n. and a. 3. *to sing*, ᾄδω; μέλπω, vocem variando, et modulando cantum edo. Intrans. used of men and birds. *Cic.* Si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum. *Id.* Ululanti voce canere. *Id.* ad harmoniam. *Id.* ad tibicinem, *to accompany a musical instrument with the voice.* So, *Id.* ad tibiam. *Cic.* Corvus canit, *caws.* *Id.* Victores galli canere solent, *to crow.* —— ¶ Also, *to resound*; of men, *to play upon a musical instrument, to blow.* *Cic.* Canere voce vel fidibus. *Quintil.* tibiis. *Tacit.* cithara. *Varro.* cornu. *Cic.* and *Liv.* receptui, *to sound a retreat.* —— Also, of wind instruments, *to resound.* *Plaut.* Tubæ utrimque canunt. *Liv.* Tubæ cornuaque cecinerunt. *Id.* Classicum, *or* signum canit, *for* canitur, *h. e. the signal is given with the trumpet*, as for the march, the attack, &c. So, in *Cic.* Symphonia canit. — Also, of other things, *to resound.* *Lucret.* Sylvæ canunt avibus. —— ¶ Transitively, *to sing, to express in song.* *Cic.* carmen. *Id.* clarorum virorum laudes. *Terent.* cantilenam eandem (figuratively), *h. e. continually to repeat what went before; to sing the same song.* *Virg.* Veterem ranæ cecinere querelam, *croaked.* —— ¶ Also, *to describe or celebrate in song or verse.* *Horat.* Pollio regum facta canit, *sings of.* *Virg.* Cum canerem reges, et prœlia. *Quintil.* laudes heroum ac deorum. —— ¶ Also, *to sound or blow a musical instrument.* *Cæs.* classicum, *and*, *Liv.* signum, *to give the signal to the soldiers with the trumpet*, as for assembling, marching, &c. So, *Cic.* and *Liv.* bellicum. *Cic.* Intus carmen canere sibi, *h. e.* to touch the strings with the left hand only, and not to use the plectrum with the right hand, as was usually done by musicians; a phrase taken from the statue of a harper at Aspendus: — *to play a tune privately to one's self*; hence, figur. *to consult only one's own advantage.* — Also, of speech, in *Quintil.* Oratio voce et modulatione grandia elate canit, *h. e. speaks of or declaims great things in an elevated manner.* —— ¶ Also, *to prophesy, foretell, foresay, predict*; because soothsayers formerly uttered their predictions in verse. *Virg.* fata. *Tibull.* eventus. *Tacit.* Feminæ, in furorem actæ, adesse exitium canebant. — Also, of priests, who *announced the oracles* of the gods to men. —— ¶ Also, *to rehearse a magic form*, because the form consisted of verse. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to say, make known, point out, indicate*; used especially by the poets. *Horat.* præcepta. *Virg.* vota, *for* facere. *Id.* Gallos adesse canebat. *Liv.* Canere surdis auribus, *to speak to the deaf.*

CĂNŌN (κανὼν), ŏnis, m. *a rule, canon.* *Plin.* and *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *a box in the hydraulic machine*, in which the air is kept and distributed through canals. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *an annual grant, pension*, under the emperors. *Lamprid.*

CĂNŎNICĀRII (canonicus), ōrum, m. *those who collect the* canones *or stipends.* *Pandect.*

CĂNŎNICŬS (canon), a, um, adj. *regular, according to rule, authentic, canonical.* *Vitruv.* Ratio canonica, same as harmonica, *the theory of musical sounds.* —— ¶ Also, *established according to computation or valuation, belonging to the pensions.* *Cod. Just.* pensitationes.

CĂNŌPŬS (Κάνωπος, and Κάνωβος), i, m. *a city in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile*, now *Aboukir.* *Plin.* — Hence, Canopæus, *or* Canopīus, Canopīcus, and Canopitānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Canopus.* *Catull.*, *Plin.*, *Solin.* — Hence, also, Canopītis, e, adj. the same. *Cels.* — Also, Canopītæ, ārum, m. *inhabitants of Canopus.* *Cic.*

CĂNŎR (cano), ōris, m. *the sound or melody of song*, of men and birds, cantus, μέλος. *Ovid.*, *Lucret.*, and *Quintil.* — Also, *the song of a poet in verse.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *the sound of a musical instrument.* *Virg.*

CĂNŌRŬS (canor), a, um, adj. *singing.* *Virg.* avis. *Cic.* Gallus animal canorum. *Horat.* ales, *h. e. the swan.* —— ¶ Also, *clear-sounding, sonorous, shrill.* *Cic.* vox. *Id.* Canorum in voce. *Id.* orator, *h. e. with a clear voice.* —— ¶ Also, *sounding, resounding.* *Ovid.* turba, *h. e.* tubicines. *Virg.* Æs canorum (tubæ). *Horat.* Fidibus canoris. *Plin.* Fluvius canorum avium concentu. —— ¶ *Horat.* Nugæ canoræ, *sounding harmoniously.*

CĀNTĂBĔR, ra, um, adj. *Cantabrian.* *Cæs.*

CĀNTĂBRIĂ, æ, f. *a region of Spain*, now called *Biscaya.* *Plin.* — Hence, Cantabrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Cantabrian.* *Horat.* bella. *Plin.* herba.

CĀNTĂBRUM, i, n. *bran.* *Cæl. Aur.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of banner or standard*, under the emperors, carried about on great festivals. *Minuc. Fel.*

CĀNTĀBŬNDŬS (canto), a, um, adject. *singing.* *Petron.*

CĀNTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *an incantation, charm.* *Propert.*

CĀNTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a singing; song, melody.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *incantation.* *Jul. Firmic.*

CĀNTĀTŎR (Id.), oris, m. *a singer.* *Martial.* Cantator cycnus funeris ipse sui. —— ¶ Also, *a minstrel.* *Gell.* Vetus et nobilis Ario cantator fidibus fuit.

CĀNTĀTRIX (cantator), īcis, f. *a female singer.* *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *an enchantress.* *Apul.*

CĀNTĔRIĀTŬS (canterius), or **CĀNTHĔRIĀTŬS**, a, um, adj. *under-propped, under-set*, canteriis fultus. *Colum.*

CĀNTĔRĪNŬS (Id.), or **CĀNTHĔRĪNŬS**, a, um, adj. *of or relating to a horse*, ad canterium pertinens. *Plaut.* Cantherino ritu. *Colum.* Canterinum hordeum, *barley for horses*; called, also, *hordeum hexastichum.*

CĀNTĔRIŎLUS (Id.), i, m. dimin. *a little prop or stay*, parvus canterius ad aliquid fulciendum. *Colum.*

CĀNTĔRIŬS, or **CĀNTHĔRIŬS** (unc.), ii, m. *a gelding*, equus castratus. *Cic.* Canteriis albis. *Liv.* Minime sis canterium in fossa; proverbially, of an action without profit, and attended with danger. *Al. leg.* in fossam. —— ¶ Also, *the rafter of a house, that extends from the ridge to the eaves.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a rail or stake with cross pieces, to prop up a vine.* *Colum.*

CĀNTHĂRIĀS (cantharis), æ, m. *a stone having the print of a beetle in it.* *Plin.*

CĀNTHĂRIS (κανθαρὶς), ĭdis, f. *a poisonous beetle, Spanish fly, whose venom is fatal.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of beetle or worm, destructive to corn.* *Plin.*

CĀNTHĂRĪTĒS VINUM (κανθαρίτης οἶνος), *a kind of foreign* (*not Italian*) *wine*, which has its name from the vine called κανθαρέος. *Plin.*

CĀNTHĂRŬLŬS (cantharus), i, m. dimin. *a small glass or cup.* *Arnob.*

CĀNTHĂRŬS (κάνθαρος), i, m. *a kind of cup, pot, or jug, with handles.* *Virg.*, *Plaut.* and *Hor.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of boat or bark.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a water-pipe, furnished with a stopper.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a knot or black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian ox Apis.* *Plin.*

CANTHERIUS, &c. See *Canterius*, &c.

CĀNTHŬS (κάνθος), i, m. *the iron with which a wheel is bound, the tire of a wheel.* *Quintil.* —— Also, by synecdoche, *a wheel.* *Pers.* —— ¶ As a proper name, *Canthus, one of the Argonauts.* *Hygin.* and *Val. Flacc.*

CĀNTICŬLUM (canticum), i, n. dimin. *a little song, a sonnet.* *Septimius Afer* apud *Terentian. Maur.* —— ¶ Also, *a short incantation.* *Pompon.* apud *Non.*

CĀNTICUM (cano), i, n. *a song, ballad.* *Quintil.* Convivium canticis strepit. *Liv.* Canticum agere motu, *h. e. to represent a song by gesticulation.* —— ¶ In dramatic exhibitions, *canticum* was where *a single actor accompanied the music; a monologue.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an incantation.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a scurrilous song, lampoon, pasquinade.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Used as an *adj.* by *Macrob.* *musical, consisting of singing, and music.*

CĀNTĪLĒNĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a song, ballad, sonnet.* *Gell* —— ¶ Figur. *a song, h. e. a thing that has often been repeated, which has become familiar and trite.* *Cic.* Cantilenam requirunt, *the same old song, h. e. the hundred-times-repeated rules.* —— Also, *what has often been said or spoken of.* *Terent.* Cantilenam eandem canis, *h. e. you are ever saying the same thing.* *Cic.* Crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam illam suam, *h. e. his well-known saying.* *Brut. ad Cic.* Totam istam cantilenam pendere, &c., *h. e. gossip, tittle-tattle.*

CĂNTILLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sing low, to trill, chant. Apul.*

CĂNTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a song, madrigal, an air. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *an enchantment, incantation. Cic.*

CĂNTĬTŌ (canto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sing repeatedly*, sæpius canto. *Cic.*

CĂNTIŬNCŬLĂ (cantio), æ, f. dimin. *a little song, canzonet. Cic.*

CĂNTŌ (cano), as, āvi, ātum, frequentat. n. and a. 1. *to sing often; to sing*, ᾄδω, cano, cantum edo. Intransitively, *to sing*; used of men and birds. *Cic.* Hi pueri cantare, et saltare didicerunt. *Terent.* Provocare aliquem cantatum. *Nepos.* Cantare ad chordarum sonum. *Liv.* Ad manum cantare histrioni, *h. e. to accompany with singing the gestures of the actor.* Hence, in *Quintil.* 11, 3., *to speak or declaim in a singing tone*; or, as some explain it, *theatrically. Cic.* Galli cantant, *h. e. crow.* —— Also, *to produce musical tones or notes, to sound*; of men, *to play, or blow*; of the instrument itself, *to sound, resound. Plaut.* Cantare fidibus. *Nepos.* tibiis. *Propert.* Buccina cantat. *Ovid.* Tibia cantabat. — Also, *to use or repeat magic incantations. Virg.* Cantando rumpitur anguis. —— ¶ Transitively, *to sing. Gell.* versum. — Also, applied to actors who *declaim verses, and with a musical accompaniment. Sueton.* Cantare Nioben. *Id.* tragœdias. — Also, *to celebrate in song*, as of a poet. *Hor.* Nos convivia, nos prœlia virginum cantamus. *Virg.* Cantari dignus. *Juvenal.* Non est cantandum: res vera agitur, *h. e. there is no need of poetical fiction.* — Also, *to be repeating frequently, to enforce by frequent repetition. Terent.* Harum mores cantabat mihi. *Plaut.* Hæc dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas. — Also, *to point out or indicate distinctly*, or merely *to say. Plaut.* Metuo, ne idem cantent (literæ). *Id.* Vera cantas, *do you speak the truth?* — Also, *to repeat a spell or magic incantation. Ovid.* carmen. — Also, *to cause or produce by* magic incantations. *Sil.* Chelydris soporem. — Also, *to call up or raise by spells or charms. Lucan.* umbram. — Also, *to bewitch or enchant. Ovid.* Cantatæ herbæ. *Id.* equi. *Id.* pabula. *Propert.* luna.

CĂNTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a singer. Horat.* Omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus. *Cic.* Cantor formularum, *h. e. one who is continually repeating, as it were singing*, &c. —— ¶ Hence, *a poet, bard. Propert.* — Also, *a player, actor.* Cic. and *Hor.* — Also, *an extoller. Cic.*

CĂNTRIX (cantor), īcis, f. *a female singer, songstress. Plaut.*

CĂNTŪRIŌ (cano), is, n. 4. *to sing or repeat according to music. Petron.* and *Fest.*

CĂNTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the act of singing or tuning the voice; song*, μέλος, vocis modulatio. *Cic.* Cantus dulcis. *Id.* Flectere aliquem cantu. *Virg.* Mulcere æthera cantu. *Tacit.* Exercere cantus, *to practise singing. Cic.* fundere. *Catull.* edere, *and, Virg.* dare, *to sing. Ovid.* dare, *and, Cic.* edere, *to crow. Horat.* Cantus galli, *cock-crowing. Tibull.* avis. *Virg.* noctuæ, *screeching.* —— ¶ Also, *song, verse, poetry. Sil.* Evehere aliquem ad sidera cantu. *Tacit.* Per compositos cantus diis grates agere. —— ¶ Also, *a magic song, spell, an incantation. Tibull.* Cantibus, atque herbis solvere amores. *Valer. Flacc.* Æmoniis agitare cantibus umbras. —— ¶ Also, *musical sound, the sound of music, melody. Cic.* Quotidiano cantu vocum, et nervorum, et tibiarum. *Id.* Cantus symphoniæ. *Id.* Moderari arbitrio suo cantus, numerosque tibiæ, aut fidium. *Id.* Cantus buccinarum. *Horat.* citharæ. *Plin.* lyræ, *the music of the lyre.* —— ¶ Also, *a singing utterance. Cic. Orat.* 18. —— ¶ Also, *the declaiming of an actor. Cic. de Orat.* 1, 60. —— ¶ Also, *prophecy, divination. Catull.* Parcæ cœperunt edere cantus.

CANULEIUS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Canuleius, a Roman name. Liv.* Lex Canuleia, *a law proposed by C. Canuleius, a tribune of the people, admitting the plebeians to the consulship, and to intermarriage with the patricians.*

CĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *white, hoar. Cic.* Cani fluctus, *h. e. foamy. Horat.* nix. *Ovid.* plumæ cycni. *Id.* seges, *h. e. ripening. Virg.* gelu. *Martial.* December. —— ¶ Also, *grey, grayish*, when it is approaching to white; *gray-headed. Horat.* Cani capilli, or simply, *Cic.* and *Ovid.*, cani, *gray hairs. Ovid.* lupus, *h. e.* as being the usual color of the wolf. *Plaut.* Cano capite esse. *Martial.* barba. *Catull.* anilitas. *Id.* senectus. *Tibull.* Canus amator. — Also, *grey, h. e. old, aged. Martial.* Sæcula cana. *Varr.* apud *Non.* Cana veritas. *Virg.* Cana Fides, et Vesta.

CĂNŬSIUM, i, n. *Canosa, a town in Apulia. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Canusīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Canusium. Horat.* Canusini more bilinguis, *h. e. speaking two languages*, the Greek and Latin; for the first inhabitants of Canusium were Greeks. *Plin.* Canusina lana, *Canusian wool*, which was celebrated. Hence, *Martial.* Canusina, sc. vestis, *or* pœnula, *a garment of this wool.* —— ¶ Hence, Canusinātus, a, um, adj. *dressed in a garment made of Canusian wool. Sueton.*

CĂPĀCĬTĀS (capax), ātis, f. *capacity, largeness, measure of a vessel, size. Cic.* Utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas, ea quæ meminimus, infundantur? *Colum.* Pro capacitate vasorum. —¶ Also, *the quantity of food which one usually eats, gluttony. Plin.* Athletarum capacitas jumentis similis. —— ¶ Figur. *the right or power of receiving an inheritance or bequest. Pandect.*

CĂPĀNEUS, ĕi & ĕos, m. Καπανεὺς [three syllables], *one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes: he was struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, as a punishment for having contemned him. Stat.* — Hence, Capanēĭus, *or* Capanēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Stat.*

CĂPĀX (capio), ācis, adj. *able to hold, capable of containing, capacious, large, ample, big*, δεκτικὸς, qui capere seu continere potest, magnus, amplus, latus. *Horat.* funde capacibus Unguenta de conchis. *Id.* Capaciores affer scyphos. *Lucret.* capacis mœnia mundi. *Ovid.* Amnis effusus ripis capacibus. *Sil.* Campi capaces, *spacious, extensive. Liv.* Vir cibi vinique capacissimus. *Ovid.* Circus capax populi. *Plin.* Calix capax ad tres sextarios. *Plin. Jun.* Villa usibus capax. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Aures capaces. *Ovid.* Ingenium capax, *comprehensive; vast genius; great mind. Tacit.* Vir capax imperii. *Vellei.* Laboris ac fidei capacissimus. *Plin.* Uxor omnis secreti capacissima, *h. e. knowing how to keep and conceal. Pandect.* Doli capax. *Id.* Impubes injuriæ capax, *h. e. able to inflict an injury.* —— ¶ Among jurists, *capax, one who has a right to receive any thing by will or bequest. Pandect.*

CĂPĔDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *a pot or jug with a handle, used at sacrifices*; also, *a drinking cup. Cic.* —— ¶ From *capedo* comes the dimin. *capeduncula. Cic.* — Capis, ĭdis, f. and capula, æ, f. seem to be the same as *Capedo. Liv.* — Capula, also, *a vessel for oil.*

CAPEDUNCŬLA. See *Capedo.*

CĂPĔLLĂ (capra), æ, f. dimin. *a young goat, a kid.* Cic. and *Virg.* —— ¶ Used, sometimes, as a term of reproach, applied to *a rough, boorish, deformed person. Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a star in the constellation* Auriga. *Ovid.*

CAPELLA. Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *a Carthaginian, who lived about the 490th year of the Christian era, and wrote on various subjects.*

CĂPĔLLIĀNŬS (capella), a, um, adj *of or pertaining to a goat. Martial.* Capelliana ruta, *h. e. which the goats eat.*

CĂPĔNĂ, æ, f. *anciently a town in Latium, near Rome: it was afterwards destroyed, and from it the gate* Capena *in Rome was named.* Cic. and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ *Another town of the same name was in Tuscany, near the grove of Feronia.* — Hence, Capēnas, ātis, adj. *of or pertaining to this town. Liv.* —— ¶ *Capenas was also a small river of Tuscany. Sil.* —— ¶ Capēnus, a, um, adject. *pertaining to Capena, the town in Tuscany. Virg.*

CĂPĔR (unc.), pri, m. *a he-goat*, whether castrated or not. *Virg.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *the smell which rises from the arm-pits. Catull.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a fish in the river Achelous, which grunts. Plin.* —— ¶ In *Manil.*, it stands for *the constellation Capricorn.*

CĂPĔRŌ (caper), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to draw into wrinkles, to wrinkle. Varro.* Frons caperata. —— ¶ Also, *to be wrinkled, to frown. Plaut.* Frons caperat.

CĂPĔSSŌ (capio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to lay hold of, catch at, take up, seize*, ἐπιβάλλω. *Cic.* cibum. *Virg.* arma. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to lay hold of, to grasp at, to take upon one's self, take in hand, undertake, enter upon, make use of. Liv.* fugam. *Tacit.* noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, *to pass the night in safety*, &c. *Plaut.* consilium, *to take counsel. Liv.* pugnam, *to commence. Justin.* prœlium collatis viribus. *Liv.* pericula, *to face, brave. Gell.* laborem. *Id.* matrimonia. *Tacit.* inimicitias. *Id.* accusationes. *Id.* bellum. *Plin.* militiam. *Tacit.* honores, *h. e. to enter* upon public offices. *Plin.* in *Paneg.* curas imperii. *Cic.* and *Sallust.* rempublicam, *h. e. to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, to interest one's self in the state. Id.* and *Sallust.* libertatem, *h. e. to have a care for. Tacit.* cærimonias. *Id.* clementiam ac justitiam. *Horat.* Capessere recta. *Gell.* philosophiam. *Tacit.* Omissis præcipitibus, tuta et salutaria capessere, *to adopt. Liv.* Capessere spectaculum oculis, *h. e. to enjoy. Cic.* Omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes, nituntur æqualiter, *h. e. strive after. Id.* Animus superiora capessit, *h. e. aims at, grasps at.* — Also, *to go any whither. Id.* Melitam igitur capessamus. *Virg.* Capessere Italiam. — Also, in a like sense, *capessere se in aliquem locum. Plaut.* Capessere se domum, *to betake one's self home. Id.* Capessere se navi in altum. *Id.* Quo nunc capessis tu te hinc advorsa via? *Id.* Quam se ad vitam, et quos ad mores præcipitem inscitus capessat, *h. e.* quam vitam incipiat, sequatur. —— ¶ Capessere jussa, *to perform, despatch, execute. Virg.* tuus, o regina, quid optes, Explorare labor: mihi jussa capessere fas est. So, *Plaut.* Capessere imperia. *Id.* Qui hero ex sententia servire servus postulat, in herum matura, in se sera condecet capessere, *h. e.* res domini cito, suas sero exsequi. —— ¶ *Capessere sensus naturæ*, in *Gell.* l. 12. c. 1., *to catch*, h. e. *understand.* —— ¶ *Capisso*, an ancient form for *Capesso. Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

CĂPHĀREUS, ĕi & ĕos, m. [trisyllab.], Καφαρεὺς, *a mountain and promontory of Eubœa, famous for the shipwreck of the Grecian fleet on its return from Troy; for, when Nauplius, the king of that island, had learned that his son Palamedes had been slain by the Greeks, he set a burning torch, in the darkness of night, on the top of the promontory, by which the fleet, being misled, was shipwrecked on the coast. Virg.* and *Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Hence, Capharēus and Capharēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to Caphareus. Propert.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Caphāris, ĭdis, adj. f. the same. *Senec.*

CĂPILLĀCĔŬS (capillus), a, um, adj. *like hair. Plin.*

CĂPILLĀGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *hair. Tertull.*

CĂPILLĀMĔNTUM (capillor), i, n. *the braiding of the hair, a peruke, false hair; hair. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, on account of the resemblance, *small fibres, strings, or threads of roots, leaves, or other things. Plin.*

CĂPILLĀRIS (capillus), e, adject. *relating to the hair, capillary. Apul.* Capillaris herba, *h. e.* capillus Veneris. —— ¶ *Capillaris arbor*, according to *Festus*, the same as *arbor capillata.* —— ¶ Capillāre, is, n. *oil to rub the hair with. Martial.*

CĂPILLĀTIŌ (capillor), ōnis, f. *the covering with hair. Paulin. Nolan.* —— ¶ Also, *a disease of the bladder, when small things, in the form of hair, are passed. Cœl. Aurel.*

CAPILLATŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the braiding of the hair.* *Tertull.*

CAPILLĀTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. and adject. *having hair*, τριχωτός, capillos habens, comatus. *Cic.* Adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair.* *Id.* Capillatior, quam ante, barbaque majore. *Juvenal.* Ipse capillato diffusum consule potat, *h. e. in very ancient times, when the consuls let their hair and beards grow.* *Plin.* Capillata arbor, *the tree on which the Vestal virgins hung up their hair, when cut, in honor of the gods.* —— ¶ Also, *capillary, resembling hairs, small, minute.* *Plin.* Radices capillatæ apio, malvæ. *Id.* Folia capillata pino, cedro.

CAPILLITIUM (capillus), ii, n. *the hair of the head.* *Cels.*

CAPILLŌR (capillus), āris, dep. 1. *to have or put forth hair*, capillos habeo vel emitto, τριχιάω. *Plin.*

CAPILLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *hairy, abounding in hair.* *Cal. Aurelian.*

CAPILLŬLUS (Id.), i, m. diminut. *soft hair.* *Cornel. Gall.*

CAPILLUS (as if capitis pilus), i, m. *a hair*, θρίξ, capitis pilus; used also in the *sing.* to signify, *the hair of the head taken together, the hair.* *Cic.* Compti capilli. *Id.* Composito et delibuto capillo. *Id.* Capillus horridus. *Ovid.* Capilli digesti. *Horat.* incompti. *Ovid.* hirsuti. *Id.* demissi. *Plin.* Capillus vibratus. *Terent.* passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter. *Cæs.* Capillo promisso esse. *Nepos.* longo esse. *Sueton.* esse pone occipitium submissiore. *Id.* Comere capillum. *Plaut.* promittere, *to let the hair grow; hang down long.* *Sueton.* submittere. *Terent.* Capillo aliquem conscindere, *h. e. to pluck out the hair of any one.* *Id.* Involare alicui in capillum. *Plaut.* Capillo aliquem de curru deripere, *to drag down by the hair.* —— ¶ Also, *any other hair of the human body.* *Senec.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the hair of animals.* *Catull.* mollior cuniculi capillo. *Pers.* bicolor positis membrana capillis. —— ¶ Also, *the fibres, threads, or filaments, of herbs, flowers, &c.* *Plin.* Crocum pinguissimum, et brevis capilli. *Id.* Capillus in rosa. —— ¶ *Capillus Veneris*, the name of a *plant*, also called *capillaris*, *maiden-hair.* *Apulei.*

CAPIŌ (unc.), is, cēpi, captum, a. 3. *to hold, contain in one's self, comprehend, include.* *Cic.* Una domo capi non possunt. *Terent.* Quid turbæ est? ædes nostræ vix capient. *Plaut.* Capit quadrantal. *Ovid.* Ceræ capiunt vadimonia, *contain*, or *have written upon them.* *Cic.* Non capiunt angustiæ pectoris tui tantam personam, *h. e. cannot hold; is too narrow for.* *Curt.* Orbis te non caperet, *h. e. would be too small for you.* *Virg.* Nec te Troja capit, *h. e. is too small for your great talents.* —— Hence, *to put up with, to bear.* *Cic.* alicujus amentiam. —— Also, *to be capable of, to admit of.* *Curt.* Quicquid mortalitas capere poterat. *Id.* Concupiscis, quæ non capis. *Pandect.* Dummodo ejus ætatis sit, ut dolum capiat. —— Also, *to compass with the understanding, to comprehend, understand.* *Cic.* Mens capit, quæ sit beata natura. *Id.* Ea mens aut cogitatio vix capere potest. —— Also, *to seize, lay hold of, grasp*; both properly and figur. Also in figur. use; *to make use of.* *Cic.* arma, *to take up.* *Plaut.* occasionem, *seize.* *Cæs.* fugam, *to fly.* *Sueton.* cursum, *to set one's self running.* *Liv.* impetum, *to make an attack* or *onset.* *Id.* conatum, *to make an attempt.* *Cic.* consilium, *to come to a conclusion* or *determination.* —— Also, *to acquire, obtain.* *Cæs.* consuetudinem. *Id.* sensum veræ gloriæ. *Id.* patrium animum. — Among jurists, *to acquire or obtain possession of by will, present, or bequest.* *Cic.* Tantundem capiat, quantum omnes hæredes. *Juven.* Jus capiendi. — Hence, in the sense of *usucapere*, *to make a thing one's property by long use or enjoyment.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to take*, with or without force or violence. Under this general signification are included the following: — *To take*, in order to make use of. *Cic.* Fœdum capias et ad nos recurras. — *To take*, h. e. *to choose, select, make choice of.* *Terent.* aliquem arbitrum. *Id.* aliquem generum. *Cic.* tempus ad aliquem adeundi. *Liv.* locum castris. *Cic.* sacerdotem. *Tacit.* virginem Vestalem. — *To take*, h. e. *to make.* *Terent.* sibi inimicos omnes homines. — *To take*, h. e. *to get, obtain, receive.* *Cic.* ex prædiis sexcenta sestertia. Figuratively. *Cic.* Ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat. *Liv.* Bellum cepit finem. — *To take.* *Terent.* cibum. Figurat. *to take, to enjoy, feel.* *Phædr.* somnum. *Cic.* lætitiam. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* desiderium e filio. — *To take*, against another's will. *Cic.* pecuniam. Hence, *to carry away or off.* *Ovid. Heroid.* 16, 343. — *To take*, h. e. *to capture, seize, make one's self master of, to take by force of arms.* *Nepos.* urbem. *Cic.* hostium castra. *Liv.* Ager ex hostibus captus. Hence, figur. *Terent.* Capit me odium tui, *takes possession of me.* *Cic.* Nos servitutis oblivio ceperat. Also, figur. *to take*, h. e. *to bind or draw to one, to charm, captivate, allure, attract.* *Nepos.* Quem adeo sua humanitate cepit, ut, &c. *Cic.* Quod capit ignaros. *Id.* Oculis captus. *Ovid.* Me tua forma capit: capta (est) parente (tuo, *sc.* Theseo) soror (mea, *sc.* Ariadne). *Horat.* Hunc capit argenti splendor. — *To take or catch; to take prisoner; to take, as booty.* *Phædr.* cervum. *Cic.* belli duces. *Liv.* Capta ex hostibus pecunia. *Cic.* Capere prædam, *to make booty.* Hence, figur. *Terent.* Captus est, *h. e. by love.* *Plaut.* aliquem impudicitiæ, *h. e. to convict.* — *To take in, deceive, cheat, wheedle.* *Cic.* Sapientis est cavere, ne capiatur. — Also, but only in the *pass.* *to weaken, injure, deprive of the use of a limb.* *Liv.* Altero oculo capi, *to become blind of one eye.* *Cic.* Oculis et auribus captus, *blind and deaf.* *Id.* Membris omnibus captus. *Id.* Captus mente, *out of one's wits; mad.* So, *Tacit.* animi, *crackbrained.* *Liv.* Mens capta, *crazed.* — *To take*, h. e. *assume, get, gain.* *Ovid.* aliquam faciem. *Id.* vultus priores. — *To take*, h. e. *to receive.* *Ovid.* Donec fessos Ægyptia tellus ceperit. *Virg.* Alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus, *h. e. I had entered upon.* — *To reach, to gain.* *Cæs.* insulam. *Id.* portum. —— ¶ *Capso* is an ancient form for *cepero.* *Capsis*, for *cape si vis*, according to *Cicero*, but not allowed by *Quintilian.*

CAPIŌ (capio, ĕre), ōnis, f. *a taking possession*, actus capiendi; a word used by jurists, and is generally joined with *usu* or *pignoris*, as, *usucapio*, *pignoriscapio*, which see. But it is also found alone. *Pandect.* Consequi aliquid dominii capione. —— ¶ It is used sometimes for *usucapio.* *Pandect.*

CAPIS, idis. See *Capedo.*

CAPISSO. See *Capesso.*

CAPISTĒRIUM (from σκάφη, whence σκαφιστήριον, according to some), ii, n. probably, *a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infusion of water.* *Columel.*

CAPISTRŌ (capistrum), as, a. 1. *to muzzle, fasten with a headstall or halter.* *Plin.* Capistrari boves. *Colum.* Capistrare jumenta ad jugum. —— ¶ Also, *to tie or fasten up vines and trees.* *Colum.* Ut juga vineis imponantur et capistrentur.

CAPISTRUM (caput), i, n. *a halter or headstall for horses, a muzzle for oxen, &c.* *Varr.* Pullos asinorum leniter capistris habent vinctos. *Virg.* Præfigere ora capistris. —— ¶ Also, *a band to tie up vines with.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a cord used about a wine-press.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Stulta maritali jam porrigis ora capistro, *the matrimonial noose.*

CAPITAL (for capitale, from capitalis, by apocope), ālis, n. *a covering for the head, a coif.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a capital crime.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CAPITĀLIS (caput), e, adject. *relating to the head or life, capital.* *Gell.* Morbo capitali, *dangerous, deadly.* *Plaut.* Capitale periculum. *Cic.* Res capitalis, *a capital crime; one to which a capital punishment is assigned.* So, *Id.* facinus, and fraus. And, *Tacit.* crimen. Also, absol. *Cic.* Capitale, and in plur. capitalia. *Id.* Triumviri capitales, *officers who inflicted capital punishment on criminals.* *Liv.* pœna, *capital punishment, the punishment of death.* But *pœna capitalis* sometimes signifies merely *civil death*, as, for example, *exile, condemnation to the mines, &c.* —— ¶ Also, *deadly, persecuting or pursuing even unto death.* *Cic.* hostis. *Plaut.* inimicus, *mortal* or *chief enemy.* *Cic.* odium, *deadly hate.* *Hor.* ira. — Hence, *extremely dangerous, hurtful, pernicious.* *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Cum capitalem et pestiferum Antonii reditum timeremus. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Nulla capitalior pestis. —— ¶ Also, *capital, preëminent of its kind, extremely skilful or ingenious.* *Cic.* Philistus. *Ovid.* ingenium.

CAPITĀLITER (capitalis), adverb, *capitally, mortally.* *Plin. Ep.* Capitaliter lacessere. *Ammian.* odisse.

CAPITĀTIŌ (caput), ōnis, f. *a tribute or tax paid by the head, a poll tax.* *Pandect.*

CAPITĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that hath a head, that groweth to a head*, κεφαλωτός, qui habet caput, vel in caput late crescit. *Varr.* Clavulus capitatus. *Plin.* Cæpa capitata. *Id.* Porrum capitatum.

CAPITECENSI and **CAPITE CENSI**, *the meaner sort of people among the Romans, who, in the assessments, were rated at nothing, but merely numbered as citizens.* *Gell.* and *Sallust.*

CAPITELLUM, same as *Capitulum.*

CAPITIUM (capio; quod *capit* pectus), ii, n. *a woman's stomacher*; according to some, but incorrectly, *a hood, capoch.* *Varro.* —— ¶ Also, *the collar of a tunic.* *Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a city in Sicily*; whence, Capitīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the same.* *Cic.* Capitina civitas, *h. e. the city Capitium.*

CAPITŌ (caput), ōnis, m. *that hath a large head.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *Capitones*, a name given to *parasites.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, Capito, *a kind of fish with a large head.* *Cato.*

CAPITŌLIUM (caput), ii, n. Καπιτώλιον, *the Capitol, the splendid temple of Jupiter in Rome, upon the Tarpeian mount, near which were the* arx Tarpeia *and the* rupes Tarpeia, *from the latter of which condemned malefactors were wont to be thrown. Generally, under this name were included all these three or the whole hill, now called Campidoglio.* The name is supposed by some to be derived from the head of a certain *Tolus* or *Olus*, said to have been dug up when the foundations of the temple were laid. *Liv.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ The poets use *Capitolia* in *plur.* in the same sense as *Capitolium.* *Virg.* —— ¶ *Capitolia*, also, *splendid temples or citadels in other cities.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Hence, Capitolīnus, a, um, adj. *relating to the Capitol, Capitoline.* *Cic.* Clivus Capitolinus. *Id.* Jupiter, *h. e. dwelling therein.* *Martial.* dapes, *h. e. which was given to Jupiter at the lectisternium.* *Liv.* ludi, *h. e. in honor of this god.* *Cic.* Capitolini, *sc.* homines, *h. e. who took care of these games and dwelt on the Capitol.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name.*

CAPITULARIUS. See *Capitulum.*

CAPITŬLĀTIM (capitulum), adverb, *by heads, summarily, briefly.* *Nepos.*

CAPITŬLĀTUS (capitulum), a, um, adj. *having a head.* *Cels.* and *Plin.*

CAPITŬLUM (caput), i, n. dimin. *a little head*; also, *a head*, of men, beasts, or plants. *Plaut.* Operto capitulo bibunt. *Cels.* Capitulum hædi. *Colum.* Capitulum cæpæ. —— ¶ Used, also, as a term of endearment. *Terent.* O capitulum lepidissimum! *most charming creature!* —— ¶ Used, also, for homo, *a man.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ In architecture, *the capital or chapiter of a column*, ἐπίκρανον. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the cross beam or rafter in engines of war.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the upper round part of a writing tablet, with a hole in it, by which it might be hung up.* *Varro.* —— ¶ Also, of books, *a chapter, head, section.* *Tertullian.* —— ¶ Also, *a section of a law.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *an impost or tax.* *Cod. Theod.* Hence, Capitularius, a, um, adj. *pertaining to this tax.* *Cod. Theod.* functio. *Cod. Just.* Capitularius, *sc.* homo, *a collector of this tax.* —— ¶ Capitŭlum, i, n. is also *a town of the Hernici,*

in *Latium*. *Plin*. — Hence, Capitulensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same*. *Pandect*.

CĂPITUM, or CĂPĔTUM (καπητὸν, from κάπη, *a manger*), i, n. *food for cattle, fodder*. *Cod. Theod*. Species capitum (gen. pl. for capitorum), annonarumve ex horreis proferantur.

CĂPNIĂS (καπνίας, from κάπνος, *smoke*), æ, m. *a kind of jasper, of a smoky hue*. *Plin*. — Also called *Capnites, æ*, and *Capnitis, ĭdis*. —— ¶ *Capnias*, also, *a kind of chrysolite*. *Plin*. —— ¶ Also, Capniăs, ădis, f. sc. vitis, *a sort of vine, with grapes of a smoky appearance*. *Plin*.

CĂPNITIS (καπνῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a sort of cadmia or cobalt*. *Plin*.

CAPNITIS, ĭdis, f. or CAPNITES, æ, m. same as *Capnias*. *Plin*.

CĂPNŎS (καπνός, *smoke*), i, f. *the herb fumitory*. *Plin*.

CAPNUMARGOS, same as *Acaunumarga*.

CĂPŌ (κάπων), ōnis, and CĂPŬS, i, m. *a capon*. *Varr*. and *Martial*.

CĂPPĂ (κάππα), indeclin. *the name of the tenth letter of the Greek alphabet*.

CĂPPĂDŎX, ŏcis, m. *a river, from which the name of the country Cappadocia was derived*. *Plin*. —— ¶ As an adj. *Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia*. *Cic*. and *Horat*. —— ¶ Cappadocia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor*. *Plin*. —— ¶ Cappadocius, and Cappadŏcus, a, um, adj. *Cappadocian, of or pertaining to Cappadocia*. *Plin*.

CĂPPĂRI, n. indeclin. and CĂPPĂR, is, n. and CĂPPĂRIS (κάππαρις), is, f. *a shrub bearing fruit called capers; also, the fruit itself, capers*. *Plin*. Capparis firmioris ligni frutex. *Martial*. Capparin et putri cæpas alece natantes.

CĂPPĂRĂ, æ, f. *purslain*, same as *Portulaca*. *Apulei*.

CĂPRĂ (*as for* carpa, *from* carpendo, *from* carpo), æ, f. *a she-goat*, αἶξ, αἰγός. *Cic*. — In *Virg*. Capræ feræ, same as *Capreæ*; and in *Apulei*. *Capra*, absol., in the same sense. —— ¶ Also, same as *Caper* and *Hircus, the offensive smell issuing from under the arm-pits*. *Horat*. Sed nimis arcta premunt olidæ convivia capræ. —— ¶ Also, *a constellation, the Goat*, same as *Amalthea*. *Horat*. Insana Capræ sidera. —— ¶ Also, *a fiery meteor*. *Senec*. —— ¶ *Capra* was also *a Roman cognomen*, as *Annius Capra*. *Varr*. —— ¶ Capræ palus. See *Caprea*.

CĂPRĀRIŬS (capra), a, um, adject. *of a goat*, ad capras pertinens. *Solin*. —— ¶ Caprarius, ii, m. *a goat-herd*. *Varr*. and *Colum*. —— ¶ Capraria insula, according to *Varro*, *an island*, thus called from *the great number of goats found there*. *Varro* also calls it *Caprasia*. *Plin*. says it was situated *in the gulf of Genoa*. — There was also another *island* called *Capraria*, near *Majorca*. *Plin*. — Also, another *island* among *the Fortunate islands* or *Canaries*. *Plin*.

CAPRASIA INSULA. See *Caprarius*. —— ¶ *Caprasia* was also a name given to *one of the mouths of the Po*. *Plin*.

CĂPRĔĂ (capra), æ, f. *a wild she-goat; a roe, deer, gazelle*, αἶξ ἀγρία, δόρξ. *Ovid*. imbelles capreæ. *Virg*. Silvestres uri, capreæque sequaces. *Id*. Caprea fugax. —— ¶ Some make *caprea* in *Varro*. l. 1. *R. R*. c. 31. *a branch of a vine that puts forth tendrils*; but others consider *caprea* in this passage to be an interpolation. —— ¶ *Caprea palus*, or *Capræ palus* (afterwards, according to *Festus*, called *Caprilia*), was *a marsh or lake near Rome*. *Ovid*. and *Liv*.

CĂPRĔÆ, ārum, f. now *Capri*, *an island in the Tuscan sea*. *Tacit*. — Hence, Capreensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to this island*. *Sueton*.

CAPREIDĂ, æ, f. *a certain plant*, according to some, *woodbine or honeysuckle*. *Cato*.

CĂPRĔŎLĀTIM (capreolus), adv. *winding about, or intertwining with each other, like the tendrils of vines*. *Apulei*.

CĂPRĔŎLŬS (caper), i, m. *a young roebuck, a cheveril*, δορκάδιον, parvus caper silvestris. *Virg*. —— ¶ Also, *a forked instrument to dig with, a weeding hoe*. *Colum*. —— ¶ Also, Capreoli, *cross pieces of timber to hold fast larger beams, and keep them together; braces*. *Vitruv*. and *Cæs*. —— ¶ Also, in vines and other plants, Capreoli, *tendrils*. *Varr*. and *Plin*.

CĂPRICŎRNŬS (caper & cornu), i, m. *Capricorn, one of the signs of the zodiac*. *Horat*. tyrannus Hesperiæ Capricornus undæ.

CĂPRIFICĀTIŌ (caprifico), ōnis, f. *a ripening of figs, by drawing off the milky juice from them by means of certain insects found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree*. *Plin*.

CĂPRIFICŌ, as, a. 1. *to ripen or force figs, by extracting the milky juice from them by means of certain flies, or gnats, found about the fruit of the wild fig-tree, and enticed from thence for that purpose*. *Plin*.

CĂPRIFICŬS (caper & ficus), i, f. *a wild fig-tree* which bears only male blossoms, called, by the Greeks, ἐρινός, remarkable on account of the gall-insect (cynips psenes of Linnæus), which passes from this tree to the cultivated fig-tree (ficus, συκῆ), and, by piercing into the substance of the bottom of the flower, hastens the ripening of the fig. *Plin*. — Also, *the fruit of the wild fig-tree*. *Plin*. —— ¶ This tree usually grows among rocks and walls, and bursts them by the power of its roots. *Horat*. and *Juven*.

CĂPRIGĔNŬS (caper & genus), a, um, adj. *of the goat kind*, αἰγογενής, ex capra genitus. *Cic*. pecus. — Hence, figur. *Plaut*. Caprigenum hominum genus, *goatish kind of men*.

CĂPRILIS (caper), e, adj. *pertaining to goats*. *Varr*. semen. — Hence, Caprile, is, n. *a stable or cote for goats*. *Varr*.

CĂPRILIŬS, ii, m. *a Roman name*. *Varr*.

CĂPRIMŪLGŬS (capra & mulgeo), i, m. *a milker of goats, goatherd*. *Catull*. —— ¶ Also, *a bird, which, in the night time, sucks goats, and injures their udders*. *Plin*.

CĂPRINĔŬS, *a name given to the emperor Tiberius, in allusion partly to his lasciviousness and debauchery, and partly to his residence at Capreæ*. *Sueton*. — Others read differently.

CĂPRĪNŬS (capra), a, um, adj. *of a goat*, αἴγειος, ad capram pertinens. *Cic*. Pellis caprina. *Varr*. Grex caprinus. *Id*. Caprinum genus. *Plin*. Caprinum lac. *Id*. Sanguis caprinus. *Horat*. Alter rixatur de lana sæpe caprina, *h. e. a mere trifle*.

CĂPRIPĔS (caper & pes), ĕdis, *having the feet of a goat, goat-footed*; an epithet of Pan and the satyrs. *Horat*. and *Propert*.

CĂPRŌTĪNŬS (caper), a, um, adject. *Varro*. Nonæ Caprotinæ, *the 7th day of July, when sacrifices were offered to Juno, who was called Caprotina, under a wild fig-tree*.

CĂPSĂ (in the later Greek κάψα, perhaps from capio), æ, f. *a coffer, chest, box; a book-case, writing-desk*, &c.; also, *a thing to keep fruit in*. *Cic*., *Horat*. and *Martial*.

CĂPSĀRIŬS (capsa), ii, m. *a slave that accompanied boys of rank to school, carried their books*, &c. *Suet*. —— ¶ *A slave who, at the baths, took care of the clothes of those bathing*. *Pandect*.

CĂPSĔLLĂ (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. *a small box or chest*. *Pandect*.

CĂPSĔNSIS, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Capsa, a town of Africa*. *Sallust*. — Capsenses, ium, m. *inhabitants of Capsa*. *Sallust*. — Called, also, by *Plin*., *Capsitani*.

CAPSIS. See *Capio*.

CĂPSĪTĀNUS. See *Capsensis*.

CAPSO. See *Capio*.

CĂPSŬLĂ (dimin. of capsa), æ, f. *a little coffer, chest, or box; a small case for books, paper*, and also for other purposes. *Catull*. Huc una ex multis capsula me sequitur. *Senec*. Nosti complures juvenes, barba, et coma nitidos, de capsula totos, *h. e. one very spruce, and fond of dress*.

CĂPSŬS (probably from capsa), i, m. *the inside of a coach or wagon, where the passengers sit*. *Vitruv*. —— ¶ Also, *a stall, cote, or pen for cattle*. *Vellei*.

CĂPTĀTIŌ (capto), ōnis, f. *the act of catching or aiming at*, actus captandi. In fencing, *a feint*. *Quintil*. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic*. Captatio verborum, *a catching up; sophistry*. *Quintil*. Jam in his amisimus modum et gratiam rei nimia captatione, *h. e. by excessive hunting or striving after, by excessive use*. *Plin*. Captatio testamenti, *a will-hunting, legacy-hunting*.

CĂPTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who seeks to catch a thing, one who strives eagerly after a thing, one who is on the watch after a thing*. *Liv*. Ut plebicola repente, omnisque auræ popularis captator evaderet. —— ¶ Often, also, *a will-hunter, legacy-hunter*. *Horat*. Captatorque dabit risus Nasica Corano.

CĂPTĀTŌRIŬS (captator), a, um, adj. ad captanda testamenta pertinens. *Pandect*. Captatoriæ institutiones, *by which we make a person our heir on condition, and so far as he does the same by us*. So, *Id*. scripturæ.

CĂPTĔNSŬLĂ (capio, *or* capto), æ, f. *a captious argument, sophism*. *Martian. Capel*.

CĂPTIŌ (capio), ōnis, f. *the act of taking, the taking*, λῆψις, actus capiendi, prehensio. *Gell*. —— ¶ Hence, in general, in speech, *a sophism, fetch, catch, quirk, cavil, fallacious argument*. *Cic*. Discutere captiones. *Id*. explicare. *Id*. refellere. *Id*. Multa est in verbis captio, cum in ceteris rebus, tum in testamentis, si negligantur voluntates. *Id*. Captiones dialecticæ. *Gell*. Captionum laquei. *Senec*. Idem de istis captionibus (*dialecticis*) dico, quo enim nomine potius sophismata appellem? — Also, in actions, *doubtfulness, a critical affair*. *Cic*. Omnes captiones in omni sententia occurrunt, *h. e. all sorts of doubts and difficulties*. — Also, *cunning, fraud, deceit, trick*; also, *the injury or loss resulting therefrom; detriment, disadvantage*. *Cic*. Si dupondius tuus ageretur, Sex. Nævi; si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere. *Plaut*. Nihil in ea re captio est. *Pandect*. Sæpe cum magna captione a rebus nostris avocamur. *Id*. Incidere in captionem. *Plaut*. Ne quid captioni mihi sit, si dederim tibi.

CĂPTIŌSĔ (captiosus), adverb, *captiously, deceitfully*. *Cic*. Nec diutius captiose interroganti respondebo.

CĂPTIŌSŬS (captio), a, um, adj. *captious, full of craft and deceit, fallacious, given to cavils*. *Cic*. Fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscribi et decipi. *Id*. Captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti. *Id*. Quo nihil captiosius, neque indignius potest dici. *Id*. Solvere captiosa, ambigua distinguere, *h. e. sophistries*. — Also, *dangerous, critical, hazardous, disadvantageous*. *Cic*. Societas captiosa. *Id*. Periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum; captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quæ cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit. *Pandect*. Pupilli ignorantia non debet esse captiosa creditoribus, et ipsi lucrosa.

CĂPTIVITĀS (captivus), ātis, f. *captivity, bondage, imprisonment*. *Cic*. and *Tacit*. —— ¶ Used, also, of beasts taken in the chase. *Plin*. —— ¶ *Tacit*. Captivitas urbium, *the taking of towns by storm*. So, *Id*. absolutely. —— ¶ In *Apulei*. Captivitas oculorum, *h. e. blindness*.

CĂPTIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. of captio), æ, f. *Cic*. and *Gell*. See *Captio*.

CĂPTĪVŬS (capio), a, um, adj. *captive, taken prisoner, deprived of liberty, enslaved*. *Cic*. Plures captivos, quam prædones necatos, *captives*. *Id*. Ducere aliquem captivum in triumpho. *Auct. ad Herenn*. Redimere captivos ab hostibus, *prisoners*. *Nepos*. Reddere, and remittere captivos. *Curt*. Captivos libertate donare, *to set at liberty*. *Claudian*. Servitum Stygio ducor captiva tyranno. — Also, *what pertains or belongs to a captive*. *Virg*. Captivus sanguis. *Martial*. Captiva sitis. *Ovid*. Crines captivi. *Id*. Captiva colla, *h. e*. for the *gen*. captivi or captivorum. —— ¶ Also, any thing *taken in war*. *Cæs*. Naves captivæ, *taken in battle*. *Liv*. Captiva pecunia. *Propert*. Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis. *Horat*. Captivum ebur. *Ovid*. Injicere captivo brachia cœlo, *h. e. nearly taken: as good as taken*. —— ¶ Also, of animals, *caught in the chase*. *Ovid*. Muræna captiva. *Id*. Captivi pisces. *Id*. Captiva vulpes. —— ¶ Also, *tied, bound*. *Ovid*. Vix precibus Neptune, tuis capti-

va resolvit Corpora. —— ¶ Figur. Ovid. Mens captiva, h. e. by love.

CAPTŌ (capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. to catch at, catch, strive to obtain, go in quest of, seek for solicitously. Horat. Pavidumque leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem Jucunda captat præmia. Id. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina. Virg. Captare feras laqueis. Sueton. muscas. Virg. auras patulis naribus, to snuff up. Ovid. colla lacertis. Martial. trigonem. —— ¶ Hence, figur. to seek to catch, h. e. to deceive. Terent. aliquem. Liv. Inter se duo reges captantes. Plaut. Captare cum aliquo, for aliquem. Id. aliquem impudicitiæ (in respect to). Pandect. verba, h. e. to explain sophistically, to cavil on. — Also, figur. to watch, to lie in wait for, to strive eagerly or earnestly after. Liv. tempus, h. e. to wait for. Cic. assensionem. Id. occasionem. Liv. sonitum aure admota, to listen attentively to. Terent. sermonem alicujus, to try to overhear. Cic. solitudines, to seek after solitude. Plin. in Paneg. tenebras, secretumque. — Also with infinit. Colum. Agricola captans undique voluptates acquirere. Ovid. Brachiaque intendens, prendique et prendere captans. Phædr. Quid me, inquit, stulta dente captas lædere? try to hurt me. —— ¶ Also, for capio, to take, seize. Terent. consilium. — Hence, to betake one's self to, to make use of, enjoy. Virg. frigus. Colum. somnos, h. e. to sleep, or wish to sleep. — Also, to catch, take in, deceive, overreach. Cic. Qui te captare vult, h. e. in your words.

CAPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a catching taking, the capture of any thing, ἄγρευσις, ἄγρα, actus capiendi, venatio. Plin. Uberrima piscium captura, large draught of fishes. Id. alitum, a fowling. Id. pantheræ. —— ¶ Also, the thing caught, prey. Sueton. Aurei hami abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari potest. Plin. Pinxit venatores cum captura, game. —— ¶ Also, profit, gain, lucre, earnings, wages; yet, in general, acquired in a dishonest or unbecoming manner. Sueton. Ex capturis prostitutarum, quantum quæque mereret. Valer. Max. Inhonesti lucri captura invitatus. —— ¶ Also, what is obtained by begging. Senec. —— ¶ Also, the endeavor to deceive one, cunning, deceit. Plin. Captura ingeniorum.

CAPTŪS (Id.), us, m. a taking or seizing. Val. Max. In captu bonorum suorum. — Also, that which is taken or caught. Plin. Flos hederæ trium digitorum captu alvum emendat, as much as can be taken by two fingers and a thumb; a pinch. Pandect. Cum captus piscium vel avium vel missilium emitur. —— ¶ Also, power of comprehension, capacity, talent, genius, ability; state, condition. Cic. Ut est captus hominum. Terent. Hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, neque iners. Cæs. Ubiorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum.

CAPTŪS, a, um, particip. See Capio.

CAPŬA, æ, f. Καπύη, S. Maria di Capua, a city in Campania, in Italy; the region about it was called Campanus ager. Virg. and Liv. —— Hence, Capuensis, e, adj. pertaining to Capua, Campanian. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

CAPŬLA, æ. See Capedo.

CAPŬLĀRIS (capulus), e, adj. relating to a bier or coffin. Lucil. apud Fulgent. Capulare cadaver. — Capularis homo, a man at death's door. Plaut. Quid ais tu? itane tibi videor oppido Acheruntieus, tam capularis? tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere?

CAPŬLĀTŎR (capulo), ōris, m. one who draws oil from one vessel into another. Cato.

CAPULICUS is supposed to have been a kind of vessel or bark, in Gell. l. 10. c. 25. Others read caupuli (for capulici) or capuli.

CAPŬLŌ (capula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pour off or draw (oil) from one vessel into another. Plin. oleum. —— ¶ In Pomp. Mel. to strike or wound (as from capulus ensis). Or, as others make it, to catch (as for capio).

CAPŬLŬS (capio), i, m. a bier, coffin. Varr. — Hence, Plaut. Capuli decus, used of one near his death. —— ¶ Also, a handle, haft, or hilt, λαβή. Ovid. Capulus aratri. Id. Capulus sceptri. — Especially, the hilt of a sword, σπάθη. Cic. and Virg. —— ¶ Isidor. makes it also the same as funis, a rope with which beasts of burden are tied; and of the neuter gender. —— ¶ Also used for mentula. Plaut.

CAPUS. See Capo.

CAPŬT (unc.), căpĭtis, n. a head, κεφαλή, κάρηνον. Cic. Caput aperire, to uncover the head. Id. operire, to cover. Plin. Capite gigni, h. e. with the head foremost. Virg. pronum volvi in caput, to tumble headlong. Terent. Capite aliquem in terram statuere, to dash headlong on the ground; to brain. Phædr. Capite aliquem foras protrudere, h. e. head foremost, headlong. Macrob. and Aurel. Vict. Caput aut navem, h. e. head or tail; a game of boys, in which was thrown into the air a copper coin bearing on one side the head of Janus, on the other a ship. —— ¶ Sometimes for the whole man, a man, person, especially when joined with certain adjectives, and in enumerations or divisions. Cæs. Cum hostium numerus capitum CCCCXXX. millium fuisset. Horat. quot capitum vivunt totidem studiorum millia. Plaut. Triginta minas pro capite tuo dedi. Cic. De capite libero judicare. Terent. Ridiculum caput! Id. festivum! Virg. carum. Senec. ingratum. Justin. nefandissimum. Cic. Acerbissima exactio capitum, h. e. poll tax. Liv. Sextantibus collatis in capita, by the number of heads. Sallust. Capite censi, h. e. the poorest class of citizens, whose numbers only were enrolled, as they had no property. —— ¶ Also, in certain cases, applied to the whole of a beast, as in English, head. Virg. Sus triginta capitum fetus enixa. Colum. Quinque et viginti capitum grex. —— ¶ Also, the upper part, top, summit of a thing, whether round or not, the head; bulb. Liv. papaveris, poppy-head. Cæs. tignorum. Planc. in Cic. Ep. pontis. Cic. jecinoris. Plin. columnæ, capital. Senec. sylvæ, summit or top. Cato and Plin. allii, the head or bulb. Plin. ulceris, the head of an ulcer or sore. — Also, what is like a head, as the extreme part or end of a thing. Cic. vitis, shoot. Virg. arcus, the ends of the bow. Vitruv. vectis, the long arm of the lever. Virg. capita montis, the projections of a rock. — When applied to a stream, sometimes, the mouth; and sometimes, the source. Virg. Caput amnis, the source. So, Horat. aquæ, and Vitruv. fontis. But, Lucan. Caput Istri, the mouth. —— ¶ Hence, figur. the beginning or origin of a thing. Cic. A capite arcessere. Id. Nec caput nec pedes, neither beginning nor end. —— ¶ Often used for vita, life. Plaut. Cui, si capitis res siet, nummum nunquam credam plumbeum, if his life were at stake. Cæs. Capitis pœnam, capital punishment. Curt. Capite luere stolidum consilium, to atone for by the forfeiture of life. Tacit. Capite pœnas expendere. Cic. Orare causam capitis, h. e. in qua de vita alicujus agitur. Id. Vocare aliquem in judicium capitis. Nepos. Accusare capitis. Id. Absolvere capitis. Cic. Condemnare capitis, to condemn to death. Id. Damnare capite. Nepos. Adire periculum capitis, to risk one's life. Liv. Capite suo dimicare, h. e. suæ vitæ periculo. —— ¶ Also, civil life, one's welfare, as, for example, his good name, which is as dear to him as life. Hence, in Cic. Causa capitis, Id. Caput defendere, Id. Capitis damnare, and the like, sometimes refer only to one's welfare, weal, or good name. — Especially civil life in the judicial sense, that is, the sum of all the rights and privileges of a Roman citizen in general (which if he loses, he loses his caput). Consequently in Cic. Causa capitis, Id. Accusare capitis, are commonly (except in causa perduellionis) to be understood of exilium. — In particular, these privileges, viz. freedom, rights of citizenship, family. If a man loses these three things, it is called diminutio or deminutio capitis maxima; if the first two, media; if the last only, minima; which last takes place, for instance, in marriages and adoptions, as Cic. Mulier, quæ se capite nunquam diminuit, h. e. has never passed into another family by marriage. So, Horat. Capitis minor, h. e. having lost his rank as a citizen. —— ¶ Figur. head, leader, author. Liv. Capita conjurationis. Cic. Caput omnium Græcorum concitandorum. Plaut. Caput scelerum. — Also, the head, h. e. every thing which is most excellent of its kind. Nepos. Thebæ totius caput Græciæ. Liv. Capita rerum, heads, the most distinguished. Plin. Caput regni, h. e. head or capital city. — Hence, chief matter, main point, chief article. Cic. Cœnæ caput, principal dish. Id. literarum, leading point or substance of the letter. Id. rerum et orationis, heads or main points. Id. Caput est, it is the main point. Liv. Fundum in Vejenti, caput patrimonii, subjecit præconi, h. e. the most valuable part. — Also, the total or whole sum of taxes or tithes, whether paid in money or corn. Cic. De capite frumenti. — Especially, in regard to money at interest, the capital. Liv. — Also, capital invested in other ways. Colum. —— ¶ Also, figur. in laws or writings, a head, division, article, chapter, paragraph, point. Cic. epistolæ. Id. legis. — Hence, the precept or dogma of a philosopher. Cic.

CĂPŸS, ўis & ўos, m. a Trojan, the companion of Æneas. Virg. —— ¶ Also, another, the son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, the name of an Alban king, the father of Capetus or Calpetus. Liv. —— ¶ Also written Capis.

CĀR, ăris, m. a Carian, an inhabitant of Caria. Nepos. — In plur. Cāres, um, m. the Carians. Virg. —— ¶ Car, also, the name of a man, who gave name to the province Caria. Plin.

CARA. See in Careum.

CĀRĂBŬS (κάραβος), i, m. a long-tailed lobster; according to Beckmann, Cancer cursor of Linnæus. Plin.

CĂRĂCALLA, æ, f. a kind of mantle or cloak, introduced from Gaul into Rome by the emperor Aurelius Antoninus, who was hence surnamed Caracalla. Aurel. Vict.

CĂRĂLIS, is, f. Κάραλις, and in plur. CĂRĂLES, ium, f. now Cagliari, a city of Sardinia. Claudian. and Liv. — Hence, Caralitānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this city. Liv. — Caralitāni, ōrum, m. inhabitants of the same. Cæs. —— ¶ Also written Calaris.

CARALITIS, ĭdis, f. a lake in Great Phrygia. Plin.

CĂRAMBIS, is, f. Κάραμβις, now Cape Pisello, a promontory of Paphlagonia, in Asia, extending into the Euxine sea. Val. Flacc. —— ¶ Also, a town in the same region. Plin.

CĂRBĂS (κάρβας), æ, m. an easterly wind. Vitruv.

CĂRBĂSEŬS (carbasus), a, um, adj. made of fine flax or linen. Cic. and Virg. —— ¶ Carbasinĕus, a, um, adj. the same. Varr. —— ¶ Also, Carbasinus, a, um, adj. the same. Plin.

CĂRBĂSŬS (κάρπασος), i, f. and in plur. CĂRBĂSA, ōrum, n. fine flax, which came from Spain. Plin. —— ¶ By synecdoche, a garment of fine linen. Virg. —— ¶ In Scribon. Larg. a thread. —— ¶ Also, a curtain, as of a theatre. Lucret. Carbasus ut quondam magnis intenta theatris Dat crepitum malos inter jactata, trabesque. —— ¶ Also, very often, the sail of a ship. Virg. tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro. Ovid. Deducere carbasa, to unfurl the sails. Id. Subducere carbasa, to strike sail. —— ¶ Also, for navis, a vessel, in Rutil. 1, 221. —— ¶ In Claudian. Custos Romani carbasus ævi, the Sibylline books. —— ¶ Used as an adj. by Propert. Raptave odorato carbasa lina duci. —— ¶ Pacat. in paneg. ad Theodos. c. 33, makes it of the neut. gender in the sing., and Ammian., masc. in the plur.

CĂRBATINA (καρβατίνη), æ, f. crepida, a coarse kind of shoe, worn chiefly by rustics. Catull.

CĂRBŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a coal, burning

coal; charcoal, ἄνθραξ. Pandect. Torrere carbonem. Plin. Arbor minus utilis carboni. Terent. Tam excoctam reddam atque atram, quam carbo est. Pers. Hæc carbone notasti, h. e. you have condemned. Cic. Candenti carbone adurere capillum. Petron. Carbones vivi, burning, on fire, glowing. —— ¶ Carbonem pro thesauro invenire, a proverb applied to those who undertake to no purpose any thing of importance. Phædr. —— ¶ Also, sparks from burning wood. Plin. E flagrante ligno carbo cum crepitu exspuitur. —— ¶ Also, ashes. Cels. —— ¶ Also, a carbuncle or livid tumor, same as Carbunculus. Seren. Sammon. —— ¶ Carbo is also a proper name.

CĀRBŌNĀRĬŬS (carbo), a, um, adj. pertaining to coals. Aurel. Vict. —— ¶ Carbonarius, ii, m. a collier; a maker of charcoal, ἀνθρακοπώλης, ἀνθρακεύς. Plaut. —— ¶ Carbonaria, æ, f. a place where charcoal is made, ἀνθρακία. Tertull.

CĀRBŌNĔSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to become charcoal. Cæl. Aurelian.

CĀRBUNCŬLĀTĬŌ (carbunculo), ōnis, f. a disease of trees, when, in the spring, the buds are blasted by hoar-frost. Plin.

CĀRBUNCŬLŌ (carbunculus), as, n. 1. also, CĀRBUNCŬLŎR, āris, dep. 1. applied to trees and vines, to have the disease called carbunculus or carbunculatio. Plin. —— ¶ Also, to have carbuncles. Plin.

CĀRBUNCŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. abounding in carbuncle, or hot black earth, which dries up what is sown in it, carbunculo abundans. Colum.

CĀRBUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of carbo), i, m. a small coal, ἀνθράκιον. Auct. ad Herenn. —— ¶ Also, a gem resembling a hot, burning coal, a carbuncle (but it is probable that this name was applied to other fiery-red gems, which are now distinguished by the names of ruby, garnet, jacinth, &c.). Plin. —— ¶ Also, an ulcer or painful tumor, a carbuncle. Cels. —— ¶ Also, a kind of black earth, that burns up whatever is set or sown in it; carbuncle. Varr. —— ¶ Also, a disease of trees and vines. (See Carbunculatio.) Plin.

CĀRCĔR (unc.), ĕris, m. a prison, gaol. Cic. —— ¶ Also, by synecdoche, the prisoners, the persons confined in a prison. Cic. In me carcerem effudistis. —— Also, as a term of reproach, as of a person who deserved imprisonment. Terent. Ain' tandem, carcer? —— ¶ Also, the barrier or starting-place, in a race-course; more frequently, in this sense, used in the plur., ἀφετηρία. Virg. ruuntque effusi carcere currus. Ovid. Ut celer Eleo carcere missus equus. Virg. Ut cum carceribus se se effudere. — Figur. in this sense. Cic. Ad carceres a calce revocari, h. e. to the beginning of the course of life. —— ¶ Also, any enclosed place; any place of confinement. Virg. clausæ tenebris, et carcere cæco. Lucan. Invisa claustra carceris antiqui, h. e. corporis.

CĀRCĔRĀRĬŬS (carcer), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a prison, ad carcerem pertinens. Plaut. Facere quæstum carcerarium, h. e. ex captivis in carcerem conjectis.

CĀRCĔRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to a gaol or prison. Prudent.

CĀRCHĂRŬS (κάρχαρος, h. e. asper), i, m. probably, a dog-fish, or shark, καρχαρίας. Colum.

CĀRCHĒDŎNĬŬS (Καρχηδόνιος), a, um, adj. Carthaginian. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Carchedonius carbunculus, perhaps, the Oriental amethyst, or garnet, so called because brought from Carthage. Plin.

CĀRCHĒSĬUM (καρχήσιον), ii, n. the upper part of the mast of a vessel, where the sails are fastened; the head of a mast. Lucan. —— ¶ Also, a tall drinking-vessel, somewhat hollowed in the middle, with handles, reaching from the top to the bottom. Virg. —— ¶ Also, a sort of machine, a crane. Vitruv.

CĀRCĬNĔTHRŎN (καρκίνηθρον), i, n. same as Polygonos. Plin.

CĀRCĬNĬĂS (καρκινίας), æ, m. a gem of the color of a crab. Plin.

CĀRCĬNŌDĒS (καρκινώδης), is, n. a cancerous ulcer. Plin. Carcinodes narium, h. e. a polypus in the nose.

CĀRCĬNŌMA (καρκίνωμα), ătis, n. a canker or cancer, an eating sore. Cels. —— ¶ Figur. used, also, of a person incorrigibly bad. Sueton.

CĀRCĬNŎS (καρκίνος), i, m. a crab, the same as Cancer. Lucan. Par Geminis Chiron, et idem quod Carcinos ardens, Humidus Ægoceros.

CĀRDA. See Cardea.

CĀRDĀCĒS (from the Persian word carda, a deed of strength), um, m. a kind of predatory soldiers among the Persians. Nepos.

CĀRDĂMŌMUM (καρδάμωμον), i, n. a medical seed, brought from India, of the aromatic kind, cardamomum. Plin.

CĀRDĂMUM (κάρδαμον), i, n. cresses, same as Nasturtium. Apul.

CĀRDĔA, æ, f. a goddess, who presided over the hinges of doors. Tertull. —— ¶ Carda is also read.

CĀRDĬĂCŬS (καρδιακός), a, um, adj. affecting the stomach. Cels. Cardiacus morbus. —— ¶ Cardiacus, i, m. a person griped at the stomach. Cic.

CĀRDĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. of or from Cardia, a city in Thrace. Nepos.

CĀRDĬNĀLĬS (cardo), e, adj. relating to a hinge. Vitruv. Cardinales scapi, h. e. on the doors. —— ¶ Figurat. especial, remarkable, chief. Servius.

CĀRDĬNĀLĬTĔR (cardinalis), adv. especially. Firmic.

CĀRDĬNĀTŬS (cardo), a, um, adj. Vitruv. Tignum cardinatum, h. e. a beam mortised and fitted into another.

CĀRDŌ (unc.), ĭnis, m. a hinge. Virg. and Plin. In Ovid. Cardinem vertere, h. e. to open the door. — The hinges among the ancients were not like those in common use with us; for the lower hinge was only a tooth, which revolved in a cavity, while the upper hinge alone was fastened. Hence, Vitruv. Cardines, rafters or beams, which were let into one another so as to be turned. Id. Cardo masculus, the tooth let in. Id. femina, the cavity or pan in which the tooth turned. — Especially, Cardo, the point or tenon of a beam to be mortised or inserted into another. Vitruv. — Hence, every point or extremity, as of a crown. Plin. Cæpio negavit, centifoliam rosam in coronas addi, præterquam extremos velut ad cardines. —— ¶ Figur. the main point or circumstance. Quintil. Cardo causæ. Val. Flacc. Cardine summo verti, h. e. to be in the greatest danger. —— ¶ Also, Cardines, the poles, the extremities of the axis. Varro and Cic. — Hence, the earth, considered as the centre of revolution, is called cardo. Plin. and Liv. — Hence, also, Cardo, a quarter or region of the heaven. Quintil. Quatuor mundi cardines. — Hence, also, Plin. Cardo anni, the middle point of the year, h. e. the solstice. So, also, Plin. Cardo convexitatis (convallis), the middle or central, h. e. the lowest point. — Hence, also, Plin. Cardines temporum, the four cardinal points of the year, which mark the distinctions of the seasons, the two solstices and the two equinoxes. — Hence, also, a line drawn through a place from north to south. Plin. (A line from east to west is called limes decumanus.) Liv. Quicquid intra eum cardinem est, h. e. a line or boundary. Id. Anconem, velut cardinem, haberent, boundary or centre. Lucan. Extremus cardo, h. e. senectus. —— ¶ Fem. gen. in Gracch. ap. Priscian.

CĀRDUĒLĬS (carduus), is, m. a bird feeding among thistles, a linnet. Plin.

CĀRDUĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a place abounding in thistles. Pallad.

CĀRDŬŬS, i, m. a thistle, same as Carduus. Capitolin.

CĀRDŬŬS (unc.), i, m. a thistle. Virg. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, an edible thistle, same as Cinara, an artichoke. Plin.

CĀRĒ (carus), adv. dearly, at a great price, or high rate. Varr. Aves pingues care væneunt. Cic. Emit domum prope dimidio carius, quam æstimabat. Brut. ad Cic. Valde care æstimare aliquid. Senec. Gratuita nobis videntur, quæ carissime constant.

CĀRĒCTUM (for caricetum, from carex), i, n. a place where sedges grow. Virg. tu post carecta latebas.

CĀRĒNĀRĬA (carenum), æ, f. sc. olla, a vessel in which carenum is made. Pallad.

CĀRĒNUM, and CĀRŒNUM (unc.), i, n. wine (mustum) boiled down one third part. Pallad.

CĀRĔŌ (καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, in a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of), es, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. to be without, want, be in want of, be free from, ὑστερέω, ἀποστερέομαι. Cic. Carere hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis. Id. Amicitiæ, consuetudines, vicinitates quid haberent voluptatis, carendo magis intellexi, quam fruendo. Id. Sensu et vita carere. Id. voluptatibus. Id. consuetudine amicorum, societate victus. Id. febri. Terent. culpa. — Used also of inanimate things. Quintil. Stilus rudis et confusus intellectu caret. Senec. Nullum caruit exemplo nefas. Ovid. adituque carentia saxa. Id. Cariturus arbore montes. Id. Vela queror reditu, verba carere fide. —— ¶ Often, to be absent from, stand aloof from. Cic. Caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit Senatu, caruit publico. Id. Roma caremus. Id. Isocrates magnus orator, et perfectus magister, quamquam forensi luce caruit, &c. —— Also, to forego, abstain from. Sallust. Animus haud facile lubidinibus carebat. Cic. Carent temeto. Nepos. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus. —— ¶ Rarely with the gen. or acc. Lævius apud Gell. Carendum tui est. Terent. Tui carendum quod erat. Plaut. Id, quod amo, careo. —— ¶ Passiv. Ovid. Virque mihi, dempto fine carendus, abest. —— ¶ Carint for careant. Plaut. Qui cum culpa carint.

CĀRĒS, um, m. the Carians. See Car.

CĀRĒUM (κάρον), i, n. the herb or plant called caraway. Plin. —— ¶ Some think this to be the same with chara or cara, a root, eaten by the soldiers of Cæsar instead of bread, supposed by some to be wild cabbage or colewort.

CĀRĒX (caro, ere), ĭcis, f. sedge, sheer-grass. Virg. Frondibus hirsutis, et carice pastus acuta.

CĀRĬA, æ, f. Καρία, a region of Asia Minor, the inhabitants of which were called Cares. Plin.

CĀRĬCA, æ. See in Caricus.

CĀRĬCŬS (Καρικός), a, um, adj. Carian, of or from Caria, or pertaining to the Carians. Plin. Triticum Carica creta aspergere. —— Carica ficus, and carica, absol., a kind of fig, which grew abundantly in Caria, and was there dried; put also for any kind of dried figs. Cic.

CĀRĬĒS (unc.), ĕi, f. rottenness, corruption, putrefaction, decay, caries, εὐρώς. Cels. Ubi caries, nigritiesve in osse est, caries. Lucil. apud Non. Ne auriculam obsidat caries. —— ¶ Often, rottenness in wood. Ovid. Vertitur in teneram cariem, rimisque dehiscit, Si qua diu solitis cymba vacavit aquis. Vitruv. Materia, cui nec caries, nec vetustas, nec humor possit nocere. —— ¶ Also, decay of walls, buildings, &c. Ammian. Muri carie vetustatis invalidi, mouldering with decay. —— ¶ Also, applied to land which is dry and like ashes. Colum. —— ¶ Used, also, of wines, the flavor and odor acquired by age; also, perhaps, the age itself. Plin. —— ¶ Also, of fruit wrinkled by age, and mellow, but not rotten. Martial.

CĀRĪNA (from καρῶ, fut. 2. of κείρω, I cut), æ, f. the keel, or bottom, of a ship, δρύοχος, τρόπις. Cic. —— ¶ From resemblance, it is also applied to other things, as Plin. (de nucibus) Carinæ putaminum bifidæ, nucleorumque quadripartita distinctio, the two halves of nut-shells. Nemesian. (de forma canis) multamque gerat sub pectore lato Costarum sub fine decenter prona carinam. —— ¶ By synecdoche, a ship. Virg. statio male fida carinis. Ovid. Tunc ego te vellem celeri venisse carina.

CĀRĪNÆ (carina), ārum, f. a street in Rome, where Cicero and Pompey's houses stood. Cic. and Virg.

CĀRĪNĀRĬŬS (κηρός, Dor. καρός), ii, m. which gives a yellow color, like wax. Plaut.

CĀRĪNŌ (carina), as, a. 1. to make hollow

like the keel of a ship. Plin. Concha acatii modo carinata. —— ¶ Carino (caro, ere, h. e. radere, carpere), to jeer, banter, mock, rally, scoff. Ennius.

CĂRIŌ (caries), as, n. 1. to become rotten, to be rotten. Martian. Capell.

CĂRIŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. rotten, worm-eaten, decayed, putrified, corrupt, carious. Cels. Os cariosum. Phædr. and Plin. Dentes cariosi. Plin. Cariosum semen. Id. Cariosa vitis. Martial. Vina cariosa, h. e. rendered mild by age. Id. Amphora cariosa Falerni. Varr. Palmula cariosior. Ovid. Cariosa senectus. Prudent. Cariosi dii, h. e. the old statues of the gods. Cato. Cariosa terra, h. e. dried up almost to ashes.

CĀRIS (καρίς), idis, f. a sort of lobster. Ovid. Loligo, durique sues, sinuosaque caris.

CARISSA, in Lucil., the same as Vafra.

CARISIUS, ii, m. an old Grammarian.

CĀRITAS (carus), ātis, f. dearth, scarcity of provisions, &c., a high price, dearness. Cic. annonæ. Id. rei frumentariæ. Sueton. vini. Plin. operariorum. Cic. Caritas, sc. annonæ, dearness, time of scarcity. Id. Annus in summa caritate fuit, there has been a great dearness or scarcity during the year. Id. nummorum, scarcity of money. —— ¶ Figur. high estimation, great regard, high esteem, respect. Liv. Tanta caritate esse apud milites, in such great esteem. Cic. Benevolentiæ caritas, love full of esteem. — Hence, love which springs from esteem. Nepos. Caritate patriæ duci. Liv. Cives caritate complecti. Cic. Tantam esse apud omnes tui caritatem, love or esteem. Id. Omnes caritates patria complectitur, attachments. —— ¶ Ammian. Caritates, objects of attachment.

CĀRMĀNI, ōrum, m. Καρμανοί, Carmanians, inhabitants of Carmania in Persia, near the Persian gulf. Pompon. Mela.

CĀRMĒLUS, i, m. Κάρμηλος, now mount Carmel, a mountain of Palestine. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, a god worshipped among the inhabitants of this mountain. Tacit.

CĀRMEN (instead of canimen or casmen, from the obsol. casno, h. e. cano), inis, n. a song. Cic. — Also, of birds; in Virg., of the owl; in Ovid., of the swan; in Claudian., sound or noise. —— ¶ Also, a poem, composition in verse. Cic. Carmina fundere. Id. condere. Id. contexere. Lucret. pangere. Horat. componere. Virg. facere, to compose. Horat. scribere, to write or to compose. — Especially, the ode, lyric poetry. Horat. —— ¶ Also, an inscription, title, when in verse. Virg. Rem carmine signo. Id. Tumulo superaddite carmen. —— ¶ Also, prophecy, answer of an oracle, god, or prophet, in verse. Virg. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, a magic form, or incantation; also, enchantment produced by such a form. Virg. Carmina vel cœlo possunt deducere Lunam. —— ¶ Also, a set form of words, as of jurists, magistrates, &c. Liv. Lex horrendi carminis, of terrible import. Id. Carmen rogationis, h. e. legis. Cic. Carmina cruciatus, h. e. a form which directs the punishment of any one by torture. —— ¶ Also, a dramatic piece. Liv. Suorum carminum actor.

CĀRMEN (caro, ĕre), inis, n. an instrument to card wool or flax with. Claudian.

CĀRMENTA, æ, f. and CĀRMENTIS (carmen), is, f. perhaps, properly, a prophetess. This name is given by Varro ap. Gell. to Postverta and Prorsa. —— ¶ Also, the name of the mother of Evander. Virg. and Liv. — The festival called Carmentalia was in honor of her.

CĀRMENTĀLIS (Carmenta), e, adj. relating, belonging, or sacred to Carmenta. Cic. flamen, her priest. Liv. porta, a gate in Rome, so called from its vicinity to the temple of Carmenta; this gate was afterwards called Scelerata. —— ¶ Carmentalia, ium, pl. the festival of Carmenta. Varro.

CĀRMINĀTIŌ (carmino), ōnis, f. a carding of wool, artus carminandi. Plin.

CĀRMINŌ (carmen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to card, comb, comminute, or break wool for spinning, ξαίνω, διαξαίνω. Plin. Carminare linum. Id. Lana carminata. —— ¶ Also, to make or write verses. Sidon.

CĀRNA, æ, f. a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors; as such called also Cardea. Ovid. —— ¶ She also took care of the growth and strength of the bowels and vital parts of infants and men. Ovid. and Macrob.

CĀRNĀLIS (caro, carnis), e, adj. of the flesh or body, carnal, σαρκικός. Tertull.

CĀRNĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. an instrument furnished with hooks to hang meat, &c. upon. Varr. —— ¶ Also, a place where meat is kept; a safe, larder. Plin. and Plaut.

CĀRNĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to flesh. Martial. Carnarius sum, pinguiarius non sum, I love the flesh, not the fat.

CĀRNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. grossness of habit, corpulency. Cal. Aurelian.

CĀRNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Cal. Aurel. Carnatum corpus, fleshy, plump, in good keep.

CĀRNEADES, is, m. Καρνεάδης, a philosopher of Cyrene, head of the Nova Academia, and scholar of Chrysippus. Gell. — Hence, Carneadēus (or ius), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Carneades. Cic.

CĀRNEUS (caro, carnis), a, um, adj. consisting of flesh. Augustin. —— ¶ Maxim. Gall. fleshy, corpulent.

CĀRNI, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Transpadana, in Italy, in the region where Aquileia lies, and also in the region of Carinthia, Carniola, &c. — Hence, Carnĭcus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. Plin. Alpes.

CĀRNIFEX, and anciently CĀRNUFEX (caro & facio), icis, m. a public torturer, hangman, executioner, βασανιστής, δήμιος, servus publicus, qui torquet homines, aut interficit. Cic. and Plaut. — This word is thought by some to signify sometimes a jailer. —— ¶ Figur. a torment, plague. Terent. — Also, a rogue, scoundrel, villain. Terent. and Cic. —— ¶ Also used as an adj. Martial. Pedes carnifices, h. e. gouty, causing pain and torture. Sil. Manus carnifices, h. e. murderous. Claudian. epulæ, h. e. deadly.

CĀRNIFICĪNA (carnifex), æ, f. a place where malefactors are tortured and executed. Liv. —— ¶ Also, the business or office of hangman. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, torment, torture. Cic. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Carnificina est ægritudo.

CĀRNIFICŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to butcher, mangle. Liv. Neminem stantem jam vulnerari hostem, carnificari jacentes.

CĀRNIS, is, f. See Caro.

CĀRNIVŎRUS (caro & voro), a, um, adj. feeding on flesh, carnivorous. Plin. Serratorum dentium carnivora sunt omnia.

CĀRNŌSUS (caro), a, um, adj. fleshy, abounding in flesh, gross, corpulent, thick, plump, solid, used of persons and things. Plin. Carnosæ manus. Id. Folia carnosa. Id. Carnosæ radices. Id. Misy præcipuum suavitate odoris ac saporis, sed carnosius. Id. Carnosissimæ olivæ. —— ¶ Also, resembling flesh. Plin. Carnosus candor.

CĀRNŬLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Carnosus. Prudent.

CĀRNŬTES, um, and CĀRNŬTI, ōrum, m. a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the district in which is now Chartres. Cæs. — In Tibull. Carnutus (sing.) occurs.

CĀRŌ (κείρω), is, a. 3. to card, comb, or break wool for spinning, ξαίνω. Plaut. lanam.

CĀRŌ (unc.), carnis, f. the flesh of animals, κρέας. Cic. Caro subrancida. Cæs. Lacte et carne vivere. Sallust. Caro ferina. Plin. Carnes bubulæ. Ovid. Male viva caro. Cels. Carnem alere. Martial. Carnem formosam habere, a beautiful complexion. —— ¶ It is also used of fruit, the flesh or meat of which is edible. Plin. Caro alia acinis, alia moris, alia unedonibus. Id. Carnes cucurbitæ. —— ¶ In trees, the part of the wood next the peel or rind. Plin. —— ¶ In gems, that part which is inferior in hardness and brilliancy. Plin. (de calchedoniis.) —— ¶ Caro putida, a vile, abominable fellow. Cic. Ego istius pecudis, ac putidæ carnis consilio scilicet, aut præsidio niti volebam. —— ¶ Figur. Quintil. (of style). Carnis tamen plus habet, lacertorum minus, more floridness, ambitious elegance. —— ¶ Also, the human body, as distinguished from the soul. Senec. —— ¶ Carnis is also found as nom. Liv. — From this nom. comes the dimin. carnicula, as from caro comes caruncula. Priscian.

CARŒNUM. See Carenum.

CĀRŌPEIUS, a, um, adj. Stat. Caropeia conjunx, h. e. Polyxo uxor Caropi Lemnii.

CĀRŌTA, æ, f. the carrot. Apic.

CĀRPĂSUM (κάρπασος), i, n. a plant, the juice of which causes deep sleep and sudden strangulation, called by Plin. carpathium. This name occurs in Pandect., though perhaps referring to a different plant.

CĀRPĂTHŎS, and CĀRPĂTHUS, i, f. Κάρπαθος, now Scarpanto, an island between Crete and Rhodes, and one of the Sporades. Plin. — Hence, Carpathius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this island. Horat. mare, the sea in which was this island.

CĀRPENTĀRIUS (carpentum), a, um, adj. belonging to a chariot or wagon, ἁμαξικός, ad carpenta pertinens. Plin. Carpentariæ fabricæ. Trebell. Poll. Usa vehiculo carpentario, h. e. carpento. —— ¶ Carpentarius, ii, m. a maker of chariots, wagons, or vehicles of any kind; cartwright, wheelwright, &c. Pandect.

CĀRPENTUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of carriage, a chariot, wagon, especially for women, ἀπήνη. Liv. Ut (matronæ) carpentis festo profestoque uterentur. Id. Carpento invecta in forum. Juvenal. Carpento rapitur Damasippus et ipse. Vopisc. Carpento judiciali, h. e. used in the city by judices and other distinguished men. Propert. Carpenta serica, h. e. serico panno ornata. —— ¶ Also, any kind of vehicle, ἅμαξα. Flor. and Ammian. — In particular, the chariot or wagon used for public posts. Pandect. — In Apul., Carpentum rhedæ seems to be the body of the vehicle, or place where sat the persons riding.

CĀRPĒTĀNIA, æ, f. a region in Spain, in which is Toledo. — Hence, Carpetānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Plin. juga. Id. Carpetani, the people of the same.

CĀRPHEŌTUM, i, n. pure and white frankincense. Plin.

CĀRPHŎLŎGIA (καρφολογία), æ, f. a collecting or picking out of straws. Cal. Aurelian.

CĀRPHŎS (κάρφος), n. the herb fenugreek, fœnum Græcum. Plin.

CĀRPI, ōrum, m. a people on the Danube, in Dacia. Eutrop. — Hence, Carpĭcus, a, um, adj. Vopisc.

CĀRPINEUS (carpinus), a, um, adj. made of hornbeam. Plin.

CĀRPINUS, i, f. a kind of maple; hornbeam, the yoke-elm, ζυγία. Plin.

CĀRPISCŬLUS (unc.), i, m. a kind of shoe or slipper. Vopisc.

CĀRPŌ (perhaps from κάρφω), is, carpsi, carptum, a. 3. to gather, pull, pluck, δρέπω, δρέπομαι. Ovid. Carpere flores ab arbore. Virg. uvam de palmite. Id. manu frumenta. — Also, to tear off, tear away. Horat. Coronas ex collo. Colum. herbas manibus, to gather, pull up. — Hence, figur. to cull, select, choose. Cic. (of oratory.) omnes flosculos. Id. paucos ad ignominiam. Gell. In legendo carpsi quædam. —— ¶ Also, to break off, bite off, crop, graze on. Cic. Alia animalia carpunt. Virg. Carpunt gramen equi. Horat. Apis carpens thyma. Varr. Apes e malo Punico cibum carpunt, h. e. sugunt, sumunt. —— ¶ Also, applied to every thing which is, by piecemeal or by degrees, taken away, enjoyed, spent, or diminished. Thus, Propert. Carpere pecus, to shear; or, also, to pluck. — Also, to spin. Virg. vellera. Id. pensa. And, to card. Cels. lanam. — Also, to divide piecemeal, by parcels, to tear apart, to separate, either with or without violence or force. Ovid. cibum, h. e. to divide into pieces. Petron. obsonium, to cut up,

carve. Ovid. dente fero viscera. *Liv.* exercitum in multas partes, *to divide or parcel out. Propert.* crines connexos, *to rend or tear apart. Senec.* artus in frusta. *Cic.* orationem membris minutioribus. — Also, *to weaken by degrees, to lessen, impair, enfeeble, wear away, consume. Virg.* vires. *Ovid.* Labor carpit corpus. *Virg.* Cæco carpitur igni. *Liv.* Carpi parvis damnis. *Senec.* Prima, quæ vitam dedit hora, carpit. *Horat.* Carpere tot labores, *lessen*, h. e. *cause to be forgotten.* — Also, *to pluck one*, h. e. *to wheedle his money from him. Ovid.* Et soror, et mater, nutrix quoque carpat amantem, *sponge him.* — Also, in war, *to attack a retreating enemy, now on this side, now on that, and to seek to do him as much injury as possible, to harass, to cut off his men. Cæs.* Equitatu præmisso, qui novissimum agmen carperet. *Liv.* Hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas aggressi sunt, *to attack in many parts at once.* — Also, *to carp at, or pinch with words*, h. e. *to calumniate or rail at* (particularly, *secretly or covertly*,) *to blame, disparage, detract from, vilify, asperse. Cic.* Maledico dente carpere. *Cæs.* Militum vocibus carpebatur. *Ovid.* facta. — Also, *by degrees or leisurely to enjoy*, or in general, *to enjoy, to use, make use of. Virg.* somnos. *Id.* auras vitales. *Ovid.* oscula, *h. e. to kiss, to snatch or rob kisses. Horat.* Carpe diem, *h. e.* cape, arripe. *Martial.* gaudia. — Also, *to spend by degrees, to lead, pass. Catull.* Illic mea carpitur ætas. *Val. Flac.* noctes securas. — Also, *gradually or by piecemeal, to execute, perform, make, do. Ovid.* iter, and *Horat.* viam, *to walk, travel. Sil.* fugam, *to flee. Stat.* volatus, *to fly.* — Hence, in general, *to walk, ride, fly, wander through, fly through. Ovid.* aera alis. *Id.* campos pede. *Virg.* prata fuga. *Id.* carpere gyrum, *h. e.* currere in gyrum.

CĀRPŎBALSĂMUM (καρποβάλσαμον), i, n. *the fruit of the balsam-tree. Cels.*

CĀRPŎPHȲLLŎS (καρπόφυλλος), i, f. *laurel of Alexandria. Plin.*

CĀRPTIM (carpo), adverb, *by detached parts, by selecting here and there. Sallust.* Statui res gestas populi Rom. carptim. —— ¶ Also, *by bits. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *separately, in separate parts. Liv.* Edictum propositum, ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent. *Plin.* Corvi singultu quodam latrantes, si continuabunt, ventos; si vero carptim vocem resorbebunt, ventosum imbrem præsagient, *by breaks, interruptedly.* —— ¶ *Liv.* Carptim aggredi, *to assault at many parts at once, at different points of attack.*

CĀRPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a carver. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Figur. *a carper, caviller, censorious person. Lævius* ap. *Gell.*

CĀRPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the act of gathering or culling*, actus carpendi. *Varr.*

CĀRPUM (κάρφος), i, n. *fenugreek. Colum.*

CĀRPŬS (καρπός), i, m. *the wrist. Cels.*

CĀRRÆ, ārum, f. Κάῤῥαι, *a city of Arabia*, according to *Plin.* — According to others, *of Mesopotamia*, near which Crassus and his army were cut to pieces by the Parthians. *Lucan.*

CĀRRĀGŌ (carrus), ĭnis, f. *a fortification made of wagons, baggage*, &c.; *a barricade. Treboll. Poll.* —— ¶ Also, *a camp equipage; the baggage of an army. Treboll. Poll.*

CĀRRI, or **CĀRRHI**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Caria or Syria, addicted to piracy. Valer. Max.*

CĀRRŎCŌ, ōnis, m. *a kind of sea-fish. Auson.*

CĀRRŪCA (a Celtic word), or **CĀRRŪCHA**, æ, f. *a sort of carriage*, used both by men and women, as well in the city as out of it, on journeys. *Sueton.* Nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur. *Pandect.* Carruca dormitoria, *a sort of sedan.* —— ¶ Hence, Carrucarius, or Carrucharius, a, um, adj. *relating to a carruca, car, or caroche. Pandect.* — Carrucarius, ii, m. *a driver of a caroche. Pandect.*

CĀRRŬLŬS (dimin. of carrus), i, m. *a little car. Pandect.*

CĀRRŬS, i, m. and **CĀRRUM** (a Celtic word), i, n. *a cart, wagon. Cæs.* Ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt.

CĀRSĔŎLĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Carseoli, a town of Latium, near the river Ario. Liv.* and *Ovid.* — Carseolāni, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the same town. Plin.*

CĀRTEIA, æ, f. *an ancient city of Spain, on the straits of Hercules, in the neighborhood of the modern Gibraltar. Liv.* — Hence, Carteiānus, a, um, or Carteiensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Plin.* and *Auct. B. Hisp.* —— ¶ *Carteia* was also the name of *another city in Spain. Liv.* (if the reading be correct.)

CĀRTHÆA, æ, f. *a city in the island Cea, the ruins of which are* now *called* ταῖς πόλαις. — Hence, Carthæus, and Carthæius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Ovid.*

CĀRTHĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. Καρχηδὼν, *Carthage, a city in Africa, of great renown, said to have been founded by Dido. It was long the rival of Rome, but was at last destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the younger. Its remains lie about three miles from Tunis.* — Hence, Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *Carthaginian, in, or from, or belonging to Carthage. Plaut.* —— Carthaginienses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of the same. Cic.* —— ¶ Carthago nova, *a city of Spain*, now *Carthagena. Liv.* —— ¶ Carthagini (abl.). *Plaut.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Karthago.*

CĀRTĬBŬLUM, i, n. *a square table of stone, standing on one foot, to place wine on. Varr.*

CĀRTĬLĀGĬNEŬS (cartilago), a, um, adj. *gristly, of a gristly substance, full of gristles, cartilaginous*, χονδρώδης, ἔγχονδρος. *Plin.* Animalia cartilaginea, *h. e.* pisces, qui pro spina cartilagineum habent.

CĀRTĬLĀGĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Cartilagineus. Cels.*

CĀRTĬLĀGŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. *a cartilage, gristle, tendon*, as of the ear or nose, χόνδρος. *Cels.* —— ¶ Figur. used of other things. *Plin.* Carne placent palmæ, mora cartilagine. *Id.* Cartilagine (arundinis) bibula, *h. e. the pith in the joint of a reed. Id.* Cucumeris cartilago.

CĀRVĔNTŬS, i, f. *a city in Latium.* — Whence, Carventānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this city. Liv.*

CĀRVĬLĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Carvilius*, which is *the name of a Roman citizen. Gell.*

CĀRUNCŬLA (dimin. of caro), æ, f. *a little piece of flesh, a small protuberance of flesh*, σαρκίον, σαρκίδιον. *Cic.*

CĀRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *dear, precious, costly*, πολύτιμος, qui nimio pretio emitur; to which *vilis* is opposed. *Cic.* Putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore. *Id.* Illo ipso die carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est. *Plaut.* Fateor me esse cocum carissimum. *Plin.* Aurum et argentum cælando cariora facere. *Justin.* Facere pretium alicujus rei carius, *to enhance the price.* —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Nil tamen hoc habuisse viro præclarius in se, Nec sanctum magis, et mirum, carumque videtur, *h. e.* pluris faciendum. —— ¶ Also, *dear, beloved*, φιλητός, ἀγαπητός, quia quæ multi sunt pretii, amari solent. *Cic.* Homo populo R. carus. *Id.* Homines mihi carissimi. *Id.* Frater carissimus. *Id.* Omnes suos caros habet; me quidem se ipso cariorem. *Id.* Amare aliquem, carumque habere. *Id.* Diligi, et carum esse, jucundum est. *Virg.* quo non superat mihi carior alter. *Ovid.* O mihi me conjux carior. *Sallust.* Paucis carior fides, quam pecunia fuit. — Diis carus, *fortunate, lucky; Fortune's favorite. Horat.* Diis carus ipsis. —— ¶ *Cāri, ōrum*, m. (sometimes), *children. Lactant.* Cum sciat se caros suos Deo relinquere.

CĀRȲÆ, ārum, f. *a city of Laconia.* — Also, *a town of Arcadia.* Hence, Caryātes, ium, m. *inhabitants of Caryæ. Vitruv.* — Also, Caryātis, ĭdis, f. *she that is from Caryæ, in Laconia. Plin.* Caryatides, sc. virgines, *virgins dedicated to the service of the Caryan Diana* (spoken of as statues). *Vitruv.* Caryatides, *images of women used for supporters in buildings, to adorn the gable ends*, &c.

CĀRȲĬNŬS (καρύα), a, um (and on), adj. *of walnuts. Plin.* oleum, *oil extracted from walnuts.*

CĀRȲĪTĒS (καρυΐτης), æ, m. *a kind of spurge. Plin.*

CĀRȲŎN (κάρυον), ii, n. *a kind of walnut. Plin.*

CARYOPHYLLON. See *Garyophyllon.*

CĀRȲŌTA, æ, and **CĀRȲŌTIS**, ĭdis (καρυωτὸς φοῖνιξ), f. *a kind of date*, resembling a nut, sometimes brought by poor clients to their patrons as a new year's gift. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

CĀRȲSTEŬS, and **CĀRȲSTIŬS** (Carystos), a, um. adj. *of or pertaining to Carystus. Ovid.* and *Plin.*

CĀRȲSTŎS, **CĀRȲSTŬS**, and **CĀRISTŬS**, i, f. Κάρυστος, *a town of Eubœa, famous for its marble. Plin.* and *Tibull.* — Also, *a town in Liguria. Liv.*

CĀSA (Hebr.), æ, f. *a cottage, cabin, or hut, of turf, straw, leaves*, &c.; *a thatched house*, καλύβη, καλιάς. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *a country-seat. Martial.* — Also, *a garden-house. Cic.* —— ¶ In war, *barracks, camp-huts. Auct. de Bell. Hisp.* —— ¶ Also, *a farm. Cassiod.*

CĀSĀBUNDŬS (caso), a, um, adj. *ready to fall, staggering, reeling. Varr.*

CĀSĀRĬA (casa), æ, f. *a housekeeper. Festus.*

CĀSCĒ (cascus), adv. *agreeably with ancient custom. Gell.*

CĀSCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *old, ancient, antique, out of date. Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

CĀSĔĀLE (caseus), is, n. *a place where cheeses are made or set; a cheese-loft, cheese-chamber. Colum.*

CĀSĔĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to cheese. Pandect.*

CĀSĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mixed with cheese. Apul.*

CĀSĔŎLŬS (dimin. of caseus), i, m. *a little cheese*, parvus caseus. *Auct. Copa inter Catal. Virg.*

CĀSĔŬS (probably a Celtic word), i, m. *cheese; a cheese. Cic.* Villa abundat gallina, lacte, caseo, melle. *Plaut.* Mollis caseus. *Varr.* Facere caseos. *Virg.* Pinguis et ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi. *Plin.* Figurare caseos. *Pallad.* Coagulare caseum. —— ¶ Molliculus caseus, dulciculus caseus, in *Plaut.*, are *words of endearment.* —— ¶ Caseum, i, n. *Cato.*

CĀSĬA, or **CĀSSĬA** (κασία and κασσία), æ, f. *an aromatic shrub resembling cinnamon* (*cassia or canella*, as some think). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, the same as *cneoron* or *thymelæa, spurge flax*, or *mountain widow-wail. Virg.*

CĀSĬLĪNUM, i, n. *a town in Campania, where the river Casilinus empties into the Vulturnus. Plin.* — Hence, Casilinas, ātis, adj. *Val. Max.* — Casilinensis, e, adj. *Cic.* — Casilīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Casilinum. Sil.*

CĀSĪNA (κασίνα), æ, f. *the name of a play of Plautus, the principal character in which was Casina.*

CĀSĪNUM, i, n. now *Monte Cassino, a town in Latium, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Plin.* — Hence, Casīnas, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Casinum. Cic.* —— ¶ Also written *Cassinum, Cassinas.*

CĀSĬTŌ (caso), as, n. 1. *to fall often. Pandect.* —— ¶ Some read *Cassito.*

CĀSĬŬS mons, *a mountain of Egypt, where was the sepulchre of Pompey the Great, and a temple of Jupiter*, who was hence called *Casius. Plin.* — Casius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this mountain. Plin.* and *Lucan.* —— ¶ *Casius* was also *a mountain of Syria. Plin.*

CĀSŌ (cado), as, n. 1. *to be ready to fall; to stagger, totter. Plaut.*

CĀSPĔRĬA, æ, f. now *Aspra, a town of the Sabines. Virg.* and *Sil.* — In *Sil.* some read *Casperula.*

CĀSPĬĀCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Caspius. Stat.*

CĀSPĬĂDÆ, ārum, m. and **CĀSPĬĀNI**, ōrum, m. *people living near the Caspian sea. Val. Flacc.* — *Curt.*

CĀSPĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Caspian. Plin.*

Caspia gens (the same as *Caspii*, and *Caspiani*, ōrum), *people of Asia, on the borders of the Caspian sea*. *Curt.* mare, *the Caspian sea*. *Plin.* portæ, and *Mela.* pylæ, and *Val. Flacc.* claustra, *h. e. narrow passes of mount Taurus*, near the Caspian sea. *Plin.* mons, *h. e. part of mount Taurus, where these were. Tacit.* Caspiarum (portarum) claustra.

CĂSSANDRĂ, æ, f. (also called *Alexandra*), Κασσάνδρα, *daughter of Priam and Hecuba, a prophetess, but whose prophecies, through the influence of Apollo, were never believed*. *Virg.*

CĂSSANDRĒA, or -ĪA, æ, f. *a city of Macedonia, near the Thermaic gulf*. *Liv.* — Hence, Cassandrensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to this city*. *Liv.* — Cāssăndreus [three syllab.], ĕi & ĕos, m. *of or derived from Cassandria*. *Ovid.*

CĀSSĒ (cassus), adv. *in vain, idly, to no purpose*, ματαίως, frustra. *Liv.* Aversis auribus, animisque, casse ne tempus tereretur, &c. *Some read* Aversis auribus, animisque a se, ne, &c.

CASSIA. See *Casia*.

CĀSSIĀNŬS (Cassius), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Cassius, Cassian*. *Cæs.* bellum, *h. e. carried on with the Helvetii by L. Cassius, the consul*. *Vellei.* partes, *h. e. of C. Cassius, one of the murderers of Cæsar*. *Cic.* judices, *h. e. resembling one L. Cassius, a severe judge*. *Plin. Ep.* schola, *of the jurist C. Cassius Longinus*.

CĂSSĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from cassis), i, m. *a little net*. *Hieronym.*

CĂSSĬDĂ (cassis), æ, f. *a helmet, helm*; same as *Cassis*. *Virg.* and *Propert.*

CĂSSINUM, and **CĂSSINAS**. See *Casinum*.

CĂSSĬŎDŌRŬS, i, m. M. Aurelius Cassiodorus, *a learned Christian writer and senator of the sixth century*.

CĂSSĬŎPĒ (Κασσιόπη), es, and **CĂSSĬŎPĒA** (Κασσιόπεια), æ, f. *the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda. As a punishment for her pride, in thinking her daughter more beautiful than the Nereids, she was compelled to see her exposed to a sea monster. She was afterwards changed into a constellation, which still bears the name of Cassiopea*. *Hygin.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ Cassiope *was also the name of a city in Corcyra, where was a temple of Jupiter Cassius*. *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

CĂSSIS (unc.), ĭdis, f. *a helmet or helm* of metal, κόρυς. *Tacit.* Paucis loricæ, vix uni alterive cassis, aut galea. See *Galea*.

CĂSSIS (unc.), is, m. *a hunter's net, toil*, δίκτυον, generally used in the plural. *Ovid.* Casses ponere, and *Propert.* imponere, *to set or lay*. So, figur. *Tibull.* tendere alicui. —— ¶ Of *a spider's web*. *Virg.* Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.

CĂSSĪTĂ (cassis), æ, f. *a lark, crested or tufted lark*. *Gell.*

CĂSSĬTĔRŎN, i, n. originally, *a composition of lead, silver, and other metals*; afterwards, *tin*, the same as plumbum album. *Plin.* — Hence, Cassiterides insulæ, *the tin-islands*, h. e. *the Scilly islands, near England*.

CĂSSĬTŌ. See *Casito*.

CĂSSIŬS, a, um, adj. *the name of a Roman gens*. Among the individuals of this gens were C. Cassius, *the murderer of Cæsar*; C. Cassius Longinus, *the great jurist*; and L. Cassius Longinus, *the severe judge, and author of the* lex tabellaria. —— ¶ Cassia via, *a branch of the Flaminian way*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Lex Cassia tabellaria, *that the judges should vote by means of tablets*. *Cic.*

CĂSSŌ (casso), as, a. 1. *to render vain; make of none effect, to make null or void*. *Sidon.* and *Cassiod.*

CĂSSŬS (perhaps from careo), a, um, adj. *void, empty*, κενός, φροῦδος, μάταιος. *Plaut.* Cassa nux, *a rotten or worm-eaten nut*. *Id.* glans. *Plin.* granum. *Ovid.* canna, *empty, unfruitful*. — Also, Cassum, i, n. *Solin.* Aut palearum cassa, aut chartarum fila ad se rapit. —— ¶ Also, *void, devoid, wanting*. *Lucret.* Cassum anima corpus. *Id.* Simulacra cassa sensu. *Id.* Aer cassus lumine. *Plaut.* Virgo cassa dote. *Ovid.* Cassa stipite flamma, *h. e. deprived of fuel*. —— ¶ Cassus lumine, *deceased, dead*. *Virg.* nunc cassum lumine lugent. So, *Id.* Æthere cassus. —— ¶ With *genit.* *Cic.* Non cassum luminis ensem, *h. e. not void of light or stars*. —— ¶ Figur. *vain, frivolous, trifling, idle, fruitless, useless*. *Cic.* Cassum quiddam, inani sono decoratum. *Lucret.* Sollicita cassa formidine mens. *Id.* Verborum copia cassa. *Senec.* Cassa consilia. *Stat.* Cassæ viæ, *h. e. entered in vain*. *Plin.* Cassi labores et infructuosæ preces. *Virg.* Cassa vota. *Stat.* Nunquam cassa manus, *h. e. striking in vain*. *Id.* Augur cassa futuri, *h. e. false, vain*. *Plaut.* Non ecastor cassa memoro. —— ¶ *Cassum*, and oftener *in cassum* (written also *incassum*), *in vain, vainly, uselessly*, μάτην, ματαίως. *Senec.* Quid cassum times? *Liv.* Vana incassum jactare tela, *without effect*. *Tacit.* Bona libertatis incassum disserere. *Virg.* Incassum furere.

CĂSTĂLĬĂ, æ, f. Κασταλία, *a fountain at the foot of mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*. *Horat.* Rore puro Castaliæ. — Hence, Castălis, ĭdis, adj. f. *Castalian, in, from, or belonging to the fountain*. *Martial.* Castalides sorores, and absol. Castalides, *the Muses*. *Id.* Castalis unda. — Also, Castălius, a, um, adj. *belonging to the same, Castalian*. *Ovid.* aqua. *Propert.* arbor, *the laurel*. *Tibull.* umbra, *h. e. of the laurels by the fountain and on mount Parnassus*. *Ovid.* antrum, *whence oracles were derived*. *Nemes.* Castalius, *h. e. Apollo*.

CĂSTĂNĔĂ (κάστανον), æ, f. *a chestnut-tree*. *Plin.* Tardissime cariem sentiunt robur, suber, castanea. —— ¶ Castanea nux, and absol. castanea, *a chestnut*. *Virg.* Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat.

CĂSTĂNĒTUM (castanea), i, n. *a place where chestnut-trees grow*. *Colum.*

CASTĒ (castus), adv. *chastely, purely; discreetly, honestly, uprightly, virtuously; devoutly, religiously*. *Cic.* Eloquentiam tueamur, ut adultam virginem, caste. *Curt.* Caste sancteque habere aliquam. *Lactant.* Docenda uxor, ut caste se gerat. *Ovid.* Caste placare deos. *Cic.* Castissime colere deos. *Liv.* Castius sacra privata facere. *Cic.* Caste et integre vivere. *Plaut.* Caste agere ætatem suam. —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Caste pureque lingua Latina uti. *Id.* Dicendi genus caste pudiceque ornare.

CĂSTĔLLĀMĔNTUM (castellum), i, n. according to some, *a kind of meat shaped castlewise*. *Arnob.*

CĂSTĔLLĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to a castle or fortress*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Castellani, ōrum, m. *soldiers in garrison*. *Sallust.*

CĂSTĔLLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *castlewise*. *Liv.* Hostes et nocturno pavore attonitos, et circa collem castellatim dissipatos aggredi, *h. e. scattered about as if in various strong holds*. —— ¶ Figur. *in heaps*. *Plin.*

CĂSTĔLLUM (dimin. from castrum), i, n. *a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place, redoubt*, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Cic.* Templum castellum latrocinii, *a place of safety*. *Liv.* omnium scelerum. —— ¶ Also, *a small town*, especially *when it is fortified*. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *a reservoir of water belonging to an aqueduct*. *Vitruv.*

CĂSTĔRĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a place wherein oars, and other tackling of ships, are kept, while the ship is laid up*. *Plaut.*

CĂSTĬFĬCŌ (castus & facio), as, a. 1. *to make pure or chaste*. *Augustin.*

CĂSTĬFĬCŬS (castifico), a, um, adj. *making chaste, chaste*. *Senec.*

CĂSTĪGĀBĬLIS (castigo), e, adj. *deserving of reprehension, reprehensible*. *Plaut.*

CĂSTĪGĀTĒ (castigatus), adv. *soberly, correctly*, castigatis moribus. *Senec.* Vixit modeste, castigate. —— ¶ Also, *briefly, concisely*. *Macrob.* Hæc de monade castigatius, quam se copia suggerebat, *h. e.* pressius, brevius. *Augustin.* Castigatius eloqui, *h. e.* pressius, et sine verborum affluentia.

CĂSTĪGĀTĬŌ (castigo), ōnis, f. *castigation, animadversion, chastisement, correction*, ἐπανόρθωσις, σωφρονισμός. *Cic.* Afficere aliquem castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis. *Senec.* Verborum castigatione uti. *Liv.* Cum verborum castigatione accipere aliquem, *a reproof, reprimand*. *Justin.* Reprimere aliquem castigatione, *to reprove*. *Plin.* Castigatio Censoria. *Pandect.* Castigatio fustium. *Id.* flagellorum. —— ¶ Figur. *a trimming or lopping* of plants. *Plin.*

CĂSTĪGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a chastiser, corrector, reprover*. *Horat.* laudator temporis acti Se puero, censor, castigatorque minorum. *Liv.* Brutus castigator lacrymarum, atque inertium querelarum.

CĂSTĪGĀTŌRĬŬS (castigator), a, um, adj. *relating to chastisement or reproof*. *Plin. Ep.*

CĂSTĪGĀTŬS (castigo), a, um, partic. and adj. *chastised, reprehended, reproved, castigated*. *Juvenal.* vitia ultimo fictos Contemnunt Scauros, et castigata remordent. *Tacit.* Patres oblique per litteras castigati. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Videsne, ut obmutuerit non sedatus corporis, sed castigatus animi dolor? *somewhat checked*. *Augustin.* Luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior. *Gell.* Inter censorias severitates tria hæc exempla in litteris sunt castigatissimæ disciplinæ, *of the strictest discipline*. *Stat.* nodis et castigata jubarum Libertas, *h. e.* collecta, et constricta, ut in cervice equi compta sedeat. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Castigatum pectus, *confined, kept in*, and so made *slender*.

CĂSTĪGŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chastise, punish, correct*, σωφρονίζω, ἐπανορθόω, κολάζω. *Cic.* Pueros vero matres, et magistri castigare etiam solent, nec verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus. *Id.* Castigare improbos, tueri bonos. *Plaut.* servos bubulis exsuviis. *Virg.* dolos. —— ¶ Often, *to reprehend, blame, chide, reprove*. *Cic.* In hoc me ipse castigo, quod, &c. *Id.* Et quoniam de impudentia dixi, castigemus etiam segnitiem hominum, atque inertiam. *Liv.* Castigare nimiam lenitatem alicujus. *Cæs.* segniores. *Id.* aliquem litteris. *Plaut.* dictis plurimis. *Justin.* graviter. *Juvenal.* acerbo clamore. *Virg.* moras. *Valer. Flacc.* metus. *Lucan.* dolorem immodicum. —— ¶ Also, *to mend, correct, improve*. *Plin. Paneg.* Castigaverunt vitia sua ipsi, qui castigari merebantur. *Horat.* Carmen decies castigare ad unguem. *Juvenal.* opicæ castigat amicæ Verba. *Stat.* Molis prægravidæ castigat pulvere (by sprinkling with dust to prevent its slipping) lapsus. —— ¶ Figur. *to check, restrain*. *Petron.* Castigare risum crebris potiunculis. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, gird, encompass, keep in, confine*. *Sil.* Insula castigatur aquis. *Liv.* Equus tenax non parens, frenis asperioribus castigandus est.

CĂSTĬMŌNĬĂ (castus), æ, f. *chastity, abstinence from venereal pleasures*, ἁγνότης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *abstinence from other vices*. *Plin.*

CĂSTĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *chastity*, ἁγνότης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *abstinence from any vice; morality, uprightness, honesty, integrity*. *Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

CĂSTĬTŪDŌ, ĭnis, f. same as *Castitas*. *Accius apud Non.*

CĂSTŎR (κάστωρ), ŏris, m. *a castor, beaver; a beast like an otter*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, CASTOR, ŏris, m. *the brother of Pollux and Helen. He and Pollux became a constellation under the name of* Gemini, *and were invoked by sailors*. *Plin.* and *Senec.* — Castores, *plur.*, *Castor and Pollux*. *Plin.* Ædes Castorum. So, *Id.* Castores ac Victoriam posuit, *for* tabulam pictam Castorum. —— ¶ They had both one temple at Rome, often called *Ædes Castoris*; where *Pollux* is understood. *Cic.* —— ¶ The ancients swore by Castor, especially females; hence, *ecastor* or *mecastor*. *Plaut.*

CĂSTŎRĒUM, i, n. and pl. **CĂSTŎRĔA** (castor), ōrum, n. *castoreum; a liquid matter, of a strong smell, inclosed in bags or purses near the* anus *of the beaver*, καστόριον. *Cels.* and *Virg.*

CĂSTŎRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the beaver*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to Castor, the brother of Pollux*. *Senec.*

CĂSTŎRĪNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the beaver.* *Sidon.*

CĂSTŎRĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the beaver.* *Marcell. Empir.*

CĂSTRĂ (probably increased from casa, as *claustra*), ōrum, n. plur. *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Ad portas castra habemus. So, *Cic.* Castra in radicibus Amani habuimus, *were encamped.* *Liv.* ponere, and *Cic.* collocare, and *Liv.* locare, and *Cic.* facere, and *Auct. B. Hisp.* constituere, *to pitch.* *Liv.* Castra movere loco, or, *Id. without* loco, and *Cic.* commovere, *to move the camp, to decamp.* *Liv.* Hostem castris exuere, *to take his camp.* — The Roman camp was quadrangular, provided with a rampart, palisades, and a ditch; so that an enemy, before he could take the camp, must have crossed the ditch, and torn out the palisades. It had four gates; *porta prætoria*, usually on the opposite side from the enemy, where were the tents of the general, his lieutenants, the quæstor, and the tribunes; *porta decumana*, opposite to the *prætoria*; on the sides, *portæ principales*, namely, *principalis dextra* and *sinistra.* —— ¶ Also, *a line of circumvallation.* *Cæs.* Quinis castris oppidum circumdedit. —— ¶ Because the Roman army, after every march, pitched a camp, *castra* stands in enumerations for *march*, or *days' march.* *Liv.* Tertiis castris Ancyram venit, *at three marches or days' journeys.* *Cæs.* Castris quintis. —— ¶ Castra, also for *warfare.* *Nepos.* In castra proficisci cum aliquo, *h. e.* ire in militiam. *Id.* Castris uti, non palæstra. —— ¶ Places of encampment often became *towns;* hence *Castra* is a name of several towns. *Cæs.* Castra Corneliana (*in Africa*). —— ¶ Castra prætoriana, *barracks for the emperor's body-guard.* *Sueton.* So, *Id.* castra, *absol.* —— ¶ *Cæs.* Castra navalia, and *Nep.* nautica, and *Virg.* castra, absol., *an encampment including ships drawn to land.* —— ¶ Castrorum pater *or* filius, *a title of the emperor* Caligula, *because he was born and brought up in the camp;* also, *of other emperors.* *Suet.* and *Inscript.* — So, also, Castrorum mater, *a title of* Faustina, *who accompanied her husband*, M. Antoninus Philosophus, *in the field;* also, afterwards, *of other empresses.* *Capitolin.* —— ¶ Figurat. Castra, *applied to bees.* *Virg.* and *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *of philosophical sects.* *Cic.* In Epicuri castra nos conjecimus, *h. e. I have become an Epicurean.* —— ¶ Also, otherwise. *Horat.* Nil cupientium castra peto. *Prop.* Hæc tua castra, *your forte.* —— ¶ For *Castrum*, see *Castrum.*

CĂSTRĂMĒTŎR (for castra metor), ăris, dep. 1. *to pitch a camp, pitch tents, encamp*, στρατοπεδεύω. *Liv.*

CĂSTRĀTIŌ (castro), ōnis, f. *castration, emasculation*, σπαδωνισμός, ὀρχοτομία. *Colum.* —— ¶ In trees, *a pruning or cutting away of the branches.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

CĂSTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a castrator*, τομεύς. *Tertull.*

CĂSTRĀTŌRĬŬS (castrator), a, um, adj. *relating to castration.* *Pallad.*

CĂSTRĀTŪRĂ (castro), æ, f. same as *Castratio*, vel locus, in quo castratio facta est. *Pallad.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Castratura siliginis, see *Castro.*

CĂSTRĔNSĬĀNŬS (castra), a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.* Castrensiani, *sc.* ministri, *servants of the emperor's* palatium. —— ¶ But, *Pandect.* Castrensiani, *sc.* milites, *h. e.* in castris degentes.

CĂSTRĔNSĬS (Id.), e, adject. *relating to the camp; pertaining to war, military.* *Cic.* Ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium. *Id.* ap. *Plin.* Mulio castrensis. *Plin.* vigilia. *Flor.* Classis quodam genere castrensis, *h. e. easily moved.* *Sueton.* ludi, *h. e. of soldiers in camp.* *Tacit.* jurisdictio, *h. e. exercised by the general in camp.* *Liv.* triumphus, *h. e. in the camp.* *Plin.* Verbum castrense, *a military phrase; camp-word.* *Pandect.* peculium, *h. e. which a son collects in military service.* *Gell.* corona, *awarded to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp;* called sometimes *vallaris.*

CĂSTRĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*

CĂSTRĬCĬĀNŬS (Castricius), a, um, adject. *pertaining to Castricius.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, for *Castrensis.* *Pandect.*

CĂSTRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to castrate, geld, emasculate*, ἐκτέμνω, εὐνουχίζω, ὀρχοτομέω. *Varr.* Castrare vitulos. *Plin.* Castrantur feminæ sues, *h. e. in such a manner as to render them barren.* —— ¶ Also, *to cut off.* *Plin.* and *Colum.* caudam. —— ¶ Also, of trees, plants, &c. *to trim, lop, prune, or check excessive growth in any way.* *Vitruv.* Arbusta ad imum perforata castrare, *h. e. to castrate, to draw off superfluous juices.* *Cato.* vites. *Id.* Castrare arundinetum, *to thin.* *Plin.* Siligo castrata, *h. e. cleansed, sifted to a certain extent.* *Id.* Umbilicum (lupini) in sterilitatem castrare, *h. e. to gnaw out.* *Colum.* alvearia, *h. e. to take away the honey.* *Martial.* libellos, *to expurgate.* —— ¶ Also, *to enfeeble, impair, weaken.* *Plin.* vires. *Quidam* ap. *Cic.* Rempublicam castratam morte Africani. — Hence, *to make milder, to soften.* *Plin.* vina saccis, *h. e. by straining or filtering it.*

CĂSTRUM (probably increased from casa), i, n. *a castle, fort, entrenchment, redoubt;* also, *a fortified town, fortress.* *Nepos.* Grunium in Phrygia castrum. —— ¶ Castrum is also *a name of several towns.* *Plin.* Castrum Julium.

CĂSTŬLĂ, æ, f. perhaps, *bodice or stays.* *Non.*

CĂSTŬLŌ, ōnis, m. *a city in Spain.* *Plin.* — Hence, Castulonensis, e, adj. *pertaining thereto;* Castulonenses, *the inhabitants.* *Cic.* and *Plin.*

CĂSTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *chaste, continent*, ἁγνός, καθαρός. *Cic.* Quis hoc adolescente castior? *Id.* Matronarum castissima. *Colum.* a rebus venereis. *Martial.* Castus moribus, integer pudore. So, *Senec.* Casta fides, *h. e. of marriage.* *Tibull.* Casta, *constant, faithful to one.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *pure, spotless, guiltless, innocent, virtuous, not rapacious.* *Cic.* Castam concionem defendo. *Plaut.* Decet nos esse a culpa castas. *Horat.* Populus frugi, castus, et verecundus. *Virg.* Casti maneant in religione nepotes, and *Id.* Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, according to *Servius*, *pious.* — So, of things. *Cic.* Res familiaris casta a cruore civili. *Id.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio polluere. *Id.* Præmia virtutis sancta et casta esse oportet. *Horat.* Ara castis cincta verbenis, *h. e. clean, unsoiled.* *Id.* Parum castis lucis, *h. e. polluted by some sin.* *Sil.* cervix, *that has not felt the yoke.* *Virg.* tæda, according to *Serv.*, *pious.* —— ¶ Also, *faithful, sincere, honest.* *Cic.* Perjurum fraudasse dicitur castus. *Sil.* Casti ductoris fœdera. *Id.* Sagunti mœnia castæ. *Id.* Castam servate fidem, *inviolate.* —— ¶ *Gell.* Castus sermo, *chaste, elegant, correct.* —— ¶ Castum Cereris, *worship of Ceres, which required a certain abstinence;* as from bread. *Fest.* In casto Cereris esse, *h. e. to be present at or assist in this worship or service.*

CĂSTŬS (castus), us, m. *a religious ceremony, sacred rite*, ἁγνεία, called also *castimonia;* properly, one which required abstinence from certain things in those who performed it; especially from incontinence.

CĂSŬĀLĬS (casus), e, adject. *casual, fortuitous.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *relating to, declined with cases*, πτωτικός. *Varr.*

CĂSŬLĂ (dimin. from casa), æ, f. *a little cottage or cabin*, καλύβιον, οἰκίσκη. *Plin.* and *Juvenal.*

CĀSŬS (cado), us, m. *a fall, or falling*, πτῶσις, πτῶμα. *Cic.* Ingredi sine casu aliquo. *Liv.* Nivis casus. *Horat.* Graviore casu decidunt turres. *Plin.* vehiculi. *Lucret.* Casus stillicidii lapidem cavat. *Id.* Magno casu cadere. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Ad casum dare, *to throw to the ground.* — Figur. *fall*, h. e. *death, ruin.* *Cæs.* Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus. *Sueton.* Caii et Lucii casu non adeo fractus. — Also, *the end, close.* *Virg.* hiemis. —— ¶ Often, *misfortune, adversity, mishap, calamity.* *Phædr.* In casu gravi. *Cic.* Casus horribilis. *Id.* relevare. *Id.* Aliorum opibus casus suos sustentare. — In medicine, *a disease, ailment, illness, or symptom of a disease.* *Horat.* Casus lecto te affixit. *Cels.* In hoc casu locis maritimis opus est. *Id.* In ceteris vero casibus, ubi ossa, &c. So, *Cal. Aurel.* Casus virium, *failure of strength.* —— ¶ Also, for *every fortuitous, unexpected event, good or bad, accident, hap, fortune, chance*, τύχη, συντυχία. *Cic.* cæco casu. *Cæs.* magnus, *remarkable, peculiar* (sometimes, also, *great hazard, crisis*). *Cic.* Aliquo casu atque fortuna. *Id.* Ad novos casus temporum rationes accommodare. *Nepos.* Reges hominibus casus adversos tribuunt, secundos fortunæ suæ. *Cic.* Casus mirificus. *Cæs.* Res plures casus recipere potest, *is liable to many accidents.* *Liv.* Casus irrevocabilis, *an inextricable situation.* *Juvenal.* Itur ad casum tabulæ, *to the throw of the die.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cum in eum casum, ut, &c., *into such a predicament that*, &c. — Casu, abl. *by chance, casually, accidentally.* *Cic.* Casu non aderat. *Nepos.* Accidit casu, ut, &c. *Cic.* Non temere, nec casu. — The connection only, in several instances, determines whether *casus* means *chance*, or *mischance, misfortune.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *risk, hazard, danger.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ res magnum habet casum. *Cic.* Mortis casus habet. *Virg.* potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos? —— ¶ Also, (fortuitous) *occasion, opportunity.* *Sallust.* Aut vi, aut dolis se se casum victoriæ inventurum. *Id.* Fortunam illis præclari facinoris casum dare. *Tacit.* Casus occupandi Armeniam. —— ¶ In law, *a doubtful case, point.* *Pandect.* In quibus casibus lex deficit. —— ¶ In grammar, *a case.* *Cic.* Conversis casibus. *Id.* rectus, *the nominative case.*

CĂTĂBĀTHMŎS (καταβαθμός), i, m. properly, *a declivity, gradual descent.* In *Sallust. Jug.* 20. *a precipitous place between Egypt and Africa.*

CĂTĂBŎLĔNSĬS (perhaps from καταβολή), e, adject. *Catabolenses were persons*, according to *Cujac.*, *who carried burdens on pack-horses; chiefly corn to the mill;* or, according to others, *to the magazines.* *Pandect.*

CĂTĂBŎLĬCI (καταβολή) spiritus, *evil spirits, that throw down the persons they possess;* or *false, calumnious spirits.* *Tertull.*

CĂTĂCĔCAUMĔNĒ (κατακεκαυμένη, from κατακαίω), *a region in Asia Minor, parched by the sun;* hence, *the name of a wine*, Catacecaumenites, æ, m. *Plin.*

CĂTĂCHĀNNĂ (καταχήνη), æ, f. *a tree inoculated with branches of different fruit-trees.* *Fronto.*

CĂTĂCHRĒSĬS (κατάχρησις), is, f. *a figure of speech, whereby a word is used in a very different sense from its common meaning;* same as *Abusio.*

CĂTĂCLĪSTĂ (κατακλειστός) vestis, *a garment quite new and bright;* so called, perhaps, *because kept shut up in a chest or trunk, and taken out only on special occasions;* others think it *a garment closed on all sides.* *Apul.*

CĂTĂCLĪTĂ (τὰ κατάκλιτα), ōrum, n. pl. *the clothes or coverings with which a couch is strewed*, vestis stragula, qua lecti tricliniares sternuntur. *Tertull.*

CĂTĂCLŶSMŎS (κατακλυσμός), i, m. *a deluge, flood, inundation.* *Varr.* Ante cataclysmon Ogygi. —— ¶ In medicine, *a showering of a diseased part with water.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CĂTĂDRŎMŬS (κατάδρομος), i, m. *an extended rope in the theatre, from above downwards, for rope-dancers.* *Sueton.*

CĂTĂDŪPĂ (κατὰ and δοῦπος), ōrum, n. pl. *a place on the confines of Egypt and Ethiopia, where the Nile rushes down precipitously from high rocks.* *Cic.* — *The inhabitants of the vicinity are called* Catadupi. *Plin.*

CĂTÆGĬS (καταιγίς), ĭdis, f. *a stormy wind; a hurricane.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *a wind peculiar to Pamphylia.* *Senec.*

CĂTĂGĔLĀSĬMŬS (καταγελάσιμος), i, m. *a banterer, jeerer;* or, according to some, *a subject of ridicule.* *Plaut.*

CĂTĂGRĂPHŬS (κατάγραφος), a, um, adj. *painted, colored, depicted, delineated.*

Catull. — Catagrapha, ōrum, n. pl. *pictures where one side only is presented to view; profiles. Plin.*

CATĀGŪSA (καράγουσα), æ, f. *she that bringeth back.* This was the name of a beautiful statue by Praxiteles, representing Ceres bringing back Proserpine from the infernal world. *Plin.*

CATALECTA (κατάλεκτα), ōrum, n. pl. *a collection of fugitive poetry. Auson.*

CATALECTICŬS (καταληκτικός), a, um, adj. *catalectic, wanting a syllable;* a verse is called *catalectic* which wants a syllable at the end, or terminates in an imperfect foot. *Acatalectic* verses, on the contrary, have the full number of feet. *Prisc.*

CATALECTŬS (καταληκτός), a, um, adj. same as *Catalecticus. Diomed.*

CATALŎGŬS (κατάλογος), i, m. *an enumeration, a catalogue, series, list. Hieronym.*

CATAMĪTŬS (corrupted from Ganymedes), i, m. *Ganymedes, the cup-bearer of Jupiter. Plaut.* — Also, *a cup-bearer;* and *a lover, paramour;* for Ganymede was alike the cup-bearer and *concubinus* of the king of the gods. *Apulei.* and *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *any effeminate person; a quasi-Ganymede. Cic.*

CATANA. See *Catina.*

CATAŎNIA, æ, f. *a district in Cappadocia. Nepos.*

CATAPHAGES (καταφαγής), æ, m. *a glutton, gormandizer. Petron.*

CATAPHRACTA (καταφρακτή) æ, f. *a breastplate, cuirass, coat of mail; suit of armor,* θωρακόμαχος. *Tacit.* — Also written *Cataphracte. Tertull.*

CATAPHRACTĀRIŬS (cataphracta), a, um, adj. *mailed, clad in mail. Lamprid.*

CATAPHRACTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *armed with a cataphract, mailed.* The *milites cataphracti* for the most part had not only the body armed with a coat of mail, but were also provided with iron greaves for the legs; so that they were protected on all sides. *Liv.* — Equus cataphractus, *a barbed steed,* κατάφρακτος, θωρακομάχος.

CATAPIRATES (καταπειρατήρ), æ, m. *a plummet; a leaden weight suspended by a string, by which depths are sounded. Isidor.*

CATAPLASMA, ătis, n. and CATAPLASMŬS (κατάπλασμα, and καταπλασμός), i, m. *a plaster, poultice, cataplasm. Cels.*

CATAPLEXIS (κατάπληξις), is, f. *admiration, astonishment, stupor. Lucret.* Magna atque immanis; cataplexis, plenaque honoris.

CATAPLŪS (κατάπλους), i, m. *the return of a vessel from a voyage into harbor;* often put for *a vessel or fleet itself. Martial.* and *Cic.*

CATAPŎTIUM (καταπότιον), ii, n. *medicine to be swallowed whole; a pill. Cels.*

CATAPULTA (καταπέλτης), æ, f. *a warlike engine, for throwing stones or javelins to a distance, a catapult. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *the weapon itself which is discharged. Plaut.*

CATAPULTĀRIŬS (catapulta), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a catapult. Plaut.* Pilum catapultarium, *h. e. which is thrown by a catapult.*

CATARACTA, or CATARRHACTA, æ, f. and CATARACTES or CATARRACTES (καταράκτης, or καταῤῥάκτης), æ, m. *a cataract, a fall of water from a high place. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a machine to stop the water of a current with; a flood-gate, sluice, lock in a river. Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, *a draw-bridge, portcullis. Veget.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, Cataracta, *a bird,* same as *Avis Diomedia,* probably, *a gull, a cormorant. Plin.* —— ¶ Cataractes, æ, m. also, *a river of Pamphylia. Plin.*

CATARACTRIA, æ, f. a word made by *Plaut. Pseud.* 3. 2. 47.

CATARRHŪS (κατάῤῥους), i, m. *a defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat; a catarrh. Cæl. Aurel.*

CATASCŎPIUM (κατασκόπιον), ii, n. *a vessel sent out to spy or reconnoitre. Gell.*

CATASCŎPŬS (κατάσκοπος), i, m. *a spy, scout. Auct. B. Afric.*

CATASTA (καθίστημι), æ, f. *a cage, or stall, in which slaves were exposed to sale. Tibull.* quem sæpe coegit Barbara gypsatos ferre catasta pedes. *Pers.* Rigida catasta. *Martial.* avara. *Sueton.* Emptus de catasta. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument of torture. Prudent.*

CATASTRŎPHE, es, and CATASTRŎPHA (καταστροφή), æ, f. *the development or turn of an action, the catastrophe. Petron.*

CATASTŬS (catasta), i, m. *a slave purchased from the* catasta. *Vitruv.* and *Martial.* — Others read differently.

CATĒ (catus), adverb, *skilfully, ingeniously, neatly,* νουνεχῶς, τεχνικῶς. *Plaut.* Sapienter, docte, cordate, cate. *Id.* Cate legere locum loquendi. *Id.* Mulier, quæ te novit tam cate, *who knows you so thoroughly. Cic.* Tornare cate aliquid, *h. e.* ingeniose, artificiose.

CATĒGŎRIA (κατηγορία), æ, f. *an accusing. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, among logicians, *a category, order of ideas, predicament. Sidon.*

CATĒGŎRICŬS (categoria), a, um, adj. *categorical,* κατηγορικός, ad categoriam pertinens, qua prædicamentum significat. *Sidon.*

CATEIA (a Gallic word), æ, f. *a sort of missile weapon used especially by the Gauls. Virg.*

CATELLA (diminut. of catula), æ, f. *a young bitch,* κυνίδιον. *Juvenal.* Morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ. *Martial.* Catellæ lambentes. —— ¶ Also, *a small chain. Cæcil.* apud *Non.* — Hence, *a necklace; a bracelet. Liv.* Prætor suos equites catellis ac fibulis donavit. *Horat.* sæpe catellam, Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis. —— ¶ Used, also, as *a term of endearment. Hieron.*

CATELLŬS (diminut. of catulus), i, m. *a little dog, whelp, puppy,* σκυλάκιον, κυνίδιον. *Cic.* Catellus mortuus. *Alii leg.* Catella mortua. *Plaut.* Tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci. *Juvenal.* Catellus lusor. —— ¶ Used also as *a term of endearment. Plaut.* Dic me anaticulam, columbam, vel catellum, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of chain,* with which slaves were bound. *Plaut.*

CATĒNA (unc.), æ, f. *a chain,* σειρά, ἅλυσις. *Cic.* Injicere catenas alicui. *Cæs.* Conjicere aliquem in catenas. *Id.* Tenere aliquem in catenis. *Vellei.* Catenis aureis vincire. *Horat.* Onerare catenis. *Sueton.* In catena esse, *h. e. to be bound. Plaut.* Esse cum catenis. *Horat.* Nectere catenas alicui. *Id.* Compescere aliquem catena. *Id.* Dare aliquem catenis. *Flor.* Catenas dare alicui. *Id.* Ducere aliquem in catenis. *Sallust.* Habere aliquem in catenis. *Liv.* Damnare aliquem, et in catenis Romam mittere. *Plin.* Custodire in catenis. *Stat.* manus insertare catenis. *Tacit.* Catenas alicui exsolvere. *Sueton.* Surripere aliquem catenis. *Plaut.* Eximere se ex catenis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Solutus ex catenis. — *Plaut.* Catenarum colonus, *h. e. a slave who has been long imprisoned.* —— ¶ Also, *any tie or band. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a girdle, belt, sash. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hanc immanem bestiam vinctam auspiciis, constrictam legum sacratarum catenis, &c. *Horat.* Animum frenis et catena compescere. *Lucret.* inter se forte catenas Ludunt in numerumque exsultant, *h. e.* choreas agunt manibus, quasi catenis invicem nexi. *Al. aliter leg.* — ¶ Also, *a connected order of things, a chain of events. Gell.* Fatum est sempiterna quædam et indeclinabilis series rerum et catena.

CATĒNĀRIŬS (catena), a, um, adj. *of a chain, bound by a chain. Senec.*

CATĒNĀTIŎ (cateno), ōnis, f. *a chaining, tying, or binding. Vitruv.*

CATĒNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *bound by a chain, chained;* also, *bound by any band. Horat.* Britannus catenatus. *Martial.* Catenatæ lagenæ. *Stat.* Linguæ equorum catenatæ, *bridled. Id.* lectus, *h. e. surrounded or bound by a net.* —— ¶ Figur. *chained or connected together. Quintil.* and *Martial.*

CATĒNŎ (catena), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind by a chain, to chain,* σειρεύω. *Venant. Fortun.* Petrus, qui cælum clave catenat.

CATĒNŬLA (dimin. of catena), æ, f. *a little chain. Paulin. Nolan.*

CATERVA (unc.), æ, f. *a multitude of men who belong together, as a troop of soldiers. Nepos, Horat.* and *Veget.* — Also, in general, *a mass or body of soldiers. Cic.* — Also, *a company or troop of players. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *every mass or multitude collected together. Cic.* hominum, *crowd. Virg.* avium, *flock. Tibull.* anguium. *Gell.* verborum, *mass.*

CATERVĀRIŬS (caterva), a, um, adj. *crowded together, mingled confusedly together. Sueton.*

CATERVĀTIM (Id.), adverb, *in companies or troops; in crowds, in heaps. Liv.* and *Virg.*

CATHARTICŬS (καθαρτικός), a, um, adj. *purifying, cathartic. Cels.*

CATHEDRA (καθέδρα), æ, f. *a chair or seat, used especially by Roman ladies, somewhat elevated, and furnished with arms and a footstool, which they not only used at home, but in which they were sometimes carried abroad. Horat.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a chair for teachers or lecturers. Juvenal.* — Hence, *the office of a teacher, or professor, and of a bishop. Auson.* and *Sidon.*

CATHEDRĀLICIŬS (cathedra), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a* cathedra, *sitting on a* cathedra; hence, *effeminate. Martial.*

CATHEDRĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a* cathedra. *Sidon.* —— ¶ Cathedraria, ōrum, n. same as *Cathedræ,* pl. of *Cathedra. Pandect.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Cathedrarii philosophi, *public professors or teachers.*

CATHETER (καθετήρ), ēris, m. *a catheter; a hollow and somewhat crooked instrument to draw off the urine with, when impeded by calculous matter lodged in the bladder. Cæl. Aurel.*

CATHETŬS (κάθετος), i, f. *a perpendicular line. Vitruv.*

CATHŎLICIĀNI (Catholici), ōrum, m. *attendants or officers of the Catholici,* who were a sort of magistrates or directors of the revenue; especially in Africa. *Pandect.*

CATHŎLICŬS (καθολικός), a, um, adject. *universal, extending to all. Plin.* Catholica siderum errantium, *h. e.* ea, quæ universim pertinent ad sidera errantia. *Tertull.* Catholica bonitas Dei. —— ¶ Also, *generally believed or adopted. Tertull.* traditio. *Prudent.* fides, *h. e. catholic, orthodox.* —— ¶ In *Prudent.* first syllable long. —— ¶ Hence, Catholice, adv. *in general, universally. Tertull.* — Also, *in a catholic, orthodox manner. Hieron.*

CATIĀNŬS (Catius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Catius. Cic.*

CATILINA, æ, m. *L. Sergius Catiline, whose conspiracy against his country was crushed by Cicero. Cic.* — Hence, Catilinārius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Catiline. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

CATILLŎ (catillus), as, *to lick the dishes. Plaut.*

CATILLŎ (Id.), ōnis, m. *lick-dish;* hence, *sweet-tooth, gormandizer. Macrob.*

CATILLŬS (dimin. from catinus and -um), i, m. and CATILLUM, i, n. *a little dish or porringer,* λεκάνιον, λεκανίδιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Vaginæ catillis crepitant, *a silver figure of this on the sheath of a sword.* —— ¶ Also, *the upper mill-stone,* opposed to *meta. Paul. Dig.* But it properly signifies the *under mill-stone.*

CATILLŬS, i, m. *brother of Tiburtus, for whom he named the city Tibur. Solin.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ *Horat.* shortens the penult by dropping one of the consonants, as Mœnia Catili. — *Stat.* shortens the first syllable. —— ¶ Catilli, ōrum, *a people in the Sabine territory, and inhabitants of Tibur. Sil.*

CATINA, and CATANA, æ, and CATANE, es, f. Κατάνη, now *Catania, a city of Sicily, near mount Etna. Cic.* — Hence, Catinensis, or Catiniensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Juven.* — Catinenses, ium, *the inhabitants of the same. Cic.*

CATINUM, i, n. and CATINŬS, i, m. *a dish or platter,* λεκάνη, τρύβλιον. Also, *a cooking vessel, a sort of pot. Varr.* and *Horat.* — ¶ Also, for other uses; as, *Plin. a pot to melt metals in; a melting pot or crucible;* and, *Sueton. a censer.* —— ¶ Also, *the air-vessel in forcing-machinery. Vitruv.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Catini saxorum, *cavities.*

CATLITIO. See in *Catulio.*

CATŎ, ōnis, m. *a family name of the Porcian gens at Rome; the most distinguished*

of this name are M. Porcius Cato, the censor, who wrote several books, and is renowned for his seriousness and strictness; and M. Porcius Cato, the younger, great-grandson of the former, who killed himself at Utica, hence called Uticensis; he, also, was a man of grace, strict manners. —— ¶ Figur. a man grave, strict, steady, and upright. Senec. and Juvenal. — Also, a morose, stern man, hard to please. Phædr. — Hence, Catoniānus, and Catonīnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Cato. Cic.

CATŌBLEPAS (κατωβλέπας), æ, m. properly, that looks downwards; the name of an Ethiopian species of bull, with the head hanging down. Plin. and Mela.

CATŌCHĪTES (κατοχίτης), æ, m. or CATŌCHĪTIS (κατοχῖτις), ĭdis, f. a precious stone, found in Corsica. Plin.

CATŌMĪDIO (κατ' ὤμων), as, a. 1. to strike on the shoulders. Petron.

CATŌNIUM (κάτω), ii, n. hell, the lower world; same as Orcus. Cic.

CATŌPȲRĪTES (κατοπυρίτης), æ, m. or CATŌPȲRĪTIS (κατοπυρῖτις), ĭdis, f. a sort of gem. Plin.

CATŌRCHĪTES VINUM (οἶνος κατορχίτης), wine made from figs. Plin.

CATTA, æ, f. perhaps a kind of bird; some explain it, a cat. Martial.

CATTI, or CHATTI, ōrum, m. a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. Tacit. and Plin. — Hence, Cattus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this people. Sueton.

CATŬLA, æ, f. a little bitch; a whelp, puppy. Propert.

CATŬLASTER (catulus), i, m. a grown boy. Vitruv.

CATŬLĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. belonging to a whelp. Plaut. Catulina caro, and Plin. Catulina, absol. in the same sense.

CATŬLIO, is, n. 4. to desire the male, used of dogs. Varr. —— ¶ Figur. Laber. apud Non. Lupa catuliens. —— Hence, subst. Catulitio, ōnis, f. Plin.

CATULLIĀNUS, a, um, adj. of or from Catullus. Martial. Basia Catulliana.

CATULLUS, i, m. C. Valerius Catullus, a poet of Verona. Ovid.

CATŬLUS (unc.), i, m. a little dog, whelp, puppy, κυνίδιον. Cic. Omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo, quam in equulo, in cane, quam in catulo. Horat. venaticus ex quo Tempore cervinam pellem latravit in aula, Militat in silvis catulus, the hound. —— ¶ Often, also, the young of other animals. Horat. Catuli cervæ. Id. leænæ, the whelps of a lioness. Plaut. suum. Virg. luporum. Plin. tigrium. Id. vulpium. Id. simiarum. Id. lacertarum. Id. mustelæ. Phædr. felis. Plin. delphinorum. Id. Aspis enixa catulos. Id. Catuli viperæ. Id. and Virg. serpentium. —— ¶ Also, a kind of chain with which slaves were bound. Lucil. apud Non.

CATUS (unc.), a, um, adj. acute, shrill. Varr. — Hence, figur. Varr. Cata dicta, h. e. acute dicta. —— ¶ It generally signifies, cunning, artful, shrewd, knowing, wise, sagacious, wary, νουνεχής, πανοῦργος. It seems to imply rather that cunning and shrewdness which is derived from nature, than from habit and education. Cic. Quis igitur prudentem, et, ut ita dicam, catum, non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicet? Horat. Mercuri, qui feros cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus. Plaut. Ita cata est et callida: habet cor: quam dicit, quod opus est! Id. Dare alicui consilium catum. Horat. Catus jaculari cervos. Auson. legumque catos, fandique potentes.

CATUS, or CATTUS (unc.), i, m. a cat, αἴλουρος, feles. Pallad.

CAVÆDIUM (cavus & ædes), ii, n. an open, empty place in the middle of a house. Plin. Ep.

CAVĀMEN (cavo), ĭnis, n. a hollow, cavern. Solin.

CAVĀTICUS (cavus), a, um, adj. of or growing in hollow places or caves. Plin.

CAVĀTIO (cavo), ōnis, f. a hollow, κοιλότης, cavum. Varr.

CAVĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who hollows, qui cavat. Plin. Pici arborum cavatores.

CAVĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a hollow, cavity. Veget.

CAUCALIS (καυκαλίς), ĭdis, f. an herb like fennel, with a white flower; bastard-parsley, hedge-parsley. Plin.

CAUCĂSUS, and CAUCĂSOS, i, m. mount Caucasus, in Asia, between the Euxine and Caspian seas. — Hence, Caucăsēus, and Caucăsius, a, um, adj. Caucasian, relating to mount Caucasus. Virg. Caucasius vertex. Plin. Caucasiæ portæ (also called Iberiæ and Albaniæ), a narrow pass between mount Caucasus and the Caspian sea. — Caucasii, ōrum, m. the inhabitants of this mountain. Pompon. Mela. — Caucasigĕna, æ, m. & f. one born on or near this mountain. Sidon.

CAUCŌN (καῦκον), i, n. the herb called horse-tail. Plin.

CAUCI, CAUCHI, or CHAUCI, ōrum, m. a people of Lower Germany. Plin.; also, Cayci, in Claud.

CAUDA (unc.), æ, f. the tail of a beast, bird, or fish, κέρκος, οὐρά. Cic. and Horat. —— ¶ Pers. Caudam jactare popello, to shake the tail like a dog, h. e. to court, or fawn upon; or like a peacock, to display the tail, h. e. to court by external show. —— ¶ Horat. Caudam trahere, to have a tail stuck on behind in mockery; to be stupid or silly. —— ¶ Cic. Cauda illa Verris, h. e. the last part of the word Verres. —— ¶ Horat. also uses it in a bad sense.

CAUDEUS, a, um, adj. wooden, if from caudex: or, according to some, of rushes, so as to resemble a horse's tail; from cauda. Plaut. cistella.

CAUDEX (unc.), ĭcis, m. the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree, στέλεχος, κορμός, στύπος. Plin. Arbores quædam simplices, quibus a radice caudex unus. — Hence, Plaut. Caudicalis provincia, the office of wood-cutting. —— ¶ Also, what is made thereof; hence, anciently, a raft; then a boat or vessel for carrying provisions along the Tiber. Senec. — Hence, Caudiceus lembus, h. e. ex caudice factus. Auson. — Also, Caudicariæ (cod) naves, made of rough trunks of trees; or, according to Fest., ex tabulis crassioribus. Sallust. — So, Caudicarii (cod), pl. m. men who managed such vessels, especially for carrying corn. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, a stupid fellow, dolt, blockhead. Terent. —— ¶ Codex, for caudex. See Codex.

CAUDIUM, ii, n. a city of the Hirpini. Liv. — Hence, Caudīnus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Liv. furculæ, a narrow pass between Avellino and Benevento, where the Romans were shut up by the Samnites; in consequence of which they were forced to pass under the yoke, and to make a disgraceful peace. — Caudini, ōrum, the inhabitants of Caudium. Plin.

CAVEA (cavus), æ, f. a hollow, hollow place, cavity, κοίλωμα. Plin. —— ¶ Oftener, a cave, or den, for wild beasts; a cage, or coop, for birds; also, a bee-hive. Horat., Cic. and Virg. —— ¶ Also, a fence, treillage, or hedge, to defend young trees from cattle. Colum. —— ¶ Very often, the place where the spectators sit at the theatres; the seats or benches of the spectators. Cic. Qui clamores tota cavea nuper in M. Pacuvii nova fabula; cum, &c. — The cavea was threefold; in the lowest part sat the equites and senators; in the uppermost part, the lowest of the people; in the middle, the more respectable class. — Hence, Senec. verba ad summam caveam spectantia, h. e. suited to the taste of the vulgar. —— ¶ In later writers, cavea is also applied to the amphitheatres. Tertull. and Apul. —— ¶ Also, the theatre itself. Cic. Jam ludi publici, quoniam sunt cavea, circoque divisi, h. e. the theatre or place for dramatic exhibitions, and circus. Plaut. Quod verbum in cavea dixit histrio. —— ¶ Also, in general, any place of public exhibition; or, also, the spectators. Virg. Caveæ consessum implet.

CAVEATUS (cavea), a, um, adj. formed like the cavea of a theatre. Plin.

CAVEFACIO (caveo & facio), is, a. 3. to avoid, beware of. Venant.

CAVEO (unc.), es, cāvi, cautum, n. and sometimes a. 2. to beware or take heed of, be aware, be on one's guard, avoid, εὐλαβέομαι, fugito, declino, evito. Nepos. Animum attendere ad cavendum. Cic. Cavere aliquem. Id. interventum alicujus. Id. omnia. Cæs. vallum cæcum fossasque. Ovid. frigora. Plaut. Cautum oportuit. Cic. Cetera, quæ provideri poterunt, cavebuntur. — With prep. a, or ab. Cic. a servitio, to guard against. Id. ab homine impuro. Sallust. ab insidiis. So, Plaut. malo (homine), for a malo. — With cum. Plaut. Cum malo stulte cavi. Id. Mihi tecum cavendum est, h. e. a te. — With infin. Sallust. petere a populo. Virg. capro occursare. — With subj. and ne. Cic. ne cui suspicionem darem. Horat. Cave, ne minuas. So, Cæs. Ne quid eis noceretur, a Cæsare cavetur. — And frequently without ne; especially in second pers. imperat. Cic. Cave ignoscas. Id. Cave existimes. Id. Cave putes. Terent. Cave audiam. Plaut. Cave dirumpatis, for cavete. —— ¶ Also, to take care, take heed, provide, see, look to it, that nothing evil or unfortunate happen to any one, to secure or place in safety by care and heedfulness. With the dat. Cæc. ad Cic. Caves tibi, you provide for your own security. Cic. Caverat adulter sibi. Sueton. securitati. Cic. veteranis. — Also, with ut. Cic. ut ea moderata sint. Colum. ut sulcos aquarios faciamus. Plaut. Cauto opus est, ut, &c. care must be taken. — And with ne. Horat. ne populus laboret. —— ¶ In this latter sense, frequently, in laws. Cic. Lex sepulcris cavet, provides for. — Of jurists, when they give their clients the necessary forms and precautions. Cic. ad Trebat. JCtum. Tu qui ceteris cavere didicisti. Id. Non quærimus, quemadmodum caveamus in jure. —— ¶ Also, to give security by pledge, bond, or the like. Cæs. Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. Cic. Prædibus et prædiis populo cautum est. Sueton. In duplum cavere, to give double security. Plin. Cavere capite pro re aliqua. — Also, with acc. to give security for. Pandect. Sempronio caverunt summam. Id. chirographum. — Also, ab aliquo, to demand or obtain security from. Cic. —— ¶ Also, to order, dispose, enjoin, decree, establish. Cic. Testamento cavere, ut, &c. Id. Cautum est legibus, ne, &c. Tacit. De adulterio satis caveri lege Julia. Pandect. Cavere principalibus constitutionibus. —— ¶ Also, to keep off, ward off. Cato. scabiem pecori. —— ¶ Cave sis, or cavesis, for cave si vis, is a stronger expression for cave. Plaut. and Terent. —— ¶ The final syllable of cave is, according to analogy, long; but it is sometimes shortened.

CAVERNA (cavus), æ, f. a hollow place, cavity; a cave, cavern, κρύπτη, κοίλωμα. Cic. See Spelunca. —— ¶ Also, a hole. Plin. vasis fictilis. — Also, for podex. Plin. —— ¶ Lucret. Cavernæ cæli, for concava, convexa, the vault of heaven. So, Manil. Aeris caverna. —— ¶ Cic. Cavernæ navis, the interior of the ship, with its apartments.

CAVERNĀTIM (caverna), adv. through cavities. Sidon.

CAVERNO (Id.), as, a. 1. to hollow, make hollow. Cæl. Aurel.

CAVERNŌSUS (Id.), a, um, full of cavities, hollow. Plin.

CAVERNŬLA (Id.), æ, f. dimin. a little cavity or hole. Plin.

CAVILLA, æ, f. a cavil, scoff, taunt, jeer; a joke or jest, σόφισμα. Plaut.

CAVILLABUNDUS (cavillor), a, um, adj. apt to cavil. Tertull.

CAVILLATIO (Id.), onis, f. a cavilling or jangling; a sophism, quirk, quibble, σόφισμα. Quintil. Omissis cavillationibus, h. e. inutilibus quæstionibus. Id. Verborum cavillatio, h. e. carping at, cavilling criticism of. —— ¶ Cic. Orat. 2. 51. facetiousness or humor, in speech. —— ¶ Also, a sharp saying, cutting remark, raillery, taunt, sarcasm; either in jest or earnest. Plaut., Liv. and Sueton.

CAVILLATOR (Id.), oris, m. a caviller, jeerer, captious person, σοφιστής. Senec.

—— ¶ Also, *a humorous person; one who makes himself merry at others' expense*, σκώπτης. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* — Hence, Cavillatōrius, a, um, adj. *full of sophisms and cavils.* *Pandect.*

CAVILLĀTRIX (cavillator), īcis, f. *Quintil.* Conclusio cavillatrix, *cavilling, sophistical.*

CAVILLĀTŬS (cavillor), us, m. same as *Cavillatio.* *Apul.*

CAVILLŎR (probably caveo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to cavil, argue captiously, reason unfairly, quibble.* *Liv.* Cavillari tribuni. *Pandect.* Verba cavillatus, *wresting.* *Tacit.* Verba patrum cavillantem, *h. e.* calumniantem, et in vanas suspiciones adducentem. *Val. Max.* fata. —— ¶ Often, *to joke, jest; rally, banter*, σκώπτειν, κερτομεῖν. *Cic.* togam ejus prætextam. *Id.* In eo etiam cavillatus est. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Liv.* tribunos plebis. —— ¶ Passively. *Apul.* Sermonis blanditie cavillatus, *deceived.*

CAVILLŌSŬS (cavilla or cavillum), a, um, adject. *cavilling, captious.* *Jul. Firmic.*

CAVILLŬLA, æ, f. or **CAVILLŬLUM** (Id.), i, n. *a little quirk or cavil.* *Plaut.*

CAVILLUM, i, n. and **CAVILLŬS**, i, m. *a cavilling, jeering, jesting.* *Apul.*

CAVITUS, for *cautus*, *Plaut.*; though the passage is otherwise read.

CAULA (perhaps for *cavila*, from cavus, or from αὐλή), æ, f. *a sheep-cote, fold, pen*, αὐλή. *Virg.* — Also, any other enclosure, *of an altar, statue*, &c. *Inscript.* —— ¶ *Lucret.* Caulæ corporis, *passages, channels, vessels.* *Id.* ætheris.

CAULIĀS (καυλίας), æ, m. *the juice of the stalk of the herb* laserpitium. *Plin.*

CAULICŬLŬS (dimin. from caulis), i, m. *a small, tender stalk or stem*, of plants; as, *Cels.* of *cucumbers and melons.* *Plin.* Cauliculi ramorum, *tips*, from the likeness. — Hence, Cauliculātus, a, um, adj. habens cauliculos. *Apul.* —— ¶ Hence, in architecture, *an ornament on the chapiter of a pillar, like wreaths or tendrils running from a stalk.* *Vitr.* —— ¶ Written also *coliculus.*

CAULIS (καυλὸς), is, and **CŌLIS**, is, m. *the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb*; as, *Plin. of the bean.* — Especially, *of the cabbage.* *Cato.* — Hence, *the cabbage itself.* *Plin.* — Also, *a colewort.* *Cic.* — Also, in vines and trees, *tendrils, clasps; tips*, from the resemblance. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. of other things. *Plin.* pennæ, *the quill.* — Also, *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* for mentula. —— ¶ In *Cels.*, nom. *coles.*

CAULŌDĒS (καυλώδης), is, adj. *having a large stalk.* *Plin.* brassica, *a kind of cabbage with broad leaves.*

CAULŌN, ōnis, m. *a city of Italy, in the Bruttian territory.* *Ovid.* — Also called *Caulōnia.* *Liv.*

CAUNÆ, ārum. See next word.

CAUNŬS, or **CAUNŎS**, i, m. *son of Cyane and brother of Byblis.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a seaport in Caria, named from him*, now *Copi.* *Cic.* — Hence, Caunĕus, Caunīus, or Caunæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city.* *Cic.* Caunea, *sc.* ficus, *Caunian figs.* — And Caunæ, ārum, f. *any dried figs.* *Colum.* and *Stat.* — Caunĕi, or Caunīi, *the inhabitants of the city.* *Cic.* — Also, Caunītēs, æ, m. *of Caunos.* *Plin.*

CAVŌ (cavus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hollow, scoop, excavate*, κοιλαίνω. *Liv.* naves ex arboribus. *Virg.* arbore lintres. *Id.* Equi ungula cavat tellurem. *Plin.* Luna cavans cornua, *h. e. waning.* *Ovid.* Parmam gladio cavare, *h. e.* penetrare, transfodere. *Plin.* Oppida cuniculis cavata, *h. e. undermined.* —— ¶ Also, in the poets, *to make hollow.* *Virg.* tegmina capitum.

CAVŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a hollow place, cavity.* *Tertull.*

CAUPŌ (probably from κάπηλος, or allied to it), ōnis, m. *an innkeeper, victualler, sutler*, ξενοδόκος, κάπηλος. *Cic.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *any retailer, chapman.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tertull.* sapientiæ.

CAUPŌNA (caupo), æ, f. *an inn, tavern, eating-house*, ξενοδοχεῖον, καπηλεῖον. *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a hostess, female sutler.* *Lucil.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *the business or occupation of a* caupo. *Pandect.* Some read *Cauponia.*

CAUPŌNĀNS (Id.), antis, particip. figur. *carrying on for the sake of gain.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* bellum.

CAUPŌNIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to taverns or victualling-houses.* *Plaut.* puer, *waiter therein.* *Justin.* Cauponias artes exercere. *Pandect.* taberna, *tavern or victualling-house.* So, also, *Id.* Cauponium, absol.; but *cauponia, æ*, is read.

CAUPŌNŬLA (dimin. from caupona), æ, f. *a small inn.* *Cic.*

CAUPŬLŬS, or **CAUPŎLŬS**, i, m. *a kind of boat.* *Gell.*

CAURŬS (unc.), or **CŌRŬS**, i, m. *the north-west wind*, ἀργέστης. *Senec.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, Caurīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this wind.* *Grat.*

CAUSA, and **CAUSSA** (perhaps, caveo), æ, f. *a lawsuit or process, a judicial process.* *Cic.* Causam constituere. *Id.* defendere. *Id.* orare, and *Id.* Causas dicere, *to plead.* *Id.* Causam tenere, or *Ovid.* vincere, *to gain.* *Cic.* Causam perdere, *or* Causa cadere, *to lose.* — Hence, *every matter in dispute* which is to be decided. *Cic.* Causam obtinere, *to gain or carry.* — Also, in a free state, *the measures or principles* espoused by one party and rejected by the other; also, *the party* or *faction* itself. *Cic.* Causa quam Pompeius susceperat. *Id.* Nemini in illa causa concedebat. *Id.* In eadem causa esse. —— ¶ Also, *every matter or concern which is transacted, or spoken, written or contended about; matter, subject, object, question; business, affair.* *Cic.* Causa quæ sit, videtis. *Id.* Oratio unde causa ducitur. *Id.* Statim illam causam arripere, *h. e. in order to write about it.* *Nepos.* Super tali causa missa. *Ovid.* Mandata causa, *an affair or matter intrusted.* *Liv.* Causam alicujus agere, *to manage the affair of any one*, h. e. *to defend him, or espouse his cause.* — Also, in *Ulpian.* 2, 14, 7. for res, *a thing or matter* in general. —— ¶ Also, *cause.* *Cic.* Nihil potest evenire, nisi causa antecedente. *Id.* In seminibus est causa arborum. — Hence, *the cause* to which any thing is to be imputed. *Cic.* Causam rei sustinere, *h. e. to bear the blame, to be the cause of.* So, *Liv.* Causæ esse, and *Plin.* In causa esse. — Also, *occasion, motive, opportunity.* *Cic.* Causam explicandæ philosophiæ attulit casus civitatis. *Cæs.* Timoris causam afferre. —— ¶ Also, *every cause or reason* adduced, on account of which any thing takes place or is believed, &c. *Cic.* Ob eam causam, quia, &c. *Id.* Causam afferre. *Lucret.* and *Phædr.* dicere. *Cic.* Non sine causa. *Id.* Cum causa aliquid dicere. The *abl.*, *causa*, often stands for *propter*, generally after the word to which it belongs. *Terent.* Vestri honoris causa. *Id.* Ea causa, *on that account.* *Cic.* Mea causa, *on my account.* Yet it sometimes precedes. *Cic.* Causa temporis. *Liv.* Causa ignominiæ. — Hence, *pretence, pretext, color.* *Nepos.* Causam bellandi reperire. *Cic.* Per causam inopum, *under pretence of relieving the poor.* *Cæs.* Per causam supplementi. — Also, *excuse.* *Cic.* Causam accipere. *Liv.* Causam cognoscere. *Terent.* Tibi causa est de hac re. — Also, *defence.* *Cic.* Causam dicere (as, de ambitu; de vi; de capite suo), *to make a defence*, h. e. *to defend one's self or another* judicially or otherwise. *Liv.* Ex vinculis causam dicere. *Cic.* Causæ dictio, *defence.* *Id.* Indicta causa, *without a defence*, h. e. *without a hearing.* — Also, followed by *quin* (*that not*). *Terent.* Non causam dico, quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, *h. e. I have nothing to say, why he should not*, &c. *Cic.* Causæ nil dicimus, quin tibi vadimonium promiserit. Often, Dicere causam, *to be the accused* or *defendant.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Also, *hindrance.* *Terent.* and *Horat.* Quid causæ est, quin, &c., *what hinders?* *Cic.* Morbi causa. — Also, *sickness, disease.* *Tibull.* Sontica causa. *Cels.* Causam metuere. — Also, *a ground or reason for friendship or connection; connection.* *Cic.* Explicabo breviter, quæ sit mihi ratio et causa cum Cæsare. —— ¶ Also, *a just or righteous cause.* *Cic.* Armis inferiores non causa fuissent. *Liv.* Causam probare. —— ¶ Also, *condition, circumstances, state.* *Cic.* Ad me causam reipublicæ detulerunt. *Id.* In eadem causa. *Id.* Eadem nostra causa est. —— ¶ Also, *advantage, profit.* *Plaut.* familiæ, *h. e. support.* — Also, *what is contained in a right or privilege; a right, title.* *Pandect.* Cum sua causa aliquid usucapere.

CAUSĀLIS (causa), e, adject. *causal, relating to a cause or reason.* *Augustin.* — Hence, Causālĭter, adv. per causas. *Augustin.*

CAUSĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *sick, indisposed, sickly.* *Liv.* Causarii, *sc.* milites, *h. e. exempted from serving on account of ill health.* *Pandect.* Causaria missio, *h. e. an exemption on account of ill health.* Hence, *Pandect.* Causarie, adv. *or* causaria, *sc.* missione.

CAUSĀTĔ (causor), adverb, *with reason.* *Plin.* Causatius defendere.

CAUSĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a pretext, excuse.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *disease, sickness.* *Pallad.*

CAUSĀTIVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *causative.* *Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ *Priscian.* Causativus casus, same as accusativus, *the accusative case.*

CAUSIA (καυσία), æ, f. *a hat* worn by the Macedonians. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, same as *vinea, a warlike machine, a mantelet* used in sieges. *Veget.*

CAUSIDICĀTIŎ (causidicus), ōnis, f. *advocacy.* *Fronto.*

CAUSIDICINA (Id.), æ, f. *the office or profession of an advocate.* *Ammian.* and *Pandect.*

CAUSIDICŬS (causa & dico), i, m. *a pleader, advocate;* generally used contemptuously. *Cic.*

CAUSIFICŎR (causa & facio), āris, dep. 1. *to pretend, to allege.* *Plaut.*

CAUSŎR (causa), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pretend or plead in the way of excuse; to allege as a reason*, προφασίζω, αἰτιάομαι. *Virg.* Causando nostros in longum ducis amores. *Liv.* Consensum Patrum causabantur. *Horat.* Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, *h. e. to cast the blame upon.* *Tibull.* Causari aves, aut omina dira. *Ovid.* euros tumidos. *Tacit.* inhabilem labori valetudinem. *Id.* adversam voluntatem patris. *Sueton.* Causari aliquid in aliquo. *Pandect.* Causatus, quod semel ignarus vendiderit. *Trebell. Poll.* Causari cum aliquo, *h. e. to expostulate.* —— ¶ Also, judicially, *to go to law with.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.* contra patrem.

CAUSTICŬS (καυστικὸς), a, um, adj. *apt to burn, caustic, caustical, escharotic.* *Plin.* natura. *Martial.* Caustica Teutonicos accendit spuma capillos, *h. e.* sapo, qui ex cinere et sevo factus capillum rutilat. —— ¶ Causticum, i, n. *a caustic, escharotic; a burning application which burns the skin and flesh to an eschar.* *Plin.*

CAUSŬLA (dimin. of causa), æ, f. *a trifling cause or suit.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a little opportunity.* *Auct. de Afric. B.*

CAUTĔ (cautus), adv. cautius, cautissime, *cautiously, warily, circumspectly, prudently.* *Cic.*

CAUTĔLA (caveo), æ, f. *caution, wariness, care, diligence.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, among jurists, *surety, security.* *Pandect.*

CAUTĔR (καυτὴρ), ēris, m. *an iron for branding.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tertull.* Adigere cauterem ambitioni, *h. e. to brand.*

CAUTĔRIUM (καυτήριον), ii, n. *a branding-iron.* *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument used in encaustic painting.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a caustic application, a cautery.* *Plin.*

CAUTĔRIZŌ (καυτεριάζω), as, a. 1. *to cauterize.* *Veget.*

CAUTĔS (caveo, cautum), is, f. applied, primarily, to *a dangerous crag, rugged rock, cliff*, on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. *Tibull.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Used

also for *any rock*. *Colum.* —— ¶ *Prudent.* uses cautis in the *nom. sing.*

CAUTIM (cautus), adverb, *cautiously, warily*. *Terent.*

CAUTIŌ (cautum, sup. of caveo), ōnis, f. *circumspection, or precaution*, in regard to any thing, *providing against evil, heedfulness, watchfulness*; also, *the precaution, provision, means of prevention* itself. *Cic.* Cautio incommodorum, *h. e. against*. *Id.* defendendi, *h. e.* in defendendo. *Id.* Cautionem adhibere. — Hence, *the possibility of precaution or prevention*. *Cic.* Quæ cautionem non habebunt, de his non laboro, *cannot be prevented or guarded against*. — Also, *the necessity of being on one's guard, of caution, circumspection*. *Terent.* Cautio est, ne, &c., *there is need of being on the watch, lest*. *Cic.* Beneficentia habet multas cautiones, *requires many precautions*. —— ¶ *Every thing which secures the fulfilment of a promise; security, bond, obligation*. *Cic.* Hunc Pompeius omni cautione devinxerat, *assurance, pledge*. *Id.* Cautiones pecuniarum, *obligations, notes of hand*. *Id.* Cautionem chirographi. *Sueton.* exigere ab aliquo. *Gell.* rei uxoriæ, *h. e.* de reddenda dote, si divortium sequatur. *Pandect.* Confer re dotem in cautionem, *h. e.* dare dotem sub cautione.

CAUTIŌNĀLIS (cautio), e, adj. ad cautionem pertinens. *Pandect.* stipulationes, *h. e.* quibus aliquid cavetur, et securum redditur.

CAUTŌR (caveo, cautum), ōris, m. *a wary man, one who looks out*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *one who is surety or warrant for*. *Cic.* Ipsum cautorem alieni periculi.

CAUTŬS, us, m. same as *Cautio*. Of uncertain authority, though read by some in *Gell.* and *Macrob.*

CAUTŬS (caveo), a, um, adj. *legally secured*. *Cic.* Ut mulieri res esset cautior. *Horat.* Cautos nummos. —— ¶ In general, *secure, safe*. *Cic.* In eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior. *Martial.* Tibi tanta cautus brevitate videris. *Lucan.* Cautus ab incursu belli. —— ¶ Also, actively, *cautious, careful, wary, provident, circumspect*, εὐλαβής. *Gell.* Cautus paterfamilias. *Cic.* in periculis. *Id.* in scribendo. *Liv.* ad aliquid. *Curt.* erga bona sua. *Tacit.* Cautissima Tiberii senectus. *Cic.* Cautioribus consiliis uti. *Ovid.* timor. *Horat.* Cautus dignos assumere. —— ¶ Hence, *cunning, artful, sly, crafty*. *Horat.* vulpes. *Martial.* Merum cauta fronde, non aqua miscet. —— ¶ In *Corip.* Cauta recepit, *h. e.* cautiones, syngraphæ.

CAVUM, i, n. and CAVŬS (cavus), i, m. *a hollow, hollow place, cavity, hole*. *Liv.* and *Colum.*

CAVŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *hollow, concave, excavated*, κοῖλος, ἀνάκοιλος. *Virg.* Cavæ cavernæ. *Id.* Cava ilex. *Id.* convallis. *Id.* testudo. *Id.* Ære cavo dare signum, *h. e.* tuba. *Id.* cava dum personat æquora concha. *Id.* vagina. *Id.* galea. *Id.* Cavæ turres. *Id.* fenestræ, *h. e. open*. *Id.* ædes, *h. e. vaulted*. *Sueton.* Cavam manum assem porrigentibus præbere. *Id.* Cava tempora ferro trajicit. *Martial.* Cavæ lances. *Plin.* Luna cava, *h. e. waning*. *Id.* Cava specus. —— ¶ *Cic.* Vena cava, in the body of animals, is *the largest vein* of all, which conveys blood from all the other veins to the heart. —— ¶ *Virg.* Cava flumina, *deep*. So, *Lucan.* Lemannus cavus, and *Catull.* Ad cava sundas. —— ¶ Also, that which is not itself *hollow*, but, as it surrounds something, is so called. *Virg.* Nube cava amictus. —— ¶ Among later writers, it sometimes signifies *hollow, vain, futile, idle*. *Paulin.* —— ¶ *Censorin.* Cavi menses, *h. e. composed of* 30 *days*, opposed to pleni, *of* 31.

CAÏCUS, i, m. See *Caicus*.

CAÏCI, ōrum, m. pl. See *Cauci*.

CAŸSTRŬS, and CAŸSTRŌS, i, m. Κάϋστρος, *a river in Ionia and Lydia*. *Ovid.* — Caystrius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this river*. *Ovid.* ales, *h. e. the swan*.

CĔ, a syllabic adjection, generally of pronouns; giving force to the expression. *Cic.* Hisce, Hosce, Hujusce. *Plaut.* Istisce, Iisce. *Terent.* Hice (nom. pl.) *Cato.* Illace, Istace. *Plaut.* Hasce hujusmodi. So, *Plaut.* Sicce. — When, in an interrogation, *ne* is added, *ce* becomes *ci*; as, *Terent.* Illanccine mulierem? *Id.* Hæccine *or* hæcine itiones? *Id.* Nunccine? *Plaut.* Siccine?

CĔĂ, æ, f. now *Zia*, Κέη, Κεῖος, Κέως, and Κία, *an island in the Ægean sea, near Eubœa, and one of the Cyclades*, called also *Hydrussa; it was the birthplace of Simonides*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Called also *Cia*, *Liv.*; and *Cēōs* (Κέως), *Plin.* — In *Cic.* Ceo (*acc.*). — Hence, Cēus (Κεῖος), a, um, adj. *in or from* Cea. *Cic.* — Cēi, ōrum, *the inhabitants*. *Cic.* —— ¶ This island should not be confounded with *Cos*, an island near Asia Minor, although in *Plin.* 5, 36. *Cea* is called *Cos*.

CĔBĂ, æ, f. *a town in Liguria*. — Hence, Cebānus, a, um, adj. *Plin.*

CĔBRĒN, ēnis, m. Κεβρήν, *a river of Troas*. *Sabin.* — Hence Cebrēnis, ĭdis, f. *Hesperia, daughter of the same*.

CĔCAUMĔNŎS (κεκαυμένος), *burnt*. *Martian. Capell.*

CĔCRŎPS, ŏpis, m. Κέκροψ, *the founder and most ancient king of Athens*. *Ovid.* — Hence, Cecrŏpius, a, um, adj. *Cecropian; Athenian, Attic*. *Horat.* cothurnus, *Attic tragic style*. *Ovid.* Pallas, *because Athens was under her care*. *Stat.* fides, *h. e. of Theseus and Pirithous*. *Martial.* apes and mel (*referring to the honey of Hymettus*). *Id.* querela, *h. e.* Philomelæ. *Id.* dote *or* voce madere, *h. e. in Greek literature*. *Catull.* Cecropia, *sc.* urbs, *the city of Athens*. *Plin.* Cecropia, *the citadel of Athens*. — Also, Cecrŏpĭdes, æ, m. *a descendant of Cecrops*; also, *an Athenian*. Hence, Cecropidæ, ārum, *the Athenians*. *Ovid.* Inclyte Cecropida, *Theseus, an Athenian and descendant of Cecrops*. Figur. *Juvenal.* Ast ego Cecropides, *of a very ancient, princely or noble family*. — Also, Cecrŏpis, ĭdis, f. *a daughter of Cecrops*. *Ovid.*; also, *an Athenian woman*. *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.*; also, adject. *Athenian*. *Ovid.* terra, *h. e. Attica*.

CĔDIÆ, ārum, f. *a place in Campania, in Italy*. *Plin.* — Hence, Cediānus and Ceditius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same*. *Inscript.* and *Plin.*

CĒDŌ (probably χάζω), is, cessi, cessum, n. and sometimes a. 3. *to give place, give way, withdraw, retire, depart*, παραχωρέω, εἴκω, χάζω. *Cic.* Ego cedam atque abibo. *Id.* Aer videtur locum dare et cedere. *Id.* patria *and* e patria. *Liv.* loco *and* ex loco. *Cic.* Italia. *Id.* de oppidis. *Virg.* de litore. *Id.* ab ordine. *Senec.* foro, *to become bankrupt*. *Cic.* vita *and* e vita, *and Plin. Paneg.* Cedere (*absol.*), *to die*. *Propert.* in astra ab humana via. *Plaut.* ad parietem. *Lucret.* quoquam. — Hence, *to vacate, quit, give up; to cede*. *Cic.* alicui de possessione. *Suet.* bonis, *to renounce or resign his property*. *Quintil.* causa. — Also, transitively, *to cede, concede, grant*. *Cic.* Multa multis de jure suo, *h. e.* remittere. *Varr.* Hereditas me (*h. e.* mihi) cessa. *Pandect.* possessionem. So, *Justin.* alicui regnum. *Id.* victoriam hosti. — With *infin.* *Stat.* Cui parentes cessere florere genas, &c. — With *ut* and *subj.* *Pandect.* — And *quo minus*. *Quintil.* — Also, *to pass away, vanish away*. *Cic.* Horæ cedunt et dies. *Liv.* Memoria (*abl.*) cessisset, *h. e. would be forgotten*. —— ¶ Cedere alicui, *to yield* to one's power, *to comply with* his wishes, *to give up*. *Cic.* Cui exercitus nostri cesserunt. *Liv.* nocti, *to retire on account of the night*. *Id.* fato, *h. e. to die voluntarily, by one's own hand*. — Hence, figur. *to submit or yield to, accommodate one's self* to some person or thing, *to regulate one's self according to, to act conformably to, suit one's self to*. *Cic.* legibus. *Id.* tempori. *Virg.* malis, *to succumb*. — Also, *to yield the palm to, to give place to*. *Cæs.* alicui virtute. *Id.* alicui in philosophia. *Plin.* Apelles cedebat Amphioni de dispositione. *Id.* alicui per aliquid, *h. e.* in aliqua re. *Liv.* pugnæ, *h. e. to be unequal to the fight, to fly*. —— ¶ Also, *to come*. *Plaut.* Ibi cedit miles. So, figur. *Liv.* Pœna in vicem fidei cesserat. — Especially, *to fall to one, come to one's share, accrue*. *Cic.* Ut quæstus huic cederet. *Virg.* Cessit pars Heleno. *Liv.* Cedere prædæ, *or* in prædam, *to become booty*. *Tacit.* Spolia in vulgus cedebant. —— ¶ Also, *to go*. *Plaut.* ex transverso. *Liv.* in tutum. — So, figur. *to go*, h. e. *to go on, fall out, end, issue, turn out*. *Nepos.* Quæ prospere ei cesserunt. *Liv.* Cessura captæ urbi. *Plin.* in proverbium cessit, *has become a proverb*. *Id.* Ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artifici, *resulted or issued in*. — So, *impers.* *Horat.* Si male cesserat. *Curt.* Utcunque cesserit. — Cedere pro aliqua re, *to be reckoned for, to pass for*. *Colum.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Among jurists, Cedunt tempora, *for* currunt et computantur. *Pandect.* So, Dies cedit, *the debt is running on*; but, dies venit, *pay day has come*. *Pandect.* — So, Operæ cedunt, *h. e. the time stipulated for their performance has begun*. *Pandect.* — So, *Tertull.* Sol cessit diem emptionis nostræ. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Cesse *for* cessisse.

CĔDŎ (probably cedo), verb defect. *tell me, say*, dic. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, for *dicite*. *Næv.* ap. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *give, or give here, fetch hither*. *Plaut.* Cedo, ut bibam. *Terent.* Coram ipsum cedo, *bring him hither*. *Cic.* Cedo quæso, orationes, et dic, &c. —— ¶ Also, for *sine* (imperat.), *let, suffer*. *Apul.* Cedo, experiamur. —— ¶ Cette *for* cedite. *Plaut.* dextras.

CĔDRĀTŬS (cedrus), a, um, adj. *anointed with the juice or oil of the cedar*. *Plin.*

CĔDRĔLÆŎN (κεδρέλαιον), i, n. *oil of cedar*. *Plin.*

CĔDRĔLĀTĒ (κεδρελάτη), es, f. *a large kind of cedar*. *Plin.*

CĔDRĔŬS (cedrus), a, um, adj. *of cedar*, κέδρινος. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ *Cedrei Arabes*, so called from *Cedar*, a region of Arabia Petræa. *Plin.*

CĔDRĬĂ (κεδρία), æ, f. *the liquor, pitch, or resin, distilling from the* cedrelate. *Cels.*

CĔDRĬNŬS (cedrus), a, um, adj. *of cedar*, κέδρινος. *Plin.*

CĔDRĬS (Id.), ĭdis, f. *the fruit or berry of the cedar*, κεδρίς, ἴδος. *Plin.*

CĔDRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the pitch, or resin which runs out of the cedar-tree*; or *oil of cedar*, κεδρία. *Plin.*

CĔDRŎSTĬS (κέδρωστις), is, f. *the white vine; briony*; the same as *Ampeloleuce*. *Plin.*

CĔDRŬS (κέδρος), i, f. *a tree, whose wood was noted for its great durability and fragrant smell; probably the sandarach-tree*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the juice or oil of the tree, which possessed the property of destroying or driving away insects*. Hence *Pers.* Cedro digna loqui, *of immortality*. *Horat.* Speramus carmina fingi posse linenda cedro, *worthy of preservation*.

CEIUS, for *Ceus*.

CĔLÆNÆ, ārum, f. Κελαιναί, *a city of Phrygia, near which Marsyas was flayed alive by Apollo*. *Lucan.* — Hence, Celænæus, a, um, *of Celænæ*. *Martial.* Marsyas Celænæus. *Stat.* Celænæa committere prœlia buxo, *h. e.* tibia. *Martial.* Concubinus Celænæus, *h. e. Atys, because he was beloved by Cybele, who was born at Celænæ*. *Id.* Æra Celænæos lugentia matris amores, *h. e.* tympana Cybeles.

CĔLÆNŌ, us, f. Κελαινώ, *one of the Harpies*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Pleiads*. *Ovid.*

CĔLĀTIM and CĔLĀTĒ (celatus), adv. *secretly, privily*, κρυφῇ. *Sisenn.* Celatim in insidiis suos disponit. *Ammian.* Celate sævire.

CĔLĀTŎR (celo), ōris, m. *a concealer*. *Lucan.* undarum celator, Nile, tuarum.

CĔLĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *a secret*. *Plaut.* Celati indagator.

CĔLĔBĔR (κέλω), celĕbris, bre, adject. *frequented, much resorted to*. *Cic.* Loci celebres, an deserti. *Cic.* Oraculum celebre. *Ovid.* Circus celeber. *Liv.* Celeber dies, *a holiday*. *Cic.* Portus celeberrimus. *Id.* Celeberrimus conventus, *a numerous retinue*. *Ovid.* Celeberrimus ilice lucus, *h. e.* plenissimus. —— ¶ Also, *renowned, celebrated, famous, distinguished, illustrious*, διάφημος, ἔνδοξος. *Horat.* Diana celebris. *Vellei.* Viri diversis virtutibus celebres. *Plin.* Vir celeber arte grammatica. *Cic.* Celeberrimum monumentum. *Id.* Celeber-

rimus et lætissimus dies. *Gell.* Verba celebriora, *h. e.* magis usitata. — Celebris is sometimes found *masc.* *Tacit.* and *Auct. ad Herenn.*

CĔLĔBERRĬMĒ (celeberrimus), adverb. *Sueton.* Celeberrime acclamatum est, *by great crowds.* Others read *creberrime.*

CĔLĔBRĀBĬLIS (celebro), e, adj. *noteworthy, remarkable.* *Ammian.*

CĔLĔBRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a frequenting, resorting to, concourse.* *Cic.* Celebratio quotidiana. — ¶ Also, *a celebrating, solemnizing; celebration.* *Cic.* Celebratio ludorum. *Plin.* Celebratio sacri. — ¶ Also, *a praising, commendation.* *Plin.* Equestres statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent, *h. e. are held in esteem by the Romans.*

CĔLĔBRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a celebrator.* *Martial.* Hyperborei celebrator Stella triumphi.

CĔLĔBRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. from *Celebro* (which see). — ¶ Also, adj. *celebrated, solemnized.* *Sallust.* Dies celebratus per omnem Africam. *Liv.* Supplicatio celebratior. — ¶ Also, *common, usual.* *Plin.* Usus annuli celebratior. *Gell.* Verbum celebratius. — ¶ Also, *talked of, known, notorious.* *Cic.* Scio me in rebus celebratissimis sermone omnium versari. *Plin.* Celebrati artifices. *Gell.* Celebratissimi commentarii.

CĔLĔBRESCŌ (celeber), is, n. 3. *to become famous.* *Accius* apud *Non.*

CĔLĔBRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a great resort, crowd, assembly of people,* πολυπλῆθεια, frequentia, concursus. *Cic.* Odi celebritatem, fugio homines. *Id.* Totius Græciæ celebritas. *Id.* Celebritas virorum ac mulierum. *Id.* Celebritas viæ. *Id.* Multitudo, et celebritas judiciorum, *great number.* — ¶ Also, *fame, glory, renown, celebrity.* *Cic.* Si quis habet causam celebritatis ac nominis. *Id.* Celebritas famæ.

CĔLĔBRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to frequent, resort to,* φοιτάω, frequento. *Cic.* Celebrare viam aliquam. *Id.* domum alicujus. *Id.* conventus. *Id.* conciones convicio, *to fill.* So, *Id.* Celebrantur aures meæ novis nominibus gentium, *h. e.* replentur. *Ovid.* Celebrantur arundine fossæ, *are overgrown with.* — ¶ Also, *to celebrate, perform solemnly, solemnize.* *Cic.* Celebrare festos dies ludorum. *Curt.* Celebrare sacrum anniversarium. *Id.* funus. *Liv.* exsequias. *Id.* nuptias. *Cic.* convivium sermone et lætitia. *Id.* seria ac jocos. — ¶ Also, *to take in hand, engage in,* particularly when speaking of what is done by many, or in reference to many. *Cic.* Celebrare vicatim descriptionem servorum. *Id.* exercitationem causarum. *Id.* artes. *Pallad.* tonsuram ovium. *Cic.* Similis frequentia me usque ad Capitolium celebravit, *accompanied.* — ¶ Also, *to do, execute, perform.* *Plaut.* Hæc cito celebrate. — ¶ Also, *to bring into use, make common, establish.* *Cic.* Modus transferendi verbi quem delectatio jucunditasque celebravit. — ¶ Also, *to praise, extol, celebrate, honor, render famous.* *Cic.* Semper illius fidem omnium mortalium fama celebrabit. *Id.* Epulis celebrare memoriam nominis alicujus. *Id.* laudes alicujus. *Horat.* virum aut heroa lyra vel tibia. *Sallust.* facta alicujus pro maxumis. *Id.* aliquid in majus. *Id.* se et rempublicam præclare factis. — ¶ Also, *to make known, proclaim, publish abroad.* *Cic.* Factum esse consulem Murenam, nuntii litteræque celebrassent. *Id.* Quod omnium accusatorum vocibus celebratum est. *Quintil.* In proverbium usque celebratum est, *h. e. so common as to have grown into a proverb.* *Q. Cic.* Celebrare rumorem, *to give publicity to.*

CĔLĔBRŬS, a, um, adj. the same as *Celebris.* *Gell.* Urina celebra, *that flows often or easily.* Others read *Crebra.*

CĔLĔR (κέλω, κέλλω), ĕris, e, adj. *swift, speedy, fleet, quick,* ταχὺς, ὠκύς. *Cic.* reditus. *Cæs.* Elati spe celeris victoriæ. *Horat.* Opera nimium celeris, *hasty.* *Nepos.* Celeri auxilio opus est. *Id.* Celeris remedia proponere. *Virg.* Fata celerrima. *Tacit.* Celerrimus amnis. *Horat.* Celer ignis. *Vellei.* Cogitatione celer. *Valer. Max.* Celerius est propinquum avertere, quam amicum, *h. e. more easy.* — ¶ With the *infinit.* *Horat.* Celer excipere aprum. — ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Oderunt sedatum celeres, *h. e. hasty.* *Quintil.* Pedes breves orationem celerem ac mobilem faciunt. *Cic.* Oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried.* *Horat.* Celeres iambi. — ¶ *Celer* is also used in the *fem.* *Liv. Andr.* Celer hasta. — ¶ *Celer* and *celere* are used for *celeriter.* *Plaut.* Celere objectum est mihi negotium. *Virg.* Evadit celer ripam.

CĔLĔRANTĔR (celerans), adv. *quickly.* *Accius* apud *Non.*

CĔLĔRĀTIM (celer), adv. *quickly.* *Sisenn.*

CELERE, adv. See *Celer.*

CĔLĔRĒS (celer), um, m. *the three hundred mounted body-guards of Romulus.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *the equestrian order, the knights.* *Plin.*

CĔLĔRĬPĒS (celer & pes), ĕdis, m. *swift of foot.* *Cic.*

CĔLĔRĬTĀS (celer), ātis, f. *swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity,* ταχύτης, ὠκύτης, velocitas, pernicitas. *Cic.* Velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur. *Id.* Facere aliquid cum maxima celeritate. *Nepos.* Adhibere celeritatem. *Cic.* Uti celeritate. *Id.* Celeritas equorum. *Id.* veneni. So, in the plural. *Id.* Cavendum ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Celeritas animorum. *Id.* Celeritas ad discendum. *Id.* Brevitas et celeritas syllabarum. *Id.* Ponunt in orationis celeritate eloquentiam.

CĔLĔRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *quickly, speedily, immediately,* ταχέως, ὠκέως. *Cic.* Librum tibi celeriter mittam. *Id.* Celerius transigere. *Id.* Mens celerrime multa simul agitans. *Cæs.* Celerius opinione.

CĔLĔRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *swiftness,* celeritas. *Varr.*

CĔLĔRĬUSCŬLĒ (celeriusculus), adverb, *somewhat quickly.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CĔLĔRĬUSCŬLŬS (diminut. from celerior), a, um, adj. *somewhat quick.* *Priscian.*

CĔLĔRŌ (celer), as, āvi, ātum, a. & n. 1. *to do quickly; to quicken, hasten, accelerate; to make haste,* ταχύνω. *Lucret.* Auræ celerantes. *Tacit.* Quam maximis itineribus celerare. *Catull.* Celerare aliquo. *Virg.* Celerare viam. *Id.* fugam in silvas. *Id.* gradum. *Valer. Flacc.* imperium alicujus, *h. e. to execute promptly.* *Tacit.* Celerandæ victoriæ intentus. *Eutrop.* Celerare ad Asiam.

CĔLĒS (κέλης), ētis, m. *a kind of swift-sailing vessel, with one bank of oars, a yacht.* *Plin.* Celetem invenere Rhodii. *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. — ¶ Also, *the rider of a race-horse.* *Plin.*

CĔLĒTIZŌN (κελητίζων), ontis, m. *one who rides a single horse in the race.* *Plin.*

CĔLĔŪS, i, m. Κελεός, *Celeus, king of Eleusis, who, having received Ceres with hospitality, was by her taught the art of agriculture.* *Virg.*

CĔLEUSMA (κέλευσμα), ătis, n. *the word of command or exhortation given by the pausarius or hortator* (κελευστὴς) *to sailors, when they are to ply their oars.* *Martial.* Lentos tigitis ad celeusma remos.

CĔLĬA, æ, f. *a kind of beer made by the Spaniards of wheat.* *Plin.*

CELLA (for cerula, dimin. from cera), æ, f. *a cell in a beehive, made of wax.* *Virg.* Dulci distendunt nectare cellas. — ¶ Also, *a storeroom for wine, oil, honey, or other provisions; a buttery, pantry,* ἀποθήκη. *Cic.* Referta est cella vinaria, olearia, etiam penaria. *Id.* Cato cellam penariam Reipub. nostræ Siciliam nominavit, *the granary.* *Cic.* Frumentum sibi emere in cellam, *for family use.* *Id.* Imperare frumentum in cellam. — ¶ Also, *an apartment for slaves.* *Cic.* Servorum in cellis. *Petron.* Cella ostiarii. — ¶ Also, *a hut, cot.* *Martial.* Pauperis exstruxit cellam. — ¶ Also, *a coop, cote, for doves, geese,* &c. *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a room in a stew or brothel.* *Juvenal.* Ultima cellam clausit. — ¶ Also, *a bath-room.* *Plin. Jun.* Cella frigidaria. — ¶ Also, in temples, *the place in which the image of the deity stood; a shrine, chapel.* *Cic.* Armatos in cella Concordiæ inclusit.

CELLĀRIS (cella), e, adj. *Colum.* Columbi cellares, *kept in dove-cotes.*

CELLĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a storehouse, buttery, pantry, larder.* *Pandect.*

CELLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the pantry.* *Plaut.* Sagina cellaria. — ¶ And absol. Cellarius, ii (*servus*), *a butler, storekeeper,* ταμίας. *Plaut.* Te facio cellarium. — ¶ Also, Cellaria, æ (*ancilla*), *a housekeeper,* ταμίη. *Plaut.*

CELLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a suit of cells.* *Petron.* Domus habet susum cellationem.

CELLŌ (κέλλω), is, obsol. *to impel, urge forward.* — Hence, *celer, celox,* &c., *antecello, excello,* &c.

CELLŬLA (diminut. from cella) æ, f. *a small cell.* *Terent.* In cellulam penum congerere, *h. e.* cubiculum servi. *Petron.* Risu cellulam implevit.

CELLŬLĀNŬS (cellula), i, m. *a monk.* *Sidon.*

CĒLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hide, conceal, keep secret, cover,* ἀποκρύπτω. *Cic.* Cur celatis sententiam vestram? *Cæs.* Milites celant. *Liv.* Sacra celare terra. *Phædr.* Mulier annos celans elegantia, *hiding.* *Ovid.* Celare vultum manibus. *Pandect.* Celare se ab aliquo. *Virg.* Celare se tenebris. *Terent.* Celare iras, *to disguise.* *Ovid.* Celare culpam sub imagine falsa, *to conceal, cloak.* — ¶ Also, *to conceal from, to hide from one's knowledge, to keep one in ignorance about;* with the *accus.* of the person. *Nepos.* Iter omnes celat. *Cic.* Jovis numen nunquam celare potuisset. *Cic.* Me de hoc libro celavit. *Id.* Nos nihil celat. — So, in the *passive.* *Cic.* Cum me in eorum sermonem insinuarem, celabar, *I was kept ignorant.* *Terent.* Nos hoc celatos. *Cic.* Te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum. — Also, with the *dative.* *Nepos.* Id Alcibiadi diu celari non potuit. — ¶ Hence, *subst.* celatum, i, n. *a secret.* *Plaut.*

CĔLŌX (cello), ōcis, f. *a pinnace, cutter, fly-boat.* *Gell.* Celoces vel, ut Græci dicunt, celetes. *Liv.* Celoces viginti deductæ. — ¶ Also, *a piratical ship, corsair.* *Liv.* Apparuit piraticas celoces esse.

CELSĒ (celsus), adv. *loftily, highly,* ὑψηλῶς. *Claudian.* Celsius assurgunt cornua. — ¶ Figur. *Stat.* celse natorum æquavit honori, *h. e. nobly-born.*

CELSĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *height,* ὕψος. *Vellei.* Celsitudo corporis. — ¶ Also, a title of honor applied to some of the imperial officers — Your *highness.* *Cod. Theod.*

CELSŬS (κέλλω), a, um, adj. *lofty, high, upright, erect, stately,* ὑψηλὸς, altus, sublimis, elatus. *Cic.* Deus homines celsos et erectos constituit. *Id.* Status erectus et celsus. *Horat.* Apenninus celsus. *Plin.* Ingressus celsior, *more lofty, more majestic.* *Ovid.* Cervus celsus in cornua. — ¶ Figur. *bold, haughty, proud.* *Cic.* Vir celsus et erectus. *Quintil.* Animus generosior et celsior. *Liv.* Celsi, et spe feroces. *Horat.* Celsi prætereunt austera poemata Ramnes. — ¶ Also, *raised high, elevated.* *Cic.* Celsissima sedes dignitatis.

CELTÆ, ārum, m. Κέλται, *a people who occupied the greater part of Gaul and the British islands, and were also settled in some parts of Italy, and in the country between the Alps and the Danube.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Celtĭcus, a, um, adj. *Celtic.* *Plin.* — And absol. Celtĭci, ōrum, *a people of Spain.* *Plin.*

CELTĬBĒRĬA, æ, f. *a part of Spain on the Iberus, occupied by a mixed race of Celts and Iberians.* *Cic.* — Hence, Celtĭbēr, ĕra, ĕrum, and Celtibericus, a, um, adj. *Celtiberian.* *Martial.* Celtiberis hæc sunt nomina crassiora terris. *Val. Max.* Celtibericum bellum. — And absol. Celtiber, *a Celtiberian.* *Catull.* and *Cic.*

CELTĬCĒ (Celticus), adv. *Sulpic. Sever.* Celtice loqui, *Celtic.*

CELTIS, is, f. *a kind of lote-tree.* *Plin.*

CENA, with its derivatives. See *Cœna.*

CĒNÆUM, i, n. Κηναῖον, *a promontory of Eubœa, where there was a temple of Jupiter.* — Hence, Cenæus, a, um, adj. *an epithet of Jupiter.* *Ovid.* Cenæo sacra parabat vota Jovi.

CENCHREÆ, ārum, f. plur. Κεγχρεαί, a town and harbor near Corinth. Ovid. Illa Corinthiacis primum mihi cognita Cenchris (for Cenchreis).

CENCHREIS, ĭdis, f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha. Ovid.

CENCHRIS (κεγχρίς), ĭdis, f. a kind of hawk; a castrel or casteril. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a kind of speckled serpent. Plin. — Lucan makes it masc. Et semper recto lapsurus limite cenchris.

CENCHRITIS, or **CENCHRITES** (κεγχρῖτις, or κεγχρίτης), æ, m. a precious stone, speckled as it were with millet-seed. Plin.

CENCHRŎS (κέγχρος), i, m. a sort of adamant. Plin.

CENIMĂGNI, or **CENIMĀNI**, ōrum, m. a British tribe. Cæs.

CENINA, æ, f. a town of Latium. Plin. — Hence, Ceninensis, e, and Ceninus, a, um, adj. of Cenina. Liv. — Also, absol. Ceninenses, ium, m. the inhabitants of Cenina. Id.

CENŌMĀNI, ōrum, m. Κενομανοί, a Gallic tribe, which settled in Cisalpine Gaul. Liv.

CENŌTĂPHIUM (κενοτάφιον), ii, n. a monument erected for one buried elsewhere; a cenotaph. Pandect.

CENSEŌ, es, ui, censum, or censītum, a. 2. to think, judge, suppose, imagine, presume, apprehend, be of opinion, νομίζω, οἴομαι, puto, arbitror, existimo. Terent. Amantes advertunt graviter, quæ non censeas, what you could not suppose they would. Cic. Treviros vites, censeo, as I think. Id. Censeo magnopere, desistas. Nepos. Cives civibus parcere, æquum censebat. Gell. Comœdiæ, quæ consensu omnium Plauti esse censebantur, are allowed to be Plautus's. —— ¶ Expressing approbation of a proposition. Terent. Ego rus ibo, atque ibi manebo. Par. censeo, ay, so I would; I think you are in the right so to do. Plaut. Quid si etiam occentem hymenæum? Stat. censeo. —— ¶ Also, to express an opinion in an assembly, as in council, senate, &c. Sueton. Ut perinde quisque animum intenderit, ac si censendum esset. Cæs. Plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret. Id. Erant sententiæ, quæ castra oppugnanda censerent, in favor of assaulting. Cic. De ea re ita censeo: ut Consules dent operam, &c. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. Ita video censeri Marcello, that Marcellus voted for. Cæs. Pars eruptionem censebant, voted. —— ¶ Also, to ordain, decree, resolve. Cæs. Senatus censuit, uti, &c. Liv. Bellum Samnitibus patres censuerunt. Tacit. Aram Clementiæ censuere. Id. Cum censeretur clypeus magnitudine insignis. —— ¶ Often, also, to make an estimate or valuation of the property, and an enumeration of the families of the citizens, to rate, appraise. Cic. Censores populi familias, pecuniasque censento. Id. Quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur. Id. Ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum. Liv. Censa sunt capitum millia. Senec. Censeri capite, h. e. solo capite in censum venire. (See Capitecensi.) —— ¶ Censui censendo. (See in Census.) —— ¶ Also, to give in an account to the censors of the number of one's family, value of one's farms, &c. Cic. In qua tribu denique ista prædia censuisti? Id. Si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset. —— ¶ Also, in general, to estimate, value. Cic. Si censenda atque æstimanda res sit, utrum pluris æstimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an, &c. Plin. Vitibus censeri Chium, is accounted famous. Sueton. Multiplici doctrina censebatur, was esteemed for. Valer. Max. Censeri divitiis. —— ¶ Also, to count, reckon among. Ovid. Hanc est censa inter comites. Id. Hos est censa parentes, accounted them her parents. (Used deponently in these two examples.) —— ¶ Also, to call, name, because the name of the citizens was demanded when the census was taken. Valer. Max. Quo cognomine censeretur, interrogatus. Apul. Et nomen quo tu censeris, aiebat. —— ¶ Also, for succensere. Varr. Ne vobis censeam, si ad me referretis.

CENSIŌ (censeo), ōnis, f. a rating, appraising, enumerating. Gell. Ut discrimina pueritiæ, juventæ, senectutis ex ista censione noscerentur. Id. Capitis censio. —— ¶ Also, correction, reproof. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, judgment, opinion. Symmach.

CENSĪTIŌ (censeo), ōnis, f. an assessing, rating. Frontin. —— ¶ Also, a tax, tribute. Spartian.

CENSĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an appraiser, censor. Pandect.

CENSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a censor, a magistrate chosen every five years to take the census, that is, to make an enumeration of the citizens and a valuation of their property; also to examine into their characters, and punish the bad by degradation; the term of office was six months. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Hence, figur. a censurer, critic. Horat. Censor, castigatorque minorum. Cic. Pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister.

CENSŌRIUS (censor), a, um, adj. pertaining to the censor, censorian. Cic. Censoria animadversio. Id. Censorius homo, who has been censor. Id. Opus censorium. Sueton. Nudatus opere censorio, h. e. nota censoria. —— ¶ Also, censorious. Cic. Censoria gravitas. Quintil. Censoria virgula notare versus, h. e. to criticise. Martial. Mordere libellum lima censoria.

CENSUĀLIS (census), e, adj. relating to the cess, or muster-roll. Pandect. Forma censualis. Id. Censuales professiones. —— ¶ Absol. Censuales, notaries whose business it was to make out the assess-tables. Cod. Theodos. —— ¶ Also, the records of the census. Tertull.

CENSŪRA (censor), æ, f. the censorship or office of censor. Liv. Censuræ initium. Cic. Post censuram consulem fecit. Ovid. Agere censuram. Sueton. gerere. Gell. Censura fungi. —— ¶ Also, judgment, censure, criticism. Vellei. Vivorum censura difficilis est. Ovid. Quorum censura musa superba mea est. Plin. Facere censuram vini, to give an opinion. Juvenal. Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. —— ¶ Also, severity, austereness. Trebell. Poll. Non posse ferre censuram parentis.

CENSUS (censeo), us, m. a census, valuation of every man's estate; the registering of one's self, one's age, tribe, family, profession, wife, children, servants, &c., made under oath under the direction of the censors. Sueton. Censum populi agere. Cic. Censum habere. Gell. Facere censum. —— ¶ Also, a registry or roll of the citizens. Cæs. Habere censum hominum, make an enumeration, count. Liv. Referre in censum. Cic. Irrepere in censum. —— ¶ Also, the property registered or rated. Cic. Sintne ista prædia censui censendo, h. e. of a kind to be registered in the census. So, Liv. Lex censui censendo, relating to the registering of property. — Hence, Census senatorius, the property qualification of a senator, the amount of property that a senator must possess. And Census equester, a knight's estate. —— ¶ Hence, in general, goods, effects, property. Ovid. Dat census honores, census amicitias, wealth. Horat. Privatus illis census erat brevis. Ovid. Census augere paternos. Cic. Homo sine censu. Horat. Homo tenui censu. Plin. Censu opimo onerare digitos, h. e. with costly gems. —— ¶ And figur. Manil. Ætherios per carmina pandere census, h. e. the riches of the heavens. Id. Censu Tullius oris emeritus cælum, h. e. facultate dicendi. —— ¶ We also find censum, i, n. Cic. Quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit.

CENTAUREUM, i, and **CENTAURIŎN**, ii, n. or **CENTAUREA** (κενταυρεῖον, and κενταύριον), æ, f. the herb centaury. Virg. Graveolentia centaurea. —— ¶ Also, an herb called centaureum minus, felwort. Plin.

CENTAUREUS (centaurus), a, um, adj. of or relating to Centaurs, Κενταύρειος. Horat. Centaurea rixa cum Lapithis.

CENTAURICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. the same as Centaureus. Stat. Centaurica lustra.

CENTAURIS (κενταυρίς), ĭdis, f. a kind of centaury, called also, triorchis. Plin.

CENTAURUS (Κένταυρος), i, m. a Centaur, a fabulous monster, composed of a man's bust upon a horse's body, and dwelling in Thessaly. Horat. Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno, h. e. Chiron. Virg. Centauri nubigenæ. (See Lapithæ.) —— ¶ Also, a southern constellation, the Centaur. Cic. —— ¶ Also, the name of a ship. Virg. Centauro invehitur magna. —— ¶ Also, for Centaureum. Lucret.

CENTENĀRIUS (centenus), a, um, adj. containing a hundred, of a hundred, ἑκατοστός. Varr. Centenarius numerus. Id. Grex Centenarius. Plin. Centenaria pondera, h. e. centum librarum. Lucil. Balistæ centenariæ, h. e. throwing stones of a hundred pounds. Tertull. Centenariæ rosæ, h. e. centifoliæ. Capitolin. Centenariæ basilicæ, h. e. centum pedum. Frontin. Fistula centenaria, h. e. of a hundred inches. Pandect. Centenarius libertus, h. e. who possesses a hundred thousand sesterces. —— ¶ Also, absol. Centenarii, ōrum, centurions. Veget.

CENTĒNUS (centum), a, um, adj. by hundreds. Tacit. Centeni ex singulis pagis sunt, a hundred from each district. —— ¶ Also, a hundred. Cic. Capio centena sestertia ex meis prædiis. Cæs. Vicies centena millia passuum. Virg. centenaque arbore fluctus Verberat, h. e. centum remis. Pers. centeno gutture niti.

CENTĒSIMŌ (centesimus), as, a. 1. to punish every hundredth man. Capitolin. Milites aliquando centesimavit.

CENTĒSIMUS (centum), a, um, adj. the hundredth, ἑκατοστός. Plaut. Haud centesimam partem dixi. Cic. Centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii. Pandect. Ultra centesimum lapidem urbis, beyond the hundredth mile-stone. — Hence, absol. centesima (sc. pars), one per cent. Tacit. Indicere centesimam rerum venalium, a duty of one per cent. So, centesimæ, ārum, interest at the rate of one per cent. a month, that is, twelve per cent. a year. Cic. Centesimas perpetuo fenore ducere. Senec. Sanguinolentæ centesimæ, exorbitant usury. So, Cic. Binæ centesimæ, twenty-four per cent. —— ¶ Also, a hundred fold. Plin. Cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra.

CENTICEPS (centum & caput), cĭpĭtis, adject. having a hundred heads, hundred-headed. Horat. Demittit atras bellua centiceps aures, h. e. Cerberus.

CENTIES (centum), adv. a hundred times, ἑκατοντάκις. Terent. Idem dictum est centies. Cic. Sestertium centies, h. e. centies centena millia sestertiorum. So, Martial. Centies comesse.

CENTIFIDUS (centum & findo), a, um, adj. cloven into a hundred parts, or many parts. Prudent. Centifidum iter.

CENTIFŎLIUS (centum & folium), a, um, adj. with a hundred leaves. Plin.

CENTIGRĀNIUS (centum & granum), a, um, adj. with a hundred grains in each ear. Plin. Triticum centigranium.

CENTIMĀNUS (centum & manus), a, um. adj. having a hundred hands, hundred-handed, ἑκατόγχειρ. Horat. Centimanus Gyges. Ovid. Centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa.

CENTIMETER (centum & metrum), tra, trum, adj. using a hundred different metres, or various metres. Sidon. Centimeter Terentianus.

CENTINŌDIUS (centum & nodus), a, um, adj. with a hundred or many knots. Marcell. Empir. Herba centinodia, the herb knotgrass.

CENTIPEDA (centum & pes), æ, f. a worm with many feet; a palmer-worm, caterpillar, centipede, πολύπους. Plin.

CENTIPELLIŌ (centum & pellis), ōnis, m. the paunch of a stag; the umbles of a deer. Plin.

CENTIPES (centum & pes), ĕdis, adj. having a hundred feet, hundred-footed, ἑκατόμπους. Plin.

CENTIPLEX. See Centuplex.

CENTŌ (κέντρων), ōnis, m. a patched garment made up of shreds or rags of various colors; a patched cloak worn by rustics and slaves; a sort of quilt of patchwork. Cato. Quoties cuique tunicam dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde cen-

tones fiant. *Juvenal.* Intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar. *Cato.* Sarcire centonem. —— ¶ Also, *a piece of coarse cloth used to protect soldiers from missile weapons, or towers and balistæ from fire. Cæs.* Centones insuper injecerunt, ne tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent. *Id.* Omnes milites ex centonibus tunicas et tegmenta fecerant. —— ¶ Centones sarcire alicui, *to fill one's head with idle stories. Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *a composition made up of scraps from other compositions; a cento.* Such is the *Cento nuptialis*, composed by *Ausonius* of pieces from Virgil's poems.

CĔNTŎCŬLŬS (centum & oculus), i, m. *hundred-eyed. Hieron.* Argo centoculus.

CĔNTŌNĀRĬŬS (cento), a, um, adj. *of or relating to centos. Tertull.* More centonario. —— ¶ And absol. Centonarii, ōrum, *rag-dealers. Petron.* —— Also, *artisans who prepare* centones *for extinguishing fire, &c. Cod. Theodos.* See *Cento.*

CĔNTŎRĒS, um, m. *a people of Scythia. Valer. Flacc.* Impulit et dubios Phryxei velleris arbor Centoras.

CĔNTRĀLIS (centrum), e, adj. *central, placed in the centre. Plin.*

CĔNTRĪNÆ (κεντρῖναι), ārum, m. *a kind of gnat. Plin.*

CĔNTRŎNĒS, um, m. Κέντρωνες, *a people of Gallia Narbonensis. Cæs.* — Hence, Centronĭcus, a, um. adj. *Plin.* Centronicæ Alpes. —— ¶ Also, *a people of Gallia Belgica. Cæs.*

CĔNTRŌSŬS (centrum), a, um, adj. *hard. Plin.* Centrosa scobs.

CĔNTRUM (κέντρον), i, n. properly, *a sharp point;* and hence, *the foot of the compasses that remains stationary, while the other is carried round in describing a circle. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Hence, *the centre, or middle point, of a circle or sphere. Plin.* Terra centrum cœli est. *Id.* Vergere in centrum. *Id.* Exire a centro. —— ¶ Also, *a hard knot, or knur, in a piece of timber or marble, which mars or spoils the workman's tools. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a part in crystal, and other precious stones, harder and more brittle than the rest. Plin.*

CĔNTUM. indeclin. *a hundred,* ἑκατόν. *Horat.* Creta potens centum oppidis. *Cæs.* Eorum numerus centum et decem. *Gell.* Centum æris constituit, *h. e.* centum asses. *Pandect.* Emere domum centum, *h. e.* centum nummis. *Ovid.* nec ullum De centum numero caput est impune recisum. —— ¶ Often, also, *any great number. Horat.* Cæcuba servata centum clavibus. *Id.* Centum cyathos sumere.

CĔNTŬMCĂPĬTĂ, *a kind of thistle, commonly called eringo, sea-holm, or sea-holly. Plin.*

CENTUM CELLÆ, *a port of Etruria,* now *Civita Vecchia. Plin. Jun.*

CĔNTŬMGĔMĬNŬS (centum & geminus), a, um, adject. *hundred-fold. Virg.* Et centumgeminus Briareus, *h. e. having a hundred arms. Valer. Flacc.* Centumgemina Thebe, *h. e. hundred-gated,* ἑκατόμπυλος. — The word *geminus*, in composition with numerals, does not imply double; thus, *tergeminus* is the same as *triplex*, &c.

CĔNTŬMPĔDĂ (centum & pes), æ, m. *with a hundred feet; firmly established. Augustin.*

CĔNTŬMPŌNDIUM, and **CĔNTŬPŌNDIUM** (centum & pondo), ii, n. *a hundred-pound weight. Plaut.* Ad pedes quando alligatum est æquum centumpondium.

CĔNTŬMVĬRĀLIS (centumviri), e, adj. *pertaining to the centumviri, or hundred judges. Cic.* Centumvirale judicium, *of the centumviri. Id.* Centumvirales causæ, *the causes which came before them. Sueton.* Centumviralem hastam cogere, *to assemble the court.*

CĔNTŬMVĬRI (centum & vir), ōrum, m. *judges, or commissioners, appointed to hear certain civil causes among the people; chiefly those relating to testaments and inheritances, the guardianship of orphans, &c. They were at first one hundred and five in number, three being chosen from each tribe; but in Pliny's time, there were one hundred and eighty judges. Cic.* Rem aliquam deferre ad centumviros. *Phædr.* Pertrahere aliquem ad centumviros. *Martial.* Hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, *the tribunal of the centumviri*, because they had a spear set upright before them.

CĔNTŬNCŬLŬS (diminut. from cento), i, m. *a covering or garment made of rags. Liv.* Mulis strata detrahi jubet, binisque tantum centunculis relictis, &c. *Senec.* Dormire in centunculo. *Others read* cœnaculo. *Apul.* Sutili centunculo faciem obtegere. —— ¶ Also, *the herb cud-weed, chaff-weed, or cotton-weed. Plin.*

CĔNTŬPLĔX (centum & plica, obsol.), icis, adj. *a hundred fold,* ἑκατονπλασίων. *Plaut.* Centuplex murus.

CĔNTŬPLĬCĀTŌ (centuplicatus), adv. *for a hundred times as much,* ἑκατονπλασίως. *Plin.* Apud nos centuplicato veneunt.

CĔNTŬPLĬCĀTŬS (centuplex), a, um, adj. *a hundred fold, centuple,* ἑκατονπλασίων. *Prudent.* solertia centuplicatos Agrorum redigit fructus.

CENTUPONDIUM. See *Centumpondium.*

CĔNTŬRĬĂ (centum), æ, f. properly, *a hundred of any thing,* ἑκατοντὰς; *but also applied to a greater or less number; as, a piece of ground of 200 acres. Varr.* — In some places the *centuria* was 50, 210, &c., *acres.* —— ¶ Also, *a squadron consisting of a hundred horse. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a company of foot consisting of a hundred men; a company of whatever number. Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *a century; a division of the Roman people for the purpose of voting, of which there were 193. According to this division, which was founded on property, the people voted in the comitia centuriata. Liv.* Ut quæque intro vocata erat centuria, consulem Fabium dicebat. *Cic.* Ter prætor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus sum. *Id.* Centuria prærogativa, *the century which voted first. Id.* Centuriæ equitum, *the equestrian centuries,* of which there were eighteen.

CĔNTŬRĬĀTIM (centuria), adverb, *by companies. Cæs.* Centuriatim producti milites. —— ¶ Also, *by centuries. Liv.* Centuriatim populus citabatur. *Cic.* Tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus. —— ¶ Figur. *Pompon.* apud *Non.* Ad te centuriatim current, *in crowds.*

CĔNTŬRĬĀTĬŌ (centurio), ōnis, f. *a centuriating, dividing into hundreds. Hygin.* Agri deducebantur per centuriationem.

CĔNTŬRĬĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a division into centuries or companies,* καταλοχισμός. *Liv.* Ubi milites ad centuriatum convenissent. —— ¶ Also, *the office of centurion,* ἑκατονταρχία. *Cic.* Cujus in exercitu væneant centuriatus.

CĔNTŬRĬŌ (centuria), as, a. 1. *to divide into centuries or companies; centuriate,* καταλοχίζω, καταγάττω. *Cic.* Cum homines centuriari vidissem. *Liv.* Centuriare juventutem et seniores. *Id.* Equites decuriati, centuriati pedites. —— ¶ Also, *to divide* (the people) *by centuries, in order to vote. Cic.* Comitia centuriata, *in which the whole people voted by centuries* for the principal magistrates, and on subjects of great moment. See *Centuria* and *Comitia.*

CĔNTŬRĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a captain of a century; a centurion,* ἑκατοντάρχης. *Cic.* Primipili centurio. *Sueton.* Primarum cohortium centurio. *Horat.* pueri magnis e centurionibus orti, *h. e. from illustrious parents.*

CĔNTŬRĬŌNĀTŬS (centurio), us, m. *the office of centurion, or an election of centurions. Tacit.*

CĔNTŬRĬPÆ, ārum, f. τὰ Κεντόριπα, *a town of Sicily,* now *Certolibi, near Mt. Ætna. Plin.* — Hence, Centuripīnus, a, um, adj. *of Centuripæ. Cic.* Centuripini legati. *Id.* Centuripini (absol.), *the inhabitants of Centuripæ.*

CĔNTUSSIS (centum & as), is, m. *a hundred asses; a rate of Roman money, containing forty sesterces and ten deniers. Varr.*

CEOS. See *Cea.*

CEPA. See *Cæpa.*

CĒPÆĂ (κηπαία), æ, f. *sea-purslain. Plin.*

CĔPHĂLÆĂ (κεφαλαία), æ, f. *a head-ache; an unremitting pain that seizes the whole head. Plin.*

CĔPHĂLĀLGĬĂ, or **CĔPHĂLĂRGĬĂ** (κεφαλαλγία), æ, f. *the headache, cephalalgy. Scribon. Larg.*

CĔPHĂLĀLGĬCŬS, or **CĔPHĂLĂRGĬCŬS** (cephalalgia), a, um, adject. *sick of the head-ache; cephalalgic,* κεφαλαλγικός. *Veget.*

CĔPHALĒA, same as *Cephalæa.*

CEPHALEDITANI. See *Cephalœdis.*

CĔPHĂLĬCŬS (κεφαλικός), a, um, m. adj. *relating to the head; cephalic. Cels.*

CĔPHĂLLĒNĬĂ, æ, f. Κεφαλληνία, *an island of the Ionian sea,* now *Cephalonia. Plin.* — Hence, Cephallēnes and Cephalēnes, um, m. *its inhabitants. Liv.*

CĔPHĂLŌ, or **CĔPHĂLŌN**, ōnis, m. *the date-tree,* ἐγκέφαλον. *Pallad.*

CĔPHĂLŒDIS, is, f. and **CĔPHĂLŒDIUM** or **CĔPHĂLĒDUM**, i, n. *a town of Sicily. Cic.* — Hence, Cĕphălēdĭtāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Cephaledum. Cic.* — And Cephalœdĭas, ădis, f. *of Cephaledum. Sil.*

CĔPHĂLŌTĒS (κεφαλωτός), æ, m. *headed. Seren. Sammon.*

CĔPHĂLŬS, i, m. Κέφαλος, *Cephalus, husband of Procris, who, prompted by jealousy, followed him to the woods to watch his motions. Cephalus, hearing a noise in the bushes, supposed it to be made by a wild beast; and, aiming at the spot, unwittingly killed his own wife. Ovid.*

CĒPHĒIS, ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Cepheus, Andromeda. Ovid.*

CĒPHĒNĒS (κηφῆνες), um, m. *drones, or male bees that do not work. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a people of Æthiopia. Ovid.*

CĒPHEŬS, ĕi or ĕos, m. [dissyllab.] Κηφεὺς, *son of Agenor, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and king of Æthiopia. After his death, he was translated to the skies. Ovid.* — Hence, Cephēĭŭs, and Cephēus, a, um, adj. *of Cepheus. Ovid.* Cepheia virgo, *h. e. Andromeda, his daughter. Propert.* Cepheam Meroen, *h. e. Æthiopian.*

CĒPHĪSĬĂS, and **CĒPHISSĬĂS**, ădis, adj. feminin. *of the Cephissus. Ovid.* Vidit et immitem Cephisias ora Procusten, *h. e. the country washed by the Cephissus in Attica.*

CĒPHĪSIS, and **CĒPHISSIS**, ĭdis, adj. feminin.; the same as *Cephisias. Ovid.* Cephisidas undas.

CĒPHĪSĬŬS, and **CĒPHISSĬŬS**, a, um, adj. *of the Cephissus.* Absol. *Ovid.* Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annum Addiderat, *h. e. Narcissus, the son of the Cephissus.*

CĒPHĪSŬS, and **CĒPHISSŬS**, and **CĒPHĪSŎS**, i, m. Κήφισος, *a river of Bœotia,* now *Mauro Nero. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Attica.*

CEPINA. See *Cæpina.*

CEPIONIDES. See *Cæponides.*

CĒPĪTIS, or **CĒPŎLĂTĪTIS**, f. and **CĒPĪTĒS**, æ, m. *a precious stone of the agate kind. Plin.*

CĒPŌNIDĒS, and **CĒPĬŌNĬDĒS**, um, f. *precious stones of an unknown kind. Plin.*

CEPULLA. See *Cæpulla.*

CĒPŪRĬCŬS (cepuros), a, um, adject. *relating to a garden, hortulan,* κηπουρικός. *Plin.* Liber Cepuricon, *h. e. of things relating to gardening,* or *of garden plants,* τῶν κηπουρικῶν.

CĒPŪRŎS (κηπουρός), i, m. *a gardener. Apic.*

CĒRĂ (κηρός), æ, f. *wax. Cic.* Persæ mortuos cera circumlitos condunt. *Ovid.* Ceram pollice mollire. *Colum.* Apes fingunt ceras, *honey-comb.* So, *Virg.* Tenaces ceræ. *Plin.* Expressi cera vultus. *Virg.* Calamos cera conjungere. *Id.* Linere spiramenta cera. —— ¶ Hence, Ceræ, *busts or images of wax, representing the ancestors of great men, and set up by their descendants in the* atrium. *Juvenal.* Veteres ceræ exornant atria. *Ovid.* dispositæ generosa per atria ceræ. —— ¶ Also used in sealing. Hence, *Plin.* Signum ceræ, *the seal.* So, absol. *Cic.* Cera. —— ¶ Also used in writing with the stilus;

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hence, *a waxen tablet for writing upon; a book, or writing-table, covered over with wax, and written upon with a style or iron pencil.* *Quintil.* Scribitur optime ceris, in quibus facillima est ratio delendi. *Plaut.* Cera equidem haud parsit neque stilo. *Id.* Mandare aliquid ceris, *to commit to writing.* *Juvenal.* Ceras implere capaces. *Horat.* Cærite cera digni. (See *Cæres.*) *Ovid.* In ceras referre, *to write down.* — Prima, secunda cera, *the first, second page;* ima, extrema cera, *the bottom of the page;* as, *Cic.* Codicis extrema cera, *Sueton.* Primæ duæ ceræ. And *Martial.* Ceræ ultimæ, *the last will.* —— ¶ Also used in painting, particularly in encaustics. *Stat.* Apelleæ cuperent te scribere ceræ. —— ¶ Also, *any clammy substance resembling wax.* *Ovid.* spoliataque tegmine ceræ Rima patet, *h. e.* pice. *Virgil.* pingues unguine ceræ. —— ¶ Also, *paint with which women stained their skin.* *Plaut.* Cera omne corpus intinxit tibi.

CĒRACHĀTĒS (κηραχάτης), æ, m. *an agate of the color of wax.* *Plin.*

CĔRĂMĪCŎS, i, m. Κεραμεικός, *a place without the walls of Athens, where those who fell in battle were buried at the public expense.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a place within the city, where the stews were kept.* *Plin.*

CĔRĂMĪTĒS (κεραμίτης), æ, m. *a precious stone of the color of a tile.* *Plin.*

CĒRĀRIUM (cera), ii, n. *money for wax used in sealing, fee for sealing.* *Cic.*

CĔRĂS (κέρας), ătis, n. *a horn.* And hence, *a wild parsnip.* *Apulei.* —— ¶ Also, *a cape or promontory.* *Solin.* Ceras chryseon, Κέρας χρύσεον. *Plin.* Hesperion ceras, Ἑσπέριον κέρας.

CĔRĂSĬNŬS (cerasus), a, um, adj. *of a cherry.* *Petron.* Cerasino succinctus cingulo, *cherry-colored.*

CĔRASTĒS (κεράστης), æ, m. *a serpent with small horns; a horned serpent; the cerastes.* *Lucan.* spinaque vagi torquente cerastæ. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of horned worm.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fabulous people of Cyprus, said to have horns.* *Ovid.*

CĔRĂSUM (κεράσιον), i, n. *a cherry.* *Plin.*

CĔRĂSŬS (κέρασος), i, f. *a cherry-tree.* *Ovid.* Audiat hoc cerasus; stipes inanis erit. —— ¶ Also, *a cherry.* *Propert.*

CĔRĂSŬS, untis, f. Κερασοῦς, *a city of Pontus.* *Mela.*

CĔRĀTIA, æ, f. *an herb having but one leaf, and a great root full of knots; capers or cappers.* *Plin.*

CĔRĀTĬĀS (κερατίας), æ, m. *a comet resembling a horn.* *Plin.*

CĔRĀTĪNA (κερατίνη), æ, f. *a sophistical argument concerning horns.* *Quintil.* (As; what you have not lost, you have still; you have not lost horns; therefore, you have horns.)

CĔRĀTĪTIS (κερατῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of wild-poppy, horned-poppy.* *Plin.*

CĔRĀTIUM (κεράτιον), ii, n. *carob-bean.* *Colum.*

CĒRĀTŌRIUM, or CĒRŌTĀRIUM (cero), ii, n. *a plaster made of wax.* *Cæl. Aurelian.* Ceratorium apponere. *Id.* Cerotariis uti.

CĒRĀTUM (Id.), or CĒRŌTUM (κηρωτόν), i, n. *a wax-plaster, cerecloth; cerate.* *Cels.* Ceratum liquidum. *Martial.* Nec labra pingui delibuta ceroto.

CĒRĀTŪRA (cero), æ, f. *a waxing, cering, laying over or besmearing with wax.* *Colum.*

CĔRAULA (κεραύλης), æ, m. *a corneter.* *Apulei.*

CĔRAUNIA, æ, f. *the name of several species of gems mentioned by Pliny.*

CĔRAUNIA, ōrum, n. Κεραύνια. See *Acroceraunia.*

CĔRAUNIŬS (Κεραύνιος), a, um, adject. *Ceraunian.* *Plin.* Ceraunii montes. *Colum.* Ceraunïæ vites.

CĔRAUNŬS, a, um, adj. *Ceraunian.* *Propert.* Non potuit saxo vitam posuisse Cerauno? *h. e.* scopulis Acroceraunïis.

CERBĔRŬS, or CERBĔRŎS (Κέρβερος), i, m. *Cerberus, the infernal dog, said to have three heads.* *Virg.* Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci Personat. *Ovid.* nexis adamante catenis Cerberon abstraxit. — Hence, Cerbĕrēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Cerberus.* *Lucan.* Cerbereasque canum facies.

CĔRCĪTIS (κερκῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a species of olive-tree.* *Col.* — Others read *circites.*

CERCIUS. See *Circius.*

CĔRCŎLĪPS (κέρκος and λείπω), ĭpis, f. *a kind of ape.* *Fest.* — Others read *cercolopis.* In the passage of *Catull.* Trepidas lingere cercolipas, others read *crepidas carbatinas.*

CĔRCŎPĬTHĒCŬS, and CĔRCŎPĬTHĒCŎS (κερκοπίθηκος), i, m. *a marmoset, or species of monkey.* *Martial.* Si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram.

CĔRCŌPS (κέρκωψ), ōpis, m. *a baboon.* *Manil.* tellus Et portentosos cercopum ludit in ortus. —— ¶ Also, *a people of the island of Pithecusa, fabled to have been turned into monkeys.* *Ovid.* deum genitor fraudem et perjuria quondam Cercopum.

CĔRCŪRŬS, and CĔRCŪRŎS (κέρκουρος), i, m. *a kind of light vessel, having a long poop, a cutter.* *Liv.* Ad hoc levioribus navigiis, cercurisque ac lembis ducentis. *Plaut.* Ædificat navim cercurum et merces emit.

CĔRCȲŌN, ŏnis, m. *a robber of Attica, who was put to death by Theseus.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Cĕrcȳŏnēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Cercyon.* *Ovid.* Corpora Cercyonea.

CĔRCȲRŎS (κέρκουρος), i, m. *a sea-fish.* *Plin.*

CĔRDŌ (κέρδος), ōnis, m. *a mean mechanic, a handicraftsman.* *Juvenal.* Et quæ turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutosque decebunt. — It is also joined with other nouns. *Martial.* Sutor cerdo, *a cobbler.*

CĔRĔĀLIS (Ceres), e, adj. *pertaining to Ceres, sacred to Ceres.* *Ovid.* Cereale nemus, *h. e.* Cereri consecratum. *Id.* sacrum. *Id.* Cerealia munera, *h. e. corn or bread.* *Id.* Cerealis Eleusin, *h. e. where she was particularly honored.* *Virg.* Cereale papaver. *Cic.* Cerealia (*sc.* sacra), *the festival celebrated by the matrons in honor of Ceres, and during which games were exhibited.* Hence, *Liv.* Cerealia ludos fecerunt. *Plaut.* Cerealis cœna, *a splendid entertainment, such as were given at the time of the Cerealia.* *Ovid.* Cereales sulci, *sown with corn.* *Id.* Cereales herbæ, *corn.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to corn, made of corn.* *Virg.* Cerealia arma, *instruments for grinding corn, or baking bread.* *Id.* Cereale solum, *made of bread.* *Plin.* Cerealis sapor. *Id.* Cereales auræ, *winds favorable to corn.* *Auson.* Cerealia saxa, *mill-stones for grinding corn.* —— ¶ And absol. Cerealia, *cereal grasses.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Ædiles cereales, *duumvirs who had the care of the public stores of corn, and superintended the celebration of the Cerealia.* *Pandect.*

CĔRĔBELLUM (diminut. from cerebrum), i, n. *a small brain.* *Plin.* Gallinacei cerebellum. *Sueton.* Pavonum cerebella.

CĔRĔBRŌSŬS (cerebrum), a, um, adject. *mad, crazy.* *Plaut.* Senex hic cerebrosus est certe. —— ¶ Also, *hot-headed, irritable, passionate.* *Horat.* Cerebrosus prosilit unus.

CĔRĔBRUM, i, n. *the brain,* ἐγκέφαλος. *Cic.* Alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem. *Plaut.* Cerebrum alicui dispercutere, *to dash out his brains.* *Aurel. Vict.* Cerebri valido incussu parietem pulsare, *to strike the head against a wall.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the mind, intellectual faculty; sense, understanding, wisdom.* *Horat.* Putidius multo cerebrum est Perilli dictantis. *Plaut.* Mihi misero cerebrum excutiunt tua dicta, *you perfectly amaze me.* —— ¶ Also, *passion, anger.* *Plaut.* Cerebrum meum finditur, *I burst with rage.* *Id.* Id nunc his cerebrum uritur. *Horat.* Cerebri felix, *of a calm, tranquil temper.* —— ¶ Also, *the pith of trees.* *Plin.*

CĒRĔFŎLIUM. See *Cærefolium.*

CĔREMONIA. See *Cærimonia.*

CĒRĔŎLŬS (diminut. from cereus), a, um, adject. *of the color of wax.* *Colum.*

CĔRĒS, ĕris, f. *the daughter of Saturn and mother of Proserpine, fabled to have invented agriculture, and therefore styled the goddess of corn. Ceres is the Demeter of the Greeks,* Δημήτηρ. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, figurat. *corn.* *Virg.* At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu. *Ovid.* Carmine læsa Ceres sterilem vanescit in herbam. —— Also, *bread.* *Virg.* Cereremque canistris Expediunt. *Terent.* Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus, *bread* (*or food*) *and wine.*

CERES, same as *Cæres.*

CĔRĔVĪSIA. See *Cervisia.*

CĒRĔŬS (cera), a, um, adj. *waxen, of wax,* κήρινος. *Cic.* Nihil esset cereum, quod commutari non posset. *Horat.* Cereæ imagines. *Virg.* Cerea castra, *h. e. the honey-comb.* —— ¶ Also, *of the color of wax.* *Virg.* Cerea pruna. *Martial.* Cerea et trita lacerna, *h. e. yellow with age.* *Id.* Cerea quæ patulo lucet ficedula lumbo, *h. e. fat.* So, *Id.* Cereus turtur. —— ¶ Figur. *ductile, easy, pliant.* *Horat.* Cereus in vitium flecti. *Id.* cerea Telephi laudas brachia, *h. e. soft.*

CĒRĔŬS (Id.), i, m. *a taper, wax-light,* λαμπὰς, λαμπάδιον. *Cic.* Omnibus vicis statuæ: ad eas tus, et cerei. *Plaut.* Lucere alicui cereum. — During the Saturnalia, clients sent wax tapers to their patrons. Hence, *Martial.* Decembri mense volant mappæ, Graciliesque ligulæ, cereique, chartæque.

CĒRIA, æ, f. *a drink made from corn; a sort of ale or beer.* *Plin.* See *Cervisia.*

CĒRĬFĬCŌ (cera & facio), as, āvi, ātum, *to make wax,* κηριάζω. Hence (of the purple-fish). *Plin.* Cum cerificavere, fluxos habent succos, *produced their slime.*

CĔRINTHA, æ, and CĔRINTHĒ (κηρίνθη), es, f. *a sort of honey-suckle; honeywort.* *Virg.* Cerinthæ ignobile gramen.

CĔRINTHŬS (κήρινθος), i, m. *a kind of wax, used by the bees for food, bees-bread.* *Plin.*

CĒRĬNŬS (κήρινος), a, um, adject. *of the color of wax.* *Plin.* Pruna cerina.

CĒRĬŌN, and CĒRIUM (κηρίον) ii, n. *an ulcer, or botch, like a honey-comb, with yellow matter in it.* *Plin.*

CĒRITES, same as *Cærites.*

CĒRĪTIS, ĭdis, f.; CĒRĪTĒS (κηρίτης), æ, m. *a gem of the color of wax.* *Plin.*

CERITUS. See *Cerritus.*

CERNENTIA (cerno), æ, f. *the faculty of seeing.* *Martian. Capell.* Cernentia opponitur cæcitati.

CERNŌ (κρίνω), is, crēvi, crētum, a, 3. *to sift, separate by a sieve,* διαττάω, σήθω. *Cato.* Quam minutissime per cribrum cernas. *Ovid.* Hæc ubi contrieris, per densa foramina cerne. *Plin.* Arctiore cribo cernere farinam. ——¶ Hence, *to separate the true from the false, discern, distinguish, judge.* *Cic.* Virtutes cernuntur in agendo. *Id.* Causa personis cernitur. *Plaut.* Amicam esse crevi. —— ¶ Also, *to decide, decree.* *Cic.* Quotcumque Senatus creverit, populusve jusserit. *Tacit.* Locum illis tempusque destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent. —— ¶ Also, *to contend, fight.* *Virg.* Inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro. Others read *decernere.* *Plaut.* Cernere certamen. *Lucret.* bellum, κρίνειν πόλεμον. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Ferro cernere vitam, *h. e.* de vita. —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, resolve, determine.* *Lucil.* apud *Non.* Postquam præsidium castris educere crevit. *Cic.* Legationes, cum Senatus creverit, urbe exeunto. *Catull.* potius germanum amittere crevi, quam, &c. *Liv.* Priusquam id sors cerneret. ——¶ Hence, the legal phrase, Cernere hereditatem, *to accept the inheritance;* and also, *to take actual possession.* *Cic.* Eo die ex testamento crevi hæreditatem. *Plin. Jun.* Rogavit testamento, ut hereditatem suam adirem, cerneremque. And figurat. *Cic.* Amorem cum hereditate crevit, *has inherited.* *Id.* Falsam hereditatem alienæ gloriæ cernere. ——¶ Often, also, *to see, descry, discern.* In this sense, it wants the *pret.* and *sup.* It usually implies more than *videre*, but is very often confounded with it. *Cic.* Nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus. *Id.* Cumanam regionem video, Pompeianum non cerno. *Id.* Quem ego tam video animo, quam ea, quæ oculis cernimus. *Nepos.* Ut oculis cerneretur. *Id.* Eum ipsum cernunt grati, *look to, regard.* —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, compre-*

hend, understand. *Cic.* Cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora futura sint. *Terent.* Ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres. *Enn.* apud *Cic.* Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *is recognized, shown.* —— ¶ Also, *to hear.* *Titinn.* ap. *Priscian.* Simul ut pueras has nocte suspirare crevi. *Accius* apud *Non.* Vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus.

CĔRNŬLŌ, as, the same as *Cernuo.* *Senec.* Fortūna cernulat et allidit.

CĔRNŬŌ (cernuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw with one's face on the ground; upset, overturn,* κυβιστάω. *Varr.* Pelles oleo perfusas percurrebant, ibique cernuabant (*sc.* se), *kept tumbling head over heels.* *Prudent.* Cernuat ora senex, *bends forward.*

CĔRNŬŬS, a, um, adject. *bending forwards with the face downwards, falling prone.* *Prudent.* pulverem Humi madentis ore pressit cernuo. *Virg.* ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.

CĒRŌ (cera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover or lay over with wax,* κηρόω. *Colum.* Dolia cerare. *Cic.* Cerata tabella.

CĒRŌMĂ (κήρωμα), ătis, n. *an ointment composed of oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed, to make the body slippery.* *Martial.* Vara nec injecto ceromate brachia tendis. *Id.* Lentum ceroma terere. —— ¶ Also, *the place where the wrestlers were anointed,* ἐλαιοθήσιον. *Senec.* Qui in ceromate sedet. —— ¶ Also, *the combat.* *Martial.* Et castigatum Libycæ ceroma palæstræ.

CĒRŌMĂTĬCŬS (ceroma), a, um, adject. *anointed with the* ceroma, *or oil which the wrestlers used.* *Juvenal.* Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.

CĔRŌNĬĂ (κηρωνία), æ, f. *the carob-tree.* *Plin.*

CĒRŌSTRŌTUM (κερόστρωτον), i, n. *a sort of work, inlaid with horn.* *Plin.* 11, 45. Others read *cestrota,* from *cestrum.*

CĒRŌSŬS (cera), a, um, adj. *full of wax.* *Plin.* Liquor veluti mellis cerosi.

CEROTARIUM. See *Ceratorium.*

CERŌTUM. See *Ceratum.*

CĔRRĔŬS (cerrus), a, um, adject. *of or relating to the holm-oak.* *Plin.* Glans cerrea. *Id.* Manubria cerrea.

CĔRRĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of the holm-oak.* *Plin.* Cerrino calice bibere.

CĔRRĬTŬS (for cereritus, from Ceres), a, um, adj. Δημητριακός, *fanatic, enthusiastic, struck with a superstitious frenzy, mad, frantic, furious.* *Horat.* Hellade percussa Marius cum præcipitat se, Cerritus fuit, an, &c.?

CĔRRŬS, i, f. *a kind of tree bearing mast like chestnuts, which are all prickly about the cup of the acorn; a sort of oak; a holm-tree.* *Plin.*

CERTĀMĔN (certo), ĭnis, n. *a contest, strife, contention, debate,* ἀγών. *Cic.* Certamen honestum, et disputatio splendida. *Id.* Certamen honoris, *rivalry.* *Id.* De urbis possessione inter deos certamen fuit. *Id.* Est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen. *Id.* Adducere rem in certamen. *Id.* Instituere sibi certamen cum aliquo. *Id.* Venire in certamen cum aliquo. *Justin.* Deferre certamen ad judicem. *Sallust.* Magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, *a great dispute.* *Liv.* Certamina domi finita, *civil dissensions.* —— ¶ Also, *a contest* in the games. *Just.* Olympio certamine contendit. *Sueton.* Certamen quinquennale. *Virg.* Certamen Bijugum. *Ovid.* Inire certamina disci. *Cic.* Descendere in certamen. —— ¶ And figur. *the prize.* *Virg.* pecorisque magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo. —— ¶ Often, also, *a battle, engagement, fight.* *Cæs.* Vario certamine pugnatum est. *Vellei.* Certamen classicum, *a naval engagement.* *Liv.* Inire certamen. *Id.* Conserere certamen. *Flor.* Singulare certamen, *single combat.* (See *Pugna.*) —— ¶ Also, *alacrity, competition, zeal.* *Curt.* Ingenti certamine concitant remos. *Virg.* Certamine summo procumbunt. —— ¶ *Tibull.* Certamen vini, *a carouse.* So, *Plin.* Certamen bibendi. —— ¶ *Horat.* Certamina divitiarum, *struggles for.* —— ¶ Also, *risk.* *Cic.* Quo majus erat certamen, et discrimen salutis.

CERTĀTĪM (certo), adverb, *emulously; earnestly, eagerly.* *Cic.* Certatim currere. *Virg.* Certatim socii feriunt mare.

CERTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a contending, striving, struggling; an emulation, contest,* ἀγωνισμός, φιλονεικία. *Sisenn.* Ad gladios certationem revocaverunt. *Cic.* Ludi publici sint corporum certationes, cursu, &c., *exercise.* *Id.* Hæc inter amicos sit honesta certatio. *Id.* Virtuti cum voluptate certatio. *Id.* Pœnæ certatio, *h. e.* ob pœnam. *Liv.* Omissa multæ certatione, *the discussion relative to the fine.*

CERTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a combatant.* *Gell.*

CERTĀTŬS, (Id.), us, m. *a contending.* *Stat.*

CERTĒ (certus), adv. *certainly, for certain, assuredly, undoubtedly.* *Cic.* Certe boni aliquid attulimus juventuti. *Terent.* Certe enim scio. *Liv.* Certius explorata referre. *Tertull.* certissime. —— ¶ It is often joined with *quidem* and *equidem.* *Cic.* Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est. *Terent.* Certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior. *Cic.* Me quidem certe comitem habebis. *Id.* Agebatur quidem certe nihil. —— ¶ Also, *at least; yet, notwithstanding.* *Cic.* Ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant. *Id.* Quamvis non fueris suasor, approbator certe fuisti.

CERTĬŌRŌ (certior), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to inform.* *Pandect.*

CERTŌ (certus), adv. *certainly, surely;* the same as *Certe.* *Cic.*

CERTŌ (for cernito, from cerno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to contend, contest, strive, vie, struggle, fight,* ἀγωνίζομαι. *Cæs.* Prœlio certare. *Sallust.* Cursu cum æqualibus certare. *Id.* Certare armis. *Cic.* cum populo R. de imperio. *Horat.* ob hircum. *Tacit.* augendæ dominationi. *Cic.* cum aliquo dicacitate. *Horat.* joco. *Liv.* Certatum est maledictis inter collegas. *Cic.* Officiis certare inter se. *Plin. Jun.* Certare cum aliquo honestissimo certamine mutuæ caritatis. *Id.* Certat Ægyptus cum feracissimis terris, *vies in richness of soil with.* *Cic.* Certare fructibus prædiorum cum usuris, *to struggle against the charges by means of the income; attempt to discharge the debts by the income.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to law, engage in a process.* *Cic.* Inter se jure certare. *Horat.* Magna, minorve foro si res certabitur olim. *Liv.* Certare multam, *h. e.* de multa. —— ¶ By the poets, with the *dative.* *Virg.* solus tibi certet Amyntas. *Id.* Certare laudibus alicujus. *Horat.* Certare imparibus. —— ¶ Also, *to strive emulously, contend, try to outdo each other.* *Virg.* certantque illudere capto. *Curt.* Certat quisque evadere. *Tacit.* Certare adulationibus. —— ¶ Also, *to attempt, aim at.* *Virg.* Vincere certo. *Plin. Jun.* Certat frangere fluctus. —— ¶ *Certato,* the ablat. of the participle, is used for *cum certatum esset.* *Tacit.* In amnis transgressu multum certato, pervicit.

CERTŬS (for cretus, from cerno), a, um, adj. *determined, resolved.* *Virg.* Certa mori. *Liv.* Certum, atque obstinatum est. *Cic.* Certum est, deliberatumque, omnia dicere. *Id.* discedere. *Terent.* Si istuc ita certum est tibi. *Tacit.* Certus relinquendæ vitæ. *Virg.* Certus eundi. —— ¶ Also, *fixed upon, established, appointed.* *Cic.* Mensis certus. *Liv.* In diem certam ut conveniant, indicit. *Cic.* In certa verba jurare, *according to a set form of words.* —— ¶ Also, for *quidam.* *Cic.* Habet certos sui studiosos, *certain persons.* *Id.* Insolentiam certorum hominum extimescere. —— ¶ Also, *having certain knowledge, sure, well acquainted.* *Gell.* Fac me, ut sim certus, an, &c., *inform me.* *Sueton.* Certus de sua genitura fuit. *Id.* Certus damnationis. *Tacit.* spei. *Lucan.* loci. —— Hence, Certiorem facere, *to inform, acquaint, apprise,* παραγγέλλειν, μηνύειν. *Cæs.* Per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est. *Cic.* Tu quid agas, fac me quam diligentissime certiorem. *Id.* Certiorem me sui consilii fecit. *Cæs.* Eum de rebus gestis certiorem faciunt. —— Also, in the same sense, *Certum facere.* *Virg.* Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando. —— ¶ Also, *tried, faithful, to be relied on.* *Cic.* Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit. *Plaut.* Tu ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus. *Martial.* sane certus et asper homo. *Quintil.* Parum certus auctor. —— ¶ Also, *trustworthy, sure.* *Horat.* Certus enim promisit Apollo. *Cic.* Certus paterfamilias, *tried.* *Id.* Id erat certi accusatoris officium, *credible.* —— ¶ Also, *sure of his aim, unerring.* *Valer. Flacc.* Deucalion certus jaculis. *Martial.* O quam certa fuit librato dextera ferro. *Virg.* certam quatit improbus hastam. *Horat.* metuende certa, Phœbe, sagitta. —— ¶ Also, *safe, that may be trusted.* *Cic.* Certa tempestate conscendere. *Plin.* Globosus lapis ad structuram infidelis: nec certior fluvialis. *Tacit.* Certa maris opperiri. —— ¶ Also, *certain, fixed, that will surely happen.* *Cic.* Certos cæli motus. *Id.* Aguntur certissima populi R. vectigalia. —— ¶ Also, *resolute, bold, undaunted.* *Cic.* Animo certo, et confirmato. *Virg.* Cum tales animum juvenum, et tam certa tulistis Pectora. —— ¶ Also, *open, clear, well-ascertained, manifest, evident.* *Liv.* Vix dum satis certa luce. *Cic.* Certius tibi est, me esse Romæ, quam mihi te Athenis. *Cæs.* Neque, certi quid esset, explorari poterat. *Cic.* Tu mihi de his rebus omnia certa (*sc.* scribes). *Id.* Certum est, quid respondeam, *I know what to say in reply.* *Id.* Quoniam certum in Fabio ponitur, ortum eum esse Canicula oriente, *it is considered as a fact.* *Id.* Certissimum signum amoris. *Id.* Certi liberi, *legitimate.* *Id.* Patre certo nasci. *Id.* Certissimus matricida. *Id.* Certior nebulo. *Id.* Certissimum crimen. *Id.* Competitores certi, *h. e. who will certainly be candidates.* *Horat.* Certus dolor, *h. e. real.* —— ¶ Certum scire, habere, *to ascertain for a certainty.* *Cic.* Cum certum sciam, faciam te certiorem. *Id.* De Oropo, opinor, sed certum nescio, *but I am not sure.* *Cic.* Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus. —— ¶ Pro certo habere, putare, dicere, &c., *to know for certain, be well assured,* &c. *Cic.* Pompeium pro certo habemus proficisci in Galliam. *Cic.* Pro certo polliceri. *Id.* Dicere aliquid pro certo. *Sallust.* Pro certo creditur. *Liv.* Sed quid rei esset, nemo satis pro certo scire. —— ¶ Certum alicui facere, *to inform.* *Plaut.* Istuc quæro certum qui faciat mihi, eum esse mortuum. *Id.* Nec, quid id sit, mihi certius facit. —— ¶ *Certum* is also used adverbially for *certo.* *Horat.* Certum Audieris. *Id.* quod mi obsit clare, certumque locuto. —— ¶ Certo certius esse, *surer than certainty, beyond a doubt.* *Plaut.* Nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius.

CĔRVĂ (cervus), æ, f. *a hind or doe,* ἔλαφος. *Plin.* Cornua nulla ovium, nec cervarum. —— ¶ Also, by the poets, *a deer* in general. *Virg.* qualis conjecta cerva sagitta.

CERVĀRĬŬS (cervus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to deer.* *Plin.* Cervarium venenum, *h. e. used for poisoning arrows.* *Id.* Cervarius lupus, *a lynx.* *Fest.* Ovis cervaria, *h. e. offered to Diana as a substitute for a deer.*

CĔRŎCHĬ (κεροῦχοι), ōrum, m. *the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sail-yards are managed.* *Lucan.*

CERVĪCĂL (cervix), ālis, n. *a pillow or bolster.* *Petron.* Positus inter cervicalia minutissima. *Martial.* Tinge caput nardi folio, cervical olebit.

CERVĪCŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *obstinacy, contumacy.* *Sidon.*

CERVĪCŬLĂ (dimin. from cervix), æ, f. *a little neck.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *the neck of a hydraulic machine.* *Vitruv.*

CERVĪNŬS (cervus), a, um, adj. *of a stag or hart,* ἐλάφειος. *Horat.* Cervina pellis. *Ovid.* Cervina vellera. *Pallad.* Cervinus color, *tawny.* *Juvenal.* Cervina senectus, *h. e. extreme old age.* *Calp.* Cervinus fumus, *h. e. of calcined hart's-horn.*

CĔRVĬSĬĂ, or **CEREVISIA**, æ, f. *a sort of ale or beer.* *Plin.*

CĔRVIX (unc.), īcis, f. *the hinder part of the neck*, αὐχὴν, δέρη. *Quintil.* Cervicem rectam oportet esse. *Cic.* Boum cervices natæ ad jugum. *Id.* Caput, et cervices, et jugulum tutari. —— ¶ Also, in general, *the neck*. *Cic.* Frangere cervices, *to break the neck*. *Id.* Abscindere caput cervicibus. *Tacit.* Offerre cervicem percussoribus, *to extend, offer*. *Cic.* Dare cervices alicui, *h. e. to offer one's throat to the knife*. *Horat.* Dare brachia cervici, *to cast the arms round the neck*. *Id.* Detorquere cervicem ad oscula, *to bend*. *Juvenal.* Sexta cervice ferri, *h. e. in a litter borne by six porters*. *Id.* Cervice astricta trahere aliquem, *to drag by the neck or collar*. —— ¶ Figur. Clodii furores a cervicibus vestris repuli. *Id.* Legiones in cervicibus nostris collocare. *Id.* Dare cervices crudelitati nefariæ. *Id.* Qui suis cervicibus Rempublicam sustinent. *Id.* Tantis cervicibus esse, *so bold*. *Liv.* Nunc in cervicibus sumus, *are immediately upon them*. *Id.* Bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *h. e. impended*. *Pers.* Laxa cervice legere aliquid, *h. e. with the head hanging down*. —— ¶ Also, *the neck*, applied to plants and inanimate objects. *Petron.* Cervix cucumæ. *Martial.* amphoræ. *Vitruv.* Fistulæ continenter conjunctæ ligneis cervicibus. *Plin.* Peloponnesi cervix, *h. e. the isthmus*. *Id.* Urbs sita in cervice longe procurrente, *a neck of land*.

CĒRŬLĂ (diminut. from cera), æ, f. *a small piece of wax*. *Cic.* Miniata cerula notare, *to mark passages in a book with a crayon*. *Id.* Cerulas tuas miniatulas extimescebam, *I feared your criticisms*.

CĒRŪSSĂ, æ, f. *ceruse, white-lead, used in painting, and by women, to whiten the skin*. *Ovid.* Nec cerussa tibi, nec nitri spuma rubentis Desit.

CĒRŪSSĀTŬS (cerussa), a, um, adj. *painted with ceruse, or white-lead; colored with white*. *Cic.* Erant illi compti capilli, cerussatæque buccæ. *Martial.* Cerussata cutis.

CĔRVŬS (unc.), i, m. *a stag*, ἔλαφος. *Lucret.* Cervi alipedes. *Ovid.* Fugax cervus. *Virg.* Imbelles cervi. *Id.* Ramosa vivacis cornua cervi. —— ¶ Also, *forked stakes, palisades*. *Cæs.*

CĒRȲCIUM (κηρύκιον), ii, n. *a herald's staff, caduceus*. *Martian. Capel.*

CĒRȲX (κήρυξ), ȳcis, m. *a herald*. *Senec.*

CESPES. See *Cæspes*.

CĒSSĀTIŌ (cesso), ōnis, f. *a loitering; cessation, intermission*, ἀνάπαυσις. *Cic.* Scribito, ne furtum cessationis quæsivisse videaris. *Plaut.* Id negotium institutum est, non datur cessatio. *Colum.* Humus destituta magno fenore cessationis colono respondet. *Gell.* Cessatio pugnæ pactitia, *a truce*. —¶ Also, *idleness, inactivity*. *Cic.* Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat.

CĒSSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a loiterer, lingerer, idler*. *Cic.* Non cessator esse soleo. *Horat.* nequam, et cessator Davus.

CĒSSĀTRIX (cessator), īcis, f. *a loiterer*. *Tertull.*

CĒSSIM (cedo), adv. *backward*. *Justin.* Ite cessim.

CĒSSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a retiring from affairs, office*, &c. *Cic.* Cessio libera atque otiosa. —— ¶ Also, *a yielding up, ceding*. *Cic.* In jure cessio, *h. e. a giving up one's effects to one's creditors before a magistrate*. —— ¶ Also, *arrival*. *Pandect.* Cessio diei, *h. e. of the time of payment*.

CĒSSŌ (frequentat. from cedo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to cease, give over, leave off, intermit, stop, pause*, παύομαι, ἀναπαύομαι. *Cic.* Cicero noster non cessavit apud rhetorem. *Id.* Gorgias nunquam in suo studio cessavit. *Liv.* Nec cessatum a levibus prœliis est. *Horat.* Morbus cessans nervis, *lingering*. *Cic.* Ille non cessat de nobis detrahere. *Justin.* Non cessavit, quoad omnem stirpem deleret. *Phædr.* Quid ita cessarunt pedes? *lagged*. —— ¶ Also, *to lie fallow*. *Virg.* Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales. *Plin.* Gracilior terra, et in annum tertium cesset. *Ovid.* Arva cessata. —— ¶ Also, *to fail to appear in court, or prosecute a suit*. *Sueton.* Necessitate cessare. —— ¶ Also, *to cease to be valid; to become null*. *Pandect.* Cessat edictum. *Id.* Cessat actio. *Sueton.* Morte consulis cessans honor, *becoming vacant*. —— ¶ Also, *to be idle, to be at rest, or at leisure*. *Cic.* Cur tam multos deos cessare patitur? *Propert.* venias hodie: cessabimus una, *h. e. enjoy ourselves*. *Lucan.* Prima dies belli cessavit Marte cruento, *h. e. was free from fighting*. *Flor.* A laude cessare, *h. e. to do nothing worthy of praise*. *Horat.* Cessat voluntas? *h. e. do you refuse?* *Liv.* Cessare officio, *to be wanting in one's duty*. *Propert.* At tua non ætas unquam cessavit amori, *never has leisure for love*. —— ¶ Also, *to be tardy; to delay, procrastinate*. *Terent.* Paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem. *Id.* Quid illic jamdudum cessat cum Syro? *but what can he be about, loitering there?* *Id.* Quid stas? quid cessas? *Id.* Sed quid cessas hominem adire? *why do you not?* *Virg.* cessas in vota, precesque. *Plaut.* It dies: ego mihi cesso. —— ¶ Also, *to omit, neglect*. *Plaut.* Numquid in principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? —— ¶ Also, *to fall off from, fail of, err*. *Horat.* semel hic cessavit. *Id.* Sic mihi qui multum cessat, fit Chœrilus ille.

CĔSTRŎS (κέστρος), i, *the herb betony*. *Plin.*

CĔSTRŎSPHĔNDŎNĒ (κεστροσφενδόνη), es, f. *a military engine, used for hurling missiles*. *Liv.* 42, 65.

CESTRŌTUM. See *Cerostrotum*.

CĔSTRUM, or **CĔSTRŎN** (κέστρον), i, n. *a graving tool to work ivory or horn with; a graver, burine*. *Plin.*

CĔSTŬS, or **CĔSTŎS** (κεστὸς), i, m. *a band, strap, girdle*. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the cestus or girdle of Venus, feigned by the poets to possess the power of kindling the passion of love*. *Martial.* Sume Cytheriaco medicatum nectare ceston. —— ¶ Also, *a gauntlet*. See *Cæstus*.

CĒTĀRIÆ (cete), ārum, f. and **CĒTĀRIĂ**, ōrum, n. *fish-ponds of salt water near the sea-side*. *Plin.* Scombri Hispaniæ cetarias replent. *Horat.* Plures adnabunt thynni, et cetaria crescent.

CĒTĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a vender of large fishes salted; a fishmonger*. *Terent.* Cetarii, piscatores, aucupes.

CĒTĒ (κήτη), ōn, n. plur. *any large sea-fish*; particularly *the cetaceous mammifers, as whales, dolphins*, &c. *Virg.* Immania cete. *Plin.* Delphini, et reliqua cete. —— ¶ Also, *a southern constellation, the Whale*. *Cic.* —— ¶ We also find *Cetus*, i, m. As, *Plaut.* Indicant caros, caram vitulinam, cetum, porcinam. *Cels.* Omnes belluæ marinæ, ex quibus cetus est. — And also, *Cetos*, n. sing. *Plin.* Juba tradit cetos in flumen intrasse.

CETERA. See *Ceterus*.

CĒTĔRŌQUI, or **CĒTĔRŌQUIN** (cetero & quin), adverb, *in other respects, otherwise*. *Cic.*

CETERO,
CETERUM. } See *Ceterus*.

CĒTĔRŬS (ἕτερος), a, um, adj. not used in the nom. sing. masc. *the other, the rest*. *Cic.* Cetera jurisdictio. *Id.* Argentum ceterum. *Id.* Ceteros sophistas. *Cato.* Nec commisceas cum cetero vino. —— ¶ Also, absol. *Liv.* Ceterum omne incensum est, *all the rest*. *Cic.* Cetera me delectarunt. —— ¶ Et cetera, *and so forth*. *Cic.* Si mihi filius genitus, isque prius moritur, et cetera. *Id.* Agas asellum, et cetera. —— ¶ Also, without *et*. *Lucret.* Terramque, et solem, lunam, mare, cetera. —— ¶ *Cetera*, or *ceterum*, and *cetero*, are used adverb., *as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise*. *Horat.* Excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera lætus. *Liv.* Virum cetera egregium secuta ambitio est. *Cic.* Præterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam. *Plin.* Cetero ad solitudinem rediit. — So, in the same sense, *ad cetera*. *Horat.* Ad cetera pæne gemelli. — So *de cetero*. *Cic.* De cetero vellem equidem, &c. — Also, *for the future*. *Pandect.* Non de cetero facient. — So, *Senec.* Pax in ceterum parta.

CĒTŌ, us, f. Κητὼ, *Ceto, the wife of Phorcus and mother of Medusa*. *Lucan.*

CETOS. See *Cete*.

CĒTŌSŬS (cete), a, um, adj. *of a whale*. *Avien.*

CĒTRĂ, or **CÆTRĂ**, æ, f. *a short leathern target, or buckler, used by the Spaniards and Moors*. *Virg.* Lævas cetra tegit. *Tacit.* Scribit, etiam Britannis breves cetras in usu fuisse.

CĒTRĀTŬS, or **CÆTRĀTŬS** (cetra), a, um, adj. *armed with the cetra*. *Cæs.* Cetratæ cohortes. *Liv.* Cetratos, quos peltastas vocant, in insidiis abdiderat, *targeteers*.

CETTE. See *Cedo, defect*.

CETUS. See *Cete*.

CEU, adv. *as, as it were, like as*, οἷον, ὡς, ὥσπερ. *Sueton.* Reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent. *Horat.* Ceu flamma per tædas. *Virg.* lupi ceu Raptores atra in nebula. —— ¶ Also, *as if*. *Plin.* Cantharides objectæ Catoni, ceu venenum vendidisset. —— ¶ Ceu vero, *as if indeed*. *Plin.* Ceu vero nesciam, scripsisse etiam feminam. *Id.* Ceu vero remedia desint. —— ¶ Ceu plerumque, *as for the most part*. *Plin.* Atque ut intelligatur vana, ceu plerumque, vitæ persuasio, &c.

CEVA, æ, f. *a sort of small cow*. *Colum.* See *Altinus*.

CĒVĔŌ, es, n. 2. *to stoop, bow*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *Juvenal. to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn*. *Pers.* An, Romule, ceves? ¶ Also, Clunes movere, in re venerea. *Martial.*

CEUS. See *Cæus*.

CĒŬS. See *Cea*.

CĒȲX, ȳcis, m. Κήυξ, *Ceyx, king of Trachinia, husband of Halcyone, who on his death threw herself into the sea; Ceyx was changed into a halcyon*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, *the male halcyon*. *Plin.*

CHÆRĔPHȲLLŎN (χαιρέφυλλον), i, n. *the herb chervil*. *Colum.*

CHÆRŌNĒĂ, æ, f. *Chæronea, a town of Bœotia, the birth-place of Plutarch*. — Hence, Chæronĕus, a, um, adj. *of Chæronea*. *Plin.*

CHĂLĂSTĬCŬS (χαλαστικὸς), a, um, adj. *laxative, emollient, aperient*. *Theodos. Priscian.*

CHĂLĂSTRÆŬS, and **CHĂLĂSTRĬCŬS**, a, um, adj. *of Chalastra, a town of Macedonia, noted for its saltpetre*. *Plin.*

CHĂLĀZIĀS (χαλαζίας), æ, m. *a gem resembling a hailstone, and said to be very hard*. *Plin.*

CHĂLĀZIŬS (χαλάζιος), a, um, adj. *like a hailstone*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, absol. Chalazia, *pimples or warts in the eyelids; sties*. *Cels.*

CHĂLBĂNĒ, es, f. same as *Galbanum*.

CHĂLCĂNTHUM (χάλκανθον), i, n. *copperas, vitriol*. *Plin.*

CHĂLCĒDŎN, and **CĂLCHĒDŎN**, ŏnis, f. Χαλκηδὼν, and Καλχηδὼν, *a town of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium*. *Tacit.* — Hence, Chalcedŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian*. *Plin.* Smaragdus Chalcedonius, *a crystalline copper ore*.—And absol. Chalcedonii, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Chalcedon*. *Tacit.*

CHĂLCĒŎS (χαλκεῖος), i, m. *a kind of prickly plant*. *Plin.*

CHĂLCĒTUM, i, n. *a plant*. *Plin.*

CHĂLCĔŬS (χάλκεος), a, um, adj. *of copper or brass*. *Martial.*

CHĂLCĬDĬCĒ (χαλκιδική), es, f. *a sort of lizard*, called, also, *sepa*. *Plin.*

CHĂLCĬDĬCŬS (Χαλκιδικὸς), a, um, and **CHĂLCĬDĒNSIS**, or **CHĂLCĬDĬCĒNSIS**, e, adj. *of Chalcis, Chalcidian*. *Gell.* Colonia Chalcidicensis, *h. e. Cumæ*. So, *Virg.* Chalcidica arx (because *Cumæ* was founded by *Chalcidians*). *Cic.* Euripus Chalcidicus. *Virg.* Chalcidicus versus, *h. e. of Euphorion of Chalcis*. *Stat.* Carmen Chalcidicum, *h. e. of the Cumæan sibyl*. —— ¶ Absol. Chalcidicum, i, n. *a room in one corner of a basilica*, or, according to some, *a portico*. *Vitruv.*

CHĂLCĬŒCŬS or **-CŎS** (Χαλκίοικος), i, m. *a temple of Minerva, built by the Spartans*. *Nepos.* In ædem Minervæ, quæ Chalciœcus vocatur, confugit. *Liv.* Ætoli circa Chalciœcum (Minervæ est templum) congregati cæduntur.

CHĂLCĬŎPĒ, es, f. Χαλκιόπη, *Chalciope, sister of Medea and wife of Phryxus*. *Ovid.*

CHĂLCIS, īdis & īdos, f. Χαλκὶς, *the capital of Eubœa*. *Lucan.* Chalcidos Euboicæ regnum. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Arabia, another of Syria*, &c. *Plin.*

— ¶ Also, *a fish of the herring kind. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of lizard. Plin.*

CHĂLCĪTIS (χαλκῖτις), ĭdis, f. *the stone* [f]*rom which copper is extracted; copper ore. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone, resembling copper. Plin.*

CHĂLCŎPHŌNŎS (χαλκόφωνος), or CHĂLCŎPHTHŎNGŎS (χαλκόφθογγος), i, f. *a black stone sounding like brass,* probably, *clinkstone. Plin.*

CHĂLCŎSMĂRĂGDŎS (χαλκοσμάραγδος), i, f. *a precious stone, veined with brass; malachite. Plin.*

CHĂLCŬS (χαλκός), i, m. *the tenth part of an obolus. Plin.*

CHĂLDÆĂ, æ, f. *the southern part of Babylonia, bordering on Arabia and the Persian gulf. The inhabitants were noted for their skill in astronomy and astrology.* — Hence, Chaldæus, and Chaldaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Chaldæan. Cic.* Chaldaicis rationibus eruditus, *skilled in astrology. Juvenal.* Grex Chaldæus. — And absol. Chaldæi, ōrum, *the Chaldæans. Cic.* — Also, *astrologers. Sueton.*

CHĂLŌ (χαλῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to let down, slacken. Vitruv.*

CHĂLȲBS (χάλυψ), ȳbis, f. *a river in Spain. Justin.* —— ¶ Chalȳbes, um, *a people of Pontus, noted for their skill in manufacturing steel.* —— ¶ Hence, Chalybs, *steel. Virg.* Vulnificus chalybs. — Also, figur. *any thing made of steel or iron. Senec.* Strictus chalybe, *h. e. a sword. Lucan.* primus chalybem, frenosque momordit, *the bit. Id.* Insertum manibus chalybem, *h. e. a nail. Id.* Chalybum nodi, *h. e. a chain.*

CHĀMĂ, atis, n. *a lynx. Plin.*

CHĀMÆ (χῆμαι), ārum, f. *gaping cockles. Plin.*

CHĂMÆĂCTĒ (χαμαιάκτη), es, f. *the herb wallwort or danewort, a kind of dwarf-elder. Plin.*

CHĂMÆCĔRĂSŬS (χαμαικέρασος), i, f. *the dwarf cherry-tree. Plin.*

CHĂMÆCISSŎS (χαμαίκισσος), i, f. *ground ivy. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of the herb sow-bread. Plin.*

CHĂMÆCȲPĂRISSŬS (χαμαικυπάρισσος), i, f. *heath-cypress, or dwarf-cypress. Plin.*

CHĂMÆDĀPHNĒ (χαμαιδάφνη), es, f. *a sort of laurel, growing low, spurge-laurel. Plin.*

CHĂMÆDRĂCŎN (χαμαιδράκων), ontos, m. *a kind of serpent. Solin.*

CHĂMÆDRȲS (χαμαίδρυς), ȳos, f. *the herb germander. Plin.*

CHĂMÆLĔŌN (χαμαιλέων), ōnis & ōntis, m. *a beast of the lizard kind, fabled to live on air, and which assumes the color of any thing to which it is applied, except red and white; a chameleon. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the carline-thistle, sow-thistle. Plin.*

CHĂMÆLEUCĒ (χαμαιλεύκη), es, f. *the herb colt's-foot. Plin.*

CHĂMÆLȲGŎS (χαμαίλυγος), i, f. *vervain. Apulei.*

CHĂMÆMĒLŎN (χαμαίμηλον), i, n. *the herb chamomile. Plin.*

CHĂMÆMȲRSĪNĒ (χαμαιμυρσίνη), es, f. *holly, holm, or butcher's-broom. Plin.*

CHĂMÆPEUCĒ (χαμαιπεύκη), es, f. *an herb with leaves like the larch-tree. Plin.*

CHĂMÆPĬTȲS (χαμαιπίτυς), ȳos, f. *the herb ground-pine. Plin.*

CHĂMÆPLĂTĂNŬS (χαμαιπλάτανος), i, f. *the dwarf-platane. Plin.*

CHĂMÆRĔPĒS (χαμαιρεπεῖς), um, f. pl. *a kind of date-tree; dwarf-palm. Plin.*

CHĂMÆRŎPS, ŏpis, f. the same as *Chamædrys. Plin.*

CHĂMÆSȲCĒ (χαμαισύκη), es, f. *thyme, spurge. Plin.*

CHĂMÆTORTŬS (χαμαί & tortus), a, um, adj. *creeping on the ground. Fronto.*

CHĂMÆZĒLŎN (χαμαίζηλον), i, n. *the herb cinque-foil. Plin.*

CHĂMĒDȲŎSMŎS (χαμηδύοσμος), i, f. *rosemary. Apul.*

CHĂMĒLÆĂ (χαμελαία), æ, f. *the dwarf-olive. Plin.*

CHĂMĔTÆRĂ (χαμεταίρα), æ, f. *a female attendant, handmaid. Plin.*

CHĂNĂNÆŬS, a, um, adj. *Canaanitish. Prudent.*

CHĀNNĒ, and CHĀNĒ (χάννη & χάνη), es, f. *a fish like a perch; a ruff. Ovid.* et ex se Concipiens channe, gemino fraudata parente.

CHĀŎNĔS, um, m. Χάονες, *the inhabitants of Chaonia, in Epirus. Claud.*

CHĀŎNĬĂ, æ, f. Χαονία, *a district in Epirus. Virg.* Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit. — Hence, Chaŏnis, ĭdis, and Chaonĭus, a, um, adj. *Chaonian. Ovid.* Chaonis ales, *h. e. a dove. Id.* Chaonis arbos, *h. e. the oak. Virg.* Chaonii campi. *Id.* Chaoniique patris glans, *h. e. of Dodonæan Jupiter. Id.* Chaoniæ columbæ, *h. e. the prophetic doves of Dodona.*

CHĂŎS (χάος), i, n. *a vast void, a bottomless abyss. Lucan.* Et Chaos innumeros avidum confundere mundos. *Senec.* Cæcum chaos. *Valer. Flacc.* profundum Per Chaos occurrunt cæcæ sine vocibus umbræ. —— ¶ Also, *a god, the father of Erebus and Night. Virg.* Tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque. —— ¶ Also, *darkness. Prudent.* Merso sole, chaos ingruit horridum. —— ¶ Also, *the confused and disordered heap of things, whereof all things are supposed to have been made; chaos. Ovid.* Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixere Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles. *Senec.* Deforme Chaos.

CHARA, æ, f. *the root of an uncertain plant. Cæs.* See *Careum.*

CHĂRĂCĀTŬS (charax), a, um, adject. *staked or propped up. Colum.*

CHĂRĂCĒNĒ, es, f. *a district of Susiana. Plin.*

CHĂRĂCĬĀS (χαρακίας), æ, m. *fit for making palisades. Plin.* Caracias calamus.

CHĂRĂCTĒR (χαρακτήρ), ēris, m. *a mark set upon any thing, in order to identify it. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a character, or style, of writing or speaking. Cic.*

CHĂRĂDRŎS, i, m. Χάραδρος, *a river of Phocis. Stat.*

CHĂRĀX (χάραξ), ăcis, f. *a palisade.* —— ¶ Hence, *a town of Susiana, so called because it was surrounded by palisades. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of the Tauric Chersonese. Plin.*

CHĂRĀXŌ (χαράσσω), as, a. 1. *to scratch, scarify. Prudent.*

CHĂRĂXŬS, i, m. Χάραξος, *a brother of Sappho, who, after having squandered his fortune, betook himself to piracy. Ovid.*

CHĂRĬĒNTISMŬS (χαριεντισμός), i, m. *urbanity or gracefulness in speaking; a figure of speech by which any thing disagreeable is expressed or implied in a gracious form. Charis.*

CHARISIUS. See *Carisius.*

CHĂRISMĂ (χάρισμα), ătis, n. *a gift, boon. Prudent.*

CHĂRISTĬĂ (χαρίστια), ōrum, n. plur. *a solemn feast or banquet, at which none but kinsfolks met, in order that if there had been any quarrel or misunderstanding amongst any of them, they might be reconciled and made friends again. Ovid.* Proxima cognati dixere charistia cari.

CHARITAS. See *Caritas.*

CHĂRITĒS, um, f. *the Graces,* αἱ Χάριτες. (See *Gratiæ.*) *Ovid.* Protinus arripiunt Charites, nectuntque coronas. *Propert.* Aversis Charisin (*dat. plur. Græc.*) cantas. *Lucret.* Parvula, pumilio, Chariton mia, tota merum sal, Χαρίτων μία, *h. e. una Gratiarum.*

CHĂRĬTŎBLĔPHĂRŎN (χαριτοβλέφαρον), i, n. *a kind of shrub growing in the sea, used in love-potions. Plin.*

CHARITON MIA. See *Charites.*

CHĂRŌN, tis & ōnis, m. *the ferryman of the infernal regions. Virg.* Portitor ille Charon. — Hence, Chărōnēŭs, a, um, adj. *Plin.* Charoneæ scrobes, *openings in the earth, which exhale pestilential vapors.*

CHĂRŌNDĀS, æ, m. *a Sicilian legislator. Cic.*

CHĀRTĂ (χάρτης), æ, f. *paper made of the Egyptian papyrus. Cic.* Charta dentata, *h. e. smoothed with a tooth. Sueton.* Transversa charta scribere epistolas, *cross-wise. Martial.* Scribere epigrammata in charta aversa, *h. e. on both sides of the paper. Plin.* Chartæ bibulæ, *blotting-paper; paper that will not bear the ink. Plin.* Scapus chartarum, *a quire of paper. Horat.* Illinere aliquid chartis, *h. e.* scribere. —— ¶ Also, *papyrus. Plin.* In Sedennytico nomo non nisi charta nascitur. —— ¶ Figur. *any thing written on paper, a treatise, writing, letter-book. Cic.* Chartæ obsolverunt. *Id.* Charta ipsa ne nos prodat, pertimesco. *Martial.* Chartæ Arpinæ, *h. e. the works of Cicero. Horat.* Chartæ Græcæ, *h. e. writings of the Greeks. Id.* Si chartæ sileant, *h. e. if books do not celebrate. Ovid.* Nullus in hac charta versus amare docet, *in this poem. Catull.* Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, *h. e. in three books.* —— ¶ Also, *a thin plate, a sheet. Sueton.* Charta plumbea, *a sheet of lead.*

CHĀRTĀCĔŬS (charta), a, um, adject. *of paper. Pandect.*

CHĀRTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of or relating to paper. Plin.* Farina chartaria, *h. e. used for gluing paper. Id.* Chartariæ officinæ, *paper-mills; stationers' shops. Apul.* Calamus chartarius, *h. e. a pen.* —— ¶ Absol. Chartarium, ii, n. *archives, a library. Hieronym.*

CHĀRTĔŬS (charta), a, um, adject. *of paper. Auson.* nam tota supellex Vatum piorum chartea est.

CHĀRTŬLĂ (diminut. from charta), æ, f. *a small leaf or sheet of paper. Cic.*

CHĀRTŬLĀRĬŬS (chartula), ii, m. *a keeper of records. Cod. Just.*

CHARUS. See *Carus.*

CHĂRȲBDIS, is, f. Χάρυβδις, *a dangerous whirlpool in the Sicilian straits, opposite to the rock Scylla. It is now called Cariddi or Galofaro. Virg.* Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis Obsidet. *Tibull.* Charybdis violenta. *Ovid.* avida. *Id.* irrequieta. *Cic.* Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? —— ¶ Figurat. *Cic.* Charybdis bonorum, *a spendthrift.*

CHĀSMĂ (χάσμα), ătis, n. *a gaping, or yawning of the earth; a chasm. Senec.* Chasmata aperiuntur. —— ¶ Also, *a meteor, with an apparent opening of the heavens. Senec.* Sunt chasmata, cum aliquod cæli spatium discedit, et flammam dehiscens velut in abdito ostentat.

CHĀSMĂTĬĀS (χασματίας), æ, m. *an earthquake attended with an opening or yawning of the ground. Ammian.*

CHATTI. See *Catti.*

CHAUCI. See *Cauci.*

CHĒLÆ (χηλαί), ārum, f. *the arms of a scorpion; the claws, cleys, or chelies of a crab-fish.* And as the arms of the constellation Scorpion extend into Libra, *chelæ* is used for *the constellation Libra, Virg.* Erigonem inter, chelasque sequentes. *Lucan.* minacem Scorpion incendis cauda, chelasque peruris. —— ¶ In the sing. *chele* signifies *the trigger of a balista. Vitruv.* Extantia cheles, *h. e.* pars cheles, quæ exstat.

CHĒLĒ, es, f. See *Chelæ.*

CHĔLĪDŎNĬĀS (χελιδονίας), æ, m. *the west wind after the 22d of February, on account of the appearance of the swallows. Plin.*

CHĔLĪDŎNĬŬS (χελιδόνιος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a swallow. Plin.* Chelidonii lapilli, *found in the crops of young swallows. Id.* Chelidoniæ ficus, *a kind of blue or purple fig.* —— ¶ And absol. Chelidonia, æ, f. (*sc.* herba), *the herb celandine, or swallow-wort. Plin.* —— ¶ Chelidoniæ insulæ, now *le Correnti, islands on the coast of Lycia. Pompon. Mela.* —— ¶ Also, Chelidonium, *a cape of Lycia,* now *cape Cameroso. Plin.*

CHELON, i, n. *a part of the catapulta. Vitruv.*

CHĔLŌNĬĂ (χελωνία), æ, f. *a gem like the eye of an Indian tortoise, used by magicians in divination. Plin.*

CHĔLŌNĪTIS (χελωνῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone like a tortoise. Plin.*

CHĔLŌNĬUM (χελώνιον), ii, n. *the handle or ear of several kinds of machines; stays. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb sow-bread. Apul.*

CHĔLŌNŎPHĂGĪ (χελωνοφάγοι), ōrum, m. *tortoise-eaters, a nation of Carmania. Plin.*

CHĔLȲDRŬS (χέλυδρος), i, m. *a sort of venomous snake, of a disagreeable smell. Virg.* Galbaneoque agitare graves nidore chelydros.

CHĔLȲŎN (χέλυον), i, n. *the shell of a tortoise. Plin.* Chelyon testudinum.

CHĔLȲS (χέλυς), ȳis, or ȳos, f. *a harp, lute, or cithern, so called from the body of it having been made originally of the shell*

of a tortoise. Ovid. Inde chelyn Phœbo communia munera ponam. *Stat.* Intendere chelyn. *Id.* Laxare chelyn. *Senec.* Levi plectro canoram chelyn verberare. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Lyra. Avien.*

CHĒMŌSIS (χήμωσις), is, f. *a disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness; the albugo, leucoma. Theodor. Priscian.*

CHĒNĂLŌPĒX (χηναλώπηξ), ĕcis, f. *a bird of the goose kind; a bergander, barnacle. Plin.*

CHĒNĔRŌS (χηνίρως), ōtis, f. *a kind of wild goose. Plin.*

CHĒNŎBŌSCIŌN (χηνοβόσκειον), ii, n. *a goose-pen, a place where geese or other water-fowls are kept. Colum.*

CHĒNŎPŪS (χηνόπους), ŏdis, f. *the herb goose-foot. Plin.*

CHĒRĂGRĂ. See *Chiragra.*

CHĒRNĪTĒS (χερνίτης), æ, m. *a variety of alabaster. Plin.*

CHĔRRŎNĒSŪS, and CHĔRSŎNĒSŬS (χερρόνησος and χερσόνησος), i, f. *a peninsula.* Particularly celebrated are *Chersonesus Thraciæ,* often called *the Chersonese; Chersonesus Taurica, the Crimea; Chersonesus Cimbrica, Jutland;* and *Chersonesus Aurea, in India. Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Cherronensis, and Chersonensis, e, adj. *of or on a peninsula. Justin.* — And Cherronenses, ium, *the inhabitants of the Thracian Chersonese. Cic.*

CHĔRSĬNÆ testudines, *land-tortoises,* χερσιναί, χέλυες. *Plin.* — *Martial.* calls this species *cherso*s. Femineam nobis cherson si credis inesse, Deciperis.

CHERSONĒSUS. See *Cherronesus.*

CHERSOS, i, f. See *Chersinæ.*

CHĔRSŸDRŬS (χέρσυδρος), i, m. *an amphibious serpent. Lucan.* Natus et ambiguæ coleret qui Syrtidos arva Chersydrus.

CHERŬB, m. indeclin. and in plur. num. CHERŪBIM, *a Hebrew word signifying a particular rank of angels, a cherub. Isid.*

CHĔRUSCI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany, on both sides of the Weser. Tacit.*

CHĪLIĂRCHĒS, æ, and CHĪLIĂRCHŬS (χιλιάρχης, and χιλίαρχος), i, m. *the commander over a thousand men; a chiliarch. Tacit.*

CHĪLIĂS (χιλιὰς), ădis, f. *a chiliad; the number one thousand. Macrob.*

CHĪLIASTÆ (χιλιασταί), ārum, m. *chiliasts, millenarians. Augustin.* See *Milliarius.*

CHĪLIŌDŸNĂMĬ (χιλιοδύναμις), æ, f. *an herb, so called from its many virtues; a kind of gentian. Plin.*

CHĪLIŌPHŸLLŌN (χιλιόφυλλον), i, n. *the herb milfoil, or yarrow. Apul.*

CHĪLŌ (χεῖλος), ōnis, *having large or thick lips; blobber-lipped. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman cognomen. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Chilon (χείλων), *one of the seven sages of Greece. Plin.*

CHĬMÆRĂ (χίμαιρα), æ, f. *a goat.* —— ¶ Also, *a burning mountain in Lycia,* now *Capo Macri. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fabulous monster, whose fore parts were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon, and which vomited fire. It was slain by Bellerophon. Horat.* Chimæra triformis. *Id.* ignea. —— ¶ Also, *the name of one of the ships of Æneas. Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Chimerēus, a, um, adj. *of mount Chimera. Virg.* Chimereo Xanthi perfusa liquore, *h. e. of the river Xanthus in Lycia.*

CHĬMÆRIFĔR (chimæra & fero), a, um, adj. *producing the chimæra. Ovid.* Chimærifera Lycia.

CHĬŎNĒ, es, f. Χιόνη, *daughter of Dædalion, slain by Diana on account of her presumption. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the mother of Eumolpus, who is thence called* Chionides. *Ovid.*

CHĬŎNĬDĒS, is, m. See *Chione.*

CHĬŎS, or CHĬŬS, ii, f. Χίος, now *Scio, an island of the Ægean sea, celebrated for its marble, wine and figs. Cic.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Chīus (Χῖος), a, um, adj. *Chian, of Chios. Plaut.* Vinum Chium. — And absol. *Horat.* Chium, *sc.* vinum. *Martial.* Chiæ flavæ, *sc.* ficus. — And Chii, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Chios. Cic.*

CHĪRĂGRĂ (χειράγρα), or CHĔRĂGRĂ, æ, f. *the gout in the hand. Horat.* Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra.

CHĪRĂGRĬCŬS (chiragra), a, um, adj. *having the gout in the hand, chiragrical. Petron.*

CHĪRĂMAXIUM (χειραμάξιον), ii, n. *a sort of small carriage, drawn by slaves,* called also *arcuma. Petron.*

CHĪRĬDŌTŬS (χειριδωτὸς), a, um, adj. *with long sleeves. Gell.* Tunicæ chiridotæ.

CHĪRŎGRĂPHĀRĬŬS (chirographum), a, um, adj. *relating to, or in one's own hand-writing. Pandect.* Chirographarius creditor, *that hath a note in his debtor's hand-writing for money lent. Id.* Chirographarius debitor, *who has given a note of hand, by way of acknowledgment of a debt. Id.* Chirographaria pecunia, *money due in consequence of such a note.*

CHĪRŎGRĂPHUM (χειρόγραφον), i, n. and CHĪRŎGRĂPHŬS, i, m. *any thing written in one's own hand-writing, an autograph. Planc. ad Cic.* Laterensis suo chirographo mittit mihi litteras, *a letter written by his own hand. Cic.* Non utar meo chirographo, neque signo. *Id.* Convincere aliquem chirographo, *by his own hand-writing. Id.* Extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, *with that postscript written with your own hand. Id.* Imitari chirographum alicujus, *to counterfeit.* —— ¶ Also, *a note of hand; a bill or bond under one's own hand. Cic.* Tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei. *Sueton.* Chirographum dare alicui.

CHĪRŌN, and CHĪRŌ, ōnis, m. Χείρων, *Chiron, a centaur distinguished for his medical skill. He was the tutor of Achilles, and, having been wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules, he was translated to the skies, where he formed the constellation Sagittarius. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence *the constellation Sagittarius. Lucan.* —— ¶ Hence, Chīrōnīŭs, a, um, adj. *of Chiron, discovered by Chiron;* an epithet applied by *Plin.* to several medicinal plants.

CHĪRŎNŎMĬĂ (χειρονομία), æ, f. *the art of gesture; the art of using the hands properly in delivering a discourse, dancing, &c. Quintil.*

CHĪRŎNŎMŌS (χειρονόμος), i, m. and f., and CHĪRŎNŎMŌN (χειρονομῶν), ontis or untis, *one who gesticulates correctly; who uses a correct and graceful method of gesticulation in dancing, carving, &c. Juvenal.* Chironomon Ledam molli saltante Bathyllo. *Id.* Saltantem species, et chironomonta volanti Cultello. *Sidon.* Ac si inter Byzantinos chironomuntas hucusque ructaverit, *graceful carvers.*

CHĪRURGĬĂ (χειρουργία), æ, f. *surgery, chirurgery. Cic.* Diæta curari incipio: chirurgiæ tædet.

CHĪRŪRGĬCŬS (χειρουργικὸς), a, um, adj. *chirurgical, surgical. Hygin.* Chiron artem medicinam chirurgicam ex herbis primus instituit. — And absol. *Cels.* Chirurgica, *sc.* ars, *surgery.*

CHĪRŪRGŬS (χειρουργὸς), i, m. *a chirurgeon, surgeon. Cels.*

CHIŬS. See *Chios.*

CHLĂMŸDĂ, æ, f. the same as *Chlamys. Apul.* Pretiosa chlamyda.

CHLĂMŸDĀTŬS (chlamys), a, um, adj. *dressed in a military cloak. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *wearing a travelling-cloak, a traveller. Plaut.*

CHLĂMŸS (χλαμὺς), ŷdis, f. *a Grecian military cloak. Virg.* Pictus acu chlamydem. *Ovid.* Collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendeat. *Cic.* Scipionis statuam cum chlamyde in Capitolio videtis. —— ¶ Also, *a travelling-cloak. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a hunting-cloak. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a child's cloak. Virg.* Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem (*fert*). —— ¶ Also, *a mantle. Id.* Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo. —— ¶ Also, *a cloak worn by actors. Horat.*

CHLŌREUS (χλωρεὺς), ĕi & ĕos, m. *a bird. Plin.*

CHLŌRĬŌN (χλωρίων), ōnis, m. *a yellow bird, perhaps the yellow thrush. Plin.*

CHLŌRĬS, ĭdis, f. *the goddess Flora,* Χλωρίς. *Ovid.* Chloris eram, quæ Flora vocor.

CHLŌRĪTĬS (χλωρίτις), ĭdis, f. or CHLŌRĪTĒS, æ, m. *a grass-green precious stone. Plin.*

CHOA, æ, f. See *Coa.*

CHŎĂSPĒS, æ & is, m. Χοάσπης, *a river of Persia, of whose water the Persian kings drank;* now *the Kerah or Karasu. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of India. Curt.*

CHŎĂSPĪTĬS, is, f. *a precious stone of a green color,* by some supposed to be *the chrysoberyl. Plin.*

CHŎĂTRÆ, ārum, m. *a people dwelling on the Palus Mæotis, noted for their magical powers. Plin.*

CHŒNĬX (χοῖνιξ), ĭcis, and CHŒNĬCĂ, æ, f. *a measure containing two* sextarii. *Rhem. Fann. & Pallad.*

CHŒRĂS (χοιράς), ădis, f. *the scrofula. Apul.*

CHŒRĬLŬS, i, m. *a wretched Greek poet. Horat.*

CHŎĬCŬS (χοϊκὸς), a, um, adj. *made of earth or dust. Tertull.* Homo choicus.

CHOLĀS, æ, m. *according to Pliny, a species of smaragdus,* probably *the jasper or prase. Plin.*

CHŎLĔRĂ (χολέρα), æ, f. *bile, choler. Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *the jaundice. Cels.*

CHŎLĔRĬCŬS (χολερικὸς), a, um, adj. *afflicted with the jaundice. Plin.*

CHŌLĬAMBŬS (χωλίαμβος), i, m. *an iambic verse of six feet, whose last foot is a spondee or trochee.* It is also called *scazon,* both words signifying *lame. Diomed.*

CHŌMĂ (χῶμα), ătis, n. *a dam or mound of earth. Pandect.*

CHŎNDRILLŌN (χονδρίλλον), i, n. or CHŎNDRILLĒ (χονδρίλλη), es, f. *an herb like succory; wild endive. Plin.*

CHŎNDRIS, is, f. *the herb bastard-dittany,* called also *pseudodictamnum. Plin.*

CHŎRĀGIUM (χορήγιον), ii, n. *the furniture or apparatus of the stage. Plaut.* Comico choragio agere tragœdiam. —— ¶ Also, *the place where the dresses and other apparatus of the theatre were kept; the tiring-house or tiring-room. Vitruv.* —— ¶ And figur. *any apparatus, dress, ornament. Auct. ad Herenn.* Fragile falsæ choragium gloriæ. *Apul.* Choragium funebre. —— ¶ Also, *a spring. Vitruv.*

CHŎRĀGŬS (χορηγὸς), i, m. *he who directed the chorus, and had the charge of furnishing the dresses, and other theatrical apparatus, to the actors. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the person who was charged to procure whatever was necessary for the banquets in which Augustus and his guests appeared habited as gods. Sueton.*

CHŎRAULĒS (χοραύλης), and CHŎRAULĂ, æ, m. *one who accompanies the chorus on the pipe or flute. Martial.* Fac, discat citharœdus, aut choraules. *Sueton.* Hydraula, et choraula, et utricularius.

CHŎRDĂ (χορδὴ), æ, f. *an intestine, gut. Petron.* Habuimus caseum mollem et chordæ frusta. —— ¶ Also, *the string of a musical instrument. Cic.* Voces ut chordæ sunt intentæ, quæ ad quemque tactum respondeant. *Horat.* Verba loqui socianda chordis, *to be attuned to the lyre. Tibull.* vocales impellere pollice chordas. *Ovid.* Pollice prætentare chordas. *Id.* Pollice tentare chordas. *Id.* Chordas tangere. —— ¶ Also, *a cord, rope. Plaut.*

CHŎRDĂPSŬS (χόρδαψος), i, m. *a sort of colic. Cæl. Aurel.*

CHŎRDŬS, and CŎRDŬS, a, um, adj. *coming or springing up late in the year; lateward, late-born. Varr.* Agni chordi, *lambs yeaned after Lammas; cosset lambs. Cato.* Fœnum chordum, *the latter-math. Colum.* Olus chordum. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman proper name. Quintil.*

CHŎRĒĂ (χορεία), and CHŎRĔĂ, æ, f. *a dancing in a ring to the sound of music; a dance. Virg.* celebrate deum plaudente chorea. *Ovid.* festas duxere choreas. *Virg.* Juvat indulgere choreis. —— ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Cæli choreas astricas ostendere, *the starry courses.*

CHŎRĔPISCŎPŬS (χωρεπίσκοπος), i, m. *one who supplies the place and stead of a bishop; a suffragan. Cod. Just.*

CHŎRĒŬS, or **CHŎRĬŬS** (χορεῖος), i, m. *a chorea or trochee; a metrical foot, consisting of a long and a short syllable.*

CHŎRĬĀMBĬCŬS (choriambus), a, um, adj. *consisting of choriambuses, choriambic.* Sidon.

CHŎRĬĀMBŬS (χορίαμβος), i, m. *a choriamb, a metrical foot of four syllables, consisting of a choree and an iambus.* As, (— ◡ ◡ —).

CHŎRĬŎN (χορίον), ii, n. *a row or belt of bricks or stones in a wall.* Vitruv. — Others read *corium.*

CHORIUS. See *Choreus.*

CHŎRŎBĂTĒS (χωροβάτης), æ, m. *an instrument whereby to find the level of water, or the slope of the ground; a level.* Vitruv.

CHŎRŎCĬTHĂRISTĀ (χοροκιθαριστής), æ, m. *one who plays upon a musical instrument in the chorus.* Sueton. Chorocitharistæ et psallocitharistæ.

CHŎRŎGRĂPHĬĀ (χωρογραφία), æ, f. *the describing of any particular country.* Vitruv.

CHŎRŎGRĂPHŬS (χωρογραφος), i, m. *a geographer.* Vitruv.

CHŎRS, and **CŎRS**, or **CŎHŎRS** (χόρτος), ortis, f. *a yard, pen, or coop, where poultry, &c. are kept.* Varr. Rure in corte cœnitabant, in urbe in tabulino. *Martial.* Chortis aves, *h. e. chickens.* —— ¶ Also, *a sheep-fold.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *an ox-stall.* Vitruv.

CHŎRTĬNŎN oleum, *oil extracted from grass,* χόρτινον ἔλαιον. Plin.

CHŎRŎS (χόρος), i, m. *a chorus, choir; a company of singers or dancers; an assembly or band of persons dancing and singing.* Cic. Saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissationis Antonianæ chorum. *Sueton.* Discumbere inter choros, et symphonias. *Horat.* Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori. *Virg.* Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis, *h. e. the Muses.* Id. Chorus Dryadum. *Id.* Indicere choros. *Id.* instaurare. *Id.* exercere. *Id.* agitare. *Horat.* Ducere choros. —— ¶ Also, *the chorus; the persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a play, and sing their sentiments between the acts; a choral ode.* Horat. Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile Defendat. —— ¶ Figur. *a company, band, or assembly; a group or cluster.* Cic. Catilina stipatus choro juventutis. *Id.* Epicurum pæne e philosophorum choro sustulisti. *Horat.* Scriptorum chorus, *the whole tribe.* Senec. Chorus piscium lascivit. *Cic.* Chorus virtutum. *Horat.* Pleiadum choro scindente nubes, *the constellation.* —— ¶ Also, *a dancing or singing.* Martial. Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros, *capered nimbly.* Tibull. currumque sequuntur Matris lascivo sidera fulva choro. —— ¶ Also, Chori, *the layers of bricks or stones in a wall.* Vitruv.

CHRĒSTŬS, i, m. *the name of a Jew mentioned by Suetonius as the author of disturbances in Rome.* —— ¶ Also, for *Christus.* Tertull.

CHRĪĀ (χρεία), æ, f. *a rhetorical exercise, consisting of a treatise upon a given subject.* —— ¶ Also, *a short moral sentence, or an event, proposed as a subject for such an exercise; a theme.* Quintil.

CHRĪSMĀ (χρῖσμα), ătis, n. *an anointing; unction.* Tertull.

CHRISTĬĀNĒ (christianus), adverb, *like a Christian, in a Christian spirit.* Augustin.

CHRISTĬĀNISMŬS (Χριστιανισμός), i, m. *Christianism, Christianity.* Tertull.

CHRISTĬĀNĬTĀS (christianus), ātis, f. *Christianity.* Cod. Theodos. —— ¶ Also, *the clerical order.* Cod. Theod.

CHRISTĬĀNĪZŌ (Χριστιανίζω), as, n. 1. *to be a Christian; to profess Christianity.* Tertull.

CHRISTĬĀNŬS (Χριστιανός), a, um, adj. *Christian, relating to Christianity.* Hieron. Christianissimus. — And absol. *a Christian.* Sueton. Afflicti suppliciis Christiani.

CHRISTĬCŎLĀ (Christus & colo), æ, m. and f. *a Christian; a professor of the religion of Christ.* Prudent.

CHRISTĬPŎTĒNS (Christus & potens), entis, adj. *strong in Christ.* Prudent.

CHRISTŬS (Χριστός), i, m. *the Anointed, the Christ.* Sueton.

CHRŌMĀ (χρῶμα), ătis, n. *chromatic music, one of the three kinds of music among the ancients.* Vitruv.

CHRŌMĂTĬCĒ (χρωματική), es, f. *the science of chromatic music.* Vitruv.

CHRŌMĂTĬCŬS (χρωματικός), a, um, adj. *chromatic.* Vitruv. Chromaticum genus.

CHRŎMIS (χρόμις), is, f. *a sea-fish.* Plin.

CHRŎNĬCŬS (χρονικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to time.* Gell. Chronici libri, *chronicles.* — And absol. *Gell.* Chronica, ōrum, *chronicles, historical books digested according to the order of time.* — *Cels.* Chronici morbi, *chronic diseases.* *Chronius* is also used in the same sense.

CHRONIUS. See *Chronicus.*

CHRŎNŎGRĂPHŬS (χρονογράφος), i, m. *a chronicler, chronologist.* Sidon.

CHRȲSĀLLĬS (χρυσαλλίς), and **CHRȲSĂLIS**, ĭdis, f. *the chrysalis, or insect in its second stage of transformation from a worm to a fly.* Plin.

CHRȲSĀNTHĒMUM (χρυσάνθεμον), i, n. *crow-foot with yellow flowers;* according to some, *marsh marigold.* Plin.

CHRȲSĀS, æ, m. *a river of Sicily.* Cic.

CHRȲSĒĪS, ĭdos, f. Χρυσηΐς, *Astynome, the daughter of Chryses, and favorite slave of Agamemnon, who restored her to her father to avert the plague from his army.* Ovid.

CHRȲSĒLECTRUM (χρυσήλεκτρον), i, n. *gold-colored amber.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a gem of a yellow amber color.* Plin.

CHRȲSĒNDĒTŎN (χρυσένδετον), i, n. *a vessel or platter inlaid with gold.* Martial.

CHRȲSĒS, æ, m. Χρύσης, *priest of Apollo, and father of Astynome.* Ovid.

CHRȲSĒŬS, and **CHRȲSĒŎS** (χρύσεος), a, um, *golden.* Martial.

CHRȲSIPPŬS, i, m. Χρύσιππος, *a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, and a disciple of Zeno and Cleanthes.* Cic. — Hence, Chrysippēus (Χρυσίππειος), a, um, adj. *of Chrysippus.* Id. — And absol. *Plin.* Chrysippea, sc. herba, *an herb first used by Chrysippus.*

CHRȲSĪTĒS (χρυσίτης), æ, m. *the basanite or touchstone.* Plin.

CHRȲSĪTIS (χρυσῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a variety of litharge.* Plin.

CHRȲSĪTĬS (χρυσῖτις), ĭdis, f. adj. *gold-colored.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the herb milfoil or yarrow.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎBĒRȲLLŬS (χρυσοβήρυλλος), i, m. *a crystal shining like gold, probably a yellow emerald.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎCĀNTHŎS, i, *a kind of ivy, bearing yellow berries.* Apul. —— ¶ *Plin.* calls it *chrysocarpus.*

CHRYSOCARPUS. See *Chrysocanthos.*

CHRȲSŎCĔPHĂLŎS (χρυσοκέφαλος), i, m. *a kind of basilisk with a gold-colored head.* Apul.

CHRȲSŎCŎLLĀ (χρυσοκόλλα), æ, f. *copper-green, mountain-green, malachite.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *an artificial compound used for soldering gold.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone,* called likewise *amphitane.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎCŎMĒ (χρυσοκομη), es, f. *the herb milfoil or yarrow.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎCŎMĒS (χρυσοκόμης), æ, m. *golden-haired.* Macrob.

CHRȲSŎLĂCHĂNUM (χρυσολάχανον), i, m. *the herb arrach or orrage, garden-arrach.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎLĀMPIS (χρυσόλαμπις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone,* supposed to be *a species of topaz.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎLĪTHŬS (χρυσόλιθος), i, m. and f. *a kind of topaz, of a golden color; a chrysolite.* Propert. and Plin.

CHRȲSŎMĀLLŬS (χρυσόμαλλος), a, um, adj. *having a golden fleece.* Hygin.

CHRȲSŎMĒLĬĀNŬS. See *Chrysomelum.*

CHRȲSŎMĒLUM (χρυσόμηλον), i, n. *a sort of quince.* Plin. —— ¶ *Colum.* calls it *chrysomelianum malum.*

CHRȲSŎPHRȲS (χρυσόφρυς), ȳos, f. *a fish called a gilt-head;* the same as *Aurata.* Ovid. et auri Chrysophrys imitata decus.

CHRȲSŎPIS (χρυσωπίς), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone,* supposed to be *the hyacinth.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎPRĀSŬS (χρυσόπρασος), i, m. *a precious stone of a light-green color; a chrysoprase.* Plin. — It is also called, by the same author, *chrysoprasius lapis.*

CHRȲSŎPTĔRŎS (χρυσόπτερος), i, m. *a kind of jasper.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎS (χρυσός), i, m. *gold.* Plaut. Est opus chryso Chrysalo. —— ¶ Also, *the fish gilt-head.* Plin.

CHRȲSŎTHĂLĒS (χρυσοθαλὲς), is, adj. neut. gen. *the lesser sort of wall-pennywort.* Plin.

CHŪNĪ, ōrum, m. *the Huns.* Auson.

CHŪS (χοῦς), m. the same as *Congius.* Rhem. Fann.

CHȲDÆŬS (χυδαῖος), a, um, adject. *common, vile, of no worth.* Plin.

CHȲLISMĀ (χύλισμα), ătis, n. *the expressed juice of any plant.* Scribon. Larg.

CHȲMŬS (χυμός), i, m. *chyle.* Seren. Sammon.

CIA, Κία. See *Cea.*

CIĀNUS, a, um. See *Cios.*

CIBĀLIS (cibus), e, adj. *relating to food.* Lactant. Fistula cibalis, *the gullet or œsophagus.*

CIBĀRIA, orum. See *Cibarius.*

CIBĀRĬŬS (cibus), a, um, adj. *relating to food, fit for eating.* Plaut. Rem cibariam. *Plin.* Cibaria uva, *fit for eating; good to eat.* Id. Uva vilitatis cibariæ, *h. e. not good for making wine.* Apul. Cibarium vas, *h. e. an eating-vessel.* Cato. Cibariæ leges, *h. e. sumptuary laws, restraining the luxury of the table.* —— ¶ Also, *common, ordinary in quality.* Cic. Cibarius panis, *coarse bread.* Varr. Vinum cibarium, *table wine, small wine to drink at meals.* —— ¶ And figur. *sordid, vile, base.* Varr. Frater tuus cibarius fuit. —— ¶ And absol. Cibaria, ōrum, *meat, victuals, food, provisions.* Cic. Menstrua cibaria. *Nepos.* Comparare cibaria cocta dierum decem. *Cic.* Cibaria alicui præbere. *Senec.* Præstare servis cibaria. *Varr.* Dare militi duplicia cibaria, *double allowance.* Cæs. Inopia cibariorum, *scarcity of provisions.* Cic. Liberaliter ex istius cibariis tractati, *with victuals at his expense.* Id. Anseribus cibaria publice locare. *Cato.* Bubus cibaria, &c., *provender.*

CIBĀTĬŌ (cibo), ōnis, f. *a victualling, feeding; food; a meal, repast.* Solin.

CIBĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *food, provision.* Varr. Sues cum pepererint, cibatu largiore sustentare. *Plaut.* Tibi muni viam, qua cibatus ad legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire, *provisions.*

CIBDĒLŬS (κίβδηλος), a, um, adject. *unsound, hollow, false.* Vitruv.

CIBILLĀ (cibus), æ, f. *a table.* Varr.

CIBŌ (cibus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to feed, fatten.* Colum. Locustæ utiles cibandis pullis pavoninis habentur. *Sueton.* Draconem sua manu cibaturus.

CIBŌRIUM (κιβώριον), ii, n. *the pod of the Egyptian bean, which was used to drink from.* — Hence, *a large drinking-cup.* Horat. Oblivioso lævia Massico Ciboria exple.

CIBŬS, i, m. *food, victuals, provender,* σῖτος, ἐδωδή. Cic. Animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus capessunt. *Id.* Onusti cibo ac vino. *Cic.* Cibus gravis. *Id.* Uti cibo facillimo ad concoquendum. *Cels.* Levibus cibis nutrire aliquem. *Nepos.* Abstinere se cibo. *Id.* Cibum sumere. *Terent.* Cibum capere cum aliquo, *to eat with any one.* Colum. Cibum appetere, *to have an appetite.* Id. Fastidio ciborum languescere, *to loathe, dislike.* Sueton. Plurimi cibi esse, *to eat heartily.* Id. Cibi minimi esse, *to eat but little food.* —— ¶ Also, *nourishment, aliment.* Varr. Casei minimi cibi, *h. e. that have little nutriment.* Cic. Cibus animalis, *air.* Plin. Cibus arborum imber. —— ¶ Figurat. *Plin.* Humanitatis cibus. *Ovid.* Cibus furoris.

CIBȲRĀ, and **CYBIRA**, æ, f. Κίβυρα, and Κύβιρα, *a town in Pamphylia.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Phrygia.* Cic. — Hence, Cibyrāta, æ, m. and f. *o or belonging to Cibyra.* Cic. — And Cibyraticus, a, um, adj. *of or from Cibyra.* Cic.

CICĀDA, æ, f. *a cicada; an insect very common in southern countries, that in the summer months sits on trees, making a shrill noise with its wing-cases*, τέττιξ. *Virg.* Et cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ. *Id.* raucis Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.

CICĀTRĪCŌ (cicatrix), as, a. 1. *to cicatrize, heal and induce the skin over a sore. Cœl. Aurelian.* Ulcera cicatricantur.

CICĀTRĪCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of scars, covered with scars. Plaut.* Tergum cicatricosum. *Colum.* Vitis cicatricosa.

CICĀTRĪCŬLA (diminut. from cicatrix), æ, f. *a little scar. Cels.*

CICĀTRIX, īcis, f. *a cicatrice, cicatrix, scar, mark remaining after a wound*, οὐλή. *Cic.* Cicatrices adverso corpore exceptæ. *Id.* Cicatrices adversæ, *in front. Senec.* Vulnus venit ad cicatricem. *Cels.* Cicatricem inducere, *to cicatrize. Plin.* Reducere cicatrices ad colorem. *Id.* Cicatrices ad planum redigere. —— ¶ Also, *the mark of an incision in trees, &c. Plin.* Cicatrix in hac arbore non coit. *Virg.* Admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix. —— ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Refricare obductam jam Reipublicæ cicatricem. *Juvenal.* Atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, *darn, seam.*

CICCUM, i, n. and CICCUS, i, m. *the core in fruits. Varr.* —— Hence, Ciccum non interduim, *h. e. I would not give a straw; I would not give a fig. Plaut.*

CICER, ĕris, n. *a small pulse; chick-peas, vetches. Horat.* Inde domum me Ad porri et ciceris refero, laganique catinum. *Martial.* Asse cicer tepidum constat.

CICĔRA, æ, f. *a kind of pulse, resembling little vetches. Colum.*

CICERCŬLA (dimin. from cicer), æ, f. *little vetches, chickling vetches. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *vetches. Plin.*

CICERCŬLUM, i, n. *a kind of sinoper or sinople; a red pigment. Plin.*

CICĔRŌ, ōnis, m. *a Roman family name* (cognomen) *in the Tullian gens.* Marcus Tullius Cicero, *son of Marcus, a Roman knight, was born at Arpinum, B. C. 103, and was celebrated as an orator, a philosopher, and a statesman.* —— *His brother*, Q. Tullius Cicero, *was also distinguished in letters, and in public life.* —— ¶ Hence, Cicĕrōniānus, a, um, adj. *of Cicero, in the style of Cicero, Ciceronian. Plin.* Ciceroniana simplicitas. —— ¶ Also absol. Ciceronianus, i, *an imitator of Cicero. Hieron.*

CICĔRŌMASTIX (Cicero and μάστιξ), īgis, m. *the Scourge of Cicero, the title of a work of Licinius. Gell.*

CICHŌRĒUM, and CICHŌRIUM (κιχώριον, and κιχόρειον), ii, n. *the herb cichory, succory, or wild endive. Horat.* me pascunt olivæ, Me cichorea, levesque malvæ.

CICI (κίκι), n. *the palma christi, or castor-oil plant; called also croton. Plin.*

CICINDĒLA (perhaps candeo), æ, f. *a glow-worm. Plin.* Lucentes vesperæ per arva cicindelæ.

CICINUS (cici), a, um, adj. *of the castor-oil plant. Plin.* Cicinum oleum, *castor-oil.*

CICŌNES, um, m. *a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus. Virg.*

CICŌNIA, æ, f. *a stork*, πελαργός. *Juvenal.* serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit. *Horat.* Tutus erat rhombus, tutoque ciconia nido. —— ¶ Also, *the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person. Pers.* O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument in the form of a T, used for measuring the depth of furrows. Colum.*

CICŌNĪNUS (ciconia), a, um, adj. *of a stork. Sidon.* Usque ad adventum ciconinum.

CICUR (unc.), ŭris, adj. *tame, tamed, domesticated. Cic.* Bestiæ cicures. *Id.* Genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum. —— ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Cicur ingenium, *mild, gentle.*

CICŬRŌ (cicur), as, a. 1. *to tame, make tame, domesticate*, ἡμερόω, τιθασσεύω. *Pacuv.*

CICŪTA, æ, f. *hemlock, the poisonous juice of which was administered to malefactors in Athens. Pers.* Magistrum, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutæ, *h. e. Socrates. Id.* bilis Intumuit, quam non exstinxerit urna cicutæ. —— ¶ Also, *a pipe or flute*, because it was made from its stalk. *Virg.* disparibus septem compacta cicutis Fistula. *Lucret.* Inflare cavas cicutas. —— ¶ Also, *the name of an usurer. Horat.*

CICŪTĬCEN (cicuta & cano), inis, m. *a piper. Sidon.*

CIDARIS (κίδαρις), is, f. *the head-dress of the Persian kings; a tiara or turban. Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *the head-dress of the Jewish high-priest; a mitre. Hieronym.*

CIĔŌ (κίω), es, cīvi, cĭtum, a. 2. *to move, stir, rouse, excite. Cic.* Natura omnia ciens. *Id.* Orbis semper eodem motu cietur. *Id.* Sensus cieri potest, *h. e. be affected. Curt.* Mare ciet fluctus. *Virg.* longoque ciebat Incassum fletus, *h. e. uttered, poured forth. Id.* gemitus, *h. e. to groan. Id.* lacrymas, *h. e.* lacrymari. *Id.* Ciere mugitus, *to bellow.* —— ¶ Ciere alvum, urinam, menses, *to provoke, excite. Plin.* —— ¶ Ciere pugnam, prœlium, *to fight, combat; or to animate others to the fight. Liv.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Ciere bellum, *to kindle. Liv.* —— ¶ Ciere stragem, *to commit. Virg.* —— ¶ Ciere exercitum, *to set in motion. Tacit.* —— ¶ *Virg.* tonitru cælum omne ciebo, *disturb.* —— ¶ Also, *to call, call upon, name. Virg.* animamque sepulcro Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus. *Tacit.* Ciere aliquem nomine, *to call by name. Valer. Flacc.* Numina nota ciens, *invoking. Tacit.* Ciere nomen alicujus. So, *Liv.* Patrem ciere posse, *to be able to name one's father*, as a mark of a free-born man. —— ¶ Also, *to incite, spur on, stimulate, encourage. Vellei.* Armatos ad pugnam ciens. *Catull.* Cœperat ad se se Troja ciere viros, *h. e. to provoke.* —— ¶ Also, *to distribute, divide. Cic.* Herctum ciere. See *Herctum.* —— ¶ See *Cio* and *Citus.*

CILĬCIA, æ, f. Κιλικία, now *Caramania, Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria. Plin.* — Hence, Cilix, īcis, Ciliciensis, e, and Cilicius, a, um, adj. *Cilician. Cæs.* Legio Ciliciensis. *Plin.* Cilicium mare. *Ovid.* Taurus Cilix. — Cilices, um, *the Cilicians. Cic.* —— ¶ See *Cilissa.*

CILĬCĬNUS (cilicium), a, um, adj. *made of hair-cloth. Solin.*

CILĬCIUM (κιλίκιον), ii, n. *a kind of cloth made of goat's hair. Cic.*

CILISSA (cilix), æ, f. *of or belonging to Cilicia; Cilician. Ovid.* Quotve ferat, dicam, terra Cilissa crocos. *Id.* Spica Cilissa, *saffron. Propert.* Terque lavet nostras spica Cilissa comas, *oil of saffron.*

CILIUM (κύλον), ii, n. *the eye-lash, eye-lid. Plin.*

CILLA, æ, f. Κίλλα, *a town of the Troad. Plin.*

CIMBER, bri, m. *a Cimbrian. Flor.* — Hence, Cimber, bra, brum, and Cimbrĭcus, a, um, adj. *Cimbrian. Ovid.* Ille Jugurthino clarus, Cimbroque triumpho. *Cic.* Scutum Cimbricum.

CIMBRICE (Cimbricus), adverb, *in the manner of the Cimbrians. Quintilian.* Cimbrice loqui.

CIMĒLIARCHA (κειμηλιάρχης), æ, m. *a treasurer. Cod. Just.*

CIMĒLIARCHIUM (κειμηλιάρχιον), ii, n. *a treasury, place where valuables are deposited. Cod. Just.*

CIMEX, īcis, m. *a kind of bug, bed-bug*, κόρις. *Petron.* Ipsos cimices ore tangebat. *Martial.* Nec tritus cimice lectus. —— ¶ Also, *a term of reproach or contempt. Horat.* Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? *a paltry fellow.* — ¶ *Fem.* in *Plin.*

CIMĪNUS, i, m. *a lake and mountain in Etruria. Virg.* Et Cimini cum monte lacum. — Hence, Ciminĭus, a, um, adj. *of Ciminus. Flor.* Ciminius saltus.

CIMMERII, ōrum, m. Κιμμέριοι, *the Cimmerians, a Thracian tribe dwelling on the Dnieper. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fabulous people of Italy, near Baiæ, who hid themselves by day in dark caves. Cic.*; or, according to *Val. Flacc.*, *dwelling near the ocean.* — Hence, Cimmerius, a, um, adj. *Cimmerian. Plin.* Bosporus Cimmerius. *Lactant.* Cimmeriæ tenebræ, a proverbial expression, *Cimmerian darkness.* —— ¶ Also, *dark. Tibull.* Cimmerii lacus, *h. e. of the infernal regions.*

CIMŌLUS, i, m. Κίμωλος, *an island of the Ægean sea, famous for its detersive clay, now called Argentiera. Ovid.* cretosaque rura Cimoli. — Hence, Cimolĭus, a, um, adj. *of Cimolus. Plin.* Cimolia terra, *cimolite, a grayish-white earth, used instead of soap in washing, and also for medical purposes.* So, *Cels.* Creta Cimolia.

CINÆDIAS (κιναιδίας), æ, m. *a gem said to be found in the brain of the fish* cinædus. *Plin.*

CINÆDĬCUS (cinædus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a* (perhaps effeminate or libidinous) *dance. Plaut.* Cantatio cinædica. See *Cinædus.*

CINÆDUS (κίναιδος), i, m. *a dancer, ballet-dancer. Plaut.* Ad saltandum cinædus malacus est. —— ¶ Also, *an immodest, unchaste person* (qui muliebria patitur). *Catull.* Aureli pathice, et cinæde Furi. —— ¶ Also, *a fish. Plin.*

CINÆDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *immodest, unchaste, impudent, barefaced. Catull.* Hi illa, ut decuit cinædiorem, &c. *Martial.* Homo cinæda fronte.

CINĂRA, and CYNĂRA (κινάρα and κυνάρα), æ, f. *an artichoke. Colum.*

CINĂRIS, is, f. *an herb. Plin.*

CINCINNĀLIS (cincinnus), e, adj. *Apul.* Herba cincinnalis, *the herb maiden-hair.*

CINCINNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having curled hair. Cic.* Cincinnatus ganeo. —— ¶ Also, *the surname* (cognomen) *of a Roman dictator, L. Quinctius. Liv.*

CINCINNŬLUS (dimin. from cincinnus), i, m. *a little lock or curl of hair. Varr.*

CINCINNUS (κίκιννος), i, m. *a curled lock of hair; a curl. Cic.* Madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ. *Juvenal.* Altior hic quare cincinnus? —— ¶ Figur. *a too great floridness of expression. Cic.* In poetæ cincinnis ac fuco.

CINCIUS, a, um, adj. *the name* (nomen) *of a Roman gens; of Cincius. Cic.* Cincia lex de donis et muneribus, *the Cincian law, forbidding an advocate to take pay for his services in conducting a cause.*

CINCTĬCŬLUS (dimin. from cinctus), i, m. *a sort of child's short coat, girded about the navel, and reaching down to the mid-leg. Plaut.*

CINCTŌRIUM (cingo), ii, n. *a girdle, belt. Pompon. Mela.*

CINCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the cincture, whether consisting of a girdle about the waist, or of the toga wrapped round the body like a girdle. Sueton.*

CINCTUS (Id.), us, m. *a girding. Plin.* Quotidiani cinctus vim quandam utilem habent. —— ¶ Hence, *a girdle, belt. Sueton.* Sine cinctu et discalceatus. —— ¶ Also, Cinctus Gabinus, *the Gabine cincture, h. e. a cincture formed by the toga, thrown back over the left shoulder, and brought round to the breast under the right arm. Liv.*

CINCTŪTUS (cinctus), a, um, adj. *girt. Horat.* Cincturi Cethegi, *girt after the fashion of the ancients. Ovid.* Cinctuti Luperci.

CINĔFACTUS (cinis & fio), a, um, adj. *reduced to ashes. Lucret.*

CINĔRĀCEUS (cinis), a, um, adj. *like ashes; cineritious. Plin.* Cineracea terra.

CINĔRĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a slave who heated the iron for women to curl their hair; a frizzler, hair-dresser. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a barber. Catull.* Nunc tuum cinerarius tondet os.

CINĔRESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to turn to ashes. Tertull.*

CINĔREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of ashes. Scrib. Larg.* —— ¶ Also, *like ashes, cineritious. Plin.*

CINĔRITIUS, or CINĔRICIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *cineritious. Varr.*

CINĔRŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of ashes. Apulei.* Cinerosi mortui, *reduced to ashes. Id.* Cinerosa canities, *sprinkled with ashes*, in sign of mourning.

CINGILLUM, i, n. and CINGILLUS

(dimin. from cingulus & cingulum), i, m. *a small girdle.* Petron.

CINGŌ, is, cinxi, cinctum, a. 3. *to gird, tie about, surround*, ζώννυμι, περιβάλλω. Sueton. Fluxiore cinctura cingi. Horat. Cingere comam lauro. Liv. Cingi gladio, *to gird on one's sword.* Virg. Cingi ferrum, h. e. ferro. Ovid. Cingere latus ense. — Hence, Pandect. cinctus, *a soldier.* — And figur. Val. Flacc. Cingi venenis, *to be armed with.* Martial. Cingere brachia anulo. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to surround, environ.* Cic. Cingere urbem mœnibus. Liv. castra vallo. Tacit. hostem stationibus. Virg. urbem obsidione. Tacit. Ne pantomimos equites Romani cingerent, *throng around, attend.* So, Ovid. Dumque latus sancti cingit tibi turba Senatus. Val. Flacc. Quique lacum cinxere Bicen, *dwelt round.* Lucan. Terra cingere Syrtim, h. e. *to make a circuit round.* Cæs. Flumen oppidum cingit, *winds round.* Curt. Terra cingitur fluctibus. Plin. Cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, h. e. *is three miles in circumference.* Cæs. Cingere murum, sc. militibus, *to man the wall.* Tacit. Cingere aliquem insignibus fortunæ, *to adorn, invest.* Virg. cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *have enveloped.* Senec. Medium diem cinxere tenebræ. —— ¶ Also, *to bark, peel off the bark.* Pandect. Cingere arbores.

CINGŬLA (cingo), æ, f. *a band or girth to tie beasts with.* Ovid. Ut nova velocem cingula lædat equum. —— ¶ Also, *a girdle, belt.* Ovid.

CINGŬLUM, i, n. and **CINGŬLUS** (Id.), i, m. *a girdle, cincture, zone*, ζώνη. Valer. Flacc. fecundaque monstris cingula, *the cestus of Venus.* Cic. Terra quasi circumdata cingulis, *zones.* —— ¶ Particularly, *a military belt.* Virg. et notis fulserunt cingula bullis. Cod. Theodos. Cingulum militiæ sumere. —— ¶ Hence, *the military profession.* Cod. Just. —— ¶ Also, Cingulum, *a town of Picenum, now Cingoli.* — Whence, Cingulāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Cingulum.* Plin.

CINIFĔS, or **CINIPHĔS**, um, f. *small flies or gnats.* Sulpic. Sever. — Also written *Cyniphes, Cinyphes, Cinypes, Scyniphes*, or *Scinifes.*

CINIFLŌ (cinis), ōnis, m. *a hair-curler.* Horat. Custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasiti.

CINIS (κόνις), ĕris, m. and f. *ashes, embers, cinders*, τέφρα. Auct. ad Herenn. Nisi patriæ miserandum viderint cinerem. Horat. incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso. Lucret. cinere ut multa latet obrutus ignis. Horat. Vertere omnia in cinerem. Id. Dilabi in cineres. —— ¶ Figur. Catull. Virtutum omnium acerba cinis, h. e. *destruction.* —— ¶ Often applied particularly to *the ashes of the dead*, and hence, *the shades of the departed.* Horat. Minxerit in patrios cineres. Cic. Obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem. Virg. Id cinerem aut Manes credis curare sepultos. Phædr. Et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis, h. e. *when dead.* Martial. Post cineres, *after death.* —— ¶ Also, *lye.* Plin.

CINISCŬLUS (diminut. from cinis), i, m. *a small quantity of ashes.* Prudent.

CINNABARIS, is, f. and **CINNABARI** (κιννάβαρι), n. indecl. *dragon's-blood, a gum of a tree used as a pigment and varnish.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *cinnabar*, or *vermilion.* Plin.

CINNAMĔUS (cinnamum), a, um, adj. *of cinnamon.* Auson. Cinnameus nidus. —— ¶ Also, *smelling of cinnamon.* Apul. Cinnamei crines.

CINNAMŌMINUS (κινναμώμινος), a, um, adj. h. e. ex cinnamomo. Plin.

CINNAMŌMUM (κιννάμωμον), i, n. *the cinnamon-tree.* Plin.

CINNAMUM, and **CINNAMŌN** (κίνναμον), i, n. *the cinnamon-tree; cinnamon.* Senec. Cinnamis silvas Arabum beatas Vidit.

CINNĀNUS (Cinna), a, um, adj. *of Cinna, who opposed Sylla in the civil war.* Nepos.

CINNUS (unc.), i, m. *a mixture of several things; a kind of mixed drink.* Arnob. —— ¶ Figur. *a mixed or intermediate style.* Cic.

CINXIA (cingo), æ, f. *an epithet of Juno, as the goddess of marriage.* Arnob.

CINȲPHUS, i, and **CINȲPS**, ȳpis, m. Κίνυφος, and Κίνυψ, *a river of Africa, between the Syrtes.* Plin. — Hence, Cinyphius, a, um, adj. *of or on the Cinyps.* Virg. Cinyphii hirci. Martial. Cinyphius maritus, h. e. *the goat.*

CINȲRAS, æ, m. Κινύρας, *Cinyras, father of Myrrha, by whom he had Adonis.* Ovid. — Hence, Cinyrēius, and Cinyrēus, a, um, adj. *of Cinyras.* Ovid. Cinyreia virgo, h. e. *Myrrha.* Id. Cinyreius juvenis, h. e. *Adonis.* Lucan. Cinyreæ litore Cypri, h. e. *the birthplace of Cinyras.*

CIŌ (κίω), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to move, stir, excite.* Virg. oriens Erebo cit equos nox. Colum. Ea res cit alvum. Martial. Phœbumque cio, Musasque lacesso, *invoke.* Apul. Cire voces, h. e. *to utter.* See *Cieo.*

CIŎS, and **CIŬS**, i, m. Κίος, *a river and town of Bithynia.* Pompon. Mela. — Hence, Ciāni, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Cios.* Liv.

CIPPUS (unc.), i, m. *a sharp stake or palisade.* Cæs. —— ¶ Also, *a little square pillar set up to mark the limits of a burying-ground; a grave-stone, tomb-stone.* Horat. Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat. —— ¶ Also, *a land-mark.* Simplic.

CIRCĀ, prep. of time and place, *about, around*, περί, circum. Nepos. Ligna contulerunt circa casam. Liv. Custodes circa omnes portas missi. Id. Circa domos ire, *from house to house.* Cic. Canes circa se habebat. Sueton. Omnes circa se, *his followers, attendants.* —— ¶ Also, in regard to time, *about, somewhere about.* Vellei. Circa ea tempora. Horat. Circa lustra decem. Cels. Circa septimum diem. Liv. Circa eandem horam. Sueton. Circa lucem expergefactus. —— ¶ Also applied to number. Cels. Circa singulas heminas aquæ, *about.* Liv. Oppida circa septuaginta. —— ¶ Also, *in regard to, concerning.* Tacit. Circa bonas artes socordia. Quintil. Errorem circa litteras habuit. Sueton. Circa cærimonias correxit quædam. Justin. Quomodo circa se animati essent, *towards.* —— ¶ Also, adverb, *around, round about.* Liv. Ex montibus, qui circa sunt, *that are in the neighborhood.* Curt. Caligo, quam circa humidi effuderant montes. Nepos. Sed non passi sunt, qui circa erant, *his attendants.*

CIRCÆA (κιρκαία), æ, f. *the herb called night-shade.* Plin.

CIRCÆUM (κιρκαῖον), i, n. *the mandrake.* Plin.

CIRCANĔA dicitur avis, quæ volando circuitum facit. Fest. ubi alii leg. *circenda.*

CIRCĔ, es, and **CIRCA**, æ, f. Κίρκη, *Circe, daughter of the Sun, and sister of Æetes, famous for her beauty and her magic arts. Fleeing from Colchis, she took up her abode on the western coast of Italy.* Ovid. Litus Circes, *the promontory of Circeii.* Horat. Volente Circa. — Hence, Circæus, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Circe; Circean.* Cic. Circæum poculum. Propert. Circæum gramen, *magic herbs.* Val. Flacc. Circæi campi, h. e. *of Colchis, the birthplace of Circe.* Horat. Circæa mœnia Tusculi, h. e. *built by Telegonus, son of Circe.* —— ¶ See also *Circeii.*

CIRCĔII, ōrum, m. [trisyl.] *a cape and town of Latium.* Horat. Ostra Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini. — Hence, Circeiensis, e, and Circæus, a, um, adj. *of Circeii.* Cic. Coloni Circeienses. Lucan. Circæa procella, *off cape Circeii.* —— ¶ *Circæi* also occurs. Cic.

CIRCĔLLUS (diminut. from circulus), i, m. *a small circle.* Apic.

CIRCĔNSIS (circus), e, adj. *relating to the Roman circus.* Cic. Circenses ludi, *the Circensian games, or exhibitions of pugilism, racing, wrestling, gladiatorial combats, &c. in the circus.* So, Liv. Circense ludicrum. Sueton. Circensis pompa, h. e. *a procession, in which the images of the gods were carried before the shows began.* Martial. Tomentum Circense, *a coarse stuffing, made with straw, used in the circus.* — Also, absol., Sueton. Edere Circenses. Id. Committere Circenses.

CIRCĔS (circus), itis, m. *a circle; a ring.* Sidon.

CIRCINĀTIŌ (circino), ōnis, f. *the describing of a circle; a circle.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *a circular path; the orbit of a planet.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *a revolution or rotation in a circle.* Vitruv.

CIRCINŌ (circinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make circular, make round.* Plin. Arbores, quæ in orbem ramos circinant. Ovid. et easdem circinat auras, h. e. *flies in a circle.*

CIRCINUS (κίρκινος), i, m. *an instrument with which circles are described; a pair of compasses.* Cæs. Flumen ut circino circumductum.

CIRCITĔR (perhaps circa), preposit. *about, near, somewhere about*, ἐγγύς, ὡς, περί. Cic. Circiter Idus. Liv. Decem circiter millia abesse. Plaut. Loca hæc circiter mihi excidit. Cæs. Dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt. Horat. octavam circiter horam. —— ¶ Also, adverb, *about.* Cæs. Circiter parte tertia. Varr. Circiter duobus mensibus.

CIRCITĔS, æ, f. *a species of olive-tree.* Colum. —— ¶ Better, *Cercitis.*

CIRCITŌR (circuitor), ōris, m. *one who goes round to see that all is right; a watchman.* Veget. Militiæ factus est gradus, et circitores vocantur, *patrols.* —— ¶ Also, *a slave whose business it was to go round and examine the aqueducts.* Frontin. —— ¶ Also, *a pedler.* Pandect.

CIRCIUS, ii, m. *a violent wind, which prevailed in Gallia Narbonensis, blowing from the north-north-west.* Vitruv.

CIRCŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to go round.* Propert. Fontis egens erro, circoque sonantia lymphis. Tibull. Tantalus est illic, et circat stagna. — Others read *circaque* and *circum.*

CIRCŎS (κίρκος), i, m. *a kite.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone.* Plin.

CIRCUĔO. See *Circumeo.*

CIRCUITIŌ (circueo), ōnis, f. *the act of going round; circuition.* Liv. Circuitio ac cura Ædilium plebis erat. —— ¶ Also, *a path or way round any object.* Vitruv. Duo triclinia cum circuitionibus. —— ¶ Also, *the circuit, circumference.* Vitruv. Orbis terræ circuitus. —— ¶ Figur. *a circumlocution, circuitous mode of expression.* Cic. Quid opus est circuitione et anfractu?

CIRCUITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an overseer.* Petron. See *Circitor.*

CIRCUITUS (Id.), us, m. *a going round; a circuit, revolution*, περίοδος. Cic. Circuitus solis. Cæs. Millium quadraginta circuitu, *by a circuitous march.* Cels. Febrium circuitus, *the period.* —— ¶ Also, *the circumference, circuit.* Cæs. Collis circuitus. Id. Ex omnibus in circuitu partibus, *round about.* Id. Vallum in circuitu XV millium, *fifteen miles in circumference.* Sueton. Circuitus voluminis, *the compass.* —— ¶ Also, *the way or path round.* Cæs. Longus circuitus. Liv. Brevis per montes circuitus. —— ¶ Figur. Quintil. Ad id, quod in judicium venit, aliquo circuitu pervenire, *in a circuitous way.* Martial. Loqui aliquid per circuitus, *by circumlocution.* —— ¶ Also, *a period.* Cic. Circuitus conglutinatioque verborum. Id. Circuitus ille orationis, quem Græci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, dicimus.

CIRCUITUS, a, um, particip. See *Circumeo* or *Circueo.*

CIRCŬLĀRIS (circulus), e, adject. *circular, orbicular.* Martian. Capell.

CIRCŬLĀTIM (circulatus), adverb, *circularly.* Cæl. Aurel. —— ¶ Also, *in company, in common.* Sueton. Multitudo circulatim lamentata est.

CIRCŬLĀTIŌ (circulo), ōnis, f. *the act of going round; a planet's revolution in its orbit.* Vitruv.

CIRCŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a hawker, stroller, mountebank.* Cels. —— ¶ Cic. Circulator auctionum, *a frequenter of auctions.*

CIRCŬLĀTŌRIUS (circulator), a, um,

adj. *of mountebanks.* *Quintil.* Circulatoria jactatio.

CIRCŬLĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, fem. the same as *Circulatorius.* *Martial.* Fœda linguæ probra circulatricis.

CIRCŬLŌ (circulus), as, āvi, ātum, *to make circular or round.* *Apul.*

CIRCŬLŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to gather in companies, to collect a circle about one,* for conversation. *Cæs.* Totis vero castris milites circulari. *Cic.* Videt oscitantem judicem, nonnumquam etiam circulantem. —— ¶ Also, *to be a pedler, a hawker, mountebank,* &c. *Senec.*

CIRCŬLŬS (diminut. from circus), i, m. *a circle; any thing circular,* κύκλος. *Cic.* Ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus. *Plin.* Vinum ligneis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, *to fasten with hoops.* *Id.* Arbor circulis flexilis, *pliant, and good to make hoops of.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of round cake; a simnel, cracknel.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *imaginary lines in the heavens; celestial circles or zones.* *Varr.* Circulus æquinoctialis. *Cic.* Stellæ circulos suos conficiunt celeritate mirabili, *orbits.* *Plin.* Circulus lacteus, *the milky way.* —— ¶ Figur. *an assembly or company met together.* *Cic.* Sermo in circulis et conviviis est liberior. *Id.* Subducere se de circulo. *Martial.* Coronari circulo majore, *h. e. by a greater crowd of hearers.* —— ¶ By syncope, *circlus.* *Virg.* laxos tenui de vimine circlos.

CIRCUM, prep. the same as *Circa, around, about, round about,* περὶ, ἀμφί. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit. *Id.* Circum villulas nostras errare. *Id.* Circum hæc loca commorari, *near.* —— ¶ Also applied to persons. *Cic.* Qui circum illum sunt, *his attendants.* So, *Terent.* Quæ circum illam sunt, *her servants.* —— ¶ Also, *among, to,* where numbers are implied. *Cic.* Pueros circum amicos dimittit. *Liv.* Legatio circum insulas missa. —— ¶ Also, *about, somewhere about.* *Varr.* Circum binos pedes. —— ¶ Also, adverb, *around, near.* *Cæs.* Opera, quæ circum essent. *Virg.* Vides toto properari litore circum.

CIRCŬMĂCTIŌ (circumago), ōnis, f. *a revolving or turning round.* *Vitruv.* Sol rediens circumactione. —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Æquabilis circumactio, *h. e.* circuitu verborum.

CIRCŬMĂCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *rotation; a turning round.* *Senec.* Cœli circumactus. *Plin.* Circumactus rotarum. *Id.* Cum circumactum (corporis) angustiæ non caperent, *the turning round of the body.* *Id.* Hyæna flecti, nisi circumactu totius corporis, nequit.

CIRCŬMĂGGĔRŌ (circum & aggero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heap up round about.* *Plin.* Fimo circumaggeratæ radices.

CIRCŬMĂGŌ (circum & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive or turn round,* περιάγω, περιστρέφω. *Liv.* Circumagere frenis equos, *to wheel round.* *Tacit.* Circumagere corpora. *Liv.* Signa circumagere, *to change the direction of the march.* *Plin.* Circumagere collum in aversum, *h. e. to turn the head back.* *Id.* Circumagere se, *to turn round.* So, *Liv.* Circumagi. *Plin.* Circumagente se terrarum fronte in occasum, *trending.* *Horat.* nil opus est, te Circumagi, *to go round.* —— ¶ Also, *to encompass, surround.* *Lactant.* Saturnum atque Opem muro circumegit. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Quo te circumagas? *whither can you turn yourself, flee?* *Flor.* Hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *h. e. hath altered her aspect.* *Plin.* Cum videamus, tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, *so many changes revolving.* *Sueton.* Decumanos facile circumegit et flexit, *diverted from their purpose.* *Senec.* Se illi (*philosophiæ*) subjecit: statim circumagitur, *h. e. is set free;* because when a slave was manumitted, he was turned round by his master or the magistrate. —— ¶ Also, applied to time, *se circumagere* or *circumagi* signifies *to pass away.* *Liv.* Annus circumagitur, *a whole year is passing away.* *Id.* In ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, *has elapsed.* *Id.* Circumactis decem et octo mensibus. —— ¶ Also, *Liv.* Circumagi rumoribus vulgi, *to be the subject of conversation.*

CIRCŬMĀMBŬLŌ (circum & ambulo), as, n. 1. *to walk round.* *Pandect.*

CIRCŬMĂRŌ (circum & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough round.* *Liv.* Agri, quantum uno die circumaravit, datum.

CIRCŬMCÆSŪRĂ (circum & cæsura), æ, f. *the edge or border of any thing.* *Lucret.*

CIRCŬMCÆSŬS (circum & cæsus), a, um, adj. *cut all round.* *Lucret.* Circumcæsa membra.

CIRCŬMCĂLCŌ (circum & calco), and **CIRCUMCULCO**, as, a. 1. *to tread or trample all round.* *Colum.*

CIRCŬMCĔLLIŌ (circum & cella), ōnis, m. *a vagrant monk.* *Augustin.*

CIRCŬMCĪDĀNĔŬS (circumcido), a, um, adj. *Cato.* Mustum circumcidaneum, *the grape juice, expressed by a second pressing.*

CIRCŬMCĪDŌ (circum & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut or pare about; to cut around,* περικόπτω, περιτέμνω. *Cæs.* Gladiis cæspitem circumcidere. *Cels.* ungues. *Plin.* vulnus. *Cic.* Ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, *prunes.* *Tacit.* genitalia, *to circumcise.* So, *Petron.* Circumcide nos, ut Judæi videamur. —— ¶ Figur. *to take away, retrench, abridge, withdraw.* *Cic.* Chrysippus circumcidit et amputat multitudinem. *Quintil.* Qui vero circumcidat si quid redundabit. *Liv.* Sumptus circumcisi aut sublati. *Phædr.* Circumcidere omnem impensam funeris. *Cels.* Circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *h. e. must be denied him.*

CIRCŬMCINGĔNS (circum & cingens), entis, adj. *surrounding.* *Sil.*

CIRCŬMCIRCĂ (circum & circa), adv. *all round about, in every direction.* *Sulpic. ad Cic.* Circumcirca prospicere.

CIRCŬMCĪSĒ (circumcisus), adverb, *concisely, briefly.* *Quintil.* Ponere rem ante oculos circumcise atque velociter.

CIRCŬMCĪSIŌ (circumcido), ōnis, f. *a cutting round; circumcision.* *Lactant.*

CIRCŬMCĪSŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a cutting round; a circular incision.* *Plin.* Arbores a circumcisura siccatæ.

CIRCŬMCĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from *circumcido.* —— ¶ Also, adject. *cut off from access; difficult of access; craggy, steep.* *Cic.* Planities ab omni aditu circumcisa. *Cæs.* Collis ex omni parte circumcisus. —— ¶ Also, *concise, brief.* *Plin. Jun.* Orationes circumcisæ et breves. *Id.* Quid tam circumcisum, quam vita longissima?

CIRCŬMCLĀMĀTŬS (circum & clamatus), a, um, adj. *filled on all sides with noise.* *Sidon.* Sestias ora Hellespontiacis circumclamata procellis.

CIRCŬMCLAUDŌ, and **CIRCŬMCLŪDŌ** (circum & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to shut up on every side, hem in; to surround, invest,* περικλείω. *Cæs.* Duobus circumclaudi exercitibus. *Id.* Urorum cornua argento circumcludunt, *set in silver.* *Cic.* Meis præsidiis circumclusus. *Plin.* Si nubes solem circumcludent.

CIRCŬMCŎLŌ (circum & colo), is, a. 3. *to dwell round,* περιοικέω. *Liv.* Qui sinum circumcolunt maris.

CIRCŬMCŌRDIĀLIS (circum & cor), e, adj. *immediately about the heart.* *Tertull.*

CIRCUMCULCO. See *Circumcalco.*

CIRCŬMCURRŌ (circum & curro), is, n. 3. *to run or stretch round.* *Quintil.* Circumcurrens linea, *the circumference, periphery.* *Id.* Ars circumcurrens, *embracing many subjects, comprehensive.*

CIRCŬMCURSIŌ (circumcurro), ōnis, f. *a running round.* *Apul.*

CIRCŬMCURSŌ (frequent. from circumcurro), as, 1. *to run to and fro; to run about in all directions.* *Plaut.* Omnia circumcursavi. *Terent.* Hac illac circumcursa. *Catull.* Circumcursare aliquem hinc, et illinc. *Cic.* Ut simul mecum lectica circumcursare posses.

CIRCŬMDŌ, and **CIRCŬNDŌ** (circum & do), as, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. *to put or set round,* περιτίθημι, περιβάλλω. *Cic.* Fossam lecto circumdare. *Id.* Ligna et sarmenta circumdare cœperunt. *Id.* Circumdare custodias. *Liv.* Exercitum circumdare hostium castris. *Tacit.* Circumdare sibi milites. *Ovid.* Circumdare brachia collo. *Liv.* Hinc patre, hinc catulo lateri circumdatis, *surrounding him.* — Figur. *Cic.* Cancellos mihi ipse circumdedi. *Tacit.* Egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *imposed upon; invested with.* *Id.* Circumdare libidinem moribus, *h. e. to infuse.* *Id.* Circumdare alicui pecuniam innumeram, *h. e. to lavish.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround, encompass, environ, invest,* περιέχω, περικυκλόω. *Cic.* Oppidum fossa circumdare. *Id.* Regio circumdata insulis. *Petron.* Aliquem veste circumdare, *to cover.* *Plaut.* aliquem brachiis, *to embrace.* *Tacit.* aliquem custodia. *Nep.* Amiculo circumdatus. *Virg.* Chlamydem circumdata. — Figur. *Cic.* Exiguis finibus oratoris munus circumdare, *to confine, restrict.*

CIRCŬMDŎLĀTŬS (circum & dolatus), a, um, adj. *planed or made smooth all round.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMDŪCŌ (circum & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead or draw round,* περιάγω. *Cic.* Circumducere aratrum. *Liv.* Circumducere exercitum. *Id.* absol. Circumduxit præter castra hostium, *marched.* *Cæs.* Cohortes longiore itinere circumducere. *Sueton.* Circumducere aliquem vicatim. —— Also with *two accus.* *Cæs.* Quos omnia sua præsidia circumduxit. *Sueton.* Abundantes litteras subjicit, circumducitque, *draws a bracket round them; incloses in brackets.* —— ¶ Figur. *Sueton.* Reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *h. e. spent.* —— ¶ Also, *to lead out of the way, cheat, deceive, impose upon.* *Plaut.* Circumducere filium amantem argento. *Id.* Circumducere aliquem pallio. —— ¶ Also, *to cancel, annul, nullify, abrogate, render void, abolish.* *Pandect.* Circumducere edictum. —— ¶ Also, in speaking, *to use circumlocution.* *Quintil.* Otiosi, si quid modo longius circumduxerunt, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce long, lengthen, drawl out.* *Quintil.* Sonum augere quodammodo circumducere.

CIRCŬMDUCTIŌ (circumduco), ōnis, f. *a leading or conducting round.* *Vitruv.* Circumductiones aquarum. —— ¶ Also, *the circumference.* *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *a cheating, defrauding; deceit, imposition.* *Plaut.* Argenti circumductio. —— ¶ Also, *a period.* *Quintil.*

CIRCŬMDUCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a leading round; the circuit, circumference.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a rotation, revolution.* *Macrob.*

CIRCŬMĔŌ (circum & eo), and **CIRCŬĔŌ**, is, īvi & ii, ĭtum, irreg. *to go round or about,* περίειμι. *Plaut.* Per hortum circuit clam. *Cic.* Circuire prædia. *Cæs.* aciem. *Tacit.* Circuire saucios, *to visit the wounded.* *Plaut.* Circumire per familias. *Liv.* Circuire urbem, *to stroll about through the city.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround, encompass, environ.* *Cæs.* Totam urbem ab muro circumiri posse. *Nep.* Circumiri multitudine. *Id.* Circumiri ab hostibus. —— And figur. *Cic.* Circumiri fluctibus belli. —— ¶ Also, *to go round as a candidate, solicit, canvass.* *Cæl.* Una nobiscum circumierunt et laborarunt. *Sueton.* Circumire Tribus. *Plin. Jun.* Circumire consulatum, *h. e. to seek.* —— ¶ Also, *to circumvent, cheat, bilk, trick, impose upon.* *Martial.* puerum tunc arte dolosa Circuit. *Terent.* Facinus indignum, sic circumiri! *to be so choused!* —— ¶ Figur. *to express by circumlocution.* *Quintil.* Plurimæ res carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit circumire. So, *Tacit.* Vespasiani nomen circumibant, *h. e. avoided mentioning.* —— ¶ *Circuitus* is the most usual form of the *particip.*

CIRCŬMĔQUITŌ (circum & equito), as, 1. *to ride round.* *Liv.* Circumequitare mœnia.

CIRCŬMĔRRŌ (circum & erro), as, āvi, ātum, 1. *to wander or stroll about; to go about.* *Virg.* Aliquem circumerrare. *Senec.* Turba lateri circumerrat.

CIRCŬMFĀRTŬS (circum & farcio), a, um, adj. *filled up all round about.* *Plin.* Ramis terraque circumfartis. — Others read *circumpactis.*

CIRCŬMFĔRĔNTIĂ (circumfero), æ, f.

the circumference or periphery of a circle. *Apul.*

CIRCŬMFĔRŌ (circum & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to carry round or about*, περιφέρω. *Cic.* Codicem circumfer. *Sueton.* Infantem per templa circumferens. *Quintil.* Circumferre puerum manibus. *Tacit.* Incendia et terrorem circumferre. —— ¶ Also, *to turn or roll round.* *Liv.* Circumferens oculos. *Virg.* Huc atque huc acies circumtulit. *Cic.* Sol circumfertur, *revolves.* —— ¶ Also, *to lustrate, purify by lustration.* *Virg.* Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, *h. e.* undam tulit circum socios. *Plaut.* Quæso, quin isthanc jubes pro cerrita circumferri? —— ¶ Also, *to publish, spread, proclaim, report.* *Plin. Jun.* Meum meritum circumfert. *Ovid.* Novi aliquam, quæ se circumferat esse Corinnam, *passes herself off for Corinna.*

CIRCŬMFĪGŌ (circum & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to fix round or about.* *Cato.*

CIRCŬMFIRMŌ (circum & firmo), as, a. 1. *to fortify round about.* *Colum.*

CIRCŬMFLECTŌ (circum & flecto), is, a. 3. *to bend or wind about, turn.* *Virg.* Circumflectere cursus. —— ¶ Also, *to mark with the circumflex accent; to pronounce long.* *Gell.* Syllabam penultimam circumflectere.

CIRCŬMFLEXIŌ (circumflecto), ōnis, f. *a winding round.* *Macrob.*

CIRCŬMFLEXŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Circumflexio.* *Plin.* In hoc cæli circumflexu, *vault of heaven.*

CIRCŬMFLŌ (circum & flo), as, 1. *to blow in every direction.* *Stat.* —— ¶ And figurat. *Cic.* Ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari.

CIRCŬMFLŬŌ (circum & fluo), is, ūxi, 3. *to flow round or about*, περιρρέω. *Ovid.* utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda. *Plin.* Cariam circumfluunt Mæander et Orsinus. *Ovid.* Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit horrida rictus, *flows forth on all sides.* *Plin.* In poculis repletis, addito humore minimo, circumfluit, quod superest, *runs over.* *Lucan.* Roboraque amplexos circumfluxisse dracones, *to surround.* —— ¶ Also, *to flock together.* *Cic.* Circumfluente exercitu. —— ¶ Also, *to abound.* *Cic.* Rebus omnibus circumfluere. *Id.* Circumfluens gloria, *covered with glory.* *Id.* Circumfluens oratio, *florid.*

CIRCŬMFLŬŬS (circumfluo), a, um, adj. *flowing round, circumfluent.* *Ovid.* Circumfluus amnis. *Plin.* Tellus præcincta circumfluo mari. —— ¶ Also, *washed round, surrounded.* *Ovid.* Insula circumflua Tibridis alveo. *Tacit.* Campi circumflui Euphrate et Tigre. —— ¶ Figur. *Stat.* Chlamys circumflua limbo Mæonio, *h. e.* circumdata, *hemmed, bordered.* *Claud.* Femina circumflua gemmis, *covered all over.*

CIRCŬMFŎDIŌ (circum & fodio), ŏdis, ōdi, ossum, 3. *to dig round or about.* *Senec.* Platanos circumfodere.

CIRCŬMFŎRĀNĔŬS (circum & forum), a, um, adj. *strolling from market to market, from town to town.* *Cic.* Pharmacopola circumforaneus, *a quack doctor, mountebank.* *Sueton.* Vendidit puerum circumforaneo lanistæ. —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Æs circumforaneum, *money borrowed at interest*, because the bankers' shops were in the *forum.* —— ¶ Also, *Apul.* Circumforanea hostia, *which is carried round by way of lustration.*

CIRCŬMFŎRĀTŬS (circum & foro), a, um, adj. *bored or pierced round.* *Plin.* Stipite circumforato.

CIRCŬMFOSSŎR (circumfodio), ōris, m. *who digs round.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMFOSSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a digging round.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMFRĔMŌ (circum & fremo), is, ui, itum, 3. *to make a noise on every side; to sing around*, περιβρέμω. *Senec.* Aves nidos circumfremunt.

CIRCŬMFRĬCŌ (circum & frico), as, a. 1. *to rub round, scour.* *Cato.*

CIRCŬMFULGĔŌ (circum & fulgeo), es, 2. *to shine all round.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMFUNDŌ (circum & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour around, sprinkle about; to circumfuse*, περιχέω. *Nepos.* Cera circumfundere cadaver. *Plin.* Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *h. e. flows around, surrounds.* So, *Lucan.* turba circumfusa duci, *surrounding.* *Ovid.* Juveni circumfunditur. *Liv.* Præsidia (acc.) circumfundi. — And in the same sense, *Liv.* Se circumfundere alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to pour out on all sides.* *Plin.* Cum fervet, ne circumfundatur, *run over.* —— ¶ Also, in *pass. to flock or meet together; to collect.* *Cæs.* Magna multitudo ab utraque parte circumfundebatur. *Id.* Toto undique muro milites circumfundi. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, encompass, environ.* *Tacit.* Cum exercitu cohortes circumfundere. *Cic.* Terra mari circumfusa, *surrounded.* *Nep.* Circumfusus hostium concursu. —— ¶ It is also written separately. *Virg.* Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu.

CIRCŬMFŪSIŌ (circumfundo), ōnis, f. *the act of pouring round; circumfusion.* *Firmic.*

CIRCŬMGĔLŌ (circum & gelo), as, a. 1. *to cause to freeze all over.* *Plin.* Cortex circumgelatus.

CIRCŬMGĔMŌ (circum & gemo), is, n. 3. *to groan or roar around.* *Horat.* Circumgemit ursus ovile.

CIRCŬMGESTŌ (circum & gesto), as, a. 1. *to carry around.* *Cic.* Epistolam circumgestat.

CIRCŬMGLŎBĀTŬS (circum & globo), a, um, adj. *rolled up.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMGRĔDIŎR (circum & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to march round for the purpose of attacking.* *Tacit.* Metu, ne Cherusci circumgrederentur, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to go round.* *Aurel. Vict.* Cum Syriam circumgrederetur.

CIRCŬMGRESSŬS (circumgredior), us, m. *a going round; a compass, circuit.* *Ammian.*

CIRCŬMHISCŌ (circum & hisco), is, n. 3. *to stare about with open mouth.* *Arnob.*

CIRCŬMHŪMĀTŬS (circum & humo), a, um, adj. *Ammian.* Circumhumata corpora, *buried thereabouts.*

CIRCŬMJĂCĔŌ (circum & jaceo), es, ui, n. 2. *to lie about, border upon.* *Liv.* Quæque circumjacent Europæ. *Tacit.* Circumjacentes populi.

CIRCŬMJĂCIŌ (circum & jacio), is, a. 3. *to cast around, in every direction.* *Liv.* Circumjacere hastas.

CIRCŬMJECTIŌ (circumjicio), ōnis, f. *a casting round, tossing about.* *Cæl. Aurelian.* Circumjectio manuum. —— ¶ Also, *a putting round, clothing.* *Arnob.* Animæ humani corporis circumjectione vestiri jussæ sunt, *by being embodied in.*

CIRCŬMJECTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a surrounding, circuit.* *Cic.* Æther terram circumjectu amplectitur. *Plin.* Parietum circumjectu. —— ¶ Also, *a putting on, drawing round.* *Varr.*

CIRCŬMJĬCIŌ (circum & jacio), icis, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to cast or throw around*, περιβάλλω. *Liv.* Vallum circumjicere, *to make a trench round.* *Id.* Munimenta verticibus circumjecere. *Cæs.* Circumjecta multitudo mœnibus, *surrounding.* *Cic.* Anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound himself round.* *Curt.* Circumjecta nemora, *the surrounding.* —— ¶ Also, *to compass, comprise.* *Cic.* Animus extremitatem cæli rotundo ambitu circumjecit.

CIRCŬMINJĬCIŌ, is, a. 3. the same as *Circumjicio.* *Liv.* Vallum circuminjicere.

CIRCŬMINVŎLVŌ (circum & involvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to involve all around.* *Vitruv.*

CIRCUMITOR. See *Circuitor.*

CIRCUMITUS. See *Circuitus.*

CIRCŬMLĀBENS (circum & labens), entis, adject. *gliding round, revolving.* *Lucan.* Circumlabentis Olympi.

CIRCŬMLAMBŌ (circum & lambo), is, a. 3. *to lick about*, περιλείχω. *Plin.* Lingua prælonga ad circumlambenda ora.

CIRCŬMLĂQUĔŌ (circum & laqueo), as, a. 1. *to encompass with snares.* *Gratius.*

CIRCŬMLĀTIŌ (circumfero), ōnis, f. *the act of carrying about.* *Tertull.* Arcæ circumlatio.

CIRCŬMLĀTĬTĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that may be carried from place to place; portable.* *Sidon.*

CIRCŬMLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who carries about.* *Tertull.*

CIRCŬMLĀTRŌ (circum & latro), as, a. 1. *to bark around*, ἀμφυλάω. *Senec.* Acerrimi canes hominem circumlatrant. —— ¶ Figur. *Avien.* totum hoc circumlatrat æstus, *h. e. roars round.*

CIRCŬMLĂVŌ (circum & lavo), is & as, a. 3. and 1. *to wash all round*, περιλούω. *Hygin.* Ægyptum Nilus circumlavat.

CIRCŬMLĔVŌ (circum & levo), as, a. 1. *to raise all round.* *Cæl. Aurelian.*

CIRCŬMLĬGŌ (circum & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie round or about*, περιδέω. *Liv.* Hastile stuppa circumligare. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, embrace.* *Stat.* Circumligare aliquem ulnis.

CIRCŬMLĬNĬŌ (circum & linio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. and **CIRCŬMLĬNŌ** (circum & lino), is, ivi & lēvi, itum, a. 3. *to anoint or besmear round about or all over*, περιχρίω. *Plin.* Sinistrum oculum circumlinebant. *Cic.* Mortuos cera circumlitos condunt. *Plin.* Spiramentum circumlitum, *closed.* —— ¶ Also, *to set or place round.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround.* *Horat.* Musco circumlita saxa. —— ¶ Also, in painting, *to round the figures by shading the edges.* *Quintil.* Nec in pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, eminet. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to magnify, set off.* *Quintil.* Negotia circumlinire. *Id.* Vocem circumlinire.

CIRCŬMLĬTIŌ (circumlino), ōnis, f. *a daubing or besmearing all over.* *Plin.* Circumlitiones oris. —— ¶ Also, *a rounding of the figures by painting on the edges; a shading.* *Senec.* In picturæ modum variata circumlitio.

CIRCŬMLŎCŪTIŌ (circumloquor), ōnis, f. *a circumlocution, periphrasis.* *Quintil.*

CIRCŬMLŎQUŎR (circum & loquor), ĕris, cūtus & quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to use circumlocution.* *Auson.*

CIRCŬMLŪCENS (circum & luceo), entis, adj. *shining round.* — Figur. *Senec.* Circumlucens fortuna.

CIRCŬMLŬŌ (circum & luo), is, a. 3. *to wash all round.* *Tacit.* Amnis tergum circumluit, *flows round.* *Liv.* Mari major pars circumluitur.

CIRCŬMLUSTRŌ (circum & lustro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to examine all round; to reconnoitre.* *Sil.*

CIRCŬMLŬVIŌ (circumluo), ōnis, f. *the act of washing or flowing round.* *Cic.* Jura alluvionum et circumluvionum.

CIRCŬMMĔŌ (circum & meo), as, n. 1. *to go round.* *Tertull.*

CIRCŬMMĒTIŎR (circum & metior), iris, dep. 4. *to measure round.* *Vitruv.*

CIRCŬMMINGŌ (circum & mingo), is, n. 3. *to make water all round.* *Petron.* Circummixit vestimenta sua.

CIRCŬMMITTŌ (circum & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to send round.* *Cæs.* Legationes in omnes partes circummittere. *Id.* Præconibus circummissis.

CIRCUMMŒNIO. See *Circummunio.*

CIRCŬMMULCENS (circum & mulceo), entis, particip. *licking round about.* *Plin.* Serpentium circummulcentibus linguis.

CIRCŬMMŪNIŌ (circum & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to wall around, protect*, περιφράττω. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround, invest with military works.* *Cæs.* Oppidum vallo circummunire. —— ¶ *Circummœnio* is also used. *Plaut.* Custodiis circummœniti sumus.

CIRCŬMMŪNĪTIŌ (circummunio), ōnis, f. *a fortifying or fencing round.* *Cæs.* Oppidi circummunitio, *circumvallation.*

CIRCŬMMŪRĀNŬS (circum & murus), a, um, adj. *around or without the walls.* *Ammian.* Circummurana bella.

CIRCŬMNASCENS (circum & nascor), entis, particip. *growing round or about.* *Plin.* Lacus circumnascente absynthio inficitur.

CIRCŬMNĀVĬGŌ (circum & navigo), as, a. 1. *to sail round, circumnavigate.* *Vellei.* Classis Oceani circumnavigaverat sinus.

CIRCŬMNECTŌ (circum & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 3. *to tie or bind round, sur-*

round, *περιπλέκω*. *Senec.* Fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit.

CIRCŬMNŎTĀTŬS (circum & noto), a, um, particip. *painted or marked round. Apul.*

CIRCŬMŎBRŬŌ (circum & obruo), is, a. 3. *to cover on all sides*, *περικαλύπτω*. *Plin.* Alterna folia circumobruere.

CIRCUMPACTUS. See *Circumfartus.*

CIRCŬMPĂDĀNŬS (circum & Padus), a, um, adj. *on the banks of the Po. Liv.* Circumpadani campi.

CIRCŬMPĂVĪTŬS (circum & pavio), a, um, particip. *beaten or trodden all round. Plin.* Area circumpavita.

CIRCŬMPENDENS (circum & pendeo), entis, particip. *hanging round about. Curt.* Circumpendentibus margaritis.

CIRCŬMPLAUDŌ (circum & plaudo), is, a. 3. *to applaud on every side. Ovid.* Quaque ibis, manibus circumplaudere tuorum.

CIRCŬMPLECTŌ (circum & plecto), is, a. 3. *to embrace*; the same as *Circumplector*. *Plaut.* Meum collum circumplecte.

CIRCŬMPLECTŎR (Id.), ĕris, exus sum, dep. 3. *to embrace or clasp around*, *περιβάλλω*, *ἀμπίχω*. *Plin.* Arbor crassitudinis, quam circumplecti nemo possit. —— ¶ Also, *to surround*, *compass*. *Cic.* Domini patrimonium circumplexus. *Cæs.* Collem opere circumplecti, *to entrench*. *Virg.* quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, *goes round.*

CIRCŬMPLEXŬS (circumplector), us, m. *an embracing or folding round. Plin.* Dracones circumplexu ambiunt elephantos.

CIRCŬMPLĬCŌ (circum & plico), as, a. 1. *to twine or fold round*, *περιπλέκω*. *Cic.* Puer circumplicatus serpentibus. *Gell.* Circumplicare lorum surculo.

CIRCŬMPLŬMBŌ (circum & plumbo), as, a. 1. *to cover all over with lead. Cato.* Modiolos circumplumbare.

CIRCŬMPŌNŌ (circum & pono), is, sui, sĭtum, a. 3. *to place or set round*, *περιτίθημι*. *Horat.* Piper catillis circumponere. *Tacit.* Nemus navali stagno circumposuit.

CIRCŬMPŎSĬTĬŌ (circumpono), ōnis, f. *a placing or setting round. Augustin.* Auri circumpositio.

CIRCŬMPŌTĀTĬŌ (circum & potatio), ōnis, f. *a drinking round in succession. Cic.* Omnisque circumpotatio tollitur.

CIRCŬMPRŌJĬCĬŌ (circum & projicio), is, a. 3. *to throw or scatter round. Cæl. Aurelian.*

CIRCŬMPULSŌ (circum & pulso), as, a. 1. *to knock or beat all round. Stat.* Et lituis aures circumpulsantur acutis.

CIRCŬMPURGŌ (circum & purgo), as, a. 1. *to cleanse round about*, *περικαθαίρω*. *Cels.*

CIRCŬMQUĀQUE (circum & quaque), adverb. *all around*, *every way*, *on every side*, *πέριξ*. *Aurel. Vict.* Ceteraque oppida circumquaque.

CIRCŬMRĀDŌ (circum & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scrape or shave*, *pare round*, *περιξύω*. *Cels.*

CIRCŬMRĀSĬŌ (circumrado), ōnis, f. *a scraping round. Plin.* Circumrasio corticis.

CIRCŬMRĒTĬŌ (circum & rete), is, a. 4. *to entangle or ensnare. Arnob.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Circumretitus frequentia populi.

CIRCŬMRĬGŬŬS (circum & riguus), a, um, adj. *watered all round. Propert.* Et circumriguo surgebant lilia prato.

CIRCŬMRŌDŌ (circum & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw all round*, *eat away on every side*, *περιβρώσκω*. *Plin.* Polypus escam circumrosit. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est. *Horat.* Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, *h. e. is slandered.*

CIRCŬMRŌRĀNS (circum & roro), antis, particip. *sprinkling slightly all around. Apul.*

CIRCŬMRŎTŌ (circum & roto), as, a. 1. *to turn or wheel round. Apul.* Circumrotare machinas. *Cæs. German.* Cœli circumrotat orbem.

CIRCŬMRŎTUNDĀTĬŌ (circum & rotundatio), ōnis, f. *a turning or moving round. Vitruv.*

CIRCŬMSALTĀNS (circum & salto), antis, particip. *dancing round about. Prudent.* Hoc circumsaltante choro.

CIRCŬMSCALPTŬS (circum & scalpo), a, um, particip. *scraped all round. Plin.* Radice pastinacæ circumscalpti dentes.

CIRCŬMSCĂRĬFĬCĀTŬS (circum & scarifico), a, um, particip. *scarified round. Plin.* Pedum clavi circumscarificati ferro.

CIRCŬMSCINDŌ (circum & scindo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. *to cut round about. Liv.*

CIRCŬMSCRĪBŌ (circum & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to draw or write round*; *draw a mark round*, *περιγράφω*. *Cic.* Virgula stantem circumscripsit, *h. e. drew a circle around. Id.* Circumscribere orbem, *to describe a circle. Quintil.* Circumscribere lineas. —— ¶ Hence, *to describe*, *define*. *Cic.* Genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest. *Justin.* Jocis sacrilegium circumscribens. —— ¶ Also, *to circumscribe*, *limit*, *bound*, *confine*. *Cic.* Exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit. *Id.* Orator nullis terminis circumscribit jus suum. *Id.* Ambitus verborum circumscriptus, *a period. Id.* Circumscribere alicui locum habitandi. *Plin.* Circumscribere luxuriam vilitate, *h. e. to set bounds to.* —— ¶ Also, *to abridge*, *diminish*. *Senec.* Ejus laudes circumscribere. *Colum.* Diophanes Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit. —— ¶ Also, *to surround*, *go round. Gell.* Oceanus circumscribit omnes terras. —— ¶ Also, *to conceive*, *comprehend*. *Cic.* Circumscribitur mente sententia. —— ¶ Also, *to restrain*, *check*, *bridle*. *Senec.* Circumscribere gulam. *Cic.* Si tribunus plebis Senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit. *Id.* Prætorem circumscribere. —— Hence, *Plin.* Parricidio suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit, *hath disgraced.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove*, *set aside*, *withdraw*. *Cic.* Hoc tempore ex accusatione circumscripto. *Id.* Circumscriptis sententiis. —— ¶ Also, *to beset*, *ensnare*, *entrap*, *cheat*, *trick*, *deceive*. *Cic.* Fallacibus interrogationibus circumscribere aliquem. *Id.* Adolescentulos circumscribunt. *Id.* Dic nunc, te ab Roscio circumscriptum esse. *Plin. Jun.* Circumscripto testamento, *having been fraudulently interpreted*, *evaded*. So, *Pandect.* Legem circumscribere.

CIRCŬMSCRIPTĒ (circumscriptus), adverb, *definitely*, *precisely*. *Cic.* Singulas res circumscripte complecti. *Id.* Circumscripte dicere, *in measured periods.* —— ¶ Also, *shortly*, *briefly*, *in a short compass. Lactant.* Circumscripte et breviter ostendere.

CIRCŬMSCRIPTĬŌ (circumscribo), ōnis, f. *a writing or marking round*; *the circle so drawn. Cic.* E circumscriptione excedere. —— ¶ Also, *the circuit*, *compass*. *Cic.* Terræ circumscriptio. —— ¶ Also, *determination*, *limitation*. *Cic.* Temporum circumscriptio. —— ¶ Also, *a period. Cic.* Circumscriptio verborum. *Id.* Circuitus ille orationis, quem circumscriptionem dicimus. —— ¶ Also, *a short*, *pithy saying*; *maxim*. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a definition*, *explanation*. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a cheating*, *defrauding*. *Cic.* Circumscriptiones adolescentium. *Senec.* Quem mortalium circumscriptiones vestræ fortiorem facere possunt? *h. e. sophisms.*

CIRCŬMSCRIPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a cheat*, *defrauder*. *Cic.* Quis testamentorum subjector, quis circumscriptor, &c. *Juvenal.* pupillum ad jura vocantem Circumscriptorem. —— ¶ Also, *he who annuls*, *makes void. Tertull.* Sententiæ suæ circumscriptor.

CIRCŬMSCRIPTŬS, a, um, particip. from circumscribo. —— ¶ Also, adject. *compressed*, *concise. Plin. Jun.* Vis circumscriptior.

CIRCŬMSĔCŌ (circum & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut round*, *περικόπτω*. *Cic.* Serrula circumsecare aliquid, *to saw. Colum.* Circumsecare ungulas. *Sueton.* Senex circumsectus, *circumcised.*

CIRCŬMSĔCŬS (circum & secus), adv. *round about*, *on every side. Apul.* Circumsecus adstantes.

CIRCŬMSĔDĔŌ (circum & sedeo), and CIRCŬMSĪDĔŌ, es, ēdi, essum, a. and n. 2. *to sit or take one's stand round*, *περικάθημαι*. *Senec.* Florentes amicorum turba circumsedet. —— ¶ Also, *to besiege. Cic.* Mutinam circumsedent. *Id.* Circumsedemur omnibus copiis. *Id.* Vallo circumsedere aliquem. *Val. Max.* Circumsedere Curiam militibus, *to surround. Cic.* Circumsessus lectis viribus. *Liv.* Castra circumsessa. —— ¶ *Circumsido*, *is*, *ĭdi* or *ēdi*, *essum*, is also used in the same sense. *Liv.* Pallinæum circumsidunt, *invest*, *lay siege to.*

CIRCŬMSEPĬŌ (circum & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to fence round*, *inclose*, *surround. Liv.* Armatis corpus circumsepsit. *Sueton.* Stagnum circumseptum ædificiis.

CIRCŬMSĔRŌ (circum & sero), is, a. 3 *to plant or sow all round*, *περιφυτεύω*. *Plin.* Genistas circumseri alveariis.

CIRCŬMSESSĬŌ (circumsedeo), ōnis, f. *an inclosing*, *besieging*, *siege. Cic.*

CIRCUMSIDEO, } See *Circumsedeo.*
CIRCUMSIDO. }

CIRCŬMSIGNŌ (circum & signo), as, a. 1. *to mark all round. Colum.*

CIRCŬMSĬLĬŌ (circum & salio), is, n. 4. *to leap round*, *περιορχοῦμαι*. *Catull.* Sed circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* circumsilit Morborum omne genus.

CIRCŬMSISTŌ (circum & sisto), is, stĭti & stĕti, stitum, a. and n. 3. *to stand round*, *surround*, *περιΐστημι*. *Plaut.* Circumsistamus. *Id.* Quid me circumsistitis? *Cic.* Lictores eum circumsistunt. *Tacit.* Circumsistere signa. — In the *passive*, *Cæs.* Ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur, *h. e. be besieged.*

CIRCŬMSĬTŬS (circum & situs), a, um, adj. *neighboring. Ammian.* Circumsitos populos ad ditionem trahere.

CIRCŬMSŎNŌ (circum & sono), as, a. and n. 1. *to resound on every side*, *περιηχέω*. *Cic.* Talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare. *Liv.* Locus circumsonat ululatibus. *Vitruv.* Loci circumsonantes. *Virg.* Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, *h. e.* sonat armis ac strepit circum muros. *Liv.* Clamor hostes circumsonat. — In the *passive*, *Ovid.* Threicio circumsonor ore, *h. e. I am surrounded by those speaking the Thracian language.*

CIRCŬMSŎNŬS (circumsono), a, um, adj. *sounding round about. Ovid.* quem turba canum circumsona terret.

CIRCŬMSPECTĀTRIX (circumspecto), īcis, f. *she who looks round*, *gazes about*; *a spy. Plaut.* Circumspectatrix cum oculis emissitiis. *Apul.* Improba juvenum circumspectatrix.

CIRCŬMSPECTĒ (circumspectus), adv. *circumspectly*, *cautiously*, *warily*, *advisedly. Quintil.* Hoc circumspectius faciendum. *Gell.* Circumspecte indutus, *finically.*

CIRCŬMSPECTĬŌ (circumspicio), ōnis, f. *a looking round*, *circumspection*, *consideration. Macrob.* Sibi horizontem facit circumspectio singulorum. *Cic.* Ex circumspectione aliqua id sequi.

CIRCŬMSPECTŌ (frequent. from circumspicio), as, a. and n. 1. *to look about*, *περισκέπτομαι*. *Cic.* Bestiæ in pastu circumspectant. *Plaut.* Circumspectare se se, *to look about sharply. Liv.* Cunctati aliquandiu sunt, dum alius alium circumspectant. *Terent.* Simul alia circumspecto. —— ¶ Also, *to heed*, *take heed*, *think*, *consider*. *Cic.* Dubitans, circumspectans. *Tacit.* Bellum circumspectare. *Sil.* Medicamina mœsti imperio circumspectant, *look for. Tacit.* Fugam circumspectare. *Liv.* Defectionis tempus circumspectare, *watch*, *wait for.* —— ¶ Also, *to look suspiciously upon. Cic.* Circumspectans omnia. *Sallust.* Circumspectare omnia, et omni strepitu pavescere.

CIRCŬMSPECTŬS (circumspicio), us, m. *a looking round. Plin.* Cervix flexilis ad circumspectum. *Cic.* Facilis est circumspectus, *I can easily look round.* —— ¶ Also, *consideration. Ovid.* Malique In circumspectu (mens) stat sine fine sui, *h. e.* in sui mali consideratione.

CIRCŬMSPECTŬS, a, um, particip. from circumspicio. —— ¶ Also, adj. *circumspect, cautious, careful, thoughtful, prudent, considerate, wary.* *Senec.* Sive aliquis circumspectior est, &c. *Sueton.* Circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps. *Id.* Modo circumspectus et sagax. —— ¶ Also, *prudently done or said, carefully weighed.* *Ovid.* Verba movent iras non circumspecta deorum, *inconsiderate language.* *Valer. Max.* Decreti circumspectissima sanctio. —— ¶ Also, *mark-worthy, admired, conspicuous, respected.* *Val. Max.* Circumspecta animi moderatio. *Sueton.* Circumspectus honor. *Ammian.* Nomen circumspectum et verecundum.

CIRCŬMSPERGŌ (circum & spargo), is, a. 3. *to sprinkle all around.* *Plin.* Ibi se purificantes solemniter circumspergi aqua.

CIRCŬMSPICIENTIA (circumspicio), æ, f. *consideration, circumspection.* *Gell.*

CIRCŬMSPICIŌ (circum & specio), is, ĕxi, ĕctum, a. and n. 3. *to look round,* περισκέπτομαι, περισκοπέω. *Cic.* Nec suspicit nec circumspicit. *Plaut.* Circumspice te, ne quis assit arbiter. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to take heed, weigh, consider carefully, ponder over.* *Cic.* Omnia circumspexit Quintius. *Id.* Circumspicite mentibus vestris hosce homines. *Id.* Numquamne te circumspicies? *Cæs.* Reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat. *Cic.* Circumspiciendum est diligenter, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to look for, seek after, desire.* *Justin.* Novas belli causas circumspicere. *Id.* Circumspicere fugam, *to meditate.* *Sallust.* Mithridates diem bello circumspicit, *waits for an opportunity.* *Liv.* Circumspicere externa auxilia. —— ¶ Also, *to provide against, prevent.* *Cic.* Pericula circumspicere. —— ¶ Also, *to be inflated; to swell, strut.* *Cic.* Usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis.

CIRCŬMSTAGNŌ (circum & stagno), as, n. 1. *to stagnate or spread all around.* *Tertull.*

CIRCŬMSTANTIA (circumsto), æ, f. *the act of standing round or surrounding.* *Senec.* Aquæ circumstantia. *Gell.* Hostium circumstantia. —— ¶ Also, *a quality, circumstance.* *Gell.* Circumstantia rerum, negotiorumque. *Quintil.* Hoc genus argumentorum dicamus ex circumstantia.

• **CIRCŬMSTĀTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of standing round.* *Gell.* Circumstatio militum.

CIRCŬMSTIPŌ (circum & stipo), as, a. 1. *to crowd or press round; to surround.* *Sil.* magna circumstipante caterva.

CIRCŬMSTŌ (circum & sto), as, stĕti, a. 1. *to stand or place one's self round; to beset,* περιΐστημι. *Cic.* Equites ceterique cives circumstant Senatum. *Id.* Circumstare tribunal prætoris urbani. *Tacit.* Circumstare vias. *Cæs.* Morini circumsteterunt. *Sueton.* Specie officii circumstare aliquem. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nos undique fata circumstant, *surround.* *Virg.* Quæ te circumstent pericula cernis, *beset.* *Liv.* Romanos terror circumstabat.

CIRCŬMSTREPŌ (circum & strepo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 3. *to make a noise round.* *Senec.* Tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis. *Tacit.* Certatim ceteri circumstrepunt. *Id.* Legatus clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur.

CIRCŬMSTRIDENS (circum & strido), entis, particip. *shrieking, wailing round.* *Ammian.* Circumstridentium terror larvarum.

CIRCŬMSTRUŌ (circum & struo), is, ŭxi, uctum, a. 3. *to build round about,* περιοικοδομέω. *Sueton.* Circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu. *Plin.* Apes lacrymis arborum fores alveorum latiores circumstruunt.

CIRCŬMSŪDANS (circum & sudo), antis, particip. *sweating on all sides.* *Plin.*

CIRCŬMSURGENS (circum & surgo), entis, particip. *rising on every side.* *Tacit.* Circumsurgentibus jugis.

CIRCŬMSŪTŬS (circum & suo), a, um, particip. *sewn together all round.* *Plin.* Vitilibus navigiis corio circumsutis navigare.

CIRCŬMTEGŌ (circum & tego), is, a. 3. *to cover round.* *Lucret.* Supra circumtegere omnia cœlum.

CIRCŬMTENTŬS (circum & tendo), a, um, particip. *wrapped round.* *Plaut.* Elephanti corio circumtentus.

CIRCŬMTERGEŌ (circum & tergeo), es, a. 2. *to wipe round.* *Cato.*

CIRCŬMTERŌ (circum & tero), is, a. 3. *to rub all round.* Figur. *to crowd round.* *Tibull.* hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta.

CIRCŬMTEXTŬS (circum & textus), a, um, adj. *woven all round.* *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho.

CIRCŬMTOLLŌ (circum & tollo), is, a. 3. *to remove or take away on every side.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CIRCŬMTŎNŌ (circum & tono), as, ui, n. 1. *to thunder or make a loud noise on all sides.* *Ovid.* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis.

CIRCŬMTONSŬS (circum & tondeo), a, um, particip. *shaven or shorn all round.* *Petron.* Circumtonsæ pinus. —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Oratio circumtonsa, *labored, artificial.*

CIRCŬMTORQUEŌ (circum & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to turn or twist round.* *Apul.*

CIRCŬMTRAHŌ (circum & traho), is, a. 3. *to drag or trail round.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CIRCŬMTREMŌ (circum & tremo), is, n. 3. *to tremble on all sides.* *Lucret.* Totum circumtremere æthera signis.

CIRCŬMTUEŎR (circum & tueor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to look round on every side.* *Apul.* Aquila eodem loco pendula circumtuetur.

CIRCŬMVĀDŌ (circum & vado), is, si, a. 3. *to assail on every side,* περιέρχομαι. *Liv.* Terror barbaros circumvasit.

CIRCŬMVAGŎR (circum & vagor), āris, dep. 1. *to wander about,* περιπλανάομαι. *Vitruv.*

CIRCŬMVAGŬS (circum & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering or flowing round, revolving.* *Horat.* Oceanus circumvagus arva beata. *Auct. Paneg. ad Pison.* Ætheriæ moles circumvaga flammæ.

CIRCŬMVALLŌ (circum & vallo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surround with a rampart, circumvallate, invest, besiege,* περιβάλλω, προσπεριβάλλω. *Cæs.* Circumvallare loci natura prohibebat. *Id.* Circumvallare Pompeium instituit. —— ¶ Also, *to surround.* *Colum.* Locus circumvallandus est duobus sulcis. —— ¶ And figur. *Terent.* Tot res repente circumvallant, vis, egestas, &c.

CIRCŬMVECTIŌ (circumveho), ōnis, f. *a bearing or carrying round about.* *Cic.* Portorium circumvectionis, *customs paid on transporting goods.* —— ¶ Also, *a circuit, revolution.* *Cic.* Solis circumvectio.

CIRCŬMVECTŌ (frequentat. from circumveho), as, a. 1. *to carry about.* *Sil.* Errantes Penates circumvectare. — In the passive, *to be carried about,* h. e. *to drive, sail,* &c. *round.* *Plaut.* Mihi navem faciam; oppida circumvectabor. *Liv.* Qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, *h. e. go through, describe.*

CIRCŬMVEHŌ (circum & veho), is, ĕxi, ĕctum, a. 3. *to carry round about,* as *on horseback, by a coach or ship,* &c. — Generally, in the passive, *to ride, sail, or go round.* *Liv.* Classe circumvehi ad Romanum agrum. *Cæs.* Muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, *to go round by the hills.* *Liv.* Dictator equo circumvectus. *Id.* Circumvecti ab urbe ad aversa insulæ. — So, in the *active,* *Nep.* Præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum (sc. se), *sailing round.* —— ¶ Figur. *to go over.* *Virg.* Circumvehor omnia verbis, *describe minutely.*

CIRCŬMVELŌ (circum & velo), as, a. 1. *to cover, veil round.* *Ovid.* Insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu.

CIRCŬMVENIŌ (circum & venio), is, ēni, ēntum, a. 4. *to come or stand round; to surround,* περιέρχομαι. *Petron.* Illum frequentia ingens circumvenit. *Tacit.* Rhenus insulas circumveniens. *Sallust.* Planities locis superioribus circumventa. —— ¶ Figur. *to beset.* *Horat.* Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda. —— ¶ Also, *to embrace, clasp.* *Colum.* Mollia vincula circumvenere truncum. *Id.* Ramos manu circumvenire. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, invest, blockade, cut off communication with on every side.* *Sallust.* Multitudine castra circumvenit. *Cæs.* Circumvenire hostes a tergo. *Id.* Hostes vallo, fossaque circumvenire. *Id.* Montem opere circumvenire. *Sallust.* Mœnia exercitu circumvenire. *Cæs.* Circumveniri ab hoste. *Sallust.* Circumveniri a latronibus. —— ¶ Hence, *to hard push, oppress.* *Cic.* Potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri. *Id.* Circumventus morbo. *Sallust.* Omnibus necessitudinibus circumventus. —— ¶ Also, *to circumvent, deceive, betray.* *Cic.* Circumvenire aliquem judicio. *Id.* Innocentem pecunia. *Sallust.* Circumveniri falsis criminibus. *Justin.* Dolo circumvenire. *Tacit.* Circumvenire aliquem falso testimonio. —— ¶ Also, *to evade, misconstrue, misinterpret.* *Pandect.* Circumvenire leges.

CIRCŬMVENTIŌ (circumvenio), ōnis, f. *an oppressing, deceiving.* *Augustin.*

CIRCŬMVENTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an impostor, deceiver.* *Lamprid.*

CIRCŬMVENTŌRIŬS (circumventor), a, um, adj. *treacherous, deceitful.* *Augustin.*

CIRCŬMVERSIŌ (circumverto), ōnis, *a turning round.* *Quintil.* Circumversio manus.

CIRCŬMVERSŌ (circum & verso), as, a. 1. *to turn round.* *Lucret.* Quærentesque viam circumversantur.

CIRCŬMVERSŬS (circum & verro), a, um, particip. *swept round.* *Cato.*

CIRCŬMVERTŌ, and anciently **CIRCŬMVORTŌ** (circum & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn round,* περιστρέφω. *Plaut.* in cursu rotula circumvortitur. *Id.* Ubi circumvortor, cado. *Ovid.* Rota circumvertitur axem, *revolves round.* —— ¶ Also, *to defraud, deceive, impose upon, circumvent.* *Plaut.* Qui me argento circumvertant.

CIRCŬMVESTIŌ (circum & vestio), is, a. 4. *to clothe round, cover,* περιστέλλω. *Plin.* Vitium crinibus circumvestit arborem. —— ¶ Figur. *Poeta ap. Cic.* Circumvestit dictis, *involves, makes obscure.*

CIRCŬMVINCIŌ (circum & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind or tie round,* περιδέω. *Plaut.* Vos virgis circumvinciam.

CIRCŬMVISŌ (circum & viso), is, a. 3. *to look round,* περιβλέπω. *Plaut.* Angues oculis omnes circumvisere.

CIRCŬMVŎLITŌ (circum & volito), as, āvi, ātum, 1. *to keep flying round.* *Virg.* Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo. *Horat.* Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma? —— ¶ Figur. *to wander to and fro, hover round.* *Senec.* Agmina equitum circumvolitantia. *Colum.* Circumvolitans limina potentiorum, *haunting.*

CIRCŬMVŎLŌ (circum & volo), as, āvi, ātum, 1. *to fly or hover round,* περιπέτομαι. *Justin.* Aves eum circumvolare cœperunt. *Virg.* nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra. *Horat.* Quam Jocus circumvolat. —— ¶ Figur. *to run or move quickly about.* *Vellei.* Circumvolans ordines exercitus.

CIRCŬMVŎLVŌ (circum & volvo), is, vi, ūtum, a. 3. *to roll round.* *Virg.* sol circumvolvitur annum. *Plin.* Herba arboribus circumvolvens se.

CIRCŬMVŎLŪTŎR (circum & volutor), āris, pass. 1. *to roll round or about.* *Plin.* Pantheram circumvolutari non dubie blandientem, *began to twist himself about fawningly.*

CIRCŬS (κίρκος), i, m. *any thing of a circular form; a circle.* *Cic. in Arat.* Vidisti magnum candentem serpere circum, *the milky way.* —— ¶ Also, *a circular course in which public races took place; a circus, a building for exhibitions of strength, speed, and skill, and various other spectacles. A circus consisted of an oval area, surrounded by seats, and having a wall* (spina) *running through the centre, nearly its whole length; on the ends of the wall were the goals* (metæ),

round which the competitors turned. There were several such in Rome; but when circus *is used absolutely, it denotes* the Circus Maximus. *Cic.* Ludi publici sunt cavea, Circoque divisi. *Sueton.* Triviales ex Circo ludii. *Horat.* Fallax Circus. *Martial.* Circus clamosus. —— ¶ Also, *any place used for shows and games. Virg.* mediaque in valle theatri Circus erat. —— ¶ Also, *the spectators in the circus. Sil.* Circus innumerus.

CIRIS (κεῖρις), is, f. *a sort of water-fowl, into which the poets fable Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, to have been changed. Ovid.* plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris.

CIRRĀTŬS (cirrus), a, um, adject. *having curled or long hair. Martial.* matutini cirrata caterva magistri, *boys, pupils.* —— ¶ Also, *fringed. Capitol.* Cirratæ vestes.

CIRRHĂ, æ, f. Κίῤῥα, *a town in Phocis, the port of Delphi. Martial.* Quid tibi cum Cirrha? *h. e. with poetry. Lucan.* Cirrha silet, *h. e. the Delphic oracle.* — Hence, Cirrhæus, a, um, adj. *of Cirrha, or Delphi. Plin.* Cirrhæi campi. *Lucan.* Cirrhæa vates, *h. e. the Delphic priestess.* So, *Id.* Cirrhæa antra.

CIRRŬS, i, m. *a lock or curl of hair; hair in curls. Martial.* caputque nudum Cirris grandibus hinc et inde cingunt. —— ¶ Also, *the tuft of feathers, or crest, on the heads of certain birds. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of plants, *a tuft. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Cirri, *the arms of polypi. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the filaments of oysters. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fringe. Phædr.* Cirri dependentes.

CIRSIŎN (κίρσιον), i, n. *a sort of thistle. Plin.*

CIS, prep. *on this side. Cic.* Cis Taurum. *Liv.* Cis Padum, ultraque. —— ¶ Also, applied to time, *within. Plaut.* Cis dies paucos. *Id.* Cis paucas tempestates, *within a short time.*

CISĀLPĪNŬS (cis & Alpes), a, um, adj. *on this side the Alps; Cisalpine. Cic.*

CISIUM, ii, n. *a sort of light, two-wheeled car; a calash. Cic.* Cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus. *Id.* Sex et quinquaginta millia passuum cisiis pervolavit.

CISMŎNTĀNŬS (cis & mons), a, um, adject. *on this side the mountains. Plin.*

CISŌRIUM (cædo), ii, n. *an edge tool, cutting instrument. Veget.*

CISPĔLLŎ (cis & pello), is, a. 3. *to drive back. Plaut.* Inde cispellam virum.

CISPIUS mons, *a hill in Rome. Gell.*

CISRHĒNĀNŬS (cis & Rhenus), a, um, adject. *on this side the Rhine. Cæs.* Germani cisrhenani.

CISSĀNTHĔMŬS (κισσάνθεμος), i, f. *a kind of sow-bread; briony. Plin.*

CISSĒIS, ĭdis, f. Κισσηΐς, *Hecuba, the daughter of Cisseus, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. Virg.* Cisseis prægnans ignes enixa jugales.

CISSĪTIS (κισσῖτις), is, f. *a precious stone. Plin.*

CISSŎS (κισσός), i, f. *a kind of ivy, growing without a support. Plin.*

CISSȲBIUM (κισσύβιον), ii, n. *a cup or bowl, made of ivy. Macrob.*

CISTĂ (κίστη), æ, f. *a chest, box, coffer. Cic.* Quaternos H. S. in cistam transferam ex fisco. *Horat.* Aut cistam effractam et subducta viatica plorat. *Juvenal.* servabat cista libellos. In particular, *a box containing certain holy things,* which was carried in the sacred rites of Ceres and Bacchus. *Tibull. & Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the box into which the citizens threw their votes, as also the judges, when they passed sentence on criminals; ballot-box. Auct. ad Herenn.*

CISTĔLLĂ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. *a small chest or box. Terent.* Cistellam effer domo.

CISTĔLLĀTRIX (cistella), īcis, f. *the slave who had the charge of her mistress's caskets. Plaut.*

CISTĔLLŬLĂ (dimin. from cistella), æ, f. *a small box or chest. Plaut.*

CISTĔRNĂ (cista), æ, f. *a hollow place under the ground for holding rain-water; a cistern. Varr.*

CISTĔRNĪNŬS (cisterna), a, um, adject. *belonging to a cistern. Senec.* Aqua cisternina.

CISTHŎS (κίσθος), i, m. *the wild eglantine. Plin.*

CISTIBĔRIS (cis & Tiberis), e, adject. *on this side the Tiber. Pandect.*

CISTIFĔR (cista & fero), a, um, adject. *bearing a casket or box. Martial.* Nupsisti cistifero, *h. e. a low fellow.*

CISTŎPHŎRŬS (κιστοφόρος), i, m. *that bears a casket,* a cista. *Liv.* Cistophorum (for Cistophororum) ducenta, sc. nummorum, *an Asiatic coin,* (worth 4 *drachmæ*) *stamped with an image of the sacred* cista *of Bacchus, Ceres, &c. Cic.* Habeo at H. S. bis et vicies in cistophoro, *h. e. in Asiatic coins.*

CISTŬLĂ (dimin. from cista), æ, f. *a small basket, or box. Plaut.*

CITĀTIM (citatus), adv. *quickly, speedily, hastily. Cic.* Citatim scribere. *Quintil.* Ancillæ citatius moventur. *Id.* Nomina quam citatissime volvere.

CITĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from cito. —— ¶ Also, adject. *swift, hurried, speedy, quick. Liv.* Citatiore agmine. *Id.* Citato gradu, *at full speed. Id.* Citatissimo agmine. *Cic.* Equo citato. *Plin.* Alvus citatior, *loose.*

CITĔR (cis), a, um, adject. *on this side, this way. Cato.* Citer ager. More frequently used in the *comp.* and *superlat.* citĕrĭŏr, citĭmus, and citŭmus, *nearer, nearest. Cic.* Gallia citerior, *hither. Flor.* Oceanus citerior. *Cic.* Luna citima terris. *Id.* Deduc orationem tuam de cælo ad hæc cituma. —— ¶ Also, applied to time, comp. *nearer our own time, later, more recent. Cic.* Ad hæc citeriora venire. —— ¶ Also, *earlier, sooner. Val. Max.* Consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est. —— ¶ Also, *shorter. Val. Max.* Citerioris ætatis meta.

CITĔRIŎR. See *Citer.*

CITĔRIŬS, adverb. See *Citra.*

CITHÆRŎN, ōnis, m. Κιθαιρὼν, *a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus. Plin.*

CITHĂRĂ (κιθάρα), æ, f. *a lute, or guitar. Virg.* Orpheus Threïcia fretus cithara, fidibusque canoris. *Horat.* Imbelli cithara dividere carmina. *Plin.* Cithara canere, *to play on the guitar. Quintil.* Canere laudes Deorum ad citharam.

CITHĂRISTĂ (κιθαριστής), æ, m. *a player on the guitar. Cic.*

CITHĂRISTRIĂ (κιθαρίστρια), æ, f. *a music-girl, a female player on the guitar. Terent.* Nactus est puellulam citharistriam.

CITHĂRIZŎ (κιθαρίζω), as, n. 1. *to play on the harp. Nepos.* Citharizare doctus est a Dionysio.

CITHARŒDICŬS (κιθαρῳδικός), a, um, adject. *relating or belonging to a player on the guitar. Sueton.* Citharœdicus habitus.

CITHARŒDŬS (κιθαρῳδός), i, m. *one who plays on the guitar, accompanying himself with his voice. Cic.* Vox citharœdi.

CITHĂRŬS (κίθαρος), i, m. *a kind of turbot. Plin.*

CITIĔNSIS, e, and CITIÆUS, a, um, adject. *of Citium, a town of Cyprus. Gell.* Zeno Citiensis. — Also, absol. Citiæi, ōrum, *inhabitants of Citium.*

CITIEUS, or CITTEUS, ĕi & ĕos, *of Citium. Cic.* Zeno Citieus.

CITIMŬS. See *Citer.*

CITIRĒMIS (citus & remus), e, adject. *swift. Varr.* Argo citiremem.

CITIŬS. See *Cito.*

CITIUS, i, m. *a mountain between Macedonia and Ætolia.*

CITŎ (citus), adverb, comp. citius, superl. citissime, *soon, shortly, quickly, speedily, without delay,* ταχέως, εὐθέως, παραχρῆμα. *Cic.* Cito me ad te esse venturum. *Id.* Confido cito te firmum fore. *Id.* Nimis cito, *too soon. Terent.* Abi cito, et suspende te. *Phæd.* non vis citius progredi? *Cæs.* Se in currus citissime recipere. *Horat.* Citius suprema die, *before. Id.* Dicto citius, *sooner than the words could be uttered; in a moment. Cic.* Vox me citius defecerit, quam nomina, *sooner than, before. Id.* Eam citius veteratoriam, quam oratioriam diceres, *rather than.* —— ¶ Also, with a negative particle, *easily. Terent.* Haud cito mali quid ortum ex hoc sit. *Cic.* Sed neque aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem. *Id.* Non tam cito.

CITŎ (frequentat. from cieo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excite, stir up, rouse,* ἀνακινέω, διακινέω. *Stat.* Tunc iras (*leo*) citat. *Cels.* Humorem illuc citare, *to draw. Id.* Aliæ citant urinam, *provoke.* —— ¶ Also, *to urge, incite, impel, stimulate. Stat.* Juvenes animosa citavit Gloria. *Liv.* Citatis equis, *at full gallop; at full speed.* —— ¶ Also, *to hasten, quicken. Claudian.* Citare gradum. *Cic.* Motus citare. —— ¶ Also, *to throw, hurl. Sil.* Hastam citare. —— ¶ Also, *to put or shoot forth. Colum.* Radices in summo solo citare. —— ¶ Also, *to call by name, name. Ovid.* Hic ego me sensi noto quater ore citari. *Nepos.* victorem Olympiæ citari, *to be proclaimed. Liv.* Nomina damnatorum citare, *to call over.* —— ¶ Also, *to summon, to cite before. Liv.* Patres in curiam citari jussit. *Id.* Juniores citare, *h. e. to summon them to give in their names. Cic.* Citat reum, non respondet. —— ¶ Also, *to cite, quote, appeal to the testimony of. Cic.* Testem totam Siciliam citabo. *Liv.* Veteres annales citat auctores. *Petron.* Citare Poetas. —— ¶ Also, *to recite, repeat, sing. Cic.* Citare pæanem. *Horat.* ab ovo usque ad mala citaret Io Bacche.

CITRĀ (cis), prep. and adverb. *on this side,* ἐντός. *Cic.* Citra Veliam. *Id.* Citra Rubiconem. —— ¶ Also, *nearer. Cic.* Citra licet. —— ¶ Also, of time, *before.* Citra Trojana tempora. *Sueton.* Citra spectaculorum dies. —— ¶ Absolut. adverb. *Liv.* Paucis citra millibus lignatores ei occurrunt. *Tacit.* Tela hostium citra cadebant. —— ¶ Also, *without. Plin.* Morbus regius fit etiam citra febres, *even without fever. Sueton.* Citra honorem verborum. *Id.* Citra commoda præmiorum. *Ovid.* Peccavi citra scelus. *Quintil.* Phidias in ebore citra æmulum fuit. —— ¶ Also, *contrary to. Flor.* Citra spem omnium, *contrary to expectation. Gell.* Citra morem ceterarum civitatum. —— ¶ Citra quam, *not so well as; otherwise than. Ovid.* Culta quidem (fateor) citra, quam debuit, illa. —— ¶ Also, *hitherwards. Ovid.* nec citra mota nec ultra. —— ¶ *Comp.* Citerius. *Senec.* Citerius debito, *sooner than is proper.*

CITRĀGŎ, or CITRĔĀGŎ (citrus), ĭnis, f. *balm, balm-gentle. Pallad.*

CITRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *covered with citron wood or leaves. Plin.* libros citratos.

CITRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a grove of citron-trees. Pallad.*

CITRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of the citron-tree. Martial.* Mala citrea. —— ¶ Hence, absol. Citrea, æ (sc. *arbor*), *the citron-tree. Plin.* —— ¶ And Citreum, i (sc. *malum*), *the fruit of the citron-tree. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *of the cedar-tree. Cic.* Mensa citrea.

CITRŎ (cis), adverb. *hitherwards.* Joined with *ultro,* it signifies *up and down, this way and that, to and fro, backward and forward. Cic.* Cursare ultro et citro. *Varr.* Pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant. *Cæs.* Ultro citroque mittere. —— ¶ Also, *mutually, reciprocally. Cic.* Beneficia ultro citro data. *Liv.* Data ultro citroque fide.

CITRUM, i, n. *the wood of the African cedar.* (See *Citrus.*) *Plin.* Citrum secatur in laminas. *Martial.* Et citrum vetus, Indicosque dentes.

CITRŬS (probably corrupted from cedrus), i, f. a name applied by the Romans to several different sorts of trees, which they ignorantly confounded. As, *the orange-tree. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the citron-tree* (malus Medica), *whose fruit was used to preserve clothes from worms, and also as an antidote. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an African tree* (θύον), *of whose fragrant wood the wealthy Romans had their tables, &c. made; probably a species of cedar. Plin.* (*Ed. Harduin.*)

CITTIUM. See *Citieus* and *Citiensis.*

CITŬS, a, um, particip. from *cieo.* —— ¶ Adject. *swift, quick, nimble, speedy, rapid,* ταχύς. *Sallust.* Citus incessus. *Liv.* Via cita. *Horat.* Classe cita. *Id.* meo citus hæc subscribe libello, *quickly,* for *cito. Id.* Cita mors. *Valer. Max.* Citioris curæ negotium, *of more urgent necessity. Quintil.* Citissimum factum. *Virg.* Citæ quadrigæ. *Ovid.*

Horæ citæ. *Id.* cito pede labitur ætas. *Tacit.* Homo cito sermone, *quick, ready. Horat.* Iambus pes citus, *h. e. short.*

CĪVĬCŬS (civis), a, um, adject. *relating to a citizen; civic, civil. Hor.* Civica jura, *civil law. Id.* Motus civicus, *intestine broils; civil war. Ovid.* Civica bella. *Cic.* Corona civica, and absol. *Quintil.* Civica donare aliquem, *a civic crown, an oak garland given to him who saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle.*

CĪVĪLIS (Id.), e, adject. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil,* ἀστεῖος, πολιτικός. *Liv.* Civilis clamor, *the shout of their own countrymen. Justin.* Fraude civili. *Cic.* Mos civilis, *h. e.* civium. *Id.* Civilia studia, *civil strife Id.* Civilis sanguis. *Id.* Civile bellum. *Liv.* Civilis exercitus, *h. e. composed of citizens. Matius ad Cic.* Pro civili parte, *as a member of the commonwealth. Virg.* Civilis quercus, *the civic crown. Varr.* Civilis dies, *the civil day, from midnight to midnight, in opposition to the natural day, from sunrise to sunset. Gell.* Annus civilis, *the civil year of* 365 *days.* —— ¶ Also, *of the state, political. Cic.* Civilis ratio, *politics, civil government. Id.* Civilis oratio. *Id.* Jus civile, *the civil law. Quintil.* Civilis scientia, *political economy. Cic.* Rerum civilium cognitio, *of public affairs. Quintil.* Vir civilis, *a statesman.* —— ¶ Also, *affable, courteous, politè, condescending, civil, humane, gentle. Sueton.* In semet augendo parcus, atque civilis, prænomine Imperatoris abstinuit. *Id.* Vespasianus civilis, et clemens. *Id.* Civilis animi esse. *Tacit.* Germanico civile ingenium, mira comitas. *Ovid.* quid enim civilius illo. *Eutrop.* Civilissimus.

CĪVĪLĬTĀS (civilis), ātis, f. *the art of governing; policy, politics,* πολιτική. *Quintil.* Aristoteles rhetoricæ particulam civilitatis assignat. —— ¶ Also, *politeness, affability. Sueton.* Clementiæ civilitatisque ejus multa documenta sunt.

CĪVĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *like a citizen, after the manner of a citizen. Cic.* Vivendum civiliter. *Liv.* Magis pie, quam civiliter vim fecisse. *Juvenal.* Poscimus, ut cœnes civiliter, *h. e. all alike.* —— ¶ Also, *agreeably to the laws. Pandect.* Annum civiliter numerare. *Id.* Civiliter agere, *h. e.* by a *civil* in opposition to a *criminal process.* —— ¶ Also, *civilly, courteously, kindly, moderately. Ovid.* At quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus. *Tacit.* Civiliter accipere aliquid. *Plin. Jun.* Civilius. *Eutrop.* Civilissime vixit.

CĪVIS (cio or cieo, *h. e.* concieo), is, m. & f. *a citizen, a free inhabitant of a town or city,* πολίτης. *Cic.* Amantissimus reipublicæ civis. *Id.* Boni cives. *Terent.* Eam esse dico liberam, civem Atticam, *h. e. the daughter of a citizen.* —— ¶ Also, *a fellow-citizen. Cic.* Te metuunt omnes cives tui. *Id.* Dabunt mihi veniam mei cives.

CĪVĬTĀS (civis), ātis, f. *the body of citizens; a number of people living in the same place and under the same laws; a municipal corporation, a city, state,* πόλις, συνοικία. *Cic.* Concilia, cœtusque hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur. *Id.* Cato ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. *Id.* Civitas æquissimo jure. *Id.* Administrare civitatem. *Id.* Instituere civitates. *Id.* Mutare statum civitatis. *Plin.* Regia civitas, *a monarchy. Id.* Civitas popularis, *a democracy.* —— ¶ Also, *a nation. Cæs.* Omnis civitas Helvetiæ in quatuor pagos divisa est. *Tacit.* Hermundurorum civitas fida Romanis. —— ¶ Also, *the administration of public affairs; government. Auct. ad Herenn.* Commodum et sui cognoscentem in civitate, *h. e.* in magistratu. *Cic.* Ad administrandam civitatem restitutus. —— ¶ Also, *the privileges or rights of citizens; the freedom of the city; citizenship. Cic.* Dare alicui civitatem. *Id.* Impertiri alicui civitatem. *Id.* Donare aliquem civitate. *Id.* Civitatem amittere. *Id.* Adimere alicui civitatem et libertatem. — *Civitas* properly means the body of citizens, which inhabit the *urbs*, the latter signifying the mass of buildings which compose the town; as, for instance, *Cic.* Tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt; tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs esset, et eam civitas incoleret. —— But *civitas* is often used for *urbs. Petron.* Errare per totam civitatem. *Enn.* Et civitatem video incendier. *Quintil.* Expugnandæ civitates quamlibet præcisis impositæ rupibus. *Sueton.* Secessit in parvam ac deviam civitatem. —— ¶ *Civitatium* is sometimes found in *gen. plur.*

CĪVĬTĀTŬLA (dimin. from civitas), æ, f. *a small city. Apul.* Ad quandam civitatulam pervenimus. —— ¶ Also, *citizenship. Senec.* Vendere civitatulas solebat.

CLĀDĒS, is, f. *loss, injury, disaster. Liv.* Clades dextræ manus. *Sueton.* Per sex dies ea clade sævitum est. *Flor.* Clades domus, *the extinction of the family. Sallust.* Alium alia clades oppressit. *Lucret.* Mortifera clades, *pestilence. Id.* Cladem late dare, magnasque ruinas. —— ¶ Also, particularly of loss in battle, *overthrow, discomfiture, slaughter, destruction. Liv.* Superesse cladi sua temeritate contractæ. *Id.* Magnam cladem inferre hosti. *Cic.* Cladem afferre. *Sallust.* Magnam cladem fecerunt. *Curt.* Omni clade vastare provinciam. *Id.* Accipere cladem. —— ¶ Figur. *he who causes loss, a destroyer, scourge. Virg.* Scipiadæ, clades Libyæ.

CLAM (for celam, from celo), adverb, *privately, privily, secretly,* λάθρα. *Cic.* Plura clam removebat. *Plin.* Clam occulteque facere aliquid. *Plaut.* Clam esse vult, *to be unknown. Id.* Clam furtive accipere aliquid. *Liv.* Clam tulit, *to conceal.* —— ¶ Also, prep. *without the knowledge of,* with *abl. Plaut.* Clam uxore. *Terent.* Clam me est, *I know not. Id.* Neque clam me est, *nor is it unknown to me. Cæs.* Clam vobis. — With *accus. Terent.* Clam patrem. *Plaut.* Clam virum. *Terent.* Clam me id habuisse, *to have kept it secret from me.* — Also with *gen. Plaut.* Clam patris.

CLĀMĀTŎR (clamo), ōris, m. *a noisy declaimer, a bawler. Cic.* Clamatores odiosi, ac molesti. —— ¶ Also, *a crier. Martial.* Nec venit ablatis clamator verna lacernis.

CLĀMĀTŌRĬŬS (clamator), a, um, adj. *clamorous, bawling, noisy. Plin.* Clamatoria avis, *a bird of ill omen.*

CLĀMĬTĀTĬŌ (clamito), ōnis, f. *repeated clamor; a frequent bawling, loud crying. Plaut.*

CLĀMĬTŌ (frequentat. from clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to cry aloud, vociferate,* κραυγάζω. *Cic.* Quidam caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat. *Id.* Clamitare calliditatem, *to proclaim. Cæs.* Sæpe clamitans, se liberum esse. *Terent.* Sæpe clamitans, quid agis. *Plin. Jun.* Clamitare nomen alicujus, *to call out with a loud voice. Tacit.* Sæva clamitare alicui, *to imprecate loudly. Liv.* Thalassio eam ferri clamitatam. —— ¶ Also, *to call after. Plaut.* Clamitant me.

CLĀMŌ (καλέω, κλάω), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to cry, shout, cry aloud, exclaim. Cic.* Salutis omnium causa id facere clamo. *Id.* De uxoris interitu clamare. *Senec.* Clamo mihi ipse. *Terent.* Illis clamat de via, *to complain loudly. Catull.* Ad me omnes clamant, *calls upon.* — So *Ovid.* Surdas clamabat ad undas. *Cic.* Quum tacent, clamant, *h. e. their silence expresses as much as if they cried out.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Veritas clamat, *openly declares. Id.* Clamat virtus beatiorem, &c., *proclaims. Sil.* Clamat unda, *roars, resounds. Plaut.* Naso magnum clamat, *h. e. snores loudly.* —— ¶ Also, *to call upon loudly, to declare, proclaim,* with the accus. *Lucil.* So *Ovid.* Clamata refugit, *called. Id.* Clamataque palma theatris, *proclaimed. Martial.* Conviva clamatus. E somno pueros clamo. *Virg.* Morientem nomine clamat, *h. e.* vocat. *Plaut.* Clamare janitorem. *Id.* Divum, atque hominum fidem clamare, *to invoke. Ovid.* triumphum. *Propert.* Territa vicinas Teia clamat aquas, *h. e.* clamore poscit. *Apul.* Præcone publico silentium clamante, *proclaiming aloud.* —— ¶ In the *passive. Cic.* Ab eis insanus clamabitur. Others read *clamitabitur.*

CLĀMŎR (clamo), and CLĀMŌS, ōris, m. *a loud cry, shout. Cic.* Clamorem edere. *Id.* profundere. *Id.* tollere. *Sueton.* Magnis clamoribus rem gerere. —— ¶ Also, *loud applause. Cic.* Quæ clamores in bonis oratoribus efficiunt. *Id.* Dixi de te, quæ potui, tanto clamore, consensuque populi, ut, &c. *Phædr.* Movere plausus, suscitare clamores. —— ¶ Also, *the cry of animals. Virg.* Clamoremque (*mergi*) ferunt ad sidera. —— ¶ Also, *any noise or sound. Id.* Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere. *Horat.* non sine montium Clamore.

CLĀMŌSĒ (clamosus), adverb, *loudly, with a great noise. Quintil.* Ne dicamus omnia clamose.

CLĀMŌSŬS (clamo), a, um, adject. *full of noise or clamor, noisy. Martial.* Circus clamosus. *Stat.* clamosæ valles. —— ¶ Also, *accompanied with noise or clamor. Auct. ad Herenn.* Continuatio est orationis enunciandæ acceleratio clamosa. *Quintil.* Clamosa actio. —— ¶ Also, *bawling, noisy. Quintil.* Clamosus altercator. *Martial.* Magister clamosus.

CLANCŬLĀRĬŬS (clanculum), a, um, adj. *secret, unknown, anonymous, nameless,* κρυπτός. *Martial.*

CLANCŬLŌ, adv. same as *Clanculum. Macrob.*

CLANCŬLUM (clam), *privately, secretly, privily,* λάθρα. *Plaut.* Captare clanculum sermonem alicujus. — In *Terent. And.* 1. 1. 27. Clanculum patres (acc.), *without the knowledge of.*

CLANDESTĪNŌ (clandestinus), adverb, *secretly, clandestinely,* κρύβδα, λάθρα. *Plaut.*

CLANDESTĪNŬS (clam), a, um, adj. *secret, hidden, unknown, private, clandestine,* λαθραῖος, κρυπτός. *Cic.* scelus. *Plaut.* nuptiæ. *Liv.* fœdus.

CLANGŌ (κλάζω, κλάγγω), is, n. 3. *to sound as a trumpet, to resound. Acc.* and *Stat.*

CLANGŎR (clango), ōris, m. *the sound, especially of a trumpet,* κλαγγή. *Virg.* Clamor virum, clangorque tubarum. —— ¶ Also, *the cry or voice of beasts and birds; as the barking of a dog; the cry of an eagle; the cackling of a goose; the cry of a crane, a hawk, a cock, &c. Liv.*

CLANIS, is, m. *a river of Etruria,* now *Chiana. Tacit.*

CLANIŬS, ii, m. now *l'Agno, a river of Campania. Virg.*

CLĀRĒ (clarus), adv. *clearly, brightly, distinctly, splendidly,* λαμπρῶς. *Vitruv.* Stella clarissime lucens. *Catull.* Clare fulgens (stella). *Stat.* Clarius astris. *Plaut.* Clare oculis videre. — Figur. *Nepos, Att.* 1. Clarius explendescebat, *shone more brightly.* —— ¶ Also, *clearly, openly, plainly, distinctly, audibly, aloud. Cæl. ad Cic.* Clarius id periculum apparet. *Cic.* Clare gemant. *Cæs.* Clare, ut milites exaudirent. *Terent.* Unde est? dic clare, *openly. Plaut.* plaudere. *Martial.* Clare et palam petere aliquid. *Gell.* Clarissime audiunt.

CLĀRĔŌ (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be clear or bright, to shine brightly,* ἐκλάμπω, φαίνω. *Claudian.* —— ¶ Figur. *to appear manifest, be evident. Tacit.* Quo eventu Germanica bella tractaverimus, satis claret. *Claudian.* ventura potestas Claruit Ascanio. &c. —— ¶ Also, *to be illustrious, famous, renowned. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Viri nunc gloria claret. *Sueton.* Ex gente Domitia duæ familiæ claruerunt. *Justin.* Clarere virtutibus.

CLĀRESCŌ (incept. from clareo), is, rui, n. 3. *to grow bright or clear, to shine,* περιλάμπομαι, ἐκφαίνομαι. *Tacit.* Circumjecta tecta luminibus clarescere. *Senec.* Clarescit dies. *Valer. Flacc.* oblatis clarescant atria villis, *h. e.* aureo vellere splendescant. —— ¶ Figur. *to become open, evident, distinct, manifest, to become visible or audible. Macrob.* Ut, animam esse immortalem, clarescat. *Lucret.* Aliud ex alio clarescit. *Lactant.* Veritas patefacta clarescit. *Virg.* Cla-

rescunt sonitus, *grow more and more distinct.* Quintil. Tibiæ præclusis, quibus clarescunt, foraminibus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to grow famous or illustrious.* Tacit. Clarescĕre facinore. *Id.* magnis inimicitiis. *Id.* Facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt.

CLĀRICITŌ (clare cito), as, a. 1. *to call or summon clearly or distinctly.* Lucret. l. 5. v. 945.

CLĀRIFICĀTIŌ (clarifico), ōnis, f. *a glorifying.* Augustin.

CLĀRIFICŌ (clarus & facio), as, a. 1. *to make clear, clarify.* Plin. Nasturtium visum clarificat. But *compurgat* is also read. —— ¶ Figur. *to render famous, glorious, illustrious.* Lactant.

CLĀRIGĀTIŌ (clarigo), ōnis, f. *a demanding peremptorily from an enemy the restitution of effects, reparation of injuries sustained,* &c., *on pain of a declaration of war in case of refusal to comply within 33 days.* —— ¶ Also, *the right to seize the person or property of an enemy by way of retaliation, which might be redeemed by payment of a sum of money,* ἐνεχυρασία. Liv. Veliterni jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille pondo clarigatio esset.

CLĀRIGŌ (*h. e.* clarus or clare voce ago), as, a. 1. *to demand with a loud voice, of an enemy, amends or restoration.* Liv.

CLĀRISŌNUS (clare & sono), a, um, adj. *sounding clear, loud, or shrill,* ὀξύφωνος, λαμπρόφωνος. Cic. Clarisonæ auræ. Catull. Clarisona pellentes vellera voce. *Id.* Clarisonas fudisse voces.

CLĀRISSIMĀTUS (clarissimus), us, m. *the dignity of those, who, under the emperors, were honored with the title of* Clarissimi; or, *the title* Clarissimus *itself.* Ammian.

CLĀRITĀS (clarus), ātis, f. *clearness, brightness, splendor, light,* σαφηνεία, λαμπρότης. Plin. Claritas matutina. *Id.* Sidus Veneris claritatis est tantæ. — Also, *clearness* of sight; and of voice. Plin. Asparagi oculis claritatem afferunt. Cic. Claritas in voce. Quintil. vocalium, *clear sound.* —— ¶ Figur. *the being famous or illustrious, fame, renown, high estimation, great repute.* Cic. Pro tua claritate. Plin Esse in claritate, *to be accounted famous.* Quintil. Claritas nascendi. *Id.* generis. Nepos. Claritate præstantes. Auct. B. Afric. nominis. Tacit. natalium. Plin. Cato insignis claritate litterarum, *distinguished for his extensive learning.* *Id.* Claritatem dare alicui rei. *Id.* Nunc ipsa claritas herbarum dicetur, *h. e. the more celebrated, noted.* *Id.* Claritates operum. *Id.* Claritates ingeniorum. —— ¶ Also, *of style, perspicuity, distinctness, clearness.* Quintil.

CLĀRITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *clearness, distinctness.* Gell. Vocis claritudo, εὐφωνία. —— ¶ Also, *fame, character, reputation, renown, dignity, splendor.* Sallust. Artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur. *Id.* In tantam claritudinem pervenerat, ut, &c. Tacit. Claritudo militiæ. *Id.* familiæ.

CLĀRIUS, a, um, adj. See *Claros.*

CLĀRŌ (clarus), as, a. 1. *to make clear or bright, illuminate,* λαμπρύνω. Stat. Iter claravit limite flammæ. —— Also, *to make visible.* Cic. *in carm.* Jupiter sceptra clarabat. —— ¶ Figur. *to show, declare, set forth, explain, illustrate.* Lucret. Multa nobis clarandum est. *Id.* Animi natura claranda meis versibus. Apul. Clarare obscura. —— ¶ Also, *to render famous.* Horat. pugilem.

CLĀROR (Id.), ōris, m. *clearness, brightness, splendor,* λαμπρότης. Plaut.

CLĀRŎS, i. f. Κλάρος, *a city in Ionia, near Colophon, where Apollo had a celebrated temple*; now Zille. Ovid. — Hence, Clarius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Claros.* Virg. Clarius, and Ovid. Clarius deus, *h. e. Apollo.* Ovid. Clarius poeta, *h. e. Antimachus.*

CLĀRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *clear, bright, shining, sheeny, splendid,* λαμπρός. Cic. Illustris et clarus locus. *Id.* Clarissimum lumen. Quintil. Clarissimus Sol. Horat. Sidere clarior. *Id.* Clarus dies. Virg. aquilo, *h. e. making clear, bringing clear weather.* Ovid. vitrum, *h. e.* pellucidum. Lucret. flumina. — Also, of voice and sound, *clear, loud, distinct.* Cic. Clara voce, ut omnes audire possent. Cæs. Clariore voce dicere. Lucret. sonor. Plaut. clamor. *Id.* plausus. Ovid. plangor. *Id.* latratus. *Id.* ictus, *loud, resounding.* —— ¶ Figur. *clear, distinct, open, manifest, evident, well-known.* Cic. Clara res est, tota Sicilia notissima. *Id.* Clara consuetudine. *Id.* Luce clariora tua consilia. *Id.* Litterulæ compositissimæ et clarissimæ. Plin. Masinissam generasse filium, clarum est. —— ¶ Also, very often, *famous, illustrious, noble, notable, memorable, renowned, distinguished, celebrated.* Cic. Gloria clarus. *Id.* ex doctrina. Plin. in ea scientia. Liv. genere et factis. Cic. Clari et honorati. *Id.* Fortissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Amplissimus et clarissimus. *Id.* Virtus clara et insignis. *Id.* mortes pro patria. Ovid. nobilitas. Plaut. Clara et memorabilis pugna. Liv. Clarior pax. Plin. Clara flumina. Plin. Clarissimus artis ejus. Vellei. Clarissimus disciplinæ. —— ¶ Clarissimus was a *title of consuls, generals, and men otherwise famous*; but is often to be considered only as a title, like our *illustrious, honorable, most illustrious.* Under the emperors, the title *clarissimus* was also given to *provincial governors and senators.* The *wives of senators* were also called *clarissimæ.* Plin. Ep. and Pandect.

CLĀSSIAM ŪNIMAMMIAM, said by Plaut. jocosely, *of the land of the Amazons.*

CLĀSSIĀRIUS (classis), a, um, adj. *belonging to a fleet.* Classiarii, *sc.* milites, *they who fight in a fleet; marines,* ἐπιβάται. Nepos. Cum classiariis Regis conflixit. So, Tacit. Centurio classiarius, *a centurion, or captain of such.* — Also, *sc.* nautæ, remiges, *the crew, oarsmen, mariners.* Cæs. Aqua prohibere classiarios. Auct. de B. Alexand. Scientia classiariorum victi. Tacit. Classiariorum remigio vehi. —— ¶ In Inscript. perhaps *fabri navales.*

CLĀSSICŬLA (dimin. from classis), æ, f. *a small fleet or squadron; flotilla.* Cic.

CLĀSSICUM (probably from classis, as calling to the assembly the different classes of the people), i, n. particularly, *a signal given to an army with a trumpet,* to meet, disperse, engage, &c. Liv. Consul classico ad concionem convocat. Sueton. Ad classicum, *to the sound of the trumpet.* Lucan. Dare classica bello. *Id.* Concipere classica cornu. Cæs. Canere classicum, *to give this signal.* Liv. Classicum (*nom.*) canit, *sounds.* — So, Virg. Inflare classica, and Tibull. Classica pulsa, *h. e.* inflata, where *classicum* may mean *the instrument or trumpet* itself.

CLĀSSICUS (classis), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the division of the Roman people into classes.* Gell. Classici, *sc.* cives, *who were in the first class.* — Hence, figur. Gell. Classicus scriptor, *a writer of the first class,* h. e. *of the highest rank; classic.* —— ¶ Also, Classicus, i, m. *a trumpeter who called the Roman classes to an assembly,* according to Varro, though others read *classicen.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to a fleet of ships of war.* Propert. bella, *h. e.* naval. Vellei. certamen. *Id.* corona, *naval.* — Hence, classici, *sc.* remiges, *sailors, rowers.* Curt. And *sc.* milites, *fleet-soldiers, marines.* Tacit. — So, in Tacit. Legio classica, *h. e. composed of men who had been marines.*

CLĀSSIS (κλῆσις, κλάσις, *a calling or summoning*), is, f. *a class or order of citizens.* Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people into 6 classes, according to their estates; which classes embraced in all 193 centuries, of which the first class alone had 80 or 82; the sixth, consisting of those who were *capite censi,* was not usually considered a class, on account of its insignificance. Liv. and Cic. — Hence, Cic. Quinta classis philosophorum, *h. e. the lowest class.* —— ¶ Also, *a class or division,* in general. Quintil. Pueros in classes distribuere. Colum. Classes (operarum) non majores quam denum hominum. Sueton. Classes comitum. Quintil. Ducere classem, *to be at the head of his class.* Petron. Alia classis, *sc.* servorum. —— ¶ Very often, *a fleet of ships of war; an armament.* Cic. ædificare et ornare, *to build and fit out.* *Id.* comparare. Cæs. facere. Nepos. contrahere. Virg. moliri. Cic. Classis navigat. *Id.* Navigare classe. *Id.* Classem ad Delum appellere. Nepos. Classe proficisci. Cic. Pœnos classe devincere. — Also Lamprid. *a fleet of merchantmen,* for carrying corn. — *Classis* is sometimes applied to *a single ship.* Virg. Lyciæ ductorem classis. *Id.* Locus classibus, *for* navibus. Horat. Me classe relegat. —— ¶ Formerly, used of *a land army*; in reference, perhaps, to the division made by Servius Tullius, which was military as well as civil. Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. Classis procincta, *h. e.* exercitus armatus. — So, Gell. Procinctæ classes (where a single army is meant). Virg. Hortinæ classes, *h. e.* as Serv. thinks, *the cavalry of the* Hortini; or it may mean, *the whole host or people.*

CLĀTHRI (κλῇθρον), ōrum, m. *bars, railing, grating, balustrade,* κλῇθρα, καγκελος. Horat. and Colum. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for breaking clods.* Colum. But here *clathri* is not generally read. —— ¶ Written also *clatri.*

CLĀTHRŌ (clathri), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to inclose with bars; to surround with a rail or balustrade.* Colum. — So, Plaut. Fenestra clathrata.

CLĀVA (unc.), æ, f. *a knotty branch, bough, or stick; or a stick or staff with a knotty head.* —— ¶ Hence, *a staff* used by philosophers. Sidon. —— ¶ Also, *a club, cudgel,* for beating. Cic. Male mulcati clavis et fustibus repelluntur. — So, Plin. Linum clavis tundere. Propert. Herculea clava, *the club of Hercules.* —— ¶ Also, used by young soldiers by way of exercise, instead of a sword; *a stick, foil,* &c. Cic. and Veget. —— ¶ Also, *a part of a wine-press; probably, a cross-bar or lever,* to turn the screw. Cato. —— ¶ Also, *a slip or scion,* for planting. Pallad.

CLĀVĀRIUM (clavus), ii, n. *money for shoe-nails, nail-money; a donative to soldiers.* Tacit.

CLĀVĀTOR (clava), ōris, m. *one who brings or carries clubs.* Plaut.

CLĀVĀTUS, a, um. See *Clavo.*

CLAUDĔŌ, es, n. 2. same as *Claudico.* Cæcil. ap. Priscian. — See *Claudo, to limp or be lame.*

CLAUDIĀLIS, e, and CLAUDIĀNUS, a, um. See *Claudius.*

CLAUDIĀNUS, i, m. *Claudian,* Κλαυδιανός. Claudius Claudianus, *a Latin poet in the 4th century, from Alexandria; who wrote* de raptu Proserpinæ, de Bello Gildonico, &c. —— ¶ Claudianus Mamertus, *a Christian writer of the 5th century.*

CLAUDICĀTIŌ (claudico), ōnis, f. *a halting or limping; lameness.* Cic. and Colum.

CLAUDICŌ (claudus), as, n. 1. *to halt, limp, be lame,* χωλαίνω. Cic. graviter ex vulnere. Justin. incessu. — Also, of the wings of birds. Lucret. —— ¶ Figur. *to halt or be lame,* h. e. *to be weak on one side, to be incomplete or imperfect, to be wanting or deficient.* Cic. In officio claudicare, *h. e. to fail, be wanting.* *Id.* Si quid in nostra oratione claudicat. *Id.* Si beata vita ex aliqua parte claudicaret. Liv. Respublica altera parte claudicat. Quintil. In comœdia maxime claudicamus, *h. e. we are very deficient; are not equal to the Greeks.* Cic. Tota res vacillat, et claudicat, *h. e. is unsteady, insecure.* Lucret. Si libella ex aliqua parte claudicat. Colum. Fructus claudicat, *h. e.* non æque provenit.

CLAUDĪGŌ, inis, f. same as *Claudītas.* Veget.

CLAUDITĀS (claudus), ātis, f. *lameness,* χωλότης. Plin. Dextræ claudītatis occursum, *h. e.* occursum ejus, qui dextro pede claudus sit. *Id.* Clauditates.

CLAUDIUS, a, um, adj. *the name of a Roman gens.* There were several celebrated men of this name; among them, Appius Claudius; Tiberius Claudius Nero, and Claudius Drusus, *the second and fifth Roman emperors.* — As an *adj.* Claudian. Ovid. via, *a branch of the Fla-*

minian way. — Of the *Claudiæ leges*, there were several; one of which, proposed by Q. *Claudius*, tribune of the people, prohibited the senators from having a sea-ship of more than 300 *amphoræ*, to which Cic. *Verr.* 7. 18. alludes. — Hence, Claudiālis, e, adj. *Tacit.* flaminium, *h. e. of Claudius, the emperor.* — Also, Claudiānus, a, um, adj. *Claudian.* *Senec.* cometa, *which appeared in the time of the emperor Claudius.* *Fest.* tonitrua, *stage-thunder, supposed to have been invented by* Ap. Cl. Pulcher.

CLAUDŌ (κλείω, κληΐζω), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut, close.* Cic. portas. *Id.* fores cubiculi. *Id.* aditus, *to bar up.* *Tibull.* januam sera, *to bolt.* Cic. pupulas. *Martial.* and *Virg.* lumina. *Virg.* Rura gelu claudit hiems. — Also, *to shut in, inclose.* *Justin.* se in loco. *Ovid.* In angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus, *is confined.* *Virg.* pecudes in antro. *Id.* Clausus tenebris. *Tacit.* intra domum. *Lucan.* Ensis clausus, *sheathed.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround, encompass, begird.* Cic. Urbs terra ac mari clauditur. *Curt.* Persis ab altero latere perpetuis montium jugis clauditur. *Varr.* Locum aqua claudere. *Nepos.* urbem operibus. *Id.* adversarios angustiis locorum. *Id.* urbem obsidione, *to invest.* *Lucan.* silvas indagine. *Stat.* humeros clypeo, *to cover.* —— ¶ Also, *to stop, stay,* or *stanch.* *Plin.* sanguinem. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Quam (consuetudinem) adhuc meus pudor mihi clausit. *Id.* Ex omni aditu (Pontus) clausus. *Id.* Habere domum clausam pudori, patentem cupiditatibus. *Liv.* Claudere fugam hostibus, *to take away, preclude.* *Terent.* Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier. *Tacit.* Clausus adversum vim veneni. Cic. Claudere aures ad voces doctissimas, *to turn a deaf ear to.* *Senec.* aures malis vocibus. Cic. sententias numeris. *Horat.* verba pedibus, *h. e. to make verses.* *Id.* aliquid pedibus senis, *h. e.* hexametro versu complecti. —— ¶ Also, *to close, conclude, finish.* *Ovid.* Claudetur epistola. *Id.* opus. *Horat.* Ætas clausit lustrum octavum, *hath completed the fortieth year.* *Martial.* cœnas. — Hence, Claudere agmen, *to bring up the rear.* *Cæs.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ *Clausum*, and *Clausa, ōrum*, subst. *something shut up, a place shut up, an inclosure, a close.* *Lucret.* viarum and domorum, *h. e.* clausæ viæ and domus. *Colum.* Fructus clauso custodiendi, *storeroom.* *Id.* Sub uno clauso habere, *stall.*

CLAUDŌ (claudus), is, n. 3. *to halt, limp, be lame.* Figur. *Sallust. Fragm.* Neque enim ignorantia res claudit, *h. e.* minus procedit. *Auson.* sed si memoria Rebus vetustis claudit (al. *cludit*), *h. e.* labat, deficit. *Gell.* Numerus clausurus est. So, Cic. Beata vita etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet. *Id.* Quid est cur claudere, aut insistere orationem malint. — But these last two may also be referred to *claudeo*.

CLAUDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *lame, halting, limping,* χωλός. Cic. (of Vulcan) deum. *Nepos.* altero pede. *Horat.* Pes claudus. — Hence, Cic. Iste claudus pilam (sc. tenet, *or* retinet, &c.), proverb. of a man *who can make no good use or application of a thing.* —— ¶ Figur. *Sil.* Clauda fides, *h. e. wavering, unsound.* *Ovid. Eleg.* Carmina clauda alterno versu, *limping*, as it were, by reason of the alternate pentameter. *Liv.* Claudæ naves, *h. e. having the oars shattered or lost.* *Id.* Clauda nec officii pars erit ulla tui, *h. e.* manca erit, deficiet. *Quint.* Clauda oratio, *h. e. deficient, imperfect;* or *not uniform, not in good proportion.*

CLĀVICĀRIŬS (clavis), ii, m. *one who makes keys.* *Pandect.*

CLĀVICŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. dimin. *a small key,* κλειδίον. *Germanic.* —— ¶ Also, *a peg or pin.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the tendril or clasp of a vine.* Cic. and *Plin.*

CLĀVICŬLĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a turnkey.* *Firmic.*

CLĀVIGĔR (clavis & gero), a, um, adj. *carrying a key.* *Ovid.* deus, *h. e. Janus.* —— ¶ Also, Claviger (clava & gero), *carrying a club.* *Ovid.* proles Vulcani, *h. e. Periphetes, a robber, who carried an iron club.* — Especially applied to *Hercules.* *Ovid.*

CLĀVIS (perhaps κλεῖς; or claudo), is, f. *a key.* Cic. — A Roman lady, upon marriage, received the keys of the house, and kept them so long as the connection lasted. Hence, Cic. Claves adimere, *to take away the keys* from her, and consequently *no longer to acknowledge her as mistress of the family, or wife.* — Also, in general, Clavem dare, *to give the key,* as a mark of *possession.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a bar or bolt,* to fasten a door on the inside. *Tibull.* tua si bona nescis Servare, ah frustra clavis in est foribus. *Plaut.* Ubi intus hanc novam nuptam deduxi, clavem obduxi (al. *abduxi*). —— ¶ *Propert.* Clavis trochi, *the instrument by which the top is set in motion.* —— ¶ Acc. *Clavem* or *im;* abl. *Clave* or *i.*

CLĀVŌ (clavus), as, a. 1. *to furnish or fasten with nails.* *Paulin. Nolan.* Clavante ferro. — Hence, *Plin.* Clavata concha, *h. e. furnished with prickles or points.* —— ¶ Also, *marked with a stripe* (as of *purple,* &c.) *of the shape of a nail.* *Lamprid.* Mantilia cocco clavata.

CLĀVŎLĂ, or CLĀVŬLĂ (dimin. from clava), *a twig for planting.* *Varro.* —— ¶ Also written *clabula.* *Non.*

CLAUSTRĀRIŬS (claustrum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to locks.* *Lamprid.* Claustrarius artifex, *a locksmith.*

CLAUSTIMŎS (Id.), i, m. *h. e.* qui claustris januæ præest. *Lævius* or *Liv. Andr.* ap. *Gell.* Al. leg. *claustritumus,* a claustris tuendis.

CLAUSTRUM (claudo, *to shut*), i, n. *a bar, bolt,* κλεῖθρον, κλεῖστρον. Generally *plur.* Cic. Effringi multorum fores, revelli claustra. *Claudian.* Arcæ claustra remoliri. *Pandect.* Armariis et loculis claustra et claves cedunt. *Virg.* laxare. *Id.* rumpere. *Petron.* discutere. — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Refringere claustra pudoris. —— ¶ Also, *the leaves of a door.* *Martial.* Ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera (Jane). —— ¶ Also, *any place shut up.* *Stat.* (of a tame lion) In claustra reverti, *h. e.* in caveam. *Senec.* Dædalea claustra, *h. e. labyrinth.* *Tacit.* Ut aquam, pabulumque eriperet, contrahere claustra, *h. e. the line of circumvallation.* *Lucret.* Claustra vitai resolvere, *for* receptacula. *Id.* Naturæ claustra, *h. e.* arcana. —— ¶ Also, *that by which the entrance into a country or place is covered and guarded against the enemy, whether entrenchments and fortifications, or towns, cities, fastnesses, strong-holds, narrow passes,* &c.; consequently, *bulwark, barrier, frontier town or castle, a means of impediment or hindrance, the key of a land.* Cic. Claustra imperii. *Sueton.* Ægypti. *Tacit.* montium, *narrow passes.* *Id.* Ægyptus claustra annonæ, *h. e. the key to the means of life, provisions.* — Also, *Liv.* Claustra, *the blocking up of a harbor against the enemy, by sunken ships.* —— ¶ *Claustrum*, i, sing. *Curt.* and *Germanic.*

CLAUSŬLĂ (claudo, when it means *to conclude*), æ, f. *a close, conclusion,* κατάληξις, παῦλα, τὸ ἔσχατον. Cic. Mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulæ: in quo cum clausula non invenitur, &c. *Id.* Clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia. *Colum.* Clausulam imponere disputationi. *Plin.* Ungues clausulæ nervorum summæ existimantur. Cic. epistolæ. *Id.* edicti. — In particular, *the end of a full sentence or period.* Cic. — Also, by rhetoricians, *a short and acute sentence at the end of a speech.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ By jurists, often *any passage or chapter* of a law, edict, or writing. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a hilt, handle.* *Apul.* Clausula (strigilis).

CLAUSŌRĂ (claudo), æ, or CLŌSŌRĂ, æ, f. *a fort, castle,* &c. *Pandect.*

CLAUSŬS, a, um, particip. from claudo. See *Claudo.*

CLĀVŎLA. See *Clavola.*

CLĀVŬLŬS (dimin. from clavus), i, m. *a small nail.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of swelling or tumor.* *Marcell. Empir.*

CLĀVŬS (unc.), i, m. *a nail,* ἧλος, γόμφος. *Horat.* Figere clavos. *Liv.* pangere. *Plin.* adigere arbori. *Id.* adigere in arborem. *Id.* avellere. *Plaut.* excutere. *Cæs.* Configere transtra clavis ferreis. *Id.* Clavis religare. *Vitruv.* Clavis ferreis fixi. *Id.* Clavis corneis occludere, *with pegs or pins made of horn.* *Horat.* Clavus trabalis, *a large nail, such as is used in fixing beams.* *Petron.* Tabularis clavus, *a nail to fasten planks with.* *Plin.* Clavi caligares, *h. e. the hob-nails or points in soldiers' shoes or boots.* So, *Juvenal.* In digito clavus mihi militis hæret. — Figur. *Plaut.* Fixus clavo Cupidinis. Cic. Beneficium trabali clavo figere, *h. e. to make it firm and lasting.* — In very ancient times, before letters were in use, it was the custom to keep an account of the years by driving in a nail. Hence, *Fest.* Clavus annalis. So, Cic. Ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, *h. e. you will reckon the beginning of my year.* — It was also customary among the Romans, in times of public danger, pestilence, or dissension, to fix a nail in a temple to avert the calamity; and on several occasions, a dictator was appointed for this express purpose. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *the rudder of a ship; the helm,* οἴαξ, πηδάλιον; or rather, *the handle or tiller,* by which the rudder was turned; as being somewhat like a nail in shape. *Virg.* Clavum ad litora torquet. *Quint.* Clavum rectum tenere, proverb. *to keep a straight or steady helm.* — Figur. Cic. Clavum imperii tenere, et gubernacula reip. tractare. —— ¶ Also, *a hard tubercle, or callous excrescence on the feet, hands,* &c.; *a corn, wart.* *Cels.* and *Plin.* — And *on the white of the eye.* *Cels.* — And *on the necks of oxen galled by the yoke;* and *on sheep.* *Colum.* — And *a certain abortion of bees.* *Plin.* — And *a disease or defect of olive-trees.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a purple stripe or stud* on the tunic of the Roman men (see *Patagium*); senators wore a broad stripe, *clavus latus;* equites, a narrow one, *clavus angustus.* *Vellei.* Angusto clavo contentus, *h. e. with equestrian rank.* *Plin. Ep.* Latum clavum induere, *to put on a senator's robe.* Yet, in the times of the emperors, the equites also sometimes wore the *clavus latus.* *Ovid.* — And the sons of senators. *Sueton.* — And the *praecones.* *Plin.* — The *latus clavus* was also used on napkins, table-cloths, &c. *Martial.* Et lato variata mappa clavo. — *Horat.* and *Sueton.* use *latus clavus* for *vestis laticlavia.*

CLĀXENDIX, ĭcis, f. *a sort of muscle.* *Plaut.* ap. *Prisc.*

CLĀZŎMĔNÆ, ārum, f. Κλαζομεναί, *a seaport in Ionia.* Cic. — Hence, Clazomenĭus, a, um, adj. *Clazomenian, of or pertaining to Clazomenæ.* Cic. —— ¶ *Auson.* epigr. 131. alludes to the Greek κλαζόμενος.

CLĔANTHĒS, is, m. Κλεάνθης, *a Stoic philosopher, pupil and successor of Zeno.* Cic. — Hence, Cleanthēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Cleanthes.* *Pers.* Fruge Cleanthea, *h. e. moral precepts drawn from Cleanthes.*

CLĒMA (κλῆμα), ătis, n. *the herb polygonon, or knot-grass.* *Plin.*

CLĒMATIS (κληματίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb periwinkle, or cotton-weed.* *Plin.*

CLĒMATITIS (κληματῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a species of the herb hartwort; a species of* aristolochia. *Plin.*

CLĒMĒNS (unc.), entis, *quiet, placid, calm, gentle, tranquil, peaceable, still,* ἥσυχος, ἤπιος. Cic. Clemens in disputando. *Terent.* Clementem vitam urbanam atque otium sequi. *Ovid.* Clementissimus amnis. *Curt.* Quos (Tigris) clementiore alveo præterit. *Catull.* Clementi flamine pulsæ. *Gell.* mare. *Id.* Gradu clementi, et silentio est opus. *Colum.* Permittit clementior dies opera moliri. — Also, of animals, *tame, domesticated.* *Varr.* Genus columbarum clementius. — Also, of places, *with a gentle slope, easily ascended.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Often, of the disposition and temper, *mild, meek, gentle, good-natured, tender, compassionate, merciful, clement.* *Terent.* Clemens, placidus, nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus. Cic. Clementes judices, et misericordes. *Id.* Vir ab innocentia

clementissimus, *h. e.* erga innocentiam. *Cic.* Cupio P. C. me esse clementem. *Nepos.* Continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum. *Cic.* Clementi castigatione uti. *Terent.* animus in aliquem. *Id.* Justa et clemens servitus, *light, easy.* *Plin.* Arimphæis ritus clementes, *humane.* So, *Sallust.* Clemens rumor, *moderate, not exaggerating;* or *extenuating, less than the truth.* *Claudian.* Insula clemens ratibus, *fit for landing.*

CLĒMĔNTĔR (clemens), adv. *gently, mildly, quietly, placidly,* ἡσύχως, ἠρέμα. *Plaut.* Animo male est: recipiam anhelitum. *Pe.* clementer acquiesce, *easily, gradually.* *Id.* Hodiene exoneramus navem, frater? *Pa.* clementer volo. *Id.* *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* sequor. *Eu.* clementer, quæso, calces deteris. *Senec.* Tremere clementius quidem, sed, &c., *less violently.* *Stat.* Spirant clementius Austri, *with less fury.* — Of places, *with a gentle ascent, gradually.* *Tacit.* Collis clementer assurgens. *Senec.* cælum petens Clementer acto colle Parnassus biceps. *Sil.* Clementer crescente jugo. So, *Tacit.* Si qua juga clementius adirentur, *by a less laborious ascent.* *Lactant.* Teretes suræ clementer exstantes, *moderately, just enough.* —— ¶ Often, *mildly, kindly, moderately, benignantly, mercifully.* *Cic.* Si quid factum est clementer, ut dissolute factum criminari. *Id.* accipere aliquem. *Id.* ferre aliquid. *Cæs.* jus discere, *h. e. without passion or harshness.* *Plaut.* Facere aliquid clementissime. *Liv.* Clementer ductis militibus, *h. e. without plundering or ravaging.*

CLĒMĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *calmness, stillness, tranquillity, mildness,* γαλήνη, ἠρεμία. *Colum.* Clementia hiemis, *clemency.* *Lucan.* cæli. *Plin. Ep.* æstatis. *Apulei.* ventorum. *Claudian.* gurgitis, *h. e.* placidus cursus. —— ¶ Often, of the temper or disposition, *moderation, kindness, gentleness, benignity, humanity, clemency, readiness to forgive, mercy.* *Cic.* Clementiam, mansuetudinem in tantam crudelitatem inhumanitatemque conversam. *Id.* Omnia plena clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis. *Id.* Lenitas et clementia. *Terent.* Facilitas et clementia. *Gell.* Clementia et misericordia. *Quintil.* Juris clementia. *Plin.* Elephanti clementia contra minus validos. *Id.* Leonis clementia in supplices. *Stat.* Fecunda clementia Nili (referring to its fertilizing inundations). — Hence, Clementia, *an imperial title.* *Spartian.* Et multos et clementiam tuam, *your grace.*

CLĔŎBIS, is, m. Κλέοβις, *the brother of Biton, who, with his brother, was rewarded by the gods with a speedy death, for his filial affection.* *Cic.*

CLĔŌNÆ, ārum, or CLĔŌNĒ, es, f. Κλεωναί, *a town of Peloponnesus, on the borders of Achaia and Argolis.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Cleonæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Lucan.* Cleonæus leo, *h. e. the Nemean;* for *Cleonæ* was near the *Nemean wood.* *Martial.* Cleonæum sidus, *h. e. the constellation of the Lion.* — Hence, *Stat.* Cleonæa stirps, *h. e. of Hercules.*

CLĔŌNĪCĬŎN (κλεωνίκιον), ii, n. *horsethyme;* same as *Clinopodion.* *Plin.*

CLĔŎPĂTRĂ, æ, f. Κλεόπατρα, *the sister and wife of the last Ptolemy, king of Egypt, loved by Cæsar, and afterwards married by Antony, upon whose defeat she destroyed herself by the bite of asps, that she might not be led in triumph by Augustus. Her voluptuousness and extravagance are notorious.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Cleopatrānus, and Cleopatricus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to, or like Cleopatra.* *Trebell. Poll.* and *Sidon.*

CLĔPŌ (κλέπτω), is, psi, ptum, a. and n. 3. *to thieve, steal, purloin, pilfer.* *Plaut.* Rape, clepe, tene, harpaga. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* agnum. *Cic.* Rapere ubi pueri, et clepere discunt. *Manil.* furto mundum. —— ¶ Figur. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, *steals,* h. e. *listens to secretly, overhears.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* auribus verba. —— ¶ Also, *to hide, cover, conceal.* *Senec.* Dolor, qui potest clepere se. *Id.* Se tegmine ingenti clepit. —— ¶ *Lic.* (ex vetere rogatione) Clepsit *for* clepserit. *Cic.* (e leg. xii. tab.) Cleperit *for* clepserit. —— ¶ Hence, Clepso, is, frequentat. *Lucil.* ap. *Varr*

CLĔPSŸDRĂ (κλεψύδρα), æ, f. *a waterglass, or vessel for measuring time by water, similar to our sand-glasses; in which the water flowed by drops from a glass vessel into another vessel, upon which the hours were marked by lines. By this the time was reckoned in judicial proceedings, and the speeches of the advocates limited.* *Cic.* — *It was also used in the camp.* *Veget.* —— ¶ Hence, *a certain definite length of time for speaking before a court.* *Plin. Ep.* Petere et dare binas clepsydras (where *dare* is spoken of the judges, and *petere* of the counsel). The time denoted by *clepsydra* was about *a quarter of an hour.* —— ¶ Hence, Clepsydrārius, ii, m. *a maker or seller of water-clocks.* *Inscript.*

CLĔPTĂ (κλέπτης), æ, m. *a thief.* *Plaut.*

CLĒRĬCĀLIS (clericus), e, adj. *clerical.* *Sidon.*

CLĒRĬCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the clerical profession; clerkship.* *Hieronym.*

CLĒRĬCŬS (clerus), i, m. *a clerk, clergyman, or priest.* *Hieronym.*

CLĒRŪMĔNŒ (κληρούμενοι, *h. e.* sortientes), *the name of a comedy of Diphilus.* *Plaut.*

CLĒRŬS (κλῆρος, sors), i, m. *the clergy,* in ecclesiastical writers. —— ¶ Also, *an abortion of bees.* *Plin.* for which *clavus* is also read.

CLĪBĂNĀRĬŬS (clibanus), ii, m. *a cuirassier, cataphract.* *Lamprid.*

CLĪBĂNĪCĬŬS, or CLĪBĂNĪTĬŬS (clibanus), a, um, adject. ad clibanum pertinens. *Isidor.*

CLĪBĂNŬS (κλίβανος), i, m. *a portable oven;* a vessel, broader at the bottom than at the top, in which bread, cake, &c., were baked. *Plin.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ *Sulpic. Sever.* and *Tertull.* have clibanus for *an oven or furnace.*

CLĪDĬŎN (κλειδίον), ii, n. *the throat of the tunny-fish;* esteemed a delicacy. *Plin.*

CLĪDŪCHŬS (κλειδοῦχος), i, m. *holding keys.* *Plin.*

CLĬĒNS (perhaps κλύω, to hear, obey), entis, m. *a client.* — At Rome, *one who attached himself to some powerful man as his patron* (patronus), and who defended him if necessary either in the senate or before a court; *a client,* πελάτης. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ In Gaul, in the time of Cæsar, many persons of high rank had in their train a multitude of *clients,* who were also called *ambacti* and *soldurii.* *Cæs.* Orgetorix omnem suam familiam, omnes clientes, obæratosque suos eodem conduxit. *Id.* Hi equites plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent. So, *Id. B. G.* 6, 19. —— ¶ In Gaul also, whole nations or people were the *clients* of a more powerful people, as the Eburones of the Treviri. *Cæs.* —— ¶ *Horat.* clientium and *clientum.*

CLĬĒNTĂ (cliens), æ, f. *a female client,* πελάτις. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

CLĬĒNTĒLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the state or relation of clients to their patrons at Rome; the condition of a client, clientship; patronage, protection,* πελατεία. *Cicero.* Quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, *h. e. to be the patron* (of the Sicilians). *Id.* Esse in fide et clientela alicujus, *h. e. to be his client.* *Id.* Conferre se in fidem et clientelam alterius. *Terent.* Commendare se alicui in clientelam et fidem. *Sueton.* Poetæ sub clientela Musarum sunt, *protection.* — Also, *a train of clients or dependants;* in which sense the *plural* generally stands. *Cic.* Pro clientelis hospitiisque provincialibus. *Vellei.* Ager Picenus, qui totus paternis ejus clientelis refertus erat. *Sueton.* Clientelas alicujus vexare. — *Sing.* in *Justin.* Sordidam clientelæ suæ partem. —— ¶ Also, *the relation of a weaker people to a more powerful,* in Gaul; *clientship.* (See *Cliens.*) *Cæs.* Dicare se alicui in clientelam. — Also, *these clients or allies themselves.* *Cæs.* Magnæ eorum (Æduorum) erant clientelæ.

CLĬĒNTŬLĂ (clienta), æ, f. diminut. *an humble or insignificant female client.* *Ascon.*

CLĬĒNTŬLŬS (cliens), i, m. diminut. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Ne clientulorum loco numerarentur.

CLĪMĂ (κλίμα), ătis, n. *a measure of land, containing sixty square feet, the eighth part of a* jugerum. *Colum.* —— ¶ In astronomy, *an inclination towards the pole;* h. e. *a portion of the world between north and south, varying in the longest day half an hour's space; a clime, climate,* κλίμα. *Apul.*

CLĪMĂCĬS (κλιμακίς), ĭdis & ĭdos, f. *a little ladder, staircase.* *Vitruv.*

CLĪMĂCTĒR (κλιμακτήρ), ēris, m. *a year of one's life, at the close of which some great change is supposed to befall the body; a climacteral year, climacter.* *Plin.*

CLĪMĂCTĒRĬCŬS (climacter), a, um, adject. *climacteric, climacterical,* κλιμακτηρικός. *Censorin.* annus. So, *Plin. Ep.* tempus, *h. e. when one is in a climacteric year.*

CLĪMĂCŬLÆ, ārum, f. *Gell.* — Also read, *Clamaculæ, a kind of weapons.*

CLĪMĂTĬÆ (κλιματίαι), ārum, m. *motions of the earth, or earthquakes,* levelling houses, hills, &c. *Ammian.*

CLĪMĂX (κλίμαξ), ăcis, f. properly *a ladder, staircase;* hence, in oratory, the figure of speech *climax, when one member of a sentence rises above another, until it has attained its height.* *Martian. Capell.*

CLĪNĀMĔN (clino), ĭnis, n. *a bending, inclination, deflection.* *Lucret.* principiorum, κλίσις.

CLĪNĬCĒ (κλινική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *that part of physic which prescribes medicine and regimen to bedrid persons.* *Plin.*

CLĪNĬCŬS (κλινικός), i, m. *a physician attending bedrid patients; a physician.* *Martial.* Herodes clinicus. *Prudent.* Clinicus deus, *h. e. Æsculapius.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *a bedrid person.* *Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *a grave-digger, sexton;* because he carried out the dead on *a couch or bier.* *Martial.* —— ¶ *Cyprian.* Clinici, *persons who from infirmity were sprinkled only with the water of baptism.*

CLĪNŌ (κλίνω,) as, a. 1. *to bend, incline.* *Cic. in Arat.* Clinata est Aquilonis ad auras. *Lucret.* Clinare necesse est corpora.

CLĪNŎPĂLĒ (κλινοπάλη, from κλίνη, lectus, and πάλη, lucta), f. lecti palæstra, lucta. *Sueton.* Assiduitatem concubitus, velut exercitationis genus, clinopalem vocabat.

CLĪNŎPŎDĬŎN (κλινοπόδιον), ii, n. *the herb horse-thyme, or wild basil.* *Plin.*

CLĪNŎPŪS (κλινόπους), ŏdis, m. *the foot of a bed.* *Lucil.* ap. *Macrob.*

CLĪŌ, us, f. Κλειώ, οῦς, *Clio, the muse of history.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-nymph.* *Virg.*

CLĬPĔUS. See *Clypeus.*

CLĪTĔLLÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *dorsers or dorsels, set on the backs of beasts of burden, especially asses, that they may carry their loads with greater ease; a kind of pannier or pack-saddle, a sumpter-saddle,* κανθήλια, ἐπίσαγμα. *Horat.* Muli clitellas ponunt. *Phædr.* Clitellas asino imponere. *Id.* portare. *Plaut.* vehere. — Bovi clitellas imponere, proverb., see *Bos.*

CLĪTĔLLĀRĬŬS (clitellæ), a, um, adj. *bearing dorsers, dorsels, or a pack-saddle.* *Cato.* asini. *Colum.* mulus. — So, figur. *Plaut.* Ego homines habeo clitellarios; quidquid imponas, vehunt, *h. e. who will bear any thing.*

CLĪTĔRNĪNŬS (cliternum), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to Cliternum, a town of the Æqui.* *Cic.*

CLĪTŎR, ŏris, m. and CLĪTŎRĬUM, ii, n. *a city of Arcadia.* *Plin.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Clitorius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Ovid.* fons, *h. e. near the city;* this fountain is said to have made those who drank of it temperate.

CLĪTUMNŬS, i, m. *a river of Umbria, in Italy.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Clitumnus, a, um, adj. *of Clitumnus.* *Stat.* novalia. — There was a temple of Jupiter near this river. Hence, *Vil. Sequest.* Clitumnus Jupiter. — *Virg.* calls the river *sacrum flumen.*

CLĪVĬĂ ĂVIS, *a bird that in soothsaying*

gives a sign against any thing being done. Plin. Others read *clivina.*

CLIVŌSŬS (clivus), a, um, adj. *hilly, full of hills or heights, steep,* βουνώδης. *Virg.* trames. *Id.* rus. *Plin.* solum. *Ovid.* Olympus clivosus, *h. e.* arduus. — Figur. *Sil.* Clivoso tramite vitæ, *h. e.* difficili, laborioso, et molestiarum pleno.

CLIVŬLŬS (dimin. from clivus), i, m. *a small hill or steep. Colum.* Parietes adverso clivulo inædificatos, *on a rising ground.*

CLIVŬS (perhaps κλιτὺς), i, m. *an acclivity, ascent; an elevation, eminence, height, hill, steep,* βουνός. *Virg.* Molli jugum demittere clivo. *Ovid.* Descendere per clivum. *Cæs.* Milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum cursu incitati. *Id.* Mollire clivum, *to soften the ascent, render it less steep.* So, *Senec.* Clivum frangere. *Ovid.* Clivus arduus in valles. *Pandect.* Clivos propius januam meam jure facere possum. *Cic.* Clivus Capitolinus, and *Horat.* Clivus sacer, *h. e. the steep ascent of the Capitoline mount.* — Hence, *every eminence, height, devexity, slope. Ovid.* Per tabulæ clivum labi, *h. e.* per tabulam devexam. So, *Id.* Clivus mensæ, *h. e.* inæqualitas mensæ in aliquam partem deflexæ. —— ¶ Figur. *hill, steep, height,* h. e. *difficulty, hindrance. Ovid.* Clivo sudamus in imo, *h. e.* in initio laboris sumus. *Petron.* In medio clivo laborare. *Senec.* Clivum istum exsupera, *h. e.* istam difficultatem vince. —— ¶ Anciently, also, *Clivum,* i, n. *Cato* and *Frontin.*

CLŎĀCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a subterranean canal, by which the filth was carried off from the city with the rains; a common sewer, sink, drain,* whether public or private, ἀφεδρών. *Cic.* Qui de fossis et cloacis interdicit. *Id.* Corporibus civium cloacas referciri. *Liv.* Cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis. *Id.* detergere. *Frontin.* Abluere cloacas. *Pandect.* Purgare et reficere cloacas. *Id.* immittere. *Id.* Cloacam facere. *Liv.* agere. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Prolue cloacam, *h. e.* ventrem (bibosæ anus).

CLŎĀCĀLIS (cloaca), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a cloaca. Cato* ap. *Fest.* flumen, *h. e.* cloacarum omnium colluvies. *Sidon.* fæculentia.

CLŎĀCĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a tax or assessment for cleansing or repairing the sinks or common sewers. Pandect.*

CLOACINA. See *Cluacina.*

CLŎĀCŬLĂ (dimin. from cloaca), æ, f. *a small sink. Lamprid.*

CLŌDICŌ (claudus), as, n. 1. *to halt, limp,* same as *Claudico. Cic.*

CLŌDIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Claudius,* (which see). *One of the most notorious of this name is* P. Clodius, *the enemy of Cicero, by whose means the latter was driven into exile.* — Hence, Clodiānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Clodius. Cic.* incendia, *h. e. by P. Clodius. Id.* crimen, *h. e. the murder of Clodius by Milo. Plin.* vasa, *h. e. made* (probably) *by one Clodius.*

CLŌDŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Claudo. Plin.*

CLŒLIĂ, æ, f. *a Roman maiden, who with other maidens had been given up to king Porsena as a hostage, but who with them eluded their guards, and crossed the Tiber to Rome in safety. Virg.* and *Liv.*

CLONŎS, i, f. *a plant,* same as *Scelerata. Apul.*

CLŌSTELLUM (dimin. from clostrum), i, n. *a small lock, or lock. Petron.* Rimari per clostellum, *through the key-hole.*

CLŌSTRUM, i, n. same as *Claustrum. Cato.* Emas clostra Romæ. *Senec.* Per clostrum, qua se commissura laxaverat, &c.

CLŌTHŌ (Κλωθὼ, from κλώθω, to spin), us, f. Κλωθώ, *one of the Parcæ, or Fates; her office was to spin the thread of life. Ovid.* — Hence, *Sil.* Longa Clotho, *h. e. long life.*

CLŬĀCINĂ (cluo, *h. e.* purgo), or CLŎĀCINĂ, æ, f. *the purifying, a name of Venus,* probably because her statue stood in the place where the Romans and Sabines in the war about the rape of the Sabine women, after having laid down their arms, *purified themselves* with myrtle twigs. *Plin.* 15, 36.

CLŪDĔN, Inis, m. *a sword or dagger used on the stage, and so contrived, that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade slid back into the hilt. Apul* Al. leg. *Clunaculum,* which see.

CLŪDŌ, is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut or close,* κλείω; same as *Claudo,* which see. It is frequently used, and by good authors. *Varro, Colum., Quintil., Gell., Ovid., Tacit.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, for *Claudo, is,* n. which see.

CLŪDŬS, a, um, adj. *lame, halt;* same as *Claudus. Plaut.*

CLŬĔŌ (κλέω, audio), es, n. 2. *to be named or called; to be accounted, reputed, reckoned, or esteemed; to be famous. Plaut.* Ita sis, ut nomen cluet, *h. e. as your name sounds. Lucret.* Ex Helicone coronam, per gentes Italas omnium quæ clara clueret. *Plaut.* Senati qui columen cluent. *Id.* Qui animum vincunt, quam quos animus, semper probiores cluent. *Id.* Res magis quæritur, quam clientium fides cujusmodi clueat. *Id.* Magna facinora, quæ clara et diu clueant. *Id.* Cluere gloria. *Id.* victoria. — Also, *to be said to,* &c., *to be reported,* &c., with the *infin. Enn.* ap. *Non.* Per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrumus. *Plaut.* Atridæ duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum. —— ¶ Also, simply, *to be, exist. Lucret.* Quæcumque cluent. *Id.* Inter se nota cluere. *Id.* (Res) utilis invenietur, atque opportuna cluebit. To this signification some of the former passages may perhaps be referred. —— ¶ *Passively,* clueri, *h. e.* esse, dici. *Plaut.* Quippe ego te ni contemnam, stratioticus homo qui cluear?

CLŬIS (allied to clueo), e, adject. *famous, illustrious. Isid.* Clulor.

CLUNACŬLUM, i, n. *a knife with which victims were sacrificed; a sort of cleaver. Fest.* and *Gell.* — Some take it for *a kind of sword.*

CLŪNĀLIS (clunis), e, adj. ad clunes pertinens. *Avien.* in *Arat.* pedes, *h. e. hind feet.*

CLŪNICŬLĂ (dimin. from clunis), æ, f. or CLŪNICŬLŬS, i, m. parva clunis. *Favorin.* ap. *Gell.*

CLŪNIĂ, æ, f. *a town in Spain on the borders of Celtiberia, on the Durius. Plin.* — Hence, Cluniensis, e, adj. *pertaining to Clunia. Plin.*

CLŪNINSTĂRIDYSĂRCHIDĒS, m. a word coined by *Plaut.* composed of the Latin words *clunis* and *instar,* and the Greek, ἡδὺς, dulcis, or δὺς, ægre, and ἄρχομαι, impero.

CLUNINUS. See *Clurinus.*

CLŪNIS, is, f. oftener than m. *the buttock, haunch,* of men and beasts, γλουτός, πυγή. *Horat.* Sine clune palumbes, *h. e.* macræ. *Juvenal.* Aliquid de clunibus apri.

CLŬŌ, is, a. 3. *an old word,* same as *Purgo. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *intrans.* same as *Clueo. Auson* and *Prudent.*

CLŬPĔĂ, æ, f. *a very small fish found in the Po; a shad. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Clupea or Clypea, *a city in Africa proper,* called also *Aspis* (Gr. Κλυπέα and Ἀσπίς). *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Also, *plur.* Clupeæ, ārum. *Cæs.* A Clupeis.

CLŬPĔŬS, for *Clypeus. Enn.* See *Clypeus.*

CLŪRINŬS (clura, *an ape*), a, um, adject. *Plaut.* and *Arnob.* Clurinum pecus, h. e. *apes.* But in *Plaut.* there are various readings; as, *cluninum* (from cluna, *an ape*), &c.

CLŪSĀRIS (cludo for claudo), e, adject. *shutting, closing. Hygin.*

CLŪSĀRIŬS (Id.) a, um, adj. *that is fit for shutting, shutting. Hygin.*

CLŪSILIS (Id.), e, adj. *easily shut. Plin.*

CLUSIVIUS, for *Clusius. Macrob.*

CLŪSIUM, ii, n. now *Chiusi, a city of Etruria, near which was a medicinal fountain. Liv.* — Hence Clusīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Horat.* — The *Clusinum far* was celebrated for its weight and whiteness. Hence, *Martial.* Clusinæ pultes. — Clusini, *the inhabitants. Liv.*

CLŪSIŬS, ii, m. *a surname of Janus in time of peace, from* cludo, *because then the doors of his temple were shut. Ovid.*

CLŪSŎR (cludo), ōris, m. *one who shuts or incloses. Sidon.*

CLŪSŪRĂ, *same as Clausura.*

CLŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from *cludo,* for *claudo. Senec.*

CLUVIA, æ, f. *a town of Samnium, in Italy. Liv.* — Hence, Cluviānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this town. Liv.*

CLŸBĂTIS (κλύβατις), idis, f. *a plant,* same as *Perdicium. Apul.*

CLŸMĔNĒ, es, f. Κλυμένη, a proper name, as of *the mother of Phaethon.* — Hence, Clymenēis, idis, f. *daughter of Clymene. Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* — And Clymenēius, a, um, adj. *of Clymene. Ovid.* proles, *h. e. Phaethon. Stat.* germina, *h. e. amber, drops of amber;* for the sisters of Phaethon were changed into trees, distilling amber.

CLŸMĔNŬS, i, m. *the herb water-betony,* κλύμενος, a plant so called from *Clymenus,* a king of Arcadia. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a name of Pluto. Ovid.*

CLŸPĔA. See *Clupea.*

CLŸPĔĀTŬS (clypeus), a, um, adj. *armed with a buckler or shield. Virg.* agmina. *Ovid.* seges virorum. So, absol. *Curt.* In proris clypeatos locaverat. —— ¶ *Macrob.* Clypeata imago.

CLŸPĔŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to arm or equip with a shield. Pacuv.* apud *Non.* Chlamyde contra astu clypeat brachium, *h. e.* chlamydem circum brachium involvit in modum clypei.

CLŸPĔŎLUM (dimin. from clypeum), i, n. *a small shield or target. Hygin.*

CLŸPĔŬS or CLIPĔŬS, i, m. and CLŸPĔUM or CLIPĔUM (unc.), i, n. *a round shield. Cic.* Clypeum Phidiæ dissolvere, *h. e. the shield of Minerva, made by Phidias. Id.* Epaminondas quæsivit, salvusne esset clypeus. — *Neut. gen. Virg.* Clypeum superintonat. *Liv.* Galea, clypeum, ocreæ. — Figur. *Claudian.* Quem clypeum, defensoremque dedisti, *a shield, defence.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is round like a shield,* as, *Ovid.,* Ipse dei clypeus rubet, *h. e. the disc of the sun.* So, *Senec.* Clypei, et vastorum imagines ignium, *h. e. round meteors.* — Also, *the vault of heaven,* concava, convexa. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* In altisono cæli clupeo. — Also, *a disc or shield-like surface, on which were busts of gods or distinguished men, in painting or relief. Liv.* and *Suet.* In this sense *clypeum* is usual, although *clypeus* occurs in *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* These *clypea* were often fixed up in temples and other public places. *Liv.* —— ¶ *Clypeus* was of brass, and round; *scutum* of wood, of an oblong square shape, and covered with hide; — but this is not always observed.

CLŸSMŬS (κλυσμός), i, m. *a clyster. Scribon. Larg.*

CLŸSTĒR (κλυστήρ, from κλύζω), ēris, m. *a clyster. Cels.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a clyster-pipe. Cels.* — Also, *Cels.* Oricularius clyster, *a syringe, for injection into the ears.*

CLŸSTĒRIŌ (clyster), as, n. 1. *to apply a clyster. Veget.*

CLŸSTĒRIUM (κλυστήριον), ii, n. same as *Clyster. Scribon. Larg.*

CLŸSTĒRIZŌ (clyster), as, a. 1. *to purge with a clyster; to apply a clyster to. Cæl. Aur.*

CLŸTÆMNESTRĂ, æ, f. Κλυταιμνήστρα, *daughter of Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon, and mother of Orestes, Electra and Iphigenia. She killed her husband by the help of Ægisthus, and was killed by her son. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also written *Clytemnestra.* — Hence *Auson.* has the second syllable short.

CLŸTIĒ, es, f. *a sea-nymph, beloved by Apollo. She was changed into the flower* heliotropium. *Ovid.*

CNÆŬS and CNEŬS, i, m. *a Roman prænomen, for which* Cn. *often stands.* It was pronounced as if written with *G.* — *Gneus,* m. and *Gnea,* f. actually occur in *Inscript.*

CNĒCŬS (κνῆκος), i, m. same as *Cnicus. Colum.* Hence, Cnecīnus, a, um, adj. *Plin.:* but *cnedinus* is also read.

CNĒDINŬS (κνίδη or κνήδη), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a nettle. Plin.;* others, *cnecinus.*

CNĒŌRŎN (κνέωρον), i, or CNĒSTRŎN (κνήστρον), n. *an herb or flower used in garlands, called, also,* thymelæa, *or cha-*

melæa, *which bears the* coccum Gnidium *or* granum Gnidium. *Plin.*

CNĪCŎS, or CNĪCŬS (κνίκος and κνῆκος), i, m. *the herb bastard-saffron; also blessed thistle. Plin.*

CNĪDĒ (κνίδη), es, f. *a kind of shell-fish of the zoophite kind; sea-nettle,* urtica marina. *Plin.*

CNIDIUS. See *Gnidius.*

CNISSĂ (κνίσσα), æ, f. *the smoke or steam arising from burning fat, or meat, while roasting. Arnob.*

CNŌDĀX (κνώδαξ), ācis, m. *a sort of large iron nail, spike, or bolt. Vitruv.*

COA in triclinio, proverb. See *Choa.*

CŎĂCCĒDŌ (con & accedo), is, n. 3. same as *Accedo* or *Simul accedo. Plaut.*

CŎĂCĒRVĀTIM (coacervo), adverb, *by heaps. Apul.*

CŎĂCĒRVĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, *a heaping together, or gathering together in heaps; a collecting, amassing. Cic.*

CŎĂCĒRVŌ (con & acervo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heap together, heap up, collect into one mass, accumulate, amass,* σωρεύω, ἀθροίζω. *Cic.* pecunias. *Liv.* cumulos armorum. *Cæs.* Coacervata cadavera. *Auct. B. Afric.* Omnibus rebus eo coacervatis. *Cic.* Pecunia, qua hosce omnes agros coacervare possis, *h. e. fill or heap up with money.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Verisimilia, cum sunt coacervata, proficiunt. *Ovid.* Coacervatus luctus.

CŎĂCĒSCŌ (con & acesco), is, acui, n. 3. *to grow sour, tart, harsh, or stale. Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnes ætas vetustate coacescit. *Id.* Quam valde eam gentem (Sardos) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? *h. e.* improbiorem, scelestioremque factam fuisse.

CŎĀCTĒ (coactus), adverb, *in a short time, quickly, in haste. Gell.* —— ¶ *Gell.* Si interpretari coactius velis, *h. e. literally.* —— ¶ Also, *in a forced manner, not naturally. Tertull.*

CŎĀCTĪLĬĂ (Id.), ium, n. πιλήματα, *thick cloths,* like *felts,* used in camp, and by the poorer sort of people. *Pandect.*

CŎĀCTĪLĬĀRĬŬS (coactilia)) a, um, adject. *Capitolin.* Coactiliaria taberna, *h. e. in which* coactilia *are made and sold.* — Coactiliarius, ii, *one who makes* coactilia. *Inscript.*

CŎĀCTIM, adverb. *Sidon.* Raptim coactimque translator festinus exscripsi, *h. e. by collecting and joining together;* or *succinctly, closely.*

CŎĀCTĬŌ (cogo), ōnis, f. *an assembling or collecting together. Sueton.* Coactiones argentarias factitavit, *h. e. called in or collected money due.* (See *Coactor.*) —— ¶ Also, *a reducing or contracting into a smaller compass. Ascon.* Quasi causæ suæ in breve coactio. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sickness in beasts. Veget.*

CŎĀCTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. frequent. *to draw or press together. Lucret.* membra. —— ¶ Also, *to force, compel. Lucret.* Omne immutare coactat.

CŎĀCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a collector. Cato.* Ab coactore releget porcos, *h. e. a swineherd.* —— ¶ *Tacit.* Agminis coactores, *h. e. the rear-guard.* —— ¶ *Coactor* was also *a servant of the farmers of the public revenues; an under collector;* these men also sometimes bought up of the farmers, on their own account, the taxes due from individuals. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who collected the money for things sold by auction, or at the tables of the money-changers. Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a banker, money-changer. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *he who forces or compels. Senec.* Qui cogi ad rectum compellique possunt: quibus non duce tantum opus sit, sed adjutore, et, ut ita dicam, coactore.

CŎĀCTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the gathering up or collecting of any thing; a collection. Colum.*

CŎĀCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a forcing, constraining, urging, insisting;* in abl. *Cic.*

CŎĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. See *Cogo.*

CŎĂDDŌ (con & addo), is, a. 3. *to add together with. Plaut.*

CŎĂDJĬCĬŌ (con & adjicio), is, a. 3. *to add or add together with. Colum.*

CŎĂDŎLĒSCŌ (con & adolesco), is, n. *to grow up along with. Tertull.* robori suo.

CŎĂDŌRŌ (con & adoro), as, a. 1. *to worship or adore along with. Cod. Just.*

CŎĂDŪNĀTĬŌ (coaduno), ōnis, f. *a uniting into one. Cod. Just.*

CŎĂDŪNŌ (con & aduno), as, a. 1. *to collect or join into one. Pandect.*

CŎÆDĬFĬCĀTŬS, a, um, inædificatus. *Cic. in Partit.* c. 10. *in fi.* Loci culti, an inculti, celebres an deserti, coædificati an vasti, *built upon, inhabited.*

CŎÆDĬFĬCŌ (con & ædifico), as, a. 1. *to build to, to build upon. Cic.*

CŎÆGRŌTŌ (con & ægroto), as, n. 1. *to be sick at the same time with another. Hieronym.*

CŎÆQUĀLĬS (con & æqualis), e, adj. *equal, coequal. Petron.* Sinciput coæquale natalium suorum, *h. e.* ejusdem ætatis. *Justin.* Inter coæquales discens, *among those of his own age. Colum.* Anser in gregem coæqualium compellitur.

CŎÆQUĀLĬTĀS (coæqualis), atis, f. *equality, coequality. Modestin.*

CŎÆQUŌ (con & æquo), as, a. 1. *to level, make equal or even, to make alike, on the same footing. Sallust.* montes. *Cato.* Cylindro coæquare aream. *Cic.* Sic ad injurias, libidinesque tuas omnia coæquasti. *Sallust.* Coæquari gratiam omnium difficile est. *Lactant.* Coæquare aliquem cum aliquo.

CŎÆQUŬS (con & æquus), a, um, adj. *equal. Plin.* Al. leg. *æqua.*

CŎÆSTĬMŌ (con & æstimo), as, a. 1. same as *Æstimo,* or *Simul æstimo. Pandect.;* where *æstimabitur* is also read.

CŎÆTĀNĔŌ (coetaneus), as, n. 1. *to be of the same age. Tertull.*

CŎÆTĀNĔŬS (con & ætas), a, um, adj. and subst. *of the same age, coetaneous. Tertull.* and *Apul.*

CŎÆTĒRNŬS (con & æternus), a, um, adj. *coeternal. Tertull.*

CŎÆVŬS (con & ævum), a, um, adj. *coeval, coetaneous,* æqualis. *Augustin.*

CŎĂGGĔRŌ (con & aggero), as, a. 1. *to heap together. Serv.* lapides. —— ¶ Also, *to cover with a heap. Colum.* ova faba fresa.

CŎĂGĬTĀTĬŌ (coagito), ōnis, f. actus coagitandi, according to some in *Cic.* Al. leg. *contagione.*

CŎĂGĬTŌ, as, a. 1. *to move together, to shake together, to shake, to move. Apic.*

CŎĂGMĔNTĀTĬŌ (coagmento), ōnis, f. *a joining or fastening together; a connection, conjunction, construction, structure.* Cic. naturæ. *Id.* Coagmentatio corporis labefactatur. *Plin.* In construendis parietibus alternas coagmentationes facere.

CŎĂGMĔNTŌ (coagmentum), as, a. 1. *to join or glue together, fasten together, connect, construct, compact, compose,* πήγνυμι, συναρμόζω. *Cic.* opus. *Plin.* Allium pluribus coagmentatur nucleis. *Colum.* Coagmentare fissuras. *Cic.* Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? *Id.* Nihil in animis coagmentatum. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* verba. *Id.* verba verbis. *Id.* pacem, *to conclude a peace.*

CŎĂGMĔNTUM (cogo), i, n. *a joint, seam or commissure; the place where two things are cemented or joined together. Cæs.* Palma inter coagmenta lapidum ex pavimento exstitit. *Plaut.* Viden' coagmenta in foribus? specta, quam arcte dormiunt! —— ¶ Also, *a joining or connecting together. Gell.* syllabarum.

CŎĂGŬLĀTĬŌ (coagulo), ōnis, f. *a curdling, or turning to a curd. Plin.*

CŎĂGŬLŌ (coagulum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to curdle, congeal, coagulate, thicken. Plin.* lac. *Id.* Cannabis dicitur coagulare eam, *h. e.* aquam. *Id.* Sudor coagulatus in spumam.

CŎĂGŬLUM (cogo), i, n. *what is used in curdling milk; runnet or rennet; the concreted milk found in the stomachs of sucking quadrupeds, but particularly in that of the calf; a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese; a calf's maw or ruen; cheese-lope, earning,* πυτία. *Varr.* leporinum, *h. e. the concreted milk in the stomach, or the stomach itself of a young hare.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Liquefacta coagula lacte, *h. e. cheese. Id.* Partem (lactis) liquefacta coagula durant, *h. e. a part is made into cheese.* —— ¶ Also, *the running together of liquids, freezing,* as of oil. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *the curdled milk itself. Plin.* Si coagulum alicui nocuerit. — And *other fluids when they become thick. Gell.* Coagulum in utero. —— ¶ Figur. *whatever joins or binds together. Gell.* Vinculum illud, coagulumque animi atque amoris. So, *Ammian.* Palladius ille, coagulum omnium ærumnarum, *h. e. who brings with him or causes.*

CŎĂLĒSCŌ (con & alesco), is, lui, litum, n. 3. *to grow together, grow to, grow,* συμφύομαι; properly, of plants. *Sallust.* Ilex coaluerat inter saxa. *Ovid.* Coalescit in cortice ramus. *Colum.* Coalescit ficus olivæ. *Pandect.* cum terra mea. *Id.* Quæ terra coalescunt. — Of other things. *Lucret.* Saxa calce coalescunt, *are cemented. Plin.* Cilium diductum non coalescit, *h. e. does not grow together again. Id.* Vulnus non coalescit. —— ¶ Also, *to curdle, freeze. Gell.* Vinum minus cito coalescit. —— ¶ Figur. *to become united, to agree, to coalesce. Liv.* Tanta concordia coaluerant animi. *Id.* Multitudo coalescit in populi unius corpus. *Sallust.* Concordia inter veteres et novos coalescit. *Id.* Quam facile Romani et Aborigines coaluerint. *Tacit.* Coalescere in atrox bellum. *Id.* Coalescere animo ad obsequium. *Liv.* Ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, *be reconciled. Vellei.* Coalescentis pacis conditiones, *taking place, becoming concluded. Quintil.* Vocales, quæ in unum sonum coalescunt, *melt.* —— ¶ Also, *to become strong, be confirmed in strength. Tacit.* Pisonis (auctoritas) nondum coaluisset. *Quintil.* Infantia coalescit. —— ¶ Coalitus, a, um, particip. *Gell.* Ex sanguine concretus et coalitus homo, *made up, composed.* So, *Plaut.* Ex igne coalitum. *Tacit.* libertas, *confirmed, strengthened. Id.* audacia, *grown, increased.* So, *Id.* irreverentia.

CŎĂLĬTŬS (coalesco), us, m. *Arnob.* Ex humani generis coalitu tolli, *h. e.* consortio, commercio, societate.

CŎĂLLŬŌ (con & alluo), is, a. 3. *to wash to. Pandect.;* but *colluendo* is read.

CŎĂMĀTŌR (con & amator), ōris, m. *one who loves with another, a fellow-suitor. Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

CŎĂMBŬLŌ (con & ambulo), as, n. 1. *to walk together with. Claud. Mamert.*

CŎĂNGUSTŌ (con & angusto), as, a. 1. *to straiten, narrow, contract, confine. Varr.* alvos. *Cels.* Quo facilius fistula claudatur, vel certe coangustetur. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Propter pontem coangustabantur. *Pandect.* aditum ædium. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hæc lex coangustari etiam potest, *h. e. limited, narrowed.*

CŎĂPTĀTĬŌ (coapto), ōnis, f. *a skilful fitting together. Augustin.*

CŎĂPTŌ (con & apto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit, adapt, fit accurately. Augustin.*

CŎĂPTŬS (con & aptus), a, um, adj. same as *Aptus. Martian. Capell.* Al. leg. *coactissima.*

CŎĂRCTĀTĬŌ (coarcto, coarto), and CŎĂRTĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *a straitening, drawing, or crowding together. Liv.*

CŎĂRCTŌ (con & arcto or arto) and CŎĂRTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to straiten, press together into a small compass, compress. Petron.* vulnus. *Colum.* fœnum in struem. *Valer. Max.* Sudario fauces coarctare, *to strangle one's self. Cic.* Cnæus in oppidis coarctatur. —— ¶ Also, *to shorten. Val. Max.* Coarctare tempus censuræ, *h. e. to assign a shorter time. Ovid.* Nox coarctat iter. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quæ coarctavit in oratione sua, *contracted.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *to constrain, compel. Pandect.* venditionem adimplere.

CŎĂRĔŌ, es, or CŎĂRĒSCŌ (con & areo or aresco), is, rui, *to become dry together. Vitruv.* Æs, et arena ab ignis vehementia confervescendo cum coaruerint, *h. e. have become glazed or vitrified.*

CŎĂRGŬŌ (con & arguo), is, ui, a. 3. *to prove, show, demonstrate; to convince, convict, prove guilty,* ἐλέγχω. *Cic.* Non nostram is perfidiam coarguit, sed indicat suam. *Id.* Amicorum neglectio

improbitatem coarguit. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, *h. e. is proved to be guilty. Id.* Coarguere errorem alicujus. *Id.* Refellere, et coarguere mendacium alicujus, *to convict, or confute. Id.* Crimen multis suspicionibus coarguitur. *Cic.* Coarguere aliquem commutati judicii. *Id.* aliquem avaritiæ. *Ovid.* Obruta verba refert, dominique coarguit aures, *betrays. Senec.* Cujus vanitatem capta mens non coarguit, *does not discover. Plin.* Quod coarguunt fici, quarum radices, &c., *h. e. shew to be false.* — With *acc.* and *infin. Hirt. de B. Alex.* Cum, defensionem posse, &c. coarguisset.

CŎĀRTICŬLŌ (con & articulo), as, a. 1. *Arnob.* Ora coarticulare mutorum, *h. e. to loosen and cause them to speak articulately.*

CŎĀSPERNĀNS (con & asperno), tis, particip. *despising, rejecting. Tacit.* Al. leg. *aspernantes.*

CŎĀSSĀTIŌ, or **CŎĀXĀTIŌ** (coasso or coaxo), ōnis, f. *a covering with boards or planks*, hence, *a boarded floor*, σανίδωσις. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

CŎĀSSŌ, or **CŎĀXŌ** (con & assis or axis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover or lay over with boards; to plank, floor*, σανιδόω. *Vitruv.*

CŎĀTRÆ, or **CŎĀSTRÆ**, ārum, m. *a people in Asia, on the Mæotic sea. Lucan.* —— ¶ Also written *choatræ.*

CŎAUCTIŌ (con & auctio), ōnis, f. *an increasing; increase*, ἐπαύξησις. *Cic.* Ex coauctione annonæ.

CŎĀXŌ, as, n. 1. of frogs, *to croak. Sueton.* Negantur ibi ranæ coaxare. —— ¶ See *Coasso.*

CŌBIŌ, same as *Gobio.*

CŌBIŌN, ii, n. *a kind of* tithymalus (*wolf's milk*). *Plin.*

CŌCĂLŬS, i, m. Κώκαλος, *a king in Sicily, who received Dædalus flying from Crete, and by the aid of his daughters put to death Minos, who was in pursuit of Dædalus, by pouring hot water on his head. Ovid.* — Hence, Cocalis, ĭdis, f. *a daughter of Cocalus. Sil.*

COCCĒTUM. See *Cocetum.*

CŎCCĒŬS (coccum), a, um, adj. *of the color of scarlet*, κόκκινος. *Lamprid.* Al. leg. *coccineam.*

CŎCCĬNĀTŬS (coccina, orum), a, um, adj. *clothed in scarlet or crimson. Sueton.* Puerulus coccinatus. *Martial.* Qui coccinatos non putat viros esse.

CŎCCĬNĔŬS (coccum), a, um, adj. *of a scarlet or crimson color*, κόκκινος. *Plin.*

CŎCCĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Coccineus. Juvenal.* and *Martial.* — Coccina, ōrum, *garments of scarlet. Martial.* Coccina donas.

CŎCCUM (κόκκος), i, n. *the scarlet-berry, the kermes-berry, which imparted a crimson dye. Plin.* The ancients thought this was a berry; but it is now ascertained that it is an insect, a sort of *cochineal or kermes, which is found on the scarlet oak* (quercus coccifera of *Linn.*). Somewhat different from this was the *coccum* (or *granum*) *Cnidium or Gnidium* produced from the plant *thymelæa*, which was used in medicine. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *the scarlet color or dye itself. Martial.* Fulgere cocco. —— ¶ Also, *a scarlet cloth, garment, or thread. Sil.* ardenti radiabat Scipio cocco, *h. e.* paludamento coccineo. *Sueton.* Funes nexi purpura et cocco.

CŎCCȲGIĂ (κοκκυγέα), æ, f. *a sort of sumach. Plin.*

CŎCCȲMĒLUM (κοκκύμηλον), i, n. *cuckoo-apple*; hence, *the plum. Macrob.*

CŎCCȲX (κόκκυξ), ȳgis, m. *a cuckoo. Plin.*

COCĒTUM, or **CŎCCĒTUM** (unc.), i, n. *a dish composed of honey and poppy. Fest.* and *Tertull.*

CŎCHLĔĂ (κοχλίας), æ, f. *a snail*; also, *a cockle or periwinkle. Cic.* — The Romans used snails for food; and also in medicine. *Varr.* and *Plin.* — *Plin.* Cochleæ nudæ, *without shell.* — Also, *a snail-shell. Martial.* Vix implet cochleam. — In cochleam, *like a snail-shell, spirally. Cels.* and *Colum.* — Hence, from the resemblance, *the screw or spindle of a wine-press. Vitruv.* — Also, *a pump or machine to draw up water; a water snail or screw. Vitruv.* — Also, *a kind of door. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a tortoise. Stat.* l. 4. silv. 9. v. 32. —— ¶ Also written *coclea.*

CŎCHLĔĀR, and **CŎCHLĔĀRĒ** (cochlea), is, n. *a spoon*; properly, for drawing snails out of their shells; but also for eating in general. *Cels.* and *Martial.* κοχλιάριον, δοίδυξ, ἐτνήρυσις. —— ¶ Also, *a measure of liquids; a fourth part of a* cyathus; *a spoonful. Plin.* Bibitur aloe in duobus cyathis aquæ cochlearis mensura. *Id.* Folia decoquuntur ex melle, et dantur cochlearibus contra sanguinis excretiones, *in spoonfuls.*

CŎCHLĔĀRIS (Id.), e, adject. *Plin.* Cochleari mensura, *h. e.* quantum capit cochlear; according to most editions.

CŎCHLĔĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a place where snails were kept and fed for eating. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a spoon; spoonful*, cochlear, κοχλιάριον. *Plin.*

CŎCHLĔĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in a spiral form. Sidon.*

CŎCHLĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *snail-like, spiral. Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

CŎCHLĔŎLĂ (dimin. from coclea), æ, f. *a small snail. Hieronym.*

CŎCHLIS (κοχλίς), ĭdis, f. adj. *P. Vict.* Columna, *h. e. spiral within; having a winding staircase.* —— ¶ Also, *subst.* the name of a gem, *shaped like a snail-shell. Plin.*

COCINATORIUM, and **COCINATORIUS.** See *Coquinatorius.*

COCIŌ or **COCTIŌ** (perhaps cunctatio), ōnis, m. *one that is tardy in bargaining; a haggler. Laber.* ap. *Gell.* — Also, a term of reproach, *mean scoundrel, contemptible fellow. Plaut.*; but the reading is doubtful.

COCIŌNŌR (cocio), āris, dep. 1. *to haggle. Quintil. declam.*; but the reading is doubtful.

CŎCLĒS (from oculus; or allied to κύκλωψ), ĭtis, m. *a person blind of one eye*, μονόφθαλμος. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Ducentos Cyclopes coclites. *Plaut.* De Coclitum prosapia te esse arbitror, nam ii sunt unoculi, *h. e.* probably, *the Arimaspi.* —— ¶ Also, *a surname*, as of *Horatius Cocles*, who defended alone a bridge against the army of Porsena. *Liv.*

CŎCŎLŌBIS, or **COCOLOBIS**, is, f. *a kind of grape*; same as *Basilica. Plin.* and *Colum.*

COCTA, æ. See *Coquo.*

COCTĀNA. See *Cottana.*

CŎCTĬLĬCIŬS (coctilis), a, um, adj. *Capitolin.* Coctilicia taberna, *h. e. where baked or dried wood* (coctilia) *was sold*; but here some read *Coactiliaria*, which see.

CŎCTĬLIS (coquo), e, adject. *baked*, ὀπτός. *Plin.* laterculi, *h. e. bricks or tiles. Ovid.* murus, *h. e. a wall made of bricks or tiles.* —— ¶ Coctilia, ium, n. *sc.* ligna, *very dry wood, wood which has been made free of smoke by the heat of the sun, or some other means. Trebell. Poll.*

CŎCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. properly, *a cooking.* Hence, *Plin.* Coctionem facere, *to digest.*

CŎCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *soon boiled or roasted*, ἑψανός. *Plin.* Coctivæ castaneæ. — *Apic.* Coctiva condimenta, *easy of digestion; or not eatable without cooking.*

COCTŌNA. See *Cottana.*

CŎCTŎR (coquo), ōris, m. *a cook. Petron.*

CŎCTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a cooking. Plin.* Apiciana coctura. *Id.* Exurente coctura (applied to metal melted). *Colum.* Si quinta pars picis Bruttiæ in universam cocturam adjiciatur, *h. e. covering with pitch.* —— ¶ Also, *mild temperature, by which fruits are best ripened. Plin.* Ea cæli temperies fuisit, quam cocturam vocant.

CŎCTŬS, a, um, particip. See *Coquo.* —— ¶ Adj. *Plaut.* Hodie juris coctiores non sunt qui lites creant (a play upon the meanings of *jus*, broth and law; and of *coctus*, cooked and well versed).

CŎCŬLĂ, or **CŎQUŬLĂ**, æ, f. dimin. from coqua, and of the same meaning. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

CŎCŬLUM (coquo), i, n. *a vessel for cooking. Plaut.* and *Cato.*

CŎCŬS. See *Coquus.*

CŌCȲTŬS, and **CŌCȲTŎS**, i, m. *a river in the infernal regions*, Κωκυτός. —— ¶ Also, *an ancient name of the Lucrine lake, near Baiæ. Sil.* —— ¶ Cocytius, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Cocytus. Claudian.*

CŌDĂ, æ, f. *a tail*; same as *Cauda. Varr.*

CODĀNŬS SINUS, *the Baltic. Plin.*

CODĒTĂ, æ, f. *a field beyond the Tiber*, according to *Festus, covered with plants resembling a horse's tail. Sueton. Cæs.* In minore Codeta, *a place near Rome, over the Tiber.*

CŌDEX, ĭcis, m. for caudex; *the body, trunk, stump, or stock of a tree*, στέλεχος. *Ovid.* Codice misso, quem vix juga bina moverent. *Colum.* Circumcaleemus ipsum codicem. — Also, *a heavy wooden log, to which slaves were fastened, by way of punishment, and which they dragged about with them. Plaut.* Quos ego detrudam ad robustum codicem. *Propert.* Codicis immundi vincula. *Juvenal.* Residens in codice pellex. —— ¶ Very often, *a book*, originally referring to *wooden tablets*, covered with wax; hence, also, to books or tablets composed of parchment, &c. *Pandect.* Codices membranei, vel chartacei, vel eborei, vel alterius materiæ. *Cic.* Multos codices implevit earum rerum. *Id.* Proferre falsum codicem. *Id.* Referre in codicem, *to bring into the book. Id.* Codex accepti, et expensi, *a book of accounts, memorandum-book.* So, *Id. Rosc. Com.* l. Referre in codicem (*sc.* accepti et expensi), *to enter in the account-book. Sueton.* Testamentum factum ab eo, ac duobus codicibus scriptum, *taking two books or tablets*; or *of which two copies were made out. Juvenal.* nam codice sævo Heredes vetat esse suos, *h. e. a will.* —— ¶ In particular, *the Code*, as Codex Justinianeus, Codex Theodosianus.

CŌDĬCĀRIŬS. See *Caudicarius.*

CŌDĬCILLĀRIS (codicilli), e, adject. *of or pertaining to the* codicilli of the *emperor. Lamprid.* Pontificatus, et Quindecimviratus, et Auguratus codicillares fecit, *h. e. filled according to his hand-writing or diploma*, and not by the senate.

CŌDĬCILLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Codicillaris. Cod. Theod.* dignitates, *h. e.* datæ per codicillos Imperatoris.

CŌDĬCILLŬS (dimin. from codex), i, m. *a small trunk or stump of a tree*, parvus codex. *Cato.* —— ¶ Codicilli, ōrum, plur. *small wooden tablets, covered with wax*, to write on. *Plin.* Bellerophonti codicillos datos. *Id.* Codicillos missitatos epistolarum gratia. *Cic.* Harum exemplum in codicillis exaravi. — These the Romans used to send to their friends by way of note or billet; hence, *a note, billet*; also, *letter. Cic.* Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Puer venit cum codicillis, in quibus erat scriptum, &c. *Cic.* Quæsivi a Balbo per codicillos, quid esset in lege. *Senec.* Adeo tecum sum, ut dubitem, an incipiam non epistolas, sed codicillos tibi scribere. *Sueton.* Perferre ad aliquem codicillos in Mauritaniam. *Id.* Exarare codicillos consolatorios ad aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *a book, writing, treatise. Senec.* Priusquam aperirentur codicilli, &c. *Tacit.* Codicillos libidinum indices. — Especially, *a memorial, petition. Tacit.* Componit ad Cæsarem codicillos. *Id.* Precari aliquid per codicillos. —— ¶ Also, *a letter or writing of the emperor, conferring some privileges, a diploma. Sueton.* Immutati datorum officiorum codicilli. *Id.* Senatori codicillos misit, quibus prætorem eum extra ordinem designabat. *Cod. Theod.* Consulares ac Prætorios Codicillos consequi, *h. e.* consulatum, ac præturam per codicillos. *Cod. Just.* Auferre insignia codicillorum, *h. e. the dignities conferred in this way.* —— ¶ Also, *an addition to a testament; a codicil to a will. Tacit.* Sine ullo funeris solemni crematur. Ita codicillis præscripserat. *Pandect.* Dare and legare alicui aliquid per codicillos. So, *sing. Cod. Theod.* Aliquid alicui conferre testamento, legato, codicillo.

CŌDĬCŬLĂ (dimin. from coda, for cauda), æ, f. *a little tail. Apic.*

CŎDRŬS, i, m. *the last king of Athens, who, in a war against the Lacedemonians, devoted himself to death, because the oracle had declared that that side should conquer whose leader should be slain.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *a poor poet* in the time of *Juvenal.*

CŒLĒ (κοίλη, *h. e.* cava), es, f. Cœle Syria, *or* Cœlesyria, *a tract of Syria, lying between Libanus and Antilibanus;* and sometimes when *Syria* has been spoken of, simply Cœle. *Plin.* —— ¶ Cœla (κοῖλα), ōrum, n. *deep, hollow places. Liv.*

CŒLEBS, and its derivatives. See *Cœlebs.*

CŎĒLĔMĔNTĀTŬS (con & elementum), a, um, adj. ex elementis compositus. *Tertull.*

CŒLIĂCŬS (κοιλιακὸς), a, um, adj. *relating to the lower stomach or abdomen. Cels.* morbus, *a disease so called, which obstructs the bowels. Cato.* dolor. — Hence, Cœliacæ medicinæ, *h. e. given to counteract the* Cœliacus morbus. *Plin.* — And Cœliacus, i, m. *one afflicted with this disease. Plin.* — So, *Varr.* Apes cœliacæ.

CŒLICŬLUS. See *Cœliolus.*

CŒLIMŌNTĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *named from the Cœlian mount. Cic.* porta.

CŒLIŎLŬS, i, m. *h. e.* Cœlius minor, *an eminence on or near the Cœlian mount. Varr.* —— ¶ In *Cic.* Cœliculus.

CŒLIŌTICĂ (κοιλιωτικὰ) medicamenta, *purgative medicines. Cal. Aurel.*

CŒLIŬS, a, um, adj. *a Roman gentile name* (nomen). M. Cœlius Rufus, *whom Cicero defended, and who wrote the eighth book* Cic. Ep. ad Div.; Cœlius Aurelianus, *a physician in the third century;* Cœlius Antipater, *a jurist and historian,* mentioned by *Cic.*, whose writings are called by *Cic.* Cœliana scripta, from Cœlianus, a, um. —— ¶ Mons Cœlius, *a mount in Rome. Liv.* —— ¶ Also written *Cælius.*

CŒLO, as. See *Cælo.*

CŒLUM, with its derivatives. See *Cœlum.*

CŎĒMĔNDĀTŬS (con & emendatus), a, um, particip. *amended, corrected. Arnob.*

CŒMĒTĒRIUM (κοιμητήριον, *a place to sleep in*), ii, n. *a cemetery, place where the dead are deposited. Tertull.*

CŎĔMŌ (con & emo), is, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to buy up commodities; to purchase in quantities or different articles,* συνωνέομαι, συναγοράζω. *Cic.* Quæ tum non modo venditabant, verum etiam coemebant. *Id.* omnia bona. *Cæs.* jumentorum quam maximum numerum. *Horat.* Libri undique coempti.

CŎĔMPTIŌ, or **CŎĔMTIŌ** (coemo), ōnis, f. *a purchasing together; a buying of several things,* συνωνή. *Cic. Mur.* 12. Sacra interire illi noluerunt: horum ingenio senes ad coemptiones faciendas, interimendorum sacrorum causa, reperti sunt, *h. e. to buy up heritages;* which were sometimes transferred, for form's sake, to an old man, in order that the *sacra privata* attached thereto, and passing to the heir by the laws of the xii. tables, might be got rid of. So *Gronov.* explains it. —— ¶ Also, *a strict, formal manner of marrying, among the Romans, which consisted in a pretended purchase, by which the parties bought each other with a piece of coin. Cic.*

CŎĔMPTIŌNĀLIS (coemptio), or **CŎĔMTIŌNĀLIS**, e, adj. *which must be sold among other things, in order to get rid of it;* consequently, *miserable, worthless. Plaut.* and *Cur.* In *Cic. Ep.* senex, *h. e. an old slave, who needs to be sold in a lump with better slaves.* So *Gronov.* explains it.

COEMTIONĀTOR. See *Coemptor.*

CŎĔMPTŌR, or **CŎĔMTŌR** (coemo), ōris, m. *one who buys things up; a purchaser of several things. Apul.* Testium coemptor. —— ¶ Also, qui coemptionem facit. *Pandect.* Qui liberum caput mancipatum sibi vel a parente, vel a coemptore manumisit. Al. leg. *coemptionatore*

CŎĔMPTŬS, or **CŎĔMTŬS**, a, um, particip. from coemo.

CŒNĂ (perhaps κοινὴ), or **CĒNĂ**, æ, f. *the principal meal of the Romans, a sort of late dinner, supper, taken usually about three or four o'clock* (of our time), δεῖπνον. *Cic.* Jure nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, *the chief dish. Id.* Venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cœnam. *Id.* Redire a cœna, *to go home after supper. Id.* Itare ad cœnas, *to go out to supper frequently. Id.* Et facere et cœnas, *to give and to go to suppers. Nepos.* Cœnam coquere, *to get ready a supper. Terent.* apparare. *Plaut.* curare. *Gell.* instruere pomis. *Terent.* Ferre alicui pisciculos in cœnam. *Sueton.* Præbere cœnam ternis ferculis, *a supper consisting of three courses. Cic.* Vocare aliquem ad cœnam. *Id.* invitare. *Id.* Imperare cœnam puero. *Id.* Facere cœnas, *h. e. to make or give. Plin. Ep.* Facere cœnam alicui. *Sueton.* Condicere alicui cœnam; and *Plaut.* Condicere ad cœnam, *to promise to be one's guest.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Promittere alicui ad cœnam. (See *Condico.*) *Id.* Apponere cœnam lautiorem. *Cic.* dare alicui. *Suston.* Adhibere aliquem cœnæ. *Id.* Super cœnam proponere quæstiones, *h. e.* inter cœnandum. So, *Cic.* Hæc inter cœnam Tironi dictavi. — Facere aliquid (porcum, anserem, &c.) ad cœnam, *to cook and prepare for supper. Petron.* and *Val. Max.* — Some dishes were said to be brought on *ante cœnam,* h. e. *at the beginning of the supper or feast;* those which came *after, in cœna. Metell.* ap. *Macrob.* — *Martial.* Prima, altera, tertia cœna, *the first, second, third course.* —— ¶ *Plin.* l. 12. c. 1. Quam cœnam appellavit ille nidum, *h. e. the place where the cœna was taken.* —— ¶ Also written *Cena.*

CŒNĂCŬLĀRIŬS, or **CĒNĂCŬLĀRIŬS** (cœnaculum), a, um, adj. *Pandect.* Cœnacularium exercere, said of him who *lets out garrets to hire.* — Cœnacularius, ii, m. *the rent-collector. Pandect.*

CŒNĀCŬLUM, or **CĒNĀCŬLUM** (cœno), i, n. *a room to sup in. Varro.* — It was (generally at least) in the upper part of the house; hence, *the upper story, the upper part of the house,* ὑπερῷον. *Cic.* Roma sublata cœnaculis, *h. e. having very high houses.* — Also, *upper room, upper apartment;* or, also, *the garret, attic,* where the poor used to dwell, and which was reached by ladders. *Horat.* Viden', ut mutat cœnacula, lectos? *Juvenal.* rarus venit in cœnacula miles. *Suston.* Meritorium cœnaculum, *a hired garret.* —— ¶ Figur. *Enn.* ap. *Tertull.* Cœnacula maxima cœli, *h. e.* superioris cœli partes.

CŒNĀTICŬS, or **CĒNĀTICŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a supper. Plaut.* Est illic mihi una spes cœnatica, *h. e.* cœnandi. —— ¶ Cœnatica, ōrum, n. *money exacted of the provincials by the soldiers, as if to procure food* (pro cœna). *Cod. Just.*

CŒNĀTIŌ, or **CĒNĀTIŌ** (cœno), ōnis, f. *an apartment for supping in, a supping-room. Plin. Ep.*

CŒNĀTIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. from cœnatio), æ, f. *a small supping-room. Plin. Ep.*

CŒNĀTŌRIŬS, or **CĒNĀTŌRIŬS** (cœno), a, um, adj. *pertaining to supper. Capitolin.* vestis. *Sidon.* fames. —— ¶ Cœnatoria, ōrum, n. *h. e.* cœnatoriæ vestes. *Martial.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, Cœnatorium, ii, n. *a supping-room. Inscript.*

CŒNĀTŪRIŌ, or **CĒNĀTŪRIŌ** (desider. from cœno), is, a. 4. *to have an appetite for supper,* δειπνητιάω. *Martial.*

CŒNĀTŬS, or **CĒNĀTŬS** (cœna), a, um, *having supped;* with a passive form, but an active signification. *Cic.* Occidere (te) cœnatum. *Id.* Qui ut cœnati quiescerent. *Sallust.* Statim milites cœnatos esse jubet. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Cœnatæ noctes, *h. e. spent in feasting.*

CŒNITŌ, or **CĒNITŌ** (frequentat. from cœno), as, n. and a. 1. *to sup frequently, be in the habit of supping. Cic.* Cœnitare apud aliquem. *Apul.* Sacrificales epulas cum sacerdotibus cœnitabat. — *Passiv. impers. Macrob.* Ut patentibus januis cœnitaretur.

CŒNŌ, or **CĒNŌ** (cœna), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sup,* δειπνέω. *Cic.* Cum Pomponia foris cœnaset. *Id.* Apud Pompeium cœnavi. *Horat.* Cœnare cum aliquo. *Gell.* ad (*h. e.* apud) aliquem. — *Pass. impers. Nepos.* Apud eum cœnatum est. *Suston.* Ut cœnaretur. —— ¶ Often, also, with the *acc., to sup upon. Horat.* Cœnare pulmenta. *Id.* aprum. *Id.* olus. *Plaut.* Cœnam cœnavi tuam. *Id.* Alienum cœnabit. *Plin.* Cœnare summas rerum naturæ opes, *h. e. to consume at supper. Plaut.* Ecastor cœnabis hodie, ut dignum est, magnum malum, *h. e. nothing at all, or some miserable fare. Suston.* Cœnat adulteria, *sups upon,* as it were, *h. e. represents or imitates at supper.* — Hence, *Pers.* Olla cœnanda Glyconi. —— ¶ See *Cœnatus.*

CŒNŎBITĂ (κοινὸς and βίος), æ, m. *he who lives in community; a lay brother, a friar, monk. Augustin.*

CŒNŎBIUM (Id.), ii, n. properly, *a community; a convent, monastery,* κοινόβιον. *Hieronym.*

CŒNŌSŬS (cœnum), a, um, adj. *full of mud, muddy, boggy, swampy, marshy,* βορβορώδης. *Juvenal.* gurges. *Colum.* lacus. *Solin.* Cœnosior liquor.

CŒNŬLĂ, or **CĒNŬLĂ** (dimin. from cœna), æ, f. *a little supper, a supper,* spoken of in jest, δειπνάριον. *Cic.* Facere cœnulas, *to give or make.*

CŒNŬLĔNTŬS (cœnum), a, um, adj. *bespattered with mud. Tertull.*

CŒNUM (perhaps κοινὸν, sordidum), i, n. *dirt, mire, mud, filth,* βόρβορος, lutum, sordes. *Cic.* Male olere omne cœnum. *Id.* Oblitus cœno. *Plaut.* Cœno collitus. *Horat.* cœno cupiens evellere plantam. *Plaut.* Ex lutulento cœno elicere aliquem. *Curt.* Demergi in cœnum. *Lucret.* Volvi in cœno. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Ipsi, se in tenebris volvi cœnoque, queruntur, *h. e.* humilem ac sordidam vitam ducere. *Liv.* Ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere. —— ¶ Also, a term of reproach, *a mean, vile, dirty fellow. Cic.* O cœnum, o portentum, o scelus! *Id.* Habeo quem opponam labi illi atque cœno. —— ¶ Also written *cœnum.*

CŎĔŌ (con & eo), is, īvi & ii, ĭtum, n. irreg. *to go or come together, assemble, meet, collect, resort,* σύνειμι, συνήκω, simul eo, convenio. *Lucret.* Concursare, coire, et dissultare vicissim. *Ovid.* Millia crabronum coeunt. *Terent.* Coire in Piræo. *Tacit.* Coire in aliquem locum. *Horat.* aliquo. *Plin.* Coimus in porticum Liviæ, cum alter ad alterum tenderemus. *Liv.* Se conglobandi coeundique in unum spatium. *Cæs.* Reliqui coeunt inter se. *Id.* Gentes quæ simul coierunt. *Ovid.* Mille procis placui, qui me coiere querentes, &c., *h. e.* me convenerunt; or thus, querentes me præposuisse. — Also, in battle, *to come together, meet, engage. Virg.* Inter se coiisse viros, et cernere ferro. —— ¶ Hence, in general, *to become united, to close together, to shut together. Plin.* Forcipibus ad morsum coeuntibus. *Cels.* Palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, *do not close.* So, *Valer. Flacc.* Porta coit. *Id.* Arteria incisa (non) coit, *will not grow together. Ovid.* Rumpere vulnera coeuntia. — So, figur. *Horat.* Male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur. *Petron.* Coeuntis gratiæ cicatricem recentem rescindere. *Propert.* Vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, *h. e.* decem verba nos inter nos fecisse, *have passed between us. Senec.* Ultima facies in monstrum coit, *h. e.* in monstri speciem componitur. *Horat.* Non, ut placidis (*dat.*) coeant immitia, *may be united with. Ovid.* Non possunt ista coire, *agree, go together. Cic.* Cum hoc coire ausus es, *to conspire. Virg.* Coire in fœdera. *Suston.* Factiones ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant. — Hence, *actively,* Coire societatem, *to enter into a connection, to make an alliance or compact. Cic.* Utinam, Cn. Pompeii, cum C. Cæsare societatem aut nunquam coisses, aut nunquam diremisses. *Id.* Si nullam societatem neque sceleris, neque præmii cum homine ullo coieras, *h. e. no fellowship or compact. Id.* Coire societatem caritatis, *to make a league or bond of friendship. Id.* Coire societatem cum aliquo de aliqua

re *Pandect.* Coire societatem in rem aliquam faciendam. So, *Cic.* Societas coitur. *Pandect.* Coito matrimonio. —— ¶ Also, *to run together, to curdle, thicken, freeze.* *Virg.* Coit formidine sanguis, *curdles, grows chill.* *Varro.* lac. *Plin.* Coit in densitatem bitumen. —— ¶ Also, applied to the coition of the sexes, *to copulate;* of men and animals. *Quintil.* cum viro. *Id.* cum aliena uxore. *Horat.* privigno (*dat.*). *Ovid.* Cum pare coeunt volucres. *Id.* Pecus coit. *Colum.* Ardor coeundi.

CŒPI, isti, it, *verb def.* from the old *cœpio, I begin, have begun,* ἄρχομαι, in preterit tenses, and the particip. in *rus* and *tus.* *Ovid.* Cœpisti melius, quam desinis. *Quintil.* Nos rite cœpturi ab Homero videmur. *Lucret.* Odium cœpit. *Plin.* Vere cœpturo germinent. *Virg.* Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit, *begins* (to speak). — With *acc.* *Terent.* iter. *Sil.* urbem. — With the *infin.*, very often. *Cic.* Si quando abundare cœpere. *Propert.* Hic primus cœpit mœnibus esse dies. *Virg.* Fluctus cœpit albescere ponto. And *Nepos.* Postquam pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœpit, *for* cœptum est. — *Perf. pass.* Cœptus sum is used only when an *inf. pass.* follows. *Nep.* Vasa conjici cœpta sunt. *Cæs.* Lapides jaci cœpti sunt. *Cic.* Consuli cœpti sumus. — Cœptus, a, um, particip. *begun, commenced.* *Sallust.* bellum. *Ovid.* opus. *Tacit.* Limitem a Tiberio cœptum scindit, *h. e.* factum, institutum. (See *Cœptum.*) —— ¶ It seems to be sometimes redundant. *Phædr.* Male mulcatus graculus Redire cœpit mœrens ad proprium genus, *h. e.* rediit. *Justin.* Cum prohiberi finibus cœpisset, *h. e.* cum prohiberetur. *Id.* Tum Demosthenes censere cœpit, *h. e.* censuit. —— ¶ Cœpit, *he has begun* an action, in general: — Incepit, *e. g.* narrare, *he made a beginning; he commenced* after it had been some time expected: — Initium fecit, *he began it,* h. e. *he was the first to do it;* others did it after him.

CŒPIŌ (perhaps con & apio), is, a. 3. *to begin, commence,* ἄρχομαι, incipio. — An old word. *Plaut.* pugnas. *Id.* quæstum. *Cato.* Cœpiam seditiosa verba loqui.

CŎĔPISCŎPUS (con & episcopus), i, m. *an associate bishop.* *Hieronym.* — Also, *Paulin. Nolan.* Coepiscopus, *h. e.* coadjutor episcopi.

CŒPTŌ (frequent. from cœpi), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commence, begin,* incipio. *Cic.* Animal cœptat ea appetere. *Lucret.* ne cœptes diffidere dictis. *Ammian.* Cœptante nocte. *Terent.* Quid hic cœptat? *Tacit.* Cœptare seditionem. *Id.* hostilia. *Tacit. Hist.* 3. 73. fugam, *to attempt.*

CŒPTUM (cœptus, a, um), i, n. *a beginning, undertaking, attempt,* ἀρχή, principium. *Ovid.* Cœptis aspirate meis. *Id.* Cœpta placent. *Id.* Manus ultima cœpto defuit. *Liv.* Cœpta enuntiare. *Senec.* Desistere cœpto. *Sueton.* Cœptorum exitum opperiri.

CŒPTŪS, us, m. *a beginning, an undertaking;* same as *Cœptum.* *Cic.* and *Stat.*

CŒPTŬS, a, um, particip. from *Cœpi,* which see.

CŎĔPŬLŌNUS (con & epulo), i, m. *companion at a feast or banquet.* *Plaut.*

CŒRĀRE, CŒRĀTŎR, for curare, curator. *Cic. e Leg.* xii. *Tab.*

CŎĔRCĔŌ (con & arceo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. *to surround, embrace, encompass,* συνείργω, περιβάλλω, complector, cingo, ambio. *Cic.* Omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus. *Id.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet. *Virg.* Styx coercet. —— ¶ Also, *to keep in, confine, restrain, check.* *Cic.* fluvium extra ripas diffluentem. *Liv.* Amnem ripis Galliæ coercitæ Alpibus, *bounded.* *Cic.* Vitem serpentem amputans coercet. *Cels.* supercrescentem carnem. *Id.* inflammationem. *Horat.* nauseam. *Ovid.* Vitta coercebat capillos. *Id.* Coercere aliquem arcto spatio. *Id.* ora equorum frenis. *Tacit.* aliquid intra fines. *Plin.* carcere animalia. *Virg.* Postrema coercent Tyrrhidæ juvenes, *command.* *Ovid.* Coercere verba numeris, *h. e. to make verses.* —— ¶ Often, *to repress, check, bridle, curb, keep in.* *Ovid.* Gravibus coercita vinclis. *Cic.* Coercere et reprimere aliquid. *Id.* Pœnæ metu coerceri. *Cæs.* Coercere milites et in officio continere. *Cic.* Ut ratio coerceat temeritatem. *Id.* Coercere cupiditates. *Id.* Unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coercere. *Id.* juventutem. *Sueton.* aliquem edicto. *Senec.* se. —— ¶ Also, *to chastise, punish.* *Cic.* Morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coercere aliquem. *Id.* suppliciis civem perniciosum. *Horat.* aliquem fuste.

CŎĔRCĬTĬŌ (coerceo), ōnis, f. *a shutting in, confinement.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *a restraining, repressing, checking, restriction,* κάθειρξις. *Senec.* Admonitione aut coercitione castigatos. *Cels.* Onerare aliquem asperioribus coercitionibus. *Liv.* Coercitionem inhibere, *to use coercion.* —— ¶ Also, *the right or power to coerce or punish.* *Sueton.* Coercitionem popinarum Ædilibus ademit. *Id.* Coercitionem in histriones magistratibus ademit. —— ¶ Also, *chastisement, punishment.* *Liv.* Ferre damnum, aliamque coercitionem adversus aliquem. *Pandect.* Coercitio capitalis. *Id.* pecuniaria, *h. e. fine.* —— ¶ *Coercio, coertio, coerctio,* are also read.

CŎĔRCĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who restrains or enforces.* *Eutrop.* disciplinæ militaris.

CŎERCĬTUS, a, um, particip. from coerceo.

CŒRO, for curo. See *Curare.*

CŎĔRRŌ (con & erro), as, n. 1. *to wander about, to go about with others.* *Pandect.*

CŒRULEUS, &c. See *Cæruleus.*

CŒTUS (for coitus, from coeo), *a connection, conjunction, assemblage;* also, *uniting, union.* *Lucret.* Mors dissipat cœtum rerum. *Curt.* Amnium cœtus maritimis similes fluctus movent. *Lucret.* Cœtu conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistimus uniter apti. *Poet.* ap. *Gell.* In cœtu osculi. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Primo cœtu vicimus, *h. e. at the first onset, meeting.* Compar. *coeo.* —— ¶ Very often, *a meeting, assembly;* properly of men, *meeting by consent.* *Cic.* Opiniones quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sint. *Id.* dicendo tenere hominum cœtus. *Id.* Cœtus matronarum. *Id.* Cœtus ludorum inire. *Id.* Cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar. *Sueton.* Cœtus epulantium. *Cic.* Cœtus nefarii. *Id.* Dimittere cœtum. *Ovid.* Cœtu soluto. *Tacit.* Frequentari cœtu salutantium. *Id.* Miscere cœtus, *h. e.* congregare, cogere. *Sueton.* Movere novos cœtus. *Tacit.* celebrare. *Id.* agere. *Virg.* (of swans) Cœtu cinxere polum. — Figur. *Auct. Declam. in Sallust.* Cœtus omnium vitiorum. —— ¶ Cœtu for *Cœtui.* *Catull.*

CŒUS, i, m Κοῖος, *one of the giants.* *Virg.*

CŎĔXERCĬTĀTUS (con & exercitatus), a, um, *practised together.* *Quintil.*

CŌGĬTĀBĬLIS (cogito), e, adj. *that may be thought upon; an object of thought, conceivable.* *Senec.*

CŌGĬTĀBUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pensive, wrapped in thought,* σύννους. *Gell.*

CŌGĬTĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. same as *Cogitatio.* *Tertull.*

CŌGĬTĀTE (cogitatus), adv. *after one has thought upon it, considerately, with reflection,* ἐκ προνοίας. *Cic.*

CŌGĬTĀTĬŌ (cogito), ōnis, f. *a thinking, considering, reflecting, meditation,* ἔννοια. *Cic.* Fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem. *Id.* Omne illud tempus Crassus posuit in acerrima et attentissima cogitatione. *Id.* Defixum esse in cogitatione aliqua. *Id.* Multa animo et cogitatione percurrere. *Id.* Complecti *and* percipere, *and* comprehendere, aliquid cogitatione. *Id.* Cogitatione conquirere aliquid. *Id.* Versantur in animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes. *Id.* Omni mente in ea cogitatione curaque versor, ut, &c. *Id.* Convertere se aliquo, animo et cogitatione. *Senec.* Convertere aliquo cogitationem. *Nepos.* Omni cogitatione ferri ad patriam liberandam. *Tacit.* Agitare aliquid cogitatione. *Cæs.* Suscipere cogitationem de re aliqua. *Cic.* Suscipere cogitationem, quidnam agendum sit. *Id.* Habere cogitationem alicujus rei, *h. e.* de re quapiam cogitare, ejusque curam habere. *Vellei.* Cogitationem habere petendi consulatus. *Curt.* Horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, *h. e.* cogitabat hæc exercitus. —— ¶ Also, *a thought, the thought, idea.* *Cic.* Injicere alicui cogitationem de re aliqua. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Venire *and* incidere in cogitationem. *Cic.* Liberæ sunt cogitationes. — This signification is often the same with the former, and, of course, some passages admit of either. —— ¶ In *Cic.* sometimes, *the faculty of thought, the power of thought, the reasoning power,* as, Homo particeps rationis et cogitationis. *Id.* In urbe rationem, cogitationem esse putas? *Id.* Verres, ingenio et cogitatione nulla, *h. e. having no mind, power of thought; or without reflection.* —— ¶ Also, *deliberation, intent, purpose, plan, project, device.* *Sueton.* Vix a tam precipiti cogitatione revocatus. *Vitruv.* Ad te cogitationes et formas affero dignas tua claritate, *devices, contrivances.* So, *Tacit.* Privatæ cogitationes, *private projects or schemes.*

CŌGĬTĀTŌ (cogitatus), adverb, *with reflection, considerately,* cogitate. *Cic.*

CŌGĬTĀTŌRIUM (cogito), ii, n. *the receptacle of the thoughts.* *Tertull.*

CŌGĬTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a thinking; thought,* same as *Cogitatio,* or *Cogitatum.* *Senec.* and *Apul.*

CŌGĬTĀTUS, a, um, particip. from cogito. —— ¶ Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought, reflection; design, plan, intention.* *Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Id.* Cogitata perficere. *Nepos.* Patefacere cogitata.

CŌGĬTŌ (for coagito, from con & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to revolve in the mind, think, ponder, consider, meditate,* ἐννοέω, est plura mente cogere, seu colligere ad aliquid inveniendum, eaque agitare cum aliqua mora consilii explicandi. *Cic.* Ad hæc igitur cogita, *reflect upon.* *Id.* Nihil agens ne cogitari quidem potest, quale sit. *Plaut.* Neque, quid loquar, cogitatum est. *Terent.* Dum tempus est, etiam atque etiam cogita. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Cœpi egomet mecum sic cogitare: Hem, &c., *thus to reflect or meditate.* *Cic.* Toto pectore cogitare, quam honestum, &c. *Id.* De se, et gloria sua cogitare, *to meditate upon.* *Id.* Acrius et attentius cogitare. *Id.* aliquid cum animo suo. *Terent.* in animo. *Cic.* Desinant furere, ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, *to busy their thoughts with,* &c. *Terent.* Pericla, damna, exsilia semper cogites. *Martial.* suspendium. *Plaut.* curas. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Amabiliter cogitare in aliquem, *to be kindly disposed towards.* So, *Id.* Carthagini male cogitante, *intending us evil.* *Id.* Scelus cogitatum, *meditated, deliberate.* *Nepos.* Ad suam perniciem cogitatum, *intended, planned.* —— ¶ With *infin.*, *to design, plan, intend.* *Cic.* Antium me ex Formiano recipere cogito. *Terent.* Quid facere cogitas? — Elliptically, *Cic.* In Pompeianum cogitabam, *sc.* ire. *Id.* Lepidus cras cogitabat, *sc.* proficisci.

CŌGNĀTĬŌ (con & nascor), ōnis, f. *relation or connection by blood,* συγγένεια; especially on the mother's side. *Cic.* Ut quisque te cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine aliqua attingebat. *Id.* Est mihi tecum cognatio. — Also, of animals and plants. *Plin.* Cognatio caprarum. *Id.* equorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* cæparum. —— ¶ Also, *the relations themselves.* *Cic.* Tota cognatio in sarraco advehatur. —— ¶ Figur., *relation, connection, likeness, resemblance.* *Cic.* Cognatio studiorum et artium non minus conjuncta, quam ista generis et nominis. *Id.* Animus tenetur cognatione deorum. *Id.* Homines non habet aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione. *Plin.* Regioni alicui est cognatio dierum ac noctium cum alia, *h. e. has days and nights of the same length with the other.* *Id.* Bitumini magna cognatio ignium, *strongly sym-*

pathizes with fire. *Id.* Cognatio papyri cum calamis.

CŌGNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, *generated along with, connate,* συμφυής, σύγγενής, ὁμοφυής, simul natus. *Ovid.* Tellus, seducta ab alto æthere, cognati retinebat semina cæli. —— ¶ Very often, *related by blood, nearly akin, closely allied, of the same descent;* applied to blood relations by the mother's side. (See *Agnatus.*) *Plaut.* Vos estis ambæ meæ filiæ: et hic est cognatus vester, *h. e.* filius fratris mei. *Cic.* Multi cognati atque affines deprecati sunt. *Id.* Tot propinqui cognatique. — In a wider sense. *Ovid.* Cognatumque latus Phlegeius hauserit ensis, *h. e.* hominis affinitate conjuncti. *Lucan.* Cognatæ acies, *kindred armies,* h. e. *of Cæsar and Pompey, the former of whom was father-in-law of the latter.* *Sil.* Capys magno cognatus Iulo. *Virg.* Cognatæ urbes, *kindred, h. e. built by people of the same nation.* *Stat.* cognataque mœnia Baccho, *h. e. Thebes;* for Semele, the mother of Bacchus, was from that city. *Claudian.* Cognatæ terræ, *h. e. Italy and Sicily;* because once united. *Stat.* Cognati nubibus amnes (so called because rains swell the rivers). —— ¶ Also, of animals. *Plin.* Cognatum genus, *h. e. of their own species.* —— ¶ Figur. *like, fitting, agreeable, suitable.* *Cic.* Deus mundo formam sibi cognatam dedit. *Id.* Nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris, quam numeri. *Horat.* Vocabula cognata rebus. *Plin.* Cognata calci res gypsum est, *allied.*

CŌGNĬTĬŌ (cognosco), ōnis, f. *an investigating, examining,* as in disputes, controversies. *Liv.* Inter patrem et filium. *Cic.* Dies cognitionis. — Especially in extraordinary cases, not provided for by law, or having no definite penalty; *an inquiry by commission; a commission,* and exercised by the superior magistrates; as, consuls, prætors, emperor (or his commissioners), &c. *Cic.* — Hence, *Senec.* Ut a cognitionibus ei esset, *one of the emperor's commissioners.* — Also, in general, *an investigating, examining, reflection, pondering.* *Liv.* Avertere ab ira ad cognitionem cogitationemque animos. *Cic.* Vis cognitionis. — Also, *a viewing, inspecting.* *Cic.* urbis. —— ¶ Also used when one acquires information or knowledge of any thing; hence, *information, intelligence, recognition, disclosure.* *Terent.* Inde cognitio est facta. *Id.* Ibo intro, de cognitione (puellæ) ut certum sciam. — Also, *knowledge of any thing, acquaintance with, skill in.* *Cic.* Causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit. — Also, *that which is known or which conveys knowledge; an idea, principle.* *Cic.* Quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur. *Id.* Quod (artes) constent ex cognitionibus, et contineant quiddam in se ratione constitutum.

CŌGNĬTĬŌNĀLIS (cognitio), e, adj. *pertaining to judicial investigations or commissions.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌGNĬTĬŌNĀLĬTĔR (cognitionalis), adverb, *by judicial investigation.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌGNĬTŌR (cognosco), ōris, m. *one who knows* another; and, in consequence, is able to give testimony and vouch for him; *a voucher.* *Cic.* Neque semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt. —— ¶ Also, *an attorney, advocate, agent or manager of the affairs of a party in a suit at law.* *Cic.* Me Siculi defensorem, &c., me ultorem injuriarum, me cognitorem juris sui esse voluerunt. *Id.* viduarum. — Cognitor *præsentis* causam tuetur; Procurator, *absentis.* — Also, *a defender or furtherer,* in general. *Cic.* hujusce sententiæ. *Id.* illarum rerum omnium. —— ¶ Also, *an investigator in a judicial process; a commissioner, judge.* *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Also, *the* procurator *fiscal, fiscal agent, fiscal prosecutor.* *Manil.* — His office is called *cognitura* by *Sueton. Vit.* 2., as many think.

CŌGNĬTŪRĂ (cognitor), æ. See *Cognitor.*

CŌGNĬTŬS (cognosco), a, um, particip. (See *Cognosco.*) — It is sometimes used *absol.* in the *abl.* *Liv.* Ex agrestibus cognito, naves stare, consilium habitum est, *on its being ascertained,* &c. *Tacit.* Nondum cognito. — Also with *habeo.* *Plin.* Cognitum habeo. (See *Habeo.*) —— ¶ Adject. *known.* *Cic.* Res cognitæ. — Also, *known, tried, proved.* *Cic.* Homo virtute cognita. *Ovid.* Cognitiora. *Catull.* Cognitissima.

CŌGNĬTŬS (Id.), ūs, m. *knowledge;* same as *Cognitio.* *Apul.* Variorum populorum cognitu, *h. e. by having become acquainted with.*

CŌGNŌBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that can be understood, intelligible.* *Gell.* Libri cognobiles. *Cato.* ap. *Gell.* Cognobilior cognitio.

CŌGNŌMĔN (con & nomen), ĭnis, n. in Roman names, *the family name, which was joined or added to the name of the gens* (nomen); as, *Cicero, Scipio,* in the names M. Tullius Cicero, P. Cornel. Scipio. *Cic.* Cognomen sumere. *Id.* Duo Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est. *Liv.* Publ. et Sex. Ælii: Pætis fuit ambobus cognomen. *Id.* Marcius, cui cognomen Coriolano fuit. *Cic.* P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, tum copiis. —— ¶ Also, for agnomen, *the name which sometimes followed the proper* cognomen; *the appellation, title;* as, Africanus, Felix, Magnus, &c. *Cic.* Scipio cognomine ipso (*sc.* Africani) præ se ferebat, &c. *Plin.* Addere huic gloriæ cognomen Felicem. *Cic.* Cato quasi cognomen habebat sapientis. So, *Nepos.* Aristides cognomine justus est appellatus, *h. e. title, additional name.* *Horat.* Dare alicui cognomen tardo ac pingui. *Plin.* Dare Arabiæ cognomen felicis. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, for *nomen.* *Gell.* Cognomen Democriti. *Claudian.* Ad fluvium (miri cognominis) Urbem.

CŌGNŌMĔNTUM, i, n. same as *Cognomen.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.*

CŌGNŌMĬNĀTĬŌ (cognomen), ōnis, f. same as *Cognomen.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.*

CŌGNŌMĬNIS (con & nomen), e, adj. *having the same name,* ὁμώνυμος. *Virg.* gaudet cognomine terra. Al. leg. *terra.* *Plaut.* Meretrices cognomines. *Vellei.* patriæ. *Plin.* Henetorum. *Id.* flumini.

CŌGNŌMĬNŌ (cognomen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to surname, entitle,* ἐπικαλέω, cognomen impono, cognomine appello. *Plin.* Amaracus, quem Phrygium cognominant. *Id.* Scipio, Serapio cognominabatur. —— ¶ Also, *to call, name.* *Justin.* Macedonia antea Emathia cognominata est. *Id.* Ptolemæus rex ab exercitu cognominatur. — Though here, perhaps, is a reference to their having two names. —— ¶ *Cic. Part.* 15. Cognominata verba, *h. e.* synonyma.

CŌGNŌSCĔNS, entis, particip. from cognosco. —— ¶ Adj. *knowing well.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cognoscens sui.

CŌGNŌSCĔNTĔR (cognoscens), adverb. *Tertull.* Manifesta te mihi, ut cognoscenter te videam, *h. e. that I may see you and know you.*

CŌGNŌSCŌ (con & nosco), is, gnōvi, gnĭtum, a. 3. *to examine, investigate, explore,* either judicially, as a magistrate, or otherwise. *Cic.* Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat. *Id.* de actis Cæsaris. *Quintil.* eandem causam iterum. *Pandect.* Utrum ipse cognoscat, an judicem dare debeat. *Id.* familiæ erciscundæ, *h. e.* exactione familiæ erciscundæ. So, *Id.* tutelæ. *Id.* super aliqua re. *Cic.* numerum militum. *Cæs.* qualis esset natura montis. *Id.* iter. — Hence, *to look at a thing, to see if one knows it; to inspect.* *Plaut.* signum. —— ¶ Also, *to acquire knowledge of any thing; to make one's self acquainted with; to learn by examination; find out.* *Cæs.* regiones. *Cic.* Nos ex literis tuis cognoscant. *Id.* Crassus domi jus civile cognoverat, *learned.* *Nep.* librum (*h. e.* epistolam), *to read.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Turpiter cognoscere virum, *to know* (carnally). —— ¶ Also, *to have or receive knowledge of; to know;* hence, *to recognize, know.* *Cæs.* Id se a Gallicis insignibus cognovisse. *Cic.* Ego non cognosco vocem tuam? *Id.* Ostendimus Cethego signum; cognovit. *Id.* Quæsivi, cognosceret ne signum: annuit. — Hence, *Liv.* sua, *to recognize as his own.* *Id.* Si qua cognita ex præda sunt. — Also, *to perceive, see, find.* *Cic.* Hominem pudentem et officiosum cognosces. *Id.* indulgentiam. *Id.* Absens cognoscebam, quæ tua esset sententia. — Also, *to hear, learn, receive information.* *Cic.* De Marcelli salute cognovimus. *Cæs.* per exploratores, quæ agerentur. *Id.* ab aliquo. *Cic.* Cognoscite nunc, quæ potestas detur, *hear now,* h. e. *I will tell you now.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, *h. e.* dicerent se scire, qui sit, eumque esse quem se dicat. So, *Id.* Qui eum non solum cognoscerent, sed etiam te implorantes defenderent. (See *Cognitor.*) —— ¶ This verb is often syncopated in its preterit tenses; as, *cogneram, cognore, cognosti, cognosse,* &c., for *cognoveram,* &c.

CŌGŌ (contr. for cōĭgo, from con & ago), is, coēgi, coactum, a. 3. *to drive together, bring together, collect, draw together;* with or without force. *Cæs.* naves. *Cic.* exercitum in unum locum. *Cæs.* cohortes ex Marsis. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* copias Brundisium. *Virg.* Sub arma coacta Hesperia. *Id.* oves. *Cic.* pecuniam a civitatibus. *Id.* pecuniam ex re aliqua. *Id.* Jus civile diffusum et dissipatum, in certa genera cogere. *Id.* stipem. *Quintil.* ex duabus syllabis in unam. *Senec.* comas nudo. — Hence, *to assemble.* *Cic.* senatum. *Propert.* Quirites. — Also, *to get or gather together.* *Plaut.* vinum, *h. e.* uvas. — Or, *to gather in, heap up, accumulate.* *Virg.* Bis gravidos cogunt fetus. — Also, *to thicken, make thick, curdle, condense.* *Virg.* Mella cogit hyems. *Plin.* lac in duritiam. *Cic.* aerem in nubes. So, *Cels.* Alvus, quæ reddit coacta, *h. e.* excrementa duriora, nec liquida. *Cæs. B. C.* 3. 44. Coacta, *matresses of hair.* — Also, *to confine, restrict, shut in.* *Cic.* in semihoræ curriculum. *Liv.* In arctissimas ripas cogitur amnis. *Id.* censuram intra sex mensium spatium. — Also, *to press together.* *Virg.* cuneos (militum). — Agmen cogere, *to bring up the rear.* *Liv.* and, figur., *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to drive, impel,* εἰσάγω, ἐπάγω. *Cic.* Vis ventorum Rhodiorum navim coegit. *Plaut.* oves intro. *Lucret.* nubes ad montes. *Terent.* copias in angustum. *Virg.* Quercum cuneis coactis scindebat, *driven in.* — Hence, *to force, compel, constrain, urge, necessitate,* βιάζομαι, ἀναγκάζω. *Cic.* ut vita se ipse privaret. *Terent.* ut rediret. *Id.* ut illam duceret. *Cic.* Num te emere coegit? *Nepos.* omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum. *Ovid.* adulterium *for* ad adulterium. *Terent.* Lex id coegit. *Liv.* Cogi aliquid, *sc.* ad. So, *Virg.* Coactæ lacrymæ, *forced, feigned.* *Cic.* Auspicium coactum. *Plin.* Arbores coactæ brevitatis, *forced, not natural, artificial.* *Plin.* Injuria coacta, *done by force.* *Lucan.* Nox coacta, *h. e. in which he is obliged by law to perform certain rites.* —— ¶ Also, *to infer, conclude.* *Cic.* falsas literas esse. *Id.* Ex quibus cogi possit.

CŌHĂBĬTĀTĬŌ (cohabito), ōnis, f. *a dwelling together,* συνοίκησις. *Augustin.*

CŌHĂBĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *who dwells with any one,* συνοικέτης. *Augustin.*

CŌHĂBĬTŌ, as, a. 1. *to dwell with, cohabit,* συνοικέω. *Augustin.*

CŌHÆRĔNS, entis, particip. from cohæreo. —— ¶ Adj. *coherent, consistent.* *Gell.* Aptius, et cohærentius putavit.

CŌHÆRĔNTĔR (cohærens), adverb, *continuously, continuedly,* junctim, sine intervallo. *Flor.*

CŌHÆRĔNTĬĂ (cohæreo), æ, f. *connection, coherency, dependency,* συνάφεια, σύστασις, compositio, connexio, conjunctio. *Cic.* Ad mundi cohærentiam pertinent, *the subsisting.* *Gell.* Cohærentia mortis et vitæ. *Id.* Cum quibus verbis præpositio ista neque cohærentia vocis, neque significatione sententiæ

convenit. *Macrob.* cohærentia regionum, *h. e.* continentia.

CŎHÆRĔŌ (con & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. *to stick, adhere, hold fast together; to adhere to, be united or attached to, to be closely connected with,* properly and figuratively, συνάπτομαι, adhærere, connexum, unitum esse alicui rei. *Cic.* Mundus apte cohæret, *is bound together, coheres. Id.* Quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohæret cum re. *Plin.* Margaritæ cohærentes in conchis. *Id.* Qui cohærent Mesopotamiæ, *who dwell on the confines of. Ovid.* scopuloque affixa cohæsit. *Pandect.* Dos cohæret matrimonio. *Quintil.* Cohærere in complexu alicujus, *to adhere to any one's embrace. Id.* alicui sanguine, *h. e. to be his kinsman. Cic.* Sermo non cohærebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur. *Id.* In quo vix diserti adolescentis cohærebat oratio, *held together, was consistent. Id.* Ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema (verba) cum primis. *Id.* Ea, quæ dicit, præclare inter se cohærent. *Id.* Illa, quæ dicuntur, congruunt et cohærent cum causa. *Quintil.* (de oratione) Cohærere sibi, *to be consistent with. Plin. Jun.* Est mihi perjucundum, quod adeo cohæsistis, *h. e. have formed such a connection or friendship;* though this may be referred to *cohæresco.* —— ¶ Hence, *to subsist, endure, last, continue. Cic.* Virtutes sine beata vita cohærere non possunt. *Quintil.* Legibus Sullæ cohæret status civitatis. — Also, *to consist* of something. *Cic.* Alia, quibus cohærent homines. —— ¶ *Gell.* Cohæsus, a, um, for cohærens.

CŎHÆRĔSCŌ (cohæreo), is, n. incept. 3. *to cohere, be connected, hold fast together,* συμπλέκομαι, συμφύομαι, adhæresco, cohæreo. *Cic.* Atomi cohærescunt inter se. *Plin.* Pituita in gula cohærescens. *Id.* Digiti tactu cunilæ cohærescentes.

CŎHĒRĒS (con & heres), ēdis, m. and f. *a co-heir,* συγκληρονόμος. *Cic.* Omnibus coheredem Prætorem esse oportere. *Id.* meus.

CŎHIBĔŌ (con & habeo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to hold or contain,* συνέχω, intus habeo, contineo, comprehendo. *Cic.* Terra semen sparsum cohibet. *Id.* Causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem. *Horat.* Ova marem cohibent vitellum. *Lucret.* Sidera in se cohibent clarum colorem. *Cic.* naturas omnes. —— ¶ Also, *to check, stop, arrest, hold back, withhold. Stat.* gradum. *Horat.* feras arcu. *Sil.* fugam. *Plin.* alvum. *Id.* spiritum, *to hold one's breath. Id.* capillum, *to keep the hair from falling off.* —— ¶ Also, *to shut in, confine, inclose. Cic.* Cohibere brachium toga. *Curt.* milites intra castra. *Id.* aliquem in vinculis. *Ovid.* ventos carcere. *Hirt.* Tempestatibus in portubus cohibebatur. *Horat.* crinem nodo, *h. e.* colligare, *to collect, tie. Tacit.* Cohibere parietibus deos. *Plaut.* Cohibere se intra locum aliquem, *to stay, abide.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Cohibere motus animi turbatos, *to check, repress, restrain. Id.* iracundiam, *to bridle. Propert.* gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, *to conceal. Cic.* Ab auro manus, oculos, animum. *Plin. Paneg.* Parthorum ferociam magno terrore. *Cic.* a rebus incertis assensionem, *to withhold. Id.* ab omni lapsu temeritatem. *Gell.* orationem ferocientem, *to check. Id.* Cohibere se certis legibus, et finibus, *to confine himself within certain limits,* &c. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Visne tu te cohibere, et meminisse hominem te esse natum? —— ¶ With *infin. Hirt.* Timor cohibebat committere, &c. —— ¶ With *quominus* and *subj. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to govern. Tacit.* Procuratoribus cohibentur. —— ¶ In *Calpurn. Ecl.* 4. 19 (20). Cohibes *for* connives, *you permit, allow.* Al. leg. *non cohibes.*

CŎHIBILIS (cohibeo), e, adj. *Gell.* Herodotus celeri, et cohibili oratione fabulam scripsit, *h. e.* cohærente et brevi.

CŎHIBILĬTĔR (cohibilis), adverb, *briefly. Apul.*

CŎHIBITIŌ (cohibeo), ōnis, f. *a curbing, checking, restraining. Lactant.*

CŎHIBITŬS, a, um, particip. from cohibeo. —— ¶ Adj. *Auson.* Aut habitudo cohibitior, *or deportment more unassuming.*

CŎHIRCĬNATIO. See *Collurcinatio.*

CŎHŎNĔSTŌ (con & honesto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commend, grace, set off, honor, amplify, do honor to,* τιμάω, ἐπικοσμέω, honesto, honore afficio. *Cic.* Amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas. *Id.* Statuas cohonestare tuas. *Liv.* victoriam. *Arnob.* res turpes, *to gloss over,* by giving them honorable names. —— ¶ *Plin.* defluvia capitis, *h. e. to heal.*

CŎHŎRRĔSCŌ (con & horresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to shudder, shake from fear or cold; to quake, tremble, shiver,* φρίττω, horrore corripior ob frigus aut metum. *Cic.* Ex quo (sudore) cum cohorruisset, cum febri domum rediit. *Id.* Quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui.

CŎHŎRS, rtis, f. *a fen, coop, small inclosure, or court, for containing sheep, poultry,* &c. same as *Chors. Varr.* In plano cohors, in qua pascuntur gallinæ. *Colum.* Cohors ipsa, per quam vagantur gallinæ. *Ovid.* Abstulerat multas illa (vulpes) cohortis aves. —— ¶ Also, *a cohort,* h. e. *the tenth part of a legion,* consisting, in the time of Cicero, of 420 foot soldiers. *Cic.* It was composed of four maniples; viz. one of the Velites, one of the Hastati, one of the Principes, each consisting of 120 men; and one of the Triarii, of 60 men. Sometimes *cohortes* stands in opposition to *legiones,* and then the former signifies *the auxiliary troops of the allies. Flor.* 3. 21. Also, in later times, used of the cavalry. *Plin. Ep.* Cohors equestris, though some apply this to a cohort of infantry with cavalry attached. — *Stat.* Dux cohortis Inachiæ, *h. e. of the whole army.* —— ¶ Cohors Prætoria, *the Pretorian cohort, the body-guard of the general. Cæs.* So of *a king. Liv.* Cohors regia. So also scornfully. *Cic.* Prætoria cohors scortorum. —— ¶ Also, Cohors Prætoria, *the suite, or train, or retinue,* as of the governor of a province. *Cic.* So, *Id.* absol. Cohors. *Ovid.* Hunc (Bacchum) adsueta cohors Satyri Bacchæque frequentant, *attendants, retinue.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *multitude, number, throng, assemblage, band. Sueton.* amicorum. *Gell.* Ex cohorte illa Socratica. *Stat.* Famulæ cohortes, *h. e.* servorum. *Plin.* canum. *Horat.* febrium.

CŎHŎRTĀLĪNŬS (cohortalis), a, um, adj. ad cohortes pertinens; especially *belonging to the suite or retinue of a provincial governor. Cod. Theod.* militia, *h. e. the service or office of these attendants.* So, *Id.* Cohortalinorum militia.

CŎHŎRTĀLIS (cohors), e, adject. *belonging to a coop, pen, or court. Colum.* avis. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to a cohort,* especially the cohors prætoria. *Cod. Just.* officium. *Id.* apparitor, *h. e. belonging to the retinue of the governor of a province. Id.* Cohortalium corpus, *h. e. of certain officials, or judicial attendants of the governor.*

CŎHŎRTĀTIŌ (cohortor), ōnis, f. *an exhorting, encouraging,* παράκλησις. *Cic.* Concitare aliquem cohortatione sua ad studium cognoscendæ virtutis. *Nepos.* Facere cohortationem militum. *Cic.* Cohortatio judicum ad honeste judicandum.

CŎHŎRTĀTĬŎNCŬLĂ (dimin. from cohortatio), æ, f. *a brief exhortation or encouragement. Ambros.*

CŎHŎRTĬCŬLĂ (diminut. from cohors), æ, f. *a small cohort. Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Bibulus in Amano nescio quid cohorticulæ amisit.

CŎHŎRTŌ, as, a. 1. for *cohortor. Claud. Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* So passively, *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Exercitus cohortatus.

CŎHŎRTŎR (con & hortor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to exhort, encourage,* παραινέω, ἐπικελεύω. *Cic.* ad virtutem. *Id.* te ad studium laudis. *Id.* — With *infin. Hirt.* Cohortando suos ad pontem contendere. — With *ut* and *subj. Cæs.* Scipio milites cohortatur, ut velint, &c. — With *ne. Cæs.* Cohortatur, ne labori succumbant. —— ¶ *Cæs.* Milites cohortandi, *to be exhorted;* passively.

CŎHŎSPĔS (con & hospes), ĭtis, m. and f. *a fellow-guest; a guest with another. Paulin. Nolan.*

CŎHŪMĬDŌ (con & humido), as, a. 1. *to moisten. Apul.*

CŎĬĔNS, euntis, particip. from coeo.

CŎIMBĪBŌ (con & imbibo), is, a. 3. *to imbibe along with. Arnob.* Si aperte hoc facere confessis maledictionibus coimbibissetis, *h. e. had determined or resolved.*

CŎINQUĬNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from coinquino. —— ¶ Adj. figur. *Arnob.* Quid his esse potest coinquinatius?

CŎINQUĬNŌ (con & inquino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to defile, pollute, contaminate,* συμμιαίνω, μολύνω. *Colum.* Coinquinari stercore. — Figur. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* matres. *Valer.* se crimine. *Id.* se maximo scelere. *Arnob.* alicujus famam. —— ¶ Also, *to infect, to taint;* of disease. *Colum.* totam progeniem.

CŎINQUĪRĔ, and CŎINQUĔRĔ, *to cut or lop off, prune, dress. Fest.* and *Inscript.*

CŎĬTĬŌ (coeo), ōnis, f. *an assembling or collecting together; meeting,* συνέλευσις, συνουσία; hence, in a bad sense, *plot, compact, collusion. Cic.* Quod scribis te audisse, in candidatorum consularium coitione me interfuisse, id falsum est. Ejusmodi enim pactiones in ea coitione factæ sunt, quas, &c. *Id.* Coitionem facere. *Id.* dirimere. *Liv.* Coitiones honorum consequendorum causa factas. — *Terent.* Prima coitio est acerrima. Si eam sustinueris, post illa jam, ut lubet, ludas licet, *h. e. the first meeting, conversation; or the first* [illegible] —— ¶ Also, of animals, *coition. Plin.*

CŎĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a joining or uniting together; an assembling, gathering together; a collection, crowd, assemblage,* συνουσία. *Cels.* Coitus (venæ), *closing. Id.* humoris, *collection. Id.* sordium in auribus. *Quintil.* Coitus syllabarum (ut fit per synæresim). *Plin.* Luna morata in coitu solis biduo, *h. e. at the new moon, when she is in conjunction with the sun.* —— ¶ Also, of men and animals, *coition. Cels.* — And of trees. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of ingrafting. *Plin.* — And of the first budding of trees. *Plin.*

CŎĬTUS, a, um, particip. from coeo.

CŎIX (κόϊξ), īcis, f. *a kind of palm in Ethiopia;* perhaps *sago-palm. Plin.*

CŎLÆPIUM (κωλήπιον), ii, n. *the extremity of an animal, as the foot of an ox or swine;* but *coliphium* is also read. *Petron.*

CŎLĂPHIZŌ (κολαφίζω), as, a. 1. *to strike or buffet with the fist. Tertull.*

CŎLĂPHŬS (κόλαφος), i, m. *a blow or buffet with the fist. Terent.* infringere alicui. *Juvenal.* alicui incutere. *Quintil.* alicui ducere, *h. e. to give. Plaut.* icere. *Id.* In cerebro colaphos abstrudam tuo. —— ¶ *Tertull.* Pugnos, et calces, et colaphos, et omnem petulantiam manus, *h. e.* probably *a blow or slap with the open hand.*

CŎLĀTŌRII, equi, *h. e.* minutim ambulantes; from colus, *a filtering vessel or strainer,* which is emptied gradually. *Veg.*

CŎLĀTŪRĂ (colo, are), æ, f. *what remains after straining, what has been strained. Cæl. Aurel.*

CŎLĀTUS, a, um, particip. from colo. —— ¶ Adj. figur. *Tertull.* Certiora et colatiora somniare, *h. e. clearer.*

CŎLĀX (κόλαξ), ācis, m. *a flatterer; the name of a personage in Terent.*

CŎLCHIS, ĭdis, adj. f. *sc.* terra, Κολχίς, *a region in Asia, on the eastern shore of the Euxine;* now *Mingrelia, Guriel, and Imirette. Val. Flacc.* So, *Id.* Gens Colchis, *h. e.* Colchorum. — Also, *sc.* femina, *a woman of Colchis,* especially *Medea. Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, Colchicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Colchis. Horat.* venena. *Plin.* terra, *h. e. Colchis.* — Hence Colchicum (κολχικόν), i, n. *a plant with a poisonous root. Plin.*

CŎLCHŬS, a, um, adj. *Colchian, of Colchis. Ovid.* domus. *Id.* Colchis venenis. *Martial.* Colcho rhombo, *h. e.* magicis artibus. *Horat.* Colchus, *a Colchian. Id.* Colchi, *Colchians.*

CŎLĔĀTŬS (coleus), a, um, adj. coleos habens. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

O

CŎLĔS. See *Colis.*

CŎLĔŬS, i, m. *a testicle. Martial.*

CŎLĬĀS (κολίας), æ, m. *a sort of mackerel. Plin.*

CŎLĬCĒ, es, f. See in *Colicus.*

CŎLĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from colis), i, m. *a small stalk,* καυλίον. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *a small, tender shoot or twig. Varr.*

CŎLĬCŬS (κωλικὸς), a, um, adj. *colic.* — Hence, *Plin.* Colicus, *one who has the colic. Id.* Colicus dolor, *the colic.* —— ¶ Colice, es, f. (κωλικὴ, *sc.* ἀντίδοτος), *a medicine or remedy for the colic. Cels.*

CŎLĬGŌ (colo, ere), ĭnis, f. *a dwelling-house. Arnob.*; but the passage is read differently.

CŎLĬPHĬUM, or CŎLLĬPHĬUM, ii, n. *a kind of dry diet which wrestlers and also others used, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed;* probably, *meat from the haunches of oxen,* &c. (as if from κωλήπιον, from κώληψ or κωλῆν); or, according to others, *bread mixed with cheese* (from κῶλον, and ἶφι, as strengthening the body). *Plaut.* Collyræ facite ut madeant et coliphia: ne mihi incocta detis. *Martial.* Cum coliphia sexdecim comedit. *Juvenal.* Comedunt coliphia paucæ, *h. e. become athletes.*

CŎLĬS, or CŎLĔS (καυλὸς), is, m. *the stalk or stem of an herb,* same as *Caulis. Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *the tendril of a vine. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, coles *for* mentula. *Cels.*

CŎLĬUM (colo, ĕre), ii, n. *a dwelling-house. Tertull.*

CŎLLĂBĀSCŌ (con & labasco), or CŎNLĂBĀSCŌ, is, n. 3. *to begin to fall, be ready to fall, totter, waver,* συνολισθαίνω. *Plaut.*

CŎLLĂBĔFACTŌ, and CŎNLĂBĔFĀCTŌ (con & labefacto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make to totter or waver, to make ready to fall,* λυμαίνω. *Ovid.* Et vastum motu collabefactat onus. —— ¶ Also, *to weaken, impair; to overcome. Lucret.* rigorem auri.

CŎLLĂBĔFĪŌ (con & labefio), is, factus sum, fĭĕri, n. irreg. *to be ruined, dashed to pieces. Cæs.* Altera (navis) vero, præfracto rostro, tota collabefieret. — Figur. *Nepos.* A Themistocle collabefactus testula illa, *h. e. being overthrown, supplanted.*

CŎLLĂBELLŌ, or CŎNLĂBELLŌ (con & labellum), as, a. 1. *to join lips to lips. Laber.* ap. *Non.* osculum.

CŎLLĀBŎR, or CŎNLĀBŎR (con & labor), ĕris, apsus sum, dep. 3. *to fall together, fall to ruins, fall down, fall in, give way;* of buildings, &c. *Liv.* Collapsa quædam ruinis sunt. *Sueton.* Ædes vetustate collapsæ. *Tacit.* Urbes collapsæ nocturno motu terræ. — Of men who fall in a swoon, by the sword, or in other ways, συνολισθαίνω, πίπτω. *Ovid.* Fugiens collabitur. *Petron.* ante pedes alicujus. *Valer. Flacc.* in miseræ ora sororis. *Tacit.* Ad gemitum collabentis accurrere liberti. *Ovid.* Inter manus regis collapsa extinguitur. *Virg.* Collapsa membra, *having fainted. Ovid.* Collapsos artus. *Stat.* Collabi saxo, *to fall upon* (in order to sleep). *Virg.* ferro, *on a sword.* — *Cels.* Tempora collapsa, *temples fallen in or sunken. Id.* Iter urinæ collapsum, *h. e. stopped, obstructed.* —— ¶ Figur. *to fall away. Plaut.* in corruptelam. *Val. Max.* Ira in se ipsa collapsa, *h. e. calmed.*

CŎLLĂBŌRŌ, or CŎNLĂBŌRŌ (con & laboro), as, n. 1. *to work or labor with or together,* simul curam ago. *Tertull.*

CŎLLĂCĔRĀTŬS (con & laceratus), a, um, particip. *torn in pieces, mangled. Tacit.*

CŎLLĂCRȲMĀTĬŌ (collacrymo), ōnis, f. *a shedding of tears, weeping. Cic.*

CŎLLĂCRȲMŌ, or CŎNLĂCRȲMŌ (con & lacrymo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to join with in weeping; to weep, wail, lament,* δακρύω. *Cic.* Complexus me senex collacrymavit. *Id.* casum meum.

CŎLLĀCTĀNĔŬS, or CŎNLĀCTĀNĔŬS (con & lac), a, um, adj. *one nursed with the same milk; a foster-brother,* ὁμογάλακτος, σύντροφος. *Pandect.*

CŎLLĀCTĔŬS, or CŎNLĀCTĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Collactaneus. Inscript.*

CŎLLÆTŎR, or CŎNLÆTŎR (con & lætor), āris, dep. 1. *to rejoice together with,* συγχαίρω. *Tertull.*

CŎLLÆVŌ, or CŎLLĒVŌ, or CŎNLÆVŌ (con & lævo), as, a. 1. *to make smooth,* ἐπιλεαίνω. *Senec.*

CŎLLĀPSĬŌ (collabor), ōnis, f. *a falling, fall. Jul. Firmic.*

CŎLLĀRĔ (collum) is, n. *a collar; a kind of band for the neck,* περιτραχήλιον, περιδέραιον. *Lucil.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece of flesh from the neck, neck-piece* (of meat). *Apic.*

CŎLLĀRĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a collar. Plaut.* Thought by some to be an *adj. sc. catena.*

CŎLLĀTĀTŬS (con & latus), a, um, adj. *enlarged, amplified, extended. Cic.* oratio.

CŎLLĂTĔRŌ (con & latus, eris), as, a. 1. *Martian. Capell.* C vocales utrinque collaterat, *h. e. may have a vowel on each side of it.*

CŎLLĀTĬĂ, or CŎNLĀTĬĂ, æ, f. *a town of Latium. Cic.* — Hence, Collatinus (*or* Con.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Collatia, Collatian. Liv.* populus. *Virg.* arces. *Liv.* Collatini, *the inhabitants.* — Hence, *Liv.* Tarquinius Collatinus, *the husband of Lucretia,* so called because he lived at *Collatia.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Penetralia Collatini, *the apartment or house of Collatinus.*

CŎLLĀTĬŌ, and CŎNLĀTĬŌ (confero), ōnis, f. *a contribution, collection. Liv.* Æs grave plaustris quidam ad ærarium convehentes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant. *Tacit.* Collationibus et oneribus exemptum esse. *Liv.* Collatio stipis aut decimæ. —— Also, *a bringing together. Cic.* Signorum collationes, *pitched battles.* — Also, *a contribution* for a common stock for the purpose of being divided. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a conferring, tendering, offering. Cic. in Fragm.* Collatio centuriarum, *sc.* præturæ. —— ¶ Also, *a comparing, likening; comparison, similitude. Cic.* Quæ est in collatione ista similitudo? *Plin.* Optimæ hyacinthi, quæ in collatione aurum albicare cogunt. —— ¶ Also, *a disputing, debating. Augustin.*

CŎLLĀTĪTĬŬS, and CŎLLĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *brought together from here and there; made or raised by contribution. Senec.* Collatitiis et ad dominos redituris instrumentis scena adornatur. *Quintil.* Collatitia sepultura. *Apul.* Collatitia stipe. *Plin.* Collatitia myrrha, *h. e. a mixture of several kinds.*

CŎLLĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *carried or brought together, united. Macrob.* favor. *Cod. Theod.* Collativum (*sc.* argentum *or* munus), *a contribution for the state.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Qui est hic homo cum collativo ventre, *h. e. swollen.*

CŎLLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contributes; a contributor. Plaut.* Symbolarum collatores. — Specially, one who *pays a contribution* for the state. *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Also, a *comparer. August.*

CŎLLĀTRŌ (con & latro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bark at,* ὑλακτέω. — Figur. *Senec.* Philosophiam collatrant.

COLLĀTUS, or CONLĀTUS, a, um, partic. from *Confero,* which see.

CŎLLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a bringing together, uniting;* hence, *Auct. de B. Hisp.* In collatu, *sc.* armorum, *a battle.* —— ¶ Also, *a contributing, imparting. Censorin.*

CŎLLAUDĀTĬŌ (collaudo), ōnis, f. *commendation, praise. Cic.*

CŎLLAUDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who praises. Augustin.*

CŎLLAUDŌ (con & laudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise greatly, extol, commend. Cic.* clementiam per litteras. *Id.* factum alicujus.

CŎLLĀXŌ (con & laxo, as, 1. *to loosen, slacken, enlarge. Lucret.* omnia circum collaxat.

CŎLLĔCTĂ (colligo), æ, f. *a contribution, collection,* as at a club. *Cic.* Collectam a conviva exigere. —— ¶ Also, *an assembling together* for prayer. *Hieronym.*

CŎLLĔCTĀNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gathered or scraped together, collected here and there. Plin.* Collectaneum æs.

CŎLLĔCTĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a money-changer;* also, *a broker's collector. Cod. Just.*

CŎLLĔCTĬM (Id.), adverb, *briefly, compendiously. Claud. Mamert.*

CŎLLĔCTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a gathering or collecting together; a collection,* συλλογή, congregatio. *Cic.* Collectio (membrorum) dispersa, *for* dispersorum. *Id.* Partitiones et collectiones (in oratory), *h. e. recapitulation. Petron.* Collectio spiritus. —— ¶ In medicine, *a gathering, swelling, imposthume, collection of humors. Scribon. Larg., Senec.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a conclusion, inference. Senec.*

CŎLLĔCTĪCĬŬS, and CŎLLĔCTĪTĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gathered together, collected here and there. Senec.* Ignis collecticius, *h. e. made of fuel collected here and there. Cic.* Collecticio exercitu, *h. e. not formally enrolled.*

CŎLLĔCTĪVŬS, and CŎNLĔCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gathered together, collected. Senec.* Collectivum humorem. —— ¶ Also, *concluding, inferring. Quintil.* quæstio. —— ¶ In grammar, nomen, *a collective noun. Priscian.*

CŎLLĔCTŎR, and CŎNLĔCTŎR (con & lector) ōris, m. *a fellow-student,* συμμαθητής. *Augustin.*

CŎLLĔCTŬS (colligo), us, m. *a collection. Lucret.* aquæ.

CŎLLĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from colligo. —— ¶ Adj. *brief, short, contracted. Tertull.* Tempore collectiore discutere. *Calpurn. Flacc.* Illic effusiora corpora, illic collectiora nascuntur. *Apul.* Tanto beatior futurus, quanto collectior, *h. e. poorer, of smaller possessions. Stat.* Et castigatæ collecta modestia frontis, *backward, unassuming.*

CŎLLĒGĂ (perhaps con & lego, are), æ, m. *a colleague, copartner in office,* &c., συνάρχων. *Cic.* Pericles, cum haberet collegam in Prætura Sophoclem. *Messal.* ap. *Gell.* Collegæ non sunt Censores Consulum aut Prætorum: Prætores Consulum sunt, *h. e. are chosen at the same* comitia. *Cic.* Quem collegam regni habebas. *Id.* Aquila collega et familiaris meus, *my former colleague* (in the prætorship). *Tacit.* Esse collegam alicui. *Id.* Destinare se collegam consulatui alicujus. *Id.* Collegam esse alicujus. *Nepos.* Dare alicui collegam. —— ¶ Also, *a fellow-guardian. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *co-heirs* are called *collegæ. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *fellow-slaves; comrades. Plaut.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *persons exercising the same profession or business. Juvenal.*

CŎLLĒGĀTĀRĬŬS (con & legatarius), ii, m. *a collegatary, one of several to whom something is bequeathed. Pandect.*

CŎLLĒGĬĀTŬS (collegium), a, um, adj. *belonging to a college, corporation, society,* &c. *Inscript.* — In particular at Constantinople, *one of a very humble company, whose office it was to perform humble services. Cod. Just.*

CŎLLĒGĬUM (collega), ii, n. *a college, corporation, society, community;* συναρχία, ἑταιρία, σύλλογος, as of persons discharging the same office or enjoying the same honors. *Cic.* Cum collegium Prætorum Tribuni pl. adhibuissent, ut res nummaria de communi sententia constitueretur. *Id.* Agere causam apud collegium Tribunorum pl. *Id.* Collegium decemvirale. *Id.* Cooptare aliquem in collegium. *Cæs.* Venire per aliquem in collegium pontificum. *Cic.* Collegium coit, *meets, assembles. Liv.* Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, *in the name of the college.* —— ¶ Also, of persons of the same profession or business (as artificers, artists, merchants, &c.), *company, corporation, guild, fraternity. Liv.* mercatorum. *Pandect.* pictorum. *Id.* fabrorum. *Cic.* Mercuriales Furium de collegio ejecerunt. *Id.* Nullum est collegium, nulli pagani, qui, &c. So, *Horat.* Ambubaiarum collegia, *bands, troops.* — Also, applied to *other bodies or meetings;* as, for *feasting,* which were often prohibited. *Sueton.* So, *Cic.* Servos simulatione collegiorum conscriptos (referring to Clodius). — *Pandect.* Illicitum collegium coire. *Tacit.* Collegia contra leges instituta dissolvere. —— ¶ Also, *colleagueship, the being colleagues, the connection of colleagues. Liv.* Collegium (*sc.* consulum) concors. *Tacit.*

Consulatus patris atque filii collegio insignis. —— ¶ *Plin.* Collegio quodam naturæ, *h. e. a certain community, connection, bond.*

CŎLLĒMA (κόλλημα), ătis, n. *glue, cement, solder;* or *that which has been glued, &c., together. Martian. Capell.*

CŎLLĔPRŌSUS (con & leprosus), i, m. *a fellow-leper. Sidon.*

CŎLLĒTICUS (κολλητικός), a, um, adj. *gluing together, sticking together. Veget.*

CŎLLĔVO. See *Collævo.*

CŎLLĪBERTUS (con & libertus), i, m. *one made free at the same time with another; fellow freedman by the same master,* συναπελεύθερος. *Plaut.* Collibertus meus eris. —— ¶ Colliberta, æ, f. *Inscript.*

CŎLLĬBET, and CŎLLŬBET (con & libet or lubet), ĕbat, ĭbuit, or ĭbĭtum est, impers. 2. *it pleases; it is agreeable,* ἀρέσκει, δοκεῖ. *Cic.* Simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare. *Terent.* Si quid collibuit. *Horat.* Si collibuisset. — *Personally, Sallust.* Matresfamiliarum pati, quæ victoribus collibuissent.

CŎLLĪBRO (con & libro), as, a. 1. same as *Libro. Cato.*

CŎLLĬCIÆ (con & lacio, *obsol.*), better than CŎLLĬQUIÆ (con & liquo), ārum, f. *gutters or drains in the fields,* and also *on the roofs of houses* (especially between two roofs). *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, Colliquiæ, *receptacles or reservoirs for water in fields. Colum.*

CŎLLĬCIĀRIS (colliciæ), e, adj. *Cato.* tegulæ.

CŎLLĬCŬLUS (dimin. from collis), i, m. *a little hill, rising ground, hillock. Martial.*

CŎLLĪDO (con & lædo), is, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to strike or dash one thing against another; to dash or beat together, clash together, press violently together, break, bruise,* συγκρούω, συμβάλλω. *Cic.* Humor ita mollis est, ut facile comprimi collidique possit. *Curt.* Magno motu amnis uterque colliditur. *Senec.* Dentes colliduntur. *Quintil.* Collidere manus, *to clap. Pandect.* Aurum collisum, *h. e. so bruised as to lose its shape. Curt.* Inter se navigia collidere. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Mons collisus inter hæc claustra (*h. e.* maria), *pressed in, jammed together. Quintil.* Duæ leges colliduntur, *h. e. clash. Id.* Consonantes si binæ collidantur, stridor est, *h. e.* concurrant. *Id.* Potes efficere, ut amicitia se collidat. *Stat.* Collidere fratres, *h. e. sets at variance.* So, *Vellei.* Collisa inter se duo reipub. capita. *Horat.* Græcia Barbariæ collisa. *Quintil. Declam.* Collisa pignora, *h. e. parents and children at variance.*

CŎLLĬGĀTE (colligatus), adv. *closely, strictly. Augustin.* Colligatius adhærere.

CŎLLĬGĀTIO (colligo, are), ōnis, f. *a binding or tying together; connection, conjunction,* συνδεσμός, σύνδεσις. *Vitruv.* Machina plexis colligationibus continetur. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* causarum omnium. *Id.* societatis propinquorum. *Valer. Max.* Qua convulsa, tota operis colligatio solveretur, *the whole contexture; the harmony of the whole.*

CŎLLĬGĀTUS (colligo), a, um, *tied or bound together, connected,* συνδεθείς, simul ligatus, connexus, conjunctus. *Cic.*

CŎLLĬGO (con & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind or tie together; to join together, connect, bind,* συνδέω. *Cic.* I lictor, colliga manus. *Varr.* capillum in capite. *Terent.* aliquem. *Plin.* linum in fasciculos. *Id.* vulnera, *h. e. to bind, close. Cic.* Colligatus vinculis. *Plin.* Solum colligatum herbis, *bound together,* h. e. *thick grown with.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* se cum multis, *to connect, bind. Id.* Res inter se colligatæ. *Id.* Annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligavit, *h. e. comprised, took in, comprehended. Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* impetum Antonii furentis, *h. e. checked, repressed. Id.* Se cum multis colligavit, *h. e. hath entangled himself.*

CŎLLĬGO (con & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to gather together, collect, assemble,* συλλέγω, ἀγείρω. *Cic.* ex agris numerum hominum. *Id.* de Pelasgis bonos viros. *Plaut.* Trecentæ ad eam rem causæ possunt colligi. *Liv.* stipem a Tyrannis. *Q. Cic.* multa in unum locum. *Cic.* vasa, *to pack up. Varr.* apes in vas. *Plin.* Vivere collecto, *on food they have collected, or which has been collected by others. Cic.* bella, *to collect; to mention in order. Sueton.* aliquid alicui, *h. e.* in usum alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to raise or lift up. Plin. Ep.* Liber seni elapsus est: quem dum consequitur colligitque, cecidit, *h. e. catches it up before reaching the ground. Martial.* Colligere togam, *to take up, collect, adjust. Id.* folium de pulvere. —— ¶ In medicine, *colligere* is applied to that part of a compound which *mixes* or *binds* the whole. *Scribon. Larg.* Adjicitur mellis quod satis est ad colligenda ea, *to mix or form them into a medicine.* —— ¶ Also, *to embrace or include in one's self. Plin.* centum pedes. *Id.* Ut sexaginta passus plerique (rami) colligant. —— ¶ *Quintil.* spiritum, *to take breath, respire.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw together, draw up, contract. Virg.* se in spiram. *Id.* se in arma, *drew himself up or concealed himself behind his shield. Ovid.* capillos in nodum. —— ¶ Also, *to draw back. Tacit.* hastas. So, *Sil.* gradum *and* gressum, *to stay one's pace; draw back.* —— ¶ Colligere se, *to recover or collect one's self. Cic.* Te colligas, virumque præbeas. *Cæs.* Colligere se ex maximo timore. So, *Liv.* Colligere animum, *to take courage; to recover one's self.* —— ¶ Also, *to reckon up, cast up, compute. Vitruv.* mensuram orbis terræ. *Plaut.* rationes. *Plin.* annos. —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, infer, deduce. Cic.* ex eo, quanta occupatione distinear. *Pers.* Mendose colligis, inquit Stoicus. *Petron.* ex vultibus mores. So, *Ovid.* Colligor ex ipso, placuisse, &c., *it is inferred of me.* —— ¶ Also, *to win, get, obtain, acquire, procure. Cic.* benevolentiam. *Id.* ex hoc labore gratiam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* benevolentiam a persona audientium. *Ovid.* usum patiendi, *a habit of bearing patiently. Id.* sitim. *Id.* odium. *Cic.* invidiam.

CŎLLĬMĬTĀNĔUS (con & limitaneus), a, um, adj. *bordering upon, contiguous to. Solin.*

CŎLLĬMĬTĬUM (con & limes), ii, n. *the confines or bounds where territories meet. Ammian.*

CŎLLĬMĬTO (con & limito), as, n. 1. *to join upon, border upon,* συνορίζω. *Ammian.* Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitant. —— ¶ So, also, Collimitor, āri, dep. *Solin.* Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitantur.

COLLIMO. See *Collineo.*

CŎLLĪNĔO (con & lineo), as, a. and n. 1. *to direct something straight at a mark; to aim or level something at. Gell.* manum et oculos. *Apul.* oculos ad umbram. —— ¶ Also, *to aim so as to hit; to hit, hit the mark,* στοχάζομαι. *Cic.* Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet? *Id.* Si cui sit propositum collineare hastam aliquo aut sagittam. —— ¶ *Collimo, are,* is also read for this word, but not so correctly.

CŎLLĬNĪTUS (con & linio), a, um, adj. *besmeared;* same as *Collitus. Colum.*

CŎLLĬNO (con & lino), is, lēvi, lĭtum, a. 3. *to anoint, daub, besmear,* συναλείφω. *Ovid.* ora venenis. *Gell.* tabulas cera. *Horat.* crines pulvere, *to pollute, defile.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt.

CŎLLĪNUS (collis), a, um, adj. *relating to a hill; growing on hills; on hills. Varr.* Tria genera sunt agrorum, campestre, collinum, et montanum. *Cels.* frumentum, *growing on hilly ground. Colum.* aqua. —— ¶ Collina porta, *a gate at Rome, near the Quirinal, Esquinal, and Viminal hills. Ovid.* Templa proxima collinæ portæ, *h. e.* ædes Veneris Erycinæ. *Juvenal.* Collina turris, *h. e. at this gate. Propert.* herba, *growing about this gate.* — Collina tribus, *a tribe of the Romans,* so called from *the Quirinal and Viminal hills. Varr.* and *Plin.*

COLLIPHIUM. See *Coliphium.*

CŎLLĬQUĔFACTUS (con & liquefactus), a, um, *melted, dissolved, liquefied. Cic.* Venenum colliquefactum in potione. *Varr.* glacies.

CŎLLĬQUESCO (con & liquesco), is, ĭlqui *or* licui, n. 3. *to melt together, melt, dissolve, become liquid. Colum.* Dum in pice colliquescant. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Aurum colliquisset. Al. leg. *collicuisset. Id.* Æs, stannum, aut, &c. colliquisset.

COLLIQUIÆ. See *Colliciæ.*

CŎLLIS (unc.), is, m. *a hill, hillock, easy ascent, rising ground,* parvus mons *Cæs.* paulum ex planitie editus. *Id.* ab summo æqualiter declivis. *Colum.* clementer et molliter assurgens. *Virg.* Colles supini. *Id.* aprici. *Ovid.* Colles herbiferi. *Plin.* saxosi. *Id.* Colles montani, *heights or eminences upon the mountains. Martial.* Collis Dianæ dominæ, *h. e. Aventinus,* where she had a temple. —— ¶ In *Sil.* 3. 420., *colles* signifies *mountains* (the Pyrenees). —— ¶ *Lucret.* in colli *for* colle.

CŎLLĪSIO (collido), ōnis, f. *a dashing, beating, or striking together; a shattering, injury. Justin.*

CŎLLĪSUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Collisio. Plin.* Sono quodam et collisu ipso margaritarum. *Cœl. Aurelian.* Collisus dentium.

COLLISUS, a, um. particip. from collido.

COLLĬTUS, a, um, particip. from collino.

CŎLLŎCĀTIO (colloco), ōnis, f. *a placing of a thing in its place; a right placing,* σύνθεσις, συνθήκη. *Cic.* Collocatio siderum. *Id.* verborum, *a right collocation.* —— ¶ Also, *an erecting. Vitruv.* Collocationes mœnium. —— ¶ Also, *a giving in marriage; an endowing. Cic.* filiæ.

COLLOCĀTUS, a, um, particip. from colloco.

CŎLLŎCO (con & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set, place, or lay any thing in its place; to set up, erect. Cic.* signum Jovis. *Id.* verba. — Hence, *to put in good condition; to arrange, set in order, settle. Cic.* rem militarem. *Ovid.* chlamydem, ut apte pendeat. *Cæs.* Res collocare et administrare. *Plin. Ep.* Quæ (coxa) parum apte collocata, *h. e. set.* —— ¶ Also, *to set, put, or place any where. Plaut.* se in arborem. *Id.* aliquem juxta se. *Sallust.* exercitum in provincias. *Cic.* alicui insidias, *to lay snares for. Id.* sedem ac domicilium, *to erect. Id.* columnas rectas et e regione. *Id.* aliquem in tuto. *Cæs.* milites in hibernis. *Sueton.* Curulis perverse collocata. — Figur. *Cic.* In altissimo dignitatis gradu collocatus. *Martial.* male bonas horas, *to spend them ill.* — Hence, *to quarter, lodge, establish. Cic.* se Athenis. *Nepos.* homines in agris. *Cic.* comites apud aliquem. — Figur. *Cic.* se totum in scientia. *Id.* in vita meretricia, *h. e. to give one's self up to; to devote one's self.* — Also, *to throw down, prostrate. Martial.* sues. — Also, *to give in marriage. Cic.* filiam alicui. *Colum.* filiam nuptui. *Cic.* aliquam in matrimonium. *Terent.* filiam in conditionem se dignam. *Cæs.* propinquas nuptum in alias civitates. *Nepos.* Cum virgo propter paupertatem collocari non posset. — Also, *to invest, lay out. Cic.* pecuniam in fundo. *Id.* dotem in fundo, *h. e. to give the dowry in land. Plaut.* Bene res nostra collocata est istoc mercimonio. — Figur. *Cic.* beneficium apud aliquem. *Id.* studium in doctrina. —— ¶ *Jabolen. Dig.* 19. 2, 51. uses *colloco* for *loco, to let out to hire;* but *loco* is also read.

CŎLLŎCŬPLĒTO (con & locupleto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enrich,* καταπλουτίζω. *Terent.* Tu interea loci conlocupletasti te, Antiphila. —— ¶ Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandæ et collocupletandæ causa.

CŎLLŎCŪTIO, CŎNLŎCŪTIO, and CŎLLŎQUŪTIO (colloquor), ōnis, f. *a conference, discourse, speaking or conferring together, conversing,* συνομιλία. *Cic.* Secutæ sunt collocutiones familiarissimæ cum Trebonio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Venire in collocutionem cum hostium ducibus.

CŎLLŎQUĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a talking together, conversation, converse, discourse,* συνομιλία. *Nepos.* Cum aliquandiu in colloquio fuissent. *Cic.* Venire in congressum et colloquium alicujus. *Cæs.* Componere omnes controversias per colloquia, *by conferences. Id.* Venire in

colloquium. Id. Per colloquia de pace agere. Virg. Frui colloquio alicujus. Turpil. apud Non. Conferre se in colloquium alicujus. Propert. dare. Planc. ad Cic. Facere colloquium. Liv. Serere colloquia cum aliquo. Cic. Colloquia amicorum absentium, h. e. commercia litterarum, correspondence. Plin. and Gell. Interpretari linguas et colloquia avium. —— ¶ Also written conloquium.

CŎLLŎQUŎR, or **CŎNLŎQUŎR** (con & loquor), ĕris, ūtus sum, dep. 3. to speak together, converse, confer, συνομιλέω, simul loquor. Cic. Hoc uno præstamus feris, quod colloquimur inter nos. Id. Colloqui inter se de re aliqua. Id. sæpissime cum aliquo per litteras. Nepos. per internuntios. Cic. clam cum aliquo. — Sometimes, with the acc. of a person, for alloquor, to speak to. Plaut. Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui. —— ¶ With a dat. In Suppositis Merc. Plautini, scena, quæ incipit: Syra non redit. Nulli colloquor libentius.

CŎLLŪCĔŌ, or **CŎNLŪCĔŌ** (con & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. to shine together, shine with a powerful light, συλλάμπω, ἀμφιφάω. Cic. Sol immenso mundo longe lateque collucens. Id. Cujus fulgore collucere, atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat. Id. Mare a sole collucet. Virg. Totus collucens veste, atque insignibus armis. Id. Sævæ faces collucent.

COLLUCERNATIO, same as Collurcinatio.

CŎLLŪCŌ (con & lux), as, a. 1. to make light. — Hence, Cato. Collucare lucum, h. e. to cut down trees to make the wood light. Colum. Collucare arborem, h. e. to lop, cut off the boughs.

CŎLLUCTĀTĬŌ (colluctor), ōnis, f. a struggling or contending together; a wrestling. Pandect. and Colum. — Figur. Quintil. Cum verbis suis colluctatio, h. e. difficulty of expressing them well. —— ¶ Also, the death-struggle. Senec. —— ¶ Also, de concubitu. Apul.

CŎLLUCTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who struggles with an opponent. Lactant.

CŎLLUCTŎR (con & luctor), āris, dep. 1. to contend or struggle together; to wrestle, συμπαλαίω. Plin. cum eo. Apul. Ut quemque colluctantem offenderam. Gell. cum petulantia morbi. Prudent. prædonibus.

CŎLLŪDĬUM (colludo), ii, n. a playing together. Solin. Post assueta colludia. —— ¶ Also, fraud, deception, deceit, collusion. Ammian. Per colludia in nomen fisci translatum.

CŎLLŪDŌ (con & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3. to play or sport together, play with, συμπαίζω. Horat. paribus. — Figur. Virg. Summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, h. e. ludentium more volitare. —— ¶ Of parties in a court of justice, who have a secret understanding with each other to the prejudice of a third; to act collusively. Cic. Inimicus hostis esset, nisi tecum collusisset. —— ¶ Also, of an agent, who is bribed by the buyer to sell cheaper to him; to have a secret understanding with. Pandect.

CŎLLŪGĔŌ (con & lugeo), es, n. 2. to mourn or mourn together. Cal. Aurel.

CŎLLUM (unc.), i, n. the neck, of men and beasts, τράχηλος. Cic. Anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum. Id. Sustinere aliquid collo ac cervicibus suis. Id. Invadere alicui in collum, to throw one's arms round the neck. Q. Cic. Secare alicui collum gladio, to cut through the neck, to behead. Plaut. Tollere aliquem in collum, to take upon the shoulders. Id. Pallium in collum conjicere. Propert. India quin, Auguste, tuo dat colla triumpho, yields, confesses itself conquered. Sil. Subdere colla fortunæ. — It was customary to force men before a court, or to prison, by grasping and wrenching their necks, or drawing their tunics tight round the neck; hence, Plaut. Obtorto collo ad Prætorem trahor, h. e. with my neck wrenched. Id. Collum obstringe. Cic. Obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripere. — Also, Liv. Consul cum paucis appellantibus Tribunum collum torsisset, had seized a few by the neck, h. e. had sent them to prison. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate objects, the neck. Virg. Lasso papavera collo. Plin. Colla fictilia, h. e. tubuli fictiles. Id. Collum lagenæ. Stat. Frondea colla Parnassi, h. e. the part or ridges just below the summit. —— ¶ Collus, i, m. also occurs. Plaut.

CŎLLŪMĬNŌ (con & lumino), as, a. 1. to illuminate. Apul.

CŎLLŬŌ (con & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to rinse, wash. Cato. Metretam amurca. Pers. plasmate guttur. Plin. dentes aqua. —— ¶ Also, to wash together, to wash up (of a river). Pandect. Cum amnis paulatim colluendo, locum eminentem supra alveum fecit.

CŎLLURCĬNĀTĬŌ (con & lurcor), ōnis, f. gluttony, voracity. Apul. where some read cohircinationibus.

CŎLLŬS. See Collum.

CŎLLŪSĬŌ (colludo), ōnis, f. covine or collusion (amongst lawyers); deceit, fraud. Cic. Tuorum comitum collusio cum decumanis sociis tuis. Senec. Per collusionem patri titulum fortissimi viri contigisse. Pandect. Per collusionem pronuntiatus ingenuus. —— ¶ Collusium, ii, n. occurs once in the same sense; as some read. Pandect.

CŎLLŪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a play-fellow. Cic. —— ¶ Also, one who has a secret understanding with another, in a suit. Cod. Theod.

CŎLLŪSŌRĬĒ (Id.), adverb, collusively. Pandect.

CŎLLUSTRŌ (con & lustro), as, a. 1. to brighten, illumine. Cic. Sol omnia collustrans. Id. Luna lumine solis collustrari putatur. — Hence, of the colors of pictures, Collustratus, a, um, clear, bright. Cic. —— ¶ Also, to look around upon, survey. Cic. Cum omnia collustrarem oculis.

CŎLLŪTĬŌ (colluo), ōnis, f. a washing, rinsing. Scribon. Larg.

CŎLLŬTŬLŌ (con & lutulo), as, a. 1. to dirty, defile, pollute. — Figur. to disgrace, dishonor. Plaut.

CŎLLŬVĬĀRĬUM (colluvies), ii, n. canalis, per quem colluvies et immunditiæ ejectantur. —— ¶ Vitruv. Etiam in ventre colluviaria sunt facienda, per quæ vis spiritus relaxetur, h. e. air-holes, vent-holes. Alii leg. columnaria.

CŎLLŬVĬĒS, ēi, and **CŎLLŬVĬŌ** (colluo), ōnis, f. filth or dirt, occasioned by a conflux of different impurities; a collection of impurities, washings. Pandect. Locus, per quem colluvies quædam fluit. Colum. cortis et ædificii. Plin. Medetur addita in colluviem poturis, hog-wash, draff, swill. —— ¶ Figur. a mixture, medley, hodge-podge; confusion, tumult. Liv. Colluvionem gentium, perturbationem auspiciorum afferre. Sueton. Ab omni colluvione servilis sanguinis incorruptum. Liv. Colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium. Cic. Ille nefarius ex omnium scelerum colluvione natus. Id. Ferocitas Gracchorum, audacia Saturnini, colluvio Drusi, h. e. confusion, tumult. Id. O præclarum diem, cum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam!

CŎLLȲBISTĒS (κολλυβιστής), or **CŎLLȲBISTA**, æ, m. a banker, money-changer, broker; and who takes his pay in kind. Hieronym.

CŎLLȲBUS (κόλλυβος), i, m. the exchange of coins, of different kinds, or of different countries. Cic. So, Sueton. Hanc finxit manibus collybo decoloratis Nerulonensis mensarius, h. e. with handling money to be changed. —— ¶ Also, the broker's profit in such exchange. Cic. Certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant pro spectatione et collybo. —— ¶ Also, Collubus. —— ¶ Hieronym. Collybum, i, n.

CŎLLȲRA (κολλύρα), æ, f. a kind of bread, of a circular or oval form, made in a frying-pan, of a sort of broth, or baked at the fire; a bun, cracknel, sippet. Plaut. Collyræ facite ut madeant, et colliphia. — Hence, Collyrĭcus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Plaut. jus, the broth of which it was made, or with which it was eaten.

CŎLLȲRIS (κολλυρίς), ĭdis, f. parva collyra. Augustin. —— ¶ Also, an ornament of women for the head, shaped like a collyra. Tertull.

CŎLLȲRĬUM (κολλούριον, κολλύριον), ii, n. an internal application for the fistulous parts of the body, as the nostrils, ears, &c., of a conical or tapering form. Colum. Subjicere collyria, quæ ventrem movent, a suppository. —— ¶ Also, a collyrium, medicine for the eyes, eye-salve. Horat.

CŎLMĬNĬĀNA olea, a species of olive-tree. Cato. — Also called by Varr., colminia; by Colum., culminia, and culminea; by Plin., cominia (perhaps from Cominium, a town of the Samnites).

CŌLŌ (colum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strain liquor through a cloth or sieve; to cleanse, purify, ἠθω. Colum. — So, Plin. Terra colans, h. e. stillatim emittens aquam. Manil. colare amnes, h. e. to fish with a net.

CŎLŌ (perhaps from an obsolete word κολέω, which appears in βουκόλος, βουκολέω, κόλαξ, &c.), is, ui, cultum, a. 3. to bestow care upon, labor upon, take care of, attend to, cultivate. —— ¶ Hence, in agriculture, to tend, cultivate, till. Colum. terram. Cic. agros. Id. vitem. Horat. arbores. — Also of other things. Ovid. Corpora si veteres non sic coluere puellæ. Tibull. capillos. Id. (if genuine). Mollia jura colendi, h. e. comendi. — Hence, to clothe, dress, adorn. Sueton. Matrona purpura culta. Ovid. Culta venit, decked, adorned. Varr. ap. Non. Colere domicilium stramentis, h. e. to cover, thatch. — Hence, figur. to cultivate, h. e. to polish, refine. Ovid. ingenuas pectus per artes. Cic. Animi non culti fructum ferunt. — Also, to cultivate, h. e. to exercise, practise, pursue, study. Cic. artes et studia. Id. genus orationis æquabile et temperatum. Id. disciplinam aliquam. Id. vitam illam, to pursue that course of life. (See below.) So, Plaut. mores alicujus populi. —— ¶ Also, to inhabit, dwell in. Cic. has terras. Plaut. hanc domum multos annos. — So, intransitively, to dwell. Liv. prope Oceanum. Gell. ultra Borysthenem. —— ¶ Also, to attend to, regard, observe, mind, cherish, take care of, care for. Cic. In officio colendo sita vitæ honestas. Id. amicitiam, justitiam. Terent. pietatem. Cic. Colere et efficere munus aliquod. Id. diligentiam. Id. ritus patrios. Plaut. Jupiter, qui genus colis hominum. Cic. Dii homines colunt. Id. meam Tulliam. — Hence, Sallust. milites arcte, se opulenter, h. e. to treat his soldiers closely, but himself splendidly. —— ¶ Also, to keep up, maintain, support, sustain. Plaut. vix vitam. Id. vitam inopem. Lucret. ævum, to live. Plaut. servitutem, to be a slave. Cic. memoriam defuncti. —— ¶ Also, to look up to with regard or veneration; to respect, honor, esteem; to treat or behave to with respect. Martial. Sed si te colo, Sexte, non amabo. Cic. amicos. Id. Colere inter se. Gell. In se colendo parcum. Cic. Neque mihi tui colendi voluntas defuit. Id. aliquem in primis, ac diligere. Id. aliquem loco patris. Id. A te colendus est, h. e. you must caress him, must treat him amicably and respectfully. — Also, to honor, do honor to, show honor to by something. Liv. aliquem donis. Nepos. aliquem literis. — Often, in a religious sense, to venerate; to worship. Cic. deos. Id. majores in deorum numero. Plin. deum aris. Senec. deum precibus. —— ¶ See Cultus, a, um.

CŎLŎBĬCUS (κολοβικός from κολοβός), a, um, adj. Jul. Firmic. Morientur colobici, h. e. mutilated, maimed.

CŎLŎBĬUM (κολόβιον, from κολοβός, mutilus), ii, n. a short coat, jacket or tunic, without sleeves. Serv. —— ¶ Cod. Theod. Coloborum ac pænularum vestimenta (as if from Colobus or -um).

CŎLŎCĀSĬA, æ, f. or **CŎLŎCĀSĬUM** (κολοκασία and -άσιον), ii, n. properly, the root, then, also, the plant which bore the Ægyptian beans (cyami); a splendid plant growing in the lakes and bogs of Egypt and Asia. Virg. and Plin.

CŎLŎCYNTHIS (κολοκυνθίς), ĭdis, f. coloquintida, the fruit of the wild gourd. Plin.

CŌLŌN, and **CŌLUM** (κῶλον or κόλον), i, n. the colon; the longest and widest of

all the intestines. Cels — Hence, *pain therein; the colic. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a member, part* (of a period). *Ascon.* — Also, *a part* (of a poem). *Donat.*

CŎLŌNĂ (colonus), æ, f. *a country woman; a husbandman's wife. Ovid.*

CŎLŌNÆ, ārum, f. *a city in Troas. Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Lesser Mysia. Plin.*

CŎLŌNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rustic, clownish. Sidon.* persona. *Cod. Theod.* conditio, *h. e. of a peasant or farmer.*

CŎLŌNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the station or condition of a husbandman or farmer. Cod. Theod.*

CŎLŌNĒŬS, a, um, or CŎLŌNEUS [three syllables], ĕi & ĕos, m. *one at or from* Colonos, *a town near Athens; Coloneus. Sophocles wrote a tragedy called* Œdipus Coloneus. *Cic.*, who also makes it fem. *sc.* tragœdia.

CŎLŌNĬĂ (colonus), æ, f. *a number of people transplanted from one place to another, with an allowance of land for tillage; a colony, colonists;* also, *the place newly-peopled or colonized; a colony, settlement,* ἀποικία. *Cic.* Colonias idoneis in locis collocare. *Id.* deducere in locum aliquem. *Id.* Capuam. *Id.* Deducere colonos in coloniam. *Id.* constituere in Janiculo. *Id.* Proficisci in colonias Latinas, *to go to settle. Liv.* imponere in agro Samnitium. *Id.* Mittere aliquos in coloniam. *Cic.* Mittere coloniam in locum aliquem. *Vellei.* Sutrium (nom.) deducta colonia est. *Id.* Colonias condere. — Several towns, originally colonies or settlements, retained the name *Colonia*; as, Colonia Agrippina, &c. — Also, in jest, *Plaut.* Dare nomen ad molarum coloniam, *h. e.* ad molam damnari. So, *Id.* Commutare coloniam, *abode.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *a farm, country estate. Colum.*

CŎLŌNĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to husbandry or husbandmen. Varr.* leges. *Plin.* Ovis colonica, *common; to be found in any village*; whereas the *oves tectæ* were found in certain parts only of Italy. —— ¶ Colonica, æ, f. *sc.* casa or domus, *a farm-house. Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining or belonging to a colony or colonies. Cæs.* cohortes, *h. e. raised or levied therein. Sueton.* decuriones, *h. e. in the colonies.*

CŎLŌNŬS (colo), i, m. *a cultivator, tiller,* whether of his own ground or another's, *a farmer, husbandman, tenant, rustic, clown,* γεωργός. *Cato.* Bonum agricolam bonumque colonum. *Varr.* Ratio ac scientia coloni. *Colum.* Paterfamilias comiter agat cum colonis. *Cic.* Optimus colonus, frugalissimus. *Pandect.* Coloni, qui finita conductione discesserant. *Id.* Colonus partiarius, *a partner in affairs of husbandry.* — Jestingly. *Plaut.* Catenarum colone. —— ¶ Also, *a colonist or inhabitant of a colony, a settler. Cic.* Coloni nostri Circeienses. *Justin.* Conscripta colonorum manu. *Cic.* Colonos deducere in omnes colonias. —— ¶ Also, in general, *an inhabitant,* in the poets. *Virg.* Veteres migrate coloni. *Calpurn.* Coloni nemorum. —— ¶ Adj. *Sedul.* Colona virtus.

CŎLŎPHŌN (Κολοφών, properly, *the summit, top*), ōnis, m. *a city in Ionia; one of the cities which claimed the honor of having given birth to Homer. Cic.* — *Fest.* proverb. Colophonem addere, κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι, *to finish, put a finishing hand upon.* — Hence, Colophoniăcus, and Colophōnius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city. Virg. in Cir.* Colophoniacus Homerus. *Plin.* Colophonia resina, and *Scribon. Larg.* absol. Colophonia, *h. e. resin of Colophon.* — Colophonii, ōrum, *the inhabitants. Cic.*

CŎLŎR (unc.), ōris, m. *a color, complexion, tint, hue, dye,* χρῶμα. *Lucret.* Colore claro splendere. *Virg.* Colorem trahere or ducere, *to take a color, to become colored. Plin.* Nullum colorem bibunt, *take no dye. Id.* accipere. *Id.* inducere picturæ. *Id.* terere. *Paul.* temperare. *Horat.* mutare, *to change color;* as from fright or shame. So, *Cic.* Mutatio coloris. *Ovid.* perdere. *Id.* Excidit illi color. *Virg.* Colores dare ore, *to blush. Id.* Color non mansit ei, *he changed color.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Homo nullius coloris, *h. e. a man, of whom you are wholly ignorant; you know not whether he is white or black.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *appearance, cast, complexion, manner, form; coloring, embellishment, ornament, dress. Cic.* Color urbanitatis in oratione. *Quintil.* Urbanitas sit in toto colore dicendi. *Id.* Non unus color prooemii, narrationis, &c. *Petron.* Carmen sani coloris. *Cic.* Omnibus pictus et politus artis coloribus. *Id.* Amisimus colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis. *Horat.* Quisquis erit, scribam, vitæ color, *h. e. tenor, state, condition. Id.* Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status, *manner of life, dress,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *excuse, probable pretence, pretext, pretence, color, credibility; cloak, plea. Quintil.* Sola colorem habet pœnitentia. *Juvenal.* Dic aliquem colorem. *Quintil.* Color patrocinii. *Pandect.* Res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut, &c. *Cod. Theod.* Sub colore adipiscendæ possessionis. *Quintil.* Excogitare colorem aliquem. *Id.* Dare colorem rebus deformibus.

CŎLŌRĀTĒ (coloratus), adverb, *speciously,* cum coloribus. Figur. *Quintil.* Colorate affert quidem iste tale patrocinium, *with some pretext; apparently with reason.*

CŎLŌRĀTŬS (coloro), a, um, partic. See *Coloro.* —— ¶ Adj. *colored, having color. Lucan.* gemma. *Cels.* Si aliquis coloratior factus est. — Figur. *Cic.* Urbanitate colorata oratio, *colored, painted.* —— ¶ Also, *having good, healthy color. Quintil.* (to this the example from *Cels.* may also be referred).

CŎLŌRĔŬS, and CŎLŌRĬŬS (color), a, um, adj. *of various colors, variegated, colored,* ποικίλος. *Pandect.*

CŎLŌRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to color, paint, stain, dye, give a complexion to, to tan,* χρώζω, χρωματίζω, colorem induco, pingo. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to beautify; to disguise, gloss over. Valer. Max.*

CŎLOS, an old form for *Color,* which see.

CŎLOSSÆ, ārum, f. *a city in Great Phrygia. Plin.* — Hence, Colossinus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Plin.*

CŎLOSSĔRŌS (κολοσσός and ἔρως), ōtis, m. *the Colossian god of love, the name of a large beautiful man. Sueton.*

CŎLOSSĒŬS (colossus), a, um, adj. *giant-like, colossean,* κολοσσαῖος. *Plin.*

CŎLOSSĬCŬS (Id.), a, um (or -ŏn), κολοσσικός, same as *Colosseus.* —— ¶ *Vitruv.* Colossicōteros, comp. according to the Greek form.

CŎLOSSŬS (κολοσσός), i, m. *a statue of enormous magnitude,* of which kind was one at Rhodes; *an image greatly beyond the life; a colosse or colossus. Plin.* —— ¶ In *Lamprid.* as an *adj.* for *colosseus.*

CŎLOSTRĂ, æ, f. and CŎLOSTRĂ (unc.), ōrum, n. *the first milk after the birth, which is very thick; biestings,* πρωτόγαλα. *Plin.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a term of endearment. Plaut.* Meum mel, meum cor, mea colostra, meus molliculus caseus. —— ¶ Colostrum, i, n. in *sing.* in *Serv.* ap. *Virg.* and *Martial.* — *Colustra* is also found.

CŎLOSTRĀTĬŌ (colostra), ōnis, f. *a disease incident to young ones, by sucking the mother's first milk. Plin.* — Infants *afflicted with this disease* were called *colostrati. Plin.*

CŎLŌTĒS (κωλώτης), æ, m. *a kind of lizard,* same as *Stellio. Plin.*

CŎLŬBĔR (unc.), ŭbri, m. *a snake, serpent.* anguis, *serpens,* ὄφις. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a house snake, an adder. Virg.*

CŎLŬBRĂ (coluber), æ, f. *a female snake or adder; a snake,* femina colubri: et generatim quæcumque serpens. *Horat.*

CŎLŬBRĀRĬĂ insula, *an island in the Mediterranean,* so called from *the snakes with which it was infested. Plin.*

CŎLŬBRĬFĔR (coluber & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing snakes,* qui colubros fert. *Ovid.* Colubriferi lumina monstri, *h. e.* Medusæ, cujus est apud. *Lucan.* colubriferum collum.

CŎLŬBRĪNŬS (coluber), a, um, adj. *of or relating to a snake or serpent. Plaut.* Colubrino ingenio esse, *h. e. wily.*

CŎLUM (unc.), i, n. *a colander, strainer, filtering vessel or basket,* ἠθμός. *Colum.* Cola juncea vel spartea. *Cato.* vitilia. *Plin.* Aqua per colum transiens, *h. e. through sand. Martial.* Nivarium, *h. e. a sort of strainer or cooler, in which wine was made to pass through snow, in order to make it milder.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of net, of* osiers. *Auson.*

CŎLUMBĂ (columbus), æ, f. *a she dove or pigeon; a dove pigeon,* περιστερά. *Horat.* and *Cic.* — Doves were sacred to Venus. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Mea columba, *my dove* (as a term of endearment).

CŎLUMBĀR (for columbare, from columba), āris, n. *a sort of collar put round the necks of slaves as a punishment. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *Plaut.* Columbar impudens, *h. e. one deserving this collar.* —— ¶ *Plur.* Columbaria, see *Columbarium.*

CŎLUMBĀRĬUM (columba), ii, n. *a pigeon-house, dove-cote, columbary,* περιστερεών, περιστεροτροφεῖον. *Varr.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a place or hole in the cote for holding a pair of pigeons,* though in this sense more properly derived from *columbar,* as all the examples are in the *plur.* —— ¶ Hence, *the place or hole where a rafter rests or is mortised in the wall of a building. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a hole, or space out of which the water runs, after it is taken by the water-mill wheel. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a recess or niche* in a *sepulchre, to contain the urn of ashes. Inscript.* —— ¶ Also, *a hole in the side of a vessel, through which the oar passes into the water. Isid.*

CŎLUMBĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *he that keeps a dove-house or pigeon-cote. Varr.*

CŎLUMBĀTIM (Id.), adv. *after the manner of doves, as doves do. Matt.* ap. *Gell.* Where *columbulatim* is also read.

CŎLUMBĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to a dove or pigeon,* περιστεροειδής, qui est ex columbis. *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *of a dove color. Plin.* terra. —— ¶ Also, *named from doves. Plin.* vitis. *Id.* cicer. —— ¶ Columbinaceus, a, um, adj. the same. *Cal. Aurel.* pullus, *a young dove.*

CŎLUMBŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to bill or kiss like doves. Mæcen.* ap. *Senec.* Siquis feminæ columbatur.

CŎLUMBŬLŬS (dimin. from columbus), i, m. *a little dove; a young pigeon,* περιστέριον. *Plin. Ep.* Columbulis nostris, (alluding to a poem of *Stella,* called *Columba*).

CŎLUMBŬS (κόλυμβος, *h. e.* a diver), i, m. *a male dove or pigeon,* περίστερος. *Varr.* Mas columbus, femina columba. — And, generally, *a dove or pigeon. Horat.* and *Colum.*

CŎLUMĔLLĂ (dimin. from columna), æ, f. *a small pillar or column. Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Lucil.* Servus Lucili columella, *h. e. prop, stay, trusty slave.* — *Columnella* is also read. —— ¶ L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *a writer on husbandry in the time of the emperor Claudius.*

CŎLUMĔLLĀRĒS (columella) dentes, *h. e. eye-teeth, grinders,* of horses, which appear in the fourth year. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

CŎLUMĔN (probably allied with culmen), ĭnis, n. *the top, summit, or roof of a house,* κορυφή, στέγος. *Varr., Cic.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ In particular, *the principal beam, extending longwise on the top of the roof of a house, on which all the parts of the roof depend. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *the top or summit of any thing. Catull.* Sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus, *h. e.* montibus Idæ Phrygiæ. *Nigid.* ap. *Serv.* Canicula in columen venit cum Geminis, *h. e. to the meridian.* —— ¶ Figur. *a prop, stay, support. Terent.* Columen vero familiæ. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Horat.* rerum mearum. *Sil.* Ausonii regni. — Also, *the chief, head, principal. Plaut.* Audaciæ columen. *Cic.* amicorum Antonii. *Gell.* artium columina M. Varronem et P. Nigidium.

CŎLUMIS (unc.), e, adject. same as *Incolumis. Isidor.* —— ¶ It occurs (according to some edd.) in *Plaut. Trin.* 3. 3. 15., where it has also been explained (as if from κολούω), *mutilated, maimed.*

CŎLUMNĂ (columen), æ, f. *a pillar, column,* κίων, στῦλος. —— ¶ Columna Mænia (Menia), and simply Columna, *a pillar in Rome, at which slaves, thieves, &c. were punished, and to which dishonest*

debtors were summoned, and probably punished; a sort of *pillar of infamy, whipping-post, pillory*. *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Adhærescere ad columnam (*sc.* Mænlam), *to be stuck to this pillar*, h. e. *not to get away from it without disgrace*. —— ¶ Columnæ Herculis, *the pillars of Hercules*, h. e. *two mountains on the straits of Gibraltar*, Calpe *in Europe, and* Abyla *in Africa*. *Plin.* and *Mela*. —— ¶ Protei Columnæ (*h. e.* fines), *the boundaries of Egypt, where Proteus reigned* (in reference to the ancient custom of marking boundaries by pillars). —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Injurioso ne pede proruas stantem columnam, *the standing column*, h. e. *the secure, prosperous state*. —— ¶ Also, *water falling from the clouds in a body; a spout, waterspout*. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fiery pillar appearing in the heavens*. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, for mentula. *Martial.*

CŎLŬMNĀRIS (columna), e, adj. *Prudent.* Luce columnari, *h. e. of the pillar of fire*, in the wilderness.

CŎLŬMNĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a tribute that was imposed upon every pillar that supported the house*. *Cic.*

CŎLŬMNĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. perhaps *a dishonest debtor or bankrupt*, &c., *such as was prosecuted at the* columna Mænia, *where slaves and thieves were punished*. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*

CŎLŬMNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a supporting by pillars, a colonnade, series or range of pillars*. *Apul.*

CŎLŬMNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *provided with, or supported by pillars*. *Varr.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Columnatum os, *h. e. supported by the arm*.

COLUMNELLA. See *Columella*.

CŎLŬMNIFĔR (columna & fero), a, um, adject. *Prudent.* Columniferum radium, *h. e. the fiery column in the wilderness*.

CŎLŪRI (Κόλουροι), ōrum, m. *the Colures, two imaginary circles in the heavens* (*the solstitial and equinoctial*), *passing through the poles, and intersecting each other at right angles*. *Macrob.*

CŎLŪRIĂ (κόλουρος, cauda mutilus) ōrum, n. *pilasters; a sort of mutilated columns, not having the ornaments on the top*. *Sidon.* rotundata, *h. e. made of circular stones placed on one another*.

CŎLŬRNŬS (for corulnus, from corulus), a, um, adj. *of the hazel-tree*. *Virg.* In verubus colurnis.

CŎLŪRŬS (κόλουρος), a, um, adj. *without a tail*. — Hence, *Plot. de Metris*. Colurum metrum, *h. e. wanting a foot, a foot too short*.

CŎLŬS, i, and **CŎLŬS**, us, f. *a distaff, rock*, ἠλακάτη. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Also, *the wool itself*. *Senec.* Colos, quas nevere. — A distaff is assigned to the Fates (Parcæ), from which they spin off the fate and life of men. *Ovid.* Stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo, *h. e. you were soon to die*. —— ¶ *Catull.* 63. 311. (according to some edd.) has colus, *masc.*

COLUSTRA. See *Colostra*.

CŎLŬTHĔĂ (κολυτέα, ap. *Theophrast.*), ōrum, n. perhaps *fruits from the* colutea (laburnum, according to some). *Plaut.*

CŎLȲMBĂDĔS (κολυμβάδες) olivæ, *pickled olives; as if swimming* in the brine. *Plin.*

CŎLȲMBŬS (κόλυμβος) i, m. *a place to swim in; a fish-pond*. *Lamprid.*

CŎMĂ (κόμη), æ, f. *the hair of the head, particularly when long, flowing, uncut*. *Cic.* calamistrata. *Id.* Madenti coma, composito capillo. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Scindens comam. *Quintil.* In gradus frangere, *h. e. so to dress the hair that one lock is above another*, and thus to give it the appearance of steps. *Ovid.* induere, *to put up*. *Senec.* Solvere comas, et rursus fingere, *to form, fashion, adjust*. *Ovid.* componere. *Propert.* Demissis comis plangere pectora. — Also, of animals, *Gell.* Comæ cervicum, *h. e. the mane*. *Stat.* Galeæ tremunt horrore comarum, *h. e. of the crests, made of hair*. — Hence, of sheep, *Poet.* ap. *Cic.* Aurea (agni) coma, *wool, fleece*. — Hence, *the hair, wool, or down upon parchment*. *Tibull.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the foliage of trees*. *Horat.* Coma nemorum. *Ovid.* Arboreas comas. *Id.* populeas comas. — Also, of plants, *a sort of head or tuft*. *Plin.* Milii comæ. *Id.* Coma cæpe. *Ovid.* Papavereas comas, *h. e. poppy heads or blossoms*. —— ¶ Also, of the earth, *the herbage, flowers; crop, harvest*. *Colum.* Telluris comas aptate canistris. *Ovid.* Falce subsecuit comas. —— ¶ Also, *the beams or rays, streaming light*, of the sun, of torches, &c. *Senec.* Coma ignis. *Catull.* Faces splendidas quatiunt comas. *Senec.* Coma Phœbi.

COMĂCUM, for *Camacum*.

CŎMĀGĒNĒ, or **CŎMMĀGĒNĒ**, es, f. Κομαγηνή, and Κομμαγηνή, *a region of Syria*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant*, growing in this country. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Comagēnus, or Commagēnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to* Comagena. *Juvenal.* and *Plin.* — Comageni, ōrum, its inhabitants. *Plin.* — Comagenum medicamentum, *invented by the Comagenians, and made of goose-fat, cinnamon, cassia, white pepper, and comagene*. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

CŎMĀNĂ, ōrum, τὰ Κόμανα, *a city of Cappadocia, where was a splendid temple of Bellona*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Pontus*. *Plin.*

CŎMĀNS (coma), antis, adj. *having long or bushy hair, with flowing hair*, κομήτης. Used in the various senses of *coma*. *Valer. Flacc.* Comanti ore facem supra, *h. e. with his hair over his face*. *Virg.* Comantes (leonis) toros, *h. e. furnished with a mane*. *Plin.* Equæ comantes. *Valer. Flacc.* Silvæ comantes, *leafy*. *Stat.* Comans humus, *h. e. grassy*. *Virg.* Sera comans narcissus, *flowering late*. *Id.* flore comans. *Plin.* Foliis comantibus. *Virg.* Galea comans, *h. e. crested, plumed*. *Id.* Cristas comantes, *flowing plumes*. *Ovid.* Stella comans, *h. e. a comet*. *Valer. Flacc.* Astro comantes Tyndaridæ, *h. e. with a bright and starry apex on their heads*. *Sil.* Pinum flamma comantem, *h. e. streaming with flame*. —— ¶ Also, *hairy, shaggy, bristly*. *Valer. Flacc.* Alta comantem pectora. *Virg.* Setæ comantes hircorum. *Valer. Flacc.* Pellis comans villis.

CŎMĂRCHŬS (κώμαρχος), i, m. *a prefect of a village, burgomaster*. *Plaut.*

CŎMĂRŎN (κόμαρον), i, n. *the fruit of the arbute-tree*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the strawberry plant*, called also *fragum*. *Apul.*

CŎMĀTŌRIŬS (coma), a, um, adject. *Petron.* Acu comatoria, *a crisping pin*.

CŎMĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *with long or bushy hair*, κομήτης. *Sueton.* Pulchros et comatos deturpabat. *Martial.* Comata tempora. *Id.* O quantum diatheca valent, et quinque comati, *h. e.* pueri intonsi. *Plin.* Comata Gallia, and *Lucan.* absol. Comata, *h. e. Transalpine Gaul* (except *Narbonensis*, which was called *Bracata*); because the inhabitants had long hair. —— ¶ *Catull.* Comata silva, *h. e.* frondosa, *leafy*.

CŎMBĬBŌ (con & bibo), is, ibi, itum, a. 3. *to drink, or drink up*, ἐκπίνω, συμπίνω. *Ovid.* Et cogor lacrymas combibere ipse meas. —— ¶ Also, *to drink together*. *Senec.* Ad artem æque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus. —— ¶ Also, *to drink up, drink or suck in, draw to itself, imbibe, absorb*. *Horat.* Tractare serpentes ut atrum Corpore combiberet venenum. *Ovid.* Sic combibitur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis, *h. e. is absorbed*. *Plin.* Ut scrobes solem pluviasque combibant. *Colum.* Bacca salem combibat. *Id.* Oleum testa combibit. *Stat.* Cupressus flammas combibit. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quas (artes) si, dum tener est, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, *if he shall have imbibed, or taken in*.

CŎMBĬBŌ (combibo), ōnis, m. *a pot-companion*, συμπότης. *Cic.*

CŎMBĪNŌ (con & bini), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join two and two, combine*, ζεύγνυμι, συνάπτω, bina jungo, conjungo. *Sidon.* — Hence, Combinatus, a, um. *Augustin.* Ut forte combinati (*sc.* ipse et tres alii) spatiabantur, *h. e. two and two*.

CŎMBRĒTUM (unc.), i, n. *an herb like lady's-glove* (bacchar). *Plin.*

CŎMBULLĬŌ (con & bullio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to boil together*. *Apic.*

CŎMBŪRŌ (con & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn together, burn or consume utterly; to scorch, parch, or dry up*, συμφλέγω, ἐμπρήθω. *Plaut.* Comburere ædes. *Cic.* libros. *Id.* aliquem vivum. *Plaut.* Nimius calor comburebat gutturem. — Hence, Combustum, i, n. *a burn or scald*. *Scrib. Larg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Q. Cic.* Comburere aliquem judicio. *Plaut.* diem, *h. e. to burn the day* (as dead); *to pass away jovially*. *Prop.* Semela (Jupiter) est combustus, est deperditus, *h. e. is inflamed with love, enamored*.

CŎMBUSTĬŌ (comburo), ōnis, f. *a burning, consuming*. *Firmic.*

CŎMBUSTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a burning, scorching, parching; combustion*, ἀπόκαυμα. *Apic.* Ne fundum tangat, propter combusturam. *Æmil. Macer.* Combusturis subvenit ignis.

COMBUSTUS, a, um, particip. from *Comburo*; which see.

CŎMĒ (κόμη), es, f. *the herb goat's-beard*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, with a long penult, *a* (Grecian) *village, hamlet*, κώμη. *Liv.*

CŎMĔDŌ (con & edo), is, ēdi, ēsum & estum, a. 3. *to eat, eat up*, φάγω, ἐσθίω. *Cic.* Te muscæ comedissent. *Terent.* Quid comedent? quid ebibent? —— ¶ Often, *to consume or squander in gluttony, eat up, waste, dissipate*. *Cic.* Comedere rem familiarem, καταφαγεῖν τὴν οὐσίαν. *Id.* patrimonium. *Id.* bona sua. *Id.* Potes mulo isto, cum cantherium comedisti, Romam pervehi, *the gelding*, h. e. *the money for him*. *Id.* beneficia alicujus, *h. e. what has been received by way of benefit*. — So, of persons, *Terent.* (spoken by a parasite) Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, *to be sponged, ruined, eaten out*; (or, in this place, *to be carped at, cut with words*). *Plaut.* Comedere aliquem absentem. *Id.* se, *h. e. to waste or pine away* (with care). So, *Juvenal.* Nobilitas comesa, *h. e. pillaged, plundered*. —— ¶ *Martial.* Pueros oculis comedit, *h. e. devoured with his eyes*. —— ¶ *Comedim, is, it*, for *comedam, as, at*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ This verb takes also those personal endings of *sum*, which begin with *es*; as, *comesset, comesse, comes, comest*, &c. *Cic.* and *Plaut.*

CŎMĔDŌ (comedo), ōnis, m. *a prodigal, spendthrift*, καταφαγάς. *Varr.* and *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

CŎMĔNSIS, e, adj. *of, from or pertaining to* Comum, *a town of Insubria, near the Larian lake*, now *Como*. *Liv.* ager. So, *Plin.* In Comensi, *sc.* agro. *Id.* lapis, *h. e.* lapis ollaris. *Liv.* Comenses, ium, *the inhabitants*.

CŎMĔS (con & meo, which was originally of the third conj.), itis, m. and f. *a companion, comrade, fellow; associate, attendant*, ἀκόλουθος. *Cic.* Comes meus fuit illo miserrimo tempore. *Cæs.* Victoriæ Pompeii comitem. *Cic.* Vitæ socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset. *Id.* Ars et doctrina comites ac ministræ sunt oratoris. *Id.* Multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio. *Id.* Tuarum actionum, sententiarum, voluntatum socium comitemque. *Id.* Præbere se alicui comitem in ulciscendis inimicis. *Id.* Nec comitem illius furoris, sed ducem. *Virg.* Addere se comitem alicui. *Cic.* Adjungere se comitem fugæ alicujus. *Virg.* Ire comitem alicui. *Id.* Mittere aliquem comitem alteri. *Ovid.* Dare aliquem alicui comitem. *Id.* Venire *and* esse comitem alicui. *Cic.* Comitem esse alicujus. *Plaut.* Habere aliquem comitem consiliis suis. *Quintil.* Dulcis secretorum comes. *Plin.* Profiteri se comitem Platonis, *h. e.* sectatorem, *a follower, disciple*. *Ovid.* Comitem negare, *sc.* se, *not to be willing to go with one*. —— ¶ In particular, Comites, *persons who accompany and take care of youths; tutors, pedagogues*. *Sueton.* — Also, *the retinue, attendants*, &c. *of a provincial governor*. These were either without any particular charge, and sometimes called *amici*; or assigned to some definite duty. *Cic.* Hominem certum misi de comitibus meis. *Horat.* Albinovano comiti scribæque Neronis. — So, figur. *Plaut.* Drusillianus, et comites ejus octo. —— ¶ Hence, under the emperors, comites were *higher officers, ministers, overseers, superintendents, colonels of the body-guard* (obsequii comites), *chief grooms of the stables* (stabuli comites), &c. *Codd. Just.* and *Theod*

CŎMĔSOR (comedo), ōris, m. *an eater, gormandizer.* Tertull. and Pandect.
COMESSATIO, } See Comissatio, &c.
COMESSOR, &c. }
CŎMĔSTUS, and CŎMĔSUS, a, um, particip. from comedo.
CŎMĒTĒS (κομήτης), æ, m. *a comet.* Cic. and Virg. — Called also *Sidus cometes, Stella cometes.* Tacit. and Justin. — Also, Cometa, æ, m. Senec.
CŌMĬCE (comicus), adverb, *comically, in a manner befitting comedy.* Cic.
CŌMĬCUS (κωμικός), a, um, adj. *relating to comedy, befitting comedy, comical,* κωμῳδικός, ad Comœdiam pertinens. Horat. res. Cic. artificium. Cæs. ap. Sueton. virtus. Cic. adolescens, h. e. *represented in a comedy.* Id. Poeta comicus, or absol. comicus, *a comic poet.* Quintil. Actor comicus, and Plaut. comicus (absol.), *a comic actor, a comedian.* Plaut. Aurum comicum, h. e. *lupines, used, in acting comedies, for money.* Plin. personæ, *masks used in comedy.* Tertull. Balneum comicum, h. e. *factitious, not genuine.*
COMINIA. See Colminiana.
CŌMĬNUS, or CŌMMĬNUS (con & manus), *nigh at hand; hand to hand, in close combat,* ἐγγύθεν. Cic. Nec eminus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uteretur. Ovid. de fratribus unum Cominus ense ferit: jaculo cadit eminus ipse. Cic. Nunc cominus agamus, *let us come to close combat.* Id. Pugnare cominus in acie cum hoste. Ovid. aggredi aliquem. Id. ire in aliquem, *to attack.* Liv. gladio rem gerere. Cic. Video utramque cominus ictu cecidisse contrario. Id. Qui me epistola petivit, ad te, ut video, cominus accessit. Plin. insidiari alicui. Catull. Quercus radicibus exturbata Prona cadit, lateque, et cominus obvia frangit, h. e. prope et longe. Plin. Sole cominus facto, h. e. propius accedente. Tacit. petere Mesopotamiam. Plin. judicare aliquid. Ovid. aspicere aliquem. Tacit. videre aliquid. Pandect. Recipere cominus pecuniam a debitore, *in person.* Gell. Exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis, periclitandisque. Propert. Cominus ire sues. Id. Cominus isse viro. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *forthwith, presently, instantly.* Virg. Jacto qui semine cominus arva Insequitur. —— ¶ *Cominius,* compar., is found in Tertull. de carne Christi, c. 21.
CŌMIS (unc.), e. adj. *courteous, kind, humane, gentle, mild, affable, complaisant, good-humored, gracious, obliging, condescending, indulgent, accessible,* εὐπροσήγορος, χρηστός. Cic. Comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. Id. Comem esse erga aliquem. Horat. in aliquem. Tacit. alicui. Cic. Quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse? Apul. Senex comissimus. Nepos. Ingenium come. Tacit. sermo. Terent. animus. Ovid. oculi. —— ¶ Also, *favorably disposed to the fine arts.* —— ¶ Also, *witty,* and hence, *pleasing,* in speech and writing. Horat. — Also, *finical, too studious of elegance.* Plin. Tiberius Cæsar, minime comis Imperator.
CŌMISSĀBUNDUS (comissor), a, um, adj. *revelling, rioting,* κωμαστής. Liv. Temulento agmine comissabundus per Indiam incessit. Plin. Juvenes comissabundi.
CŌMISSĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a revelling, carousing, rioting, or making merry after supper,* κῶμος. Liv. and Cic.
CŌMISSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a reveller after supper, a reveller,* κωμαστής. Liv. and Cic. —— ¶ Figur. Martial. At nunc conviva est, comissatorque libellus, h. e. interest, et legitur in conviviis, et comissationibus. Cic. Comissatores conjurationis barbatuli juvenes (scornfully), *for* socii.
CŌMISSOR (*for* comassor, from κωμάζω), āri, ātus sum, dep. 1. properly, *to go through the city with music in solemn procession,* as was usual on the festival of Bacchus; hence, of jovial and merry youths, who, after their ordinary supper, went to a friend's house, and feasted and drank once more; *to revel, riot.* Liv. Quin comissatum ad fratrem imus? Horat. Tempestivius in domum comissari, *to go to revel.*
CŌMĬTĀS (comis), ātis, f. *courtesy, affability, complaisance, gentleness, civility, humanity, good breeding, mildness, kindness,* εὐπροσηγορία, benignitas, facilitas, lenitas, affabilitas. Cic. Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis. Tacit. Comitate curandi provinciam tenuit, h. e. in curando, *by governing with lenity and affability.* Plaut. Mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum est comitas, h. e. *I am willing, am ready.* —— ¶ Also, *liberality, munificence.* Plaut.
CŌMĬTĀTENSIS (comitatus), e, adj. *pertaining to the dignity and office of the* comites. (See Comes.) Cod. Theod. munus subire. Ammian. Comitatensis fabrica, h. e. machinatio, calumniosa delatio Comitum aulicorum. —— ¶ Cod. Theod. Comitatensis legio. Id. Comitatenses milites, *soldiers attached to the emperor's residence or court.*
CŌMĬTĀTUS, a, um, particip. See Comito and Comitor. —— ¶ Adj. Cic. Ut esset comitatior. Id. Comitatiores reverti.
CŌMĬTĀTUS (comitor), us, m. *a number of followers or companions, a train or company of attendants; a train, retinue, suite, equipage,* ἀκολουθία. Cic. Si modo tecti satis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum. Cæs. Comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit. Cic. ancillarum puerorumque. Quintil. declam. Convictibus et comitatibus lætari, *in conversation and society.* Plin. Comitatus rerum Alexandri Magni, h. e. comites expeditionum et rerum gestarum Alexandri. Id. Exornatus comitatu Alexandri, h. e. *honored by being the companion and friend of Alexander.* —— ¶ Also, *a number of men travelling together, or transporting any thing together, a caravan.* Cæs. —— ¶ Also, *the train or suite of the emperor, the court, the imperial residence.* Pandect. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Virtutum tanto comitatu. Plin. Pruna hordearia appellata, a comitatu frugis ejus, h. e. *from its ripening at the same time with barley.* Id. Comitatus utriusque causæ.
CŌMĬTER (comis), adv. *courteously, kindly, affably, complaisantly, gently, civilly, obligingly, politely,* φιλοφρόνως, εὐμενῶς. Cic. Comiter, benigne, non gravate. Id. Salutare benigne, comiter appellare unumquemque. Enn. ap. Cic. Erranti comiter viam monstrare. Cic. consolari aliquem. Terent. aliquem adjuvare. Gell. Sensim et comiter admonere aliquem. Plaut. Lepidissime, et comissime. Tacit. Comiter administrare provinciam. Liv. celebrare convivium, h. e. *willingly, with pleasure; cheerfully, pleasantly.* So, Cic. Comiter et jucunde esse in convivio. —— ¶ Cic. Comiter servare majestatem populi R., h. e. *willingly, readily.* So, Liv. Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui quotannis comiter Apollini fiant. —— ¶ Plin. Comiter habitare, *genteelly, elegantly, splendidly.*
COMITIA, ōrum, n. See Comitium.
CŌMĬTIĀLIS (comitia), e, adj. *of or belonging to the* comitia. Vopisc. Comitiale tribunal, h. e. in Comitiis positum. — Comitiales dies were *days on which* comitia *were or might be held.* If the comitia were actually held on these days, the senate could not be held, nor could the prætor administer justice. Cic. So, Cæs. biduum. Cic. mensis, *in which comitia were held.* —— ¶ Plaut. Non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos. Nam istorum nullus nefastus est, comitiales sunt meri, h. e. perhaps *persons who were continually in the* comitium; hence, *litigious persons, who were always ready to accuse and circumvent others.* —— ¶ Comitialis morbus, *the epilepsy, falling sickness;* so called, *because its occurrence at the* comitia *put a stop to the proceedings.* Cels. So, Senec. Vitium comitiale. Plin. Comitialis, sc. homo, *one who has it, an epileptic.*
CŌMĬTIĀLITER (comitialis), adverb, *from the falling sickness.* Plin.
CŌMĬTIĀTUS (comitia), us, m. *an assembly of the people at the* comitia, *the* comitia. Cic. e Leg. xii. tab. Altera de capite civis rogari, nisi maximo comitiatu, vetat, h. e. *at the* comitia centuriata.
CŌMĬTIĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adject. Ascon. Alii (tribuni militum) sunt comitiati, h. e. *appointed at the* comitia (whereas those appointed by the general were called *rufuli*).
CŌMĬTIO (comitium), as, n. 1. *to sacrifice in the* comitium, *or to go thither to sacrifice.* Varro.
CŌMĬTIUM (comes), ii, n. CŌMĬTIA, ōrum, n. plur. have a two-fold signification. Comitium (sing.) was *a public place in the* forum Romanum, *where the* comitia curiata *were held, and certain offences tried and punished.* Cic. In comitium veniant, ad stantem judicem dicant. Plin. Ep. Celer eques R., cum in comitio virgis cæderetur. Sueton. In comitio ad necem cædi. — So, *out of Rome.* Nepos. In comitio Spartæ, h. e. *assembly or place of assembly of the government.* —— ¶ Comitia (plur.), *the formal assembly of the whole people, to make, reject, or repeal laws and ordinances, or to choose magistrates,* &c. These comitia *were of three kinds,* centuriata, tributa, curiata, *according as the people* voted by *centuries, tribes, or* curiæ. Cic. Comitia habere, and facere, and gerere, *and* instituere, *to hold.* Liv. edicere and indicere. Cic. obire, h. e. interesse. Id. dimittere. Id. Comitiis præesse, *to preside at, direct.* — It is often joined with a *genit.* or *adject.* denoting *the object.* Liv. consulum, h. e. *for choosing consuls.* Cic. censorum. So, Id. quæstoria, and tribunicia. So, Id. mea, h. e. de me. — Also, with the *dat.* Liv. regi creando. In these passages it may often be rendered *election,* or *election meeting.* — Cic. uses comitia also of *the election of a priest, in Sicily.* — Cic. Comitia gratuita, h. e. *without bribery.* Plin. flagrantia, h. e. *warmly contested.* —— ¶ Figur. Plaut. Intus de capite meo sunt comitia, h. e. ubi de forma et salute mea agitur. So, Id. Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, h. e. *very cunning, well-prepared counsel, or deliberation.* —— ¶ Liv. 3. 17. Comitia in foro sunt, applied to *a multitude or meeting,* generally.
CŌMĬTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Veget. dignitas, h. e. *the dignity of* comes *or count in the emperor's court.* So, Cod. Just. Comitiva (absol.).
CŌMĬTO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to accompany,* same as Comitor. Propert. mea si teneræ comitarent castra puellæ. Ovid. Pirithoum Theseus comitavit. —— ¶ Passive. Justin. Salutantur, comitantur. Ovid. Ingenio meo comitor fruorque. Cic. Mulier viris comitata. Id. Parum comitatus, h. e. *with few attendants.* Id. Bene comitatus.
CŌMĬTOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to accompany, attend, wait upon, go along with, follow,* παρακολουθέω. Curt. Virgines comitabantur patrem. Virg. gressumque canes comitantur herilem. Id. iter alicujus. Sueton. herilem filium in scholas. — Often, *to attend* (a funeral), *to attend to the grave.* Virg. juvenem exanimum. Plin. exsequias. So, absol. Nepos. Comitante toto exercitu. —— ¶ Figur. *to accompany.* Cic. Cetera, quæ comitantur huic vitæ. Curt. Hominem consequitur aliquando, nunquam comitatur divinitas. Claudian. Superbia comitatur honores.
COMMA (κόμμα from κόπτω, to cut), ătis, n. *a part of a period, short clause of a sentence.* Diomed. —— ¶ Also, the (written) *stop,* which marks this, *a comma.* Donat. —— ¶ Also, in verse, *the cæsura.* Valer. Prob. —— ¶ Hence, Commatĭcus, a, um, adj. *of short sentences or clauses,* κομματικός. Sidon.
COMMĀCĔRO (con & macero), as, a. 1. *to soften by steeping, macerate.* Marcell. Empir. —— ¶ Also, *to pound, bruise.* Strabo. Gall.
COMMĀCESCO (con & macesco), is, n. 3. *to grow lean, pine or waste away.* Varr. ap. Non.: if the reading be correct.
COMMĂCŬLO (con & maculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spot, stain, pollute all over.* Virg. manus sanguine. Tacit. sanguine suo altaria deum. —— ¶ Figur. *to pollute, stain.* Cic. Commaculare se ambitu. Sallust. laudes flagitiis. Stat. pia templa.
COMMĂDEO (con & madeo), es, n. 2. *to become moist, or soaked.* Cato.

COMMAGENE, &c. See *Comagene.*
CŎMMĂLAXŌ (con & malaxo), as, a. 1. *to make mild, soften.* Varr. ap. *Non.*
CŎMMĂNDŌ (con & mando), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to chew, masticate.* *Seren. Samm.* and *Marcell. Empir.*
CŎMMĂNDŬCĀTĬŌ (commanduco), ōnis, f. *a chewing, champing; mastication.* *Scribon. Larg.*
CŎMMĂNDŬCŌ (con & manduco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to masticate, chew,* διαμασσάομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Commandūcor, āris, dep. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*
CŎMMĂNĔŌ (con & maneo), es, n. 2. *to remain, or remain together.* *Macrob.*
CŎMMĂNĬPŬLĀRĬS (con & manipularis), is, m. *a soldier belonging to the same* manipulus *or company.* *Tacit.* Prensare commanipularium pectora.
CŎMMĂNĬPŬLĀTĬŌ (con & manipulus), ōnis, f. societas commanipularium. *Spartian.* Ut in commanipulatione nemo focum faceret.
CŎMMĂNĬPŬLŌ, ōnis, and **CŎMMĂNĬPŬLŬS** (Id.), i, m. same as *Commanipularis.* *Spartian.* and *Inscript.*
CŎMMĀRCĔŌ (con & marceo), es, ui, n. 2. *to wither, shrink, grow dull, languish.* *Ammian.*
CŎMMĀRGĬNŌ (con & margino), as, a. 1. *to border, furnish with a margin.* *Ammian.* pontes.
CŎMMĂRĪTŬS (con & maritus), i, m. *fellow-husband, joint-spouse.* *Plaut.*
CŎMMĀSCŬLŌ (con & masculo), as, *to strengthen, fortify, brace, invigorate,* ἐπισχυρίζω. *Apul.* animum. *Macrob.* frontem.
CŎMMĀSTĪCŌ (con & mastico), as, a. 1. *to masticate.* *Æmil. Macer.*
COMMATICUS. See *Comma.*
CŎMMĀTŪRĒSCŌ (con & maturesco), is, rui, escĕre, n. 3. *to ripen, come to maturity.* *Colum.*
CŎMMĔĀBĬLĬS (commeo), e, adject. *easily passed through.* *Arnob.* venæ. —— ¶ Also, *passing to and fro easily.* *Arnob.* auræ, *sc.* halitus.
CŎMMĔĀTĀLĬS (commeatus), e, adj. *Cod. Just.* miles, *h. e. a soldier who takes a part of his pay in provisions, &c., or a soldier who has leave to draw his wages, and take a furlough.*
CŎMMĔĀTŎR (commeo), ōris, m. *one who goes back and forth.* *Apul.*
CŎMMĔĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a passing; or a passage, a place where one can pass back and forth,* στόλος πορευτικός, διάβημα, actus commeandi, transitus. *Plaut.* Perfodi parietem, qua commeatus esset hinc huic mulieri. *Id.* Commeatus transtinet trans parietem, *h. e. there is a passage through.* *Id.* Utroque commeatus continet. *Cæs.* Duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare constituit, *at twice, by two transportations* (or also, *convoys.* See below). *Pallad.* Commeatus vocis, *the passing, passage.* — Also, *convoy, transport; company of merchants.* *Sueton.* Qui de novo commeatu Neapolim confluxerant. *Auct. B. Afric.* Allienus secundum commeatum mittit ad Cæsarem, *the second convoy.* *Sall.* Frequentiam negotiatorum et commeatuum. *Tacit.* Copia negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre. So, *Apul.* (of dogs) Per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, *our caravan or company.* —— ¶ Often, *a furlough; leave of absence from the army for a certain time,* ἐξουσία. *Liv.* Dare commeatum alicui. *Vellei.* Cum commeatu petito, Romam venisset. *Tacit.* Promiscuis militum commeatibus. *Liv.* Esse in commeatu, *h. e. to be on furlough.* *Pandect.* Qui liberum commeatum impetraverunt. — Also, applied to other things. *Vellei.* Commeatum acquiescendi a continuatione laborum petiit, *leave.* *Senec.* Mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *a respite.* *Id.* Assidua servitus sine commeatu, *without intermission.* — Hence, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Qui ad diem commeatus non venit, *on the day which ended his furlough.* *Pandect.* Commeatus spatium excedere, *the time of the furlough.* —— ¶ Very often, *supplies or provisions brought or carried, or to be brought or carried by land or by sea; provisions, supplies, victuals,* as, for an army, a city, or for private persons, ἐπισιτισμός. *Cic.* Cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebamur. *Cæs.* Commeatibus nostros intercludere instituunt. *Id.* Sustinere commeatus, *to keep up an ample supply of provisions.* *Id.* Petere commeatum, *to go in search of provisions, to forage.* *Nepos.* Privare civitatem commeatibus. *Plaut.* Importare commeatum in coloniam. *Curt.* Subvehere commeatus. *Id.* Commeatuum copia. — It is sometimes distinguished from corn. *Cæs.* Supportare frumentum et commeatum. *Id.* Rei frumentariæ commeatusque causa. *Sallust.* Frumentum dare, commeatum portare. So, *Plaut.* Cibatus et commeatus. — Figur. *Plaut.* Commeatus argentarius, *a supply of money.*
CŎMMĔDĬTŎR (con & meditor), āris, dep. 1. *to consider, take into consideration.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* —— ¶ Also, *to imitate.* *Lucret.* Fragiles sonitus chartarum commeditatur, *h. e. gives a sound like that caused by tearing paper.*
CŎMMĔMBRĀTŬS (con & membro), a, um, adj. *joined together, compacted.* *Paulin. Nolan.*
CŎMMĔMĬNĪ (con & memini), isti, defect. *to remember, recollect; have in remembrance, to know,* διαμέμνημαι. *Cic.* Quem hominem probe nosse, et commeminisse se, aiebat. *Id.* Non commemini, antequam sum natus, me miserum. *Terent.* Si satis commemini. *Plaut.* Ecquid adhuc commeministi Punice? *Terent.* Sic commemineram, *that I knew.*
CŎMMĔMŎRĀBĬLĬS (commemoro) e, adject. *worthy of mention, memorable.* *Cic.* Vir commemorabili pietate præditus. *Plaut.* Pugna commemorabilis.
CŎMMĔMŎRĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a mention.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*
CŎMMĔMŎRĀNDŬS (properly particip. from commemoro), a, um, adj. *memorable, worthy of memory.* *Cic.* judicia. *Id.* liberalitas.
CŎMMĔMŎRĀTĬŌ (commemoro), ōnis, f. *a reminding, putting in mind, calling to recollection; a detail, recounting,* ὑπόμνησις. *Cic.* nominis nostri. *Terent.* Isthæc commemoratio quasi exprobratio benefici est. *Cic.* Verres in assidua commemoratione flagitiorum fuit, *h. e. people were always mentioning or recounting his crimes.*
CŎMMĔMŎRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mentioner, commemorator.* *Tertull.*
CŎMMĔMŎRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Commemoratio.* *Apul.*
CŎMMĔMŎRŌ (con & memoro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call to mind, to think over again; to mention, make mention of, detail, recount, relate,* ὑπομνημονεύω. *Cic.* Quid quaque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi. *Id.* Consulens ei, quam sæpe commemoro, humanæ societati. *Id.* Beneficia non debet commemorare, qui contulit. *Id.* Metrodorus, de cujus memoria commemoravit Antonius. *Id.* de tua virtute. *Terent.* Cui dem, quamobrem dem, commemorabo.
CŎMMĔNDĀBĬLĬS (commendo), e, adj. *commendable, laudable, praiseworthy,* qui commendari potest, ἐπαινετός. *Liv.* Nec ullo commendabilis merito. *Colum.* Arbustum commendabile fructu et decore. *Trebell. Poll.* Facere aliquem commendabiliorem alicui.
CŎMMĔNDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *commendation, recommendation,* σύστασις. *Cic.* Ut intelligat, meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse. *Id.* Ne exæquare videar ambitione quadam commendationes meas. *Sueton.* Dare aliquid alicui ex commendatione alicujus. *Cic.* Facere aliquid commendatione alicujus. *Cic.* fumosarum imaginum. *Id.* famæ. *Id.* naturæ. *Id.* oculorum. *Plin.* Sine arcessita commendatione. —— ¶ Also (though nearly the same thing), *excellence, agreeableness, grace; praise, repute, esteem.* *Nepos.* Tanta erat commendatio oris, ut, &c. *Cic.* Magna commendatio liberalitatis. *Id.* Ponere aliquid in prima commendatione, *h. e.* primam laudem ei tribuere. *Plin.* Candor est in commendatione, *is in repute.* *Id.* Beryllis summa commendatio in longitudine.
CŎMMĔNDĀTĪTĬŬS (commendatus), a, um, adj. *containing a recommendation, pertaining to a recommendation, commendatory,* συστατικός. *Cic.* Nullas litteras mittere, nisi commendatitias, *h. e. of recommendation.* So, *Aug.* ap. *Macrob.* Commendatitiæ (absol.). —— ¶ Written also, *commendaticius.*
CŎMMĔNDĀTĪVŬS (commendo) casus, *h. e.* dativus. *Priscian.*
CŎMMĔNDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a commender, praiser,* qui commendat. *Plin. Ep.*
CŎMMĔNDĀTŌRĬŬS (commendator), a, um, adject. same as *Commendatitius.* *Sidon.*
CŎMMĔNDĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that commends or recommends.* *Cic.* Lex commendatrix virtutum.
CŎMMĔNDĀTŬS, a, um, particip. *intrusted, commended,* &c. (See *Commendo.*) —— ¶ Adj. *commended, recommended.* *Cic.* Quæ res commendatior sempiternæ memoriæ? *Id.* Ceteris rebus habeas eos commendatissimos. — Also, *acceptable, pleasing, valued, esteemed.* *Petron.* Vultus commendatior. *Plin.* Calami commendatiores, *in greater repute.*
CŎMMĔNDŌ (con & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit to any one's charge, consign to any one's care, intrust with,* συνίστημι. *Pandect.* Commendare nihil aliud est, quam deponere. *Cic.* commendatus et commissus. *Id.* Commendatus et concreditus. *Justin.* filios apud hospitem. — Figur. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Commendare aliquid litteris, *to commit.* *Cic.* aliquem monumentis (*h. e.* scriptis) suis. *Id.* aliquid immortalitati, *to consign.* *Id.* aliquem sempiternæ gloriæ. *Id.* aliquid auctoritati, fidei, prudentiæ alicujus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Commendare se fugæ. —— ¶ Also, *to commend, recommend.* *Cic.* Tibi omnem rem atque causam, meque totum commendo, atque trado. *Id.* aliquem de meliore nota. *Id.* aliquem intime. *Terent.* se alicui in clientelam et fidem. *Cic.* Matrem meosque tibi commendatos habe. — Hence, figur. *to recommend, commend, h. e. make agreeable, procure favor for, set off, grace, praise.* *Cic.* Nulla re magis commendatur orator, quam verborum splendore et copia. *Plin. Ep.* Commendare justitiam suam provincialibus humanitate. *Plin.* Marmora commendantur maculis, aut coloribus, *derive value from.* *Id.* Myrti semen commanducatum oris odorem commendat, *improves, corrects, sweetens.* *Gell.* Nunc commendat, nunc objurgat, *praises.* —— ¶ *Pandect.* Tutorem fraudulenta conversatio suspectum commendat, *renders him an object of suspicion.* —— ¶ *Hygin.* Commendare aliquem Scyron ad regem, *to send him, commend him to his protection and guardianship.*
CŎMMĔNSŬS (commetior), us, m. *proportionate measure or size; symmetry,* συμμετρία. *Vitruv.*
CŎMMĔNTĀRĬĒNSĬS (commentarius), is, m. *one who has the care of public papers, a clerk, register.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a jailer, keeper of a prison, whose duty it was to make out a list of the prisoners committed to his care.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *a clerk* employed in the army. *Ascon.*
CŎMMĔNTĀRĬŎLUM (dimin. of commentarium), i, n. *a short commentary.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Commentariolus, i, m. in *Hieron.*
CŎMMĔNTĀRĬŬS (commentor), ii, m. and **CŎMMĔNTĀRĬUM**, ii, n. *a book of memoirs, memorandum-book, brief register or journal; a short commentary, short narration, list.* — Hence Cæsar calls the book of his wars commentarii, *sketches.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, in courts, *a registry, protocol, a brief.* *Senec.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a comment, annotation, commentary, short interpretation, brief explanation.* *Gell.*
CŎMMĔNTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, *a meditating, contemplating, thinking upon, considering.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *something produced by meditation.* *Cic.* — Hence, *a written dissertation, essay, description.* *Plin.*
CŎMMĔNTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an inventor, contriver; a writer.* *Apul.* and *Tertull.*
CŎMMĔNTĬŌR (con & mentior), ītis, ītus

sum, dep. 4. *to feign, pretend, assert falsely*, ψεύδομαι. *Apul.* Si qua commentiatur, redarguere. *Id.* Virum commentitus bonum.

CŌMMĔNTĪTĬŬS, and CŌMMĔNTĪCĬŬS (comminiscor, commentus), a, um, adj. *invented, discovered by thinking; fictitious, imaginary.* *Cic.* Commentitii et ficti Dii. *Id.* Nomina nova et commentitia. *Id.* civitas Platonis. *Pandect.* Jure commentitio receptum est, *h. e. new.* *Sueton.* spectacula, *newly invented.* *Gell.* Res commentitias dicere, *matters of one's own fancy.* *Cic.* sententiæ. *Id.* crimen, *an accusation without grounds; a false accusation.* *Gell.* fraudes.

COMMENTO, as. See *Commentor.*

CŌMMĔNTŎR (comminiscor, commentus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to meditate, think, muse upon, consider attentively,* μελετάω, διανοέω, mente verso, meditor, excogito vel solus vel cum aliis. *Cic.* Cum in hortos Bruti commentandi causa venissemus. *Id.* Commentari secum futuras miserias. *Id.* Commentari inter nos, qua ratione, &c. *Id.* Commentari atque meditari de aliqua re. — Hence, *to produce by study or meditation, write, compose.* *Cic.* Commentari orationem in aliquem. *Id.* Commentari mimos. *Plin.* Cato commentans de militari disciplina. *Plaut.* Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, *h. e. to imitate.* —— ¶ Also, *to utter one's thoughts on any subject; to discuss, dispute, contend; to comment or remark upon, explain.* *Gell.* Neque percontari, neque commentari quæ audierat, fas erat. *Cic.* Satisne videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? *Sueton.* Carmina diligentius retractare, ac legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris nota facere. —— ¶ Also, *to invent, devise, contrive.* *Plaut.* Ut cito commentatus est! (*sc.* fallaciam.) —— ¶ According to *Priscian*, an ancient form was *commento.* *Plaut.* Nimis bene ora commentavi, *to mark* with blows, as some explain it. *Al. aliter leg.* *Cic.* Commentata oratio, *meditated, reflected upon.*

CŌMMĔNTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a deviser, inventor.* *Ovid.* Luce sua ludos uvæ commentor habebat, *h. e. Bacchus.*

CŌMMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a thought, contrivance, invention; a fiction, feigned story.* *Cic.* Opinionum commenta. *Terent.* At ipsis commentum placet. *Liv.* Commentum miraculi. *Plin.* Commenta terræ, *wonderful peculiarities,* as it were *inventions* of, &c. *Justin.* Ut religione votorum nefanda commenta tegerentur, *plans, projects.*

COMMENTUS, a, um, particip. See *Comminiscor.*

CŌMMĔŌ (con & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go,* though often with reference to a return; hence, *to come and go, to pass back and forth,* διαπορεύομαι. *Cic.* Ultro citroque commeare. *Id.* Commeare retro. *Id.* Sidera ab ortu ad occasum commeantia. *Terent.* in orbem. *Id.* ad muliérculam. *Cic.* Litteræ ab aliis ad nos commeant. *Id.* Insula quo omnes cum mercibus commeabant. *Cæs.* Mercatores ad eos sæpe commeant. *Plin. Ep.* Præter statuam. *Nepos.* Via aliqua. *Gell.* Athenas ad Socratem. *Curt.* Commeantes mari libero. — Figur. *Cic.* Cujus in hortos libidines omnium commearent. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Scruposam commeat viam, *goes a stony way.* So, *Pandect.* Qui usus falso diplomate vias commeavit. —— ¶ Pass. Impers. *Pandect.* Si sine ponte commeari non possit.

CŌMMĔRCIUM (con & merx), ii, n. *commerce, exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffic, bartering of wares.* *Sallust.* Mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant. *Cic.* In agro Segestano Panormitanis commercium est. *Plin. Paneg.* Diversas gentes ita commercio miscuit, ut quod genitum esset usquam, id apud omnes natum esse videretur. —— ¶ Also, *the right or opportunity of trafficking, of buying and selling.* *Cic.* L. Crasso, Q. Scævolæ commercium signorum et tabularum pictarum cum Græcis hominibus non fuit. *Liv.* Ut denorum equorum iis commercium esset, *h. e.* ut denos equos emere possent. *Id.* Salis commercium dedit, *the right.* *Cod. Just.* Res commercio redimere. —— ¶ Also, *wares, commodities, merchandise.* — Hence, *supplies, provisions.* *Plin.* Sabulum portare cum reliquis commerciis militaribus. —— ¶ Also, *a place of traffic.* *Plin.* Primam in bellis commerciorum habuere curam. *Id.* Qui commercia hæc et litora peragravit. —— ¶ Figur. *communication, intercourse, fellowship, converse.* *Cic.* Habere commercium cum Musis. *Ovid.* Exercent illi sociæ commercia linguæ. *Vellei.* Commercia epistolarum, *correspondence.* *Sil.* culpæ. *Curt.* vitiorum. *Liv.* studiorum. *Sueton.* sermonis. *Virg.* Commercia belli. *Id.* Commercium loquendi et audiendi. *Plaut.* Quid tibi mecum est commercii, senex? *what hast thou to do with me?* — Also, *criminal intercourse.* *Plaut.* and *Sueton.*

CŌMMĔRCŎR (con & mercor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to buy together, purchase, buy up,* simul mercor, coemo, συμπρίαμαι. *Plaut.* Qui hic commercaris cives homines liberos. *Sallust.* Commercari arma.

CŌMMĔRĔŌ (con & mereo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to merit, deserve,* ἀξιοῦμαι. *Cic.* Æstimationem (pœnæ) commeruisse. *Terent.* Numquam commerui, ut caperet, &c. *Ovid.* pœnam. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to commit.* *Plaut.* Commerere noxiam. *Id.* Commerita noxia, *h. e. committed.* *Id.* culpam in se. *Id.* aliquid mali in se. *Ovid.* Quid placidæ commeruistis oves? *what harm have ye done?* *Terent.* Quid commerui, aut peccavi? —— ¶ Also, Commereor, ēris, erĭtus sum, dep. *Terent.* Nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, *h. e. committed.* *Plaut.* Me hanc culpam commeritum scio. *Gell.* Commeritus est fidem sedulitatis et veritatis, *he hath justly acquired a character for diligence and veracity.*

COMMEREOR. See *Commereo.*

CŌMMĔTĬŎR (con & metior), īris, ensus sum, dep. 4. *to measure,* συμμετρέω. *Colum.* Reperire rationem de commetiendis agris. *Plaut.* Omnes porticus sumus commensi. So, *Cic.* Commetiri oportet cum tempore negotium, *h. e. to measure it with, weigh it with; compare.*

CŌMMĒTŌ (frequent. from commeo), as, n. 1. *to go frequently, be in the habit of going.* *Næv.* and *Afran.* ap. *Non.* — Also (according to *Bentley*), in *Terent. Heaut.* 3. 1. 35. and *Plaut. Capt.* 1. 2. 82.

CŌMMICTĬLIS (commingo), e, adject. dignus ut comningatur; *vile, contemptible.* *Pompon.* apud *Non.*

CŌMMĬGRĀTĬŌ (commigro), ōnis, f. *a removing, migrating.* *Senec.* (de stellis).

CŌMMĬGRŌ (con & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove from one place to another; to migrate, flit, change one's place of abode,* μετοικέω. *Cic.* In domum tuam commigrabis. *Terent.* Neque diu huc commigrarunt.

CŌMMĪLĔS (con & miles), ĭtis, m. same as *Commilito.* *Inscript.*

CŌMMĪLĬTIUM (Id.), ii, n. *fellowship in war, joint warfare,* συστρατεία. *Tacit.* Chauci, cum auxilia pollicerentur, in commilitium asciti. *Plin. Ep.* Instructus commilitio tuo, *h. e.* doctus militarem disciplinam, quia tecum militavit. *Quintil.* Uti commilitio alicujus, *h. e.* militare simul cum aliquo. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Et commilitii sacra tuenda putas, *h. e. fellowship or communion in study.* So, *Apul.* Jura amicitiæ a commilitio studiorum inchoata.

CŌMMĪLĬTŌ (con & milito), as, n. 1. *to war in company or together with, to fight on one's side.* *Flor.* Luna quasi commilitans.

CŌMMĪLĬTŌ (con & milito, āre), ōnis, m. *a fellow-soldier, comrade,* συστρατιώτης. *Cic.* Meus in Græcia commilito fuit. *Vellei.* Commilito belli. *Sueton.* Nec milites eos sed commilitones appellabat.

CŌMMĬNĀBUNDŬS (comminor), a, um, adject. *threatening, menacing.* *Tertull.*

CŌMMĬNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a threatening, menacing,* ἀπειλή. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŌMMĬNĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *expressing a menace, threatening, menacing.* *Tertull.*

CŌMMĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a threatener, menacer.* *Tertull.*

CŌMMINGŌ (con & mingo), is, inxi, ictum, *or* inctum, a. 3. mictu aspergo. *Horat.*

CŌMMĬNISCŎR (con & mens), ĕris, mentus sum, dep. 3. *to devise, imagine, invent, contrive, design, feign,* excogito, συμπλάττω, διανοέομαι. Generally used in a bad sense. *Cic.* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Comminisci aliquid. *Plaut.* Fabricari et comminisci. *Id.* Reperire et comminisci. *Id.* dolum. *Id.* mendacium. *Id.* maledicta. *Id.* Fac, commentus sies, *h. e.* fallacias excogites. *Id.* Nec queo comminisci, quid hero dicam meo. *Sueton.* vectigal. *Id.* navem. *Id.* Comminisci novas litteras. *Pompon. Mela.* Phœnices litteras, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe confligere, imperitare gentibus commenti sunt. —— ¶ Also, *Comminisco, ĕre,* occurs. *Apul.* —— ¶ Commentus, *passively.* *Ovid.* Commenta funera narrat, *feigned.* So, *Id.* sacra. *Paul.* fraus, *devised.*

CŌMMĬNŎR (con & minor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to threaten loudly, to threaten,* ἀπειλέω. *Liv.* pugnam. *Auct. B. Afric.* impetum. *Sueton.* necem alicui. *Id.* aquilifero moranti cuspide.

CŌMMĬNŬŌ (con & minuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. properly, *to lessen, diminish.* *Horat.* pondus argenti. *Cic.* aliquid de commendatione. —— ¶ Often, *to crush or break to pieces, bruise or crumble into small parts, break into small pieces or fragments, comminute, fritter,* συντρίβω. *Cic.* Statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant. *Ovid.* fabas molis. *Petron.* vasa crystallina. *Phædr.* corticem (testudinis). *Cic.* annulum. *Plin.* Comminuunt calculos, *resolve, break up.* *Plaut.* Ego tibi comminuam caput, *will break your pate.* *Id.* Comminuere postes securibus. — Hence, *Id.* ap. *Gell.* diem articulatim, *h. e.* in exiguas partes dividere et distribuere. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to wear away, to weaken, enfeeble, impair.* *Cic.* Viriatum Lusitanum C. Lælius fregit et comminuit. *Id.* Officium sanctum comminuere, *impair.* *Id.* opes civitatis. *Id.* Re familiari comminuti sumus. *Ovid.* Comminuere aliquem lacrymis, *h. e. to move, touch, soften.* *Id.* vires ingenii, *to weaken.* *Quintil.* ingenia. *Plin. Ep.* Frigida negotia, quæ animum (*the spirit*) comminuunt.

COMMINUS. See *Cominus.*

COMMINUTUS, a, um, particip. from comminuo.

CŌMMIS (κόμμι), or COMMIS, is, f. *gum,* same as *Gummi.* *Plin.* and *Scribon. Larg.* — Also, *masc.* in *Scrib. Larg.* — Also, Commi *or* Cummi, n. indeclin. *Scrib. Larg.* and *Cinn.* ap. *Non.*

CŌMMISCĔŌ (con & misceo), es, iscui, ixtum *or* istum, *to mix or mingle together; to mix up; to blend, confuse,* συμμίγνυμι. *Plaut.* Commiscere mulsum. *Cic.* corpora, *h. e. in coition.* *Scribon. Larg.* multa in unum. *Virg.* fumum in auras. *Cato.* amurcam cum aqua. — Figur. *Cic.* Numquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur. *Plaut.* Si quis quid cum Neptuno rei commiscuit, *h. e.* navigationi se dedit. *Id.* aliquid consilii cum aliquo, *h. e. to participate in.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii. —— With *dat.* or *abl.* *Lucret.* Querela commista gemitu. *Virg.* Frusta commixta mero. *Plaut.* Canes capro commixta. *Virg.* Teucri commixti corpore tanto. *Senec.* Populus, cui commiscemur.

CŌMMISCĬBĬLIS (commisceo), e, adject. *that can be mingled.* *Tertull.*

CŌMMĪSĔRĀTĬŌ (commiseror), ōnis, f. *the expression of pity, in order to excite emotion,* κατοίκτισις. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commiserationem brevem esse oportet: nihil enim lacryma citius arescit.

CŌMMĪSĔRŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a man deserving of pity; a fellow-sufferer.* *Tertul.*

CŌMMĪSĔRĔŎR (con & misereor), ēris, erĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to commiserate, pity,* κατοικτίζω, ἐποικτίζομαι. *Gell.* Interitum ejus. — Impers. *Gell.* Navitas

precum ejus commiseritum esse illactenus, ut, &c.

CŌMMISĔRĒSCŌ (con & miseresco), is, n. 3. *to take pity on, commiserate*, ἐποικτίζομαι. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Fidem Myrmidonum commiserescite. — Impers. *Terent.* Ut ipsam Bacchidem commiseresceret, *h. e. that even a Bacchanal would have pitied.*

CŌMMISĔRŌR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to commiserate, have compassion*; also, *to lament, deplore, bewail.* *Nepos.* fortunam Græciæ. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Te commiserabar magis, quam miserabar mei. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc exornatio plurium prodest in amplificanda, et commiseranda re, *h. e. in exciting compassion for it; in representing it in a piteous manner.* So, *Gell.* Murmura (leonis) dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia. *Cic.* Cum commiserari, conqueri cœperit.

COMMISSATIO, } See *Comissatio*, &c.
COMMISSOR. }

CŌMMISSĬŌ (committo), ōnis, f. *a setting of two or more together for the purpose of contention, strife, action*; hence, *beginning* (*of a contest, exhibition*, &c.); also, *the exhibition or contest itself*, συμβολή, σύστασις. *Cic.* Commissione Græcorum (*sc.* ludorum), *at the beginning of the games*, or *at the games.* *Id.* Ab ipsa commissione, *sc.* ludorum, *the beginning.* *Plin. Ep.* Ludis pantomimi producti in commissione. *Macrob.* Sequenti commissione. *Sueton.* Nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, *h. e. trials of* (*literary*) *skill, contests.* *Id.* Senecam commissiones meras componere, *showy declamations; compositions exhibited as mere exercises of literary skill.* —— ¶ Also, *the commission, perpetration* (of an offence). *Arnob.*

CŌMMISSŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Pandect.* Lex commissoria, *and* Commissoria, absol. *an exception or condition in a contract, through the non-fulfilment of which the bargain becomes void, or some penalty is incurred.*

CŌMMĬSSUM (commissus, a, um), i, n. *a trust, thing trusted, secret.* *Cic.* Enuncians commissa, prodens conscios. *Horat.* Prodere commissa, *to betray.* *Id.* tacere, *to keep.* —— ¶ Also, among jurists, *a forfeiture, confiscation; forfeit.* *Quintil.* In commissum venire, and *Pandect.* cadere. *Quintil.* Pro commisso tenetur. *Pandect.* Res, quæ commisso vindicanda est. *Id.* Tollere onus navis commisso, *as a forfeit to the public chest.* —— ¶ Also, *a transgression of a law, a crime, offence, sin.* *Cic.* sacrum, *execrable.* *Sueton.* audax. (Compare *Committo.*)

CŌMMISSŪRĀ (committo), æ, f. *a joining together, joint, juncture, commissure.* *Cic.* ossium digitorum. *Senec.* lapidum. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* rimarum. *Senec.* Colorum, *h. e. mingling, joining.* *Id.* nodorum. *Cato.* funis, *knot at the end* (to keep it from untwisting). *Plin.* Piscium, *h. e. the bright star in the knot of the band of the Fishes* (Pisces). — Figur. *Quintil.* verborum. *Id.* orationis.

CŌMMISSŬS, a, um, particip. See *Committo* and *Commissum.*

CŌMMISTŬS, a, um, particip. from commisceo.

CŌMMITIGŌ (con & mitigo), as, a. 1. *to make soft, or mellow.* *Terent.* caput sandalio. (See *Mitigo.*)

CŌMMITTŌ (con & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to cause to go together, to set together, to bring together*, especially combatants, wild beasts, armies, &c. *Sueton.* pugiles ordinarios cum Græcis. *Id.* Peditibus, elephantis, equitibus hinc et inde commissis. — Hence, *to set at variance, inflame against each other.* *Sueton.* omnes inter se. *Claudian.* pios fratres odiis. — Also, *to excite a contest or rivalry between; to match, pair*; particularly, of poets and orators. *Sueton.* Ad exercitanda discentium ingenia, æquales inter se committere solebat. So, also, *to place together, bring together*, for the sake of comparison, *to match.* *Juvenal.* Committit vates, et comparat inde Maronem. — Also, *to begin, commence* (of any thing which puts one's strength to the test); *pugnam*, applied to a contest, properly, *to begin, to make an attack*, but also generally, *to fight.* *Cæs.* prœlium. *Eutrop.* Committere (absol.), *to engage, fight, combat.* So, *Pandect.* Cum boves commisissent. Also, *Liv.* Committere bellum, *to commence.* *Cic.* pugnam cum aliquo. *Liv.* rixam, *to begin.* So, *Cic.* ludos. *Liv.* spectaculum. *Sueton.* ludos, *to exhibit.* So also, in general, *to begin.* *Curt.* obsidionem. *Ovid.* sermonem. *Id.* Sermo committitur. *Frontin.* Quanta vigilia commissa. And *to make, hold.* *Cic.* Judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur. — Also, *to join together, connect, unite.* *Cels.* Suturis oras vulneris inter se committere. *Curt.* urbem continenti. *Id.* maria. *Liv.* viam viæ. *Ovid.* noctes in sua vota duas. *Id.* Commissa dextera dextræ. *Virg.* Pistrix delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, *h. e.* in qua delphinum caudæ conjunctæ sunt cum utero luporum. *Senec.* Commissa nox, *h. e. joined to another.* *Virg.* Porta commissa, *closed, shut.* *Cels.* Costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris. So, *Virg.* manum committere Teucris, *h. e. to come to close quarters with.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, commit, consign, intrust, commend.* *Colum.* semen solo. *Plin.* aliquid cœlo, *to the air.* *Cic.* aliquid literis. *Id.* se periculo, *to expose.* *Liv.* remp. in discrimen. *Id.* rem in casum ancipitis eventus. *Cels.* se labori. *Cic.* Ea vestris ingeniis committo. *Terent.* se alicujus fidei, *or* in alicujus fidem. *Id.* gratam in uxorem alicui. So, the particip. Commissus. *Horat.* Si prodiderit commissa fide, *h. e.* fidei (see *Commissum*). — Hence, Committere se, *to risk one's self, to venture.* *Cic.* in conclave. *Liv.* in hostilem terram, in potestatem regiam, in fidem inexpertam. And with the *dat.* *Cic.* populo, *before the people.* *Id.* urbi. So, absol. *Sueton.* Cum primum frequenti auditorio commisisset, *h. e. recited the history he had written*, and thus (as we say) *committed himself, risked his fame.* — Also, Committi, *to be obliged to be made over to a creditor or to the treasury* (fiscus); *to be forfeited, confiscated.* *Pandect.* Ne prædia in publicum committerentur. So, *Cic.* Hereditas Veneri Erycinæ commissa. *Id.* Hypothecæ commissæ, *sc.* creditori. — Figur. *Cic.* Devotio capitis convicta et commissa, *h. e. my life forfeited because I have obtained the object of my vow*, h. e. *my wish.* (See also, *Commissum.*) —— ¶ Also, *to dare or presume to do something, to perpetrate, commit, perform.* *Cic.* multa in deos impie. *Id.* flagitium. *Quint.* adulterium. *Pandect.* furtum. *Cic.* Commissum facinus. — And also, *intrans. to fail, miss, mistake, transgress.* *Cic.* Quum verisimile erit aliquem commisisse. *Id.* In dubium venire non posset; nemo enim committeret, *h. e. could mistake about it.* *Id.* contra legem, *to infringe, violate.* *Pandect.* in legem. So, *Varr.* lege. — So also, followed by *ut*, *to make an oversight, or commit a fault, such that*, &c. *to go so far that, to cause.* *Cic.* Non committam, ut me accusare possis. *Id.* Civem committere, ut morte mulctandus sit. So, *Liv.* Negare, se commissurum, cur, &c. *Cæs.* Neque commissum a se, quare timerent. *Ovid.* Committit sæpe repelli. —— ¶ In a judicial sense. *Quint.* Committere pœnam, and *Cic.* multam, *to make one's self liable to; to incur.* So, *Pandect.* edictum, stipulationem, *to make the edict*, &c. *binding on one's self*, h. e. *to comply with its conditions or stipulations.* So, *Pandect.* Lex commissa, edictum commissum, *just going into force.* *Cic.* Devotio capitis commissa (see above). — Figur. *Quint.* Committere discrimen, *to run the risk, to stake all.*

CŌMMIXTIM, and **CŌMMISTIM** (commixtus, or commistus), *mixtly, jointly.* *Modestin.*

CŌMMIXTĬŌ, and **CŌMMISTĬŌ** (commisceo), ōnis, f. *a mixing together.* *Apul.*

CŌMMIXTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. *a mixing together.* *Cato.*

CŌMMIXTŬS, and **CŌMMISTŬS**, a, um, partic. from *Commisceo*, which see. —— ¶ Commixtum, i, n. *a mixture.* *Cato.*

CŌMMŎDĀTĬŌ (commodo), ōnis, f. *a lending; service.* *Apulei.* Commodationes alternæ.

CŌMMŎDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a lender.* *Pandect.*

CŌMMŎDĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from commodo. —— ¶ Adj. *accommodated, appropriate, suitable.* *Gell.* Sententiæ ad usum commodatissimæ. Al. leg. *commendatissimæ.* *Plin.* Succus stomacho commodatus, *good for.* —— ¶ Commodatum, i, n. *the thing lent, a loan.* *Pandect.* accipere. *Id.* rogare. —— ¶ Also, *a contract for a loan.* *Pandect.* Teneri actione commodati. *Id.* Dare actionem commodati in aliquem. *Id.* Teneri commodati. *Id.* Agere commodati.

CŌMMŎDĒ (commodus), adv. *fitly, aptly, to the purpose, conveniently, advantageously, commodiously*, εὐαφῶς, cum modo, apte, ad rem. *Cic.* Neque satis me commode dicere posse intelligo. *Id.* Oratio commode scripta. *Id.* Si satis scite, et commode tempus cepit. *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* Amictus non sum commode. —— ¶ Also, *in good time, in due season, opportunely*, commodum, εὐκαίρως. *Cic.* Magis commode, quam strenue navigavi. — Also, *just.* *Plaut.* Commode ipse exit, *is just coming out.* *Cic.* Emerseram commode ex Antiati, cum in me incurrit, &c., *I had just departed when*, &c. So, *Id.* Attrahitur Lollius commode, cum Apronius redisset. —— ¶ Also, generally, *well, suitably*, καλῶς. *Plin. Ep.* Ecquid commode vales? *are you well?* *Cic.* Videre satis ne ea commode dici possint Latine. *Id.* Commodius fecissent, si, &c., *would have done better if*, &c. *Id.* Quod litteras, quibus putas opus esse, curas dandas, facis commode. *Id.* Commodissime esse in aliquo loco. *Plaut.* Accipere aliquem bene et commode. *Nepos.* saltare. *Plin. Ep.* legere. *Cels.* Commode facit cyathus (of medicine), *does well.* *Cæs.* Commodius administrare rempublicam. *Gell.* Bibliotheca satis commode instructa libris. *Cic.* Minus commode audire, *h. e. to be but indifferently spoken of.* —— ¶ Also, *with good humor, obligingly.* *Plaut.* Aliquid huic responde, amabo, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit.

CŌMMŎDĬĀNŬS, a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to the emperor Commodus.* *Lamprid.*

CŌMMŎDĬTĀS (commodus), ātis, f. *aptness, just proportion, symmetry.* *Sueton.* membrorum. — Hence, of speech, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Commoditas orationis; or, *Cic.* Commoditas (absol.). —— ¶ Also, of the body, *suppleness, flexibility.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *convenience, opportunity.* *Plaut.* Commoditatis omnes articulos scio. *Cic.* In occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est. —— ¶ Also, *advantage, benefit.* *Cic.* Maximas commoditates amicitia continet. *Id.* Percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex aliqua re. *Id.* Commoditas et prosperitas vitæ, *h. e. conveniency, ease.* So, *Plaut.* Mea commoditas (as a term of endearment). —— ¶ Also, *indulgence, kindness, willingness to oblige, complaisance.* *Terent.* Magnam mihi injecit sua commoditate curam, ne, &c. *Cæcil.* ap. *Cic.* Omnes meos dolos, fallacias, præstigias præstrinxit commoditas patris.

CŌMMŎDĬŬS, a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to the emperor Commodus.* *Lamprid.* Nonæ Commodiæ, *h. e. of August, which he had called* Commodus.

CŌMMŎDŌ (commodus), adverb, *in season, opportunely, just at this moment*, εὐκαίρως. *Plaut.* Ecce autem commodo aperitur foris.

CŌMMŎDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arrange properly and aptly, to adjust, adapt, accommodate.* *Cato.* trapetum. *Quintil.* (of gesture) manum ad verba. —— ¶ Also, *to give, afford, allow, tender to any one*, συνωφελέω, κιχράω, do, præbeo, benigne facio concedendo alicui aliquid. *Plaut.* Quam (aquam) hostis hosti commodat? *Id.* Commodare alicui opes, spes, bonas copias. *Cic.* Quibus tu quæcumque commodaris, erunt mihi gratissima. *Tacit.* Parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commo-

dare. Senec. Commodati filii, h. e. in adoptionem dati. Cic. Ut quidquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto. So, Id. se alicui in omnibus rebus. — And with the dative alone. Cic. Peto a te, ut his, omnibus in rebus, quantum tua fides, dignitasque patietur, commodes, accommodate them to the best of your ability; do them all the service in your power. Id. Peto a te, ut omnibus rebus ei commodes. —— ¶ In particular, to lend, to give one the use of a thing for a time. In good writers, commodare is used in this sense only when the very articles which were borrowed would be returned (as books, garments, &c.); Mutuo dare, on the contrary, when things are lent which would not be actually returned as they were lent (as corn, money, &c.). Cic. aurum alicui, h. e. gold-plate. Auct. ad Herenn. Commodare alicui ædes ad nuptias. — Figur. Liv. vires suas aliis, h. e. soldiers. Pandect. fidem suam alicui. Plin. Ep. operam alicui. Horat. aurem patientem culturæ, to lend a patient ear, h. e. to obey or follow. Vellei. manum morituro, to lend a hand to. Senec. candidato vocem et manum. Id. alicui scelera, h. e. to commit crimes for the sake of any one. Cic. Hæc a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata.

CŌMMŌDŬLĀTĬŌ (con & modulatio), ōnis, f. symmetry, proportion. Vitruv.

CŌMMŌDŬLUM (dimin. of commodum), i, n. profit, advantage. Arnob. Eventa hæc non commodulis nostris, sed ipsius pendenda sunt rationibus naturæ. —— ¶ Hence, Commodŭlum, adv. sc. ad, and Commodŭle, adv. according to convenience, conveniently. Plaut.

CŌMMŌDUM (commodus), adverb, in due season, just in time, just at the time, just, opportunely, εὐκαίρως, opportune. Plaut. Commodum adveni domum. Id. Ad te hercle ibam commodum. Terent. Id cum hoc agebam commodum. —— ¶ Commodum, followed by cum; just, hardly. Cic. Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, you had but just gone when, &c.

CŌMMŌDUM (Id.), i, n. convenience, advantage, profit, utility. Cic. Quod commodo tuo fiat, conveniently. Id. Cum erit tuum commodum, when it shall be agreeable. Liv. Per commodum; and Senec. Ex commodo, conveniently, leisurely. Cic. Qui utilitatem defendit, enumerabit commoda pacis, opum, potentiæ, &c. Id. Dignitatem reipublicæ suis commodis et rationibus præferre. Id. Servire commodis et utilitati alicujus. Terent. Capere commodum ex aliqua re. — Hence, in plur. the advantages derived, or accruing from a profession or trade, income, wages, salary, pay; perquisites, reward for service. Frontin. Cæsaris familia ex Fisco accipit commoda. Cic. Sum admiratus, cur tribunatus commoda, dempto præsertim labore militiæ, contempseris. Sueton. Commoda missionum. Id. emeritæ militiæ. Id. veteranorum. —— ¶ Also, any thing lent. Cic. Eorum ac basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamentis amicorum, commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornare.

CŌMMŌDŬS (con or cum & modus), a, um, adject. having a suitable measure; hence, of things, convenient, apt, fit, suitable, opportune, modum servans, aptus, accommodatus, conveniens. Plaut. Commoda statura. Id. Capillus commodus, hair adjusted. Ovid. Vestis commoda ad cursum. Virg. Terra commoda Baccho. Liv. Commodius iter ostenderetur. Cic. Commodius anni tempus. Cæs. Commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci. —— ¶ Also, good of its kind, perfect, complete, full. Plaut. Minæ argenti commodæ, having its full or just weight. Id. Talentum argenti commodum. Cels. Valetudo commodior capitis. —— ¶ Also, agreeable, acceptable, to one's liking. Cic. Judicem dabat, quem (dare) commodum (ei) erat. Id. Si tibi erit commodum. Id. Commodis moribus esse. —— ¶ Used also of men, agreeable, affable, polite, easy, obliging. Cic. homo. Plaut. conviva. Terent. Mulier commoda et faceta. —— ¶ Also, in good health; well. Plin. Ep. Vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse simulabat.

CŌMMŒNĬTŬS (con & mœnio, an old form for munio), a, um, particip. same as Communitus. Gell. Ore ipso arteriæ commœnito, h. e. aditu arteriæ clauso.

CŌMMŌLĬŎR (con & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. same as Molior, ἐκτεχνάομαι. Cic. e poeta. Quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, h. e. comminiscar, I shall devise. Gell. Confabricatus, commolitusque est originem vocabuli, hath after much study discovered.

CŌMMŌLLĬŌ (con & mollio), is, a. 4. to soften, same as Mollio. Marcel. Empir.

CŌMMŌLŌ (con & molo), is, ui, ĭtum, a, 3. to grind, bruise, or break small, καταλέω. Colum. Olivam commolere, preloque subjicere. Id. Minutissime commolere. Id. Bacca commolita. —— ¶ Also, to cut off (branches struck by lightning); hence, Commolenda, æ, f. a goddess who presided over them. Inscript.

CŌMMŌNĔFĀCĬŌ (commoneo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to put in mind, remind, warn, advise, ἀναμιμνήσκω. Cic. istius turpem calamitosamque præturam. Id. Illi eum commonefaciunt, ut, &c. Cæs. quæ ipso præsente sint dicta. Sallust. milites beneficii sui. Tacit. sanxisse Augustum, &c. Metell. aliquem. Plaut. Vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, h. e. cædam loris bubulis. Cod. Just. Commonefacere subditos de religione. —— ¶ In passive, Commonefīo, is, actus sum. Cic. Tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat.

CŌMMŌNĔŌ (con & moneo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. to call to mind, remind, put in mind, advise, warn, suggest, ὑποβάλλω, ὑπομιμνήσκω. Plaut. Commonerier officium suum. Cic. Quis venit in Circum maximum, quin de avaritia tua commoneretur? Id. aliquem de periculo. Auct. ad Herenn. Te nuptiales tibiæ ejus matrimonii commonebant. Plaut. aliquem suarum miseriarum. Terent. aliquem, ut servet fidem. Cels. ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat. — Of inanimate objects. Cic. Pisonis annulus me commonuit. Terent. Aliorum exempla me commonent.

CŌMMŌNĬTĬŌ (commoneo), ōnis, f. a reminding, putting in mind. Quintil. l. 4. c. 2. pag. 331. Burm. Non inutilis erat in extrema parte commonitio, h. e. repetitio, quæ in memoriam revocet quæ dicta sunt. Id. Sit hæc commonitio judicis, quo se ad quæstionem acrius intendat.

CŌMMŌNĬTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. a letter mandatory, instruction, diploma. Cod. Just. suffragium, h. e. a tacit agreement, made without writing. —— ¶ Commonitorium, ii, n. sc. scriptum, a writing serving to remind one. Ammian.

COMMŌNĬTUS, a, um, particip. from commoneo.

CŌMMŌNSTRŌ (con & monstro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to show, point out, δείκνυμι, same as monstro, ostendo. Plaut. Commonstra, si novisti Agorastoclem. Id. Commonstrabo, quo inveniatis loco. Cic. Commonstrare viam. Id. Si non patefacti, at certe commonstrati loci.

CŌMMŌRĀTĬŌ (commoror), ōnis, f. a long stay, sojourning. Cic. Et villa et amœnitas illa commorationis, non diversorii. —— ¶ Also, a delay, lingering. Cic. Multos dies epistolam in manibus habui propter commorationem tabellariorum. —— ¶ Also, a rhetorical figure, when an orator dwells long on some important point. Cic.

CŌMMŌRDĔŌ (con & mordeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. to bite, gnaw. Senec. Feræ tela commordent. Plin. A cane commorsus. — Figur. Senec. Instate, commordete (bonos).

CŌMMŌRĬŎR (con & morior), ĕris, mortŭus sum, dep. 3. to die along with, die together, συναποθνήσκω. Plin. Duo venena in homine commoriuntur, h. e. counteract each other. Epit. Liv. In acie cum Arunte commortuus est. Sen. Si multa hominum millia tibi commorerentur, h. e. tecum una. Sallust. Commori hostibus. Val. Max. Commori cum aliquo. —— ¶ Commorientes (the title of a lost play of Plautus).

CŌMMŌRŎR (con & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to stop, pause, stay, abide, remain, tarry, sojourn with, ἐγχρονίζω, διατρίβω, same as moror, or simul moror. Cic. Romæ dies triginta. Id. Ibi diem posterum. Id. Commorandi diversorium, non habitandi. Pompei. in Cic. Ep. circum istæc loca. Cic. diutissime apud aliquem. Id. unam noctem ad Pelorum. — Figur. Cic. Hærere in eadem, commorarique sententia, to insist upon, dwell upon. Id. pluribus verbis in eo, to dwell longer on. Id. in vita. Id. in armis civilibus. Id. Veritas consistere et commorari cogit. —— ¶ Actively with acc., to detain, retard. Plaut. Me nunc commoror, cum has fores non ferio. Id. An te auspicium commoratum est?

CŌMMŌRSĬCŌ (con & morsico), as, a. 1. to bite, to bite to pieces. Apul.

CŌMMŌRTĀLIS (con & mortalis), e, mortal. Colum.

CŌMMŌSIS (κόμμωσις, from κόμμι, gummi), is, f. the first ground-work of bees in the making of honey, of a gummy substance. Plin.

CŌMMŌTĬŌ (commoveo), ōnis, f. a moving; commotion, violent affection; emotion, affection. Pallad. Cum diu vasorum commotione miscuerint. Cæl. Aurel. Gravior gestationis commotio. Id. Ventris commotio. — Figur. Cic. Commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, a pleasurable emotion. Id. Commotiones animorum vitiosæ. Id. Temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, of all the affections. Quintil. Commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem.

CŌMMŌTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. from commotio), æ, f. a slight affection, of disease. Cic. Atticæ hilaritatem libenter audio, commotiunculis συμπάσχω, h. e. I sympathize with (or I actually feel) the slight attacks or paroxysms of fever.

CŌMMŌTŌ, as, a. 1. (frequentat. from commoveo) Octav. Horatian. or rather, Theod. Priscian. Assidue commotare.

COMMŌTUS, a, um, particip. from commoveo. —— ¶ Adj. Cic. Actio non potest esse vehemens, nisi est animus ipse commotior, animated. Tacit. Drusus commotior animo, hot, warm, passionate. So, Sueton. Commotus, angry.

CŌMMŌTŬS (commoveo), us, m. same as Commotio. Varr.

CŌMMŌVĔŌ (con & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to move together or wholly, move, stir, set in motion (whether the object remain in its place or not), κινέω, συγκινέω. Cic. Quis se commovere potest, cujus ille vitia non videat? Valer. Flacc. molem. Lucret. Cælum commovet se. Cic. castra ex aliquo loco. Id. se ex loco aliquo. Id. te istinc. Id. se domo, not to stir from home. Id. columnas, to take from their place, remove. Id. nummum (ab aliquo), h. e. to get. Liv. hostes, h. e. to break, to make give way. Sisenn. ap. Non. Agmen perturbatum loco commovent. Tacit. Nationes commotæ, up in arms. Id. Commoti ad rebellationem. Quintil. Commotus vultu, disturbed, discomposed. Virg. sacra (at the feasts of Bacchus), h. e. to set in motion the holy things belonging to the worship, to carry about images, &c. On such occasions there was much shouting. — Hence, Plaut. Scis, mea si commovi sacra, quantas soleam turbellas dare, h. e. when I have set my tricks or arts in motion. — Figur. Cic. Perleviter commotus fuerat, had had a slight fever. Plin. Commoveri alvo, nervis, capite, menti, &c. to be afflicted with diseases in those parts. Id. Mente commotus, crazed, insane. Horat. Commotus (homo). Id. Commota mens, insanity. — Cic. Commovere nova quædam, to bring forward (for discussion). — Cic. Quæ commoveri non possunt, cannot be refuted, gainsaid. So, Id. Cornua commovere disputationis tuæ. —— ¶ Of the mind and disposition, to move, touch, affect, make an impression upon. Cic. animum aut oculos alicujus. Id. judices. Terent. theatrum, h. e. auditores.

Cic. Nihil me clamor iste commovet, *does not alarm me at all.* *Terent.* In hac (virgine) commotus sum, *h. e. the sight of her makes an impression upon me.* — Commoveor re, &c., *the thing makes an impression on me, I do or forbear to do something, on account of it; I receive pleasure or pain from it, I am terrified at it, I am angered, provoked by it,* &c. *Cic.* commendatione. *Id.* Gratulatione commotus, *moved.* *Id.* cupiditate. *Id.* metu. *Sallust.* ira. So, without the *abl.* *Id.* Te esse commotum, *troubled, disquieted, alarmed.* *Virg.* Neptunus graviter commotus, *struck, disquieted.* *Tacit.* Claudius commotus, *moved to compassion.* *Terent.* Te commotum reddam, *troubled, anxious.* *Tacit.* Æs alienum commotum, *in a disturbed state.* —— ¶ Also, *to set in motion,* h. e. *to stir up, excite.* *Cic.* alicui bilem. *Id.* memoriam aliquid disputationum, *call up.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem ad. — Or, in general, *to cause, excite, undertake, begin.* *Cic.* bellum. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* misericordiam alicui. *Id.* invidiam in aliquem. *Id.* studia multorum, *h. e. to encourage.* *Cato.* struem, *to get together, make.* —— ¶ This verb is sometimes contracted in the preterit tenses, as *commorat, commossem, commosse,* &c.

CŎMMŬLCĔŌ (con & mulceo), es, ulsi, ulsum, a. 2. *to stroke gently, soothe, caress, appease, please,* καταχηλέω. *Apul.* and *Tiro.* ap. *Gell.*

CŎMMŬLCŌ (con & mulco), as, a. 1. *to beat, strike.* *Apul.*

CŎMMŬLGĔŌ, es, lxi, ēre, a. 2. *to milk, to milk out.* *Lucret.*

CŎMMŬNDŌ (con & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clean, cleanse, make clean,* καθαίρω. *Colum.* and *Pandect.*

CŎMMŪNĬCĀTĬŌ (communico), ōnis, f. *an imparting, sharing, communicating, making of a thing common,* κοινωνία. *Cic.* Largitio et communicatio civitatis. *Id.* Societas et communicatio utilitatum. *Id.* suavissima sermonis, *h. e. conversation.* *Id.* consilii. *Plin.* nominum. *Cato* apud *Gell.* criminis cum pluribus. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric, whereby the orator puts it to the audience what they would do in such and such a case.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

CŎMMŪNĬCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who communicates or imparts.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *one who partakes.* *Tertull.*

COMMŪNĬCĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Communicatio.* *Apul.*

CŎMMŪNĬCŌ (communis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to communicate, impart, share with any one, make partaker of,* κοινωνέω. *Cic.* Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse, quam hominem eum, quocum omnia una communicem. *Id.* Cum de societate inter se multa communicarent. *Id.* Pompeius mecum sæpissime de te communicare solet. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* consilia cum aliquo. *Sueton.* jacturam et lucrum. *Cic.* causam suam cum altero. *Id.* provinciam. *Id.* curam doloris. *Plaut.* Communicabo te semper mensa mea (for mensam tecum), *you will ever be welcome at my table.* *Liv.* Sibi communicatum imperium. —— ¶ Also, *to unite, join, connect.* *Cæs.* Communicare pecunias cum dotibus. *Cic.* facti gloriam cum mea laude. —— ¶ Also, *to make common or unclean, pollute.* *Tertull.* quæ ore prolata communicant hominem. —— ¶ Also, *to take part or participate, share.* *Quintil.* declam. Solos ergo communicabit misera plauctus? *Augustin.* Communicare altari Christi. *Cic.* inimicitias cum aliquo. — Hence, *to have communication or intercourse with.* *Justin.* cum peregrinis. —— ¶ Also, *to have conversation with, commune, confer, consult.* *Cic.* cum aliquo de re. —— ¶ Communicor, āris, dep. 1. for communico. *Liv.* Cum quibus spem integram communicati non sint.

CŎMMŪNĬŌ (con & munio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to fortify, secure,* περιφράττω, same as *munio* or *valde munio.* *Cæs.* tumulum. *Id.* castra. *Id.* castella. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Communire auctoritatem aulæ.

CŎMMŪNĬŌ (communis), ōnis, f. *communion, mutual participation; an equal privilege or enjoyment of the same thing.* *Cic.* Inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est. *Id.* Bona, fortunas meas in communionem tuorum temporum contuli. *Id.* Communio litterarum. *Id.* Multum valet communio sanguinis. *Sueton.* Provocare ad communionem sermonis. —— ¶ Also, ecclesiastical *communion.* *Sulpic. Sever.* Inire communionem cum aliquo. *Id.* Suspendere aliquem a communione, *to excommunicate.* *Augustin.* Imperatores nostræ communionis. *Id.* Privare aliquem communione sancti Altaris, *h. e. the holy supper.*

CŎMMŪNĬS (perhaps con & munia), e, adj. *common (to several persons, or to all);* hence, sometimes, *common, in common,* and sometimes, *universal, general, public* (h. e. *relating to, concerning a whole community, state,* &c. *or the whole world*). *Cic.* libertas. *Id.* imperium. *Id.* salutatio, *h. e. the usual, common, ordinary.* *Id.* mens, *h. e. common to all.* *Id.* Homo vitæ communis ignarus, *h. e. ignorant of the common customs and duties of life, without manners, without good breeding.* *Id.* exordium, *h. e. that may be used for several orations (and therefore faulty).* *Id.* officia, *the common duties of life, which every one must or can perform.* *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* res, *h. e.* respublica. *Cic.* Causæ forenses et communes, *h. e.* publicæ. *Eutrop.* mors, *h. e. a natural death.* *Liv.* Martem esse communem, et eventum incertum belli, *alike to all.* *Cic.* Commune liberorum populorum. *Id.* Non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis. *Id.* Omni ætati mors est communis. *Id.* Dolorem communem vobis mecum. *Id.* Inter eos ratio communis est. *Id.* Commune apud eos. — Locus communis, *a public place or building;* as, a temple, market, &c. *Cic.* So, in *Plaut. the lower world, or* Orcus. Also, in oratory, *a common-place, a general principle or ground;* that which applies to many particular cases. — In grammar, Verbum commune, *a common verb,* h. e. *having a passive form, and an active or passive signification.* *Gell.* Also, Communis syllaba, *h. e. sometimes long and sometimes short.* *Charis.* —— ¶ Commūne, n. *subst. that which is owned in common; the capital or common stock.* *Cic.* dividere. — Also, *the common or public property of a state, the public chest.* *Horat.* Privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum. — Also, *a public place.* *Horat.* (ad librum) Paucis ostendi gemis, et communia laudas. So, *Frontin.* Communia, *sc.* loca, *commons.* — Also, *the community, state.* *Cic.* Siciliæ. *Id.* Quomodo iste commune Milyadum vexarit. —— ¶ In commune, *for all, for common use, for the common good.* *Cic.* Ex nostro quoque nonnihil in commune contulimus. *Liv.* Vocare honores in commune, *h. e.* promiscuos patribus et plebi. *Tacit.* Consulere in commune. *Pandect.* Redigere in commune. *Id.* Emere in commune. *Phædr.* Eja, inquit, in commune quodcumque est lucri, *h. e. I speak for half.* — Also, *in general, generally, universally.* *Plin.* Quæ ad cuncta arborum genera pertinent in commune, dicemus. *Tacit.* Hæc in commune de Germanorum origine, nunc singularum gentium, &c. *Id.* His atque talibus in commune alacres iter properabant. —— ¶ Communis is also *common, known every where, usual or to be found every where.* *Cic.* præcepta. *Id.* salutatio. *Id.* mimi. —— ¶ Communis homo, *easy, affable, accessible, complaisant.* *Cic.* Eum magis communem censemus in victoria futurum fuisse? *h. e.* magis usurum consilio ceterorum. *Sueton.* Nec ullo spectaculi genere communior erat. *Id.* Super cœnam et super aleam communissimus.

CŎMMŪNĬTĀS (communis), ātis, f. *community, a having all things in common, common right, fellowship, society.* *Cic.* Communitas vitæ atque victus. *Id.* Junctum esse alicui communitate. *Id.* Societas et communitas generis humani. —— ¶ Also, *the virtue which maintains this connection, civil justice.* *Cic.* Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, &c.

CŎMMŪNĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *in common with others, commonly, conjointly, promiscuously, alike, together, generally.* *Cic* Ex tuis litteris intellexi, et iis, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et iis, quas tuo nomine. *Id.* Alia epistola communiter commendavi legatos Arpinatium: hac separatim, *altogether, as a body.* *Id.* Conscripserunt communiter edictum: idque quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit, *by all in common.* *Id.* Roscius omnia cum Chrysogono communiter possidet, *in common.* *Id.* Aurium judicium promiscue et communiter stultis ac sapientibus a natura datum, *alike.* *Id.* Quæ communiter de ejus studio locutus sum, *generally.* *Liv.* Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum, *at the common expense.* *Apul.* Quæ communiter appellatur propositio, *commonly.*

CŎMMŪNĪTĬŌ (communio), ōnis, f. *a fortifying; a fortification.* *Vitruv.*

CŎMMŬRMŬRĀTĬŌ (commurmuro), ōnis, f. *a murmuring,* particularly of several persons. *Gell.*

CŎMMŬRMŬRŌ (con & murmuro), as, a. 1. and CŎMMŬRMŬRŎR, āris, dep. 1. *to whisper, murmur together, grumble, mutter.* *Cic.* Ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit: ratio quidem, &c. *Sil.* Clauso commurmurat ore. *Plin.* Congregatæ inter se commurmurant.

CŎMMŪTĀBĬLIS (commuto), e, adject. *changeable, easy to be changed.* *Cic.* Quam sit varia vitæ, commutabilisque ratio.

CŎMMŪTĀTĒ (commutatus), adverb, *in a changed* or *altered manner.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CŎMMŪTĀTĬŌ (commuto), ōnis, f. *a changing, change, alteration.* *Cic.* Annuæ commutationes semper eodem modo fiunt. —— ¶ Also, *a rhetorical figure,* same as *Antimetabole.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* —— ¶ Also, *conversation.* *Claudius Quadrigar.*

CŎMMŪTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a change.* *Lucret.*

CŎMMŪTŌ (con & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change, alter,* μεταβάλλω, διαλλάττω. *Cic.* Fures rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant. *Q. Cic.* vultum et sermonem ad sensum et voluntatem aliorum. *Cic.* statum reipubl. *Id.* aliquid ex vero in falsum. *Plaut.* Commutant vestem et nomina inter se. — Figur. *Cic.* Nihil commutantur animo, *do not alter their opinion.* *Id.* animos. —— ¶ Often, *to exchange, traffic, barter.* *Cic.* Cum Regulus de captivis commutandis Romam missus esset. *Colum.* Mustum primo quoque tempore absumito, aut ære commutato. *Plaut.* Vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam, et tu meam. *Pandect.* Commutare vinum pro oleo, vel oleum pro vino. — Figur. *Cic.* Commutare gloriam constantiæ cum charitate patriæ. *Id.* fidem suam et religionem pecunia. *Cæs.* studium belli gerendi agricultura. *Sallust.* contumeliam alicujus vita sua, *h. e. to defame another at the risk of one's life.* — Commutare verba, *to exchange words, converse, confer, dispute.* *Terent.* Ut est ille bonus vir, tria non commutabitis hodie verba inter vos.

CŎMŌ (coma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put forth like hair, to clothe with hair.* *Tertull.* and *Paulin. Nolan.* —— ¶ See also *Comans* and *Comatus.*

CŌMŌ (unc.), is, mpsi *or* msi, mptum *or* mtum, a. 3. *to arrange, dress, or adorn; particularly the head,* κοσμέω, κομάω. *Plaut.* Amica mea dum comit, dumque se exornat. *Tibull.* nitidum caput. *Quintil.* caput in gradus atque anulos. *Id.* Inustas comas acu comentes. *Martial.* capillos dente secto, *to comb.* *Ovid.* Comat virgineas hasta recurva comas. *Horat.* Pueri præcincti et compti. *Stat.* colla genasque. *Id.* cristas. *Id.* Auriga comit equos. *Plin.* Colus compta, *h. e. adorned or provided with wool.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Comere et expolire orationem, *to trim, polish.* *Lucan.* Simulatum compta dolorem, *h. e. decked in false grief;* or *in mourning garments, though her grief was feigned.* *Stat.* Comere divitias, opibusque immittere lucem, *h. e.* ornare, et liberalitate illustres reddere. —— ¶ *Lucret.* 4. 31. Docui, quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret;

where compta seems to be the same as conjuncta, composita; for ornament implies graceful and orderly connection. —— ¶ See Comptus.

CŌMŒDIA (κωμῳδία), æ, f. a comedy. Terent. agere. Id. facere. Id. spectare. Id. exigere, h. e. to reject. — Among the Greeks comedy was threefold; vetus or antiqua, which made use of real names and actions; this gave place to the media, wherein the actions were real, and names feigned; nova, in which both were feigned.

CŌMŒDICE (comœdicus), adverb, as in a comedy, comically. Plaut.

CŌMŒDICUS (κωμῳδικός), a, um, adject. comic. Apul.

CŌMŒDUS (κωμῳδός), a, um, adject. relating to comedy, comic. Juvenal. Natio comœda est. —— ¶ Comœdus, i, m. sc. actor, a comedian. Cic. —— ¶ Comœdi performed comedies only, and those on the stage; histriones, any plays, and also at feasts, funerals, &c.

CŌMŌSUS (coma), a, um, adj. hairy, with long hair, comatus, πολύκομος. Phædr. Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo corpore. —— ¶ Figur. of plants and trees. Plin. Tithymalum comosissimum ex omnibus.

CŌMPĂCISCŎR (con & paciscor), or **CŌMPĔCISCŎR**, ĕris, pactus or pectus sum, to concert, agree, form a compact or contract. Plaut. Quæ mecum in matrimonio compacta sit. Id. Compecti sumus. — It does not occur in pres. and its derived tenses. —— ¶ See Compactum.

CŌMPĀCTĬLIS (compingo), e, adject. compact, joined or set together firmly, σύμπηκτος. Vitruv. Supra columnas trabes compactiles imponantur, h. e. tignis conjunctis compositæ. Id. Postes compactiles. Plin. Solum hoc pomum (Juglandes) natura compactili operimento clausit, h. e. with a cloven, but closely-joined rind. —— ¶ Of animals, of a form somewhat short, but well-set. Plin. Compactile et breve (genus leonum), crispioribus jubis, &c. Id. (Apes) breves et in rotunditatem compactiles.

CŌMPĀCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a putting or setting together. Cic. Compactio membrorum. —— ¶ Also, the things compacted or firmly joined together. Vitruv. Insuper hanc compactionem erigantur postes compactiles, this structure.

CŌMPĀCTUM (compactus), i, n. a concert, agreement, compact. Plaut. De compacto, or, Sueton. Ex compacto, or, Cic. Compacto (absol.), h. e. by previous agreement or contrivance, according to agreement or concert.

CŌMPĀCTŪRA (compingo), æ, f. same as Compactio. Vitruv. Compactura habet laxationem.

CŌMPĀCTUS, a, um, particip. from compingo. —— ¶ Adj. well-joined or set, firm, thick, compact. Cic. Quid tam compactum inveniri potest? So, of the body. Sueton. Statura fuit quadrata, compactis firmisque membris, compact, well-set. Plin. Ep. Compactum corpus et robustum. Colum. Hetruria boves progenerat compactos, short, thick, and well-set. Id. Asinus cruribus compactis.

CŌMPĀGES (compingo), is, f. a joining or setting together; a joint, commissure; also, that which is joined together, a structure, ἀλληλουχία. Curt. saxorum. Lucan. muri. Plin. Compages in genibus, joint. Id. Compages glutinis, the sticking together, adhesion. Virg. Ferro et compagibus arctis claudentur belli portæ, h. e. ferreis compagibus. — Figur. Gell. mundi. Cic. In his inclusi compagibus corporis, inclosure, prison-house. Lucret. Hærere compagibus, h. e. in amplexibus. Tacit. Octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque compages hæc coaluit, h. e. societas, imperium, respublica.

CŌMPĀGĬNŌ (compago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to join or fasten together, connect, compact. Prudent. fracta (ossa). Ammian. Orbis scuti axiculis compaginatus.

CŌMPĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. same as Compages. Ovid. Calamis compagine ceræ inter se junctis. Cels. A compagine corporis. Senec. Compaginem soli rumpere. Plin. Mundus nullarum egens compaginum.

CŌMPĀGUS. Same as Campagus.

CŌMPĀLPŌ (con & palpo), as, a. 1. same as Palpo. Augustin.

CŌMPĀR (con & par), ăris, adj. equal, very like, well-suited, ἴσος, πάρισος, par, æqualis. Liv. Id demum compar connubium fore. Id. Consilium tuum parentis tui consilio compar. Id. Funus (Decii) compar morti, suited to his noble death. Gell. Quia tantisper similis et compar eorum fias. —— ¶ Subst. an equal; a companion, comrade, partner; a husband, wife, consort. Plaut. Hunc comparem metuo meum. Horat. Munia comparis æquare. Ovid. Bellator sua sine compare, h. e. the king without the queen (at chess). —— ¶ Compar, a rhetorical figure, whereby different members of the same sentence are constructed with a like number of syllables. Auct. ad Herenn.

CŌMPĀRĀBILIS (comparo), e, adj. that may be compared, admitting of comparison, comparable, παράβλητος, παραβλητικός. Cic. Comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. Liv. Trium clarissimorum virorum mors comparabilis.

CŌMPĀRĀTE (comparatus), adverb, in comparison, by comparison. Cic.

CŌMPĀRĀTIŌ (comparo), ōnis, f. a preparing or providing for; provision, preparation, παρασκευή. Cic. Reliquum tempus ad comparationem novi (belli) contulit. Id. Comparatio et disciplina dicendi. Id. Cluent. 67. criminis, h. e. the preparing or procuring of the matter or grounds necessary for an accusation. Id. Q. Fr. 1. 2. 5. Ut nihil de mea comparatione deminuam, h. e. preparation for my defence. Vitruv. Comparationes horologiorum ex aqua, h. e. ipsæ constructiones. —— ¶ Also, an acquiring, procuring, gaining; the acquisition of any thing. Cic. Sit tam facilis, quam vultis, voluptatis comparatio. Id. suffragatorum. Liv. veneni. Valer. Max. anxia divitiarum. — Hence, a buying, purchasing. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. frumentorum. Pandect. Ex genere comparationis. Id. servorum. —— ¶ Very often, a comparing or likening; comparison, ἀναλογία, παράθεσις, παραβολή. Cic. Parium comparatio. Id. Eorum, quæ honesta sunt, comparatio, utrum sit honestius. Id. orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis. Id. Res in comparatione difficilis ad judicandum. Id. habere, to have a comparison, admit of comparison. Sueton. Ex comparatione proceritatis intelligi. Curt. Quas in comparatione meliorum avaritia contempserat. Vellei. Usque in comparationem Græcorum ingeniorum evecti, so far as to be placed in comparison with, &c. Sueton. Demittere se in comparationem, to submit to a comparison with. Plin. Suos comparatione ejus damnat ut alienos, in comparison. Id. Victus comparatione, in the comparison. Cic. Ad eandem inter se comparationem confectis omnium spatiis, h. e. the same connection, relation, relative position. Cic. Invent. 1. 11. criminis, h. e. comparison of a crime with a good deed (to accomplish which the crime was committed). —— ¶ Also, settlement, agreement between two persons. Liv. Manliis provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione data, private agreement amongst themselves. —— ¶ Also, the comparative, in grammar. Quintil.

CŌMPĀRĀTĪTIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. which is procured or serves to procure any thing. Cod. Just. —— ¶ Tertull. Angelorum comparatitius antistatus, h. e. comparabilis.

CŌMPĀRĀTĪVE (comparativus), adverb, comparatively, with comparison. Gell.

CŌMPĀRĀTĪVUS (comparo), a, um, adj. containing a comparison, with comparison, comparationem continens. Cic. Comparativa judicatio. Quintil. Hoc genus (causæ) comparativum nostri vocant. Ascon. In omni qualitate comparativa, h. e. in omni comparatione. Gell. Vocabulum comparativum, in the comparative degree. Id. (absol.) Comparativum, the comparative.

CŌMPĀRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a buyer or purchaser. Pandect.

CŌMPĀRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. Vitruv. Amplo modulorum comparatu architectari, with a large apparatus of models.

CŌMPĀRCŌ (con & parco), or **CŌMPĔRCŌ**, is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. to scrape together, husband well, save by parsimony, to spare, φείδομαι. Terent. Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo comparsit miser. Solin. fructus in hyemem. Plaut. Comperce attrectare, h. e. noli. Al. leg. compesce. Pacat. Comparcendo laxare annonam.

CŌMPĀRĔŌ (con & pareo), es, ui, n. 2. to appear, be visible, be present, φαίνομαι, pareo, appareo, in conspectu sum, adsum. Cic. Pompeius non comparet, nec in Balearibus omnino fuit. Plin. Non comparere in cœlo Saturni sidus. Cic. Hæc oratio pueris nobis omnium optima putabatur, quæ vix jam comparet in hac turba novorum voluminum. Liv. Iis redderet res, quæ comparerent, h. e. exstarent. Nepos. In his libris multa diligentia comparet, is evident, displays itself. Plaut. Ratio comparet, agrees, is correct. Id. Et memor sum et diligens, ut quæ imperes, compareant. Id. Apud omnes comparebo tibi res benefactis frequens, h. e. aperte tibi videbor, or ero frequens, or comparebit me esse frequentem. Pandect. Si unus ex dominis non compareat, shall not appear. Senec. Quod quærenti non comparuit, did not suggest itself; did not occur. Sueton. Paulo post cum cornibus exstitisse, ac statim non comparuisse, disappeared.

CŌMPĀRĬLIS (con & parilis), e, adject. equal, symmetrical. Auson.

CŌMPĀRŌ (con & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to prepare, get ready, put in preparation, provide, παρασκευάζομαι, same as Paro, apparo, præparo. Cic. Dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est. Id. Magnifice comparare convivium. Tibull. calidam fesso aquam. Liv. Legati in Bœotiam comparati sunt, made themselves ready, put themselves in readiness. Cic. insidias alicui. Curt. insidias in caput alicujus. Cic. accusatorem alicui. Id. sibi aditum ad res pestiferas. Id. sibi remedium. Id. se ad respondendum. Liv. se ad iter. Nepos. iter ad aliquem. Quintil. aliquid in ostentationem. — Comparare, absol. to put one's self in due preparation, to make preparations. Nepos. Hos, tempore ad comparandum dato, robustiores fecit. — With the infin. Ovid. urere tecta. — Hence, to assemble, collect. Cic. copias contra aliquem. Horat. imbres nivesque. — Also, to form, fashion. Plaut. vultum e vultu. — Also, to establish, institute, ordain, provide. Cic. Prætores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt. Auct. ad Her. Bene majores hoc comparaverunt ut, &c. Cic. Hoc præclare legibus comparatum est, ut, &c. Liv. Ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, &c. Id. Natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, &c. Terent. Natura omnium ita comparata, so constituted. Cic. Jura a majoribus comparata, established. So, Terent. Inique comparatum est, ut, &c. — Terent. Eun. 1. 1. 2. Ita me comparem, non perpeti, &c.? h. e. so decide or resolve; or so prepare or arm myself, take courage. —— ¶ Also, to acquire, procure, get. Cic. victum labore. Id. sibi laudem artibus. Cæs. sibi auctoritatem. Terent. commodum suum ex incommodo alterius. Quintil. Vim dicendi tantis comparatam laboribus. — Hence, to get for money, to buy, purchase. Plin. frumentum. Sueton. pecudes carius. Pandect. merces. Id. Servus comparatus. — Also, to cause, excite, occasion. Plaut. alicui magnum malum. Auct. ad Her. tumultus domesticos et intestinos. — Also, to gain over, win, secure. Liv. tribunos. —— ¶ Comparo (as a deriv. from compar, has also other senses), to place together, to match, pair. Cic. Pacidianus cum Æsernino comparatus. Id. Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces. Id. Ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer. Sueton. Hunc hoplomacho comparavit. — Hence, to connect, join, unite. Plaut. labella cum labellis. Cic. aquam animamque inter se. Liv. Ne male comparati sitis. — Also, to compare. Terent. Non comparandus ad illum est. Cic. hominem cum homine, tempus cum

tempore, et rem cum re. *Id.* partes honestatis inter se. *Liv.* exercitum exercitui, duces ducibus. — Also, *to arrange, make an arrangement or agreement about.* *Liv.* inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam. So, *absol.* *Id.* Inter se comparare, uter comitia haberet, *to come to an agreement, agree.* So, *Id.* Tandem comparatum est, ut, &c. — Also, *to count equal.* *Cic.* Neminem tibi anteposuissem, aut etiam comparassem. — Also, *to show, prove, or deduce* by comparison. *Cic.* quanto plures deleti, &c. *Liv.* Comparando hinc quam corporis seditio similis esset iræ plebis. — Also, *to consider, reflect, estimate, judge.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* cui id fiat.

CŌMPĀSCŌ (con & pasco), is, āvi, āstum, n. and a. 3. *to feed with one another, together.* *Cic.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere. *Pandect.* Habere jus compascendi. —— ¶ Simply, *to feed.* *Varro.* capra natum. *Plin.* Famem (ostreorum) longæ advectionis a Brundusio compascere in Lucrino, *h. e. to feed them after their long transportation.* So, *Plin.* Ostrea in Averno compasta. —— ¶ *To consume by feeding cattle upon.* *Varr.* Pabulum in fundo compascere, quam vendere, plerumque magis expedit. *Id.* Spicilegium oportet compasci (*pass.*).

CŌMPĀSCŬŬS (con & pascuus), a, um, adj. *for common feed or pasturage.* *Cic.* Si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, *h. e. is a common pasture, a common.* *Pandect.* Jus compascuum, *h. e.* jus compascendi.

CŌMPĀSSIBĬLĬS (compatior), e, adject. *Tertullian.* pater, *h. e. feeling compassion or sympathy.*

CŌMPĀSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *fellow-suffering, common grief; a fellow-feeling, sympathy,* συμπάθεια. *Tertullian.* Quod pro compassione promittitur. *Id.* sententiarum, *h. e.* consensus. *Hieronym.* misericordiæ, *compassion.*

CŌMPĀSTŌR (con & pastor), ōris, m. *a fellow-herdsman,* &c. *Hygin.*

CŌMPĂTĬŎR (con & patior), ĕris, assus sum, dep. 3. *to suffer along with,* συμπαθέω. *Tertull.* Anima compatitur corpori. *Cæl. Aurel.* Compatientibus vicinis partibus. —— ¶ Also, *to have compassion, be moved with pity.* *Augustin.* Non mentientis æstu, sed compatientis affectu. *Id.* Cum aliis compatitur.

CŌMPĂTRŌNŬS (con & patronus), i, m. *a fellow-patron.* *Pandect.*

CŌMPĂVĒSCŌ (con & pavesco), is, n. 3. *to be afraid, be sore afraid.* *Gell.* animo.

CŌMPAUPĔR (con & pauper), ĕris, *a companion in poverty.* *Augustin.*

CŌMPĔCCŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Pecco* or *Simul pecco.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

COMPECTUS, or **COMPACTUS**, a, um, particip. See *Compaciscor.*

CŌMPĔDĬŌ (compes), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to shackle, fetter,* πεδάω, compedibus vincio. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Pedes corrigiis compedio. *Plaut.* In lapicidinas compeditum condidi. *Senec.* Compediti ægre ferunt impedimenta crurum.

CŌMPĔLLĀTĬŌ (compello, āre), ōnis, f. *an accosting, addressing, calling by name.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* per hominis compellationem hoc modo: Te nunc alloquor, Africane, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a chiding, reproving.* *Cic.* Crebras compellationes meas non tulit. *Id.* Commendationem esse compellationem suam.

CŌMPĔLLŌ (con & pello, āre, obsol.; or compello, ĕre), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accost, address, call by name,* προσαγορεύω. *Plaut.* Quam mox licet te compellare, Dæmones? *Id.* Blande compellabo hominem: salvum te advenire gaudeo. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem nominatim. *Val. Max.* de stupro, *h. e.* verbis ad stuprum solicitare. —— ¶ Also, *to speak harshly to; to blame, chide, rebuke, reproach; to take to task.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem in scena. *Cic.* Nominatim alii compellabantur (in concione). —— ¶ Also, *to arraign, accuse, sue, raise an action against.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Compellari ea lege. *Nepos.* Hoc crimine in concione compellabatur. *Sueton.* majorem potestatem. —— ¶ Also, *to call.* *Nepos.* aliquem fratricidam. *Horat.* aliquem cuculum.

CŌMPĔLLŌ (con & pello), is, ŭli, ulsum, a. 3. *to drive together; hence, to assemble, collect,* συνωθέω, συνελαύνω. *Virg.* greges in unum. *Cic.* Omni totius provinciæ pecore compulso. *Id.* dispersos homines in unum locum. —— ¶ Also, *to drive in any direction, to drive* any whither; *force, bring, drive.* *Virg.* gregem hibisco, *h. e.* ad hibiscum. *Horat.* Quam nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi. *Liv.* hostem ad castra. *Sueton.* Compulsus in scapham. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeium domum suam compulistis, *have compelled to retire to.* *Cæs.* naves hostium in portum. *Id.* hostes intra muros. *Cic.* orationem in angustias et in dumeta Stoicorum. *Liv.* bellum Medulliam. *Id.* aliquos in metum. —— ¶ Also, *to bring to any thing, impel, move, drive.* *Cic.* In hunc sensum compellor injuriis. *Plaut.* aliquem ad virtutem aut ad frugem. *Plin.* aliquem ad laqueum, *to drive to desperation, cause to hang himself.* *Quintil.* tyrannum in mortem. *Sueton.* aliquem fame ad deditionem. *Id.* Compulsus necessitate ad rapinas. *Ovid.* Hac forma compulsus, *moved.* *Liv.* Metu compulsi, *h. e. out of fear, moved or forced by fear.* *Cic.* Ad arma compulsi. *Sueton.* aliquem, ut consulatum petat. — With the *infin.* *Curt.* Virum compulit amœnitatem naturæ imitari. *Justin.* filias nubere servis. *Id.* Pacem petere compellitur. *Lucan.* Compulit desistere cœpto.

CŌMPĔNDĬĀRĬŬS (compendium), a, um, adj. *brief, compendious, succinct.* *Cic.* Viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiariam. *Plin.* Breviores picturæ vias et quasi compendiarias invenit. —— ¶ Compendiaria, æ, f. *sc.* via *or* ratio, *a short way or method.* *Petron.* tam magnæ artis. *Senec.* Ad maximas ¶ divitias compendiaria ducam. —— ¶ *Senec.* Te in cælum compendiario (*sc.* itinere) ducam.

CŌMPĔNDĬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *reduced within a small compass, abridged, short.* *Tertull.*

CŌMPĔNDĬFĂCĬŌ (for compendii facio), is, a. 3. *save, spare,* συντέμνω, κερδαίνω. *Plaut.* Ego hodie compendifeci duos panes. *Id.* Orationis operam compendifacito. — Being properly two words, it is found separated, and sometimes with words between its parts. *Plaut.* Operam fac compendi quærere, *h. e.* parce quærere. *Id.* Compendi multa verba faciam tibi. *Id.* Verbis velitationem fieri (*pass.*) compendi volo.

CŌMPĔNDĬŌ (compendium), as. *Augustin.* Compendiare alicui, *to despatch.*

CŌMPĔNDĬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *profitable, advantageous,* χρηστός. *Colum.* In summa tamen fit compendiosum. —— ¶ Also, *compendious, brief, succinct,* σύντομος. *Apulei.* Sermonis compendiosa verba. *Id.* iter. — Hence, *Sidon.* Compendiosius, adv.

CŌMPĔNDĬUM (con and pendo), ii, n. *a saving, sparing, what is gained by saving.* *Plin.* Magno ligni compendio percoquere aliquid, *with a great saving of wood.* *Id.* Compendium operæ, *saving of labor.* — Facere compendium, *to save, spare.* *Plaut.* erratiônis. *Id.* pultandi, *to save, be excused from.* *Id.* Fieri dictis compendium volo. — Also, Facere aliquid compendii (*sc.* causa), *to save, spare, be excused from.* *Plaut.* (See *Compendifacio.*) —— ¶ Hence, *a shortening, abridging, abridgment.* *Plaut.* Quam potes, tam verba confer maxime in compendium, *h. e. be as concise as you can.* *Quintil.* Compendio morari, *not to delay or dwell long.* *Pandect.* Compendium edictorum, *h. e. a compend; one that includes all.* *Plin.* Compendium viæ, *or* *Justin.* Compendium (absol.), *a short way, short cut; a straight way, cross-path.* So, *Tacit.* Per Cycladas et compendia maris. *Id.* Propioribus compendiis ire. — And figur. *Quintil.* Brevia docendi compendia. *Sil.* Donare alicui compendia lethi. —— ¶ Also, *profit, gain, advantage.* *Cic.* Facere compendii sui causa, quod non liceat. *Cæs.* Suo privato compendio serviebant. *Plin.* Res (apes) præcipui quæstus compendiique.

CŌMPĔNSĀTĬŌ (compenso), ōnis, f. properly, *a balancing together;* hence, *a balancing of an account;* necessary *deduction, discount or allowance.* *Pandect.* Compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio. *Id.* Compensationes proderunt ob res amotas. — Hence, *Justin.* Emere non pecunia, sed compensatione mercium, *by barter.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Incommoda vitæ compensatione commodorum lenire, *by throwing the advantages into the opposite scale.* *Id.* Hac utitur compensatione sapiens, ut voluptatem fugiat, si, &c.

CŌMPĔNSŌ (con & penso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh together, weigh or reckon one against the other, balance,* ἀνταμείβομαι, ἀνισάζω. *Cic.* Compensabatur cum summis doloribus lætitia. *Id.* tot volumina cum uno versiculo. — So, without *cum.* *Horat.* Cum mea compenset vitiis bona. —— ¶ Hence, *to make good again, repair, make up, compensate.* *Cic.* vitia diligentia. *Id.* damna. *Id.* laborem gloria. *Id.* Ceterisque operis et officiis erit, quod violatum est, compensandum, *h. e. repaired.* *Id.* Massilienses Gallicorum bellorum pericula populo R. coriis remisque compensarunt, *h. e. helped them out of their need by a sufficient supply of skins and oars.* *Id.* Catonis est dictum: pedibus compensari pecuniam, *h. e. that the cheapness of the price is compensated by the hardship of the journey.* —— ¶ Also, in jurists, *to allow, discount, deduct.* *Pandect.* Potest tamen retineri, et compensari quod solutum est. —— ¶ Also, *to shorten the way; to save.* *Lucan.* Magnos sinus compensat medio pelagi, *h. e. steers straight, and saves the windings of the gulf.* *Senec.* Hac pergam, qua via longum compensat iter.

CŌMPĔRCŌ. See *Comparco.*

CŌMPĔRĔGRĪNŬS (con & peregrinus), i, *a fellow-stranger.* *Sidon.*

CŌMPĔRĔNDĬNĀTĬŌ (comperendino), ōnis, f. *the adjournment or putting off of a trial until the third day;* also, *to any later day;* also, *this later day or term itself.* *Plin. Ep.*

CŌMPĔRĔNDĬNĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Comperendinatio.* *Cic.*

CŌMPĔRĔNDĬNŌ (comperendinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *prorogue, adjourn, continue until the third day, or the day after to-morrow,* ἀναβάλλομαι. *Cic.* reum, *h. e. to put off his case,* &c. *Id.* Tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *h. e.* me, et te dixisse profitens, comperendinationis judicibus faciam potestatem.

CŌMPĔRĔNDĬNŬS (con & perendinus), a, um, adj. *Macrob.* Comperendini dies (*sc.* sunt) quibus vadimonium licet dicere, *h. e.* in quos transferri licet causæ actionem.

CŌMPĔRĬŌ (con & pario), is, pĕri, pertum, a. 4. *find out, ascertain for a certainty, get well-grounded intelligence of, learn, be informed,* ἐξευρίσκω, καταλαμβάνω. *Cic.* Ex multis audivi: nam comperisse me, non audeo dicere. *Id.* Scribit, se id certis auctoribus comperisse. *Id.* Posteaquam comperit, eum posse vivere. *Id.* Nihil de hoc consul comperi, nihil audivi. *Terent.* Comperi ex iis, qui ei fuere conscii. *Cæs.* Postquam per exploratores, pontem fieri, comperissent, *after receiving information.* *Terent.* Quodvis cupio, dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, *I had rather any thing should happen, than that it should turn out, that I,* &c. (See *Compertus.*) —— ¶ Comperior, īris, depon. *for* compertum habeo, *or* scio. *Sallust.* Sed ego comperior, Bocchum attinuisse.

CŌMPĔRNĬS (con & perna), e, adj. *having his knees bending or bowed inwards, bow-legged.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* and *Plaut.*

CŌMPĔRPĔTŬŬS (con & perpetuus), a, um, adj. *coeternal.* *Prudent.*

CŌMPĔRTĒ (compertus), adverb, *accurately, correctly.* *Gell.* Exquisite et comperte Julius Paulus dicebat. *Id.* Qui hoc compertius memoriæ tradiderunt.

CŌMPĔRTŬS (comperio), a, um, particip. *found out, fully ascertained, known for certain, discovered, detected.* *Cic.* Facinus manifesto compertum atque depre-

hensum. *Liv.* Quidam compertum attulerunt, T. Quintium in Tusculano agrum colere, *report it as a fact, that,* &c. *Id.* Comperta oculis perferrent Romam, *seen with their own eyes.* *Sallust.* Compertum est mihi, *I have sure information; I have ascertained; I know with certainty.* So, *Id.* Compertum habeo, milites, verba viris virtutem non addere. *Scribon. Larg.* Quæ prodesse eis, comperta habemus. *Cic.* Habere compertum de aliqua re. *Liv.* Habere rem aliquam pro comperta, *for certain.* So, *Sueton.* Polliceri pro comperto. *Curt.* Pro comperto fuit, *it was known for a fact.* *Sueton.* Uxor comperta in stupro generi, *h. e.* deprehensa, *caught, surprised.* — And with the *infin.* *Sueton.* Compertus adulterare, *understood to have, known to have.* — With the *genit.* Compertus alicujus criminis, *convicted, found guilty.* *Liv.* Juvenis nullius probri compertus. *Id.* Compertos sacrilegii in vinculis Romam mittere. *Id.* Vestales compertæ stupri. —— ¶ *Comperto,* absol., *it having been ascertained.* *Liv.* Nondum comperto, quam in regionem venisset.

CŎMPĔS (con & pes), ĕdis, f. *a fetter, chain for the feet,* πέδη. *Tibull.* Spes solatur compede vinctum. *Plaut.* impingere alicui. *Id.* indere alicui. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Compedium tritor. *Claudian.* Tardæ passurus compedis orbes. — Also, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Compedes, *fetters for the hands; manacles.* —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Telephum puella tenet grata compede vinctum, *a pleasing chain.* *Id.* Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, *icy bonds.* —— ¶ Also, *a silver ornament for women.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Masc. gen.* *Lactant.* Compedes parati. —— ¶ The *nom.* and *dat. sing.* seem not to occur.

CŎMPĔSCŌ (unc.), is, cui, a. 3. *to confine, curb, keep in check, restrain, repress,* συνείργω, καταστέλλω, συστέλλω. *Colum.* Compescere vitem, and *Virg.* ramos compesce fluentes, *h. e.* (by pruning, lopping). *Plin.* Resina compescere nimiam vini feritatem. *Sil.* Sarmaticis sedibus Histrum, *h. e.* continebit intra fines Sarmaticos. *Tibull.* equum arctato freno. *Id.* vino dolores. *Lucret.* querelas. *Plin.* incendia. *Ovid.* sitim, *slake.* *Senec.* famem, *appease.* *Id.* dextram. *Sil.* iras. *Phædr.* mores dissolutos. *Horat.* risum mappa. *Id.* aliquem pœnis. *Ovid.* Timor compescit officium, *h. e. hinders me from performing.* *Vellei.* armis furorem alicujus. *Stat.* damna alicujus cantu, *h. e. to console by song.* *Plaut.* Compesce in illum dicere injuste, *h. e.* parce.

CŎMPĔTĔNS, entis, particip. and adj. *convenient, suitable, legitimate, competent.* (See *Competo.*) *Pandect.* Apud competentem judicem litem suscipere, *competent, rightful judge to whom the case belongs.* *Id.* tribunal. *Id.* sententia. *Id.* cura. *Id.* solatium. —— ¶ *Augustin.* Competentes, *seeking* (*baptism*) *together.*

CŎMPĔTĔNTĔR (competens), adv. *properly, suitably.* *Pandect.* filiæ et patri consuli. *Id.* punire. *Prudent.* Persona quæque competenter plectitur, *h. e. in proportion to his circumstances, guilt,* &c. *Hieronym.* Competentius disseram. *Apul.* Competentissime.

CŎMPĔTĔNTĬĂ (competo), æ, f. *Gell.* Nasci ad eandem competentiam, *h. e.* sub eodem stellarum concursu, et situ, *under the same constellation.* —— ¶ Also, *proportion, symmetry, fitness,* ἀναλογία. *Gell.* membrorum inter se.

CŎMPĔTĪTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an aiming at the same object, agreement.* *Sidon.* —— ¶ In jurists, *a making claim to any thing, judicial demand or complaint.* *Cod. Just.*

CŎMPĔTĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a competitor; an opposing candidate; one who sues for or solicits at the same time.* *Cic.*

CŎMPĔTĪTRĪX (competitor), īcis, f. *she that competes; a female competitor.* *Cic.* Nos quoque habuimus scenam competitricem, *h. e. by its pleasing the people.*

CŎMPĔTŌ (con & peto), is, īvi or ĭi, ītum, a. and n. 3. *to seek together, in company with, or in contention with.* *Justin.* Omnibus unum locum competentibus. *Aurel. Vict.* Unam duobus speciosam (puellam) competentibus. —— ¶ Also, Intransitively; *to come together, meet, join.* *Varro.* Ubi viæ competunt. *Colum.* Si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt. —— ¶ Hence, *to happen at the same time as; to coincide with* (in time); or, *to happen, befall, come to pass.* *Tacit.* Initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse. *Sueton.* Fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriæ æstati competerent. *Plin.* Si competant coitus Lunæ in novissimum diem brumæ. *Senec.* Si ita competit, ut qui sanare potest, compte disserat, &c. *Pandect.* Remanserunt apud me trecenta et octoginta sex, et usuræ quæ competierunt, *that corresponded to that time.* —— ¶ Also, *to be fit, suitable, or convenient; to answer, correspond.* *Colum.* Si cuncta competunt voto. *Sueton.* Tanto animo nequaquam corpus competiit. *Quintil.* Aut adsumere in causam, qua competent, aut mitigare, qua repugnabunt. *Gell.* Ratio cum sententia competens. *Sueton.* Si cujuspiam neptium suarum competeret ætas. *Pandect.* Quatenus stillicidii rigor, et tignorum protectus competebat, *would allow of, permitted.* —— ¶ Hence, *to have proper strength; to be equal to; to avail.* *Liv.* Ad arma capienda. *Tacit.* Neque oculis neque auribus satis competebant, *were not masters of.* *Id.* Non lingua competere. —— ¶ Also, *to pertain, belong.* *Eumen.* Ei competit hæreditas. *Pandect.* Ex empto mihi adversus te actio competit. *Quintil.* Actio competit in aliquem. *Pandect.* Hoc mihi competit jure magistratus. *Apul.* Extrema pœna competit in latronem. *Pandect.* Competere libertates, *are pertinent, competent, valid.*

CŎMPĪLĀTĬŌ (compilo), ōnis, f. *a pillaging, plundering, robbing.* *Cic.* Chresti.

CŎMPĪLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pillager, plunderer, spoiler.* *Hieronym.*

CŎMPĪLŌ (con & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rob, spoil, plunder, pillage; to carry off by plunder or pillage,* συλεύειν. *Cic.* apertissime consulem, exercitum, provinciamque. *Id.* totum oppidum. *Liv.* templa omnibus ornamentis. *Cic.* Malui compilari, quam venire. *Horat.* Formidare servos, ne te compilent fugientes. *Pandect.* publica sacra. *Plaut.* quidquid domi est. — Figur. *Cic.* ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam. *Horat.* Crispini scrinia lippi. —— ¶ Also, *to cudgel soundly, not to leave a hair.* *Apul.*

CŎMPINGŌ (con & pango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to fasten or put together, compact, construct,* συμπήγνυμι. *Senec.* Terræ motus sæpius agitata (ædificia) compegit. *Gell.* caput ossiculis tenuissimis. *Colum.* Roboreis axibus compingitur solum. *Apul.* crepidas sibi. *Pandect.* navem tabulis, *frame, construct.* *Gell.* ex multitudine et negotio verbum unum. — Hence, Compactus, a, um, particip. *joined together,* &c. *Virg.* trabes. *Id.* fistula cicutis. *Martial.* casa male. *Cic.* Quid tam compositum, tamque compactum et coagmentatum? —— ¶ Also, *to devise, invent, contrive.* *Arnob.* falsa de Christo. *Id.* ignominiosas fabulas. —— ¶ Also, *to drive, thrust, to stick any where, hide.* *Cic.* aliquem in pistrinum. *Id.* se in Apuliam, *h. e.* in Apuliæ angustias se conjicere. *Plaut.* (Pallam) in oculos compingite, *h. e.* (according to *Gronov.*), *stow it away and keep it,* as something precious. *Plaut.* parentes in tam angustum locum, *into such straits, difficulty.* —— ¶ See *Compactus, a, um.*

CŎMPINGUESCŌ (con & pinguesco), is, ĕre, n. 3. *to grow fat, coagulate, thicken.* *Tertullian.*

CŎMPĬTĀLIS (compitum), e, adject. *of or pertaining to,* or *at, the cross-ways* (compita). *Sueton.* Lares, *h. e. deities that were worshipped where cross-roads met.* —— ¶ Compitales ludi, and absol. Compitalia, ōrum, *sc.* sacra, *or* solennia, *festivals in honor of the* Compitales Lares, which were celebrated every year (though not on any established day) at the *compita.* *Varr.* and *Cic.*

CŎMPĬTĀLĪTĬŬS (compitalia), and **CŎMPĬTĀLĪCĬŬS**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the* Compitalia. *Cic.* ludi. *Id.* dies. *Id.* deambulationes.

CŎMPĬTUM (con & peto), i, n. *a cross-way, cross-road, place where two or more ways meet,* συστροφή, ἄμφοδος. — Often occurring in *plur.* Here stood altars to the *Lares,* on which sacrifices were annually offered at a festival in their honor. *Virg.* Præmiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum Thesidæ posuere. *Ovid.* In ternas compita secta vias. *Propert.* Flore sacella tego, verbenis compita velo. *Cic.* In triviis aut in compitis auctionari. *Horat.* unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, *h. e.* homines in compitis vagantes et otiosi. —— Also, perhaps, *an altar or chapel.* *Inscript.* Compitum refecerunt. *Grat.* Molimur compita lucis, *h. e.* aras. —— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Error diducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes, *h. e. doubt, uncertainty* (a place where several ways meet). *Tertull.* Compitum stomachi. —— ¶ Also, anciently, *Compitus,* masc. gen. *Varr.* and *Cæcil.*

CŎMPLĂCĔŌ (con & placeo), es, ui & ĭtus sum, *to please,* properly when two or more are pleased. *Colum.* Ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat. *Gell.* Ante iis complacebat, *they were agreed on it.* *Terent.* Postquam amare me dixi, complacita est tibi. — Also, simply, *to please.* *Plaut.* Hæ autem Veneri complacuerunt. *Id.* Hoc deo complacitum est! *such was the will of heaven.* —— ¶ Hence, Complacitus, a, um, *pleasing, beloved, acceptable.* *Apul.*

CŎMPLĀCŌ (con & placo), as, a. 1. *to conciliate, to render favorably inclined,* same as *Placo, placidum reddo.* *Tiro* ap. *Gell.*

CŎMPLĀNĀTĬŌ (complano), ōnis, f. *a levelling;* hence, *ruins,* ὁμαλισμός. *Senec.*

CŎMPLĀNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *that makes level or plain.* *Apul.*

CŎMPLĀNŌ (con & plano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to level, make plain or smooth,* ὁμαλίζω. *Cato.* Terram aut manibus aut pedibus complanato. *Sueton.* Completus et complanatus lacus. — Figur. *Senec.* Multa dura, aspera, sed quæ molliat et complanet ipse, *h. e. make easier.* —— ¶ Also, *to level with the ground, raze, pull down.* *Cic.* domum alicujus. *Hirt.* opera constituta. *Sueton.* Complanata fossuris montium juga.

CŎMPLĂTŌNĬCŬS (con & Platonicus), i, m. *a fellow-Platonist, a Platonist.* *Sidon.*

CŎMPLAUDŌ (con & plaudo), is, a. 3, *to applaud together.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

CŎMPLECTŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Complector.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Quin ergo complectite. *Vitruv.* Scapos duos transversarios complectit et compegit, *h. e.* connexuit. Al. leg. *complexus est.* —— ¶ *Passive,* *Cic.* Quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, *included, comprehended.* *Lucret.* Corpuscula complexa meant inter se, *connected,* &c.

CŎMPLECTŎR (con & plecto), ĕris, exus sum, dep. 3. *encircle, compass, surround, comprehend, contain,* περιπλέκομαι, περιέχω. *Cic.* Orbis cælestis extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur. *Id.* Arctior me somnus complexus est. *Id.* vitis claviculis suis quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. *Ovid.* effigiem fulvo auro, *to set in gold.* *Id.* Mare terram complexum. *Cæs.* spatium munitionibus. *Id.* opere collem, *h. e. with fortifications.* So, *Id.* xiii. millia passuum complexus. *Vellei.* obsidione aliquem. *Plin.* intra se aliquid. — Figur. *Cic.* Omnium rerum memoriam breviter. *Quintil.* aliquid memoria. — Hence, *to take with one's self, to associate* for some purpose. *Cic.* amplissimos viros ad scelus, *h. e. to make them his accomplices.* — Also, *Cic.* Complecti cogitatione, *to conceive of, imagine.* So, *Id.* animo. So, also, *Id.* totum hoc genus judiciorum, *h. e. understand, comprehend.* *Tacit.* figuram animi, *form an idea of, picture to one's self the shape,* &c. — Also, *Cic.* literis, *to draw up, or express in writing.* So, *Quintil.* verbis

sententiam. *Cic.* oratione magnitudinem beneficii. *Quintil.* præcepta carmine complexus est, *described in a poem, set forth in verse.* *Cic.* vim universam oratoris, *to describe, explain, represent.* — Also, *to clasp with the arms, to embrace.* *Cic.* aliquem. *Liv.* inter se, *h. e.* se in vicem. So, *Cic.* inter nos. —— ¶ Figur. *to embrace,* h. e. *to become fond of, to love, favor, cherish, patronize.* *Cic.* adolescentem, totamque causam veteranorum. *Id.* aliquem honoribus. *Id.* caritate. *Id.* dignitate. *Id.* omnibus studiis, laboribus. *Plin. Ep.* familiaritate. — Hence, *to love, cherish, cultivate, devote one's self to.* *Cic.* philosophiam. *Ovid.* artes ingenuas. — Also, *to make a conclusion* (in a syllogism), *to deduce, infer.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to take hold of, seize.* *Terent.* aliquem. *Virg.* dextram. *Ovid.* caput. *Curt.* eminentia saxa. — Hence, *to get, attain, reach, obtain.* *Cic.* facultatem. *Senec.* Augustus complexus est astra. *Cic.* naturam idoneam.

CŎMPLĒMĔNTUM (compleo), i, n. *what is added to complete or perfect a thing; a complement,* πλήρωμα. *Cic.* Inania quædam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, *superfluous words, inserted to render a period more harmonious.* *Tacit.* Addito majestatis crimine, quod tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, *h. e. used to fill out all accusations; added what was wanting to make the accusation weighty enough.*

CŎMPLĔŌ (con & pleo, obsol.), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill, fill up,* συμπληρόω. *Cæs.* Sarmentis et virgultis fossas complere. *Id.* naves colonis et pastoribus. *Id.* naves, *sc.* viris, *man.* *Lucret.* urbes ararum, for aris. *Cic.* convivium vicinorum. *Id.* Completus mercatorum carcer. *Colum.* scrobem ad medium, deinde usque in summum. *Cic.* Sol cuncta sua luce complet. *Id.* Quis est, qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? *Id.* paginam, *to write full.* *Id.* se conchis, *to fill, satiate.* *Cæs.* murum, *man.* *Liv.* Cuncta complentur fuga. *Cæs.* exercitum omni copia. *Horat.* voce nemus. *Plaut.* se flore Liberi. *Id.* telis corpora. *Cic.* aliquem coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover.* — Hence, *to impregnate.* *Lucret.* 4. 1270. — Also, *to load, or fill to excess, to overload.* *Liv.* 41. 3. Metu ne compleantur navigia. — Figur. *to fill.* *Cæs.* aliquem spe. *Cic.* Compleri gaudio. *Plaut.* erroris illos et dementiæ. *Id.* corpus suum stupri. *Quintil.* judicem indignatione. *Senec.* sidera et manes et undas meo scelere. —— ¶ Also, *to make full, complete, make up.* *Cæs.* legiones. *Nepos.* Horum adventu decem millia armatorum sunt completa. —— ¶ Also, *to finish, complete.* *Cic.* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, *lived.* *Ovid.* Et jam compleràt genitor sua fata, *h. e.* ad finem vitæ pervenerat. *Id.* Hic sua complevit tempora. *Id.* Infans materna tempora complet, *h. e.* menses partus. — Hence, *Cic.* summam promissi, *to fulfil the promise.* —— ¶ Also, *to make complete or full, to perfect, to finish, get through with, complete.* *Cic.* Solis lustrationem annuam menstruo spatio luna complet. *Id.* Complent ea quidem vitam beatissimam. *Cæs.* His rebus completis, legiones reduci jussit. *Gell.* studia. *Id.* omnes numeros vitæ beatæ. — Hence, Completus, a, um, *perfect, complete, full.* *Cic.* verborum ambitus. *Gell.* Jucundius ad aurem, completiusque (to which last *imperfectius* stands opposed). —— ¶ *Jul. Firmic.* Toto corpore completi, *compact, in good keep.*

CŎMPLĒTIŌ (compleo), ōnis, f. *fulfilment.* *Augustin.* prophetiæ. —— ¶ Also, *completion, finishing.* *Justinian.* Nisi scripta completiones acceperint.

CŎMPLĔX (con & plico), icis, m. & f. *an accomplice, partner in crime.* *Prudent.* and *Sidon.* —— ¶ *Arnob.* Dii complices, *h. e. connected;* same as *Consentes,* which see.

CŎMPLĔXIŌ (complector), ōnis, f. *a connecting, connection, conjunction,* συμπλοκή. *Cic.* Ita effici complexiones, et copulationes, et adhæsiones atomorum inter se, *close connection.* *Id.* Neque alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio, *assemblage, conjunction, group.* *Id.* Brevis complexio ipsius negotii, *h. e. a short narration or exposition, including the whole matter.* *Id.* Verborum complexio, *a combination of words, expression.* — Complexio verborum, means also *a period;* for which, also, Complexio (absol.) stands, as in *Cic. Orat.* 25. — Also, Complexio, *the conclusion of a syllogism or argument.* *Cic.* — Also, *the figure called* dilemma. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a grammatical figure, when two syllables are contracted into one;* synalœpha or synæresis. *Quintil.* — Also, *a rhetorical figure, which includes* repetitio *and* conversio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4. 14. —— ¶ Also, *the compass, circuit, or circle,* as of the *zodiac.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *complexion, habit of body.* *Jul. Firmic.*

CŎMPLĔXĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *copulative, connective.* *Gell.* particula.

CŎMPLĔXŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Complector.* *Coripp.* Portum complexant brachia ripæ. —— ¶ So, *passively,* Complexātus, a, um, particip. *embraced.* *Apul.*

COMPLEXUS, a, um, particip. from complector and complecto.

CŎMPLĔXUS (complector), us, m. *a compassing, encircling;* also, *the circumference, circuit, compass,* περιβολή, συμπλοκή. *Cic.* Ultimus, omnia cingens, et coercens cæli complexus. *Id.* Mundus, qui omnia complexu suo coercet et continet. — Also, *a joining, connecting, connection* of things together. *Plin.* Lapides speculares alligati complexu sillicis. *Quintil.* Quæstio, in qua de rebus ipsis quæritur, remoto personarum complexu, *h. e. adjuncts, circumstances.* *Id.* Complexus verborum et nominum, *h. e.* conjunctiones, seu particulæ copulativæ. *Id.* Complexus et series loquendi. —— ¶ Also, *an embracing; an embrace.* *Cic.* Complexus et osculatio. *Id.* Ad complexum meæ Tulliæ currere. *Id.* Venire in sinum et complexum alicujus. *Id.* Avellere atque abstrahere aliquem de complexu matris. *Plin.* Cedrus crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum. — Figur. *Cic.* Me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset. *Id.* Genus, de complexu ejus ac sinu, *h. e. his intimate and bosom friends.* —— ¶ Also, *fight, close combat.* *Cæs.* In complexum Cæsaris venire, *h. e. to fight with him.* *Tacit.* Complexus armorum.

CŎMPLĬCĀTIŌ (complico), ōnis, f. *a folding together.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CŎMPLĬCŌ (con & plico), as, āvi, ātum, & ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to fold together, fold up,* συμπλέκω. *Cic.* epistolam. *Plaut.* rudentem, *coil up.* *Senec.* Diogenes se complicuit in dolio. *Apul.* Complicitus in genua. *Id.* Morbo complicatus, *bent up, cramped.* — Figur. *Cic.* Complicata animi notio, *h. e. a confused, indistinct idea.*

CŎMPLŌDŌ (con & plodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to clap or strike together.* *Quintil.* and *Senec.* manus.

CŎMPLŌRĀTIŌ (comploro), ōnis, f. *a lamenting, weeping, or wailing together* (for a thing as lost). *Liv.* Mulierum comploratio sui patriæque. *Justin.* Edere comploratlonem. *Gell.* Facere comploratlonem rei acerbæ.

CŎMPLŌRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Comploratio.* *Liv.* Coercere comploratus familiarum. *Id.* Justo comploratu prosequi mortuos.

CŎMPLŌRŌ (con & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bewail or weep together, deplore, lament, make lamentation* (for something as lost and irrecoverable). *Cic.* Nondum morte complorata, arbitria funeris petentes. *Liv.* Cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur. *Quintil.* fortunam. *Flor.* Comploratum statim est. *Gell.* Complorare, et commisereri. *Ovid.* se modo, modo suos penates.

COMPLŌSUS, particip. from complodo.

CŎMPLŬŌ (con & pluo), is, ui, ūtum, n. and a. 3. *to rain.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to rain upon.* *Augustin.* Quibus (aquis Noe) compluebatur. So, *Solin.* Nautæ compluti.

CŎMPLŪRĒS (con & plures), ūra, urium, uribus, adj. plur. *many, a great many, very many, several, a good many, a considerable number,* πλείους, πλείω. *Cic.* Complures in perturbatione Reipubl. consules dicti, quorum nemo, &c. *Id.* Cum Pompeio complures dies versatus sum. *Nepos.* Vitam excellentium virorum complurium uno volumine concludere. *Cic.* Ambiguorum complura sunt genera. *Cæs.* Hæc atque ejusdem generis complura. *Id.* Ratibus compluribus factis. *Sallust.* Compluribus narrare. —— ¶ Comparative, *Terent.* Agrum in his regionibus meliorem, neque pretii majoris, nemo habet, servos complures, *more;* but *non plures* is also read. — *Compluria* also occurs. *Terent.* Multa, nova hic, compluria, *a great deal new — a great deal indeed.* *Cic.* genera. *Cato.* fana. —— ¶ *Superl.* Complurimi, ōrum. *Hirt.* Complurimis diebus.

CŎMPLŪRĬĒS (complures), adv. *oftentimes, many times, full often, many a time, several times, a good many times.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Cato* has also *compluriens.*

COMPLŪRIMUS. See in *Complures.*

CŎMPLŪSCŬLĒ (compluscuii), adverb, *oftentimes, pretty often.* *Gell.*

CŎMPLŪSCŬLI (con & plusculus; or dimin. from complures), æ, a, adj. plur. *several, many, tolerably many, a moderate number of.* *Terent.* and *Gell.*

CŎMPLŪTĒNSIS, e, adject. *of, from, or pertaining to,* Complutum, *a town in Spain.* *Paulin. Nolan.* — Complutenses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of the same.* *Plin.*

CŎMPLŪTŌR (compluo), ōris, m. *who rains upon, waters.* *Augustin.*

CŎMPLŬVIĀTUS (compluvium), a, um, adj. *fashioned like a compluvium, and therefore quadrangular.* It is applied to the binding up or propping of vines. *Plin.* and *Varr.*

CŎMPLŬVIUM (compluo), ii, n. *the inner quadrangular court of a Roman house, surrounded with walls (wherein they sacrificed to the* Penates). It seems properly to signify the opening in the roof, over the court, where the rains were collected from the different parts of the roof, and then flowed into the court. *Varr.* and *Sueton.* (See *Impluvium.*) —— ¶ Also, *a binding up or propping of vines in a quadrangular form.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Compluvia, ōrum, n. same as *Colliciæ, gutters.* *Vitruv.* 6. 3.

CŎMPŌNDĔRĀNS (con & pondero), āntis, *to weigh out.* *Apul.*

CŎMPŌNŌ (con & pono), is, ōsui, ōsĭtum, a. 3. *to put, place, or lay together.* *Horat.* aridum lignum. *Gell.* lignum, *sticks of wood into a bundle.* *Terent.* I intro, et compone quæ tecum simul ferantur, *pack up.* — Hence, *to put in order, arrange properly, dispose, order, regulate.* *Cic.* itinera. *Ovid.* comas. *Cic.* capillum. *Ovid.* vultum, *compose, give a becoming expression to.* *Horat.* togam. *Cic.* causam. *Liv.* res Macedoniæ. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Horat.* Quod adest, memento componere æquus, *to order, manage with calmness.* So, in general, *to dispose, arrange.* *Plin. Ep.* animum ad abstinentiam. So, *Lucan.* carbasa ventis, *to fit or set.* *Id.* me mittendis rectum telis. — Also, *to lay up, store, preserve,* as fruits, &c. *Colum.* rapa. *Id.* cepam in fidelia. *Virg.* opes, *to lay up;* or *to collect.* *Cic.* locus, in quo erant ea composita. — Also, *to bury.* *Tibull.* Componi, versus (*h. e.* mutatus) in ossa, velim. *Horat.* Omnes composui, *I have buried them all.* *Propert.* ossa. — Hence, *Ovid.* Compositus somno vinoque, *buried in sleep and wine.* *Id.* Compositus, *sc.* vino, *drunken.* — Hence, also, figur. *Virg.* diem, *to end, close.* — Also, *settle, adjust, accommodate.* *Cæs.* controversias. *Terent.* Inter vos hæc componantur. *Virg.* lites. *Nepos.* bellum. *Horat.* arma, *h. e.* bellum. *Liv.* Missi ad res componendas. — Hence, without *acc.* *Plin. Ep.* Coheredes mei componere et transigere cupiebant, *sc.* cum exheredato filio, *h. e. to make an adjustment, to come to an arrangement.* So, *Cæs.* Ut componeretur, *that an adjustment should be made* (between Cæsar and Pompey). — Also, *to calm, still, appease, tranquillize.* *Ovid.* mare. *Virg.* motos fluctus. *Tacit.* Campaniam. *Senec.* Canis componit

aures, *lets down, drops.* So, *Horat.* aversos amicos, *to reconcile.* — Also, *to place or set together in order, to place in order, to repose.* *Virg.* Regina se composuit sponda, *reclined, reposed.* *Id.* Jam thalamis se composuere (apes), *have retired to rest.* *Id.* defessa membra, *to repose.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Lecto compositus, *laid upon the bier.* —— ¶ *To compound, compose, make up, join together* (so as to form a whole). *Sallust.* Homo compositus ex corpore et anima. *Cic.* librum ex orationibus alienis. *Scribon. Larg.* medicamenta. Especially, with order and method. *Cic.* Componere et struere verba (in order to form a period). — Hence, *to unite, connect.* *Virg.* manibus manus, atque oribus ora. *Propert.* latus Mercurio, *h. e.* concumbere. *Virg.* genus indocile et dispersum, *unite;* or *collect, bring together.* — Also, *to build, construct.* *Virg.* urbem. *Ovid.* templa deis. *Propert.* Thebas. — Also, *to make, compose, contrive, bring about.* *Plaut.* pacem alicui cum altero. *Cic.* poema. *Id.* formulas. *Id.* Stilus exercitatus efficiet facile hanc viam componendi. *Tibull.* insidias alicui. *Propert.* fraudes. *Plaut.* fallaciam. *Liv.* societatem cum aliquo. *Virg.* fœdus. *Terent.* Neque alio pacto componi potest inter eas gratia, *h. e. can friendship be made, can they be made friends?* — Hence, *Sallust.* Lenones, et vinarii, laniique pretio compositi, *h. e. redeemed, ransomed* (for a sum agreed on). — Also, *to invent, feign.* *Cic.* crimen. *Tacit.* Augendæ infamiæ (*sc.* causa) composita. *Id.* Vultus compositus. — Also, *to regulate, to adjust, bring into order.* *Cic.* Compone hoc, *make this right.* *Liv.* Necdum compositis rebus. — Also, *to agree upon, arrange, concert.* *Cic.* Ita causa componitur. *Liv.* ordinem agendæ rei. *Cic.* Quos dimitterent, composuerunt. *Liv.* Ut compositum cum Marcio fuerat. *Horat.* Composita hora. *Tacit.* Compositi seditionis auctores. — Hence, Composito, *and* de *or* ex composito, *according to agreement or concert.* *Nepos. Liv.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ *To place or set together, to match, pair.* *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* Cum Placideiano hic componitur. *Sil.* viro memet. *Quintil.* Causa cum causa componitur. *Id.* Gladiatores inter se componuntur. *Senec.* Vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus. *Sil.* se nobis. *Id.* manus monstro, *h. e. to engage.* — Hence, *to compare.* *Virg.* parva magnis. *Quintil.* causam adversarii cum causa nostra. —— ¶ See also *Compositus, a, um.*

CŎMPŎRTĀTĬŎ (comporto), ōnis, f. *a carrying or fetching, a carrying together.* *Vitruv.*

CŎMPŎRTŎ (con & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry or bring together, collect, carry, bring,* συμφέρω. *Cic.* Arma in templum Castoris luce et palam comportarentur. *Id.* Frumentum ex agris in loca tuta comportatur. *Cæs.* Frumentum ab Asia comportari imperat. *Id.* Ad aggerem cæspitibus comportandis. *Virg.* Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto. *Horat.* Comportatis rebus bene uti.

CŎMPŎS (con & potis), ŏtis, adj. *master of, having in one's power, that has obtained or been made partaker of,* ἐγκρατής. *Cic.* hujus urbis. *Id.* rationis et consilii. *Sil.* memorabilis ausi. *Id.* regni. *Vellei.* magnæ victoriæ. *Cic.* rerum animo et scientia compotes, *h. e.* eas res ingenio et scientia possidentes. *Plaut.* laudis. *Id.* Facere aliquem libertatis. *Liv.* Præda ingenti compotem. *Quintil.* Mens compos sceleris, *h. e. having put in execution its meditated crime.* *Cic.* Omnes virtutis compotes sunt beati. *Plin. Ep.* Facere aliquem compotem gratulationis, *h. e.* efficere, ut gratulari possit. —— ¶ Compos animi *or* animo, *and* Compos mentis, *in one's senses, having one's reason.* *Terent.* Vix sum compos animi: ita ardeo iracundia. *Sallust.* Neque animo, neque lingua satis compos. *Cic.* Si tuæ mentis compos fuisses. *Liv.* Vix ut compotes mentium præ gaudio essent. *Virg.* in *Culice.* Vix compos mente. — So, Compos, *absol.* in the same sense. *Sil.* trepidare metu vix compos Imilce. — Compos sui, same as *Compos animi.* *Liv.* Alienatas mentes compotes sui facere. —— ¶ Compos voti, *having obtained his wish.* *Ovid.* Insequere, et voti postmodo compos eris. *Sueton.* Compos factus votorum meorum. So, *Sueton.* spei, *having succeeded as he had hoped.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Compos votum, *a vow or wish which has been gratified, favorably answered.* —— ¶ Also, Compos, in a bad sense. *Næv.* ap. *Non.* Opprobriis compotem. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* magnis et multis malis. *Plaut.* miseriarum. *Id.* Culpæ compos, *h. e.* reus.

CŎMPŎSCENS (con & posco), entis, particip. simul poscens. *Martian. Capell.*

CŎMPŎSĬTĒ (compositus), adverb, *calmly, quietly, in good order, in an orderly way.* *Colum.* Docere boves composite, ac sine pavore ambulare, *quietly, in order.* *Tacit.* Compositius cuncta, quam festinantius agerent. —— ¶ Also, *neatly, sprucely.* *Gell.* Multa munditia, et circumspecte, compositeque indutus, *neatly finely.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Composite et apte sine sententiis dicere, *harmoniously, in well-turned periods.*

CŎMPŎSĬTĬŎ (compono), ōnis, f. properly, *a placing or laying together.* — Hence, *a laying up, storing, preserving, conserve.* *Colum.* rerum autumnalium. *Id.* Est illa probata compositio, ut, &c. *h. e. an approved way of preserving.* — Also, *Cic.* Ordo est compositio rerum aptis locis, *disposing, arranging.* — Also, *an accommodation, compact, agreement.* *Cic.* Pacis, concordiæ, compositionis auctor. *Id.* de compositione agere, *to negotiate; to treat about terms.* *Cæs.* Servare aliquem per compositionem. —— ¶ Also, *a composing, compounding, combining, joining together, connecting.* *Cic.* Membrorum. *Id.* unguentorum. *Id.* sonorum. — Hence, *a preparing, drawing up, composition.* *Cic.* juris pontificalis. — Also, *a composition, preparation, compound,* in medicine. *Scribon. Larg.* — Also, *proper connection or combination, order, collocation.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Compositio est verborum constructio, &c. So, *Cic.* Hortensius compositione aptus. So, *Vitruv.* Compositiones, *structures, whose parts have a due symmetry.* — Also, *connection, systematic order.* *Cic.* disciplinæ. — Also, *institution, establishment.* *Cic.* magistratuum. —— ¶ Also, *matching, pairing.* *Cic.* Compositiones gladiatorum.

CŎMPŎSĬTĪTĬŬS, and CŎMPŎSĬTĬCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *compound, or that may be compounded.* *Tertull.*

CŎMPŎSĬTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Componens,* or *Compositus.* *Martian. Capell.*

CŎMPŎSĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who puts or places together; a disposer, arranger.* *Cic.* Non enim inventor aut compositor (*sc.* verborum *or* orationis) aut actor hæc complexus est omnia. *Id.* anni, *h. e. the maker of the calendar.* *Ovid.* operum, *the author.* *Coripp.* Compositor morum, *the former, corrector.* *Cod. Just.* Tribonianus, et ceteri compositores juris.

CŎMPŎSĬTŪRA (Id.), and CŎMPŎSTŪRA, æ, f. *a putting together, composition.* *Sinn. Cap.* ap. *Gell.* Solœcismus est impar et inconveniens compositura partium orationis. —— ¶ Also, *a joint, commissure.* *Lucret.* Turbantia composituras.

CŎMPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from compono; with its various significations. —— ¶ As an adj. *in good order, properly or artfully disposed or arranged.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Equus bene compositus. *Liv.* in ostentationem virtutum. *Tacit.* ad mœstitiam, *having put on a mournful countenance.* *Quintil.* omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis. *Cic.* Nemo compositior ad judicium venit, *in better condition or preparation.* —— ¶ Also, *arranged, disposed, set in order.* *Liv.* Pugna acrior, quam compositior. *Quintil.* Omnia compositiora. *Cic.* Orator compositus, *h. e.* numerosus. —— ¶ Also, *apt, fit.* *Quintil.* Alius historiæ magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen. *Id.* Attici maxime ad risum compositi. —— ¶ Also, *beautiful, made with skill.* *Cic.* Litterulæ compositissimæ. —— ¶ Also, *composed, collected, calm, without passion.* *Senec.* mens. *Quintil.* affectus. *Tacit.* ætas, *calm and free from the vehement passions of youth.* — So, of oratory. *Quintil.* Fiunt pro compositis exsultantes, *collected, composed.* —— ¶ Also, by syncope, *Compostus.*

CŎMPŎSSESSŎR (con & possessor), ōris, *one who possesses with another.* *Tertull.*

CŎMPŎTĀTĬŎ (con & potatio), ōnis, f. *a drinking together,* συμπόσιον. *Cic.*

CŎMPŎTĬŎ (con & potio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to make master of, to put in possession of, to make one a partaker of.* *Plaut.* Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit. *Apul.* aliquem prædæ. *Id.* aliquem voti, *to put any one in complete possession of.* So, *Passively, Plaut.* Ita hic solis locis compotita sum, *h. e.* hæc loca sola nacta sum.

CŎMPŎTŎR (con & potor), ōris, m. *a pot-companion.* *Cic.*

CŎMPŎTRIX (compotor), īcis, f. *a female pot-companion, drinking gossip.* *Terent.* So, *Sidon.* Turba compotrix.

CŎMPRĀNSŎR (con & pransor), ōris, m. *he who dines with another, a boon companion.* *Cic.*

CŎMPRĔCĀTĬŎ (comprecor), ōnis, f. *a supplication, solemn prayer* (by the people), κατευχή. *Liv.* Concioni necessaria hæc solemnis Deorum comprecatio fuit.

CŎMPRĔCŎR (con & precor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray to, beseech, supplicate,* εὔχομαι. *Terent.* Comprecari deos, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Jovi prodigiali aut mola falsa, aut ture comprecatam oportuit. *Catull.* fidem cælestum. *Ovid.* Me tenet, et teneat per longum, comprecor, ævum.

CŎMPRĔHENDŎ (con & prehendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to bring together, to join together.* *Liv.* naves malis antennisque, ac validis funibus. *Veget.* medicamentum melle adjecto, *to stick together, agglutinate.* *Varr.* nuces modio, *to bring into a bushel* (without one being wanting). — *Colum.* Ovis, nisi validissima, non comprehendatur hyeme, *h. e. not be suffered to live through the winter;* or otherwise, *not be seized by the winter,* h. e. *not live to see the winter; be got out of the way beforehand.* —— ¶ Also, *to take in, embrace, include.* *Curt.* Circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit. *Sil.* Quantum (campi) impulsa valet comprendere lancea nodo. So, *Cic.* in hanc formulam omnia judicia. — Hence, *Cæs.* Comprehendunt utrumque et orant, ne rem, &c. *they embrace;* (or, *they lay hold of*). — Hence, figur. *Cic.* aliquid memoria, *to retain in memory, keep in remembrance.* *Id.* scientia, *to learn,* or *know;* as, Quæ ab adolescentia a sapientissimis viris tradita, memoria et scientia comprehendisti. *Id.* Res scientia comprehensæ, *certain, known for a certainty.* *Id.* Cato verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, *had expressed, related, described.* So, *Ovid.* Quæ si comprendere coner, Icariæ numerum dicere coner aquæ, *to enumerate.* *Cels.* Emplastra, quæ supra comprehensa sunt, *spoken of.* *Virg.* numero, *to number, enumerate.* — Also, *Cic.* aliquem humanitate, *to embrace with courtesy, kindness; to be courteous to him, treat him with kindness.* *Id.* multos amicitia, *to be a friend to many, have many friends.* —— ¶ Also, *to seize, lay hold of, grasp, catch, arrest.* *Cic.* Quid opus est manibus, si nihil comprehendendum? *Plin.* aliquid mordicus. *Cic.* Hominem comprehendit, et in custodiam Ephesi tradidit. *Liv.* præsidium Punicum, *takes prisoners, seizes.* *Cels.* Oras vulneris suturæ comprehendunt. *Virg.* Ignis comprehendit robora. *Liv.* ædificia comprehensa, *sc.* igni. So, *Cæs.* celeriter ignem, *take fire.* — Hence, *to comprehend, conceive, understand, get an idea of.* *Cic.* Hoc non modo comprehendere animo, sed ne suspicione quidem possum attingere. *Id.* id mente. *Id.* animo et cogitatione aliquid. Also, *Id.* without *animo* and *mente.* — Also, *to detect, find out.* *Cic.* rem indicio alicujus. *Id.* adulterium. *Id.* aliquid signis. — Also, *to contract.*

Quintil. proxima virtutibus vitia. — Also, *to attach, charter, put into commission. Liv.* naves in flumine Vulturno. *Sueton.* vehicula meritoria. — Also, *to take root. Varr.* and *Colum.* — Also, *to conceive, become pregnant. Cels.* — Also, *to intercept. Justin.* epistolas. — Also, *to observe, perceive, see. Sil.* visu; or in *Gell.* Vix apices potui comprendere, *see, descry.*

CŌMPREHENSIBILIS (comprehendo), e, adject. [illegible] *intelligible, perceptible,* [illegible] — ¶ *Senec.* Tenuia foramina, nec [illegible] comprehensibilia, *observable, perceptible.* —— ¶ *Lactant.* Solidum et comprehensibile corpus est, *that can be grasped or seized.*

CŌMPREHENSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a bringing together. Cic.* Rerum consequentium cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, *a thinking of them together, a connection of them in thought.* — Hence, *a joining, combining, connecting,* especially, in a period. *Cic.* Comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet) contractus, et brevis. — Hence, *a period. Cic.* Ut comprehensio numerose cadat. — Also, *a proposition. Cic.* Ut una comprehensione complectamur. *Quintil.* Breves comprehensiones. — So, *Quintil.* Epicherema est certa quædam sententiæ comprehensio, quæ ex tribus minimum partibus constat, *h. e. syllogism, conclusion.* —— ¶ Also, *a seizing, laying hold of. Cic.* Inclinatio, sessio, comprehensio. — Hence, *an arresting, apprehending. Cic.* sontium. — Also, *comprehension, perception, idea. Cic.* Cognitiones comprehensionesque rerum appetitionem movent. *Senec.* Certissima rerum comprehensio.

CŌMPREHĒNSŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from comprehendo. *Claud. Quadrig.*

COMPREHENSUS, and COMPRENSUS, a, um, particip. from comprehendo.

CŌMPRĒNDŌ, a contracted form of *comprehendo*; though, according to *Quintil.* 1. 5. 21, *comprehendo* was prolonged from *comprendo* by aspiration.

CŌMPRESBȲTER (con & presbyter), ĕri, m. *joint-elder, fellow-presbyter. Augustin.*

CŌMPRESSĀTŬS (con & pressus), a, um, particip. *oppressed, much afflicted. Tertull.*

CŌMPRĔSSĒ (compressus), adverb, *urgently, pressingly. Gell.* Quærit compressius violentiusque, *more earnestly, closely.* —— ¶ Also, *briefly, concisely, succinctly. Cic.* Quod latius loquerentur rhetores, dialectici compressius.

CŌMPRĔSSIŌ (comprimo), ōnis, f. *a squeezing together; compression. Vitruv.* Hence, *Plaut.* Compressiones arctæ, *close embraces.* —— ¶ De concubitu. *Hygin.* — ¶ Also, *compression, shortening, abridging. Cic.* Grandes erant verbis; crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves.

CŌMPRĔSSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. for stuprator. *Argum. Aulularia Plauti.*

CŌMPRĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a pressing together; a compressing. Cic.* Terra semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit. *Plin.* Nunc pennarum hiatu, nunc compressu. —— ¶ Pro concubitu. *Terent.*

COMPRESSUS, a, um, particip. from comprimo.

CŌMPRĬMŌ (con & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *press or squeeze together, press close together, make close or thick, compress,* συνέχω, συστέλλω. *Cic.* Cum digitos compresserat, pugnumque fecerat. So, *Plaut.* Compressa palma, *closed palm, fist. Senec.* Ne oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimantur, *should close or wink. Liv.* Compressis manibus sedere, (proverb), *to sit with the hands folded,* like an idle person. *Cic.* aliquid morsu. *Plaut.* dentes. *Cels.* alvum, *h. e.* adstringere, *to bind. Id.* Si morbus aliquem compresserit, *bind, make costive. Id.* Compressi morbi, *making costive. Liv.* ordines aciei, *to draw close the ranks. Senec.* Itinera compressa commeantium catervis, *made narrow, crowded. Ovid.* (of a letter), versus ordinibus, *to write in close lines*; and of course, *a great deal.* — Also, *to deflour, violate. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold back, keep back, hold in. Terent.* manus. *Id.* animam, *to hold the breath. Cic.* frumentum, and *Liv.* annonam, *to hold back, not to be willing to sell. Virg.* gressum, *go no further, stand still.* — Also, *to be silent about, conceal, suppress. Cic.* delicta alicujus. *Id.* Odium compressum atque tacitum. —— ¶ Also, *to bridle, check, restrain, curb, repress. Cic.* Incensam alicujus cupiditatem comprimere atque restinguere. *Id.* conatum hominis furentis. *Id.* dicendo furores tribunitios. *Liv.* tumultum. *Id.* seditiones. *Sueton.* conjurationes. *Plaut.* linguam. *Id.* vocem et orationem. *Cic.* plausum. *Id.* lætitiam exsultantem. *Virg.* Amor compressus edendi, *satiated, appeased. Ovid.* fletus. *Sil.* insanos curarum fluctus. *Justin.* bellum. *Plaut.* Ohe, jam satis, uxor, est: comprime te, *moderate, calm, contain yourself. Id.* Vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos. *Id.* consilium alicujus, *to thwart. Cæs.* hostes, *to check.* — Hence, *to silence. Plaut.* aliquem. *Cic.* conscientiam. —— ¶ Also, *to push hard, drive into a corner. Val. Max.* aliquem interrogatione.

CŌMPRŎBĀTIŌ (comprobo), ōnis, f. *approval, approbation. Cic.*

CŌMPRŎBĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an approver. Cic.*

CŌMPRŎBŌ (con & probo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hold for right and good*; hence, *to approve, allow,* δοκιμάζω. *Cic.* Istam tuam et legem, et voluntatem, et sententiam laudo, vehementissimeque comprobo. *Id.* Oratione, vita, et factis, et moribus comprobare aliquid. *Id.* numen deorum, *to acknowledge, believe in. Id.* Has comproba tabulas, *allow, assent to.* —— ¶ Also, *to confirm, make good, verify. Cæs.* Comprobat hominis consilium fortuna. *Cic.* Patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit. —— ¶ Also, *to prove to be of good quality, effectual, to test. Cic.* Cujus perceleri interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum.

CŌMPRŌMISSĀRIŬS (compromissum), a, um, adj. *Pandect.* Compromissarius judex, *an arbitrator, arbiter, umpire, referee.*

CŌMPRŌMISSUM (compromissus, a, um), i, n. *a reciprocal promise*; especially *one by which a reference is made to a third party. Cic.*

CŌMPRŌMITTŌ (con & promitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to make a mutual promise,* especially, *that the parties will abide by the decision of a third party; to compromise, make a compromise,* ἐπιτρέπω. *Cic.* Tribunitii Candidati compromiserunt petere ejus arbitratu. — Particularly, in disputes, controversies. *Pandect.* Compromittere de aliqua re. *Id.* Compromittere in pupillum, in furiosum, aut surdum, aut mutum, *to submit, refer. Id.* in arbitrum.

CŌMPRŌVINCIĀLIS (con & provincialis), is, m. *one who is of the same province. Sidon.*

CŌMPSĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Compsa,* now *Conza, a town of the Hirpini. Liv.* Compsāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants. Plin.*

CŌMPTĒ, or CŌMTĒ (comptus or comtus), adverb, *with ornament, neatly, elegantly.* —— Figur. *Senec.* Compte disserere de re aliqua. *Gell.* Distincte, compte, atque modulate res acta est. *Id.* Distinctius, numerosiusque, ac comptius dicere.

CŌMPTŬS, and CŌMTŬS, a, um, particip. from como, ĕre. —— ¶ Adj. *decked, adorned, polished, elegant. Cic.* Compta oratio, *polished. Tacit.* Comptior sermo. *Augustin.* Anima mundissima et comptissima. *Quintil.* Isocrates in dicendo comptus et nitidus, *elegant.* —— ¶ *Hieronym.* Comptuli (dimin.) juvenes, *spruce, trim.*

CŌMPTŬS (como), us, m. *ornament, dress*; in particular, *head-dress, dressed hair,* κόσμος. *Lucret.*

CŌMPŬGNŌ (con & pugno), as, n. 1. *to fight with each other, contend. Hieronym.*

CŌMPŬLSĀMĔNTUM (compulso), i, n. *an impelling, instigation. Fulgent. Planc.*

CŌMPŬLSĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *contention, dispute. Tertull.*

CŌMPŬLSIŌ (compello), ōnis, f. *a compelling, constraining. Pandect.* — In particular, *compulsion of payment. Cassiod.*

CŌMPŬLSŌ (con & pulso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *strike, hit. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to contend. Tertull.* Regnis regna compulsant.

CŌMPŬLSŌR (compello), ōris, m. *a driver. Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *one who urges or drives one to payment of money due. Pandect.* — Also, *an exacter of money not due. Pandect.*

CŌMPŬLSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a dashing or striking together. Apul.*

COMPULSUS, a, um, particip. from compello.

CŌMPŬNCTIŌ (compungo), ōnis, f. *a pricking; a stitch, pricking pain,* κατάνυξις. *Plin.* Al. leg. *punctio.*

CŌMPŬNCTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *exhortative, urgent. Sidon.*

CŌMPŬNGŌ (con & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. *to prick, puncture,* στίζω, καταvύττω. *Phædr.* dolone? *Colum.* aculeis urticæ. *Cels.* acu. — Hence, *Cic.* Dialectici ipsi se suis acuminibus compingunt, *prick themselves with their own stings.* — Hence, figur. *to offend, hurt, dazzle. Lucret.* Colores compungunt aciem, lacrymareque cogunt. *Id.* Compungere sensus corporis. *Sulpic. Sever.* Merito compungeris, *feel remorse, compunction.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark with points or punctures. Cic.* Compunctus notis Threiciis, *h. e. branded.* So, *Senec.* Aristarchi notæ, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, *made marks or notes of blame.*

CŌMPURGO, as. See in *Clarifico.*

CŌMPŬTĀBILIS (computo), e, adject. *computable, that may or should be calculated. Plin.*

CŌMPŬTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a computing, calculating, reckoning; a calculation, computation,* λογισμός. *Senec.* Unus numerus fit ex singulis, cum minores summas, et dissidentes computatio una comprehendit. *Id.* Quid sunt istæ tabulæ, quid computationes? *Plin.* Romana computatione. *Frontin.* Venire in computationem. *Pandect.* facere. *Id.* inire. —— ¶ Also, *a reckoning with an eye to one's interest, selfishness, parsimony. Senec.* Si utilitas me, et sordida computatio liberalem facit. *Plin.* Operarum ista computatio est in latifundiis, non legitima naturæ festinatio.

CŌMPŬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a computist. Senec.*

CŌMPŬTŌ (con & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to compute, count, reckon, calculate,* λογίζομαι. *Cic.* Computarat, pecuniam imperarat. *Plaut.* Digitis rationem computat. *Sueton.* Computare rationem temporum ab anno. *Pandect.* Biduum appellationis ex die sententiæ latæ computandum erit. —— ¶ Also, *to add to the sum, reckon in. Plin.* Computetur mensura tot fluminum. *Pandect.* Fetus dotalium pecorum fructibus computantur. —— ¶ Figur. *Juvenal.* Facies tua computat annos, *h. e. counts, tells. Plin.* Cum somno valetudinem computamus, *h. e. we sleep only so much as health requires. Senec.* Plures computant, quam oderunt, *h. e. have an eye to their interest. Quintil.* Computare litteras, *h. e. to count one's words, speak slowly.*

CŌMPŬTRĔSCŌ, (con & putresco), escis, utrui, n. 3. *to grow putrid, putrefy,* σήπομαι. *Colum.* and *Plin.* — So, by tmesis, *Lucret.* pereunt conque putrescunt.

CŌMPŬTŬS, i, m. and CŌMPŬTUM, i, n. *a computation, calculation,* λογισμός. *Jul. Firmic.*

CŌMŬLA (dimin. from coma), æ, f. *the hair,* spoken of diminutively. *Petron.*

COMUM. See *Comensis.*

CŌN, an inseparable preposition, formed from *cum,* which signifies *with, together.* For the sake of euphony it sometimes drops *n,* or changes it into some other letter; as, *confluo, coeo, comedo, colloquor,* &c. It often also strengthens the signification of the simple verb; as, *connitor.*

CŌNĀBILIS (conor), e, adj. *laborious, with effort. Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *an effort. Ovid.* — A poetical word.

CŌNĀMĔNTUM (conamen), i, n. *Plin.* (Spartum) evellitur convolutum osseis iligneisve conamentis, *h. e. twisted round pieces of bone or holm, in order that it may be pulled up more easily.*

CŌNĀTIŌ (conor), ōnis, f. *an endeavoring, attempting; an effort, essay, exertion,* ἐπιχείρησις. *Senec.*

CŌNĀTUM (conatus, a, um), i, n. *an endeavor, effort.* Used only in *plur.* num.

Liv. Ut Persei conatis obviam iret. Cæs. Conata perficere, to succeed in one's endeavors. Lucret. patrare. Juvenal. peragere. Plaut. eloqui. Vellei. alicujus destituere.

CŌNĀTŬS (conor), us, m. an attempt, endeavor, effort, exertion. Cic. Alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen, atque adumbratio. Id. Magno conatu studioque agere aliquid. Id. Appetitu belluæ habent conatum ad naturales pastus capessendos, direct their exertions. Id. Princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi. Id. Parare conatum omnem in perniciem alicujus, to endeavor to direct. Id. Conatum capere, to make an attempt. Liv. Tumultus haud magno conatu oppressus est, h. e. trouble, effort, exertion. Cic. Comprimere nefarios conatus. Id. Refutare conatum alicujus, to thwart. Id. Vindicare alicujus perditos conatus. Id. Sedare conatum iracundiæ. Nepos. Deterreri a conatu resistendi. Ovid. Obstare conatibus. Cic. Conatus optimi et præclarissimi. Quintil. Generosi conatus.

CŎNCĂCŌ (con & caco), as, a. 1. to defile with ordure. Senec.

CŎNCÆDES (con & cædo), ium, plur. f. abattis; barricadoes made of felled trees. Tacit. Castra in limite locat, latera concædibus munitus.

CŎNCĂLĔFĂCIŌ, and **CŎNCĂLFĂCIŌ** (con & calefacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to warm, make warm, θερμαίνω. Cic. brachium. —— ¶ Passive. Concalefio, fieri, factus sum, to be warmed, become warm. Varr. and Cic. —— ¶ Vitruv. has Trabes concalefaciuntur, become heated.

CŎNCĂLĔFACTŌRĬŬS, or **CŎNCĂLFACTŌRĬŬS** (concalefacio), a, um, adj. making warm, causing warmth, apt to excite heat, heating. Plin.

CONCALEFIO, passive. See Concalefacio.

CŎNCĂLĔŌ (con & caleo), es, n. 2. to be warm or hot, θέρομαι. Plaut. Struthea, colutheaque appara bene, ut in scutris concaleant.

CŎNCĂLESCŌ (con & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. to grow hot or warm, θέρομαι. Vitruv. Frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere. Cic. Corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt. Terent. Prius quam concaluit locus. — Figur. Terent. Concaluit, h. e. amore ardet.

CŎNCALLĔŌ (con & calleo), es, lui, n. 2. to grow hard or callous by labor. Cic. Callidos appello quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. Id. Locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, h. e. has become callous.

CŎNCĂMĔRĀTĬŌ (concamero), ōnis, f. an arching over, vaulting, καμάρωσις. Plin. —— ¶ Also, an arched place, arch. Vitruv. Si hypogea concamerationesque instituentur.

CŎNCĂMĔRŌ (con & camero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to vault, ciel, arch over, concamerate. Plin. — Particip. Concameratus. Sueton. In abditum et concameratum locum. Plin. Uvæ pensili concameratæ nodo, h. e. suspended from an arch or vault; consequently, hung in the form of an arch.

CŎNCANDĔŌ (con & candeo), es, ui, n. 2. to glow with heat, be inflamed, αἴθω. Manil.

CŎNCĂNI, ōrum, a people of Spain. In Horat. and Sil. Concanus (sing.).

CŎNCĂPTĪVŬS (con & captivus), a, um, adj. a fellow-captive, companion in slavery. Hieronym.

CŎNCĂRNĀTĬŌ (concarno), ōnis, f. Tertull.

CŎNCĂRNŌ (con & caro, carnis), as, a. 1. to incarnate, clothe with flesh. Tertull.

CŎNCĀSTĪGŌ (con & castigo), as, a. 1. same as Castigo. Plaut.

CŎNCĂTĒNĀTĬŌ (concateno), ōnis, f. a concatenation, uninterrupted invariable succession. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, same as Constrictio. Cæl. Aurelian. Concatenatio mentis.

CŎNCĂTĒNŌ (con & cateno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. chain or link together, concatenate, connect. Lactant.

CŎNCĂTĔRVĀTŬS (con & caterva), a, um, adject. crowded together, set in very close order. Ammian.

CŎNCĂVĬTĀS (concavus), ātis, f. a cavity, hollow. Cæl. Aurelian.

CŎNCĂVŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to hollow out, make hollow, κοιλόω. Colum. Factis concavatis nidis, ne decidant ova. — Hence, to bow, bend. Ovid. Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus Scorpios.

CŎNCĂVŬS (con & cavus) a, um, adj. hollow, concave, κοῖλος. Cic. Stupidum esse Socratem dixit, quod jugula concava non haberet. Virg. Concava pulsu saxa sonant. Lucret. cymbala. Ovid. puppis. Id. æra, h. e. cymbala. Id. aqua, h. e. swollen, arched. Id. vela, filled. Senec. Manus plana aut concava. — Concava, ōrum, n. hollow places, such as ditches, &c. Claudian. Vincere valles et concava saltu. Lactant. Sub concavis terræ occultari. —— ¶ Hence, also, bent, crooked. Ovid. brachia cancri.

CŎNCĒDŌ (con & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. and a. 3. properly, to step aside, remove from one's place (cedo, strengthened). Hence, Intransitively, to retire, depart, withdraw, yield, give place, παραχωρέω, ἀναχωρέω, ἀπέρχομαι. Terent. Tempus est concedere (h. e. abire). Sic omnes causas præcidam omnibus. Id. ex ædibus. Plaut. oculis tuis. So, figur. Tacit. Concedere vita, or, Id. Concedere (absol.), to die. — Also, joined with an adj. or subst. of place, it answers to the question whither? consequently, to step, go, come, repair, depart. Cic. Docet, unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, went. Id. Ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. Nepos. Argos habitatum concessit. Curt. retro. Terent. Concedam hinc intro. Id. Concede ad dexteram. Id. Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum. Id. Concedere rus. Virg. vita per auras Concessit mœsta ad manes. Liv. in hiberna. Plaut. Concede huc, come this way. So, figur. Liv. in alicujus sententiam, h. e. to assent to. Justin. in matrimonium alicujus. Liv. in ditionem alterius. Id. in deditionem, h. e. to surrender. Id. Edessa quoque et Beræa eodem concesserunt, were added thereto, reckoned besides, counted. Sil. in Tyrias leges, to become subject to the Carthaginian rule. Cic. in illos, or in istos, h. e. in illorum (istorum) sententiam. So, Liv. Concessum in conditiones, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, to yield, give up. Cic. minime alicui quidquam in desperatione. Id. alicui de (h. e. in respect of) arte. So, Id. alicui de familiaritate. Id. Voluptas concedit dignitati. Hence, Tacit. Concedere fato, or, Cod. Just. in fatum, or, Sallust. naturæ, to die a natural death. Pass. Impers. Liv. Postquam concessum propemodum de victoria credebant, h. e. had almost conceded the victory. Also, Cic. temporibus reipublicæ, to adapt or conform one's self. Id. jurisconsultis, to obey. Also, Id. alienis peccatis, to pardon. Also, Terent. Nunquamne mihi concedes, neque intelliges? h. e. credes, consenties. —— ¶ Often, Transitively, to grant, give, allow, permit, concede. Cic. Concedere amicis quidquid velint. Cæs. Iis Cæsar libertatem concessit. Id. oppidum militibus ad diripiendum. Hirt. alicui vitam. Liv. honores et præmia alicui, to award, adjudge. Also, with ut and ne. Cic. Hoc concedite pudori meo, ut, &c. Id. Non concedam, ut tuæ literæ fuerint, &c., I will not grant or allow. Id. Nec histrionibus concedendum est, ut, &c. Hirt. Orat, ut timori suo concedatur, ne veniat, &c. Or, without ut or ne. Catull. Concedo, sit dives, dum omnia desint. Cic. Beatos esse Deos sumpsisti; concedimus, we grant it; granted. Also with acc. and infin. Cic. Concedo non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt. With infin. Curt. Concedimus servis verberare pueros. Stat. Concedunt plangere matri. Cæs. Loqui non conceditur. Also, Cic. Hæc ubi concedentur esse facta, for concedetur, hæc esse facta. — Hence, to pardon. Sueton. multis delicta. — Also, to resign, relinquish, remit, concede any thing to any one, to do one a pleasure. Cic. inimicitias suas reipublicæ. Id. petitionem alicui. Id. peccata liberorum misericordiæ parentum, h. e. to forgive the sins of the children from pity to the parents. So, Id. Marcellum Senatui concessisti, you have pardoned Marcellus to please the senate. Tacit. Montanus patri concessus est. (See Condono.) —— ¶ Particip. Concessus, a, um, permitted, conceded, granted, allowed. Cæs. So, Virg. Concessa peto. —— ¶ Also, for cui concessum est. Virg. Satis nunquam concessa moveri Camarina.

CŎNCĔLEBRŌ (con & celebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to resort to frequently or in great numbers, to frequent, συμπανηγυρίζω. Q. Cic. convivia et passim et tributim. Cic. eam rem (h. e. triumphum), to honor with a numerous presence or company. Plin. Mercatus in Delo concelebrante toto orbe. —— ¶ Also, to fill. Plaut. omnem plateam hymenæo, fill, cause to resound. Lucret. (as some explain it) terras frugiferentes, people, fill with creatures. —— ¶ Also, to celebrate, solemnize. Liv. funus. Plaut. diem natalem. Liv. spectaculum. —— ¶ Also, to spread abroad every where, proclaim abroad, make public. Cæs. victoriam fama et literis. —— ¶ Also, to pursue or cultivate diligently. Cic. Studia recta atque honesta, per otium concelebrata ab optimis.

CŎNCĔLLĪTĂ (con & cella), æ, m. a cellmate, a monk who lives in the same cell. Sidon.

CŎNCĒLŌ (con & celo), as, a. 1. to conceal. Gell.

CŎNCENTĬŌ (concino), ōnis, f. a concert of voices, joining together in one sound, symphony, συμφώνησις. Cic.

CŎNCENTŬRĬŌ (con & centurio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to assemble, arrange, or divide by centuries. Hence, to collect, gather. Plaut. Dum concenturio in corde sycophantias. Id. Epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde.

CŎNCENTŬS (concino), us, m. a concert of music, singing or playing together, symphony, harmony, music, συμφωνία, συμφώνησις. Cic. Sonus, acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit. Virg. avium. Ovid. lyræ et vocis. Stat. Multa gemunt contra raucis concentibus agri. —— ¶ Figur. harmony, concord, agreement. Cic. Melior actionum, quam sonorum concentus est. Id. Omnium doctrinarum quasi consensus concentusque. Horat. Quid nostrum concentum dividat, audi. — So, of colors. Plin. —— ¶ Tertull. Concentus disputationis, h. e. disputantium clamor et concertatio.

CŎNCEPTĂCŬLUM (concipio), i, n. a receptacle, receiver. Gell. and Plin.

CŎNCEPTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an including, comprehending, compass, σύλληψις. Vitruv. Mundus est omnium naturæ rerum conceptio summa. Id. mundi, compass of the world, fabric, or system of the world. —— ¶ Frontin. Conceptio aquæ, a drawing off, collecting for an aqueduct. Id. Modus conceptionis, the quantity of water thus collected or drawn off. —— ¶ Also, the act of conceiving; conception. Cic. Conceptio mulæ contra naturam fortasse. Vitruv. Terra ex cælestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata. —— ¶ Conceptio judicii, verborum, jurisjurandi, &c. the form, wording, expressing, writing, or drawing up of bills, &c. Cic. Omnis conceptio privatorum judiciorum in jure constituitur. Pandect. In extraordinariis judiciis, ubi conceptio formularum non observatur. Id. stipulationis. Id. libellorum. Id. verborum. —— ¶ Gell. Conceptio rei, expression.

CŎNCEPTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. announced, proclaimed. Varro. feriæ, h. e. having no regular fixed anniversary, but expressly appointed on each occasion; movable festivals. —— ¶ Tertull. Fides et dilectio animæ conceptiva, h. e. quæ in anima concipiuntur.

CŎNCEPTŌ (frequentat. from concipio), as, a. 1. to conceive. Arnob. Quibus conceptatur, et gignitur proluvies bestiarum. —— ¶ Ammian. Germani majora conceptantes, nostra irruperunt, h. e. cogitantes, parantes.

CŎNCEPTŎR (concipio), ōris, m. who undertakes, perpetrates. Arat.

CONCEPTUM, i, n. See in Conceptus, us.

CONCEPTUS, a, um, particip. from concipio.

CŎNCEPTŬS (concipio), us, m. a collecting, gathering; a receptacle, reservoir.

Senec. Vidisse flumina ingentia, et conceptus aquarum inertium vastos. *Plin.* Novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *h. e. by means of the water which had been collected during nine days, by damming up the stream.* —— ¶ Also, *a taking, catching.* *Sueton.* Flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, *h. e. by taking fire from.* —— ¶ Also, *conception.* *Cic.* — So, of plants, *a budding, sprouting.* *Plin.* Ut sequatur protinus conceptus, id est germinatio. *Id.* Conceptus satorum. —— ¶ Hence also, *the fœtus;* in which sense it also occurs in *neut. gen.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ *Jul. Firmic.* Animi ad finem deducere, *designs, purposes.*

CŌNCĔRNŌ (con & cerno), is, a. 3. *to mingle.* *Augustin.*

CŌNCĔRPŌ (con & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to pull, tear, or rend in pieces.* *Cic.* epistolas. *Plin.* Linteolum concerptum. *Id.* Folia concerpta in scyphum.— Figur. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ferventissime concerpitur, *h. e.* dictis laceratur.

CŌNCĔRTĀTIŌ (concerto), ōnis, f. *a contention, strife, conflict, debate, dispute,* ἀγώνισις. *Cic.* Sine jejuna concertatione verborum. *Id.* Carneades concertationis studio modo ait hoc, modo illud.

CŌNCĔRTĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Quintil.* Mutua accusatio, quam Græci ἀντικατηγορίαν vocant, nostri quidam concertativam.

CŌNCĔRTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a rival, competitor.* *Tacit.*

CŌNCĔRTĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *controversial.* *Cic.* genus (dicendi).

CŌNCĔRTŌ (con & certo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to contend, strive together, contest, dispute, debate,* συναγωνίζομαι. *Cic.* Nunquam accidit, ut cum eo (*sc.* homine) verbo uno concertarem. *Id.* cum aliquo de re quapiam. *Id.* Quæ aut concertata, aut dijudicata, aut confecta non sint, *h. e. disputed about, or disputed through.* — Also, *to strive for the mastery, contend.* *Colum.* Concertare velocitate nandi. So with the *dat.* *Manil.* Triclinia templis concertant.

CŌNCĔSSĀTĬŌ (concesso), ōnis, f. *stopping, tarrying, delay.* *Colum.*

CŌNCĔSSĬŌ (concedo), ōnis, f. *an allowing, permitting, suffering, granting,* συγχώρησις. *Cic.* Et nostra concessione omnem vim sui juris amiserint. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Concessiones præmiorum, *the awarding.* *Varr.* Concessio, ut liceat, &c. — Also, *Cic.* criminis, *h. e. an acknowledgment of the offence,* but still with a demand of pardon. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech, concession, granting to an opponent.* *Quintil.*

CŌNCĔSSĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *Serv.* modus, *h. e. which grants, says,* I may, you may, &c.

CŌNCĔSSŌ (con & cesso), as, n. 1. same as *Cesso.* *Plaut.* Nunquam concessavimus lavari, aut fricari, aut ornari. *Id.* Concessare pedibus.

CŌNCĔSSUM (concessus, a, um), i, n. *permission, concession.* *Cic.*

CŌNCĔSSŬS (concedo), us, m. *a permitting, allowing; permission, leave,* συγχώρησις. *Cic.* Datur enim concessu omnium. *Id.* Quiescere concessu alicujus. *Id.* Philosophia data deorum concessu.

CONCESSUS, a, um, particip. from concedo.

CŌNCHĂ (κόγχη), æ, f. *a shell-fish, muscle, cockle.* *Cic.* (of a bird) Complere se conchis. — In particular, *the pearl-oyster.* *Plin.* Also, *the pearl itself.* *Propert.* — Also, *the purple-fish.* *Lucret.* Purpura concharum tincta colore. — Conchæ minutæ, *escalops, scollops* (a common article of food). —— ¶ Also, *the shell of the muscle, muscle-shell.* *Cic.* Pinna duabus patula conchis. *Ovid.* Ostrea in conchis tuta. — Also, *mother-of-pearl.* *Plin.* — Also, *a snail-shell.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of trumpet* (perhaps made of a hollow shell), on which the Tritons (and in *Virg.* Misenus) blew. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *any hollow vessel,* resembling in shape a muscle-shell. *Horat.* Concha salis puri, *a salt-cellar.* *Id.* Funde capacibus unguenta de conchis. *Cato.* Capulator concha oleum tollat, *a ladle.* *Plin.* Chrysocolla lavatur in conchis, *in pans.* *Pandect.* Peniculi, cauteria, conchæ, *the shells in which painters put their colors.* *Cato.* Sumito farinæ minutæ conchas duas. —— ¶ Also, same as *Cunnus.* *Plaut.*

CŌNCHĀTŬS (concha), a, um, adject. *in the form of a muscle-shell.* *Plin.*

CŌNCHĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to a muscle.* *Virg. Cul.* Conchea bacca, *h. e. a pearl.*

CŌNCHĬS (Id.), is, f. *a bean boiled in the shells or pods,* κόγχος. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ *Apic.* Conchicla faba, *for* conchicula, same as *Conchis.* — Hence, Conchiclatus.

CONCHITA. See *Conchyta.*

CŌNCHŬLĂ (dimin. from concha), æ, f. *a small muscle.* *Cels.*

CŌNCHȲLĬĀTŬS (conchylium), a, um, adj. *dyed with purple, of a purple or violet color.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *clothed in purple.* *Senec.*

CŌNCHȲLĬLĔGŬLŬS (conchylium & lego), i, m. *one who goes in quest of the shell-fish from which purple is made.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌNCHȲLĬUM (κογχύλιον), ii, n. *every muscle or shell-fish.* *Cic.* — In particular, *an oyster.* *Horat.* Conchylia Lucrina. — Also, *a kind of purple-fish.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Hence, *purple color.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a purple garment, purple.* *Juvenal.*

CŌNCHȲTĂ (concha), æ, m. *a gatherer of muscles or purple-fish.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also written *Conchita.*

CONCIDES. Same as *Concædes.*

CŌNCĪDŌ (con & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut, cut up, cut in pieces,* συγκόπτω, περικόπτω. *Varr.* Succidia ab suibus concidendis. *Cels.* Quidquid aridum est, usque ad sanum corpus concidere. *Petron.* corpus in partes. *Colum.* aliquid minute, *and* minutatim, *h. e. cut or chop small.* *Plin.* Humidiorem agrum fossis concidi, atque siccari, &c. So, *Virg.* montes scrobibus, *dig through, cut through.* *Cæs.* Itinera concisa, *interrupted, cut up* (as it were) *by standing water,* &c. *Juvenal.* Concisum argentum in titulos, faciesque minutas, *h. e. coined.* — Hence, *to beat, scourge severely, lacerate.* *Cic.* virgis plebem Romanam. *Juvenal.* aliquem loris. *Id.* pugnis. — Also, *to cut to pieces, cut down, kill, slay.* *Nepos.* Nonnulli ab insciis pro noxiis conciduntur. *Cæs.* Hi novissimos adorti, magnam multitudinem eorum conciderunt. *Cic.* exercitus. — Also, *to break in pieces, disable, destroy.* *Liv.* Quinquaginta tectas naves aut concidit, aut incendit. — Also, *to break up, divide.* *Plin.* Materies concisa nodis, *divided, marked off.* So, *Cic.* Concidit delumbatque sententias, *to break into small pieces.* *Id.* Thrasymachus concisus minutis numeris. *Id.* Hæc autem universa concidunt etiam minutius, *h. e.* disputando dividunt. *Quintil.* rationem dicendi. *Id.* Concisa verba, *broken.* *Plin.* (of the song of the nightingale) Nunc distinguitur conciso (spiritu), *h. e. divided, interrupted, making pauses.* —— ¶ Also, *to loosen, weaken, subvert, ruin, destroy; to degrade or disgrace* (by reproaches), *to upbraid, lash.* *Cic.* omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis. *Pandect.* testamentum, *to annul.* *Cic.* Timocratem totis voluminibus concidit, *refuted.* *Id.* aliquem decretis Senatus, *to lash.* *Id.* Vatinium arbitratu nostro concidimus. *Id.* Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *h. e. are convicted, condemned.* *Id.* Tam multis judiciis, ignominiisque concisus. *Quintil.* Concidere et comminuere ingenia. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Concidere aliquem articulatim, *h. e. to cheat, deceive, defraud.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Cæde concide (proverb.), *h. e. use all possible (even violent) means to effect your purpose.*

CŌNCĬDŌ (con & cado), is, īdi, n. 3. *to fall together, fall in, to fall down, fall to the ground,* καταπίπτω; used of men, beasts, and things. *Cic.* Vel concidat omne cælum, *fall in.* *Id.* Equus repente concidit, *broke down.* *Id.* Conclave concidit. *Virg.* graviter ad terram. *Id.* in fimo immundo, *to slip down.* *Liv.* sub pondere. *Plaut.* in cursu. — Hence, *Sil.* Concidimus macie, *fall away, are wasted away.* — Figur. *Cic.* ex amplo statu. *Horat.* Concidunt venti, *go down, subside.* So, *Cic.* Animus quasi labitur et concidit, *droops.* *Liv.* ferocia. *Hirt.* Hostes concidunt animis, *lose heart, are disheartened.* So, *Id.* Si edictum prætoris ostendero, concident. *Id.* Fractus reus et patroni conciderunt. —— ¶ Also, *to fall, die.* *Cic.* in prœlio. *Sueton.* mutuis ictibus. *Ovid.* Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu. —— ¶ Figur. *to fall, perish, sink, decay, be unfortunate.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Urbs incendio conflagrata concidit. *Virg.* Manum, qua concidit Ilia tellus. *Cic.* Senatus auctoritas concidit. *Id.* Forenses artes conciderunt, *have fallen into disuse.* *Id.* Præclara nomina artificum conciderunt, *have fallen into disrepute.* *Id.* Romæ fides concidit, *credit is sunk.* *Id.* Malas causas semper obtinuit: in optima concidit, *fails.* *Ovid.* Morte tua concidit auxilium. *Horat.* Concidit auguris Argivi domus, *has become extinct.* *Tacit.* Concidit bellum, *the war is over.* *Id.* Persarum opes conciderant, *had fallen to the ground.*

CŌNCĬĔŌ (con & cieo), es, cīvi, cītum, a. 2. and **CŌNCĬŌ**, is, cīvi, cītum, a. 4. *to cause others to run or come together, to set in motion, stir up, collect, assemble, call together.* *Liv.* homines miraculo rei. *Id.* milites ad repetendam libertatem. *Id.* multitudinem ad se. *Id.* exercitum ex tota insula. *Tacit.* auxilia donis. So, *Id.* accusatorem, *to stir up or raise against one's self.* *Id.* hostem, *provoke, rouse, draw upon one's self.* — Hence, *Sil.* Nimbos conciet (Jupiter) atros. *Lucret.* Jupiter tenebras et murmura concit. *Id.* Quendam conciet æstum. *Plaut.* Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet, atque insimulabit probri, *will spread a dishonorable report about; will kick up a dust with his wife.* *Virg.* saxa concita tormento, *hurled.* —— ¶ Also, *to stir up, excite, cause.* *Terent.* Inter eas iram conciverit. *Liv.* simultates. *Id.* seditionem. *Id.* bellum. *Plaut.* Qui suo regi tantum concivit mali. *Plin.* alvum, *to loosen.* *Ovid.* Dolor concitus a læso amore. *Lucan.* Inde ruunt toto concita pericula mundo, *h. e.* commota, convocata. —— ¶ See *Concitus.*

CŌNCĬLĬĀBŬLUM (concilio), i, n. *a place of assembly, place to meet in,* σύλλογος, λέσχη; especially for business, *place of traffic, market-place, market-town,* &c. *Liv.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Conciliabula damni, *and* conciliabula (absol.), *h. e.* domus meretricum. —— ¶ *Hieronym.* Conciliabula Martyrum, *temples,* &c. *where they met to celebrate the memory of the martyrs.* —— ¶ *Tertull.* Conciliabula spectaculorum, *places where men meet to see exhibitions;* as, *the circus, theatres,* &c.

CŌNCĬLĬĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a joining together, uniting, associating.* *Cic.* Communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, tueri, servare debemus. *Id.* Dii inter se quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, *bond, union.* —— ¶ Also, *an alluring, enticing, inclining.* *Cic. Fin.* 3. 6. Prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam. — Also, *recommendation, commendation.* *Cic.* Non inest in primis naturæ conciliationibus honesta actio. —— ¶ Also, *procuring, acquiring.* *Cic.* gratiæ, *procuring,* &c.

CŌNCĬLĬĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who procures, brings about, furthers, conciliates, reconciles.* *Varr.* Lanius conciliator suillæ canis datus populo, *h. e.* qui parat, condit, commendat, et facit, ut populo sapiat. *Plin.* Piscis conciliator capturæ, *h. e. the cause of others being taken.* *Ascon.* Conciliatores furtorum, *h. e. instigators, who point out the opportunity to others.* *Liv.* Conciliator proditionis, *the abettor of.* *Nepos.* Conciliator nuptiarum, *promoter, bringer about.* *Sueton.* Promptissimus affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiæ conciliator et fautor. *Apulei.* Quietis, et concordiæ, pietatis auctor, conciliator. —— ¶ Also, *a pimp, procurer.* *Vopisc.*

CŌNCĬLĬĀTRĪCŬLĂ (dimin. from conciliatrix), æ, f. *Cic.* Nobilitate ipsa,

blanda conciliatricula, commendatus, *which wins favor for, recommends.*

CŌNCILIĀTRIX (conciliator), īcis, f. *she who furthers, promotes, procures, brings about, gains, unites.* *Cic.* Virtutis opinio conciliatrix amicitiæ. *Id.* Vis orationis conciliatrix humanæ societatis. *Plaut.* Itaque ancilla, conciliatrix quæ erat, dicebat mihi, *a procuress.* *Cic.* Blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui lena, natura.

CŌNCILIĀTŪRA (concilio), æ, f. *the trade of a procurer.* *Senec.*

CŌNCILIĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from concilio. —— ¶ Adj. *favorably inclined, favorable.* *Gell.* Homo voluptati quidem natura conciliatus est. *Quintil.* Ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, *better affected or inclined.* *Symmach.* Est nobis conciliatissimus ob vitæ integritatem.

CŌNCILIĀTŪS (concilio), us, m. *a joining together, uniting.* *Lucret.* Quorum condenso magis omnia conciliatu arctari possunt. *Id.* Corpora, quæ sunt parvo conciliatu, *h. e. of small bulk.*

CŌNCILIŌ (concilium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring together, join together, connect, unite* (in body or mind). *Lucret.* Corpora conciliantur. *Id.* Omnia quæ conciliantur. *Cic.* Respublica nos inter nos conciliatura. — Hence, *to full.* *Varro.* Vestimentum conciliari dicitur. — It may often be rendered, *to make friendly, to make well disposed, to gain over, win, conciliate.* *Virg.* Jovem. *Liv.* gentem regi. *Nepos.* Cupiens, talem virum sibi conciliari. *Cic.* sibi legiones pecunia. *Quintil.* In oratione conciliabit (orator), *h. e. render himself agreeable, gain favor* (if the reading be correct). *Calpurn.* Fistula tauros conciliat, *tames, softens.* *Tacit.* provinciam ad novas spes. —— ¶ Also, *to get, provide, procure, furnish.* *Plaut.* aliquem alicui. *Id.* aliquem huc, *get, bring, fetch.* *Id.* aliquam ad aliquem. *Sueton.* filiam suam alicui. *Catull.* Conciliata viro, *married.* *Cic.* legiones sibi pecunia. *Claudian.* Conciliare, *to act the procurer.* — In particular of things, *to get, procure, acquire, bring about, make, cause.* *Cic.* sibi voluntatem alicujus. *Id.* Quocum mihi amicitiam Respublica conciliavit. *Id.* pacem inter cives. *Id.* sibi amorem ab omnibus. *Nepos.* otium toti insulæ. *Lucret.* alicui incommoda. *Plin.* alicui odium hominum. *Cic.* Gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotii. *Liv.* Ipsa deformitas Pleminii favorem ad vulgum conciliabat. *Plin.* Duo genera vini: unum, quo somnus concilietur, alterum, quo fugetur. *Stat.* Conciliare vires alicui, *h. e.* augere, addere. *Quintil.* risum, *to cause laughter.* *Cic.* pecuniam, *to get, acquire* (*unjustly*). *Nepos.* servitutem, *cause, bring about.* — Conciliare nuptias, *to bring about a marriage.* *Justin.* Uxorem ducit, conciliante nuptias fratre. So, *Stat.* toros jugales. *Plaut.* nugas, *h. e. bring about, accomplish, make.* — Hence, *to procure for money, to buy* (for one's self or another). *Plaut.* Conciliaverunt mihi peregrinum Spartanum. *Id.* Conciliavisti pulchre, *h. e. you have bought her for me cheap.* *Terent.* Prodi, male conciliate, *h. e. bought dear.* *Plaut.* captivum in aliquem locum, *h. e. to bring him thereto by redeeming him.* — Also, *to recommend, commend.* *Cic.* Frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliavit. *Ovid.* Dictis artes conciliasse suas.

CŌNCILIUM (concieo; or, according to *Fest.*, concalo, *h. e.* convoco), ii, n. *any assembly, meeting, company of persons, council.* *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* virtutum. *Liv.* Concilia cum Egeria, *meetings.* *Plaut.* ambas in uno concilio videre, *in one company*, h. e. *together.* *Liv.* populi, *assembly.* *Id.* Concilia habere. *Id.* Ad concilia vocare, *to call together.* *Virg.* Silentum (*h. e.* umbrarum in orco) concilium vocat. *Cic.* Concilium dimittere. *Liv.* Concilium indicere. *Id.* Concilium populi dare, *h. e. to give audience in the assembly.* So, *Nepos.* Habere concilium populi. — Used also for the comitia. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *every uniting together, union, connection.* *Lucret.* Concilio quæ constant principiorum, *union.* *Id.* Conciliis rerum. *Ovid.* Hoc mihi concilium tecum manebit. *Liv.* Concilium Achaicum, *the Achæan league.* *Arnob.* corporale, *sexual intercourse.* — Hence, *Plin.* Concilium, *the white flower of the herb* jasione (a stimulando coitum). —— ¶ *Concilium* and *Consilium*, which are often confounded in MSS. and Edd., differ in this, that *Concilium* signifies *an assembly of hearers*, and *Consilium*, *an assembly of persons for deliberation or consultation.*

CŌNCINENTIA (concinens from concino), æ, f. *harmony, music, symphony, concord.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Figur. *right proportion, symmetry.* *Sidon.*

CŌNCINERĀTŬS (con & cinis), a, um, *sprinkled with ashes.* *Tertull.*

CŌNCINNĀTIŌ (concinno), ōnis, f. *a fitting, preparing, adjusting*, σύσκευή. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *composing, making, composition.* *Auson.*

CŌNCINNĀTITIŬS (Id.), and **CŌNCINNĀTICIŬS**, a, um, adject. *Apul.* mensula, *h. e.* concinne instructa.

CŌNCINNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who disposes or adjusts.* *Colum.* Capillorum concinnatores, *hair-dressers.* —— ¶ Also, *an artful contriver or inventor, author, maker.* *Arnob.* Deformitatum tantarum concinnatores poetas. *Sidon.* criminum. *Pandect.* Si quos causarum concinnatores, *protractors of suits, who allege new reasons for delay; litigious persons.*

CŌNCINNĒ (concinnus), adv. *neatly, fitly, elegantly, finely*, κομψῶς. *Plaut.* Vestita, aurata, ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hæc sunt concinne distributa, sed non perite, *prettily, beautifully.* *Id.* Rogare aliquem blande et concinne. *Auson.* Concinnius eloqui. —— ¶ Also, *wittily.* *Cic.* Concinne, ut multa, Timæus, qui cum dixisset, &c.

CŌNCINNIS, e, adject. same as *Concinnus.* *Apul.*

CŌNCINNITĀS (concinnus), ātis, f. *fineness or beauty of composition, neatness, elegance*, ἁρμονία; and sometimes, *excessive ornament, too much delicacy.* *Senec.* Non est ornamentum virile, concinnitas. *Gell.* Concinnitates colorum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Concinnitas verborum *and* sententiarum, *is when the words and members of a period answer aptly to each other;* as happens in contrasts, &c. as in *Cic. Mil.* 4. Est igitur hæc, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex, &c.

CŌNCINNITĒR (Id.), same as *Concinne.* *Gell.*

CŌNCINNITŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as *Concinnitas.* *Cic.*

CŌNCINNŌ (concinnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to compose or mix in due proportion, adjust, prepare, arrange, trim*, εὐθετίζω, συσκευάζω. *Cato.* Vinum, *h. e. so to mix up with ingredients, as to give it a medicinal use, to season, temper.* *Plaut.* lutum. *Petron.* vultum, *to adorn, set out.* *Plaut.* aream, *to clear* (*make ready*) *the fowling-floor.* *Id.* struices patinarias, *h. e. to prepare various dishes for a feast.* *Senec.* Ingenium, *to cultivate, adorn.* *Apul.* Cadaver, disjectis partibus, tandem repertum ægreque concinnatum, terræ dedere, *h. e. with difficulty laid out properly.* *Trebon.* ad *Cic.* tibi munusculum, *to prepare for you.* *Plaut.* (Palla) probe lepideque concinnata, *trimmed, prepared, refitted.* *Colum.* Fabris concinnanda tradantur, *refitted, repaired.* *Plaut.* livorem scapulis, *to be laying up a flogging.* —— ¶ Also, *to make, cause.* *Plaut.* Me insanum concinnat verbis suis, *drives me mad.* *Id.* Concinnare uxorem lacrymantem, *to occasion her to shed tears.* *Id.* Concinnare annonam caram. *Id.* Lanii concinnant liberis orbas oves. *Senec.* Concinnare alicui multum negotii, *h. e. to cause one much trouble.* *Phædr.* malum, *h. e. plan, prepare, do.* *Plaut.* Concinnare viam tranquillam. *Id.* Concinnare se levem suis, *h. e.* præbere.

CŌNCINNŬS (con & cinnus, *or* concino), a, um, adj. *well-formed, well-adjusted, comely, neat, elegant, beautiful, graceful*, εὐσύνθετος. *Cic.* Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit. *Plaut.* Virgo concinna facie, *well-formed features.* *Horat.* Concinna Samos, *h. e.* bella. *Plin.* Helicis folia angulosa et concinnidra. —— ¶ Often, of speech, *elegant, harmonious, polished, pleasing, witty.* *Cic.* Sententiæ non tam graves et severæ, quam venustæ et concinnæ, *neat.* *Id.* Oratio concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, *elegant.* *Id.* Aristo concinnus et elegans. *Id.* Alii in eadem jejunitate (*dicendi*) concinniores, id est faceti. *Horat.* Versus paulo concinnior. *Nepos.* Concinnus in brevitate respondendi, *h. e. apt, to the purpose.* So, *Plin.* Pictor elegans et concinnus. —— ¶ Also, *well-adapted or fitted, suited.* *Cic.* Homo facetus, ad persuadendum concinnus. *Id.* Reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus. —— ¶ *Cic.* Concinnus helluo, *h. e. neat, spruce, genteel* (in his very dissipation). —— ¶ *Plaut.* Age, age, ut tibi concinnum est, *agreeable, convenient.* —— ¶ *Horat.* Concinnus amicis, *agreeable, pleasant.*

CŌNCINŌ (con & cano), is, ŭi, entum, a. and n. 3. *to sing or play, to sing with, sing or play together, sing or play in concert, accord in one song or tune*, συνᾴδω, συμφωνέω. *Cic.* Hæc cum pressis et flebilibus modis concinuntur, difficile est, &c. *Sueton.* Concinere tragœdo pronuntianti, *to accord with; to declaim with.* *Tibull.* Victori laudes concinuisse Jovi, *to chant.* *Ovid.* (of birds), Tristia semper amanti omina concinuistis, *sung prophetically.* *Id.* aliquid invita lyra. *Liv.* Concinunt tubæ, et signa inferuntur, *sound.* *Horat.* Concines Cæsarem, *sing the praises of, celebrate.* So, *Id.* lætos dies. *Liv.* Vox ista, *Veto*, qua nunc concinentes collegas nostros auditis. —— ¶ Figur. *to accord, agree.* *Cic.* Mundi partes inter se concinentes. *Id.* Re concinere cum aliquo, verbis discrepare. *Plin.* Ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant.

CONCIO, is. See *Concieo.*

CŌNCIŌ (concieo, concio), ōnis, f. *a meeting or assembly of the people or army*, called formally together to hear a proposal of a magistrate or general; *an assembly of the people* (or army), or sometimes, simply *an assembly, public meeting, a number of people collected together to hear an orator*, ἐκκλησία. *Cic.* Quid aliud fuit, in quo concio rideret, nisi, &c. *Id.* Concio conventusque civium. *Id.* Advocare concionem. *Id.* vocare. *Liv.* Ad concionem advocare, *and* convocare, *and* vocare. *Cic.* Convocare aliquem in concionem. *Id.* Producere aliquem in concionem. *Id.* Prodire, *and* venire, and *Curt.* Procedere in concionem. *Liv.* Ad concionem ire. *Sallust.* Laudare aliquem pro concione, *in public, before a public assembly.* *Curt.* Dimittere concionem. *Cic.* In concione dicere, *before an assembly, h. e. publicly.* *Id.* In concione legi (epistola) posset. *Petron.* Conciones, quæ ad clamorem confluxerant, *people, collections of people.* —— ¶ Also, *an oration, harangue, public speech* to the people (or army), δημηγορία. *Cic.* Habent concionem, in qua gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungunt. *Id.* Legi concionem tuam. *Id.* Conciones turbulentæ Metelli. *Cæs.* Habere concionem apud milites, *to harangue.* *Id.* Habere conciones graves in aliquem. *Cic.* funebris. —— ¶ Also, *permission to harangue the people.* *Cic.* dare. —— ¶ Also, *the place where speeches were made to the people, pulpit, rostra.* *Cic.* Ascendere *or* escendere in concionem.

CŌNCIŌNĀBUNDŬS (concionor), a, um, *haranguing.* *Liv.* Hæc propalam concionabundus, in dies magis augebat iras hominum. *Tacit.* Promptis jam et aliis seditionis ministris, velut concionabundus interrogabat, &c. *Liv.* Omnes portas concionabundus ipse imperator circumiit.

CŌNCIŌNĀLIS (concio, ōnis), e, adject. *of or pertaining to an assembly of the people.* *Cic.* Clamore Senatus prope concionali. *Quintil.* Genus dicendi concionale, *h. e. deliberative, such as is used at public assemblies.* *Liv.* Concionalis senex, *h. e. frequenting assemblies; commonly to be found at them* (used scornfully).

CŌNCIŌNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Concionalis.* *Cic.* populus, *constantly attending public meetings.* *Ammian.* oratio.

CŌNCIŌNĀTŌR (concionor), ōris, m. *an*

haranguer; demagogue, inciter of the people unto tumult and sedition, ἐκκλησιαστής. Cic.

CŌNCĬŌNĀTŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adject. pertaining to an assembly, δημηγορικός. Gell. Tibia illa concionatoria.

CŌNCĬŌNŎR (concio, ōnis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to make a speech, harangue, address the people, or army, δημηγορέω. Cic. de religionibus. Id. ex turri alta. Cæs. apud milites. Id. Legio decima, qua cum erat concionatus, for ad quam. Sueton. ad populum. Plin. Iaspis utilis concionantibus. Sueton. More concionantis. — Also, of actors. Cic. — ¶ Also, to declare before the people, in an harangue. Cic. Concionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum. — Hence, in general, to say publicly; to predict. Lactant. Idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla concionata est. —— ¶ Liv. 39. 16. Nunc illi vos singuli universos concionantes timent, h. e. being in an assembly, assembled.

CŌNCĬPĬLŌ (perhaps con & pilo, for compilo), as, a. 1. Plaut. Etiam scelus viri, minitare? quem ego Offatim jam jam jam concipilabo, h. e. probably, I will cut you to pieces.

CŌNCĬPĬŌ (con & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. to take together, bring together. Varro. Nuces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, h. e. bring into. —— ¶ Also, to take to one's self, take up, receive, contract, take in. Lucret. Nubes concipiunt marinum humorem, draw up. Varr. Trulleum latius concipit aquam. Cic. Pars (animæ, h. e. of the air) concipitur cordis parte quadam. Plin. Platani plurimum ventorum concipiunt propter densitatem arborum. — Hence, Concipere, sc. utero, to conceive, applied to women and beasts. Cic. Id quod conceperat (mulier). Ovid. Puer furto conceptus, h. e. unlawfully. Hence, Cic. Semina, quæ terra concipit. Plin. Frumenta spicam incipiunt concipere. So, figur. Hoc quod conceptum resp. periculum parturit, h. e. instans. —— Hence, Concipi, to originate in, arise from, be caused by. Cic. Conceptus a se dolor (opposed to divinitus immissus). — Also, to take or catch. Cic. ignem. Cæs. flammam. So, to take, h. e. conceive, derive, form. Cic. odium in aliquem. Cæs. inimicitias. Ovid. iras animo. Id. furores fatidicos mente. Virg. robur pectore. Ovid. spem. Plin. Ep. spem de aliquo. Curt. spem ex aliquo. Liv. spem regni. Cic. mente intelligentias. — Also, in general, to get, receive, contract. Cic. Macula concepta aliquot per annos huic ordini. Id. cupiditatem auribus, h. e. by hearing. Colum. morbum. Pandect. Arbor, quæ radicem non conceperit. ——¶ Also, of the mind and soul, to receive with the soul, to embrace with the understanding, h. e. to think, comprehend, understand, conceive, imagine, form an idea of. Cic. Quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id servandum est. Plin. Fragor, qui concipi humana mente non possit. Ovid. Urbesque domosque concipias animo, picture to yourself. Id. Pectore concipio nil, nisi triste. Plin. Quæ animo concipi possunt. So, Cels. (without animo or mente) Concipio hominem posse omnia præstare, perceive, admit. Vellei. Concepit esse homines, qui, &c. h. e. thought, conceived, believed. — Hence, to think upon, meditate. Ovid. thalamos, to aspire after. Martial. (of Virgil) Protinus Italiam concepit, et Arma virumque. Stat. alicui solatia, h. e. solatia in aliquem meditari. — Also, to resolve upon, take in hand, undertake, commit. Virg. curam ducis. Sueton. lites et judicia. Cic. fraudes. Id. dedecus. Id. scelus in se. Id. vitia. So, Tacit. Agrippam ferre ad exercitus concepit, h. e. determined, resolved. —— ¶ Also, to draw up, couch or express in words, to word. Liv. Concipere verba, h. e. præire verbis, to say words beforehand for another to repeat afterwards. Cic. vadimonium, to prescribe or draw up a form, in which is contained a promise to appear in court. Liv. votum, to express. Id. summas, to specify the exact number. Tacit. Jusjurandi verba, to express, pronounce (the words dictated by another). Plaut. Ille conceptis juravit verbis apud matrem, h. e. in set form, formally. Cic. Conceptis verbis pejerare, h. e. to break a solemn, formal oath. Pandect. libellum, edictum, &c. to draw up, express, prescribe. Virg. fœdus, to draw up, execute, conclude. Liv. ferias, bellum, &c. to declare, announce formally. So, Sil. (of Hannibal's oath) Bella Latinis concepit, swore hostility to the Romans. —— ¶ Gell. Furtum concipere, to search for and find (in presence of witnesses) in possession of any one something which had been stolen. Paul. Actione furti concepti is tenetur, apud quem furtum quæsitum et repertum est. Id. Concepti (sc. furti) agere, to accuse, complain against. —— ¶ Lucan. Concepta classica cornu, h. e. signum pugnæ datum sono cornu.

CŌNCĪSĒ (concisus), adverb, concisely; in short sentences. Quintil.

CŌNCĪSĬŌ (concīdo), ōnis, f. a cutting up; breaking up. Cic. verborum, h. e. the dividing of a sentence into short clauses.

CŌNCĪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a feller. Coripp. nemorum.

CŌNCĪSŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fit to cut with. Veget.

CŌNCĪSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a dividing, minute division. Senec. Concisura aquarum cubiculis interfluentium. —— ¶ Also, a cavity, fissure, impression (made by cutting), as in a statue. Plin. Al. leg. concissura.

CŌNCĪSUS, a, um, particip. from concīdo. —— ¶ Adj. brief, short, concise. Cic. sententiæ. Id. Angustæ et concisæ disputationes. Quintil. Brevis et concisa actio. —— ¶ Also, broken up, divided into short sentences; properly, the particip. See Concido.

CŌNCĬTĀMENTUM (concito), i, n. an incentive, excitement. Senec.

CŌNCĬTĀTĒ (concitatus), adverb, rapidly, quickly, speedily, swiftly, impetuously. Quintil. ire. Colum. agitur pecus. Lactant. Ad mortem concitatissime properant. —— ¶ Figur. Quintil. Alia concitate, alia remisse dicenda sunt, h. e. with ardor, vehemence. Id. Concitatius movere affectus, more powerfully.

CŌNCĬTĀTĬŌ (concito), ōnis, f. a stirring up, rousing, commotion; an emotion, παρόρμησις. Cic. Sapiens ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacat. Id. Vehementiores animi concitationes, violent emotions. Id. Plebis contra Patres concitatio et seditio, a tumult, sedition. Cæs. Ex concursu multitudinis concitationes fiebant. Cic. Concitatione mentis edi genus divinandi.

CŌNCĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one who rouses or stirs up; an exciter. Cic. seditionis. Id. signifer seditionis, concitator tabernariorum. Hirt. belli.

CŌNCĬTĀTRIX (concitator), icis, f. stimulating. Plin. vis.

CŌNCĬTĀTUS, a, um, particip. from concito. —— ¶ Adj. set in rapid motion, quick, rapid. Cic. Conversio cæli concitatior. Liv. Equos quam concitatissimos immittere, with as great speed as possible. Auct. B. Afric. Concitati in castra confugiunt, at full speed. —— ¶ Also, roused, fiery, ardent. Quintil. Vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis velut missilibus uti. Id. Erecta et concitata vox, loud.

CŌNCĬTĀTUS (concito), us, m. same as Concitatio. Sidon.

CŌNCĬTŌ (con & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set in motion, stir up; particularly, to set in quick motion. Cæs. Omnem Galliam ad auxilium nostrum concitavimus. Cels. Medicamenta, quæ pituitam concitant. Liv. Concitare equum calcaribus, to spur. Ovid. Eurus concitat aquas. Val. Flacc. se fuga in locum aliquem. Ovid. se in fugam. Val. Flacc. Avis concitat alas. Ovid. feras, to chase, hunt. Val. Flacc. missile, to hurl with force. —— ¶ Hence, to raise, excite, cause. Cic. misericordiam populi. Id. invidiam in quenpiam. Id. offensionem in aliquem. Id. expectationem sui. Ovid. iram populi alicui, h. e. contra aliquem. Liv. bellum Romanis. Cic. seditionem. Phædr. sibi periculum. Plin. somnum. —— ¶ Absol. to stir up to rebellion, raise to insurrection; set in commotion. Ovid. Brutus clamore Quirites concitat. Pollio ad Cic. non modo nationes, sed etiam servitia. Cic. Quo spectat illud, nisi ut opifices concitentur? Nepos. Concitata multitudo reprimi non potest. —— ¶ Also, to rouse, h. e. to stir up, incite; provoke, irritate, make angry. Cic. Animi impetu concitatus. Id. Ad philosophandum concitatus. Quintil. Ira concitatus. Sueton. Concitatus exemplo, stimulated. Cic. Concitari in aliquem, h. e. irasci. Id. Animus divino instinctu concitatur. Quintil. judicem, h. e. ad iram, odiumve movere. Id. aliquem in iram. —— ¶ See Concitatus.

CŌNCĬTŎR (concieo), ōris, m. exciter, stirrer up, causer. Tacit. Concitores belli. Liv. vulgi.

CŌNCĬTUS, a, um, particip. from concieo. —— ¶ Adj. quick, swift. Cic. Defensor nimium litigiosus, concitus ad rixam, h. e. quarrelsome. Virg. axis. Auct. B. Afric. tela. —— ¶ Concĭtus from concio, occurs in Val. Flac. and Lucan.

CŌNCĬTUS (concieo), us, m. impulse, rapidity. Claud. Mamert.

CŌNCĪVIS (con & civis), is, m. or f. a fellow-citizen; same as Civis, which is better. Tertull.

CŌNCĬŌNCŬLA (dimin. from concio), æ, f. a short harangue. Cic.

CŌNCLĀMĀTĬŌ (conclamo), ōnis, f. a cry or shout of many together, ἀναβόησις. Senec. tot millium sub gladio gementium. Tacit. Lacrymis et conclamationibus dolorem testari, wailing, lamentation. Cæs. Curio universi exercitus conclamatione imperator appellatur, the acclamations of the whole army.

CŌNCLĀMĀTUS, a, um, particip. from conclamo. —— ¶ Adj. well-known, famous, celebrated. Macrob. Herbas conclamati frigoris. Sidon. Conclamatissimæ declamationes. —— ¶ Also, given up for lost, despaired of. Apul. and Serv.

CŌNCLĀMĬTŌ (frequent. from conclamo), as, n. 1. to cry out often. Plaut.

CŌNCLĀMŌ (con & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to cry together (h. e. when several cry out together, or when one man cries out to several others), to cry out, cry aloud; call out, proclaim, συμβοάω. Cic. Vos universi a me conservatam esse Rempubl. conclamastis. Liv. Conclamatum (est) ad arma, they cry, to arms! Virg. Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum conclamant. Cæs. Conclamant, se paratos esse. Id. Conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ex nostris ad colloquium prodirent. Id. (with ubi, expressive of desire). So, Curt. (without ut) Conclamant, duceret, quo videretur. Plaut. auctionem fore. Cæs. victoriam, to cry out, shout, raise the shout of victory. Virg. lætum pæana, to raise a glad cry of victory. Apul. latrones, h. e. to cry, robbers! to cry, that they are here. — Hence, Conclamare vasa (ἀναζυγὴν σημαίνειν), to call to the soldiers to pack up their baggage previous to their marching. Cæs. Signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, h. e. gives the command to decamp. So, Id. (without vasa) Conclamari jussit. Id. Vasis conclamatis. —— ¶ Also, to call together, summon with a loud voice. Ovid. socios. Virg. agrestes. —— ¶ Also, to cry upon, call upon, invoke, cry to. Senec. deos omnes. Martial. Saxa conclamata querelis, h. e. cried to, filled with complaining cries. — Conclamare mortuos, to cry to them, call them (to see if they yet live; which was an old custom). Lucan. Corpora nondum conclamata jacent. Quintil. Post conclamata suprema, h. e. after this cry. Hence, Terent. Conclamatum est, it is over, 'tis finished, 'tis too late, there's no hope. Liv. Conclamare suos, to lament for as dead, to weep over their death, to give up as lost. (Compare Deploro).—— ¶ Also, simply, to cry out, exclaim. Plaut. Ubi abiit, conclamo. Ovid. Conclamat virgo. —— ¶ Stat. Planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, h. e. resounds. —— ¶ See also Conclamatus.

CŌNCLĀVĒ (con & clavis), is, n. any apartment which may be kept under lock and key (whether singly or with others attach-

ed); *a chamber, room, closet, supper-hall,* &c. μυχὸς, οἴκημα, συνοίκιον. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *Liv.* Ut comprehensos libero conclavi ad quæstionem servarent, *h. e.* libera custodia (see *Custodia*). *Cod. Theod.* Unum carceris conclave, *h. e.* unus carcer. — Also, *an inclosure, a stall or coop* (as for birds). *Colum.* —— ¶ Genit. pl. *conclaviorum* and *conclavium* in *Vitruv.*

CŌNCLAUSŬS, a, um, particip. for conclusus, as if from conclaudo. *Colum.*

CŌNCLŪDŌ (con & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to shut up, fasten up, inclose, confine, circumscribe,* συγκατακλείω. *Cic.* Deus intelligentiam in animo, animum conclusit in corpore. *Curt.* Tigris, et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt. *Virg.* locum sulco. *Sueton.* Piscina conclusa porticibus. *Senec.* monstra domo cæca. *Plaut.* aliquem in fenestram. *Terent.* se in cellam. *Id.* quempiam aliquo. *Cic.* Bestiæ, quas delectationis causa concludimus. *Cæs.* Navigatio concluso mari, *confined, land-locked.* —— ¶ Also, *to shut, close, close up. Valer. Flacc.* vulnera cera. —— ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, *straitens, hems in. Id.* Fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, *brought into a single day; brought about on one day. Cic.* jus civile in parvum locum. *Id.* Omnia conclusa artibus, *brought into the form of. Id.* In hanc formulam conclusa. *Id.* Orator concludatur in ea, quæ, &c., *confine himself to those things, that,* &c. *Nepos.* uno volumine vitas excellentium virorum, *h. e. to include.* —— ¶ Often, *to conclude, infer, deduce. Cic.* summum malum esse dolorem. *Id.* Id quod concludere illi velint. So, *Id.* Perfecto et concluso, neque locum esse, &c. — Also, *to show or prove by inference or deduction. Cic.* Capita quæ concludunt, nihil esse, &c. — Also, *Cic.* argumentum. *Id.* rationem, *h. e. to conclude, make an inference or conclusion.* —— ¶ Also, *to end, conclude. Cic.* Casus exitu notabili concluduntur. *Id.* crimen decumarum. *Id.* Verborum descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur. *Quintil.* vocem acuto tenore. — In particular, *to round, conclude, complete in a regular and harmonious way* (according to the rules of eloquence and poetry). *Cic.* Nihilo tamen aptius explet concluditque sententias. *Horat.* versum. *Cic.* orationem. — Hence, *Cic.* Facinus crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, *h. e. rounded off, fitly concluded.*

CŌNCLŪSĒ (conclusus), adverb, *in periods aptly turned or rounded off,* συγκεκλεισμένως. *Cic.*

CŌNCLŪSIŌ (concludo), ōnis, f. *a shutting, closing, shutting in, blockade,* σύγκλεισις. *Vitruv.* Ita conformandæ portuum conclusiones. *Cæl. Aurel.* palpebrarum. *Cæs.* Gravi pestilentia conflictati ex diutina conclusione, *from the great length of the blockade.* — Hence, *the oratorical, artificial connection* (of words and sentences.) *Cic.* verborum *and* sententiarum; where *the harmonious construction of periods* is particularly referred to. —— ¶ Also, *an end, conclusion. Cic.* In extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii tui. *Id.* orationis, *and* conclusio (absol.), *the end of a speech; the peroration.* —— ¶ Also, in a syllogism, *the consequence, the conclusion. Gell.* syllogismi. —— ¶ Also, *a syllogism, a process of reasoning; a deduction, inference. Cic.* Zenonis breves, et acutulæ conclusiones. *Id.* Ex quo illa conclusio nascitur: si, sol quantus sit, &c.

CŌNCLŪSIUNCŬLA (dimin. from conclusio), æ, f. *a syllogism, reasoning, inference, conclusion* (spoken of slightingly.) *Cic.* Quorum sunt contorta, et aculeata quædam sophismata: sic enim appellantur fallaces conclusiunculæ. *Id.* Stoici contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis effici volunt, non esse malum, dolorem.

CŌNCLŪSŪRA (concludo), æ, f. *a binding together, connection. Vitruv.*

CŌNCLŪSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a shutting up. Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNCLŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from concludo. —— ¶ Adj. *Hygin.* Locus conclusior.

CŌNCŎCTIŌ (concoquo), ōnis, f. *digestion,* πέψις. *Plin.* Fructus difficilis concoctioni.

CONCOCTUS, a, um, particip. from concoquo.

CŌNCŒNĀTIŌ (con & cœnatio), ōnis, f. *a supping together. Cic.*

CŌNCŎLŌNA (con & colona), æ, f. colona simul. *Augustin.*

CŌNCŎLŎR (con & color), ōris, adj. *of the same color,* ὁμόχροος. *Virg.* Sus candida cum fetu concolor albo. *Plin.* Oculi concolores corpori. *Ovid.* Populus festo concolor ipse suo est, *h. e. are dressed in white togas, becoming the festivity* (candorem) *of the day.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Concolores fallacias, *h. e. like former ones; or, plausible, having a fair appearance.*

CŌNCŎLŌRANS (con & color), antis, adj. *of the same color. Tertull.*

CŌNCŎLŌRŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Concolor. Capel.*

CŌNCŎMITĀTŬS (con & comitatus), a, um, particip. *accompanied, attended. Plaut.* Quibus concomitata.

CŌNCŎPŬLŌ (con & copulo), as, a. 1. *to join or unite with. Lucret.* Denique res auro argentum concopulat una. *Al. leg. copulat.*

CŌNCŎQUŌ (con & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. *to cook, boil together, to cook with, to prepare together by fire,* συμπέσσω. *Plin.* nitrum sulfuri. *Lucret.* Concocti odores. —— ¶ Also, same as *Coquo, to cook* (as it were), *ripen, to mature. Plin.* Panos concoctos emittere, *h. e.* maturos, qui ad suppurationem pervenere. *Id.* Si caligaris clavus affuerit nascenti (boleto), omnem illico succum in venenum concoquit. *Id.* Propolis alvorum tubera discutit, dura concoquit, *h. e.* emollit, et ad suppurationem perducit. *Id.* Juniperus tusses concoquit, et duritias, *resolves, softens. Id.* Vomicæ, et pani difficile concoquentes, *h. e.* difficile collectum pus maturantes. *Id.* Terra acceptum humorem concoquens intra se. — Figur. *to think upon, weigh over, consider, deliberate. Cic.* Tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, &c. *Liv.* consilia clandestina, *h. e. to frame, think upon. Cic.* justitium, *to contrive, meditate.* —— ¶ Also, *to digest, concoct. Cic.* cibum. *Id.* conchas. *Plin.* Nuces, difficiles concoctu. *Id.* somno, *h. e. by sleeping. Senec.* Surgam, quamvis non concoxerim. — Figur. *to digest,* as, what we have read. *Senec.* — Also, *to digest,* h. e. *to stomach, put up with, brook, suffer, abide, tolerate. Liv.* Ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret. *Cic.* Ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam. *Petron.* Sicco ore famem concoquit, *h. e.* jejunus tolerat famem. *Cic.* Hæc (κρίσις) quam noster Diodotus non concoquebat. —— ¶ Also, *to worry, harass. Plaut.* Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo.

CŌNCŌRDĀBILIS (concordo), e, adject. *that can accord, harmonizing. Censorin.*

CŌNCŌRDIA (concors), æ, f. *concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity,* ὁμόνοια. *Balb.* ad *Cic.* Reducere aliquos ad pristinam concordiam. *Plaut.* Redigere uxorem in concordiam viri. *Id.* Redire in concordiam. *Cic.* Adducere rem ad concordiam. *Id.* Disjungere concordiam, *to sever, disturb. Curt.* Concordiam et pacem firmare. *Sallust.* stabilire. *Gell.* restituere et conciliare. — Figur. *Plin.* Concordia, quam magnes cum ferro habet, *sympathy. Id.* rerum. —— ¶ Also, *agreement, concord, accord. Cic.* vocum. *Quintil.* nervorum. —— ¶ Also, *connection, alliance. Vellei.* Se cum Bruto Cassioque juncturum vires suas, si Cæsar ejus aspernaretur concordiam. —— ¶ *Concordia* was also *a goddess* among the Romans. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

CŌNCŌRDIĀLIS (concordia), e, adj. *pertaining to concord. Jul. Firmic.*

CŌNCŌRDIS, e, adject. an old and obsolete form for *concors. Cæcil.* ap. *Priscian.*

CŌNCŌRDITĀS, ātis, f. same as *Concordia. Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNCŌRDITĔR (concors), adv. *by one consent, amicably, harmoniously. Plaut.* Inter se congruunt concorditer. *Liv.* Bellum gerere concordius. *Cic.* Quicum concordissime vixerat.

CŌNCŌRDIUM, ii, n. same as *Concordia. Pandect.*

CŌNCŌRDŌ (concors), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to agree, accord,* ὁμονοέω. *Cic.* Sic animi sanitas dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant. *Justin.* Ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt. *Terent.* Si concordabis cum illa. *Ovid.* concordant carmina nervis. —— ¶ Also, *pass. particip.* Concordatus, *harmonious, concordant. Pandect.* matrimonium.

CŌNCŌRPŎRĀLES (con & corpus), ium, m. *comrades, those of the same mess or company. Ammian.*

CŌNCŌRPŎRĀTIŌ (concorporo), ōnis, f. *an incorporation, uniting. Tertull.*

CŌNCŌRPŎRIFICĀTŬS (con, corpus & facio), a, um, adject. *brought into one body. Tertull.*

CŌNCŌRPŎRŌ (con & corporo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incorporate, to bring into one body,* συσσωματόω. *Plin.* Mulsum facillime cum melle concorporatur. *Id.* Polyanthemum vitiligines concorporat, *h. e. destroys them, and makes the skin even, smooth. Ammian.* Scopuli concorporati. *Marcell.* medicamen.

CŌNCŌRS (con & cor), dis, adj. *of one mind or will, agreeing, concordant, unanimous, amicable, harmonious,* ὁμόνους. *Plaut.* Civitas concordior. *Cic.* Concordissimi fratres. *Id.* Moderatus et concors civitatis status. *Id.* amicitia. *Liv.* animi. *Id.* Secum ipse concors. *Sueton.* Concordi et consentiente collega. — Figur. *Senec.* Concordi gradu ire. *Plin.* Nilus se totum aquis concordibus rursus junxit. *Virg.* Equi sueti frena jugo concordia ferre. *Ovid.* Concordi dixere sono, *with one voice. Propert.* torus. *Pers.* fata.

CŌNCRĀSSŌ (con & crasso), as, a. 1. *to thicken. Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNCRĒBRESCŌ (con & crebresco), and CŌNCRĒBĒSCŌ, is, bui, n. 3. *to become frequent, to increase. Virg.* in *Ciri.*

CŌNCRĒDŌ (con & credo), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to consign, commit, confide, intrust,* ἐπιτρέπω. *Cic.* Rem et famam alicui commendare et concredere. *Plaut.* alicui aurum. *Id.* aliquid clam taciturnitati alicujus. *Id.* quippiam alicui in custodiam. *Id.* aliquid alicui in manum. —— ¶ Figur. *Colum.* vites cælo. *Id.* navigia mari. *Catull.* gnatum ventis. —— ¶ Also, *to assign, attribute, refer. Sever.* summis causis tantum opus.

CŌNCRĒDŬŌ, is, ui, for *concredo. Plaut.* Si hoc concreduo. *Id.* amorem meum.

CŌNCRĒMĀTIŌ (concremo), ōnis, f. *a burning up, conflagration. Fulgent.*

CŌNCRĒMENTUM (concresco), i, n. *a collection, concretion. Apul.*

CŌNCRĔMŌ (con & cremo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn together;* or simply, *to burn; consume by fire,* συγκαίω. *Liv.*

CŌNCRĔŌ (con & creo), as, a. 1. *to create, make. Gell.*

CŌNCRĔPĀRIŬS (concrepo), a, um, adj. *murmuring, buzzing.* In *Suppos. Plaut.*

CŌNCRĔPĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sounding, noise. Arnob.*

CŌNCRĔPITŌ (frequentat. from concrepo), as, n. 1. *to make a frequent noise; to rustle. Prudent.*

CŌNCRĔPŌ (con & crepo), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to make a noise, sound, resound,* διαλακέω, ληκέω. *Cic.* Si digitis concrepuerit, *has snapped. Cic.* Scabilla concrepant. *Ovid.* Æriferæ comitum concrepuere manus. *Liv.* Exercitus gladiis ad scuta concrepuit, *h. e. by striking their shields with their swords. Id.* Primo concursu concrepuere arma, *h. e. the arms resounded,* by striking their shields with their swords. *Cic.* Simulac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse possint, *h. e. sc.* digitis *or* manu, *h. e. have given the slightest signal. Terent.* Ostium concrepuit, or, *Plaut.* Concrepuit foris, *h. e.* janua, *the door has sounded or rung,* h. e. *some one has gone out.* For, at Athens, the house-

door opened into the street; and every one who went out gave notice to the passers by to get out of the way, by rapping the door with his finger, before opening it. —— ¶ Also, actively, *to cause to sound, to sound. Ovid.* æra. *Petron.* digitos.

CŎNCRĒSCĔNTĬĂ (concresco), æ, f. *uniting, hardening, concretion. Vitruv.*

CŎNCRĒSCŌ (con & cresco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to grow together, run together, thicken, curdle, chill, gather, collect,* συγκρίνομαι, καταπήγνυμαι. *Lucret.* Pluvius humor concrescit in altis nubibus. *Cic.* Aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, nisi, &c. *Colum.* Cum lac concrevit, *to curdle. Virg.* concrevit frigore sanguis, *has curdled. Plin.* in lapidem. *Propert.* Vidi tussim concrescere collo, *h. e. phlegm.* — Figur. *Virg.* His primis ipse mundi concreverit orbis, *was composed or formed of, collected from.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Cresco, to grow, increase. Colum.* Valles, quæ fluminum alluvie concreverint, *h. e. have become raised.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* Concresse *for* Concrevisse.

CŎNCRĒTĬŌ (concresco), ōnis, f. *a growing together; a concretion, congelation,* σύγκρισις. *Cic.* Vis concretionis et liquoris, *congealing. Id.* Corporum concretio. *Id.* Mens segregata ab omni concretione mortali, *h. e. from every thing material or corporeal.*

CŎNCRĒTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. & adj. *grown together, run together, condensed, curdled, thickened, thick,* συγκριματικός, πηγματώδης. *Virg.* lac, *curdled. Plin.* Butyrum est spuma lactis concretior. *Id.* Sordes caudarum concretæ in pilulas. *Id.* mare, *frozen. Virg.* Concreti sanguine crines, *clotted. Id.* Zonæ cærulea glacie concretæ, *congealed. Liv.* glacies. *Lucret.* Nix acri concreta pruina. *Cic.* aer, *dense, thick. Id.* cælum, *gross, thick. Id.* Nihil est animis concretum, *h. e. gross, corporeal, material. Plin.* ossa, *solid, without marrow. Ovid.* dolor, *tearless. Cic.* in *Carm.* lumen, *h. e. not clear, dull, indistinct. Quintil.* Facies concreta squalore diutino, *h. e.* as it were *clotted with tears, pale, haggard.* —— ¶ Also, *made or composed of, consisting of. Cic.* Aliquid concretum ex pluribus naturis, *made or mixed up, compounded.* — Hence, of a man, *Id.* Illud funestum animal ex nefariis stupris concretum. —— ¶ Also, *grown to, fixed, adhering. Virg.* concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit, &c. —— ¶ *Propert.* Ipse (Nanus) sua breviter concretus in artus, truncas jactabat manus, *h. e.* compactus, contractus.

CŎNCRĒTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Concretio. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an adhering, attaching* (the small fibres adhering to any thing). *Virg. Geo.* 2. 318. ed. Voss.

CŎNCRĬMĬNŎR (con & criminor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as *Criminor. Plaut.*

CŎNCRĬSPĀNS (con & crispans), antis, particip. *curling. Vitruv.* Humores se concrispantes, et in aera surgentes, *rising in an undulatory manner.* —— ¶ Also, *vibrating, brandishing. Ammian.* tela.

CŎNCRĬSPĀTŬS (con & crispatus), a, um, *curled, crisped. Vitruv.*

CŎNCRŬCĬFĪGŌ (con & crucifigo), is, a. 3. *to crucify with. Sidon.*

CŎNCRŬCĬŎR (con & crucio), āris, pass. 1. *to be afflicted or distressed at the same time,* συμπάσχω. *Lucret.* Omni concruciamur corpore.

CŎNCRŬSTĀTŬS (con & crusto), a, um, adject. *incrusted. Ammian.*

CŎNCŬBĀTĬŌ (concubo), ōnis, f. *a lying down or reclining upon. Cæl. Aurel.*

CŎNCŬBĪNĂ (concubinus), æ, f. *a concubine, mistress,* considered with regard to the man (called also *pellex,* in regard to the wife). *Cic.*

CŎNCŬBĪNĀLĬS (concubina), e, adject. *of or pertaining to a concubine. Sidon.*

CŎNCŬBĪNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *concubinage, unlawful connection. Sueton.* and *Plaut.*

CŎNCŬBĪNŬS (concubo), i, m. *a favorite, catamite, unnatural fellow. Catull.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a fornicator, adulterer. Martial.* —— ¶ Also, honestly, *one who lies with. Tertullian.* sanguinis sui, *h. e. who sleeps with the sword which had slain them.*

CŎNCŬBĬTĀLĬS (Id.), e, adject. ad concubitum pertinens. *Tertull.*

CŎNCŬBĬTĬŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Concubitus. Hygin.*

CŎNCŬBĬTŎR (concubo), ōris, m. same as *Concubinus. Quintil. Declam.*

CŎNCŬBĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a lying together; copulation. Cic.* deorum cum humano genere. *Liv.* plebis patrumque (scornfully for *conjugium*). *Sueton.* adolescentuli, *for* cum adolescentulo. — Also, of animals. *Virg.* —— ¶ *Cæl. Aurel.* dentium, *h. e.* confixio, constrictio.

CŎNCŬBĬUM, ii, n. same as *Concubitus. Gell.* pudicum. —— ¶ Also, same as *Concubia nox. Plaut.* noctis.

CŎNCŬBĬŬS (concubo), a, um, adj. Concubia nox, *the time of night, when people are commonly asleep; the dead of night, midnight;* but rendered also, *the time of night, when men are in their first sleep. Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŎNCŬBŌ, as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. See *Concumbo.*

CŎNCŬLCĀTĬŌ (conculco), ōnis, f. *a trampling under foot. Plin.* Obturbata conculcatione aqua. Al. leg. *proculcatione.*

CŎNCŬLCĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Conculcatio. Tertull.* Erit conculcatui nationibus.

CŎNCŬLCŌ (con & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread or trample under foot, tread down,* καταπατέω. *Cic.* lauream. — Figur. *to trample upon, to maltreat. Cic.* Istum proterendum esse et conculcandum putaverunt. *Id.* Conculcari miseram Italiam videbis. *Senec.* Conculca ista, quæ extrinsecus splendent.

CŎNCŬMBŌ (con & cubo), is, ŭbui, ŭbĭtum, n. 3. *lie with, copulate,* συγκοιμάομαι. *Cic.* cum uxore. *Propert.* Deæ. *Juvenal.* Concumbunt Græce. —— ¶ The tenses *concubui,* &c. seem equally to belong to *concubo.*

CŎNCŬMŬLĀTŬS (con & cumulo), a, um, particip. *accumulated, gathered up. Tertull.*

CŎNCŬPĬŌ (con & cupio), and CŎNCŬPISCŌ, is, pīvi and pii, pītum, a. 3. *to desire earnestly, long for, covet,* ἐπιθυμέω. *Cic.* Mors ita gloriosa, ut eam concupisceret. *Id.* Honor non nimis concupiscendus. *Id.* Omnia concupivit. *Id.* Concupisceret mundum signis ornare. *Id.* Sicut semper concupisti. — Figur. *Plin.* (de faba), aquam. —— ¶ Also, *to strive after, aim at. Nepos.* tyrannidem. *Id.* eam pervertere. —— ¶ The *pres.* concupio, or the tenses derived therefrom, do not occur, except concupiens; as, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Concupiens regni.

CŎNCŬPISCĔNTĬĂ (concupisco), æ, f. *earnest desire, concupiscence,* ἐπιθυμία. *Tertull.*

CŎNCŬPISCĔNTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *Tertull.* Concupiscentivum, quod vocant ἐπιθυμητικόν.

CŎNCŬPISCĬBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adject. qui potest concupisci, concupiscendus. *Hieronym.*

CONCUPISCO, is, a. 3. See *Concupio.*

CŎNCŬPĪTŎR (concupio *or* concupisco), ōris, m. *a coveter. Jul. Firmic.*

CŎNCŬPĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from concupio *or* concupisco. — Also, without a *subst. Cic.* Concupitum adipisci. *Sallust.* Concupita præbendo.

CŎNCŪRĀTŎR (con & curator), ōris, m. *a fellow-guardian, joint-guardian. Pandect.*

CŎNCŪRŌ (con & curo), as, a. 1. *to take care of. Plaut.*

CŎNCURRŌ (con & curro), is, concurri, and concucurri, ursum, n. 3. *to run together, run along with, meet, flock or rush together,* ὁμοδρομέω, συντρέχω. *Cic.* (ad populum) Concurrendum ad curiam putaretis. *Id.* Tota Italia concurret. *Cæs.* Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus concurrit. *Terent.* Concurrunt mihi obviam omnes. *Cæs.* Cum ad arma milites concurrissent. *Cic.* Concurritur undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, *they rush together. Id.* Concurrere ad mortem. *Sueton.* In capitolium concursum est. *Valer. Max.* Concurrite, concurrite, cives. — Figur. *Cels.* Ne plus eo materiæ concurrat, *h. e.* confluat. — Also, of a single person. *Liv.* Concurrit ex insidiis. So, *Lucan.* Puppis ad auxilium sociæ concurrit. —— ¶ Often, *to engage in the fight, charge. Sallust.* Infestis signis concurrunt, *they rush to the fight, join battle. Cæs.* Concurrunt equites inter se. *Liv.* inter se. *Hirt.* contra tantam multitudinem. *Vellei.* Cæsar et Antonius cum Bruto et Cassio acie concurrerunt. *Ovid.* ferro. *Virg.* Acies inter se paribus concurrere telis, *to engage, contend.* — So, also, *to engage in single combat. Nepos.* Cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes. *Vellei.* Concurrens mutuis ictibus cum fratre. — In the same sense, with *dative,* particularly in the poets. *Virg.* viris. *Ovid.* cominus hosti. — Figur. *Senec.* cum dolore. *Alter Senec.* Concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus. —— ¶ Also, of things, *to run or rush together, come violently in contact, strike or dash together. Hirt.* naves adversæ. *Lucret.* nubes frontibus adversis. *Valer. Flacc.* Cyaneæ, *sc.* rupes. *Plin.* Montes duo inter se concurrerunt. *Virg.* Omnia ventorum concurrere prœlia vidi, *for* ventos. *Cic.* Aspere concurrunt litteræ, *meet harshly or discordantly.* — Hence, Os concurrit, *sticks together, is glued together,* said of a person, who, from shame, confusion, &c., is unable to speak). *Senec.* and *Quintil.* — So, *Senec.* Labra concurrunt. —— ¶ In a figurative sense, *to happen together, occur simultaneously, concur, unite. Cic.* Sæpe concurrit, ut eodem tempore in omnes verear, ne possim gratus videri. *Id.* Nisi ista casu concurrerent. *Id.* Res contrariæ concurrunt. *Id.* Quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est: sin minus, &c. *Terent.* Multa concurrunt simul. *Id.* Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ, &c. *Id.* Tot concurrunt verisimilia. — So, *Cic.* Si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *h. e. should not be paid at the same time,* or *should not be payable at the same date.* — Hence, *to agree, fall in with, accord. Propert.* Est, quibus Eleæ concurrit palma quadrigæ, *h. e.* convenit et placet. —— ¶ *Cic.* Confestimque verba concurrunt, *occur to the mind.* —— ¶ *Concurro* is frequently used by jurists; *to agree, accord, concur. Pandect.* Quoties concurrit cum veritate. *Id.* Concurrit cum summa. *Id.* Sponsalia in idem tempus concurrunt, *h. e.* conveniunt, incidunt. *Id.* Interdum concurrit actio legis Aquiliæ, et injuriarum, *h. e.* eodem tempore, vel in eadem causa, seu petitione locum habet. —— ¶ Also, *to have part with, share with. Pandect.* Si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem. *Id.* Filia in hereditatem legitimam fratri non concurrit. *Id.* Concurrere in pignore, *h. e. to have a right or possession in with another.* —— ¶ Also, *to flee to, take refuge in or with, have recourse to. Cic.* Nulla sedes, quo concurrant. *Justin.* Populis ad Leonidam concurrentibus.

CŎNCURSĀTĬŌ (concurso), ōnis, f. *a running together. Cic.* percontantium. *Id.* Qui sit ordo, aut quæ concursatio somniorum, *correspondence, accordance.* —— ¶ Also, *a running up and down; a running about. Cic.* puerorum nocturna? *Plin.* formicarum. *Curt.* Miles melior concursatione, quam cominus, *h. e. skirmishing. Cic.* Cum multa concursatione, magnoque clamore, *h. e. stepping back and forth* (on the rostra); or otherwise, *with a great flocking* (of the people). *Id.* Libonis et Hypsæi non obscura concursatio et contentio, *h. e. going about* (to canvass). *Id.* decemviralis, *h. e. their journeying back and forth.* —— ¶ Hence, *agitation, anxiety of mind. Senec.* mentis exagitatæ.

CŎNCURSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who runs up and down. Liv.* Nec pedes concursator et vagus, *h. e. skirmishers, light-armed foot-soldiers. Id.* Levis et concursator hostis.

CŌNCURSĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *Ammian.* pugna, *h. e.* quæ concursando fit.

CŌNCURSIŌ (concurro), ōnis, f. *a running or meeting together, concurrence, concourse*, συνδρομή. *Cic.* rerum fortuitarum. *Id.* Ut (atomi) concursionibus inter se cohærescant. *Gell.* Stellarum, *constellations.* *Cic.* Crebra vocum concursio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Crebræ vocalium concursiones. —— ¶ Hence, as a figure of speech, *a certain repetition of words.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a running to and fro.* *Cic. Verr.* 1. 30. But Ed. Ern. *concursationes.*

CŌNCURSŌ (frequentat. from concurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run or rush together.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Undæ concursantes. —— ¶ Commonly, *to run to and fro, run up and down*, περιτρέχω. *Lucret.* Nunc hinc nunc illinc abrupti nubibus ignes concursant. *Cic.* circum tabernas. *Plin.* Stella concursans. *Cic.* dies noctesque. — Also, with the *acc.* *Cic.* omnes fere domos omnium, *to go round to* (in order to canvass or solicit votes). *Id.* omnium mortalium lectos. —— ¶ Also, *to travel about.* *Cic.* Villas obire, et mecum simul lecticula concursare. *Id.* Obire provinciam et concursare.

CŌNCURSUS (concurro), us, m. *a running or meeting together*, συνδρομή. *Plin.* quinque amnium. — Often, *an assembly, concourse, or conflux of people.* *Cic.* Concursus fiunt ex agris. *Id.* multitudinis ad me. *Cæs.* Fit concursus in prætorium. *Plaut.* per vias. *Cic.* Quos concursus facere solebat! *what crowds he used to draw after him!* *Liv.* Magnum concursum hominum fecit. — Also, *a seditious meeting, meeting for treasonable purposes.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a running together, meeting, concourse.* *Cic.* Concursu calamitatum labefactata. *Id.* Tantus concursus honestissimorum studiorum. *Id.* Concursu fortuito atomorum, *a fortuitous concourse of atoms.* *Cels.* Concursus lunæ et solis, *h. e. conjunction.* *Cic.* Asper verborum concursus, *a clashing, or harsh combination of words.* *Id.* Concursus occupationum, *a press of business.* —— ¶ Also, *a clashing or striking together.* *Liv.* navium inter se, *a running foul of one another.* *Cæs.* Ut utræque naves ex concursu laborarent. —— ¶ Also, of armies, *charge, engagement.* *Cæs.* Satis (spatii) ad concursum utriusque exercitus. *Nepos.* Barbarorum uno concursu maximam vim prostravit. *Id.* prœlii, *shock.* — So, figur. *Cic.* Ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione, et quasi concursu. *Id.* philosophorum, *h. e. contest, dispute.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Concursus oris. (See *Concurro.*) —— ¶ Among jurists, *consent, agreement*, between parties with regard to the division of property. *Pandect.* Partes autem concursu fieri. *Id.* Omnes concursu partes habebunt. *Id.* Ususfructus per concursum divisus. ¶ *Concursus*, i, m. 2. decl. occurs in *Lucret.* as some read.

CŌNCURVŌ (con & curvo), as, a. 1. *to curve, bend, bow.* *Laber.* ap. *Macrob.*

CŌNCUSSIBILIS (concutio), e, adject. *which can be shaken.* *Tertull.*

CŌNCUSSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a shaking*, διασεισμός. *Plin. Ep.* Ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt. *Colum.* Vasa sine concussione portare. *Senec.* Illa vasta concussio, quæ duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake.* —— ¶ Among jurists, *an attempt to extort money from one, by false pretences* (as, by threatening a false accusation, by feigned authority, and the like). *Pandect.*

CŌNCUSSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an extortioner.* *Tertull.* See *Concussio.*

CŌNCUSSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Concussio*, in the second sense. *Tertull.*

CŌNCUSSUS (Id.), us, m. *a shaking, concussion.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

CŌNCUSSUS, a, um, particip. from concutio. —— ¶ Adj. *Martian. Capell.* Pallas aliquanto concussior, *h. e.* turbatior, commotior.

CŌNCUTIŌ (con & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to shake, move violently, agitate*, ἀνασείω. *Porta* ap. *Terent.* Qui templa cæli summa sonitu concutit. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* plausu cava concutit ungula (*h. e.* equorum) terram. *Liv.* Terra ingenti motu concussa. *Plin.* Ictu stellarum cadentium concuti æra. *Cels.* corpus multa gestatione. *Juvenal.* Concuti cachinno. *Ovid.* illustre caput, *shaking.* *Virg.* Concussa famem solabere quercu. *Ovid.* Aries concutit arces. *Virg.* acres equos, *to put in action.* *Ovid.* freta, *to trouble, agitate.* *Id.* tela, *to vibrate, brandish, hurl.* *Id.* Oraque singultu concutiente sonant. *Lucret.* Concutitur sanguis, *h. e.* agitatur. —— ¶ *Horat.* Concute te, num, &c. *h. e. search, examine yourself* (for among the Romans, a man was searched by *shaking* his toga, as it had no pockets). —— ¶ Concutere se, *to shake one's self, rouse one's self, get ready.* *Flor.* Se Numidia concussit, *h. e. for war.* *Juvenal.* Se concussere ambæ (Sthenobœa et Cressa), *h. e. for revenge.* So, *Petron.* Concute plebem. This seems to be drawn from the lion, who shakes his mane when he is enraged. —— ¶ Figur. *to terrify, or make to tremble, put in fear.* *Vellei.* aliquem terrore. *Virg.* mentem metu. *Curt.* totam Asiam. — Among jurists, Concutere aliquem, *to terrify by menaces*, &c. *in order to extort something from one.* —— ¶ Also, more generally, *to trouble, disturb, disquiet, agitate, distract.* *Horat.* Quone malo mentem concussa? timore deorum. *Virg.* Casu animum concussus amici. *Id.* Concussa vulgi pectora. *Senec.* Summum est, deoque vicinum, non concuti. —— ¶ Also, *to injure, impair, weaken, break down, ruin.* *Cic.* Is leges Cæsaris, ut rempubl. concutere posset, evertit, *h. e. to disturb, bring into disorder.* *Nepos.* opes Lacedæmoniorum. *Vellei.* Concutere provinciam. *Id.* Concussit eum graviter fortuna, *h. e.* multavit, *to handle roughly.* *Quintil.* divitias tuas. *Tacit.* Concussa fides, *credit shaken or impaired.* *Id.* Concussa Transrhenanorum fides, *h. e. their loyalty.* *Id.* Concussum Senatusconsultum, *annulled, repealed.* *Vellei.* Concussæ hostium vires. —— ¶ Also, *to strike together.* *Senec.* Utrum cavæ manus concutiantur, an planæ. — Also, simply, *to strike, hit.* *Propert.* aliquem arcu.

CŌNDALIUM (κόνδυλος, articulus digiti), ii, n. *a kind of ring worn by slaves.* *Plaut.*

CŌNDECENS (con & decens, *or* condecet), entis, adj. *becoming, fit, convenient, suitable.* *Ammian.* Loco condecenti monstrabo. Al. leg. *competenti.* *Auson.* Cujus habitus condecentior.

CŌNDECENTER (condecens), adverb, *becomingly.* *Gell.* Alii leg. *conducenter.*

CŌNDECENTIA (Id.), æ, f. same as *decentia*; *decency, becomingness.* *Cic.* Verbis ad aptam compositionem et condecentiam orationis uti. But Ed. Ern. *decentiam.*

CŌNDECET (con & decet), same as *decet*; *it is becoming, it becomes.* *Plaut.* Capies quod te condecet. *Id.* Atticam disciplinam. *Id.* pudorem gerere.

CŌNDECORĒ (con & decore), adverb, *becomingly, properly*; same as *decore.* *Gell.* Al. leg. *cum decore.*

CŌNDECORŌ (con & decoro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *decoro*; *to adorn, decorate, ornament.* *Terent.* ludos scenicos. *Epigr.* ap. *Plin.* loca picturis. *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Genus pennis condecoratum, *h. e. birds.* *Vitruv.* Disciplina condecorata, et abundans eruditionibus.

CŌNDELIQUESCŌ (con & deliquesco), is, n. 3. *to melt, dissolve.* *Cato.*

CŌNDEMNĀBILIS (condemno), e, adj. *deserving of condemnation.* *Pallad.*

CŌNDEMNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a condemning, condemnation*, κατάκρισις. *Pandect.* pecuniaria. *Id.* facere, *h. e.* condemnare. *Id.* pati. — But *Cod. Just.* has also Condemnationem facere, *to effect, bring about the condemnation* of some one.

CŌNDEMNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a condemner*; used of the judge who passes sentence. *Tertull.* delicti. —— ¶ Also, *an accuser; one who causes another to be condemned.* *Tacit.* Claudiæ.

CŌNDEMNŌ (con & damno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. judicially, *to condemn*, κατακρίνω, καταγινώσκω. *Cic.* aliquem capitis, *capitally.* *Id.* aliquem sceleris. *Id.* eodem te crimine. *Id.* de alea, *for gaming.* *Id.* pecuniæ publicæ, *for embezzlement.* *Sueton* Super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus condemnavit. *Id.* ad metalla, aut ad bestias. *Pandect.* aliquem certa pecunia, *to pay a definite sum.* *Id.* Condemnari amplioris pecuniæ. *Liv.* denis millibus æris. *Pandect.* possessorem in fructus. *Id.* de fructibus *and* aliquem in solidum. *Id.* ut pecuniam solvat. *Cic.* pro socio, *as an accomplice.* *Id.* Hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *h. e. for himself; to pay him.* So, *Pandect.* Summa qua ei condemnatus erat, *h. e. to pay him.* *Titinn.* ap. *Non.* Voti condemnatus, *having obtained his wish, and therefore being obliged* (*condemned*) *to fulfil his vow.* —— ¶ Hence, *to effect the condemnation of any one*, as an accuser or prosecutor. *Cic.* Ego illum (*h. e.* Verrem) condemnem, necesse est. *Sueton.* Reum apud judices fecit, et condemnavit. —— ¶ Extrajudicially, *to condemn; to disapprove.* *Cic.* Gabinii litteras ignominia nova. *Id.* aliquem inertiæ, impudentiæ. *Id.* arrogantiæ officium alicujus. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* factum alicujus.

CŌNDENSĀTIŌ (condenso), ōnis, f. *a condensing*; same as *densatio.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNDENSEŌ (con & denseo), es, a. 2. *to make dense*; same as *denseo.* *Lucret.*

CŌNDENSŌ (con & denso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to thicken, make thick, condense*, πυκνόω. *Varr.* Oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, *crowd themselves.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Condensare aciem. *Colum.* Caseum ponderibus, *to press, condense.*

CŌNDENSUS (con & densus), a, um, adj. *thick, crowded, close, dense*, πυκνός. *Lucret.* corpus (nubium). *Id.* agmen. *Liv.* acies. *Auct. B. Afric.* Olivetum crebris arboribus condensum. *Virg.* columbæ. *Plin.* arbor.

CŌNDEPSŌ (con & depso), is, ui, a. 3. *to mingle or knead together.* *Cato.* Hæc bene una condepsito.

CŌNDICŌ (con & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. & a. 3. *to make an agreement with; to agree; to agree about, appoint together.* *Liv.* (in veteri formula) Quarum rerum condixit pater patratus patri patrato, *h. e. with him.* *Justin.* tempus et locum coeundi. *Id.* inducias, *to agree to, conclude.* *Plaut.* Condictus dies cum hoste. *Tacit.* Sic constituunt, sic condicunt. — Hence, *Plin.* Cum hanc operam condicerem, *h. e. concerted with myself, resolved on, undertook*; or, *announced, made known, published.* —— ¶ Also, *to announce, make known.* *Gell.* aliquid in tertium diem. — Particularly, *Plaut.* aliquo ad cœnam, or *Sueton.* alicui cœnam, or *Cic.* merely, Condicere alicui, *to invite one's self to sup with another; to let him know that we will sup with him if agreeable* (on the contrary, *Promittere ad cœnam* is used when we accept an invitation from another). — Hence, *Sueton.* Velut ad subitam condictamque cœnulam invitare se populum. —— ¶ Among jurists, *to demand back, claim restitution by law.* *Pandect.* Verus dominus eam condicere non potest. *Id.* Condicere pecuniam alicui, *h. e.* ab aliquo repetere. —— ¶ Also, in its literal sense, *to say together; to say the same thing.* *Tertull.* — Hence, *to agree, accord, live together.* *Tertull.*

CŌNDICTIŌ (condico), ōnis, f. *an appointing, declaring, announcing*, παραγγελία. *Fest.* —— ¶ In law, *a personal action, whereby one legally demands restitution from another.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ See also *Conditio*, at the end.

CŌNDICTITIUS (Id.), or **CŌNDICTICIUS**, a, um, adj. Condictitia actio, *h. e.* condictio. *Pandect.*

CŌNDICTUS, a, um, particip. from condico. —— ¶ Condictum, i, n. *agreement, compact.* *Gell.* and *Apul.*

CŌNDIGNĒ (condignus), adverb, *worthily, suitably, with propriety.* *Plaut.* Noctu ut condigne te (*abl.*) cubes, curabitur. *Gell.* Condigne et recte loqui. —— ¶ Also, *opportunely, to the purpose.* *Plaut.* Condigne quam technam fecit.

CŌNDIGNUS (con & dignus), a, um, adj.

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worthy, deserving. *Plaut.* Ecastor condignum donum, qualis est qui donum dedit. *Gell.* Pulchrum facinus, Græcarumque facundiarum magniloquentia condignum.

CŎNDIMENTĀRĬŬS (condimentarius), ii, m. *who makes or sells sauces, &c.; a seasoner.* Figur. *Tertull.*

CŎNDIMENTĀRĬŬS (condimentum), a, um, adject. *belonging to sauce or seasoning.* *Plin.*

CŎNDIMENTUM (condio), i, n. *a seasoning, sauce, pickle; any thing used for seasoning or pickling,* ἄρτυμα. *Cic.* cibi. *Colum.* viridia, *h. e. green herbs, used in seasoning.* — Figur. *Cic.* suavitas sermonum atque morum, condimentum amicitiæ. *Id.* Facetiæ sunt condimenta omnium sermonum. *Plaut.* Plausus est postremum condimentum Fabulæ. —— Also, *Plaut.* Animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, *patience is the best allayer of grief.* *Cic.* Severitas multis condimentis humanitatis mitigatur.

CŎNDĬŌ (perhaps con & do), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to season, salt, pickle, give a relish or zest to,* ζωμεύω, ἡδύνω, ταριχεύω. *Cic.* herbas. *Plaut.* cœnam. *Colum.* cibos. *Varr.* Oleas albas nisi condieris, illas respuit palatum. *Plin.* vinum, *to spice, prepare with honey and pepper, make into a sort of mead.* Hence, Conditum (absol.), *this wine.* *Pallad.* and *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *to pickle, prepare with spices,* &c. in order to keep; *to preserve, embalm.* *Cic.* mortuos. *Plin.* caules vitium in aceto et muria. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* orationem, *give a relish to, set off, commend.* *Id.* vitia artificio quodam malitiæ, *to heighten.* — Also, *to soften, temper, allay.* *Senec.* Comitate condita gravitas. *Cic.* Hilaritas illa, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus.

CŎNDISCIPŬLA (condiscipulus), æ, f. *a female school-fellow,* συμμαθήτρια. *Martial.*

CŎNDISCIPŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a being at school together, companionship at school.* *Nepos.*

CŎNDISCIPŬLŬS (con & discipulus), i, m. *a school-fellow, companion in learning,* συμμαθητής. *Cic.*

CŎNDISCŌ (con & disco), is, ĭdĭci, a. 3. *to learn with or at the same time with.* *Apul.* mihi Athenis. —— ¶ Also, *to learn; to become accustomed to.* *Cic.* supplicare. *Horat.* Pauperiem pati puer condiscat. *Ovid.* Teneris crimen condiscitur. *Plaut.* merum bibere. *Sueton.* genera plausuum.— So, of inanimate objects. *Plin.* Naturæ, lilia facere condiscentis. *Colum.* (of a vine) stare.

CŎNDITĀNĔŬS (condio), a, um, adj. *wont to be seasoned or pickled.* *Varr.*

CŎNDITĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *pertaining to pickling or seasoning.* *Augustin.* coquina, *h. e. a sort of victualling-house or ordinary.*

CŎNDITĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a seasoning, salting, pickling.* *Cic.*

CŎNDĬTĬŌ (condo), ōnis, f. *a laying up, preserving,* as of fruits. *Cic. Divin.* 1. 51, unless this is to be referred to *conditio* from *condio.* —— ¶ Also, *a making, constructing, framing, creating; a work, thing made.* *Prudent.* Dominum quoque conditioni impositum. *Tertull.* Dei conditio est et tua, et merum, &c. *Id.* Quod de conditione (dei) constet. —— ¶ Also, *the preparing or drawing up, executing of a contract* (as in trade, marriage, &c.); *a contract:* and more generally, *agreement, accommodation, composition.* *Cic.* Privata sunt lege, pactione, conditione. *Id.* Ea (redemtio) mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Id.* Armis conditione positis. *Id.* Accedere ad ullam conditionem, *h. e. to accede to, be content with.* ——¶ Also, *a condition, stipulation, terms.* *Cic.* Ad conditionem alicujus venire, *to accede to, accept.* *Id.* Sub ea conditione, ne, &c., *on (under, with) condition, that not,* &c. *Ovid.* Accipe sub certa conditione preces. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Ea conditione; si, &c. *Cic.* Ea conditione ut, &c. *Id.* Conditiones ferre, leges imponere, *to make conditions, propose terms.* So, *Liv.* Dicere conditiones pacis. *Id.* Pax convenit in eas conditiones. *Nepos.* Pacem fecit his conditionibus. *Cic.* Nullam conditionem recusant durissimæ servitutis. *Vellei.* Finitimos conditionibus sui juris fecit, *subjected them, brought them under his power, by means of conditions* (as, *a capitulation, agreement to pay tribute, or the like*); it is opposed to *Bello domuit.* — Hence, *a promise with conditions, conditional promise.* *Cic.* Nulla pecuniæ conditio ab integritate deduxerit. *Id.* Quibus jacturis, quibus conditionibus homines in provincias proficiscantur. —— ¶ Also, *every proposition, proposal.* *Cic.* Tempus conditionum amissum est. *Id.* Quæ conditio (*sc.* facta *or* proposita a Cæsare) non huic fugæ præstitit? *Terent.* Conditionem accipere. *Nepos.* aspernari. *Cic.* Conditiones ferre (see above). —— ¶ Also, *opportunity of marrying, marriage connection, match;* applied to either sex. *Cic.* Alia conditione quæsita, *match, h. e. wife.* *Nepos.* Cum nullius non conditionis potestatem haberet, *could have married any woman.* *Cic.* uxoria, *h. e. marriage.* *Suet.* Octaviam, sororis suæ neptem, conditionem ei detulit, *h. e. for wife.* Hence, Conditione tua non utor (the formal manner of declaring a dissolution of betrothment), *I have a mind to do without you, I would rather not have you.* *Pandect.* — Also, *sexual intercourse or connection.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *choice, liberty, option.* *Plin.* Quorum conditio erat. *Pandect.* Deferre *or* facere conditionem alicui, utrum malit, &c. —— ¶ *Condition, circumstances, situation, state, quality.* *Cic.* Infima est conditio servorum. *Id.* oratorum, *circumstances.* *Id.* Ea conditio temporum, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæ et naturam et conditionem, ut vinci possent, habebant. *Id.* imperii. *Plin.* frumenti. *Cic.* Esse meliore conditione, quam, &c. *Id.* Sequi conditionem aliquam vitæ, *course of life.* *Id.* mortalis, *mortal state, liability to death.* *Id.* Æqua conditione disceptare. *Id.* Iniqua conditione causam dicere. *Plin.* Civitas liberæ conditionis, *h. e. free.* *Id.* Populi conditionis Latinæ, *h. e. enjoying the* jus Latii. — Hence, *good condition, advantage.* *Cic.* Pari conditione uti. *Id.* Conditione optima esse, *to have the greatest advantages, privileges,* as in traffic. — Also, *way, manner.* *Cic.* Neque ulla conditione quietem potest pati. *Lucret.* Gignentur eadem conditione. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Pari conditione Pompeius, *in like manner,* or, *with the same view.* —— ¶ *Martial.* Conditio est melior si tibi nulla, veni, *h. e. no better or more agreeable invitation.* —— ¶ It seems sometimes to stand for *condictio,* and to bear the significations of the verb *condico,* as, *compact, agreement, accommodation* (see above). — Also, *announcement.* *Cic.* Harum rerum eventus, conditio, exspectatio, mentio. *Id.* In conditione atque in exemplo pertimescenda, *h. e. in being known;* but *imitatione* is also read. — Hence, *prescription, precept, rule.* *Cic.* Victoriæ conditione omnes victi occidissemus. — Perhaps in some passages of *Cic.*, *condictio* should be read.

CŎNDĬTĬŌNĀBĬLĬS, e, adject. same as *Conditionalis.* *Tertull.*

CŎNDĬTĬŌNĀLĬS (conditio), e, adj. *conditional, with a condition attached.* *Pandect.* Conditionales creditores, *h. e.* quibus nondum competit actio, est autem competitura: vel qui spem habent, ut competat. —— ¶ Conditionales servi, and Conditionales (absol.), *a kind of servants or slaves, bound forever to a particular office.* *Cod. Just.* So, *Tertull.* Opera et conditionalis eram.

CŎNDĬTĬŌNĀLĬTĔR (conditionalis), adverb, *conditionally.* *Pandect.*

CŎNDĬTĬTĬŬS (condo), and CŎNDĬTĬCĬŬS, a, um, adj. *laid up.* *Colum.*

CŎNDĬTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *that is laid up, preserved, or that serves for preserving.* *Cato.* olea. *Varr.* mala. *Colum.* cibi. —— ¶ Condītivum, i, n. *a tomb, sepulchre.* *Senec.*

CŎNDĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a maker, builder, founder, inventor, author, contriver, composer, writer, compiler,* κτιστής, ἀρχηγός. (Compare *Condo.*) *Sueton.* urbis. *Justin.* regni. *Ovid.* anni, *h. e. scriptor fastorum.* *Vellei.* Augustus conditor Romani nominis, *reëstablisher, restorer.* —— ¶ Also, *a rural deity of the Romans, who presided over the laying up of corn and fruits.* *Serv.*

CŎNDĪTŎR (condio), ōris, m. *a seasoner, pickler, spicer,* &c. ἀρτυτός, ὀψαρτυτής. *Cic.*

CŎNDĬTŌRĬUM (condo), ii, n. *a repository, place where any thing is laid up or preserved,* ἀποθήκη. *Marcellin.* —— ¶ In particular, *a coffin,* θήκη, λάρναξ. *Sueton.* and *Plin.* — Also, *a sepulchre, tomb, vault.* *Petron.* and *Plin. Ep.*

CŎNDĬTRIX (conditor), īcis, f. *she that founds, builds up.* *Apul.*

CŎNDĬTUM, and CŎNDĪTUM. See in *Conditus, a, um,* and *Condītus, a, um.*

CŎNDĪTŪRĂ (condio), æ, f. *a sauce, seasoning;* also, *a pickling, pickle, preserve.* *Senec.* and *Colum.*

CŎNDĬTŪRĂ (condo), æ, f. *a preparing, making.* *Petron.* vitreorum, *sc.* vasorum.

CŎNDĬTŬS (condo), us, m. *a making, forming, founding, building, establishment.* *Apul.* and *Censorin.* —— ¶ Also, *a laying up, preserving.* *Colum.* Olivas conditui legere licet (if it be not *condītui* from *condio*). — Hence, *Auson.* Consilia altiore conditu texit, *h. e.* diligentius memoriæ mandavit, servavitque.

CŎNDĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from condio. —— ¶ Adj. *seasoned, heightened, set off.* *Cic.* Nec oratio lepore et festivitate conditior. *Id.* Voce, vultu, motuque conditius. —— ¶ *Subst.* Condītum, i, n. See *Condio.*

CŎNDĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from condo. —— ¶ *Subst.* Conditum, i, n. *a storehouse, granary, magazine.* *Spartian.* and *Pandect.*

CŎNDŌ (con & do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to put together; to lay or treasure up, hoard,* ἀποτίθημι. *Cic.* pecuniam. *Id.* frumentum. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* sortes arca. *Id.* Domi conditus consulatus videretur, *laid up* (as it were) *at home, certain, in his grasp.* —— ¶ Also, *to conceal, hide, bury, shut up.* *Virg.* caput inter nubila. *Cic.* In causis conditæ sunt res futuræ. *Virg.* cœlum umbra. *Plaut.* In pectore condita sunt. *Ovid.* Conditus antro. *Horat.* aliquid furto. *Id.* ensem, *to sheathe.* Hence, poetically, *Virg.* ensem alicui in pectore, *to plunge, to bury.* *Id.* aliquem sepulcro, or *Cic.* in sepulcro, or *Virg.* terra, *h. e. to bury.* So, *Ovid.* Nutrix condita urna. — Hence, Condere, *to bury.* *Cic.* mortuos. *Lucan.* manes. *Phædr.* patrem. —— Also, *to close, shut.* *Ovid.* (of a dying person) oculos alicui. So, *Propert.* lumina. *Horat.* Liber aperit præcordia condita. —— ¶ Hence, in general, *to put or place any where, to put into, commit;* but often implying concealment. *Petron.* cervices nodo. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem. *Liv.* aliquem in vincula. *Id.* captivos in custodiam. *Stat.* discos in nubila, *to bury, hide.* *Cels.* Plantarum ossa iisdem modis conduntur, *are set.* *Senec.* aliquid in animum, *to commit to memory.* *Ovid.* stimulos in pectora. — To this signification may be referred some of the preceding, and the reverse. —— ¶ Also, *to lose out of sight, leave behind.* *Val. Flacc.* Urbes navita condebat. —— ¶ Also, *to finish, end, spend or pass; to bring to an end.* *Virg.* longos soles cantando, *to spend in singing.* *Horat.* diem. *Lucret.* sæcla vivendo. *Stat.* Condiderant jam vota diem, *taken up, consumed.* *Senec.* Alexandrum scyphus condidit, *destroyed;* or perhaps (as we say) *buried.* *Propert.* Murmura conde, *stop, put an end to.* —— ¶ Also, *to make, construct, fabricate, build, found, establish, compose, compile, write, be the author of in any way.* *Cic.* urbem. *Virg.* gentem. *Vellei.* colonias. *Justin.* imperium. *Phædr.* æternam famam, *h. e. to win.* *Sil.* nomen dextra, *to gain, win.* *Plin.* Nova secta condita, *established, instituted.* *Liv.* carmen. *Cic.* poema. *Ovid.* aliquid numeris. *Virg.* aliquid versu. *Plin.* librum. *Liv.* leges. So, *Plin.* Homero condente, *when Homer wrote.* *Justin.* Somniorum primus intelligentiam condidit, *invented, contrived.* So, *Flor.* artem bellandi. *Cic.* and *Liv.* lustrum, *h. e. to perform the purifying sacri-*

fice, after taking the census. — Hence, *to write about, to celebrate, sing.* *Cic.* laudes alicujus. *Virg.* bella. —— ¶ Also, *to confirm.* *Stat.* portenta. —— ¶ Also, *to arrange, bring into order, set in order.* *Cels.* ossa. *to set.* *Id.* articulum. *Plin.* Ita mos conditus, ut, &c. *h. e.* ita in more positum. *Pandect.* Natura rerum conditum est, ut, &c. *ordered, constituted, established.* *Virg.* nova fata. *Lucan.* fatum humanis rebus, *settle, decide the fate of.* *Stat.* diem. *Flor.* imperium, *to reëstablish, restore.* — Some examples will come under either this or the preceding signification.

CŌNDŎCĔFACIŌ (condoceo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to instruct, teach, train, accustom,* συμπαιδεύω. *Cic.* Eumque condocefaciat, ut, &c. *Auct. B. Afric.* gladiatores.

CŌNDŎCĔŌ (con & doceo), es, a. 2. *to teach, instruct.* *Auct. B. Afric.*

CŌNDŎCTŎR (con & doctor), ōris, m. *a fellow-teacher.* *Augustin.*

CŌNDŎCTŬS (con & doctus), a, um, adj. *apt, ready, well-prepared.* *Plaut.* dicta ad hanc fallaciam. *Id.* Condoctior sum, quam tragœdi, aut comici, *h. e. have learnt my part better.*

CŌNDŎLĔŌ (con & doleo), es, n. 2. *to be in pain with, sympathize with.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *to sympathize; to grieve.* *Hieronym.*

CŌNDŎLĔSCŌ (Id.), is, lui, n. 3. *to feel pain with, sympathize with.* *Tertull.* corpori. —— ¶ Also, *to be in pain or distress,* or *in great pain or distress.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, as an inceptive, *to begin to be in pain, or great pain.* *Cic.* Si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus.

CŌNDŎMŌ (con & domo), as, a. 1. *to quell, to tame.* *Prudent.*

CŌNDŌNĀTIŌ (condono), ōnis, f. *a giving away.* *Cic.* bonorum.

CŌNDŌNŌ (con & dono), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give freely, grant, give away, present, bestow,* δωρέομαι, χαρίζομαι. *Cic.* Pecuniæ aliis condonantur. *Plaut.* Hanc pateram, Alcumena, tibi condono. *Id.* Ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi. *Plaut.* aliquem cruci, *to crucify.* *Cic.* (of a judge) alicui hereditatem, *h. e. make over, adjudge (unjustly).* *Id.* Facultas agrorum condonandi, *for agros.* —— ¶ Also, *to remit, excuse, not to demand.* *Cic.* Qui pecunias creditas debitoribus condonandas putant.—Also, with *accus.* for *dative.* *Terent.* Argentum condonamus te. So, *Plaut.* Te (*sc.* rem) condono. —— ¶ Also, *to remit, pardon, forgive.* *Cic.* crimen nobis. *Terent.* Habeo alia multa, quæ nunc condonabitur, quæ proferentur post, *for* condonabuntur. —— ¶ Aliquid alicui condonare, is also, *to give up, remit, or pardon any thing for any one's sake.* *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Supplicium (hominis) tibi condono. *Id.* inimicitias reipublicæ. *Cæs.* injuriam reipublicæ et dolorem suum alicujus precibus. *Id.* preterita Divitiaco fratri condonare, *to pardon for his sake.* So, also, aliquem alicui, *to pardon one for the sake of another.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to give up, devote, sacrifice.* *Sallust.* Se et vitam suam reipublicæ. *Cic.* Cœlium libidini muliebri, *h. e. to condemn for a woman's sake.*

CŌNDŎRMIŌ (con & dormio), is, n. 4. *to sleep along with, sleep,* καθεύδω. *Sueton.* Deposita lectica, inter aliquas moras condormiebat.

CŌNDŎRMISCŌ (Id.), is, mīvi, mĭtum, n. 3. *to go to sleep.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to sleep.* *Plaut.*

CŎNDRILLA (κονδρίλη, κονδρίλλη), æ, **CONDRILLĒ**, es, f. and **CŌNDRILLŎN**, i, n. *a kind of wild endive.* *Plin.*

CŌNDŪCENTER (conducens), adv. *suitably, aptly.* *Gell.* Al. leg. *condecenter.*

CŌNDŪCĬBILIS (conduco), e, adject. *profitable, expedient, advantageous.* *Plaut.* Consilium ad eam rem conducibile. *Id.* Facinus mihi conducibile. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Conducibilius, &c.

CŌNDŪCŌ (con & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring or lead together, draw together, conduct, assemble, collect,* συνάγω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* populum in forum. *Cic.* Res geritur: conductæ sunt vineæ: pugnatur acerrime. *Id.* virgines unum in locum. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* de castellis ad castra maxuma milites. *Cæs.* eo copias omnes. *Sallust.* milites in unum. *Pallad.* Cisternas construere, quibus omnium conduci possit aqua tectorum. *Ovid.* Peneus nubila conducit, *h. e.* vapores collectos emittit. — Hence, in general, *to draw together, contract; unite, connect.* *Ovid.* corticem, *to unite.* *Plin.* Nervi interiores conducunt membra, *contract.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Cutis conducta. *Solin.* Dies conductus, *short.* *Cic.* Ut in unum conducamus propositionem et assumptionem. *Colum.* Lac conducitur, *is curdled, runs together.* *Val. Flacc.* vulnera cera, *to close.* —— ¶ Figur. *to bring or lead to any point.* *Gell.* Hæc, quæ diximus, eo etiam conducunt, ut sciamus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to buy.* *Plaut.* agnum cædendum. —— ¶ Very often, *to hire,* (with or without *pretio* or *mercede*). *Cic.* domum. *Id.* aliquem ad cædem faciendam. *Senec.* rhedam ab aliquo. *Cic.* Contentio cum operis conductis. *Martial.* Conductum repetens larem. *Horat.* Nummi conducti, *hired at interest.* *Sil.* Conducta bella, *carried on by hired soldiers.* *Plin.* præceptores publice. *Curt.* militem, *h. e.* mercede ad militandum ducere. *Pandect.* habitationem in annum. — Hence, figur. Conduci, *to be hired, h. e. to be induced, persuaded;* though this may be referred to the first signification. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Frusto conduci potest, uti taceat. *Plaut.* Tribus conduci non possim libertatibus, quin, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to undertake for money, contract for; to farm.* *Liv.* vectigalia. *Cic.* portorium. *Id.* columnam faciendam. *Pandect.* mulierem vehendam nave. *Id.* aliquem docendum. So, *Phædr.* carmen certo pretio. *Tibull.* Conductis adnectit licia telis, *h. e. weaves for pay.* —— ¶ Intransitively, *to be profitable, advantageous, serviceable, expedient; to conduce.* *Cic.* Ea maxime conducunt, quæ sunt rectissima. *Id.* ad vitæ commoditatem. *Id.* Hoc reipublicæ conducit, Syriam diceerni. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Quod maxime in rempublicam conducere videretur. *Tacit.* Quod conducit in commune. *Plaut.* in rem tuam bene. *Tacit.* salubritati. *Plaut.* huic ætati. *Plin.* Corpus augere volentibus conducit inter cibos bibere. *Id.* Arbores seri conducit. *Id.* Imbres non conducunt vitibus.

CŌNDŪCTIŌ (conduco), ōnis, f. *a bringing together, uniting,* συναγωγή. *Cic.* Quare in longis argumentationibus, ex conductionibus, aut ex contrario complecti oportet, *h. e. by connecting, bringing together the premises* (major and minor). — Hence, *a contraction, spasm, convulsion.* *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *a hiring, farming,* μίσθωσις. *Cic.* fundi. *Liv.* vectigalium.

CŌNDŪCTĪTIŬS, and **CŌNDŪCTĪCIŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *hired; mercenary.* *Plaut.* fidicina. *Nepos.* exercitus. *Varr.* liberorum operæ.

CŌNDŪCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who hires; a tenant who rents a house, land, &c.* *Plaut.* histrionum. *Plin. Ep.* agrorum. —— ¶ In particular, *a host, landlord.* *Rutil.* Hospite conductor durior Antiphate. —— ¶ Also, *one who undertakes to make or do for hire, a contractor.* *Cic.* operis. *Valer. Max.* sacræ aræ.

CŌNDŪCTRIX (conductor), īcis, f. *she who hires;* the feminine answering to the masc. *conductor.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌNDŪCTŬS (conduco), us, m. *a contraction.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNDŪCTŬS, a, um, particip. from conduco. —— ¶ Conductum, i, n. *a hired house.* *Senec.* Nec conductum meum, quamvis sis dominus, intrabis. *Cic.* Habere aliquid conducti. — Also, *a hiring, contract of hire.* *Pandect.* actio ex conducto.

CŌNDŪPLĬCĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a doubling,* ἀναδιπλασιασμός. *Plaut.* Quid hoc est conduplicatio? *h. e.* (of two bodies) *embrace, hugging.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech, in which one or more words are repeated.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CŌNDŪPLĬCŌ (con & duplico), as, a. 1. *to double.* *Terent.* Hoc tibi, quod bene promeritus fueris, conduplicaverit. *Lucret.* divitias.

CŌNDŌRDUM, i, n. *a plant, thought to be* Saponaria vaccaria, *field-soapwort,* called by *Plin.* herba solstitialis, flore rubro.

CŌNDŪRŌ (con & duro), as, a. 1. *to harden.* *Lucret.*

CŌNDŬS (condo, *to lay up*), i, m. *a steward, butler,* ταμίας; called also *Promus,* because it was also his duty to bring out the stores when needed. Hence, in *Plaut.* Condus promus procurator peni.

CŌNDȲLŌMA (κονδύλωμα, from κόνδυλος), ătis, n. *a kind of swelling, particularly about the anus.* *Cels.*

CŌNDȲLŬS (κόνδυλος), i, m. *the knuckle of the finger.* *Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ Also, Condylus, *or* Condulus, *a ring.* *Fest.* —— ¶ *Martial.* Parvi tibia condyli sonabit, *h. e. the joint of a reed,* or *a reed;* unless *condylus* is here to be considered as a proper name.

CŌNFABRĬCŎR (con & fabricor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fabricate, frame.* Figur. *Gell.* originem vocabuli.

CŌNFĀBŬLĀTIŌ (confabulor), ōnis, f. *a conversing or discoursing together,* διαλογισμός. *Symmach.* Epistolæ confabulationem præsentis imitentur. *Tertull.* Bonos corrumpunt mores confabulationes malæ.

CŌNFĀBŬLĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Confabulatio.* *Sidon.*

CŌNFĀBŬLŎR (con & fabulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to talk together, converse, discourse,* συνομιλέω. *Terent.* Accedere ad aliquam confabulatum. *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* de rebus. *Plaut.* rem meam magnam tecum.

CŌNFĂCIŌ (con & facio), is, a. 3. una facio. *Lucret.* Al. leg. *cum faciunt.*

CŌNFĂMŬLĀNS (con & famulor), antis, particip. *serving together.* *Macrob.*

CŌNFĀRRĔĀTIŌ (confarreo), ōnis, f. *one of the three formal ways of marriage among the Romans;* so called, because a sacrifice was offered on the occasion, in which a cake made of corn (*far*) was used. The presence of ten witnesses was required at this ceremony. *Plin.* — A marriage of this kind was dissolved in a similar manner; this dissolution was called *diffarreatio.*

CŌNFĀRRĔŌ (con & far), as, āvi, ātum, *to conclude a marriage, or to marry by the form called* confarreatio. *Tacit.* Assuetudinem confarreandi. *Id.* Confarreatis parentibus. *Apul.* Mulieris matrimonium confarreaturus.

CŌNFĀTĀLIS (con & fatalis), e, adj. *bound by the same fate or destiny,* συνειμαρμένος. *Cic.*

CŌNFECTIŌ (conficio), ōnis, f. *a collecting, bringing together.* *Cic.* tributi. —— ¶ Also, *a making, composing, arranging, digesting.* *Cic.* hujus libri. *Id.* annalium. *Cels.* medicamenti. — Hence, *a preparing, elaborating, working.* *Cic.* materiæ, *h. e. wood and other materials.* *Pallad.* olei laurini, *preparing, preserving.* — Also, *the thing prepared, work; a preparation.* *Cic.* Confectio memoriæ, *work, structure.* *Pallad.* Per quod confectio æstuabunda suspiret, *h. e.* mel musto admixtum, ex quo fit œnomeli. —— ¶ Also, *a chewing.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a finishing, completing, close, end.* *Cic.* hujus belli. —— ¶ Also, *a weakening, impairing.* *Cic.* valetudinis.

CŌNFECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who works, prepares.* *Jul. Firmic.* coriorum, *h. e. a tanner.* —— ¶ Also, *a finisher, concluder, executer.* *Cic.* negotiorum. *Id.* totius belli. —— ¶ Also, *an overthrower, slayer.* *Sueton.* ferarum. —— ¶ Also, *a consumer; one who destroys, breaks.* *Cic.* Ignis confector omnium. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Confectores cardinum. —— ¶ Also, *a dyer.* *Vopisc.*

CŌNFECTRIX (confector), īcis, f. *Lactant.* Confectrix omnium rerum vetustas, *h. e. the impairer, consumer, destroyer.*

CŌNFECTŪRA (conficio), æ, f. *a preparing.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

CŌNFECTŬS, a, um, particip. from conficio.

CŌNFERCIŌ (con & farcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. *to stuff or cram together,* ἐμφορέω, βύζω. *Plin.* myrrham in folles. *Varr.* (de apibus) Non modo desistunt pugna, sed etiam conferciunt se, *h. e. crowd*

together, swarm. Liv. Agrestem (for agrestes) confertum in angusta tecta. —— ¶ Also, to cram, stuff, or fill full. Cic. Cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia. Tacit. Conferta mole. Cic. Liber confertus voluptatibus. Id. Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. —— ¶ See Confertus.

CŌNFĔRMĔNTŌ (con & fermento), as, a. 1. to ferment, to leaven. Tertull.

CŌNFĔRŌ (con & fero), ers, contŭli, collātum, or conlātum, a. irreg. to bring or carry together; to collect, gather, συμφορέω, comporto, congero. Nepos. ligna circa casam. Vellei. Conferens arma, et prosternens se genibus imperatoris. Cæs. sarcinas in unum locum. Colum. Horreum, quo conferatur omne rusticum instrumentum. — Often of money or other things contributed by several persons for any use, to bring or put in by way of contribution, to contribute, pay, εἰςφέρω, συνεισφέρω. Nepos. Quadrigenta talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata. Justin. pecuniam in stipendium belli. Cic. tributa ex censu. Id. in commune. Liv. sextantes in capita. Id. aliquid ad honorem alicujus. Pandect. Non est permittendum nisi contulerit, if he shall not contribute his part. Id. Si vinum alius contulerit, alius mel. Id. magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei. —— ¶ Liv. Cur non confertis, sc. legem, why do you not unitedly, in unison, propose a law to the people? —— ¶ Hence, in general, to bring, set, put, place, draw together, to unite, to join, to make common. Cic. capita, to lay their heads together (for consultation). Id. castra castris, to join camp to camp, to bring camp right over against camp (said either of friend or foe). So, Hirt. castra oppido. Cic. sermones, to converse together. Terent. and Liv. consilia, to consider together. Cic. Coram hoc conferemus, or Id. inter nos, we will talk this over together. — Conferre pedem, to join foot, to join with, to close with (for a combat). Liv. Pede collato, foot to foot, man to man. Hence, figur. Cic. Pedem conferre, to attack, to move up to. Quint. Cum argumentis conferre pedem, h. e. to attack the arguments. — Plaut. and Virg. Conferre gradum, to join step with one, to go up to him (as a friend). So, Liv. Cum quo contulit gradum, attacked or closed with (as an enemy). — Cic. manus cum aliquo (properly, to join hands; hence), to engage, fight with. So, Virg. manum, and Ovid. dextram, and Id. Martem, or simply Id. Conferre cum aliquo, to engage, fight, contend. — Conferre signa (in its first sense), to bring the standards together. Cæs. Hence (in its second sense), to unite. Cæs. in unum. So, Liv. ad aliquem, h. e. to join his army. And (in the third sense) to join the standards with those of the enemy, to fight a pitched battle. Cic. and Liv. cum aliquo. Liv. Signa conferre in lævum cornu, to attack the left wing. Id. Signis collatis (pugnare, &c.), to fight, &c., a pitched battle. Hence, figur. or jestingly, Cic. Signa conferre, to fight. — Lucret. (de concubitu) membra, to unite. Horat. lites, h. e. to contend, wrangle. Ovid. dentes in corpore, h. e. attack it at the same time. Virg. se alicui, to come into close fight, to attack. Nep. Bellum conferre, h. e. conjungere. Cic. ut in pauca conferam, h. e. to make short, be brief. —— ¶ Also, to compare. Cic. vitam utriusque inter se. Id. pacem cum bello. Id. parva magnis. Horat. nil jucundo amico. Phædr. se laudibus alicujus. Varr. quippiam ad aliud. Liv. vires. Cic. nostras leges cum Lycurgo. — ¶ Also, bring or carry any whither. Nepos. nihil domum suam. Hence, conferre se, to betake, turn or apply one's self any whither. Cic. Rhodum. Id. in fugam. Id. ad studium philosophiæ. Id. ad pontifices. Plaut. in pedes, to take to his heels. Cic. conferre aliquid in infamiam. Id. Academiam ex duobus libris in quatuor. Terent. verba ad rem, to put his words into effect; to pass from words to deeds. Cic. species hominum in Deos, to represent the gods to one's self in human form. — Hence, to bring, h. e. to bring on, cause or induce. Colum. pestem hominibus pecudibusque. Plin. Sulphur confert candorem. — Also, to contribute, to be serviceable to, to promote, profit. Cic. ap. Colum. Metus plurimum confert ad diligentiam custodiendi. Id. Quod oratori plurimum confert. Id. nihil ad probationem. Id. Allium voci confert, is good for, benefits. — Also, to bring upon, lay upon. Cic. omnia in patronum. Terent. culpam in me, to lay the blame upon. Cic. suspicionem in aliquem, to draw upon. Cæs. timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem, h. e. to assign this as a reason or excuse for their fear. — Also, to commit, intrust, refer. Cic. rem ad aliquem, h. e. to refer the matter to his arbitration. Id. spem salutis ad clementiam victoris. — Also, to confer, give, impart. Cic. beneficium in aliquem. Sueton. præmia alicui. Terent. fructum alio. — Also, to make use of, to employ, to apply or convert (to any purpose). Cic. pecuniam ad beneficentiam. Id. pecuniam in aliquid. Id. tempus in aliquid. Id. vocem ad quæstum. Id. se et arma in salutem reipublicæ. — Also, to direct, suit, adapt. Cic. causam in tempus. — Also, to turn in any direction, to direct. Cic. iter Brundisium. Terent. animum huc. Id. suum animum alio. — Also, to transform, change. Cic. se in belluam. Ovid. corpus in volucrem. — Also, to put off, defer. Cic. aliquid in tempus ambulationis. Id. omnia in mensem Martium. — Also, for afferre, to adduce. Terent. exemplum. — Also, to place, to station or post in any part. Hirt. legiones in mediam aciem. Auct. B. Afr. tertiam aciem in sinistrum cornu.

CŌNFĔRRŪMĬNŌ (con & ferrumino), as, a. 1. to glue together, cement, solder, συγκολλάω. Plin.

CŌNFĔRTĒ (confertus), adv. same as Confertim. Ammian. Confertius resistentes.

CŌNFĔRTIM (Id.), adv. closely, in a heap or crowd, in a compact body, ἀθρόως. Sallust. Non confertim neque in unum se recipiebant, sed alius alio, &c. Liv. Confertim et pugnant, et cedunt.

CŌNFĔRTŬS, a, um, particip. from confercio. —— ¶ Adj. close together, close pressed, thick, close, crowded. Tacit. Conferto gradu. Liv. agmen. Cæs. Confertissima acies, in very close array. Liv. Samnites dextera parte raris ordinibus, sinistra confertiores steterant. Sallust. In confertissimos hostes incurrit. —— ¶ Also, filled full, full. Cic. Vita plena et conferta voluptatibus. Stat. Confertissima lucis Nysa, having very many groves. See Confercio.

CŌNFĔRVA (conferveo, quia ossa confracta sanat), æ, f. the herb called sponge of the river. Plin. —— ¶ Apul. calls also the herb Consolida by this name.

CŌNFĔRVĔFĂCĬŌ (conferveo & facio), is, a. 3. to heat. Lucret.

CŌNFĔRVĔŌ (con & ferveo), es, bui, n. 3. to boil together, cook together. Pallad. —— ¶ Also, of fractured bones, to unite, grow together. Cels.

CŌNFĔRVESCŌ (con & fervesco), is, bui, n. 3. to become heated, grow hot, boil, ferment. Vitruv. Aer confervescit. — Figur. Horat. Mea cum conferbuit ira. —— ¶ Also, of broken bones, to unite, by means of the gelatinous substance in them. Cels. — ¶ Plin. Granum, si tegulis subjaceat, confervescere. Colum. Nec postea tangitur vinum, dum confervescat; (the last two mean, to ferment.)

CŌNFESSĬŌ (confiteor), ōnis, f. a confession, acknowledgment. Cic. errati. Id. captæ pecuniæ. Id. Confessiones alicujus rei. Id. Indui, jugulari confessione sua. Id. urgeri. Vellei. Omnium confessione Senatus princeps. —— ¶ Also, proof, testimony. Plin. Laser ad extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, h. e. testimony of those who have been cured thereby; is of unquestionable utility. Id. Confessio de somno piscium, a proof. Cato ap. Gell. Ea faciunt confessionem, non defensionem, h. e. make the thing certain.

CŌNFESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a confessor, as of religion, particularly under the torture. Sidon. Sed Confessorem virtutum signa sequuntur. —— ¶ Also, a monk, Christian. Hieron.

CŌNFESSŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. Confessoria actio (to which is opposed negatoria), h. e. an action to obtain from another an acknowledgment of our right to a thing, which he seeks to deprive us of. Pandect. —— ¶ It is also in Pandect. actio quæ datur alicui adversus confitentem; e. g. de damno dato.

CŌNFESSŬS, a, um, particip. from confiteor. For the active significations, see Confiteor. —— ¶ Passively, particip. and adj. acknowledged, confessed, manifest, undoubted, evident, apparent. Cic. Manifesta res et confessa. Quintil. Propositio aut confessa est, aut probanda. Id. Ornatus pressior, et severior, et minus confessus, h. e. less apparent, manifest. Id. Verba Græca confessa, h. e. evidently Greek. Id. De confesso loqui, h. e. de crimine confesso et manifesto. Plin. Ne pluribus moremur in re confessa. Id. Sidus confessum inter omnes. Id. Apiastrum in confessa damnatione est, h. e. ab omnibus damnatur. —— ¶ Gell. e xii. tab. Æs confessum, an acknowledged debt. —— ¶ Plin. Ep. In confessum venire, to be undoubted, acknowledged by all, clear or known to all. —— ¶ Ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt. Senec. Malus ex confesso. Quintil. Vituperare quæ ex confesso sunt turpia. —— ¶ In confesso esse, to be clear, undisputable. Senec. Parentum in confesso sunt merita. Plin. Cum in confesso sit, fuisse, &c.

CŌNFESTIM (apparently allied to festino), adv. forthwith, immediately, without a moment's delay; παραυτίκα, εὐθέως. Cic. Quæ gestum negotium confestim, aut ex intervallo consequuntur. Id. Rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora, et confestim gerendam. Cæs. Cohortes armari, et confestim se subsequi jussit.

CŌNFĪBŬLA (con & fibula), æ, f. same as Fibula. In Cato, a wooden cramp or clench, to keep wood from splitting.

CŌNFĬCĬENS, entis, particip. from conficio. —— ¶ Adj. that causes, makes, procures, efficient, effective. Cic. causa conficiens, h. e. efficiens. Id. Hæc cum corporis bona sint, eorum conficientia certe in bonis numerabis. Id. Civitas conficientissima litterarum, h. e. quæ diligentissime omnia acta perscribit.

CŌNFĬCĬŌ (con & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to make together. Hence, to get together, collect, bring together. Nepos. magnam multitudinem serpentum. Cic. exercitum. Id. pecuniam ex aliqua re. Id. Summa confecta ex singulis æribus. —— ¶ To make, prepare, execute, effect. Cic. annulum, pallium, soccos sua manu. Plin. ellychnia. Id. medicamina. Nepos. libros. Id. orationes, to compose. Terent. pacem. Id. nuptias, to make, celebrate. Cic. facinus. Id. iter, to make a journey. Id. pretium, to fix, set. Id. animum auditoris misericordem, to make, render. Liv. provinciam rebellatricem. — Hence, to procure, provide, get. Cic. alicui bibliothecam. Terent. alicui virginem. Cic. reditum alicui, to effect, procure. Id. bene loquendi famam, to acquire (ποιεῖν ὄνομα). Id. centurias, to secure the votes of. Id. necessariis suis suam tribum, h. e. conciliare, gain over to, get their favor for, induce to favor. — Also, to cause, excite. Terent. alicui sollicitudines. Cic. motus animorum. — Also, prepare, work, elaborate. Plin. frumenta molere, et conficere, h. e. to make into bread. Cic. Villis ovium confectis atque contextis homines vestiuntur. Pallad. pernas et lardum, to salt, pickle. Plin. pelles, h. e. inficere, to dye. — Hence, also, to execute, perform. Cic. quod mihi mandaras. Id. mandata. Id. sacra. Id. rem ex sententia. Hence, Id. Confecta res est, it is over (with Italy), it is all over. —— ¶ To end, finish, terminate, accomplish, complete, bring about. Cic. Ego jam annuum munus confecero. Colum. intra cal. decembr. sementem Plin. Donec conficiatur bruma. Cic. ludos. Id. Isocrates prope centum confecit annos, h. e. lived to the age of. Sil. Somnus suas confecerat horas. Plaut. diem (longo sermone). Cic. totum locum, settle, dispose of, the whole matter. Liv. provinciam, h. e. to finish the war in a land, to give peace to the province. Cic. Pompeius plures provincias confecit,

quam alii concupiverunt, *has settled, quieted, reduced.* Plin. Sidus confectum, *h. e. has finished its course, is no longer visible; or, its influence has ceased.* Hence, Cic. Cum Apella confice (*sc.* rem) de columnis, *finish, conclude, settle the terms, strike the bargain.* —— ¶ In a logical sense, *to conclude, infer.* Cic. aliquid ex eo, quod, &c. *Id.* Rem, quæ conficitur. *Id.* Ex quo conficitur, ut, &c. *it is inferred, it follows.* —— ¶ *To bring to an end, run through, squander.* Terent. pecuniam. Cic. patrimonium. *Id.* rem suam et publicam. *Id.* ornamenta equestris ordinis, *h. e.* censum. — So, *to bring to an end,* h. e. *to kill, destroy;* and, figur. *to overpower, prostrate, bring down, subdue.* Cic. Magnam vim serpentium. Sueton. aliquem vulneribus. Plaut. Ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *will make minced meat of you.* Cic. In illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, in quibus te ab eodem me, superiore ex loco confici et concidi necesse est. Plaut. Conficiet jam te hic verbis, *he will overpower you, silence you.* Terent. Virginem quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestia, *h. e.* devici, expugnavi. Lucan. Terror conficit omnia. Nepos. Athenienses confecit, *h. e.* debellavit. Senec. Rabies accusandi, omni bello gravius togatam civitatem confecit. — Also, *to chew, masticate, chew up.* Cic. Dentes intimi escas conficiunt. — Also, *to digest.* Plin. Alvus cibos non conficit. —— ¶ In general, *to wear away, wear out, injure, impair, consume, weaken, overthrow, ruin.* Cic. Nihil est, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas. Lucret. Ignes conficerent sylvas. Stat. Machina confecta flammis, *consumed, destroyed.* Liv. exercitus. Cic. Me mæror conficit. *Id.* Confici desiderio, curis, frigore, lacrimis, fame, senectute. Also, *Id.* Ipse conficior, venisse tempus, cum, &c., *am grieved, afflicted.* So, the particip. Confectus, a, um. Lucret. Confecti artus languent. Cic. Et corpore et animo confecta, *afflicted, harassed, in body and mind.* *Id.* Filius lacrymans et confectus, *full of grief or emaciated.* *Id.* Civitas confecta senio, *weak, decrepit.* Virg. macie suprema, *reduced, exhausted.* —— ¶ *To dye, stain,* for inficere. Plin. pelles. Arnob. corpora.

CŌNFICTĬŌ (confingo), ōnis, f. *a feigning, forging, fabricating, counterfeiting.* Cic.

CŌNFICTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a fabricator, counterfeiter, forger.* Paulin.

CŌNFICTŬS, a, um, particip. from confingo. —— ¶ For *confixus.* Scaur. ap. Diomed.

CŌNFĬDĒJŪSSŌR (con & fidejussor), ōris, m. *a joint surety.* Pandect.

CŌNFĪDĒNS (confido), tis, pres. particip. —— ¶ Adj. *confident, bold, dauntless,* θαρσαλέος. Plaut. Decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse. *Id.* Qui me confidentior? —— ¶ Often also, in a bad sense, *audacious, impudent, daring, headstrong, rash, presumptuous.* Cic. Quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur. Terent. Est parasitus quidam Phormio, homo confidens. Sueton. Ab juventa minime civilis animi, confidens etiam, &c. Quintil. Pro astuto sapiens, pro confidente fortis. Virg. Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domus? Horat. Confidens et tumidus.

CŌNFĪDĒNTĔR (confidens), adv. *boldly, confidently, fearlessly,* θαρσαλέως. Plaut. hominem contra colloqui. Cic. Dicam jam confidentius de studiis. Plin. Confidentius affirmatur. —— ¶ Also, *audaciously, daringly, impudently, presumptuously.* Auct. ad Herenn. crudeliter, confidenter factum. *Id.* Confidentissime resistens.

CŌNFĪDĒNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *confidence, boldness, assurance, courage,* θάρσος. Cæl. ad Cic. afferre alicui. Plaut. amittere. —— ¶ Also, *rashness, presumption, impudence, audacity.* Cic. Videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicant. Auct. ad Herenn. Quæ signa confidentiæ, non innocentiæ sunt. —— ¶ Plaut. Scapularum confidentia, virtute ulmorum freti, *h. e.* duritia.

CŌNFĪDĒNTĬLŎQUŬS (confidens & loquor), a, um, adj. *bold-tongued, speaking boldly or impertinently,* θαρσύγλωττος. Plaut. Neque argutum magis, neque confidentiloquius.

CŌNFĪDŌ (con & fido), is, īsus sum, n. 3. *to trust, feel confident, or well assured, believe or hope confidently,* θαῤῥέω. Cic. Spero, et hercule, confido, te valere. *Id.* rem, ut volumus, esse. *Id.* Tibique, ut confido, gratias agam. Liv. non diuturnum gaudium fore. Cic. illum fore in officio. Pandect. de consuetudine urbis. Tibull. Stulte confisus amari. — With *ut,* rarely. Plin. Ep. ut varietas commendet, &c. Cic. Confido animo, ut ne casum quidem ullum pertimescam, *h. e.* ita, ut, &c. — With *dat.* or *abl.* *to trust to, put confidence in, rely upon.* Cic. vestræ virtuti constantiæque. *Id.* arcæ nostræ, *h. e. that I have the cash sufficient.* *Id.* corporis firmitate. Cæs. affinitate Pompeii. *Id.* natura loci. Liv. Consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, *h. e. had more doubt of their courage, than their good will.* Cæs. Ne vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent. — And with *in.* Auct. B. Afric. in illorum sibi multitudine. —— ¶ Liv. Confiderunt se posse, &c. *for* confisi sunt.

CŌNFĪGŌ (con & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix or fasten together, to fix in,* καθηλόω, Cato. sublaminas inter se, *to nail together.* Vitruv. Arca confixa rudentibus. *Id.* Confixa in capitibus. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to pierce, to transfix.* Cic. filios suos sagittis. Nepos. Confixi ceciderunt. Plin. ranas juncis. Cic. Configere cornicum oculos (proverb.), *to deceive the wary; to be too cunning for the cunning.* —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Diffidebant Servilio: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium. *Id.* Ducentis confixus Senatus consultis. —— ¶ Cic. e Lucil. Confixum facere, seems to be *a fricassee.*

CŌNFĬGŪRĀTĬŌ (configuro), ōnis, f. *conformation, configuration.* Tertull.

CŌNFĬGŪRŌ (con & figuro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form, fashion, to give a certain form or fashion to.* Colum. ad similitudinem sui vitem. Lactant. Homo ex rebus repugnantibus configuratus. —— ¶ Figur. Gell. ex matris animo indolem.

CŌNFINDŌ (con & findo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. *to cleave,* κεάζω, σχίζω. Tibull. Pontus confinditur ære. Macrob. Confissus podagra, *h. e. racked, tortured;* but this is otherwise read.

CONFINE, is. See *Confinis.*

CŌNFINGŌ (con & fingo), is, nxi, ictum, a. 3. *to make, form, fashion, construct,* πλάττω. Plin. Apes favos confingunt et ceras. Varr. Ostendit, quemadmodum quodque poeta verbum confinxerit. —— ¶ Also, *to invent, contrive, to feign, pretend, counterfeit.* Cic. aliquid criminis. Plaut. dolum. Terent. falsas causas ad discordiam. Cic. id cogitatum esse. Pandect. homicidium in se, *h. e. to pretend to be guilty of.* Quintil. Conficta fraus.

CŌNFĪNĬS (con & finis), e, adject. *having a common boundary, next to, adjoining, bordering upon, contiguous,* σύνορος. Liv. Excursiones in confinem agrum. Cæs. Confines Senonibus. Plin. Mauri confines Atlanti. Ovid. Collo confine caput. — Figur. *near to, next to, similar, allied to.* Auct. ad Herenn. Perveniunt ad confine genus ejus generis. Quintil. Confinia sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata. Senec. Sunt virtutibus vitia confinia. Ovid. Studio confinia carmina vestro. —— ¶ Confīnis, is, m. substant. *a next neighbor.* Lactant. and Pandect. —— ¶ Confīne, is, n. substant. *a confine, place adjoining or nigh to.* Valer. Flacc. Lycen ferit ad confine papillæ. Lucan. Mæstum mundi confine. Senec. In confinibus hostis arcendus.

CŌNFĪNĬTĬMŬS (con & finitimus), a, um, adject. *next to, like.* Gell. Officia virtutum confinitima. Al. leg. *confinia.*

CŌNFĪNĬUM (confinis), ii, n. *a confine, common boundary, bound, limit, frontier,* μεθόριον, συνορία. Varr. Arbores in confinio natæ, in utroque agro serpunt. Cic. Vicinitatibus et confiniis æquum esse et facilem, *h. e.* vicinis et confinibus. Cæs. In confinio Trevirorum hiemare. Liv. Lycaoniæ et Pamphyliæ. —— ¶ Figur. Ovid. Supercilii confinia. *Id.* Aurora tenet confinia lucis, et noctis. *Id.* Confinia mensum, *h. e.* mensium. Tacit. Confinium artis, et falsi. Vellei. In arcto salutis, exitiique confinio esse.

CŌNFĪŌ (con & fio), is, defect. *to be made or done, be effected or brought about, to be collected or brought together, to take place.* Liv. Ex quo summa Gallis confieret. Terent. Hoc confit, quod volo. Ep. ad Cic. Quo facilius res tota confieret. Cæs. Postquam, id difficilius confieri, animadvertit. Plin. Quicumque ligno confit sal, niger est. Colum. Curabit, ut panis diligenter confiat. Lucret. Sine pernicie confiet eorum. Arnob. Maleficia cuncta confierent. *Id.* Omnia necessitate confiunt. —— ¶ Also, *to be consumed.* Plaut. Hoc confit (tam) cito, quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem.

CŌNFĬRMĀTĒ (confirmatus), adverb, *firmly, steadily, resolutely.* Auct. ad Herenn.

CŌNFĬRMĀTĬŌ (confirmo), ōnis, f. *a confirming, establishing, securing.* Cic. perpetuæ libertatis, *establishment.* —— ¶ Also, *encouragement, consolation.* Cæs. animi. Cic. Ciceronis. *Id.* Neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, *h. e. consolation.* —— ¶ Also, *an establishing by proof, a proving, confirmation, proof.* Cic. Indiget testimonii, et gravioris confirmationis. Quintil. sententiarum. —— ¶ Also, *an assertion, information, declaration.* Cæs. perfugæ. —— ¶ In rhetoric, *confirmatio* includes sometimes *all that part of an oration which is devoted to the confirmation of one's own arguments, and the refutation of those of the adversary.* But sometimes it is limited to *that part in which we establish our own arguments.* Cic.

CŌNFĬRMĀTĪVĒ (confirmativus), adverb, *with assurance, positively.* Tertull.

CŌNFĬRMĀTĪVŬS (confirmo), a, um, adj. *confirmative.* Priscian.

CŌNFĬRMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. βεβαιωτής. Cic. pecuniæ, *a surety or security, one who becomes bound for it.* —— ¶ Also, *a defender, abetter.* Lactant.

CŌNFĬRMĀTRIX (confirmator), īcis, f. *that establishes, confirms.* Tertull.

CŌNFĬRMĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from confirmo. —— ¶ Adj. *strong, firm, resolute.* Cic. animus. —— ¶ Also, *courageous, imboldened.* Cæs. Exercitus confirmatior. —— ¶ Also, *proved, shown, ascertained, certain.* Cic. Funisulanus a te attulit litteras, in quibus erat confirmatius illud idem.

CŌNFĬRMĬTĀS (con & firmitas), ātis, f. *firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity.* Plaut.

CŌNFĬRMŌ (con & firmo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make strong, strengthen, establish,* βεβαιόω. Vitruv. Confirmare soliditatem parietum. Cic. Ætates confirmatæ, *confirmed, established, matured.* Cæs. Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. Cels. Cicatricula celerrime in vena confirmatur, *is made strong, permanent.* — Often used of parts which have been diseased, *to restore, strengthen.* Cels. intestina. Sueton. crus debile. So; Cic. Se confirmare, *to recover strength, recover from a disease, convalesce.* *Id.* Valetudo confirmata a vetere morbo, *reëstablished after, &c.* —— Often, figur. of the mind, *to encourage, animate, hearten, enliven, console.* Cic. animos afflictos bonorum. *Id.* te, *take courage.* Cæs. Cæsar suos ad dimicandum animo confirmat. *Id.* milites. *Id.* verbis animos Gallorum. *Id.* aliquem oratione. Liv. Alius alium confirmare ne, &c. *exhorted, that not, &c.* Cæs. B. C. 1. 14. gladiatores libertati, *assures them to liberty, grants to them liberty;* si lectio certa. Sallust. Eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti, &c., *h. e. persuades.* — Also, *to strengthen, make stronger.* Cic. manum, *h. e. the army.* —— ¶ Also, *to fasten, fix, make*

firm, render steady or steadfast. Plin. dentes mobiles. Id. defluentem capillum. — Figur. Cæs. pacem cum aliquo. Sallust. opes factionis. Nepos. insulas bene animatas, Nepos. decreta populi, *to ratify, confirm.* Id. odium erga Romanos. Id. regnum. Id. conjurationem. Sueton. spem successionis. Nepos. insulas bene animatas, *h. e. to confirm, establish in their loyalty.* Vellei. animos gentium vacillantium. Cic. Animo certo et confirmato facere aliquid, *fixed, firm, resolute.* —— ¶ Also, *to confirm, prove, show, establish by argument.* Cic. Nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus. Id. hostiarum casum sortium similitudine. Nepos. Confirmare fide, se fore, &c. *to prove by his fidelity, that,* &c. Cic. Prope confirmavi, te non exspectasse, nec expectaturum, &c. *and have as it were made them see, that,* &c. —— Hence, *to affirm, assert, assure.* Cic. tibi hoc confirmo, te esse, &c. Id. De me tibi sic confirmo, me, &c. Id. Audire, te de celeri reditu meo confirmare. Cæs. Confirmare jurejurando se facturum, &c.

CŎNFISCĀTIŌ (confisco), ōnis, f. *a forfeiting or confiscation,* δήμευσις. Flor. socii vivique regis, *h. e. of his property.*

CŎNFISCŌ (con & fiscus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay up in one's chest or purse.* Sueton. Quam summam confiscatam semper, depositamque habuerat. — Figur. Tertull. Pauperes totam animam in confiscato habent, *in cash,* h. e. *in readiness, at hand.* —— ¶ Also, *to confiscate, seize upon as forfeited to the emperor's or provincial governor's privy purse.* Sueton. Antiocho Comageno H. S. millies confiscatum. Id. Confiscabantur alienissimæ hereditates. — And of persons. Sueton. Constat principes confiscatos, *h. e. their property.*

CŎNFISIŌ (confido), ōnis, f. *confidence, assurance.* Cic.

CŎNFISSŬS, a, um, particip. from confindo.

CŎNFISŬS, a, um, particip. from confido. *trusting, trusting to, relying or depending on.*

CŎNFITĔŎR (con & fateor), ēris, essus sum, dep. 2. *to confess, acknowledge, own,* ὁμολογέομαι. Cic. Ut confitear vobis, *to be honest, tell the truth.* Cæs. Confiteri se victum. Plaut. Apud hunc confessus es et genus, et divitias meas. Cic. peccatum suum. Id. de objectis. Id. de maleficio. Id. Me abs te cupisse laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar. Pandect. Confiteri in se, *h. e. to confess one's self guilty of some crime.* Ovid. Confessas manus tendens, *h. e. acknowledging defeat.* Cic. Hoc ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor. (For the distinction between *confiteor* and *profiteor*, see *Profiteor.*) —— ¶ In Christian writers, *to declare, affirm openly, confess.* Prudent. —— ¶ Also, *to show, manifest, indicate, give signs of.* Plin. Ep. Sublatis oculis, vivere se confitetur. Pallad. spiritum cœli. Ovid. timorem pallore. Id. se. Virg. Confessa deam, sc. se. Petron. Confessus Lyæum, *h. e. resembling.* —— ¶ Passively. Pandect. Nomen quod confitetur, *h. e.* quod in confesso est. —— ¶ Particip. *Confitendus.* Cic. Intelliges, hoc tibi de statuis confitendum esse. But for other passive examples, see *Confessus.*

CŎNFIXĬLIS (configo), e, adj. *joined together, fastened together.* Apul.

CŎNFIXUS, a, um, particip. from configo.

CŎNFLĀBELLŌ (con & flabello), as, a. 1. *to kindle.* Tertull.

CŎNFLACCĔSCŌ (con & flaccesco), is, *to grow languid, subside.* Gell.

CŎNFLĂGRĀTIŌ (conflagro), ōnis, f. *a burning, conflagration,* καταφλεξις. Senec. Ut conflagrationi, atque diluvio tempus assignet. Sueton. Vesevi montis. Lactant. Conflagratione interire.

CŎNFLĂGRŌ (con & flagro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to burn, be consumed by fire,* κατεμπίπραμαι. Cic. Ut conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus. Liv. Castra flammis conflagrassent. — Figur. Cic. Ille istius flagitiorum invidia conflagravit, *h. e. was sacrificed, condemned.* Id. Conflagrare flamma amoris turpissimi. —— ¶ As an *active verb.* Hygin. Semelen conflagravit. Auct. ad Herenn. Urbs incendio conflagrata.

CŎNFLAMMŌ (con & flammo), as, a. 1. same as *Inflammo.* Cæl. Aurel.

CŎNFLĀTĬLIS (conflo), e, adj. *cast* (out of metal). Prudent.

CŎNFLĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a melting by fire,* χώνευσις. Figur. Tertull. fidei. —— ¶ Cæl. Aurel. uses it in the sense of *inflatio.*

CŎNFLĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the art or method of melting or casting metal,* χωνεία. Plin.

CŎNFLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from conflo.

CŎNFLĔŌ (con & fleo), es, 2. *to weep with,* or *to weep.* Senec.; where, however, *conferamus* is usually read.

CŎNFLEXŬS (con & flecto), a, um, particip. *bowed, bent.* Plin.

CŎNFLICTĀTIŌ (conflicto), ōnis, f. *a striking of one thing against another, collision, concussion.* Apul. (of an epileptic) Ut corruat, omniaque membra conflictationibus debilitet. —— ¶ Also, *a conflict, engagement.* Gell. exercituum duorum. —— ¶ Also, *before a court.* Quintil. Juris questiones solent esse nonnunquam ex aliis atque aliis conflictationibus.

CŎNFLICTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that afflicts, oppresses.* Tertull.

CŎNFLICTIŌ (confligo), ōnis, f. *a striking, dashing, or clashing of one thing against another, collision,* σύγκρουσις, συμβολή, collisio. Quintil. Non enim sonus est conflictio (duorum inter se corporum), sed ex conflictione. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a conflict, fight, engagement.* Cic. rationis et firmamenti. Id. cum adversario.

CŎNFLICTŌ (frequentat. from confligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike or dash together,* συναράσσω, συγκρούω. Gell. Quanto arctius, pressiusque conflictata essem, *I should have been squeezed and crushed.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. Conflictari cum aliquo *or* aliqua re, *to contend with, struggle with.* Cic. cum his (hominibus). So, Nepos. Conflictatus autem est cum adversa fortuna, *had to contend, struggle with.* Terent. cum ejusmodi ingeniis, *to have to do with.* — Also, *Intrans.* Terent. Conflictare cum malo, *to contend, fight.* — Also, Nep. Non simplici fortuna conflictatus est. Cic. Honestiore judicio conflictari, *to contend, be engaged in a lawsuit.* Id. judiciis turpibus, *h. e. in disgraceful suits or trials* (so called because between brothers). —— ¶ Also, *to vex, harass, afflict.* Tacit. remp. per scelera. Cic. Conflictari fortuna duriore. Id. ab aliquo diuturnioribus molestiis. Cels. siti. Nepos. morbo, *to be afflicted.* Cic. superstitione, *h. e.* (quasi a quodam morbo). Cæs. inopia rerum necessariarum. Tacit. multis æmulis. Id. gravibus superne ictibus, *to suffer harm, sustain injury.* Id. sæva hieme.

CŎNFLICTŬS (confligo), us, m. *a striking of one thing against another; a clashing or dashing together,* σύγκρουσις. Cic. Lapidum conflictu elici ignem, *by the collision.* Id. nubium conflictu ardor expressus. Id. corporum, *h. e. fighting.* —— ¶ So, figur. Gell. Fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *h. e. blow, affliction, trouble.* —— ¶ Also, *a conflict.* Pacat.

CŎNFLĪGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. as if from confligo, āre, *beaten, routed.* Frontin.

CŎNFLĪGIUM (confligo), ii, n. same as *Conflictus.* Solin.

CŎNFLĪGŌ (con & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to strike or dash one thing against another,* συγκρούω, συμβάλλω; hence, *to mix, unite.* Lucret. semina. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. cum scripto factum adversarii, *h. e. to compare, to set over against.* —— ¶ Intransitively, *to conflict, contend, fight, engage.* Virg. Adversi venti confligunt. Apul. Tempestates inter se confligunt, *war.* Cic. iisdem copiis cum illo. Id. armis. Id. manu cum hoste. Nepos. paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem. Brut. ad Cic. contra conspirationem. — Figur. Cic. leviore actione, *h. e. contend, carry on a lawsuit.* Id. Causæ inter se confligunt, *are repugnant or at variance with each other.* Quintil. leges confligunt, *conflict.* Auct. ad Herenn. De iis rebus caute confligendum est, quibus, &c. *to speak.*

CŎNFLŌ (con & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow together, blow up,* συμπνέω. Plaut. Ego dabo ignem, siquidem in capite tuo conflandi est copia. Plin. ignem. Cels. Intestina conflata, *h. e.* inflata. —— Figur. Lucret. Ignis conflatus amore, *blown up, kindled.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring together, put together, join together, compose, make up, compound.* Cic. magnum exercitum, neutr. *to raise.* Lucret. sanguine civili rem, *h. e. acquire riches.* Sallust. æs alienum grande, *contract.* Cic. pecuniam. Id. Ex perditis conflata manus. Id. Monstrum ex contrariis naturæ studiis conflatum. Id. Quibus ex rebus conflatur honestum, *is composed, consists.* Id. Consensus conspirans et pæne conflatus, *h. e. united, moulded or melted into one.* Terent. familiaritatem ex malo principio, *contract, form.* —— ¶ Also, *to raise, excite, stir up, cause, occasion, give occasion to, make.* Liv. incendium. Cic. cum multis nefarias pactiones, *to make, enter into.* Id. crimen in se. Id. Querela conflati criminis. Id. bellum. Id. judicium. Vellei. Mortem conflatam insidiis obire, *h. e.* illatam. Cic. alicui periculum, *and* invidiam, *and* negotium, *to cause, occasion.* Quintil. Testes pecunia conflati, *h. e. raised, procured.* —— ¶ Also, *to melt, melt down, fuse.* Plin. Argentum, æs Cyprium, et sulphur conflantur in fictili. Senec. (of the effects of lightning) Conflatur argentum. Sueton. argenteas statuas. Senec. maculatos lares. — Also, *to cast, forge.* Virg. Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem. Flor. Destinatum Romanis fulmen Saguntino igne conflavit.

CŎNFLŌRENS (con & florens), tis, *flourishing with.* Augustin.

CŎNFLUCTŬŌ (con & fluctuo), as, āvi, ātum, neutr. 1. *to wave, undulate.* Apul.

CŎNFLŬENS, tis, particip. from confluo. —— ¶ Confluentes, ium, m. (sc. fluvii *or* amnes), and also, Confluens, tis, *the place where two or more rivers meet; the confluence of two or more streams,* ὁμόρροια, σύῤῥοια. Liv. Ubi Anienem transiit, ad confluentes collocat castra, *h. e. where the Anio flows into the Tiber.* Cæs. Ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni. Sueton. Supra confluentes, *h. e. of the Rhine and Moselle* (now *Coblentz*). Plin. A confluente supra dicto.

CŎNFLŬENTIA (confluens), æ, f. *a flowing together.* Macrob.

CŎNFLŬGES (confluo), um, f. *places where several brooks flow together.* Liv. Andron. or Lav. ap. Gell.

CŎNFLŬŌ (con & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow or run together,* συῤῥέω. Cic. Fibrenus divisus cito in unum confluit. Id. Portus in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt. Plin. Hipanis cum Borysthene confluit. Id. Amnes in Phasim confluunt. Lepid. ad Cic. A confluente Rhodano, *h. e. from the confluence of the Rhone and Saone.* —— ¶ Figur. *to flow together,* h. e. *to flock together, crowd together.* Cæs. Perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat. Cic. Confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem multi. Id. Causæ ad nos pleræque confluunt. Id. Si ad hæc studia plures confluxerint, *should devote themselves.* Id. Ad ipsos qui eloquentiam adepti sunt, dignitas confluit, *to accrue.* Plaut. Dignissimi, quo cruciatus confluant. Pandect. Utriusque obligatio in unius personam confluit. —— ¶ Also, *to become liquid.* Cæl. Aurel.

CŎNFLŬVIUM (confluo), ii, n. *a place where several things* (as *filth,* &c.) *flow together.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *a conflux or collection of water.* Corn. Sever.

CŎNFLŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *confluent, flowing together.* Prudent.

CŎNFŎDĬŌ (con & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig,* ὀρύττω. Cato. Confodiatur minute terra. Plaut. hortum. Columell. novella vineta. Plin. Salices confodi jubent mense Aprili. —— ¶ Also, *to wound, pierce, stab, transfix.* Liv. Ut confoderetur aliquot vulneribus. Sallust. Catilina pugnans confoditur. Nepos. Conjectu telorum confossus cecidit. Lucan. jugulum, *to cut.* Curt. telo plures. — Figur. Liv. Eos tot judi-

ciis confessos vestire ad populi judicium. *Senec.* Mala, quæ vos ab omni parte confodiunt, *harass, annoy.* *Plin. Ep.* quædam notis, *h. e. put a mark against them, as faulty, condemn, reject.*

CŌNFŒDĔRĀTIŌ (confœdero), ōnis, f. *a confederation, agreement, covenant,* σπονδή. *Hieronym.*

CŌNFŒDĔRŌ (con & fœdero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to confederate, league, to join by a league,* σπένδω. *Ores.* — So, figur. *Prudent.* Confœderentur omnia membra in symbolum, *leagued, united, connected.*

CŌNFŒDŌ (con & fœdo), as, a. 1. *to pollute, defile,* αἰσχύνω. *Apul.*

CŌNFŌRĔ, same as *Fore.* *Terent.* Spero confore.

CŌNFŌRIŌ (con & forio), is, a. 4. *to pollute, defile.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNFŌRMĀLIS (con & formalis), e, adj. *conformable, like.* *Tertull.*

CŌNFŌRMĀTIŌ (conformo), ōnis, f. *a forming or fashioning properly, giving a proper form to, framing, conformation, a form, shape,* διαμόρφωσις. *Cic.* (actively) Conformatio doctrinæ, *h. e. by means of learning.* *Id.* (passively). Quæ compositio membrorum, quæ conformatio lineamentorum. *Id.* Quæ conformatio (animi), quæ magnitudo, qui locus. *Vitruv.* Ipsius theatri conformatio. — Figurat. *Cic.* Est tamen quædam conformatio insignita et impressa intelligentia, quam notionem voco, *notion, imagination, idea.* *Id.* animi, *notion, idea, conception.* *Id.* Ipsa collocatio, conformatioque verborum perficitur in scribendo, *h. e. arrangement, manner, style.* *Id.* Actio vocis conformatione, ac varietate moderanda est, *tone.* *Id.* Sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes, *h. e. embellishments, figures.* —— ¶ In *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 53. the figure of speech *prosopopæia* is called *conformatio.*

CŌNFŌRMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who forms or fashions.* *Apul.*

CŌNFŌRMIS (con & forma), e, adject. *conformable, agreeable, like, similar,* σύμμορφος. *Sidon.*

CŌNFŌRMŌ (con & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form, fashion, form properly, give a proper form to,* διαμορφόω, συμμορφόω. *Cic.* Ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit. *Id.* Mundus a natura conformatus. *Gell.* Ursa fetum edit informem, lambendoque id postea conformat et fingit. *Colum.* ova in speciem volucrum. — Figur. *to form, fashion, finish, complete, shape, polish.* *Cic.* animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium. *Id.* Pars philosophiæ, qua mores conformari putantur. *Tacit.* Hos tradidi patruo, ut sibi et posteris conformaret, *h. e. should make like or worthy of.* *Cic.* se ad voluntatem alicujus, *to conform, adapt.* *Id.* Hæc vox hujus præceptis conformata, *h. e.* perpolita atque instructa. *Id.* Ipsa oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed etiam constructione verborum, *finished, polished.* *Id.* Tuum consilium nonnulla in re forsitan conformare et leviter emendare possim, *h. e. shape, mould, vary.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to make, form.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* rei totius imaginem. *Gell.* Imago tauri conformata et depicta.

CŌNFŌRNICŌ (con & fornico), as, a. 1. *to arch, to vault.* *Vitruv.*

CŌNFŌRTŌ (con & fortis), as, a. 1. *to strengthen.* *Lactant.*

CŌNFŌSSŬS, a, um, particip. from confodio.

CŌNFŎVĔŌ (con & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. same as *Foveo.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Jubeo hominem tolli et confoveri.

CŌNFRĀCTŬS (confringo), us, m. In *Cels. præf.* a false reading for *contractus.*

CŌNFRĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from confringo. *Plaut.*

CŌNFRĂGŌSŬS (con & fragosus), a, um, adj. *rough, rugged, craggy, uneven,* δυσώμαλος, τραχύς. *Varr.* ager. *Liv.* loca. *Varr.* In confragoso, *sc.* loco. *Colum.* Locus lapidibus confragosus. — Figur. *difficult, hard, rugged, harsh.* *Plaut.* conditiones. *Quintil.* Versus velut confragosos, *jarring, harsh, discordant, inharmonious.* *Id.* Argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes.

CŌNFRĂGŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Confragosus;* used by the poets. *Lucan.* Confraga densis arboribus dumeta. *Stat.* ad confraga silvæ.

CŌNFRĔMŌ (con & fremo) is, ui, n. 3. *to make a noise together, make a loud noise, roar, murmur, resound.* *Ovid.* Confremuere omnes. *Stat.* Illic agmina confremunt Syrorum. *Id.* Collis confremat. *Sil.* Confremit et cælum, et percussus vocibus circus, *resounds on all sides.*

CŌNFRĔQUĔNTŌ (con & frequento), as, a. 1. *to frequent, to throng.* *Prudent.*

CŌNFRĬCĀMĔNTUM (confrico), i, n. *something to rub with, a rubbing.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNFRĬCĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a rubbing, friction.* Figur. *Augustin.*

CŌNFRĬCŌ (con & frico), as, ui, ātum, a. 1. *to rub,* ἀνατρίβω. *Sueton.* faciem sibi. *Plin.* aliquid manu. *Colum.* boves. *Id.* os sale. *Veget.* oculum, *to rub so as to injure, to gall, fret.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tiro* ap. *Gell.* Sensus judicum minationibus, *h. e. to irritate, annoy.* *Cato, ibid.* secundas res, *h. e. impair.* But in each passage *confuto* is generally read.

CŌNFRINGŌ (con & frango), is, frēgi, fractum, a. 3. *to break entirely, break to pieces, shatter,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* digitos. *Plaut.* pultando fores. *Id.* imbrices et tegulas. *Petron.* Confractum grandine cœlum. *Plin.* Juga montium confracta in humeros, *h. e. broken into, bent into the form of.* *Id.* Ostendens in confracto solida omnia. — Proverb. *Plaut.* Confregisti tesseram, *h. e.* amicitiam dissolvisti. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* rem, *to run through, squander, dissipate.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to break, bring down, humble, bring to nought, undo.* *Cic.* vi consilia Senatoria, *to extort an acquittal.* *Claudian.* animum alicujus. *Titinn.* ap. *Non.* alicujus superbiam. *Valer. Max.* rempubl. pugnæ temerario ingressu. *Id.* vires hostium.

CŌNFRŪMĔNTĀLIS (con & frumentum), is, m. *Caius, Dig.* 47, 22, 4. translates by this word the Greek σύσσιτος; perhaps, *a messmate, one of a club.*

CŌNFŬGĂ (confugio), æ, m. and f. *one who takes sanctuary any where, or flees to a place of refuge;* as to a church. *Cod. Just.*

CŌNFŬGIŌ (con & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, n. 3. *to flee to for succor, take refuge with, flee, have recourse to,* καταφεύγω. *Cæs.* in naves. *Cic.* Ad te confugimus: a te opem petimus. *Id.* in aram. *Ovid.* ad aram. *Cic.* ad opem alicujus. *Id.* in fidem alicujus. *Id.* ad clementiam alicujus. *Ovid.* ad artes. *Plin.* ad unicum doloris levamentum, studia. *Terent.* Neque eo confugies, *quid mea?* h. e. *to that excuse.* *Cic.* Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, &c. *h. e. had recourse to, took shelter in.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ad imprudentiam adolescentium, *h. e. to bring these forward by way of excuse.* —— ¶ *Lactant.* (pass. impers.) Confugitur ad idola.

CŌNFŬGIUM (confugio), ii, n. *a refuge, a place of succor or refuge, shelter, retreat, harbor,* καταφυγή. *Stat.* and *Ovid.*

CŌNFULGĔŌ (con & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. *to shine, glitter, glister,* σελαγέω. *Plaut.*

CŌNFŪNDŌ (con & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour together, pour several things into one place, mingle, mix, or blend together,* συγχέω. *Virg.* Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis. *Plaut.* una multa jura. *Plin.* Mel, acetum, oleum confundere crebroque permiscere. *Sil.* Per quæ (foramina) confundere tela tutum erat, *h. e. to pour or shoot together.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to pour* any where. *Cic.* Cibus in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur. *Colum.* Vini sextarium in ea (vasa) confundito. —— ¶ Figur. *to unite, mingle, mix;* both in a good and bad sense. *Ovid.* imperium, promissa, preces in unum. *Id.* omnia. *Cic.* Cuperem utrumque: sed est difficile confundere. *Id.* vera cum falsis. *Claudian.* sacra prophanis. *Horat.* Confusa panthera camelo, *h. e. a camelopard.* *Id.* Nec Semeleius cum Marte confundet prœlia, *h. e. will join battle.* *Liv.* sermones in unum, *h. e. to speak together.* *Id.* populi confusi in unum. *Ovid.* Fractis confudit in ossibus ora, *h. e. mingled together so as to render undistinguishable.* *Cic.* Nec ejusmodi est oratio, ut a pluribus (oratoribus) confusa videatur, *poured together,* h. e. *contributed, made up.* *Id.* Confusa atque universa defensio, *h. e. in which all charges are met and answered.* *Pandect.* Confundere jus dominii, *h. e. to make it common to several.* — Also, *to bring into disorder, disturb, disorder, confuse, jumble together, confound.* *Liv.* ordines. *Tacit.* Confusus ordo militiæ. *Cic.* An tu hæc ita confundis, et perturbas, ut, &c.? *Lucret.* Aera per multum confundi verba, necesse est. *Id.* sensus. *Valer. Flacc.* positas mensas. *Virg.* fœdus, *to dissolve, violate.* *Plin.* Confundit plerosque similitudo nominum. *Id.* Hoc confundit intellectum. *Quintil.* quietem. — Also, of the mind, *to disturb, discompose, trouble, overwhelm, perplex.* *Senec.* Metus et mœror confundit animum. *Liv.* Confusus animo. *Id.* audientium animos. *Id.* Confusa mulier ex recenti morsu animi. *Id.* Masinissa confusus concessit ex, &c. *in confusion, under the influence of love, fear and shame.* *Plin. Ep.* Veritus sum, ne vos festis diebus confunderem, si in memoriam gravissimi luctus reduxissem, *I was afraid lest I should afflict you* *Id.* Qui nuntius gravi me dolore confudit. *Quintil.* Fulmina non tam nos confunderent, *disturb, terrify.* *Sueton* Confusus somnio, *terrified.* So, of the countenance, as expressive of the state of the mind. *Stat.* Primæ modestia culpæ confundit vultus, *disturbs, confuses.* *Ovid.* Confusi vultus, *h. e. sad.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to spread, extend.* *Cic.* Est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum. *Id.* Vis quæ toto confusa sit mundo. *Id.* Lata et confusa sunt, *h. e. spread, extended.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour over, sprinkle.* Hence, *Colum.* Rosa confusa rubore. —— ¶ Also, among the fathers of the church, Confundi, *to be put to shame, overwhelmed with shame.* *Sulpic. Sever.* —— ¶ For the use of this verb among jurists, see *Confusio.* —— ¶ See, also, *Confusus, a, um.*

CŌNFŪSĀNĔŬS (confusus), a, um, adj. *various, miscellaneous, jumbled.* *Gell.*

CŌNFŪSĒ (confusus), adverb, *confusedly, without order or method, perplexedly,* συγκεχυμένως. *Cic.* Modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus. *Id.* Confuse loquitur. *Id.* Confusius hesterno die est acta res, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *together, not separately, jointly.* *Pandect.*

CŌNFŪSIM (Id.), *confusedly.* *Varr.*

CŌNFŪSIŌ (confundo), ōnis, f. *a mixing together; mingling, uniting, connecting, confounding,* σύγχυσις, actus confundendi, permixtio. *Cic.* Confusionem suffragiorum flagitasti, *h. e. that the people should vote not according to the usual order of the centuries, &c., but man by man.* *Id.* Suos deos, aut novos, aut alienigenas coli, confusionem habet religionum. *Id.* Ante hanc confusionem temporum. *Id.* Atque hæc conjunctio confusioque virtutum, *h. e.* consensus. *Plin. Ep.* Procurrebant omnes cum suis candidatis: multa agmina in medio, et indecora confusio. *Pandect.* Ferruminatio per eandem materiam facit confusionem: plumbatura vero non idem efficit, *connection, union;* [in which sense of *extremely close or inseparable connection* the verb *confundo* is also used by jurists]. — It is also used by jurists, when speaking of *the union of several points relations, obligations, &c.* in a single person in such a manner, that some or all of them lose their force; for instance, when a man becomes heir to his debtor, an action for debt can no longer hold, as the relations of debtor and creditor have become united in his person. In this way also the verb *confundo* is used. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *disorder, confusion.* *Cic.* vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *perturbation of mind, disquiet, trouble, confusion, disturbance.* *Vellei.* Quæ Senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio. *Tacit.* Causam confusionis quærenti. *Plin.* Quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, *h. e.* tristitiam. *Id.* Erit confusioni meæ solatium, *h. e.* sollicitudini. — So, of the

countenance, *Petron.* Simulationem vultus confusione obumbrare. —— ¶ *Tacit.* Crebra oris confusio pro modestia accipiebatur, *suffusion, redness.*

CŌNFŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from confundo. —— ¶ Adj. *brought into disorder, disorderly, confused. Virg.* strages, *h. e. of dead bodies lying in confusion. Vitruv.* vinum, *thick, not clear. Tacit.* Confusior facies, *h. e. so bruised, shattered, as not to be distinguishable. Sueton.* Confusissimus mos. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *confused, perplexed. Liv.* Confusus atque incertus animi. *Petron.* Confusus et consilii egens. *Val. Flacc.* Confusa pectora firmat, *h. e.* dubitantia. But see also *Confundo.*

CŌNFŪTĀTIŌ (confuto), ōnis, f. *a confuting or disproving; an answer to objections; a confutation, disproof, ἀνασκευή. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CŌNFŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who confutes. Hieronym.*

CŌNFŪTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. [perhaps derived from con & fundo, as from fundo appear to come futum, futilis, futo; and it may mean originally, *to set in motion by stirring up* (confundendo); or, *to allay boiling water by pouring upon it* (confundendo) *cold water. Titinn.* ap. *Non.* Cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua. — Hence] *to repress, restrain, check, mitigate, allay, oppose, hard push, bring down, subdue. Cic.* audaciam alicujus. *Tiro* ap. *Gell.* minationibus aliquem. *Cato, ibid.* Ne quid adversi eveniat, quod nostras secundas res confutet, *hinder, impede, destroy. Apul.* Palla splendescens meum confutabat obtutum, *h. e. dazzled, checked or drove back* (as it were). *Cic.* dolores. *Terent.* Hic confutabitur dictis. —— ¶ Also, *to refute. Cic.* argumenta. *Plaut.* istos, qui me culpant. —— ¶ Also, *to convict. Ammian.* Contra remp. tot labores suscepisse, confutati. —— ¶ Also, according to *Non.* in the sense of confundere, *to join, unite;* for which he quotes *Varr.* ædium summa atria.

CŌNFŪTŪŌ (con & futuo), is, same as *Futuo. Catull.*

CŌNFŪTŪRŪS, a, um, particip. from consum. *Plaut.* Confido confuturum, *h. e.* confore.

CŌNGĀRRIŌ (con & garrio), is, n. 4. *to prattle often, babble. Antonin. Imperat.* apud *Fronton.*

CŌNGAUDĔŌ (con & gaudeo), es, n. 2. *to rejoice with, rejoice. Tertull.*

CŌNGĔLĀSCŌ (con & gelasco), is, n. 3. *to congeal, freeze. Gell.*

CŌNGĔLĀTIŌ (congelo), ōnis, f. *a congealing, freezing, ἔκπηξις. Plin.*

CŌNGĔLŌ (con & gelo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to congeal, freeze, ἐκπήγνυμι. Valer. Flacc.* pectora nautis. *Plin.* cadentes pruinas. *Colum.* Oleum si congelatur, fracescet. *Varr.* Mare congelatum. *Martial.* Nasus congelatus. *Id.* Quid prodest si te congelat uxor anus? *turns you to ice* (as it were). — Also, *to cool* (as a cooked dish). *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *to make hard or thick. Colum.* lac, *to curdle. Scribon. Larg.* Ubi se congelaverit adeps. *Ovid.* in lapidem rictus serpentis. —— ¶ Intrans. *to become frozen or congealed; to grow hard. Ovid.* Ister Congelat, *freezes.* — Figur. *Cic.* Congelasse amicum nostrum lætabar otio, *to grow torpid or stiff with having nothing to do.* —— ¶ Also, *to become hard, solid, thick. Ovid.* Quidquid vesica (lyncum) remisit, congelat aere tacto. *Id.* Lingua congelat, *becomes hardened, turns to stone.*

CŌNGĔMINĀTIŌ (congemino), ōnis, f. *Plaut.* Quæ hæc congeminatio? *h. e. embracing, hugging.*

CŌNGĔMINŌ (con & gemino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to double, redouble, διπλόω. Virg.* Per ossa securim congeminat, *h. e. repeats the blows of the axe. Id.* Crebros ensibus ictus congeminant, *lay on, deal repeatedly. Sil.* fremitu suspiria. *Valer. Flacc.* patrium pæana. —— ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Tu peperisti Amphitruonem, ego alium peperi Sosiam: Nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, *sc.* nos.

CŌNGĔMISCŌ (con & gemisco), is, n. 3. *to groan or sigh together, lament, bewail. Augustin.* and *Tertull.*

CŌNGĔMŌ (con & gemo), is, ui, n. 3. *to groan, groan loudly or together, συστενάζω. Cic.* Congemuit Senatus frequens. *Sueton.* De repente, velut impar dolori, congemuit. — Figur. *Virg.* (de arbore) Supremum congemuit. —— ¶ Also, Transitively, *to groan over, lament, bewail. Valer. Flacc.* positum feretro. *Lucret.* mortem.

CŌNGĔNĔR (con & genus), ĕris, adject. *of the same or like race, συγγενής, ὁμογενής. Plin.*

CŌNGĔNĔR (con & gener), i, m. *a fellow or joint son-in-law* (*h. e.* having the same father-in-law with another). *Symmach.*

CŌNGĔNĔRŌ (con & genero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget or generate at the same time; to bear at the same time. Varr.* Porci congenerati. *Id.* Verba congenerata, *h. e. of the same origin. Colum.* Senium parentis congeneratum, *h. e. inborn.* — Also, figur. *to associate, connect. Enn.* ap. *Non.* Quem mihi congenerat affinitas.

CŌNGĔNITŪS (con & genitus), a, um, particip. *begotten together, coeval. Plin.* pili. *Id.* Vastitas congenita mundo.

CŌNGĔNŪCLŌ (con & genu), as, n. 1. *to fall on the knees; to bend the knees. Cæl.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGĔNŪLĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. *fallen on his knees. Sisenn.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGĔNŪŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to join the knees. Novius* ap. *Non.*

CŌNGĔR (κόγγρος), gri, m. *a conger, conger-eel, sea-eel. Plaut.*

CŌNGĔRIX, æ, f. for *congeries. Jul. Frontin.*

CŌNGĔRIĒS (congero), ēi, f. *a mass, heap, pile, hoard, συμφόρημα, συναθροισμός. Ovid.* silvæ. *Valer. Flacc.* cadaverum, *a heap of slain. Plin.* struis, *h. e.* lignorum. *Id.* Construere congeriem lapidum, *a heap. Id.* grani. *Lucan.* pulveris. *Gell.* sordium. — Absol. *a pile or heap of wood. Quintil.* Flamma, quæ magna congerie convaluerat. —— ¶ Used also of *the confused mass of chaos. Ovid. Metam.* 1, 33. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucan.* Venit ætas omnis in unam congeriem. —— ¶ Also, in oratory, *a species of amplification in which several words, sentences, or ideas, are heaped* (as it were) *upon one another* (as in *Terent.* Mea est potens, procax, magnifica, sumptuosa, nobilis). *Quintil.*

CŌNGĔRMĀNĔSCŌ (con & germanus), is, n. 3. *grow up with* (like a brother). *Apul.*

CŌNGĔRMĬNĀLIS (congermino), e, adj. *growing on the same twig, stalk,* &c. *Augustin.*

CŌNGĔRMĬNŌ (con & germino), as, n. 1. *to shoot, to bud. Gell.* —— ¶ *Congerminatus* (according to some) occurs in *Varr.* ap. *Non.* in the figur. sense, *associated, united.*

CŌNGĔRŌ (con & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to carry or bring together, heap or pile up, collect, accumulate. Nepos.* Undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. *Cic.* viaticum. *Cæs.* aggerem ex materia. *Plin.* opes. *Virg.* Congesta cremantur thurea dona, dapes, &c. *Plin.* Insulæ ab Acheloo amne congesta. *Virg.* Congesta oppida, *h. e. built, constructed. Id.* Aram sepulchri congerere arboribus, *h. e. to rear a funeral pile. Id.* Congesta cubilia blattis, *h. e.* plena. — Absol. *Martial.* Rape, congere, aufer, *h. e. heap up, accumulate* (*wealth*). *Virg.* Locum, quo congessere palumbes, *h. e. have built* (*their nests*). — Figur. *Quintil.* Actio congesta dierum ac noctium studio, *h. e. heaped together, collected, made up. Ovid.* Congerimus oscula, *mutually snatch kisses, kiss each other repeatedly. Martial.* ζωὴ καὶ ψυχὴ congerere, *h. e. to repeat, reiterate.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring together to any place, to heap together in any place, to bring, carry, crowd, throw, give, lay upon, attribute, ascribe. Lucret.* laticem in vas. *Plaut.* cibos in alvum. *Cic.* grana in os. *Terent.* penum in cellulam. *Plin.* lanceas, *to hurl together. Senec.* saxa in caput. *Val. Flacc.* ictus alicui, *to heap, lay. Plin.* tres anulos uni digito, *to crowd.* — Hence, *Senec.* sestertium millies in culinam, *to spend upon; to lavish upon.* — Figur. *Cic.* Congerantur in unum omnia, *attributed, ascribed. Id.* crimina in aliquem. *Id.* maledicta in aliquem, *to heap upon. Id.* Pompeius, in quem dii omnia ornamenta congessissent. *Id.* Quam (turbam patronorum) ego congessi in hunc sermonem, *have brought in, introduced, crowded together. Sueton.* fausta omina et eximias laudes alicui. *Liv.* in aliquem causas vastati agri, *h. e. to lay the blame on.*

CŌNGĔRŌ (congero), ōnis, m. *one who carries together, collects; a thief. Plaut.*

CŌNGĔRRŌ (con & gerræ), ōnis, m. 3. *a play-fellow; a comrade, jolly companion. Plaut.* —— ¶ *Festus* uses also *congerra.*

CŌNGĔSTĒ (congestus), and CŌNGĔSTIM, adverb, *in heaps, heaped together, σωρηδόν. Apul.* —— ¶ Figur. *Capitolin.* Et quidem hæc breviter et congeste, *summarily, briefly, succinctly.*

CONGESTICIUS. See *Congestitius.*

CŌNGĔSTIŌ (congero), ōnis, f. *a bringing together; a heaping together. Vitruv.* terræ. *Id.* fossarum, *h. e. filling, filling up.* — Figur. *Mamert.* honorum. *Macrob.* enumerationis. —— ¶ Also, *a heap, pile. Pandect.*

CŌNGĔSTĪTIŪS, and CŌNGĔSTĪCIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *cast up in heaps, raised, heaped or piled up, συμφορητός. Colum.* humus, *loose, brought together. Vitruv.* locus, *ground laid on heaps, loose or broken ground.*

CŌNGĔSTŪS (Id.), us, m. *a heaping or gathering together. Cic.* avium. *Tacit.* copiarum. —— ¶ Also, *a heap, pile. Lucret.* arenæ. *Tacit.* Congestu lapidum non stat urbs. *Colum.* Congestu culmorum et frondium supertegere. — Figur. *multitude, abundance. Senec.* rerum ex orbe toto coeuntium.

CŌNGĔSTŪS, a, um, particip. from congero. —— ¶ Adj. *thick, full, fat. Auson.* Congestior alvo.

CŌNGIĀLIS (congius), e, adj. *holding a congius. Plaut.*

CŌNGIĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a vessel holding a congius. Pandect.* — Also, *a largess or dole given to the Roman people, in wine, oil,* &c.; *a congiary. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a gratuity of money given to the people or to soldiers. Sueton.* and *Cic.* — And, *to learned men or artists; a present, douceur. Senec.* and *Sueton.*—And to friends. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Sejanus patrem tuum (*h. e.* ejus vitam et rem familiarem) clienti suo Satrio Secundo congiarium dedit, *h. e. has made a present of, has remitted or pardoned to please him.*

CŌNGIĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Congiarius cadus, *holding a congius.* —— ¶ *Congiarium* seems to be properly an adjective, with *vas* or *donum* understood.

CONGILIS. See *Gongylis.*

CŌNGIŪS (unc.), ii, m. *a measure of liquids containing six* sextarii, *χοεύς, χοῦς. Liv.*

CŌNGLĂCIŌ (con & glacio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to turn to ice, ἐκπήγνυμαι. Cic.* Aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus. — Figur. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *h. e. is inactive.* —— ¶ Transitively, *to make into ice; to freeze into ice. Plin.* Grandinem conglaciato imbre gigni. *Albinov.* Conglaciantur aquæ.

CŌNGLISCŌ (con & glisco), is, n. 3. *to glimmer out, beam out.* Figur. *to grow, increase. Plaut.*

CŌNGLŎBĀTIŌ (conglobo), ōnis, f. *a gathering round or together like a ball; a collecting together, gathering together, σύστημα. Senec.* Multa conglobatione ignium se conjungens illorum orbis. *Tacit.* Non casus, nec fortuita conglobatio turmam aut cuneum facit.

CŌNGLŎBŌ (con & globo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gather into a round form, ball or lump. Cic.* Mare, cum supra terram sit, conglobatur undique æquabiliter, *is rounded. Id.* Terra globosa, et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata. *Id.* Conglobata figura, *rounded, round. Plin.* Fulmen conglobatur impetu. *Id.* Conglobatus sanguis. *Id.* In semet conglobatus, *rolled up, gathered up.*

Apul. Venti in crassam nubium speciem conglobantur. —— ¶ Hence, *to gather into a heap; to heap or crowd together; to gather together, collect.* *Liv.* Milites multis itineribus dissipati, cum se in unum conglobassent, *had formed themselves, had gathered together.* *Sallust.* Catervatim, uti quosque fors conglobaverat, in nostros incurrunt. *Tacit.* Miles se in templo conglobaverat. *Id.* Milites in testudinem conglobati. *Liv.* Ibi proditores conglobati, *drawn up in troops.* *Sallust.* Neque cunctæ gentes conglobatæ movere queunt imperium, *collected, united.* *Liv.* Redibant conglobati, *in companies or bodies.* *Cic.* Definitiones conglobatæ, *accumulated.*

CŌNGLŎMĔRĀTĬŌ (conglomero), ōnis, f. *a gathering together, collection, throng, crowd.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌNGLŎMĔRŌ (con & glomero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wind up, form into a clew or ball, conglomerate,* συσπειράω, τολυπεύω. *Lucret.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Hence, *to heap, accumulate.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.* omnia in me mala.

CŌNGLŌRĬFĬCŌ (con & glorifico), as, a. 1. *to glorify, to glorify with.* *Tertull.* and *Cod. Just.*

CŌNGLŪTĬNĀTĬŌ (conglutino), ōnis, f. *a gluing together, soldering, cementing,* συγκόλλησις. *Cic.* Conglutinatio inveterata facile dissolvitur. — Figur. *Cic.* verborum, *a joining or closing together.*

CŌNGLŪTĬNŌ (con & glutino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to glue together, solder, cement,* συγκολλάω. *Vitruv.* Calx utrasque res inter se conglutinat. *Pandect.* Libri conglutinati. —— ¶ Also, of the flesh, *to unite, join firmly together.* *Plin.* vulnera recentia. — ¶ Figur. *to join together, bind together, cement, connect, unite, compose.* *Cic.* Hominem eadem optime, quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit. *Id.* voluntates nostras consuetudine. *Id.* amicitias. *Id.* Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *made up, moulded.* *Terent.* amores nuptiis, *to cement, confirm.* *Plaut.* Compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, conglutina, ut, &c. *h. e. contrive, devise.*

CŌNGLŪTĬNŌSŬS (con & glutinosus), a, um, adj. *glutinous, gluey, viscous, tenacious,* κολλώδης. *Veget.*

CŌNGRĂDŬS (con & gradus), a, um, adj. *keeping pace with.* *Avien.*

CŌNGRÆCŌ (con & græcor), as, a. 1. *to carouse away, spend in eating and drinking.* *Plaut.* aurum. — See *Græcor.*

CŌNGRĀTŬLĀTĬŌ (congratulor), ōnis, f. *a congratulating, greeting, wishing joy to; congratulation.* *Valer. Max.*

CŌNGRĀTŬLŎR (con & gratulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to congratulate, rejoice with, wish joy to.* *Cic.* felicitati tuæ. *Id.* Si mihi tum essent omnes congratulati. *Plaut.* Congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter.

CŌNGRĔDĬŎR (con & gradior), ĕris, gressus sum, dep. 3. *to go or move with,* συμβαίνω, συνέρχομαι. *Cic.* Luna congrediens cum sole. —— ¶ Also, *to go or come together* (for the sake of a visit or conversation), *to go up to one, to accost, meet, converse with, have a meeting with.* *Cic.* Si ipse coram congredi poteris, meditare, &c. *Id.* Spes brevi tempore congrediendi. *Plaut.* Nunc haud scio an colloquar: congrediar. Heus Theuropides, *I'll go up to him.* *Cic.* Nec illos congressuros, nec, si congressi essent, Pompeium ad ullam conditionem accessurum putabam. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* In Macedonia congrediemur. *Plaut.* Hanc congrediar astu. *Cic.* Cum eo sæpe congressus, *having frequently an interview with.* *Lucret.* Congressa peribunt, *h. e.* accumulata, connexa. —— ¶ Often, *to join battle, fight, encounter, engage.* *Nepos.* Quotiescumque cum eo congressus, semper discessit superior. *Cæs.* prælio cum finitimis. *Cic.* contra ipsum Cæsarem. *Virg.* Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes. *Aurel. Vict.* adversus Constantinum, *march to attack.* *Id.* inter se. *Curt.* totis viribus. *Ovid.* Congreditur Cygno. — Also, with the *acc.* *to attack* (in close fight), *fall upon, engage with.* *Virg.* hunc et hunc. *Tacit.* Pars congressi, quidam eminus proturbant. — Also, in forensic language. *Pandect.* Cum quo (creditores) congrediantur. — Figur. *to contend, dispute, engage (in words, before a court).* *Cic.* Ad repugnandum congressa defensio. *Id.* Congredere mecum criminibus ipsis.

CŌNGRĔGĀBĬLĬS (congrego), adj. e, *sociable, inclined to gather, collect.* *Cic.* apum examina.

CŌNGRĔGĀLĬS (congrex), e, adject. *Terentian.* vinculum, *h. e.* fraternum.

CŌNGRĔGĀTĬM (congregatus), adverb, *in a heap, together.* *Prudent.*

CŌNGRĔGĀTĬŌ (congrego), ōnis, f. *an assembling or gathering together,* συναγελασμός. *Cic.* hominum. — Figur. *Quintil.* Congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat. *Id.* Peroratio est rerum repetitio et congregatio, *a uniting or putting together; a recapitulating.*

CŌNGRĔGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *congregative.* *Priscian.*

CŌNGRĔGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who assembles or collects together.* *Arnob.*

CŌNGRĔGŌ (con & grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to collect into a flock.* *Plin.* oves. — Also, of other animals. *Plin.* Cetera animantia congregari videmus. *Id.* Ciconiæ abituræ congregantur in loco certo. *Id.* (of a single animal) Cum ceteris ejusdem generis congregari, *join himself.* — Particularly of men, *to collect, assemble, congregate.* *Cic.* Dispersos homines unum in locum congregare. *Id.* unum se in locum. *Id.* se cum æqualibus. *Id.* Hominem in eundem hunc numerum congregasti. *Id.* Multitudo hominum ex egentibus congregata. *Id.* Vis congregata. *Senec.* Quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit. *Plin.* Mesopotamiam vicatim dispersam Macedones in urbes congregavere. ——¶ Figur. *Quintil.* turbam vocabulorum. *Id.* Infirmiora (argumenta) congreganda sunt, *h. e. are to be heaped together, accumulated, not dwelt upon individually.*

CŌNGRESSĬŌ (congredior), ōnis, f. *a coming together, meeting* (in a friendly manner, as for conversation, &c.); hence, sometimes, *a conversation,* σύνοδος, πρόσοδος. *Cic.* Minus acerbum fuit, quam fuisset cum congressio, tum vero digressio nostra. *Id.* Nemo illum aditu, nemo congressione, nemo sermone, nemo convivio dignum judicabat. *Id.* Amori congressio causam attulit. *Id.* Sermo versetur in congressionibus familiarium. *Lactant.* uxoris, *h. e.* concubitus. *Cic.* Una mehercule nostra vel severa, vel jocosa congressio pluris erit, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, with hostile intent, *a conflict, encounter, engagement, battle.* *Claud. Quadrig.* Ea congressio in ipso ponte, utroque exercitu spectante facta est. *Justin.* Prima belli congressione. *Id.* Prima illi cum Amilcare prœlii congressio.

CŌNGRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a coming together, meeting, interview, opportunity of conversing with.* *Cic.* Omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt. *Id.* Venire in congressum colloquiumque alicujus. *Id.* Ut omnia placarentur inter vos, conspectu ipso congressuque vestro. *Id.* Si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Cæsare. *Liv.* Congressu æqualium prohibitus, *from all intercourse with.* *Virg.* Petere congressus alicujus. *Plin.* feminarum, *h. e.* concubitus. — Of beasts, *Cic.* Congressune aliquo inter se, an jam inde ab ortu naturæ ipsæ congregatæ sint. —— ¶ Also, *a conflict, encounter, contest, battle.* *Cic.* In gladiatorio certamine ante congressum multa fiunt. *Cæs.* In primo congressu, *in the first onset.* *Virg.* Tres uno congressu mittere neci, *in one attack.* —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Esse alios alibi congressus materiai, *h. e. conjunctions, unions.*

CŌNGRESSŬS, a, um. particip. from congredior.

CŌNGRĔX (con & grex), ĕgis, adject. *of the same flock.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *assembled, collected, united.* *Auson.* Congrege vulgo, *h. e.* multitudine congregata. *Prudent.* Quem congrege nexu Pax et Roma tenent, *h. e.* juncto, concordi. *Tertull.* Nullis commessationibus congreges, *h. e. either not concerned in or not meeting for the purpose of.*

CŌNGRŬĒ (congruus), adverb, *aptly, congruously, fitly, suitably.* *Martian. Capell.*

CŌNGRŬENS, tis, particip. pres. from congruo. —— ¶ Adj. *agreeing, correspondent, answerable, congruous, agreeable, suitable, fit, apt, proper, consistent,* εὐαρμόζων. *Cic.* Actio menti congruens. *Id.* Actio congruens et apta ad animos permovendos. *Id.* Quibus litteris congruentes fuerunt aliæ. *Tacit.* Congruentia exta. *Lactant.* Quid congruentius Deo? *h. e. more worthy of, better adapted to.* *Apul.* Congruentissima voce acclamare, *h. e. very concordant.* *Liv.* Congruens clamor a Romanis, *h. e. accordant;* opposed to *dissonus.* *Tertull.* Congruentissimum est, animam puniri, *most fitting, suitable.* —— ¶ Also, of the body, *well-proportioned.* *Sueton.*

CŌNGRŬENTĔR (congruens), adv. *aptly, fitly, agreeably, suitably,* προσηκόντως, ὁμολόγως, ἁρμοζόντως. *Cic.* Ut ad id, quodcumque agetur, apte congruenterque dicamus. *Id.* Congruenter naturæ vivere. *Minuc. Felix.* De toto congruentius promptiusque requiremus. *Tertull.* Congruentissime exprimere.

CŌNGRŬENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *suitableness, conformity, likeness, congruity,* εὐαρμοστία, ἐφαρμογή. *Sueton.* morum. *Plin. Ep.* congruentiam (statuæ), *symmetry, proportion.* *Apul.* pronunciandi.

CŌNGRŬŌ (perhaps from con & ruo, by inserting *g*), is, ui, n. 3. *to come together, meet,* συνέρχομαι. *Senec.* Zenon congruere judicat stellas, et radios inter se committere. *Vitruv.* Guttæ inter se congruunt, et confunduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Quo jam manus matrum congruerat. *Id.* Linguis adversus utrinque congruit serpens, *h. e.* adverso ore concurrit. —— ¶ Figur. *to happen together, occur at the same time.* *Tacit.* Forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri, et Fonteii Capitonis cædes nuntiarentur. —— ¶ Very often, *to agree, accord, suit, match, fit, square, answer, correspond,* συναρμόζω, συμφωνέω. *Terent.* Ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt. *Id.* Mulier mulieri magis congruit. *Plaut.* Sane illi congruunt inter se concorditer. *Plin.* Crocum vino mire congruit. *Liv.* Sciebat, tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere. *Id.* in eum morem. *Cic.*, Siculi suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunæque ratione. *Id.* Reliqua patebant, et cum Terentiæ summa congruebant. *Id.* Non omni causæ congruit orationis unum genus. *Id.* De re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. *Id.* cum moribus et natura alicujus. *Gell.* *Loquentia* Sallustio maxime congruit, *comes well from the mouth of,* &c., *is much after the manner of,* &c. — Hence, *to live together amicably.* *Aurel. Vict.* — Also, *to be the part of, suitable to, to become.* *Pandect.* Congruet bono et gravi Præsidi curare, ut, &c. So, absol., *Plin.* Pluvio tractu vites fere poni, congruit, *it is best; it is advisable.* *Id.* Congruens erat, parentes obtinere, &c.

CŌNGRŬŬS (congruo), a, um, adj. *apt, fit, convenient, agreeable, suitable, proper, congruous.* *Plaut.* Nam cum illa sane congruus sermo tibi. *Ovid.* alimenta. *Rutil.* Congrua fata reis. *Pandect.* Verecundiæ maternæ congruam ferre sententiam. —— ¶ Also, *concordant, unanimous.* *Apul.*

CŌNJĔCTĀNĔA (conjicio), ōrum, n. *memorandum-books, common-place books, a writing in which is set down what happens to occur to our minds.* *Gell.*

CŌNJĔCTĀTĬŌ (conjecto), ōnis, f. *a guessing, conjecturing; a conjecture, surmise,* στοχασμός. *Plin.* de Deo. *Id.* Conjectatio ingens opum. *Id.* Somni quæstio non obscuram conjectationem habet. *Gell.* lubrica atque ambagiosa.

CŌNJĔCTĀTŌRĬŬS (conjectator), a, um, adj. *relating to conjecture, conjectural,* στοχαστικός. *Gell.* Al. aliter leg.

CŌNJĔCTĬŌ (conjicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing, hurling,* συμβολή. *Cic.* Neque ictu comminus, neque conjectione telorum. —— ¶ Figur. *a guessing, divination, a conjectural explanation, interpretation.* *Cic.* somniorum. *Pandect.* alicujus rei

ex consuetudine, &c. —— ¶ Conjectio causæ, *a breviat, or summary account of the case.* *Ascon.* —— ¶ Also, *subject matter, point in dispute.* *Plin.* 28, 2. (e lect. *Hard.*)

CŎNJECTŌ (frequentat. from conjicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw together, throw, cast,* συμβάλλω. *Vetus decret.* ap. *Gell.* hostium duces in carcerem. —— ¶ Also, *to carry together, contribute.* *Gell.* Conjectabamus ad cœnulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quæstionum. —— ¶ Oftener, *to infer or conclude by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, augur, divine, imagine.* *Terent.* Neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem. *Liv.* Meas opiniones, conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, non interponam. *Id.* Eventu rem conjectantes. *Quintil.* Utrum sit, &c., conjectat. *Tacit.* Perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant: sed experimentum contra fuit. *Id.* vultu offensionem. *Id.* aliquid ex aliqua re. *Id.* aliquem acceleraturum. *Apul.* Potentiæ deorum animis conjectatæ. — Also, *to interpret, to augur from;* as the entrails of a beast which had been sacrificed. *Sueton.*

CŎNJECTŌR (conjicio), ōris, m. *an interpreter of dreams or omens,* ὀνειροπόλος, ὀνειροκρίτης. *Cic.* Conjector et interpres somniorum. *Id.* Defert ad conjectorem, somniasse se, &c. *Plaut.* Tiresiam conjectorem advocabo, *h. e. the soothsayer.* —— ¶ Also, *a conjecturer, interpreter* (in general). *Plaut.* Isti orationi Œdipo opus conjectore est, qui Sphyngi interpres fuit, *to develop the meaning of.*

CŎNJECTRĪX (conjector), īcis, f. *a female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams.* *Plaut.*

CŎNJECTŪRA (conjicio), æ, f. *a conjecture, guess, conjectural inference or conclusion,* στοχασμός. *Cic.* Etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus conjectura capienda fit? *Id.* De ceteris ex hoc conjecturam facere debebitis. *Id.* conjecturam facere, quod genus hoc videatur. *Id.* Ex vultu candidatorum conjecturam faciunt, quantum, &c. *Id.* Facere conjecturam in aliquo. *Id.* Facere conjecturam de se, *h. e. of himself, from his own judgment.* *Cic.* Conjectura duci ad suspicandum. *Id.* Quærere aliquid conjectura. *Quintil.* Quærere aliquid per conjecturam. *Cic.* Quantum conjectura consequebar. And, *Id.* Conjectura assequi, *to attain, guess, hit.* *Hirt. B. Alex.* Conjectura aliquid scire. *Cels.* Non scientia comprehendere, sed conjectura prosequi. *Plaut.* Reperire aliquid conjectura. *Cic.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Id.* Si quam conjecturam affert hominibus tacita corporis figura, *h. e. ground for conjecture.* *Sueton.* Veritatis conjectura difficilis, *h. e. conjecture, finding out, discovery.* —— ¶ In particular, *a divination, interpretation,* as of dreams. *Cic.*

CŎNJECTŪRĀLIS (conjectura), e, adj. *conjectural, relating to conjecture consisting in conjecture,* στοχαστικός. *Cels.* Medicina est ars conjecturalis. —— ¶ Constitutio, causa, quæstio, controversia, status conjecturalis, *h. e. about matter of fact, and to be made out by circumstances.* *Cic.*

CŎNJECTŪRĀLĬTER (conjecturalis), adverb, *by conjecture.* *Sidon.*

CŎNJECTŪRŌ (conjectura), as, a. 1. *to conjecture.* *Senec.* Conjecturare in occulto. *Al. leg.* conjectura ire in occulta.

CŎNJECTŪS, a, um, particip. from conjicio.

CŎNJECTŪS (conjicio), us, m. *a throwing, casting,* συμβολή. *Lucret.* Conjectu brachii trudere aliquid. *Petron.* extra teli conjectum consistere, *reach.* *Liv.* Venire ad teli conjectum, *within reach.* *Cic.* Domus fracta conjectu lapidum. *Plin.* Æthopide herba amnes siccari conjectu. *Id.* Vester in me animorum, oculorumque conjectus, *turning, cast, glance.* —— ¶ Also, *a collecting, binding, uniting together.* *Lucret.* materiai. — Also, *a heap, pile.* *Lucret.* lapidum spiclorumque.

CŎNĬFER (conus & fero), and CŎNĬGER (conus & gero), a, um, adject. *bearing cone-shaped fruit or nuts.* *Virg.* cyparissi. *Catull.* pinum.

CŎNJĬCIŌ (con & jacio), is, jeci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw together, throw, cast, fling, hurl, discharge,* συμβάλλω, καταβάλλω. *Lucret.* Montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquai Fragmina conjiciens silvarum. *Id.* Etesia flabra aquilonum nubila conjiciunt in eas partes. *Cæs.* in nostros tela. *Id.* tela intra vallum. But, *Nepos.* Ut concurrentes insidiatores animadvertit, tela in eos conjecit, *threw with haste, rapidity, eagerness.* *Auct. B. Afric.* incolas in flammam. *Cic.* aliquem (interfectum) in plaustrum. *Plaut.* palliolum in collum, *h. e. to gather up, and throw over the shoulder.* *Virg.* galeas igni, *for* in ignem. *Id.* anguem huic, *for* in hanc. *Plin.* Piscis conjectus in piscinis, *for* in piscinas. *Colum.* Salem in urceo, *for* in urceum. So, *Plin.* lupinum solo, *h. e.* serere. — Hence, figur. *to throw, cast, bring, thrust, drive, impel, set, put,* &c. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem, in vincula. *Id.* aliquem in equuleum. *Id.* aliquem domum, *h. e. to force him to stay at home.* *Cæs.* hostes in fugam, *put to flight.* *Cic.* se in fugam, *to take to flight.* So, *Terent.* se in pedes. *Id.* se intro, *betake himself quickly.* *Cæs.* se in signa et manipulos. *Cic.* se sub scalas. *Id.* se in noctem, *throw himself on, commit himself to,* h. e. *to travel by night.* *Id.* se in versum voluntate, *h. e. to apply.* *Senec.* animum ad alias formas, aliasque, *to turn, direct.* *Cic.* pecuniam in propylæa, *to lay out, spend.* *Liv.* aliquem in metum, *to put in fear, alarm.* *Id.* hostes in terrorem et tumultum. *Terent.* aliquem in lætitiam. *Id.* aliquem in nuptias, *precipitate, involve.* *Id.* in breve tempus, *to limit, confine.* *Cic.* crimina in aliquem. *Id.* maledicta in vitam alicujus. *Liv.* crimen in ea tempora, *h. e. to throw upon, to affirm that it was then committed.* *Cic.* id prooemium in eum librum, *to assign, attach* (speaking of one which he had taken from several on hand). *Id.* oculos in aliquem, *cast.* *Id.* petitionem, *to aim, direct; to seek to stab one;* also used by *Cic.* generally, *to aim, or direct an attack upon one.* *Cæs.* gladium in aliquem, *to thrust.* So, *Ovid.* Conjecto rupit præcordia ferro. *Auct. B. Afric.* prœlium in noctem, *to defer, put off.* — Hence, *to throw out, let fall, give utterance to, utter, pronounce.* *Cic.* Oratio (*h. e. words*) tam improbe in clarissimos viros conjecta. *Id.* Omen conjectum a vulgo in illam provinciam. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* illam vocem, oportere, &c. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* verba inter se, *h. e. to quarrel, dispute, wrangle.* *Id.* (absol.) Conjicere cum patre, *to dispute, wrangle.* — *Gell.* Conjicere causam (ad judices), *to lay open or state briefly.* —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, or infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess, divine.* *Cic.* quæ tempestas impendeat. *Id.* te fuisse Lanuvii. *Id.* de matre suaviandа, acute arguteque. *Nepos.* de futuris. *Plaut.* Annos sexaginta natus, ut conjicio. — Also, *to explain, expound, or interpret, by conjecture.* *Plaut.* huic somnium. —— ¶ Also, *to connect, unite, collect.* *Lucret.* 2, 1060. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Conjexit *for* conjecerit.

CŌNILA (κονίλη), æ, f. *a plant of the genus origanum.* *Apul.*

CŌNISCŌ (κονίζω), as, n. 1. properly, *to raise the dust.* — Hence, *to dig up the ground by kicking backwards.* *Lucret.* Agni ludunt blandeque coniscant. Al. leg. *coruscant.* —— ¶ Also, as wrestlers cover themselves with fine dust before fighting, *to prepare for fight, to fight.* *Cic.* ap. *Quintil.* Caput opponis, cum eo coniscans. —— ¶ But the word is rendered by some, *to butt with the horns.*

CŌNISTĒRIUM (κονιστήριον), ii, n. *a place in the palæstra where the athletæ, after being anointed with oil, were besprinkled with dust that they might take the surer hold of one another.* *Vitruv.*

CŌNITI is read by *Hard.* in *Plin.* it is the opposite of *aconiti.*

CŎNJŬGĀLIS (conjux), e, adject. *conjugal, relating to marriage,* γαμήλιος. *Tacit.* amor. *Id.* licentia. *Senec.* Dii conjugales, *h. e. Juno, Hymen,* &c. *Colum.* Galli protegere debent conjugalem gregem, *h. e. the hens.*

CŎNJŬGĀLĬTER (conjugalis), adverb, *like married people.* *Augustin.*

CŎNJŬGĀTIŌ (conjugo), ōnis, f. *a tying or fastening to one jugum or cross-pole,* συζυγία. *Cic.* Adminiculorum ordines, capitum conjugatio, religatio, et propagatio vitium. Alii plerique leg. *jugatio.* —— ¶ *Arnob.* Conjugatio corporum, *h. e.* coitus. —— ¶ Of verbs, in grammar, *inflection by tenses and persons, a conjugating.* *Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ Among rhetoricians, *the connecting of words by a common derivation, affinity of words.* *Cic.* —— ¶ In logic, *a connecting* of two propositions, so as to draw a conclusion from them. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a mixing together, mixture.* *Apul.*

CŎNJŬGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who joins, couples, or unites together.* *Catull.* Boni conjugator amoris, *h. e. Hymen.*

CŎNJŬGIĀLIS (conjugium), e, adj. *relating to marriage, conjugal, connubial,* γαμήλιος. *Ovid.* jura. *Id.* festa. *Id.* fœdus.

CŎNJŬGIS (conjugo), e, adject. *binding together, fit for binding together, or bound together, connected.* *Apul.* Quinque conjuges copulæ. *Id.* Me cum meo vectore illo equo factum conservum atque conjugem, *h. e. my comrade.* *Solin.* (Delphini) Conjuges evagantur (but this may be referred to *conjux*).

CŎNJŬGIUM (conjugo), ii, n. *a joining together, conjunction,* συζυγία. *Lucret.* corporis atque animæ. —— ¶ In particular, *marriage, matrimony, wedlock,* of men and other animals. *Cic.* Prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis. *Nepos.* Hujus conjugii cupidus, *h. e. of marrying this woman.* *Ovid.* Optare conjugium alicujus. *Senec.* Despondere sibi conjugia alterius. *Plin.* Conjugii fides (speaking of doves). — Also, for coitus. *Virg.* — Also, *the connection of lovers.* *Tibull.* ferum, *a wild, proud, intractable connection,* h. e. *mistress.* —— ¶ Also, *the married persons, the male and female.* *Plin.* (of snakes) Conjugia ferme vagantur, *h. e. they go in pairs, male and female.* *Id.* (of crows) Parvis in vicis non plus bina conjugia sunt, *two pairs.* — Also, *one of the parties.* *Propert.* Quæ (uxor) viva sequatur conjugium, *h. e. her husband.* *Tacit.* Quod conjugium Principis devotionibus petivisset, *h. e. wife.* *Virg.* Helenum conjugio Pyrrhi potitum, *h. e. his wife.*

CŎNJŬGŌ (con & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join together, unite, connect; to give in marriage, join in marriage,* συζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* Amicitia, quam similitudo morum conjugavit. *Apul.* sibi aliquam nuptiis. *Trebell. Poll.* filios. *Cic.* Argumenta conjugata, *h. e. consisting of or drawn from words of similar derivation.*

CŎNJŬGŬLŬS (conjugo), a, um, adject. *binding, connecting.* *Cato.* R. R. 8, and 133 (Cf. *Plin.* 15, 29.) myrtus.

CŎNJŬGŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *joined together, connected by marriage.* *Apul.* Juno magni Jovis germana et conjuga (where *conjuga* may be a substantive). Some also read in *Plin.* conjuga ferme vagantur.

CŎNJUNCTĒ (conjunctus), adv. *conjointly, jointly, at the same time,* συνημμένως. *Cic.* Conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere. *Id.* Si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur. *Id.* Simpliciter aliquid dicere, vel conjuncte efferre. —— ¶ Often, *intimately, in a friendly manner.* *Nepos.* Cum eo adeo conjuncte vixit, ut, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Quem et ipse amo, sed conjunctius tu. *Cic.* Ut non ullo cum homine conjunctius viverem. *Id.* Conjunctissime vivere cum aliquo.

CŎNJUNCTIM (Id.), adverb, *in connection or in common, together.* *Nepos.* Neque suæ solum auxilium petiit salutis, sed conjunctim. *Cæs.* Hujus omnis pecuniæ conjunctim ratio habetur. *Pandect.* Conjunctim legare aliquid, *to several together, so that each shall have a part.*

CŎNJUNCTIŌ (conjungo), ōnis, f. *a joining or uniting together, union, connection, conjunction,* σύζευξις, συνδυασμός. *Varr.* Nata e spumis Venus conjunctione ignis et humoris. *Cic.* Conjunctionis appetitus. *Id.* mentis cum externis mentibus. *Id.* Convenientia et

conjunctio naturæ, quam vocant *συμπάθειαν*. *Id.* vicinitatis. *Quintil.* litterarum inter se.—— ¶ Among grammarians, *a connecting particle, a conjunction.* *Cic.* and *Diomed.* — Among rhetoricians, *the connecting of the former and latter clauses of a sentence by the interposition of a verb.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 4, 27. — Among logicians, *a proposition consisting of two (or more) members connected by a particle.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *marriage.* *Plin.* Conjunctioni Venus præest. —— ¶ Also, *acquaintance, close attachment, intimacy, amity, mutual love and concord, affinity, alliance, relation.* *Cic.* Conjunctiones fratrum. *Id.* Conjunctio sanguinis. *Id.* Spero nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore, *alliance.* *Id.* satisfacere conjunctioni et amori. *Id.* Pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione. *Id.* Pro conjunctione et benevolentia nostra. *Id.* Habere conjunctionem gratiæ cum aliquo.

CŎNJŬNCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *conjunctive, connective.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Modus conjunctivus, *the conjunctive or subjunctive mood.* *Martian. Capell.*

CŎNJŬNCTŌ (frequentat. from conjungo), as, a. 1. *to join together, combine.* *Prudent.* Al. leg. *conjungat.*

CŎNJŬNCTRĪX (conjungo), īcis, f. *that joins together.* *Augustin.*

CŎNJŬNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from conjungo. —— ¶ Adj. *connected, closely connected, standing in connection.* *Cic.* cognatio studiorum. *Id.* Conjunctior cum republica, *h. e. more friendly to, laboring for.* *Id.* Amicitia conjunctior, *closer, more intimate.* *Id.* Conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine. *Id.* Inter nos conjunctiores. *Quintil.* Conjunctus sermo, *connected, continued.* —— ¶ *Cic.* E duplice voluptatis genere conjunctus est (Epicurus), *joined together, consisting or made up of,* h. e. *asserting a twofold kind of pleasure.* —— ¶ Also, *connected,* by affinity, marriage, &c. *Vellei.* C. Mario sanguine conjunctissimus. — Hence, Conjunctus, i, m. *a relation.* *Curt.* Conjuncti sontium. *Quintil.* Alienus an conjunctus. — But, *Pandect.* Conjuncti (legatarii), *persons to whom a thing is bequeathed in common.* —— ¶ Also, *agreeing, in harmony, conformable to.* *Cic.* judicium cum re. *Id.* Præcepta conjuncta naturæ. *Id.* Conjunctissima sententia esse cum aliquo. *Id.* Inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia, *h. e. harmonious, without dissension.* *Id.* Decernitur prope conjunctis sententiis, *h. e. united, unanimous.* —— ¶ Also, *connected with,* h. e. *bordering on, near to.* *Liv.* Tecta conjuncta muro. *Hirt.* Oceano. *Cic.* Vanitati conjunctior, quam liberalitati, *more like.* *Quintil.* Temporis partes, præcedens, conjunctum, insequens, *h. e. present* (as being *near to, joined with,* the matter in hand). *Cic.* Ætate conjunctus. *Id.* Fannii ætate conjunctus. —— ¶ Conjunctum, i, n., among logicians, *a proposition consisting of several members connected together,* *συμπεπλεγμένον.* *Gell.* — Also, in rhetoric, *conjuncta* seems to be the same as *conjugata,* h. e. *words of a common derivation.* *Cic.* — Also, *Lucret.* calls Conjunctum *or* Conjuncta, *the necessary properties of things,* h. e. *those which cannot be separated therefrom, without destroying the whole;* as heat from fire. On the other hand, by *Eventum* or *Eventa,* he means, *accidental properties,* h. e. *those which may be absent without the destruction of the essence;* such as riches, poverty, &c. (See *Lucret.* 1, 450. sqq.).

CŎNJŬNCTŬS (conjungo), us, m. *the being joined together, conjunction.* *Varr.*

CŎNJŬNGŌ (con & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to join or unite together, connect, associate, couple, conjoin,* *συζεύγνυμι, συνάπτω.* *Virg.* Calamos cera. *Cels.* oras vulneris sutura, *to sew up.* *Cato.* boves, *to yoke or tackle together.* *Tacit.* abstinentiam, *to continue, not to break through.* So, *Sueton.* consulatus. *Tacit.* Nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit. *Cic.* Qui vocales nolit conjungere (Ed. Ern.), *h. e. to contract.* *Id.* bellum, *wage in concert.* *Id.* Latrones scelerum fœdere conjunctos. — In answer to the question, *with what?* it is joined with *cum,* or the *abl.* simply, or the *dat.* *Cæs.* eas cohortes cum exercitu suo. *Ovid.* dextræ dextram. *Cic.* disserendi rationem cum dicendi copia. *Catull.* somnos cum aliquo, *h. e. to sleep with.* *Cic.* (of the judges) religionem suam cum testibus, *h. e. to give the witnesses the sanction of their own integrity by believing them.* *Id.* Causam meam cum communi salute, *unite,* h. e. *say that it is intimately connected with, that the public safety or welfare depends on it.* *Id.* aliquem cum deorum laude, *h. e. put him on an equality with.* *Id.* Benevolentia conjuncta pari prudentia. *Id.* te mihi. — Also, *Quintil.* laudem judicis ad utilitatem causæ, *h. e. to help the cause by praising the judge.* — Often used of *connection by marriage.* *Tacit.* Exin Poppææ conjungitur. *Curt.* Conjungere aliquam secum matrimonio. *Sueton.* aliquam sibi justo matrimonio. *Cic.* connubia. — Oftener, more generally, of *connection by kindred, affinity, friendship, good-will.* *Cic.* nos inter nos. *Id.* optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia. *Id.* amicitias, necessitudines. *Id.* Cui me studia communia, beneficia paterna tuaque conjunxerant. *Virg.* Conjungi fœdere alicui. *Nepos.* se cum aliquo affinitate. *Propert.* Diversos iterum conjungere amantes, *to reconcile.* —— ¶ See also *Conjunctus.*

CŎNJŬRĀTĬŌ (conjuro), ōnis, f. *a swearing together, uniting by oath;* generally in a bad sense, *a conspiring together, conspiracy, plot.* *Cic.* Ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rempubl. videretis. *Id.* Habere conjurationem, *h. e.* facere. *Cæs.* Facere conjurationem nobilitatis, *h. e.* conjuratione nobilitatem sibi adjungere. *Sallust.* Esse in conjuratione. *Liv.* de bello facere. *Id.* Conjuratio in omne facinus et libidinem. *Cic.* in rempubl. *Id.* Jugurthina (in allusion to the bribing of the senate by Jugurtha, and their consequent delay to send help to his brothers). *Liv.* Capita conjurationis, *the heads or leaders of the conspiracy.* *Cic.* Conjurationis princeps. —— ¶ Also, *the body of conspirators themselves.* *Cic.* Nemo est extra istam conjurationem perditorum hominum, qui, &c. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin. Paneg.* Urbana conjuratio, *uniting together.*

CŎNJŬRĀTŬS (conjuro), a, um, part. (of *passive* form, but *active* signif.) *having sworn together, having conspired* (either in a good or bad sense), *συνωμότης.* *Liv.* Ut consul quos, præter milites sociosque navales, conjuratos haberet, dimitteret. *Cic.* Testes, conjurati, ab religione remoti. *Horat.* Græcia, conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias. *Virg.* Conjuratos cælum rescindere fratres. *Ovid.* arma. *Id.* rates, *h. e.* Græcorum conjuratorum. *Virg.* Ister, *h. e. the nations dwelling near it.* — Figur. *Claudian.* venti. *Id.* Aut conjuratum querimur splendere serenum, *h. e. which helps the enemy.* —— ¶ Conjurati, ōrum, m. *conspirators.* *Cic.* Manus conjuratorum.

CŎNJŬRŌ (con & juro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swear together, make a league together (by oath),* *συνόμνυμι.* *Plaut.* Et inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo, et ille mecum. *Liv.* Conjurabant milites, se non abituros. *Virg.* Omne conjurat Latium, *h. e. takes the military oath.* So, *Cæs.* Ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent. — Figur. *Horat.* alterius sic Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice, *h. e. conspires amicably.* —— ¶ Often, *to swear together for a bad end, to conspire, enter into a conspiracy.* *Cic.* Me scito tantum habere æris alieni, ut cupiam conjurare, si quis me recipiat. *Id.* contra rempubl. *Id.* de Pompeio interficiendo. *Quintil.* in mortem alicujus. *Liv.* cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus. *Lucan.* in arma. *Sallust.* patriam incendere. *Auct. B. Hispan.* inter se, ut, &c. *Senec.* Nunquam sic contra virtutes conjurabitur, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, for the simple juro, *to swear.* *Ovid* and *Gell.*

CŎNJŬX, and **CŎNJŬNX** (conjungo or conjugo), ŭgis, m. and f. *a husband, wife, consort, spouse,* *ὁμόζυγος, σύζυγος, σύμβιος.* *Ovid.* Jovis, *h. e. Juno.* *Id.* Pagasæa, *h. e. Alcestis.* *Id.* Cæsaris, *h. e. Livia.* *Id.* Infernus, *h. e. Pluto.* *Id.* Conjux Ægyptia Romani ducis, *h. e. Cleopatra.* —— ¶ Also, *an intended bride.* *Virg.* Conjuge prærepta, *h. e. Lavinia.* —— ¶ Also, *a mistress.* *Valer. Flacc.* Mavortia conjux, *h. e. Venus* (the wife of Vulcan, and mistress of Mars). *Virg.* Pici, *Circe.* *Propert.* abrepta desertus conjuge Achilles. —— ¶ Of other animals, as, doves, peacocks, *mate.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, of elms, in respect of vines. *Colum.* Conjugem, *its consort.*

CONL. and **CONM.** The words beginning thus, see in *Coll.* and *Comm.*

CŎNNĀTŬS (con & natus), a, um, adj. *innate.* *Tertull.*

CŎNNĔCTŌ (con & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 3. *to fasten, tie or join together;* hence, generally, *to link together, join, unite, connect, combine.* *Plaut.* pallium. *Ovid.* Connexi nodi. *Propert.* Crines connexos carpere. *Quintil.* Inexplicabili serie aliquid connectere. *Tacit.* Mosellam atque Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa, connectere. *Plin.* Adjabenis connectuntur Carduchi, *border upon.* *Valer. Flacc.* tempora lauro, *to bind.* *Tacit.* Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem: connectebantur, ut conscii, Domitius, Vibius, &c. *h. e.* adjiciebantur. *Cic.* Omnia inter se connexa et apta. *Id.* Connexum principium consequenti orationi, *hanging together, cohering.* *Id.* Amicitia cum voluptate connectitur. *Id.* Si verum est, quod ita connectitur, Si quis, &c. (See *Connexus, a, um.*) *Id.* Connexi his funeribus dies, *h. e. following.* *Horat.* verba, *to put or join together.* *Colum.* Gracili connectere carmina filo. *Stat.* Magno connexus amore. *Tacit.* Per affinitatem connexus alicui. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Ea diu secum ipsi meditati, desperata connectendi facultate, deserunt, *h. e. of continuing the discourse.* —— ¶ Also, *to relate, subjoin.* *Plin.* Connectere aliam majorem insaniam. *Trebell. Poll.* ejus versus orationesque.

CŎNNĔCTŬS, a, um, same as *Connexus,* is read by some in *Lucret.*

CŎNNĔXĒ (connexus), adv. *in connection, not singly.* *Martian. Capell.*

CŎNNĔXĬŌ (connecto), ōnis, f. *a connecting together, connection,* *συναφή;* hence, *the conclusion of a syllogism.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ In *Charis.* *a syllable.*

CŎNNĔXĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *connective, conjunctive, copulative.* *Gell.*

CŎNNĔXŬS (Id.), us, m. *a connection, combination.* *Lucret.*

CŎNNĔXŬS, a, um, particip. from connecto. —— ¶ Connexum, i, n. (in logic), *a conditional proposition, which consists of antecedent and consequent;* as, Si Plato ambulat, Plato movetur, *Cic.*, who also uses the verb in this sense.

CONNISUS. See in *Connitor.*

CŎNNĪTŎR (con & nitor), ĕris, īsus & ixus sum, dep. 3. *to strive together, strive greatly, try to the utmost, exert one's self greatly, endeavor, struggle,* *πειράομαι.* *Cic.* Connituntur, ut se se erigant. *Id.* Quantum conniti animo potes, tantum fac ut afficias. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Cornibus connitier in me arietare. *Curt.* ad surgendum. *Liv.* Omnibus copiis connixus Ancus, acie vincit. *Tacit.* primores labefacere, *try to corrupt.* —— ¶ Also, *to exert one's self in order to reach any place; to struggle up, ascend, mount.* *Cæs.* in summum jugum. *Tacit.* in arborem. —— ¶ Also, for innitor, *to lean against, push against, press upon.* *Sil.* In hastam connixus. —— ¶ Also, for enitor, *to bring forth, yean.* *Virg.* Capella gemellos connixa.

CŎNNĪVENTĬA (connivens, *from* conniveo), æ, f. *a sufferance, winking at, pretending not to see or know, connivence,* *ἐπίμυσις.* *Ascon.* and *Lamprid.*

CŎNNĪVĔŌ (probably con and an obsol. verb niveo, whence, perhaps, nicto; or from *νεύω*), es, īvi or ixi, n. 2. of the eyes, *to close, shut, be closed;* of a person, *to close or shut the eyes; to wink.*

Cic. Et apertis oculis, et somno conniventibus. *Id.* Conniventes oculos Appii Claudii Cæci optare, *shut, closed,* for *cæcos.* *Sueton.* ad tonitrua et fulgura, *wink or shut his eyes for fear.* *Plin.* Graviores alitum inferiore gena connivent. *Id.* Qui contra comminationem aliquam non conniverent. *Turpil.* ap. *Priscian.* Dum ego connixi somno. — With the *accus.* *Cassius* ap. *Priscian.* Nam non connivi oculos ego deinde sopore. — Hence, *Lucret.* (of the sun and moon in eclipse) Cum quasi connivent, et aperto lumine rursum omnia convisunt. *Gell.* Cava ventris contrahuntur et connivent, *are drawn together and closed.* *Cic.* Blandimenta, quibus sopita virtus conniveret. *Gell.* Mens nunquam connivens. —— ¶ Hence, *to wink or connive at, take no notice of, overlook, make as though one did not see.* *Cic.* Cur in hominum sceleribus connivetis? *Id.* Quibusdam in rebus conniveo. *Pers.* Væ, nisi connives! —— ¶ Also, *to half-shut the eyes* (that one may see more sharply). *Plin.* Neroni fuerunt oculi, nisi cum conniveret, ad prope admota hebetes. —— ¶ Anciently also of the third conjugation.

CONNIXUS. See *Connitor.*

CŌNNŪBIĀLIS (connubium), e, adj. *conjugal, connubial,* γαμήλιος. *Ovid.* jura. *Stat.* vincla. *Claudian.* carmen, *h. e.* epithalamium. *Id.* vectigal lyræ, *a tribute in honor of marriage; an epithalamium or marriage-song.*

CŌNNŪBIĀLITĔR (connubialis), adv. connubiali more. *Mart. Capell.*

CŌNNŪBIUM (con & nubo), ii, n. in the legal sense, *the possibility of marriage, which is in part absolute (as regarding maturity, freedom,* &c.), *in part relative (as that the other party be a Roman, of the same rank,* &c.); hence, *the right to marry.* *Pandect.* Connubium est uxoris jure ducendæ facultas. *Id.* Connubium habent cives R. cum civibus R.; cum Latinis autem et peregrinis ita, si concessum sit: cum servis nullum est connubium. *Liv.* Connubia non erant Romanis cum finitimis. *Id.* Ut connubium patribus cum plebe esset. *Id.* Petere connubium. —— ¶ Also, *wedlock, marriage,* in so far as it was allowable by the Roman laws. *Cic.* Romulus Sabinorum connubia conjunxit. *Curt.* Persas et Macedones connubio jungere. *Virg.* Jungere aliquam alicui connubio stabili. *Ovid.* Jungere sibi aliquem connubio filiæ. *Virg.* Servare connubia, *h. e. be faithful to.* —— ¶ Also for concubitus. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. of trees, *grafting.* *Plin.* —— ¶ The second syllable is *long* by nature, but is sometimes made *short* in *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

CŌNNŪBIŬS (connubium), a, um, adj. *connubial, matrimonial.* *Apul.*

CŌNNŪDĀTŬS (con & nudatus), a, um, same as *Nudatus.* *Plin.*

CŌNNŬMĔRŌ (con & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enumerate, reckon or rank among,* συναριθμῶ. *Pandect.* Inter liberos connumerabitur. *Ammian.* Vir heroicis connumerandus ingeniis. *Arnob.* Quemadmodum connumeratis, et dicitis.

CŎNŌN, ōnis, m. Κόνων, *a celebrated Athenian general.* *Nepos* in *Conone.* —— ¶ Also, *a famous mathematician and astronomer, about the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.* *Virg.* and *Catull.*

CŌNŌPĒUM, or CŌNŌPIUM (κωνωπεῖον, κωνώπιον, from κώνωψ, culex), i, n. *a canopy or curtain of fine net-work or gauze, which was (particularly in Egypt), hung round a couch to keep off flies and gnats.* *Varr.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Some for *Cōnōpīum* write *Cōnōpēum.*

CŌNŌPŌN DIĂBĂSIS, κωνώπων διάβασις, *h. e.* culicum transitio, *a place in Egypt.* *Plin.*

CŌNŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to strive, exert one's self.* *Terent.* Conari manibus pedibus, noctesque et dies, dum prosim tibi. *Nepos.* Deinde (peto), ne frustra dehortando cohortemini. —— ¶ Hence, *to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try.* *Cic.* Vides, Demosthenem multa perficere, nos multa conari: illum posse, nos velle. *Id.* opus magnum et arduum. *Id.* Quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem. *Id.* Desperent, se id, quod conantur, consequi posse. *Id.* Poetas omnino non conor attingere. *Nepos.* multa stulte. *Lucret.* dicere de re. *Terent.* obviam alicui, *sc.* ire. — Absol. *Nepos.* Qui prius cogitare, quam conari consuesset, *to reflect before taking the first step.* —— ¶ Also, *to undertake, presume, dare.* *Cic.* Conaris hoc dicere, neminem exstitisse, qui, &c.? *do you presume to say?* *Id.* Nunquam ingenio me suo labefactare, atque infirmare conabitur, *h. e. will dare;* or, *will be able.*

CŌNQUĂDRŌ (con & quadro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to make square, bring into a square form,* τετραγωνίζω. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to fit, to agree with in size, quality,* &c.; *to harmonize.* *Sidon.*

CŌNQUÆSTŎR (con & quæstor), ōris, m. *h. e.* conquisitor, vel simul quæstor. *Varr.* si lectio certa.

CŌNQUĀSSĀTIŌ (conquasso), ōnis, f. *a shaking, shattering.* *Cic.* Ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione.

CŌNQUĀSSŌ (con & quasso), as, āvi, ātum, *to shake, shatter,* συσσείω, concutio. *Cic.* Apulia maximis terræ motibus conquassata est. —— ¶ Figur. *to shake, shatter, debilitate, disorder, distract.* *Lucret.* Conquassatur mens. *Id.* Conquassatum corpus. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Omnes provinciæ conquassatæ sunt. *Jul. Firmic.* Maximis periculis conquassari. —— ¶ Also, *to pound to pieces, break to pieces.* *Cato.*

CŌNQUĔRŎR (con & queror), ĕris, questus sum, dep. 3. *to complain, urge by way of complaint, expostulate, bewail, lament.* μέμφομαι, ἀγανακτέω, same as *Queror,* or *valde queror, doleo, deploro.* *Cic.* Nihil prætermissum, quod pro republica conquerendum fuit. *Id.* Nihil tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueror, *h. e. I make no complaint to you about,* &c. *Id.* non bonorum direptiones, non iniqua judicia, non vim, non contumelias. *Cæs.* Et, quod non ab initio fecerint, conqueruntur. *Sueton.* Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarasse, graviter conquestus. *Sil.* Conqueriturque tibi, *h. e.* tecum.

CŌNQUĔSTIŌ (conqueror), ōnis, f. *a complaining, complaint, expostulation, bewailing, lamenting,* μέμψις, actus conquerendi. *Cic.* Ubi nullum auxilium est, nulla conquestio, *h. e. no opportunity for.* *Sueton.* Conquestio de L. Cæsaris morte, *a lament.* *Senec.* dolorum. —— ¶ Among rhetoricians, *that part of an oration in which the orator tries to excite the pity of his audience.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also of birds. *Plin.* coturnicum volantium.

CŌNQUĔSTŬS, us, m. same as *Conquestio.* *Liv.*

CŌNQUIĔSCŌ (con & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to rest,* in the senses of *to sleep; to be at rest, enjoy repose, be inactive, not to be driven or pressed; to be stopped or checked; to stand still; to be suspended.* *Cic.* Videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint. *Id.* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus. *Id.* Tu nisi perfecta re, de me non conquiesti. *Cæs.* ante iter confectum, *to halt.* *Id.* Ut meridie conquieverat, *h. e. had lain down to sleep.* *Cic.* Quando sica conquievit? *Id.* Vectigal conquiescit. *Id.* Navigatio conquiescit, *is stopped, shut up.* *Id.* Bella conquiescunt, *are suspended.* *Id.* ab armis. *Id.* Conquiescent litteræ, nisi quid novi exstiterit. *Cels.* Febris conquievit, *hath subsided.* *Id.* Sanguis conquiescit, *stagnates.* —— ¶ Also, *to find repose, rest, tranquillity in any thing, to be soothed or calmed by.* *Cic.* In nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus. *Id.* Ut ætas nostra ingravescens, in amore atque in adolescentia tua conquiescat. *Id.* Conquiescere in amici mutua benevolentia, *to repose in.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* De istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito (prov.), *h. e. be quite at your ease about; be not concerned about.* —— ¶ The preterit tenses are also contracted; *conquiesti, conquiesse,* &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŌNQUINISCŌ (unc.), is, conquexi, n. 3. *to bend, or bow the head towards the ground;* or, as others explain it, *to cower down, squat.* *Plaut.*

CŌNQUĪNŌ, as, *h. e.* inquino, is read by some, for *coinquino.*

CŌNQUĪRŌ (con & quæro), is, isīvi, isītum, a. 3. *to seek after, seek or search for diligently, get or rake together, try to procure, collect,* ἀναζητέω, συμπορίζομαι. *Cic.* undique suavitates. *Id.* Studiose omnia conquirere. *Id.* Conquiri Diodorum jubet. *Id.* Conquisiti atque electi coloni. *Cæs.* toto flumine naves. *Sallust.* ex agris quam plurimum pecoris. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* terra marique aliquem. *Id.* aliquid sceleris, *h. e. seek to commit.* *Nepos.* socios ad aliquem interficiendum. *Plin.* opes meretricio quæstu. *Tacit.* suffragia, *to solicit, canvass.* *Cels.* Conquisita medicamenta, *in great request.* *Cic.* Sed quid ego vetera conquiram, cum mihi liceat uti præsentibus exemplis, atque vivis? *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Mecum ipse conquiro causas hujus differentiæ. *Tacit.* omnes artes ad aliquem opprimendum. *Cic.* Hominem fictis conquisitisque vitiis deformatum.

CŌNQUISITĒ (conquisitus), adverb, *with much pains, with great care,* ζητητικῶς. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc conquisite conscripsimus. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Commercata conquisite edulia.

CŌNQUISĪTIŌ (conquiro), ōnis, f. *a diligent search, an investigation,* ζήτησις. *Cic.* Difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium. *Tacit.* Conquisitio pecuniarum. —— ¶ Conquisitio militum, *a pressing of soldiers, impress, conscription; a forcing of soldiers to military service;* which was resorted to chiefly in time of great peril. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŌNQUISITŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who inquires or searches after, procures,* ζητητής; in particular, *a person employed to raise soldiers, impress-master, recruiting officer.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a searcher for other persons, one to look after another.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a lurker, spy,* ὠτακουστής. *Plaut.*

CŌNQUISITŬS, a, um, particip. from conquiro. —— ¶ Adject. *choice, exquisite.* *Cic.* Mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere.

CŌNRĔCUMBĔNS, and CŌRRĔCUMBĔNS (con & recumbens), tis, particip. *reclining together.* *Tertull.*

CŌNRĔGNŌ (con & regno), as, n. 1. *to reign with.* *Tertull.*

CŌNRĔSŬPINĀTŬS, and CŌRRĔSŬPINĀTŬS (con & resupinatus), a, um, particip. *bent backwards together.* *Tertull.*

CŌNRĔSŬSCITĀTŬS, and CŌRRĔSŬSCITĀTŬS (con & resuscitatus), a, um, particip. *revived or reanimated together.* *Tertull.*

CŌNRĔŬS, and CŌRRĔŬS (con & reus), i, m. *h. e.* ob eandem causam reus. *Pandect.*

CŌNRŬSPĀRI, or CŌRRŬSPĀRI, *h. e.* conquirere, scrutari. *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

CONR. For all other words beginning with these letters, see *Corr.*

CŌNSĂCĔRDŌS (con & sacerdos), ōtis, m. and f. *a fellow-priest or priestess.* *Symmach.*

CŌNSĂCRŌ, for *Consecro,* in *Inscript.*

CŌNSĂLŪTĀTIŌ (consaluto), ōnis, f. *a saluting or greeting by several persons, a saluting or greeting one another.* *Cic.* Consalutatio forensis perhonorifica. *Tacit.* inter coeuntes exercitus.

CŌNSĂLŪTŌ (con & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute together,* ἀσπάζομαι. *Cic.* inter se amicissime, *to salute one another.* *Id.* Quam non noto nomine, sed Voconiam consalutabant. *Liv.* Dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant. *Plin.* aliquem nomine. *Senec.* Deus undique consalutabor. —— ¶ Simply, *to salute.* *Petron.* Eum consalutavi.

CŌNSĀNĔSCŌ (con & sanesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to grow sound or whole,* ὑγιάζομαι. *Cels.* Plerique ubi consanuerunt, loquuntur. *Colum.* Ulcera dum consanescunt, *while they are healing.* *Id.* Vitis celeriter consanescit. *Cic.* Illa quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt.

CŌNSĀNGUINĔŬS (con & sanguineus),

a, um, adj. *related by blood, especially by the father's side; of the same blood or kindred*, συγγενής, ὁμογενής, ὁμοπάτριος; but more particularly applied to brothers and sisters, *fraternal*. *Ovid.* turba, *h. e. of brothers and sisters*. *Id.* umbræ. *Stat.* scelus, *h. e. brothers prepared for single combat*. *Id.* (of the snakes on the head of Tisiphone) angues. *Claudian.* armis, *of brothers*. — Absol., *Catull.* Consanguineæ complexum, *h. e. of her sister*. — Figur. *Virg.* Consanguineus Leti Sopor (κασίγνητος Θανάτοιο, *Hom.*). —— ¶ Generally, Consanguinei, *blood-relations, kindred*. *Cæs.* Ambarri necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum. *Id.* Ædui fratres consanguineique ab Senatu appellati. *Sil.* Roma consanguinea Saguntí. *Virg.* Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno. *Claudian.* Quid consanguineas acies dividis, *h. e.* exercitus amicos et affines etiam.

CŌNSĀNGUINITĀS (consanguineus), ātis, f. *kindred by blood, consanguinity*, συγγένεια; in particular, *brotherhood*. *Pandect.* —— ¶ In a broader sense, *relationship*. *Virg.* Consanguinitate propinquus. *Liv.* Misericordia consanguinitatis, *for* consanguineorum. —— ¶ Figur. *Tertull.* Consanguinitas doctrinæ.

CŌNSĀNŌ (con & sano), as, a. 1. *to heal, make whole*; as of a vine which has been cut. *Colum.* —— ¶ In a *neuter* sense, *to heal, become whole*. *Pandect.* Quamvis consanaverit.

CŌNSĀRCINŌ (con & sarcio; for sarcino does not occur in this sense), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sew or stitch together; to patch*, συσκευάζω, συῤῥάπτω. *Ammian.* Indumenta ex pellibus murium consarcinata. — Figur. *Gell.* verba tragici tumoris. *Id.* Verbum extrinsecus additum et consarcinatum. *Ammian.* crimina multa. *Id.* mendacia.

CŌNSĀRRIŌ (con & sarrio), is, a. 4. *to rake together, to hoe*. *Cato* and *Colum.*

CŌNSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. for *consitio*.

CŌNSĀTŬS, a, um, for *consitus*, particip. from consero, *sown, impregnated, sown together or with*. *Solin.* and *Tertull.*

CŌNSAUCIŌ (con & saucio), as, āvi, ātum, a, 1. *to wound, hurt severely*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Crebro et celeri vulnere corpus consauciari. *Sueton.* prætoris caput. *Id.* Utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatus.

CŌNSĀVIŎR (con & savio *or* savior), āris, dep. 1. and CŌNSĀVIŌ, as, a. 1. *to kiss*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also read *consuavio*, &c.

CŌNSCĔLĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from conscelero. —— ¶ Adj. *wicked, depraved, villanous, polluted with guilt, covered with crime, damnable, detestable*. *Cic.* Furiæ parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repetunt. *Id.* pirata. *Id.* In impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas. *Id.* vis. *Id.* vultus. *Id.* mens. *Tacit.* Intestabilis et consceleratus.

CŌNSCĔLĔRŌ (con & scelero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to violate, profane, pollute wickedly, stain with guilt*. *Liv.* aures paternas. *Ovid.* oculos videndo. *Catull.* miseram domum, *stained with guilt*. *Liv.* Conscelerati contaminatique homines.

CŌNSCĔNDŌ (con & scando), is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. *to climb or go up, mount, get up, ascend*, ἐπιβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω. *Liv.* equos. *Ovid.* in equos. *Id.* æthera. *Propert.* montes. *Petron.* in montem. *Tibull.* excelsos vitis ramos. *Sueton.* tribunal. —— ¶ Often, *to take ship, to embark, go on board of*. *Cic.* in navem. *Id.* in phaselum. *Nepos.* navem. *Virg.* classem. *Id.* Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor, *h. e. embarked upon*. *Justin.* Conscensa nave. — So, absol., *Cic.* Velim conscendas. *Id.* In eum ipsum locum unde conscenderam. *Liv.* in Siciliam. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil. declam.* ad ultimum nefas.

CŌNSCĔNSIŌ (conscendo), ōnis, f. properly, *a mounting or ascending*; hence, *an embarking, embarkation*. *Cic.* in naves.

CŌNSCĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. from conscendo.

CŌNSCIĔNTIĂ (conscio), æ, f. *joint knowledge, the being privy along with others*, to something which another has done, or which concerns him, as, *Cic.* Constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? *Tacit.* Quoties super negotio consultaret, liberti unius conscientia utebatur. *Id.* Illo igne conscientiam generis humani aboleri arbitrabantur, *h. e.* comburendo cujusdam Historici scripta. *Id.* Assumere aliquem in conscientiam, *to make him privy to, or a confidant*. *Id.* Adhibere conscientiam alicujus. *Pandect.* stupri. *Curt.* Exonerare conscientiam suam, *h. e. to declare what one knows*. —— ¶ Also, *the knowledge, sense or perception which one has of his own good or bad actions, of his condition*, &c.; *consciousness*. *Liv.* Illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam. *Trajan.* ad *Plin. Jun.* conditionis suæ, *h. e. of being slaves*. *Flor.* Amissæ fortunæ conscientiam retinere. *Cic.* pulcherrimi facti. *Id.* Consolari se conscientia optimæ mentis. *Id.* peccatorum. *Id.* Conscientiæ (*plur.*) maleficiorum tuorum. *Sallust.* de culpa, *for* culpæ. *Cic.* Mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo. — Hence, also, *conscience*. *Cic.* Magna vis est conscientiæ in utramque partem. So, *Id.* Conscientia animi. *Id.* recta, *a good conscience*. *Plin. Ep.* optima. *Quintil.* bona *Sallust.* mala. — Also, in particular, *a bad conscience, an evil conscience*. *Cic.* Conscientia convictus. *Sallust.* Conscientia mentem vexat. *Senec.* Conscientia flagellantur facinora mala. — *Senec.* Salva conscientia, *with a good conscience, without violating conscience*. —— ¶ Also, *knowledge, the knowledge of a thing*. *Cic.* Stabilis conscientia. *Plin.* literarum. —— ¶ Also, for societas, *participation*. *Cic. Phil.* 2, 11. facti (*si lectio certa*).

CŌNSCINDŌ (con & scindo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. *to cut or tear in pieces*, συντέμνω, διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* epistolam. *Terent.* Vestem omnem miseræ discidit: tum ipsam capillo conscidit. *Cic.* Pugnis et calcibus aliquem conscindere, *to bruise severely, give a sound drubbing*. *Sallust.* Plebs R. pecoris modo conscissa, *cut down, cut to pieces*. — Figur. *Cic.* aliquem sibilis. *Lucret.* Conscindunt hominem acres curæ, *h. e. goad, torment*. *Cic.* Is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *h. e. severely lashed*.

CŌNSCIŌ (con & scio), is, a. 4. *to be conscious*. *Horat.* Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. *Tertull.* Consciens Christus, quid esset. —— ¶ This verb is also read by some in the phrase Causam conscito, in *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Gell.* e xii. Tab., *try, decide*; but *conjicito* should perhaps be read.

CŌNSCIŎLŬS, i, diminut. from conscius, in the same sense. *Catull.*; but the passage is differently read.

CŌNSCĪSCŌ (con & scisco), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to vote together, or by common consent; to determine, resolve, decree*, συμψηφίζομαι. *Liv.* (ex veteri formula) Quas res nec dederunt, nec fecerunt, nec solverunt, pio puroque duello quærendas censeo; itaque consentio, consciscoque. *Id.* Tusci fere omnes consciverant bellum. Al. leg. aliter. *Cic.* Creatio magistratuum, judicia, populi jussa, vetita, cum suffragio consciscentur, optimatibus nota, plebi libera sunto. *Liv.* Facinus in se ac suos ferum consciscunt. *Nepos.* In illo uno laudando conscierunt, *have agreed, united*. Al. leg. *consenserunt*. —— ¶ More often, of the effect of a resolve, *to execute, put in execution*; as in the phrase, Consciscere sibi mortem, *to lay violent hands on one's self, to kill one's self*. *Cic.* Qui mortem sibi ipse conscisset. *Id.* Veneno sibi mortem consciscere. *Id.* Consciscenda mors voluntaria. *Plin.* Passim conscita nece, *the practice of self-destruction being so prevalent*. *Liv.* Mors ab ipsis conscita judicio subtraxit. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Postquam illud conscivi facinus, *put in execution, committed*. *Liv.* Ut exsilium ac fugam nobis ex eo loco conscisceremus. *Id.* Exsilium voluntarium conscivit. *Gell.* Democritus cæcitatem conscivit (*without* sibi), *h. e. made himself blind*.

CŌNSCISSIŌ (conscindo), ōnis, f. *a cutting or tearing in pieces*. *Augustin.*

CŌNSCISSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a cut, line, cavity*. *Plin.* 34, 8. where *Hard.* reads *concisuris*.

CŌNSCISSŬS, a, um, particip. from conscindo.

CŌNSCĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from conscisco.

CŌNSCĬŬS (con & scius, *or* conscio), a, um, adj. *conscious, privy to, witness of, partaking of, in the secret of*, συνειδώς, συνεπιστάμενος. *Cic.* Mihi in privatis omnibus conscius. *Id.* Homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius. *Id.* his de rebus. *Id.* Huic facinori tanto mens tua liberalis conscia esse non debuit. *Id.* Tot viros primarios esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. *Plaut.* Facere aliquem conscium. So, Conscius alicujus, *knowing* (*to something*) *with some one*. *Cæs.* Adjutores conscios sui nactus. — Also, *Sallust.* Cædis conscia fuerat, *privy to, accessory to*. — Conscius, i, m. and Conscia, æ, f. *one privy to any transaction or crime, an accomplice, accessary, confidant*. *Cic.* Sine ullo conscio. *Liv.* Conscios celare. *Nepos.* Consciis loca tradit, *his fellow-conspirators*. — So, also, in love affairs, *a confidant*. *Ovid.* Conscia quum possit scriptas portare tabellas. *Horat.* Miseram se conscia clamet. *Propert.* Affueram vestris conscius in lacrymis. —— ¶ Also, Mihi sum conscius, tibi es conscius, &c. *I am conscious*, &c. *Cic.* Mihi conscius sum, nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitæ, *I feel conscious within myself*. *Cæs.* Si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, *h. e. had felt guilty of any injury*. *Hirt.* Cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Cæsarem habere. *Virg.* Mens sibi conscia recti, *conscious to itself of rectitude; a pure conscience*. — So, absol., *conscious*, h. e. *guilty, conscious of guilt*. *Plaut.* animus. *Senec.* vultus. *Id.* Omnes conscius strepitus (*acc.*) pavet. —— ¶ Also used of other things. *Virg.* Conscius æther connubii, *h. e.* præsens testis. *Id.* Numina conscia veri. *Ovid.* Conscia mentis littera. *Id.* Manus sibi conscia facti. *Id.* Antra conscia deliciis. *Id.* Conscia sunto numina, *h. e. witnesses*. *Senec.* Virtus conscia laudis, *h. e. of deserving praise*. *Lucan.* Gens nascenti conscia Nilo, *h. e. dwelling near its source*. —— ¶ It also agrees with that *of which we are conscious*. *Virg.* Tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus. *Ovid.* Me conscius urit amor.

CŌNSCRĔŎR (con & screo), āris, 1. *to hawk or spit*. *Plaut.* Magnifice conscreabor.

CŌNSCRĪBILLŌ (conscribo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scribble, scrawl*. *Varro* ap. *Non.* eas in ceram. *Id. ibid.* pigmentis cælum. — Figur. *Catull.* nates, *h. e. to mark with weals or blood*. (In this sense, the antepenult is shortened.)

CŌNSCRĪBŌ (con & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. *to write together*. Hence, Conscribere milites, *to raise, levy, enlist*, because their names were entered in a list. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* milites. *Cæs.* duas legiones. *Plaut.* latrones. — Also, not in war, *to enlist, enroll, band together*, as in a sedition. *Cic.* homines. *Id.* servos. So, *Id.* Decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, sequestrem fuisse, &c. *sc.* plebem, *h. e. in order to bribe them* (for to do this he must have portioned them off, and offered each set so much). —— ¶ Often, *to write, draw up in writing, compose, to treat of in writing*. *Cic.* Institui Topica Aristotelea conscribere. *Id.* volumen. *Id.* legem. *Id.* testamenta. *Nepos.* librum multis verbis. *Cic.* epistolam alicui. — So, absol., *Cic.* Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *h. e. wrote together, or wrote*. — Also, *to write upon, mark upon*. *Ovid.* mensam vino. — Also, *to delineate, sketch, design*. *Stat.* Conscripta imagine. *Ovid.* stultam artem. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* de ratione dicendi. — Also, *to subscribe*. *Pandect.* conditionem. —— ¶ Also, *to mark* (*by blows*), *to bruise, cudgel, drub*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Patres conscripti, *conscript fathers*, was the formal appellation of the senators, especially

when they were addressed. — According to *Liv.* those were first called *conscripti*, who were chosen by Brutus from the equestrian order to make up the full number of the senate, but *Patres* were the old senators; so that *Patres Conscripti* stands for *Patres et Conscripti.* — Or this name may have been derived from their names being written in a register. — Hence, *Cic.* Pater conscriptus, *h. e.* senator. *Horat.* Conscriptus, *sc.* pater, *h. e.* senator.

CŌNSCRĪPTĬŌ (conscribo), ōnis, f. *a writing together, writing, drawing up in writing, composing; a written paper.* *Cic.* Falsæ conscriptiones quæstionum. *Sidon.* libelli. *Vitruv.* Sensus conscriptionibus memoriæ traditos.

CŌNSCRĪPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who writes, draws up, or composes in writing.* *Quintil.* Conditor conscriptorque legis.

CŌNSCRĪPTŬS, a, um, particip. from conscribo.

CŌNSĔCŌ (con & seco), as, ecui, ectum, a. 1. *to cut, cut in pieces*, συγκόπτω, διατέμνω. *Varro.* rapa. *Id.* Nasturtium consectum minutatim. *Plin.* Consectus in tenues membranas. *Id.* surculos. *Id.* (of heated glass) Consecat (corpus) usque ad ossa, *burns its way, or penetrates to the very bone.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear, lacerate.* *Petron.*

CŌNSĔCRĀNĔŬS (consecro), a, um, adj. *devoted to the same service, professing the same religion;* also, *bound by the same (military) oath.* *Tertull.* and *Capitolin.*

CŌNSĔCRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a dedicating; dooming, devoting.* *Cic.* capitis. (See *Consecro.*) —— ¶ Also, *a consecrating, hallowing, dedication,* as of a place, ἀφιέρωσις, *a consecration, dedication.* *Cic.* An consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? — Also, *the consecration* (of a person, as a priest). *Inscript.* — Also, *the making of any thing sacred or inviolable.* *Cic.* legis aut pœnæ. —— ¶ Also, *a deifying, deification,* ἀποθέωσις. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a magical ceremony or incantation.* *Lamprid.*

CŌNSĔCRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who consecrates, dedicates, or hallows.* *Tertull.* Auctor et consecrator ecclesiæ. *Hieron.* virginum.

CŌNSĔCRĀTRIX (consecrator), īcis, f. *that consecrates, deifies.* *Tertull.* Ægyptus bovis consecratrix.

CŌNSĔCRŌ (con & sacro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sacred,* h. e. *to consecrate or dedicate* to the gods, or a god, ἀφιερόω, καθιερόω, τελειόω. *Cic.* Martis manubias Musis. *Id.* (e formula) Dare, donare, dicare, consecrare candelabrum Jovi Opt. Max. *Id.* aram in litore. *Id.* bona Q. Metelli. *Id.* Carthaginem, *h. e. to consecrate to the gods;* consequently *to forbid men to build there, or make use of the place.* — Hence, *to consecrate, devote, appropriate.* *Cic.* Certis sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. *Id.* omnia (patriæ). *Curt.* aliquem immortalitati, *h. e. to deify.* *Cic.* aliquem ad immortalitatis religionem et memoriam, *h. e. to immortalize, deify.* — Hence, *to doom, devote.* *Liv.* te tuumque caput, *devote you to the infernal gods,* h. e. *to death.* *Cic.* (de Clodio) Cogitet, esse jam consecratum Miloni, *doomed, devoted.* *Plin. Paneg.* Quibus caput suum, si sciens fefellisset, deorum iræ consecraret. — Also, *Cic.* Ars deorum inventioni consecrata, *h. e. assigned, attributed.* —— ¶ Also, *to make sacred, to rank among the gods, to deify.* *Cic.* Liber, quem nostri majores cum Cerere, et Libera consecraverunt. *Id.* omne fere genus bestiarum. *Id.* Mens, Pietas, Virtus, Fides consecratur. — Figur. *to immortalize, render immortal.* *Cic.* memoriam nominis. —— ¶ Also, *to hallow, sanctify, give a certain sacredness to.* *Cic.* marmoreum Cupidinem. *Sueton.* Ager Stellas majoribus (*h. e.* a majoribus) consecratus, *h. e.* (according to Burmann) *withdrawn from private use, and consecrated to the public forever.* — Figur. *Cic.* Socratis ratio Platonis memoria consecrata, *h. e. hallowed, immortalized.* *Id.* Opinio in illo Hercule consecrata. —— ¶ *Consacro* also occurs. *Inscript.*

CŌNSĔCTĀNĔŬS (consector), a, um, adj. *of the same sect, following the same persuasion.* *Sidon.* Inter disputantium consectaneorum cathedras. —— ¶ Also, *following as a consequence.* *Arnob.*; but *consentaneum* is also read.

CŌNSĔCTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *following by consequence, resulting.* *Cic.* Illud vero minime consectarium, sed in primis hebes, &c. —— ¶ Consectarium, ii, n. *a conclusion,* especially a short and clear one. *Cic.* Consectaria me Stoicorum brevia et acuta delectant. (See also the previous example.)

CŌNSĔCTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a following or hunting after.* *Cic.* concinnitatis, *affectation.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Generum (vini) consectatio in numerum, *h. e.* enumeratio.

CŌNSĔCTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that follows after, hunts after;* or *the friend, handmaid.* *Cic.* Libidines consectatrices voluptatis.

CŌNSĔCTĬŌ (conseco), ōnis, f. *a cutting,* διατομή. *Cic.* Arborum autem consectione, omnique materia et culta et silvestri, &c.

CŌNSĔCTŎR (con & sector), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to follow after with eagerness, follow after.* *Terent.* Hos consector, his ultro arrideo, &c. *these are the men I seek after.* *Plaut.* Eos consectatur, subdole blanditur. *Id.* Angiporta hæc certum est consectarier, *h. e. to seek the alleys, go through these.* —— ¶ Also, *to chase, pursue, press upon.* *Nepos.* maritimos prædones. *Cic.* hostes. *Cæs.* naves. *Vellei.* Fugere consectantes equites. *Laber.* ap. *Priscian.* A populo lapidibus consectari (*pass.*). — Hence, *Cic.* verba, *to hunt after,* h. e. *to care only for, to be a stickler for.* Figur. *Cic.* aliquem conviciis et sibilis. *Plaut.* Me mala consectantur. — Hence, *to imitate, seek to reach, affect.* *Cic.* vitium de industria. *Id.* rationem disputandi Socratis. *Gell.* versus Homeri. — Also, *to strive after, to seek to gain, to pursue.* *Cic.* Amare, consectari, velle adipisci aliquid. *Id.* largitione benevolentiam Macedonum. *Id.* in historia puerile quiddam. — Also, *to follow after, seek, adduce, bring forward.* *Cic.* Ne plura consecter. *Plin. Paneg.* Quid singula consector et colligo? —— ¶ Also, *to come up with, overtake.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* though these may be, *to pursue.*

CŌNSĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from conseco.

CŌNSĔCŪTĬŌ, or CŌNSĔQUŪTĬŌ (consequor), ōnis, f. *a consequence.* *Cic.* Ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, *h. e. has for its consequence, is succeeded by.* *Id.* Simplex conclusio ex necessaria consecutione conficitur. —— ¶ Also, *a right construction of words by which they are connected together by the laws of grammar.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Consecutio, as a rhetorical topic, kind of argument, or part of the arrangement (*constitutio*) of a case, has relation to *the natural or necessary consequences* (consequentia) *of a thing or action.* *Cic.* In hac (*h. e.* consecutione) res quæruntur, quæ gestum negotium consequuntur. *Id.* Consecutio tractatur, quum, quid quamque rem sequatur, anquiritur. —— ¶ Also, *a way of concluding an argument, whereby we suppress the direct and immediate conclusion, and present only a more remote inference* (as, Si peperit, cum viro concubuit: peperit autem: fecit igitur incestum). *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an obtaining.* *Tertull.* Consecutio resurrectionis.

CŌNSĔCŪTŬS, and CŌNSĔQUŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from consequor.

CŌNSĔDŌ (consideo), ōnis, m. *one who sits with.* *Hemina.* ap *Non.*

CŌNSĔDŌ (con & sedo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to still, allay, quiet.* *Cato* ap. *Charis.*

CŌNSELLÆ (con & sellæ), ārum, f. probably the same as *Sellæ*, or *Sellæ duplices.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNSĔMĬNĀLIS (con & seminalis), e, adj. same as *Consemineus.* *Colum.*

CŌNSĔMĬNĔŬS (con & semen), a, um, adj. *sown with several sorts of seeds, planted with several kinds of plants,* πολύσπορος. *Colum.* silva, *h. e. consisting of various kinds of trees.* *Id.* vinea, *h. e. where both early and late vines grow.*

CŌNSĔNESCŌ (con & senesco), is, senui, n. 3. *to grow old,* συγγηράσκω, senesco. *Horat.* Miles consenuit socerorum in arvis. *Ovid.* (of Philemon and Baucis) Illa consenuere casa. — Figur. *Quintil.* Consenescere in commentariis rhetorum. *Id.* in una exercitationis specie. *Propert.* Haud ulla carina consenuit, *has not lived to be old,* h. e. *has perished in some storm.* *Plaut.* Veru in manibus consenescit, *h. e. rusts away.* *Plin.* Consenuit tabula (*sc.* picta) carie. *Plaut.* Tuo mœrore consenesco, *grow old* (*as it were, though not in fact*). —— ¶ Hence, *to grow into disuse, grow out of date, become obsolete.* *Cic.* Noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit. —— ¶ Also, *to become weak or languid, to lose energy or strength, to waste, decay, sink, fade.* *Varr.* Columbæ consenescunt. *Id.* ova. *Colum.* vitis. *Cic.* vires. *Id.* invidia. *Id.* partis auctores et socii, *lose their activity and energy, flag.* *Liv.* Consenescit animus.

CŌNSĔNSĬŌ (consentio), ōnis, f. *agreement, unanimity,* ὁμόνοια. *Cic.* gentium in re. *Id.* voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum. *Id.* De illis magistratuum consensio. *Cæs.* libertatis vindicandæ. — Figur. *Cic.* Omnia una consensione naturæ constricta. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, *a plot, conspiracy, corrupt combination.* *Cic.* Sceleratæ consensionis fides. *Id.* Nullæ consensiones factæ.

CŌNSĔNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *consent, agreement, unanimity,* ὁμόνοια. *Cic.* Omnium consensus naturæ vox est. *Id.* Nunquam vester consensus major in ulla causa fuit. *Id.* Ex consensu civitatis. *Cæs.* Res e communi consensu ab eo petere, *by common consent.* *Plin.* Quæ consensu (*sc.* communi *or* omnium) laudatur. *Sueton.* Quasi consensu (*sc.* omnium), *h. e. as if it were the universal wish.* So, *Liv.* Consensu concio edicitur. *Tacit.* In consensum vertit, *has become a custom, has become general.* *Id.* Inter malos consensus ad bellum. *Plin.* Vina, de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, *h. e.* homines consentientes. — Figur. *Cic.* doctrinarum, *harmony, concord.* *Id.* Naturæ quasi concentus atque consensus, quam συμπάθειαν Græci appellant. —— ¶ Also, *consent or agreement* to a thing. *Pandect.* —— ¶ *Consensu* for *consensui.* *Cæs. B. G.* 7. 29.

CONSENSUS, a, um. See *Consentio.*

CŌNSĔNTĀNĒĒ (consentaneus), adverb, *agreeably, fitly.* *Lactant.* Cum natura consentanee vivere. *Hieron.* Narrare aliquid consentanee, *with truth.*

CŌNSĔNTĀNĔŬS (consentio), a, um, adj. *agreeable, suitable, consonant, meet, convenient, fit, answerable, consentaneous, consistent,* σύμφωνος. *Cic.* tempori et personæ. *Id.* Si sibi consentaneæ (disciplinæ) esse velint, *h. e. consistent with themselves.* *Vellei.* Vir vita et morte consentaneus, *consistent.* *Cic.* Mors consentanea vitæ, *correspondent.* *Id.* Quod erat consentaneum cum litteris, *accorded with.* —— ¶ Consentaneum est, *it follows of course; it is agreeable to reason, it is meet, it is proper:* followed by an *infin.*, or *accus.* with *infin.*; or by *ut.* *Cic.*

CŌNSĔNTĒS DĬĪ (from obsol. conso, the root of consulo; or for consentientes; or from consum, as præsentes and absentes, from præsum and absum), *the twelve highest gods, who formed as it were the council of the gods;* called also Dii majorum gentium; they are enumerated in the following verses of *Ennius*: Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, | Mercurius, Jovi' (*h. e.* Jupiter), Neptunus, Volcanus, Apollo. —— ¶ *Varro* also mentions twelve, whom he calls *rustici* (viz. Jupiter, Tellus, Sol, Luna, Ceres, Liber, Robigo, Flora, Minerva, Venus, Lympha, Bonus Eventus), and says that there were also twelve *urbani*, so that those first mentioned seem to have been *urbani*. But *Arnob.* quotes *Varro* as saying that the names of the *Dii Consentes* were not known.

CONSENTIA, æ, f. *a city in Lower Italy. Liv.* — Hence, Consentīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Varro.* ager.— Consentīni, ōrum, *its inhabitants. Cic.*

CONSENTIENS, tis, particip. and adj. from consentio, *agreeing, consenting, concordant, of the same opinion, unanimous,* ὁμονοῶν. *Cic.* cum Cyrenaicis de voluptate. *Id.* Civitas in retinenda civitate consentiens. *Id.* Multa amoris conspiratione consentientes. *Id.* Cujus de laudibus omnium est fama consentiens. *Id.* hominum auctoritas. *Liv.* Clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt. *Cic.* Tanta rerum consentiens cognatio.

CONSENTIO (con & sentio), is, ensi, ensum, n. 4. *to agree, accord, be of the same opinion,* ὁμονοέω, ὁμοδοξέω. *Cic.* Ratio nostra consentit, oratio pugnat. *Id.* Omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, arma contra illam pestem esse capienda. *Id.* Si consenserint possessores non vendere. *Id.* His principiis reliqua consentiebant. *Id.* sibi ipsi, *h. e. to be consistent with himself. Id.* inter se, *agree together. Id.* Oratio sibi constat, et ex omni parte secum ipsa consentit. *Cæs.* Cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret. *Cic.* Deos immortales ad rempubl. conservandam arbitror consensisse. *Quintil.* Quædam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt. *Justin.* in Aridæum regem, *agree to make him king. Sueton.* pro partibus. *Cic.* de reipubl. salute, et mente et voce. *Nepos.* in illo laudando. Al. leg. *consciérunt. Gell.* Super ætate Homeri non consentitur, *men are not agreed.* —— ¶ In a bad sense, *to plot together, conspire. Cic.* urbem inflammare. *Cæs.* cum ceteris Belgis. *Cic.* belli faciendi causa. —— ¶ Also, *to consent to, to give assent to, to agree that something be done. Liv.* Permixto pene Senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, &c. *Id.* Patres consensere, ut, &c. — So, with *secus. Liv.* bellum, *to war.* —— ¶ Also, in the literal sense, *to feel with, sympathize. Scribon. Larg.* Consentiente capite. —— ¶ Particip. pass. *Gell.* Quibusdam consensis et concessis, *allowed, granted, agreed.*

CONSEPIO (con & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to hedge in, inclose* with a hedge, wall or the like, περιφράττω. *Cic.* Ager conseptus. *Liv.* Locus conseptus cratibus. — Figur. *Apul.* Populi circulo conseptus.

CONSEPTO (frequentat. from consepio), as, a. 1. *to shut up, inclose, shut up together. Solin.*

CONSEPTUM (conseptus, a, um), i, n. *an inclosure, close, place inclosed* by a hedge, wall, or the like, περίβολος, περίφραγμα. *Colum.* Diffusiora consepta. *Id.* Consepta facienda sunt, *pinfolds, places where cattle are confined. Id.* (de piscinis) Per imam consepti partem. — Figur. *Apul.* Caveæ conseptum. *Id.* Intra conseptum templi. *Quintil.* Si ingenium suum consepto fori, terminasset, *the limits of the forum,* h. e. *had confined himself to forensic matters. Apul.* Hæc intra conseptum (*sc.* pectoris) clausa.

CONSEPTUS, a, um, particip. from consepio.

CONSEPTUS (consepio), us, m. same as *Conseptum. Strabo Gallus.*

CONSEPULTUS (con & sepelio), a, um, particip. *buried with. Tertull.*

CONSEQUENS, tis, particip. and adject. from consequor, *following, succeeding, coming after, ensuing,* συνακολουθῶν. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *following as a consequence, resulting by consequence, what follows,* as, Consequens est, *it follows. Cic.* Id non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens. *Id.* Consequens iis, quæ sumentur. *Id.* Cum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, &c. *Id.* Consequentibus vestris sublatis, &c. — *Consequentia* are also *natural consequences or effects. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *following in order, well connected or cohering. Cic.* In conjunctis (verbis) quod non est consequens vituperandum est. — Also, *suitable, fitting, most, reasonable. Cic.* Quoniam scriptum est a te de optimo Reipub. statu, consequens esse videtur, ut scribas tu idem de legibus. *Gell.* Consequens quidem fuerat sic dicere. *Augustin.* Quid consequentius, quam, ut sit caritas, qui, &c.

CONSEQUENTER (consequens), adv. *subsequently. Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *consequently. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *conformably to, agreeably to. Pandect.* his. —— ¶ Also, *with reason. Hieron.* Miseram vocant: et consequenter.

CONSEQUENTIA (consequor), æ, f. *a consequence, succession,* ἀκολουθία. *Cic.* eventorum. *Gell.* Per necessariam naturæ consequentiam, *h. e. natural consequence. Varr.* Sequi debet ejus (capitis) consequentias casus. *Pandect.* Per consequentias, *by consequence;* where this often occurs; but some read in two passages, *consequentiam.*

CONSEQUIUM (Id.), ii, n. or CONSEQUIA, æ, f. *an appendage, addition, attendance, train, rear. Apul.*

CONSEQUOR (con & sequor), ĕris, cūtus (quutus) sum, dep. 3. *to follow, go after, come after, succeed, ensue;* with or without an *accus.*; both of persons and things. *Cic.* Comitibus non consecutis. *Terent.* Hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor. *Cic.* Silentium est consecutum. *Id.* Ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse. *Id.* Annus, qui consequitur. *Id.* Reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, &c. *h. e. consequent, ensuing. Id.* Consequens tempus, *h. e. the future. Id.* Consequentes anni, *future. Id.* Hunc consecutus est ætate Cato. *Id.* Terrorem pallor consequitur. *Vellei.* Consecutus Sallustium Livius, *h. e. living or flourishing after or succeeding him. Hirt.* Felicitas Fabium consequitur, *follows or accompanies.* — Also, *to follow as a consequence, to result. Cic.* Ex quo illud natura consequitur, ut, &c., *follows by consequence.* — Also, *to follow naturally, come next. Auct.* ad *Her.* Quoniam videtamur, &c., — consequi videtur, ut doceamus, &c. (See also *Consequens.*) —— ¶ *To follow after, seek to reach, strive to attain;* also, *to pursue. Cic.* Consequendi quæstus studio tot loca adire. *Id.* exilitatem. *Id.* Caupo illum consequitur. *Curt.* Consecutis strenue hostibus. — Hence, *to follow, to imitate. Cic.* eum morem. *Id.* Quem Diogenes consequens. *Quintil.* vitia magnorum. — Also, *to follow,* h. e. *to adopt, comply with, obey. Sallust.* Plebes ejus (*h. e.* Senatus) consilia consequitur. *Plaut.* Certum est vestram consequi sententiam. *Cic.* Quas (sententias) Senatus sine ulla varietate est consecutus. (It may be also rendered, *to approve.*) — Also, *to continue to follow, stand by, adhere to. Cic.* institutum suum. — Also, *to pursue, continue. Colum.* præterita opera. —— ¶ *To come up with, reach, overtake. Cic.* Aurelia via profectus est: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. *Id.* Nos Leucade consequere. *Terent.* Matrem mors consecuta est. *Vellei.* Eum pœna consecuta est. So, absol. *Nepos.* Interim legati sunt consecuti, *arrived.* — Figur. *to come up with, equal. Cic.* majorem. *Id.* verborum numerum sententiarum numero. *Id.* laudes verbis, *to come up to, praise worthily. Id.* oratione magnitudinem beneficiorum, *adequately express. Id.* verbis, quanta sint, &c. *express.* — Also, in general, *to reach, gain possession of, obtain, gain, acquire, attain. Cic.* gloriosam victoriam. *Id.* Tuam pristinam dignitatem et gloriam consequare. *Id.* aliquid per Senatum. *Id.* magistratum. *Id.* laudem ab aliquo. *Id.* hoc, ut ne, &c. *Id.* opes. — Also, in a bad sense, *to run foul of, incur. Plin. Ep.* malignitatis famam. *Quintil.* vitium. *Cic.* perverse dicere. — Also, of the mind, *to understand, comprehend, find out, perceive, learn. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc si ut conquisite conscripsimus, ita tu diligenter fueris consecutus, &c. *Lucret.* rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, transactum quid sit in ævo. *Cic.* facta memoria, *remember, recollect, call to mind. Id.* similitudinem veri. *Id.* aliquid animo. *Id.* Quantum conjectura consequor, *as far as I can conjecture.* — Also, *to discover, detect. Cic.* conatus. —— ¶ Also, Passive. *Orbil.* and *Varro* ap. *Priscian.*

CONSEQUUS (consequor), a, u[illegible]adject. *following. Lucret.*

CONSERMOCINOR (con & sermocinor), āris, dep. 1. *to converse, discourse. Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* Quibus consermocinamur. *Al. leg.* quibuscum sermocinamur.

CONSERMONOR (con & sermonor), āris, dep. 1. *to converse. Claud. Quadrigar.* ap. *Gell.* cum his.

CONSERO (con & sero), is, sēvi, sĭtum, a. 3. of the ground, *to sow, plant. Cic.* agros. *Virg.* Ismara Baccho. *Curt.* arva frumento. *Lucan.* Libye nullo consita cultu. — Figur. *Virg.* Crebris freta consita terris, *h. e. full of islands. Catull.* Mentem caligine consitus, *h. e. filled. Plaut.* Consitus sum senectute. *Lucret.* Sol lumine conserit arva. —— ¶ Of plants, trees, &c. *to set, plant, sow. Tibull.* Consita pomus. *Cato.* vinum, *for* vites. *Liv.* Quam arborem conseruisset (*for* consevisset). — Hence, *Auct. B. Afric.* Styli cæci consiti, *planted or set in the ground. Claudian.* Æra consita columnis, *h. e.* conserta et infixa columnis.

CONSERO (con & sero), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to join or knit together, interweave, intertwine; construct,* συμπλέκω. *Curt.* Ramos arborum, alium alii, quasi nexu conserere. *Lucan.* Conseritur cymba papyro. (But *Liv.* Conserta navis, see below.) *Ovid.* nocti diem. *Id.* lateri latus. *Virg.* Lorica conserta hamis. *Id.* Consertum tegmen spinis, *h. e.* illigatum. (*Serv.*) — Figur. *Senec.* Virtutes consertæ, et inter se cohærentes, *interlocked, intertwined, knit together. Quintil.* Ordo rerum tribus momentis (viz. initio, incremento, summa) consertus est, *is composed, woven together. Cic.* Vita conserta voluptatum varietate. *Val. Flacc.* Conserta gentibus arva, *h. e.* frequentata, culta. —— ¶ Conserere sermonem, verba, *to converse. Curt.* and *Stat.* —— ¶ Conserere manum, *or* manus, pugnam, prælium, *to join battle, fight hand to hand, come to close quarters, engage in close combat,* μιγνύναι τὰς χεῖρας. *Cic.* Manum conseruit. *Liv.* cum imparibus manus. *Plaut.* pugnam alicui. *Ovid.* manus strictas inter se. *Val. Flacc.* tela manu, *h. e.* invicem conjicere. *Stat.* Edunt vulnera, conseruntque dextras. *Liv.* Sicubi conserta navis esset, *had come into close engagement with another, had joined fight.* — Hence, *Arnob.* simultates cum aliquo. —— ¶ Ex jure manum (manu) consertum vocare, "formula veteris juris de vindicationibus in re præsenti, cum vi civili et festucaria utuntur: de qua vide imprimis *Gell.* 20, 10."

CONSERTE (consertus), adverb, *closely, as if linked or fastened together. Cic.*

CONSERTIO (consero), ōnis, f. *a joining, connecting. Arnob.*

CONSERTUS, a, um, particip. from consero, ui.

CONSERVA (con & serva), æ, f. *a fellow-slave of the feminine gender,* σύνδουλη. *Pandect.* Relictis conservabus (to distinguish it from the *masc.* conservis). See also, *Conservus.*

CONSERVABILIS (conservo), e, adject. *which can be preserved. Tertull.*

CONSERVANS, tis, particip. from conservo. —— ¶ Adj. *preserving, preservative. Cic.* Ea, quæ conservantia sunt ejus status.

CONSERVATIO (conservo), ōnis, f. *a keeping, preserving, maintaining, preservation,* συντήρησις. *Cic.* Frugum perceptio et conservatio. *Id.* naturæ, *the practising of those things that are agreeable to nature. Id.* legitimæ æquabilitatis. *Id.* decoris.

CONSERVATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a preserver, savior, protector, defender,* σωτήρ. *Cic.* Alterum existimari conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum. *Id.* Conservatores hujus urbis, *the saviors.*

CŎNSĔRVĀTRIX (conservator), īcis, f. *she that preserves.* *Cic.* Omnem naturam esse conservatricem sui.

CŎNSĔRVĬTIUM (con & servitium), ii, n. *fellowship in servitude or service.* *Plaut.*

CŎNSĔRVŌ (con & servo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preserve, maintain, take care of, keep, defend, protect, watch over carefully,* διασώζω, φυλάττω. *Cic.* se. *Id.* Res familiaris conservari debet diligentia. *Id.* necessitudinem cum publicanis. *Id.* libertatem et salutem populi R. *Liv.* imperium majestatemque P. R. *Cic.* omnes salvos. *Id.* memoriam alicujus rei. *Sueton.* vocem. *Cic.* ordinem tuum, *follow.* —— ¶ Also, *to save, rescue, spare life and liberty.* *Nep.* Antigonus hunc conservasset, *would have saved, spared.* *Id.* Exercitus reliquus conservatus est, *was rescued, saved.* *Cæs.* Petentibus Remis, ut conservarentur, impetrant. *Id.* Beneficio conservatus, quos interficere potuisset. —— ¶ Also, *to observe strictly, to keep.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* jusjurandum. *Nepos.* inducias. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* leges. *Nepos.* fidem, *one's word.*

CŎNSĔRVŬLA (diminut. from conserva), æ, f. *a fellow-slave.* *Senec.*

CŎNSĔRVŬS (con & servus), i, m. *a fellow-slave, one who serves the same master,* σύνδουλος. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Adj. *Ovid.* Duraque conservæ ligna valete fores, *h. e.* servæ una cum janitore. *Plaut.* (where a slave speaks) Nolo ego, fores conservas meas a te verberarier. (But it may perhaps in these two examples be in apposition.)

CŎNSĔSSŎR (consideo), ōris, m. *one who sits with another;* as, at public shows; or, as a judge; or, as a counsellor, friend; or, at table. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

CŎNSĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a sitting together, or with, an assembly of persons sitting together,* συνεδρία, συνέδριον. *Virg.* Omnem consessum suorum lustravere. *Id.* Implere totum consessum caveæ clamoribus. *Sueton.* Quem consessu frequenti nemo receperat. *Valer. Max.* Spectantium consessum velorum umbraculis texit. *Cic.* (to the judges) Non conspectu consessuque vestro commoveri. *Id.* Cum efferretur magna frequentia consessuque vestro. *Tacit.* Consessum caveæ perunctari. *Cic.* in ludo talario. *Lamprid.* Salutatus, consessum obtulit omnibus senatoribus. *Cic.* Consessus gladiatorum, or *Id.* gladiatorius, *h. e. for the purpose of seeing the gladiators.*

CŎNSĬDĔŌ (con & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. *to sit, or sit together.* *Cic.* Judices consederunt. *Liv.* Triarii sub vexillis considebant. —— ¶ This word seems not to occur in any tense which could not be formed from *consido;* so that some have referred all the tenses to that word. But the same distinction that exists in the simple verbs may be supposed to exist in the compound.

CŎNSĬDĔRĀNTĔR (considerans, from considero), adverb, *considerately, deliberately.* *Valer. Max.* Consideranter magistratus agebant.

CŎNSĬDĔRĀNTIA (considero), æ, f. *consideration, thought, reflection,* σκέψις. *Vitruv.*

CŎNSĬDĔRĀTĒ (consideratus), adverb, *considerately, with thought, with reflection,* περιεσκεμμένως. *Cic.* Cum ira nihil considerate fieri potest. *Id.* Quid feci non consideratissime? *Attic.* ad *Cic.* Valde videro, et consideratius utilitati nostræ consuluero. *Quintil. declam.* Crimina considerate ficta, *h. e.* accurate, studiose.

CŎNSĬDĔRĀTIŌ (considero), ōnis, f. *consideration, regard, advertency, circumspection, contemplation, viewing, pondering,* σκέψις. *Cic.* Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. *Id.* Circumspectio et accurata consideratio. *Gell.* Subtilior verborum consideratio. *Cic.* Intendere considerationem in rem aliquam.

CŎNSĬDĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *who considers, contemplates, reflects.* *Gell.*

CŎNSĬDĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from considero. —— ¶ Adj. *wary, attentive, considerate, cautious, circumspect,* περιεσκεμμένος. *Cic.* and *Plin. Jun.* homo. *Auct. B. Afric.* Cæsar tardior et consideratior est factus. —— ¶ Also, *considerate, deliberate,* h. e. *chosen or performed with deliberation, circumspection.* *Cic.* judicia. *Id.* Illud verbum consideratissimum consuetudinis, *arbitror.*

CŎNSĬDĔRŌ (perhaps con & sidus; or consido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consider, meditate, think of, weigh, deliberate,* σκέπτομαι, καταvοέω. *Cic.* Consideres, quid agas. *Id.* Considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, ecquem putetis, &c. *Curt.* Finitimos, hostes an amicos velis esse, considera. *Sallust.* Considera, utrum putes, &c. *Gell.* Consideremus, cur oleum sæpe stet. *Cic.* Considerandum est, ne temere desperet. *Terent.* secum in animo aliquid. *Cic.* de aliqua re cum aliquo. *Id.* factum alicujus ex judicio alterius. *Colum.* Considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit. *Id.* Considerari debet, ut luna crescente id fiat, *h. e. attended to, seen to, taken care.* —— ¶ Also, *to inspect, examine, look into.* *Gell.* sidera. *Cic.* Suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. *Sueton.* formam ludi gladiatorii. —— ¶ Also, *to observe, notice.* *Colum.* folia decidere. —— ¶ See also *Consideratus.*

CŎNSĪDŌ (con & sido), is, ēdi, essum, *to sit down, seat ourselves together,* συγκαθέζομαι. *Cic.* In pratulo propter Platonis statuam consedimus. *Id.* In silvam venitur, et ibi considitur. *Id.* Cum in theatro homines consederant. *Virg.* Considite transtris. — Also, of one person, *to sit down, seat one's self.* *Virg.* Sub ilice consederat Daphnis. *Nepos.* In ara consedit. —— ¶ Hence, in particular, of persons who seat themselves for deliberation, counsel, &c. *to hold a meeting or council, to meet.* *Cæs.* (of the druids) Certo anni tempore considunt in loco consecrato. — Especially, of judges. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* So, *Ovid.* Consedere duces, *h. e. seated themselves* (to hear and settle the dispute between Ajax and Ulysses). — Also, of those who seat themselves to dispute or debate, or for other learned entertainment. *Cic.* So, *Juvenal.* 4. 33. —— ¶ Hence, generally, *to light, settle, pitch.* *Cic.* Cum apes in labellis consedissent. *Plin.* In cacuminibus montium nubes consident. — So, in war, *to encamp, pitch a camp.* *Cic.* Cum quinque cohortes apud Philomelum consedissent. *Cæs.* Sub monte consedit, *pitched.* *Curt.* Qua venturum sciebat, consedit occultus, *set himself* (*with his men*) *in ambush.* — Also, *Virg.* (of Æneas and his fleet) Considere portu, *to come to anchor, stop.* — Also, *to stop* any where, in order to stay or dwell there for a time; also, *to take up one's abode* any where, *to settle.* *Cic.* Dubito, an Antii considam, et hoc tempus omne consumam. *Id.* Aliquo loco considere. *Virg.* Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? *Curt.* Permissum senioribus in novam urbem considere, *to settle in.* — Figur. *Cic.* in otio. *Id.* in mediocritate. *Id.* Vitium consedit in mente alicujus. *Id.* Religio ludorum in hac urbe consedit, *has taken up its abode in.* *Id.* Sensus moventia eadem in opinione considunt. So, *Senec.* in alia parte, *h. e.* mutare sententiam (in reference to the practice of the senators). —— ¶ Also, *to fall, fall in, give way, sink.* *Liv.* Terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, arboresque in profundum haustæ. *Cic.* Licet jam Alpes considant. *Virg.* Considere in ignes, *h. e.* conflagrare, et ruere. — Also, simply, *to settle, be laid, sink to the ground or bottom.* *Colum.* Patiemur picem considere. *Curt.* Donec consideret pulvis. — Hence, *Plin.* Alpium juga considunt, *sink,* h. e. *become less elevated.* — Figur. *Cic.* Consedit utriusque nomen in Quæstura, *sunk, was forgotten.* *Id.* Ardor animi consedit, *h. e. hath subsided, abated.* *Liv.* Terror consedit. *Id.* Cum consedisset ferocia. *Cic.* Omnis de republ. cura consedit, *h. e. has ceased, is calmed.* *Id.* Furor consedit. *Tacit.* Præsentia (*h. e.* furor et seditio) consederant. *Virg.* Videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *h. e. prostrate, cast down.* *Cic.* Junctio verborum varie distincteque considat, *h. e. finish, close.*

CŎNSĬGNĀNTĔR (consignans, from consigno), adverb. *Gell.* Græci significantius consignantiusque dixerunt, *distinctly, emphatically.*

CŎNSĬGNĀTĒ (consignatus), adverb. *Gell.* Versus de id genus hominibus consignatissime factus est, *plainly, evidently, expressly.*

CŎNSĬGNĀTIŌ (consigno), ōnis, f. *a document, instrument, written statement, hand-writing.* *Quintil.*

CŎNSĬGNŌ (con & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seal, affix a seal to,* σφραγίζω. *Cic.* Tabulæ signis hominum nobilium consignantur. *Liv.* decretum. *Pandect.* legem. *Id.* testamentum. *Id.* Pecunia consignata, *h. e.* in sacculo signato posita. *Sueton.* dotem, *h. e. the marriage-instrument.* *Plaut.* tabellas alicui, *h. e.* consignatas, seu obsignatas alicui tradere. — Figur. *Cic.* Antiquitas monumentis testata consignataque, *sealed,* h. e. *placed beyond doubt.* *Id.* in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas, *h. e. committed to writing;* or, *with a seal set on them, stamped, exhibited, real.* *Id.* Insitæ et quasi consignatæ in animis notiones, *stamped, engraved, impressed.* —— ¶ Consignare litteris, *to write, commit to writing, record, register,* ἐν γράμμασι κατατίθεσθαι. *Cic.* Litteris consignamus, quæ monumentis mandare volumus. So, *Id.* Fundi publicis commentariis consignati, *h. e. registered in the public records.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark, note, observe.* *Cic.* E quibus (sideribus) erat motus temporis consignandus. —— ¶ Also, *to show, set forth, hint, signify,* (as if) *by some sign.* *Gell.*

CŎNSĬLĔŌ (con & sileo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be silent.* *Gell.* Consiluisse universos dicit (but this may belong to the next).

CŎNSĬLĒSCŌ (con & silesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to become still or silent, be still.* *Plaut.* Dum hæ consilescunt turbæ. *Gell.* Omnis strepitus consilescit. *Id.* Consiluisse universos dicit, quasi attonitos.

CŎNSĬLĬĀRIS (consilium), e, adj. Absol. *Pandect.* Consiliari nullo modo concessum est, *assessor at court.*

CŎNSĬLĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit for counselling, counselling, advising.* *Senec.* fulmen. *Plaut.* senatus. *Id.* amicus. *Apul.* anima, *h. e. reason.* —— ¶ Consiliarius, ii, m. *a counsellor, adviser, assessor in court,* βουλευτής. *Cic.* Tu me consiliario usus esses. *Id.* Meminisse, Jovi, opt. max. se consiliarium datum. *Vellei.* cædis. *Sueton.* Consiliarii in negotiis publicis. *Id.* Offerre se consiliarium alicui.

CŎNSĬLĬĀTŎR (consilior), ōris, m. *a counsellor.* *Phædr.* maleficus. *Plin. Ep.* Meus in gerendis honoribus consiliator et rector.

CŎNSĬLĬĀTRIX (consiliator), īcis, f. *she who advises.* *Apul.*

CŎNSĬLĬGŌ (con & siligo), inis, f. *lungwort or pulmonary.* *Plin.*

CŎNSĬLĬŌ, is, 4. from *con* and *salio,* is read by some in *Liv.* and *Tacit.* but without need.

CŎNSĬLĬŎR (consilium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to counsel, give counsel, advise,* βουλεύω, συμβουλεύω. *Horat.* Ille bonis faveatque, et consilietur amice. *Cic.* Ad consiliandum. —— ¶ Also, *to consult, deliberate, take counsel.* *Cæs.* Cum Domitius multum cum suis, consiliandi causa, secreto colloqueretur. *Id.* Hæc consiliantibus eis, nuntiatur, &c. *Tacit.* Et rediere omnes Bononiam, rursus consiliaturi. *Horat.* Consiliantibus Divis.

CŎNSĬLĬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of discretion, considerate, prudent, apt to advise for the best.* Posit. in *Cato;* Comp. and Superl. in *Sidon.*

CŎNSĬLIUM (consul, as exsilium from exsul; or from consulo), ii, n. *consultation, deliberation, consideration, reflection, premeditation.* *Cæs.* Non hæc sine consilio accidere potuisse. *Liv.* Consilia principum habere, *to hold consultations with.* *Id.* Quæ consilii fuerunt, æqua postulastis, *h. e. which have been the result of deliberation.* *Cic.* Est tui consilii, *'tis for you to consider.* *Nepos.* Sui esse consilii. *Cic.* Vestrum consilium est, non solum meum, *it is for you, and*

not merely for me to consider. *Cæs.* Quasi vero consilii sit res, *were a matter of consideration, needed deliberation.* *Cic.* Magni consilii est, *h. e. requiring much consideration.* *Id.* Mittere in consilium, *leave* or *send* (*the judges*) *to deliberate, before giving their verdict*; hence, figur. of an orator, *to finish his argument, oration.* *Id.* Ire in consilium, *to consider* (before giving judgment), *to go to deliberate.* *Id.* Adhibere in consilium, *to consult, ask or take counsel of.* —— ¶ *Counsel, advice,* given to another. *Terent.* Consilium dare. *Id.* Alicujus consilium sequi. *Cic.* Neque facturus quidquam, nisi de meo consilio, *according to my advice.* — Or, to one's self, *h. e. determination, resolve, measure, an intention formed, plan, design.* *Liv.* Unde consilium abfuerit, culpam abesse, *h. e. premeditation, corrupt purpose.* *Cæs.* Consilium capere sibi, *h. e. take measures for themselves, go on their own hook, look out for themselves.* *Nepos.* Aliquid novi consilii capere, *adopt some new plan, take some new course.* *Cic.* sequi, and *Cæs.* inire, *make a resolution, adopt measures.* — Also, *Cæs.* Consilium capit, equitatum dimittere, *for* dimittendi. *Nepos.* Iniit consilia, reges tollere, *for* tollendi. *Cic.* Consilium cepi, ut exirem. — Hence, Consilium est, *I have resolved, I mean, I will.* *Cic.* ita facere. *Sallust.* Ea uti deseram, non est consilium, *I do not intend, 'tis not my purpose.* *Terent.* Jube illam redire. *P.* non est consilium, pater. *Cæs.* Suo consilio uti, *to take his own way.* *Nepos.* Id privato, non publico fecit consilio, *of his own head, and not by public resolution or authority.* — Also, *counsel*, h. e. *a counsellor, adviser.* *Ovid.* Illa (Egeria) Numæ consilium fuit. —— ¶ Hence, *the resolve put into execution, the action or procedure, which is the result of deliberation.* *Cic.* Hoc meum consilium laudes. *Id.* Vestrum de me factum consiliumque. —— ¶ *Aim, design, view, settled plan, end.* *Cic.* Bono consilio, *with good intent.* *Nepos.* Hoc consilio, ut, &c. *Cic.* Eo consilio, ut, &c. *Terent.* Quo consilio huc imus? — Hence, Consilio, *on purpose, with the view, designedly.* *Liv.* (followed by *ut*). *Virg.* and *Cic.* (absol.) —— ¶ *Prudence, discretion, sagacity, penetration, skill*; in general, *those qualities which enable one to give good counsel, or adopt wise measures.* *Cic.* Quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus. *Horat.* Vis consilii expers, *without discretion.* *Nepos.* Ad omnes res aptus, consiliique plenus. *Id.* Vir consilii maximi omnium barbarorum. *Terent.* Tam iners, tam nulli consilii sum. *Cæs.* Barbaris consilium non defuit, *presence of mind, consideration, discretion.* — Also, *a wise or artful contrivance, management, art, stratagem.* *Nepos.* Tali consilio proditores perculit et hostes profligavit. *Id.* Victus consilio Themistoclis. *Cæs.* Militum virtuti consilia Gallorum occurrebant, *contrivances, arts.* —— ¶ Consilium often stands for *those who take any thing into consultation.* *Cic.* Reipublicæ consilium, *h. e. men who take care for the good of the state.* — Hence, *a commission, committee.* *Sueton.* Instituit consilia sortiri. — And, in a narrower sense, *the senate.* *Cic.* Sapiens est consilium. So, *Id.* Consilium publicum, *and* Consilium Senatus. *Liv.* sanctius, *h. e. the more select council or committee of the* (*Carthaginian*) *senate.* — Also, *the bench of judges, the judges.* *Cic.* In consilio adesse, Consilium dimittere, &c. *Id.* Vos, qui estis in consilio, *who sit in council* (as judges). *Id.* Consilium publicum. — Also, *a council of war.* *Cæs.* convocare. *Sallust.* habere. *Liv.* militare. *Id.* castrense. — The council of war was composed of the *imperator, legati, tribuni militum*, and *primipili*; sometimes *the other centurions* were admitted. —— ¶ In the last signification, *concilium* is also found in various editions; but *concilium* signifies *any assembly.*

CŌNSĬMĬLIS (con & similis), e, adj. *like, similar*, ὅμοιος. *Cic.* Causa aliqua consimilis causarum earum. *Id.* Res consimilis rebus iis. *Terent.* Formæ mores consimiles. *Lucret.* Quidnam consimile in cursu possint, ac (h. e. *as*) fortis equi vis? *Plaut.* Haud consimili ingenio, atque ille.

CŌNSĬMĬLĬTĔR (consimilis), adv. *in like manner*, ὁμοίως. *Gell.*

CŌNSĬPĬŌ (con & sapio), is, ui, n. 3. *to be perfectly in one's senses, have all one's wits about one*, συμφρονέω. *Liv.* Romani non mentibus consipere poterant. *Gell.* Ne patres, de statu mentis suæ deturbati, non satis consiperent. —— ¶ Consipiens, *in one's senses, of sound mind.* *Senec.* Non sapienti viro, sed tantum consipiente.

CONSIPTUM for CONSEPTUM. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

CONSISTIO, read by some for *Constitio.*

CŌNSISTŌ (con & sisto), is, constiti, n. 3. *to place one's self with or together*, as for conversation. *Plaut.* Nec vobiscum quisquam in foro frugi consistere audet. *Cic.* Cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur. So, *Nepos.* Ut sine ducis opera ordinatæ (copiæ) consisterent, *drew up, set themselves in array.* *Tibull.* Seu sit opus, quadratum acies consistat in agmen. — Hence, *to agree, accord.* *Cic.* cum Aristone verbis (*h. e. in words merely*). — Also, *to appear in court with one*, h. e. *to go to law with.* *Senec.* cum matre. *Pandect.* cum debitoribus. *Id.* adversus dominos. — Also, *to consist, be made up.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* ex fugitivis. *Cæs.* Lacte et caseo et carne (victus) consistit. —— ¶ *To place one's self any where, take a stand, post one's self.* *Cic.* Ad mensam pueros jussit consistere. *Cæs.* Ut quisque primus venerat, sub muro consistebat. So, Constiti, *I have placed myself, I stand.* *Cæs.* In jugo constiterant. *Virg.* Adducto constitit arcu. So, *Senec.* Consistere in pedes, *to stand upright.* *Virg.* Constitit in digitos extemplo uterque, *raised himself on tiptoe.* *Ovid.* Prohibent consistere vires. *Cels.* Ut consistere homo non possit, *h. e. cannot stand upon the ground* by reason of his being lifted up. — Hence, of a speaker who defends a cause, *to take a stand, take certain ground, to make a certain disposition of the case.* *Cic.* *Partit.* 29. — Also, *to come to pass, take place.* *Cic.* Centum Venerios (*sc.* jactus, *h. e. lucky throws*) non posse casu consistere. — Also, *to appear, make one's appearance.* *Cic.* Vix singulis ætatibus binos oratores laudabiles constitisse. —— ¶ *To make a stand, get a firm footing.* *Cæs.* Censent, ut in jugo consistant. So, *Liv.* Si acies a fuga constitisset, *should rally.* — So, of persons on board ship, *to reach the shore, to land.* *Cic.* Plura scribam, cum constitero. *Virg.* Prima vetant consistere terra. — Hence, *to settle in a place, take up one's abode.* *Cæs.* ibi negotiandi causa. — Also, of a lawsuit, *be instituted or brought.* *Cic.* Causa consistit apud magistratum. — Also, *Cic.* Consilium constitit, *a firm resolve is made.* So, *Cæs.* In eo constitit, *adhered to, persisted in.* —— ¶ *To stand still, to stand, remain standing, to stop, stay.* *Cæs.* Viatores consistere cogunt. *Cic.* Neque consistens in loco, sed inambulans. *Senec.* Ista quæ spectantur, ad quæ consistitur, *h. e. in order to see them.* — In particular, of soldiers in battle, *not to give way, to keep one's footing, hold one's ground.* *Cæs.* Ut nemo eorum consisteret. — Also, of one on board ship, *to lie at anchor.* *Cæs.* Ipse ad ancoram constitit. — Hence, figur. of a speaker, *to remain standing*, h. e. *to continue his speech, to speak without interruption.* *Cic.* In dicendo. *Id.* præclare. Hence, *Id.* Verbo quidem superabis, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, *prove yourself in the right, maintain your cause.* — Also, in speech, *to dwell upon.* *Cic.* In singulis. — Also, *to stand still.* h. e. *to be at rest, be firm, composed, stand fast.* *Cic.* Consistere mente non posse. *Id.* Ut neque mens, neque vox, neque lingua consisteret, *was not master of itself, failed him.* *Id.* Miserum tandem consistere, *have rest, find rest.* *Id.* Ut neque mente, neque lingua consisteret, *was firm, composed.* — Also, *to stand still*, h. e. *to be obstructed in its course, to be at a stand, to stay.* *Ovid.* Frigore constitit Ister. *Liv.* Bellum ad Trebiam constitit. *Sueton.* Caius in equestri ordine constitit, *stood still*, h. e. *sought or obtained no higher rank.* — So, in general, *to stop, to be stopped, to cease.* *Cato.* Alvus consistit. *Cic.* Consistere usura debuit. *Cæs.* Administratio belli consistit. *Plaut.* Omnis familiæ causa consistit. — Also, *to stand still*, h. e. *to remain in the same condition, be stationary*; applied to diseases. *Cels.* Morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur. — In general, *to stand, exist, stand firm, to consist in, depend upon, rest upon.* *Lepid.* in *Cic. Ep.* Studia officii inter nos constiterunt. *Cic.* In quo ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere. *Id.* Quum in eo libertas populi Rom. consisteret. *Id.* Omne bonum in una honestate consistit. *Nepos.* Spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique natura. *Horat.* Quos ultra nequit consistere rectum. *Plin.* Vino consistit auctoritas, *h. e. it enjoys esteem or repute.* *Pandect.* Legatum in omnibus consistit, *is valid.* —— ¶ Transitively, *to make to stand, to post, to halt.* *Sallust.* agmen. (Others read *constituit.*) — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Vitam consistere tutam, *render secure.* *Gell.* causam, *to bring, commence, institute.*

CŌNSISTŌRIUM (consisto), ii, n. *a place of assembly*; hence, *the earth* is so called by *Tertull*; and *an anteroom where slaves wait their masters' orders*, by *Sidon.* —— ¶ In particular, *the place where the council of the emperor held their meetings, a cabinet, consistory.* — The members of this council were hence called *Consistoriani.* *Cod. Just.* and *Ammian.*

CŌNSĬTIŌ (consero), ōnis, f. *a planting, setting, sowing.* *Cic.*

CŌNSĬTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who plants or sows; a planter.* *Ovid.* uvæ.

CŌNSĬTŪRA, æ, f. *a sowing, planting.* *Cic.*

CŌNSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from consero, sēvi.

CONSIVIUS. *Macrob. Sat.* 1, 9. Janus Consivius.

CŌNSŌBRĪNŬS (con & sobrinus), a, um, adj. Those persons bore the relation of consobrini, *whose mothers were sisters*, according to *Caius.* But it is also more widely applied *to all cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters; first-cousins.* — Hence, Consobrīnus, a (*male*) *cousin-german*; and Consobrīna, a (*female*) *cousin-german.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Also, *Sueton.* Consobrinus, *a cousin* in a more remote degree.

CŌNSŎCĔR (con & socer), ĕri, m. *the father of either a husband or wife considered with reference to the father of the other*; h. e. *those are called* consoceri, *whose children have married each other.* *Sueton.*

CŌNSŎCĬĀBĬLIS (consocio), e, adject. *Ambros.* Quid enim tam consociabile, *h. e.* congruum et conveniens.

CŌNSŎCĬĀTIM (consociatus), adverb, *together, unitedly.* *Ammian.*

CŌNSŎCĬĀTĬŌ (consocio), ōnis, f. *a connecting, uniting, association.* *Cic.*

CŌNSŎCĬĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from consocio. —— ¶ Adj. *connected, bound together.* *Cic.* Consociatissima voluntas.

CŌNSŎCĬŌ (con & socio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make common, to join, share, associate, unite*, συναγελάζω. *Cic.* Cum A. Gabinio consociare consilia. *Id.* Cum amicis consociare injuriam. *Horat.* (of two trees) umbram. *Plaut.* Se se sudor cum unguentis consociavit. *Id.* Consociare mihi quidem tecum licet, *to associate with you* (h. e. *we have both experienced the same sufferings, or are unfortunate*). *Liv.* imperium, *to share the sovereignty.* *Id.* rem inter se. *Cic.* Consociati cum diis. *Id.* Consociati inter nos.

CŌNSŎCĬŬS (con & socius), a, um, adj. *united, associated, leagued together.* *Fulgent.* — Consocius, ii, m. *an associate, participator.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌNSŎCRŬS (con & socrus), us, f. corresponding to *Consocer.* *Auson.*

CŌNSŌLĀBĬLIS (consolor), e, adj. *admitting of consolation, consolable, that may be comforted or appeased*, εὐπαραμύθητος. *Cic.* dolor. —— ¶ Also, *serving to console, consolatory.* *Gell.*

CŌNSŌLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a consoling, consolation, comfort.* *Cic.* Erit illa con-

solatio maxima, si una erimus. *Id.* Invenire consolationem malorum, *a solace*. *Id.* Ut fere nos omnia in consolationem unam conjecimus, *h. e. the book, the writing of which is my solace for the death of my daughter*. —— ¶ Also, *a lightening, alleviation*. *Cic.* Timoris consolatio grata. —— ¶ Also, *encouragement, cheering*. *Hirt.*

CŌNSŌLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who consoles or comforts; a comforter*. *Cic.*

CŌNSŌLĀTŌRIĒ (consolatorius), adverb, *in a consolatory manner*. *Sidon.*

CŌNSŌLĀTŌRIŬS (consolator), a, um, *consolatory*. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*

CŌNSŌLIDĂ (con & solidus), æ, f. *the herb comfrey*, called also, *conferva, inula, rustica*, and *alum*, σύμφυτον. *Apul.*

CŌNSŌLIDĀTIŌ (consolido), ōnis, f. *Pandect.* Ante consolidationem, *h. e. before the* usufructuarius *acquires ownership*.

CŌNSŌLIDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *who strengthens, makes firm, puts in a durable condition*. *Venant. Fortun.*

CŌNSŌLIDŌ (con & solido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consolidate, make firm, strengthen, cement*, στερεόω. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ *Pandect.* Usumfructum consolidare, *to unite the usufruct with the proprietorship;* which happens either when the usufruct reverts to the proprietor, or the *usufructuarius* becomes also proprietor. —— ¶ *Cic.* rationes, *to adjust, settle*.

CŌNSŌLIDŬS (con & solidus), a, um, adject. *solid, firm*. *Arnob.*

CŌNSŌLŎR (con & solor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to console, comfort, solace*, παρακαλέω, παραμυθέω. *Cic.* Ut ipse me per litteras consolarer. *Id.* Consolandus ipse sum. *Id.* Consolare te, quod, &c. *Id.* hominem in miseriis. *Id.* aliquem de miseriis. —— ¶ So, of things, *to console, alleviate, lighten, relieve, compensate, make amends for*. *Cic.* dolorem alicujus. *Quintil.* otium nostrum. *Cic.* brevitatem vitæ posteritatis memoria. *Id.* hoc incommodum. *Id.* dicendi laborem delectatione oratoria. *Id.* Doloris diuturnitatem allevatio consolatur. —— ¶ *Cic.* Quæso nolite vosmetipsos consolari, *h. e. do not flatter yourselves*. —— ¶ Also, *to hearten, encourage*. *Cæs.* Consolatus consurgere jussit. So, passively, *Justin.* Consolatis militibus. —— ¶ Consolo, as, same as *Consolor*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* — So, Consolor, āris, passive. *Asin. Poll.* ap. *Priscian.*

CŌNSŌMNIŌ (con & somnio), as, n. 1. *to dream*. *Plaut.*

CŌNSŌNĀNS, tis, particip. from consono. —— ¶ Adj. *sounding loud or full; sonorous*. *Cic.* Verba consonantiora. —— ¶ Consonans, *sc.* litera, *a consonant* (so called because it cannot be sounded without the help of a vowel). *Quintil.* —— ¶ Consonans est, *it is fitting, suitable*. *Pandect.* (followed by *acc.* with the *infin.*)

CŌNSŌNĀNTĔR (consonans), adverb, *consonantly, agreeably*. *Vitruv.* Consonantissime ad harmoniam composita.

CŌNSŌNĀNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a sounding together, the agreement of voices, concord, harmony, accord of sound, consonance*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *agreement, unanimity*. *Tertull.* scripturarum.

CŌNSŌNĒ (consonus), adverb, *with one voice*. *Apul.*

CŌNSŌNŌ (con & sono), as, ui, n. 1. *to sound together, or with the same sound;* also, *to sound, resound*, συμφωνέω, συνηχέω. *Varr.* Apes consonant vehementer. *Virg.* Consonat omne nemus strepitu. *Liv.* Consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare. *Senec.* Omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit. *Petron.* Consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu. *Vitruv.* Consonantes loci, *places sounding together, and consequently increasing the body of the sound*. *Plaut.* Contra consonat terra, *to resound, re-echo*. —— ¶ Figur. *to accord, harmonize, agree, correspond, be consistent with;* of sound, or not. *Senec.* Doces me, quomodo inter se acutæ et graves voces consonent: fac potius, quomodo animus secum meus consonet. *Id.* Virtus per omnia consonans sibi, *h. e. consistent, agreeing with itself*. *Id.* Opus ad vocem consonet. *Manil.* Virginis et Tauri Capricorno consonat astrum. Hence, *Pandect.* Consonans est, referri jusjurandum, *it is fitting, suitable*.

CŌNSŌNŬS (con & sonus), a, um, adj. *sounding together, making the same sound, with one voice*, συνηχόν, σύμφωνος. *Ovid.* clangor. *Id.* fila lyræ. —— ¶ Figur. *accordant, agreeing, fit, suitable, becoming*. *Cic.* Satis consonum fore, si, &c. *Claudian.* Docere juvenem consona regno. *Apul.* Totius orbis consono ore. —— ¶ Consŏna, æ, (*sc.* litera), *a consonant*. *Terentian. Maur.*

CŌNSŌPIŌ (con & sopio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to lay or lull asleep*, κατακοιμάω. *Cic.* A Luna consopitus. *Id.* Somno consopiri sempiterno. — Figur. *Gell.* Duodecim tabularum antiquitas consopita, *put to sleep, sunk into oblivion, done away*.

CŌNSŌRS (con & sors), tis, adject. *sharing, partaking of*, σύγκληρος, ἔγκληρος, κοινόβιος. *Cic.* Fratres consortes, *living in undivided community of goods*. So, *Vellei.* Censoris frater et quidem consors. *Virg.* Quatuor antiquis quæ heredibus est data consors. — Hence, *a brother or sister*. *Tibull.* Mœnia consorti non habitanda Remo. *Ovid.* Dea consors Phœbi, *h. e. Diana, sister of Apollo*. *Id.* Consors Ledæa gemellis, *h. e. sister of the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux*. So, *Ovid.* Pectora consortia, *h. e. of his sisters*. *Id.* Consors sanguis, *h. e. of the brother*. — *Ovid.* Consors thalami, *the partner*, h. e. *his wife*. *Cic.* Consors mecum temporum illorum, *sharing, partaking*. *Id.* laboris. *Id.* in lucris atque furtis. *Tacit.* tribunitiæ potestatis. *Vellei.* vitiorum. *Ovid.* culpæ. *Id.* generis et necis. *Id.* urbis, *h. e.* populares, cives ejusdem urbis. *Lucan.* studiis puerilibus. — *Claudian.* imperii, and *Sueton.* Consors (absol.), *a partner, colleague*. —— ¶ Also, *similar*. *Propert.* casus. —— ¶ *Horat.* Consortem socium fallat, *h. e. a partner, one who has united his capital with that of another*. But if a comma is read after *consortem*, it will mean as above, *a coheir, one who enjoys an undivided estate in common with another*.

CŌNSŌRTĀLIS (consors), e, adject. *common*. *Frontin.* lineæ.

CŌNSŌRTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *participation, sharing, communion*, κοινωνία. *Liv.* inter binos Lacedæmoniorum reges, *sc.* regni; or, *intercourse*. *Vellei.* tribunitiæ potestatis. —— ¶ Also, *fellowship, society, intercourse*. *Cic.* humana.

CŌNSŌRTIUM (Id.), ii, n. *community of goods, partnership, fellowship, communion, intercourse*, κοινωνία, συγκλήρωσις. *Pandect.* inter fratres voluntarium consortium. *Cels.* cum vesica, *sympathy*. *Petron.* studiorum. *Tacit.* regni. *Pandect.* collationis. *Cod. Just.* concubinarum.

CONSPARGO, for *Conspergo*. *Marcell. Empir.* —— ¶ Some also read *Consparsio* for *Conspersio*, in a passage of *Tertull.*

CŌNSPĀTIĀNS (con & spatior), tis, particip. *walking together*. *Petron.*

CŌNSPĔCTŎR (conspicio), ōris, m. *who sees, beholds*. *Tertull.*

CŌNSPĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from conspicio. —— ¶ Adj. *visible*. *Liv.* Tumulus hosti conspectus. —— ¶ Also, *striking, attracting attention, conspicuous, remarkable, worthy of notice;* both in a good and bad sense. *Virg.* Pallas pictis conspectus in armis. *Ovid.* Platano conspectior alta. *Liv.* Supplicium, conspectius eo, quod, &c. *Liv.* Patris avique fama conspectum eum efficiebat.

CŌNSPĔCTŬS (conspicio), us, m. *a seeing, looking, look, sight, view;* sometimes it is the same as *presence*, ὄψις. *Cic.* Ne qui conspectus fieret, aut sermo. *Liv.* Quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, *as far as the eye could carry*. *Cic.* Frui conspectu urbis. *Id.* Fugere conspectum alicujus. *Id.* Dare se alicui in conspectum, *to let one's self be seen*. *Id.* In conspectum alicujus venire, *to come before one, into one's presence*. *Liv.* Dies dedit hostem in conspectum, *made them visible*. *Cic.* Cadere in conspectum. *Id.* Ponere aliquem in conspectu alicujus. *Id.* In civium esse conspectu. *Terent.* Amittere aliquem e conspectu, *to lose sight of*. *Liv.* Fugere alicujus conspectum. *Cic.* Evolare, and *Terent.* Fugere e conspectu. *Varr.* Quercus, quæ est in oppidi conspectu, *within sight of the town*. *Liv.* Nimbus conspectum ejus concioni abstulit. *Nepos.* Recedere a conspectu suorum. *Liv.* Imperator conspectu suo prœlium restituit, *presence*. *Terent.* Scio his fore meum conspectum invisum. *Varr.* Illicere populum ad conspectum magistratus. *Liv.* In conspectu crebri cecidere cælo lapides, *in sight, before their eyes*. *Virg.* Navim in conspectu nullam prospicit. — Figur. *Cic.* Mori in conspectu legum et libertatis. *Id.* Ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *that they are hardly perceptible*. *Id.* Sita est laus tua, in plurimorum et sociorum, et civium conspectu, *h. e.* conspecta, et cognita sociis, et civibus. *Id.* Ut uno in conspectu omnia viderem, *in one field of view; at once*. *Id.* In conspectu posita est omnium magistratum descriptio, *displayed before the eye*. — Hence, *Gell.* Conspectus virorum, qui in his ætatibus fuerunt, *a brief view, survey*. *Id.* Pecuniæ conspectus, *h. e. estimate;* or *sum total*. —— ¶ Also, *possibility or opportunity of seeing or looking*. *Liv.* Conspectus est in capitolium, *one can look*. *Colum.* Ut intrantium exeuntiumque conspectum habeat, *have a view of, be able to see*.

CŌNSPĔRGŌ (con & spargo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. *to sprinkle, scatter*, διαπάσσω, συμπάσσω. *Colum.* mustum. *Id.* aquam mulsam. *Plaut.* Consperge (absol.) ante ædes, *sprinkle before the house*. —— ¶ Also, *to besprinkle, moisten, bestrew*. *Plaut.* fores vino. *Cic.* me lacrymis. *Plin.* terram rore. *Colum.* Caro sale conspersa. *Lucret.* herbas floribus. So, *Phædr.* humum, *sc.* aqua. — Figur. *Cic.* Quæ quadam hilaritate conspersimus, *have interspersed*. *Id.* Caput tauri stellis conspersum, *set, studded, bespangled*. *Quintil.* Color dicendi multis maculis conspergitur.

CŌNSPĔRSIŌ (conspergo), ōnis, f. *a sprinkling, scattering*. *Pallad.* salis. —— ¶ Also, *paste, dough*, φύραμα. *Valentin.*

CŌNSPĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from conspergo.

CŌNSPĬCĀBĬLIS (conspicor), e, adj. *visible*. *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *conspicuous, notable, remarkable*, περιφανής. *Sidon.*

CŌNSPĬCĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, *looking upon, regarding*. *Martian. Capell.*

CŌNSPĬCIĔNDŬS, a, um, particip. from conspicio. —— ¶ Adj. *striking, remarkable, conspicuous, distinguished, worthy of admiration*. *Ovid.* Inter Dictæos conspicienda greges. *Liv.* Opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis conspiciendum.

CŌNSPĬCĬLIUM, ii, n. *a place to look from*, according to *Non.* who quotes *Plaut.* In conspicillo (*al. leg.* conspicillo) adservabam.

CŌNSPĬCIŌ (con & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to see, behold, look at or towards, observe, discern*, βλέπω, προςοράω. *Plaut.* Istanc tecum conspicio simul. *Cic.* Imaginem parentis sui, laureatam conspexit. *Cæs.* Quæ prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit. *Catull.* Conspexit, terra centum procurrere currus. *Cic.* Infestis oculis omnium conspici. So, *Id.* Si signum illud curiam conspiceret, *looked towards, was turned towards*. — Hence, *to consider, take into account*. *Cic.* Conspicere, quibus vitiis affectus sit. — Also, *to look out for, take care for*. *Plaut.* Ego conspicio mihi. — Also, *to see, perceive, comprehend*. *Plaut.* Quantum ego corde conspicio meo. —— ¶ Also, *to look in any direction, to look*. *Plaut.* in cœlum. *Petron.* in tabernam. *Nepos.* Cum ille conspiceret. —— ¶ *Conspici*, also, *to attract attention* from its striking appearance, its remarkable beauties or defects, *to be attentively looked at, to be an object of*

attention, wonder, &c. Nepos. Supellex modica, non multa: ut in neutram partem conspici posset. Ovid. Bonis animi conspicerere tui. Liv. Vestitus nihil inter æquales excellens: arma et equi conspiciebantur. — So, Conspectus, gazed at, admired, conspicuous, &c. But see Conspectus and Conspiciendus.

CŌNSPICIŌ (conspicio), ōnis, f. a viewing, seeing. Varr.

CŌNSPICŌ, as, a. 1. same as Conspicor. Varr. Contemplare et conspicare. — Hence, Conspicor (passive). See Conspicor.

CŌNSPICŎR (con & specio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to see, behold, descry, θεωρέω, βλέπω. Cæs. Trans vallem magnam hostium multitudinem conspicatur. Terent. Cur te ergo in his ego conspicor regionibus? Id. Quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare. Plaut. Ubi me hunc habere conspicata est annulum, rogat, unde habeam. —— ¶ Passively. Plaut. Non vult conspicari.

CŌNSPICŬŬS (conspicio), a, um, adj. visible, in full view, conspicuous, clear, περιφανής. Ovid. Rebus ab auditis, conspicuisque, from things heard and seen. Phædr. Ut conspicuum in prœlio haberent signum. Tacit. Ipsorum tela per tenebras vana: Romani conspicuam Barbarorum aciem, &c. Senec. Nives conspicuæ. Curt. Tabernaculum undique conspicuum. Augustus ap. Plin. Sidus omnibus e terris conspicuum. Senec. Habere mortem in conspicuo, h. e. tanquam præsentem intueri.—— ¶ Figur. of persons and things which attract the attention of people, striking, worth seeing, worthy of notice, conspicuous, illustrious, distinguished, remarkable. Horat. Late conspicuum tollere verticem. Tibull. Clara conspicuus domo. Plin. Ep. Laude conspicui. Tacit. Illustres senes, conspicuæ feminæ. Martial. Conspicui venerabilis amphitheatri moles.

CŌNSPĪRĀTĒ (conspiratus), adverb, with one accord, with one consent, unanimously. Justin. Lacedæmonii eo conspiratius ad arma concurrunt.

CŌNSPĪRĀTĬŌ (conspiro), ōnis, f. an agreement, union, unanimity, harmony, concord, ὁμόνοια. Cic. in republ. bene gerenda. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem. Cic. Amici magna amoris conspiratione consentientes. Id. Conspiratio consensusque virtutum. —— ¶ In a bad sense, a plot, conspiracy, σύστασις. Cic. certorum hominum contra dignitatem tuam.

CŌNSPĪRĀTŬS, us, m. same as Conspiratio. Gell.

CŌNSPĪRŌ (con & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to blow together, συμπνέω. Virg. Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco. —— ¶ Commonly, intransitively and figuratively, to agree, unite, or conspire together. Cic. Conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis. Plin. Ep. Consentite, conspirate ad liberandam rempubl. Colum. In commune conspirabatur ab utroque. — Also, of inanimate objects. Lucret. Conspirans mutuus ardor. Colum. Ut humus suis omnibus partibus ad educandam prolem novam conspiret. Cic. Rerum conspirans cognatio. — Also, in a bad sense, to plot, conspire, συνίστημι. Sueton. Conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius. Tacit. in cædem alicujus. Sueton. ad res novas. Id. perdere aliquem. —— ¶ Particip. Conspiratus, a, um, united, collected. Cæs. (Ed. Oud.) Milites subito conspirati. Senec. Multarum ætatum exempla, in unum conspirata. — Also, having united, conspired. Phædr. Conspiratis partibus, h. e. factis, conflatis. — Conspirati, orum, conspirators. Sueton. —— ¶ Also (from spira), of a snake, to roll up, wind round, coil up. Aurel. Vict. Anguis se conspiravit. —— ¶ Veget. Sanguis conspiratus, h. e. (perhaps) ex arteria cum spiritu emissus.

CŌNSPISSĀTŬS (con & spissatus), a, um, adject. thickened, made thick. Colum.

CŌNSPŌNDĔŌ (con & spondeo), es, di, sum, n. and a. 2. to promise mutually. Vet. Senatus cons. Ne posthac inter se conjuravisse velint, neque conspondisse. — Hence, Apul. Jugum sororium consponsæ factionis, h. e. par sororum, quæ conjuraverant. Auson. Consponsum fœdus, h. e. mutuo promissum.

CŌNSPŌNSŎR (conspondeo), ōris, m. a joint surety, συνεγγυητής. Cic. Si Galba consponsor tuus redierit. Id. Ut investiges ex consponsorum tabulis.

CŌNSPŬŌ (con & spuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to spit upon, προσπτύω. Petron. me basio. Plaut. Qui constitit, culpant eum: conspuitur, vituperatur. Juvenal. Conspuiturque sinus. —— ¶ Jupiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, spits upon, h. e. conspergit, besprinkles. This is a verse of Furius, which is ridiculed by Horace, who substitutes the name of the poet for Jupiter. —— ¶ Also, to spit. Petron. in sinum suum.

CŌNSPŬRCŌ (con & spurco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to defile, pollute, befoul, καταρρυπαίνω. Colum.

CŌNSPŪTŌ (frequentat. from conspuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to spit frequently upon, bespit, bespawl. Cic.

CŌNSTĂBĬLĬŌ (con & stabilio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to establish, make firm or sure, διαστηρίζω. Plaut. Tuam rem constabilisses.

CŌNSTĀGNŌ (con & stagno), as, n. 1. to congeal. Corn. Fronto.

CŌNSTĀNS, tis, particip. from consto. —— ¶ Adj. steady, firm, hard to move. Lucret. mollis constantior est natura. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, firm, steady, resolved, constant, always the same, even, uniform, consistent, fixed, determined, immutable. Cic. Castissimus et constantissimus testis. Id. Constantes amici. Id. Fortis et constantis est, non perturbari. Id. Stellæ, quæ cursus certos et constantes habent. Id. Una et constans haruspicum vox. Sueton. Constans fama erat, h. e. it was generally affirmed. Ovid. Constantique fide veterem tutare sodalem. Tacit. Fidei constans, for in fide. So, in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious. Horat. Constantior in vitiis. Propert. Constans fastus. —— ¶ Also, grave, acting with steadiness, acting reasonably; opposed to amens. Cic. Fuit omnium constantissimus.

CŌNSTĀNTĔR (constans), adv. consistently, uniformly, evenly, steadily, firmly, unchangeably. Cic. Oratio constanter ingrediens. Id. Constantissime dici videntur. Id. Sibi constanter dicere. Cæs. Constanter nunciare, to tell the same story, give the same account. Horat. Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, uniformly, systematically. Cic. Constanter honesteque vivere. Brut. ad Cic. Si modo constanter ac perpetuo placebit hoc consilium. Cic. Cælum constantissime conficit vicissitudines anniversarias, regularly, immutably. Sueton. Amicitias constantissime retinere. Id. Constantius exsequi aliquid. Curt. Acrius, quam constantius prœlium inire. Cæs. Constanter ac non timide pugnare. Ovid. Di, quos experior nimium constanter iniquos, h. e. too constantly or uniformly.

CŌNSTĀNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. consistency in thought, word and action, steadiness, firmness, uniformity of conduct, constancy, perseverance, equableness, fixedness. Cic. Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipsam perpetua constantia roboravisset. Id. promissi. Id. benevolentiæ. Nepos. vocis atque vultus. Cic. Non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia. Id. Quæ est autem inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? h. e. ut eadem semper dicant, et sibi ipsis constent. Id. Cursus stellarum sunt admirabili incredibilique constantia, uniformity. — So also, strength or firmness of body. Quintil. declam. — Also, boldness, confidence. Tertull. admonendi. — Plural, Cic. Sunt tres constantiæ. —— ¶ Also, of the parts of the body, that symmetry which forms a beautiful whole. Quintil. 1, procem. 27.

CŌNSTĀNTĪNŎPŎLĬS (Constantinus & πόλις), Constantinople, built by Constantine. Auson. — Hence, Constantinopolitānus, a, um, adj. Cod. Just. urbs, h. e. Constantinople.

CŌNSTĀNTĪNŬS, i, m. Constantine, the first Roman emperor who embraced Christianity. He was the son of Constantius. Euseb. — Hence, Constantiniānus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Constantine. Ammian.

CŌNSTĀNTĬŬS, ii, m. a Roman emperor. — Hence, Constantiācus, and Constantiānus, a, um, and Constantiensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Ammian. and Sext. Ruf.

CŌNSTĒLLĀTĬŌ (con & stella), ōnis, f. an assemblage or conjunction of the stars as affecting the fate of men, a constellation, ἀστροθεσία. Ammian. and Firmic.

CŌNSTĒLLĀTŬS (con & stellatus), a, um, adj. studded with stars, starred. Trebell. Poll.

CŌNSTĔRNĀTĬŌ (consterno), ōnis, f. great fear, alarm, or astonishment; consternation, dismay, πτόησις, πτυρμός, ἔκπληξις. Liv. Auxilia subsidiaria, pavore et consternatione quadrigarum territa, et ipsa in fugam versa. Tacit. Pavor et consternatio mentis. Sueton. Non mediocrem fore consternationem, sicunde hostis appareat. —— ¶ Also, a tumult, disorder, mutiny, sedition. Liv. muliebris, h. e. the mad or tumultuous conduct of the women. Tacit. militum.

CŌNSTĔRNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from consterno. —— ¶ Adj. put into great fear, beside one's self for fright, having lost one's presence of mind, disturbed, thrown into confusion or disorder. Liv. Propter quod matronæ consternatæ procurrant in publicum, h. e. tumultuous, in a fury.

CŌNSTĔRNŌ (con & sterno, is; applied to the mind), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to alarm, terrify, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror, to disturb greatly, amaze, ἐκπλήττω, πτοέω, πτύρω. Liv. Clamoribus dissonis consternavit equos. Sueton. Consternatus transcursu fulguris. Stat. Turmas metu consternat inani. — Also, to impel or drive by terror, to excite to revolt or sedition. Liv. Repente in fugam consternantur. Id. multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma. Id. Tumultuque etiam sanos consternante.

CŌNSTĔRNŌ (con & sterno), is, strāvi, ātum, a. 3. to strew or cover all over, to spread; lay, στορέω, καταστρώννυμι. Cic. Frumentum vias omnes angiportusque constraverat. Virg. Consternunt terram frondes. Cæs. Consternere contabulationem lateribus et luto, to floor. Plin. nidum mollibus plumis. Id. Consternere lapide, to pave. Catull. Purpurea consternens veste cubile. Hirt. Palus constrata pontibus, h. e. bridged over. Plin. Pons constratus in navibus. Cic. Naves constratæ, with a deck. — Hyperbolically, Liv. classibus maria. Lucret. Gravi terram consternere casu. Virg. Latè terram consternere tergo. —— ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, same as Prosterno. Liv. Tempestas signa constravit. —— ¶ Stat. Iram, to calm, allay. —— ¶ See Constratum.

CŌNSTĬPĀTĬŌ (constipo), ōnis, f. a pressing or crowding together. Vopisc. Facta exercitus sui constipatione, having concentrated his troops.

CŌNSTĪPŌ (con & stipo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to place close together, crowd together, thicken, ἐπισάττω, συλλέγω. Cic. tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum. Cæs. Hostes se sub ipso vallo constipaverant. Prudent. Constipata officia (h. e. ministros).

CŌNSTĬTĬŌ (consisto), ōnis, f. a standing, staying, tarrying. Gell.

CŌNSTĬTŬŌ (con & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to set down, place, put, dispose, station, post. Liv. pedites in colle. Cæs. præsidia in oppidis. Liv. Constituit agmen, make to halt. Id. signa, to make a halt. Id. signa ante tribunal, to plant. Cic. arma in templo. Id. aliquid sibi ante oculos. Nepos. classem, to come to anchor with the fleet. Cic. plebem in agris, to plant, settle. Vellei. Reliquias prædonum in certa sede constituit. Cic. hominem ante pedes alicujus, to bring him before. Id. aliquem in locum alterius. Id. in aliquo munere. —— ¶ To

set up, erect, found, build, construct, raise, appoint, make, create. *Virg.* quatuor aras. *Id.* pyras. *Plin.* colossum. *Cæs.* oppidum. *Virg.* nova mœnia. *Vellei.* Salamina. *Sueton.* Romæ castra constituit, quibus prætorianæ cohortes continerentur. *Nepos.* portum. *Cic.* exercitum. *Id.* imperatorem. *Id.* patronum alicui causæ. *Pandect.* tutores pupillis. *Cic.* aliquem regem. *Id.* Te mearum ineptiarum testem fortuna constituit. Hence, *Nepos.* Constituere sibi magnam auctoritatem, *to gain, secure, establish.* *Cic.* Senectutem fundamentis adolescentiæ constituere, *h. e. to lay a foundation for old age by a youth well spent.* *Id.* Constituere fidem, *to secure, gain.* *Id.* leges, *to make, frame.* *Id.* controversiam, and the like, *to set on foot, institute.* — *Cic.* Constitutum crimen ex periculi tui tempore, *h. e.* fictum et compositum. —— ¶ *To assign, appoint, fix, settle.* *Plaut.* Constituere diem nuptiis. *Terent.* Olim in hunc diem sunt constitutæ nuptiæ. *Cic.* grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum. *Cæs.* diem cum legatis. *Id.* certum tempus alicui rei. *Cic.* mercedem funeris ac sepulturæ. So, *Id.* Constituendum principio, quis esset imperator, *it should be determined.* *Id.* Res constituta et definita, *fixed, settled, laid down.* — So, Constituere cum aliquo, *to make an agreement, to make an appointment or assignation.* *Cic.* Constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanæ præsto essent. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Communiter constituemus de reditu ejus. *Terent.* Constitui cum quodam hospite, me esse illum conventuram, *I have appointed.* — So, with the *dat.* *Cic.* Lælio. *Juvenal.* amicæ. — So, with the *acc.* of the thing about which a bargain is made. *Pandect.* pecuniam, *h. e. to agree to pay a debt at a certain time.* Hence, *Pandect.* De constituta pecunia teneri, *h. e. of a failure to perform this engagement.* — To this may also be referred, Constituere sponsalia, Constituere obligationem, *h. e.* inire, *to enter into, contract.* *Pandect.* — Also, *Q. Cic.* amicitiam cum aliquo, *to form, enter into.* — Hence, *to resolve, settle, determine, make a resolve, decide.* *Cic.* Ut constitui, adero. *Id.* Constitui, ut in Arpino manerem. *Id.* hæc ex re et ex tempore. *Id.* de profectione. *Pandect.* apud se, utrum, &c. *Cic.* Scævola in Tusculanum ire constituit. — Also, *to decree, ordain, prescribe, lay down.* *Cic.* Cum majores ita constituerint, ut qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret. *Id.* Censoribus, si quid commisissent, pœnæ legibus erant constitutæ. *Id.* Constitue, nihil opis esse in hac voce, Civis R. sum. *Justin.* Jasoni divinos honores. *Sueton.* ludos quinquennales. *Nepos.* Qui constitueret, quantum quæque civitas daret. *Cic.* De certo, de perspicuo, de utili, de probato vobis jure est constituendum. — Also, *to settle, establish, place on a good footing, put in good condition, arrange in a proper manner, regulate.* *Cic.* rem nummariam de communi sententia. *Id.* rem familiarem. *Nepos.* Antonius, triumvir reipubl. constituendæ, *settling, ordering.* *Id.* Chersonesum. *Cic.* rempublicam, *h. e. to heal its disorders by useful measures.* *Id.* multas reipubl. partes, *h. e. to set on a right footing by introducing wholesome laws.* *Id.* Rebus constitutis, *h. e. the civil war being finished, and affairs brought to a better state.* *Id.* Constituenda judicia, *h. e.* restituenda. —— ¶ *Cic.* Bona possessa non esse constitui, *have shown, proved, established.* —— ¶ *To prepare, dispose, arrange, get ready.* *Cic.* accusationem. So, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Per exordium animus constituitur. —— ¶ See also *Constitutus, a, um.*

CŌNSTĬTŪTĬŌ (constituo), ōnis, f. *a constitution, natural constitution, state, condition, appointment, disposition,* κατάστημα, κατάστασις. *Cic.* Corporis firma constitutio. *Senec.* Omnibus animalibus constitutionis suæ sensus est. *Id.* Herba aliam constitutionem habet tenera, et vix eminens sulco; aliam, cum convaluit. So, *Cic.* Scribere quid sentirem de tota constitutione hujus belli. —— ¶ Also, *establishment, founding.* *Cic.* religionum. —— ¶ Also, *disposition, arrangement, ordering.* *Curt.* Æterna constitutione nexuque causarum latentium. *Apul.* Constitutio civitatum. —— ¶ Also, *a fixing, defining, laying down.* *Cic.* boni. —— ¶ Also, *human institution* (as opposed to natural law); *a law, statute, rule.* *Quintil.* Justum omne continetur natura vel constitutione. *Plin.* In tabulis æreis publicæ constitutiones inciduntur. —— ¶ Also, *an opinion, conclusion, decision, position.* *Pandect.*

CŌNSTĬTŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who constitutes, appoints, &c.* *Quintil.* legum. *Arnob.* Constitutor moderatorque omnium.

CŌNSTĬTŪTŌRĬUS (constitutor), a, um, adj. Constitutoria actio, *h. e.* de constituta pecunia.—See *Constituo.*

CŌNSTĬTŪTUS, a, um, particip. from constituo. —— ¶ Adj. *constituted, circumstanced, conditioned.* *Cic.* Corpus bene constitutum. *Id.* Boni viri, sapientes, et bene natura constituti, *well-disposed, have naturally a love of right.* —— ¶ Constitutum (absol.), *an appointment, private agreement.* *Cic.* Nunquam se ne congressu quidem, et constituto cœpisse de tantis injuriis experiri, *h. e. a private agreement or compromise.* *Id.* Constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent. *Vellei.* Universa Pannonia ex constituto arma corripuit, *according to appointment.* So, *Cic.* Si quid constitutum cum podagra habes, fac, ut in alium diem differas. — Ad constitutum, *at the time or place appointed.* *Cic.* Qui ad constitutum experiundi juris gratia venissent. *Varr.* Qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. —— ¶ Constitutum is also, *a law, statute, decree, ordinance.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Cum videas naturam per constituta procedere, *h. e. according to fixed, preëstablished laws.*

CŌNSTŌ (con & sto), as, stĭti, ātum, n. 1. *to stand together.* *Plaut.* Constant, conferunt sermonem inter se. — Hence, *to consist in or of something; to be composed of, made up of; to rest upon, depend upon, lie in.* *Cic.* ex animo et corpore. *Id.* Temperantia constat ex prætermittendis voluptatibus corporis. *Id.* Causa ex controversia constat. *Nepos.* Omnis ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis possessionibus. *Cæs.* Victoriam in virtute constare. *Nepos.* Domus amœnitas silva constabat. *Sueton.* Quicquid auro argentoque constaret, *consisted.* *Quintil.* Oratio actione constat. — Also, *to agree together; to accord, correspond, be consistent.* *Cic.* Constet oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Contrariam sententiam non constare cum superioribus sententiis. *Virg.* Cuncta videt cœlo constare sereno, *that all is in accordance with fine weather,* h. e. *that all promises a continuance of fine weather.* — Hence, Constare sibi, suæ humanitati, *to be consistent with, remain constant to.* *Cic.* — But Constare sibi is also *to be in one's senses, have one's wits.* *Cic.* e *poeta.* — Hence, *Cic.* Ratio constat, *the account agrees, is right.* *Sueton.* Quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *h. e. who reckoned them accurately, kept a careful account of them.* — Also, figur. *Ratio constat* is used of those things of which *a reasonable account can be given,* and which, of course, are worthy of approbation. *Tacit.* Eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *h. e. that no reasonable account can be given of it, that it does not answer its end, is not consistent with its own nature.* *Plin. Jun.* Mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio constet, pluribus junctisque non constet, *h. e. how well you seem to have spent each single day, and how unprofitably any number of days.* *Id.* Cui ratio non constat, *h. e. is not reasonable, is without ground.* *Id.* Scietis, nobis constare silentii nostri rationem, *h. e. that we have a good reason for silence, can give a good account of it.* *Id.* Quamvis scias, illis (*h. e.* brevibus) epistolis constare rationem. — Also, *Justin.* Ut ratio otii mei apud te constaret, *h. e. that I may give an account of, may let you see how I spend my leisure.* —— ¶ Also, *to be evident, manifest, clear.* *Plin. Ep.* Rhetor, cujus severitas constet. — So, Constat (impers.), *it is evident, it is clear, it is certain, it is the general opinion, it is acknowledged, it is agreed.* *Liv.* Satis constat, in ceteros sævitum esse Trojanos. *Cic.* Mihi constat, *I know, I am sure.* *Id.* Constat inter omnes, *all say so.* *Liv.* inter augures. *Cic.* At constat. *Id.* Res de qua constat. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Arbitror mihi constare cum cæteris, *that I agree.* *Liv.* Neque satis constabat animis, utrum, &c. *h. e. nor were they sufficiently agreed or determined.* *Anton.* in *Cic.* Mihi constat, *I am determined.* *Sallust.* Mihi cogitanti constabat. —— ¶ Also, for stare, *to stand, stand fast.* *Cic.* Quæ constarent, quæque moverentur, *h. e. were at rest.* — Also, *to stand,* in the sense of *to be.* *Colum.* Si constet in scrobibus aqua. *Cæs.* Penes eos victoriam constare. *Plin. Ep.* Cœnæ motus constet. — Hence, *Virg.* Sententia constat animo, *is adopted, formed.* — Hence, *to stand firm, not to change; to remain, continue.* *Cæs.* Adeo, ut iidem ordines constarent, *remained.* *Liv.* Non constat ei color, *is not fixed, comes and goes.* *Sueton.* Si sibi constaret pudicitia. *Id.* Valetudo ei non constat. So, *Liv.* Mens constat alicui. *Cic.* Constare mente, *to continue in one's senses.* *Liv.* Oculis et auribus non constare, *not to have full use of; to be* (as it were) *blinded and stunned.* *Cic.* in sententia. *Id.* Nec pugna illis constare potuit. — Also, *to subsist, last, endure, not to perish.* *Cic.* Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse. *Id.* Nec virtutem posse constare, si, &c. *Id.* Si mens constare potest vacans corpore. *Id.* Constare deum posse. So, *Cic.* Quorum scripta constent, *are extant* (but probably implying, also, their *genuineness*). — Also, *to cost.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Trado aliis minimo, quod mihi constat carius. *Varr.* quadringentis millibus. *Cic.* Navis tibi constat gratis. *Senec.* Constare ingenti mercede. *Plaut.* Mihi auro constat filius. *Colum.* Quidquid vilissime constiterit. So, *Cæs.* Virorum fortium morte constare victoriam. *Senec.* Ultionem magno constaturam petere. *Plin.* Constaturus minimo impendio fructus.

CŌNSTRĀTŌR (consterno, is), ōris, m. *that lays, levels.* *Auson.* Maris constrator.

CŌNSTRĀTUM (constratus), i, n. *a floor, pavement.* *Petron.* puppis, *the deck.* *Liv.* Sub constratis pontium, *the floors or platforms of the bridges;* or, simply, *the bridges.*

CŌNSTRĀTUS, a, um, particip. from consterno, is.

CŌNSTRĔPŌ (con & strepo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to make a noise; to sound, resound,* περιψοφέω. *Gell.* Horum exemplis constrepebat, *h. e.* recitando strepebat. — With *acc.* *Apul.* Domus tota constrepebat Hymenæum.

CŌNSTRICTĒ (constrictus), adv. *closely.* *Augustin.*

CŌNSTRICTĬŌ (constringo), ōnis, f. *a drawing tight or close; a binding or tying fast,* στέγνωσις. *Pallad.* —— ¶ In medicine, *a binding.* *Macrob.*

CŌNSTRICTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having the faculty of binding or drawing tight, astringent.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

CŌNSTRICTŌ (frequentat. from constringo), as, a. 1. *to bind together, draw together.* *Tertull.*

CŌNSTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from constringo. —— ¶ Adj. *contracted, dense, thick, brief, concise.* *Plin.* Conyzæ folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius. *Cæl. Aurel.* Pulticula constrictior, *h. e.* spissior. *Quintil.* Constricta oratio. —— ¶ *Cæl. Aurel.* Constrictæ febres, *that astringe or bind up the system, thereby preventing the natural secretion of the humors.*

CŌNSTRINGŌ (con & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind together, bind up, tie up.* *Plaut.* sarcinam. *Cato.* vineam, *to tie;* or, *to draw too tight, press too close.* *Martial.* Constrictos des mihi libellos. So, *Curt.* Nives rigore constrictæ, *h. e. frozen, congealed.* — Hence,

draw together, draw up, contract. Petron. frontem. So, *Martial.* Constringat purpura texta toros, *h. e. cover over*, and so *draw together.* — Also used of diseases and articles of food, which *bind up* the system, and prevent the secretions. *Plin.* — Also, *to contract, abridge, bring into a narrow compass.* — Hence, *Quintil.* Constricta oratio, *brief, concise.* — Also, *Cic.* Sententia, aptis constricta verbis, *h. e.* comprehensa et colligata. —— ¶ Also, *to bind, fetter. Terent.* Hunc pro mœcho. *Cic.* Amici te constringendum putarent, *deserving confinement*, h. e. *insane.* — Also, figur. *Cic.* Conjuratio constricta, *fettered*, h. e. *kept inactive, not allowed to stir. Id.* Constrictus necessitate. *Id.* Multis officiis implicatus et constrictus. *Id.* belluam, *held the monster in check. Id.* Constringere orbem novis legibus. *Id.* fraudem supplicio, *to check, curb, restrain.* —— ¶ See *Constrictus.*

CŌNSTRŬCTĬŌ (construo), ōnis, f. *a structure, building, framing, making, joining together*, στοίβη. *Cic.* Quanto artificio esset totam constructionem hominis fabricata natura. *Senec.* lapidum. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* theatri. —— ¶ Constructio verborum, *a proper arrangement or connection of words. Cic.* — Also, in grammar, what is called *construction. Priscian.*

CŌNSTRŬCTŬS, a, um, particip. from construo.

CŌNSTRŬŌ (con & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to heap or pile up, gather together, lay up; to put together, join together. Cic.* Multæ res constructæ ac reconditæ. *Horat.* Constructus acervus. *Virg.* Constructa mella. *Horat.* Construere divitias. *Plin.* fœnum, *to make in ricks, to stack.* —— ¶ Also, *to fabricate, build, construct. Cic.* Aves cubilia sibi nidosque construunt. *Id.* navem, ædificium. *Sueton.* monumentum e lapide. *Id.* horrea muro saxeo. —— ¶ *Catull.* Constructæ sunt dape mensæ, *h. e. heaped up, covered, furnished, set out.* —— ¶ Among grammarians, *to construct a sentence properly; to construe. Priscian.*

CŌNSTŬPĔŌ, es, or **CŌNSTŬPĔSCŌ** (con & stupeo or stupesco), is, n. *to be astonished. Juvenc.*

CŌNSTŬPRĀTŌR (constupro), ōris, m. *one who ravishes. Liv.*

CŌNSTŬPRŌ (con & stupro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ravish, violate, debauch*, διακορεύω. *Liv.* matronam. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic. Att.* 1. 18 (Ed. Ern.). judicium, *to secure the votes of the judges, by affording an opportunity for the gratification of lust.*

CŌNSUĀDĔŌ (con & suadeo), es, āsi, āsum, a. 2. *to advise strongly, advise*, πείθω, ἀναπείθω. *Plaut.* Saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo. *Id.* Consuadet homini, etsi scelestus est.

CŌNSŬĀLĬA (Consus), ium or iōrum, n. *the festival of* Consus (*h. e.* Neptunus equester), *on which occasion horse-races were held. Liv.*

CŌNSUĀSŎR (consuadeo), ōris, m. *a counsellor, adviser. Cic.*

CONSUAVIOR. See *Consavior.*

CŌNSŬBSĪDŌ (con & subsido), is, n. 3. used by *Minuc. Fel.* in the sense of *to remain, be left.*

CŌNSŬBSTANTĬĀLĬS (con & substantia), e, adj. *having the same essence or substance, consubstantial*, ὁμοούσιος. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, in the same sense, Consubstantivus, a, um. *Tertull.*

CŌNSŪDĀSCŌ (consudo), is, n. 3. *to sweat together, emit moisture. Colum.*

CŌNSŪDŌ (con & sudo), as, āvi, n. 1. *to sweat together, sweat, emit moisture*, ἱδρόω. *Cato.* (Oves) consudent. *Plaut.* Beatus eris, si consudaveris (but this may be referred to *consudasco*).

CŌNSUĒFĂCĬŌ (con & sueo, or consuesco, & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to accustom, train by use or practice, inure, habituate*, συνεθίζω. *Terent.* Ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium. *Sallust.* multitudinem ordines habere. *Varr.* Consue quoque faciunt, ut alligari possint.

CŌNSUĒSCŌ (con & suesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 3. *to accustom one's self, become accustomed or used to a thing*, ἐθίζομαι. *Cic.* Demosthenes multos versus uno spiritu pronuntiare consuescebat. *Id.* Cum minus idoneis verbis uti consuescerem. *Id.* Consuescamus mori. *Plin. Ep.* Ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem. *Colum.* pulvere (abl.). — *Perf.* Consuevi, *I have accustomed myself*, h. e. *I am accustomed or used, I am wont*, soleo. So, Consueveram, *I was used*, &c. *Cic.* Qui et potest facere quod requiris, et consuevit, *and is in the habit of doing so. Cæs.* Ut tuis consiliis, ut consuevi, in omnibus rebus utar, *as I am wont to do. Colum.* Modo captæ aves, quæ consuevere libero victu. *Cic.* Esse in agro consueverant. — The preterit tenses are often contracted; as, *Consuesti, Consuessent*, &c. — With the *genit.* by a Greek construction, *Cic.* Aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, ὧν εἰωθας. —— ¶ Consuescere cum aliquo *or* aliqua, *to have commerce or illicit connection with. Cic.* (See also *Consuetus.*) —— ¶ Sometimes transitively, *to accustom, habituate, inure. Colum.* aratro juvencum. *Id.* rusticos circa larem domini epulari. —— ¶ *Propert.* Nos, ut consuemus, agitamus, &c. Some derive *consuemus* from *consueo*, of which the simple form *sueo* occurs. But it may be the contracted form for *consuevimus.*

CŌNSUĒTĒ (consuetus), adv. *according to custom*, εἰωθότως. *Ammian.*

CŌNSUĒTŪDĬNĀRĬŬS (consuetudo), a, um, adj. *usual, ordinary. Sidon.*

CŌNSUĒTŪDŌ (consuesco), ĭnis, f. *custom, usage, use, habit*, ἔθος, ἐθημοσύνη. *Cic.* Exercitatio, ex qua consuetudo gignitur. *Id. Att.* 12. 26. Consuetudo victus, *way of living, diet.* But, *Id. Or.* 10. Consuetudo victus, *living together*, convictus. *Id.* Consuetudo scribendi. *Id.* dicendi. *Id.* fori. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, *a barbarous practice. Id.* Disputare ad consuetudinem Græcorum, *after the manner. Id.* Prætor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, de vi, *as is customary. Cæs.* Huc cum se ex consuetudine reclinaverint, *after his custom. Cic.* Pro mea consuetudine, *as I am accustomed. Id.* Non est meæ consuetudinis, rationem reddere, *it is not my way. Cæs.* Consuetudine sua Cæsar ducebat, &c., *as he was wont. Id.* Cum Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, *as was his practice.* But, *Sallust.* Consuetudine jam pro nihilo habentur, *by habit, from habit. Cic.* Est consuetudo Siculorum, quod suos dies volunt cum lunæ ratione congruere. *Cæs.* Populi Rom. hanc esse consuetudinem, ut, &c. *Id.* Consuetudo Germanorum est resistere, neque deprecari. *Cic.* Hoc jam venit in consuetudinem, *has passed into a habit. Id.* Quod jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, *has passed into a proverb.* But, *Id.* Senatus in eam jam benignitatis consuetudinem venit, ut, &c. *has adopted such a habit*, &c. *Id.* A consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere, *from that which the eyes are accustomed to see*; or, *from frequent looking. Quintil.* Facere aliquid ex consuetudine, *agreeably with custom.* And, *Plaut.* Consuetudine. —— ¶ Also, *the common opinion. Plin.* Aquilam armigeram Jovis consuetudo judicavit. —— ¶ Also, *the common way of speaking. Cic.* Consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor. *Quintil.* Consuetudo fecit analogiam. Hence, *a speech or language. Colum.* Cicero, qui eum Latinæ consuetudini tradidit, *hath translated him into Latin.* —— ¶ Often, *intercourse, acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy. Cic.* Consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis. *Id.* Jungere consuetudinem, amicitiam cum aliquo. *Id.* Inductus consuetudine et familiaritate, fecit societatem, &c. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Id.* alicujus. *Id.* Dare se alicui in consuetudinem. *Id.* Insinuare se in consuetudinem alicujus. *Id.* Facere alicui consuetudinem cum aliquo. *Cæs.* Ad aliquam consuetudinem quempiam adducere. *Cic.* epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse, correspondence by letter. Id.* victus, *h. e.* convictus. — Plural, *intercourse or acquaintance with several. Cic.* — Also, *illicit intercourse. Terent.*

CŌNSUĒTŬS (consuesco), a, um, particip. and adj. *accustomed, wont, in the habit of, habituated, inured. Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* in armis ætatem agere. *Varr.* Populus perperam consuetus. *Colum.* Genus mancipiorum consuetum campo. *Varr.* Capellæ una consuetæ, *accustomed to each other's society; having been long together.* — Hence, *having illicit intercourse with. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to which one is used or accustomed, wonted, usual, accustomed, ordinary. Virg.* Consueta petens antra. *Sallust.* Animum a consueta lubidine continuit. *Ovid.* Epistola clausa sit fine consueto sibi. *Id.* Verba cuique consuetissima. *Sallust.* Pericula consueta habere, *h. e. to be inured to.*

CŌNSŬL (consulo), ŭlis, m. *a consul. Cic.* Consulem creare. *Cæs.* facere. *Liv.* dicere. *Cic.* declarare. *Id.* Consul designatus, *consul elect. Id.* Cum esses pro consule, *h. e. proconsul.* —— ¶ The consuls were the highest magistrates at Rome; they were two in number, and chosen annually: they called the senate together, and presided over it. They were preceded by 12 lictors carrying the *fasces.* After their term of office had expired they were called *Consulares*, and usually went as proconsuls into some of the provinces of the empire. The year was named from the consuls. Thus, *Cic.* Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, *in the consulship of*, &c., *in such a year.* — Hence, also, Consul *for* annus. *Senec.* Vina tot consulum. *Pandect.* Editiones sine die et consule. —— ¶ Consul *for* proconsul. *Liv.* 26, 33. and 30, 49. —— ¶ Consul ordinarius, *h. e. who entered on his office on the first of January*; whereas one who took the place of another as consul was called *suffectus. Senec.* —— ¶ *Plin.* L. Fulvius consul Tusculanorum. —— ¶ The abbreviated form of the sing. is COS.; of the plural, COSS.

CŌNSŬLĀRĬS (consul), e, adject. *of or belonging to a consul, consular*, ὑπατικός, ὑπατεύσας. *Cic.* officium. *Id.* ætas, *h. e. at which one can be consul. Id.* provinciæ, *h. e. governed by a proconsul, and in which an army was kept up. Sallust.* Consulare imperium. *Plin.* Consularis domus, *h. e. which has produced a consul. Id.* Via Consularis, *h. e.* publica, quæ etiam *Prætoria* dicitur. *Martial.* vinum, *bearing the name of the consul, in whose time of office it was put up. Cic.* and *Nepos.* Vir consularis, or simply Consularis, *a man of consular rank, who has been consul. Pandect.* feminæ, *wives of the Consulares.* — But in later times, some persons (as, governors in Italy, the East, &c.) bore the title of *Consulares*, who had never been consuls. *Cod. Just.* — So, *Sueton.* Consularis legatus, under the emperors, *a governor* whom they invested with consular power and sent to govern a province. — Consularia ornamenta, *or* insignia, *or* Consularia (absol.), *the* insignia *of* the consuls. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.*

CŌNSŬLĀRĬTĀS (consularis), ātis, f. *Cod. Just.* Consularitatis functi sunt dignitate, *h. e.* qui Consulares alicujus provinciæ fuerunt.

CŌNSŬLĀRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *like a consul, worthily of a consul. Liv.*

CŌNSŬLĀTŬS (consul), us, m. *the office of consul, consulship or consulate; also the time of his office. Cic.*

CŌNSŬLCŌ (con & sulco), as, a. 1. *to furrow, wrinkle.* In *suppos. Plaut.* frontem.

CŌNSŬLŌ (unc.), is, ui, tum, n. and a. 3. *to consult, deliberate, take counsel, reflect, consider*; either with one's self or others, βουλεύομαι. *Terent.* Post consulam. *Liv.* Ut trepidarent magis, quam consulerent. *Sallust.* Ira impulsum male consulere. *Cæs.* Bis repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. *Liv.* Cum suis consulerent. — With prepos. *de. Cic.* Ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, communem relinquat. — Also, *Virg.* Consulere in medium, and *Terent.* In commune, and *Plin. Ep.* in publicum, *to take counsel or deliberate for the common good.* So, *Tacit.* in unum. — Also, with the *acc.*, *to deliberate upon, to consider, to consult about, examine. Plaut.* aliquid tecum. *Cic.* Re consulta et explorata. *Id.* Quæque ab eo consulta atque facta. *Liv.* Eam rem ad Patres deferunt: sed

delatam consulere ordine non Acuit. Plaut. Mihi nescio quid mali consulunt, are scheming, contriving. — Hence, Sallust. Consulto opus est, there is need of deliberation or consideration. Auct. ad Her. Ex consulto, with deliberation, purposely. —— ¶ As a consequence of deliberation, to judge. — Hence, Boni consulere, to consider as good, to judge to be right; and so, to take in good part, be contented or satisfied. Quintil. Rogat, boni consulas. Ovid. Quæ quamquam misisse pudet, tu tamen hæc, quæso, consule missa boni. Plin. Boni consuluit interim invenisse minium. Cato ap. Gell. Eane fieri, boni consulitis? do you approve? do you esteem it right? But, Apul. Boni et optimi consulere, to take a good and even the best course. —— ¶ Plaut. Neque quo eam, neque qua quæram, consultum est, h. e. do I know. —— ¶ As a consequence of having formed an opinion, to adopt measures, proceed, act. Liv. De perfugis gravius, quam de fugitivis consultum, severer measures were taken with. Id. in quemquam superbe ac violenter. Cœl. ad Cic. Per liberos te oro, ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, not to take any desperate measures. So, Plaut. Consilia consulere. Id. aliquid adversus filium. —— ¶ With the dative, to take counsel for some one's good, h. e. to care for, have regard for; to provide for, look to, consult, regard, respect. Cic. Qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt. Id. dignitati suæ. Id. commodis et utilitati alicujus. Id. vitæ et fortunis suis. Nepos. Male in aliqua re patriæ consulere. Cic. otio posteritatis. Cæs. receptui. Id. timori magis, quam religioni, paid more regard to fear than the oath by which they were bound. Id. Ut sibi ignosceret, suæque vitæ consuleret, that he would spare their lives. Colum. At ubi vino consulitur, vitis eligitur. Tacit. Romanæ ultioni consultum est, h. e. has been provided for, secured. — In this sense Consulere saluti suæ, or sibi, or rebus suis, often signifies to provide for one's safety, in extreme dangers, when one gives up all other considerations. — Terent. Mihi consultum optime esse vult, desires all good things in my behalf, wishes me all good fortune. Plaut. Me ires consultum male, for mihi. — So, without case. Cic. Consulere ac prospicere, ut, &c. — To this may be referred the following. Liv. Eum primum esse virum, qui ipse consulat, quid in rem sit. Justin. Sapienter in rem consulere. Terent. Vidi, te, suavia in præsentia quæ essent, prima habere, neque consulere in longitudinem, provide for the future, to look far ahead. Cæs. Imperator ad summam rerum consulere debet. —— ¶ Also, to advise, give advice. Plaut. Ab re consulit amor. —— ¶ Consulere aliquem, to ask the opinion or advice of any one; to consult; in particular, to consult, ask advice of a lawyer. Cic. Te consulo, qui philosophum audis. Id. Me de Antonio consulis. Id. Num quis haruspicem consuluit, quemadmodum sit cum amicis vivendum? Id. De quo cum consulerent Athenienses Apollinem Pythium, quas religiones, &c. Id. Id possetne fieri, consuluit. Sueton. mathematicos, to consult, question on subjects of futurity. Ovid. sortes, to cast lots in order to ascertain. (So, Cæs. Consulere sortibus de aliquo.) Virg. exta, to consult, in order to ascertain the intentions of the gods. So, Cic. Populum consulere de re aliqua, to ask, consult, by the form Velitis jubeatis. Id. Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis. Id. Quam inanes domus eorum, qui de jure civili consuli solent. So, Id. Qui consuluntur, h. e. JCti. — Sometimes an acc. of the thing is added. Plaut. Consulam hanc rem amicos. Cic. Nec te id consulo. Liv. Si jus consuleres, peritissimus, h. e. eum de jure. So, Virg. Rem nulli obscuram consulis, h. e. consult us about, bring before us for our consultation. — Also, simply, to ask, interrogate. Sueton. De hoc (h. e. cujusnam versum putaret esse) quoque consuluit. Petron. Consulere prudentiorem ætates tabularum. — Likewise, of things, to ask, consult. Martial. Consuluit nares, an olerent æra Corinthum. Ovid. Quod quamque decebit, speculum consulat ante suum. Id. Consule de gemmis diem, h. e. wait for day-light in order to examine them. Quintil. Vires suas consulere. —— ¶ See, also, Consultus, Consultum, Consulto (adv.).

CŌNSULTĀTĬŌ (consulto), ōnis, f. a consultation, deliberation. Terent. Nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatio est. Cic. Res venit in aliquam consultationem. — Among jurists, a case which is brought to a lawyer to decide, a law question. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, a consulting, asking for counsel or advice. Cic. Quid (literæ tuæ) respondeant consultationi meæ. — Also, an inquiry made by a magistrate of the emperor, respecting some doubtful case. Pandect. — Also, the object concerning which advice or counsel is sought; of an oracle, for instance. Sueton. —— ¶ In rhetoric, the same as quæstio infinita, a general question, θέσις. Cic.

CŌNSULTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who consults, asks advice. Pandect.

CŌNSULTĀTŌRĬUS (consultator), a, um, adject. Macrob. hostia, h. e. the entrails of which are consulted, in order to find out the will of the gods.

CŌNSULTĒ (consultus), adverb, wisely, prudently, considerately, advisedly, ἐκ προνοίας. Plaut. Qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet. Liv. Ferocius, quam consultius rem gerere. Capitolin. Annonæ consultissime providit. Spartian. Fracto consulte vehiculo, on purpose.

CŌNSULTŌ (Id.), adv. deliberately, considerately; designedly, on purpose, ἐκ προνοίας. Cic. Sunt qui existiment, quod ille inscitia plane loquendi fecerit, fecisse consulto. Id. Utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an consulto et cogitato fiat injuria. Cæs. Longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo.

CŌNSULTŌ (frequentat. from consulo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to consult, deliberate, take counsel, deliberate upon. Cæs. Omnes civitates de bello consultabant. Cic. de officio. Tacit. super negotio. Cic. utrum Roma proficisceretur, an, &c. Tacit. in medium. Gell. In senatu res consultata est. Id. multa cum animo. —— ¶ Also, to consult for, to take care, provide, look to. Sallust. reipublicæ. —— ¶ Also, with acc. to consult, ask advice of, seek counsel of. Plaut. Quid me consultas? Plin. Paneg. aves. —— ¶ Tertull. Consultatus est, for consultavit.

CŌNSULTŌR (consulo), ōris, m. one who asks counsel or advice; a client, συμβουλευόμενος. Cic. Scævola consultores suos nonnunquam ad prædiatores rejiciebat. Id. Respondere consultoribus. Horat. Consultor ubi ostia pulsat. Lucan. Consultor dei, h. e. of the oracle. —— ¶ Also, one who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser, σύμβουλος. Varr. Malum consilium consultori est pessimum. Tacit. Sua exempla in consultores recidunt. — Figur. Sallust. Cupido et ira pessimi consultores.

CŌNSULTORIUS, read by some for consultatorius.

CŌNSULTRIX (consultor), icis, f. she that provides, has a care for. Cic. Natura artifex, consultrix, et provida utilitatum, opportunitatumque omnium.

CŌNSULTUM (consultus, a, um), i, n. consideration, deliberation. Sallust. Consulto opus est. —— ¶ Also, a decision, resolution, a decree, γνώμη. Cic. Consulta fortium. — Especially, Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate which has not been protested against by the tribunes; whereas if the tribunes interceded, it was called Senatus auctoritas. Id. Abstergere fletum sententiis nostris consultisque. Horat. Vir qui consulta Patrum servat. —— ¶ Also, a measure, procedure, design, plan, same as Consilium. Tacit. Satis superque mollibus consultis peccatum, measures, remedies. Id. Malis consultis animus dilaceratur. —¶ Also, a question, something proposed for consideration. Virg. Nunc ad te et tua magna consulta revertor. ——¶ Also, counsel, advice. Virg. Consulta petere.

CŌNSULTUS, a, um, particip. from consulo. —— ¶ Adj. experienced, practised, skilful, especially in jurisprudence. Horat. Consultus juris, et actor causarum. Liv. Juris consultissimus. — Hence, Juris consultus, Jure consultus, or consultus, a man learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist. Cic. and Horat. — And, generally, experienced, knowing, skilled, skilful. Horat. Insanientis sapientiæ consultus, skilled in the mad philosophy, &c. Liv. Juris atque eloquentiæ consultus. Tertull. Consultiores sibimet videntur Deo, they imagine themselves wiser than the Deity. — Hence, Petron. Sapientiæ consultissima via, most approved, best. So, Pandect. Consultius est subjungere, it is better. —— ¶ Consulto consilio, Consulta opera, same as Certo consilio, Dedita opera. Paul. and Gell.

CŌNSUM (con & sum), fui, n. to be with, at the same time with; or simply, to be. Cœl. Aurel. and Plaut.

CŌNSUMMĀBĬLIS (consummo), e, adj. that may be completed or perfected. Senec.

CŌNSUMMĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a taking or collecting into one sum, an adding or summing up. Colum. operarum. — Also, the uniting together of several arguments to one end. Quintil. — Also, the sum, the mass. Cels. Itaque non hæc, sed consummatio omnium nocet, h. e. complexus omnium simul. —— ¶ Also, a finishing, completing, accomplishing, perfecting, consummation. Plin. Ep. Ut initium novæ liberalitatis esset consummatio prioris. Quintil. Epilogi, et perorationis nomina ipsa aperte satis ostendunt, hanc esse consummationem orationis. Senec. maximarum rerum. Plin. gladiatorum, h. e. when they have served their time and received the rudis.

CŌNSUMMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a completer. Tertull.

CŌNSUMMĀTUS, a, um, particip. from consummo. —— ¶ Hence, adj. perfect, complete, consummate. Senec. Vir consummatæ sapientiæ. Quintil. Opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile. Plin. Ep. Consummatissimus juvenis.

CŌNSUMMŌ (con & summa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to add together, collect into one sum, sum up, ἀνακεφαλαιόω. Vitruv. sumptus. — Hence, to make in all. Colum. Is numerus consummat seminum millia quatuor et viginti. —— ¶ Figur. to finish, complete, accomplish; perfect, consummate, ἀποτελέω. Plin. Ep. Consummare opera, ut inchoata sunt. Colum. partum. Liv. rem. Sueton. Consummare (sc. stipendia), h. e. to serve out one's time. Pandect. Consummato anno. Colum. Duo jugera vinearum ex una vite consummata, h. e. completed, completely planted or covered. Senec. vitam ante mortem. Id. dignitatem alicujus, h. e. to carry to the highest point. Plin. Annuo spatio radix et caulis consummant se, h. e. become perfect, form or acquire all their parts. Quintil. oratorem, to make the perfect orator. —— ¶ See also Consummatus.

CŌNSŪMŌ (con & sumo), is, umpsi or umsi, umptum or umtum, a. 3. to take together, take at once, h. e. to eat, devour, consume. Cic. Agri multa ferunt, quæ vel statim consumantur, vel mandentur condita vetustati. Cæs. frumenta. Virg. mensas. Cic. Ibes interficiunt, atque consumunt angues. Scribon. Larg. Quantum ipse voluerit, consumat, take, eat. — Figur. Valer. Flacc. Quod (chaos) queat consumere mundum. —— ¶ Also, generally, to destroy, consume. Cic. Nihil est, quod non conficiat, et consumat vetustas. Cæs. Omnia consumuntur flamma. Ovid. Consumitur anulus usu, is worn. Curt. Ferrum rubigo consumit, eats, eats away. Petron. Vestes diutius vinctas ruga consumit. Tacit. Instans metus vocem consumpsit, took away, precluded. So, Cic. Consumere patrimonium, to run through, squander, waste. — So, also, of the body, to weaken, debilitate, break down, wear out, take off, carry off; to put to death, kill, slay. Cic. Inedia, purgationibus et vi morbi consumptus es. Nepos. Consumi morbo. Liv. Consumi mœrore. Hirt. Consumi siti. Cæs. Exercitus fame pæne con-

sumptus. *Vellei.* Hispaniæ Sciplones consumpserunt, *proved fatal to.* *Tibull.* Immiti consumptus morte. *Vellei.* Consumptus acie, *slain in battle.* *Justin.* Consumpturus milites eos. *Paul.* Sane qui ad gladium dantur, intra annum consumendi sunt. *Auct. B. Afric.* Firmior imbecilliorem facile ferro consumpsit. —— ¶ Also, *to use up, take up, use the whole;* consequently, *to lose.* *Terent.* Sceleratus Davus, si quid consili habet, consumat nunc, quum nihil obsint doli. *Cic.* Actio consumpta superiore mota et exhausta. *Sallust.* Consumpsi fidem. *Curt.* Misericordiam consumpserunt, *h. e. are no longer pitied, have forfeited their claim to pity,* by repeated crime. So, *Tacit.* Ignominiam consumpsistis, *h. e. you do not care for.* *Sil.* Consumit visus pontus, *engrossed, h. e. there was nothing to be seen but the sea.* *Petron.* Consumptis versibus suis, *finished.* *Ovid.* Cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, *shall have used up,* h. e. *shall have traversed.* *Stat.* (of Homer) Qui consumpsit Ulyssem, *h. e. has gone through with his adventures, has described them fully.* — *Cic.* Cibus confectus et consumptus, *digested.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay out, spend, pass, employ, use, make use of.* *Nepos.* In Samo oppugnanda Athenienses mille et ducenta talenta consumpserant. *Pandect.* pecuniam in monumentum. *Nepos.* Plurimum studii in aliqua re. *Cic.* operam in Græcis legendis. *Id.* studium in alicujus honorem. *Id.* in lustris, alea, vino tempus. *Id.* tempus salutationibus. *Id.* Consumendi otii caūsa. So, *Virg.* Tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, *employ, devote, apply.* *Propert.* Consumit pondus pharetræ in arcus, *h. e. uses all the arrows for the bow, shoots them all.* In like manner, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Inventio in sex partes orationis consumitur, in exordium, narrationem, &c. *h. e. is all distributed among.* *Id.* Dolus consumitur in pecunia, pollicitatione, dissimulatione, maturatione, mentione, &c. *Sallust.* Multam orationem consumere, *h. e. make many words.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In iis maxima supplicia majores nostri consumpserunt, *made use of the severest punishment.* —— ¶ In jurists, Consumere optionem, *to make full use of,* so that it no longer exists. *Pandect.* — And, Consumere actionem, *to quash.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to take, assume.* *Pandect.* Hic sibi non consumpsit (pecuniam mutuam). *Id.* Ex persona defuncti vires consumit. Al. leg. *assumit.*

CŌNSŪMPTĬLIS (consumo), or CŌNSŪMTĬLIS, e, adj. *consumable.* *Pandect.*

CŌNSŪMPTĬŌ, or CŌNSŪMTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wasting, consuming.* *Cic.* Ita se ipse consumptione et senio alebat sui. —— ¶ Also, *an applying, using, employing.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* sine elaboratione, et consumptione operæ.

CŌNSŪMPTŌR, or CŌNSŪMTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a waster, consumer.* *Cic.* Ignis confector, est et consumptor omnium. *Senec.* Veterani consumptores, *sc.* patrimonii.

CŌNSŪMPTŪS, or CŌNSŪMTŪS, a, um, particip. from consumo.

CŌNSŪŌ (con & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew together, stitch up,* συῤῥάπτω. *Plaut.* Tunicæ consutæ. *Senec.* At illi (servi) quorum os non consuebatur, *was not sewed up,* h. e. *who were not forbidden to speak.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Consuere dolos, *to contrive, make.* — *Plin.* Pinacothecas veteribus tabulis consuunt, *h. e.* complent, exornantque.

CŌNSŪRGŌ (con & surgo), is, urrexi, urrectum, n. 3. *rise up together,* or simply, *to rise,* συνανίστημι. *Cic.* Consurrexisse omnes, et senem illum sessum recepisse. *Virg.* Socii consurgere tonsis (*h. e. the oars*). *Id.* Mare imo consurgit ad æthera fundo. *Ovid.* Consurgere toro. *Cæs.* Subito illi ex insidiis consurrexerunt. *Id.* Consurgitur ex concilio. *Plin. Paneg.* Consurgere in venerationem alicujus. *Liv.* Triarii consurrexerunt, *rose up* from their kneeling posture, to engage in the fight. — So, of a single individual. *Liv.* Consurrexit Consul. *Virg.* Alte consurgit in ensem, *raises himself.* —— ¶ Figur. *to lift one's self up, to rise, rise up* for some undertaking. *Virg.* Consurgunt geminæ quercus, *h. e. rise, stand high.* *Tibull.* Presso tellus consurgit aratro. *Colum.* Limen in tantam altitudinem consurgat. *Plin. Ep.* Villa consurgit. *Val. Flacc.* In gelidas consurgens Caucasus Arctos. *Virg.* Terno consurgunt ordine remi. *Id.* Vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, *rise.* *Plin.* Venti e terra consurgunt. *Ovid.* Consurgit bellum. *Liv.* Hispania quoque magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, *rose up in arms.* *Sueton.* ad res novas. *Virg.* in arma. *Valer. Flacc.* in iras truces. *Liv.* ad gloriam alicujus, *h. e. to strive after, approach.* *Ovid.* in curam tuendi alicujus, *h. e.* excitari, accingi ad tuendum. *Id.* Consurgere carmine Mæonio. *Lucan.* Consurgunt iterum partes, *h. e.* factiones civiles. — So, Consurgere (absol.), *for* consurgere ad bellum. *Lucan.*

CŌNSŪRRECTĬŌ (consurgo), ōnis, f. *a rising together, rising up to out of respect.* *Cic.*

CŌNSŪS (perhaps from conso, which seems to have been the root of consulo), i, m. *the god of secret counsels, the counsellor, a name of Neptune* (Neptunus equester), as a god of the Latin nations, whom they considered as the breaker of the horse, and in whose honor they held horse-races. *Ovid.*

CŌNSŪSŪRRŌ (con & susurro), as, a. 1. *to whisper together.* *Terent.* Syrus cum illo vestro consusurrat. Others read *consusurrant.*

CŌNSŪTĬLIS (consuo), e, adj. *sown or stitched together.* *Cassiod.*

CŌNSŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from consuo.

CŌNTĀBĒFĂCĬŌ (con, tabeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to waste, consume, wear out,* μαραίνω. *Plaut.*

CŌNTĀBĒSCŌ (con & tabesco) is, bui, n. 3. *to pine, droop, or waste away,* μαραίνομαι. *Plaut.* Cor guttatim contabescit. *Cic.* Artemisia, eodem (luctu) confecta, contabuit. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis! *h. e. gone to ruin, perished.*

CŌNTĀBŪLĀTĬŌ (contabulo), ōnis, f. *a covering over with boards or planks, joining of boards together, flooring, planking, the surface itself thus covered; a floor.* *Cæs.* Altitudo turris perducta ad contabulationem. *Id.* Contabulationem lateribus consternere. *Apul.* proscenii, *h. e. the proscenium itself, made of boards joined together.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Palla multiplici contabulatione dependula, *h. e. wrinkles, folds.*

CŌNTĀBŪLŌ (con & tabula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover over with boards or planks, plank or floor with boards,* σανιδόω. *Cæs.* Turres contabulantur, *h. e. are provided with floors of boards, or planks.* *Id.* Totum murum ex omni parte contabulaverant, *h. e.* murum turribus contabulatis cinxerant. *Liv.* Turres contabulatæ, *with several floors or stories.* *Plin.* Pavimentum quernis axibus contabulare. *Sueton.* Hellespontum, *h. e. to bridge over.* *Plin.* pomaria, *to surround with boards or a board wall,* or, perhaps, merely *to cover with a board-floor.*

CŌNTĀBŪNDŪS (contor), a, um, adj. *delaying greatly, moving slowly, slow.* *Apul.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Illa (bestia) dentium compulsu, quem primum insiliat, contabunda rimatur, *h. e. slow, delaying;* or, more probably, *examining, deliberating.*

CŌNTĀCTŪS (contingo), us, m. *the act of touching; a touch; contact.* *Virg.* Contactu omnia fœdant. *Ovid.* Refugit viriles contactus, *h. e.* contactum viri. *Colum.* Contactu mulieris languescunt incrementa virentium. *Plin.* Bitumen ad omnem contactum adhærens. *Id.* Solis atque Lunæ contactus minio inimicus, *h. e. the touch or contact of their light.* —— ¶ Also, *contagion, infection, the catching of a disease.* *Liv.* Vulgati contactu in homines morbi. *Tacit.* Plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu. —— ¶ Figur. *connection, participation, contagion, infection, example.* *Tacit.* Provinciæ in favorem aut odium contactu valentiorum agebantur, *by the example of.* *Id.* Ceteræ legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, *from the contagion of example.* *Id.* Discedite a contactu.

CŌNTĀCTŪS, a, um, particip. from contingo.

CŌNTĀGĒS (contingo), is, f. *touch, contact, connection.* *Lucret.* Calescit e contagibus ignis, *by contact with.* *Id.* Quæ contage sua palloribus omnia pingant. *Id.* Et mala multa animus contage fungitur ejus (*h. e.* corporis), *h. e. connection with.*

CŌNTĀGĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a touching, touch, contact.* *Cic.* pulmonum. *Cels.* Sine contagione. —— ¶ Also, *connection with, participation in.* *Cic.* Quibus (animis) fuisset minima cum corporibus contagio. *Id.* Latius patet illius sceleris contagio, *participation.* *Id.* Illi, ad quos conscientiæ contagio pertinebit. *Liv.* Ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinebat, *intercourse, acquaintance.* *Cic.* Contagio servilis belli. *Id.* Contaminare se aliqua contagione prædæ. — Hence, *relation, connection by kindred.* *Plaut.* patris mei. — Also, *example.* *Liv.* Belli Fidenatis contagione irritati Vegentium animi. — Also, *physical influence and effect.* *Cic.* Quæ potest igitur contagio ex infinito pæne intervallo pertinere ad lunam? *Id.* Naturæ contagio valet, *h. e. the connection of natural causes and effects.* —— ¶ Also, *an infecting, infection, contagion; epidemic disease.* *Colum.* Pusula universum gregem contagione prosternit. *Plin.* Doliis etiam intervalla dari, ne inter se se vitia serpant, contagione vini semper ocyssima. *Id.* Quidam ex Asia lichenarum contagionem importavit. — So, figur. *Cic.* Fugere contagionem aspectus alicujus rei, *to avoid being polluted by the sight of.* *Id.* Græciam evertit contagionibus malorum. — Some of the foregoing examples may be referred to this signification; in the end, it comes to the same thing.

CŌNTĀGĬŌSŪS (contagio or contagium), a, um, adj. *contagious.* *Veget.*

CŌNTĀGĬUM (contingo), ii, n. same as *Contagio.* It signifies *touch, contact, connection, intercourse.* *Plin.* nimii humoris. *Lucret.* Corporis atque animai mutua contagia. *Martial.* Vitare contagia feminei generis. —— ¶ Also, *contagious or infectious touch, contagion, contagious disease.* *Plin.* Folia laurus pestilentiæ contagia prohibent. *Virg.* Nec male vicini pecoris contagia lædent. *Curt.* Contagium morbi etiam in alios vulgatum est. —— ¶ Figur. *connection, participation, example, infection.* *Horat.* Contagia lucri. *Flor.* Sabini quodam contagio belli se Latinis adjunxerant. *Id.* Mancinianæ deditionis contagium timens. *Ovid.* Vitiant artus ægræ contagia mentis. *Lucan.* Contagia scelerum.

CŌNTĀMĔN, inis, n. same as *Contaminatio.* *Tertull.* (or *Auct.*) *carm. adv. Marc.*

CŌNTĀMĬNĀBĬLIS (contamino), e, adj. *that can be polluted or stained.* *Tertull.*

CŌNTĀMĬNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a contaminating, polluting, contamination.* — Figur. *Pandect.* and *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *disease, corruption.* *Jul. Obs.*

CŌNTĀMĬNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contaminates or defiles; a polluter.* *Lamprid.*

CŌNTĀMĬNĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from contamino. —— ¶ Adj. *corrupt, impure, abominable, vile.* *Cic.* spiritus, *offensive.* *Liv.* pars civitatis. *Cic.* Homo contaminatissimus.

CŌNTĀMĬNŌ (con and an obsol. verb tamino, which some derive from tago or tango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute, stain, defile,* μιαίνω, μολύνω, ἀλισγέω. *Cic.* se sanguine. *Id.* Collegæ tui spiritus contaminatus, *stinking.* *Pandect.* Aquas spurcare, fistulas, lacus contaminare. —— ¶ Figur. *to stain, pollute, defile, contaminate.* *Cic.* se maleficio. *Senec.* manus cæde. *Auct. B. Hisp.* hospitium scelere. *Cic.* veritatem aliquo mendacio. *Id.* scelere tanto nomen populi R. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* quamplurimis vitiis personam rei, *h. e.* ostendere contaminatam esse. *Petron.* Contaminare ingenuos, *h. e.* servilibus notis facies eorum corrumpere. — Also, *to spoil.* *Terent.* fabulas, *to spoil by confounding or jumbling together.* *Id.* gaudium ægritudine aliqua.

CŌNTĀTĬŌ (cantor), ōnis, f. *delay, doubt, hesitation;* same as *Cunctatio.* *Plin.* and *Apul.*

CŌNTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Cunctatus.* *Apul.* Contatior ad dicendum. —— ¶ Also (from contus), *armed with a pole, pike or spear.* *Veget.*

CŌNTĀX (κόνταξ), ācis, m. *a kind of game, in which a stake was thrown, so as to stand erect in the ground, and was then thrown down by sending another.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌNTĔCHNŎR (con & techna), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to contrive some trick, cunningly to go about something,* μηχανάομαι. *Plaut.*

CŌNTĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from contego.

CŌNTĔGŌ (con & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to cover, cover up,* συσκεπάζω, σκέπω. *Cic.* Messoria se corbe contexit. *Id.* Tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, *which covered his body, where he was buried.* *Cæs.* Coria, ne igni corrumpantur, centonibus conteguntur. *Plin. Paneg.* Contecti cædibus campi. *Tacit.* Corpus humili sepultura contexere. —— ¶ Also, *to bring under cover.* *Hirt.* milites in tecta. —— ¶ Also, *to hide, conceal.* *Cic.* vitia fronte et supercilio. *Terent.* injuriam. *Tacit.* Quidam servili habitu, alii clientium fide contecti. —— ¶ Also, *to cover, protect.* *Liv.* Si victores exercitus vallum potius quam virtus et arma contegerent.

CŌNTĔMĔRŌ, as, a. 1. *to defile, contaminate, pollute, violate, stain, soil,* καταμιαίνω. *Ovid.* torum alicujus. *Martial.* manus.

CŌNTĔMNĬFĬCŬS (contemno & facio), a, um, adj. *contemptuous, apt to despise, scornful.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNTĔMNŌ (con & temno), is, empsi *or* emsi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to make no account of, contemn, despise, slight,* ὀλιγωρέω, καταφρονέω; either persons or things. — *To make no account of,* h. e. *not to fear, not to think worth taking pains about.* *Cic.* judicia pœnamque. *Id.* exercitum. *Nepos.* Morbum initio et ipse et medici contempserunt. So, *Virg.* Contemnere ventos adsuescant (arbores). *Tibull.* Nondum pinus contempserat undas. — Also, *to despise,* h. e. *to hold in contempt; to esteem of little worth.* *Cic.* Contempsisti L. Murenæ genus. *Id.* Non curare, et contemnere aliquid. *Id.* voluptatem. *Id.* res humanas. *Horat.* honores. *Virg.* Apes contemnunt favos, *loathe, neglect, forsake.* — So, Contemnendus, a, um, *worthy to be despised, contemptible, despicable.* *Plin.* — And, Non contemnendus, *not to be despised, not contemptible, not bad.* *Cic.* — Contemnere se, *to rate one's self low; to make nothing of one's self.* *Plaut.* Qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriæ, *h. e. who is modest, unassuming.* — Se non contemnere, *not to think too meanly of one's self, not to demean one's self, to put confidence in one's self.* *Cic.* — *Liv.* Neminem se contempturum, ubi contemni desisset, *think meanly of himself, be without spirit, act in a low manner.* — With *infin.* *Senec.* Contemnere mori. — Hence, also, *to treat with contempt.* *Propert.* Irritata venit, quando contemnitur illa, *h. e. when her request is slighted or denied.* *Tacit.* Nam nec tributis contemnuntur, *h. e. are not oppressed with.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause to be despised; to make contemptible.* *Plaut.* Contemnam omnes nuntios, *will render contemptible by my own superiority.* —— ¶ See also *Contemptus, a, um.*

CŌNTĔMPĔRŌ (con & tempero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mix, mingle.* *Apic.* In se contemperabis. — So, *Apul.* Cantharum mulso contempera, *h. e. mix a pitcher full, fill a pitcher with.* —— ¶ Also, *to temper, moderate.* *Vitruv.* Propiora (solis) contemperata habere.

CŌNTĔMPLĀBĬLĬS (contemplor), e, adj. *taking aim.* *Ammian.* —— ¶ Contemplabiliter, adv. *by taking aim.* *Ammian.*

CŌNTĔMPLĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *contemplating attentively, contemplating.* *Tertull.*

CŌNTĔMPLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a viewing, beholding, gazing upon, surveying; contemplation, consideration.* *Cic.* Nihil quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. *Petron.* Injecit contemplationem super humeros rustici. — In particular, *a taking aim, aim.* *Plin.* Quia sagittis præcipua contemplatione utantur. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *meditation, study.* *Cic.* Consideratio contemplatioque naturæ. *Id.* Res contemplatione dignissima. *Gell.* Contemplationes naturæ. — Hence, *regard, respect, consideration.* *Justin.* liberorum. *Pandect.* personarum. — So, Contemplatione, *with regard to, with a view to, in view of.* *Justin.* justitiæ ejus. *Pandect.* Non mei contemplatione, sed sui lucri causa.

CŌNTĔMPLĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *contemplative, theoretical.* *Senec.*

CŌNTĔMPLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an observer, contemplator.* *Cic.* Homo contemplator cæli ac Deorum. *Senec.* Animus contemplator mundi.

CŌNTĔMPLĀTRĪX (contemplator), īcis, f. *that contemplates, regards, considers.* *Cels.*

CŌNTĔMPLĀTŬS (contemplor), us, m. same as *Contemplatio.* *Ovid.* — Also, *Macrob.* Pro contemplatu probi, improbive meriti, *h. e.* respectu.

CŌNTĔMPLŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Contemplor, to view, behold attentively, contemplate,* θεάομαι, θεωρέω. *Enn.* Contempla, et templum Cereris ad lævam aspice. *Plaut.* Ubi os contemplarent suum. —— ¶ So, also, in a *passive* sense, Contemplatus, a, um. *Liv.* Ab contemplato situ Carthaginis.

CŌNTĔMPLŎR (perhaps from con & templum, *h. e. a place from which there is a free prospect on all sides*), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to view, survey, behold steadfastly, gaze upon,* θεωρέω, θεάομαι. *Cic.* Ea cum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit. *Id.* Contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare cœpit. *Id.* Contemplari oculis pulchritudinem rerum. *Terent.* vultum alicujus. *Plaut.* Contemplabor: hinc huc iit: hinc nusquam abiit, *I will look round, I will look carefully.* *Virg.* Contemplator item, cum se nux, &c. *observe also.* —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *to meditate, weigh, consider, contemplate.* *Cic.* Id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes.

CŌNTĔMPŎRĀLĬS (con & temporalis), e, and CŌNTĔMPŎRĀNĔŬS (con & tempus), a, um, adj. *contemporary, coetaneous.* *Gell.* and *Tertull.*

CŌNTĔMPŎRŌ (con & tempus), as, n. 1. *to be at the same time.* *Tertull.*

CŌNTĔMPTĬBĬLĬS, and CŌNTĔMTĬBĬLĬS (contemno), e, adj. *contemptible, vile, sorry, paltry, wretched.* *Pandect.* Ne contemptibilis videatur. *Lamprid.* Contemptibilior potestas imperii.

CŌNTĔMPTĬBĬLĬTĀS, or CŌNTĔMTĬBĬLĬTĀS (contemptibilis), ātis, f. *contemptibleness.* *Cal. Aurel.*

CŌNTĔMPTĬM, or CŌNTĔMTĬM (contemptus), adverb, *contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully.* *Liv.* Contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes. *Tacit.* Barbari contemptius vagabantur.

CŌNTĔMPTĬŌ, or CŌNTĔMTĬŌ (contemno), ōnis, f. *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn, disdain.* *Cic.* omnium rerum humanarum. *Cæs.* Venire in contemptionem alicui. *Id.* Hæc res illis contemptionem ad (*h. e.* apud) omnes attulit, *universal contempt.* *Cic.* Adducere adversarios in contemptionem.

CŌNTĔMPTŎR, or CŌNTĔMTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contemns, or despises; a despiser, contemner.* *Virg.* divum. *Id.* Animus contemptor lucis, *h. e.* vitæ. —— ¶ Adj. *contemptuous, disdainful, haughty.* *Sallust.* Inerat Metello contemptor animus.

CŌNTĔMPTRĪX, or CŌNTĔMTRĪX (contemptor), īcis, f. *that despises.* *Ovid.* superum. *Plaut.* Illa contemptrix mea. — So, *Plin.* Eruca contemptrix frigorum.

CŌNTĔMPTŬS, or CŌNTĔMTŬS (contemno), us, m. *contempt, scorn, disdain, derision.* *Cæs.* Hominibus Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, *h. e. is a subject of scorn.* *Liv.* Contemptu laborare. *Sueton.* Contemptui habere aliquid, *to despise, hold in contempt.* *Id.* Passim ac propalam contemptui esse, *to be despised.* *Tacit.* Leges contemptu abolitæ. *Id.* moriendi, *h. e.* mortis. *Lucret.* E contemptibus exit, *rises above contempt, becomes no longer an object of contempt.*

CŌNTĔMPTŬS, or CŌNTĔMTŬS (contemno), a, um, particip. and adj. *despised, contemned, slighted, contemptible, abject, vile, despicable.* *Cic.* Homo Romæ contemptus et abjectus. *Id.* Homo vita contempta ac sordida. *Id.* *Q.* Pompeius non contemptus orator, *no contemptible orator.* *Id.* Contemptissimorum consulum levitas. *Id.* Quæ vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniatæ? *Sueton.* Pro contempto se habitum fremens. *Tacit.* Per avaritiam et sordes contemptus exercitui, *h. e. by the army, an object of contempt to the army.*

CŌNTĔNDŌ (con & tendo), is, di, tum, a. & n. 3. *to stretch, strain, draw up, stretch out,* συντείνω, ἐκτείνω. *Virg.* Contendere arcum. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Simul et tormenta contenduntur. *Ovid.* Contendere ilia risu. *Cic.* Contentæ fides. *Horat.* Contentus funis. —— ¶ Also, *to throw, hurl, shoot, discharge.* *Virg.* hastam. *Id.* telum in auras. *Sil.* sagittas nervo. — So, also, *to throw or stretch across.* *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Hellesponto pontem. —— ¶ Also, *to direct any whither.* *Virg.* cursum ad aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch, strain, exert, employ, bring into play.* *Lucret.* Oculi contendunt se, cum tenuia quæ sint, cernere cœperunt. *Cic.* Contenta voce dicere, *with a loud voice.* *Id.* Onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, *exerted, on the stretch.* *Sueton.* Contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, *with steady gaze, unaltered look.* *Cic.* omnes nervos, ut persuadeat, &c. *strain every nerve.* *Lucret.* summas vires de palma, *h. e.* ad victoriam obtinendam. *Ovid.* animum in curas. —— ¶ Also, *to strive, struggle, attempt, endeavor, labor.* *Cic.* Qui stadium currit, eniti, et contendere debet, ut vincat. *Id.* Quantum potero, voce contendam, ut hoc populus R. exaudiat. *Id.* Quantum potes labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias. *Id.* Contendere animo. *Sueton.* Magnopere contendere, ne, &c. — Also with *hoc, id,* and such *accusatives.* *Cic.* Neque ego nunc hoc contendo, mutare animum. *Cæs.* Id sibi contendendum existimabat. — And the *infin.* *Cæs.* Summa vi descendere in hostium naves contendebant. — In particular, *to exert one's self to gain something, to request or seek for earnestly, urge, press, solicit, beg, entreat.* *Luccei.* in *Cic. Ep.* rogando. *Cic.* Non erat causa, cur a te hoc tempore aliquid contenderem. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin a me contendat, (ut) ad urbem veniam. *Id.* Cum a me peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem. *Id.* Verecundius contendere ab aliquo. *Id.* A magistris cum contenderem de proferendo die. *Id.* Omni studio a te contendo, ut ne, &c. So, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Et petere imperium populi, et contendere honores. *Cic.* Hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur. —— ¶ Also, *to maintain energetically, assert, insist, contend, solemnly promise or assure.* *Cic.* Ut possis hæc contra Hortensium contendere, *maintain, defend.* *Id.* Ego contendo, illud singulare solere existere. *Cels.* Ut Asclepiades contendit. *Ovid.* Illum ego contendi mente carere bona. *Nepos.* Ad Ephoros accessit, atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata. *Cic.* Ego hoc contendo, me tibi rationem redditurum. *Id.* Sacramento contendas, mea non esse. —— ¶ Also, *to do, accomplish,* or *execute* with exertion. *Lucret.* causam contra aliquem, *h. e.* intendere, *to bring, institute.* *Cic.* tantum itineris, *to undertake, to make.* *Gell.* Vindictæ contenduntur, *h. e. an action is brought to establish possession.* —— ¶ Also, *to compare, contrast, set or match together.* *Cic.* causas, quæ inter se confligunt. *Id.* id cum defensione nostra. *Tacit.* vetera et præsentia. — With the *dat.* *Horat.* Sidonio contendere ostro Aquinatem potantia vellera

secum. —— ¶ Also, to draw together, draw tight. Virg. tenacia vincla. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, to hasten, make speed. Cæs. Cum quinque legionibus ire contendit. — Hence, to decamp in haste for any place, to march with haste; to march, to go, bend one's course. Cic. Tarsum veni: inde ad Amanum contendi. Cæs. in Italiam magnis itineribus. Nepos. Sin per loca sola contenderet, sperabat se imprudentem hostem oppressurum. Id. Quo contenderat, pervenit, arrived at the place to which he had directed his course. So, Cic. Si quidem potuissemus, quo contendimus, pervenire, whither we desired or exerted ourselves to come. — Hence, figur. Cic. Maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem contendere. Plin. Cappadocum gens usque ad ejus regionem contendit, stretches itself, extends, reaches. — Also, Contendit ire, petere, fugere, h. e. ivit, petiit, fugit; though perhaps implying exertion or haste. Cæs. and Auct. B. Afric. —— ¶ Also, to fight, contend, contest, dispute, whether with arms or words, as an enemy or as a rival. Cic. Armis contendere cum aliquo. Cæs. bello cum aliquo. Id. prœlio equestri. Nepos. acie. Cic. contra leones. Anton. ad Cic. adversus te. Sueton. inter citharœdos. Ovid. pedibus cum aliquo. So, Virg. contendere cursu. Cic. jure, to go to law. Id. interdicto. Quintil. lite de re. Auct. ad Herenn. in judicio cum aliquo. Cic. Declamatione contendere. Sallust. dolis atque fallaciis. Senec. Inter duos contendentes melius elidar. — With the dat. Propert. meo amori. Lucret. Quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis?

CŌNTĔNĔBRŌ (con & tenebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to darken, ζοφόω. Tertull. —— ¶ Contenebrat, ābat, impers. it grows dark, or late; night is coming on, συσκοτάζει. Varr.

CŌNTĔNTĒ (contentus, from contendo), adv. with great exertion or force, earnestly, vehemently. Cic. Plaga hoc gravior, quo est missa contentius. Id. Cum usque ad vesperam contentius ambularet. Apul. Contentissime clamitare. — Figur. Cic. Iisdem ornamentis uti licebit, alias contentius, alias remissius. — Also, attentively. Gell. Curiose atque contente Plauti comœdias lectitare. —— ¶ Also (from contentus, from contineo), strictly, sparingly, scantily. Plaut. Illum mater arcte contenteque habet. Pacat. Parce contenteque vivere.

CŌNTĔNTIŌ (contendo) ōnis, f. a straining, stretching, exerting, an effort, exertion, endeavor. Cic. Contentio et submissio vocis. Plin. Vocis, aut lateris contentiones. Cic. Non contentio animi, sed remissio. — In particular, the exertion of one's powers, effort, exertion, endeavor. Cic. Quem (equum) cum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere. Id. Nihil interrumpit, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum. Plin. Contentione plumam revomere. Cic. Contentio sermonis, energy, vehemence in speaking. So, Auct. ad Herenn. Contentio (absol.), strong, vehement, energetic speaking. Cic. Magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis (where contentio signifies that vehement speaking which is used in forensic disputes, &c.; but sermo, the way of speaking which we use in our ordinary intercourse with our friends, &c.). — Hence, a striving, endeavor, exertion for something. Cic. honorum. Quintil. palmæ. — Frequently, a contention, contest, dispute, debate, controversy, strife. Cic. Tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset. Id. Decertare cum aliquo contentione dicendi. Id. Facere contentionem cum aliquo de re aliqua. Id. Inter sapientissimos homines hæc contentio fuit, ut, &c. Id. Magna contentio Heracliensium fuit, cum magna pars, &c. Id. Ponere aliquid in contentione, utrum, &c. Id. Neque fere unquam venit in contentionem de accusando, &c. quin, &c. Id. Habere aliquid contentionis cum aliquo. Id. Contentio honoris, about a preferment. Id. dignitatis inter Pompeium et Cæsarem, h. e. de dignitate. Plin. Contentio Perusina, h. e. bellum circa Perusiam gestum. Cic. In contentione esse, or versari, to be a subject of contention or dispute. Liv. Contentionem sedare. — In particular, a dispute (in word or deed) between two persons, for supremacy. Cæs. and Nepos. —— ¶ Also, a placing together, joining together; hence, a comparison, contrast. Cic. hominum ipsorum. Id. Facere contentionem fortunarum. Id. rerum contentiones, quid majus, quid par, quid minus sit. — Also, Censorin. Contentio gregum, h. e. admissura. — In rhetoric, a figure by which words or sentences are contrasted with each other; antithesis, contraposition, opposition. Auct. ad Herenn.

CŌNTĔNTIŌSĒ (contentiosus), adv. with vehemence, with pertinacity, violently. Hieronym. Quod si contentiose dixerint, &c. Quintil. decl. Necesse est contentiosius loquaris, quod probare non possis. Augustin. Contentiosissime defendere id quod falsum est.

CŌNTĔNTIŌSŬS (contentio), a, um, adj. full of energy, vehemence. Plin. Ep. Oratio, de qua loquor, pugnax et contentiosa est. —— ¶ Also, disputatious, contentious. Augustin. Quid est contentiosius, quam certare de nomine. — Also, obstinate, pertinacious. Quintil. declam. Avidissimam moriendi cupiditatem contentiosa mendicitate fallebam. Apul. Contentiosa pernicie impellitur, h. e. obstinatione perniciosa. — Also, Pandect. Habent jurisdictionem, non tamen contentiosam, sed voluntariam, h. e. in matters which are contested, or over those persons who go to law about something.

CŌNTĔNTŬS, a, um, particip. from contendo. —— ¶ Adj. stretched, exerted. Ammian. Contentior. Apul. Contentissimus.

CŌNTĔNTŬS, a, um, particip. from contineo. —— ¶ Adj. content. Cic. Non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quæreres. Id. Bestiæ eo contentæ non quærunt amplius. Id. Cui tanta possessio, ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit. Plaut. Dii deæque contentiores mage erunt, atque avidi minus. Horat. Contentum vivere. — With infin. Horat. Contentus scripsisse. Vellei. Contentus titulum retinere provinciæ.

CŌNTĔRĔBRŌ (con & terebro), as, a. 1. to perforate, eat away. Cœl. Aurelian.

CŌNTĔRĔBRŌMIA (contero & Bromius, h. e. Bacchus), æ, f. a word coined by Plautus, and signifying the land which Bacchus traversed with his army, or a land where much wine is pressed.

CŌNTĔRMĬNŌ (con & termino), as, n. 1. to border upon. Ammian. Quibus Arabes beati conterminant.

CŌNTĔRMĬNŬS (con & terminus), a, um, adj. bordering upon, touching at the boundaries, conterminous, close to, hard by, ὅμορος. Ovid. Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. Tacit. In longinqua et contermina Scythiæ fugam maturavit. Plin. Æthiopia Ægypto contermina. Id. Cn. Pompeius nunquam agrum mercatus est conterminum. — With genit. Apul. Prædicti jugi conterminos locos appulit. — With abl. Apul. Locum lacu aliquo conterminum. — Figur. Stat. Morti contermina virtus. —— ¶ Conterminum, i, n. a boundary, confine, border. Plin. In contermino Arabiæ.

CŌNTĔRNŌ (con & terni), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set three things together. Hygin. — Also, Hieronym. Vitula conternans, h. e. trima. —— ¶ Hence, Conternatio, ōnis, f. Hygin.

CŌNTĔRŌ (con & tero), is, trivi, trītum, a. 3. to break or bruise small, pound, grind, break up, mash up, συντρίβω, κατατρίβω. Ovid. Vivacis cornua cervi contere. Plin. Conterere aliquid in cinerem, to reduce to ashes. Varr. Scyllæ modicum conterunt cum aqua ad mellis crassitudinem. Plin. Succidam lanam imponunt contritis, sc. hominibus, h. e. who have broken a bone. Plaut. Conterere alicui latera stimulo. Petron. Manibus inter se usque ad articulorum strepitum contritis, pressed hard together. —— ¶ Also, to wear out. Ovid. Conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu. Quintil. Supellex conteritur. Cic. Παιδείαν Κύρου, quam contrieram legendo, totam in hoc imperio explicavi, h. e. had often read. Lucret. Conterimus boves. —— ¶ Figur. Plaut. Conteris tu tua me oratione, mulier. Id. Quanquam sumus pauperculi, est domi, quod edimus, ne nos tam contemptim conteras, make us so contemptible, treat us so contemptuously. Cic. Ceteras nationes contrivit, broke, reduced, subdued. Id. Reliqua ex collatione facile est conterere atque contemnere, h. e. to degrade, vilify. Id. Quæ sunt horum temporum, ea jam contrivimus, have exhausted by frequent writing. Plaut. Is vel Herculis conterere quæstum possit, wear out, h. e. spend, run through. Cic. Ejus gravissimas injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, h. e. had forgotten, had erased from memory. Id. Conterere se in musicis, geometria, &c. to spend one's time; to grow old in. — Conterere ætatem, diem, tempus, curam, &c. to spend, employ. Cic. ætatem in litibus. Plaut. ætatem in pistrino. Cic. Diei brevitas conviviis, noctis longitudo flagitiis conterebatur. Terent. Frustra operam conterere. So, Cic. Conteri in causis, in negotiis, in foro, to be versed in. —— ¶ Tibull. Ego tecum annos conteruisse velim. Al. leg. (e. g. Ed. Heyn.) contribuisse. —— ¶ See also Contritus.

CŌNTĔRRĀNĔŬS (con & terra), i, m. a countryman, one of the same country or region. Plin.

CŌNTĔRRĔŌ (con & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to terrify, frighten greatly, καταφοβέω, ἐκπλήττω. Cic. loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque. Lucret. pectora vulgi metu. Virg. Aspectu conterritus hæsit.

CŌNTĔRRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from conterreo.

CŌNTĔSSĔRĀTIŌ (contessero), ōnis, f. the forming of friendship with a stranger. Tertull.

CŌNTĔSSĔRŌ (con & tessera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make friendship with a stranger by tesseræ. Tertull. —— ¶ See Tessera.

CŌNTĔSTĀTIŌ (contestor), ōnis, f. a bearing witness, testimony. Gell. Sulpicius testamentum compositum esse dixit a mentis contestatione. Id. In tam atroci re, ac tam misera atque mœsta injuriæ publicæ contestatione, showing, affirming, relating. —— ¶ Also, a conjuring, entreating earnestly. Cic. fragm. Petivit a me Prætore maxima contestatione, ut causam Manilii defenderem. —— ¶ Contestatio litis, the formal introduction or commencement of a trial. Pandect.

CŌNTĔSTĀTIŌNCŬLA (dimin. from contestatio), æ, f. a short entreaty or speech. Sidon.

CŌNTĔSTĀTŌ (contestatus), adverb, in the presence of witnesses; or by attestation, affirmation. Pandect.

CŌNTĔSTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from contestor. —— ¶ Also used passively; hence, as an adj. proved, tried, known, attested. Cic. Ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum Flaccus non degeneravit.

CŌNTĔSTĬFĬCANS (con & testificor), tis, particip. bearing witness, or bearing witness together. Tertull.

CŌNTĔSTŎR (con & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to call to witness, take to witness, conjure, διαμαρτύρομαι. Cic. Cum ego te, cælum noctemque contestans, flens flentem obtestabar. Id. Deos hominesque contestans. —— ¶ Also, to beseech, pray. Cæs. Contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret. —— ¶ Contestari litem, to commence a suit in the formal manner (because, according to Fest., the parties at the commencement of the trial used to say, testes estote), to go to law. Cic. Neque enim procuratores litem contestabuntur, stand a trial; join issue. Gell. Petere instituit ex pacto mercedem: litem cum Euathlo contestatur. — So, passively, Cic. Iste cum eo litem contestatam habet. —— ¶ Also, to bear witness, testify, certify, declare, affirm, attest, show. Pandect. Si sic contestatus sit: Quod voles, &c. Id. Ad contestandas excusatio-

num causas, *h. e. to state or make good.* —— ¶ See, also, *Contestatus, a, um.*

CŎNTĔXŌ (con & texo), is, ui, tum, a. 3. *to weave, weave together, interweave, entwine, lock together, join together,* &c. συμπλέκω, συνυφαίνω. *Cic.* Villis ovium contextis homines vestiuntur. *Tibull.* Amaranthis alba lilia. *Tacit.* Fossam loricamque contexere. *Aurel. Vict.* Duplici ordine naves contexens, *h. e.* simul colligans. *Valer. Flacc.* tenui puppes contexere canna, *h. e. to construct. Plin. Ep.* Vineæ unam faciem longe lateque contexunt, *h. e.* contextæ præbent. *Virg.* Equus trabibus contextus, *framed, put together, constructed. Tibull.* Contextus argento et auro, *h. e.* indutus veste contexta argento et auro. — Hence, Contextum, i, *the web still on the loom. Pandect.* —— ¶ In general, *to connect, join, compose, devise, contrive, forge. Cic.* Neque tam facile interrupta contexo, quam absolvo instituta. *Id.* Memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contexitur. *Id.* Quam festive crimen contexitur! *h. e.* describitur, et confingitur. *Id.* Longius mihi contexere hoc carmen liceret, *h. e.* subjungere, attexere, recitare. *Quintil.* Cogitatio totam contexit orationem, *weaves together, frames, connects. Id.* Verba singula et contexta. *Id.* Oratio vincta atque contexta. *Senec.* librum. — Also, *to add, subjoin. Plin.* Contexemus et Gallici nardi remedia, in hunc locum dilata. *Id.* Contexinus et de sili, *we add, subjoin*; or, *we speak, treat. Id.* his plasticem.

CŎNTĔXTĒ (contextus), adverb, *connectedly, without interruption, of one piece, in a manner connected throughout. Cic.* Omnia naturali colligatione conserte contexteque fiunt.

CŎNTĔXTĪM, adverb, *woven together, interwoven,* same as *Contexte. Plin.*

CŎNTĔXTĬŌ (contexo), ōnis, f. *a weaving or joining together, arranging closely or connectedly, composing. Macrob.* Contextio et resolutio numeri octonarii. *Id.* narrationis. *Auson.* Contextio classis.

CŎNTĔXTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a weaving or platting together, interweaving, connecting closely. Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Pinnarumque contextu corpori tegumenta faciebat. *Lucret.* Contextum corporum vis quæque dissolvit, *h. e. texture, contexture, union of the parts. Pandect.* Domus juncta contextu ædificiorum, *h. e. in a row of houses.* —— ¶ Figur. *a connection, series, construction, order, arrangement, tenor, train. Cic.* Mirabilis est apud illos contextus rerum, *connection, consistency, harmony. Id.* In toto quasi contextu orationis, *h. e.* in tota oratione. *Petron.* Contextus fabularum. *Quintil.* litterarum, *h. e.* series et ordo, quo in alphabeto dispositæ sunt. *Plin.* Lusciniæ assidue nova loquentes, longiore etiam contextu, *sc.* verborum. *Quintil.* Lenis et fluens contextus. *Tacit.* Ceterorum casus in contextu operis dicemus, *in the course of the history, as the history proceeds. Quintil.* Per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet. *Pandect.* Contextus testamenti, *h. e.* tota contextio. *Id.* Uno contextu actionis testari oportet, *h. e.* nullum alienum actum testamento intermiscendo. *Senec.* Hispanias a contextu Africæ mare eripuit, *from joining with.*

CŎNTĔXTŬS, a, um, particip. from contexo. —— ¶ Adj. *connected, hanging together, cohering, uninterrupted. Quintil.* Circuitus (*h. e. periods*) contexto nitore decurrentes. *Id.* Ita nec liber est impetus, nec cura contexta, *h. e.* cohærens, congruens, sibi constans. *Cic.* perpetuæ et contextæ voluptates.

CŎNTĬCĔŌ (con & taceo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be silent. Calp.* —— ¶ Also, *to keep silence about. Val. Flacc.* tantum nefas.

CŎNTĬCĒSCŌ (Id.), or CŎNTĬCĪSCŌ, is, ticui, n. 3. *to become silent, hold one's peace, keep silence, be hushed or stilled,* καταστγάω, σιωπάω. *Plaut.* Sed conticiscam: nam audio aperiri fores. *Cic.* Neque ulla unquam ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet. *Id.* Conscientia convictus repente conticuit. *Ovid.* Conticuere undæ, *h. e.* murmuris desivere, *the waters are hushed. Cic.* Dum conticesceret illa lamentatio, et gemitus urbis. — Figur. *to become stilled, be hushed, allayed; to cease. Liv.* Conticescebat paulatim tumultus, *was allayed, ceased. Cic.* Cum judicia conticuissent. *Id.* Hoc studium nostrum conticuit subito. *Liv.* Conticescet furor.

CŎNTĬCĬNĬUM (conticeo), ii, n. *the first part of the night, or late in the evening when all is still. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of the night towards morning, between cock-crowing and dawn. Censorin.*; for which is also found *Conticuum, sc. tempus.*

CONTĬCĬSCO. See *Conticesco.*

CONTĬCŬUM. See *Conticinium.*

CŎNTĬGĔR (contus & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing a contus,* and balancing it upon his face, κοντοφόρος. *Paulin. Nolan.*

CŎNTĬGNĀTĬŌ (contigno), ōnis, f. *a joisting, raftering, flooring, floor, story, frame-work. Cæs.* Turris contignatio. *Liv.* In tertiam contignationem sua sponte ascendisse, *into the third story. Auct. B. Alex.* Sine contignatione et materia sunt ædificia. *Vitruv.* Imponere contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavimentum.

CŎNTĬGNŌ (con & tignum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join or lay with beams, to rafter, joist, floor,* συνδοκόω. *Cæs.* Quidquid est contignatum, cratibus consternitur. *Vitruv.* Itinera contignata. *Plin.* In domibus fores maxillis balænarum facere, ossibus tecta contignare.

CŎNTĬGŬĒ (contiguus), adverb, *closely, immediately. Martian. Capell.*

CŎNTĬGŬŬS (contingo), a, um, adj. *touching, bounding, bordering on, contiguous, adjoining, next,* συναφής. *Ovid.* Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenuere domos. *Plin.* Luna contigua montibus. *Tacit.* Syri, Armeniique, et contigui Cappadoces. —— ¶ Also, *within reach, that may be reached. Virg.* Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ.

CŎNTĬNĔNS, tis, particip. from contineo. —— ¶ Adj. *contiguous, adjoining, adjacent, next to, connected with, close upon, immediately following,* συνεχής. *Cic.* Proxima et continens causa. *Id.* Mari aer continens est. *Id.* Mare dissimile proximo et continenti, *to the sea immediately adjoining. Id.* Motus sensui junctus et continens. *Id.* Cappadociæ pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est, *which touches upon. Id.* Partim sunt continentia cum ipso negotio, *h. e. always attached to, inseparable from. Liv.* Timori malum continens fuit. *Justin.* Ex continenti, *sc.* tempore, *h. e. immediately, without delay.* So, *Pandect.* In continenti. *Cæs.* Continentibus diebus, *on the following days. Pandect.* Continentia (*sc.* loca) urbis, *the suburbs. Id.* Continentia Romam, *the suburbs of Rome.* —— ¶ Also, *without intermission, uninterrupted, successive, continuous, continued, incessant, unbroken. Cæs.* Morini continentes silvas ac paludes habebant (though this may also be rendered *bordering*). *Id.* Continens omnium dierum labor. *Id.* Continentia bella. *Liv.* Continens incendium. *Id.* agmen, *unbroken. Id.* memoria. *Cels.* Febres continentes sine remissione. *Cic.* Continenti spiritu dicere, *with one breath. Id.* Continentem orationem audire malo, *continued. Sueton.* Continens scriptura, *h. e. not divided into books and chapters. Id.* Biduo continenti, *for two successive days. Liv.* Imber continens per totam noctem. *Nepos.* Terra continens, or, *Id.* Continens (absol.), f. *the main land, continent*; in contradistinction to islands. —— ¶ Continens causæ, *the main point, that on which the whole hangs or turns, the hinge. Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, Continens, *continent, temperate, moderate in one's desires, sparing, frugal,* ἐγκρατής. *Nepos.* Non intemperanter concupiscere, quod a plurimis videas, continentis debet duci. *Cæs.* Ne continentior in vita hominum, quam in pecunia fuisse videatur. *Cic.* Continentissimi homines.

CŎNTĬNĔNTĔR (continens), adv. *continually, continuedly, continuously, without intermission,* συνεχῶς. *Cic.* Continenter labuntur, et fluunt omnia. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Uno spiritu continenter multa dicere, *in one breath; without drawing breath. Liv.* Biduum continenter lapidibus pluit, *for two days together. Cic.* Ante rem gestam quæ facta sunt, continenter usque ad ipsum negotium, probably, *in a row, close together. Catull.* Continenter sedetis insulsi. —— ¶ Also, *temperately, moderately. Cic.* Vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie. *Augustin.* Continentissime vivere.

CŎNTĬNĔNTĬA (contineo), æ, f. *the contents. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *continuity, proximity. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also (which is the common use), *a checking, restraining, taming,* in particular, of one's self, *the restraining of one's desires and passions, forbearance, moderation,* when one, for instance, abstains from that which is at his own disposal or choice (and in this differing from abstinentia, *disinterestedness, forbearance to take what belongs to another*). *Liv.* libidinum. *Cic.* Sic ut nulla conditio pecuniæ ab summa integritate continentiaque deduxerit. *Id.* Conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, *continence, abstinence. Id.* Valetudo sustentatur continentia in victu omni atque cultu, *temperance, moderation. Curt.* Si hac continentia animi ad ultimum vitæ perseverare potuisset, *in this habit of mildness.* So, *Cæs.* Nec minus se in milite modestiam, et continentiam, quam virtutem atque animi magnitudinem desiderare, *moderation. Nepos.* Neque servorum quemquam nisi domi natum domique factum, habuit: quod est signum non solum continentiæ, sed etiam diligentiæ, *of frugality and moderation.* — More generally, *any restraining, holding in. Sueton. Claud.* 32.

CŎNTĬNĔŌ (con & teneo), es, tinui, tentum, a. 2. *to hold or keep together,* or simply, *to hold, keep. Cæs.* Continere manipulos ad signa. *Id.* Copias in castris. *Cels.* se in lectulo. *Plin.* Vitem levi (nodo) continere, *to bind, tie up. Id.* Arida continent odorem diutius, *hold, retain. Curt.* Expeditius manus nostræ rapiunt, quam continent, *keep, retain. Cæs.* aliquem in officio, *to keep. Liv.* animos sociorum in fide. *Cæs.* naves frumentumque ibi, *keep, hold. Plin.* salem sub lingua. — Hence, Contineri, *to be held together, to hold together, to hang together. Cic.* Partes inter se continentur. *Id.* Omnes artes quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. *Id.* Firmas autem (membranas oculorum fecit), ut continerentur. *Nepos.* Ut odio communi contineri viderentur, *be held together, kept in friendship. Cic.* Pars oppidi mari disjuncta, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, *is connected, joined on.* — Also, intransitively, *sc.* se. *Cels.* Sutura non continet, *does not hold. Plaut.* Utroque commeatus continet, *holds together, is continuous, continues.* — Hence, *to shut in, surround, encompass. Cæs.* Vicus montibus undique continetur. *Sueton.* Ex insulis, quibus continebantur. *Cic.* bestias, *to pen up, encage.* — Also, *to hold together, h. e. to keep in good order, maintain, support. Cic.* Nulla res vehementius remp. continet, quam fides. *Id.* Civitas animadversionibus censoriis contenta fuit. — Also, *to keep in, restrain, curb, bridle, to check, hold in. Cic.* belluas septis. *Phædr.* ora frenis. *Colum.* pecudem sub tecto. *Cæs.* Quam angustissime continere hostem. *Cels.* corpus, si profluvio laborat, *to check, stop. Cic.* vocem clamore. *Id.* risum. *Virg.* gradum, *to stop. Plin.* oculos animumque. *Cic.* librum, *to withhold from the public, suppress. Phædr.* ventrem, *to bind. Plin.* spiritum, *to hold the breath. Cic.* Tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, *by holding the breath, by sustaining the voice. Cic.* cupiditates. *Id.* linguam. *Id.* insolentiam suam. *Id.* ab omni lapsu temeritatem. *Id.* dicta in aliquem, *refrain from, keep to one's self. Id.* manus ac tela ab aliquo. *Id.* se ab aliqua re, *to abstain, forbear. Cic.* Contineo me, ne incognito assentiar. *Terent.* Vix me contineo, quin, &c., *h. e. I can hardly forbear from. Vellei.*

Non contineo, quin, &c. *sc.* me. *Petron.* Nec se solum intra verba continuit, *confine himself to.* *Plaut.* An te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? *detain, hinder.* *Virg.* Agricolam continet imber, *keeps in.* So, *Terent.* se ruri, *to remain, stay.* — Also, *to keep at something, to busy, to employ.* *Cic.* se in suis perennibus studiis. *Id.* In qua (exercitatione) nos te continebimus. *Petron.* Nondum juvenes declamationibus continebantur. — Also, *to charm, delight.* *Cic.* Qui continentur ea commendatione naturæ. — Also, *to keep, watch, preserve.* *Cic.* Custos ad continendas merces missus. *Terent.* Quæ taceo et contineo optime, *keep close, keep secret.* —— ¶ Also, *to embrace, include, comprehend, contain.* *Cic.* Mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet. *Id.* Omnia quæ aluntur, continent in se vim caloris. *Id.* magnum mendum. *Phædr.* res utiles. *Plin.* innumeras medicinas. *Cic.* Continere odium jamdiu conceptum, and *Id.* dolorem, *to have.* *Id.* aliquid animo ac memoria. *Cæs.* Reliquum spatium mons continet, *takes up, occupies.* *Cic.* Epistola continebat, esse redditam orationem, *had this in it.* *Id.* Si omnia illa summo bono continerentur, *should be included.* *Id.* In qua continetur communitas, &c. *Id.* Forum, in quo omnis æquitas continetur, *h. e. where right and justice are exercised.* — Hence, Continere rem, *to be the ground of a thing, to give it being and stability, to be of chief importance in.* *Cic.* Quod rem causamque continet. *Id.* Quod continet philosophiam. *Id.* Res causam continet, *h. e.* causa nititur in re. *Id.* continent causas, *h. e.* causæ nituntur in iis. — Hence, Contineri re, *to consist of, be grounded on, rest upon, be composed of, be made up of.* *Cic.* Vita corpore et spiritu continetur. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur. *Id.* Tua salute contineri suam. *Id.* Meus reditus vestro judicio continetur. —— ¶ See also, *Contentus, a, um,* and *Continens.*

CŌNTĬNGŌ (con & tingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to moisten, besmear, color, dye,* συγχρώζω. *Lucret.* Proinde colore cave contingas semina rerum. *Virg.* corpus amurca. — Figur. Museo contingens cuncta lepore. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Compare the next word.

CŌNTĬNGŌ (con & tango), is, tĭgi, tactum, a. & n. 3. *to touch,* ἅπτομαι. *Cic.* cibum terrestrem. *Virg.* Funem manu contingere gaudent. *Cic.* Quanta humilitate luna feratur terram pæne contingens. *Liv.* Contingere terram osculo, *h. e. to kiss it.* *Cæs.* Neque inter se trabes contingant; *touch each other.* *Id.* Milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, atque omnem munitionem impleant, *h. e. may be close together, in an uninterrupted line of communication.* —— ¶ *To touch,* h. e. *to border upon.* *Liv.* Cariam. *Cæs.* Helvii fines Arvernorum contingunt. — Hence, *to be related to, connected with.* *Liv.* Affinitate, aut aliquibus ministeriis regiam contingere. *Sueton.* aliquem arctissimo gradu. *Id.* aliquam familiam. So, *Horat.* Deos propius contingis, *h. e. have more ready access to, enjoy nearer intimacy with, the great.* *Tacit.* aliquem usu, *h. e. to have intercourse or acquaintance with.* — Also, *to touch, concern, affect.* *Liv.* Romanos consultatio nihil contingit. *Id.* Causa mea nihil eo facto contingitur, *has nothing to do with.* *Pandect.* Pœnæ existimationem contingunt. *Id.* Pars pretii alicui contingens. —— ¶ Also, *to touch,* h. e. *to reach, arrive at, come to.* *Lucret.* florem ævi. *Virg.* ramos a terra. *Horat.* metam. *Virg.* Italiam. *Liv.* hostem ferro. *Ovid.* aures. So, *Cic.* Cum animus naturam sui similem contigit, *has met with, found.* — Hence, *to hit, reach, strike.* *Virg.* avem ferro. So, *Ovid.* Contactus simili sorte. —— ¶ Also, *to touch,* figuratively, with any thing, *h. e. to make one a sharer in, to affect with, to infect with.* So, Contingi, pass. *to take part in, participate in, become touched or tainted with, become placed in connection with.* *Liv.* Contacta (plebs) regia præda, *h. e. having shared in.* *Id.* Contacti ea violatione templi. *Id.* Contingi eo scelere. *Propert.* Me cepit contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, *touched, affected, made to feel.* *Liv.* Velut contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, *seized with, infected with.* *Id.* Contactæ gentes Punici belli societate. *Id.* Dies contactus religione, *h. e. inauspicious, unlucky,* as the day of the battle of Allia. *Petron.* Contactus veneficio, *enchanted, charmed.* *Val. Flacc.* Contingere cura animum, *to affect.* So, *Juvenal.* Contingunt me fastidia, *h. e.* ego contingor fastidiis. *Senec.* Contactus ensis, *polluted, defiled.* *Ovid.* Numine contactæ, *inspired.* —— ¶ Also, in the sense of contingo, nxi, *to dip, anoint, besmear, besprinkle, moisten.* *Lucret.* oras poculi melle. *Ovid.* os ambrosia. *Virg.* and *Cels.* aliquid sale, *h. e. to salt.* *Plin.* Ferrum contactum sanguine rubiginem trahit. Here perhaps may be referred, *Lucret.* Sol contingens suo comminus igni, *h. e. bathing in his fire, anointing with light, lighting up and warming.* *Catull.* Nec se contingi (Dii) patiuntur lumine claro, *h. e. to be surrounded with, to appear in clear light.* —— ¶ Intransitively, *to happen, come about, turn out, come to pass,* usually of happy events. It is used sometimes without case, and sometimes with the *dative.* *Cic.* Magis id facilitate, quam alia culpa mea contigit. *Id.* Tantum habemus otii, quantum jamdiu nobis non contingit, *so much time to spare, as has not fallen to our lot.* *Id.* Volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut, cum auditum sit, &c., *this may be his fortune.* *Vellei.* Mihi fratrique meo candidatis contigit, prætoribus destinari. *Horat.* Cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, *accrue.* *Terent.* Hanc mihi expetivi: contigit. *Ovid.* Contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honos. *Nepos.* Huic contigit, ut patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicaret. *Cic.* Cum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventæ, *h. e. did not come to pass, did not turn out so well.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Si mihi vita contigerit, *if my life shall be spared.* — With an *accus.* *Vellei.* Sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon.* *Plin.* Palma frugum Italiam contingit, *is Italy's.* — Sometimes, though more rarely, of an unfortunate event. *Cic.* Quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura. *Pandect.* Si quid alicui contigerit, *h. e.* si quid mali. *Id.* Si quid humanitus ei contigerit, *h. e. he shall die.* — In a similar sense, Contingere, *to be produced, be supplied, come forth, grow.* *Plin.* Ut toto anno melopepones contingant. *Id.* Ex eadem brassica contingunt æstivi cauliculi. *Id.* Cytisi pabulo contingente, *being supplied, being plentiful.*

CŌNTĬNŬANTĔR (continuans), and CŌNTĬNŬĀTĒ, and CŌNTĬNŬĀTIM (continuatus), adv. *continuously, without intermission.* *Augustin.* and *Fest.*

CŌNTĬNŬĀTĬŌ (continuo), ōnis, f. *a joining without interruption, continuation, connection, succession,* συνέχεια, διάρκεια. *Liv.* Interrumpi tenorem rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire. *Cic.* Admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. *Id.* Immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni. *Id.* naturæ, *h. e. sympathy,* συμπάθεια. *Senec.* Oceanus continuationem gentium triplici sinu scindens, *h. e. the earth inhabited by nations bordering on or following each other.* *Id.* Continuatio est partium inter se non intermissa conjunctio. *Cic.* Continuatio verborum, *h. e. syntax.* But also, *Id.* Continuatio verborum, *a period.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Continuatio est densa et continens frequentatio verborum, cum absolutione sententiarum. Ea utemur commodissime in sententia, in contrario, in conclusione. *Id.* Continuatio est orationis continuæ acceleratio clamosa. (In this last sense *Continuatio* is a part of *Contentio.*)

CŌNTĬNŬĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from continuo. —— ¶ Adj. *adjoining, contiguous.* *Cic.*

CŌNTĬNŬĒ (continuus), *in one body, in a stream, without interruption,* συνεχῶς. *Varr* who opposes it to *stillatim,* by drops.

CŌNTĬNŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a prolongation, continuity.* *Plin.* Collum et juba continuitate spinæ porrigitur.

CŌNTĬNŬŌ (continuus), adverb, *immediately, forthwith, instantly, without delay.* *Cic.* Ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur. *Id.* Deinde absens factus ædilis, continuo prætor. *Id.* Quidquid egero, continuo scies. *Terent.* Aderit continuo, hoc ubi ex te audierit. *Cic.* Continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit e mensa tollere, *h. e. as soon as.* *Id.* Continuo consilium dimisit, simul ac me fractum vidit. — It may be sometimes rendered *in the first place, first.* *Virg.* Continuo in silvis domatur ulmus. *Id.* Continuo est ægris alius color. — Also, *at the first* (with an implied continuance), *from the first.* *Virg.* Continuo has leges imposuit natura. *Id.* Continuo pecoris generosi pullus altius ingreditur. —— ¶ Also, *as an immediate consequence, by consequence, necessarily.* *Cic.* Non continuo, si quis motus populi factus esset, id C. Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, *we ought not therefore all at once,* &c. *Id.* Non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, *I am not therefore necessarily,* &c. *I am not therefore by consequence,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *right on, next after, without intermission.* *Cic.* Ad id biduum accedent continuo ad reditum dies quinque.

CŌNTĬNŬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to continue, keep on without intermission, to prolong, to keep up,* παρατείνω, ἐνδελεχίζω. *Cæs.* Die ac nocte continuato itinere, ad eum pervenit. *Cic.* Continuata motio et perennis. *Horat.* Continuat dapes, *brings one dainty immediately after another.* *Plin.* Nemo tres siseres edendo continuaret, *h. e. eat one after the other.* *Tacit.* Diem noctemque sedilibus continuare, *to continue sitting.* *Id.* Theatro dies totos continuare, *to remain whole days together.* *Liv.* Philopœmeni continuatur magistratus, *is continued to.* *Vellei.* Continuare præturam alicui, *h. e. to make him prætor immediately after his ædileship.* *Petron.* Continuat in mortem ultimam somnos. — Also, *intransitively.* *Cels.* Febres ita, ut cœpere, continuant. — So, *passively.* *Cels.* Si continuatur febris, neque levior unquam fit. *Justin.* Profecto non tantum bellorum per omnia secula terris omnibus continuaretur. —— ¶ Also, *to join to one another, to connect, unite.* *Ovid.* Continuare latus lateri, *to sit side by side.* *Liv.* Continuare ædificia mœnibus. *Id.* Prope continuata funera, *in close succession.* *Cic.* Ingens cupiditas agros continuandi, *of adding field to field.* *Cic.* verba. *Senec.* Multi continuaverunt iræ furorem, *h. e. have passed immediately from one to the other.* —— ¶ Also, Continuari, *to be connected with, follow close upon, border upon.* *Cic.* Atomi, aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur. *Id.* Natura cohærens et continuata cum suis partibus. *Liv.* Paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi. *Ovid.* Hiemi continuatur hiems. *Tacit.* Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border on, are contiguous to.* *Ovid.* Continuata loco tria sidera. — With *acc.* *Apul.* Me egredientem continuatur, *joins.*

CŌNTĬNŬŬS (contineo), a, um, adj. *continued, without intermission, uninterrupted,* συνεχής. *Plaut.* Triduum continuum, *three days running.* *Cic.* Tot dies continuos quid egisti? *for so many days together.* *Id.* Recte genus hoc numerorum, dummodo ne continuum sit, in orationis laude ponetur. *Lepid.* ad *Cic.* Continuis itineribus ad Forum Vocontium veni. *Ovid.* Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu. *Id.* Continuus labor, *incessant, ceaseless.* *Id.* Continua nocte, *all night long.* *Plin.* Tres continui principes Senatus, *one after another.* *Id.* Naturam continuis his voluminibus tractamus, *in all these treatises, without handling any other subject.* *Id.* Nunc continuo spiritu trahitur in longum, *in one continued breath.* — Hence, *Tacit.* Cocceius Nerva continuus Principis, *the intimate friend of the prince.* —— ¶ Also, *immediately connected, con-*

tiguous, with nothing between. Senec. Aer continuus terræ est. *Horat.* Continui montes, *a continued chain. Plin.* Fluit continuo alveo Euphrates, priusquam distrahatur ad rigua, *h. e. with its waters united in one channel. Justin.* Post Cassandri et filii ejus continuas mortes, *following in close succession. Plin. Paneg.* Continui consulatus. *Sueton.* agri, *contiguous. Id.* oratio, actio, *connected. Liv.* Continua, *sc.* ædificia. *Stat.* Aspice, quæ funera portem continuus, *h. e. continually.*

CŎNTŎGĀTŬS (con & togatus), a, um, adj. *Ammian.* Ut sodalis et contogatus, *h. e.* togatus, seu advocatus in eodem foro.

CŎNTŎLLŎ (con & tollo), is. *Plaut.* Contollam gradum, *h. e.* conferam.

CŎNTŎNAT (con & tonat), ābat, uit, impers. 1. *it thunders. Plaut.*

CŎNTŎR, āris, dep. 1. same as *Cunctor.*

CŎNTŎRQUĔŎ (con & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to twist violently round, turn or whirl about,* κατειλέω. *Cic.* Animal omne membra, quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet. *Id.* Brumali flectens contorquet tempore currum, *guides, directs. Id.* Non est ætheris ea natura, ut vi sua stellas complexa contorqueat. *Id.* Amnes in alium cursum contortos videmus. *Quintil.* Vertex est contorta in se aqua. *Plin.* Contorta arbor, *h. e. which has in its wood spiral convolutions,* but which are not knots. *Lucret.* Contorquere gubernaclum quolibet. *Virg.* Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas. —— ¶ Also, *to roll along or down with great force, set in violent motion. Virg.* Insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus. *Lucan.* Subitis frementes vorticibus contorsit aquas. —— ¶ Also, *to brandish, wave; to hurl, cast, throw, dart;* quia cum jacimus aliquid, vel brachium, vel arcus torquetur. *Virg.* Lenta lacertis spicula contorquent. *Id.* Hastam in latus feri contorsit. *Id.* Adducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit. — As greater impulse and force are given to weapons by first brandishing them, so when great effect is given to one's words by the brevity or rapidity with which they are uttered, or to his arguments by the quick and pointed manner in which they are aimed, so that, even when false, they cannot be easily refuted, these may be said *to be brandished or hurled.* Thus, *Cic.* Deinde contorquent et ita concludunt. *Id.* (Auditor) tanquam machinatione aliqua, ad lætitiam est contorquendus, *borne along, hurried away. Id.* (of Æschines accusing Demosthenes) Quas sententias colligit? quæ verba contorquet, *hurls. Id.* Demosthenis non tum vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur. But see *Contortus.* —— ¶ It may sometimes be rendered, *to turn, guide, direct. Lucret.* gubernaculum quolibet. *Virg.* proram ad undas. *Cic.* ad lætitiam est contorquendus. —— ¶ Also, *to wind or roll up. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Contorta toga. —— ¶ See *Contortus, a, um.*

CŎNTŎRRĔŎ (con & torreo), es, orrui, ostum, a. 2. *to scorch, parch, burn,* συγκαίω. *Ammian.*

CONTORSIO. See *Contortio.*

CŎNTŎRTĒ (contortus), adverb, *concisely and pointedly. Cic.* Hæc sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concluduntur que contortius. —— ¶ Also, *obscurely. Cic.* Ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur.

CŎNTŎRTĬŎ (contorqueo), ōnis, f. *a turning or whirling round; the exertion used in throwing or aiming a blow with a weapon. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ex remotione brachii, et contortione dextræ gladius ad corpus afferri videtur, *h. e.* vis et nisus jaculandi. —— ¶ *Cic.* Majus est has contortiones (contorsiones) orationis, quam signorum ortus, obitusque perdiscere, *fallacious conclusions, quirks, sophistry.*

CŎNTŎRTĬPLĬCĀTŬS (contortus *or* contorte & plicatus), a, um, adject. *Plaut.* Ita sunt Persarum mores, longa nomina contortiplicata habemus, *h. e. long and crabbed names, compounded of many words, and almost bidding defiance to pronunciation.* Alii leg. *contortuplicatus.*

CŎNTŎRTŎR (contorqueo), ōris, *a wrester,* qui contorquet, et implicat. *Terent.* Bonorum extortor, legum contortor.

CŎNTŎRTŬLŬS (dimin. from contortus), a, um, adj. *forced, strained;* or *obscure, dark;* in contempt. *Cic.* Contortulis quibusdam, ac minutis conclusiunculis.

CŎNTŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from contorqueo. —— ¶ Adj. *vehement, energetic, effective, powerful, strong. Cic.* Contorta et acris oratio. *Quintil.* Contorta vis orationis. —— ¶ Also, *involved, perplexed, obscure. Cic.* Contorta et aculeata sophismata. *Id.* Contortas res, et sæpe difficiles perdiscimus.

CŎNTRĀ (perhaps from con; as intra from in), prep. governing the *accus.* [when without case, it is considered as an adverb], *against, contrary to, in opposition to,* ἀντὶ, κατά. *Cic.* Hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius. *Id.* Impia consuetudo contra deos disputandi. *Id.* Dicere contra caput alicujus, *h. e.* accusare in re capitali. *Id.* Contra aliquem (or simply, contra) venire, *to act in opposition to, to attack* as an accuser, &c.; *to accuse. Phædr.* Contra se misericors, *to his own hurt. Cic.* Defendere causam alicujus contra aliquem. *Id.* Facere contra legem. *Id.* Detrahere alteri sui commodi causa, est contra naturam. *Id.* Contra omnium antiquorum auctoritatem. *Liv.* Vi contra vim resistere. *Id.* Contra spem votaque ejus *Cæs.* Contra opinionem omnium. *Id.* Contendere armis contra aliquem. *Plin.* Fluitare contra aquas, *against the stream.* So, *Id.* contra pilum, *in a direction contrary to that in which the hair grows. Id.* Patientia contra labores. *Id.* Contra pondus attollere se. — Also, *Plin.* Medicina contra ebrietates. *Id.* Ophiogenes, quorum salivæ contra ictus serpentium medentur. — Contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand. Nepos* and *Cæs.* — Also, *Plin.* Ducenaria duo contra scalas ferebat, *h. e. up.* So, *Sil.* Contra ardua, *up the steep.* — With *dat. Plaut.* Contra nobis. —— ¶ Also, *opposite to, right opposite, over against. Cæs.* Insula quæ contra Brundusinum portum est. *Plin.* Lapis contra solem varie refulgens. *Plaut.* Aspice dum contra me, *look me in the face: or turn towards me. Hist. B. Alex.* Flens orare contra Cæsarem cœpit, ne se dimitteret, *h. e. to. Cæs.* Contra eas regiones. — ¶ Also, for erga, *towards. Plin.* Clementia contra minus validos. —— ¶ Also, *against,* h. e. *in comparison with, for, instead of, in return for. Val. Flacc.* Contra Alcidem. *Plin.* Merces contra munera. — So with the *dat. Plaut.* Non carus est auro contra, *h. e. he is worth his weight in gold. Id.* Aurichalco contra. *Terent.* Huic dono contra. —— ¶ It is also put after the *accus. Cic.* Quos contra disputant. *Tacit.* Litora Calabriæ contra. —— ¶ Adverbially, *against, in opposition. Cæs.* Legiones contra consistere non auderent, *make a stand against. Juvenal.* Stat contra, starique jubet. *Cic.* Disputabant contra diserti homines, Athenienses, *on the other side of the question. Cic.* Contra dicere, *h. e.* accusare. *Id.* Contra petere. — Hence, *on the contrary, on the other hand,* as *contra ea. Cic.* Ergo ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati. *Id.* Nos, qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur: at contra tu præ nobis beatus, &c. — So also, *the very reverse, just the contrary. Cic.* Quod contra oportuit. *Id.* Id contra puto, *I think just the opposite. Cic.* Sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui, &c. In stultitia contra est, *it is altogether otherwise. Id.* Num igitur eum censes anxio animo fuisse? nihil minus: contraque ob eam rem lætus. — Also, followed by *ac, atque, quam. Id.* Contra, ac Deiotarus sensit, victoria belli judicavit, *contrary to what Deiotarus,* &c. *Id.* Faciam contra, atque in ceteris causis fieri solet, *differently from; otherwise than. Id.* Ut Senatus, contra quam ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret. — Also, *in return, in turn. Plaut.* Quæ me amat, quam contra amo. *Cic.* Sed et ego, quid ille, et contra ille, quid ego sentirem, videbat. —— ¶ Also, *opposite to, over against. Virg.* Contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus. *Liv.* Jam omnia contra, circaque hostium plena erant. *Id.* Contra intueri aliquem, *to look in the face. Sueton.* Equiti R. contra se avidius vescenti partes suas misit. —— ¶ *E contra* for *contra. Aurel. Vict.* —— ¶ Also, in the place of an *adj. Cic.* Contra etiam esse aliquid profectum, *h. e.* aliquid contrarii. —— ¶ The final vowel is *long;* but is *shortened* by *Enn.* and *Manil.*

CONTRACTABILIS, for *Contrectabilis.*

CŎNTRĀCTĒ (contractus), adv. *narrowly, contractedly. Senec.* Assuescamus habitare contractius.

CŎNTRĀCTĬŎ (contraho), ōnis, f. *a contracting, drawing together. Cic.* Contractio et porrectio digitorum, *the clenching. Id,* frontis, *the knitting, wrinkling. Id.* superciliorum. — Also, in diseases, *a contraction. Scribon. Larg.* nervorum. *Plin.* Infantes contractiones sentientes. — Also, of syllables, *contraction* in pronunciation. *Cic.* — Figur. of the mind, *sadness, dejection, depression. Cic.* Effusio animi in lætitia: in dolore contractio. —— ¶ Also, *an abridging, shortness, brevity. Cic.* orationis. *Id.* paginæ.

CŎNTRĀCTĬUNCŬLĂ (dimin. from contractio), æ, f. *Cic.* Morsus tamen, et contractiunculæ quædam animi relinquentur, *some slight attacks or fits of dejection.*

CONTRACTO, same as *Contrecto.*

CŎNTRĀCTŎR (contraho), ōris, m. *Cod. Just.* Contractores nuptiarum, *h. e. those who enter into or contract.*

CŎNTRĀCTUM (contractus, a, um), i, n. *a fault, error. Planc.* ad *Cic.* Sollicitiorem, non suis contractis, neminem puto fuisse.

CŎNTRĀCTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Contractio; a contracting, drawing in, making smaller. Vitruv.*

CŎNTRĀCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a contracting, shrinking, lessening, diminution. Varr.* and *Vitruv.* — Also, *the being contracted, unevenness, roughness. Cels. præf.,* where others read *confractus.* —— ¶ Also, *the entering upon any affair, the beginning. Quintil.* Dicam quæ acta sint ante ipsum rei contractum: dicam quæ in re ipsa. —— ¶ Also, *a contract, agreement, bargain, mutual stipulation or obligation. Sever. Sulpic.* ap. *Gell.* Is contractus stipulationum sponsionumque dicebatur sponsalia. *Gell.* In contractibus negotiorum. *Pandect.* Pecunia debita ex contractu.

CŎNTRĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from contraho. —— ¶ Adj. *contracted, confined, narrowed, abridged, short, small, narrow, weak. Cic.* Propter tuas res ita contractas, *so diminished, pinched, curtailed. Virg.* Locus exiguus et contractus. *Lucret.* Contractior ignis, *h. e.* minor. *Ovid.* Freta contracta spatio brevi. *Plin. Paneg.* Nilus contractior et angustior. *Cic.* Contractioribus noctibus, *shorter. Horat.* Contractus leget, *shut up in some small apartment. Id.* Contracta paupertas. *Cic.* Dialectica quasi contracta et adstricta eloquentia. *Id.* Ambitus verborum contractus et brevis, *short, concise. Id.* Studia contractiora, *h. e.* remissiora. *Quintil.* In metu et verecundia vox contracta, *weak, faint. Virg. Mor.* Quis enim contractior illo? *more frugal, sparing.* —— ¶ See *Contractum.*

CŎNTRĀDĬCĬBĬLIS, e, adject. *Tertull.*

CŎNTRĀDĪCŎ (contra & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to speak against, contradict, controvert, gainsay or oppose* by speaking, *to reply, rejoin,* ἀντιλέγω. *Scribon. Larg.* Neque ei quisquam contradixerit. *Tacit.* sententiis aliorum. *Id.* Preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset. *Sueton.* Quo facilius C. Curioni causam Cæsaris defendenti contradiceret. *Id.* Jocis quorundam petulantibus lacessitus, contradixit edicto, *he replied with an edict. Pandect.* Huic contradici potest. — So, without case. *Liv.* Nec contradici, quin amicitia de integro reconciliētur. —— ¶ *Ulpian. Dig.* 1. 3. 34. Explorandum, an etiam contradicto aliquo consuetudo firmata sit, *h. e.* an de ea contentiose in judicio actum sit. Others read *contradicta.* —— ¶ In *Cicero's* time, they wrote *contra dicere* (two words), and often *contra aliquem dicere.*

CŎNTRĀDĪCTĬŎ (contradico), ōnis, f. *a speaking against, contradicting; a contradiction,* ἀντιλογία, ἀντίθεσις. *Tacit.* —— ¶ In particular, *an objection, argument on the opposite side of the question.*

Quintil. Ponuntur hæ quoque in secundo Ciceronis de Oratore libro contradictiones: artem esse, &c. *Id.* In schola ubi nobis ipsi fingimus contradictionem. *Id.* Contradictione uti qui possumus, ubi adversarius adhuc nihil dixerit? *reply to objections.*

CŌNTRĂDICTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who contradicts, an objector,* for instance in forensic controversies. *Pandect.*

CŌNTRĂDICTŬS, a, um, particip. from contradico.

CŌNTRĀDŌ (con & trado), is, a. 3. *Lucret.* Fidem dictis contradere nostris, *h. e. procure, get.* Alii leg. *conradere.*

CŌNTRĂEŌ (contra & eo), is, īvi, ĭtum, n. *to oppose.* *Tacit.* Sententiæ Cassii nemo unus contraire ausus est.

CŌNTRĂHŌ (con & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw together, bring together, assemble at one point, unite together, collect,* ἐπισπάω, συστέλλω, συλλέγω. *Cic.* Amicitia omnia contrahit, discordia dissipat. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Disjecta manu non possumus; contractis copiis spero. *Cæs.* Contrahere exercitum in unum locum. *Id.* cohortes ex finitimis regionibus. *Nepos.* magnam classem. *Liv.* aliquos in (al. leg. *ad*) colloquium dirimendarum simultatum causa. *Plin.* aurum, *to heap up.* *Gell.* Pecunia ex præda contracta. *Plin.* mella. *Id.* (of the peacock) pennarum oculos. *Id.* in acervum. *Gell.* Pudor sanguinem diffundit, timor contrahit. *Vellei.* domos complures emtionibus. — Also, *to draw together to one's self, to attract, collect.* *Plin.* Balsamum contrahit muscas. *Id.* Contrahit in se caliginem, *draws.* — Hence, *to draw to one's self, to contract, take on.* *Colum.* mucorem situ. *Plin.* morbum. *Quintil.* cruditatem. *Cels.* semen, *h. e.* creare. —— ¶ Hence, *to incur, contract, fall into, take on one's self, enter into.* *Cic.* Contrahere molestias. *Id.* damnum. *Liv.* nefas, *to commit.* *Sueton.* plurimum invidiæ, *to incur.* *Liv.* cladem, *to sustain.* *Cic.* æs alienum, *to contract.* *Liv.* certamen cum classe hostium, *to join, engage in.* *Cic.* Porcam contrahere, *to commit any act which is to be expiated by the sacrifice of a sow.* — Contrahere rem, *to undertake, execute, transact.* *Cic.* Quem admodum res gesta et contracta sit. *Id.* Rebus male contractis. — In pecuniary transactions, Contrahere rem, negotium, &c. cum aliquo, *to strike a bargain, make a contract, negotiate, conclude, connect one's self with.* *Cic.* Qui conducunt, locant, contrahendisque negotiis implicantur. *Id.* Cum illo nemo rem ullam contrahebat, *made a contract, negotiated.* *Cic.* Multæ cum multis res rationesque contractæ, *h. e. money transactions.* *Id.* Rerum contractarum fides, *of contracts or agreements.* So, *Pandect.* emptionem, venditionem, permutationem, *h. e. to conclude.* *Sueton.* matrimonia. So, absol. *Cic.* Cum res ab eo, quicum contraxisset (*sc.* societatem), recessisset, *had associated himself.* *Pandect.* Cum essem tibi contracturus, *for* tecum. — Also, *Id.* Qui contrahebant (without *cum*). Hence, *Cic.* Qui nihil cum populo contrahunt, *h. e. have nothing to do with, seek no honors.* — Also, *to cause, bring on, bring about, make.* *Plaut.* aliquid litigii inter eos. *Liv.* Qui contraxerant Saguntinis (*dat.*) cum Carthaginiensibus bellum. *Cic.* negotium alicui, *to occasion him trouble.* *Liv.* magnum piaculum sibi, *to bring on himself, to incur.* So, *Ovid.* sibi iram numinis. *Cic.* Si turpitudo causæ contrahet offensionem. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ejusmodi res invidiam contrahunt in vita. *Vellei.* Contracta rixa ex occursu. —— ¶ Also, *to draw together,* h. e. *to contract, bring into a smaller compass, draw in.* *Cæs.* Contrahere castra (because it was to be occupied by a much smaller number of troops). *Cic.* Pulmones se contrahunt aspirantes. *Id.* Omne animal membra porrigit, contrahit. *Plin.* Millepeda tactu contrahens se. *Ovid.* Contrahere crura, *to draw in, in order to make room.* So, *Cic.* Contrahere frontem, *to frown.* *Horat.* vela, *take in, furl.* *Juvenal.* arcum, *to draw, stretch.* *Vitruv.* columnam. Also, *Plin.* Contrahere vulnera, *to close.* So, *Id.* cicatrices. — Hence, *to shorten, curtail, abridge, lessen, diminish.* *Propert.* Phœbe, contrahe lucis iter. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* nomina. *Quintil.* tempus dicendi. — Also, *to check, stop, restrain.* *Cic.* Appetitus omnes contrahendi. *Plin.* vomitiones. — Also, *Plin.* Contrahere lac, *h. e. to curdle.* — Also, of the mind, *to depress, dispirit, break down.* *Cic.* Te rogo, ne contrahas animum, *not to lose your spirits.* *Id.* Sol recedendo quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram. —— ¶ See, also, *Contractus, a, um.*

CŌNTRĂPŌNŌ (contra & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to place opposite.* Hence, *Quintil.* Contrapositum, i, n. *a figure of rhetoric,* same as *antithesis.* *Id.* (ubi de contraposito *loquitur.*) Nec semper quod adversum est, contraponitur. — With the *dative.* *Tertull.* Spiritus contraponat sibi et carni, acerba licet ista, a multis tamen æquo animo excepta.

CŌNTRĀRIĒ (contrarius), adverb, *contrarily, contrariwise,* ἐναντίως. *Cic. Partit.* 31. Alio se eadem de re contrarie scripto defendere. But, *Id. Orat.* 1. 31. In quo (scripto) aut ambigue quid sit scriptum, aut contrarie, *contradictorily, not consistently.* *Id.* Ornant orationem verba relata contrarie, *h. e.* antitheta. *Id.* Sidera contrarie procedentia, *in the opposite direction.*

CŌNTRĀRIĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *contrariety, opposition.* *Macrob.*

CŌNTRĀRIŌ (Id.), adverb, *on the contrary, on the other hand,* ἐναντίως. *Nepos* and *Vitruv.*

CŌNTRĀRIŬS (contra), a, um, adj. *opposite, contrary, at variance with, repugnant,* ἐναντίος. *Cic.* Non modo non cohærentia inter se diceres, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria. *Id.* Monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis conflatum. *Phædr.* sæpe, quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *inimical, hostile.* *Vitruv.* Contrarii (absol.) in the same sense. *Varr.* Contrariis diis, *h. e.* infestis, iratis. *Plin.* Contrario amne, *against the stream.* *Id.* In contrarium nantes. *Sueton.* Fossam latitudinis, qua contrariæ quinqueremes commearent, *one at a time in both directions.* *Plin.* Concurrentia tecta contrario ictu asietant, *one against the other.* — Also with the *genitive.* *Cic.* Vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria, *the opposites.* *Id.* Quæ omnia uti contraria rerum bonarum, in rebus vitandis reponemus. — Followed by *ac, atque, quam; quite different from, opposite to.* *Cic.* Contrarium decernebat, ac paulo ante decreverat. *Id.* Versantur retro contrario motu, atque cælum. — E *or* ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Nepos.* Ipse ubi affuit, nunquam hosti cessit: sæpeque e contrario, occasione data, lacessivit. *Cic.* Defensor autem ex contrario primum dicet, &c. (See, also, *Contrario.*) So, *Pandect.* Per contrarium. — Ex contraria parte, *on the other hand, on the opposite side.* *Cic.* Par numerus (rerum) vitandarum ex contraria parte. — In contrariam partem, or in contrarium, *on the opposite side, on the contrary, to the opposite effect.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — In contrarias partes, *on both sides, pro and con.* *Cic.* disputare *or* disserere. So, *Virg.* Vocant animum in contraria, *call it in opposite directions, distract it.* — Also, Contrarius, *hurtful, injurious.* *Cæs.* Otium contrarium. *Plin.* Lactis usus contrarius capitis doloribus. *Colum.* Id facere contrarium est. —— ¶ Also, *opposite to, lying over against.* *Cæs.* Collis adversus huic et contrarius. *Pandect.* Contraria ripa. *Plin.* Quatuor inter se contrarias urbes habet, *h. e. two on one side opposite respectively to two on the other.* *Id.* Si pelles hyenæ et pantheræ contrariæ suspendantur, *opposite to each other.* —— ¶ Also, *mutual, reciprocal.* *Liv.* Contrario ictu uterque confixus. *Tacit.* Contraria vulnera. —— ¶ Contrarium, *an ornament,* or *figure of speech, whereby an argument is drawn from the discrepancy of two things.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CŌNTRĂSCRĪBŌ (contra & scribo), is, *Apul.* Litteras e tabulario publico, præsente et contrascribente Æmiliano descripsimus, *h. e.* idem simul scribente. γράφοντος τὸ ἴσον. Others read, *contra scribente.* — Hence, Contrascriptor, ōris, m. *a controller, notary, clerk,* or the like. *Inscript.*

CŌNTRĂSCRIPTUM (contra & scriptum), i, n. *a reply, answer, rejoinder.* *Cic.* But others read differently.

CŌNTRĂVĔNIŌ (contra & venio), ēni, entum, ἀντάω. *Cæs.* Hoc animo, ut si qui ex parte contravenirentur, acie instructa depugnarent. —— ¶ This word, however, should here and always be written separately.

CŌNTRĂVERSIENS (contra & verto), tis, *h. e.* repugnans, obsistens. *Augustin.*

CŌNTRĂVERSŬS (contra & versus), a, um, adject. *turned the contrary way, opposite to.* *Solin.* Africa promontorio contraversa. — Hence, Contraversum, adv. *on the contrary, on the other hand.* *Solin.*

CŌNTRECTĀBĬLIS (contrecto), e, adject. *that may be felt or handled.* *Lactant.*

CŌNTRECTĀBĬLĬTER (contrectabilis), adverb, *so as to be felt or perceived.* *Lucret.*

CŌNTRECTĀTĬŌ (contrecto), ōnis, f. *a feeling, handling.* *Cic.* Cur non gestiret taurus equæ contrectatione, equus vaccæ? —— ¶ Also, *the carrying away of any thing with the intention of stealing it.* *Pandect.*

CŌNTRECTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a thief.* *Pandect.*

CŌNTRECTŌ, and **CŌNTRACTŌ** (con & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take in the hand, feel of, handle,* ψηλαφάω. *Horat.* librum manibus. *Ovid.* Dum ea (*h. e.* pectora) contrecto, totum durescere sensi corpus. *Id.* Vulneris id genus non contrectari tutius esse putem, *to be meddled with.* *Colum.* Ne contrectentur pocula, nisi ab impube. *Sueton.* Contrectandæ pecuniæ cupidine incensus. — Hence, *Tacit.* Contrectare aliquid oculis, *to survey attentively.* — Hence, *to take in the hand and remove for the purpose of stealing;* as we say, *to lift.* *Pandect.* — Also, *to make free with, have illicit intercourse with.* *Sueton.* multorum uxores. —— ¶ Fig. *to handle.* *Cic.* Opiniones hominum leviter eruditorum, qui quæ complecti tota nequeunt, hæc facilius divulsa, et quasi discerpta contrectant. *Id.* Ratio incitat animum ad conspiciendas, totaque mente contrectandas voluptates, *h. e. consider, contemplate.* *Gell.* Contrectare studia et disciplinas philosophiæ, *h. e. to apply to, pursue.*

CŌNTREMISCŌ (con & tremisco), is, mui, n. 3. *to* (*begin to*) *tremble all over, to tremble.* *Cic.* Tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscere. —— ¶ Also, with the *acc., to tremble for fear of, to anticipate with fear and trembling.* *Senec.* Non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem.

CŌNTREMŌ (con & tremo), is, ui, a. 3. *to tremble, tremble greatly, shake or quake through fear,* τρομέω. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Cælum tonitru contremit. *Cic.* Me contremuisse timore perterritum. *Ovid.* Quercus contremuit. —— ¶ With *acc. to tremble at, fear exceedingly.* *Horat.* Periculum contremuit domus Saturni. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Cujus in mea causa nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *made to waver, shaken.*

CŌNTREMŬLŬS (con & tremulus), a, um, adj. same as *Tremulus.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

CŌNTRĪBŬLĀTŬS (con & tribulo), a, um, *afflicted.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ So, Contribulatio, ōnis, f. *affliction, vexation.* *Tertull.*

CŌNTRĪBŬLIS (con & tribulis), is, m. *of the same tribe.* *Sidon.*

CŌNTRĪBŬŌ (con & tribuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to contribute, give, bestow,* συμφορέω, συνεραvίζω. *Ovid.* Nec non Penææ, nec non Spercheides undæ contribuere aliquid. *Colum.* Nisi adminiculum teneræ viti contribueris, *to administer, supply.* *Pandect.* Nullum erit legatum, nec ceteris contribuetur, *h. e.* una cum ceteris confundetur et præstabitur. —— ¶ Also, *to bring together.* *Pandect.* Ubi simul

plura contribuuntur; ex quibus unum medicamentum fit. —— ¶ Often, *to join, add, annex, incorporate*, προςτιθέναι; of cities and nations which are joined to others, so as to be subject to the same jurisdiction, and constitute, as it were, one state. *Liv.* Ambracia tum contribuerat se Ætolis. *Id.* Pollicentes Corinthum iis contributuros in antiquum gentis concilium. *Cæs.* Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi. *Plin.* In eam (coloniam) contribuuntur Icositani. *Id.* Contributa eo maritima colonia. — Also, of other things, *to join, annex, assign*. *Colum.* Inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim. *Id.* apibus examen novum. — Also, *Justin.* In unam cohortem contribuere milites. *Vellei.* novos cives in octo tribus, *to assign, incorporate*; or *to distribute*. — It stands also for attribuo, *to make over, bestow upon*. *Liv.* Oppidum sibi eos contribuisse. *Sueton.* Regna alienigenis contribuit.

CŎNTRĬBŪTĬŌ (contribuo), ōnis, *f. a contributing, contribution, summing up*, συνεισφορά. It may perhaps be sometimes rendered, *a dividing, distribution*. *Pandect.*

CŎNTRĬBŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from contribuo.

CŌNTRISTĀTĬŌ (contristo), ōnis, f. *grief, sadness*. *Tertull.*

CŌNTRISTŌ (con & tristis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sadden, make sad, dishearten*, ἐπιλυπέω. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Contristavit hæc sententia Balbum. *Colum.* (of bees) Ne sæpius injuria contristatæ profugiant. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Auster pluvio contristat frigore cælum, *saddens, renders gloomy*. *Plin.* Colores contristati sulphure, *made dun*. *Valer. Flacc.* Aras silva super contristat opaca, *h. e.* frondibus obumbrat. — Also, *to injure*. *Colum.* (of vines) Nec caloribus contristantur.

CŌNTRĪTĬŌ (contero), ōnis, f. figur. *grief, pain, anguish*. *Lactant.*

CŎNTRĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from contero. —— ¶ Adj. *worn out, trite, common*. *Cic.* præcepta. *Id.* præmium.

CŌNTRŌVERSĬA (controversus), æ, f. *a controversy, debate, dispute*, whether before a court or not, ἀμφισβήτημα. *Cic.* Vocare aliquid in controversiam, *to call into question, make a subject of discussion*. *Id.* Habere controversiam cum aliquo de aliqua re. *Cæs.* Deducere rem in controversiam. *Cic.* Adducere aliquid in controversiam. *Id.* Constituere controversiam. *Cæs.* inferre. *Pandect.* movere. *Cæs.* Componere controversias. *Cic.* dirimere. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* tollere. *Id.* dijudicare. *Id.* distrahere. *Senec.* facere alicui de re aliqua, *to go to law*. *Cic.* Aut res controversiam faciat, aut verba, *h. e. causes doubt or controversy*. *Id.* Est mihi controversia rei alicujus (*h. e.* de re aliqua) cum aliquo. *Id.* Est inter scriptores de numero annorum controversia. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Jure fecerit, et licuerit ne facere, id est in controversia, *is a matter of controversy, is not settled*. So, *Cic.* In controversia versari. *Id.* Controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, *there was no doubt*. *Id.* Sine controversia de officiis accuratissime disputavit, *indisputably, without doubt, undoubtedly*. *Id.* Fundus, quem sine ulla controversia possedit Cæsennia. — Figur. *Pandect.* Controversia aquæ, *h. e. the force*. —— ¶ Also, *a matter of dispute, question*. *Plin. Ep.* — Hence, *a declamation*, h. e. *a speech on some disputed point* merely for exercise. *Quintil.* —Here belong the *Controversiæ* of *Seneca*.

CŌNTRŌVERSĬĀLIS (controversia), e, adj. *controversial, relating to a dispute*. *Sidon.*

CŌNTRŌVERSĬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *controverted, disputed*, ἐριστικός, πολύδηρος. *Liv.* Quem enim hoc privatæ rei judicem fecisse, ut sibi controversiosam adjudicaret rem?

CŌNTRŌVERSŎR (controversus, *or* contra & versor), āris, dep. 1. *to contend, debate, dispute, litigate*, ἀμφισβητέω. *Cic.*

CŌNTRŌVERSŬS (contra & verto), a, um, adj. *controverted, disputed, doubtful, the subject of controversy*, ἀμφισβητήσιμος. *Cic.* Sed isti sumunt pro certo, quod dubium controversumque est. *Id.* Res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctos. —— ¶ Also, *prone to disputation, disputatious, litigious, quarrelsome*. *Cic.* Gens acuta, et controversa natura. —— ¶ Also, *opposed, contrary*. *Macrob.* — Also, *opposite* in situation. *Ammian.* Quæ sunt Isauriæ scopulis controversa.

CŌNTRŬCĪDŌ (con & trucido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill, slay, cut off with cruelty, butcher, mangle*, κατακόπτω. *Cic.* Multis vulneribus acceptis, ac debilitato corpore et contrucidato, se abjecit exanimatus. *Sueton.* Missis, qui universos contrucidarent. *Id.* Vulneribus septem contrucidarent. *Apul.* Jugulum sibi multis ictibus contrucidat. — Figur. *Cic.* rempublicam, *h. e. to undo, ruin*.

CŌNTRŪDŌ (con & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust or crowd together, to thrust*, συνωθέω. *Lucret.* Corpora contrusa casis jacebant, *crowded together*. *Cic.* Quod eodem ceteros piratas contrudi imperaret. *Id.* Contrudi in balneas. *Varr.* Contrudere uvas in dolium.

CŌNTRŬNCŌ (con & trunco), as, āvi, ātum, *to kill, slay, cut in pieces*, κυλοβόω. *Lamprid.* Inermes et obsistentes contruncaverunt. — Hence, *Plaut.* Quod edant addas, meum ne contruncent cibum, *h. e.* detrahant, imminuant, *lessen my stock of food*.

CŌNTRŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from contrudo.

CŌNTŬBERNĀLIS (contubernium), is, m. & f. *a soldier belonging to the same tent with one, one occupying the same quarters; a tent-mate*, σύσκηνος, ὁμόσκηνος. *Cic.* Domi una eruditi, militiæ contubernales, post affines, in omni denique vita familiares. *Hist. de B. Alex.* Eadem suum quisque contubernalem erat obtestatus. —Applied, in particular, to *a young Roman of distinction, who accompanied a military magistrate into his province, and served in the* cohors prætoria, *for the purpose of learning the art of war, and becoming acquainted with the management of affairs*. *Cic.* In Africam profectus est, Q. Pompeio Proconsuli contubernalis. *Id.* Fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini. *Sueton.* Sanxit, ne quis Senatoris filius, nisi contubernalis, aut comes magistratus, peregre proficisceretur. — Also, applied to *one who dwells with another, or is constantly with him, a familiar friend, intimate acquaintance and companion*. *Cic.* L. Gellius, qui se illi contubernalem in consulatu fuisse narrabat. *Id.* Doleo in ista loca venire me non potuisse. Habuisses enim non hospitem sed contubernalem. *Plin. Ep.* Ille meus in urbe, ille in secessu contubernalis. — As between slaves there was no *connubium*, those who had formed a matrimonial connection were called *contubernales*; so, also, persons who had illicit intercourse. *Petron.* Contubernalis mea mihi fastum facit, *my bed-mate*. *Colum.* Contubernalis villicæ, *h. e.* maritus. *Pandect.* Villicus et contubernalis ejus, *h. e. wife*. — *Cicero* calls Cæsar *Contubernalis Quirini*, because he had suffered a statue of himself to be placed in the temple of that god.

CŌNTŬBERNĬUM (con & taberna), ii, n. *a dwelling together* (*or number of persons dwelling together*) *in the same tent*; of ten soldiers under a *decanus*, according to *Veget.* — Hence, *the tent*, common to these soldiers. *Cæs.* Depositis in contubernio armis. *Tacit.* Irrumpunt contubernia. — So, of bees, *Plin.* Adjiciuntur contubernia et fucis. — In particular, it signifies *the intimate familiarity which young Romans of distinction used to form with a general, that they might be under his eye, and become acquainted with the art of war, and the government of the provinces*. *Cic.* Sic ab illo dilectus est, ut et contubernii necessitudo, et adolescentuli modestissimi pudor postulabat. Hence, *Sueton.* Stipendia prima fecit Prætoris contubernio, *he served his first campaign in the cohort of the prætor*. — Also, *Tacit.* Domitianus æditui contubernium disjecit, *h. e. the house* where he had taken refuge with the keeper of the temple. —— ¶ In general, *a dwelling or living together, constant intercourse, company*, συμβίωσις. *Sueton.* Primum in matris, deinde in Liviæ Augustæ proaviæ suæ contubernio mansit. *Id.* Thrasyllum Mathematicum contubernio admoverat. *Id.* Seleucum Grammaticum a contubernio removit. *Id.* Arei Philosophi contubernium iniit. *Petron.* Recipere aliquem in contubernium. *Plin. Ep.* Assumere aliquem in contubernium. *Senec.* Magnos viros non schola Epicuri, sed contubernium fecit. *Cic.* Illud contubernium muliebris militiæ, *participation of illicit amours*. *Sueton.* Canidem, dilectam quondam sibi, revocavit in contubernium, *began to keep company again with*. — *Contubernium* was also *a matrimonial connection between slaves*. *Pandect.* Eutychia pedisequa actori in contubernio tradita. — Also, of beasts. *Phædr.* Fortuitum feles contubernium evertit, *h. e. living together, community*. — And, of inanimate objects, *Quintil. decl.* Ab gaudiis in contubernium doloris adductus. *Valer. Max.* Felicitatis, et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *h. e. they live apart, are not found united*.

CŌNTŬĔŎR (con & tueor), ēris, tuitus sum, dep. 2. *to look upon, gaze upon, look steadfastly at, look at with wonder or admiration*, ἀτενίζω, προςβλέπω. *Cic.* Cur te duobus contuear oculis, et non altero tantum. *Id.* Aspicite ipsum, contuemini os. *Id.* Quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, cum totam terram contueri licebit, ejusque situm, formam, &c. *Sueton.* Augustum non sine admiratione contuitus. *Gell.* Paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert. — Hence, *Cic.* Maximæ partes urbis adversum illud monumentum contuentur, *look, are turned*. — Also, *to see, get a sight of*. *Plin.* longinqua, *h. e. to see far*. —— ¶ Also, *to look to, see to, to take care of*. *Varr.* In alimoniis armenticium pecus sic contuendum. —— ¶ *Contuor* also occurs; which see.

CŌNTŬĬTŬS (contueor), us, m. *a beholding, seeing, looking steadfastly, gazing earnestly*, ἀτενισμός. *Plaut.* Amor fugat ipse se a tuo contuitu, *sight, presence*. *Plin.* Smaragdi soli gemmarum contuitu oculos implent. *Id.* Oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces, torvi, flagrantes, &c. *Ammian.* Esse in contuitu, *in sight*.

CŌNTŬMĀCĬA (contumax), æ, f. *contumacy, stubbornness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverseness, disobedience, inflexible adherence to an opinion or purpose*. *Liv.* Idem habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, idem in oratione spiritus erat. *Cic.* Torquatus furebat contumacia responsi tui. *Id.* Illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia. — Among jurists, *contumacy; wilful contempt and disobedience of any lawful summons or judicial order*. *Pandect.* — Also, of brutes, *Colum.* Contumacia pervicax boum. — And, of trees, *Plin.* Hoc alias fastidio, alias contumacia, sæpius imbecilitate evenit. —— ¶ In a good sense, *firmness, steadiness, steadfastness*. *Cic.* Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam a magnitudine animi ductam. *Quintil. decl.* Maxima est innocentiæ contumacia.

CŌNTŬMĀCĬTER (Id.), adv. *stubbornly, contumaciously, obstinately, frowardly, disobediently, insolently, haughtily*. *Cic.* Contumaciter vexare aliquem. *Nepos.* Contumacius gerere se. *Liv.* Contumaciter omnia agere: nec pudor, nec metus coercebat. — Of plants, *Plin.* Contumacius transmittit ferrum, *the more reluctantly*. *Id.* Contumacius (nascitur) coriandrum, *more reluctantly, tardily*. — Also, *Plin.* Hæc genera (lapidum) scalpturæ contumaciter resistunt, *obstinately*.

CŌNTŬMAX (con & tumeo; others from contemno), ācis, *contumacious, obstinate, haughty, disobedient, froward, insolent, stubborn*, ἀπειθής, αὐθάδης. *Cic.* Saram nefarium hominem cognovi, præterea in me contumacem, *disrespectful, insolent*. *Id.* Quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? *Senec.* Ebrietas contumacissimos, et jugum recusantes in alienum egit arbitrium

Tacit. Respondere precibus contumacibus, h. e. entreaties indeed, but without any signs of submission. Curt. Non interrito modo, sed contumaci vultu intuens regem. Senec. Populus contumax regibus suis, h. e. refractory, disobedient. — Among jurists, disobedient, h. e. refusing to appear in court after proper notification so to do. Pandect. — Also, of brutes. Colum. ad concubitum. Id. seminio. — Of plants, Plin. Laserpitium res contumax, stubborn, hard to cultivate. Id. Laricis vis, mori contumax. — Of other things, unyielding, inflexible. Phædr. lima, h. e. not to be bitten into. Martial. syllaba, not admissible into the verse. —— ¶ In a good sense, unyielding, inflexible, steadfast. Tacit. Contumax, etiam adversus tormenta, servorum fides.

CŌNTŬMĒLIA (Id.), æ, f. an affront, injury coupled with contempt, outrage, insult, derision, contumely, for the most part in words, but sometimes in deeds, ἀτιμία, ὕβρις. Cæcil. ap. Non. Facile ferre possum injuriam, nisi contra stat contumelia. Cic. Quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas, contumeliasque imposuisti. Senec. Contumeliæ acerbiores principibus esse solent, quam injuriæ. Plaut. Dicere contumelias alicui, to utter abusive language. Cic. Facere or Jacere contumeliam in aliquem. Id. Vexare aliquem omnibus contumeliis. Id. Lacerare aliquem contumeliis verborum, with contumelious language. Id. Intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, the keenest reproaches. Id. Aculei contumeliarum, the stings of sarcastic language. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Afficere contumelia viros clarissimos. Cæs. Aliquem contumelia perfugam appellare. Terent. Perpeti contumelias, to put up with, tolerate, brook, h. e. in deed. Plaut. Facere alicui contumelias, h. e. blows, &c. Cæs. Contumeliam accipere. Tacit. Præbere et offerre os contumeliis. Phædr. Inquinare omni contumelia, h. e. with every kind of pollution. — Also, of obscene conduct. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Horat. Amicorum graves contumeliæ, reproaches, reproofs. —— ¶ More generally, injury. Cæs. Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, any shock, brunt, violence.

CŌNTŬMĒLIŌSĒ (contumeliosus), adv. insolently, outrageously, abusively, injuriously, contumeliously, detractingly. Cic. Cum de absentibus, detrahendi causa, maledice, contumelioseque dicitur. Id. Alicui contumeliosissime maledicere. Terent. En unquam cuiquam contumeliosius audistis factam injuriam?

CŌNTŬMĒLIŌSŬS (contumelia), a, um, adj. abusive, insolent, contumelious, injurious. Cic. At quam contumeliosus in edictis! quam barbarus! quam rudis! Id. In socios injuriosum et contumeliosum est, exclusos esse, &c. — Also, containing abuse, &c. Cic. Litteræ contumeliosæ in aliquem, reproachful. Id. Nulla παρεγχείρησις fieri potest contumeliosior. Sueton. Mortuum contumeliosissimo atque acerbissimo acclamationum genere laceravit.

CŌNTŬMĒSCŌ (con & tumesco), is, n. 3. to swell. Cœl. Aurelian.

CŌNTŬMIA, æ, f. same as Contumelia. Martian. Capell.

CŌNTŬMŬLŌ (con & tumulo), as, a. 1. to heap up like a mound. Plin. —— ¶ Also, to cover, by heaping up earth, to inter, bury, lay in the grave, συνθάπτω. Ovid.

CŌNTŪNDŌ (con & tundo), is, ŭdi, ūsum, a. 3. to bruise, crush, break, pound to pieces, shatter, συντρίβω, συναλοάω, συνθλάω. Varr. Contundere thymum in pila. Colum. radices ferreis pilis. Quintil. Triclinium supra convivas corruit, atque ita contudit, ut, &c. crushed, bruised. Horat. Contundere aliquem saxis. Cic. Manus, quas contudit, restituere non potest. Id. Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem, bruised. Pandect. Vasis contusis, h. e. broken. Plin. Contusus sanguis, h. e. ex contusione collectus. — Hence, Horat. Cheragra contudit articulos, broke (as it were), rendered useless, lamed. —— ¶ Figur. to break, crush, to repress, lessen, weaken, mitigate, assuage, check, quash. Cic. Calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit et contudit. Id. Contudi et fregi exultantis prædonis audaciam. Id. Contudi animum, et fortasse vici. Virg. populos feroces, to quell, subdue. Sallust. Nostræ opes contusæ erant. Horat. impetus alicujus, to check, baffle, thwart. Liv. (e vet. inscript.) Classis Antiochi victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, discomfited. Lucret. Corpora contusa, weakened. Ovid. animos feros placida arte, to tame. Id. Contudit ingenium patientia longa laborum, dulled, blunted. Plaut. Contundere facta alicujus, h. e. superare. — Also, to spend, pass. Lucret. tempora. —— ¶ Also, to beat, belabor. Plaut. aliquem pugnis. Id. fustibus. —— ¶ See, also, Contusum.

CŌNTŬŎR (con & tuor), ēris, same as Contueor. Plaut. and Lucret.

CŌNTŬRBĀTIŌ (conturbo), ōnis, f. disorder, confusion. Scribon. Larg. Conturbationes oculorum, h. e. when the sight is weakened, as by dust, smoke, or the like. — Figur. of the mind, perturbation, confusion. Cic. Conturbatio est metus excutiens cogitata. Id. Alia signa conturbationis et conscientiæ.

CŌNTŬRBĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. making bankrupt, ruinous. Martial. Noster te non capit ignis, conturbator aper, a boar, the dressing of which is expensive enough to ruin one. Id. Conturbator macellus, h. e. which ruins the luxurious and gluttonous.

CŌNTŬRBĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from conturbo. —— ¶ Adj. disturbed, discomposed. Cic. Tristis et conturbatus domum revertit. Id. Mehercule eram conturbatior.

CŌNTŬRBŌ (con & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to throw into disorder or confusion, to disorder, confuse, συνταράττω. Sallust. Conturbare rempublicam. Id. ordines aciei. Id. rem, to disorder, throw into confusion. Senec. publicos mores. Catull. Conturbabimus illa (basia), throw them into confusion, confound them so that they cannot be counted. Cic. Oculus conturbatus, diseased. — Hence, to distress, discompose, disquiet. Cic. Invaletudo tua me conturbat. Id. Quid est? num conturbo te? do I occasion you any uneasiness? — Conturbare rationes, or absol. Conturbare, to throw one's accounts into disorder; as happens when a man pays one creditor and does not another, or incurs greater debt than he can pay; to become involved, to be ruined, to become bankrupt, break. Cic. Fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet: an ceteris, cum cujusque dies venerit, hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc cum petitur, dissolvere? Id. Ad quem rescripsi, nihil esse, quod posthac arcæ nostræ fiducia conturbaret, should fail. — Hence, Terent. Conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, h. e. you have disordered all my plans.

CŌNTŬRMĀLIS (con & turma), e, adj. of the same troop (turma). Ammian.

CŌNTŬRMŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to form into troops or squadrons (turmæ). Ammian.

CŌNTŬS (κοντός), i, m. a long pole or staff, to propel vessels, &c. Virg. —— ¶ Also, a sort of pike or spear. Virg. and Tacit. —— ¶ For Veretrum. Auct. Priap.

CŌNTŪSIŌ (contundo), ōnis, f. a battering, beating, bruising, breaking; a bruise, contusion. Colum. Quæ (oliva) ex contusione livorem contrahit. Plin. Est et quædam contusio falcis hebetioris, h. e. a lacerating, mangling of the vine by, &c. Scribon. Larg. Contusio gladiatoribus accidere solet.

CŌNTŪSUM (contusus, a, um), i, n. sc. membrum, a bruise, contusion. Scribon. Larg.

CŌNTŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from contundo.

CŌNTŬTŌR (con & tutor), ōris, m. a joint-guardian. Pandect.

CŌNVĂDŎR (con & vador), āris, dep. 1. to bind one to appear in court by giving surety. — Figur. Plaut.

CŌNVĂLĒSCĔNTIA (convalesco), æ, f. convalescence, renewal of health. Symmach.

CŌNVĂLĒSCŌ (con & valesco), is, lui, n. 3. to gain strength, grow strong; in particular, to recover from a disease. Cic. Quia non omnes (ægri) convalescunt. Id. In morbum incidit ex quo non convaluit. Ovid. de vulnere. Plin. a solis ardoribus. Id. Siser convenit convalescentium cordi, h. e. of convalescent persons. — Figur. in this sense, Cic. Ut convalescere aliquando, et sanari civitas potest. Sueton. Annona convaluit, has become more abundant, and consequently, has fallen in price. — So, among jurists, to become valid. Pandect. Libertas servo data convalescit. —— ¶ Also, in general, to become strong, to grow, increase, gain power, prevail. Cic. So, Liv. Fidenates nimis vicinas convalescere opes. Ovid. Mala per longas convaluere moras, have become strong, rooted themselves. Justin. Dum infans convalescit, is growing up. Senec. Non convalescit planta, quæ sæpe transfertur.

CŌNVĂLLĀTIŌ (convallo), ōnis, f. an intrenchment, rampart. Tertull.

CŌNVĂLLIS (con & vallis), is, f. a plain surrounded with hills; a valley, vale, συνάγκεια. Cic. Roma in montibus posita, et convallibus. Virg. Campus, qualem sæpe cava montis convalle solemus despicere. Prudent. Convallia (as if an adj.) sc. loca.

CŌNVĂLLŌ (con & vallo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to surround with a wall or rampart, to intrench. — Figur. Tertull. and Gell.

CŌNVĂRIŌ (con & vario), as, a. 1. to make of various colors. Apul. —— ¶ Also, intrans. to vary. Cœl. Aurelian.

CŌNVĀSŌ (con & vas, vasis), as, a. 1. to pack up baggage, συσκευάζω. Terent. Aliquid convasassem, atque hinc me conjicerem protinus in pedes, h. e. would have packed up and gone off with.

CŌNVĔCTIŌ (conveho), ōnis, f. a collecting, conveying together. Ammian.

CŌNVĔCTŌ (frequentat. from conveho), as, a. 1. to carry or gather together, collect. Virg. Convectare prædas. Tacit. e proximis agris falces scalasque.

CŌNVĔCTŌR (con & vector), ōris, m. a passenger in the same ship, fellow-passenger, σύμπλοος. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a companion on the way. Apul. But convennone (as from convenno, ōnis, from convenio) is also read, in the same sense. —— ¶ In an active sense, Convector, the name of a god, who presided over the gathering in of corn. Fab. Pict. ap. Serv.

CŌNVĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from conveho.

CŌNVĔHŌ (con & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to carry or bring together, convey in wagons, ships, or on the backs of beasts of burden, συγκομίζω. Cic. In eam insulam materiam, calcem, cæmenta, atque arma convexit. Cæs. Frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem convexerant. Liv. Æs grave plaustris ad ærarium convehentes. Plin. (de formicis) Ex diverso convehunt, altera alterius ignara. — In particular, Convehere fructus, to carry from the fields into the barns and store-houses, to gather in. Varro.

CŌNVĔLLŌ (con & vello), is, velli (hardly vulsi), vulsum, a. 3. to rend, tear, pull or pluck up, tear away, tear in pieces, pull away, displace, upset, overturn, σπαράω, καταΐλλω. Virg. Vix septem (naves) convulsæ undis Euroque superaunt; shattered. Id. Loca vi convulsa, torn asunder. Tacit. Tum convulsos laniatosque in amnem projiciunt, torn, mangled. Virg. Turrim aggressi ferro convellimus altis sedibus, tear away. Cic. Ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis procedere visa est. Id. Gradus Castoris convellisti ac removisti. Liv. Convellere signa, properly, to pull the standards (which were affixed to spears) out of the ground, h. e. to decamp. Virg. ab humo silvam. Lucan. affixos unci morsus, to pull or draw in the anchor; to weigh anchor. Ovid. dapes avido dente, to tear, rend. Id. teneros fetus, h. e. to cause abortion. — Hence, to separate. Lucret. Artus convolsi pereunt. — Also, to snatch away, to rob. Cic. Ut, quod puer habet, cures, ne qua ratione convellatur. — Also, to

put out of joint, dislocate, wrench. Colum. Bos convellit armos. — Also, *to bring down, annihilate, overthrow, enfeeble, weaken, shatter, convulse, throw into commotion.* Cic. Duæ epistolæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, *have brought me down.* Id. Reipubl. statum convulsuri videbantur. Id. Cum cuncta auxilia reipubl. labefactari convellique videat, *overpowered, overthrown.* Id. Infirmare, aut convellere judicia, *to disannul, abrogate.* Id. opinionem, *to remove, root out.* Tacit. Ea discordia nepotes suos convelli, *harassed, agitated, troubled.* Ovid. Convellere fata, *to change, alter.* Cels. vires ægri vigilia, *to weaken.* Hirt. gratiam alicujus, *to lessen, impair.* Cic. Hæc si tenemus, quæ mihi non videntur posse convelli, *refuted.* Sueton. Latere convulso, *seized with convulsions;* or *attacked by feverish debility.* — Convulsa, sc. membra, *convulsed limbs.* Plin. So, convulsi, sc. homines, *laboring under convulsions, convulsed.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *to try to pull away or apart, to make to waver, shake.* Lucan. Convellent verbera puppes, *lash, shake.* — Hence, Ovid. Desine verbis convellere pectus, *to urge, seek to alter.* Cic. Quo judicio convulsam penitus scimus esse rempublicam. Tacit. fidem legionum. — To this may be referred some of the preceding.

CŌNVĔLŌ (con & velo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to veil, cover over;* and figur. *to cover, defend, support.* Gell.

CŌNVĔNÆ (convenio), ārum, m. *persons who come together.* Plaut. Amantes una inter se facerem convenas. — In particular, *persons who come together from different places,* as for instance, in order to found a city. Cic. Romulus pastores et convenas congregavit. —— ¶ Adjectively, Ammian. Convena undique multitudine. Solin. Aquæ convenæ.

CŌNVĔNĬĔNS, tis, particip. from convenio. —— ¶ Adj. *agreeing, consistent, harmonious, consonant, meet, fit, becoming, agreeable,* ἁρμοστός, πρόσφορος, πρεσήκων. Cic. Nihil in hac epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis. Id. Nihil est naturæ tam aptum, tam conveniens ad res vel secundas, vel adversas. Id. Recta et convenientia, et constantia natura desiderat. Id. Quæ est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? Vellei. Forma conveniens in illam amplitudinem. Id. Decori publico convenientior. Id. Disciplinæ convenientissimæ vir. Ovid. Conveniens toga, *that sits or fits well.* — Conveniens est, *it is becoming, suitable, meet, fit, proper.* Plin. Paneg. Parenti publico convenientissimum nihil cogere. Plin. Convenientius est dici, &c. —— ¶ Also, *living in harmony.* Cic. Propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, *amongst whom the best understanding subsists.* Sueton. Uxor bene conveniens.

CŌNVĔNĬĔNTĔR (conveniens), adv. *consistently, agreeably, to the purpose; fitly, aptly, suitably; at a good time, in good season,* προςηκόντως, ἁρμοζόντως. Cic. Convenienter dicere aliquid, *consistently* with the rest of one's assertions or dogmas. Id. Congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. Id. Congruere naturæ, cumque ea convenienter vivere. Liv. Convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ statum loqui. Ovid. Et studio mores convenienter eunt, h. e. conformes sunt studiis. Augustin. Utroque numero significari convenientissime potuit.

CŌNVĔNĬĔNTĬĂ (convenio), æ, f. *conformity, or proportion of different parts, harmony, consistency, congruity,* ἐφαρμογή, ὁμολογία. Cic. Cum summum bonum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet. Id. Ex quadam convenientia et conjunctione naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθειαν. Id. Pulchritudo, venustas, convenientia partium. Id. Tanta tam variis cursibus in omni æternitate convenientia temporum. — Also, *agreement or accordance* of one thing with another. Cic. Si ullam esse convenientiam naturæ cum extis concessero.

CŌNVĔNĬŌ (con & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. and a. 4. *to come or resort together, meet, flock, assemble, collect,* συνέρχομαι, σύνειμι. Cic. Quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc judicium, vides. Id. Romam Italia tota convenit. Id. Convenire in consilium. Id. clam inter se, *to meet together, hold meetings amongst one another.* Cæs. Milites ad signa convenire jubet. Id. Omnis juventus eo convenerant. Id. Auxilia, quæ undique convenerant, discesserunt. Id. ad aliquem, *to go, betake themselves.* Sueton. (e vet. decret.) Esse homines, ad quos juventus in ludos conveniat, *whom they may attend for the purpose of being instructed in,* &c. — In particular, Cic. Ut judices dentur ex his civitatibus, quæ in id forum convenirent, h. e. *went to that city to get their causes decided; were included under its jurisdiction.* — Figur. *to come together, meet.* Cic. Multæ causæ convenisse in unum locum, atque inter se congruere videntur. Plin. Huc convenit utrumque bivium. — Also, *to copulate.* Plin. —— ¶ Convenire aliquem, *to meet one, go to one, find one, visit one, seek one,* especially for the purpose of speaking with him; *to speak with.* Cic. Quem sua manu spargentem semen, qui missi erant, convenerunt, *found.* Cæs. Legatos ad eum miserunt; qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, &c. Cic. Neminem conveni (convenio autem quotidie plurimos) quin omnes mihi gratias agant. Plaut. Ubi nuptiæ fuerint, tunc istam convenibo. — Hence, Convenior, *they come to me, speak to me, I am resorted to, visited.* Cic. Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit. Id. Nostrum studium exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus et Senatoribus. — So, Conventus, *called upon, visited, spoken with.* Cic. Convento Antonio Tiburi. Id. Opus fuit Hirtio convento. Liv. Opus est sibi domino ejus convento, *he must speak with him.* — Hence, among jurists, Convenire aliquem, *to call into court, accuse, proceed against, prosecute.* Pandect. Conveniri lege Aquilia. Id. Conveniri pro parte dimidia. — And, Convenire aliquid, *to prosecute, proceed against.* Pandect. Dolum aut culpam eorum judex conveniet. Id. Utrum judices convenient nomen, *prosecute the debt, proceed against the debtor.* — So, Plaut. Illum in jus conveniam, *I'll sue him, bring him into court.* — Figur. Claudian. Tua te benefacta morantem conveniunt. —— ¶ A woman was said, In manum convenire, *to come into the power of the man,* when either by *usus* or *coemptio,* she became his wife and mistress of his family (materfamilias). Cic. — Likewise, Gell. Convenire in matrimonium cum viro, *to become his lawful wife* (uxor). —— ¶ Often, *to agree, correspond, harmonize.* Cic. Posterius priori non convenit. Id. Quam sibi conveniat, ipse viderit, *is consistent.* Id. Ut omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia. Terent. Conveniunt mores, *our characters agree.* Id. Conveniet numerus, quantum debui. Id. Non convenit nomen. Just. Cum et vultus similitudo, et expositionis tempora, et pastoris confessio convenirent. Cic. Optime convenire cum aliquo, *to harmonize, live in friendship and union with.* — Also, *to make an agreement, to concert* with any one. Plaut. and Quintil. de re. Plaut. inter se de re. — Hence, Res convenit, *for* de re, *the thing is agreed upon, we are of one mind about it; the matter is made up.* So, Res convenit mihi cum illo, *I agree with him about it; I make an agreement or composition with him about it.* Cic. Dum rem conventuram putamus, *will be made up.* Liv. In eas conditiones cum pax convenisset. So, Nepos. Conditiones non convenerunt, *were not agreed upon.* Plaut. Bene ratio accepti et expensi inter nos convenit. Liv. Id convenerat signum, *had been concerted.* Cic. Virtutem sine ratione constare non posse: conveniat id quoque necesse est, *be agreed, allowed.* Auct. ad Herenn. Factum convenit, sed, jure an injuria factum sit, quæritur, h. e. *there is no question about the deed.* Cic. and Val. Max. Judex convenit inter adversarios, or eos, *is agreed upon; they agree about him.* Terent. Hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt, neque placent, *my brother and I are not agreed about these things.* — Also, Liv. Pacto convenit, ut, &c. *it is agreed.* Id. Convenit, darent, sc. ut. Id. Convenit, per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *all are agreed that.* — Also, absol. Convenit, *it is agreed.* Plin. Convenit inter omnes, *it is the general opinion.* Terent. Nec conventurum inter nos posthac arbitrer, *that we shall agree.* Cic. Assident, subducunt; ad nummum convenit, *the accounts agree to a farthing;* or *they agree,* &c. Quintil. De pretio convenit, *we agree as to the price.* Hirt. Ut convenerat, *as had been agreed.* Cic. Conveniat mihi tecum, necesse est, *I must agree with you.* Nepos. Se dare operam, ut Lacedæmoniis cum rege conveniret, h. e. *that an agreement or composition should be made between them.* — Also, in the passive. Sallust. Cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam frustra fuisse, *had been agreed upon, concluded.* Liv. Quibus conventis. So, Cic. Pactum conventum. — Also, *to suit, agree, fit, be adapted to.* Cato. Ceteræ vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt. Cic. Non vos crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), *belongs to, is the part of.* Id. Contumelia ad maximam partem civium convenit, *fell upon, was applicable to.* Suspicio convenit in quem. Id. Cothurni laus est, ad pedem apte convenire, h. e. *to fit well.* Plaut. Machæra convenit in vaginam, *fits, goes in.* Cic. Illa ornamenta convenire iis rebus, quas gesseram. Id. Hæc deliberatio non convenit cum oratione Largi. — With *accus.* Plaut. Ætatem aliam aliud factum convenit. — With the *infin.* Propert. Nec mea conveniunt præcordia, condere, &c. — Also, *to be profitable, expedient, serviceable.* Scrib. Larg. Medicamentum nervorum tensionibus convenit. Plin. Terra arboribus convenit. Cic. Cælum et terram vim suam, si tibi ita conveniat, dimittere. —— ¶ Convenit, *it is fit, proper, suitable.* Terent. Haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via. Cic. Catilinam interfectum esse convenit. Id. Qui (h. e. quomodo) convenit, ut, &c. Id. Neque decet aut convenit nobis, periculo ulli submittere animum nostrum. Vellei. Quo nomine convenit mirari eos, qui, &c. h. e. mirari licet, mirari possis. Plin. Quamquam prius de rapis dixisse conveniat. —— ¶ See, also, *Conveniens.*

CŌNVĔNNŌ. See *Convector.*

CŌNVĔNTĬCŬLUM (convenio), i, n. *a small assembly of people; a meeting,* συναγωγή, συνουσία. Cic. Quoniam plebi quoque urbanæ majores nostri conventicula, et quasi consilia quædam esse voluerunt. Id. Conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt. —— ¶ Also, *the place of meeting.* Tacit. Exstructa apud nemus conventicula. Arnob. Diruere conventicula, in quibus summus oratur Deus, *churches, conventicles.*

CŌNVĔNTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a meeting or assembling together; an assembly, meeting.* Varr. C. Calpurnius dicit: Voca ad conventionem omnes Quirites huc ad me. Id. Conventionem habet, qui lustrum conditurus est. —— ¶ Also, *a convention, agreement, bargain,* συνθήκη. Plin. Ep. Eandem tacita conventione salvam mihi pollicebatur. Pandect. Contractus legem ex conventione accipiunt. Senec. Mutuæ facilitatis conventio. Tacit. Si conventionis pœniteat. —— ¶ Also, *judicial procedure against any one, prosecution, complaint.* Cod. Just.

CŌNVĔNTĬŌNĀLIS (conventio), e, adj. *pertaining to or resulting from an agreement or compact.* Pandect.

CŌNVĔNTĪTĬŬS, and **CŌNVĔNTĪCĬŬS** (convenio), a, um, adj. qui convenit, convena. Plaut. — But others read differently.

CŌNVĔNTĬŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. from conventio), æ, f. *a small meeting, conventicle.* Augustin.

CŌNVENTŌ (frequentat. from convenio), as, 1. *to meet or meet frequently.* *Solin.*

CŌNVĔNTUM (conventus, a, um), i, n. *a covenant, agreement, league, compact.* *Cic.*

CŌNVĔNTŪS (Id.), us, m. *a meeting, assembly, collection.* *Cic.* Dies festos anniversarios agunt, celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu. *Quintil.* Studia sapientiæ in conventus scholarum recesserunt. — Also, of things, *a meeting together, uniting, cohesion.* *Lucret.* Non ex ullorum conventu conciliata. *Senec.* Duarum stellarum conventus. —— ¶ In particular, *an assembly or meeting of persons to listen to something.* *Cic.* Extra conventum et eam frequentiam in qua oratorum studia niti solent. *Id.* Scio, quid gravitas vestra (*h. e. the judges*), quid hæc advocatio, quid ille conventus (*h. e.* corona auditorum circumstantium) postulet. *Horat.* Exponit causam; ridetur ab omni conventu. — Or for deliberation, *a council, meeting.* *Sallust.* Primo conventu, placuerat dividi thesauros, *at the first sitting or meeting.* *Cic.* Nocturno conventu apud M. Leccam. *Sallust.* Dimittere conventum. —— ¶ Also, *a meeting of the people of a certain district of a province, at a certain time and in a certain place, for the purpose of getting their causes or lawsuits determined by the governor or his questor.* — It may be translated, *court-day, court, assizes, term.* *Cic.* Ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere prætores, et conventum agere solent. *Cæs.* Ad conventus agendos profectus est, *to hold the assizes.* *Id.* Conventibus peractis, *when the assizes were over.* *Plin. Ep.* Inchoare conventum. — Hence, *the place where the courts were held, circuit-town, shire-town.* *Cic.* Res ab omni conventu cognita. *Id.* Conventus firmi (in Africa). *Plin.* Bæticæ juridici conventus quatuor. —— ¶ Also, Conventus, *the Roman citizens collectively, who abode in any colony or provincial city for the purpose of transacting business.* *Cic.* Conventus civium Romanorum. *Id.* De conventu ac negotiatoribus nulli judices dati. *Cæs.* Conventus Campanus, *h. e. the Roman citizens settled in Capua.* —— ¶ Also, *a meeting or assembly of a people to celebrate some holyday.* *Nepos.* Proximo die festo, quum a conventu se remotum Dion teneret domi. —— ¶ Also, *a resorting to.* *Gell.* Conventus ad Laidem ditiorum hominum. —— ¶ Also, *an agreement, covenant, compact.* *Cic.* and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ex conventu, *according to agreement.*

CŌNVĔNTŪS, a, um, particip. from convenio.

CŌNVĔNUSTŌ (con & venusto), as, a. 1. *to beautify, adorn.* *Sidon.*

CŌNVĔRBĔRŌ (con & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike, beat, buffet,* τύπτω. *Senec.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* vitia, *to lash.*

CŌNVĔRRĬTŌR (converro), ōris, m. *that sweeps or cleanses.* *Apul.*

CŌNVĔRRŌ (con & verro), is, erri, ersum, a. 3. *to sweep or brush together;* also, *to sweep or cleanse out, purge.* *Colum.* Quidquid ovilibus conversum progesserunt. *Pacat.* Quidquid undecumque converrerat in illam Charybdim congerebat. *Publ. Syr.* ap. *Priscian.* Cellas servorum converri. *Colum.* Converrere stabulum. — Hence, *Plaut.* Converret jam hic me totum cum pulvisculo, *h. e.* verberabit, vel pulsatum ejiciet. *Cic. Off.* 3, 19. Hereditates omnium posse converrere, *h. e. to draw to himself.* Ed. Heus.: *convertere*, Edd. Græv. and Ern.

CŌNVERSĀTĬŌ (converso), ōnis, f. *the frequent use* of any thing. *Senec.* Quæ ad oculos non revocantur, sed extra conversationem, ut supervacua, jacuerunt, *out of use.* —— ¶ Also, *a haunting, frequenting, staying in.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Figur. *familiarity, intercourse, converse.* *Vellei.* Nec defuit conversatio hominum vitia ejus assentatione alentium. *Senec.* Conversatio cum viris licentiosior. *Quintil.* Inter servos malos. *Id.* Sumpta ex conversatione doctorum tacita eruditio. —— ¶ Also, *way of living.* *Hieronym.*

CONVERSIBĬLIS. See *Convertibilis.*

CŌNVĔRSIM (conversus), adverb, *conversely.* *Firmic.*

CŌNVĔRSĬŌ (converto), ōnis, f. *a turning or whirling round, revolution.* *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Mensium conversiones, *revolutions, returns.* —— ¶ Also, *an inversion.* *Plin.* — Also, *a figure of words, inversion,* ἀντιμεταβολή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a change, alteration.* *Cic.* Conversio status, et inclinatio communium temporum. *Id.* Videtis, in quo motu temporum, quanta in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur. *Id.* Conversiones rerumpublicarum. — Hence, *Colum.* Si tumor in suppurationem convertitur, optimum est lamina conversionem resecare, *the suppurated part, or the suppuration.* —— ¶ Also, *a period.* *Cic.* Conversiones (oratio) habeat absolutas, *finished or rounded periods.* Neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, et quasi conversione verborum, sed sæpe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est. —— ¶ Also, a figure of words; *the repetition of the same word at the end of the members of a period,* ἀντιστροφή. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

CŌNVĔRSŌ (frequentat. from converto), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to whirl round, turn round.* *Cic.* Animus se conversans. — Hence, Conversor, āris (or perhaps better from con & versor), *to live with, haunt, frequent,* διατρίβω. *Colum.* cum parentibus suis. *Plin.* in montibus. — With *dat.* *Plin.* Asinus a tenero conversatus equis. —— ¶ Figur. *to keep company with, associate with,* συνομιλέω. *Senec.* Conversatur nobiscum. *Id.* Nemo libenter tristi conversatur, nedum tristitiæ. *Id.* Sumuntur a conversantibus mores. *M. Senec.* inter humano sanguine delibutos. —— ¶ Also, *to live,* h. e. *to pursue a certain course of conduct.* *Pandect.* Qui non, ut oportet, conversari dicatur.

CŌNVĔRSŪS (converto), us, m. *a turning about.* *Macrob.*

CŌNVĔRSŪS, a, um, particip. from converto.

CŌNVĔRSŪS, a, um, particip. from converro.

CŌNVĔRTĬBĬLIS (converto), e, adj. *convertible.* *Apulei.* Convertibiles propositiones. Al. leg. *conversibiles.* —— ¶ Also, *capable of being changed.* *Prudent.*

CŌNVĔRTŌ (con & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn about, whirl about, wheel about, turn,* συστρέφω, ἐπιστρέφω. *Cic.* Terra circum axem se convertit, *turns about its axis.* *Cæs.* Pugnatur acriter adeo, ut pæne terga convertant, *h. e. take to flight.* So, *Id.* Reliquos se convertere cogunt. *Virg.* Conversæ ruunt acies, *h. e. turned to flight.* *Vellei.* Conversæ cohortes sunt. *Virg.* Convertere vias, *turned back.* *Id.* Convertunt clamore fugam, *h. e.* se convertunt ex fuga, *turn back from flight.* *Cæs.* Signa convertere, *h. e. to wheel round.* *Petron.* Calamistro crines convertere, *to turn, curl.* *Colum.* humum bipalio in duos pedes, *h. e. turn up, throw up.* — Hence, *Cic.* Anni nondum vicesima pars est conversa, *has revolved.* — Without case. *Sil.* Convertit Varro, *turned.* — Also, *to invert, turn over.* *Colum.* vasa in labra. *Plin.* Nisi resupini atque conversi, non corripiunt cibum. — Figur. *to turn, transform.* *Cic.* Hæc tum intereunt, cum in aliam naturam convertuntur. *Id.* Hecuba in canem conversa. *Terent.* Deum se se in hominem convertisse. *Cic.* Ne in graves inimicitias convertant se amicitiæ. *Id.* Pœna omnis oculorum ad cæcitatem mentis conversa. — Hence, *Cic.* Hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, *sc.* se. And, *Sallust.* Imperium in superbiam convertit. — Also, not followed by a *prep.*, *to change, alter, transform.* *Cic.* Vide, quam conversa res est, *see how the matter is altered.* *Id.* Non putant satis conversam rempublicam, nisi, &c. *h. e.* perturbatam. *Nepos.* Conversa subito fortuna est. *Cæs.* Consilio atque itinere converso. *Virg.* Non conversa numina sentis? *altered, become adverse.* *Cæs.* Terror mentes militum convertit, *changed, altered.* *Cic.* Oratores ad permovendos et convertendos animos parati, *to turn.* — Also, *to translate.* *Cic.* Orationes e Græco conversæ. *Id.* librum e Græco in Latinum. *Id.* Conversa de Græcis. *Id.* Carmina a te conversa. —— ¶ Also, *to turn,* h. e. *to make to turn round.* *Liv.* Vox Herculem convertit. —— ¶ Also, *to turn in a certain direction; to turn; to direct.* *Cæs.* iter in provinciam. *Virg.* ferrum in aliquem. *Id.* Stabula ad medium diem conversa. *Petron.* Conversus ad me, *turning towards me.* So, *Gell.* (absol.) Convertit ad me, *turns towards me.* *Cæs.* Tigna conversa contra vim fluminis. *Plin.* Conversis inter se pedibus stare, *turned toward each other;* said of persons dwelling on opposite sides of the earth. *Terent.* Convertere se domum, *turn homewards, betake one's self homewards.* *Auct. B. Afric.* (absol.) Ruspinam cum copiis convertit. *Cæs.* Castra castris convertunt, *join camp to camp;* better, *exchange camp for camp.* — Figur. *to turn, direct, apply, convert the use of, turn the minds of.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Eas copias subito ad patriæ periculum converterunt, *turned, converted their use.* *Cic.* Orationem converti in increpandam Cæpionis fugam. *Id.* Animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitæ pravitate convertere. *Id.* Quocumque te animo converteris, *wherever you turn in thought.* *Id.* Risus in judicem conversus est, *was turned upon, directed against.* *Id.* Me ad otium pacemque converto. *Id.* Ad philosophos converte te, *betake yourself, apply.* *Id.* Convertere se ad nutum alicujus, *to direct.* *Sueton.* Legiones in pœnitentiam conversæ. — Also, *Cic.* Gratulabor tibi prius, deinde ad me convertar, *I will turn to myself.* *Id.* Video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos, *directed attentively or expectingly.* — Convertere se in or ad aliquem, *to turn to one; to look to one,* h. e. *to place one's hope or trust in him; to have recourse to him.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — So, *Cæs.* Convertere ora ad tribunum militum centurionesque. — In like manner, Convertere ad se, or in se, *to cause to turn to one's self; to draw to one's self,* in attention or admiration. *Liv.* Hannibal primo adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit, *attracted the notice or admiration of the whole army.* *Nepos.* Quare fiebat, ut omnium oculos, quotiescumque in publicum prodisset, ad se converteret. *Vellei.* Converterat Pompeii persona totum in se terrarum orbem, *had drawn upon himself the eyes of the whole world; had attracted the admiration of the whole world.* *Curt.* Omnium oculos animosque in semet converterant captivæ mater conjuxque Darii. *Sueton.* (without *in se*) Convertit hominum oculos fulgore abollæ. — But, Convertere ad se, or in rem suam, or ad commodum suum, &c., *to turn, apply, appropriate, convert to his own use or advantage.* *Cic.* aliquid in rem suam. So, *Id.* pecuniam domum. *Id.* hereditates, *sc.* ad se; though *converrere* is also read. —— ¶ *Converto* is an old form for *converto.* —— ¶ Convortor, depon. occurs in *Plaut.*

CŌNVĔSCŌR (con & vescor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to eat with.* *Augustin.*

CŌNVĔSTĬŌ (con & vestio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. same as *Vestio, to clothe.* *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* corpora. —— ¶ Figur. *to clothe, cover.* *Lucret.* Sol convestit omnia luce. *Cic.* Omnia convestit hedera. *Id.* Domus convestita lucis, *h. e.* contecta, adumbrata.

CŌNVĔTĔRĀNŪS (con & veteranus), i, m. *a fellow* veteranus. *Cod. Just.*

CŌNVEXĬŌ (convexus), ōnis, f. *convexity.* *Gell.* Nam quanta partium, circulorumque cæli ex devergentia et convexionibus mundi varietas sit, &c. *h. e. from the climates.*

CŌNVEXĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *convexity, roundedness.* *Plin.* Convexitas circuli. *Id.* mundi. *Id.* terræ. —— ¶ Also, *concavity, concaveness.* *Plin.* Insula vocatur Convallis a convexitate.

CŌNVEXŌ (con & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to vex, harass.* *Capito* ap. *Gell.* and *Veget.*

CŌNVEXŪS (convehor), a, um, adj. in-

clining or sinking all around, convex, vaulted, arched, κυρτὸς, περιφερής. Used of the exterior surface. *Plin.* mundus. *Id.* cornua, *h. e. arched round*, as it were, *bent round, so that the extremities are brought towards each other. Virg.* Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum. *Ovid.* Convexum iter, *h. e. upward, sloping*, like the side of a hill. *Plin.* Leniter convexa juga, *gently sloping. Ovid.* Vertex convexus ad æquora. —— ¶ Also, as the inner surface corresponds to the outer, *concave. Plin.* Convexa vallis. *Ovid.* foramina terræ, *h. e. hollow. Virg.* Cœli convexa tueri, *the arch of heaven. Id.* Se se halitus supera ad convexa ferebat. *Id.* Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata occulit. *Ovid.* Sidera convexa, *as if hanging down all round, fixed in the arch of the sky. Virg.* Dum (in) montibus umbræ lustrabunt (*h. e.* ibunt), convexa polus dum sidera pascet (but here some put a comma after *convexa*, and then *convexa montibus* stands for *convexa montium*). *Plin.* Ad convexas (terras) in nostra maria, *h. e. curving round our seas.* —— ¶ *Virg. Æn.* 7. 543. Deserit Hesperiam, et cœli convexa per auras Junonem victrix affatur (here *convexa* is considered as a false reading, for which *conversa* or *connixa*, h. e. *soaring up*, from connitor, should be read).

CŌNVIBRŌ (con & vibro), as, a. 1. *to vibrate, to move rapidly, to shake. Poeta* ap. *Fest.* Pedibus convibravit, *h. e.* se vibravit, se proripuit. *Apulei.* Dum tenera lingua, uti convibretur.

CŌNVICIĀTŎR (convicior), ōris, m. *a railer, reviler, calumniator*, λοίδορος. *Cic.*

CŌNVICIŎLUM (dimin. from convicium), i, n. *a taunt*, &c. *Lamprid.*

CŌNVICIŎR (convicium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to rail at, taunt, reproach, revile*, λοιδορέω. *Varr.* Cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, qui tam sero venisset ad constitutum. *Quintil.* Contra sentientibus inhumane conviciantur.

CŌNVICIUM (con & vox), ii, n. *a noise arising from many sounds at once; a loud noise, cry*, καταβόησις. *Phædr.* Convicio (ranarum) permotus quærit Jupiter, &c. *Id.* Convicium acerbum facere, *troublesome clamor, vexatious noise. Cic.* Convivia sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio. *Id.* Quia suppeditat nobis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessæ conquiescant. — Hence, *importunity, dunning. Cic.* Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui. —— ¶ Also, *disapprobation of several persons audibly expressed. Cic.* Urgebor jam omnium vestrum convicio, *the joint disapprobation. Id.* Os tuum ferreum Senatus convicio verberari noluisti. —— ¶ In particular, *outcry against one, abuse, reviling, verbal insult*, λοιδορία; it may be by one or several. *Cic.* Maledictum nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam, quæ si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Consectare aliquem clamoribus, conviciis, et sibilis. *Plaut.* Male precari alicui, et convicium facere. *Ovid.* jacere alicui. *Id.* fundere in aliquem. *Horat.* pueris ingerere. — Hence, *Plaut.* calls *a son, who is the disgrace of his family*, convicium. —— ¶ Sometimes, *severe reproof, rebuke, vehement expostulation*, but without abuse. *Cic.* Justissimum honestissimumque convicium meum. *Id.* Quintius convicium C. Junio maximum fecit, ut ne sine Staleno in consilium iretur. *Plin. Ep.* Rogo, ut mihi semper eadem simplicitate convicium facias. *Tacit.* Acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, *h. e. in administering reproofs or rebukes.* So, *Cic.* Verberavi te cogitationis tacito dumtaxat convicio. *Id.* Convicio aurium cum extorta mihi veritas esset, *by the fault the ears found with it*, h. e. *by the harsh sound.* —— ¶ Also, *raillery, jest, banter. Martial.* Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles.

CŌNVICTIŌ (convivo), ōnis, f. *a living together, intercourse, familiarity. Cic. filius* in *Cic. Ep.* Cujus jucundissima est convictio. —— ¶ Also (from convinco), *a proving, demonstration. Augustin.*

CŌNVICTŎR (convivo), ōris, m. *one who lives with another, a companion at table, familiar acquaintance, constant associate. Cic.* Utor familiaribus et quotidianis convictoribus, quos, &c. *Horat.* Me Capitolinus convictore usus a puero est. *Id.* Convictorem esse alicui.

CŌNVICTŪS (Id.), us, m. *a living together, intimacy, familiarity, constant intercourse*, συμβίωσις. *Cic.* Tollit convictum humanum et societatem. *Luccei.* ad *Cic.* Ad convictum nostrum redeas et consuetudinem. *Colum.* Convictum habere cum aliquo. *Senec.* Loca gratulationum et convictuum. —— ¶ In particular, *a feast, banquet. Vellei.* Profusa luxuria in convictibus. *Tacit.* Convictus sobrii, aut temulenti. *Plin.* Ut singulæ potiones in convictu darentur.

CŌNVICTŪS, a, um, particip. from convinco.

CŌNVINCŌ (con & vinco), is, īci, ictum, a. 3. *to conquer, or put down* by arguments; hence, *to prove something to be false, to show some one to be guilty, to convict*, ἁλίσκω, διελέγχω. *Cic.* Convincere aliquem chirographo. *Id.* Si negem, quo me teste convinces? *Id.* Eum mores ipsius ac vita convincunt. *Id.* Omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus. *Id.* Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest, *proved to be false, refuted, gainsaid. Id.* errores Epicuri, *to refute. Ovid.* Convictus furor, *shown to be pretended.* So, *Cic.* Voluptatem concessuram arbitror, convictam superiore libro, dignitati, *put down, shown to be insufficient. Id.* Reprehensus, convictus fractusque. *Id.* Convictus conscientia. Also, *Id.* (Bona) ab Apollidensibus convicta, *shown to be fraudulently and illegally possessed.* — So also, with *gen.* or *abl. to convict* of something, *to show to be guilty* of a crime or fault laid to his charge. *Cic.* Te convinco inhumanitatis. *Id.* Convictus summæ negligentiæ. *Id.* Maleficii convinci. So, *Id.* Ejus devotionis convictus, *h. e. put under obligation to fulfil it*, as having obtained that on account of which it was made. *Id.* (in the same sense) Convicta est devotio, *has become binding.* Also, *Plaut.* Convicti falsis de pugnis, *h. e.* quod falsas pugnas jactaverint. *Cic.* Convinci in pari peccato. *Sueton.* in affectatione imperii. *Id.* scelere. *Curt.* aliquid fecisse. — Also, *to show clearly, demonstrate, prove incontestably* (to which signification of course some of the foregoing may be referred). *Cic.* Ratio convincit, eum ne liberum quidem esse. *Id.* Nihil te de ratione vitæ didicisse, convincerent. *Id.* Volo facinus ipsius, qui id commisit, convinci. *Id.* Convincere falsa, *h. e. show to be false. Cæs.* Avaritia convicta, *made evident.*

CŌNVINCTIŌ (con & vincio), ōnis, f. *a connective particle*, σύνδεσμος. *Quintil.*

CŌNVIŎLŌ (con & violo), as, a. 1. same as *Violo. Prudent.*

CŌNVISCĔRŌ (con & viscera), as, a. 1. *to incorporate*, quasi viscera commisceo, in societatem adduco. *Tertull.*

CŌNVISŌ (con & viso), is, a. 3. *to view, survey. Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to see, visit. Acc.* ap. *Non.* omnes saucios.

CŌNVITIUM, CŌNVITIOR, &c. See *Convicium*, &c.

CŌNVIVĂ (convivo), æ, m. or f. *a constant guest, messmate*, and simply, *a guest. Cic.* and *Horat.*

CŌNVIVĀLIS (for convivialis, from convivium), e, adj. *of a feast, convivial, festal*, συμποσιακός. *Liv.* Et convivalia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis. *Tacit.* Fabulæ convivales.

CŌNVIVĀTŎR (convivor), ōris, m. *one who gives an entertainment; the master of a feast*, ἑστιάτωρ. *Liv.* and *Horat.*

CŌNVIVIĀLIS, e, adject. same as *Convivalis. Macrob.* where others read *convivalis.*

CŌNVIVIUM (con & vivo), ii, n. *a feast, banquet, entertainment*, ἑστίασις, συμπόσιον, σύνδειπνον. *Cic.* inire, *to go to a feast. Quint. Cic.* concelebrare. *Cic.* ornare et apparare. *Nepos.* Adhibere aliquem in convivium. *Virg.* Mutua inter se curare convivia. *Ovid.* Agitare convivia. *Catull.* Convivia lauta sumptuose facere. *Plin.* Habere convivium. *Tacit.* Inter convivia de bello loqui. —— ¶ Also, *the guests* collectively. *Plin.* Fungi suilli familias interemere, et tota convivia. *Id.* Conviviis pallorem offundere. *Id.* Repente convivium conticescere.

CŌNVIVŌ (con & vivo), is, ixi, ictum, n. 3. *to live with, live together, share the same table*, συμβιόω. *Quintil.* cum adolescentibus. *Senec.* Hærebit tibi avaritia, quandiu avaro convixeris. *Cæl. Aurel.* Democritus, qui Hippocrati convixit, *h. e.* fuit ejus æqualis. —— ¶ Also, *to feast, banquet together. Quintil.* Juvenes qui convivere solebant, constituerunt, ut in litore cœnarent.

CŌNVIVŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Convivor. Petron.*

CŌNVIVŎR (con & vivo), āris, dep. 1. *to give a feast*; also, *to feast with others*, συμποσιάζω. *Cic.* Quotidie solitum esse non modo in publico, sed etiam de publico convivari. *Terent.* Nolunt crebro convivarier. *Sueton.* Convivari frequenter ac large. *Id.* Convivatus assidue duobus tricliniis.

CONŬLĂ, æ, f. *an herb*, same as *Polion. Apul.*

CŌNVŎCĀTIŌ (convoco), ōnis, f. *a convoking, calling or assembling together. Cic.*

CŌNVŎCŌ (con & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call together, assemble, summon, convoke*, συγκαλέω. *Cic.* Audax in convocandis hominibus, et armandis. *Id.* Piscatores ad se convocavit. *Id.* philosophos in unum locum. *Cæs.* equites undique. *Cic.* senatum. *Id.* Dissipatos homines congregare, et ad societatem vitæ convocare. *Id.* Philosophia dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ convocavit. *Sueton.* Convocare plebem auxilio, *to call upon for help. Liv.* In concionem convocare, *sc.* populum *or* milites. —— ¶ Also used of several persons, who *call* an individual to join them. *Cic. Agr.* 3. Quoniam me in vestram concionem convocaverunt.

CŌNVŎLŌ (con & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly or flock together, run together*, συμπέτομαι. *Terent.* Populus convolat, tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco. *Cic.* Qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolaverunt. —— ¶ Also, *to fly to, step to, proceed to. Pandect.* Convolare ad secundum legatum, *h. e. to make. Cod. Just.* Post annum ad secundas nuptias convolare, *h. e.* transire.

CŌNVŎLVŌ, is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll together, roll round, wrap up, roll up, wind round, involve*, συμπλέκω, συγκάμπτω, συνελίσσω. *Cic.* Frustra appetivisse (solem) manibus, cum se convolvens elaberetur, et abiret. *Virg.* (*de colubro*) Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga. *Senec.* Turbines rapta convolvunt, sed ipsi ante volvuntur. *Plin.* Spiras, ubi convolvere se venæ, atque nodi. *Id.* Culmus siccatus in manipulos convolvitur. *Id.* Foliis ficulnis convolvi, cistisque condi. *Id.* Herinacei convolvuntur in formam pilæ, *h. e.* se convolvunt. *Id.* Convolutus in flamma. *Lucan.* Cum mare convolvit gentes, *h. e.* inundando involvit, et operit. *Senec.* Memini, aliquando cum recitaret historiam, magnam partem convolvisse, *h. e. rolled up* (in which way the Romans shut their books) *and omitted it.* — Figur. *Senec.* Solet magno cursu verba convolvere, *h. e.* profundere, et conglomerare. *Flor.* Gallogræciam belli ruina convolvit, *involved.*

CŌNVŎLŪTŌ (frequentat. from convolvo; or from con & voluto), as, a. 1. *to whirl or roll round. Senec.* Convolutari cum aliquo, *to wallow.*

CŌNVŎLŪTŪS, a, um, particip. from convolvo.

CŌNVŎLVŬLŪS, or **CŌNVŎLVŎLŪS** (convolvo), i, m. *a little hairy worm, which rolls itself up in vine-leaves, and feeds upon them; a vine-fretter*; ἶψ, ἰπός, ἴουλος. *Plin.* and *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *bind-weed, a plant. Plin.*

CŌNVŎMŌ (con & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to vomit all over, bespew*, κατεμέω. *Cic.*

CŌNVŎRŌ (con & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to eat up, devour. Tertull.*

CŌNVŎVĔŌ (con & voveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *h. e.* simul voveo. *S. C. de Bacch.*

CŌNŬS (κῶνος), i, m. *a cone.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *something of a conical shape.* *Colum.* Cypressini coni, *the fruit of the cypress-tree.* *Virg.* Conum insignis galeæ, *h. e. the conical part of the helmet, into which the crest was inserted, the apex or summit of the helmet.*

CŌNVŬLNĔRŌ (con & vulnero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound,* τραυματίζω. *Auct. B. Afric.* multos jaculis. *Senec.* Eo magis convulneraberis, et confodieris, quia nescis præbere jugulum. — Figur. *Colum.* gemmam vitis falce. *Frontin.* Ne convulneretur fistula, *perforated.* — Also, *Senec.* Maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, *injuring, wronging.*

CŌNVŎLSĬŌ (convello), ōnis, f. *a convulsion, involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles,* σπασμός. *Scribon. Larg.*

CŌNVŎLSŬS, and anciently **CŌNVŎLSŬS**, a, um, particip. from convello.

CŌNȲZĂ (κόνυζα), æ, f. *an herb,* of which *Plin.* mentions two kinds; the male, *h. e. the viscous elecampane* (Inula viscosa); the female, *h. e. flea-bane* (Inula pulicaria).

CŎŎDIBILIS (con & odium), e, adject. *h. e.* simul odio dignus. *Tertull.*

CŎŎLESCŌ (con & olesco), is, n. 3. for *coalesco,* which others read. *Lucret.*

CŎŎNĔRŌ (con & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load.* *Tacit.* Super arma, ferramentis quoque, et copiis coonerant. *Onerant* is also read.

CŎŎPĔRĀTĬŌ (con & operatio), ōnis, f. ministerium, administratio. *Quintil. declam.*

CŎŎPĔRĀTŎR (con & operator), ōris, m. *a coöperator, fellow-worker.* *Hieronym.*

CŎŎPĔRCŬLUM (cooperio), i, n. *a cover, covering, lid,* same as *Operculum,* ἐπίθημα. *Plin.*

CŎŎPĔRIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a covering.* *Bassus* ap. *Gell.*

CŎŎPĔRIŌ (con & operio), is, ui, tum, a. 4. *to cover over, envelop, overwhelm,* συγκαλύπτω. *Cic. fragm.* Humus spinis cooperta piscium. *Liv.* Ut ab exercitu suo lapidibus cooperiretur. *Tacit.* Atra nube coopertus. *Plin.* Cooperiri radices. — Fig. *Cic.* Coopertus sceleribus, and *Sallust.* flagitiis atque facinoribus, *h. e. overwhelmed, sunk, buried.* *Sallust.* ap. *Gell.* Coopertus fenoribus. *Sallust.* Me coopertum miseriis efficit. *Horat.* Lupus famosis coopertus versibus, *lashed, overwhelmed.*

CŎŎPĔRTŌRIUM (cooperio), ii, n. *a coverlet.* *Pandect.*

CŎŎPTĀTĬŌ (coopto), ōnis, f. *a choosing or electing, a choice or election,* for instance, to fill a vacancy in a college, ἐπισυναγωγή. *Liv.* Nobilitas, quam per cooptationem in Patres habetis. *Id.* tribunorum. *Cic.* Cooptatio Censoria. *Id.* Cooptatio collegiorum, *a completing, supplying, filling up.* *Flor.* Cooptatio Juliæ gentis, *h. e. adoption into.*

CŎŎPTŌ (con & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, elect, admit,* especially when the members of a *collegium* (of priests for instance) themselves admit a person to be of their number, ἐπισυνάγω, προσαιρέομαι. *Cic.* In Senatoribus cooptandis. *Id.* Cooptare aliquem in locum auguratus. *Id.* aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. *Id.* Cooptatus in collegium augurum. *Sueton.* Gens cooptata in Patricios. *Id.* sibi collegam. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem patronum. *Cic.* Senatus, quem majore ex parte ipse cooptasset, *had supplied.*

CŎŎRIŎR (con & orior), ĕris and īris, ortus sum, īri, dep. 3. and 4. *to arise, rise, break out, spring,* ἐκφύομαι. *Lucret.* Animalia plura sunt coorta terris. *Cic.* Tempestas cooritur. *Cæs.* Subitum bellum in Gallia coortum est, *arose, broke out.* *Nepos.* Risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est. *Virg.* Sæpe coorta est seditio. *Plaut.* Dolores cooriuntur. *Ovid.* Fumi e thure coorti. —— ¶ Also, *to rise up together, start up, arise.* *Lucret.* Mare coortis fluctibus sævit. *Liv.* Stare suos jussit: ubi ad manum venisset hostis, tum coortos tota vi gladiis rem gerere, *h. e. in order to attack.* *Id.* Si valles occultiores insedissent, coorti in pugnam, &c. So, *Tacit.* Donec insidiæ coorirentur. *Liv.* in rogationes, *h. e.* resistere. *Id.* summa vi ad bellum, *to rise.* *Gell.* Quamquam fere eadem sint, et ex una sententia cooriantur.

CŎŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from coorior.

CŎŎRTŬS (coorior), us, m. *a rising, birth, production, breaking forth.* *Lucret.*

CŌŎS, or **CŌŬS**, i, and **CŌS**, o, f. Κόος, ου, and Κόως, Κῶως, Κῶς, ῶ, *an island in the Ægean sea, near Caria, the birthplace of Hippocrates, the physician, and Apelles, the painter;* it is now called *Stanchio,* or *Stingo* (εἰς τὴν Κῶ). *Plin.* — Hence, Cōus, a, um, adj. *in, from, or belonging to Cos, Coan.* *Varro.* Coa insula. *Ovid.* Cous poeta, *h. e. Philetas, an elegiac poet from Cos.* So, *Id.* Nec tantum Coo Battis amata suo est. *Id.* artifex, *h. e. Apelles.* *Cic.* Venus, *h. e. painted by Apelles.* *Marcell. Empir.* Cous senior, *h. e. Hippocrates.* — Coa vestis, and absol. Coa, ōrum, *a tunic of silk gauze, often also adorned with embroidery of threads of gold.* *Tibull., Propert.,* and *Ovid.* — Coum, i, n. *sc.* vinum, *Coan wine.* *Horat.* Albo non sine Coo (leucocoo. *Plin.*). *Pers.* Lubrica Coa, *h. e.* alvum solventia.

CŌPĂ (copo), æ, f. *a woman who was employed in a victualling-house or wine-shop to dance and play on the harp, in order to attract and entertain customers.* *Sueton.*

COPADIĂ, ōrum, n. *delicate bits, titbits, dainties.* *Apic.*

CŎPHĬNŬS (κόφινος), i, m. *a twig-basket.* *Colum.* and *Juvenal.*

CŌPĬĂ (for coopia, from con & ops) æ, f. *plenty, abundance, number, supply,* h. e. in respect of the use to be made thereof; hence used of persons only when they are regarded as means or instruments, εὐπορία. *Cic.* Utinam virorum fortium copiam tantam haberetis, ut, &c. *Id.* Rerum copia verborum copiam gignit. *Id.* Frugum ubertas, copia, vilitas. *Id.* Habere copiam librorum. *Id.* Suppeditare alicui omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam. *Horat.* Violaria et myrtus et omnis copia narium, *h. e. every fragrant flower.* — So also, *supplies of every kind, means of life, provisions, necessaries, stores; effects, goods, substance;* usually in the *plural.* *Plin. Ep.* Suggerunt ligna proximæ silvæ: ceteras copias Ostiensis colonia ministrat. *Tacit.* Parthos, inopes copiarum et pabulo attrito, relicturos oppugnationem. *Id.* Ut specie parandarum copiarum, civili præda miles imbueretur. *Plaut.* Pro re nitorem, et gloriam pro copia, *substance, effects.* *Cæs.* Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, *h. e.* πανδημεί, *with all their goods and chattels.* *Id.* Reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, *provisions,* or *substance* in general. *Cic.* Publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt. *Sueton.* Copiis provincialibus gulam explere. — In particular, *materials for building, wood, lumber.* *Vitruv.* — More generally, *what contributes to power, means of influence, ability, prosperity.* *Cæs.* Copiæ Gallorum. *Cic.* Quorum studiis et copiis essem omnia consecutus. *Id.* Crotoniatæ cum florerent omnibus copiis. — Also, Copia, *material for speaking, matter.* *Sallust.* Magna mihi copia est memorandi, *h. e. ample material is offered me, I can easily enumerate.* Hence, *Cic.* Copia dicendi, and in dicendo, *richness of expression, fluency, copiousness, ease.* And *Id.* Materies digna copia tua, *sc.* dicendi. —— ¶ Hence, *troops or forces* collectively, *whole body of troops.* *Cic.* Omnis armatorum copia. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Att.* 12. 8. (where he uses it several times) Ut ipse cum omni copia ad nos veniret. *Tacit.* Levi cum copia cædes circumferre. *Id.* Exsequendum reor, quæ tum Romana copia in armis (fuerit), *h. e. the whole number of troops, the whole military force.* *Cæs.* Augebatur illis copia. *Id.* Ex omni copia singulos delegerat. So, *Sallust.* Ex copia tubicinum, *from the whole number.* — Especially in *plural,* Copiæ, *troops, forces, army; very often used.* *Cic., Cæs.,* and *Liv.* So, *Nepos.* Pedestribus copiis valere, *infantry.* — It is worthy of notice, that *Cæsar* uses *copiæ* only when speaking of *hostile forces;* but *exercitus* of his own *disciplined army.* — Also, *power.* *Cic.* So *Sueton.* Copia gentilis, *of family* (gens). *Id.* provincialis, *of the province.* — Hence, *power* for something, *h. e. ability, requisite means, ample opportunity; leave, permission.* *Terent.* Date crescendi copiam, novarum qui spectandi faciunt copiam, *give them an opportunity of rising, who afford you an opportunity of witnessing,* &c. *Virg.* Data copia fandi, *full permission.* *Liv.* Ni copia pugnæ fiet, *unless an opportunity should be given them of fighting.* *Plaut.* Nec, qui deterior esset, faceres copiam, *h. e. offer him an opportunity of,* &c. *Terent.* Non tangendi copia est, *sc.* mihi, *h. e. I can't touch.* *Plaut.* Non est cunctandi copia, *there is no time to lose.* *Id.* Cum, quod volumus, copia est, *since you grant what we wish.* *Sallust.* Populo Rom. nunquam ea copia fuit, *the Roman people never had that advantage.* *Id.* Jugurthæ copiam habere, *h. e. have him in his power.* *Ovid.* Modo copia detur, *if I can only get him into my power.* Also, *Sallust.* Quibus molliter vivere copia erat. *Terent.* Copia est, ut sit, &c. Also, *Sallust.* Habeo magnam copiam societatis, *h. e.* est mihi copia. Also, *Cic.* Facere civibus consilii sui copiam, *to impart, give.* — Here may be referred, *Sallust.* Ex copia rerum statuit, &c. *in this state of things.* *Id.* Marius ex copia rerum consilium trahit, *the state of things, his circumstances.* —— ¶ Copia, as a goddess, *fulness, plenty.* *Horat.*

CŎPĬĀTÆ (κοπιαταί), ārum, m. *persons employed to carry out dead bodies of Christians in the night to be buried, bearers, grave-diggers.* *Cod. Just.*

CŌPĬŎLĂ (dimin. from copia), æ, f. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Recurri ad meas copiolas, sic enim vere eas appellare possum, *small forces.*

CŌPĬŎR (copia), āris, dep. 1. *to furnish or provide one's self well;* a word resembling *lignor, aquor,* &c. *Gell.*

CŌPĬŌSĒ (copiosus), adv. *abundantly, copiously, plentifully, with a plentiful provision,* εὐπόρως. *Cic.* Malleolus in provinciam sic copiose profectus erat, ut domi prorsus nihil relinqueret. *Id.* Pastum animantibus large et copiose natura comparavit. *Id.* Senatorum urna copiose absolvit, *with many votes.* —— ¶ Also, *diffusely, copiously, fluently.* *Cic.* Gravissime et copiosissime dicere. *Id.* Copiosius de magnis variisque rebus dicere.

CŌPĬŌSŬS (copia), a, um, adj. *copious, abundant, plentiful, well stocked, rich, wealthy,* εὔπορος, δαψιλής. *Cic.* Tu agris, tu ædificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis. *Id.* Patrimonium amplum et copiosum. *Phædr.* Copiosus liquor putei. *Cic.* Mulier copiosa plane et locuples. *Id.* Locus copiosus a frumento. *Gell.* Arion re bona multa copiosus. *Nepos.* Via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, *h. e. plentiful;* or, *broad, ample.* *Hirtius.* Copiosior provincia. *Cæs.* Oppidum longe maximum et copiosissimum. — With *genit.* *Solin.* Ager caprarum copiosus, *abounding.* —— ¶ Also, of style, *copious, fluent, rich, diffuse.* *Cic.* Multa de meo Catone: quo sæpissime legendo se dicit copiosiorem factum. *Id.* Homo non copiosus ad dicendum. *Id.* Multa, et varia, et copiosa oratio. —— ¶ Also, *in abundance.* *Phædr.* Dulcis liquor et copiosus.

CŌPIS, e. See *Cops.*

CŎPIS (κοπίς from κόπτω), ĭdis, f. *a kind of falchion or cimeter; a hanger.* *Curt.* Copidas vocant gladios leviter curvatos, queis appetebant beluarum manus.

CŌPŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Caupo.* *Cic.*

COPONIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *belonging to Coponius.* *Cic.*

COPPA (κόππα), a Greek letter, used only to mark a number, and standing for 90. *Quintil.*

CŎPRĒĂ (κόπρος, dung; whence, κόπριος ανὴρ, and κοπρίας), æ, m. *a jester, buffoon, filthy jester.* *Sueton.* Interrogatus a quodam nano adstante mensæ inter copreas.

CŌPS (con & ops), cōpis, or CŌPIS, e, adj. *rich, abundant,* εὔπορος. *Plaut.* Ut amantem herilem copem facerem filium. *Id.* Ego nunc me ut gloriosum faciebam, et copi pectore, *h. e.* compote omnium, quæ optaveram.

CŌPTĂ (κόπτη), æ, f. *a kind of hard biscuit or cake* made of pounded materials. *Martial.* —— ¶ Coptoplacenta (κοπτοπλακοῦς) seems to have been of the same or a similar kind. *Petron.*

CŌPTŬS (-tŏs), i. f. *a city in Egypt.* — Hence, Copticus, a, um, adj. *Coptic, of or pertaining to Coptos.* *Apul.*

CŌPŬLĂ (for coapula, from con & obsol. apio), æ, f. *a tie, band, fetter,* σύνδεσμος. *Plaut.* Quæritant me: in manibus gestant copulas secum, *h. e.* lora, quibus me vinciant. *Apul.* Muli setes pectora copulæ sparteæ tritura continua exulcerati, *h. e.* helcio, *collar.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Tortæ copulæ, *h. e.* funes. — Especially for hounds, *leash.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *Nepos.* Ut esset talium virorum copula, *h. e. an instrument of union, a bond of union* (said of Atticus, the common friend of Hortensius and Cicero) *Horat.* Quos irrupta tenet copula, *bond, union.* *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* Sed in ea copula *e* littera detrita est, *h. e.* in ea compositione verbi. —— ¶ *Cæs. B. G.* 3. 13. Minus incommode scopulis continebantur; for *scopulis, copulis* has been proposed, *grappling irons, hooks.*

CŌPŬLĀBĬLIS (copulo), e, adj. *susceptible of union, connectible.* *Augustin.* Inter se copulabiles.

CŌPŬLĀTĒ (copulatus), adverb, *compositely.* *Gell.* Diequinti pro adverbio copulate dictum est.

CŌPŬLĀTĬŌ (copulo), ōnis, f. *a tying or joining together, coupling, connecting.* *Cic.* Complexiones, et copulationes, et adhæsiones atomorum inter se. *Quintil.* Copulatio verborum, *h. e.* compositio duorum verborum in unum. *Id.* Verborum inter se copulatio, *h. e.* compositio in oratione.

CŌPŬLĀTĪVĒ (copulativus), adv. same as *Copulate.* *Macrob.*

CŌPŬLĀTĪVŬS (copulo), a, um, adj. *copulative.* *Martian. Capell.* Copulativæ conjunctiones.

CŌPŬLĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. quæ copulat. *Augustin.*

CŌPŬLĀTŬS (Id.), ūs, m. same as *Copulatio.* *Arnob.*

CŌPŬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from copulo. —— ¶ Adj. *united, connected.* *Cic.* Nihil est amabilius, nec copulatius, quam morum similitudo bonorum (where it may be taken in an active sense, as if *copulantius,* which some indeed substitute).

CŌPŬLŌ (copula), ās, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie or join together, couple, connect, unite,* συνδέω, συζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* Honestatem cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum bellua, copulare. *Id.* Copulati in jus pervenimus, *h. e. together,* una. *Id.* cum præsentibus futura. *Id.* Constructio verborum conjunctionibus copuletur. *Id.* Ille se sic cum inimico meo copularat, ut, &c. *Id.* Quid naturæ copulatum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? *h. e. agreeable to nature, natural.* *Plaut.* Copulare sermonem cum aliquo, *h. e.* colloqui. *Cic.* Copulare verba, *to make one of two, compound.* *Liv.* concordiam. *Plin.* societatem cum aliquo. *Id.* Utrinque Armeniæ majori Sophene copulatur, *touches or borders upon.* *Id.* Sonus nunc distinguitur conciso, copulatur intorto, *continues quavering or trilling.* *Senec.* Copulari tædis, *h. e.* matrimonio jungi. *Pandect.* Copulati matrimonio. —— ¶ See also *Copulatus, a, um.*

CŎQUĂ (coquus), æ, f. *a female cook.* *Plaut.*

CŎQUĬBĬLIS (coquo), e, adj. coqui facilis. *Plin.*

CŎQUĪNĂ (coquinus), æ, f. *a kitchen.* *Arnob.* and *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *sc.* ars, *cookery, art of cooking.* *Apul.*

CŎQUĪNĀRIS, e, and CŎQUĪNĀRĬŬS (coquina), a, um, adj. *relating to the kitchen or cooking, culinary.* *Varro* and *Plin.*

CŎQUĪNĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), or CŎCĪNĀTŌRĬŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Coquinarius.* *Pandect.*

CŎQUĪNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to practise the art of cookery; to cook,* μαγειρεύω. *Plaut.*

CŎQUĪNŬS (coquo), a, um, adject. *relating to cooking.* *Plaut.* forum, *h. e. where meats, &c. are cooked.*

CŎQUŌ (unc.), is, coxi, coctum, a. 3. *to prepare by fire.* — Hence, of food; *to cook or dress,* either by boiling or roasting, πέπτω, ὀπτάω. *Cic.* Tum is, qui illa coxerat, inquit. *Lucret.* Cibum coquere, et flammæ mollire vapore. *Nepos.* Quotidie sic ei cœna coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset, omnes devocaret, *h. e. was cooked, prepared.* *Sueton.* Cocta vendere, *h. e.* cibaria cocta. *Plin.* Coquere gemmam in lacte. *Cels.* aliquid ex oleo, *h. e.* in oleo. *Plin.* aliquid lento igne. *Id.* aliquid usque ad crassitudinem mellis, *to boil down.* *Id.* aliquid cum anetho. *Liv.* medicamentum, and, *Sueton.* venenum, *to prepare, concoct.* Without case, *Plaut.* Venimus coctum ad nuptias. — Also, *to bake.* *Plin.* Panis coquendo crescit. — Also, of other things. *Pandect.* calcem, *to burn.* *Plin.* aurum cum plumbo, *melt, smelt.* So, *Lucan.* fornacibus aera. *Cato.* Laterculos coquito in fornacem, *bake.* *Juvenal.* rastra et sarcula, *to forge.* *Martial.* Later coctus, *h. e. a brick.* *Pers.* Cocta fidelia, *h. e.* fictilis. *Propert.* Agger coctus, *h. e. of brick.* *Virg.* Telum solidum nodis et robore cocto, *hardened by fire.* *Pandect.* Ligna cocta, *same as* coctilia *and* acapna, *wood dried, or baked by fire, which emits no smoke.* *Propert.* Rosaria cocta, *h. e. dried, deprived of moisture and freshness.* *Martial.* Cocta, *sc.* aqua. —— ¶ Figur. *to cook.* Hence, of the sun, *to ripen.* *Varr.* Uva miscella, quam vocant nigram, multo ante coquitur. *Virg.* Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis. *Cic.* Poma matura et cocta. — Also, *to parch, dry up, scorch, burn.* *Virg.* Cava flumina ad limum radii coquebant. *Varr.* Locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol, et tangit ros. — Also, *to heat greatly.* *Val. Flacc.* Coquitur vaporibus aer. — Also, *to ferment, corrupt.* *Horat.* Austri (*Siroccos*) coquite horum obsonia. — Also, *to digest.* *Cels.* — More generally, *to contrive, prepare, meditate, ripen, plan, concoct.* *Cic.* Sermo bene coctus, *well considered, deliberated on.* *Plaut.* Quidquid est, incoctum non expromit: bene coctum dabit. *Liv.* Impotentibus instructi consiliis, quæ secreto ab aliis coquebant. *Id.* Inter se principes occulte Romanum coquebant bellum. *Stat.* Trucem secreta coquebat invidiam, *h. e.* fovebat, nutriebat. — Also, *to fret, vex, torment, torture.* *Virg.* Femineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Cura, quæ nunc te coquit.

CŎQUŬLĂ. See *Cocula.*

CŎQUŬS (coquo), and CŎCŬS, i, m. *a cook,* μάγειρος. *Cic.*

CŎR (κῆρ), cordis, n. *the heart,* καρδία, κέαρ, κῆρ. *Cic.* — Also, as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Cor meum.—— ¶ Also, for *animus.* *Cic.* Aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur. — Hence, *wisdom, prudence, understanding, mind.* *Lucret.* Id licet hinc quamvis hebeti cognoscere corde, *understanding.* *Plaut.* Atque in meo corde, si quod est mihi cor, eam rem volutavi. *Id.* Quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *judgment.* *Terent.* Jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, *in my mind.* *Plin.* Villicum quam proximum domino corde esse debere, *h. e.* colendi peritia. *Martial.* Sed tibi plus mentis, tibi cor limante Minerva acrius. *Cic.* Hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem. *Plaut.* Ita cata est, et callida: habet cor: quam dicit quod opus est! *Martial.* Et cor solus habes, solus et ingenium. *Pers.* Cor jubet hoc Enni, *wit or wisdom;* or a periphrasis for *Ennius.* — Also, *the heart,* as the seat of the affections, *disposition, temper, soul.* *Ovid.* Molle, cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis cor. *Horat.* Tremere corde. *Id.* cor spectantis tangere querela, *to touch or move the heart.* *Ovid.* Excutere corde metus. *Plaut.* Corde amare inter se, *from the heart; cordially.* *Id.* Corde spernere aliquid, *heartily.* *Id.* Cordi atque animo suo obsequi. *Id.* Persequi aliquid corde, et animo, atque viribus. *Id.* Meum cor in pectus emicat, *my heart beats.* *Id.* Cor salit. *Sueton.* Cor plumbeus, *h. e. insensible, unsusceptible.* *Virg.* Sedato corde respondere, *calmly.* *Ovid.* Forti corde ferre mala, *with a brave spirit.* *Stat.* Æquo corde ferre aliquid, *h. e.* æquo animo, *calmly, patiently.* *Virg.* Lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, *valorous souls,* h. e. *men.* *Id.* Quid corda aspera tentas, *h. e.* viros asperos. *Lucret.* Corda canum, *for* canes. — Hence, Cordi est mihi, tibi, alicui, *to be agreeable to, to be one's pleasure, be pleasing to, be after one's heart.* *Cato* ap. *Macrob.* Jupiter, si tibi magis cordi est, nos ea tibi dare potius, quam Mezentio. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Et quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, *is agreeable or suitable to you.* *Liv.* Nec diis cordi fuisse pœnam ejus, a quo sua templa erepta e manibus hostium essent. *Cic.* Fatetur, sibi vitam omnino semper horridam atque aridam cordi fuisse. *Id.* Flumen aliis verborum, volubilitasque cordi est. *Terent.* Uterque utrique est cordi. — It may be sometimes rendered, *to be an object of care or solicitude, to be had at heart.* *Ovid.* Virginibus cordi, grataque forma sua est. *Tacit.* Illis Mœsiæ pacem, sibi salutem securitatemque Italiæ cordi fuisse. — Cordi habere, *to lay great stress on, keep in mind, take delight in.* *Gell.* Verba auctoritatesque verborum. *Id.* (Duos versus) habere cordi et memoriæ, operæ pretium esse puto. —— ¶ Also, *the stomach.* *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

CŌRĂ (κόρη), æ, f. *the pupil or apple of the eye.* *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Latium.* *Liv.* — Hence, Corāni, ōrum, *its inhabitants.* *Plin.*

CORACESIA, æ, f. *a plant.* *Plin.* Al. leg. *Coriacesia.*

CŎRĂCĪCŬS (corax) a, um, adj. Coracica sacra, *h. e. in honor of Mithra.* *Inscript.* See *Corax.*

CŎRĂCĪNŬS (κοράκινος), a, um, adj. *of a crow or raven, black as a raven, crowblack.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Coracīnus, i, m. *a fish,* so called probably from its color. *Martial.*

CORALITICUS LAPIS, *a kind of white marble from the vicinity of the river Coralius in Phrygia.* *Plin.*

CŎRĂLĬUM, CŎRALLIUM, CŎRALIUM, ii, and CŎRALLUM (κοράλλιον, κοράλιον, κουράλιον, κόραλλον, κώραλλον), i, n. *coral,* especially, *the red coral.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Corallinus, a, um, adj. *like coral, coral.* *Epigr.* Corallina labra.

CŎRALLI, ōrum, m. *a people of Lower Mœsia, dwelling on the shore of the Euxine, near the mouth of the Danube.* *Ovid.*

CŎRALLIS (κοραλλὶς), ĭdis, f. *a gem resembling red lead.* *Plin.*

CŎRALLŎACHĀTES (κοραλλοαχάτης), æ, m. *a kind of agate like coral, coralagate.* *Plin.*

CŌRAM (unc.) prep. with ablat. *before, in presence of, before the eyes of,* ἔμπροσθεν, πρός. *Cic.* Mihi vero ipsi coram genero meo, quæ dicere ausus es? — Sometimes after its case. *Nepos.* Diomedonte coram. *Sueton.* (who is fond of this, especially after names) Populo coram ubertim fleverat. *Tacit.* Diis, et patria coram obtestor. —— ¶ Adverbially, *in one's presence, by word of mouth, in person, before one's eyes, face to face.* *Cic.* (in *Ep.*) Sed hæc posterius, et coram fortasse commodius. *Id. Ibid.* Et quasi tecum coram loquerer. *Id. Ibid.* Cum coram sumus, et garrimus quidquid in buccam, *when we are together.* *Id.* Testes coram producti dicent, &c. *Id.* Intueor coram hæc ornamenta reipubl. *I see before me.* *Terent.* Sine, illum huc coram adducere. *Liv.* Offerre se coram.

Jentul. ad *Cic.* Mihi promiserunt coram, et absenti mihi scripserunt. *Cic.* Quoniam coram id facere prohibebor, absens possim. *Gell.* Coram videre aliquid. *Horat.* Ut veni coram. *Virg.* Improvisus ait: coram, quem quæritis, adsum, *here I am in person.* *Cæs.* Absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, *as if there in person.* *Id.* Eadem, quæ ex nunciis litterisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *in person.* *Cic.* Coram deferre aliquem, *h. e.* eum, qui domi est, nec peregrinatur. *Plaut.* Te is ipsus coram præsens præsentem videt. *Id.* Ipsi facito, coram ut tradas in manum. *Tacit.* Nec tamen Tiberii vox coram secuta, sed obversus ad matrem, ait, *h. e.* palam; or, *addressed to Agrippina.* —— ¶ For palam, *openly, publicly;* usually with verbs. *Cic.* Coram potius, me præsente, dixissent. — With a *subst.* *Sueton.* Traditio coram pugillarium, *h. e. the public delivery of the tablets.* —— ¶ In coram *or* incoram *for* coram. With *genit.* *Apul.*

CŎRĂMBLĒ (κοράμβλη), es, f. and **CŎRĂMBLĂ**, æ, f. *a kind of cabbage.* *Colum.*

CŎRĂX (κόραξ), ăcis, m. *a raven.* *Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of military machine for demolishing walls.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Coraces were also *certain priests of Mithra* (or, as others think, *images of gods, worshipped under the form of crows.* *Hieronym.*

CŎRBICŬLĂ (dimin. from corbis), æ, f. *a little twig-basket.* *Pallad.*

CŎRBIS (unc.), is, f. & m. *a large twig-basket, pannier,* κόφινος, λαρκός. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

CŎRBĪTĂ (from corbis, because, according to *Fest.* *a basket* was suspended from the top of the mast, as a sign), æ, f. *a large ship for traffic; a corvette.* *Plaut.* Tardiores, quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari.

CŎRBŬLĂ (dimin. from corbis), æ, f. *a little basket.* *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

CŎRCHŎRŬS (κόρχορος), i, m. or **CŎRCHŎRUM**, i, n. *a small plant,* called also *anagallis.* *Plin.*

CŎRCŎDĪLŬS, for *Crocodilus.*

CŎRCŬLUM (dimin. from cor), i, n. *a little heart.* *Plaut.* — As a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Nunc demum sum liber, meum corculum. —— ¶ Also, *a name given to* P. Scipio Nasica, *on account of his wisdom.* *Cic.*

CŎRCŬLŬS (cor), a, um, adj. *wise, prudent.* *Plin.*

CŎRCŬS, i, m. seems to be *a sort of disease.* *Marcell. Empir.*

CŎRCȲRĂ, æ, f. Κέρκυρα, *an island of the Ionian sea, at the entrance of the Adriatic, near Epirus.* Its more ancient name was *Phæacia;* its modern name is *Corfu.* It is famous for the gardens of Alcinous. *Plin.* — Hence, Corcyræus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to* Corcyra, *Corcyrean.* *Cic.* epistola, *written or dated at Corcyra.* *Nepos.* bellum. *Martial.* horti, *h. e. of Alcinous.* — Corcyræi, ōrum, *its inhabitants.* *Nepos.* —— ¶ Corcyra Melæna, or Corcyra nigra, *an island of the Illyric sea,* now *Curzola.* *Plin.*

CŎRDĀTĒ (cordatus), adverb, *wisely, prudently.* *Plaut.*

CŎRDĀTŬS (cor), a, um, adj. *wise, prudent,* ἔμφρων. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* homo. *Lactant.* Illum cordatiorem, quam ceteros. —— ¶ *Senec.* Cecidit pulcre cordatus homo, quo non alius fuit in toto fortior orbe, *h. e.* (perhaps) *brave, courageous.*

CŎRDĂX (κόρδαξ), ăcis, m. *a kind of rapid and indecent dance used in comedies.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Hence, *Trochee* is called by Aristotle, *cordax,* on account of its rapidity. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ *Fronto.* Sententiæ cordaces, *h. e. leaping, dancing;* where perhaps should be read *chordacea* or *chorica.*

CŎRDICĬTŬS (cor), adverb, *in the heart.* *Sidon.*

CŎRDŎLIUM (cor & doleo), ii, n. *heart-burning,* καρδιαλγία. *Plaut.* *Virg.*

CŎRDŬBĂ, æ, f. *a city in Spain,* now *Cordova.* — Hence, Cordubensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Martial.* — Cordubenses, ium, *its inhabitants.* *Hirt.*

CORDUS, a, um. See *Chordus.*

CŎRDȲLĂ, or **CŎRDILLĂ** (κορδύλη), æ, f. *the fry of the tunny fish.* *Plin.*

CORĔLLIĀNŬS, a, um, adject. *pertaining to* Corellius Atestinus, *a Roman knight.* *Plin.*

CŎRFĪNIUM, ii, n. *a town of the Peligni, in Italy, near the Apennines,* now *St. Pelino.* — Hence, Corfiniensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Cic.* — Corfinienses, ium, *its inhabitants.* *Plin.*

CŎRIĂ (Κορία), æ, f. *a name of Minerva among the Arcadians.* *Cic.*

CŎRIĀGĬNŌSŬS (coriago), a, um, adj. *afflicted with* coriago. *Veget.*

CŎRIĀGŌ (corium), ĭnis, f. *the sickness of cattle, when hide-bound* *Colum.*

CŎRIĀNDRĀTUM (coriandrum), i, n. liquamen ex coriandro. *Apic.*

CŎRIĀNDRUM (κορίανδρον, κορίαννον and κορίανον), i, n. *the herb coriander.* *Colum.* and *Plin.*

CŎRIĀRĬŬS (corium), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to hides or leather.* *Plin.* frutex, *a shrub used in tanning,* perhaps *a sort of rhus.* —— ¶ Coriarius, ii, m. *a tanner, currier, dresser of hides.* *Plin.*

CŎRICÆUM, for *Corycæum.*

CŎRICILLUM, i, n. parvum coreulum. *Petron.* Al. leg. *corcillum;* al. *corycillum, h. e.* κωρύκιον, sacculus, pera.

CŎRINNĂ, æ, f. *the name of a woman.* There were three poetesses of this name. *Ovid.*

CORINTHĂS, ădis, f. *an herb,* same as *Menais.* *Plin.*

CŎRINTHŬS, and **CŎRINTHŎS**, i, f. Κόρινθος, *Corinth, a famous city in the Peloponnesus, on the isthmus between the Corinthian (or Crissean) and Saronic gulfs. It was taken and destroyed by* L. Mummius. *Plin.* — *Horat.* *Ep.* 2. 1. 193. uses Corinthus *for* vasa Corinthia. — Hence, Corinthĭus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this city, Corinthian.* *Liv.* sinus, now *the gulf of Lepanto.* *Plin.* columnæ, *h. e. of the Corinthian order,* having the altitude equal to nine times the greatest diameter. *Cic.* æs, *Corinthian brass;* a metal in great esteem, consisting of a mixture of gold, silver, and copper, of which vessels were made. Hence, *Cic.* Corinthia vasa, or, *Id.* Corinthia (absol.). *Id.* Corinthia supellex. *Id.* opus. *Plin.* porticus, *h. e. having the capitals of its pillars of this composition.* — Corinthii, ōrum, *the Corinthians.* *Cic.* — Also, Corinthiăcus, a, um, and Corinthiensis, e, adj. *Corinthian.* *Liv* Sinus Corinthiacus. *Tacit.* Corinthiense litus. — Corinthiărius, ii, m. *a dealer in Corinthian brass or vessels;* a name given to Augustus, on account of his great fondness for such articles. *Sueton.* — *Corinthiarius* seems also to have been *a person who had the care of the Corinthian vessels of the empress* (Augusta). *Inscript.*

CŎRĬŎLI, ōrum, m. *a town of Latium on the borders of the Volsci.* *Liv.* — Hence, *the surname* Coriolānus. *Liv.* — Coriolāni, ōrum, *the inhabitants.* *Plin.* — ¶ Coriolana pyra, in *Plin.*, are pyra *coriolanea.*

CŎRIŎN (κόριον), i, n. same as Chamepitys, *the herb ground pine or St. John's wort.* *Plin.*

CORIPPUS, i, m Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *a grammarian and poet of the sixth century.*

CŎRIS (κόρις), is, f. *an herb, a species of hypericon.* *Plin.*

CŎRIUM (χόριον), ii, n. *the skin or hide of a beast; leather,* δέρμα. *Cæs.* Intexere turres coriis. *Plin.* Perficere coria, *to tan, dress.* *Senec.* Corium forma publica percussum, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat, νόμισμα σκύτινον. *Gell.* Coria piscium. *Plaut.* Tres corios (as if from corius) contrivisti, *h. e.* tria flagra. — Hence, *a bag or sack made of hide or leather.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* —— ¶ Of other things — Hence, in low language, *the skin of a man.* *Plaut.* Herus elephanti corio circumtectus est, non suo, *h. e.* est crassi et stupidi ingenii. *Id.* Fiet tibi puniceum corium, *h. e. with lashes.* *Id.* Concidere alicui corium, *h. e.* tergum verberare, *to tan his hide.* *Id.* Corium perdidi, *h. e.* actum est de tergo meo. *Martial.* Corio ludere tuo, *at your own expense or risk.* *Apul.* Ludis de alieno corio, *h. e. at another's expense.* — Also, *the bark of trees.* *Pallad.* Arboris corium proscindere. — And, *the skin, shell, or rind of fruits;* as, the chestnut, the fig, &c. *Vitruv.* Summum corium laterum sol acriter percoquit. *Id.* Coria parietum. *Id.* Unum corium arenæ inducere, *Plin.* — Also, more generally, *crust, surface, covering.* *Plin.* Coria terræ, *cover, layer, plaster.* *Id.* Corium nubium, *layer, stratum.* —— ¶ Proverb. Canis assuetus corio, said of a person who has become inured to a vice, and does not easily abstain from it. Compare *Horat.* Ut canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *h. e. from a reeking hide.*

CŎRNĒLĬŬS, a, um, adj. *a Roman family name* (nomen). There were several families of this name, as the Lentuli, Scipiones, &c. — Of the *Corneliæ leges,* there were as many as thirty; several of which were by Sylla the dictator; de sicariis et veneficiis; whence *Sueton.* Corneliæ leges, *h. e. Sylla's laws* de sicariis et veneficiis; also, de judiciis, *by which they were transferred from the equites to the senators,* &c. — Forum Cornelium *or* Cornelii, *a town in Italy on the Æmilian way,* now *Imola.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Castra Cornelia, *or* Corneliāna, *a place in Africa, where* Scipio Africanus *the elder first pitched his camp.* *Plin.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, Corneliānus, a, um, adj. *Cornelian, of or pertaining to Cornelius.* *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. for Cornelius.* *Cæs.* castra, see above.

CŎRNĔŎLŬS (dimin. from corneus), a, um, adj. *of horn.* *Cic.* Aures duros, et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus. — Figur. *Petron.* Sed corneolus fuit: ætatem bene ferebat.

CŎRNĒSCŌ (cornu), is, n. 3. *to grow into horn, become horn.* *Plin.*

CŎRNĒTUM (cornus), i, n. *a place full of cornel-trees.* *Varr.*

CŎRNĔŬS (cornu), a, um, adj. *made of horn, horn.* *Cic.* Ibes, corneo proceroque rostro. *Virg.* Quarum altera (porta) cornea. *Plin.* pyxis. *Martial.* laterna. —— ¶ Also, *dry as horn, horny.* *Plin.* Cornea videmus corpora piscatorum, *h. e. dry, tough.* *Id.* Cornei, *h. e. whose bones are solid, without marrow.* *Pers.* Neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, *h. e. a hard, unfeeling heart.* —— ¶ Also, *of the color of horn, white as horn.* *Plin.* color. ¶ Also (from cornus), *of the cornel-tree.* *Virg.* Virgulta cornea. *Id.* hastilia.

CŎRNĬCĔN (cornu & cano), ĭnis, m. *he that blows a horn, a horn-blower, cornetor.* *Liv.* and *Juvenal.*

CŎRNĬCŎR (cornix), āris, dep. 1. *to caw or chatter as a crow,* κρώζω. *Pers.* Nescio quid tecum grave cornicaris inepte.

CŎRNĬCŬLĂ (dimin. from cornix), æ, f. *a little crow.* *Horat.*

CŎRNĬCŬLĀNS (corniculum), tis, adj. *horned.* *Solin.* and *Ammian.* luna.

CŎRNĬCŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a soldier who had been presented with a* corniculum, *and had thereby been promoted;* hence, *a sort of petty officer, a subaltern.* *Sueton.* — Also, in the civil service, *a sort of aid to a magistrate, an assistant, secretary,* &c. *Cod. Just.*

CŎRNĬCŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *horned.* *Apul.*

CŎRNĬCŬLUM (dimin. from cornu), i, n. *a little horn.* *Plin.* — Also, *a small funnel of horn.* *Colum.* Lac caprinum per corniculum infundere faucibus. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of ornament presented by their general to soldiers, as a reward for good conduct, and said to have been worn in their helmets.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Corniculum, *a town of Latium.* *Plin.* — Hence, Corniculānus, a, um, adj. *of, from, or pertaining to the same.* *Liv.*

CŎRNĬCŬLŬS, i, m. *the office of a* cornicularius. *Sueton.*

CŎRNĬFRŌNS (cornu & frons), tis, adj. *having horns on the forehead.* *Auct.* ap. *Non.*

CŎRNĬGĔR (cornu & gero), a, um, adj. *wearing or bearing horns, horned.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* Corniger Taurus. *Virg.* Corniger fluvius, see *Cornu.* *Ovid.* Corniger Ammon, *horned;* because worshipped

under the form of a ram. —— ¶ Cornigera, absol. sc. animalia, *horned animals. Plin.*

CŎRNĬPĒS (cornu & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having hoofs hard as horn, with horny hoofs. Virg.* Cornipedum equorum cursus. *Sil.* Cornipedem plantam. — Absol. Cornipes, *a horse. Sil.* and *Claudian.*

CŎRNIX (probably κορώνη), icis, f. *a crow. Virg.* and *Ovid.* It is spoken of as very long-lived. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Proverb. *Cic.* Cornicum oculos configere, *to be too wise for the wise; to overreach the prudent.*

CŎRNŪ (κέρας), n. *indeclin. in sing.; in plural,* Cornua, uum, ibus, *a horn* of a beast. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *the claw of a lobster or crab, the tooth of an elephant. Plin.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Cornua obvertere alicui, *h. e. to attack.* So, *Horat.* Tollere cornua in aliquem. — Also, *the horny part of the hoof* of an animal; *the hoof. Cato* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, *what is made of horn. Plaut.* Vulcanum in cornu gerere, *in a horn lantern. Virg.* Latices infundere cornu, *tunnel of horn. Horat.* Cornu bilibri instillare caulibus, *an oil vessel. Ovid.* Curvavit flexile cornu, *bow.* —— ¶ Figur. *boldness, courage, spirit. Horat.* (ad amphoram) Addis cornua pauperi. *Ovid.* Tunc pauper cornua sumit. —— ¶ On account of the resemblance; *a horn* to blow upon, *a trumpet,* (or this may have been so called because horns were the first trumpets). *Cic.* and *Horat.* — *Ivory. Martial.* Emptis ossibus Indicoque cornu. — Cornua lunæ, *the horns of the moon. Cic.* and *Virg.* — Cornua fluminis (whence corniger fluvius), *the arms. Virg.* — *The wing of an army or fleet. Cæs.* Hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa. *Sallust.* Equitatum omnem in cornibus locant. *Lucan.* Diductis extendunt cornua proris. — Figur. *Cic.* Cornua commovere disputationis tuæ, *make the wings of your argument give way,* h. e. *refute it.* — *The conical eminence of the helmet in which was inserted a crest. Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Hair twisted so as to resemble a horn. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *every projecting extremity* (especially when there are two of them). *Virg.* Cornua antennarum, *the ends or points of the yards. Ovid.* Flexum a cornibus arcum tendit, *ends. Liv.* Forte in cornu primus sedebat Casca, *at a front corner.* So, *Tacit.* Judiciis assidebat in cornu tribunalis, *at the extremity. Stat.* Cornua Parnassi, *peaks, tops. Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cornu portus, *point or pier. Ovid.* Cornua terræ, *projections, points, promontories.* — So, in books, *the projecting extremity of the stick around which they were rolled,* which was often decorated. For the ancients rolled up their books, and when the stick (*umbilicus*) had been added, they were finished. *Martial.* Liber explicitus usque ad sua cornua. — In the harp (testudo), *a sort of sounding board. Cic.* — Also, *a morbid excrescence on the forehead. Horat.* —— ¶ Cornu copiæ, *horn of plenty, cornucopia,* which signified fruitfulness and abundance. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* It is fabled to have been the horn of the goat which suckled Jupiter (see *Amalthea*); according to others, the horn which Hercules broke off from the Achelous, which had been changed into a bull. —— ¶ Cornus, us, m. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 59. Cornibus qui resonant. Also, *Plin.* —— ¶ Cornum, i, n. *Varro* and *Scribon. Larg.*

CŎRNŪCŌPIÆ, and, more correctly, CŎRNŪ CŌPIÆ. See *Cornu.*

CŎRNŪĀRIUS (cornu), ii, m. *a maker of horns to blow on. Pandect.*

CŎRNŪLUM (dimin. from cornu), i, n. *a small horn. Apic.*

CŎRNUM (cornus), i, n. *a cornel-berry; the fruit of the cornel-tree. Virg.*

CŎRNUS (cornu), i, f. *the cornel-tree,* κρανεία; so called from its hard, horn-like wood. *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, *what is made of this wood. Virg.* volat Itala cornus, *h. e.* hasta ex corno. *Stat.* Cornu (*abl.* 4 *decl.*) depressus Achiva. —— ¶ See, also, *Cornu,* near the end. *Ovid.* Torsit grave cornum (*n.* 2.).

CŎRNŪTUS (cornu), a, um, adj. *horned, having horns. Varr.* —— ¶ Figur. *Hieronym.* Cornutus syllogismus, ut quacumque me verterem, strictius tenerer. —— ¶ Cornutæ, ārum, *name of a sea-fish. Plin.*

COROCOTTA. See *Crocotta.*

CŎRŌLLA (dimin. from corona), æ, f. *a little crown; a chaplet, coronet. Propert.* and *Catull.*

CŎRŌLLĀRIUM (corolla), ii, n. *a small corona. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *a gift, which consisted of a small wreath or garland; a small wreath or garland, for a present* (to which may be referred the passage from *Plin.*). These wreaths were given, for instance, to distinguished actors, as a mark of satisfaction; afterwards a gift in money was substituted for it. — ¶ Also, *every thing which is given over and above what is actually due; surplus, overplus, gratuity, douceur,* &c. *Cic.* Ut esset, unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc corollarium nummorum adderetur. *Sueton.* Corollaria, et præmia alienis quoque muneribus de suo offerebat. *Senec.* Corollarium aspergere in diem se locanti. — Figur. *a corollary, inference. Arnob.*

CŎRŌNA (κορώνη), æ, f. *a garland, wreath,* στέφανος, κορώνη. *Cic.* — These were often worn at feasts, *Cic.*: or were used on occasions of public joy, when not only were they worn by men, but placed upon houses, temples, the statues of the gods, &c. *Cic.*; and also at sacrifices. *Virg.* — A *corona* was also set up as a prize. *Sueton.* — Also, *a wreath or garland given as a reward. Nepos.* Honoris corona, *a wreath of honor.* — Hence, it is sometimes rendered, *a crown;* e. g. Corona triumphalis, *a wreath of laurel,* worn by the victorious general at his triumph: Civica, *of oak-leaves,* given to him who had saved the life of a citizen: Vallaris, given to him who first mounted or broke through the enemy's rampart: Muralis, to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city: Castrensis, to him who first made his way into the enemy's camp: Navalis, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy: Obsidionalis, to the general who freed Romans from a blockade. — Corona aurea, sometimes to a triumphing general, and sometimes to one who had done a brave deed in war (*Liv.*), sometimes given to the gods, as to Jupiter. *Liv.* — Figur. *reward, meed. Virg.* Primam merui coronam. *Sil.* Spes prima coronæ. — Coronæ were also placed upon the dead, or carried before them. *Cic.* — It was probably the custom to place a wreath on the heads of enemies who had been taken prisoners, when they were offered for sale as slaves. Hence the phrases, Sub corona vendere, venire, and emere, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* (though this is otherwise explained). —— ¶ There were two constellations, each of which bore the name of *corona; the northern crown,* called also *cressa* or *gnossia* corona, because it was placed in the heavens by Bacchus in honor of Ariadne. *Virg., Manil.* and *Ovid.*: and *the southern crown. Germanic.* Est et sine honore corona. —— ¶ Also, *whatever is circular like a wreath or crown,* or *which surrounds any thing, as that does the head. Liv.* Corona circuli, *h. e. rounding, round hole. Hirt.* Coronæ (valli), *h. e. circuit, compass* (but this is otherwise explained. *Curt.* muri. *Plin.* montium, *a circular chain of mountains. Cato.* Circum coronas ulmos serito, *h. e. circular mounds or dams,* or *the margins, circumferences. Senec.* Corona, *a halo about the moon. Colum.* Ungulæ, quibus coronæ superpositæ sunt, *h. e. the crowns, the upper part of the hoof, next the hair.* — In architecture, *a projection, either at the top or middle of the walls. Plin.* and *Vitruv.* Also, more strictly, *a cornice;* also, *the corona,* so called. *Vitruv.* — ¶ Also, *a ring, or circle of men;* for instance, standing round an orator, *Cic.*: or round an assembly of men, *Liv.* — Also, in war, *a circular line formed of troops round a besieged city, line of circumvallation formed of troops. Liv.* Non corona, sed operibus oppugnare urbem. *Curt.* Urbem corona cingere. — Also, *the circle of men who defend a wall or rampart. Liv.* Corona vallum defendere.

CŎRŌNÆUS, a, um, adj. *belonging to the city Corone in Messenia. Plin.*

CŎRŌNĀLIS (corona), e, adject. *pertaining to a corona. Apul.* Ut illa Medea totam domum, filiamque cum ipso sene flammis coronalibus deusserat, *h. e.* corona aurea ex venenis facta.

CŎRŌNĀMEN (corono), inis, n. *a wreathing, wreath, garland. Apul.*

CŎRŌNĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *flowers or leaves to make garlands of. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a wreath, garland. Tertull.*

CŎRŌNĀRIUS (corona), a, um, adject. *belonging or pertaining to a wreath,* &c. *suitable for making wreaths, crowns, circular shapes. Plin.* Anemonæ coronariæ, *h. e. used in making wreaths or garlands. Id.* Coronarius naturæ lusus, *h. e. in making wreaths. Vitruv.* Coronarium opus, *the making of a golden crown. Id.* Coronaria opera, *cornices, ornamental projections. Plin.* Coronarium æs Cyprium, *h. e.* coronis faciendis aptum. — Hence, Aurum coronarium, *gold (or money) contributed by the inhabitants of a province, to furnish the imperator with a golden crown.* Though this was properly a voluntary gift, it was so usual that it came to be considered as a debt, and was sometimes little better than an exaction, especially when obtained only under pretence of a golden crown. *Cic.* —— ¶ Coronarius, ii, m. *a maker of wreaths or crowns,* or *one who deals in them;* Coronaria, *a woman who did the same. Gell.*

CŎRŌNĀTOR (corono), ōris, m. *a crowner. Augustin.*

CŎRŌNĒA, æ, f. *a city in Bœotia,* of which only the ruins remain. *Nepos.* — Hence, Coronēus, a, um, and Coronensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Liv.*

CŎRŌNĔŎLA (dimin. from corona), æ, f. *a kind of autumnal rose. Plin.*

CŎRŌNEUS [trisyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. *father of Coronis, who was turned into a crow* (cornix).

CŎRŌNIS (κορωνίς), idis, f. *a mark or sign made by a flourish of the pen, which writers used to place at the end of a book or section;* hence, *close, end. Martial.* Liber sera coronide longus. —— ¶ As a proper name, *the mother of Æsculapius. Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Coronides, æ, m. *Æsculapius.* —— ¶ Also, *the daughter of Coroneus, turned by Pallas into a crow. Ovid.*

CŎRŌNŌ (corona), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to crown, wreath,* στεφανόω. *Cic.* Epulæ, quas inibant coronati, *crowned with garlands. Plin.* victores olea. *Horat.* Coronari Olympia, *h. e.* in Olympiis. *Sueton.* Coronare comœdiam, *to crown the author of the comedy. Id.* Coronatus de oratoribus, *h. e. who had won the palm among the orators. Virg.* Cratera coronant, and Vina coronant, *h. e. crown, adorn with a wreath;* or as others think, *fill high, fill to the brim. Stat.* Comæ coronato recubantes auro, *h. e.* in aurea pyxide, tanquam aurea corona. —— ¶ Also, *to gird, surround, invest, hem in. Virg.* omnem aditum custode. *Propert.* castra humo. *Lucret.* Pluma columbarum cervices circum, collumque coronat. *Vitruv.* Stellæ circum solis radios, solem ipsum, uti centrum, itineribus coronantes, *h. e. revolving round.* —— ¶ Also, *to adorn, set off. Plin.* Coronari nomine novo.

CŎRŌNŌPUS (κορωνόπους), ŏdis, *crow's-foot, buck's-horn plantain. Plin.*

CŎRŌNŬLA (dimin. from corona), æ, f. *the crown on the hoofs of horses. Veget.*

CŎRPŎRĀLIS (corpus), e, adj. *having body or substance, bodily, corporeal. Senec.* Dicimus, quædam corporalia esse, quædam incorporalia. *Pandect.* Corporalia pignora, *h. e. material;* opposed to *nomina* and *jura.* —— ¶ Also, *belonging or relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. Gell.* Bona corporalia et externa. *Senec.* Vitia corporalia, *ailments, indispositions. Pandect.* Corporalis possessio, *h. e.* cum res ipsa possidetur. *Priscian.* Corporale nomen, *h. e. of that which has a body;* as, *homo.*

CŎRPŎRĀLĬTAS (corporalis), ātis, f.

corporality, bodily nature, σωματότης. Tertull.

CŎRPŎRĀLĬTER (Id.), adv. corporally, bodily. Pandect. Servus corporaliter pignori datus.

CŎRPŎRĀSCŌ (corpus), is, n. 3. to become body. Claud. Mamert.

CŎRPŎRĀTĬŌ (corporo), ōnis, f. corporality, assumption of a body. Tertull.

CŎRPŎRĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um. adj. good for the body, nourishing the body. Cal. Aurel.

CŎRPŎRĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. quality of the body, make of the body. Vitruv. and Colum.

CORPORATUS, a, um. See Corporo.

CŎRPŎRĔUS (corpus), a, um, adj. corporal, corporeal, having a body, material. Cic. Corporeum, et adspectabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. Lucret. Ergo corpoream naturam animi esse, necesse est, Corporeis quoniam telis, ictuque laborat. —— ¶ Also, relating to the body, bodily. Virg. pestes. —— ¶ Also, fleshy, of flesh. Ovid. Corporeus humerus. Plin. Insigne gallinaceis corporeum, h. e. the crest.

CŎRPŎRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish with a body. — Hence, Cic. Mundus est corporatus, bodily, material. Lactant. Is igitur corporatus est, assumed a body. Tertull. Mundus diversitatibus corporatus, h. e. made up, composed. —— ¶ Also, to make into body; hence, Corporari, to become body. Plin. —— ¶ Also, to kill. Enn. ap. Non.

CŎRPŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Corpulentus. Cæl. Aurel.

CŎRPŬLENTĬA (corpulentus), æ, f. corpulence, corpulency, bulkiness of body, grossness of habit. Plin.

CŎRPŬLENTUS (corpus), a, um, adj. in good keep, fleshy, bulky, gross, fat. Plaut. Corpulentior videre atque habitior. Colum. Nitidum, et hilare, et corpulentum pecus. Gell. Pingit homo et corpulentus.

CŎRPUS (κορμός, Æol. κορπός), ŏris, n. a body, solid substance, any thing material; mass, substance, σῶμα. Cic. Atomos, quas appellat, id est individua corpora. Ovid. Quot haberet corpora pulvis, tot mihi natales, &c. Lucret. Corpus ferri. Id. Nubes corpore condenso. Plin. Uva fert omnium corporum suorum acinos, h. e. of all the shoots or slips which have grown together on one stock. — Especially, the body. Cic. Nec gaudere quemquam nisi propter corpus, nec dolore. Scribon. Larg. Ad corpus pellem caninam habere, next to the skin. — — Also, the flesh alone. Cic. Ossa subjecta corpori. Id. Vires et corpus amisi, my strength and flesh. Phædr. Corpus facere, to gain flesh, grow fat. Cels. (of food) Corpus facere, to make to grow, nourish. — Also, for pudenda. Liv. Corpus vulgare. Phædr. Amissum corpus, h. e. testiculi. — Corpus stands also for the person, in respect of civil liberty, life, or death. Sallust. Corpora nostra, our persons. Liv. Libera corpora restitui. Curt. In illo corpore posita est victoria, that individual. Ovid. Fidissima corpora. So, Virg. Delecta virum corpora. — Also, the shades of the dead. Virg. (Charon) Subvectat corpora cymba. — Also, a corpse. Liv. Corpus exsequiis caruit. — Figur. Quintil. Corpus eloquentiæ. Id. Ut quasi in corpus eant, gain flesh, h. e. richness of expression. — Also, Plin. Corpus arboris, h. e. the wood itself, all but the bark. —— ¶ Also, the uniting or connecting of several things into a whole; the whole which is made up of several things. Cic. A principio conjurationis usque ad reditum nostrum, videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse, h. e. book. Virg. Toto certatum est corpore regni, all the forces, whole strength, united resources. Pandect. Corpus Homeri, the works of Homer. Senec. Corpora ignotorum auctorum conquirere. Pandect. Corpora rationum, books of accounts. Cod. Just. Corpus Juris. Pandect. patrimonii, the whole, sum total. So, Id. Omnia corpora hereditatis. — Also, a body, made up of different individuals, a community, body politic, people, legion, corps, division, &c. Liv. Corpus nullum civitatis, nec Senatus, nec plebis concilium esse. Justin. Fiunt de uno populo duo corpora. Id. Unus de corpore militum. Liv. Qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, h. e. of the same rank. Id. Sabini sui corporis creari regem volebant, h. e. from amongst themselves. Pandect. Collegium, vel corpus fabrorum, et naviculariorum, a fraternity.

CŎRPUSCŬLUM (dimin. from corpus), i, n. a little body, particle of matter, atom, corpuscle; the body, spoken of slightingly; also, a small collection. Cic., Juven. and Justin.

CŎRRĀDŌ (con & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. to scrape or rake together, scrape off, συμψάω. Pandect. Si tectorium quod induxeris, picturasque corradere velis. Lucret. Vortex conradens ex aere semina nubis. — Figur. to scrape together. Terent. minas decem alicunde. Pandect. eam summam. Terent. Corrasi omnia, sc. vasa, vestimenta, &c.

CŎRRĀSUS, a, um, particip. from corrado.

CŎRRĀTĬŌNĀLĬTAS (con & ratio), ātis, f. h. e. analogia. Augustin.

CŎRRECTĬŌ (corrigo), ōnis, f. a correcting, amending, setting to rights; a correction. Cic. Hæc est correctio philosophiæ veteris, et emendatio. Sueton. Correctio morum. — Also, correction, reproof. Cic. Delicto dolere, correctione gaudere. —— ¶ Among rhetoricians, a figure of speech, by which the speaker takes back some word or expression, and substitutes a stronger; correction, μετάνοια, ἐπανόρθωσις; in introducing which immo is often used. Cic.

CŎRRECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one who sets right, a corrector, amender. Cic. O præclarum correctorem atque emendatorem nostræ civitatis! Horat. Asperitatis et invidiæ corrector. Liv. Usus est legum corrector. — Also, absol., a teacher of morals. Horat. —— ¶ Under the emperors, a sort of governor, as of a province, whose office was called Correctura. Pandect.

CŎRRECTŪRA, f. See Corrector. Aurel. Vict.

CŎRRECTUS, a, um, particip. from corrigo. —— ¶ Adj. improved, amended, corrected. Gell. Ut is, qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat, correctiorque.

CŎRRĔCUMBŌ (con & recumbo), is, n. 3. to lie down or recline with. Tertull.

CŎRRĒGNŌ (con & regno), as, n. 1. to reign or rule with. Tertull.

CŎRRĒPŌ (con & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep together, to creep or slink into a place, εἰσέρπω, ὑφέρπω. Varr. Omnes patresfamiliæ intra muros correpsimus. Cic. Occulte in aliquam onerariam corrependum. Id. Quod in dumeta correpitis, you creep into brambles, h. e. get inextricably involved. —— ¶ Figur. Lucret. Conrepunt membra pavore, shrink together.

CŎRRĔPTĒ (correptus), adverb, shortly; of the quantity of a syllable. Gell. Dictito correpte dicimus. Ovid. Correptius exit.

CŎRRĔPTĬŌ (corripio), ōnis, f. a seizing, laying hold of. Gell. Vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco præsenti. — Hence, Scribon. Larg. In ipsa correptione uti oportet ea antidoto, h. e. cum morbus corripit. —— ¶ Also, a shortening. Vitruv. Correptiones dierum, aut crescentiæ. — Hence, of a syllable, a shortening, shortness, opposed to productio. —— ¶ Also, blame, reprehension, reproof. Tertull.

CŎRRĔPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a reprover, blamer, rebuker. Senec.

CŎRRĔPTUS, a, um, particip. from corripio. —— ¶ Adj. short. Quintil. syllaba.

CORREUS. See Conreus.

CŎRRĪDĔŌ (con & rideo), es, n. 2. to laugh or smile together, συγγελάω. Augustin. Colloqui et corridere. — Figur. Lucret. Omnia conrident, conrepta luce diei.

CŎRRĬGĬA (perhaps corrigo), æ, f. the thong of a shoe. Cic. Abrupto corrigiæ. Plin. Corrigia canina, h. e. ex corio canis.

CŎRRĬGŌ (con & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to set right, make straight what was crooked, to set upright what was inverted, κατορθόω. Cic. Ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videtur. Augustin. ap. Macrob. corpus informe. Liv. cursum. Plin. se, h. e. to become straight. Petron. Phialam contusam malleo corrigere. Plin. vulvas conversas. Sueton. malas labentes, h. e. to raise the falling jaw and shut the gaping mouth of a dead person. —— ¶ Figur. to amend, correct, reform, set right. Cic. Cursu corrigere tarditatem. Id. fragm. errorem pœnitendo. Id. vitium legis. Id. Petivit, ut eam orationem corrigerem, antequam ederet, revise, correct. Id. Corrigere sententiam alicujus, to moderate, mitigate, change in any part. Plaut. Quin eum adolescentem, quem corruptum esse vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? —— ¶ Also, to soften, correct the asperity of. Plin. vina. —— ¶ Also, to heal, remedy. Plin. maciem corporis.

CŎRRĬPĬŌ (con & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. to take or catch together; of any quick or violent motion or action; hence, to snatch or hurry away, set in rapid motion. Virg. and Plaut. Corripere se, to catch one's self together, when one, for instance, wishes to proceed rapidly; to set one's self in motion, start. Terent. Me intro corripui timidus, hastened in, ran in. Id. Corripuit de repente tacitus sese ad filiam, betook himself. Id. se inde, make his way thence, make off. — So, Virg. Corripio corpus e stratis, I start from my bed. Stat. Correpta sinus, h. e. girt up, having the garment gathered up. —— ¶ Also, eagerly to lay hold of, seize hastily, snatch up. Cic. Hominem corripi jussit. Virg. cæsariem hostis. Vellei. Universa Pannonia arma corripuit, took up arms. Virg. offam objectam, snatch up. Id. arcum manu. Phædr. aliquid dente. Virg. Flamma corripuit tabulas. — Hence, Tacit. Neque cunctatur, quin proximas præfecturas corripiat, attack, seize. Lucret. Omnia corrident correpta luce diei, being rapidly caught. — Also, Virg. Corripere viam, h. e. to start quickly. Id. Repente corripiunt spatia, start in the race, as it were, lay hold of, seize the space. Id. præcipiti certamine campum. Horat. Tarda necessitas corripuit gradum, hastened its pace. But, Virg. Corripere medium spatium, hastily traverse. — Hence, to attack, seize; especially of misfortune or disease, which falls suddenly upon one. Virg. Morbi corripiunt corpora. Sueton. Decessit paralysi, altero die, quam correptus est, was taken. Plin. Ep. Corripi pedum dolore. Cels. Corripi morbis. Curt. Subita morte correptus, carried off by a sudden death. Hence, Ovid. Correpta cupidine, seized with desire. Id. militia, h. e. amore militiæ. Sueton. Correptus misericordia, touched with pity. Gell. ira, seized. — Figur. Virg. Hunc plausus hiantem corripuit, h. e. cepit, has seized his attention, occupied him. —— ¶ Also, to carry away to trial, to accuse, bring to trial. Tacit. aliquem accusatione. Id. A delatoribus corripitur. —— ¶ Also, to make way with, carry off, purloin. Cic. pecunias. Virg. sacram effigiem. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. vectigalia. — Hence, Justin. præmia communis victoriæ, to carry off, bear away. —— ¶ Also, to chide, reprove, rebuke. Cæs. Convicio consulis correpti. Ovid. Corripere peccata sodalis. Sueton. adulationes gravissimo edicto. —— ¶ Also, to reduce, contract, abridge, shorten, limit. Sueton singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina. Id. impensas ludorum. Ovid. Corripiat moras, shorten, cut off; or prevent. Quintil. verba, to abbreviate, e. g. by aphæresis, syncope or apocope. Gell. præpositionem, to pronounce short, shorten. — Hence, Quintil. Syllaba correpta, a short syllable.

CŎRRĪVĀLIS (con & rivalis), and CŎNRĪVĀLIS, a rival, competitor; same as Rivalis. Quintil. declam.

CŎRRĪVĀTĬŌ (corrivo), ōnis, f. the bringing of water together into one stream. Plin.

CŎRRĪVŌ (con & rivus), as, āvi, ātum,

a. 1. *to turn several streams into one, to form from several streams*; Passive, *to flow or run together, be collected.* *Pandect.* Corrivare aquam. *Plin.* Damnosi torrentes corrivantur. *Id.* Tiberis corrivatus piscinis. *Senec.* Venæ aquarum, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt. —— ¶ *Plin.* 6, 16. Corrivare flumen, seems to mean, *to divide into streams*, and draw off in different directions, to water the fields.

CŎRRŎBŎRĀMĔNTUM (corroboro), i, n. *a means of strengthening, a support.* *Lactant.*

CŎRRŎBŎRŌ (con & roboro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make strong, strengthen, invigorate, confirm*, ἐπιῤῥώννυμι, κραταιόω, ἰσχυρόω. *Cic.* Cum puerilis tua vox se corroborarit. *Plin.* Carduus stomachum corroborat. *Id.* Cerebrum corroboratur. *Sueton.* Militem assiduo opere corroborare. — Figur. *Cic.* conjurationem nascentem. *Id.* Mens usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat. — Hence, Corroboratus, a, um, *that has reached its strength, become strong.* *Cic.* ætas, *h. e. of a man.* *Id.* audacia.

CŎRRŌDŌ (con & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw, gnaw up, eat away.* *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

CŎRRŎGŌ (con & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring or get together by entreaty, seek up and down*; or simply, *to get together, collect*, συνεpανίζω. *Cic.* Ipse suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis et a faucibus macelli corrogat. *Plin. Ep.* Corrogare auditores. *Cic.* Nummulis corrogatis de nepotum donis, *h. e. collected.* So, *Cæs.* Corrogata pecunia ad usus necessarios. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Carbunculos corrogare, *h. e.* colli. —— ¶ Also, *to take together.* *Liv.* Vela ex navibus corrogari jussit.

CŎRRŌSŬS, a, um, particip. from corrodo.

CŎRRŎTUNDŌ (con & rotundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make round.* *Senec.* Grando corrotundatur. *Petron.* Terra quasi ovum corrotundata. —— ¶ Also, *to collect together, heap together.* *Petron.* Uno cursu centies sestertium corrotundavi.

CŎRRŪDA, æ, f. *the herb wild sperage*, ἄγριος, ἀσπάραγος. *Cato* and *Colum.*

CŎRRŪGIS (con & rugo), e, adj. *having wrinkles or folds.* *Nemesian.*

CŎRRŪGŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle*, ῥυτιδόομαι. *Colum.* In tabulato corrugari olivam, minoremque fieri. *Horat.* Sordida mappa corruget nares, *h. e. make you draw up your nose.*

CŎRRŪGŬS, i, m. *canal, water-ditch.* *Plin.* Corrugos vocant: a corrivatione credo.

CŎRRUMPŌ, and CŎNRUMPŌ (con & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. properly, *to tear apart*; hence, *to waste, impair, mar, spoil, damage, hurt, injure, destroy, corrupt*, διαφθείρω, ἀμαλάττω, λυμαίνω. *Cic.* mores civitatis. *Cæs.* frumentum. *Sallust.* prædam. *Plaut.* oculos lacrimis. *Liv.* equos. *Ovid.* spem. — Hence, Corrumpi, *to be spoilt, corrupted, destroyed.* *Terent.* prandium corrumpitur. *Cic.* Conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, *soon spoils.* *Tacit.* Humor ex hordeo aut frumento corruptus, *fermented.* *Cic.* literas publicas, *forged.* —— ¶ Also, *to seduce, bribe, corrupt.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* aliquem pecunia. *Cic.* aliquem pretio (*or without* pretio). *Ovid.* virginem.

CŎRRŬŌ (con & ruo), is, ui, n. and a. 3. *to rush together.* *Curt.* Accipitres rostris inter se corruunt. So, *Senec.* Violentius semper ex necessitate, quam ex virtute corruitur (*impers.*). —— ¶ Also, *to fall down, fall*, συμπίπτω. *Cic.* Si ædes eæ corruerunt, vitiumve fecerunt. *Id.* Tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt. *Id.* oppida. *Id.* Pæne ille timore, ego risu corrui. *Plin.* Corruens morbo comitiali. — Figur. *Cic.* Si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis. *Id.* Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. *Id.* Antiochi ista corruent universa, *will fall to the ground.* —— ¶ Transitively, *to bring to the ground, overthrow.* *Lucret.* Corruere hanc rerum violento turbine summam. —— ¶ Also, *to heap together.* *Plaut.* Ibi me corruere posse, aiebas, divitias.

CŎRRUPTĒ (corruptus), adv. *corruptly, depravedly, viciously.* *Cic.* De quibus neque depravate judicant, neque corrupte, *h. e.* quasi accepta pecunia. *Ascon.* Corruptissime judicare. *Senec.* Multa facunde explicuit, corruptius, quam Fabianus, sed dulcius.

CŎRRUPTĒLA (corrumpo), æ, f. *what corrupts, contaminates, or ruins; a bane; mischief, corruption.* *Cic.* Melius etiam, quod largitionem, corruptelam dixit esse. *Id.* Mores cantus dulcedine corruptelaque depravantur. *Id.* Irretire adolescentulum illecebris corruptelarum, *h. e.* voluptatum. *Id.* Ista corruptela servi, si non modo impunita fuerit, &c. *h. e.* crimen, quo quis servum alienum corrupit. *Id.* In corruptelis mulierum, *h. e.* in mulieribus corrumpendis. *Cic.* Corruptela judicii. —— ¶ Also, *debauchery.* *Cic.* Stupra dico, et corruptelas, et adulteria, incesta denique. *Sueton.* Famosus corruptelis, adulteriisque. —— ¶ Also, *a corrupter, debaucher.* *Terent.* Corruptela nostrum liberum. —— ¶ Also, *a place of debauchery or ruin*, as, a gaming house, a brothel. *Frontin.* and *Plaut.*

CŎRRUPTĬBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *corruptible, liable to decay.* *Lactant.*

CŎRRUPTĬBĬLĬTĀS (corruptibilis), ātis, f. *corruptibility, corruptibleness.* *Tertull.*

CŎRRUPTIŌ (corrumpo), ōnis, f. *a corrupting, corruption; what corrupts, depraves, or contaminates.* *Cic.*

CŎRRUPTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *corruptible, liable to decay.* *Tertull.*

CŎRRUPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a corrupter, ruiner, destroyer, seducer.* *Cic.* juventutis. *Sueton.* Corruptores Vestalium, *debauchers.* *Plaut.* Amor latebricolarum hominum corruptor. *Cic.* Corruptor Senatus. *Sallust.* victoriæ.

CŎRRUPTŌRĬŬS (corruptor), a, um, adj. *corruptible*, corruptibilis. *Tertull.* and *Marcion.*

CŎRRUPTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that corrupts or destroys.* *Cic.* Tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia. *Ammian.* Licentia rerum corruptrix et morum.

CŎRRUPTŬS, a, um, particip. from corrumpo. —— ¶ Adj. *spoiled, ruined, bad, corrupt, depraved.* *Horat.* Iter longum et factum corruptius imbri. *Hirt.* Aqua corruptior et salsior, *somewhat foul and brackish.* *Cæs.* Corrupti macie equi, *wasted away.* *Cic.* in orat. *Philippi* contra *Lepid.* Ad eum concurrere homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, *the most depraved of every rank.* *Horat.* Corruptus judex male verum examinat, *corrupt.*

CORS. See *Chors.*

CŎRSA (κόρση), æ, f. plur. Corsæ, ārum, *the garnishing of porches or doors*, fascia antepagmenti, *h. e.* ornamentum in modum fasciæ, quod in ostiorum antepagmentis fieri solet. *Vitruv.*

CŎRSĀLVIUM, ii, n. *an herb*; same as *Salvia.* *Apul.*

CŎRSĬCA, æ, f. Κορσική, Κύρνος, *the island Corsica, near Italy*; said to abound in honey, but bitter and poisonous. *Plin.* — Hence, Corsĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Corsica, Corsican.* *Ovid.* Corsica apis. *Plin.* cera. *Senec.* mare. — And Corsicānus, a, um, adj. the same. *Solin.* — Also, Corsus, a, um, adj. the same. *Ovid.* — Corsi, ōrum, *the Corsicans.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* — *Corsica* seems to have been derived from *Corsi*, rather than the reverse.

CŎRSŎĪDĒS (κορσοειδής, *like hair*), is, m. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

CŎRTĔX (unc.), ĭcis, m. and with poets sometimes f. *the rind, shell, or external hard covering of any thing*, φλοιός. Of trees, *the bark.* *Cic.* — *Plin.* glandis. *Id.* nucum, *nutshell.* *Id.* testudinum. *Id.* phalangiorum, *h. e. the skin.* *Vitruv.* ovi, *h. e. the shell.* *Plin.* rosæ. — Particularly *the bark of the cork-tree, cork.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Horat.* Levior cortice, *h. e. fickle, inconstant.* Cork was made use of in swimming. Hence, *Id.* Nare sine cortice, *h. e. not to be in need of any assistance.* The bark of the cork-tree was also used for stopples. *Id.* —— ¶ Figur. *the exterior, covering, integument.* *Varr.*

CŎRTĬCĀTŬS (cortex), a, um, adj. *covered with bark, having a bark*, corticem habens. *Pallad.* and *Colum.*

CŎRTĬCĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of bark*, φλοιώδης. *Varr.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Corticius* is read.

CŎRTĬCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having a thick bark.* *Plin.* Radix crassa et corticosa. *Id.* Tus, quod in arbore hæsit, ferro depectitur: ideo corticosum, *h. e.* admixtum habet corticem.

CŎRTĬCŬLA (dimin. of cortex), æ, f. *a light or thin bark.* *Colum.*

CŎRTĪNA (unc.), æ, f. *a caldron, kettle*, λέβης. Used for various purposes; as, to dye wool in. *Plin.* — Also, set under to receive the oil, when the olives were pressed. *Cato.* This vessel was perhaps three-footed, or placed on a tripod. —— ¶ Also, *the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo delivered the responses*, χρηστήριον. *Virg.* Phœbi cortina. *Suet.* Aureas cortinas Apollini Palatino dedicavit, *golden vessels supported on three feet*, or *tripods.* —— ¶ Also, *any cavity, circle, or arch.* *Sever.* in *Ætna.* theatri. *Auct. Dial. de Orat. the circle formed by the spectators.*

CŎRTĪNĀLIS (cortina), e, adj. *relating to a caldron.* *Colum.* Cortinale, *the place where kettles, caldrons, and cooking utensils were kept.*

CORTINIUS. See *Gortynius.*

CŎRTĪNŬLA (dimin. of cortina), æ, f. *a small* cortina. *Ammian.*

CŎRTŌNA, æ, f. *a town of* Etruria. Hence, Cortonensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to* Cortona. *Liv.* montes, *near Cortona.* — Cortonenses, *the inhabitants of* Cortona. *Plin.*

CORŬLUS. Same as *Corylus.*

CORUS. See *Caurus.*

CŎRŬSCĀMĔN (corusco), ĭnis, n. *a glittering.* *Apul.*

CŎRŬSCĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a quick vibration of light, flash, coruscation*, ἀστραπή. *Solin.*

CŎRŬSCŌ (coruscus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to quiver, vibrate, be agitated with a tremulous motion.* *Virg.* pennis. *Juvenal.* Coruscat abies. — Also, *to glister, glitter, flash, shine, lighten*, ἀστράπτω, στίλβω. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to move rapidly, to hurl, shake, brandish.* *Virg.* Gæsa coruscant manu.

CŎRŬSCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *tremulous, waving, moving.* *Virg.* ilices. —— ¶ Also, *glistering, glittering, flashing, shining, bright, resplendent. brilliant, coruscant.* *Virg.* and *Horat.*

CORŬSSO. See *Conisco.*

CŎRVĪNŬS (corvus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a raven.* *Plin.* ovum. *Apul.* nigredo, *blackness, like that of a raven.*

CŎRVŬS (unc.), i, m. *a raven.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, from resemblance, *a grapple-iron, grapnel, machine used in naval engagements.* *Curt.* — Also, *a surgeon's instrument.* *Cels.* — Also, *a sort of battering-ram.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ *A kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.* According to some, *a sea-swallow* (Trigla hirundo, L.). —— ¶ Also, *a Roman surname.*

CŎRY̆BANTES. See *Corybas.*

CŎRY̆BĀNTIŬS (Κορυβαντικός), a, um, adj. *Corybantian.* *Virg.*

CŎRY̆BĀS (κορύβας), antis, m. *a priest of Cybele.* *Claudian.* Generally only used in the plural, Corybantes, *the priests of Cybele*, who made a great noise at the celebration of their festivals, and behaved as if delirious. *Horat.*

CŎRY̆CĒUM (κωρυκεῖον), i, n. same as *Sphæristerium.* *Vitruv.*

CŎRY̆CIS (κωρυκίς), ĭdis, f. adj. *Corycian.* *Ovid.* nymphæ, *h. e.* habitantes in antro Corycio.

CŎRY̆CIŬS (Κωρύκιος), a, um, adject. *belonging to the nymph* Corycia, *called after her.* *Stat.* antrum, *at the foot of* Parnassus. — Hence, *Ovid.* nymphæ, *h. e.* perhaps *the Muses.* —— ¶ Also, *at, of, or near the mountain and town of* Corycus *in* Cilicia. *Horat.* and *Curt.* — *Martial.* nimbus, *h. e. saffron.*

CŎRY̆CŬS, and CŎRY̆CŎS (Κώρυκος), i, m. *a promontory of* Cilicia, *with a town of the same name, now* Curco. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a mountain of Crete, with a town called* Corycum. *Plin.*

CŎRY̆LĒTUM (corylus), i, n. *a place where hazels grow, copse of hazel-trees.* *Ovid.*

CŎRȲLŬS (κόρυλος), i, f. *a hazel or filbert-tree.* Virg.

CŎRȲMBIFĔR (corymbus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing clusters of ivy-berries.* Ovid.

CŎRȲMBĪTĒS (κορυμβίτης), æ, m. *a species of the herb* tithymalus. Plin.

CŎRȲMBIUM (κορύμβιον), i, n. *ornamental hair dressed in the shape of a cluster of ivy-berries.* Petron.

CŎRȲMBŬS (κόρυμβος), i, m. *a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries.* Virg. and Plin. *and of the fruits or flowers of similar shrubs and plants.* Plin. ferulæ. Colum. *of an artichoke.* —— ¶ Also, *the extreme projecting parts of the prow and stern of a ship, which used to be variously adorned.* Valer. Flacc.

CŎRȲPHÆŬS (κορυφαῖος), i, m. *a chief, leader, head, principal, coryphæus.* Cic.

CŎRȲPHĀSIĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a name of* Minerva. Arnob.

CŎRȲTHŬS (Κόρυθος), i, f. *a town of* Etruria, same as *Cortona.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, m. *the founder of the town of Cortona.* Virg.

CŎRȲTŬS, and CŎRȲTŎS (κωρυτός), i, m. *a quiver, bow-case.* Virg. — Also, *an arrow.* Stat.

CŎRȲZĀ (κόρυζα), æ, f. *a running catarrh.* Cæl. Aurelian.

CŌS, cōtis, f. *any hard stone; a flint-stone.* Liv. Novacula cotem discindere. Curt. Invisæ cotes. Virg. Duris cotibus. —— ¶ Also, *a cliff, rock.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a whetstone.* Cic., Horat. and Plin.

CŌS, *an island.* See *Coos.*

CŌSĀ, or CŌSSĀ, æ, f. or CŌSÆ, ārum, *a town of Etruria.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Lucania in Lower Italy.* Cæs. — Hence, Cosānus, a, um. Cic.

CŎSMĒTĀ (κοσμήτρια), æ, f. *she that adorns.* — So the female slaves of Roman ladies were called, whose business was to dress their mistresses, paint their eyebrows, cleanse their teeth, &c. Juvenal.

CŎSMIĀNŬS (Cosmus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to* Cosmus, *a famous dealer in ointments; called after him, made by him,* &c. Martial.

CŎSMICŬS, or CŎSMICŎS (κοσμικός), a, um, adj. *of the world, belonging to it; a citizen of the world.* Martial.

CŎSMŎGRĀPHŬS (κοσμογράφος), i, m. *a cosmographer, one who writes a description of the world.* Messala Corvin.

CŎSMŬS, i, m. *a famous manufacturer of, and dealer in ointments;* perhaps also, *a person voluptuous in the use of them.* Juvenal.

COSSA. See *Cosa.*

CŎSSIM, or CŎXIM (coxa), adverb, *on both the hips,* e. g. *to sit.* Apul.

CŎSSIS (unc.), is, and CŎSSŬS, i, m. *a worm that was found under the bark of oaks, and fed with meal by the Romans,* κίς, κιός, θρίψ. Plin.

CŎSSȲRĀ, CŎSȲRĀ, and CŎSŪRĀ (κόσσυρα), æ, f. now *Pantalaria, an island between Sicily and Africa.* Ovid.

CŎSTĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a rib,* σπάθη. Virg. and Cels. — Also, figur. Virg. aheni, *h. e. side.* Plin. navium.

CŎSTĀMŌMUM (κόστος and ἄμωμον), i, n. *an aromatic plant.* Pandect.

CŎSTĀTŬS (costa), a, um, adj. *having ribs.* Varr.

CŎSTUM, i, n. or CŎSTŎS, or CŎSTŬS (κόστος), i, f. *an Indian shrub, which yielded a fragrant ointment* (Costus arabicus, L.). Plin.

COTANA. See *Cottana.*

CŌTĀRIŬS, or CŌTŌRIŬS (cos), a, um, adj. *e. g.* cotaria (cotoria), *a quarry out of which they dig whetstones.* Pandect.

CŌTHŌN (κώθων), ōnis, m. and CŌTHŌNUM, i, n. either *an island near Carthage and Hadrumetum,* or *a harbor formed by it,* or *both.* Auct. B. Afric. —— ¶ Also, *an island near the Peloponnesus.* Plin.

CŎTHURNĀTIŌ (cothurnus), ōnis, f. *a tragic performance.* Tertull.

CŎTHURNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *wearing buskins.* Hence, *superior to, or exalted above others,* as in rank or dignity. Ovid.; in poetry. Martial. —— ¶ Also, *tragic.* Lactant. scelera. Ovid. Lycophron.

CŎTHURNŬS (κόθορνος), i, m. *a buskin.* There were two kinds of *cothurnus* in use among the ancients. One of them, worn by hunters, was a kind of shoes reaching up to the middle of the calf, and laced tight by means of thongs, to protect the foot and ankle, without obstructing freedom of motion. Vi The other kind was worn b actors, and differed from the *cothurnus* in this respect, that a sole of cork, at least four fingers thick. Horat. —— ¶ Hence, of writings, *a lofty or majestic style.* Virg. and Horat. — Sometimes it may be rendered *a tragedy.* Hence, also, in the arts, as in painting, *a sublime or grand style.* Plin.

CŎTĪCŬLĀ (dimin. of cos), æ, f. *any small hard stone, a flint,* especially the hard and dark-colored layers of it, which were used for whet and touch-stones, also, for small mortars. — Hence, *a touch-stone.* Plin. — Also, *a mortar.* Id.

COTIDIANUS, COTIDIE, &c., same as *Quotidianus,* &c.

CŎTĪNŬS (unc.), i, m. *a shrub which yields a dye or paint resembling that of purple.* Plin. — Perhaps *Venice sumach* (Rhus cotinus, L.).

COTŌNA. See *Cottana.*

CŎTŌNĒA, æ, f. *an herb, so called by the Venetians, but by the Gauls named* halum, perhaps *wall-wort, comfrey,* or *black bryony.* Plin. 26, 26.

CŎTŌNĔŬS, and CŎTŌNIŬS, a, um, adj. for *Cydonius* (κυδώνιος). — Hence, Cotoneum, *a quince-apple.* Varr. — Also, *a quince-tree.* Colum.

CŌTŌRIŬS, a, um. See *Cotarius.*

CŎTTĀBŬS (κότταβος), i, m. properly, *an amusement much practised at entertainments, which consisted in flinging from a cup the remnant of liquor, after drinking, to some distance into a copper basin placed on the floor, not letting any fall on the ground, and thus producing a sound, termed* λάταξ. Hence, *the sound produced by such a throwing of liquor,* and, in general, *any sound or noise resembling it.* Plaut. Ne cottabi bubuli in te crepent.

CŎTTĀNĀ (κόττανα), or CŎCTŌNĀ, CŎCTĀNĀ, CŎTĀNĀ, CŎTŌNĀ, ōrum, n. *a kind of small dry fig growing chiefly in Syria.* Martial.

CŎTTIŬS, i, m. *the king of a nation inhabiting the Alps.* After his death, his kingdom was made a Roman province by the emperor Nero. Suet. — Hence, Cottiānus, a, um, adj. Tacit. Alpes, *a certain part of the Alps.* Plin. civitates, *the Alps.* — Also, Cottius, a, um, adj. Tacit. Alpes.

CŎTŬLĀ, or CŎTȲLĀ (κοτύλη), æ, f. *a small vessel or measure, containing half a* sextarius. Mart.

CŌTURNIX (unc.), īcis, f. *a quail,* ὄρτυξ. Ovid.

CŎTYLA. See *Cotula.*

CŎTȲLĒDŎN (κοτυληδών), ŏnis, f. *the herb navel-wort.* Plin. (Cotyledon umbilicus, L.).

CŎTȲTTIĀ (Κοτύττια), ōrum, n. *sc.* sacra, *a festival in honor of the goddess* Cotytto. Horat.

CŎTȲTTŌ (Κοτυττώ), us, f. *the goddess of lewdness.* Juvenal.

COUS, a, um, adj. See *Coos.*

CŎVĪNĀRIŬS (covinus), i, m. *one that fights on a chariot* (covinus). Tacit.

CŎVĪNŬS (a Celtic word), i, m. *a warlike chariot or car, in use amongst the Britons and Belgæ.* Mela. — Also, *a sort of travelling carriage.* Martial.

CŎXĀ (unc.), æ, f. *the hip or haunch.* Cels. —— ¶ Also, *the huckle-bone.* Plin.

CŎXENDIX (coxa), īcis, f. *the hip or haunch.* Plaut. and Cels. —— ¶ Also, *the huckle-bone.* Plin.

COXIM. See *Cossim.*

COXO. See *Catax.*

CRĂBRA, or AQUA CRABRA, now *la Marrana, la Marrannetta, a small river which rises in the country of Tusculum, and divides into two branches, the larger of which empties into the Anio, the smaller passes through the city of Rome, and empties into the Tiber.* Cic.

CRĂBRŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a wasp, hornet,* ἀνθρήνη, σφήξ. (Vespa crabro, L.) Plin. — Plaut. Irritare crabrones, *to tread into a hornet's nest, to embroil one's self with surly people.*

CRĂCCĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of leguminous plant, or pulse,* probably *a sort of vetch.* Plin.

CRĂCĔNS (from obsol. craceo), tis, adj. same as *Gracilis.* Enn. ap. Fest.

CRĂGŬS, and CRĂGŎS, i, m. now *mount Goranis, a mountain on the coast of Lycia.* Ovid.

CRĀMBĒ (κράμβη), es, f. *a sort of cabbage or colewort.* Juvenal. Crambe repetita (proverb of the frequent repetition of the same thing).

CRĀPŬLĀ (κραιπάλη), æ, f. *inebriation.* Cic. Edormire crapulam. —— ¶ Also, *any thing intoxicating,* as rosin, with which wines used to be medicated. Plin.

CRĀPŬLĀRIŬS (crapula), a, um, adj. e. g. unctio, *against inebriation,* or *at the drinking of wine.* Plin.

CRĀS (unc.), adv. *to-morrow,* αὔριον. Cic. — Also, *for to-morrow.* Martial. — Also, as a *substant.* Martial. Cras istud. Pers. Cras hesternum, *yesterday.* Plin.

CRĂSSĀMĔN (crasso), īnis, n. same as *Crassamentum.* Colum.

CRĂSSĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a thick matter settling to the bottom of any liquid; the dregs, grounds, or sediment,* ἴζημα, ὑπόστασις. Colum. —— ¶ Also, *thickness.* Gell. —— ¶ Also, *a condensation, thickening.* Plin.

CRĂSSĒ, (crassus), *thickly, grossly,* παχυλῶς. Colum. —— ¶ Also, *rudely, without taste.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *not very clearly or distinctly, darkly.* Senec. — Plin. crassius.

CRĂSSĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to thicken, grow thick or gross,* παχύνομαι. Plin. —— ¶ Also, *to harden, grow hard.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *to grow fat.* Colum. and Plin.

CRĂSSIĀNŬS (Crassus), a, um, adj. *belonging to* Crassus, *called after him.* Vellei.

CRĂSSIFICŌ (crassus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten.* Cæl. Aurelian. —— ¶ Also, *to thicken.* Cæl. Aurelian.

CRĂSSITĀS (crassus), ātis, f. same as *Crassitudo.* Apul.

CRĂSSITIĒS, ēi, f. same as *Crassitudo.* Apul.

CRĂSSITŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. *density, thickness, bigness, crassitude,* παχύτης. Cic. aeris. Plin. mellis. Cæs. parietum. —— ¶ Also, *the sediment found at the bottom of any liquid.* Plin.

CRĂSSIVĒNIŬS (crassus & vena), a, um, adj. *having thick veins.* Plin.

CRĂSSŌ (crassus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make thick.* Apul.

CRĂSSŬS (perhaps from cresco), a, um, adj. *thick, coarse, gross, dense, heavy,* παχύς, παχυλός. Cic. cœlum. Id. Aer crassissimus. Plin. Arbor crassior. Id. arena. Horat. toga. Cic. tenebræ. Ovid. aquæ, *swoln.* — Hence, *fat.* Martial. turdus. Cic. ager, *rich.* — Also, *awkward, rude, unmannerly, not polite.* Cic. Munusculum crasso filo, *a small homely present.* Horat. Minerva, *plain, rude, not polished.* —— ¶ Crassus, *the name of a family of the* gens Licinia, as, L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator;* P. Crassus, *surnamed the Rich;* M. Crassus, *the* Triumvir.

CRĂSTĬNŬS (cras), a, um, adj. *of to-morrow.* Cic. dies, ἐπιοῦσα ἡμέρα. Id. In crastinum (*sc.* tempus) differre. —— ¶ Also, for *sequens, futurus.* Virg. hora.

CRĂTÆGIS, is, f. *an herb.* Plin.

CRĂTÆGŎS, or CRĂTÆGŬS (κράταιγος), i, and CRĂTÆGŌN (κραταιγών), ōnis, m. *a tree* (Cratægus torminalis, L.) same as *Aquifolia.* Plin.

CRĂTÆGUM (unc.), i, n. *h. e.* granum buxi. Plin. 16, 52.

CRĂTÆIS (Κραταιΐς), *the mother of Scylla.* Ovid.

CRĂTÆŎGŎNŎN (κραταιόγονον), *an herb called flea-wort* (Polygonum Persicaria, L.). Plin.

CRATAIS. See *Cratæis.*

CRĀTĒR (κρατήρ), ēris, m. *a large vase or bowl, in which the ancients used to mix their wine with water, and whence the wine was poured into cups.* Virg. —— ¶ Hence, from resemblance, *a vessel to put oil in.* Virg. — Also, *a basin or cistern, which receives the water that rises from the spring.*

Plin. Ep. — Also, the vent or aperture of a volcano, whence the fire issues. Plin. — Also, the opening in the earth which Pluto made for himself. Ovid. — Also, a bay near Baiæ. Cic. — Also, a star. Ovid.

CRĀTĒRA (κρατήρ), æ, f. same as Crater, a large bowl to mix wine and water in. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a star. Cic.

CRATERITES (unc.), æ, m. a precious stone, perhaps a sort of jacinth of the color of amber. Plin.

CRĀTES (unc.), is, f. a texture of rods or twigs wattled together; a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel, ταρσός. Varr. stercoraria. Cæs. Cratibus paludem explere, with fascines. — Hence, a harrow. Virg. and Plin. — It was also a punishment to cover criminals with a hurdle, and then to throw stones upon it. Liv. —— ¶ From the resemblance: Petr. argented, gridiron. Virg. favorum, the texture of the honey-comb. Id. pectoris. Ovid. spinæ, the chine of the back.

CRĀTHIS (Κρᾶθις), is & ĭdis, m. a river in Lower Italy, now Crati. Ovid.

CRĀTĪCIUS, and CĀRTITIUS (crates), a, um, adj. twisted, wattled, made with hurdles of the form of a gridiron, &c. Vitruv. parietes.

CRĀTĪCŬLA (dimin. of crates), æ, f. a small hurdle; a gridiron, ταρρίον, ἐσχάριον. Martial. and Cato.

CRĀTĪNUS, i, m. a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings. Horat.

CRĀTĬŌ (crates), is, a. 4. to harrow or break the clods of ploughed land. Plin.

CRATITIUS, a, um. See Craticius.

CRĔĀBĬLIS (creo), e, adj. that can be made, produced or created. Apul.

CREĀGRA (κρεάγρα), æ, f. a flesh-hook to take meat out of the pot. Martian. Capell.

CREĀMEN (creo), ĭnis, n. creation, or any thing produced. Prudent.

CRĔĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a creating, appointing, choosing, making, electing. Cic. magistratuum. —— ¶ Also, a procreation. Pandect. liberorum.

CRĔĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a creator, maker, author, founder, builder, δημιουργός, κτιστής. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a father. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, one that appoints, chooses, elects, makes, &c. Cod. Just.

CRĔĀTRIX (creator), ĭcis, f. she that makes, produces or creates. Lucret. —— ¶ Also, a mother. Virg.

CRĔĀTŪRA (creo), æ, f. a thing created; a creature, κτίσμα. Tertull.

CRĒBER (cresco), bra, um, adj. frequent, repeated, numerous, thick, close, συχνός, θαμής, θαμινός. Cic. Literæ crebriores. Id. Ædificia creberrima. Ovid. Lucus creber arundinibus, set thick. —— ¶ Also, doing a thing frequently, abounding in any thing. Cic. In eo creber fuisti. Id. Creber est rerum frequentia, h. e. crebro usurpat. — Crebra (neutr.) for crebro. Virg. — So, also, Id. Creber pulsat, h. e. crebro.

CRĒBESCŌ (from creber, as rubesco from ruber, and consequently more correct than crebresco), is, bui, n. 3. to grow frequent, grow strong, increase more and more, συχνοῦμαι, διαθρυλλέομαι. Virg. and Tacit. — Hence, Crebescit, a rumor is spreading abroad, much talked of; a report becomes prevalent, that, &c. Tacit.

CRĒBRĒ (creber), adv. closely. Vitruv. Alnus crebre fixa.

CRĒBRESCO. See Crebesco.

CRĒBRITĀS (creber), ātis, f. frequency. Cic. —— ¶ Also, density, closeness. Vitruv. aeris.

CRĒBRITER, adv. for crebro. Vitruv.

CRĒBRŌ (creber), adverb, frequently, oftentimes, repeatedly. Cic. Literas crebro mittas. Id. crebrius. Id. creberrime.

CRĒBRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to do a thing repeatedly. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, activ. to make close, condense. Plin. Tela crebrata, h. e. dense texta.

CRĒDĬBĬLIS (credo), e, adj. credible, probable, likely, like enough, that may be believed. Cic. Narrationes credibiles. Ovid. Credibili majora. Quintil. Credibilior.

CRĒDĬBĬLĬTĔR (credibilis), adv. credibly, probably. Cic. At quam non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem. Quintil. Credibilius.

CRĒDĬTŌ (frequentat. of credo), as, n. 1. to believe. Fulgent.

CRĒDĬTŌR (credo), ōris, m. one that lends or trusts another; a creditor, χρήστης. Pandect. —— ¶ Figur. Plin.

C[illegible]TRIX (creditor), ĭcis, f. a female [illegible]. Pandect.

C[illegible]US, a, um. See Credo.

CRĒDŌ (compos. for certum do), is, ĭdi, ĭtum, n. and a. 3. — As an intrans. it signifies to trust, have confidence to, rely upon, confide in, give credit to, believe, πιστεύω. Cic. alicui. Sallust. virtuti alicujus. — Also without the dat. Cic. — Crede mihi and mihi crede are sometimes put adverbially for profecto — believe me, indeed, in truth. —— ¶ As a trans. it signifies to confide or consign to one's care, commit to one's trust, intrust. Terent. alicui suam vitam. Cic. se victori. Virg. in soles novos for novis solibus. — Hence, to lend. Cic. alicui pecuniam. — Also, absol. Cic. to lend money. — Hence, Creditum, any thing committed to one's trust; a trust, debt. Senec. and Sueton. — Pandect. Alicui in creditum ire or dare, h. e. credere. Id. In creditum accipere, as a thing given on condition of return or repayment; as a trust, loan. Id. In credito esse, to be committed to one's trust; to be lent. — Also, to believe, take for true. Cic. omnia. — Also, with the gen. Plaut. Cui omnium rerum credit, h. e. in omnibus rebus or omnes res. — Hence, in general, to think, suppose, believe, imagine. Cic. —— ¶ Credo is frequently inserted adverbially and without governing any case or sentence, in order to denote the impression which a thing makes upon the individual character of the person speaking; it consequently is often nothing but a polite limitation of a person's opinion, — I should think, perhaps, probably. Cic. Male, credo, mererer. Id. An illius vicem, credo, doles. — Credor is sometimes put for creditur mihi. Ovid. Credemur, h. e. credetur nobis. — Credor stands often for creditur de me. Ovid. Credebar sanguinis auctor, h. e. I was thought to be, &c. Tacit. Creditus interiisse. — Credier for credi. Plaut. — Credin' for credisne? Terent.

CREDUAM and CREDUIM for credam. Plaut.

CRĒDŬLĬTĀS (credulus), ātis, f. credulity, rashness of belief, ταχυπιστία. Planc. in Cic. Ep.

CRĒDŬLUS (credo), a, um, adj. easy or rash of belief, credulous, πιστευτικός, εὔπιστος. Cic. senex. — Also, figur. Ovid. piscis. — Also, alicui, one that easily believes another person. Virg. and Horat. — Also, in rem. Ovid. — Justin. Convivia credula, familiar, cordial, without distrust. —— ¶ Also, easily gaining credit. Tacit. fama.

CRĔMĀTĬŌ (cremo), ōnis, f. a burning or consuming by fire. Plin.

CRĔMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who burns or consumes by fire. Tertull.

CRĒMENTUM (cresco), i, n. a growth, an increase. Varro and Plin.

CRĔMĔRA, æ, m. a small river of Etruria, famous for the death of the 300 Fabii. Liv. — Hence, Juvenal. Cremeræ legio.

CRĔMĔRENSIS (Cremera), e, adj. pertaining to Cremera. Tacit.

CRĔMĬUM (cremo), ii, n. small fire-wood, brush-wood. Colum.

CRĔMŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to burn, set on fire, καίω. Cic. corpus.

CRĔMŌNA, æ, f. now Cremona, a town of Italy, on the Po. — Hence, Cremonensis, e, adj. Tacit. ager. Liv. Cremonenses, the inhabitants of Cremona.

CRĔMŌR (unc.), ōris, m. the thick juice or milky substance obtained from macerated or pressed grains. Cato. Cremor crassus, a thick pap.

CRĒNA (unc.), æ, f. a notch; an incision. Plin. 11, 63 (si lectio certa).

CRĔŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make, create, form, produce, κτίζω, ποιέω. Plin. herbas. Cic. oratorem. — Hence, to generate, beget, bear, bring forth. Liv. and Pallad. —— ¶ Also, to make, cause, give, afford, bring on, occasion. Cic. alicui periculum. Id. errorem. Plaut. voluptatem. —— ¶ Also, to make, elect, appoint, create. Cic. consules, prætores. Id. tribunos plebis. Nepos. regem. Liv. dictatorem.

CRĔŌN (Κρέων), tis, m. a king of Corinth. Horat. —— ¶ Also, a king of Thebes.

CRĔPĀX (crepo), ācis, adj. making a noise, resounding, rustling, creaking, crackling. Mæcenas ap. Senec.

CRĔPĔRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. doubtful, uncertain, dark, dusky, difficult, critical. Lucret. bellum. Symm. Creperum noctis, twilight.

CRĔPĬDA (κρηπίς), æ, f. a sandal, ὑπόδημα; a kind of covering for the feet, used among the Greeks and Romans. It consisted only of a sole, which left the upper part of the foot bare, and was fastened on by means of leathern thongs or strings, crossed over and wound round the ankle. Cic. — Plin. Ne sutor supra crepidam, sc. judicet, let not a shoe-maker go beyond his last.

CRĔPĬDĀRIUS (crepida), a, um, adj. e. g. sutor, who makes sandals. Gell.

CRĔPĬDĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. wearing sandals. Cic. and Sueton.

CRĔPĪDŌ (κρηπίς), ĭnis, f. a basis, ground or foundation. Cic. urbis. Plin. obelisci, a pedestal. —— ¶ Also, an elevated shore or bank whereon the water beats. Liv. — Also, the top, edge or brow of a steep rock. Virg. saxi. — Also, a sort of mound raised on each side of the road. Petron. semitæ. — Also, the border, brink, brim of any thing. —— ¶ In architecture, Crepidines, ornamental projections or prominences. Vitruv.

CRĔPĬDŬLA (dimin. of crepida), æ, f. a little sandal. Plaut.

CRĔPĬDŬLUM (crepida), i, n. a sort of head-dress. Tertull.

CRĔPĬTĀCILLUM (dimin. of crepitaculum), i, n. a rattle. Tertull.

CRĔPĬTĀCŬLUM (crepito), i, n. a child's rattle; any instrument that makes a noise when shaken by the hand, σεῖστρον. Lucret.

CRĔPĬTŌ (frequentat. of crepo), as, n. 1. same as Crepo. Plaut., Propert. and Virg.

CREPITULUM, same as Crepidulum.

CRĔPĬTUS (crepo), us, m. a noise, rattling, clashing, jingling, ringing, tinkling, crackling, creaking, rustling, ψόφος. Liv. armorum, the clattering. Cic. dentium, the chattering. Id. plagarum. Liv. alarum. Id. aeris, a resounding. Plin. imbrium per folia, a pattering. Id. cardinum, the creaking. Martial. digitorum, the snapping. Sueton. ventris, and Cic. Crepitus, a breaking of wind backwards. — Hence, Plin. Crepitum reddere, or, Sueton. emittere, to break wind behind.

CRĔPŌ (unc.), as, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 1. — As an intrans. it signifies, to sound, resound, ring, tinkle, jingle, clink, rattle, clatter, creak, crackle, rustle, ψοφεῖν, &c. Plaut., Ovid. and Plin. — Martial. Digiti crepantis signa, the sign of snapping the fingers. Terent. Fores crepuerunt, the door has creaked, h. e. is about to be opened. The doors of the Greeks opened to the street; and when any one went out, he always made a noise, by striking the door on the inside, to give warning to those without, to keep at a distance. Knocking from without the Greeks called κόπτειν, fores pultare or pulsare. — Hence, to break, burst, fly into pieces; to be shivered or shattered. Virg. Remi crepuere. — Also, to break wind behind. Martial. —— ¶ As a trans. it signifies to make a noise with any thing; to make it sound or resound. Stat. aera. — Hence, to talk much of, boast of, praise. Plaut. leges. Horat. pauperiem, to decry, complain of. Lucret. antiquum genus.

CRĔPŬLUS (crepo), a, um, adj. sounding, resounding, rushing, rustling. Sidon.

CRĔPUNDIA (Id.), ōrum, n. children's playthings, toys, or baubles. Cic. — Children that had been exposed or in some other way lost, were recognized by them. Terent. —— ¶ Also, a sort of musical instruments, as bells, cymbals, castanets, &c. used by the Egyptians in dancing. Justin.

CRĔPUSCŬLASCŌ (crepusculum), is, n. 3. to grow dusk. Sidon.

CRĔPUSCŬLUM (dimin. of crepus, which is derived from *κνέφας*), *the twilight, particularly the evening twilight*. The opposite of *diluculum*. *Ovid.* Ad prima crepuscula. *Colum.* Crepusculo redeundum est.

CRĒS (Κρὴς), Crētis, m. *of Crete, a Cretan.* *Cic.* Epimenides Cres. *Cæs.* Cretas sagittarios.

CRĒSCENTĬA (cresco), æ, f. *a growth, an increase.* *Vitruv.*

CRĒSCŌ (creo), is, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. *to grow, come forth, to be born, descended, generated.* *Varr.* — *Ovid.* Loca crescunt, *to come forth, appear, become visible, or more and more visible.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow, increase, become bigger*, αὐξάνω. *Cic.* Lacus Albanus crevisset. *Id.* Mihi creverunt amici. *Id.* Crescentes morbi. — Also, *to grow up, to be brought up.* *Suet.* in domo alicujus. *Ovid.* Crescentibus annis. — Also, figur. *Cic.* Crescit odium. *Id.* opes animique hostium. — So also, *Id.* Crescere dignitate. *Id.* laude. —— ¶ Also, *to rise, thrive, be promoted or advanced, to attain or acquire honor and authority, to become great.* *Cic.* ex invidia alicujus. *Id.* ex hominibus. *Id.* de aliquo. *Liv.* ex republica, *h. e.* per remp. *Ovid.* Ex nostro mœrore crescit Charaxus, *derives pleasure or satisfaction*, or, *takes courage.* —— ¶ Cresse *for* Crevisse. *Lucret.*

CRĒSSA (Cres), æ, f. *she that is of Crete; a Cretan.* *Ovid. Am.* 1. 7. 16. Cressa, *h. e.* Ariadne Cretensis. *Id. de ar. am.* 1, 327. Cressa, *h. e.* Aerope. — Also, as an *adj.* *Id.* Cressa Corona, *h. e.* Corona Ariadnes. *Virg.* pharetra. *Horat.* Cressa nota, *h. e. a white mark, mark of lucky omen.* *Prop.* herba, *h. e.* dictamnus.

CRĒSSIŬS (Id.), or **CRĒSIŬS**, a, um, adj. *Cretan.* *Virg.* nemora. *Id.* prodigia, *h. e.* taurus Cretam devastans.

CRĒTA, æ, and **CRĒTĒ** (Κρήτη), es, f. *an island*, now *Candia*.

CRĒTA, æ, f. *Cretan earth.* Not only our *chalk* was called so among the ancients, but also *a sort of clay* or *argillaceous earth*, *κιμωλία γῆ, κέραμος*. *Plin.* The ancients used to whiten garments with it. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* — Also, as a paint. *Horat.* Instead of wax for sealing letters. *Cic.* To make earthen vessels out of it (creta figularis, *potter's earth*). *Plin.* For marking the end of the course in the circus. *Id.* — Also, in medicine. *Id.* It was a Roman custom to mark in their calendar lucky days with it. *Horat.* — *Varr.* 1. 7. 8. Creta fossicia, *h. e. marl.*

CRĒTĀCĔŬS (creta), a, um, adj. *white as Cretan earth, or mixed with it.* *Plin.*

CRĒTÆŬS, a, um, and **CRĒTĀNŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cretan.* *Plaut.* Cretani, *the Cretans.*

CRĒTĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *e. g.* taberna, *where there is Cretan earth for sale.* *Varr.*

CRĒTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *whitened with* creta. *Plin.* fasciæ. *Pers.* ambitio, *because, among the Romans, a man who solicited an office, appeared in a toga rendered shining white by the application of* creta. — *Martial.* fabulla, *painted.*

CRĒTENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *Cretan.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Cretenses, ium, *the Cretans.* *Nepos.*

CRĒTĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. h. e. *e creta.* *Lucret.*

CRĒTHEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Κρηθεὺς [two syllab.], *a brother of Athamas and father of Æson and Pelias.* — Hence, Crethēius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Cretheus.* *Val. Fl.* proles, *h. e. Jason, grandson of Cretheus.* — Crethīdes, æ, m. so *Jason* is called, *the grandson of Cretheus.* *Id.*

CRĒTHMŎS (κρῆθμος), i, f. *sea-fennel* (Crithmum maritimum, L.). *Plin.*

CRĒTICŬS (creta), a, um, adj. *of Crete, Cretan.* *Horat.* — Hence, Creticus, *a surname of* Q. Cæcilius Metellus, *from his conquest of Crete.* *Vellei.* — Creticus pes, same as *Amphimacrus, a foot of a verse, consisting of three syllables,* a long, a short, and a long (— ◡ —). *Cic.* — Hence, versus, *h. e. either entirely or for the most part consisting of such feet.*

CRĒTIFŎDINA (creta & fodina), æ, f. *a chalk-pit, a place where creta is dug out of the earth.* *Pandect.*

CRĒTIŌ (cerno), ōnis, f. *the right or privilege of a person to give an oral declaration, within a certain time, whether he has concluded to enter upon an inheritance or not.* *Ulpian.* —— ¶ Also, *the act of entering on an inheritance* with the customary solemnities and observance of the time prescribed for considering. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *an inheritance.* *Plin.* 2, 24.

CRĒTIS (Κρητὶς), ĭdis, f. *a woman of Crete, Cretan.* *Ovid.*

CRĒTŌSŬS (creta), a, um, adj. *full of* creta. *Varr.*

CRĒTŬLA (dimin. of creta), æ, f. same as *Creta.* *Cic.*

CRĒTŪRA (cerno), æ, f. *the siftings of corn, bran, chaff.* *Pallad.*

CRĒTŬS (cresco), a, um, particip. with *abl.* with or without a *prepos.* *born, sprung, generated.* *Varr.* — Particularly with poets. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.*

CRĒTŬS, a, um. See *Cerno.*

CRĔŪSA (Κρέουσα), æ, f. *a daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, and wife of Jason, after he had divorced Medea.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also *a daughter of Priam, and wife to Æneas.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Bœotia.* *Liv.*

CRIBELLŌ, a. 1. same as *Cribro.* *Pallad.*

CRIBELLUM (dimin. of cribrum), i, n. *a small sieve.* *Pallad.*

CRIBRĀRIŬS (cribrum), a, um, adj. *relating to sifting;* also, *that which is sifted.* *Plin.*

CRIBRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sift, searce*, κοσκινίζω. *Colum.*

CRIBRUM (cerno), i, n. *a sieve, searce, riddle*, κόσκινον. *Cic.* — It is also used as a *masc.* *Colum.* Cribro, qui, &c., (from the *nomin.* cribrus or criber).

CRIMEN (κρίμα), ĭnis, n. *a reproach, charge, accusation, indictment, crimination, arraignment, impeachment*, αἰτία, διαβολὴ, ἔγκλημα. The *plur.* *crimina* frequently signifies *false charges, slander, calumny.* *Prop.* and *Suet.* — *Nep.* In crimen vocari, or, *Terent.* venire, *to be accused.* *Cic.* In crimen vocare, or, *Plin.* adducere, *to accuse.* *Tacit.* Crimen merere, *to bring a reproach upon one's self.* *Cic.* Crimen conjurationis propulsare. *Id.* Facere sibi crimen, or *Id.* afferre, *to incur, to bring upon one's self.* *Prop.* Fingere alicui alicujus rei crimen, *to accuse falsely.* *Cic.* Dare alicui aliquid crimini, *to accuse, reproach, upbraid with.* *Id.* Esse crimini, *to be a reproach.* *Id.* Esse in crimine, *to be considered as the perpetrator of any thing.* — *Crimine*, when joined with verbs of accusing, condemning, &c., may be rendered *of, for, on account of.* *Id.* Crimine eo damnaretur. *Nep.* Invidiæ crimine accusari. *Cic.* Aliquem arcessere crimine ambitus, *to accuse of*, &c. —— ¶ *A reproach or an accusation deserved, a fault, offence, trespass, crime, vice.* *Ovid.* and *Suet.* — Particularly, *fornication.* *Ovid.* — Figur. *Plin.* Brassicæ crimina, *faults.* — Also, figur. *any thing containing a crime or representing something vicious*, as a vicious letter. *Ovid.* Or an obscene picture. *Prop.* — Also, *any thing seducing to commit a crime, the cause of a crime or an offence.* *Id.* Bajæ crimen amoris aquæ. — Also, *a vicious or criminal person.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.* — Also, *shame, disgrace, infamy.* *Prop.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Crimen posteritatis eris, *posterity will reproach and condemn you.* —— ¶ Also, *a pretext.* *Virg.* belli.

CRIMESSŬS, or, more correctly, **CRIMISSŬS**, or **CRIMISŬS**, also **CRINISŬS**, i, m. *a river of Sicily.* *Nep.*

CRIMĬNĀLIS (crimen), e, adj. *relating to a crime, criminal.* *Cod. Just.*

CRIMĬNĀLĬTER (criminalis), adv. *criminally.* *Pandect.*

CRIMĬNĀTIŌ (criminor), ōnis, f. *an accusation (a calumny).* *Cic.*

CRIMĬNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser, a slanderer.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.*

CRIMĬNŌ (crimen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Criminor.* *Plaut.* — Hence, Criminor, *passively.* *Cic.*

CRIMĬNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to accuse, charge with a crime*, διαβάλλω. *Cic.* aliquem apud aliquem, or, *Terent.* aliquem alicui. *Cic.* rem. —— ¶ Also, *to allege as a reproach or as an accusation.* *Cic.* aliquid. Also, with the *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Id.*

CRIMĬNŌSĒ (criminosus), adv. *in an accusatory manner.* *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Criminosius. *Suet.* Criminosissime.

CRIMĬNŌSŬS (crimen), a, um, adj. *full of accusations, containing accusations or reproaches, reproachful, accusatory.* *Liv.* oratio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Criminosior. *Suet.* Criminosissimus. —— ¶ Also, *being a reproach.* *Cic.* nomen. —— ¶ Also, *inclined to accusations and reproaches.* *Cic.* homo.

CRIMISSUS, or **CRIMISUS**. See *Crimessus.*

CRĪNĀLIS (crinis), e, adj. *relating or belonging to the hair.* *Ovid.* vitta. *Virg.* aurum. *Apul.* acus, *a hair-pin, a bodkin or pin to divide the hair.* *Ovid.* (absol.) crinale, *a hair-pin*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *resembling hair.* *Ovid.*

CRĪNIGĔR (crinis & gero), a, um, adj. *wearing hair*, particularly *having long or long curled hair.* *Lucan.*

CRĪNIŌ (crinis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to cover with hair, to provide with hair*, particularly *with long hair.* *Stat.*

CRĪNIS (κρίνω), is, m. *the hair of the head*, θρὶξ, particularly with regard to combing. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, *a curl, lock.* *Horat.* — Also, figur. *Virg.* Crinem sidera ducunt, *a train.* *Plin.* Cometes argenteo crine. —— ¶ Also, *the feelers of the polypus.* *Plin.*

CRINISŬS (Κρινισος), i, m. same as *Crimessus.*

CRĪNĪTŬS (crinis), a, um, adj. *having long hair or long locks.* *Virg.* Apollo. *Ovid.* puella. *Cic.* stella, or, *August.* ap. *Plin.* sidus, *a comet or blazing star.*

CRĪNŎN (κρίνον), i, n. *a lily*, particularly *a red lily.* *Plin.* 21. 11.

CRĪSĬMŎS (κρίσιμος), a, um, adj. *decisive, critical.* *Cal. Aurel.* dies.

CRĪSIS (κρίσις), is, f. *a decision, turn, crisis*, as of a distemper. — Figur. *Senec.* Eandem crisin habere.

CRISPĬCŌ (crispo), as, a. 1. *to crisp, curl.* *Gell.*

CRISPISULCĀNS (crispus & sulco), tis, adj. *Cic.* e *poeta.* fulmen, *darting across the welkin in curls and waves, waved or undulating, crispisulcant.*

CRISPĬTŪDŌ (crispus), ĭnis, f. *a wanton, trembling motion.* *Arnob.*

CRISPŌ (Id.), as, āvi, atum, a. 1. *to curl.* *Plin.* capillum. *Val. Fl.* pelagus. — Figur. *Colum.* tellurem apio, *h. e. to plant.* —— ¶ Also, *to put in a trembling motion.* *Arnob.* clunes. — Hence, *to ware, brandish.* *Virg.* hastilia. —— ¶ As an *intrans.* it is only found in the participle *crispans, wreathed, curled, wrinkled.* *Plin.* buxus. — Also, *trembling, quivering.* *Id.* ædificiorum crepitus.

CRISPŬLŬS (dimin. of crispus), a, um, adj. same as *Crispus.* *Senec.*

CRISPŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *crisped, curled*, οὖλος. *Plaut.* Crispi cincinni. *Plin.* crispior. *Colum.* Folium crispissimum. *Juvenal.* pecten, *indented.* — Also, figur. *Gell.* agmen orationis, *elegantly arranged.* —— ¶ Also, *having curled hair.* *Terent.* homo. —— ¶ Also, *rapidly moving to and fro, trembling, quivering.* *Pacuv.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family*, as, Sallustius Crispus.

CRISSA, æ, f. *a town of Phocis, from which the* sinus Crissæus *received its name.*

CRISSŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to move the thighs to and fro*, σαυλοπρωκτιάω, κιγκλίζομαι. *Martial.*

CRISTA, æ, f. *the tuft or plume on the head of a bird; the comb of a cock*, λόφος, κόκκυξ, κυρβασία. *Plin.* — Also, of serpents. *Id.* — Figur. *Id.* Cristæ foliorum. *Juvenal.* Cristæ alicui surgunt, (prov. of a conceited person). —— ¶ Also, *the crest or plume on the top of a helmet*, τιάρις λόφος. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

CRISTĀTŬS (crista), a, um, adj. *tufted, plumed, crested.* *Martial.* and *Liv.*

CRISTŬLA (dimin. of crista), æ, f. *a little comb, crest.* *Colum.*

CRITÆ (κριταί), ārum, m. same as *Judices.* *Tertull.*

CRITHĒ (κριθή), es, f. *barley, a pimple or sty in the eye.* *Cels.*

CRĪTHŎLŎGĬA (κριθολογία), æ, f. *a collecting of barley.* *Cod. Just.*

CRĬTĬCŬS (κριτικός), a, um, adj. *being skilled in judging of a thing.* — Hence, *subst.* Criticus, *one who is able to judge of the goodness and genuineness of other men's writings, a critic.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, adj. *that from which a conclusion may be drawn;* dies, in a disease, *on which a decided change for the better or the worse takes place.* — Hence, *Augustin.* Critica morbi accessio.

CROCALLIS (unc.), ĭdis, f. *a gem unknown to us, resembling a cherry.* *Plin.*

CRŎCĀTŬS (crocus), a, um, adj. *having the color of saffron, yellowish.* *Plin.*

CRŎCĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of saffron.* *Virg.* odores, *h. e. saffron.* *Plin.* tinctus, *h. e. saffron-sauce.* —— ¶ Also, *of the color of saffron, yellowish, saffron, flaxen, gold-colored, reddish.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

CRŎCĬĀS (κροκίας), æ, m. *a gem of saffron-color unknown to us.* *Plin.*

CRŎCĬDISMŬS (κροκυδισμός), i, m. *the art of plucking off the nap or little threads adhering loosely to clothes,* or *as persons do in febrile delirium, who seem to catch at minute particles on the bed-clothes.* *Cœl. Aur.*

CRŎCĬNŬS (κρόκινος), a, um, adj. same as *Croceus.* *Cels.* Unguentum crocinum, *or,* absolutely, *Prop.* Crocinum.

CRŎCĬŌ (κρώζω), is, n. 4. *to croak like a raven.* *Plaut.*

CRŎCĬS (κροκίς), ĭdis, f. *a certain herb.* *Plin.* 24, 102.

CRŎCĬTŌ, as, 1. same as *Crocio.* *Auct. carm. de philom.*

CRŎCĬTŬS (crocio), us, m. *the croaking of a raven.* *Non.*

CRŎCŎDĪLĔA (crocodilus), æ, f. *the excrement of the crocodile.* *Plin.* 28. 28.

CRŎCŎDĪLĪNA (κροκοδειλίνη), æ, f. *a kind of sophistical syllogism,* so called from the crocodile, which robbed a woman of her child, and promised to return it if she could guess whether he would return it or not. *Quintil.*

CRŎCŎDĪLĬŎN (κροκοδείλιον), i, n. *a plant.* *Plin.* 27, 41, perhaps Centaurea crocodilium, L.

CRŎCŎDĪLŬS (κροκόδειλος), i, m. *a crocodile.* *Cic.*

CRŎCŎMĂGMA (κροκόμαγμα), *the sediment of an ointment made of saffron.* *Cels.*

CRŎCŌTA. See *Crocotus.*

CRŎCŌTĀRĬŬS (crocota) a, um, adject. as, infector, *one that fixes a gold or orange-color upon women's garments.* *Plaut.* See *Crocotus.*

CRŎCŎTTA, CRŎCŌTA, CŎRŎCŎTTA, or CRŎCŪTA (κροκότας, κροκόττας, κροκούτας), æ, f. *a kind of mongrel beast in Æthiopia, said to be produced by a hyena and a lioness.* *Plin.*

CRŎCŌTŬLA (dimin. of crocota), æ, f. same as *Crocota* (vestis). *Plaut.*

CRŎCŌTŬS (κροκωτός), a, um, adj. *as yellow as saffron, or yellowish.* — Hence, Crocota, *a woman's garment of saffron color.* *Cic.*

CRŎCUM, or CRŎCON (κρόκον), i, n. and CRŎCŬS, or CRŎCŎS (κρόκος), i, m. *saffron,* a plant (crocus, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *saffron-color;* so the Romans probably called any yellowish or reddish color, as, gold or orange-color. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Perhaps, also, *the yellow chives in the midst of some flowers,* as, of lilies. *Plin.* 21, 11. —— ¶ Also, *a youth metamorphosed into saffron.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Crocus is used as a *femin.* by *Apulei.*

CROCŪTA. See *Crocotta.*

CRŒSŬS (Κροῖσος), i, m. *a very rich king of Lydia.* —— ¶ Also, by synecdoche, *any rich man.* *Ovid.*

CRŎMMY̆Ŭ ĂCRIS (Κρομμύου ἄκρις), ĭdis, f. *a promontory of Cyprus.* *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.*

CRŎMY̆ŎN (Κρομύων), ōnis, f. *a small town of Megaris, or near Corinth.* *Ovid.*

CRŎNĬŬS (Κρόνιος), a, um, adj. *Saturnian.* Cronia (*sc.* sacra), *the festival in honor of Saturn.* *Acc.* ap. *Macrob.*

CRŎNĬŬS, a, um, adj. mare, *the frozen sea, northern ocean,* still called in Irish *muir chroinn,* *h. e.* the frozen sea. *Plin.*

CRŎTĂLISTRĬA (crotalum), æ, f. *a female player on the* crotalum. *Prop.* —— ¶ Also, *a stork.* *Petron.*

CRŎTĂLĬUM (κροτάλιον), ii, n. properly, *a small rattle;* so a sort of pendants, consisting of two or three pearls, was called in the time of Pliny. *Plin.* 9, 56.

CRŎTĂLUM (κρόταλον), i, n. *a sort of rattle.* — *Crotala* were *rattles,* h. e. commonly two pieces of wood, or wooden, perhaps, also brass plates, which being struck together made a kind of music; *castanets.* *Cic.*

CRŎTĂPHŬS, or CRŎTĂPHŎS (κρόταφος), i, m. *the temple or upper part of the side of the head.* —— ¶ Also, *a pain in that part.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

CRŎTŌ, or CRŎTŌN (Κρότων), ōnis, also, CRŎTŌNA, æ, f. *a town of Lower Italy,* now *Crotone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *A tree,* which was also called *Cici.* *Plin.*

CRŎTŌNĬĀTĒS (Croton), æ, m. *a person of Crotona.* *Cic.* — Crotoniātæ, *the inhabitants of Crotona.* *Cic.*

CRŎTŌNĬĒNSIS (Id.), e, adj. *at, of, near Crotona, belonging to it, Crotonian.* *Sallust.* and *Liv.* — Crotonienses, *the inhabitants of Crotona.* *Liv.*

CRŎTŌPŬS (Κρότωπος), i, m. *a king of Argos and grandfather of Linus.* — Hence, Crotopĭădes, æ, m. *the grandson of Crotopus,* h. e. *Linus.* *Ovid.*

CRŎTŎS (Κρότος), i, m. *one of the twelve signs, Sagittary.* *Colum.*

CRŬCĬĀBĬLIS (crucio), e, adj. *tormenting, painful, miserable.* *Gell.*

CRŬCĬĀBĬLĬTĀS (cruciabilis), ātis, f. *painfulness, torment.* *Plaut.*

CRŬCĬĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *painfully, cruelly.* *Plaut.*

CRŬCĬĀBUNDŬS (crucio), a, um, adj. same as *Crucians.* *Cyprian.*

CRŬCĬĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *pain, torment, torture.* *Prudent.*

CRŬCĬĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *pain, torment, torture.* *Cic.*

CRŬCĬĀRĬŬS (crux), a, um, adj. *tormenting, torturing.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ As a *subst.* it signifies *one hanged or crucified.* *Petron.* — Hence, *a fellow deserving the gallows, a good-for-nothing fellow.* *Apul.*

CRŬCĬĀTŎR (crucio), ōris, m. *a tormentor.* *Arnob.*

CRŬCĬĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *torment, torture, pain, agony, distress, vexation, anguish.* *Cic.* — Also, *any tormenting, unlawful execution.* *Cæs.*

CRŬCĬFĔR (crux & fero), i, m. *a cross-bearer.* *Prudent.*

CRŬCĬFĪGŌ (crux & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to crucify,* σταυρόω. *Sueton.* — Also, written separately.

CRŬCĬFIXŎR (crucifigo), ōris, m. *one who crucifies.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

CRŬCĬFIXŬS, a, um, particip. from crucifigo.

CRŬCĬŌ (crux), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment, rack, torture, pain, afflict, vex, harass, disquiet, grieve, distress,* βασανίζω, ὀδυνάω. *Cic.* — Hence, Cruciari, *to torment, trouble one's self, to be in anxiety or alarm,* &c. *Plaut.*

CRŪDĀRĬŬS (crudus), a, um, adj. vena argenti, *at the top of a mine.* *Plin.*

CRŪDĒLIS (Id.), e, adj. *cruel, fierce, inhuman, savage, barbarous, inexorable, hard-hearted,* ὠμός, σιδηρόφρων, ἀπάνθρωπος. *Cic.* mulier. *Id.* bellum. *Ovid.* poema. *Nep.* Crudelissimum nomen tyranni. *Prop.* Crudelior janua. *Virg.* funus. — Hence, *Claudian.* Crudele *for* Crudeliter.

CRŪDĒLĬTĀS (crudelis), ātis, f. *cruelty, barbarity, inhumanity.* *Cic.*

CRŪDĒLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in a cruel manner, cruelly.* *Cic.* Crudelissime. *Ovid.* Ecquis crudelius amavit?

CRŪDĒSCŌ (crudus), is, dŭi, n. 3. *to become raw or fresh.* — Hence, *grow worse, fiercer,* &c., *increase more and more.* *Virg.* Crudescit morbus. *Id.* pugna. *Tacit.* seditio.

CRŪDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *indigestion, crudity, apepsy,* ἀπεψία. — Hence, *repletion of the stomach, excess in eating.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Cruditates, *food not digested, crudities.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Cels.* Cruditas morbi, *when the crisis does not take place regularly.*

CRŪDĬTĀTĬŌ (crudito), ōnis, f. *indigestion.* *Cœl. Aurelian.*

CRŪDĬTŌ (crudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to labor under indigestion.* *Tertull.*

CRŪDŬS (for cruidus, from cruor), a, um, adj. properly, *full of blood, bloody.* — Hence, of food, *raw,* h. e. *not boiled.* *Plaut.* and *Liv.* — Also, of a wound, *raw,* h. e. *fresh, not yet healed, or covered with skin.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *undigested.* *Juvenal.* pavo. — Crudus homo, *one that cannot digest, or has not yet digested the food he has taken* (also, *one that suffers from disorders of the stomach*). *Cic.* and *Horat.* So, also, *Cic.* Crudior. *Cato.* Alvus cruda. —— ¶ Also, of fruits, *unripe, immature.* — Hence, figur. *unripe, untimely.* *Horat.* Puella cruda marito, or, *Martial.* viro, *h. e. not yet ripe for marriage.* *Stat.* funus, *premature.* — Also, *too young, too new, unaccustomed, unused, very young.* *Tacit.* servitium. *Stat.* amor. —— ¶ Also, *not worked, elaborated, not cultivated, raw.* *Colum.* solum, *h. e. not ploughed.* — So, also, of verses, *unfinished.* *Pers.* — *Varr.* corium, *h. e. raw, not dressed.* *Colum.* spartum, *h. e.* non malleatum. —— ¶ Also, *still fresh or green, not yet withered, faded or decayed.* *Virg.* cortex. — Figur. *Id.* senectus, *h. e. fresh, vigorous.* —— ¶ Also, *hard, stiff, inflexible.* *Virg.* ensis. — Hence, figur. *hard, inflexible, cruel, savage, barbarous, bloody, rough,* &c. *Ovid.* pater. *Id.* bellum. — Also, *not to be subdued, or unsubdued by misfortunes.* *Sil.* mens. —— ¶ *Cels.* Qui crudum eructat, *belches rawly.*

CRŬĔNTĀTĬŌ (cruento), ōnis, f. *a sprinkling of blood.* *Tertull.*

CRŬĔNTĒ (cruentus), adv. *bloodily, in a bloody manner, cruelly,* if it be accompanied by effusion of blood. *Justin.* — *Senec.* Cruentius. *Oros.* Cruentissime. —— ¶ Also, *cruel.* *Justin.*

CRŬĔNTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Cruente.* *Apul.*

CRŬĔNTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make bloody, or sprinkle with blood.* *Cic.* gladium. — Also, figur. *to injure, hurt.* *Id.* Hæc te cruentat oratio. *Id.* rempublicam. — Also, *to stain, pollute.* *Lucret.* vestem. *Cic.* secures scelere. *Nep.* manus sanguine. — Also, *to dye with a red color.* *Senec.*

CRŬĔNTŬS (cruor), a, um, adj. *bloody.* *Cic.* cadaver. *Cels.* Cruentior. *Vellei.* Dies cruentissimus. *Horat.* Cruenta, orum, *bloodshed.* — Hence, *bloody, delighting in blood or bloodshed, cruel, fierce, ferocious, savage, inhuman, barbarous, ruthless.* *Horat.* ira. *Ascon.* sententiæ. *Plin.* adulatio. *Ovid.* Achilles cruentior bello, *h. e. blood-thirsty.* *Virg.* — Also, *red, blood-red, ruddy.* *Virg.* — Also, *stained, polluted, contaminated.* *Lucret.* cœlum, *h. e. corrupted, pestilential.*

CRŬMĒNA, and CRŬMĪNA (unc.), æ, f. *a small money-bag, purse,* βαλάντιον, μαρσύπιον. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

CRŬMĒNĬSĔCA (crumena & seco), æ, m. *a cut-purse,* βαλαντιοτόμος. *Justinian.*

CRŬŎR (κρύος), ōris, m. *blood effused from a wound and congealing, coagulated blood, gore.* *Virg.* Cruorem ore ejectare. *Plin.* Si oculi suffunduntur cruore. —— ¶ Also, *bloodshed, murder.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, for *vires.* *Lucan.* 7, 579.

CRŬPĔLLĀRĬŬS, or CRUPPĔLLĀRĬŬS (a Celtic word), i, m. *a soldier armed cap-à-pié.* *Tacit.*

CRŬRĀLIS (crus), e, adject. *belonging to the leg, crural.* *Petron.* fascia.

CRŬRĬFRĂGĬŬS (crus & frango), a, um, adj. *one whose legs they are breaking,* or *one whose legs are broken.* *Plaut.*

CRŪS (unc.), ūris, n. *the leg from the knee to the ankle,* σκέλος, κνήμη. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *the lower part of the stock or body of a tree.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family,* as, Lentulus Crus.

CRŪSCŬLUM (dimin. of crus), i, *a little leg.* *Martial.*

CRŪSMA (κροῦσμα), ătis, n. *a striking of musical instruments.* *Martial.*

CRŬSTA (κρύος), æ, f. *a crust or rind,* πλάξ, as, of ice. *Virg.* — Also, of bread. *Plin.* Crusta panis. — Also, *an incrustation formed over a sore, by dried matter, a scab or scurf.* *Cels.* — Also, *parget, plaster.* *Plin.* — Also, *figures*

engraven or inlaid in silver vessels. Cic. — Hence, Juvenal. Crustæ Heliadum, drinking-vessels made of amber. — Also, of other things, animals, plants, &c. Plin. Secare marmor in crustas. Id. Locustæ crusta fragili muniuntur. Id. Crusta teguntur glandes. — Also, figur. Senec. Crusta est, all shell, all outside.

CRŪSTĀRIŬS (crusta), a, um, adj. that fixes raised forms (crustas) into silver work. Plin.

CRŪSTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cover with a crust, shell, or any other thing like it. Plin. aliquid cera. Id. Crustata, sc. animalia, testaceous or crustaceous animals.

CRŪSTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. covered with a crust or shell, crusty. Plin. Bdellium crustosius.

CRŪSTŬLA (dimin. of crusta), æ, f. a little crust, shell, scab. Plin.

CRŪSTŬLĀRIŬS (crustulum), a, um, adj. occupied with the baking or sale of little cakes. Senec. Crustularius, sc. artifex or negotiator, one who makes or sells little sweet cakes.

CRŪSTŬLUM (dimin. of crustum), i, n. a small sweet cake. Horat.

CRŪSTUM (probably allied to crusta), i, n. a piece of any thing baked, as, bread, cake. Horat. and Virg.

CRŬSTŬMĔRIA, æ, f. a town of the Sabines. Liv. — It is also called Crustumĕrium, Liv. and Crustumĕrii, orum. Virg. — Hence, Crustumerinus, a, um, pertaining to Crustumeria. Varr.—Crustuminus, a, um. Liv. — Crustuminum, the country belonging to Crustumeria. Id. — Crustumini, the inhabitants. Id. — Crustumius, a, um, same as Crustumerius. Virg.

CRŬX (unc.), crŭcis, f. a cross, σταυρός, σκόλοψ. (The cross of the ancients was simply a piece of wood, fastened across a tree or upright post, on which criminals were executed.) Cic. Aliquem in crucem tollere, or, Id. agere, or, Id. Cruce afficere, or, Id. Cruci suffigere, or, Justin. In crucem suffigere, or, Tacit. Cruci affigere, or, Plin. Figere crucibus, to crucify. — Hence, it is a word of reproach, hang-gallows, good-for-nothing fellow, &c. Plaut. — Also, any thing resembling a cross, as, the pole of a carriage. Stat. —— ¶ Particularly, any torment, torture, pain. Cic. and Colum. — Also, figur. any thing that causes pain, trouble, affliction, &c. as harlots are called cruces. Terent. —— ¶ Hence, any evil, misfortune. Plaut. Quæ te mala crux agitat? h. e. quæ Furia. Id. I in crucem, go and be hanged; go feed the crows. Terent. In malam crucem, go to the devil. Plaut. Abstraxit in malam maximam crucem, carried him to the devil, h. e. carried him away.

CRȲPTA (κρύπτη), æ, f. a subterraneous or concealed place or passage, a vault, cavern, grotto, &c. Vitruv. and Sueton.

CRȲPTĬCŬS (κρυπτικός), a, um, adj. subterraneous, concealed, secret. Sidon.

CRȲPTŎPORTĬCŬS (κρυπτός, h. e. concealed, and porticus), us, f. a close walk, alley, or gallery, closed on all sides to be cool in summer; a cloister, grot, covered gallery. Plin.

CRȲSTALLĬNŬS (κρυστάλλινος), a, um, adject. of crystal, crystalline. Plin. — Hence, plural. crystallina, crystal vessels. Id.

CRȲSTALLĬŎN (κρυστάλλιον), ii, n. the herb flea-bane. Plin. 25, 90.

CRȲSTALLUM, i, n. and **CRȲSTALLŬS** (κρύσταλλος), i, f. and m. crystal. Plin. — A ball made of crystal. Prop. iv. 3, 52. — Also, a crystal vessel. Martial.

CTĒSĬBĬCŬS (Ctesibius), a, um, adj. Ctesibian, called after Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of hydraulic organs and other hydraulic instruments. Plin. and Vitruv.

CŬBĀTĬŌ (cubo), ōnis, f. a lying down. Varr.

CŬBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one that is lying down. Paulin. Nol.

CŬBĬCŬLĀRIS (cubiculum), e, adj. pertaining to a lodging-room, or to a bed-chamber. Cic. lectus. Suet. Cubiculares, sc. imagines, pictures and busts of beloved persons, with which the cubiculum was adorned.

CŬBĬCŬLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. occupied with a lodging or bed-room, pertaining to it. Martial. lucerna. Cic. Cubicularius, a valet-de-chambre, chamberlain, waiting servant in one's bed-chamber, κατευναστής. Sueton. Decurio cubiculariorum, a high-chamberlain, a master or head of the grooms of the bed-chamber. Inscr. Cubicularia, a chamber-maid.

CŬBĬCŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. furnished or provided with rooms. Senec.

CŬBĬCŬLUM (cubo), i, n. a room; particularly, a room with a couch or bed (lectus) in it, either to sleep or to read and study on it; a bed-chamber; a lodging-room, εὐναστήριον, δωμάτιον. Cic. — Also, the elevated seat or box of the emperor at the theatre. Sueton. — Vitruv. Cubicula, h. e. loca, in quibus lapides sedent.

CŬBĬCŬS (κυβικός), a, um, adj. cubical, having the form of a cube. Vitruv.

CŬBĪLE (cubo), is, n. any place for lying down; of man, a resting-place, couch, bed, κοίτη. Cic. Particularly, a marriage-bed. Virg. — Also, a chamber or small room. Plin. salutatorium, an audience-chamber. — Of animals, a den, hole, lair, &c., εὐνή. Varr. and Cæs. — Also, of birds, a nest. Cic. — Also, of the sun, where he sets. Horat. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Avaritiæ cubilia, the most manifest signs. — In architecture, that whereupon any thing rests, ἑναί, a foundation; ground-work, bed, layer or course of stones in building, &c. Vitruv. lapidum, tignorum.

CŬBĬTAL (for cubitale), is, n. a cushion to lean on, ὑπαγκώνιον. Horat.

CŬBĬTĀLIS (cubitus, i), e, adj. belonging to the elbow. — Hence, Cubital (see Cubital). —— ¶ Also, a cubit high or long. Liv.

CŬBĬTĬŌ (cubo), ōnis, f. same as Cubatio. Augustin.

CŬBĬTISSIM (cubitus), adverb, in a lying posture. Plaut.

CŬBĬTŌ (cubo), as, n. 1. to be in the habit of lying; also, to lie. Cic.

CŬBĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. he that lies down, that is apt to lie down. Colum.

CŬBĬTŌRIŬS (cubitor), a, um, adj. as, vestimenta, garments worn at table. Petron.

CŬBĬTŪRA (cubo), æ, f. a lying down. Plaut.

CŬBĬTŬS (Id.), i, m. and **CŬBĬTUM**, i, n. the arm below the elbow; that part of the arm which reaches from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger or to the wrist, κύβιτον, πῆχυς. Cels. — Also, the elbow, ἀγκών. Nepos.; Plaut. and Virg. — Hence, a curvature, bending. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a cubit; the measure of a foot and a half; or, according to some, of two feet. Cic. and Liv.

CŬBĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. a lying down, κατάκλισις. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a bed, couch, nest. Plin. His foliis cubitus sibi sternunt. Cato. Cubitu surgere, from one's bed.

CŬBŌ (κύπτω), as, ui, rarely āvi, ĭtum, n. 1. to lie, as, in bed, at table, &c. Cic. Cubare propter aliquem. Plaut. Puerperio cubare, in child-bed. — Hence, Cic. Cubitum ire, or discedere, to go to bed. —— ¶ Also, to lie sick, keep one's bed in sickness; to be sick. Ovid. and Horat. —— ¶ Figur. Lucret. Tecta cubantia, hanging, oblique, sloping. Horat. Ustica cubans, gently rising. Colum. Pisces cubantes, flat, broad fishes, as, plaice, &c. Martial. Unda cubat, sleeps, is still. —— ¶ Quintil. Cubasse.

CŬBŬS (κύβος), i, m. a cube or body square on all sides, as, a die. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, a cubic number. Gell.

CUCI, indecl. a tree resembling a palm; according to Sprengel, Hyphæne coriacea Gaertner. Plin. 13, 18.

CUCUBALUS, i. See Cuculus.

CŬCŬBŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. to cry or hoop like an owl, ὀτίζω. Auct. carm. de Philom.

CŬCULLĀTŬS (cucullus), a, um, adj. wearing a hood, hooded. Colum. I, 8, 9. X, 1, 2?. according to the correct reading.

CŬCULLĬŌ, or **CŬCŪLĬŌ** (unc.), ōnis, m. same as Cucullus, a hood. Cato.

CŬCULLŬS (unc.), i, m. a covering, as, for the head; a cap, hood; a sort of capuchon or cowl fastened to the garment. Martial. — Also, a cap or case of paper, in form of a cone used by grocers to put their spice in; a cornet or coffin. Martial.

CŬCŪLŌ (cuculus), as, n. 1. to cry like a cuckoo. Auct. carm. de Philom.

CŬCŪLŬS (κόκκυξ), i, m. a cuckoo. Plin. — Also, a term of reproach, rogue, knave, villain, scoundrel, &c. Plaut. — The last syllable but one is long in Horat., short in Auct. carm. de Philom. —— ¶ Also, an herb; same as Strychnos. Plin. 27, 44. ed. Hard. (but ed. Elzev. reads cucubali).

CŬCŪMA (perhaps from cucumis), æ, f. a vessel for boiling or cooking; a kettle. Petron. — Hence, Cucumella, æ, f. a small kettle. Pandect.

CUCUMELLA. See Cucuma.

CŬCŬMIS (unc.), is & ĕris, m. a cucumber, σίκυος. Varr.

CŬCURBĬTA (unc.), æ, f. a gourd, κολοκύνθη, σικύα. Plin. — Also, a cupping-glass. Juvenal.

CŬCURBĬTĀTĬŌ (cucurbita), ōnis, f. a fixing of a cupping-glass upon the skin; a cupping. Cæl. Aurel.

CŬCURBĬTĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or like a gourd. Cato. pirum, a sort of pear, probably a bergamot.

CŬCURBĬTŬLA (dimin. of cucurbita), æ, f. a cupping-glass. Cels.

CŬCŪRIŌ, and **CŬCURRIŌ** (unc.), is, n. 4. to crow or cluck like a cock. Auct. carmin. de Philom.

CŬCŬS (unc.), i, m. same as Cuculus. Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6. Ed. Gron.

CŪDŌ (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. to strike, beat, pound, stamp, hammer, forge, κόπτω, τύπτω. Lucret. Plagæ cudunt. Colum. fabas, to beat, thresh. Terent. Istæc in me cudetur faba, h. e. that will fall upon me; I shall suffer for that. —— ¶ Also, to stamp, coin. Plaut. nummos. Terent. argentum. — Hence, in general, to make. Quintil. annulum. Plaut. tenebras.

CŪDŌ, or **CŪDŌN** (unc.), ōnis, m. a cap of raw skin used instead of a helmet. Sil.

CŪJĀS, ātis, or **CŪJĀTIS** (from quis, genit. cujus), e, adj. whence, of what country, town or nation? in whose name? Liv. Cujas (nominat.). Plaut. Cujatis (nominat.). Cic. Cujatem.

CŪICUIMŎDI, for cujuscujusmodi, of what sort, manner, or kind soever; whatsoever it be, be it what it will. Cic.

CŪIMŎDI, for cujusmodi, of what kind or sort. Gell. 14, 1. — Other Edd. read cujusmodi.

CŪJŬS (from quis or qui), a, um, adj. is used for the genit. of quis, as, Terent. Cujum puerum? whose boy? Virg. Cujum pecus? whose is it? to whom does it belong? Terent. Virgo cuja est? Id. Et, cuja sit, dicerem. — It is also put for the genit. of qui, quæ, quod, whose, as, Cic. Is cuja res sit, for cujus res, &c. Id. Ei, cuja interfuit. — Hence, Plaut. Cujanam vox, for cujusnam. Apul. Cujavis oratio, for cujusvis.

CŪJUSCEMŎDI, or **CŪJUSCE MŎDI**, for cujuscumque modi. Cic. Cujuscemodi sit, of what kind or manner soever.

CŪJUSCUMQUEMŎDI, or **CŪJUSCUMQUE MŎDI**. See Quicumque and Modus.

CŪJUSDAMMŎDI, or **CŪJUSDAM MŎDI**. See Quidam and Modus.

CŪJUSMŎDI, or **CŪJUS MŎDI**, of what kind, sort, manner or fashion; also, such, of such kind. Cic. —— ¶ Also, for cujuscumque modi, of whatever kind or sort, whatsoever it may be. Cic.

CŪJUSMŎDICUMQUE, for cujuscumque modi, of whatever kind soever. Cic.

CŪJUSQUEMŎDI, or **CŪJUSQUE MŎDI**, h. e. cujuscumque modi, of what sort or kind soever. Cic. voluptates, of every kind.

CŪJUSVIS, CŪJAVIS, CŪJUMVIS. Apul. oratio. See Cujus, a, um.

CULCĬTA (perhaps from calco), æ, f. that is stuffed with feathers, wool, &c.; a feather-bed, mattress, cushion, pillow, στρωμνή. Cic. — Also, figur. Varr. In culcitas et columellas, &c., prominences, seats. — Some write culcitra.

CULCĬTELLA (dimin. of culcita), æ, f. same as Culcita. Plaut.

CULCITULA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Culcitella*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

CULEARIS, or **CULLEARIS** (culeus), e, adj. *containing the measure of the culeus.* *Cato.*

CULEUS (κουλεός), or **CULLEUS**, i, m.; also, **CULEUM** (κουλεόν), or **CULLEUM**, i, n. *a large leathern sack or bag*, ἀσκός, βύττος, as, *a sack* in which parricides were sowed up. *Cic.* *a leathern bag* to keep wine, oil, &c., in. *Cato, Plaut.* and *Nepos.* — Hence, *a measure of things liquid, containing* 20 amphoræ. *Varr.*

CULEX, ĭcis, m. *a gnat, mosquito*, κώνωψ. *Horat.* — Also, *fem.* *Plaut.* Cana culex, *a term of reproach applied to an amorous old man.* —— ¶ Also, *a cynips* (Cynips Psenes, L.). *Plin.*

CULIGNA (κυλίχνη), æ, f. *a small drinking-vessel; a cup.* *Cato.*

CULINA, æ, f. *a kitchen*, μαγειρεῖον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *food, victuals, provisions.* *Juvenal.*

CULINARIUS (culina), i, m. *sc.* servus, *a man employed about the kitchen.* *Scrib. Larg.*

CULLEUS. See *Culeus.*

CULMEN (columen), ĭnis, n. *the highest part of any thing; the top, summit, spire*, &c. *Cæs.* Alpium. *Liv.* ædis. *Ovid.* tecti. *Liv.* hominis, *h. e.* vertex. — Hence, *a roof.* *Virg.* and *Valer. Flacc.* — Also, figur. *Lucan.* 8, 8. Summum culmen, *sc.* dignitatis *or* fortunæ. *Plin.* Culmen omnium rerum pretii.

CULMINIA, or **CULMINEA OLEA**, same as *Colminiana.* *Colum.*

CULMUS (unc.), i, m. *the stem, stalk or blade of plants*, as, the stalk or straw of corn. *Cic.* and *Plin.*

CULPA (unc.), æ, f. *a fault, blame, guilt*, αἰτία. *Cic.* delicti. *Id.* Liberatio culpæ, *for* a culpa. *Id.* Culpa mea, *through my fault.* *Id.* Culpam rei sustinere, *to take upon himself the fault.* *Id.* Sum in culpa, *I am to blame.* — So, also, *Id.* Culpa est in me. *Terent.* Culpa penes te est, *the fault is yours, the blame rests with you.* *Cic.* Culpa carere. *Id.* Culpam in aliquem conferre; or, *Liv.* transferre, *to lay the blame upon.* *Cic.* ab aliquo demovere; or, *Liv.* amovere. *Cic.* Esse extra culpam. —— ¶ Also, *a fault; an error, offence; a transgression, crime.* *Terent.* Culpam in se admittere, or, *Cic.* committere; or, *Id.* contrahere; or, *Terent.* commerere, *h. e. to commit or perpetrate.* *Cic.* Ponere in culpa, *to accuse of a crime.* *Id.* Aliquid culpæ dare. — Particularly, of *failings and weaknesses of lovers, crimes against chastity.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *any fault, error, mistake, defect, deficiency.* *Vitruv.* — Hence, any thing *noxious, injurious or dangerous*, as, a disease. *Virg.* — Also, *a guilty or culpable person.* *Propert.*

CULPABILIS (culpo), e, adj. *deserving of blame, culpable, blamable, faulty.* *Apul.*

CULPABILITER (culpabilis), adv. *culpably.* *Symmach.*

CULPATIO (culpo), ōnis, f. *a blaming, finding fault; censure, reproof, reproach.* *Gell.*

CULPATUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from culpo. —— ¶ As an adj. *blamable, faulty.* *Virg.* Culpatus Paris. *Gell.* Culpatior. —— ¶ Also, *spoiled.* *Macrob.* vinum.

CULPITO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to blame, find fault with.* *Plaut.*

CULPO (culpa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse, lay the blame on.* *Horat.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to blame, find fault with, censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn*, ἐγκαλέω, αἰτιάομαι. *Plaut., Terent., Varr., Horat.*

CULTE (cultus), adv. *adorned, polished, elegantly.* *Quintil.* dicere. *Justin.* Cultius.

CULTELLATUS (cultellus), a, um, adj. *made like a knife, edged or sharp like a knife.* *Plin.*

CULTELLO (culter), as, a. 1. *to cut plain, make even, or reduce to a level by measuring with a plumb-line.* *Frontin.*

CULTELLUS (dimin. of culter), i, m. *a little knife.* *Varr.* — *Pandect.* tonsoris, *a razor.* *Vitruv.* lignei, *pegs or pins of wood, wedges.*

CULTER (from colo, as raster from rado), tri, m. *the colter of a plough.* *Plin.* 18, 48. —— ¶ Also, *a vine-knife*, particularly the iron part of its handle *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a slaughtering-knife; a table-knife.* *Plaut., Liv.* and *Colum.* — *Sueton.* venatorius. *Vitruv.* In cultro; or, *Id.* In cultrum collocare, *in a position downwards, perpendicularly* (*opp.* planum collocare, *horizontally*). *Horat.* Me sub cultro linquit, *in the greatest danger or difficulty.* *Varr.* Boves ad cultrum emere, *for the shambles.* —— ¶ Also, *a razor.* *Cic.*

CULTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a tilling, cultivating.* *Cic.* agri, *agriculture.* —— ¶ Also, *veneration, adoration.* *Arnob.*

CULTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that attends to, takes care of, or has the care of, any thing or person.* *Liv.* agri; or, *Cic.* terræ; or, *Calp.* 4, 122. merely, Cultor, *a husbandman.* *Cic.* vitis. — Hence, *an inhabitant.* *Plaut.* and *Liv.* — Also, *an instructer, tutor.* *Pers.* juvenum. — Also, *a worshipper, adorer.* *Horat.* deorum. *Sueton.* Cultores deûm matris, *h. e.* Galli. — Also, *a respecter, observer.* *Cic.* veritatis.

CULTRARIUS (culter), i, m. *he that slew the victim at sacrifice.* *Sueton.*

CULTRATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *formed like a knife.* *Plin.*

CULTRIX (cultor), ĭcis, f. *she that attends to, takes care of, or has the care of, any thing or person.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a female inhabitant.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a female worshipper, adorer; a votaress.* *Lactant.*

CULTURA (colo), æ, f. same as *Cultus*, *a cultivation, culture, care, attendance.* *Cic.* agri. —— ¶ Also, *improvement, instruction.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *veneration, esteem, regard.* *Horat.*

CULTUS (Id.), us, m. *cultivation, care, tending, attending*, of husbandry and the keeping of cattle. *Liv.* Cultus agri; or, *Id.* agricolæ, *husbandry, tillage, cultivation of the ground.* *Calp.* Cultus gregis, *care, tendance.* *Liv.* Purum ab humano cultu solum. — Figur. *cultivation, culture, improvement, education*, &c. *Cic.* animi. *Id.* corporis. *Gell.* literarum. *Id.* ingenii. *Cic.* Malo cultu corruptus. *Liv.* Humili cultu educare. *Cæs.* Cultus provinciæ, *for* homines culti, *polished, enlightened, well-informed inhabitants.* —— ¶ Cultus signifies also, *any thing pertaining to the maintenance of one's life; as, dwelling, food and drink, clothing, servants, the whole economy of the house, and every thing belonging to the household.* [It is generally joined with a synonyme, or a word expressing nearly the same thing, and, in this case, denotes every thing not expressed by the synonyme.] *Nep.* Victus atque cultus, *food and drink and all the other necessaries of life.* *Cæs.* Victus et cultus. *Sueton.* Habitus et cultus. *Nepos.* Cultus vestitusque. *Sueton.* Disciplina cultusque, *military discipline and armament.* — Particularly, *splendor in dress and costly furniture.* *Nepos.* regius. *Plin.* muliebris. *Nepos.* domesticus, *of every thing in a house required by cleanliness and decency.* *Propert.* Cultus mercatus, *finery, ornaments of dress bought.* *Vellei.* Cultus triumphi, *magnificent preparations.* *Liv.* Cultus amœnior, *elegance in dress.* —— ¶ Also, *manner of living.* *Nepos.* quotidianus. *Cic.* humanus. —— ¶ Also, *worship, adoration, honor, respect.* *Cic.* Alicui cultum tribuere.

CULTUS (colo, ere), a, um, particip. from colo, ere. —— ¶ As an adj., it signifies *cultivated, improved, polished, adorned, dressed.* *Curt.* Cultiora loca, ingenia. *Ovid.* Hortus cultissimus herbis. *Aurel. Vict.* Cultissimus sermone. — Culta, ōrum, absol., *cultivated lands.* *Plin.* and *Virg.*

CULULLUS (unc.), i, m. *a pitcher, pot, jug; a chalice.* *Horat.*

CULUS (unc.), i, m. *the fundament*, πυγή, πρωκτός. *Catull.*

CUM, and **QUUM**. See *Quum.* **CUM** (from κύν, ξύν, σύν), prep., denotes in general, a being together, an accompanying, and is applied to persons as well as things and ideas. Its principal signification is *with* (opposed to *sine*, *without*; *non sine* is, therefore, sometimes used instead of it, as *Horat. Od.* iii. 4. 20. Non sine Dis animosus infans). — Hence, it signifies *in union, in relation to, in communion*, σύν, or only τινί. — Hence, of an acting in common, *with, together, together with.* *Terent.* Ire cum amica. *Liv.* Egredi cum copiis. — *Cum* is frequently omitted, particularly in phrases denoting a decamping or marching out with soldiers, but only when an adjective or pronoun is joined with the substantive. *Cic.* Obvius fit nulla rheda, nullis comitibus. *Liv.* Egredi omnibus copiis. — Also, *in amicable relations.* *Cic.* Cum patrono mihi omnia sunt, *I am on very friendly terms with*, &c. *Id.* Est mihi cum aliquo aliquid or nihil, *I have any thing or nothing to do, am in connection or no connection with a person.* *Id.* Quid mihi cum re? *what is that to me?* *Id.* Congruere cum natura, same as *naturæ*. — Hence, also, *siding with one.* *Id.* Consentire cum aliquo, *to be of the same opinion with one.* *Id.* Facere cum aliquo, *to take one's part, side with him*, σύν τινι εἶναι. — Also, of hostile relations and acts, *with, against.* *Id.* Pugnare cum hoste, μάχεσθαι τινί. *Id.* Habere controversiam cum aliquo. *Liv.* Nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi. — To this signification the following expressions may also be referred. *Cic.* Queri or querelæ cum aliquo, *complaints of or against a person.* *Id.* Orationem habere cum multitudine, *h. e. to address to*, &c. *Id.* Dissidere, distractum esse cum aliquo. — In connections like the last, *cum* is a synonyme of *de*, *ad* and *a* (ab), with this difference, however, that *cum* denotes a reciprocation; but *de*, *ad* and *a* represent one object as active and the other as passive. —— ¶ Also, *in company, in society, with, together with, along with, provided with*, ἅμα. — Of persons, *with, among.* *Liv.* Ad mille hominum, cum his Sempronio Blæso quæstore, amissum, *h. e. with, among them.* — In this case, *cum* is put for *et* (as σύν for καί), rarely in prose, but frequently in poetry. *Liv.* Negaretis hoc mihi cum Diis, *h. e.* mihi et Diis. *Horat.* Liber pater et cum Castore Pollux. — In connections like the following, however, the principal signification of *cum* (*with*) may also be retained. *Liv.* Dux cum principibus capiuntur. *Nepos.* Demosthenes cum ceteris sunt expulsi. *Sallust.* Bocchus cum peditibus invadunt. — Of things, *provided, furnished, fitted out, dressed, invested, endowed*, or only *with, in.* *Cic.* Homo cum sica inventus (σὺν ξυφεί). *Id.* Sedere cum tunica. *Liv.* Porcus cum humano capite. *Cic.* Ager effert cum octavo, cum decimo, *produces or bears eight or ten fold.* *Id.* Esse cum imperio, *to be invested with unlimited power* (particularly, of those on whom military command was conferred, *to command, have the command of an army*). *Id.* Esse in imperio, *to bear the office of a magistrate* (on account of which one enjoys power and authority). — *Cum* denotes a being invested with unlimited power by the state; *in* signifies that one's authority is connected with one's office; a consul was said to be *in imperio*, on account of his office; but not *cum imperio*, which was to be conferred on him by the state. — Also, of things existing or happening at the same time, *with, at, after, at the same time, as soon as*, &c. *Cic.* Cum prima luce, *at day-break, as soon as it was day.* *Id.* Cum primo sole, *with the rising of the sun*, σὺν ἡλίῳ ἀνίοντι. *Id.* Cum his, *sc.* dictis, redit. *Id.* Venire cum febri. *Tacit.* Cum ubertate soli laborare contendunt. — Also, of simultaneous effects and consequences, *with, under, to, not without.* *Cic.* Cum voluptate audire. *Cæs.* Cum cruciatu necare. *Cic.* Magno cum gemitu civitatis. *Cæs.* Magno cum periculo. — To this signification may also be referred *cum* with a *subst.* instead of an *adv.* *Cic.* Cum bona gratia, *h. e.* benigne. *Liv.* Cum cura, *h. e.* diligenter. *Id.* Cum silentio in forum ducti, *h. e.* tacite, clanculum. *Id.* Cum silentio auditi sunt, *h. e.* benigne. — To this signification may likewise be referred the expression *cum eo, on this*

condition, this being understood, with condition, exception, limitation, &c., either followed by *ut*, *Liv.*, or by *ne*, *Colum.* and *Cels.*, or by *quod*, *Cic.* — *Cum eo, quod* signifies also *besides that*. *Scrib. Larg.* —— ¶ Also, *in cooperation and participation*, *μετά*. — Hence, of alliances, confederacies, agreements, &c., *with, together, together with, jointly*. *Cic.* Societatem habere cum aliquo. *Nepos.* Adversus regem bellum gereret cum Ægyptiis, *h. e. allied with*. — Also, *with, under, under superintendence or command*. *Cæs.* Legiones quas cum Titurio amiserat, *h. e. under and together with*. *Sallust.* Reliquos cum custodibus in ædem Concordiæ venire jubet, *h. e. under guard or conducted by*. —— ¶ In *Cic.*, *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Nepos.*, *cum* is generally put before the pronoun relative, less frequently after it. *Cic.* quibuscum, quicum (*for* quocum). — It is always put after personal pronouns, as, mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum.

CŪMÆ, ārum, also **CUME**, or **CȲMĒ**, es, f. *a maritime city of Campania*.

CŪMÆUS (Cumæ), and **CȲMÆUS**, a, um, adj. *at, of, near Cumæ, pertaining to it, Cumæan*. *Virg.* urbs, *h. e.* Cumæ. *Id.* Sibylla. —— ¶ *Relating to the Cumæan sibyl*. *Ovid.* anni, *h. e. old age*. *Virg.* carmen, *h. e.* carmen Sibyllæ Cumanæ.

CŪMĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Cumæus*. *Lucan.* vates, *h. e.* Sibylla. *Cic.* Cumanum, *a country seat near Cumæ*.

CŪMATILIS, or **CȲMATILIS** (κῦμα, a wave), e, adj. *sea-colored, blue, bluish*. *Plaut.*

CUMATIUM. See *Cymatium*.

CUMBA. See *Cymba*.

CUMCUNQUE. See *Quumcunque*.

CŬMĔRA (unc.), æ, f. *a basket or tub to keep corn in, σιτοδόκη*. *Horat.*

CŬMĪNĀTUS (cuminum), or **CȲMINĀTUS**, a, um, adj. *mixed or seasoned with cumin*. *Pallad.*

CŬMINUM (κύμινον), i, n. *the herb or seed called cumin* (Carum Carvi, L.) *Horat.*

CUMMAXIME, or **QUUMMAXIME.** See *Quum*.

CŬMMIS. See *Commis*.

CŬMPRĪMĒ (cum & prime), adverb, *especially, particularly*. *Gell.*

CŬMPRĪMIS (cum & primus), adv. *exceedingly, particularly, remarkably, εἰς τὰ πρῶτα*. *Cic.* — See *Cum*.

CUMQUE. See *Cunque*.

CŬMŬLĀTĒ (cumulatus), adv. *abundantly, amply, copiously, σωρηδόν*. *Cic.* officium reddere. *Id.* Cumulatius. *Id.* Cumulatissime.

CŬMŬLĀTIM (Id.), adverb, same as *Cumulate*. *Varr.* and *Prudent.*

CŬMŬLĀTIŌ (cumulo), ōnis, f. *a heaping, accumulation*. *Arnob.*

CŬMŬLĀTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. from cumulo. —— ¶ As an adj. *heaped, augmented, increased*. *Liv.* Gloria cumulatior. — Also, *full, loaded, crowded*, &c. *Cic.* oratio rerum omni genere. *Colum.* cochlear. *Cic.* mensura cumulatiore reddere. — Also, with a *genit.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *having attained the highest degree*. *Cic.* virtus.

CŬMŬLŌ (cumulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heap or pile up, σωρεύω*. *Curt.* arenas, nivem. — Figur. *to increase, augment*. *Cic.* gaudium. *Id.* bellicam laudem eloquentia. *Liv.* aes alienum. —— ¶ Also, *to heap or pour upon, load, fill*. *Cic.* cor ira. *Id.* aliquem gaudio. *Tacit.* Cumulatæ corporibus fossæ. *Id.* probra in aliquem. *Id.* honores in aliquem. — Hence, *to bring to perfection, make perfect*. *Cic. Fin.* 5, 14. — See, also, *Cumulatus, a, um*.

CŬMŬLUS (unc.), i, m. *a heap or pile, σωρός, θίς, -ινός*, as, of enemies slain. *Liv.* — *Id.* terræ. — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* rerum. *Cic.* dierum, *h. e. a great number*. *Pandect.* æris alieni, *great amount*. —— ¶ Also, *a heap over and above the just and common measure*. Hence, figur. *an overplus, addition, increase*, &c. *Cic.* mercedis. *Id.* Beneficium cumulo augere. *Id.* Accesserint in cumulum. —— ¶ Also, same as *Peroratio*. *Quintil.* 6, 1, 1.

CŪNĀBŬLA (cunæ), ōrum, n. *a cradle, σκάφη, σπάργανα*. *Cic.* Also, of animals. *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *a birthplace*. *Prop.* Jovis. — Also, *origin, beginning*. *Apul.* urbis. *Virg.* gentis.

CŪNÆ (κύω), ārum, f. *a cradle, σκάφη, κοιτίς*. *Cic.* Hence, of animals, as, swallows, *a nest*. *Ovid.* Hirundo sub trabibus cunas facit. *Id.* Primæ cunæ, *h. e. the first days of life*.

CŬNCTĀBUNDUS (cunctor), a, um, adj. *delaying, slow, tardy, lingering, loath, dilatory*. *Liv.*

CŬNCTĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *tardiness, delay, hesitation*. *Paulin.*

CŬNCTANS (Id.), tis, partic. from cunctor. —— ¶ As an adj. *delaying, staying, tarrying, lingering, dilatory, loath, doubtful, hesitating, slow*. *Virg.* glebæ, *h. e. hard*. *Id.* ramus. *Lucret.* Cunctantior actus. *Sueton.* Ad dimicandum cunctantior factus est.

CŬNCTĀNTĔR (cunctans), adverb, *slowly, with delay, dilatory, σχολαίως*. *Liv.* Haud cunctanter discidisse cotem. *Tacit.* Cunctantius.

CŬNCTĀTIŌ (cunctor), ōnis, f. *a delaying, lingering, deferring; dilatoriness, delay, doubt, hesitation*. *Cic.* Abjecta omni cunctatione. *Liv.* ingrediendi *for* in ingrediendo.

CŬNCTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a lingerer, delayer*. *Liv.* —— ¶ Q. Fabius Maximus, commander of the Roman army against Hannibal, was surnamed *Cunctator* (the delayer), on account of his cautious movements. *Liv.*

CŬNCTĀTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from cunctor. —— ¶ As an adj. *slow, cautious*. *Plin.* and *Apul.* Cunctatior.

CŬNCTIM (cunctus), adverb, *all together, ὅλως*. *Apul.*

CŬNCTIPĂRENS (cunctus & parens), tis, m. and f. *father of all, mother of all*. *Prudent.*

CŬNCTIPŎTENS (cunctus & potens), entis, adj. *all-powerful*. *Prudent.*

CŬNCTŎR (cunctus), and, in later times, also **CŌNTŎR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to collect every thing, to find reasons for delay*. — Hence, *to delay, μέλλω, χρονίζω*. *Cic.* — Also, with an *acc.* *Virg.* multa, *h. e.* valde. *Val. Flacc.* gressus. — Hence, *to stay, remain, stop at a place*. *Cic.* in vita. — When preceded by a negation, it signifies *not to hesitate, not to scruple*. *Sueton.* — Also, with an *infinit.* *Cic.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, for percunctari, *to ask, inquire of*. *Cic. Attic.* 11, 10. *Ed. Ern.* Ex eo de me cunctaretur (*Ed. Græv.* reads *contaretur*). — See, also, *Cunctans* and *Cunctatus, a, um*.

CŬNCTUS (cunque), a, um, adj. *all together, all, whole, entire, in a body*. *Cic.* populus. *Id.* Ægyptus. *Plaut.* Fac istam gratiam cunctam, *h. e. perfect*. — So, also, Cuncti, æ, a, *all*, particularly, *all together*, or *as many as there are*. *Cic.* cives. *Cæs.* oppida. *Nep.* Cuncti, *sc.* homines. — Also, with a *genit.* *Ovid.* Cunctos hominum. *Tacit.* Cuncta scelerum suorum. [Later writers, as *Tacit.* also use *omnes* and *cunctus* indiscriminately.]

CŬNĔĀTIM (cuneus), adverb, *in the form of a wedge*. *Cæs.*

CŬNĔĀTIŌ (cuneo), ōnis, f. *a forming into the shape of a wedge, a making like a wedge*. *Scribon. Larg.*

CŬNĔĀTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from cuneo. —— ¶ Adj. *formed into the shape of a wedge, made like a wedge*. *Liv.*

CUNĔLA, same as *Cunila*.

CŬNĔŌ (cuneus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cleave with a wedge, σφηνόω*. *Plin.* Si quid cuneandum sit in ligno. — Hence, figur. *to drive in like a wedge, to force into*. *Quintil.* — Hence, *to fasten by means of wedges*. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *to form into the shape of a wedge*. *Plin.* Cuneatur Hispania. — See, also, *Cuneatus, a, um*.

CŬNĔŎLUS (dimin. of cuneus), i, m. *a little wedge*. *Cic.*

CŬNĔUS (unc.), i, m. *a wedge, σφήν*. *Tacit.* Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *h. e. is shaped like a wedge*. *Ovid.* Labant cunei (navis), *h. e. wedges or similar fastenings, cramps*, &c. — Also, figur. *Tertull.* veritatis. — Hence, *any thing resembling a wedge*, as, *a number of soldiers placed in the form of a wedge*. *Cæs.* Cuneum facere, or, *Virg.* dare. — Also, *a triangular figure in pavements for ornament*. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Mela.* Cuneus ager, or, absolutely, *Plin.* Cuneus, *h. e. Cabo de St. Maria, in Portugal*, so called because it has the shape of a wedge. — Also, *the seats at the theatre* were, from their form, called *cunei*. *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.*

CŬNĪCŬLĀRIS (cuniculus), e, adj. herba *Marcell. Empir.*

CŬNĪCŬLĀRIUS (Id.), i, m. *a miner*. *Veget.*

CŬNĪCŬLĀTIM (Id.), adverb, *in the form of a mine*. *Plin.*

CŬNĪCŬLUS (unc.), i, m. *a cony, rabbit, δασύπους*. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a mine, ὑπόνομος*. *Cic.* Cuniculos agere. — Figur. *Cic.* Res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, *by cunning, treachery, intrigue*. — Also, *any subterraneous passage or hole*. *Plin.* — Also, *of the purple fish*. *Plin.* *h. e.* cavitas interna rostri.

CŬNĪLA, æ, f. same as *Conila, a species of the plant* origanum. *Plin.*

CŬNĪLĀGŌ (cunila), ĭnis, f. *a species of the herb* cunila. *Plin.* 19, 50.

CŪNĪNA (cunæ), æ, f. *the goddess presiding over the cradles of infants*. *Lactant.*

CŬNIŌ (perhaps from cunæ), is, a. 4. *h. e.* stercus facere. *Fest.*

CUNNILINGUS (lingo & cunnus), i, m. *h. e. lingens cunnum*. *Martial.*

CUNNUS (unc.), i, m. *τὸ αἰδοῖον τῶν γυναικῶν, κύσος*. *Martial.* — Also, a word of contempt, for *mulier*. *Horat.*

CUNQUĒ, or **CUMQUĒ** (quisque), an affix of conjunctions, pronouns or adverbs, denoting the same as the English *ever, soever*, as, quicunque, *whoever*; quandocunque, *whenever*; ubicunque, *wherever*. — Once it is found alone. *Horat. Od.* i. 32, 15. mihi cunque vocanti, *at any time whatever*.

CŪNŬLÆ (dimin. of cunæ), ārum, f. *a little cradle*. *Prudent.*

CŪPA (unc.), æ, f. *a large cask, a butt, vat, tun or pipe, κύπελλον*. *Varr.* and *Cæs.* — *Cic.* Vinum de cupa.

CŬPĒDIA (unc.), æ, f. *a fondness for nice dishes, immoderate desire of dainty fare, lickerishness, daintiness*. *Cic.*

CŬPĒDIA (Id.), ōrum, n. and **CŬPĒDIÆ**, ārum, f. *nice dishes, delicate victuals, dainties*. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

CŬPĒDINĀRIUS (cupedo), and **CŬPĒDIĀRIUS** (cupediæ), a, um, adj. *occupied with the making, sale*, &c. *of dainties, dainty meats*, &c. *pertaining to dainties*. *Symm.* forum. — Hence, *Terent.* Cupedinarius, or, *Lamprid.* Cupediarius, *a seller of dainties, sweetmeats*, &c., *a confectioner*, &c.

CŬPĒDŌ, and **CUPPĒDŌ** (perhaps from cupio), ĭnis, f. for *Cupido*. *Lucret.* — Also, same as *Cupediæ*. *Apul.*

CŪPĔLLA (dimin. of cupa), æ, f. *a small cask or tun*. *Pallad.*

CŬPĒS, or **CUPPĒS** (perhaps from cupio), ĕdis, m. *a lickerish tongue, sweet tooth*. *Plaut.*

CŬPĬDĒ (cupidus), adv. *with desire, eagerly, desirously, gladly*. *Liv.* Cupidius. *Cæs.* Cupidissime. —— ¶ Also, *vehemently, ardently, passionately*. *Cic.* Cupide appetere. *Sueton.* Cupide condemnare.

CŬPĬDĬNĔUS (cupido), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Cupid*. *Ovid.* — Also, *resembling Cupid*, h. e. *very handsome, beautiful*. *Martial.*

CŬPĬDĬTĀS (cupidus), ātis, f. *a wish, desire*, in general. *Cic.* imitandi. *Cels.* cibi, *h. e. appetite*. *Cic.* Cupiditate flagrare *or* ardere. —— ¶ Also, *an inordinate and bad desire, passion*. *Cic.* — Cupiditates, *desires, passions, lust*. *Cic.* Cupiditates explere, *to satisfy, gratify*. — Particularly, *thirst after gain, covetousness, avarice*. *Id.* — Also, *carnal desire, lust*. *Plin.* — Also, *heat, ardor, passion*, manifesting itself in disputing, judging, condemning, giving evidence, &c. — Hence, very frequently, *great partiality*. *Cic.*

CŬPĬDŌ (cupio), ĭnis, f. and sometimes m. *a wish, desire, passion, ἐπιθυμία*. *Liv.* Romulum cepit cupido urbis condendæ. *Id.* Flagrans cupidine regni. *Sallust.* pecuniæ. — In the *masc.* gender it is found in *Horat.* and *Sil.* So, also, *Ovid.* femineus, *passion for a wo-*

man. —— ¶ Also, m. *Cupid*, the god of love, and son of Venus. *Cic.* — Also, *plural*, Cupidines. *Horat.*

CŬPĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *desirous, fond, eager, attached to, favorably disposed to.* *Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* Cupidiores contentionis. *Prop.* Cupidus livor, *h. e. envy, wishing ill to a person.* *Nep.* Cupidissimus literarum. *Cic.* Homo tui cupidus. *Id.* Nostri cupidissimus. — Also, with a *dative* or *infinit.* *Prop.* —— ¶ Also, *avaricious, covetous.* *Quintil.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *too eager, hot, ardent, violent, vehement, passionate.* *Cic.* — Hence, *partial.* *Id.* testis, *influenced by passion, partial.* So, also, of a judge. *Id.*

CŬPĬENS (cupio), tis, particip. from cupio. —— ¶ Adj. *desirous.* *Terent.* tui. *Aurel. Vict.* Cupientior dominandi. *Sall.* Cupientissimus legis. *Gell.* Fuit cupiens orandi.

CŬPĬENTĔR (cupiens), adv. *desirously, earnestly.* *Plaut.*

CŬPĬŌ (capio), is, īvi & ii, ītum, a. 3. *to covet, desire, be willing, wish, long for,* ἐπιθυμέω, γλίχομαι. With an *acc.* *Cic.* aliquid. With an *infinit.* *Id.* celare. *Prop.* Tu cave ne cupias pugnare. — Also with an *accus.* and *infinit.* *Cic.* — With *ut.* *Plaut.* — Also with a *genit.* *Id.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Cupere alicui, *to wish well, to favor.* *Horat.* Cupio omnia quæ vis (a polite expression), *I am at your service.* So, also, *Cic.* Cupere alicujus causa omnia, *to be one's friend, wish one well.* —— ¶ Sometimes it may be rendered *to love, to be in love with.* *Ovid.* aliquam. —— ¶ Cupio conventum *for* convenire. *Plaut.* — Cupiret *for* cuperet. *Lucret.* — See, also, *Cupiens.*

CŬPĪTŎR (cupio), ōris, m. *one who wishes or desires.* *Tacit.*

CŬPĪTUM (cupitus, a, um), i, n. *a wish, desire.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.*

CUPĪTUS, a, um. See *Cupio.*

CUPPA, CUPPĒDO, and CUPPES. See *Cupa, Cupedo, Cupes.*

CŬPRESSĒTUM (cupressus), i, n. *a cypress grove, place where cypress-trees grow.* *Cic.*

CŬPRESSĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of cypress.* *Liv.* signa.

CŬPRESSIFĔR (cupressus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing cypress-trees.* *Ovid.*

CŬPRESSINŬS (cupressus), a, um, adj. *of cypress.* *Plin.*

CŬPRESSŬS (κυπάρισσος), i, f. *a cypress-tree, cypress* (cupressus semper virens, L.) *Virg.* and *Ovid.* This tree was sacred to Pluto, and, at funerals, branches of cypress were placed at the door and round the funeral pile of the deceased, at least if he was a person of consequence. *Plin.* Hence, *Virg.* atra. *Id.* feralis. —— ¶ Also, *the wood of the cypress-tree*, and *any thing made of it*, as a small cypress box. *Horat. Art.* 332.

CŬPRĔŬS (cuprum), a, um, adj. *of copper.* *Plin.* and *Pallad.*

CŬPRINŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to copper.* *Pallad.*

CŬPRUM (cyprium, *sc.* æs), i, n. *copper.* *Spartian.*

CŪPŬLA (dimin. of cupa), æ, f. *a small barrel.* *Cato.*

CŪR (quare), adverb, in a question, *why? wherefore? for what reason? to what purpose? with what intent?* διὰ τί; *Cic.* Cur non assum? and otherwise, *Id.* Ne mirere cur petamus. — Frequently it is put for *propter quam, quæ*, &c. *Id.* Afferunt rationem, cur, &c. *Id.* Argumenta, cur, &c. — Also, for *quod.* *Id.* Miror, cur me accuses. *Horat.* Irascor amicis, cur, &c. — Also, for *ut.* *Liv.* Negare se commissurum, cur, &c.

CŪRA (quæro), æ, f. *care, carefulness, diligence, attention, study, thought, regard,* ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.* Curam ponere in re, *or* adhibere de re, *or*, *Nep.* in re, or, *Quintil.* impendere rei. Hence, *Cic.* Res est mihi curæ, *I take care of it, attend to it.* *Ovid.* Mihi cura est, *for* mihi curæ est (alicujus), *I take care of him.* *Plaut.* Cura est, *sc.* mihi. (This may also be referred to the second signification.) *Ovid.* Cura est pro re, *for* rei. *Id.* Curam agere alicujus, *to have the care.* *Liv.* Cum cura, *carefully, diligently.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Habere rem curæ, *to pay regard to, take care of, attend to.* — *Cura*, when joined with *administrare* and similar verbs, denotes not only *care*, but also the *office* itself, the duties of which a person has to perform. *Sueton.* Duplicem curam administravit. *Id.* Curam operum publicorum administravit. *Id.* Curam reipublicæ attingere. — Hence *the management, administration, care, or charge of any thing.* *Cic.* Particularly, *a cure.* *Cels.* So also, *Cic.* Cura doloris. *Prop.* Ultima cura lacrimis. — Also, *one who has the care, charge, conduct, or direction of any thing.* *Ovid.* — Also, *any thing done carefully, a labor, work.* Hence, *a writing.* *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *care, concern, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, sorrow, affliction, grief,* μέριμνα. *Cic.* Aliquem cura afficere, *to cause sorrow, grief, or trouble.* *Id.* Curæ gravissimæ. *Plaut.* Cura est, *for* curæ est, *to be anxious, fear, apprehend.* — Hence, *love to the other sex.* *Virg.* Gravi saucia cura. *Prop.* Cura mea, *love for me.* *Id.* Cura tua, *my love of you.* — With poets, *cura* frequently denotes *the pains and sorrows of love.* *Id.* Et possum alterius curas sanare recentis. — Also, *the person beloved, love, mistress, sweetheart, girl.* *Virg.* and *Prop.*

CŪRĀBILIS (curo), e, adj. *to be apprehended, feared.* *Juvenal.* sat. 16. v. 20. efficiunt, curabilis ut sit Vindicta gravior. *Al. leg.* officiunt, curabitis, ut sit, &c.

CURALIUM. See *Coralium.*

CŪRĀTĒ (curatus), adverb, *diligently, carefully, with attention.* *Tacit.* Curatius. *Sallust.* Curatissime.

CŪRĀTIŌ (curo), ōnis, f. *a taking care; the administration or management of any thing; a charge.* *Cic.* rerum. Also, with an *acc.* *Plaut.* Quid tibi me (for mei) curatio est? *why do you care about me?* — Also, *the office of a curator, guardianship.* *Pandect.* — Hence, *the cure of a disease.* *Cic.* Curationem adhibere morbis, *or* admovere. Figur. *Id.* perturbationum. Also, *a method of cure.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *care, attention.* *Cic.* Curationem corporis adhibere. *Id.* Sine curatione.

CŪRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who takes care of, that has charge to oversee and provide things necessary; an overseer, agent, administrator, manager, superintendent, provider.* *Cic.* urbis. Also, with a *dativ.* *Id.* muris reficiendis. —— ¶ Particularly, *one to whom the care of the fortune of minors, spendthrifts, insane persons, &c. is committed, a guardian,* πρόδικος, ὀρφανιστής. *Horat.* and *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTŌRIA (curator), æ, f. *the office of a curator or guardian.* *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that takes care of or superintends.* *Pandect.*

CŪRĀTŪRA (cura), æ, f. *a care, management, attendance, dieting.* *Terent.*

CŪRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a taking care, management.* *Lucil.*

CŪRĀX (Id.), ācis, *diligent, attentive, careful, active.* *Pandect.*

CŬRCŬLIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a mite, weevil, small worm that eats the pith of corn or pulse,* κίς, κιός. *Varr.*

CŬRCŬLIUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of curculio), i, m. *a little weevil.* *Plaut. Rud.* 5. 2. 38. Curculiunculos minutos fabulare, *h. e.* res nullius usus narras.

CŬRĒNSIS (Cures), e, adj. *at or of Cures, pertaining to Cures.* *Ovid.*

CŬRĒS, ium, f. *a town of the Sabines.* *Virg.*

CŬRĒS, ētis, m. *an inhabitant of the town of Cures.* *Propert.*

CŬRĒS, ētis, m. plur. Curētes, *a nation of Ætolia and Acarnania.* — Also, *the priests of the Phrygian goddess Rhea.* In Phrygia they were also called *Corybantes*, and in Crete *Idæi dactyli.* In the celebration of their festivals they made a great deal of noise by shouting, clashing together swords, and instruments of forged metal, beating drums, &c. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Curetum* is found with a short antepenult. in *Lucan.* 4, 406, *ed. Burm.* where *Corte* however reads *Curietum.*

CŬRĒTICŬS (Cures), a, um, adj. *Cretan.* *Calpurn.* carmina.

CŬRĒTIS (Id.), idis, adj. f. *Cretan.* *Ovid.* terra, *h. e.* Creta.

CŬRIA (κυρία), æ, f. *a curia,* φρατρία, *one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* (An assembly of the Roman people to give their vote about any thing, was called *Comitia.* In the *Comitia Curiata* they gave their votes, divided into thirty *curiæ.*) —— ¶ Also, *a building where the* curiæ *or other societies met for deliberation or the performance of divine service.* *Ovid.* prisca. *Cic.* Saliorum. —— ¶ Also, *the place where the senate met, the senate-house.* *Id.* There were several of them, as *curia Pompeja, Julia, Hostilia.* Most frequently the senate used to be held in the *curia Hostilia.* — Hence, *an assembly or meeting of the senate.* *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *the rank of a senator.* *Ovid.*

CŬRIĀLIS (curia), e, adj. *pertaining to a* curia. *Terent.* verna, *a public slave in the service of a* curia. — Hence, Curiales, *those of the same* curia. *Plaut.* or, *those of the same district* (δῆμος) *in Attica.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the court of a prince.* — Hence, Curiales, *courtiers.* *Ammian.*

CŬRIĀNŬS (Curius), a, um, adj. *relating to* Curius, *belonging to him, called after him.* *Cic.* villa.

CŬRIĀTIM (curia), adverb, *by* curiæ. *Gell.* 15. 27. Others read *curiatum.*

CŬRIĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *divided into* curiæ. Hence, *Cic.* Comitia curiata, *an assembly of the whole Roman people in* curiæ, *to vote on important matters.* At first there were no other *Comitia* but the *Curiata*, and therefore every thing of importance was determined in them. But after the institution of the *Comitia Centuriata* and *Tributa*, the *Comitia Curiata* were more rarely assembled, generally only to confer military command on magistrates; to consent to a form of adoption called *arrogatio*; and to create certain priests. At the time of Cicero, thirty lictors used to hold these *Comitia*, and consequently to represent the thirty *curiæ.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the Comitia Curiata.* *Cic.* lex, *a bill proposed to the people in the* Comitia Curiata.

CŬRIETA, æ, f. *an island near Illyria.* Hence, Curietæ, arum, m. *the inhabitants of it.* *Plin.*

CŬRIŌ (curia), ōnis, m. *the priest or president of a* curia. *Liv.* Curio maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiæ. —— ¶ Also, *a herald or crier* (præco). *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *lean.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.* *Cic.*

CŬRIŌSĒ (curiosus), adv. *with care, carefully.* *Cic.*, *Cels.* and *Sueton.* — *Cic.* Curiosius. *Colum.* Curiosissime.

CŬRIŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *care, carefulness*, particularly in the investigation of a matter, *curiosity, inquisitiveness.* *Cic.*

CŬRIŌSŬLŬS (dimin. of curiosus), a, um, adj. *a little curious, inquisitive.* *Apul.*

CŬRIŌSŬS (cura), a, um, adj. properly, *full of carefulness.* Hence, *careful, diligent.* *Cic.* in re. *Id.* Curiosior ad investigandum. — Also, *curious, inquisitive*, both in a good and in a bad sense. *Id.* Curiosissimi. *Plin. Ep.* Sunt homines natura curiosi. — Also with a *genit.* *Plin.* medicinæ. — Also, in a bad sense, *prying.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *lean.* *Plaut.* bellua.

CŬRIS (unc.), is, f. *a javelin* in the language of the Sabines. *Ovid. Fast.* 2. 477.

CŬRIŬS, ii, m. *a Roman celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He defeated Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.* *Cic.*

CŪRIŬS (cura), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Curium infortunium, *h. e. grievous.*

CURMI (κοῦρμι), n. *a sort of beer used by the Celtæ.* *Ulp.* in *Pandect.*

CŪRŌ (cura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, see to, look to, order, provide, care, regard, attend to,* σπουδάζω, φροντίζω, κήδομαι, θεραπεύω. *Cic.* Cura, ut valeas. *Phædr.* Curabo sentiat (*ut* being omitted), *I will make him aware.* *Cic.* Cures, ne quid, &c. *Id.* aliquid. *Id.* de emendo. — Also with *pro.* *Plaut.* — Also with a *dat.* *Id.* rebus. — Also with an *infin.* *Horat.* and *Sueton.*; par-

ticularly after *non curo* in the signification of *I will not.* (See below.) — Also, with the *fut. particip. pass.*, *to cause, order. Cic.* Signum avellendum curavit. *Cæs.* Exercitum transportandum curaverat. — Also with the *particip. perfect. Terent.* Inventum tibi curabo et adductum, *I will find him out and bring him to you.* So, *Cic.* Curare alicui pecuniam, *sc.* solvendam, *to cause or order payment to be made. Id.* Me, cui jussisses, curaturum. —— ¶ Also, *to procure. Cic.* alicui signa. —— ¶ Also, *to have the care, superintendence, or control of any thing, to do the things necessary, to preside over, govern, command. Sallust.* In dextra parte. Also with an *acc. Liv.* bellum maritimum. *Tacit.* Asiam, legiones. Hence, *Prop.* Curare pastorem, *to be a shepherd.* —— ¶ Also, *to take care of, attend to,* particularly applied to one's body. *Liv.* corpus cibo somnoque, *to refresh. Horat.* cutem, *to decorate his person. Plaut.* se, *to take good care of one's self, pass one's time merrily. Horat.* Curare genium, *not to deny himself any thing.* Hence, *Liv.* Curati pransique. *Colum.* vinum. *Plin.* vitem falce, *to lop, prune,* and *Cato* (absol.) curare, *to prune, support it by reeds or stakes,* &c. *Colum.* vineam, *to cultivate.* —— ¶ Also, *to cure, remedy. Curt.* vulnera, morbos. *Cic.* adolescentes. — Figur. *Id.* provinciam. —— ¶ *Liv.* prodigia, *to endeavor to avert the threats of prodigies by sacrifices, to expiate.* —— ¶ Also, *to care for, regard, have his eyes upon. Cic.* nihil. *Terent.* Aliud cura, *go on to something else; be not solicitous about that; rest secure as to that. Liv.* Non curant, quid, &c. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Cic.* A deo se curari. — Hence, Non curo rem, *I do not care about it. Ovid.* litora. — Hence, Non curo, *I do not like, I wish not, I will not. Cic.* legere. *Sueton.* Nec ægre adesse curavit. —— ¶ *To console. Apul. Met.* 5.

CŬRRĀX (curro), ācis, adject. *running fast; quick, swift. Grat.*

CŬRRĬCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a running, run, course. Cic.* solis et lunæ. — Hence, *Plaut.* Curriculo currere, *hastily, swiftly, at full speed.* — Particularly, *a running in the circus, a race. Cic.* equorum. — Hence, *the ground on which a race is run, race-ground, course, career. Id.* — Figur. *course, career. Id.* vitæ, *h. e. a fixed space of time, a period. Id.* industriæ, petitionis. —— ¶ Also, *a light chariot or car. Cic.*

CŬRRŌ (unc.), is, cŭcurri, cursum, a. 3. *to run,* τρέχω, θέω, of men and animals, on foot, horseback, by water, &c. *Cic.* stadium, *h. e.* in stadio. *Virg.* æquor, *to sail. Horat.* per omne mare. (*Currere* is frequently used by poets, without denoting swiftness or speed, instead of *navigare.*) *Cic.* in sententiam, *h. e.* ire celeriter. *Quintil.* Campus curritur. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Rota currit, *turns round. Virg.* amnis, *flows. Id.* classis, *sails.* —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Rubor per ora cucurrit, *ran, spread. Plin.* Limes per agrum currit, *extends. Horat.* ætas, *passes away. Cic.* oratio proclivius, *is seen at its end. Id.* Eosdem cursus currere, *to have recourse to the same measures.*

CŬRRŪCA (unc.), æ, f. *a hedge-sparrow.* — Figur. *a cuckold. Juvenal.*

CŬRRŪLIS (currus), or CŬRŪLIS, e, adj. *running. Apul.*

CŬRRUS (curro), us, m. *a chariot, car, wagon,* ἅμαξα, ἅρμα. *Cic.* Vehi curru, or, *Ovid.* in curru. —— ¶ Particularly, *a triumphal car, a triumph. Cic.* — So, also, *Ovid.* Currus eburnus. — *Currus* is also used of *a plough with wheels. Virg. Georg.* 1, 174. — Figur. for *the horses of a chariot. Virg.* — Also, for *a ship. Catull.*

CŬRSIM (Id.), adv. *running. Plaut.* and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* —— ¶ Also, *quickly, swiftly, hastily. Cic.*

CŬRSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a running. Varr.*

CŬRSĬTĀTIŌ (cursito), ōnis, f. *a frequent or repeated running, a running. Solin.*

CŬRSĬTŌ (frequentat. from curso), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run,* particularly *to run frequently,* or, *to run hither and thither. Terent.* and *Horat.*

CŬRSŌ (frequentat. from curro), as, āvi, ātum, 1. *to run. Cic.*

CŬRSŎR (curro), ōris, m. *a runner,* particularly *a courier. Nep., Plin. Ep.,* and *Suet.* Also, *a runner or lackey* in the service of a private person, who went before the sedan, when his master was carried about. Roman ladies especially used to have such footmen in their service. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a runner in a race. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a driver of a chariot in a race. Ovid.* —— ¶ *Cursor* was also the name of a Roman family, as, *Papirius Cursor.*

CŬRSŌRIA (cursor), æ, f. *sc.* navis, *a yacht, packet-boat. Sidon.*

CŬRSŌRIUS (cursus), a, um, adj. equi, *post-horses. Cod. Just.*

CŬRSŪRA (curro), æ, f. *a running. Varr.*

CŬRSUS (Id.), us, m. denotes *any* (especially *any swift*) *motion from one place to another,* and is applied to man, animals, and things. — Hence, *a running, a course,* of man. *Cic.* Omnium cursus est ad vos. — Of things, *a running, a course, a motion. Id.* stellarum. *Id.* lunæ. *Id.* of *the water of a lake. Plin.* Menstrui cursus, *h. e.* fluxus mensium. *Id.* venarum, *of trees Virg.* Torquet medios nox humida cursus, *it is midnight.* — *Abl.* Cursu, *in haste. Liv.* tendere ad, &c. — Figur. *Cic. Orat.* 1. 32. Esse in cursu, *to be on the course, h. e.* to have already commenced. *Ovid.* Dolor est in cursu, *h. e. lasts. Id.* fortuna domusque, *flourishes, continues. Cic.* In quo cursu simus, *h. e. situation.* —— ¶ Also, *a travel, journey, tour, course, passage,* particularly *a travelling by sea, a voyage. Cic.* Mihi cursus in Græciam per tuam provinciam est. *Id.* Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit? *Id.* Cursum tenere, *to keep one's course, to sail in a straight direction. Nep.* Cursum dirigere aliquo, *to sail any whither. Virg.* Cursum transmittere, *to cross. Id.* Cursu excuti, *to be driven out of one's course. Id.* Longo cursu distant, *far* longe. *Plin.* Distat diei cursu, *one day's sail. Cic.* Alium cursum petere, *to take.* — Also, *opportunity for sailing. Id.* Cursum expectabamus, *for fair wind.* —— ¶ Also, *a riding on horseback. Liv.* deformis. *Virg.* Cursus equestres ducere (*of a horse-race*). —— ¶ Also, of birds, *a flight. Cic.* Cursum dirigere. —— ¶ Figur. *a run, course, career, flow, connection, uninterrupted continuation,* &c. *Cic.* Vocis cursus per omnes sonos. *Id.* rerum. *Id.* Tantus cursus verborum erat. *Id.* temporum. *Id.* orationis, *h. e. connection. Id.* animi et industriæ meæ, *industry, activity. Id.* gloriæ. *Id.* Ad honorem eo cursu (*h. e.* modo) pervenisse.

CURTIUS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans,* as Q. Curtius Rufus, who rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the Great. — Hence, Curtius, a, um, adj. *Curtian. Liv.* lacus, *the gulf into which* M. Curtius *leaped.*

CŬRTŌ (curtus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mutilate, maim, shorten, cut off or away. Cels.* — Hence, *to diminish, lessen, shorten. Horat.*

CŬRTUS (κυρτός), a, um, adj. *mutilated, maimed, curtailed, shortened. Lucret.* — *Horat.* Judæus, *h. e. a circumcised Jew.* —— ¶ Also, *broken. Juven.* vasa. —— ¶ Also, *short, small, imperfect, deficient, wanting, broken, poor, miserable, paltry. Cic.*

CŬRŪLIS (currus), e, adj. *relating to a chariot or to driving. Liv.* equi, *race-horses. Suet.* triumphus (the general rode in a chariot at the triumphal procession). *Min. Fel.* ludi, *h. e.* circenses. —— ¶ *Cic.* Sella curulis, *the curule chair or chair of state,* a stool or seat without a back, first used by the kings, and afterwards only by the chief magistrates, the consuls, prætors, censors, and curule ædiles. They made use of it wherever they chose, in the senate, at visits, &c. It could be folded together for the convenience of carriage, was adorned with ivory, &c. *Gell.* — Hence, *Cic.* Ædilitas curulis. *Liv.* Honor curulis. *Horat.* Ebur curule, *h. e.* sella curulis. *Plin.* Curulis, *h. e.* ædilis curulis.

CŬRVĀBĬLIS (curvo), e, adj. *that can be bent. Pallad.*

CŬRVĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a winding or bending. Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.*

CŬRVĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a bending or bowing. Colum.*

CŬRVĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a flexure, bowing, or bending. Vitruv.* theatri. *Id.* cameræ, *an arched ceiling.*

CŬRVĬTAS (curvus), ātis, f. *a flexure, bending, crookedness. Macrob.*

CŬRVŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bow, bend, crook, curve,* κυρτόω, κάμπτω. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *to move. Horat.*

CŬRVŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *crookedness. Varr.*

CŬRVUS (perhaps γυρός), a, um, adj. *not straight, crooked, bent, curved,* κυρτός, καμπύλος. *Virg.* falx. *Id.* arator, *h. e. stooping. Ovid.* senecta. *Horat.* ungues. *Id.* Curvo dignoscere rectum, *to distinguish good from bad, true from false. Ovid.* Æquor curvum, *undulating, boisterous. Valer. Flacc.* Curvus Olympus, *the vaulted heavens.* —— ¶ Curve, *h. e.* vel cur.

CŎSCŬLIUM (κοσκύλιον), ii, n. *the scarlet-berry of the holm-oak. Plin.* 16. 12.

CŪSIŌ (cudo), ōnis, f. *a stamping or coining. Cod. Theod.* monetalis.

CŪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a coiner. Cod. Just.*

CUSPĬDĀTIM (cuspis), adv. *like a point. Plin.*

CUSPĬDŌ (cuspis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to point, sharpen at the end. Plin.*

CUSPIS (unc.), ĭdis, f. *a point, prickle,* ἀκή. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ *A thing having a point. Virg.* a javelin. *Val. Fl.* a lance. — Also, *the spear of an eagle* (standard of a legion). *Suet.* — Also, *the sting of a bee. Plin.* — Also, *the trident of Neptune. Ovid.* — Also, *a spit. Martial.* — Also, *a sort of* (perhaps *pointed*) *tube. Varr.*

CUSTŌDELA (custos), æ, f. same as *Custodia. Apul.*

CUSTŌDIA (Id.), æ, f. *a watch, guard, care,* φυλακή, φρουρά, τήρησις. *Cic.* canum. *Plaut.* Custodiam agitare, *to watch.* Hence, *a keeping, preserving, guarding, care, charge, protection. Cic.* ignis. *Id.* rei. *Nep.* Credere alicui custodiam pontis, *to intrust with the protection of. Cic.* Materni corporis custodia, *h. e.* uterus. — Also, *care, carefulness, attention. Id.* sui conservandi. — Also, *a prison, place where prisoners are kept. Id.* In custodiam tradere, dare, includere. *Id.* In custodia esse. — Hence, *Sallust.* Libera custodia, *private custody,* when criminals were delivered to magistrates, or even to private persons, to be kept at their houses, till they should be tried. [*Custodia* is sometimes put for *custodia libera. Cic.*] So, also, *liberalis,* but in a figurat. signification. *Cic.* — Also, sometimes, *a prisoner. Suet.* Custodiarum seriem. —— ¶ Also, *a guard,* h. e. *soldiers set to guard. Cæs.* Custodias disponere, *to set watches. Cic.* circumdare alicui. —— ¶ Also, *a guard or watch-house, a place where a guard is set. Cic.* In hac custodia collocati sumus. *Id.* Familias habere in custodiis, *places where slaves were put to watch lest any person should import goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs.*

CUSTŌDIŌ (Id.), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to guard, watch,* φρουρέω, φυλάττω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* corpus et domum. *Nep.* templum ab aliquo, *h. e. against a person.* —— ¶ Also, *to defend, protect. Quintil.* aliquem ab injuria. —— ¶ Also, *to take care, beware, be on one's guard. Cic.* se. Also, without *se. Colum.* Also, with *ne* following. *Suet. to take care lest,* to prevent *carefully lest.* —— ¶ Also, *to observe, watch. Cic.* Te oculi et aures custodient. *Liv.* Qui custodiret, *sc.* legatos. —— ¶ Also, *to keep, to keep with one's self, to retain. Cic.* orationem. *Id.* aliquid memoria. — Also, *to keep* (in a place of security). *Ovid.* poma. — Also, *to keep in custody or prison, to confine in prison. Plaut.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to preserve. Plin. Ep.* ignem. *Colum.* poma

in melle, *to make a conserve of.* Quintil. pudorem. Plin. Ladanum custodit nigritiam capillorum. Horat. Veneris latus. — Hence, Cic. Custodire literis, *to commit to writing.* —— ¶ Also, *to observe, retain, keep, preserve, abide by, stand to, maintain.* Quintil. regulam. Colum. ordinem. Plin. morem.

CŬSTŌDĪTĒ (custoditus), adv. *cautiously, carefully.* Plin. Ep. Custoditius.

CŬSTŌS (con & adsto), ōdis, m. and f. *a keeper, preserver, superintendent, overseer, protector, defender, guard, watch,* φύλαξ, φρουρός. Cic. fani. Id. libertatis. Nep. corporis. Virg. pecoris, *a shepherd.* Cic. cupiditatum. — A dog is called *custos.* Virg. — Hence, the gods are called *custodes.* Cic. urbis, *the guardians.* — The star *Arctophylax* is also called *custos.* Vitruv. — Also, same as *Theca*; *a case, sheath,* &c. Ovid. telorum, *a quiver.* — Also, *the new shoot of a vine, which is not lopped off, but retained.* Colum. —— ¶ Also, at the comitia, *a person appointed to observe that no fraud should be committed in casting lots and voting.* Cic. — Also, *one who has the care of a young man, a governor, tutor.* Horat. — Also, *a companion, guard or protector of women.* Id. — Also, *one who has the care of a young woman of quality.* Prop.

CŬTĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of cutis), æ, f. *the skin.* Juvenal.

CŬTIS (κύτος), is, f. *the skin,* δέρμα, χρόος, -οῦς, χρὼς, -ωτὸς, of man and animals. Plin. — Horat. Cutem curare, *to make much of himself, keep himself in good condition, or good plight of body.* — Also, *a hide.* Martial. — Also, of other things, *the rind, peel, or outmost coat.* Plin. uvæ. — Figur. Quintil. elocutionis, *outward show.*

CY̆ĂMĒĂ (κύαμος), æ, f. *a precious stone,* unknown to us. Plin.

CY̆ĂMŎS, or **CY̆ĂMŬS**, i, m. same as *Colocasia.* Plin.

CY̆ĂNĒ (Κύανη), es, f. *a fountain near Syracuse.* Ovid. — Also, *a nymph who was changed into it.* Plin.

CY̆ĂNĒĒ, es, f. *the mother of Caunus and Byblis.* Ovid.

CY̆ĂNĔŬS (κυάνεος), a, um, adj. *of a bright blue, azure, or water color.* Plin. —— ¶ Insulæ Cyaneæ, or merely Cyaneæ, *two islands in the Euxine sea,* same as *Symplegades.* Ovid.

CY̆ĂNŬS, and **CY̆ĂNŎS** (κύανος), i, m. *the blue-bottle, or blue-bell* (Centaurea cyanus, L.). Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a gem,* a species of lapis lazuli. Plin.

CY̆ĂTHISSŌ (κυαθίζω), as, a. 1. *to pour drink into one's cup, serve up wine in a cup.* Plaut.

CY̆ĂTHŬS (κύαθος), i, m. *a cup, goblet.* Terent. Particularly, *a vessel used as a measure in mixing the wine with the water, and to fill the* pocula *with the mixed wine.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *a measure and a weight,* both for things liquid and things dry, which, according to Plin. 21. 109., amounted to 10 drachms, and, according to Rhem. Fann. 80., was the twelfth part of a *sextarius.*

CYBĒA. See *Cybeus.*

CY̆BĒBĒ (Κυβήβη), es, f. same as *Cybele (the goddess).* Virg.

CY̆BĔLĒ (Κυβέλη), and **CY̆BĔLĂ**, æ, f. *a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele.* Virg. and Ovid. — Also, Cybelus, i, m. Virg. Æneid. 3. 111. ed. Brunck. —— ¶ Also, *a Phrygian goddess,* whom the Greeks confounded with *Rhea,* the mother of Cretan Jupiter, and the Romans with *Ops,* the wife of Italian Saturn. Ovid. — Sometimes, also written *Cybella.*

CY̆BĔLĒĬŬS (Κυβελήϊος), a, um, adject. *pertaining or belonging to the goddess Cybele.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to mount Cybele.* Cic. dea or mater, *h. e. the goddess Cybele.*

CYBĔLUS, i, m. See *Cybele.*

CYBĒŬS (perhaps from κύπη), a, um, adj. Cic. Navis Cybea, or merely Cybea, *a ship of burden, a merchant vessel.*

CY̆BĬŎSĀCTĒS (κυβιοσάκτης), æ, m. *a dealer in salt fish,* a nickname of the emperor *Vespasian.* Sueton.

CYBISTRĂ, ōrum, n. *a town of Cappadocia.*

CYBĬUM (κύβιον), ii, n. *a square slice or cut of salted tunny.* Plin. — Also, *a kind of tunny.* Varr.

CY̆CĒŌN (κυκεὼν), ōnis, m. *a sort of drink made of barley-meal, honey, herbs,* &c. Arnob.

CY̆CHRĂMŬS (κύχραμος), i, m. *a bird* accompanying quails when they return over the sea. Plin. 10, 33. (According to some, *a kind of ortolan.*)

CY̆CLĂDĀTŬS (cyclas), a, um, adj. *wearing a cyclas.* Sueton.

CY̆CLĂDES, um, f. See *Cyclas.*

CY̆CLĂMĪNŎS (κυκλάμινος), i, f. and **CY̆CLĂMĪNŎN** (κυκλάμινον), i, n. *a plant, called sow-bread* (Cyclamen Europæum, L.). Plin.

CY̆CLĀS (κυκλὰς), ădis, f. *circular.* Hence, *sc.* vestis, *a kind of robe worn by women, embroidered with gold or purple, or with both.* Prop. — Also, *sc.* insula. In *plur.* Cyclades, *a number of islands of the Ægean sea, surrounding Delos as with a circle.* Plin.

CY̆CLĬCŬS (κυκλικὸς), a, um, adj. *circular.* Horat. Scriptores cyclici, *whose poems comprehended the whole circle of traditions and fables.*

CY̆CLŌPĬŬS (Cyclops), and **CY̆CLŌPĒŬS**, a, um, adj. *Cyclopian.* Virg. saxa, *h. e. of Sicily.*

CY̆CLŌPS (Κύκλωψ), ōpis, m. *a Cyclops.* The Cyclopes *were a race of men of gigantic stature, inhabiting a part of the island of Sicily. They had but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, and were the workmen of Vulcan.*

CY̆CNĒĬŬS, and **CY̆GNĒĬŬS** (cycnus or cygnus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Cygnus.* Ovid. Tempe, *h. e. in Bœotia* (not in Thessaly).

CY̆CNĔŬS (κύκνειος), a, um, adj. *of or like a swan.* Cic. vox.

CY̆CNŬS, and **CY̆GNŬS** (κύκνος), i, m. *a swan.* Swans drew the chariot of Venus, and were said to be fine singers. Virg. — Hence, Cygnus, *a poet.* Horat. Dircæus, *h. e. Pindar.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation.* German. —— ¶ Also, *the name of several persons metamorphosed into swans.*

CYDĂRUM (unc.), i, n. *a sort of ship or vessel to row in.* Gell.

CY̆DIPPĒ, es, f. *a girl beloved by Acontius.* Ovid. — Also, *a sea-nymph.* Virg.

CY̆DNŬS, i, m. *a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus.* Curt.

CY̆DŌN (Κύδων), ōnis, and **CY̆DŌNĬĂ**, æ, f. *a town of Crete,* near modern *Canea.*

CY̆DŌN (Id.), ōnis, m. *an inhabitant of Cydon.* Virg.

CY̆DŌNĒŬS (κυδώνειος), a, um, adj. same as *Cydonius; Cydonian.* Ovid. — Also, *Cretan.* Id.

CY̆DŌNĬĀTĒS (Κυδωνιάτης), æ, m. *at or of Cydon.* — Cydoniātæ, *its inhabitants.* Liv.

CY̆DŌNĪTĒS (Κυδωνίτης), æ, m. and f. *at or of Cydon, pertaining to it.* Colum. vitis. Pallad. Cydonites, *sc.* vinum, *quince-wine.*

CY̆DŌNĬŬS (Κυδώνιος), a, um, adj. *Cydonian, at or of Cydon, pertaining to it.* Virg. — Hence, Prop. and Colum. Mala Cydonia, or merely Cydonia, *quinces, quince-apples.* Pallad. Cydonia, *sc.* arbor or malus, *a quince-tree.*

CYGNUS, &c. See *Cycnus.*

CY̆LIBĂTHUM (unc.), i, n. *a sort of round table to put wine and cups on.* Varr. L. L. 4. p. 35. Bip.

CY̆LINDRĀCĒŬS (cylindrus), a, um, adj. *in the form of a cylinder.* Plin. 18. 33. Edit. Hard. reads *cylindratus* in the same signification.

CY̆LINDRĀTUS, a, um. See *Cylindraceus.*

CY̆LINDRŬS (κύλινδρος), i, m. *a cylinder.* Cic. — Also, *a sort of precious stone of the form of a cylinder.* Plin. and Juvenal.

CYLLA. See *Cilla.*

CY̆LLĒNĒ (Κυλλήνη), es, f. *a mountain of Arcadia, where Mercury was born and brought up.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Elis.* Liv.

CY̆LLĒNĒŬS (Κυλλήνειος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to mount Cyllene, Cyllenian.* Ovid. —— ¶ *Relating to Mercury.* Horat. fides. Ovid. testudo, *h. e. the lyre of Mercury,* or, *hair dressed in the shape of a lyre.*

CY̆LLĒNIS (Κυλληνίς), ĭdis, f. *relating to Mercury, belonging to him.* Ovid. harpe.

CY̆LLĒNĬŬS (Κυλλήνιος), a, um, adj. same as *Cyllenæus.* Virg. proles, *h. e. Mercury,* or *the son of Mercury.* Id. ignis, *h. e.* stella Mercurii. — Hence, Cyllenius, *h. e. Mercury.* Virg.

CYLLENUS, a, um, same as *Cyllenius.* Ovid.

CYLŌNĬŬS (Cylon), a, um, adj. Cic. scelus, *h. e.* interfectio sociorum Cylonis supplicum ad aram ab Atheniensibus facta.

CY̆MĂ, æ, f. and **CY̆MĂ** (κῦμα), ătis, n. *a young sprout of coleworts or other herbs.* Colum. and Plin.

CY̆MÆŬS (Cumæ or Cyme), a, um, adj. See *Cumæ.* — Cymæi, *the inhabitants of the town of Cyme in Æolis.* Liv. 38. 39.

CY̆MATILIS. See *Cumatilis*

CY̆MĂTIUM, and **CY̆MĂTIŎN** (κυμάτιον), ii, n. *a small wave.* — Also, *a kind of carved work resembling the waves of the sea; a wave, ogee, or ogive, in architecture.* Vitruv.

CY̆MBĂ (κύμβη), or **CUMBĂ**, æ, f. *a small boat, a skiff;* particularly *the boat of Charon,* in which he conducted the souls of the dead over the river Styx to the infernal regions. Virg. — Figur. Prop. ingenii.

CY̆MBĂLISTĂ (κυμβαλιστής), æ, m. *a player on the cymbal.* Apul.

CY̆MBĂLISTRĬĂ (κυμβαλίστρια), æ, f. *she that plays on the cymbal.* Petron.

CY̆MBĂLUM, or **CY̆MBĂLŎN** (κύμβαλον), i, n. *a cymbal,* a musical instrument consisting of two hollow basins of brass, which emitted a ringing sound when struck together. The brazen instruments which are now used in military music, seem to have taken their rise from these. The *cymbala* were particularly used at the festivals in honor of Cybele. Cic. — Also, at the Bacchanalia. Liv. — Figur. Plin. Cymbalum mundi (so *Apion* is called, a grammarian famous for his inclination to literary quarrels).

CY̆MBIUM (κύμβιον), ii, n. *a small boat.* — Hence, also, *a small vessel shaped like a boat,* used as a drinking-vessel, Virg.; also, as a lamp. Apul.

CY̆MBŬLĂ (dimin. of cymba), æ, f. *a little boat, cock-boat.* Plin. Ep.

CY̆MĒ, es, f. *a town of Æolis in Asia.* — Also, for *Cumæ.* See *Cumæ.*

CY̆MINĀTŬS, a, um. See *Cuminatus.*

CY̆MINDIS (κύμινδις), is, f. *a sort of night-hawk.* Plin. 10. 10.

CY̆MŌSŬS (cyma), a, um, adj. *full of sprouts.* Colum.

CYNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of cotton-tree in Arabia;* according to Forster, *Bombax Criba,* L. — *A kind of wool-tree.* Plin. 12. 22.

CY̆NĂCĀNTHĂ (κυνάκανθα), æ, f. perhaps *the wild rose-tree* (rosa canina, L.). Plin. 11. 41.

CY̆NÆGIRŬS, i, m. *an Athenian.* After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, and when this was cut off by the enemy, he seized the vessel with his left hand, and when he had lost that also, he still kept his hold with his teeth. Justin. 2. 9. — Hence, Suet. Cæs. 68. Cynægiri exemplum imitans.

CY̆NĂMŌLGI (κύων and ἀμέλγω), ōrum, m. *dog-milkers, a people of Æthiopia.* Plin.

CYNARA. See *Cinara.*

CY̆NĒGĔTICŬS (κυνηγετικός), a, um, adj. *relating to hunting.* Cynegetica, ōrum, *a treatise on hunting,* composed by *Gratius.*

CY̆NICĒ (cynicus), adv. *after the manner of Cynics.* Plaut.

CY̆NICŬS (κυνικός), a, um, adj. *like a dog, doggish, churlish, brutal.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the Cynic sect, pertaining to it, cynical.* The Cynics were founded by Antisthenes. Their attempts to live conformably to nature they carried too far, neglecting even decency.

CY̆NŎCĔPHĂLĒĂ, or **CY̆NŎCĔPHĂLĬĂ** (κύων and κεφαλή), æ, f. *an herb like a dog's head.* Plin.

CY̆NŎCĔPHĂLŬS (κυνοκέφαλος), i, m

dog's-head, h. e. *having the head of a dog.* *Anubis* is so called. *Tertull.* — Also, a *kind of ape with a head resembling that of a dog.* *Plin.* 8. 80. (Simia Inuus, L.)
CȲNŎGLŌSSŎS (κυνόγλωσσον), i, f. *the herb dog's-tongue.* *Plin.* 25. 41.
CȲNŌĪDĒS, is, n. same as *Cynomyia.* *Plin.*
CȲNŎMŌRĬŎN (κυνομόριον), ii, n. *an herb.* *Plin.*
CȲNŎMȲĬĂ (κυνόμυια), æ, f. same as *Psyllion*; *the herb flea-bane or flea-wort.* *Plin.* 25. 90.
CȲNŎRRHŎDĂ (κυνόῤῥοδον), æ, f. and CȲNŎRRHŎDŎS, i, f. *the wild rose, or sweetbriar rose* (rosa canina, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the flower of the red lily.* *Plin.* 21. 11.
CȲNŎSĀRGĒS (Κυνόσαργες), is, n. *a gymnasium near Athens.* *Liv.*
CȲNŎSBĂTŎS (κυνόσβατος), i, f. *the sweetbrier* (rosa canina, L.). *Plin.* 16. 71. —— ¶ Also, *the black-currant* (ribes nigrum, L.). *Id.* 24. 74., which is also called *cynospastos.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the caper-bush* (capparis spinosa, L.). *Plin.*
CȲNŎSŎRCHIS (κυνὸς ὄρχις), is, f. *the herb dog-stones,* also *rag-wort.* *Plin.*
CȲNŎSŪRĂ (Κυνοσουρά), æ, f. *the Cynosure, Lesser Bear.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Cynosuræ, *a town of Peloponnesus.* *Cic.*
CȲNŎSŪRIS (κυνοσουρίς), ĭdis, f. same as *Cynosura.* *Ovid.*
CȲNŎSŪRŬS (κυνόσουρος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* ovum, *a wind-egg, addle-egg.*
CȲNŎZŎLŎN (κυνόζολον), i, n. *an herb.* *Plin.*
CȲNTHŬS, or CȲNTHŎS (Κύνθος), i, m. *a mountain of Delos, on which Apollo and Diana were born.* — Hence, Cynthĭus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to mount Cynthus, Cynthian.* *Horat.* Cynthius, *h. e. Apollo.* *Id.* Cynthia, *h. e. Diana.*
CȲPĂRISSĬĂS, æ, f. *a species of* tithymalus. *Plin.* 26. 43.
CȲPĂRISSŬS (κυπάρισσος), i, f. *a cypress-tree* (cupressus semper virens, L.). *Virg.*
CȲPĒRŎS, and CȲPĪRŎS (κύπειρος), i, m. and f. also CȲPĒRUM (κύπειρον), i, n. *a sort of rush.* *Varr.*, *Colum.* and *Plin.* — *Plin.* makes a difference between *cyperos* and *cypiros.*
CYPRĒŬS. See *Cupreus.*
CȲPRĬĂCŬS, a, um, adject. same as *Cyprius.* *Val. Max.*
CȲPRĬCŬS, a, um, same as *Cyprius.* *Cato.*
CȲPRĬNŬS (κύπρινος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the privet.* *Cels.* unguentum, or merely Cyprinum.
CȲPRĪNŬS (κυπρῖνος), i, m. *a fish,* perhaps *a carp.* *Plin.* 9. 25.
CȲPRIS (Κυπρὶς), ĭdis, f. *Cyprian Venus.* *Auson.*
CȲPRĬŬS (Κύπριος), a, um, adj. *of Cyprus, Cyprian.* *Plin.* æs, *copper.* *Tibull.* Cypria, *sc.* dea, *h. e.* Venus. *Liv.* vicus, *at Rome.* — Cyprius pes, *a foot* (of a verse) *consisting of five syllables, a short, a long, two short and a long* (◡ — ◡ ◡ —). — *Curt.* Cyprii, *the inhabitants of Cyprus.* —— ¶ Also, *of copper.* *Plin.*
CYPRUM, i, n. See *Cuprum.*
CȲPRŬS, and CȲPRŎS (Κύπρος), i, f. *Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean sea,* near Cilicia. Venus was born there, and many temples were consecrated to her. —— ¶ Also, *a tree of* Cyprus, Egypt, &c. *out of the flowers of which a sweet oil was made.* *Plin.* 12. 51. (Lawsonia inermis, L.)
CȲPSĔLĬDĒS (Κυψελίδης), æ, m. *a descendant of Cypselus.* *Virg.*
CȲPSĔLŬS (Κύψελος), i, m. *a king of Corinth.* —— ¶ Cypseli, or Cypselli, *martlets, or martens, birds of the swallow kind.* *Plin.* 10, 55.
CȲRĒNÆ. See *Cyrene.*
CȲRĒNÆŬS (Κυρηναῖος), a, um, adject. *Cyrenean.* *Cic.* philosophi.
CȲRĒNĀĬCŬS (Cyrene), a, um, adj. *Cyrenaic, relating to Cyrene.* — Cyrenaica, *a province of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.* *Mela.* — Cyrenaici, *the inhabitants of it.* *Cic.* Philosophia Cyrenaica, *a sect of philosophers, who followed the doctrine of* Aristippus, *who was of Cyrene.* — Hence, Cyrenaici, *sc.* philosophi, *the followers of* Aristippus, *who placed their* summum bonum *in pleasure.*
CȲRĒNĒ (Κυρήνη), es, and CȲRĒNÆ, ārum, f. *a city of Africa, and the capital of Cyrenaica, now Curin.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a nymph.* *Virg.*
CȲRĒNĒNSIS, e, adj. same as *Cyrenaicus.* *Cic.*
CȲRĒŬS (Cyrus), a, um, adj. *built by the architect Cyrus.* *Cic.*
CȲRNĪ (unc.), ōrum, m. *a nation of* India. *Plin.*
CȲRNŎS, or CȲRNŬS (Κύρνος), i, f. same as *Corsica.* — Hence, Cyrnēus, a, um, adj. *Corsican.* *Virg.*
CȲRRHĒSTĬCĂ, æ, or CȲRRHĒSTĬCĒ, es, f. *a country of Syria, the capital of which was Cyrrhus.*
CȲRŬS (Κῦρος), i, m. *the first king of Persia.* — Also, *the name of an architect.* *Cic.*
CȲTĂ, æ, or CȲTÆ, ārum, f. *a city of Colchos, and the birthplace of Medea.* — Hence, Cytæus, a, um, adj. *enchanting, magical.* *Prop.* —— ¶ Cytæis, ĭdis, f. *Medea.* *Prop.* — Also, *any sorceress.* *Id.* —— ¶ Cytæus, a, um, adj. *Colchian.* *Val. Flacc.*
CȲTHĒRĂ (Κύθηρα), ōrum, n. (rarely Cythēra, æ, f.), *an island on the coast of Laconia, particularly sacred to Venus.* *Virg.* — *Venus* herself is called *Cythera.* *Manil.*
CȲTHĒRĒĬĂS (from Κυθέρεια), ădis, f. adject. *relating to Venus.* *Ovid.* columbæ, *h. e. which draw the chariot of Venus.*
CȲTHĒRĒĬS (Κυθερηΐς), ĭdis, f. *Ovid.* diva, *h. e. Venus.*
CȲTHĒRĒĬŬS (Κυθερεῖος), a, um, adj. *of, on, near Cythera, Cytherean,* *Ovid.* — Hence, *Id.* Cythereia, *Venus.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to Venus.* *Ovid.* mensis, *h. e. April.* *Id.* heros, *h. e. Æneas.*
CȲTHĒRĒŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Cythereius.* *Horat.* Venus.
CȲTHĒRĬĂCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Cythereius.* *Ovid.*
CȲTHĒRIS, ĭdis, f. *an actress and mistress of Antony* (the triumvir). *Cic.* — Hence, *Antony* is called *Cytherius.* *Id.*
CȲTHĒRĬŬS, a, um. See *Cytheris.*
CȲTHNŎS, and CȲTHNŬS (Κύθνος), i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea,* now *Themira.*
CYTINŬS (κύτινος), i, m. *the first bud or flower of a pomegranate-tree.* *Plin.*
CYTIS (κύτις), is, f. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*
CȲTĬSŬS (κύτισος), i, m. and f., and CȲTISUM, i, n. *the shrub trefoil, hadder* (Medicago arborea, L.). *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Plin.*
CȲTŌRŬS, i, m. *a town and mountain of Paphlagonia, abounding in box-wood.* *Virg.* — Hence, Cȳtōrĭăcŭs, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*
CȲZĬCĒNŬS (Cyzicus), a, um, adj. *of, at, or near, Cyzicus, belonging to it.* *Vitruv.* — Cyzicēni, *the inhabitants of Cyzicus.* *Cic.*
CȲZĬCŬS (Κύζικος), i, f., and CȲZĬCUM, i, n. *a town of Mysia on the Propontis.* *Ovid.*

D.

D, the fourth letter of the alphabet. In prænomens, D. stands for *Decimus;* in the titles of the emperors, for *Divus;* in numeration, for *five hundred.*
DĀÆ, and DĀHÆ, ārum, m. Δάαι, *a people of Scythia.* *Virg.* Indomitique Dææ.
DĂBLĂ, or DĂBŬLĂ, æ, f. *a sort of palm.* *Plin.*
DĀCĬĂ, æ, f. Δακία, *a country of Europe, comprising the modern Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.* —— ¶ Hence, Dācĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Dacian.* *Sidon.* —— Also, *a title of honor bestowed on Domitian and Trajan, on account of their victories over the Dacians.* *Sueton.* —— Also, *a gold coin bearing Trajan's image.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ And, Dācus, a, um, *Dacian.* *Stat.* Daca sonantem prælia. *Hor.* Te Dacus asper, te profugi Scythæ metuunt.
DACTȲLĬŎTHĒCĂ (δακτύλιος, ring, and θήκη, case), æ, f. *a case or box to put rings in,* δακτυλιοθήκη. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a collection or assortment of jewels.* *Plin.*
DACTȲLIS (δακτυλὶς), ĭdis, f. *long grapes or raisins like a finger.* *Plin.*
DACTȲLUS, and DACTȲLŎS (δάκτυλος), i, m. *a finger.* —— ¶ Hence, *a date, the fruit of the palm-tree.* *Apic.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of grape.* *Plin.* — See *Dactylis.* —— ¶ Also, *panic, a sort of grain.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a muscle.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *A dactyle, a poetic measure, consisting of one long and two short syllables.* *Cic.* — Hence, Dactȳlĭcus, a, um, adj. *dactylic, consisting of dactyles.* *Cic.* Dactylicus numerus. —— ¶ And Dactȳli, ōrum, *priests of Cybele.* See *Corybantes.*
DÆDĂLŬS, i, m. Δαίδαλος, *an Athenian artist, celebrated for his mechanical skill, said to have flown from Crete by means of artificial wings.* —— ¶ Hence, Dædălēus, a, um (Δαιδάλεος and Δαιδάλειος), adj. *Dædalian, relating to Dædalus.* *Propert.* iter. *Hor.* Dædaleo ocior Icaro. — And likewise, Dædalus, a, um, adj. *ingenious, skilful, expert.* *Virg.* Dædala Circe. — Also, *artificial, skilfully wrought or made.* *Lucret.* Dædala signa. *Virg.* Dædala tecta. — Also, *various, variegated.* *Lucret.* Dædala tellus.
DÆMŎN (δαίμων), ŏnis, m. *a demon, spirit, evil or good genius.* *Apuleius.* —— ¶ With the Christian writers, *demon, devil.* *Lactant.* — Hence, Dæmŏnĭăcus, and Dæmŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to demons, demoniacal.* *Id.*
DÆMŎNĬUM (dimin. from dæmon), ii, n. *a demon,* δαιμόνιον. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a genius, guardian angel.* *Cic.*
DĂLMĂTĂ, æ, m. and f. *a Dalmatian,* Δαλμάτης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, for *Dalmaticus.* *Stat.* Dalmatæ montes.
DĂLMĂTĬĂ, æ, f. *Dalmatia, a country on the Adriatic.* *Ovid.* Montanæ Dalmatiæ. —— ¶ Hence, Dalmătĭcus, a, um, adj. *Dalmatian.* *Plin.* Dalmaticæ Alpes. *Sueton.* bellum. *Stat.* Dalmatico lucent metallo, *h. e. gold which was found in Dalmatia.* —— ¶ Also, *a title bestowed on Metellus, on account of his victories over the Dalmatians.* —— ¶ *Isid.* Dalmatica vestis, *a garment with short sleeves, a surplice.*
DĀMĂ (δῖμα, fear), æ, m. and f. *a doe or deer,* δορκάς. *Horat.* Et superjecto pavidæ natarunt Æquore damæ. *Virg.* timidi damæ, cervique fugaces.
DĂMĂLĬŌ (δαμάλιον), ōnis, m. *a calf.* *Lamprid.*
DĂMĀSCŬS, and DĂMĀSCŎS, i, f. *Damascus, a city of Syria.* *Plin.* — So, *Stat.* Pia Damascus. *Lucan.* Damascus ventosa. —— ¶ Hence, Dămāscēnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Damascus.* *Plin.* Damascena pruna, *damascenes.*
DĀMĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *a sacrifice in honor of the Bona Dea.* *Fest.*
DAMIURGUS. See *Demiurgus.*
DĂMNĀBĬLIS (damno), e, adject. *damnable, deserving of condemnation, meriting reproof.* *Trebell. Poll.* Damnabili invidia ductus.
DĂMNĀBĬLĬTĔR (damnabilis), adverb, *culpably.* *Augustin.*
DĂMNĀS (damno), indecl. adj. *condemned,*

sentenced, guilty. *Quintil.* Heres dare damnas esto, &c.

DĀMNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a condemning, condemnation,* καταγνωσις, κατάκρισις. *Cic.* Omnes damnatione dignos. *Id.* Reorum acerbissimæ damnationes.

DĀMNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who condemns.* *Tertull.*

DĀMNĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *damnatory, condemnatory.* *Cic.* Judicium damnatorium. *Sueton.* Damnatoria tabella.

DĀMNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from damno. —— ¶ Also, adject. *condemned, cast,* κατάκριτος. *Cic.* Causa judicata atque damnata. *Id.* Quis te damnatior? *more universally condemned or reprobated.* *Sil.* terga dedisse damnati, *convicted of having fled.* —— ¶ *Nep.* Damnatus voti, *obliged to perform his vow, because his petition had been granted;* and therefore, *one who has gained his end, accomplished his wishes.*

DĀMNĬFĬCŬS (damnum & facio), a, um, adject. *damnable, destructive, pernicious.* *Plaut.* Bestiam damnificam.

DĀMNĬGĔRŬLŬS (damnum & gerulus), a, um, adject. the same as *Damnificus.* *Plaut.*

DĀMNŌ (damnum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn, to sentence,* κατακρίνω, καταγινώσκω. *Cic.* Damnari per arbitrum. *Id.* judicio aliquo. *Cæs.* Damnari lege Pompeia. —— ¶ With the *ablative* or *genitive* of the crime, or with a *preposition.* *Cic.* Damnare aliquem sceleris. *Id.* quempiam aliquo crimine. *Id.* Damnari nomine sceleris. *Id.* de pecuniis repetundis. *Id.* inter sicarios, *for murder.* *Id.* pro socio, *for breach of trust.* *Ovid.* in aliqua re. *Sueton.* ob aliquam rem. *Cæs.* Damnare capitis, *to condemn to death.* — With the *ablative, dative,* or *genitive* of the punishment, or with a *preposition.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* capite. *Sueton.* ad opus, *to hard labor.* *Pandect.* in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, *to sentence to the mines,* &c. *Ovid.* Damnari in unam partem. *Pandect.* Damnare ultimo supplicio, *to sentence to condign punishment.* *Cic.* aliquem octupli. *Gell.* aliquem pecuniæ, *to fine in a certain sum of money.* *Lucret.* morti. *Justin.* Damnari pecunia. — With the *infinitive.* *Horat.* Damnati dare populo centum paria gladiatorum. —— ¶ Also, *to bind, oblige.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Figur. *to condemn, dislike, disapprove, reject, throw aside.* *Quintil.* Libros damnare. *Lucan.* Damnare consilium alicujus. *Plin.* Arbores ad occasus seri damnavit, *did not allow.* *Id.* Ad laborem damnantur, *are considered unfit for.* *Stat.* Damnavit vesci, *refused to take nourishment.* —— ¶ Also, *to destine, doom.* *Virg.* Caput damnaverat Orco. —— ¶ Also, *to make liable, to oblige to perform.* — Hence, Damnare homines voti or votis, *to grant their requests because they are thus laid under an obligation to fulfil their vows.* *Virg.* damnabis tu quoque votis, *thou shalt bind (thy suppliants) by vows,* h. e. *to perform their vows (by granting their prayers).* *Liv.* Precabantur, ut damnarentur votorum, *h. e. that their prayers might be granted.*

DĀMNŌSĒ (damnosus), adverb, *hurtfully, with hurt, loss, waste or damage; harmfully.* *Horat.* Damnose bibimus.

DĀMNŌSŬS (damnum), a, um, adject. *hurtful, detrimental, harmful, prejudicial, wasteful, impairing,* ζημιώδης. *Martial.* Alea damnosa. *Ovid.* Damnosus pecori, damnosior agris. —— ¶ *Who suffers losses.* *Plaut.* Argentum accipio a damnoso sene. —— ¶ Also, *a prodigal, spendthrift.* *Terent.* Ganeo, damnosus.

DĀMNUM (demo), i, n. *loss, hurt, harm, damage, injury,* βλάβη, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum, malum. *Cic.* Damnum contrahere. *Id.* In meis damnis resarciendis. *Terent.* Dare damnum. *Id.* apportare. *Plaut.* Damno cum magno meo, *to my cost.* *Cæs.* Duarum cohortium damno, *with the loss.* *Curt.* Militem et damno, et fame liberaverunt, *from harm.* —— ¶ Damnum facere or pati, *to lose, meet with or sustain a loss.* *Cic.* Damni nihil facis. *Senec.* Totos populos capitis damna passos. —— ¶ Also, Damnum pati, *bear with patience.* *Liv.* Annibal id damnum haud ægerrime pati. —— ¶ Sometimes, Damnum facere signifies *to occasion harm.* *Pandect.* Qui occasionem præstat, ipse damnum fecisse videtur. —— ¶ Also, *a fine, penalty, mulct, confiscation of property.* *Cic.* Eos morte, exsilio, vinculis, damno coercent.

DĀMŬLA (dimin. from dama), æ, f. *Apul.*

DĂNAĒ, es, f. Δανάη, *daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who entered her chamber in the form of a shower of gold.* — Hence, Dănăēĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Danae.* *Ovid.* Danaeius heros, *h. e. Perseus.* *Id.* Danaeia Persis.

DĂNĀĬDÆ, ārum, m. *the descendants of Danaus: the Greeks,* Δαναΐδαι. *Senec.*

DĂNĀĬDĒS, um, f. Δαναΐδες, *the daughters of Danaus.* *Senec.*

DĂNĂŬS, i, m. *the son of Belus, and brother of Ægyptus. His fifty daughters were sought in marriage by the fifty sons of Ægyptus, but were commanded by their father, whose death by a son-in-law had been foretold, to murder their husbands on the bridal night. Danaus, having fled to Argos, gave his name to the inhabitants.*

DĂNĂŬS, a, um, adj. Δαναός, *relating to the Greeks, Grecian.* *Ovid.* Danaus ignis. *Id.* Danaus miles. *Id.* Rem Danaum. —— ¶ Danai, ōrum, *the Greeks.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

DĂNDĂRI, ōrum, and DĂNDĂRĬDÆ, ārum, m. Δανδάριοι, *a Scythian tribe.* *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

DĂNDĂRĬCĂ, æ, f. *the country of the Dandari.* *Tacit.*

DĂNĬSTĂ (δανειστής), æ, m. *a usurer.* *Plaut.* Argentum ab danista sumpsit.

DĂNĬSTĬCŬS (danista), a, um, adj. *of a usurer,* δανειστικός. *Plaut.* Genus danisticum.

DĂNŌ (do), ĕre, a. 3. *to give.* *Plaut.*

DĂNŬBĬŬS, ii, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also Ister.* *Ovid.*

DĂPĀLIS (daps), e, adj. *sumptuous, costly, expensive.* *Auson.* Dapalis cœna. *Cato.* Dapalis Jupiter, *h. e. in honor of whom the feast is made.*

DĂPHNĒ, es, f. *the laurel or bay-tree,* δάφνη. *Petron.* Baccis redimita daphne. —— ¶ Also, *Daphne, the daughter of the river Peneus, who was changed into a laurel-tree.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a village of Syria, noted for its luxury and immorality.* —— ¶ Hence, Dăphnēnsis, e, and Dăphnĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *belonging to Daphne.* *Eutrop.*

DĂPHNĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a precious stone, of an uncertain species, good against the falling-sickness.* *Plin.*

DĂPHNIS, ĭdis, m. *a beautiful shepherd youth, the son of Mercury.* *Virg.*

DĂPHNŌĬDĒS (δαφνοειδής), æ, f. *a kind of cassia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of laurel, spurge-laurel.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb cotton-weed.* *Plin.*

DĂPHNŌN (δαφνών), ōnis, m. *a laurel-grove.* *Martial.* Disposuit daphnona suo Torquatus in agro.

DĂPĬNŌ (daps), as, a. 1. *to serve up.* *Plaut.* Tibi dapinabo cibum.

DĂPS (δαίς), dăpis, f. *food, meat,* ἔδεσμα. *Horat.* Egit amor dapis, atque pugnæ. *Ovid.* Efferus, humana qui dape pavit equos. *Virg.* Instituere dapes. *Id.* Parare alicui dapes. —— ¶ Also, *a feast, banquet.* *Ovid.* Conveniunt, celebrantque dapes. *Martial.* Pontificum dapes. —— ¶ Also, *food offered to the gods; an offering, sacrifice.* *Virg.* Solemnes tum forte dapes, et tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. *Cato.* Daps Jovi assaria. *Senec.* Flamma prædatur dapes. —— ¶ Dapes humanæ, *human excrement.* *Plin.*

DĂPSĬLĒ, and DĂPSĬLĬTĔR (dapsilis), adverb, *abundantly, plentifully, sumptuously,* δαψιλῶς. *Sueton.* Convivabatur dapsile.

DĂPSĬLIS (daps), e, adj. *plentiful, abundant, copious, sumptuous, costly, liberal, bountiful,* δαψιλής. *Plaut.* Dotes dapsiles. *Id.* Dapsiles sumptus facere. —— ¶ Dapsilis lectus, *a furnished bed.* *Plaut.*

DĂPSĬLĬTĔR. See *Dapsile.*

DĂRDĂNĀRĬŬS (unc.), ii, m. *an engrosser, regrater or forestaller, that buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer,* παντοπώλης, σιτοκάπηλος. *Pandect.*

DĀRDĂNĬĂ, æ, f. Δαρδανία, *the island of Samothrace.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a district of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the city of Troy.* *Ovid.*

DĀRDĂNĬDĒS, æ, m. Δαρδανίδης, *a son or descendant of Dardanus.* *Ovid.* Dardanides Ilus. *Virg.* calls *Æneas* Dardanides. —— ¶ Dardanidæ, ārum, *the Trojans.* *Virg.* Pandere portas Dardanidis. —— ¶ Also, *the Romans.* *Sil.*

DĀRDĂNIS, ĭdis, f. *descended from Dardanus.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *Trojan.* *Ovid.* Dardanides matres. *Martial.* Cajeta Dardanis.

DĀRDĂNŬS, i, m. Δάρδανος, *a king of Troy, father of Ilus and Ericthonius.* *Virg.* Dardanus Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor. —— ¶ Also, *a magician.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Dārdănŭs, and Dardanius, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Dardanus, Trojan.* *Horat.* Dardana gens. *Virg.* Dardania gens. *Id.* Dardania tela. *Id.* Dardana tela. *Ovid.* Dardania Roma. —— ¶ Dardaniæ artes, *magic arts.* *Colum.* —— ¶ And Dārdăni, ōrum, pl., *Romans.* *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *a people of Mæsia.* *Cic.*

DĂRĒS, is & ētis, m. *Dares, a Trojan athlete.* *Virg.*

DĂSȲPŬS (δασύπους), ŏdis, m. and f. *a kind of cony or rabbit.* *Plin.*

DĂTĀRĬŬS (do), a, um, adj. *that is or may be given,* δοτός. *Plaut.* Nulla est mihi salus dataria.

DĂTĀTIM (Id.), adverb, *by giving from one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand.* *Plaut.* Pila ludunt datatim.

DĂTHĬĀTUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of inferior frankincense.* *Plin.*

DĂTĬŌ (do), ōnis, f. *a giving,* δόσις. *Varr.* In datione cibi. *Plin.* Signi dationem, Palmedes invenit. —— ¶ Also, *the right to give or convey away.* *Liv.*

DĂTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *who is given.* *Pandect.* Tutores dativi, *dative executors.* —— ¶ With grammarians, dativus casus, *the dative case.* *Quintil.*

DĂTŌ (frequentat. do), as, a. 1. *to be in the habit of giving.* *Plin.* Binas drachmas datavit. *Plaut.* Tu solus, credo, fenore argentum datas.

DĂTŌR (do), ōris, m. *a giver,* δοτήρ. *Plaut.* Datores novos quærere. *Virg.* Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, *the causer.*

DĂTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *given, granted,* δεδομένος. *Cic.* Fidem datam conservare. *Plin. Jun.* Data opera, *on purpose, designedly, intentionally.* —— ¶ Also, *dated.* *Cic.* Accepi tuas litteras datas Placentiæ. —— ¶ Absol. Data, ōrum, *things given, gifts,* δῶρα. *Ovid.* Ingentibus datis sollicitare aliquem.

DĂTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a giving,* δόσις. *Plaut.* Meo datu, *given by me.*

DAUCUM, and DAUCŎN (δαῦκον), i, n. *a carrot.* *Plin.*

DĀVID, indecl. and *gen.* ĭdis, m. *David, king of the Hebrews.* *Auson.* Modulati carmina David. — Hence, Dāvĭdĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *of David.* *Prudent.* Flos Davidicus, *Christ.*

DAULIS, ĭdis, f. Δαυλίς, *a city of Greece, where Procne was fabled to have been turned into a swallow.* —— ¶ Hence, Daulĭăs, ădis, and Daulis, ĭdis, adj. f. *Daulian.* *Ovid.* Daulias aves, *h. e. the swallow.* *Senec.* Daulis parens, *h. e. Procne.* — And, also, Daulĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Daulian.* *Ovid.* Daulia rura.

DAUNĬĂS, ădis, f. *Daunia, a part of Apulia.* *Horat.* Daunias militaris.

DAUNŬS, i, m. *king of the Rutulians, who settled in Apulia, whence a part of that district was called* Apulia Daunia. *He was the father of Turnus and Juturna.* —— ¶ Hence, Daunĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Daunian, belonging or relating to Daunus.* *Virg.* Gens Daunia, *Rutulians.* *Id.* Daunius heros, *h. e. Turnus.* *Horat.* Daunia Camena, *h. e. Horace, who was born in Daunia.* —— ¶ Daunii, *Plin.*, and Dauni, ōrum, *the people of Daunia.* *Mela.*

DĒ, prep. *of, from,* παρά, περί, ἐκ, ἀπό, in reference to persons signifies the same as *a* or *ex.* *Cic.* De Pompeio quæsivit.

Id. Emere de aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *from*, in regard to place, for *a* or *ex*. *Terent.* Clamat de via, *from the street*. *Cic.* Effugere de manibus. *Senec.* De genu pugnare, *on his knees*. —— ¶ To time, used in the sense of *in*, *per* or *post*. *Horat.* surgunt de nocte latrones, *by night*. *Cic.* Cum perditissimis latronibus de die vivere, *by day*, *openly*. *Id.* De multa nocte vigilare, *very late at night*. *Cæs.* De tertia vigilia exercitum reducit, *after*. *Id.* De media nocte agmen consequitur, *at or a little after midnight*. So, *Horat.* de medio potare die, *from or after mid-day*. *Plaut.* Non bonus somnus est de prandio, *immediately after a meal*. *Liv.* Epulari de die. *Terent.* Apparare de die convivium, *in the day*, h. e. *before evening*, the usual dinner hour. *Sueton.* Lavabat de die, *early in the day*. *Cic.* De principio, *from or at the beginning*. —— ¶ Also, *of*, *out of*, *from*. *Cic.* Recita de epistola reliqua. *Curius* ad *Cic.* De eadem fidelia, *out of*. *Cic.* Atticus pecunia numeravit de suo, *of his own*. *Id.* Nihil de publico attingere. *Ovid.* De duro ferro, *of or made of*. —— ¶ Also, in the sense of circa, super; *of*, *about*, *touching*, *concerning*. *Cic.* De periculis reipublicæ. *Id.* Fama de illo. *Id.* Judicium est de fama. *Id.* Legati de pace, *to treat of peace*. *Id.* Legem de ambitu. *Id.* Liber de contemnenda morte. *Id.* Quæstio de re aliqua. *Id.* De re aliqua dicere, agere, referre, statuere, disputare, &c. *Id.* De me autem, *touching myself*; *as far as I am concerned*. *Plaut.* De lanificio neminem metuo. —— ¶ Sometimes, for causa or propter; *because of*, *on account of*, *owing to*. *Cic.* Flebat pater de filii morte. —— ¶ Also, for inter; *amongst*. *Cic.* Habeatur sane orator, sed de minoribus. *Id.* Se gladio percussum ab uno de illis. *Id.* Accusator de plebe, *on the part of*. —— ¶ It also expresses *the manner*. *Cic.* De improviso, *unexpectedly*. *Id.* De industria, *designedly*. *Id.* De integro, *anew*, *afresh*. —— ¶ In composition, *de* implies motion downward; as, *descendo*, *deruo*; or has an intensive signification; as, *deamo*, *deparcus*; or a privative power; as, *demens*, *deformis*.

DĔĀ, (deus), æ, f. *a goddess*, θεά. *Cic.* A diis deabusque immortalibus. (In *Varr.* diis, in *dat.*) *Ovid.* Deæ novem, *the Muses*. *Id.* Triplices, *the Fates*.

DĔĀCĬNĀTŬS (de & acinus), a, um, adj. *stoned*, *having the stones or kernels taken out*. *Cato.* Deacinata dolia.

DĔĀLBĀTŎR (dealbo), ōris, m. *one who white-washes*; *a pargeter*, λευκαντής. *Cod. Just.*

DĔĀLBŌ (de & albo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to whiten*, *whitewash*, *white-lime*, *parget*, *plaster*, ἀπολευκαίνω. *Cic.* Dealbare columnas.

DĔĀMBŬLĀCRUM (deambulo), i, n. *a gallery or other place to walk in*, περίπατος. *Mamertin.*

DĔĀMBŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a walking abroad*; *a walk*, περίπατος. *Terent.* Hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit.

DĔĀMBŬLĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit for walking*. *Capitolin.*

DĔĀMBŬLŌ (de & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk up and down*, *walk abroad*, *take a walk*, περιπατέω. *Terent.* Abi deambulatum. *Sueton.* Deambulans in litore. —— ¶ Also, *pass. imperson.* *Cic.* Cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus.

DĔĀMŌ (de & amo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to love greatly or dearly*, ὑπερφιλέω. *Terent.* Deamo te. *Plaut.* Deamavi munera.

DĔĀRMŌ (de & armo), as, a. 1. *to disarm*, ἀφοπλίζω. *Liv.* Dearmatum exercitum.

DĔĀRTŬŌ (de & artus), as, a. 1. *to disjoint*, *dismember*, *quarter*, *cut in pieces*. — Figur. *Plaut.* Deartuavisti opes, *hast totally ruined*.

DĔĀSCĬŌ (de & ascio), as, a. 1. *to hew or cut with an axe*. *Prudent.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Miles quemadmodum potis esset deasciari, *be choused*, *cajoled*, *wheedled*.

DĔĀURŌ (de & aurum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gild*, χρυσόω. *Senec.*

DĔBACCHŎR (de & bacchor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to rave like a madman*, *rage furiously*, ἐκβακχεύομαι. *Terent.* —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Qua parte debacchentur ignes.

DĒBĀTŬŌ (de & batuo), is, a. 3. *to beat*, *cudgel*. *Petron.*

DĒBELLĀTŎR (debello), ōris, m. *a conqueror*, *vanquisher*, *subduer*, δμητήρ. *Virg.* Debellator ferarum.

DĒBELLĀTRIX (debellator), īcis, f. *she that vanquishes*. *Tertull.*

DĒBELLŌ (de & bello), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to finish a war*, *prevail or get the better in a war*, καταγωνίζομαι, καταπολεμέω. *Liv.* Prima acie debellatum est, *the first battle put an end to the war*. *Id.* Velut debellato, (*abl. abs.*) *as if the war were finished*. *Vellei.* Debellatum apud Actium. —— ¶ With the *accus.* *to vanquish*, *conquer*, *subdue*, *quash*. *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Debellat fungos. —— ¶ Also, *to fight*. *Horat.* Rixa debellata.

DĒBĔŌ (de & habeo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to owe*, *be in debt*, ὀφείλω. *Cic.* Kal. Januar. debuit: adhuc non solvit. *Nepos.* Eos debere passus est. *Cic.* Nihil esse debitum Nævio. *Id.* Ejus filio pecuniam grandem debent. *Id.* Ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi. *Id.* Frumentum debetur. —— ¶ Also, *to owe*, *to be indebted to*. *Cic.* Patriæ, quod debes. *Id.* Hoc beneficium debui, *I am indebted for this favor*. *Id.* Quo majorem ei respubl. gratiam debet, *the more it is indebted or obliged to him*. *Ovid.* Debere vitam alicui, *to owe his life to*. *Cic.* Pœna, quæ tanto facinori debetur, *is due*. *Id.* Fides omnibus debetur. *Id.* Misericordia tibi nulla debetur. *Ovid.* Arva nihil debentia bubus junctis. —— ¶ *Horat.* Ventis debes ludibrium, *become the sport*. *Ovid.* Urbem debere, *destined to build*. —— ¶ Debet, *it behoves*, *ought*. *Cic.* Magni judicii esse debebit, *it will be necessary that he be*. *Id.* Habere hanc vim debent, *ought*. *Petron.* Hic nescio quid boni debet esse, *there ought to be something good here*.

DĒBĬBŌ (de & bibo), is, bĭbi, a. 3. *to drink from*, καταπίνω. *Solin.*

DĒBĬLĬS (de & habilis), e, adject. *infirm*, *feeble*, *maimed*, *impotent*, *disabled*, ἄναρθρος, ἀκιδνός. *Cic.* Mancus ac debilis. *Id.* Seni debili. *Sueton.* Quidam debili crure, *with a crippled leg*. *Martial.* Debilis lingua, *faulty*, *stammering*. *Juvenal.* Ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, *with his hip out of joint*, *hip-shot*. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Navis ordine debilis, *crippled*. *Ovid.* Debile jugum. —— ¶ Debile iter, *h. e.* *made by a cripple*. *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *weak*, *faint*, *feeble*. *Lucret.* Debile fit corpus, languescunt omnia membra. *Phædr.* Mustela senecta debilis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Corpus reipubl. debile. *Id.* Manca ac debilis prætura. *Cic.* Sine doctrina animus debilis, *weak*, *impotent*, *helpless*. *Tacit.* Ingenio debilior.

DĒBĬLĬTĀS (debilis), ātis, f. *lameness*, *impotency*, ἀναρθρία. *Cic.* Debilitas linguæ. —— ¶ Also, *debility*, *infirmity*, *decay of strength*, *imbecility*, ἀσθένεια. *Senec.* Debilitatem nobis indixere deliciæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Debilitas animi, *weakness of the mental powers*.

DĒBĬLĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a weakening*, *disabling*, *enfeebling*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Debilitatio animi, *lowness of spirits*, *dejection*.

DĒBĬLĬTĀTŬS (debilito), a, um, particip. *disabled*, *crippled*, *weakened*, *enervated*, *enfeebled*. *Curt.* Debilitatus vulnere. *Sueton.* Lapsu debilitatus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Veritas debilitata. *Id.* Nullum membrum reipubl. quod non debilitatum sit, *shattered or crippled*. *Id.* Mens debilitata metu. *Id.* Recitatis litteris, debilitatus atque abjectus, repente conticuit, *dismayed*. *Id.* Afflictus, debilitatus, mœrens, *desponding*. *Nepos.* Opes debilitatæ.

DĒBĬLĬTŌ (debilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cripple*, *disable*, *enervate*, *maim*, ἐξαρθρόω. *Cic.* Membra debilitavit lapidibus. —— ¶ Also, *to weaken*, *enfeeble*, *debilitate*, *reduce*, *impair*. *Cic.* Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non viribus debilitari possit. *Hirt.* Terror membra debilitat. *Horat.* Hiems debilitat mare, *i. e.* *breaks against the rocks*. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Spem debilitat. *Id.* Dolor fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam debilitat. *Id.* Debilitare audaciam. *Id.* Debilitare, et reprimere furores tribunitios. *Id.* vocem fletu. *Id.* studia amicorum. *Quintil.* Debilitare vires ingenii. *Nepos.* animos et virtutem militum, *to cast down*, *dishearten*, *discourage*. *Tacit.* Metus eloquentiam debilitat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 2. n. 725. Metu debilitare aliquem. See *Debilitatus*.

DĒBĬTĬŌ (debeo), ōnis, f. *an owing*, ὀφλησις. *Cic.* Pecuniæ debitio.

DĒBĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a debtor*, ὀφειλέτης. *Cic.* Pecunias creditas debitoribus condonare. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Debitor vitæ. *Martial.* Debitor voti, *h. e.* *bound to fulfil my vow*, *having obtained my request*.

DĒBĬTRĪX (debitor), īcis, f. *a female debtor*. *Pandect.*

DĒBĬTŬS (debeo), a, um, particip. *owing*, *due*, ὀφειλόμενος. *Cic.* Pecunia debita. *Id.* Mors naturæ debita. *Id.* Justa et debita gratia. *Id.* Debitos honores, *deserved*. *Id.* Debitæ pœnæ, *due*, *merited*. —— ¶ Also, *designed*, *appointed*, *devoted*. *Virg.* Fatis debitus.

DĒBĬTUM (debeo), i, n. *a debt*, ὀφείλημα. *Cic.* Solvere alicui debitum. —— ¶ Figur. *Nepos.* Morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt, *they have paid the debt of nature*.

DĒBLĂTĔRŌ (de & blatero), as, n. 1. *to blab*, *talk idly or foolishly*, *prattle*, *babble*, ματαιολογέω. *Plaut.*

DĒBŬCCĬNŌ (de & buccino), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to trumpet forth*, *proclaim*, ἀποκηρύσσομαι. *Tertull.*

DĔCĂCHINNŌ (de & cachinno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to laugh to scorn*. *Tertull.*

DĔCĂCHORDŎS (δεκάχορδος), a, um, adject. *having ten strings*, *ten-stringed*. *Paulin. Nolan.*

DĒCĂCŪMĬNĀTĬŌ (decacumino), ōnis, f. *a lopping off the top of any thing* (*spoken chiefly of trees*). *Plin.*

DĒCĂCŪMĬNŌ (de & cacumino), as, a. 1. *to cut or strike off the top*, *top and lop trees*, *decacuminate*, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Columell.*

DĔCĂLŎGŬS (δεκάλογος), i, m. *the decalogue or ten commandments*. *Tertull.*

DĒCALVŌ (de & calvus), as, a. 1. *to make bald*. *Veget.*

DĒCANTŌ (de & canto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repeat often*, *go over again and again*. *Cic.* Pervulgata præcepta decantat. *Senec.* Decantatæ fabulæ, *oft-told tales*. —— ¶ Also, *to publish*, *proclaim*. *Lucan.* Decantat tribus. —— ¶ Also, *to praise*, *celebrate*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to sing*, *chant*. *Horat.* Miserabiles decantes elegos. —— ¶ Also, *to enchant*, *bewitch*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to make an end of singing*. *Cic.*

DĔCĀNŬS (decem), i, m. *he who had the command of ten men*, δεκάρχος. *Veget.* —— ¶ In the church, *a dean*. *Augustin.*

DĔCĂPŎLIS (δέκα and πόλις), is, f. *a district of Syria*, *so called from its containing ten cities*. *Plin.* — Hence, Dĕcăpŏlītānŭs, a, um, *belonging to the Decapolis*. *Plin.*

DĒCARNŌ (de & caro), as, a. 1. *to pull off the flesh*. *Apic.*

DĔCAS (δεκάς), ădis, f. *the sum of ten*, *or number containing ten*, *a decade*. *Tertull.*

DĔCĂSTȲLŎS (δεκάστυλος), i, m. *having ten pillars*. *Vitruv.*

DĒCAULESCŌ (de & caulis), is, n. 3. *to grow to a stalk*, ἐκκαυλέω. *Plin.*

DĒCĒDŌ (de & cedo), is, cessi, cessum, n. 3. *to depart*, *go away*, *withdraw*, *retire*, *retreat*, ἀποχωρέω. *Plaut.* Decedamus, soror. *Cic.* Ex Cypro decedere. *Cæs.* De parte tertia agri decedere jubet. *Liv.* Romam decessere. *Id.* Decedere præsidio injussu imperatoris, *to quit the garrison*. *Virg.* Dies veniens et decedens, *the morning and the evening*. *Cels.* Febres decedunt, *abate*, *subside*, *intermit*. *Terent.* Decedet ira hæc, *will go off*. *Liv.* Ea cura decessit Patribus, *got rid of that anxiety*. *Virg.* Decedere calori, *to withdraw from the heat*. —— ¶ Dece-

dere de via, or via alicui, and Decedere alicui, to give the way to. Terent. Servo decessit populus. Cic. Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, to be yielded to; to have the place or way yielded to. Sueton. Via decessisset, he had wandered out of the way. —— ¶ Also, Decedere alicui, to avoid, shun. Cæs. Iis omnes decedunt. —— ¶ Figur. Decedere de via, to deviate from the path of virtue. Cic. —— ¶ Decedere provincia, or ex, or de provincia, and decedere, absol. to retire from or resign the command. Cic. Decedens Considius provincia. Id. De provincia decessit. Nepos. Ex provincia decedens. —— ¶ Decedere de vita, and decedere, absol., to depart this life, die. Cic. De vita decesserunt. Id. Pater nobis decessit. Sueton. Decessit paralysi, died of. Nepos. Ex hominum conspectu morte decedere. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. De suis bonis omnibus decedere, to yield up all his effects. Id. De jure suo, and Liv. jure suo decedere, to give up something of his right. Cic. de sententia, to change his opinion. Liv. Decedere officio, and ab officio, to neglect his duty. Cic. de officio. Liv. fide, to swerve from his allegiance, rebel. Cic. A superioribus decretis decessit, swerved from. —— ¶ Also, to be diminished, to be wanting. Terent. De summa nihil decedet. Liv. Id suis decedere opibus credebant. —— ¶ Also, to come down, descend. Lucret. In campos decedere. —— ¶ Also, to give place, yield. Horat. Nec Hymetto mella decedunt. Virg. Seræ decedere nocti. —— ¶ Also, to happen, turn out. Sueton. Prospere decedentibus rebus.

DĔCEM (δέκα), adj. indecl. ten. Cic. Fundos decem. Ter. Decem talenta.

DĔCEMBĔR (decem), bris, m. the month December; the tenth month of the Roman year. Horat. Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres. —— ¶ Also, Adject. Horat. Libertate decembri utere, the liberty allowed to slaves, at the Saturnalia, in December. Liv. Idibus decembribus.

DĔCEMJŬGIS (decem & jugum), e, adj. drawn by ten horses abreast, or under one yoke. Sueton.

DĔCEMMĔSTRIS (decem & mensis), e, adj. of ten months, δεκάμηνος. Censorin.

DĔCEMMŎDIUS (decem & modius), a, um, adject. containing ten modii. Colum.

DĔCEMPĔDA (decem & pes), æ, f. a pole or perch ten feet long, to measure land, δεκάπους. Cic. Cum decempedis hortos peragrabat. Horat. Decempedis metata porticus.

DĔCEMPĔDĀTŎR (decempeda), ōris, m. a land-measurer or land-surveyor, who used the decempeda. Cic.

DĔCEMPLEX (decem & plico), ĭcis, adj. tenfold. Nepos. Decemplicem numerum hostium superarent.

DĔCEMPLICĀTUS (decemplex), a, um, adject. multiplied by ten, increased ten times. Varro.

DĔCEMPRIMI (decem & primus), ōrum, m. pl. the ten chief head-boroughs, ten chief men of a municipal town or colony, joined in authority with the duumviri, or two chief magistrates. Cic.

DĔCEMRĔMIS (decem & remus), is, f. a vessel with ten banks or rows of oars. Plin.

DĔCEMVIR (decem & vir), i, m. a decemvir, one of ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, called decemviri. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Decemviri litibus judicandis, ten judges, who decided private suits. Cic. —— ¶ Decemviri agris dividendis, dandis, judicandis, for the division of the public lands. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Decemviri sacrorum, a college of ten priests who had the care of the Sibylline books. Liv.

DĔCEMVIRĀLIS (decemvir), e, adject. of or belonging to the decemviri. Cic. Collegio decemvirali. Liv. Leges decemvirales, i. e. the laws of the twelve tables.

DĔCEMVIRĀTUS (decemvir), us, m. the office or power of a decemvir. Cic.

DĔCENNĀLIS (decem & annus), e, adj. of ten years, ten years old, δεκαετής. Ammian. Decennalis belli. —— ¶ Decennalia, solemn games kept every tenth year. Trebell.

DĔCENNIS (Id.), e, adj. of ten years, δεκαετής. Quintil. Decenni bello, by a ten years' war.

DĔCENNIUM (Id.), ii, n. the period of ten years, δεκαετία. Apul.

DĔCENS (decet), entis, adj. becoming, beseeming, decent, meet, seemly, proper, πρέπων. Horat. Decens motus? Quintil. Corporis motus decens. Ovid. Decens amictus. Quintil. Decentissimus sinus. Tacit. Decentior, quam sublimior fuit, of a figure well-proportioned rather than tall. —— ¶ Also, comely, handsome, beauteous. Horat. Decens Venus. Id. Gratiæ decentes. Quintil. Decentior equus.

DĔCENTĔR (decens), adverb, decently, properly, fitly, in a proper, becoming way, πρεπόντως, εὐπρεπῶς. Cic. Jura decentissime descripta. Horat. Ætas decentius lasciva. Ovid. Lacrimare decenter, with a grace.

DĔCENTIA (Id.), æ, f. decency, what is becoming, comeliness, εὐκοσμία, εὐπρέπεια. Cic. colorum et figurarum.

DĔCĔO, es, ui. See Decet.

DĔCEPTIO (decipio), ōnis, f. a deceiving; deceit, deception, ἀπάτησις. Martian. Capell.

DĔCEPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a deceiver, beguiler, ἀπατεών. Senec.

DĔCEPTŌRIUS (deceptor), a, um, adj. calculated or apt to deceive, ἀπατηλός. Augustin. Deceptoria laude.

DĔCEPTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. she that deceives. Lactant.

DĔCEPTUS (decipio), us, m. deception. Tertull.

DĔCĒRIS (δεκήρης), is, f. a ship with ten banks of oars. Sueton. Fabricavit deceres Liburnicas.

DĔCERMINA (decerpo), ōrum, n. pl. parts lopped off in pruning. Fest. —— ¶ Figur. Apul. Decermina fortunæ, refuse, castaways.

DĔCERNO (de & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. to think, judge, conclude, διαγινώσκω, κρίνω, νομίζομαι. Terent. Nequeo satis decernere, I cannot clearly discern. Id. Illum decrerunt dignum. Cic. In me satis esse consilii decreras. —— ¶ Also, to deliberate, make up one's mind, determine, resolve. Terent. Decretum est pati. Plaut. Mihi bibere decretum est aquam. Cic. Decreram cum eo familiariter vivere. —— ¶ Also, to settle, decide. Liv. Rem dubiam decrevit. Id. Clamor atque impetus rem decrevit. —— ¶ Also, often, to decree, give sentence, ψηφίζομαι, κρίνω. Cic. Cum Senatus triumphum Africano decerneret. Id. Senatus decrevit, populusque jussit. Nepos. Decernere honores alicui. Cic. pecuniam ad ludos. Vellei. alicui bellum. —— ¶ Also, to pronounce in favor of, vote for. Cic. Crassus tres legatos decernit. Id. Decrevi, ut nomen adscriberetur. —— ¶ Also, to fight, combat, contend, engage. Nepos. Quo integriore exercitu decerneret. Hirt. Decernere contra magnam vim hostium. Nepos. Acie decernere. Cic. Ferro decernitur. Id. Decernere armis. Virg. Cornibus decernere. —— ¶ Decernere pugnam, to decide the victory. Liv. Decernere pugnam poterant. Cic. Jam prœlium decretum arbitrabar fore. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Pro sua fama fortunisque decernere, to defend judicially. Id. Uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernere, to risk, hazard. Id. Utinam meo solum capite decernerem. Id. In qua de salute reipubl. decernitur, hangs, depends.

DĔCERPO (de & carpo), is, erpsi, erptum, a. 3. to pull or pluck off, pull away, crop, gather, ἀπολέγω. Ovid. Pomum decerpere ramo. Id. Pollice florem, to crop, cull. Id. aristas. Horat. pyra, et uvam. Colum. folia, to strip off. Plin. Thymum decerpunt apes, cull. Id. E radicibus montani prætenuia fila decerpentes, pulling one after another. —— ¶ Figur. to derogate from, take away, lessen, diminish. Cic. Nihil sibi ex ista laude decerpit. Id. Ne quid de gravitate decerperet. Quintil. Spes decerpat. Senec. Virginitatem decerpere, to violate. —— ¶ Also, to gather, collect, cull out, select, derive, gain, get. Horat. Ex re decerpere fructus. Sil. Decus affectat decerpere pugnæ. Quintil. Habent Comici quædam, quæ possis decerpere.

DĔCERTĀTIO (decerto), ōnis, f. a striving for the mastery, contest, dispute, ἀγωνισμός. Cic. Harum rerum omnium decertatio.

DĔCERTO (de & certo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to contend vehemently, strive, fight for, dispute, ἀγωνίζομαι. Cæs. Ut in suis finibus decertarent. Id. Armis decertare. Id. Decertare prœlio. Nepos. classe. Cic. Vi et armis contra vim decertare. Id. Cum duobus ducibus de imperio decertatum est. Id. Jure, legibus disceptando decertare. Id. Inter se decertare. Id. Decertare cum aliquo contentione dicendi. —— ¶ With the dat. Horat. Præceps Africus decertans Aquilonibus, warring.

DĔCESSIO (decedo), ōnis, f. a departing, departure, ἀποχώρησις. Cic. De tua mansione et decessione. —— ¶ Also, the retirement from an office. Cic. Mihi decessionis dies obreptat. —— ¶ Figur. a lessening, diminution, abatement. Cic. Decessionem de summa facere. —— ¶ Also, absence, want. Cic. Decessio capitis jecinoris. —— ¶ Also, intermission of a fever. Cels.

DĔCESSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a predecessor in an office. Tacit.

DĔCESSUS (Id.), us, m. a going away, departure. Cæs. Decessum æstus, ebb. Cels. Decessus febris, abatement, intermission. Plin. Ab Nili decessu serere solitos, the falling of the Nile. —— ¶ Also, a retiring from an office. Cic. Bruti decessum. —— ¶ Also, death. Cic. Angi decessu amicorum, departure, death.

DĔCET (δέει), ebat, uit, 3. pers. & impers. to become, be becoming or proper, beseem, behove, be right, fit, suitable or meet, πρέπει. Cic. Roscium sæpe audio dicere, caput esse artis, decere. Id. Quid maxime deceat in oratione, videamus. Id. Oratorem irasci minime decet. Plaut. Contempla, satin' hæc me vestis deceat, becomes me. Cic. Experiri, quam se aliena deceant. — With the dat. Terent. Ita nobis decet. Sallust. Locum editiorem, quam victoribus decebat.

DĔCĪDO (de & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. to cut off, ἀποκόπτω. Plaut. Decide collum. Senec. In quadratum tigna decidere, to cut square. —— ¶ Oftener, figur. to decide, determine, conclude, settle. Horat. Post decisa negotia. Cic. Cum accusatore decidere. Id. Decidere de rebus. Id. Decidere et statuere, quid, &c. Id. Decidere cum aliquo. Senec. Pro libertate decidere, to compound, bargain. —— ¶ Quintil. Propriis decisa sunt verbis, clearly expressed.

DĔCĬDO (de & cado), is, ĭdi, n. 3. to fall from, fall down, καταπίπτω. Lucret. In terras decidit imber. Cic. Poma ex arboribus decidunt. Ovid. Decidit in casses præda. Plin. Cælo decidere. Ovid. Decidere ab equo. Cæs. Decidere equo. Nepos. ex equo. Plaut. præcipitem de lecto. Id. in foveam. Curt. Flumina in mare decidunt, fall, disembogue themselves. Ovid. Decidere in præceps. Horat. Decidit prædonum in turbam, falls among, falls in with. Plin. Dentes decidunt. Horat. Comæ decidunt, fall out. Petron. Decidere in somnum, to fall asleep. Sueton. Tunica ad pedes decidit. —— ¶ Figur. Terent. Quanta de spe decidi! from what high expectations am I fallen! Id. Quanta spe decidi! Liv. A spe decidit. Nepos. Amicorum perfidia decidi, am I vanquished? Tacit. Huc decidisse cuncta, have come to that pass. Sueton. Decidere ad angustias rei familiaris. Plin. Decidere ab archetypo, to deviate from the original. —— ¶ Also, to fall, die. Plaut. Cuncti solstitiali morbo decidunt. —— ¶ Also, to waste away, be lessened or diminished. Colum.

DĔCĬDUUS (decido), a, um, adj. falling, ready to fall, εὐκατάπτωτος. Plin. Cornua decidua. Id. Decidua folia. Id. Ignes decidui ad terras.

DĔCIES (decem), adv. ten times, δεκάκις. Plin. Decies anno. Plaut. Decies in die.

Ovid. Decies decemviri, *centumvirs.* *Martial.* Bis decies. *Cic.* Decies centena millia, and *Liv.*, Decies centum millia, *a million.* — Decies, *Liv.*, and Decies centena, *Horat.*, are also used to signify *a million.* —— ¶ Also, *often.* *Plaut.* Decies dixi.

DĔCIMA. See *Decimus.*

DĔCIMĀNUS, and **DĔCŬMĀNUS** (decimus), a, um, adj. *belonging to the tenth, relating to the tenth part.* *Tacit.* Decumani milites, *the soldiers of the tenth legion.* —— ¶ Decumānus ager, *land that paid tithes or one tenth of its produce.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Decumānus, subst., *tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Decumana mulier, *wife of a tithe-gatherer.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Decumanum frumentum, *a tithe of the produce.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *great, large.* *Fest.* Decumana ova. *Id.* Decumani fluctus. —— ¶ Decumana porta, *the principal gate of the camp.* *Cæs.*

DĔCIMĀTIŌ, and **DĔCŬMĀTIŌ** (decimo), ōnis, f. *a selection by lot of every tenth man for punishment; decimation,* δεκάτευσις. *Capitolin.*

DĔCIMŌ, and **DĔCŬMŌ** (decimus), as, a. 1. *to decimate, take by lot every tenth man for punishment,* δεκατεύω. *Sueton.* Recusantes decimavit.

DĔCIMUS, and **DĔCŬMUS** (decem), a, um, adj. *the tenth,* δέκατος. *Cic.* Hora decima. *Plaut.* Vix decimus quisque, *hardly one in ten.* —— ¶ Also, *large.* *Ovid.* Decimæ undæ. —— ¶ Decima, æ (pars), *a tithe of any thing.* *Cic.* Oresti prandia in semitis decumæ nomine, magno honori fuerunt. *Cic.* Magnas decumas imponere. *Id.* Frumentum omne in decumas auferre, *under the head of contributions.* *Id.* Redimere decumas. —— ¶ *Decimus* is also a Roman prænomen. —— ¶ Decimum, adv. *the tenth time.* *Liv.* Nos reficietis decimum tribunos.

DĒCIPIŌ (de & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. *to deceive, beguile,* ἐξαπατάω. *Cic.* Crœsum decepit. *Horat.* Decipi specie recti. *Plaut.* Deceptus est in eo. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Error decipit judicium, *blinds.* *Id.* Sic tamen decipio diem, *beguile the hours.* *Horat.* Dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is made to forget.* *Plin.* Jubent acer decipi, *to be imitated.* *Liv.* Via decipi, *to miss.*

DĒCIPŬLA, æ, f. and **DĒCIPŬLUM** (decipio), i, n. *a snare, gin, trap.* — Figur. *a trick, artifice.* *Apul.*

DĒCIRCINŌ (de & circino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to describe a circle; to make round,* κυκλόω. *Manil.*

DĒCISIŌ (decīdo), ōnis, f. *a putting off,* ἀποκοπή. *Apul.* —— ¶ Figur. *a decision, determination.* *Cic.* Nostra decisio de æquitate. *Id.* Decisionis arbiter.

DĔCIUS, ii, m. *the name of a Roman* gens. *Cic.* — P. Decius Mus *devoted himself for his country in the Latin war; his son, of the same name, in the Etruscan war; and his grandson, in the war with Pyrrhus.*

DĒCLĀMĀTIŌ (declamo), ōnis, f. *a declaiming; a declamation; oration made on a theme,* μελέτη. *Quintil.* Declamatio est forensium actionum meditatio. *Cic.* Quotidiana declamatio. —— ¶ Also, *a subject for declamation.* *Juvenal.* Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fias.

DĒCLĀMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a declaimer, pleader.* *Cic.*

DĒCLĀMĀTŌRIUS (declamator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the exercise of declaiming, declamatory.* *Cic.* Declamatorio genere delectari videtur.

DĒCLĀMITŌ (frequentat. from declamo), as, a. 1. *to declaim, plead often.* *Cic.* Commentabar declamitans cum Pisone. *Id.* Declamitare causas. *Id.* Declamitare de aliquo.

DĒCLĀMŌ (de & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to declaim, make set speeches,* μελετάω. *Cic.* Ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem. *Quintil.* Declamare suasoria. *Martial.* Declamas belle. —— ¶ Also, *to plead.* *Cic.* Qui pro isto contra me vehementissime declamasset. *Id.* Quæ visus est ex alia oratione declamare. —— ¶ Also, *to cry out against, inveigh.* *Id.* In quemvis declamare. *Ovid.* Quis teneræ declamet amicæ.

DĒCLĀRĀTIŌ (declaro), ōnis, f. *a declaration, exposition,* ἐκδήλωσις. *Cic.*

DĒCLĀRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that declares.* *Plin.*

DĒCLĀRŌ (de & claro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to declare, show clearly, make clear, indicate distinctly, evince, manifest,* ἐκδηλόω, ἐμφανίζω. *Cic.* Consolatio litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam. *Id.* Præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant. *Id.* Propriam cujusque rei vim definitione declarare. *Cæs.* Sortibus et vaticinationibus declarare. *Plin.* Declaratur senecta dentibus, *is shown, may be judged of.* *Plaut.* Hominem catum eum esse declaramus, *we say that he is.* *Gell.* Propter cujus syllabæ sonum declarandum, *to express.* *Cic.* Nullum verbum idem declarat Latine, *nearly expresses.* *Id.* Plura vocabula idem declarantia, *signifying the same thing.* —— ¶ Also, *to declare, proclaim.* *Cic.* Declarare consulem. *Virg.* Victorem magna præconis voce Cloanthum Declarat.

DĒCLĪNĀTIŌ (declino), ōnis, f. *a bending or turning aside; an avoiding, eschewing, shunning,* ἔκκλισις. *Curt.* Cum exigua corporis declinatione vitare. *Cic.* Laboris et periculi declinatio. *Id.* A malis declinatio. —— ¶ Also, *aversion.* *Cic.* Appetitio declinatio naturalis. —— ¶ Also, *a digression.* *Cic.* Declinatio brevis a proposito. —— ¶ Also, *a region, a climate.* *Colum.* Declinationes mundi. —— ¶ Declinatio vocis, *inflection.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ With grammarians, *the declension of nouns and verbs.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *the derivation, composition of words.* *Quintil.*

DĒCLĪNĀTUS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Declinatio.* *Cic.*

DĒCLĪNIS (Id.), e, adject. *turning aside.* *Stat.* Declinia juga.

DĒCLĪNŌ (de & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend downwards,* ἐκκλίνω, κατακλίνω. *Virg.* Declinat lumina somno, *inclines to sleep.* *Propert.* Declinat ocellos. *Stat.* Declinant lilia culmos, *hang.* *Colum.* Die in vesperum declinante, *declining.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Declinante morbo, *when on the decline.* —— ¶ Also, *to turn aside, turn out of the way.* *Cic.* De via declinavi. *Id.* Huc declinabam. *Id.* A Capua declinaturum. *Lucret.* Declinare recta regione viai. *Plaut.* Declinavi me extra viam. *Liv.* Agmen declinare. *Id.* Ictus declinare. *Catull.* Declinavit lumina, *turned.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Declinare a proposito, *to wander, swerve.* *Plin.* Gemma declinans a topazio in aurum. —— ¶ Also, *to avoid, eschew, shun.* *Cic.* A parvis delictis est declinandum. *Id.* Declinare minas et contentiones. *Id.* impetum adversarii. —— ¶ Also, *to differ, vary from.* *Terent.* Declinatam ab aliis. —— ¶ Also, *to incline, turn, or be disposed towards.* *Cic.* Unde huc declinavit oratio, *from this digression.* *Quintil.* Ad discendum jus declinaverunt, *turned or had recourse to.* *Horat.* Cyrus in asperam Declinat Pholoen, *is fond of.* —— ¶ Also, with grammarians, *to decline.* *Quintil.* Nomina declinare et verba. —— ¶ Also, *to derive from.* *Varr.*

DĒCLĪVIS (de & clivus), e, and **DĒCLĪVUS,** a, um, adject. *bending downwards, steep, sloping,* ἐπικλινής. *Cæs.* Collis ab summo æqualiter declivis. *Id.* In declivi loco. *Id.* Recipere se per declive. *Ovid.* per decliva, *precipices.* *Id.* Flumina declivia. *Plin.* Sol declivis in occasum, *declining.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ. *Id.* Mulier ætate declivis. *Calpurn.* Declivis ætas.

DĒCLĪVITĀS (declivis), ātis, f. *a declivity,* κλίμα, κλίτος. *Cæs.*

DĒCLĪVUS. See *Declivis.*

DĒCOCTIŌ (decoquo), ōnis, f. *the act of boiling down.* *Cal. Aurelian.* —— ¶ Also, *a decoction.* *Apul.* Harum decoctio potui data.

DĒCOCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a spendthrift, bankrupt.* *Cic.*

DĒCOCTUM (Id.), i, n. *a decoction; a boiling, or seething; broth or liquor.* *Plin.*

DĒCOCTUS (Id.), partic. and adj. a, um, *boiled or seethed, much sodden, boiled away, boiled down.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Decocta, æ (aqua), *water boiled with spices, and cooled by snow.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Figur. *pure, refined.* *Pers.* si forte aliquid decoctius audis. —— ¶ Decocta poma, *overripe fruit.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Suavitatem decoctam, *luscious.*

DĒCOCTUS, us, m. the same as *Decoctio.* *Plin.*

DĒCOLLŌ (de & collum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to decapitate, behead,* δειροτομέω. *Senec.* Decollare homines. —— ¶ Also, *to take or put from off the neck.* *Cæcil.* In tuo collo est: decolles, cave. —— ¶ Figur. *to deprive.* *Lucil.* Quibus fructibus me decollavi. —— ¶ Also, *to fail, be wanting.* *Plaut.* Si ea spes decollabit, redibo.

DĒCŎLŎR (de & color), ōris, adject. *that hath lost its color, discolored,* κακόχροος. *Plin.* Æstates decolorem faciunt cutem. *Propert.* Ustus et Eoo decolor Indus equo, *sun-burnt, swarthy.* *Ovid.* Decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus erit, *stained, discolored.* —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Deterior ac decolor ætas, *vitiated, depraved.* *Ovid.* Fama decolor.

DĒCŎLŌRĀTIŌ (decoloro), ōnis, f. *a discoloring, vitiating, corrupting.* *Cic.*

DĒCŎLŌRŌ (decolor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to discolor, tarnish, stain, vitiate,* καταχρόω. *Horat.* Quod mare Dauniæ Non decoloravere cædes. —— ¶ Also, *to change color.* *Colum.* Olivæ decolorantur antequam mitescant. —— ¶ Figur. *Augustin.* Decolorati mores, *depraved.*

DĒCŎLŌRUS, a, um, adject. the same as *Decolor.* *Prudent.*

DĒCONDŌ (de & condo), is, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to put down into, hide.* *Senec.* Al. leg. *detrudet.*

DĒCONTŌR, or **DĒCUNCTŌR** (de & contor or cunctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to stay, delay.* *Apul.*

DĒCOQUŌ (de & coquo) is, oxi, octum, a. and n. 3. *to boil, seethe,* πέπτω, διαπέπτω. *Horat.* discincti ludere, donec Decoqueretur olus soliti. *Plin.* Decoquere lentem in vino. *Id.* Rapa decoquuntur aqua. *Id.* Folia decoquuntur ex melle. —— ¶ Also, in *pass. to grow hard.* *Plin.* Acini decoquuntur in callum. —— ¶ Also, *to boil down or away, diminish or consume by boiling.* *Colum.* Decoquere acetum ad quartas. —— ¶ Also, *to waste, consume.* *Liv.* Argenti pars quarta decocta erat, *had been melted away.* —— ¶ Figur. *to diminish.* *Quintil.* Multum decoquent anni. — ¶ Hence, *to spend or run through one's fortune, become a bankrupt.* *Cic.* Tenesne memoria, prætextatum te decoxisse. *Plin.* Creditoribus decoquere. —— ¶ Also, *to make bankrupt.* *Pers.* Hunc alea decoquit, *breaks or renders bankrupt.* —— ¶ Figur. *Flor.* Imperium inertia Cæsarum quasi consenuit, atque decoxit. *Senec.* Bonæ spei decoquere, *to disappoint expectation.*

DĔCŎR (deceo), ōris, m. *comeliness, gracefulness, grace, elegance,* εὐπρέπεια. *Quintil.* Inest proprius quibusdam decor in habitu atque vultu. *Horat.* Mobilibusque decor, maturis dandus et annis. *Cic.* Spoliavit virtutem suo decore. *Id.* Honestatis decor. *Ovid.* Ovibus sua lana decori est. *Plin.* Decoris gratia succina gestantes, *as an ornament.* —— ¶ Also, *beauty.* *Horat.* Fugit retro Levis juventas, et decor.

DĔCŎR (decor), ōris, and **DĔCŎRIS,** e, adject. the same as *Decorus.* *Sallust. fragm.* Armis decoribus cultus.

DĔCŎRĀMEN (decoro), ĭnis, and **DĔCŎRĀMENTUM,** i, n. *an ornament.* *Sil.*

DĔCŌRĒ (decorus), adverb, *gracefully, becomingly, beautifully.* *Cic.*

DĒCŎRIŌ (de & corium), as, a. 1. *to skin.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *to peel.* *Pallad.*

DĔCŎRIS, e., See *Decor, decŏris,* adject.

DĔCŎRĬTĔR (decoris), adverb, *gracefully.* *Apul.*

DĔCŎRŌ (decus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn, beautify, grace, embellish, trim, decorate,* κοσμέω. *Horat.* Templa decorare. *Tibull.* Serta decorant comas. *Virg.* pyrum fulgentibus armis. *Id.* aliquem sepulcro. *Plaut.* digitos anulis. *Cic.* O clementiam omni laude decorandam. *Id.* Decorare atque augere rempublicam. *Id.* aliquem singularibus honoribus.

DĔCORTĬCĀTĬŌ (decortico), ōnis, f. *the barking or peeling of a tree.* Plin.

DĔCORTĬCŌ (de & cortex), as, a. 1. *to take or strip off the bark, peel, bark, decorticate,* ἀπολέπω. Plin.

DĔCŌRUS (decus), a, um, adject. *fit, proper, decorous, honorable,* εὐσχήμων, εὐπρεπής. Cic. Quod honestum decorumque sit. Id. Divo decoræ grateque hostiæ. Horat. Silentium parum decorum. — With the *ablative.* Plaut. Facinora neque te decora, neque tuis virtutibus, *worthy.* —— ¶ Absol. Decorum, i, n. *decorum; what is honorable, proper, or becoming,* τὸ πρέπον. Cic. Sequi, et servare decorum, *to observe the rules of.* Quintil. In omnibus custodire decorum. —— ¶ Also, *comely, graceful, beautiful, decorated, ornamented.* Virg. Ostro decori. Horat. Cæsar merita fronde decorus. Id. Decora facies. Ovid. Decorum caput. Virg. Oculos dejecta decoros. Id. Membra decora. Id. Lacrimæ decoræ. Id. Enses decoros. Horat. Decora ædes.

DĔCRĒMENTUM (decresco), i, n. *a decreasing, decrement.* Apulei.

DĔCRĔMŌ (de & cremo), as, a. 1. *to burn.* Tertull.

DĔCRĔPĬTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *very old, decrepit, crazy, in his dotage,* ὑπέργηρως. Terent. Decrepita anus. Plaut. Decrepitus senex. Cic. Decrepita ætate mori.

DĔCRESCENTĬA (decresco), æ, f. *a decreasing, waning.* Vitruv. Decrescentia lunæ.

DĔCRESCŌ (de & cresco), is, ēvi, n. 3. *to decrease, grow less, diminish, decay, wear away,* μειόομαι. Lucret. Ferreus occulte decrescit vomer in arvis. Cic. Ostrea cum luna pariter decrescunt. Cels. Febris decrevit, *has abated, subsided.* Plin. Decrescente die.

DĔCRĒTŌRĬUS (decretum), a, um, adject. *pertaining to a decree, judicial, critical, definitive, decisive.* Senec. Arma decretoria, *arms with which gladiators fought,* opposed to *lusoria (foils).* Id. Hora decretoria.

DĔCRĒTUM (decerno), i, n. *a decree, act, ordinance, statute,* ψήφισμα. Cic. Decurionum decretum. Id. Servare decreta. Cæs. Stare decreto. Id. Parere decretis. —— ¶ Also, *a dogma, principle, philosophical doctrine.* Cic. Haberent Academici decretum. Senec. Decreta philosophiæ.

DĔCULCŌ (de & calco), as, a. 1. *to tread or trample upon, tread under foot,* καταπατέω. Plin. Baccas deculcant.

DĔCULPĀTUS (de & culpo), a, um, adj. *blamable, blame-worthy.* Gell.

DĔCUMĀTES agri. Tacit. *that pay tithes.*

DĔCUMBŌ (de & cubo), is, ŭbui, n. 3. *to lie down,* κατάκειμαι, recumbo, jaceo. Cic. Cum Apronius in triclinio decubuisset, *to recline at table, sit down at meat.* —— ¶ Also, *to lie abed, to keep one's bed.* Sueton. In aureo lecto decumbere. Senec. Familia decubuit, *the servants are laid up.* —— ¶ Also, of gladiators, *to fall, die.* Cic. Nobiles gladiatores honeste decumbunt.

DECUNCTOR. See *Decontor.*

DĔCŬRĬA (decem), æ, f. *ten of any thing,* δεκάς. Varr. Decuria numerorum.— Hence, *a division of the cavalry consisting of ten men.* —— ¶ Also, *a number, company, or society of persons* without regard to the number. Plaut. Exigam te ex hac de curia. Sueton. Scribarum decuriæ, *orders or classes of clerks.* Cic. Decuria senatoria, *an order or class of judges.*

DĔCŬRĬĀTĬŌ (decurio), ōnis, f. *a dividing into* decuriæ *or wards.* Cic.

DĔCŬRĬĀTUS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Decuriatio.* Liv.

DĔCŬRĬŌ (decuria), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to divide into* decuriæ, *or companies.* Cic. Equites decuriati. Id. Decuriatos et descriptos exercitus. Id. Delectus habebatur, cum vicatim homines decuriarentur.

DĔCŬRĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *the commander of a* decuria. Varr.; *or of a* turma. Veget. —— ¶ Also, *a senator in a municipal town or colony.* Cic. Recita, quid decreverint Capuæ decuriones. —— ¶ Sueton. Decurio cubiculariorum, *one of the head chamberlains.*

DĔCŬRĬŌNĀTUS (decurio), us, m. *the office of a* Decurio *or senator,* δεκαδαρχία, βουλεία. Plin. Jun.

DĔCURRŌ (de & curro), is, decurri *or* decŭcurri, cursum, a. 3. *to run down or along,* καταθέω, deorsum curro. Virg. Summa decurrit ab arce. Cæs. In vallem decurrere. Id. Ad flumen decucurrerunt. Liv. Decurrere de tribunali. Virg. Capræ decurrere jugis. Horat. Monte decurrens amnis. Tacit. Naves decurrunt, *sail down the stream.* —— ¶ Also, *to run, hasten.* Nepos. Decurrere in spatio. Ovid. Decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis. Id. Decurrere mari. Id. Celeri decurrere cymba. —— ¶ Also, decurrere, *or* decurrere in armis (of military exercises or manœuvres), *to walk or run in armor.* Liv. —— ¶ Figur. *to run through, run over, pursue, finish.* Phædr. Decursæ vitam. Virg. Inceptum laborem decurrere. Quint. In peroratione decurrendum per capita. Id. Decurrere per materiam stylo velocissimo. Justin. Per vestigia paternæ virtutis decurrere. —— ¶ Also, *to abandon.* Cæl. in Cic. Vitia ætate decursa sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to have recourse to.* Horat. Decurrere ad preces. Ovid. ad artes Hæmonias. Justin. ad oraculum. Plin. Ep. Ad te consulendum decucurri. Tacit. Eo decursum est, ut, *it was determined.* Liv. Decurrebatur tamen eo, ut ovans urbem iniret, *they came to the determination, that,* &c. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to extend.* Plin. India decurrit in planitiem immensam.

DĔCURSĬŌ (decurro), ōnis, f. *the act of running or flowing down.* Arnob. Aqua ad decursionem prona. —— ¶ Also, *an incursion, invasion.* Hirt. Opportunitas castellanos impellebat ad decursiones faciendas. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of military exercise, the walking or running of soldiers in complete armor.* Sueton. Indicta decursione prætorianis. Id. Campestris decursio.

DĔCURSUS (Id.), us, m. *a running down, descent, stream,* decursio. Liv. Ex collibus decursus. Petron. Præceps decursus. Lucret. Montibus e magnis decursus aquai. Virg. decurso rapido de montibus altis. —— ¶ Also, *the exercising of soldiers.* (See *Decurro.*) Tacit. Decursibus cohortium interesse. —— ¶ Also, *the end of the course.* Suet. Destitit ante decursum. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Decursus temporis. Id. Decursu honorum.

DĔCURTŌ (de & curto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut short, curtail, maim.* Plin. Decurtatæ radices. Cic. Mutila quædam et quasi decurtata.

DĔCUS (deceo), ŏris, n. *an ornament, grace, beauty, credit, honor, commendation,* εὐπρέπεια, κόσμημα, τιμή. Cic. Hominis decus ingenium est. Id. Verum decus in virtute positum est. Id. Ad decus, ornamentumque senectutis. Liv. Orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, *of real beauties.* Id. Belli decora, *glorious deeds.* Virg. Tantum egregio decus enitet ore, *beauty and majesty.* —— ¶ Also, *he who confers honor.* Horat. O et præsidium, et dulce decus meum.

DĔCUSSĀTĬM (decusso), adverb, *crosswise, in the form of an* X. Vitruv.

DĔCUSSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cutting crosswise in the form of an* X, *decussation.* Vitruv.

DĔCUSSĬŌ (decutio), ōnis, f. *a striking off, throwing aside.* Tertull.

DĔCUSSIS (decem & as), is, m. *a piece of money of the value of ten* asses, *and marked with the Roman numeral* X. Varr. —— ¶ Also, *the number ten,* δεκάς. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *decussation, the crossing of two lines in the form of the letter* X. Plin.

DĔCUSSISSEXIS (decussis & sex), n. indeclin. *the number sixteen.* Vitruv.

DĔCUSSŌ (decussis), as, a. 1. *to cut or place crosswise in the form of the letter* X, χιάζω. Cic. Hanc conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem diffidit, medioque accommodans mediam quasi decussavit.

DĔCŬTĬŌ (de & quatio) ŭtis, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to shake down, strike or shake off, beat down,* κατασείω. Liv. Summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse. Plin. Perticis decutere olivas. —— ¶ Also, *to drive away, beat off.* Hirt. Collem decusso præsidio occupaverunt.

DĔDAMNŌ (de & damno), as, a. 1. *to acquit.* Tertull.

DĔDĔCET (de & decet), ebat, ecuit, impers. 2. *it misbecomes, or does not become,* ἀπρεπές ἐστι. Cic. Oratorem simulare non dedecet. Id. Si quid dedeceat in aliis. Ovid. Nec dominam motæ dedecuere comæ. —— ¶ Sometimes in the *first person.* Stat. Si non dedecui tua jussa, *if I have not dishonored, neglected.*

DĔDĔCŎR (dedecet), ŏris, adject. *unseemly, inglorious, vile, worthless.* Sallust.

DĔDĔCŎRĀTĬŌ (dedecoro), ōnis, f. *disgrace, dishonor.* Tertull.

DĔDĔCŎRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who dishonors.* Tertull.

DĔDĔCŎRŌ (dedecus), as, a. 1. *to dishonor, disgrace, render infamous,* καταισχύνω. Cic. Dedecorantem urbis auctoritatem. Horat. Dedecorant bene nata culpæ. Sallust. Se flagitiis dedecoravere.

DĔDĔCŎRŌSĒ (dedecorosus), adverb, *basely, dishonorably,* αἰσχρῶς, turpiter. Aurel. Victor. Dedecorose vixi.

DĔDĔCŎRŌSUS (dedecus), a, um, adject. *disgraceful, dishonorable.* Aurel. Victor. Necem dedecorosam.

DĔDĔCŎRUS (de & decorus), a, um, adj. *dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous.* Plaut. Age jam id tametsi est dedecorum, patiar. Tacit. Majoribus suis dedecorum.

DĔDĔCUS (de & decus), ŏris, n. *disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy; a shameful or disgraceful action.* Cic. Sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore. Id. Cum ignominia et dedecore perire. Id. Admittere dedecus. Id. Incurrere in dedecora. Id. Dedecori esse studiis ac litteris.

DĔDĬCĀTĬŌ (dedico), ōnis, f. *a dedication, consecration.* Cic. Sacerdotis superstitiosa dedicatio. Plin. Dedicatio theatri. Liv. Dedicationem ædis. Id. Celebrare dedicationem. —— ¶ Figur. *applying to use.* Sueton. Dedicatio pontis. Id. patinæ.

DĔDĬCĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *affirmative.* Apul.

DĔDĬCĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who dedicates: a dedicator, author, founder.* Tertull.

DĔDĬCŌ (de & dico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to speak, set forth, declare, affirm, assert,* λέγω, dico, loquor, enarro, affirmo, assero. Cæcil. Legati dedicant mandata, *deliver.* Lucret. Hæc quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, *shows.* —— ¶ Dedicare in censu, *or* in censum aliquid, *to give in an estimate.* Cic. Prædia etiam in censu dedicavisti. —— ¶ Also, *to dedicate, consecrate,* καθιερόω, ἀνατίθημι, ἀφοσιόω. Cic. Smyrnæi delubrum Homeri dedicaverunt. Id. Romulus templum sibi dedicari jussit. Id. Simulacrum aut aram dedicare. Id. Ædes dedicatæ. —— ¶ Dedicare alicui librum, *to dedicate, inscribe.* Plin. Hos tibi dedicavi libellos. —— ¶ Dedicare aliquem, *to deify.* Cic. Fides, virtus, concordia consecratæ et publice dedicatæ sunt. —— ¶ Dedicare aliquid libris, *to put in writing, record.* Quintil. Quod libris dedicatur, et in exemplum editur. —— ¶ Also, *to apply to use.* Dedicare theatrum, domum, pontem, patinam. Plin. and Sueton.

DĔDIGNĀTĬŌ (dedignor), ōnis, f. *a scorning or disdaining.* Plin. Paneg. Dedignatio parendi. Quintil. Tacita dedignatio.

DĔDIGNOR (de & dignor), āris, dep. 1. *to count unworthy, disdain, slight, scorn, spurn,* ἀπαξιόω, indignum reputo, contemno. Ovid. Is me nec comitem, nec dedignatus amicum est. Curt. Philippum dedignatur patrem. Virg. Dedignari aliquem maritum. Tacit. Venire dedignari. Id. Accendere dedignantes.

DĔDISCŌ (de & disco), is, dedidici, a. 3. *to unlearn, forget,* μεταμανθάνω. Cic. Juventus nostra dedisceret pæne discendo. Ovid. Intrat amor mentes usu, dediscitur usu. Id. Dediscere amare. Lucan. Dedidicit pace ducem, *forgotten the arts of a general.*

DĔDĬTĬŌ (dedo), ōnis, f. *a yielding up, surrender,* παράδοσις. Cæs. Omnes in deditionem accepit. Sallust. Facere deditionem oppidi. Liv. Facere deditionem ad hostem, *to surrender to the enemy.* Id. Facere deditionem hosti.

Curt. Fame in deditionem subigere, *to compel to surrender.* *Cæs.* Venire in deditionem. *Justin.* Exercitum per deditionem alicui tradere.

DĒDITITĬUS, and **DĒDITICĬUS** (deditio), a, um, adject. *one who has surrendered.* *Cic.* Ad tuos sive captivos, sive dedititios pertinere. *Cæs.* In tanta multitudine dedititiorum. *Liv.* Ut dedititiis suis parcerent.

DĒDITŬS (dedo), a, um, particip. *given, given over, given up.* *Lucret.* Corpora, paupertate et morbo jam dedita morti. (See *Dedo.*) —— ¶ Also, adject. *devoted, addicted.* *Dolab.* ad *Cic.* Animus tibi deditissimus. *Eutrop.* Uxoribus deditior. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Dedita opera, *on purpose, designedly.* *Cic.* Studiis deditus. *Id.* Religionibus deditus. *Id.* Vitiis dedita. *Senec.* Vino deditus. *Sallust.* Dediti ventri atque somno. *Catull.* In mala deditus vir adultera. *Lucret.* In pugnæ studio dedita mens est.

DĒDŌ (de & do), is, dedidi, deditum, a. 3. *to give, give up, deliver,* ἐκδίδωμι, do, trado, addico. *Cic.* Dedere aliquem hostibus. *Id.* aliquem telis militum. *Plaut.* Dedere aliquem in cruciatum. *Liv.* alicui quempiam ad supplicium. *Virg.* neci. *Terent.* Davo istuc dedam negotii, *consign.* *Cic.* Dedere aures suas poetis. *Lucret.* Dede manus, *yield.* —— ¶ Also, *to surrender, submit.* *Cic.* Pindenissæ se mihi dediderunt, *have surrendered themselves into my hands.* *Plaut.* Dedere se in ditionem et arbitratum hostium, *to surrender at discretion.* *Liv.* Agros in alicujus ditionem dedere. *Cæs.* Seque ei dediderunt. —— ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Tibi, pater, me dedo, *I give myself entirely up to you.* *Cic.* Patriæ nos totos dedere debemus. *Id.* Dedere se totum ægritudini. *Id.* aliquem libidini alterius. *Id.* se desidiæ aut mœstitiæ. *Id.* aliquem crudelitati inimici. —— ¶ Also, *to give himself up, apply or devote himself.* *Cic.* Me dedo litteris. *Id.* Dedere se studio litterarum. *Id.* se doctrinæ. *Id.* se ad audiendum, scribendumque. *Liv.* animum sacris.

DĒDŎCEŌ (de & doceo), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to unteach, teach otherwise,* μεταδιδάσκω. *Cic.* Est dedocendus. *Id.* Geometriam dedocere. *Horat.* Virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus.

DĒDŎLEŌ (de & doleo), es, ui, itum, n. 2. *to give over grieving, grieve no more,* ἀπαλγέω. *Ovid.*

DĒDŎLŌ (de & dolo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chip, cut, hew, square,* ἀποκνίζω, ἀποξέω. *Plin.* Dedolanda arbos, *to be cut down.* — Also, *to cut smooth.* *Apul.* Vasculum crystallo dedolatum. —— ¶ Figur. *Apul.* Crebris ictibus dedolabar, *was beaten.*

DĒDŪCŌ (de & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to bring down, fetch, or pull down,* κατάγω, ἐξάγω. *Ovid.* Deducentia ramos pondere poma suo. *Cæs.* Consul concionari conantem de rostris deduxit. *Virg.* Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, *to draw down.* *Liv.* Equitatum ad pedes deducere, *to dismount.* *Virg.* Rivos deducere, *to drain off.* *Ovid.* Deducere vestem humero ad pectora. *Quintil.* Deducere manum ad imum ventrem. —— ¶ Deducere vela, *to unfurl, spread, extend.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Deducere naves, *to launch, bring down from land to sea.* *Virg.* Deducunt socii naves, et litora complent. —— ¶ Also, *to convey, conduct, remove, bring, or lead forth.* *Liv.* Deducere præsidia ab oppidis. *Cic.* de oppidis præsidia. *Cæs.* Imperat, ut pecora deducant (*sc.* ex agris). *Id.* Suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt. *Cic.* Deducere colonias, *to plant.* Also, absolut. *Nepos.* in *Timol.* 3. —— ¶ Also, *to conduct, lead out.* *Cæs.* Milites ad Labienum deducere. *Cic.* Ad judicium deducti sunt. —— ¶ Also, for ducere, *to lead.* *Horat.* Deduci triumpho. *Petron.* Deducere navem in portum. —— ¶ Also, *to accompany, attend out of respect, set on the way.* *Liv.* Frequentes eum domum deduxerunt. *Cic.* Cum magna multitudo civium me domo deduceret. *Id.* Salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, *to be accompanied out of respect, set on the way.* —— ¶ Also, *to withdraw, subtract, diminish.* *Terent.* Deducunt cibum. *Cic.* Addendo et deducendo videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat. —— ¶ Also, of a pimp or procurer. *Cic.* Qui ad istum deduxerat Tertiam. —— ¶ Also, *to protract, put off.* *Cæs.* In noctem rem deduxerant. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive, depose, spoil.* *Liv.* Deducere aliquem ex possessione. *Cic.* De fundo Cæcina moribus deduceretur. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nos fortuna deduxit, ut, &c. *Id.* Deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citima. *Id.* Spe deducebar ad eam cogitationem, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Deducere rem ad otium. *Id.* rem ad arma. *Id.* rem in controversiam. —— ¶ Also, *to bring, lead, move, induce.* *Cic.* Ad fletum et misericordiam deducatur. *Plin. Ep.* Deducere in sententiam. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* in fraudem. *Quintil.* in periculum. *Liv.* in societatem belli. *Id.* Ne se temere in causam deduceret, *that they might not be drawn in to be a party.* *Cels.* Deducere ad cibum, *to provoke an appetite.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *to turn or draw away, distract.* *Quintil.* Deducere de animi pravitate. *Cic.* Me de fide deducere. *Id.* Deduci de sententia. *Id.* Pecunia deducere aliquem ab accusatione. *Id.* Ab eo deduci non potest, *he cannot be brought to forego that opinion.* *Senec.* Mors juvenile ævum in flore deducit, *cuts off.* *Lucret.* Deducere aliquem vero, *to seduce from.* Abeolut. *Cæs.* Adolescentibus præmio deductis, *seduced.* —— ¶ Also, *to reduce.* *Cic.* Rem huc deduxi, ut. *Id.* Quem in locum res deducta sit, vides, *to what a pass the matter is brought.* *Id.* Ergo huc universa causa deducitur, *amounts to this.* *Horat.* Iliacum carmen deducere in actus, *to make the subject of a tragedy.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring down, continue.* *Ovid.* In tua deduxi tempora opus, *have brought down.* *Id.* Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. —— ¶ Also, *to draw out, spin.* *Ovid.* Levi deducens pollice filum. —— Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Luctor deducere versum. *Valer. Max.* Triduo non ultra tres versus deducere, *to spin out, write.* —— ¶ Deducere vocem, *to contract, render shrill.* *Macrob.* Vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba. See *Deductus.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Bonorum virorum lineamenta deducere, *to portray, copy.*

DĒDUCTĬŌ (deduco), ōnis, f. *a bringing or leading forth, conducting,* παραγωγή. *Cic.* Albanæ aquæ deductio, *a draining, drawing off.* *Id.* In oppida militum deductio, *introduction.* —— ¶ Also, *ejection, expulsion.* *Cic.* Postulavit ut moribus deductio fieret. —— ¶ Also, *the leading or planting of a colony.* *Cic.* Quæ erit in istos agros deductio. *Plin.* Deductio oppidorum. —— ¶ Also, *a withdrawing, diminution, deduction.* *Plin.* Ex qua pecunia ne qua deductio fieret. *Cic.* Deductiones facere. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Deductio rationis, *h. e.* infirmatio et depulsio.

DĒDUCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a client, who on public occasions attends his patron, a follower.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a bearer.* *Tertull.*

DĒDUCTŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a channel or canal.* *Pallad.*

DĒDUCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a draining or drawing off.* *Cic.* Deductus aquarum. —— ¶ Also, *a weighing or dragging down.* *Apul.* Ponderis deductu.

DĒDUCTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *brought down.* *Ovid.* Eluvie mons est deductus in æquor. *Id.* Deducta navis, *launched, brought down from land into the sea.* —— ¶ Also, *led, conducted, brought.* *Cic.* Deductus ad Scævolam. *Propert.* Mihi deductæ fax omen prætulit, *conducted to my husband.* *Cic.* Causa in judicium deducta. —— ¶ Also, *derived, borrowed.* *Ovid.* Deductum nomen ab Anco. *Horat.* Mos deductus. —— ¶ Also, *composed.* *Ovid.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. —— ¶ Also, *studied, labored.* *Quintil.* Deducta oratio. —— ¶ Also, *light, slender, subtile,* λεπτός. *Lamprid.* Nasus deductus, *a pointed nose.* So, *Sueton.* Nasum habuit ab imo deductiorem. *Macrob.* Voce deducta, *in a slender or low tone.* —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Tenui deducta poemata filo, *written in a simple style.* *Virg.* Deductum dicere carmen, *humble, lowly.* —— ¶ Also, *cast down, lowered.* *Ovid.* Deducta fronte. *Quintil.* Superciliis deductis tristitia ostenditur.

DĒERRŌ (de & erro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander from, wander out of the way, straggle, go astray,* ἀφαμαρτάνω, de via declinare. *Virg.* Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat. *Quintil.* Itinere deerremus. *Cic.* Iis, qui in itinere deerravissent. *Plin.* Deerrare in alienum tramitem. —— ¶ Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Si non deerrabimus ab eo, quod cœpimus exponere, *to digress.* *Tacit.* Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *fell upon improper persons.* — *Passiv. impers.* *Vellei.* Ubi semel recto deerratum est.

DĒFÆCĀBILIS (defæco), e, adj. *that may be cleansed.* *Sidon.*

DĒFÆCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cleansing from dregs, defecation.* *Tertull.*

DĒFÆCŌ (de & fæx), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cleanse from the dregs, to strain through a strainer, refine, purify, defecate,* ὑλίζω. *Plin.* Vina defæcari, etiam diffundi Hyginus suadet. —— ¶ Figur. *Prudent.* Defæcare membra, *to wash.* *Plaut.* Defæcato animo, *free from anxiety, at ease.* *Id.* Quidquid incerti fuit, nunc defæcatum est, *made clear.*

DĒFĀMĀTŬS (de & fama), a, um, adj. *without honor, infamous, base.* *Gell.* Vocabula defamata. *Id.* Turpitudine vitæ defamatissimus.

DĒFĀNĀTŬS (de & fanum), a, um, adj. *profaned.* *Arnob.*

DĒFĀRINĀTŬS (de & farina), a, um, adj. *pulverized.* *Tertull.*

DĒFĂTIGĀTĬŌ (defatigo), ōnis, f. *a wearying, tiring, fatiguing; weariness, fatigue.* *Cic.* Exercitationum defatigatione. *Id.* Defatigatio et satietas. *Hirt.* Sine defatigatione equorum in castra se recipere.

DĒFĂTIGŌ (de & fatigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary or tire greatly, tire out, fatigue,* καταπονέω, lassum reddo. *Cæs.* Cum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent. *Id.* Galli defatigati diuturnitate belli. *Id.* Ut integri defatigatis succederent. *Cic.* Judices omnes defatigare. *Id.* Noli in conservandis bonis viris defatigari. *Lentul.* ad *Cic.* Nec defatigabor permanere in labore et periculis.

DĒFĂTISCENS, *for* defetiscens. *Plin.*

DĒFECTĬŌ (deficio), ōnis, f. *a failing, defect, failure, want,* ἔκλειψις. *Cic.* Defectio virium. *Macrob.* pecuniæ. *Plin.* Mulierum defectioni, *fainting, swooning, swoon, qualm.* — Defectio solis or lunæ, *an eclipse.* *Cic.* Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos. — Defectio animæ, *want of breath.* *Cels.* — Defectio animi, *want of courage.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *defection, revolt.* *Cic.* Defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum, *Pompey having abandoned me.* *Nepos.* Ad regem transiit, et defectione patris detulit, *the revolt.* *Cæs.* Admaturare defectionem. *Curt.* moliri. *Liv.* attentare. *Tacit.* cœptare. *Id.* Ad defectionem trahere. *Cic.* Intemperantia est a recta ratione defectio. —— ¶ Also, *ellipsis in grammar.* *Gell.*

DĒFECTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *imperfect, defective.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Defectiva febris, *an intermittent fever.* —— ¶ Defectiva verba, and nomina, *defective verbs and nouns.* *Priscian.*

DĒFECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who revolts; a rebel.* *Tacit.* Patris sui defectores, *revolters from his father.*

DĒFECTRIX (defector), icis, f. *that is defective.* *Tertull.* Defectrix virtus.

DĒFECTŬS (deficio), us, m. *a defect, want, deficiency, weakness, failing.* *Plin.* Lactis defectu, *where there is a deficiency of milk.* *Id.* Defectu mittentis, *from some fault of the thrower.* *Id.* Æs velocis defectus, *that soon fails.* *Id.* Defectus animi, *a swoon, qualm.* *Virg.* Defectus solis, *an eclipse.* *Cic.* Lunæ defectibus, *while it is waning.* —— ¶ Also, *a rebellion, revolt, defection.* *Capitolin.* Defectu legionum interemptus est.

DĒFECTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *wanting, deficient, imperfect, having lost.* *Quintil.* Aqua ciboque defecti. *Plin.*

Leones defecti dentibus. *Stat.* Defectus genibus, *whose knees totter under him.* *Tibull.* Sol defectus lumine, *eclipsed.* — Defecta nomina, *insolvent debtors.* *Pandect.* — Defectus facultatibus, *a bankrupt.* *Ulpian.* —— ¶ Also, adj. *wasted, spent, worn out, decayed, weak, languid.* *Phædr.* Defectus annis. *Apul.* Omnia defectiora. *Col.* Defectissimus annis. —— ¶ See *Deficio.*

DĒFENDŌ (de & fendo, obs.), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to keep or ward off, keep away, repel,* ἐκ ποδῶν ποιοῦμαι, ἀλέξω, εἴργω, ἀπείργω, arceo, prohibeo, depello, propulso. *Cato.* Precor, uti morbos defendas. *Cic.* Solis defendit ardores. *Ovid.* Defendere ignem a tectis. *Horat.* Defendere frigus. *Cic.* Defendere vim illatam. *Id.* pericula civium. *Id.* injuriam et propulsare. *Cæs.* bellum. *Virg.* Defendo furorem. *Sil.* Defendere sitim lympha, *to quench his thirst.* — With the *dative.* *Virg.* Solstitium pecori defendite, *ward off from the flocks.* *Horat.* Faunus igneam defendit æstatem capellis. *Plaut.* Defendere injuriam foribus. —— ¶ Hence, *to defend, keep, protect, guard, preserve, support,* διασώζω, ἀμύνω, δορίζω. *Cic.* Provinciam a calamitate defendere. *Virg.* Defendo a frigore myrtos. *Ovid.* A pecoris morsu frondes defendere. *Cæs.* Dignitatem suam ab inimicis. *Cic.* vitam a telis inimicorum. *Id.* Defendere aliquem contra iniquos. *Id.* innocentiam alicujus. *Id.* aliquem de ambitu. *Id.* Armis prudentiæ causas defendere. *Id.* Scelus nullum defendere ac tegere. *Id.* Pacem defendi, otio studui. *Cels.* Defendere valetudinem, *to preserve.* *Cic.* Hunc defendunt, huic adsunt, *protect him.* —— ¶ Also, *to maintain, assert, support.* *Cic.* Carneades nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forward in the way of defence, allege as a plea or excuse.* *Cic.* Sed quid ego ex te quæro, quid defensurus sis, cum, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to claim, assert.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to avenge.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to cover.* *Stat.* Teneras defenditur atra veste genas.

DĒFĒNĔRŌ (de & fenero), as, a. 1. *to ruin by usury.* *Cic.* Ad defenerandas diripiendasque provincias.

DĒFENSA (defendo), æ, f. *defence, support, revenge.* *Tertull.*

DĒFENSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a defending, defence,* προστατεία, ἀπολογία. *Cic.* Propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuæ. *Id.* Ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, *answer.* *Id.* Utriusque rei facilis est defensio. *Id.* Defensio contra vim. *Id.* Suscipere defensionem alicujus. *Id.* Uti defensione aliqua. *Id.* Dare alicui defensionem. *Cæs.* Apparare omnia ad defensionem urbis. —— ¶ Also, *defence,* h. e. *speech or writing in defence.* *Plin.* Defensionem Demosthenis legit. —— ¶ Also, *revenge.* *Pandect.*

DĒFENSITŌ (frequentat. from defendo), as, a. 1. *to defend often.* *Cic.* Defensitare causas.

DĒFENSŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to defend.* *Sallust.* Defensare mœnia. *Plaut.* Defensare se injuria. *Sallust.* Defensare ab hostibus. —— ¶ Also, *to ward off.* *Stat.*

DĒFENSŌR (defendo), ōris, m. *one who keeps or wards off,* qui prohibet, depulsor. *Cic.* Defensores necis. *Id.* Defensor periculi. —— ¶ Also, *a defender, advocate,* patronus, propugnator. *Cic.* Defensor vestræ voluntatis. *Id.* Custos, defensorque juris et libertatis. —— ¶ Also, of women. *Pandect.* Si mulier defensor alicujus exstiterit. — And of inanimate objects. *Cæs.* Sublicæ adigebantur, ut his defensoribus earum vis minueretur.

DĒFENSŌRIUS (defensor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to defence.* *Tertull.*

DĒFĔRŌ (de & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, a. *to carry down or along,* καταφέρω, deorsum fero. *Ovid.* Ramalia tecto detulit. *Liv.* Tota acies in præceps defertur. *Plin.* Amnes plurimum limi deferentes. *Ovid.* Tibris defert purgamina in mare. *Quintil.* In terram deferuntur, *fall to the ground.* *Plin.* Euphrates defertur in mare. —— ¶ Also, *to cast or throw down.* *Stat.* Deferat hasta virum, *beat down.* *Senec.* Terræ motus defert montes. —— ¶ Also, the same as *fero, affero; to carry, bring, convey.* *Plaut.* Deferre epistolas alicui. *Id.* E portu navis huc nos detulit. *Horat.* Deferar in vicum. —— ¶ Also, *to produce.* *Plin.* Defert fructum. —— ¶ Figur. *to offer, proffer, exhibit, give, confer, bestow.* *Horat.* Si quid petet, ultro defer. *Cic.* Universum studium meum ad te defero. *Id.* Omnem ei suam auctoritatem ad hoc negotium conficiendum detulit. *Id.* Quidquid possum, tibi polliceor, ac defero. *Id.* Lex ad prætorem tabulas deferri jubet, *to be presented.* *Id.* Deferre rationes, *to exhibit, bring in, present.* *Id.* Deferre causam ad aliquem, *to commit.* *Quintil.* Deferre jusjurandum alicui, *to administer.* —— ¶ Also, *to offer or expose for sale.* *Senec.* Videamus, hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur. —— ¶ Also, *to tell, narrate, report, inform.* *Cic.* Hæc omnia indices detulerunt. *Id.* Deferre alicui aliquid per litteras. *Id.* Deferre mandata ab aliquo ad quempiam, *to carry.* *Nepos.* De defectione patris detulit. *Cic.* Res ad eum defertur. *Virg.* Fama detulit armari classem. —— ¶ Also, *to give an account of, report.* *Gell.* Mille quingentum æris in censum deferre. *Cic.* Cæsar in prætura, in consulatu præfectum fabrum detulit, *recommended.* —— ¶ Deferre nomen alicujus, *or* deferre, absol. *to accuse, impeach.* *Cic.* Nomen hujus de parricidio deferre. *Id.* Deferre alicui nomen cujuspiam. *Tacit.* Sex. Marius defertur incestasse filiam. *Id.* A Capitone majestatis delatus est.

DĒFERVĔFACIŌ (de & fervefacio), is, ēci, actum, *to cause to boil or ferment, boil thoroughly.* *Cato.*

DĒFERVĔŌ (de & ferveo), es, erbui & ervi, n. 2. *to boil,* ἀποζέω, valde ferveo. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to give over boiling or fermenting, grow cool.* *Plin.* Mustum defervere passi. *Gell.* Aula deferbuerat. —— ¶ Figur. *to be abated, allayed, assuaged, to become calm.* *Cic.* Cum cupiditates deferbuissent. *Id.* Hominum studia deferbuisse intelligebat.

DĒFERVESCŌ (de & fervesco), is, n. 3. the same as *Deferveo.*

DĒFĔTĪGŌ, in some MSS. for *Defatigo.*

DĒFĔTISCENTIA (defetiscor), æ, f. *weariness.* *Tertull.*

DĒFĔTISCŎR (de & fatiscor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to be weary or faint,* ἀποκάμνω. *Terent.* Neque defetiscar unquam ego experirier. *Cic.* Defessus labore atque itinere. *Cæs.* Defessi vulneribus. *Cic.* Languens et defessus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Defessa ac refrigerata accusatio.

DĒFĬCIŌ (de & facio), is ēci, ectum, n. and a. 3. *to fail, be wanting or deficient,* desum, destituo, ἐκλείπω, ἀφίσταμαι. *Cic.* Id in hâc causa deficit. *Id.* Vererer, ne vox viresque deficerent. *Cæs.* Cum tela nostris deficerent. *Cic.* Tempus te deficeret. *Senec.* Terra deficit gradum, *is wanting to my steps.* *Cic.* Prudentia nunquam deficit oratorem. — Deficere legibus, *h. e. break, violate.* *Liv.* Illis legibus populus R. prior non deficiet. — Also, *passiv.* *Plin. Jun.* Hæc amœnitas deficitur aqua salienti, *wants running water.* *Cic.* Mulier consilio et ratione deficitur, *is wanting in.* *Cæs.* Cum aquilifer viribus deficeretur. *Ovid.* Tempore deficiar, *I should want time.* *Scribon. Larg.* Defici animo, *to fall into a swoon.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow feeble, cease, perish.* *Lucret.* Venti calore deficiunt. *Cæs.* Quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had perished.* *Cic.* Deficere animo, *to be disheartened.* —— ¶ Deficere vita, *to die.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ With the *infinitive.* *Sil.* Gelidos scandere tecum deficiam montes? *Impers.* *Propert.* Nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos. —— ¶ Also, *to be eclipsed.* *Cic.* Sol deficiens. —— ¶ Also, *to be finished, to close, end.* *Plin.* Mucrone deficit, *ends in a point.* *Petron.* In deficiente porticu, *h. e. at the end.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave, abandon, forsake, forego.* *Ovid.* Qualis cum deficit orbem, esse solet, *h. e.* sol. —— ¶ Also, *to become a bankrupt.* *Pandect.* — Also, *to rebel, revolt.* *Cic.* Consules a senatu deficerant. *Nepos.* Deficere ab amicitia alicujus. *Liv.* Defecere ad Pœnos, *went over to.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* A virtute deficere, *to lose sight of virtue.* *Id.* Quid ages, si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit? *Id.* Ut a me ipse deficerem. *Virg.* Dubiis ne defice rebus, *do not fail* [illegible] —— ¶ *Passiv.* *Ovid.* Deficior prudens artis ab arte mea. See *Defectus.*

DĒFĪGŌ (de & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to fix in the ground, plant,* καταπηγνύω. *Cic.* Crucem defigi jubes. *Virg.* Defigunt tellure hastas. *Id.* Terræ defigitur arbos. —— ¶ Also, *to fix, plunge, strike.* *Cic.* Sicam in corpore defigere. *Liv.* Cultrum in corde defigere. *Id.* Gladium jugulo defigit. *Curt.* Defigere cuneos in saxa, et inter saxa, *to strike, thrust, impel.* *Plin.* Defigere morsum in aurem. *Varr.* Defigere aliquem cruci, *to nail.* —— ¶ Figur. *to fix, fasten, settle.* *Curt.* In terram ora defixerant. *Id.* In vultu regis defixerant oculos. *Ovid.* Defigere oculos in aliquem. *Cic.* Mentem defigit. *Id.* Defigere et intendere animum in aliquid, *to fix one's mind or attention.* *Id.* Omnes suas curas in reipubl. salute defigunt. *Id.* In oculis omnium sua flagitia defixurus sim. *Id.* Defixus in cogitatione, *in deep thought.* *Id.* Quousque humi defixa tua mens erit. *Horat.* Defixis oculis torpere. —— ¶ Defigere culpam, *to censure, blame.* *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *to astonish, overpower, stupefy, strike motionless.* *Liv.* Tacita mœstitia defixit omnium animos. *Id.* Stupor omnes admiratione tantæ rei defixit. *Tacit.* Defixi pavore. *Virg.* Defixus lumina. —— ¶ Also, *to bind by spells, to bewitch, enchant.* *Ovid.* Sagave pœnicea defixit nomina cera. *Tacit.* Miles quasi ob metum defixus, *spellbound.*

DĒFINDŌ (de & findo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. *to cleave.* *Ennius.*

DĒFINGŌ (de & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to form, fashion.* *Cato.*

DĒFĪNIŌ (de & finio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to terminate, bound, limit, define, determine,* καθορίζω, διορίζω, ἀφορίζω. *Cic.* Illi orbes adspectum nostrum definiunt. *Id.* Ædes sibi optimas definiunt. *Cæs.* Adeundi tempus definiunt. *Cic.* Definire alicui potestatem in quinquennium. —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, finish.* *Cic.* Ut orationem concludam ac definiam.— Hence, *Apul.* Definire aliquem, *to put to death.* —— ¶ Also, *to prescribe.* *Cic.* Quam vitam ingrediar, definias. —— ¶ Also, *to resolve, determine.* *Plaut.* Non remittam: definitum est. —— ¶ Also, *to define, explain, express, comprehend.* *Cic.* Rem latentem explicare definiendo. *Id.* Aliquid verbis definire. *Id.* Universum genus brevi definiri potest. *Id.* Definire quid sit officium.

DĒFĪNĪTĒ (definitus), adverb, *expressly, precisely, particularly, definitively.* *Cic.* Lex definite potestatem Pompeio dederat. *Id.* Partite, definite, distincte dicere.

DĒFĪNĪTIŌ (definio), ōnis, f. *a limiting, prescribing, bounding.* *Cic.* Hominum et temporum definitione sublata. —— ¶ Also, *a definition.* *Cic.* Est definitio brevis et circumscripta quædam explicatio. —— ¶ Also, *a rule, an order.* *Cic.* Judiciorum definitio.

DĒFĪNĪTĪVĒ (definitivus), adverb, *definitely, definitively.* *Tertull.*

DĒFĪNĪTĪVUS (definio), a, um, adject. *definitive, explaining or defining the meaning of a word.* *Cic.* Constitutio definitiva. *Id.* Causa definitiva. —— ¶ Also, *conclusive, final.* *Cod. Just.* sententia. —— ¶ Also, *limited.* *Tertull.*

DĒFĪNĪTUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *definite, defined, finite, determined, limited.* *Cic.* Definitum locum. *Id.* Quæstio definita.

DĒFIŎCŬLUS (defit & oculus), i, m. *having but one eye, one-eyed.* *Martial.* Hinc defioculus, et inde lippus. (*Others read differently.*)

DĒFIT (de & fio), verb. irreg. defectiv. *it is wanting,* λείπει, deest. *Terent.* Nihil apud me tibi defieri patiar. *Virg.* Lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit. *Plaut.* Vide, quod sit satis,

neque defiat, neque super sit. *Id.* Ut defiat dies? *h. e.* dies nos deficiat. *Gell.* Ea, deficiente luna, defiunt, *decrease.*

DĒFLĂGRĀTĬŌ (deflagro), ōnis, f. *a consuming by fire; a conflagration.* *Cic.*

DĒFLĂGRŌ (de & flagro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to burn furiously, be on fire, be burnt.* *Cic.* Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravisse. *Id.* Ut omnis hic mundus ardore deflagret. —— ¶ Also, *to give over raging, grow cool, be allayed, subside.* *Liv.* Deflagrare iras vestras posse. *Tacit.* Deflagrante seditione. —— ¶ *Actively; to burn, heat violently.* *Vitruv.*

DĒFLAMMŌ (de & flammo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to extinguish.* *Apul.*

DĒFLECTŌ (de & flecto) is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend or turn downwards, bend, bow,* ἀποκάμπτω, deorsum torqueo, curvo. *Colum.* Ramum deflecte. —— ¶ Also, *to bend or turn aside.* *Cic.* Se de curriculo deflectere. *Virg.* Tela deflexit. *Liv.* Deflexisse viam. —— ¶ Figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Deflectere oculos ab aliqua re. *Lucan.* Quolibet potius deflecte carinam. *Id.* Deflectere iter aliquo, *to steer.* *Tacit.* Deflectere via, *to turn out of the way.* And absolut. *Plin. Jun.* Deflectemus in Tuscos. *Cic.* Deflectere a veritate, *to turn aside from.* *Id.* a virtute patris. *Id.* rem ad verba, *to adapt the subject to the expression.* *Sueton.* Virtutes quoque in vitia deflexit, *turned, changed.* *Lucan.* Duramque viri deflectere mentem, *to appease, pacify.* *Stat.* Aliquem ab ira in se deflectere, *to make him return to himself again.*

DĒFLEŌ (de & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to bewail, lament, deplore,* κατακλαίω, fleo, or valde fleo, deploro. *Cic.* Impendentes casus deflevimus. *Lucret.* Insatiabiliter deflere. *Cic.* Liberi defleti. *Id.* Mors a multis sæpe defleta. *Propert.* Gravibus deflere querelis. *Senec.* Semper genitrix deflenda mihi. —— ¶ Deflere oculos, *to moisten with tears.* *Apul.* Sorores deflebant oculos, et plangebant ubera.

DĒFLEXĬŌ (deflecto), ōnis, f. *a bending aside, turning off.* *Macrob.*

DĒFLEXŬS (Id.), us, m. *a bending or bowing.* *Col.* —— ¶ Figur. *Valer. Max.* Proximo deflexu, *with the slightest change.*

DĒFLŌ (de & flo), as, a. 1. *to blow away,* ἀποπνέω. *Plin.*

DĒFLŌCCĀTŬS (de & floccus), a, um, adject. *bald.* *Plaut.*

DĒFLŌRĔŌ (de & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. *to shed its blossoms.* *Plin.* Cum faba defloruit, exiguas aquas desiderat. *Catull.* Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui. —— ¶ Figur. *to fade, decay, decline.* *Claudian.* Defloruit oris gratia. *Liv.* Cum senecta res quoque defloruere.

DĒFLŌRESCŌ (defloreo), is, n. 3. *to shed its blossoms or flowers, decay, fade,* ἀπανθέω, florem amitto. *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Cum corporibus vigent, et deflorescunt animi. *Cic.* Hortensium jam deflorescentem cognovisti. *Id.* Deliciæ celeriter deflorescunt.

DĒFLŬŌ (de & fluo), is, ūxi, n. 3. *to flow down,* ἀποῤῥέω, καταῤῥέω, deorsum fluo. *Plin.* In Anassum Varramus defluit. *Id.* Sanguis defluit a renibus. —— ¶ Also, *to fall off.* *Cic.* Jam ipsæ defluebant coronæ. *Tibull.* Defluit color, *fades.* *Ovid.* tristi medicamine tactæ Defluxere comæ, *fell out.* *Virg.* Secundo defluit amni, *floats down.* *Curt.* Defluxit ad insulam, *sailed down.* *Virg.* Pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, *flowed down.* *Id.* tota cohors relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, *alighted.* *Curt.* Corpus ex equo defluxit in terram, *fell.* *Sallust.* Ex queis magna pars defluxere, *departed different ways; disbanded themselves.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tibull.* Ignavus defluxit pectore somnus, *has gone.* *Propert.* Id tibi ne vacuo defluat ex animo, *escape, vanish.* *Cic.* Unus me absente defluxit, *has abandoned.* *Id.* A necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, *we have passed.* *Quintil.* Ab illo defluebant, *went from.* *Sueton.* E quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *is derived.* *Horat.* Multa merces, tibi defluat, *result.* —— ¶ Also, *to cease flowing, give over running.* *Horat.* Rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ubi salutatio defluxit, *is over, is gone by.* *Sallust.* Ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, *have perished, decayed.*

DĒFLŬVĬŬM (defluo), ii, n. *Plin.* Defluvia capillorum, *a falling off of the hair.* —— ¶ Also, *influence of the stars.* *Plin.*

DĒFLŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *flowing or falling down.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Deflua cæsaries, *long and flowing.* *Prudent.*

DĒFLUXĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. and **DĒFLUXŬS** (defluo), us, m. *a falling or flowing down.* *Apul.* Nubium defluxus. *Cæl. Aurel.* Defluxio ventris.

DĒFŎDĬŌ (de & fodio), ŏdis, ŏdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig,* κατορύττω. *Virg.* In defossis specubus. —— ¶ Also, *to bury in the earth.* *Plin.* Defodere aurum nullo conscio. *Id.* Animalia quæ semper defossa vivunt, *live under ground.* *Id.* In vasis fictilibus defodere propagines, *to plant.* *Liv.* Signum in terram defodi. *Ovid.* Defodere aliquem alta humo. — Figur. *Senec.* Octavia se defodit, *h. e. in retirement.* —— ¶ *Flor.* Oculis, manibus, cruribusque defossis, *dug out and lacerated.*

DĒFŎRE (de & fore), *to be wanting.* See *Desum.*

DĒFŎRMĀTĬŌ (deformo), ōnis, f. *a forming, description delineation,* ὑποτύπωσις, delineatio, descriptio. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing.* *Liv.* Ab illa deformatione majestatis.

DĒFŎRMIS (de & forma), e, adject. *deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured,* δύσμορφος. *Cic.* Ut eum pœniteat non deformem esse natum. *Id.* Motus corporis, statusve deformis. *Id.* Patria deformior. *Gell.* Deformissima femina. —— ¶ Figur. *Stat.* Deformis vita. *Horat.* ægrimonia. *Stat.* Deformes ortus, *mean birth.* *Martial.* Deforme vitium, *base, ignominious.* *Cic.* Deforme est de se ipso prædicare. *Liv.* Orationem sibi deformem habuisse, *disgraceful.* *Ovid.* Deformes campi, *unsightly, uncultivated.* *Sueton.* Deformia lucra, *base, dishonorable.* *Quintil.* Deforme nomen, *a harsh-sounding name.* —— ¶ With the *genitive.* *Sil.* Deformem leti, *h. e. dishonored by an infamous death.*

DĒFŎRMĬTĀS (deformis), ātis, f. *deformity, ugliness, unseemliness,* δυσμορφία, pravitas, turpitudo. *Cic.* Deformitas et vitium corporis. *Sueton.* Offensus deformitate veterum ædificiorum. *Cic.* Deformitate agendi, *from uncouthness of action.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Deformitas animi, *depravity.* *Id.* fugæ, *disgrace.* *Gell.* Vitia atque deformitates meretricum. *Quintil.* Judicibus futura est deformitati, *dishonor.*

DĒFŎRMĬTĔR (deformis), adverb, *inelegantly, basely, disgracefully,* αἰσχρῶς. *Quintil.* Deformiter dicere. *Sueton.* Vivere deformiter ac turpiter.

DĒFŎRMŌ (de & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form, fashion, describe, delineate, design,* figurare, formam dare, describere, delineare, ἐκμορφόω, ὑποτυπόω. *Quintil.* Non flosculos, sed deformatos fructus ostenderet. *Id.* Marmora deformata manu. *Cic.* Ille, quem supra deformavi. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Deformare imagines. —— ¶ Also, *to adorn, beautify, embellish.* *Vitruv.* Scenæ deformantur columnis. —— ¶ Also, *to deform, disfigure, mar.* *Virg.* Horrida vultum deformat macies. *Id.* Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Italiam deformarunt, *laid waste, spoiled.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, *in order to defame him.* *Virg.* Deformare domum, et luctu miscere hymenæos, *to fill with mourning.* *Liv.* Cave, deformes multa bona uno vitio, *that you do not dishonor.* *Id.* Victoriam honestam turpe judicium deformavit.

DĒFOSSŬS (defodio), us, m. *a digging down.* *Plin.*

DĒFRAUDŌ (de & fraudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beguile, deceive, impose upon, defraud, cheat,* νοσφίζω. *Plaut.* Defraudare aliquem drachma. *Liv.* aliquem fructu victoriæ suæ. *Cic.* Ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur. *Varr.* (with *two acc.*) Æs defraudasse cauponem. —— ¶ *Terent.* Defraudare genium suum, *to cheat his own belly, to deny himself the necessaries of life.*

DĒFRĔMŌ (de & fremo), is, n. 3. *to give over making a noise, or lamenting, to abate, cease,* &c. *Sidon.*

DĒFRĒNĀTŬS, and **DĒFRÆNĀTŬS,** (de & freno), a, um, adj *unbridled, unruly.* *Ovid.* Et defrenato volvuntur in æquora cursu.

DĒFRĬCŌ (de & frico), as, cui, cātum & ctum, a. 1. *to rub, rub hard,* ψήχω, frico or valde frico. *Catull.* Dentem atque russam defricare gingivam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut in balneas venit, cœpit, postquam perfusus est, defricari. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Sale multo urbem defricuit, *satirized.*

DĒFRĪGESCŌ (de & frigesco), is, ixi, n. *to grow cold.* *Colum.*

DĒFRINGŌ (de & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. *to break off, break,* ἀποῤῥήγνυμι, deorsum frango, confringo. *Cic.* Ramum defringerent arboris. *Virg.* Summas defringe ex arbore plantas. *Id.* Summa ipsius ab hasta defringit ferrum. *Plaut.* Metuerem, ne defregisset crura sibi.

DĒFRŬDŌ, as, a. 1. the same as *Defraudo.*

DĒFRŪGŌ (de & fruges), as, a. 1. *to exhaust or destroy the produce of land,* καρπίζομαι. *Plin.* Segetem ne defruges.

DĒFRŬŎR (de & fruor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to enjoy greatly.* *Symmach.*

DĒFRUSTŌ (de & frusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut or tear in pieces.* *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *to make extracts from.* *Sidon.*

DĒFRŬTĀRĬŬS (defrutum), a, um, adj. *Colum.* Cella defrutaria, *a cellar where they made* defrutum. *Id.* Defrutaria vasa, *vessels for boiling wine to the consistency of* defrutum.

DĒFRŬTŌ (defrutum), as, a. 1. *to spice wine, mix it with* defrutum. *Colum.*

DĒFRŬTUM (defervitum), i, n. *new wine boiled down one half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep.* *Colum.* Defrutum facere. *Virg.* Igni pinguia multo defruta.

DĒFŬAM, as, at, for *desim, is, it* *Plaut.*

DĒFŬGA (defugio), æ, m. *a runaway, deserter.* *Prudent.*

DĒFŬGĬŌ (de & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgitum, a. 3. *to shun, avoid, refuse to accept of,* ἀποφεύγω. *Cæs.* Aditum sermonemque defugiunt. *Cic.* Nullas sibi dimicationes, pro me defugiendas putavit. *Plin.* Defugere assentationem vulgi et acclamationem. *Cæs.* Defugere prœlium, *to avoid, decline.*

DĒFŬGŌ (de & fugo), as, a. 1. *to drive away.* *Theodor. Priscian.*

DĒFULGŬRŌ (de & fulguro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to flash.* *Auson.* Clypeus defulgurat ignem.

DĒFUNCTŌRĬĒ (defunctorius), adv. *cursorily, slightly, carelessly.* *Senec.* Defunctorie causam agere.

DĒFUNCTŌRĬŬS (defungor), a, um, adj. *slight, cursory.* *Petron.* Defunctorio ictu.

DĒFUNCTŬS, (Id.), us, m. *death.* *Tertull.*

DĒFUNCTŬS (defungor), a, um, particip. *having gone through with.* *Horat.* Defunctum laboribus. *Liv.* Defuncti suo bello, *having despatched their war.* *Cic.* Defunctos periculo, *rid from.* *Liv.* Defuncta morbis corpora. *Curt.* Carthago multis casibus defuncta, *having experienced many vicissitudes or disasters.* *Id.* Prospero eventu defunctus, *having succeeded in his enterprise.* *Liv.* Defuncta civitas plurimorum morbis, *released from the pestilence, after many had been sick.* *Plin.* Nudis plerumque nominibus defuncti, *content with giving the mere names.* *Justin.* Defuncti responso, *having complied with.* *Virg.* Defuncta corpora vita, *dead.* So, *Horat.* Suis temporibus defuncta. *Tibull.* Defunctus tempora (*acc.*). Also, *Curt.* Egregia morte defuncti. *Sueton.* Neque quisquam sua morte defunctus est, *died a natural death.* —— ¶ Absolut. *dead, defunct.* *Curt.* Defuncto assidens corpori. *Flor.* Duces defuncti prælio, *slain in the field of battle.* —— ¶ *Passiv.*

Claudian. Conscius ævi defuncti, *past life.*

DEFUNDO (de & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour down, pour out,* καταχέω. *Stat.* Auster defundit imbres. *Cels.* Ovi album in vas defendendum est. —— ¶ Figur. *Petron.* Pierio defundes pectore verba. *Horat.* Defundere vinum, *h. e. into the drinking cup.* *Id.* Te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, *h. e. as a libation.* *Valer. Max.* Defusa Mercurio delibamenta.

DEFUNGOR (de & fungor), ĕris, nctus sum, dep. 3. *to discharge, execute, perform, get rid of, be freed from,* ἀπαλλάττομαι. *Liv.* Defungi imperio alicujus. *Id.* Ille defungi prœlio festinat. *Senec.* Defungi scelere. *Liv.* Instare, et perseverare, defungique cura, *to go through the toil.* *Id.* Non levi defuncturum pœna, *with a threat of severe punishment.* *Justin.* Defungi responso oraculi. *Curt.* Parco victu defungi, *to live frugally.* —— Absolut. *Terent.* Cupio misera in hac re jam defungier. *Liv.* Ut unius pœna defungendum esset Patribus, *that the rest should be quit with the punishment of one.* *Id.* Vicisse Romanos, defunctos Consulis fato, *released from danger by the death of the consul.* *Cal.* Hoc mendacio, si qua pericula tibi impenderent, ut defungeremur, optavi. —— ¶ *Cic.* Cum tribus decumis pro una defungeretur. —— ¶ *Pass. imperson.* *Terent.* Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum. —— ¶ See *Defunctus.*

DEFUTUTUS. Same as *Diffututus.*

DEGENER (de & genus), is, adject. *unlike his ancestors, degenerate.* *Senec.* Degener sanguis. *Lucan.* Proles degener. *Plin.* Aquila imbellis et degener. *Id.* Atræ et degeneres herbæ. *Id.* Adamantes degeneres. —— ¶ Figur. *ignoble, base, vile.* *Virg.* Degeneres animos timor arguit. *Lucan.* Metus degener. *Tacit.* Prece haud degenere permotus, *abject.* —— ¶ With the genit. *Ovid.* patriæ non degener artis.

DEGENERO (degener), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to degenerate, grow worse; not to come to; to fall short of,* ἐκπίπτω, ἐκτρέπομαι. *Virg.* Poma degenerant. *Cic.* Frater tuus a vobis nihil degenerat. *Id.* Degenerare a virtute majorum. *Plin.* Hordeum in avenam degenerat. *Tacit.* ad artes theatrales. —— With the *dative* (poetic). *Claudian.* patri non degenerare. *Stat.* Marti non degenerare paterno. —— With the *accus.* *Ovid.* Hanc cave degeneres. *Id.* Acer equus degenerat palmas. *Propert.* Degenerare propinquos. — And *Pass.* *Val. Max.* Degenerati patris, *of the father from whom he had degenerated.*

DEGERO (de & gero), is, a. 3. *to carry away,* φέρω. *Plaut.* Aurum meum tuæ degeris amicæ. —— ¶ Also, *to form.* *Plin.* Degeritur in pastillos.

DEGLABRO (de & glabro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make bald, pull off hairs, peel,* ἀποψιλόω. *Lactant.*

DEGLUBO (de & glubo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to peel or pull off the skin,* ἀποδέρω, ξυράω. *Varr.* Folliculo deglubitur granum. —— ¶ Also, *to excoriate, flea, flay.* *Sueton.* Boni pastoris est tondere pecus, non deglubere. *Plaut.* Deglupta mænas.

DEGLUTINO (de & glutino), as, a. 1. *to unglue, separate.* *Plin.*

DEGO (de & ago), is, dēgi, a. and n. 3. *to lead, pass, or spend.* *Cic.* Degere ætatem inter feras, *to live, dwell.* *Horat.* senectam turpem. *Stat.* otia. *Terent.* Degere diem in lætitia. —— ¶ *Intrans.* *to live, exist.* *Plin.* Gentes sic degunt, *live so.* *Horat.* Ille lætus deget. *Tacit.* Certus procul Urbe degere. *Plin.* Vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *cannot hold out, or subsist.* —— ¶ *Passiv.* *Cic.* Quæ ab iis degatur ætas. *Plin.* Sine queis vita degi non possit.

DEGRADO (de & gradus), as, a. 1. *to degrade.* *Cod. Just.*

DEGRANDINAT (de & grandinat), impers. 1. *it hails violently.* *Ovid.*

DEGRASSOR (de & grassor), āris, dep. 1. *to rob, plunder, behave cruelly towards, slay.* *Stat.*

DEGRAVO (de & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh, or press down, overpower,* βαρύνω. *Liv.* Etiam peritos nandi lassitudo et pavor degravant. *Phædr.* Degravatus pondere. *Senec.* Ætas illum degravat. *Propert.* Degravat unda caput.

DEGREDIOR (de & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to descend, go down,* καταβαίνω. *Liv.* Qua triduo ascenderat, biduo est degressus. *Tacit.* Alpibus degredi. *Id.* In æquum degredi. *Plaut.* De via in semitam degredere, *go out of the way.* *Liv.* Ad pedes degresso equiti, *dismounted.* See *Digredior.*

DEGRESSIO (degredior), ōnis, f. *a descending.* — Figur. *a digression.* *Cic.*

DEGRUMOR (de & gruma), āris, dep. 1. *to level, or lay out, by a line.* *Enn.*

DEGRUNNIO (de & grunnio), is, n. 4. *to grunt.* *Phædr.*

DEGULATOR (degulo), ōris, m. *a glutton.* *Apul.*

DEGULO (de & gula), as, a. 1. *to swallow, devour, consume.* *Vet. Poet.* ap. *Charis.* Inter se degularunt omnia.

DEGUSTATIO (degusto), ōnis, f. *a tasting.* *Pandect.*

DEGUSTO (de & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste,* ἀπογεύομαι. *Ovid.* Nec degustanti lotos amara fuit. *Cato.* Degustare vinum. *Plin.* Carnem degustare. *Id.* Degustare florem, *to graze upon.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Degustabis genus hoc exercitationum, *touch on slightly, speak of briefly.* *Id.* Vitam degustare. *Id.* Convivam degustes, *sound his sentiments.* *Id.* Aliquid speculæ degustarat, *had conceived some little hope.* *Cic.* Degustare aliquid de fabulis. *Tacit.* Degustare imperium. *Quintil.* Degustanda hæc, *to be briefly touched upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike gently, graze.* *Virg.* Lancea summum degustat vulnere corpus. *Lucret.* Ignes degustant tigna.

DEHAURIO (de & haurio), is, a. 4. *to draw off, drain.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to swallow.* *Tertull.*

DEHINC (de & hinc), adverb, *henceforth, from henceforth, hereafter, in future, after this time, henceforward, in time to come,* τοὐντεῦθεν. *Terent.* At nunc dehinc spero. —— ¶ Also, *afterwards, after that, next, then.* *Virg.* Dehinc talia fatur. *Sueton.* Olim absoluta, dehinc longo intervallo repetita. —— ¶ Also, *from thence.* *Tacit.*

DEHISCO (de & hisco), is, n. 3. *to gape, yawn, break open in chinks,* ἀποχαίνω. *Senec.* Navigio dehiscenti. *Virg.* Tellus optem prius ima dehiscat. *Id.* Unda dehiscens. *Id.* Dehiscent magna ora domus, *will the portals fly open.* *Plin.* Rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit, *bursts.* *Id.* Rictu ad aures dehiscente, *with mouths extending from ear to ear.* *Id.* Thynni pinguescunt in tantum, ut dehiscant, *till they burst.* *Liv.* Immittere equites in dehiscentem intervallis aciem.

DEHONESTAMENTUM (dehonesto), i, n. *any thing that disfigures; a blemish, deformity,* ἀτιμία, αἰσχύνη. *Tacit.* Oris dehonestamentum. —— ¶ Also, *a reproach, disgrace, disparagement.* *Tacit.* Auribus decisis vivere jubet in nos dehonestamento. *Id.* Sine ullo insigni dehonestamento id spectaculum transiit, *without any great inconvenience; without any cross accident.* *Justin.* Propter originis dehonestamenta, *on account of the meanness of their origin.*

DEHONESTATIO (dehonesto), ōnis, f. *disgrace.* *Tertull.*

DEHONESTO (de & honesto), as, a. 1. *to disgrace, disparage, discredit, dishonor,* ἀτιμάζω. *Tacit.* Dehonestare famam suam. *Id.* bonas artes.

DEHONESTUS (de & honestus), a, um, adject. *unbecoming, improper.* *Gell.* Dehonestum verbum.

DEHORTATIO (dehortor), ōnis, f. *a dissuading.* *Tertull.*

DEHORTATORIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *dissuasive.* *Tertull.*

DEHORTOR (de & hortor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to dissuade, discourage, advise to the contrary, dehort,* ἀποτρέπω. *Cic.* Res ipsa me dehortabitur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Dehortari ab aliqua re. *Terent.* Dehortatus est me, ne darem.

DEIANIRA, æ, f. Δηϊάνειρα, *the daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules. She became the innocent cause of the death of Hercules, by presenting him with the poisoned garment of the centaur Nessus, which the latter had assured her possessed the power of recalling the wandering affections of her husband.* (See *Hercules.*) *When she heard of the effect of the fatal gift, she killed herself with her husband's club.*

DEIDAMIA, æ, f. Δηϊδάμεια, *daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.* *Stat.*

DEJECTIO (dejicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing down.* *Pandect.* Gradûs dejectio, *privation of rank.* *Jul. Firmic.* Altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, *depressions.* —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Dejectio animi, *timidity, fear.* —— ¶ Also, *a casting out, expulsion.* *Cic.* Dejectionem facere. — Hence, *Cels.* dejectio (sc. *alvi*), *a going to stool.*

DEJECTUS (Id.), us, m. *a throwing down.* *Liv.* Dejectu arborum. *Senec.* Dejectus fluminum, *the running, falling.* —— ¶ Also, *a steep place, descent.* *Cæs.* Collis dejectus habebat. *Plin.* In dejectu positus, *hanging down.* —— ¶ Also, *the putting on or about one.* *Stat.* Velatum geminæ dejectu lyncis.

DEJECTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adject. *thrown down, cast down.* *Virg.* Caput ictu ensis dejectum. *Cæs.* Dejecta turris. *Liv.* Dejectum præsidium, *driven out.* *Curt.* Dejecti in terram oculi, *downcast.* *Virg.* Lavinia oculos dejecta decoros. *Tacit.* Crinibus dejectis, *with dishevelled hair.* *Valer.* Flumina dejecta saxis, *falling down the rocks.* —— ¶ Also, *scraped off.* *Plin.* Ramenta pellis cervinæ dejecta pumice. —— ¶ Also, *overthrown, slain.* *Curt.* Ab hoste dejectum. *Virg.* Titania pubes dejecti fulmine. —— ¶ Figur. *Cæs.* Dejectus spe, *disappointed in his hopes.* *Id.* opinione, *deceived in his opinion.* *Virg.* Haud dejectus, equum duci jubet, *not disheartened, not daunted.* *Id.* Dejectam conjuge tanto? *deprived of such a husband.* *Stat.* Dejectus regno. (See *Dejicio.*) —— ¶ Also, *low.* *Cæs.* Locus dejectus. *Tertull.* Dejectius.

DEJERATIO (dejero), ōnis, f. *a swearing, a solemn oath.* *Tertull.*

DEJERO (de & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swear or protest solemnly, take a solemn oath,* διόμνυμι. *Plaut.* Me abstulisse dejerat. *Gell.* Dejerare falsum. *Varr.* Dejerare per cælum.

DEIFICUS (deus & facio), a, um, adj. *who makes gods.* *Tertull.* Deum deificum.

DEJICIO (de & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw or cast down,* καταβάλλω. *Horat.* Vidimus Tiberim ire dejectum monumenta regis. *Liv.* Equo quempiam dejicere. *Tacit.* Saxo Tarpeio dejicitur. *Plaut.* araneas de foribus, *to remove.* *Virg.* Fulmen cælo dejicit in terras, *hurls down.* *Cic.* aliquid in mare. *Id.* de ponte aliquem in Tiberim. *Id.* jugum a cervicibus. *Liv.* Venti a præaltis montibus se dejiciunt, *blow violently.* *Nepos.* Dejicere se e superiore parte ædium, *to precipitate himself.* *Cæs.* se de muro. *Id.* se per munitiones. *Cic.* Præsidium Claterna dejecit Hirtius, *drove out.* *Cæs.* Præsidium ex saltu dejicere. *Id.* Naves ad inferiorem partem insulæ dejicerentur, *were driven.* *Id.* Dejicere sortes, *h. e.* in urnam. *Plaut.* Dejicere pernam, *to bring out for use.* *Liv.* Equum in viam, *to lead down.* *Id.* Cæsim ensem dejecit, *he struck a heavy blow.* —— ¶ *Cato.* Alvum dejicere, *to go to stool.* *Varr.* Casei qui facillime dejiciantur, *that are very easily digested.* —— ¶ Also, *to overthrow, kill, slay.* *Virg.* Catillus Iolam dejicit. *Valer.* Thetidi juvencam dejicit, *sacrifices.* —— ¶ Dejicere oculos, *turn away.* *Cic.* Oculos de isto nusquam dejicere. *Id.* Si tantum oculos dejecerimus, præsto esse insidias. —— ¶ Also, *to cast to the ground.* (See *Dejectus.*) —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Adversarios de statu omni dejecimus. *Id.* Dejicere aliquem ædilitate, *to prevent his election.* — So, absolut. *Liv.* Cum Æmilium Lepidum dejecissent. *Cic.* Cruciatum a corpore dejecturum arbitrabatur, *to keep off.* *Id.* Dejicere oculos a republica, *to avert.* *Id.* alicui metum, *to take away.* *Id.* multum de terrore doloris, *h. e.* detrahere, deminuere. *Id.* aliquem de sententia, *to reason out of his opinion.* *Id.*

aliquem de gradu. —— ¶ Also, *to disseize.* Cic. —— ¶ Libellos dejicere, *to tear down.* Cic. —— ¶ For other uses, see *Dejectus.*

DĔIN (apocope for deinde), adverb, *then, after that.* Cic. Dein quæ sequuntur. Liv. Dein postquam ad signa coibant. Plin. Appellata est Cronia, dein Thessalis. —— ¶ The poets usually make it a monosyllable.

DĔINCĔPS (dein & capio), adverb, *successively, one after another; after that, besides, moreover, in the next place.* Cic. Pæon oritur a brevibus deinceps tribus. Id. De justitia satis dictum est. Deinceps de beneficentia dicatur, *next.* Quintil. Primus, secundus, deinceps, *and so on; and so forth.* Varr. Gallinæ villaticæ sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *continually.* Cic. Quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, *one after another.* Id. Morem fuisse, ut deinceps canerent, *in order, one after another.* Id. Ut annales Ennii deinceps legi possint, *straight on, from one end to the other.* Id. Deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur. Varr. Perge deinceps, *go on without stopping.*

DĔINDĔ (de & inde), adverb, *then, after that, afterwards, next in order,* εἶτα, ἔπειτα. Cic. Tibi obviam non prodirem? primum Appio Claudio; deinde imperatori; deinde amico? Id. Jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde regios; deinde Corinthium; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam Carthaginem. Liv. Legati deinde postea missi ab rege. Cic. Deinde postea se gladio percussum esse. Nep. Deinde post. Plaut. Deinde porro. Virg. Quæ nunc deinde mora est? —— ¶ The poets commonly make it a dissyllable.

DĔINSŬPĔR (de & insuper), adverb, *above, from above.* Sallust. fragm.

DĒIŎNĬDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Deione,* h. e. *Miletus.* Ovid.

DĒIŎPĒA, æ, f. *one of the Nereids.* Virg.

DĒIŎTĂRUS, i, m. *a king of Galatia, who joined the party of Pompey against Cæsar, in the civil war.* Cic. and *Lucan.*

DĒIPHŎBĒ, es, f. Δηϊφόβη, *the Cumæan sibyl, daughter of Glaucus.* Virg.

DĒIPHŎBUS, i, m. Δηΐφοβος, *a son of Priam.* Virg.

DĔĬTĀS (deus), ātis, f. *the Godhead or Deity.* Augustin.

DĒJŬGIS (de & jugum), e, adject. *sloping.* Auson.

DĒJŬGŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to disjoin, sever.* Pacuv.

DĒJUNGŌ (de & jungo), is, a. 3. *to disjoin, sever, separate, part, put asunder,* διαζεύγνυμι. Cic. & Plaut.

DĒJŪRĬUM (dejuro), ii, n. *an oath.* Gell.

DĒJŪRŌ (de & juro), as, āvi, n. 1. *to swear solemnly.* Plaut. Per omnes deos dejuravit.

DĒJŬVŌ (de & juvo), as, a. 1. *to withhold assistance.* Plaut.

DĒLĀBŎR (de & labor), ĕris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to fall down, slip or slide down,* καταπίπτω. Cic. Ex utraque parte tecti aqua delaberetur. Tibull. Ab excelsa præceps delapsa fenestra. Ovid. Gradibus nitidis delabitur. Cic. Arma delapsa de manibus. Virg. Serta delapsa capiti. Cæs. In scrobes delapsi defodiebantur. Ovid. Superas delapsa per auras. Horat. Delabens Etruscum in mare. Aurel. Vict. Delabi in insidias, *to fall into an ambush.* —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Delabi in morbum. Id. In vitium delabitur. Gell. Delabi in suspiciones, *to fall into suspicion, become an object of suspicion.* Cic. Delabitur in eas difficultates. Id. A majoribus ad minora delabimur, *we pass, come.* Id. Ad præcipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, *my discourse has slid into the preceptive.* Id. In istum sermonem delabi. Id. Delabi ad æquitatem, *to incline to equity.* Id. Genera ab his plura delapsa sunt, *are derived from.* Ovid. Scribere sæpe aliud cupiens, delabor eodem, *I go back to what I set out with.* Cic. Eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, *am inclined or attached to Clodia.*

DĒLĂCĔRŌ (de & lacero), as, a. 1. *to tear or rend in pieces.* Plaut.

DĒLĂCRĬMĀTĬO (delacrymo), ōnis, f. *a weeping, or crying.* Plin.

DĒLĂCRĬMĀTŌRĬUS (delacrymo), a, um, adject. *pertaining to weeping.* Marcell. Empir.

DĒLĂCRĬMŌ (de & lacrymo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to weep, shed tears, or any moisture resembling tears.* Colum.

DĒLÆVO. Same as *Delevo.*

DĒLAMBŌ (de & lambo), is, a. 3. *to lick.* Stat.

DĒLĀMENTŎR (de & lamentor), āris, dep. 1. *to lament greatly, bewail,* ἐκθρηνέω. Ovid. Et natam delamentatur ademptam.

DĒLĂPĬDŌ (de & lapido), as, a. 1. *to clear from stones, pick out the stones from land.* Cato.

DĒLAPSUS (delabor), us, m. *a declivity, slope.* Varr.

DĒLASSĀBĬLIS (delasso), e, adject. *capable of being wearied.* Manil.

DĒLASSŌ (de & lasso), as, a. 1. *to weary, tire out.* Horat. Loquacem delassare Fabium. Plaut. Delassatus labore.

DĒLĀTĬO (defero), ōnis, f. *an information, accusation, impeachment.* Cic. Qui sibi delationem nominis ostentarat. Id. Dare delationem alicui. Tacit. Delationem factitare.

DĒLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser, informer, calumniator.* Tacit. Sic delatores per præmia eliciebantur. Sueton. Præmia delatorum Papiæ legis ad quartas redegit.

DĒLĀTŌRĬUS (delator), a, um, adject. *of or pertaining to an informer.* Pandect.

DĒLĀVŌ (de & lavo), as, a. 1. *to wash.* Apic.

DĒLĒBĬLIS (deleo), e, adject. *capable of being blotted out, delible.* Martial. Nullis delebilis annis.

DĒLECTĀBĬLIS (delecto), e, adject. *delectable, delightful, pleasant, savory.* Tacit. Delectabili cibo. Apul. Tibia questu delectabilior.

DĒLECTĀBĬLĬTĔR (delectabilis), adverb, *delightfully, charmingly.* Gell.

DĒLECTĀMENTUM (delecto), i, n. *a delight, amusement, pastime.* Cic. Inania delectamenta puerorum.

DĒLECTĀTĬO (Id.), ōnis, f. *delight, pleasure, amusement.* Cic. Afferre alicui delectationem. Id. Magna te delectatione et voluptate privasti. Id. Litteræ habent delectationem, h. e. afferunt. Id. Gaudium et delectatio. Id. Suavitas et delectatio. Id. Delectatio et jucunditas. Id. Studii et delectationis causa scribere aliquid.

DĒLECTĬO (deligo), ōnis, f. *a choosing.* Vopisc.

DĒLECTŌ (de & lecto), as, a. 1. *to allure, invite.* Enn. —— ¶ Hence, *to delight, please,* τέρπω. Cic. Me litteræ tuæ admodum delectaverunt. Id. Cum Musis nos delectabimus. Id. Libris me delecto. Id. Cato me quidem delectat. Plin. Longis disputationibus otium suum delectare, *to divert, amuse.* Cato. Oves delectato, *tend, keep.* — In the *passive,* Cic. Delectari declamatorio genere. Id. His rebus delector, *these things are my delight.* Id. In hoc admodum delector. Id. Delectari ab aliqua re. Horat. Vir bonus et prudens dici delector. —— ¶ As a *deponent.* Petron. Nihil nos delectaris. —— ¶ Also, as an *impersonal.* Cic. Me magis de Dionysio delectat.

DĒLECTUS (deligo), a, um, particip. and adject. *chosen, selected, elected.* Cic. Quæstorem habes tuo judicio delectum. Virg. Delectos heroas. Id. Delectos ordine ab omni. Cæs. Delecti ex omnibus legionibus fortissimi viri, *singled out.* —— ¶ With the *genit.* Curt. Delectos militum imponi jubet.

DĒLECTUS (Id.), us, m. *a choosing, selecting, choice.* Cic. Habere delectum verborum. Id. Adhibere delectum ad aliquam rem. Id. Habere delectum civis et peregrini, *to distinguish between.* Id. Ut in beneficentia delectus sit dignitatis, *a distinction may be made in favor of that which is the most worthy.* Id. Officia autem tolluntur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto. Id. Sine delectu, *in confusion, confusedly, without choice or distinction.* —— ¶ Also, *a levy of soldiers.* Cic. Exercitus superbissimo delectu et durissima conquisitione collectus. Cæs. Habere delectum tota provincia. Hirt. Instituere delectum. Cæs. Legiones ex novo delectu conficere. Nepos. Novis delectibus multos contrahere. Plin. Agere delectum. Id. facere. Liv. decernere. Id. edicere.

DĒLĒGĀTĬO (delego), ōnis, f. *a giving in charge to another, delegating, committing.* Cic. Delegatio a mancipe. Senec. Delegatione et verbis perfecta solutio est, *the assignment of a debt.* Id. Delegationem res ista non recipit, *cannot be done through the medium of another.*

DĒLĒGŌ (de & lego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit, assign, intrust, charge with,* ἐπιτρέπω. Cic. Frumenti copiam delegavi amico locupletiori. Cal. ad Cic. Laborem alteri delegavi. Sueton. Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, *had given orders.* Quintil. Delegare alicui curam alicujus rei. —— ¶ Figur. Liv. Fortunæ loci delegaverant spes suas, *they had confided.* Id. Decus ad servum delegat, *ascribes, attributes.* Hirt. Causam peccati mortuis delegare, *to impute to, lay the blame on.* Cic. Crimen alicui delegare. —— ¶ Also, *to delegate, depute, appoint.* Colum. Aliquem negotio deligare. Pandect. Delegare debitorem creditori. Id. Delegare nomen paterni debitoris, *to assign over his debt to be paid by,* &c. — So, Senec. Debitores nobis deos delegat. —— ¶ Also, *to refer.* Cic. Rem ad senatum. Nepos. Studiosos ad illud volumen delegamus. —— ¶ Also, *to send.* Liv. Delegatum in Tullianum ex Senatusconsulto, *thrown into the Tullian prison.*

DĒLĒNĬFĬCUS, and DĒLĪNĬFĬCUS (delenio & facio), a, um, adject. *charming, captivating.* Plaut. Delenifica facta.

DĒLĒNĪMENTUM, and DĒLĪNĪMENTUM (delenio), i, n. *any thing calculated to soothe or mitigate; a charm, blandishment, caress.* Liv. Aptissimum tempus erat delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem objici. Tacit. Vitæ delinimenta. —— ¶ Also, *an incentive to vice.* Liv. Illam furiam omnibus delenimentis animum suum avertisse. Tacit. Delinimenta vitiorum.

DĒLĒNĬŌ, and DĒLĪNĬŌ (de & lenio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to mitigate, soothe, charm,* καταθέλγω. Cic. Ut milites blande appellando deleniant. Phædr. Remediis dolorem delenire. Horat. Delinire dolentem, *to comfort, console.* —— ¶ Also, *to seduce.* Cic. Animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest. Plaut. Delenire apparas, *are for cajoling me.*

DĒLĒNĪTŎR, and DĒLĪNĪTŎR (delenio), ōris, m. *one who soothes or mitigates.* Cic.

DĒLĔŌ (δηλέω), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to blot out, efface, expunge, erase,* ἐξαλείφω. Cic. Sed jam scripseram: delere nolui. Id. Digito legata delevit. Id. Delere maculam. —— ¶ Also, *to overthrow, destroy.* Cic. Urbes delevit. Id. Delere ædificia. Nepos. Astu incendio delevit. Cæs. Delere omnem exercitum. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Judicia tam honorifica, quæ tanta delebit oblivio? *what oblivion will ever blot out?* Id. Exstinguere atque delere omnem improbitatem. Id. Delere religionem. Id. leges, *to abolish.* Petron. ingenium, *to throw away.* Cic. Ex animo omnem suspicionem. Nepos. omne bellum, h. e. conficere, finire.

DĒLĒTĬO (deleo), ōnis, f. *a destroying.* Lucil. Deletionem exercitus, *the destruction.*

DĒLĒTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that destroys.* Cic. Deletrix hujus imperii sica.

DĒLĒTUS (Id.), us, m. *destruction.* Tertull.

DĒLĒVŌ (de & levo), as, a. 1. *to plane, smooth with a plane.* Colum.

DĒLĬA, æ, f. Δηλία, *Diana,* so called from her birthplace *Delos.* Virg.

DĒLĪBĀMENTUM (delibo), i, n. *a libation.* Val. Max. Defusis Mercurio delibamentis.

DĒLĪBĀTĬO (Id.), ōnis, f. *the taking away.* Tertull.

DĒLĪBĔRĀBUNDUS (delibero), a, um, adj. *considering, deliberating.* Liv.

DĒLĪBĔRĀTĬO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a deliberation, consideration, consultation, debate.* Cic. Ad deliberationem alios adhibere. Id. In deliberationem cadit. Id. Habet res deliberationem, h. e. *deserves con-*

sideration. Id. Habere deliberationes de republ.

DĒLIBĔRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *deliberative.* Cic.

DĒLIBĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a consulter, adviser.* Cic.

DĒLIBĔRĀTŬS (Id.) a, um, particip. and adj. *deliberated upon, done with advice or after consultation, weighed over.* Cic. Neque illi quidquam deliberatius fuit, quam me evertere, *more deliberately intended.* Horat. Deliberata morte ferocior. —— ¶ Also, *certain.* Gell. Deliberatius theorematium.

DĒLIBĔRŌ (de & libro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consult, deliberate, advise, take advice, debate, think upon, weigh, consider, ponder,* συμβουλεύω. Syrus. Deliberandum est diu quod statuendum est semel. Terent. Delibera hoc, dum ego redeo. Cic. Tibi diu deliberandum est. Id. Deliberare cum aliquo. Cæs. Deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio. —— ¶ Also, *to resolve, determine.* Cic. Iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse. —— ¶ Also, *to consult an oracle.* Nepos. Delphos deliberatum missi sunt.

DĒLĪBŌ (de & libo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste, take a smack of any thing, touch gently,* ἀπογεύομαι, λείβω. Lucret. Sol humoris parvam delibet ab æquore partem. Petron. Paululum carnis delibare. Virg. Summa delibans oscula. —— ¶ Figur. *to take from, diminish.* Lucret. Neque ulla res animi pacem delibat. —— ¶ Also, *to violate, corrupt.* Sueton. Delibata pudicitia. —— ¶ Also, *to cull, pick out.* Cic. Ut omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem. —— ¶ Also, *to essay.* Liv. Ad novum delibandum honorem. Plin. Jun. Honores aut delibare parcissime, aut omnino recusare. Ovid. Artes delibat. —— ¶ Also, *to touch upon slightly.* Quintil. Omnia narratione delibabimus.

DĒLĪBRŌ (de & liber), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take off the bark, peel, bark.* Colum. Arborem delibrare.

DĒLĪBŬŌ (διαλείφω), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to anoint, besmear,* καταβρέχω. Tertull. Unguentis delibuitur. Cic. Medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus. Id. Delibuto capillo. Plaut. Delibutus cœno. Horat. Delibutus Hercules Nessi cruore. —— ¶ Figur. Terent. Delibutum gaudio. Plin. Senium luxu delibutum.

DĒLĬCĀTĒ (delicatus), adverb, *delicately, softly, luxuriously, nicely, neatly, elegantly,* τρυφερῶς. Cic. Recubare molliter et delicate. Id. Delicate ac molliter vivere. Nepos. Odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit. Senec. Mollius delicatiusque tractare iracundos.

DĒLĬCĀTŬS (delico, obsol.), a, um, adj. *adapted or employed for purposes of luxury and display.* Sueton. Quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum fovere supersedit, *minions, favorites.* So, Cic. Delicatus ancillarum comitatus. Hence, Plaut. Sed ubi tu es, delicata? *my darling.* —— ¶ Also, *delicate, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, nice, neat, elegant,* τρυφερὸς, τρυφητής. Cic. Adolescens delicatus. Id. Libidinosa et delicata juventus. Plaut. Nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have treated you too well.* —— ¶ Also, *tender, delicate, soft.* Catull. Puella tenellulo delicatior hædo. Plin. Oves delicatissimæ, *with very fine wool.* Cic. Molles et delicatas voluptates. Id. Umbratilis et delicata vita. Plin. Delicatior vestis. Id. Delicatior cauliculus. Cic. In re severa delicatum inferre sermonem. Id. Rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis, fastidii delicatissimi est, *of extreme fastidiousness.* Cic. Asia delicata, *pleasant, delightful.* Id. Delicatissimum litus. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Anio delicatissimus amnium. Phædr. Veniebat gressu delicato et languido, *feeble.*

DĒLĬCĬĂ (delicio), æ, f. *delight, pleasure, pastime* — rarely used. Plaut. Tibi operam ludo et deliciæ dabo. Id. Ad me, delicia? *my darling.*

DĒLĬCĬÆ (Id.), ārum, f. *any thing that delights or amuses, delights, pleasures, pastimes.* Cic. Argentum ad avaritiam, supellex ad delicias, epulæ ad voluptates. Id. Locus multarum deliciarum, *abounding in all sorts of luxuries.* Plaut. Deliciæ populi, *the sport and diversion of the people.* Plin. Cathedræ supinæ in delicias, *in which one may sit at ease.* Id. Eo processere deliciæ, *delicacy has arrived at that pitch.* Catull. Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ, *the delight.* Cic. Se Catilinæ delicias fuisse, *favorite.* Id. Deliciis et amoribus meis, *my darlings.* Id. Habere aliquid in deliciis. Plaut. Me delicias facis, *make a laughing-stock.* Ovid. Sic ego delicias, et mollia carmina feci, *have sported.* —— ¶ Also, *fickleness, frailty.* Cic. Ecce aliæ deliciæ vix ferendæ. —— ¶ Also, *effeminacy.* Juvenal. Quarum delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit. —— ¶ Also, *an effeminate fellow.* Juvenal. Delicias hominis! *the delicate man!*

DĒLĬCĬŌ (de & lacio, obs.), is, a. 3. *to entice, allure, wheedle.* Titinn.

DĒLĬCĬŎLÆ (dimin. of deliciæ), ārum, f. and **DĒLĬCĬŎLUM** (delicium), i, n. Cic. Tullia deliciolæ nostræ, *my little darling.* Senec. Villici filius, deliciolum tuum.

DĒLĬCĬUM (delicio) ii, n. *a delight,* the same as *Deliciæ.* Martial. Fons, delicium domus.

DĒLICTŎR (delinquo), ōris, m. *a delinquent, offender.*

DĒLICTŬM (Id.), i, n. *a fault, crime, offence, sin.* Cic. Expetere pœnas ab aliquo ob delictum. Horat. Luere delicta. Terent. Delictum in se admittere. Ovid. Delicta fateri. —— ¶ Also, *an error, oversight.* Horat. Defendere delictum.

DĒLĬCŬS (delicio), a, um, adj. *weaned.* Varr.

DELICŬUS for *Deliquus.* Plaut.

DĒLĬGŌ (de & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind, tie, make fast,* καταδέω. Cic. In statua deligari. Cæs. Naves deligare ad terram. —— ¶ Also, *to bind up.* Quintil. Deligare vulnus.

DĒLĬGŌ (de & lĕgo), is, ēgi, ēctum, a. 3. *to choose, make choice of, pick out, select,* ἐκλέγω. Cic. Populus R. deligit magistratus. Id. Bona deligere, rejicere contraria. Id. Quem unum e cunctis delegissetis. Quintil. Deligere locum exsilio. Liv. aliquem generum. Cic. Ex civitate aliquos in senatum deligere. — Also, *to select for the purpose of throwing aside, reject.* Virg. Longævosque senes, et fessas æquore matres, Delige. — Also, *to cull, crop, gather.* Ovid. Primam deligere rosam. —— ¶ Also, *to tear down.* Propert. Mortali deligere astra manu. —— ¶ Also, *to expel, eject.* Plaut. Me ex ædibus delegit. —— ¶ Also, *to overturn, throw down.* Cic. Subsellia dissiparit, urnas delegerit.

DĒLĪMĀTŬS (de & limo), a, um, adject. *scraped or filed off.* Plin.

DĒLĪMIS (de & limus), e, adj. *oblique, aslope.* Varr.

DĒLĬNĔĀTĬŌ (delineo), ōnis, f. *a description, delineation.* Tertull.

DĒLĬNĔŌ (de & lineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to trace the outlines, sketch, delineate.* Plin. Imaginem in pariete delineavit.

DĒLINGŌ (de & lingo), is, inxi, inctum, a. 3. *to lick off, lick up.* Plaut.

DELINIO. See *Delenio.*

DĒLĬNŌ (de & lino), is, lēvi, lĭtum, a. 3. *to efface.* Cic. Tectorium vetus delitum sit. Id. Litteræ delitæ, *blotted.* —— ¶ Also, *to smear.* Cels. Delinendus est gypso.

DĒLINQUĔNTĬĂ (delinquo), æ, f. *fault, crime.* Tertull.

DĒLINQUŌ (de & linquo), is, liqui, lictum, a. 3. *to fail in duty, offend, trespass, transgress, do wrong, do amiss,* ἁμαρτάνω, πλημμελέω. Cic. Ne miles in bello delinqueret. Id. Si quid deliquero. Plaut. Quid ego tibi deliqui? —— ¶ Also, *impersonal.* Cic. Ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem.

DĒLĬQUĔSCŌ (de & liquesco), is, delicui, n. 3. *to melt, liquefy, be dissolved, grow soft or moist.* Ovid. Ubi delicuit nondum prior (nix). Id. Hyrie flendo delicuit. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat.

DĒLĬQUĬÆ (delicio), ārum, f. *gutters into which the house-eaves drop.* Vitruv.

DĒLĬQUĬUM (delinquo), ii, n. *a defect, want, loss.* Plaut. Mihi parentum deliquium siet. Plin. Deliquium solis, *an eclipse.* —— ¶ Also, *a liquefying, melting.* Prudent.

DĒLĬQUŌ (de & liquo), as, a. 1. *to pour out, decant, strain, clarify.* Colum. Passum in alia vasa deliquare. Varr. Turbida quæ sunt, deliquantur.

DĒLĬQUŬS (delinquo), a, um, adject. *wanting.* Plaut.

DĒLĪRĀMENTUM (deliro), i, n. *silliness, nonsense.* Plaut. Hæc quidem deliramenta loquitur, *talks wildly.*

DĒLĪRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a going crooked in ploughing, making a balk.* Plin. —— ¶ Figur. *doting; dotage, folly, madness.* Cic. Ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet.

DĒLĪRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *dotage, folly.* Laber.

DĒLĪRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *dotage, being out of one's wits; a deprivation of intellect.* Cels. Aliquando ex metu delirium nascitur.

DĒLĪRŌ (delirus), as, n. 1. *to go crooked in ploughing, make a balk.* —— ¶ Also, *to be out of one's wits, have one's intellect impaired, dote, rave, talk or act idly.* Cic. Desipere, delirare, dementem esse. Horat. Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. —— ¶ Also, *to deviate from a straight line.* Auson.

DĒLĪRŬS (de & lira), a, um, adj. *doting, silly, not in one's right senses.* Cic. Multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse. Horat. Delirus et amens. Id. Scriptor delirus inersque. Lactant. Nunquam quicquam dictum esse delirius.

DĒLĬTĔNS (de & lateo), entis, particip. *lying hid, skulking.* Plin.

DĒLĬTĔSCŌ (de & latesco), is, litui, n. 3. *to lie hid, be concealed, sculk, lurk,* κατακρύπτομαι. Cic. Bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt. Cæs. Hostes in silvis delituerant, *had posted themselves in ambush.* Virg. Sub immotis præsepibus vipera delituit. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Qui in eorum auctoritate delitesceret, qui negassent, *take refuge in the authority.* Id. Cave, in ista tam frigida calumnia delitescas, *that you do not rest your defence upon that calumny.*

DĒLĬTĬGŌ (de & litigo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to litigate, quarrel, scold.* Horat. Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore.

DĒLŎS, and **DĒLŬS**, i, f. Δῆλος, *one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean sea, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.* — Hence, Dēlĭăcŭs, and Dēlĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Delos, Delian.* Cic. Deliaca supellex. Id. Vasa Deliaca. Ovid. Delia tellus. Virg. Delius vates, *h. e. Apollo.* Id. Delius Apollo. Horat. Delia dea, *h. e. Latona.* Id. Deliis foliis ornatus, *h. e. laurel.*

DĒLPHI, ōrum, m. *Delphi,* now *Castri, a town of Phocis situated on mount Parnassus, and containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.* —— ¶ Also, *the inhabitants of Delphi.* Justin. — Hence, Delphĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Delphic, relating or belonging to Delphi.* Ovid. Delphica templa. Horat. Delphica laurus. Ovid. Delphicus, sc. Apollo. Cic. Mensæ Delphicæ, *a sort of highly-ornamented table, made in imitation of that from which the priestess at Delphi pronounced the oracles.*

DĒLPHĬCŎLĂ (Delphi & colo), æ, m. *who dwells at Delphi;* an epithet of *Apollo.* Auson. Delphicolæ sors.

DĒLPHIN, inis, and **DĒLPHINŬS** (δελφὶν and δελφὶς), i, m. *a dolphin.* Cic. Cum viderint delphinos se in portum conjicientes. Ovid. Curvi delphines. Id. Tergo delphina recurvo. Id. Frenato delphine sedens. —— ¶ Also, *a constellation* called *the Dolphin.* Ovid. Delphin super æquora tollitur. —— ¶ Also, *an ornament made in the figure of a dolphin.* Plin.

DĒLPHIS (Delphi), idis, f. *the priestess of Delphian Apollo.* Martial. —— ¶ Also, *a dolphin.* Avien.

DĒLTĂ, æ, f. δέλτα, *the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, in the form of a triangle,* Δ. —— ¶ Hence, Delta, n. indecl. *the part of Lower Egypt between the branches of the Nile,* so called from its shape. Hirt.

DĒLTŌTŎN (Δελτωτὸν), i, n. *a constella-*

tion formed like the Greek letter Delta; the triangle. Cic.

DĒLŪBRUM (unc.), i, n. *a shrine, sanctuary, temple.* Cic. Pro deorum templis atque delubris. *Id.* Delubrum Homeri dedicaverunt. *Id.* Delubra Musarum colere.

DĒLUCTŌ, as, n. 1. and **DĒLUCTŌR** (de & luctor), āris, dep. 1. *to wrestle.* Plaut.

DĒLŪDIFICŌ (deludo & facio), as, a. 1. *to flout, mock, banter, impose upon, make a fool of.* Plaut.

DĒLŪDŌ (de & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to cease fighting as a gladiator.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *to mock, deceive, delude, cheat, banter, frustrate, disappoint,* διαπαίζω. Cic. Aliquanto lentius, nihil agere, atque deludere cœperunt. *Terent.* Deludere aliquem dolis. —— ¶ Figur. *Propert.* Terra deludet arantes. *Phædr.* Spes me delusit.

DĒLUMBIS (de & lumbus), e, adj. *having the loins sprained or dislocated, weak, feeble.* Plin. —— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Summa delumbe saliva hoc natat in labris, *h. e. soft, effeminate.*

DĒLUMBŌ (delumbis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sprain or dislocate the loins, hip; weaken, enfeeble.* Plin. Quadrupede delumbata. — Figur. *Cic.* Nec delumbet sententias. —— ¶ Also, *to bend.* Plin. Delumbatæ radices, *bowed, bent.*

DĒLUŌ (de & luo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to wash, wash away, wash clean.* Cels.

DĒLUS. See *Delos.*

DĒLŪSIŌ (deludo), ōnis, f. *mockery, derision.* Arnob.

DĒLUSTRŌ (de & lustro), as, a. 1. the same as *Lustro.* Apul.

DĒLUTŌ (de & lutum), as, a. 1. *to daub with clay or lime.* Cato.

DĒMADESCŌ (de & madesco), is, n. 3. *to become moist.* Scribon. Larg.

DĒMAGIS (de & magis), adv. *very much.* Lucil.

DĒMANDŌ (de & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit, intrust, give in charge,* ἀνατρέπω. Liv. Curam eorum tribunis demandabant. *Id.* Plures pueri unius curæ demandabantur. *Sueton.* Testamentum virgini Vestali demandare, *to consign.* —— ¶ Figur. *Justin.* Conjuges liberosque abditis insulis demandant, *h. e.* recondunt. *Sueton.* Aliquem ob seditionis periculum in aliquam civitatem demandare, *h. e.* securitatis causa deponere.

DĒMĀNŌ (de & mano), as, n. 1. *to stream down, flow along.* Gell. Demanare per pulmonem. *Catull.* Tenuis sub artus flamma demanat.

DĒMĀRCHUS (δήμαρχος), i, m. among the Greeks *a ruler of the people, tribune.* Plaut.

DĒMEĀCŬLUM (demeo), i, n. *a descent.* Apul.

DĒMENS (de & mens), entis, adject. *out of one's mind, mad, raving, foolish,* παράφρων. Cic. In tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est. *Id.* Plenus dementissimæ temeritatis. *Id.* Tragico Oreste dementior. *Id.* Desipere, delirare, dementem esse. *Virg.* Discordia demens. *Propert.* Demens furor. *Horat.* Demens strepitus.

DĒMENSIŌ (demetior), ōnis, f. *a measuring.* Cic.

DĒMENSUM (Id.), i, n. *a monthly allowance of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves.* Terent.

DĒMENTER (demens), adv. *madly, foolishly.* Cic. Tanta res tam dementer credita. *Senec.* Dementissime testabitur.

DĒMENTIA (demens), æ, f. *madness, folly, foolishness.* Cic. Animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam, eandemque dementiam. *Id.* Homines dementia aliqua depravati. *Sallust.* In fuga salutem sperare, ea vero dementia est.

DĒMENTIŌ (demens), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be mad, go out of one's senses.* Lucret. Animus dementit enim, deliraque fatur.

DĒMENTŌ, as, n. 1. the same as *Dementio.* Lactant.

DĒMEŌ (de & meo), as, n. 1. *to descend.* Apul.

DĒMEREŌ (de & mereo), es, ui, ītum, n. 2. *to earn, merit, deserve,* κερδαίνω. Plaut. Demeritas lætitias. *Gell.* Grandem pecuniam demerebat. —— ¶ Also, *to gain the favor of, oblige, endear.* Sueton. Avunculum in Hispanias subsecutus magnopere demeruit.

DĒMEREŌR (de & mereor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to gain the favor of, oblige, endear, deserve well at one's hands.* Liv. Demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio. *Tacit.* Plura sæpe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus. *Colum.* Matrona amœnitate aliqua demerenda erit.

DĒMERGŌ (de & mergo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to plunge in the water, sink, drown, bury,* καταδύω. Cic. Demersi sunt in aqua. *Plin.* Demergere navigia. *Ovid.* Dapes avidam demersit in alvum. *Colum.* Semen demergere, *to sow, plant.* *Pallad.* Surculos demergere, *to ingraft.* —— ¶ Figur. *Nepos* Fortuna eum demergere est adorta. *Cic.* Patriam demersam extuli. *Liv.* Plebs ære alieno demersa, *over head and ears in debt.* *Justin.* Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit.

DĒMERSIŌ (demergo), ōnis, f. *a sinking down.* Macrob.

DĒMERSUS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Demersio.* Apul.

DEMETIOR. See *Dimetior.*

DĒMETŌ, āre. See *Dimeto.*

DĒMETŌ (de & mĕto), is, essui, essum, a. 3. *to mow, reap, cut down, crop, pull, pluck, gather,* ἀποθερίζω. Cic. Fructus demetendi. *Catull.* Flaventia demetit arva. *Plin* Demetere uvas. *Virg.* Flos demessus. —— ¶ Also, *to cut, cut off.* Ovid. Demetit ense caput. —— ¶ Also, *Colum.* Demessi favi, *taken from the hives.*

DĒMĪGRĀTIŌ (demigro), ōnis, f. *an emigration, removing from one place to another,* ἀποικία. Nepos.

DĒMĪGRŌ (de & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove, change one's place of residence, migrate, emigrate,* μετοικίζω. Cic. Demigrandum aliquo est. *Cæs.* Demigrare de oppidis. *Nepos.* ex insula. *Id.* Athenas demigravit. *Cic.* Demigrare in alia loca. *Stat.* Demigrant Helicone deæ. *Cic.* Demigrare ad aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to go away, depart.* Plaut. Animam amittunt, priusquam loco demigrent. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Vetat enim deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, *h. e.* e vita discedere. *Id.* Multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro. *Id.* Demigrare ab improbis, *to stand aloof from, quit.*

DĒMINŌRŌ. See *Diminoro.*

DĒMINUŌ, with its derivat. See *Diminuo.*

DĒMĪRŌR (de & miror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to admire, wonder at greatly, think strange,* ὑπερθαυμάζω. Cic. Hæc vos sperasse, demiror. *Id.* Quod demiror equidem. *Gell.* Demirari audaciam alicujus. *Terent.* Quid mihi dicent? demiror, *h. e. I wonder what they will say.* Plaut. Demiror quid sit.

DĒMISSE (demissus), adverb. *low, meanly, abjectly, humbly.* Ovid. Hic alte, demissius ille volabat. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Humiliter demisseque sentire. *Id.* Demisse respondere alicui. *Brut.* Suppliciter ac demisse gratias agere. *Cæs.* Hæc demississime exponit.

DĒMISSIŌ (demitto), ōnis, f. *a letting fall, sinking, lowering.* Cæs. Quantum storearum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevabant. *Macrob.* Barbæ prolixa demissio. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Animi demissio, *lowness of spirits, dejection.* —— ¶ Also, *abatement.* Cæl. Aurel.

DĒMISSĪTIUS, and **DĒMISSĪCIUS** (demitto), a, um, adject. *reaching downwards, long, flowing.* Plaut. Tunica demissitia.

DĒMISSUS (demitto), a, um, particip. and adj. *low, let down, hanging down.* Terent. Virgines demissis humeris. *Ovid.* Si demissior ibis. *Cæs.* Tigna demissa in flumen. *Id.* Demissa ac palustria loca. *Senec.* Demissa vulnera, *deep.* *Horat.* Demissa tempestas ab Euro. *Valer. Flacc.* Hiems demissa Jovi, *h. e.* ab Jove. *Horat.* Demissa per aures. *Id.* Demissus Orco, *h. e.* in Orcum. *Virg.* Læna demissa ex humeris, *hanging.* *Cic.* Demisso capite discedere. *Virg.* Demissæ aures. *Id.* Dido demissa vultum, *with downcast looks.* *Id.* Demissa voce loqui, *with a low voice.* *Plin.* Demissus capillus, *long hair.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Erigere animum demissum, *cast down, disheartened.* *Tacit.* Usque ad servilem patientiam demissus. *Id.* Demissus in adulationem, *abject, mean.* *Cic.* Tristis et demissus, *downcast.* *Id.* Orator demissior, *moderate.* *Horat.* Genus demissum ab Ænea, *descending, derived.* *Tacit.* Romanus Trojæ demissus, *descended, sprung.* —— ¶ Also, *modest, humble, unassuming.* Cic. Sit apud vos, sit demissis hominibus perfugium.

DĒMĪTIGŌ (de & mitigo), as, a. 1. *to make gentle, calm.* Cic. Nosmet quotidie demitigamur.

DĒMITTŌ (de & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send down, cast, thrust, or let down, hang down, let fall, lower,* καταβάλλω, καθίημι. Virg. Cælo demittitis imbrem. *Id.* Mala genitum demittit ab alto. *Id.* Demittere aliquem ad imos manes. *Liv.* quempiam in carcerem. *Id.* equum e campo in viam cavam. *Cic.* aliquem per tegulas. *Id.* se ad aurem alicujus. *Id.* Caput ad fornicem Fabii demittebat. *Virg.* alte jubebis In solido puteum demitti, *h. e. to be sunk deep.* *Id.* Demittere lacrimas, *to let fall, shed.* *Lucret.* barbam, *to let grow.* *Valer. Flacc.* robora ferro, *to fell or cut down.* *Id.* oculos. *Ovid.* vultum. *Tacit.* ferrum in ilia, *to thrust.* *Ovid.* ferrum jugulo. *Plin.* altius arbores, *to plant.* *Colum.* cuneum inter corticem et materiam, *to drive down, impel.* —— ¶ Demittere nocti, *to kill.* *Virg.* So, *Ovid.* Demittere nocti. —— ¶ Also, *to shed.* *Lucret.* Arbusta, et certo demittunt tempore flores. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Demittere se penitus in causam, *to devote, or give himself wholly to.* *Virg.* Gemino demittunt brachia muro turriti scopuli. *Id.* Colles demittunt jugum molli clivo. *Quintil.* Ad minora illa demittere me, non recusabo, *to condescend.* *Tacit.* Demitti in adulationem. —— ¶ Also, *to impress deeply on the mind.* *Sallust.* Hoc in pectus tuum demitte. *Liv.* Voces in pectora animosque demittere. —— ¶ Demittere se, and demittere animum, *to lose courage, despond, despair.* *Cæs.* Se animo demittere. *Cic.* Victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt. *Virg.* Demittunt mentes.

DĒMIŪRGUS (δημιουργός), i, m. *the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states.* Liv.

DĒMŌ (de & emo), is, dempsi and demsi, demptum and demtum, a. 3. *to take away, take off, subtract, withdraw,* ἀφαιρέω. Cic. Æsculapii barbam auream demi jussit. *Liv.* Clypea de columnis dempsit. *Plaut.* Quantum aurum herus sibi dempsit, *hath taken to his own share.* *Cic.* Demere de capite, *to take from the whole sum.* *Cels.* Demendum aliquid ex cibo. *Ovid.* Demere juga equis, *to take off.* *Id.* Demptus ab arbore fetus, *plucked, gathered.* *Sueton.* barbam, *h. e.* radere. *Cic.* Demere caput alicujus, *to cut off.* *Plaut.* Deme soleas, *take off your sandals.* *Ovid.* Demere soleam pedi. *Cic.* Dempta æternitate, *putting out of the question.* *Ovid.* Dempto fine, *for ever.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Demere sollicitudinem, *to remove, appease.* *Terent.* alicui molestiam. *Liv.* ignominiam. *Ovid.* fidem alicui rei. *Id.* spem alicui. *Sueton.* Demere aliquid ex consuetudine, *to abate.* *Lucret.* mœrorem e pectore, *to remove.* *Liv.* Dempto auctore, *being now dead.*

DĒMŎCRITUS (Δημόκριτος), i, m. *a celebrated philosopher of Abdera.* — Hence, Democritēus, and Democritĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Democritus.* Cic. Democritea (dogmata). *Id.* Democritici philosophi, *h. e. disciples of Democritus.*

DĒMŌLIO (de & molio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to pull down, demolish.* Varr.

DĒMŌLIŌR (de & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to batter, throw, or pull down, demolish, destroy,* καταβάλλω, ἀποσκευάζομαι. Cic. Statuas demoliendas locare. *Id.* Domum Scaurus dēmolitus. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris robora, *breaks down.* *Liv.* Si quod cuiquam officiet

jus, id demolietur. *Plaut.* De me culpam hanc demolibor, *h. e.* amoliar, avertam.

DĒMŎLĪTĬŌ (demolior), ōnis, f. *a beating or throwing down, demolishing.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tertull.* Demolitio veritatis.

DĒMŌNSTRĀBĬLĬS (demonstro), e, adj. *demonstrable.* *Apul.*

DĒMŌNSTRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of showing; description; demonstration.* *Plin.* Quam significans demonstratio est, *the pointing of a dog.* *Cic.* Gestus universam rem non demonstratione, sed significatione declarans. —— ¶ Also, *the demonstrative genus in rhetoric.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a demonstration, necessary argument, clear proof.* *Cic.*

DĒMŌNSTRĀTĪVĒ (demonstrativus), adverb, *demonstratively.* *Macrob.*

DĒMŌNSTRĀTĪVŬS (demonstro), a, um, adj. *which points out, demonstrative.* *Cœl. Aurel.* Digitus demonstrativus. —— ¶ In rhetoric, Genus demonstrativum, *containing praise or dispraise.* *Cic.* Demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certæ personæ laudem, aut vituperationem.

DĒMŌNSTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who shows or demonstrates.* *Cic.*

DĒMŌNSTRŌ (de & monstro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, point out, prove evidently, demonstrate,* ἀποδείκνυμι, ἐνδείκνυμι. *Cic.* Demonstrare aliquid digito. *Id.* Rem demonstrare, *to explain.* *Id.* Mihi demonstravit, me a te plurimi fieri. *Id.* Causam demonstrare. *Id.* Sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat, *declares.* *Plin.* Nec, quale esset, demonstrant, *nor do they say.* *Gell.* Vocabula rufum colorem demonstrantia, *signifying, implying.*

DĒMŎPHŎŌN (Δημοφόων), ontis, m. *the son of Theseus. On his return from the Trojan war, he was cast on the shore of Thrace, and kindly received by Phyllis, the queen of the country, whom, however, he soon after deserted.* *Ovid.*

DĒMORDĔŌ (de & mordeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. *to bite off.* *Pers.* Demorsos ungues.

DĒMŎRĬŌR (de & morior), ĕris, ortuus sum, dep. 3. *to die.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Ea demoritur te, *is dying of love for you.*

DĒMŎRŌR (de & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to delay, tarry, wait for, keep back, stay, stop, abide, remain,* διαμέλλω. *Tacit.* Nihil demoratus exsurgit. *Plaut.* Me hic demoratam tamdiu. —— ¶ Also, *to stop, detain, retard, hinder, prevent, impede.* *Cæs.* Ut eorum munitiones demoretur. *Id.* Hoste iter demorante. *Cic.* Ne diutius vos demorer. *Virg.* Inutilis annos demoror.

DĒMORSĬCŌ (de & morsico), as, a. 1. *to bite off.* *Apul.*

DĒMŌSTHĔNĒS (Δημοσθένης), is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*

DĒMŎVĔŌ (de & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to remove, displace, dislodge,* ἀποκινέω. *Cic.* Demoveri de loco. *Liv.* Gradu demoti, *compelled to give ground.* *Tacit.* Fluvius alveo demotus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* De sententia aliquem demovere. *Id.* Demovere labem a republica, *to remove away.* *Tacit.* Terrore ac promissis demoveri. *Id.* Demovere aliquem cura rerum, *to relieve, release.* *Id.* Demovere aliquem præfectura. *Horat.* Demovere aliquem lucro. *Tacit.* Demovere in insulam, *h. e.* relegare. *Cic.* Odium a nobis demovere.

DĒMPTĬŌ, and DĒMTĬŌ (demo), ōnis, f. *a taking away.* *Varr.*

DĒMŪGĪTŬS (de & mugitus), a, um, adj. *filled or resounding with the lowing of cattle.* *Ovid.* Demugitæ paludes.

DĒMULCĔŌ (de & mulceo), es, ulsi, a. 2. *to stroke softly, coax,* θέλγω. *Liv.* Dorsum demulceatis. *Terent.* Quin tibi caput demulceam.

DĒMUM (unc.), adverb, *at length, at last, not till then, in fine, finally, lastly.* *Virg.* Me quoque fortuna hac demum voluit consistere terra. *Horat.* Quarta vix demum exponimur hora. *Ovid.* Decimo demum pugnavimus anno. *Cæs.* Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum misit. *Cic.* Nunc demum rescribo his litteris, quas mihi misisti. *Plaut.* Igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet. —— ¶ In interrogations. *Cic.* Quantum demum differt? *how much, I pray you?* *Terent.* Nunc demum venis? —— ¶ Also, *only, solely, merely.* *Quintil.* Neque enim ea demum exsecuti sumus, verum etiam, &c. *Sueton.* Hibernis demum mensibus. —— ¶ Also, *indeed, certainly.* *Cic.* Id demum, esse miserum, quod turpe sit. *Sallust.* Ea demum firma amicitia est, *that indeed.*

DĒMURMŬRŌ (de & murmuro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mutter or mumble over.* *Ovid.*

DĒMUSSĀTŬS (de & musso), a, um, adj. *borne silently.* *Ammian.*

DĒMŪTĀBĬLĬS (demuto), e, adj. *changeable.* *Prudent.*

DĒMŪTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a changing, change.* *Plin.*

DĒMŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *that causes changes.* *Tertull.*

DĒMŬTĬLŌ (de & mutilo), as, a. 1. *to break or lop off, mutilate.* *Colum.*

DĒMŪTŌ (de & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change, alter,* μεταβάλλω. *Plaut.* Imperium tuum demutat. *Tacit.* Placitum instituto Flaminum nihil demutari. —— ¶ Also, *neut.* *Plaut.* Numquid videtur demutare?

DĒNĀRĬŬS (deni), a, um, adj. *of ten.* *Vitruv.* Denarius digitorum numerus. *Plin.* Si fistulæ denariæ erunt, *h. e. of ten inches in circumference.* —— ¶ Also, Denarius nummus, *and* Denarius, absol. *a Roman denier; a silver coin, containing at first ten, and subsequently sixteen asses, or four sestertii.* *Liv.* Jussus pendere denarios nummos quadringenos quinquagenos. *Cic.* An emat denario, quod sit mille denarium (for *denariorum*)? *Id.* Quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exigere. —— ¶ Also, *a gold coin of the value of twenty-five silver deniers.* *Plin.* (See *Aureus.*) —— ¶ *Neut. gen.* *Plaut.* Centum denaria Philippea, *gold coins of Philip.*

DĒNARRŌ (de & narro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell in order, recount, relate,* ἐξηγέομαι. *Terent.* Hæc illi denarrabo. *Horat.* Matri denarrat, ut, &c.

DĒNASCŎR (de & nascor), ĕris, ātus sum, dep. 3. *to die.* *Varr.*

DĒNĀSŌ (de & nasus), as, a. 1. *to take off the nose.* *Plaut.* Os denasabit tibi mordicus.

DĒNĀTŌ (de & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim down the stream.* *Horat.* Tusco denatat alveo.

DENDRĂCHĀTĒS (δενδραχάτης), æ, m. *mocha-stone; a sort of agate.* *Plin.*

DENDRĪTĬS (δενδρῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone of an uncertain species.* *Plin.*

DENDRŎĪDĒS (δενδροειδής), æ, m. *a kind of spurge full of branches like a tree.* *Plin.*

DĒNĔGŌ (de & nego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deny, not suffer, say he will not,* ἀπαρνέομαι. *Terent.* Qui denegarat se commissurum mihi gnatam suam uxorem. *Plaut.* Datum denegant, quod datum est. —— ¶ Also, *to refuse to give.* *Plaut.* Si tibi denegem, quod me oras. *Cæs.* Petenti denegare aliquid. *Cic.* Ei nihil a natura denegatum. —— ¶ Also, *to refuse.* *Propert.* Et nunquam pro te deneget esse miser.

DĒNĪ (decem), æ, a, adj. *ten by ten, ten.* *Cæs.* Uxores habent deni, duodenique inter sese communes. —— ¶ Also, *ten.* *Virg.* Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves. —— ¶ Also, *sing.*; *tenth.* *Plin.* Dena parte.

DĒNĬCĀLĬS (de & nex), e, adj. *relating to death.* *Cic.* Feriæ denicales, *a solemn purification after the death of one of the family.*

DĒNĬGRŌ (de & nigro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make black, blacken.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Figur. *Jul. Firmic.* Famam alicujus denigrare.

DĒNĬQUĒ (demum & que), adverb, *to conclude, in fine, at last, finally, lastly.* *Terent.* Quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid ferre denique. *Cic.* Mathematici, musici, medici denique ex hac profecti sunt. *Nepos.* Denique hæc fuit altera persona Thebis. —— ¶ *Nunc* and *tum denique*, the same as *nunc*, or *tum demum*. *Cic.* Hisce rebus consideratis, tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare. *Id.* Ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse. —— ¶ Also, *in short, in a word.* *Cic.* Nemo bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, &c. *Nepos.* Minime libidinosus, non avarus, nullius rei denique cupidus. —— ¶ Also, *at least.* *Cæs.* Nostros præsidia deducturos, aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant. —— ¶ Also, *at the utmost.* *Cic.* Nonne satis fuit his gratias agi? denique honoris aliquid haberi? —— ¶ Also, *nay rather.* *Cic.* Hæc in homines alienissimos, denique inimicissimos, viri boni faciunt. —— ¶ Also, for *tandem.* *Plaut.* Lubet experiri, quo evasurus est denique.

DĒNŌMĬNĀTĬŌ (denomino), ōnis, f. *denomination or naming a thing not by its proper name, but by some adjunct; a metonymy or trope.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

DĒNŌMĬNŌ (de & nomino), as, a. 1. *to name, denominate,* ἐπονομάζω. *Quintil.*

DĒNORMŌ (de & normo), as, a. 1. *to set out of rule, make irregular or unequal, disfigure.* *Horat.* Angulus ille qui nunc denormat agellum.

DĒNŌTĀTĬŌ (denoto), ōnis, f. and DĒNŌTĀTŬS, us, m. *pointing out, observation.* *Quintil.* Omnium denotatione damnatus.

DĒNŌTŌ (de & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, signify, point out, appoint, determine,* σημειόομαι. *Cic.* Cives Romanos necandos denotavit. *Plin.* Denotare creta pedes venalium. —— ¶ Also, *to brand with infamy.* *Sueton.* Quem denotare omni probro consueverat. —— ¶ Also, *to note, observe.* *Cic.* Æs non habere denotatas.

DĒNS (*for* edens *from* edo), dentis, m. *a tooth,* ὀδούς. *Cic.* Adversi dentes acuti (*the front teeth*) morsu dividunt escas: intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini vocantur, *the cheek-teeth or grinders.* *Plin.* Dentes exserti, *tusks.* *Id.* Qui digerunt cibum, lati et acuti: qui conficiunt, duplices: qui discriminant eos, canini (*eye-teeth*) appellantur. *Cic.* Terrorem dentium crepitus consequitur. *Id.* Æsculapius primus dentis evulsionem invenit. *Vitruv.* Procumbere in dentes, *with his face on the ground.* *Horat.* Imprimere dente notam labris. *Virg.* Infrendens dentibus, *gnashing his teeth.* *Id.* Equi mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ with their teeth.* *Plin.* scalpere. *Id.* fricare. *Id.* extrahere. *Id.* evellere. *Juvenal.* Excutere dentes, *to draw.* —— ¶ Also, *the fluke of an anchor.* *Virg.* Dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves. —— ¶ Also, *a ploughshare.* *Virg.* Ipsa satis tellus cum dente recluditur unco. —— ¶ Also, *the teeth of a harrow or drag.* *Lucan.* Pluraque ruricolis feriuntur dentibus ossa. —— ¶ Also, *the teeth of a rake.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *Virg.* Curvo Saturni dente, *sickle.* —— ¶ Also, *a key.* *Tibull.* Seu reserat fixo dente puella fores. (See *Clavicula.*) —— ¶ Also, *a comb.* *Id.* Et tenues denso pectere dente comas. —— ¶ Also, *the head of a hunting-pole.* *Grat.* Venabula dente induit. —— ¶ Also, *the tooth of a saw.* *Plin.* Serrarum dentes. —— ¶ Dens Numida, *ivory.* *Ovid.* — So, Dens Indus, *Stat.* Dens Libycus, *Propert.*, and Erytræus, *Martial.* —— ¶ Dente superbo tangere cibum, *fastidiously.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Albis dentibus deridere, *to laugh at, deride.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Maledico dente carpere. *Horat.* Dente invido morderi. *Id.* Atro dente petere aliquem. *Phædr.* Mordacitorem improbo dente appetere, *to snarl at, rail against.* —— ¶ Venies sub dentem, *you shall fall into my clutches.* *Petron.*

DĒNSĀBĬLĬS (denso), e, adj. *binding, astringent.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

DĒNSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a thickening, condensation.* *Plin.*

DĒNSĒ (densus), adv. *thickly, closely, close together.* *Plin.* Densius. *Vitruv.* Densissime calcatum. —— ¶ Figur. *Cœl. Aurel.* Non dense atque semel vinum detrahere, *all at once.* *Ovid.* Nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, *oftener.* *Cic.* Idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, *more frequently.*

DĒNSĔŌ (densus), es, ui, a. 2. *to thicken,*

make thick. *Horat.* Densentur funera. *Virg.* Jupiter humidus austris denset, erant quæ rara modo. *Id.* Agmina densentur campis. *Id.* Manu spargens hastilia denset, *h. e.* dense jacit.

DĔNSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *thickness, density.* *Plin.* Densitas humoris. *Id.* Tunicarum oculi. *Id.* chartæ. *Quintil.* Densitas sententiarum obstat invicem.

DĔNSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to thicken, make thick*, πυκνόω. *Plin.* Defluentem capillum densat. *Virg.* Densantur nocte tenebræ. *Tacit.* Densarent ictus, *should redouble their blows.* *Liv.* Densatis scutis, *pressed together.* *Curt.* Densata agmina, *in close order.* *Lucan.* Nubes densantur in imbres. *Id.* Densatur globus militum. *Plin.* Densare lac in butyrum. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Densanda oratio. *Id.* Figuræ non sunt nimis densandæ.

DĔNSŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *thick, close, set close*, πυκνός. *Cic.* Sylvestribus sepibus densa. *Virg.* Densos fertur in hostes, *into the thickest of.* *Id.* Densissimus imber. *Cæs.* Densiores silvæ. *Ovid.* Funale densum lampadibus. *Plin.* Densissima nox, *very dark.* *Gell.* Densiores tenebræ. *Ovid.* Densum litus, *h. e.* spissum arenis. *Id.* Caput densum cæsarie, *set thick with hair.* *Id.* Denso Troades agmine, *in a numerous train.* *Cels.* Densum cælum, *a gross atmosphere.* *Id.* Densus cibus, *coarse food.* —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* Densior ille, hic copiosior. *Id.* Densus, et brevis, *concise.* *Id.* Sententiis densus, *pithy.* *Id.* Densa vox, *a rough voice.* *Ovid.* Densa pericula, *frequent.* So, *Virg.* Densos divum amores. *Valer. Flacc.* Densus labor, *frequent, great, numerous.* *Id.* Densa silentia, *deep, profound.*

DĔNTĀLE (dens), is, n. *the share-beam of a plough.* *Virg.* Duplici aptantur dentalia dorso. —— ¶ Hence, *a plough-share.* *Pers.* Sulcoque terens dentalia. —— ¶ Also, *a harrow.* *Varr.*

DĔNTĀRPĂGA (dens and ἁρπάζω), æ, f. *an instrument to draw teeth with.* *Varro.*

DĔNTĀTŬS (dens), a, um, adj. *having teeth.* *Ovid.* Puella male dentata, *with bad teeth.* *Plin.* Dentata serra. *Id.* Dentatæ crates. —— ¶ Also, *having large teeth.* *Plaut.* Illum dentatum virum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Charta dentata, *smooth, polished with a tooth.* —— ¶ Also, *the cognomen of several Romans, derived from their having been born with teeth.* *Plin.*

DĔNTEX (dens), ĭcis, m. *a sort of sea-fish.* *Colum.*

DĔNTĬCŬLĀTŬS (denticulus), a, um, adj. *set with teeth, made in the form of teeth, having small teeth, denticulated.* *Plin.* Denticulatis forcipibus. *Id.* Denticulatæ conchæ. *Colum.* Falcibus denticulatis. *Plin.* Denticulatum olus.

DĔNTĬCŬLŬS (dens), i, m. *a little tooth.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, in architecture, *the dentelli or modillons.* *Vitruv.*

DĔNTĬDŬCŬS (dens & duco), a, um, adj. *tooth-drawing.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

DĔNTĬFRANGĬBŬLUM (dens & frango), i, n. *Plaut.* Dentifrangibula hæc, *h. e. fists.* *Id.* (masc. gen.) Dentifrangibule.

DĔNTĬFRĬCIUM (dens & frico), ii, n. *a powder, or any thing else to rub the teeth with; a dentifrice.* *Plin.*

DĔNTĬLĔGŬS (dens & lego), i, m. *Plaut.* Dentilegos eos faciam, *make them tooth-gatherers*, h. e. *will knock out their teeth.*

DĔNTĬŌ (dens), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to teeth, breed teeth.* *Plin.* Pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat. —— ¶ Also, *to chatter.* *Plaut.* Ne dentes dentiant.

DĔNTISCALPIUM (dens & scalpo), ii, n. *a tooth-picker.* *Martial.*

DĔNTĬTĬŌ (dentio), ōnis, f. *a teething, breeding teeth, dentition.* *Plin.*

DĒNŪBŌ (de & nubo), is, upsi, uptum, n. 3. *to marry into an inferior family.* *Tacit.* Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi. —— ¶ Also, *to marry.* *Ovid.* Nec Cænis in ullos denupsit thalamos. *Apul.* In quo castello filia pridem denupserat.

DĒNŪDŌ (de & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make bare or naked, despoil, strip*, ἀπογυμνόω. *Cic.* Ne denudetur a pectore. *Petron.* Capita denudanda tonsori præbuimus, *h. e.* radenda. *Lent.* ad *Cic.* Cives crudelissime denudati. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Scientiam suo ornatu spoliare atque denudare. —— ¶ Also, *to disclose, betray.* *Liv.* Denudare alicui consilium suum.

DĒNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. See *Dinumeratio.*

DĒNŬMĔRŌ, as, a. 1. See *Dinumero.*

DĒNUNTĬĀTĬŌ (denuntio), ōnis, f. *a denunciation, intimation, forewarning, threatening, menacing.* *Cæs.* Denuntiatione periculi permovere. *Cic.* Significatio, et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum. *Id.* Denuntiatio belli, *declaration.* *Liv.* armorum. *Cic.* Denuntiatione testimonii terrere aliquem, *by threatening to summon*, &c. See *Denuntio.*

DĒNUNTĬŌ (de & nuntio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to denounce, intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell*, ἐπαγγέλλω. *Cic.* Moneo, prædico, ante denuntio. *Id.* Testificor, denuntio, ante prædico. *Id.* Achilli mortem denuntiat, *foretells, prophesies, predicts.* *Id.* Denuntiare alicui domum, *to send word home.* *Id.* Alphenus denuntiat sese procuratorem esse, *declares.* *Id.* Denuntiare alicui de aliqua re. *Sueton.* Acerbe loquentibus denuntiare, ne perseverent. —— ¶ Also, *to threaten, menace.* *Cic.* Denuntiare periculum, aut præsidium alicui. *Id.* Populo R. servitutem. *Id.* proscriptionem, cædem, direptionem. *Id.* bellum, *to declare, proclaim.* —— ¶ Denuntiare testimonium alicui, *to summon or subpœna a witness.* *Cic.* — So, Denuntiare testibus. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, *will portend, denote.* —— ¶ Also, *to command, enjoin.* *Curt.* Tibi autem, denuntio, ipse mihi indices. *Brutus et Cass.* ad *Anton.* Denuntiare veteranis, *h. e. to order out.*

DĒNŬŌ (for de novo), adverb, *again, anew, afresh.* *Cic.*

DĔŎCCŌ (de & occo), as, a. 1. *to harrow, break clods*, βωλοκοπέω. *Plin.*

DĒŌIS, ĭdis, f. Δηωΐς, *the daughter of Ceres*, who was called Δηὼ by the Greeks, *h. e. Proserpine.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Dēōĭŭs, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ceres.* *Ovid.* Deoia quercus.

DĔŎNĔRŌ (de & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unload, disburden.* *Ammian.* Naves deoneratas. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ex invidia deonerare aliquid.

DĔOPTŌ (de & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose.* *Hygin.*

DĔORSUM (de & versum), adverb, *down, downwards.* *Cic.* Directo deorsum feratur. *Terent.* Clivus deorsum versus est. *Varr.* Deorsum in terram est aqua. —— ¶ Joined with Sursum; *up and down.* *Terent.* Sursum deorsum cursitare. *Senec.* Sursum ac deorsum moveri.

DĔORSŬS, the same as *Deorsum.* *Apul.*

DĔŌSCŬLŎR (de & osculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to kiss affectionately*, καταφιλέω. *Plaut.* Sine, tuos ocellos deosculer. —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Ingenium pueri deosculatus, *praising.* —— ¶ Pass. *to be kissed.* *Apul.* Me pressim deosculatu.

DEPACISCOR. See *Depeciscor.*

DĒPĀLĀTĬŌ (depalo), ōnis, f. *Vitruv.* Dierum depalatio, *increase.*

DĒPALMŌ (de & palma), as, a. 1. *to strike with the open hand.* *Gell.*

DĒPĀLŌ (de & palo), as, a. 1. *to inclose or strengthen with pales; hence, to fortify; also, to found.* *Tertull.*

DĒPANGŌ (de & pango), is, actum, a. 3. *to fix in the ground, plant.* *Plin.* — Figur. *Lucret.* Vitæ depactus terminus alte, *fixed, predetermined.*

DĒPARCŌ (de & parco), is, a. 3. *to spare.* *Solin.*

DĒPARCŬS (de & parcus), a, um, adj. *very sparing, niggardly.* *Sueton.*

DĒPASCŌ (de & pasco), is, āvi, āstum, a. 3. and **DĒPASCŎR**, ĕris, astus sum, dep. 3. *to feed upon, consume by feeding upon, eat up*, κατανέμομαι. *Col.* Si hædi roscidas herbas depaverint, *shall have browsed upon.* *Plin.* Papilio ceras depascitur. —— ¶ Also, *to cause to feed.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Luxuries stylo depascenda est. *Id.* Depasci veterem possessionem Academiæ ab hoc acuto homine non sinemus. *Virg.* Artus depascitur arida febris. *Lucret.* Depasci aurea dicta e chartis, *to cull.* *Sil.* Latium longo depascere bello, *h. e. to lay waste, ravage.*

DĒPASTĬŌ (depasco), ōnis, f. *a feeding.* *Plin.*

DĒPASTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *fed upon, consumed by feeding upon, eaten up.* *Plin.* Depastæ segetes. *Virg.* Depasta altaria liquit. *Id.* Sepes Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti, *h. e.* habens flores depastos ab apibus. *Sil.* Depasti flammis scopuli. —— ¶ Also, *active.* *Claudian.* Frondes depastus.

DĒPAVĪTŬS (de & pavitus), a, um, adj. *trodden or trampled upon.* *Solin.*

DĒPĔCISCŎR, or **DĒPĂCISCŎR** (de & paciscor), ĕris, actus *and* ectus sum, dep. 3. *to bargain, agree upon*, συντίθεμαι. *Cic.* Depecisci partem suam cum aliquo. *Id.* Depactus est cum hostibus, ut, &c. *Id.* Ad conditiones ejus depactus est, *agreed to his conditions.* —— ¶ Figur. *Terent.* Jam depecisci morte cupio, *I am content to die.* *Cic.* Periculo honestissimo depecisci velim.

DĒPECTĬŌ (depeciscor), ōnis, f. *a bargain, contract, agreement.* *Cod. Theodos.*

DĒPECTŌ (de & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to comb, trim*, κτενίζω. *Ovid.* Crines depectere buxo. *Plin.* Depectere linum, *to dress.* *Terent.* Adeo depexum dabo, ut, &c. *I will curry his hide, give him such a dressing.*

DĒPĔCŪLĀTŎR (depeculor), ōris, m. *an extortioner, an embezzler of the public money.* *Cic.* Depeculatorem ærarii, vexatorem Asiæ.

DĒPĔCŪLŎR (de & peculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to rob, pillage, rifle, plunder; to embezzle the public money*, κλέπτω, συλάω. *Cic.* Omnia fana depeculatus est. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Honorem familiæ vestræ depeculatus est. —— ¶ And, *passiv.* *Cælius* ap. *Priscian.* Senatus intellexit populum depeculari.

DĒPELLŌ (de & pello), is, pŭli, ulsum, a. 3. *to drive, put, or thrust down*, ἀπωθέω. *Cic.* Simulacra deorum depulsa sunt. *Plin.* Depellere in inferas partes. —— ¶ Also, *to drive away, expel, remove, repel.* *Nepos.* Ex his regionibus præsidia depelleret. *Id.* Aliquem de provincia depellere. *Cic.* Ab aris flammam depellere. *Cæs.* Hostes loco depellere. *Cic.* Eum urbe depulit. *Id.* Depellere morbum. *Ovid.* mortem alicui. *Valer. Flacc.* Ictus alicui depellere, *to ward off.* *Cic.* Famem sitimque depellere. *Horat.* frigus. *Tibull.* nubila cælo. *Quintil.* recta via aliquem, *to drive straight before him.* *Id.* a recta via. *Varr.* agnos a matribus, and *Virg.* ab ubere matris, *to wean.* *Virg.* Ovium teneros depellere fetus, *h. e. to drive along, conduct.* —— ¶ Figur. *Nepos.* Depellere servitutem a civibus. *Cic.* Servitutem depulit civitati. *Id.* Nisi ratio ipsa depulisset omnes molestias, *had dissipated.* *Tibull.* Vino depellere curas. *Cic.* aliquem de spe conatuque. *Liv.* spe quempiam. *Cic.* falsam proditionis a se suspicionem. *Id.* Depelli sententia. *Plaut.* Nec tuis depellor dictis, quin, *I am not deterred from*, &c.

DĒPENDĔŌ (de & pendeo), es, n. 2. *to hang down, hang from or on*, ἐκκρέμαμαι. *Virg.* Dependent lychni laquearibus altis. *Id.* Ex humeris dependet amictus. *Ovid.* Lateri vellera dependent. *Sueton.* Dependens a cervicibus ante pectus. *Liv.* Laqueo dependentem invenere. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi, *depends upon.* *Id.* Dependet fides a veniente die.

DĒPENDŌ (de & pendo), is, endi, ensum, a. 3. *to weigh.* —— ¶ Also, *to pay.* *Cic.* Mi abjurare certius est, quam dependere. *Apul.* Dependo parantur, *for ready money.* —— ¶ Also, *to spend, lay out, consume.* *Senec.* Pecuniam pro capite dependere. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Reipubl. pœnas dependerunt, *have suffered punishment.* *Lucan.* mallem felibus armis Dependisse caput, *to have died.* *Id.* Tempora dependere amori, *h. e.* impendere, insumere. *Colum.* Incassum dependitur opera, *they labor in vain.*

DĔPENDŬLŬS (dependeo), a, um, adject. *hanging down.* *Apul.*

DĔPERDĬTŬS (deperdo), a, um, adject. *lost, utterly ruined, undone.* *Propert.* Nondum sensus deperditus omnes, *having not yet lost all his senses.* *Phædr.* Sutor inopia deperditus. *Sueton.* Paridis amore deperdita, *desperately in love with Paris.* *Gell.* Est plane deperditus, *entirely abandoned.*

DĔPERDŌ (de & perdo), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to lose,* ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Non solum bona, sed etiam honestatem deperdiderunt. *Plin.* Arbores folia deperdunt, *shed.* *Id.* Colorem deperdunt. *Cic.* Ne quid de existimatione sua deperderet. *Cæs.* Paucos ex suis deperdiderunt. *Horat.* Ne quid summa deperdat, metuens.

DĔPĔRĔŌ (de & pereo), is, ii, n. 4. *to perish, be lost, go to ruin, be undone,* ἀπόλλυμαι. *Cæs.* Nonnullæ tempestate deperierant naves. *Id.* Magna pars exercitus deperiit. *Ovid.* Gens hominum vitio deperitura fuit. *Gell.* Ad internecionem deperire. *Plin.* In totum poma depereunt, *are entirely destroyed.* *Id.* Auro nihil igne deperit. *Colum.* Hæc omnia usu depereunt, *waste away.* —— ¶ Deperire amore aliquem, *to love greatly, love to desperation.* *Liv.* So, *Terent.* Clinia hanc deperit, *loves her desperately.* *Curt.* Cum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur.

DĔPĔTĪGŌ (de & peto), ĭnis, f. *a kind of eruption upon the skin.* *Lucil.*

DĔPĬLĬS (de & pilus), e, adj. *without hair.* *Apul.* Depiles genæ, *beardless.*

DĔPĬLŌ (de & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pull off the hair, pluck off the feathers.* *Senec.* Struthiocamelum depilatum. *Apic.* Depilati amygdalæ, *peeled.*

DĔPINGŌ (de & pingo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. *to paint, depict, figure, draw.* *Nepos.* Cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia. *Propert.* Depingere tabellas. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nimium depicta, *too elaborately adorned.* —— ¶ Also, *to describe, represent.* *Cic.* Verbis depingere aliquid. *Id.* Depingere vitam alicujus, *to sketch.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Aliquid cogitatione depingere, *to imagine, conceive.*

DĔPLANGŌ (de & plango), is, anxi, anctum, a. 3. *to express lamentation by beating the breast violently; to bewail greatly, lament.* *Ovid.* Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum. *Id.* Ipsa suis deplangitur ardea pennis.

DĔPLĀNŌ (de & plano), as, a. 1. *to make plain, level, smooth.* *Lactant.*

DĔPLANTŌ (de & planto), as, a. 1. *to displant, remove a plant from its bed, pull a twig or graft from the stock or trunk,* ἀποφυτεύω. *Plin.* Levi aura ocyssime deplantantur. *Colum.* Ne bos ramum deplantet.

DĔPLĔŌ, es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to empty, remove from one vessel to another, decant, rack off,* ἐξαντλάω. *Cato.* Oleum bis in die depleto. *Veget.* Deplere animalia, *to bleed.* *Plin.* Deplere sanguinem, *to draw blood.* — ¶ Of De & pleo. *Fest.*

DĔPLEXŬS (de & plecto), a, um, particip. *embracing, grasping.* *Lucret.* Deplexæque dabant in terram vulnere victos.

DĔPLŌRĀBUNDŬS (deploro), a, um, adj. *lamenting, in great distress.* *Plaut.*

DĔPLŌRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a deploring, lamentation.* *Senec.*

DĔPLŌRŌ (de & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan,* ἀποκλαίω, καταδύρομαι. *Cic.* De alicujus pravitate deplorare. *Id.* Deplorare calamitates. *Id.* Lamentabili voce deplorans. —— ¶ Also, *to bewail as lost, give up as lost.* *Plin.* Deploratus a medicis, *given over.* *Ovid.* Deplorata vota. *Liv.* Deplorata spe, *having given up all hope.*

DĔPLŪMĬS (de & pluma), e, adj. *without feathers, featherless, unfledged, callow.* *Plin.*

DĔPLŬŌ (de & pluo), is, ui, a. & n. 3. *to rain down.* *Tibull.* In terras deplueretque lapis. —— ¶ Figur. *Propert.* Niobe lacrimas depluit, *pours forth.*

DĔPŎLĬŌ (de & polio), ōlis, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to polish, finish off, make perfect,* καταξέω, ἐξεργάζομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Virgis tergum depoliet meum, *to beat.*

DĔPONDĔRŌ (de & pondero), as, n. 1. *to weigh down.* *Petron.*

DĔPŌNŌ (de & pono) is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. *to lay or put down, set down, lay, put,* ἀποτίθημι, κατατίθημι. *Cic.* Deponere mentum in gremio. *Cæs.* Deponere onera jumentis. *Ovid.* humeris vestes. *Id.* caput terræ. *Scribon. Larg.* Deponere cacabum ab igne, *to remove, take from off the fire.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay aside, put off.* *Petron.* Ungues et capillos deponere, *to cut off.* *Martial.* comas. *Id.* soleas, *take off.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay down, prostrate.* *Horat.* Fessum latus deponere, *to rest, recline, repose.* *Virg.* Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ. —— ¶ Also, *to plant, sow.* *Colum.* Sulco semina deponuntur. *Id.* Deponere malleolum in terram. —— ¶ Also, *to bury in the ground.* *Horat.* Immensum argenti pondus furtim deponere terra. —— ¶ Also, *to set aside or apart, put in a place of security, commit to any one's care, intrust, deposit.* *Varr.* Triarii extremis subsidio deponebantur. *Cæs.* Sua omnia in silvas deponere. *Cic.* Deponere pecuniam apud aliquem. *Cæs.* Deponere aurum in publicum. — Figur. *Cic.* Populi R. jus in vestra fide depono. *Horat.* Quidquid habes, age, depone tutis auribus. *Liv.* Deponere pecuniam in publicam fidem. —— ¶ Also, *to bear, bring forth.* *Catull.* Quam mater prope Deliam deposivit olivam. —— ¶ Also, *to disembark.* *Hirt.* Cæsar deponit legiones. *Justin.* Deponere exercitum in terram. —— ¶ Also, *to stake, lay, pledge* (*as a bet*), *wager.* *Virg.* Hanc vitulam depono. —— ¶ Also, *to put off, cast away, abandon.* *Cic.* Personam accusatoris deponere. *Id.* simultates. *Id.* amicitias. *Horat.* spem. *Juvenal.* vota. *Cæs.* memoriam injuriarum, *to forget.* *Cic.* ex memoria aliquid. *Cic.* Omnem gloriam abjicere atque deponere. *Plin.* morbum, *to get rid of.* *Ovid.* famem, sitim, *to expel, allay, quench.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave, give up.* *Cic.* Ædificationem deponere, *to leave off building.* *Id.* Conficere negotium, aut deponere. *Id.* studium. *Liv.* actionem, *to surrender his claim.* —— ¶ Also, *to decline or resign an office.* *Cic.* Provinciam deponere. *Cæs.* Magistratum deponere. *Cic.* Summum imperium deponere. —— ¶ Deponere rationes, *to consign or transfer to any one's care.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to take down, pull down, demolish.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to give up, despair of,* because when the patient was given up, he was placed upon the ground. *Ovid.* Depositum me fleat, *dead.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ægram et prope depositam reipublicæ partem suscepisse. —— ¶ *Perf.* deposivi *for* deposui. *Catull.* and *Plaut.*

DĔPONTĀNI (de & pons) senes, *old men past threescore years of age, and discharged from all public business, whence they were said* de ponte dejici. *Fest.*

DĔPŎPŬLĀTĬŌ (depopulor), ōnis, f. *a wasting, lying waste, spoiling, making desolate, plundering, pillaging.* *Cic.*

DĔPŎPŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who pillages, a spoiler, waster, destroyer.* *Cic.*

DĔPŎPŬLŌ (de & populo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *Enn.* Agros depopulant servi. *Valer. Flacc.* Depopulare greges. *Liv.* Regionum depopulatarum.

DĔPŎPŬLŎR (de & populor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lay waste, pillage, spoil, ravage, plunder, depopulate.* *Cic.* Depopulari agros. *Liv.* Depopulatus agros. *Tacit.* Omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiæ depopulabatur.

DĔPORTĀTĬŌ (deporto), ōnis, f. *a conveying or carrying away.* *Cato.* In singulas deportationes. —— ¶ Also, *banishment, transportation.* *Pandect.*

DĔPORTŌ (de & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry down.* *Plin.* Flumina deportant serpentes. —— ¶ More frequently, *to carry or convey away, transfer from one place to another,* κατακομίζω. *Sueton.* Deportari lectica per vicos. *Cæs.* Frumentum deportare in castra. *Id.* Naves exercitum eo deportaverant, *had transported.* *Cic.* Victorem exercitum deportavit, *re-conducted home.* *Id.* Tertia illa tua, quam tecum deportabas, *you brought along with you.* —— ¶ Hence, Deportare in insulam, *and* deportare, absol. *to banish to a particular place.* *Tacit.* De vi publica damnatus in insulam deportatur. *Id.* Ut liberti Italia deportarentur. And, *Pandect.* Deportatus, *a transported criminal.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry off, bear away, obtain.* *Cic.* Deportare triumphum. *Id.* Cognomen Athenis deportasse. *Curt.* Deportare gloriam ex re quapiam.

DĔPOSCŌ (de & posco), is, pŏposci, a. 3. *to require, demand, or request earnestly,* ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* Idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam, atque deposcam. *Id.* Pompeium unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti. *Id.* Provinciam depoposcit. *Id.* Deposcere sibi aliquid a magistratu. *Cæs.* Regum amicos ad mortem deposcere. *Tacit.* Deposcere aliquem morti. *Id.* Audacia in periculis deposcendis, *in courting or braving danger.*

DĔPŎSĬTĀRĬŬS (depono), ii, m. *a depositary, trustee.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *he who makes a deposit.* *Pandect.*

DĔPŎSĬTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a depositing for safe keeping.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a deposing, degrading.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a pulling down.* *Pandect.* Ædificii depositio. —— ¶ Also, *the close of a sentence.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a deposition, giving of public testimony.* *Cod. Just.*

DĔPŎSĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a destroyer.* *Prudent.* Depositor Patris, Natique negator. —— ¶ Also, *he who resigns, lays down.* *Quintil.* Depositor tyrannidis. —— ¶ Also, *he who deposits, intrusts for safe keeping.* *Pandect.*

DĔPŎSĬTUM (Id.), i. n. *a deposit, trust.* *Cic.* Neque semper deposita reddenda. *Juvenal.* Si depositum non inficietur amicus. *Pandect.* Habere aliquid in deposito.

DĔPOSTŬLŌ (de & postulo), as, a. 1. *to require or demand earnestly,* ἐξαιτέω. *Auct. B. Hisp.*

DĔPRÆDĀTĬŌ (deprædor), ōnis, f. *a plundering, pillaging, ravaging.* *Lactant.*

DĔPRÆDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who plunders or pillages.* *Augustin.*

DĔPRÆDŎR (de & prædor), āris, dep. 1. *to plunder, pillage, ravage, depopulate,* καταουλάω. *Justin.* Victor agros deprædatur.

DĔPRÆSENTĬĀRUM (de præsentia rerum), adverb, *at this time, for the present.* *Petron.* Alioquin jam tibi depræsentiarium reddidissem.

DĔPRĀVĀTĒ (depravatus), adverb, *corruptly, wrongly, against right or reason.* *Cic.*

DĔPRĀVĀTĬŌ (depravo), ōnis, f. *a depraving, corrupting, distorting, vitiating.* *Cic.* Oris depravatio. *Id.* Distortio et depravatio membrorum. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Depravatio verbi, *a giving a wrong meaning to, putting a wrong construction upon, misinterpretation.* *Id.* Depravatio et fœditas turpificati animi.

DĔPRĀVŌ (de & pravus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprave, spoil, corrupt, vitiate, impair, mar, worsen,* σκολιόω, διαφθείρω, κακόνω. *Plin.* Oculi depravantur. *Cic.* Ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi depravare videtur. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Plebem consiliis depravare. *Cic.* Campanos nimiæ rerum omnium copiæ depravabant. *Id.* Puer indulgentia depravatus. *Id.* Mores cantus dulcedine depravati.

DĔPRĔCĀBUNDŬS (deprecor), a, um, adject. *entreating earnestly.* *Tacit.* Deprecabundus, et genibus Principis accidens.

DĔPRĔCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a praying earnestly.* *Cic.* Aggrediar ad crimen cum illa deprecatione. *Id.* Nulla erat æquitatis deprecatio. *Curt.* Abnuens deprecationem pro illis suæ convenire fortunæ, *intercession.* —— ¶ Also, *deprecating, praying earnestly against, a deprecation.* *Cic.* Deprecatio periculi. *Petron.* supplicii. *Plin.* Parietes incendiorum deprecationibus conscribuntur. —— ¶ Also, *a refusing, refusal.* *Quintil.* Veniam meæ deprecationis. —— ¶ Also, *the repelling of an accusation.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *an imprecation.* *Cic.* Deprecatio deorum, *h. e.* in an oath, *the imprecating the vengeance of the gods.* *Plin.* Defigi diris deprecationibus.

DĒPRĔCĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *deprecative.* Martian. Capell.

DĒPRĔCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that sues or entreats for another; an intercessor.* Cic. Miseriarum deprecator. Id. Deprecatores periculi. Id. Mittere legatos et deprecatores ad aliquem. Id. Deprecator pro periculo alicujus.

DĒPRĔCĀTRĪX (deprecator), īcis, f. *she that intercedes.* Ascon.

DĒPRĔCŎR (de & precor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray for, or entreat earnestly, supplicate, beseech, sue, beg,* καταδέομαι, παραιτέομαι. Petron. Sic deprecatus sum numina. Cic. Sibi exsilium et fugam deprecaretur. Hirt. Deprecari sibi vitam. Cic. Ad pacem deprecandam. Cic. Multorum vitam est a L. Sulla deprecatus, *obtained as a favor.* Id. De me deprecabor. Id. Pro me ipso deprecatus sum. — With *two accus.* Valer. Flacc. Hoc Superos deprecor. — Deprecati alicui, ne vapulet, *h. e.* deprecari pro aliquo. Plaut. — With *ut* and *quin.* Senec. Deos deprecari, ut remittant minas. Liv. Non deprecor quominus *or* quin. — Cic. Nullæ erunt imagines quæ me a vobis deprecentur, *intercede for me with you.* —— ¶ Also, *to deprecate, avert by prayer, pray against, beg to be freed from.* Cic. Deprecari mortem et sanguinem alicujus. Liv. Ad deprecandam iram Senatus. Cic. Nullam ab sese calamitatem deprecari. Lucan. Non deprecor hosti servari. —— ¶ Also, *to excuse, plead in excuse.* Sallust. Errasse regem, deprecati sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to avert, remove, drive or turn away.* Cic. Claudii invidiam deprecabatur. Id. Summæ improbitatis odium deprecari. Cic. Ut eorum iratos animos, atque horribiles impetus deprecetur, *h. e.* precibus flectat, molliat, retardet. —— ¶ Also, *to imprecate.* Catull. Quasi non totidem mox deprecer illi, *as though I did not pray just as much evil upon her head.* Apul. Diras devotiones in eum deprecata. —— ¶ Also, *to ask pardon.* Cic. Profectus in Asiam ut deprecaretur. —— ¶ Also, *to dissuade.* Senec. Non deprecor, non hortor. Propert. Lecto te deprecor uno, *pray you to abstain from.* —— ¶ Also, *Pass.*; Justin. Deprecati belli, *averted by prayer.* — Apul. Deprecato numine, *solicited.*

DĒPRĔHENDŎ (de & prehendo), and **DĒPRENDŎ**, is, di, sum, a. 3. *to seize, catch, take unawares, overtake,* καταλαμβάνω. Curt. Si quos ventus deprehendit. Cæs. Naves in portu deprehenderat. Ovid. Cervus deprensus ab ursis. —— ¶ Also, *to catch in the fact, take in the act, detect, surprise.* Cic. Deprehendere aliquem in manifesto scelere. Id. Deprehendi in adulterio. Horat. Quid si me stultior deprehenderis, *you are found to be more foolish than I.* Quint. Orator deprensus, *taken unawares.* —— ¶ Figur. Senec. Verba deprendit quies, *h. e.* mors verba loquentis interrupit. —— ¶ Also, *to find, discover, perceive, discern.* Cic. Venenum deprehendere in manibus alicujus. Id. Facinora oculis deprehendere. Plin. Rationem deprehendendi falsas gemmas, *of detecting, knowing.* Id. Heliotropium deprehendit defectus solis, *shows, indicates.* Id. Genera gummi deprehenduntur odore, colore, pondere. Id. Conferunt rura deprehendendo cœlo, *to discover the various changes of the atmosphere.* Claudian. Arcanos Nili deprendite fontes. Plin. Splendor deprehendit, an æs satis recoctum sit. Quintil. Experimento deprehendere. Valer. Flacc. Styga transmisso deprendere visu, *reach, discover.*

DĒPRĔHENSĬŎ (deprehendo), ōnis, f. *a seizing, taking, surprising, catching, discovery.* Cic. Veneni deprehensio.

DĒPRESSĒ (depressus), adv. *deeply.* Senec. Depressius specus fodere.

DĒPRESSĬŎ (deprimo), ōnis, f. *a depression.* Vitruv. Fundamentorum ad solidum depressio, *a sinking.* Macrob. Depressio nasi, *h. e.* nasus sinus.

DĒPRESSŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *pressed down, depressed, sunk.* Cic. Ad mentum depresso supercilio. Sallust. Locus duodecim pedes humi depressus. Cic. Classis depressa. Plin. Ep. Humilius et depressius iter, *low.* Id. Ædes multo depressior. Auct. ad Herenn. Depressissima voce uti.

DĒPRĔTĬŎ (de & pretium), as, a. 1. *to bring down to a lower price, depreciate.* Tertull. — Hence, — ātor, ōris, m. Id.

DĒPRĬMŎ (de & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press or weigh down, depress, sink,* καταπιέζω. Cic. Ut terram et maria deprimat. Nepos. Multas naves deprimit, *sinks.* Cato. Vitem in terram deprimere. Plin. Vitis evocatur in palmites, aut deprimitur in propagines, *propagated by layers.* Pallad. Semen siccatum deprimere, *to sow.* Tacit. Deprimere fossas, *to hollow out, sink.* — Figur. Cic. Meam fortunam deprimitis. Auct. ad Herenn. Causam adaugere, aut deprimere. Quintil. Elocutio attollit, aut deprimit. Liv. Deprimendi hostis causa, *to alarm or discourage.* Senec. Vide ne te ulla res deprimat. Gell. Deprimere et sedare impetum vocis. Plin. Paneg. Rectos ac vividos animos contundere ac deprimere. Cic. Veritatem deprimere, *to suppress.* Nepos. Preces ejus taciturna obstinatione depressit, *refused to listen to.*

DĒPRŒLĬANS (de & prœlior), antis, particip. *warring, waging war.* Horat. Ventos æquore fervido deprœliantes.

DĒPRŌMŎ (de & promo), is, ompsi *or* omsi, omptum *or* omtum, a. 3. *to draw, take, or fetch out, draw forth,* προφέρω, ἐκφέρω. Horat. Deprome quadrimum Sabina merum diota. Virg. Ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam. Cic. Pecuniam ex arca depromere. — Figur. Cic. Juris utilitas vel a peritis, vel de libris depromi potest. Id. Depromenda sæpe oratio est ex jure civili. Id. Verba domo patroni depromere.

DĒPRŎPĔRŎ (de & propero), as, a. 1. *to make great haste, hasten,* κατασπεύδω. Horat. Deproperare coronas. Plaut. Prius deproperant sedulo sacrificare.

DĒPSĪTĪCĬŬS, or **DĒPSĪTĪTĬŬS** (depso), a, um, adject. *kneaded, moulded with the hand.* Cato. Panem depsititium.

DĒPSŎ (δεψέω), is, psui, pstum, a. 3. *to knead, or mould, work dough till it be soft; to tan or curry leather.* Cato. Farinam depsere. Varr. Molere et depsere. Cato. Coria depsere. —— ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. Cic.

DĒPŬDESCŎ (de & pudesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become shameless.* Apul.

DĒPŬDET (de & pudet), ebat, uduit, impers. 2. *to be greatly ashamed.* Vellei. Eum non depuderet mare infestare. —— ¶ Also, *to be past shame, be not ashamed.* Ovid. Depuduit. Id. Quæ depuduit (sc. me) ferre, tulisse pudet. Senec. Assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat.

DĒPUGNĀTĬŎ (depugno), ōnis, f. *fight, battle, contest.* Cato.

DĒPUGNŎ (de & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fight eagerly, fight it out, contend, engage,* διαμάχομαι. Liv. Cum Gallis depugnavit. Cic. Cum Ajax depugnaturus esset cum Hectore. Plin. Depugnare classe. Cic. Paratæ ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, *to decide every thing by a single battle.* Cæs. Acie instructa depugnare. — Also, applied to gladiators. Cic. Cum sontes ferro depugnabant. —— ¶ Passiv. imperson. Cic. Ante depugnabitur. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Voluptas depugnat cum honestate. Plaut. cum fame. Id. cum animo suo, *to contend with his own inclinations.* — With the *dative.* Sil. Depugnare morti.

DĒPULSĬŎ (depello), ōnis, f. *a driving away, removal.* Cic. Servitutis depulsio. Id. Depulsio doloris. —— ¶ Figur. *defence.* Cic. Intentio est, injuria sororem occidisti: depulsio est, jure occidi.

DĒPULSŎ (freq. from depello), as, a. 1. *to thrust or push aside.* Plaut.

DĒPULSŎR (depello), ōris, m. *he that rejects, repels.* Cic. Depulsor dominatus.

DĒPULSŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fitted to avert.* Ammian. Sacra depulsoria.

DĒPUNGŎ (de & pungo), is, a. 3. *to prick, note by pricking.* Pers. Depunge, ubi sistam, *h. e.* indica locum, ubi sistam.

DĒPURGĀTĪVŬS (depurgo), a, um, adj. *purgative, purifying.* Cæl. Aurelian.

DĒPURGŎ (de & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge, purify, cleanse, make clean.* Cato. Terram depurgato ab herba, *clear.*

DĒPŬTŎ (de & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prune, cut, or lop off,* κατατέμνω. Cato. Vineam primum deputato. Colum. Palmites falce deputandi. Ovid. Falx deputat umbras, *h. e.* ramos umbrantes. —— ¶ Also, *to imagine, esteem, consider, think, judge,* νομίζω. Cic. Deputare se dignum quovis malo. Terent. Deputare parvi pretii operam alicujus. —— ¶ Terent. Deputare secum rationes, *to make up his accounts, draw conclusions.* —— ¶ Also, *to destine, doom.* Sulpic. Sever. Accusatores deputari leonibus præcepit. —— ¶ Tertull. Deputare aliquid delicto, *to esteem as a fault.*

DĒPȲGIS (de & pyga), e, adj. *with little or no buttocks.* Horat.

DĒQUĒ, adverb. See *Susque.*

DĒQUĔRŎR (de & queror), queréris, questus sum, dep. 3. *to lament, complain greatly,* μέμφομαι. Valer. Flacc.

DĒRĀDŎ (de & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. *to scrape, shave, or pare off.* Cato. De virga lauri deradito. Gell. Deradere capillum ex capite. Plin. Derasum caput. Plin. Epist. Margo derasus, *worn smooth.*

DĒRCĔTIS, is, and **DĒRCĔTŌ**, us, f. Δερκέτις, and Δερκετώ, *a Syrian goddess, also called Atargatis, worshipped under the form of a fish.* Ovid. and Plin.

DĒRĔLICTĬŎ (derelinquo), ōnis, f. *a dereliction, leaving, forsaking, deserting, abandoning.* Cic.

DĒRĔLICTŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Derelictio.* Gell.

DĒRĔLINQUŎ (de & relinquo), is, īqui, ictum, a. 3. *to abandon, leave, forsake, desert,* καταλείπω. Cic. Derelinquo causam. Id. Totas orationes derelinquere. Cæs. Naves ab æstu derelictæ. Cic. Serere in derelicto solo. —— ¶ Also, *to leave by will, bequeath.* Arnob. —— ¶ Also, *to leave, leave behind.* Curt. Præsidium dereliquit.

DĒRĔPENTĒ (de & repente), adverb, *suddenly, all on a sudden,* ἐξαίφνης. Cic.

DĒRĔPENTĪNŌ (de & repentino) adverb, *very suddenly.* Apul.

DĒRĒPŎ (de & repo), is, epsi, eptum, n. 3. *to creep down.* Plin. Arborem aversi derepunt. Phædr. Derepit ad cubile setosæ suis. — Also, *to descend.* Varr. Non vides deos derepere ad hominum fana?

DĒRĪDĔŎ (de & rideo), es, īsi, īsum, a. 2. *to laugh at, deride, laugh to scorn,* καταγελάω. Cic. Omnes istos deridete. Terent. Ultro etiam derisum advenit.

DĒRĪDĬCŬLUM (derideo), i, n. *a laughing-stock, object of scorn or ridicule.* Plaut. Deridiculi gratia, *to make a jest of one.* Tacit. Esse deridiculo.

DĒRĪDĬCŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *ridiculous, laughable, silly, foolish.* Plaut. Deridiculus omnibus. Varr. Quod est deridiculum.

DĒRĬGŎ (de & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. Cæs. Derectus ad perpendiculum, *sunk perpendicularly.*

DĒRĬPĬŎ (de & rapio), is, ipui, eptum, a. 3. *to take, or pull down, snatch or take away,* ἀφαρπάζω. Virg. Colaque prælorum fumosis deripe tectis. Horat. Polo deripere lunam, *draw down.* Id. Deripere horreo amphoram. Plaut. Capillo aliquem de ara deripere, *to tear or drag away.* Virg. Vagina deripit ensem. Senec. Deripere infulas capiti, *tear off.* Ovid. Derepta leoni pellis. — Figur. Cic. Quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *h. e.* detraxisset.

DĒRĪSĬŎ (derideo), ōnis, f. *a laughing to scorn, mocking; a laughing-stock.* Arnob.

DĒRĪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mocker, scoffer.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a jester, buffoon.* Horat. Imi derisor lecti. —— ¶ Also, *a mimic.* Martial. —— ¶ Also, *a flatterer.* Horat.

DĒRĪSŬS (Id.), us, m. *derision, scorn, mockery.* Quintil. A derisu non procul abest risus. Sueton. Usque ad ineptias atque derisum, *so as to make himself laughed at.* Tacit. Derisui esse, *to be ridiculous.*

DĒRĪVĀTĬŎ (derivo), ōnis, f. *a draining*

of water, turning of water out of its course. Cic. Derivationes fluminum. —— ¶ Also, the derivation of words. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, the use of one word for another of similar meaning. Quintil. Derivatio verborum, ut pro avaro parcum vocemus.

DĒRĪVŌ (de & rivo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to drain or convey water from its regular course, derive or turn off into a different channel. Cæs. Aqua ex flumine derivata. Plaut. Derivare sibi aquam de fluvio. — Figur. Horat. Hoc fonte derivata clades. Cic. Culpam derivare in aliquem, turn upon another, impute to another. Id. Derivandi criminis causa, with a view to lay the blame elsewhere. Id. Partem aliquam in Asiam derivare curæ et cogitationis tuæ, to turn. Terent. Derivare in se iram alicujus, to bring down upon himself. Cic. Derivare alio responsionem suam, to direct his reply to another subject. Lucret. Derivare queunt animum curaque levare, h. e. avocare, avertere, divert, distract.

DERŌDO. See Derosus.

DĒRŎGĀTĬŌ (derogo), ōnis, f. the taking of a clause from an old law by a new one. Auct. ad Herenn.

DĒRŎGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a detracter. Sidon.

DĒRŎGITŌ (de & rogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ask of one. Plaut.

DĒRŎGŌ (de & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take away or repeal some clause of an old law by a new one. Cic. De lege aliquid derogari. Auct. ad Herenn. Cui legi abrogatum vel derogatum sit. —— ¶ Figur. to derogate or take from, abate, lessen, diminish, ἀφαιρεῖν. Cic. Non ego nationi huic fidem derogo. Id. Derogare de fide testium, to hurt the credit of. Id. Non enim mihi tantum derogo, I will not so far detract from my own merits. Id. Derogare aliquid de magnificentia. Id. aliquid ex æquitate. Tacit. Derogare juri.

DĒRŌSUS (derodo), a, um, particip. gnawed, nibbled. Cic. Derosos a muribus clypeos.

DĒRŪNCĪNŌ (de & runcino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to smooth or shave with a plane. — Figur. Plaut. Ut lepide deruncinavit militem! cheated!

DĒRŬŌ (de & ruo), is, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. to pull or take down, take away. Senec. Hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat. — Figur. Cic. De laudibus Dolabellæ deruam cumulum. —— ¶ Also, neut.; to fall down. Apul.

DĒRUPTUS (de & ruptus), a, um, adject. broken, steep, craggy, precipitous. Tacit. Collis arduus et deruptus. Liv. Præcipites deruptæque utrinque angustiæ. Id. Altior deruptiorque undique tumulus. Liv. Derupta, sc. loca.

DĒSĂCRŌ (de & sacro), as, a. 1. to consecrate, make sacred. Stat. Quercum desacraverat. —— ¶ Also, to deify. Capitolin.

DĒSÆVĬŌ (de & sævio), is, n. 4. to rage. Virg. Toto desævit in æquore victor. Id. Dum pelago desævit hiems. Horat. Tragica desævit in arte. —— ¶ Also, to give over raging. Lucan. Nec, dum desæviat ira, exspectat.

DĒSĀLTŌ (de & salto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dance. Sueton.

DĒSCĒNDŌ (de & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. to go or come down, descend, καταβαίνω. Cic. In inferiorem ambulationem descendimus. Id. Descendere de Rostris. Id. ex equis, to alight, dismount. Id. de cælo. Horat. cælo. Virg. Cælo descendere ab alto. Cæs. ex loco superiore in planitiem. Id. in naves hostium. Cic. Descendimus ad nostras naviculas. Hirt. Descendere valle prærupta, to descend through a valley. Ovid. per clivum. Liv. in æquum, to go down to the plain. Curt. Mare in campos descendit, inundates. Id. Vestis descendit ad genua, comes down to the knees. Ovid. Coma ex humeris descendit in armos. Petron. Capilli descendentes ab aure. Id. A regione gubernaculorum funis descendit, hangs. —— ¶ Also, absol., Descendere, to alight from on horseback, dismount. Plaut. —— ¶ With the dative, poetic. Sil. Descendere nocti, h. e. ad inferos. —— ¶ Used in reference to the Roman forum, because it lies below the hills, upon which the houses mostly stood. — Cic. Descendere in forum. Liv. ad forum. Sueton. ad comitia. And absol. Cic. Hodie non descendit, does not make his appearance in the forum. —— ¶ Also, to penetrate, sink into, pierce. Liv. Ferrum in corpus descendit. Flor. Gladiis descendere in jugulos. Virg. Toto descendit corpore pestis, the fire spreads itself through every part of the fleet. Stat. Galeas vetant descendere cristæ, to sink. Plin. Descendit in rimam calamus. Id. Fulmen descendit in terram. Colum. Rapæ in altum descendunt, strike root. — Figur. Sallust. Verbum in pectus altius descendit. Senec. Altius injuriæ, quam merita descendunt. —— ¶ Also, Cels. Olera celeriter descendunt, pass through, are digested. Plin. Ubi pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. —— ¶ Also, to sink, settle. Plin. Ep. Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Descendit in causam. Liv. Si semel in causam descenderit, if he once engages in the affair. So, Tacit. Descendere in partes. Horat. Descendat in judicis aures. Quintil. Descendere a genere ad speciem. Justin. Regnum ad Astyagen descendit. Pers. In se se descendere! to look into himself, examine himself. Stat. Quanto descendit vulnus hiatu! yawns, gapes. —— ¶ Also, to stoop, condescend. Virg. Preces descendere in omnes, to have recourse. Plin. Ep. Descendere ad curas alicujus. Quintil. Ad intellectum audientis descendere, to adapt himself to the capacity. Cic. Ad animi remissionem descendere. Id. Ad inimicitias descendere. Id. Videte, quo descendam, how ready I am to accommodate. Id. Descendo, æqua enim conditio proponitur, I yield, I acquiesce. Cæs. Descendere ad sententiam alicujus, to coincide with his way of thinking. Id. Ad omnia se descendere paratum, ready to encounter any danger whatsoever. Pollio ad Cic. Ad extremum auxilium descendere, to have recourse to. —— ¶ Descendere in certamen, in aciem, in dimicationem, &c. to enter into battle, fight, engage, &c. Cic. —— ¶ Also, to be descended from. Pandect. Descendere a patriciis. Hence, Id. Descendentes, descendants. —— ¶ Also, deviate from, differ from. Quintil. Ab antiquis descenderat. —— ¶ Also, to resemble. Plin. Quintum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit, is nearly allied to, resembles strongly. —— ¶ And passiv. Plin. Latitudo descenditur. —— ¶ Likewise, impersonal. Cic. Sonorum gradibus descenditur. Tacit. Eo descensum credebant, ut, that matters were come to such a pass, that. Id. Eo contemptionis descensum esse, ut, &c.

DĒSCENSĬŌ (descendo), ōnis, f. a going down, descending, descent. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the steps or platforms in baths. Plin. Ep.

DĒSCENSUS (Id.), us, m. a descent. Virg. Facilis descensus Averni. Sallust. Qua illi descensus erat. Plin. Ipso descensu speluncæ, at the mouth.

DĒSCISCŌ (de & scisco), is, scīvi & scii, scītum, n. 3. to withdraw himself, stand aloof, revolt, alter, change, ἀφίσταμαι. Cic. A me ipso non desciverim. Id. A populo R. pestiferi cives desciverint. Liv. Ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit. Nepos. Ab hoc viro filius descit. Colum. Vitis desciscit, degenerates. Plin. Humidum solum desciscit in pratum, degenerates. Cic. Desciscere ab antiqua institutione. Id. a pristina causa. Id. a veritate. Id. a vita, h. e. vita excedere. Plin. Ep. a consuetudine parentum. Sueton. Ad sævitiam descivit. —— ¶ Passiv. impersonal. Vellei. Præcipiti cursu a virtute descitum.

DĒSCŌBĪNŌ (de & scobina), as, a. 1. to scrape or pare off. Varr.

DĒSCRĪBŌ (de & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write over, copy, transcribe, ἀπογράφω. Cic. Describere librum ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, to write. Virg. In cortice fagi carmina descripsi. —— ¶ Also, to paint. Plaut. Describere ejus formam. —— ¶ Also, to draw, delineate. Cic. Archimedes in pulvere quædam describit, describes. Liv. Formas in pulvere descripserat. Virg. Cælique meatus describent radio. —— ¶ Figur. to express, describe. Cic. Definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda. Auct. ad Herenn. Vocabuli sententiam breviter describere, to explain. Nepos. Describere aliquid versibus. Cic. Hominum sermones moresque describere. — With the infinit. Ovid. Descripsit corrumpi semina matrum. —— ¶ Also, to draw out, derive, deduce. Horat. Unde ego descripsi præcepta hæc. —— ¶ Also, to arrange, class. Cic. Civitates in provincias descripsit. —— ¶ Also, to divide, distribute. Cic. Duodena describit in singulos homines jugera. Id. Descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia, you have marked out. Liv. In duodecim menses describit annum. —— ¶ Also, to tax, cess, impose. Cæs. Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. Justin. Describere alicui tributum in tutelam classis. —— ¶ Also, to designate, mark out, brand. Cic. Me latronem ac sicarium describebant. Horat. Si quis erat dignus describi. —— ¶ Also, to determine, regulate. Cic. Magistratus debet jura describere. Id. Pretio, non æquitate jura describere. —— ¶ Also, to assign. Plin. Descriptis stellis in deos. Horat. Descriptas servare vices.

DĒSCRIPTĒ (descriptus), adverb, in good order, methodically, distinctly. Cic.

DĒSCRIPTĬŌ (describo), ōnis, f. a writing out, copy, transcript, description, arrangement, disposition, distribution, division. Cic. Regionum descriptio. Id. Mea descriptio, the design is mine. Id. Descriptio ædificandi. Id. Descriptiones temporum. Sueton. Legionum et auxiliorum descriptio, a roll, register. Cic. Celebrare descriptionem servorum vicatim toto urbe. Id. Juris æqua descriptio. —— ¶ Also, order, arrangement. Cic. Urbs descriptione ædificiorum et pulcritudine nobilis. Id. Campani superbi urbis salubritate, descriptione, pulcritudine. Id. Descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta, the system of government. —— ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Cic. Nominis brevis et aperta descriptio. Id. Hæc est fere descriptio officii.

DĒSCRIPTĬUNCŬLA (diminut. from descriptio), æ, f. a short description. Senec.

DĒSCRIPTŎR (describo), ōris, m. a describer. Lactant.

DĒSCRIPTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. Cic. Natura nihil est descriptius, more orderly arranged.

DĒSCRŎBŌ (de & scrobs), as, a. 1. Tertull. Gemmas descrobare auro, to set in gold.

DĒSĔCŌ (de & seco), as, ĕcui, ectum, a. 1. to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. Cic. Partes ex toto desecans. Liv. Desecta seges. Cæs. Aures desectæ. Ovid. Desecare crinem.

DĒSĔCRŌ, same as Desacro. Plin.

DĒSĔNESCŌ (de & senesco), is, senui, n. 3. to grow old. Sallust. fragm. Nisi cum ira belli desenuisset.

DĒSĔRŌ, is, ēvi, itum. See Desitus.

DĒSĔRŌ (de & sero), is, erui, ertum, a. 3. to abandon, leave, forsake, desert, ἀπολείπω. Cic. Deserere ac derelinquere aliquem. Plaut. Genua hunc cursorem deserunt. Cic. Tardius fama deseret Curium. Id. Aratores agros deserunt. Id. Non deseram fratris preces. Id. Deserere vitam. Id. causam suam. Id. jus suum. Id. ullam officii partem. Cæs. Socios deserere. Id. Exercitum deserere, to desert from. Quintil. Ire in aciem coactus, deseruit, he deserted. Ovid. Deseror conjuge. Cic. A ceteris oblectationibus deseror. Id. Nisi me lucerna desereret, if the oil did not fail me. Id. A mente non deseror, h. e. firma mente sum. Ovid. Deseret ante dies, quam, time would fail me before.

DĒSERPŌ (de & serpo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. to creep down, or along. Stat.

DĒSERTĬŌ (desero), ōnis, f. an abandoning, forsaking. Liv. Desertio juris humani. —— ¶ Also, desertion. Pandect.

DĒSERTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one who forsakes or abandons. Cic. Communis salutis desertor. Id. Desertor amicorum. —— ¶ Also, a deserter. Cæs. Desertores et proditores. Curt. Desertores et transfugæ.

DESERTRIX (desertor), īcis, f. *she that deserts or abandons.* Tertull.

DESERTUS, a, um, particip. from desero. —— ¶ Also, adj. *desert, lonely, uninhabited.* Cic. Desertissima solitudo. *Id.* Locus desertior. *Id.* Via deserta et inculta.

DESERTUM (desertus), i, n. *a desert.* Virg. Libyæ deserta peragro. *Id.* Parnassi deserta per ardua. *Plin.* Vasta deserta. *Prudent.* In deserto.

DESERVIO (de & servio), is, a. 4. *to take care of, attend to,* θεραπεύω, ὑπουργέω. *Cic.* Si vigiliæ deserviunt amicis, præsto sunt omnibus. *Id.* Deservire corpori. *Plin. Paneg.* Deservire honoribus. *Id. Ep.* Deservire studiis, *to apply to.*

DESES (desidio), īdis, adj. *idle, slow, indolent, inactive, sluggish.* Liv. Desidem regem. *Lucan.* Natura deside torpet orbis. *Stat.* Deses annus, *h. e.* in quo nihil agitur.

DESICCO (de & sicco), as, a. 1. *to dry up, exhaust of moisture.* Plaut.

DESIDEO (de & sedeo), es, ēdi, ēssum, n. 2. *to sit still, sit idle, loiter, remain inactive,* κάθημαι, ῥαθυμέω. *Terent.* Frustra ibi totum desedi diem. *Phædr.* Aquila desidet ramis. *Sueton.* Desidere in discrimine sociorum. —— ¶ Also, *to go to stool.* Cels.

DESIDERABILIS (desidero), e, adj. *desirable, regretted.* Liv. Suis vitiis desiderabilem efficere avum. *Sueton.* Successore desiderabilior.

DESIDERATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a desiring, wishing, or longing for.* Cic.

DESIDERATIVA (Id.), verba, *indicating a wish, desiderative.* Augustin.

DESIDERATUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *desired, wished for.* Plin. Blandissima et desideratissima promissa. — Also, *missing, lost.* Cæs. Nulla nave desiderata. *Id.* Perpauci ex hostium numero desiderati.

DESIDERIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a longing for, desire, love, affection.* Cic. Desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videndi. *Id.* Ut desiderium mei vos teneret. *Id.* Teneri desiderio alicujus rei. *Terent.* Te desiderium Athenarum cepit. *Id.* Magno desiderio fuit ei filius. *Cic.* Relinquere desiderium sui apud aliquem. *Id.* Esse in desiderio rerum carissimarum, *h. e.* desiderare. *Id.* Brutus erat in desiderio civitatis, *h. e.* desiderabatur. *Horat.* Desiderique temperare poculum, *h. e. a philtre, love-potion.* —— ¶ Also, *grief for the want of any thing, regret.* Cic. Laborare ex desiderio. *Id.* Me tanto desiderio afficis. *Id.* Triste alicui desiderium relinquere. *Id.* Desiderium tui discidii ferre. *Senec.* Desiderium absentiæ levant. —— ¶ Also, *exigency, need, want, necessity, inclination.* Plin. Ad jecinerum desideria. *Id.* Oris gutturisque desideriis. —— ¶ Also, *a term of endearment.* Cic. Valete, mea desideria, *my dears.* So, *Catull.* Desiderium meum. —— ¶ Also, *a request, petition, supplication.* Sueton. Donec desideria militum ordinarentur.

DESIDERO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to desire, wish, long for,* ἐπιθυμέω. *Cic.* Vires desidero adolescentis. *Id.* Nullam virtus aliam mercedem desiderat. *Id.* Opera non modo tempus, sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, *requires.* Plin. Desiderant rigari arbores, *require moisture.* —— ¶ Also, *to need, miss, complain of the want of, regret.* Cic. Quis congressum meum desideravit? *Id.* Sin erit bellum, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. *Id.* Neque quidquam ex fano desideratum est, *was missing.* Cæs. Milites sunt paulo minus septingenti desiderati, *were wanting or missing.* Horat. Sextilem totum desideror. —— ¶ *Senec.* Feminæ suos fortiter desideraverunt, *have borne the loss of firmly.*

DESIDIA (deses), æ, f. *sloth, slothfulness, idleness, want of exertion, inactivity.* Cic. Ne languori se desidiæque dedat. *Id.* Ab industria ad desidiam avocare aliquem. *Id.* Videbamus genus vitæ, desidiam, inertiam. —— ¶ *Apul.* Desidia maris, *the retiring of the sea.* Propert. Et longa faciem quærere desidia, *h. e. sitting long before the glass.*

DESIDIABULUM (desideo), i, n. *a lounging-place.* Plaut.

DESIDIES, ēi, f. the same as *Desidia.* Lucret.

DESIDIOSE (desidiosus), adverb, *slothfully, idly.* Lucret.

DESIDIOSUS (desidia), a, um, adject. *slothful, idle, lazy, inactive.* Cic. Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium. *Varr.* Desidiosiores. *Ovid.* O in corde meo desidiose puer! *h. e.* assidue sedens.

DESIDO (de & sido), is, ēdi, n. 3. *to sink or fall down,* καθιζάνω. *Cic.* Terræ desederint. *Liv.* Terra trium jugerum spatio caverna ingenti desederat, *had sunk or fallen in.* Justin. Undæ in imum desidunt. *Cels.* Ex urina quod desidit, album est, *what settles or subsides to the bottom.* Id. Tumor ex toto desidit, *assuages, subsides.* —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Desidentes mores, *degenerating, becoming worse and worse.*

DESIGNATE (designatus), adverb, *markedly, pointedly.* Gell.

DESIGNATIO (designo), ōnis, f. *a noting, specifying, disposition, arrangement.* Cic. Omnem totius operis designationem requiro. *Id.* Designationem meorum librorum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Sine designatione personarum et temporum. *Tacit.* Designatio consulatus, *appointment to.*

DESIGNATOR (designo), ōris, m. *a master of ceremonies in processions at funerals, plays, &c.* Horat. Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris. *Senec.* Designatores et libitinarii. *Plaut.* Neu designator præter os obambulet, dum histrio in scena siet. —— ¶ Also, *the president at public spectacles.* Pandect. Designatores ministerium, non artem ludicram exercent.

DESIGNO (de & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, mark out.* Cic. Designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. —— ¶ Also, *to signify, denote, mean.* Cæs. Hac oratione Dumnorigem designari sentiebat. *Cic.* Quæ notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter. —— ¶ Also, *to fix upon, choose.* Cic. Ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit. *Id.* Consul designatus, *consul elect.* Id. Designatus civis, *destined to be.* —— ¶ Also, *to fix, appoint.* Cic. Locum sepulcro designat. —— ¶ *Terent.* Modo quid designavit? *what prank has he played?* Horat. Quid non ebrietas designat? *to what lengths will drunkenness not go?* —— ¶ Designare nota ignaviæ, *to brand.* Liv. —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Designare aliquid verbis, *to describe.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark or sketch out, plan.* Virg. Urbem designat aratro. *Tacit.* Sulco designare oppidum. —— ¶ Also, *to signify, designate.* Varr. Nomina, quæ res communes designant.

DESILIO (de & salio), is, desilui *or* desilii, desultum, n. 4. *to jump or leap down, alight, vault,* καταπηδάω. *Virg.* Ab equo regina desiluit. *Horat.* Desilire lecto. *Cic.* Desilire de rheda. *Cæs.* Ex navi desilierunt. *Id.* Navibus desiliendum erat. *Plaut.* Desilire e scapha in terram. *Horat.* Desilire in arctum. *Cæs.* Equites ad pedes desilierunt, *alighted, dismounted.*

DESINO (de & sino), is, sivi *or* sii, situm, n. and a. 3. *to cease, leave off, give over, desist, end,* παύομαι. *Terent.* Jam jam desino. *Ovid.* Desierant imbres. *Cic.* Non desinam tua decreta defendere. *Id.* Jamdiu fieri desierunt. — Veteres orationes legi desitæ sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to abandon, desert.* Cic. Libenter artem desinerem. *Ovid.* Neque tu dominam desine. *Virg.* Desine versus. — With the *abl.* Cic. Desine communibus locis. *Prudent.* Desine ab unco. — With the *genit.* Horat. Desine querelarum. —— ¶ Also, *to decay, perish, die.* Plin. Ep. Fragilia et caduca, non minus quam ipsi homines, occidunt desinuntque. —— ¶ Also, *to end, terminate.* Horat. Atrum desinat in piscem. *Plin.* Gemma hæc in violam desinit, *h. e.* colorem habet violæ similem. *Flor.* Pyrenæus desinens, *h. e. the termination of the Pyrenees.* —— ¶ Also, *passiv. impersonal.* Ovid. Tunc bene desinitur. *Cic.* Contra eos desitum est disputari.

DESIPIENTIA (desipio), æ, f. *ignorance, folly.* Lucret.

DESIPIO (de & sapio), is, ui, n. 3. *to dote, be foolish, act foolishly,* παραφρονέω. *Cic.* Summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, dicebas. *Plaut.* Desipiebam mentis. *Horat.* Dulce est desipere in loco. *Cic.* Estne quisquam ita desipiens? *so foolish?* —— ¶ Also, *activ.; to make insipid.* Tertull.

DESISTO (de & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, n. 3. *to stand still, remain, to cease, give over, desist from, discontinue, leave off,* ἀφίσταμαι, ἀφίστημι. *Cic.* Pompeium hortari et orare non desistimus. *Vatin.* ad Cic. Non desistam, quin illum eruam. *Cic.* De sententia destitisti. *Id.* De illa mente desisteret. *Id.* Desistere a sententia. *Nep.* de contentione. *Cæs.* a defensione. *Virg.* pugnæ. *Cic.* accusatione. *Liv.* incepto. *Cic.* sententia. *Cæs.* itinere. —— ¶ Also, *to fail, be wanting.* Stat. Haud unquam justo mea cura labori destitit. —— ¶ Also, *to depart, go away.* Plaut. Quid ille autem abs te iratus destitit? —— ¶ Also, *passiv. imperson.* Plaut. Nunc jam istis rebus desisti decet. —— ¶ Also, *to cease.* Lucret. Nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus. *Varr.* Desistente autumno. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Sonus destitit in ore, *stuck in my throat.* —— ¶ Also, *activ.; to place.* Apul. In scopulo desiste puellam.

DESITUS, a, um, *laid aside, ceased, given over, left off,* particip. from desino. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, from desero, *sown, planted.* Varr.

DESOLO (de & solo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to leave alone, forsake, abandon.* Plin. Ep. Desolata templa. *Tacit.* Desolatus etiam servilibus ministeriis. *Virg.* Desolati manipli, *abandoned by their leaders.* —— ¶ Also, *to desolate, lay waste, ravage, destroy.* Virg. Ingentes desolavimus agros. *Stat.* Desolare urbes. —— ¶ *Petron.* Ævo desolata senectus, *h. e.* annis defecta.

DESOMNIS (de & somnus), e, adj. *sleepless, awake, watchful.* Petron.

DESORBEO (de & sorbeo), es, a. 2. *to suck or swallow up.* Tertull.

DESPECTATIO (despecto), ōnis, f. *a looking down, prospect.* Vitruv.

DESPECTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a contemner.* Tertull.

DESPECTIO (despicio), ōnis, f. *a contempt, despising.* Cic.

DESPECTO (de & specto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to look down upon,* καθοράω. *Virg.* Terras despectare. *Liv.* Regionem despectat oppidum, *overlooks.* —— ¶ Also, *to contemn, despise.* Tacit. Liberos despectare. *Id.* Ut ignavi despectarentur.

DESPECTOR (despicio), ōris, m. *a contemner, despiser.* Tertull.

DESPECTRIX (despector), īcis, f. *she that despises.* Tertull.

DESPECTUS (despicio), a, um, adject. *despised, contemned.* Cic. Despectissimi esse videamur.

DESPECTUS (Id.), us, m. *a looking down upon; a view from an elevated place.* Cæs. Erat ex oppido despectus in campum. *Id.* Oppidum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque habet. —— ¶ Also, *contempt.* Auct. ad Herenn.

DESPERANTER (desperans), adv. *hopelessly, despairingly.* Cic.

DESPERATE (desperatus), adv. *hopelessly, despairingly.* Augustin.

DESPERATIO (despero), ōnis, f. *a despairing; despair.* Cic. Omnium rerum desperatio. *Id.* Desperatio vitæ. *Id.* victoriæ. *Id.* Desperatione quærere aliquid, *through despair.* Id. A desperatione ad spem revocare aliquem. *Nepos.* Adducere aliquem ad desperationem. *Cæs.* Afferre cuipiam desperationem pacis. *Cic.* Magna desperatione affectus sum. — In the *plur.* Cic. Recordor desperationes eorum. —— ¶ Also, *boldness, audacity.* Apul.

DESPERATUS (despero), a, um, particip. and adject. *desperate, past hope, past cure.* Cic. Desperati senes. *Id.* Diuturni, et jam desperati morbi. *Id.* In rebus perditis et desperatis. *Id.* Hæc sunt multo desperatiora. *Id.* Desperatissimo perfugio uti.

DESPERNO (de & sperno), is, a. 3. *to despise, contemn.* Colum.

DESPERO (de & spero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to despair of, be without hope, despond,* δυσελπίζω. *Cic.* Ne temere desperet

propter ignaviam. *Ovid.* Desperat posse frui. *Cic.* Non despero, fore aliquando, qui. *Id.* Desperare de republica. *Id.* saluti suæ. *Id.* Sibi hic ipse desperat. *Id.* Suis fortunis desperare. *Id.* Cum oppido desperassent, *h. e.* de oppido. *Id.* honores. *Senec.* Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil. *Cic.* A Senatu desperasse, *h. e. to have despaired of obtaining from.* —— ¶ In *passiv.* *Cic.* Ab omnibus desperatus. *Id.* Sive restituimur, sive desperamur.

DĒSPICĀBĬLIS (despicor), e, adject. *despicable, contemptible.* *Ammian.*

DĒSPICĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a despising, contempt.* *Cic.*

DĒSPICĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *contemned, despised, looked upon with contempt.* *Terent.* Nostram adolescentiam habent despicatam. *Cic.* Despicatissimi hominis. —— ¶ Also, a *particip.* *despising.* *Aurel. Vict.* Primo ut deos venerati; deinde ut homines despicati.

DĒSPICĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *contempt.* *Plaut.* Me habes despicatui, *hold in contempt.* So, *Cic.* Si quis despicatui ducitur.

DĒSPICIĔNTĬA (despicio), æ, f. *a contemning, despising, looking upon with contempt.* *Cic.* In omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia.

DĒSPĬCĬŌ (de & specio) is, ēxi, ectum, a. 3. *to look down upon,* καταβλέπω, καθοράω. *Cic.* Ut ego te despiciam. *Colum.* Area a domino despici possit. *Plin.* Formare vultus suspicientes et despicientes. *Horat.* Despicere in vias. *Ovid.* de vertice montis Despicere in valles. ——¶ Figur. *to despise, look contemptuously upon.* *Cic.* Despicere et pro nihilo putare omnia. *Cæs.* Legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant. —— ¶ Also, *to pass by, overlook, disregard.* *Nepos.* Rei familiaris despexit fructum. *Cic.* Ut simul atque ille despexerit, *as soon as he should look away.* —— ¶ Also, *to refuse, disdain.* *Cæs.* Neque ullum laborem aut munus despiciens, &c.

DĒSPICŎR (despicio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to despise.* See *Despicatus.*

DĒSPŎLĬĀTĬŌ (despolio), ōnis, f. *a depriving, despoiling.* *Tertull.*

DĒSPŎLĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a spoiler, plunderer.* *Plaut.*

DĒSPŎLĬŌ (de & spolio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spoil, plunder, ravage, lay waste, pillage, strip, rob, deprive of.* *Cic.* Ad despoliandum Dianæ templum. *Cæs.* Despoliare armis. *Liv.* Despoliari triumpho. *Plaut.* Despoliare dorsum virgis, *to excoriate, take off the skin.* *Id.* Despoliare aliquem, *to rob.* *Id.* Digitos suos, *to pull the rings off.*

DĒSPŎNDĔŌ (de & spondeo), es, spondi and spŏpondi, sponsum, a. 2. *to promise, promise in marriage, betroth,* ἐγγυάω, μνηστεύω. *Plaut.* Tuam mihi desponde filiam. *Varr.* Qui spoponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur. *Cic.* Tulliolam Pisoni despondimus. — *Passiv. impersŏn.* *Terent.* Intus despondebitur. —— ¶ Also, *to espouse.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Cornificius Orestillæ filiam sibi despondit. —— ¶ Also, applied to other contracts. *Cic.* Bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, *make a promise of the sale of.* *Id.* Illam Bruto despondimus, *have promised to inscribe.* *Id.* Lentulus Hortensii domum sibi desponderat, *had thought himself sure of obtaining.* *Id.* Spes despondetur anno consulatus tui, *it is likely to be realized.* *Valer. Flacc.* Perjuria pœnis despondet, *h. e.* destinat pœnas perjuriis. —— ¶ Despondere animum, and Despondere, absol. *to be disheartened, to lose heart or courage, despair, despond.* *Liv.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to despair of obtaining.* *Colum.* Despondere sapientiam.

DĒSPŌNSĬŌ (despondeo), ōnis, f. *desponding, despairing.* *Cæl. Aur.*

DĒSPŌNSŌ (frequentat. from despondeo), as, a. 1. *to betroth.* *Sueton.*

DĒSPŪMŌ (de & spumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take off the froth, scum.* *Virg.* Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni. *Plin.* Despumatis subinde carnibus. —— ¶ Also, *to dress, boil.* *Valer. Flacc.* Ingenti despumat aheno. —— ¶ Figur. *to digest.* *Pers.* Despumare falernum. —— ¶ Also, *to rub, smooth, polish.* *Plin.* Pavimentum cote despumare. —— ¶ Also, *neut.: to work off the froth, to diminish in bulk.* *Pallad.* — Hence, Figur. *Senec.* Ut nimius ille fervor despumet, *abate.* —— ¶ Also, *to shed, pour down.* *Lucan.* Suppositas (luna) despumat in herbas, *deposits a frothy matter.* *Claudian.* Despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, *pours* or *brings down.*

DĒSPŬŌ (de & spuo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to spit, spit down or upon,* καταπτύω. *Liv.* Sacellum ubi nunc despui religio est, *men have a scruple to spit.* *Tibull.* Despuit in molles et sibi quisque sinus (for the purpose of averting evil influences, as of magic, infection, &c.). *Plin.* Despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est contagia regerimus. —— ¶ Hence, *to reject, abhor.* *Plaut.* Teque obsecro ut quæ locutus, despuas. *Pers.* Despuere in mores. *Catull.* Preces nostras, cave, despuas, *h. e.* despicias, improbes, *despise, slight, disdain.* *Senec.* Despuendæ sunt voluptates.

DĒSPŪTUM (despuo), i. n. *spittle.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

DĒSQUĀMŌ (de & squama), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scale, take off the scales,* ἐκλεπίζω. *Plaut.* Desquama pisces. —— ¶ Also, *to bark, peel off the bark.* *Plin.* Summo cortice desquamato. *Id.* Vestis desquamatur cimolia, *is scoured.* *Id.* Desquamata cum melle curat, *excoriated parts.*

DĒSTĔRTŌ (de & sterto), is, tui, n. 3. *to give over snoring.* *Pers.* Destertuit esse Mæonides, *h. e. gave over dreaming that he was.*

DESTILLO. See *Distillo.*

DĒSTĬMŬLŌ (de & stimulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to goad through; to run through, waste, consume.* *Plaut.* Bona destimulant. —— ¶ Also, *to stimulate, excite.* *Symmach.* Exercendi styli amore destimulor.

DĒSTĬNA (unc.), æ, f. *a tie, band; support, prop, stay.* *Vitruv.* Destinæ arcas non potuerint continere. — Figur. *Arnob.* Atlantem destinam cæli.

DĒSTĬNĀTĒ (destinatus), adverb, *obstinately.* *Ammian.* Destinate certans. *Id.* Destinatius repellens.

DĒSTĬNĀTĬŌ (destino), ōnis, f. *a purpose, design, resolution, determination, resolve.* *Plin.* Destinatio mortis suprema. *Id.* Porticum ex destinatione Agrippæ a sorore ejus inchoatam. *Id.* Fecit opus maximum æternitatis destinatione, *with the intention that it should endure forever.* —— ¶ Also, *a decision.* *Liv.* Nulli placere partium destinatio. *Petron.* Quam longe a destinatione sua jacet! *h. e.* loco, ad quem pervenire destinaverat.

DĒSTĬNŌ (destina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie, fasten by a tie,* ἐνδέω, καταδέω. *Cæs.* Rates ancoris destinabat. *Id.* falces laqueis. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to destine, doom,* προορίζω. *Liv.* Destinare ad mortem. *Virg.* Me destinat aræ. *Vel.* Domos publicis usibus destinare. —— ¶ Also, *to determine, resolve.* *Cæs.* Infectis iis quæ agere destinaverat. *Liv.* Morte sola vinci destinaverant animis. *Sueton.* Prœlia destinato sumebat. So, *Id.* Ex destinato attigit, *designedly, on purpose.* *Id.* Destinatum ei erat. —— ¶ Also, *to assign, appoint, fix.* *Cic.* Diem necis destinavisset. *Liv.* Tempus et locum destinare ad certamen. *Id.* Regnum sibi Hispaniæ destinaverant animis. —— ¶ Also, *to elect, choose.* Quem regem destinet. —— ¶ Also, *to depute, send.* *Sueton.* Legationem ad prætorianos destinaverunt. —— ¶ Also, *to prepare, design, purpose.* *Sueton.* De ampliando imperio plura in dies destinabat. —— ¶ Also, *to aim at.* *Liv.* Quem locum destinassent oris. *Id.* Destinatum petere. *Curt.* Adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat, *hit the mark.* —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Animis autem Zeuxippum auctorem destinabant cædis, *designate.* *Tacit.* Multos destinare, donec unus eligatur. —— ¶ Also, *to buy, purchase.* *Plaut.* Ædes quanti destinat? *Cic.* Quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron habebis, *bought for yourself.*

DĒSTĬTŬŌ (de & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to fix, place, or fasten down,* καθίστημι. *C. Gracchus* apud *Gell.* Palus destitutus est in foso. *Liv.* Ante tribunal regis destitutus. *Id.* Cohortes extra vallum destitutas invenit. *Curt.* Itaque mersa navis omnes destituit, *left them to go to the bottom.* *Cic.* Alios destitui in convivio, *scil.* ad ludibrium. —— ¶ Also, *to leave destitute, forsake, abandon,* ἀπολείπειν. *Plin.* Belluas reciprocans oceanus destituit. *Cic.* Qui ne sorti quidem fortunas nostras destituit, *left in the hands of fortune.* *Ovid.* Somnus me destituit. *Curt.* Mens eum destituit. *Liv.* A spe destitutus. *Cic.* Consiliis destitutus. *Sueton.* Destituto similis, *to one forlorn.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave off, break off.* *Liv.* Rem inchoatam turpiter destituere. *Ovid.* Inceptam destituisse fugam. *Propert.* Dryades solitos destituere choros. —— ¶ Also, *to revolt, desert.* *Sueton.* Alarum altera destituere conata est. *Id.* Principem terrarum orbis destituit. —— ¶ Also, *to cheat, trick, defraud.* *Horat.* Destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *cheated of their just reward, defrauded.* (See *Destitutio.*) *Liv.* Si spes destituat. *Cic.* Inducere, decipere, destituere.

DĒSTĬTŪTĬŌ (destituo), ōnis, f. *an abandoning, forsaking, leaving off.* *Sueton.* Post destitutionem, *after he was abandoned.* —— ¶ Also, *a failing to keep one's promise, a defrauding.* *Cic.* Destitutione perculsus Nævius.

DĒSTĬTŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who forsakes, deceives.* *Tertull.*

DĒSTRICTĒ (destrictus), adverb, *precisely, positively, strictly.* *Tertull.* Veritas Christiana destricte pronuntiat. *Plin. Ep.* Destricte minatus, *sharply.*

DĒSTRICTĪVŬS (destringo), a, um, adj. *having the property of removing, dissolving.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

DĒSTRICTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. (See *Destringo.*) —— ¶ Adj. *strict, severe.* *Val. Max.* Destricta censura.

DĒSTRINGŌ (de & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to strip, rub or pull off, scrape or pare off, pluck, snatch, tear off, take from, diminish,* ἀποψήχω, καταψήχω. *Colum.* Olivam manu destringere. *Quintil.* Destricti ramis cibi. —— ¶ Also, *to draw, unsheath.* *Cic.* Gladium destrinxit. *Liv.* Destrictis gladiis discinctos. —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* In singulos severitas Imperatoris destringitur, *h. e. is exercised.* —— ¶ Also, *to scrape with the* strigilis. *Plin. Ep.* Dum destringitur tergeturque, audiebat aliquid, aut dictabat. —— ¶ Also, *to cleanse, wipe clean.* *Plin.* Interanea destringere. —— ¶ Also, *to graze.* *Ovid.* Summum destringit arundo corpus. *Id.* Destricta sagitta pectora. *Id.* Destringere æquora alis, *to skim over.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin. Paneg.* Destringi aliquid et abradi bonis. *Phædr.* Contumelia destringere aliquem, *h. e.* præstringere, lædere. *Id.* Destringere scripta alicujus, *to censure, criticize.* *Ovid.* Destrictus nota, *h. e.* notatus. *Id.* Non ego mordaci destrinxi carmine quemquam, *have satirized, carped at, cavilled.* —— ¶ *Phædr.* Tunica ab humeris destricta, *gathered up, tied up.*

DĒSTRŪCTĬBĬLIS, and **DĒSTRŪCTĬLIS** (destruo), e, adj. *destructible.* *Lactant.*

DĒSTRŪCTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a pulling down, subversion, destruction.* *Sueton.* Murorum destructio. — Figur. *Quintil.* Destructio et confirmatio sententiarum, *refutation.*

DĒSTRŪCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *destructive.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

DĒSTRŪCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a destroyer.* *Tertull.*

DĒSTRŬŌ (de & struo), is, ūxi, ūctum, a. 3. *to pull down, destroy, ruin,* ἀνασκευάζω, ἀναιρέω. *Cic.* Ædificium destruit. *Virg.* Destruere mœnia. *Ovid.* Vetustas multa destruit. *Stat.* Crinemque manumque destruit, *h. e. strips of the crown and sceptre.* — Figur. *Vellei.* Defuisset fortunæ destruendi ejus locus, *h. e. of humbling.* *Curt.* Destruere magnitudinem alicujus. *Liv.* Id destruet ac demolietur. *Quintil.* Destruere tyrannidem. *Id.* Non modo non illustrabit orationem, sed etiam destruet, *will weaken it.* *Tacit.* Galbam invalidum senem contemptu inertiæ

destruebant, *disparaged, discredited.* Quintil. Destruere testem infamia criminum.

DĒSŬB (de & sub), prepos. *for* sub, *under.* Flor. Desub Alpibus.

DĒSŬBĬTŌ (de & subito), adverb, *all on a sudden, suddenly.* Terent.

DĒSŪDĀSCŌ (desudo), is, n. 3. *to sweat much.* Plaut.

DĒSŪDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sweating, sweat.* Jul. Firmic.

DĒSŪDŌ (de & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sweat greatly,* καθιδρόω. Cels. Lavari sæpe, ibique desudare. Prudent. Balsama surculo desudata. — Figur. Cic. In his desudans atque elaborans, *laboring greatly.* Claudian. Desudata judicia.

DĒSUĒFĂCĬŌ (de & sueo & facio), is, ēci, āctum, a. 3. *to make unaccustomed.* Cic. Multitudinem jam desuefactam a concionibus. Tertull. Habitus quædam desuefecerant, *had put out of use.*

DĒSUĒFĪŌ (de & sueo & fio), fis, irreg. n. *to become unaccustomed, grow out of use.* Varr. Sed minutatim desuefiunt.

DĒSUĒSCŌ (de & suesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to be unaccustomed or disused,* ἀπεθίζομαι. Sil. Antiquo patrum desuescit honori, *h. e. to become degenerate.* Quintil. Exerceri velint, et morari in desuescendis, *that must be left off.* — ¶ Also, *activ.*; Apul. Vocem desuescebant, *h. e.* silentium servabant. — ¶ Also, *to disuse.*; Titinn. apud Non. Desuevi, ne quo exiret.

DĒSUĒTŪDŌ (desuesco), ĭnis, f. *disuse, desuetude, discontinuance of practice or habit.* Liv. Armorum desuetudine. Pandect. Leges per desuetudinem abrogantur.

DĒSUĒTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. *unaccustomed, unused to.* Liv. Desueto clamorem pati. Virg. Resides animos desuetaque corda. Id. Desueta triumphis agmina. Stat. Rabiem desueta. — ¶ Also, *disused.* Virg. Diu desueta arma. Liv. Rem desuetam, *unusual.*

DĒSŪGŌ (de & sugo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to suck, extract by suction.* Pallad.

DĒSŬLCŌ (de & sulco), as, a. 1. *to plough, cleave.* Avien. Æquora desulcat glebæ ditis.

DĒSŬLTŌ (desilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to leap down.* Tertull.

DĒSŬLTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who leaps from one place to another; a leaper or vaulter from one horse to another, in the games of the circus.* Liv. Numidis, desultorum in modum, in recentem equum ex fesso transultare mos erat. — Figur. Ovid. Non sum desultor amoris, *a changeling.* Senec. Desultor bellorum civilium, *one who often changed sides.*

DĒSŬLTŌRĬŬS (desultor), a, um, adj. Sueton. Equi desultorii, *horses used by the* desultores. — ¶ Figur. Apul. Desultoria scientia, *h. e. magic.*

DĒSŬLTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that is inconstant.* Tertull.

DĒSŬLTŪRĂ (desilio), æ, f. *a leaping or jumping down.* Plaut.

DĒSUM (de & sum), dees, defui, irreg. n. *to fail, be wanting,* ἄπειμι, ἐλλείπω. Cic. Quibus otium defuit. Id. Ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis. Id. Ei paucæ centuriæ ad consulatum defuerunt. Id. Tibi nullum a me amoris officium defuit. Tacit. Nec deerat ipse vim principis complecti, nomen remittere. Capitolin. Nec defuit, ut Senatus falleretur. Tacit. Nec defuit Polycletus, quominus incederet. — ¶ Deesse officio suo, *and* deesse, absol., *to be wanting in his duty, fail in performing his duty.* Cic. Non deero officio, neque dignitati meæ. Id. Nos consules desumus. — ¶ Deesse occasioni, and Deesse sibi, *to lose, let slip; not to improve.* Cic. — ¶ Deesse alicui, *to neglect to serve, desert.* Cic. Bruto certe nullo loco deero. — ¶ Non desunt, *there are some who; there are who.* Plin. Nec defuere Geometræ, qui interpretarentur. — ¶ Non deest, *it is possible.* Sil. Nec cernere deerat lumina, *one might see.* — ¶ Also, *to be absent: not to be there.* Cic. Convivio puer defuit. Id. Ei bello defuisti. — ¶ The *future infin.* is defore; and *particip.*, defuturus. Cic. Arbitrabantur, non defore, qui illa restituerent. Id. Ne mihi superesse verba putes, quam dixeram defutura.

DĒSŪMŌ (de & sumo), is, umpsi *or* umsi, umptum *or* umtum, a. 3. *to take or pick out, choose,* παραλαμβάνω. Liv. Populum R. sibi hostem desumere. Horat. Sibi vacuas desumsit Athenas.

DĒSŬŌ (de & suo), is, a. 3. *to sow; to fasten.* Cato.

DĒSŬPĔR (de & super), adverb, *from above.* Cæs. Qui phalanges insilirent, et desuper vulnerarent. Virg. Nimbum desuper infundam. — ¶ Also, *above.* Virg. Silvis scena coruscis desuper imminet. — ¶ Also, *over.* Lucan. Desuper Alpis colles.

DĒSŬPERNĒ (de & superne), adverb, *from above.* Vitruv.

DĒSURGŌ (de & surgo), is, exi, ectum, n. 3. *rise from, rise.* Horat. Cœna desurgere. — ¶ Also, *to go to stool.* Scribon. Larg.

DĒTECTĬŌ (detego), ōnis, f. *an uncovering, revealing.* Tertull.

DĒTECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a revealer.* Tertull.

DĒTĔGŌ (de & tego), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 1. *to lay open, uncover, expose, disclose, detect, discover,* ἀποκαλύπτω. Plaut. Detexit ventus villam, *uncovered the roof.* Liv. Ædem detegit. Sueton. Detegere ossa alicujus, *to disinter, unbury.* Lucan. Strictum vagina detegit ensem. Virg. Puer caput detectus. Ovid. Laceros artus et grandia detegit ossa. Plaut. Detegetur corium de tergo meo, *h. e.* detrahetur. — Figur. Liv. Detegere insidias. Id. Detecta fraus. Ovid. Detegere furta. Plaut. Tempestas mihi modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, *h. e.* detraxit. Senec. Intimos affectus suos alicui detegere, *to reveal, communicate.* Sueton. Concilia conjuratorum detegere, *to expose.*

DĒTENDŌ (de & tendo), is, ndi, nsum, a. 3. *to unstretch, take down a tent.* Liv. Nautici tabernacula detendunt, *strike their tents.* Cæs. Signo profectionis dato, tabernaculisque detensis.

DĒTENTĀTŌR (detento), ōris, m. *one who holds back any one's right; a detainer.* Cod. Just.

DĒTENTĬŌ (detineo), ōnis, f. *the act of keeping back what belongs to another; detention.* Pandect.

DĒTENTŌ (frequentat. from detineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to detain, keep back.* Venant. Fort.

DĒTENTŌR (detineo), ōris, m. *a detainer.* Cod. Just.

DĒTĔPESCŌ (de & tepesco), is, pui, n. 3. *to grow cool.* Sidon.

DĒTERGĔŌ, es, and **DĒTERGŌ** (de & tergeo *or* tergo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. *to wipe off or away, brush, scour, cleanse, clean,* ἀποσμάω. Plin. Pelle falcem detergito. Liv. Detergere cloacas. Sueton. Fossas oblimatas detergere. Id. Sudorem frontis brachio detergere. Horat. Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cælo notus. Ovid. Lacrimas detersit pollice. Plaut. Mensam, quando edo, detergeo, *I lick the dishes clean.* — Detergere venenum, *to purge away.* Gell. — ¶ Also, *to break or pull off, nip or lop off, break, snap.* Cæs. Remos detergere contendebant. Liv. Asseribus falcatis detergebat pinnas, *swept off.* — ¶ Figur. *to take away, purge.* Columm. Detergere fastidia. Petron. Helleboro animum detersit. Cic. Primo anno octoginta detersimus, *h. e.* percepimus. Cic. Detersit sidera nubes, *obscured.*

DĒTĔRĬŌR (detero), ius, and superl. **DĒTERRĬMŬS**, a, um, adj. *worse, inferior, more degenerate.* Nepos. Peditatu erat deterior, *weaker.* Cic. Rem fecit deteriorem. Id. Via deterrima. Horat. Muræna deterior post partum carne futura, *not so savory.* Liv. Deteriore conditione esse. Cic. Deteriore jure esse. Id. Deteriore statu esse. Id. Unus omnium mortalium deterrimus. Tacit. Deferre aliquid in deterius. Id. Mutatus in deterius. Id. Vulgus ad deteriora promptum.

DĒTĔRĬŌRŌ (deterior), as, a. 1. *to make worse.* Symmach.

DĒTĔRĬŬS (Id.), adverb, *worse, after a worse manner.* Cic. Scripta deterius. Horat. Si placeant deterius, *h. e.* minus.

DĒTERMĬNĀBĬLĬS (determino), e, adj. *finite.* Tertull.

DĒTERMĬNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a boundary, conclusion, end.* Cic. Extrema ora et determinatio mundi. Id. Determinatio orationis.

DĒTERMĬNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who determines, prescribes.* Tertull.

DĒTERMĬNŌ (de & termino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to determine, limit, appoint or prescribe limits or bounds,* ἀφορίζω. Liv. Augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit. Plin. Asiam determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore. — Figur. Cic. Id quod dicit, spiritu determinat, *measures by his breath.* Sueton. Officia Senatoria biennii spatio determinaturus. Ascon. Judicium causam itemque determinat, *decides, determines.*

DĒTĔRŌ (de & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to wear, consume by wearing,* κατατρίβω. Plin. Vestis usu detrita. Plaut. Calces deteris, *you tread upon my heels.* Tibull. Deteret invalidos et via longa pedes. — ¶ Also, *to bruise, beat out, thresh.* Colum. Frumenta deteruntur. Plin. Herba cum inaruit, deteritur. — ¶ Figur. *to diminish, lessen, impair.* Horat. Laudes culpa deterere ingeni. Sil. Quantum detritum est famæ? *sunk in reputation.* Plin. Ep. Nimia cura deterit magis, quam emendat, *does more harm than good.* Quintil. Ista in agendis causis jam detrita, *hackneyed.* Gell. Homo detritus ab alio vitæ genere, *h. e. accustomed to.* — ¶ Also, *to consume, waste.* Plaut. Ea diffunditari ac deteri.

DĒTERRĔŌ (de & terreo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to deter, frighten, scare, dismay, discourage,* ἀποτρέπω, καταπλήττω. Cic. Lex est ratio ad deterrendum idonea. Plaut. Quin loquar, nullo modo me potes deterrere. Cic. Neque te deterreo, quo minus id disputes. Id. Sceleratos cives ab impugnanda patria deterrere. Id. A proposito deterreri. Id. Hominem deterret, ne auctionetur. Id. Commemorare deterreor. Id. Deterrere aliquem de sententia. — Without a *prep.* Horat. Homines cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus. — ¶ Also, *to keep off, avert.* Liv. Ut vis a censoribus deterreri quiverit. — ¶ Also, *to cast off, drive away.* Claudian. Pœnum Latiis deterruit oris.

DĒTESTĀBĬLĬS (detestor), e, adject. *detestable, execrable, abominable.* Cic. Detestabilior immanitas. Id. Homo exsecrandus et detestabilis.

DĒTESTĀBĬLĬTĔR (detestabilis), adverb, *detestably, abominably.* Lactant.

DĒTESTĀTĬŌ (detestor), ōnis, f. *a summoning or arresting before witness.* Pandect. — ¶ Also, *an oath attended with curses and imprecations; an execration, curse.* Liv. Primoribus Samnitium ea detestatione obstrictis. — ¶ Also, *detestation, abhorrence.* Cic. Detestatio scelerum. Gell. Detestatione exsecrationeque dignus. Id. Hominis scelerati detestationem facere, *an expiation, atonement.* — ¶ Also (from testes), testium abscissio. Apul.

DĒTESTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *who execrates, detests.* Tertull.

DĒTESTŌR (de & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to call to witness.* Plaut. Deos detestor. — ¶ Also, *to summon in the presence of witness.* Pandect. — ¶ Also, *to wish as a curse, imprecate, execrate, devote to destruction.* Cæs. Omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus. Liv. In caput alicujus detestari pericula. — ¶ Also, *to curse, execrate, detest, abominate,* μυσάττομαι. Cic. Belli detestor exitum. Nepos. Fratricidam detestans. Tacit. Detestari auctorem cladis. — *Passiv.*; Horat. Bella matribus detestata. — ¶ Also, *to deprecate, wish or pray to be averted or removed, remove.* Cic. Omnes facta, mores, ac nomen a republica detestantur. Id. O dii immortales avertite et detestamini hoc omen. Id. Invidiæ detestandæ gratia, *for the sake of removing odium.*

DĒTEXŌ (de & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3.

to weave, plait, ὑφαίνω. Virg. Aliquid detexere junco. — Figur. *Plaut.* Neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos habes. *Id.* Vult pallium detexere, *h. e. to steal. Sulpic.* Fabellam detexere, *h. e.* narrare, describere. *Cic.* Detexta retexantur, *completed, finished.*

DĒTINĔŌ (de & teneo), es, ui, entum, a. 2. *to detain, stay, keep, hold, stop, hinder, κατέχω. Terent.* Detineo te. *Plaut.* Detinet nos de nostro negotio. *Cæs.* Nostræ naves tempestatibus detinebantur, *were detained by contrary winds.* —— ¶ Also, *to occupy. Plin.* Detinere locum. —— ¶ Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Negotio detinemur, *are employed. Ovid.* Detinere animum studiis, *to entertain, amuse, delight. Id.* Detinere manus in modis lyricis, *to be occupied in playing on the lyre. Id.* Detinuit sermone diem, *beguiled. Id.* Detinui tempus. *Horat.* Me grata detinuit compede Myrtale, *binds me. Id.* Nisi quid te detinet, audi, *if you have nothing else to do. Cic.* Detineri in alienis negotiis. —— ¶ With the *ablat.* and *prep. a* or *ab. Sallust.* Ab incepto studio me ambitio mala detinuerat.

DĒTŎNDĔŌ (de & tondeo), es, tondi & tŏtondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to clip, shear, or cut off, ἀποκείρω. Ovid.* Detonsi crines. *Id.* Detonsæ frigore frondes. *Colum.* Oves detondere. — Figur. *Enn.* Detondit agros letos, *h. e.* vastavit. *Nemesian.* Dum gramina vaccæ detondent, *h. e.* carpunt.

DĒTŎNŌ (de & tono), as, ui, n. 1. *to give over thundering. Ovid.* Jupiter ubi detonuit strepituque exterruit orbem. — Figur. *Virg.* Nubes belli, dum detonet, *until it ceases to rage. Quintil.* Cum jactatio detonuit, *h. e.* desiit. —— ¶ Also, *to thunder greatly. Flor.* In subjectos detonuit.

DĒTŎNSŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from detondeo. *Fab. Pict.*

DĒTŎRNŌ (de & torno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to turn, form by turning in a lathe, ἀποτορνεύω. Plin.* Detornant anulos. — Figur. *Gell.* Sententiam detornatam.

DĒTŎRQUĔŌ (de & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to turn off, aside, or in any direction; bend, direct, κατακάμπτω. Cic.* Ponticulum detorquebat. *Virg.* Detorquere hastam. *Id.* cursum ad aliquem, *to turn, steer. Id.* proram ad undas. *Horat.* cervicem ad oscula. *Ovid.* Nusquam detorquet lumen ab illa. *Cic.* Detorquere a latere in dextram partem. *Id.* Partes corporis detortas, *distorted.* — Figur. *Horat.* Si te alio pravus detorseris. *Cic.* Flectere et detorquere voluntatem. *Id.* Voluptates majores partes animi a virtute detorquent. *Plin. Paneg.* Recte facta detorquere et carpere, *to carp at, wrest from their natural course, put a false interpretation upon. Liv.* Calumniando detorquendoque omnia. *Quintil.* Detorquere sermonem in obscenum sensum. *Horat.* Verba parce detorta, *slightly changed.*

DĒTŎRRĔŌ (de & torreo), es, ui, a. 2. *to burn. Sidon.*

DETRACTATIO. See *Detrectatio.*

DETRACTĀTOR. See *Detrectator.*

DĒTRĂCTIŌ (detraho), ōnis, f. *a drawing or taking away. Cic.* Imagines in marmore efficiuntur detractione. *Id.* Detractio doloris. *Cels.* Detractio sanguinis, *a letting of blood. Plin.* Datur in vino dulci ad detractiones, *as an evacuant. Cic.* Detractio confecti cibi, *a going to stool.*

DĒTRĂCTŌ (de & tracto), as, a. 1. same as *Tracto. Tertull.* — Same as *Detrecto. Cæs.*

DĒTRĂCTŎR (detraho), ōris, m. *one who detracts from; a slanderer. Tacit.* Sui detractor.

DĒTRĂCTŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Detractio. Senec.* Detractu aut adjectione syllabæ.

DĒTRĂHŌ (de & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. *to draw or drag down, pull or pluck away, pull off, take away, ἀποσύρω, ἀφαιρέω. Plaut.* Detrahere alicui vestimenta. *Cæs.* E mulis stramenta detrahere. *Id.* Scutis detrahere tegumenta. *Liv.* Vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. *Id.* Detrahere coronam capiti. *Sueton.* aliquem pedibus e tribunali. *Cic.* sacerdotem ab aris, *to drag. Curt.* aliquem ad terram. *Cic.* ex cruce. *Tacit.* muros, *to pull down.* —— ¶ Also, *to take off, take, or remove away. Terent.* Soccos detrahunt. *Id.* De digito detrahere anulum. *Cic.* Deiotaro detraxit Armeniam. *Id.* Detrahere alteri, et sibi assumere. *Cæs.* Detrahere alicui auxilia. *Cic.* alicui opinionem. *Id.* Honorem detrahere alicui. *Colum.* Si id faciant, corpori detrahunt, *they fall away, grow lean.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw. Hirt.* Naves ad terram detrahit. *Lucan.* Detrahere in cladem maritos. *Cic.* Detrahere in judicium. *Id.* ad accusationem. —— ¶ Also, *to draw or let blood. Colum.* Ex auricula sanguinem detrahere. —— ¶ Also, *to carry off, discharge. Plin.* Absinthium bilem detrahit, *purges or clears away. Scribon. Larg.* Detrahere materiam per alvum. —— ¶ Also, *to remove, withdraw. Cic.* Illum ex Gallia non detrahebant. —— ¶ Also, *to detract or derogate from, speak ill of, disparage, defame. Nepos.* Libenter de his detrahunt. *Cic.* Non cessat de nobis detrahere. —— ¶ Also, *to diminish, lessen, abate. Cic.* Detrahere de fama alicujus. *Id.* de gloria cujuspiam. *Nepos.* de rebus gestis alicujus. *Cic.* de summa. —— ¶ Absolut. *Nepos.* Multum ei detraxit, quod alienæ erat civitatis, *raised many prejudices against him; did him much harm.*

DĒTRĔCTĀTIŌ (detrecto), ōnis, f. *a refusal, declining to do a thing. Liv.* Detrectatio militiæ. *Plin.* Detrectatio heredis, *a disinheriting.*

DĒTRĔCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who declines or refuses; a disparager, diminisher. Petron.* Detrectator ministerii. *Liv.* Detrectator laudum suarum. — Some read *Detractator.*

DĒTRĔCTŌ (de & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to decline, refuse, ἀνανεύω. Ovid.* Taurus detrectat aratrum. *Quintil.* Detrectare officia sua. *Cæs.* Detrectantes militiam. *Curt.* Detrectare imperium. *Arnob.* Detrecto enim dicere cæcitatem, *I am unwilling.* —— ¶ Also, *to speak ill of, diminish, disparage. Sallust.* Adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant. *Ovid.* Ingenium magni livor detrectat Homeri. *Liv.* Invidia detrectat virtutes. *Ovid.* Detrectare laudes alicujus.

DĒTRĪMĔNTŌSŬS (detrimentum), a, um, adject. *attended with harm or loss, detrimental. Cæs.*

DĒTRĪMĔNTUM (detero), i, n. *a rubbing off, scraping off. Apul.* Limæ detrimento. —— ¶ Also, *detriment, disadvantage, damage, loss, harm. Cic.* Propter damna aut detrimenta. *Id.* Accipere detrimentum in aliqua re. *Id.* Facere detrimentum, *to sustain a loss. Cæs.* Inferre detrimenta. *Cic.* importare publicis rebus. *Nepos.* afferre rei familiaris. *Sueton.* Ex magnis detrimentis retractus est, *recovered himself from losses sustained at play. Quintil.* Detrimentum temporis.

DĒTRĬŎMPHŌ (de & triumpho), as, a. 1. *to triumph. Tertull.*

DĒTRŪDŌ (de & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust down by force, drive or push from, κατωθέω. Cic.* Statu detrusum. *Liv.* Conabantur detrudere virum. *Lucan.* Hostem muris detrudit, *pushes, forces, dislodges, dispossesses. Liv.* Detrudere impedimenta per præceps. *Cic.* Ex arce me frigora detruserunt. *Id.* Detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, *to thrust, force. Id.* De agro vi detruditur. *Tacit.* Insulam detrusus, *driven to. Virg.* Detrudunt naves scopulo, *h. e. they push off. Id.* Detrudere finibus hostem, *to drive away. Id.* Stygias detrudere in undas. — Figur. *Cic.* Hunc ad id, quod facere possit, detrudendum puto. *Id.* Si necessitas nos ad ea detruserit, *shall have forced us upon. Id.* In luctum et laborem detrudi. *Id.* Detrudere aliquem de sententia, *to compel him to forego his opinion. Nepos.* Quem ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam detrusisset. *Sueton.* Detrudere aliquem, *h. e. prevent his election. Cic.* Detrudere aliquem in pœnam, *h. e. to punish illegally. Plaut.* Detrudere se ad mendicitatem, *to be reduced, or compelled.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Putantur detrudi comitia in mensem Martium, *to be put off.*

DĒTRŬNCĀTIŌ (detrunco), ōnis, f. *a lopping off. Plin.* Detruncatio ramorum.

DĒTRŬNCŌ (de & trunco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut or lop off, maim, mangle, ἀποκόπτω. Liv.* Arboribus detruncatis. *Plin.* Si quis alam detruncet. *Liv.* Gladio corpora detruncata. *Ovid.* Detruncare caput bipenni. *Flor.* Dalmatas, incensa urbe Delminio, quasi detruncaverat, (*because Delminium was their capital*).

DĒTŬMĔSCŌ (de & tumesco), is, tŭmui, n. 3. *to give over swelling, sink, subside.* — Figur. *Petron.* Odia detumescunt.

DĒTŬNDŌ (de & tundo), is, ŭdi, ūsum *and* unsum, a. 3. *to beat down. Lucil.* Detundite guberna. —— ¶ Also, *to bruise. Apul.*

DĒTŬRBŌ (de & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tumble, beat, cast, or throw down, overthrow, demolish, καταβάλλω. Plaut.* Ventus de tecto deturbavit tegulas. *Cic.* Statuam deturbare. *Id.* Deturbare ædificium. *Cæs.* aliquem de tribunali. *Liv.* milites ex præsidiis, *to dislodge. Virg.* terræ caput alicujus. *Sallust. fragm.* Mœnibus deturbat, *drives away, forces. Lucret.* Phaethonta deturbavit equis in terram, *precipitated. Cic.* Possessione deturbari, *to be dispossessed. Id.* De fortunis omnibus aliquem deturbare. — Figur. *Cic.* Quemque suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, *disorders, disturbs. Id.* Deturbari spe. *Id.* ex magna spe.

DĒTŬRPŌ (de & turpo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disfigure, disgrace, αἰσχύνω. Sueton.* Pulcros et comatos occipitio raso deturpabat. *Plin.* Poma rugis deturpans.

DĒVĀGŌ, as, n. 1. and **DĒVĀGŎR** (de & vagor), āris, dep. 1. *to wander, stray from. Justinian.*

DĒVĀSTŌ (de & vasto), as, a. 1. *to lay waste, plunder, spoil, pillage, ravage, κατακορθέω. Liv.* Pelignos devastat. *Id.* Ad devastandos fines discessere. *Ovid.* Agmina devastata, *cut to pieces.*

DEUCĀLĬŌN, ōnis, m. Δευκαλίων, *the son of Prometheus and king of Thessaly, in whose time, according to the poets, a great deluge swept away the whole human race, excepting only Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha. The fable adds that they repeopled the earth by throwing behind them stones, which were immediately converted into men and women. Ovid.* — Hence, Deucălĭŏnēŭs, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Deucalion. Ovid.* Deucalioneas undas.

DĒVĔCTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. frequentat. from deveho. *Sedul.*

DĒVĔHŌ (de & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to carry down, convey, καταφέρω. Liv.* Maximos commeatus Tiberis devexit. *Justin.* Devehi per fluvium in Oceanum. —— ¶ Also, *to transport, remove from one place to another. Nepos.* Nave Corinthum deveheretur. *Curt.* Syracusis simulacrum devexerant. *Cæs.* Legionem Cæsar equis devexerat, *had carried over mounted. Cic.* Veliam devectus Brutum vidi. —— ¶ Figur. *Propert.* Nunc ad tua devehor astra, *I now come.*

DĒVELLŌ (de & vello), is, elli, ulsum, a. 3. *to tear or pluck off, pull up. Plaut.*

DĒVĒLŌ (de & velo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to open, unveil, discover, ἀποκαλύπτω. Ovid.* Ora develat.

DĒVĔNĔRŎR (de & veneror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to worship, adore, venerate. Ovid.* Deos sum deveneratа. —— ¶ *Particip.* Deveneranduѕ in a *passive* sense. *Tibull.* Somnia sancta deveneranda mola, *h. e.* precibus amolienda.

DĒVĔNĬŌ (de & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come or go down, descend, καθήκω. Horat.* Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit. *Ovid.* Subvecta per aera devenit in Scythiam. —— ¶ Also, *to come, arrive, reach. Valer. Flacc.* Silvas deveniunt. *Virg.* Speluncam eandem deveniunt. *Nepos.* Exsules in urbem deveniunt. *Cic.* Sermonem in alienas manus devenire. *Terent.* Tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *has come upon him. Plaut.* Devenire ad aliquem in servitutem. *Id.* Devenire in insidias, *to fall into.* —— ¶ Also, *to have recourse. Cic.* Ad Senatum devenient. *Id.* Ad juris studium devenire.

DĒVĔNŬSTŌ (de & venusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disfigure. Gell.*

DĒVERBĔRŌ (de, & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beat severely. Terent.*

DEVERBIUM. Same as *Diverbium.*

DĒVERGENTIA (devergo), æ, f. *a bending down, devexity. Gell.*

DĒVERGŌ (de & vergo), is, n. 3. *to bend, sink. Apul.*

DĒVERRA (deverro), æ, f. *a goddess, who presided over the superstitious sweeping of the house, when one of the family was in childbed. Augustin.*

DĒVERRŌ (de & verro), is, a. 3. *to sweep or clean thoroughly,* καρασαίρω. *Colum.*

DĒVERSITŌ (frequentat. from deverto), as, 1. *to stop on a journey. Gell.*

DĒVERSITŌR (deversor), ōris, m. *a guest. Petron.*

DĒVERSŌR, and **DIVERSŌR** (de & versor), āris, dep. 1. *to sojourn on the roadside, lodge in an inn. Cic.* Cum apud eum deversarer. *Liv.* Ubi deversari portantes commeatus possent. —— ¶ Also, *to inhabit, live, dwell. Cic.* In domo tamdiu deversari. *Apul.* Facies in meis deversatur oculis, *h. e.* versatur ante oculos meos. *Gell.* In negotiis sordidis deversari, *to be occupied with.*

DĒVERSŌR (deverto), ōris, m. *a guest; one who lodges in an inn. Cic.*

DĒVERSŌRIŎLUM, i, n. dimin. from deversorium. *Sueton.* Alicui deversoriolo cedere. *Cic.* Deversoriolum Sinuessanum contempsisti.

DĒVERSŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *fit to lodge in. Plaut.* Deversoria taberna. —— ¶ Absol. Deversorium, n. *an inn, lodging. Liv.* Deversorium hospitale. — Figur. *Cic.* Deversorium flagitiorum.

DĒVERTICŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a side-way, by-path. Cic.* Quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti? *Pandect.* Deverticulum fluminis, *a branch given off by the main stream.* —— ¶ Also, *a digression. Juvenal.* A deverticulo repetatur fabula. —— ¶ Also, *a shift, evasion. Quintil.* Hæc deverticula et anfractus suffugia sunt infirmitatis. —— ¶ Also, *a refuge. Cic.* Ne deverticula peccatis darentur. —— ¶ Also, *an inn, lodging. Liv.*

DĒVERTŌ, and **DĒVORTŌ** (de & verto), is, rti, rsum, a. 3. *to turn aside on his journey, take lodging. Cic.* In villam suam devertisset, *sc.* se. *Pandect.* In cauponam gratis devertere, *to be lodged at an inn scot-free. Liv.* Apud quos ipsis deverti mos esset. —— ¶ Also, *to turn away, turn aside. Lucan.* Devertit acies. *Id.* Suo devertere Magnum hortatu. *Aurel. Vict.* Arduum fatalia devertere. —— ¶ Also, *to wander, digress. Cic.* Redeamus ad id unde devertimus. —— ¶ *Passiv. Cic.* Si qui Cobiamacho deverterentur, *h. e.* a Cobiamacho deflecterent. *Ovid.* quid ad magicas deverteris artes? *have recourse to? See Diverto.*

DĒVESCŌR (de & vescor), ēris, dep. 3. *to feed upon. Stat.*

DĒVESTIŌ (de & vestio) is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to lay aside one's clothes, undress. Apul.*

DĒVĔTŌ (de & veto), as, a. 1. *to prohibit. Quintil.*

DĒVEXITAS (devexus), ātis, f. *a declivity, bending down, sloping. Plin. Ep.* Loci devexitas.

DEVEXO. See *Divexo.*

DĒVEXUS (de & veho), a, um, adject. *bending, hanging, or inclining downwards, sloping. Cic.* Lucus in viam devexus. *Virg.* Mundus Libyæ devexus in austros. *Id.* Amnis devexus ab Indis. *Ovid.* margo. *Senec.* Aqua in devexo fluit. —— ¶ Also, *sinking, declining. Horat.* Orion. *Juvenal.* rheda. *Claudian.* Dies devexior, *h. e.* sol ad occasum inclinatior. —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Ætas devexa, *just beginning to decline. Cic.* Ætas devexa ad otium.

DĒVICTIŌ (devinco), ōnis, f. *a conquering. Tertull.*

DĒVIGESCŌ (de & vigesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to pine. Tertull.*

DĒVINCIŌ (de & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind, tie,* ἐξαρτάω. *Plin.* Leonem non repugnantem devincire. *Plaut.* servum domi. *Cic.* Devinctus fasciis. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* se vino. *Cic.* verba comprehensione, *h. e. to connect. Id.* mentem necessitate fati. *Id.* Neapolim suis præsidiis devincient. *Id.* locum aliquem religione, *h. e.* consecrare, dedicare. *Id.* se scelere. *Terent.* Animus se cupiditate devinxit mala, *is involved or entangled. Cic.* Omnium gentium partes tribus triumphis devinxerat, *had knit together.* —— ¶ Also, *to oblige, gain over, bind fast. Cic.* Homines beneficio tibi devinxeris. *Id.* Hermippum familiaritate devinxi. *Cic.* Affinitate se se devincire cum aliquo, *to become allied to by affinity. Plaut.* Istoc me facto tibi devinxti, *you have laid me under an obligation to you; you have gained my esteem.*

DĒVINCŌ (de & vinco), is, īci, ictum, a. 3. *to conquer, vanquish, subdue,* καταvικάω. *Cic.* Pœnos classe primus devicerat. *Virg.* Bella devicta, *victories won. Nepos.* Multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem.

DĒVINCTIŌ (devincio), ōnis, f. *a binding, tying, fastening. Tertull.*

DĒVINCTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. —— ¶ And adj. *Cic.* Studiis devinctus, *devoted. Horat.* Neque queis me sit devinctior alter, *more closely attached.*

DĒVIŌ (de & vio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go out of the way, turn out of the right road,* ἀφαμαρτάνω. *Macrob.* —— ¶ Figur. *to depart, go off. Macrob.* A gravitate Homerica deviare.

DĒVIRGINĀTIŌ (devirgino), ōnis, f. *a deflowering. Scribon. Larg.*

DĒVIRGINŌ (de & virgo), as, a. 1. *to devirginate, deflower. Petron.*

DĒVĪTĀTIŌ (devito), ōnis, f. *an avoiding. Cic.* Devitatio piratarum.

DĒVĪTŌ (de & vito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to avoid, shun. Cic.* Ut procellam temporis devitaret. *Id.* dolorem. *Terent.* mala. *Sueton.* suspicionem æmulationis.

DĒVIUS (de & via), a, um, adject. *out of the way, that lies or dwells out of the way, retired, sequestered, devious. Cic.* Cum essent devii, obviam ei descenderant. *Liv.* Devia et silvestris gens. *Id.* In devio tugurio vivere. *Ovid.* Regio ab omni devia cursu. *Cic.* Itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam. *Sueton.* Devii tramites. *Cic.* In Pompeianum venito: id tibi non erit devium. —— ¶ Also, *difficult of access, inaccessible. Propert.* Devia limina. —— ¶ Figur. *deviating from reason, unreasonable, foolish, erroneous. Cic.* Homo amentissimus atque omnibus consiliis præceps ac devius. *Id.* Vitam deviam. *Ovid.* Femina devia, *deviating from the path of rectitude.* —— ¶ And poetic. with the *genit. Sil.* Devius æqui. —— ¶ *Plin. Ep.* Nihil devium loqui, *foreign from the purpose.*

DEUNX (de & uncia), cis, m. *as an as wanting an uncia, eleven unciæ;* also, *eleven twelfths of any thing. Colum.* Jugeri deunx. — Hence, *Cic.* Heredem ex deunce, *heir to eleven twelfths of his fortune. Pers.* Ut nummi pergant avidos sudare deunces, *bring you in eleven per cent. Martial.* Potas deuncem, *h. e. eleven cyathi,* a cyathus being one twelfth of a sextarius.

DĒVŎCŌ (de & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call down, fetch down, by calling,* μετακαλέω. *Cic.* Socrates primus Philosophiam devocavit e cælo. *Horat.* Cælo devocare sidera. *Liv.* Jovem devocasse ad auxilium fortunarum suarum. —— ¶ Also, *to invite, call. Nepos.* Ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret. *Valer. Max.* Devocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw out, elicit. Plin.* Vermes terreni lac devocant poti cum mulso. —— ¶ Also, *to recall. Cic.* Devocare aliquem de provincia. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Devocavit libido ad voluptatem, *allured. Phædr.* Stultum consilium ad perniciem mortales devocat, *draws on. Cic.* Suas fortunas in dubium devocare, *h. e.* in discrimen adducere. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Devocare quempiam in suspicionem, *to render an object of suspicion. Valer. Max.* Rem ad populum devocare, *to refer the matter to.*

DĒVŎLŌ (de & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly down,* καθίπταμαι. *Liv.* De cælo devolaturam in sinum victoriam censet. *Ovid.* Et Jovis in multas devolat ales aves. —— ¶ Also, *to descend quickly, run down, hasten. Liv.* Præcipites pavore in forum devolant. *Id.* Devolant de tribunali. *Cic.* Ad florentem amicitiam devolare, *h. e.* celeriter transire. —— ¶ Also, *to run to. Petron.* Ad puerum devolat. —— ¶ Also, *to fly away, fly from. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Devolant omnes.

DĒVŎLVŌ (de & volvo), is, olvi, ōlūtum, a. 3. *to roll or tumble down,* κατακυλίω. *Cæs.* Saxa devolvunt. *Curt.* Clypeos e muris devolvere. *Quintil.* Amnis saxa devolvens, *carrying along with its stream. Ovid.* Corpora devolvunt in humum, *h. e.* prosternunt. *Valer. Flacc.* Se toris devolvunt, *throw themselves down.* — In the *pass.* Devolvi, *to fall down, roll headlong. Liv.* Inde jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur. *Curt.* Cum ii, quos instabilis gradus fefellerat ex præcipiti devolverentur. *Colum.* Tigris præceps inter saxa devolvitur. —— ¶ Also, *to wind off. Virg.* Fusis mollia pensa devolvunt, *h. e. spin.* —— ¶ Also, *to leap down. Lucan.* Devolvit mœnibus agmen. —— ¶ Figur. *Liv.* Devolvere retro ad stirpem, *to turn back, return. Colum.* Ad otium et inertiam devolvi, *h. e. to fall into. Cic.* Ad spem estis pacis devoluti. *Horat.* Per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *pours forth. Liv.* Eo devolvi rem, *the matter was reduced to this.* —— ¶ *Pandect.* Bona ad fiscum devoluta, *forfeited to the crown.*

DĒVŎMŌ (de & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to vomit forth. Cæcil.*

DĒVŌRĀTIŌ (devoro), ōnis, f. *a devouring. Tertull.*

DĒVŌRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a devourer. Tertull.*

DĒVŌRŌ (de & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swallow, devour, eat up, gulp down,* κατεσθίω, καταφάγω. *Cic.* Stomachi partes, quæ sunt infra id, quod devoratur, dilatantur. *Plin.* Elephantes devorant lapides. — Figur. *to devour, consume. Justin.* Devorent vos arma vestra. —— ¶ Also, *to swallow up, engulf. Plin.* Terra devoravit altissimum montem. *Id.* Terras devorant aquæ. *Ovid.* Devorer ante telluris hiatu. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Illos libros devorasti, *devoured or read eagerly. Plaut.* Mea dicta devorate. *Justin.* Aliquid oculis devorare, *to look at earnestly, or desiringly.* —— ¶ Also, *to bear, support, endure. Cic.* Molestiam devorate. *Quintil.* Devoret tædium illud. *Ovid.* Vocem lacrimasque devorat ipse dolor, *checks.* —— ¶ Also, *to waste, consume. Cic.* Devorare pecuniam publicam. *Apul.* Devoratus pudor, *cast aside.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Devorare verba, *to eat his words, mumble. Plin.* In theatrorum orchestris vox devoratur, *is swallowed up; is lost.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine devorabatur, *was heard without being understood.* —— ¶ Devorasse nomen alicujus, *to have forgotten. Plaut.*

DĒVŌRTIUM. See *Divortium.*

DĒVŌTĀMENTUM (devoto), i, n. *an anathema, curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. Tertull.*

DĒVŌTĒ (devotus), adv. *devoutly. Lactant.* Devotius. *Id.* Deo devotissime serviamus.

DĒVŌTIŌ (devoveo), ōnis, f. *a devoting, consecrating. Cic.* Deciorum devotionibus. *Id.* Devotio capitis mei. —— ¶ Also, *fealty, allegiance, devotedness. Veget.* Fidei ac devotionis intuitu. —— ¶ Also, *piety, devotion. Lactant.* Deo summa devotione servire. —— ¶ Also, *religion. Lamprid.* Christianorum devotionem. —— ¶ Also, *a vow, wish. Apul.* Devotionibus faustis completa navis. —— ¶ Also, *an imprecation, execration, curse. Nepos.* In pilis devotio fuerat scripta. —— ¶ Also, *sorcery, witchcraft, charms, magic spells. Sueton.* Veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari. *Tacit.* Devotionibus et veneno perimere. *Id.* Petere conjugium Principis devotionibus, *to aspire by magic arts to.*

DĒVŌTŌ (frequentat. from devoveo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *Cic.* Filium devotavit.

DĒVŌTUS, a, um, particip. from devoveo. —— ¶ Also, adject. *devoted, given up, attached. Cæs.* Cum sexcentis devotis. *Juvenal.* Devotus cliens. *Senec.* Ingrata in devotissimos sibi. —— ¶ Also, *fond of, partial to. Sueton.* Devotus scenæ. *Phædr.* Devota vino. —— ¶ Also, *ready to meet danger. Lucan.* Stabat devota juventus. —— ¶ Also, *pious,*

devout. Auson. —— ¶ Also, execrated, accursed, detestable. Horat. Me devota non exstinxit arbor. Id. Impia devoti sanguinis ætas. Ovid. Vivite devoto toro. —— ¶ Also, charmed, bewitched, enchanted. Ovid. Corpora Thessalico devota veneno.

DĒVŎVĔO (de & voveo), ŏves, ŏvi, ŏtum, a. 2. to vow, εὔχομαι, καθυποσχνοῦμαι. Cæs. Marti ea, quæ bello ceperunt, devovent. —— ¶ Also, to devote as a victim or offering. Liv. Quos sacerdotes ad mortem devovissent. Cic. Se diis immortalibus pro republica devoverunt. Horat. Devota morti pectora. —— Hence also, to devote to destruction, curse, accurse. Ovid. Hoc ego devoveo teque tuosque modo. Nepos. Ut sacerdotes se devoverent. —— ¶ Also, to affect or hurt by enchantments, bewitch, charm. Tibull. Num te herbis devovit anus? Ovid. Aut te trajectis Æsæa venefica lanis devovit, enchants by piercing an image of wool. —— ¶ Figur. to promise, doom, devote. Virg. Vobis animam hanc devovi. Cic. Me pro vestra incolumitate devovi. —— ¶ Also, to give one's self up to, attach one's self to. Cæs. Devovere se amicitiæ alicujus. Curt. Devovere se gloriæ. —— ¶ Also, to consecrate. Petron. Capulum devovere. —— ¶ Also, to proscribe. Curt. Omnium devotis capitibus, qui sanguine contigissent eos.

DĒŪRŌ (de & uro), is, ūssi, ūstum, a. 3. to set on fire, burn. Liv. Vicos deurere. Gell. Tres libros deussit. —— ¶ Also, to nip, pinch, blast. Liv. Hiems arbores deusserat. —— ¶ Also, to blast with poison, scorch. Senec. Serpens deurit, obteritque, quacumque incessit.

DĔŬS (Θεός), i, m. a god, deity, or divinity; God, the Deity. Cic. Dei nutu omnia provisa sunt. — Also, used of a goddess. Virg. Deo ducente, h. e. Venus. —— ¶ Also applied to men as indicative of extraordinary excellence. Cic. Te in dicendo semper putavi deum. Id. Deus ille noster, Plato. — Also, a benefactor. Cic. Lentulus parens, deus, salus nostræ vitæ, the tutelary deity. — Also, as happy as a god. Terent. Deus sum, si hoc ita est. —— ¶ Diis iratis natus, unlucky. Horat. —— ¶ Used in various forms of exclamation; O dii and Dii immortales! Dii boni! Dii deæque! Dii magni! O heavens! good heavens! ye powers above! ye gods! Cic. Reliqua, o dii, qui comitatus. — Per deos; ita me dii ament, by the gods! in the name of heaven! so help me, ye powers! Cic. and Terent. — Dii averruncent, prohibeant, quod dii omen avertant, may the gods forbid. Terent. and Cic. — Dii faxint; Dii faciant; utinam Dii faxint, ut, or ne, dii bene vertant, heaven grant. Cic. and Terent. — In a similar sense, dii melius duint, dii melius, dii meliora ferant, dii meliora. Cic. — In imprecations, Dii perdant, eradicent, male faciant. Cic. and Terent. — Plaut. Dii te ament, heaven preserve you. — Id. Si diis placet, if it please heaven; if such be the will of heaven. — Also, ironically, Si diis placet, could you believe it? Cic.

DEUTĔRIÆ (δευτερίαι), ārum, m. pl. a weak sort of wine made of the husks of grapes. Plin.

DEUTĔRŎNŎMIUM (Δευτερονόμιον), ii, n. Deuteronomy, the fifth book of Moses, in which the law is repeated. Lactant.

DĒŪTŎR (de & utor), ĕris, ūsus sum, dep. 3. to abuse. Nepos. Ut deuteretur victo.

DEVULSUS. See Devello.

DĔXTANS (de & sextans), antis, m. ten ounces. Varr. —— ¶ Also, ten twelfths of any thing. Colum. Dextans jugeri. Plin. horæ. Suet. Pro semisse dextans, ten twelfths of an as, instead of a half.

DĔXTELLA (dimin. from dextera), æ, f. a little right hand. Cic.

DĔXTĔR (δεξιτερός), tĕra and tra, terum and trum, adj. comp. dexterior, superl. dextĭmus, right, on the right hand: Cic. Dextra manu, in his right hand. Nepos. Dextro oculo, his right eye. Cæs. Ab dextera parte. Id. Ab dextro latere hostium. Varr. In dexteriore parte. Galba ad Cic. Dexterius cornu aciei. Sallust. Sulla apud dextimos. —— ¶ Figur. favorable, propitious, prosperous. Virg. Tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo. Valer. Flacc. Dextrum omen. — Also, fit, convenient, apt, suitable, proper, right. Virg. qui rerum dexter modus. Horat. Dextro tempore. — Also, dexterous, skilful. Liv. Rem per se popularem dexter egit, with such dexterity.

DĔXTĔRA, and DĔXTRA (dexter), æ, f. the right hand. Cic. Prehendere dextram. Tacit. Miscere dextras, to join hands one with another. Valer. Flacc. Conserere dextram, to come to close quarters, fight hand to hand. So, Ovid. Dextra collata movere prœlia. Virg. Dextræ jungere dextram. Id. Dextras jungere, to shake hands. Id. Dextram dat juveni, as a pledge of faith. — Hence, Tacit. Renovare dextras, to renew his pledges or promises. Id. Miserat dextras hospitii insigne. Id. Dextras, concordiæ insignia, ad prætorianos ferens. — Dextram tendere, porrigere, to give aid. Cic. — Also, power, force, might, prowess, valor. Horat. Ut sua Urbs hæc periret dextera. Virg. Si Pergama dextra defendi possent, if any arm could have protected Troy. —— ¶ Also, military forces, troops. Sil. Pugnæ avidas accendere dextras. Id. Mercandi dextras largus, in raising forces. —— ¶ Also, the right-hand side. Cæs. Retorquere agmen ad dextram, to the right. Cic. Ad lævam et ad dextram. Id. A dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix. Ovid. Esse a dextra. Sallust. Circumventus ab equitibus dextra, sinistra. Liv. Dextra lævaque duo maria claudunt. Cæs. Miles dextra ac sinistra muro tectus.

DĔXTĔRĒ, and DĔXTRĒ (dexter), adv. dexterously, with dexterity or address. Liv. Dextre. Horat. Dexterius.

DĔXTĔRĬTAS (Id.), ātis, f. dexterity, address, aptness, readiness, activity. Liv. —— ¶ Also, prosperity, felicity. Arnob.

DEXTIMUS. See Dexter.

DĔXTRĀLĒ (dexter), is, n. a bracelet. Cyp.

DĔXTRŎCHĔRIUM (dexter & χείρ), i, n. a bracelet. Capitolin.

DĔXTRŎRSUM (contracted for dextrovorsum), and DĔXTRŎRSŬS, adv. on or towards the right hand. Liv. and Hor.

DĔXTRŎVŌRSUM, and DĔXTRŎVĔRSUM (dexter & versum), the same as Dextrorsum. Plaut.

DĪ, and DIS (διά), inseparable prepositions, indicating separation or division, and sometimes negation.

DĪA (Δία), æ, f. now Standia, an island near Crete. Ovid.

DĪĂBĀTHRĀRĬUS (diabathrum), i, m. a maker or vender of slippers. Plaut.

DĪĂBĀTHRUM (διάβαθρον), i. n. a slipper, pantofle. Varr.

DĪĂBĒTES (διαβήτης), æ, m. a siphon or water-pipe. Colum.

DĪĂBŎLŬS (Διάβολος), i, m. the devil. Tertull.

DĪĂCHȲTŌN (διαχυτόν), i, n. a kind of must or sweet wine. Plin.

DĪĂCŌDĬŌN (διὰ κωδιῶν), i, n. a sirup made of the heads of poppies. Plin.

DĪĂCŎNUS (διάκονος), i, m. a minister, deacon. Tertull.

DĪĂCŎPUS (διάκοπος), i, m. a breach or opening in a dam or dyke; a sluice, floodgate. Pandect.

DĪĂDĒMA (διάδημα), ătis, n. a white bandage or fillet with which kings used to bind their heads; a diadem. Cic.

DĪĂDĒMĀTUS (diadema), a, um, adject. wearing a diadem. Plin.

DĪĂDŎCHŎS (διάδοχος), i, m. a precious stone resembling the beryl. Plin.

DĪĂDŎMĔNUS (διαδούμενος), a, um, adj. the same as Diadematus. Plin.

DĪÆRĔSIS (διαίρεσις), is, f. the dividing of one syllable into two, diæresis.

DĪÆTA (δίαιτα), æ, f. diet, food. Figur. Cic. Ego diæta curari incipio; chirurgiæ tædet. —— ¶ Also, an apartment in a house, chamber, parlor, room to sup in. Plin. Ep. Cœnatio cingitur diætis duabus a tergo. Pandect. Diætæ hypocaustæ, hot-houses. —— ¶ Also, a suit of apartments, rooms. Plin. Ep. Hac adeuntur diætæ duæ, quarum in altera cubicula quatuor, altera tria. —— ¶ Also, a summer-house. Sueton. In diætam recesserat.

DĪÆTĀRĬUS (diæta), ii, m. a valet-de-chambre; a steward of a ship. Pandect.

DĪÆTĒTĬCUS (διαιτητικός), a, um, adj. diætetic, diætetical. Cæl. Aurelian. Diætetici libri. —— ¶ Hence, absol. Diætetica, and Diætetice, that part of physic which cures by medicine and diet. Scribon. Larg.

DĪĂGLAUCĬŌN (διὰ and γλαυκίον), ii, n. a salve made of the herb glaucium. Plin.

DĪĂGŌNĀLIS, e, and DĪĂGŌNĬCUS (διὰ and γωνία), a, um, adj. diagonal. Vitruv.

DĪĂGŌNĬUS (διαγώνιος), on, adj. diagonal. Vitruv.

DĪĂGRAMMA (διάγραμμα), ătis, n. a description, diagram, mathematical figure. Vitruv.

DĪĂGRĂPHĬCĒ (διαγραφική), es, f. the art of painting. Plin.

DĪĂLECTĬCA, æ, and DĪĂLECTĬCĒ, (διαλεκτική), es, f. dialectics, logic; the art of logic, art of disputing or reasoning. Cic.

DĪĂLĔCTĬCĒ (dialecticus), adverb, logically. Cic.

DĪĂLĔCTĬCUS (διαλεκτικός), a, um, adj. belonging to dialectics, dialectical, logical. Cic. Dialectica sapientia. —— ¶ And absol. Dialectica, ōrum, dialectics, logic, logical questions. Cic. Homo remotus a dialecticis.

DĪĂLĔCTĬCUS (Id.), i, m. one skilled in dialectics; a logician. Cic. Valens dialecticus.

DĪĂLĔCTŎS, and DĪĂLĔCTUS (διάλεκτος), i, f. a dialect or manner of speech peculiar to any particular country. Sueton.

DĪĂLEUCŎS (διάλευκος), adj. intermixed with white. Plin.

DĪĀLIS (Διός), e, adj. of Jove. Liv. Dialis Flamen. Sueton. Sacerdos Dialis. And, Tacit. absol. Dialis. Sueton. Diale flaminium. Liv. Apex Dialis, the cap of the Dialis. —— ¶ Also, ethereal, aerial. Apul. Diales viæ.

DĪĂLŎGUS (διάλογος), i, m. a discourse between two or more persons; a dialogue. Cic.

DĪĂMĔTRŎS (διάμετρος), i, f. a diameter, or right line dividing any figure into two equal parts. Colum.

DĪĀNA (Diva Jana), æ, f. Diana, goddess of the chase and of the moon, and daughter of Jupiter and Latona; the Artemis of the Greeks. Virg. Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ. —— ¶ Figur. the chase. Martial. —— ¶ Also, the moon. Ovid. Hence, Dianĭus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Diana. Ovid. Turba Diania, h. e. the dogs. And, absol. Liv. Dianium (sc. templum), a temple of Diana. Cic. (sc. promontorium), a cape of Spain, now cape St. Martin.

DĪĂPASMA (διάπασμα), ătis, n. a vegetable powder; pomander. Plin.

DĪĂPĀSŌN (διὰ πασῶν), a diapason, chord including all tones; an octave. Vitruv. —— ¶ Disdiapason, two octaves. Vitruv. —— ¶ Diapente, a concord of five notes, διὰ πέντε. Vitruv. —— ¶ Diatessăron, a concord of four notes, διὰ τεσσάρων. Vitruv.

DIAPENTE. See Diapason.

DĪĂPHŎRĒSIS (διαφόρησις), is, f. a diaphoresis, perspiration. Theod. Prisc.

DĪĂPHŎRĒTĬCUS (διαφορητικός), a, um, adj. diaphoretic, promoting perspiration, sudorific. Cæl. Aurel.

DĪĂPHRAGMA (διάφραγμα), ătis, n. the diaphragm, midriff. Cæl. Aurel.

DĪĀRĬUM (dies), ii, n. provision for one day; a day's allowance of food, day's wages. Horat. Cum servis urbana diaria rodere mavis. Petron. Anseres solebant ab anu diaria exigere. —— ¶ Also, a diary, journal. Sempr. Asell.

DIAS. See Dyas.

DĪĂSTĒMA (διάστημα), ătis, n. a space, distance, interval. Sidon.

DĪĂSTŎLĒ (διαστολή), es, f. a grammatical figure, by which a short syllable is made long; diastole.

DĪĂSTȲLŎS (διάστυλος), adj. having columns wide apart; diastyle. Vitruv.

DĪĂTŎNĬCUS (diatonus), a, um, adj. diatonic. Martian. Capell.

DĪĂTŎNUS (διάτονος), a, um, adj. extended, stretched out. Vitruv. Lateres dia-

toni, *corner-stones, band-stones, perpenstones, or such as reach over the whole breadth.* —— ¶ Also, in music, the same as *Diatonicus.*

DIĂTRĒTĀRĬUS (diatretus), ii, m. *a turner.* *Cod. Just.*

DIĂTRĒTUS (διάτρητος), a, um, adj. *turned or polished on a lathe; turned, enchased, embossed.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ And, absol. Diatreta, *sc.* vasa, *cups embossed and curiously worked.* *Martial.* O quantum diatreta valent.

DIĂTRĬBĂ (διατριβή), æ, f. *a school; a dispute, discourse, dissertation.* *Gell.*

DIĂTRĬTÆUS (διατριταῖος), a, um, adj. *of the space of three days.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

DIĂTRĬTUS (διάτριτος), i, f. *return of a fever on the third day.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

DIĂULŎS (δίαυλος), i, m. *a distance of two stadia or furlongs in the Olympian or Circensian games.* *Vitruv.*

DIĂZŌMĂ (διάζωμα), ătis, n. *a girdle or belt.* *Vitruv.*——¶ Also, *a broad space running round the seats of a theatre.* *Vitr.*

DĬBĂPHUS (δίβαφος), a, um, adj. *twice dyed, dyed in grain.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Absol. Dibaphus, *a purple robe worn by priests.* *Cic.* Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, *aspires to the purple,* h. e. *to the augurship.* *Id.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii dibapho vestiant.

DĪCĂ (δίκη), æ, f. *an action at law, lawsuit, indictment, process.* Used only in *nom. sing.; acc. sing.;* and *acc. plur.* *Cic.* Scribere dicam alicui, *to bring or enter an action against any one.* So, *Terent.* Dicam tibi impingam. ——¶ Sortiri dicam, *and* dicas, *to select the jury by lot, hold a court of justice.* *Cic.*

DĬCĀCĬTĀS (dicax), ātis, f. *smart repartee, raillery, wit, banter.* *Cic.*

DĬCĀCŬLĒ (dicaculus), adverb, *acutely, wittily, sharply, keenly, satirically.* *Apul.*

DĬCĀCŬLUS (dimin. from dicax), a, um, adj. *a little witty, sharp, facetious.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *loquacious.* *Plaut.*

DĬCÆĀRCHĬĂ (Δικαιαρχία), æ, f. and DĬCĀRCHĬS, ĭdis, *the more ancient name of Puteoli,* now *Pozzuolo.* *Plin.* — Hence, Dicarchēus, a, um, adj. *of Puteoli.* *Stat.*

DĬCĀTĬŌ (dico, āre), ōnis, f. *a dedicating, devoting; the taking of the freedom of a city.* *Cic.*

DĬCAX (dīco, ĕre), ācis, adj. *witty, sharp, quick, acute, keen, satirical.* *Cic.* Granio dicacior. *Id.* In conviviis faceti et dicaces. *Petron.* Homo dicacissimus. *Horat.* Satyri dicaces.

DĬCHALCŎN (δίχαλκον), i, n. *a brass coin of the value of a quarter of an obolus.* *Vitruv.*

DĬCHŎRĒUS (διχόρειος), i, m. *a metrical foot consisting of two trochees.* *Cic.*

DĬCĬBŬLĂ (dīco), ōrum, n. pl. *trifles, idle stories.* *Tertull.*

DĬCIS (δίκης), genit. *Cic.* Dicis causa, *and* gratia, *for form's sake, for appearance' sake.*

DĬCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give, offer, give up, set apart, dedicate, devote, consecrate, vow,* ἀνατίθημι. *Terent.* Hanc operam tibi dico. *Cæs.* Dicare se alicui in servitutem, *to surrender or submit himself.* *Cic.* se alii civitati, *and* in aliam civitatem, *to become a free denizen of another state.* *Id.* Tibi totum dicamus diem, *h. e.* assignamus, tribuimus. *Senec.* Dicare se jugis montium, *to retire to.* *Plin.* Ptisanæ laudibus volumen dicavit Hippocrates, *assigned or devoted, an entire book.* *Id.* Dicavit librum Mæcenati, *dedicated.* ——¶ Also, *to make known, proclaim.* *Catull.* Nostros ut luctus, carbasus obscurata dicet ferrugine Hibera. *Liv.* Legem dicatam, *published by being suspended in a public place.*

DĪCŌ (δείκω), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to speak, say, tell,* λέγω. *Cic.* Dicam, quod sentio. *Id.* Dicam, ut res est. *Id.* Dic clarius. *Id.* Mortem dico et deos, *that is to say, namely, to wit.* *Terent.* Ita dictu opus est, *there is need of saying so.* *Id.* Quod dici solet, *as the saying is.* *Petron.* Ut ita dicam, *if I may so say.* *Nepos.* Incredibile dictu. *Plin.* Mirum dictu. *Nepos.* mendacium. *Cic.* mendacium alicui. *Terent.* verbum turpe. *Id.* pro certo aliquid, *for certain.* *Plaut.* Dicere inclementer homini libero, *to speak harshly.* *Plaut.* Volui dicere, *I should have said.* *Terent.* Ego illam eficiam: dixi, *mind, I have said it.* —— ¶ Dicere sententiam, *or* (absol.) dicere, *to declare one's opinion; to vote.* *Cic.* Dicere sententiam. *Plin. Ep.* Dicit consul designatus. —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce, articulate.* *Cic.* Primam litteram dicere. —— ¶ Also, *to create, elect.* *Cic.* Dicere dictatorem. *Liv.* Tribunos militum dixere. —— ¶ Also, *to affirm.* *Cic.* Quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. —— ¶ Also, *to give notice.* *Nep.* Misit, qui diceret, ne discederet. —— ¶ Also, *to set forth, recount, relate, write of, praise, sing, chant, celebrate.* *Virg.* Galli dicamus amores. *Horat.* Ad arma dicenda. *Virg.* Tua dicere facta. *Sueton.* Ut citharœdus aliquid de Domitio diceret, *h. e.* caneret. —— ¶ Also, *to recite, rehearse, read.* *Cic.* Dicere orationem de scripto. —— ¶ Also, *to promise, assign.* *Nepos.* Data est Eumeni Cappadocia, sive potius dicta. —— ¶ Also, *to fix, set.* *Horat.* Pretium dicere muneri. *Liv.* Cui Ascanium dicere nomen, *gave.* —— ¶ Also, *to command.* *Ovid.* Dixerit, ut venias pacta tibi nocte. *Cic.* Dolabellæ dixisse, ut ad me scriberet. —— ¶ Also, *to appoint, agree to, determine, fix upon.* *Cic.* tempus dictum. *Liv.* multam. *Cic.* diem. (See *Dies.*) *Terent.* Dicere diem nuptiis. *Id.* Dictum inter nos fuit, ne, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to foretell, predict, prophesy.* *Tibull.* Tibi nescio quas dixit pœnas. *Ovid.* Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit. —— ¶ Also, *to make mention of, speak of, mention.* *Vellei.* Vir neque silendus, neque dicendus sine cura. —— ¶ Also, *to call.* *Juvenal.* Patrem patriæ Ciceronem dixit. *Virg.* Te crudelem nomine dicit. —— ¶ In the *pass.* Dicor, *to be accounted, esteemed, considered.* *Cic.* Aristæus olivæ dicitur inventor. *Terent.* Dum nimium dici nos bonos studemus. —— ¶ Also, *imp.; Nepos.* Dicitur matrem vixisse. — Ut dicitur, *as report goes; as it is said.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to speak in public, harangue, deliver a speech.* *Cic.* Diserte copioseque dicere. *Id.* Causas in foro dicere, *to plead.* — And absol. *Id.* Omnes cupisse dicere. *Id.* Dicere a scripto. *Id.* ad populum, *to harangue the people.* *Id.* apud populum. *Id.* Senatui, *h. e.* in Senatu. — Ars dicendi, *rhetoric.* *Cic.* —— ¶ See *Addico.*

DĬCRŎTUM (δίκροτος), i, n. and DĬCRŎTĂ, æ, f. *a sort of light galley, with two banks of oars; a foist, tartane.* *Cic.* Bona habet dicrota. *Hirt.* Dicrotas octo.

DICTÆUS (Dicte), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Cretan.* *Virg.* Dictæo sub antro. *Id.* Dictææ Nymphæ. *Id.* Dictæus rex, *h. e.* *Jupiter.* *Ovid.* Dictæus rex, *h. e. Minos.*

DICTĂMNUS (δίκταμνος), i, f. and DICTĂMNUM, i, n. *the herb dittany.* *Cic.*

DICTĀTĂ (dicto), ōrum, n. pl. *precepts, instructions, lessons.* *Cic.* Orationem, quasi dictata, perdiscant. *Sueton.* Dare dictata gladiatoribus.

DICTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a dictating, dictation.* *Symmach.*

DICTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a commander, chief magistrate.* *Cic.* Dictator Lanuvinus. —— ¶ Also, in Rome, *an extraordinary magistrate appointed on extraordinary occasions, and vested with absolute authority; a dictator. He was named by a consul, and was preceded by twenty-four lictors.* *Liv.* Dictatorem creare. *Cic.* and *Liv.* dicere. *Liv.* legere. *Id.* facere.

DICTĀTŌRĬUS (dictator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial.* *Liv.* Dictatoria majestas. *Cic.* Dictatorius gladius. *Liv.* Dictatorius juvenis, *h. e. son of the dictator.*

DICTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that dictates or commands.* *Plaut.*

DICTĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the office of dictator; the dictatorship.* *Cic.* Dictaturam gerere. *Liv.* Abire dictatura.

DICTĒRĬUM (δεικτήριον), ii, n. *a sharp saying, jest, scoff, witticism.* *Martial.* Dicteria dicis in omnes.

DICTĬŌ (dīco), ōnis, f. *a speaking or uttering.* *Cic.* Dictio sententiæ. *Terent.* Dictio testimonii. —— ¶ Also, *a word, saying, expression.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a phrase, peculiarity of speech.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a style of speaking.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a speech, discourse.* *Cic.* Exercere se in subitis dictionibus. —— ¶ Also, *a pleading.* *Cic.* Causæ dictio. —— ¶ Also, *the response of an oracle.* *Liv.* Data dictio erat, caveret Acherusiam aquam.

DICTĬŌSUS (dictum), a, um, adj. *wordy, having much to say, facetious.* *Varr.*

DICTĬTŌ (frequentat. from dīco), as, āvi, ātum, *to speak or tell often, give out, say commonly.* *Cic.* Dictitare in sermonibus. *Plaut.* Male dictitatur tibi, *you are ill spoken of.* —— ¶ Also, *to pretend.* *Cæs.* Dictitabant enim, se domo expulsos. *Nepos.* Hanc esse belli causam dictitassent. —— ¶ Also, *to argue, plead.* *Cic.* Causas dictitare.

DICTŌ (frequentat. from dīco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to say often.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to dictate.* *Cic.* Dictavi propter lippitudinem. *Sueton.* Versus dictante aliquo. *Horat.* Dictare versus. —— ¶ Also, *to dictate as a teacher to his scholars; to teach.* *Horat.* Memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare. —— ¶ Also, *to command, order.* *Quintil.* Ut sportulam dictare videantur. —— ¶ Dictare testamentum, codicillos, *to make.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *to make, compose.* *Sueton.* Hunc dictasse accusatori suo actionem. —— ¶ Also, *to institute.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Figur. *to advise, suggest.* *Quintil.* Ita videtur ratio dictare.

DICTŎR (dīco), ōris, m. *a speaker.* *Augustin.*

DICTUM (Id.), i, n. *a word, saying, expression.* *Cic.* Nullum meum minimum dictum pro Cæsare intercessit. *Terent.* Dictum sapienti sat est, *a word to the wise.* *Virg.* Expedire dictis, *h. e. to relate, explain.* *Liv.* Hæc ubi dicta dedit, *h. e. having said these things.* *Ovid.* Mutua dicta reddere, *h. e. to converse.* *Val. Flacc.* Reddere alicui dicta, *to relate.* *Ovid.* Dicta facere, *to act up to, put in execution; to be as good as his word.* *Horat.* Dicto citius, *sooner than the words can be uttered.* *Apul.* Cum dicto facesso, *immediately.* —— ¶ Also, *a promise.* *Macrob.* Dictorum tempus adesse commemorat. —— ¶ Also, *a command, precept, injunction.* *Virg.* Parere dicto. *Ovid.* Peragere dicta. *Cic.* Dicto audiens alicui. —— ¶ Also, *a proverb, saying.* *Cic.* Catonis est dictum. —— ¶ Also, *the response of an oracle; a prediction, prophecy.* *Virg.* Ex adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat. —— ¶ Also, *a sharp saying, witticism, jest, repartee, smart reply, acute remark.* *Cic.* Bona dicta, quæ salsa sint. *Id.* In te et in tuos dicta dicere. *Quintil.* Potius amicum, quam dictum perdere, *his friend rather than his joke.* —— ¶ Also, *a reproach, ill word, bitter saying.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Propert.* Ennius cingat sua dicta, *h. e.* libros. —— ¶ *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Dicti studiosus, *of eloquence.*

DICTŪRĬŌ (dico), is, n. 4. *to long to speak.* *Macrob.*

DICTUS, a, um. (See *Dico.*) *Terent.* Dictum factum huc abiit, *no sooner said than done.* So, *Id.* Dictum ac factum reddidi.

DICTȲNNĂ, æ, f. Δίκτυννα, *Diana.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Dictynnæus, *or* Dictynnēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Dictynna.* *Liv.* Dictynneum, *sc.* templum, *a temple of Diana.*

DĬDASCĂLĬCUS (διδασκαλικός), a, um, adject. *doctrinal, didactic.* *Auson.*

DĬDĬUS, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens.* — Hence, Didius, a, um, adj. *Macrob.* Didia lex.

DĪDŌ, us *and* ōnis, f. called also *Elisa or Elissa, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus, after whose death she fled from the cruelty of her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she built Carthage, and received Æneas with great hospitality.*

DĪDŌ (dis & do), is, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute.* *Horat.* Munia didit. *Virg.* Diditur rumor. *Lucret.* Diditur in venas cibus.

DĬDŌRŎS (δίδωρος), on, adject. *of two hands-breadth.* *Vitruv.*

DĪDŪCŌ (dis & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead or draw aside, separate, sever, part, divide, set open, stretch wide,* di-

ασπέλλω, διαιρέω. *Cic.* Pugnum diducere. *Quintil.* Stare diductum, *to stand with the legs apart.* *Ovid.* Fluctus diduxit humum. *Juvenal.* Diducit scopulos, et montem rumpit aceto, *cleaves or breaks asunder, splits.* *Horat.* Risu diducere rictum auditoris, *to cause to laugh with one's mouth open, or to laugh outright.* *Ovid.* Nodos manu diducere, *to undo, unloose, untie.* *Juvenal.* Vestem diducere summam, *to open the breast.* *Cæs.* Diducendi erant milites, *it was necessary to form many detachments.* *Cato.* Aquam diducere in vias. *Cic.* Rivis, non fontibus diducta oratio. *Tacit.* Ut hostem diducerent, *to distract the attention of the enemy's force.* *Propert.* Diducere complexus, *to separate, tear away.* *Cels.* Diducere cibum, *to concoct, digest.* — Figur. *Horat.* Assem discunt in partes centum diducere, *to part, divide.* *Petron.* Diducere turbam in partes, *to divide into various factions.* *Tacit.* Senatum in studia diduxerat. *Quintil.* Causam in quæstiones et locos diducere. *Id.* argumenta in digitos, *to mark or arrange arguments on his fingers.* *Cic.* communes locos in contrarias partes, *to draw.* *Quintil.* vocabulum ab appellatione, *to distinguish.* *Sueton.* matrimonium, *to untie, unloose, dissolve.* *Colum.* litem, *h. e.* dirimere.

DIDUCTIŌ (diduco), ōnis, f. *a separating, dividing.* *Senec.*

DIDYMÆUS (διδυμαῖος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Apollo.* *Sueton.* Didymæum peragere, *sc.* templum.

DIĒCŬLA (diminut. from dies), æ, f. *a short day, short time, little while* *Cic.*

DIĒRĒCTUS (as if from an obsol. verb dierigo), a, um, adject. *h. e.* erectus et expansus (in cruce). *Plaut.* Abi dierectus, *go and be hanged; go feed the crows; go hang,* So, *Id.* Albin' hinc dierecte. *Id.* Ducit lembum dierectum navis prædatoria, *h. e. to destruction.*

DIĒS (unc.), diēi, m. and f.; in plur. only m. *a day.* *Cic.* Noctes atque dies, *night and day.* *Nepos.* Diem noctemque, *a day and a night.* *Cic.* Diem ex die exspectabam, *day after day.* *Liv.* Diem de die differre, *to put off day after day.* *Cic.* In diem ex die dilata, *from one day to another.* *Horat.* In diem et horam, *every day.* *Plin.* In dies ac prope horas, *h. e.* in singulos dies. *Cic.* In diem vivere, *for the present, reckless of the future.* *Id.* Pœnas in diem reservant, *for another time.* So, *Terent.* Malum in diem abiit, *is deferred to another day.* *Nepos.* Fundum emere in diem, *to be paid for at some stated time.* *Ovid.* Currus rogat in diem, *for a day.* *Pandect.* Ad diem promissa pecunia, *on such a day, within a few days.* *Trebell. Poll.* Lavit ad diem septimo, *seven times a day.* *Plaut.* In dies singulas escas edunt, *make but one meal a day.* *Cic.* Vitium in dies crescit, *more and more every day.* *Plin.* In diem turba renascitur, *every day.* *Id.* Natura flores in diem gignit, *but for a day, for a short time.* *Cic.* Hesterno die, *yesterday.* *Plin.* Quinquies in die, *five times a day.* *Id.* Sæpius die, *often, every day.* *Quintil.* Paucissimos die versus facere, *very few in a day.* *Cæs.* Multo denique die, *the day being now considerably advanced.* *Liv.* Ad multum diei cæduntur. *Plin.* Medio die, *at mid-day.* —— ¶ Also, *the light, day-light.* *Plin. Ep.* Dubius et quasi languidus dies. *Id.* Die admisso, *having opened the window.* —— ¶ Also, *the events, acts of the day.* *Cic.* Daturos ejus diei pœnas. *Senec.* Totum diem meum scrutor. —— ¶ Poetically, for *the heavens.* *Stat.* Sub omni terra atque die. —— ¶ Also, *life.* *Stat.* Diem projice. *Solin.* Venire in diem, *to come into the world, be born.* —— ¶ Also, *the weather.* *Plin.* Dies mitis. *Val. Flacc.* Aprica dies. —— ¶ Also, *time, length of time.* *Cic.* Diem perexiguam. *Liv.* Dies tempusque lenit iras. *Cic.* Antiquior dies, *an earlier date.* —— ¶ Also, *the time of payment.* *Cic.* Dies pecuniæ. *Id.* Plus annua die postulare. *Id.* Alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse. —— ¶ Also, *the proper time, due season.* *Cato.* Die lanam et agnos vendat. —— ¶ Diem, *or* diem supremum, *or* diem suum obire, *to die.* *Nepos.* —— ¶ Diem dicere, *to appoint, fix the day.* *Cic.* Dicere diem operi. *Id.* Silano diem dixit, *assigned a day of trial.* — So, *Id.* Dabis aliquem diem, *you will assign.* —— ¶ Die cæca emere. See *Cæcus.* —— ¶ Dies civilis. See *Civilis.* Dies atri, legitimi, fasti. See the adjectives. —— ¶ Also, *a goddess.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Cic.* uses *dies* as *fem.* only when speaking of *a fixed or appointed day,* or of *length of time,* or *in marking the date of a letter;* but the poets and later prose writers also in the sense of *day.*

DIĔSIS (δίεσις), is, f. *a quarter-measure, a fourth in music.* *Vitruv.*

DIĔSPITĔR (Διὸς πατήρ), tris, m. *Jupiter.* *Horat.*

DIFFĀMŌ (dis & fama), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spread an ill report of, defame, asperse, slander,* διαφημίζω. *Tacit.* illustres viros procacibus scriptis. —— ¶ Also, *to spread abroad, make public, divulge.* *Apul.* Diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri.

DIFFĔRĒNS (differo), entis, n. *a difference.* *Quintil.*

DIFFĔRĔNTĔR (differens), adverb, *differently.* *Solin.*

DIFFĔRĔNTIĂ (differo), æ, f. *a difference, diversity.* *Cic.*

DIFFĔRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a difference.* *Lucret.*

DIFFĔRŌ (dis & fero), ers, distŭli, dīlātum, irr. a. *to carry hither and thither, spread, carry up and down, scatter, disperse, tear in pieces,* διαφέρω. *Cæs.* Ignem distulit ventus. *Liv.* Eos pavor terrorque distulerant. *Vellei.* Classem distulit. *Virg.* Metium in diversa quadrigæ distulerant. *Id.* Aquilo differt nubila. *Horat.* In sepulta membra different lupi. *Plin.* Virgulæ differantur, *h. e. may be transplanted,* So, *Virg.* In versum distulit ulmos. *Plaut.* Te faciam ut formicæ frustillatim differant. *Terent.* Differor doloribus, *h. e. I am distracted with pain.* *Plaut.* Clamore differor, *I am quite weary with shouting.* *Id.* Differor cupidine, *I burn with desire.* *Id.* lætitia, *I am quite overjoyed* *Propert.* invidia, *I am ready to burst with envy.* — *Terent.* Orationem sperat invenisse se, qui differat te, *h. e. disturb, embarrass.* *Plaut.* Te differam dictis meis, *h. e.* carpam, lacerabo. —— ¶ Also, *to spread abroad, divulge, publish, proclaim.* *Terent.* Rumores distulerunt malevoli. *Nepos.* Celeri rumore dilato. *Plaut.* Ne mihi hanc famam differant, *for fear they should spread about a report.* And, absol. *Tacit.* Differi per externos. *Id.* Differtur per manipulos, *a report spreads, a notion prevails.* —— ¶ Also, *to defame, discredit.* *Propert.* Et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet. —— ¶ Also, *to defer, put off, prolong.* *Cic.* Differs me in tempus aliud. *Ovid.* Sed propera, nec te venturas differ in horas. *Cic.* In posterum diem distulit. *Id.* Omnem disputationem in adventum tuum differo. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* tempus petitionis. *Cæs.* aliquid in aliud tempus. *Ovid.* Differre sitim, *to tolerate, endure.* *Liv.* Nec ultra ad arma ire dilaturum. *Prop.* Differat in pueros ista tropæa suos, *reserve.* —— ¶ Also, *to be different.* *Cic.* Nihil inter deum et deum differt. *Id.* Non differre vestitu ab aliquo. *Id.* Est quod differat inter justitiam et verecundiam, *there is a difference.*

DIFFĔRTUS (dis & farcio), a, um, adject. *filled, stuffed, crowded.* *Cæs.* Provincia differta exactoribus. *Tacit.* Corpus differtum odoribus. *Horat.* Differtum transire forum.

DIFFIBŬLŌ (dis & fibulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unclasp.* *Stat.*

DIFFICILĔ (difficilis), adverb, *difficultly, with difficulty.* *Cic.* Difficile fieri. *Plin.* Omnium difficillime. *Id.* Difficilius.

DIFFICILIS (dis & facilis), e, adject. *hard, difficult.* *Cic.* Difficile dictu. *Nepos.* Judicari difficile. *Cic.* Difficilius ad eloquendum. *Id.* Scopuloso difficilique in loco. *Id.* Difficillimo tempore. *Id.* Res arduæ ac difficiles, *arduous and difficult.* *Cæs.* Iter angustum et difficile. *Id.* Longa et difficilis oppugnatio. *Liv.* Difficile ad fidem est. *Plin.* Venter difficilis, *costive.* —— ¶ Also, *hard to please, morose, surly, crabbed, churlish.* *Cic.* Difficilem ac morosum esse. *Nepos.* Homo difficillima natura. *Ovid.* Rusticum et difficilem esse alicui. *Id.* Difficilem esse precibus alicujus. *Horat.* Vocanti difficilis mane, *h. e. continue inexorable.* *Id.* Difficili bile, *h. e.* aspera ira. —— ¶ *Liv.* Moderatio tuendæ libertatis in difficili est, *is difficult.*

DIFFICILITĔR (difficilis), adverb, *difficultly.* *Cic.*

DIFFICŬL *for* difficile, obsol. *Varr.* Facul an difficul.

DIFFICŬLTĀS (difficilis), ātis, f. *difficulty, trouble.* *Cic.* Difficultas laborque discendi. *Id.* Magnitudo rerum ac difficultas. *Id.* Incurrere in magnam difficultatem. *Cic.* Difficultas domestica, *poverty.* *Id.* In difficultate nummaria, *scarcity of money,* So, *Id.* Difficultas navium. *Cæs.* Difficultate rei frumentariæ, and, *Cic.* Difficultas annonæ, *difficulty of obtaining, scarcity.* *Id.* Difficultas vecturæ. *Id.* navigandi. —— ¶ Also, *a disease, distemper, sickness.* *Cels.* Corporis difficultas. —— ¶ Also, *moroseness, churlishness.* *Cic.* Multorum arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit.

DIFFICŬLTĔR (Id.), adverb, *difficultly, with difficulty.* *Cic.* Difficulter fieri. *Sallust.* Haud difficulter capere.

DIFFIDĔNTĔR (diffido), adverb, *with distrust or diffidence, diffidently.* *Cic.* Timide et diffidenter. *Justin.* Diffidentius.

DIFFIDĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *mistrust, distrust, diffidence.* *Cic.* Diffidentia mali. *Sueton.* Diffidentia copiarum.

DIFFIDO (dis & fido), is, diffīsus sum, n. 3. *to distrust, mistrust, despair,* ἀπελπίζω. *Cic.* Invenire se posse quod cuperent, diffisi sunt. *Id.* De Othone diffido. *Id.* Jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas. *Id.* Homines diffisi ipsi sibi. *Cic.* Ut omnes medici diffiderent, *gave up his case as hopeless.* *Sallust.* Sibi patriæque diffidere. —— ¶ And *passiv. imperson.* *Tacit.* Fluvio diffidebatur.

DIFFINDŌ (dis & findo), is, diffĭdi, diffissum, a. 3. *to cleave, or part asunder, split,* διασχίζω. *Cic.* Diffissum saxum. *Virg.* Tempora plumbo diffidit, *cleft his head.* *Lucret.* Ventus diffindens terram. — Figur. *Horat.* Diffidit urbium portas vir Macedo muneribus, *opened, caused to open.* *Varr.* Diffindere meridiem somno, *to divide.* —— ¶ Also, Diffindere diem, *to put off the matter till another day.* *Liv.* Ei triste omen diffidit diem.

DIFFINGŌ (dis & fingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to mar, undo,* διαφθείρω. *Horat.* Neque diffinget, infectumque reddet. —— ¶ Also, *to new make, make anew, forge otherwise.* *Horat.* Utinam nova incude diffingas ferrum. *Id.* Diffingit Rheni luteum caput, *describes.* Some read *defingas* and *defingit.*

DIFFISŬS. See *Diffido.*

DIFFITĔŌR (dis & fateor), ēris, dep. 2. *to deny, disavow, say to the contrary,* ἀπαρνέομαι. *Ovid.* Et pudor obscenum diffiteatur opus.

DIFFLĒTUS (dis & fleo), a, um, adject. *Apul.* Diffletis oculis suis, *having cried her eyes out.*

DIFFLŌ (dis & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow apart or about, blow different ways, scatter by blowing, disperse,* διαπνέω. *Plaut.*

DIFFLŬŌ (dis & fluo), is, ūxi, n. 3. *to flow apart, flow in different directions, flow away or any whither,* διαῤῥέω. *Cic.* Fluvius extra ripas diffluens. *Cæs.* Rhenus in plures diffluit partes. *Lucret.* diffluere ambrosia, *h. e.* undique ambrosia manare. *Phædr.* Sudore multo diffluentes corpora, *melting with sweat.* —— ¶ Also, *to be impaired.* *Senec.* Juga montium diffluunt. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Græci diffluentes otio, *h. e.* abundantes. *Id.* Diffluere luxuria, *to give one's self up to luxury.* *Id.* Diffluens ac solutum, *disjointed and loose.*

DIFFRINGŌ (dis & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. *to break in pieces, shatter,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Sueton.* Axe diffracto.

DIFFŬGIŌ (dis & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, n. 3. *to fly different ways, flee or run away; to fly,* διαφεύγω. *Cic.* Metu perterriti repente diffugimus. *Virg.* Silvis diffugiunt armenta. *Horat.* Diffugere

given, have disappeared. Cæs. Prœlium diffugisse, to have shunned. Others read defugisse.

DIFFŬGIUM (diffugio), ii, n. a flight, running away. Tacit.

DIFFŬLGŬRŌ (dis & fulguro), as, a. 1. to hurl the lightning, strike with lightning. Sidon.

DIFFŬLMINŌ, as, a. 1. to strike with a thunderbolt. — Figur. Sil. Diffulminat turbam.

DIFFŬNDITŌ (frequentat. from diffundo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to pour out frequently. Ammian. — Hence, figurat. Plaut. Ea amoris vi diffunditari, squandered.

DIFFŬNDŌ (dis & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. to pour out or scatter in different directions, pour out, spread, scatter, disperse, diffuse, διαχέω. Cic. Sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur. Id. Aqua se diffundit. Petron. Platanus diffuderat umbras. Cic. Terra semen compressu suo diffundit, h. e. emittit. Cæs. Rami quam late diffunduntur. Virg. Dederatque comas diffundere ventis, allowed her hair to flow loose. Ovid. Diffusi capilli, dishevelled. Virg. Animam diffundit in arma cruore. Id. Diffundere equitem latis campis. Plin. Via diffunditur, widens. — Horat. Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa, racked or drawn off. — Figur. Cic. Dii vim suam longe lateque diffundunt. Plin. Paneg. In immensum diffunditur oratio. Virg. Hæc passim diffundit, spreads abroad, proclaims, makes public. Id. Claudia a quo diffunditur gens, is descended. Horat. Diffundere oblivionem sensibus. Ovid. Flendo diffundimus iram, we give vent to. Ovid. Parcite paucarum crimen diffundere in omnes, to throw upon. —— ¶ Also, because in joy the blood is diffused more freely from the heart, to fill with joy, to cheer, gladden, make cheerful. Ovid. animum. Id. vultum. — Hence, pass. Diffundi, to take delight, rejoice. Cic.

DIFFŪSĒ (diffusus), adverb, diffusedly, copiously, extensively. Cic.

DIFFŪSILIS (diffundo), e, adject. diffusive. Lucret. Diffusilis æther.

DIFFŪSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. Senec. Diffusio animi, cheerfulness.

DIFFŪSUS (Id.), a, um. See Diffundo. —— ¶ Also, adj. wide-spread, wide. Lucan. Diffusum æquor. Martial. Diffusus campus. Plin. Ep. Corona diffusior, more numerous assembly. — Also, scattered, not connected. Cic. jus.

DIFFŪTŪTUS, a, um, futuendo exhaustus vel corruptus. Catull.

DĪGAMIA (διγαμία), æ, f. bigamy. Tertull.

DĪGAMMA (δίγαμμα), ătis, n. and DIGAMMOS, i, f. the double gamma, Æolian digamma, resembling the Roman F. — Hence, Cic. Tuum digamma videram, interest book, because the title Fenus begins with F.

DĬGAMUS (δίγαμος), a, um, adject. one who has had or has two wives. Tertull.

DIGENTIA, æ, f. a stream near Horace's villa, in the Sabine territory. Horat.

DIGĔRIES (digero), ēi, f. a disposition, arrangement. Macrob.

DIGĔRŌ (dis & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry in different directions; to put in order, arrange, distribute, dispose, divide, διαφορέω, διατάττω. Plin. Ep. Insulæ innatantes ventis digeruntur. Senec. Nubes modo congregantur, modo digeruntur, are dispersed. Cic. rempubl. Id. tabulas. Id. Mandata alicujus digerere. Id. Jus civile digerere in genera. Virg. aliquid in numerum. Ovid. tempora. Martial. crines ordine. Liv. Ut nec qui consules, nec quid quoque anno actum sit, digerere possis, ascertain regularly. Virg. Ita digerit omina Calchas, h. e. explains. Quintil. argumenta in digitos, to arrange or dispose or count on the fingers. Ovid. Digerere pœnam in omnes, to cause all to suffer. Id. mala per annos longos, h. e. distribuere, dividere. Id. Nilus in septem cornua digestus, divided. Plin. ¶ Also, to mention in order. Plin. Reliquos usus ejus suo loco digeremus. —— ¶ Plin. Digerere linum, to separate the coarse from the fine. —— ¶ Plin. Vitis digerit uvam, forms. —— ¶ Also, to dissipate, dissolve. Cels. Quædam digerunt materiam. Id. Sudore digerere aliquid. Plin. Digerere cruditates. Lucan. Tabes digerit artus, h. e. dissolvit, corrumpit. —— ¶ Also, to carry hither and thither. Cels. Gestando ægrum digerere. —— ¶ Also, to digest, concoct. Quintil. Cibum digerere. —— ¶ Also, to chew. Plin. Dentes digerunt cibum. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Silva nimbos digerere consuevit, h. e. dissolve. Senec. Nec luna graves digerit umbras, h. e. dissipat.

DIGESTA (digero), ōrum, n. pl. the digests of the civil law; pandects.

DIGESTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. digestible, easy of digestion. Cœl. Aurel.

DIGESTIM (Id.), adverb, in order, orderly. Prudent.

DIGESTIŌ, (Id.), ōnis, f. a putting in order, disposing, arranging, distribution, division. Vellei. Digestio annorum, a series. Plin. Digestio Italiæ, h. e. ordinata descriptio. —— ¶ Also, the distribution of food through the system. Cels. Sive concoctio sit, sive tantum digestio. — Hence, also, digestion. Quintil.

DIGESTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. digestive. Plin.

DIGESTUS, a, um. See Digero. —— ¶ Also, adj. Marcell. Empir. Homo digestissimus, having a most easy digestion.

DIGESTUS (digero), us, m. a distributing, arranging, managing. Stat. —— ¶ Also, digestion. Macrob.

DIGITĀBŬLUM (digitus), i, n. a finger-stall; a sort of glove used in gathering olives. Varr. — Others read digitale.

DIGITĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. of a finger, of the measure of a finger. Plin. Digitali crassitudine. —— ¶ Digitale, subst. n. See Digitabulum.

DIGITĀTUS (Id.), a, um, having fingers or toes. Plin.

DIGITELLUM (Id.), i, n. the herb called sea-green or everlasting; house-leek. Plin.

DIGITŬLUS (Id.), i, m. dimin. a little finger. Terent.

DIGITUS (unc.), i, m. a finger; a toe. Cic. Digitos constrinxerat. Id. Extremis digitis attingere aliquid, with the tip of the finger. Id. Ut digitum ad fontes intenderem. Virg. In digitos arrectus, erect on his toes, upright. Senec. Ambulare summis digitis, on tip-toe. —— ¶ 1. Pollex, the thumb. 2. Index, the fore-finger. 3. Medius, the middle finger. 4. Annularis, the ring finger. 5. Minimus, the little finger. —— ¶ Often used in various phrases to express a slight exertion, a trifling thing. Cic. Si digitis concrepuerit, by snapping his fingers. So, Id. Ut digitorum percussione heres posset scriptus esse. Id. Ne digitum quidem ejus causa porrigendum. Id. Qua digitum proferat, non habet, cannot move a finger, h. e. attempt or effect any thing. —— ¶ Digito cœlum attingere, to be very happy. Cic. —— ¶ Digitum tollere, to bid at an auction. Cic. — So, also, Id. Digito liceri, (because the bidder held up his finger). —— ¶ Also, Pugnare ad digitum, until one of the combatants held up his finger in token of submission. Martial. —— ¶ Cato. Digitus transversus, a finger's breadth. Id. Quatuor digitos transversos, four fingers' breadth. Also, Cæs. Patens digitus, the breadth of a finger. Cic. A sententia digitum nusquam, sc. discedere, not to swerve a finger's breadth. —— ¶ The ancients used to reckon on the fingers. · Hence, Ovid. Numerare per digitos. Cic. Tuos digitos novi, your skill in reckoning. Plin. Venire ad digitos, to be reckoned. —— ¶ Also, a claw. Plin. Digiti picarum. —— ¶ Also, a twig; a small shoot. Plin. Ramorum digitos. —— ¶ Also, the sixteenth part of a foot; a digit. Frontin. —— ¶ Digiti Idæi, h. e. priests of Cybele, otherwise called, Dactyli Idæi. Cic.

DIGLADIĀBILIS (digladior), e, adj. fighting with one another, opposite. Prudent.

DIGLADIŎR (dis & gladius), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to fight with swords; fight, contend with arms or words. Cic. Digladiarentur inter se cives. Id. Quid Antipater digladietur cum Carneade.

DIGMA (δεῖγμα), ătis, n. a specimen. Pandect.

DIGNANTĔR (dignans), adverb, courteously, condescendingly. Symmach.

DIGNĀTIŌ (dignor), ōnis, f. dignity, estimation, reputation, credit, respectability, worth. Cic. Nec quidquam, nisi de dignatione, laborat. Liv. In principum dignationem pervenit. Sueton. Integerrime, nec sine magna dignatione administravit. Plin. Apelles dignationem primus Rhodi constituit, established his reputation. Sueton. Ad famam et dignationem pervenire. —— ¶ Also, respect, esteem. Sueton. Aliquem magna dignatione diligere. Justin. In summa dignatione regis vixit.

DIGNĒ (dignus), adverb, worthily, deservedly. Cic. Digne laudari. Horat. Peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? Plaut. Quam digne ornata incedit, how correctly, or becomingly.

DIGNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. merit, desert. Cic. Suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, to every one what he deserves. Id. Honos dignitate impetratus, obtained by merit. Id. Laudare aliquem pro dignitate, as he deserves. Id. Judicium dignitatis meæ fecerat, valued me as he ought. —— ¶ Also, dignity, greatness, authority, rank, honor, nobility, grandeur, excellence, eminence, worth. Cic. Dignitas est alicujus honesta auctoritas, verecundia digna. Id. Tua dignitas atque amplitudo. Id. Sustinere dignitatem et decus civitatis. Nepos. Dignitas equestris. Id. regia. Phædr. Amittere dignitatem pristinam. Sallust. Obtinere statum dignitatis. —— ¶ Also, virtue, honesty. Cic. Voluptatem concessuram dignitati. —— ¶ Also, decorum, becomingness. Cæs. Neque suæ, neque populi R. dignitatis esse. Cic. Docere non habet dignitatem, is not accompanied with dignity. Nepos. Vivere pro dignitate, as befits his dignity. Quintil. Salva dignitate et verecundia. Cic. Statuere aliquid ex dignitate. —— ¶ Also, loftiness of mien, dignity of deportment. Cic. Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. Id. Alicui corporis viribus et dignitatibus antestare. Plin. Jun. Dignitas oris. —— ¶ Also, splendor, magnificence. Nepos. Portus urbem dignitate æquiparabat. Cic. Summam dignitatem pavimentata porticus habet. Id. Columnæ habent non plus utilitatis, quam dignitatis, beauty. Cic. Dignitas verborum. Id. Agere cum dignitate et venustate. Tacit. Plus in oratione dignitatis, quam fidei erat, more dignity of sentiment than sincerity. —— ¶ Also, the price or value of any thing. Plin. Dignitas gemmæ. —— ¶ Also, office, honorable employment. Plin. Jun. Altissimæ civitatis dignitates. Cic. Esse cum dignitate, to be in office. —— ¶ Also, men in office. Plin. Dignitates mentiri non piget.

DIGNITŌSUS (dignitas), a, um, adject. dignified. Petron.

DIGNŌ (dignus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to deem worthy, deign. Cic. in Arat. Æterno cunctas ævo qui nomine dignant. Cic. Res laude dignentur. Id. Tali honore dignati sunt.

DIGNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to think or esteem worthy, ἀξιόω. Virg. Tali me dignor honore. Sueton. Dignari aliquem honore cœnæ. Lucret. Hominem numero divum dignarier esse. —— ¶ Also, to deign. Flor. Nihil respondere dignantes mactant. Horat. Grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, I disdain.

DIGNŌSCŌ (dis & nosco), oscis, ōvi, ōtum, a. 3. to distinguish, discern, διαγινώσκω. Ovid. Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis. Plin. Dignoscere rem a re. Horat. Non qui civem dignosceret hoste. Id. Curvo dignoscere rectum.

DIGNUS (δείκω), a, um, adject. worthy, deserving. Cic. Omni laude dignus. Nepos. Dignus pœna. Terent. Dignus odio. Sallust. Non dignos homines, unworthy. Cic. Dignus, qui imperet. Virg. Dignus amari. Ovid. Dignus perire. Plaut. Dignum habet decedere, deigns. Cæl. ad Cicer. Illum me dignum habere, sensi, esteemed me worthy. — With the genit. Balbus ad Cicer. Dignissimam tuæ virtutis. Phædr.

Dignus memoriæ. — With the *dativ.* *Plaut.* Diem dignum Veneri. — With the *accus.* *Id.* Quid dignus siem? —— ¶ Also, *convenient, meet, fit, suitable, proper.* *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ non satis dignum summorum virorum personis. *Cic.* Quid amico dignum fuerit. *Id.* Quod nec decorum est, nec diis dignum. *Sallust.* Dignam pœnam reperire. *Id.* Ex mala conscientia digna timere. *Virg.* Grates persolvere dignas. *Id.* Præmia digna. — Dignum est, *it is proper, it is meet.* *Terent.* Dici, ut dignum est, non potest. *Virg.* Si credere dignum est.—— ¶ *Dignus homo*, is used both in a good and bad sense, for good or ill desert. *Plaut.* Si dignis maledicitur, benedictum est, *those who deserve it.* *Cic.* Dignis largiendum est.

DIGREDIŎR (dis & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go somewhere else, go or step aside, turn aside, depart,* ἀπαλλάττομαι, παρεκβαίνω. *Cic.* Nunquam est a me digressus. *Cæs.* Paululum ex eo loco digreditur. *Liv.* Digredi via. *Tacit.* ad sua tutanda. *Ovid.* per aera. *Plin.* In latus digredi videtur. *Id.* Sol digreditur ad Austrum. *Sueton.* Digressam feminam a marito. *Cic.* Luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens. — Figur. *Cic.* Digredi de causa, *to digress, go from the purpose.* *Id.* a causa. *Id.* Eo, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur. *Quintil.* Digredi ex aliquo, et in id redire. *Terent.* Digredi officio.

DIGRESSIŎ (digredior), ōnis, f. *a parting, separating, going away, departing, departure.* *Cic.* Congressio et digressio nostra. —— ¶ Also, *a digression, going off from the main subject.* *Cic.*

DIGRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a parting, going away, departing.* *Cic.* Ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni. *Id.* Digressum meum et absentiam. *Sueton.* Matrem in digressu exosculatus, *at parting.* —— ¶ Also, *a digression.* *Quintil.*

DIGRUNNIŎ (dis & grunnio), is, n. 4. *to grunt, grumble.* *Phædr.* Scurra digrunnit prior.

DIIAMBŬS (δiίαμβος), i, m. *a diiambus, a foot consisting of two* iambi.

DIJŎVIS (deus & Jovis), is, m. *Jove, Jupiter.* *Varr.*

DIJŪDICĀTIŎ (dijudico), ōnis, f. *a judging, deciding, determining.* *Cic.*

DIJŪDICĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that judges or decides.* *Apul.*

DIJŪDICŎ (dis & judico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge between, distinguish, discern, decide, determine,* διακρίνω, διαδικάζω. *Cic.* Vera a falsis dijudicare. *Id.* Dijudicare vera et falsa. *Id.* Di judicare inter duas sententias. *Horat.* Dijudicata lis.

DIJŬGĀTIŎ (dijugo), ōnis, f. *a separation.* *Arnob.*

DIJŬGŎ (dis & jugo), as, a. 1. *to separate.* *Arnob.*

DIJUNCTIO. See *Disjunctio.*

DIJUNGO. See *Disjungo.*

DILĀBIDŬS (dilabor), a, um, adject. *that falls or wears away rapidly, that soon goes to pieces.* *Plin.*

DILĀBŎR (dis & labor), ĕris, apsus sum, dep. 3. *to slip or glide different ways,* διολισθαίνω, διαῤῥέω. *Cic.* Amnis dilapsus. *Id.* Glacies liquefacta et dilapsa. *Plin.* Humor in poculis repletis infusus dilabitur, *runs over, is spilled.* —— ¶ Also, *to flee, run away, disperse.* *Sallust.* Exercitus brevi dilabitur. *Liv.* Auxiliares in agros dilapsi. —— ¶ Also, *to fall to pieces.* *Liv.* Navis vetustate dilabens, *going to pieces.* *Senec.* Ædificium dilabens, *decaying, going to ruin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Memoria mea dilabuntur, *slip out of my memory; I forget them.* *Id.* Omnia, quæ dilapsa jam fluxerunt. *Sallust.* Discordia res maxumæ dilabuntur, *go to ruin.* *Cic.* Præclarissime constituta respublica dilabitur. *Id.* Male parta male dilabuntur (proverb.), *come to no good end; lightly got, lightly spent.* *Id.* Rem familiarem dilabi sinere. —— ¶ Also, *to descend, sink.* *Cic.* In turpitudinem dilabi. *Id.* Ad vulgares amicitias dilabitur.

DILĂCĔRĀTIŎ (dilacero), ōnis, f. *a dilacerating.* *Arnob.*

DILĂCĔRŎ (dis & lacero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear or rend in pieces, dilacerate, destroy, waste, make havoc of,* διασπαράττω. *Ovid.* Dilacerant dominum. *Catull.* Dilaceranda feris. *Tacit.* Tormentis dilacerare aliquem. — Figur. *Cic.* Discerpi et dilacerari deum. *Id.* Dilacerare rempublicam.

DILĀMINŎ (dis & lamina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to split, cleave in two.* *Ovid.*

DILANCINĀTŬS (dis & lancino), a, um, adj. *torn in pieces.* *Prudent.*

DILĂNIŎ (dis & lanio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear or rend in pieces, mangle, dismember, dilaniate,* διασπάω. Cadaver nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. *Tacit.* Tormentis aliquem dilaniare. *Lucret.* Anima dilaniata. — Figur. *Ovid.* Dilaniantur opes, *are dissipated.*

DILĀPIDĀTIŎ (dilapido), ōnis, f. — Figur. *a squandering away.* *Cod. Theod.*

DILĀPIDŎ (dis & lapido), as, a. 1. *to consume, destroy.* *Colum.* Grandine dilapidans hominum labores. —— ¶ Also, *to squander.* *Terent.* Dilapidat triginta minas.

DILARGIŎR (dis & largior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to bestow liberally, lavish,* διαδίδωμι. *Cic.* Omnia dilargitus est.

DILĀTĀTIŎ (dilato), ōnis, f. *an enlarging.* *Tertull.*

DILĀTIŎ (differo), ōnis, f. *a putting off, delaying, deferring; a delay.* *Cic.* Dilatio comitiorum. *Liv.* Res dilationem non recipit. *Sueton.* Petere dilationem, *to pray an adjournment.*

DILĀTŎ (dis & latus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dilate, make broad or wide, extend, enlarge,* ἀνευρύνω, πλατύνω. *Cic.* Dilatare manum. *Ovid.* rictus. *Liv.* castra. *Plin.* Ubi dilatat se mare. — Figur. *Cic.* Dilatandis litteris, *drawling.* *Id.* Hæc, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat. *Id.* Dilatat argumentum, *amplifies, or enlarges.* *Id.* Quantis in angustiis vestra gloria se dilatari velit.

DILĀTŎR (differo), ōris, m. *a delayer, one who is dilatory and puts things off.* *Horat.*

DILĀTŌRIŬS (dilator), a, um, adj. *dilatory.* *Pandect.*

DILAUDŎ (dis & laudo), as, a. 1. *to praise, speak in praise of, recommend,* ἐπαινέω. *Cic.*

DILAXŎ (dis & laxo), as, a. 1. *to separate, sever.* *Lucil.*

DILECTIŎ (diligo), ōnis, f. *love.* *Tertull.*

DILECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a lover, admirer.* *Apul.*

DILECTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *loved, beloved.* *Virg.* Magno dilectus amore. *Macrob.* Luce mihi dilectior. *Stat.* Augur Apollineis modo dilectissimus aris. *Sueton.* Unus ex dilectis, *one of his favorites.* See *Delectus.*

DILECTŬS, us, m. See *Delectus.*

DILIGENS (diligo), entis, adj. *fond of, partial to, observant.* *Nepos.* Veritatis diligens. *Gell.* Litterarum diligentissimus. —— ¶ Also, *attentive, diligent, mindful, heedful, careful, studious, industrious, earnest.* *Cic.* In re hereditaria diligens. *Id.* Experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator. *Id.* Vir omnis officii diligentissimus. *Id.* Diligens scriptura. *Plin.* Diligentior notitia, *more exact.* *Senec.* Remediis diligentibus, *extraordinary.* —— ¶ Also, *economical.* *Cic.* Homo frugi ac diligens. *Sueton.* Rei familiaris diligentissimus.

DILIGENTER (diligens), adv. *diligently, carefully, attentively, industriously, earnestly.* *Cic.* Librum diligentissime custodire. *Id.* Multo diligentius meliusque dixit. *Id.* Benigne ac diligenter audire. *Cæs.* Diligentissime observare præceptum. ——¶ Also, *with nice distinction, particularly.* *Cic.* Diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare. *Id.* Latine et diligenter loqui.——¶ Also, *exceedingly, very much.* *Martial.* Diligenter errare.

DILIGENTIA (diligens), æ, f. *diligence, carefulness, attention, earnestness, industry.* *Cic.* Assiduitas tua et diligentia Terentiæ est pergrata. *Id.* Hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia. *Id.* Excitanda est animadversio et diligentia. *Id.* Magna cum cura atque diligentia scribere aliquid. *Cic.* Mea diligentia mandatorum tuorum, *my eagerness to execute your commands.* —— ¶ Also, *frugality, thriftiness, economy.* *Cic.* Res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense *Terent.* Obscura diligentia. *Plin. Ep.* Sinistram diligentiam. —— ¶ Also, *love.* *Cic.* Pro mea summa in rempubl. diligentia. —— ¶ Also, *choice, discretion.* *Cic.* Non est in vulgo diligentia.

DILIGŎ (dis & lego), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. *to love, esteem highly,* ἀγαπάω, φιλέω. *Cic.* Diligere aliquem, et carum habere. *Id.* Colere, et diligere. *Id.* Feræ partus suos diligunt. — Also, applied to inanimate objects. *Plin.* Montes et valles diligit abies. *Cic.* Alicujus officia diligere. —— ¶ Also, *to choose, select.* *Cic.* Degendæ ætatis ratio diligenda.

DILŎGIA (διλογία), æ, f. *ambiguity, amphibology.* *Ascon.*

DILŌRICŎ (dis & lorico), as, a. 1. *to rip or tear open, unrip, ungird,* διαζώννυμι. *Cic.* Diloricare tunicam.

DILŪCEŎ (dis & luceo), es, ūxi, n. 2. *to shine,* διαλάμπω. *Horat.* Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum. — Figur. *to appear clearly, be evident or manifest.* *Liv.* Dilucere res cœpit.

DILŪCESCIT (incept. from diluceo), impers. *it begins to dawn, it grows light,* διαυγάζει. *Cic.* Cum jam dilucesceret.

DILŪCIDE (dilucidus), adverb, *brightly.* *Plin.* Flagrant dilucidius. — Figur. *clearly, plainly, distinctly.* *Cic.* Lex dilucide vetat. *Id.* Dilucide planeque dicere. *Liv.* Dilucide docere.

DILŪCIDŎ (dilucidus), as, a. 1. *to illustrate, clear up, explain,* διαφωτίζω. *Auct. ad Herenn.*

DILŪCIDŬS (dis & lucidus), a, um, adj. *bright, clear, lucid.* *Plin.* Smaragdi in sole dilucidi. —— ¶ Figur. *plain, evident, manifest.* *Cic.* Dilucida oratio. *Id.* Omnia dilucidiora facere.

DILŪCŬLAT (diluculum), ābat, impers. 1. *it grows light, it dawns.* *Gell.*

DILŪCŬLUM (diluceo), i, n. *the dawning of the day, or dawn; day-break.* *Cic.* Primo diluculo. *Plaut.* Cum diluculo. *Cic.* Venissem diluculo.

DILŪDIUM (dis & ludus), ii, n. *the suspension or intermission of a play; a respite from fighting allowed to gladiators.* *Horat.* Clamo et diludia posco.

DILŬŎ (dis & luo), is, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. *to wash, wash off or away, cleanse, purify,* ἐξίημι, ἀπολύομαι, κεράννυμι. *Gell.* Helleboro alvum diluere. *Cæs.* Lateres diluere. *Petron.* Vulnus aceto diluere. *Ovid.* Diluitur color. —— ¶ Also, *to wear away, diminish.* *Cic.* Molestias extenuat et diluit. *Ovid.* Cura diluitur mero. *Sil.* Diluerat nebulas Titan, *had dispersed.* *Senec.* Diluere auctoritatem alicujus, *to diminish, lessen.* *Quintil.* Diluere vires affectuum, *to weaken.* —— ¶ Also, *to moisten.* *Valer. Flacc.* Pectora sudor diluerat. *Catull.* Diluta labella guttis.——¶ Also, *to mix up, blend, dilute.* *Horat.* Aceto diluit baccam. *Virg.* Favos dilue Baccho. *Plin.* Aliquid in vino diluere. *Liv.* venenum, and *Pers.* helleborum, *to prepare in his drink.* — Diluere vinum, *to mix with water, temper.* *Martial.* Diluti unciam Falerni. —— ¶ Also, *to refute, take off, reply to.* *Cic.* Diluere crimen. *Id.* Diluere aliquid, et falsum esse docere. *Sueton.* Invidiam aliqua cavillatione diluere. —— ¶ Also, *to explain.* *Plaut.* Mihi, quod rogavi, dilue. —— ¶ Also, *to pay, satisfy.* *Gell.* Injurias ære pauco diluere.

DILŪTUM (diluo), i, n. *an infusion.* *Plin.*

DILŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from diluo. —— ¶ Adj. *liquid, thin, watery.* *Cels.* Potio dilutissima. *Plin.* Color dilutus, *faded, pale.* *Id.* Odor dilutus, *slight, faint.* —— ¶ Also, *drunk.* *Auson.* Hilarior et dilutior.

DILŬVIĀLIS (diluvium), e, adject. *of the deluge or flood.* *Solin.* Diluvialis irruptio.

DILŬVIES (diluo), ēi, f. *a flood, inundation of water, deluge.* *Horat.* Aufidus horrendam cultis diluviem minitatur agris.

DILŬVIŎ, ōnis, f. the same as *Diluvium.* *Censorin.*

DĪLŬVĬŌ (diluvium), as, a. 1. *to deluge, flood, inundate. Lucret.*

DĪLŬVIUM (diluo), ii, n. *a deluge, flood, overflowing of water. Plin. Ep.* Tempestates et crebra diluvia. —— ¶ Figur. *ruin, desolation. Virg.* Diluvio ex illo diversa per æquora vecti.

DĪMĂCHÆ (διμάχαι), ārum, m. *soldiers that fight either on foot or horseback, dragoons. Curt.*

DĪMĂDEŌ (dis & madeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be moist or wet, to dissolve, melt. Lucan.* Dimaduere nives.

DĪMĀNŌ (dis & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow different ways, spread abroad,* διαῤῥέω. *Cic.* Meus labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum. *Catull.* Tenuis sub artus flamma dimanat.

DĪMĔNSĬŌ (dimetior) ōnis, f. *a measuring, dimension. Cic.* Dimensio quadrati.

DIMERGO. See *Demergo.*

DĬMĔTER (δίμετρος), tra, um, adj. Dimeter versus, *of two measures, or four feet. Diomed.*

DĪMĒTĬĒNS (dimetior), entis, f. *the diameter of a circle. Plin.*

DĪMĒTĬŎR (dis & metior), īris, mensus sum, *to measure,* διαμετρέω. *Cic.* Dimetiri cælum. *Id.* Dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas. —— ¶ Also, *to dispose, arrange. Cic.* Omnia ista sum dimensus.

DĪMĒTŌ (dis & meto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to measure out, appoint certain limits. Liv.* Locum castris dimetari jussit. *Cic.* Dimetata signa sunt.

DĪMĬCĀTĬŌ (dimico), ōnis, f. *a fight, skirmish, struggle, encounter, battle, contest. Sueton.* In serum dimicatione protracta. *Id.* In media dimicatione. *Cæs.* Oppugnare castra dimicatione perniciosa. —— ¶ Also, *risk, danger, hazard. Cæs.* Maximam ea res attulit dimicationem. *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties. *Cic.* Prœlii dimicatio. —— ¶ Figur. *dispute, struggle, danger, hazard. Cic.* Jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus. *Id.* In extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ. *Id.* capitis. *Id.* vitæ.

DĪMĬCŌ (dis & mico), as, āvi *or* icŭi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight, skirmish, encounter, contend, struggle,* ἀγωνίζω, διαμάχομαι. *Cic.* Cum aliquo prœlio dimicare. *Id.* Dimicare pro patria. *Id.* Cum Latinis de imperio dimicabatur. *Curt.* Dimicare de victoria. *Cæs.* magno cum periculo. *Id.* iniquo loco. *Nepos.* In terra dimicari. *Id.* Dimicare equitatu. *Liv.* acie cum hoste. *Nepos.* Dimicare armis adversus aliquem. *Curt.* Dimicare viritim, *to fight man to man.* —— ¶ Also, *to war, make war. Nepos.* In Europa dimicare. *Flor.* In Hispania prope ducentos per annos dimicatum est. —— ¶ Also, *to hazard, risk, contend for. Cic.* Dimicare de vita, *to hazard, risk. Liv.* Capite dimices tuo. *Nepos.* Dimicare de fama.

DĪMĬDĬĀTĬŌ (dimidio), ōnis, f. *a halving, dividing into halves. Tertull.*

DĪMĬDĬŌ (dimidius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to halve. Cic.* Dimidiatus mensis. *Cato.* Homines dimidiatos in terram defodere, *up to the middle. Id.* Dimidiatum digitum, *half a finger. Plaut.* Procumbunt dimidiati, *with half the body reclining,* h. e. *at meals.*

DĪMĬDĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the half. Plaut.* Dimidium auri, *the half of the money. Cic.* Dimidium pecuniæ. *Plaut.* Dimidium de præda. *Horat.* Dimidium facti qui cœpit habet, *has completed half the deed. Cæs.* Dimidio major. *Cic.* Dimidio carius, *by one half.*

DĪMĬDĬUS (dis & medius), a, um, adject. *halved, divided into two equal parts, half. Plin.* Dimidia circuli forma, *a semicircle. Martial.* Dimidios mullos. *Cic.* Dimidia pars terræ. *Id.* Heres ex parte dimidia. *Plin.* Decocta ad dimidias, *sc.* partes, *to one half.*

DĪMĬNŌRŌ (dis & minoro), or **DĒMĬNŌRŌ**, as, a. 1. *to diminish. Tertull.*

DĪMĬNŬŌ (dis & minuo), and **DĒMĬNŬŌ**, is, ŭi, ūtum, *to diminish, lessen, extenuate, abate, withdraw,* μειόω. *Liv.* Diminuere aliquid ex regia potestate. *Cæs.* Ne quid de jure diminuisse videretur. *Id.* Militum vires inopia frumenti diminuerat. *Id.* Diminutæ copiæ. *Sueton.* Diminuere numerum militum. —— ¶ Also, *to alienate. Cic.* Ne quid de bonis diminuerent. *Id.* Prædiis diminutis. —— ¶ Also, *to break. Plaut.* Illi homini diminuam caput. *Terent.* Diminuetur tibi quidem jam cerebrum, *I will break your pate.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Diminui capite, *to lose his rights and rank. Varr.* Diminuere hostes, *to cripple, impair.*

DĪMĬNŪTĬŌ, and **DĒMĬNŪTĬŌ** (diminuo), ōnis, f. *a diminishing. Cic.* Libertatis diminutio. *Id.* Diminutio vectigalium. *Plin.* Diminutio familiæ, *a falling off, declining.* —— ¶ Also, *alienation, selling. Cic.* Ne de bonis privatorum publice diminutio fiat, *h. e.* huic adimendo, alteri assignando. *Sueton.* Mentis diminutio, *a being out of his wits.* —— ¶ Also, *a taking away. Cic.* Multare imperatorem deminutione provinciæ. —— ¶ Diminutio capitis. See *Caput.*

DĪMĬNŪTĪVŬS (Id.), and **DĒMĬNŪTĪVŬS**, a, um, adj. *expressing littleness or diminution, diminutive. Tertull.* vox.

DĪMISSĬŌ (dimitto), ōnis, f. *a sending away, discharging, dismissing. Cic.* Dimissio remigum. —— ¶ Also, *a sending forth. Cic.* Dimissiones libertorum ad diripiendas provincias. —— ¶ *Gell.* Dimissio sanguinis, *a letting of blood.*

DĪMISSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *who discharges, pardons. Tertull.*

DĪMISSUS, a, um, particip. from dimitto.

DĪMITTŌ (dis & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to send different ways, send off or away, despatch,* ἀφίημι, διαπέμπω. *Cic.* pueros circum amicos. *Cæs.* nuntios in omnes partes. *Liv.* litteras passim in alias urbes. —— ¶ Also, *to dismiss, discharge, let go. Cic.* senatum. *Liv.* concilium. *Cic.* and *Nep.* aliquem ab se. *Cic.* regem spoliatum. *Id.* tabellarium. *Cæs.* milites, *to discharge. Cic.* exercitum, *to disband. Sueton.* uxorem, *to repudiate, divorce.* — Hence, figur. *Nep.* occasionem, *to let pass or slip. Varr.* sanguinem, *to let or draw blood.* — Also, *to leave, pass over, not to animadvert upon. Cic.* injuriam impunitam. — Also, *to free, deliver. Pandect.* — Also, *to pay, satisfy. Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *to abandon, leave, forsake. Cæs.* oppida, ripas. *Cic.* præsidia. — Hence, *to lose. Nep.* vitam. *Cic.* patrimonium. *Cæs.* principatum. —— ¶ Also, *to give up or over, to drop, leave off, discontinue, abandon,* &c. *Cic.* quæstionem. *Cæs.* oppugnationem. *Cic.* jus suum. *Cæs.* iracundiam suam reipublicæ, *to give over his anger for the sake of the state.* —— ¶ Also, *to remit, relax. Cic.* Multum de cupiditate. — Hence, *to remit, give up. Tacit.* alicui tributa. — Also, *to lessen, mitigate, abate. Cic.* vim suam. —— ¶ Also, *to send down, to send, to let down, let go any where. Ovid.* imbres cœlo. *Cic.* se in causam. But in these passages the reading *demittere* seems to be more correct.

DIMOTUS, a, um. See *Dimoveo.*

DĪMŎVEŌ (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. literally, *to move asunder, to push asunder, to divide.* — Hence, sometimes, *to open. Ovid.* arenas. *Virg.* terram aratro, *h. e. to plough. Plin.* occurrentia manu. *Ovid.* os, *h. e. to open. Sueton.* plagulas lecticæ. —— ¶ Also, *to remove by separation or division; to remove, put away or aside. Virg.* umbram, aera tenebrosum. *Sallust.* aliquem a plebe. *Tacit.* Dimotis omnibus. — Hence, *to remove, turn away, divert, dissuade from. Cic.* de mente, de cursu. *Id.* Dimoveri de civitate, *to withdraw, retire.* But the reading *demovere*, in the last passages, seems to be preferable. —— ¶ Also, *to move or carry to a place; to move, persuade. Horat.* Nunquam eum dimoveas, ut, &c. Others read, more correctly, *demoveas.* —— ¶ Also, *to move to and fro, back and forth. Cels.* manum. *Id.* Ambulatione dimoveri.

DINDŸMĒNĒ (Δινδυμήνη), es, f. same as *Cybele. Martial.* and *Horat.*

DINDŸMŬS, and **DINDŸMŎS**, i, m. and **DINDŸMA**, ōrum, n. plur. Δίνδυμος, and τὰ Δίνδυμα, *a mountain of* Phrygia, *sacred to Cybele. Prop.* and *Virg.*

DINOSCO. See *Dignosco.*

DINODO. See *Denudo.*

DĪNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ (dinumero), and **DĒNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ**, ōnis, f. *an enumeration, a recounting, counting, reckoning, numbering. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech, an enumeration of the parts of a whole, one by one,* μερισμός. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

DĪNŬMĔRŌ (dis & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to count to, deliver to by counting, to pay. Terent.* pecuniam alicui. — Also, *to calculate, compute, to count, reckon, number, tell,* ἐξαριθμέω. *Virg.* tempora. *Cic.* stellas. *Plin.* horas.

DĬŌBŎLĀRIS (διώβολος), e, adj. *that may be bought for two* oboli, *or worth two* oboli; hence, *cheap, vile. Plaut.*

DĬŒCĒSIS (διοίκησις), is, f. *a district, part of a province. Cic.* —— ¶ Under the emperors, *several provinces governed by the same provincial governor or his substitute; a diocese. Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *an ecclesiastical diocese. Sidon.* — Also, *a parish. Sidon.*

DĬŒCĒTĒS (διοικητής), æ, m. *one who is charged with the care of the revenues of the king. Cic.*

DĬŎMĒDĒS (Διομήδης), is, m. *son of Tydeus, and one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He went afterwards to Apulia, in Italy, where he built a city called* Arpi. — Hence, Diomedēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Diomedes. Ovid.* — Also, *Ætolian. Martial.* — Also, *Apulian. Plin.*

DĬŌNĒ (Διώνη), es, or **DĬŌNA**, æ, f. *the mother of Venus. Cic.* — Also, *Venus herself. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Dionæus, a, um, adj. *relating to Dione or Venus. Virg.* mater, *h. e. Venus. Id.* Cæsar (who was said to be descended from Venus). *Horat.* antrum, *h. e. sacred to Venus.*

DĬŎNŸSĒŬS, a, um, same as *Dionysius. Sil.*

DĬŎNŸSĬĂCŬS (Διονυσιακός), a, um, adj. *relating to Bacchus. Auson.*

DĬŎNŸSĬAS (διονυσιάς), ădis, *a precious stone*, said to prevent drunkenness. *Plin.*

DĬŎNŸSĬŬS (Διονύσιος), a, um, adj. *relating to Bacchus. Plaut.* Dionysia, *sc.* sacra, *festivals in honor of Bacchus.*

DĬŎNŸSĬŬS (Διονύσιος), i, m. *the name of two kings or tyrants of Syracuse. Nep.*

DĬŎNŸSŬS, and **DĬŎNŸSŎS** (Διόνυσος), i, m. *Bacchus. Plaut.* and *Cic.*

DĬŎPĒTĒS (διοπετής), is, *falling down from heaven, sent by Jove.* — Hence, *a sort of frogs. Plin.*

DĬŎPTRA (διόπτρα), æ, f. *a geometrical instrument, to take the distance and height of a place afar off;* also, *an instrument to measure the depth of water. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument to measure the shadow of the sun. Plin.*

DĬŌRŸX (διώρυξ), ўgis, f. *a canal, ditch. Pompon. Mela.*

DĬŎS, *h. e.* Jovis. *Plin.* — Dios Balanus, f. Διὸς βάλανος, *a kind of large chestnut.*

DĬŎSPNEUMA (Διὸς πνεῦμα), ătis, n. *a species of rosemary. Apul.*

DĬŌTA (διώτη), æ, f. *a kind of vessel, or jar, for wine, with two handles;* also, *any drinking-pot with two ears. Horat.*

DIPHRIS, is, f. *a gem.* See *Diphyes.*

DIPHRŸGĒS (τὸ διφρυγές), is, f. *a sort of tutty. Cels.*

DIPHTHŎNGŬS (δίφθογγος), i, f. *a diphthong, two vowels in one sound. Martian. Capell.*

DIPHŸĒS (διφυής), *of two natures.* — Hence, *subst. fem.* a precious stone unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 57. *Ed. Hard.* More ancient Edd. read *Diphris.*

DIPLĂSĬĀSMŬS (διπλασιασμός), i, m. *a doubling*, for example of a letter, as, relligio *for* religio.

DIPLINTHĬŬS (διπλίνθιος), a, um, adj. *of the thickness of two bricks. Vitruv.*

DIPLŎIS (διπλοΐς), ĭdis, f. *sc.* vestis, *a cloak large enough to be worn double, an ample robe, a double robe. Sulp. Sever.*

DIPLŌMA (δίπλωμα), ătis, n. *a letter of recommendation*, which was given to persons who travelled in behalf of the state, that they might speedily get any thing required for the prosecution of their journey from the magistrates of the towns on their way. Only in this signification the word is used by Cicero. *Cic.* — In later times it denoted *a writ granted by the emperor, or any Roman magistrate, by which certain rights, privileges, dignities,* &c. *are conferred. Suet.*

DIPONDIUS, DIPONDIARIUS. See *Dupondius,* &c.

DIPSACŎS (δίψακος), i, f. *a teasel, a fuller's thistle* (dipsacus fullonum, L.). *Plin.*

DIPSAS (διψὰς), ădis, f. *thirsty.* So a serpent is called, which having stung a man puts him into a great thirst. *Lucan.* (According to *Schneider*, coluber vipera, L.).

DIPTĔRŎS (δίπτερος), a, um, adj. *with two wings; with double rows of pillars. Vitruv.*

DIPTȲCHŬS (δίπτυχος), a, um, adj. *folded, doubled.* — Dyptycha, ōrum, n. *a tablebook or tablet consisting of two leaves. Symm.* — Also, in Christian churches of the first centuries, *a register, list,* as, episcoporum, mortuorum.

DIPȲLUM, and **DIPȲLŎN** (δίπυλον), i, n. *one of the gates of Athens. Cic.*

DIPȲRŎS (δίπυρος), i, adject. *twice burnt.* sunbeams. *Martial.*

DIRĀDIŌ (dis & radio), as, a. 1. *Colum.* Vitem diradiare, *to spread or place like sunbeams.* Al. leg. *dirarare.*

DIRÆ, ārum, f. See *Dirus.*

DIRĀRŌ, or **DISRĀRŌ** (dis & rarus), as, a. 1. *to make thin, cut away here and there. Colum.*

DIRCA. See *Dirce.*

DIRCĒ (Δίρκη), es, and **DIRCA**, æ, f. *a fountain in or near Thebes.* —— ¶ Also, *a wife of Lycus, king of Thebes.* When Amphion and Zethus were informed of the cruelties to which their mother Antiope had been exposed by Dirce, they tied the cruel Dirce to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her over rocks and precipices till the gods, in pity, changed her into the above-mentioned fountain. — Hence, Dircæus, a, um, adj. *Theban, Bœotian. Horat.* cygnus, *h. e. Pindar. Stat.* heros, *h. e. Polynices.*

DIRCENNA, æ, f. *a cold fountain of Spain, near Bilbilis. Martial.*

DIRECTĀRIŬS (perhaps from dirigo), i, m. *a house-breaker, burglar. Pandect.*

DIRECTĒ (directus), adv. *straight, directly. Cic.* Directe. *Id.* Directius.

DIRECTIANGŬLŬS (directus & angulus), a, um, adj. *right-angled. Martian. Capell.*

DIRECTILINEŬS (directus & linea), a, um, adj. *straight-lined, rectilinear. Martian. Capell.*

DIRECTIM (directus), adv. same as *Directe. Macrob.*

DIRECTIŌ (dirigo), ōnis, f. *a laying out by a line, making straight, even, level. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a direction, directing, aiming. Quintil.* rationis ad veritatem.

DIRECTŌ. See *Directus. Cic.*

DIRECTŪRA (dirigo), æ, f. *a laying out by a line, straightening or evening of a surface. Vitruv.*

DIRECTŬS a, um, particip. from dirigo. —— ¶ Adj. *made straight, level, plain; directed, ordered, straight, right, direct,* εὐθὺς, κατευθύς. *Cæs.* trabes. *Id.* locus, *h. e. precipitous, steep. Cic.* ordo. *Id.* iter. *Vitruv.* capillus. — Also, *going straight forward, making no round-about way. Cic.* ratio. *Id.* homo, *a downright, plain-dealing man.* —— ¶ Hence, Directum, i, n. *straightness, straight posture. Senec.* — Hence, *ablat.*, Directo, *h. e. in a straight line, straight. Cic.* — Also, Directo, *straight forward, directly, immediately, without digression,* &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

DIREMPTIŌ, and **DIREMTIŌ** (dirimo), ōnis, f. *a separation, breaking off. Val. Max.* — *Cic.* Diremptio, *a separation of the tablets wherewith they used to vote,* h. e. *counting the votes.*

DIREMPTUS, and **DIREMTUS**, a, um. See *Dirimo.*

DIREMPTŬS, and **DIREMTŬS** (dirimo), us, m. *a separation. Cic.*

DIREPO. See *Derepo.*

DIREPTIŌ (diripio), ōnis, f. *a plundering, ransacking, pillaging,* διαρπαγή. *Cic.*

DIREPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a plunderer, spoiler. Cic.*

DIREPTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a separation. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a plundering. Spartian.*

DIREPTUS, a, um. See *Diripio.*

DIRIBEŌ (for dishibeo, from dis & habeo), es, ui, a. 2. *to distribute. Plin.* — Particularly, *to distribute the tablets for voting. Cic. Fragm.* — In *Cic. Pis.* 40, the reading *dirimantur* (*to separate and count the votes*) seems to be preferable.

DIRIBITIŌ (diribeo), ōnis, f. *a distribution. Cic. Planc.* 6. *Ed. Græv.*; but *Ed. Ern.* reads diremptio, *h. e. a counting.*

DIRIBITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an officer appointed to distribute the tablets amongst the Roman citizens in their assemblies, on which each citizen marked his suffrage. Cic.*

DIRIBITŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a place where the diribitores attended;* also, *a house begun by Agrippa and finished by Augustus, where soldiers were mustered and received their pay. Sueton.*

DIRIBITŌRIŬS, a, um. See *Diribitor.*

DIRIGEŌ (dis & rigeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to grow stiff or motionless; to curdle or freeze,* ἀποῤῥιγέω. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — This verb is found only in the preterit tenses.

DIRIGŌ (dis & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to make or place straight,* κατευθύνω. *Liv.* aciem, *to arrange, range, draw up. Id.* in frontem, *to set in array. Cic.* regiones, *to mark out. Liv.* fines, *to determine, limit or mark out the boundaries.* —— ¶ Also, *to direct, guide, point, steer, level, aim. Nepos.* navem aliquo. *Cæs.* cursum ad litora, *to make for. Virg.* tela in corpus. *Id.* spicula arcu, *h. e. to shoot off. Cic.* Cogitationes ad rationes, *to turn. Virg.* vulnera alicui, *for* in aliquem. — It is sometimes used absolutely, and *se, cursum,* &c. are to be supplied. *Senec.* Ad Nesida direxi, *sc.* cursum, *or* navem. *Cic.* Divinatio ad veritatem dirigit, *points.* — Hence, *to send, despatch. Claudian.* afflatus nullos alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to measure, regulate, make by a certain rule, square. Cic.* cursus maritimos ab Etesiis. *Id.* ad normam, *and* norma. *Id.* utilitatem honestate. *Vellei.* facta ad consilium.

DIRIMŌ (for disimo, from dis & emo), is, ēmi, emptum & emtum, a. 3. *to part, divide, separate,* διαλύω. *Liv.* acies. *Cic.* corpus. *Claudian.* justis-sontes. *Liv.* castra. *Plin. Ep.* Oppida unius dei itinere dirimuntur, *are distant. Cic.* tabellas, *to count the votes.* So, also, *Varr.* suffragia. —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt. Cic.* rem. *Id.* tempus, *h. e. to cause any thing to be delayed, put off, deferred, prorogued.* —— ¶ Also, *to put an end to, terminate, break off. Id.* controversiam. *Cæs.* prœlium. *Id.* colloquium. *Liv.* iras. *Id.* concilium. —— ¶ Also, *to render null or void, frustrate. Liv.* auspicium. *Cic.* omnia.

DIRIPIŌ (dis & rapio), ĭpis, ĭpŭi, eptum, a. 3. *to tear asunder; to tear in pieces; to tear,* διαρπάζω. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear or drag to and fro. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to plunder, pillage, rob, spoil, lay waste, ravage. Cic.* domum. *Id.* patriam. *Id.* patrimonium. *Id.* res. —— ¶ Also, of persons whose company or services are in great request, and of things highly valued and sought for, *to seek eagerly for; to make exertions to obtain. Senec.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *to take, tear or snatch away. Cic.* alicui ornamenta. — In this signification, however, the reading *deripere* seems to be more correct.

DIRITĀS (dirus), ātis, f. *unfavorableness, unluckiness, inauspiciousness; a misfortune, mishap. Sueton.* diei. *Cic.* ex *Euripide.* Si qua diritas invecta foret. —— ¶ Also, *cruelty, barbarity, fierceness, inhumanity. Cic.* In altero diritas, in altero comitas. *Sueton.* morum.

DIRŬMPŌ (dis & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to break, break in pieces,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* aliquid. *Tacit.* imagines. — Dirumpi *or* se dirumpere, *to overstrain one's self. Cic.* — Also, *to burst or split asunder, burst into pieces; to burst,* as, with envy. *Id.* — Hence, *Id.* Diruptus, *having a rupture* (of the body). —— ¶ Also, *to sever, break off. Cic.* amicitiam. *Id.* societatem.

DIRŬŌ (dis & ruo), is, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. *to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish,* καταβάλλω. *Cic.* urbem. *Nepos.* muros. *Horat.* agmina, *to disperse, cause to fly.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Ære dirui, *to be punished with a diminution or temporary loss of one's pay* (of soldiers). — Hence, also, *to break, become a bankrupt. Cic.*

DIRUPTIŌ (dirumpo), ōnis, f. *a breaking asunder, bursting, disjunction. Senec.*

DIRŬS (δεινός, from δίω, *h. e.* δείδω), a, um, adj. *producing fear;* particularly, in a religious sense, of forebodings, omens, signs of the gods, &c., *ominous, ill-omened, boding, portentous, threatening or portending some calamity. Ovid.* omen. *Plin.* alites. *Virg.* cometæ. *Id.* Dira religio loci, *h. e. awful, striking the mind with reverential fear. Cic. Legg.* 2, 8. Dira (*plur.*), *things portending some dreadful calamity.* —— ¶ In general, *calamitous, unfortunate. Cic.* tempus. *Tibull.* Dira precari alicui, *h. e. some misfortune or calamity.* —— ¶ Also, of any thing dreadful to hear or to look at, *horrible, terrible, dreadful, ghastly, abominable, detestable,* &c. *Virg.* nefas. *Ovid.* facies. *Horat.* venena. *Plin.* odor, *h. e. foul, stinking, nasty. Virg.* execratio. *Id.* funus, *h. e. disgraceful, ignominious.* —— ¶ Diræ, ārum (*subst.*), f. *sc.* res, *things foreboding some misfortune or calamity; inauspicious signs;* also, in general, *misfortune, calamity. Plin.* Inter diras haberi. *Cic.* Obnunciatio dirarum. *Tacit.* Diras alicui imprecari. — Diræ, *sc.* preces, *curses, imprecations,* ἀραί. *Horat.* and *Justin.* — *Virg.* Diræ sorores, *or merely* Diræ, *the Furies.*

DIRŪTŬS, a, um. See *Diruo.*

DIS. See *Di.*

DIS (dives), ītis, m. and f. and **DITĔ**, is, n. *rich,* (both properly and figur.) πλούσιος. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Also, with a *genit. Virg.* Ditissimus agri. —— ¶ Dis, *and* Ditis, m. *Pluto, the god of the infernal regions. Virg.* Janua Ditis. *Id.* Domus Ditis, *h. e. the infernal regions.* — With the *Celtæ* he was the god of night; and the inhabitants of Gaul supposed themselves descended from him, according to *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 18.

DISCALCEĀTŬS, or **DISCALCIĀTŬS** (dis & calceo), a, um, adj. *having no shoes on; wearing sandals or slippers,* ἄδλαυτος. *Sueton.*

DISCĂVEŌ (dis & caveo), es, n. 2. *to be very careful; to beware. Plaut.*

DISCĒDŌ (dis & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to part, divide, open, gape, yawn,* ἀναχωρέω, ἀποχωρέω. *Cic.* Discedit terra. *Id.* cœlum. *Virg.* cœlum, *h. e. to clear up. Sallust.* and *Liv.* in duas partes. *Nepos.* inter se, *h. e.* a se. —— ¶ Also, *to depart, go away, leave,* ἀπέρχομαι. *Cic.* de foro. *Id.* e Gallia. *Ovid.* e patria. *Sueton.* Discedere e medio, *to hide one's self, abscond. Cic.* ab aliquo. — Also, with an *ablat.*, without a *preposit. Ovid.* finibus, templo. *Cic.* Capua. —Also, figur. *Cic.* ex vita tanquam ex hospitio. *Id.* a vita, *h. e. to die. Id.* ab officio. *Id.* a gloria sperata. *Id.* a voluptate. *Id.* a consuetudine. *Id.* a re (in speaking), *to digress. Id.* Nunquam ex animo meo discedit viri memoria. *Id.* Hostibus discessit spes. — Hence, *to come or get off, away* (both in a good and bad sense). *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, Discedere ab aliquo, *or* a re, *to except. Cic.* Cum a vobis discesserim, *excepting you.* — Frequently it is put for *esse*, when the issue or event of an affair is indicated, with a *departure* implied. *Cic.* Superior discedit, *he comes off victorious, is triumphant, gets the better.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to a place. Cic.* cubitum, *to bed or to sleep. Nepos.* domos suas. *Virg.* ad urbem. — Hence, figur. *Cæs.* Quo nunquam discessum est, *to which they had never had recourse. Liv.* in alicujus sententiam, *to approve, assent, agree, be of the same opinion. Cic.* in alia omnia, *to be of the contrary opinion.*

DISCENTIA (disco), æ, f. *a learning. Tertull.*

DISCEPTĀTIŌ (discepto), ōnis, f. *a quarrelling, altercation in words.* — Also, *a disputation, debate, discourse, reasoning,* διάλεξις. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

DISCEPTĀTIŬNCŬLA (dimin. of disceptatio), æ, f. *a slight quarrel. Gell.*

DISCEPTĀTŎR (discepto), ōris, m. *an umpire, arbitrator, judge,* διαγνώμων. *Cic.*

DISCEPTĀTRIX (disceptator), icis, f. *she that judges, arbitrates or decides. Cic.*

DISCEPTŌ (dis & capto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to contend with words, dispute, debate, reason,* διακρίνομαι. *Liv.* verbis de jure. *Cic.* jure, legibus. — Also, *Id.*

armis. —— ¶ Also, *to judge, decide, determine.* *Cic.* aliquid. *Plin. Ep.* inter amicos. *Cic.* In uno prœlio omnis fortuna disceptat, *h. e. depends upon it, or is staked.*

DISCERNENTER (discernens), adv. *with a distinction.* *Cæl. Aurelian.*

DISCERNIBILIS (discerno), e, adj. *that may be distinguished.* *Augustin.*

DISCERNICULUM (Id.), i, n. *a bodkin which women used to part their hair with.* *Lucil.* —— ¶ Figur. *a difference.* *Gell.*

DISCERNO (dis & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to separate, divide.* *Varr.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to distinguish, discern, make a difference,* διακρίνω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to determine, judge, decide.* *Virg., Liv.* and *Sueton.*

DISCERPO (dis & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to pluck or tear in pieces, rend, mangle,* διασπάω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to divide.* *Lucret.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to scatter, disperse, destroy.* *Virg.*

DISCESSIO (discedo), ōnis, *f. a separation,* as, of husband and wife; *a divorce.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a going away, departure.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a going to any place.* — Hence, *a passing over to one's party in voting,* if this be done by a separation into two parties; or, *a separation of the senators to different parts of the house in order to see which part has the majority.* *Cic.* Senatusconsultum facere per discessionem. — Hence, *Id.* Discessionem facere, *to put to the vote,* and *to vote.* *Id.* Fit discessio.

DISCESSUS (discedo), us, m. *a going asunder, separation, opening.* *Cic.* cœli. *Id.* partium. —— ¶ Also, *a going away, departure.* *Cic.* Ut me levarat, tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit. — *Cic.* Discessus e vita, *death.*

DISCEUS (δισκεὺς), ĕi & ĕos, m. [dissyll.] *a sort of meteor so called from its resemblance to a quoit* (discus). *Plin.*

DISCIDIUM (discindo), ii, n. *a rending, tearing.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a separation.* *Lucret., Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Cic.* conjugis, *a divorce* (from a wife).

DISCINCTUS, a, um, particip. from discingo. —— ¶ Adj. *not girded.* *Horat.* tunica. — *Horat.* and *Liv.* Discinctus homo, *one whose tunic is not fastened and kept tight by a girdle, but hangs down loosely.* — Hence, *a dissolute, careless, negligent, slothful, slovenly person.* *Id.*

DISCINDO (dis & scindo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. *to tear apart or in pieces; to tear,* διασχίζω, διασπάω. *Terent.* vestem. — Figur. *Cic.* amicitias, *h. e. to break.* —— ¶ Also, *to sever, dissever; to cut asunder, cut in pieces.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear open, throw open.* *Cic.* tunicam. *Sueton.* vestem, *h. e. to bare one's breast.*

DISCINGO, is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to ungird, deprive of the girdle,* ἀποζωννύω. *Martial.* aliquem. — Discingi, *to ungird one's self, take off the girdle.* *Cic.* In sinu est, neque ego discingor. —— ¶ Also, *to unloose, dissolve.* *Sil.* dolos, *h. e. to frustrate, confute, baffle.* *Senec.* ingenium, *h. e. to enervate, render effeminate.*

DISCIPLINA (disco), æ, f. *instruction which is given.* *Cic.* Dare filium alicui in disciplinam, *h. e. for him to teach.* (Sometimes it may be rendered *education, discipline, school.*) — Also, *instruction which is received, h. e. a learning or studying.* *Cæs.* Magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causa concurrit. — *Cic.* Quarum rerum est disciplina, *h. e. which are studied.* —— ¶ Also, *that which a person is learning or studying, or has learned or studied.* — Hence, *erudition, learning, knowledge.* *Cic.* juris. — Also, *a philosophical sect or school.* *Id.* — Also, *a science, profession, system, art.* *Cæs.* Druidum. *Cic.* magorum. — Also, *a manner of living; a manner of thinking.* *Liv.* — Also, *a system or art; a regulation, discipline, constitution.* *Cic.* bellica, navalis. *Liv.* militaris, *military discipline* (but *Nepos. Iphicr.* 1, *theoretical knowledge of military concerns*). *Sueton.* domestica, *domestic discipline.* *Cic.* Disciplina civitatis, *the constitution of a state.* — Also, *a use, custom, habit; the way and manner in which people act; a method, discipline.* *Id.*

DISCIPLINABILIS (disciplina), e, adj. *that may be learned or taught.* *Auct.* ad Herenn.

DISCIPLINATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *instructed, disciplined.* *Tertull.* Disciplinatior.

DISCIPLINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *docile.* *Cato.*

DISCIPULA (discipulus), æ, f. *she who is a scholar or disciple.* *Horat.* and *Quintil.*

DISCIPULATUS (Id.), us, m. *the state of a disciple, discipleship.* *Tertull.*

DISCIPULUS (disco), i, m. *a disciple, scholar, learner, follower, pupil,* μαθητής. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an apprentice.* *Plaut.*

DISCISSUS, a, um. See *Discindo.*

DISCLUDO (dis & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to separate by shutting up apart, surrounding or encompassing;* also, in general, *to separate, set apart,* διακλείω. *Virg.* Nerea ponto. *Cæs.* mons, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, rend in pieces, cleave, open, tear or burst open.* *Lucret.* turres. *Virg.* morsus roboris, *h. e. to open.* —— ¶ Also, *to shut up, close, stop, obstruct.* *Apul.*

DISCLUSIO (discludo), ōnis, f. separatio, disjunctio, *a separation, disjunction.* *Apul.*

DISCLUSUS, a, um. See *Discludo.*

DISCO, is, dĭdĭci, a. and n. 3. *to learn,* μανθάνω. *Cic.* literas apud aliquem. *Id.* dialecticam ab aliquo. *Terent.* aliquid de aliquo. *Virg.* virtutem ex aliquo. *Sallust.* latine loqui. *Cic.* fidibus, *sc.* canere. — Also, *to study, acquire learning.* *Cic. Brut.* 71. Didicit. —— ¶ Also, *to learn, understand; to be informed of, hear, see, perceive; to learn to know.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to inform one's self about a thing, make one's self acquainted with it; to inquire into.* *Cic.* causam (of an advocate or lawyer who hears his client state his case).

DISCOBOLUS, or DISCOBOLOS (δισκοβόλος), i, m. *a thrower of the* discus *or quoit.* *Quintil.*

DISCOLOR (dis & color), ōris, adj. *different as to color; of a different color; of various colors; variegated, party-colored.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *different with regard to character and conduct, unlike.* *Horat.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *different, various.* *Pers.* usus rerum.

DISCOLORIUS, a, um, adj. same as *Discolor.* *Petron.*

DISCOLORUS, a, um, adj. same as *Discolor.* *Martian. Capell.*

DISCONCINNUS (dis & concinnus), a, um, adj. *improper, unhandsome, inelegant.* *Fronto.*

DISCONDUCO (dis & conduco), is, n. 3. *not to be profitable or conducive; to injure, prejudice, spoil.* *Plaut.*

DISCONVENIENTIA (disconvenio), æ, f. *inconsistency.* *Tertull.*

DISCONVENIO (dis & convenio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to differ, be unlike, disagree, be inconsistent,* διαφέρω. *Horat.*

DISCOPHORUS (δισκοφόρος), i, m. *carrying a discus or disk.* *Hieronym.*

DISCOQUO (dis & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. *to boil to pieces or pap; to boil well,* ἀφέψω; perhaps, also, merely *to boil; to bake.* *Plin.* radicem in aqua.

DISCORDABILIS (discordo), e, adj. *disagreeing.* *Plaut.*

DISCORDIA (discors), æ, f. *discord, discordance, dissension, disagreement, disunion, variance, debate, strife, jar,* διαφωνία. *Cic.* — Also, *the subject of a quarrel or contention;* μῆλον τῆς Ἔριδος, *the apple of Discord.* *Propert.*

DISCORDIALIS (discordia), e, adj. *causing strife or discord,* διχοστατικός. *Plin.*

DISCORDIOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of discord, discordant; prone to discord, quarrelsome.* *Sallust.* and *Sidon.*

DISCORDITAS (discors), ātis, f. same as *Discordia.* *Pacuv.*

DISCORDIUM (Id.), ii, n. same as *Discordia.* *Calp.* 1, 57. si lectio certa.

DISCORDO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be at variance, disagree, jar, differ; to quarrel,* διαφέρομαι, ἀντιγνωμονέω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to disagree; not to be in unison; to be unlike, contrary to.* *Quintil.* a re. *Horat.* alicui, *for* ab aliquo.

DISCORS (dis & cor), dis, adj. *discordant, jarring, disagreeing, differing, at variance,* διχογνώμων. *Cic.* homines. *Liv.* secum. *Ovid.* sibi. —— ¶ Also, *unlike, different, discordant, dissonant, harsh, unharmonious.* *Horat.* and *Plin.*

DISCREPANTIA (discrepo), æ, f. *discordance, variance, difference, disagreement,* διαφορά. *Cic.*

DISCREPATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Discrepantia.* *Liv.*

DISCREPITO (frequentat. of discrepo), as, n. 1. same as *Discrepo.* *Lucret.*

DISCREPO (dis & crepo), as, āvi and ui, n. 1. *to differ in sound, give a different sound, sound differently,* διαφωνέω, ἀσυμφωνέω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *to differ, vary, dissent, disagree.* *Cic.* cum aliquo, *or* cum re. *Id.* a re. *Id.* sibi, *h. e.* a se. *Id.* inter se. — Also, *impers.*, Discrepat, *there is a difference,* &c. *Liv.* Discrepat inter scriptores. *Id.* de aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to be unbecoming, unsuitable, discordant.* *Cic.*

DISCRESCO (dis & cresco), is, crēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to grow.* *Lactant.*

DISCRETE (discretus), adverb, *separately, distinctly,* διωρισμένως. *Cic.*

DISCRETIM, adv. same as *Discrete.* *Apul.*

DISCRETIO (discerno), ōnis, f. *a separation,* διάκρισις. *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *a difference.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *a choice, election.* *Quintil.*

DISCRETUS, a, um. See *Discerno.*

DISCRIBO (dis & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. literally, *to write one thing to one place, and another thing to another place.* — Hence, *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 7, 30. (*Ed. Paris* and *Bipont.*) Argentum discripsi illis, quibus debui, *I paid my creditors by my notes of hand.*

DISCRIMEN (discerno), ĭnis, n. *that which divides or separates two things.* — Hence, *an interval, a distance.* *Cic.* — Hence, *a division,* as, a parting of the hair. *Ovid.* — Also, *Virg.* Discrimina vocum, *h. e. the intervals.* —— ¶ Also, *a distinction, difference.* *Cic.* rerum. *Liv.* Haud in magno ponere discrimine, *not to be particular about.* —— ¶ Also, *the power or ability of distinguishing.* *Cic.* In vulgo non est discrimen, *h. e. discernment.* —— ¶ Also, *inquiry, discussion, examination.* *Lucret.* In discrimen agere. —— ¶ Also, *a determination, decision.* *Cic.* summi boni. *Liv.* Discrimen facere *or* dare. — Also, *that which decides.* *Ovid.* Discrimine aperto, *h. e. proof.* —— ¶ Also, *the dangerous point, or critical moment on which a decision depends, the point which is to decide.* — Hence it may be rendered *danger,* or *point,* or *crisis,* or *critical point, critical moment,* or *risk, hazard.* *Cic.* capitis. *Liv.* In discrimen dare, *to risk.* —— ¶ Also, *a fighting, the fight.* *Liv.* — Figur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *importance, consequence, moment.* *Liv.* Consilia magni discriminis. —— ¶ Also, *cause, reason, ground of distinction.* *Virg.*

DISCRIMINALIS (discrimen), e, adject. *fit or adapted for dividing or separating,* the hair, for instance. *Hieron.* acus.

DISCRIMINATIM (discrimino), adv. *with difference or distinction.* *Varr.*

DISCRIMINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that divides, decides, discriminates.* *Tertull.*

DISCRIMINATRIX (discriminator), īcis, f. *she that decides, discriminates, discerns.* *Nazar.*

DISCRIMINO (discrimen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to divide, part, separate,* ἀφορίζω, διορίζω. *Cic.* Cassia via Etruriam discriminat. *Liv.* tempora. —— ¶ Also, *to distinguish.* *Senec.*

DISCRUCIATUS (discrucio), us, m. *a tormenting, torture.* *Prudent.*

DISCRUCIO, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment grievously, torture,* ἀνιάω. *Cic.* Discrucior, *to torment one's self, to be in anxiety or alarm,* to be *agitated, distracted, troubled;* also, *to be vexed, fretted, chagrined.* *Id.* — So, Discrucior animi, *h. e. in my mind.* *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

DISCUBITUS (discumbo), us, m. *a lying down,* as, at table (after the custom of the ancients; according to our custom, *a sitting down*). *Val. Max.*

DISCUMBO (dis & cumbo), is, ŭbui, ŭbitum, n. 3. *to lie down,* ἀνακλίνομαι, ἀνάκειμαι, as, at table (after the ancient custom). *Cic.* Or *to sleep.* *Id.*

Cœnati discubuerunt. *Plaut.* Discubitum ire, *to go to bed, lie down to sleep.*

DISCŪNĔŌ (dis & cuneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to separate, to open.* *Plin.* Conchæ discuneatæ.

DISCŬPIŌ (dis & cupio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 3. *to desire greatly, long earnestly,* ἐπιθυμέω. *Plaut.*, *Catull.* and *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* (followed always by *infin.*)

DISCŬRRŌ (dis & curro), is, curri *and* cŭcurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run different ways, to and fro, this way or that, up and down, hither and thither; to run about, ride about,* διατρέχω. *Cæs.* in muris. *Valer. Flacc.* equis, and, *Virg.* (absol.), Discurrere, *to ride on horseback.* — Figur. *Curt.* Fama tota urbe discurrit. *Plin.* Discurrentes maculæ in gemma. —— ¶ Also, *to run,* when several persons run to a place. *Liv.* ad arma. — Also, *to run,* when one runs to several places. *Ovid.* Mens discurrit utroque. —— ¶ Also, *to speak of, to discourse,* διελθεῖν. *Ammian.*

DISCŪRSĀTIŌ (discurso), ōnis, f. *a running up and down, to and fro,* or merely *a running.* *Senec.* — Hence, *a flying, a flying to and fro.* *Lactant.* *Opif.* 3. Others read *discursione.*

DISCŪRSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that runs to and fro, running about.* *Ammian.*

DISCŪRSIM (Id.), adv. *running or going about.* *Macrob.*

DISCŪRSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Discursatio.* *Lactant.* See *Discursatio.*

DISCŪRSŌ (frequentat. of discurro), as, n. 1. *to run to and fro.* *Quintil.*

DISCŪRSŬS (discurro), us, m. *a running to and fro, running about,* διαδρομή. *Hirt.* — Also of inanimate things. *Plin.* Gracili venarum discursu. — Also, *a riding or sailing to and fro, or about.* *Liv.* — Also, *a leaping or jumping to and fro, a flapping.* *Plin.* piscis. — Also, *a flying to and fro.* *Valer. Max.* telorum. — Also, *a travelling to and fro.* *Claud. Mamert.* —— ¶ Also, *a conversation, discourse.* *Cod. Theod.*

DISCŬS (δίσκος), i, m. *the quoit.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a dish, plate, platter.* *Apul.*

DISCŬSSĒ (discussus), adv. *closely, accurately, minutely.* *Martian. Capell.* Discussius.

DISCŬSSIŌ, (discutio), ōnis, f. *a shaking.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *an examination, inquiry.* *Symmach.*

DISCŬSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an examiner, reviser.* *Macrob.*

DISCŬSSŌRIŬS (discussor), a, um, adj. *discussing, dissolving.* *Plin.* vis.

DISCUSSUS, a, um. See *Discutio.*

DISCŬTIŌ (dis & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to strike asunder, to shatter or dash to pieces, to shake, beat down, to destroy,* διασείω. *Liv.* murum. *Cæs.* tabulationem telis. *Plin.* aquam. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, break up, scatter, disperse.* — Also, *to remove by division or dispersion, to dispel, shake off.* *Liv.* cœtus. *Id.* concilium. *Virg.* umbras. *Plin.* crapulam. — Also, of ulcers, tumors, &c. *to discuss.* *Cels.* — In general, *to remove, drive away, stop, prevent, destroy, to bring to nought.* *Cic.* rem, periculum, cladem. *Prop.* somnum. *Cels.* dolorem. *Sueton.* Quia discussa res est, *came to nothing.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove, put away, carry away.* *Cæs.* nivem.

DISDĬAPĀSON. See *Diapason.*

DISĒMŬS (δίσημος), a, um, adj. *consisting of two syllables.* *Martian. Capell.*

DISĒRTĒ (disertus), adv. *clearly, expressly,* φραδῶς, διαῤῥήδην. *Liv.* Diserte. *Id.* Disertissime. —— ¶ Also, *eloquently, elegantly,* ἐλλογίμως. *Cic.* Diserte. *Martial.* Disertius.

DISĒRTIM (Id.), adv. *plainly, clearly.* *Liv. Andr.* —— ¶ Also, *manifestly, really, expressly.* *Plaut.*

DISĒRTĬTŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. *eloquence.* *Hieronym.*

DISĒRTŬS (from *dis* and the obsolete verb *aro,* ἄρω, *to fit*), a, um, adj. of man, *one who is able to relate a thing fitly, orderly, and clearly, fluent, speaking well, persuasive.* *Cic.* Orator disertissimus (opposed to *eloquens, one that speaks with oratorial elegance and fluency; eloquent.* *Id.* *Orat.* 1, 21.). — But sometimes this distinction seems not to be observed, and it may be rendered *eloquent.* —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *sagacious, cunning, subtile.* *Terent.* At etiam primo callidum et disertum credidi hominem. —— ¶ Also, of things, *where the ideas are well arranged, neat.* *Cic.* oratio. *Martial.* versus.

DISGLŪTINŌ (dis & glutino), as, a. 1. *to unglue, disunite.* *Hieronym.*

DISGRĔGŌ (dis & grego), as, a. 1. *to separate, divide.* *Martian. Capell.*

DISGRĔGŬS (Id.), a, um, *unlike, different.* *Martian. Capell.*

DISHĬĀSCŌ (dis & hiasco), is, n. 3. same as *Hiasco; to open, to begin to chink or chap.* *Cato.*

DISJĔCTŌ (frequentat. of disjicio), as, 1. *to separate, to cast or toss here and there, to disperse, scatter.* *Lucret.*

DISJĔCTŬS (disjicio), us, m. *a severing, scattering.* *Lucret.*

DISJĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from disjicio. —— ¶ Adj. *dispersed, scattered, widely extended.* *Liv.* Urbs vasta et disjecta spatio.

DISJĬCIŌ (dis & jacio), īcis, ēci, ectum, a. 3. properly *to throw or cast asunder,* διαῤῥίπτω. — Hence, *to destroy.* *Nepos.* arcem. *Virg.* urbes. —— ¶ Also, *to disperse, scatter, overthrow, rout, put to flight.* *Cæs.* phalangem. *Nepos.* copias Barbarorum. *Ovid.* nubila. *Id.* Disjecta comas, *h. e.* habens comas disjectas, *h. e. dishevelled.* — Also, *to crush, shatter, dash to pieces, to lacerate, dilacerate.* *Varr.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *to destroy, ruin, make void, prevent, thwart.* *Liv.* rem. *Virg.* pacem. *Liv.* consilia. *Nepos.* globum consensionis. —— ¶ Also, *to spend, squander away.* *Val. Max.* — So also, *Cæcil.* ap. *Cic.* Dide ac dissice (for disjice, *compare* Dissico).

DISJŪGĀTIŌ (disjugo), ōnis, f. *a separation.* *Arnob.*

DISJŪGŌ (dis & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to separate.* *Arnob.*

DISJŪNCTIM (disjunctus), adv. *disjunctively, separately,* κατὰ διάζευξιν. *Pandect.*

DISJŪNCTIŌ (disjungo), ōnis, f. *a separation.* *Cic.* — Hence, *a diversity, difference.* —— ¶ Also, *an opposition* of two things, as, in a proposition, when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles. *Cic.* — Also, a figure of speech, when the beginning or the end of the parts of a period is expressed by different words denoting the same thing, as, Populus R. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem substulit, Corinthum disjecit, Fregellas evertit. So, *Auct.* ad *Heren.* So, also, *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

DISJŪNCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *disjunctive, opposed to one another, containing an opposition.* *Gell.* syllogismus.

DISJŪNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from disjungo. —— ¶ Adj. *disjoined, separated, divided, removed, remote, distant.* *Cic.* Disjunctus. *Id.* Disjunctior. *Id.* Loca disjunctissima. —— ¶ Also, *opposed.* *Cic.*

DISJŪNGŌ (dis & jungo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to disunite, disjoin, separate, divide, remove,* διαζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* — Hence, *to unyoke,* as, oxen. *Id.* — Also, *to distinguish.* *Id.* insaniam a furore. —— ¶ Also, *to oppose to one another,* as, words, propositions. *Gell.*

DISMŎVĔŌ (dis & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. same as *Dimoveo.* *S. C. de Bacch.*

DISPĂLĒSCŌ (dispalor), is, n. 3. *to be made known every where, to be divulged, proclaimed or published.* *Plaut.*

DISPĀLŎR (dis & palor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wander up and down, wander about, straggle, stray,* περιφέρομαι, διασπείρομαι. *Nepos.* — Figur. *Sallust.* in artes.

DISPĀNDŌ (dis & pando), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to stretch out, spread, extend, expand,* διατείνω. *Suet.* Dispansa dextræ manus palma.

DISPĀNSUS, a, um. See *Dispando.*

DISPĀR (dis & par), ăris, adj. *unequal, dissimilar, unlike, different,* ἀνόμοιος. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* inter se. — Also with a *genit.* *Id.* Quicquam dispar sui. *Cæs.* Dispar prœlium, *h. e.* between foot and horse.

DISPĂRĀTIŌ (disparo), ōnis, f. *a separation.* *Vitruv.*

DISPĂRĔŌ (dis & pareo), es, 2. *to disappear, vanish.* *Lactant.*

DISPĂRĬLIS (dis & parilis), e, adj. same as *Dispar.* *Cic.*

DISPĂRĬLĬTĀS (disparilis), ātis, f. *dissimilitude, difference.* *Varr.*

DISPĂRĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in a different way, differently, unequally.* *Varr.*

DISPĂRŌ (dispar), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to separate,* διαζεύγνυμι. *Cæs.* — Hence, *to distinguish.* *Gell.* — Also, *to oppose to each other.* Hence, Disparatum, *that which is opposed to another thing merely by a negation,* as, sapere *and* non sapere. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to send to different places, hither and thither.* *Plaut.*

DISPĂRTĬBĬLIS (dispartio), e, adj. *divisible.* *Tertull.*

DISPARTIO, and **DISPARTIOR.** See *Dispertio.*

DISPĔCTIŌ (dispicio), ōnis, f. *a viewing, regarding, considering.* *Tertull.*

DISPĔCTŌ (frequent. of dispicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consider, contemplate, reflect upon, examine.* *Arnob.*

DISPĔCTŎR (dispicio), ōris, m. *one that considers, examines.* *Tertull.*

DISPĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *regard, consideration,* διάσκεψις. *Sen.*

DISPĔLLŌ (dis & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive this way and that, disperse,* διελαύνω. *Liv.* equitem (for equites). *Id.* nebulam.—Hence, Dispulsus, a, um, *dispersed, scattered.* *Cic.* pecudes. —— ¶ Also, *to drive away, disperse, chase, expel, force away, to dislodge.* *Flor.* præsidia. — Figur. *Cic.* caliginem ab animo. *Sil.* curas.

DISPĔNDĬŌSŬS (dispendium), a, um, adj. *hurtful, prejudicial, dangerous, hazardous,* ζημιώδης. *Colum.*

DISPĔNDĬUM (dispendo), ii, n. *expense, cost, charge,* δαπάνη. *Plaut.* — Figur. *Martial.* viarum, *h. e. a long journey.* *Lucan.* silvæ, *a long, round-about way through a forest.* —— ¶ Also, *loss, damage, detriment.* *Terent.* and *Colum.* — *Virg.* moræ, *loss of time,* or *expense of time.* — Hence, *diminution, decrease.* *Apul.*

DISPĔNDŌ (dis & pando), is, pendi, pensum *and* pessum, a. 3. same as *Dispando.* *Lucret.*

DISPĔNDŌ (dis & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to distribute.* *Prudent.*

DISPĔNNŌ (dis & pando), is, a. 3. same as *Dispendo.* *Plaut.*

DISPĔNSĀTIŌ (dispenso), ōnis, f. properly, *a weighing out, a weighing and distributing among several persons,* διανομή. — Hence, *a managing and taking care of money and other things.* *Cic.* ærarii. *Liv.* pecuniæ, annonæ. — Also, *the office of managing or taking care of money; also, the office of a steward, or overseer.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a division, distribution; economy.* *Liv.* and *Plin.*

DISPĔNSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a slave who kept the accounts and managed the money-matters of his master; a steward, manager, dispenser,* οἰκονόμος, διανομεύς. *Cic.* and *Suet.*

DISPĔNSĀTRIX (dispensator), īcis, f. *she that manages money-matters.* *Hieronym.*

DISPĔNSŌ (frequentat. of dispendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to weigh out to several persons.* — Hence, *to pay.* *Plaut.* nummos. —— ¶ Also, *to manage, take care of,* particularly of the income and expenses of a person. *Cic.* res domesticas. *Nepos.* pecuniam. — Also, in general, *to take care of, regulate, determine.* *Ovid.* (of the Parcæ) fila mortalia. *Liv.* victoriam, *to settle the destiny of each of the conquered.* —— ¶ Also, *to divide economically.* *Juvenal.* — Figur. *Liv.* lætitiam inter aliquos, *h. e. to divide with moderation.* —— ¶ In general, *to divide, order, dispose.* *Cic.* inventa. *Horat.* recte. —— ¶ Also, *to dispense, distribute, divide.* *Colum.* succum proli. *Plin.* fontem inter incolas. *Ovid.* oscula per natos.

DISPENSUS, a, um. See *Dispendo.*

DISPĔRCŬTIŌ (dis & percutio), ŭtis, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to beat or dash out.* *Plaut.*

DISPĔRDĬTIŌ (disperdo), ōnis, f. *destruction.* *Cic.*

DISPĔRDŌ (dis & perdo), is, dĭdi, dĭtum,

a. 3. *to undo, ruin, destroy, spoil*, διαφθείρω. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Cic.* possessiones. *Plin. Ep.* libellum. — Hence, *to spend, squander. Plaut.* rem.

DISPĔREO (dis & pereo), is, ii, irr. n. *to go to ruin, to be lost*, διαφθείρομαι. *Cic.* Fundus disperit. — Also, *to perish, to die*, διαπόλλυμι. *Lucret.* Serpens hominis quæ tacta salivis disperit. *Terent.* Disperii, *I am ruined, lost, or undone. Horat.* Dispercam, *may I die? may I perish?*

DISPERGO (dis & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scatter on all sides, scatter different ways, disperse*, διασκεδάζω. *Cic. e poeta.* membra per agros. *Plin.* fimum. *Terent.* cerebrum, *to dash or knock out.* — Hence, figur. *to scatter, disperse, distribute here and there, spread, disseminate. Tacit.* rumorem. *Cic.* partes rei in causam. *Id.* multa perniciosa. *Virg.* vitam in auras, *h. e. to die. Calp.* lumina, *h. e. to look round in all directions, or turn one's eyes on all sides. Tacit.* Vulgus disperserat, *had spread, disseminated* (a report). — So, also, Dispersus, a, um. *Cic.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, *to sprinkle, besprinkle. Terent.* viam cerebro.

DISPĔRNO (dis & sperno), is, a. 3. *to despise. Juvenc.*

DISPERSE (dispersus), adv. *in different places, scatteredly, here and there*, σποράδην. *Cic.*

DISPERSIM, same as *Disperse. Varr.*

DISPERSUS, a, um. See *Dispergo.*

DISPERSUS (dispergo), us, m. *a scattering, dispersing; diffusiveness. Cic.*

DISPERTIO (dis & partior), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. *to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another*, διανέμομαι, διαμερίζω. *Cic.* — Hence, Dispertiri, *to embrace or kiss each other. Plaut.*

DISPERTIOR (dis & partior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *to divide, distribute, give part to one and part to another. Cic.*

DISPESCO (dis & pasco), is, ŭi, itum, a. 3. *to separate, divide*, διείργω. *Plin.* — *Particip.* Dispestus, a, um. *Apul. Edit. Oudend.*

DISPESSUS, a, um. See *Dispendo.*

DISPICIO (dis & specio, obsol.), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to open one's eyes, or open or fix one's eyes in order to see. Cic.* Ut primum dispexit. *Id.* Oculi dispexerunt. — Also, *to begin to be able to discern objects in the dark. Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *to turn one's eyes, to look around. Lucret.* in omnes partes. —— ¶ Also, *to see, behold. Id.* rem. *Tacit.* Thulen. — Also, applied to the mind. *Cic.* acie mentis. — Hence, *to consider, reflect upon. Id.* — Also, *to perceive, see. Id.* — Also, *to discover, find out. Terent.* and *Cic.*

DISPLĀNO (dis & plano), as, a. 1. same as *Complano. Varr.*

DISPLICENTIA (displiceo), æ, f. *a being displeased; dislike, dissatisfaction, discontent*, δυσαρέστησις. *Senec.*

DISPLICEO (dis & placeo), es, ui, itum, n. 2. *to displease*, ἀπαρέσκω. *Cic.* alicui. — Displicere sibi, *to be out of humor, to be dissatisfied with one's self. Cic. Phil.* 1, 5. *Att.* 2, 18. — *Scrib. Larg.* Corpus displicens, *unwell, sick.* — Displicitus, a, um, *displeasing, disagreeable. Gell.* Displicita esset *for* displicuisset.

DISPLICO (dis & plico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scatter, spread abroad. Varr.* Apes displicatæ.

DISPLODO (dis & plaudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to extend, stretch, dilate, make broad. Varr.* — *Arnob.* Nares displosæ, *a broad nose.* —— ¶ Also, *to burst or break asunder, burst with a noise. Horat.* and *Lucret.*

DISPLOSUS, a, um. See *Displodo.*

DISPLUVIĀTUS (dis & pluvia), a, um, adj. *made shelving so as to carry the rain off on both sides. Vitruv.*

DISPŎLIĀTIO (dispolio), ōnis, f. *a spoiling, robbing, plundering. Cod. Theod.*

DISPŎLIO (dis & spolio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spoil, rob*, ἀποδύω. *Cic. Verr.* 4. 20. *Terent. Andr.* 4. 5. 21. &c. Alii leg. *despoliare.*

DISPONDEUS (διςπονδεῖος), i, m. *a double spondee.*

DISPŌNO (dis & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. *to place here and there, to put at different places, to distribute*, διατίθημι. *Liv.* portis stationes, *guards or sentinels at the gates. Cæs.* præsidia ad ripas. *Cic.* signa ad columnas. — Also, *to put or place somewhere in a certain order, to dispose in a place. Cæs.* tormenta in muris. *Plin.* arbores. —— ¶ Also, *to place, put, or set in order. Nepos.* milites, *to arrange, draw up in battle array. Ovid.* comas. —— ¶ Also, *to divide, order, regulate, arrange. Cic.* libros Homeri. *Plin. Ep.* and *Suet.* diem. — Hence, Dispositus, a, um, *orderly divided or distributed. Cic.* insignia. *Plin. Ep.* vir, *h. e. orderly, observing order.* —— ¶ Also, *to make fitting, adapt. Cic.* Disposita ad honorem studia, *h. e. which serve for ladders to.* —— ¶ Also, *to regulate, settle, fix, determine, decree, appoint. Pandect.*

DISPŌSITE (dispositus), adv. *distinctly, orderly, methodically*, εὐτάκτως. *Cic.* Disposite. *Sidon.* Dispositissime.

DISPŌSITIO (dispono), ōnis, f. *a placing in order, arranging, connecting*, διάταξις. *Cic.* Ordo et dispositio argumentorum. *Vitruv.* columnarum. —— ¶ In rhetoric, *disposition, arrangement. Cic.* Dispositio est rerum inventarum in ordinem distributio. —— ¶ Also, *management, ordering, direction. Capitolin.* Cujus ductu et dispositione hæc transegimus. — Also, *wisdom, policy. Veget.* Magna dispositio est, hostem fame magis urgere, quam ferro. —— ¶ Of a picture, *the comparting, grouping. Plin.* Apelles cedebat Amphioni de dispositione, Asclepiodoro de mensuris.

DISPŌSITOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a disposer and setter in order. Senec.*

DISPŌSITRIX (dispositor), icis, f. *she that disposes and sets in order. Fortunat.*

DISPŌSITŪRA (dispono), æ, f. same as *Dispositio. Lucret.*

DISPOSITUS, a, um. See *Dispono.*

DISPŌSITUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Dispositio. Tacit.*

DISPRETUS, from disperno. *Gell.* Al. aliter leg.

DISPŬDET (dis & pudeo), uit, impers. 2. *to be greatly ashamed*, ἐπαισχύνομαι. *Terent.*

DISPULSUS, a, um. See *Dispello.*

DISPŬLVĔRO (dis & pulvero), as, a. 1. *to pulverize, reduce to dust*, κονιορτόω. *Nævius.*

DISPŪMO. See *Despumo.*

DISPUNCTIO (dispungo), ōnis, f. *an examining of accounts. Pandect.* —— ¶ Figur. *an examination. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *an end. Tertull.* vitæ.

DISPUNCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that examines. Tertull.*

DISPUNCTUS, a, um. See *Dispungo.*

DISPUNGO (dis & pungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. properly, *to separate or distinguish by points, to note down.* Hence in calculations. *Pandect.* rationes, *to examine, adjust.* — Figur. *Senec.* Dispunge vitæ tuæ dies, *consider, examine.* —— ¶ Also, *to distribute, part off*, of things, between which some different thing is inserted by way of alternation, *to alternate. Vellei.* intervalla negotiorum otio, *h. e. to devote the time when one is free from public business to studious leisure.* —— ¶ Also, *to end, terminate. Tertull.* Dispungamus ordinem cœptum. —— ¶ Also, *to separate. Tertull.* Anima dispuncta.

DISPŪTĀBILIS (disputo), e, adj. *that may be disputed, disputable, controversial. Senec.*

DISPŪTĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a reckoning, computing, calculating, considering. Colum.* Res venit in disputationem. —— ¶ Also, *an argumentative conversation, investigation, inquiry, discussion, debate, dispute. Cic.* and *Cæs.*

DISPŪTĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. of disputatio), æ, f. *a short treatise or discussion, a trivial discussion. Senec.*

DISPŪTĀTOR (disputo), ōris, m. *a disputer, disputant*, διαλεκτικός. *Cic.* — Hence, *one that asserts, maintains or defends an opinion. Val. Max.*

DISPŪTĀTŌRIE (disputator), adv. *disputing, debating. Sidon.*

DISPŪTĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *a female disputant. Quintil.*

DISPŪTO (dis & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to calculate, estimate, compute. Plaut.* rationem cum aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forward arguments for and against, to discuss, treat of, argue, handle. Cæs.* verbis in utramque partem. *Cic.* de re in utramque partem, *h. e. for and against. Id.* Ad id disputabam. *Id.* hæc in eam rem. *Id.* id multis verbis. *Martial.* Quod optimum sit, disputat convivium. —— ¶ Also, *to relate or tell. Plaut.* rem alicui.

DISQUĀMO. See *Desquamo.*

DISQUĪRO (dis & quæro), is, sivi, situm, a. 3. *to search or inquire diligently, investigate, examine*, ἐξετάζω. *Horat.*

DISQUĪSĪTIO (disquiro), ōnis, f. *an inquiry, examination, diligent search*, ἐξέτασις. *Cic.*

DISRĀRO, or DIRĀRO (dis & rarus), as, a. 1. *to make thin, or make thinner. Colum.*

DISRUMPO. See *Dirumpo.*

DISSÆPIO, DISSÆPTIO. See *Dissepio, Disseptio.*

DISSAVIOR. See *Dissuavior.*

DISSĔCO (dis & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut, or otherwise divide into two parts, cut in pieces, cut asunder, up, or open, off, dissect*, σχίζω. *Sueton.*

DISSECTUS, a, um. See *Disseco.*

DISSĒMINĀTIO (dissemino), ōnis, f. *a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating*, διασπορά. — Figur. *a scattering, spreading, divulging. Apul.*

DISSĒMINO (dis & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scatter seed, to sow.* — Hence, *to spread abroad, promulgate, proclaim, publish*, διασπείρω. *Cic.* sermonem. *Id.* malum.

DISSENSIO (dissentio), ōnis, f. *a difference in opinion, a disagreement, dissension, difference, variance*, διχόνοια. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *strife, discord, quarrelling* in words. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *unlikeness, dissimilitude, difference. Senec.*

DISSENSUS (Id), us, m. same as *Dissensio. Virg.*

DISSENTĀNEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *disagreeing, different. Cic.*

DISSENTIO (dis & sentio) is, si, sum, n. 4. *to differ in sentiment or opinion, to dissent, disagree*, ἀντιγνωμονέω. *Cic.* ab aliquo. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Id.* inter se. —— ¶ Also, *to be unlike, dissimilar, different, to disagree, deviate. Cic.* a more. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* cum scripto. *Cic.* a se. — Also, sibi. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

DISSĔPĂRĀTIO (dissepara), ōnis, f. same as *Separatio. Auct. declam. in Catil.*

DISSĔPĂRO (dis & separo), as, a. 1. same as *Separo. Nazar.*

DISSĒPIO (dis & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to separate by limits, to separate, divide, to inclose in limits, to inclose, environ, surround. Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, Disseptum, i, n. *a limit, inclosure, barrier, partition. Lucret.* — Also, *the diaphragm* (διάφραγμα), *midriff. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *to pull down, demolish. Stat.* aggerem.

DISSĒPTIO (dissepio), ōnis, f. same as *Disseptum. Vitruv.*

DISSEPTUM, i, n. See *Dissepio.*

DISSEPTUS, a, um. See *Dissepio.*

DISSĔRĒNASCO (dissereno), is, āvi, 3. *to clear up*, γαληνιᾶν. *Liv.*

DISSĔRĒNO (dis & sereno), as, n. 1. *to be clear, fair. Plin.*

DISSĔRO (dis & sero, sevi), is, ēvi, itum, a. 3. *to scatter seed, to sow here and there; or, to sow, plant,* when several things are mentioned, διασπείρω. *Colum.* — Also, in general, *to put into the ground. Cæs.* taleas. —— ¶ Also, *to divide, separate. Apul.* — *Particip.* Dissitus, a, um, *scattered, spread, dispersed, disseminated. Lucret.* — Dissitus, a, um, *distant.* See *Dissitus.*

DISSĔRO (dis & sero, rui), is, rui, rtum, n. 3. *to speak, talk, say. Tacit.* bona pacis, *of the advantages. Apul.* verbum, *to utter.* —— ¶ Particularly, *to speak with carefulness, or with reasons and arguments of a thing.* — Hence, *to discourse, debate, reason, argue, dispute, treat off, discuss*, διαλέγομαι. *Cic.* de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes. *Id.* de animorum immortalitate. *Quintil.* Disseramus, quid proprie petat orator. *Cic.* Disserere cum aliquo. *Gell.* super aliqua re. *Cic.* Ars bene disserendi, *h. e.* dialectica. — Frequently, *to speak before the people or in the senate. Liv.* pro legibus suis. *Cic.* de teste. —— ¶ Also, *to relate. Tacit.* negotii initium. *Lamprid.* vitam alicujus.

DISSERPO (dis & serpo), is, n. 3. *to creep to and fro; to spread in an imperceptible manner.* *Lucret.* Late disserpunt tremores.

DISSERTATIO (disserto), ōnis, f. *a dissertation, discourse, disquisition, treatise, essay,* διαλογισμός. *Plin.* and *Gell.*

DISSERTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a disputant.* *Prudent.*

DISSERTO (frequentat. of dissero, rui), as, n. 1. *to converse, argue, debate, dispute, contend by words.* *Plaut.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to relate, explain.* *Plaut.*

DISSERTOR (dissero), ōris, m. *one that explains.* *Non.*

DISSICO (dis & seco), is, a. 3. *to cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to spend.* *Cal.* ap. *Cic.* — Another reading is *disjice.*

DISSIDENTIA (dissideo), æ, f. same as *Dissidium.* *Plin.*

DISSIDEO (dis & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. properly, *to sit apart.* — Hence, *to be at a distance, be distant, divided or separated,* στασιάζω, ἀνθίσταμαι. *Cic.* castris. *Id.* ab aliquo animo. *Tacit.* Hostem dissidere in Arminium ac Segesten, *were divided into factions, one favoring Arminius, the other Segestes.* *Prop.* Quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano. —— ¶ Also, *to be at variance or discord, to disagree, to be of a different way of thinking.* *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* and *Nep.* ab aliquo. *Cic.* a se ipso. *Id.* cum aliquo. *Horat.* alicui. — So, of husband and wife, who live at variance. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, of the antipathy which exists between certain animals or inanimate things. *Plin.* Dissident olores et aquilæ. *Id.* quercus et olea. —— ¶ Also, *to disagree, differ, not to fit, to be unlike, dissimilar.* *Cic.* Scriptum a sententia dissidet. *Horat.* Toga dissidet.

DISSIDIUM (dissideo), ii, n. *dissension, disagreement, discord,* in inclinations and sentiments, διάστασις. *Cic.* — This word has frequently, in *MSS.* and *Edd.*, been confounded with *discidium, a separation in space.*

DISSIGNO (dis & signo), as, a. 1. for *designo.* *Symmach.*

DISSILIO (dis & salio), is, sīlui (sīlivi), (sultum), n. 4. *to leap or bound this way or that, leap or burst asunder, to be suddenly divided or separated,* διαπηδάω. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *Horat.* Gratia dissiluit, *h. e. was suddenly dissolved.*

DISSIMILIS (dis & similis), e, adj. *unlike, dissimilar, different,* ἀνόμοιος. *Cic.* inter se. *Id.* alicujus. *Id.* alicui. It is also followed by *ac* or *atque, than, as.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Comp.* Dissimilior. *Cic.* — *Superl.* Dissimillimus. *Id.*

DISSIMILITER (dissimilis), adverb, ἀνομοίως, *differently, in a different manner.* *Sallust.* — With a *dativ.* *Liv.*

DISSIMILITUDO (Id.), inis, f. *unlikeness, dissimilitude,* ἀνομοιότης. *Cic.*

DISSIMULAMENTUM (dissimulo), i, n. *dissembling, dissimulation, disguise, pretence.* *Apul.*

DISSIMULANTER (dissimulans), adv. *coverdly, secretly, with dissimulation.* *Cic.*

DISSIMULANTIA (dissimulo), æ, f. *a concealing of one's thoughts.* — Hence, *irony.* *Cic.*

DISSIMULATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a dissembling, cloaking, concealing, disguising; dissimulation, fallacious appearance,* εἰρωνεία. *Cic.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *negligence, carelessness.* *Veget.*

DISSIMULATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who conceals, a dissembler, one who makes as though that were not, which is.* *Sallust.* and *Horat.*

DISSIMULO (dis & simulo) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dissemble, cloak, disguise, conceal, keep secret, counterfeit, feign that the thing is not which is,* εἰρωνεύω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid silentio. *Ovid.* Dissimulata deam, *h. e.* celans divinitatem. *Sallust.* de re. — Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Cic.* — Also, with *quasi* following. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to cover.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to omit secretly, to omit.* *Quintil.* consonantes, *h. e. not to pronounce.* — Hence, *to take no notice of, to pass by.* *Tacit.* Mater dissimulata. *Id.* Dissimulare consulatum alicujus.

DISSIPABILIS (dissipo), e, adj. *that may be scattered or dispersed.* *Cic.*

DISSIPATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a scattering, dispersing,* διασκέδασις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a distribution.* *Cic.* — Also, *a figure of speech.* *Id.*

DISSIPATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that disperses or destroys.* *Prudent.*

DISSIPATUS, a, um, particip. from dissipo. —— ¶ Adj. *scattered, dispersed, not connected, not well arranged.* *Liv.* fuga. *Cic.* oratio.

DISSIPO (from dis and the obsolete sipo, *to throw*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw asunder, to scatter here and there, disperse, dissipate,* διασκεδάζω. *Cæs.* hostes, *to rout, put to flight.* *Liv.* in fugam. *Cic.* membra. — Hence, *to spread, make known every where, publish, disseminate.* *Id.* sermonem, famam. — Also, *to spend, squander away, consume, waste.* *Id.* patrimonium. —— ¶ Also, *to divide, spread.* *Liv.* 5, 16. aquam. *Varr.* aquam late. *Liv.* Ignis se dissipavit, *spreads itself.* *Id.* Bellum dissipatum, *extended,* when they are fighting at many different places. — ¶ Also, *to separate, destroy, demolish, overthrow.* *Liv.* tecta. *Cic.* statuam. *Vitruv.* turres.

DISSITUS, a, um. See *Dissero, evi.*

DISSITUS (dis & situs), a, um, adj. *distant, remote.* *Apul.*

DISSOCIABILIS (dissocio), e, adj. *that does not unite, or cannot be united, irreconcilable, inconsistent.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *separating.* *Horat.* Oceanus.

DISSOCIALIS (dis & socialis), e, adject. same as *Dissociabilis.* *Rutil.*

DISSOCIATIO (dissocio), ōnis, f. *a separation,* διάλυσις. *Tacit.* spiritus et corporis.

DISSOCIO (dis & socio), as, a. 1. *to dissolve or break fellowship with, disjoin, sever, separate, divide,* διαζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* amicitias. *Tacit.* causam suam, *to leave one party in favor of another, go over to a different party.*

DISSOLUBILIS (dissolvo), e, adject. *dissoluble, capable of separation,* εὔλυτος. *Cic.*

DISSOLVO (dis & solvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to dissolve, loose, untie, unloose, disjoin, disunite,* διαλύω. *Cic.* scopas, clypeum. — Figur. *Id.* orationem. —— ¶ Also, *to dissolve, melt, make liquid or fluid.* *Lucret.* æs. *Plin.* resinam oleo. *Id.* Fel aqua dissolutum. —— ¶ Also, in medicine, *dissipate, break up, discuss.* *Plin.* inflationes et ructum. *Id.* dolorem capitis. *Id.* stranguriam, tenesmum. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, cut, tear, break, destroy, annul, abrogate, abolish, revoke, recall.* *Cic.* societatem, leges, amicitiam, severitatem, interdictum. *Val. Flacc.* pinus lamna, *to saw to pieces.* *Petron.* ilia risu, *to be ready to burst with laughing.* — Hence, Dissolvi, *to be separated, to separate one's self.* *Cic. Cat.* 2, 8. Dissolvi nullo modo possunt. —— ¶ Also, *to solve, answer, refute.* *Cic.* interrogationes. *Id.* criminationem. *Tacit.* objecta. —— ¶ Also, *to pay, discharge.* *Cic.* æs alienum. *Id.* pecuniam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to free, deliver, liberate, disengage,* of business, care or trouble. *Terent.* Dissolvi me, *I have done, am disengaged.* *Plaut.* Dissolve me. —— ¶ Dissoluo, dissolui, &c. is sometimes used instead of *dissolvo, dissolvi,* &c. *Lucret.*, *Ovid.*, *Tertull.* and *Tibull.* — See, also, *Dissolutus, a, um.*

DISSOLUTE (dissolutus), adverb, *negligently, carelessly,* ἀνειμένως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *without conjunctions.* *Cic.* dicere.

DISSOLUTIO (dissolvo), ōnis, f. *a dissolving, loosing, dividing, separating,* διάλυσις. *Cic.* naturæ, *h. e. death.* —— ¶ Also, *weakness.* *Plin.* stomachi. —— ¶ Also, *a reply, refutation.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an abrogation, abolition, a ruin, destruction.* *Id.* legum. —— ¶ Also, *indifference.* *Id.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *feebleness, weakness, effeminacy.* *Senec.* — Also, *dissoluteness.* *Treb. Poll.* —— ¶ Also, *an omission of conjunctions* (διάλυσις). *Cic.*

DISSOLUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that dissolves or destroys.* *Cod. Just.*

DISSOLUTRIX (dissolutor), icis, f. *she that dissolves or destroys.* *Tertull.*

DISSOLUTUS, a, um, part. from dissolvo. —— ¶ Adj. *loosed, unloosed, untied.* *Plin.* capillus. *Cic.* navigium, *ready to fall to pieces.* *Cic. Or.* 57. Nimis dissolutus, *not well connected or arranged.* —— ¶ Also, *weak.* *Plin.* stomachus. —— ¶ Also, *too indulgent, too easy, lax, remiss, negligent, careless, thoughtless, inattentive.* *Cic.*, *Senec.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *dissolute, profligate, licentious, depraved, corrupt.* *Cic.* filius. *Id.* consilia. *Id.* Liberalitas dissolutior. *Id.* Dissolutissimus hominum.

DISSONANTIA (dissono), æ, f. *want of harmony, dissonance, discrepancy.* *Hieron.*

DISSONO (dis & sono), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to be discordant, differ, jar, disagree,* διαφωνέω, ἀπᾴδω. *Colum.* alicui rei. *Quintil.* ab aliqua re. —— ¶ Also, *to echo, resound,* κατηχέω. *Vitruv.* Dissonantes loci.

DISSONUS (dis & sonus), a, um, adj. *dissonant, jarring, confused,* διάφωνος. *Liv.* clamor. *Calp.* flamina. *Plin.* vapor, *heat with a confused noise.* —— ¶ Figur. *disagreeing, different.* *Liv.* a Romanis.

DISSORS (dis & sors), tis, adj. *of a different fate.* — Hence, *unlike, dissimilar.* *Ovid. Metam.* 8, 133. But others read *discordem,* h. e. *of two forms.* —— ¶ Also, *not partaking or sharing, not common.* *Ovid.* A milite dissors gloria, *h. e. detached from the soldiers, in which the soldiers have no share.*

DISSUADEO (dis & suadeo), es, si, sum, a. 2. *to dissuade, advise to the contrary,* παραπείθω. *Cic.* legem. *Id.* de captivis.

DISSUASIO (dissuadeo), ōnis, f. *a dissuading, advising to the contrary,* ἀποτροπή. *Cic.*

DISSUASOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a dissuader,* μεταπείθων. *Cic.*

DISSUAVIOR, and DISSAVIOR, āris, dep. 1. *to kiss ardently,* καταφιλέω. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.*

DISSUESCO (dis & suesco), is, n. *to be unaccustomed,* same as *Desuesco.* *Alcim. Avit.*

DISSULTO (dis & salto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to leap different ways, leap asunder, fly in pieces, shiver,* διαχορεύω. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

DISSUO (dis & suo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to unstitch, rip,* ἀποῤῥάπτω. — Hence, *Ovid.* sinum, *h. e. to open.* *Cic.* amicitias, *h. e. to break off by little and little, drop gradually.*

DISSUPO for *Dissipo.* *Lucret.*

DISSYLLABUS, same as *Disyllabus.*

DISTABESCO (dis & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3. same as *Tabesco; to consume or melt away.* *Cato.*

DISTÆDET (dis & tædet), ebat, impers. 2. *to be wearied or tired, be loath,* διαπονοῦμαι. *Terent.* me alicujus.

DISTANTIA (disto), æ, f. *distance, space between, interval,* διάστημα. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *difference.* *Cic.* (*Amicit.* 20, 74. *Ernest.* reads *dissensio.* It is not found any where else in *Cic.*), *Quintil.* and *Gell.*

DISTECTUS (dis & tectus), a, um, adj. same as *Detectus, uncovered.* *Alcim. Avit.*

DISTEGUS (δίστεγος), i, *two stories high.* *Inscript.*

DISTENDO (dis & tendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to stretch out, extend,* διατείνω. *Liv.* hominem. *Ovid.* brachia. *Cæs.* aciem. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, divide.* *Liv.* copias hostium. —— ¶ Figur. *to divide.* *Liv.* animos, *h. e. to render perplexed and uncertain.* — Also, *to separate, keep off.* *Id.* hostes ab apertiore loco. —— ¶ Also, *to fill.* *Plaut.* ventrem. *Virg.* nectare cellas. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy with many things.* *Colum.* curam unius pastoris.

DISTENTIO (distendo), ōnis, f. *a stretching out, an extension.* *Cels.*

DISTENTO (frequentat. of distendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Distendo.* *Virg.*

DISTENTUS (distendo), us, m. *a stretching out, extension, swelling.* *Plin.* suffiatæ cutis.

DISTĔNTUS, a, um, partic. from distendo. —— ¶ Adj. full, filled. Virg. Distentæ lacte capellæ. Horat. Uber distentius. — Particularly, filled with food. Sueton.

DISTĔNTUS, a, um, particip. from distineo. —— ¶ Adj. busied, engaged, occupied, taken up, employed. Cic. negotiis. Id. Distentissimus.

DISTĔRMINĀTŎR (distermino), ōris, m. he that separates. Apul.

DISTĔRMINŎ (dis & termino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to separate, divide, διορίζω. Plin. Judæam ab Ægypto.

DISTĔRMINUS (dis & terminus), a, um, adj. separated. Sil. 5, 399.

DISTĔRNŎ (dis & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. to make a separate bed for a person. Apul.

DISTĔRŎ (dis & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. to grind, pound, to bruise small, bruise as in a mortar, κατατρίβω. Cato. —— ¶ Figur. Petron. Eum basiis distrivit.

DISTICHUS (δίστιχος), a, um, adj. consisting of two lines, or having two rows. Colum. hordeum, h. e. long-eared. —— ¶ Also, consisting of two verses. — Hence, absolutely, distichon, sc. carmen. Martial.

DISTICŎ, or DĔSTICŎ, as, n. 1. This verb expresses the sound made by the shrew-mouse. Auct. Carm. Philom.

DISTILLĀTIŎ, and DĔSTILLĀTIŎ (distillo, or destillo), ōnis, f. a distilling, distillation, dropping, rheum, catarrh, κατασταγμός, κατάῤῥους. Cels. and Plin.

DISTILLŎ, and DĔSTILLŎ (dis or de, & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to distil, drop, καταῤῥέω. Varr., Virg., Cels., and Plin.

DISTIMULO. See Destimulo.

DISTINCTĔ (distinctus), adv. distinctly, plainly, clearly, methodically, expressly, precisely, διωρισμένως. Cic. Quæ fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur. Id. Distinctius.

DISTINCTIŎ (distinguo), ōnis, f. a distinguishing, distinction, difference, διορισμός. Cic. — Hence, a kind of antithesis, an opposition of similar words. Quintil.; or, of sentences. Id. Populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit. —— ¶ Also, a division, arrangement, order. Cic. —— ¶ Also, interpunction, pointing between words and sentences. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, a bordering, lacing, or garnishing for ornament. — Hence, ornament. Cic.

DISTINCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one that distinguishes. Ammian.

DISTINCTUS (Id.), us, m. a distinction, difference. Tacit.

DISTINCTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. from distinguo. —— ¶ Adj. divided into several parts or ranks, marked, distinguished, orderly, regular, methodical, distinct, clear. Cic. res. Quintil. sermo. Plin. Ep. vitæ genus, well regulated. Auct. Dial. de Orat. Cicero distinctior, clearer. Cic. Stellæ distinctæ, visible.

DISTINĔŎ (dis & teneo), es, ĭnŭi, entum, a. 2. to keep separate, keep asunder, ἀνθέλκω. Cæs. tigna fibulis. —— ¶ Figur. to keep asunder, keep away, separate, divide. Cæs. Legiones flumen distinebat. Horat. aliquem a domo. Ovid. duo freta. Cic. Distineor dolore, it grieves me. Liv. Duæ sententiæ distinebant senatum, divided, perplexed, embarrassed. —— ¶ Also, to employ with more than one thing, to employ, keep busy, occupy, engage. Cic. maximis occupationibus distineri. —— ¶ Also, to separate, prevent, hinder, detain, stop. Id. pacem. Cæs. and Liv. aliquem a re.

DISTINGUŎ (from dis & obsol. stigo, or stinguo, στίζω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. properly, to make dots with a pointed instrument. — Hence, to separate, part, divide, distinguish, discriminate, διορίζω. Cic. vera a falsis. Horat. falsum vero for a vero. Calp. alternos cantus, to determine who is to commence the alternate song. —— ¶ Also, to adorn, decorate, garnish, set, enamel, inlay, edge, &c. Cic. poculum gemmis. Id. litora arbibus. Id. Cynosura stellis distincta. Id. orationem. Plin. Ep. occupationes carmine brevi, to interrupt and intermix. So, also, Id. graviora opera lusibus. —— ¶ Also, to punctuate. — Hence, also, to make the proper pauses in reading. Quintil. — Hence, to end, finish. Apul. contationem. — Also, to decide, determine. Lamprid. causas, lawsuits.

DISTŎ (dis & sto), as, n. 1. to be distant or apart, δίϊσταμαι, ἀπέχω. In space. Cæs. Summa labra distabant. Id. inter se. Hirt. ab aliquo. Horat. foro (dat.) for a foro. — Also, in time. Quintil. Non multum ætate distantes. —— ¶ Figur. to differ, be different. Cic. inter se. Id. ab aliqua re. Horat. scurræ (dat.), h. e. a scurra. Also, impersonally. Horat. Distat, there is a difference.

DISTŎRQUĔŎ (dis & torqueo), es, si, tum, a. 2. to set awry, distort, writhe, twist, διαστρέφω. Terent. os. Horat. oculos. Quintil. labra. —— ¶ Also, to torment, torture. Sueton. See, also, Distortus, a, um.

DISTŎRTIŎ (distorqueo), ōnis, f. distortion, contortion, a wresting or writhing, διαστροφή. Cic. membrorum.

DISTŎRTUS, a, um, particip. from distorqueo. —— ¶ Adject. distorted, misshapen, crooked, deformed, monstrous, διάστροφος. Cic. homo. Quintil. vultus. Cic. Distortissimus. —— ¶ Figur. perverted, wrong, improper. Cic.

DISTRĀCTIŎ (distraho), ōnis, f. a drawing asunder, separating, dividing, διασπασμός. Cic. and Gell. — Hence, aversion, dissension, discord, alienation. Cic. and Varr. —— ¶ Also, a selling away, sale. Pandect. mercium.

DISTRĀCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a seller. Cod. Just. argenti, a money exchanger, banker, broker.

DISTRĀCTUS, a, um, particip. from distraho. —— ¶ Adj. divided, dispersed, scattered, dissipated. Lucret. Distractior. Vell. Distractissimus.

DISTRAHŎ (dis & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. to draw different ways, draw or pull asunder, tear in pieces, divide, διασπάω. Cic. and Liv. — Hence, to dissolve, separate, divide, disjoin (generally implying violence). Suet. collegia. Cic. aliquem a complexu suorum. Senec. animam a corpore. Cic. voces, to pronounce too broadly. —— ¶ Also, to decide, finish, separate, destroy. Cic. controversiam. — Also, to make doubtful, irresolute, perplex. Id. Distrahor, I am doubtful. — Also, to prevent, thwart. Cæs. — Also, to sell, vend. Sueton. and Gell. — Also, to alienate, estrange. Cic. Phil. 2. 10. aliquem ab aliquo. — Also, to occupy with more than one thing at a time. Senec. animum, to distract. Tacit. In omnes curas distrahi. — Id. Distrahi fama, to be ill spoken of.

DISTRĀTUS, a, um, from disterno.

DISTRIBŬŎ (dis & tribuo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. to divide, distribute, διανέμομαι. Cic. sanguinem in corpus. Id. frumentum civitatibus, h. e. to order the states to give. Id. partitionem, h. e. to make. Id. Distributa expositio, h. e. quæ fit per distributionem.

DISTRIBŪTĔ (distributus), adv. with proper division, with good order, distinctly. Cic. scribere. Id. Distributius.

DISTRIBŪTIŎ (distribuo), ōnis, f. a distribution, division. Cic. Ne videar aberrasse a distributione mea, the division of my subject. —— ¶ Also, a figure in rhetoric. Cic. Orat. 3, 53.

DISTRIBŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a divider or distributor. Apul. — Also, Cic. Pis. 15., according to some Edd.

DISTRIBŪTUS, a, um. See Distribuo.

DISTRICTĔ (districtus), adv. severely, sharply. Plin. See also Destricte.

DISTRICTIŎ (distringo), ōnis, f. hinderance, difficulty. Pandect.

DISTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from distringo. —— ¶ Adj. occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, oppressed with business. Cic. contentione ancipiti. Nepos. bellis. Traj. in Plin. Ep. Districtum officium. Cic. Districtior a causis. —— ¶ Also, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed. Cic. ad Div. 2, 15. —— ¶ Also, rigorous, hard, severe. Val. Max. feneratrix. Id. censura. Cod. Just. Districtior. Id. Districtissimus.

DISTRINGŎ (dis & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to draw asunder, stretch, bind here and there, bind with more than one string or tie, bind fast. Virg. Radiis rotarum districti pendent. — Hence, to occupy with more than one thing, divide. Liv. hostes, to make a diversion. Plin. Ep. Distringi negotiis, to be kept busy, taken up. —— ¶ Also, to rub, crumble. Colum. thymum. — Hence, Quintil. frontem, h. e. to get bald. — Also, to separate, ruin, destroy. Senec. libertatem. —— ¶ Also, to draw out, to draw. Cic. gladium. The reading destringere is, however, to be preferred. —— ¶ Also, to strip off. The reading destringere is here, also, to be preferred. — See, also, Districtus, a, um.

DISTRUNCŎ (dis & trunco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut asunder, to cut to pieces, mangle, κολοβόω. Plaut.

DISTRŬŎ. See Destruo.

DISTURBĀTIŎ (disturbo), ōnis, f. a casting down, demolishing, destroying, καταβολή. Cic.

DISTURBŎ (dis & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to break up, disperse, separate. Cic. concionem. Senec. Auster disturbat freta, h. e. disturbs, turns topsy turvy, causes to boil. —— ¶ Also, to destroy, demolish, overthrow, pull down. Cic. tecta, porticum. — Also, to destroy, disorder. Colum. —— ¶ Figur. to separate, destroy ruin, pervert, prevent, thwart. Cic. societatem. Terent. nuptias. Cic. legem.

DISŬNIŎ (dis & unio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to disunite, disjoin. Arnob.

DISȲLLABUS (δισύλλαβος), a, um, adj. consisting of two syllables, disyllabic. Quintil.

DITĀTŎR (dito), ōris, m. one that enriches. Augustin.

DITĔ (ditis or dis). adv. richly. Stat. Ditius. Apul. Ditissime. —— ¶ Dite, adj. See Dis.

DITĔSCŎ (dis, itis), is, n. 3. to grow rich, πλουτέω, both in a proper and in a figurative sense. Lucret.

DITHȲRĀMBICUS (διθυραμβικός), a, um, adj. dithyrambic. Cic. poema.

DITHȲRĀMBUS, (διθύραμβος), i, m. a surname of Bacchus. —— ¶ Also, a poem written in honor of Bacchus; a dithyrambic, dithyramb. —— ¶ Also, any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.

DITIŎ (perhaps from dite, or from δίκη), ōnis, f. rule, power, dominion, empire, authority, ἐπικράτεια. Cic. Esse in ditione alicujus. Id. Redigere in ditionem nostram. — The nominat. ditio does not occur.

DITIOR, and DITISSIMUS. See Dis.

DITIS. See Dis.

DITISSIME, adverb. See Dite.

DITIUS, adv. See Dite.

DITŎ (dis, itis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to enrich (both in a proper and in a figurative sense), πλουτίζω. Horat. and Liv.

DITRŎCHÆUS (διτρόχαιος), i, m. a foot, in poetry, consisting of two trochees.

DIŪ (properly the ablat. of dius, h. e. dies), adv. in the day-time, by day, καθ' ἡμέραν. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, long, for a long time, a long while. Cic. Diutius. Id. Diutissime. — It is also used as a substant. Cic. Hoc ipsum diu. —— ¶ Also, long since, a great while ago, long ago. Cic. —— ¶ Also, before. Plaut. Nec diu hic fui. This passage may also be rendered, I have not yet been here. —— ¶ Also, far extended. Mela.

DIVA. See Divus.

DIVĀGŎR (dis & vagor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wander to and fro, to ramble or rove; to digress, fluctuate, πλάζομαι. Lactant. and Cod. Just.

DIVĀLIS (divus), e, adj. same as Divinus. Spartian.

DIVĀRICŎ (dis & varico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to stride, straddle, spread wide, set asunder, or at a distance, διασκελίζω. Cic. In ea (statua) hominem divaricari jubet. Varr. Nec cujus ungulæ divaricent, sc. se, h. e. diducantur.

DIVĔLLŎ (dis & vello), is, elli (more frequently than ulsi), ulsum, a. 3. to pull asunder or in pieces, διασπάω. — Figur. Divellor dolore, I am distracted with grief. —— ¶ Also, to separate. Cic. res copulatas. — Hence, Divelli, to be separated, separate one's self, part, give up. Id. ab otio. —— ¶ Also, to break, break off, dissolve. Senec. amicitiam. Cic.

affinitatem. —— ¶ Also, *to take away.* *Cic.* commoda civium. *Horat.* somnum, *interrupt, hinder, disturb.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear away, separate.* *Cic.* liberos a complexu parentum. *Id.* membra ab aliquo. *Horat.* aliquam adultero, *h. e.* ab adultero.

DIVĔNDŎ (dis & vendo), is, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to sell to different persons, sell in different parcels,* διαπιπράσκω; perhaps, also, in general, *to sell.* *Cic.* bona.

DIVĔRBĔRŎ (dis & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike asunder, cut, cleave, divide, separate,* καταχαίω. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike, beat much, cudgel.* *Apul.*

DIVĔRBIUM (dis & verbum), ii, n. *the colloquial part of a comedy, as opposed to the chorus.* *Liv.*

DIVĔRGIUM (dis & vergo), ii, n. same as *Divortium.* *Sic. Fl.*

DIVERRO. See *Deverro.*

DIVĔRSĒ (diversus), adv. *different ways, hither and thither.* *Terent.* trahere. — Also, *in different parts, here and there.* *Auct. B. Afric.* —— ¶ Also, *in a different manner, differently.* *Cic.* dicere. — It is also followed by *a.* *Gell.* — *Compar.* Diversius. *Sallust.* *Superlat.* Diversissime. *Suet.*

DIVĔRSICŎLŎR (diversus & color), ōris, adj. *of various colors,* ποικιλόχροος. *Marc. Cap.*

DIVĔRSITĀS (diversus), ātis, f. *diversity, variety, difference.* *Plin. Ep.*

DIVERSITO. See *Deversito.*

DIVERSITOR. See *Deversitor.*

DIVERSOR, aris. See *Deversor.*

DIVERSOR, oris. See *Deversor.*

DIVĔRSŎRIŎLUM (dimin. of diversorium), i, n. *a little inn, or lodging.* *Cic.* The reading *deversoriolum* seems to be more correct.

DIVĔRSŎRIUM, and DĔVĔRSŎRIUM (diverto *or* deverto), ii, n. *an inn, lodging,* πανδοχεῖον; *a villa, or country-house.* *Cic.* —— ¶ The reading *Deversorium* is more correct. See, also, *Deversorius, a, um.*

DIVĔRSŬS, *anciently* DIVŎRSŬS, a, um, particip. from diverto. —— ¶ Adj. *turned from one another, turned different ways, separated, the one in this direction, the other in another, turned to two different sides.* *Cæs.* Diversi pugnabant, *h. e. turned towards the two different ships.* *Id.* Diversam aciem constituit. *Liv.* semitæ. *Nep.* Diversi discessissent. *Virg.* Quo diversus abis. *Id.* Diversi circumspiciunt, *in different directions.* *Liv.* Diversi abiere. — Hence, figur. *Prop.* Diversi amantes, *quarrelling.* —— ¶ Also, *being at different places, the ones here, the other there.* *Sallust.* Diversi audistis, *some in one place, some in another; separately.* *Cic.* Portus, qui diversos inter se aditus habent, *access on different sides.* —— ¶ Also, *opposed, opposite, contrary.* *Liv.* iter. *Id.* Diversa duo vitia, avaritia et luxuria. *Sueton.* pars, *opposite party.* *Cic.* Cinguli duo inter se diversi, *entirely opposite to each other,* h. e. *the polar circles.* *Id.* Duo maria navigationi (*to promote, or further navigation*) diversa conjungit. — Hence, *Plin.* In diversum, and *Sueton.* E diverso, *on the contrary, on the other hand.* E diverso signifies also, *opposite to each other, in front.* *Plin.* and *Justin.* — Also, *other, different, otherwise,* followed by *quam.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *remote, distant.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* loca. Hence, Diversum, i, n. *distance, remoteness.* *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 59. —— ¶ Also, *different, another, not the same, unlike.* *Cic.* pars, ratio. — So, Diversum, *difference, diversity.* *Liv.* In diversum auctores trahunt, *do not agree.* — Also, *differing in sentiment and opinion.* *Tibull.* Diversum vulgus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Tacit.* animi. — The object from which a person or thing differs, is put in the *ablat.* with *a,* or in the *dat.,* or joined with *ac* or *quam.* *Cic.* Diversus a proposita ratione. *Quint.* Verba verbis diversa. *Plin.* Diversa in hac, ac supra dicta alite quædam. *Id.* Eruca diversæ est, quam lactuca, naturæ. — Also, with *inter se.* *Quintil.* — Also, *several, many, various.* *Cic.* Diversi homines. —— ¶ *Comparat.* Diversior. *Lucret.* and *Plin.*; *Superlat.* Diversissimus. *Liv.*

DIVĔRTĪCŬLUM. See *Deverticulum.*

DIVĔRTŎ, or DIVŎRTŎ (dis & verto, *or* vorto), is, ti, sum, n. and a. 3. and DIVĔRTŎR, ĕris, sus sum, *to turn aside, or out of the way; to take lodging or bait,* ἐκτρέπομαι. *Cic.* Divertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem. *Liv.* Diverti apud aliquem. *Id.* Divertere via. — *Passiv.* *Cic.* Si qui Cobiamacho diverterentur, *h. e.* a Cobiomacho deflecterent. *Plaut.* Divortier hospitio apud aliquem. —— ¶ Figur. *to digress, make a digression, go off to another subject, go from his purpose.* *Cic.* Sed redeamus ad illud, unde divertimus. —— ¶ Also, *to depart from, quit, leave.* *Sueton.* A schola et magistris divertere. *Pandect.* Sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, *h. e. divorced.* —— ¶ Also, *to part, separate.* *Gell.* Matrimonia divertentia, *h. e. divorces.* —— ¶ Actively, *to turn elsewhere, or to different sides.* *Lucan.* Divertit acies, *routs, discomfits, puts to flight.* — Also, *to withdraw, remove, divert, turn off.* *Id.* aliquem suo hortatu. *Id.* (ventura) suo cursu. —— ¶ Also, *to go, direct his course any whither.* *Terent.* Domum divertar. *Gell.* Divertere ad domum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be unlike, to differ.* *Plaut.* Divortunt mores virgini longe, ac lupæ. —— ¶ The reading *Deverto* seems to be preferable. See, also, *Deverto* and *Diversus, a, um.*

DIVĔS (perhaps from divus), ĭtis, adj. *rich,* πλούσιος. *Horat.* agris. *Val. Fl.* ab armento. *Virg.* pecoris. *Cic.* Divitior. *Cic.* and *Nep.* Divitissimus. — Also, as a substant. *a rich man.* *Ovid.* —Hence, figur. *rich,* h. e. *abounding in any thing.* *Val. Fl.* ager, *h. e. fertile, fruitful.* *Horat.* spes, *h. e. promising much.* *Cic.* dithyrambus. *Ovid.* copia flendi, *abundant cause for complaint.* *Horat.* lingua, *eloquent.* — Also, *valuable, of great value, precious, splendid, sumptuous.* *Virg.* ramus. *Ovid.* cultus, *splendid garments.* *Plin.* opus.

DIVĔXŎ (dis & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drag about.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to destroy, ruin, pillage, plunder.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to use ill, vex, trouble, afflict.* *Suet.*

DIVĔXŬS (dis & veho), a, um, adj. *placed or put in the form of a cross.* *Augustin.*

DIVĬDIA (divido), æ, f. *discontent, grief, trouble, sorrow, pain, vexation,* λύπη, δυσχέρεια. *Plaut.*

DIVĬDĬCŬLUM (divido), i, n. *Plur.* dividicula, *a sort of buildings* (castella) *in Rome, in which the water was collected, and thence distributed throughout the city in leaden pipes.* *Fest.*

DIVĬDŎ (dis & vido, ĕre, obsol. whence vidua, &c.), is, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to separate.* *Hirt.* castra ab opere. *Virg.* Britanni toto orbe divisi, *for* a toto orbe. —— ¶ Also, *to separate or divide* into parts. *Cic.* escas. *Id.* genus in species. *Nepos.* bona inter se. *Virg.* Gemma, quæ dividit aurum, *h. e. is set in gold.* — Also, *to divide, separate, cut asunder, cleave, split.* *Horat.* aliquem securi. *Cic.* aerem. *Virg.* muros. *Cic.* Partitiones dividere, *h. e.* facere. — Hence, *Cic.* Sententiam dividere, literally, *to divide an opinion.* If any senator, in delivering his opinion, had included several distinct articles, some of which might be approved and others rejected, it was usual to require that the opinion should be divided and each particular proposed apart. —— ¶ Also, *to distribute, portion out, allot, give.* *Cic.* bona viritim. *Nepos.* bona militibus. *Virg.* animum nunc huc nunc illuc, *to turn and apply.* *Cic.* cocta in corpus. —— ¶ Also, *to distinguish.* *Cic.* legem bonam a mala. —— ¶ Also, *to spread.* *Cic.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 4, 7. —— ¶ See, also, *Divisus, a, um.*

DIVĬDŬĬTĀS (dividuus), ātis, f. same as *Divisio.* *Pandect.*

DIVĬDŬS, a, um, same as *Divisus.* *Acc.*

DIVĬDŬŬS (divido), a, um, adj. *divided, separated.* *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Dividuum, *the half.* *Terent.* Fac dividuum, *halve the matter.* —— ¶ Also, *that may be divided or separated, divisible.* *Cic.*

DIVĪNĀTĬŎ (divino), ōnis, f. *the foreseeing or predicting of future events; divination,* μαντεία, μαντική. *Cic.* — Hence, *skill in taking measures effectually to prevent or avert any threatening evil; divine or uncommon wisdom and forecast.* *Nep. Attic.* 9, 16. —— ¶ In law, *the trial and determination who shall be the accuser in a criminal cause.* *Cic.*

DIVĪNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a diviner, soothsayer,* προφήτης. *Jul. Firmic.*

DIVĪNĀTRIX (divinator), īcis, f. *she that divines, divining.* *Tertull.* artes.

DIVĪNĒ (divinus), adv. *as it were by inspiration,* θείως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *divinely, excellently.* *Quintil.* — Also, *honestly.* *Cic.*

DIVĪNĬPŎTĔNS (divinus & potens), tis, adj. *powerful or skilled in divination,* θεοκρατής. *Apul.*

DIVĪNĬSCĬĔNS (divinus & sciens), tis, adj. *having knowledge of divine things.* *Apul.*

DIVĪNĬTĀS (divinus), ātis, f. *divine quality, divine nature.* *Cic.* — Also, *deity, divinity, god.* *Id.* — Also, *excellence.* *Id.* — Also, *divine inspiration, prophecy, divination, gift of prophecy.* *Id.*

DIVĪNĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *from God, from heaven, by divine providence or influence,* θεόθεν. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *by divine inspiration.* *Id.* — Also, *from an indistinct presentiment.* *Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *divinely, excellently, extraordinarily.* *Cic.*

DIVĪNŎ (divinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to divine, foresee, or predict future events, foretell things to come, prophesy, guess, presage,* μαντεύομαι. *Cic.*

DIVĪNŬS (divus), a, um, adj. *relating to the Deity, divine, heavenly,* θεῖος. — Hence, *Cic.* Res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice.* *Liv.* Scelera divina, *h. e. against the gods; impiety, irreligion.* *Cic.* Jura divina, *divine laws,* h. e. *laws of nature.* *Id.* Res divinæ, frequently, *God, the world and every thing belonging to it, natural theology, and physics,* opposed to res humanæ, *morals.* — Divinus, a, um, signifies, also, *imperial.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *excellent, divine.* *Cic.* Divinus in dicendo. *Id.* Nihil divinius. *Id.* Dona divinissima. —— ¶ Also, *divine, prophesying, foretelling.* *Horat.* Sententia divina futuri, *sagacious with respect to future events, anticipative.* *Nep.* Quum ille potius divinus fuerit, *guided by more than human wisdom.* — Hence, *substant.* Divinus *a diviner, soothsayer, prophet;* and, Divina, *a prophetess.* *Petron.*

DIVĪSĒ (divisus), adv. *distinctly, separately,* δίχα. *Gell.*

DIVĪSĬBĬLĬS (divido), e, adj. *divisible.* *Tertull.*

DIVISIM, adv. same as *Divise.* *Apul.* (si lectio certa.)

DIVĪSĬŎ (divido), ōnis, f. *a dividing, division, separation,* διαίρεσις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a distribution.* *Pandect.*

DIVĪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a divider, distributor,* μεριστής, δατητής, as, of lands. *Cic.* — Also, *a person employed by a candidate to distribute money amongst the citizens of each tribe for the purpose of bribing them.* *Cic.*

DIVISSE *for* Divisisse. *Horat.*

DIVĪSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a division; a cleft, chop, notch, gap.* *Plin.*

DIVĪSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a dividing, division.* *Liv.* 1, 54. *Ed. Drak.* Divisui esse, *to be divided or distributed.*

DIVĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from divido. —— ¶ Adj. *separated, divided.* *Lucret.* Divisior. —— ¶ Also, *different.* *Virg.* Divisæ arboribus patriæ sunt.

DIVĬTĀTĬŎ (divito), ōnis, f. *the act of enriching.* *Petron.* 117.

DIVĬTĬÆ (dives), ārum, f. *riches, wealth,* πλοῦτος. *Liv.* Templum inclytum divitiis, *h. e. gifts of great value.* *Ovid.* Demite divitias, *h. e. jewels, pendants,* &c. — Figur. *Cic.* ingenii, *fertility.*

DIVĬTŎ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to enrich,* πλουτίζω. *Acc.*

DIUM, i, n. See *Dius, a, um.*

DIVŎRTĬUM (diverto *or* divorto), ii, n. *a separation.* — Hence, *a separation of one way into several others; a place where roads meet.* *Virg.* Divortia nota. *Liv.* Divortium itinerum. —— ¶ Also, *a separation of a river into branches.* *Cic.* fluminum. *Id.* aquarum, *that place*

on high mountains, whence the waters flow down in different directions. — Hence, figur. Cic. doctrinarum. —— ¶ Colum. veris et hiemis, h. e. the days which separate. —— ¶ Particularly, a separation of husband and wife; a divorce. Cic. Divortium facere cum, &c. to divorce. — Also, of a lover from his mistress. Plaut. and Cic.

DIŪRĒTĬCŬS (διουρητικός), a, um, adj. diuretic. Cæl. Aurelian.

DIŪRNŌ (diurnus), as, n. 1. to last or live long. Quadrigar. ap. Gell.

DIŪRNŬS (dies), a, um, adj. in the day-time, by day, of the day. Cic. labores. Sueton. actus, day's work. Cic. metus. Ovid. lumen, day-light. Id. currus, of the sun. Plaut. stella, morning-star. —— ¶ Also, lasting one day. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, daily. Liv. cibus. Sueton. Diurna acta, a writing containing an account of the daily transactions in the senate or assembly of the people. So, Tacit. and Sueton. (absol.) Diurna. — Hence, Diurnum, in general, a day-book, diary, journal. Juvenal.

DĪŬS (δῖος, contract. from δίϊος), a, um, adj. properly, descended from Jupiter. — Hence, of distinguished men, godlike, noble. Varr. 6. p. 88. Dius administer diis magnis. Virg. Dia Camilla. —— ¶ Also, great, excellent, sublime, divine. Lucret. Dias in luminis oras exoritur. Horat. Sententia dia Catonis. Ovid. Dium profundum. —— ¶ Also, heavenly. Prudent. Omnia, dia, et marina, et terrena. — Hence, Dium, the open air; the sky. Varr. and Virg. Sub dio, in the open air, under the canopy of heaven. See Divus, a, um.

DIUSCŬLĒ (diu), adv. same as Diutule. Augustin.

DIŪTĬNĒ (diutinus), adv. a long time; a great while. Plaut.

DIŪTĬNŬS (diu), a, um, adj. long, lasting, of long duration, continual, πολυχρόνιος. Cic.

DIŪTĬŬS, and DIŪTISSĬMĒ. See in Diu.

DIŪTŬLĒ (dimin. of diu), for a considerable time, tolerably long, some time. Gell.

DIŪTURNĒ (diuturnus), adv. a long time, long. Cic. ad Divers. 6, 10. — Al. leg. diuturnam. Sidon. Diuturnius.

DIŪTURNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. length of time, long continuance, long duration, lastingness, χρονιότης. Cic.

DIŪTURNŬS (diu), a, um, adj. of long duration or continuance, long, lasting, continued. Cic. Diuturnior. Oros. Diuturnissimus. —— ¶ Also, long-lived. Cic. Phil. 2, 44. Non potes esse diuturnus. Varr. and Ovid. Diuturnior.

DĪVULGĀTĬŌ (divulgo), ōnis, f. a spreading abroad, divulging, publishing. Tertull.

DĪVULGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from divulgo. —— ¶ Adj. open to all, common, easily gained. Cic. Magistratus divulgatissimus.

DĪVULGŌ, or DĪVOLGŌ (dis & vulgo or volgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make common to all. Cic. primum tempus ætatis. —— ¶ Also, to spread, publish, divulge, ἐκφέρω, διαφημίζω. Cic. librum. Id. rem sermonibus. —— ¶ See, also, Divulgatus, a, um.

DĪVULSĬŌ (divello), ōnis, f. a tearing, separating. Hieron.

DĪVULSŬS, a, um. See Divello.

DĪVUM. See Divus and Dium.

DĪVŬS (δῖος), a, um, adj. divine, of divine nature. Virg. Diva parens. — Hence, subst., Divus, at the time of the republic, same as Deus, a god, deity. Liv.; Divi, the gods. Cic.; Diva, a goddess. Virg. — Divus was afterwards only applied to the emperors deified after their death. Sueton. Jul. Cæsar, Divus. —— ¶ Divum, the open air; the sky, as, Sub divo, sub divum. — But sub dio, &c. is more correct. See Dius, a, um.

DŌ (δῶ, h. e. δῶμα), for domum. Enn.

DŌ (δόω), das, dĕdi, dătum, a. 1. to give, bestow, grant, δίδωμι. Cic. alicui literas ad aliquem. Terent. Dare bibere. Virg. Quem dederat esse monumentum, h. e. ut esset, &c. Cic. Librum dare foras, to publish. — Hence, Liv. Terga dare, to flee, run away. — Cic. and Ovid. Dare calculum, to move (in a game of chess). Cic. pœnas rei, to suffer punishment; to be punished for a thing. — Also, to give, bestow, spend, devote. Cic. operam valetudini. Liv. noctem operi. Nepos. Dare negotium, ut, &c. to commission, charge. — Also, to be willing to give; to offer. Liv. 37, 53. Filiam suam in matrimonium mihi dabat. — Also, to cause any thing to be given; to procure. Nepos. Datur alicui Senatus, an audience of the senate is obtained for him. Liv. alicui consulatum. — Hence, to do, make, cause, bring on, occasion. Terent. damnum. Cic. alicui dolorem. Id. alicui gloriosum reditum. Propert. dissidium. Ovid. saltum, to spring. Virg. finem loquendi, to cease, stop. Ovid. cantum, h. e. canere. Id. vulnera. Virg. cuneum, to form. Terent. pugnam, to cause. — Dare is also followed by the acc. with the infin. Ovid. Dat posse moveri, h. e. facit, ut, &c. — Also, by qui (for quo), h. e. ut. Terent. — Also, to procure, gain the favor or friendship of. Cic. Oppios Terentiæ. — Hence, Id. literas ad aliquem; or, Id. aliquid ad aliquem; also, Id. literas alicui, to write to a person. — Hence, to exhibit, perform, represent. Liv. ludos. Terent. fabulam. — Se dare, to yield to, comply with, consent; not to resist. Cic. So, Cæs. Manus dare, to yield. Also, Virg. Multa melius se nocte dedere, h. e. to succeed. — Also, to ascribe, attribute. Cic. tantum ingenio. Horat. aliquid famæ. — Also, to let go, let fly; hence, Plin. Dari in altum, to rise, raise one's self on high. — Also, to give, give up, leave to; to pardon. Cic. Da hunc populo, h. e. pardon him for the sake of the people. — Dare is frequently used to denote liberality, munificence, making a present. Liv. Triumviros dando agro creat, to distribute. Nepos. Dare munus and muneri aliquid. Sueton. Dare officium, h. e. dare munus. —— ¶ Also, to show, display, exhibit. Terent. Ut res dant sese, as things go. Id. se turpiter, h. e. expose himself to disgrace. Cic. Res se dat, happens. Ovid. se facilem, to be complaisant, obliging. Cic. Ut se initia dederint, h. e. fuerint. Id. se populo, to present one's self before; or, to appear in public. —— ¶ Also, to direct or turn somewhere. Liv. vela in altum, h. e. to put to sea, stand off to sea. —— ¶ Also, to give up, resign, submit to, put in the power or place under the direction of. Cic. se alicui. Id. Da te homini. Id. se doctrinæ. Id. se in sermonem, or sermonibus. —— ¶ Also, to put, place, carry, throw, &c. somewhere. Liv. in custodiam, to imprison, incarcerate. Cic. se in viam, to set out on a journey. Id. se in fugam or fugæ, to flee, run away. Cæs. aliquem in fugam, to put or turn to flight. Sueton. Se dare convivio, to go to an entertainment. Terent. ad languorem, to fatigue, tire, weary. Cic. in conspectum, to show, exhibit. Terent. in pistrinum, to put. Sueton. ad terram, to throw. Plaut. se in pedes. —— ¶ Also, to allow, grant, concede, confess. Cic. — Hence, Ovid. and Quintil. Datur, h. e. licet. — Also, to do for the sake of. Sulp. in Cic. Ep. Da hoc mortuæ. Horat., Tacit. and Senec. Dare famæ. — Also, Ovid. Dare lora, to slacken, let loose. —— ¶ Also, to emit, send forth. Virg. colorem. Ovid. voces. — Hence, to say, tell, inform, announce, notify. Cic. diem alicui, h. e. to appoint. Ovid. Datur, h. e. dicitur. — Dare, sc. sententiam, h. e. to pass sentence or judgment. Plin. Ep. and Sueton. secundum reos, h. e. in favor of. Cic. litem secundum tabulas, to decide. — Also, to show, point out. Cic. Unum da mihi ex aratoribus. —— ¶ Also, to impute, attribute, construe. Cic. aliquid alicui vitio or laudi. —— ¶ Dare, with the particip. perf., is used periphrastically. Terent. Inventum dabo, h. e. inveniam. — Dare with the partic. fut. pass., to let, to cause. Plaut. Statuam faciendam dare. Liv. Corpus distrahendum dabis. — Duim, duit, duint, for dem, det, dent, &c. Plaut., Terent. and Cic. — Datum, i, n. a gift, present. Cic. and Liv.

DŎCĔŌ (δίκω or δείκω), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. to show, point out, inform, say, tell, declare, apprize, advertise, acquaint; to teach, instruct, διδάσκω. Cic. aliquem aliquid. Id. aliquem tacere. Id. aliquem fidibus, how to play on the lute. Liv. aliquem equo, riding on horseback. Propert. Doctus sum aliquid, I know it. Cic. Silii causam te docui. Id. aliquem de re. —— ¶ Docere fabulam, διδάσκειν δρᾶμα, to exhibit a play. Cic. — See, also, Doctus, a, um.

DŎCHĬMŬS, or DŎCHMĬŬS (δόχμιος), i, m. a foot in poetry consisting of five syllables, of which the first is short, the two next are long, the fourth is short, and the last long (◡ — — ◡ —). Cic.

DŎCĬBĬLĬS (doceo), e, adj. that learns quickly. Tertull.

DŎCĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. apt to learn or to be taught, quickly taught, docile, εὐμαθής. Cic. Docilis ad hanc disciplinam. — Sometimes, also, with a genit. Horat. modorum. Id. pravi. — Also, figur. Ovid. Capilli dociles. —— ¶ Comparat. Docilior. Quintil.

DŎCĬLĬTĀS (docilis), ātis, f. aptness to learn or to be taught, docility, εὐμάθεια. Cic. —— ¶ Also, gentleness, mildness. Eutrop.

DŎCĬS (δοκίς), idis, f. a meteor. Apul.

DŎCTĒ (doctus), adverb, learnedly, skilfully, ἐπισταμένως. Martial. Doctius. Sallust. Doctissime eruditus. —— ¶ Also, subtilely, artfully, cunningly. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, expertly, well. Horat. Doctius.

DŎCTĬFĬCŬS (doctus & facio), a, um, adj. h. e. doctos faciens. Martian. Capell.

DŎCTĬLŎQUŬS (docte & loquor), a, um, adj. speaking learnedly. Enn.

DŎCTĬSŎNŬS (docte & sono), a, um, adj. h. e. docte sonans. Sidon.

DŎCTĬUSCŬLĒ (docte), adv. rather too learnedly. Gell.

DŎCTŎR (doceo), ōris, m. a teacher, instructor, master, διδάσκαλος. Cic.

DŎCTRĪNĂ (Id.), æ, f. instruction, διδασκαλία. Cic. — Also, a way of teaching. Cic. —— ¶ Also, that which one is learning or has learned. — Hence, learning, erudition. Cic. — Also, science, art. Cic.

DŎCTŬS, a, um, particip. from doceo. —— ¶ Adj. learned, skilled, well-versed, experienced. Virg. fandi. Gell. juris. Ovid., Propert. and Tibull. Docta puella, a girl that sings well and has some knowledge of poetry. Horat. psallere. Id. cetera. Terent. ad malitiam. — Doctus signifies, also, a man of letters; a lover of the fine arts; a connoisseur, bel esprit. Horat. —— ¶ Also, cunning, subtle, skilful. Plaut. Doctus dolus. Ovid. manus. Propert. falx.

DŎCŬMĔN (doceo), inis, n. same as Documentum. Lucret.

DŎCŬMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an example, pattern, lesson, warning; a proof, instance, specimen, essay, trial. Cic. Homo omnium scelerum documentum, h. e. a living instance or example. Liv. Fuerunt documento, h. e. exhibited an instance, served as a lesson. Id. Documentum sui dare, experimental proof. Id. periculi, a warning, example serving as a warning.

DŌDĔCATEMŎRĬŎN (δωδεκατημόριον), ii, n. the twelfth part of any thing. Manil.

DŌDĔCATHĔŎN (δωδεκάθεον), i, n. a kind of herb (perhaps Primula vulgaris, L.). Plin.

DŌDŌNĂ, æ, and DŌDŌNĒ (Δωδώνη), es, f. a town of Epirus, containing one of the most ancient oracles of Greece. The oracle belonged to Jupiter, and near the splendid temple was a sacred grove, in which there was a prophetic oak, &c. Plin.

DŌDŌNÆŬS (Δωδωναῖος), a, um, adj. relating to Dodona, Dodonean. Cic. oraculum. Virg. lebetes, h. e. of Epirus.

DŌDŌNĬGĔNĂ (Dodona & gigno), æ, m. an inhabitant of Dodona. Sidon.

DŌDŌNĬS (Δωδωνίς), idis, adj. f. pertaining to Dodona. Ovid. terra.

DŌDŌNĬŬS (Dodona), a, um, adj. same as Dodonæus. Claudian.

DŌDRĂ (dodrans), æ, f. a sort of drink made of nine ingredients. Auson.

DŌDRĀNS (de & quadrans), tis, m. nine twelfths (unciæ) or three fourths of the Roman as, or of any thing. Nepos. Heredem fecit ex dodrante, he made him heir to three fourths of his estate. — Particularly, three fourths of a foot, nine inches; a span. Sueton.

DŌDRĀNTĀLĬS (dodrans), e, adj. of nine

unces; of three fourths of a foot or nine inches. Plin. and Colum.

DŎGĂ (δοχὴ), æ, f. *a sort of vessel.* Vopisc.

DŎGMĂ (δόγμα), ătis, n. *an opinion or a doctrine of a philosopher.* Cic.

DŎGMĂTĬCŬS (δογματικὸς), a, um, adj. *relating to the doctrines of a philosopher.* Auson.

DŎGMĂTĬZŌ (δογματίζω), as, a. 1. *to teach a doctrine.* Augustin.

DŎLĀBELLĂ (dimin. of dolabra), æ, f. *a mattock or pick-axe.* Colum. —— ¶ Dolabella, æ, m. *the name of a Roman family.* Cornelius Dolabella was the son-in-law of Cicero.

DŎLĀBELLĬĀNŬS (Dolabella), a, um, adj. *called after Dolabella.* Colum.

DŎLĀBRĂ (dolo), æ, f. *an instrument to break any thing with.* Liv. — Also, *an instrument for digging; a mattock.* Pallad.

DŎLĀBRŌ (dolabra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hew, cut with a* dolabra. Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. (But *delibratis* is now found in all editions instead of *dolabratis*). —— ¶ Pallad. Securis dolabrata, *h. e. shaped like a* dolabra.

DŎLĀMEN (dolo), ĭnis, n. *a hewing, or planing.* Apul.

DŎLĀTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be hewn or planed.* Auctor de Limitib. apud Goes.

DŎLĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that may be used to hew or plane with.* — Hence, Hieron. Dolatorium, *sc.* instrumentum.

DŎLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a hewing or planing.* Prudent.

DŎLENTER (dolens), adv. *sorrowfully, grievously.* Cic. Dolenter. Id. Dolentius.

DŎLENTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Dolor.* Næv.

DŎLEŌ (unc.), es, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 2. *to grieve, sorrow, be sad or sorry, be in pain, be afflicted, suffer* (both in mind and body), ἀλγέω, λυπέομαι. Cic. Pes dolet. Plaut. Dolere ab oculis. Plin. Si caput a sole doleat. Id. Diu dolent talia ulcera (in arbustis). Plaut. Dolet mihi caput. — Also, *impers.* Dolet, *I feel pain, I ache.* Plaut. Dolet manibus. Cic. Dolet mihi, quod stomacharis, *I am grieved.* Id. Cui dolet, meminit. — Cic. laude de aliena. Cic. and Propert. aliquem and aliquid, *to pity.* Cic. dolorem, casum, vicem, *or* casu alicujus, *to share or sympathize in one's affliction,* &c. Id. De Atticæ febricula dolui. Id. Dolebam cum viderem. Horat. Dolere vinci. Terent. Hoc mihi dolet, nos pæne sero scisse.

DŎLĬĀRIS (dolium), e, adj. *relating to a cask.* Pandect. vinum, *wine in a cask.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling a cask.* Plaut.

DŎLĬĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a cellar.* Pandect.

DŎLĬŎLUM (dimin. of dolium), i, n. *a small cask or barrel,* κεράμιον, βικίον. Liv. —— ¶ Plin. Doliolum floris, *h. e. the calix or cup of a flower.*

DŎLĬTŌ (frequentat. of doleo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to ache, give pain.* Cato.

DŎLĬUM (unc.) ii, n. *a cask, barrel, tub,* κέραμος. Cic. De dolo bibere, *from the cask; h. e. new wine* (now wine used to be put into the *dolia,* until the fermentation was over; afterwards it was poured into smaller vessels).

DŎLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut smooth, hew roughly, chip, square,* πελεκέω. Juvenal. lignum. Cic. robur. — Figur. Id. historiam, *to compose indifferently.* —— ¶ Also, *to cudgel, belabor, beat.* Horat. —— ¶ Dolare dolum, *to carry a trick through, succeed in a piece of knavery.* Plaut. —— ¶ *Dolare,* instead of *futuere.* Pompon.

DŎLŌN (δόλων) or DŎLŌ, ōnis, m. *a large staff or pole with a short pointed piece of iron.* Virg. — Particularly, *a staff with a little rapier in it, a sword cane.* Isid. — Hence, *the sting of a fly.* Phædr. —— ¶ Also, *the fore-sail.* Liv.

DŎLŎPĒIS (Δολοπηΐς), ĭdis, f. *relating to the Dolopes.* Hygin.

DŎLŎPĒIŬS (Δολοπήϊος), a, um, adject. *relating to the Dolopes.* Valer. Flacc.

DŎLŎPĒS (Δόλοπες), um, m. *a people of Thessaly.* — The nominat. singul. is *Dolops.* Hence, Dolopia, æ, f. *the country of the Dolopes.* Liv.

DŎLŎR (doleo), ōris, m. *pain of the body, smart, ache, soreness.* Cic. — Also, *the pains of childbirth, a throe or pang.* Terent. E dolore laborare. — Particularly, *pain of the soul, grief, distress, sorrow, anguish.* Cic. Dolorem accipere ex re. Id. suscipere. Id. capere in re *and* ex re. Id. haurire. Id. In dolore esse, *to grieve.* Id. Dolorem alicui facere, *or* efficere, *or* dare, *or* afferre. Id. commovere. Id. abjicere. Id. deponere. Id. Hoc est mihi dolori. — Frequently, *the sorrows of love.* Prop. — Sometimes, *offence, injury.* Nepos. Quo dolore incensus. Sueton. Obliterata jam doloris injuria. — Also, *suppressed anger, grudge, rancor.* Cæs. Quo dolore exarsit. — Also, in a speech, *emotion, that which moves, touches, or affects; feeling.* Cic. Dolores habeat, *h. e. touch the heart.* Id. Detrahit dolorem actionis. —— ¶ Also, *that causes pain or sorrow.* Ovid. Non debet dolor ille referri. Prop. Dolor esse potest, *can cause pain.*

DŎLŌRŌSŬS (dolor), a, um, adj. *causing sorrow, dolorous.* Veget. and Cœl. Aurelian.

DŎLŌSĒ (dolosus), adv. *craftily, cunningly, deceitfully, fallaciously.* Cic. Dolose agere aliquid. Id. Dolosius.

DŎLŌSŬS (dolus), a, um, adj. *cunning, crafty, deceitful, treacherous, artful, arch, sly.* Cic. consilium. Horat. mulier. —— ¶ Figur. Pers. Dolosus nummus, *fallacious wealth.* Horat. cinis, *h. e. when it covers fire or cinders.*

DŎLŬS (δόλος), i, m. *a cunning, device* (either with good or with bad intentions). Cic. Dolus malus. — Generally in a bad sense, *artifice, deceit, treachery, fraud, cunning.* Cæs. Per dolum pacem petere.

DŌMĂ (δῶμα), ătis, n. *a flat roof of a house.* Hieronym.

DŎMĀBĬLIS (domo), e, adj. *that may be tamed or subdued, tamable, conquerable.* Horat.

DŎMĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a tamer, subduer,* same as *Domitor.* Tibull.

DŎMĔFACTŬS (domefacio), a, um, adj. *tamed, subdued.* Petron.

DŎMESTĬCĀTIM (domesticus), adverb, *by his servants or friends,* or, *at home.* Sueton.

DŎMESTĬCĒ (Id.), adverb, *at home.* Symmach.

DŎMESTĬCŬS (domus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a house, family, or home, domestic, familiar, private,* οἰκετικὸς, οἰκεῖος. Cic. parietes. Id. difficultas. Id. luctus, *family-mourning.* Id. res, *private affair.* Sueton. vestis, *a garment worn in the house.* Horat. Domesticus otior, *h. e.* domi. — Hence, Domesticus, *an acquaintance, good friend.* Cic. — Also, *a relation.* Liv. — Domestici, *the body-guard of the emperor.* Cod. Theod. —— ¶ Also, *domestic, intestine, not foreign.* Cic. Allegenos domesticis anteferre, *foreigners to countrymen.* Id. bellum, *civil war.* Cæs. Copiæ rei frumentariæ, *such as our own country affords.* Cic. insidiæ.

DŎMĬCĬLĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a habitation, place of abode, residence, lodging,* οἰκητήριον. Cic. Domicilium collocare, or, Nepos. Constituere in urbe, *to fix or put up.* — Also, figur. Cic. Domicilium imperii, *h. e. Rome.* Id. superbiæ.

DŎMĬCŒNĬUM (domus & cœna), ii, n. *a supper at home, or in one's house,* οἰκοσιτία. Martial.

DŎMĬDŬCŬS (domus & duco), a, um, adj. *conducting home.* Augustin. deus. Id. Domiduca (*or* Iterduca, *others read* Interduca. Martian. Capell.), *h. e. Juno.* They were supposed to conduct a bride to her bridegroom's house.

DŎMĬNĂ (dominus), æ, f. *a mistress, lady,* δέσποινα. This was a title of the Roman ladies from their fourteenth year. Terent. and Ovid. — Also, a title of goddesses. Ovid. and Virg. — Also, *a mistress, sweetheart.* Ovid., Propert., Martial. — Also, figur. Cic. Justitia domina virtutum. — Dominis *for* dominabus, Curt. 3, 12.

DŎMĬNĀTĬŌ (dominor), ōnis, f. *dominion, rule, authority, power.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *monarchy, tyranny, government of a single person.* Cic. Cinnæ. Id. crudelis. — Dominationes *for* dominantes. Tacit. Annal. 13, 1. — Also, figur. Cic. Dominatio in judiciis *or* judiciorum (of a lawyer gaining all his suits).

DŎMĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a master, lord, governor, ruler,* αὐτοκράτωρ. Cic.

DŎMĬNĀTRIX (dominator), īcis, f. *a mistress, female ruler,* κυρία. Cic.

DŎMĬNĀTŬS (dominor), us, m. *mastership, rule, authority, lordship, sovereignty, power,* κράτος. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *sovereignty, tyranny, monarchy.* Cic. Dominatum occupare.

DŎMĬNĬCŬS (dominus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a lord or master.* Varro. —— ¶ Also, *imperial, belonging to the sovereign.* Cod. Just. —— ¶ With ecclesiastical writers of the church, *relating to Jesus Christ.* Cyprian. Dominicum *h. e.* Cœna dominica.

DŎMĬNĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *rule, dominion, authority.* Sueton. — Hence, for dominus, *a ruler.* Senec. —— ¶ *The right of property.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *an entertainment, feast.* Lucil. — So also Dominia vestra. Cic. Verr. 3, 4. Ed. Ernest.; but Ed. Græv. reads domus vestras.

DŎMĬNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be lord and master, rule, bear rule, reign, domineer,* δυναστεύω, κυριεύω. Cic. in homines. Id. Alexandriæ. Sallust. Dominandi studium. Virg. in urbe. Id. arce. Also with a *dat.* following. Claudian. toti mundo. — Also, figur. Cic. Dominatur libido. Virg. lolium. — Hence, Dominans, *substant. a ruler.* Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *to be ruled or governed.* Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39.

DŎMĬNŬLŬS (diminut. of dominus), i, m. *h. e.* parvus dominus. Pandect.

DŎMĬNŬS (domus), i, m. *a master, proprietor, possessor, owner.* Cic. ædificii, navis. Also, *a builder.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, a *master, supreme lord or ruler, commander, chief, director, superintendent, leader.* Cic. in aliquem. Id. gentium. — Figur. Id. comitiorum, *one that disposes of them according to his pleasure.* So also, Id. concionum. Id. rei, *h. e.* judex. Id. ludorum, or absolutely, *one that exhibits them.* Id. auctionis, *one that presides at an auction.* — Also, *the master of a feast, one that gives an entertainment.* Id. — Also, *a lover, sweetheart.* Virg. — Also, *the master of a house,* and his son, *the young master.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *master, lord,* a title of civility, especially used in addressing persons of rank. Augustus would not allow himself to be called *dominus,* nor Tiberius; but Domitian was pleased with it. Sueton. Domit. 13. —— ¶ Domĭnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a lord or master, of a master.* Ovid. Torus dominus. Id. Manus dominas. Juvenal. Hasta domina.

DŎMĬPORTĂ (domus & porto), æ, f. *carrying its shell or house upon its back.* Cic. ex vet. Poeta.

DŎMĬTĬĀNŬS, i, m. *Domitian, a son of Vespasian, and emperor of Rome after the death of his brother Titus.*

DŎMĬTĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Domitius, a, um, adj. *relating to Domitius, called after him.* Cic. Domitia via.

DŎMĬTŌ (frequentat. of domo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tame, subdue, break in.* Virg. and Sil.

DŎMĬTŎR (domo), ōris, m. *a tamer, subduer, vanquisher, conqueror.* Cic.

DŎMĬTRIX (domitor), īcis, f. *she that tameth or subdueth.* Virg. and Plin.

DŎMĬTŪRĂ (domo), æ, f. *a taming or breaking.* Plin.

DOMITUS, a, um. See *Domo.*

DŎMĬTŬS (domo), us, m. same as *Domitura.* Cic.

DŎMŌ (δαμάω), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish, break or tame wild animals.* Cic. belluas. Id. gentes. — Also, figur. *to subdue, overcome, restrain, weaken, soften, temper.* Horat. spiritum. Virg. terram aratro. Cic. libidines. Virg. Cura eum domat, *gnaws him.* Ovid. aliquid undis ferventibus, *to boil, render soft.*

DŎMŬĬTĬŌ (domus & itio), ōnis, f. *a going or returning home.* Auct. ad Herenn. and Apul. Also, Cic. Div. 1, 32, where, however, Ed. Ern. and others read *domum itionem.*

DŎMUNCŬLĂ (diminut. of domus), æ, f. *a small house, cottage.* Vitruv.

DŎMŬS (δέμω), us *and* i, f. 4. and 2. *a house,* οἶκος, as a habitation and home, whilst *ædes* denotes a house as a building. Cic. (Opposed to *insula,*

houses of the poorer citizens, it signifies *the houses or palaces of the great*). —— ¶ *Genit.* Domi, *at home*, in answer to the question *Where?* *Nepos.* Tenere se domi. — But when joined with an *adj.* (except *meæ, tuæ, suæ, vestræ, alienæ*) or *a possessive genit.* we use *In domo.* *Cic.* In domo Cæsaris. Yet in *Nepos.* In domo sua, *for* domi suæ. And *Ovid.* Paterna domo (eos) vidi, *for* in paterna. Also, *Cic.* Se tenere domo, *for* domi. *Id.* Domi Cæsaris, *for* in domo. — But in answer to the question *Whence?* we use *Domus* (*gen.*). *Horat.* Emptor domus. But *Terent.* Domique focique memineris, *for* domus. —— ¶ *Accus.* Domum, without a preposition, *home*, in answer to the question *Whither?* *Cic.*— So *Liv.* (of several) domos. — But if it is *Into the house*, we generally use *In domum.* *Cic.* In domum Leccæ. But, *Id.* Pompeium domum compulistis. —— ¶ *Abl.* Domo, *from home*, *from one's own house.* *Cic.* But, *Liv.* Excire aliquem ex domo. *Terent.* Exsulo domo, *I am not permitted to return home.* — Domi habeo, domi est mihi, *I have it with or about me, have it myself, am in possession of it, need not expect, hear, receive, or learn it from others.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* So also *Cic.* Cujus domi nascuntur, *you understand or know it yourself.* *Plaut.* Domo doctus, *himself wise enough.* *Id.* Experior domo, *in myself, in my person.* *Id.* Reddere domo, *out of one's own pocket.* —— ¶ Also, *any habitation, place of abode or resort.* *Virg.* avium, *nest.* *Id.* 6, 27. *the labyrinth.* *Id.* (Of the shades in the infernal regions.) — Hence, *a temple.* *Virg.* — Also, *a grave, tomb.* *Tibull.* —— ¶ Also, *a family, household.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *a sect* of philosophers, &c. *Cic.* Remigrare in domum veterem. —— ¶ Also, *one's country, home*, but in this signification perhaps only in the *genit.*, *dat.*, *accus.* and *ablat.* without any *preposition.* *Id.* Domi splendidus, *at home, in his own country.* *Sueton.* Vitellius domo Nuceria. — Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Domi militiæque, or, *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Domi bellique, *both in peace and in war.* So, also, *Cic.* Domi vel belli.

DŎMŬSCŬLA (dimin. of domus), æ, f. *a small house.* *Apul.*

DŌNĀBĬLIS (dono), e, adj. *deserving of being presented with.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *worthy of being given as a present.* *Ambros.*

DŌNĀRIUM (donum), ii, n. *that place in a temple, where the gifts offered to the gods used to be put and kept.* — Hence, for *temple, altar.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a votive offering to the gods, to be placed or suspended in their temples.* *Liv.* and *Gell.* — Also, *any other gift or present.* *Tacit.* Donaria militaria.

DŌNĀTĬŌ (dono), ōnis, f. *a giving or bestowing freely; a donation.* *Cic.*

DŌNĀTĪVUM (Id.), i, n. *a donative, largess, or dole given by the emperor to his soldiers.* *Sueton.*

DŌNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a giver, donor.* *Senec.* and *Pandect.*

DŌNĀTRĪX (donator), īcis, f. *she that gives or bestows.* *Prudent.*

DŎNĀX (δόναξ), ăcis, m. *a reed or cane.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.*

DŌNĔC (perhaps from donicum), conj. *until*, ἕως μέχρι. — In this signification it is followed either by an *indicat.* or by a *subjunct.* *Terent.*, *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *as long as;* governing an *indicat.* if not preceded by a *subjunct.*; or an *accus.* with an *infinit.* *Horat.* and *Liv.*

DŌNĬCUM (unc.), conj. *until*, ἕως. *Nep.*

DŌNĬFĬCŌ (donum & facio), as, a. 1. *to exchange presents.* *Hygin.*

DŌNŌ (donum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give without remuneration or compensation, bestow freely*, δωρέομαι, δίδωμι. *Cic.* alicui aliquid. — Also, *to give, give up.* *Horat.* aliquid ventri. *Sil.* flammis prædam. — Sometimes an *infinit.* is redundantly joined with it. *Virg.* Loricam donat habere viro. — Also, *to remit, forgive, pardon; exempt, exonerate; renounce, resign.* *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* alicui æs alienum. *Sueton.* aliquem deo, *h. e. to absolve for the sake of a god.* *Cic.* inimicitias reipublicæ. *Justin.* filio patrem, *h. e. to pardon the father for the sake of his son.* *Id.* alicui causam, *h. e.* remittere curam causæ dicendæ. *Suet.* negotium. — Also, *to spare, save.* *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *to present with.* *Cic.* aliquem re.

DŌNUM (do), i, n. *a gift, free gift, present*, δῶρον. *Terent.* and *Nep.* Dona dare. — Hence, Dono, *as a present.* *Terent.* dare. *Id.* emere. *Tacit.* accipere. — Donum *and* munus are frequently joined. *Cic.* Dono atque munere. — Dona, *sacrifices.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Dona suprema, *funeral rites, obsequies.* *Ovid.* (When the funeral pile was set on fire, they threw into the fire all such things as were supposed to be agreeable to the deceased while alive. All these were called *dona.*)

DŎNȲSA and DŎNŪSA, æ, f. now *Denussa, an island of the Ægean sea.* *Virg.*

DŎRCĂS (δορκάς), ădis, f. *a gazelle.* (Antilope Dorcas, L.). *Martial.* — Also, Dorca, æ, f. *Grat.*

DŌRĔS, um, m. *the Dorians*, h. e. *the inhabitants of Doris.* *Cic.* — *Genit. plur.* Dorieon, from the *nomin. sing.* Dorieus. *Vitruv.*

DŌRĬCĒ (Doricus), adv. *Doric.* *Sueton.*

DŌRĬCŬS (Δωρικός), a, um, *Doric.* *Gell.* dialectus. —— ¶ Also, *Grecian.* *Virg.*

DŌRĬENSIS, e, same as *Doricus.* — Dorienses, *the Dorians.* *Justin.*

DŌRĬEUS (Δωριεύς), eos, m. *a Dorian.* See *Dores.*

DŌRĬS (Δωρίς), ĭdis, f. *a sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, called Nereides.* — Hence, *the sea* itself. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb*, same as *pseudanchusa.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Doris, adj. *pertaining to the Dorians.* *Sueton.* dialectus, *the Doric dialect.* — Hence, Doris, *sc.* terra, *the country of the Dorians, Doris, a part of Ætolia in Greece; also, a part of Caria in Asia.*

DŌRĬŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Doricus.* *Horat.*

DORMĬŌ (unc.), is, īvi *and* ii, ītum, n. 4. *to sleep, be asleep*, κοιμάομαι. *Cic.* — Also, *passively.* *Martial.* Tota mihi dormitur hiems, *is spent in sleep.* *Catull.* Nox est perpetua una dormienda. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to rest, slumber, be at ease, unemployed, idle.* *Cic.* Beneficia dormientibus deferuntur. *Prop.* Dormiet Venus. *Martial.* Ferulæ dormiant. —— ¶ Also, *to be unconcerned, careless.* *Terent.* and *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* —— ¶ Dormibo *for* dormiam. *Plaut.*

DORMĪTĀTŎR (dormito), ōris, m. *a sleeper, dreamer.* —— ¶ Also, *a thief.* *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 20.

DORMĪTĬŌ (dormio), ōnis, f. *a sleeping.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *death.* *Tertull.*

DORMĪTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wish to sleep, be sleepy*, νυστάζω. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to sleep.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *to dream, be sluggish, idle, negligent, careless, listless, off one's guard.* *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— Also, *to be stupid, to be a fool.* *Plaut.* Dormitas.

DORMĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sleeper.* *Martial.*

DORMĪTŌRĬŬS (dormitor), a, um, adj. *that pertains to, or serves for, sleep.* *Plin. Ep.* cubiculum, *a bed-chamber.* So, absolutely, Dormitorium, *sc.* cubiculum. *Plin.*

DŌRŎN (δῶρον), i, n. same as *Donum.* *Plin.* 35, 49. —— ¶ Also, same as *Palmus, a hand-breadth.* *Plin.*

DORSŬĀLIS (dorsum), e, adj. *being on the back.* *Apul.*

DORSUARIUS. See *Dossuarius.*

DORSUM (perhaps from deorsum), i, n. rarely DORSŬS, i, m. *the whole back part of the body: the back of a man or beast*, νῶτος. *Horat.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a surface, superficies*, particularly *a rising surface, an eminence.* *Cæs.* jugi. *Liv.* montis, *the ridge.* *Avien.* maris, *surface.* *Plin. Ep.* saxeum, *a promontory, ridge of rocks.*

DORSŬŌSŬS (dorsum), a, um, adj. *full of eminences, ridges.* *Solin.*

DŌRŬS (Δῶρος), a, um, adj. same as *Doricus.* *Propert.*

DŌRȲCNIUM (δορύκνιον), ii, n. *a poisonous plant, a species of trychnos or strychnos.* *Plin.*

DŎRȲLÆUM, or DŎRȲLĒUM, i, n. *a city of Phrygia.* *Cic.* — Hence, Dorylenses, *the inhabitants of Dorylæum.* *Cic.*

DŎRȲPHŎRŬS (δορυφόρος), i, m. *a spear or lance-bearer;* a statue of Polycletus is called so. *Cic. Brut.* 86.

DŌS (δώς), dōtis, f. *a gift.* — Hence, *a marriage-portion, dowry; money, goods, or lands given with a wife in marriage*, προίξ. *Cic.* Filiarum dotes. *Sueton.* Dotis tabellæ, *marriage-contract.* *Cic.* Dotem *or* doti dicere. *Pandect.* Dicere in dotem, *to name, or assign a portion.* — Hence, *Cic.* Dos verborum. —— ¶ Also, *a property, endowment, nature, advantage, quality*, of mind or body. *Ovid.* Dotes ingenii. *Plin. Ep.* naturæ fortunæque *Plin.* margaritarum.

DOSSŬĀRĬŬS (*for* dorsuarius, *from* dorsum), a, um, adj. *used to carry loads on the back.* *Varr.* Jumenta dossuaria, *beasts of burden.*

DŌTĀLIS (dos), e, adj. *of or belonging to a dowry, dotal.* *Cic.* prædium.

DŌTĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from doto. —— ¶ Adj. *endowed, gifted, provided.* *Plin.* Vite dotata ulmus, *joined, married.* *Ovid.* Chione dotatissima forma.

DŌTŌ (dos), as, a. 1. *to endow, give a dowry*, ἐκπροικίζω. *Sueton.* filiam.

DRĂCÆNĂ (δράκαινα), æ, f. *a female dragon.* *Prisc.*

DRACHMA (δραχμή), æ, f. *a drachm*, a Grecian coin, equal to a Roman *denarius.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a weight consisting of the eighth part of an ounce.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Drachuma *for* drachma. *Plaut. Trinum.* 2. 4. 23.

DRĂCŌ (δράκων), ōnis, m. *a dragon, sort of large serpent.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation*, sometimes called *Serpens* or *Anguis.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a vessel shaped like a serpent.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *an old vine-branch.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Plin.* marinus, according to *Bloch*, Trachinus Draco, L. *a fish, the weever.* —— ¶ Also, *the ensign of the Roman cohort.* *Veget.* —— ¶ *Genit.* Dracontis in *Acc.*

DRĂCŌNĀRĬŬS (draco), ii, m. *the bearer of the ensign to the cohort.* *Veget.*

DRĂCŌNĬGĔNĂ (draco & gigno), æ, *dragon-born.* *Ovid.* urbs, *h. e. Thebes, built by Cadmus and the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth which he had sowed in the earth.*

DRĂCŌNTĀRIUM (draco), ii, n. *a sort of garlands or wreaths.* *Tertull.*

DRĂCŌNTĬA (δρακοντία), æ, DRACONTĪTĒS, æ, f. *a precious stone, said to be taken out of the brain of a dragon whilst alive.* *Plin.*

DRĂCŌNTĬĀS (unc.), æ, m. *a kind of wheat.* *Plin.*

DRĂCŌNTĬŎS (unc.), *sc.* vitis, *a kind of vine.* *Colum.* and *Plin.*

DRĂCŌNTIUM (δρακόντιον), ii, n. *dragon-wort.* *Plin.* (Arum dracunculus, L.); also called *Dracontea.* *Apul.*

DRĂCUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of draco), i, m. *a small dragon or serpent.* *Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *a fish.* *Plin.* 32, 53. —— ¶ Also, *an herb* (Artemisia dracunculus, L.). *Plin.*

DRĂGANTUM (τραγακάνθη), i, n. *gum-tragacanth.* *Veget.*

DRĀMĂ (δρᾶμα), ătis, n. *a drama, dramatic poem.* *Auson.* — Also, *the representation of a play.* — Hence, Dramaticus, a, um, adj. *dramatic.* *Diomed.*

DRANGÆ, ārum, m. *a people of Persia, near Caramania.* *Curt.* — Their country is called *Drangiana* or *Drangiane.*

DRĂPĔTĂ (δραπέτης), æ, m. *a fugitive, runaway slave.* *Plaut.*

DRAUCŬS (δράω), i, m. ὁ κίναιδος, qui alios conficit. *Martial.*

DRĔNSŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. expresses the voice of swans. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

DRĔPĂNIS (δρεπανίς), is, f. *a kind of swallow.* *Plin.* (Hirundo apus, L.)

DRĔPĂNUM, i, n. *a town of Sicily.* — Hence, Drepanitānus, a, um, adj. *of Drepanum.* *Cic.*

DRĪMȲPHĂGĬA (δριμυφαγία), æ, f. *an eating of acrimonious food.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

DRINDĬŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. a verb expressing the voice of a weasel. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

DRŎMAS (δρομὰς), ădis, m. *running*. *Liv.* Camelus dromas, *a dromedary*.

DRŎMEDĀRIŬS (τρέχω), ii, m. same as *Dromas*. *Hieronym.*

DRŎMŌ, or DRŎMŌN (δρόμων), ōnis, m. *a runner*. — *A sort of lobster* is called so. *Plin.* — Also, *a kind of swift-sailing vessels, a cutter, yacht*. *Cod. Just.*

DRŎMŎS, or DRŎMŬS (δρόμος), i, m. *a running; a course, ground for running*. *Inscript.* — Hence, *a plain near Sparta* is called so, where boys used *to practise running*. *Liv.*

DRŌPĀX (δρώπαξ), ăcis, m. *a medicine or ointment, to take away hair*. *Martial.*

DRŬENTIA, æ, m. *a river of Gallia Narbonensis, which empties itself into the Rhone*, now *Durance*. *Liv.*

DRŬIAS (Δρυϊὰς), ădis, f. *a woman among the Druids*. *Vopisc.*

DRŬIDÆ (Δρυΐδαι), ārum, and **DRŬIDES**, um, m. *the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul*. *Cæs.*

DRUNGŬS (unc.), i, m. *a body of soldiers*. *Vopisc.*

DRUPŬS, or DRUPPŬS (δρυπεπὴς), a, um, adj. *ripe*. *Plin.* Drupa oliva.

DRŪSIĀNŬS, and DRŪSINŬS (Drusus), a, um, adj. *relating to Drusus*. *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* fossa, *a canal which formed a communication between the old and new Yssel, made by Drusus Germanicus*.

DRŸĂDES, um. See *Dryas*.

DRŸANTIDES (Δρυαντίδης), æ, m. *the son of Dryas, h. e. Lycurgus, king of Thrace*. *Ovid.*

DRŸAS (Δρυὰς), ădis, f. *a Dryad, or nymph of a wood*. *Ovid.* — Dryasin *for* Dryadibus. *Propert.*

DRŸĪTIS (δρυῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a gem* unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 73. *ed. Hard.* — More ancient *Edd.* read *Dryites*.

DRŸŎPS, ŏpis, m. *a Dryopian*. — The *Dryopes* were a people of Epirus.

DRŸŎPHŎNŎN (δρυόφονον), i, n. *an herb like oak-fern*. *Plin.*

DRŸŎPTERIS (δρυοπτερὶς), ĭdis, f. *an herb like oak-fern, or petty fern*. *Plin.*

DRŸŎS HŸPHEAR (δρυὸς ὑφέαρ), *a kind of misletoe*. *Plin.*

DRYPETES, same as *Drupæ* (f. pl.).

DUA. See *Duo*.

DŬĀLIS (duo), e, adj. *containing two*. *Quintil.* numerus, *the dual number*.

DŬBIĒ (dubius), adverb, *doubtfully, dubiously*, ἀμφιβόλως. *Cic.* Non dubie, or, *Liv.* Haud dubie, *undoubtedly, assuredly, positively, to be depended upon*. Sometimes it may be rendered *all agree that*, &c.

DŬBIĔTĀS (dubius), ātis, f. *doubt, uncertainty*. *Ammian.*

DŬBIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *doubtful, dubious, uncertain*, ἄπορος. *Gell.*

DŬBITĀBILIS (dubito), e, adj. *dubitable, admitting of doubt, doubtful*. *Ovid.* — ¶ Also, *doubting*. *Prudent.*

DŬBITANTER (dubitans), adv. *doubtingly, with doubt, uncertainty or hesitation*. *Cic.*

DŬBITĀTIM (dubitatus), adv. same as *Dubie*. *Sisen.*

DŬBITĀTIŌ (dubito), ōnis, f. *a doubting; doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, irresolution*, ἀπορία. *Cic.* Res habet dubitationem. *Id.* Sine ulla dubitatione. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech*, διαπόρησις, when an orator pretends not to be able to find expressive words, not to know where to begin, where to stop, &c. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* 429. — Examples are to be found in *Cic. Rosc. Amer.* 11. *Orat.* iii. 56.

DŬBITĀTĪVĒ (dubitativus), adv. *doubtingly, with doubt, hesitation*. *Tertull.*

DŬBITĀTĪVŬS (dubito), a, um, adj. *doubtful*. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *expressing or denoting doubt, uncertainty*. *Priscian.*

DŬBITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a doubter*. *Tertull.*

DŬBITŌ (probably from the primit. dubo, ere, not in use), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to doubt, be in doubt, be uncertain*, ἀπορέω. *Cic.* de re. *Id.* aliquid. — Hence, *Ovid.* Dubitor, *they are in doubt concerning me*. So, *Id.* Parens dubitatur, *Virg.* Hæc haud dubitanda, *Cic.* Si quod illorum dubitabitur. — It is also followed by *an*, *Nep.*; also, by other particles; also, by an *acc.* with an *infinit.* *Nep.* Non dubito, fore plerosque; by *quin*, when *not to doubt*, or *to doubt* in a question, precedes it. *Cic.* Non dubitabat, quin, &c.; also, by *quin non*, when the words following contain a negation. *Id.* Non dubito may also be rendered *I know for certain, I am sure*. *Id.* Non dubito, quid, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to hesitate, scruple*, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Non dubitavit exstruere. — Also, with *quin* following. *Id.* Non dubitasse, quin ederet. —— ¶ Also, *to consider, reflect upon, discuss, examine*. *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to hesitate, waver, delay, defer*. *Plaut.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *to fear, be afraid*. *Stat.* —— ¶ Dubitantia lumina, *h. e. dying eyes*.

DŬBIŬS (duo), a, um, *doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, hesitating, wavering*, ἀμφίβολος, ἐνδοιάσιμος. *Cic.* Dubium facere. — Also, with a *genit.* *Hirt.* animi. *Liv.* sententiæ. —— ¶ Also, *uncertain, doubtful, h. e.* any thing which is doubted. *Cæs.* victoria. *Terent.* fortuna. *Liv.* fluctus, *dangerous*. *Plin.* dies, *not clear, gloomy*. *Virg.* cælum, *cloudy, overcast*. *Terent.* cœna, *where the multitude of dishes renders a choice difficult*. *Liv.* Dubia res, *trouble, adversity, distress, difficulty, peril*. *Cic.* Non est dubium, quin, &c., *there is no doubt but that*, &c. *Terent.* and *Cic.* quin non, *that not*. *Liv.* Haud dubio, *as it was not doubtful*, or, *without doubt*. — Hence, *subst.* Dubium, *doubt, uncertainty, hesitation*. *Cic.* In dubium vocare or revocare, *to doubt, question*. *Cæs.* In dubium devocare, *to put in danger*. *Terent.* In dubio est animus, *in doubt, in a state of uncertainty*. *Cic.* Fides tua venit mihi in dubium. *Id.* Sine dubio, or, *Liv.* Procul dubio, *without doubt, beyond a doubt, doubtless*. — Dubium, adv. *uncertain*. *Ovid.* Quo postquam, dubium, pius an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, *I know not whether*. —— ¶ Also, *being in a critical, dangerous situation*. *Ovid.* Dubia pinus, *h. e.* navis. *Valer. Flacc.* caput. *Ovid.* Dubius vitæ.

DŬCĀLIS (dux), e, adj. *h. e.* ad ducem seu imperatorem pertinens. *Vopisc.*

DŬCĀLITER (ducalis), adv. *h. e.* ducis more. *Sidon.* Ducaliter antecessurus. *Id.* Ducalius.

DŬCĀTIŌ (duco), ōnis, f. same as *Ductio*. *Tertull.*

DŬCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Dux*. *Tertull.*

DŬCĀTRIX (ducator), īcis, f. *a female leader*. *Apul.*

DŬCĀTŬS (duco), us, m. *the office or command of a general, generalship, command*, ἡγεμονία. *Sueton.* Ducatus ludere, *to play commander, leader*, &c.

DŬCĒNĀRIŬS (duceni), a, um, adj. *containing two hundred, of two hundred*, διακοσιοστός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *commanding two hundred or two centuries*. *Veget.* —— ¶ *Sueton.* judex, *possessing or being rated at two hundred thousand sesterces*. —— ¶ *Sueton.* procurator, *receiving a salary of two hundred thousand sesterces*.

DŬCĒNI (distribut. of ducenti), æ, a, adj. *two hundred each, two hundred*, διακόσιοι. *Liv.* and *Plin.*

DŬCENTĒSIMŬS (ducenti), a, um, adj. *the two hundredth*, διακοσιοστός. *Sueton.* Ducentesima, *sc.* pars, *one half per cent.*

DŬCENTI (duo & centum), æ, a, adj. *two hundred*, διακόσιοι. *Cic.*

DŬCENTIĒS (ducenti), adv. *two hundred times*, διακοσιάκις. *Cic.*

DŪCŌ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead, conduct*, ἡγέομαι, ἄγω. *Terent.* aliquem ad aliquem. *Cic.* aliquem in carcerem, or, *Liv.* in vincula, *to prison*. *Nepos.* ad mortem, *to execution*. — Ducere is also put absolutely for ducere in vincula. *Cic. Verr.* 2,12. Also, for ducere ad mortem. *Suet.* A calvo ad calvum duci imperavit. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Quo via ducit? *lead*. — Figur. *Id.* Aliquem per omnia ducere, *to tell at length, relate the particulars, describe minutely, give an account of every thing*. — Hence, *to lead, command*. *Cic.* exercitum. — Also, absolutely, *Liv.* 22, 18, *h. e. to march*. — So, also, *Cic.* ordinem, *to be a captain*. *Cæs.* primum pilum. — Hence, *Cic.* familiam, *to be the head of a family*. *Quintil.* classem, *to be the head of a class*. *Cic.* funus alicui, (properly of those who are at the head of a funeral procession), *to attend a funeral, to lead or make in honor of, to discharge the last duties to any one*. So, also, *Plin.* exsequias. *Ovid.* cineri materno pompam. *Horat.* choros, *to dance*. — Ducere se, *to betake himself, depart, go*. *Plaut.* ad regem. *Asin. Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* a Gadibus, *h. e.* aufugere, *to withdraw, flee*. — Ducere uxorem, *to marry*. *Cic.* alicujus filiam. Also, *Cæs.* in matrimonium. Also, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Ducere aliquam, *to marry*. Also, *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Uxorem ducere domum, *to marry a wife*. — Also, *to lead by the nose, make sport of one, ridicule*. *Terent.* and *Prop.* — Also, *to carry off, carry away*. *Ovid.* Duxit sua præmia victor. *Cels.* Ducere alvum, *to apply a clyster*. — Also, *to lead or bring towards one, bring forward*. *Virg.* Duc nigras pecudes. — Figur. *Tibull.* Ducere soporem, *to make, produce, cause*. — Also, *to draw after one's self, drag, trail*. *Virg.* Sidera crinem ducunt. — Also, *to take or carry along, to take along with one's self*. *Nep.* uxorem in convivium. *Id.* aliquem secum ex Ionia. —— ¶ Also, *to draw*, ἕλκω, ἐρύω. — Hence, *to draw towards one's self, to draw, attract*. *Prop.* Magnes ducit ferrum. *Ovid.* remos, *h. e. to row*. — Hence, *to assume, acquire, get, derive, receive*. *Virg.* colorem, *to get a color*. *Ovid.* formam. *Colum.* cicatricem. *Ovid.* rimam. — Also, *to attract, delight, amuse, entertain*. *Cic.* Fabellarum auditione ducuntur. *Lucan.* Quos ipsa pericula ducent. *Prop.* Ducit uterque color, *attracts, captivates*. — Also, *to mislead, seduce*. *Cic.* Errore duci. — Also, *to lead, induce, influence*. *Id.* Me ad credendum tua ducit oratio. *Nep.* Caritate patriæ ductus. — Also, *to draw in, to inhale*. *Varr.* spiritum naribus. *Cic.* aerem spiritu. *Ovid.* frigus ab umbra. — Hence, *to drink* in large draughts, *to quaff*. *Horat.* pocula Lesbii. *Id.* nectaris succos. — Also, *to draw forth, to draw*. *Ovid.* ferrum vagina. *Cic.* sortes. *Id.* aliquid *or* aliquem sorte. — Also, *to draw out* in length, *to draw, raise, build, make, form*. *Id.* parietem. *Cæs.* fossam. *Virg.* muros. *Plin.* lineam. *Ovid.* lanas, *to spin*. — Figur. *Id.* carmina, versus, *to make, write, compose*. *Virg.* ocreas argento, *form*. *Plin.* aliquem ex ære, *to take his likeness in brass*. *Vitruv.* Lateres ducere, *to form bricks*. *Virg.* Vivos ducent de marmore vultus. — Figur. *to protract*. *Cic.* bellum. *Id.* and *Nep.* tempus. *Cæs.* aliquem, *to delay, to make one wait a long time*. — Hence, *to spend, pass*. *Cic.* ætatem in literis. *Prop.* noctem. *Ovid.* æstatem. *Virg.* somnos, *to sleep*. *Id.* vitam, *to live*. — In a more extended signification, of actions, which are performed, as it were, *by a drawing or swinging motion*. *Phædr.* alapam alicui, *to give a box on the ear*. *Senec.* orbem, *to draw a circle*. *Sil.* ferrum per alicujus viscera. *Martial.* suspiria, *to heave sighs*. — Also, *to draw, distort*. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* os. — Also, figur. *to draw, derive, receive from*. *Cic.* nomen ex re. *Id.* principium ab aliquo. *Horat.* originem ab aliquo. — Hence, *to commence, begin*. *Cic.* Ab eodem verbo ducitur sæpius oratio. —— ¶ Also, *to calculate, compute, reckon*. *Cic.* Nonaginta medimnum millia duximus. *Id.* Fenus quaternis centesimis ducere. — Hence, figur. *to number among, esteem, hold, deem, think, consider, account*. *Cæs.* aliquem in hostium numero. *Cic.* aliquid in malis. *Id.* aliquid parvi. *Id.* pluris. *Id.* pro nihilo. *Nep.* laudi. *Cic.* aliquem despicatui, *despise*. *Plin.* in gloria, *to count it glorious*. *Nep.* aliquem victorem. — Also, with *esse*. *Cic.* Qui se regem esse ducebat. *Id.* Illa ficta esse ducimus. — *Duci* is frequently used to express the current or general opinion, *to be considered as*, but not, as some think, synonymous with *esse*. *Nep.* — Rationem ducere, *to regard, pay attention to, provide for, take care of*. *Cic.* salutis suæ. *Id.* officii. *Id.* Suam rationem ducere, *to take care of one's own advantage*. — *Duce* instead of *duc*. *Plaut.* — Duxti *for* duxisti. *Prop.*

DUCTĀBILITAS (ducto), ātis, f. *aptness to be duped*. *Accius.*

DŬCTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *that is drawn. Vitruv.* funis, *a rope running in pulleys.*
DŬCTĬLĬS (duco), e, adj. *that can be drawn, ductile, flexible, pliant. Plin.* æs, *that can easily be beaten or hammered out into thin plates.* — ¶ Also, *that is drawn, conducted, or conveyed. Martial.* flumen.
DŬCTĬM (ductus), adverb, *as it were by drawing, by little and little, leisurely. Colum.* and *Plaut.*
DŬCTĬŌ (duco), ōnis, f. *a drawing, conveying. Vitruv.* aquarum, *aqueducts. Cels.* alvi, *h. e. the application of a clyster.* — Also, *a leading or carrying away. Pandect.*
DŬCTĬTŌ (frequentat. of duco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lead quickly away. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to marry. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to cheat. Plaut.*
DŬCTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lead, conduct, take along with himself. Terent. to take along and keep, or to marry.* —— ¶ Also, *to make sport of one, deride, mock. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to esteem or account. Plaut.* pro nihilo. —— ¶ Also, *to lead or command. Sallust.*
DŬCTŌR (duco), ōris, m. *a leader, commander, captain, general,* ἡγεμών, στρατηγός.
DŬCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a leading, conducting,* ἀγωγή. *Cic.* aquarum. — Also, *a draught, shape, form, or figure. Id.* oris, *the expression of the countenance. Quintil.* litterarum, *forms, figures.* — Also, *a line, row. Lucret.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a leading, command. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Circumductio. Quintil.*
DUCTUS, a, um. See *Duco.*
DŬDUM (diu & dum), adv. *but lately, just now, not long since,* πάλαι. *Cic.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *long, for some time, long since. Plaut.* and *Terent.* Dudum veritus sum, ne, &c. *I have been for some time apprehensive, lest, &c. Cic.* Dudum circumrodo. *Plaut.* Haud dudum, *not long ago. Id.* Non dudum ante lucem, *a little before day-light. Virg.* Jam dudum mens agitat mihi. *Horat.* Jam dudum ausculto. —— ¶ Also, *before. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *immediately, instantly, soon, now. Virg.*
DŬELLĂ (perhaps from duæ & sextulæ), æ, f. *the third part of an ounce. Rhem. Fan.*
DŬELLĀTŎR (duellum), ōris, m. same as *Bellator. Plaut.*
DŬELLĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Bellicus. Plaut.*
DŬELLĬS, is, m. same as *Hostis. Arnob.*
DŬELLŌNĂ, æ, f. instead of *Bellona. Varr.*
DŬELLUM, i, n. same as *Bellum. Plaut.* and *Horat.*
DŬELLŬS, a, um. adj. same as *Bellus. Titinn.*
DŬILLĬŬS, or **DŬILĬŬS**, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — C. Duillius was the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, 261 A. C. In commemoration of this victory a column was erected at Rome; a part of its inscription still exists.
DŬIM, is, it. See *Do, as.*
DŬITÆ (duo), ārum, m. *heretics believing in two Gods. Prudent.*
DŬITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a number of two things, the number two. Pandect.*
DŬITŎR, *imperat. pass.* of *do,* instead of *dator. Plin.* 21, 5. *Ed. Hard.*
DŬLCĂCĬDŬS (dulcis & acidus), a, um, adj. *having a compound taste of sweet and sour. Seren. Sammonic.*
DŬLCĀTŎR (dulco), ōris, m. *a sweetener. Paulin. Nolan.*
DŬLCĒ (dulcis), adv. *sweetly, pleasantly, charmingly, delightfully. Horat.* — Dulcius, dulcissime. See *Dulciter.*
DŬLCĔDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *sweetness, sweet taste. Liv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness. Cic.*
DŬLCĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become sweet. Cic.*
DŬLCĬĂ (Id.), ōrum, n. *sweetmeats, dulcet cates. Lamprid.*
DŬLCĬĀRĬŬS (dulcia), a, um, adj. *making or selling sweet cakes. Apul.* Pistor dulciarius, or, absolutely, *Lamprid.* Dulciarius, *a pastry cook, confectioner.*
DŬLCĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of dulcis), a, um, *somewhat sweet, sweet. Cic.*

DŬLCĬFĔR (dulcis & fero), a, um, adj. *sweet. Plaut.*
DŬLCĬLŎQUŬS (dulce & loquor), a, um, adj. *sweetly or pleasantly talking. Auson.*
DŬLCĬMŎDŬS (dulcis & modus), a, um, adj. *sweetly sounding. Prudent.*
DŬLCĬŌ (dulcis), is, n. 4. *to be sweet. Lucret.*
DŬLCĬŎLĂ (Id.), ōrum, n. same as *Dulcia. Apul.*
DŬLCĬŌRĔLŎQUŬS, i, m. *h. e.* dulci ore loquens. — *Nestor* is so called. *Næv.* ap. *Gell.*
DŬLCĬS (from the obsolete word delicis), e, adj. *sweet,* γλυκὺς, γλυκερός. *Hirt.* and *Ovid.* aqua (opposed to salt-water). *Horat.* olivum, *fresh, not yet rancid.* — *Subst.* Dulce, *something sweet, a sweet drink,* &c. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *sweet, pleasant, delightful, dear. Cic.* nomen, orator. *Id.* Nihil dulcius. *Id.* Dulcissime frater.
DŬLCĬSŎNŬS (dulcis & sonus), a, um, adj. *sweetly sounding, harmonious, melodious. Sidon.*
DŬLCĬTĀS (dulcis), ātis, f. same as *Dulcedo. Acc.*
DŬLCĬTĔR (dulce), adv. *sweet, pleasant. Cic.* Dulciter. *Prop.* Dulcius. *Cic.* Dulcissime.
DŬLCĬTŪDŌ (dulcis), inis, f. same as *Dulcedo. Cic.*
DŬLCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sweeten. Sidon.*
DŬLCŎR (Id.), ōris, m same as *Dulcedo. Tertull.*
DŬLCŌRŌ (dulcor), as, a. 1. *to sweeten. Hieronym.*
DŬLĬCĒ (δουλικῶς), adv. *in the manner of a slave. Plaut.*
DŬLĬCHĬUM, ii, n. *an island of the Ionian sea, near Ætolia, belonging to Ulysses. Virg.* — It is also called *Dulichia. Prop.* — Hence, Dulichius, a, um, adj. *relating to Dulichium or Ulysses. Virg.* rates. *Ovid.* dux, *h. e. Ulysses.*
DUM, conj. and adv. *whilst, whilst that,* with an *indicat. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *so long as, as long as,* with an *indicat. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *until,* with a *subjunct. Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, with an *indicat. Terent.* and *Liv.* — Frequently *tam diu* is redundantly put before it. *Cic.* — *Tantisper* is also put before it. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *if, provided that.* — Dum modo or dummodo, *if, but, provided, so that,* with a *subjunct. Cic.* Dummodo sit, &c. — So, also, *dum modo ne,* with a *subjunct.* following. — *Dum* with a *subjunct.* is frequently put instead of *dummodo. Terent.* and *Sallust*; also, *Cic.* ad *Div.* vii. 9, 3. — So, also, dum ne, *if not. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ It is also affixed to some words, particularly to *non, nullus, haud, vix,* and signifies *yet.* — So, also, *Liv.* Necdum, or, *Cic.* nequedum, *h. e.* et nondum. *Cic. fragm.* Neque dum satis, *not yet enough. Liv.* Nullusdum, nulladum, &c., *not yet any. Cic.* Vixdum, *hardly,* or *hardly yet. Liv.* and *Cic.* Nihildum, *as yet nothing, or not yet any thing.* — It is also put immediately after an *imperat. now, pray. Cic.* Agedum. *Liv.* Agite dum. *Terent.* Ades dum. *Cic.* Itera dum. *Terent.* Dic dum. *Id.* Facito dum. — So, also, *Id.* Ehodum. — It is likewise put after *qui,* h. e. *how, why? Id.* Qui dum? *how so?* — Also, after *primum, Plaut.,* and, in this case, may sometimes be rendered *then.*
DŪMĒTUM (dumus), i, n. *a place set thick with bushes or brambles; a brake, thicket,* ἀκανθών. *Cic.* — Figur. *Cic.* Stoicorum dumeta, *h. e. intricacies, perplexities, thorny speculations or distinctions.*
DŪMĬCŎLĂ (dumus & colo), æ, m. and f. *living in a place set thick with briers. Avien.*
DUMMŎDŎ. See *Dum.*
DŪMŌSŬS (dumus), a, um, adj. *full of bushes, brambles, or briers, bushy, braky, bosky, thorny. Virg.*
DŪMTĀXAT, or **DŪNTĀXAT** (dum & taxo), adv. *only, alone,* μόνον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *at least. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *in a manner, so far. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *if only, if but. Cic.*
DŪMŬS (perhaps from δρυμός), i, m. *a bush; a brier, thorn, bramble; any thorny, rough shrub,* βάτος, ἄκανθα. *Cic.*

DŬŌ (δύο or δύω), æ, o, *two.* — Also, *the two, both. Cic. Sext.* 15, and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Duum *for* duorum. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* and *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* — Dua *for* duo. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Hence, *Vitruv.* Duapondo.
DŬŌDĔCENNĬS (duodecim & annus), e, adj. *of twelve years, twelve years old,* δωδεκαετής. *Sulpic. Sever.*
DŬŌDĔCĬĒS (duo & decies), adv. *twelve times,* δωδεκάκις. *Liv.*
DŬŌDĔCĬM (duo & decem), *twelve,* δώδεκα. *Cic.* — Also, duodecim *for* duodecim tabulæ legum. *Id.*
DŬŌDĔCĬMŬS (duodecim), a, um, adj. *the twelfth,* δωδέκατος. *Cæs.*
DŬŌDĒNĀRĬŬS (duodeni), a, um, adj. *of twelve, containing twelve. Varr.*
DŬŌDĒNĪ (duodecim), æ, a, adj. *twelve by twelve. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *twelve. Virg.* and *Cæs.*
DŬŌDENNĬS, contracted from *duodecennis. Sulp. Sev.*
DŬŌDĒNŌNĀGINTĂ, *eighty-eight. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒŎCTŌGINTĂ, *seventy-eight. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒQUĀDRĀGĒNĪ (duodequadraginta), æ, a, adj. *thirty-eight. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒQUĀDRĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the eight-and-thirtieth. Liv.*
DŬŌDĒQUĀDRĀGINTĂ, *thirty-eight. Cic.*
DŬŌDĒQUINQUĀGĒNĪ (duodequinquaginta), æ, a, *forty-eight. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒQUINQUĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the forty-eighth. Cic.*
DŬŌDĒQUINQUĀGINTĂ, *forty-eight. Colum.*
DŬŌDĒSEXĀGĒSĬMŬS (duodesexaginta), a, um, adj. *the fifty-eighth. Vellei.*
DŬŌDĒSEXĀGINTĂ, *fifty-eight. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒTRĪCĒSĬMŬS (duodetriginta), a, um, adj. *the twenty-eighth. Varr.*
DŬŌDĒTRĪCĬĒS, adv. *twenty-eight times. Cic. Verr.* 73. Other Ed. read *bis et tricies.*
DŬŌDĒTRĪGINTĂ, *twenty-eight. Auson.*
DŬŌDĒVĪCĒNĪ (duodeviginti), æ, a, adj. *eighteen. Liv.*
DŬŌDĒVĪCĒSĬMŬS, and **DŬŌDĒVĪGĒSĬMŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *the eighteenth. Plin.*
DŬŌDĒVĪGINTĪ, *eighteen. Cic.*
DŬŌETVĪCĒSĬMĀNĪ (duoetvicesimus), orum, m. *the soldiers of the twenty-second legion. Tacit.*
DŬŌETVĪCĒSĬMŬS, a, um, adj. *the twenty-second. Fabius Pictor* ap. *Gell.*
DŬŌMILLĒSĬMŬS, or **DŬŌ MILLĒSĬMŬS**, a, um, adj. *the two-thousandth. Pandect.*
DŬŌVĬR *for* duumvir. *Inscript.*
DŬPLĀRĬS (duplus), e, adj. *twice as much, double,* διπλοῦς. *Macrob.* numerus. *Veget.* milites, *soldiers receiving double pay, or double allowance, as a reward for having distinguished themselves.*
DŬPLĀRĬŬS (Id.) a, um, adj. same as *Duplaris. Inscript.*
DŬPLĀTĬŌ (duplo), ōnis, f. same as *Duplicatio. Pandect. Ed. Torr.*
DŬPLEX (duo & plico), icis, adj. *double, twofold,* διπλοῦς. *Cic.* cursus. *Liv.* frumentum, *a double ration.* — Also, with *quam* following, *h. e. twice as much as. Colum.* Duplicia ferramenta quam numerus exigit. — Hence, *subst.* Duplex, *double, twice as much. Liv.* Duplex centurioni (dedit). — Also, *double, h. e. compounded. Cic.* Animis nihil est duplex. — Also, *double, consisting of two parts. Ovid.* and *Suet.* tabellæ. *Nep.* amiculum, *a double jacket. Quintil.* leges, *consisting of two parts. Quintil.* judicium, *h. e. consisting of two boards of judges. Horat.* pannus, *double, h. e. thick.* — Also, *both. Virg.* palmæ. — Also, *thick, broad, large, coarse. Horat.* ficus, *large. Cato.* clavus, *a hob-nail. Nepos.* amiculum, *coarse.* — Figur. *false, deceitful, double-tongued. Horat., Catul.* and *Ovid.*
DŬPLĬCĀRĬŬS (duplex), a, um, adject. *Liv.* miles, *who receives double rations.*
DŬPLĬCĀTĬŌ (duplico), ōnis, f. *a doubling,* διπλασιασμός. *Senec.*
DŬPLĬCĀTŌ (duplicatus), adv. *twice as much. Plin.*
DŬPLĬCĀTŎR (duplico), ōris, m. *a doubler. Sidon.*
DŬPLĬCĬTĀS (duplex), ātis, f. *a doubling, double number. Lactant.* aurium.
DŬPLĬCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *doubly, for two causes, on two accounts,* διττῶς. *Cic.*
DŬPLĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to double,* διπλόω. *Cic.* numerum. — Du-

plicare verba, *to repeat.* Cic. — Also, *to compound.* Liv. —— ¶ Also, *to increase, enlarge.* Ovid. flumen. Cic. gloriam. —— ¶ Also, *to bow, bend, curve.* Virg. and Ovid.

DŪPLĬŌ (duplus), ōnis, m. *the double of any thing*, τὸ διπλοῦν. Plin.

DŪPLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to double.* Pandect.

DUPLŌMA, for *Diploma.* Pandect.

DŬPLŬS (διπλόος, διπλοῦς), a, um, *double, twice as much, twice as large*, διπλοῦς. Cic. pars, intervalla. — Hence, *subst.* Duplum, *the double, as much more.* Id. Pœnam dupli subire, or, in duplum ire, *to pay a double fine.* Duplo (*ablat.*), *double, twice as much again.* Plin. major, *twice as large.* — Dupla, *sc.* pecunia, *a doubling of the purchase-money.* Varr.

DŬPŌNDĬĀRĬŬS (dupondius), or DIPŌNDĬĀRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *amounting to two asses.* Petron. dominus, *h. e. worth two asses, worthless.* Plin. Dupondiarius, *sc.* nummus, *h. e. two asses.* Colum. orbiculus, *h. e. equal in diameter to a coin of two asses.*

DŬPŌNDĬŬS (duo & pondo), or DIPŌNDĬŬS, a, um, adj. *amounting to two asses.* Hence, Dupondius, *sc.* nummus, *a coin of the value of two asses.* —— ¶ Also, *amounting to two units or integers.* Hence, Colum. Dupondius, *two feet.*

DŪRĀBĬLĬS (duro), e, adj. *durable, enduring long, of long continuance, lasting*, διαρκής. Ovid.

DŪRĀBĬLĬTĀS (durabilis), ātis, f. *durability, lastingness.* Pallad.

DŪRĀCĬNŬS (durus) a, um, adj. *somewhat hard, having a hard or rough skin.* Suet. uva. Plin. persica, (the best sort of peaches, perhaps our *nectarine*).

DŪRĀMEN (duro), ĭnis, n. *hardness, firmness, constancy*, durities. Lucret. aquarum, *hardening, congealing*, h. e. *ice.* —— ¶ Also, *a hardened or ligneous vine-branch.* Colum.

DŪRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *firmness, consistency.* Senec. —— ¶ Also, *a ligneous vine-branch.* Colum.

DŪRĀTEŬS (δουράτεος), a, um, adj. *wooden, of wood.* Lucret.

DŪRĀTŌR (duro), ōris, m. *one that hardeneth.* Pacat.

DŪRĀTRIX (durator), īcis, f. *she that hardeneth.* Plin.

DŪRĒ (durus), adv. *hard, stiffly.* Ovid. Durius incedit. —— ¶ Figur. *harshly, roughly, unpleasantly, severely, rigorously, unfriendly, unkindly.* Horat. dicere. Id. Durius fusum. Suet. Durius res cadunt. Pandect. Durius punire. Senec. Corpus durius tractandum est. Cic. Durius accipere aliquid. See, also, *Duriter.*

DŪRĒSCŌ (Id.), is, durui, n. *to grow hard, harden*, σκληρύνομαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor, *freezes.* Virg. Limus durescit.

DŪRĒTA (a Spanish word), æ, f. *a wooden vessel in a bath to sit and bathe in.* Sueton.

DŪRĬCORDĬA (durus & cor), æ, f. *hardness of heart*, σκληροκαρδία. Tertull.

DŪRĬCŌRĬŬS (durus & corium), a, um, adj. *having a hard skin*, σκληρόδερμος. Macrob.

DŪRĬĒNSĬS (Durius), e, adj. *relating to the river Durius.* Cic. prœlium, *fought on the banks of the river Durius.*

DŪRĬTĀS (durus), ātis, f. *hardness, harshness, roughness.* Cic.

DŪRĬTĔR (dure), adv. *hardly, not softly.* Vitruv. — Also, *harshly, unpleasantly*; or, *in an uncommon acceptation.* Auct. ad Herenn. Verba duriter translata. — Also, *severely, rigorously, cruelly.* Terent. — The comparative *durius*, and the superlat. *durissime*, may be derived either from *dure* or from *duriter.*

DŪRĬTĬA (durus), æ, f. *hardness*, σκληρότης, σκληρία. Plin. adamantina. —— ¶ Also, *harshness, roughness, austere taste.* Plin. vini —— ¶ Also, *hardness of the body or its parts.* Plin. ventris. Id. Cisternæ alvo duritias facientes, *obstructions.* Sueton. Duritia alvi, *costiveness.* —— ¶ Also, *hardness, callousness, insensibility.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *an austere manner of living.* Nep. — Also, *severity* against others, *harshness, roughness.* Sueton. legum, *rigor.* Tacit. imperii. — Hence, *hardiness* in bearing fatigue and hardship, *firmness, strength.* Plin. Paneg. 82, where, however, most Edd. read *durities.* —— ¶ Cic. in sermone, *recommending an austere life.* —— ¶ Senec. oris, *impudence.*

DŪRĬTĬĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Duritia, hardness.* Lucret. saxi. Cels. præcordiorum. Suet. alvi. —— ¶ Also, *insensibility, stupidity.* Cic. animi. —— ¶ Also, *austerity, hardiness.* Cæs. and Plin.

DŪRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Duritia.* Cato.

DŪRĬŬS (δούριος), a, um, adj. *of wood, wooden.* Aur. Vict.

DŪRĬŬS, ii, m. *a river of Spain*, now *Duero.*

DŪRĬŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. of durus), a, um, adj. *somewhat hard, a little hard, hardish.* Plin. Ep. versus, *somewhat hard or uncouth.*

DŪRŌ (durus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to harden, make hard*, σκληρύνω. Colum. ungulas. Plin. ferrum. Horat. uvam fumo, *to dry in the smoke.* Cels. l. 2. c. 14. corpus, *to make costive.* —— ¶ Also, *to inure to hardships, make hardy or strong.* Cæs. — Also, *to harden, obdurate, make callous, insensible.* Quintil. Ad plagas durari. Albinov. Duravit animum. —— ¶ Also, *to bear.* Virg. laborem. —— ¶ As an *intrans.* it signifies *to become hard.* Virg. — Figur. *to harden one's self.* Tacit. usque ad cædem alicujus. — Also, *to hold out, bear up, stay.* Terent. Non hic quisquam durare potest. Virg. Durate. — Also, *to remain, last, continue.* Plin. Durant per sæcula. Ovid. Troja durante, *while Troy stood.* Sueton. Bullæ durant et ostenduntur, *exist still.*

DŪRŬS (perhaps from δοῦρον), a, um, adj. *hard, solid, firm, not soft*, σκληρός. Horat. ligones. Virg. cautes. Cels. alvus. Ovid. Durior oris equus, *a hard-mouthed horse.* — Hence, Durum, *the ligneous parts of a vine.* Colum. — Also, *immovable, inflexible, stiff.* Ovid. supercilium. Cic. vox. —— ¶ Also, *hard, harsh, sour, tart.* Cato. vinum. —— ¶ Also, *hard, toilsome, laborious, arduous.* Terent. provincia. Cæs. subvectio. Cic. Conditio durior. Hence, *hard, heavy, burdensome, troublesome, disagreeable, adverse, unfortunate.* Liv. tempora. Cic. Annona durior, *scarcity, dearness.* Terent. vita. Cic. fortuna. —— ¶ Also, *hardy, accustomed to fatigue and hardship.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *hard, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel.* Cic. — Hence, *substant.* Dura, *harsh, cruel treatment.* Prop. —— ¶ Also, *hard, harsh, stiff, not polished, not pleasing*, with regard to expression in words, paintings, statues, &c. of man. Cic. Poeta durissimus. Plin. pictor. Also with an *infinit.* following. Horat. componere versus. Of things, statues, &c. Cic. — Also, in general, *rough, rude, unpolished, uncouth, unmannerly, coarse, awkward, stupid, dull*, &c. Cic. Ne quid durum aut rusticum sit. Senec. ingenium, *stupid.* —— ¶ Also, *unsusceptible, without sensibility.* Cic. Durior ad hæc studia. Horat. Ingenium durum, *too serious or grave.* Prop. Duræ mentes, *inflexible.* — Hence, *hard, rigorous, severe.* Ovid. — Also, *impudent, insolent, shameless.* Terent. os, *h. e. impudence.* Cæs. Durior inventus est. —— ¶ Durum, adv. Martial.

DŬSMŌSŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Dumosus.* Liv. Andr.

DŬŬMVĬR (duo & vir), i, m. δυάδαρχος, *one of the duumviri.* Duumviri were two men appointed to perform jointly the duties of an office committed to them. — Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. *Duumviri capitales* were appointed to try persons accused of murder or manslaughter. — Liv. navales, *to equip a fleet.* — Id. sacrorum, *charged to take care of the Sibylline books.* — Cic. and Cæs. Duumviri in Municipiis, *the two chief magistrates in municipal towns.*

DŬŬMVĬRĀLĬS (duumvir), e, adject. *one that has been a duumvir.* Pandect.

DŬŬMVĬRĀLĬTĀS (duumviralis), ātis, f. same as *Duumviratus.* Cod. Just.

DŬŬMVĬRĀTŬS (duumvir), us, m. *the office of a duumvir.* Plin.

DŬX (duco), dŭcis, m. and f. *a leader, guide, conductor*, ἀγωγός. Cic. Diis ducibus, *under the guidance of the gods.* Ovid. Dux lanigeri pecoris, *h. e.* aries. Id. Dux gregis, *h. e.* taurus or aries. Id. armenti, *h. e.* taurus. —— ¶ Particularly, *a leader in war, a general*, ἡγεμών. Cic. (opposed to imperator, *a commander-in-chief*; it denotes *a leader of a part of an army.*) — Also, *any military officer.* Liv. —— ¶ Also, *a prince, king, emperor.* Ovid.

DŸĂS (δυάς), ădis, f. *the number two.* Macrob.

DŸMĀS, antis, m. *the father of Hecuba.* — Hence, Dymantis, ĭdis, f. *Hecuba.* Ovid.

DŸMÆ, es, and DŸMÆ, ārum, f. *a city of Achaia.* — Hence, Dymæus, a, um, adj. Dymæi, *the inhabitants of Dyme.* Cic.

DŸNĂMĬS (δύναμις), is, *power, plenty, store.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *a square number.* Arnob.

DŸNĀSTĒS, and DŸNĀSTĂ (δυνάστης), æ, m. *a prince, lord, ruler of a small country.* Cic.

DŸŌDĔCĂS (δυωδέκας), ădis, f. *a number of twelve, the number twelve.* Tertull.

DŸRRĂCHĬUM, ii, n. now *Durazzo, a city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It was anciently called* Epidamnus, *which name the Romans, considering it of ominous meaning, changed into* Dyrrachium. — Hence, Dyrrachīnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Dyrrachium.* Dyrrachini, *the inhabitants of Dyrrachium.* Cic.

DŸSENTĔRĬĂ (δυσεντερία), æ, f. *a dysentery, bloody flux.* Cels.

DŸSENTĔRĬCŬS (δυσεντερικός), a, um, adj. *afflicted with dysentery.* Plin. — Also, *relating to dysentery.* Pallad.

DŸSĔRŌS (δύσερως), ōtis, *unfortunate in love.* Auson.

DŸSPĔPSĬĂ (δυσπεψία), æ, f. *a difficulty of digestion, dyspepsy.* Cato.

DŸSPHŌRĬCŬS (δυσφορικός), a, um, adj. *unfortunate.* Jul. Firm.

DŸSPNŒĂ (δύσπνοια), æ, f. *a difficulty of breathing, hardness or shortness of breath, pursiveness, dyspnœa.* Plin. — Hence, Dyspnoïcus, a, um, adj. *laboring under a dyspnœa.* Plin.

DŸSŪRĬĂ (δυσουρία), æ, f. *a suppression of urine, difficulty of making water, dysury.* Cæl. Aurelian. — Hence, Dysuricus, a, um, adj. *afflicted with a dysury.* Jul. Firmic.

E.

E, or **EX** (ἐκ, ἐξ), prep. governing the abl. *out of, from*, of place. Cic. Epicurei e Græcia. Liv. Elephanti ex India. Terent. Ex Andro commigravit. Id. E conspectu fugere, *out of sight.* — Of the material of which any thing is made, *of, out of.* Cic. Pocula ex auro. Id. Vas ex una gemma Id. Statua ex ære facta. — Of a cause, occasion, &c. *on account of, by reason of, in consequence of, from.* Cic. Ex quo vereor, *on which account, from which.* Id. Vir ex doctrina nobilis et clarus. Id. Inimicum esse alicui ex obtrectatione domestica. Id. Ex lassitudine dormire. Liv. Ex virtute nobilitas. Cic. Ex perfidia irasci alicui, *on account of his perfidy.* Id. Omnia fiunt ex varietate cœli

Id. Amicitiam ex se et propter se expetendam, *on its own account, for itself.* — Partitively, *of, among. Plaut.* Illi ex omnibus optime volo. *Cic.* Solon sapientissimus ex septem, et legum scriptor solus ex septem. *Id.* Unus ex meis intimis. —— ¶ *From*, of time, *since, after. Cic.* Ex eo die, quo convocati sumus. *Id.* Ex Cal. Jan. ad hanc horam. *Id.* Ex hoc tempore. — So, *Sueton.* Ex eo, and *Virg.* Ex illo tempore. *Cic.* Ex quo tempore. [illegible] Ex quo semel fuit æger, *sc.* tem[illegible], *from the time when, after that. Id.* Ex quo in provinciam vene[illegible] *Tacit.* Quartus decimus annus est, ex quo, &c. *since. Cic.* Ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam. *Id.* Diem ex die expectare, *day after day.* —— ¶ Also, *from*, for *a. Terent.* Nemo ex me scibit, *no one shall know it from me, I will not tell of it. Cic.* Ex aliquo audire. *Cæs.* Stramenta e mulis detrahere. *Cic.* Ex animo, *from the heart, heartily. Ovid.* Fugiunt e corpore setæ. So, *Cic.* Ex aliquo percontari, *to inquire of.* — Also, for *de. Vellei.* Aliquid ex negotio remittere. *Id.* Victoria ex Allobrogibus, *over.* —— ¶ For *sub. Vellei.* Nihil ex persona poetæ dixerunt. —— ¶ For *post, after*, in respect of time (implying not merely subsequence or succession, but a certain connection, a transition from one state to another). *Cic.* Si hoc ex æternis tenebris contingeret. *Terent.* Dicam: verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit. *Id.* Aliam rem ex alia cogitare. —— ¶ *According to, in accordance with, in conformity with, after. Cic.* Feliciter et ex mea sententia rempub. gessimus, *as I could wish. Id.* Ex animi sententia jurare, *h. e. according to your real sentiments, honestly, sincerely. Nepos.* Ex pacto, and, *Cic.* Ex conventu, and, *Liv.* Ex composito, and *Sueton.* Ex compacto, *h. e. by virtue of, or according to agreement or compact. Cic.* Ex re et ex tempore, *according to the time and circumstances. Liv.* Ex æquo fœdus facere, *h. e. equitably, fairly.* (But, *Tacit.* Ex æquo pericula partiemur, *equally.*) — Hence, Ex or e re, *for the good, advantage, interest of. Cic.* E republica. *Id.* E re mea. *Terent.* Ex re istius. —— ¶ For in, *in, on. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Ex itinere, *on or by the way, or march* (but only when the action is supposed to be directed *from* the way). *Liv.* Ex equo pugnare, or, *Cic.* colloqui, *on horseback. Cic.* Ex meis literis te animum meum desiderare. *Id.* Me ex his miseriis nihil aliud quærere, *in.* — So, also, *in, with. Plin.* Coquere ex aqua. *Cæs.* Radix e vino cocta. *Cels.* Gargarizare ex lenticula. — Also, *in*, marking the part affected. *Cic.* Laborare ex renibus, ex pedibus, *to be diseased in, to labor under a disease of.* So, also, *Terent.* Laborare e dolore, *to be in travail.* And *Liv.* Ex vulneribus perire, *to die of his wounds.* —— ¶ Sometimes with the *passive*, for a, or ab, *by. Quintil.* Ex pædagogo vellicari. *Flor.* Regem ex satellitibus appellari. —— ¶ E or ex, with its case, is often a periphrasis for an adverb. *Liv.* Ex industria, *designedly, purposely. Cic.* Ex inopinato, *unexpectedly. Ovid.* Ex insperato. *Cic.* Ex tempore, *on the spur of the occasion, without taking thought beforehand, offhand, impromptu. Cæs.* Ex parte, *partly, in part. Ovid.* Ex facili, *easily. Quintil.* Ex integro, *afresh, anew. Cæs.* E vestigio, *forthwith, straightway. Cic.* E regione, *opposite, over against. Cels.* Ex rubro subniger, *h. e. dark-red.* —— ¶ It is sometimes redundant. *Plaut.* Ex summis opibus viribusque experiri, niti. *Ovid.* Positæ ex ordine gemmæ. —— ¶ *E* is placed only before consonants; *ex* before vowels or consonants. —— ¶ It is sometimes placed between the adjective and substantive. *Cic.* Quo ex tempore. *Id.* Magna ex parte. — And put after its substant. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ In composition it signifies privation, as *exspes*; order or succession, as *exinde*; increase or additional exertion, as *exclamo*; completion, as *exaudio*; or has the force of *extra*, as *ejicio, expono.*

ĒĀ (abl. from is), adv. *sc.* via, parte, *that way, through that place. Liv.* Postquam comperit, transitum ea non esse, &c. *Cæs.* Ea transire flumen, qua, &c. —— ¶ Also, *sc.* causa, re, *on that account, for that reason. Plaut.*

ĒĀLĔ, es, f. *a wild beast in Ethiopia. Plin.*

ĒĀNŬS (eo), i, m. same as *Janus. Cornific.* ap. *Macrob.*

ĒĀPRŎPTĔR, or Ea propter, *therefore, on which account*, same as *Propterea. Colum.*

ĒĀPSĔ, *h. e.* ea ipsa. So, Eampse, *h. e.* eam ipsam. *Scip. Afr.* ap. *Fest.* and *Plaut.*

ĒĀRĪNŬS (ἐαρινός), a, um, adj. *relating to the spring, vernal. Tertull.*

ĒĀTĔNŬS, *h. e.* ea tenus, *sc.* parte, *so far, to such a degree, to such an extent, ἐφ' ὅσον*, followed by *qua, quatenus, quoad, ne, ut. Cic., Colum.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Absol. *Plaut.* Eatenus abeunt a fabris, *h. e. so far, thus far, they differ from. Capitolin.* Qui Cæsar eatenus fuerat, *hitherto, to that time.*

ĒBACCHŎR (e & bacchor), āris, dep. 1. valde bacchor. *Lamprid.* Al. leg. *debacchatus.*

ĔBĔNĬNŬS (ἐβένινος) a, um, adj. *of ebony. Hieron.*

ĔBĔNŬS (ἔβενος), i, f. and ĔBĔNUM, i, n. *the ebon tree, ebony. Virg.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Hebenus* or *-um.*

ĒBĪBŌ (e & bibo), is, bi, bĭtum, a. 3. *to drink up, exhaust by drinking, suck up, ἐκπίνω. Terent.* Ædes nostræ vix capient, scio. Quid comedent! quid ebibent! *Plin.* Elephantos a draconibus ebibi, *h. e.* eorum sanguinem. *Ovid.* Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, *had sucked dry.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Quæ mihi misero amanti ebibit sanguinem, *sucks, exhausts, drains. Plin.* A lacu amnis ebibitur, *h. e. is swallowed up. Horat.* Hæc ut ebibat heres, *drink up, squander.*

EBISCUM, i, n. same as *Hibiscum. Scrib. Larg.*

ĒBĪTŌ (e & bito), is, n. 3. *to go out. Plaut.*

ĒBLANDĬŎR (e & blandior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to gain by flattery, compass by fair words, coax from one, ἐξαρέσκομαι. Cic.* Enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, &c. *Liv.* Neque enim omnia emebat, aut eblandiebatur. *Plin.* Arion eblanditus, ut prius caneret cithara. *Cic.* (passively) Eblandita suffragia. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Cœlo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, *h. e. having* (as it were) *enticed, drawn forth.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to flatter, sooth, charm, please. Vitruv.* sensus. *Gell.* (passively) Aures modis eblanditæ. — Hence, *to mitigate, render pleasing. Vitruv.*

ĔBŎRĀRĬŬS (ebur), ii, m. *sc.* artifex, *a worker in ivory. Cod. Just.*

EBORĀTUS, same as *Eburatus.*

ĔBŎRĔŬS (ebur), a, um, adj. *made of ivory, ivory, ἐλεφάντινος. Quintil.* and *Plin.*

EBOSIA, or EBUSIA, æ, f. same as *Ebusus. Stat.* Al. aliter leg.

ĒBRĬĀMĔN (ebrio), ĭnis, n. *strong drink, intoxicating drink. Tertull.*

ĒBRĬĔTĀS (ebrius), ātis, f. *drunkenness, inebriation, ebriety, μέθη. Horat.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Rumpit se pomi ipsius ebrietas, *h. e. excess of juice.*

ĒBRĬŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to inebriate, intoxicate, make drunk, μεθύσκω. Macrob.* — Figur. *Macrob.* Priusquam materialis influxio in corpus venientes animas ebriaret.

ĒBRĬŎLĀTŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Ebrius. Laber.* ap. *Non.*

ĒBRĬŎLŬS (dimin. from ebrius), a, um, adj. *drunken. Plaut.*

ĒBRĬŎSĬTĀS (ebriosus), ātis, f. *habitual drunkenness, propensity to drunkenness, φιλοινία. Cic.*

ĒBRĬŌSŬS (ebrius), a, um, adj. *sottish, often drunk, given to drunkenness, addicted to drinking, οἰνόφλυξ. Cic.* Hunc scribunt ebriosum fuisse. *Catull.* Posthumiæ ebriosa acina ebriosioris.

ĒBRĬŬS (perhaps bria, *a cup*), a, um, adj. *drunk, intoxicated, inebriated, μεθύων. Cic.* Personabant omnia vocibus ebriorum, natabant pavimenta vino. *Senec.* Huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio. *Tibull.* Verba ebria. *Martial.* Nox ebria, *h. e. passed by a drunken man; a drunken night.* — Also, *that has had his fill, that has drunk enough. Plaut.* Unde saturitate sæpe exii ebrius. *Terent.* Cum tu ebria eris, *shall have drunk enough. Martial.* Ebria concha, *h. e.* bene pasta. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Regina fortuna dulci ebria. *Id.* Ebria bruma, *h. e. in which people keep at their cups. Plin.* Ebrius jam sanguine civium. *Plaut.* Facite cœnam mihi ut ebria sit, *h. e.* lauta, abundansque. *Lucret.* Ebrius multis curis, *h. e.* obrutus, plenus. *Catull.* Pueri ebrios ocellos, *h. e.* amoris plenos.

ĒBULLĬŌ (e & bullio), is, ivi and ii, n. and a. 4. *to boil up, bubble up. Cato.* Ubi ebullibit vinum, ignem subducito. *Others read* bullabit. —— ¶ Also, *to breathe out. Senec.* animam, *h. e. to die.* — Fig. *to make a talk about, boast of, brag of. Cic.* Quod quidem solet ebullire nonnunquam. *Id.* Si virtutes ebullire volent, et sapientias. —— ¶ Also, *to come or go forth. Pers.* O si ebullit (*h. e.* ebullierit) patrui præclarum funus. *Others read* Ebullit (*sc.* animam) patruus, præclarum funus.

ĔBŬLUM, i, n. and ĔBŬLŬS, i, m. *wallwort, dane-wort, dwarf-elder, χαμαιάκτη. Virg.* and *Plin.*

ĔBŬR (unc.), ŏris, n. *ivory, ἐλέφας. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *any thing made of ivory. Stat.* Cui, Pæan, humero facundum suspendis ebur? *h. e.* lyram eburneam. *Virg.* Illacrimat templis ebur, *h. e. ivory statues and images. Id.* Inflavit ebur, *h. e.* tibiam. *Ovid.* Ense ebur vacuum, *h. e. a scabbard adorned with ivory. Id.* Conspicuum signis cum premet altus ebur, *h. e.* sedebit in sella curuli. *Plaut.* (proverb.) Ebur atramento candefacere, *h. e. to spoil nature by art.* —— ¶ Also, *an elephant. Juvenal.* Quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras.

ĔBŬRĀTŬS, and ĔBŎRĀTŬS (ebur), a, um, adj. *adorned or inlaid with ivory, ἐλεφαντικός. Plaut.* and *Lamprid.*

ĔBURNĔŬS, and ĔBURNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of ivory, adorned with ivory, ἐλεφάντειος. Cic.* Signum eburneum. *Horat.* Eburni lecti. *Ovid.* Numeros eburnos jactare, *the dice. Virg.* Ensis eburnus, *h. e. ivory-hilted. Horat.* Porta eburna, *h. e. the ivory gate through which false visions pass.* (See *Hom. Od.* 19, 562. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 894.) — Also, *of elephants. Liv.* dentes. —— ¶ Also, *white as ivory, snow-white. Ovid.* Eburnea brachia. *Id.* cervix.

ĔBŬSŬS, or ĔBŬSŎS, i, f. *an island near Spain*, now *Ivica. Liv.* — Hence, Ebusitānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ivica. Plin.*

ĒCASTŎR, and MĒCASTŎR, adverb, *by Castor! by my faith! Plaut.*

ĒCAUDĬS (e & cauda) versus, *curtailed, unfinished, imperfect, σκάζοντες. Diomed.*

ĔCBĂTĂNĂ, ōrum, n. *the capital of Media*, now *Hamidan. Cic.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* has Ecbatana, æ; and *Apul.* Ecbatanæ, ārum.

ĔCBŎLĂ (ἐκβολή), æ, f. *a missile weapon, javelin. Pacuv.* ap. *Varron.*

ĔCBŎLĂS (ἐκβολάς), ădis, f. *a species of grape which produced abortion*; from ἐκβάλλω. *Plin.*

ECCA, ECCAM, &c. See *Ecce.*

ĔCCĔ (for ence, from en & ce), *lo! see! behold! ἰδού*; used especially to mark something unexpected. *Terent.* Ecce me, qui id faciam vobis, *h. e. I am here, here you have me*; or, *I am the man. Cic.* Ecce tuæ litteræ de Varrone. *Id.* Ecce autem subitum divortium. *Id.* Ecce miserum hominem. *Phædr.* Putabat, se post mortem securum fore: Ecce aliæ plagæ congeruntur mortuo, *but see.* — The dative *tibi* is sometimes added. *Cic.* Ecce tibi, qui rex populi R. esse concupierit. *Terent.* Ecce tibi Davum. —— ¶ In familiar language, especially in comic writers, we find *ecca, eccum, eccam, eccos, eccillum, eccillam, eccistum, eccistam*, for ecce ea, eum, &c.; also, *ellum, ellam*, for *ecce illum, illam*; *see him, her*, &c.; *there he*, &c., *comes, see there, there. Plaut.* Ab se ecca exit. *Id.* Ostende huc manus. *St.* eccas. *Id.* Sed eccos video incedere patrem et ma-

gistrum. *Id.* Eccum quem quærebam. *Terent.* Eccum Parmenonem, *there is Parmeno.* *Id.* Eccum adest. *Plaut.* Tegillum eccillud mihi unum arescit. *Id.* Habeo, eccillam, meam clientam. *Id.* Certe eccistam video. *Terent.* Nescio qui senex modo venit: ellum: confidens, catus, *behold him here.* *Plaut.* Pater intus nunc est, eccum, Jupiter, *there he is.* *Terent.* Ellam intus, *she is within.* —¶ *Plin.* Adeo in rebus damnatis quoque sunt aliqua remedia, ut in carbone ecce, et cinere, *as for instance, as you see.*

ĔCCENTRŎS (ἔκκεντρος), i, adj. *out of the centre.* *Martian. Capell.*

ĔCCĔRĒ, or **ĔCĔRĒ**, adv. *by Ceres;* according to others, for *ecce res* or *rem, see there, only look, behold* (which latter signification is certainly preferable in some passages). *Plaut.*

ĔCCHEUMĂ (ἔκχευμα), ătis, n. *h. e.* effusio. *Plaut.*

ECCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c. See *Ecce.*

ĔCCLĒSIĂ (ἐκκλησία), æ, f. *an assembly, congregation, meeting of the people.* *Plin. Ep.* Et bule, et ecclesia consentiente, *h. e.* et Senatu, et populo. —— ¶ Also, *any meeting.* *Auson.* Celebri frequens ecclesia vico. —— ¶ In particular, among Christian writers, *the church, or community of Christians.* — Hence, *a church, place of religious worship.* *Ammian.*

ĔCCLĒSIĀSTĒRIUM (ἐκκλησιαστήριον), ii, n. *a place for holding assemblies.* *Vitruv.*

ĔCCLĒSIĀSTĒS (ἐκκλησιαστής), æ, m. *an haranguer.* *Tertull.*

ĔCCLĒSIĀSTICŬS (ἐκκλησιαστικός), a, um, adj. *ecclesiastical, pertaining to the church.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *the name given to the book of the son of Sirach.*

ECCUM, ECCOS, &c. See *Ecce.*

ĔCDICŬS (ἔκδικος), i, m. *an officer in the Grecian cities, corresponding to the Roman* tribunus plebis; *defender of the state;* a sort of *syndic, proctor;* whose especial duty it was to take care of the financial concerns of the state. *Cic.*

ECERE. See *Eccere.*

ECFATUS, for *effatus.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

ĔCFĔRŎ, for *effero.* *Plaut.* in some MSS.

ĔCFŎDIŎ, for *effodio.* *Plaut.*

ĒCHĒĂ, or **ĒCHEIĂ**, (ἠχεῖα), ōrum, n. *brazen vessels placed in theatres to increase the sound.* *Vitruv.*

ĔCHĔNĒIS (ἐχενηΐς, from ἔχω and νηῦς, for ναῦς), ĭdis, f. *a small fish, which, by sticking to the keel or rudder of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing, the suckingfish,* (Echeneis remora, L.) *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ĔCHIDNĂ (ἔχιδνα), æ, f. *a female viper.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a serpent,* as the *Lernean hydra.* *Ovid.*

ĔCHIDNÆŬS (echidna), or **ĔCHIDNĒŬS** (ἐχίδνειος), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* canis, *h. e. Cerberus.*

ĔCHIDNIŎN, ii, n. herba viperina. *Apul.*

ĔCHINĂDĒS (Ἐχινάδες), um, f. *five small islands in the Ionian sea, near Acarnania,* now *Curzolari,* or *Cozzulari.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

ĔCHINĀTŬS (echinus), a, um, adj. *covered or set with prickles, prickly.* *Plin.*

ĔCHINŎMĒTRĂ (ἐχινόμητρα), æ, f. *a kind of sea-urchin.* *Plin.*

ĔCHINŎPHŎRĂ, æ, f. *a kind of* concha. *Plin.*

ĔCHĪNŬS (ἐχῖνος), i, m. *the common sea-urchin.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, a land animal, otherwise called erinaceus, *a hedge-hog, urchin.* *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *a member or ornament of the capital of a Doric pillar,* so called from its resemblance to the vessel *echinus,* or the shell of the sea-urchin, with the open part upwards. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of vessel,* used, according to some, to wash the cups in; according to others, *a salt-cellar.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *the rough, prickly rind of a chestnut.* *Calpurn.*

ĔCHIŎN (ἔχιον), ii, n. *a medicament, of which a viper formed an ingredient.* *Plin.*

ĔCHĪŎN, ŏnis, m. *the father of Pentheus and husband of Agave, who helped Cadmus build Thebes.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Echīŏnĭdes, æ, m. *the son of Echion,* h. e. *Pentheus.* *Ovid.* — Also, Echīonius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Echion.* *Ovid.* lacertus. *Val. Flacc.* hydrus, *h. e. from whose teeth Echion sprung.* — Also, *Theban.* *Ovid.* arces. *Stat.* plebs. *Pallad.* Bacchus, *h. e. whose mother Semele was from Thebes, and who was especially worshipped there.* —— ¶ *Echion* was also the name of *a son of Mercury.* *Ovid.*

ĔCHIŎS (ἔχιος), ii, f. *a plant, vipers' bugloss.* *Plin.*

ĔCHĪTĒ, es, f. *a plant, a sort of* clematis. *Plin.*

ĔCHĪTĒS (ἐχίτης), æ, m. or **ĔCHITIS**, ĭdis, f. *viper-stone, a stone with viper-colored spots.* *Plin.*

ĒCHŌ (ἠχώ), us, f. *echo, the return or repercussion of a sound.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Echo* is feigned by the poets to have been *a nymph, who, when changed into a rock, retained her voice.* *Ovid.*

ĒCHŎICŬS (ἠχοϊκός), a, um, adj. *echoing, repeating.* *Sidon.* —— ¶ *Serv.* Echoicum metrum, *h. e. in which the last syllable is the same as the last but one.*

ĔCLIGMĂ (ἔκλειγμα), ătis, n. *an electuary, eclegma, lohock, linctus, lambative, medicine to be sucked or licked.* *Plin.*

ĔCLIGMĂTIUM (dimin. from eeligma), ii, n. *a small* ecligma. *Theod. Prisc.*

ĔCLIPSIS (ἔκλειψις), is, f. properly *a want, deficiency;* hence, *an eclipse.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* solis. *Plin.* (absol.)

ĔCLIPTICŬS (ἐκλειπτικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to an eclipse.* *Plin.* Quæ vocant ecliptica (because eclipses usually took place there). *Manil.* Ecliptica signa, *h. e.* quæ eclipsim patiuntur.

ĔCLŎGĂ (ἐκλογή), æ, f. properly *choice, selection;* hence, *a short poem selected from others, eclogue.* *Plin. Ep.* — *Sueton.* calls one of Horace's epistles *ecloga.* —— ¶ In particular, *an eclogue, idyl, pastoral poem,* such as those of Virgil and Calpurnius.

ĔCLŎGĀRIŬS (ecloga), a, um, adject.; hence, Eclogarium, *the title of a book of Ausonius, consisting of select poems.* —— ¶ *Cic. Att.* 16, 2. Notentur eclogarii, *h. e. the finest passages,* in so far as they were *selected* for reading aloud. According to others, Eclogarii were *slaves who extracted or marked the most beautiful passages of books,* or *who pointed them, and affixed in their proper places the names of the speakers in the dialogue.*

ĔCNĔPHIĀS (ἐκνεφίας), æ, m. *a tempestuous wind issuing from a cloud burst by the conflict of different winds; a tornado, hurricane.* *Plin.*

E CONTRA. See *Contra.*

ĔCPHŎRĂ (ἐκφορά), æ, f. *a jutting out in building.* *Vitruv.*

ĔCPHRASTĒS (ἐκφραστής), æ, m. *one who interprets, translates from one language into another.* *Fulgent. Planc.*

ĔCQUANDŎ (for et quando; or, en *or* ecce quando), adv. *whether at any time? if ever, at what time? when, ever?* num aliquando, ἤ ποτε. *Cic.* Quæro a populari Tribuno plebis, ecquando nisi per triginta tribus creati sint. *Liv.* Ecquando unam urbem habere licebit? *will it never be permitted us?* *Cic.* Ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? *did you think at any time?* *Propert.* Ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? *when did I ever appear free?*

ĔCQUI (ecquis), adv. same as *Num.* *Cic.* Ecqui ergo intelligis? — Others read *ecquid.*

ĔCQUIS, or **ĔCQUĪ** (et & quis or qui; or, ecce or en & quis or qui), **ĔCQUÆ** or **ĔCQUĂ**, **ĔCQUŎD**, and **ĔCQUID**, the same as *Num aliquis, whether any; if any, who or what.* *Cic.* Ecqui pudor est, *is there any?* *Id.* Quid agis? ecquid fit? *are you about any thing?* *Terent.* Ecquis me vivit fortunatior, *where is the man, who? is there any, who? who is the man, that?* *Plaut.* Ecqua in istac pars inest præda mihi? *Cic.* Quod quæris, ecquæ spes pacificationis sit. *Id.* Ecquid in tuam statuam contulerit, *whether he has contributed any thing.* —— ¶ *Ecquid* stands also for *num, numquid, an non.* *Cic.* Quid agatis, et ecquid in Italiam venturi sitis hac hieme, fac plane sciam, *whether you are coming; whether you have any intention of coming.* *Id.* Ecquid attendis, *do you?* *Ovid.* Ecquid, ut audieris, tota turbabere mente? *Liv.* Ecquid sentitis in quanto contemptu vivatis? *do ye not perceive?* *Cic.* Sed heus tu, ecquid vides, calendas venire, Antonium non venire?

ĔCQUISNAM (ecquis & nam), **ĔCQUÆNAM**, **ĔCQUŎDNAM** and **ĔCQUIDNAM**, same as *Ecquis,* except that *nam* adds force to the question; *whether any man, woman or thing.* *Cic.* Audire a te cupio, ecquid audieris, ecquisnam tibi dixerit, C. Cæsarem dixisse, &c. *whether any one then.* *Id.* Illud dubium, ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquænam fie[illegible]it accessio. *Id.* Cum quæritur, [illegible]m honestum sit, ecquid æquu[illegible]. ad *Herenn.* Quærendum erit, ec[illegible]m modo obsisti potuerit.

ĔCQUŌ (ecquis; or, [illegible] quo, as ecquis from quis), adv. [illegible]ther *any where, whither, to what,* ποῖ. *Cic.*

ĔCSTĂSIS (ἔκστασις), is, f. *the being beside one's self, ecstasy, rapture.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Written also *extasis.*

ĔCTHLIPSIS (ἔκθλιψις), is, f. in grammar, *a poetical figure, by which* m *at the end of a word, with the vowel preceding, is elided, if the next word begin with a vowel.* *Charis.*

ĔCTŎMŎN (ἔκτομον), (helleborum), *the black species of hellebore.* *Plin.*

ĔCTRĂPĔLŎS (ἐκτράπελος), a, um, adj. *out of the common course, extraordinary, enormous.* *Plin.* 7, 17.

ĔCTRŌMĂ (ἔκτρωμα), ătis, n. *an abortion.* — Figur. *Tertull.*

ĔCTRŎPĂ (ἐκτροπή), æ, f. *a place to turn off; an inn, house of entertainment.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĔCTȲPŎS (ἔκτυπος), a, um, adj. *cut out, carved out, figured;* especially, *cut or engraved with relief or rising work, embossed.* *Plin.* Gemmæ, quæ ad ectypas scalpturas aptantur. *Id.* Ectypa fecit (where he speaks of images formed in wax, wood, &c.).

ECULEUS. See *Equuleus.*

ĔDĀCĬTĀS (edax), ātis, f. *voracity, greediness, gormandizing, gluttony,* πολυφαγία. *Cic.*

ĔDĀX (edo), ācis, adj. *voracious, gluttonous, ravenous, given to eating much,* ἀδηφάγος. *Cic.* Edacem hospitem amisisti. *Colum.* Boves multi cibi edaces. *Senec.* Vastissimorum, edacissimorumque animalium aviditatem vincere. — Figur. *eating, gnawing, wasting, consuming.* *Horat.* Curæ edaces. *Ovid.* Tempus edax rerum. —— ¶ It may sometimes be rendered *rapacious.* *Val. Flacc.* Cervos petit Umbro venator edaci.

ĒDĔCĬMĀTŬS, or **ĒDĔCŎMĀTŬS**, a, um, particip. from edecimo. —— ¶ Adj. *choice, select, excellent.* *Macrob.*

ĒDĔCĬMŌ, or **ĒDĔCŎMŌ** (e & decimo *or* decumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, select,* as if out of ten. *Symmach.* —— ¶ See, also, *Edecimatus.*

ĒDENTŌ (e & dens), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive of teeth, strike or knock out the teeth,* ἀποδοντόω. *Plaut.*

ĒDENTŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *toothless,* νωδός. *Plaut.* Vetulæ, edentulæ, quæ vitia corporis fuco occulunt. — Figur. *Plaut.* Vinum edentulum, *old;* or, *softened by age.*

ĒDĔPŎL, and **ÆDĔPŎL,** *by Pollux, by my faith;* or, with the diphthong, *by the temple of Pollux.* *Terent.* —— ¶ *Epol* for *edepol* also occurs.

EDERA, EDERACEUS, &c. See *Hedera.*

ĒDĪCŌ (e & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. and n. 3. *to declare publicly, tell or speak plainly, speak out, make known, reveal, relate,* παραγγέλλω, διαγορεύω. *Terent.* Dico, edico vobis, nostrum illum esse herilem filium. *Cic.* Alius igitur finis veræ amicitiæ constituendus est, si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero. *Id.* Ne absens censeare, curabo edicendum et proponendum locis omnibus. *Sallust.* Jussus a consule, quæ sciret, edicere. *Cic.* Nullus fere a Demosthene locus sine conformatione sententiæ edicitur, *is uttered, pronounced, spoken.* —— ¶ Hence, *to command, order.* *Terent.* Miles, edico tibi, ne vim facias ullam in illam. — So, *Sil.* Capere arma manipli edicit. — Very often, of magistrates, *to order, appoint, assign, proclaim, publish* officially, either by word of mouth, or by a public writing or edict; especially of the prætor in the administration of justice. *Cic.* Quis eum pulsasset, edixit, se se judicium injuriarum non daturum. *Id.* Id.

quod communiter compositum fuerat, solus edixit. *Id.* Consulem edicere, ut Senatus Senatusconsulto ne obtemperet. *Id.* Edicere, ne fiat aliquid. *Id.* Edicere justitium. *Id.* comitia a. d. XI. cal. Februar. *Id.* Edicere diem. *Id.* senatum in posterum diem, *proclaim, announce. Liv.* Duo millia æris damnato multam edixerunt. *Id.* Dictator prædam omnem edixerat militibus. *Id.* diem Comitiis. *Id.* Tarraconem omnibus sociis edixerat conventum. *Tacit.* Edicere de cæremoniis. *Sueton.* de natali. — The prætor was also said *edicere*, when he announced by proclamation, the manner in which he should discharge his office. *Cic.*

ĒDICTĀLIS (edictum), e, adj. *by edict, according to edict, proclaimed by edict. Pandect.*

ĒDICTĬŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Edictum. Plaut.*

ĒDICTŌ (frequentat. from edico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to declare, proclaim, make known. Plaut.*

ĒDICTUM (edico), i, n. *an edict, proclamation, manifesto, mandamus, ordinance, order, charge, injunction,* διάταγμα, as, of the prætor, wherein he announced the manner in which he should administer his office. *Cic.* Quod Prætor non fieri, sed ex edicto suo fieri jubet. *Id.* Sanxit edicto, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari liceret. *Id.* Edictum constituere, *to make. Liv.* Proponere edictum, ut, &c. *to publish, set up.* —— ¶ Also, *any order, command. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *an expression, proposition. Senec.*

EDICTUS, a, um, particip. from edico.

ĒDISCŌ (e & disco), is, edidici, a. 3. *to learn thoroughly, learn by heart, commit to memory,* ἐκμανθάνω. *Cic.* Ediscendus ad verbum libellus. *Valer. Flacc.* Ediscere vultus alicujus, *to mark well.* — Hence, Edidici, *I have learned by heart; I remember, bear in mind. Tibull.* Jam reor hoc ipsos edidicisse deos. ¶ Also, simply, *to learn, find out. Cic.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to get knowledge of something; to hear;* hence, Edidici, *I know. Ovid.*

ĒDISSĒRĀTŌR (edissero), ōris, m. *a declarer, expounder, unfolder. Auson.* — Others read *edissertator* in the same sense.

ĒDISSĔRŌ (e & dissero), is, ui, tum, a. 3. *to set forth in words, unfold, relate, tell in order, explain,* διεξίημι. *Cic.* Quis docendo edisserendoque subtilior? *Id.* Neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quæ finis funestæ familiæ. *Tacit.* Cunctandi utilitates edisserens, *setting forth. Justin.* Professus est, se viam gerendi belli edisserturum.

EDISSERTĀTOR. See *Edisserator.*

ĒDISSĔRTĬŌ (edissero), ōnis, f. same as *Dissertatio. Hieron.*

ĒDISSERTŌ (frequentat. from edissero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell or declare plainly or particularly, set forth, relate. Plaut.* Ordine omne, uti quidque actum est, edissertavit.

ĒDITĬŌ (edo), ōnis, f. *a setting forth, declaring, stating, making public,* ἔκδοσις. *Liv.* In tam discrepanti editione et Tubero, et Macer libros linteos auctores profitentur, *statement, representation. Cic.* Editio judicum, *and* tribuum, *the naming, nominating* (see *Edo* and *Edititius*). —— ¶ Also, *an editing, publishing. Quintil.* Horatius in arte poetica suadet, ne præcipitetur editio, *not to publish too hastily. Plin. Ep.* Libelli editione digni, *worthy of publication.* — Also, *an edition. Quintil.* Non in omni editione reperitur. —— ¶ Also, *an exhibition. Tacit.* Diem editionibus trahere, *sc.* ludorum. —— ¶ *Pandect.* Editiones fieri debent, *h. e. statements of the kind of action the prosecutor means to bring.* (See *Edo.*) *Id.* Editio rationum, *a show, statement.* — Also, *Id.* Editio operarum, *h. e. service, rendering of service.* —— ¶ Editio partus, *or* fetus, *delivery. Tertull.* and *Pandect.*

ĒDITĪTĬUS, or **ĒDITĪCĬUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *named, announced, set forth, published. Cic.* Edititii judices, *h. e. who were not, as usual, chosen by the prætor, but selected by the accuser from the whole people,* as was the case *in crimine sodalitatis.*

ĒDITŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *that sends forth or emits. Lucan.* (of a river sending up mists) Nocturnæ editor auræ. —— ¶ Also, *one who shows; an exhibiter of a public spectacle. Vopisc.*

ĒDITUS (Id.), us, m. *a voiding; excrement. Pandect.*

ĒDITUS, a, um, particip. from ēdo. — Hence, Editum, i, n. *a command, injunction, mandate. Ovid.* —— ¶ Adj. *high, lofty,* ὑψηλός. *Cic.* Locus præcelsus atque editus. *Cæs.* Locis editioribus occupatis. *Hirt.* Editissimus locus. — Hence, Editum, i, n. *height, eminence. Sueton.* Locus in edito. *Tacit.* Edita montium, *mountain heights, high mountains.* — So, *Plin.* Ex edito, *from on high.* — Hence, *Horat.* Viribus editior, *superior.*

ĔDŌ (ἔδω), ēdi, ēsum, ĕdere *or* esse, a. 3. *to eat,* ἐσθίω, φάγω, ἔδω. *Cic.* Itaque edit et bibit jucunde. *Cels.* Edisse lupinum et allium. *Terent.* Ut de symbolis essemus. *Plaut.* Herbas formidolosas dictu, non esu modo. *Id.* Si quis esum me vocat, *invites me to dinner.* — Figur. *to eat, swallow, devour. Plaut.* Pugnos edere, *h. e. to get a beating. Id.* Nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *devoured.* —— ¶ Also, *to waste, consume, eat up, prey upon. Virg.* Ut culmos esset rubigo. *Id.* Carinas est vapor. — Figur. *Id.* Est mollis flamma medullas. *Horat.* Si quid est animum, differs, &c. *preys upon, harasses.* —— ¶ This verb also borrows from *sum* those persons which begin with *es*; thus, *edis* or *es*, *edit* or *est*, *edere* or *esse*, &c.; also, in the passive, *editur* or *estur.* —— ¶ Edim, is, it, *for* Edam, &c. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Esus sum (depon.), *for* Edi. *Solin.* —— ¶ Esse (pass. inf.) occurs in *Plaut.*, but others read *essi.*

ĒDŌ (e & do), is, edidi, editum, a. 3. *put forth, send forth, bring forth, utter, emit, void,* ἐκδίδωμι. *Cic.* Edere magnum clamorem. *Id.* miros risus, *to break out into. Colum.* Ulmus edit frondem, *puts forth. Ovid.* dulces modos, *to sing. Id.* questus, gemitus, latratus, hinnitus, *to lament, groan,* &c. *Liv.* Meander in sinum maris editur, *h. e. flows, empties. Cic.* Extremum vitæ spiritum edere, *h. e. to die.* So, *Id.* animam, and *Id.* vitam. *Id.* Edere partum, *to bear, bring forth.* So, *Virg.* Quem partu sub luminis edidit oras. *Ovid.* geminos. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Edere luci, *to bear. Alius* ap. *eund.* Edi in lucem, *to be born. Horat.* Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, *sprung from, descended from.* — Also, *Virg.* Electram Atlas edidit, *begat. Cic.* Nullum fructum edere ex se, *bear, yield.* — Hence, *to speak, utter, say. Virg.* Saturnius hæc edidit, *spoke thus. Ovid.* Edidit hæc flamen verba. *Liv.* Filium ediderim, *h. e.* dixerim. — Also, *to declare, show, tell, relate, set forth, name. Cic.* Edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint. *Horat.* Quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, edam. *Id.* Edere nomen et patriam alicujus. *Ovid.* Quam sterili terræ Delphicus edat opem, *point out, show. Cic.* Leges edentur a me, *h. e.* proferam, recitabo. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Edere nomen. *Liv.* Edere mandata alicujus. *Cic.* Apollo Pythius oraculo edidit, Spartam nulla re alia, nisi avaritia perituram, *declared, proclaimed. Ovid.* Edere causam, cur, &c. *Id.* Arma et bella edere, *h. e. describe, sing, celebrate.* — Also, *to make known, proclaim, promulgate, publish, give out, spread abroad. Cic.* illos de republica libros, *publish. Id.* librum contra aliquem. *Id.* Tabulas dividi passim, et pervulgari, atque edi populo imperavi. *Nepos.* Edit in vulgus, suo jussu Mithrobarzanem profectum, *gives out, proclaims. Sueton.* Edere per libellos, *to make known by a rescript.* — Hence, *to exhibit publicly, give, show. Liv.* munus gladiatorium. *Tacit.* ludos. *Sueton.* spectaculum. *Id.* elephantos, *to exhibit.* — Hence, *Terent.* Uterque in se exempla edent, *h. e. will inflict punishments on you that will serve as examples, will make an example of you.* So, *Cæs.* Omnia exempla cruciatus edere in aliquem, *h. e. to inflict the most exemplary torture. Cic.* Edere exemplum severitatis, *to give.* — In forensic matters, *edere* has various uses. *Cic.* Judicium id, quod edat, accipere, *h. e. to be ready to meet him on any ground of accusation he may bring;* in which sense *edere judicium* is used, because the prosecutor made known to the prætor what sort of action he should bring, and how he wished it to be conducted. *Id.* Quantum edidisset sibi deberi, *h. e.* professus esset. — Witnesses (*testes*) are also said *edi*, when the prosecutor enters their names with the prætor. *Cic.* — Informers (*indices*) are said *edere, to depose, state, give in. Cic.* Nerius index edidit ad allegatos. *Id.* Operis ediderat meum nomen. — Also, *Cic.* Postulata edere, *h. e.* (of the provincials) *to bring before the consuls. Id.* Socium in his bonis tibi edidisti Quintium, *h. e.* professus es. — Edere judices, *to name, choose;* Edere tribus, *to name, select the tribes who were to adjudge the cause. Cic.* (See *Edititius.*) —— ¶ Also, *to do, achieve, perform, commit, perpetrate, cause, bring about. Cic.* scelus in me. *Liv.* cædem, certamen, pugnam. *Cic.* ruinas, *to cause, occasion, bring about. Liv.* operam fortium virorum. *Id.* opera immortalia. —— ¶ Also, *to raise on high. Tibull.* corpus super equum. —— ¶ Also, *to get out of the way, remove, expel. Plaut.* se ex ædibus. *Hygin.* aliquem ex insula. —— ¶ Also, *to end, finish. Gell.* —— ¶ See, also, *Editus, a, um.*

ĒDŌ (ĕdo, is), ōnis, m. *a great eater, glutton, gormandizer. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĒDŎCENTER (edocens from edoceo), adv. *instructingly, usefully for instructing. Gell.*

ĒDŎCĔŌ (e & doceo), es, cui, ctum, *to teach, instruct,* διδάσκω. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Liv.* Edoctus belli artes sub magistro. *Cic.* Edocuit tamen ratio, &c. *Sallust.* Juventutem multis modis mala facinora edocebat. —— ¶ Also, *to tell, show, apprize, make known, give intelligence of, inform. Cæs.* aliquem. *Sallust.* Quæ Vulturcius de itinere hostium Senatum edocet. *Id.* Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus. *Liv.* Edocti, populi esse jus. *Terent.* Edoce, unde, &c. *tell me.* —— ¶ *Edoceo* differs from *doceo* in this; that it signifies, *to give instruction or intelligence concerning some single, definite subject.*

ĒDŎLŌ (e & dolo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut smooth, hew plain, polish, finish, make perfect,* καταξέω. *Colum.* Partes summæ lingulas edolatas habent. *Cic.* Quod jusseras, edolavi.

ĒDŎMĬTUS, a, um, particip. from edomo. —— ¶ Adj. *Colum.* Agrestis pastinaca, et ejusdem nominis edomita, *h. e.* sativa.

ĒDŎMŌ (e & domo), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to tame, subdue, conquer. Cic.* Vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam, et compressam esse doctrina. *Horat.* Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *h. e.* delevit, sustulit. *Sil.* Edomiti labores, *overcome, surmounted.* —— ¶ See also *Edomitus.*

ĒDŌN, ōnis, m. Ἠδών, *a mountain of Thrace. Serv.*; called also by *Plin.* Edonus. — Hence, Edōnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the Edoni;* hence, *Thracian. Virg.* Edoni Boreæ. *Ovid.* Edonus Bacchus. — Edoni, ōrum, *the Thracians. Horat.* The *Edoni*, a Thracian people, dwelt originally in Mygdonia, between the Axius and the Strymon; being driven thence by the Macedonians, they fixed themselves at mount Pangæus, east of the Strymon. This people worshipped Bacchus, whence, in *Ovid.* Edonus, as a surname of that god. — Edonius also occurs. *Sil.* — Also, Edōnis, idis, f. *Thracian. Ovid.* — Also, *a Bacchanal. Propert.* — The penult of *Edonis* is found short in *Sil.* and *Lucan* —— ¶ Some write *Ædon.*

ĒDORMĬŌ (e & dormio), is, ivi, ītum, n 4. *to sleep soundly, take his fill of sleep,* κατακοιμάομαι. *Cic.* Cumque edormiverunt, illa visa quam levia fuerint, intelligunt. —— ¶ *Cic.* Edormire crapulam, *to sleep away, sleep out, digest by sleeping.* So, *Gell.* vinum. *Senec.* Dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away. Horat.* Cum Ilionam edor-

mit, *h. e. sleeps through the part of Iliona*, when he should be acting it.

ĒDŌRMISCŌ (edormio), is, n. 3. same as *Edormio*. *Plaut.* Abeo hinc, ut edormiscam hanc crapulam.

EDŪCA. See *Edulica*.

ĒDŪCĀTIŌ (educo, as,) ōnis, f. *a breeding up, fostering, nourishing, nurturing, rearing; education, discipline.* *Cic.* Institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinaque puerili. *Id.* Cum omni vitio carere lex jubeat, id difficile factu est, nisi educatione quadam et disciplina. *Tacit.* Dominum ac servum nullis educationis deliciis dignoscas. *Plin.* Galactitis in educatione nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facere dicitur, *nursing*. — Also, of beasts. *Cic.* — And of trees and fruits. *Plin.*

ĒDŪCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who brings up, a nurturer, foster-father.* *Cic.* Omnium rerum seminator, et sator, et parens (ut ita dicam) atque educator, et altor est mundus. *Tacit.* Pueritiæ Neronis educator.

ĒDŪCĀTRIX (ēducator), īcis, f. *she that brings up; a nurse.* *Colum.* — Figur. *Cic.* Earum rerum parens est, educatrixque sapientia.

ĒDŪCĀTŪS, us, m. same as *Educatio*. *Tertull.*

ĒDŪCŌ (e & duco, is; or e & an obsol. verb duco, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to foster, maintain, bring up, nurture*, ἐκτρέφω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus. *Cic.* In dedecore natus, ad turpitudinem educatus. *Plaut.* Ille homo homines non alit, verum educat, recreatque. *Curt.* Hellanice, quæ Alexandrum educaverat, haud secus quam mater a rege diligebatur. *Plin.* Vitulus marinus educat mammis fetum. — Hence, *Id.* Ciconiæ genitricum senectam invicem educant, *nourish, support.* — Hence, *to instruct, train, form.* *Quintil.* Si mihi tradatur educandus orator. —— ¶ Figur. of inanimate objects, *to nourish, bring up.* *Ovid.* Herbæ, quas humus educat. *Catull.* Vitis educat uvam. *Cic.* eloquentiam.

ĒDŪCŌ (e & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead out, lead forth*, ἐξάγω. *Cic.* Educere aliquem de Senatu. *Liv.* exercitum ab urbe. *Nepos.* copias ex urbe. *Cæs.* naves ex portu. *Terent.* se foras, *to go out, clear out.* —— ¶ *To lead to any place, lead away, lead forth.* *Cic.* exercitum in expeditionem. *Nepos.* exercitum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in jus, *enter a complaint against, prosecute.* So, *Id.* (absol.) Eductus est Apronius. And *Id.* aliquem ad Consules. — Also, *to take with one to any place.* *Cic.* medicum. *Id.* eum rus nobiscum. — Also, *to lead off, draw off, drain.* *Cic.* lacum. *Plin.* aquam in fossas. —— ¶ Also, *to draw out.* *Cic.* gladium e vagina. *Id.* sortem. *Sueton.* oculos, *to tear out.* *Virg.* Eduxit corpore telum, *he drew.* *Id.* pubem castris. *Senec.* Ut me multitudini educerem, et aliqua dote notabilem facerem. — Hence, *to rescue, free.* *Valer. Flacc.* aliquem leto. — Also, *to exhaust, empty, drink off.* *Plaut.* poculum. —— ¶ *To raise, rear, build up, erect.* *Virg.* Aram educere cœlo, *h. e.* ad cœlum. *Id.* Turris educta sub astra. — Also, *to draw up*, as a curtain. *Ovid.* — Figur. *Horat.* aliquem in astra, *to extol to the skies.* —— ¶ *To bring up, maintain, educate.* *Cic.* Non est boni parentis, quem procrearit et eduxerit, eum non et vestire, et ornare. *Virg.* parvos fetus. *Terent.* Hunc eduxi a parvulo. *Id.* Adolescentuli libere educti. — Also, *to beget, bring forth, produce.* *Senec.* Quæ patria, quæ gens mobile eduxit caput? — So, figur. *Catull.* Aura distinctos educit verna colores. —— ¶ *To pass, spend.* *Stat.* noctem ludo. *Propert.* pios annos. *Sil.* somnos, *to pass one's slumbers, to sleep.*

ĒDUCTIŌ (edūco), ōnis, f. *a leading forth, or out.* *Cato* ap. *Fest.* Tertia e castris eductio. —— ¶ *Pallad.* Si spes unius uberis eductione pendebunt, *h. e.* conformatione examinis in modum uberis.

ĒDUCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a foster-father, he who brings up*, same as *Educator*. *Anton.* ap. *Fronton.*

ĒDUCTŪS, a, um, particip. from edūco.

ĒDULCŌ (e & dulcis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sweet, sweeten*, γλυκαίνω. *Mattius* ap. *Gell.* vitam.

ĒDŪLICA (ĕdo or edulis), æ, f. *a goddess who supplied weaned children with food.* *Augustin.* where others read *Educa.*

ĒDŪLIS (ĕdo), e, adj. *good to eat, eatable, edible*, βρώσιμος. *Horat.* —— ¶ Edulia, ium, *things good to eat; eatables.* *Gell.*

ĒDŪLIUM (Id.), ii, n. *any thing eatable.* *Varr.* — Edulia, ōrum, *eatables.* *Gell.* and *Sueton.*

ĒDŪRĒSCŌ (e & duresco), is, n. 3. *to become hard.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ĒDŪRŌ (e & duro), as, a. and n. 1. *to harden, harden greatly, inure*, σκληρόω. *Colum.* A pueritia rusticis operibus edurandus. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to last, endure.* *Tacit.* Solis fulgor in ortus edurat.

ĒDŪRŪS (e & durus), a, um, adj. *hard, quite hard*, σκληρός. *Virg.*

ĒDŪSA (ĕdo), æ, f. same as *Edulica.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĒDȲLLIUM, or IDȲLLIUM (εἰδύλλιον), ii, n. *an idyl, short poem* (*chiefly pastoral*); strictly, *a small painting or landscape.* *Auson.*

ĒĒTIŌN, ōnis, m. Ἠετίων, *the father of Andromache, who reigned at Thebe in Cilicia* (*in the region, namely, of Mysia*). *Ovid.* — Hence, Eetiōnēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Ovid.*

ĒFFĀBILIS (effari), e, adj. *utterable, expressible.* *Apul.*

ĒFFÆCĀTŪS (ex & fæces), a, um, adj. *purified from the dregs.* *Apul.*

ĒFFĀMEN (effari), inis, n. *an expression, proposition.* *Martian. Capell.*

ĒFFARCIŌ, or EFFERCIŌ (ex & farcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. *to fill full, stuff hard, cram*, σάττω. *Cæs.* —— ¶ See *Effertus, a, um.*

ĒFFĀRI (ex & fari), ātus sum, dep. 1. *to speak, speak out, utter, say*, φωνέω. *Virg.* Incipit effari. *Id.* Hoc visum non ipsi effata sorori. *Id.* Effatur talia supplex. *Liv.* Celanda effando nefas contrahi, *h. e.* evulgando. *Lucret.* Sed tamen effabor: dictis dabit ipsa fidem res. *Liv.* Quæ longo effata (*pass.*) carmine. *Plin.* Populorum pauca effatu digna nomina. —— ¶ Also, *to express verbally; to express by word of mouth; to state.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to consecrate by a form of words.* *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* Fanum, id est locus templo effatus (*pass.*). —— ¶ *Effor* and *effer* do not occur.

ĒFFASCINĀTIŌ (effascino), ōnis, f. *a charming, bewitching.* *Plin.*

ĒFFASCINŌ (ex & fascino), as, a. and n. 1. *to charm, bewitch, fascinate*, βασκαίνω. *Plin.* and *Gell.*

ĒFFĀTIŌ (effari), ōnis, *a speaking.* *Serv.*

ĒFFĀTUM (effatus, a, um), i, n. *that which is uttered; a saying, prophecy.* *Cic.* vatum. *Varr.* Effata augurum, *the set forms of words used by the augurs in consecrating a place.* —— ¶ Also, *a dialectical proposition, axiom, avowed rule*, λεκτὸν ἀξίωμα. *Cic.*

ĒFFĀTŪS, a, um, particip from effari; used both in an *active* and *passive* sense.

ĒFFĀTŪS (effari), us, m. *a speaking, utterance, discourse.* *Tertull.*

ĒFFECTĒ (effectus), adv. *fully, completely, entirely; with effect.* *Ammian.* Cum hæc effecte pleneque colligeret. *Apul.* Sed de hoc tum ego perfectius, cum vos effectius.

ĒFFECTIŌ (efficio), ōnis, f. *a doing, performing, effecting*, ἀποτέλεσμός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the efficient cause; creative, productive, forming power.* *Cic.* Physica continentur ex effectione, et ex materia ea, quam fingit et format effectio.

ĒFFECTĪVĒ (effectivus), adv. *in the execution.* *Quintil.* 2, 18, 5; where, however, *effectivæ*, sc. *artis*, is more correctly read.

ĒFFECTĪVŪS (efficio), a, um, adj. *creating, creative, exhibiting, representing.* *Quintil.* ars.

ĒFFECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an effecter, causer, author, maker, doer*, qui efficit, ποιητής. *Cic.* Stilus est præstantissimus dicendi effector et magister. *Id.* Effector mundi, molitorque Deus.

ĒFFECTRIX (effector), īcis, f. *she that effects or causes; the cause; the source.* *Cic.*

ĒFFECTŪS (efficio), us, m. *an effect, result*, ἀποτέλεσμα. *Cic.* Effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio. —— ¶ Also, *activity, execution, accomplishment, efficiency, efficacy, virtue, power, effect.* *Cic.* Peccatum est patriam prodere, parentes violare, quæ sunt in effectu, *h. e. are actually done, are deeds*, and not merely emotions or feelings. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ut ad effectum horum consiliorum pervenirem, *h. e. might accomplish my purpose.* *Liv.* Opera in effectu erant circa Oreum, *h. e. had begun to work, had begun to have an effect; or were completed, were in readiness.* *Id.* Hoc spe concipere, audacis animi fuisse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis, *to put in effect, put in execution, realize.* *Id.* Omni genere laboris, sine ullo effectu, fatigatis militibus, *without producing any effect.* *Propert.* Et tibi ad effectum vires det Cæsar, *h. e.* ut possis efficere. *Pallad.* Si in primordiis effectui sibi cessisse senserit, *that an effect is produced.* *Plin.* Bulapathon, effectu erga dysentericos, *good for.* *Id.* Cotes aqua trahentes aciem acerrimo effectu. — In jurists, Cum effectu, *in effect, in fact, in reality.* *Pandect.*

ĒFFECTŪS, a, um, particip. from efficio. — Hence, Effectum, i, n, *an effect.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Adj. *complete, finished.* *Apul.* Statua, qua nihil videor effectius cognovisse.

ĒFFECUNDŌ (ex & fecundo), as, a. 1. *to make fruitful, fertilize.* *Vopisc.*

ĒFFĒMINĀTĒ (effeminatus), adv. *softly, effeminately, delicately.* *Cic.*

ĒFFĒMINĀTIŌ (effemino), ōnis, f. *effeminacy, softness.* *Tertull.*

ĒFFĒMINĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from effemino. —— ¶ Adj. *womanish, soft, delicate, nice, effeminate* μαλακός, γυναικικός. *Quintil.* Compositio effeminata et enervis. *Cic.* Opinio effeminata et levis. *Plin. Paneg.* Effeminatæ artes. *Valer. Max.* Multitudo Cypriorum effeminatior. *Q. Cic.* Languoris effeminatissimi animi plenus. —— ¶ De eo qui muliebria patitur. *Sueton.*

ĒFFĒMINŌ (ex & femina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make a woman of*, ἐκθηλύνω. *Cic.* Effeminarunt autem eum (aerem), *h. e. made it female* by calling it Juno. —— ¶ Figur. *to make womanish, to render soft or effeminate, to enervate, unman.* *Cæs.* Quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent. *Cic.* Præcepta, quæ effeminari virum vetant in dolore. *Id.* Vox stupris effeminata. *Quintil.* Versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat. —— ¶ See also, *Effeminatus, a, um.*

EFFERĀSCO. See *Efferesco.*

ĒFFĒRĀTĒ (efferatus), adv. *cruelly, savagely, brutally.* *Lactant.*

ĒFFĒRĀTIŌ (effero, as), ōnis, f. *the making like a beast, putting on a beastly appearance.* *Tertull.*

ĒFFĒRĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from effero, as. —— ¶ Adj. *wild, fierce, savage.* *Cic.* Gentes immanitate efferatæ. *Liv.* Moribus ritibusque efferatioribus, quam ulli barbari. *Senec.* Affectus efferatissimos inhibere.

EFFERCIO. See *Effarcio.*

ĒFFĒRĒSCŌ (efferus), is, n. 3. *to grow savage or cruel.* *Ammian.* Others read *efferascere.*

ĒFFĒRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ferocity, savageness.* *Lactant.* Al. leg. *et feritas.*

ĒFFĒRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to render wild or savage*, h. e. *to give a wild expression or disposition to.* *Liv.* speciem oris. *Sueton.* vultum ex industria. *Liv.* Postremo ita assuetudine mali efferaverant animos, ut, &c. *had rendered insensible.* *Plin.* Ulcera se efferantia, *h. e. getting proud flesh.* —— ¶ Also, *to exasperate, infuriate, enrage, embitter, madden.* *Curt.* Ferocia ingenia veniæ desperatio efferaverat. *Liv.* Odio iraque efferati. —— ¶ Also, *to devastate, lay waste, ravage.* *Cic.* Terram immanitate belluarum efferari. —— ¶ Also, *to make a beast of, form into the shape of a beast.* *Apul.* argentum. —— ¶ See also *Efferatus, a, um.*

ĒFFĒRŌ (ex & fero), ers, extŭli, ēlātum, irreg. a. *to bring forth, carry forth or out,*

ἐκφέρω. *Plaut.* Ex navi efferantur quæ imperavi. *Cæs.* ab Ilerda frumentum. *Terent.* puerum extra ædes. *Colum.* piscem de custodia. *Cic.* Qui pedem porta non plus extulit, quam domo sua. *Tacit.* Efferre se vallo, *h. e.* exire, erumpere. — Often, *to carry out to burial, to bury.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* Figur. *Liv.* Ingens periculum manet, ne libera respublica efferatur, *h. e.* intereat. — Also, *to bring forth, bear, produce, yield.* *Cic.* Ager cum multos annos quievit, uberiores efferre fruges solet. *Id.* Cum decumo, *h. e. tenfold.* So, *Virg.* Hæc (Italia) genus acre virum extulit. — Also, *to show, manifest.* *Cic.* Volo enim se efferat in adolescente fecunditas. *Id.* Qua in urbe primum orator se extulit, *sprung up, appeared.* — Also, *to bear, carry or bring to any place.* *Plaut.* aliquid ad aliquem. *Cic.* Res efferebat in album. *Liv.* Legatum longius extulit cursus, *h. e. he rode too far.* *Id.* Messium impetus per hostes extulit ad castra. So, *Liv.* Elati ad novissimam aciem, *having come.* — Also, *to divulge, spread abroad, publish, reveal what should have been kept secret.* *Cic.* meas ineptias. *Id.* Vides tuum peccatum esse elatum foras. *Nepos.* Res elata refertur ad Aristomachen. *Plin.* aliquid in vulgus. — Also, of good or bad emotions, *to carry away, to carry beyond bounds, transport, hurry away.* *Cic.* In eo genere sic studio efferimur, ut abs te adjuvandi, ab aliis prope reprehendendi simus, *we are transported with so great a desire.* *Id.* Efferor studio patres vestros videndi, *I am transported with the desire of,* &c. *Id.* Efferri lætitia. *Id.* dolore et iracundia, *to be transported or inflamed.* *Id.* Læsi dolent, irati efferuntur. *Id.* Non continebuntur: progredientur longius, efferentur, *this will give a loose to their zeal.* *Id.* Si me efferret aliquando ad gloriam animi quidam dolor, *should transport me, elevate me.* — Also, *to say, utter, pronounce, express, deliver, bring forward, set forth.* *Cic.* Si inconditis verbis efferuntur, offendunt aures. *Id.* verba, quæ nemo jure reprehendat. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Similiter cadens, cum duo, aut plura sunt verba, quæ similiter iisdem casibus efferuntur. *Cic.* Quæ incisim, aut membratim efferuntur, ea vel aptissime cadere debent. *Id.* Dissuadentibus autem aut utilitas labefactanda est, aut efficiendi difficultates efferendæ, *h. e.* afferendæ, allegandæ. — Also, Efferre se, *to give one's self out to be, to profess to be.* *Sueton.* — Also, *to translate.* *Terent.* Verbum de verbo expressum extulit. — ¶ Also, *to raise, lift up, lift on high, exalt.* *Liv.* brachia. *Tacit.* Unum latus paludis lato aggere extulerant. *Id.* scuta super capita. *Liv.* Corus e conspectu elatus, *soaring.* *Id.* Pulvis elatus, *being raised, rising.* Figur. *Plaut.* Clamorem efferunt, *raise, set up.* — Hence, Efferre aliquem laudibus, or Efferre aliquem, *to extol, praise exceedingly.* *Cic.* Itaque eos viros suspiciunt, maximisque efferunt laudibus. *Id.* aliquem verbis. *Nepos.* Laudibus in cælum efferre. — Also, Efferre aliquem, *to raise, advance, promote.* *Cic.* Qui te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit. *Id.* Quæ res extulit eum? *Nepos.* Quem paulo ante extulerat, demergere est adorta. — In a bad sense, *Tacit.* aliquem in summum odium. — Also, Efferre se, *to lift up one's self, pride one's self, carry one's head high.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* So, *Nep.* Opibus efferri, *to be elated, puffed up.* — Also, *to increase, raise.* *Varro.* pretium. — ¶ Also, *to bear, endure.* *Cic. e poeta.* malum patiendo. *Id. e poeta.* laborem. — ¶ See also, *Elatus, a, um.*

ĔFFERTŬS, a, um, particip. from effarcio or effercio. — ¶ Adj. *full, crammed.* *Plaut.* Effertus fame, *h. e. hungry.* *Id.* Hereditatem sum aptus effertissimam, *very rich.*

ĔFFERVENS, tis, particip. from efferveo. — ¶ Adj. *fervent, ardent, vehement.* *Gell.* Cum gaudio effervenitiore.

ĔFFERVEŌ, bui and vi, ēre and ĕre, n. 2. and 3. *to be very hot, boil over, rage, ferment,* ὑπερζέω. *Virg.* Et ruptis effervere costis. *Stat.* Pulverea effervere nube, *h. e.* fumare, exercitu adventante. —— Figur. *Cic.* Si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus pertinacia, *h. e. to have been too violent, to have gone too far.*

ĔFFERVESCŌ (ex & fervesco), is, bui and vi, n. 3. *to begin to boil; to be ready to boil over, be very hot, boil, swell, boil up.* *Cic.* Aquæ, quæ effervescunt subditis ignibus. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Effervescens in dicendo stomacho sæpe iracundiaque vehementius, *raging.* *Id.* Verbis effervescentibus, et paulo nimium redundantibus, *inflated language.* *Gell.* (of an angry man) Effervescere in spumam ruboremve, *to swell, boil over.* *Id.* Effervescentis luxuriæ æstus coercere. —— ¶ *Cic.* Dum effervescat hæc gratulatio, *boils away, dies away.* But *Edd. Græv.* and *Ernest.* have *defervescat.*

ĔFFĔRUS (ex & ferus), a, um, adj. *very fierce, savage, wild,* θηριώδης. *Virg.*

ĔFFĒTUS (ex & fetus), a, um, adj. *having brought forth young.* *Colum.* Primus effetæ partus amovendus est. *Lucan.* effetas linquunt examina ceras, *h. e.* quæ apes emisere. —— ¶ Also, *brought forth.* *Columel.* Cum grex (pullorum) fuerit effetus. — ¶ Also, *worn out by frequent bearing.* *Plin.* So, *Virg.* Effetos immundum cinerem jactare per agros, *exhausted by frequent crops.* — Hence, figur. *worn out, exhausted, decayed, weak, feeble.* *Cic.* Intemperans adolescentia effetum corpus tradit senectuti. *Virg.* Effetæ vires. *Id.* Senectus effeta veri, *h. e. blunted to truth, no longer able to discern truth.* *Valer. Flacc.* Spes effeta, *h. e. vain, delusive.* *Plin. Ep.* Natura lassa et effeta. *Apul.* Nec oratio argumentis sit effetior. —— ¶ Written also *effœtus.*

ĔFFĬCĀCĬA (efficax), æ, f. *efficacy, virtue, activity, energy,* ἐνέργεια. *Plin.*

ĔFFĬCĀCĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *efficacy, effectiveness, power, effect.* *Cic.*

ĔFFĬCĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *effectually, with effect, powerfully,* ἐνεργῶς. *Plin.* Efficacissime sanare. *Id.* Auribus purulentis efficaciter infunditur, *with advantage, with safety and effect.* *Plin. Ep.* Efficacius rogare. *Senec.* Affectus efficaciter movere.

ĔFFĬCĀX (efficio), ācis, adj. *effectual, efficacious, powerful, forcible, influential, having forcible agency, operative, active, vigorous,* ἐνεργής. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus, et parum efficax sit, *h. e. how inefficient he is.* *Liv.* Blanditiæ, quæ maxime ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces sunt. *Horat.* Hercules efficax, *all-efficient, all-accomplishing.* *Id.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, *with power to, effectual in.* *Liv.* Rebus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima est, *most powerful, operative.* *Plin. Paneg.* Utrum sit efficacius ad recte vivendum. *Plin. alter.* Herba efficacissima adversus venena, *a most effectual remedy against,* &c. *Id.* Herba in dolore stomachi efficax.

ĔFFĬCĬENS, tis, particip. from efficio. —— ¶ Adj. *effecting, effective, efficient.* *Cic.* Res efficientes. *Id.* Virtus efficiens est voluptatis.

ĔFFĬCĬENTĔR (efficiens), adv. *with influence or effect, efficiently.* *Cic.*

ĔFFĬCĬENTĬA (efficio), æ, f. *efficient power, efficiency, influence,* ἐνέργεια. *Cic.*

ĔFFĬCĬŌ (ex & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to bring to pass, effect, fulfil, accomplish, complete, finish, execute,* ἀπεργάζομαι, διαπράττω, ἐπιτελέω. *Cic.* Mandata effice, quæ recepisti. *Id.* Cujus muneris colendi efficiendique causa nati simus. *Id.* Hoc primus in nostros mores induxit, maxime auxit, solus effecit. *Terent.* Effectum reddere aliquid, *h. e.* efficere. *Id.* Quin effectum dabo, *h. e.* efficiam. *Id.* Tundendo, atque odio denique effecit senex, *effected his purpose, succeeded.* *Plin. Ep.* Syllogismi circumscripti et effecti, *h. e.* absoluti et perfecti. — Also, for facio, reddo, *to make, create, render.* *Cic.* Efficere columnam novam ab integro. *Cæs.* Quantum itineris equitatu efficere poterat. *Cic.* Tantos progressus efficiebat, ut evolare videretur. *Ovid.* Efficere aliquid suum, *to appropriate to himself, make his own.* *Cæs.* exercitum confirmatiorem. *Cic.* Tertius dies disputationis tertium volumen efficiet, *will make up, make out.* *Id.* Causa efficiens aliquid, or (absol.) Causa efficiens, *the efficient cause of any thing.* *Id.* Effectæ res, *effects, things effected.* — Efficere is also joined with *ut, ne, quin,* or the *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Feci igitur, atque effeci, ut, &c. *Id.* Effici non potest, quin, &c. *h. e. it is not possible, but that, it must be, that, I must at any rate.* — With *infin.* *Vitruv.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ *To bring about, procure, get, obtain, raise, set on foot.* *Terent.* argentum. *Liv.* exercitus. *Nepos.* classem. *Cæs.* Quibus coactis, XIII (*sc.* cohortes) efficit. *Cic.* frequentem Senatum, *to get.* —— ¶ *To bring about, effect, excite, cause, occasion, induce.* *Cic.* Efficere admirationes. *Id.* Efficiam clamores, si, &c. *Cæs.* Quæ dies æstus maximos efficere consuevit. *Terent.* Efficere alicui nuptias, *to bring about.* *Lentul.* ad *Cic.* durius negotium alicui, *to cause, make.* *Ovid.* Superesse (fruges) putentur, effice, *cause it to be believed, that,* &c. —— ¶ *To make out, show, prove, deduce.* *Cic.* Ex quibus effici cogique possit, nihil esse, &c. *Id.* Ex quo effici vult, ut, &c. *Id.* Quod proposuit, efficit. *Id.* Ex quo efficitur, hominem, &c. *it follows.* —— ¶ *To produce, bear, yield.* *Cic.* Ager efficit plurimum. *Id.* Cum octavo, *bears eightfold.* — So of other things. *Cic.* Ea tributa vix in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit efficiunt, *yield.* *Id.* Quantum ille bonis suis efficere posset. — Also, for parere, *to bring forth.* *Colum.* ternos hædos. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Effexis, *for* effeceris. —— ¶ See also *Efficiens,* and *Effectus, a, um.*

ĔFFICTĬŌ (effingo), ōnis, f. *an expressing, representing, portraying.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ĔFFICTŬS, a, um, particip. from effingo.

ĔFFĬGĬA, æ, f. same as *Effigies.* *Plaut.*

ĔFFĬGĬĀTŬS (effigio), us, m. *a representing, portraying, fashioning.* *Apul.*

ĔFFĬGĬĒS (effingo), ēi, f. *an image, representation, likeness, portrait, effigy,* εἰκών. *Cic.* Effigiem simulacrumque Mithridatis. *Virg.* Effigies sacræ divum. *Cic.* Deus effigies hominis, *image, likeness.* *Tacit.* Simulacrum deæ non effigie humana. —— ¶ Figur. *a picture, portrait, likeness, image.* *Cic.* Reliquit effigiem probitatis suæ filium. *Id.* Relinquere virtutum effigiem summis ingeniis expressam. *Tacit.* Vera paterni oris effigies, *the very image of his father.* —— ¶ Also, *the shade or ghost* of a deceased person. *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *likeness, resemblance, form and fashion.* *Plin.* — So, *Plin.* Effigie, and *Sil.* In effigiem alicujus rei, *after the likeness of, in the form of, as, like.*

ĔFFĬGĬŌ (effigies), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to portray, form, fashion,* εἰκάζω. *Sidon.*

ĔFFINDŌ (ex & findo), is, a. 3. *to divide, cleave, cut.* *Manil.* fluctus.

ĔFFINGŌ (ex & fingo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. *to fashion, form, represent, portray, express, describe,* διατυπόω. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem cera, ære, argento, &c. *Virg.* Casus aliquos effingere in auro. — Hence, *to express, represent, portray* by words. *Cic.* Mores oratoris effingit oratio. — Or by imitation. Cicero effinxit vim Demosthenis, copiam Platonis, &c. *copied, portrayed, imitated, equalled.* *Id.* Verba effingere imitando. — Also, *to form in the mind, picture to one's self, represent to one's self,* &c. *Cic.* Quæ memoria tenere velis, effingenda sunt animo. — In general, *to form, fashion, compose, make.* *Lucan.* (of cranes) varias figuras. *Plin. Ep.* Effinge aliquid et excude, *compose, write, devise.* *Virg.* Gressus effingit euntis, *gives it a natural gait, makes it walk.* —— ¶ Also, *to wipe off.* *Cic.* sanguinem spongiis. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Effingere manus, *to press gently;* or otherwise, *to lay or place rightly, compose,* as in *Albinov.*

ĔFFĪŌ (ex & fio). *Plaut.* Quæ volui effieri, *h. e.* effici.

ĔFFIRMŌ (ex & firmo), as, a. 1. *to strengthen, encourage.* Acc. ap. Non.

ĔFFLĀGĬTĀTĬŌ (efflagito), ōnis, f. *an earnest request, pressing summons.* Cic.

ĔFFLĀGĬTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an earnest or urgent request or demand.* Cic.

ĔFFLĀGĬTŌ (ex & flagito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to require earnestly, ask urgently, demand, importune,* λιπαρέω. Cic. Epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui. Id. Cum iste a Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, &c. Id. Efflagitare misericordiam alicujus. Auct. B. Hisp. Æquitas loci adversarios efflagitabat, ut, &c. h. e. ab adversariis, *invited.*

ĔFFLAMMANS (ex & flammo), tis, *flaming, emitting flames.* Martian. Capell.

ĔFFLĔŌ (ex & fleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to waste away by weeping.* Quintil. decl. Totos efflevit oculos, *wept her eyes out, wept until she was blind.*

ĔFFLICTĒ (efflictus, from effligo), adv. *beyond measure, vehemently, desperately, excessively.* Symmach. Efflicte diligere.

ĔFFLICTĬM, same as *Efflicte.* Plaut. Efflictim amare.

ĔFFLICTŌ (frequentat. from effligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike dead.* Plaut.

ĔFFLĪGŌ (ex & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to strike down, strike dead, kill, destroy.* Plaut. Nisi pedatu tertio omnes efflixero. Cic. Misit filium ad effligendum Pompeium. Senec. Rabidos canes effligere, *to knock on the head.*

ĔFFLŌ (ex & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to breathe out, blow out,* ἐκπνέω. Ovid. Ignem ore et naribus. Plin. Efflare pulverem. Lucret. Sol efflat ignes suos. Stat. Efflare somno vina, *to exhale,* of a drunken man asleep. Varr. Bestiolæ, si quæ prope nascuntur, efflantur, *are blown away by the wind.* Cic. Efflare animam, *to breathe his last; to die.* Id. e poeta. extremum halitum. So, Sil. vitam. — Intransitively, Lucret. Quibus modis flamma fornacibus efflet, h. e. exeat, *is emitted, bursts forth.* —— ¶ Also, *to evaporate.* Lucret. colorem, h. e. *to lose.*

ĔFFLŌRĔŌ (ex & floreo), es, n. 2. *to bloom, bloom out.* Tertull. or Cyprian.

ĔFFLŌRĒSCŌ (ex & floresco), is, rui, n. 2. properly, *to bloom out, blossom,* ἐξανθέω; figur. *to bloom, flower out, spring forth, begin to flourish,* h. e. *to show or manifest one's self in a distinguished or agreeable manner.* Cic. Cum usus progrediens familiaritatem effecerit, tum amorem efflorescere. Id. Utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia. Id. Apparebit res eas non modo non esse communes, sed penitus ex ea causa, quæ tum agatur, effloruisse, *spring, emanate.* Id. Laudibus ingenii efflorescere.

ĔFFLŬŌ (ex & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow or run out, flow forth,* ἐκρέω, ἐκφέρομαι. Cic. Vitam effluere. Plin. Humor e cavis populi nigræ effluens. Id. Succina petris effluere. Id. in Oceanum, *flow, empty.* — Hence, *to go out, go abroad, become known.* Cic. Effluunt multa, et ad aures nostras permanant. Terent. Utrumque falsum est; effluet. — Also, *to overflow.* — Hence, Cic. Genus dicendi effluens. — Also, figur. *quickly to flow off, drop off, fall off or down.* Plin. Si capilli effluxerint, *should fall off.* Ovid. Effluxere urnæ manibus, *fell from their hands.* Curt. Telum, quod unum forte non effluxerat, *had not escaped from his hand.* Sueton. Ictu fulminis ex inscriptione littera effluxit, *was erased or obliterated.* — More generally, *to pass away, slip away, glide away, droop, decay, fail, vanish, disappear.* Cic. Præterita ætas, quamvis longa, cum effluxisset. Id. Ne æstas effluat. Ovid. Dum desideriis effluat ille tuis, h. e. *shall cease to be an object of regret.* Cic. Antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am entirely forgotten.* Id. Dicenti solitam effluere mentem, *his recollection failed him.* Liv. Effluere lassitudine vires, *to fail.* — Also, Pers. Effluis amens, *you lose your time, you pass your time idly.* —— ¶ Also, *to flow.* Cic. huc et illuc.

ĔFFLŬVĬUM (effluo), ii, n. *a flowing out or forth, efflux, outlet.* Plin. Humoris e corpore effluvium. Tacit. Convivium effluvio lacus appositum.

ĔFFLŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *flowing out.* Avien.

ĔFFLUXĬŌ (Id.), onis, f. *a flowing off.* Pandect.

ĔFFŌCŌ (ex & faux), as, a. 1. *to suffocate, choke, strangle,* πνίγω. Flor.

ĔFFŌDĬŌ (ex & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig out, dig up.* Plin. carbones e sepulcris. Id. lapides puteis. Juvenal. de limite saxum. —— ¶ Hence, *to tear out, scratch out.* Cic. and Terent. oculos alicui. Ovid. viscera, h. e. *to cause an abortion.* Petron. verba atroci stylo, h. e. *to expunge;* or as if *confodere, to stab,* h. e. *to criticise rigidly, reject, expunge.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear up, lay open, rummage.* Cæs. Spoliatis effossisque eorum domibus. — So, Cic. Meum pectus memoria effodit. Others read *offudit.* —— ¶ Also, *to dig, hollow out, or excavate by digging.* Virg. Effossis latebris. Id. Effodere portus. Sueton. lacum. —— ¶ Effodiri *for* Effodi. Plaut. —— ¶ Ecfodere *and* Exfodere. Plaut.

EFFŒCUNDO, EFFŒMINO, EFFŒTUS, &c. See *Effecundo, Effemino,* &c.

EFFOR. See *Effari.*

ĔFFŌRŌ (ex & foro), as, a. 1. *to bore, perforate.* Colum.

ĔFFŌSSĬŌ (effodio), ōnis, f. *a digging out.* Pandect.

ĔFFŌSSŬS, a, um, particip. from effodio.

ĔFFRĀCTĀRĬŬS (effringo), ii, m. sc. homo, *a burglar, house-breaker.* Senec.

ĔFFRĀCTŌR, ōris, m. same as *Effractarius.* Pandect.

ĔFFRĀCTŪRĂ (effringo), æ, f. *house-breaking, burglary.* Pandect.

ĔFFRĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from effringo.

ĔFFRĒNĀTĒ (effrenatus), adverb, *without bridle, without check, rashly, impetuously.* Cic. Effrenate ad potiundum. Id. Effrenatius in hostem irrumpere.

ĔFFRĒNĀTĬŌ (effreno), ōnis, f. *unbridled impetuosity.* Cic.

ĔFFRĒNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from effreno. —— ¶ Adj. *unbridled, unruly, impetuous, unchecked, unrestrained, let loose, immoderate.* Cic. furor, cupiditas, homo. Id. Vox effrenatior. Senec. Effrenatissimi affectus.

ĔFFRĒNĬS, e, adj. same as *Effrenus.* Plin.

ĔFFRĒNŌ (ex & freno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from the bridle, unbridle.* Liv. Effrenatus equus. —— ¶ Figur. *to let loose.* Sil. —— ¶ See, also, *Effrenatus.*

ĔFFRĒNŬS (ex & frenum), a, um, adj. *unbridled, free from the bridle,* ἀχάλινος. Liv. Effreno equo in medios ignes infertur. —— ¶ Figur. *unbridled, untamed, unruly, unrestrained, let loose.* Virg. Gens effrena virum. Ovid. Effreno captus amore. Stat. Effreno nimbos æquare profatu, h. e. soluta oratione, ac libera.

ĔFFRĬCŌ (ex & frico), as, ui, ātum, a. 1. *to rub off.* Senec. Rubigo effricanda est. Tertull. Spicas decerptas manibus effrixerant, *for* effricuerant. —— ¶ Also, *to rub.* Apul. calices. —— ¶ Exfrico. Apul.

ĔFFRINGŌ (ex & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break off.* Plaut. cardines foribus. —— ¶ Also, *to break, break open, break in pieces,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. Cic. fores. Tacit. carcerem. — So, of parts of the body, *to break, fracture, shatter, crush.* Sueton. crura alicui. — Also, Senec. Effringe corpus, *tear open.* — Hence, Martial. Montes effracti (perhaps) *broken, jagged, precipitous.* —— ¶ Intransitively, *to break, break into.* Sil. Vestras effringet in urbes.

ĔFFRŎNDĔŌ (ex & frondeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to put forth leaves, be leaved.* Vopisc.

ĔFFRŌNS (ex & frons), tis, adj. *bold, impudent, barefaced, shameless.* Vopisc.

ĔFFRŬTĬCŌ (ex & frutico), as, n. 1. *to grow out, shoot.* Tertull. —— ¶ Transitively, *to cause to shoot, put forth, bear, produce.* Tertull.

ĔFFŬGĬŌ (ex & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, n. and a. 3. *to flee, flee away, escape,* ἐκφεύγω. Cic. Effugere e manibus. Id. de prœlio. Plaut. patria. Cic. A quibus vix vivus effugit. Terent. Huc effugi foras. Liv. e carcere. Nepos. ex vinculis publicis. Ovid. stabulis. Curt. ad regem. Virg. Effugit ante alios. Petron. Effugiendum est ab vilitate, *you should avoid.* Cic. Non dubito, quin Cnæus in fuga sit: modo effugiat, *if he can but escape.* — Hence, with accus. *to escape from, evade, avoid, shun.* Cæs. Numidæ celeritate impetum nostrorum effugiebant. Id. periculum. Cic. offensionem negligentiæ. Nepos. invidiam. Plin. and Ovid. visum, h. e. *to shun the sight, not to be seen.* Cic. Se non effugere hospitis speciem, *could not avoid being taken for a foreigner.* Id. Hæc morte effugiuntur, etiamsi, &c. Liv. Cura me effugit, h. e. *I care not.* Cic. Nihil te effugiet, *will escape you, be passed over, or forgotten by you.* —— ¶ Grat. Effuge, qui pandit, &c., *scorn, reject.*

ĔFFŬGĬUM (effugio), ii, n. *a fleeing away, escape, flight,* ἀποφυγή. Hirt. and Virg. — Hence, figur. *escape.* Cic. mortis. —— ¶ Also, *a way of escape.* Liv. Si effugium patuisset in publicum. Tacit. Effugia villæ claudere. —— ¶ Also, *a means of escape, an opportunity to escape.* Cic. Habere effugia pennarum.

ĔFFŬLGĔŌ (ex & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. *to shine forth, glitter,* ἀποστίλβω. Ovid. and Liv. — Figur. Plin. —— ¶ The infinit. is sometimes of the third conjugation, as if from *effulgo.* Virg.

ĔFFULTŬS, a, um, particip. as if from effulcio (ex & fulcio), which does not occur, *propped up, supported, sustained,* ὑπερειςμένος. Virg. Effultus stratis jacebat velleribus. Apul. Effultus in cubitum.

ĔFFŪMĬGĀTŬS (ex & fumigo), a, um, *expelled by smoke, smoked out.* Tertull.

ĔFFŪMŌ (ex & fumo), as, n. 1. *to smoke.* Sever.

ĔFFUNDŌ (ex & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour out, empty,* ἐκχέω. Juvenal. Patulas effundere pelves. Plaut. Effunde hoc in baratrum, h. e. hoc ebibe, *drink it down.* Plin. Ganges se in Eoum Oceanum effundit, *flows, empties.* So, Cic. Mare neque redundat, neque effunditur. — Also, *to pour forth, shed, pour down.* Liv. Tiberis effusus super ripas, *overflowed.* Cic. Lacrimæ, quas effudisti. Curt. Procella imbrem effuderat. — Figur. *to pour out, pour forth.* Cic. Pompeius in nos est suavissime effusus, *paid me the most marked attention, was all complaisance to me.* Liv. Ita in Romanos effusi erant, ut, &c., *so inclined towards, partial to.* Cic. Effundere se in aliqua libidine, h. e. *to indulge immoderately in, to give full vent to.* Liv. Effundi ad luxuriam, *to indulge freely in, give themselves up to.* Tacit. Effundi in amorem alicujus, *give himself up, be engrossed with.* Id. Effundi in lacrimas, *to melt into tears.* Plin. Terra effunditur in herbas, h. e. *produces bountifully.* Cic. Vox in turbam effunditur, *is directed.* — Also, *to pour out or forth, to bring forth abundantly, to bring forth, send forth, bring out, give vent to, utter, let out.* Cic. Segetes fruges effundunt. So, Id. Hæc ætas effundit hanc copiam. Virg. Effundere tales voces, *to utter.* Id. pectore questus, *to pour forth, utter.* Ovid. Vires effundite vestras, *put forth all your strength.* Liv. terrorem, *to excite, spread.* Cic. Effudit illa omnia, quæ tacuerat, *let out, told, brought out.* Id. Testis effudit, quæ voluit, omnia. Id. Effundere furorem in aliquem, *to vomit forth.* Id. iram in aliquem, *to vent.* Ovid. Tibia effundit carmina, *pours forth, plays off.* Cic. Tota civitas se effundebat, *poured out, rushed forth.* Liv. Frequentia mulierum se se in publicum effudit. Id. Plenis repente portis effusi, *pouring, rushing, pressing, flocking out.* Virg. Effundere auxilium castris, *to pour them out,* h. e. *to cause them to pour out, to send.* Pandect. alicui oculum, *to put out, knock out.* — Also, *to throw down, throw off.* Liv. Equus effundit equitem. — Also, *to throw any whither, hurl, let loose, dash, precipitate, prostrate, put to flight, rout.* Virg. and Liv. tela. Liv. equitatum. Virg. Teucros in æquor, *drive, dash.* Id. aliquem solo, *for* in solum, *strike to the ground.* Id. arena, *for* in arenam. Cels. caput in gremium, *lay.* Liv. Effundere se in fugam, *and* Effundi in fugam, *take to flight, flee with precipitation.* —— ¶ *To let go,*

drop. Virg. habenas manibus. *Id.* habenas. *Ovid.* Comæ effusæ, *flying hair. Virg.* Nymphæ effusæ cæsariem per colla, *h. e.* habentes cæsariem effusam. — Hence, *Liv.* impetum, *h. e. to charge with impetuosity.* —— ¶ *To pour out,* h. e. *to lavish, squander, waste, consume, run through. Cic.* patrimonium. *Id.* ærarium. — Hence, *Liv.* auxilium supremum. — Also, *to bestow largely, lavish. Cic.* honores in mortuos. — Figur. *to lose, waste, throw away. Cic.* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis. — Also, *to employ to no effect, expend to no purpose, to lose. Virg.* laborem. *Ovid.* vires in uno, *spend.* — Also, *to exhaust, give up, let go, dismiss. Cic.* omne odium. *Senec.* curam sui. —— ¶ *Cic.* Effundere spiritum extremum, or, *Ovid.* vitam, or, *Virg.* animam, *to expire, die.* —— ¶ *To spread, disperse. Cæs.* se in agros. *Liv.* terrorem. —— ¶ *To suffer to pass, not to detain. Pers.* Ut per læve severos effundat junctura ungues, *h. e. may be so closely and accurately joined as not to be detected by the nails.* —— ¶ See also, *Effusus, a, um.*

EFFŪSĒ (effusus), adverb, *in a scattered manner, spread far and wide, without restraint, freely, excessively, vehemently. Liv.* Effusius, ut sparsis hostibus fuga, prædati sunt. *Id.* Effuse vastantibus fit obvius Romulus. *Id.* Effuse fugere, *in disorder, precipitately. Curt.* Effuse sequi hostem, *furiously, impetuously. Senec.* Effusissime flere, *most bitterly, immoderately. Cic.* Effuse animus exsultat. *Id.* Dives effuse viveret, *freely. Plin. Ep.* Effusius dicit, *h. e. too diffusely, prolixly. Cic.* Non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, *profusely. Plin. Ep.* Amo quidem effuse, *ardently, passionately. Id.* Cum omnes quos probas, effusissime diligas. *Sueton.* Exceptus effusius, *with very great applause.*

EFFŪSIŌ (effundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring out. Cic.* aquæ. *Colum.* Vitis ad effusionem deponitur, *h. e. for drinking,* and of course, *for the wine-press.* —— ¶ Also, *a pouring out, rushing out, bursting forth. Cic.* Effusiones hominum ex oppidis. —— ¶ *Cic.* Effusio animi in lætitia, *an overflowing, exhilaration, ardor.* — Also, *Id.* Pro ipsius in alios effusione, *h. e. marked attention, great complaisance or love.* —— ¶ Also, *prodigality, profusion, profuse expense. Cic.*

EFFŪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui effundit. *Augustin.*

EFFŪSŌRIĒ (Id.), adv. same as *Effuse. Ammian.*

EFFŪSUS, a, um, particip. from effundo. —— ¶ Adj. *let loose, loose, slack. Liv.* Effusissimis habenis stationem hostium invadit. —— ¶ *Profuse, excessive, extravagant, immoderate, prodigal, lavish. Plin.* Effusæ opes. *Cic.* Sumptus effusi. *Nepos.* Honores quondam fuerunt rari, et tenues; nunc autem effusi, atque obsoleti (where *effusi* is opposed to *tenues*). *Cic.* lætitia. *Liv.* licentia. *Cic.* Quis in largitione effusior? *Vellei.* Cæsar munificentiæ effusissimus. *Sueton.* Effusissimo studio athletas spectare. *Petron.* Amplexu effusissimo invadere aliquem. *Plin. Ep.* Effusus cursus, *h. e.* citatus. —— ¶ Also, *flying. Liv.* Effusi hostes. —— ¶ Also, *disorderly, swarming together, confused. Liv.* Multos simul et effusos adoriri. *Id.* fuga, *precipitate, disorderly, irregular. Id.* Fuga effusior. —— ¶ Also, *wide, extensive, stretching far, vast. Tacit.* loca. *Vellei.* Effusissimus sinus. —— ¶ *Stat.* Effusa membra, *full, plump, sleek. Calp. Fl.* Effusiora corpora, *h. e. full, large.*

EFFŪTIŌ (ex & futio), is, īvi, ītum, a. and n. 4. *to blab out, babble out,* what should be kept secret. *Terent.* Ne vos forte imprudentes foris effutiretis, atque id porro aliqua uxor mea rescisceret. —— ¶ Also, *to prate, prattle, chatter, talk idly. Cic.* Temere de mundo effutiunt. *Id.* Ista effutientem nauseare? *Lucret.* multa. *Horat.* leves versus.

EFFŪTŪŌ (ex & futuo), is, ui, a. 3. *Sueton.* (ex carmine jocoso) Aurum in Gallia effutuisti, *h. e.* scortando dilapidavisti.

ĒGĔLIDŌ (egelidus), as, a. 1. *to thaw, dissolve. Sidon.*

ĒGĔLĬDUS (e & gelidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat cold, coolish; lukewarm, tepid,* χλιαρός. *Cels.* Potio debet esse egelida, et frigidæ propior. *Sueton.* Perfundebatur egelida aqua, vel sole multo calefacta. *Catull.* Jam ver egelidos refert tepores. —— ¶ Also, *cold,* nempe qui gelu quidem caret, frigus tamen habet. *Virg.* egelido secretum flumine (as *Serv.* explains it). —— ¶ Also, *frozen, congealed. Auson.*

ĒGĔLŌ (e & gelo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to grow lukewarm, become tepid. Cæl. Aurelian.*

ĒGĒNS, tis, particip. from egeo. —— ¶ Adj. *needy, in want, poor. Cic.* Nihil rege egentius. *Id.* Egestates tot egentissimorum hominum. *Id.* Est hic Ennius egens quidam, calumniator, *h. e. an indigent person.* —— ¶ *Egens* differs from *inops,* as effect from cause; *want* (egestas) being the consequence of *poverty* (inopia).

ĒGĒNŬLUS (dimin. from egenus), a, um, adj. *Paulin. Nolan.*

ĒGĒNUS (egeo), a, um, adj. *destitute, in want of, deficient in, void of,* ἄπορος, ἐνδεής. *Liv.* Omnium egeni. *Tacit.* Commeatibus non egenus. *Id.* Egena aquarum regio, *with little water. Id.* Omnis spei egena, *destitute, void. Lucret.* Lucis egenus. —— ¶ Without case, *needy, indigent, destitute. Plaut.* and *Virg.* Res egenæ, *needy, helpless circumstances;* also, *bad affairs.*

ĔGĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to need, be in want,* ἀπορέω. *Cic.* Egebat? imo locuples erat. —— ¶ Also, *to need, have need of;* with the *abl.* or *genit. Cic.* Nec bibliothecis quidem Græcis egebimus. *Id.* alicujus auxilio. *Id.* Gravitas morbi facit, ut medicinæ egeamus. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cum res non egent longæ orationis, *require.* — With *acc. Plaut.* Nec quicquam eges. —— ¶ Also, *to desire, want, wish for. Cic.* armis. *Horat.* plausoris. —— ¶ Also, *to be without; not to have, go without, be in want of. Cic.* C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit. *Liv.* Censoribus quoque eguit annus. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Vitio vertunt, quia multa egeo: at ego illis, quia nequeunt egere. *Ovid.* Lucis egens aer. *Horat.* Animus deliciarum egens. *Virg.* Rationis egens. —— ¶ Pass. impers. *Plaut.* Egetur acriter.

EGERIA. See *Ægeria.*

ĒGĔRIĒS (egero), ēi, f. *excrement. Solin.*

ĒGERMĬNŌ (e & germino), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to put forth, shoot, germinate. Colum.*

ĒGĔRŌ (e & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to bear or carry out, cast forth, draw out, get out,* ἐκφέρω, ἐκκομίζω. *Liv.* prædam ex hostium tectis. *Plin.* Fons egerens saxa. *Hirt.* Egerere ex mari lapides. *Curt.* Humo alte egesta, *dug up.* —— ¶ Hence, *to discharge, void, vomit, throw off. Curt.* aquam vomitu. *Ovid.* dapes. *Plin.* urinam. *Id.* puerperia abortu. — Figur. *Ovid.* Egeritur dolor, *is thrown off, carried off.* — Also, *to send forth, send out, drive out. Lucan.* querelas, *to pour forth. Senec.* Sermones, quos egeram, *shall publish. Id.* populos, *drive out, compel to emigrate.* — Also, *to spend, apply. Quintil. declam.* totos census in exsequias. — Also, *Val. Flacc.* Tota querelis egeritur dies, *is passed, spent.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry off, pilfer, forcibly appropriate. Liv.* pecuniam ex ærario. *Tacit.* Bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt. —— ¶ Also, *to empty, exhaust, drain. Propert.* Egessit Dorica castra rogis. *Lucan.* Tota (Ætna) cavernas egerit. *Lactant.* stabulum, *to cleanse, clear of dung.* —— ¶ Also, *to take out. Apul.*

ĒGERSĬMŌN (ἐγέρσιμον), i, n. *a means of excitement;* as, a stirring song. *Martian. Capell.*

ĔGĒSTĀS (egeo), ātis, f. *want, bitter want, beggary,* ἔνδεια. *Virg.* Duris urgens in rebus egestas. *Id.* turpis. *Juvenal.* dira. *Cic.* Degere vitam in egestate. *Id.* Propter inopiam in egestate esse, *on account of poverty to be in want.* — Figur. *poverty, sordidness. Id.* animi. — Also, *Lucret.* Egestas sermonis, *poverty.* —— ¶ Also, with *genit.* of the object, *want, deprivation, destitution. Tacit.* cibi. — Figur. *Lucret.* Egestas rationis, *h. e. ignorance of the reason or cause.*

ĒGESTIŌ (egero), ōnis, f. *a carrying out, carrying off; a voiding, emitting, emptying, exhausting, wasting. Sueton.* cadaverum *Cæl. Aurel.* ventris et urinæ. *Plin. Ep.* publicarum opum.

ĔGESTŌSUS (egestas), a, um, adj. *needy, destitute. Salv.*

ĒGESTUS, us, m. same as *Egestio. Stat.* and *Senec.*

ĒGESTUS, a, um, particip. from egero.

ĒGGĔRŌ (ex & gero), for *egero. Lactant.*

ĒGIGNŌ (e & gigno), is, a. 3. *to put forth, produce. Lucret.*

EGLECOPALA, æ, f. *a Celtic word,* signifying *blue marl. Plin.*

ĒGNATIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Egnatius. Vellei.* Egnatianum scelus, *h. e. committed by M. Egnatius Rufus* (referring to his conspiracy against Augustus).

ĔGŌ (ἐγώ), pron. *I.* —— ¶ It has the syllable *met* often annexed with the force of *self* in English. *Cic.* Egomet, Nosmet, *I myself, we ourselves.* — So, Ego ipse, *I myself. Virg.* — Also, *Cic.* Mihimet ipsi. *Id.* Nosmet ipsos. —— ¶ Also, in *dat.* Mi, *for* mihi. *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Mihipte, *for* mihi ipsi. *Cato* ap. *Fest.* — Min' *for* mihine. *Pers.* — Me *for* mihi. *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16. —— ¶ In *acc.* Meme *for* me *or* memet. *Sil.* — Also, according to *Quintil.*, *mehe* anciently for *me.* — Mepte *for* me ipsum. *Plaut.* —— ¶ The dative, *mihi,* sometimes signifies *to my advantage or injury. Terent.* Si quid peccat, mihi peccat. — Sometimes, *in my judgment, as I think. Id.* Is mihi profecto est servus spectatus satis, cui dominus curæ est. — It seems sometimes almost redundant, though it gives elegance and liveliness to the expression. *Cic.* Tu mihi cum in circulo decipiare adversarii stipulantiuncula, ego tibi ullam causam majorem committendam putem? *Id.* Sit enim mihi tinctus litteris. —— ¶ *Ad me* stands also for *ad meam domum. Terent.* Eamus ad me. *Cic.* Domum ad me litteras mittam. —— ¶ *A me* is also *from my property, out of my own pocket. Plaut.* A me argentum dedi. *Cic.* Se a me solvere. — Also, *out of my house. Plaut.* — So, *Id.* A nobis. —— ¶ Mecum, nobiscum (*never* cum me, cum nobis), *with me, with us.* — Sometimes, Mecum, *with myself, to myself, in my own mind,* μετ' ἐμαυτοῦ. *Terent.* Ut tacita mecum gaudeam. *Cic.* Multa mecum ipse reputavi. — Also, for *apud me. Phædr.* Alapæ mecum veneunt. *Terent.* Testis mecum est anulus. *Plaut.* Orare mecum, nobiscum, *for* me, nos (*acc.*). —— ¶ The adj. pron. Meus, a, um, is properly used actively or subjectively, and the genit. Mei, from ego, passively or objectively. But they are sometimes put the one for the other; as, *Plaut.* Labori mei, *for* meo. —— ¶ The plural (nos, nostri, &c.) is often put for the singular.

ĔGŎMET. See *Ego.*

ĒGRĔDIŎR (e & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go out,* ἐκβαίνω. *Terent.* Egreditur ab ea, *h. e.* ab domo ejus. *Id.* foras. *Cic.* extra fines. *Id.* e portu. *Curt.* convivio. *Cæs.* navi, and *Cic.* e navi, *to disembark. Liv.* ad portam, *to go out to the gate.* — With *acc. Id.* urbem, *to go out of, depart from. Plin. Ep.* tecta. — Hence, absol. *to disembark, debark, land. Cic.* Egressus in terram. *Cæs.* Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum. — Also, *to leave the port, set sail. Ovid.* Egressæ rates. —— ¶ Also, *to digress, depart, wander. Cic.* a proposito. —— ¶ Also, *to ascend, mount, reach the summit. Sallust.* ad summum montis. *Ovid.* altius. *Liv.* in altitudinem. *Tacit.* in vallum. —— ¶ Also, with *acc. to pass over; to depart over, go beyond, overstep, overpass, surpass. Cæs.* munitiones. *Sallust.* flumen. *Quintil.* quintum annum, *pass. Tacit.* præturam. So, *Plin. Ep.* veritatem, *to go beyond, overstep. Vellei.* fortunam hominis, *surpass.*

ĒGRĔGIĀTŬS (egregius), us, m. *the title or dignity of* Egregius. *Cod. Theod.*

ĒGRĔGIĒ (Id.), adv. *above others, remarkably, excellently, eminently, notably, transcendently, surpassingly, singularly, uncommonly, remarkably well, uncommonly well of its kind.* *Terent.* Egregie ad miserias natus sum, *above all others, eminently.* *Cic.* Pauci pingere egregie possunt. *Id.* Egregie subtilis scriptor, atque elegans. *Id.* Si quis est ex servis egregie fidelis. *Id.* Hoc mihi egregie placet. *Pers.* Res egregie gestæ, *noble exploits.* *Cæs.* Locus egregie et natura et opere munitus. *Curt.* Egregie se tueri, *to make a gallant defence.* *Horat.* Funus egregie factum. *Gell.* Egregie diligere aliquem, *dearly.* *Plin. Paneg.* Egregie, Cæsar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, *well done; an honorable deed.* *Liv.* Egregie absolvuntur, *most honorably.* *Senec.* Declamavit egregie, *to a select audience.* —— ¶ Sometimes, for *valde* or *vehementer.* *Terent.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Compar.* Egregius. *Juvenal.* 11, 12.

ĒGRĔGĬŬS (e & grex), a, um, adj. (properly, *chosen from the flock or herd*) *excellent, eminent, surpassing, especial, rare, choice, singular, extraordinary, remarkably good of its kind,* ἐξαίρετος. *Cic.* Egregia indoles. *Id.* Minima copia poetarum egregiorum. *Nepos.* industria. *Cæs.* virtus. *Id.* fides. *Cic.* voluntas alicujus in aliquem. *Sallust.* liberalitas, *uncommon liberality.* *Cic.* Vir egregius in laude bellica, *eminently distinguished.* *Terent.* Virgo egregia facie, *of singular beauty.* *Cic.* Egregius color. *Horat.* Egregias domos mercari. *Hirt.* Loca egregia ad tenendas ancoras. *Tacit.* Egregium tempus resumendæ libertati. *Id.* Egregium est mihi hoc facere, *h. e.* honorificum. *Ovid.* Athis egregius forma. —— ¶ With the *genit.* *Virg.* animi, *h. e.* homo egregio animo. —— ¶ *Tacit.* Egregium publicum, *the public honor, national credit.* —— ¶ *Compar. neut.* Egregius. *Lucret.* — *Superl.* Egregiissima. *Pacuv.* ap. *Prisc.* —— ¶ *Egregius* was also *a title* under the emperors. *Cod. Theod.*

ĒGRESSĬŌ (egredior), ōnis, f. *a going out.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, in speaking, *a departure from the main subject; a digression.* *Quintil.*

ĒGRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going out, departure,* ἔξέλευσις. *Cic.* — Hence, *a disembarking or landing.* *Cæs.* — Also, *a place to go out by, passage out, egress.* *Petron.* Tenebrosus egressus. *Tacit.* Obsidere egressus. — So, *the mouth, outgate of a river.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, of a historian, *course.* *Tacit.* Libero egressu memorabant, *h. e. they wrote with free course, ample scope; took a wide sweep.* —— ¶ Also, *a digression.* *Quintil.*

ĒGRESSŬS, a, um, particip. from egredior.

EGŬLA, æ, f. *a kind of sulphur.* *Plin.*

ĒGURGĬTŌ (e & gurges), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pour out, cast out, empty.* *Plaut.* Egurgitare domo argentum. —— ¶ Written also *exgurgito.*

ĒH, same as *Eu* or *Heu.* *Plaut.*

ĒHĒ, or **HĒHĒ** (ἒ, ἒ, ἒ, ἒ), *ah! alas!* *Enn.* ap. *Varr.*

ĒHEM, same as *Hem, hah, ah!* *Terent.* Quis hic loquitur? ehem, tu ne eras hic, *hah! what, were you here?* *Id.* Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quærito.

ĒHEU, *ah! alas! ah, well-a-day!* *Virg.* Eheu, quid volui. *Terent.* Eheu me miserum!

ĒHŌ, *ho! hoa! holla! soho!* ὦ. *Terent.* Eho, an tute intellexti hoc adsimularier? *how?* *Id.* Eho, dic, mihi. *Id.* Eho puer, curre ad Bacchidem. *Plaut.* Eho tu, eho tu, quin cavisti? *well, sir, well, sir.* —— ¶ It has also *dum* annexed, which gives it greater force. *Terent.* Ehodum ad me, *ho! come hither to me.*

EHODUM. See *Eho.*

EI, *for* Hei, in some editions of *Terent.*

ĒJA, and **HĒJA** (εἶα), adv. *ho! up! come! away! on!* *Virg.* Eja age, rumpe moras. *Id.* Hostis adest, eja. *Plin. Ep.* Eja tu, quoquo modo veni. *Plaut.* Eja vero, age, dic. *Id.* Eja, bonum habe animum, *come, cheer up!* —— ¶ *Plaut.* inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier. *J.* Eja autem inimicos? *h. e. enemies, did you say?* —— ¶ *Terent.* Eja, ut elegans est! *soho! only see!* —— ¶ Ironically, *Plaut.* Eja vero, quasi non sit intus, *marry! well said.*

ĒJACTŌ, same as *Ejecto.* *Lucan.*

ĒJĂCŬLŎR (e & jaculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to shoot, dart or cast afar off, hurl, throw,* ἐκβάλλω. *Plin.* In cujus forum solstitio Athos ejaculatur umbram. *Ovid.* (Fistula) longe ejaculatur aquas, *throws, spirts.* — So, Ejaculo. *Gell.* Se in salum ejaculaverat.

ĒJECTĀMENTUM (ejicio), i, n. *any thing cast out.* *Tacit.*

ĒJECTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a casting out, throwing up.* *Vitruv.* sanguinis, *spitting of blood.* —— ¶ Also, *banishment, exile.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a dislocation.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ĒJECTĪTĬŬS, or **ĒJECTĪCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Ejectitia vocatur illa (vulva), *h. e. aborting.*

ĒJECTŌ (frequentat. from ejicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cast out, vomit forth, throw up,* ἐκβάλλω. *Ovid.*

ĒJECTŬS, a, um, particip. from ejicio.

ĒJECTŬS (ejicio), us, m. *a casting out, sending forth; emission,* as of breath. *Lucret.*

ĒJĔRĀTĬŌ, same as *Ejuratio.* *Tertull.*

ĒJĔRŌ, as, same as *Ejuro.* *Scip.* ap. *Cic.*

ĒJĬCĬŌ (e & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw out, cast out, thrust out, drive out, eject, expel, throw off,* ἐκβάλλω. *Cic.* Ejicere aliquem e Senatu. *Nepos.* urbe. *Id.* e civitate. *Cic.* de collegio. *Id.* de navi. *Id.* aliquem præcipitem a suis diis Penatibus, *to drive, banish.* *Cæs.* Ejectus domo. *Virg.* Ejectoque (Mezentio, *dative*) incumbit cernuus armo (*abl.*), *h. e. bears the weight of his shoulder upon his thrown rider.* *Cic.* amorem ex animo, *to banish.* *Id.* radices superstitionis, *to root up, eradicate.* — Ejicere se, *to rush forth, burst forth, bolt out, break forth, sally forth, spring out.* *Cæs.* Ejicere se ex oppido. *Liv.* se porta. *Id.* se foras. *Hirt.* se ex navibus in molem. *Cic.* Si se ejecerit. — Hence, *to throw off, discharge, vomit, void.* *Id.* χολὴν, *h. e.* bilem. *Plin.* sanguinem. *Sueton.* Calculi per urinam ejecti. — *Pandect.* Ejicere, *sc.* fetum, *to abort, miscarry.* —— ¶ Also, *throw, cast,* or *thrust out* into any place. *Cic.* aliquem in viam. *Liv.* se in agros, *to rush, make one's way into the fields.* *Cic.* aliquem in exsilium, *or* aliquem (*without* in exsilium), *to drive into exile, banish from the city.* *Cæs.* navem in terram, *to bring to land; to land.* *Liv.* naves ad Chium, *to run aground.* — Especially, *to drive ashore, strand, wreck.* *Liv.* Classis ad Baleares insulas ejicitur. *Cæs.* Ejici in litore. *Virg.* Ejectus litore, *shipwrecked and driven ashore.* *Ovid.* Ejectum in litore corpus. — Hence, *Cic.* Ejectus homo, *h. e. deprived of property, wrecked in his fortunes, an outcast.* —— ¶ Also, *to thrust out, stick out.* *Cic.* Ejecta lingua, *hanging out.* — So, *Id.* Voluptates se ejiciunt, *thrust themselves forth, show themselves.* *Id.* vocem, *to speak, utter, throw out.* —— ¶ Also, *to put out, dislocate.* *Hygin.* coxas. —— ¶ Also, *to throw aside, reject.* *Cic.* Cadaver ejectum, *thrown out, unburied; rejected, uncared for.* *Id.* Quod (*h. e.* artificium) tamen non ejicio. —— ¶ *Ejici*, of actors, orators and musicians, *to be rejected; to fail;* and, when disapprobation is expressed by hissing, &c. *to be hissed off, hooted off,* &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Ejcit *or* Eicit [dissyl.], *for* Ejicit. *Lucret.*

ĒJŬLĀTĬŌ (ejulo), ōnis, f. *a wailing, whining, weeping aloud.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

ĒJŬLĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Ejulatio.* *Cic.*

ĒJŬLĬTŌ (frequentat. from ejulo), as, n. 1. *to wail, or wail frequently.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

ĒJŬLŌ (perhaps ei *or* eheu), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to wail, weep aloud, cry:* with *acc.* *to bewail, cry over.* *Cic.* and *Apul.*

ĒJUNCESCŌ (e & juncus), is, n. 3. *to become thin or lean* (like a rush). *Plin.* Vitis ejuncescit.

ĒJUNCĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *thin like a rush, lean, slender.* *Varr.* Mulieres ejuncidæ. *Plin.* Vitis ejuncida.

ĒJŪRĀTĬŌ (ejuro), ōnis, f. *abjuration, resignation, renouncement, forswearing, giving up.* *Val. Max.* Ignominiosa Consulum ejuratione. *Senec.* Bonæ spei ejuratio est.

ĒJŪRŌ (e & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to refuse or reject by swearing,* ἐξόμνυμαι; hence, in general, *to reject, refuse, abjure.* *Cic.* Forum sibi iniquum ejurare, *to reject its jurisdiction as unjust.* *Id.* Sic me iniquum ejurabant. *Id.* Ejero (same as *Ejuro*): iniquus est. *Id.* Ejurare bonam copiam, *to declare on oath that he has not wherewithal to pay his debts.* —— ¶ Ejurare imperium, militiam, &c. *to give up, lay down or resign* (*with the usual oath that he had discharged his duty*). *Plin. Ep.* Adactus ejurare magistratum. *Tacit.* consulatum. — Also, generally, *to abandon, forswear, disown.* *Id.* Ejurata patria. *Senec.* Ejurare liberos, *to disown.* *Id.* Aversari, et ejurare patrem, *not to own as such.*

ĒJUSCEMŎDI, or **ĒJUSCE MŎDI** (ejus, ce & modi), *so constituted, such.* *Apul.*

ĒJUSDEMMŎDI, or **ĒJUSDEM MŎDI**, *of the same sort or kind, of the same nature.* *Cic.*

ĒJUSMŎDI, or **ĒJUS MŎDI**, *of that sort, of that nature, such,* τοιοῦτος. *Cic.* Genus belli est ejusmodi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare debet. *Id.* Hoc vero ejusmodi esse statuo, ut, &c. *Id.* Fuisse ejusmodi, qualem ego vidissem. *Id.* Dialecticam aiebat ejusmodi esse. —— ¶ Also, for ita, *so, in such a way.* *Cic.* Quam viam pompæ ejusmodi exegisti, ut, &c.

ĒLĀBŎR (e & labor), ĕris, apsus sum, dep. 3. *to slide or slip away, glide away, fall out, escape,* ἀποφεύγω, ἐξολισθαίνω. *Cic.* e manibus, *or* de manibus. *Cæs.* ex prœlio. *Vellei.* urbe. *Ovid.* alicui. — With *acc.* *Tacit.* Pugnam, aut vincula elabi. *Id.* vim ignium. — And without *case.* *Liv.* Elapsus inter tela. *Cic.* Animus elapsus. — Figur. *Id.* Causa mihi elapsa est, *has slipped from me,* h. e. *I have lost my cause, contrary to my expectation.* *Id.* Assensio elabitur, *passes off, ceases.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Res e memoria elabuntur, *slip.* *Cic.* Te elapsurum omni suspicione arbitrabare, *should escape.* *Id.* Ex isto ore religionis verbum excidere aut elabi potest, *slip, drop, fall.* *Quintil.* Adolescenti sibi (*sc.* libros) elapsos esse dicit, *h. e. were too hastily composed or published.* — Also, of accused persons, who, though guilty, are not convicted, *to get off, get clear, escape.* *Cic.* ex tantis criminibus. *Id.* ex judicio. *Id.* Si esset elapsus. — So, *Id.* Fratre censore elapsus est, *escaped disgrace* (which he should have incurred). —— ¶ Also, *to make one's way upward, mount, climb.* *Virg.* Ignis frondes elapsus in altas. —— ¶ Also, *to fall, slip imperceptibly, slide, sink.* *Liv.* in servitutem. *Gell.* ad perniciem. *Tacit.* Elapsi in pravum artus, *h. e. put out of joint, dislocated.*

ĒLĀBŎRĀTĬŌ (elaboro), ōnis, f. *painstaking, persevering labor, industry, diligence.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ĒLĀBŎRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Elaboratio.* *Apul.*

ĒLĀBŎRŌ (e & laboro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to labor greatly, take pains, struggle or endeavor,* ἐκπονέω. *Cic.* Quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? *Id.* in litteris. *Id.* Enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice. *Id.* Contende atque elabora, ut, &c. *Id.* Studio et usu elaborare. *Id.* Elaboratur, ut, &c. — *Elaborare* conveys the idea of incessant exertion, until the end be accomplished. —— ¶ With *acc.* *to bestow pains upon, take great pains with, work out, elaborate, procure, attain, furnish, afford.* *Cic.* Nihil nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria, *elaborated, wrought out.* *Id.* Ornati et elaborati versus. *Id.* Causæ diligenter elaboratæ. *Justin.* Contentum elaborato a parentibus imperio, *h. e. acquired by the labors of.* *Horat.* Dulcem saporem elaborare, *procure, furnish, afford.*

ĒLĂCĂTA, æ, or **ĒLĂCĂTĒ** (ἠλακάτη), es, f. *a kind of tunny; the distaff-fish.*

Colum. —— ¶ *Plin.* Elacatenes (ἠλακατῆνες).

ĒLÆĒMPŎRĬA (ἐλαιεμπορία), æ, f. *a trafficking in oil, oil-trade.* *Pandect.*

ĒLÆŎMĔLI (ἐλαιόμελι), n. indecl. *honey-oil, oil sweet like honey.* *Plin.*

ĒLÆŎN (ἐλαιὼν), ōnis, *a place abounding in olives.* *Tertull.*

ĒLÆŎTHĔSIUM (ἐλαιοθέσιον), ii, n. *the anointing-room in a bathing-house or wrestling-school.* *Vitruv.*

ELÆUS, same as *Elæus.*

ĒLĂMĔNTĀBĬLIS (e & lamentabilis), e, adj. *full of lamentations and complaints.* *Cic.* But Ed. Ern. has *lamentabilis.*

ĒLĂNGUĔSCŌ (e & languesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to grow faint, feeble, or remiss, slacken, relax, languish,* ἐκκάμνω. *Liv.* Non esse elanguescendum. *Id.* Differendo elanguit res. *Curt.* Prœlium, quod elanguerat, accendit. *Plin.* Elanguescit vis. *Vellei.* Viribus hostis elanguescit. *Tacit.* Elanguimus, P. C. nec jam ille Senatus sumus, qui, &c.

ĒLĂNGUĬDŬS (e & languidus), a, um, adj. *faint, weak, exhausted.* *Fortun.*

ĒLĂPHŎBŎSCŎN (ἐλαφόβοσκον, *stag-fodder*), i, n. *the herb called by botanists* pastinaca latifolia sativa, *wild parsnip.* *Plin.*

ĒLĂPĬDĀTŬS (e & lapis), a, um, *freed from stones.* *Plin.*

ĒLĀPSŬS, a, um, particip. from elabor.

ĒLĂQUĔŌ (e & laqueus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to extricate from snares, disentangle, loose, set free.* *Ammian.*

ĒLĂRGĬŎR (e & largior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to bestow liberally, bestow, present.* *Pers.*

ĒLĂSSĔSCŌ (e & lassesco), is, n. 3. *to grow weary, become exhausted.* *Plin.*

ĒLĀTĒ (ἐλάτη), es, f. *a kind of palm-tree, or fir.* *Plin.*

ĒLĀTĒ (elatus), adv. *sublimely, in a lofty style, loftily, proudly, haughtily.* *Cic.* Ut Demosthenes certe possit submisse dicere, elate Lysias fortasse non possit. *Cic.* Elatius inflatiusque multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. *Nepos.* Elatius se gerere cœpit, *more loftily, haughtily.*

ĒLĂTĒĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Elatus,* Ἐλάτειος, Ἐλατήιος. *Ovid.* Proles Elateia, *h. e. Cænis, the daughter of Elatus;* afterwards changed into a man, by the name of Cæneus. *Id.* Elateius Cæneus.

ĒLĂTĒRĬUM (ἐλατήριον), ii, n. *the juice of the* cucumis elaterium, or *squirting cucumber,* as a medicine. *Plin.*

ĒLĂTĪNĒ (ἐλατίνη), es, f. *an herb of the species* Antirrhinum, L. (*snap-dragon or calf's snout.*) *Plin.*

ĒLĀTĬŌ (effero), ōnis, f. *a lifting or taking up, raising, elevating.* *Vitruv.* Cardines versando faciunt onerum elationes. — Figur. *elevation, loftiness.* *Cic.* Parium comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem. *Id.* Elatio et magnitudo animi. *Id.* Animi elatio voluptaria, *transport.* *Quintil.* vocis. *Plin.* virium, *extolling, boasting.* —— ¶ Also, *pride, haughtiness.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *burial.* *Pandect.*

ĒLĂTĪTĒS (ἐλατίτης) lapis, *a kind of blood-stone.* *Plin.*

ĒLĀTRŌ (e & latro), as, n. 1. *to bark aloud, bark out, cry out.* *Horat.*

ĒLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from effero. —— ¶ Adj. *high, raised, lofty.* *Colum.* Modo in elatiora, modo in depressiora clivi. *Tertull.* Elatissimæ lucernæ. *Cic.* Elata verba. — Also, *elevated, exalted, noble.* *Cic.* Splendidissimum videtur, quod animo magno elatoque factum est.

ĒLĀVŌ (e & lavo), as, lāvi, lautum *and* lōtum, a. 1. *to wash out or away, wash clean.* *Plaut.* Ambæ elautæ sumus. *Cels.* Elota genera frumenti, *h. e.* (perhaps) *hulled, husked, shelled.* —— ¶ Elavari, *and* Elavare *sc.* se, said of shipwrecked persons. *Plaut.* In mari elavi. — Hence, *Id.* Elavi bonis, *I have made shipwreck of my property, have lost my property.* —— ¶ Also, *to wash or bathe away, consume by bathing.* *Plaut.*

ĒLĔĀ, æ, f. *a city in Lower Italy, the birth-place of Zeno, who is hence called* Eleātes, *and his disciples* Eleatici philosophi. *Cic.*

ĒLĔCEBRĂ (elicio), æ, f. *she who lures, a lure, wheedler, sponger.* *Plaut.*

ĒLĔCTĀRĬUM (ἐκλείχω), medicamentum, *an electuary.* *Plin.*

ĒLĔCTĒ (electus), adverb, *with a choice selection, choicely, nicely, selectly.* *Cic.* Electe digeremus. *Gell.* Qui electius locuti sunt.

ĒLĔCTĬBĬLĬS (eligo), e, adj. *select, choice.* *Apul.*

ĒLĔCTĬLĬS (Id.), e, adject. *choice, dainty.* *Plaut.*

ĒLĔCTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a choice selection,* ἐκλογή. *Cic.*

ĒLĔCTŌ (frequentat. from elicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite, allure, cajole, wheedle.* *Plaut.* Ibo advorsum, atque electabo quidquid est, *h. e. will get out of him, worm out.* *Id.* Ne te opprimeret imprudentem, atque electaret, *get the secret from you.* —— ¶ Also (frequentat. from eligo), *to choose, select.* *Plaut.*

ĒLĔCTŎR (eligo), ōris, m. *a chooser, selecter.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ĒLĔCTRĂ, æ, f. Ἠλέκτρα, *daughter of Atlas, and one of the Pleiads.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a daughter of Agamemnon, sister of Orestes and Iphigenia, and wife of Pylades.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Electre *for* Electra. *Propert.* —— ¶ Electrius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to an Electra, mother of Dardanus.* *Val. Flacc.* tellus, *h. e. Samothrace.*

ĒLĔCTRĔŬS (electrum), a, um, adj. *made of* electrum. *Lamprid.*

ĒLĔCTRĬFĔR (electrum & fero), a, um, adject. *producing amber, rich in amber.* *Claudian.*

ĒLĔCTRĪNŬS (electrum), a, um, adject. *made of* electrum. *Pandect.*

ĒLĔCTRĬS (ἠλεκτρὶς), ĭdis, f. Electrides, *amber isles,* said to have been in the Adriatic, but the existence of which is denied by *Plin.*; but they are more correctly placed in the Baltic, on the north of Prussia, of the same description as the island *Glessaria.*

ĒLĔCTRIX (eligo *or* elicio), īcis, f. quæ eligit, vel elicit. *Plaut. in Mil.* 3. 1. 194. Sed lectio varia est.

ĒLĔCTRUM (ἤλεκτρον), i, n. *amber.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *Ovid. Met.* 2. 262. Electra nuribus gestanda Latinis, *h. e. balls of amber,* such as the Roman ladies used to carry in their hands, on account of their coolness. —— ¶ Also, *an artificial metal resembling amber in color,* consisting of gold mixed with one fifth part of silver. *Plin.* and *Virg. Æn.* 8, 402, 624.

ĒLĔCTŬS (eligo), us, m. *choice.* *Ovid.*

ĒLĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from eligo. —— ¶ *Chosen, picked out, sought out, choice, select, excellent.* *Cic.* Viri electissimi civitatis. *Id.* Electissimis verbis ornare. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut cum ad electius verbum accedas.

ĒLĔĒMŎSȲNĂ (ἐλεημοσύνη), æ, f. *alms.* *Tertull.*

ĒLĔGANS (perhaps eligo), tis, adj. of persons, *nice, discerning, having a correct taste, discriminating, apt, accurate, subtle, acute, fine, refined, polished.* *Terent.* Elegans formarum spectator. *Cic.* Video, ne ille istos, qui se elegantes dici volunt, vicerit. *Id.* Rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi. *Id.* Minime dignos elegantis conventus auribus. *Nepos.* ap. *Sueton.* Quis verbis elegantior? *who more nice and accurate in the choice of words?* *Cic.* Elegans in dicendo. *Nepos.* Elegantissimus poeta. *Plin.* Nicophanes, elegans (*sc.* in pingendo), *graceful, elegant, beautiful.* *Cic.* Pueri ex tot elegantissimis familiis lecti, *delicate, refined, polished.* — Also, of those who keep a middle course between parsimony and magnificence, *genteel, neat, polite, elegant.* *Cic.* Non se parcum solum, sed etiam elegantem videri solet. *Nepos.* Elegans, non magnificus, splendidus, non sumptuosus. —— ¶ Of things, *well-chosen, tasteful, genteel, polite, polished, refined, subtile, liberal, not low, out of the common run, apt, beautiful, fine, pure.* *Cic.* Quæ protulisti, popularia sunt; ego autem a te elegantiora desidero. *Id.* Artes ingenuæ et elegantes, *liberal arts* (philosophy, &c.), opposed to *illiberalibus opificum.* *Id.* Elegans jocandi genus. *Sueton.* genus loquendi, *h. e. a correct, pure, tasteful manner of speaking,* especially in respect of the choice of words. — Also, generally, *beautiful, fine, good, apt, suitable.* *Plin.* Elegantius solum, *better, finer.* *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* Utrum sit elegantius, *better, more becoming, proper, suitable.* *Quintil.* Scripta elegantissima Terentii. —— ¶ Among the earliest writers, *Elegans* is used in a bad sense, *Cato* ap. *Non.*

ĒLĔGANTĔR (elegans), adv. *with correct choice, with taste, with judgment, wisely, prudently, purely, neatly, finely, politely, genteelly, aptly, excellently, gracefully, beautifully, elegantly.* *Cic.* Causam accurate eleganterque dicere. *Id.* Quid a me fieri potuit elegantius aut justius, quam ut sumptus egentissimarum civitatum minuerem? *Liv.* Elegantius facturos, si, &c. *with greater judgment, better.* *Id.* Vita eleganter acta. *Id.* Eleganter loca capere, *wisely, aptly, with judgment.* *Sallust.* Saltare elegantius, quam necesse est probæ. *Cic.* Omnia elegantissime expedire, *h. e.* accuratissime.

ĒLĔGANTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *taste, refinement, elegance, polish, good manners, ease, grace, aptness, propriety.* *Cic.* Qua munditia homines! qua elegantia! *how genteel! how elegant!* *Nepos.* Elegantia vitæ, qua ceteros ceperat principes, *refinement, gentility.* *Tacit.* Multa morum elegantia, *elegant, refined manners.* *Cic.* Elegantia politior, *more refined, polished manner of life.* *Id.* Cum summa elegantia vivere, *honor, propriety, uprightness.* *Plaut.* Ne ejus elegantia meam speciem spernat, *nicety, accurate discernment.* *Plin.* Elegantia capilli, venustas oris, *grace, beauty.* *Id.* Materies crispioris elegantiæ. —— ¶ Also, in speaking or writing, *correctness, acuteness, exactness, propriety, purity, neatness, unaffectedness, ease, grace.* *Cic.* Elegantia disserendi. *Id.* Elegantia in dicendo. *Id.* Catulo suæ linguæ subtilitatem elegantiamque concedere. —— ¶ Also, *exquisiteness, high order, choiceness, excellence, superiority.* *Cic.* Elegantia doctrinæ, *h. e. polite learning,* as philosophy and the other branches of knowledge, which require taste and discernment. So also, *Plin.* Elegantia nobilitantur Tarraconensia (vina), *exquisiteness, choiceness.* —— ¶ *Plur.* Elegantiarum, elegantiis. *Gell.* and *Petron.*

ĒLĔGĀTŬS, i, m. *a kind of fish.* *Auson.*

ĒLĔGĬĂ, or ĒLĔGĒĬĂ (ἐλεγεία), æ, f. *a tender, passionate poem, devoted to love, joy, or grief; an elegy.* *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — Also, Elegei (ei) a, in the *plur.* *Auson.* —— ¶ *Elegia* is also *a kind of low reed.* *Plin.*

ĒLĔGĬĂCŬS (ἐλεγιακὸς), a, um, adj. *elegiac.* *Diomed.*

ĒLĔGĬDĀRĬUM, ii, n. same as *Elegidion.* *Petron.*

ĒLĔGĬDĬŎN (ἐλεγείδιον), ii, n. *a short elegy.* *Pers.*

ĒLĔGĬŎN (ἐλεγεῖον), ii, n. same as *Elegia.* *Auson.*

ĒLĒGŌ (e & lego, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to convey away by bequest, to bequeath away.* *Petron.*

ĒLĔGŬS (ἔλεγος), i, m. *an elegiac verse;* Elegi (plur.), *elegiac verses, an elegy.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

ĒLĔIS, ĭdis, f. Ἠληΐς, *Elean, of or pertaining to Elis.* *Catul.* *Virg.* humus.

ĒLĔLEUS (ἐλελεὺς from ἐλελίζω), [trisyl.] ĕi & ĕos, m. *a surname of Bacchus.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Ĕlĕlēĭdēs, um, f. *Bacchanals.* *Ovid.*

ĒLĔLISPHĂCŎS (ἐλελίσφακος), i, m. *the herb sang, or, according to others, sage.* *Plin.*

ĒLĔMENTĂ (unc.), ōrum, n. *elements, first principles,* στοιχεῖα. *Cic.* Ergo illa initia, ut e Græco vertam, elementa dicuntur. *Id.* Elementa naturæ. *Senec.* Cum elementa sint quatuor, ignis, &c. — Also, *rudiments, elements.* *Cic.* Elementa loquendi. *Horat.* Elementa prima discere. — Hence, *the letters of the alphabet.* *Quintil.* — Generally, *beginning, rudiments.* *Ovid.* Elementa prima (Romæ). *Juvenal.* Sunt elementa quædam vitiorum. — Also, for Ele-

mentarii. *Quintil.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Aristoteles elementa decem constituit, *categories.* —— ¶ *Sing.* Elementum. *Juvenal.* and *Plin.*

ĔLĔMENTĀRĬŬS (elementa), a, um, adj. *elementary, pertaining or belonging to the elements or rudiments. Senec.* Elementarius senex, *h. e. who is learning the rudiments.*

ĔLĔMENTITIŬS, or **ĔLĔMENTICIŬS**, (Id.), a, um, adj. *elementary, elemental. Tertull.*

ĔLENCHŬS (ἔλεγχος), i, m. *a large pearl, oblong like a pear.* The rich and noble Roman ladies used to join three of these together, and hang them from the ear. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a table, syllabus, or index to a book.*

ĔLENTESCŌ (e & lentesco), is, n. 3. *to become clammy or soft. Cæl. Aurel.*

ĔLĔPHANTIA, æ, f. same as *Elephantiasis. Scribon. Larg.*

ĔLĔPHANTIACŬS (ἐλεφαντιακός), a, um, adj. *suffering with the elephantiasis. Firmic.*

ĔLĔPHANTIASIS (ἐλεφαντίασις), is, f. *a kind of leprosy called elephantiasis from its making the skin spotted and hard like the hide of an elephant. Plin.* — Called also elephantiōsis. *Veget.*

ĔLĔPHANTICŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Elephantiacus. Jul. Firmic.*

ĔLĔPHANTINĒ (ἐλεφαντίνη), es, or **ĔLĔPHANTIS**, idis, f. *an island in the Nile, with a city of the same name. Tacit.* and *Vitruv.*

ĔLĔPHANTINŬS (elephantus), a, um, adj. *of ivory. Vopisc.* —— ¶ Hence, elephantina, æ, f. *a plaster so called from its whiteness. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, Elephantinum, i, n. *a black color, made of burnt ivory. Plin.*

ĔLĔPHANTIŌSIS, is, f. See *Elephantiasis.*

ĔLĔPHANTIŌSŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Elephantiacus. Augustin.*

ĔLĔPHANTIS, idis, f. See *Elephantine.*

ĔLĔPHANTŬS (ἐλέφας), i, m. and f. *an elephant. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, among the poets, *ivory. Virg.*

ĔLĔPHĀS (Id.), antis, m. *an elephant. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Elephantiasis, a sort of leprosy; the elephantiasis. Lucret.*

ĒLĔVĀTIŌ (elevo), ōnis, f. *a lessening, or disparagement,* as in an oration, by irony. *Quintil.*

ĒLĔVŌ (e & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to raise, lift up,* ἐπαίρω. *Cæs.* Rursus summam contabulationem, storeasque elevabant. — Hence, *to take away, gather. Colum.* fructum. — Figur. *Propert.* Aura elevat preces, *raises and bears away,* h. e. *my wishes come to nought, are vain.* —— ¶ Also, *to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage. Lucci.* ad *Cic.* sollicitudines prudentia. *Cic.* ægritudinem. — Also, *to diminish, lessen, impair, abate, disparage, detract from, do away. Cic.* Perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur. *Liv.* Vos elevatis eam (*h. e.* auctoritatem vestram). *Id.* præclara facta alicujus. *Id.* famam captæ urbis. *Cic.* Ut quod esset ab eo objectum, lepore magis elevandum, quam contentione frangendum videretur. — So, Elevare aliquem, *to lower, bring into disrepute, lessen the influence and consideration of, impair the credit of. Cic.* Est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod elevat. *Liv.* Elevabatur index, indiciumque. *Propert.* Elevat assiduos copia longa viros, *h. e.* viliores facit.

ĒLĒŬS, a, um, adj. *Elean, of or pertaining to the city Elis* (where or near which the Olympic games were held), Ἠλεῖος. *Virg.* campus. *Ovid.* Eleo carcere missus equus. *Ovid.* Eleum flumen, *h. e. the Alpheus. Propert.* Jovis Elei carmen, *of Olympic Jupiter.* — Elēi, ōrum, *the Eleans. Plin.*

ĔLEUSIS, and **ĔLEUSIN**, inis, f. *a city in Attica, in which was a temple of Ceres, and where the* Sacra Eleusinia *were held in honor of that goddess. Cic.* — Hence, Eleusinius *and* Eleusinus, a, um, adj. *Eleusinian. Tertull.* Eleusinia, *sc.* sacra, *the rites or mysteries held at Eleusis, in honor of Ceres. Virg.* Eleusina mater, *h. e. Ceres.* —— ¶ *Tacit.* Eleusi (abl.). —— ¶ *Sidon.* Eleusin (nom.) *for* Ceres.

ĔLEUTHĔRIA (ἐλευθερία), æ, f. *freedom, or the goddess of freedom. Plaut.*

ĔLEUTHĔRIŬS (ἐλευθέριος), a, um, adj. *making free.* — Hence, Eleutheria, ōrum, n. *sc.* solemnia, *h. e. freedom-festival, in honor of* Jupiter Eleutherius. *Plaut.*

ĒLIĂS, ădis, f. *of, from, or at Elis,* Ἠλιάς. *Virg.* Eliadum equarum, *h. e. contending for the prize at the Olympic games.*

ĒLĪCES, um. See *Elix.*

ĒLĬCIŌ (e & lacio), is, ui, itum, a. 3. *to draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out by gentle or artful means, induce to come, obtain by coaxing, elicit. Cæs.* hostem ex paludibus. *Cic.* literas alicujus. *Id.* verbum ex aliquo, *get a word from his mouth. Plaut.* lacrimas. — Hence, *to search out, find out, learn. Cic.* causas præsensionum. — Also, *to bring out, draw forth, elicit. Cic.* ferrum ex cavernis. *Id.* sonos nervorum ac tibiarum. *Cic.* Ardor animi, qui etiam ex infantium ingeniis elicere voces et querelas solet. — Also, *to bring forth, cause, occasion, excite. Cic.* sanguinem hostis, *to draw. Liv.* misericordiam. *Curt.* iram alicujus. *Cic.* Terra elicit ex semine viriditatem. *Id.* ignem lapidum conflictu. *Horat.* Onyx eliciet cadum, *will bring out the cask,* h. e. *will induce me to bring it out. Plin.* Novos (palmites) elici utilissimum, *be made to sprout.* —— ¶ Also, *to entice or bring to something, decoy. Cic.* ad disputandum. *Liv.* ad prœlium. *Cæs.* in aliquem locum. *Hirt.* hostes in insidias. *Sueton.* aliquem ad querelas, *to stir, excite. Plaut.* aliquem foras. —— ¶ Also, in magic, *to call, raise, call out. Ovid.* Jovem cœlo. *Cic.* animas inferorum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Ne quam vocem eliciat, *utter, throw out.* —— ¶ Elexi *for* elicui. *Arnob.*

ĒLĬCĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from elicio.

ĒLĬCIŬS (elicio), ii, m. *a surname of Jupiter. Ovid.* and *Liv.*

ĒLĪDŌ (e & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. *to knock out, strike out, tear out, force out, squeeze out. Plaut.* and *Virg.* oculos. *Plin.* Ut ignis elidatur, velut e silice, *struck from them. Cels.* partus, *h. e. to produce abortion.* — Hence, *to emit in consequence of collision or compression,* or simply, *to emit, send forth. Cels.* Propter angustias (spiritus), sibilum edidit. *Plin.* flammas ex sese. *Id.* sonum ore. *Id.* colores repercussu parietum, *to reflect. Virg.* Ter spumam elisam vidimus. —— ¶ Also, *to elude, suppress. Gell.* literas. —— ¶ Also, *to dash to pieces, shatter, break, bruise small, crush. Cæs.* Tempestate naves eliduntur. *Plaut.* Elidam caput, *I'll break your pate. Varro.* herbas, *to bruise, pound. Stat.* Fulmen elidit nubes, *rends, bursts. Plin.* draconem pondere, *crush.* —— ¶ Figur. *to break, weaken, enfeeble, render powerless. Cic.* nervos virtutis. *Id.* Qui rebus his fractus ægritudine eliditur, *h. e.* angitur, opprimitur, obruitur. *Horat.* Elidere morbum, *to break up, dissipate, remove. Cels.* Tussis vix eliditur, *is difficult to get rid of. Pandect.* Prius pactum per posterius elidetur, *nullified, abrogated.* —— ¶ Also, *to compress, squeeze together, strangle, throttle. Ovid.* Elisa fauce. *Virg.* Ut premens eliserit angues. *Curt.* Flumina in angustiorem alveum elisa. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Vox elisa, *forced out, emitted with effort.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw back, reflect. Lucret.* Elisam se se exprimat ipsa. *Id.* Retrorsum elidi. —— ¶ Also, *to remove, drive away, banish. Cels.* tussim. *Horat.* morbum. (See above.) —— ¶ *Cic.* Elidere stirpes *and* fibras stirpium, *to tear out.* Others read *eligere.*

ĒLĬGŌ (e & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to choose, select, pick out,* ἐκλέγω. *Cic.* Facere alicui potestatem et optionem, ut eligat; utrum velit. *Id.* de tribus, quem velis. *Id.* ex malis minima. *Id.* a multis commodissimum quodque. *Nepos.* aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam. *Tacit.* Haud semper errat fama: aliquando et eligit, *makes choice.* — Also, *to elect, choose,* as, an emperor. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *to pull up, root up. Colum.* Quæ (*h. e.* herbæ et gramina) nisi manu eliguntur. *Cic.* Stirpes ægritudinis eligendæ. *Al. leg. elidendæ.* —— ¶ See, also, *Electus, a, um.*

ĒLĪMĀTIŌ (elimo), ōnis, f. *a reducing, lessening. Cæl. Aurelian.* carnis. —— ¶ Also, *an elaborating, perfecting, revision, exposition. Justinian.*

ĒLĪMĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a purger, purifier. Tertull.*

ĒLĪMĬNŌ (e & limen), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to turn out of doors,* ἐκβάλλω. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Eliminabo extra ædes conjugem. *Pacuv. ibid.* Me miseram! quonam clam vos eliminat. — Figur. *Horat.* dicta foras, *to blab.* —— ¶ Without an *accus. to go out. Enn.* ap. *Non.* extra ædes. *Accius. ibid.* Elimina urbe. —— ¶ *Quintil.* ex *Acc.* Gradus eliminat, *h. e.* (as it seems) *steps forth from the house.*

ĒLĪMŌ (e & limo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to file out, file, polish,* καταρρινάω. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *to file out, polish, elaborate, finish, complete. Cic.* Rationes ad tenue elimatæ, *filed down, wire-drawn, over-subtile. Gell.* Ut Æneida, quam nondum satis elimassit, adolerent. *Att.* in *Cic. Ep.* Velim σχόλιον aliquod elimes ad me. —— ¶ Also, *to file away; hence, to lessen, diminish. Cæl. Aurel.* Elimatæ vires. — Also, *to rub clean, cleanse, polish. Tertull.* dentes (which may perhaps be derived from *e* and *limus*).

ĒLIMPĬDŌ (e & limpidus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make pure, cleanse. Veget.*

ĒLINGŌ (e & lingo), is, a. 3. *to lick out, lick off. Plin.* oculum.

ĒLINGUIS (e & lingua), e, adj. *dumb, speechless. Cic.*

ĒLINGUŌ (elinguis), as, a. 1. *to deprive of the tongue,* ἀπογλωττίζω. *Plaut.*

ĒLĬNŌ (e & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. *to streak, spot, besmear. Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Vestimenta elevit luto.

ĒLĬQUĀMEN (eliquo), inis, n. *dripping of meat, brine. Colum.*

ĒLĬQUĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a liquefying, melting, dissolving. Cæl. Aurel.*

ĒLĬQUESCŌ (e & liquesco), is, n. 3. *to become liquid, be made into a liquid. Varro.*

ĒLĬQUIUM (eliquo), ii, n. *the dregs, residuum. Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *efflux, ebb. Solin.*

ĒLĬQUŌ (e & liquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make liquid.* — Hence, *Prudent.* Eliquare metalla, *to melt, fuse.* — Also, *to free from impurities, clarify, strain. Colum.* oleum in labra. *Id.* vinum a fæcibus. *Id.* mustum fæce. — Figur. *Pers.* Eliquat et tenero supplantat verba palato, *h. e. speaks in a soft, effeminate manner,* uttering his words slowly, and as it were, drop by drop. —— ¶ Also, *to cause to flow, pour out. Apul.*

ĒLIS, is *and* idis, f. Ἦλις, *a region in the western part of the Peloponnesus; also, a city therein, of the same name, where the Olympic games were held; its ruins are now called Palæopolis, about three leagues from Gastuni. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *Eleus, Elias,* &c. which see.

ĒLĪSIŌ (elido), ōnis, f. *a squeezing out, forcing out. Senec.* Hæ lacrymæ per elisionem cadunt. —— ¶ In grammar, *elision.*

ĔLISSA, or **ĔLISA**, æ, f. *a name of Dido, queen of Carthage. Virg.* — Hence, Elissæus *or* Elisæus, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian. Sil.* tyrannus, *h. e. Hannibal.*

ĒLĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from elido.

ĒLĪŬS (Elis), a, um, adj. *of, from or belonging to Elis, Elian. Cic.* — Elii, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Elis. Plin.*

ĒLIX (elicio), icis, m. *a ditch, gutter, or furrow to draw off water. Colum.*

ĒLIXĀTŪRA (elixo), æ, f. *any thing boiled. Apic.*

ĒLIXŌ (elixus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to boil, seethe,* ἕψω. *Apic.*

ĒLIXŬS (e & lix, *or* e & liquor), a, um, *boiled, sodden,* ἑφθός. *Horat.* Simul assis miscueris elixa. *Plin.* Elixum utilius est tosto. —— ¶ Figur. *as it were sodden, well soaked, very moist. Varr.*

ELLEBŎRUM, &c. See *Helleborum,* &c.

ĔLLIPSIS (ἔλλειψις), is, f. *ellipsis, a figure of speech by which a word is omitted. Quintil.*

ELLOPS. See *Helops.*

ELLUM, ELLAM, &c. See *Ecce.*

ELLYCHNIUM (ἐλλύχνιον), ii, n. *the wick of a lamp.* *Plin.*

ĒLŎCŌ (e & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to let out, let to hire, let to farm,* ἀπομισθόω. *Cic.* Fundum elocatum esse dicebat. *Plin.* funus. *Id.* sese curandum. *Colum.* boves. *Cic.* Gens elocata, *h. e. let out to tax-gatherers, made tributary.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove, move from its place;* in which way some explain the passage quoted above from *Cicero.*

ĒLŎCŪTĬLIS, or **ĒLŎQUŪTĬLIS** (eloquor), e, adj. *pertaining to oratorical delivery.* *Apul.*

ĒLŎCŪTĬŌ, or **ĒLŎQUŪTĬŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a speaking out, uttering, saying.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *oratorical expression,* which relates to a correct choice and suitable adaptation of words and sentences, φράσις. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also (perhaps), *a short speech as an exercise.* *Sueton. Gramm.* 4.

ĒLŎCŪTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. ad eloquendum pertinens. *Quintil.*

ĒLŎCŪTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. quæ eloquitur. *Quintil.*

ĒLŎCŪTŬS, or **ĒLŎQUŪTŬS**, a, um, particip. from eloquor.

ĒLŎGĬUM (ἐλλόγιον or eloquor), ii, n. *any brief title or inscription, a testimonial* in praise or dispraise of any one; or simply a *statement or declaration* with regard to him. *Cic.* Quid sepulcrorum monumenta, quid elogia significant? *Virg.* Tum fronte (*sc.* tumuli) locatur elogium. *Sueton.* Gladios addito elogio consecravit. *Id. in vita Horat.* Tali ad Augustum elogio: Horatii Flacci memor esto, *h. e. poem or words;* or *testimonial.* *Sueton.* Elogium noxii, *h. e. a notice containing the name of an offender, with a specification of his offence.* So, *Pandect.* Desertorem cum elogio mittet, *with an abstract or specification of the charges brought against him.* *Cic.* Elogium de testamento recitasti Cn. Egnatii, idcirco se exhæredasse filium, &c. *h. e.* (as it may be rendered) *this chapter, this extract, these words,* but still giving the reason why he disinherited his son. So, *Quintil. declam.* Nullum adjectum ad exheredationem juvenis elogium, *h. e. clause or words,* or, as being contained in it, *cause, reason.* — Also, *a list of the honors and triumphs a distinguished man had enjoyed.* *Sueton.* — Also, *Cod. Just.* Ultima condere elogia, *h. e. last will, testament.* — Also, *a lampoon, pasquinade.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a petition.* *Quintil. declam.*

ELOPS. See *Helops.*

ĒLŎQUENS, tis, particip. from eloquor. —— ¶ Adj. *speaking, speaking out, talkative.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* Cum res muta fit eloquens. *Apul.* Quis me hoc pacto eloquentior vivat? —— ¶ Also, *eloquent, persuasive, speaking with rhetorical ornament, with dignity and effect,* λόγιος. *Cic.* Is est eloquens, qui humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate potest dicere. *Quintil.* Qui sibi eloquentiores videantur. *Cic.* Jurisperitorum eloquentissimus. —— ¶ Eloquens, tis, subst. *a finished orator, the perfect orator.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

ĒLŎQUENTER (eloquens), adv. *eloquently,* λογίως. *Plin. Ep.* Eloquentius scribere. *Id.* Eloquentissime respondere.

ĒLŎQUENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *eloquence, the faculty of speaking to the purpose, fluency, persuasiveness,* λογιότης, εὐφραδία. *Terent.* Sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine: ea eloquentia est. *Sallust.* Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. *Sueton.* Sex. Clodius Latinæ simul Græcæque eloquentiæ professor. — Also, *the art of speaking with dignity and effect, oratory.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the faculty of speaking, ability to speak.* *Nepos.*

ĒLŎQUĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the expression or delivery of an orator.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *eloquence, eloquent delivery.* *Ovid.* Nitor eloquii. *Juvenal.* Eloquium optat. —— ¶ Also, *conversation.* *Mamertin.*

ĒLŎQUŎR (e & loquor), ĕris, cūtus or quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak out, declare, deliver, speak, utter, pronounce, tell,* ἀποφάσκω. *Cic.* Nullum est periculum, ne quid tu eloquare, nisi prudenter. *Senec.* Per vinum eloqui arcana. *Plaut.* Eloquere nobis utrumque, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam. *Terent.* Id primum dicam, deinde quod veni, eloquar. *Senec. Trag.* Eloquere nomen, *say the name.* *Plaut.* Elocuta sum convivas, *I have told you the names, and number of the guests.* *Id.* Eloqui argumentum tragœdiæ, *to relate.* *Id.* Elocutus est, *he has spoken the truth, he has spoken frankly.* *Id.* de aliqua re, ut sit. *Id.* syllabam, *to utter, pronounce.* *Cæs.* Ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites ea, quæ, &c. *having charged the soldiers with one thing only, that,* &c. *Ovid.* verba simillima veris, *to speak, utter.* *Cic.* Uterque (*h. e. the buyer and seller*) si ad eloquendum venerit, non plus quam semel eloquetur, *h. e.* indicandum, et exhibendum pretium rei. *Quintil.* Verba, quæ plus significant quam eloquuntur, *that signify more than they express, that mean more than meets the ear.* *Id.* Quos recte sensisse, parum elocutos puto, *to have poorly expressed their meaning.* — In particular of an orator, *to speak, utter, express, deliver.* *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Cogitata præclare eloqui. *Cic.* Copiose eloqui. *Plin. Ep.* Eloquendi varietas, *h. e. of expression.* —— ¶ Also, for colloqui, *to talk together, converse.* *Mamertin.* Quam concorditer eloquuntur! —— ¶ Elocutus, a, um, is used *passively* in *Pandect.* An quædam extrinsecus sint elocuta. —— ¶ See, also, *Eloquens.*

ĒLŌRUM, i, n. and **ĒLŌRŬS**, i, m. *a river in Sicily.* *Plin.* — *Elorus* was also the name of *a town upon this river.* — Hence, *Cic.* Elorini, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Elorus.* — Also, Elorius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the river.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Written also *Helor.*

ĒLŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from elavo.

ĒLPĒNŌR, ŏris, m. *one of the companions of Ulysses, changed by Circe into a hog; he recovered his natural form, but killed himself by falling down stairs in a drunken fit.* *Juvenal.* and *Ovid.*

ĒLŬĀCRUM (eluo) labrum, *a kind of large vessel for washing or rinsing.* *Cato.*

ĒLŪCĔŌ (e & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. *to shine forth, appear bright,* ἐκφαίνομαι. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *to be apparent or manifest, be conspicuous or notable, show itself, appear.* *Nepos.* Ut virtutibus eluxit, sic vitiis est obrutus. *Cic.* Quasi lumen aliquod, elucere sanctitatem, et prudentiam, et dignitatem tuam. *Id.* Si qua significatio virtutis eluceat. *Id.* Nemo studet eloquentiæ, nisi ut in causis atque in foro eluceat. *Id.* Ex quibus proprium quid sit eluceat. *Quintil.* Elucet spes. — Also, in a bad sense. *Cic.* Ut (tenuitas) eo magis eluceat, quo magis occultatur.

ĒLŪCESCŌ (incept. from eluceo), is, n. 3. *to shine forth.* *Lactant.*

ĒLŪCĬFĬCŌ (e, lux & facio; or elucus & facio), as, a. 1. *to deprive of light, darken, obscure, dull,* ζοφόω. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* Al. leg. *elucifacere.*

ĒLUCTĀBĬLIS (eluctor), e, adj. *that may be struggled through, admitting of a passage, that can be forced through.* *Senec.* Et aquæ nec pediti eluctabiles, nec navigio.

ĒLUCTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a struggling, striving, fighting.* *Lactant.* Eluctatio adversus mala.

ĒLUCTŎR (e & luctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to struggle out, work one's way out, toil through, fight through, work through,* ἐκπαλαίω. *Virg.* Aqua eluctabitur omnis, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttæ. *Tacit.* Locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus, *having surmounted.* *Senec.* Nilus per angusta eluctatus. *Lucan.* Tyrrhenas vix eluctatus in undas (of a river), *having made its way.* *Tacit.* Eluctari nives. *Liv.* Cum tot ac tam validæ eluctandæ manus essent. — Figur. *Tacit.* Ipse compositus altas, et velut eluctantium verborum, *uttered with difficulty,* as being exceedingly guarded and obscure.

ĒLŪCŪBRŌ (e & lucubro), as, a. 1. and **ĒLŪCŪBRŎR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to compose by the light of a lamp, to compose at night,* νυκτογραφῶ. *Cic.* Epistolam, quam eram elucubratus.

ĒLŪCŬS (unc.), i, m. *a drowsy habit of mind, drowsiness, stupor, dreaminess.* *Gell.*

ĒLŪDŌ (e & ludo), is, si, sum, a. and a. 3. *to play.* *Cic.* Quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio. —— ¶ Also, of the water, *to wash, to play.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Transitively, *to win from one at play.* *Plaut.* Annulum, quem parasitus hic te elusit. So, *Propert.* Tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, *h. e. will wrest, snatch, carry away.* —— ¶ Also, of gladiators, *to elude, evade, shun, avoid.* *Martial.* Callidus eludere hastas. *Manil.* Cito motu rigidos eludere cæstus. So, *Cæs.* Celeritate navium consisi, nostros eludebant, *evaded our attack.* — Hence, generally, *to shun, elude, try to evade, seek to shun.* *Virg.* Orsilochum fugiens eludit, *dodges.* *Cic.* minas accusatoris. *Sueton.* vim legis. *Petron.* scrutantium manus. —— ¶ Also, *to do something in sport.* *Liv.* Missilibus pugna eluditur, *h. e. the battle is kept up, as it were, in sport.* —— ¶ Also, *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of, laugh to scorn.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* aliquem. *Liv.* artem auguris. *Id.* Circumstabant armati hostes, eludentes. — Also, *to delude, deceive, cheat, amuse with false hopes.* *Tibull.* Seges eludit messem fallacibus herbis. *Ovid.* Elusa imagine tauri. *Id.* Elusa vulnera, *cheated,* as being aimed at a deceitful mark.

ĒLŪGĔŌ (e & lugeo), es, uxi, n. 2. *to give over mourning, leave off mourning, cease lamenting,* καταθρηνέω. *Liv.* Quid aliud, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? *Cic.* Patriam eluxi jam et gravius, et diutius, quam mater unicum filium. *Gell.* Eum luctum cum satis visus est eluxisse. —— ¶ Also, *to mourn the full time.* *Pandect.* Quæ virum eluget.

ĒLVĪNA (unc.), æ, f. *an epithet of Ceres.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also written *Helvina.*

ĒLUMBIS (e & lumbus), e, adj. *weak in the loins, broken-backed.* *Festus.* — Hence, *soft, unmanly, enervated.* *Auctor. dial. de Orat.* Ciceronem male audivisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque elumbem. *Prudent.* Elumbe virus, *h. e.* quod imbecilles facit.

ĒLŪMĬNĀTŬS (e & lumen), a, um, particip. *blinded, deprived of sight.* *Sidon.*

ĒLŬŌ (e & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to wash out, cleanse, rinse, wash clean,* ἐκπλύνω. *Plaut.* Vascula intus pure propera, atque elue. *Cels.* Eluendum id est ex aqua. *Colum.* Debent aqua bis, aut ter elui. *Plin.* Eluunt manus acerba mora. *Id.* Atramentum aceto liquefactum ægre eluitur. *Cels.* Eluere os. — Also, *to wash, bathe.* *Cels.* se lacte. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to wash out, wash away, wipe off, efface, cleanse, purge.* *Cic.* maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum. *Id.* Num elui prædicatio crudelitatis potest? *Ovid.* Eluere crimen. *Horat.* Cadus amara curarum eluere efficax. *Sil.* mentes maculatas crimine. —— ¶ Also, *to do away, use up, run through.* *Cic.* Eluere amicitias remissione usus, *to do away gradually.* *Colum.* Scythica stagna, *h. e. exhaust them* of birds for the table. — So, without case. *Plaut.* Volo, eluamus hodie, *h. e. spend what we have.* —— ¶ See also *Elutus, a, um.*

ĒLUSCŌ (e & luscus), as, a. 1. *to put out one's eye, make one-eyed.* *Pandect.*

ĒLŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from eludo.

ĒLŪTĬA (eluo), ōrum, n. *gold-mines,* so called because they are cleansed by water. *Plin.* — (But the passage is otherwise read.)

ĒLŪTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a washing.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

ĒLŪTRĬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wash out, cleanse.* *Plin.* Elutriatum vellus. —— ¶ Also, *to pour from one vessel into another, pour off.* *Plin.*

ĒLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from eluo. —— ¶ Adj. *watery, weak, insipid.* *Plin.* Hoc solum distat, quod hujus vis elutior est. *Horat.* Irriguo nihil est elutius horto.

ĒLŬVĬĒS (eluo), ēi, f. *a washing out or away, the washing off or removal of impurities.* *Plin.* Crebris ad eluviem cuniculis cavata. *Juvenal.* Siccare eluviem, *h. e.* purgare cloacam. —— ¶ Also, *an inundation, overflowing of water.* *Tacit.* Eluvie maris arescente unda. — Also, water flowing down and carrying

away what it meets, *a torrent, freshet, flood.* *Ovid.* Eluvie mons est deductus in æquor. —— ¶ Also, *a chasm, abyss, gully*, made by the violent flowing of water. *Curt.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* An ad illam labem, atque eluviem civitatis, sine summa vi pervenire potuisti? *h. e. pest, plague*; or (as it were), *inundation, torrent*, h. e. *destruction, ruin.*

ĒLŬVIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inundation, deluge, overflowing of water, breaking or wasting away of the earth by great floods.* *Cic.* Propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum.

ĒLŬXĀTŬS, a, um, same as *Luxatus.* *Plin.* But Ed. Hard. has *et luxata.*

ĒLŬXŬRIŎR (e & luxurior), āris, dep. 1. *to grow lank, to put forth too luxuriantly.* *Colum.*

ĒLYMÆI, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Elymais, a region of Asia, bordering on Persia.* *Plin.*

ĒLŸSIUM ('Ηλύσιον), ii, n. *the Elysian fields*, the abode of the pious after death. *Virg.* — Hence, Elysĭus, a, um, adject. *Elysian.* *Virg.* Elysii campi, *the Elysian fields.* *Propert.* rosæ. *Martial.* Elysia puella, *h. e. Proserpine.* — Elysii, ōrum, *sc.* campi, *Elysium, the Elysian fields.* *Martial.* and *Lucan.* — ¶ Elysii, also, *a people of Germany.* *Tacit.*

EM, pron. for *eum.* *Gell.* e *xii tab.* —— ¶ Interject. for *hem.* *Terent.*

ĒMĂCĔO (e & maceo), es,ui, n. 2. *to grow lean.* *Cels.* But others read differently.

ĒMĂCĔRĀTŬS (e & maceratus), a, um, particip. *made lean, wasted away, exhausted, reduced.* *Senec.*

ĒMĂCIŌ (e & macio, *or* e & macies), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to emaciate, make lean, waste away, reduce; to make dry, exhaust,* ἐκτήκω. *Colum.*

ĒMĀCITĀS (emax), ātis, f. *too great a propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying.* *Colum.* and *Plin. Ep.*

ĒMĂCRĔSCŌ (e & macresco), is, crui, n. 3. *to grow lean, pine or fall away.* *Cels.*

ĒMĂCRŎR (e & macer), āris, 1. *to grow lean, be exhausted,* λεπτύνομαι. *Plin.* Terram emacrari existimantes hoc satu.

ĒMĂCŬLŌ (e & maculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cleanse from spots, cleanse,* ὀμόργνυμι, maculas auferre. *Plin.* Nigras vitiligines emaculant. So, *Ammian.* Domus emaculata odoribus, *purified, perfumed.*

ĒMĂDĔSCO (e & madesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become moist.* *Ovid.* Emaduisse; but Ed. Burm. has *immaduisse.*

ĒMĀNĀTŎR (emano), ōris, m. *who sheds, pours forth.* *Cassiod.*

ĒMĀNCIPĀTIŌ (emancipo), ōnis, f. *the formal surrender of one's right and title in a person or thing; alienation, transfer.* *Quintil.* Inter patres etiam filiosque, cum intervenisset emancipatio, litigatum scio. *Plin. Ep.* Nam et fundos emancipavit, et cetera quæ in emancipatione implenda solent exigi, consummavit. —— ¶ *Gell.* Emancipatio familiæ, *h. e. the alienation of one's effects by an imaginary sale*, which was one of the ways of making a will (testamentum per æs et libram).

ĒMĀNCIPĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. qui emancipat. *Prudent.*

ĒMĀNCIPŌ, or, after the old form, ĒMĀNCŬPŌ (e & mancipo *or* mancupo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to resign the right of possession, to free from one's own power,* ἐκποιέομαι; this, for instance, a father did when he gave up his right over his son, that he might become his own master, or pass by adoption into the power of another. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Plin. Ep.* filium. *Quintil. decl.* hereditatem. —— ¶ Also, Emancipare aliquem, or aliquid alicui, *to make over one's right in a person or thing to another, to transfer.* *Cic.* Quem (*h. e.* filium) in adoptionem D. Silano emancipaverat. *Sueton.* Cuidam totum agrum emancipavit. — Figur. *to make over, deliver, subject voluntarily, surrender, give up.* *Plaut.* Mulier, tibi me totum emancupo. *Cic.* Nemini emancipata est. *Horat.* Romanus emancipatus feminæ.

ĒMĀNCŌ (e & manco), as, a. 1. *to cut off the hands, maim.* *Labien.* ap. *Senec.*

ĒMĀNĔŌ (e & maneo), es, nsi, nsum, n. 2. *to stay without.* *Stat.* Quibus (lucis) vetitus emansisse. —— ¶ Also, *to stay away over the time, to exceed the time of one's furlough.* *Pandect.*

ĒMĀNŌ (e & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow or run out, issue,* ἐκβρύω. *Cic.* Fons unde emanat aqua. *Colum.* Dum saniei vis emanat. *Gell.* Aura exprimitur ex aqua, et emanat. —— ¶ Figur. *to come forth, proceed, grow out, arise, spring, originate, emanate.* *Cic.* Hinc hæc recentior Academia emanavit. *Id.* Partes sunt, quæ generibus iis, ex quibus emanant, subjiciuntur. *Id.* Mala nostra istinc emanant. —— ¶ Also, *to spread abroad, become known.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Invidiosum tibi sit, si emanarit. *Q. Cic.* Omnis fere sermo ad forensem famam a domesticis emanat auctoribus. *Cic.* Oratio in vulgus emanare poterit. *Id.* Fama emanavit. — So, *Impers.* *Liv.* Multis emanabat indiciis, fratrem Volscii nunquam visum in publico, *it appeared.* —— ¶ Also, *to spread, be diffused.* *Flor.* Emanabat latius malum.

ĒMĀNSIŌ (emaneo), ōnis, f. *a staying beyond the time allowed.* *Pandect.*

ĒMĀNSŎR (Id.) ōris, m *one who exceeds the time of his furlough, a truant.* *Pandect.*

ĒMĂRCĔSCŌ (e & marcesco), is, arcui, n. 3. *to wither, pine or fade away.* Figur. *Plin.* Paulatim in sterilitatem emarcuit majestas.

ĒMĀRCŬS, i, m. or ĒMĀRCUM, i, n. (a Gallic word), *a kind of vine, which yielded only passable wine.* *Colum.*

ĒMĀRGINŌ (e & margino), as, a. 1. *to deprive of its edge or border.* *Plin.* ulcera, *to take away the scurf about the edges of ulcers.*

ĒMĀSCŬLĀTŎR (emasculo), ōris, m. *a buggerer, pederast.* *Apul.*

ĒMĀSCŬLŌ (e & masculus), as, a. 1. *to castrate.* *Apul.*

ĒMĂTHIĂ, æ, f. 'Ημαθία, *a part of Macedonia;* put also for *Macedonia* itself; and also for a *part of Thessaly.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Emăthis, ĭdis, adj. f. *Emathian.* *Lucan.* Emathis Pharsalos. *Ovid.* Rident Emathides, *h. e.* Pierides, *the daughters of Pierus.* — Also, Emathĭus, a, um, adj. *Emathian; Macedonian.* *Ovid.* Emathius dux, *h. e. Alexander the Great.* *Id.* campi. But *Lucan.* (who several times uses this adjective, with reference to Pharsalia) campi, *Pharsalian.* *Id.* tecta, *h. e. of Alexandria*, as being built by a Macedonian.

ĒMĀTŪRĔSCŌ (e & maturesco), is, urui, n. 3. *to grow ripe, to come to maturity.* *Gell.* Et videsne, inquit, hæcematuruisse? *Plin.* Si semen non ematuruit. —— ¶ Also, *to grow milder, become softened, give way, be mitigated.* *Ovid.*

ĒMĀTŪRŌ (e & maturo), as, a. 1. *to make ripe, ripen.* *Eumen.*

ĒMĀX (emo), ācis, adj. *fond of buying, ready to buy,* ὠνητικός. *Cic.* Non emacem esse, vectigal est. —— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Non tu prece poscis emaci, quæ nisi seductis valeas committere divis, *h.e. a prayer which seems to wish to buy a favorable answer by the promises it makes the gods.*

ĒMBÆNĔTICĂ (ἐμβαίνω, *to embark*), æ, f. *the trade of a ship-master.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Quint. Pompeium Baulis embæneticam facere. But *emeticam* is now read.

ĒMBĀMMĂ (ἔμβαμμα), ătis, n. *sauce, seasoning.* *Colum.*

ĒMBĂSICŒTĀS (ἐμβασικοίτης), æ, m. *a sort of drinking-cup.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Cinædus*; hence, the double meaning in *Petron.* 24.

ĒMBĂTĒR (ἐμβατήρ), ēris, m. *the hole or sight of* a balista. *Vitruv.*

ĒMBLĒMĂ (ἔμβλημα), ătis, n. *what is inlaid or inserted;* hence, *inlaid, mosaic or tesselated work.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Emblemata, were also *golden ornaments and figures, which were affixed to silver vessels, and might be removed at pleasure.* *Cic.* Duo pocula cum emblematis.

ĒMBŎLĂ (ἐμβολή), æ, f. *a shipment, shipping of cargo.* *Cod. Just.*

ĒMBŎLIĀRĬŬS (embolium), a, um, *belonging to an interlude.* Hence, Emboliaria, æ, f. *an actress who plays in the interlude or entertainment between the acts.* *Plin.*

ĒMBŎLYMÆŬS (ἐμβολιμαῖος), a, um, adj. *thrown in, intercalary.* Embolimæus dies, *the intercalary day*, h. e. *the day which was inserted in the calendar, in the February of leap-year.* *Macrob.* and *Auson.*

ĒMBŎLĬMŬS (ἐμβόλιμος), a, um, adj. same as *Embolimæus.* *Solin.*

ĒMBŎLIUM (ἐμβόλιον), ii, n. properly, *something thrown or thrust in.* — Hence, in a writing, *an episode.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the entertainment between the acts of a play, an interlude.* — Hence, *Cic.* Ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, qui omnia sororis embolia novit, *h. e. all the interludes (of love)*; as if the affair with her brother were the main action, others the interludes.

ĒMBŎLUM (ἔμβολον), i, n. *the beak of a ship.* *Petron.*

ĒMBŎLŎS (ἔμβολος), i, m. *a tooth, pin, stopper, plug, &c.* — Hence, *the sucker of a pump.* *Vitruv.*

ĒMBRĀCTUM, i, n. *a kind of panada or caudle.* *Apic.* Al. leg. *emphractum.*

ĒMĔĀTŬS (e & meo), a, um, particip. *passed through, traversed.* *Ammian.* Emeato mari.

ĒMĔĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a passage out.* *Ammian.*

ĒMĔDITĀTŬS (e & meditor), a, um, particip. pass. *studied out.* *Apul.* Emeditatis ad hæc fletibus.

ĒMĔDŬLLĀTŬS (e & medullo), a, um, particip. *having the pith and marrow taken out.* *Plin.*

ĒMĒNDĀBILIS (emendo), e, adj. *amendable, that may be amended.* *Liv.* In errorem emendabilem lapsus.

ĒMĒNDĀTĒ (emendatus), adv. *correctly, purely, accurately, without fault.* *Cic.* Pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine. *Plin.* Capillum non emendatius fecisse, *with more accuracy, more correctly.*

ĒMĒNDĀTIŌ (emendo), ōnis, f. *a correction, emendation, reformation.* *Cic.* Correctio Philosophiæ veteris et emendatio. *Quintil.* Ingenia puerorum nimia emendationis severitate deficere. *Id.* Solœcismus unius emendatione verbi corrigi potest.

ĒMĒNDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a corrector, reformer, amender, emendator.* *Cic.* O præclarum correctorem atque emendatoren nostræ civitatis. *Plin. Paneg.* Correcto emendatorque disciplinæ castrorum.

ĒMĒNDĀTŎRĬŬS (emendator), a, um adj. *improving, correcting, purifying.* *Augustin.*

ĒMĒNDĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that corrects, improver, betterer.* *Cic.* Vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet.

ĒMĒNDĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from emendo. —— ¶ Adj. *correct, faultless, pure, spotless.* *Cic.* Emendata locutio et Latina. *Id.* Emendati mores. *Petron.* Mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior, *more correctly formed.* *Plin.* Emendatum opus, *a faultless performance.* *Plin. Ep.* Ego optimum et emendatissimum existimo, qui ceteris ita ignoscit, tanquam ipse quotidie peccet, *the freest from defect, most perfect, most blameless.* *Quintil.* Ut libri in manus hominum quam emendatissimi veniant, *as correct, perfect, faultless as possible.*

ĒMĒNDĪCŌ (e & mendico), as, a. 1. *to obtain by begging.* *Sueton.*

ĒMĒNDŌ (e & mendum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from faults, amend, correct, improve, alter for the better, reform,* ἐπανορθόω. *Cic.* Me rogat, ut annales suos emendem et edam. *Id.* Ut cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet civitas; sic emendari et corrigi continentia. *Nepos.* Vitia adolescentiæ multis emendare virtutibus. *Horat.* Emendare legibus res Italas. *Ovid.* facta priora novis. *Id.* Cultus succos emendat acerbos, *corrects.* —— ¶ Also, *to heal, cure, remove.* *Plin.* albugines oculorum. *Id.* tussim. —— ¶ Also, *to punish.* *Lamprid.* Cum aliquem emendaret, *h. e. punished with lashes or blows.* —— ¶ *Emendo* implies less than *Corrigo*: the former may signify, *to take away but one out of many faults*, but the latter, *to set what is crooked straight, to make the bad good.* *Plin. Ep.* Soles emendari cupere, quæ jam corrigere difficile est. —— ¶ See also *Emendatus, a, um.*

ĒMĒNSŬS, a, um, particip. from emetior.

ĒMENTĪŌR (e & mentior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. Intransitively, *to lie*, ψεύδομαι. *Cic.* Alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant. *Id.* Signa nunquam fere ementientia. —— ¶ Transitively, *to state falsely, pretend falsely, feign, forge, counterfeit, falsify*. *Cic.* Me non esse ementitum auctoritatem hujus ordinis. *Id.* Furari civitatem, genus suum ementiri. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementiar? *shall I falsely pretend?* —— ¶ Ementitus, a, um, is also used *passively*. *Cic.*

ĒMĔRCŌR (e & mercor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to buy, get by bribery*. *Tacit.* Ingentibus donis adulterium, et ut omitteret maritum emercatur. —— ¶ Passively, *to be bought, bribed*. *Ammian.*

ĒMĔRĔŌ, es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. and **ĒMĔRĔŌR** (e & mereo *or* mereor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to merit, deserve, be worthy*. *Plaut.* Quid emerui mali. *Ovid.* Emeruit habere fidem, &c. — Also, *to earn, gain*. *Gell.* pecuniam ex eo questu. —— ¶ Also, *to serve out or through*. *Liv.* stipendia. — Emeritus, i, m. *sc.* stipendia, *a soldier, who has served his time out, an exempt*. *Sueton.* and *Lucan.* So, *Ovid.* Emeritis non utilis annis, *h. e. retired from service*. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* Apes emeritæ. *Ovid.* Emeritum aratrum. *Martial.* Emerita puppis, *old, unseaworthy*. *Propert.* Rogus emeritus, *done burning*. *Senec.* Emeriti currus solis, *having run their course*. — Also, *old*. *Propert.* Emeritæ genæ. — Passively. *Liv.* and *Cic.* Emerita stipendia, *served out, finished*. *Sueton.* Emerita militia. *Cic.* Annua mihi operæ emerentur, *h. e. come to an end, are closed*. *Id.* Annum tempus prope emeritum, *nearly completed*. — Also, Emeritum, i, n. *a reward or bounty paid to* emeriti. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to act in such a manner as to deserve one's favor, to put one under obligation, to deserve well of one, and so to gain his favor*. *Ovid.* Æquantem Superos emeruisse virum. *Id.* Emeritis referenda est gratia, *h. e. to those who have deserved well of us, the deserving*.

ĒMĔRGŌ (e & mergo), is, rsi, rsum, a. and n. 3. *to bring out or forth, lift, raise, produce*. *Ovid.* Totum jam sol emerserat orbem. — Hence, Emergere se, *or* Emergi, *to come forth, come up, raise one's self, rise up, emerge*. *Cic.* Serpens se emergit. *Id.* Emersus e flumine. *Ovid.* Emersus in auras polypus. — Figur. *to lift one's self, free one's self, extricate one's self, rise out, get out*. *Nepos.* and *Terent.* se ex malis. *Liv.* Emersus ab admiratione, *having recovered*. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to emerge, rise, come out or forth, appear, issue*. *Cic.* Equus ex flumine emersit. *Liv.* de paludibus. *Colum.* super terram. *Plin.* extra aquam. *Id.* Stellæ emergunt, *make their appearance, become visible*. *Id.* Emergit flos ex caule. *Id.* Fontes amnesque emergunt So, *Cic.* Emergere e patrio regno, *to come forth, emerge*. *Ovid.* Sedibus Stygiis emergit in urbem. —— ¶ Figur. *to extricate one's self, free one's self, emerge, issue, get off or clear*. *Cic.* Posteaquam emergere cœpit auctoritas vestra e fluctibus illis servitutis. *Id.* ex mendicitate. *Id.* ex judicio peculatus. *Id.* incommoda valetudine.— Also, of persons who have risen from obscurity or depression to wealth or honor, *to rise, to recover one's self*. *Cic.* Incredibile est, quantum civitates emerserint. *Vellei.* In quod jam emersissent (Pompeianæ partes) fastigium. *Lucret.* ad summas opes. — Also, of those who, after being sunk in vice, return to a good course, *to reform, emerge from pleasures*, &c. *Cic.* — Also, *Cic.* Emergit amor, dolor, *appears, rises, breaks forth*. *Pandect.* Si creditores emerserint, *show themselves, appear, come forward*. —— ¶ Also, *to become clear, to become apparent, to appear*. *Cic.* Ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud.

ĒMĔRĬTENSIS, e, adj. *pertaining to Emerita, a city of Spain*. *Plin.* — Emeritenses, ium, *its inhabitants*. *Tacit.*

ĒMĔRĬTUM, i, n., See *Emereo*.

ĒMĔRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from emereo *or* emereor. —— ¶ Emeritus, i, m. See *Emereo* or *Emereor*.

ĒMĔRSŬS (emergo), us, m. *a coming forth, appearing, becoming visible, an emerging*. *Plin.* Emersum hoc melius, quam exortum, consuetudo dixisset. *Vitruv.* Neque certum locum scire poterant, quo emersum facturi fuissent hostes, *where they might rush out*. *Plin.* Ad emersus fluminis Mincii, *h. e. passage out, the place where the river leaves the lake*.

ĒMĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from emergo.

ĒMĔTĬCA (ἐμετική), æ, f. *the inducing of vomiting*. *Cic.* Emeticam facere, *to use medicines to bring on vomiting*, which was done by the Roman gluttons to get a fresh appetite.

ĒMĔTĪŌR (e & metior), īris, mensus sum, dep. 4. *to measure out, measure, measure off*. *Virg.* Atque oculis spatium emensus. quantum satis hastæ. *Gell.* Longitudines et altitudines vocis emetiri. — Hence, *to go over, pass through, traverse, run over, travel over*. *Liv.* Ingens die uno cursu emetientes spatium, *running*. *Virg.* Iter emensi. *Id.* freta, terras omnes, inhospita saxa, sideraque. —— ¶ Sometimes, *to measure out to some one*, h. e. *to give, bestow, impart*. *Horat.* Cur non aliquid patriæ tanto emetiris acervo? *Cic.* Ego autem voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar. —— ¶ Emensus, a, um, is also used *passively*. *Liv.* and *Apul.* — Also, *Senec.* Bene emensum dabo, *h. e. heaping measure*.

ĒMĔTŌ (e & meto), is, a. 3. *to reap or mow down*. *Horat.* Ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris.

ĒMĬCĀNS, tis, particip. from emico. —— ¶ Adj. *raising itself, high, projecting*. *Tertull.* Emicantior facta est arida.

ĒMĬCĀTIM (emicō), adv. emicando exsiliendo. *Sidon.*

ĒMĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a springing forth, projecting up*. *Apul.*

ĒMĬCŌ (e & mico), as, cui, n. 1. *to spring out, leap out*, ἐκπηδάω. *Virg.* Juvenum manus emicat in litus. —— ¶ Also, *to spring forward, leap forth*. *Virg.* Longe ante omnia Nisus emicat. *Ovid.* Carcere pronus emicat. — Figur. *to spring forth, leap forth, break forth, to speed*. *Plin.* Ex eo monte repente flamma emicuit. *Liv.* Scaturigines aquæ emicabant. *Lucret.* Illam emicat in partem sanguis, *leaps, gushes, spurts*. *Curt.* Emicare fulgura, *flash*. *Ovid.* Emicuit nervo telum, *broke, flew, bounded from the string*. *Liv.* Saxis tormento emicantibus percutiebantur. *Plaut.* Cor emicat in pectus. *Vellei.* Locus, qua cor emicat, *beats*. *Tacit.* Is pavor emicuit, ut, &c. *burst forth, showed itself*. *Plin.* Multi calami ex una radice emicant. *spring, grow*. *Valer. Flacc.* Emicuit dies, *broke, appeared*. *Sueton.* Ex qua noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent, *might shine forth*. —— ¶ Also, *to spring up, to leap up, mount*. *Virg.* Saltu emicat in currus, *bounds, springs*. *Colum.* Vitis emicat in jugum. *Justin.* Inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, *shone, was conspicuous*. *Ovid.* Scopulus emicat, *rises up, projects itself up, soars*. —— ¶ See also *Emicans*.

ĒMĬGRĀTĬŌ (emigro), ōnis, f. *emigration, removal*. *Pandect.*

ĒMĬGRŌ (e & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove from a place, migrate*, ἐξοικέω. *Cic.* Emigrare domo, *and* e domo. *Id.* e vita, *to die*. *Plaut.* Emigrare aliquo. —— ¶ *Titinn.* apud *Non.* Sese meis ædibus emigraunt. —— ¶ *Tertull.* Emigrare Scripturas, *to transgress*.

ĒMĬNĀTĬŌ (eminor), ōnis, f. *a menacing, threatening*. *Plaut.*

ĒMĬNĒNS, tis, particip. from emineo. —— ¶ Adj. *projecting, standing out, marked, eminent, prominent, lofty, elevated, distinguished*, ἐξέχων, ἔξοχος. *Sueton.* Statura eminens, *high, tall*. *Id.* Nasus a summo eminentior, ab imo deductior. *Flor.* Eminentissimus mons. *Quintil.* Paucos (auctores) qui sunt eminentissimi excerpere in animo est, *eminent, distinguished*. *Vellei.* Eminentissima cujusque professionis ingenia. *Id.* Eminentissimæ ac nobilissimæ simplicitatis vir, *notable, remarkable*. *Id.* Livia forma eminentissima, *of singular beauty*. — Also, *Eminentissimus*, under the later emperors, *a title given to a pratorian prefect, or* magister militum. *Cod. Just.*

ĒMĬNĒNTĔR (eminens), adverb. *Sidon.* Non eminentius, quam municipaliter natus, *h. e. of no higher birth*.

ĒMĬNĒNTĬA (emineo), æ, f. *a projecting, prominence, protuberance, height*. *Cic.* Res nec soliditatem habens, nec eminentiam. *Plin.* Eminentiæ, similes verrucis. — Hence, in painting, *the parts particularly distinct, the light* (opposed to umbra, *the shade*). *Cic.* — Figur. *perfectness, excellence*. *Vellei.* cujusque operis. *Pandect.* Per eminentiam (κατ' ἐξοχὴν, *par excellence*), *by excellence, by eminence*.

ĒMĬNĔŌ (e & mineo), es, ui, n. 2. *to stand out, project out or up, jut out, stretch out, run out, stand or show itself above others, be prominent*, ἐξέχω. *Cic.* Cum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi cæli officere posset. *Sallust.* Si quæ vetustate radices eminebant, *projected out*. *Cæs.* Ut stipites non amplius quatuor digitis ex terra eminerent. *Liv.* Ita ut per costas ferrum emineret, *stood out, projected*. *Plin.* supra aquas. *Lucan.* æquore. *Plin.* extra terram. *Id.* ab insito. *Liv.* in altum, *h. e. juts, stretches out into the deep*. — With *accus.* *Curt.* Moles aquam eminebat, *projected above*. — Hence, figur. *to be eminent, prominent, conspicuous, apparent, to appear, to excel, distinguish one's self*. *Cic.* Demosthenes eminet inter omnes. *Vellei.* Eminere dignitate. *Id.* Cum eminuissent sine periculo. *Cic.* Toto ex ore crudelitas eminebat. *Id.* Quo studiosus opprimitur, eo magis eminet. *Ovid.* Per confusa verba vox eminet una, *is heard above the rest*. *Cic.* Ea, quæ sunt eminentia, *apparent, easily seen or understood*. —— ¶ Also, *to come out, come forth, make its way out, emerge*. *Plaut.* Vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam. *Cic.* Si animus jam tum, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras. — So, *Senec.* Animus in futura eminens. —— ¶ See, also, *Eminens*.

ĒMĬNISCŌR (e & obsol. miniscor, which is found in comminiscor), ēris, mentus sum, dep. 3. *to think out, imagine, conceive*. *Isidor.* — It is also preferred by some critics in *Nepos, Alc.* 2. to *reminisci*.

ĒMĬNŌR (e & minor), āris, dep. 1. *to threaten, menace*. *Plaut.* Eminor, interminorque, nequis mi obstiterit obviam.

ĒMĬNŬLŬS (emineo), a, um, adject. *projecting a little, standing out somewhat*. *Varr.*

ĒMĬNŬS (e & manus), adverb, *from a distance, from afar, at a distance, aloof*, πόῤῥωθεν. *Cic.* Eminus hastis, aut cominus gladiis uteretur. *Cæs.* Fasces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant. *Tacit.* Oppugnationem urbis eminus incipere. *Sallust.* ap. *Gell.* Quæ eminus ostentabat, *h. e. so that you might see them at a distance*.

ĒMĪRŌR (e & miror), āris, dep. 1. *to wonder greatly at*, ἐπιθαυμάζω. *Horat.*

ĒMISCĔŌ (e & misceo), es, a. 2. *to mix*. *Manil.*

ĒMISSĀRIUM (emitto), ii, n. *a sluice, sink, or other contrivance to let water out of a pond or river; a floodgate, weir, water-gate*, διώρυξ. *Cic.* — Figur. *Scribon. Larg.* vomicæ.

ĒMISSĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *an emissary, informer, spy, messenger, minion, tool, base agent*, προσαγωγεύς. *Cic.* Quem iste in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumnia præcursorem habere solebat, et emissarium. —— ¶ Also, *a young vine shoot or branch*. *Plin.*

ĒMISSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sending out, darting forth, letting go*. *Cic.* — Also, *a hurling, discharging*. *Id.* Tormenta telorum emissiones habent, &c.

ĒMISSĪTĬŬS, or **ĒMISSĪCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Oculi emissitii, *prying about, spying*.

ĒMISSŬS, a, um, particip. from emitto.

ĒMISSŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Emissio*. *Lucret.*

ĒMĬTESCŌ (e & mitesco), is, n. 3. same as *Mitesco*. *Colum.* 9, 14. Ed. Schneid.

ĒMITTŌ (e & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to send forth or out*, ἐκπέμπω. *Cæs.* equitatum duabus portis. —— ¶ Also, *to let out, let go, let slip, let fall, let off, put forth, produce. Cic.* Emittere aliquem de carcere, *to let go. Id.* Emitti e custodia. *Id.* aliquem de manibus. *Liv.* e manibus. *Cæs.* scutum manu, *throw away, let fall. Plin.* sanguinem venis, or, *Colum.* de aure, *to let. Liv.* aquam e lacu. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* lacum, *let off, draw off, drain. Ovid.* lacrimas, *shed. Plin.* folia, *put forth. Id.* Ulmi emittuntur in ramos, *shoot out, spread. Cic.* Si ardor expressus se emiserit, *break forth, burst forth. Terent.* Aliquem emittere manu, *or* Aliquem emittere, *to set free, emancipate*, manumittere. *Liv.* nullam vocem, *not to utter a word, not to let fall a syllable. Id.* Vox cœlo emissa, *uttered from, let fall from. Horat.* Verbum semel emissum, *once uttered. Cic.* Maledicto nihil facilius emittitur. *Sueton.* librum, *to make known, publish, issue.* So, *Cic.* aliquid dignum. &c. —— ¶ Also, *to sling, hurl, throw, discharge. Cic.* telum. *Id.* fulmina. *Id.* aculeos in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to send out or despatch in some direction. Liv.* equites in hostem, *to despatch in pursuit of the enemy.* — Figur. *Cic.* Ratio, quæ simul atque emissa est, adhærescit.

ĒMMĔNĒS (ἐμμανής), is, *a plant*, same as *Hyoscyamus. Apul.*

ĔMŌ (unc.; from the signification of its compounds, adimo, demo, promo, &c. it would seem properly to signify, *to take*), is, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to buy, purchase*, πρίαμαι, ὠνέομαι. *Cic.* aliquid de aliquo, *of any person. Plaut.* puellam ab eo. *Cic.* Emit tanti quanti Pythius voluit. *Id.* magno aut parvo. *Id.* minoris aut pluris. *Id.* bene, *at a cheap rate. Id.* male, *at a high price. Nepos.* aliquid in diem, *on credit. Ovid.* Empti crines, *bought, false.* So, *Martial.* Emti dentes. *Propert.* Emta, *the bought woman*, h. e. *female slave.*—Hence, Emptum, i, n. *a purchase, purchase-contract. Cic.* and *Pandect.* Ex empto. — Also, *to buy at auction. Cic.* — Figur. *to buy, buy off, bribe off, gain over by bribery. Cic.* sententias judicum, fidem, jusjurandum, &c. *Curt.* percussorem in aliquem. *Ovid.* custodem munere. — In a wider sense, *to buy*, h. e. *to get, gain, secure, win*, in return, or as an equivalent for, or by the sacrifice of something. *Virg.* Bene emitur honor vita. *Ovid.* Emere sanguine æternum nomen. *Horat.* Empta dolore voluptas. *Stat.* Furtis emptum est Œdipodæ sedisse loco. — So also, *to gain one's favor or friendship, put him under obligation* by some act. *Plaut.* Emere aliquem beneficiis.

ĒMŎDĔRŎR (e & moderor), āris, dep. 1. *to moderate. Ovid.*

ĒMŎDŬLŎR (e & modulor), āris, dep. 1. *to sing in tune, to tune. Ovid.* musam.

ĒMŌLĪMENTUM (emolior), i, n. *great pains, trouble, difficulty. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 34. Others read *molimento*, or *emolumento*. —— ¶ Also, *efficacy, effect. Vellei.* and *Justin.* But *emolumentum* is now generally read —— ¶ Also, *a building, structure. Cod. Theod.*

ĒMŌLĬŎR (e & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to bring to a close, accomplish, complete. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw up or out. Cels.* Tussis, quæ nihil emolitur, *expectorates nothing. Colum.* pituitæ nauseam, *to force out.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw up, stir up, set in agitation. Senec.* fretum.

ĒMOLLĒSCŌ (e & mollesco), is, n. 3. *to grow soft, become soft. Cels.* Sine ulla vi clavus emollescit. Al. leg. *mollescit.*

ĒMOLLĬŌ (e & mollio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to soften, make soft, or tender*, μαλάσσω. *Cels.* emplastrum cerato. *Id.* duritiam ventris. *Id.* alvum, *to loosen. Plin.* ova aceto. —— ¶ Also, *to slacken, relax. Liv.* Humor arcus emollierat. —— ¶ Figur. *to soften, tame, civilize, mitigate. Ovid.* Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros. *Plin.* Gorgonia gemma emollit maria, *assuages, pacifies, renders calm. Id.* colores, *soften, make more charming.* —— ¶ Also, *to enervate, render effeminate. Liv.* exercitum.

ĒMŎLŌ (e & molo), is, ui, ītum, a. 3. *to grind up. Pers.* Granaria emole, *grind up*, and so *consume them all.*

ĒMŎLŬMENTUM (emolo), i, n. *utility, profit, advantage, benefit, availment, emolument, gain*, ὠφέλημα. *Cic.* Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur ad fraudem. *Id.* Si tibi esse id emolumento sciam. *Gell.* Emolumenta philosophiæ. *Plaut.* Emolumentum honoris. *Juvenal.* Emolumenta laborum. —— ¶ Also, *effect, success, happy issue. Vellei.* Hiems emolumentum patrati belli contulit. *Justin.* Ad cujus rei emolumentum pertinere ratus, si, &c. *Pandect.* Rem judicatam ad emolumentum perduci jubebit. *Gell.* Ut consideramus, quod emolumentum ejus sententiæ foret. —— ¶ Also, *effort, labor, difficulty. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 34.; but others read *emolimento*, and *molimento*. Also read in *Varr. R. R.* 3, 14. Edd. Gesn. and Schneid.

ĒMŎRĬŎR (e & morior), ĕris, ortuus sum, dep. 3. *to die, die quite*, ἀποθνήσκω. *Cic.* Pro Pompeio emori possum. *Sallust.* Emori per virtutem, *h. e. to die heroically. Plaut.* Emortuus leto malo. *Id.* Emortuo verba facere, *to talk to a dead man.* — Of plants, &c. *Plin.* Arbor emoritur. — Also, *Plin.* Carbo emoriens, *going out, dying.* — Also, of a part of the body, *to die, become senseless, die away. Cels.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Auxilium emortuum, *h. e.* quod nullum est. *Cic.* Quorum laus emori non potest, *cannot die. Curt.* Emoriens terra. *Vitruv.* Liquor emoritur, *is absorbed, dries up.* —— ¶ *Emoriri* occurs in *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

ĒMŌRSŬS (e & mordeo), a, um, particip. *bitten. Plin.*

ĒMŎRTŬĀLIS (emorior), e, adj. *Plaut.* dies, *the day of one's death.*

ĒMŎRTŬŬS, a, um, particip. from emorior.

ĒMŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from emoveo.

ĒMŎVĔŌ (e & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to move out, move away, remove, move from its place*, ἀπάγω, ἀποκινέω. *Liv.* plebem de medio. *Id.* multitudinem e foro. *Id.* aliquem senatu, *expel. Id.* Emotis Curia legatis, *being made to withdraw. Horat.* Novus morbus veterem emovit, *drives out, displaces. Virg.* arma tectis. — Hence, *to dislocate. Senec.* — Also, *Senec.* Mens emota, *crazed, insane.* —— ¶ Also, *to set in motion, stir up, agitate. Valer. Max.* flammam spiritu. *Sil.* pontum. *Colum.* solum, *turn up, dig up. Laber.* ap. *Gell.* labia, *to move or move forward.* —— ¶ Emostis *for* Emovistis. *Liv.* — Exmovit *for* Emovit. *Plaut.*

ĒMPĔDŎCLĒS, is, m. Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, *a philosopher of Agrigentum, who threw himself into the crater of Etna. Cic.* — *Hence*, Empedoclēus, a, um, adj. *Empedoclean. Cic.*

ĒMPĔTRŎS (ἔμπετρος), i, m. *the herb saxifrage*, or according to others *samphire*; thought too to be *hart's tongue.* Same as *Calcifraga. Plin.*

ĒMPHĂSIS (ἔμφασις), is, f. *a figure of speech, by which the speaker means to suggest something more than the words themselves convey*; as by laying stress or emphasis on particular words or expressions, &c. *Quintil.*

ĒMPHRACTŬS (ἔμφρακτος), a, um, adj. *covered over. Pandect.* Al. leg. aliter.

ĒMPHRĂGMĂ (ἔμφραγμα), ătis, n. *obstruction of the bowels. Veget.*

ĒMPHȲTEUSIS (ἐμφύτευσις), is, f. *the leasing of a landed estate, which should be held by the lessee so long as he paid a stipulated rent*; a sort of *copyhold. Cod. Just.* — Hence, Emphyteuma (ἐμφύτευμα), ătis, n. *this estate itself*, or *the cultivation or improvement thereof. Cod. Just.* — Also, Emphyteuta, æ, m. *the holder of the same, copyholder. Cod. Just.* — And Emphyteuticus, and Emphyteuticārius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a copyhold. Cod. Just.* — Emphyteuticarius, ii, m. same as *Emphyteuta. Cod. Just.*

ĒMPĪRĬCĒ, es, and **ĒMPĪRĬCĂ**, or **ĒMPĔRĬCĂ** (ἐμπειρική, sc. τέχνη), æ, f. *skill in physic obtained by mere practice, empiricism. Plin.* and *Marcell.*

ĒMPĪRĬCŬS, or **ĒMPĔRĬCŬS** (ἐμπειρικός), i, m. *an empiric, quack, physician by practice only; one whose knowledge of medicine is derived from experience merely without trusting to theory or science. Cic.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Emperica, ōrum, n. *the dogmas or precepts of the empirics. Plin.*

ĒMPLĂSTRĀTĬŌ (emplastro), ōnis, f. *an inoculating* by an *emplastrum. Plin.*

ĒMPLĂSTRŌ (emplastrum), as, a. 1. *to inoculate* in the manner called *emplastratio*, by which a small piece of bark is inserted with the graft into the tree. *Colum.*

ĒMPLĂSTRUM (ἔμπλαστρον), i, n. *a plaster, emplaster, salve. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, in the process of grafting called *emplastratio, the band which surrounds the engrafted eye, the little piece of bark which is fitted in with the eye. Plin.* — Also, *this mode of engrafting* itself. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* Quid est jusjurandum? emplastrum æris alieni.

ĒMPLECTŎN (ἔμπλεκτον), i, n. *something filled in; a kind of brick-work, &c. in which the space between the fronts or faces is filled in with loose stones and mortar. Vitruv.* 2, 8.

ĒMPNEUMĂTŌSIS (ἐμπνευμάτωσις), is, f. *flatulence. Cal. Aurel.*

ĒMPŎRĔTĬCĂ (ἐμπορητικός) charta, *coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Plin.*

ĒMPŎRĪTĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Emporiæ, a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis. — Emporitāni, ōrum, *its inhabitants. Liv.*

ĒMPŎRĬUM (ἐμπόριον), ii, n. *a place where things are sold, market, emporium, market-town; mart, staple. Cic.*

ĒMPŎRŎS, or **ĒMPŎRŬS** (ἔμπορος), i, m. *a merchant. Plaut.* and *Auson.*

ĒMPTĬŌ, or **ĒMTĬŌ** (emo), ōnis, f. *a buying, purchase*, ὠνή. *Cic.* Emptionem facere. *Id.* Emptio ab hasta. *Sueton.* Absumere pecuniam in emptionem mercium. *Varr.* Emptio equina, *horse-buying.* —— ¶ Also, *the thing bought, the purchase. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument or document relating to a purchase, bill of sale*, &c. *Pandect.*

ĒMPTĪTĬŬS, or **ĒMPTĪCĬŬS** (Id.) (or Emt-), a, um, adj. *bought, wont to be bought. Varr.* and *Petron.*

ĒMPTĬTŌ, or **ĒMTĬTŌ** (frequentat. from emo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to buy often, to buy. Tacit.*

ĒMPTŎR, or **ĒMTŎR** (emo), ōris, m. *a buyer, purchaser. Cic.* Tusculano emptor nemo fuit. *Horat.* Emptor Aricini arvi. *Cic.* Emptores bonorum, *persons who bid off at auction the goods of debtors, criminals*, &c. *Sueton.* Emptor familiæ pecuniæque, *h. e. the nominal purchaser of an inheritance.* A testator, after having drawn up his will, conveyed all his property by a nominal sale to another person. This purchaser after the decease of the testator made over to each heir the amount assigned him in the will.

ĒMPTRĪX, or **ĒMTRĪX** (emptor *or* emtor), īcis, f. *she that buys. Pandect.*

ĒMPTŬRĬENS, or **ĒMTŬRĬENS** (desid. from emo), tis, particip. *desiring to buy. Varr.*

ĒMPTŬS, or **ĒMTŬS**, a, um, particip. from emo. —— ¶ Empta, æ, and Emptum, i. See *Emo.*

ĒMŪGĬŌ (e & mugio), is, a. 4. *to bellow out. Quintil.*

ĒMULGĔŌ (e & mulgeo), es, ulsi, ulctum and ulsum, a. 2. *to milk out, milk off. Colum.* — Hence, figur. *to exhaust, drain. Catull.* Emulsa palude.

ĒMUNCTĬŌ (emungo), ōnis, f. *a blowing or clearing of the nose. Quintil.*

ĒMUNCTŬS, a, um, partic. from emungo.

ĒMUNDĀTĬŌ (emundo), ōnis, f. *a cleansing, purging. Tertull.*

ĒMUNDŌ (e & mundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clean, cleanse, purge*, ἐκκαθαρίζω. *Colum.* ovilia. *Id.* segetes. *Id.* vinum, *h. e.* a fæcibus purgare. *Id.* fæces et amurcam.

ĒMUNGŌ (e & mungo, obsol.), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to blow the nose, clear the nose*, ἀπομύττω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ut neque spuerent, neque emungerentur. *Juvenal.* Sæpe emungeris: exi. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Cujus pater cubito se emungere solebat. *Sueton.* in *vit. Horat.* Quoties vidi patrem tuum cubito emun-

gentem. — Hence, Horat. and Phædr. Homo emunctæ naris, h. e. a man of nice discernment, keen, acute. Quintil. Attici limati quidem et emuncti, h. e. using a pure, unambitious, chaste style. —— ¶ Figur. to sponge, cheat, chouse. Terent. Emunxi argento senes. Plaut. hominem probe. —— ¶ Also, in the Vulgate, to snuff a light.

ĒMŪNĬŌ (e & munio), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. to fortify, strengthen, secure, καταφράττω. Liv. Locus arcis in modum emunitus. Senec. animum adversus metum. — Hence, to guard, keep, fence, inclose, cover. Colum. vites ab injuria pecoris caveis. Id. Emunita sola, h. e. covered with plaster, &c. to keep out insects. —— ¶ Also, to clear, make passable. Tacit. Corpora, silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, conterunt. —— ¶ Also, to prepare, make ready. Stat. toros.

ĒMŪSCŌ (e & muscus), as, a. 1. to rid or clear from moss. Colum.

ĒMŪTŌ (e & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change, alter. Manil. and Quintil.

ĒMȲS (ἐμύς), ȳdis, f. a kind of tortoise, which lives in sweet water. Plin.

ĒN (ἤν), interject. lo! see! behold! see there! there he is! there they are! &c. — With nom. or accus. Cic. En causa, cur, &c. Virg. En quatuor aras. — Without case. Cic. En, cui tu liberos committas, see to whom. Id. En, cur reges arbitrentur, behold, why; you have the reason why. Id. En, hic ille est. — With ecce, aspice. Senec. En ecce, sæva prosiluit. Ovid. En aspice crines. —— ¶ In exhortation. Virg. En age, rumpe moras, up ho! up there! —— ¶ In admonition or deliberation. Virg. En quid ago? —— ¶ For num or an, in the form of expression En unquam? which may imply desire, and, also, indignation. Liv. En unquam futurum, ut, &c., will it never be? Virg. En erit unquam ille dies, cum liceat, will that day ever come? Id. En unquam mirabor, &c. Terent. En unquam audistis injuriam, &c. did you ever hear of such an injury? Id. Cedo dum, en unquam audisti, &c.

ĒNALLAGĒ (ἐναλλαγή), es, f. a figure of rhetoric, whereby some change is made in the common modes of speech; enallage (as in Virg. Vos, O Calliope, precor).

ĒNARGĪA (ἐνάργεια), æ, f. a representation of a thing in so lively and forcible a manner, that we seem to have it before our eyes.

ĒNARRĀBĬLIS (enarro), e, adj. capable of being described, describable, definable. Quintil. and Virg.

ĒNARRĀTĒ (enarratus, from enarro), adv. fully, explicitly. Gell.

ĒNARRĀTĬŌ (enarro), ōnis, f. a plain declaration, minute exposition or interpretation. Quintil.

ĒNARRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one who explains, an expounder, interpreter, illustrater. Gell.

ĒNARRŌ (e & narro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to tell at length, tell from beginning to end, tell out, relate fully, rehearse, declare, narrate, ἐξηγέομαι. Terent. rem omnem ordine. Cic. Nulla est dicendi tanta vis, quæ enarrare res tuas gestas possit. Id. alicui somnium. —— ¶ Also, to expound, explain, describe, set forth clearly. Plin. (of the labyrinth) Positionem operis ejus, singulasque partes enarrare non est. Quintil. Si Grammaticus poemata enarret. Gell. linguam Latinam.

ĒNASCŎR (e & nascor), ĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. to spring up, grow up, grow or spring out of a thing, be born of, ἐκφύομαι. Varr. E quibus enasci coliculi vix queunt. Tacit. Enata humo virgulta. Plin. Molestias in facie enascentes tollit. Id. Cornua cervorum cutibus enascuntur.

ĒNĀTŌ (e & nato), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to swim out, swim to land, escape by swimming, ἐκνήχομαι. Hirt. Se in mare præcipitaverunt, et ad oppidum enataverunt. —— ¶ Figur. to extricate one's self, get off, disentangle one's self, surmount difficulties. Cic. Reliqui habere se videntur angustius: enatant tamen.

ĒNĀTŬS, particip. from enascor.

ĒNĀVĬGŌ (e & navigo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to sail out, sail away, sail from, ἐκπλέω. Plin. Nec potuisse ante menses quinque enavigare, sail out of the river. Pandect. de loco aliquo. — Figur. Cic. Ex quibus enavigavit oratio, has come out, escaped. —— ¶ Also, to reach by sailing. Sueton. Tantum non enavigavit Rhodum. —— ¶ Transitively, to sail over, traverse or cross by sailing. Plin. Sinus remigio enavigatus. Horat. Unda omnibus enaviganda.

ĒNCÆNĬA (ἐγκαίνια), ōrum, n. a consecration or dedication festival. Augustin. — Hence, Encænio, as. Augustin.

ĒNCANTHĬS (ἐγκανθίς), ĭdis, f. a swelling in the corner of the eye, which hinders the lifting of the lid. Cels.

ĒNCĀRDĬA (ἐγκαρδία), æ, f. a precious stone unknown to us, with the form of a heart upon it. Plin.

ĒNCĀRPA (ἔγκαρπα), ōrum, n. or **ĒNCARPI** (ἔγκαρποι), ōrum, m. garlands, wreaths or festoons of leaves or flowers, clusters of fruit on the chapiters of pillars. Vitruv.

ĒNCATHĒSMA (ἐγκάθεσμα), ătis, n. a collection of moisture. Apul.

ĒNCAUSTĬCŬS (ἐγκαυστικός), a, um, adj. In an active sense, relating to the burning in of any thing, as of colors. Plin. Encaustica, sc. ars, the encaustic art, or art of painting with colors burnt in. —— ¶ Passively, burnt in. Plin. pictura, h. e. a painting where the colors are burnt in with liquid wax.

ĒNCAUSTŬS (ἔγκαυστος), a, um, adj. burnt in, encaustic. This term is applied to the painting or enamelling in wax, which was in use among the ancients, the process of which is described by Plin. 35, 11. It was done either by laying the wax on cold, and afterwards melting or burning it in, and polishing it, or by dipping a pencil in wax already melted, and thus laying it upon the picture in the same way as other colors. The name is also given to drawings in ivory done by a hot iron style. Martial. Encaustus Phaethon tabula depictus in hac est. — Encaustum, i, n. Plin. Encausto pingere, and Encausta pingere, to paint in this manner. —— ¶ Cod. Just. Sacrum encaustum, the preparation of a certain color which the emperors used in signing their rescripts.

ĒNCAUTUM (ἐγκαίω), i, n. a kind of writing burnt in or branded, which was used by governors of provinces, in subscribing writings. Cod. Theod. — Hence, Encautārium, ii, n. public archives or registers. Cod. Theod.

ĒNCĔLĂDŬS, i, m. one of the giants. Virg.

ĒNCHĪRĬDĬŎN (ἐγχειρίδιον), ii, n. a manual or small book such as may be carried in the hand. Pandect.

ĒNCHŪSA (ἔγχουσα), æ, f. a kind of bugloss, same as Pseudanchusa. Plin. — But the reading is doubtful.

ĒNCHȲTŬS (ἔγχυτος, sc. πλακοῦς), i, m. a sort of pastry or cake. Cato.

ĒNCLĪMA (ἔγκλιμα), ătis, n. same as Clima; inclination of the heavens, climate, elevation of the pole or latitude. Vitruv.

ĒNCŎLPĬĀS (ἐγκολπίας ἄνεμος), æ, m. a wind arising from the bays or gulfs of the sea. Apul.

ĒNCŎMBŌMA (ἐγκόμβωμα), ătis, n. a garment worn by maidens. Varro.

ĒNCŌMĬŎGRĂPHŬS (ἐγκωμιόγραφος), i, m. an encomiast, eulogist, panegyrist. M. Aurel. ap. Fronton.

ĒNCRĪNŎMĔNŎS (ἐγκρινόμενος), m. h. e. admitted into the number (of athletes); the name of a statue mentioned by Plin.

ĒNCȲCLĬŎS (ἐγκύκλιος), h. e. circularis. Encyclios disciplina (ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία), the circle of learning, the compass of the arts and sciences. Vitruv.

ĒNCȲTŬS, same as Enchytus.

ENDELECHIA. See Entelechia.

ĒNDĬADȲS, or **HĒNDĬADȲS** (ἓν διὰ δυοῖν), a figure of speech by which two substantives connected together are used instead of one adjective and substantive (as in Virg. Pateris libamus et auro, for pateris aureis).

ĒNDŌ (perhaps ἔνδον), an old preposit. same as In. Cic. e xii tab. and Lucret. —— ¶ So also, Lucret. Endogredi for Ingredi; Id. Endopediri for Impediri; Enn. ap. Cic. Endoperator, for Imperator, &c. —— ¶ Indu is also written for Endo. Lucret.

ENDOGREDI, ENDOPERIRI, ENDOPĔRATOR, &c. See Endo.

ĒNDRŎMĬS (ἐνδρομίς), ĭdis, f. a coarse, shaggy garment, which racers threw over them after their exercise, that they might not take cold. Martial. and Juvenal. — There was also a more delicate sort, such as the women used when they engaged in the exercises of the palæstra. Juvenal. — Hence, Endromidātus, a, um, adject. clothed in an endromis. Sidon.

ĒNDȲMĬŌN, ōnis, m. Ἐνδυμίων, a beautiful youth, lover of Luna, who put him to sleep that she might kiss him; from which slumber he has not yet waked. Cic. Endymionis somnus. — Hence, Endymiōnĕus, a, um, adject. Endymionean. Auson.

ĒNĔCĀTRIX (eneco), īcis, f. a murderess. Tertull.

ĒNĔCŌ (e & neco), [and in comic writers often ĒNICŌ], as, cui, ctum, and āvi, ātum, a. 1. to kill, slay, stifle, ἀποκτείνω. Plaut. Puer ambo angues enicat. Auct. B. Afric. c. 84. Cum eum pondere suo premeret atque enecaret. Tacit. Vapore enecatur. Sueton. Veneno sibi perunxit pedes, et enecuit, be deprived of all sense of feeling or power of moving. — So, of plants, to kill, stifle. Plin. Est herba, quæ cicer enecat, et ervum. —— ¶ Figur. to plague one to death, vex, torment, torture, as, for instance, by importunate questions or refusing to answer. Plaut. Lassitudinem verba tua mihi addunt: enicas, you kill me. Terent. Cur me enecas? hoc audi. Plaut. Me quidem miseram odio enicavit. —— ¶ Enectus, a, um, particip. killed, stifled, strangled. Sueton. and Plin. So, Plin. Enecatus, a, um. — Also, nearly killed, almost dead, all but starved, worn out. Cic. Avis fame enecta invadit, &c. So, Id. Ea pars animi nec inopia enecta, nec, &c.

ĒNECTŬS, and **ĒNĔCĀTŬS**, a, um, particip. from eneco.

ĒNĔMA (ἔνεμα), ătis, n. a clyster. Theod. Prisc.

ĒNERGĒMA (ἐνέργημα), ătis, n. effect, efficacy. Tertull. —— ¶ Prudent. Energima.

ĒNERVĀTĬŌ (enervo), ōnis, f. the state of being weakened, enervation. Arnob.

ĒNERVĀTŬS. See Enervo.

ĒNERVIS (e & nervus), e, adj. without nerves or sinews; enervated, nerveless, weak, effeminate, soft, ἄνευρος. Senec. Ignavus, iners, enervis. Plin. Paneg. Spectaculum non enerve, nec fluxum.

ĒNERVŌ (e & nervus, or enervis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take out the nerves or sinews, ἐκνευρίζω. Apic. Accipies cerebella quatuor, enervabis, coques. So, Liv. Velut enervata civitas. Cic. Hominibus enervatis et exsanguibus. —— Also, to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. Cic. Non plane me enervavit, nec afflixit senectus. Horat. vires. —— ¶ Also, to enervate, enfeeble, render delicate or effeminate, unman. Ovid. Enervant animos citharæ. —— ¶ Also, to deprive of manhood, castrate. Claudian. —— ¶ Enervatus, a, um, particip. and adj. unnerved, weakened, nerveless, feeble, unmanly, enervate, effeminate. Cic. Philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus. Id. Mollis et enervata oratio. Id. Afflictus, infirmus, enervatus reus.

ĒNERVŬS, a, um, adj. same as Enervis. Apul.

ĒNGĬBĂTA (ἐγγείβατα), ōrum, n. certain hydraulic machines, consisting of little men inclosed in a vessel, who, as soon as they drink, begin to dance. Vitruv.

ĒNGŎNASI, or **ĒNGŎNASIN** (ἐν γόνασι or γόνασιν, h. e. upon the knees), indecl. the Kneeler, a constellation so named from its posture, called also by the Romans Nixus, and now Hercules. Cic.

ĒNGŎNĂTŎN (ἐν and γωνία), i, n. a kind of portable sun-dial. Vitruv.

ĒNGȲUM and **ĒNGȲŎN**, or **ĒNGUIUM**, i, n. a city in Sicily. Cic. — Hence, Enguinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the same. Cic. civitas, h. e. the city. — Enguini, ōrum, its inhabitants. Cic.

ĒNHÆMŎN (ἔναιμον, sc. φάρμακον), i, n. *a powerful styptic.* *Plin.*

ĒNHĂRMŎNĬCŬS, or ĒNHĂRMŎNĬŬS (ἐναρμονικός, ἐναρμόνιος), a, um, adj. *enharmonic,* in music. *Macrob.* Cum sint melodiæ musicæ tria genera, enharmonicum, &c. *Martian. Capell.* genus modulandi, *h. e. the enharmonic system of tone.*

ĒNHȲDRĬS (ἐνυδρίς or ἐνυδρίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of water-snake.* *Plin.*

ĒNHȲDRŎS (ἔνυδρος), i, f. *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

ĒNHȲDRŎS, i, m. same as *Enhydris.* *Solin.*

ENICO. See *Eneco.*

ĒNĬM (νὶν, with *e* prefixed; as, equidem from quidem), conj. *for,* expressing a cause, γάρ. *Cic.* Video difficile esse consilium: sum enim solus. — It also serves to introduce an instance in support of an assertion. *Nepos.* Si didicerint, non eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, &c. Neque enim Cimoni fuit turpe, &c. *for example, for instance, namely.* — It is also used in an interrogation. *Plaut.* Quid enim censes? *Virg.* Æneam credam quid enim fallacibus austris? *for why?* *Horat.* Militia est potior: quid enim, *why do you say so? how so?* —— ¶ *Enim* often refers to some thought which must be supplied, and of which it gives the reason. *Terent.* Quid nunc futurum est? (*M.*) id enim, quod res ipsa fert, *why that;* where if the implied thought were expressed, it would be, Miror te quærere, quid nunc, &c.; id enim, &c. *Cic.* Amicum enim nostrum in judicium vocabas, *h. e.* te non invitavimus, quia amicum, &c. —— ¶ It often serves for a transition-particle, and is equivalent to *autem, enimvero, jam vero, but, now,* or the like. *Cic. Off.* 1. 28, 11. *Legg.* 1. 16. *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 7. *B. C.* 1, 81. —— ¶ It seems also sometimes to be used redundantly, but it contains an affirmation or assurance, or an implied cause. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Sed enim. *Terent.* and *Cic.* At enim. *Cic.* Quippe enim. —— ¶ *Enim* stands almost always after one or two words, though in *Plaut., Terent.* and *Lucret.* it is also found in the first place.

ĒNĬMVĒRŌ, or ĒNĬM VĒRŌ, conj. *truly, of a truth, indeed, surely,* ἀλλά μήν. *Plaut.* Ain' vero, verbereum caput? (*Pæ.*) Aio enimvero. *Cic.* Illi enimvero se ostendunt, quod vellet, esse facturos. *Terent.* Siccine hunc decipis? (*Do.*) immo enimvero hic me decipit, *nay, faith! 'tis he that deceives me.* *Plaut.* Tun' te abiisse hodie hinc negas? (*Am.*) nego enimvero, *I do indeed, I do by all means.* *Cic.* Enimvero ferendum hoc non est, *this is indeed beyond bearing.* —— ¶ Also, adversatively, *but.* *Tacit.* Concordia egere: enimvero audita mutatione principis, immittere latronum globos, &c. —— ¶ Also, in reproach, *but, but forsooth,* where it is stronger than *at, ast.* *Cic.* Hic enimvero tu exclamas, hominem improbum, &c.

ĒNĬPEUS [trisyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. 'Ενιπεύς, *a river of Thessaly.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Written also *Eniphcus.*

ĒNĪSĒ, same as *Enixe.*

ĒNĪSŬS, a, um. See *Enitor* and *Enixus.*

ĒNĬTĔŌ (e & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. *to shine forth, shine out,* διαλάμπω. *Virg.* Egregio decus enitet ore. *Gell.* Ubi cælum enituit et deferbuit mare. Also, *Virg.* Rudis enituit impulso vomere campus, *has shone out in beauty, has brightened up.* — Figur. *to shine forth, shine more brightly than others, appear conspicuous, distinguish one's self, become illustrious or famous.* *Cic.* Athenæ non solum in Græcia, sed prope cunctis gentibus enitebant. *Id.* Quo in bello virtus enituit egregia M Catonis.

ĒNĬTĒSCŌ (incept. from eniteo), is, tui, n. 3. *to shine, appear bright, shine forth, become clear, distinguish one's self, become famous;* same as *Eniteo.* *Colum., Auct.* ad *Herenn.*, and *Sallust.*

ĒNĪTŎR (e & nitor), ĕris, ĭsus and ixus sum, dep. 3. *to struggle out, work one's way out.* *Tacit.* per ingruentem multitudinem. *Id.* Enisæ in solida, *having succeeded in gaining.* —— ¶ Also, *to reach by climbing, gain the summit, mount, toil up.* *Curt.* Enituntur in verticem montis. *Id.* Nihil, quo virtus non possit eniti. *Cæs.* Ut in ascensu primi non facile eniterentur. *Vellei.* Haud obstitit, quo minus ad consulatus eniterentur, *rise, make their way up.* — With *accus.* *Tacit.* aggerem, *mount, clamber up.* —— ¶ Also, generally, *to exert one's self, make an effort, toil, struggle, strive.* *Cic.* In quo enitar, non minus, quam, &c. *Id.* Omni amore enitere, ut nos juves. *Id.* Pugnare et eniti, ne, &c. *Terent.* Enitere corrigere gnatum. *Cic.* Quod quidem certe enitar, *I will strive to do.* — Pass. impers. *Sallust.* Ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to exert one's self to bring forth, to bring forth, bear.* *Liv.* Plures enisa partus. *Virg.* Sus triginta capitum fetus enixa. *Ovid.* Enixa est utero infantem. *Colum.* Includendæ sunt enitentes. — So, *Plin.* Cervæ enixæ a partu, *h. e. having been delivered.* — Passively, *Justin.* In luco enixi sunt. —— ¶ See, also, *Enixus, a, um.*

ĒNĪXĒ (enixus), adv. *earnestly, vigorously, strenuously, zealously, with might and main, heartily,* φιλοτίμως. *Cic.* Meam causam enixe susceperant. *Liv.* Id non obedienter modo, sed enixe factum est. *Id.* Enixe diem ac noctem in prœliis esse. *Id.* Eoque enixius ad bellum adjuverunt. *Sueton.* Auctores enixissime juvit. —— ¶ *Enixim,* in the same sense. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.*

ĒNĪXŬS (enitor), us, m. *delivery.* *Plin.*

ĒNĪXŬS, and ĒNĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from enitor. —— ¶ Adj. *strenuous, zealous, earnest, vigorous.* *Liv.* Enixo studio. *Plin.* Enixior opera.

ENNĂ or HENNĂ, æ, f. *a city in Sicily, famous for the rape of Proserpine.* — Hence, Ennensis, e, adj. *Ennean, of or pertaining to Enna.* *Cic.* Ceres, *the Ennean Ceres* (who had a temple at Enna). — Ennenses, ium, *the inhabitants of Enna.* *Cic.* — Also, Ennæus (Henn.), a, um, adj. *Ennean, of or pertaining to Enna.* *Ovid.* mœnia. *Sil.* virgo, *h. e. Proserpine.* So, *Lucan.* Ennæa (absol.).

ENNĔĂCRŪNŎS (ἐννεάκρουνος), adj. *having nine fountains.* *Plin.*

ENNĔĂPHARMĂCUM (ἐννεαφάρμακον), emplastrum, *an application made up of nine ingredients.* *Cels.*

ENNĔĂPHTHŎNGŎS (ἐννεάφθογγος), adj. *having nine tones or sounds, ninetoned.* *Martian. Capell.*

ENNĔĂPHȲLLŎN (ἐννεάφυλλον), i, n. *a certain plant having nine leaves.* *Plin.*

ENNĔĂS (ἐννεάς), ădis, f. *an ennead, a number of nine.* *Censorin.* —— ¶ Enneatĭcus (ἐννεαδικός), a, um, adj. *Firmic.* anni, *h. e. ninth years.*

ENNENSIS, e, adj. See *Enna.*

ENNIANISTA, ENNIANUS. See *Ennius.*

ENNĬŬS, ii, m. Quintus Ennius, *a Roman poet before the time of Cicero, who was born at Rudiæ in Calabria.* *Cic.* — Hence, Enniānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ennius, Ennian.* *Senec.* versus. *Id.* ap. *Gell.* populus, *Ennian,* so called on account of their great fondness for Ennius. — Also, Ennianista, æ, m. *an imitator of Ennius.*

ENNŒĂ (ἔννοια), æ, f. *an idea, notion,* notio, intelligentia, insita et ante percepta cognitio. *Tertull.*

ENNŎSĬGÆŬS ('Εννοσίγαιος), i, m. *the earth-shaker,* h. e. *Neptune.* *Juvenal.*

ĒNŌ (e & no), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to swim out, escape by swimming,* ἐκνήχομαι. *Plaut.* At in vado est: jam facile enabit. *Cic.* Is, qui enat e concha. *Liv.* Ut nemo in terram enaverit, *succeeded in swimming to land, escaped by swimming.* — Figur. *to fly out, escape by flying.* *Virg.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ With *accus. to cross or pass through,* properly, by swimming; hence, *to sail through or across, travel through, make one's way out of.* *Val. Flacc.* orbem fretis. *Sil.* valles observatis astris.

ĒNŌDĀTĒ (enodatus, from enodo), adverb, *clearly, plainly, perspicuously, explicitly.* *Cic.* Sua diligenter et enodate narrando. *Id.* Hæc nobis enodatius explicanda sunt. *Augustin.* Enodatissime expedire.

ĒNŌDĀTĬŌ (enodo), ōnis, f. properly, *a freeing from knots.* — Hence, *a development, unfolding, threading out, solving, expounding, explanation.* *Cic.* nominum, *h. e. of their etymology.*

ĒNŌDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. qui enodat, et explicat. *Tertull.*

ĒNŌDĬS (e & nodus), e, adj. *without knots.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *clear, plain, perspicuous.* *Plin. Ep.* verba. — Also, as without knots, *pliant, supple.* *Claud.*

ĒNŌDŌ (e & nodo, or e & nodus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from knots,* ἐξαμματόω. *Colum.* — Figur. *to explain, expound, elucidate, unthread, solve, develope, unfold, declare.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* legis voluntatem. *Cic.* In enodandis nominibus laboratis, *h. e. in seeking out or unfolding their etymology.* *Gell.* Enodare laqueos juris. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.* Ab initio ut res sit gesta, enoda mihi. —— ¶ *Apul.* Enodare arcum, *to slacken the bow and take away the string,* and so *render it useless.*

ĒNŎRCHĬS (ἔνορχις), is, f. *a precious stone,* so called from ὄρχις, testiculus. *Plin.*

ĒNŌRMĬS (e & norma), e, adj. *not according to rule, out of measure, irregular,* ἄμετρος. *Tacit.* Enormes vici, *not straight, crooked, winding.* *Quintil.* Togam rotundam esse: aliter enim multis modis fiet enormis. —— ¶ Hence, *huge, vast, unwieldy, beyond measure, immoderate, enormous, immense.* *Tacit.* Immensum et enorme spatium. *Sueton.* Fuit corpore enormi. *Spartian.* Enormior.

ĒNŌRMĬTĀS (enormis), ātis, f. *want of proportion or rule, irregularity.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *immensity, hugeness, vastness, excess.* *Quintil.*

ĒNŌRMĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *irregularly, out of measure, excessively.* *Plin.*

ĒNŌTĒSCŌ (e & notesco), is, tui, n. 3. *to become known, get abroad.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.*

ĒNŌTŌ (e & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark down, note down, write.* *Plin. Ep.* Meditabar aliquid, enotabamque. *Id.* figuras, *draw, sketch.* —— ¶ Also, *to observe, remark.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark.* *Petron.*

ĒNŎVĀTŬS (e & novo), a, um, particip. *renewed.* *Petron.* Pictis anas enovata pennis. But *Ed. Anton.* has *enotata.*

ĔNRHȲTHMŎS, or ĔNRHȲTHMĬCŬS (ἔνρυθμος, ἐνρυθμικός), a, um, adject. rhythmis et numeris constans. *Martian. Capell.*

ĔNS, tis, particip. from sum. — Hence, n. subst. *a thing.* *Quintil.* says it was used by *Flavius.*

ĒNSĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from ensis), i, m. *a little sword, rapier.* *Plaut.*

ĒNSĬFĔR (ensis & fero), a, um, adject. *bearing a sword, armed with a sword.* *Lucan.*

ĒNSĬGĔR (ensis & gero), a, um, adject. *sword-bearing, sword-wearing.* *Ovid.*

ĒNSĬPŎTĒNS (ensis & potens), tis, adj. *mighty with the sword.* *Coripp.*

ĒNSĬS (probably from ἔγχος), is, m. *a sword,* ξίφος. *Virg., Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Lucan.* Sævum in populos puer accipis ensem, *the sword,* h. e. *power, rule, royal sway.* — Also, *Stat.* Tuos memorabis enses, and *Sil.* Ensibus ignotis, *swords,* h. e. *battles, wars.* — Also, for *murder.* *Lucan.* — Also, *the constellation Orion,* as bearing a sword. *Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Ensis, *the straight, two-edged sword;* gladius, *the knife-shaped sword,* for cutting.

ĔNTĂTĬCŎS (ἐντατικός), i, m. *Apul.* gives this name to *the herb* satyrion.

ĔNTĔLĔCHĬĂ (ἐντελέχεια), æ, f. according to *Aristotle* (de anima, 2, 1.), *incessant activity, continual motion* (quasi quædam continuata motio, et perennis), considered as the *form* of the human soul; while δύναμις was its *substance.* *Tertull.* and *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 10 (where, however, it is in Greek). —— ¶ Some incorrectly write *Endelechia.*

ĔNTELLĂ, æ, f. *a city of Sicily.* — Hence, Entellīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same.* *Cic.* — Entellīni, ōrum, *its inhabitants.* *Plin.*

ĔNTĔRŎCĒLĒ (ἐντεροκήλη), es, f. *a rupture of the groin or scrotum, hernia, enterocele.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Hence, Ente-

rocēsĭcus, a, um, adj. *afflicted with this complaint.* *Plin.*

ĒNTHĔĀTUS (entheus), a, um, adj. *divinely inspired, struck with divine fury.* *Martial.*

ĒNTHĒCA (ἐνθήκη), æ, f. *a coffer, chest.* *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *the appurtenances* of any thing. *Pandect.* Prædiis, cum his enthecis, relictis, *appurtenances,* as slaves, tools, &c. —— ¶ So, Enthecātus, a, um, adj. *laid up.* *Fulgent.*

ĒNTHĔŬS (ἔνθεος), a, um, adj. *inspired, full of divine fury, filled with enthusiasm, fanatic, insane.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *inspiring, infuriating, filling with divine fury.* *Martial.* mater, *h. e.* *Cybele.*

ĒNTHȲMĒMA (ἐνθύμημα), ătis, n. *a thought, conception,* &c. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a sentiment or proposition, with the reason of it annexed.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of imperfect syllogism, or a conclusion from contraries,* in which one of the three terms may be wanting. *Cic.* and *Quintil.*

ĒNTHȲMĒSIS (ἐνθύμησις), is, f. *infusion of spirit, animation, reflection, thought.* *Tertull.*

ĒNŬBĬLŌ (e & nubilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from clouds, uncloud, make clear.* *Tertull.*

ĒNŪBŌ (e & nubo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to marry out of her family or rank,* ἐκγαμίζω. *Liv.* e patribus. —— ¶ Also, same as *Nubo, to marry.* *Liv.* 26, 31.

ĒNŪCLĔĀTĒ (enucleatus), adv. *clearly, plainly, exactly, intelligibly, logically.* *Cic.* De aqua et via nihil prætermisi quadam epistola, quin enucleate ad te perscriberem. *Id.* Pauca, neque ea ipsa enucleate dicta. *Augustin.* Enucleatissime disputare.— In particular, *clearly, logically, accurately,* but also implying want of ornament, *neatly, plainly.* *Cic.* Subtiliter, presse, enucleate dicere: nihil contra grande, incitatum, ornatum. *Id.* Qui grandia ornate vellent, enucleate minora dicere.

ĒNŪCLĔĀTUS, a, um, particip. from enucleo. —— ¶ Adj. *clear, subtile, acute, logical, exact, plain, naked, precise, neat,* in the exposition of a subject, &c. but without ornament, after the manner of the logicians. *Cic.* Genus dicendi enucleatum, *logical, plain, unadorned.* *Gell.* Tenues et enucleatas voluntatum in rebus illicitis reprehensiones.

ĒNŪCLĔŌ (e & nucleo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from the kernel, to unkernel.* *Apic.* — Hence, *to clear, adjust, put in order.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *to free from obscurity, make clear, explain subtilely and acutely, treat logically, examine minutely, set forth clearly and precisely but plainly.* *Cic.* Hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est. *Id.* Nec quicquam in amplificatione nimis enucleandum est, minuta est enim omnis diligentia: hic autem locus grandia requirit. *Gell.* Quæri ista omnia et enucleari et excuti ab hominibus negotiosis non queunt. —— ¶ Also, *to direct or manage accurately or correctly.* *Cic.* Enucleata suffragia, *h. e.* *judiciously given, with a due regard to the merit of the candidate.* —— ¶ See, also, *Enucleatus, a, um.*

ĒNŪDŌ (e & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to make bare;* hence, *to lay open, unveil, unfold, make clear.* *Cic.*

ĒNŬMĔRĀTĬŌ (enumero), ōnis, f. *an enumerating, recounting.* *Cic.* Enumeratio malorum. —— ¶ As a part of the peroration of a discourse, *a summing up, recapitulation.* *Cic.* — So, in an argument, *the summing up of several particulars,* in order to draw the conclusion. *Cic.*

ĒNŬMĔRŌ (e & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reckon through, count over, reckon up,* ἐξαριθμέω. *Cæs.* Repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, quo die prœlium fecisset. — Also, *to calculate, compute, settle.* *Plaut.* peculium. —— ¶ Also, *to enumerate, recount, specify.* *Cic.* multitudinem beneficiorum. *Sueton.* Singulorum nomina. *Cic.* Enumerare, quæ sit descriptio, &c. — Hence, *to describe, give an account of* in succession. *Nepos.* familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem. — Also, *to relate, bring forward, cite, adduce.* *Nepos.* plura de eodem. *Cic.* Pretium enumerari audiebant, *called out, proclaimed.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to count, reckon.* *Cic.* Enumera me in plerisque (but the reading is doubtful).

ENUNCIATIO, ENUNCIO, &c. See *Enuntiatio,* &c.

ĒNUNDĬNŌ, as, a. 1. *to buy, procure by traffic.* *Tertull.*

ĒNUNTĬĀTĬŌ, or ĒNUNCĬĀTĬŌ (enuntio), ōnis, f. *a declaring, revealing, making public.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *an exposition.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a proposition.* *Cic.*

ĒNUNTĬĀTĪVUS, or ĒNUNCĬĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *enunciative, declarative, expressive.* *Senec.* Motus animorum enuntiativi corporum. *Id.* Enuntiativum de corpore: quod alii effatum vocant, alii enuntiatum, alii edictum, *h. e.* *a proposition, declaration.*

ĒNUNTĬĀTRIX, or ĒNUNCĬĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that declares, expresses, makes known.* *Quintil.* Ars enuntiatrix decente ornatu. *Prudent.* Lingua enuntiatrix sensuum.

ĒNUNTĬĀTUM, or ĒNUNCĬĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *a proposition, sentence.* *Cic.*

ĒNUNTĬŌ, or ĒNUNCĬŌ (e & nuntio, *or* nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to say out, divulge, disclose, declare, reveal, prattle out, blab.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Optimæ mentis cogitata maturo tempore enuntiare. *Cæs.* Res alicui per indicium enuntiata. *Cic.* mysteria dicendi. *Plaut.* Enuntiare, id esse exortum. —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce, utter, say, express in words.* *Cic.* Commutato verbo res eadem enuntiatur. *Id.* Enuntiare hæc verbis. *Id.* Breviter enuntiatæ sententiæ. *Quintil.* literas, *to pronounce.*

ĒNUPTĬŌ (enubo), ōnis, f. *a marrying out of her family or rank.* *Liv.* Gentis enuptio, *h. e.* e gente.

ĒNUTRĬŌ (e & nutrio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to nourish, feed, support, nourish up,* ἐκτρέφω. *Ovid.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *to raise, enlarge, extend.* *Vitruv.* origines ædificiorum.

ĒNȲŌ (Ἐνυώ), us, f. *the goddess of war,* called also *Bellona.* *Stat.* — Hence, for *war or battle.* *Martial.*

ĔŌ (ἔω, from which εἶμι), is, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go,* whether on foot or otherwise, ἴω, εἶμι, πορεύομαι. *Cic.* Celeriter isti, redisti. *Terent.* I præ, sequar, *go first.* *Plaut.* Pedibus ire non queo, *on foot.* *Liv.* 23, 17. Ire pedibus, *by land.* *Petron.* Sine nervis posse ire, *to go, to walk.* *Plaut.* Ire otiose. *Senec.* Ire curru, *to ride in a chariot.* *Ovid.* equis, *on horseback.* So, *Virg.* Ire (absol.). *Martial.* in rheda. *Ovid.* puppibus, *to sail on board a ship.* *Liv.* Ire expedita via, *to travel an open road.* *Ovid.* Quamvis remige puppis eat, *by oars.* *Id.* tenebris, *by night.* *Propert.* novas vias, *h. e.* *to journey into unknown lands.* *Virg.* Ire viam audet. *Id.* Itque reditque viam, *goes and comes, goes back and forth.* *Id.* Altum ire iter, *to take their lofty way,* h. e. *to fly.* *Ovid.* Ire per astra. *Terent.* in via cum aliquo. *Liv.* per Italiam. *Terent.* Eamus nunc intro. *Id.* domum. *Id.* ad mercatum. *Id.* obviam alicui. *Id.* ad aliquem, *h. e.* ad domum alicujus. *Id.* I in malam rem, *go and be hanged.* So, *Id.* I malam rem. *Cic.* in Consilium (of the judges), *to go into council; to deliberate* before voting. *Id.* in possessionem, *to possession* (of something litigated before a judge). *Pandect.* in bona alicujus, *to take possession of.* *Liv.* in colloquium ad Celtiberos, *to go and hold a conference with.* *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* subsidio alicui, *to go to one's assistance.* — So, of an army, or a general with his army, *to march; to continue marching.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — With *infin.* *Petron.* Ibat ferire feras. *Terent.* It visere. — But oftener with the *supine;* in which connection the *supine* expresses *the object* of the motion or action of *ire;* or implies *a wish, intention or inclination* of the agent. *Terent.* Nutricem arcessitum iit, *went to call.* *Plaut.* Ire opitulatum, *to go to help.* *Cic.* Ire cubitum, *to go to bed, go to lie down.* (In like manner, *Plin.* Ire in somnum.) *Sallust.* Cives, qui se remque publicam perditum irent, *went about to destroy, were bent on destroying, were exerting themselves to destroy.* *Terent.* Cur te is perditum? *Tacit.* Dominationem raptum ire, *use every effort to seize.* *Liv.* Neu pertinacia sua gentem universam perditum iret, *do what he could to bring ruin upon the nation.* — Also, with the *dat.*, instead of *acc.* with *ad.* *Propert.* Ire viro, *for* ad virum. — Also, with *acc.* of place whither, without a *prep.* *Ovid.* Ibis Cecropios portus, *for* ad portus. *Stat.* Litus eunt. So, *Ovid.* Ire exsequias, *to go to the funeral.* *Id.* pompam. — With *abl.* without a *prep.* *Ovid.* Ire sacris, *for* e sacris, *depart from.* So, with the *dat.* *Sil.* Ire sorori, *h. e.* *from his sister.* — Figur. *to think of, hit upon, come to.* *Terent.* Nesciebam quorsum tu ires, *what you were driving at.* *Id.* Istuc ibam, *I was coming to that; I was going to speak of that.* *Id.* ad illud. *Tacit.* Ibatur in cædes. —— ¶ Also, the following expressions. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Ire ad arma, *to take up arms; to arm.* So, *Cic.* ad saga, *to assume the military dress.* — Ire in sententiam, *or* Ire pedibus in sententiam, *to agree or accede to one's opinion,* by passing over to a particular part of the senate-house. *Cic.* So, *Id.* Ne pedibus iret. *Id.* Ire in alia omnia, *h. e.* *to dissent from a measure; to vote the contrary.* — Ire in aliquem, *to proceed to attack; to rush against, fly at.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Ire in sæcula, *to go down to posterity; to be remembered by posterity.* *Plin. Paneg.* and *Sil.* — Ire in aliquid, *to pass over into something;* hence, *to be changed or transformed into something; to become something.* *Quintil.* Ire in corpus, *grow fat.* *Ovid.* Sanguis it in succos, *turns to.* *Cato.* Asparagus it in semen, *goes to seed.* — Also, *Flor.* Ire in sudorem, *to break out into a sweat.* *Virg.* In lacrimas, *to have recourse to tears, melt into tears, weep.* *Ovid.* In pœnas, *to proceed to execute punishment; to punish.* *Id.* in scelus, *to commit.* *Id.* per leges, *to submit to.* *Cic.* in duplum, *h. e.* *to suffer double punishment, incur double penalty.* *Quintil.* per disciplinas, *to occupy one's self with.* *Id.* In eosdem pedes, *to use (poetical) feet of the same kind.* *Liv.* Ierat in causam præceps, *was devoted to the cause.* *Terent.* Infitias, *to deny.* *Ovid.* exemplis, *to use, allege.* *Id.* per laudes, *h. e.* *to praise.* —— ¶ Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg.* It clamor cœlo, *for* ad cœlum, *mounts, rises.* *Ovid.* Per oppida rumor it, *goes, spreads.* *Virg.* It circulus per orbem. *Id.* Euphrates ibat mollior, *flowed.* *Liv.* Pugna it ad pedes, *they fight on foot.* —— ¶ *To come.* *Plaut.* I, I hac mecum intro. *Terent.* Unde is? *Nepos.* Eodem, unde ierat, se recepit. —— ¶ *To pass away, go by, decay.* *Lucret.* Hominem paulatim cernimus ire. *Ovid.* Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ. *Plaut.* It dies: ego mihi cesso. —— ¶ *To go, proceed, go on, prosper, succeed.* *Cic.* Incipit res melius ire. *Id.* De Attica optime it, *it goes on right well.* *Id.* Prorsus ibat res. *Lucan.* Sic eat, *let it be so.* *Liv.* Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem, *such be the fate of every Roman woman, who,* &c. —— ¶ *To be sold* for a certain price. *Plin.* —— ¶ Of the unbroken continuance of a thing, *to go on; to go; to continue; to be,* a stronger expression for *esse.* *Virg.* Si non tanta quies iret. *Senec.* Non ibo inulta. —— ¶ *I* and *I nunc* are forms of upbraiding or deriding; *go, go now, go to now.* *Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* — So, Eat aliquis. *Senec.* ¶ *Pass. impers.* Itur, *they go, we go.* Ibatur, itum est, &c. *Virg.* Itur in antiquam silvam, *sc.* ab illis. *Senec.* Eatur: regius jussit gener. *Virg.* Sic itur (*sc.* ab hominibus) ad astra, *thus men rise to heaven.* *Ovid.* Paulatim longius itur, *sc.* a Proserpina, *she goes.* *Cic.* Senatui non placere, in Hispanias iri. —— ¶ *Pres. particip.* Iens, (*gen.*) euntis. — *Gerund,* Eundum. *Virg.* Vires acquirit eundo. — *Pass.* Eundum est, *we, they,* &c. *must or should go.* *Ovid.* Qua sit sibi nescit eundum, *knows not what way to go.* *Id.* Dicite, qua sit eundum. —— ¶ *Iri* with the former

supine, serves for the *fut. infin. pass.* *Terent.* Rumor venit datum iri gladiatores, *were about to be exhibited.* *Cic.* Pompeius addit, se prius occisum iri ab eo, *will be slain.* —— ¶ Isti, isse, issem, &c. *for* ivisti, ivisse, ivissem, &c.

EŌ (the old *dative* of is, ea, id), adv. *thither, to that place, into that place*, ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε. *Cæs.* Eo se recipere cœperunt. *Cic.* Ut eo, quo intendit, perveniat. *Cato.* Eo plumbum infundito: eo capitulum robustum indito, *therein.* *Cæs.* Equis equitibus detractis, legionarios eo milites imponere, *h. e.* in eos equos. — Hence, *to this, thereto.* *Cic.* Accessit eo, ut milites, &c. *it was added to this, that*, &c. *Id.* Eo accedebat hortator assiduus Sallustius. —— ¶ Often, *so far, to such a pitch, to such an extent, to such a pass*, εἰς τοῦτο, followed by *ut.* *Liv.* Quæ ab exiguis profecta initiis eo crevit, ut magnitudine laboret sua. *Cic.* Eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinatione opus sit. — Also, with a *genit.* *Plin. Paneg.* Eo insolentiæ furorisque processit, ut, &c. *to such a height of.* *Liv.* Eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, &c. *h. e. became so customary.* — Also, Eo usque, *so far, to such a degree*; or, also, *so long, even to that time.* *Justin.* Eo usque desperationis Spartanos adduxit, ut, &c. *Liv.* Eone usque, dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum. *Cic.* Usque eo premere capita, dum, &c. *Liv.* Eo usque, donec, &c. — Hence, *Nepos.* Hoc eo valebat, ut cogerentur, *tended to that end.* —— ¶ Also (as *abl. neut.* from is, ea, id), *on that account, for that reason, therefore, for that, with that purpose or design.* *Cic.* Non eo dico, quo veniat in dubium tua fides. *Id.* Frater es: eo vereor, *therefore I fear.* *Id.* Marionem eo misi, ut, &c. *Id.* Eo non interpellavi, ne, &c. *Terent.* Eone es ferox, quia, &c. *Cic.* Certius eo est, quod a te dicitur. — Also, with comparatives, *so much, by so much.* *Cic.* Eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, *the greater the fault, the more intense the grief.* *Id.* Nil admirabilius fieri potest; eoque magis, si ea sunt in adolescente, *and that the more.* *Id.* Quod scriberem, nihil erat: eoque minus, quod dubitabam, *and the less, because.* — Sometimes, for *ibi*; *there, in that place.* *Cic.* Cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes. *Id.* Eo loci, *for* eo loco.

EŌDEM (the old *dative* from idem), adv. *to the same place, into the same place, just thither*, ὁμόσε, αὐτόσε. *Cæs.* Omnes clientes suos eodem conduxit. *Cato.* Vini sextarium eodem infundito. — Hence, *Cæs.* Quod tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque, &c. eodem pertinere, *h. e. tended to the same end.* *Cic.* Addendum eodem est, ut, &c. *to the same purpose.* *Liv.* Eodem honores, pœnasque congeri, *h. e. on the same person.* —— ¶ Also (as an *abl.*), *in just the same place, just there.* *Cic.* and *Sueton.* Eodem loci, *for* eodem loco.

EŌN, ōnis, f. *a certain tree.* *Plin.*

EŌPSE, *for* eo ipso. *Plaut.*

EŌS (ἠώς), f. *the redness of the morning, morning.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, *the land of the morning; the East; the eastern world.* *Lucan.*

EŌUS (ἠῷος, or ἑῷος), a, um, adj. *relating to the morning, eastern, oriental.* *Ovid.* Eoi Indi. *Virg.* Eoæ domus Arabum. *Stat.* Eoa germina, *h. e. perfumes* from the East. *Prudent.* Eoum sidus, *the morning-star.* —— ¶ Eous, i, m. *the morning-star.* *Virg.* — Also, *the East, the eastern world.* *Ovid.* — Also, *one of the horses of the sun.* *Ovid.*

EOUSQUE, *h. e.* eo usque. See *Eo* (adv.).

ĔPACTÆ (ἐπακταί, *sc.* ἡμέραι), ārum, f. *the epacts.* *Isidor.*

ĔPĂGŌGĒ (ἐπαγωγή), es, f. *proof by adduction of similar examples*; called, also, *inductio.* *Gell.*

ĔPAMĪNŌNDĀS, æ, m. *a famous Theban general, who fell at the battle of Mantinea, which he had just gained over the Spartans.* *Nepos.*

ĔPĂNĂDĬPLŌSIS (ἐπαναδίπλωσις), is, f. *a figure of speech, when a verse begins and ends with the same word* (as in *Juvenal.* Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit). *Rufinian.*

ĔPĂNĂLĒPSIS (ἐπανάληψις), is, f. *a repetition of the same sentence after the interposition of several sentences* (as in *Virg. Geo.* 2, 4 *and* 7). *Rufinian.* —— ¶ Also applied to *the repetition of a word* (as in *Horat.* Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume). *Diomed.*

ĔPĂNĂPHŎRĂ (ἐπαναφορά), æ, f. *a figure when different clauses begin with the same word* (as in *Virg. Ecl.* 10, 42, 43).

ĔPĂNĂSTRŎPHĒ (ἐπαναστροφή), es, f. *a figure by which the same word which closes a sentence commences the next* (as in *Cic.* Doletis tres exercitus interfectos; interfecit Antonius).

ĔPĂNŎDŎS (ἐπάνοδος), i, f. *a returning to a word and repeating it*; as, for instance, repeating a noun, instead of using the pronoun (as in *Virg.* Iphitus et Pelias: quorum Iphitus ævo jam grandior, Pelias et vulnere, &c.).

ĔPĂNŎRTHŌSIS (ἐπανόρθωσις), is, f. *a figure of speech, correction or more exact limitation of something already said.* *Rufinian.*

ĔPĂPHÆRĔSIS (ἐπαφαίρεσις), is, f. *a repeated removal.* *Martial.*

EPAR, same as *Hepar.*

ĔPĀSTŬS (e & pascor), a, um, particip. *eaten.* *Ovid.*

EPATICUS, same as *Hepaticus.*

ĔPĔNDŸTĒS (ἐπενδύτης), æ, m. *a sort of outer garment.* *Hieronym.*

ĔPĔNTHĔSIS (ἐπένθεσις), is, f. *the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word*; *epenthesis*, (as in *Mavors* for *Mars*). *Serv.*

ĔPĔXĒGĒSIS (ἐπεξήγησις), is, f. in grammar, *apposition.* *Serv.*

ĔPHĂLMĂTŎR (ἐφάλλομαι), ōris, m. *a leaper, tumbler.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ĔPHĒBĀTŬS (ephebus), a, um, adj. ephebus factus. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Al. aliter leg.

ĔPHĒBĒUM (ἐφηβεῖον), i, n. *a place in the palæstra, where young men exercised themselves.* *Vitruv.*

ĔPHĒBĬCŬS (ἐφηβικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a stripling.* *Apul.*

ĔPHĒBŬS (ἔφηβος), i, m. *a youth from* 16 *to* 20 *years of age; a stripling; one who has reached the age of puberty*; used commonly of Greeks. *Cic.* E gregibus epheborum vix singuli reperiebantur. *Terent.* Excedere ex ephebis, *to arrive at manhood.*

ĔPHĔDRĂ (ἐφέδρα), æ, f. *the herb horse-tail*; same as *Hippuris.* *Plin.*

ĔPHĒLIS (ἐφηλίς), ĭdis, f. *a certain cuticular disease; freckles.* *Cels.*

ĔPHĒMĔRIS (ἐφημερίς), ĭdis, f. *a book, in which was kept an account of the daily occurrences, transactions or expenses; a journal, day-book, diary, ephemeris.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.*

ĔPHĒMĔRŎN (ἐφήμερον), i, n. *the herb hermodactyl, May-lily, lily of the valley or meadow-saffron.* *Plin.*

ĔPHĔSŬS, i, f. *a city of Ionia, famous for its temple of Diana*, now *the village* Aja-Soluk. — Hence, Ephesius, a, um, adj. *Ephesian.* *Cic.* Diana. *Cæs.* pecūnia, *h. e. deposited in the temple of Diana.* — Ephesii, orum, *the Ephesians.* *Plin.*

ĔPHĬĀLTĒS, æ, m. *brother of Otus; he undertook to climb into heaven.* *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *the nightmare, incubus.* *Macrob.* (but in Greek.)

ĔPHIPPĬĀTŬS (ephippium), a, um, adj. *riding with an* ephippium. *Cæs.*

ĔPHIPPIUM (ἐφίππιον), ii, n. *a horse-cloth, cloth laid on the back of a horse when one rode him* (not a saddle, for the ancients had not invented such). *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Proverbially. *Horat.* Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus (said of a man not satisfied with his fate).

ĔPHŎDŬS (ἔφοδος), i, f. *Jul. Firmic.* Generales cujusque genituræ ephodi, *h. e.* ingressiones, initia, institutiones.

ĔPHŎRŬS (ἔφορος), i, m. *an overseer.* *The* Ephori *were a council in Lacedemon, consisting of five magistrates, who held the balance between the two kings and the senate.* *Nepos.*

ĔPHŸRĂ, æ, and **ĔPHŸRĒ**, es, f. the old name of *Corinth.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Ephyræus, Ephyrēius, and Ephyrēus, a, um, adj. *Corinthian.* *Lucan.* mœnia, *h. e. Dyrrachium*, as built by the Corcyræans, who were a colony from Corinth. *Sil.* mœnia, *h. e. Syracuse*, built by Corinthians. — Also, Ephyrēias, ădis, adj. f. *Corinthian.* *Claudian.* puellæ. — Also, Ephyrēiades, æ, m. *a Corinthian.* *Id.* —— ¶ Ephyre, *a sea nymph.* *Virg.*

ĔPĬBĂTĂ (ἐπιβάτης), æ, m. *a marine, soldier employed on ship-board.* *Hirt.*

ĔPĬBĂTHRĂ (ἐπιβάθρα), æ, f. *a ladder to go aboard a ship with.* *Vitruv.*

ĔPĬCĒDĬŎN (ἐπικήδειον), ii, n. *a funeral song.* *Stat.*

ĔPĬCHĀRMŎS, i, m. *a philosopher and poet, disciple of Pythagoras.* *Cic.* — Though born in Cos, he went to Sicily, when scarcely three months old; hence, *Cic.* calls him *Siculus.*

ĔPĬCHĪRĒMĂ (ἐπιχείρημα), ătis, n. *a rhetorical argument or syllogism, the members of which are arbitrarily arranged, and may be more numerous than usual.* *Quintil.* — It is also opposed to *demonstratio*, as being not an absolute and necessary demonstration, but only an approach to it: *a probable proof; a proof*, per communia et probabilia, *and not* per propria et necessaria. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also written *epicherema.*

ĔPĬCHŸSIS (ἐπίχυσις), is, f. *a kind of beaker; a large vessel or bowl out of which wine was poured into cups and glasses.* *Plaut.* and *Varr.*

ĔPĬCĬTHĂRISMĂ (ἐπικιθάρισμα), ătis, n. *music after the play, finale.* *Tertull.*

ĔPĬCLĪNTÆ (ἐπικλινταί), ārum, m. *a kind of earthquakes, which move in acute angles, throwing objects on their sides.* *Apul.*

ĔPĬCŒNŎS (ἐπίκοινος), a, um, adj. *common.* — Hence, Epicœna nomina (called by the Latins, *promiscua*), *names of animals, which, though of only one grammatical gender, stand for either sex; epicene or promiscuous nouns.* *Quintil.*

ĔPĬCŎPŬS (ἐπίκωπος), a, um, adj. *moved with oars.* *Cic.*

ĔPĬCRĂTĒS (ἐπικρατής), is, m. *victorious, supreme*; by which name *Cic. Att.* 2, 3. denotes *Pompey.* —— ¶ Also, *an Athenian rhetorician or philosopher.* *Cic. fil.*

ĔPĬCRŎCŬS (ἐπίκροκος), a, um, adj. *having the threads of the woof thin and fine*; from κρόκη, subtemen; hence, *Varr.* Epicrocum, i, n. *a woman's garment.* — But the word may be derived from κρόκος, as it was *saffron-yellow.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *thin.* *Plaut.*

ĔPĬCŪRŬS, i, m. Ἐπίκουρος, *a famous philosopher of Athens, who taught that pleasure was the highest good.* *Cic.* — Hence, Epicurēus, a, um, adj. *Epicurean, of or belonging to Epicurus.* *Cic.* — Epicurēi, ōrum, *the Epicureans.* *Cic.* — Also, Epicurei, *Epicureans*, h. e. *sensualists.* *Senec.*

ĔPĬCŬS (ἐπικός), a, um, adj. *epic, heroic, belonging to epic poetry.* *Cic.* poeta, *an epic poet.* *Quintil.* carmen, *an epic poem, epic.*

ĔPĬCŸCLŬS (ἐπίκυκλος), i, m. *a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of the greater one; a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre; an epicycle.* *Martian. Capell.*

ĔPĬDĀMNŬS, or **ĔPĬDĀMNŎS**, i, f. *a city of Grecian Illyricum*, afterwards called *Dyrrachium.* *Plaut.* — Hence, Epidamniensis, e, and Epidamnius, a, um, adj. *Epidamnian, of or pertaining to Epidamnus.* *Plaut.*

ĔPĬDĂPHNĒ, es, or **ĔPĬDĂPHNĂ**, æ, f. *a village or suburb of Antiochia.* *Tacit.*

ĔPĬDAURŬS, or -ŎS, i, f. *a city in the Peloponnesus.* *Cic.* — Æsculapius was worshipped under the form of a serpent in this city, whence he was afterwards removed to Rome. —— ¶ Also, *a city of Dalmatia*, now *Ragusa* or *Ragusi.* *Hirt.* —— ¶ Epidaurius, a, um, adj. *Epidaurean, belonging to Epidaurus.* *Horat.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Epidaurius, *h. e. Æsculapius.* — Also, Epidaurēus, and Epidauritānus, a, um, adj. same as *Epidaurius.* *Avien.* and *Hieronym.*

EPIDEMETICA (ἐπιδημητικά), ōrum, n. according to some, *houses or parts of houses for quartering soldiers;* according to others, *the sums extorted from the soldiers or paid by the inhabitants of the place, that they might be free from the charge of the soldiers.* Cod. Just.

EPIDEMUS (ἐπίδημος), adj. m. and f. *epidemic.* Ammian.

EPIDERMIS (ἐπιδερμίς), ĭdis, f. *the scarf-skin, epidermis;* hence, *a scarf or crust* over a sore. Veget.

EPIDICTICUS (ἐπιδεικτικός), a, um, adj. Cic. Epidicticum genus (dicendi), *h. e. adapted for display or ornament;* a style suited to narrative, panegyric, and the declamations of the sophists, but not proper for the forum and deliberative assemblies.

EPIDIPNIS (ἐπιδειπνίς), ĭdis, f. *a dessert.* Martial.

EPIDROMUS (ἐπίδρομος), i, m. *a small running rope, used in extending and contracting nets.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a cord or girth of a bed.* Cato. But the passage is otherwise explained.

EPIGLOSSIS (ἐπιγλωσσίς), ĭdis, f. *the cover or flap of the weasand or windpipe, the epiglottis.* Plin.

EPIGONI (ἐπίγονοι), ōrum, m. *the sons of the seven princes who went against Thebes;* hence, *the name of a tragedy.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *the children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.* Justin.

EPIGRAMMA (ἐπίγραμμα), ătis, n. *an inscription, title.* Nepos. Cum ex præda tripodem aureum Delphis posuisset, epigrammate scripto. Petron. Fugitivorum epigrammata, *h. e. the brand upon runaway slaves.* Id. Epigramma mortuo facere, *to write an epitaph.* —— ¶ Also, *an epigram.* Cic.

EPIGRAMMATARIUS (epigramma), ii, m. *an epigrammatist, writer of epigrams.* Vopisc.

EPIGRAMMATICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *epigrammatic.* Spartian.

EPIGRAMMATION (ἐπιγραμμάτιον), ii, n. *a short epigram.* Varr.

EPIGRAMMISTA, æ, m. same as *Epigrammatarius.* Sidon. Al. leg. *epigrammatista.*

EPIGRUS (perhaps ἐπίκουρος or ἐπίουρος), i, m. *a pin to fasten two pieces of wood together.* Senec. and Augustin.

EPILEPSIA (ἐπιληψία), æ, f. *the epilepsy or falling sickness.* Cels.

EPILEUS (ἐπιλαῖος), i, m. *a kind of hawk.* Plin.

EPILOGUS (ἐπίλογος), i, m. *the conclusion or winding up of a speech, the peroration of an oration.* Cic.

EPIMEDION (ἐπιμήδιον), ii, n. *a plant.* Plin.

EPIMELAS (ἐπιμέλας), m. *blackish, black on the surface;* hence, *a certain precious stone.* Plin.

EPIMELES (ἐπιμελής), adj. *diligent, careful, accurate.* The title of a book of Apicius.

EPIMENIDES, is, m. *a Cretan poet, in the time of Pythagoras.* Cic.

EPIMENIDEUS, or EPIMINIDIUS (ἐπιμενίδειος), a, um, adj. Plin. Tertium genus epimenidium vocatur, *a kind of scilla or sea-onion.*

EPIMENIUS (ἐπιμήνιος), a, um, adj. *of every month, monthly.* Hence, Juvenal. Afrorum epimenia, *h. e.* (as some explain it) *monthly presents;* but both the reading and signification of the passage are doubtful.

EPIMERISMUS (ἐπιμερισμός), i, m. *in an oration, a second division or distribution,* to refresh the memory of the hearer. Martian. Capell.

EPIMETHEUS (Ἐπιμηθεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Iapetus, brother of Prometheus, and father of Pyrrha.* Hygin. — Hence, Epimēthis, ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Epimetheus,* h. e. *Pyrrha.*

EPIMETRUM (ἐπίμετρον), i, n. *what is given over and above the measure.* Cod. Theod.

EPIMONE (ἐπιμονή), es, f. *a figure of speech, when a word is repeated immediately,* as, Virg. sic, sic.

EPINEPHRIDIUM (ἐπινεφρίδιον), ii, n. *fatness in the reins.* Ful. Al. leg. *epomphalia,* h. e. *applications to the navel.*

EPINICIUM (ἐπινίκιον), ii, n. *a song of victory, triumphal song.* Sueton.

EPINYCTIS (ἐπινυκτίς), ĭdis, f. *a bad pustule rising in the skin by night.* Cels. —— ¶ Also, *a sore in the corner of the eye, called also* syce. Plin.

EPIPACTIS (ἐπιπακτίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb called* elleborine. Plin.

EPIPETRUS (ἐπίπετρος), i, f. *a plant which never blooms.* Plin.

EPIPHANEA, or -IA, æ, f. *a city in Cilicia.* Cic.; also, *in Syria.* Plin.

EPIPHONEMA (ἐπιφώνημα), ătis, n. *a crying out, exclamation;* as a figure of speech. Quintil.

EPIPHORA (ἐπιφορά), æ, f. *a defluxion of humors on the eyes, or on other parts of the body.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, a figure of speech, *when the same word concludes several sentences.* Rutil.

EPIRHEDIUM (ἐπί & rheda), ii, n. *the thong or collar by which the horse was attached to the cart.* Juvenal.

EPIRUS, or -OS, i, f. Ἤπειρος, *a territory of Greece, between Macedonia, Thessaly and the Ionian sea, comprising the greater part of what is now called Albania.* Plin. — Hence, Epirensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Epirus.* Liv. —— ¶ Also, Epirōtes, or Epirōta, æ, m. *of or from Epirus, an Epirot.* Plin. and Aurel. Vict. — And Epirōtæ, ārum, m. *the Epirots.* Liv. — Also, Epiroticus, a, um, adj. *of, from, or belonging to Epirus.* Cic. litteræ, *h. e. to or from Epirus, relating to your concerns in Epirus.* —— ¶ *Epeirus* is read in Varro.

EPISCENIUM (ἐπισκήνιον), ii, n. same as *Episcenos.* Vitruv.

EPISCENOS (ἐπίσκηνος), i, f. *the upper part of the stage, the part over the stage,* consisting of columns, &c. Vitruv.

EPISCHIS, ĭdis, f. and EPISCHIDION (ἐπισχίδιον), ii, n. *a wedge.* Vitruv.

EPISCOPIUS (ἐπισκοπέω), a, um, adj. Episcopius phaselus, *a spy-boat,* is read by some in Cic. for *epicopus.*

EPISCOPUS (ἐπίσκοπος), i, m. *an overseer, inspector.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *a bishop.* Tertull. — Hence, Episcopālis, e, adj. *episcopal.* Prudent.; from which Episcopaliter, adv. *like a bishop.* Augustin. — Also, Episcopātus, us, m. *a bishopric, the office or dignity of bishop.* Tertull.

EPISCYNIUM (ἐπισκύνιον), ii, n. *the region above the eyes, where the passions are apt to show themselves;* hence (as in supercilium) *sternness, strictness.* Tertull.

EPISTATES (ἐπιστάτης), æ, m. *an overseer, superintendent,* as, for instance, over some household department, or over athletes. Cato.

EPISTOLA, (ἐπιστολή), æ, f. *a letter, epistle, missive.* Cic. Epistolam facere, efficere, exarare, dare, *to write.* Id. complicare, *to fold.* Id. solvere, *to open.* Id. Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, *delivered.* Id. inscribere alicui, *to direct, address.* Sueton. Ab epistolis, *a private secretary or scribe, writer or copyist of letters.* — *Epistola* is also distinguished from *literæ.* Cic. Qu. Fr. III. 1. 3. Ad tuas literas, quas tribus epistolis accepi, *h. e. those letters which I have received in three despatches.* —— ¶ *Epistola* sometimes means *a single letter.* Justin. and Plin. Ep. —— ¶ In particular, *the rescript or missive of the emperor.* Plin. Ep.

EPISTOLARIS (epistola), e, adj. *relating to a letter, or to letter-writing, epistolary.* Martial. (in lemmate) charta, *h. e. letter-paper.* Augustin. colloquium, *by letter.* —— ¶ Epistolāres, ium, *persons employed in writing the rescripts of the emperor,* &c. Cod. Theod.

EPISTOLICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *epistolary, in letters.* Gell.

EPISTOLIUM (ἐπιστόλιον), ii, n. *a short letter.* Catull.

EPISTOMIUM (ἐπιστόμιον), ii, n. *a cock or spout in a conduit, a tap, spigot.* Senec.

EPISTROPHE (ἐπιστροφή), es, f. *a figure of speech when several sentences end with the same words.* Rufin.

EPISTYLIUM (ἐπιστύλιον), ii, n. *the part which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature; the architrave.* Vitruv.

EPISYNALŒPHE (ἐπισυναλοιφή), es, f. *contraction of two vowels into one.*

EPITAPHISTA (epitaphium), æ, m. *a writer of epitaphs.* Sidon.

EPITAPHIUM (ἐπιτάφιον), ii, n. *an epitaph, inscription on a tomb.* Cic.

EPITHALAMIUM (ἐπιθαλάμιον), ii, n. *a song which was sung before the bridal chamber* (thalamus), *nuptial song, epithalamium.* Quintil.

EPITHECA (ἐπιθήκη), æ, f. *an addition, adjunct.* Plaut.

EPITHEMA (ἐπίθεμα), ătis, n. *an external application,* as a poultice, &c. *medicament applied externally, an epithema.* Scribon. Larg.

EPITHEMATIUM (ἐπιθεμάτιον), *a small epithema.* Marcell. Empir.

EPITHETON (ἐπίθετον), i, n. *an epithet, adjective.* Quintil.

EPITHYMON (ἐπίθυμον), i, n. *flower of thyme.* Plin.

EPITOGIUM (ἐπί & toga), ii, n. *a garment worn over the toga.* Quintil.

EPITOME (ἐπιτομή), es, or EPITOMA, æ, f. *an abridgment, abstract, epitome.* Cic. Conturbat me Bruti epitoma Fannianorum, *h. e.* historiæ Fannii.

EPITOMO (epitome), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to abridge, epitomise, bring into a narrower compass.* Veget. and Treboll. Poll.

EPITONIUM (ἐπιτόνιον), ii, n. *the pin or peg with which the chords of a musical instrument are stretched.* —— ¶ Also, *a capstan, wind-beam, draw-beam, windlass;* and also, *a spigot.* Varro. and Pandect.

EPITOXIS (ἐπιτοξίς), ĭdis, f. *the nut of a catapulta, where the string rests.* Vitruv.

EPITRAPEZIUS (ἐπιτραπέζιος), a, um, adj. *at the table.* Stat.

EPITRITUS (ἐπίτριτος), a, um, adj. Epitritus numerus *expresses the ratio,* 4 : 3; that is, *when a number is four thirds of another,* as 12 of 9, 40 of 30. Gell. and Macrob. —— ¶ Epitritus pes (also called *hippius*), *a foot consisting of one short and three long syllables:* if the *first* be short, it is called *epitritus primus;* if the *second, secundus,* and so on. Diomed.

EPITROPUS (ἐπίτροπος), i, m. *an overseer, proctor.* Auson.

EPITYRUM (ἐπίτυρον), i, n. *a dish made of preserved olives.* Cato.

EPIURUS (ἐπίουρος), i, m. *a wooden peg or pin.* Pallad.

EPIZEUXIS (ἐπίζευξις), is, f. *the repeating of a word with emphasis;* as, Cave, cave.

EPIZYGIS (ἐπιζυγίς), ĭdis, f. ferreus axiculus qui orificio modioli appositus, transversos nervos continet, dum in ipsa modioli versione torquentur, atque intenduntur. Vitruv.

EPODES, um, m. *a sort of sea-fish.* Ovid.

EPODOS (ἐπῳδός), i, *an epode, a species of lyric poem, in which an iambic trimeter is succeeded by a dimeter,* or in general, *in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter.* Diomed.

EPOGDOUS (ἐπόγδοος), numerus, *h. e. expressing the ratio* 9 : 8, *when one number is nine eighths of another.* Macrob.

EPOL. See *Edepol.*

EPONA (perhaps ἵππος), æ, f. *the goddess of horses,* &c. Juvenal.

EPOPOS, i, m. *a mountain in the island Pithecusa* (now *Ischia*), *still bearing the name* Epopeo *or* S. Nicola. Plin.

EPOPS (ἔποψ), ŏpis, m. *a small bird, the hoopoe,* same as *Upupa.* Virg.

EPOPTÆ (ἐπόπται), ārum, m. *the name given to those who, at the Eleusinian mysteries, had arrived at the last degree, and were admitted to behold the light.*

EPOS (ἔπος), n. *an epic or heroic poem.* Horat. —— ¶ Used only in *nom.* and *accus.*

EPOREDIÆ, ārum, m. *a name given by the Gauls to good horse-breakers.* Plin.

EPOTO (e & poto), as, āvi, ātum, or epōtum, a. 1. *to drink up;* hence, *to suck in, imbibe.* Martial. Quæque Tyron (*h. e. Tyrian purple dye*) toties epotavere lacernæ. —— ¶ But the *particip.* Epōtus more frequently occurs, *drunk out, emptied.* Cic. Epoto poculo. Phædr. Epota amphora. — Also, *drunk off, drunk up.* Liv. Epoto medicamento. Juvenal. Epota flumina. — Also, *swallowed up, gorged, ingulfed, sucked in.*

Ovid. (of a river) Terreno epotus hiatu. *Id.* Epotum vomat fretum. — Also, *drunk away, wasted or run out by drinking. Plaut.*

ĔPŌTUS, a, um, particip. from epoto.

ĔPŬLÆ (perhaps from ĕdo), ārum, f. *food, eatables, viands*, βρῶμα, δαίς, especially when splendid dishes are spoken of. *Cic.* Mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. *Virg.* Epulis eximere famem. *Horat.* Stragula vestis, blattarum epulæ, *food, repast.* —— ¶ Oftener, *a feast, entertainment, banquet*, εὐωχία. *Cic.* Carmina cantitata in epulis. *Id.* Epulas inire. *Ovid.* adire. *Horat.* Epulis interesse. *Sallust.* Eos inter epulas obtruncant, *while at the feast, while eating.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Avidum hominem ad has discendi epulas recepi. *Plaut.* Oculis epulas dare, *to give a treat, to feast.*

ĔPŬLĀRIS (epulæ), e, adj. *relating to food or eating, relating to a feast or banquet. Cic.* Epularis accubitio amicorum, *h. e. the reclining at table for the purpose of eating. Id.* Epulare sacrificium ludorum, *h. e. accompanied with a feast. Sueton.* Epularis dies.

ĔPŬLĀTĬŌ (epulor), ōnis, f. *an eating, feasting, banqueting. Cic. fragm.* and *Sueton.*

ĔPŬLŌ (epulæ), ōnis, m. *one who prepares or provides a feast.* Triumviri (*afterwards* Septemviri) epulones, *were three, and afterwards seven persons, who used to prepare for Jupiter and the other superior gods a sacrifice and solemn repast, and afterwards to enjoy this repast themselves; masters of the feast. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a guest at a feast, an eater. Apul.* — *Epulonus* is also read by some in another passage of *Apul.*

ĔPŬLŎR (epulum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to eat, feast, banquet*, ἐσθίω, εὐωχέομαι. *Plin.* Epiglossis arteriam in epulando operit. *Cic.* Epulatos cum matre adolescentes somno se dedisse, *after they had supped. Nepos.* Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam, &c. *Sueton.* Jus publice epulandi, *h. e. of being present at the sacred feasts.* (This public feast of the senators was called *Dialis*, and took place on occasions of extraordinary solemnity.) *Ovid.* Non epulanda fuerunt, *to be eaten.*

ĔPŬLUM (perhaps ĕdo), i, n. *a solemn feast, public feast. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *any entertainment, treat, regale. Sueton.* Ephebis exercentibus epulum præbuit. *Juvenal.* Epulum centum dare Pythagoræis.

ĔQUĂ (equus), æ, f. *a mare. Horat.* —— ¶ *Equis* in the *dat.* and *abl.* plural is more common than *equabus.*

ĔQUĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a horse*, ἱππικός. *Valer. Max.* medicus, *a farrier.* —— ¶ Equarius, ii, m. *a groom. Solin.* —— ¶ Equaria, æ, f. *a stud or herd of horses. Varr.*

ĔQUĔS (Id.), ĭtis, m. and f. *a person on horseback, a horseman*, ἱππεύς. *Liv.* —— ¶ Very often, *a horse-soldier, trooper, dragoon. Cic., Cæs.* and *Liv.* — *Eques* in the *sing.* is often put for *equitatus* or *equites, cavalry* (as *pedes* for *pedites*, and *miles* for *milites*). *Liv.* Optimus eques in Græcia. —— ¶ Also, *a knight. Cic.* — Also, *the order of knights, the* Equites *collectively, h. e. the second estate at Rome, between the patricians and plebeians, the* Equites, *who, besides other privileges, had especial seats assigned to them at the theatre. Sueton.* Hence, *Id.* Spectare in Equite, *h. e. among the* Equites *or knights*, and of course *upon their seats.* It is to be remarked, that *eques* stands collectively for *ordo equitum*, especially when placed in opposition to *populus, senatus*, or *plebs*; and that commonly, when an individual knight is named, *quidam, Romanus*, or the like is joined with it. The *insignia* of the Equites were a horse given to them at the public expense, a gold ring, and the *angustus clavus.* — *Eques* stands also more generally for *the nobler class of the people, of refined taste. Horat.* Satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax, contemtis aliis, explosa Arbuscula dixit. —— ¶ In *Virg. Georg.* 3, 116. *Eques* appears to be used for *equus*; yet perhaps the *rider* should be considered as taken with the *horse*; though *Gell.* quotes from *Enn.* Quadrupes eques.

ĔQUESTER (Id.), stris, stre, adj. *on horseback, done on horseback, pertaining or belonging to horsemen, equestrian. Cic.* Equestres copiæ, *cavalry, horse. Cæs.* prœlium, *on horseback or of horsemen. Cic.* statua, *on horseback, equestrian. Liv.* tumultus, *h. e.* equitum. So, *Id.* auxilium. *Liv.* Neptunus equester (so called because he is said to have produced *a horse* from the earth). Also, *Id.* 40, 40. Fortuna equestris. —— ¶ Also, *belonging to a horse or horses, equine. Senec.* pes. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the* Equites *or order of knights, equestrian. Cic.* Equester ordo, *the order of* Equites. *Id.* Ortus equestri loco, *h. e. rank, standing, dignity of a knight. Id.* census, *h. e. the amount of property requisite for knighthood. Nepos.* dignitas, same as *ordo* or *locus. Sueton.* militia, *military service of a knight*, h. e. *the post of officer in the cavalry. Senec.* Equestria, *sc.* loca, *h. e. the seats of the* Equites *at the public shows.* —— ¶ Equester, as a *subst.* for *eques, a knight, one of the equestrian order*, occurs first in *Tacit.*

ĔQUIDEM (quidem with *e* prefixed; or, according to others, for ego quidem), conjunct. almost always joined with verbs of the first person, *indeed, truly, in truth, verily, for my part, as far as I am concerned*, μέντοι, καὶ δῆτα μέν. *Cic.* Equidem non video. *Id.* Equidem mihi omnia prepono, *in truth, for my part. Id.* Equidem audiebamus: existimare facilius possunt, qui adfuerunt. *Id.* Quod dicis, &c. non equidem recuso; sed, &c. *Id.* Sed ætatem vides. Video, equidem, inquam, *yes, I do; I do so. Virg.* Dicam equidem, licet arma minantur, *I will speak at any rate. Id.* Credo equidem, genus esse deorum, *I verily believe. Terent.* Quid agis? jocabar equidem, *I was only in jest. Virg.* Certe equidem audieram. — Equidem ego. *Plaut.* and *Sallust.*; and Equidem nos. *Pers.* —— ¶ *Equidem* is very rarely joined with verbs of the second or third person, except in the old writers or their imitators. *Varr.* Equidem videntur. *Sallust.* Scitis equidem. *Pers.* Non equidem hoc dubites.

ĔQUIFĔRUS (equus & ferus), i, m. *a wild horse. Plin.*

ĔQUĪLE (equus), is, n. *sc.* stabulum, *a stable or stall for horses. Varr.*

ĔQUIMENTUM (equio), i, n. *fee for covering. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĔQUIMULGA, æ, or **ĔQUIMULGUS** (equa & mulgeo), i, m. *a mare-milker. Sidon.*

ĔQUĪNUS (equus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a horse*, ἱππικός. *Cic.* Seta equina, *a horse-hair. Varr.* emptio. *Id.* lac, *mare's milk. Ovid:* nervus, *h. e. a bowstring of horse-hair.*

ĔQUĬŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. of mares, *to desire the horse. Plin.*

ĔQUIRIA (Id.), um or ōrum, n. *games in honor of Mars, in which were horse or chariot races. Ovid.*

ĔQUISETUM (equus & seta), i, n. *the herb horse-tail*, same as *hippuris* or *caudæquina. Plin.*

ĔQUĪSŌ (equus), ōnis, m. *a horse-groom, groom of a stable, ostler, jockey*, ἱπποκόμος. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *an ass-driver. Valer. Max.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Equisones nautici, *h. e. who draw a vessel along a river by a rope.*

ĔQUĬTĀBĬLIS (equito), e, adj. *fit for riding over, easy for horses. Curt.*

ĔQUĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a riding on horseback. Plin.*

ĔQUĬTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *riding*, ἱππευσις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the cavalry, horse, the body of troopers or dragoons*, ἱππικὸν στράτευμα. *Cic., Cæs.* &c. — Also, in the *plur. bodies of cavalry, detachments of cavalry. Cæs.* and *Auct. B. Hisp.* —— ¶ Also, *the horses belonging to the cavalry. Cæs.* Frumento atque hordeo equitatum tolerare. —— ¶ Also, *the equestrian order. Cic.* Quum equitatus ille Senatum deseruerit.

ĔQUĬTĬĀRĬUS (equitium), ii, m. *he that looks to the breed of horses. Jul. Firmic.*

ĔQUĬTĬUM (equus), ii, n. *a herd or stud of horses, breed of horses. Pandect.*

ĔQUĬTŌ (eques), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to ride* on horseback, ἱππεύω. *Cic.* Cum is in illo nostro exercitu equitaret cum suis delectis equitibus. *Pandect.* In equo. *Cic.* in equuleis. — Hence, *Horat.* Equitare in arundine longa. *Juvenal.* In vices equitant. —— ¶ Also, of the horse, *to walk. Lucil.* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, more generally as ἱππεύω, *to rage through, go about ravaging, traverse and spoil, storm through. Horat.* Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, *nor suffer the riders of the Medes to ravage with impunity. Id.* Dirus Afer per Italas urbes equitavit, ceu flamma per tædas, vel Eurus per undas, *h. e. the dread African strode through the Italian cities, as the fire streams along the torch, or the east wind storms through the waves.* —— ¶ *Claudian.* Equitatus, a, um, *ridden over.*

ĔQUŬLA (dimin. from equa), f. *a little mare, filly. Plaut. fragm.*

ĔQUŬLEUS (dimin. from equus), i, m. *a young horse, foal, colt. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a wooden machine, nearly in the form of a horse, on which slaves were placed and tortured; the rack. Cic.* In equuleum conjici, imponi, *or* ire, *to be brought to the rack, to be put to the torture.* —— ¶ Also written *Eculeus.*

ĔQUŬLUS (dimin. from equus), i, m. *a young horse, foal. Cic.*

ĔQUUMTUTICUM, EQUUSTUTICUS, or **EQUOTUTICUS**, *a town of the* Hirpini *in Italy, near* Beneventum. *Cic.* — This is the town referred to by *Horat. Sat.* 1. 5, 87.

ĔQUUS (ἵππος), i, m. *a horse, steed, charger. Cic.* Sedere in equo. *Liv.* Ex equo pugnare, *on horseback. Ovid.* Ire in equis, or *Liv.* Ire equis, or *Cic.* Vehi in equo, *to ride. Id.* Equo advectus ad ripam. *Id.* Ascendere in equum, *to mount. Auct. B. Hisp.* Equum conscendere. *Cic.* Ex equo descendere, *to dismount, alight. Id.* Insilire in equum. *Cæs.* Ex equis desilire. *Cic.* Equo merere, *to serve in the cavalry. Cæs.* Ad equum rescribere, *to enrol or rank among the cavalry, to make a trooper of him. Virg.* Equi bipedes, *h. e. sea-horses. Plin.* Equus fluviatilis, *h. e.* hippopotamus. *Propert.* Curtus equus, *docked, without a tail*, such as were annually (according to others, once in a *lustrum*) sacrificed to Mars. *Cic.* Equis insignibus et curru aurato reportari, *h. e.* triumphalibus. —— ¶ *Equi* stands also for *equites*, hence, *Cic.* Equis viris, or Equis virisque, *with might and main, hand and foot, tooth and nail;* properly, *with horse and foot.* —— ¶ Also, figuratively, *Plaut.* Equo ligneo per vias ceruleas vectæ, *h. e. in a ship.* Also, *Cic.* Intus, intus est equus Trojanus, *the Trojan horse is within our walls*, h. e. *conspiracy, plot, hidden destruction*, in reference to the famous wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks succeeded in taking Troy. —— ¶ *Equus* is also *a constellation, Colum.*; which still bears the name of *Pegasus.* —— ¶ Also, *an engine of war*, called afterwards *aries*, used for demolishing walls. *Plin.*

EQUUS TUTICUS. See *Equumtuticum.*

ERA for *Hera. Terent.* Ed. Bentl.

ĒRĀDĪCĀTĬŌ (eradico), ōnis, f. *a pulling up by the roots; hence, extirpation, destruction, overthrow. Tertull.* Post Antichristi eradicationem agitabitur resurrectio.

ĒRĀDĪCĬTUS (e & radicitus), adverb, *from the very root*, ῥιζόθεν. *Plaut.* Non radicitus quidem, verum etiam eradicitus.

ĒRĀDĪCŌ (e & radix), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pull up by the roots, root out or up, eradicate, extirpate*, ἐκριζόω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *Terent.* Dii te eradicent, *root you up, destroy you utterly.* — Also, *Plaut.* hominum aures, *wore out, plagued, pestered by my stories.*

ĒRĀDŌ (e & rado), is, āsi, āsum, a. 3. *to scratch out, scrape out, scrape off, scrape away*, ἀποξύω. *Varr.* Rastris eradere terram. *Colum.* medullam omnem. *Propert.* Erasæ genæ, *h. e. shaved, made smooth.* —— ¶ Figur. *to blot out, erase, efface, expunge. Horat.* Eradenda ele-

menta pravi cupidinis. *Senec.* civitatum vestigia. *Phædr.* curam habendi penitus corde. *Tacit.* aliquem senatorio albo, *erase.* *Senec.* tumorem ex animo.

ĔRĂNA, æ, f. *a spot in Cilicia.* *Cic.*

ĔRĂNŎS (ἔρανος), i, m. *money collected by contribution, a treasury or fund for the poor and infirm.* *Plin. Ep.*

ĔRĂSĪNŎS, i, m. *a river of Arcadia.* *Ovid.*

ĒRĀSŬS, a, um, particip. from erado.

ĔRĂTŌ ('Ἐρατώ), us, f. *the muse of tender and amatory poetry.* *Ovid.*

ERCISCO, ERCTUM, same as *Hercisco*, &c.

ĔRĔBŬS (ἔρεβος), i, m. *darkness; hence, the darkness below, the lower world, the realm of the dead.* *Virg.* — Hence, Erebēus (ἐρέβειος), a, um, adj. *belonging to Erebus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a deity of the lower world.* *Cic.* and *Virg.*

ĔRECHTHEUS, or **ĔRICHTHEUS** [trisyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. *a king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia,* &c. *Cic.* — Hence, Erechthēŭs, or Erichthēŭs, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Erechtheus, Erechthean.* *Ovid.* Erechtheæ arces, *h. e. Athens.* — Also, Erechthidæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Athenians.* *Ovid.* — Also, Erechthis, ĭdis, f. (*sc.* filia), *the daughter of Erechtheus;* as, Procris and Orithyia. *Ovid.*

ĒRECTĒ (erectus), adverb, *uprightly, boldly, freely.* *Gell.* and *Ammian.* Erectius.

ĒRECTĬŌ (erigo), ōnis, f. *a setting up, erecting.* *Vitruv.*

ĒRECTŬS, a, um, particip. from erigo. —— ¶ Adj. *erect, upright, standing up.* *Cic.* status. *Cels.* Coxæ erectiores. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Erecto capillo, *with hair on end.* —— ¶ Also, *high, elevated, lofty.* *Cæs.* proræ. *Pallad.* Erectior locus. So, *Quintil.* Erecta vox, *high, loud.* —— ¶ Also, *confident, self-relying, erect, manly, resolute, encouraged, animated.* *Cic.* Magno animo et erecto esse, nec unquam succumbere inimicis. *Id.* Erectior Senatus erat sententiis nostris. *Id.* Homo paulo erectior, *less abject, more noble.* —— ¶ Also, *attentive, intent, on the stretch.* *Cic.* studium. *Liv.* Civitas exspectatione erecta.

ĒRĒMĬGŌ (e & remigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to row or sail over.* *Sil.* Olor pedibus tacitas eremigat undas. *Plin.* Septemtrio eremigatus.

ĔRĒMĪTA (ἐρημίτης), æ, m. *an anchorite, hermit, eremite, recluse, solitary.* *Sulpic. Sever.*

ĔRĒMĪTIS (ἐρημιτὶς), ĭdis, adject. femin. *eremite, from the solitude.* *Sidon.*

ĔRĒMŎDĬCĬUM (ἐρημοδίκιον, from ἔρημος and δίκη), ii, n. *a default of appearance on the day appointed, contumacy; also, the penalty therefor.* *Pandect.*

ĔRĒMŬS (ἔρημος), i, f. *a desert, wilderness, waste place.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Erēma, n. pl. *desert, wild, waste.* *Cod. Just.* Erema loca.

ĒRĒPŌ (e & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. and a. 3. *to creep out, creep forth,* ἐξερπύζω. *Varr.* Ne ex ea (glis) erepere possit. *Stat.* profundis tenebris. *Plaut.* foras. —— ¶ Also, *to creep up, clamber up.* *Sueton.* Quod is a tergo insulæ per aspera et devia erepsisset ad se. — So, with *accus.* *Horat.* Montes quos nunquam erepsemus (erepsissemus). —— ¶ Also, *to creep through or over.* *Juvenal.* totum agrum cruentis genibus.

ĒREPTĬŌ (eripio), ōnis, f. *a taking away by force.* *Cic.*

ĒREPTŌ (frequentat. from erepo), as, n. 1. *to creep out, make its way out.* *Senec.*

ĒREPTOR (eripio), ōris, m. *he who takes away by force; a pillager, robber, plunderer.* *Cic.* Ereptor civitatis.

ĒREPTŬS, a, um, particip. from eripio.

ĒRĒS (χὴρ, χηρὸς), is, m. *a hedgehog, urchin.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Written, also, *heres.*

ĒRĒTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Eretum.*

ĒRĔTRĬA, æ, f. 'Ἐρετρία, *a city of Thessaly;* but especially *a city of Eubœa.* — Hence, Eretrĭus, a, um, adj. *Eretrian, belonging to Eretria.* *Plin.* creta. *Id.* (absol.) Eretria, æ, f. *a kind of ceruse.* *Mela.* Eretrii, ōrum, *the Eretrians.* — Also, Eretrĭăcus, and Eretricus, a, um, adj. same as *Eretrius.* *Cic.* Eretriaci, or Eretrici, ōrum, *philosophers, so called from Menedemus, a native of Eretria.*

ĒRĒTUM, i, n. *a village in the Sabine territory.* *Liv.* — Hence, Eretīnus, a, um, adj. *of Eretum.* *Tibull.*

ERGĀ (unc.), *prep.* and *adv.* of place, *over against.* *Plaut.* Quæ modo erga ædes habet? *lives over the way.* — Also, *near, about, towards.* *Apul.* Erga regiam capitis. —— ¶ Much oftener as a *prep.* with reference to affections and actions, *towards.* *Cic.* In meis moribus erga meos necessarios declarandis. *Id.* Tua voluntas erga me, meaque erga te, par atque mutua. *Id.* Merita Pompeii summa erga salutem meam. *Id.* Omne erga meam dignitatem studium et judicium. — Rarely of hostile dispositions, *towards, against.* *Nepos.* Odium erga regem. — Sometimes after its case. *Terent.* se erga. *Plaut.* Med erga (where *d* is inserted for the sake of avoiding the hiatus).

ERGĀSTĒRIUM (ἐργαστήριον), ii, n. *a work-shop.* *Cod. Just.* and *Sueton. fragm.*

ERGĀSTĬCŬS (ἐργαστικὸς), a, um, adj. *working, active, pertaining or adapted to work or execution.* *Martian. Capell.*

ERGĀSTŬLĀRIS (ergastulum), e, adject. *of or in an ergastulum or penitentiary.* *Sidon.*

ERGĀSTŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Ergastularis.* *Ammian.* servus. —— ¶ Ergastularii, ōrum, m. *slaves who superintended the other slaves in the ergastulum.* *Colum.*

ERGĀSTŬLUM (ἐργάζεσθαι, *to work*), i. n. *a prison in the country, in which slaves, and sometimes debtors, were confined, by way of punishment, and kept at hard work; a house of correction, work-house, penitentiary, bridewell.* *Cic.* Quacumque iit, ergastula solvit, *h. e. took the slaves from the prisons.* ——¶ Also, *the slaves themselves.* *Juvenal.* Inscripta ergastula.

ERGĀSTŬLŬS (ergastulum), i, m. *a slave in an ergastulum.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* and *Plin.*

ERGĂTA (ἐργάτης), æ, m. *a capstan, windbeam, draw-beam, windlass.* *Vitruv.*

ERGŌ (ἔργῳ), properly a *subst.* governing the *genit.*, which, however, always precedes it, *on account of, for,* χάριν. *Cic.* Eum donari virtutis ergo. *Nepos.* Victoriæ ergo donum dedisse. *Virg.* Illius ergo venimus. *Cic.* Si quid contra alias leges ejus legis ergo factum sit.

ERGŌ (ἔργῳ), conj. expressing an inference, *therefore, accordingly, consequently, then,* οὖν, ἄρα, *therefore.* *Cic.* Ergo instituto veterum, hinc capiamus exordium. *Id.* Num ergo is excæcat nos si censet, &c.? *Plaut.* Tace, dum tabellas pellego. (*Ca.*) ergo quin legis? *why don't you read, then?* *Cic.* Quid ergo est? *what then?* — It also gives force to a complaint or an expression of indignation; *then, so then.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ergo me potius in Hispania fuisse tum, quam Formiis, cum tu profectus es ad Pompeium? *Tibull.* Ergo tam doctæ nobis periere tabellæ. — Also, pleonastically. *Plaut.* Ergo igitur. So, *Liv.* Itaque ergo. —— ¶ It has also the force of *inquam, igitur, itaque,* after a suspension or interruption of the sense by the insertion of a sentence, or several sentences; *I say, as I was saying, then, well then.* *Cic.* Tres viæ sunt ad Mutinam, quo, &c. Tres ergo, ut dixi, viæ. *Id.* Quando id accidit, quod mihi maxime fuit optatum, ut, &c.; quando ergo ita accidit, ut, &c. — In a similar way in *Terent.* (*Da.*) mihi ne? (*Si.*) ita. (*Da.*) mihi ne? (*Si.*) tibi ergo, *to you, I say; yes, to you.* Also, *Plaut.* Nam mihi tuus pater, pater tuus ergo hospes Antidamas fuit. — In like manner when a writer, after an episode or digression, returns to his main subject; or, after relating less important circumstances, commences the recital of a remarkable particular. *Ovid. Met.* 3, 370. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 106. —— ¶ Also, *yes, in truth, truly.* *Plaut.* Ergo mecastor pulcher. —— ¶ For *at,* or *atqui.* *Plaut.* Non hic placet mihi ornatus. (*Pi.*) nemo ergo tibi hoc apparavit, *but no one prepared it for you.* *Id.* Arcessiturum esse uxorem. (*Sta.*) Ergo arcessivisse ait se se, *but she says she has.* — Also, adversatively, for *verum, but.* *Albinov.* Nec Mæcenas, Lollius ergo. —— ¶ For *vero, autem.* *Plaut.* Jam ergo hæc madebunt, faxo. —— ¶ It sometimes serves only as a continuative particle. *Plaut.* and *Virg.* in *Ciri.* —— ¶ For *tum, deinde.* *Propert.* Hic pendebant, &c.; ergo patris imago, &c.

ERGŎLĂBŬS (ἐργολάβος), i, m. *one who undertakes a work for a specified sum, an undertaker, contractor.* *Cod. Just.*

ĔRĪCĒ (ἐρείκη and ἐρίκη), es, f. *heath, broom, ling.* *Plin.* — Hence, Ericæus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* mel, *h. e. collected from heath or sweet-broom.*

ERICHTHĒUS, a, um, same as *Erechtheus.* *Virg.*

ERICHTHEŬS, i, m. See *Erechtheus.*

ĔRICHTHŌ, us, f. 'Ἐριχθὼ, *a Thessalian enchantress.* *Ovid.*

ĔRICHTHŎNĬŬS ('Ἐριχθόνιος), ii, m. *a king of Athens.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Troy, son o Dardanus, and father of Tros.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Erichthoniŭs, a, um, adj. *Athenian.* *Propert.* populus. — Also, *Trojan.* *Virg.* in *Culice.* arces.

ĒRĪCĬŬS (eres), ii, m. *a hedge-hog, urchin.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ Also, *a strong beam bristling with iron spikes, which was placed across a gate to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise.* *Cæs.* ——¶ Written, also, *hericius.*

ĔRĪDĂNŬS, i, m. *the Po, a river of Italy.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation.* *Cic.*

ĒRĪGĔRŌN (ἠριγέρων), ōntis, m. *the herb groundsel,* called, also, *senecio.* *Plin.*

ĒRĬGĬDŬS (e & rigidus), a, um, adj. rigidus, vel valde rigidus. *Petron.*

ĒRĬGŌ (e & rego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to raise, set upright,* ἀνίστημι. *Curt.* Erigere jacentem. *Cic.* Conniteuntur (pueri) ut sese erigant, et manibus utantur. *Liv.* Erigere scalas ad mœnia. *Cic.* Natura solum hominem erexit, *made erect.* *Quintil.* Statura breves in digitos eriguntur, *raise themselves on tiptoe, stand on tiptoe.* So, *Id.* Erigi in ungues. *Petron.* Erectus in cubitum. *Colum.* Pisces erecti, *h. e. not lying flat.* — Hence, *to lead up, carry up, raise, erect.* *Liv.* agmen. *Id.* Erecta in arcem via, *raised, reared.* *Cæs.* turres. *Virg.* Ad sidera fumus erigitur, *rises, mounts, ascends.* —— ¶ Figur. *to set up, lift up, erect, inspirit, hearken, encourage, animate, recover, cheer up, restore.* *Cic.* Libertas recreata se erigere debebat. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Possumus etiam nunc rempublicam erigere, *reinstate, set up again.* *Cic.* Spe animum erigere, *to cheer up, take heart.* *Id.* Erige te, *take courage, rally.* *Nepos.* Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit, *h. e. led him to collect himself, roused him, called him up.* *Horat.* Nos erigimur, *take heart again.* — Also, *to rouse, excite, encourage, awaken, set on tiptoe; set in commotion, incite to rebellion.* *Cic.* se in spem, *or* ad spem. *Sallust.* Suos ad virtutem. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Auctoritas antiquorum erigit omnium cupiditates, *excites, rouses to emulation.* *Plin. Ep.* exspectationem alicujus, *raise, excite, set on tiptoe.* *Cic.* Erigere se, *or* Erigi (of a hearer), *to be roused to attention, to become intent.* *Flor.* Macedonia se erexit, *has risen, is in open rebellion.* *Cic.* Contra te erigas, *h. e. set yourself against it, breast it manfully.* —— ¶ Also for dirigere, *to direct.* *Cic.* aculeos severitatis in vitia. *Id.* Erigite mentes auresque, *h. e. give attention.* — ¶ See, also, *Erectus, a, um.*

ĒRĬGŎNĒ, es, or **ĒRĬGŎNA**, æ, f. *the daughter of Icarius. She was changed into the constellation* Virgo, *while her dog* Mæra *became the constellation* Canicula. *Virg.* — Hence, Erigonēĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Erigone.* *Ovid.* canis, *h. e. the constellation* Canis minor.

ĒRĪNĀCĔŬS (eres), i, m. *a hedge-hog, urchin.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Herinaceus.*

ĒRĪNĔŎS, or -ŬS (ἐρινεὸς), i, f. *a plant* (*supposed to be* Campanula Rapunculus of Linn.). *Plin.*

ĔRINNŸS ('Ἐρινύς), ўos, f. *a fury, a*

goddess, who punished the injustice and crimes of men. Virg. — Hence, figur. *a fury*, h. e. *destroyer, scourge. Virg.* Erinnys patriæ, *the scourge or curse of her country* (referring to Helen). — Also, *fury, madness, raving. Virg.*

ĔRIŎPHŎRŎS (ἐριοφόρος, *h. e.* wool-bearing), i, m. *a kind of bulb. Plin.*

ĔRIŎXȲLŎN (ἐριόξυλον), i, n. *a kind of wool gathered from trees. Pandect.*

ĔRIPHĬĂ (ἐριφεία), æ, f. *the name of a plant. Plin.*

ĔRIPHȲLĂ, æ, or **ĔRIPHȲLĒ**, es, f. Ἐριφύλη, *the wife of Amphiaraus, who was induced by Polynices, by the present of a golden necklace, to betray her husband; for which she was herself put to death by her son Alcmæon.* (See *Amphiaraus.*) *Ovid.* — Hence Eriphylæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Eriphyle. Stat.*

ĔRIPIŌ (e & rapio), is, ĭpui, eptum, a. 3. *to tear out, snatch out, pull or draw out violently. Terent.* oculos alicui. *Virg.* ensem vagina. *Terent.* Domo me eripuit, verberavit, *dragged me out. Ovid.* hastile tergo. *Cic.* Urbs ex belli faucibus erepta. — Hence, *to snatch out*, h. e. *to free, rescue, liberate, extricate. Cic.* Roscii vita erepta de manibus sectorum. *Cæs.* Ereptus e manibus hostium. *Cic.* aliquem flamma, *for* e flamma. *Id.* aliquem ex periculo. *Cæs.* aliquem periculo. *Cic.* aliquem ex miseriis, ex media morte, de vestra severitate. *Horat.* Ereptus Stygiis fluctibus. —— ¶ Also, *to tear away, snatch away, take away, carry off. Cic.* alicui regnum. *Plaut.* gladium isti. *Id.* libertatem alicui. *Terent.* virginem ab aliquo. *Sil.* æquor, *h. e. to get the start of one in the race. Cic.* Pecuniam hominis propinqui eripere. — Hence, *to withdraw, shut out, remove, intercept.* [illegible] prospectum oculis. *Id.* cœlum ex oculis. *Ovid.* Nisi vatibus omnis eripienda fides, *all credit is to be withdrawn. Plaut.* responsiones omnes, *cut off, preclude. Cic.* Hunc mihi terrorem eripe, *h. e. deliver me from this fear. Id.* spem alicui. — In this sense, also, *to snatch, save, rescue. Cic.* filium a morte. *Virg.* Libycis ereptus ab undis. *Ovid.* Nunc mihi te pennæ eripient. *Quintil.* Te tuus pudor eripuit, *rescued, got off.* — Also, Eripere se, *to snatch one's self from, tear one's self away, make off speedily, flee, depart, remove. Cæs.* Per eos se eripuit. *Cic.* se ex turba, *h. e. raise one's self above the crowd, separate one's self from them. Senec.* Si potes, subduc te istis: si minus, eripe, *if you can, withdraw from them; if not, tear yourself from them.* — Also, Eripi, *to be snatched away*, h. e. *to die prematurely. Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *to pull off, drag down. Liv.* Ereptus ex equo. *Virg.* Pellis erepta juvenco. —— ¶ Also, *to snatch up, seize in haste, lay hold off, take hold on. Nepos.* telum. *Virg.* Eripe, nate, fugam, *take to flight, speed your flight.* —— ¶ Also, *to force from one, obtain by force, extort. Liv.* potestatem patribus. — Hence, *to obtain from one* by dint of words, *to extort* an opinion or action from one, *to persuade or induce one to any thing. Cic.* Quod per Dolabellam ereptum existimabatur, *extorted (from Nero) by the entreaties of Dolabella. Horat.* Vix tamen eripiam, quin velis, &c. *h. e. I shall hardly be able to dissuade you from wishing.*

ĔRIS (ἔρις), ĭdis, f. *strife*; hence, *the goddess of strife. Hygin.*

ĔRISICHTHŌN, ŏnis, m. *a Thessalian who caused a grove sacred to Ceres to be cut down, and was punished by that goddess with such intolerable hunger, that he was forced to eat his own flesh. Ovid.*

ĔRISMĂ, ătis, n. and **ĔRISMĂ** (ἔρεισμα), æ, f. *a buttress, shore*, same as *Anteris. Vitruv.*

ĔRISTĂLIS, is, f. *a precious stone. Plin.*

ĔRITHĂCĒ (ἐριθάκη), es, f. *bee-rosin, bee-glue, hive-dross. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the food of bees, bee-bread* (not honey). *Plin.*

ĔRITHĂCŬS (ἐρίθακος), i, m. *a kind of bird. Plin.*

ĔRITHĂLĒS (ἐριθαλής), n. *little house-leek or sea-green. Plin.*

ĔRĪVŌ (e & rivo), as, a. 1. *to draw off (water) by means of canals or drains. Plin.*

ĔRNĔUM, i, n. *a sort of cake* which was baked in an earthen *hirnea. Cato.*

ĔRŌ, ōnis. See *Æro.*

ĔRŌDŌ (e & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw off or away, gnaw in pieces, eat into, consume*, ἀπεσθίω, ἐξεσθίω. *Colum.* Teneras audent erodere frondes. *Plin.* Ferrum illa aqua eroditur.

ĔRŎGĀTIŌ (erogo), ōnis, f. *a laying out, paying out, expense. Cic.* Erogatio pecuniæ. *Pandect.* Sine erogatione, *without expense.* —— ¶ Also, *division, distribution, doling out. Frontin.* Erogationes aquarum. —— ¶ Also, for abrogatio, *abrogation, repeal. Tertull.* legis.

ĔRŎGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a payer out; one who gives away*; hence, *Tertull.* virginis, *one who gives away in marriage.*

ĔRŎGĀTŎRIŬS (erogator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to or used for giving out or distributing. Frontin.* who opposes it to *acceptorius.*

ĔRŎGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from erogo.

ĔRŎGITŌ (e & rogito), as, a. 1. *to ask earnestly, demand*, καταδέομαι. *Plaut.* Ego ex hac statua volo erogitare, quid sit, &c. *Sil.* nomenque decusque.

ĔRŎGŌ (e & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take out, draw. Liv.* Unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur. —— ¶ Also, *to pay out, lay out, expend, lavish, squander, exhaust, consume. Cic.* pecuniam ex ærario. *Id.* pecuniam ex ærario in classem. *Id.* Ut ei in sumptum eroget, *let him have money to defray. Pandect.* unguenta ad funus. *Sueton.* and *Tacit.* pecuniam in aliquem, *to lay out, lavish on any one. Plin. Ep.* pecuniam sumptibus, *to lay out in. Id.* Prope totos facultates erogasse, *to have nearly spent, almost run through.* — Hence, figur. *to make way with, destroy, put to death. Tertull.* hominem. —— ¶ Also, *to entreat*, or *prevail upon by entreaties. Apul.*

ĔRŌS (ἔρως), ōtis, m. *love; also, as a person*, Amor, Cupido.

ĔRŌSIŌ (erodo), ōnis, f. *a gnawing away, eating away, gnawing into. Plin.*

ĔRŌSŬS, a, um, particip. from erodo.

ĔRŌTĒMĂ (ἐρώτημα), ătis, n. *interrogation, question. Martian. Capell.*

ĔRŌTICŬS (ἐρωτικός), a, um, adj. *amatory. Gell.*

ĔRŌTŎPÆGNIŎN (ἐρωτοπαίγνιον), ii, n. *an amatory poem, love-ditty. Gell.*

ĔRŌTUNDĀTŬS (e & rotundo), a, um, particip. *rounded, rounded off, elaborated, polished, perfected. Sidon.*

ĔRŌTȲLŎS (ἐρωτύλος), i, m. *a precious* [illegible] *Plin.*

[illegible]**BUNDŬS** (erro), a, um, adj. *wandering about, straying hither and thither. Liv.*

ĔRRANTĬA (erro), æ, f. *a wandering. Accius ap. Non.*

ĔRRĀTICŬS (Id.), a, um. adj. *wandering, straying, unfixed, erratic. Varr.* apud *Gell.* Stellæ erraticæ, *h. e. planets. Gell.* homo, *h. e.* circumforaneus. *Plin.* sanguis, *h. e.* erysipelas, *or* impetigo. *Ovid.* Delos. —— ¶ Also, of plants, *growing up spontaneously here and there; also, wandering or spreading about, creeping. Vitruv.* salix, *the wild willow. Cic.* Vitis serpens erratico lapsu.

ĔRRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wandering or going out of the way. Cic.* and *Terent.*

ĔRRĀTUM (erratus, a, um), i, n. *that in which one has erred, a mistake, error; a fault, offence. Cic.*

ĔRRĀTŬS (erro), us, m. *a wandering, straying about. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *an erring, error. Plin.*

ĔRRŌ (ἔρρω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to miss one's way, go astray, stray about, wander up and down, wander about*, πλανάομαι, ἀλάομαι. *Cic.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret. *Auct. B. Afric.* Navis una ab residua classe cum erravisset, *had strayed. Ovid.* huc illuc. *Virg.* Errare via, *to lose his way, go out of the way. Id.* cæcis in undis. — *Passively. Ovid.* Terræ erratæ, *wandered through, strayed over.* So, *Virg.* Errata litora. — Hence, figur. *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake, fall into error, commit an error, go wrong, be in the wrong. Cic.* Cujusvis hominis est errare. *Terent.* Erras, si id credis. *Id.* Tota erras via, *you are all wrong.* So, *Macrob.* Toto cœlo errasse Virgilium, *altogether, entirely. Plaut.* Qui rentur, &c. errant probe, *make a great mistake. Lucret.* a vero. *Terent.* de aliqua re. *Cic.* in eo tota re. *Ovid.* Errabant tempora, *went wrong. Terent.* Hoc (*accus.*) tu errasti, *in this, as to this.* (See *Erratum.*) — Also, *not to know, to be in doubt, to be uncertain. Plaut.* Erro, quam insistas viam. —— ¶ Also, *to wander or stray about without any fixed destination, stroll about, go about leisurely, go to and fro*, as, for instance, cattle in a pasture. *Cic.* Circum villulas nostras errare, *to go round. Virg.* Meas errare boves permisit, *to stray about. Id.* Heu male tum Libyæ solis erratur (*impers.*) in agris, *ah! it is ill wandering then*, &c. — Figur. *Virg.* Mincius errat, *wanders, strays, winds, meanders. Ovid.* Pulmonibus errat ignis, *runs about. Id.* Lintres errare videres, *sail about, sail to and fro. Virg.* In vultu varios errare colores, *flit, play. Cic.* Stellæ errantes, *h. e. the planets. Id.* Errantes oculi, *straying about, rolling about. Liv.* Natura errans in alienos fetus, *degenerating, straying. Cic.* Ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, *stray about*, h. e. *prattle about one knows not what. Ovid.* Rumoribus errant, *h. e. one says this, another that.*

ĔRRŌ (erro, as), ōnis, m. *a wanderer, vagabond, stroller, vagrant*, πλανήτης. *Horat.* — Hence, *Colum.* Retinebimus erronem ducem, *h. e. the queen-bee.*

ĔRRŌNĔŬS (erro, onis), a, um, adj. *wandering about, straying. Colum.*

ĔRRŎR (erro, as), ōris, m. *a going out of the way, losing one's way, straying, wandering*, πλάνη. *Curt.* Jumenta errore delata per quatuor stadia. *Ovid.* Neque nos huc appulit error. *Virg.* Pelagi erroribus actus, *h. e.* in pelago, *wanderings on the deep. Id.* Dicere errores suos, *of his wanderings. Liv.* viarum, *h. e. missing the way.* — Hence, *that in which one loses his way, a maze*, as the labyrinth. *Virg.* Inextricabilis, and *Catull.* Inobservabilis error. —— ¶ Also, *a wandering about, going about, strolling, going hither and thither. Liv.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Fessæ erroribus undæ, *with their wanderings. Stat.* Oculis extremo errore solutis, *swimming, rolling about, in death.* —— ¶ Figur. *error, mistake, false notion. Cic.* In tantis tenebris erroris et inscitiæ. *Id.* Pæne cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videmur. *Id.* Eodem captus errore, quo nos. *Nepos.* Ducere, and *Cic.* Inducere aliquem in errorem, *to lead into error. Id.* Errore duci, *to err. Virg.* Errore teneri, *to be in an error, labor under a mistake. Cic.* Per errorem, *by mistake, through error.* — Hence, *a missing of something by mistake. Liv.* viarum. (See above). — Also, *ignorance, unskilfulness. Ovid.* Cum sic errores abstulit illa meos. *Tacit.* Errore veri. *Nepos.* Cujus errore eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent. — Also, *deceit, guile, treachery. Virg.* 2. *Æn.* v. 48. Aliquis latet error. — Also, *a fault, offence, oversight, error. Cic. fragm.* Errorem pœnitendo corrigere. *Ovid.* Errorem misero detrahe, labe (mores nostri) carent. Hence, *Virg.* Ut me malus abstulit error, *h. e. love.* So, also, *an intrigue, love affair*, into which one falls unawares, *an error, faux-pas, slip. Propert.* — Also, *uncertainty, anxiety, perturbation of mind. Cic.* Qui tibi æstus, qui error, quæ tenebræ erunt. *Ovid.* Diffugiunt, quo quemque agit error. — Also, *wandering of mind, distraction, insanity, frenzy, madness. Horat.* Fanaticus error. *Cic.* Error mentis ex dolore. — Also, *a cause of error. Virg.* Gratus parentibus error.

ĔRŬBĔSCENTĬA (erubesco), æ, f. *a blushing for shame, shame. Tertull.*

ĔRŬBĔSCIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. *of which one must be ashamed. Cassiod.*

ĔRŬBĔSCŌ (e & rubesco), is, ŭbui, n. 3. *to grow red, redden, blush*, ἐρυθραίνομαι. *Ovid.* Vidi te totis erubuisse genis. *Id.* Saxaque roratis erubuisse rosis. —— ¶ In particular, *to redden or blush with shame or modesty, turn red for shame. Terent.* Erubuit: salva res est. *Cic.* O rem dignam, in qua etiam agrestes erubes-

cant! *Ovid.* Dote corporis erubescere. — Hence, it may be sometimes rendered, *to be ashamed, be bashful.* *Cic.* Erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia. *Curt.* Quæ Alexandro esse superstes erubuit. *Senec.* Necesse est, de aliis querar, de aliis erubescam. *Liv.* Non est res, qua erubescam, si, &c. —— ¶ Also, with *accus. to blush at, be ashamed of.* *Propert.* Nec fratres erubuisse deos. *Senec.* Grammaticus non erubescit solœcismum, si sciens facit. *Virg.* Jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, *h. e. respected, religiously kept.* — Hence, Erubescendus, a, um, *to be blushed at, of which one should be ashamed.* *Horat.*

ĒRŪCĂ, æ, f. *a worm hurtful to pot-herbs and especially cabbages; a caterpillar, palmer-worm, canker-worm,* κάμπη. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb rocket.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Æruca.*

ĒRUCTĀTĬŌ (eructo), ōnis, f. *a throwing up, sending up.* *Apul.*

ĒRUCTŌ (e & ructo), as, a. 1. *to belch, throw up,* ἐξερεύγω. *Virg.* saniem ac frusta. —— ¶ Figur. *to cast forth, throw out, send forth, emit, exhale.* *Virg.* Atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam. *Varr.* Si propter odorem, quem eructat, pestilentior est fundus. *Cic.* Eructant sermonibus suis cædem bonorum, *vomit forth,* h. e. *hint at it while tippling, talk of it while vomiting.* —— ¶ Absol. *to vomit.* *Senec.* Eructat.

ĒRUCTŪS, a, um. See *Erugo, ĕre.*

ĒRŪDĔRŌ (e & rudero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make firm by rubbish or small stones.* *Varro.* solum. —— ¶ Also, *to free from rubbish;* hence, *to purge.* *Sidon.*

ĒRŪDĪBĬLIS (erudio), e, adj. *teachable, capable of instruction or education.* *Fulgent.*

ĒRŪDĬŌ (e & rudis; properly, *to free from rudeness and ignorance*), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. 4. *to teach, instruct, inform, educate, polish, refine,* παιδεύω. *Cic.* Studiosos dicendi erudire atque docere. *Id.* Docere atque erudire juventutem. *Id.* Filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta. *Id.* Adolescentem cum ceteris artibus, tum in primis imitatione tui fac erudias. *Nepos.* Erudire exercitum omni disciplina militari. *Id.* Erudiri litteris et sermone Persarum, *to be well informed in, learned in.* *Cic.* aliquem in jure civili. *Id.* Laboribus erudiunt juventutem, venando, &c. *they inure to fatigue, the chase,* &c. *Plin.* Toreuticen erudisse, *h. e. to have brought to perfection.* — With two accusatives. *Stat.* Quæ te leges erudiit. So, *Ovid.* artes. Hence, *Gell.* Eruditus res Græcas.— With *infin.* *Ovid.* And with *ut* and *subj.* *Id.* — Gerund, *passively.* *Justin.* Erudiendi causa, *for the sake of instruction.* —— ¶ Also, *to inform, give one information or intelligence.* *Cic.* Litteræ tuæ, quæ me erudiant de omni republica. —— ¶ See, also, *Eruditus, a, um.*

ĒRŪDĪTĒ (eruditus), adv. *learnedly, eruditely.* *Cic.* Qui si eruditius videbitur disputare. *Id.* Litteræ eruditissime scriptæ. *Gell.* Erudite simul, et affabiliter dicere.

ĒRŪDĪTĬŌ (erudio), ōnis, f. *a teaching, instructing, instruction,* παιδεία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *learning, erudition, literature, classic learning, polite learning, knowledge.* *Cic.* Omnis eruditionis expers. *Id.* Præclara eruditione atque doctrina ornatus. *Senec.* Hoc (*h. e.* familiariter cum servis vivere) eruditionem decet, *h. e. wisdom,* probably.

ĒRŪDĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an instructer, teacher.* *Tertull.*

ĒRŪDĪTRIX (eruditor), īcis, f. *an instructress.* *Flor.*

ĒRŪDĪTŬLŬS (dimin. from eruditus), a, um, adj. *somewhat learned, having a taste of learning.* *Catull.*

ĒRŪDĪTŪS, a, um, particip. from erudio. —— ¶ Adj. *learned, skilful, experienced, practised, accomplished, polished, refined;* both of persons and things. *Cic.* Homo doctrina, atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus, *schooled.* *Id.* Homines Socraticis disputationibus eruditi, *well taught, versed, practised.* *Id.* Homo eruditus in philosophia. *Id.* Scævola eruditissimus disciplina juris civilis. *Id.* Litteris eruditior. *Id.* Animus eruditus, qui semper aliquid ex se promit, quod alios delectet. *Id.* Erudita vox, *h. e.* Græcis et Latinis literis et artibus formata. *Cic.* Alia est erudita, alia popularis oratio. *Id.* Nos quoque oculos eruditos habemus, *discriminating.* *Tacit.* Habebatur erudito luxu, *h. e. elegant, refined.* *Plin.* Eruditi docent, *h. e. the learned.*

ĒRŪDĪTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *Eruditio.* Used in the *abl. sing.* *Tertull.*

ĒRŪGĀTĬŌ (erugo), ōnis, f. *a freeing from wrinkles, drawing tight or smooth.* *Plin.* Erugatio cutis.

ĒRŪGŌ (e & rugo), as, a. 1. *to free from wrinkles, smooth,* ἐκρυσσόω. *Plin.* corpora. *Id.* chartam.

ĒRŪGŌ (ἐρεύγω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to belch.* *Fest.* — Hence, Eructus, a, um, *Gell.* vinum, *bad wine, impure wine, after-wine,* as if having been vomited.

ĒRVĬLĂ, or **ĒRVĬLĬĂ** (dimin. from ervum), æ, f. *a leguminous plant, a kind of vetches.* *Varro.*

ĒRUMPŌ (e & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. and n. 3. Transitively, *to cause to break forth, give a loose to, let loose, vent, pour out, discharge with violence.* *Terent.* Erumpere licet mihi gaudium. *Cic.* Stomachum in me, *vent their passion.* *Liv.* iram diu coercitam in hostes, *let loose.* *Tibull.* Fortibus erumpat terra liquores. — Hence, Erumpere se, *to break forth, burst forth, sally forth.* *Cæs.* and *Virg.* — So, Erumpi. *Lucret.* Vis foras erumpitur. —— ¶ Also, *to cause to burst, to break.* *Cato.* Brassica tumida erumpit. —— ¶ Also, *to burst forth from, break out of, break from.* *Virg.* nubem, *Pandect.* vincula. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to break forth with impetuosity, burst out with violence, rush forth, force one's way out, break loose.* *Cæs.* Signo dato e castris erumpere, *burst forth, sally forth.* *Sallust.* portis. *Ovid.* ab Stygiis oris. *Cic.* Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. *Sallust.* Erumpere (*sc.* ex urbe) ad Catilinam, *make their way out, betake themselves forthwith from the city to Catiline.* *Lucan.* Erumpit sanguis jugulo, *spouts or gushes.* *Plin.* Folium e latere erumpit, *shoots, sprouts.* *Id.* Curat erumpentia in capite, *h. e. ulcers breaking out.* *Cic.* Sermones iniquorum in suum nomen erumpere, *broke out against him, were aimed at him.* *Cæs.* In eas iracundia (abl.) erupit, *his anger broke out, he vented his rage.* (Some prefer *iracundiam.*) —— ¶ Hence, *to break off suddenly, start off, digress.* *Quintil.* ex media probatione. —— ¶ Also, *to break out* into something, *h. e. to pass suddenly* into any state, especially of violent emotions; with *ad* or *in* following. *Quintil.* Vox in illum sonum erumpit. *Sueton.* In omne genus crudelitatis, *to break out, fall into.* *Tacit.* ad minas. *Justin.* in jurgia. — Also, of words. *Solin.* In vocem erupit. So, *Minuc. Fel.* Cæcilius sic erupit, *thus spoke.* —— ¶ Also, *to break out, come forth, come to light, show itself, become public.* *Cic.* Furor, biennio ante conceptus, erupit. *Id.* Cum illa conjuratio ex tenebris erupisset. *Id.* Si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, *come to light, are revealed.* *Id.* Omnia in hos dies erumpunt, *h. e. all evils have taken these times to make their appearance in.* —— ¶ Also, *to break out, h. e. to find a vent in* any direction, *to end in, result, issue.* *Terent.* Vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat. *Cic.* Hæc quo sint eruptura, timeo. *Id.* Erumpere ad perniciem civitatis.

ĒRUNCŌ (e & runco), as, a. 1. *to clear away* the weeds, *to weed out,* ἐκβοτανίζω. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to clear from weeds, weed.* *Colum.* areas.

ĒRŬŌ (e & ruo), is, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. *to pluck, root, or dig out,* ἐξερύω, ἐξορύττω. *Cic.* Eruere mortuum. *Tacit.* humanorum corporum reliquias. *Ovid.* aurum terra. So, *Stat.* Eruto concolor auro. — Also, *to dig up, tear up, turn up, burrow up.* *Plin.* Eruit sepulcra hyæna. *Valer. Flacc.* cubilia ferri. *Ovid.* Aqua remis eruta, *turned up, ploughed up, agitated.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear out.* *Plin.* alicui oculum. So, *Ovid.* Eruitur oculos, *for* ei oculi eruuntur. *Virg.* segetem ab radicibus. *Plin.* dentes. *Ovid.* sata ore suis. — Figur. *Cic.* aliquem difficultate nummaria, *h. e. to bear him out, free him.* — Also, *to overthrow, destroy, subvert,* diruo. *Virg.* Trojanas opes et lamentabile regnum. *Tacit.* civitatem. —— ¶ Also, *to draw out, fetch forth, elicit, get, bring out.* *Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* Inde (*h. e.* e Dalmatia) illum eruam, *I will draw him forth.* *Senec.* Dolor arcana eruet, *draw out, make manifest, betray.* *Cic.* memoriam alicujus rei ex annalium vetustate. *Id.* memoriam exercitatione, *bring out, elicit.* *Plin.* Ista eruerunt, *discovered, sought out.* *Stat.* Eruimus, quæ, &c. *to search, investigate.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear from one, force from.* *Cic.* Hac mihi erui non potest.

ĒRUPTĬŌ (erumpo), ōnis, f. *a bursting forth, breaking forth or out, gushing out,* ἐξόρμησις, ἔξοδος. *Plin.* Inhibere eruptiones sanguinis. *Id.* Prima eruptione (seminis), *when it first springs up.* —— ¶ Also, *an eruption, breaking out, appearing.* *Plin.* Manantes capitis eruptiones. *Id.* Eruptiones papularum. *Id.* in corpore infantium. —— ¶ In warfare, *a sally, excursion.* *Cæs.* Duabus portis ab utroque latere turrium eruptio fiebat. *Id.* Magna coacta manu, eruptionem in provinciam facere contendit.

ĒRUPTŌR (Id.), oris, m. *he that breaks forth, one that sallies forth.* *Ammian.*

ĒRUPTŪS, a, um, particip. from erumpo.

ĒRŬTŪS, a, um, particip. from eruo.

ĒRVUM (ὄροβος), i, n. *a kind of pulse like vetches or tares.* *Colum.*

ĔRȲCĪNŪS, a, um. See *Eryx.*

ĔRȲCŪS, i, m. *a mountain of Sicily.* *Cic.* and *Tacit.* See *Eryx.*

ĔRȲMANTHŪS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a mountain and river of Arcadia.* In the woods of this mountain Hercules slew a huge wild boar. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, Erymanthæus or Erymantēus, and Erymanthĭus, a, um, adj. *Erymanthian.* *Cic.* Erymanthius aper. *Stat.* Erymanthia mater, *h. e. Atalanta, from Tegea, a city of Arcadia.* *Val. Flacc.* Erymanthæum monstrum. — Also, Erymanthĭăs, ădis, and Erymanthĭs, ĭdis or ĭdos, f. *Erymanthian, Arcadian.* *Stat.* Erymanthiades Nymphæ. *Ovid.* Custos Erymanthidos ursæ, *h. e. of Callisto, the daughter of an Arcadian king, who was changed into a bear, and then into the constellation* Ursa Major. (*Custos* is *Arctophylax.*)

ĒRȲNGĒ, es, f. and **ĒRȲNGĬŎN** (ἠρύγγη, ἠρύγγιον), ii, n. *a plant,* thought by some to be *the eringo* (Eryngium campestre of Linn.); by others, *the spotted yellow-thistle* (Scolymus maculatus of Linn.) *Plin.* and *Scribon. Larg.*

ĔRȲSĬMUM (ἐρύσιμον), i, n. same as *Irio, a plant,* reckoned by *Plin.* among the *frumenta.* *Plin.*

ĔRȲSĬPĔLĂS (ἐρυσίπελας), ătis, n. *an eruption on the skin, called erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire.* *Cels.*

ERYTHĂCĒ, same as *Erithace.*

ĔRȲTHĒĂ, and **ĔRȲTHĪĂ**, æ, f. Ἐρύθεια, *an island in the gulf of Cadiz, whence Hercules carried off Geryon's cattle.* *Propert.* — Hence, Erythēus or -ĭus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the same.* *Sil.* — Also, Erythēis, ĭdis, f. *of or from the island.* *Ovid.*

ĔRȲTHĪNŪS (ἐρυθῖνος), i, m. *a fish resembling the roach or rochet.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Some read *Erythrinus* (ἐρυθρῖνος).

ĔRȲTHRÆ, ārum, f. Ἐρυθραί, *a city in Bœotia, Plin.; in Ionia, near Chios, Cic.; in Locris, Liv.*

ĔRȲTHRÆŪS (Ἐρυθραῖος), a, um, adj. *Erythrean, of, from, in, or belonging to Erythræ, in Ionia.* *Cic.* Sibylla. *Liv.* Erythræi, ōrum, *its inhabitants.* —— ¶ Also, *red.* *Colum.* oves. —— ¶ Mare Erythræum, *the Erythræan or Red sea, including both what is now called the Arabian gulf or Red sea, and the sea of Arabia.* *Plin.* — It is said to have derived its name from king Erythras, who reigned in those parts. *Curt.* and *Plin.* Others derive the name from the red color caused by the reflection of the sun's rays. The adjoining ocean was, probably, also included under this name. — Hence, Erythræus, a, um, adj. *Indian.* *Martial.* dens, *h. e. ivory.* *Id.* triumphi, *h. e. of Bacchus over the Indians.*

ĔRȲTHRĂĬCŎN (ἐρυθραϊκόν), i, n. *a spe-*

cies of the plant satyrion, *with a red bark. Plin.*

ĔRȲTHRĂNŎS (ἐρυθρανὸς), a, um *or* on, adj. *red. Plin.* Cissos. —— ¶ Erythrănon, i, n. *a kind of ivy, with red berries. Plin.*

ĔRYTHRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Catull.* pulvis, *h. e.* Cyrenaicus; from a part of that region.

ĔRȲTHRŎCŎMŎS (ἐρυθρόκομος), *red-haired;* hence, *a kind of pomegranate-tree. Plin.*

ĔRȲTHRŎDĂNŎS (ἐρυθρόδανος), i, m. *the herb madder,* Rubia tinctorum, L. *Plin.*

ĔRȲTHRŎS (ἐρυθρὸς), a, on, adj. *red.* — A kind of prism is so called by *Plin.* —— ¶ Erythros rhus, *the seed of the sumach-tree. Plin.*

ĔRȲX, ȳcis, m. Ἔρυξ, *a king of Sicily. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a mountain and city of Sicily, where there was a famous temple of Venus. Ovid.* — Hence, Erycīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Eryx, Erycian. Cic.* Venus Erycina. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Erycina, *sc.* Venus. *Propert.* concha, *h. e. of the pearl;* for Venus, after her birth, was carried to Cyprus on a shell. *Lucan.* thapsos, *h. e. the lesser fennel.* — Erycīni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Eryx. Plin.*

ĔSCĂ (perhaps from esum, supine of ĕdo), æ, f. *meat, food, victuals,* ἔδεσμα. *Cic.* Dii nec escis, aut potionibus vescuntur. *Id.* Sus vero quid habet præter escam? —— ¶ Often, also, *a bait to catch birds, fishes, &c.* δέλεαρ. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *bait, lure. Cic.* Escam malorum voluptatem appellat.

ĔSCĀLĬS (esca), e, adj. *pertaining to food or meat. Pandect.* argentum, *silver eating-vessels.*

ĔSCĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to food. Plin.* Escaria vasa, *plates or dishes to hold meat.* So, *Juvenal.* Escaria, *sc.* vasa. *Pandect.* argentum, *silver eating-vessels.* —— ¶ Also, *good to eat, fit for eating. Plin.* Escariæ uvæ.

ĔSCĀTĬLIS (esco), e, adj. *fit to eat, edible. Tertull.*

ĒSCENDŎ (e & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. *to disembark, land. Liv.* Delphos cum escendissent. —— ¶ Also, *to ascend, mount, climb up to, step up. Cic.* in rotam. *Id.* in rostra. So, *Tacit.* rostra, and *Liv.* in concionem, *h. e. to mount the* rostra. *Liv.* in malum. — Hence, *to journey or travel up. Liv.* Pergamum. —— ¶ In *MSS.* and *Edd.* it is frequently changed into *ascendo.*

ĒSCENSŬS (escendo), us, m. *a mounting, ascending. Tacit.*

ĔSCHĂRĂ (ἐσχάρα), æ, f. *a hard crust or scar made by hot applications; an eschar. Cæl. Aurel.*

ĔSCHĂRŎTĬCŬS (ἐσχαρωτικὸς), a, um, adj. *escharotic, caustic. Cæl. Aurel.*

ĔSCĬFĔR (esca & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing food. Paulin. Nolan.*

ĔSCĬT, *h. e.* erit. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Escunt, *h. e.* erunt. *Cic.* e xii. tab.

ĔSCŌ (esca), as, a. 1. *to eat. Solin.*

ĔSCŬLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, *eatable, that may be eaten, fit for eating, good to eat, good for food, esculent,* τρώξιμος. *Cic.* In ea parte oris, qua esculentis et poculentis iter natura patefecit. *Id.* Is vomens frustis esculentis vinum redolentibus gremium suum implevit. *Hieronym.* A vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *h. e. more delicate and nourishing.* —— ¶ Also, *full of meat. Plin.* os.

ESCŬLUS, ESCŬLEUS, ESCŬLETUM, &c. See *Æsculus,* &c.

ESERNIA, &c. See *Æsernia,* &c.

ĒSĬTŌ (frequentat. from edo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to eat frequently, be in the habit of eating, be used to eat,* κατατρώγω. *Plaut.* Senteane esitas? *Gell.* Esitare ex animalibus.

ĒSŎR (edo), ōris, m. *an eater. Fronto.*

ĔSŎX (ἴσοξ), ŏcis, m. *a large fish found in the Rhine, supposed to be a salmon or a pike. Plin.* —— ¶ *Isidor.* Isox.

ĔSPECTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. as if from e & specto, or from espicio, is read by some in *Petron.,* where others read *exspecto.*

ĔSPĬCĬŌ (e & specio), is, a. 3. same as *Aspicio. Plaut.*

ESQUILIÆ, &c. See *Esquiliæ.*

ĔSSĔDĀRĬŬS (essedum), ii, m. *he that fought from a war-chariot* (essedum). *Cic.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, in the ludi Circenses, *a gladiator that fought from a chariot. Sueton.*

ĔSSĔDŎNĬUS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the* Essedones, *a people of Scythia, dwelling around the* Palus Mæotis. *Valer. Flacc.*

ĔSSĔDUM (a Celtic word), i, n. *a two-wheeled carriage, used by the Gauls and Britons, especially in war; a war-chariot. Cæs.* Ex essedis desiliunt, et pedibus prœliantur. *Virg.* Belgica esseda. — They afterwards came into use at Rome, as for travelling and for carrying burdens. *Cic.* and *Sidon.* —— ¶ Esseda, æ, f. occurs in *Senec.*

ĔSSENTĬĂ (sum, esse), æ, f. *the being or essence of any thing,* οὐσία, φύσις. *Quintil.*

ĔSSENTĬĀLĬTĔR (essentia), adv. *according to the essence, essentially,* οὐσιωδῶς, secundum essentiam. *Augustin.*

ĒSTRIX (edo), īcis, f. *a woman that is a great eater, a she-glutton, gluttoness. Plaut.*

ESTUR. See *Edo.*

ĒSŬRĬĀLIS (esurio), e, adj. *of or relating to hunger. Plaut.* feriæ, *hungry holidays,* h. e. *days when one gets no invitation to supper.*

ĒSŬRĬENTĔR (esuriens, from esurio), adverb, *hungrily, with a good appetite. Apul.*

ĒSŬRĬĒS (esurio), ēi, f. *a desire to eat; appetite, hunger,* πεῖνα. *Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *poverty, want, indigence. Cæl.* ad *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *hunger, eager desire. Sidon.*

ĒSŬRĪGŌ (Id.), īnis, f. same as *Esuries. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĒSŬRĬŌ (desid. from ĕdo), is, īvi, ītum, n. and a. 4. *to desire to eat, be hungry,* πεινάω. *Cic.* aliquid, *after something.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Nihil, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *h. e. which I care to eat, have an appetite for.* — Figur. *to hunger after, to desire earnestly, long for. Plin.* totum Parthorum aurum. *Id.* Arbores fetu exinanitas naturale est avide esurire. *Id.* Vellera esuriunt, *are greedy, imbibe readily the dye.* —— ¶ Also, *to hunger,* h. e. *to go without food, to suffer hunger, endure hunger. Terent.* and *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to eat, eat frequently. Plin.* 11, 118.

ĒSŬRĬŌ (esurio, is), ōnis, m. *a hungry person, one who desires to eat. Plaut.*

ĒSŬRĪTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a hungering, hunger. Catull.* Sole, et frigore, et esuritione. *Martial.* Abisti in tantam miser esuritionem, ut, &c. *h. e.* in tantam avaritiam.

ĒSŬRĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a hungry fellow, starveling. Martial.*

ESŬRUS, particip. from ĕdo.

ĒSŬS (ĕdo), us, m. *an eating. Gell.* Esui esse, *to serve for food, be edible.*

ĒSŬS, a, um, particip. from edo.

ĔT (ἔτι, *h. e. yet, besides*), conj. *and,* καί; serving to connect ideas which are viewed by the mind as one. *Cic.* Mater tua et soror a me diligitur. — It is often repeated, in which case the former *et* may be omitted in the translation, or the two may be rendered *both — and;* or also, *as well — as,* or *in part — in part,* or *either — or. Nepos.* Et mari et terra, *both by sea and land.* — Instead of the double *et,* we often find *et — que,* or *que — et. Cic.* Officia et servata prætermissaque. *Liv.* Laudesque et grates egit. — Often, also, *nec* (*neque*) — *et,* or *et — nec* (*neque*); in which connection *nec* stands for *et non;* as, *Cic.* Nec miror et gaudeo. *Id.* Et rem agnoscit, neque hominem ignorat. — Also, *nec* (*neque*) — *et* stands for *non solum non — sed;* and more rarely for *non quidem — sed. Sueton.* Amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, *did not, indeed, readily form friendships, but,* &c. — *Et* is sometimes used to introduce a thought. *Quintil.* Et finitæ quidem sunt partes duæ. — And sometimes expresses indignation or astonishment. *Cic.* Et quisquam dubitabit, quin, &c. *and will any one doubt?* — It is often suppressed, both between words and sentences. *Cic.* Homini gratissimo, jucundissimo. *Virg.* Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum diceret. — It is, also, often placed after its word. *Virg.* Thestylis et, *for* et Thestylis. — *Et quidem* enforces or extends; and also points out or explains; *and indeed, and that too. Cic.* Duo millia jugerum rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, καὶ ταῦτα. *Id.* Modo venit Octavius, et quidem in villam Pompeii. — So, also, *et* alone (without *quidem*). *Cic.* Magna vis est conscientiæ, et magna in utramque partem, *and great too in both directions. Id.* Cur tamdiu de uno hoste loquimur: et de eo hoste, qui, &c. *and an enemy too, and that enemy too.* — *Et* seems sometimes to express a consequence, *and therefore, and so, and of course. Horat.* Haud mihi vita est opus hac; et valeas, *and so farewell. Id.* Quisque sibi timet, et quamquam intactus odit. — *Et etiam* signifies *and also, and too. Cic.* Auctoritate, et consilio, et etiam gratia. — *Et vero* has the force of *and indeed, and in fact, and in truth, and really. Cic.* Et vero nullus fere ab eo locus sine quadam conformatione sententiæ dicitur. *Id.* Qui et per se, et per suos, et vero etiam per alienos defendatur, *and in fact also.* — *Et* alone has also the force of *and indeed, even indeed. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 29, 71. *Sueton. Tib.* 12. So, *Juvenal.* Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi sæpe vocandus. — *Et non* corrects and limits something which has gone before, as in English, *and not. Cic.* Dicam eos miseros, qui nati sunt, et non eos, qui mortui sunt. — *Et* is also joined with other particles, as, *Terent.* Et certe, *yes, yes. Virg.* Et ecce. *Id.* Et jam. —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Verum autem: verum igitur et extremum. *Id.* Addam et illud etiam, *yet that also.* — Hence, *also, too,* with emphasis; *even. Cic.* Calamitosus Dejotarus, qui et ab eo, qui in iisdem castris fuerit, non modo apud te, sed etiam a suis accusetur. — Also, *Et quidem,* in the sense of *and so also, and so too. Cic.* Cruciatus est a Dolabella Trebonius: et quidem a Carthaginiensibus Regulus. *Id.* At aliquando inceditur: et quidem sæpe sedatur. — *Et autem* has the force of *but also. Plin.* Et hæc autem Vitellius in Italiam primus intulit. — *Et quoque,* pleonastically. *Colum.* Quoniam et villici quoque successerunt in locum dominorum. (But *et quoque* also signifies *and also, and too; yet also, also besides. Nepos. Ages.* 6. *Liv.* 41, 24.) In *Sueton.* we find even *sed et etiam* and *sed et quoque, but yet also.* —— ¶ *For. Quintil.* Et natura tenacissimi sumus eorum, &c. —— ¶ *Although, however. Quintil.* 2, 5, 19. — So *Juvenal.* Et tamen alter si fecisset idem, caderet, &c. —— ¶ *But; but yet; and yet. Horat.* Nullane habes vitia? imo alia, et fortasse minora. *Tacit.* Avidum et minorem. *Id.* Allatas et cohibitas. *Juvenal.* Probitas laudatur et alget, *and yet, but nevertheless.* — Frequently, after a negation, for *sed;* as *Nepos.* Non putabant oportere judicari, et exspectandum. —— ¶ It is also expressive of time, in the sense of *quum,* in the subsequent member of the sentence, as in English, *and. Tacit.* Nondum quartus a victoria mensis, et libertus æquabat, &c. —— ¶ After words expressing comparison, it stands for *quam,* as, *Cic.* Lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum (where in English we may say *and*). *Id.* Labores æque graves imperatori et militi.

ĔTĔNĬM (et & enim), conj. *for,* καὶ γάρ. *Cic.* Etenim dicere bene nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit. *Nepos.* Etenim semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui, &c. — So, also, after the beginning. *Cic.* Sunt etenim ista maledicta pervulgata in omnes. *Horat.* Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat.

ĔTĔŎCLĒS, is and ĕos, m. *the son of Œdipus. He and his brother Polynices agreed to reign in Thebes alternately; each holding the power a year at one time. Eteocles did not adhere to his engagement; and hence arose the Theban war. Stat.* — Hence, Eteoclēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Eteocles, Eteoclean. Apul.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Etheocles,* Ἐτεοκλῆς.

ĔTEREJĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a certain freed man, Eterejus.* Plin.

ĔTĒSIÆ (ἐτησίαι, sc. ἄνεμοι), ārum, m. *periodical winds which blow steadily from one quarter for 40 days each year, in the season of dog-days; Etesian winds, trade-wind, monsoon.* Cic.

ĔTĒSIŬS (ἐτήσιος), a, um, adj. *yearly, blowing yearly.* Lucret. flabra, *and* flabra Aquilonum, *h. e.* Etesiæ.

ĔTHICĒ, es, or **ĔTHICA** (ἠθική), æ, f. *the doctrine of morality, moral philosophy, ethics.* Quintil.

ĔTHICŌS (ἠθικῶς), adv. *ethically.* Senec.

ĔTHICŬS (ἠθικός), a, um, adj. *relating to morals, ethic, ethical.* Senec. and Gell.

ĔTHNICŬS (ἐθνικός), a, um, adj. *heathen, pagan, ethnic.* — Among Christian writers, Ethnicus, i, m. *a heathen.* Tertull. —— ¶ Hence, Ethnicē, adv. *heathenly, after the way of the heathen.* Tertull. —— ¶ Also, Ethnicālis, e, adj. same as *Ethnicus.* Tertull.

ĔTHŎLŎGIA (ἠθολογία), æ, f. *the expressing or counterfeiting of the manners, affections and character of any one.* Sueton.

ĔTHŎLŎGŬS (ἠθολόγος), i, m. *one who dexterously represented the manners of people by his gestures and voice; a buffoon, mimic.* Cic.

ĔTHŎPŒIA (ἠθοποιΐα), æ, f. *a figure of rhetoric, in which the manners, carriage, behavior, &c. of persons, are represented or imitated.* Rutil. Lup.

ĔTHŎS (ἦθος), n. *manners;* also, *ethics.* Sidon.

ĔTIAM (ἔτι and the adverbial ending *am*, which appears in *jam, ambifariam,* &c.), conj. *also, likewise, besides,* ἔτι, καί, expressing increase or addition. *Cic.* Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, et consilio, et etiam gratia. *Id.* Voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica. — It is frequently used in connection with other particles; as, *Cic.* Comprobari tum dignitate — tum etiam vetustate, *as — so also.* So, *Id.* A te amari quum volumus, tum etiam confidimus. — Non solum *or* non modo — sed etiam *or* verum etiam, signify *not only — but also.* *Cic.* Tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. *Id.* Neque auxilium modo, verum etiam silentium pollicentur. And, inversely. *Id.* Secundas etiam res nostras, non modo adversas pertimescebam. — Etiam si *or* Etiamsi, properly, *even if;* hence, *although.* *Cic.* — So, also, Etiam with a *particip.* *Cic.* Etiam nihil scribente me, *though I do not write myself;* or, simply, *even.* — Etiam quoque seems to be a pleonasm; but, in some cases at least, it is not so. *Terent.* Credo ædepol te nonnihil mirari, Bacchis, &c.; (to which the answer is) Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum, cum, &c. *I am also fearful besides, and I am fearful too.* *Plaut.* Juravisti nempe conceptis verbis. (*Ba.*) etiam consultis verbis quoque. *Cic.* Quæ forsitan alii quoque etiam fecerint (where, perhaps, *quoque* should be referred to *alii*, and *etiam* to *fecerint*). —— ¶ Hence, *yet, still, withal,* expressing increase or addition. *Cic.* Addam et illud etiam, *also that besides, yet that also.* — Especially, with comparatives. *Cæs.* Multo etiam gravius, *still.* *Cic.* Quinqueremes aut etiam majores, *greater yet, greater still.* —— ¶ *Yet, as yet,* expressing the continuance of a state or action. *Terent.* Non satis me pernosti etiam. *Cic.* Quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, *while he was yet lying down.* *Varr.* Ut etiam fit. In this sense, also, it is joined with other particles; as, *nondum etiam, vixdum etiam,* where it gives more force to the expression. *Cic.* Omnia, vixdum etiam cœtu vestro dimisso, comperi. *Terent.* Nondum etiam dixi id, quod volui. — Etiam dum, in the sense of, *yet at this time, up to this very time.* *Terent.* — Etiam num, *and* Etiam nunc. (See *Etiamnum* and *Etiamnunc.*) *Etiam* also stands for *etiamnum.* *Plaut.* — Etiam non, *as yet not.* *Plaut.* — Etiam tum, *even to that time, down to that time, still at that time.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ *Yet once more, again.* *Plaut.* (*Tr.*) Circumspice dum, num quis est, &c. (*Th.*) tutum probe est. (*Tr.*) circumspice etiam. *Cic.* Dic etiam clarius, *say it again.* —— ¶ Hence, Etiam atque etiam, *again and again, over and over, again, repeatedly.* *Cic.* Puto etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse. *Id.* Te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, *again and again, most urgently, most pressingly.* *Id.* Etiam atque etiam considerabunt, *again and again, with exactness, ripely.* *Id.* Cura te etiam atque etiam diligenter, *h. e.* magnopere, majorem in modum. —— ¶ *Even, nay, nay rather,* in a climax. *Cic.* Tabulas nihil profuturas; etiam plus suspicionis futurum, *that there would even be, nay rather that there would be.* *Id.* Non stulti homines, etiam plerumque prudentes. —— ¶ Also, affirmatively, in an answer, *yes.* *Plaut.* Numquid processit ad forum? (*Si.*) etiam. — Also, *yes,* where it is placed in opposition to *no.* *Cic.* Aut *etiam* aut *non* respondere, *yes or no.* *Id.* Utrum habes, an non? si *non*, quomodo? si *etiam*, quamobrem? *if not, if so.* — And, in concession, *granted, I grant it, good, true.* *Plaut.* At quædam supervacua dicuntur: etiam: sed satius est et hæc dici. *Cic.* Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, *happy, I grant, but not,* &c. —— ¶ Also, in an interrogation, it gives force to a command. *Plaut.* Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? *are you opening the door, I say?* h. e. *will you open the door, I say?* *Terent.* Etiam caves, ne videat te? *are you on your guard, pray?* h. e. *have a care, look out.* —— ¶ Also, in chiding. *Terent.* Etiam rides, *what? are you laughing?* or, *are you laughing still?* (See above.)

ĔTIĀMNUM, or **ĔTIAM NUM** (for etiam nunc), *yet, now, even yet, even till now, still.* *Plaut.* Etiam num reliquiarum spes animum oblectat meum. —— ¶ Also, *yet, as yet,* h. e. *even then, up to that time.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *yet, still,* h. e. *also, besides, in addition.* *Plin.* Est etiam num alia distinctio. —— ¶ Also, *yet, still:* with the comparative, *even.* *Cels.*

ĔTIĀMNUNC, or **ĔTIAM NUNC**, *yet, still, even now, as yet.* *Cic.* — So, in reference to past time, *yet, still, even then.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* (Etiam nunc points to the present, in which I actually live, or into which I carry myself; hence, it is often apparently used of the past; in which cases it signifies *then, at that time,* viewed as the present. — Etiamnunc, *then as yet;* etiamtunc, *also or even then.*) —— ¶ Also, *yet, still,* h. e. *besides, also.* *Cic.*

ĔTIĀMSI, or **ĔTIAM SI**, conj. *even if, even if also, although, albeit, supposing even;* stronger than *etsi.* *Cic.*

ĔTIĀMTUM, or **ĔTIAM TUM**, *even down to that time, even then.* *Cic.*

ĔTRŪRIA, æ, f. *Etruria, a region of Italy,* now *Tuscany.* *Liv.*

ĔTRUSCŬS, a, um, adj. *of, from or in Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan.* *Cic.* disciplina, *h. e. the art of soothsaying, especially from victims,* which was derived from the Etrurians. *Plin.* coronæ, *h. e. consisting of gold and gems.* — Etrusci, ōrum, *the Etrurians, Tuscans.* *Plin.*

ĔTSI (et & si), *though, although, albeit,* καίτοι, εἰ καί, followed, in the subsequent member of the sentence, by *tamen, certe, quidem,* &c. *Cic.* Etsi vereor, Judices, ne, &c. tamen, &c. *Plaut.* Pol etsi taceas, palam id quidem est. — Without *tamen,* &c. *Plaut.* Id jam, ut ut est, etsi est dedecorum, patiar. —— ¶ It also serves for correction, and then has no subsequent member of a sentence depending upon it: *though, although, however, but yet.* *Cic.* Do pœnas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas?

ĔTȲMŎLŎGIA (ἐτυμολογία), æ, f. *that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, etymology.* *Quintil.*

ĔTȲMŎLŎGICĒ (ἐτυμολογική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the art of investigating the roots of words.* *Varr.*

ĔTȲMŎLŎGICŬS (ἐτυμολογικός), a, um, adj. *etymological.* *Gell.*

ĔTȲMŎN (ἔτυμον), i, n. *the etymon, origin or primitive of a word.* *Varr.*

EU (εὖ), *nobly done! well done! O brave! brave!* *Terent.* Eu Phormio. —— ¶ So, also, Euge (εὖγε). See *Euge.*

ĔVA, æ, f. *Eve.* *Tertull.*

ĒVĂCŬĀTIŌ (evacuo), ōnis, f. *an evacuation, voiding.* *Tertull.*

ĒVĂCŬŌ (e & vacuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to empty, evacuate,* κενόω. *Plin.* alvum. — Figur. *to make void, cancel.* *Cod. Just.* Obligatio evacuata.

ĔVĀDNĒ, es, f. Εὐάδνη, *wife of Capaneus, one of the seven before Thebes, at whose death she was so grieved, that she threw herself on his funeral pile.* *Propert.*

ĒVĀDŌ (e & vado), is, āsi, āsum, n. and a. 3. *to go out,* ἔξειμι, ἐξέρχομαι. *Cic.* Cum ex insipienti corpore (animus) evasisset. *Id.* subito ex balneis. *Cels.* Angustiæ, per quas spiritus evadit. *Sallust.* Evadere oppido (where *oppidum* also is read). *Colum.* haram, *to go out of.* *Apul.* vitam, *h. e. to die;* as we say, *to depart this life.* — Also, *to go any whither, make one's way, penetrate.* *Liv.* in terram, *h. e. to disembark, land.* *Virg.* Ante oculos evasit parentum, *came before,* as he fled. *Sallust.* Facile inter virgulta evadere, *make their way, penetrate.* *Cic.* ex illis sedibus in hæc loca. So, *Liv.* in muros, *to ascend, mount.* (But see below.) —— ¶ Hence, *to go out, get clear, come off, escape.* *Liv.* e manibus hostium. *Cic.* ab (improbis) judicibus. *Liv.* periculo. *Cic.* e periculo. *Id.* e morbo. *Id.* ex insidiis. *Virg.* pugnæ. *Liv.* inter stationes. *Virg.* flammam. *Id.* nostras manus. *Plin. Ep.* Cæsares, quibus invisus virtutibus fuerat, evasit. Hence, *Juvenal.* Præter fulguris ictum evasi (*partic.*), *escaped, avoided.* — Also, *to come to pass, be fulfilled, happen.* *Cic.* Miramur, id quod somniarimus, evadere? *Id.* Quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit. — Also, *to come out, go, issue, end, turn to, come to.* *Terent.* Hæc licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum. *Cic.* Ante quam, ista quo evasura sint, videro, *how they shall turn out.* *Nepos.* Quum, quorsum evaderent, timeret, *what it would come to.* *Sallust.* Huccine beneficia tua evasere, ut, &c.? *have they ended in this?* *Liv.* Pestilentia in longos morbos evasit, *issued, terminated in.* Also, *Terent.* Timeo, quorsum evadas, *h. e. I am in fearful expectation what you are coming to or aiming at* (with your story). —— ¶ Also, *to come to the top, ascend, climb, mount.* *Virg.* ad fastigia culminis. *Liv.* in muros. *Virg.* Gradus evaserat altos, *she had ascended.* —— ¶ Also, *to go over, pass, leave behind.* *Virg.* spatium totum. *Id.* ripam. *Tacit.* amnem. *Liv.* Evaserant media castra, *were past the midst.* —— ¶ Also, *to become, turn out.* *Cic.* Perfectus Epicureus evaserat. *Id.* Non posse oratores evadere. *Q. Cic.* Ex communibus proprii evadunt. *Liv.* Primum inane cœptum evasit, *proved vain.* —— ¶ Evasti, *for* evasisti. *Horat.*

ĒVĂGĀTIŌ (evagor), ōnis, f. *a roving abroad, spreading out.* *Plin.*

ĒVĀGĪNĀTIŌ (e & vagina), ōnis, f. properly, *the unsheathing.* — In *Arnob.* it is used in the sense of *an extension, spreading;* as, Circumscriptis evaginationibus (canceris). Al. leg. *evagationibus.*

ĒVĀGĪNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *unsheathed.* *Justin.*

ĒVĂGŎR (e & vagor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wander, stray or run out of one's place, rove about, ramble, roam,* περιφέρομαι. *Colum.* Ne longius (gallinæ) evagatæ refrigerent ova. *Liv.* Frontibus adversis concurrendum erat, nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, *for evolutions, attacks on the flank.* *Plin.* Nilo evaganti molem opponere, *overflowing its banks.* —— ¶ Figur. *to rove abroad, go beyond its just limits, wander.* *Cic.* Appetitus longius evagantur. So, *Quintil.* Dicendi voluptate evagamur, *wander from the subject, digress.* — Also, *to spread, extend itself.* *Liv.* Per ignota capita late evagata est vis morbi, *spread.* —— ¶ With *acc.* *to stray beyond, go beyond, overstep.* *Horat.* ordinem rectum.

ĒVĂLĒSCŌ (e & valesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to grow strong, gain strength, increase, grow,* ἐνισχύω. *Plin.* Cum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, *h. e.* crevissent. *Tacit.* ad usque bellum, *grow into. Quintil.* Adjuta cura, natura magis evalescit. —— ¶ Also, *to be able, have power, avail. Horat.* pervincere sonum. *Virg.* medicari ictum. —— ¶ Also, *to be equal in value; to be worth. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *to prevail, predominate; to get into vogue. Quintil.* In hoc ita, ut, &c.

ĒVĀLLĒFĂCIŌ (e, vallum & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. a word coined by Salmasius in the corrupted passage of *Varro*, Retrimenta cibi, quæ exierant per posticum, evallefecerunt, which *Salm.* read for vallem feci. It should be read exirent p. p. *canalem feci.*

ĒVĀLLŌ (e & vallum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cast or drive out,* ἐκβάλλω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĒVĀLLŌ (e & vallus, dimin. from vannus), is, a. 3. *to winnow, make clean, free from the bark or husk,* ἐκλίκω, as corn. *Plin.*

ĒVĀN (Εὐάν), antis, m. *a surname of Bacchus. Lucret.* and *Ovid.*

ĒVĀNDĒR, dri, and **ĒVĀNDRŬS**, i, m. Εὔανδρος, *an Arcadian prince, who removed to Italy and settled near the Tiber. Virg.* — Hence, Evandrius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Evander, Evandrian. Virg.* ensis, *h. e. of Pallas, son of Evander. Sil.* tecta, *h. e. Rome, built where Evander formerly reigned. Id.* collis, *h. e. the Palatine hill, where he formerly dwelt, and which was afterwards the dwelling-place of the Cæsars.* —— ¶ Evander was also the name of *a moulder and worker in relief. Plin.*

ĒVĀNĒSCŌ (e & vanesco), is, nui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to vanish away, pass away, disappear, fade, decay, perish,* ἀφανίζομαι. *Virg.* In tenuem ex oculis (Apollo) evanuit auram. So, also, of odors, colors, of plants which are dried up within, of the waning moon, &c. *Lucret., Plin.,* &c. — Figur. *to vanish, fade away, pass away, decay, perish, die away. Cic.* Orationes reliquit, quæ jam evanuerunt, *h. e. are lost. Id.* Omnis eorum memoria evanuit, *has passed away. Id.* Sententia eorum evanuit, *h. e. has lost its supporters. Quintil.* Verum hæc evanuerunt, *are gone into disuse. Pandect.* Evanescit donatio, *doth not hold, becomes void.* —— ¶ Also, *to become vapid, lose its spirit. Cic.* Vinum evanescit. —— ¶ Evaniturus. *Lactant.*

ĒVĀNGĒLICŬS (evangelium), a, um, adj. *relating to the Gospel, evangelical. Tertull.*

ĒVĀNGĒLISTĂ (εὐαγγελιστής), æ, m. *an evangelist, writer of the Gospel. Prudent.*

ĒVĀNGĒLIUM (εὐαγγέλιον), ii, n. *good tidings, joyful message*; hence, *the Gospel, the doctrine of Christ. Tertull.*

ĒVĀNGĒLĪZĀTŌR (εὐαγγελίζω), ōris, m. *a preacher of the Gospel. Tertull.*

ĒVĀNGĒLŬS (εὐάγγελος), i, m. *a bringer of good tidings. Vitruv.*

ĒVĀNIDŬS (evanesco), a, um, adj. *vanishing, passing, fading, perishable, frail, thin, not solid,* ἐξίτηλος. *Ovid.* Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos. *Vitruv.* Vetustate evanida materia. *Id.* Calx evanida, *h. e. dead, without life.* — Figur. *Senec.* Gaudium evanidum. *Ovid.* Fallat, et in tenues evanidus exeat auras amor.

ĒVĀNNŌ (e & vanno), is, a. 3. *to winnow out,* ἀπολικμάω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Figur. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

ĒVĀNS (evoe *or* evan), tis, particip. properly, *crying* evoe *at the festival of Bacchus,* εὐάζων. *Catull.* Thyades evantes. *Virg.* Evantes orgia circum ducebat, *h. e. celebrating the orgies with shouts*; or *orgia* may be governed by *circum.* — Hence, *shouting, filled with fury, raving. Apul.* — Also, *inspired, filled with a divine frenzy. Sil.*

ĒVĂPŌRĀTIŌ (evaporo), ōnis, f. *an evaporating, evaporation, exhaling,* ἀναθυμίασις. *Senec.* terræ, *and* e terra.

ĒVĂPŌRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj *evaporating, apt to evaporate. Cal. Aurelian.* Evaporativa virtus.

ĒVĂPŌRŌ (e & vaporo), as, a. 1. *to evaporate, send away in vapor, exhale,* ἐκχυμίζω. *Gell.* —— ¶ Exvaporare. *Tertull.*

ĒVĀSTŌ (e & vasto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay waste, ravage, desolate, spoil,* ἐξερημόω. *Liv.* agrum, templum, Africam, loca.

ĒVĀSŬS, a, um, particip. from evado.

ĒVĀX (perhaps εὐάζω), interj. expressive of delight, *hurra! huzza! Plaut.*

EUBŒĂ, æ, f. Εὔβοια, *an island of Greece near Bœotia,* now *Negroponte. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Eubōĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or from Eubœa, Eubœan. Propert.* Euboico littore mille rates, *h. e. Aulis, over against Eubœa. Ovid.* Anthedon Euboica, *h. e. in Bœotia, over against Eubœa. Id.* Euboicus cultor aquarum, *h. e. Glaucus,* so called because *from Anthedon. Virg.* Euboicis Cumarum oris. — Also, for Cumanus, *Cumæan*; because *Cumæ* was a colony from *Eubœa. Ovid.* urbs, *h. e. Cumæ. Id.* carmen, *h. e. of the Cumæan Sybil. Stat.* Euboici pulveris annos, *h. e. of the Cumæan Sybil.* (Compare *Ovid. Met.* 14, 136.) *Id.* penates, *h. e. Naples, near Cumæ.* —— ¶ Also, Eubœus, a, um, adj. same as *Euboicus. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, Eubōĭs, ĭdis, adj. f. same as *Euboica. Stat.* tellus, *h. e. the region about Naples and Cumæ. Id.* ora, *h. e. of Eubœa.*

EUBŌLIŌN, ii, n. same as *Dictamnus. Apul.*

EUCHARISTIĂ (εὐχαρίστεια), ōrum, n. *thanksgivings. Tertull.* —— ¶ Eucharistia (εὐχαριστία), æ, f. *the eucharist, sacrament of the Lord's supper. Cyprian.*

EUCHARISTICŌN (εὐχαριστικόν), i, n. *a poem of thanks. Stat.* (in the title).

EUCLIDĒS, is, m. *a philosopher of Megara, head of the Megarean sect; he was a disciple of Socrates. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *Euclid, a mathematician at Alexandria. Cic.*

EUCNĒMŎS (εὔκνημος), i, m. and f. *having beautiful legs. Plin.* Quam eucnemon appellant.

EUDÆMŎN (εὐδαίμων), *h. e.* felix. *Mela.* Arabia.

ĒVĒCTIŌ (eveho), ōnis, f. *an elevating, carrying aloft, going or flying aloft. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a travelling by the public post,* or *a permit, warrant or passport so to do. Symmach.* and *Cod. Just.*

ĒVĒCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a carrying out, conveyance out. Plin.*

ĒVĒCTŬS, a, um, particip. from eveho.

ĒVĒHŌ (e & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to carry or conduct out, lead out or forth,* on horses, wagons, in ships, &c. ἐκκομίζω, ἐξάγω. *Cic.* Omnia ex fanis plostris evecta esse. *Liv.* Quia ex planis locis haud facile evehebant aquas. *Plin.* Amnes aquas inferunt in lacus, et evehunt. *Id.* merces suas, *to export.* — Hence, in the *passive,* Evehi, *to be carried out or forth,* h. e. *to ride or journey out or forth*; and of ships, *to sail out or forth. Liv.* So, with the *accus. Curt.* Evectus os amnis, *having sailed out of the mouth of the river.* Figur. *Cic.* E Piræeo evecta est eloquentia, *went out, went forth. Quintil.* Confragosis atque asperis evecti. — *Evehere* may often be rendered simply *to carry, lead, conduct* any whither, without naming the place of departure; So, evehi, *to ride, journey or sail, proceed, advance* any whither. *Liv.* Tranquillitas maris classes evexit in altum, *h. e. brought, carried. Justin.* Ad regem ratibus evecti sunt. *Curt.* Insulam evecti, *for* ad insulam. So, figur. *Plin.* Vanitates in tantum evectæ. *Senec.* Quacumque furor evexit equos. — Also, Evehi, *to be carried over, to pass, go beyond.* Figur. *Tacit.* Fama evecta insulas. *Propert.* Præscriptos evecta est pagina gyros. — Also, figur. Evehi, in speaking, *to go too far, to say more than one should. Liv.* 35, 31. —— ¶ Also, *to carry or lead up or to the top, to carry*; so, Evehi, *to ride up. Liv.* Flectens carpentum, ut in collem eveheretur. — Hence, *to lift up, raise, exalt, promote, advance. Horat.* terrarum dominos ad deos. *Virg.* aliquem ad æthera. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* aliquem ad consulatum. So, in the *passive. Liv.* Spe vana evectus, *lifted up, proud. Vell.* Vir in id evectus, super quod, &c. *carried so high, so exalted. Tacit.* Opes evectæ privatum modum, *raised above.* —— ¶ Exveho. *Pandect.*

ĒVĒLLŌ (e & vello), is, elli (and ulsi), ulsum, a. 3. *to tear out, pull out, pluck out, draw out, root up,* ἀποτίλλω. *Cic.* linguam M. Catoni. *Horat.* spinas agro. *Id.* cœno plantam. *Plin.* e segete cicutam. *Pandect.* statuam de monumento. *Plin.* Acus evulsus pollice. *Cic.* Arbor evulsa. *Plin.* dentes. *Quintil. declam.* Campos evulsimus, *have rooted up.* —— ¶ Figur. *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase, remove. Cic.* importunitatem ex intimis mentibus. *Id.* sibi ex animo scrupulum. *Id.* opiniones insitas. — Also, *to make of none effect, rescind, as it were, show to be void. Cic.* actiones alicujus. — Also, *to free, deliver. Sil.* obsessa castra. — Also, *to tear away, force away, separate. Varro.* pueros subito a lacte. *Lucret.* odorem e thuris glebis. —— ¶ *Perfect.* Evelli in *Cic.* Evulsi in *Flor., Quintil. declam., Marcell. Empir.*

EVĒNINUS, a, um. See *Evenus.*

ĒVĒNIŌ (e & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come out, come forth, emerge. Horat.* Merses (Romanam gentem) profundo (mari), pulcrior evenit. — Also, *to come to any place, arrive. Plaut.* Eamque eventuram exagogam Capuam. — ¶ Also, *to come out, issue, end, turn out, prove. Plaut.* Istæc blanda dicta quo eveniant, madeo metu. *Terent.* Nisi sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet. *Cic.* Evenire bene populo, plebique R. *Terent.* Spero hanc rem nobis eventuram ex sententia. *Ovid.* In caput nostrum perjuria quæso eveniant. — Hence, *to come to pass, be fulfilled, prove true,* of a dream. *Cic.* — Also, *to fall to one by lot, fall to one's lot, fall to one, happen to one*; with *dative. Liv.* Provincia evenit Manlio. *Cic.* Auspicia, quæ sibi secunda evenerint. *Id.* Quod homini potest tantum evenire dedecus? *Plaut.* Mihi haud sæpe tales eveniunt hereditates. *Cic.* Vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas. *Sueton.* Si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to him* (humanitus), *h. e. if he should die. Plaut.* Male illis eveniat, *ill betide them. Cic.* Bonis male evenit, *the good fare ill, are unlucky, suffer.* — Also, *to happen, fall out, occur, chance, befall, take place*; of events fortunate, unfortunate or indifferent. *Cic.* Timebam, ne evenirent ea. *Tibull.* Procul eventura videre. *Cic.* Scire, quæ eventura sint. *Id.* Forte evenit, ut, &c. *it chanced, that. Terent.* Quid tu Athenas? (*Cr.*) evenit, *h. e. by chance, by mere accident. Cic.* Ut plerumque evenit, *as commonly happens.* So, *Id.* Solet usu evenire (pleonastically). *Id.* Bene evenit, *good luck to it. Sallust.* Ubi pax evenerat, *h. e.* facta erat, *had been concluded, had come.* —— ¶ Also, *to come forth, appear, show itself, grow. Colum.* Arundo serius evenit. — Hence, *to proceed from, be derived from. Plin.* Id enim a congrie evenit ei, *happens to it from.*

ĒVĒNTILŌ (e & ventilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purify by winnowing or airing, winnow, fan, ventilate,* ῥιπίζω. *Colum.* Frumenta eventilata. *Plin.* aerem. *Justin.* terrestrem spiritum. —— ¶ Figur. *to dissipate, scatter. Sidon.* opes imperii.

ĒVĒNTUM (evenio), i, n. *an issue, consequence, result, effect. Cic.* Causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit. *Id.* Ut consilia eventis ponderemus. —— ¶ Also, *an occurrence, event, accident, chance*; hence, in the *plural,* it may signify *fortune, lot, experience. Cic.* De dubiis eventis rerum futurarum. *Id.* Ut te ex nostris eventis communibus admonendum putarem. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Eventa et conjuncta. See *Conjunctus, a, um.* —— ¶ For *Eventum,* in the *sing.,* which rarely occurs, the form *Eventus, us,* is used.

ĒVĒNTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an issue, result, turning out, the event, the effect or consequence* of a cause. *Cæs.* Rei eventum experiri. *Id.* Eventum pugnæ expectare. *Id.* Ille dies hunc habuit eventum,

ut, &c. Plin. Ep. Non sine eventu, *not without success*. Cic. Non satis ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit. Id. Causarum eventus, id est, quæ sunt effecta de causa. — Hence, *the issue, end*. Horat. Semper ad eventum festinat. — ¶ Also, *a taking place, happening, event, accident, occurrence, chance, hap*. Cic. Non solum eventus, sed etiam conditio, *not merely the actually taking place, their being actually in operation*. Id. Quemvis eventum fortiter ferre. —— ¶ Also, *fortune, fate, lot*, fortuna, sors. Liv. Auditur Decii eventus. Cæs. Ex eventu navium suarum. Id. In ejus diei casu omnium fortunarum eventum consistere. —— ¶ Bonus eventus, *a deity of the Romans, worshipped especially by husbandmen*, who prayed to him for success in their labors. Varro and Plin.

ĒVĒNUS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a river of Ætolia, near Calydon*, and also *a town by it*; so called from *Evenus, who threw himself into the river*. It is now called *Fidali*. Mela. — Hence, Evenīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the same*. Ovid.

ĒVERBĔRŌ (e & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike, beat, buffet*. Quintil. Qui os, oculosque hostis Galli rostro atque alis everberaret. Virg. clypeum alis. Curt. fluctus remis. — Figur. *to stimulate, excite*. Gell. and Macrob. —— ¶ Ovid. At mugil cauda pendentem everberat escam, h. e. *strikes, beats*; or, it may be, *strikes off or down*.

EVERGANEÆ trabes, derived by some from εὐεργής, and signifying *well wrought and compacted*; by others from e & vergo, *inclined in a certain direction, hanging down*. Vitruv.

ĒVERGŌ (e & vergo), is, a. 3. *to pour out or forth, send forth*. Liv. Quia (montes) nullos apertos evergerent rivos.

ĒVERRĪCŬLUM (everro), i, n. *a drag-net, draw-net, sweep*, σαγήνη. Varro. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *that which draws things together, and sweeps them away*. Cic. Quod unquam, judices, hujusmodi everriculum in illa provincia fuit? *drag-net*, h. e. *pillager, thorough-going plunderer*. Id. Inde everriculum malitiarum omnium, judicium de dolo malo, h. e. *which sweeps away, removes quite*.

ĒVERRŌ (e & verro), is, erri, ersum, a. 3. *to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping, sweep clean, sweep away*, ἐκκορέω. Colum. Stabula frequenter everrenda et purganda. Varr. Eo die ex æde Vestæ stercus everritur. — Hence, figur. *to sweep clean*, h. e. *to pillage, to plunder, clean out*. Cic. Quod fanum adiisti, quod non eversum atque extersum reliqueris. Id. provinciam. — Also, Manil. æquor retibus, *to scour the sea with nets, to fish*. — Also, *to draw out*, as with a net. Apul. — Also, *to sift, examine nicely*. Senec. sermones.

ĒVERSĬŌ (everto), ōnis, f. *a turning out, expulsion, ejection*. Flor. possidentium. —— ¶ Also, *an overturning, overthrowing, throwing down, tearing down, demolishing*. Cic. Eversio illius exsecratæ columnæ. Eversionem, depopulationem, vastitatem tectis atque agris inferre. Plin. Contra vehiculorum eversiones, h. e. *being thrown from carriages*. —— ¶ Figur. *an overthrowing, subversion, destruction, utter ruin*. Cic. Omnis vitæ eversio. Id. Rerumpublicarum eversiones. Tacit. Eversio rei familiaris. Plin. Ep. dignitatis.

ĒVERSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an overthrower, subverter, destroyer*, καθαιρέτης, ἀναστατής, ἀνατροπεύς, qui evertit. Virg. regnorum. Cic. hujus imperii. Plin. juris humani. —— ¶ Also, *a prodigal, spendthrift*. Cai. Epit. Instit. —— ¶ Also, *one who embezzles and spends the money of others*. Cod. Just.

ĒVERSŬS, a, um, particip. from everto. —— ¶ Also, particip. from everro.

ĒVERTŌ (e & verto), and anciently **ĒVORTŌ** (e & vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn out, drive out, thrust out*. Plaut. aliquem ædibus. — Hence, *to turn one out of any thing, deprive*. Cic. pupillum fortunis, *strip*. Sallust. Alios civitate eversum ire, *deprive of their rights as citizens*. — Also, *to precipitate any whither*. Ovid. montes in apertum æquor. —— ¶ Also, *to turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy, invert*. Cic. naviculam, *upset, overset*. Ovid. Eversa pharetra, *inverted*. — Hence, *to turn upside down, throw into commotion, agitate*. Virg. æquor. — Also, *to turn over or up, plough*. Valer. Flacc. campum. —— ¶ Also, *to throw down, overthrow, prostrate*. Cic. statuam. Virg. pinum silvis. — Hence, *to throw down, tear down, rase, demolish*. Cic. urbes. Sil. funditus arces. —— ¶ Figur. *to overturn, turn topsy-turvy, overthrow, prostrate, ruin, subvert, make void, destroy, extirpate, make wretched*. Cic. Me quacumque ratione posset non judicio, neque disceptatione, sed vi, atque impressione evertere, h. e. de statu dejicere. Id. miseras civitates. Id. Labefactarat vehementer aratores jam superior annus, proximus vero funditus everterat, *ruined*. Id. Evertere leges, testamenta, voluntates mortuorum, jura vivorum, *overthrow, make of none effect*. Id. virtutem penitus, h. e. destruere, tollere. Id. Sua confirmare, adversaria evertere, h. e. infirmare, solvere, *to weaken, overthrow, refute*. Id. totam vitam funditus. Pandect. patrimonium, *to squander*. Quintil. decl. testem, h. e. *to throw discredit upon him*. —— ¶ Also, *to turn aside*. Terent. Inversa verba, eversas cervices tuas, h. e. (probably) *sidelooks*. —— ¶ Plin. Eversi, *injured by a fall from a horse, chariot*, &c.

ĒVESTĪGĀTŬS (e & vestigo), a, um, particip. *traced out, investigated, discovered*. Senec. and Ovid.

ĒVEXŬS (probably eveho), a, um, adject. *rounding upwards*. Martian. Capell. mundus.

EUGALACTŎN (εὐγάλακτον), i, n. *a plant*, afterwards called *glaux*. Plin.

EŬGANĔI, ōrum, m. *a people who dwelt in Northern Italy, between the river Athesis and the lake Larius. They dwelt at first between the Alps and the Adriatic, but were driven back by the Veneti. The region they inhabited was famous for its flocks*. Plin. — Hence, Euganēus, a, um, adj. *Euganean*. Juvenal. and Martial.

EUGĔ (εὖγε), interj. *bravo! O! brave; well done! good!* expressive of approbation. Terent. Euge, Geta! *bravo!* — Also, ironically, *good! excellent! rare!* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, of exultation, *well done! bravo! hurra!* Plaut. —— ¶ And of joy, *good!* Plaut. —— ¶ And of fear. Plaut. Euge, cave, *ah! take care!* —— ¶ And of exhortation, *Come! now then!* Plaut. —— ¶ And of surprise, *hah!* Terent. —— ¶ And of congratulation. Plaut.

EUGĔNĔUS, or **EUGĔNIUS** (εὐγένειος), a, um, adj. properly, *of an excellent kind, noble, first-rate*. Colum. Eugeniæ, h. e. uvæ, *an excellent sort of grapes*, so called. — Hence, Varr. Eugenēum vinum, *h. e. made from this grape*.

EUGĔPÆ, same as *Euge*. Plaut.

EUGIUM (perhaps εὔγειος), ii, n. medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοίου γυναικείου, et ipsum αἰδοῖον. Lucil. ap. Non.

ĒVIAS (Εὐϊάς), ădis, f. *a Bacchant, Bacchanal*. Horat.

EUHŸUS, EUHŸAS, EUHIUS, EUHIAS, improperly for *Evius, Evias*.

ĒVIBRŌ (e & vibro), as, a. 1. *to brandish forth*; hence, figur. *to rouse, stimulate, set in motion*. Gell. animos.

ĒVICTIŌ (evinco), ōnis, f. *a recovering of one's property, by a judicial decision, from one who had acquired it from an unrightful possessor*. Pandect.

ĒVICTŬS, a, um, particip. from evinco.

ĒVIDĔNS (e & video), tis, adject. *evident, clear, manifest, apparent, visible, perspicuous, clear*, σαφής. Cic. Si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat. Id. Narrationes breves, evidentes, credibiles. Id. Quid enim est hoc evidentius? Liv. Evidentissimum id fuit, quod, &c. Plin. Evidens demonstratio. —— ¶ Also, *respectable, reputable, eminent*. Hirt. Ullum genus quæstus magni et evidentis. Plin. Apud auctores Græciæ evidentissimos, *most credible*.

ĒVIDENTĔR (evidens), adv. *manifestly, evidently, clearly, plainly, openly*, ἐμφανῶς. Liv. Cum tam evidenter pænituerit. Id. Evidenter Macedonum partis erat. Plin. Evidentissime est causa nominis. Pandect. Ut evidentius appareat.

ĒVIDENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *clearness, apparentness*, ἐνάργεια. Cic. Propterea, quod nihil clarius ἐναργείᾳ ut Græci: perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus.

ĒVIGESCŌ (e & vigesco), is, n. 3. *to lose liveliness or vigor*. Tertull.

ĒVIGILĀTIŌ (evigilo), ōnis, f. *a waking up, an awaking*. Augustin.

ĒVIGILŌ (e & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to awake, rise from sleep, get up*, ἐγείρομαι. Plin. Ep. Evigilaveram: nuntius a Spurina. Id. Evigilo, cum libuit. Sueton. Evigilare maturius. Stat. Excidit, et evigilavit in undis. —— ¶ Figur. *to be wide awake, to be diligent and attentive, to be vigilant or watchful*. Cic. Tantum evigilat in studio. —— ¶ Transitively, *to pass without sleep*. Tibull. Mihi nox evigilanda est, *I must keep awake all night*. —— ¶ Also, *to compose while awake, to compose or study by night*. Ovid. libros. — Hence, Cic. Consilia evigilata tuis cogitationibus, h. e. *carefully meditated upon, well-weighed, carefully devised*.

ĒVIGŌRĀTŬS (e & vigoro), a, um, *deprived of vigor or liveliness*. Tertull.

ĒVILESCŌ (e & vilesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to become vile, worthless, or despicable*, φαυλίζομαι. Sueton.

ĒVINCIŌ (e & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind, tie about, bind or wind around*, ἀναδέω. Virg. Evinctis palmis, h. e. *with the cestus*. Id. Evinctus tempora ramis. Id. Suras evincta cothurno. Tacit. Diademate caput evinxit. Sil. Catenis evinctus.

ĒVINCŌ (e & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to overcome, conquer, vanquish*, ἐκνικάω. Senec. Solus evince Herculem. — Figur. *to overcome, prevail upon, make to give way, bring to yield*. Virg. Evicta dolore, *overcome, conquered by her grief, overpowered at length*. Ovid. Evicta precibus, *prevailed upon*. Tacit. Ejus necessitatibus ad miserationem evicta, *moved to pity, softened to pity*. Ovid. Evincere somnos, *to vanquish*, h. e. *to keep awake*. Colum. morbos. — Also, *to overcome, master, surpass, exceed in abundance; or take the place of*. Horat. Platanus evincet ulmos. —— ¶ Also, *to overpower, master, ruin, or kill at last*. Plin. Evincit herbas lupinum. —— ¶ Also, *to conquer*, h. e. *to succeed in passing by or over, to pass, weather, to rise above, overtop*. Ovid. Evicta per æquora lapsus. Virg. Amnis evicit moles. Ovid. litora, *pass*. Plin. os Ponti, *to get by*. Senec. Arbor evincit nemus, *overtops*. —— ¶ Also, *to extinguish*. Propert. Rogi evicti. —— ¶ Also, *to put down, show to be guilty, convict*. Cic. Tam nefariis criminibus, tam multis testibus convictus. — Also, *to prove, show*. Horat. Si puerilius ratio esse evincet. — Also, *to carry through something, carry one's point, prevail*. Liv. Evincunt instando, ut litteræ darentur. Id. Evicere tandem ut crearentur. —— ¶ Also, *to recover any thing by a judicial decision, which another had acquired (rightfully, so far as he himself was concerned) from a person whose title was not good*. Pandect. Ut servum quisquam a me, aut ab eo cui vendidissem, evinceret.

ĒVINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from vincio.

ĒVIŎLŌ (e & violo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to violate*. Propert. 1, 7, 16: but other Edd. have *evoluisse* (h. e. *evolvisse*), *to have decreed*.

ĒVIRĀTIŌ (eviro), ōnis, f. *a castrating*; hence, Plin. pilorum, *a pulling off*.

ĒVIRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from eviro. —— ¶ Adj. *effeminate*. Martial. Eviratior spadone.

ĒVIRESCŌ (e & viresco), is, n. 3. *to lose greenness, become pale* (as F. explains it); or (according to Scheller) *to green out, become green, or lose freshness*. Varr. ap. Non.

ĒVIRŌ (e & vir), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to emasculate, castrate, deprive of manhood*, εὐνουχίζω. Catull. corpus. —— ¶ Also,

to render effeminate. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ See, also, *Evirutus, a, um.*

ĒVISCĔRŌ (e & viscus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to embowel, tear to pieces, mangle,* ἐξεντερίζω. *Cic.* ex *Enn.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to take out of the bowels or flesh.* *Solin.* Unio e concha evisceratus.

EVISCUM, i, n. same as *Hibiscum.* *Plin. Valer.*

ĒVITĀBILIS (evito), e, adj. *avoidable.* *Ovid.*

ĒVITĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, *f. an avoiding, eluding, shunning,* εὐλάβεια. *Quintil.*

ĒVITŌ (e & vito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to avoid, shun, escape.* *Cic.* Offensiones tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre. *Catull.* tela amictu. —— ¶ Also (from e & vita), *to deprive of life, kill, slay.* *Cic.* e *Poeta.* Priamo vi vitam evitari (which, however, may be rendered *taken away, snatched away*). *Apul.* Tres evitasse juvenes.

ĒVIUS, or **ĒVIŌS** (Εὔιος), ii, m. *a name of Bacchus.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Adject. Evius, a, um, *of or pertaining to Bacchus.* *Stat.* terga, *h. e.* tympana.

EUMĒCES (εὐμήκης, *very long*), *a kind of balsam-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone,* mentioned by *Plin.*

EUMĔNIS (Εὐμενίς), idis, f. *Plur.* Eumenides, um, *the Furies.* — The name properly signifies *the well-wishers,* and is applied to the Furies *per euphemismum.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ *Sing.* Eumenis. *Sil.* and *Stat.* —— ¶ Mater Eumenidum, *h. e.* Nox; for Nox (*night*) is, according to some, the *mother of the Furies.* *Virg.*

EUMETRIA (εὐμετρία), æ, f. *just measure or proportion.* *Veget.*

EUMŎLPIDÆ, ārum, m. Εὐμολπίδαι, *priests or presidents of the Eleusinian* sacra. *Nepos.* — They were so called from *Eumolpus,* of whose family they were.

EUMŎLPUS, i, m. *Eumolpus, who is said to have introduced the Eleusinian* sacra *into Athens.* *Ovid.*

EUNEŌS, i. m. *a precious stone,* mentioned by *Plin.* Ed. Hard.; where other Edd. have *Eureos.*

EUNŪCHINUS (eunuchus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to an eunuch.* *Hieron.*

EUNŪCHIŌN (Id.), ii, n. *a kind of lettuce* (lactuca), so called because resisting amatory propensities. *Plin.*

EUNŪCHISMUS (εὐνουχισμός), i, m. *a castrating, making one an eunuch.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

EUNŪCHIZĀTUS (εὐνουχίζω), a, um, *made an eunuch.* *Hieronym.*

EUNŪCHŌ (eunuchus), as, a. 1. *to castrate, make one an eunuch,* εὐνουχίζω. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

EUNŪCHUS (εὐνοῦχος), i, m. *an eunuch.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Eunuchus, i, f. *the Eunuch, as the name of a comedy of Terence.* *Terent.*

EVO occurs only in the participial form *Evans,* which see.

ĒVŎCĀTIŌ (evoco), ōnis, *f. a calling out or forth.* *Plin.* and *Macrob.* (See *Evoco.*) —— ¶ Also, *a calling to one's self, summons.* *Hirt.* — Especially, *a summons or calling out* of soldiers, who had served out their time, to enter the ranks again. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ĒVŎCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who calls out and induces to join him; an enlister.* *Cic.* servorum et civium perditorum.

ĒVŎCĀTŌRIUS (evocator), a, um, adject. *summoning, calling to one's self.* *Sidon.*

ĒVŎCĀTUS, a, um, particip. from evoco. —— ¶ Evocatus, i, m. See *Evoco.*

ĒVŎCŌ (e & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call out, call forth, bid to come forth,* ἐκκαλέω. *Cic.* Juvenes stare ad januam duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent, *sc.* e conclavi. *Cæs.* nostros ad pugnam. *Plaut.* illum foras. *Id.* gubernatorem a navi huc. *Sueton.* aliquem ex provincia in auxilium. *Virg.* animas Orco. *Liv.* 5, 21. deos, *to call the gods out of a besieged city;* which the general (or, according to some authors, the priests) did, at the same time promising them an abode and due honors among the Romans. So, *Pandect.* Evocare sacra (which was done in order to desecrate any place). —— ¶ It may also be rendered simply, *to call to one's self, to call hither.* *Cic.* Litteris te evocabam. *Cæs.* omnes ad prædam. *Hirt.* Legiones ad Cæsarem mittit, litteris ejus evocatas. — Hence, *to call before one's self, to summon to appear, to order to meet one at a certain place* (the term which is properly used of persons with authority who summon an inferior to appear before them; as a provincial magistrate who called an offender to plead his cause, &c.; or the senate, when they called any one from the provinces to Rome, to appear before them). *Cic.* Dejotarus venit evocatus, ut is, qui senatui parere didicisset. *Cæs.* Indignari, regem ad dicendam causam evocari. *Plin. Ep.* Evocare testes. — Soldiers who had served out their time, and were consequently exempt from further service, were often persuaded, by the entreaties or gifts of a general, to serve again, and were then called *evocati,* which may be rendered *volunteer veterans.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* So, *Cæs.* Hanc (legionem) enim initio tumultus evocaverat, *had called out, had induced to serve.* —— ¶ Figur. *to call out, call forth, elicit, draw to one's self, entice, induce, bring on, excite, raise, move, cause.* *Quintil.* Præmiis etiam, quæ capit illa ætas, evocetur. *Senec.* Zephyrus evocat herbas, *causes to spring up.* *Plin.* Vis earum omnis evocatur in palmites, *is drawn into.* *Id.* Ut (palmitem) longius evocent, *to make it grow longer.* *Cels.* ad extremas partes materiam, *to draw.* *Cels.* sudorem labore corporis, *to induce.* *Plin.* abortus, *h. e.* educere, expellere. *Senec.* aquas nubibus siccis. *Plin.* fulmina, *h. e.* elicere, impetrare. *Cic.* memoriam, *to call out, elicit.* *Id.* misericordiam alicujus. *Plin.* indicium, *to induce one to disclose.* *Senec.* iram. *Cic. fragm.* Quod dedecus, quod non evocetur atque eliciatur voluptate.

ĒVŒ (εὐοῖ), interj. *a word shouted by the Bacchants,* like *hurra! huzza!* *Horat.* ¶ Some incorrectly write *evohe, evhoe,* &c.

ĒVŎLITŌ (frequentat. from evolo), as, a. 1. *to fly out frequently.* *Colum.* Per quas ad requirendos cibos evolitant.

ĒVŎLŌ (e & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly out or forth,* ἐξίπταμαι. *Cic.* Ut evolare, non excurrere, videretur. *Id.* Aquila ex quercu evolavit. *Varr.* Evolare extra septa. — Figur. *to fly out, sally forth, rush forth, burst forth.* *Cæs.* Subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt. *Cic.* Ita evolavit oratio, *sc.* ore, *h. e.* tam celeriter exiit ore, *passed on so rapidly.* *Id.* Nihil est in natura rerum, quod totum repente evolet, *puts forth all its powers speedily.* —— ¶ Also, *to fly or flee away.* *Cic.* Tanquam avis, evolare cupio. *Id.* (of a ship) e conspectu. — Also, *to come off, hasten off, go off, escape.* *Cic.* Evolet ex vestra severitate, *h. e. be acquitted, though guilty.* *Id.* e pœna (where others read *pœnam*). *Plaut.* Cistella mihi evolavit, *is flown away, gone, lost.* —— ¶ Also, *to fly upwards or on high, fly up.* *Plin.* Levia evolant. — Hence, *to ascend, rise, advance.* *Cic.* Quem evolare altius noluerunt. *Id.* Illos dolent evolasse.

ĒVŎLVŌ (e & volvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll or tumble out, roll, tumble,* ἀποκυλίω. *Cels.* Sequitur ut intestina evolvantur. *Val. Flacc.* questus pectore, *to pour, send forth.* *Tacit.* Per humum evolvuntur. — Hence, *to roll off or away.* *Ovid.* Jactas evolvere silvas, *to roll off the trees thrown upon him.* *Id.* montes corpore. — Also, *to tear out.* *Lucret.* (de vento) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis. *Lucan.* orbes (*h. e.* oculos) cavis sedibus. — Also, of rivers, *to roll* any whither, *roll down.* *Curt.* Araxes aquas torrentium evolvit in Medum. *Virg.* In mare se Xanthus evolvere posset, *roll itself, flow down, pour its waters.* *Plin.* Danubius in Pontum evolvitur, *pours itself, empties, flows.* — Also, *to get by pains-taking, raise, procure.* *Plaut.* argentum. — Also, *to thrust out or away, turn out, eject, expel, deprive, strip.* *Liv.* istos ex præda clandestina. *Senec.* Evolutus bonis. *Tacit.* Evolutus sede patria rebusque summis. *Cic.* Evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *h. e. unmasked.* Hence, *Colum.* Panicum furfure evolutum, *purged, cleansed.* —— ¶ Also, *to unrol, unfold, unwrap, unwind.* *Ovid.* vestes. *Cic.* volumen epistolarum. — Hence, *to open or read, peruse;* as the ancient books were rolled up. *Cic.* Evolve diligenter eum librum. *Horat.* Tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi. *Ovid.* versus. — Also, *to evolve, extricate, bring out of confusion, bring into order.* *Ovid. Met.* 1. 24. Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo. — Hence, *to unfold, unravel, develop, clear up, set forth in order, explain or relate.* *Cic.* exitum criminis. *Id.* notionem animi sui complicatam, *make distinct and clear.* *Id.* totam hanc deliberationem in litteris. *Id.* Hæc præcipitem pæne evolvere coegit. *Id.* naturam rerum. *Id.* Neque principium invenire, neque evolvere exitum, *find out, unravel.* — Also, *to revolve in the mind, reflect upon, think over, meditate upon.* *Sil.* promissa somni. *Virg.* hæc sub gelidis astris. — Also, *to extricate, free, clear.* *Terent.* te omni turba. *Id.* me ex his turbis. *Lucan.* Evolvimur orbe, *h. e.* egredimur. —— ¶ Also, *to roll down, precipitate.* *Lucan.* saxa nudis lacertis. *Id.* cadavera turribus. —— ¶ Also, *to roll off.* *Ovid.* Debuerant fusos evolvisse meos, *h. e.* fila mea, *should have rolled off the threads of my life,* h. e. *should have put an end to it.* So, *Senec.* Celeri sæcula evolvis rota, *roll off, cause to roll round, revolve.* — Hence *to decree, determine, fix, appoint;* when fate is spoken of. *Propert.* (Ed. Bronkh.) Quod nolim nostris evoluisse (*h. e.* evolvisse) deos. —— ¶ Also, *to roll up, wheel up.* *Ovid.* Ex æquore Titan rotantes evolvit equos. —— ¶ Evoluam (four syllables), *for* evolvam. *Catull.* Evoluisse, *for* evolvisse. *Ovid.*

ĒVŎLŪTIŌ (evolvo), ōnis, f. *an unrolling or opening, a reading or perusing.* *Cic.*

ĒVŎLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from evolvo.

ĒVŎMŌ (e & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to vomit forth,* ἐξεμέω. *Cic.* Easque cum stomacho concoxerit, evomere. —— ¶ Figur. *to vomit, discharge, vent, pour out, eject, cast out.* *Cic.* virus acerbitatis suæ. *Terent.* iram in aliquem. *Cic.* Urbs hæc lætari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit. *Plin.* Nilus in mare se evomit, *disembogues itself, discharges itself.*

ĒVŌNȲMUS, or -ŎS (εὐώνυμος), i, f. *the spindle-tree.* *Plin.*

EUPATŌRIA (εὐπατορία), æ, f. *the herb agrimony,* Eupatoria agrimonia, *L. Plin.*

EUPELIOS, ii, *a plant,* same as *daphnoides, hypoglossum,* and *victoriola.* *Apul.*

EUPĔTALŎS (εὐπέταλος, *h. e. having beautiful leaves*), i, *a shrub,* same as *Daphnoides.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone,* mentioned by *Plin.;* which some consider as the *opal,* and others as the *heliotrope.*

EUPHĒMISMUS (εὐφημισμός), i, m. *a figure of rhetoric, when we express in mild language something in itself disagreeable.* as, *Vellei.* Si quid accidisset Cæsari, *h. e.* si mortuus esset.

EUPHŌNIA (εὐφωνία), æ, f. *an agreeable sound; euphony* of single words. (Compare *numerus, rhythmus*). *Donat.*

EUPHŌRBIA, æ, f. and **EUPHŌRBIUM** (εὐφόρβιον), ii, n. *a prickly plant in Africa, with a milky juice,* (euphorbia of *Linn.*). *Plin.*

EUPHŌRBUS, i, m. a *Trojan, whose soul, by the process of metempsychosis, afterwards came to inhabit the body of Pythagoras* (if he may be believed). *Ovid.*

EUPHŎRIŌN, ōnis, m. *a poet from Chalcis in Eubœa.* *Cic.*

EUPHRĀTĒS, is, m. *a river of the East.* *Plin.* — Hence, *the people dwelling near this river,* or in a wider sense, *the people of the East, the Oriental nations.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Euphrātis, idis, adj. f. *of the Euphrates.* *Sidon.* Ripa Euphratide.

EUPHRŎSȲNĒ (εὐφροσύνη), es, f. *hilarity, gladness, joy; one of the three Graces, Euphrosyne.*

EUPHRŎSȲNUM (εὐφρόσυνον), i, n. *the herb borrage or bugloss.* *Plin.*

EUPLEA, æ, f. *a plant, which is said to make those beloved, who anointed themselves with it.* *Plin.*

EUPLŎCĂMŬS (εὐπλόκαμος), a, um, adj. *having beautiful locks.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

EUPŎLIS, idis, m. *a Greek comic poet* of the *vetus comœdia.* *Vellei.*

EURĔUS, i. See *Euneos.*

EURĪNŬS (εὔρινος), a, um, adj. *relating to Eurus, Eastern.* *Colum.*

EURIPĬCĒ (εὐριπική), es, f. *a kind of rush.* *Plin.*

EURĪPĬDĒS, is, m. *a famous Greek tragic poet at Athens, a contemporary and rival of Sophocles.* *Cic.* — Hence, Euripidēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Euripides, Euripidean.* *Cic.* carmen.

EURĪPŬS, or -ŎS (Εὔριπος), i, m. *a strait, narrow channel or sound.* *Cic.* — Particularly, *the sound between Eubœa and Bœotia* (now, *Gulf of Negroponte*). —— ¶ Also, from the resemblance, Euripi, *artificial water passages, ditches, canals, conduits, water-pipes, aqueducts.* *Cic.* — Also, Euripus, *any ditch or trench*; as, for instance, one which went round the circus. *Sueton.*

EURŎAUSTĔR (eurus & auster), tri, m. *a wind between* the Eurus *and* Auster; probably the same as *Euronotus.* *Isid.*

EURŎCIRCIĀS, or **EURŎCIRCIĀS**, æ, m. *a wind between the south-east and east.* *Vitruv.* 1, 6, 10. Ed. Schneid.

EURŎNŎTŬS (Εὐρόνοτος), i, m. *a wind between* Eurus *and* Notus; *the south-south-east wind,* same as *Phœnix*; according to *Gell.* same as *Vulturnus* (Sirocco Levante). *Colum.*

EURŌPĂ, æ, and **EURŌPĒ**, es, f. *the daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, who was carried off by Jupiter, who had taken the form of a bull.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *Europe, one of the quarters of the globe.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Europæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Europa, the daughter of Agenor.* *Ovid.* dux, *h. e. Minos, her son.* — Also, *European.* *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, Europensis, e, adj. *European.* *Vopisc.*

EURŌTĀS, æ, m. Εὐρώτης, *a river of the Peloponnesus, which rose in Arcadia, flowed south through Laconia, passing by Lacedæmon, and emptied into the Laconic gulf. Its banks abounded in laurels. It is now called* Basilipotamo, *the king's river.* *Ovid.*

EURŌTĬĀS (εὐρωτίας), æ m. *a precious stone,* unknown to us. *Plin.*

EURŌŬS (εὐρῷος), a, um, adj. *relating to the East, Eastern, Oriental.* *Virg.* Fortus ab Euroo fluctu curvatur in arcum. Ed. Heyn. where other Edd. have *Eoo.*

EURŬS (εὖρος), i, m. *the south-east wind.* *Colum.* —— ¶ It seems sometimes to be used less strictly for the *east wind*; and so *Gell.* explains it. *Ovid.* and *Manil.* —— ¶ Also, among the poets for *a strong or wintry wind.* *Virg.* — And for *the East.* *Claudian.*

EURŸĂLŬS, i, m. *a Trojan who perished with his friend Nisus.* *Virg.* *Æn.* 9, 179, *sqq.*

EURŸDĂMĀS (εὐρυδάμας), antis, m. *the wide-ruling, a title of Hector.* *Ovid.*

EURŸDĬCĒ, es, and **EURŸDĬCĂ**, æ, f. *the wife of Orpheus, who died in consequence of being bitten by a snake. Orpheus sought to bring her back from the lower world, and prevailed upon Pluto to grant his wish, but only on condition that he did not turn to look at her. He did not adhere to this, and lost his wife again.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

EURŸMĬDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Eurymus,* h. e. *Telemus.* *Ovid.*

EURŸNŎMĒ, es, f. *the mother of Leucothoe.* *Ovid.*

EURŸSTHEUS [trisyllab.], ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Sthenelus, king of Mycenæ. At the instigation of Juno, he imposed upon Hercules his twelve labors.* *Virg.* — Hence, Eurystheūs, a, um, adj. *Eurysthean.* *Stat.*

EURŸTHMĬĂ (εὐρυθμία), æ, f. *harmony of the parts among themselves, graceful appearance.* *Vitruv.*

EURŸTĬS, idos, f. *the daughter of Eurytus*; so *Iole* is called by *Ovid.*

EUSCHĒMĒ (εὐσχήμως), adv. *handsomely, gracefully, becomingly, prettily.* *Plaut.*

EUSĔBĒS (εὐσεβής), is, *h. e.* pius, as a surname. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, the name *of a precious stone.* *Plin.*

EUSTŸLŎS (εὔστυλος) on, adj. *having beautiful pillars,* h. e. *when the distance between two adjacent pillars is equal to 2¼ times their diameter.* *Vitruv.*

EUTĔRPĒ (Εὐτέρπη), es, f. *the charming, delighting; the Muse of music.* *Horat.*

EUTHĪĂ (εὐθεῖα, sc. γραμμή), æ, f. *a straight or right line.* *Martian. Capell.*

EUTHŸGRAMMUM (εὐθύγραμμον), i, n. *an architect's rule.* *Vitruv.*

EUTHŸŎS (Εὔθυος), a, um, adj. *h. e.* bene sacrificans. *Acc.* ap. *Macrob.* unless *Evie* is to be read.

ĒVULGŌ (e & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish, make known, make public, expose, divulge,* ἐξαγορεύω. *Liv.* Civile jus repositum in penetralibus Pontificum evulgavit. *Tacit.* Evulgare injurias. *Id.* pudorem. *Id.* arcanum.

ĒVULSĬŌ (evello), ōnis, f. *a wrenching out, pulling or drawing out.* *Cic.* dentis.

ĒVULSŬS, or **ĒVŎLSŬS**, a, um, particip. from evello.

EUXĪNŬS (εὔξεινος), a, um, adj. *hospitable, friendly to guests.* *Ovid.* Pontus Euxinus, *the Euxine or Black sea*; more anciently called *Axenus,* h. e. *inhospitable.* *Id.* mare. *Id.* aquæ. *Id.* litus. *Id.* Pars Euxini (*absol.*), *h. e.* Ponti *or* maris Euxini.

EUZŌMŎN (εὔζωμον), i, n. *the seed of the herb rocket.* *Plin.*

ĔX. See *E.*

ĔXĂCĔRBESCŌ (exacerbo), is, n. 3. *to become irritated, exasperated, or angry.* *Apul.*

ĔXĂCĔRBŌ (ex & acerbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to irritate, exasperate, provoke,* παροξύνω. *Liv.* aliquem. — Also, *to grieve, afflict.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *to imbitter, make more violent, increase.* *Liv.* odium.

ĔXĂCESCŌ (ex & acesco), is, cui, n. 3. *to grow sour or tart,* ἀποξύνομαι. *Colum.*

ĔXĂCŌN. So the Gauls called *the lesser centaury.* *Plin.* 25, 31.

ĔXACTĒ (exactus), adv. *accurately, exactly,* ἀκριβῶς. *Sidon.* Exacte perorare. *Gell.* Exactius. *Sidon.* Exactissime.

ĔXĀCTĬŌ (exigo), ōnis, f. *a driving out, expelling.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a demanding of payment, an exacting.* *Liv.* pecuniarum. *Cic.* nominum, *of debts.* — Also, *tax, duty, tribute.* *Id.* Exactio capitum, *h. e. taxation on each individual, capitation.* *Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Publicæ exactiones, *public revenues.* —— ¶ *Colum.* Exactio operis, *a demanding of a certain amount of work for each day.* —— ¶ Also, *a finishing or perfecting.* *Vitruv.*

ĔXĀCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an expeller, driver out.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *an exactor, collector* of taxes. *Cæs.* Provincia differta exactoribus. *Liv.* Quum ipse imperator et exactor circumiret, *h. e. went the rounds.* *Colum.* operis. *Quintil.* studiorum. *Liv.* promissorum, *h. e. one who demands the fulfilment of promises made to him.* —— ¶ Also, *an executor.* *Plin.* supplicii, *an executioner.* —— ¶ Also, *a demander, enforcer.* *Quintil.* recte loquendi. *Sueton.* disciplinæ. (*Exactor is one who insists upon the strict observance or exact performance of any thing.*)

ĔXĀCTRĪX (exactor), icis, f. *she that demands.* *Augustin.*

ĔXĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from exigo. —— ¶ Adj. *exact, precise, punctual, perfect.* *Liv.* numerus. *Sueton.* Cura exactior. *Plin. Ep.* Vir exactissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Ovid.* Exactior artis.

ĔXĀCTŬS (exigo), us, m. *a driving or sending away.* *Quintil. decl.* mercis, *h. e. sale.* —— ¶ Also, *an exacting, collecting of money due.* *Cic.*

ĔXĂCŬŌ (ex & acuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. same as *Acuo, to whet, sharpen, make a sharp edge or point,* ὀξύνω. *Virg.* dentes. *Colum.* ridicam. — Figur. *Cic.* mucronem tribunicium in aliquem. — Also, *to sharpen, render more active, quicken.* *Plin.* animum, aciem oculorum. —— ¶ Also, *to excite, stimulate, goad.* *Horat.* animos in bella. *Nepos.* Ira exacui, *to be incensed, inflamed with anger.* — Hence, *to incite, animate, encourage.* *Cic.* — See, also, *Exacutus, a, um.*

ĔXĂCŪTĬŌ (exacuo), ōnis, f. *a whetting, sharpening.* *Plin.*

ĔXĂCŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from exacuo. —— ¶ Adj. *pointed.* *Plin.* cuspis.

ĔXĂDVERSUM, and **ĔXĂDVERSŬS** (ex & adversum, or adversus), adv. *opposite.* Without any case. *Terent.* With a *dativ.* *Id.* With an *accus.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *against,* same as *Contra.* *Nepos.*

ĔXĂDVŎCĀTŬS (ex & advocatus), i, m. *one who has been an advocate.* *Augustin.*

ĔXÆDĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (exædifico), ōnis, f. *a building up, a building.* — Figur. *Cic.* of the composing of an oration.

ĔXÆDĬFĬCŌ (ex & ædifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to build up, build,* ἐξοικοδομέω. *Cæs.* oppidum. *Cic.* Capitolium. *Id.* mundum. —— ¶ Also, *to finish building, complete.* *Cic.* domum. — Hence, figur. *to finish.* *Id.* opus. —— ¶ Also, *to cast out of the house.* *Plaut.*

ĔXÆQUĀTĬŌ (exæquo), ōnis, f. *an equalling, levelling.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a level plane.* *Vitruv.*

ĔXÆQUŌ (ex & æquo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make equal or even, make plane or smooth, level,* ἐξισόω. *Cic.* jura. *Sallust.* Facta dictis sunt exæquanda, *h. e. must be made to tally or correspond with.* *Id.* Exæquato periculo, *h. e. by equal danger.* *Cic.* se cum aliquo. *Id.* Exæquari alicui, or *Sallust.* cum aliquo, *to equal, be equal.* —— ¶ Also, *to equal, be equal.* *Ovid.* and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquem.

ĔXÆSTŬĀTĬŌ (exæstuo), ōnis, f. *a rising with an agitated motion, fermenting, boiling up, a being heated.* *Solin.*

ĔXÆSTŬŌ (ex & æstuo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to rise with an agitated motion or with a roaring noise, to boil up, effervesce, ferment, roar,* ἐκκυμαίνω. *Liv.* Mare exæstuat. *Justin.* Materia (*h. e.* bitumen) e terra exæstuat. — Figur. *Virg.* Mens exæstuat ira. *Ovid.* dolor. — Also, with an *accus.* *Lucret.* Hos exæstuat æstus, *h. e.* æstuando emittit. —— ¶ Also, *to be or feel exceedingly hot.* *Justin.* Ægyptus torrente calore solis exæstuat. *Sueton.* Ut exæstuarat, *had become overheated.*

ĔXĂGGĔRANTĔR (exaggerans), adv. *with many words, frequently.* *Tertull.*

ĔXĂGGĔRĀTĬŌ (exaggero), ōnis, f. *a throwing up of mounds, a dike, mole, mound.* — Hence, figur. *an elevation.* *Cic.* Amplitudinem et quasi exaggerationem quam altissimam animi. — Also, *a rhetorical heaping up of words, an exaggeration.* *Gell.*

ĔXĂGGĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that increases.* *Hieronym.*

ĔXĂGGĔRŌ (ex & aggero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heap up,* σωρεύω. *Plin.* terram. *Curt.* planitiem, *h. e. to raise.* *Vitruv.* locum operibus, *h. e. to fortify with ramparts.* — Hence, figur. *to exalt, heighten, amplify.* *Cic.* Exaggeratus virtutibus. *Id.* Oratio exaggerata. — Also, *to increase, enlarge, magnify, exaggerate.* *Phædr.* opes, *h. e. to accumulate.* *Cic.* rem familiarem. *Id.* aliquid verbis, and *Id.* (absolut.) Exaggerare, *to heighten, amplify.* *Id.* virtutem, *to extol.* *Quintil.* injurias suas, *h. e. to exaggerate.*

ĔXĂGĬTĀTŌR (exagito), *a reprover, censurer.* *Cic.*

ĔXĂGĬTŌ (ex & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive out, to drive from one place to another, to drive away.* *Ovid.* leporem, *to start.* *Nepos.* Exagitatus a Græcia. *Cic.* Exagitati reliquerunt sedes. —— ¶ Also, *to persecute, disquiet, harass, vex, agitate, disturb.* *Sallust.* and *Horat.* aliquem. *Cic.* judices. *Sallust.* civitatem, *h. e. to disturb the peace of the state violently, to shake the state.* — Hence, *to censure, criticise, rally, satirize.* *Cic.* Demosthenem. *Id.* fraudes. —— ¶ Also, *to stir up, irritate, excite.* *Sallust.* vim hominum. *Cic.* mœrorem, *h. e. to renew.* — Also, *to put in motion, have in hand, maintain, entertain, occupy one's self with a thing.* *Id.* dissensionem. *Catull.* furores corde, *to rage.* *Sallust.* Res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, *h. e. being noised abroad, having become known to the people.* Exagitare rem, denotes, *to take up a matter again and again, discuss it repeatedly.* — Also, *to exercise.* *Cic.* oratorem disputationibus philosophorum.

ĔXĀGĬUM (exigo), ii, n. *a weighing, a weight.* *Inscript.* ap. *Grut.*

EXAGŌGA, æ, and **EXAGŌGE** (ἐξαγωγή), es, f. *an exporting of goods, carrying them abroad for sale.* Plaut.

EXALBĔSCŌ (ex & albesco), is, bui, n. 3. *to grow white, whiten,* ἐκλευκαίνομαι. Gell. —— ¶ Also, *to grow pale.* Cic.

EXALBIDŬS (ex & albidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat white, whitish, pale.* Plin.

EXALBŌ (ex & albo), as, a. 1. *to make white.* Tertull.

EXALBURNŌ (ex & alburno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *h. e.* privare alburno. Plin.

EXALTĀTIŌ (exalto), ōnis, f. *an exaltation.* Tertull.

EXALTŌ (ex & alto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exalt, raise,* μετεωρίζω. Senec. —— ¶ Also, *to deepen.* Colum. sulcos in tres pedes.

EXALŪMINĀTŬS (ex & alumen), a, um, adj. *of the color of alum.* Plin.

EXAMBIŌ (ex & ambio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to go around asking for something.* Cypr. ad martyres. —— ¶ Also, *to ask for any thing.* Symm. aliquid.

EXĀMEN (ex & agmen), inis, n. *a swarm* of bees, &c. ἑσμός. Cic. apum. Liv. vesparum. Id. locustarum. — Also, in general, *a swarm, crowd, multitude, great number.* Plin. piscium, muscarum. Horat. juvenum. Cic. servorum. —— ¶ Also (from exigo), *the means of examining a thing.* — Hence, *the tongue or needle of a balance.* Virg. — Figur. Pers. 1, 7. — Also, *an examination, test, trial, consideration.* Ovid. legum.

EXĀMINĀTĒ (examinatus), adv. *with examination, consideration.* Tertull. credere. — Hence, *accurately.* Ammian. Examinatius deliberare.

EXĀMINĀTIŌ (examino), ōnis, f. *a weighing.* — Hence, *an examination, inquiry.* Pandect. — Also, *equilibrium, equipoise, balance.* Vitruv.

EXĀMINĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who weighs.* Cassiod. —— ¶ Also, *an inquirer, examiner.* Tertull.

EXĀMINĀTŌRIŬS (examinator), a, um, *relating to a trial.* Tertull.

EXĀMINŌ (examino), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to swarm* as bees do. Colum. —— ¶ Also, *to weigh,* σταθμάομαι. Cæs. ad certum pondus. — Hence, figur. *to examine, weigh, ponder, consider, search, try.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *to balance, counterpoise.* — Hence, Examinari, *to be balanced, counterpoised.* Vitruv.

EXAMPLEXŌR (ex & amplexor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to embrace.* Auct. ad Herenn.

EXAMURCŌ (ex & amurca), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cleanse from the dregs or lees,* ἀπαμοργέω. —— ¶ Also, *to dry.* Apul.

EXAMŬSSIM (ex & amussis), adv. *by the ruler.* — Hence, *exactly, perfectly, completely.* Plaut. and Gell.

EXANCILLŌR (ex & ancillor), āris, dep. 1. *to serve.* Tertull.

EXANCLO. See *Exantlo.*

EXANGUIS. See *Exsanguis.*

EXANIMĀBILITĔR (exanimabilis), adv. *half dead* with fear, with horror. Næv.

EXANIMĀLIS (ex & animalis), e, adj. *without life, dead,* ἄψυχος. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *deadly.* Plaut.

EXANIMĀTIŌ (exanimo), ōnis, f. *a deprivation of breath.* — Hence, *consternation, terror, horror.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *suffocation.* Plin. vulvæ, *h. e. disorders in the womb, hysterics.*

EXANIMIS (ex & anima), e, adj. properly, *breathless.* — Hence, *lifeless, dead,* ἄψυχος. Liv. and Virg. — Figur. Stat. favillæ, *h. e. extinguished, put out.* Id. hiems, *h. e. a storm which has ceased raging.* —— ¶ Also, *full of anguish, alarm, horror, terror, greatly alarmed, terrified, half dead with fear, thunderstruck; pale.* Virg. and Horat.

EXANIMŌ (exanimis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive of air or wind.* Sever. in Ætna. folles, *h. e. to press the air out of them.* —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of breath, put out of breath, to exhaust.* Cæs. B. C. 3, 92. — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, *breathless, out of breath, exhausted, wearied, fatigued.* Plaut. Exanimatus currit. Cæs. Milites cursu exanimati. — Figur. *to alarm greatly, terrify, kill as it were with fear,* ἐκπλήττω. Cic. Te metus exanimat. Horat. ægros. — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, *greatly alarmed, terrified, frightened, struck dead* as it were, *panic-struck.* Cic. uxor. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of thought or mind.* — Hence, Exanimatus, a, um, *absent in mind.* Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 10. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of life, kill, slay,* φονεύω. Cic. and Cæs. — Hence, figur. *to deprive almost of life, make half dead, weaken or enfeeble much, cause anguish.* Horat. aliquem querelis. Hirt. corpus verberibus. — Also, *to deprive of spirit or strength.* Plin. Fæx vini celerrime exanimatur, *h. e. evaporates, loses its spirit,* διαπνεῖται. Cic. Verba exiliter exanimata, *uttered without strength, feebly, dying away* as it were.

EXANIMŬS (ex & animus), a, um, adj. same as *Exanimis.* Virg., Colum. and Tacit.

EXANTE, or **EX ANTE.** See *Ante.*

EXANTHĒMA (ἐξάνθημα), ătis, n. *pustules or eruptions on the skin.* Marcell. Empir.

EXANTLŌ (ἐξαντλέω, ῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to draw out, empty.* — Hence, *to drink.* Plaut. vinum. — Also, *to exhaust, weaken.* Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, e Sophocle; but Ed. Ern. reads Exantlavi, *h. e.* perpessus sum. —— ¶ Also, *to endure, suffer, bear.* Cic. labores. Id. annos belli. —— ¶ *Exanclo* is also found for *exantlo*, but *Quintilian* numbers it among the obsolete words.

EXAPERIŌ (ex & aperio), is, a. 4. *to open.* Augustin.

EXAPTŌ (ἐξάπτω), as, a. 1. *to fit, adjust.* Apul.

EXAPTŬS (ex & aptus), a, um, adj. *joined or appended to,* ἐξημμένος, συνημμένος. Lucret.

EXAQUĒSCŌ (ex & aqua), is, n. 3. *to become aqueous, to be dissolved into water, to become water.* Censorin.

EXARĀTIŌ (exaro), ōnis, f. *a ploughing.* Martian. Capell. —— ¶ Figur. *a writing, composition.* Sidon.

EXARCHŬS (ἔξαρχος), i, m. *a leader, chief, overseer, superintendent, governor.* Just.

EXARDĔSCŌ (ex & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 3. *to grow hot, become inflamed, blaze, be on fire,* ἐκπυρόομαι. Cic. of wood. Martial. Dies exarsit, *h. e. is hot.* Lucan. Cotibus exarsit mucro. Cic. Solus pro patria exarsi. — Also, of a flamy color, *glowing.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be inflamed, kindled, break out,* of war, disturbances, tumults, riots, rebellions, &c. Cic. Exarsit bellum. Tacit. seditio. Cic. tempus. —— ¶ Also, *to be inflamed, burn,* of passions or affections. Cic. desiderio. Cæs. dolore. — Also, without an *ablat.* Cic. ad spem. —— ¶ Also, *to be increased, rise.* Sueton. Pretia vasorum in immensum exarserunt.

EXĀRĔFIŌ (ex & arefio), is, n. *to become dry, be made dry,* ἀποξηραίνομαι. Plin.

EXARĒNŌ (ex & arena), as, a. 1. *to purge from sand or gravel.* Plin.

EXĀRĔSCŌ (ex & aresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to become dry, be or grow dry.* Plaut. and Cic. —— ¶ Figur. *to vanish, decrease, decay, lose its liveliness.* Cic. Exaruit facultas orationis, flos, opinio.

EXĀRIDŬS (ex & aridus), a, um, adj. *dry.* Tertull.

EXARMŌ (ex & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disarm,* ἀφοπλίζω. Tacit. aliquem. Figur. Manil. 4, 235. tigres, *h. e. to tame* (according to the emendation of *Bentl.*; the common reading is *exorare*). Sil. serpentem veneno. Plin. Ep. accusationem, *h. e. to weaken.* —— ¶ Exarmare navem, *h. e. to unrig.* Senec. — Also, *to lose the tackle or rigging.* Pandect. Navis aliquid exarmavit.

EXARŌ (ex & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough or dig up,* ἐξαρόω. Cic. Exaratum esse, deum dicam an hominem. Plin. radices. — Hence, *to produce or gain by ploughing or agriculture.* Cic. frumentum. —— ¶ Also, *to plough, till.* Varr. terram. — Figur. Horat. frontem rugis, *h. e. to furrow, wrinkle.* — Also, *to write,* particularly on waxen tablets. Cic. Exaravi nescio quid ad te.

EXASCIŌ (ex & ascio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hew with an axe.* — Hence, *to arrange properly.* Plaut. opus.

EXASPĔRĀTIŌ (exaspero), ōnis, f. *a becoming rough, a roughness.* Scribon. Larg. —— ¶ Also, *an exasperation, irritation, animosity.* Veget.

EXASPĔRŌ (ex & aspero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sharp or rough; to sharpen, roughen,* ἀγριόω. Cels. fauces. — Also, *to adorn with raised work.* Claudian. ensem. —— ¶ Also, *to make uneven, rough, rugged.* Senec. moles saxis exasperata. Liv. mare, *h. e. to make boisterous.* —— ¶ Also, *to exasperate, irritate, provoke.* Liv. animos. Apul. canes. —— ¶ Also, *to make worse.* Cels. morbum. —— ¶ Also, *to sharpen, edge.* Sil. ensem.

EXAUCTIŌ (ex & auctio), ōnis, f. *a public auction.* Suet. vit. Horat.

EXAUCTŌRŌ (ex & auctoro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from duty or oath,* particularly *from military duty or oath, to exauctorate, discharge, dismiss,* particularly from military service, ἀφίημι. Liv. aliquem. In *Sueton.* generally in a bad sense, *to dismiss with disgrace, cashier.* Liv. se, *to resign, retire from service, free one's self of the (military) oath.* Figur. Macrob. verba.

EXAUDĪBILIS (exaudio), e, adj. *one whose prayers may be granted or listened to.* Augustin.

EXAUDIŌ (ex & audio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to hear,* ἐξακούω. Cic. hinnitum. — Particularly, *to hear from a distance.* Cæs. clamorem. Virg. Nulli exaudita Deorum vota precesque, *h. e. they did not reach the ears of any of the gods.* —— ¶ Also, *to obey.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *to give ear to, hearken or listen to, regard, grant, fulfil.* Liv. diras. —— ¶ Also, *to feel, perceive.* Lucan. herbas. —— ¶ Also, *to understand, comprehend.* Pandect. verba.

EXAUDĪTIŌ (exaudio), ōnis, f. *a hearing favorably, a granting.* Augustin.

EXAUGĔŌ (ex & augeo), es, a. 2. *to increase greatly,* ἐξαύξω, same as *Augeo.* Terent.

EXAUGŬRĀTIŌ (exauguro), ōnis, f. *a depriving of sanctity, a profaning.* Liv.

EXAUGŬRO (ex & auguro), as, a. 1. *to deprive of sanctity, apply a thing which had been consecrated to profane uses, to unhallow, profane what was hallowed.* Liv. sacella. Gell. vestalem.

EXAUSPICŌ (ex & auspico), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to come forth under unfavorable auspices.* Plaut. ex vinculis.

EXBALLISTŌ (ex & ballista), as, a. 1. *to overthrow by a blow of the* ballista; *to deceive.* Plaut.

EXBIBŌ (ex & bibo), is, a. 3. same as *Ebibo.* Plaut.

EXBŎLA (ἐκβολή), æ, f. *a weapon for shooting, a missile.* Varro.

EXCÆCĀTŌR (excæco), ōris, m. *he that makes blind.* Augustin.

EXCÆCŌ (ex & cæco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blind, make blind,* ἐκτυφλόω. Cic. — Hence, also, of trees and plants, *to deprive them of their eyes or buds.* Colum. —— ¶ Also, *to stop, obstruct, close or choke.* Ovid. flumina. Cels. itinera. —— ¶ Also, *to darken, to render uncomely or insignificant.* Petron. formam. Plin. Fulgor excæcatus, *faint, not clear or bright.*

EXCALCEŌ, or **EXCALCIŌ** (ex & calceo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pull off one's shoes,* ἐμβάδας ὑπολύω. Sueton. pedes, or, Senec. Excalceari, *to pull off one's shoes, or have them pulled off.* Suet. Excalceatus, *without shoes.* Senec. Ep. 8. Excalceati, *h. e. actors of comedy or* pantomimi, *opposed to* cothurnati *or actors of tragedy*; the former wore a low-heeled shoe, called *soccus.*

EXCALDĀTIŌ (excaldo), ōnis, f. *a washing or bathing in warm water,* θερμολουσία. Capitol.

EXCALDŌ (ex & calda), as, a. 1. *to wash or bathe in warm water.* Vulcat. Gallican.

EXCALFĂCIŌ (ex & calfacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make warm or hot.* Plin.

EXCALFACTIŌ (excalfacio), ōnis, f. *a warming, heating, or making hot.* Plin.

EXCALFACTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *warming, making hot, heating,* θερμαντικός. Plin.

EXCALFĪŌ, and **EXCALĔFIŌ** (ex & calefio), is, actum, *irreg. pass. to become very hot, to be warmed or heated,* θερμαίνομαι. Plin.

EXCANDĔFACIŌ (ex & candefacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make very hot.* — Hence, figur. *to inflame.* *Varr.* aliquem cupiditate. —— ¶ Also, *to increase.* *Varr.* annonam, *h. e. to raise the price.*

EXCANDĔSCĔNTIA (excandesco), æ, f. *heat, anger in a nascent state, irritability, irascibility,* θύμωσις. *Cic.*

EXCANDĔSCŌ (ex & candesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to grow very hot,* ἐκπυρόομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to be angry.* *Cic.*

EXCANTŌ (ex & canto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to charm out of its place, remove from one place to another by enchantment,* ἐξᾴδω. *Prop.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to charm, enchant, bewitch.* *Horat.*

EXCARNIFICŌ (ex & carnifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to quarter or cut in pieces,* κατακρεουργέω. — Hence, *to torture, torment.* *Cic.*

EXCASTRŌ (ex & castro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to castrate, emasculate.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to husk.* *Scribon. Larg.* sinapi.

EXCAUDICŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Excodico.* *Tertull.*

EXCAVĀTIŌ (excavo), ōnis, f. *a scooping or hollowing out; an excavation,* κοίλωσις. *Senec.*

EXCAVŌ (ex & cavo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excavate, make hollow, hollow or scoop out,* κοιλόω. *Plin.* ripas.

EXCĒDŌ (ex & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to depart, go forth or out, retire, withdraw,* ἐκχωρέω, ἀπέρχομαι. *Cic.* urbe. *Liv.* finibus. *Cæs.* ex via. *Liv.* via. *Terent.* e medio. *Nep.* ex acie. *Liv.* Equitatus integer pugna excessit, *h. e. left the field of battle without any loss.* *Sallust.* Ex pugna excedere, *h. e. to give up fighting, retire from the contest.* *Cic.* e pueris, *h. e. to grow up to manhood.* *Liv.* e memoria, *to be forgotten.* *Cic.* e vita, *or* vita, *or*, *Tacit.* (*absol.*) Excedere, *to die.* *Virg.* palma, *h. e.* Excedere pugna et concedere palmam, *to give up all pretension to the prize.* *Liv.* extra vallum. — Hence, *to advance, go beyond, proceed, project.* *Cic.* Excedit pars. *Cels.* os. — Also, *to digress, make a digression.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to a place.* *Curt.* ad deos. *Pandect.* in exsilium. *Cic.* ex tenebris in lucem. — Figur. *Liv.* in annum, *h. e. to fall, happen.* *Id.* Res in magnum certamen excessit, *h. e. turned out, became.* —— ¶ Also, trans. *to leave, depart from, go out of.* *Liv.* curiam. *Id.* urbem. — Hence, *to surpass.* *Justin.* aliquem. — Also, *to exceed, go beyond.* *Liv.* tempus finitum. *Id.* modum. *Plin. Ep.* Tiberis alveum excessit. — Hence, Excessus, a, um. *Tertull.*

EXCĔLLĔNS, particip. from excello. —— ¶ Adj. *high, lofty, rising.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* and *Vellei.* —— ¶ Also, *excelling, excellent, glorious.* *Cic.* vir. *Nep.* Excellentius. *Cic.* Excellentissimus.

EXCĔLLĔNTĔR (excellens), adv. *excellently, transcendently.* *Cic.* Excellenter gesta. *Id.* Excellentius.

EXCĔLLĔNTIA (Id.), æ, f. *excellence, transcendency, superiority.* *Cic.* Animi excellentia. *Id.* (in the *Plur.*) —— ¶ Also, *an excellent, glorious thing.* *Cic.*

EXCĔLLŌ (ex & κέλλω), is, ui, n. 3. *to be high, be raised high.* *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Animus excellit, *h. e. is proud, haughty.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to excel, outdo, outstrip, surpass, be eminent,* ὑπερέχω. *Cic.* in re, *and* re. Also, without an *ablat.* *Cic.* inter omnes. *Id.* aliis. — Also, with an *accus.* *Plin.* habitum plantæ, *h. e. to exceed, surpass.* — Also, in a bad sense. *Cic.* Vitiis excellunt. —— ¶ *Excelleo* is also found. *Cic. fragm.* Excelleas. See, also, *Excellens.*

EXCĔLSĒ (excelsus), adv. *on high, highly, aloft.* *Colum.* Excelsius. — Figur. *loftily, haughtily.* *Plin. Ep.* Ornat excelse. *Cic.* Excelsius dicere. *Vellei.* Excelsissime.

EXCĔLSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *loftiness, height.* *Plin.* montium. — Figur. *loftiness, sublimity, grandeur.* *Cic.* animi.

EXCĔLSŬS (excello), a, um, adj. *high, lofty.* *Cæs.* mons. *Cic.* porticus. *Id.* aves. *Cæs.* Cornu excelsius. *Plin.* Excelsissimæ rupes. — Figur. *lofty, sublime, grand, noble.* *Cic.* animus. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Orator excelsior. *Vellei.* Victoria excelsissima, *h. e. great, signal.* *Cic.* locus, *h. e. high station or post.* — Hence, Excelsum, i, n. *a height.* *Cic.* in excelso. *Plin.* Excelsa urbis. Figur. *Sallust.* In excelso ætatem agunt, *h. e. they live in a post of dignity.*

EXCĔPTĀCŬLUM (excepto), i, n. *a receptacle.* *Tertull.*

EXCĔPTIŌ (excipio), ōnis, f. *an exception, clause, limitation, restriction,* ἐξαίρεσις, παραγραφή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *condition, stipulation.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, in law, *an exception required by the defendant, to be made in the form of a process or suit.* *Cic.*

EXCĔPTITIŬS, and **EXCĔPTICIŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is taken, received, or kept back.* *Plin.*

EXCĔPTIŌNCŬLA (dimin. of exceptio), æ, f. *a small exception.* *Senec.*

EXCĔPTŌ (frequentat. of excipio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take out.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self, to take upon one's shoulders.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to take or draw in, to catch.* *Virg.* auras, *to snuff up or in.* — Figur. *Sil.* morbos.

EXCĔPTŎR (excipio), ōris, m. *one who catches, catches up.* — Hence, *a copyist, scribe,* ταχυγράφος. *Pandect.*

EXCĔPTŌRIŬS (exceptor), a, um, adj. *serviceable for catching up or receiving.* *Pandect.*

EXCĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from excipio.

EXCĔRĔBRŌ (ex & cerebrum), as, a. 1. *to deprive of brains; to make mad.* *Tertull.* Excerebratus es novo vino, *h. e. you have lost your wits.*

EXCĔRNŌ (ex & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to separate by a sieve, sift, searce.* *Vitruv.* cæmenta cribris. *Colum.* frumenta. *Id.* furfures a farina. *Id.* Excretum, i, n. *the bran, grouts, pollard.* —— ¶ Also, *to secrete, carry off, discharge.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to separate, select.* *Liv.* ex captorum numero. *Virg.* Hædi excreti.

EXCĔRPŌ (ex & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to pick or take out,* ἀπολέγω. *Horat.* semina pomis. — Hence, figur. *to take or single out, select, excerpt, make excerpts.* *Cic.* ex malis, si quid inesset boni. *Plin. Ep.* Nihil legit, quod non excerperet. — Also, *to take out* in order to omit; hence, *to omit, set aside, leave out, separate, except, exempt.* *Cic.* de numero. *Horat.* me numero illorum excerpam. *Senec.* se consuetudini hominum, *h. e. to withdraw himself.* So, also, *Id.* vulgo, or, (*absol.*) se excerpere.

EXCĔRPTIŌ (excerpo), ōnis, f. *a selecting, collecting,* σύλλεξις. *Gell.*

EXCERPTUS, a, um, particip. from excerpo.

EXCĔRVICĀTIŌ (ex & cervix), ōnis, f. *stubbornness, obstinacy,* ἐξαυχενισμός. *Hieronym.*

EXCĔSSŬS (excedo), us, m. *a going out, departure,* ἐκχώρησις. *Cic.* e vita, *or* vita, *or*, (*absol.*) Excessus, *death.* — Hence, in anatomy, *process, eminence of the bones.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a deviation, an aberration.* *Val. Max.* a pudore. — Hence, *a digression.* *Plin.*

EXCĔTRA (perhaps from excresco), æ, f. *a serpent.* — Hence, *viper,* a word of abuse. *Plaut.*

EXCĪDIŌ (excido), ōnis, f. same as *Excidium, a destroying, ruin, destruction.* *Plaut.*

EXCĪDIUM (Id.), ii, n. *destruction, ruin; a subversion, overthrow,* ἀνάστασις, καταστροφή. *Liv.* urbis, *h. e. sacking.* *Virg.* Trojæ excidia, *h. e. the ruins.*

EXCĬDIUM (excĭdo), ii, n. *a falling down or out.* *Plin.* 36, 39. *e lect. Hard.* vulvæ, *h. e.* prolapsus uteri. —— ¶ *Prud.* Excidium solis, *the setting of the sun.*

EXCĬDŌ (ex & cado), is, cĭdi, n. 3. *to fall off, out, from, or down,* ἐκπίπτω. *Cic.* Sol excidisse e mundo videtur. *Id.* Gladii de manibus exciderunt. *Senec.* equo. *Plaut.* Num tibi nummi exciderunt. — Figur. *to lose.* *Curt.* regno. *Terent.* uxore. *Sueton.* formula, *h. e. to lose his cause or suit.* — Hence, *to fail of, be disappointed in.* *Ovid.* magnis ausis. *Quintil.* fine. — Also, *sc.* animo, *to lose courage, to be embarrassed or perplexed.* *Ovid.* — Also, *to be lost, to escape, slip out of memory.* *Cic.* mens, oratio, vultus, excidit. — Hence, *of things which are done or said heedlessly, thoughtlessly, undesignedly, or against one's will.* *Virg.* Nefas excidit ore, *h. e. escaped from.* *Cic.* Libellus me invito excidit, *h. e. has got abroad.* *Id.* Quomodo exciderit (oratio), nescio. — Also, of forgetfulness, *to be forgotten, slip out of memory.* *Liv.* Memoria arcis excidit. *Id.* Pacis mentio exciderat ex omnium animis. *Cic.* Cogitatio mihi non excidit. *Ovid.* Nomen tuum mihi excidit. So, also, *Liv.* Excidere de memoria. — Also, *impers.* *Quintil.* Non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, *I have not forgotten.* — Also, with a *subjunct.* *Ovid.* Excidit optarem, *h. e. it did not occur to me to ask.* — Excidens, *one who has forgotten.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to perish, die, be lost.* *Prop.* primo ævo. *Ovid.* Spes excidit. *Cic.* Literæ exciderunt in via. —— ¶ Also, *to come out, from, or down.* *Cic.* Vox excidit ex ore, *or*, *Virg.* ore. *Id.* vox per auras. —— ¶ Also, *to escape.* *Virg.* vinculis. *Cic.* Victoria excidit e manibus. —— ¶ Also, *to dissent, differ* from one's opinion. *Lucil.* ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to come or fall somewhere.* *Plin.* Sagitta excidit in pedem. *Horat.* Libertas in vitium excidit, *h. e. to degenerate.*

EXCĪDŌ (ex & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut out or off, to cut or hew down,* ἐκτέμνω, ἐκκόπτω. *Cic.* lapides e terra. *Cæs.* arbores. *Virg.* columnas rupibus. *Cic.* linguam. *Plin.* caput. *Pandect.* partum mulieri. *Ovid.* Excisa pelta, *h. e. small or round.* — Hence, *to castrate, emasculate.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to cut into pieces, burst open.* *Cæs.* portas. —— ¶ Also, *to cut out, make or prepare by cutting or cutting out.* *Colum.* stagnum in petra. *Plin.* obeliscum. *Id.* vias inter montes. *Cic.* saxum, *h. e. to excavate.* —— ¶ Also, *to destroy, lay waste, demolish, overthrow, rase.* *Cic.* urbes. *Id.* domos. *Horat.* murum. —— ¶ Also, *to ruin, destroy, exterminate, extirpate, banish.* *Cic.* tempus ex animo. *Id.* malum. *Horat.* vitium iræ. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem numero civium.

EXCIĔŌ (ex & cieo), īvi, ĭtum, a. 2. or **EXCIŌ** (ex & cio), is, īvi *and* ii, ĭtum, a. 4. *to call out, cause to depart, bring forth;* also, *to call or cause to go somewhere,* ἐκκαλέω. *Cic.* juventutum ex Italia. *Liv.* consulem ab urbe. *Id.* aliquem somno, *or* e somno, *h. e. to waken.* *Id.* hostes ad dimicandum. *Plaut.* aliquem foras. *Liv.* 5, 34. homines, *h. e. to take along with one's self.* *Liv.* Excitus concursu, *induced, called out.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause, raise, excite, put in motion, rouse,* ἀνακινέω. *Liv.* terrorem. *Plaut.* lacrimas. *Ovid.* suem latebris, *h. e. to rouse, drive away.*

EXCĬPIŌ (ex & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. *to take or draw out,* ἐκλαμβάνω. *Colum.* mel de favis. *Cels.* telum e vulnere. — Hence, *to deliver.* *Liv.* aliquem servitute. — Also, *to except, exclude.* *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* aliquem. — Also, followed by *quo minus* or *ne.* *Cic.* — Hence, Excepto, quod, &c. *except or excepting,* &c. *Horat.* — Also, *to make a condition, stipulate for, name expressly, to order, provide, decree, determine, appoint.* *Cic.* Lex exciperet, ut, &c. *Id.* In fœderibus exceptum est, ne, &c. *Plin.* Rogum ac tumulum excipere, *h. e. to stipulate for.* *Id.* Excepisse medicos, *h. e. they have expressly mentioned, or included,* &c. — Also, in law, *to make an objection or exception.* *Pandect.* adversus aliquem. *Id.* societatem periculi, *h. e. to bring forward by way of objection.* —— ¶ Also, *to catch up, take up,* in a friendly manner. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* aliquem. — Hence, *to support.* *Curt.* corpus clipeo. *Id.* Corpus poplitibus exceptum, *h. e. resting on, supported by.* — Also, *to catch,* in a hostile manner, *to seize, to make captive, take.* *Cæs.* servos in pabulatione. *Id.* bestias. *Virg.* caprum. — Hence, figur. *to gain.* *Cic.* voluntates hominum. — Also, *to catch with one's hands.* *Liv.* moribundum. — Also, *to catch with one's ears,* h. e. *to hear, listen eagerly to, overhear.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *to catch with one's body,* h. e. *to receive.* *Cic.* vulnera. *Lucret.* plagam in se. *Cic.* tela. — Hence, in general, *to receive, to take upon one's self, incur.* *Cic.* dolores. *Id.* pericula, *h. e. to undergo.* *Id.* impetum, *h. e. to sus-*

tain. *Nep.* invidiam, *h. e. to incur, meet.* *Cic.* laudem ex re, *h. e. to obtain, reap, gain.* *Nep.* partes, *h. e. to undertake.* *Liv.* rempublicam, *h. e. to undertake the defence of.* — Also, *Liv.* in pedes, *to light on one's feet, spring to the ground,* from a horse. So, *Curt.* pedibus. — Also, *to copy, write down, take down in writing what one dictates.* *Sueton.* — Also, *to attack.* *Virg.* Orestes excipit incautum. — Also, *to hit, strike.* *Curt.* aves. *Senec.* feram irruentem venabulo. *Virg.* aliquem in latus, *h. e. to wound.* — Also, *to catch with or in a vessel.* *Cic.* sanguinem patera. — Also, in general, *to catch.* *Cic.* spiritum alicujus ore (suo). —— ¶ Also, *to receive.* — Hence, *to receive into one's house, to lodge, harbor.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Also, *to receive to an entertainment, to entertain.* *Tacit.* aliquem epulis. — Also, *to receive with acclamation, applause, clapping of hands.* *Cic.* — Locus me excipit, *a place receives me,* h. e. *I come to a place.* *Phædr.* Silva excepit ferum. Hence, *Liv.* Bellum me excipit. *Virg.* Casus me excipit, *h. e. happens to me, befalls me, I meet with.* — Also, *to receive, to understand, take, interpret, hear with pleasure or displeasure.* *Tacit.* aliquid comiter. *Liv.* Assensu populi excepta vox. —— ¶ Also, *to follow, be consequent upon.* *Cic.* Herculis vitam immortalitas excepit. *Liv.* Æstas hiemem excepit. Also, without an *accus.*, but rarely. *Id.* Turbulentior inde annus excepit. Also, in speaking, *Cæs.* Hunc excipit Labienus, *h. e. after him Labienus speaks.* — Hence, *to continue, keep up.* *Liv.* prælium dubium. *Cic.* memoriam viri. Also, with an *infinit.* *Sil.* —— ¶ *Horat.* Portus excipit Arcton, *h. e. looks to the north.* —— ¶ Also, *to sustain, not to yield to, give way or retreat in consequence of.* *Cæs.* impetum hostium. —— ¶ *Excipere rem re,* of medicines, *to mix one thing with another.* *Cels.* crocum albo ovi. — Excipi, *to be mixed with, to be added to a thing.* *Cels.* aqua pluviatili, vino.

EXCIPULA, æ, f. or **EXCIPULUM** (excipio), i, n. *that into which any thing is received, a receiver, a vessel,* ἐκδοχεῖον. *Plin.* Incisæ conto subditis excipulis ventriculo hædino. *Id.* Excipulis fluminis, *h. e. holes or cavities for receiving fishes.*

EXCISIO (excido), ōnis, f. *a demolishing, destroying,* ἐκκοπή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a cutting out, notch, indentation.* *Vitruv.*

EXCISORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *serviceable for cutting off or out.* *Cels.*

EXCISUS, a, um, particip. from excido.

EXCITABILIS (excito), e, adj. *inciting, animating.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

EXCITATE (excitatus), adv. *lively, briskly.* *Quintil.* Excitatius.

EXCITATIO (excito), ōnis, f. *a rousing,* ἐξέγερσις. *Arnob.*

EXCITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who rouses or animates.* *Prudent.*

EXCITATUS, a, um, particip. from excito. —— ¶ Adj. *brisk, lively, loud, powerful, exalted.* *Cic.* sonus. *Liv.* Clamor excitatior. *Plin.* Odor excitatissimus.

EXCITO (frequentat. of excieo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to move out or away, to cause one to leave the place where he happens to be.* *Plaut.* aliquem a portu, *h. e. to send away.* *Quintil.* aliquem de spectaculis, *h. e. to turn out, expel.* *Plaut.* Excitare aliquem foras, *h. e. to call out.* *Phædr.* Excitat Simonidem. So, also, *Cic.* aliquem a mortuis, *or* ab inferis, *to raise up or summon from the dead.* *Id.* Excitare feras, *h. e. to start, rouse.* *Id.* sarmenta nova, *h. e. to put forth.* —— ¶ Also, *to raise, erect.* *Cels.* caput altius. Figur. *Cic.* afflictos, *h. e. to console.* *Id.* animum amici jacentem. — Hence, *to build, erect.* *Cæs.* turrem. *Id.* sepulcrum. — Also, *to cause to stand up, to bid to stand up or rise, to call up.* *Cic.* recitatores, lectores. So, also, *Liv. the kneeling* triarii. *Cic.* Excitari mæstum ac sordidatum senem. — Also, *to drive away.* *Sueton.* — Hence, *Cic.* Excitare testes, *to mention.* —— ¶ Also, *to excite, incite, spur on, stimulate, kindle up, cause.* *Cic.* aliquem ad laborem et laudem. *Id.* incendium. *Cæs.* ignem. So, also, *Juvenal.* Poculum bucca, *Virg.* aras sopitas ignibus, *for* ignes sopitos in aris. *Cic.* metum in animis hominum. *Id.* suspicionem, amorem, risum. *Id.* memoriam, *h. e. to revive, renew.* *Plin.* stomachum, *h. e. to sharpen the appetite.* *Id.* colorem, *h. e. to make it more lively* (*opposed to* astringere). —— ¶ See, also, *Excitatus, a, um.*

EXCITUS, and **EXCITUS**, a, um, particip. from excieo.

EXCLAMATIO (exclamo), ōnis, f. *a crying out, exclamation,* ἐκφώνησις. *Auct. ad Herenn.* — Also, *an exclamation,* a figure of speech. *Cic.*

EXCLAMO (ex & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry or call,* ἀναβοάω. *Cic.* — Figur. *to sound, resound.* *Juvenal.* — Hence, *to cry out, exclaim.* *Cic.* — Also, with *ut*, when it denotes a demanding, commanding or ordering. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to say or call with a loud voice.* *Plaut.*, *Quintil.* and *Anton.* ap. *Cic.*

EXCLARO (ex & claro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to illuminate.* *Vitruv.*

EXCLUDO (ex & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut out, exclude,* ἀποκλείω, ἐκκλείω. *Cic.* aliquem a portu. *Id.* aliquem mœnibus. *Id.* Exclusi eos, *h. e. I did not admit them, refused to see them.* *Terent.* Iterum istinc excludere. — Hence, figur. *to exclude, not to suffer to obtain.* *Cic.* ab hereditate. — Also, *to exclude, remove, refuse, send away, annihilate, destroy, frustrate.* *Id.* aliquem a republica. *Id.* cupiditatem. *Id.* petitorem. *Id.* actiones. — Also, *to exclude, except.* *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, *to prevent, hinder, cut off, deprive.* *Nepos.* aliquem a reditu. *Cæs.* Romanos a re frumentaria, *h. e. to deprive of the means to supply themselves with provisions.* *Cic.* Temporibus excludi. — Also, *to separate.* *Liv.* locum. —— ¶ Also, *to put or strike out.* *Terent.* oculum. — Also, *to pour out.* *Scrib. Larg.* liquorem. — Also, *to hatch.* *Cic.* pullos ex ovis, or, *absol.*, *Colum.* Excludere. Hence, Excludi, *to be hatched; to come out, burst the shell.* *Sueton.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to finish, end.* *Stat.* volumen. —— ¶ *Terent.* Exclusti, *for* exclusisti.

EXCLUSIO (excludo), ōnis, f. *a shutting out; exclusion.* *Terent.*

EXCLUSOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who shuts out or expels.* *Augustin.*

EXCLUSORIUS (exclusor), a, um, adj. *exclusory.* *Pandect.*

EXCLUSUS, a, um, particip. from excludo.

EXCOCTIO (excoquo), ōnis, f. *a boiling or baking thoroughly.* *Cod. Just.* panis, *a baking of bread.* *Id.* calcis, *a burning of lime.*

EXCOCTUS, a, um, partic. from excoquo.

EXCODICO (ex & codico), as, a. 1. *to extirpate.* *Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *to dig around.* *Pallad.*

EXCOGITATIO (excogito), ōnis, f. *a contriving, devising, inventing,* ἐπινόησις. *Cic.*

EXCOGITATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a contriver, inventor.* *Quintil.*

EXCOGITATUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Excogitatio.* *Gell.* Captionis versutæ excogitatu. — Al. leg. *versute excogitatæ.*

EXCOGITATUS, a, um, particip. from excogito. —— ¶ Adj. *select, choice.* *Sueton.* Excogitatissimæ hostiæ.

EXCOGITO (ex & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consider thoroughly, devise, contrive, invent,* ἐξευρίσκω, ἐπινοέω. *Cic.*

EXCOLO (ex & cŏlo), is, ŏlui, ultum, a. 3. *to cultivate, bestow labor upon, work,* ἐξεργάζομαι. *Pallad.* agrum. *Plin.* vineas. *Ovid.* lanam. — Hence, *to improve, polish, instruct.* *Cic.* se philosophia. *Id.* animos doctrina. *Virg.* vitam. — Also, *to adorn, polish, refine.* *Plin.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *to finish, perfect.* *Plin.* — Also, *to strive after;* or, *to increase.* *Curt.* gloriam. — Also, *to furnish, provide or adorn with.* *Quintil. decl.* aliquem opibus. —— ¶ Also, *to venerate, worship, revere, respect.* *Ovid.*

EXCOLO (ex & cōlo), as, 1. *to strain,* ἐκτήκω. *Pallad.*

EXCOMMUNICATIO (excommunico), ōnis, f. *excommunication,* ἀποκήρυξις, ἀνάθεμα. *Augustin.*

EXCOMMUNICO (ex & communico), as, a. 1. *to excommunicate,* ἀποκηρύττω. *Hieronym.*

EXCONDO (ex & condo), is, a. 3. *to make or to discover.* *Tertull.*

EX CONSULE, *one who has been a consul.* *Cod. Just.* — Exconsul. *Inscript.*

EXCOQUO (ex & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. *to bring or force out by fire; to boil out; to melt out,* ἐξέψω. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to prepare, cleanse or purify by fire; to heat, boil, bake, melt.* *Plin.* Imagines excoctæ flammis, *h. e. melted, dissolved, destroyed.* *Tacit.* Arenæ in vitrum excoquuntur. *Lucret.* Sol excoquit terram. *Gell.* argentum, *h. e. to purify, refine.* *Calp.* 2, 76. herbas, *h. e. to dry.* — Hence, *to digest.* *C lum.* — Also, *to plague, vex.* *Senec.* — Also, *to diminish by boiling.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Figur. *to devise, contrive, prepare.* *Plaut.* malum alicui.

EXCORNIS (ex & cornu), e, adj. *without horns,* ἀκέρατος. *Tertull.*

EXCORS (ex & cor), dis, adj. *witless, foolish, silly, simple, senseless,* ἔκφρων, ἄφρων. *Cic.*

EXCREMENTUM (excerno), i, n. *the refuse of the sieve.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *excrement, ordure, spittle, &c.* ἀφόδευμα, περίττωμα. *Tacit.* and *Plin.*

EXCREMO (ex & cremo), as, a. 1. *to burn.* *Tertull.*

EXCREO, &c. See *Exscreo.*

EXCRESCO (ex & cresco), is, ēvi, n. 3. *to grow out.* *Sueton.* Caro excreverat in latere ejus, *h. e. he had an excrescence.* — Hence, Excrescens, *an excrescence of the flesh,* σαρκώσις, ἐκσάρκωμα. *Plin.* Excrescentia (*plur.*). —— ¶ Also, *to grow up; to grow,* ἐκφύομαι, ἐπαυξάνομαι. *Plin.* and *Tacit.* — Figur. *to grow, increase; to increase too much or beyond bounds.* *Plin.* Excrescit luxus. *Sueton.* series litium.

EXCRETUS, a, um, particip. from excerno.

EXCRETUS (excresco), a, um, adj. *grown up.* *Lactant.*

EXCRUCIABILIS (excrucio), e, adj. *worthy of being tortured.* *Plaut.* — Also, *torturing.* *Prudent.*

EXCRUCIATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a torturing.* *Augustin.*

EXCRUCIATUS (Id.), us, m. *a torturing, a torture.* *Prudent.*

EXCRUCIO (ex & crucio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torture,* βασανίζω. *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to afflict, torment, distress, disquiet, harass, fret, vex, cause anguish or anxiety.* *Cic.* Miseriæ me excruciant. *Plaut.* Excruciatus inopia. — Excrucior, *I am in anguish.* *Plaut.* Id excrucior, *h. e.* propter id. *Id.* aliquem animi. *Id.* Diem excruciare, *h. e. to spend in eating, drinking, &c.* —— ¶ Also, *to extort by torments.* *Tertull.*

EXCUBATIO (excubo), ōnis, f. *a watching, keeping watch,* παννυχισμός, προφυλακή. *Valer. Max.*

EXCUBIÆ (Id.), ārum, f. *a lying abroad all night,* παρακοιτία. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a watching, being on guard either by night or by day;* (*vigiliæ*, only by night). *Cic.* Excubias pollicemur. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Excubias agere alicui, *h. e. to watch a person.* — Also, of other things. *Virg.* Vigilem sacraverat ignem, excubias divum æternas, *h. e. fire kept continually burning.* *Horat.* canum. —— ¶ Also, *the persons being on guard; a watch, guard, sentry.* *Tacit.*

EXCUBICULARIUS (ex & cubicularius), ii, m. *h. e.* qui cubicularii munere apud Impp. functus est. *Cod. Just.*

EXCUBITOR (excubo), ōris, m. *one that watches, a watchman, guard, sentinel,* πρόφυλαξ. *Colum.* and *Cæs.*

EXCUBITORIUM (excubitor), ii, n. *a post where guards were stationed,* σκοπή. *P. Victor.*

EXCUBITUS (excubo), us, m. *a watching.* *Auct. de B. Hispan.*

EXCUBO (ex & cubo), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to lie out of doors or out of the camp.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to watch, keep watch, be on guard,* of soldiers, προφυλάττω. *Cæs.* Duæ legiones pro castris excubabant. — Also, of others. *Tibull.* Cerberus excubat ante fores. — Also, figur. *Plin.* Laurus excubat ante limina, *h. e. stands.* *Horat.* Cupido excubat in genis, *h. e. keeps watch, lurks,*

lies in wait. — Hence, figur. *to watch, be vigilant, be on the alert, be concerned.* *Cic.* pro aliquo. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Curam reipubl. apud vos excubare, *h. e. be watchful and careful.* *Plin.* alicui rei. —— ¶ Also, *to hatch.* *Colum.* ova.

EXCŪDŌ (ex & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to strike out, elicit by striking,* ἐκχαράττω. *Virg.* scintillam. —— ¶ Also, *to hatch.* *Varr.* ova. *Colum.* pullos. —— ¶ Also, *to make, compose, construct, build.* *Cic.* a writing. *Virg.* æra, ceras. *Juvenal.* gladios. —— ¶ Also, *to obtain by force or by entreaties; to extort.* *Colum.* 11, 1. *Ed. Gesn.*

EXCULCĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from exculco. —— ¶ Adj. *common, out of fashion, obsolete.* *Gell.* verba.

EXCULCŌ (ex & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread or beat out.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to tread firm or close.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ See, also, *Exculcatus, a, um.*

EXCULTŌR (excolo), ōris, m. *one who cultivates, adorns.* *Tertull.*

EXCULTŬS, a, um, particip. from excolo.

EXCUNEĀTŬS (ex & cuneus), a, um, adj. *one who has not obtained a seat at the theatre,* and on that account is obliged to stand. *Apul.*

EXCŪRIŌ (ex & curia), as, a. 1. *h. e.* e curia ejicio. *Varr.*

EXCŪRŌ (ex & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to provide, prepare, take care of.* *Plaut.*

EXCURRŌ (ex & curro), is, curri and cucurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run out,* ἐκτρέχω. *Cic.* foras. *Id.* Excurrat aliquis, *sc.* domo. *Curt.* Fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens. —— ¶ Also, *to run or sally forth.* *Liv.* portis. — Figur. *Cic.* Ne oratio excurrat longius, *h. e. run out to too great a length.* —— ¶ Also, *to make an invasion or irruption.* *Liv.* in fines Rom. —— ¶ Also, *to run or walk somewhere: to make a journey somewhere for a short time;* also, *to run, walk fast, go quickly.* *Plaut.* in crucem. *Cic.* in Pompeianum. *Id.* ut ante ad me excurrerent. — Hence, *to make a digression* in a speech. *Quintil.* In aliquem lætum locum. — Also, *to extend.* *Pandect.* in hoc tempus. —— ¶ Also, *to run out, project, extend.* *Liv.* Peninsula ab intimo sinu excurrit. *Ovid.* Sicania excurrit in æquora. — Hence, *to be visible; to appear, show one's self.* *Cic.* Campus in quo excurrere virtus possit, *h. e. display itself.* —— ¶ Also, *to be over and above.* *Pandect.* Debetis mihi decem et quod excurrit, *h. e. and something over.* —— ¶ As a *trans.* it denotes *to pass over, omit.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *to run or pass over.* *Terent.* Spatio excurso.

EXCURSĀTIŌ (as from excurso, from excurro), ōnis, f. *an attack.* *Valer. Max.*

EXCURSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Excursor.* *Ammian.*

EXCURSIŌ (excurro), ōnis, f. *a running out, excursion; a stepping forward,* as an orator does when he is greatly excited. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a sally, an excursion;* by consequence, *an inroad.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *a digression* in speaking. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *an attack, onset.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Especially of light troops. — Hence, *Cic.* orationis, *commencement.* —— ¶ Also, *an excursion, journey, travelling.* *Plin. Ep.*

EXCURSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a soldier or partisan.* *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *a scout, spy.* — Figur. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a runner.* *Apul.*

EXCURSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a running out.* *Hirt.* navigiorum, *h. e. a setting sail.* *Plin. Ep.* fontis. — Hence, *an excursion.* *Virg.* apum, *a flying out.* —— ¶ Also, *an attack.* *Cæs.* — Also, *an incursion, inroad, skirmishing.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a digression* in speaking. *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *a projecting, extending.* *Plin.*

EXCŪSĀBILIS (excuso), e, adj. *excusable, that may be excused,* συγγνωστός. *Ovid.* Delicti pars excusabilis. *Valer. Max.* Excusabilior.

EXCŪSĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Excusans.* *Apul.*

EXCŪSĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Excusatio.* *Martian. Capell.*

EXCŪSĀTĒ (excusatus), adv. *with excuse, with reason, without blame.* *Quintil.* Fieri excusate. *Justin.* Excusatius.

EXCŪSĀTIŌ (excuso), ōnis, f. *an excusing, excuse,* ἀπολογία, παραίτησις, with a *genit.* of the person excusing himself. *Cic.* Sulpicii. — Also, with a *genit.* of the thing excused. *Id.* peccati. *Id.* oculorum, *h. e. on account of the eyes.* *Cæs.* ætatis. —— ¶ Also, *release, discharge, immunity.* *Pandect.*

EXCŪSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that excuses.* *Augustin.*

EXCŪSĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from excuso. —— ¶ Adj. *excused.* *Plin. Ep.* Excusatior. *Senec.* Excusatissimus essem.

EXCŪSŌ (ex & causa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to excuse,* ἀπολογέομαι. *Cic.* se apud aliquem, *or* alicui. *Cæs.* se de aliqua re. *Cic.* tarditatem literarum. *Id.* Volo me excusatum alicui, *for* excuso, &c. *Ovid.* Habere excusatum, *for* excusare. *Sueton.* Excusare, *sc.* se, *to excuse one's self, beg pardon.* *Cic.* Si judex excusetur, Areopagites esse, *h. e. excuses himself by saying, that,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *to allege in excuse, plead as an excuse.* *Cic.* morbum. —— ¶ Also, *to excuse, remit, not to exact, discharge from an obligation.* *Pandect.* ab aliqua re. *Tacit.* alicui rei, *for* a re. —— ¶ Also, *to defend, protect, cover.* —— ¶ Also, *to make reparation for, expiate.* *Stat.* crimen. *Claudian.* nefas. — See, also, *Excusatus, a, um.*

EXCŪSŌR (excudo), ōris, m. *one that makes vessels of metal; a coppersmith.* *Quintil.*

EXCUSSĒ (excussus), adv. *with violence or force* (in throwing). *Senec.*

EXCUSSŌ (frequentat. of excutio), as, a. 1. *to shake off, drive away, repel, remove.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *to examine.* *Pandect.*

EXCUSSŌRIŬS (excutio), a, um, adj. *serviceable for shaking out.* *Plin.*

EXCUSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a beating.* *Prudent.*

EXCUSSŬS, a, um, particip. from excutio. —— ¶ Adj. *extended.* *Petron.* Palma excussissima.

EXCŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from excudo.

EXCUTIŌ (ex & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to shake off or out,* ἐκτείω, ἐκτινάσσω. *Liv.* ancoram e nave. *Ovid.* pulverem. *Plin. Paneg.* jugum. *Petron.* vestem, *h. e. to shake off the dust from.* — Hence, *to strike out or down.* *Sueton.* oculum. *Ovid.* postem sera. — Figur. *to take, take away, tear from.* *Cic.* studia de manibus. *Ovid.* agnam ore lupi. *Cic.* delicias, opinionem. *Ovid.* somnum. — Also, *to throw off or out.* *Liv.* and *Virg.* Equus excussit equitem. *Curt.* and *Virg.* aliquem curru. — Also, *to throw down or throw somewhere.* *Cic.* literas in terram. — Hence, *to drive away, banish.* *Virg.* aliquem patria. *Plin. Paneg.* feras cubilibus. *Ovid.* metus de corde. *Plin.* febrem. *Senec.* sitim. *Ovid.* onus, *h. e. to abort, bring forth before the time.* — Hence, Excutere se, *to go off, be gone, pack.* *Terent.* — Also, *to deprive of.* *Ovid.* aliquem sceptris. *Virg.* Navis excussa magistra. — Also, *to drive out of the way, cast away,* at sea. *Virg.* cursu. — Also, *to force out.* *Nepos.* sudorem. *Terent.* lacrimas. *Horat.* risum. — Also, *to destroy, pull down, demolish.* *Stat.* mœnia. *Virg.* fœdus. — Also, *to hurl, throw, discharge.* *Tacit.* tela. *Liv.* glandem. *Virg.* Somno excuti, *to be disturbed in his sleep; to be roused from his sleep, rise up suddenly, start.* — Also, *to pour or throw out or down.* *Curt.* Procellæ excusserunt imbrem. *Quintil.* spiritum, *h. e. to blow out.* *Virg.* Excussi manibus radii, *h. e. dropped from her hand.* — Also, *to extend, stretch out.* *Ovid.* brachia. *Virg.* rudentes, *h. e. to uncoil.* —— ¶ Also, *to shake, move to and fro.* *Ovid.* cæsariem. *Plin.* sese. *Ovid.* brachia. — Hence, *to search* a person (which was done by shaking the *toga*). *Cic.* Non excutio te. *Plaut.* pallium. — Hence, in general, *to search, examine, inquire into, discuss, review.* *Cic.* verbum. *Ovid.* puellas. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Excussit, *for* excusserit. — See, also, *Excussus, a, um.*

EXDORSŬŌ (ex & dorsum), as, a. 1. according to some, *to take out the back bone.* *Plaut.*

EXEBENŬS, i, f. *a precious stone used by goldsmiths in polishing gold.* *Plin.*

EXECO. See *Exseco.*

EXECROR, &c. See *Exsecror.*

EXECUTIO, &c. See *Exsecutio.*

EXĒDENTŬLŬS (ex & edentulus), a, um, adj. *toothless,* ὀδόντος. *Tertull.*

EXĔDŌ (ex & ĕdo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. *to eat up,* κατέδω. *Terent.* Tute hoc intrivisti, tibi omne est exedendum. — Also, in general, *to eat, consume.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to eat up, devour, consume.* *Terent.* aliquem, *h. e. to consume, waste his property.* —— ¶ Also, *to consume, waste, destroy, ruin.* *Cic.* Ægritudo exest animum. *Plaut.* Exspectando exedor. *Virg.* urbem. *Lucret.* silvas. *Plin.* vasa. —— ¶ Also, *to eat out, hollow, excavate.* *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Exedint, *for* exederint.

EXĔDRĂ (ἐξέδρα), æ, f. *an open or covered place provided with seats, where philosophers and orators assembled for conversation.* *Cic.*

EXĔDRIUM (ἐξέδριον), ii, n. dimin. of exedra. *Cic.*

EXĔDUM, i, n. *the herb mulary.* *Plin.*

EXEMPLAR (exemplaris, e), āris, n. *an example, pattern, model, original.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a copy, transcript,* ἀντίγραφον. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Exemplare* is also found. *Lucret.* 2, 128.

EXEMPLĀRE, is, n. See *Exemplar.*

EXEMPLĀRIS (exemplum), e, adj. *that serves as a pattern.* *Macrob.* virtutes.

EXEMPLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Exemplaris.* Hence Exemplarium, *subst. original, model, design, pattern.* *Arnob.* — Also, *a copy, transcript.* *Hieronym.*

EXEMPLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to copy, transcribe.* *Sidon.*

EXEMPLUM (eximo), i, n. *an example, instance,* παράδειγμα. *Cic.* Exempli causa, or, *Nep.* gratia, or, *Suet.* In exemplum, *for instance, for example.* Hence, *a narration, tale, fable.* *Phædr.* — Also, *an example or precedent, to follow or avoid.* *Terent.* Exemplum capere de aliquo, *or* ab aliis sumere. *Cic.* Exemplo facere. *Nep.* Exemplum alicujus sequi. *Ovid.* Exemplum veritus, *h. e. precedent* or *imitation.* *Terent.* Exemplum statuere, *h. e. to give.* *Cic.* Exemplum severitatis edere. Also, *an example, a punishment.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Tacit.* Hence, particularly in the *plur.* Exempla, *punishments for the admonition of others, exemplary punishments.* *Terent.* Exempla in te edent, *h. e. they will make an example of you.* So also, *Plaut.* Exempla in te faciam. *Terent.* In quem exempla fient. *Sallust.* Mala exempla, *h. e. instances of unjust punishment.* — Also, *a copy, transcript,* ἀντίγραφον. *Cic.* — Also, *an action which is requited or retaliated.* *Phædr.* Quisque sua exempla debet pati. —— ¶ Also, *a design, model, pattern.* *Plaut.* ædium. *Suet.* Turris in exemplum Phari. *Plaut.* Exemplum mulieris, *h. e. picture.* —— ¶ Also, *manner, way, condition.* *Plaut.* Uno exemplo vivere, *in the same manner.* *Id.* Ad quod exemplum? *In what manner?* *Liv.* Eodem exemplo. Hence, of letters, *sense, tenor, purport.* *Cic.* Sæpe literas uno exemplo dedisses. *Id.* Componere exemplum literarum, *h. e. contents,* or *set form, formula.* *Id.* Literæ sunt allatæ hoc exemplo, *h. e. of these contents.* Also, *of a last will.* *Cæs.* Alteræ, *sc.* tabulæ testamenti, eodem exemplo relictæ, *h. e. of the same tenor, of the same import.*

EXEMPTILIS, or **EXEMTILIS** (eximo), e, adj. *that may be taken out.* *Colum.*

EXEMPTIŌ, or **EXEMTIŌ** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a taking out or away,* ἐξαίρεσις. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a detaining of a person who has been summoned to appear before a court of justice.* *Pandect.*

EXEMPTŌR, or **EXEMTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one that takes out.* *Plin.* 36, 24, 12, *a hewer of stones out of quarries, a stone-hewer.*

EXEMPTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a taking out or away.* *Vitruv.*

EXEMPTŬS, and **EXEMTŬS**, a, um, participial. from eximo.

EXENTERŌ (ἐξεντερίζω), as, a. 1. *to eviscerate, take out the bowels.* *Justin.* lepus. Hence, jocosely, *to empty.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to torment.* *Plaut.*

EXEŌ (ex & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, *to go*

out, go away, ἐξέρχομαι. *Cic.* de triclinio. *Cæs.* de finibus suis. *Cic.* de navi. *Nep.* ex navi. *Cic.* domo. *Id.* a patria. *Terent.* foras. *Virg.* statione. Also, with *ad* and *in*, to the question *whither?* *Cæs.* in provinciam. *Terent.* ad aliquem. *Cic.* in terram. *Liv.* ad pugnam. — Also, without any case, *to start, set sail, depart.* *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* de vita, *or* e vita, *to die.* *Nep.* Nihil insolens ex ore exiit. *Cic.* e patriciis, *to leave the order of the patricians.* *Id.* ex *or* de potestate, *sc.* mentis, *or*, *Petron.* a se, *h. e. to lose his wits, to be beside one's self.* *Senec.* a memoria, *to be forgotten.* — Also, *to get out of, to be freed or liberated from.* *Cic.* ære alieno. — Also, *to escape.* *Vellei.* Vivus exiit. — Also, *to go or come forth, to be published or spread abroad.* *Nepos.* Fama exiit. *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* libri. — Also, without a *nominat.* with an *accus.* and *infinit.* following. *Nep.* Exiit in turbam, *it has been spread abroad, or become publicly known.* — Also, *to terminate, end, elapse.* *Liv.* Dies induitarum exiit. *Cic.* Exeunte anno, *at the end of the year.* — Also, *to come forth, sprout, sprout out, germinate, put forth shoots.* *Plin.* Folia a radice exeunt. — Also, *to extend, continue.* *Senec.* Vita licet supra mille annos exeat. Hence, *to fall, take place.* *Plin.* Tempus exit in urbis ducentesimum annum, *h. e. coincides with.* *Ovid.* Circus in hunc exit mensem. — Also, *to digress*, in a speech, *turn off from the main subject.* *Quintil.* in laudes Castoris. *Lucan.* in iram, *to become angry, get into a passion.* *Stat.* in aliquem, *to rage.* — Also, *to disembogue itself, flow into the sea.* *Ovid.* in aquas maris. — Also, *to come out*, of lots. *Cic.* Exiit sors. *Id.* nomen. —— ¶ Also, *to rise, ascend.* *Virg.* Exiit ad cœlum arbos. *Plin.* in altitudinem. —— ¶ Also passively. *Terent.* Nollem huc exitum, *h. e. I wish I was not gone out.* —— ¶ Also, *trans. to shun, avoid, escape, parry, ward off.* *Virg.* tela oculis. *Id.* vim viribus. — Also, *to go or pass over a thing.* *Terent.* limen. *Ovid.* modum, *h. e. to exceed.*

EXĔQUIÆ. See *Exsequiæ.*

EXĔQUOR, &c. See *Exsequor.*

EXERCĔŌ (ex & arceo), es, ercŭi, ercĭtum, a. 2. *to exercise or practise.* *Cic.* aliquem in re. *Id.* Exercere se ad aliquid, *or* se re, *also without* se *or* exerceri, *to be well versed or practised.* — Hence, *to employ, occupy.* *Cic.* mentem in re. *Virg.* tauros. *Id.* diem, *h. e. to occupy himself during the day.* *Id.* Exercita cursu flumina. — Also, *to agitate, vex, trouble, plague.* *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Virg.* —¶ Also, *to do, practise, perform, be employed upon or occupied with, make use of a thing.* *Cic.* medicinam, quæstionem, crudelitatem, jus civile, inimicitias, judicium. *Id.* vectigalia, *to collect the public revenue.* *Suet.* Vectigalia per centuriones exercuit. *Virg.* pœnas, *h. e. to put into effect.* *Pandect.* navem, *h. e. to exercise the profession of a sailor.* *Justin.* vitam separatam. *Plin.* nomen patris, *h. e. to use the name of father, act in the capacity of father.* *Virg.* pacem, *h. e. to make.* *Id.* choros. *Liv.* victoriam, *h. e. to follow up.* *Id.* fœde in captis victoriam, *h. e. to use one's victory shamefully with regard to the captives.* *Sallust.* crudeliter victoriam. *Sil.* sitim, *h. e. to endure.* —— ¶ Also, *to labor, work, work at, manufacture, ply, cultivate, occupy one's self with a thing.* *Virg.* ferrum. *Id.* colles vomere. *Horat.* paterna rura. —— ¶ *Terent.* sumptum, *h. e. to get the cost back again.* —— ¶ *Senec.* verba, *for* se ad verba.

EXERCĬTĀMENTUM (exercito), i, n. *exercise, practice.* *Apul.*

EXERCĬTĀTĒ (exercitatus), adv. *with practice; frequently.* *Senec.* Exercitatius. *Arnob.* Exercitatissime.

EXERCĬTĀTĬŌ (exercito), ōnis, f. *exercise, practice*, γυμνασία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *motion.* *Vitruv.* aeris.

EXERCĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an exerciser*, ἀσκητής.

EXERCĬTĀTRIX (exercitator), icis, f. *she that exercises*; hence, *gymnastics.* *Quintil.*

EXERCĬTĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from exercito. —— ¶ Adj. *exercised, practised, versed, trained, habituated, accustomed.* *Cic.* When joined with *laboriosus*, it denotes *having experienced adversity, or being tried by many reverses of fortune.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Suet.* *Compar.* Exercitatior. *Cic.* *Superlat.* Exercitatissimus. *Nep.* and *Cic.* Also, with a *genit.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *occupied, employed.* *Cic.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *troubled, agitated, tossed.* *Horat.*

EXERCĬTĒ (exercitus, a, um), adv. *with practice, frequently, often.* *Apul.* Exercitius cogitare.

EXERCĬTĬŌ (exerceo), ōnis, f. *exercise.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *practice, exercise, administration, management.* *Pandect.* Judicii. *Id.* navis.

EXERCĬTIUM (Id.), ii, n. *exercise, practice.* *Sallust.*

EXERCĬTŌ (frequentat. of exerceo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exercise.* *Sallust.* corpus atque ingenium. — See, also, *Exercitatus, a, um.*

EXERCĬTŌR (exerceo), ōris, m. *an exerciser.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *one who practises a thing, follows a trade, profession or business.* *Pandect.*

EXERCĬTŌRĬŬS (exercitator), a, um, adj. *relating to exercise.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to one who follows a trade.* *Pandect.*

EXERCĬTŬĀLIS (exercitus), e, adj. *relating to an army.*

EXERCĬTŬS, a, um, partic. from exerceo.

EXERCĬTŬS (exerceo), us, m. *exercise, practice*, γυμνασία. *Plaut.* — Also, perhaps, *pain, trouble, affliction.* *Plaut. Cist.* 1, 1, 60. —— ¶ Also, *an army*, στρατός. *Nep.* pedester, *h. e. infantry.* *Virg.* equitum, *h. e. cavalry.* — When joined with *equitatus*, it denotes *infantry.* *Cæs.* Exercitus equitatusque. — Also, *an assembly of the citizens or the people.* *Varr. L. L.* 5, 9. — Also, with poets, *a multitude, host, tribe, swarm.* *Virg.* corvorum. —— ¶ *Varr.* Exerciti (*genit.*).

EXĔRO. See *Exsero.*

EXERRŌ (ex & erro), as, n. 1. *to deviate.* *Stat.*

EXERTUS. See *Exsertus.*

EXĒSŌR (exedo), ōris, m. *a waster.* *Lucret.*

EXESTŌ, *h. e.* extra esto. *Fest.*

EXĒSŬS, a, um, particip. from exedo.

EXFĪBŬLŌ (ex & fibulo), as, a. 1. *to unclasp, untie, unloose.* *Prudent.*

EXFŎLĬŌ (ex & folium), as, a. 1. *to strip off the leaves.* *Apic.* rosas.

EXFRĬCŌ (ex & frico), as, a. 1. same as *Effrico.*

EXFŬTŬŌ (ex & futuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *h. e.* futuendo exhaurio. *Catull.*

EXHÆRĒDO, &c. See *Exheredo.*

EXHĀLĀTĬŌ (exhalo), ōnis, f. *an exhalation, fume, vapor*, ἀτμός. *Cic.*

EXHĀLŌ (ex & halo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to breathe out, exhale*, ἐξατμίζω. *Lucret.* odores. *Virg.* nebulam. *Plin.* caliginem. *Virg.* vitam, or, *Ovid*, animam, *h. e.* to die. *Cic.* crapulam *or* vinum, *h. e. to get sober.*

EXHAURĬŌ (ex & haurio), is, hausi, haustum, a. 4. *to draw out*, ἐξαντλέω. *Cic.* sentinam, *h. e. to pump out.* — Hence, *to take out, remove, carry away.* *Cic.* pecuniam ex ærario. *Id.* plebem. *Id.* prædam ex agris. *Cæs.* terram. — Also, *to take away, take from, deprive of, take.* *Cic.* dolorem, *h. e. to take away, deliver of.* *Id.* amorem, *h. e. to take away, extinguish.* *Id.* sibi vitam, *h. e. to lay violent hands on himself.* *Id.* partem ex laudibus, *h. e. to withhold, detract.* *Virg.* pœnas, *h. e. to revenge one's self.* —— ¶ Also, *to empty, drain*, as a well. — Hence, *to empty, drain.* *Cic.* ærarium. *Id.* poculum, vinum. — Also, *to exhaust, impoverish.* *Cic.* homines. *Id.* facultates patriæ, *h. e. to consume, waste, drain, exhaust.* — Also, *to exhaust, weary, consume, destroy.* *Plin. Ep.* vires. *Curt.* corpora. *Auct. ad Herenn.* pudorem. *Cic.* actionem. —— ¶ Also, *to finish, to go through, to undergo.* *Cic.* mandata, *h. e. to execute.* *Virg.* bella, labores. *Tacit.* nocte n. *Liv.* vim æris alieni, *h. e. to pay.* *Cic.* Sermo exhaustus est, *h. e.* finitus. *Virg.* Cui (labori) nunquam exhausti satis est, *h. e.* qui nunquam satis exhaustus est. —— ¶ Also, *to dig, dig out.* *Liv.* fossam. *Horat.* humum. —— ¶ Also, *to suffer, endure.* *Liv.* dura et aspera belli.

EXHAUSTŬS, a, um, particip. from exhaurio.

EXHĔBENŬS, i, f. same as *Exebenus.* *Plin.*

EXHĔDRA. See *Exedra.*

EXHERBŌ (ex & herba), as, a. 1. *to stub up herbs or weeds*, ἐκβοτανίζω. *Colum.*

EXHĒRĒDĀTĬŌ (exheredo), ōnis, f. *a disinheriting*, ἀποκλήρωσις. *Quintil.*

EXHĒRĒDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who disinherits.* *Cassiod.*

EXHĒRĒDŌ (exheres), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disinherit*, ἀποκληρόω. *Cic.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive the heir of something.* *Plin.* mensam.

EXHĒRĒS (ex & heres), ēdis, *one who is disinherited*, ἀπόκληρος. *Cic.*

EXHĬBĔŌ (ex & habeo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to give or deliver up to, to deliver, give, show, display, exhibit, produce*, ἀποφαίνω, παρίστημι. *Cic.* alicui omnia integra. *Sueton.* senatores ad ferrum. *Plin. Ep.* rationes, *h. e. to exhibit or produce his accounts.* — Hence, *to show, represent.* *Cic.* se auctorem salutis. *Suet.* Quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet (without *se*), *h. e. acted the part of a teacher.* — Also, *to show, do, render, afford, give, supply.* *Colum.* benevolentiam domino. *Plin. Paneg.* liberalitatem et justitiam. *Plin.* vicem spodii. — Also, *to represent, exhibit, imitate.* *Ovid.* linguam paternam. *Plin.* faciem parentis. — Also, *to utter.* *Ovid.* sonos. —— ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self.* *Pandect.* culpam. *Ovid.* vias tutas, *h. e. to see to their being safe.* —— ¶ Also, *to exercise.* *Plaut.* imperium, *h. e. to rule, command.* —— ¶ Also, *to make, cause.* *Cic.* molestiam alicui. *Tibull.* curam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to maintain, support, sustain.* *Justin.* Scythas. *Pandect.* liberos. —— ¶ Also, *to employ, make use of, spend.* *Cic.* horam. ——¶ Also, *to give, impart.* *Ovid.* Exhibitis toris.

EXHĬBĬTĬŌ (exhibeo), ōnis, f. *a showing, producing, exhibiting, delivering up, handing over.* *Gell.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a maintaining, nourishing.* *Pandect.*

EXHĬBĬTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that exhibits.* *Arnob.* ludorum.

EXHĬBĬTŌRĬŬS (exhibitor), a, um, adj. *relating to delivering up or handing over.* *Pandect.*

EXHĬBĬTŬS, a, um, partic. from exhibeo.

EXHĬLĀRĀTĬŌ (exhilaro), ōnis, f. *a rejoicing.* *Augustin.*

EXHĬLĀRŌ (ex & hilaro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gladden, cheer, revive, exhilarate*, εὐφραίνω. *Colum.* laborantes, *h. e. to encourage.* *Cic.* servitutem. — Figur. *Plin.* colorem, *h. e. to freshen.*

EXHINC (ex & hinc), adv. *next, then, after that.* *Lucret.*

EXHŎNŌRŌ (ex & honoro), as, a. 1. *to dishonor*, ἀτιμάζω. *Augustin.*

EXHORRĔŌ (ex & horreo), es, a. 2. *to dread, be terrified at.* *Colum.* aliquid.

EXHORRESCŌ (exhorreo), is, ui, n. 3. *to shudder, tremble.* *Ovid.* — Figur. *to be terrified or frightened.* —— ¶ Also, *trans. to shudder, be terrified, affrighted or amazed at a thing.* *Ovid.*

EXHORTĀTĬŌ (exhortor), ōnis, f. *an encouraging, exhortation*, παραίνεσις, προτροπή. *Planc.* ad *Cic.*

EXHORTĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *exhortative.* *Quintil.*

EXHORTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an exhorter, encourager*, προτρέπων. *Tertull.*

EXHORTĀTŌRĬŬS (exhortator), a, um, adj. *exhortatory.* *Hieronym.*

EXHORTŌR (ex & hortor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to exhort, encourage*, προτρέπω, παραινέω. *Virg.* and *Quintil.*

EXHYDRĬĀS (ἐξυδρίας ἄνεμος), æ, m. *a wind commencing with rain.* *Apul.*

EXIBILO. See *Exsibilo.*

EXICCO. See *Exsicco.*

EXIGNESCŌ (ex & ignesco), is, n. 3. *to become ignited.* *Censorin.*

EXIGŌ (ex & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive out, drive away.* *Cic.* reges ex civitate, *h. e. to expel.* *Liv.* hostem e campo. *Ovid.* aquas, *h. e. to discharge into the sea.* *Varr.* capellas a grege in

campos. *Id.* pastum exigere sues, *h. e. to lead or drive out to the pasture-grounds. Senec.* vita, *h. e. to kill.* — *Exigere* is also the proper word for divorcing a wife. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Suet.* So, also, *Plaut.* Exigere matrimonio. — Hence, Exigere fabulas, *to drive or hiss plays from the stage. Terent.* (*Exigi*, ἐκβάλλεσθαι, is used both of the play and the player. *Id.*) —— ¶ Also, *to plague, disturb, trouble. Ovid. Trist.* 4, 4, 70. — Also, *to send forth or out, to produce. Cels.* radices. *Colum.* uvas. — Also, *to utter, pronounce. Quintil.* verba. — Also, *to draw. Ovid.* ensem. — Also, *to get out, take out. Plaut.* and *Suet.* maculam. — Also, *to sell, vend, dispose of. Liv.* fructus. *Colum.* merces. —— ¶ Also, *to discharge, hurl. Senec.* tela in aliquem. Hence, *to drive, thrust, plunge. Virg.* ensem per juvenem. *Lucan.* ferrum per viscera. — Also, *to transfix, run through, pierce. Valer. Flacc.* illum exigit hasta. — *Quintil.* manum, *h. e. to fetch a stroke.* —— ¶ Also, *to pass, to conduct or lead beyond. Val. Flacc.* Athon. *Ovid.* Mediam dies exegerat horam. *Prop.* Phœbe, qui æstivos spatiosius exigis ignes, *h. e. makest the days in summer-time long.* Hence, *to pass, lead, spend. Terent.* vitam, *h. e. to live. Plin. Ep.* tempus. *Cic.* ætatem. *Ovid.* Spatiis exegit quatuor annum, *h. e.* exigi voluit. — Also, *to finish, complete, perform. Ovid.* opus. *Virg.* tribus æstatibus exactis. — Also, *to bear, suffer, endure. Plaut.* ærumnam. —— ¶ Also, *to demand, exact, require, enforce, to call in* a debt, *demand payment, to collect. Cic.* veritatem a teste. *Id.* promissum ab aliquo. *Id.* ex aliquo. *Id.* pecunias. So, also, in the *pass. Cæcil.* ap. *Gell.* Exigor portorium (as, in Greek, εἰσπράξαντό με ἀργύριον), *for* Portorium de me exigitur. *Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 25. Mille drachmæ quas tu nuper exactus es, *h. e. which were demanded from you. Plin.* Prout res exigit, *h. e. demands.* — Hence, *Cic.* viam, *h. e. to oblige the inhabitants to repair the public ways.* So, also, *Liv.* and *Cic.* Sarta tecta exigere, *h. e. to see that the building is well repaired. Horat.* monumentum, *h. e. to build, erect. Ovid.* pœnas de aliquo *or* alicui, *h. e. to punish* (punishments were anciently pecuniary, or the offender was obliged to give a certain number of oxen or sheep). So, also, *Flor.* supplicium de aliquo. *Liv.* piacula ab aliquo. — Also, *to ask, inquire. Tacit.* ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to examine, try, measure, weigh. Cic.* columnas ad perpendiculum. *Ovid.* opus ad vires suas. *Plin.* pondus margaritarum manu. *Liv.* veram originem juris, *h. e. to inquire into.* — Hence, *to consider. Virg.* modum. *Ovid.* Non satis exactum est, *h. e. it is not certain.* — Also, *to treat, manage, consult, act. Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* cum aliquo. — Also, *to form, conform. Senec.* se ad aliquem. — Also, *to imitate. Quintil.* gracilitatem. —— ¶ Also, *to compel, to drive. Stat.* Exigi in pœnas. —— ¶ See, also, *Exactus, a, um.*

EXIGUĒ (exiguus), adv. *very little, briefly, shortly*, μικρῶς, ὀλίγως. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Epistola exigue scripta. Hence, *not duly, slightly. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *sparingly, scantily. Terent.* and *Cic.* Hence, *hardly. Cæs.* Frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere.

EXIGŬITĀS (exiguus), ātis, f. *small number, small amount, paucity. Cæs.* copiarum. Hence, *scarcity, poverty. Suet.* fisci. —— ¶ Also, *smallness, littleness. Cæs.* Hence, *shortness. Liv.* and *Cæs.*

EXIGŬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *small* in size, *little. Cic.* cor. *Cæs.* castra. *Virg.* mus. *Nep.* homo. *Pandect.* Exiguior. *Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.* Exiguissimus, a, um. — Hence, *small* in number or quantity. *Cic.* numerus, laus. — Also, *mean, inferior, bad. Sulp. Sev.* vestes. — Also, *short. Cic.* vita. —— ¶ Also, *few, little. Martial.* capilli, *h. e. thinly scattered. Nep.* copiæ. *Cic.* tempus. — Hence, Exiguum, i, n. *a little. Ovid.* aquæ. *Plin. Ep.* temporis. *Plin.* Exiguo post, *h. e. shortly afterwards.* — *Exiguum* is also used as an *adverb. Plin. Ep.* Exiguum sapio.

EXILIO. See *Exsilio.*

EXĪLIS (unc.), e, adj. *thin, meagre*, λεπτός. *Cic.* jecur. *Horat.* femur. *Cic.* Solum exile et macrum, *h. e. poor. Plin.* folia. Figur. *meagre, dry, poor. Cic.* genus sermonis. *Id.* Exiliores orationes, *h. e. without ornament.* —— ¶ Also, *small, of no importance, little, in a bad condition. Nep.* res. *Horat.* domus, *h. e. poor, mean.* —— ¶ Also, *short. Ovid.* via. —— ¶ Also, *free from, void of. Plaut.* Exilis et inanis ægritudinum. —— ¶ Also, *weak, feeble. Plin.* Vox exilior, *h. e. finer, more shrill.* —— ¶ Also, *empty. Horat.* domus Plutonia (in which there are only shades).

EXĪLĬTĀS (exilis), ātis, f. *thinness, slenderness. Plin.* aculei apum. Hence, *feebleness, weakness. Quintil.* vocis. *Id.* literarum, *too low, indistinct utterance.* —— ¶ Also, *meagreness. Colum.* soli, *h. e. poorness.* Figur. *meagreness, dryness, barrenness of ornament* in speaking. *Cic.*

EXĪLĬTER (Id.), adv. *thinly, slenderly.* Hence, *feebly, faintly. Cic.* Verba exiliter exanimata. —— ¶ Also, *meagrely.* Hence, figur. *meagrely, dryly, without ornament, unadornedly. Cic.* dicere, scribere. —— ¶ Also, *shortly. Varr.* Exilius dicere.

EXILIUM. See *Exsilium.*

EXĬMĬĒ (eximius), adv. *extremely, exceedingly, uncommonly, choicely, remarkably, excellently*, ἐξαιρέτως. *Cic.* diligere. —— ¶ Also, *excellently. Gell.* opinari. *Liv.* Templum eximie ornatum, *h. e. splendidly, richly.*

EXĬMĬETĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *excellency, excellence, eminence. Symmach.*

EXĬMĬŬS (eximo), a, um, adj. *worthy of being accepted, excellent, choice, select, remarkable, notable*, ἐξαίρετος. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *extreme, exceeding, extraordinary, uncommon. Cic.* virtus, facies, ingenium, spes. —— ¶ Also, *excellent. Cic.* virtutes. — Also, with an *infinit. Lucan.* — Also, with a *genit. Stat.* Eximii regum.

EXĬMŌ (ex & emo), is, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to take out, except, exclude*, ἐξαιρέω. *Cato.* acina de dolio. *Plin.* medullam e caule. *Horat.* aliquem numero beatorum. *Nep.* de numero proscriptorum. *Cic.* aliquem ex reis *or* de reis, *h. e. to acquit. Id.* diem ex mense. —— ¶ Also, *to take away, snatch away, rescue. Liv.* religionem, *h. e. to remove every scruple. Cic.* aliquid ex rerum natura. *Horat.* alicui onus. *Tacit.* aliquem morti. *Cic.* diem dicendo, *h. e. to waste the time in speaking.* —— ¶ Also, *to free, deliver, release. Plaut.* aliquem ex cruciatu. *Cic.* ex obsidione, or, *Liv.* obsidione, *h. e. to relieve* a place that is besieged, or *to cause a siege to be raised. Cic.* agrum de vectigalibus. *Liv.* rem miraculo, *h. e. to cause that a thing be not considered miraculous. Cic.* aliquem ex culpa. *Plaut.* ex metu. —— ¶ Also, *to detain* a person who has been summoned to appear before a court of justice. *Pandect.*

EXIN (exinde), adv. same as *Exinde, then, after that. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *from that, by that, according to that. Plaut.*

EXĬNĀNĬŌ (ex & inanio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to empty*, ἐκκενόω. *Cic.* navem. *Auct. B. Afric.* regionem frumento. *Plin.* vehicula, *h. e. to unload. Id.* alvum bilem et pituitam, *h. e. to discharge, void. Id.* lienem, *h. e. to consume, waste. Pandect.* patrimonium, *h. e. to waste away. Cic.* agros, *to plunder, lay waste. Id.* gentes.

EXĬNĀNĪTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *an emptying. Plin.* alvi, *h. e. evacuation.* —— ¶ Also, *exhaustion, debilitation. Plin.*

EXINDE (ex & inde), adv. *then, after that*, ἐντεῦθεν. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *from that, by that, hence, thence. Plaut.*

EXISTĬMĀBĬLIS (existimo), e, adj. *probable, likely. Cæl. Aurel.*

EXISTĬMĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an opinion, judgment, belief*, ἐκτίμησις. *Cic.* Existimationes hominum qui nunc sunt. *Liv.* Communis existimatio est, *h. e. every one may form his own judgment. Id.* Vestra existimatio est, *you may judge of it.* — Also, *a remark made with moderation or forbearance. Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *good opinion, reputation, character, credit, honor, fair fame*, εὐδοξία, δόξα, ἐπιτιμία. The adjectives *bona, integra, magna*, are frequently joined with it, but also omitted. *Cic.* — Also, *credit*, with regard to money matters. *Cæs.*

EXISTĬMĀTŎR (existimo), ōris, m. *one who gives his opinion, a judge of the goodness of an opinion*, δοξαστής. *Cic.*

EXISTĬMŌ, or **EXISTŬMŌ** (ex & æstimo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge, think*, δοκέω, νομίζω. *Cic.* Ego sic existimo, oratores fuisse. *Id.* aliquem avarum, *h. e. to think him to be avaricious. Nep.* Bene mereri existimabantur, *h. e. it was thought that*, &c., or *they were thought*, &c. *Cic.* Existimari in hostium numero. —— ¶ Also, *to judge of* a person or thing. *Cic.* de re. *Id.* bene de aliquo. *Terent.* rem. —— ¶ Also, *to decide. Cæs.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to consider, think or reflect upon. Terent.* and *Sallust.*

EXISTO. See *Exsisto.*

EXĬTĬĀBĬLIS (exitium), e, adj. *bringing destruction, destructive, fatal, deadly, ruinous*, ὀλέθριος. *Cic.* Bellum suis civibus exitiabile. *Sueton.* Clades pæne exitiabilis. *Ovid.* Telum exitiabile. *Tacit.* Exitiabilis in suos.

EXĬTĬĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Exitiabilis. Cic.* and *Virg.*

EXĬTĬĀLĬTER (exitialis), adv. *ruinously, in a ruinous manner. Augustin.* (where others read *exitiabiliter*).

EXĬTĬŌ (exeo), ōnis, f. *a going out. Plaut.*

EXĬTĬŌSĒ (exitiosus), adv. *ruinously, fatally. Augustin.*

EXĬTĬŌSŬS (exitium), a, um, adj. *destructive, ruinous, fatal, deadly*, ὀλέθριος. *Cic.* conjuratio. *Id.* Reipublicæ exitiosum fuisset. *Tacit.* Otho reipublicæ exitiosior ducebatur. *Tertull.* Helena exitiosissima Priamo.

EXĬTĬUM (exeo), ii, n. *issue, end. Sallust.* Exitium vitæ (where others read *exitum*). *Val. Flacc.* Date fallaci pudibunda senectæ exitia. —— ¶ Usually, *destruction, ruin, destructive calamity, extreme woe, overthrow, death*, ὄλεθρος. *Cic.* Cogitare de exitio hujus urbis. *Id.* Ego omnibus meis exitio fuero. *Lucret.* Dare aliquem exitio. *Tacit.* Dedere ad exitium. *Senec.* Rapere in exitium omina. *Virg.* Ponere modum exitiis. *Cic.* Quos incendiis, et omnibus exitiis pavit. — Hence, *ruin*, h. e. *that which brings ruin, a destroyer. Ovid.* Exitium Trojæ, Achilles. *Plin.* Formicæ non minimum hortorum exitium, *destroyers, pest.* —— ¶ Exitium, *for* exitiorum. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

EXĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going out, departure*, ἔξοδος. *Cic.* Reditum gloriosum, non exitum calamitosum. *Lucret.* Exitus introitusque per spiracula mundi. *Id.* Fit exitus amni, *flowing out, discharge, disemboguement. Cæs.* Per horum corpora sibi exitum pariebant. — Also, *an outgate, outlet, passage out, place by which one may go out. Nepos.* Ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitus haberet. *Liv.* Septem exitus e domo fecerat. *Valer. Flacc.* Exitus Istri, *the mouths. Colum.* Obsessos naturales exitus adaperire, *h. e. the intestinal passages. Plin.* Exitus cibi, *h. e.* podex. —— ¶ Also, *the issue, result* of any thing, *event, fulfilment. Liv.* spei. *Cic.* Incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli. *Id.* promissorum, *fulfilment. Id.* Lex exitum facilem habet, *is easily fulfilled or complied with. Id.* Fuga exitum non habebat, *they could not fly. Virg.* Docuit exitus ingens, *event, result, accomplishment. Cic.* Ad exitum pervenire, *or* venire. *Id.* Responsa nullos exitus habuere, *h. e.* nil accidit ex responsis, *came to nought, ended in nothing. Id.* Quem habebunt exitum? *what result will those words produce?*—Hence, Exitu, *in very deed, by action. Cic.* Rempublicam exitu libera. *Id.* Ut quæ polliceremur, exitu præstaremus. — Also, Exitus, *the development or catastrophe of a play. Cic.* Cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad Deum. *Id.* Mimi exitus, non fabulæ. —— ¶ Also, *close, end, conclusion, termination. Liv.* anni. *Cic.* Hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire. *Id.* In exitu est mens

consulatus, *is drawing to a close.* *Id.* Quæstionem adducere ad exitum, *to bring to a close, to end.* *Liv.* Ut nullus exitus imponeretur sermonibus, *so that their conferences could never come to any result, or final issue.* *Cæs.* Exitus fuit orationis, *the sum, amount.* *Cic.* Civitates hos solent exitus habere. *Id.* Exitus tristes. *Varr.* (verborum), *termination, ending.* *Nepos.* vitæ, *end of life, death.* — Hence, Exitus, *sc.* vitæ, *death.* *Nepos.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Exitus ad degressionem, *h. e. an opportunity to digress in speaking.*

EXLECEBRA, same as *Elecebra.* *Plaut.*

EXLEX (ex & lex), ēgis, adj. *bound by no law, above the law, without law, lawless,* ἄνομος. *Cic.* Non quod exlegem esse Sullam putarent. *Horat.* Potus, et exlex

EXMŎVEŎ, for *Emoveo.* *Plaut.*

EXŎBRŬTUS (ex & obruo), a, um, particip. *cleared away, drawn out, brought out.* *Apul.*

EXŎBSĔCRŎ (ex & obsecro), as, a. 1. *to entreat earnestly,* λιπαρέω. *Plaut.*

EXŎCHADIUM (ἐξοχάς), ii, n. *h. e.* tuberculum in ano. *Marcell. Empir.*

EXŎCŒTUS, (ἐξώκοιτος), i, m. *a fish,* so called because he went on shore to sleep. *Plin.*

EXŎCŬLŎ (ex & oculus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive of the eyes, blind,* ἐξοφθαλμίζω. *Plaut.* caput. — Hence, Exoculatus, *eyeless, sightless, blind.* *Apul.*

EXŎDIĀRIUS (exodium), ii, m. *a performer in an* exodium *or afterpiece.* *Ammian.*

EXŎDIUM (ἐξόδιον), ii, n. *end, close.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Usually, *a dramatical entertainment introduced at the end of a regular play; especially after a tragedy, a farce, afterpiece.* *Liv.* — Also, *a kind of farcical interlude, especially in the* Atellanæ. *Sueton.* Atellanicum exodium. —— ¶ Also, *a remarkable saying, a wise saying, apophthegm.* *Hieronym.*

EXŎDŌRĀTUS (ex & odor), a, um, particip. *freed from (bad) odor.* *Tertull.*

EXŎDUS (ἔξοδος), i, m. *a going out;* — hence, *the second book of Moses, which describes the departure of the Israelites, Exodus.* *Tertull.*

EXŎLESCŎ (ex & olesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to get one's full growth, grow out, grow up.* *Apul.* Quæ in amaram cariem exolescunt —— ¶ Also, *to stop growing,* and, consequently, *to fade, fall away.* *Colum.* Quæ negligentia exolescunt. —— ¶ Figur. *to grow out of use, grow out of date, be effaced, be forgotten, be lost, perish.* *Plin.* Exolevit fundendi æris ratio. *Tacit.* Ne vetustissima Italiæ disciplina per desidiam exolesceret. *Id.* Nondum is dolor exoleverat. *Sueton.* Pæne jam exolescentibus litteris. *Liv.* Cum patris favor haud dum exolevisset.

EXŎLĒTUS, a, um, particip. and adj. from exolesco, *that hath done growing, grown up, adult.* *Plaut.* ap. *Priscian.* Domi reliqui exoletam virginem. — Hence, Exoleti, *h. e.* pueri meritorii adultæ ætatis, et alienæ libidini inservientes. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* In the same sense. *Vellei.* Exoletus histrio. —— ¶ Also, *gone out of use, disused, out of date, forgotten, obsolete.* *Liv.* Exoletum jam vetustate odium. *Sueton.* Exoletas et reconditas voces aucupari. *Quintil.* Exoletos auctores scrutari.

EXOLVO. See *Exsolvo.*

EXŌMIS (ἐξωμίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of short vest, not covering the shoulders, and without sleeves.* *Fest.*

EXŌMIUM, ii, n. same as *Exomis.* *Quintil.*, as some read; others, *Exordium.*

EXŎMŎLŎGĒSIS (ἐξομολόγησις), is, f. *a confession.* *Tertull.*

EXŎNĔRĀTIŎ (exonero), ōnis, f. *a discharge.* *Pandect.* mercedis.

EXŎNĔRŎ (ex & onero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to free from a burden, disburden, unload,* ἀποφορτίζω. *Plaut.* Exonerare navem. *Plin.* Profluvio sanguinis morbidum corpus exonerat. *Martial.* ventrem, *to ease.* *Ovid.* Exonerare colos, *h. e. to strip the distaffs by spinning, spin them off.* —— ¶ Figur. *to free, deliver, ease, lighten, unburthen.* *Liv.* civitatem metu, *to free.* *Id.* Liberare atque exonerare fidem meam, *to discharge my faith, acquit myself of my obligation to be faithful, ease my conscience.* *Curt.* conscientiam suam. *Id.* Exonerare se, *to disburthen one's mind* by revealing a secret. *Tacit.* Fastos fœdatos exonerare, *to purge, purify.* —— ¶ Also, with an *accus.* of the burden, *to discharge, get out of the way, pour forth, vent, carry off, remove.* *Senec.* Quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quaslibet aures exonerant, *discharge, blab, confide.* *Petron.* dolorem convicio, *to vent.* *Senec.* Curas Bacchus exonerat. *Plaut.* eam ex hoc agro. *Tacit.* multitudinem in proximas terras. —— ¶ Also, of a river or lake, Exonerare se, *to discharge itself, empty.* *Plin.* in Padum.

EXŎPĪNŎ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. same as *Opinor.* *Petron.*

EXŎPTĀBĬLIS (exopto), e, adj. *desirable, agreeable.* *Plaut.*

EXŎPTĀTUS, a, um, particip. from exopto. —— ¶ Adj. *greatly wished or longed for.* *Cic.* Exoptatum nuncium afferre. *Id.* Nihil exoptatius adventu meo. *Id.* Exoptatissima gratulatio. *Plaut.* O mi here exoptatissime, salve.

EXŎPTŎ (ex & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choose, select,* ἐξαιρέομαι. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit? habeat. *Id.* Exopta id, quod vis evenire. —— ¶ Also, *to wish or desire greatly, to long, be desirous that something should happen,* ἐπεύχομαι. *Cic.* Ea maxime exoptant. *Id.* Te exopto quamprimum videre. *Id.* Ut sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, exopto. *Id.* Omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you accursed.* *Plaut.* Si intra ædes hujus penetravi pedem, omnium exopto ut fiam miserorum miserrimus, *I am content to become, may I become.* —— ¶ See, also, *Exoptatus, a, um.*

EXŌRĀBĬLIS (exoro), e, adj. *to be moved by entreaty, exorable, placable,* παραιτητός. *Cic.* Iracundiæ si exorabiles, summa est lenitas. *Horat.* Non exorabilis auro, *not to be moved, not to be bribed.* *Sil.* Nulli exorabilis. *Sueton.* Exorabilis in aliquem, *yielding.* *Cic.* Experiri aliquem in se minus exorabilem. *Senec.* In suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, *more easily appeased, more placable.* —— ¶ Also, *easily moving, having power to persuade by entreaty.* *Valer. Flacc.*

EXŌRĀBŬLA (Id.), ōrum, n. *motives to move, arguments to persuade, means, motives, arguments, enticements* to move one. *Plaut.* and *Apul.*

EXŌRĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an entreating or persuading by prayer.* *Auct. declam.*

EXŌRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a successful suppliant;* Esse exoratorem, *to obtain one's request, to succeed in one's entreaties.* *Terent.* Orator venio: sinite exorator sim.

EXŌRĀTUS, a, um, particip. from exoro.

EXORBEO. See *Exsorbeo.*

EXORBĬTĀTIŎ (exorbito), ōnis, f. *a deviation from the right path, transgression, swerving.* *Tertull.*

EXORBĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a deviator, transgressor.* *Tertull.*

EXORBĬTŎ (ex & orbita), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to go out of the way or road, deviate from the regular track.* *Augustin.* Exorbitantes boves qui vehiculum trahebant. *Lactant.* a præstitutis itineribus. — Figur. *Tertull.* a regula, *deviate, swerve.* —— ¶ Transitively. *Sidon.* Animum a tramite gaudiorum terror exorbitat, *turns aside, throws off.*

EXŎRCISMUS (ἐξορκισμός), i, m. *exorcism.* *Tertull.*

EXŎRCISTA (ἐξορκιστής), æ, m. *an exorcist, exorciser.* *Jul. Firmic.*

EXŎRCĪZŎ (ἐξορκίζω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to exorcise, drive away evil spirits by certain forms of adjuration.* *Pandect.* Si exorcizavit.

EXORDIOR (ex & ordior), īris, orsus sum, dep. 4. properly, of weavers, *to begin to weave, lay the warp, warp.* — Hence, allegorically. *Cic.* Pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es. *Plaut.* Neque exordiri unde occipias, neque ad detexundam telam. —— ¶ In general, *to commence, begin.* *Plaut.* facinus. *Liv.* Ab causa tam nefanda bellum exorsi. *Sueton.* classicum ingenti spiritu. *Nepos.* scribere. *Cic.* dicere. — And absol. *to open a speech, commence speaking, begin.* *Cic.* ab ipsa re. *Id.* Jubent ita exordiri, ut, &c. *Tacit.* in hunc modum. —— ¶ Particip. Exorsus, a, um, is used, also, passively, *begun, commenced;* literally, *begun to be woven.* *Plaut.* — Hence, Exorsa, n. plur. *beginning, introduction, preamble;* and, also, *undertakings, enterprises.* *Virg.*

EXORDIUM (exordior), ii, n. *the warp of a web.* *Quintil.* Non possum togam prætextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam. —— ¶ In general, *beginning, commencement, rise.* *Cic.* Aqua totius vitæ ducat exordium. *Lucret.* Cunctarum exordia rerum. *Sueton.* Ab exordio Urbis, *from the building of the city.* — In particular, *the introduction of a speech, exordium, proem, preamble,* προοίμιον. *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the whole treatise, writing, or book.* *Colum.*

EXŎRIENS, tis, particip. and adj. from exorior. —— ¶ Absol. Exoriens, *sc.* sol, *the rising sun, or the morning.* *Propert.* — Also, *the quarter of the sun's rising the east.* *Colum.*

EXŎRIOR (ex & orior), ĕris *or* īris, ortus sum, iri, dep. 3, and partly 4. *to come forth, become visible, appear, rise, arise, spring up,* ἀναφαίνομαι, ἀνατέλλω. *Cic.* Post solstitium Canicula exoritur, *rises,* h. e. *appears.* *Virg.* Jubare (*h. e.* sole) exorto, *having risen.* *Tibull.* Annus exoriens, *the commencing year, the beginning of the year.* *Cic.* Non ante exstingui, quam exortum esset. *Lucret.* Arbusta exorta e terra. *Virg.* Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor. *Terent.* Tu sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc tua impudentia, *start up.* *Cic.* Repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *starts up.* *Id.* Subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio. *Liv.* Omnes exorti, *broke forth.* — Hence, *to be relieved or comforted, recover, breathe again.* *Cic.* Nunc paulum exorior. —— ¶ Also, *to arise, spring up, be derived, originate, present itself.* *Terent.* A Myrrhina hæc sunt exorta omnia, *all this has come from Myrrhina, it is all owing to Myrrhina.* *Cic.* Honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur, *springs.* *Liv.* De Prænestinorum defectione fama exorta est, *arose.* *Cic.* Exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *appears, presents itself.* *Cæs.* Nullam exoriri moram posse, *occur, come about.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Repente rex exortus est Lydiæ, *rose up, became.* —— ¶ Also, *to be,* when a cause is implied (as, in English, *you are the one.*) *Terent.* In sola exorere, quæ perturbes hæc. (But see above.) —— ¶ See, also, *Exoriens.*

EXŌRMISTŎN (ἐξορμιστόν), i, n. *a fish, probably a species of murene,* (muræna). *Cassiod.*

EXORNĀTIŎ (exorno), ōnis, f. *an adorning, decking, ornament, embellishment,* κόσμησις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Exornationes, *figures,* as *embellishments* of speech. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* —— ¶ Also, in speech, *when the proof is heightened or set off by illustrations,* &c. *Auct.* ad *Her.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Tria sunt genera, judicii, deliberationis, exornationis, *h. e.* demonstrativum.

EXORNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who adorns, an embellisher.* *Cic.*

EXORNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from exorno. —— ¶ Adj. *richly adorned, decked, set off.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Exornatissima cithara. *Auct.* in *Anthol.* Exornatior.

EXORNŎ (ex & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn, or adorn greatly, deck out, embellish,* κοσμέω. *Cic.* philosophiam falsa gloria. *Id.* triclinium magnifice. *Id.* Signa, quæ exornent mihi locum. *Id.* Illustrare atque exornare orationem. *Plin. Ep.* Exornare aliquem prætura, *honor him with the prætorship, advance him to the prætorship.* — In particular, *to deck with garments, deck out, dress out, dress, clothe.* *Curt.* aliquem veste regia. *Terent.* Exornatus varia veste. *Cic.* Nisi eum (Clodium) mulieres exornatum ita deprehendissent. — Hence, jocosely. *Terent.* Exornatum dabo, *I'll give him a dressing.* —— ¶ Also, *to provide with things necessary, furnish, equip, fit out.* *Sallust.* vicinitatem armis. *Phædr.* aliquem veste, nummis, familia. *Justin.* classem, *fit out.* —— ¶ Also, as the Greek

κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν, to set in order, prepare rightly, arrange, dispose, array. Plaut. nuptias. Sallust. aciem, draw up. Id. convivium parum scite. — Absol. Sallust. Tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, sc. iter, exercitum, or the like; in general terms, makes suitable arrangements. —— ¶ Also, to employ, suborn, give one his cue. Auct. ad Herenn. aliquem, qui ista prohiberet. Plaut. hominem, mulierem qui arcesseret. —— ¶ Also, to cultivate, apply to. Cic. philosophiam (unless it signify, to praise, celebrate). —— ¶ Also, to deprive of ornament, strip. Tertull. —— ¶ See, also, Exornatus, a, um.

EXŌRŌ (ex & oro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to entreat earnestly, ἐξικετεύω. Cic. tyrannum, ut abire liceret. Virg. pacem divum. Plaut. Exorando, haud adversando. —— ¶ Also, Exorare aliquid, to gain by entreaty, obtain by prayer. Plaut. rem abs te. Terent. Gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro. — Figur. Ovid. Facies exorat amorem, wins. — With another accus. of the person. Plaut. Unum exorare vos. Stat. unum diem deos silentum. —— Also, Exorare aliquem, to overcome or persuade by entreaty, to prevail upon by entreaty. Cic. Quem ego, ut pejeret, exorare facile potero. Hirt. in Cic. Ep. Brutus et Cassius utinam per te exorentur, ne, be prevailed upon. Terent. Sine, te exoret. Id. Qui mihi exorandus est. Plaut. Sine, te exorarier, suffer yourself to be prevailed upon. —— ¶ Also, to make to relent, appease, mitigate, conciliate. Ovid. Exorant carmina sæpe deos. Valer. Flacc. undas. Plin. tristitiam (alicujus). —— ¶ Also, Pandect. causas, to plead causes, be an advocate. —— ¶ Also, Stat. A limine Phœbi exoratus abis, heard, listened or hearkened to. —— ¶ In Justin. 9, 7. instead of A filii cæde amicorum precibus exoratus (as if signifying dissuaded, deterred), should be read revocatus.

EXORS. See Exsors.

EXŌRSUS, a, um, particip. from exordior.

EXŌRSUS (exordior), us, m. a beginning, same as Exordium. Cic. orationis meæ.

EXŌRTĪVUS (exorior), a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to the rising, for instance, of the constellations; or, relating to one's birth. Plin. Negavere quenquam nonaginta partium exortivam mensuram transgredi, h. e. could have lived beyond the number of years denoted by 3 signs of the zodiac. —— ¶ Also, eastern, Plin. pars. Id. Oceanus. — And absol. Exortiva, ōrum, the eastern part, the east. Plin.

EXŌRTUS, a, um, particip. from exorior.

EXŌRTUS (exorior), us, m. a rising, coming forth, appearing, coming up. Auct. ad Herenn. solis. Plin. Stellæ faciunt exortus matutinos. Id. Obverti in exortum æquinoctialem, h. e. to the place of the sun's rising at the equinox. Id. Exortus aquilonis. Id. Aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, its source.

EXŌS (ex & os), ossis, adj. without bones, boneless, ἀνόστεος. Lucret.

EXŌSCŬLĀTĬŌ (exosculor), ōnis, f. a kissing fondly, billing of doves, καταφίλησις. Plin.

EXŌSCŬLŌR (ex & osculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to kiss fondly, kiss, καταφιλέω. Sueton. Quoque militum obvios exosculans. Id. manus jacentis. — Figur. Gell. Scientiam rerum, verborumque ejus elegantiam exosculatus, h. e. approving, admiring. —— ¶ Passively, Apul. and Ammian. Exosculatus.

EXOSSIS (ex & os), e, adj. without bones, boneless. Apul. —— ¶ Hence, pliant, flexible, as if without bones. Apul.

EXOSSŌ (exos, or exossis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to deprive of bones, to bone, ἐξοστίζω. Terent. Ubi ego venero, (congrus) exossabitur, his bones shall be taken out. — Hence, to make pliant, or flexible (as it were, by taking out the bones), to bend, curve. Lucret. Exossato omni pectore. —— ¶ Pers. Exossatus ager, h. e. cleared of stones or well cultivated.

EXŌSSUS, a, um, same as Exossis. Apul.

EXŌSTRA (ἐξώστρα), æ, f. a movable wooden bridge, which besiegers threw from a tower to the wall of the besieged city. Veget. —— ¶ Also, a wooden machine in the theatre, which was turned upon rollers, and showed to the spectators the back part of the stage, as the interior of a house. Cic.

EXŌSUS (ex & osus from odi), a, um, particip. hating. Virg. Exosus ad unum Trojanos. Id. Juvenem exosum bella. —— ¶ Passively, hated, hateful, odious. Gell. Non omnes omnimodis diis exosos esse.

EXŌTĔRĬCUS (ἐξωτερικός), a, um, adj. external, exoteric. Gell. (who uses however the Greek) genus librorum, h. e. which set forth the more common and universally comprehensible philosophy, exoteric; opposed to acroaticus. Varr.

EXŌTĬCUS (ἐξωτικός), a, um, adj. from a strange country, foreign, exotic. Plaut. unguenta. Id. Græcia, h. e. Magna Græcia, a part of Italy. — Hence, Plaut. Exoticum (absol.), sc. vestimentum.

EXPALLĒSCŌ (ex & pallesco), is, lui, n. 3. to grow or turn pale, ἀπωχριάω. Plin. Ep. Expalluit notabiliter, quamvis palleat semper. Plaut. Viden' ut expalluit? — With accus. to turn pale at, to be frightened at, dread. Horat. Pindarici fontis haustus.

EXPALLIĀTUS (ex & pallium), a, um, particip. deprived of his cloak (pallium). Plaut.

EXPALLĬDUS (ex & pallidus), a, um, adj. exceedingly pale or wan, pale. Sueton. Statura fuit eminenti, expallido colore.

EXPALPŌ (ex & palpo), as, a. 1. to stroke, fawn upon, caress, fondle. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, to obtain by fawning or flattery, to coax from one. Pompon. ap. Non. aliquid ab illo. — So, deponently, Plaut. fragm. Servus argentum a patre expalpabitur.

EXPALPONIDĒS (expalpo) NUMMŌRUM, h. e. qui nummos expalpat, one who gets money from others by flattery; a word coined by Plaut.

EXPANDĬTŌR (expando), ōris, m. that spreads himself out. Plin. Paneg. Vagus ille et expanditor amnis, h. e. which extends itself beyond its banks, overflows; Ed. Gesn. has Vagus ille, cum expanditur.

EXPANDŌ (ex & pando), is, andi, ansum and assum, a. 3. to spread apart, spread out, spread, expand, extend. Colum. ficus in sole. Plin. alas. Id. Expansæ vestes. —— ¶ Also, to throw open, open. Tacit. Expassæ delubri fores. —— ¶ Also, to lay open, unfold, set forth, explain. Lucret. rerum naturam.

EXPANGŌ (ex & pango), is, a. 3. to fix. Plin. sidera ad normam. Harduin. ex MSS. legit expungere.

EXPANSIŌ (expando), ōnis, f. expansion, dilation, extension. Cæl. Aurel.

EXPANSUS, a, um, particip. from expando.

EXPAPILLĀTUS (ex & papilla), a, um, particip. bared to the breast, bared so as to show the breast. Plaut. Expapillato brachio. Al. leg. aliter.

EXPARTUS (ex & pario), a, um, particip. having borne young; or, as others explain it, done bearing, past bearing. Varr. pecudes.

EXPASSUS, a, um, particip. from expando.

EXPATIOR. See Exspatior.

EXPATRICIUS (ex & patricius), ii, m. one who has laid aside the patrician dignity, an ex-patrician. Cod. Just.

EXPATRŌ (ex & patro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to do, execute, accomplish. Catull. An hæc liberalitas parum expatriavit? an parum helluatus est? (which Scaliger renders to spend upon harlots).

EXPAVEFACIENS (ex & pavefacio), tis, particip. terrifying, making afraid, frightening. Senec. Animalia expavefacientia hominem. Al. leg. exterrentia, al. expaventia.

EXPAVEFACTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. terrified, scared, frightened, alarmed. Hygin.

EXPAVEŌ (ex & paveo), es, pāvi, and EXPAVESCŌ (ex & pavesco), is, pāvi, n. and a. 2. and 3. to be or become greatly afraid, to be struck with affright, to fear greatly, be scared at, ἐκπλήττομαι, περιφοβέομαι. Stat. Cum audaciam stili nostri frequenter expaveas. Liv. Cum ad id expavisset. Sueton. Tonitrua præter modum expavescebat. Horat. Nec muliebriter expavit ensem.

EXPAVIDUS (ex & pavidus), a, um, adj. struck with affright, terrified, amazed. Gell.

EXPAUSĀTUS (ex & pausatus), a, um, quite refreshed, recovered from fatigue. Veget.

EXPECTO, EXPECTATIO, &c. See Exspecto, &c.

EXPĔCTŌ (ex & pecto). Quintil. Si pecto, remota s, expecto scriberemus.

EXPECTŌRŌ (ex & pectus), as, a. 1. to throw out or discharge from the breast, ἀποστηθίζω; hence, to throw off from the mind, drive from the mind. Cic. ex Enn. Tum pavor mihi sapientiam omnem exanimato expectorat.

EXPECŪLIĀTUS (ex & peculium), a, um, particip. h. e. privatus peculio). Plaut. servi.

EXPEDIŌ (ex & pes), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. and sometimes n. 4. properly, to loose one, whose feet had become entangled in something, a bird, for instance, from the snare; hence, both properly and figuratively, to disentangle, disengage, unloose, extricate, clear, liberate, free, release, rid, ἀπολύω. Cic. se ex laqueo. Horat. caput laqueis mortis. Cic. nodum. Id. se ab omni occupatione. Terent. se ex turba. Id. se crimine. Id. se cura. Cels. Diu tractatos (ægrotos) non expedierunt, did not restore. Id. gravem tardumque spiritum, to cure, relieve. Plin. menstruas purgationes, promote, facilitate. Ovid. Expedit errantem nemori, h. e. puts into the road. Colum. agrum, to clear. Liv. iter fugæ per rupes, h. e. to be able to find or make a way of escape. — Hence, Virg. Flammam inter et hostes expedior, make my way safely, pass unimpeded. — Hence, to free from obstacles, disentangle, bring about, despatch, bring to a happy conclusion, place on a good footing, settle, expedite, accomplish, procure. Cæs. Aggere et cratibus aditus expediunt, open passages. Cic. Ratio expediendæ salutis, of securing one's safety, saving one's life. Id. Explicare et expedire negotia. Cæs. Non prius agendum constituit, quam rem frumentariam expedisset, had removed the obstacles in the way of a supply of provisions, had provided for or facilitated his supplies. Cic. exitum orationis, bring out, make out. Id. Expedire et conficere res. Tacit. alimenta arcu, procure food, sustain himself. Id. sua consilia, put in execution. Plaut. fallaciam. — In a similar sense. Cic. nomina, to discharge debts. — And also, to provide, get, procure. Liv. vicarium. Tacit. alimenta. Sueton. pecuniam, to raise. Varr. cibaria pastoribus. — Also, to say out, speak out, speak, tell, unfold, develop, set forth, relate, show, declare in few words. Terent. Hoc mihi expedi: istam unde habes vestem? Virg. omnem prima ob origine famam. So without case. Tacit. Ea de cæde quam verissime expediam. — Also, to bring out, fetch out, take out, bring forward, bring. Cic. Virgas expediri jubet, to be brought. Virg. Cererem canistris. Ovid. merces, set out, display. Cæs. Arma expediri jubet. Liv. ferrum, to draw, unsheath. — Also, to get in readiness, make ready, prepare. Liv. se ad pugnam. So, Plaut. Cingitur: certe expedit se. Cæs. Sese expediunt, prœliumque committunt. Hirt. classem. Liv. remigem militemque. Virg. manus, h. e. hold themselves ready for battle. — Also, intransitively, Expedire, to go on an expedition, to take the field. Tacit. — Also, to make use of, put into practice. Liv. Tribuni jus auxilii sui expediunt. —— ¶ Horat. jaculum, discum, to let loose, hurl, throw. —— ¶ Also, Expedire, intransitively, to be expedient, useful, profitable, advantageous. Cic. Nihil minus Cæsari expedit ad diuturnitatem dominationis. Nepos. Non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini. Cic. Omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam. Terent. Expedit bonas esse vobis. Cic. Si ita expedit. Justin. Expedire omnibus dicunt, ut, &c. Justinian. Instit. Expedit reipublicæ, ne, &c. Plaut. Amoris artes eloquar,

quemadmodum expediant. —— ¶ Expedibo, *for* expediam. *Plaut.* —— ¶ See, also, *Expeditus, a, um.*

EXPĔDĪTĒ (expeditus), adv. *easily, without difficulty; without impediment, readily, clearly, distinctly, quickly, without delay,* ῥᾳδίως, προχείρως. *Cic.* Res celeriter expediteque percipere. *Id.* Ex quo te facillime et expeditissime conferas. *Id.* Non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius. *Id.* Expeditius navigare. *Colum.* Putatio expeditius fit. *Sueton.* Expedite loqui, *easily, without restraint.* *Plaut.* Expedite fabulatus est, *he hath stated the matter distinctly.*

EXPĔDĪTĬŌ (expedio), ōnis, f. *a clear and well-grounded exposition or development.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — Also, *a relating, bringing forward.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* (though this may be referred to the next signification). —— ¶ Also, *performance, execution, accomplishment.* *Vitruv.* Expeditionum rusticarum ædificia, *h. e. agricultural buildings.* —— ¶ Also, *a military expedition, enterprise, campaign;* especially from the camp against the enemy. *Cæs.* Milites in expeditionem misit. *Hirt.* Expeditionibus nocturnis castella adoriuntur, *excursions.* *Curt.* Hæc expeditio Asiam domuit. *Plin.* Expeditiones Alexandri. — Figur. of bees. *Plin.*

EXPĔDĪTĬŌNĀLIS (expeditio), e, adj. *pertaining to a military expedition,* &c. *Ammian.*

EXPĔDĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from expedio. —— ¶ Adj. *free, unimpeded, unshackled, unencumbered.* *Cic.* Ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset. —— ¶ Also, *free from impediments or obstacles, unencumbered, unimpeded, easy, ready.* *Cic.* oratio, *easy, fluent.* *Id.* dicendi celeritas. *Id.* Via expeditior ad honores. *Cæs.* locus, *h. e. a place where one can pass through easily and without hinderance.* *Cic.* Reditum patere cuique expeditissimum. *Id.* Pecunia expeditissima quæ erat, tibi decreta est. *Id.* Ad explicandum expeditissima, *very easy.* — So, in money matters, *sure, safe, sound.* *Cic.* Expeditum nomen, *a sure or safe debt.* *Id.* Fidem expeditam relinquere, *a sound credit,* which was obtained by punctually discharging one's debts. —— ¶ Also, *ready, prepared, at hand.* *Plin. Ep.* Sit (cœna) expedita, sit parca (which may also be rendered, *easily prepared*). *Cic.* Expedito nobis homine opus est. *Id.* ad cædem. — Hence, In expedito, *at hand, in readiness.* *Senec.* In expedito esse. *Quintil.* In expedito posita. *Liv.* In expedito habere. —— ¶ Also, *not so burdened as to hinder free motion, not burdened or at least not heavily burdened, without baggage, without heavy armor,* as is the case with soldiers, who are to undertake some rapid expedition, *light-armed, light, quick, always ready for action.* *Cæs.* Legiones, quas expeditas esse jusserat. *Cic.* Pompeius expeditus præcesserat legiones. *Id.* Obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo. *Cæs.* Silvæ latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet, *h. e. to a traveller unencumbered by burdens, light, active.* — And absol. *Liv.* Cum mille expeditis. *Id.* Cum expeditis militum.

EXPELLŌ (ex & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive out, drive away, thrust out or away, banish, eject, expel, chase,* ἐκβάλλω. *Cic.* Me domo mea expulistis. *Id.* me civitate. *Cæs.* humiliores possessionibus. *Id.* hostes finibus. *Id.* Romanos ex provincia. *Id.* aliquem regno, *to repulse, repel.* *Cic.* aliquem ex republica. *Id.* Expelli et ejici e prædio. *Id.* cives a patria. *Liv.* naves ab litore in altum, *to push off.* *Cic.* aliquem vita, *put out of existence, kill.* So, *Lucret.* Expelli ævo, *to die.* *Plaut.* Se periculo, *to free, deliver, snatch away.* *Ovid.* sagittam arcu, *to shoot, send.* *Tacit.* Prout expulsa sint (margarita), *sc.* ex mari, *have been thrown ashore, cast upon land.* — Also, *to drive,* &c. any whither. *Ovid.* Se pondus in auras expulit, *thrust itself forth, came forth into the light of the world.* *Plin.* fucos in opera, *drive to work.* *Curt.* Navigia expulsa in ripam. —— ¶ Figur. *to drive away, banish, expel, throw off, shake off, put to flight.* *Cæs.* omnem dubitationem. *Catull.* lætitiam ex pectore. *Plaut.* desidiam corde. *Ovid.* spem. *Id.* somnos. *Horat.* morbum helleboro. *Tacit.* vitam, *to put a hasty end to one's own life.* *Ovid.* animam (alicujus) per vulnera. *Plin. Ep.* sententiam, *h. e.* rejicere. —— ¶ Expulsus, *a banished man, an exile.* *Cic.*

EXPENDŌ (ex & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to weigh, weigh out, estimate by weight,* σταθμάομαι. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Id.* Aurum auro expendetur. *Id.* Hunc hominem decet auro expendi. *Cels.* baccam aut nucem. —— ¶ Also, *to count out, disburse, lay out, expend, pay;* because in very ancient times gold and silver were paid by weight. *Horat.* Cautos nominibus certis expendere nummos, *to put out to usury.* *Cic.* auri pondo centum. *Pandect.* usuras gravissimas, *to pay.* — Hence, Ferre alicui expensum, or pecuniam expensam, *to enter a sum in one's account-book as paid, lent, or given to any one; to enter or set down as paid,* &c., and simply *to pay, lend, give.* *Cic.* Ne tu expensum muneribus ferres, *might not enter in your accounts among the sums laid out for presents.* *Id.* si mihi expensa ista sestert. centum tulisses, *had paid, given, lent.* *Liv.* Quibus sine fœnore expensas pecunias tulisset, *had advanced, lent moneys without interest.* *Nepos.* Non amplius quam terna millia æris expensum sumptui ferre, *not to spend more,* &c. — Also, generally, Ferre alicui expensum, *to give.* *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Expensam tulit legionem Cæsari Pompeius. — Hence, *Pandect.* Ipsam facilitati suæ expensum ferre debere, quæ minus idoneos fidejussores acceperit, *ought to ascribe it.* So, *Id.* Negligentiæ expensum ferre. — Also, Expenso ferre. *Pandect.* Res plurium generum supellectilis nomine expenso ferre, *to recken among the household furniture.* — Also, Expensa, æ, f. (*sc.* pecunia) *a disbursement, expense.* *Claudian* and *Pandect.* And also Expensum, i, n. *Cic.* Tabulæ (*or* codex) accepti et expensi, or, *Id.* Codex acceptum (*h. e.* acceptorum) et expensum (*h. e.* expensorum), *h. e. book of receipts and expenses.* (See *Accipio.*) —— ¶ Figur. Expendere, in its first sense, *to estimate, rate, value.* *Plaut.* Aurum, Hector qui (*h. e.* quo) expensus fuit. — Further, *to weigh, examine, value, rate, ponder, consider.* *Cic.* Expendunt atque æstimant voluptates. *Id.* argumenta. *Id.* testem diligenter. *Ovid.* aliquid animo. *Id.* causam meritis. —— ¶ Figur. in the second sense, *to pay.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* pœnas Jovi, *to render to Jupiter the punishment he had a right to exact.* *Virg.* scelerum pœnas, *to suffer the punishment due to one's crimes.* *Id.* scelus, *h. e.* pœnas sceleris. *Sil.* pretium dignum alicui, *to pay, render.*

EXPENSĂ, æ, f. See *Expendo.*

EXPENSĒ (expensus), adv. *largely, very much.* *Theod. Prisc.*

EXPENSILĀTĬŌ, or, separately, **EXPENSĬ LĀTĬŌ** (expensum & fero), ōnis, f. *an entering of money in one's account-book as paid,* &c. *to any one.* *Gell.*

EXPENSĬŌ (expendo), ōnis, f. *disbursement, expense.* *Symmach.*

EXPENSŌ (frequentat. from expendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to be in the habit of paying out; to pay out, count out.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to distribute among.* *Macrob.* dies intercalares alternis annis.

EXPENSUM, i, n. See *Expendo.*

EXPENSŬS, a, um, particip. from expendo.

EXPERGĔFĂCĬŌ (expergo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to awaken, rouse from sleep,* ἀνεγείρω. *Sueton.* Expergefactus e somno vocibus. *Id.* Repente expergefactus. — Figur. *to awake, arouse.* *Cic.* te. — Also, *to stir up, raise.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Italiam terrore subito. *Lucret.* mele per chordas, *to excite,* h. e. *to play upon stringed instruments.* *Plaut.* magnum flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate.*

EXPERGĔFACTĬŌ (expergefacio), ōnis, f. *a rousing, awaking.* *Augustin.* a somno.

EXPERGĬFĬCŌ (expergificus, *or* expergo & facio), as, a. 1. *to awaken, arouse.* *Gell.* ingenium.

EXPERGĬFĬCŬS (expergo & facio), a, um, adj. *that awakeneth, awakening, rousing.* *Apul.*

EXPERGISCŌ (expergo), is, n. 3. *to wake up;* same as *Expergiscor.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

EXPERGISCŎR (Id.), ĕris, experrectus sum, dep. 3. *to awake, wake up,* ἐξεγείρομαι. *Cic.* — Figur. *to wake up, rouse up, bestir one's self.* *Cic.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ See, also, *Experrectus, a, um.*

EXPERGĬTĒ (expergitus), adv. *watchfully, heedfully.* *Apul.* Expergite auscultare. *Id.* Expergite munus obire.

EXPERGĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from expergo.

EXPERGŌ (ex & pergo), is, pergi (more probably than perrexi, for the perfect seems not to occur), pergitum, a. 3. *to awaken, rouse from sleep,* ἀνεγείρω. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* — Also, generally, *to awaken, rouse, stir up, excite.* *Lucret.* Nec quisquam expergitus (*sc.* ex morte) exstat. *Gell.* animos juvenum.

EXPĔRĬENS, tis, particip. from experior. *Plin.* —— ¶ Adj. *active, enterprising, strenuous, industrious.* *Cic.* Promptissimus homo, et experiens. *Id.* Vir fortis et experiens. *Liv.* Vir acer et experiens. *Cic.* Experientissimus arator. —— ¶ Also, *having experience, experienced.* *Ovid.* Comes experientis Ulyssis. *Id.* Genus experiens laborum, *experienced in, inured to;* or, *capable of undergoing.* — Here may be referred the passage quoted above from *Cic.* Experientissimus arator.

EXPĔRĬENTĬA (experiens), æ, f. *a trying, trial, proof,* πειρασμός. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ ad hanc experientiam excitavit. *Cic.* Equitem R. experientia patrimonii amplificandi labentem excepit, *h. e. by his attempt to increase his patrimony.* *Ovid.* Hæc illi placet experientia veri, *h. e. this way of ascertaining the truth.* *Vellei.* Cæsar belli experientia durabat exercitum, *exercise, practice.* *Id.* Laudandum experientia consilium, *on account of its issue or success.* —— ¶ Also, as the result of many trials, *experience, practical knowledge, experimental knowledge,* ἐμπειρία. *Tacit.* Vir longa experientia. *Virg.* Apibus quanta experientia parcis. *Manil.* Artem experientia fecit. *Cels.* Ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert, quam experientia. With *genit.* *Colum.* Varia experientia rerum, *experience in, practice.*

EXPĔRĪMENTŌ (experimentum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make a trial or experiment of, test by experiment, try, prove.* *Veget.* Remedium experimentaverunt (Al. leg. *experimenta dederunt*). *Theod. Prisc.* Experimentatum remedium.

EXPĔRĪMENTUM (experior), i, n. *an experiment, trial, proof, experimental proof, proof drawn from experience,* πεῖρα, δοκιμασία. *Cic.* Hoc maximum est experimentum, cum constet, &c. *experimental proof.* *Sallust.* Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse. *Tacit.* Ut plebs experimentum daret, an, amotis custodibus, modestiam retineret, *h. e. an actual, sensible proof.* *Vellei.* Virtutum experimenta edere, *living instances, proofs.* *Quintil.* Quæ experimento meo accepi. *Id.* Facillime ad consentiendum homines ducuntur experimentis. *Plin.* Id plerumque fallacissimum experimento deprehenditur, *by actual trial, experiment.* —— ¶ Also, *experience.* *Cels.*

EXPĔRĬŎR (ex & an obsolete verb perior, from which peritus), īris, expertus sum, dep. 4. *to try, prove, put to the test, make trial of, test one's capacity, experience, find,* πειράομαι. *Terent.* omnia, priusquam pereo. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Experiar et tentabo omnia. *Sallust.* extrema omnia. *Nepos.* Ut interire, quam non Romanos experiri mallet, *put to the test or make trial of,* h. e. *engage with, fight them.* *Ovid.* Magna fides avium est: experiamur aves. *Plin.* cornua ad arbores, *try, test, prove.* *Sueton.* grammaticos, *to try or test their knowledge.* *Id.* Nec nisi ante expertos aggredi, *h. e. those whose skill he had before tried.* — Also, *Virg.* Inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim experiamur, *try, make trial.* *Liv.* Experiri libet, quantum audeatis. *Id.* Pleraque nova commen-

ta experiendo evanescunt, *by being put in practice, on trial.* Cic. Quod magis experiendo quam discendo cognovi, *more by experience, trial.* Id. In me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, *I find that I grow pale myself.* Ovid. Experiri deos iniquos, *to find, experience.* Sueton. valetudines anniversarias, *to experience.* Id. adversum casum. — Also, followed by an *infin.* Terent. reddere beneficium. — And by *ex*, and the like. Plin. Ep. an viveret, *try, find out.* Curt. utrum, &c. — And by *quo, whither.* Plaut. — Also, *passively.* Gell. Expertum est in senioribus plerisque, *it is found by experience to be the case.* — Also, with an *acc.* *to make trial of, exercise, make use of.* Sallust. Libertatem, quæ mihi tradita est, experiar. Liv. Ne utique experiri vellet imperium, cujus vis omnis in consensu obedientium esset, *to exercise;* or, *to hazard by exercise.* —— ¶ As a law term. Cic. Experiri jus, *to try, test, prove, settle one's right by law, go to law.* — So, absol. Cic. Experiri non potui, *I could not contest, go to law.* Pandect. De ea re experiundi potestas. — Also, *Nepos.* Experiri legibus, or, *Cic.* judicio, or summo jure, *to proceed by law, engage in a lawsuit, bring an action.* Id. cum aliquo, *go to law with, proceed against.* So, with the *genit.* Pandect. Injuriarum experiri, *h. e. on account of.* —— ¶ Also, generally, *Plaut.* cum aliquo, *to contend, dispute, quarrel.* —— ¶ See, also, *Experiens,* and *Expertus, a, um.*

EXPĔRJŪRŌ (ex & perjuro), as, n. 1. same as *Valde juro, to swear vehemently.* Afran. ap. Non.

EXPĔRRĔCTUS, a, um, particip. from expergiscor. —— ¶ Adj. *awakened, roused, vigilant, heedful.* Cic. nobilitas. Colum. Ut sint apes experrectiores.

EXPĔRS (ex & pars), tis, adj. *having no part in, not sharing in, not concerned in,* ἄμοιρος. Cic. omnium periculorum. Id. tanti consilii. Terent. partis (pleonastically). — So, with the *abl.* Plaut. eo more. Id. domo. —— ¶ Also, *having nothing of, destitute, devoid, free from;* it may often be rendered *without.* Cic. Nulla pars expers turpitudinis. Id. eruditionis, *void, destitute of.* Horat. Vis expers consilii. Id. Pueri et puellæ jam virum expertes, *h. e. who have lost your father and mother.* Nepos. Græcarum litterarum, *ignorant of, unacquainted with.* Plaut. imperii matris, *not subject, neglectful of.* Senec. sui, *beside himself.* Horat. Chium (vinum) maris expers, *h. e.* (as some explain it) *not mixed with salt water;* (according to others) *not having crossed the sea, home-made.* Pers. Expers maris (the *genit.* of *mas*), *h. e. effeminate.* Horat. Expertia frugis, *unprofitable, uninstructive.* — So, with the *abl.* Plaut. metu. Lucret. somno. Sallust. fama atque fortunis, *without character or fortune.*

EXPĔRTĬŌ (experior), ōnis, f. *a proof, trial, test.* Vitruv.

EXPĔRTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *who tries or has tried.* Sil. Turbarum expertor. (But the reading is very doubtful.)

EXPĔRTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. in an *active* sense, *having tried, having made proof of, having experienced, having experience of, experienced.* Cic. Omnia, quæ dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis. Id. Dicam non tam doctus, quam expertus. Virg. Expertos juvenes belli, *experienced, expert.* —— ¶ In a *passive* sense, *tried, proved, experienced, tested, tried and not found wanting.* Liv. Ut per omnia expertus, postremo tutor etiam liberis regis testamento institueretur. Id. Libertatis dulcedine nondum experta, *having not yet tasted the sweets of liberty.* Id. Vir expertæ virtutis. Cic. Virtus experta atque perspecta. Sueton. Confidens ostento sibi expertissimo.

EXPĔTESSŌ, or EXPĔTISSŌ (expeto), is, a. 3. an old form for *Expeto,* which see. Plaut. tuam pulcritudinem. Id. consilium ab aliquo. Id. preces a patrona mea, *h. e.* patronam meam precari.

EXPĔTĪBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *desirable, agreeable.* Tacit. Parum expetibilem operam præbuerat; but *Ed. Ern.* has *expectabilem.*

EXPETISSO. See *Expetesso.*

EXPĔTĪTŎR (expeto), ōris, m. *that requests, seeks or longs for.* Symmach.

EXPĔTĪTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. and adj. *longed for, wished for, sought after, in great request.* Senec. and Plin. (See *Expeto.*)

EXPĔTŌ (ex & peto), is, īvi, ītum, a. and n. 3. in general, *to seek to obtain;* hence, *to desire earnestly, demand, request, make entreaty for, pray for;* and, as a consequence, *to exact.* Cic. auxilium ab aliquo. Id. aliquid summa cupiditate. Liv. jus ab invitis, *to demand, require, exact justice.* Cic. pœnas a populo Rom., *h. e. to inflict punishment upon, punish.* Liv. pœnas in omne nomen Albanum, *to inflict.* Id. supplicium. — Also, *to desire, long for, covet, wish for.* Cic. mortem cupide. Id. divitias. Plaut. videre te. Terent. scire aliquid. — Also, *to seek for, seek, try to gain, attempt.* Cic. medium locum terræ, *h. e.* versus medium niti. Id. vitam alicujus, *to seek to take, attempt.* Plaut. Id expetivisse, ne, &c. *to have striven for that, exerted one's self to that end.* Plin. Emporium non expetendum, *not to be sought, visited.* Id. Radix mire unguentis expetitur, *is much sought after for ointments.* — Also, *to select.* Terent. Hanc mihi expetivi. — Also, *to seek to know, demand, ask.* Valer. Flacc. arma et reges. — Also, as a result of seeking, *to take, adopt.* Plaut. stulta consilia sibi. —— ¶ It is sometimes used like *peto, to seek, go to, visit.* Plin. Emporium non expetendum. Sever. Sulpic. Episcopum civitatis expetivit. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to light, fall, befall.* Liv. Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce clades belli. Plaut. suam culpam expetere in mortalem. Id. Insonti mihi illius maledicta expetent. — Also, simply, *to happen, occur, befall.* Plaut. In servitute expetunt multa iniqua. —— ¶ Plaut. Bono si quid malefacias, ætatem expetit, *h. e. lasts forever* (where *expetit* may also be considered as *transitive*).

EXPĬĀTĬŌ (expio), ōnis, f. *an absolution, expiating, expiation, atonement, satisfaction, compensation.* Cic. scelerum. Liv. fœderis rupti. Cic. Diis violatis expiatio debetur.

EXPĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an expiator, purifier, one who renders satisfaction.* Tertull.

EXPĬĀTŌRĬUS (expiator), a, um, adj. *expiatory, atoning, satisfying, purifying, absolving.* Augustin.

EXPĬĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Expiatio.* Tertull.

EXPICTUS, a, um, particip. from expingo.

EXPĪLĀTĬŌ (expilo), ōnis, f. *a pillaging, plundering, robbing.* Cic. sociorum.

EXPĪLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pillager, spoiler, plunderer.* Cic.

EXPĪLŌ (ex & pilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pillage, ransack, rob, plunder,* περιουλάω. Cic. ærarium. Id. socios. Id. regem. Id. fana. Petron. lagenam, *h. e. to drink up by stealth.* Pandect. rem hereditariam, *h. e. to steal it before one comes into lawful possession.*

EXPINGŌ (ex & pingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to paint* (or, with *ex* intensive, *to paint vividly or to the life*); *to represent by painting, depict, adorn by painting, adorn with colors.* Plin. pericula. Martial. genas, cutem, *to paint, rouge.* Tertull. Thamar se expinxerat. — Figur. *to depict, describe to the life, picture* (in words). Cic. motum hominum, regionem, aciem, &c.

EXPINSŌ (ex & pinso), is, a. 3. *to bruise, pound, grind.* Cato. far.

EXPĬŌ (ex & pio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge any thing that has been polluted by some crime or offence; to cleanse, purge, clear, restore to purity,* ἁγνεύω, ἀφοσιόω. Cic. Nomen populi R. tanto scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipsius supplicio expiari. Id. Expiare forum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis. Plaut. Metuo, te atque istos, ut expiare possis. —— ¶ Also, *to deliver one from punishment by rendering a certain compensation; to absolve.* Liv. filium pecunia publica. — Hence, *to make good by some compensation; to render satisfaction for; to atone for, make amends for.* Cic. scelus supplicio. Liv. legatorum injurias. Cic. errata. — Also, *to enforce the rendering of this satisfaction; to punish.* Liv. scelus. Plin. Paneg. cupiditatem unco. So, Cic. Tua scelera dii in nostros milites expiaverunt, *have visited your crimes upon our soldiers* (and thus, as it were, *compensated* for them). —— ¶ Also, Expiare rem, *to preclude the possible ill effects of any thing which may portend evil, by means of some religious service;* as, for instance, a sacrifice; consequently, *to avert the ill effects of any thing; to avert.* Cic. Quemadmodum ea procurentur atque expientur. Liv. vocem nocturnam. Cic. sacrum commissum. Horat. scelus. Id. Dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, *is averted.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to make good again, make amends for, do away.* Cæs. incommodum virtute. —— ¶ Also, *to satisfy, calm, quiet, still, content.* Cic. cupiditates. Id. egestates. Hirt. dolorem. —— ¶ Also, *to appease, soothe, satisfy.* Cic. manes mortuorum.

EXPIRO. See *Exspiro.*

EXPISCŎR (ex & piscor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. properly, *to fish out;* hence, *to search out, search, inquire.* Cic. ab illo omnia. Terent. Proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses.

EXPLĀNĀBĬLIS (explano), e, adj. *intelligible, distinct, articulate.* Senec.

EXPLĀNĀTĒ (explanatus), adverb, *clearly, plainly, distinctly, intelligibly,* σαφῶς. Cic. Definire rem cum explanatius, tum etiam uberius. Gell. Nihil ad instituendum explanate scriptum.

EXPLĀNĀTĬŌ (explano), ōnis, f. *an explanation, explication, exposition, interpretation* of a dream or oracle, *development, manifestation,* δήλωσις. Cic. Somniis explanationes adhibitæ sunt interpretum. Auct. ad Herenn. Uniuscujusque propositionis explanatio. Plin. Res arduæ explanationis, *difficult to explain.* Id. Explanatio animi, quæ nos distinxit a feris, *h. e. manifestation of the mind, utterance of the thoughts.* —— ¶ Also, *distinct pronunciation or articulation.* Quintil. verborum. Plin. Explanationem adimere, *distinct utterance.*

EXPLĀNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an explainer, expounder, interpreter.* Cic.

EXPLĀNĀTŌRĬUS (explanator), a, um, adj. *explanatory, declaratory.* Cæl. Aurelian. liber.

EXPLĀNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from explano. —— ¶ Adj. *articulate, distinct, intelligible.* Cic. vocum impressio.

EXPLĀNŌ (ex & plano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to make plain or smooth,* ὁμαλίζω, καταλεαίνω. Hence, *to spread out, extend.* Plin. Cortex in denos pedes explanatus. —— ¶ Also, *to make plain, render intelligible, make clear.* Cic. rem interpretando. — Hence, *to explain, show, declare, set forth clearly.* Cic. Qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest. Id. Explanare aliquid, apertiusque dicere. Id. Conjectura explanare aliquid. — Also, *to relate, tell.* Terent. Quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum? explana mihi. Sallust. De cujus hominis moribus pauca explananda sunt. — Also, *to pronounce distinctly.* Plin. Paneg. Expressit explanavitque verba. (See, also, *Explanatus, a, um.*)

EXPLANTŌ (ex & planto, or planta), as, a. 1. *to pull up what is set or planted, root out,* ἐκφυτεύω. Colum.

EXPLAUDŌ (ex & plaudo), is, si, sum, same as *Explodo.* Lucret.

EXPLĒMENTUM (expleo), i, n. *a means of filling or satisfying; a filling, satisfying.* Senec. Si scieris, cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris. Plaut. Inanimentis explementum quærito, *h. e. something to fill my empty belly.* Senec. Quod sequitur, *Et in decimum,* &c. explementum esse, *a compliment, supplement.*

EXPLENDESCO. See *Exsplendesco.*

EXPLĔŌ (ex & the obsolete pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill up, fill full, fill,* ἐκπληρόω. Cæs. fossam aggere. Plaut. Dum scribo, explevi totas ceras quatuor, *I*

have filled or covered. Cic. mundum bonis omnibus. Id. rimas. Id. aliquid cumulate, to fill heaping full. Terent. animum gaudio. — Hence, to fill out, be equal to, amount to, come to. Liv. Aurum, quod summam talenti expleret. Vellei. Omnis numerus explebat amplius octoginta millia. — Also, to fulfil, discharge or execute fully. Cic. fil. in Cic. Ep. officium. Cic. susceptum munus. Pandect. mandatum. Id. conditionem, fulfil. — Also, to fill, satisfy, satiate, glut, allay. Cic. sitim, to quench. Liv. odium factis dictisque, gratify or glut one's hatred by word and deed. Tacit. cupidines. Cels. se, to sate one's self. Liv. se cæde, glut. Terent. Ut me unum expleant, may gratify my wishes. Catull. Spectando pubes expleta. Cic. animos invidorum, give them their fill. Terent. animum suum, to do as one pleases, humor one's self. Sallust. aliquem divitiis. — So, in general, for Satisfacere alicui, to satisfy, content. Cic. te scribendo. — With the genit. Virg. animum ultricis flammæ. —— ¶ Also, to make complete, make entire, fill. Liv. numerum, to make the number full. So, also, Virg. Æn. 6, 545. Explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris, h. e. will make full again the number of the shades, which had been lessened by his departure, fill up. Liv. centurias and tribus, h. e. to obtain the requisite number of votes. —— ¶ Also, to fill up, make complete, complete, make good, supply. Liv. legiones. Vellei. senatorum censum, h. e. to supply what was wanting to complete the amount of property requisite for a senator. Cic. Explevit, quod utrique defuit. Plin. vicem olei, to supply the place of. Liv. damna, make good, make up. —— ¶ Also, to make full or complete, bring about, bring to pass, accomplish. Cic. damnationem, h. e. by one's vote, which alone was wanting to complete the number necessary. Id. vitam beatam cumulate, h. e. to make it happy to the last degree. Cæs. Dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, is completed, attained. —— ¶ Also, to complete, fulfil, bring to an end, terminate. Plin. ducentos annos, live to the age of 200 years. Tibull. fatales annos, complete our destined years. Tacit. mortalitatem, to finish one's mortal course. Virg. quinque orbes cursu, h. e. run over, run through. —— ¶ It has a contrary sense in Enn. ap. Serv. Navibus explebant sese, h. e. exibant, disembarked. — Also, Plin. 11, 20. Ed. Hard. Apes favos explent, h. e. minuunt; but other Edd. have non explent. —— ¶ See, also, Expletus, a, um.

EXPLĒTĬŌ (expleo), ōnis, f. filling, satisfying, contenting. Cic.

EXPLĒTŬS, a, um, particip. from expleo. —— ¶ Adj. complete, full, entire, perfect. Cic. forma. Id. Expletus omnibus suis partibus.

EXPLĬCĀBĬLIS (explico), e, adj. explicable. Plin.

EXPLĬCĀTĒ (explicatus), adverb, clearly, plainly, distinctly, δήλως. Cic.

EXPLĬCĀTĬŌ (explico), ōnis, f. an unfolding, unwinding, uncoiling, winding off, veering, ἀνάπτυξις. Cic. Sed est quasi rudentis explicatio. —— ¶ Figur. an unfolding, explanation, exposition, explication, clear statement, perspicuity. Cic. Multumque ad ea, quæ quærimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit. Id. Explicatio fabularum. Id. Mira in disserendo explicatio, clearness, perspicuity. Id. Quarum rerum facilis explicatio, h. e. in regard to which, it is easy to say what should be done. —— ¶ Also, a discharging, payment. Cic. debitorum.

EXPLĬCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an interpreter, expounder, explainer, declarer. Cic.

EXPLĬCĀTRIX (explicator), īcis, f. she that sets forth clearly, states clearly, delivers clearly. Cic.

EXPLĬCĀTŬS (explico), us, m. unfolding, undoing, stretching or throwing out. Plin. Alterno crurum explicatu. —— ¶ Also, an explaining, explication. Cic.

EXPLĬCĀTŬS, and **EXPLĬCĬTŬS**, a, um, particip. from explico. —— ¶ Adj. in good order, in good condition. Cic. Provincia quam maxime apta explicataque. —— ¶ Also, without difficulty, easy, sure, without obscurity, clear, plain, explicit, distinct. Cic. Explicata aut explorata ratio salutis. Cæs. Consilium explicitius, h. e. presenting less difficulty in its execution. Cic. Litteræ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius. Augustin. Explicatissima responsa.

EXPLICIT, at the end of books; as, Explicit liber, the book is at an end. So, Explicit feliciter; probably for Explicitus (a, um) (est).

EXPLĬCĬTŬS, a, um. See Explicatus.

EXPLĬCŌ (ex & plico), as, āvi, ātum, and ŭi, ĭtum, a. 1. to unfold, unroll, unwrap, unfurl, undo, loosen, disengage, open, ἐκπτύσσω, ἀναπτύσσω. Cic. Veniat modo: explicit suum volumen illud, unroll, open. Id. vestem. Petron. Explicuimus mercem, unpack, undo. Martial. plenas plagas, h. e. nets. Id. fusos, h. e. to unwind. Varr. capillum pectine, h. e. to comb out. — Figur. Horat. frontem, h. e. unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. Cic. Se ex laqueis, to loose, free, extricate. Id. captiones, h. e. solve, unravel. Id. Ut te explices, huc venias, disengage yourself from other affairs, set yourself at liberty. —— ¶ Hence, to unfold, spread out, extend, stretch out. Cæs. Equites se turmatim explicare cœperunt, h. e. to spread out their ranks so as to out-flank the enemy. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Id. aciem, to deploy, draw up, range in order of battle. Nepos. Adeo angusto mari, ut multitudo navium explicari non potuit, be spread out, formed or drawn up with a front of suitable extent. — In general, to spread out, extend. Plin. Montes se explicant. Cic. Capua planissimo in loco explicata. Virg. omnes frondes, spread out, unfold. Senec. mare, to level, calm. Sueton. Explicari per omnem terrarum ambitum, spread, extend. Plaut. rem suam lucro, to enlarge, increase. Hence, Lucan. Pythona sagittis explicuit, stretched out at full length, h. e. slew. Lucret. Ignis ligna explicat in flammas, spreads into flames, wraps in flames. —— ¶ Cic. Explica intelligentiam tuam, rouse up, awaken, exert, use. —— ¶ Also, to disentangle, free from obstacles, bring out of confusion, set in order, or on a right footing, settle, adjust, put in a proper train. Cic. Ut ejus negotia explices. Hirt. rem frumentariam, to provide for a requisite supply, to facilitate the supplies, to remove the obstacles in the way of a supply; same as Expedire rem frumentariam. Id. sumptus rei militaris, to bear, defray. — And, generally, to free, deliver, restore. Cels. ægrum. Quintil. Explicitus flammis. —— ¶ Also, to put in execution, accomplish, bring to pass, bring about, despatch, execute, complete. Cic. consilium. Liv. Nec fuga explicari potuit, be made good, brought about. Plin. Ep. Transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, succeeded in accomplishing. Martial. Explicat cœnas unica mensa duas, serves for. Plin. Ep. Ita commode explicui, have completed, made. So, Cic. De hortis explica, h. e. bring the affair to a termination. — Hence, to put in practice. Cic. præcepta. Id. totam Κύρου παιδείαν, turn to account, applied. — Also, to fulfil, execute. Cic. mandata. —— ¶ Also, to discharge, pay. Cic. nomen alicui, a debt. — Sueton. onera, h. e. to extricate one's self from the weight of one's debts. (But the verb seems here to mean, to roll off, cast off.) —— ¶ Also, to develop (especially something difficult or obscure), to explain, show, declare, set forth, treat, state, relate. Cic. causas rerum. Id. vitam alterius, to present, exhibit, set before you. Id. sententiam suam, to state, deliver. Id. de omni animi perturbatione. Id. quid mihi in mentem veniat. Id. se dicendo. Id. longam orationem, h. e. proferre. Nepos. Si res explicare incipiam, to enlarge upon separately; to enter into exact detail (opposed to summas attingere). —— ¶ Also, to clear up, h. e. give information about (some difficult matter), tell one what to do. Cic. Hoc explica, tell me what to do in this matter. Id. hoc mihi, tell me what to do, give me your opinion. —— ¶ Also, to find out, discover, bring to light, search out. Cic. Ut non explicarem, quid esset optimum factu. Id. cum equitibus Rom. illos Verrutios explicabam. —— ¶ Also, to translate. Cic. Græcas orationes. —— ¶ See, also, Explicatus, a, um.

EXPLŌDŌ (ex & plodo, for plaudo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. to drive out by clapping the hands, &c. of a bad actor, as we say, to hiss off, ἐκκροτέω. Cic. histrionem. Id. aliquem e scena. — Hence, generally, to drive out. Afran. ap. Non. hominem in Arpinos. Senec. alios in litus. (So Lucret. uses explaudo; as, Noctem explaudentibus alis, putting to flight.) — Also, to reject, disapprove, condemn. Cic. genus divinationis. Id. Explosæ sententiæ.

EXPLŌRĀNTER (explorans, from exploro), adv. with exactness. Ammian. Al. leg. explorate.

EXPLŌRĀTĒ (exploratus), adv. for a certainty, with certainty, surely, securely, δεδοκιμασμένως. Cic. Hæc ad te explorate scribo. Id. Res explorate percepta. Id. Ne naviges, nisi explorate. Id. Cum exploratius possem promittere.

EXPLŌRĀTĬŌ (exploro), ōnis, f. a search, spying, investigation, observation. Colum. and Tacit.

EXPLŌRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an explorer, searcher, investigator, examiner, pioneer, δοκιμαστής. Plin. Exploratores Neronis renuntiavere his modis. Sueton. viæ, h. e. one who went before the lectica of the emperor to clear the way. — Especially in war, a scout, spy. Cæs. — Also, adjectively. Martial. Nec odit exploratores focos, the searching fire.

EXPLŌRĀTŌRĬŬS (explorator), a, um, adj. serving to spy, spying, exploring. Veget. scaphæ, spy-boats. Sueton. Coronas distinctas solis ac lunæ siderumque specie, exploratorias appellavit

EXPLŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from exploro. —— ¶ Adj. certain undoubted, sure. Cic. Deus habet exploratum, fore se semper in æternis voluptatibus, is sure, knows for certain. Cæs. Pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem prœlio non esse certaturum, held it for certain. Cic. De quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, I am perfectly sure. Id. Cum mihi esset exploratissimum, P. Lentulum proximo anno consulem futurum. Vellei. Longe ante, quam dimicaretur, exploratissima fuit victoria. Brut. ad Cic. Quid mihi exploratius esse potest, more certain, clearer. Cic. Litteræ exploratæ a timore, calculated to dispel every fear.

EXPLŌRŌ (ex & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to search diligently, pry into, scrutinize, explore, examine, investigate, trace, collect information, spy out, reconnoitre, σκοπέω, δοκιμάζω. Cic. Explora rem totam, ut consilium capere possimus. Id. fugam domini. Petron. Cum diligentius exploraremus, qui homines inhabitarent. Plin. ambitum Africæ. Sil. an urbs pateat. Ovid. cæcum iter motu, seek out the way by groping in the dark. Virg. portas, h. e. to observe carefully whether they are strong and firmly closed. Nepos. Legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent. Virg. Lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, h. e. locum insidiis quærit. Tacit. Explorato, jam profectos amicos, h. e. comperto, after having obtained information. Liv. Ante explorato, et subsidiis positis, after having gained information by reconnoitring. —— ¶ Also, to seek out. Cæs. locum castris idoneum. —— ¶ Also, to try, prove, put to the test. Liv. and Ovid. animos. Colum. bonitatem panis gustu. Virg. Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, h. e. tries their compactness; or it may be, dries, hardens, seasons: or, perhaps, in the former signification, explores, penetrates, presses into. —— ¶ See, also, Exploratus, a, um.

EXPLŌSĬŌ (explodo), ōnis, f. a clapping off, driving off by manifestations of disapprobation. Cæl. ad Cic.

EXPLŌSŬS, a, um, particip. from explodo.

EXPOLIO, as. See Expolio.

EXPŎLĬŌ (ex & polio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. properly, to polish, polish up. —— ¶ Hence, to smooth, smooth off, make

sleek, scrape off, smooth, ἀποξέω. *Catull.* libellum pumice. *Plin.* unguium scabritias. —— ¶ Also, *to purify, cleanse.* (See *Expolitus.*) —— ¶ Also, *to adorn, embellish, deck out, set off, furbish, finish, beautify, polish, refine. Plin.* vestes herinacei cute. *Plaut.* consilium, *to mature, perfect. Id.* liberos. *Cic.* Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, *h. e. adorned him, made him an adept. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Fere non difficile est invenire: difficillimum vero est, inventum expolire, *h. e. to perfect it, present it in finished language.* — Also, *to overlay. Vitruv.* parietem. — Also, *to paint* (the cheeks, for instance). *Terent.* Esse expolitam re muliebri. —— ¶ See, also, *Expolitus, a, um.*

ĔXPŎLĪTĬŌ (expolio), ōnis, f. *a polishing, burnishing, adorning, refining, polish, finish, embellishment,* ἐκλείανσις, ἐπεξεργασία. *Vitruv.* Expolitiones parietum, pavimentorum, *h. e.* cum tectorium, et marmoratum inducitur. *Cic.* Expolitio urbana, *h. e. of a building in the city.* — So in speech. *Cic.* Oratio expolitione distincta. *Id.* Inventi artificiosa expolitio.

ĔXPŎLĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from expolio. —— ¶ Adj. *smooth. Catull.* Dens expolitior. —— ¶ Also, *purified, cleansed, clean. Colum.* Frumenta expolitiora. —— ¶ Also, *adorned, ornamented, beautified, refined, finished, polished. Scip.* ap. *Gell.* Villa expolitissima, *in beautiful condition, beautiful. Cic.* Vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus.

ĔXPŌNŌ (ex & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to put out, set forth, expose,* ἐκτίθημι. *Liv.* pueros in illuvie, *to expose. Sueton.* Claudiam exponi ad matris januam jussit. *Cic.* Advexi frumentum, exposui, *I have exposed it to sale. Id.* vasa Samia, *expose to view. Gell.* Exponi ad oculos. *Colum.* herbam in sole, *to set out (to dry). Nepos.* Themistoclem exponit, *puts on shore. Cæs.* exercitum, *Id.* milites ex navibus, *to land, disembark. Id.* filium in terram (or according to MSS. in terra), *to set on shore.* — Hence, *to put away, push away, remove. Plaut.* Ut valentula est! pæne exposivit cubito. Figur. *Lactant.* nomen dei, *to dishonor.* — Also, *to throw out, throw on shore. Ovid.* Expositum os (Orphei). —— ¶ Also, *to expose, subject, leave open or unprotected. Tacit.* Ne inermes provinciæ barbaris nationibus exponerentur. (See *Expositus.*) —— ¶ Also, *to set forth, propose, set up, set before one's eyes, display in public. Cic.* præmia alicui. *Id. fragm.* vitam suam ad imitandum juventuti. *Id.* factum, *to propose for imitation. Id.* actiones, *to publish.* — In a similar sense, *Cic.* Quibus capitibus expositis, nec explicatis, *proposed, stated, propounded, but not developed or carried out.* —— ¶ Also, *to set forth in words, relate, declare, explain, detail, show, state, report, describe, treat of, tell, recite, rehearse. Cic.* narrationem. *Id.* Vitam alterius totam explicare, atque eam in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere. *Liv.* Omnia exposuit ordine Patribus. *Nepos.* virtutes Graiorum. *Cic.* mandata in Senatu. *Id.* indicium, *make known, declare. Id.* rem pluribus verbis. *Cæs.* copias, *h. e. to tell their number. Cic.* De quo cœperam exponere. *Id.* Exponam vobis, quid senatus censuerit. *Id.* orationem in Originibus suis, *rehearse, publish.* — Followed by *accus.* and *infin. Cic.* Expone igitur, animos remanere post mortem, *show them.* — Hence, *to promise. Cic.* Quod ei DCCC exposuisti. —— ¶ Exposivi, an old form of the *perfect,* occurs in *Plaut.* — Expostus, a syncopated form of *expositus,* occurs in *Virg.* and *Stat.* —— ¶ See, also, *Expositus, a, um.*

ĔXPŎPŬLĀTĬŌ (ex & populor), ōnis, f. *a laying waste, sacking, pillaging. Colum.* (But *Ed. Schneid.* and others have *populationem.*)

ĔXPŎRGŌ, for *Exporrigo.*

ĔXPŎRRĒCTŬS, a, um, particip. from exporrigo.

ĔXPŎRRĬGŌ (ex & porrigo) [by syncop. **ĔXPŎRGŌ**], is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. *to stretch out, spread out, extend,* παρεκτείνω. *Plaut.* lumbos. *Plin.* Polypi resupinati exporrigunt se. — Hence, more generally, *to spread out, stretch out, extend. Mela.* Montes exporrigunt se. *Hirt.* munitiones. *Plin.* sesamam in sole. *Pers.* labellum. Figur. *Senec.* longam seriem. — Also, *to unwrinkle, smooth, clear up. Terent.* frontem.

ĔXPŎRTĀTĬŌ (exporto), ōnis, f. *an exporting, exportation,* ἐξαγωγή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *exile. Senec.*

ĔXPŎRTŌ (ex & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry out,* ἐκφέρω. *Cic.* In navem clam imponenda, occulte exportanda curabat. *Varro.* Europam e Phœnice. *Virg.* corpora tectis. —— ¶ Also, *to get or bring out, convey or bring to any place, export. Cic.* aurum ex provinciis Hierosolymam. *Id.* Multitudo rerum (*wares*), quæ exportantur, *are exported. Id.* O portentum in ultimas terras exportandum, *to be banished, exiled. Id.* Exportare cupiditates in Græciam.

ĔXPŌSCŌ (ex & posco), is, expŏposci, a. 3. *to ask, or require earnestly, request, beg, entreat, pray,* ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* misericordiam. *Liv.* precibus pacem. *Cæs.* victoriam ab diis. — With *infin. Virg.* audire labores. — With *accus.* of the person, *to implore, beseech, pray. Liv.* plebem precibus. — With two *accus. Liv.* aliquid deos immortales. — Also, *to demand vehemently, impatiently, or impetuously. Cæs.* signum prœlii. —— ¶ Also, *to demand to be delivered up to punishment. Nepos.* Cum ab Atheniensibus exposceretur publice, supplicem non prodidit. So, *Tacit.* Exposcere ad pœnam.

ĔXPŎSĬTĒ (expositus), adverb, *clearly, distinctly. Gell.*

ĔXPŎSĬTĬŌ (expono), ōnis, f. *an exposing. Justin.* infantis. —— ¶ Also, *a setting forth, declaring, exhibiting, exposition, making known, making clear. Cic.* — Hence, *oratorical narration. Quintil.* — Also, *the first proposition of a syllogism. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ĔXPŎSĬTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. from expositio), æ, f. *a brief exposition. Hieron.*

ĔXPŎSĬTĪTĬŬS, or **ĔXPŎSĬTĪCĬŬS** (expono), a, um, adj. *exposed. Plaut.* puella.

ĔXPŎSĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an interpreter. Jul. Firmic.* somniorum.

ĔXPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from expono. —— ¶ Adj. *exposed, lying exposed, open. Plin.* Expositus solibus locus. *Sueton.* Ad omnium convitia expositus. *Lucan.* Numen expositum cunctis, *free of access. Virg.* Rupes exposta (for *exposita*) ponto. —— ¶ Also, *projecting, jutting out. Ovid.* Sunion expositum — Figur. *Cic.* mors, *impending, threatening.* —— ¶ Also, *open. Stat.* limen. Figur. *open, accessible, affable. Plin. Ep.* Est enim obvius et expositus, plenusque humanitate. — Also, *pleasant, conversible, familiar. Stat.* mores. — Also, *common, vulgar. Juvenal.* Nihil expositum deducere. —— ¶ Also, *intelligible. Quintil.*

ĔXPŎSTŬLĀTĬŌ (expostulo), ōnis, f. *a demand. Liv.* 35, 17. —— ¶ Also, *an expostulation, complaint. Cic.* expostulationes cum absente Pompeio. *Tacit.* Fessus expostulatione singulorum, flexit.

ĔXPŎSTŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a complaint, expostulation,* same as *Expostulatio. Symmach.*

ĔXPŎSTŬLŌ (ex & postulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to demand as a right, demand vehemently or with complaint, demand urgently;* also, simply, *to demand, require,* ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* quidpiam ab aliquo. *Plaut.* auxilium. *Tacit.* primas partes sibi. With *ut. Tacit.* ut decedant. With *ne. Plin. Paneg.* ne tua merita supprimeres. With *accus.* and *infin. Tacit.* Armeniam fieri vacuam. With *cur. Tacit.* — Hence, *to demand (one) to be delivered* for punishment. *Tacit.* aliquem ad supplicium. —— ¶ Also, *to expostulate* with one, *find fault with, complain loudly, dispute, quarrel. Cic.* nihil tecum de his rebus. *Id.* illum Juventium tecum, *for* de Juventio. So, *Terent.* cum aliquo injuriam, *for* de injuria. — With *accus.* and *infin. Cic.* Expostulare et queri, se esse relictum.

ĔXPŌTŬS, a, um, particip. *spent in drinking,* same as *Epotus. Plaut.*

ĔXPRÆFECTŬS, i, m. or **ĔXPRÆFECTŌ** (ex & præfectus), or rather **EX PRÆFECTŌ**, *one who has been prefect. Inscript.* and *Capitolin.*

ĔXPRESSĒ (expressus), adverb, *by pressing, with pressure. Scribon. Larg.* Expressius. —— ¶ Also, *by a proper expression, aptly, expressively. Plin. Ep.* dicere. —— ¶ Also, *clearly, distinctly, plainly, expressly, explicitly. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In præcipiendo expresse conscripta ponere oportet exempla. *Colum.* Quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit. *Valer. Max.* Ut ea (littera) a nullo expressius efferretur.

ĔXPRESSIM, adverb, same as *Expresse. Pandect.*

ĔXPRESSĬŌ (exprimo), ōnis, f. *a pressing or squeezing out. Vitruv.* and *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *a forcing upwards,* as of water, *raising, forcing machinery. Vitruv.* Expressiones aquarum. — Also, *a prominence, projection, part raised in relief. Vitruv.*

ĔXPRESSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who presses out, brings out, elicits. Tertull.*

ĔXPRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a forcing upwards, raising by pressure;* as of water. *Vitruv.*

ĔXPRESSŬS, a, um, particip. from exprimo. —— ¶ Adj. *standing out, prominent. Cic.* Species deorum nihil expressi habet (though this may be referred to the next signification). *Quintil.* Corpora lacertis expressa sunt, *h. e. have the muscles of the arms standing out.* —— ¶ Also, *evident, manifest, clear, certain. Cic.* Exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Id.* Expressa indicia (opposed to *adumbrata* and *obscura*). *Id.* Maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, *h. e. actual, real, living virtues;* a figure drawn from statuary. So, *Id.* Expressa res, non adumbrata. *Id.* Quanto expressiora, quantoque illustriora futura sint. —— ¶ Also, *modelled* after something, and consequently *resembling* it. *Plin. Ep.* Cornuto quid in omni genere laudis ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius. —— ¶ Also, *clearly and distinctly pronounced, distinct, clear, articulate. Quintil.* Ut expressa sint verba. *Plin.* Expressior loquacitas generi picarum est. — Also, *Cic. Off.* 1, 37. Litteræ neque expressæ, neque oppressæ, *h. e. too distinct, pronounced with affected distinctness.*

ĔXPRĒTŬS, a, um, particip. same as *Spretus;* consequently for *exspretus,* from ex & sperno.

ĔXPRĬMŌ (ex & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press out, squeeze out, wring out, strain out. Plin.* succum e semine. *Id.* succum flore. *Id.* succum nuci. *Id.* oleum amygdalis. *Terent.* lacrimulam. *Tacit.* spiritum, *to squeeze the breath out of the body. Quintil.* Lacertos exercitatio expressit, *has pressed out, made prominent.* — Also, *to press out,* h. e. *to press the moisture from, to wring. Plin.* oleam. *Ovid.* madidas imbre comas, *wring out. Martial.* nasum, *to blow. Colum.* spongiam ex oleo, *squeeze dry.* — Hence, *to remove by pressure. Plin.* tuberculum. —— ¶ Figur. *to wring, wrest, force, extort, elicit, constrain. Cic.* aliquid nummulorum ab aliquo blanditiis. *Sueton.* pecuniam alicui. *Liv.* Romanis necessitatem obsides dandi, *to force the Romans to give,* &c. *Cæs.* unam omnino vocem, *to elicit a single word. Hirt.* lætitiam. *Nepos.* coronam. *Plin. Ep.* risum, *elicit, occasion. Liv.* confessionem alicui, *to extort. Lucret.* Utilitas expressit nomina rerum, *has given occasion to, originated.* — So, absol. *to force, constrain, prevail, bring about.* Cic. Expressi, ut negaret, *h. e. I forced a denial from him. Curt.* Expressit, ut polliceretur, *with much ado obtained a promise from him.* — Also, *to try to extort, to demand, require, assert, maintain. Cic.* Cur tu in judicio exprimis, quod non fit in campo? *Id.* Non modo expresserat, sed ne dixerat quidem, posse hominem nihil opinari. —— ¶ Also, *to express,* h. e. *to make evident by impression.* In the first place, *to express, represent, portray, delineate, draw,*

in metal or wax, or by colors, &c. *Plaut.* Expressa imago in cera. *Curt.* simulacra deorum ex auro. *Plin.* vultus cera. *Plaut.* imaginem in cera ex anulo. *Ovid.* figuras. *Valer. Flacc.* Arma expressa casus, *h. e.* in quibus casus expressi sunt. So, *Tacit.* Ara casus expressa. *Id.* Vestis singulos artus exprimens, *h. e. showing distinctly.* *Quintil.* Infans omnibus membris expressus, *h. e. fully formed in all its members.* — In the next place, *to express or represent* by words, *depict, describe, portray.* *Cic.* mores alicujus oratione. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* corporis formam verbis. *Sueton.* sensum animi quam apertissime, *to express, manifest.* *Plin. Ep.* Exprimere verbis, quantum, &c. *Id.* Exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. *Id.* Si satis expressi, *have explained myself sufficiently.* — Further, *to express by imitation, to imitate, copy.* *Cic.* Magnitudine animi vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserat. *Id.* Ut cum Socratem expressisset, adjungeret Pythagoreorum disciplinam. — Again, *to express by the voice or delivery, to pronounce, utter, deliver.* *Cic.* Exprimere litteras putidius, *to pronounce in an affected manner.* (Compare *Expressus.*) *Id.* verba. *Id.* orationem, *to pronounce, deliver.* — Also, *to express,* h. e. *to show clearly, signify, declare;* among jurists. *Pandect.* Hæc verba non satis exprimunt fideicommissum. *Id.* Exprimere testamento, a quibus velis, &c. — Lastly, *to render, translate.* *Cic.* Κατάληψιν verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicemus. *Id.* fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Græcis. *Terent.* verbum de verbo. —— ¶ Also, *to force upwards, raise by pressure, carry up.* *Vitruv.* aquam in altitudinem summi clivi. *Hirt.* aquam ex mari rotis. — Also, *to raise, elevate, carry up.* *Cæs.* Quantum turres quotidianus agger expresserat (where *agger* is *the foundation* of the towers; and, of course, as that was raised, the towers were raised also). —— ¶ See, also, *Expressus, a, um.*

ĔXPRŌBRĀTĬŌ (exprobro), ōnis, f. *a throwing in one's teeth, twitting with, making a subject of reproach; charge, imputation,* ὀνείδισις. *Terent.* beneficii. *Justin.* levitatis. *Terent.* immemoris. *Plin.* Gari desideria etiam in exprobratione erant, *became a subject of reproach.* — With a *dative.* *Liv.* Exprobratio cuiquam veteris fortunæ.

ĔXPRŌBRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an upbraider, one who charges a thing upon another, a twitter.* *Senec.*

ĔXPRŌBRĀTRIX (exprobrator), īcis, f. *she that twits, throws in one's teeth,* &c. *Senec.*

ĔXPRŌBRŌ (ex & probrum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to make a matter of reproach against one, to throw in one's teeth, lay to one's charge;* hence, Exprobrare alicui aliquid, *to upbraid, reproach, charge one with any thing,* ὀνειδίζω. *Cic.* Aut queruntur semper aliquid, aut etiam exprobrant. *Id.* Odiosum genus hominum officia exprobrantium. *Liv.* Prope exprobrantes virtutem suam in Philippi bello. *Cic.* Exprobrare videntur, quod in ea vita maneam, in qua, &c. *Id.* casus bellicos tibi. *Nepos.* Desine de uxore mihi exprobrare, *to upbraid me.* *Liv.* Exprobrantibus consulibus, nihilo plus sanitatis in curia, quam in foro esse.

ĔXPRŌMISSŌR (expromitto), ōris, m. *one who promises in his own or another's behalf, a surety.* *Pandect.*

ĔXPRŌMITTŌ (ex & promitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to promise in behalf of one's self or another,* ἐγγυάομαι. *Pandect.* Debitor mulieris jussu ejus pecuniam viro expromisit.

ĔXPRŌMŌ (ex & promo), is, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, a. 3. *to draw out, bring out, bring forth, fetch forth,* προφέρω. *Plaut.* Heminas octo exprompsi in urceum. *Plin.* cibos ad mandendum manibus. *Plaut.* Vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi. *Virg.* mœstas voces, *to give utterance to, to utter.* —— ¶ Figur. *to bring forth, bring out, bring to light, show, display, express, put forth, employ, use, apply.* *Cic.* Deinde suum exprompsit odium. *Id.* Quorum omnis industria vitæ, et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cœnis expromitur, *h. e.* profertur, adhibetur, *is shown, practised, applied.* *Id.* Causa, in qua vis eloquentiæ possit expromi. *Catull.* dulces Musarum fetus, *bring forth, produce.* *Plaut.* Expromo benignum ex te ingenium. *Id.* Ubicumque opus siet, pectore expromat suo. —— ¶ Also, *to tell, relate, declare, utter, say out, disclose, express, state, deliver.* *Terent.* occulta sua apud aliquem. *Tacit.* sententiam. *Liv.* causas et ordinem belli, *h. e. to set forth, relate.* *Id.* Quid sentirent, expromere jubet, *to express freely their opinions.* *Cic.* Quid dici posset, expromere. *Tacit.* Expromit repertum specum, *relates.*

ĔXPRŌMPTUS, or ĔXPRŌMTUS, a, um, particip. from expromo. —— ¶ Adj. *ready, at hand* (in which sense it may be taken as compounded of ex & promptus). *Terent.* Opus est ad hanc rem exprompta memoria, *your ready memory.*

ĔXPRŎXĬMUS (ex & proximus), i, m. or ĔXPRŎXĬMŌ, or ĔX PRŎXĬMŌ, *one who has enjoyed the* Proximatus. *Cod. Just.*

ĔXPŬDŌRĀTUS (ex & pudor), a, um, adj. *shameless, barefaced.* *Petron.* frons.

ĔXPŪGNĀBĬLIS (expugno), e, adj. *that may be taken by arms, that may be carried,* εὐπολέμητος. *Liv.* Urbs terra marique expugnabilis est. —— ¶ Figur. *Stat.* (of a river) Nulli expugnabilis astro, *exhaustible.*

ĔXPŪGNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a taking or overpowering; especially, a carrying of a place by storm, storming, taking by assault,* ἐκπολιόρκησις. *Cæs.* De expugnatione urbis desperavit. *Vellei.* Gentes nunc acie nunc expugnationibus redegit.

ĔXPŪGNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a conqueror, subduer,* especially of cities, πολιορκητής. *Cic.* urbis. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non adulterum, sed expugnatorem pudicitiæ, *h. e. a deflowerer.* *Stat.* Pecoris lupus expugnator, *ravager, destroyer.*

ĔXPŪGNĀTŌRĬUS (expugnator), a, um, adj. *conquering, subduing, overpowering.* *Tertull.*

ĔXPŪGNĀX (expugno), ācis, adj. *conquering, overpowering.* *Ovid.* Expugnacior herba, *more efficacious, more operative, with more effect upon the heart.*

ĔXPŪGNŌ (ex & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take, conquer, make one's self master of by fighting, to vanquish, subdue, overcome, to carry* a city, not only by storm, but also by siege or blockade, καταπολεμέω. *Cæs.* Id oppidum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit. *Id.* urbes per vim, *carry by storm.* *Curt.* Ad expugnandos eos, qui edita montium occupaverunt. *Justin.* Thessaliam improvisus expugnat. *Liv.* hostes. *Nepos.* loca. *Cæs.* urbem obsidione, *h. e. by blockade.* — Figur. *Cic.* animum sapientis. *Liv.* Fames obsessos expugnavit. *Cic.* Nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit. —— ¶ More generally, *to overpower by violence, to take forcible possession of, ravish, bring to yield, force, violate, rob, fight down.* *Cic.* fortunas alicujus. *Id.* pudicitiam, *to violate.* *Liv.* decus muliebre. *Id.* Brutum, jam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem, sequuntur ducem, *to abolish by force.* *Id.* quæstiones, *to thwart, suppress.* *Martial.* Expugnet sportula cives, *conciliate, make them your friends.* *Plin.* venena lacte, *counteract.* *Sueton.* Expugnatum precibus uxoris adoptionem non abnuisse, and *Id.* Sylla tandem expugnatus, *sc.* precibus, *h. e. overcome at length, prevailed upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to obtain by force or other means, extort, wring, get by strenuous exertions, obtain at last.* *Cic.* legationem. *Plaut.* aurum ab patre. — Followed by *ut.* *Cic.* Aliqua ratione expugnasset, ut dies tollerentur. *Liv.* Summa vi expugnatum est, ut, &c. *the point has been carried, that,* &c. — Hence, *to bring to accomplishment, accomplish, carry out, effect.* *Ovid.* cœpta. —— ¶ Also, in the sense of oppugno, *to attack, assail, assault, attempt to carry by storm.* *Stat.* Furentem circuit expugnans. — So, by words. *Quintil.* intentionem, aut assumptionem, aut conclusionem. —— ¶ Expugnassere, *for* expugnaturum esse. *Plaut.*

ĔXPULSĬM (expello), adverb, *by driving away, by beating back.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Videbis pueros pila expulsim ludere, *strike the ball back as it flies.*

ĔXPULSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a driving out, expulsion.* *Cic.*

ĔXPULSŌ (frequentat. from expello), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike from one's self, strike back.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *to take by force, overpower, carry.* *Ammian.* Seleuciam.

ĔXPULSŌR (expello), ōris, m. *an expeller, ejecter, driver out.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.*

ĔXPULSUS, a, um, particip. from expello.

ĔXPULTRIX (expello), īcis, f. *she that drives away, banishes.* *Cic.* Philosophia expultrix vitiorum.

ĔXPŪMĬCŌ (ex & pumico), as, a. 1. *to rub or smooth with pumice-stone;* figur. for *purgo.* *Tertull.* Ab omnibus injuriis passionis expumicat.

EXPUMO. See *Exspumo.*

ĔXPUNCTĬŌ (expungo), ōnis, f. *execution, performance.* *Tertull.* operæ meæ.

ĔXPUNCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an effacer, blotter out, obliterator.* *Tertull.*

ĔXPUNCTUS, a, um, particip. from expungo.

ĔXPUNGŌ (ex & pungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. properly, *to prick out,* for instance, letters on a waxen tablet. —— ¶ Hence, *to strike out, cross out, blot out, erase, expunge,* ἐξαλείφω. *Plaut.* Volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, nequid debeam, *h. e. struck out of the account-book.* — Hence, *Pandect.* Temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *h. e. is deprived of his pay.* — Also, *Plaut.* Expunctus manipulus, *discharged, disbanded.* — Also, *to drive away, get out of the way, remove.* *Pers.* pupillum. —— ¶ Also, *to count, reckon up, specify, enumerate.* *Plin.* 2, 24. sidera ad nomen; so, Ed. Hard., but Ed. Elzev. has *ad normam expangere.* — Hence, *to recompense, remunerate, repay.* *Senec.* munus munere. — Also, *to go through, examine, inspect.* *Sueton.* decurias judicum, *h. e. to go through with them in order to strike out the names of the dead, to dismiss others for incapacity,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *to mark, put a mark against, note.* *Tertull.* Expungebantur milites laureati, *h. e. were recorded* as having received the donative, that no one might receive it twice. —— ¶ Also, *to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to a close; adjust, make.* *Tertull.* effectum. *Id.* Adventus expunctus est, *h. e.* factus est. *Pandect.* Rationes expunctæ, *h. e. examined, balanced, adjusted.* —— ¶ Also, *to celebrate.* *Tertull.* vota et gaudia Cæsarum.

EXPUO. See *Exspuo.*

ĔXPURGĀTĬŌ (expurgo), ōnis, f. properly, *a cleansing or purging;* hence, *a justification, excuse, apology.* *Plaut.* Habere expurgationem, *h. e. to have in readiness.* *Id.* Habere expurgationem, *to produce an excuse or justification, to justify or clear one's self.*

ĔXPURGŌ (ex & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge, cleanse, purify,* ἀποκαθαίρω. *Colum.* Dolabella conveniet expurgare quidquid emortuum est. *Plin.* sordida ulcera. Hence, *Cic.* Expurgare sermonem. —— ¶ Also, *to clear, justify, exculpate, excuse.* *Plaut.* Me expurgare tibi volo. *Tacit.* Requirens objecta, et expurgaturum asseverans, *that he would clear himself, and repel the accusation.* *Gell.* fidem consiliumque publicum, *excuse, justify.*

ĔXPŬTESCŌ (ex & putesco), is, n. 3. *to rot, putrefy.* *Plaut.* — Others read *exputrescunt.*

ĔXPŬTŌ (ex & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lop off, prune,* ἀποτέμνω. *Colum.* Velut veteranam vitem totam exputare. — Also, *to cut smooth, shave.* *Colum.* Palos exputatos acuere (or it may be, *to free from twigs and branches*). —— ¶ Also, *to consider, examine, investigate, ponder, weigh.* *Plaut.* utramque rem simul. —— ¶ Also, *to see, fathom, comprehend, conceive.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quæ mens eum, aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum.

EXPUTRESCO, read by some in *Plaut.* whose others read *expuiescunt.*

ĔXQUÆRŌ, is, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. 3. same as *Exquiro. Plaut.* Ego ex hoc quæ volo, exquæsivero. *Id.* Huc exquæsitum mulierum mores venis.

ĔXQUILIÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *one of the seven hills of Rome*, now *monte di S. Maria maggiore. Liv.* — Hence are derived three adjectives of the same signification, *of or belonging to this hill.* — Exquiliārius, a, um. *Liv.* collis, *h. e. the hill* Exquiliæ. — Exquilīnus, a, um. *Cic.* and *Liv.* porta. *Liv.* tribus, *the name of a* tribus urbana. — Exquilius, a, um. *Ovid.* mons. —— ¶ *Propert.* Quid Exquilias fugarit, *for* Exquiliarum incolas. —— ¶ This place was once in bad repute, as being a place for the dead bodies of paupers and criminals, but was afterwards cleansed and made pleasant. —— ¶ Also written *Esquiliæ*, and *Æsquiliæ.*

ĔXQUIRŌ (ex & quæro), is, quisīvi, quisītum, a. 3. *to search or search diligently for something.* — Hence, *to inquire, make inquiry, ask;* and consequently, *to get information of or find out by inquiry. Cic.* A te nihil certi exquiro. *Id.* ex te causas divinationis. *Plaut.* Exquire, sitne ita, ut ego prædico. *Cic.* Exquire de Blesamio, num, &c. *Plaut.* aliquem, *for* ab aliquo. *Cæs.* Concilio convocato, sententias exquirere. *Id.* Itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *being informed of the road. Plaut.* Satis istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc servum, *I have got sufficient information. Id.* Mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, *I must look into this matter, search it out.* So *Terent.* Ancillas dedo: quolibet cruciatu exquire, *question or examine by any torture.* Likewise, *Sueton.* Exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de (*for* a) Cæsonia sua, cur, &c. *would search out even by the rack, would put her to the torture, in order to wring from her, &c.* — Also, *to investigate, search out. Cic.* nihil certi, and *Id.* causas (see above). *Id.* veritatem. *Id.* In exquirendo vero versari, *to be engaged in the investigation of truth.* — Also, *to prove, test. Cic.* facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem. —— ¶ Also, *to demand, require, expect. Cic.* Hæc non nimis exquiro a Græcis. —— ¶ Also, *to seek out. Cic.* singulares honores alicui. — Also, *to select, choose. Cic.* verba ad sonum. —— ¶ See also *Exquisitus, a, um.*

ĔXQUISĪTĒ (exquisitus), adv. *carefully, exactly, nicely, with great care, with exactness, particularly, accurately, with investigation, with research, choicely,* ἐξηтασμένως, ἀκριβῶς. *Cic.* Cum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset. *Id.* Exquisitius studere litteris. *Id.* Rationes eæ, quæ exquisitius a philosophis colliguntur. *Quintil.* Id demum eleganter atque exquisite dictum putant. *Gell.* Aristoteles libros de animalibus exquisitissime composuit. *Tiro Tull.* ap. *Gell.* Eam rem Pompeius exquisitissime retulit ad doctissimos civitatis. *Sueton.* Exquisitius sermocinari, *h. e. in labored and profound language, and therefore hard to be understood.*

ĔXQUISĪTIM, same as *Exquisite. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ĔXQUISĪTIŌ (exquiro), ōnis, f. *research, inquiry, investigation. Cod. Just.*

ĔXQUISĪTUM (exquisitus), i, n. *an investigation. Cic. Orat.* 1, 58. (unless it be here the participle).

ĔXQUISĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from exquiro. —— ¶ Adj. *choice, select, accurate, exact, nice, fine, singular, excellent, exquisite, profound. Cic.* Reconditæ exquisitæque sententiæ. *Id.* Uti exquisito judicio litterarum. *Id.* Exquisitis rationibus quidpiam confirmare. *Id.* Summis ingeniis, et exquisita doctrina philosophi. *Id.* Accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus. *Id.* Laudare quempiam exquisitissimis verbis. —— ¶ Also, *far-fetched, over-nice, affected, labored. Cic.* Munditia non odiosa, neque exquisita nimis. *Id.* verba.

ĔXRĀDICITŬS, adv. for *Eradicitus. Plaut.* ap. *Frontonem.*

ĔXRĀDICŌ, for *Eradico. Varr.*

ĔXSACRIFICŌ, as, a. 1. *to sacrifice*, same as *Sacrifico. Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus.

ĔXSÆVIŌ (ex & sævio), is, n. 4. *to give over raging, spend itself. Liv.* Stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsæviret.

ĔXSĀNGUINĀTŬS (ex & sanguis), a, um, adj. *bloodless, having lost the blood, dry, weak. Vitruv.*

ĔXSANGUIS (Id.), e, adj. *without blood, bloodless, having no blood,* ἄναιμος. *Lucret.* Copia animantum exos et exsanguis. *Virg.* Exsangues umbræ (*h. e. shades of the dead*). —— ¶ Hence, *deprived of blood, lifeless, dead. Cic.* Concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis, et confectus. *Liv.* Ipsum prope exsanguem relinquunt. *Cic.* Exsanguium corpora mortuorum. — Also, *pale*, as from terror or rage. *Cic.* Exsanguis et metuens se ex curia repente proripuit. *Virg.* Diffugimus visu exsangues. *Ovid.* Exsanguis metu. — Also, *pale*, in general. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Horat.* cuminum, *h. e. making pale. Ovid.* color (chartæ), *h. e. white.* — Also, *powerless, lifeless, weak, feeble. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* genus orationis. *Gell.* vox. *Cic.* Homines enervati et exsangues.

ĔXSĀNIŌ (ex & sanies), as, a. 1. *to draw out matter, make to suppurate,* ἐκπυόω. *Cels.* Exsaniat enim sal, *sc.* vulnus. — Also, *to free from juice, press out. Colum.* baccam. — Hence, in general, *to draw out, extract, take away. Colum.* amaritudinem.

ĔXSĀRCIŌ (ex & sarcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. *to mend, repair, patch;* hence, *to make up, compensate, make good, repair. Q. Cic.* aliquid aliis rebus.

ĔXSĀTIŌ (ex & satio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to satiate, sate, glut, cloy,* κορέννυμι. *Liv.* Exsatiati cibo vinoque. — Figur. *Liv.* Morte alicujus exsatiari. *Ovid.* Clade exsatiata domus.

ĔXSĀTŬRĀBILIS (exsaturo), e, adj. *satiable, that may be satiated. Virg.* Non exsaturabile pectus, *insatiable.*

ĔXSĀTŬRŌ (ex & saturo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sate, satiate, glut,* κορέω. *Ovid.* Bellua exsaturanda visceribus meis. — Figur. *Cic.* animum alicujus supplicio.

ĔXSCĀLPŌ (ex & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to dig out, hollow out, excavate,* ἐγγλύφω. *Varr.* Terram unde exscalpserat, fossam vocabant. *Cato.* foramina arborum; but Edd. Gesn. and Schneid. have *exsculpta.*

ĔXSCĔNDŌ (ex & scando), is, di, sum, n. 3. *to disembark*, occurs in *Liv.* 29. 11. in some old editions; but Edd. Gronov. and Drakenborch. have *escendissent.*

ĔXSCĔNSIŌ (exscendo), ōnis, f. *a descending;* especially from a ship, *a debarkation, landing,* κατάβασις. *Liv.* Classis exscensionem ad populandum fecit. *Curt.* Exscensione facta, ducenta stadia processit.

ĔXSCĔNSŬS, us, m. same as *Exscensio. Liv.* 22, 20; but Edd. Gron. and Drak. have *exscensione.*

ĔXSCINDŌ (ex & scindo), is, ĭdi, issum [but the *perf.* and *supine* seem not to occur], a. 3. properly, *to tear or rend out.* —— ¶ Hence, *to root out, extirpate, destroy, cut off. Virg.* gentem ferro. *Id.* Pergama telis. *Tacit.* Exscindit non ausum congredi hostem. *Plin. Paneg.* intestinum malum. —— ¶ Also, for excidere, *to hew out. Stat.* saxa ferro.

ĔXSCRĔĀBILIS (exscreo), e, adject. *that may be hawked up or coughed out. Plin.*

ĔXSCRĔĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a hawking or coughing out, raising by hawking or coughing. Plin.* sanguinis.

ĔXSCRĔĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Exscreatio. Cæl. Aurelian.*

ĔXSCRĔŌ (ex & screo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hawk up, spit out by coughing or hawking, throw up in clearing one's throat,* ἀποπτύω, ἐγχρέμπτομαι. *Plaut.* in *suppos.* Ut cum dentibus linguam exscrees. *Cels.* Per tussim exscreatur pituita. — Absol. *Ovid.* Exscreat, et dat signa.

ĔXSCRĪBŌ (ex & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write off, copy, transcribe,* ἀπογράφω. *Cic.* Tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo. *Varr.* aliquid de libris alicujus. *Gell.* ex Plauti comœdia duos versus. —— ¶ Also, *to copy by painting. Plin. Ep.* imagines Cornelii Nepotis et Titi Cassii. — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, *h. e. resembled.* —— ¶ Also, *to write out, write in full, write down, register. Plaut.* Eorum referimus nomina exscripta ad Jovem. *Colum.* Adnumerata ipsi exscripsimus.

ĔXSCRIPTŬS, a, um, particip. from exscribo.

ĔXSCŪLPŌ (ex & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to dig out, scratch out, erase by digging or scratching, cut out. Nepos.* versus (which were inscribed upon a golden tripod). —— ¶ Also, *to draw out with difficulty, elicit, extort. Terent.* Possumne hodie ex te exsculpere verum? *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* prædam leoni ex ore. — So with *ut, Plaut.* In quæstione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret. —— ¶ Also, *to form by digging out or carving, to cut out, carve out, chisel out. Cic.* aliquid e quercu. *Quintil.* signum ex lapide. —— ¶ *Exsculpere* has reference to forms raised from a plane surface by the graver or chisel; *insculpere*, to those which are engraven into a plane surface.

ĔXSCŬLPTŬS, a, um, particip. from exsculpo.

ĔXSĔCŌ (ex & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut out or away,* ἀποτέμνω. *Cic.* linguam. *Id.* vitiosas partes reipubl. *Id.* armarii fundum. *Colum.* arborem serra. — Figur. *Cic.* nervos reipubl. *Horat.* quinas capiti mercedes (as it were) *to extort from the capital* 5 *per cent. a month*, (or *to deduct every month* 5 *per cent.* before lending his money). *Plin. Ep.* Exsectus et exemptus honoribus, *h. e. robbed, deprived* (unless *exsectus* is to be taken absolutely (as it were), *castrated, made of no use to the state*). —— ¶ Also, *to castrate. Martial.* mares. *Cic.* Exsectum Cælum a Saturno. — So Exsectus, a, um, *castrated;* and absol. *one who has been castrated. Hirt.*

ĔXSĔCRĀBILIS (exsecror), e, adj. *deserving execration, execrable, detestable, accursed, abominable,* κατάρατος. *Valer. Max.* Exsecrabile ac dirum solum. *Plin.* Sed nihil exsecrabilius, &c. —— ¶ Also, *joined with imprecations or curses, dealing curses, full of imprecations. Liv.* odium. *Id.* carmen, *h. e. a solemn form of execration.*

ĔXSĔCRĀBILITĀS (exsecrabilis), ātis, f. *cursedness, execrableness. Apul.*

ĔXSĔCRĀBILITĔR (Id.), adv. *with execration, detestation. Augustin.* Exsecrabilius me oderam.

ĔXSĔCRĀMĔNTUM, i, n. same as *Exsecratio. Tertull.*

ĔXSĔCRĀNDŬS (exsecror), a, um, particip. and adj. *deserving to be execrated, detestable, execrable,* ἐπάρατος. *Cic.* Exsecrandus populo et detestabilis. *Plin.* Pessima et exsecranda res.

ĔXSĔCRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a solemn oath or protestation, joined with imprecations,* ἀρὰ, κατάρα. *Cic.* Quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sancitum est. *Id.* Ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextræ complexusque? *Liv.* Diram exsecrationem composuerunt, *form of execration.* —— ¶ More generally, *an imprecation, curse. Cic.* Thyestea exsecratio. *Tacit.* Sævissimi belli exsecratio. *Vellei.* Precatus deos in exsecrationem Cinnæ partiumque ejus.

ĔXSĔCRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accurser, execrator. Tertull.*

ĔXSĔCRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from exsecror. —— ¶ Adj. *accursed, cursed, execrable, detestable, abominable,* κατάρατος. *Cic.* Eversio exsecratæ columnæ. *Plin.* Exsecratissima auguria.

ĔXSĔCRŎR (ex & sacro), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wish some evil* (to any one). *Cic.* Exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus. —— ¶ Also, *to curse, utter imprecations against, call down curses upon, devote to the anger of the gods, execrate,* καταράομαι. *Cic.* Te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur. *Sallust.* consilia Catilinæ. *Justin.* superbiam regis. — Absol. *to curse, utter curses, call down curses. Cic.* Exsecrari et male precari. *Liv.* Exsecratus in se ac suum caput. *Ovid.* Verba exsecrantia. —— ¶ Also, *to take a solemn oath, with curses upon him, who should forswear himself. Horat.* Eamus omnis exsecra-

ta civitas, *sworn, with solemn imprecations.* —— ¶ Exsecratus, a, um, is also used *passively*. *Cato.* Exsules lege exsecrati. And in *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Exsecrabant occurs. —— ¶ See, also, Exsecratus, a, um, and Exsecrandus, a, um,

EXSĔCTĬŌ (exseco), ōnis, f. *a cutting out, cutting away or off.* *Cic.* linguæ. *Id.* fundi (in armario).

EXSĔCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a cutter out, castrator.* *Apul.* virilitatis.

EXSĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from exseco.

EXSĔCŪTĬŌ (exsequor), ōnis, f. *a revenging or punishing* by a judicial prosecution, *a prosecution, or prosecution to punishment.* *Pandect.* Executio quorundam delictorum heredibus data est. *Id.* criminis, sive delicti. —— ¶ But more frequently, *execution, accomplishment, performance, completion,* ἀπεργασία; of a work or business. *Tacit.* negotii *Plin.* instituti operis. — Or of a subject or exposition, *the carrying out, development.* *Senec.* Omnis quæstio suam exsecutionem habebat. *Id.* Differam hoc in præsenti, desiderat enim propriam, et longam executionem, *a particular discussion and at some length.* *Plin. Ep.* Quæ executio prioribus aliquid addentium, *h. e.* ratio exsequendi et disserendi.

EXSĔCŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an avenger, punisher.* *Sueton.* offensarum inimicitiarumque. —— ¶ Also, *one who puts in execution, an executer, accomplisher, completer.* *Vellei.* Clodius malorum propositorum executor acerrimus. *Cod. Just.* Exsecutores dati ad exigenda debita ea, *collectors.*

EXSĔCŪTŬS, or **EXSĔQUŪTŬS**, a, um, particip. from exsequor.

EXSĔNSŬS (ex & sensus), a, um, adject. *senseless, without feeling, dull.* *Nov.* ap. *Gell.* mens.

EXSĔQUĔNS, tis, particip. from exsequor. —— ¶ Adj. *searching, eager after, studious of.* *Gell.* Favorinus philosophus, memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus.

EXSĔQUĬÆ (exsequor), ārum, f. *a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies or solemnities,* ταφή, κῆδος, ἐκφοραί. *Cic.* Cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione. *Id.* Prosequi exsequias funeris. *Ovid.* Ferre aliquem in exsequias, *to carry out to be buried.* *Liv.* celebrare. *Ovid.* facere. *Id.* dare. *Id.* parare. *Plin.* Funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, *h. e.* innumero comitatu, *train, procession.* *Terent.* Exsequias ire, *to attend a funeral.* *Cic.* Justa exsequiarum, *h. e. funeral ceremonies.*

EXSĔQUĬĀLIS (exsequiæ), e, adj. *relating to a funeral, funeral,* ἐντάφιος. *Ovid.* Carmina jam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, *his funeral songs.* *Stat.* justa.

EXSĔQUĬŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to perform the funeral rites, bury.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

EXSĔQUŎR (ex & sequor), ĕris, cūtus or quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow,* ἀκολουθέω. *Cic.* fugam alicujus. *Catull.* Sectam meam exsequutæ, duce me. *Cic.* fatum illius. *Id.* Æternitatem exsequi, *h. e. to follow, take for a pattern.* *Liv.* sua consilia. — Hence, *to follow or accompany.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* funus ad sepulcrum. *Cic.* ex *Eurip.* At qui labores morte finisset graves, hunc omnes amicos laude et lætitia exsequi. — Also, *to pursue, chase, follow up.* *Liv.* Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacumque vi. And, figur. *Cæs.* jus suum armis, *to seek to maintain, to assert, establish.* — Also, *to avenge, punish* (used in this sense by no writer of the golden age except *Livy*). *Liv.* Deorum hominumque simul violata jura exsequi. *Id.* publicum privatumque dolorem. *Sueton.* delicta. *Plin. Ep.* injurias accusationibus. *Senec.* Pater cæsus est? exsequar. —— ¶ Also, *to follow up, prosecute, carry out, proceed with, go through, continue, finish.* *Cic.* Id est difficile, quod cum magna spe sis ingressus, id non exsequi usque ad extremum. *Liv.* Incepta exsequi. *Tacit.* Retractus exsequi accusationem adigitur. *Plaut.* (with *infin.*) Inceptum itiner perficere exsequar. — And *Liv.* (with *abl.* of *gerund*) Exsequebantur quærendo, ubi tantæ rei furtum occultaretur, *they went on to inquire.* — Hence, *to execute, accomplish, perform,* &c. *Cic.* Exsequi mandata. *Terent.* imperium. *Liv.* ministeria. *Curt.* scelus. *Cic.* negotia. *Plaut.* sermonem cum alio, *to discourse, converse, talk.* *Id.* mortem, *h. e.* sibi consciscere, *to kill one's self.* *Terent.* Quid primum exsequar? *what shall I do first?* —— ¶ Also, *to follow out in words, pursue, relate, tell, explain, describe, say, set forth.* *Cic.* Habeo multa occultiora, quæ vix verbis exsequi possum. *Liv.* Exsequi subtiliter numerum, *to tell the precise number.* *Virg.* mellis cælestia dona. *Tacit.* Exsequi sententias haud institui, nisi insignes, *to mention, detail, rehearse.* *Gell.* Sunt alii venti, quos ipse quoque exsecuturus fui, nisi, &c. *h. e.* recensuissem, *recount, enumerate.* — Also, *to follow up in thought, pursue, go on with.* *Plin.* Si quidem exsequi omnia humanus animus queat. —— ¶ Also, *to undergo, endure, suffer.* *Plaut.* hanc ærumnam. *Id.* egestatem. —— ¶ Passively. *Justin.* Exsecuto imperio. *Pandect.* An sententia exsequi posset. —— ¶ See, also, *Exsequens.*

EXSĔRŌ (ex & sero), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to stretch, thrust, or put out or forth, project, draw out,* ἐξείρω, ἐξαίρω. *Liv.* linguam. *Id.* Manum subter togam ad mentum exserere, *to stretch out.* *Ovid.* caput ponto, *raise or lift up.* *Lucan.* ab Oceano caput. *Ovid.* Herba exserit cacumen ex humo. *Plin.* Cochleæ exserentes se domicilio. *Colum.* Radicem ejus exserito. *h. e. tear up.* (Ed. Schneid. has *eruito.*) *Id.* Dum vincula exserere conantur, *h. e. throw off, break away.* — Hence, *to bare, uncover.* See *Exsertus.* — Also, *to speak out, disclose, reveal.* *Senec.* Secreta mentis ore confuso exserit. — Also, *to show.* *Phædr.* Laudatis utiliora quæ contempseris sæpe inveniri, hæc exserit narratio. *Sueton.* Exseruit principem, *showed the emperor, showed his power as such.* — Also, *to avail one's self of, put in force, make use of.* *Plin. Ep.* In librum tuum jus, quod dedisti. — Hence, *Prudent.* præcepta principis, *put in practice, do, perform.* —— ¶ Also, *to lift up, raise.* *Ovid.* caput altius humanis vitiis. So, *Sil.* Romam caput urbibus alte exserere.

EXSĔRTĔ (exsertus), adv. *clearly, with a loud and clear voice.* *Apul.* Exserte clamitans. *Tertull.* Jam non suadet, sed exserte jubet. *Spartian.* Tribunatum severissime exsertissimeque agit, *h. e. with the greatest strictness, with the exertion of all his rights and powers.*

EXSĔRTŌ (frequentat. from exsero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to thrust out often, thrust out.* *Virg.* Scyllam ora exsertantem, *sc.* undis. —— ¶ Also, *to bare, make bare.* *Stat.* humeros.

EXSĔRTŬS, a, um, particip. from exsero. —— ¶ Adj. *standing out, projecting.* *Plin.* Exserti dentes apro, elephanto, &c. —— ¶ Also, *drawn, unsheathed, naked.* *Ovid.* enses. — So, also, *uncovered, bare.* *Cæs.* humeri. *Virg.* Amazon, unum exserta latus (*accus.* by Greek construction). *Id.* mamma. *Lucan.* Exsertus Cethegus, *h. e. high-girt, with arms and shoulders bared for the fight.* —— ¶ Also, *open, public.* *Stat.* bellum, *open battle.* *Pacat.* Exsertiorem operam navabat tyranno, *h. e.* apertiorem, acriorem, impensiorem, *open, evident, strenuous, active.*

EXSĪBĬLŌ (ex & sibilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to drive out by hissing, hiss out or off:* especially in the theatre, as an expression of disapprobation, ἐκσυρίττω. *Cic.* Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum, exsibilatur et exploditur. —— ¶ Also, of the wind, *to carry away with a hissing noise, to blow away or out.* *Apul.* Confestim præsentiam nostram gravata, propelli et efflari, exsibilarique jusserit. —— ¶ Also, *to hiss out, utter with a hiss, hiss forth.* *Senec.* dirum quiddam.

EXSICCĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from exsicco. —— ¶ Adj. *dry, with little embellishment.* *Cic.* Acutum, prudens, et idem sincerum, et solidum, et exsiccatum orationis genus.

EXSICCĒSCŌ (ex & siccesco), is, n. 3. *to dry up, become dry.* *Vitruv.*

EXSICCŌ (ex & sicco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dry up, make quite dry,* ξηραίνω. *Plin.* Sulcos insecuti æstus exsiccant. *Cic.* Arbores hiemali tempore exsiccatæ. — Hence, *to drain, drink dry, empty.* *Horat.* aureis culullis vina. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* lagenas furtim. — Also, *Senec.* ebrietatem, *to allay, cool, lessen.*

EXSĬCŌ, for *Exseco.* *Plaut.* arundines, *cut down, cut.*

EXSIGNŌ (ex & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seal, put one's seal to, seal up.* *Liv.* Pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit. *Plaut.* Omnia ego istic quæ dixisti, scio; vel exsignavero, *write them out, give them in writing.*

EXSĬLĬŌ (ex & salio), is, lui (*rarely* lii), n. 4. *to leap out or forth, spring or bound forth,* ἐκπηδάω. *Plaut.* Citus e cunis exsilit. *Horat.* domo. *Terent.* Exsilui ad te. *Cic.* Principes exsiluerunt, *h. e.* celeritа abierunt. *Ovid.* Oculi exsiluere, *h. e. flew out.* *Virg.* Anguis stagna colens exsilit in siccum. *Plaut.* Examinata exsiluit foras. —— ¶ Also, *to spring up, leap up, start up.* *Cic.* Properans de sella exsiluit. *Ovid.* Exsiluit stratis. — Figur. *Cic.* Tuis litteris perfectis, exsilui gaudio, *I leaped for joy.* *Stat.* Volucer deus exsilit ad superos, *h. e. flies back.* *Senec.* In cælum exsilit arundo (*h. e.* sagitta), *flies.* *Ovid.* Equi exsiluistis, *h. e. were transferred to heaven.* *Stat.* Exsiliunt crines, *start up, stand on end.*

EXSĬLĬUM (ex & solum), ii, n. *an abiding in a foreign land,* whether voluntarily or as a punishment; *banishment, exile, transportation.* *Cic.* Aliquem exsilio afficere or multare. *Id.* Aliquem in exsilium ejicere, or pellere, and *Tacit.* agere, and *Nepos.* expellere. *Cic.* In exsilium ire, or pergere, or proficisci. *Id.* Esse in exsilio. *Virg.* pati. *Vellei.* In exsilio vivere. *Cic.* De exsilio reducere. *Liv.* revocare. *Tacit.* Ab exsilio revocare. *Plaut.* Exsilio redire, *from exile.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Exsilii causa solum vertere, *h. e. to depart into exile;* said, usually, of those who leave their country to avoid punishment. —— ¶ Also, *the place of exile.* *Curt.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Exsilia, *for* exsules. *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 2. by metonymy. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Tabulas signaque in villarum exsilia pellere. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Neque exsilium exitio est, *a making off, flight.*

EXSINCĒRĀTŬS (ex & sincerus), a, um, particip. *deprived of genuineness.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Ut meum tergum exsinceratum fiat, *h. e. torn to pieces by blows, drubbed, lashed.*

EXSĬNŬŌ (ex & sinuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unfold, spread apart, spread open, extend, spread out.* *Auson.* collectos amictus. *Prudent.* laterum seriem jugiter.

EXSISTŌ (ex & sisto), is, stiti (titi), n. 3. *to come forth or out, proceed, appear, become visible, emerge, appear suddenly, start up,* ἐξέρχομαι. *Cic.* spelunca, qua (*from which*) Ditem patrem ferunt repente cum curru exstitisse. *Id.* Qui, signo dato, simul omnes e latebris exsisterent. *Liv.* Quid exspectas? an dum ab inferis ille Malleolus exsistat? *Cic.* Si omnes Crassi exsistant, *sc.* ab inferis, *start up, arise from the dead.* *Id.* Te repente lætum exstitisse, *sc.* ex aqua, *emerged.* *Id.* Vocem ab æde Junonis ex arce exstitisse, ut, &c. *Lucret.* Vivos exsistere vermes de stercore. *Id.* Sponte sua nequeunt liquidas exsistere in auras. *Varro.* Quadragesimo die vix exsistunt, *come up.* — Hence, *to spring, proceed, arise.* *Cic.* Ex luxuria exsistat avaritia, necesse est. *Id.* Exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis. — Also, *to follow,* as a consequence, from something. *Cic.* Ex quo exsistit ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. —— ¶ Also, *to show one's self, manifest one's self, become visible, appear, step forth, lift itself, come up.* *Cic.* Talem exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuerit in Crasso. *Id.* Illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit terror. *Id.* Timeo, ne exsistam crudelior, *show myself more cruel.* *Id.* Cujus adjutor exstitissem, *should have showed myself,* consequently, *should have been.* *Id.* adjutrix consiliorum exstitisti, *hast shown thyself.* *Id.* Populus Romanus victor

exstitit, *has showed itself victorious*; or *has come off or been victorious.* — Also, of any thing which appears unexpectedly or with violence or at once, *to break out, start up, burst out.* Cic. impetus. *Liv.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, *to become.* Cic. His de causis ego huic causæ patronus exstiti. (Some passages may be referred either to this signification or the former.) —— ¶ This verb may often be rendered *to be*; yet, in general, with the idea of *appearance, coming into existence, manifestation, activity*; in which it differs from *exsto*, which properly expresses *the state or condition* consequent upon this. —— ¶ As the *perf.* *Exstiti* is common to *exsisto* and *exsto*, it is sometimes doubtful to which it should be referred.

EXSŎLĔNS (ex & soleo), tis, particip. or adj. *avoiding or giving up the use or habit of any thing.* *Tertull.* Exsolentes animalibus (*h. e.* animalium carne). But others read *exsulantes.*

EXSŎLĔSCŌ (ex & soleo), is, n. 3. *to become disused to, get out of the way of.* *Tertull.* Ne sic a disciplina velaminis exsolescatis. *Al. leg.* exolescatis.

EXSŎLVŌ (ex & solvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to loose, unloose, unbind, undo, untie,* ἀπολύω, ἐκλύω. *Plaut.* Properans exsolvi restim. *Lucret.* nexus. *Plaut.* cistulam obsignatam. *Tacit.* pugionem a latere. *Lucret.* Ignis exsolvit glaciem, *melts, fuses.* *Tacit.* brachia ferro, *h. e. to open the veins.* *Id.* Exsoluta alvo, *relaxed.* — Figur. *Tacit.* Robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, *to raise, break up.* *Id.* Exsoluti legis nexus, *solved, unthreaded.* —— ¶ Also, *to set loose, free, release, rid, deliver.* *Plaut.* aliquem vinculis. *Lucret.* Animæ exsolvunt se omnibus e nervis (*h. e. in death*). — Figur. *Cic.* Si me occupationibus relaxaro, nam ut plane exsolvam, non postulo. *Virg.* me his curis. *Martial.* se votis. *Liv.* aliquem ære alieno. *Terent.* Illas errore, et te simul suspicione exsolves. *Tacit.* aliquem pœna. — Also, Exsolvere rem, *to free one's self from any thing, to throw off, lay aside; to discharge.* *Lucan.* metus. *Ovid.* Exsoluisse (*for* exsolvisse) famem, *to relieve hunger, break one's fast, eat.* *Liv.* fidem, *to fulfil one's promise.* *Id.* jusjurandum, *to keep, hold, fulfil.* —— ¶ Also, *to pay, discharge, pay out.* Cic. Tantum decumanis, quantum iste imperavit, exsolvit. *Id.* Nomina mea (*h. e. debts*) exsolve. *Plaut.* pretium. *Plin. Ep.* æs alienum. — Figur. *Liv.* vota Herculi, *to pay his vows.* *Cic.* Nec exsolvit quod promiserat, *but did not keep his promise.* *Liv.* civitatum principibus præmia pœnasque, *to award.* *Tacit.* beneficia, *to requite.* So, *Id.* vicem beneficio. *Id.* grates, *to render, give.* *Vellei.* Pœnas morte exsolvere, *to suffer the punishment of death.* *Id.* pœnas male consultorum, *to suffer.* —— ¶ This verb is sometimes resolved by the poets for the sake of the verse; as, *exsoluisse, exsoluatur.* *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

EXSŎLŪTĒ, *h. e.* absolute. *Auct. de casis litter.*

EXSŎLŪTĬŌ (exsolvo), ōnis, f. *payment.* *Pandect.*

EXSŎLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from exsolvo.

EXSŎMNIS (ex & somnus), e, adject. *sleepless, wakeful, watchful,* ἄυπνος. *Virg.* Vestibulum exsomnis servat. *Vellei.* Animo exsomnis.

EXSŎNŌ (ex & sono), as, ui, n. 1. *to resound,* persono. *Petron.* risu, cantibus, strepitu. So, *Id.* Convivæ clamore exsonabant.

EXSŎRBĔŌ (ex & sorbeo), es, bui, a. 2. *to suck or sip out, suck up, suck in, drain,* ἐκροφέω. *Plin.* Ut quisque ova exsorbuerit. *Ovid.* pectora infantia, *h. e. the blood from the breast.* *Cic.* Gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras. *Plaut.* animam amborum, *h. e.* extraham, illos occidam. — Hence, *to swallow,* h. e. *to put up with, bear.* *Cic.* Multorum difficultatem exsorbuit, *h. e. the rudeness, harsh conduct.* — Also, *to suck in, swallow,* h. e. *to appropriate to one's self, carry off, take away.* Cic. Byzantiorum prædas. — In *Juvenal.* 10, 223, *to suck out, exhaust.*

EXSŎRDĔSCŌ (ex & sordesco), is, n. 3. *to become polluted, to become contemptible.* *Gell.*

EXSŎRS (ex & sors), tis, adj. *for which a lot has not been cast, given by choice, chosen on purpose, choice,* ἄκληρος. *Virg.* Ducunt exsortem (equum) Æneæ, *h. e.* electum industria, non qui sorte ei contigerit. —— ¶ Also, *who has not cast the lot for something, who obtains something out of course.* *Virg.* Exsortem ducere honores. —— ¶ Also, *having no share in, not a partaker of, free from, deprived of.* *Liv.* Exsors amicitiæ et fœderis. *Id.* omnis culpæ. *Virg.* dulcis vitæ. *Horat.* Exsors secandi, *incapable of cutting.* — With *dative.* *Sidon.*

EXSPARGO. See *Exspergo.*

EXSPĀTĬŎR (ex & spatior), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to deviate from the race-course or from the road, wander from the course,* παρεκβαίνω. *Ovid.* Exspatiantur equi, nulloque inhibente, per auras eunt. *Id.* Ne Longe exspatiemur equis, *go far out of the way* (figur.), *wander, stray.* — Figur. *to digress, expatiate.* *Quintil.* — And of rivers, *to overflow, flow abroad.* *Ovid.* — Also, *to spread out, extend, diffuse itself.* *Sil.* Ignes exspatiantur in auras. *Plin.* Arbores umbra exspatiantes.

EXSPĔCTĀBILIS (exspecto), e, adject. *which is or was not to be expected.* *Tertull.*

EXSPĔCTĀMĔN, read by some for *Aspectamen.*

EXSPĔCTĀTĬŌ (exspecto), ōnis, f. *an awaiting, expecting, expectation,* προσδοκία, ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Harum rerum non solum eventus, sed etiam exspectatio indigna cive R. est. *Id.* Cæca exspectatione pendere, *to be in uncertainty.* *Curt.* Macedones sive alacritate, sive tædio exspectationis, &c. *Liv.* Profectus cum exercitu exspectatione hominum majore, quam spe. *Auct. B. Afric.* Cum utrinque exspectatio fieret, neque Cæsar se moveret, *h. e.* cum utrinque acies exspectarent. *Hirt.* Sive certaminis periculo, sive exspectatione nostri consilii, copias instruunt. *Id.* Contra omnium exspectationem, *contrary to the expectation of all.* *Cic.* Præter exspectationem, *unexpectedly.* *Id.* Plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, quidnam, &c. *Plaut.* Vide ne sis exspectationi, *take care that you are not waited for.* —— ¶ In particular, *expectation, desire, longing, curiosity, desire to know.* *Nep.* Tanta fuit exspectatio visendi Alcibiadis, ut, &c. *Cic.* Quantum tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! *Id.* Quantam mihi exspectationem dedisti convivii istius! *Id.* Major me exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, *desire or passion to know.* — Also, *expectation, high hope, anticipation,* with regard to some one's character or attainments. *Cic.* Sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, *have no small expectation to fulfil or satisfy.* *Id.* Quam exspectationem tui (*regarding yourself*) concitasti, hanc sustinere possis. *Id.* Facere magnam exspectationem sui, *to raise or excite.* *Id.* Afferre alicui magnam exspectationem. *Id.* Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Cæsaris, *makes us hope well of Cæsar.* —— ¶ Also, *fearful expectation or anticipation, fear, dread.* *Liv.* —— ¶ It appears from the foregoing examples that *Exspectatio* may govern a genitive either of *the subject,* h. e. *of the person who waits or expects*; or of *the object,* h. e. *of the person or thing expected.* — In the same way, In expectatione esse, signifies either *to be expected, awaited, occasion great expectation*; or, *to be in expectation, to expect.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* — So, also, Habere exspectationem, *to excite or raise expectation*; and, *to be in expectation, to expect, be curious.* *Cic.*

EXSPĔCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. for *Spectator.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

EXSPĔCTĀTRIX (exspectator), īcis, f. *that expects or awaits.* *Tertull.*

EXSPĔCTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from exspecto. —— ¶ Adj. *anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome.* *Liv.* Consul in Siciliam, veteribus novisque sociis exspectatus, cum venisset. *Cic.* Carus omnibus exspectatusque venies. *Id.* Mihi tuum adventum suavissimum exspectatissimumque esse. *Id.* Mihi exspectatissimæ litteræ. *Plaut.* Exspectatior venire. — Also, applied to one *of whom something is hoped, expected or desired*; in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Fratres tui exspectati ad amplissimam dignitatem, *h. e. who afforded just ground for the anticipation that they would attain the highest honors of the state.* *Terent.* Te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *h. e. whose death had been desired*; consequently, *odious, burdensome.* — Hence, Exspectatum, *expectation.* *Virg.* Ante exspectatum, *before he was expected, unexpectedly.* And so, *Vellei.* Exspectato maturius. — So, *Sil.* Non exspectato, *unexpectedly* (where it seems to be used adverbially).

EXSPĔCTŌ (ex & specto), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. (properly, *to look out,* or *to look out in order to see some person or thing*; hence) *to look out, be on the look out, wait or watch to see or know, to be anxious to know.* *Terent.* Exspecto, quid velis. *Cæs.* Quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat. *Id.* Paludem si (*h. e.* an), nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant. *Cic.* Exspecto, quam mox Chærea hac oratione utatur. —— ¶ Also, *to await, wait for*; also, *to expect.* *Cic.* transitum tempestatis. *Cæs.* adventum hostium. *Id.* eventum pugnæ. *Id.* responsum suis postulatis. *Horat.* aliquem ad mediam noctem. — Also, *to await the end* of something. *Horat.* Cœnantes comites, *h. e. for them to get through.* — Also, *Cic.* A te hoc omnes gentes exspectant, *expect, hope for, look for.* *Cæs.* Quæ ab sua liberalitate exspectare deberent. Also, *Liv.* Exspectari nos, ut respondeamus (as in English), *we are expected to answer.* — Also, absol. followed by *donec, dum, ut,* &c. *to wait, delay*; also, *to expect, look.* *Cæs.* Neque exspectant, ut ad populum referatur. *Id.* Exspectare, dum hostium copiæ augerentur. *Liv.* Exspectasse se, ut, &c. *Traj.* ad *Plin. Jun.* Si exspectasses, donec me consuleres. *Tacit.* Nec ultra exspectato (*particip. abl.*), quam dum, &c. Also, *Cæs.* Exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, *h. e. that they ought to delay no longer to attack the camp.* — In particular, *to await or look for,* with longing, hope, &c.; *to long for, hope for, desire.* *Terent.* Meam mortem exspectant scilicet. *Cic.* aliquid cum magna spe. *Cæs.* Romani si rem obtinuerint, finem laborum exspectant. *Terent.* Exspecto, quam mox veniat. — And also, *to await or look for* with fear, *to fear, apprehend, dread.* *Cæs.* majorem Galliæ motum. *Cic.* dedecus. — Also, *to anticipate, have a presentiment of.* *Terent.* nescio quod magnum malum. —— ¶ Also, *to await one, be in store for one.* *Horat.* Seu me tranquilla senectus exspectat. —— ¶ Also, *to be waiting for,* h. e. *to need, require.* *Virg.* Neque illæ (arbores) exspectant falcem. —— ¶ Also, *to stay long* in a place, *delay, linger.* *Virg.* Carthagine qui nunc exspectat. —— ¶ Also, for the simple verb *specto.* *Stat.* Exspectatur equus. —— ¶ See, also, *Exspectatus, a, um.*

EXSPĔRGŌ (ex & spargo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. *to sprinkle out, scatter abroad, disperse, diffuse.* *Lucret.* Exspergi quo possit vis animai. *Id.* Exspergi (for which *exspargi* is also read) quo possint mœnia mundi. —— ¶ Also, *to besprinkle.* *Virg.* Sanie exspersa limina.

EXSPĒS (ex & spes), adj. *without hope, hopeless, desperate,* δύσελπιστος. *Ovid.* Solus, inops, exspes. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Ubi exspes vitæ fuit. —— ¶ The oblique cases seem not to occur.

EXSPĪRĀTĬŌ (exspiro), ōnis, f. *a breathing out, exhalation,* ἔκπνευσις. *Cic.* Terræ exspirationibus aer alitur, *exhalations.*

EXSPĪRŌ (ex & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to blow out, breathe out, expire, exhale, evaporate,* ἐκπνέω. *Virg.* flammas pectore. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Exspirans animam pulmonibus æger agebat. *Ovid.* auras, *breathes out his latest breath.* So,

Id. animam in ignes. *Lucret.* acrem de corpore odorem. — Hence, Exspirare (*absol.*), *to breathe one's last, expire, die*; and, figur. *to come to an end, expire. Liv.* Inter primam curationem exspiravit. *Id.* inter verbera et vincula. *Virg.* Tundit humum exspirans. *Plin.* Statim exspiretur (*pass. impers.*) *Plin. Jun.* Libertate jam exspirante. *Plin. alter.* Unguenta exspirant et moriuntur, *pass off, evaporate.* — In particular, among jurists, *to come to an end, lose its force, expire. Pandect.* Criminis causa exspirat. *Id.* Prior obligatio exspirat. —— ¶ Also, *to blow out or forth violently, belch out or forth, send forth, emit, throw out. Lucret.* sanguinis flumen de pectore. *Sil.* Unda exspirat per saxa sonos. *Stat.* fructum in umbras, *h. e.* exit in frondes pro fructu. — Also, *absol.* Exspirare, *to blow forth, rush forth, come forth. Ovid.* Vis fera ventorum, inclusa cavernis, exspirare cupiens. *Lucret.* Ut Ætnæ exspirent ignes. *Val. Flacc.* Exspirat Averni halitus, *steams forth. Lucret.* Cadavere vermes exspirant.

ĒXSPLĒNDĔSCŌ (ex & splendesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to shine, lighten or glimmer forth. Senec.* Ignis, qui exsplendescat, nec exsiliat. —— ¶ Figur. *to shine forth, shine out, distinguish one's self, show itself preëminently. Nepos.* Clarius exsplendescebat, quam generosi condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent. *Sueton.* In puero statim animi dotes exsplenduerunt.

ĒXSPŎLĬĀTĬŌ (exspolio), ōnis, f. *a spoiling, plundering, pillaging. Augustin.*

ĒXSPŎLĬŌ (ex & spolio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spoil or strip utterly,* and simply *to spoil or strip, to plunder, pillage, despoil,* σκυλεύω. *Cic.* Se exspoliare maluit, quam, &c. *reduce himself to beggary. Id.* aliquem provincia et exercitu. *Sallust.* fana atque domos. *Ovid.* genas oculis. — Figur. *Hirt.* omnem honorem et dignitatem Cæsaris, *strip off clean, make clean work with, deprive or rob Cæsar utterly of.* —— ¶ Deponently. *Claud. Quadrigar.* ap. *Non.*

ĒXSPŬĬTĬŌ (exspuo), ōnis, f. *a spitting out. Plin.*

ĒXSPŪMŌ (ex & spumo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to froth or foam out* ἐξαφρίζομαι. *Cels.* Donec inde humor aliquis exspumet.

ĒXSPŬŌ (ex & spuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. and n. 3. *to spit out, spit,* ἐκπτύω. *Varr.* Cum ille gustasset, et exspuisset. *Plin.* Non respirasse in hauriendo, neque exspuisse. *Id.* Exspuit linguam in os tyranni. *Scribon. Larg.* sanguinem ab ore. —— ¶ Figur. *to spit out or forth, vomit or spew forth, eject, send out or forth, throw off, banish, expel. Plin.* Tædæ carbonem repente exspuunt cum eruptionis crepitu. *Id.* Purpuras rorem eum exspuentes. *Catull.* Quod mare conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? *Plin.* purgamenta in litus. *Id.* Argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu. *Terent.* miseriam ex animo. *Senec.* Jam ipsum spiritum exspuimus, interim dum trahimus. *Plaut.* Lacrimam ut (oculi) exspuant. —— ¶ *Spuo* has only *sputum* in the supine; and *exsputus* occurs in *Sidon.*; but the verbal *exspuitio* seems to have been formed from a supine *exspuitum.*

ĒXSTĀNS, tis, particip. from exsto. —— ¶ Adj. *standing out or above, projecting. Stat.* Amnis super ripas utroque exstantior ibat aggere, *rising higher.*

ĒXSTĀNTĬĀ (exstans), æ, f. *a standing out or up, prominence, projection,* ἐξοχή. *Colum.* Capita sine ulla exstantia. *Cæl. Aurel.* ventris, *a swelling.*

ĒXSTĔRNŌ (probably from ex & sterno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to madden, drive beside one's self, madden with fright, frighten exceedingly, terrify. Catull.* Ah miseram, assiduis quam luctibus externavit Erycina. *Ovid.* Externati equi. *Catull.* Externata malo. —— ¶ In *Apul. Apolog.* Externare has a different origin; it should be referred to *externus.* See *Externo.*

ĒXSTĬLLŌ (ex & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to drop or trickle out,* ἐκσταλάζω. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to send out drops, run or trickle. Plaut.* Sinapi, oculi ut exstillent, facit. *Terent.* Exstillare lacrimis, *to melt away in tears, weep bitterly.*

ĒXSTĬMŬLĀTŌR (exstimulo), ōris, m. *an inciter, instigator. Tacit.* rebellionis.

ĒXSTĬMŬLŌ (ex & stimulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pierce or prick with a sharp-pointed thing. Plin.* At illæ (conchæ) aculeo exstimulatæ. —— ¶ Also, generally, *to goad, stimulate greatly, incite, instigate, spur on. Colum.* armentum furiis. *Ovid.* Tigris exstimulata fame. *Id.* dictis virum. *Id.* fata cessantia, *h. e. to hasten death. Tacit.* Exstimulare milites, et impellere in eversionem.

ĒXSTĬNCTĬŌ (exstinguo), ōnis, f. *an extinction, annihilation. Cic.*

ĒXSTĬNCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an extinguisher, quencher. Cic.* incendii. —— ¶ Also, *a quencher, extinguisher, suppressor, destroyer, extirpator, demolisher. Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* belli. *Id.* patriæ.

ĒXSTĬNCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an extinguishing or being extinguished. Plin.*

ĒXSTĬNCTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from exstinguo.

ĒXSTĬNGUĬBĬLĬS (exstinguo), e, adj. *destructible, susceptible of annihilation. Lactant.*

ĒXSTĬNGUŌ, (ex & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to put out, extinguish, quench* (of fire and light), ἀποσβέννυμι. *Cic.* incendium. *Ovid.* cinerem. *Plin.* faces. *Cic.* calorem. *Vitruv.* calcem, *to slake, slack. Cic.* Sol exstingui visus est. — Hence, Exstingui, *to become extinct, go out. Cic.* Sua sponte ignis exstinguitur. —— ¶ Of something written, *to obliterate, blot out. Cic.* ea, quæ antea scripserat. —— ¶ Referred to one's life, *to cut off, kill. Nepos.* Liberos extinguere parabant. *Terent.* puerum. *Liv.* Juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit. — Hence, Exstingui, *to be cut off, to die, perish, lose one's life. Cic.* Occidimus et exstinguimur. *Ovid.* in ævo primo, *to be cut off in the prime of life.* — And, Exstinctus, a, um, *cut off, carried off, having died, dead. Virg.* crudeli funere. *Horat.* Exstinctus amabitur idem, *h. e. when dead, after death. Tacit.* subita morte. *Plin.* morbo. *Sallust.* familiæ, *extinct.* Hence, *Ovid.* Exstinctis enumerare aliquem, *among the dead.* —— ¶ Generally, *to blot out, obliterate, extirpate, annihilate, destroy, extinguish, quench, remove, suppress, put a stop to, deprive of existence or at least of power. Cic.* Non posse Verrem, testes interficiendo, crimina sua exstinguere. *Id.* religionem. *Id.* nomen populi R. *Id.* salutem alicujus. *Id.* inimicitias. *Id.* memoriam publicam. *Liv.* famam proditionis. *Cic.* pestem. *Id.* leges omnes. *Liv.* discrimen omne pudoris. *Cic.* potentiam. *Id.* reliquias belli. *Terent.* formam, *utterly mar. Cic.* senatum. *Nepos.* contumeliam. *Cic.* infamiam. *Id.* rumorem. *Id.* gratiam. *Ovid.* sitim. *Cic.* furorem alicujus. *Terent.* animam alicui, *h. e. to kill. Liv.* aquam rivis, *h. e. consume or absorb it by dispersing it among several channels. Curt.* Modico tempore succus exstinguitur. *Plin.* mammas, *h. e.* exsiccare. *Id.* odorem allii. *Petron.* matrona floris exstincti, *h. e. whose beauty is decayed. Sallust.* Familia prope exstincta majorum ignavia, *almost sunk, eclipsed, decayed.* — Used by jurists. *Pandect.* Exstinguitur actio, *is quashed, falls through, ceases. Id.* Jus pignoris exstinctum est, *is extinguished, lost, invalid. Id.* Exstinguitur obligatio solutione, *is annulled, cancelled.* —— ¶ Exstinxit, *for* exstinxerit. *Plaut.*

ĒXSTĬRPĀTĬŌ (exstirpo), ōnis, f. *a plucking or stubbing up by the roots, rooting out. Colum.*

ĒXSTĬRPŌ (ex & stirpe), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pull up by the trunk or root, root out,* ἀποῤῥιζόω. *Curt.* arbores magnas. *Colum.* arbores radicitus. *Id.* agrum, *h. e. to free from trunks of trees. Martial.* pilos de corpore. —— ¶ Figur. *to root out, eradicate, extirpate, blot out, utterly remove or destroy. Cic.* vitia. *Id.* perturbationes. *Id.* humanitatem ex animo. *Senec.* nomina inimica libertati, *h. e. to blot out* by forbidding them to be borne.

ĒXSTŌ (ex & sto), as, stĭti, stātum, n. 1. *to stand out or forth, project, stand or be above,* ἐξέχω. *Colum.* Ut semipede, nec amplius de arbore exstent. *Ovid.* Exstabat ferrum de pectore. *Cæs.* Cum milites capite solo ex aqua exstarent. *Liv.* altius ab aqua. *Ovid.* super æquora. *Id.* Navis exstat aquis. *Id.* Signis exstantibus asper, *raised, embossed.* — With *accus. Stat.* Nereidas exsto, *h. e.* procerior sum. —— ¶ Also, *to be visible, apparent, observable, show itself, appear, be conspicuous, strike the sight, exist, be. Cic.* Qui locus est, in quo non exstent hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia? *Id.* Curabo, ut hujus peregrinationis aliquod tibi opus exstet. *Liv.* Auctorem doctrinæ ejus, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, *because no other appears. Cic.* Video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum. *Id.* Studium nostrum exstabit in conveniendis magistratibus. *Cato* ap. *Cic.* Non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportet. *Id.* Sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum. *Valer. Flacc.* Arma sonent: vox et tua noctibus exstet, *h. e. be heard, or be heard above the rest. Cic.* Apparet et exstat, utrum, &c. *it is clear, apparent, evident.* —— ¶ Also, *to be extant, remain, survive, exist. Cic.* Exstant epistolæ Philippi. *Liv.* Auctorem, quia non exstat alius, Pythagoram edunt, *because no other now appears or remains.* (See above.) *Horat.* Sarmenti domina exstat, *h. e.* vivit. *Nepos.* Ejus benignitatis memoriam volebat exstare, *remain, continue.* —— ¶ The *perf. exstiti* is common to this verb with *Exsisto,* and may sometimes be referred to either. —— ¶ From the *supine* Exstatum *comes* Exstaturus, a, um. *Plin.* Vitis exstatura etiamnum duabus gemmis. *Pandect.* Incertum, heres exstaturus, necne sit (where *exstiturus* is also read). —— ¶ Compare *Exsisto.* —— ¶ See, also, *Exstans.*

ĒXSTRŪCTĬŌ (exstruo), ōnis, f. *a building up, erection, structure,* κατασκευή. *Cic.* Exstructio tectorum. *Id.* Eaque exstructione, quæ sit ad memoriam æternitatis. *Vitruv.* Cum fastigia (*h. e.* prominentias) exstructiones habuerint. —— ¶ Also, *adorning, decking of the body. Tertull.*

ĒXSTRŪCTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that builds up, raises up. Tertull.*

ĒXSTRŪCTŬS a, um, particip. from exstruo. —— ¶ Adj. *high built. Apul.* Species ædificiorum amœnissimæ, exstructissimæ, ornatissimæ.

ĒXSTRŬŌ (ex & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 1. *to build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect,* κατασκευάζω. *Cic.* Exstrui vetat sepulcrum altius, quam, &c. *Nepos.* Cum satis altitudo muri exstructa videretur. *Cic.* villam ad cœlum. *Sueton.* forum, *to lay out. Tibull.* mensas cespitibus. *Cæs.* aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta. *Id.* materiam pro vallo ad utrumque latus, *heaped up. Ovid.* montes ad sidera. — Also, *to heap, pile or build up any thing,* h. e. *to cover or fill by heaping up,* &c. *Horat.* focum lignis, *h. e. to heap wood upon the hearth. Sallust.* Profundere divitias in exstruendo mari, et montibus coæquandis, *h. e. in filling up and building upon the sea.* —— ¶ Figur. *to build up* (as it were), *to rear, erect, lay up, win. Cic.* Exstrue animo altitudinem virtutum. — Also, *to heap or pile up, furnish or provide richly. Cic.* mensas exquisitissimis epulis. *Horat.* Fercula exstructis inerant canistris. — Also, *Gell.* crimen unum vocibus multis, *h. e. to heighten, amplify, exaggerate.* — Also, *to heap up, accumulate, hoard up. Horat.* divitias in altum. — Also, *to frame, construct, join together. Petron.* Exstruere poema, *to construct, compose. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Verba, sicut a poetis, in quendam exstruere numerum. —— ¶ Exstructis portis, in *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 54, is a false reading for *obstructis.*

ĒXSŪCĬDŬS, or **ĒXSŬCCĬDŬS** (ex & sucidus *or* succidus), a, um, adj. *juiceless. Tertull.*

EXSŪCŌ, or **EXSUCCŌ** (ex & succus or succus), as, a. 1 *to deprive of juice*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

EXSŪCUS, or **EXSUCCUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *without juice or sap, sapless, dry*, ἄχυμος. *Tertull.* Corporis substantia exsuccior. — Figur. *Quintil.* Oratores aridi, et exsucci, et exsangues.

EXSŪCTUS, a, um, particip. from exsugo. —— ¶ Adj. *sucked out, dried up, exhausted*. *Varr.* Restibiles segetes sunt exsuctiores.

EXSŪDŌ (ex & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sweat out, come out by sweating, exude, transpire*, ἀφιδρόω. *Virg.* Per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. —— ¶ With *accus.*, *to sweat out, send out, or discharge by sweating*. *Colum.* Oliva, quicquid habuit amurcæ, exsudavit. *Plin.* unum succum modo. —— ¶ Also, *to perform or execute with sweating or great toil, to sweat out or through, stand out, toil through, undergo, bear*. *Liv.* laborem. *Id.* certamen. *Horat.* causas, *h. e. to argue causes in court with zeal and great exertion*.

EXSUFFLŌ (ex & sufflo), as, a. 1. *to blow upon*. *Augustin.* infantes (*in order to keep off the devil*). — Also, *to blow upon*, as a mark of abhorrence, *to drive away by blowing upon*. *Tertull.* aras. *Sulpic. Sever.* dæmonem.

EXSŪGŌ (ex & sugo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to suck out, suck dry, exhaust, dry up*, ἐκθηλάζω. *Vitruv.* liquorem de materia. *Plaut.* sanguinem illi. *Cels.* vulnus. *Cato.* segetem. *Colum.* Exsucto sudore, sitim quærimus. *Vitruv.* Animalia exsanguinata et exsucta. —— ¶ *Plaut.* has also *exsugebo*, as if from *exsugeo*. —— ¶ See, also, *Exsuctus, a, um*.

EXSŬL (ex & solum), ŭlis, m. and f. *one banished or wandering from his country, an exile, wanderer*, φυγάς. *Cic.* Omnes, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarunt. *Id.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret, atque undique exclusus. *Id.* Restituere exsules. *Id.* reducere. *Tacit.* Alia exsul. With *genit.* *Horat.* Exsul patriæ, *h. e. from his country*. *Ovid.* mundi, *from the world* (of Latona). — Figur. *Ovid.* Attonitusque malis, exsul mentisque domusque, *without understanding*, &c. *Publ. Syr.* ap. *Petron.* Ciconia avis exsul hiemis, *h. e. not wintering with us*.

EXSŬLĀRIS (exsul), e, adj. *relating to exile, or to exiles*. *Ammian.* mœror. *Id.* pœna.

EXSŬLĀTIŌ (exsulo), ōnis, f. *a being in exile, exile*. *Flor.* Clarissimos principes exsulatione multavit.

EXSŬLĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Exsilium*. *Messala Corvin.*

EXSŬLŌ (exsul), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to live in exile, be an exile, be forced to live away from one's country*, ἀπολις εἰμι, φεύγω. *Cic.* Cui Romæ exsulare jus esset. *Id.* Pulsus patria, exsulans, atque egens. *Id.* Aptissimus ad exsulandum locus. *Curt.* In regno, *h. e. to be an exile, as it were*. *Liv.* In Volscos exsulatum abiit. *Plaut.* ex patria. *Justin.* apud aliquem. *Ovid.* per extremas oras. *Martial.* ab urbe. *Ovid.* Mens, quæ loco non exsulat. *Terent.* Domo exsulo, *I am banished from home, may not go home*. — Figur. *Cic.* Cum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempubl. putent. *Plaut.* Perfidia ex urbe, et avaritia si exsulant. *Tertull.* Animalibus exsulantes, *abstaining from animal food*. — Also, *to wander about*. *Virg.* —— ¶ *Exsulor* occurs in *Hygin.* and *Dict. Cretens.* in the sense of *to be driven into exile* (as if *exsulo* signified *to drive into exile, banish*).

EXSULTĀBUNDUS, a, um, adject. *exulting*. Same as *Exsultans*. *Solin.* and *Justin.*

EXSULTĀNS (exsulto), tis, particip. and adj. *leaping up, springing up, frisking*, &c. *exulting, glorying, vaunting, elated, excessive, immoderate*, &c.; of speech, *diffuse, florid*, &c. *Quintil.* Exsultantissimum verbum, *h. e.* (as it were) *hopping, leaping*, as consisting of short syllables only. See *Exsulto*.

EXSULTĀNTER (exsultans), adv. *freely, diffusely, largely*, &c. σκιρτητικῶς. *Plin. Ep.* Illa quæ hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi.

EXSULTĀNTIA (Id.), æ, f. *a leaping up, exultation, insolence*. *Paulin.* Ludibrium hostilis exsultantiæ. —— ¶ *Gell.* Cum doloris exsultantia colluctantem, *h. e. malignity, virulence*; or *attack, paroxysm*.

EXSULTĀTIŌ (exsulto), ōnis, f. *a springing up, leaping, bounding, frisking*, ἐκπήδησις. *Plin.*, *Colum.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Figur. *exultation, excessive rejoicing, insolence, petulance, wantonness, extravagance*. *Auct. B. Afric.* Gloriam exsultationemque eorum pati, donec, &c. *Tacit.* Par exsultatio, impetrato Tigellini exitio. *Gell.* Exsultatio quædam animi.

EXSULTIM (exsilio), adv. *with leaps, springing or frisking about*. *Horat.*

EXSULTŌ (frequentat. from exsilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to leap or spring up frequently, leap or spring up, bound*, ἐκπηδάω. *Cic.* Equi ferocitate exsultantes, *prancing*. *Nepos.* Equos verberibus cogebat exsultare. *Ovid.* (*de tauro*) Et nunc alludit, viridique exsultat in herba. *Lucret.* Exsultare in numerum, *h. e. to dance*. — Also, of inanimate objects. *Virg.* Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ. *Id.* Exsultant æstu latices, *boil, bubble*. *Ovid.* medicamen, *bubbles, boils*. *Lucret.* In corde exsultat pavor et metus, *h. e. palpitates*. *Plin.* Glebæ exsultent, *spring or come forth, project*. *Id.* Pampini exsultant, *spring up, grow*. *Quintil.* (Syllabæ), si continuantur, exsultant, *h. e. leap, bound, hop* (as it were); on account of the immediate succession of several short syllables. — Also, *to ride about, caracole, tumble about, frisk about, leap about*. *Virg.* Inter cædes exsultat Amazon. *Tacit.* Britannorum copiæ per catervas exsultant. —— ¶ Figur. *to leap up* (*for joy*). *Cic.* Exsultare lætitia *or* gaudio. — Hence, *to exult, rejoice exceedingly, express extraordinary joy by one's actions*; also, *to revel, riot, rave, rage, give loose to passion, be greatly excited, be licentious or extravagant, indulge to excess, go beyond bounds, vaunt, boast*. *Quintil.* vana spe. *Cic.* victoria. *Id.* in ruinis alterius. *Id.* Græci exsultant, quod utuntur, &c. *Id.* Animus exsultat. *Id.* Furor exsultans. *Id.* Appetitus quasi exsultantes sive cupiendo sive fugiendo. *Id.* Hominem furentem exsultantemque continui. *Id.* Annibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientia sua molliebat. *Tacit.* Nec Agricola in suam famam gestis exsultavit, *exulted in, made a boast of*. *Cic.* Exsultat improbitas in victoria, *wantons, riots*. — In a good sense. *Stat.* Solidos exsultabis in actus, *h. e. proceed with alacrity to achieve great actions*. —— ¶ Also, in speaking, *to tumble about* (as it were), *h. e. display itself fully*, particularly by diffuse exposition or illustration, *move freely, enlarge, indulge itself*. *Cic.* Campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio. *Id.* Oratio exsultat in laude. *Id.* Alterum, exsultantem verborum audacia, reprimebat. *Id.* audacius. *Quintil.* Orator exsultans, *too diffuse*. —— ¶ *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 28. Dum histrio cubiculum Principis exsultaverit, *h. e.* adulterio infamaverit, contaminaverit, quasique fabulam, ceu in scena, saltaverit. Al. leg. aliter; as for instance, *persultaverit*. —— ¶ See, also, *Exsultans*.

EXSŬO. See *Exuo*.

EXSŬPĔRĀBĬLIS (exsupero), e, adj. *that may be surmounted or overcome*. *Stat.* Nec exsuperabile diris ingenium mortale. —— ¶ In an active sense, *able to overcome, overpowering, conquering*. *Claud. Quadrigar.* ap. *Gell.*

EXSŬPĔRĀNS, tis, particip. from exsupero. —— ¶ Adj. *excelling, surpassing, preëminent*, ὑπερέχων. *Sil.* Annibal exsuperans astu, *h. e.* abundans. *Gell.* Mulier exsuperanti forma, *surpassing*. *Id.* Uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur. *Apul.* Summus exsuperantissimusque deorum, *chiefest, most supreme*. —— ¶ Also, *superfluous*. *Gell.*

EXSŬPĔRĀNTIA (exsuperans), æ, f. *excellence, preëminence, superiority*, ὑπεροχή, ὑπερβολή. *Cic.* Nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? *Gell.* Eos planetas cernere homines non possunt propter exsuperantiam vel splendoris, vel altitudinis, *on account of their remarkable splendor or their exceeding great height*.

EXSŬPĔRĀTIŌ (exsupero), ōnis, f. *a surpassing, going beyond, exceeding*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Al. leg. (Ed. Ern. for instance) *exuberationem*.

EXSŬPĔRĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *conquering, in honor of the victor*; which name was given by the flatterers of Commodus to the month of November. *Lamprid.*

EXSŬPĔRŌ (ex & supero), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to be or appear above, project, stand out*; figur. *to be prominent or conspicuous, raise or elevate itself*. *Virg.* Feroci virtute exsuperas. *Id.* Violentia Turni exsuperat magis. *Id.* Exsuperant flammæ, *mount or appear above*; or it may be, *prevail, conquer*. — With an *accus.*, *to project or appear above, stand out from, overtop*. *Virg.* Pectora exsuperant undas. *Plin.* Vites exsuperant ulmos. — And figur. *to exceed, go beyond, surpass*. *Cic.* e *poeta*. aliquem impudentia. *Liv.* laudes alicujus. *Ovid.* Materia vires exsuperat. *Plin.* binas libras ponderis, *to exceed*. —— ¶ Also, *to climb over, mount over, surmount, gain the summit, pass*. *Senec.* clivum uno spiritu. *Virg.* jugum. *Valer. Flacc.* Parium infame, *pass by*. *Plin.* amnem. — Figur. *to survive, outlive*. *Val. Max.* Pater, me quoque exsupera. *Plin.* Æstatem non exsuperans, *outlasting*. —— ¶ Also, *to get the upper hand, prevail, conquer*. *Ovid.* Si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant. — With *accus.*, *to conquer, overcome, overpower, be too much for, make to yield, suppress, repress*. *Lucret.* Citius cedunt (sc. *vapor* and *air*) gravioribus exsuperatæ. *Virg.* consilium cæcum. *Cic.* Quod fore paratum est, id summum exsuperat Jovem, *is beyond his power, out of his control*. —— ¶ See, also, *Exsuperans*.

EXSUPPŬRŌ (ex & suppuro), as, *to press out* (*the matter*). *Tertull.* has purulentias. (Ed. Pamel. has *exvaporabit*.)

EXSURDŌ (ex & surdus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to render deaf, deafen*. *Plin.* aures. — Figur. *to deafen*. *Val. Max.* aures Curiæ Græcis actionibus. *Horat.* subtile palatum, *to blunt, dull*. *Calp.* Classica exsurdant calamos.

EXSURGŌ (ex & surgo), is, urrexi, urrectum, n. 3. *to rise, rise up, stand up, get up*, ἐξανίστημι. *Cic.* Et cum exsurgeret, simul arridens, &c. *Id.* Huc exsurge tamen, quæso, *get up and come hither*. *Plaut.* Exsurgat foras, *let him rise up and take his departure*. *Id.* De nocte multa, impigreque exsurrexi. *Id.* Exsurgite a genibus ambæ, *rise up from embracing*. *Liv.* Tempus exsurgendi ex insidiis. — Hence, figur. *to rise, rise up, appear high, lift itself*. *Liv.* Roma tota simul exsurgere ædificiis. *Plin.* Taurus (mons) ab Indico mari exsurgit. *Tacit.* Acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, &c. *appeared to rise, or was posted on the hills*. — Also, *to rise, appear, grow, arise, spring up*. *Plin.* Alii ramuli exsurgunt. *Senec.* Generosa in ortus semina exsurgunt suos, *h. e.* enascuntur, crescuntque. *Id.* Gravior exsurgat dolor. — Also, *to rise up, lift its head, gain its feet, recover strength, return to prosperity, recover*. *Cic.* Hæc non solum afflixerunt, sed etiam, ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt. *Id.* Si causa Pompeianorum esset jugulata, nunquam exsurgeret. *Id.* Auctoritate vestra respublica exsurget.

EXSUSCĬTĀTIŌ (exsuscito), ōnis, f. *a stirring up, arousing, exciting, awakening*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

EXSUSCĬTŌ (ex & suscito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rouse from sleep, awaken*, ἀνεγείρω. *Cic.* Te gallorum cantus exsuscitat. —— ¶ Figur. *to stir up, awaken, rouse, excite, raise*. *Liv.* magnum incendium flammas aura. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* memoriam hac notatione. *Cic.* Quæ cura exsuscitat animos, *awakens, strengthens, encourages*. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Magis tu te exsuscita, ut, &c.

EXTA (unc.), ōrum, n. *the inwards, in-*

ward parts, and especially the nobler ones, as the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, σπλάγχνα. *Plaut.* Extis satur sum factus probe. *Plin.* Exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana. *Virg.* Reclusis pectoribus, spirantia consulit exta. —— ¶ The ancients were in the habit of divining from the *exta* of beasts offered in sacrifice. *Cic.* Si est in extis aliqua vis, quæ declaret futura. Hence, *Cic.* Exta bona. *Sueton.* lætiora. *Cic.* tristissima. *Id.* inspicere. *Curt.* spectare. *Virg.* consulere. *Liv.* prosecare. *Martial.* dare Jovi, *or Varro* dare diis, *or Liv.* dare, *or Plaut.* porricere, *or Virg.* reddere, *h. e. to give, offer.* —— ¶ Extum, *for* Extorum. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

EXTĀBESCŌ (ex & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3. *to pine or waste away*, ἐκτήκομαι. *Cic.* e poeta. Corpus macie extabuit. *Sueton.* Fame extabuit. —— ¶ Figur. *to fade away, die away, vanish by degrees.* *Cic.* Videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse.

EXTĀLIS (exta), is, m. perhaps *the rectum.* *Veget.*

EXTANS. See *Exstans.*

EXTANTIA. See *Exstantia.*

EXTĀRIS (exta), e, adj. *serviceable for cooking.* *Plaut.* exta. *Id.* aula (olla).

EXTĔMPLŌ (ex & templum), adv. *immediately, forthwith, straightway, on the spot, at the moment*, αὐτίκα. *Cic.* Quid fingat extemplo, non habet. *Terent.* Cum intellexeras, id consilii capere, cur non dixti extemplo Pamphilo? *Id.* Postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi. —— ¶ Quum extemplo, *as soon as.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Stat. Extemplo latuit mensura jacentis, *h. e. at first sight.*

EXTĔMPŎRĀLIS (ex & tempus), e, adj. *on the moment, without premeditation, done or spoken extempore, extemporaneous, extemporary*, αἰφνίδιος. *Quintil.* Extemporalis garrulitas, nec exspectata cogitatio, circulatoriæ vere jactationis est. *Id.* Extemporalis actio. *Id.* color. *Id.* oratio. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* audacia, *h. e. in speaking.* —— ¶ Also, in an active sense, *producing something on the spur of the occasion.* *Martial.* rhetor. *Sueton.* facultas, *h. e. the power to deliver a speech on the moment.*

EXTĔMPŎRĀLITĀS (extemporalis), ātis, f. *the faculty of speaking or doing a thing on the spur of the moment;* of making verses, for instance, αὐτοσχεδιασμός. The word occurs only in *Sueton. tit.* 3.

EXTĔMPŎRĀLITĔR (Id.), adverb, *on the moment, forthwith, quickly.* *Sidon.*

EXTEMPŎRE. See *Tempus.*

EXTEMPŬLO, *for* Extemplo. *Plaut.*

EXTĔNDŌ (ex & tendo), is, di, sum *and* tum, a. 3. *to stretch out, spread out, stretch, extend*, ἐκτείνω. *Curt.* cornua aciei. *Id.* latius aciem. *Id.* agmen ad mare. *Horat.* pennas, *to stretch.* *Cic.* Digitis extensis. *Id.* Extento brachio. *Vitruv.* lineam, *to draw.* *Ovid.* Extentis tumet uva racemis, *distended, filled out.* *Plaut.* vincula, *to stretch.* *Plin.* chartam malleo. — Hence, Extendi, *to spread itself out, spread, stretch, extend.* *Virg.* (Ignis) extenditur per campos. *Colum.* Oleæ, quæ in proceritatem extenduntur. *Ovid.* Jussit extendi campos. — Figur. *Liv.* spem suam in Africam, *to extend.* — Also, *to stretch*, h. e. *to exert.* *Liv.* se supra vires. So, *Id.* iter, *h. e. to march vigorously.* *Cæs.* Magnis itineribus se extendere. — Also, *to stretch out, lengthen, prolong, continue*, of space and time. *Plin. Ep.* epistolam. So, *Id.* se epistola, *h. e. to write a long letter.* *Liv.* pugnam ab hora tertia ad noctem. *Martial.* labores in horam quintam. *Virg.* curas venientem in annum. *Plin. Paneg.* tempus. *Id.* consulatum. *Quintil.* verba, *to lengthen* by prosthesis, &c. Hence, *Plaut.* ætatem in exercitio, *to pass, spend.* *Plin. Ep.* vesperam. *Virg.* cursus, *to run.* — Also, *to stretch or spread out, extend, increase, enlarge.* *Sueton.* pretium rerum. *Martial.* Breves census extendere. *Virg.* famam factis. *Liv.* Longius, quam quantum vitæ humanæ spatium est, cupiditas gloriæ extenditur, *extends.* *Cic.* copiam. *Horat.* agros. *Id.* nomen in ultimas oras. — Also, by jurists, *to extend.* *Pandect.* Nisi specialiter defunctus ad ulteriores voluntatem suam extenderit. *Id.* Quod ad liberas personas extendi non debet. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch out, stretch at full length, lay prostrate.* *Virg.* aliquem arena. *Curt.* Jussit fastigium extendi, *to be levelled.* — So, Extendi, *to stretch one's self at full length, stretch out one's limbs.* *Virg.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ See, also, *Extensus* and *Extentus, a, um.*

EXTĔNSĒ (extensus), adv. *broadly, widely.* *Tertull.* Dominus extensius ista disponit.

EXTENSIO. See *Extentio.*

EXTĔNSĪVŬS (extendo), a, um, adj. *extending, prolonging;* or, at least, *pertaining thereto.* *Pandect.*

EXTĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. from extendo. —— ¶ Adj. *stretched out, extended, spacious, extensive.* *Quintil.* Manus extensiores. *Liv.* Castra extensissima.

EXTĔNSŬS, us, m. See *Extentus, us.*

EXTĔNTĒ (extentus), adv. extendendo. *Ammian.* Quadratus eminet stylus extentius. — Al. leg. *extensus.*

EXTĔNTIŌ (extendo), onis, f. *a stretching out, extending*, ἔκτασις. *Vitruv.* Radii solis extentionibus porrecti. — Al. leg. *extensionibus.*

EXTĔNTŌ (frequentat. from extendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stretch out, stretch, extend.* *Lucret.* Extentat nervos, torquetur, anhelat. *Ammian.* Homo brevis humeros extentans angustos. *Plaut.* Qui alieno vires tuas extentes ostio, *h. e. strain, exert;* or, otherwise (as a compound of ex & tento), *try, prove.* *Id.* Quid tute homo venisti huc extentatum, *h. e. to exert, put to the stretch, try your strength in clamoring;* or, *to plague, vex, torment;* or, *to try, attempt.*

EXTĔNTŬS (extendo), us, m. *a stretching out, extending, the extent or space.* *Sil.* Per laterum extentus venit vulnus.—Al. leg. *extensus.*

EXTĔNTŬS, a, um, particip. from extendo. —— ¶ Adj. *extended*, either of space or time, *extensive, long.* *Horat.* Stagna latius extenta Lucrino. *Solin.* Extentissima spatia. *Liv.* Extentis itineribus ire, *h. e. by long marches.* *Vellei.* Extentum vitæ spatium, *a long life.*

EXTĔNŬĀTIŌ (extenuo), ōnis, f. *a thinning, rarefying*, λέπτυνσις. *Senec.* Aera aut motus extenuat, aut extenuatio incendit. *Plin.* Vitium extenuatio, et domitura palmitum. —— ¶ As a rhetorical figure, *diminution, lessening, extenuation.* *Cic.*

EXTĔNŬĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from extenuo. —— ¶ Adj. *weak, small, insignificant.* *Brutus* ad *Cic.* Copiolæ meæ sunt extenuatissimæ. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ratio, *h. e. weak, trifling, poor.*

EXTĔNŬŌ (ex & tenuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make thin or slender; to thin, rarefy*, καταλεπτύνω. *Varr.* falce lignum. *Cic.* Aer extenuatus sublime fertur. *Ovid.* Extenuari in aquas, *melt, dissolve, waste away.* *Liv.* Quum extenuando infirmam et vix cohærentem mediam aciem haberent, *h. e. by extending the line, and thus diminishing the depth of the army.* *Plin.* Serenitas corpus oleæ extenuat. So, *Id.* (of a medicine) Nitrum extenuat, *reduces.* *Id.* cutem, *to soften.* —— ¶ Also, *to make small or smaller, diminish in size.* *Cic.* cibum, *h. e. by chewing.* *Liv.* Ceræ sortes extenuatæ. *Vitruv.* crassitudines columnarum. —— ¶ Also, *to narrow, make narrow, narrow in.* *Liv.* Angustiæ extenuabant agmen, *h. e. make them pass with few abreast.* So, *Cæs.* equitatem Cæsaris, *h. e. to make them take narrower ground, narrow them in.* —— ¶ Also, more generally, *to lessen, diminish, reduce, impair, weaken, remove;* and, of diseases, &c. *to reduce, break up, discuss.* *Cic.* Spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit. *Id.* Error extenuatur die, *is impaired or removed by time.* *Id.* census cujusque, *to diminish.* *Id.* sumptus. *Id.* crimen (where it is opposed to *tollere omnino*). *Liv.* famam belli. *Ovid.* mala ferendo, *to lighten.* *Pandect.* æs alienum, *to reduce.* *Liv.* vires. *Plin.* nervorum vitia, *reduce, remove.* *Id.* albugines. *Cels.* pituitam. —— ¶ See, also, *Extenuatus, a, um.*

EXTĔR, or **EXTĔRŬS** (ex; as *citer* from *cis*), a, um, adj. (*comp.* exterior; *superl.* extrēmus *and* extĭmus) *being without;* as, *of another country, government, family, fraternity,* &c.; *of another, foreign, strange, extraneous, outward, external.* *Pandect.* Si duos de familia heredes scripserit, et partem quartam extero legaverit. *Id.* Exter heres. *Lucret.* Extera vis multos pellit. *Cic.* Nationes exteræ. *Plin.* Apud exteros. *Id.* Extera Europæ, *h. e. countries not European.* *Id.* Extera corporum, *external diseases and injuries.* *Cic.* Extra sacra, *h. e.* extera (as dextra *for* dextera). —— ¶ *Comp.* Exterior, us, *outward, outer, exterior.* *Cæs.* Exterior hostis, *h. e. the enemy without* (for he was between two). *Cic.* Exteriorem amplexus orbem. *Cæs.* collis. *Horat.* Exteriorem ire alicui, *h. e.* latus tegere, *to go on his left.* —— ¶ There are two *superl.*, Extremus *and* Extimus. —— ¶ Extremus, a, um, *the most outward, outermost;* hence, Extremum, *the outside, outermost part, exterior.* *Liv.* In fronte extrema, *h. e.* in parte prima frontis. *Cic.* Cœlum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est. —— ¶ Hence, *the last, latest, final.* *Cic.* pars epistolæ, *h. e. the close.* *Id.* Mensis extremus anni. *Horat.* Extremi primorum, *the last of the first.* *Cic.* spiritus, *the last breath.* *Id.* manus, *the last hand, finishing hand, finish.* *Id.* Extremum illud est (*or* Extremum est), ut (*or* quod) te orem, &c. *it remains only, that; the last thing is, that,* &c. — Hence, *the last, most remote, farthest; at the end of the earth.* *Horat.* Extremos curris ad Indos. *Ovid.* orbis. — Also, Extremum, *the farthest point, extremity; the last; the end, close.* *Cic.* Quod finitum est, habet extremum, *has an end.* *Sallust.* æstatis, *of summer.* *Liv.* hiemis, anni. *Sallust.* diei. *Id.* montis, *the summit.* *Ovid.* Durare in extremum, *even to the end, to the last.* *Liv.* Hastili tereti, præterquam ad extremum, *at the extremity.* *Cic.* Ad extremum vitæ, *even to the end, to the last.* *Id.* Testis ad extremum reservatus, *till the last, to the last.* *Ovid.* Ira ad extremum tenax, *to the very last.* *Cic.* Ad extremum loqui cœperunt, *at length, at last.* (So, *Cæs.* and *Liv.*) *Liv.* Ad extremum perditus, *in the extreme, to the last degree, extremely, utterly.* *Id.* Extrema agri Romani, *the border, extremity, frontier.* *Tacit.* imperii, *the frontiers.* *Flor.* Galliæ, *the remotest parts.* Also, *Virg.* Ferro extrema sequi, *h. e. death.* (So, *Justin.*) Further, *Cic.* Scis esse in extremo, *sero sapiunt*, h. e. *at the end* (of the play). — Also, Extremum, adv. *sc.* ad. *Ovid.* Extremum liquefacta tabuit, *at last.* And, *Id.* Alloquor extremum amicos, *for the last time.* Also, *Virg.* Extremum, quod te alloquor, hoc est, *the last time.* — And Extremo, adv. *at length, at last.* *Nepos.* and *Pandect.* So, *Cic. fragm.* Extremo Semiplacentinus, *at last, last, in the last place.* —— ¶ *Extremus* often stands for *pars extrema.* *Cic.* In extremo libro, In extrema oratione, In extremis litteris, *in the close of, at the end of.* *Cæs.* In extremo ponto turrim constituit, *at the head of the bridge.* *Cic.* Extremis digitis, *the tips of the fingers.* *Id.* Extrema hieme, *at the end of winter.* *Nepos.* Extremo bello, *at the close of the war.* *Cic.* In hac insula extrema, *at the extremity.* —— ¶ Also, *extreme*, h. e. *resorted to only in the utmost necessity.* *Cæs.* Decurritur ad illud extremum Senatusconsultum —— ¶ Also, *extreme*, h. e. *worst, most dangerous or desperate, utmost, uttermost, severest, greatest,* of situations or measures, on which depends our last hope, or of cases where there is no hope of deliverance. *Cic.* Extremis reip. temporibus, *extreme exigency, most critical condition.* *Cæs.* fames. *Cic.* Extremum malorum, *the greatest evil.* *Cæs.* Res perducta ad extremum casum, *to the last pass.* *Id.* In extremis suis rebus, *in the extremest danger.* *Pandect.* In extrema valetudine esse, *h. e. dangerously*

ill. *Cic.* Ad extrema jura descendere, *to have recourse to the severest, most summary or fatal laws.* *Sallust.* Extrema dementia, *the height of madness.* — Abs. *Curt.* Ad extrema perventum est, *to extremities.* *Poll.* ad *Cic.* Ad extrema descendere, *to resort to extreme or desperate measures.* *Sallust.* Esse in extremo, *to be reduced to the last extremity.* *Tacit.* Vita in extremum adducta, *into extreme danger.* —— ¶ Also, *extreme,* h. e. *the highest;* in a good sense. *Cic.* Extremum bonorum, *the greatest good.* —— ¶ Also, *the last, lowest, vilest, meanest, most degraded, most worthless, most wretched.* *Virg.* Haud Ligurum extremus, *not the worst.* *Liv.* ingenium, *of the lowest order, of the lowest capacity.* *Senec.* mancipia. *Tacit.* Extrema vitæ alimenta. *Justin.* Juvenis extremæ sortis, *of the lowest condition, of unknown origin, of the utmost indigence,* &c. —— ¶ From *Extremus* we find a new *comp.* and *superl.* *Apul.* Extremius. *Tertull.* Extremissimi. —— ¶ Extimus, a, um, *the outermost, farthest, last.* *Cic.* orbis. *Lucret.* membrorum circumtextura. *Plin.* promontorium Oceani. *Id.* gentes, *most remote.* *Apul.* Extima membrorum. (But compare *Extremus* above.)

EXTĔRĔBRŌ (ex & terebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to extract by boring; to bore out,* ἐκτρυπάω. *Cic.* Ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset. —— ¶ Figur. *to extort, force, bring about by force.* *Plaut.* Nunquam hercle exterebrabis, tu ut sis pejor.

EXTEREBRONIDES. See *Argentiexterebronides.*

EXTĔRGĔŌ (ex & tergeo), es, and also **EXTĔRGŌ** (ex & tergo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 2. and 3. *wipe clean, wipe dry, wipe,* ἀπομόργνυμι, ἐκκαθαίρω. *Cato.* spongia bene. *Plaut.* manus linteo. *Vitruv.* coronas. *Pandect.* Spongiæ, quibus columnæ, pavimenta, podia exterguntur. —— ¶ Figur. or in jest. *Cic.* Fanum eversum atque extersum, *wiped clean, stripped clean.*

EXTĔRIŎR, us. See *Exter.*

EXTĔRIŬS (exterior *or* extra), adverb, *without, on the outside, on the other side.* *Colum.* Vasa exterius picare. *Ovid.* Urbes exterius sitæ.

EXTĔRMĬNĀTŎR (extermino), ōris, m. *one who drives out or banishes; an ejecter, expeller.* *Hieronym.*

EXTĔRMĬNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from extermino. —— ¶ Adj. *removed from, out of.* *Apul.* Sic exterminatus animi vigilans somniabar.

EXTĔRMĬNIUM (ex & terminus), ii, n. *banishment, driving away, subversion, destruction.* *Tertull.*

EXTĔRMĬNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to drive over the boundary; to drive out, banish, expel, exile,* ἐξορίζω. *Cic.* Marcellum ex illa urbe. *Id.* aliquem urbe atque agro. *Id.* oppugnatores reipublicæ de civitate. *Id.* cives a suis diis penatibus. *Id.* Peregrinos urbibus uti prohibere, eosque exterminare. —— ¶ Figur. *to banish, expel, drive away, put out, put away, remove.* *Cic.* auctoritatem Senatus e civitate. *Id.* genus pestiferum ex hominum communitate. *Id.* quæstiones physicorum. Hence, *Apul.* Cubiculo exterminatur (mustela), *for* se exterminat, *makes its departure, clears out.* —— ¶ See *Exterminatus, a, um.*

EXTĔRMĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *beyond the boundary, driven away, banished.* *Tertull.* (or *Cypr.*) Hinc exterminus ito, *get you hence, away.*

EXTĔRNŌ (externus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *Apul.* Ut intelligatur iratus externasse eam, *h. e. to have regarded her as a stranger, or as not his child.* — Ed. Elm. has *extraneasse.* —— ¶ See *Exsterno.*

EXTĔRNŬS (exter), a, um, adj. *out of one's self, outward, external, from without.* *Cic.* Nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus. *Id.* Inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo. *Cic.* Res externæ, *out of ourselves, outward* (as wealth, honors, and the like). So, *Ovid.* bona. *Cic.* commoda vel incommoda. *Id. Acad.* 4, 2. Externa (Luculli), *h. e. on the outside, apparent to the world* (as his bravery, &c.; opposed to *interiora,* which denotes *those qualities which are known only to his more intimate friends*). —— ¶ Also, *foreign, alien, strange;* it may be, *of another country, government, family,* &c. *Cic.* Nec externis hostibus magis, quam domesticis laboramus. *Id.* Apud externos populos. *Virg.* Non me tibi Troja externum tulit. *Id.* terra. *Id.* vir. *Cic.* Externa et aliena religio. *Nepos.* Diuturnitate externi mali exarsit intestinum bellum. *Quintil.* Externa verba et nostra. *Cæs.* Vel domesticis opibus, vel externis auxiliis, *h. e. of other cities or nations.* *Tacit.* Externas gratias quærere, *of foreigners.* *Curt.* Morum mutatio externa, *h. e.* ab externis petita. *Ovid.* Externus amor, *h. e. of a foreigner.* *Liv.* timor, *h. e. of a foreign enemy.* *Cic.* victoria, *h. e. over a foreign enemy* (opposed to *domestica,* which denotes *a victory over one's fellow-citizens*). *Plin.* orbis, *h. e. Africa or Asia.* — Absol. Externus, i, m. *a foreigner or stranger.* *Cic.* So, the *plural.* *Cic.* Canum odium in externos, *to strangers.* *Ovid.* Arcebat externos finibus, *foreigners.*

EXTĔRŌ (ex & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to rub out, bring out or elicit by rubbing or bruising,* ἐκτρίβω. *Lucret.* Exprimitur validis extritus viribus ignis. *Varr.* Jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, *is trodden out.* *Plin.* Messis alibi tribulis, alibi equarum gressibus exteritur, *is bruised out, threshed out.* — Hence, *to strike out, drop, omit* a letter or syllable in pronunciation or writing. *Varr.* and *Quintil.* — Also, *to rub away, wear away by rubbing.* *Plin.* rubiginem ferro. *Id.* digitis scabritiem. *Quintil.* Opus poliat lima, non exterat, *polish, not impair.* —— ¶ Also, *to break up, bruise to pieces.* *Cic.* Alvus calorem multum habet in exterendo cibo, *h. e. digesting.* — Hence, *to tread to pieces, dash to pieces, crush or smother.* *Phædr.* frontem calcibus. *Ovid.* nives, *h. e. by walking thereon.* *Senec.* hominem pondere. —— ¶ Also, *to use frequently, use up, consume.* *Plin.* Tabes mercium, aut fraus Seplasiæ sic exteritur.

EXTĔRRĔŌ (ex & terreo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to frighten out or up* from something. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Anus exterrita somno. — Hence, Exterritus, a, um, as it were, *frightened out of one's self, maddened, raving.* *Virg. Geo.* 3, 434. Anguis sævit exterritus æstu. —— ¶ Also, *to put in great fear, strike with terror, terrify, frighten,* καταφοβέω. *Cic.* Aspectu exterrita nutrix. *Horat.* Improvisa species exterret utrumque. *Tacit.* legiones vultu, *to intimidate, frighten into obedience, frighten from their purpose.* *Id.* Falsa exterritus (ψευδῆ ἐκπεπληγμένος), *h. e.* rebus falsis (al. leg. *falso*).

EXTĔRRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from exterreo.

EXTĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from extergeo.

EXTĔRSŬS (extergeo), us, m. *Plaut.* Linteumque extersui, *h. e.* ad extergendum aptum. — But many editions have *extersum.*

EXTĔRŬS. See *Exter.*

EXTĔXŌ (ex & texo), is, a. 3. *to unravel, unweave.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Extexam ego illum pulcre, *h. e. will sponge him;* or, perhaps, *will pull to pieces all his plans or measures.*

EXTILLO. See *Exstillo.*

EXTĬMĔŌ (ex & timeo), es, a. 2. *to fear greatly, fear.* *Tacit. Ann.* 15, 71. Extimerentur. — But others, as Edd. Ern. and Oberl., read otherwise.

EXTĬMĔSCŌ (ex & timesco), is, mui, n. and a. 3. *to be greatly afraid, become frightened, fear greatly, fear,* περιφοβέομαι. *Terent.* Extimui illico. *Cic.* de fortunis communibus. *Id.* ne id jure evenerit. *Id.* Equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, *h. e.* propter sibilos. — With *acc.* *Cic.* adventum nostrum. So, *Id.* Ab Antonio periculum extimescendum est, *to be feared, apprehended.* *Tacit.* Posse extimesci.

EXTĬMŌ, as, sometimes occurs in MSS. for *æstimo* or *existimo.*

EXTĬMŬLO. See *Exstimulo.*

EXTĬMŬS, a, um. See *Exter.*

EXTINCTUS, EXTINGUO, &c. See *Exstinctus,* &c.

EXTIRPO. See *Exstirpo.*

EXTĬSPĔX (exta & obsol. specio), ĭcis, m. (properly, *one who looks into the exta*) *one who divines or draws presages from the* exta *of beasts slain in sacrifice,* σπλαγχνοσκόπος, ἡπατοσκόπος. *Cic.*

EXTĬSPĬCIUM (extispex), ii, n. *the inspection of the* exta, *in order to predict future events.* *Sueton.*

EXTO. See *Exsto.*

EXTŎLLŌ (ex & tollo), is, (extŭli, ēlātum,) a. 3. *to lift out, raise out.* *Plaut.* pedem domo, *h. e. to go out or forth.* —— ¶ Also, *to lift up, raise up,* ἐξαίρω. *Varr.* onera in jumenta. *Cic.* alte pugionem. *Auct. B. Afric.* militem in sublime. *Cic.* Extollere jacentem. *Plaut.* Fundamentum liberorum substruunt, extollunt, *h. e.* tollere, educare, *to rear, bring them up.* — Figur. *Cic.* Vos meam fortunam deprimitis, vestram extollitis. *Id.* Libertas extollere jam caput debebat. *Id.* se ad æquitatem animi, *raise one's self, rouse up.* *Id.* aliquem in cœlum (*and* ad cœlum) laudibus, *to extol.* *Id.* meritum alicujus verbis, *to praise, extol.* *Plaut.* Vero extolli, *to be praised.* *Quintil.* orationem amplificationibus, *to heighten.* *Cic.* Extollere animos, *to grow haughty.* *Liv.* aliquid in majus, *to represent beyond the truth, exaggerate, magnify.* *Tacit.* Vetera extollimus, *magnify, heighten, exaggerate.* *Id.* piscinas, hortos, *h. e. to beautify, adorn.* —— ¶ Also, *to put off, defer, protract.* *Plaut.* res serias ex hoc die in alium diem. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* Hodie extollat nuptias. —— ¶ *Extollo* has, properly, no *preterit* or *supine;* but, as *extuli* and *elatum* happen to bear the same signification, they may supply their place, though commonly referred to *effero.* See *Effero.*

EXTŎRPĔSCŌ (ex & torpesco), is, pui, n. 3. *to become stiff or torpid.* *Venant. Fortun.*

EXTŎRQUĔŌ (ex & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to twist out, wrench out, wrest.* *Cic.* arma e manibus civium. *Id.* alicui sicam de manibus. *Petron.* pedem mensulæ, *wrench off.* — Figur. *to wrest, force, tear, extort, take by force, elicit by force.* *Cic.* talenta a Cæsare. *Id.* nihil ab egentibus. *Liv.* alicui regnum. *Id.* per vim suffragium, *to obtain by forcible means.* *Cic.* sententias de manibus judicum. *Id.* ex animis cognitiones verborum, *h. e.* evellere. *Lucret.* vitam membris, *h. e. tears away, expels.* *Cic.* humanitatem alicujus, *h. e. force him to relinquish or abandon it.* *Id.* alicui veritatem. *Id.* alicui errorem, *to force from one, force him to give up.* *Id.* Si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, eam ratio convellet, veritas extorquebit, *draw out.* *Id.* Extorsisti, ut faterer, *you have constrained me to confess.* —— ¶ Also, *to put out of joint, dislocate, put out of place, distort, put awry.* *Senec.* articulum. *Id.* Per longam nervorum contractionem extorti minutatim. *Juvenal.* Prava extortaque puella. —— ¶ Also, *to torture, rack.* *Terent.* Extorque, nisi ita factum est, *sc.* illum; or, it may be, *get the truth from him by the torture.* *Liv.* In servilem modum extorti.

EXTŎRRĔŌ (ex & torreo), es, *to parch, dry, burn.* *Cels.* Si vero ardens febris extorret.

EXTŎRRIS (quasi *extra terram* patriam pulsus), e, adj. *exiled, banished,* especially from one's country. *Cic.* Hinc extorres profugerunt. *Liv.* Extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem. *Id.* agro Romano. *Sallust.* patria, domo. *Liv.* Brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, &c. *Sueton.* Extorres egit oppido. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.* Extorrem aliquem facere. *Gell.* Exsul extorrisque esto.

EXTŎRTŎR (extorqueo), ōris, m. *one who takes away by force; a robber, extortioner.* *Terent.* Bonorum extortor.

EXTŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from extorqueo.

EXTRĀ (for extera, *sc.* parte), adv. and

prepos. — I. ADVERB. *without, on the outside, outside, externally,* ἔξω. *Cic.* Animus inclusus in corpore, et ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplans. *Cæs.* Cum extra, et intus hostem haberent. *Plin.* Sal extra faucibus illitus. *Cic.* Et in corpore, et extra. *Quintil.* Ad causam extra pertinet tempus, &c. *h. e.* (*though not actually included in the cause*) *are accessaries, accidents, concomitants.* — Also, *except;* followed by *quam.* *Cic.* Extra quam si ita negotium gestum est, ut, &c. *except if.* *Liv.* Extra quam si qua navis portabit pecuniam, *except some ship conveying money.* *Cic.* Extra quam præjudicium fiat, *unless, except.* *Liv.* Omnes, extra quam qui apud hostes essent. —— II. PREPOSITION. governing the accusative, *without, on the outside of, exterior to, out of, not in, not included in, not concerned in.* *Cæs.* Extra provinciam. *Liv.* Extra orbem terrarum. *Id.* Ut Cephallenia insula extra jus fœderis esset, *had not been comprehended.* *Cic.* Extra periculum belli. *Id.* Extra conjurationem, non esse ex conjuratis. *Quintil.* Minus contentionis habent ea, quæ sunt extra quæstionem. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* Extra ordinem (for its various significations see *Ordo*). *Id.* Extra modum absona, *exceedingly.* *Id.* Ne extra modum sumptu prodeas, *beyond bounds, beyond measure.* *Horat.* Extra limen Apuliæ. — After its case. *Tacit.* Urbem extra. — Also, *except, besides.* *Cic.* Extra ducem, reliqui rapaces. *Terent.* Extra unam aniculam. *Pers.* te extra, *for* extra te. — Also, *without.* *Cic.* Extra jocum, *joking apart, seriously, in right earnest.* *Id.* Esse extra culpam. *Tacit.* Extra vitia.

EXTRĂCLŪSŬS (extra & clusus, *h. e.* clausus), a, um, same as *Exclusus.* *Frontin.*

EXTRĂCTŌRĬŬS (extraho), a, um, adj. *having the power of drawing out, drawing out, extracting.* *Plin.*

EXTRĂCTŬS, a, um, partic. from extraho.

EXTRĂHŌ (ex & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw out, extract.* *Plaut.* Extrahere aquam, *scil.* e puteo. *Id.* rete ex aqua. *Nepos.* copias ex hibernaculis. *Ovid.* telum de vulnere. *Horat.* vivum puerum alvo. *Id.* turba aliquem. *Cic.* domo quempiam. *Horat.* Rure extractus in urbem. *Liv.* senatores vi in publicum. *Plin.* spinas, venena corpori. *Senec.* ab sede infausta inferorum. *Senec.* Extrahere candidatos. —— ¶ Also, *to draw off.* *Sueton.* annulum alicui. —— ¶ Figur. *to free, rescue, liberate, extricate.* *Nepos.* Se, ac suos omnes extraxit incolumes. *Cic.* urbem ex periculis maximis. *Senec.* aliquem pœnæ, *to withdraw.* *Terent.* Nescis, Parme- ... quanta ærumna extraxeris. —— ...o, *to tear out, root out, eradicate.* ... Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem. *Id.* Ex animis extrahere temeritatem. —— ¶ Also, *to bring out, bring to light.* *Liv.* Extrahere scelera ex occultis tenebris in lucem. *Senec.* Secreta mentis verberum vis extrahit. —— ¶ Also, *to protract, prolong.* *Cic.* Res extracta est variis calumniis. *Liv.* Tergiversando, rem in adventum consulis extrahere. *Id.* Extractum in tertium annum bellum est. *Tacit.* Somnum plerumque in diem extrahunt. *Liv.* certamen usque ad noctem. *Quintil.* aliquid in infinitum, *to lengthen out.* *Senec.* diem de die extrahere, *to put off.* *Stat.* Spes anxia mentem extrahit, *h. e. holds in suspense.* — Hence, *to draw out, spend or pass away the time upon some business, without coming to any result, to fritter away, waste, use up, to consume, waste, pass away.* *Cæs.* Dicendi mora diem extrahere. *Id.* Triduum disputationibus extrahitur. *Curt.* Prolatando aliquantum extraxerant temporis. *Liv.* Ne, misso e manibus hoste, sine ullo effectu æstas extraheretur. —— ¶ Also, *to delay, defer, put off.* *Liv.* rem in adventum consulis. — Also, *Liv.* and *Sueton.* aliquem, *to put him off* (from one time to another).

EXTRĂMUNDĀNŬS (extra & mundus), a, um, adject. *extramundane.* *Martian. Capell.*

EXTRĀMŪRĀNŬS (extra & murus), a, um, adj. *that is outside of the wall, without the walls;* to which *intramuranus* is opposed. *Lamprid.*

EXTRĀNĀTŪRĀLIS (extra & naturalis), e, adject. *not pertaining to nature; not natural.* *Tertull.*

EXTRĀNEO, as. See *Externo.*

EXTRĀNEŬS (extra), a, um, adject. *extraneous, without, out of one's self, foreign,* ἀλλόγνωτος. *Cic.* Extraneæ res. *Colum.* e *Cic.* Exercitatio forensis et extranea, *h. e. out of doors, abroad.* *Cic.* ornamenta, *drawn from without, not from the thing itself.* —— ¶ Also, *of a different country, family, &c.; strange, foreign, alien, unconnected.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* cognomen (as, for instance, *Africani nepos* for *Gracchus*). — Hence, Extraneus, *one not related, one with whom we stand in no near connection;* also, *a stranger.* *Sueton.* Filiam extraneorum cœtu prohibuit. *Id.* Heredem inter pene extraneos nuncupavit. *Justin.* Non tam in extraneum translatus, quam in familiam reversus. *Plin.* Extranei interventu. *Tacit.* Finis vitæ extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit.

EXTRĀŎRDĬNĀRĬŬS (extra & ordinarius), a, um, adj. *extraordinary, contrary to common order or custom, out of the common run,* ἔκτακτος. *Varr.* Extraordinariæ fructuum species duæ. *Cic.* imperium. *Id.* Extraordinaria consulatus petitio, *out of course.* *Liv.* equites, cohortes, *the most select of the auxiliary troops;* to wit, *the fifth part of the infantry and the third of the cavalry.* *Id.* porta, *h. e.* prætoria, *because near this the milites extraordinarii had their tents.* *Cic.* pecunia, *h. e. money which, having been obtained by unfair or disgraceful methods, they did not dare to credit in the account-book.* *Id.* munus and honores, *h. e. not perpetual in the state, but established to meet some exigency, or which are conferred on some individual by a special law.* *Pandect.* crimina, *h. e. which fall under no existing law, and require a special investigation.* In a similar sense, *Id.* coercitio, *extraordinary, not established by existing laws.* *Cic.* cupiditates, *extraordinary, excessive, extravagant, neither conformable to nature nor demanded by necessity.*

EXTRĀRĬŬS (extra), a, um, adj. *outward, external, extrinsic, coming from without.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *foreign, strange, not domestic, h. e.* either *of a different house, family, or country,* &c. *Terent.* Hanc conditionem si cui tulero extrario, *this match.* *Sueton.* Canis extrarius, *a strange dog.* *Pandect.* Præterito patruo, extrarios reliquit heredes.

EXTRĔMISCŌ (ex & tremisco), is, mui, n. 3. *to tremble greatly; to tremble.* *Sedul.* Extremuit lethale chaos. Al. leg. *et tremuit.*

EXTRĔMĬTĀS (extremus), ātis, f. *the whole outer surface, edge, or exterior;* also, *the end or extremity of any thing.* *Cic.* Infinitasque regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas. *Id.* Mundus globosus est fabricatus: quod σφαιροειδῆ Græci vocant: cujus omnis extremitas paribus a medio radiis attingitur, *the superficies.* So, *Plin.* circuli, *the circumference.* *Id.* picturæ, *the edge, frame.* *Id.* Extremitates Æthiopiæ, *the confines.* *Id.* Febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *of the extremities.* *Cic.* Extremitas et quasi libramentum, *h. e.* extima superficies, ἐπιφάνεια.

EXTRĒMŬS, a, um. See *Exter.*

EXTRĪCĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from extrico. See *Extrico.*

EXTRĪCŌ (ex & tricor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disentangle, extricate, clear, free.* *Horat.* Extricata densis cerva plagis. *Colum.* agrum silvestrem, *h. e. to clear, make arable.* *Pandect.* Margaritæ extricatæ, *h. e. loose, not strong.* —— ¶ Figur. *to clear, disentangle, extricate, unthread.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* tricas atellanas. *Plaut.* Aliqua ope extricabor, *will free or clear myself.* *Cic.* Solutio extricata, *h. e.* expedita. —— ¶ Also, *to unravel, find out or discover with pains-taking, to raise, or scrape together, bring to pass.* *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* nihil de Dionysio, *find out nothing, get no information.* *Horat.* mercedem aut nummos unde unde. *Phædr.* magna minoris, extricas nihil, *bring to pass, accomplish, effect.*

EXTRĪLĬDŬS (extra & lædo, as some think), a, um, adj. *fearless, dauntless, unterrified.* *Gell.* Hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum. (Others explain it, *pale with fear.* Others doubt the reading.)

EXTRINSĔCŬS (extra & secus), adverb, *from without,* ἔξωθεν. *Cic.* Pulmones et cor extrinsecus spiritum adducunt. *Liv.* Extrinsecus imminens bellum. *Lucret.* Plagis extrinsecus ictus. *Senec.* Extrinsecus auscultare, *from without, standing without.* — Also, *on the outside, outwardly, without.* *Cic.* Columna extrinsecus inaurata. *Cels.* Jecur extrinsecus gibbum. *Liv.* Ut extrinsecus puri aliquid pateret soli. —— ¶ Also, for extra rem, *foreign to the purpose.* *Colum.* Hæc etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse. —— ¶ As an adj. in *Tertull. de Pall.* c. 1. Pallii extrinsecus habitus, *outward, exterior.*

EXTRĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from extero.

EXTRŌ (extra), as, n. 1. *to go out.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.*

EXTRUCTIO. See *Exstructio.*

EXTRŪDŌ (ex & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust or drive out or forth, thrust off.* *Cic.* domo aliquem. *Plaut.* aliquem ex ædibus, or, *Id.* ædibus. *Terent.* foras. *Cæs.* Mare aggere ac molibus extrudere, *to exclude, drive off, repel.* — Figur. *Pompon. Mela.* Eubœa promontorium Geræston, et Caphærea extrudit, *pushes out, shoots out.* *Lucret.* Rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *crowded out.* —— ¶ Also, *to send away with speed* (to thrust or force away, as it were), *to compel to go.* *Cic.* aliquem in viam. *Terent.* Eo invitum Pamphilum extrusit pater, *has compelled to go thither, has sent.* *Cic.* Extrudi a Senatu in Macedoniam. —— ¶ Extrudere merces, *to put off, eagerly to sell.* *Horat.* merces. —— ¶ *Extruderint* for *extruserint* is read in *Vitruv.* l. 6. c. 11.

EXTRŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from extrudo.

EXTRŬO. See *Exstruo.*

EXTŪBĔRĀTĬŌ (extubero), ōnis, f. *a bunch, swelling.* *Plin.*

EXTŪBĔRŌ (ex & tuber), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to bunch out, swell out, grow out.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Sometimes, transitively, *to cause to swell, to raise.* *Senec.* valles. *Ammian.* ventrem, *to swell out.*

EXTŬLŌ, is, an old form for *Extra fero,* is read by some in *Plaut. Mostell.* 1. 2. 41. Others read *extollant.*

EXTŬMĔŌ (ex & tumeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to swell greatly, swell up,* ἐξοιδέω. *Plaut.*

EXTŬMĔSCŌ (ex & tumesco), is, mui, n. 3. same as *Extumeo.* *Plin.*

EXTŬMĬDŬS (ex & tumidus), a, um, adject. *swollen, elevated, raised;* same as *Tumidus.* *Varr.*

EXTUNDŌ (ex & tundo), is, tūdi, tūsum, a. 1. *to strike or beat out, form by blows of a hammer;* hence, *for* cœlare, *to raise a figure from a plane surface, to work in relief, emboss.* *Virg.* (of the shield of Æneas made by Vulcan) Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos extuderat, *had formed or forged in relief, embossed.* *Senec.* Diminutas scapulas in deforme tuber extundit, *bangs, bruises, thumps into a shapeless bump, or raises a bump by the blows.* — Figur. *to form, fashion.* *Quintil.* Alios (discipulos) continuatio extundit (a metaphor drawn from sculptors, who, by dint of blows, form a block of marble into a statue); but it may be rendered, *brings, forces them to learn.* — Also, *to force out.* *Cels.* Tussis sanguinem extundit. — Also, *to drive away, banish, work off;* a stronger term than *expello.* *Horat.* Cum labor extuderit fastidia (*sc.* cibi). — Also, *to strike out,* h. e. *draw out, bring forth, produce, elicit,* by striking. *Auct Paneg.* ad *Pison.* dulce melos pollice. —— ¶ Also, *to strike out, find out, devise, contrive, procure, obtain, get, acquire.* *Virg.* Quis deus hanc nobis extudit artem? *Id.* Quem (honorem) mihi vix pecudum custodia solers extuderat, &c. *h. e.* pepererat, comparaverat. *Gell.* Eloquen-

tiæ unius extundendæ gratia Athenas venisse, *h. e.* acquirendæ, addiscendæ. — Also, *to accomplish, complete or execute by labor; to make, produce.* *Auct. dial. de Orat.* toto anno unum librum. —— ¶ Also, *to bring about, bring to pass by dint of exertions, gain by prayer or importunity, effect, obtain, extort.* *Plaut.* Ut impetravi, atque olim, priusquam id extudi. *Sueton.* aliquid magis convicio, quam precibus, vel auctoritate. Followed by *ut* *Val. Max.* Vix extuderunt, ut domum rediret, *hardly prevailed upon or persuaded him.*

EXTURBŌ (ex & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive, or thrust out, force out, expel,* ἐξωθέω, ἐκβάλλω. *Plaut.* alicui oculos atque dentes. *Id.* aliquem ædibus, *and* ex ædibus. *Id.* foras. *Id.* ex animo ægritudinem. *Justin.* ex animo facti memoriam. *Cic.* homines e possessionibus, *to dispossess, deprive of.* *Id.* hominem e civitate; *and, Id.* provincia. *Ovid.* cæde nefanda animas, *h. e.* ex corporibus ejicere. *Cic.* Exturbari fortunis omnibus, *h. e. to be stripped.* —— ¶ Also, *to beat down, tear down, overthrow.* *Ascon. in argum. Milonianæ.* Milo exturbari tabernam jussit. *Catull.* Pinus radicibus exturbata (but this may mean, *torn up from its roots*). —— ¶ Figur. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Cicero judicium suum tanta firmitate ac magnitudine direxit in exturbando Antonio. *Cic. Q. Fr.* Multa convenerunt, quæ mentem exturbarent meam, *h. e.* de statu dejicerent, *trouble, disquiet.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw into confusion, confound, disturb.* *Plaut.* omnia. *Stat.* odiis silentia noctis. —— ¶ Also, *to annihilate, dissipate, destroy.* *Liv.* spem.

EXTUSSIŌ (ex & tussio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to cough up, void by coughing.* *Cels.* and *Plin.*

EXVAPŌRO. See *Exsuppuro, & Evaporo.*

EXŪBERANS, tis, partic. from exubero. —— ¶ Adj. *exuberant, abounding greatly.* *Gell.* Vigoreque et colore exuberantissimo. *Lactant.* Fons exuberans. *Pacuv.* ap. *Varron.* Calydonia altrix terra exuberantium virum, *h. e.* multorum; *or,* fortium, magnorum, illustrium, virtute exuberantium.

EXŪBERANTIA (exubero), æ, f. *exuberance, superabundance.* *Gell.*

EXŪBERĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *exuberance, superabundance, excess.* *Vitruv.* Exuberationibus aut defectionibus laborare.

EXŪBERŌ (ex & uber), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to abound, be very fruitful.* *Virg.* pomisque exuberat arbor. *Valer. Flacc.* sanguis exuberat ulna, *h. e.* abunde exit. *Sueton.* Lucrum exuberat. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Ex multa eruditione exuberat eloquentia. *Gell.* Luxuriare, et exuberare. —— ¶ Also, *actively; to make abundant, make fruitful.* *Colum.* Quæ favorum ceras exuberant.

EXUCCUS. See *Exsuccus.*

EXUDO. See *Exsudo.*

EXVEHO. See *Eveho.*

EXUGO. See *Exsugo.*

EXUL, &c. See *Exsul.*

EXULCERĀTIŌ (exulcero), ōnis, f. *a soreness, festering, exulceration.* *Plin.* Et interaneorum, vesicarumque exulcerationibus. *Cels.* Si nulla exulceratio est. *Senec.* Verebar, ne hæc non consolatio, sed exulceratio esset, *h. e.* doloris renovatio, *a renewal of pain, aggravation.*

EXULCERĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *causing sores; fretting, provoking.* *Plin.* Exulceratorium medicamentum.

EXULCERĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that makes sore.* *Plin.* Vis ei styptica et exulceratrix.

EXULCERŌ (ex & ulcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sore, exulcerate,* ἐξελκόω, ulcus induco. *Cels.* Cutis exulcerata. *Id.* Omnis agitatio exulcerat. *Plin.* Caustica vi exulcerat cicatrices. —— ¶ Figur. *to displease, exasperate, fret, irritate, provoke, offend.* *Cic.* Exulcerare vestram gratiam. *Id.* Ea quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant? *fret.* *Plin. Ep.* Exulcerare dolorem.

EXŬLO. See *Exsulo.*

EXULTO, &c. See *Exsulto.*

EXŬLŬLĀTUS (exululo), a, um, particip. *invoked with howlings.* *Ovid.* Ista jube faciant, quorum Cybeleia mater concinitur, Phrygiis exululata modis. —— ¶ Also, with the *pass.* form, but *act.* sense, *howling.* *Ovid.* Usque suum Bacchis non sentit saucia vulnus, dum stupet Edonis exululata jugis.

EXŬLŬLŌ (ex & ululo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to howl or cry out, make to resound with howling,* ἐξολολύζω, valde ululo. *Ovid.* Nactusque silentia ruris exululat. *Valer. Flacc.* Sic genitrix, similique implet soror omnia questu exululans. *Sil.* Solutis crinibus exululant matres.

EXUNDĀTIŌ (exundo), ōnis, f. *an overflowing, inundation.* *Plin.* Nisi exundatione fluminum invecto semine a Tiaris.

EXUNDŌ (ex & undo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to overflow, break out from its proper channel, diffuse itself,* ἐκπλημμυρέω, κατακλύζω, extra undo, abunde effluo. Properly, of water, but is also used of other things. *Plin.* Fons exundat. *Senec.* Sanguine exundans solum. *Sil.* Medusæis terram exundasse chelydris, *was filled to overflowing.* *Id.* Flammarum exundat torrens. *Stat.* Exundant diviso vertice flammæ. *Sil.* Spiritus exundans perflavit campum, *h. e.* morientis anima exiens. *Senec.* Mersus alte magnus exundat dolor. *Id.* Exundat furor, *boils over.* *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Exundat et exuberat eloquentia. *Juvenal.* Exundans ingenii fons. —— ¶ With *acc.*, *Sil.* Exundat fumum piceus caligine vertex, *pours forth in a stream.* (Al. leg. *exundat fumans.*)

EXUNGŌ (ex & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to anoint, besmear all over.* *Plaut.* Eluas tu, an exungare, ciccum non interduim. *Id.* Exunctum (*sc.* argentum), *h. e. spent in purchasing ointments.*

EXUNGUIS (ex & unguis), e, adject. *without claws or nails.* *Tertull.* Bestia edentula et exunguis et excornis.

EXUNGŬLŌ (ex & ungula), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to lose the hoof.* *Veget.* Si exungulaverit jumentum.

EXUŌ (as if exduo, from ἐκδύω), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to strip off, put off,* ἀποδύω, ἐκδύω. *Virg.* Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque exuit, *bares.* *Sueton.* Veste aliquem exuere. *Plaut.* pallam. *Horat.* membra pellibus. *Virg.* Amor exuit alas, *lays aside.* *Martial.* Exuere digitos, *sc.* anulis. *Apul.* manticam humero. *Ovid.* alicui clypeum. *Cic.* se ex laqueis. *Liv.* jugum, *and* se jugo. *Ovid.* amplexus, *to be released or extricate himself from.* — *Passively,* and by a *Greek construction.* *Ovid.* Minuuntur corporis artus, cornuaque exuitur, necnon cum cornibus annos. *Virg.* Unum exuta pedem vinclis. —— ¶ Also, *to pull or draw out.* *Stat.* Vulnere telum exuit. —— ¶ Also, *to uncover.* *Martial.* Mensas et opertos exuit orbes. —— ¶ *Stat.* Exuere vagina ensem, *to unsheath the sword.* — So, *Ovid.* Hordea exue de palea, tegminibusque suis, *strip or deprive of, clear from.* —— ¶ Figur. *to strip, deprive, take away, remove.* *Cæs.* Impedimentis exuere hostem. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* armis. *Sallust.* classe. *Vellei.* and *Liv.* castris. *Senec.* Sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, *h. e.* detrahit, expellit. *Tacit.* hostem sedibus, *to drive, remove.* —— ¶ Also, *to put or cast off, lay aside.* *Cic.* humanitatem. *Juvenal.* Ante meum, quidquid dolet, exue limen. *Virg.* Exue mentem, *put away, lay aside.* *Martial.* and *Ovid.* metum omnem. *Petron.* moras omnes, *to remove every source of delay.* *Ovid.* animam, *to die.* *Id.* vultus severos. *Liv.* mores antiquos. *Id.* servitutem. *Sil.* mente monita. *Tacit.* virtutes, *and* vitia. *Id.* amicitiam alicujus. *Id.* pacem, *to break, interrupt.* *Id.* fidem, *to change parties, become a turncoat.* *Id.* pacta, *to forego, not abide by.* *Id.* promissa, *to break his word.* *Id.* obsequium in matrem. *Id.* jus fasque. *Id.* magistrum, *to forsake, not to heed.* *Id.* patriam, *to forget, lose sight of, lay aside all affection for.* *Id.* jussa, *to disobey.* *Liv.* se agro paterno, *sc.* divendendo æris alieni causa. *Senec.* se omnibus vitiis. *Cic.* Fugere plane ipse se, et hominem ex homine exuens, naturam odisse videatur. *Stat.* Exuere montes, *h. e. to strip of trees.* *Tacit.* Exutus Lepidus, *h. e.* spoliatus auctoritate et dignitate. —— ¶ Also, exsuo.

EXUPERO, and its derivatives. See *Exsupero.*

EXURDO. See *Exsurdo.*

EXURGEŌ (ex & urgeo), es, a. 2. *to squeeze or crush out.* *Plaut.*

EXURGO. See *Exsurgo.*

EXURŌ (ex & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn, set on fire,* κατακαίω. *Hirt. de B. Afric.* Villas exuri. *Cic.* Domi suæ vivus exustus est. *Virg.* Exurere classem Argivum. *Curt.* Fervido solo exurente vestigia, *blistering.* So, *Tibull.* Sol exurit artus. *Plin.* segetem. *Phædr.* Sol omnes unus exurit lacus, *dries up.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tibull.* Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos, accendit geminas lampadas acer amor, *h. e. to inflame, or inspire with love.* *Lucret.* and *Curt.* Sitis exurit fatigatos, *parches.* *Curt.* Vim veneni talem esse constat, ut ferrum quoque exurat, *corrode, consume.* *Sil.* Quos plurima passos tertius exurit lacrymosis casibus annus, *troubles, galls, afflicts.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove, to divest one's self of.* *Cic.* Mihi quidem ex animo exuri non potest, esse deos, *I cannot divest myself of the idea that there are gods.* (Al. aliter leg.)

EXUSCITO. See *Exsuscito.*

EXUSTIŌ (exuro), ōnis, f. *a burning, setting on fire.* *Cic.* Propter eluviones, exustionesque terrarum. *Plin.* Exustio solis.

EXUSTUS (Id.), a, um, *burned.* *Virg.* Exustus ager. *Id.* Exusta palus, *dried up.* *Sallust.* Loca exusta solis ardoribus, *scorched, parched, burned up.* *Sil.* Clausus ubi exusto liquor indignatur aeno, *h. e.* ferventi. —— ¶ Allegorically, *Cic.* Sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit.

EXUTUS, a, um, particip. from exuo.

EXUVIÆ (exuo), ārum, f. *clothes or any thing else appertaining to the body, put off or left, or laid aside,* ἐκδύματα. It is never used in the *sing.* *Virg.* Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit. *Fest.* Exuviæ deorum, *h. e. the ornaments or insignia.* So, *Sueton.* Cum fulmine et sceptro, exuviisque Jovis. *Senec.* Exuviæ capitis, and *Catull.* verticis, *hair.* —— ¶ Also, *the skin of an animal, that has been put or stripped off, slough, hide.* *Virg.* (de angue) Cum positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventa, &c. *slough.* *Id.* Pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias. *Id.* tigridis. *Valer. Flacc.* Exuviæ sacræ pecudis, *h. e. the golden fleece.* *Id.* Bovis exuvias multo frangere olivo, *the hide.* *Plaut.* Exuviæ bubulæ, *thongs or lashes made of ox-hide.* —— ¶ Also, *the spoils stripped from an enemy,* as *arms, garments,* &c. λάφυρα, ἔναρα. *Virg.* Exuvias viri tua quercus habebit. *Cic.* nauticæ, *h. e. beaks taken from the enemies' ships.* *Tibull.* hostiles. *Juvenal.* bellorum.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet, in Roman abbreviations stands for *filius;* but in *Cic. de clar. Orat.* c. 48. Festivitate et facetiis C. Julius L. F. et superioribus, &c., F. is thought by some to stand for *frater.* — In inscriptions, it stands for *facio;* as V. F., *vivens fecit;* F. L., *fieri jussit;* F. C., *faciendum curavit.*

FĂBĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of pulse, a bean. Faba,* in Greek κύαμος, is thought by many to be different from our *bean,* which was called *phaselus. Plin.* Inter legumina maximus honos fabæ. *Id.* Faba fracta or fresa, *pottage made of beans broken and bruised together. Cic.* Pythagoricis interdictum, ne faba vescerentur. — *Terent.* Istæc in me cudetur faba, *h. e.* hoc malum in me recidet. —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Inventus est jam et scapus unus centum fabis onustus, *h. e.* spicis. *Id.* In fabis caprini fimi, *h. e.* globulis fimi fabæ magnitudine.

FĂBĀCEŬS, and **FĂBĀCIŬS** (faba), a, um, adj. *of or relating to beans, fabaceous,* fabalis, κυάμειος. *Macrob.* Carnæ deæ pulte fabacia et larido sacrificatur. *Plin.* (absol.) Quin et prisco ritu fabacia suæ religionis diis in sacro est, *h. e.* fabacia puls.

FĂBĀGINŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of or relating to beans. Cato.*

FĂBĀLIS (Id.), e, adject. *of a bean, belonging to beans. Ovid.* Stipulasque fabales. —— ¶ Fabalia, ium, n. *beanstraws, bean-stalks. Cato* and *Plin.*

FĂBĂRIS, is, m. now *Farfaro, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of the Sabines, and emptying into the Tiber. Virg.* Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt.

FĂBĀRIŬS (faba), a, um, adject. same as *Fabaceus. Cato.* Pilum fabarium (*sc.* fabis tundendis). *Macrob.* Fabariæ calendæ, *h. e.* Juniæ.

FĂBĀTĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a large vessel for receiving beans. Lamprid.*

FĂBELLĂ (dimin. of fabula), æ, f. *a short fable, a fable, a story* which is not true. *Horat.* Aniles fabellas garrire. *Cic.* Nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci. —— ¶ Also, *a brief tale or story* which is true. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a play. Cic.*

FĂBER (facio), fābri, m. *one who works in wood, iron, brass, marble, or other hard materials; a forger, smith, artificer, handicraftsman,* τέκτων, τεχναστής. Its signification is limited by the word joined to it, thus, Faber ferrarius, *a blacksmith;* tignarius, *a carpenter;* aurarius, *a goldsmith,* &c. So, Faber æris; marmoris; eboris, &c. *Cic.* Ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium. *Cæs.* Præfectus fabrum (the more common form of the *gen. pl.* for fabrorum), *director or overseer of the workmen.* — Figur. *Sallust.* Suæ quisque fortunæ faber est, *the framer, maker.* —— ¶ Also, Faber, *a fish,* otherwise called *Zeus* (Zeus Faber of *Linn.*), *the Dory. Plin.*

FĂBER (Id.), fābra, fābrum, adject. *ingenious, workmanlike, artificial. Ovid.* Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis. *Apul.* Annulus aureus faberrimo signaculo.

FĂBERIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Faberius, the name of a Roman citizen. Cic.*

FĂBIĀNŬS (Fabius), a, um, adj. *Fabian. Cic.* Fabianus fornix, *h. e. erected by Fabius, the censor. Sueton.* Fabiani, *h. e. persons of the Fabian tribe.*

FĂBII, ōrum, m. *the name of a very distinguished Roman* gens; the one who was first called by the name of Fabius, at a time when nearly all the Romans were employed in agriculture, was probably noted for the cultivation of *the bean* (faba), and hence his name was derived. The mother of the first Fabius is said to have been the daughter of Evander, and his father, Hercules; hence, *Silius* uses the expressions *Tirinthia proles* and *Herculei.* — The family of the Fabii was so numerous, that they alone, with their clients and slaves, undertook a war against the Veientes: they were, however, after some slight successes, overthrown by the Veientes, and entirely cut to pieces, not one of the number, which was 306, being left alive. The whole family would thus have been extinct, had it not been that one, who was not of suitable age to bear arms, had been left at Rome: from this one, by a long line of posterity, was descended Fabius Maximus, the dictator in the war against Annibal.

FĂBIŬS PICTŎR, *a Roman patrician, well skilled in civil law, literature and antiquities,* is quoted by *Plin., Liv., Gell.,* &c.

FĂBIŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to one of the Fabii. Ovid.* Fabiæ lux, Maxime, gentis. *Cic.* fornix. (See *Fabianus.*) *Horat.* In Fabia valet, *sc.* tribu, *one of the rustic tribes, a very numerous one,* named from the *Fabian* gens.

FĂBRĀTERIĂ, æ, f. now *Favateria, Falvaterra, a town of the Volsci, in Latium. Cic.* and *Juvenal.* — Hence, Fabraternus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this place.* — Fabraterni, ōrum, *the inhabitants. Liv.*

FĂBRĒ (faber), adverb, *in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously. Plaut.* Hoc factum est fabre. *Apul.* Navis faberrime facta.

FĂBRĔFĂCIŎ, or **FĂBRĒ FĂCIŎ** (fabre & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to make or devise, build skilfully. Aurel. Vict.* Classem fabrefecit. *Liv.* Ex ære multa fabrefacta. — Figur. *Plaut.* Fallacia fabre facta est.

FĂBRICĂ (faber), æ, f. *a workshop, place to work in,* ἐργαστήριον, proprie est fabri officina. *Veget.* Fabricæ armorum. —— ¶ Also, *the art of framing, working, making, building, or forging. Plin.* Fabrica ferrea, *h. e.* ars ducendi ferrum. *Cic.* Omnis fabrica æris et ferri. —— ¶ Also, *the work itself, construction, fabric. Cic.* Admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium. —— ¶ Figur. *a device, trick, stratagem. Terent.* Nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? —— ¶ Also, *adjectively. Pandect.* Servus arte fabrica peritus.

FĂBRICĀTIŎ (fabrico), ōnis, f. *a making, framing, building, forging; work. Cic.* Si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta. *Vitruv.* Fabricationes ædificiorum. *Id.* Pythagoras normam sine artificis fabricationibus inventam ostendit. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* In verbo fabricatio, *h. e.* artificium, ars, *artifice.*

FĂBRICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a maker, framer, forger, contriver. Cic.* Utrum ille fabricator tanti operis sit imitatus exemplar. *Virg.* Doli fabricator. *Jul. Firmic.* Fabricatores deorum, *h. e. who make statues of the gods.*

FĂBRICĀTRIX (fabricator), īcis, f. *that makes, causes, produces. Lactant.* Mortis fabricatrix voluptas.

FĂBRICĀTŬS (fabrico), us, m. the same as *Fabricatio.* Used only in *abl. sing. Sidon.*

FĂBRICENSIS (fabrica), is, m. *one who is employed in the public workshops in making arms. Cod. Justin.*

FĂBRICIĀNŬS (Fabricius), a, um, adj. *Fabrician. Cic.*

FĂBRICIŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile* (gentis) *name.* — Adj. *Fabrician. Horat.* pons, *a bridge which led to an island in the Tiber* (it is now called *Ponte di quattro capi*). — Substant. C. Fabricius, for instance, *who conducted the war against Pyrrhus and the Samnites, and is famous for his poverty, moderation and disinterestedness. Cic.*

FĂBRICŎ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and **FĂBRICŎR** (faber), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to make, frame, forge, construct, build,* τεκταίνομαι, fabrili arte quidpiam facio. *Cic.* Pictores, et ii, qui signa fabricantur, suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult. *Id.* Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. *Id.* Qui fabricatus gladium est. *Id.* Jovi fulmen fabricati Cyclopes. *Tacit.* Pontes et scalas fabricati. *Id.* Naves fabricatur plano alveo. *Ovid.* Cratera fabricaverat Alcon. *Sueton.* Fabricavit et de cedris Liburnicas, gemmatis puppibus. *Phædr.* Fabricasset Argus opere Palladio ratem. *Vellei.* Speciosissima fabricata classe. *Apul.* Prandium fabricatur opipare, *h. e. prepares.* — Figur. *Senec.* Philosophia animum format et fabricat, *fashions. Manil.* Ætheriusque Platon, et qui fabricaverat illum, damnatusque suas melius damnavit Athenas, *h. e.* instituerat, docuerat. *Cic.* Nihil est clarius ἐναργείᾳ, ut Græci: perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus; fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba, *let us invent or form new words.* —— ¶ In *pass. Quintil.* Dum illa verba fabricentur, et vox præparetur. —— ¶ Also, *to frame a crafty device, to contrive, devise. Plaut.* Fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, perficito, argentum hodie ut habeat filius.

FĂBRICŬS (faber), a, um, adj. See *Fabrica.*

FĂBRILIS (Id.), e, adj. *of a workman or artist, pertaining, belonging to or made by a workman. Cic.* Erratum fabrile putavi. *Liv.* Fabrile scalprum. *Ovid.* Et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, excidit. *Id.* Mars quoque deprensus fabrilia vincula sensit. *Plin.* Fabrile glutinum. —— ¶ Fabrilia, ium, *the things or tools of workmen. Horat.* Tractant fabrilia fabri, *mechanics handle the tools of mechanics.*

FĂBRILITER (fabrilis), adverb, *ingeniously, in a workmanlike manner. Prudent.*

FĀBŬLĂ (from fāri, with antepenult. *long*), æ, f. *a narration, narrative, account, talk, report, rumor, common talk, the subject of common talk; hearsay, rumor,* λόγος, μῦθος. *Ovid.* Fabula narrata est postquam vulgaris ab illo, laudarunt omnes facta, piamque fidem. *Cic.* Fabula ficta, *a tale, fable. Plin. Ep.* Sunt omnes fabulæ Tullus, *all the conversation turns upon Tullus. Horat.* Asinæque paternum cognomen vertas in risum, et fabula fias, *and become the town's talk. Id.* Fabula quanta fui! *a subject of common talk. Ovid.* Fabula tota jactaris in urbe, *you are talked of all over the city. Sueton.* Cœna ejus secretior fuit in fabulis, *was much talked of, was noised abroad.* — Also, *conversation. Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* 2. Fabulæ eorum, et disputationes et arcana semotæ dictionis. — Hence the proverb Lupus in fabula, *the wolf comes while they talk about him; the very man we are talking about. Cic.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a fictitious narrative or statement, tale, story, fable. Terent.* Fabulam inceptat. *Cic.* Me cogis etiam fabulis credere? *Ovid.* Non fabula rumor ille fuit, *h. e.* non fuit fictus. *Horat.* Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes, *the fabulous Manes. Phædr.* Fabularum cur sit inventum genus, *fables. Quintil.* Æsopi. — Hence, in reply to a person whom we do not believe, Fabulæ (absol.), *mere stories, all false! stuff! nonsense! fudge! Terent.* (*Sy.*) Vera causa est. (*Cli.*) fabulæ. —— ¶ Also, *a play, drama, dramatic exhibition,* whether tragedy or comedy. *Cic.* Æschyli. *Quintil.* Fabulas in scenam componere. — The phrases Fabulam dare, *and* docere, are used of those who *compose plays and give them to the actors to be represented; to exhibit a play;* it may mean simply *to compose. Terent., Cic.* and *Horat.* — Fabulam agere, *to act, play, perform. Varro.* — Hence, *Terent.* Quæ hæc est fabula? *what play is performing here? what is the meaning of this? what is going on here?*

—— ¶ Also, Fabula, *an epic poem.* *Horat. Ep.* 1, 2, 6. (where he refers to *the Iliad*).

FĂBŬLA (dimin. from faba, with *short* antepenult), æ, f. *a small bean.* *Plaut.*

FĀBŬLĀRIS (fabula), e, adj. *fabulous*, same as *Fabulosus.* *Sueton.*

FĀBŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a teller of tales, fables or stories*, whether true or false. *Senec.* and *Sueton.*

FĀBŬLĪNŬS (fari), i, m. *sc.* deus; *a god supposed to have particularly the charge of children first beginning to speak, to whom the Romans offered sacrifice at this period of their children's lives.* *Non.* ex *Varr.*

FĂBŬLIS (faba), e, adj. same as *Fabalis.* *Varr.*

FĀBŬLŌ (fabula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Fabulor.* *Plaut.*

FĀBŬLŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. same as *Actor Fabulæ.* *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 1., where others read *sabulo.*

FĀBŬLŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to speak, talk, converse, chat.* *Plaut.* cum aliquo. *Id.* inter se. *Id.* aliquid. *Terent.* alicui. *Gell.* Vir læta inter fabulandum venustate, *pleasing in his conversation.* —— ¶ Also, *to talk idly, say the thing that is not.* *Plaut.* Non didici fabulari. *Plin.* Ars medendi, ictum fulmine Æsculapium, fabulata.

FĀBŬLŌSĒ (fabulosus), adv. *fabulously, in a fabulous manner*, μυθικῶς, cum fabula. *Plin.* Hesiodus fabulose multa de hominum ævo referens; et reliqua fabulosius in phœnice.

FĀBŬLŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fabulous invention, fabulosity*, fabulantium vanitas. *Plin.*

FĀBŬLŌSŬS (fabula), a, um, adj. *fabulous, about which many things are feigned, or many stories told*, μυθώδης. *Horat.* quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes. *Plin.* Mons Atlas fabulosissimus. *Id.* Fabulosior annulus.

FĂBŬLUM, i, n. or **FĂBŬLŬS** (faba), i, m. *a bean*, faba, vel fabæ granum. *Cato* and *Gell.*

FACELINUS. See *Fascelis.*

FACESSŌ (facio), is, essi *and* ssivi, ssitum, ĕre, a. and n. 3. *to do, perform, execute, accomplish*, facio, præsto, exsequor. *Ovid.* Mille facesse jocos: turpe est, nescire puellam ludere. (*Al. leg.* fac esse, *or* face esse.) *Virg.* Imperio læti parent ac jussa facessunt. *Id.* Matris præcepta facessit. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, *to bring on, occasion, cause, create.* *Cic.* Ipse profecto metuere incipies, ne innocenti periculum facesseris. *Id.* De temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, *trouble or vex you.* *Id.* Si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur. —— ¶ Also, *to retire, go away, depart.* *Terent.* Hæc hinc facessat: ut molestus ne sies. *Liv.* Ni facesserent propere urbe finibusque, *make the best of their way.* *Id.* Facesse hinc Tarquinios, aut Corinthum. *Cic.* Ab omni societate reipubl. paulisper facessant, rogamus. *Apul.* cubiculo, *and*, *Id.* cubitum, *to go to rest.* *Id.* e conspectu. —— ¶ Also, with the *acc.*, *to remove.* *Plaut.* Dictum facessas doctum, et discaveas malo, *go to with that saying of yours.*

FĂCĒTĒ (facetus), adverb, *facetiously, pleasantly, humorously, jocosely, merrily, wittily.* *Cic.* Facete dicere. *Id.* Nosque ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur. *Id.* Facetissime tres libellos tribus legendos dedit. *Plaut.* Facete verba dare. *Gell.* Præclare, et apposite, et facete scripsit. *Plin.* Facete ludere in aliqua re, *to jest on any subject.* *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Facete dictum! —— ¶ Also, *exactly, fitly, appositely, suitably.* *Plaut.*

FĂCĒTIÆ (Id.), ārum, f. *facetiousness, pleasantry, wit, humor, drollery; grace, gracefulness.* *Cic.* P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat. *Id.* Accedat oportet lepos quidam, facetiæque. *Id.* Facie magis, quam facetiis ridiculus. *Vellei.* Dulces Latini sermonis facetiæ. *Tacit.* Per facetias incusare aliquem. *Id.* Asperis facetiis illudere aliquem. *Plaut.* Facetias facere. —— ¶ In the *sing. numb.* in *Plaut.*, *Gell.* and *Apul.*

FĂCĒTIŎR (facetiæ), āris, dep. 1. *to use pleasantry, be facetious.* *Sidon.*

FĂCĒTŬS (facio), a, um, *facetious, merry, pleasant, witty, jocose, humorous*, εὐτράπελος. Used both of persons and things. *Cic.* Homo acutus, elegans, facetus. *Id.* Ironia faceta et elegans. *Justin.* Faceti joci. *Plin.* Argutiæ facetissimi salis. *Cic.* Facetus sermo. *Id.* Facetus narrator. *Id.* Aristophanes, facetissimus poeta veteris Comœdiæ. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* Quo facetior videare et scire plus quam ceteri. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Facetus victus, *elegant, fine, splendid.* —— ¶ Also, Facetus, *who adapts his words to suit the inclinations and wishes of another.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *who endeavors to excite laughter by base or unseemly acts.* *Horat. sat.* 1, 2, 25. quemque facetus adopta.

FĂCIĒS (facio), ēi, f. *the face, countenance, visage*, πρόσωπον. *Plin.* Facies homini tantum: ceteris os, aut rostra. *Cic.* Velim, mihi dicas, L. Turselius qua facie fuerit, qua statura. *Id.* De facie nosse aliquem, *by sight.* *Juvenal.* Cubare in faciem, *to sleep on his face.* *Id.* Multas facies fingere, *many heads or pictures.* — Hence, *beauty of countenance, beauty.* *Prop.* Faciem quærere. *Ovid.* Cura dabit faciem; facies neglecta peribit. — *Plin.* Perfricare faciem, *to lose modesty or shame.* —— ¶ *Form, appearance* of men. *Cic.* senatus. Of inanimate things. *Virg.* montis. *Plin. Ep.* urbium. *Plaut.* Qua facie sunt crepundia? *how do they look?* — Hence, *form, condition.* *Cic.* civitatis. — Also, *external appearance, look, view, sight.* *Pandect.* Prima facie. *Tacit.* Publici consilii facie, *pretence, pretext.* *Calpurn.* Facies adumbrati honoris, *mere appearance.* — Also, *form, kind, manner.* *Virg.* In faciem unam. —— ¶ *Facies* and *Imago* are thus distinguished: the former *is the true form of a thing*, the latter *the seeming one.* The former shows a thing in its *true light*, the latter only in an *imaginary form.*

FĂCILĔ (facilis), adv. *easily, readily, without difficulty*, ῥᾳδίως, εὐχερῶς, nullo negotio sine labore. *Cic.* Facile ediscere aliquid. *Id.* Facillime fingere quidpiam. *Nepos.* Quo facilius intelligi possit. —— ¶ Also, *willingly, freely, contentedly.* *Cic.* Te aberrare a proposito facile patiebar. *Terent.* Facile omnes perferre ac pati. *Cic.* Facile carere aliqua re. *Id.* Locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim, quam Asturæ, *more gladly, with less inconvenience.* *Id.* Vina ceteraque, quæ in Asia facillime comparantur, *are met with in abundance.* —— ¶ Also, *out and out, certainly, beyond dispute, unquestionably.* *Cic.* Facile deterrimus. *Id.* Tui ordinis facile princeps. *Plaut.* Facile palmam habes: hic victus. —— ¶ Also, *for* valde, *or* optime. *Plaut.* Novistin' fidicinam? (*Fi.*) tam facile, quam me, *as well I do myself.* —— ¶ Also, *well, finely, splendidly, happily, according to one's wish or mind.* *Terent.* Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxime potentes, dites, fortunati; tam maxime vos oportet, &c. *Plaut.* Vivo facilius.

FĂCĬLIS (facio), e, adj. *easy, ready, without labor*, εὐχερής, ῥᾴδιος, qui fieri potest, qui est sine labore, expeditus, explicatus, proclivis. *Cic.* Facilis res. *Terent.* Bonam rem imperas, et factu facilem. *Id.* Facile scitu est. *Nepos.* Cuivis facile intellectu fuit. *Virg.* Nec visu facilis, nec dictu effabilis. *Tacit.* Facilis corrumpi. *Lucan.* Roma capi facilis. *Terent.* Id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere. *Cæs.* Iter multo facilius, atque expeditius. *Cic.* Causa facilis et explicata. *Id.* Facilius et commodius judicium. *Id.* Materies facilis ad exardescendum, *easily set on fire.* *Virg.* Facilis labor. *Id.* Quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat. *Id.* Da facilem cursum, *prosperous, successful.* *Id.* Colendi haud facilis via, *a method not unattended with difficulty.* *Id.* Facilis victus, *h. e.* copiosus, *abundant.* *Id.* Facilis victu gens, *h. e.* abundans, dives, *abounding.* *Petron.* Afræ volucres placent palato, quod non sunt faciles, *h. e. are not easily found.* So, *Horat.* Facilis et parabilis. *Lucan.* Iræ faciles, *h. e. easily excited.* *Virg.* Facilis jactura sepulcri, *h. e. can be patiently submitted to.* *Juvenal.* cardo, *h. e. easily moved.* *Horat.* somnus, *h. e.* qui facile capitur. *Valer. Flacc.* arcus, *h. e.* qui facile gestantur, vel flectuntur. *Curt.* humus, *h. e. easily tilled.* *Plin.* fagus, *h. e. easy to work with the tool.* *Id.* Palmæ faciles ad scandendum. *Propert.* jugum, *h. e. of easy ascent.* *Nemesian.* canis, *h. e. swift, or ready for the chase.* *Virg.* oculos, *moving easily, rolling.* *Plin.* Feminæ faciliore utentes utero, *h. e.* facilius edente partum. —— ¶ In reference to a person, it is used of him, *who does a thing easily; ready, prompt.* *Cic.* Facilis et expeditus ad dicendum. *Sueton.* Latine Græceque vel in orando, vel in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis, ad extemporalitatem usque. — Also, of him *who readily and easily submits, gives way, or yields to another; submissive, readily or promptly yielding.* *Cic.* Faciles ad concedendum. *Id.* Facilem populum habere. *Valer. Flacc.* Haccine nos animæ faciles rate nubila contra mittimur? *Stat.* Faciles grassatus cuspide turmas. *Lucan.* Ad juga faciles populi. *Horat.* Sævitia facilis, *h. e. easily pacified.* — Also, of him who is *mild, gentle, kind, easy of access, affable, courteous.* *Cic.* and *Terent.* Facilis et liberalis pater, *kind, good-humored, indulgent.* *Id.* Facilem et festivum esse alicui. *Cic.* Comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines. *Ovid.* Sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos. *Virg.* Nymphæ faciles. — Also, *industrious, skilful.* *Tibull.* Ipse seram teneras maturo tempore vites rusticus, et facili grandia poma manu. —— ¶ Res faciles, *h. e. in good condition.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ It is joined sometimes with the *infin.* *Lucan.* Terror facilis vertere mentes. *Id.* Facilis cedere. *Sil.* Planities facilis adiri. — With the *genit.* *Liv.* Facilis impetrandæ veniæ Claudius. *Valer. Flacc.* Rex alloquii facilis. — With the *abl.* *Sallust.* Facundus, callidus, amicitia facilis, *h. e.* facile sibi amicos parans. — With the *dat.* Facilis alicui rei, *h. e.* aptus, idoneus. *Sil.* Milites nec soli faciles, longique laboris anhelos, *unaccustomed to endure the heat of the sun.* *Id.* Facilis periclis. *Lucan.* Morti faciles animi, *h. e.* parati ad mortem subeundam. *Tacit.* Juvenis improvidus, et facilis inanibus. *Virg.* Terra facilis pecori, *h. e.* quæ facile et abunde suppeditat alendo pecori. — Used sometimes *passively.* *Quintil. declam.* Cæcus contumeliæ opportunus, injuriæ facilis, *h. e.* cui facile inferri injuria potest. —— ¶ Facile est (with an *infin.* following; or *ut* with the *subj.*), *it is an easy matter; it is no difficult thing.* *Curt.* Verba innocenti reperire facile est. *Plin.* Nec situs, originesque persequi, facile est. *Plin. Paneg.* Facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit. —— ¶ Ex facili, *h. e.* facile, *easily.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.* So, *Liv.* In facili. So, *De facili* (but this is very seldom used). *Jul. Firmic.*

FĂCĬLĬTĀS (facilis), ātis, f. *easiness, facility, readiness*, ῥᾳστώνη, habitus, quo quis facile quidpiam facit, promptitudo, facultas. *Cic.* Hæc in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur: in malis proclivitas. *Sueton.* sermonis. *Quintil.* puerilis ætatis, *h. e.* qua facile omnia discunt. *Id.* oris, *h. e. readiness in pronouncing.* *Senec.* corporis, *h. e.* proclivitas ad erubescendum. *Plin.* soli. *Id.* pariendi. —— ¶ Figur. *gentleness, courteousness, kindness, good humor.* *Cic.*, *Nepos*, &c.

FĂCĬLĬTĔR (Id.), *easily*, same as *Facile.* *Quintil.* and *Vitruv.*

FĂCĪNŎRŌSŬS (facinus), a, um, adj. *wicked, villanous, atrocious, nefarious, diabolical*, κακοῦργος, qui mala facinora perpetrat, flagitiosus, scelestus. *Cic.* Facinorosa vita. *Justin.* animus. *Id.* Clearchus exsilio facinorosior redditus. *Cic.* Respublica a facinorosissimis sicariis oppressa.

FĂCĬNŬS (facio), ŏris, n. *a glorious action, deed or exploit;* it is used both in a good and bad sense, oftener the latter; *a bad action, wickedness, villany, guilt, crime.* *Antonius* apud *Cic.* Rec-

tissimum facinus. *Cic.* pulcherrimum. *Auct.* de *Herenn.* præclarissimum. *Tacit.* Rarum ea tempestate facinus. *Terent.* magnum et memorabile. *Sallust.* Ingenii egregia facinora. *Ovid.* Facinus mortale, *the wickedness of mortals.* *Cic.* Cui nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore, nec in libidine. *Id.* Homines ad vim, facinus, cædemque delecti. *Id.* Furiæ vindices facinorum et sceleris. *Id.* Obire facinus. *Id.* committere. *Sallust.* suscipere. *Id.* patrare. *Cæs.* in se admittere. *Ovid.* heu facinus! *O! shame!* So, *Cic.* O indignum facinus! *Ovid.* per facinus, *h. e.* per scelus. — ¶ Also, *a thing.* *Plaut.* Nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo, &c. *'tis a thing to be wondered at.* *Id.* Quod facinus video! (*Da.*) quid vides? (*Sc.*) mulierculas video sedentes in scapha solas duas.

FĂCĬŌ (from fuo or fio), is, ēci, āctum, a. and n. 3. *to make, do, act,* ποιέω, ἐργάζομαι. *Cic.* Ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum. *Id.* Hoc bene fecit. Hence, frequently with the *accus.* of a noun, in which case it serves as a circumlocution. *Cic.* Finem facere, *h. e. to finish, put an end to.* *Id.* Impetum facere, *h. e. to attack.* *Id.* moram, *h. e. to retard, delay.* *Sueton.* Facere exitum, *h. e. to perish.* — It is frequently followed by *ut.* *Cic.* Quos consules futuros putes, facito ut sciam. — *Ut* is also omitted, particularly after *fac.* *Cic.* Fac sciam. — It is also followed by *ne* for *ut non.* *Ovid.* Mors faciet ne sim exsul. — Or by an *accus.* with an *infinit.* *Colum.* Mel ter infervere facito. — Hence, *Cic.* Non possum facere ut non, *or* quin, &c. *h. e. I cannot, but,* &c., *I cannot help,* &c., *I must.* *Cato, R. R.* Surculos facito sint longi pedes binos, *for* facito (ut) surculi sint, &c. Facere, with *ut* following, is also used as a circumlocution. *Cic.* Invitus feci, ut ejicerem, *for* invitus ejeci. — Also, in another sense, *to do,* with an *ablat.* *Cic.* Quid hoc homine facias, *h. e. what must be done with this man?* Also with a *dativ.* *Id.* Quid huic tu homini facias, *h. e. what would you do with such a man?* Also, with *de.* *Nepos.* Quidnam facerent de rebus suis. — *Facere* may also frequently be rendered, *to let.* *Cic.* Aliquem missum facere, *h. e. to let him go, dismiss him.* *Id.* Facito ut sciam, *h. e. let me know.* *Colum.* Mel ter interfervere facito. — ¶ Also, *to make.* *Cic.* rem unam ex duabus. — Particularly, of books, poems, speeches, verses, &c. *to write, compose.* *Id.* versus, poema, orationem. — Also, *to cause to be made, or to have made.* *Id.* Quum vellet sibi annulum facere. — Hence, *to produce, procreate, bring forth, beget, generate, breed, hatch.* *Varr.* Volucres ova et pullos faciunt. *Plin.* Apes subolem faciunt. — Also, of plants, *to sprout, shoot.* *Colum.* cymam. *Id.* siliquam. — Also, in a more extended signification. *Colum.* Stercus quod asinus facit, *makes.* *Varr.* frumentum ex arvo, *to raise, obtain.* *Id.* fructum e terra. — ¶ Also, *to make, render, choose, create, elect,* with *two accusatives.* *Cic.* aliquem heredem, *h. e. to appoint.* *Id.* aliquem consulem. *Justin.* aliquem regem. So, also, with adjectives. *Cic.* Animum dubium facere. *Terent.* Facere aliquem suum, *h. e. to make one his friend, gain over to himself, gain his favor, conciliate.* *Cæs.* Terram facere suam, *h. e. to subject to his power.* — Also, *to collect, raise.* *Cic.* tributum. *Id.* manum, *h. e. forces, a body of soldiers.* *Vell.* exercitum. *Tacit.* auxilia mercede. — Also, *to make, cause, excite.* *Cic.* clamores. *Id.* controversiam. *Liv.* silentium. *Quintil.* risum. *Sueton.* spem alicujus rei. — Also, *to make, procure.* *Cic.* audientiam orationi. *Id.* fidem alicui. — Also, *to do.* *Cic.* alicui injuriam. *Terent.* insigne aliquid alicui. — Also, *to make, give, exhibit.* *Cic.* cœnas. *Id.* ludos. *Plaut.* exempla in aliquem. *Cic.* Facere sacra, *or merely* Facere, *to sacrifice,* ῥέζειν. — Also, with an *ablat.* of that which is sacrificed. *Virg.* vitula. *Colum.* catulo. — Also, in grammar. *Quintil.* Aper facit apri (*h. e.* aper *makes* apri in the *genit*). — ¶ Also, *to do, perform.* *Cic.* facinus, *a deed.* Hence, *to commit.* *Id.* scelus. *Id.* fraudem senatusconsulto. *Horat.* furtum. — ¶ Also, *to feign, say, assert, pretend.* *Cic.* Facio, me alias res agere. *Id.* Plato construi a Deo atque ædificari mundum facit. *Id.* Me unum ex iis feci, *h. e.* finxi, simulavi. Hence, *to suppose, assume.* *Id.* Fac animos non remanere post mortem. — ¶ Also, *to practise, follow, profess* an art, trade or business. *Cic.* argentariam, *h. e. to be a banker or exchanger.* *Id.* præconium, *h. e. to be a crier.* *Id.* piraticam. — ¶ Also, *to give.* *Cic.* potestatem, *permission.* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 281. Vela facere, *sc.* ventis. — Figur. *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 4. — ¶ Also, *to spend or live.* *Pandect.* annum in fuga. — ¶ Also, *to suffer, sustain.* *Cic.* Facere detrimentum, damnum, jacturam, naufragium. — ¶ Also, *to esteem, value.* *Plaut.* Si aliter nos faciant, quam æquum est. Particularly with a *genit.* of the value. *Plaut.* parvi. *Id.* minimi. *Terent.* maximi. *Cic.* pluris. *Id.* Nec pluris nunc facere Camillum hunc bellum, *h. e. did care as little about,* &c. — ¶ As an *intrans.* it signifies *to act.* *Cic.* humaniter, bene, amice, imperite. *Id.* recte aut perperam. Hence, *Terent.* Bene facere alicui, *to serve or do good to a person.* *Plaut.* Male facere alicui, *h. e. to do ill to, or to injure a person.* *Terent.* Ægre facere alicui, *to injure, afflict or mortify a person.* — Also, of medicines, *to be of use, to be good for.* *Plin.* Hic succus facit ad difficultatem urinæ. *Id.* Radix cœliacis præclare facit. — Also, in a more extended signification. *Ovid.* Nec cœlum nec aquæ faciunt, *h. e.* prosunt. *Quintil.* Plurimum facit totas nosse causas. — Also, *to fit.* *Prop.* Non faciet capiti dura corona meo. *Ovid.* Ad talem formam non facit iste locus. — *Cic.* Facere cum aliquo, *to take one's part, or to side with one.* So, also, *Id.* Facere ab aliquo. And, *Nepos.* Facere adversus aliquem, *to take part against a person.* — ¶ *Terent.* and *Ovid.* Face, *for* fac. *Cic.* e *leg. XII. tab.* Faxit, *for* fecerit. *Cic.* Faxint, *for* fecerint. *Terent.* and *Liv.* Faxo, *for* fecero, or faciam. So, also, *Liv.* Faxitis. *Plaut.* Faxem, *for* fecissem *or* facerem. — In the *pass. facitur* and *faciatur* occur only in the most ancient writers. *Fio, factus sum, fieri,* is used instead of it, which see below.

FĂCTĔŌN, *h. e.* faciendum. *Cic. Att.* 1, 16. Quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon (jocosely formed after the preceding Greek word).

FĂCTĪCĬŬS (factus), a, um, adj. *made* by art, opposed to that which is natural. *Plin.* color.

FĂCTĬŌ (facio), ōnis, f. *a making, doing; a power of making.* *Cic.* Factionem testamenti habere. — ¶ Also, *a faction, party, side, order, sect,* used both in a good and bad sense. *Plaut.* Neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus; neque opes nostræ tam sunt validæ, quam tuæ. *Plin.* Alia factio (ab experimentis cognominant Empiricem) cœpit in Sicilia. *Id.* Est et alia factio Magices, a Mose, &c. *Cato* ap. *Charis.* Utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, *adherents, partisans.* *Sallust.* Hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est. *Cæs.* In Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque pagis, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt: earumque factionum sunt principes, qui, &c. — Also, *too great power, undue influence.* *Cæs.* Ut se, et populum R. paucorum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicaret. *Cic.* Tenuisti provinciam per decem annos, non tibi a Senatu, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. *Nepos.* Officia amicis sine factione præstanda sunt. — ¶ Also, *a company.* *Sueton.* Quinque millia e plebe robustissimæ juventutis undique elegit, qui divisi in factiones, plausuum genera condiscerent, operamque navarent cantanti sibi. — ¶ At the Circensian games in Rome, there were four distinguished factions or parties of charioteers, *Alba, Russata, Veneta, Prasina,* named from the colors of the dresses which they wore at the games, *white, red, Turkey blue,* and *green.* To these were afterwards added two more, *Aurata* and *Purpurea, golden* and *purple.* *Tertull.* and *Sueton.*

FĂCTĬŌNĀRĬI (factio), *those who preside over the parties of charioteers.* *Cod. Theod.*

FĂCTĬŌSĒ (factiosus), *factiously,* per factionem. *Sidon.*

FĂCTĬŌSŬS (factio), a, um, adj. *heading a party, attaching persons to one's self for the sake of forming a party or faction, factious, seditious:* used generally in a bad sense. *Plin. Ep.* Est enim locuples factiosus. *Plaut.* Venit hoc mihi in mentem, te esse hominem divitem, factiosum. *Nepos.* Cum antea semper factiosus audaxque fuisset. *Id.* Homo factiosus et potens. *Sallust.* Scelesti et factiosi homines. *Plin. Ep.* Factiosissimum quemque offendere. *Aurel. Vict.* Muller factiosior, *h. e. more eager after power and influence.* *Plaut.* Lingua factiosi, *h. e. promising to do many things, but in fact doing nothing, mighty in tongue.*

FĂCTĬTĀMENTĂ (factito), *h. e.* res factæ. *Tertull.*

FĂCTĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a making.* *Tertull.*

FĂCTĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that makes, a maker.* *Tertull.*

FĂCTĬTĬŬS, or FĂCTĬCĬŬS (facio, factus), a, um, adj. *artificial, done or made by art, factitious,* τεχνικός, manu et arte factus: the opposite of naturalis, nativus. *Plin.* sal. *Id.* gemmæ. *Id.* colores.

FĂCTĬTŌ (frequentat. from facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make, do or make often, practise,* ἐνεργέω, sæpe facio. *Gell.* inducias cum aliquo. *Plin.* Gemmæ tantæ magnitudinis, ut inde capulos factitarent. *Id.* Simulacra ex ea arbore factitavere. *Horat.* versus, *to write, compose.* *Cic.* heredem. *Id.* accusationem. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* artem, *to exercise or profess.* So, *Quintil.* medicinam, and *Gell.* Vecturas onerum corpore suo factitare. *Suet.* Coactiones argentarias factitavit.

FĂCTŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from facio; but is often used for *facio* by *Plautus.*

FĂCTŎR (facio), ōris, m. *a maker, doer,* ποιητής. *Pallad.* Cuparum doliorumque factores. *Corrip.* Factor solis, *h. e. sc.* deus, *creator.* (In which sense it is used by *Tertull.* and *Lactant.*) *Pandect.* Qui præpositum suum non protexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *h. e.* illi, qui fecit injuriam. *Id.* Conscii vel factores sceleris. — ¶ Factor *sc.* olei, *one that presses olives and makes oil.* *Cato.* — Factor, *sc.* pilæ, *the one who in the game of ball* (pila) *strikes the ball.* *Plaut.*

FĂCTŌRĬUM (factor), ii, n. *an oil-press.* *Pallad.*

FĂCTUM (factus, a, um), i, n. *that which is done, an action, a deed, exploit,* πρᾶξις, ἔργον. *Cic.* egregium. *Ovid.* Facta boum, *work, labor,* h. e. *a ploughed field.* — Hence, *Varr.* Factum olei, *as much oil as is made at a time.* — *Plaut.* Factum, *for* res. — Bonum factum! a form at the beginning of edicts, &c. (as with us, In the name of God). *Sueton.* — Factum, *for* factorum. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

FĂCTŪRĂ (facio), æ, f. *the making of any thing,* ποίησις. *Plin.* — Hence, *a formation.* *Gell.* corporis. — ¶ Also, *a thing made, a creature.* *Prudent.*

FĂCTŬS (Id.), i, *and* us, m. *a making.* *Varr.* villæ, *h. e. a building.* Particularly of oil, *a pressing of olives.* *Cato,* for which, also, *factum, i,* is used. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

FĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from fio. — ¶ Adj. *Plaut.* Factius nihilo facit, *h. e. he is no nearer bringing it about,* h. e. *it is of no use or advantage to him.*

FĂCŬL, an old form for *Facile* or *Faciliter.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

FĂCŬLĂ (dimin. of fax), æ, f. *a small torch; a piece of wood suitable for a torch.* *Varr.* Utuntur in vinea alliganda fasces, incisos fustes, faculas. *Cato.* Palos siccos dolato, faculas facito, *split them into fagots.* *Propert.* Quorum alii

faculas, alii retinere sagittas. —— ¶ Figur. Plaut. Faculam lucrificam allucere, h. e. occasionem, viamque lucrandi præbere.

FĂCULTĀS (facul for facilis), ātis, f. power, ability, faculty, δύναμις. Terent. pariendi. — Hence, occasion, opportunity, power, means, possibility. Cic. Miloni manendi nulla facultas, h. e. could not remain. Id. Dare alicui facultatem ad dicendum, h. e. opportunity. Id. Facere (for dare) alicui facultatem judicandi. Id. Si res facultatem habitura sit, h. e. if the affair will admit of, &c. Also, with ut following. Id. — Also, opportunity of having, seeing, getting, &c. Planc. in Cic. Ep. hominis præsentis. Id. sumptuum. Id. nummorum, h. e. of obtaining money. — Sometimes it may be rendered copious supply, abundance, plenty. Cæs. Omnium rerum in oppido summa facultas. Cic. virorum. Cæs. Habere facultatem navium. —— ¶ Also, but generally in the plural, property, wealth, riches. Cic. — The genit. Facultatium is found in Pandect.

FĂCULTĀTŬLA (facultas), æ, f. small power or ability. Hieron.

FĀCUNDĒ (facundus), adv. eloquently, εὐφραδῶς. Liv. alloqui. Gell. Facundissime.

FĀCUNDIA (facundus), æ, f. eloquence, λογιότης. Sallust. The pl. is found in Gell.

FĀCUNDIŌSUS (facundia), a, um, adj. eloquent, well-spoken. Asellio ap. Gell.

FĀCUNDITĀS (facundus), ātis, f. same as Facundia. Plaut.

FĀCUNDUS (fari), a, um, adj. eloquent, speaking well, εὐφραδής. Sallust. and Ovid. homo. Quintil. Facundior. Id. Facundissimus. — Also, of things. Ovid. vox, os, dicta. Horat. lingua. Sallust. oratio.

FÆCĀRIUS (fæx), a, um, adj. pertaining to dregs. Cato.

FÆCĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of dross, made from the dregs, not refined, dreggy, τρυγώδης. Cato. vinum.

FÆCINIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. having or yielding lees or dregs. Colum.

FÆCINUS (Id.) a, um, adj. same as Fæcinius. Colum.

FÆCŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of dregs or grounds, dreggy. Martial. 13, 102, 2. Some Edd. read fastosum.

FÆCŬLA (dimin. of fæx), æ, f. dregs. Scrib. Larg. —— ¶ Also, a sauce made of the dregs of wine and other ingredients. Horat.

FÆCŬLENTIA (fæculentus), æ, f. lees, dregs; dirt, filth. Sidon.

FÆCŬLENTUS (fæx), a, um, adj. full of dregs, lees, dirt or impurities. Colum. vinum. Cels. pus. Sidon. Fæculentior. Augustin. Fæculentissimus.

FÆSŬLÆ, ārum, f. a town of Etruria. Cic. — Sil. uses Fæsula, æ. — Hence, Fæsulānus, a, um, adj. Fæsulan, of or belonging to Fæsulæ. Cic. ager. — Also written Fesulæ, &c.

FÆX (unc.), cis, f. the dregs or lees of wine, &c. sediment, τρύξ. Horat. — Also, of metals and other things. Plin. æris. Ovid. Nihil terrenæ fæcis. Hence, figur. of bad, low or mean people. Cic. Fæx populi or plebis. So, also, Id. Romuli, h. e. the dregs of the people, the lowest of the people. Id. Hauris de fæce, h. e. you cite also bad orators. —— ¶ Also, a kind of sauce or brine. Horat. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, a sort of paint. Ovid. —— ¶ Martial. Dies sine fæce, h. e. a clear day.

FĀGEUS, a, um, and FĀGINEUS, a, um, and FĀGINUS (fagus), a, um, adj. of beech, beechen, φήγινος, φηγίνεος. Plin. Fageum nemus. Id. Fagea glans. Cato. Faginea materia. Colum. Arcula faginea. Virg. Faginus axis. Id. Fagina pocula.

FĀGUS (φηγός), i, f. a beech-tree, (Fagus silvatica of Linn.) Virg. Patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi. Cæs. Materia cujusque generis in Britannia est, præter fagum et abietem. —— ¶ Also, found of the fourth decl. Virg. in Culice, v. 139. Umbrosæque manent fagus, hederæque ligantes brachia.

FĀGŪTAL, is, n. or FĀGŪTĀLE, sc. sacellum, a shrine or temple of Jupiter, near which was a beech-tree sacred to him. Varr. and Plin.

FALA, or PHALA (φάλα), æ, f. a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Enn. Hence, Plaut. Sub phalas subire, h. e. to attack or besiege. —— ¶ Also, a scaffold for the spectators in the circus. According to others, a wooden pillar; seven such pillars stood near the spina in the circus. Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, same as Fallacia. Næv. ap. Non. where others read fallam.

FĂLĀRICA, or PHĂLĀRICA (fala), æ, f. a kind of missive weapon bound about with wild-fire, which used to be thrown from the catapulta, φαλαρική. Liv. 21, 8. Lucan. 6, 198. Sil. 1, 351. It was also thrown with the hands. Liv. 34, 14. — Also, a spear with a broad iron. Virg. Æneid. 9, 705.

FALCĀRIUS (falx), a, um, adj. pertaining to scythes. Hence, Falcarius, sc. artifex, a scythe-maker. Falcarius, sc. negotiator, a dealer in scythes. Cic. Inter falcarios, h. e. in the street where the scythe-makers live.

FALCĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. provided with scythes. Liv. quadrigæ, h. e. armed with scythes. —— ¶ Also, like a scythe or sickle, bent like a scythe, hooked, curved, δρεπανοειδής. Ovid.

FALCICŬLA (dimin. of falx), æ, f. a small pruning-hook or knife. Pallad.

FALCIDIĀNUS (Falcidius), a, um, adj. Falcidian, called after Falcidius, a Roman. Cic. crimen.

FALCIDIUS, ii, m. a Roman. — Hence, Falcidius, a, um, adj. Falcidian. Pandect. lex, proposed by the tribune Falcidius. According to it, the testator was obliged to leave at least the fourth part of his fortune to the person whom he named his heir.

FALCIFER (falx & fero), a, um, adject. bearing a scythe, used especially as an epithet of Saturn. Ovid. Falciferum senem. Martial. Falciferi defendere templa tonantis. Sil. Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino, h. e. falcato.

FALCIGER (falx & gero), a, um, adject. same as Falcifer. Auson. Falcigerum placant sanguine Cæligenam.

FALCIPEDIUS (falx & pes), a, um, adj. bandy-legged. Martial.

FALCO (falx), ōnis, m. a falcon. Servi

FALCŬLA (dimin. of falx), æ, f. a small hook or pruning-knife. Cato and Colum. —— ¶ Also, from the resemblance, crooked claws, talons of animals. Plin.

FĂLĒRE (unc.), is, n. a pile or buttress. Varr.

FĂLĒRII, ōrum, m. a town of Etruria, now Civita Castellana. Its inhabitants were called Falisci.

FĂLERĪNUS, a, um, adj. same as Falernus. Liv. tribus.

FĂLERNUS, a, um, adj. Falernian. Liv. ager, a fertile plain of Campania, famous for its wine. Horat. Falernæ vites, uvæ, cellæ.

FĂLISCA (unc.), æ, f. a rack or wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. Cato.

FĂLISCUS, a, um, adj. pertaining or belonging to the town of Falerii or its inhabitants. Liv. ager. Varr. venter, h. e. a sausage made in the stomach of a pig, haggess. Liv. Falisci, a people of Etruria, and inhabitants of Falerii. They were also called Æqui Falisci, perhaps on account of their being related to the Æqui. Virg. — Faliscum, the country of the Falisci. Plin. — Falisci, same as Falerii. Eutrop. 1, 18.

FALLA (fallo), æ, f. fraud, deceit. Næv. ap. Non. See, also, Fala.

FALLĀCIA (fallax), æ, f. deceit, trick, artifice, craft, ἀπάτη, δόλος. Cic. Nihil est opus simulatione et fallaciis. Terent. Fallaciam facere. Id. intendere in aliquem. Id. alicui portare, or, Plaut. ferre, h. e. to make use of, to practise. Prop. deductæ lunæ, h. e. juggling.

FALLĀCIES, ēi, f. same as Fallacia. Apul.

FALLĀCILOQUENTIA (fallax & loquentia), æ, f. deceitful language. Acc. ap. Cic.

FALLĀCIŌSUS (fallacia), a, um, adj. deceitful, full of deceit. Gell.

FALLĀCITER (fallax), adv. deceitfully, fallaciously. Cic. Fallaciter portenta interpretari. Id. Fallacissime se venditare alicui.

FALLAX (fallo), ācis, adj. deceitful, evasive, fallacious, treacherous, hollow, false; used both of persons and things. Cic. Astrologi fallaces. Id. Homo fallacissimus. Id. Spes fallax. Id. Fallaces interrogationes. Id. Fallax imitatio virtutis. Ovid. At tu nec voces (quid enim fallacius illis?) crede, nec æternos pondus habere deos. — With the gen. in Tacit. Ann. 16, c. 32. Homines amicitiæ fallaces.

FALLO (σφάλλω), is, fĕfelli, falsum, a. and n. 3. properly, to make to fall. Hence, to deceive, ἐξαπατάω, ψεύδω. Cic. aliquem. Nep. Res illum fefellit, h. e. he was deceived in it. Ovid. Ager fefellit dominum, h. e. did not bear any fruit. Cic. Animus me fallit, h. e. I am mistaken. Id. alicujus opinionem, h. e. to disappoint in his expectation. Id. Fallit me tempus, dies, res, h. e. I am mistaken as to, &c. Id. Id me fefellit, h. e. I am mistaken in it. So, also, Virg. Non te sententia fallit. Cic. Nisi me omnia fallunt, h. e. unless I am egregiously mistaken. Also, absolutely. Liv. Ne falleret bis relata eadem res, h. e. might cause a mistake. Also, impers. me fallit, I am mistaken or deceived, I do not know. Cic. Num me fefellit. Id. Nisi me fallit. Id. Nec eum fefellit. Sometimes, also, with a gen. following. Lucret. Nec me animi fallit, nor am I ignorant. (So, pass., Plaut. Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, nor yet did it escape me what they were talking about). — Also, with an accus. and infinit. following. Terent. — Also, with quin following. Cæs. Neque Cæsarem fefellit, quin, &c. So, also, passiv. Fallor, I am deceived or mistaken. Horat. Ordinis hæc virtus erit, aut ego fallor. Nep. Falleris. Terent. Falsus es, h. e. you are mistaken. Terent. Ut falsus animi (h. e. in animo), est! Sallust. Falsum habere, h. e. to deceive. —— ¶ Also, to cheat, deprive fraudulently of a thing. Ovid. depositum. Acc. ap. Cic. aliquem fructu. —— ¶ Figur. to deceive, remain concealed, escape notice or observation. Ovid. custodes, h. e. escape the vigilance of. Id. deos. Id. Mors mea matrem fallere posset. Horat. dominum. Plin. visum. —— ¶ Figur. to deceive, cheat, beguile, spend or pass imperceptibly. Ovid. spatiosam noctem, h. e. to beguile or cheat. Id. labores, sermones. Horat. curam vino et somno, h. e. to beguile. —— ¶ Also, to violate deceitfully or unexpectedly. Cic. fidem, h. e. to violate or break his promise. Ovid. jura tori. Id. mandata, h. e. not to execute or not to obey. Curt. promissum. So, also, Plin. imperium. Ovid. nomina (for nomen, sc. Bruti) animo, h. e. to act otherwise than was expected from his supposed stupidity. —— ¶ Also, to avoid, shun, elude, escape. Horat. socerum et scelestas sorores. Ovid. retia. —— ¶ Also, to make imperceptible, conceal, cover. Ovid. furta. Plin. amaritudinem. —— ¶ Also, to feign, counterfeit. Virg. faciem alicujus. —— ¶ As an intrans. it signifies to swear falsely. Cic. Si sciens fallo. — Also, not to be noticed, to escape notice or observation, to do a thing unobserved or unexpectedly. Liv. Speculator biennium fefellerat, h. e. had lain concealed or escaped notice. Id. Fallere se ita posse. — Hence, Facio fallens, or fallo faciens, I do a thing unobservedly or secretly. Liv. Fallens ascenderat. Id. Fallit incedens. Plin. Fallunt gravidæ, h. e. their being big with young is not perceived. — Hence, Horat. Moriens fefellit, h. e. he died unnoticed. Virg. Longe fallens sagitta, h. e. which unexpectedly hits from a distance. Gell. Fallere pro aliquo, to pass off unobserved for another. — Also, to vanish or pass away imperceptibly. Ovid. Ætas fallit. —— ¶ Pers. Fallier, for falli. — See, also, Falsus, a, um.

FALSĀRIUS (falsus), ii, m. a forger or signer of false deeds or writings. Sueton.

FALSĀTIO (falso, āre), ōnis, f. a falsifying. Hieronym.

FALSĒ (falsus), adverb, falsely. Cic. Assentiri false alicui rei. Augustin. Falsissime disputare.

FALSIDICUS (falsus & dico), a, um, adj.

speaking falsely, lying, ψευδολόγος. *Plaut.* Me, meamque rem tuis scelestis falsidicis fallaciis dilaceravisti.

FĀLSIFICŬS (falsus & facio), a, um, adj. *that acts falsely, working deceit*, ψευδοποιός. *Plaut.* Domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium.

FĀLSIJŪRIŬS (falsus & juro), a, um, adj. *that swears falsely. Plaut.*

FĀLSILŎQUIUM (falsiloquus), ii, n. *falsehood. Augustin.*

FĀLSILŎQUŬS (falsus & loquor), a, um, adj. *accustomed to speak falsely*, ψευδολόγος. *Plaut.*

FĀLSIMŌNIĂ, æ, f. or FĀLSIMŌNIUM (falsus), ii, n. a *trick, imposition. Plaut.*

FĀLSIPĂRĔNS (falsus & parens), tis, *owning a wrong father. Catull.* Quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis ausus falsiparens Amphitryoniades, *the reputed son of Amphitryo.*

FĀLSITĀS (falsus), ātis, f. *falsehood. Cic.*

FĀLSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to falsify. Pandect.*

FĀLSŌ (Id.), *ablat.* See *Falsus.*

FĀLSŬS, a, um, particip. from fallo. —— ¶ Adj. *deceived. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *pretended, feigned, untrue, false, counterfeited, forged. Terent.* lacrimula. *Id.* gaudium. *Cic.* visum, spes, suspicio, testis, literæ. *Id.* Voculæ falsæ, *h. e. sung in a false or feigned treble.* —— ¶ Also, *deceitful, treacherous, faithless, false, dissembling, hypocritical. Sallust.* homo. *Catull.* Falsus sodalibus, *h. e. false with regard to. Sueton.* Falsus, *a cheat.* —— ¶ Also, *ignorant, doubtful. Plaut.* Haud sum falsus. —— ¶ *Petron.* Falsior. *Colum.* Falsissimus. —— ¶ *Substant.* Falsum, *a falsehood, a lie. Cic.* Falsum scripseram. *Tacit.* In falsum, *in vain. Horat.* Falsa, orum. Hence, Falso, *falsely, untruly, without reason, unjustly. Falso* is sometimes used instead of a sentence, *falsely*, h. e. *but therein he is or was mistaken*, or, *this was or is false. Nepos, Alcib.* 9. *Cic. Offic.* 3, 18. — Also, Falsum, *forgery, fraud. Pandect.* Reus falsi. *Quintil.* In falso ratio similis.

FĀLX (unc.), falcis, f. δρέπανον, *a sickle, reaping hook, hook with which corn is cut; a scythe. Varr.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, any instrument resembling a sickle, *a pruning-knife, pruning-hook; a hedging-bill. Varr.* arborea. *Cato.* vineatica. *Plin.* Vitem falce curare. *Horat.* Falce vitem premere. — Also, in war, *Cæs.* Falces murales, *a warlike instrument, used in sieges.*

FĀMĂ (φήμη or φάμα), æ, f. *fame, report, rumor. Nepos.* Fama fuit, *there was a rumor. Cic.* Nulla fama venerat, *h. e. no news had been brought. Cæs.* perfertur, *reaches. Cic.* percrebuit, *h. e. is spread. Id.* manat, *is spreading. Nepos.* exierat, *h. e. a report was spreading. Cæs.* Fama accipere, *h. e. to learn from report or hearsay. Cic.* Famam temeritatis subire. *Id.* Contra opinionem famamque omnium. *Id.* Fama nuntiabat, te esse, &c. *Vellei.* Ut fama loquitur. —— ¶ Also, *fair fame, reputation, character, renown. Cic. Quint.* 15. hominis, *h. e. reputation. Cic.* Bonam famam bonorum expetunt. *Nepos.* Magnam sui famam relinquere. *Cic.* Famam collectam servare. *Id.* abjicere. *Nepos.* Famæ servire, *h. e.* consulere. — Of women, *honor, unspotted reputation. Prop.* and *Sallust.* — Also, *pride. Propert.* Argivæ fama pudicitiæ, *h. e. the pride of Argive chastity.* — Also, *ill fame, infamy, scandal. Cic.* inconstantiæ. *Virg.* Fama movetur. *Terent.* Famam in se transtulit.

FĂMĔLICŬS (fames), a, um, adj. *hungry, famished, starved*, βουλιμῶν. *Terent.* Miser famelicus videt, &c. *Plaut.* Famelica hominum natio. *Plin.* ales. *Apul.* convivium, *h. e.* nimis parcum, et famelicos dimittens convivas.

FĂMĒS (unc.), is, f. *hunger, appetite, desire of food*, λιμός. *Cic.* Famem depellere, *or* explere, *to satiate.* —— ¶ Also, *dearth, famine. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *poverty, wretchedness. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *fasting, abstaining from food, diet. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *violent or greedy desire. Virg.* auri. Also, figur. of speech, *poorness, meagerness. Cic.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Famis, *for* fames. *Cato.* Fami (*genit.*), *for* famis. —— ¶ In the *abl. sing.* the final *e* is made *long* as if of the 5*th decl.*; unless it be considered as made long on account of the *cæsural pause. Virg., Lucan., Juvenal., Ovid.*, &c.

FĂMĒSCŌ (fames), is, ĕre, n. 3. same as *Esurio. Alcim. Avit.*

FĂMĔX (φῦμα), icis, m. *an abscess. Colum.*

FĀMIGĔR (fama & gero), m. *spreading reports or slander. Varr.*

FĀMIGĔRĀBILIS (famigero), e, adj. *celebrated, known by character. Apul.*

FĀMIGĔRĀTIŌ, (Id.), ōnis, f. *tale-bearing*, διαβόησις. *Plaut.*

FĀMIGĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a spreader of reports, tale-bearer. Plaut.*

FĀMIGĔRĀTŬS (fama & gero), a, um, adj. *famed, celebrated. Apul.*

FĂMILIĂ (famulus), æ, f. *the slaves belonging to one master; a retinue of slaves subject to one master*, δουλεία, οἰκία. *Cato R. R.* Familiam exercere. *Cic.* liberare. *Cæs.* Omnem suam familiam undique coegit. *Phædr.* Æsopus domino quum solus esset familia, *h. e. when Æsop was all the slave he had.* — Hence, *a troop, a band, gladiators. Sallust.* Gladiatoria familia. *Sueton.* Familia gladiatorum. *Cic.* Familia maxima. *Id.* Comparare familiam. Hence, *Cic.* Familiam ducere, properly, *to be the leader of such a band*; hence, *to be at the head, to be the principal one, to be the chief.* — Also, *a band or troop of players. Plaut.* — Also, *serfs, vassals, dependants. Cæs. B. G.* 1, 4. —— ¶ Familia Martis, *attendants upon the temple of Mars. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one's whole property*, both real and personal, houses, lands, money, cattle, slaves, &c. *Cic.* Familia herciscunda. *Id.* Pater familias, *or, Liv.* familiæ, *h. e. the master of the house. Cic.* Patres familias, *or, Cæs.* familiæ, *or, Sueton.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Mater familias, *or, Liv.* familiæ, *h. e. the mistress of the house. Cic.* Matres familias, *or, Pandect.* familiarum. So, also, *Cic.* Filius familias, *h. e. a son who is yet under paternal authority, a son who is yet a minor. Sallust.* Filii familiarum. So, also, *Senec.* Filia familias. *Pandect.* Filiæ familiarum. — Hence, *provisions. Terent.* decem dierum. —— ¶ Also, *a family, a part of a gens. Cic.* illustris. *Cæs.* antiquissima. — Figur. *a sect or school of philosophers. Cic.* Also, of writers. *Quintil.* Libros subditicios summovere familia.

FĂMILIĀRĒSCŌ (familiaris), is, n. 3. *to grow familiar. Sidon.*

FĂMILIĀRICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to slaves. Vitruv.* cellæ, *h. e. dwellings for slaves or servants.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to a house or family. Varr.* sella, *h. e. a privy or close-stool.*

FĂMILIĀRIS (familia), e, adj. *relating to slaves.* Hence, Familiaris, *a slave, servant. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to a house. Plaut.* filius. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* negotia, *h. e. family affairs. Colum.* focus. *Cic.* lares. *Liv.* copiæ, *h. e. private property. Tacit.* pecuniæ, *h. e. private fortune. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1. Res domesticas et familiares tueri, *h. e. household affairs. Cic.* dignitas. *Plaut.* Res familiares, *household, or, Cic. fortune, estate. Tacit.* Rei familiari principis in Asia impositi, *h. e. estate or lands belonging to the emperor.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to a family. Cic.* funus, *h. e. of a member of a family. Liv.* consilium. — Hence, *intimate, friendly, familiar. Sueton.* Veteres amici ac familiares, *h. e. old and familiar friends. Cic.* Familiaris nobis. Also, Familiaris, *subst., an acquaintance, friend, intimate friend. Id.* So also, *Id.* Familiarissimus meus. It is also applied to things, *intimate, familiar, confidential, known, friendly, usual. Cic.* sermo. *Liv.* Aditus familiarior. *Liv.* jura, *h. e. rights of friendship. Plin.* Ars familiaris Italiæ, *h. e. known, common. Plin. Ep.* Mihi familiare est communicare. *Sueton.* Familiari vultu, *h. e. with a friendly countenance.* — Also, *relating to us, our friends, or to the state*, as at the inspection of the entrails, which were divided into two parts; from one of them was conjectured what was to happen to themselves; and from the other what was to happen to the enemy; the former was called *pars familiaris, Liv.*, or, *Cic.* Fissum familiare; the latter, *pars hostilis. Lucan.*

FĂMILIĀRITĀS (familiaris), ātis, f. *familiarity, acquaintance, amity, familiar friendship, intimacy*, συνήθεια. *Cic.* In alicujus familiaritatem venire. *Id.* intrare. *Id.* sedare. *Id.* Mihi cum aliquo familiaritas est, *or* intercedit. *Terent.* Familiaritatem conflare, *h. e. to make.* —*Sueton. Tib.* 51. Familiaritates, *for* familiares.

FĂMILIĀRITĔR (familiaris), adv. *familiarly, as if he were one of the family, on friendly terms, tenderly, intimately*, οἰκείως. *Cic.* Familiariter loqui. *Id.* Familiarius. *Id.* Familiarissime. *Liv.* Familiariter arridere. *Terent.* Familiariter ferre mortem alicujus, *h. e. tenderly, acutely. Plaut.* Odio es nimis familiariter, *h. e. it is that familiarity I detest you for. Quintil.* Causam familiariter nosse, *h. e. particularly, exactly, minutely, thoroughly.* —— ¶ Also, *by families. Frontin.*

FĂMILIŎLĂ (dimin. of familia), æ, f. *a small family. Hieronym.*

FĀMŌSĒ (famosus), adv. *with fame or glory. Tertull.*

FĀMŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fame*, particularly *ill fame, infamy, ignominy. Tertull.*

FĀMŌSŬS (fama), a, um, adj. *much talked of, much known*, πολύφημος. Hence, *famous, celebrated, glorious. Tacit.* Urbs famosa, *h. e. Jerusalem. Horat.* mors. *Flor.* Victoria famosissima. — Also, *infamous, that has an ill fame, notorious. Cic.* Me ad famosas mater vetuit accedere, *h. e. prostitutes, courtesans.* [*Famosus* was only by later writers used in a good sense.] —— ¶ Also, *defamatory, slanderous. Tacit.* libelli, *or, Sueton.* carmina, *h. e. lampoons, libels. Ovid.* pudor.

FĂMŬL, same as *Famulus. Lucret.* 3, 1048.

FĂMŬLĂ (famulus), æ, f. *a female slave, maid servant, female attendant*, θεράπαινίς. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Figur. *Cic.* Virtus famula fortunæ est, *the handmaid.*

FĂMŬLĀBUNDŬS (famulor), a, um, adj. same as partic. *Famulans. Tertull.*

FĂMŬLĀNTĔR (famulans), adv. *in a servile way. Acc.*

FĂMŬLĀRIS (famulus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a slave or servant. Cic.* vestis, *h. e. a dress of a servant or slave. Ovid.* Jura familiaria dare, *h. e. to treat the people like slaves.*

FĂMŬLĀTIŌ (famulor), ōnis, f. *a serving.* —— ¶ Also, *servants, domestics, attendants. Apul.*

FĂMŬLĀTŌRIĒ (famulatorius), adv. *in a servile manner. Cassiod.*

FĂMŬLĀTŌRIŬS (famulor), a, um, adj. *of a slave, servile. Tertull.*

FĂMŬLĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *a handmaid, serving. Sidon.*

FĂMŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the condition or service of a slave or servant, servitude, slavery*, δουλεία. *Cic.*

FĂMŬLITĀS (famulus), ātis, f. *a serving, servitude, slavery. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

FĂMŬLITIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a serving, servitude, slavery. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the servants or slaves belonging to a household. Macrob.* Unus e famulitia. *Spartian.* aulicum, *h. e. the court servants.*

FĂMŬLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make one a servant. Tertull.*

FĂMŬLŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to serve, attend, or wait upon*, λατρεύω. *Plin.* alicui. *Valer. Flacc.* Captæ (*genit.*) indigno famulatur amore.

FĂMŬLŬS (from the Oscan word famel), i, m. *a servant, attendant*, ὑπηρέτης. *Cic.* of a man. *Id.* of a god. So also *Ovid.* sacrorum.

FĂMŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *serving, attending, servile, subject, submissive. Ovid.* vertex. *Id.* aqua. *Id.* Venus, *h. e. a slave for his mistress.*

FĀNĀTICĒ (fanaticus), adv. *franticly, madly. Apul.*

FĀNĀTICŬS (fanum), a, um, adj. in-

spired, enthusiastic, ἱερατικὸς, ἔνθεος. *Cic.* philosophus. *Liv.* carmen, cursus. — Also, *frantic, mad, crack-brained, furious, outrageous.* *Cic.* homo. *Liv.* jactatio. *Horat.* error.

FANESTRIS CŎLŌNIA, *h. e. the town of Fanum, now* Fano. *Mela.*

FANNIUS, ii, m. *a Roman.* Hence, Fannius, a, um, adj. *Fannian.* *Gell.* lex. Also, Fannianus, a, um, adj. *Fannian.* *Cic.*

FĀNŌ (fanum), as, a. 1. *to dedicate, consecrate.* *Varr.*

FANS. See *Faris.*

FĀNUM (unc.), i, n. *a piece of ground consecrated*; opposed to profanum. *Cic. Div.* 1, 41. *Liv.* 10, 37. Hence, *a temple* and the country around belonging to the temple. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Umbria on the Adriatic sea,* now *Fano.* *Cæs.* It was also called Fanum Fortunæ. *Tacit.* Also, Fanestrum. *Vitruv.* Also, Colonia Fanestris. *Mela.*

FĀR (unc.), farris, n. *corn or grain of any kind.* *Varr.* adoreum. *Colum.* triticeum. —— ¶ Also, a species of corn or grain, *spelt*, ζέα, (Triticum spelta, L.) *Cato*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of coarse meal.* *Cato.* Farinam bonam et far subtile sciat facere.

FĀRCIMEN (farcio), inis, n. *a sausage*, ἀλλᾶς. *Varr.*

FĀRCĪMINŌSUS (farciminum), a, um, adj. *h. e.* farcimino laborans. *Veget.*

FĀRCĪMINUM, i, n. *a disease in horses, &c. called the farcy.* *Veget. de re Vet.* 1, 7.

FĀRCINŌ, as, a. 1. *for* Farcio. *Marc. Cap.*

FĀRCIŌ (unc.), is, rsi, ctum *or* tum, a. 4. *to fill up, stuff, or cram*, σάττω, συμπληρόω. *Plin.* Medios parietes farcire cæmentis, *h. e. to fill up with mortar.* *Cic.* Pulvinus rosa fartus. *Vitruv.* Rex vectigalibus fartus, *h. e.* abundans. — Hence, *to feed, fatten.* *Varr.* gallinas. —— ¶ Also, *to cram or stuff into.* *Senec.* pannos in os. Hence, *to heap.* *Martial.* Farta Ceres, *h. e. copious, abundant.* —— ¶ *Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 19. Centones farcire, *to contrive lies or tricks.*

FĀRCTUS, or **FĀRTUS**, a, um, partic. from farcio.

FĀRFĀRUS, i, m. *a river*, same as *Fabaris.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, a plant, *colt's-foot*, (Tussilago, L.) Also called *chamæleuce* and *farfugium.* *Plin.* 24, 85. Also, Farferus. *Plaut.*

FĀRFĔRUS, } See *Farfarus.*
FĀRFUGIUM. }

FĀRI. See *For.*

FĀRĪNA (far), æ, f. *meal, flour*, ἄλφιτον. *Varr.* of corn. *Martial.* Facis farinam, *h. e. you squander or waste your fortune.* — Also, *the dust or powder of any thing.* *Plin.* Folia myrti siccantur in farinam. *Id.* marmoris, cornu cervini. — ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Fueris nostræ farinæ, *h. e. like us.*

FĀRĪNĀRIUS (farina), a, um, adj. *of or relating to meal.* *Cato* and *Plin.* cribrum.

FĀRĪNŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of meal, mealy.* *Veget. de re Veterin.*

FĀRĪNŬLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mealy.* *Apul.*

FĀRIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a fish*, perhaps *a salmon-trout.* *Auson.*

FĀRIŎR, āris, dep. 1. same as *Fari.* *Gell.* e xii tab.

FĀRIS. See *For.*

FĀRNEUS (farnus), a, um, adj. *of an ash-tree.* *Apic.* fungi.

FĀRNUS (probably from fraxinus), i, f. *an ash.* *Vitruv.* 7, 1.

FĀRRĀCEUS, and **FĀRRĀCIUS** (far), a, um, adj. *of spelt or corn.* *Varr.*

FĀRRĀGĬNĀRIA (farrago), ōrum, n. same as *Farrago.* *Colum.*

FĀRRĀGŌ (far), inis, f. *a mixture of far and other grains or herbs, given to cattle*, πολυμιγία. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a medley, something made up of a variety of things.* *Juvenal.* Farrago libelli, *h. e. miscellaneous matter or subject.* — Also, *a trifle, thing of no moment.* *Pers.*

FĀRRĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to grain.* *Cato.* fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for grain*, same as *Fistula serrata.* *Plin.* xviii, 10, 23. — Hence, Farrarium, *a place where fodder is kept.* *Vitruv.*

FĀRRĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *containing grain or food made of grain.* *Pers.* olla, *filled with pap* (puls). —— ¶ Also, *made of grain or corn.* *Juvenal.* Omnia farrata, *h. e. food prepared of meal, pap*, &c.

FĀRREĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *same as Farrarius.* *Cato.*

FĀRREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of spelt, corn, or meal.* *Colum.* panis. Hence, Farreum, *sc.* libum, *h. e. a cake made of spelt.* *Plin.*

FĀRRĬCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Farreum.* *Pallad.*

FĀRSILIS (farcio), e, adj. same as *Fartilis.* *Apic.*

FĀRSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Fartura.* *Tertull.*

FĀRTĬCŬLUM (dimin. of fartum), i, n. *a little pudding.* *Titin.* ap. *Non.*

FĀRTĬLIS (farcio), e, adj. *fattened, crammed in order to be made fat.* *Plin.* — Figur. *Tertull.*

FĀRTIM (fartus), adv. *as full as possible, as full as it can hold.* *Apul.*

FĀRTŎR (farcio), ōris, m. *a maker of puddings or sausages*, ἀλλαντοπώλης. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Horat. Sat.* II, 3, 229. —— ¶ Also, *a fattener of fowls, poulterer*, σιτευτής, ὀρνεοτρόφος. *Colum.*

FĀRTUM, i, n. and **FĀRTUS** (Id.), us, m. *that which is stuffed or crammed into another thing, the interior of a thing.* *Plaut.* vestis, *h. e. the body.* *Colum.* fici, *h. e. the flesh.* *Plin.*

FĀRTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a fattening of fowls.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *that wherewith any thing is stuffed or filled up.* *Vitruv.*

FĀRTUS. See *Fartum.*

FĀRTUS, a, um, partic. from farcio.

FĀS (for), neutr. indecl. *divine law, what is just or right by the rules of religion*; opposed to *jus.* *Fas* denotes the laws of nature, reason and religion; *leges* are civil laws. *Cic.* Omne jus fasque delere. *Id.* Clodium nihil delectat, quod aut per naturam fas sit, aut per leges liceat. —— ¶ In general, *that which is lawful, just, right, equitable, proper, fit, permitted.* *Cic.* Si hoc nomine appellari fas est. *Id.* Contra fas. *Id.* Contra quam fas erat, amore capta. *Id.* Mihi dicere fas fuisset, *h. e.* licuisset. *Id.* Si hoc est fas dictu. — Hence, *right, privilege, authority.* *Tacit.* gentium. *Virg.* Fas omne abrumpunt. *Tacit.* armorum. —— ¶ Also, *that which is possible, possibility.* *Cic.* Negabas fas esse. *Horat.* Nec scire fas est omnia. —— ¶ Also, same as *fatum*: *fate*, or *predetermined by fate.* *Ovid.* Si cadere fas est. — Also, *the gods.* *Liv.* Audiat fas. —— ¶ Also, for *fastus.* *Varr.* Dies vocatus fas.

FASCĔLIS, idis, and **FASCĔLITIS** (fascis), idis, f. *a name of Diana*, so called, because Orestes and Iphigenia enclosed her image in a bundle of fagots, to convey it away in safety. — Hence, Fascelinus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Diana.* *Stat.* — Others read Facelinus (from φάκελος), which is preferable.

FASCIA (unc.), æ, f. *a fillet, band, bandage, girdle*, ἐπίδεσμος, σπάργανον. — Hence, *a bandage for wounds or broken limbs.* *Cic.*, *Suet.* and *Gell.* — Also, *fillets, bands or rollers wrapt round the thighs and legs, and used instead of stockings and breeches.* *Cic.* — Also, *a sort of stomacher or breast-cloth used by women.* *Ovid.* — Also, *a bed-girth.* *Cic.* — Also, *a fillet or band tied round the head, a diadem.* *Suet.* — Also, *a swath.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. In architecture, *a wreath round the top of a pillar, a listel.* *Vitruv.* — Also, *a zone.* *Marc. Cap.* — Also, *a cloudy streak in the heavens.* *Juvenal.*

FASCIĀTIM, or **FASCEĀTIM** (fascis), adv. *by bundles.* *Quintil.*

FASCICŬLĀRIA (fasciculus), ōrum, n. *that which is carried like a bundle.* *Veget.*

FASCICŬLUS (dimin. of fascis), i, m. *a small bundle*, δεσμίς, φάκελλος. *Cic.* Fasciculum (florum) ad nares admovere, *a nosegay.* *Id.* epistolarum, *a packet.*

FASCIGER (fascis & gero), a, um, adj. *h. e.* fascem vel fasces gerens. *Paulin.* honor, *h. e.* consulatus.

FASCĬNĀTIŌ (fascino), ōnis, f. *enchantment, incantation*, βασκανία. *Plin.*

FASCĬNŌ (βασκαίνω), as, a. 1. *to enchant, bewitch, charm, fascinate.* *Virg.* and *Plin.*

FASCĬNŌSUS (fascinum), a, um, adj. *h. e.* pene magno præditus. *Auct. Priap.*

FASCĬNUM (βασκάνιον), i, n. *enchantment, incantation, witchery.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Penis.* *Horat.*

FASCIŌ (fascia), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swathe*, σπαργανόω. *Capitolin.* Tiliaceis tabulis fasciabatur. *Martial.* 12, 57, 12. Fasciato trunco, *h. e. bound with bandages.*

FASCIŎLA (dimin. of fascia), æ, f. *a small bandage or swath*, ἐπιδέσμιον, or, in general, *a bandage, band.* *Cic.* Purpureæ fasciolæ, *h. e. bandages wrapt round the legs and feet*, instead of stockings. Such bandages were worn by women; hence, also, by Clodius, as he introduced himself in women's clothes into the house of Cæsar. *Varr.* Fasciola, qua capillum in capite colligarent. *Horat.* Ponas insignia morbi, fasciolas.

FASCIS (unc.), is, m. *a bundle* of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, &c. δέσμη, φάκελλος. *Liv.* sarmentorum, *h. e. a fagot.* *Hirt.* stramentorum. *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 65. Te fasce levabo, *sc.* hædorum. — *Fasces*, particularly *a bundle of rods with which the lictors went before the highest magistrates, especially before the consul.* Criminals used to be beaten with such rods (*virgæ*) before their execution. *Cic.* Fasces habere, *h. e. to cause the fasces to be carried before one's self.* *Liv.* Cujus tum fasces erant, *h. e. who then had the rule.* *Id.* (of the lictors) Fasces præferre. The provincial quæstors were also attended by lictors. *Cic.* Also, the prætors at Capua. *Id.* The *fasces* were carried on the shoulders. Hence, *Liv.* Summittere fasces, *h. e. to lower them*, a mark of respect. Figur. *Cic.* alicui, *to yield precedence.* — Hence, Fasces, *high places of honor*, particularly *the consulship.* *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

FASĒLUS (φάσηλος), i, m. and f. *a sort of bean with a large and sabre-like pod, a phasel, kidney-bean, French bean*, (Phaseolis vulgaris, L.). *Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a little ship shaped like a phasel.* *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

FASĒŎLUS, same as *Phaseolus.*

FASSUS. See *Fateor.*

FASTI, orum. See *Fastus, a, um.*

FASTĪDĪBĬLIS (fastidio), e, adj. *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable.* *Tertull.*

FASTĪDĬENTER (fastidiens), adv. *disdainfully, with loathing and aversion.* *Apul.*

FASTĪDĬLĬTER (fastidio), adv. *with loathing and aversion.* *Varr.*

FASTĪDĬŌ (fastus, us), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. *to bear one's self haughtily, to carry one's head high.* *Plaut.* Ut fastidit! —— ¶ Also, *to find fault with, to take offence at, show displeasure, be displeased.* *Cic.* in re. *Liv.* Plebs cœperat fastidire munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios. —— ¶ Also, *to loathe, disdain, scorn, despise with haughtiness, be ashamed of a thing.* *Liv.* preces alicujus. *Horat.* olus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Plaut.* — Also, with an *infinit.* *Liv.* Ne fastidieris nos in numerum accipere.

FASTĪDĬŌSĒ (fastidiosus), adv. *scornfully, disdainfully, loathingly, squeamishly*, ὑπεροπτικῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *with great or too great accuracy and attention, fastidiously.* *Cic.*

FASTĪDĬŌSUS (fastidium), a, um, adj. *squeamish, fastidious, disdainful, scornful*, δύσκολος. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In æquos fastidiosus. *Cic.* Fastidiosior. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Fastidiosissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *causing loathing, exciting disgust, loathsome, disagreeable.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Horat.*

FASTĪDĬUM (fatis & tædium), ii, n. *loathing, squeamishness, fastidiousness, nauseousness, aversion, dislike, disgust*, καταφρόνησις. *Cic.* cibi. — Figur. *Id.* audiendi. *Id.* Fastidium habere. — Also, *complaint.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *pride, haughtiness, contempt.* *Cic.*

FASTĪGĀTIŌ (fastigo), ōnis, f. *a pointing, sharpening to a point.* *Plin.* — *Fastigatio* is also found instead of *fastigatio*, but the latter seems to be preferred, though *Ed. Elmenh.* and *Vulg.* read *fastigiatio* in *Apul.*

FASTĪGĀTUS, and **FASTĪGIĀTUS**, a, um, particip. from fastigo. —— ¶ Adj. *pointed, narrowed gradually into a sharp point.* *Cæs.* collis. *Liv.* Collis in mo-

dum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus. *Id.* testudo. —— ¶ Also, *erect, raised on high, elevated, exalted.* Figur. *Sidon.* Duo fastigatissimi consulares. —— ¶ Also, *hanging downwards, steep, going downwards, sloping, descending, having an inclination.* *Cæs.* collis. *Id.* tigna. *Vitruv.* Solum rivi habeat libramenta fastigata.

FASTIGIATIO. See *Fastigatio.*

FASTIGIATUS, a, um. See *Fastigatus.*

FĀSTĪGIUM (fastus, us), ii, n. *the projecting point, top or highest part of a temple.* *Cic.* Capitolii. *Liv.* templorum. Also, of the palaces of the emperors. *Flor.* and *Suet.* Also, of private buildings. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, *the roof of a house.* *Virg.* Ignem ad fastigia jactant. Hence, *Cic.* Fastigium imponere rei, *to finish.* —— ¶ Also, *any eminence or height, the uppermost, extreme or highest part of any thing,* whether pointed or not; as of a hill in *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 69. *Id.* scrobis. *Lucret.* surarum. Particularly, an elevated place on which a person stands to view the country. —— Hence, *dignity, rank, authority, reputation, esteem.* *Nep.* In summo esse fastigio. *Liv.* Altior suo fastigio. *Suet.* Ampliora humano fastigio, *h. e. above the lot of humanity, more than a man can expect who has attained the height of fortune.* Also, figur. *summit, height.* *Quintil.* eloquentiæ. Also, in general, *kind, sort.* *Varr.* Also, *quality, condition.* *Id.* fundi. *Nep.* Pari fastigio. — Also, *the heads, leading circumstances.* *Virg.* Summa fastigia rerum. —— ¶ Also, *an accent, accentual mark.* *Marc. Cap.* —— ¶ Also, *steepness, declivity, slope, descent.* *Cæs.*, *Varr.* and *Liv.* Hence, *the fall of the water of rivers, streams,* &c. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *depth.* *Virg.*

FĀSTĪGŌ (allied to fastigium), as, a. 1. *to narrow gradually into a sharp point, to point, raise, elevate.* *Plin.* Frumenta fastigantur in stipulam, *grow up into a straw with a sharp point.* —— ¶ Figur. *Sidon.* statum celsitudinis, *exalts.* —— ¶ The reading *fastigiare* critics do not approve of. —— ¶ See, also, *Fastigatus, a, um.*

FĀSTŌSŬS (fastus), a, um, adj. *full of pride, proud, haughty, arrogant,* ὑπέρφρων. *Petron.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *sumptuous, costly.* *Martial.* 13, 102. garum. Other *edd.* read fæcosum.

FĀSTŬS (unc.), us, m. *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, disdain,* ἀλαζονεία. *Plin.* Supercilia maxime indicant fastum. *Ovid.* Fastus inest pulcris. *Tacit.* Fastus erga patrias epulas. *Petron.* Fastum facere alicui, *h. e. to despise.* — Also, *coldness with a degree of haughtiness, disregard, neglect.* *Prop.* Constantis lumina fastus, *fixed and haughty looks.* —— ¶ *Plur.* Fastus, *plur.* for fasti, *annals.* See *Fastus, a, um.*

FĀSTŬS (φάω, φάσκω, h. e. φημί), a, um, adj. Hence, Dies fastus, *a day on which the prætor administered justice.* *Ovid.* Ille nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi. These *dies fasti* (also, absolut. fasti. *Cic. Mur.* 11. *Liv.* 9, 46) were marked in a book or calendar, and published. — Hence, Fasti, *sc.* dies, *the days marked in the calendar.* *Cic.* Enumeratio fastorum. *Id.* Fasti, *sc.* dies, *the calendar or little book in which all the days of the year were marked, what days were fasti, and what nefasti,* &c. The books of *Ovid,* which describe the causes of the Roman festival for the whole year, are called *fasti.* — *Fasti* denotes, also, *chronicles, annals.* *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Fastus, *plur.* for *fasti,* is also found.

FĀTĀLIS (fatum), e, adj. *decreed, determined, ordered or given by fate, endued with any quality by fate, fated, fatal.* *Cic.* consulatus, bellum, casus. *Ovid.* pignora, *h. e.* Palladium, on which the fate of Rome was supposed to depend. *Virg.* virga. *Vellei.* mors, *a natural death* (opp. to *violenta*). Hence, *calamitous, destructive, fatal, bringing or causing misfortune.* *Cic.* annus. *Ovid. Met.* 9, 411. aurum, *the golden necklace of Eriphyle.* *Virg.* telum, *deadly.* —— ¶ Also, *containing the fate or destinies.* *Liv.* libri. *Ovid.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *determining or directing the fate or destiny.* *Ovid.* deæ, *h. e.* Parcæ.

FĀTĀLĬTĀS (fatalis), ātis, f. *fatality.* *Cod. Justin.*

FĀTĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *according to fate, fatally.* *Cic.* Definita fataliter. *Eutrop.* Fataliter mori, *to die a natural death.*

FĀTĔŎR (from φάω, φατός, or φάθω), ēris, fassus sum, dep. 2. *to confess, own, acknowledge,* ἐξομολογέω. *Cic.* verum. *Id.* Fateor atque etiam profiteor. —— ¶ Also, *to show, indicate, manifest, discover.* *Ovid.* iram vultu. *Id.* animum. *Id.* se suasque flammas. *Plin.* arenas. *Id.* motum vitalem. — Hence, *Varr.* and *Quintil.* Modus fatendi, *h. e.* indicativus. — Hence, *to praise.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* fidem alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *passively.* *Ovid.* Fassus pudor. *Cic.* Fateatur. *Pandect.* Fatebatur.

FĀTĬCĂNŬS (fatum & cano), a, um, adj. *prophesying, prophetic.* *Ovid.*

FĀTĬCĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Faticanus.* *Ovid.*

FĀTĬDĬCŬS (fatum & dico), a, um, adj. *foretelling future events, prophetic,* χρησμολόγος. *Virg.* vates. *Cic.* anus. *Ovid.* deus, *h. e. Apollo.* *Plin.* augurium. — Hence, Fatidicus, *a prophet or foreteller of things to come.* *Cic.*

FĀTĬFĔR (fatum & fero), a, um, adj. *fatal, destructive, deadly,* μόρσιμος. *Virg.*

FĀTĪGĀBĬLIS (fatigo), e, adj. *that may be wearied.* *Tertull.*

FĀTĪGĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *weariness, fatigue,* κόπος, κάματος. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *raillery.* *Sidon.*

FĀTĪGĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *railing, bantering.* *Sidon.*

FĀTĪGŌ (for fatim, *h. e.* ad fatim, ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tire, weary, fatigue, plague, torment,* καταπονέω, κοπόω. *Liv.* se pugna atroci. *Cic.* vinculis et carcere. *Nepos.* lectores. *Ovid.* dentem in dente (in chewing). *Cæs.* Fatigatus æstu. *Cic.* Fatigatus verberibus, tormentis, igni. *Liv.* aliquem precibus, *to importune.* So, also, absolutely. *Sallust.* Fatigare. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* os. *Tacit.* dextram osculis, *to load with kisses.* *Ovid.* Fluvius vicina fatigat. — Also, *to incite, stimulate, push on, rouse.* *Virg.* socios. — Also, *to spend* without intermission. *Virg.* noctem diemque. — Fatigare locum, *h. e. to keep driving or riding about in a place; to fatigue it* as it were. *Virg.* silvas. *Sil.* Hebrum. — Also, *to conquer, subdue, oppress, exhaust.* *Sallust.* animos. *Horat.* Somno fatigatus, *oppressed with sleepiness.* —— ¶ Also, *to vex, trouble, harass.* *Virg.* terras cœlumque. — Hence, *to render difficult, obstruct, hinder.* *Ovid.* triticeas messes, *mar, check the growth of.* —— ¶ Also, *to occupy one's self with any thing; to do, perform, make.* *Val. Flacc.* arma. *Sil.* curas. —— ¶ Also, *to rally, satirize, make sport of.* *Sidon.*

FĀTĬLĔGŬS (fatum & lego), a, um, adj. *h. e.* fatum, seu mortem colligens. *Lucan.*

FĀTĬLŎQUŬS (fatum & loquor), a, um, adj. *prophetic;* same as *Fatidicus.* *Liv.*

FĀTIM. See *Fatis.*

FĀTIS (unc.), is, f. *sufficiency.* — It is found only in the *acc.* fatim, which denotes the same as *adfatim* or *affatim.* See *Affatim.*

FĀTISCŌ (χατίω, χατίσκω), is, n. 3. *to chink, open or gape with chinks; to fall apart.* *Virg.* Fatiscit area. *Id.* tellus, *falls to pieces, dissolves into dust.* *Tibull.* Janua, *is opened.* —— ¶ Also, *to get tired, exhausted, weak; to droop, faint, decrease.* *Colum.* Ovis fatiscit. *Id.* solum. *Tacit.* seditio. —— ¶ *Fatiscor* occurs as a *dep.* *to fall to pieces.* *Lucret.* — Also, *to grow tired.* *Pacuv.*

FĀTŬA, æ, f. *the wife of Faunus,* also called *Fauna* and *Bona Dea.* *Labeo* ap. *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *any prophetess, sibyl.* *Marc. Cap.* —— ¶ Also, *a fool, a female jester.* See *Fatuus.*

FĀTŬĒ (fatuus), adv. *foolishly, absurdly.* *Quintil.*

FĀTŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *folly, simplicity, fatuity,* εὐήθεια. *Cic.*

FĀTŬM (for), i, n. literally, *that is said or spoken;* particularly, *a declaration with regard to future destiny.* *Virg.* of Jupiter. *Id.* of an oracle. *Cic.* Fata Sibyllina; *or,* absolutely, *Liv.* 29, 10. *the Sibylline predictions.* — Also, *the will or command of the gods.* *Liv.* Fata implere. — Hence, *fate, destiny,* εἱμαρμένη. *Cic.* Si fatum tibi est convalescere. *Id.* Omnia fato fieri. *Ovid.* Sic erat in fatis, *it was so fated or destined.* — Also, *good or bad fortune, chance, calamity, mishap.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, *death;* particularly, *a natural death; the term of life destined to a person.* *Tacit.* Fato obire, *to die a natural death.* *Cic.* Præter fatum. *Id.* Maturius extingui quam fato suo. *Virg.* Nec fato nec merita morte peribat. — Also, *a violent death.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Virg.* Fata proferre, *to prolong life.* — Hence, *the ashes and bones of burnt bodies.* *Propert.* — Also, *that whereon the fate of a state depends.* *Plaut.* and *Justin.* — Hence, *that which causes calamity or destruction.* *Cic.* Duo illa reipublicæ fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, *h. e. who almost caused the destruction of the republic.*

FĀTŬŌR (fatuus), āris, dep. 1. *to be inspired.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *to talk or act foolishly; to play the fool.* *Senec.*

FATUS, a, um. See *For.*

FĀTŬS (for), us, m. *a word, saying.* *Prud.* Promite secretos fatus, *h. e. prophecies.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Fatum.* *Petron.*

FĀTŬŬS (unc.), a, um, *tasteless, insipid, mawkish.* *Martial.* beta. So, also, perhaps, *Varr.* puls, *h. e. not salted.* —— ¶ Also, *foolish, silly, simple.* *Cic.* Hence, Fatua, *a fool, simpleton; a female jester.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Fatuus, a, um, (from for), *prophesying, foretelling, inspired.* (See *Fatua.*) — Fatui, *spectres or spirits supposed to plague women.* *Plin.* 27, 83.

FAUCES. See *Faux.*

FĂVENTĬA (faveo), æ, f. same as *Favor.* *Acc.* Faventiam adhibete, *h. e.* silentium. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Italy,* now *Faenza.* — Hence, Faventinus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Faventia.* *Varr.* ager.

FĂVĔŌ (unc.), es, fāvi, fautum, n. 2. *to favor, be favorably inclined to.* *Cic.* and *Terent.* alicui. *Cic.* alicujus dignitati. *Liv.* Faveo orationi tuæ, *I do not take your words amiss.* —— ¶ Particularly, *to manifest one's favor; to advance, promote, assist, countenance, serve by one's favor.* *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicujus laudi. *Id.* accusationi. *Ovid.* Faventes venti. — Especially, of spectators at the theatre, *to applaud, utter acclamations.* *Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* honoribus alicujus. — Favere ore, lingua, εὐφημεῖν, at sacrifices and other religious ceremonies, *to abstain from words of ill omen; to be silent.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to be inclined; to wish.* *Ovid.*

FĂVILLA (unc.), æ, f. *hot ashes or embers* (opp. cinis). *Ovid.* and *Sueton.* — Figur. *Propert.* Favilla mali, *h. e. beginning, origin.* —— ¶ In general, *ashes.* *Terent.*, *Vitruv.* and *Virg.*

FĂVILLĀCĔŬS, and FĂVILLĀTĬCŬS (favilla), a, um, adj. *of ashes, or resembling ashes.* *Solin.*

FĂVILLESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to be reduced to ashes.* *Fulgent.*

FĂVISSA (unc.), æ, f. *a place under ground near a temple, where they used to keep broken images of the gods, and such sacred vessels as had become useless.* *Gell.* 2, 10.

FĂVĪTŌR (faveo), ōris, m. *a favorer.* *Plaut.*

FAUNA, æ, f. same as *Bona Dea.* *Macrob.*

FAUNĬGĔNA (Faunus & gigno), æ, m. *descended from Faunus.* — Hence, *Sil.* Faunigenæ, ārum, *the inhabitants of Latium.*

FAUNŬS, i, m. *one of the most ancient kings of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus.* *Virg.* — *His great popularity, and his fondness for agriculture, made his subjects revere him after his death as one of their country deities.* *Ovid.* — *He answers to the* Pan *of the Greeks, and his sons (by* Fatua *or* Fauna) Fauni, *correspond with the Grecian* Panes, *as guardian-gods of the herds, woods and fields.* *Calp.* Fauni vates.

FĂVŌNĬŬS (perhaps from faveo), ii, m. *the west wind;* same as *Zephyrus,* Ζέφυρος. *Horat.* and *Vitruv.* — It began to blow towards the middle of February, and the beginning of spring was reckoned from that time. *Cic.*

FĂVŎR (faveo), ōris, m. *favor, good-will, kindness, partiality, benevolence,* εὐφημία. *Cic.* populi. *Liv.* Amplecti aliquem

favore. *Sallust.* In favorem alicujus venire. *Liv.* Favorem alicui conciliare, *to make beloved or popular, endear, gain favor. Justin.* In favorem ultionis, *for the sake of;* or, *to gratify.* —— ¶ Also, *acclamation, applause,* particularly applied to the spectators at the theatre. *Cic.* — Hence, in general, *approbation, thanks. Virg.* and *Sueton.*

FAVŌRĀBILIS (favor), e, adj. *favored, popular, in favor, beloved, pleasing, agreeable.* Quintil. causa. *Plin.* Favorabilior. —— ¶ Also, *gaining or procuring favor. Plin. Ep.* Id favorabilius.

FAVŌRĀBILITER (favorabilis), adverb, *with applause; favorably. Sueton.* Trojam favorabiliter lusit. *Pandect.* Favorabilius respondetur.

FAUSTĒ (faustus), adverb, *prosperously, successfully, luckily, favorably. Cic.*

FAUSTIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Faustian. Plin.* vinum.

FAUSTITĀS (faustus), ātis, f. *happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness. Horat.*

FAUSTŬLUS, i, m. *a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home. Liv.*

FAUSTUS (faveo), a, um, adj. *lucky, auspicious, favorable, fortunate, prosperous,* εὐτυχής. *Lucret.* and *Cic.*

FAUTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a patron, favorer, furtherer, maintainer, promoter,* σπουδαστής. *Cic.* dignitatis. *Id.* laudis. *Id.* flagitii. — Also, with a *dat. Id.* honori.

FAUTRIX (fautor), īcis, f. *she that favors, favorable, propitious. Cic.* suorum. — Also, with a *dat. Terent.* auctoritati.

FAVUS (unc.), i, m. *the cells of wax in which the bee lodges her honey. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, these cells filled with honey, *a honey-comb,* κηρίον. *Ovid.* Expressis mella liquata favis. *Varr.* Favos eximere; or, *Colum.* demetere, *to gather honey.* —— ¶ Also, *six-cornered tiles. Vitruv.*

FAUX (unc.), cis, f. (but the *nom.* does perhaps not occur) *the gullet, pharynx, passage to the stomach. Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Figur. *Phædr.* Faux improba, *gluttony.* — More frequently used in the *plur.* Fauces, ium, *the gullet, throat. Horat.* Sitis fauces urit. *Cels.* Fauces tussientes. *Plaut.* Exscreare ex faucibus. —— ¶ Also, *the weasand, throat. Ovid.* Laqueo fauces innectere, *to strangle. Plaut.* Fauces alicui prehendere atque enecare. — Figur. *Cic.* Quum faucibus premeretur, *h. e. when he was in difficulty. Id.* Premit fauces defensionis tuæ, *h. e. makes a defence impossible. Crass.* ap. *Cic.* Eripite nos ex eorum faucibus, *h. e. from their jaws;* or, *from them. Cic.* Urbem ex belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse. —— ¶ Also, *any narrow passage, inlet or outlet;* or, merely, *way, passage, entrance. Cic.* Corinthus posita in faucibus Græciæ, *at the mouth or entrance. Id.* macelli. *Cæs.* portus, *the mouth of the harbor. Liv.* Faucibus obsessis, *the outlets. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Ex faucibus currus emittere, *h. e.* carceribus. *Curt.* In Ciliciæ faucibus, *in the narrow passes or defiles. Plin.* Bosphori, *the straits of Constantinople. Id.* Nilus multis faucibus se evomit, *through many mouths.* —— ¶ Also, *the entrance-hall of a house. Vitruv.*

FĀX (φάω), fācis, f. *a torch,* δαΐς, λαμπάς, of unctuous or anointed wood. *Virg.* and *Plin.;* or of broom. *Plin.* — Torches were used to see by, instead of candles, or at night in the streets. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Gell.* Fax prima noctis, *or* fax prima, *h. e. the evening, when torches were lighted;* or, *early torch-light. Cic.* Facem alicui præferre, *h. e. to be a leader.* — Also, at nuptials, to light the bride home. *Plaut.* and *Virg.* — Also, at funerals. *Virg.* — Also, to set any thing on fire. *Cic.* Ardentes faces in tecta jacere, *firebrands.* — Hence, *fax* is used of *any thing which is the cause of ruin, destruction;* or *any bad thing;* or generally, *a person or thing that causes, excites or incites to, something else. Id.* Subjicere faces invidiæ alicujus. *Id.* Antonius omnium incendiorum fax. *Vellei.* Sertorius belli fax. *Plin. Ep.* accusationis. *Lucret.* iræ. *Cic.* Dolorum faces. *Plin.* Caius et Nero faces generis humani, *h. e. destruction.* — With later writers it is also used in a good sense for *stimulus. Quintil.* Alicui ad studia dicendi faces subdere, *h. e. to incite.* — Cupid is represented with a torch. *Nepos.* — Also, the Furies. *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *light. Horat.* Crescentem face Noctilucam. — Also, *beautiful eyes* are called *faces. Propert.* — Also, *a meteor, comet,* &c. *Cic.* Faces cœlestes *or* cœli; or, absolutely, *Virg.* and *Plin.* Faces.

FAXIM, and **FAXŌ** (facio), is, it, for faciam, fecerim *and* fecero. *Cic., Plaut.* and *Terent.,* &c.

FEBRĔSCŌ (febris), is, n. 3. *to be ill of a fever. Solin.*

FEBRICITŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to be ill of a fever, have an ague. Cels.*

FEBRICŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having a fever or ague. Veget. de re Vet.*

FEBRICULA (dimin. of febris), æ, f. *a slight fever. Cic.*

FEBRICULENTUS (febris), a, um, adj. same as *Febricosus. Marc. Emp.*

FEBRICULŌSUS (febricula), a, um, adj. *having a fever. Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *feverous, having the nature of a fever. Gell.*

FEBRIFUGIA (febris & fugo), æ, f. *sc.* herba, *febrifuge, having the power to cure fevers.* — The herb *centaury* is so called. *Apul.*

FEBRIŌ (febris), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to be ill of a fever. Cels.*

FEBRIS (for ferbis from ferveo), is, f. *a fever; an ague,* πυρετός. *Cic.* Febrem habere. *Id.* Febri carere. *Id.* Te Romam venisse cum febri. *Cels.* Febris accedit, decedit, intermittit. *Id.* lenta.

FEBRUA, orum, n. See *Februus.*

FEBRUĀLIS. See *Februlis.*

FEBRUĀMENTUM (februo), i, n. *an expiation; a purification. Censorin.*

FEBRUĀRIUS (februus), a, um, adj. *relating to purification. Cic.* mensis, *the month February,* Φεβρουάριος In this month the people were solemnly purified, sacrifices were performed, and a feast was held in behalf of the manes of the deceased. The month of February was the last of the Roman year until 304 A. U., and from that time the second.

FEBRUĀTIŌ (februo), ōnis, f. *an expiating, purifying. Varr.*

FEBRULIS, or **FEBRUĀLIS**, *a name of Juno. Martian. Capell.* and *Fest.* — She was also called *Februata. Fest.* — Also, *Februtis. Arnob.*

FEBRUŌ (februus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to expiate, purify,* καθαρίζω. *Varr.*

FEBRUTIS. See *Februlis.*

FEBRUUS (perhaps from ferveo *or* ferbeo), a, um, adj. *purifying,* particularly applied to sacred rites. — Hence, *subst.* Februum, and *plur.* Februa, *that wherewith a purification or an expiation is performed;* or, *that has the power of purifying. Ovid.* Februa. *Varr.* Februum. — Also, an annual *feast of purification* at the end of the year in the month of February (for this was anciently the last month of the year). So, perhaps, *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 423, where the *plural* is used.

FECIĀLIS. See *Fetialis.*

FĒCUNDĒ (fecundus), adv. *abundantly, fruitfully,* γονίμως, εὐφόρως. *Varr.* Fecundius. *Plin.* Fecundissime.

FĒCUNDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fruitfulness, fertility,* εὐφορία, εὐγονία. *Cic.* terrarum. *Id.* mulieris. — Also, *the goddess of fruitfulness. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *abundance, plenty. Plin.* lactis. *Cic.* Volo, se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *h. e.* still ubertas, *richness of style or expression.*

FĒCUNDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fertilize, make fertile or fruitful,* εὐδαιμονίζω. *Virg.* Ægyptum.

FĒCUNDUS (obsol. feo), a, um, adj. *fruitful, fertile, abounding,* γόνιμος, εὔφορος. *Cic.* Terra fecundior. *Id.* segetes. *Plin.* Tellus fecunda metallorum. *Horat.* lepus, *h. e. big with young.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *Tacit.* Genus fecundum bonorum civium. *Horat.* Fecunda culpæ secula. *Plaut.* Amor et melle, et felle est fecundissimus, *abounds largely in. Sil.* Veri fecunda sacerdos. *Id.* Fecundum in fraudes hominum genus. *Plin.* ingenium. *Id.* Fecundissima ars. —— ¶ Hence, *frequent, plentiful, rich, abundant, copious. Horat.* calices. *Cic.* questus. *Id.* Pericles fecundus, *h. e.* in dicendo copiosus. *Plin.* Fecundissima gens, *h. e.* annona et frugibus dives. *Ovid.* Specus fecundus aquis. —— ¶ Also, *making fruitful or fertile. Plin.* Nilus. *Ovid.* dextræ.

FEDUS (unc.), i, m. anciently used for *hedus* or *hædus. Varr.*

FEL (unc.), fellis, n. *gall,* χολή. *Plin., Cels.* and *Cic.* — Figur. *any thing bitter, unpleasant, disagreeable. Ovid.* Spicula (amoris) felle madent. — So, also, of speech, *bitterness, acrimony. Plin. Ep.* — Also, as a quality of poison. *Virg.* Sagitta armata felle veneni, *with poison.* —— ¶ Also, *anger. Virg.* —— ¶ Fel terræ, an herb, *fumitory* (Fumaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ The plural *fella* is found in *Cœl. Aurel.*

FELES, or **FELLES**, and **FELIS** (unc.), is, f. *a cat,* αἴλουρος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a marten or fulmart. Varr.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *a robber, thief. Plaut.* virginaria.

FELICATUS, a, um, adj. See *Filicatus.*

FELICITĀS (felix), ātis, f. *fruitfulness, fertility. Plin. Ep.* terræ. —— ¶ Also, *felicity, happiness. Cic.* — Also, *good fortune, success. Cæs.* rerum gestarum. —— ¶ Also, in the *plural. Cic.* Felicitates. *Terent.* Bonæ felicitates.

FELICITER (Id.), adverb, *fruitfully, abundantly. Virg.* Illis veniunt felicius uvæ. —— ¶ Also, *happily, fortunately, luckily, prosperously. Cic.* vivere, navigare. *Ovid.* Felicius. *Cic.* Felicissime. — Also, in acclamations and wishes, *good luck,* &c. *Phædr.* Feliciter, succlamant. *Cic.* Feliciter velim. — Also, with a *dat. Sueton.* patruo. *Flor.* victoriæ.

FELINUS (feles), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a cat or marten. Cels.* stercus.

FELIS. See *Feles.*

FELIX (obsol. feo), īcis, adj. *fruitful, fertile, productive. Liv.* arbor. *Ovid.* regio. *Plin.* Arabia. —— ¶ Also, *rich, wealthy, opulent. Ovid.* Tam felix esses. —— ¶ Also, *happy, fortunate, felicitous, blessed. Cic.* vir. *Ovid.* secula. *Cic.* Felicior. *Id.* Felicissimus. — Also, with a *genit. Horat.* cerebri. — Also, with an *infin. Virg.* Felicior ungere tela manu, *h. e. more skilful or fortunate.* —— ¶ Also, *auspicious, advantageous, favorable, propitious. Ovid.* omen. *Virg.* hostia. *Id.* Sis felix tuis! *Cic.* Quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, *h. e. which may God prosper. Liv.* Quod tibi mihique sit felix.

FELLĀTŎR (fello), ōris, m. qui fellat. *Martial.*

FELLEBRIS (Id.), e, adj. *sucking. Solin.*

FELLES. See *Feles.*

FELLEUS (fel), a, um, adj. *of gall, full of gall, bitter as gall. Plin.* sudor.

FELLICŌ (frequentat. of fello), as, a. 1. *to suck. Solin.*

FELLIDUCUS (fel & duco), a, um, adj. *carrying off gall. Cœl. Aurel.*

FELLIFLUUS (fel & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing or proceeding from gall. Cœl. Aurel.*

FELLITŌ, or **FELITŌ** (fello), as, a. 1. same as *Fellico.*

FELLITUS (fel), a, um, adj. *imbued with gall, steeped in gall, saturated with gall. Avien.* sapor.

FELLŌ (φηλάω for θηλάω), as, a. 1. *to suck,* θηλάζω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Refertur et ad obscenam infandamque libidinem. *Martial.*

FELLŌSUS (fel), a, um, adj. *full of gall. Cœl. Aurel.*

FELSINA, æ, f. same as *Bononia. Plin.*

FEMELLA (dimin. of femina), æ, f. *a little woman, female. Catull.*

FEMEN (obsol. feo), īnis, n. same as *Femur, the thigh. Cic.* — The *nom.* does not occur.

FEMINA (Id.), æ, f. *the female in all animals.* — Hence, *a woman, female,* γυνή. *Cic.* — *Prop.* Femina turba, *for* feminea. — Hence, figur. *a woman,* a term of reproach applied to effeminate men. *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, of animals, *female, she,* &c. *Cic.* anguis. *Id.* Porcus femina. *Plin.* anas. — Also, of plants and gems. *Plin.*

FĒMINAL (femina), ālis, n. *h. e.* femineum pudendum. *Apul.*

FĒMINĀLIS (femen), e, adject. *relating to the thighs.* — Hence, *Suetun.* Feminalia, *sc.* tegumenta, *bandages for covering the thighs.* The Romans wore neither stockings nor breeches, but used sometimes to wrap their legs and thighs with pieces of cloth, named, from the parts which they covered, *tibialia* and *feminalia*, used first, probably, only by persons in bad health, but afterwards, also, by the effeminate.

FĒMINĀLIS (femina), e, adject. *relating to women.* — Hence, feminal. See *Feminal.*

FĒMINĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rendered effeminate, womanized.* *Cic.* e *Sophocl.*

FĒMINĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to a woman; womanly, like a woman, soft, delicate, feminine,* θηλυκός. *Virg.* plangor. *Plin.* sexus, *the female sex.* *Ovid.* Marte femineo cadere, *by the hand of a woman.* *Id.* amor, *h. e.* quo femina amatur. *Tibull.* labor, *h. e.* lanificium. *Ovid.* dolor, *h. e.* quo femina dolet. *Virg.* nullum pœna, *h. e.* qua punitur femina. *Juvenal.* Calendæ, *h. e.* cal. Martii, *a festival of the Roman ladies* (matronalia). —— ¶ Also, *effeminate, womanish, unmanly, delicate.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* plangor. *Ovid.* pectus.

FĒMININĒ (femininus), adverb, *femininely.* *Arnob.*

FĒMININŬS (femina), a, um, adject. *of a woman, feminine, female.* *Varr.* nomen. — Also, in grammar. *Quintil.* Nomina feminina.

FĔMŎRĀLIS (femur), e, adject. same as *Feminalis.* *Sueton.* *Aug.* 82. Femoralia. But most *Edd.* read *feminalia.*

FĔMŬR (feo), ŏris, n. same as *Femen, the thigh,* μηρός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Femur bubulum, *an herb.* *Plin.* —— ¶ In architecture, *the plane space between the cavities of a triglyph.* *Vitruv.*

FĒNĀRIŬS, or FŒNĀRIŬS (fenum, *or* fœnum), a, um, adject. *relating to hay.* *Varr.* falx.

FĔNDICÆ (perhaps from findo), ārum, f. *intestines, entrails.* *Arnob.*

FĒNĔBRIS, and FŒNĔBRIS (fenus, *or* fœnus), e, adject. *pertaining to the interest of a capital, or to usury.* *Liv.* lex. — ¶ *Suet.* Pecunia fenebris, *money lent on interest.*

FĒNĔRĀRIŬS (fenus), i, m. same as *Fenerator.* *Jul. Firmic.*

FĒNĔRĀTICIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *h. e.* ad fenus pertinens. *Cod. Just.* cautio.

FĒNĔRĀTIŎ (fenero), ōnis, f. *a lending on interest or usury,* δανεισμός. *Cic.*

FĒNĔRĀTŎ (feneratus), adv. *with interest,* ἐπὶ τόκῳ. — Figur. *Plaut.* Illum fenerato abstulisti, *to your detriment and loss.*

FĒNĔRĀTŎR, and FŒNĔRĀTŎR (fenero, *or* fœnero), ōris, m. *one that lends money on interest, a money lender, banker.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, *one that takes exorbitant interest, an usurer* *Cic.*

FĒNĔRĀTŌRIŬS (fenerator), a, um, adj. *relating to usury.* *Valer. Max.*

FĒNĔRĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that lends on usury.* *Valer. Max.*

FĒNĔRĀTŬS, and FŒNĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from fenero.

FĒNĔRŎ, and FŒNĔRŎ (fenus, *or* fœnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lend money on interest or usury,* δανείζω. *Pandect.* pecuniam. So, absolutely, *Liv.* Fenerare. *Pandect.* pecuniam sub usuris solitis. *Id.* Pecunia gravioribus usuris fenerata. —— ¶ Also, *to compensate, repair or restore with profit, to repay with interest.* *Terent.* Metuisti, ne tibi istuc feneraret. *Id.* Feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices. —— ¶ Also, *to give one thing for another thing.* *Senec.* Mortes feneraverunt, *fell each by the other's hand.* —— ¶ Also, *to lend* without interest. *Pandect.* — Figur. *to lend, impart.* *Plin.* Sol suum lumen ceteris sideribus fenerat.

FĒNĔRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lend on interest.* *Cic.* pecunias. *Id.* binis centesimis, *at* 24 *per cent.* — Also, *to practise usury.* *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *to do a thing with the hope of deriving profit.* *Id.* beneficium, *to do a kindness in the hope of receiving a greater.* — Fenerari provinciam, *to lend money on interest, in a province,* or, *to practise usury in a province.* *Id. Parad.* 6, 2. *Ed. Ern.*; but other *Edd.* read *defener.* —— ¶ Also, *to borrow money on interest or usury.* *Pandect.*

FĔNESTELLA (dimin. of fenestra), æ, f. *a little window, hole to let in light.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Fenestella, *or* porta Fenestellæ, *a gate of Rome.* *Ovid.*

FĔNESTRA (φαίνω), æ, f. *a window, opening, hole* in a room, stable, &c. *Ovid.* Lusem admitte fenestris, *h. e. windows.* *Cæs.* Fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda, *h. e. loop-holes.* *Horat.* Junctas fenestras quatere, *h. e.* perhaps *window-shutters.* *Virg.* Lato dedit ore fenestram, *h. e. opening or gap.* The ancient Romans had only openings in the walls to admit the light, covered with two folding leaves of wood, and sometimes with a curtain or net. Under the emperors, windows were composed of a certain transparent stone, called *lapis specularis.* Glass windows are not mentioned till about the middle of the fourth century. —— ¶ Figur. *a way, an occasion.* *Terent.* Fenestram ad nequitiam pateceris.

FĔNESTRŎ (fenestra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to provide with an opening or window, to open or make a window.* *Plin.* — Fenestratus, a, um, *having openings or windows.* *Vitruv.*

FĔNESTRŬLA (dimin. of fenestra), æ, f. same as *Fenestella.* *Apul.*

FĔNEŬS, or FŒNEŬS (fenum, *or* fœnum), a, um, adj. *made of hay.* *Cic. fragm.*

FĒNICŬLĀRIŬS, or FŒNICŬLĀRIŬS (feniculum, *or* fœniculum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to fennel.* *Cic.* campus.

FĒNICŬLUM, or FŒNICŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *fennel,* μάραθρον. *Plin.*

FĒNĪLĔ, or FŒNĪLĔ (fenum, *or* fœnum), is, n. *sc.* stabulum, *a hay-loft, place for keeping hay,* χορτοδοχεῖον. *Virg.* and *Colum.*

FĒNISĔCA, or FŒNISĔCA (fenum & seco), æ, m. *a cutter or mower of grass,* χορτοκόπος. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a countryman, husbandman.* *Pers.*

FĒNĔSECTŎR, or FŒNĔSECTŎR, or FĒNISECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mower of grass.* *Colum.*

FĒNISEX, or FŒNISEX (Id.), ĕcis, m. *a mower of grass.* *Varr.*

FĒNISICIA, or FŒNISICIA (Id.), æ, f. *the cutting of hay, hay-harvest, grass cut.* *Varr.*

FĒNISICIUM, or FŒNISICIUM, or FĒNISĔCIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the cutting of hay, hay-harvest,* χορτοκοπία. *Varr.*

FĒNUM, or FŒNUM (unc.), i, n. *hay.* *Cic.* Fenum esse, *to eat.* *Colum.* Fenum cædere, demetere. *Plin.* secare, *to cut.* *Horat.* Fenum habet in cornu, *h. e. he is a dangerous person.* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 57. Fenum alios oportere, *blockheads.* — *Plur.* Fena. *Apul.* —— ¶ Fenum Græcum, *or* Fenumgræcum, *the herb fenugreek.* *Colum.* and *Plin.*

FĒNŬS, and FŒNŬS (feo), ŏris, n. *that is produced.* — Hence, *the interest of a capital,* τόκος. *Cic.* Pecuniam alicui dare fenori; *or, Plaut.* fenore, *to lend money on interest.* *Id.* Sumere pecuniam fenore, *to borrow money on interest.* Also, *Liv.* Accipere fenore. *Cic.* Pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, *to lend at high interest.* So, also, *Horat.* Nummos ponere in fenore. *Suet.* Pecuniam graviore fenore collocare. *Pandect.* Dare pecuniam in fenus. *Id.* Fenus exercere, *to lay out money at interest.* — Hence, figur. *interest,* h. e. *gain, advantage, profit.* *Tibull.* Semina magno fenore reddat ager. *Plin.* Cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, *fifty times as much.* *Prop.* Sæpe venit magno fenore amor. —— ¶ Also, *debts* augmented by the increase of interest, *a burden of debts.* *Liv.* Fenore obrui, mersum esse, laborare. —— ¶ Also, *money laid out at interest, a capital.* *Plaut.* Fenus argenti creditum. *Tacit.* Duas fenoris partes in agris collocare. — Figur. *Plin.* Terra creditum fenus reddit.

FĒNUSCŬLUM (dimin. of fenus), i, n. *the interest of money.* *Plaut.*

FĔŎ (probably φύω, gigno, edo, pario), es, ēre, a. 2. *h. e.* creare, procreare, gignere, facere. — This word does not occur, but from it some derive *fetus, fecundus, fenus, femina, felix,* &c.

FĔRA, æ. See *Ferus, a, um.*

FĔRĀCITĀS (ferax), ātis, f. *fruitfulness, fertility,* εὐφορία. *Colum.*

FĔRĀCITĔR (Id.), adverb, *fruitfully.* *Liv.* Feracius.

FĔRĀLIS (unc.), e, adject. *relating to the deceased or to corpses.* *Virg.* cupressus. *Id.* carmen, *a funeral song, a dirge.* *Tacit.* reliquiæ. — Hence, *Cic.* and *Ovid.* Feralia, *sc.* sollemnia, *an annual feast in behalf of the manes of the deceased,* celebrated at Rome in the month of February. — Hence, *Ovid.* Tempus ferale, *or, Id.* Dies ferales, *h. e.* feralia. *Colum.* mensis, *h. e.* Februarius. —— ¶ Also, *deadly, dangerous, dismal, mournful.* *Plin.* Idus Mart. ferales Cæsari. *Tacit.* annus, bellum. —— ¶ The first syllable is generally *long,* but is made *short* by *Ovid. Fast.* 2. 567.

FĔRAX (fero), ācis, adj. *fruitful, fertile, abundant,* εὔφορος. *Ovid.* rus. *Virg.* plantæ. *Cæs.* Ager feracissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Plin. Ep.* Terra ferax arborum, *abounding in.* *Horat.* venenorum. — Also, with an *ablat.* *Virg.* oleo. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nullus feracior locus est quam de officiis. — Also, with a *genit.* *Horat.* prolis novæ. — Also, with an *ablat.* *Plin. Ep.* artibus.

FERBUI. See *Ferveo.*

FERCTUM. See *Fertum.*

FERCŬLUM (for fericulum from fero), i, n. *a frame on which any thing is carried, a hand-barrow, bier,* &c. *Cic.* pomparum, *on which the images of the gods were carried at the public games.* —— ¶ Particularly, *a frame on which several dishes were brought in at once, and set upon the table.* — Hence, *a course of dishes.* *Petron.* and *Suet.* — Also, *a dish, mess, the food served up in a dish.* *Horat.* and *Plin.*

FĔRĒ (fero), adverb, *almost, within a little, nearly, well near, well nigh,* μικροῦ δεῖν. *Cic.* Omnes fere. *Omnes* is frequently to be supplied. *Horat.* Paria esse fere (*sc.* omnia) peccata. *Cic.* Nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, &c. *and as yet I have hardly found one person who,* &c. *Id.* Non fere quemquam invidia consecuta est, *hardly any one.* —— ¶ Also, *about,* h. e. *in substance, in amount.* *Cic.* Hæc fere dicere habui. —— ¶ Also, *for the most part, generally, commonly.* *Cic.* Hoc jam fere sic fieri solet. *Id.* Fit fere. —— ¶ Also, *greatly, very, considerably, tolerably.* *Cic.* Nihil aut non fere multum. —— ¶ Also, *just.* *Cæs.* Nec fere omnes locos.

FĔRENTĀNŬS, a, um. See *Ferentum.*

FĔRENTĀRIŬS (fero), a, um, adject. Ferentarii, *a sort of light-armed troops.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Ferentarius amicus, *h. e.* qui opem fert. *Plaut.*

FĔRENTUM, i, n. *a town of Apulia.* *Horat.* — Hence, Ferentānus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Ferentum.* — Ferentani, *the inhabitants thereof.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* But some think there is no town in Apulia by the name of Ferentum, and prefer the reading *Forentum.*

FĔREŎLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Colum.* 3, 2. vitis, *a sort of vine.*

FĔRETRIŬS (from feretrum, *or* fero), ii, m. *a surname of Jupiter.* He had a temple at Rome, where the spoils called *opima* were carried. *Liv.*

FĔRETRUM (fero), i, n. *a frame on which any thing is carried.* *Sil.* — Particularly, *a bier.* *Virg.*

FĒRIÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *holidays, days on which no work was done, vacations, festive days,* ἱεραὶ ἡμέραι. They were either *privatæ* or *publicæ.* The former were privately observed by families and individuals on account of birth-days, prodigies, &c.; the latter by the whole people. *Cic.* Ferias habere triduum. *Id.* forenses. *Liv.* agere. *Varr.* belli, *h. e.* indutiæ, *a truce.* *Plaut.* Venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *h. e.* jejunant. *Cato.* Per ferias, *on holidays, during the vacation.* — Hence, *tranquillity, peace.* *Horat. Od.* 4, 5, 37.

FĒRIĀTICŬS, a, um, adject. same as *Feriatus.* *Pandect.*

FĒRIĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from ferior. —— ¶ Adject. *free from labor, at leisure, free, disengaged, living in repose, idle.*

Cic. Deus feriatus torpet. *Id.* Feriatus a negotiis publicis. *Horat.* Male feriatus, *unseasonably keeping holiday or feasting when destruction threatens.* — *Plin. Ep.* Dies feriatus, *a holiday. Id.* toga, *undress.* — Also, *undisturbed, quiet, calm. Prud.* freta.

FĔRĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of ferus), a, um, adject. *somewhat wild. Petron.* 39. (si lectio certa).

FĔRĪNŬS (fera), a, um, adject. *of or belonging to a wild beast. Cic.* victus. *Virg.* lac. *Ovid.* cædes, *killing a wild animal. Lucret.* vestis, *made of the skin of wild beasts. Ovid.* vox, *fierce. Sallust.* caro ferina, *and* absol. in the same sense, *Virg.* Ferina, *sc.* caro. *Gell.* Voluptates ferinæ, *brutal sensuality.*

FĔRĬŌ (Id.), is, a. 4. *to strike, smite, beat, hit, knock, cut, thrust, push,* παίω, τύπτω, κόπτω. *Cic.* frontem, *to smite his forehead. Virg.* Caper cornu ferit, *pushes, butts. Cic.* adversarium. *Sallust.* murum arietibus, *to batter. Cic.* parietem, *to strike the wall with his head. Plaut.* fores, *to knock. Plin.* Feriri a serpente, *or Ovid.* ab angue, *to be wounded. Virg.* mare, *to row. Tibull.* pede uvas, *to stamp or tread. Virg.* retinacula ferro, *to cut asunder or in pieces.* — Also, figur. *Lucret.* Acre ferit frigus, *h. e. pinches.* — Hence, figur. *to strike at, upon, or against, to reach, touch. Horat.* sidera vertice. *Cic.* His spectris si oculi possent feriri. *Lucret.* Res feriunt aciem oculorum, *or* oculos. *Virg.* Ferit æthera clamor. *Ovid.* Sol radiis ferit cacumina. — Also, *to stamp* coin. *Plin.* asses. — Also, *to kill by striking or cutting, to slay, kill. Horat.* agnam. *Cic.* aliquem securi, *to behead, decapitate. Sallust.* hostem. *Liv.* porcum. — Hence, *Cic.* and *Liv.* fœdus, *to make or ratify an alliance,* &c. because it was customary to kill a sow at such an occasion. — Also, *to hit. Virg.* aliquem telo. Figur. *Cic.* medium. — Also, *to utter. Horat.* verba palato. —— ¶ Also, *to cheat, overreach, defraud. Terent.* aliquem munere. —— ¶ Also, *to punish, chastise. Cod. Just.*

FĔRĬŎR (feriæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to keep holiday, to rest, be free from work or study,* σχολάζω. *Varr.* and *Macrob.* —— ¶ See, also, *Feriatus, a, um.*

FĔRĬTĀS (ferus), ātis, f. *savageness, wildness, roughness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarity,* ἀγριότης. *Hirt.* Trevirorum. *Ovid.* loci, *wildness of the climate. Stat.* viæ. *Plin.* musti. *Id.* arboris. *Ovid.* Feritas mollita, deposita. *Id.* Feritatem exuere.

FĔRĬTŌ (frequentat. of fero), as, 1. same as *Fero.*

FĔRMĒ (*superlat.* of fere, *for* ferimo), adverb, same as *Fere, almost, nearly,* σχεδόν. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Non ferme, *or Terent.* Haud ferme, *hardly, almost not.* —— ¶ Also, *for the most part, generally, commonly, usually. Liv.* Virgulta, quibus inculta ferme vestiuntur. —— ¶ Also, *about, nearly. Liv.* Hæc ferme gesta. *Id.* Sex ferme operariæ. —— ¶ Also, *very, remarkably. Liv.* 36, 43. Non ferme impares. (This passage may also be referred to the next signification.) *Gell.* Virum esse ferme bonum. —— ¶ Also, *just, precisely. Liv.* 36, 43.

FĔRMĔNTĒSCŌ (fermentum), is, n. 3. *to ferment,* ζυμόομαι. — Hence, figur. *to swell, rise, open, to become loose. Plin.* Tellus fermentescit.

FĔRMĔNTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to ferment, swell or rise, to ferment, leaven. Plin.* Farina fermentabatur. *Colum.* Ficus fermentatur. —— ¶ Also, *to make loose, relax, open. Varr.* terram. —— ¶ Fermentatus, a, um. *Cels.* panis, *leavened bread. Varr.* solum, *sc.* pedis, *rising gently, soft. Colum.* terra. *Prud.* mores, *corrupted, bad.*

FĔRMĔNTUM (for fervimentum, from ferveo), i, n. *that which causes any thing to ferment or to rise, leaven, ferment, yeast,* &c. *Plin.* Spuma concreta pro fermento utuntur. *Tacit.* Panis nullo fermento, *unleavened bread.* — Figur. *Plin.* 17, 35, 4. *Ed. Hard.* Quaternum pedum fermento, *rising.* — Hence, *anger, passion. Plaut.* In fermento jacere *or* esse. *Juvenal.* Illud fermentum tibi habe, *cause for anger or indignation.* —— ¶ Also, *fermented liquor, beer. Virg.*

FĔRŌ (φέρω; the *perf.* tuli, from the obsol. tolo, *h. e.* tollo; the *supin.* latum, for tlatum, from the obsol. tlao, τλάω), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. and n. *to carry, bear, bring. Cic.* Lectica ferri. *Plaut.* argentum ad aliquem. *Liv.* arma in aliquem, *or Nep.* contra aliquem, *h. e. to fight. Virg.* Sacra ferre, *to sacrifice. Id.* preces Junoni, *to pray, offer up his prayers. Cic.* nomen alicujus, *to bear or have. Id.* in oculis ferre, *to hold dear, be warmly attached to. Plaut.* Ferre gradum, *or, Terent.* and *Virg.* pedem, *or, Virg.* se, or, *Nep. Dat.* 4, ferre (*sc.* se) ad aliquem, *to rush upon. Cic.* se alicui obviam, *to go to meet. Virg.* Via fert ad undas, *leads. Id.* Nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant. *Cæs.* Vestigia eo ferunt. *Cic.* Quo sua quemque natura fert. *Liv.* Signa ferre, *to march, decamp. Liv.* in hostem, *to attack.* So, also, *Justin.* Ferre impetum. — The *pass.* ferri expresses any swift, rapid, impetuous motion, and is rendered, *to move swiftly or rapidly, to go, ride, fly, drive, flow, run,* &c. *Cic.* Stellæ circum terram feruntur. *Virg.* In Pallanta feror, *h. e.* eo. *Id.* in prœlia. *Id.* Classis interrita fertur. *Id.* Equo ferri. *Hirt.* Flumen fertur. *Virg.* Saltu super venabula fertur, *leaps, springs. Cic.* Vitis ad terram fertur, *is borne down.* Hence, figur. *Id.* Demosthenes in eam partem ferebatur oratione, *came or proceeded.* — Also, *to be carried away, overcome, incited, impelled. Id.* crudelitate, avaritia. *Nep.* odio. — Præ se ferre, properly, *to carry before one's self;* hence, *to show, manifest. Cic.* Also, absol. without *præ se. Id.* Aperte ferre dolorem. *Id.* lætitiam apertissime. *Id.* Læte tulit, &c. But, *Id.* Ferre obscure, *or, Liv.* clam, *to keep secret, conceal.* — Ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant, big with child or young. Varr.* and *Liv.* So, also, *Plin.* Partum ferre. Also, absol. ferre. *Sil.* Quem tulerat mater Laconi, *borne.* — *Liv.* Personam alienam ferre, *to represent, personate, to act the part of another.* —— ¶ Also, *to bear, generate, produce. Cic.* Terra fert fruges. *Cato.* Arbor fert. — Also, figur. *Cic.* Ætas tulit oratorem. *Nep.* poetam. —— ¶ Also, *to bear, tolerate, endure, support. Cic.* contumaciam hominum. *Terent.* miserias. *Ovid.* mala. *Terent.* aliquem. — Hence, *Cic.* aliquid æquo animo. *Id.* animo iniquo, *to bear with reluctance, or to take it ill. Id.* moleste. *Id.* facile, *willingly, without complaint. Id.* ægre, *or* graviter molesteque, *unwillingly, with complaint, chagrin;* consequently, *to be mortified, to grieve,* &c. Also, with *de* instead of the *accusat. Id.* Moleste fers de illo. Also, with an *ablat.* without a preposition. *Id.* Interverso regali dono graviter vos tulisse. *Cæs.* impetum, *to sustain. Cic. Amic.* 19. (of wine) vetustatem, *to be old. Ovid.* Scripta nostra vetustatem ferent, *to become old, to last long.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Id.* Servo nubere tuli, *I condescended.* — Hence, *intransit., to permit, demand, require, to be of such a nature, quality, condition, disposition. Cic.* Tempus ita fert. *Id.* Prout hominis facultates ferebant. *Id.* Si vestra voluntas feret, *if such be your pleasure. Id.* Natura fert, ut extrema, &c. sonent, *such is the nature of things. Id.* Ut opinio et spes fert, *as I presume, expect, hope. Ovid.* Si animus fert, *if you like, are disposed or inclined. Sallust.* Si maxume animus ferat, *if my inclination or desire was ever so great. Cic.* Si occasio tulerit, *if occasion shall require. Id.* Quam tua consuetudo ferebat, *than you are in the habit of doing. Id.* Ut ætas illa fert, *as is usual at that time of life.* —— ¶ Also, *to bear, carry, take away. Liv.* aliquem ex prœlio. *Virg.* Omnia fert ætas. Hence, *Liv.* Ferre et agere (ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν), *to plunder.* — Hence, *to receive, obtain, acquire, gain, get. Cic.* fructus. *Liv.* victoriam ex aliquo. *Id.* decretum. *Cic.* palmam, *to bear or carry off, to win. Id.* primas. *Id.* repulsam, *to be rejected or refused. Id.* responsum ab aliquo. *Id.* tribum, centuriam, *to get the votes of the* tribus, centuria. *Terent. Eun.* 5. 9, 27. præmia. *Sueton.* Liberos tulisse, ex aliqua, *to have got children by a woman.* — Figur. *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* calumniam, *to be convicted of a false accusation. Cic.* Non tacitum feres, *I shall not be silent. Liv.* Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum, *Turnus had not been silent,* &c. *Cæs.* aliquid impune, *or, Terent.* inultum ferre, *not to be punished.* — Also, absolutely, ferre. *Plaut.* Non feret, quin vapulet, *he shall not get off without a drubbing.* —— ¶ Also, *to enter or write down in a book of accounts. Cic.* Ferre alicui aliquid expensum, *to mark down on the creditor side, as paid or given away. Id.* acceptum, *to mark on the debtor side, as received. Id.* ad *Div.* 5, 20. Rationes ferre, *to enter in a book of accounts;* but *Ed. Ernest.* reads *relatis.* — ¶ Also, *to offer, proffer, tender. Cic.* conditionem. *Id.* judicem alicui. *Id.* aliquam, *to offer for wife. Liv.* complexum matri, *to wish to embrace.* —— ¶ Also, *to give. Virg. Æn.* 1, 605. alicui præmia. *Id.* alicui fidem, *to give credit to, to believe. Ovid.* osculum alicui, *to kiss.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry about. Cic.* Cujus scripta feruntur, *h. e.* sunt in manibus hominum. *Liv.* 23, 31. Fama ferebant, *they talked of it, spread abroad. Plaut.* Famam ferre, *to spread abroad. Terent. Eun.* 3, 1, 39. Et fertur in primis, *sc.* dictum, *is much talked of.* — Hence, *to say, tell, relate. Virg.* mihi fama tulit. *Id.* Si vera feram. *Liv.* Haud dubie ferebant. *Cic.* Ferunt, fertur, *people say, it is said.* — Also, *to pretend to be, pass for, to call, feign, assert. Liv.* Se oriundum ab Alexandro ferens. *Cic.* Si te perditorem fero. *Liv.* si libertum. *Se fere* denotes, also, *to behave like,* &c. *Id.* Suasorem se haud dubie ferebat. — Also, *to report, propose, propound,* particularly to the people. *Cic.* ad populum, ut, &c. *Liv.* rogationem, *h. e.* legem, ad plebem. Also, without *ad populum. Cic.* Legem ferre. *Liv.* rem. Also, *ferre,* with *ut* following. *Cic.* Ferebamus ut haberetur. *Ferre legem* signifies, also, *to make a law. Liv.;* also, without *legem. Id.* —— ¶ Sententiam ferre, *to vote,* of judges and of the people, *Cic.,* literally, *to carry one's vote to the urn* (sitella); for judges, as well as the people, voted with tablets at the time of Cicero. So, also, *Suffragium ferre,* of the people. *Id.* But *Sententiam ferre,* of judges, is also used for *Sententiam dicere,* to pass sentence. *Id.* — Hence, *Sententiam ferre* is probably every where used for *Sententiam dicere,* particularly as *ferre* is used for *dicere* also in other connections, and the custom of voting *viva voce* is more ancient than that by ballot. —— ¶ Also, same as *effero; to raise. Virg.* animum cœlo. *Cic.* aliquem laudibus, *or* absolutely, Efferre, *to praise, extol. Id.* Supra ferre, quam fieri possit, *to exaggerate.* — Also, *to make, cause, procure, bring. Cic.* opem, *or Terent.* auxilium, *to assist. Virg.* finem, *to put an end to. Cic.* fraudem, *to do a fraudulent action, inflict an injury. Liv.* alicui luctum et lacrimas. *Id.* perniciem. *Ovid.* gradus ingentes, *to walk with long steps, to stride. Sil.* vota, *to offer or pay his vows.* —— ¶ *Liv.* 8, 9. Veniam peto feroque, *to ask,* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Tetuli, *for* tuli. So, also, *Terent.* Tetulit, tetulissem.

FĔRŌCĬA (ferox), æ, f. *ferocity, fierceness, savageness. Cic.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *valor, bravery, courage. Liv.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *harshness, roughness. Plin.* vini.

FĔRŌCĬŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. *to be fierce, heady, unruly, ungovernable. Quintil.* Equus ferociens. — Figur. *Gell.* Oratio ferociens. — Also, *to rage, be furious. Apul.* and *Tertull.*

FĔRŌCĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ferocity, fierceness, savageness, impudence, insolence. Cic.* — Also, *courage, intrepidity. Id.*

FĔRŌCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *fiercely, savagely, impudently, insolently. Cic.* dicta. *Nep.* and *Sallust.* Ferocius. — Also, *courageously, valorously, bravely. Liv.* facta. *Cic.* Ferocius. *Liv.* Ferocissime.

FĔRŌCŬLŬS (dimin. of ferox), a, um,

adject. *somewhat fierce, early*. *Auct. B. Afric.* and *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

FERŌNIA, æ, f. *the goddess of freedmen.* *Liv.*

FERŌX (fero), ōcis, adject. *fast, rapid.* *Horat.* Currit enim ferox ætas. —— ¶ Also, *courageous, brave, warlike.* *Plaut.* equus, *mettled.* *Nep.* Ferocior civitas. *Liv.* Juvenis ferocissimus. *Nep.* Elephantus ferocissimus. —— ¶ Also, *insolent, impudent, wild, headstrong, untamable, unrestrained.* *Cic.* Victoria ferociores reddit. *Sallust.* animus. *Liv.* Ferox viribus. Also, with an *infinit.* *Plaut.* and *Sil.* Also, with a *genit.* *Ovid.* mentis. *Tacit.* linguæ. —— ¶ Also, *cruel, ferocious, savage, wild.* *Ovid.* Scopulis undaque ferocior. *Virg.* Infremuit ferox. —— ¶ *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* Ferocum, *for* ferocium.

FERRĀMENTUM (ferrum), i, n. *an instrument of iron, or shod with iron; an edged or pointed weapon*, σιδήριον. *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Horat.*, *Liv.* and *Colum.*

FERRĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, *pertaining to iron, occupied with iron.* *Plaut.* faber, *a blacksmith.* *Plin.* metalla, *an iron mine.* *Id.* aqua, *h. e. in which the hot iron is quenched.* *Id.* officina, *an iron-foundry*; also, *a smithy.* — Hence, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Ferraria, *sc.* fodina, *an iron-mine.* —— ¶ Ferraria, *an herb called vervain, or vervine.* *Apul.*

FERRĀTILIS (Id.), adj. *relating to iron.* *Plaut.* genus, *slaves in chains.*

FERRĀTUS (Id.), adj. a, um, *provided, furnished, done, covered, shod with iron.* *Virg.* orbes, *h. e.* rotæ, *covered with iron.* *Liv.* hasta, *shod with iron.* *Plaut.* servus, *fettered, shackled, or laid in irons.* *Senec.* aquæ, *impregnated with iron.* *Tacit.* Ferrati, *sc.* milites, *harnessed in armor.* So, also, *Horat.* Agmina ferrata. —— ¶ Also, *of iron, iron.* *Tacit.* obices portarum. *Val. Flacc.* Ferrata forma suum. *Enn.* ap. *Horat.* postes belli.

FERREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of iron.* *Cæs.* Ferreus clavus. —— ¶ Figur. *of iron, iron.* Hence, *cruel, hard-hearted, unfeeling, barbarous.* *Cic.* Ferreus essem. *Id.* os, *impudent.* *Ovid.* bella. *Cic.* scriptor, *h. e. crabbed, hard, difficult to be understood.* *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* proles, *h. e.* ferreæ ætatis homines. — Also, *strong.* *Virg.* vox, *Stentorian lungs.* *Liv.* corpus et animus Catonis. — Also, *hard, heavy, grievous.* *Ovid.* sors. *Virg.* somnus, *iron sleep, h. e. death.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling iron.* *Plin.* color. —— ¶ Also, for ferrarius. *Plin.* 7, 57. *Ed. Hard.* Fabrica ferrea. But *Ed. Elz.* reads *Ferraria.*

FERRICRĔPĪNUS (ferrum & crepo), a, um, adj. *clanking with irons.* *Plaut.* Ferricrepinæ insulæ.

FERRIFŎDĪNA (ferrum & fodina), æ, f. *an iron mine.* *Varr.*

FERRITĔRIUM (ferriterus), ii, n. *a prison, place where fetters clink.* *Plaut.*

FERRITĔRUS (ferrum & tero), a, um, adj. *that rubs iron; a slave in chains.* *Plaut.*

FERRITRĪBAX (ferrum & τρίβω), ācis, adj. same as *Ferriterus.* *Plaut.*

FERRŪGINANS (ferrugo), tis, adj. *tasting of iron.* *Tertull.* guttæ.

FERRŪGĬNEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. properly, *of the color of iron, iron-colored.* — Hence, *dark blue.* *Plaut.* pallium. *Virg.* hyacinthus. —— ¶ In general, *dark-colored, dusky.* *Virg.* cymba. —— ¶ Also, *resembling iron.* *Plin.* sapor, *taste of iron.*

FERRŪGĬNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Ferrugineus.* *Lucret.*

FERRŪGO (ferrum), inis, f. properly, *the color of iron.* — Hence, *a dark-blue color.* *Virg.* of the Iberian purple. *Ovid.* of sea-gods. *Claudian.* of violets. —— ¶ In general, *a dark color, darkness.* *Virg.* of the lower regions. *Id.* of the sun surrounded with a mist. —— ¶ Also, *rust of iron.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *envy.* *Auct. Paneg.* ad *Pison.*

FERRUM (unc.), i, n. *iron*, σίδηρος. *Cic.* — Figur. *hardness* of heart, &c. *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Any iron instrument.* *Horat.* an axe. *Senec.* a chain, or fetters. *Ovid.* scissors, or a razor. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* a curling-iron. *Ovid.* a javelin. *Virg.* a dart. *Ovid.* a stylus, an iron pencil used for writing. *Virg.* Æquor ferro scindere, *the ploughshare.* — Particularly, *a sword.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Hence, Ferro et igni, *with fire and sword.* *Liv.* and *Cic.* Hence, Ferro, *by war, sword in hand.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* So, also, *Cic.* Cum ferro. Sometimes it may be rendered *by force, forcibly.* *Virg.*

FERRŪMEN (ferrum), inis, n. *cement.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *rust of iron.* *Plin.* 37, 10. *Ed. Hard.*

FERRŪMINĀTIO (ferrumino), ōnis, f. *a cementing.* *Pandect.*

FERRŪMINO (ferrumen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to solder, glue, cement, join*, συνάπτω, κολλάω. *Plin.* muros bitumine. *Pandect.* scyphum plumbo. — Figur. *Plaut.* labra labris.

FERTĪLIS (fero), e, *fertile, fruitful, abundant, copious, rich*, εὔφορος. *Cic.* ager. *Propert.* annus. *Horat.* oliveta. *Ovid.* herba. *Id.* serpens. *Plin.* Milium fertilissimum. *Ovid.* Fertilior seges. — Also, with a *genit.* or *ablat.* *Liv.* Gallia fertilis hominum frugumque. *Plin.* Ager fertilis arboribus. — Also, figur. *Ovid.* Pectus fertile. *Plin.* cura. *Lucan.* Aer fertilis in mortes. —— ¶ Also, *making fruitful.* *Ovid.* dea, *h. e.* Ceres. *Tibull.* Nilus. *Plin.* Fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse.

FERTĪLĬTAS (fertilis), ātis, f. *fertility, fruitfulness, abundance, richness.* *Cic.* agrorum. *Plin.* frugum. *Cic.* barbara, *h. e. products of foreign countries, foreign luxuries.* —— ¶ Also, of animals, *fruitfulness, fecundity.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* artis.

FERTĬLĬTER, adv. *fruitfully, abundantly.* *Plin.* Fertilius.

FERTŌRIUS (fero), a, um, adj. *serviceable for carrying.* *Cæl. Aurel.* lectus, sella.

FERTUM, *or* **FERCTUM** (from fertus, ferctus, *or* from fartum), i, n. *a sort of offering-cake.* *Cato.*

FERTUS (fero), a, um, adj. *rich, fruitful.* *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.*

FERVĔFĂCIO (ferveo & facio), cis, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make hot, heat, cause to boil, to boil, seethe, make red-hot.* *Cato.* oleum. *Plin.* Patinæ se fervefaciunt. *Cæs.* Pix fervefacta. *Id.* Facula fervefacta. *Cato.* Ferve bene facito, *for* fervefacito bene.

FERVENS, tis, particip. from ferveo. —— ¶ Adj. *boiling, seething, heated, burning, glowing, red-hot, hot.* *Ovid.* rota. *Cic.* aqua. *Colum.* Aqua ferventissima. *Plin.* cinis. *Ovid.* vulnus, *fresh, recent.* — Figur. *Cic.* Fortis animus ferventior est, *too ardent and impetuous, too eager.* *Horat.* ingenium. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ferventes latrones, *furious.*

FERVENTER (fervens), adv. *hotly.* — Figur. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* loqui, *with vehemence.* *Id.* Ferventissime. *Augustin.* Ferventius.

FERVEO, es, and **FERVO** (θέρω), is, vi and bui, n. 2. and 3. *to ferment, be hot or heated, to seethe, boil, burn, glow*, ζέω. *Plin.* Fervet mustum. *Id.* loca. *Cato.* brassica. *Gell.* sol. — Also, of other things. *Virg.* omnia vento nimbisque videbis fervere, *h. e.* misceri, *to be disturbed or put into confusion.* —— ¶ Also, figur. of passions, *to burn, rage, be vehement, agitated or transported* by any passion. *Cic.* Usque eo fervet. *Ovid.* Animus fervebat ab ira. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Claudian.* Sceptrum capessere fervet, *he has an ardent desire.* — Also, *to be done with eagerness, vehemence*, &c. *Virg.* Fervet opus, *goes on busily.* — Also, of much frequented places, *to be filled with a great multitude, to swarm with, be crowded by*, &c. *Virg.* Opere omnis semita fervet. *Martial.* Fora litibus fervent. *Virg.* Marte fervere Leucaten. — Also, *to come forth in great numbers.* *Ovid.* Examina fervent de bove.

FERVESCO, or **FERVISCO** (ferveo), is, n. 3. *to begin to be boiling, to boil.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to grow or begin to be hot.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

FERVĬDUS (fervor), a, um, adj. *fermenting, hot, boiling, burning, undulating, waving.* *Ovid.* musta. *Cic.* pars mundi. *Curt.* Diei fervidissimum tempus. *Horat.* Fervidus æstus, *sultry.* *Virg.* axis, *kindling.* *Horat.* Venti æquore fervido depræliantes, *stormy, boisterous.* *Plin.* Herba sapore fervido. *Horat.* Fervidius merum. —— ¶ Figur. *furious, vehement, earnest, hot, eager, impetuous, hasty.* *Liv.* ingenium, *hot-head, hot-spur.* *Virg.* dicta, *passionate and threatening language.* *Horat.* puer, *h. e.* Cupido. *Cic.* genus dicendi. *Id.* Oratio fervidior. — Also, with a *genit.* *Sil.* ingenii.

FERŬLA (fero), æ, f. *the herb or shrub called fennel-giant*, νάρθηξ, (Ferula, L. particularly communis.) *Plin.* Rods of it were used in chastising boys or slaves, or as splints in the setting of broken bones. —— ¶ Also, *a thin branch of any other tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the branches of a stag's horn.* *Plin.*

FERŬLĀCEUS (ferula), a, um, adj. *made of* ferula. *Plin.* 34, 50. —— ¶ Also, *resembling* ferula. *Plin.* caulis. *Id.* genus.

FERŬLĀGO (Id.), inis, f. *a smaller species of the plant* ferula. *Plin.*

FERŬLEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of* ferula. *Cæl. Aur.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling* ferula. *Plin.* 16, 83.

FERVO, is. See *Ferveo.*

FERVOR (ferveo), ōris, m. *a fermentation, waving, roaring, raging, violent heat.* *Plin.* musti. *Cic.* oceani. *Plin.* febris. *Id.* capitis. —— ¶ Figur. *heat, ardor, passion.* *Cic.* ætatis. *Id.* mentis, animi. *Calp.* amoris. —— ¶ Also, *tempestuous raging.* *Cic.* maris.

FERUS (θήρ), a, um, adj. *wild, not tame, not domestic, not cultivated, growing wild, living in the wilderness*, ἄγριος. *Cic.* bestia. *Id.* belua. *Virg.* mons. *Id.* fructus. *Cic. Invent.* 1, 2. *Ed. Ern.* victus. *Plin.* arbor. Hence, Fera, *sc.* bestia, *a wild animal, game.* *Cic.*—A constellation, *the Wolf*, is called *Fera* in *Germanicus.* The two constellations *Ursa Major* and *Minor* are called so. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 3, 1. Magna minorque feræ. — Also, of a sea-monster. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 718. — Ferus, *subst. a wild animal*, and, in general, *an animal, a beast.* *Ovid.* a wild boar. *Id.* an ox. *Virg.* a horse. *Id.* the wooden Trojan horse. *Id.* a stag which had been tame. *Sil.* a serpent. —— ¶ Also, *wild, not polished, rude, uncivilized.* *Cic.* vita. —— ¶ Also, *fierce, hard, severe, harsh, cruel, barbarous.* *Id.* hostis. *Virg.* Jupiter. *Ovid.* ensis. *Nep.* Nemo tam ferus fuerit, *h. e. hard, unfeeling.* *Ovid.* cædes, dolores. *Id.* sacra (of a human sacrifice). *Id.* hiems.

FESCENNIA, æ, f. *a town of Etruria*, where the Fescennine verses were first invented. These verses, the name of which conveys an idea of vulgar obscenity, were a sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed before their audience the failings and vices of their adversaries, and by a satirical humor and merriment endeavored to raise the laughter of the company. They were often repeated at nuptials, and many lascivious expressions were used for the general diversion, as also at harvest home, when gestures were made adapted to the sense of the unpolished verses. — Hence, Fescenninus, a, um, adj. *of, at, or pertaining to Fescennia.* *Virg.* acies. *Liv.* versus. — Hence, *Macrob.* Fescennini, *sc.* versus. *Plin.* Fescennini nuptiales, *wanton nuptial songs.*

FESCENNINICŎLA (Fescenninus & colo), æ, m. and f. *h. e.* amans versus Fescenninos. *Sidon.*

FESSŌNIA (fessus), æ, f. *a goddess invoked by weary or sick persons.* *Augustin.*

FESSŬLUS (dimin. of fessus), a, um, adj. *somewhat wearied.* *Apul.*

FESSUS (fatiscor), a, um, adj. *wearied, tired, fatigued*, κατάκοπος. *Cic.* devia. *Id.* plorando. *Id.* bello. *Plin.* Homo fessus vita, *weary of life.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Ovid.* caput. *Virg.* naves. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Plaut.* Fessus sum quærere. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* Fessi rerum. —— ¶ Also, *debilitated, feeble, weak, infirm, faint.* *Ovid.* annis. *Virg.* ... *Liv.* vulnere. *Id.* morbis. ... dia fluctibusque. *Tacit.* Fessa ætas. — Also, *diseased, sick.* *Horat.* artus. — Hence, *in a bad condition, miserable, unfortunate.* *Virg.* Res fessæ, *h. e. distress, misery, misfortune.* *Plin.* cardines, *worn out, old.*

FESTĀTUS (festum), a, um, adj. *h. e.* ad festum paratus. *Fab. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* Dialis quotidie festatus est.

FESTĪCĒ (Id.), adv. *pleasantly, joyfully.* *Varr.*

FESTĪNĀBUNDUS (festino), a, um, adj. *hastening.* *Valer. Max.*

FESTĪNANTER (festinans), adv. *hastily, speedily, quickly.* *Plin.* Festinantius. *Augustin.* Festinantissime. — Also, *overhastily, rashly.* *Cic.*

FESTĪNĀTĒ (festinatus), adv. *hastily, speedily.* *Gell.* Festinatius.

FESTĪNĀTIM (Id.), adv. same as *Festinanter.* *Sisen.*

FESTĪNĀTIO (festino), ōnis, f. *a hastening, speed.* *Cic.* Omni festinatione properare in patriam. — Hence, *Nepos.* Festinatio, ut ea explicem, *h. e. zeal, eagerness, strong desire.*

FESTĪNĒ (festinus), adv. same as *Festinanter.* *Cic. Attic.* 4. 14. Al. leg. *festive.*

FESTĪNIS (Id.), e, adj. *quick, speedy.* *Titin.*

FESTĪNO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to hasten, make haste, be in a hurry,* σπεύδω. *Horat.* Esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves. *Cic.* Plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent. *Id.* Ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, *hastens to arrive at.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* migrare. — Hence, *Suet.* Festina lente, *hasten slowly, be in a haste, but not in a hurry.* — Also, *to have a bustling air.* *Ter.* Quid festinas? *why so busy?* —— ¶ Also, *transit. to hasten, accelerate, hurry, do speedily.* *Virg.* fugam. *Ovid.* vestes. *Tacit.* mortem in se, *to bring on speedily.* *Gell.* se, *to hasten.* *Tacit.* Nec virgines festinantur, *h. e. they are not married too early.* — Hence, Festinatus, a, um, *hastened, accelerated, done with speed or expedition.* *Ovid.* iter. *Suet.* nuptiæ. *Martial.* Annis festinatis raptus, *h. e. by a premature death.*

FESTĪNUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick, speedy,* ταχύς. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, with a *genit.* *Stat.* laudum.

FESTĪVĒ (festivus), adv. *in a pleasant, agreeable manner.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *prettily, wittily, handsomely, smartly, humorously, facetiously,* &c. *Cic.* agere fabellam. *Gell.* Festivissime.

FESTĪVITĀS (festivus), ātis, f. *pleasantness, pleasure.* *Plaut.* Hence, it is used as a term of endearment. *Id.* Mea festivitas, *my dear, my angel.* — Hence, *politeness, courteousness, complaisance, kindness.* *Terent.* patris. — Also, *fineness and pleasantness in speaking.* *Cic.* Particularly, *wit.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *a feast, festival, festivity.* *Lamprid.* and *Cod. Theod.*

FESTĪVĬTER (festive), adv. *in a pleasant, agreeable manner.* *Nev.* — Also, *finely, pleasantly, wittily, humorously, jocosely.* *Gell.*

FESTĪVUS (ἑόρτιος), a, um, adj. *pleasant, agreeable, dear.* *Terent.* Pater festivissime. —— ¶ Also, *fine, handsome, beautiful, excellent.* *Plaut.* Operam festivam prabuit. *Id.* femina, *pretty, handsome.* *Id.* ludi, *excellent.* *Terent.* caput, *for homo.* *Cic.* Nonne sunt illa festiva? *Plin. Ep.* Area parva, sed festiva. *Cic.* poema. *Id.* copia librorum, *h. e. a considerable number of,* &c. *Id.* acroama. *Gell.* alea. — Particularly, *polite, comely, well-behaving.* *Cic.* Pueri, quibus nihil potest esse festivius.—Also, *witty, jovial, jocose, pleasant, humorous.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *festive, festival.* — Hence, Festivum, *a feast, festival.* *Lamprid.*

FESTRA, æ, f. same as *Fenestra.* *Petron.*

FESTŪCA (unc.), æ, f. *a stalk, straw, stem,* κάρφος. *Plin.* — Also, *a weed,* same as *Ægilops.* *Id.* —— ¶ Festuca liber, *a slave freed with the usual formalities.* *Plaut.* But the real meaning of *festuca,* in this instance, is doubtful. Some think it synonymous with *vindicta,* a rod which the prætor put on the head of a slave when he pronounced him to be free.

FESTŪCĀRIUS (festuca), a, um, adj. *performed merely as a ceremony.* *Gell.* vis.

FESTŪCŬLA (dimin. of festuca), æ, f. *a small stalk or straw.* *Pallad.*

FESTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *festival, festive, solemn,* ἑορτάσιμος. *Cic., Sallust.* and *Ovid.* dies, *a festival, feast, a festive, solemn day.* *Horat.* tempus. *Virg.* Fronde festa. *Ovid.* chorus. *Stat.* dolor, *public mourning.* *Nepos.* Natalem, *sc.* diem, festum habere, *to celebrate a birth-day.* *Tacit.* Festis vocibus excipi, *h. e.* lætis. *Claudian.* Aures festæ, *h. e.* lætæ. So, also, *Plin.* Pax festa. *Claudian.* Annus festior. *Vopisc.* Festissimi dies. —— ¶ Festum, *substant. a festival, feast.* *Ovid. Plural.* Festa. *Id.* — Also, *festivity, feast, banquet, entertainment.* *Id.* — Figur. Festa longa, *h. e.* res lætæ. *Stat. Silv.* 2, 7, 95. — *Dies festus,* also a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Mi animule, meus dies festus.

FESULÆ, **FESULANUS**. } See *Fæsulæ,* &c.

FĒTIĀLIS (unc.), and **FĒCIĀLIS**, is, m. *a herald.* The *fetiales* were priests employed in declaring war, making peace, and forming alliances. The *fecialis,* who took the oath in the name of the Roman people in concluding a treaty of peace, was called *pater patratus.* See *Liv.* 1, 24. —— ¶ Adj. Fetialis, e. *Cic.* jus, *laws relating to the justice or legality of wars, the customs and ceremonies to be observed in declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties.* — So, also, *Liv.* cærimoniæ. — Hence, *Id.* Legatus Fetialis, *h. e.* the *fetialis.*

FĒTIFER (fetus & fero), a, um, adj. *prolific, fruitful.* *Plin.*

FĒTIFICO (fetus & facio), as, a. 1. *to bring forth, to breed.* *Plin.* — Also, of fishes, *to spawn.* *Id.*

FĒTIFICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, prolific.* *Plin.*

FĒTO (fetus, us), as, n, & a. 1. *to bring forth young, breed, hatch, lay,* τίκτω. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate.* *Augustin.* feminas, armenta.

FĒTŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful.* *Vulg.*

FĒTŪŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fruitful, prolific.* *Hieron.*

FĒTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a procreation, generation, engendering, propagation.* *Varr.* — Also, of animals, *a breeding.* *Virg.* Ætas feturæ habilis. — Figur. of a book. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the young or offspring of animals.* *Virg., Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of vines. *Plin.*

FĒTŪRĀTUS (fetura), a, um, adj. *made fruitful, fructified.* *Tertull.*

FĒTUS, and **FŒTUS** (from the obsol. feo), us, m. *a producing, procreating, generating, bringing forth, breeding.* *Cic.* terræ. *Id.* Labor bestiarum in fetu. *Plaut.* Uno fetu, *at one birth.* —— ¶ Also, *the young or offspring of any creature, the fruit, produce* of the earth, trees, &c. *Cic.* Fetus procreare, *to bring forth young.* So, also, *Id.* Fetum fundere, *h. e.* procreare. So, also, *Id.* edere (of fields). *Ovid.* of a nut-tree. *Apul.* of man. So, also, *Virg.* dare; *or Plin.* facere. *Virg.* Fetus arborei, *fruits of trees.* *Ovid.* triticei. *Virg.* Fetus nucis, *a young nut-tree.* — Figur. *Cic.* Fetus oratorum. *Id.* animi.

FĒTUS, and **FŒTUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *having brought forth, bred or produced.* *Varr.* feta (of a woman). *Virg.* and *Colum.* ovis. *Colum.* equa. *Ovid.* ursa, lupa. —— ¶ Also, *bringing forth, producing, productive, fruitful.* *Cic.* Terra feta frugibus. *Colum.* palmites. —— ¶ Also, *that will yet bring forth, pregnant.* *Colum.* capra. *Ovid.* ager. — Figur. *full of or filled with* any thing. *Virg.* Machina feta armis (of the Trojan horse). *Id.* Loca feta austris. *Ovid.* Feta furore Megæra. Also with a *genit.* *Claudian.* Martis.

FEX. See *Fæx.*

FI, *imperat.* of fio. —— ¶ *Interject. foh! foh!* *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 6, 7. Fi, fi! fœtet, &c. But better Edd. read *ei, ei.*

FĪBER (unc.), fibri, m. *a castor, beaver,* κάστωρ. *Plin.*

FĪBLA, for *Fibula.* *Apic.*

FĪBRA (from the obsol. word fiber), æ, f. *the point or extremity of any thing,* ἶς, ἰνός. *Varr.* and *Fest.* — Hence, *a fibre, filament* of a root, plant, &c. *Cic.* stirpium, radicum. *Cic. fragm.* cincinnorum. Also, of entrails, particularly of the liver. *Cic.* Venæ in prætenues fibras subter totam cutem dispersæ, *capillary veins.* *Plin.* Altera fibra, *sc.* jecoris. *Cels.* Pulmo in duas fibras dividitur. — Hence, Fibræ, *the entrails.* *Ovid.* bidentis. — Figur. *Plin.* Terræ fibras persequimur, *the bowels of the earth.* — Hence, *Pers.* Neque mihi cornea fibra (*h. e.* cor) est, *I am not so insensible or stupid.*

FĪBRĀTUS (fibra), a, um, adj. *fibrous.* *Priap.*

FĪBRĒNUS, i, m. *a river near Arpinum.* *Cic.*

FĪBRĪNUS (fiber), a, um, adj. *of the beaver.* *Plin.* pelles, *beaver skins.*

FĪBRUM, same as *Fibra.* *Varro.*

FĪBŬLA (perhaps from figo), æ, f. *any thing for joining, fastening, stitching, clasping two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, brace, cramp, nail, peg,* &c. *Virg.* Aurea fibula subnectit vestem. *Id.* Fibula auro (*h. e.* ex auro) crinem internectit, *h. e. a hair-pin.* *Cæs.* Trabes fibulis distinebantur. *Cato.* Iligneæ fibulæ, *h. e. hoops.* — In surgery, *an instrument for contracting the lips of a wound, when it does not admit of being sewn up.* *Cels.*

FĪBŬLĀTIO (fibulo), ōnis, f. *a bracing or fastening together.* *Vitruv.*

FĪBŬLĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is or may be fastened together by clasps.* *Tertull.*

FĪBŬLO (fibula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join together with a clasp, buckle,* &c. πορπάω. Also, in general, *to join together.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to furnish or provide with a clasp, buckle,* &c. *Vopisc.* Pallia fibulata.

FĪCĀNA, æ, f. *a town of Latium.* *Liv.*

FĪCĀRIA (ficus), æ, f. same as *Ficetum.* *Pallad.*

FĪCĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to figs.* *Cato* and *Plin.*

FĪCĒDŬLA (Id.), æ, f. *the beccafigo or figpecker,* συκαλίς. (Motacilla Ficedula, L.). *Varr.* and *Martial.*

FĪCĒDŬLENSĒS (ficedula), m. *plur.* a fictitious name, alluding to ficedula. *Plaut.*

FĪCĒTUM (ficus), i, n. *a place where fig-trees grow,* συκών. *Valer.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *carious tumor.* *Martial.* Nil, nisi ficetum, nunc Labienus habet.

FĪCĪTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *an abundance of figs.* According to others, *a gathering of figs.* *Nev.*

FĪCĪTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that takes care of figs,* or *one that likes figs,* or *a gatherer of figs.* *Nev.*

FĪCŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of or distressed with the piles.* *Martial.* 7. 70. *Auct. Priap.* Ficosissimus.

FICTĒ (fictus), adv. *feignedly, falsely, fictitiously.* *Cic.*

FICTĪLIS (fingo), e, adj. *made of earth or clay, earthen, fictile.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* vasa, *earthen ware, earthen vessels.* *Cic.* figuræ. *Liv.* Antefixa fictilia deorum. *Vitruv.* dolia. — Hence, *Plin.* Fictile, *sc.* vas, *an earthen vessel, earthen utensil.* *Id.* Fictilia, *sc.* vasa.

FICTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a making, forming, formation,* ποίησις. *Gell.* vocum. *Lactant.* hominis. —— ¶ Also, *a transforming, changing, altering,* nominis, *h. e.* when a word receives another signification by adding, omitting, or changing one of its letters (as, Tollius (from tollere, *h. e.* furari), *for* Tullius.) *Quintil.* — Also, when a word of mascul. gender is changed into one of fem. gender. (Porca for porcus). *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a fiction, disguising, dissembling.* *Quintil.* voluntatis. *Id.* personæ, *h. e.* prosopopœia, *a fiction by which things are made persons.* — Also, in rhetoric, *Quintil.* Fictio, *a supposition, a fictitious or assumed case.* *Pandect.* Fictio legis, *an assumption made for the purposes of justice, though the same fact could not be proved, and may be literally untrue.*

FICTĪTIUS, or **FICTĪCIUS** (fictus), a, um, adj. *feigned, counterfeited, fictitious, not genuine.* *Plin.* gemma. *Id.* vinum

FICTOR (fingo), ōris, m. *one that makes or forms any thing.* *Varr.* and *Cic.* *a baker of offering cakes.* — Particularly, *one who makes images of wax, clay, wood,* &c. *a carver, sculptor, statuary.* *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* fortunæ. *Id.* vitæ

agendæ. — Also, *a feigner, counterfeiter. Virg.* fandi, *h. e.* qui ficta fatur.

FICTRIX (fictor), īcis, f. *she that forms any thing. Cic.*

FICTŪRA (fingo), æ, f. *formation, composition. Plaut.* and *Gell.*

FICTŬS, a, um, partic. from fingo.

FICŬLA (dimin. of ficus), *a small fig. Plaut.*

FICULEA, or **FICOLNEA**, æ, f. *a town of Latium. Liv.* — Hence, Ficulensis, *or* Ficulnensis, e, adj. *pertaining to Ficulea. Cic.* In Ficulensi, *sc.* prædio.

FICULNEŬS, and **FICULNŬS** (ficula), a, um, adj. *of a fig-tree. Varr.* Ficulneum lignum. *Horat.* Truncus ficulnus.

FICŬS (unc.), i *and* us, f. *a fig tree*, συκῆ. *Plin.* Ficus biferæ. *Cic.* Arbor fici, *for* ficus. —— ¶ Also, *a fig*, σῦκον. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — Also, of *mascul.* gender. *Macrob.* — Ficus prima, *h. e.* initium autumni. *Horat.* —— ¶ Ficus, i, m. *piles, or a carious tumor. Martial.* — Also, *one who is distressed with them. Martial.*

FIDĀMEN (fido, ĕre), ĭnis, n. same as *Fiducia. Tertull.*

FIDE (fidus), adv. *faithfully, trustily. Gell.* Fidissime.

FIDEDICTŎR (fidedico, same as *fidejubeo*), ōris, m. *a surety. Bonif.* ap. *Augustin.*

FIDEICOMMISSĀRIŬS (fideicommitto), a, um, adj. *relating to a feoffment in trust. Pandect.* hereditas, *got as a feoffment in trust.* Hence, *Id.* Fideicommissarius, *sc.* heres.

FIDEICOMMISSUM. See *Fideicommitto.*

FIDEICŎMMITTŎ (fides & committo), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *h. e.* Fidei (alicujus) committo, *to intrust a person with any thing, on condition that he should give it up to some other person*; particularly, *to order by one's last will or testament that a person shall pay something to another person.* — Hence, in general, *to order in one's last will. Pandect.* Avia fideicommiserat, ut, &c. *Id.* Fideicommittere a patre, a patrono. — Hence, Fideicommissus, a, um, adj. *Pandect.* libertas. — Hence, fideicommissum, *a legacy left in trust to a person, on condition that he should give it up to some other person or persons. Suet.* Also, in general, *any legacy. Quintil.* and *Pandect.*

FIDEJUBEŎ (fides & jubeo), es, ssi, ssum, n. 2. *to be surety for, give bail for, give surety*, ἐγγυάομαι, τῇ ἐμῇ πίστει κελεύω. *Pandect.* pro aliquo.

FIDEJUSSIŎ (fidejubeo), ōnis, f. *bail, a giving security or being surety for another. Pandect.*

FIDEJUSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a surety for another. Pandect.*

FIDEJUSSŌRIŬS (fidejussor), a, um, adj. *relating to a surety or bail. Pandect.* causa.

FIDELE (fidelis), adv. same as *Fideliter. Prudent.*

FIDĒLIA (unc.), æ, f. *a vessel, pot*, κεράμιον. *Plaut.* and *Pers.* — Particularly, *a vessel wherein plasterers keep their lime or coloring materials. Cur.* in *Cic. Ep.* Duos parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, *h. e. to kill two birds with one stone.*

FIDĒLIS (fides, ei), e, adj. *faithful, sincere, trusty, sure, that may be relied on*, πιστός. *Cic.* amicus, amicitia, animus. *Id.* alicui, *or* in aliquem. *Sallust. Cat.* 9. *Ed. Cort.* in amicis, *for* in amicos, *towards their friends. Cic.* Socii fideliores. *Id.* Fidelissima conjux. Also, of other things. *Id.* Consilium fidele. *Id.* opera. *Horat.* silentium, canis, oculus. *Ovid.* Lacrimæ fideles, *h. e.* veræ. *Id.* portus. And, according to *Cic. ad Div.* 16, 17, it may be joined with *doctrina, domus, ars, ager.* — Hence, Fidelis, *subst. a confidant, an honest person, one that may be relied upon, one who may be trusted. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *durable, lasting, strong. Virg.* lorica. *Frontin.* structura. *Plin.* glutinum. *Id.* Fidelior pice.

FIDĒLITĀS (fidelis), ātis, f. *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity, honesty, probity*, πιστότης. *Cic.*

FIDĒLITER (Id.), adv. *faithfully, sincerely, honestly*, πιστῶς. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *properly, fitly, aptly, durably. Flor.* Exstincta parum fideliter incendia, *h. e. not entirely. Plin. Ep.* Fidelius. *Plin.* Fidelissime. *Tiro* ap. *Cic.* Fideliter inservire valetudini.

FIDĒNÆ, ārum, and **FIDĒNA**, æ, f. *a town of Latium.* — Hence, Fidēnas, ātis, *pertaining to Fidenæ. Liv.* bellum. *Id.* Fidenates, *the inhabitants of Fidenæ.*

FIDĒNS, tis, particip. from fido. —— ¶ Adj. *without fear, confident, courageous, bold*, θαρσαλέος. *Cic.* homo, animus. Also, with a *genit. Virg.* and *Tacit.* animi, *h. e.* in animo. *Lucan.* armorum. *Ammian.* Fidentior. *Id.* Fidentissimus.

FIDĒNTER (fidens), adv. *boldly, confidently, with assurance, fearlessly*, τεθαῤῥηκότως. *Cic.* Timide evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat. *Id.* Fidentius. *Ammian.* Fidentissime.

FIDĒNTIA (fido), æ, f. *boldness, confidence, assurance*, θάρσος. *Cic.*

FIDĒS (fido), ĕi, f. *confidence* put in a person that he deals honestly and uprightly, *credit. Terent.* Mihi fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, *my credit with him is such, he confides in me*, &c. *Id.* Propter fidem decepta, *by the confidence*, &c. So, also, *Liv.* Per fidem decipere, *or*, *Cic.* fallere. *Liv.* Per fidem violare. — Particularly, of merchants and money-matters. *credit, h. e.* confidence in a person that he will pay. *Cic.* Fides concidit, *is ruined or sunk. Cæs.* angustior, *low credit.* —— ¶ Also, *uprightness, honesty, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness. Cic.* Fidem experiri. *Id.* præstare. *Cæs.* Fides Æduorum erga populum Rom. *Terent.* Homo antiqua fide. Hence, Fides bona and mala, *good and bad faith. Cic.* Judicia de fide mala. Hence, Bona fide, *honestly or conscientiously. Plaut.* Dic bona fide, *tell me honestly, do not lie. Terent.* Bonane fide? *in truth? don't you lie? Cic.* Ex fide bona, *with honesty, conscientiousness. Id.* Bona fide polliceor, *by my honor, as an honest man. Id.* Optima fide. — *Quintil.* 10, 3. Bona fide, *with certainty, certainly, surely.* —— ¶ Also, *a promise, engagement, word. Cic.* Fidem alicui dare. *Id.* fallere, *to break, or not to keep.* So, also, *Id.* violare. *Liv.* Fallere fidem datam hosti, *to violate. Terent.* and *Liv.* mutare. *Terent.* frustrari. *Cic.* Fidem suam obligare, *to plight one's faith. Id.* servare, *or Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* solvere, *or Cic.* liberare, *or*, *Id.* in fide manere, *to keep one's word, perform one's promise. Id.* Fide mea, *upon my word, I answer for it.* — *Liv.* 27, 5. *Ed. Drak.* Fides a consule, *for* consulis. — Hence, Fides publica, *or*, absolut., Fides (ἄδεια), on the part of the state, *a promise of protection, an assurance of impunity, a promise of pardon, public faith, security. Cic.* Fidem publicam ei dedi. *Id.* Contra fidem interpositam. *Id.* Fides Saturnino data est. *Liv.* Fide accepta venerat. — Also, *assurance, promise which may be relied upon, word. Terent.* Fidem habere, *to know for certain. Cæs.* and *Terent.* dare. *Liv.* accipere. Also, *a protestation of love. Ovid.* and *Prop.* — Also, *a promise of secrecy, secrecy, discreet observance of silence. Prop.* Fidem tenere, *to observe silence or secrecy, keep secret.* —— ¶ Also, *protection, defence. Terent.* In fidem alicujus se committere. *Cæs.* Fidem alicujus sequi, *to place one's self under the protection of a person. Cic.* In fidem recipere nationes. *Id.* Se conferre in fidem et clientelam alicujus. *Id.* Quæ in fide mea sunt. — Venire in fidem alicujus, *to surrender unconditionally*, or merely, *to surrender. Liv.* In fidem consulis venire. —— ¶ Also, *help, aid, assistance. Cic.* Deum atque hominum fidem implorare. *Id.* Fidem vestram oro. Hence, *Terent.* Dii vestram fidem, *sc.* obsecro, *h. e. for heaven's sake.* So, also, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Pro (proh) deum (*or* deorum) atque hominum fidem, *for heaven's sake.* So, also, *Liv.* Pro (proh) deum fidem, *or Cic.* Pro deum (*or* deorum). *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* 35. Per fidem, *by my faith! faith!* —— ¶ Also, *faith, belief, credit. Cic.* Fidem alicui habere, *or Virg.* ferre, *or Cic.* adjungere, *or Id.* tribuere, *or Pandect.* adhibere, *to give credit to, believe.* —— ¶ Also, *credibility, probability. Cic.* tabularum, *authority. Id.* Literæ fidem habent. *Id.* Orationi fidem afferre. *Ovid.* Dare fidem verbo, *to make credible or probable. Sueton.* Fides est, *it is credible, probable or likely. Ovid.* Res fidem habuit, *was credible, or gained credit, passed as true. Cic.* Res nullam fidem habent. *Id.* Fidem facere, *to make credible.* So, also, *Cæs.* Fides fieri non poterat. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* Facit fidem judicii sui. — Hence, *proof. Liv.* Ad *or* in fidem rei. Also, *proof, instance. Ovid.* Sum fides vocis. — Also, *certainty, sureness, truth. Virg.* and *Liv.* Manifesta fides. *Ovid.* Plena fide. *Plin. Paneg.* 23. Fides gaudii, *unfeigned, sincere joy* (opposed to *necessitas gaudendi*). — Also, *a fulfilment, performance. Ovid.* Verba fides sequitur. *Id.* Fidem nancisci. *Id.* Promissa exhibuere fidem, *h. e. were fulfilled. Id.* Pollicitam dictis adde fidem, *h. e. keep your promise.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain end, issue or event*, particularly with poets, of the fulfilment of oracles. *Virg.* En hæc promissa fides est? —— ¶ Also, *a thing. Stat.* Mira fides! *Id.* Miranda fides! *what a wonderful, astonishing or marvellous thing!* —— ¶ *Fides* was also the name of a Roman goddess. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Fide, *for* fidei. *Ovid.* —Fidēi, *for* fidēi. *Lucret.* and *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

FIDĒS, and **FIDIS** (unc.), is, f. *a string of a musical instrument*, χορδή. In the *plur.* and with poets also in the *sing.* it denotes *a stringed instrument of music, a lute, lyre*, κιθάρα. *Cic.* Fidibus canere. *Terent.* Fidibus scire, *sc.* canere. *Cic.* Discere fidibus, *sc.* canere. So, also, *Id.* Docere fidibus. *Ovid.* Sume fidem. *Horat.* Fidibus Latinis, *h. e.* carmine lyrico. —— ¶ Also, in the *sing.*, *a constellation*, otherwise called *Lyra. Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ *Nomin.* Fidis. *Colum.*

FIDICEN (fides, -ium, & cano), ĭnis, m. *one who plays on a stringed instrument of music, a lute-player, harper*, κιθαρῳδός. *Cic.* — *Horat.* Romanæ fidicen lyræ, *h. e.* poeta lyricus.

FIDICINA (fidicen), æ, f. *a female that plays on the harp, lute*, &c., κιθαρίστρια. *Terent.*

FIDICINŎ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to play on the lute, harp*, &c. *Martian. Capell.*

FIDICŬLA (dimin. of fides, is), æ, f. *a chord of a musical instrument. Cic.* Fidiculæ sonantes, *h. e. a stringed instrument of music, a lute, harp*, &c. — Hence, Fidicula, *a constellation*, otherwise called *Lyra. Id.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument of torture, consisting of a number of strings*; generally in the *plur.* Fidiculæ, arum. *Senec.* and *Suet.*

FIDICŬLĀRIŬS (fidicula), a, um, adj. *wound or twisted like a cord. Fronto.* verba.

FIDIS. See *Fides, is.*

FIDIŬS, ii, m. *a certain divinity*, thought by some to be *Hercules. Plaut.* Per deum Fidium. Hence, *Cic.* Me dius fidius, *or* medius fidius, *by my faith! by God! God knows it!* According to others, *so help me God!*

FIDŎ (unc.), is, sus sum, n. 3. *to trust to, rely upon, put confidence in*, θαῤῥέω, with a *dat.* or an *ablat. Cic.* prudentia. *Id.* hac duce. *Id.* sibi. *Ovid.* ope. *Virg.* nocti. *Id.* fuga *and* fugæ. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin. Horat.* — Also, *to believe, give credit to. Plaut.*

FIDŪCIA (fido, ĕre), æ, f. *trust, confidence, reliance, dependence*, θάρσος. *Cic.* hominis, *confidence placed in a person.* So, also, *Horat.* mea, *for* mei. *Cic.* arcæ nostræ, *confiding in my strong-box.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Qui tuæ mandatus est fidei et fiduciæ, *h. e. care, superintendence, or fidelity.* — Also, *self-confidence, courage, boldness, assurance. Terent.*, *Hirt.* and *Liv.* — Also, with sui, *confidence in one's self, boldness. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a deposit, pledge, pawn, security, mortgage. Cic. Flacc.* 21. — Also, *any alienation or sale on condition of return if the contract or agreement about it. Cic.* Per fiduciæ rationem. *Id.* Formula fiduciæ, *the formula used in making such*

a contract. Id. Judicium fiduciæ, a trial about the violation of such a contract. Id. Offic. 3, 15 and 17. Fiducia, for judicium fiduciæ. — Id. Top. 19. Accipere fiduciam, to receive a thing on condition of delivering it to somebody else.

FIDŪCIĀLITĔR (fiducia), adv. confidently. Augustin.

FIDŪCIĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. that is given upon trust to be restored again, or to be resigned to another person. Liv. urbs. Cæs. Operam fiduciariam præstare, to perform the duties of an office as a commissary or delegate. —— ¶ Also, that receives any thing on condition of resigning it to some other person. Pandect. heres.

FIDŪCIŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pledge, mortgage. — Hence, Fiduciatus, a, um, pledged. Tertull.

FIDŬS (fido, ĕre), a, um, adject. faithful, trusty, to be relied on, sure, certain, safe, secure, πιστός. Liv. pax. Cic. amicus. Id. custodia canum. Id. Fidissima conjux. Ovid. Nox fidissima arcanis. Cic. fuga, safe. Virg. ensis. Id. Statio male fida carinis, unsafe. Liv. Ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset. Also, with a genit. Virg. Regina tui fidissima, so faithful to you. Hence, Liv. animus, firm, undaunted.

FIGLĪNŬS (for figulinus, from figulus), a, um, adject. of or belonging to a potter. Varr. creta, potter's earth. Plin. opera (plur.), made of potter's earth. — Hence, Figlina, sc. ars, the art or craft of a potter. Varr. Also, a potter's workshop. Plin. — Figlinum, sc. vas, earthen ware. Id. — Figulinus, a, um, is found in Plin. and Arnob.

FIGMĔN (fingo), inis, n. same as Figmentum. Prudent.

FIGMENTUM (Id.), i, n. an image, something made or formed, πλάσμα. Gell. —— ¶ Also, a fiction. Apul. somniorum.

FIGŌ (unc.), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to stick, fix, fasten, thrust in; to affix, post or set up, πήγνυμι. Cic. mucrones in cive. Id. crucem. Liv. clavum. Plaut. palum in parietem. Sueton. aliquem cruci, to nail. Justin. in cruce. Plin. aliquem sub aquis, to plunge or immerse. Liv. cuspidem in terra. Cic. Figere in terram, in scuta. Id. leges, to post up publicly. Tacit. senatusconsultum ære publico, to engrave. Justin. caligas auro, h. e. aurum suffigere caligis. Cic. virus in venas, to inject. Virg. Fixa sagitta, a dart shot into something. — Hence, figur. to fasten, fix, direct earnestly. Cic. mentem in re. Senec. oculos in terram; or Virg. solo; or Pers. terram oculis, for oculos in terram. Virg. oscula, to kiss. — Also, to fasten, make fast, durable or lasting. Virg. vestigia, to stand still. Horat. modum nequitiæ, to put an end to or set bounds. Juvenal. sedem, to fix his abode, take up his residence. Senec. Malum se fixit, is deeply rooted. Virg. dicta animis, impress or mark. Juvenal. Querelas intra te fige, keep them with yourself. — Hence, Fixus, a, um, fast, immovable, unchangeable, unalterable. Cic. decretum. Id. Maneat et fixum sit. Id. Fixum et statutum est. Id. Vestigia fixa, lasting. Id. Bonum fixum, h. e. perpetuum. So, also, Id. Mala fixa. Manil. astra, fixed stars. —— ¶ Also, to hit, pierce, transfix, shoot. Hirt. aliquem telis. Virg. cervos. Id. columbam. — Also, Martial. vulnus, to make a wound by shooting; to wound. Senec. mortem, to slay by shooting or piercing; to strike dead. — Hence, figur. Cic. aliquem maledictis, to rally, taunt, scoff, mock at; to satirize. So, also, Id. adversarios.

FIGŬLĀRIS (figulus), e, adj. pertaining to a potter. Plaut. rota, a potter's wheel. Colum. creta, potter's earth or clay. — Hence, Id. Figularia, potter's ware.

FIGŬLĀTIŌ (figulo), ōnis, f. a formation, joining together. Tertull.

FIGŬLĀTŬRIŌ, ire. See Figulatus.

FIGŬLĀTŬS (figulus), a, um, adj. made a certain Figulus. Asin. ap. Quintil. 8, 3, 32. Spald. — Others read Figulaturit, h. e. imitates Figulus (the name of a Roman citizen).

FIGŬLĪNUS. See Figlinus.

FIGŬLŌ (figulus), as, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. to form. Tertull.

FIGŬLŬS (fingo), i, m. a potter or worker in clay, κεραμεύς. Plin.

FIGŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. a figure, form, shape, make, fashion, image, likeness, σχῆμα. Cic. hominum. Id. humana. Cæs. navium. Ovid. Lapidis figuram trahere, to be changed into a stone. — Hence, figur. form, kind, species, manner, way, method. Ovid. Met. 1, 436. Figuræ, kinds of animals. Pandect. Figuræ capiendi, ways, methods. — Also, kind, nature, quality. Cic. negotii. —— ¶ In grammar, the manner of declining and conjugating. Quintil. Græcam figuram sequi. Id. Variare figuras. — Also, the termination, form. Id. Quædam verba tertiæ personæ figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget. Varr. Nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus. — Also, a manner of connecting words. Quintil. Græcæ figuræ. —— ¶ In rhetoric, a figure of speech, σχῆμα. Cic. Figura dicendi. Quintil. Figuræ sententiarum et verborum. —— Also, a figurative way of speaking. Hence, a scoff, taunt. Sueton.

FIGŪRĀLITĔR (figura), adv. same as Figurate. Tertull.

FIGŪRĀTĒ (figuratus), adv. figuratively. Ascon. Figurate dixit.

FIGŪRĀTIŌ (figuro), ōnis, f. a fashioning, figuring, moulding, shaping; a figure, form. Vitruv. and Plin. — Hence, figur. manner, form. Gell. —— ¶ Also, imagination. Quintil. decl. —— ¶ Also, figurative expression, use of figures. Lactant.

FIGŪRĀTŌ (figuratus), adv. same as Figurate. Tertull.

FIGŪRĀTŌR (figuro), ōris, m. one who forms or fashions any thing. Arnob.

FIGŪRŌ (figura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to form, fashion, shape, figure, σχηματίζω. Cic. mundum. Plin. caseos, to make. — Hence, Figuratus, a, um, formed, fashioned, having a shape or figure. Cic. terga boum. Cels. Venter reddit figurata, h. e. well-formed stools. — Hence, in grammar, to give a certain form to a word, as is done by declining and conjugating. Quintil. — In rhetoric, Quintil. Figurare orationem, to deviate from the simple form of speech and make use of rhetorical figures, in order to render the impression more strong and vivid. Id. Figuratæ controversiæ. —— ¶ Also, to conceive, imagine, think. Senec. iram. Curt. species animo.

FILĀTIM (filum), adv. thread by thread. Lucret.

FILEX, icis, same as Filix. Vitruv.

FILIĂ (filius), æ, f. a daughter, θυγάτηρ. Cic. Despondit ei filiam suam. Senec. Filia familias, a daughter who is yet under the authority of her father. Pandect. (plur.) Filiæ familias. —— ¶ Dat. and ablat. Filiis. Plaut., Liv. and Hirt.: Filiabus. Liv. and Senec. —— ¶ Also, figur. Catull. Massilia Graium filia, h. e. a colony.

FILICĀTŬS (filix), a, um, adj. embossed with the figures of the leaves of ferns. Cic. pateræ.

FILICTUM (for filicetum, from filix), i, n. a place abounding with fern. Colum.

FILICŬLĂ (dimin. of filix), æ, f. an herb resembling fern; rock-fern, wall-fern, polypody. Plin. — It is also called felicula. Cato.

FILIŎLĂ (filia), æ, f. a little daughter. Cic.

FILIŎLŬS (dimin. of filius), i, m. a little son. Cic.

FILIŬS (unc.), ii, m. a son, υἱός. Cic. Adoptare sibi aliquem filium. — Id. Filius familias, a son who is yet under the authority of his father. Sallust. Filii familiarum (plural). — Horat. Filius fortunæ, or Juvenal. albæ gallinæ, fortune's favorite. — Cic. Terræ filius, a mean, obscure person. —— ¶ With poets, an inhabitant of a country. Catull. Celtiberiæ filius. —— ¶ Filii, children, sons and daughters. Quintil.

FILIX (unc.), icis, f. fern, a plant, πτέρις. Virg. and Colum.

FILUM (unc.), i, n. a thread, νῆμα. Cels. Filum in acum conjicere, to thread a needle, to thread. Ovid. Velamina filo pleno, thick stuff, of coarse cloth. Liv. Capite velato filo, h. e. lanæ velamine. Ovid. Toga filo tenuissima, of the finest drapery. Id. Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, h. e. in danger, or unstable. — Also, of other things. Lucret. Fila aranei, web. Martial. (of flowers and plants), fibres. Plin. Mel fila mittit. Id. Tenui filo stantibus in medio crocis, stamina. Ovid. lyræ, the chords or strings. — Also, the thread of life. Ovid. Hence, death. Id. —— ¶ Also, form, make, fashion, shape. Plaut. mulieris. Gell. corporis. — Hence, figur. form, formation. Cic. Orat. 3, 26. orationis. Calp. Filum tenue vocis, a clear voice. — Also, kind, species, sort. Cic. Amic. 7. orationis tuæ. — Also, kind, manner, quality, nature. Cic. argumentandi. Id. Munusculum crasso filo. Id. Uberiore filo, h. e. style or manner of speech.

FIMBRIĂ (unc.), æ, f. the extremity of any thing; the border, hem, selvedge, guard, or welt of a garment; a fringe, flounce, θύσανοι, κράσπεδον. Varr. and Ovid. — Also, a thread, fibre. Cels. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, the extreme part of a lock or curl. Cic.

FIMBRIĀTŬRIŌ is, 4. See Fimbriatus.

FIMBRIĀTŬS (fimbria), a, um, adj. fibrous. Plin. folia. —— ¶ Also, fringed. Sueton. —— ¶ Also, made, changed or transformed into Fimbria. Asin. ap. Quintil. 8, 3, 32. Spald. Others read Fimbriaturit, h. e. he imitates Fimbria.

FIMĔTUM (fimus), i, n. a dunghill, κοπρών. Plin.

FIMUS (unc.), i, m. and FIMUM, i, n. dung, ordure, compost, κοπρός. Virg. and Liv. — Also, dirt, mire. Virg.

FINĀLIS (finis), e, adj. relating to boundaries, ὅριος. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, relating to, or being at the end, final, ultimate, τελικός. Macrob.

FINDŌ (unc.), is, fidi, fissum, a. 3. to cleave, cut, split, σχίζω. Virg. lignum. Sueton. Equus ungulis fissis. — Also, to make by cleaving, splitting, cutting. Virg. viam. Valer. Flacc. vulnus. —— ¶ Also, to divide, sever, separate. Cic. Fluvius finditur, divides itself. Virg. Via se findit in partes ambas. Horat. agros sarculo. Ovid. Terras findere vomere, to plough. Horat. Dies (Iduum) findit Aprilem, divides in two. Ovid. aera, cleaves the air in his flight. Propert. and Ovid. fretum, æquor, to plough the sea, sail upon. —— ¶ Also, to tear. — Hence, Findi, to burst. Ovid. Finduntur cantibus angues, are charmed until they burst. Pers. Findor, I am ready to burst with rage. — Fissus, a, um, particip. cleft, split, divided. Hence, Fissum, subst., a slit, cleft, fissure, crack, chink. Cels. in ano. — Hence, Cic. Fissum jecoris and jecorum, or in extis, h. e. in the doctrine of the Haruspices, a division into two parts, familiare and hostile. See Familiaris.

FINGIBILIS (fingo), e, adj. that may be imagined, seeming. Cæl. Aurel.

FINGŌ (perhaps from πήγω or πηγνύω), is, finxi, fictum, a. 3. to form, fashion, frame, make, πλάττω. Ovid. pocula de humo. Plin. aliquid ex argilla. Cic. e cera, to model. Id. A Lysippo fingi volebat, have his statue made. — Hence, Id. Ars fingendi, statuary, sculpture. Plin. Fingendi conditores. Cic. Imago ficta, a statue. — Also, of animals. Id. Apes fingunt favos, build. Id. nidos. — Hence, figur. to form, improve, teach, instruct. Horat. equum, to train. Cic. vocem, oratorem. Sil. mentes orando, to turn or manage according to one's views; or, to gain their favor. — Also, to adorn, dress, trim, arrange properly, neatly, elegantly. Ovid. se. Virg. crinem fronde. Ovid. comas. Virg. vitem putando. — Also, to regulate, adapt, accommodate. Cic. se ad arbitrium alicujus. Id. se ex forma reipubl. — Also, to alter, change. Cic. Sull. 26. vitam. Cic. animos. — Fingere manus, to touch, press gently. Ovid. — Also, in general, to make. Cic. orationem, to compose. Virg. aliquem miserum. —— ¶ Also, to imagine, conceive, think, represent to one's self. Cic. ceteros ex sua natura. Id. Finge, aliquem fieri sapientem, suppose, &c. — Hence,

to devise, contrive, feign. Terent. causas. Hence, Fictus, a, um, false, feigned, fictitious. Cic. dii. Id. fabula. Virg. carmen, containing fictions, fabulous. — Hence, Fictum, subst., a fiction. Virg. and Ovid. — And, Fictus, subst., a feigner, dissembler, hypocrite. Horat. — Also, to dissemble. Cæs. Fingere vultum, h. e. to assume a look at variance with their real state of feelings. — Also, to intend, design. Plaut. fugam.

FINIĒNS (finio), tis, particip. from finio. ¶ Subst. masc. (sc. orbis), the horizon. Cic.

FINIŌ (finis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to confine in limits; to circumscribe, limit; to fix or determine by limits. Cæs. Rhenus finit imperium populi Rom. Liv. signum animo. Cic. Lingua finita dentibus. —— ¶ Figur. to bound, restrain, check. Cic. cupiditates. Liv. censuram. —— ¶ Also, to determine, prescribe, assign, appoint. Cic. tempus. Liv. diem. Id. decem vades. Id. locum. Cic. modum. Cæs. latitudinem silvæ. — Hence, Finitus, a, um, fixed, appointed, determined. Cic. Mors est omnibus finita. Quintil. Modus finiendi, h. e. indicativus. — Hence, impers. Liv. Finitur, ne, &c. it is determined, decided, &c. — Hence, to define, explain. Quintil. causam. —— ¶ Also, to finish, terminate, end, put an end to, τελέω. Cæs. bellum. Horat. sitim, to quench. Cic. sententias verbis, to close with a verb. Plin. vitam, or Ovid. animam, or absol. Tacit. Finire, to die. Hence, Cic. and Plin. Ep. Finiri, to end, come to an end, cease. — Hence, Ovid. and Quintil. Finire, to cease to speak. —— ¶ See, also, Finiens.

FINIS (unc.), is, m. and sometimes f. a limit, boundary, ὅρος. Cic. loci. Plur. Fines; the limits, boundaries. Id. agrorum. — Also, the country itself, a territory. Cæs. In finibus Eburonum. Also, a station. Virg. Æn. 5, 139. of ships. — Hence, figur. a limit, bound. Cic. Mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possum. Horat. naturæ. —— ¶ Also, a measure, duration, length. Cic. Qui finis istius consilii? Liv. temporis. Cic. Ad eum finem, or, usque ad eum finem, h. e. so long as, so far. Id. Quem ad finem? how long? — Hence, Fine or fini, to, or up to. Cato. Amphoras implere ansarum fini. Cæs. B. G. 7. 47. Pectoris fine. — Quem ad finem signifies, also, how far any thing extends, &c. Cæs. — Finis denotes, also, a measure, amount, or, nature, quality, kind, manner. Pandect. pretii. Gell. Hac fini, in this manner; as far as. Id. Qua fini, how far, or, in what respect. —— ¶ Also, the end or conclusion of any thing. Cic. Finem constituere, or Terent. statuere. Tacit. ponere. Cic. facere scribendi, or Terent. and Cæs. alicui rei. Virg. dare, for facere, or, Id. ferre, imponere. Cic. afferre. Id. habere. Liv. capere; h. e. to come to an end, terminate. Cic. Finis vitæ, and absol. Tacit. Finis, sc. vitæ. Ovid. Nullo fine, or Nullo cum fine, or Id. Fine dempto, or exempto, without end, endless. Id. Ad finem, to the (very) end. Liv. Ad finem venire, to be accomplished. —— ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, the extreme, highest, greatest point. Cic. bonorum, malorum. Id. honorum, the highest offices or posts of honor. Tacit. Duodecem tabulæ, finis æqui juris. —— ¶ Also, end, intention, design. Cic. Domus finis est usus. Tacit. Ad eum finem, with this intention, for this purpose.

FINITĒ (finitus), adv. to a certain extent, within limits, with limitation, restriction. Cic. —— ¶ Also, definitely, particularly, in particular. Gell.

FINITIMUS (finis), a, um, adj. neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining, πρόσχωρος. Cic. — Finitimus, substant., a neighbor, borderer. —— ¶ Figur. bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like, connected, closely allied. Cic. Nomen finitimum periculo. Id. alicui rei.

FINITIŌ (finio), ōnis, f. a limiting, limit, boundary. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, a termination, state, condition. Id. — Hence, a rule. Colum. —— ¶ Also, a definition, explanation. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, a division or part. Hygin.

FINITIVUS (finitus), a, um, adj. defining, explaining. Quintil.

FINITŌR (finio), ōris, m. one who fixes or determines and measures boundaries, a surveyor of lands. Cic. — Hence, the horizon. Senec. —— ¶ Also, one that determines, fixes, finishes, ends. Stat.

FINITUS, a, um, partic. from finio.

FIŌ (φύω), fis, factus sum, fĭeri, irreg. n. passiv. to become, γίνομαι. Plaut. Nihil fit. Cic. Pompeio melius est factum. Particularly with an ablat. to the question with or of whom or what? Id. Quid illo fiet, what will become of him? Id. Quid fiet artibus. — Hence, Id. Siquid eo factum esset, if an accident should befall him. — Also, with de following. Id. Quid de Tulliola mea fiet? —— ¶ Also, to occur, happen, fall out, come to pass. Terent. Inter ea fiet aliquid. — Also, without a nominat. Cic. Ut fit, or ita ut fit, or ut fieri solet, as it happens, as is usually the case. Particularly with ut following. Id. Fit sæpe ut non respondeant ad tempus. Hence, Fieri potest, fieri non potest, it is possible, impossible. Id. — Also, to arise. Id. Fit clamor maximus. — Hence, to follow as a consequence. Id. Ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi. —— ¶ Also, same as esse; to be. Terent. Mihi non fit verisimile. Cic. Nec potest fieri me quicquam superbius. —— ¶ As the passiv. of facio it signifies, also, to be done or made. Cic. — Also, to be committed. Plaut. Cui furtum fiebat. — Also, to be produced, procreated, bred, born. Varr. Lepores in Gallia fiunt permagni. — Also, to grow. Plaut. Ubi absinthium fit. — Also, to be made, chosen, created. Cic. Consules facti sunt. Nepos. Prætor fit. — Also, to be sacrificed. Id. Quum pro populo fieret. — Also, to be given. Liv. Id ei loco nomen factum. — Also, to be esteemed, valued. Cic. Mihi demonstravit, me a te plurimi fieri. —— ¶ The partic. Factus, a, um, has all these significations, and denotes, besides, worked, wrought, manufactured, made. Cic. Argentum factum, silver vessels. Id. Phaleræ pulcherrime factæ. — Also, polished, instructed. Cic. Qui illuc factus institutusque venisset, h. e. prepared and instructed. Horat. Ad unguem factus homo, h. e. perfectus. — Also, made, born for a thing, as it were; naturally formed for a thing, fitted, having talent for a thing. Cic. Homo ad ista experienda factus. — Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91. Factum volo, for faciam, or facere volo. — Terent. Alicui factum velle, or Gell. Alicui factum esse velle, to favor a person, wish well to him. — Facto opus est, h. e. it must be done. Terent. — Also, with the accus. quid. Id. Quid opus facto sit, vide. Usus est is also used for opus est. Plaut. and Terent. — Terent. Dictum factum, no sooner said than done, immediately, in a moment. — Plaut. Bene factum, well done. Id. Male factum, badly! — Terent. Factum, for factum est, in affirmative answers, just so, yes, or, it is done. —— ¶ Fior was anciently also used. Cato ap. Prisc. Fitur, fiebantur. Liv. ap. Non. Fitum est. —— ¶ See, also, Factus, a, um.

FIRCUS, a word used by the Sabines for hircus, according to Varr. L. L. 4, 19.

FIRMĀMEN (firmo), ĭnis, n. same as Firmamentum. Ovid.

FIRMĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. any thing used for fortifying. Cæs. — Figur. stay, support, strength. Cic. reipublicæ. — Hence, proof. Id. — Also, a reason for recommendation. Id. — Also, main point. Id. —— ¶ Also, the heavens, firmament. Augustin.

FIRMĀNUS (Firmum), a, um, adj. at, of, near Firmum, pertaining to it. Liv. — Firmani, the inhabitants of Firmum. Cic. — Cic. Firmanum, sc. prædium, a country seat near it.

FIRMĀTŌR (firmo), ōris, m. a confirmer, establisher. Tacit.

FIRMĒ (firmus), adv. with firmness, firmly. Sueton. insistere, to stand firmly. Plin. Firmius. Vitruv. Firmissime. —— ¶ Figur. firmly, with firmness, steadily, resolutely, constantly, durably. Cic. aliquid comprehendere. Id. Firmissime asseverare.

FIRMIANUS (Firmius), a, um, adj. called after the artist Firmius. Plin.

FIRMITĀS (firmus), ātis, f. firmness, solidity, durability, stability, στερεότης, βεβαιότης. Plaut. postis. Cæs. materiæ. Vitruv. ædificiorum. —— ¶ Also, firmness, strength, vigor, robustness. Cic. corporis. Gell. vocis. — Hence, strength, power, constancy. Cic. animi. Planc. in Cic. Ep. exercitus, valor, prowess.

FIRMITĒR, same as Firme. Cæs.

FIRMITŪDŌ (firmus), ĭnis, f. same as Firmitas, firmness, constancy, strength, vigor. Auct. ad Herenn. vocis. Cic. animi. Id. salutis, stability.

FIRMŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make firm or fast, στερεόω. Virg. vestigia. Curt. gradum, h. e. to stand fast. Plin. mobiles dentes. — Hence, figur. to fortify, strengthen, secure. Cæs. locum munitionibus. Liv. urbem præsidio. Id. aciem. Id. muros. Virg. aditum urbis, to guard. — Also, to make stable, durable, firm. Cic. imperium. Cæs. pacem. Cic. animum. — Also, to stay, stop, bind. Cels. alvum. —— ¶ Also, to make strong or stronger, to strengthen, invigorate, recruit, refresh. Cic. corpus labore, to harden. Liv. corpus cibo, to refresh. So, also, Curt. vexatos milites. Virg. vires. Cic. vocem. Tacit. valetudinem. Quintil. memoriam. Liv. aliquem præsidiis, to reinforce with a body of soldiers. Id. præsidium, to reinforce or increase a garrison. — Hence, to confirm, make sure, secure. Terent. fidem, to keep one's word or promise. Cic. aliquid jurejurando. Hirt. civitates obsidibus. — Also, to confirm, show, prove. Cic. Naturam fati ex divinationis ratione. — Also, to affirm, declare, assert. Hirt.

FIRMUM, i, n. a town of Picenum, on the Adriatic. It was also called Castellum Firmanum. Plin.

FIRMUS (for fidmus, from fido), a, um, adj. firm, not easily shaken, not movable, βέβαιος. Ovid. janua, arbor, sera. Curt. solum. Virg. robora. Hence, figur. firm, constant, steady, steadfast, persevering, immovable, inflexible. Cic. Firmior in sententia. Id. Senatum firmiorem reddidisti. Id. Firmissimus in causa. — Also, firm, faithful. Id. amicus. Id. Socios firmissimos redderem. Id. spes. Id. candidatus, who may expect to get an office. Id. accusator, not timid, bold. Hence, Firmum, i, n. a cause, reason. Terent. Nihil satis firmi video. — Also, durable, lasting. Virg. vina. Cic. præsidia. —— ¶ Also, strong, stout, robust, provided with strength. Cic. corpus. Id. Si firmior esses. Nepos. vires. Sueton. Vixdum firmus a gravi valetudine. — Hence, strong, provided with every thing necessary to perform great things. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Firmus ab equitatu, strong in cavalry. — Also, strong, powerful, considerable, able to resist. Cæs. civitas. Cic. manus evocatorum. — Also, fit, able, apt, capable, qualified. Cæs. cohortes. Liv. Exercitus firmus ad bellum. Cic. Firmus ad defensionem. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. Pascere firmus. Hence, to be depended or relied upon, certain. Cic. Hoc, quod dico, firmum fore. Id. Literas firmas, containing news which may be depended upon. Id. benevolentia. — Also, solid, substantial, nourishing, strengthening. Varr. cibus. — Also, healthy. Ovid. Male firma, sickly.

FISCĀLIS (fiscus), e, adj. fiscal, relating to the exchequer. Sueton. calumniæ, h. e. false prosecutions for defrauding the imperial treasury. Capitolin. gladiatores, maintained at the emperor's private charge, paid out of the treasury.

FISCĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. one who owes something to the treasury of the emperor. Firmic.

FISCELLA (dimin. of fiscina), æ, f. a little frail or basket, σίβη, ταλαρίσκος. Virg. and Colum. — Hence, a muzzle, φιμός. Cato.

FISCELLUS (dimin. of fiscus), i, m. same as Fiscella. Colum.

FISCINA (fiscus), æ, f. a basket, frail, hamper, pannier, τάλαρος. Cic., Virg. and Colum.

FISCUS (unc.), i, m. *a basket, frail*, τάλαρος. *Colum.* — Particularly, *a basket for holding money*, with us, *a money bag, purse. Cic.* — Hence, at the time of the emperors, *the emperor's treasury*, or *privy purse, the revenue of the emperor. Senec.* (opposed to *ærarium*, the public treasury). Hence, *Sueton.* Fiscus Judaicus, *a tax paid by the Jews into the emperor's treasury.* — Sometimes it is used for *ærarium. Eutrop.* 2, 16. Also, in *Cic. Qu. Fr. III.* 4. and *Sueton. Oct.* 40. it seems to be used for ærarium, *exchequer, revenue.*

FISSICŬLŌ (findo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *Apul.* exta, *to divide the entrails*, in order to derive from thence omens of futurity.

FISSILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be cleft. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *cleft, split. Colum.* — Hence, *Plaut.* caput, *a broken head.*

FISSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cleaving, dividing. Cic.*

FISSIPĒS (fissus & pes), ĕdis, *cloven-footed, cloven-hoofed. Auson.* — Figur. *Id.* calamus, *a pen to write with.*

FISSŪRĂ (findo), æ, f. *a cleft, gap, chink, crevice, fissure*, σχισμή. *Plin.*

FISSŪS, a, um, particip. from findo.

FISTŪCĂ (perhaps from ἱστάω), æ, f. *a mallet, commander. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *a rammer, pavier's beetle. Plin.* and *Cato.*

FISTŪCĀTIO (fistuco), ōnis, f. *a driving or ramming down with a mallet or rammer. Vitruv.* Fistucationibus solidare. —— ¶ Also, *a levelling of the ground by ramming. Vitruv.*

FISTŪCŌ (fistuca), as, a. 1. *to drive piles into the earth, ram down stones in paving, drive down or level with a mallet or paving-beetle. Vitruv.* — Hence, Fistucatum, i, n. same as *Fistucatio. Plin.*

FISTŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a pipe. Cic. for conveying water*, σίφων, σωλήν. *Plin. the œsophagus. Id. any channel.* — Hence, *a reed or cane. Id.* — Also, *a pipe*, particularly, *a shepherd's pipe*, σύριγξ. *Virg.* — Also, *a pen*, made of a reed. *Pers.* — Also, *a fistula, a sinuous ulcer. Nepos.* — Also, *the blow-hole of a whale. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for cutting, a shoemaker's paring-knife. Plin.* —— ¶ Fistula farraria. *Cato*, or, Fistula serrata, *Plin. an instrument for grinding corn*, perhaps like our coffee-mills.

FISTŬLĀRIS (fistula), e, adj. *good for fistulous ulcers. Veget.*

FISTŬLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *shaped like a fistula. Apul.*

FISTŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a player on a pipe or flute*, συρικτής. *Cic.*

FISTŬLĀTŌRIŬS (fistulator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a player on a pipe or flute. Arnob.*

FISTŬLĀTŬS (fistula), a, um, adj. *made hollow like a pipe. Sueton.* tabulæ.

FISTŬLESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become hollow or full of holes. Fulgent.* Ligna fistulescunt.

FISTŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *bored or hollowed out like a pipe, fistular. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *full of eyes or holes like a sponge. Colum.* caseus. —— ¶ Also, *fistulous. Cato.* cancer.

FISŬS, a, um, partic. from fido.

FITILLĂ, æ, f. *a kind of pap used at sacrifices. Arnob.* Also, in *Senec. de Benef.* 1, 6. and *Plin.* 18, 19. where others read fritilla.

FIXĒ (fixus), adv. *fast, firmly. Augustin.* Fixius.

FIXŪRĂ (figo), æ, f. *a fixing, fastening. Tertull.*

FIXŬS, a, um, particip. from figo.

FLĂBELLIFĔR (flabellum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing a fan. Plaut.*

FLĂBELLŌ (flabellum), as, a. 1. *to fan. Tertull.*

FLĂBELLŬLUM (dimin. of flabellum), i, n. *a little fan. Terent. Eun.* 3, 5, 50.

FLĂBELLUM (flabrum), i, n. *a fan*, ῥιπίδιον. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* seditionis, *an exciter.*

FLĀBILIS (flo), e, adj. *that may be blown, airy. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *spiritual. Prudent.*

FLĀBRĀLIS (flabrum), e, adj. same as *Flabilis. Prudent.* frigus, *a cooling breeze.*

FLĀBRUM (flo), i, n. *a blast, breeze, puff of wind*, πνοή, πνεῦμα. It is generally used in the plural. *Virg.*

FLĂCCĔŌ (flaccus), es, ui, n. 2. *to be withered or faded. Lucil.* —— ¶ Figur. *to be faint, languid, weak, or feeble, to flag, droop, abate. Cic.* Messala flaccet, sc. in petitione, *gives up his hope.*

FLĂCCESCŌ, and **FLĂCCISCŌ** (flacceo), is, ui, n. 3. *to become withered, faded or dry, to wither. Vitruv.* frons. *Varr.* Stercus flaccuit. —— ¶ Figur. *to grow weak, feeble, droop, languish; to abate, lose ardor or vivacity. Cic.* Flaccescebat oratio.

FLĂCCIĀNŬS (Flaccus), a, um, adj. *belonging to Flaccus, called after him. Valer.*

FLĂCCIDŬS (flaccus), a, um, adj. *withered, flaccid, flabby, hanging down. Colum.* auris. *Plin.* folium. —— ¶ Also, *languid, weak, feeble, without strength or force. Lucret.* Flaccidior turbo. *Arnob.* Argumentatio flaccida.

FLĂCCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *withered, flaccid, slack, hanging down. Varr.* auriculæ. — Also, *flap-eared. Cic.* (Hence, Flaccus, *the name of a Roman family*).

FLĂGELLĀTIŌ (flagello), ōnis, f. *flagellation, scourging. Tertull.*

FLĂGELLŌ (flagellum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to whip, scourge, lash. Sueton.* aliquem. Also, in general, *to beat, strike. Ovid.* robora parte caudæ. *Plin.* messem perticis, *to thrash out. Martial.* Comæ ora flagellent. *Quintil.* in tergum, *to strike the back* with the hand. *Stat.* pondera, *to shake.* —— ¶ Figur. *to plague, torment, trouble, importune, treat harshly.* — Hence, *Pers.* puteal vibice, perhaps *to plague or torment debtors. Martial.* Arca flagellet opes, *to keep close locked up. Plin.* annonam, *to keep the grain back, not to sell it*, and by this means *to raise the price of grain.*

FLĂGELLUM (dimin. of flagrum), i, n. *a whip, scourge*, μάστιξ. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Hence, figur. *the stings of conscience. Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a young branch* of a tree, particularly of a vine, *the shoot of a vine. Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Flagella, *the feet of a polypus.* —— ¶ Also, *the thong* which was fastened to a javelin, and used as a handle. *Virg. Æn.* 7, 731.

FLĀGITĀTIŌ (flagito), ōnis, f. *a request, earnest entreaty or desire; a dunning or claiming a debt. Cic.*

FLĀGITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who calls for or claims a debt, a dunner. Plaut.* — Figur. *one who reminds another of a promise. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an importunate asker, demander. Cic.*

FLĀGITĀTRIX (flagitator), īcis, f. *she who claims a debt or duns, demands earnestly. Augustin.*

FLĀGITIŌSĒ (flagitiosus), adv. *basely, infamously, wickedly, profligately, flagitiously. Cic.* Flagitiose vivere. *Arnob.* Flagitiosius. *Cic.* Flagitiosissime.

FLĀGITIŌSŬS (flagitium), a, um, adj. *shameful, infamous, flagitious, wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned. Cic.* vita. *Sallust.* Flagitiosior. *Cic.* Flagitiosissimus.

FLĀGITIUM (flagito), ii, n. *a disgraceful, or shameful thing or action; also, shame, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, reproach. Cic.* Præesse agro colendo flagitium putas, *you consider it a disgrace. Id.* Flagitium committere. *Id.* Flagitia facere et dicere, *shameful things.* Particularly, *profligacy, dissoluteness, lewdness. Id.* Hence, scelera and flagitia are frequently joined. *Id.* Scelera et flagitia facere. *Sueton.* Flagitia atque dedecora. *Plaut.* Flagitium hominis, *h. e.* homo flagitiosissimus. *Sallust.* Flagitia atque facinora, *h. e.* homines flagitiosi atque facinorosi. —— ¶ According to some it signifies, *a demand. Plaut. Epid.* 3, 4, 77; and *noise, clamor, bawling. Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 82.

FLĀGITŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dun, demand* as something due. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* aliquid ab aliquo. *Id.* filium ab aliquo. *Id.* cistophorum. — Also, with two *accus. Id.* aliquem frumentum. Hence, *Id.* Res flagitatur ab aliquo, *and* Homo flagitatur rem, *the thing is demanded of him. Cæs.* Quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur. —— ¶ In general, *to ask, demand with importunity, entreaty, or earnestly solicit*, ἐξαιτέω. *Cic.* Quæ tempus flagitat. *Id.* Causa postulat, non flagitat. *Id.* Quid studia a te flagitent. *Id.* Flagitare, ut, &c. *Id.* A philosopho non flagitem. *Id.* alicujus auxilium. *Id.* aliquem, *for* ab aliquo. — Hence, *to demand to know. Id.* crimen. — Also, *to demand, send for. Plin.* siser e Germania. — Also, *to accuse. Tacit.* Ut peculiatorem flagitari jussit, *h. e.* postulari ad judicium. —— ¶ Also, *to dishonor by fornication. Apul.* juvenem. *Lactant.* pudicitiam.

FLĂGRANS, tis, particip. from flagro. —— ¶ Adj. *burning, glowing, blushing, eager, earnest, vehement, ardent, glittering, shining. Sil.* Flagrantior lampas, *h. e.* sol. *Tacit.* Cupido flagrantior. *Cic.* Homo flagrantissimus, *very eager. Liv.* Flagrantissimus æstus. —— ¶ *Pandect.* Flagranti crimine comprehendi, *in the very act.*

FLĂGRANTĔR (flagrans), adv. *ardently, eagerly, vehemently, earnestly. Ammian.* Flagrantius. *Tacit.* Flagrantissime.

FLĂGRANTIĂ (flagro), æ, f. *a burning, blazing. Gell.* montis. *Apul.* solis, *the heat of the sun.* —— ¶ Figur. *a burning, ardor, fervency, ardent desire, lewdness. Cic.* oculorum, *an eager or fond looking. Prudent.* pectoris, *desire. Gell.* materna, *strong maternal affection. Plaut.* Flagitii flagrantia, *most flagitious man.*

FLĂGRIFĔR (flagrum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing a lash or whip. Auson.*

FLĂGRIŌNĒS (flagrum), um, m. *slaves were called so on account of their being whipped. Afran.*

FLĂGRITRIBĂ (flagrum & τρίβω), æ, m. *one who is almost constantly whipped. Plaut.*

FLĂGRŌ (flo, are), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to burn, be on fire*, φλέγομαι. *Cic.* Onerariæ flagrantes. *Virg.* Telum flagrans, *lightning.* — Also, with poets, of things on which there is a fire. *Ovid.* Aræ flagrantes. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Italia flagrans bello. *Id.* Flagrare infamia, *to be ill spoken of.* So, also, *Id.* invidia, *to be inflamed with envy. Horat.* rumore malo. *Sallust.* inopia, *for* laborare. *Id.* Ut cujusque studium flagrabat. *Tacit.* Flagrante etiam tum libertate, *the spirit of freedom being yet alive.* Particularly, *to burn with a passion. Cic.* cupiditate, desiderio, amore, odio, studio dicendi. — Also, *to be very desirous. Stat.* comitari. — Also, *to be carried on with eagerness, ardor, vehemence. Cic.* Flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum. *Plin.* Flagrantia comitia. — Also, *to be very busy, to be much occupied with. Cic.* Convivia stupris flagrant. — Also, *to be in commotion, to be turbulent, tumultuous, in a passion. Id.* Multitudo Judæorum, flagrans. *Virg.* tumultus. — Also, *to burn, flush, glow, sparkle, shine. Virg.* Flagrantes genæ, *glowing, flushed. Ovid.* oculi, *shining, sparkling. Sil.* Lacus sanguine flagrantes, *reddened.* —— ¶ As a *transit.* it signifies, *to love ardently, to be enamored of, in love with. Prop.* — Also, *to inflame with a passion, to make enamored. Stat.* Elisam. —— ¶ See also, *Flagrans.*

FLĂGRUM (unc.), i, n. *a whip, scourge*, μάστιξ, an instrument wherewith slaves were chastised. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* Hence, *Plaut.* Gymnasium flagri, *one who is almost constantly scourged.*

FLĀMĔN (unc.), īnis, m. *a flamen, priest appointed to some particular god*, ἱερεύς. *Liv.* Dialis, *the priest of Jupiter. Id.* Martialis, *of Mars. Id.* Quirinalis, *of Quirinus*, h. e. *Romulus. Cic.* Cæsaris. *Id.* prodere, *appoint, create. Liv.* capere.

FLĀMĔN (flo), īnis, n. *a blowing. Horat.* tibiæ. *Ovid.* of the wind. — Also, *a wind, blast, gale, breeze*, πνεῦμα. *Virg.*

FLĀMINIĂ (flamen), æ, f. *the house of a* flamen. *Fab. Pictor.* ap. *Gell.*

FLĀMINICĂ (Id.), æ, f. sc. uxor, *the wife of a* flamen. *Tacit.*

FLĀMINIUM (flaminius), ii, n. sc. sacerdotium or munus, *the office or dignity of a* flamen, ἱερατεία. *Cic.*

FLĀMINIŬS (flamen), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a* flamen. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also,

pertaining to Flaminius. Liv. circus. Cic. via, or Juvenal. absol. Flaminia, the Flaminian way.

FLAMMA (perhaps from flo), æ, f. a flame, blaze, blazing or flaming fire, burning fire, φλόξ. Cæs. concipere, to catch fire. Quintil. Flammis aliquid injicere, to commit to the flames. Curt. Tectis flammas injicere, to set fire to. Hence, flammæ, stars, lightnings, torches. Ovid. Polo fixæ flammæ, h. e. sidera. Id. Deum genitor rutilas flammas spargit, his fiery bolts. Terent. E flamma petere cibum, proverb. of very hungry and mean persons, to submit to any thing though never so base. Cic. Philipp. xiii. 21. e poeta. Prius undis flamma, sc. misceatur, θᾶσσον πῦρ ὕδατι μιχθήσεται, proverb. sooner will fire mingle with water. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. belli, invidiæ.—Id. Se eripuit flamma, h. e. danger of being condemned. — Also, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity. Id. Vis et quasi flamma oratoris. Id. gulæ, hunger. Sallust. Jug. 4. Ea flamma crescit, h. e. strong desire, desire of honor, &c. Virg. Ultrix flamma, revenge. — Particularly, of ardent love. Cic. amoris; also, absol. Horat. and Ovid. Flamma, love, passion. — Also, of glistening, sparkling eyes. Virg. Stant lumina flamma, his eyes shoot fire. — Also, of color. Plin. purpuræ, a flamy color. — Lucret. Flammai, for flammæ.

FLAMMABUNDUS (flamma), a, um, adj. flaming. Martian. Capell.

FLAMMATRIX (flammo), icis, f. h. e. quæ inflammat. Martian. Capell.

FLAMMATUS, a, um, particip. from flammo. —— ¶ Adj. of a flamy color. Martial. toga.

FLAMMEARIUS, ii, m. one who makes flammea (veils), or deals in them. Plaut.

FLAMMEOLUM (dimin. of flammeum), i, n. a small veil. Juvenal.

FLAMMEOLUS (dimin. of flammeus), a, um, adj. somewhat of a flame-color. Colum.

FLAMMESCO (flamma), is, n. 3. to become inflamed. Lucret.

FLAMMEUM, and FLAMEUM (Id.), i, n. sc. velum, a red or flame-colored veil, with which the face of a bride was covered on her wedding-day, κρόκιος πέπλος. Plin. —— ¶ Flammeum conterere, to divorce. Juvenal. Flammea conterit, h. e. sæpe nubit.

FLAMMEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. flaming, flamy, flammeous, fiery, burning. Cic. stella. —— ¶ Figur. fiery, animated, vehement, ardent. Catull. vestigia. Sidon. vir. — Also, flame-colored, of a flamy color. Plin. viola.

FLAMMICOMANS (flamma & comans), tis, adj. having fiery hair, burning, flaming. Juvenc. tæda.

FLAMMICOMUS (flamma & coma), a, um, adj. same as Flammicomans. Prudent. ignis.

FLAMMICREMUS (flamma & cremo), a, um, adj. burnt by fire. Fortunat.

FLAMMIDUS (flamma), a, um, adj. fiery, burning. Apul. — Also, figur. Id. rubor.

FLAMMIFER (flamma & fero), a, um, adj. bearing a flame, flammiferous, flaming, burning. Ovid. crinis. Lucan. nox. Valer. Flacc. tauri.

FLAMMIGENA (flamma & gigno), æ, m. fire-born; a son of Vulcan. Sidon.

FLAMMIGER (flamma & gero), a, um, adj. that carries fire or flames. Stat. ales, h. e. aquila. — Also, fiery, bearing flame. Valer. Flacc. sol.

FLAMMIGO (flamma & ago), as, n. 1. to flame, emit flames. Gell.

FLAMMIPOTENS (flamma & potens), tis, adj. powerful by fire, a name of Vulcan. Arnob.

FLAMMIVOLUS (flamma & volare), a, um, adj. flying with fire. Arator. sol.

FLAMMIVOMUS (flamma & vomo), a, um, adj. vomiting or breathing flame, πυρεκβόλος. Juvenc.

FLAMMO (flamma), as, avi, atum, a. and n. 1. to flame, burn. Virg. Flammantia lumina, flaming, blazing, fiery. —— ¶ As a trans. it signifies to inflame, set on fire, burn. Valer. Flacc. Fax nubila flammans. Apul. Ignes flammantur, burn. — Hence, figur. to inflame, incense, incite, excite, provoke, irritate. Tacit. Omnes flammaverat arrogantia. — Also, to make fire-colored. Valer. Flacc. Purpura flammatur e roseo vultu, h. e. purple redness glows upon her countenance. —— ¶ Particip. Flammatus, a, um, inflamed, blazing, burning, set on fire. Lucret. igni.—Cic. Jupiter, h. e. flamma vel fulmine armatus. — Figur. Virg. cor, glowing with ire, enraged. Valer. Flacc. Flammatus amore. — Also, burnt. Catull. Phaethon. —— ¶ See, also, Flammatus, a, um.

FLAMMOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. fiery, burning. Cæl. Aurel. febris, carbo.

FLAMMULA (dimin. of flamma), æ, f. a little flame. Cic. —— ¶ Also, in later times, a sort of flag or banner, the standard of the cavalry, &c. Veget. de re Mil.

FLATILIS (flo), e, adj. that may be blown, produced by blowing. Ammian. sonitus. Prudent. virus. Arnob. lamina, cast, founded.

FLATO (Id.), as, a. 1. to blow. Arnob.

FLATOR (Id.), oris, m. one who melts, casts. Pandect. æris, argenti, &c.

FLATURA (Id.), æ, f. a blowing. Arnob. cœli, h. e. a storm. —— ¶ Also, a melting, casting. Vitruv. æris.

FLATURALIS (flatura), e, adj. containing air. Tertull.

FLATURARIUS (Id.), ii, m. a minter, coiner. Cod. Theod.

FLATUS (flo), us, m. a blowing of wind. Ovid. secundus, a fair wind. Figur. Cic. fortunæ. — Also, on the flute. Horat. — Also, of horses, a snorting. Virg. — Also, pride, haughtiness. Id. —— ¶ Also, breath, breeze. Ovid. sui. Virg. sequentum. Plin. Flatu figuratur vitrum, by blowing. —— ¶ Also, a breaking of wind backwards. Sueton. —— ¶ Also, the soul. Prudent.

FLATUS, a, um, particip. from flo.

FLAVEO (flavus), es, n. 2. to be yellow, yellowish, of a gold color, ξανθίζω. Colum. Messis flavet. — Hence, Flavens, yellow, yellowish, of a light color. Ovid. cera. Virg. arena. Id. coma, light-colored, flaxen. Particularly, of ripe corn. Ovid. and Virg.

FLAVESCO (flaveo), is, n. 3. to grow or become yellow, yellowish, light-colored, ξανθίζομαι. Ovid. Stramina flavescunt, are turned into gold. Id. Ne ebur flavescere possit. Particularly, of ripe corn. Virg. Also, of leaves and plants losing their bright green color. Plin.

FLAVIALIS (Flavius), e, adj. belonging or sacred to the gens Flavia. Sueton. Flaviales, sc. sacerdotes or flamines, priests of the gens Flavia.

FLAVIANUS (Id.), a, um, adj. called after or originating with Flavius. Pandect. Jus civile, called after the freedman Flavius. Tacit. partes, taking the part of, or siding with Flavius Vespasianus.

FLAVICOMANS (flavus & comans), same as Flavicomus. Prudent.

FLAVICOMUS (flavus & coma), a, um, adj. with yellow or flaxen hair, ξανθοκόμος. Petron. 110. Al. aliter leg.

FLAVIDUS (flavus), a, um, adj. yellow, yellowish. Cæl. Aurel. fel. Plin. 18, 34. Ed. Hard. Rapacia flavida, h. e. withered.

FLAVINA, æ, f. a town of Etruria. Hence, Flavinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Flavina. Virg.

FLAVIUS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Hence, Flavius, a, um, adj.

FLAVUS (unc.), a, um, adj. yellow, yellowish, of the color of gold, ξανθός. Virg. Ceres. Id. arva. Horat. Tiberis. Id. coma, light-colored, flaxen. Virg. crines. Martial. Decem flavos, h. e. nummos aureos. Horat. Ganymedes flavus, having light-colored or flaxen hair. Cic. Acad. 4, 33. Ed. Ernest. mare. (Davis. reads ravum.) —— ¶ Also, red, reddish. Senec. pudor.

FLEBILIS (fleo), e, adj. to be lamented or wept over, lamentable, πολύδακρυς. Cic. — Also, with a dat. Horat. Nulli flebilior, quam tibi. —— ¶ Also, causing tears. Lucil. cæpe. Ovid. ultor. —— ¶ Also, weeping, full of tears, full of woe, doleful. Ovid. elegia. Cic. vox. Id. gemitus. —— ¶ Flebile, adv. Ovid.

FLEBILITER (flebilis), lamentably, in a mournful manner, θρηνητικῶς. Cic. lamentari. Paulin. Nolan. Flebilius.

FLECTO (perhaps from πλεκτός), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend, bow, turn, κάμπτω. Cic. membra. Cæs. equos, to guide. Hirt. navem, to steer. Cic. Currum de foro in Capitolium flectere, to drive. Virg. Huc flecte acies, h. e. oculos, turn, direct. Ovid. ramum. Id. vocem, tunes, modulates, in singing. Lucret. cantus. Plin. sonos. Petron. comas pectine, h. e. perhaps to curl. — Hence, Liv. and Nepos. Flectere iter, to direct one's march somewhere else. Cæs. so, and Liv. Flectere, sc. se or iter, to go somewhere. Ovid. Flecti, h. e. flectere se. Cic. Flectere promontorium, to turn, go round, pass, double. — Also, to avert. Lucret. Quod procul a nobis flectat fortuna. — Quintil. syllabam, to mark with the circumflex; to lengthen. Id. Syllaba flexa, lengthened. — Gell. verbum de Græco, to derive. — Varr. nomina et verba, to decline and conjugate. — Also, to turn, direct, guide; change, alter. Cic. vitam. Virg. fata deum. Terent. animum. Cic. animos. Id. a studio ad imperium.— Also, to move, touch, persuade, prevail upon, appease. Id. aliquem oratione. Virg. superos. — Also, to soften, make pleasant. Stat. labores. — Cic. Flexus sonus, lamenting, mournful; or, drawling. — Cic. Flexi fractique motus, juggling and excessively supple motions.

FLEGMA. See Phlegma.

FLEMINA (φλεγμονή), um, n. a swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles, according to Fest. — The word is found in Plin. 23, 17. Ed. Hard.

FLEO (φλέω), es, evi, etum, n. and a. 2. to weep, shed tears, δακρύω. Cic. de re. Also, with an acc. to weep over, lament, bewail. Plaut. and Virg. aliquem. Ovid. and Tacit. aliquid. Horat. amorem, to sing, celebrate by song. Sueton. Cæs. 81. of horses, to neigh loudly. Colum. feralia carmina, to sing funeral songs; to sing mournfully. Hence, Ovid. Flenda fortuna. Id. Nata fleatur. Virg. Ad superos fleti. — Also, with an acc. and infin. Propert. — Flere alicui, before or in presence of any one. Id. —— ¶ Also, figur. to drop, distil, fall by drops, trickle. Lucret. Flent omnia guttis. —— ¶ Ovid. Flesti, for flevisti. So, also, Virg. Flerunt. Liv. Flesse. —— ¶ See, also, Fletus, a, um.

FLETIFER (fletus & fero), a, um, adj. weeping, trickling, distilling. Auson. truncus.

FLETUS (fleo), us, m. weeping, wailing, lamenting, tears, θρῆνος. Cic. mulierum. Id. Præ fletu. Id. Fletum populo movere. Catull. excitare. Albinov. ad Liv. comprimere, to check. Ovid. Fletu verba scindere. Id. Fletus et lacrimas dare.

FLETUS, a, um, particip. from fleo. —— ¶ Adj. weeping. Apul. Mater fleta et lacrimosa.

FLEXANIMUS (flecto & animus), a, um, adject. that turns, or inclines the mind, affecting, touching. Catull. and Pacuv. ap. Cic. —— ¶ Also, affected, touched, moved, disturbed, made uneasy, alarmed. Pacuv. ap. Cic.

FLEXIBILIS (flecto), e, adj. that may be bent, pliant, flexible, καμπτός. Ovid. arcus. Plin. ulmus. —— ¶ Figur. flexible, manageable, tractable, soft, tender. Cic. materia, oratio, ætas. — Hence, changeable, variable, inconstant, fickle, wavering. Cic. Quid potest esse tam flexibile? — Cic. vox or genus vocis, melancholy, mournful. — Cic. Flexibiles modi, mournful sounds or tunes.

FLEXIBILITAS (flexibilis), atis, f. flexibility, flexibleness. Solin.

FLEXILIS (flecto), e, adj. easy to be bent, or bowed, pliant, pliable, flexible, flexile, εὐκαμπτος. Plin. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, bent, curved. Ovid. sinus. Val. Fl. coma, h. e. curled, crisped.

FLEXILOQUUS (flexus & loquor), a, um, adj. ambiguous, equivocal. Cic.

FLEXIO (flecto), onis, f. a bending. Cic. laterum. — Hence, a by-way, a turning or winding of a way. Id. — In singing and speaking, a modulation, inflection,

or, grace, ornaments of grace and expression, embellishment. Id. vocis et modorum. Id. In cantu flexiones.

FLĔXĬPĒS (flexus & pes), ĕdis, adject. crook-footed. Ovid.

FLĔXĬVĬCĒ, same as Flexuose. Pacuv.

FLĔXŌ (flecto), as, a. 1. to bend, bow. Cato.

FLĔXŪMĬNĒS (Id.), um, m. h. e. equites Romani. Plin. Celeres sub Regibus appellati sunt, deinde Flexumines.

FLĔXŬŌSĒ (flexuosus), adv. with turnings or windings, crookedly. Plin.

FLĔXŬŌSŬS (flexus, us), a, um, adj. full of turnings or windings, crooked, winding, tortuous, flexuous, στρεβλός. Cic. iter. Plin. Flexuosissimus. —— ¶ Figur. Prudent. fraudes.

FLĔXŪRĂ (flecto), æ, f. a bending, winding, turning. Lucret. and Sueton. —— ¶ Figur. Varr. nominum, the flexion, inflection, declining.

FLĔXŬS (Id.), us, m. a bending, bowing, κάμψις. — Hence, a winding, turning. Cic. and Ovid. — Also, a roundabout way, by-way, sideway, crooked way. Cic. — Hence, figur. a roundabout way in speaking. Quintil. — Particularly, a turning round the pyramid (meta) at the end of the circus. They usually ran seven times round the course. Figur. Pers. 3, 68. Flexus metæ, h. e. manner of living. — Hence, a passing or transition from one stage of life to another. Cic. Cœl. 31. In hoc flexu quasi ætatis. Hence, Cic. Orat. 1, 1. Flexus ætatis, h. e. senectus. — Also, a passage from one season to another, or, the end. Tacit. autumni. —— ¶ Also, change, variation, modulation, inflection. Quintil. vocis. Id. verborum, nominum, a conjugating, declining. Id. In diversos flexus exeunt, h. e. terminations.

FLĔXŬS, a, um, particip. from flecto.

FLĪCTŬS (fligo), us, m. a striking or dashing against, collision. Virg.

FLĪGŌ, is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to beat, strike, or dash against any thing, θλίβω. Liv., Andr., Accius, and Lucret.

FLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to blow, πνέω. Cæs. Corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit. Ovid. Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis. Plaut. Simul flare sorbereque, haud facile est. — Also, of instruments, to sound. Ovid. Tibia (nominat.) flat. —— ¶ As a transit. it signifies to blow. Auct. B. Afr. pulverem. Also, to blow, breathe. Varr. Anima quæ flatur, the breath coming out of one's mouth. Also, to blow away. Figur. to despise. Prud. rosas. Also, of instruments, to blow. Ovid. Tibia flatur. Also, to speak boastingly, haughtily. Quintil. magna. — Also, to make by blowing, to melt, found, or cast metal. Plin. lapidem Phrygium. Pandect. nummos, to coin. Hence, Varr. Æs flatum. Gell. Pecunia flata.

FLŎCCĪDŬS (floccus), a, um, adj. same as Floccosus. Apul. met. 7. Ed. Elmenh.

FLOCCIFACIO. See Floccus.

FLŎCCŌSŬS (floccus), a, um, adj. h. e. plenus floccis. Apul.

FLŎCCŬS (unc.), i, m. a lock or flock of wool, κροκίς. Varr. Also, the nap of cloth. Cels. In veste floccos legit. — Hence, Plaut. Flocci facere, to value at a straw, h. e. slightly, a little. Cic. Non flocci facere, or, Terent. pendere, to set at nought, value at a rush, make no account of. Id. Flocci facere, and, Plaut. æstimare, not to care a fig for.

FLŎCĒS (unc.), um, f. the dregs or lees of wine, στέμφυλα. Gell.

FLŌRĂ (flos), æ, f. Flora, the goddess of flowers, Χλῶρις. Ovid.

FLORALIA. See Floralis.

FLŌRĀLĬCĬŬS (floralia), a, um, adj. relating to the festival of Flora. Mart.

FLŌRĀLĬS (Flora), e, adject. relating to Flora. Ovid. Sacrum Florale, or, Varr. Floralia, sc. sacra, a festival or games in honor of Flora. —— ¶ Flōrālis (flos), e, adject. relating to flowers. Varr. Floralia, sc. loca, a flower-garden.

FLŌRĒNS, tis, particip. from floreo. —— ¶ Adj. flourishing, blooming, in the height or prime, in great repute, prosperous, successful, bright, glittering, beautiful, excellent. Cic. Liberi florentes, blooming. Id. Homo florentissimus. Id. Res florentissimæ. Id. Quæ florentiora visa. Lucret. ætas, the prime of life. Nemes. Aves florentibus alis, beautiful. Cic. castra. Gell. oratio, flowery. — Also, glad, joyous, joyful. Id. animus.

FLŌRĔNTĔR (florens), adverb, bloomingly, successfully, excellently. Hieron. Florentissime docent.

FLŌRĔNTĬĂ, æ, f. the city of Florence. Flor. —— ¶ Also, a sort of vine. Plin. 14, 4, 7.

FLŌRĔNTĪNŬS (Florentia), a, um, adj. of or at Florence, pertaining to it. Frontin. — Florentini, orum, the inhabitants of Florence. Tacit.

FLŌRĔŌ (flos), es, ui, n. 2. to bloom, blossom, flower, ἀνθέω. Ovid. Florent segetes, vinea. Cic. arbor. Virg. Florentes ferulæ. Colum. Vinum floret (in a vessel), froths. —— ¶ Figur. to flourish, be in prosperous or pleasant circumstances, to be in repute or esteem, be conspicuous or esteemed, to make a figure, be distinguished, excel, shine, ἀκμάζω. Absol. without an ablat. Cic. Floret Epicurus. Horat. verba, are in frequent use. Nep. in re militari. Also, with an ablat. Cic. gratia et auctoritate. Id. Studiis et artibus. Id. laudibus. Id. acumine ingenii. Id. honoribus. Id. omnibus copiis. Nep. fama justitiæ. Virg. Tibi pampineo gravidus autumno floret ager. — It denotes, also, to be full of, or filled with, to abound with. Lucret. Mare florebat navibus. — Also, of the first growth of the beard. Martial. 3, 6, 4. Genæ florentes. Also, to be beardless. Stat. Theb. 1, 705. Genæ florent. — Also, to shine, glitter. Virg. Florentes ære catervas. Lucret. Florentia lumina flammis. Val. Flacc. Variis floret via discolor armis.

FLŌRĒSCŌ (floreo), is, n. 3. to begin to blossom. Cic. —— ¶ Figur. to begin to flourish, to grow into repute, flourish, prosper, increase. Cic. Homo ad summam gloriam florescens. Id. Hæc tua justitia florescet. Plin. Patria nostra florescit.

FLŌRĔŬS (flos), a, um, adj. made of flowers, ἀνθινός. Plaut. and Tibull. —— ¶ Also, full of flowers, flowery, bloomy, blooming, ἀνθηρός. Virg. rura.

FLŌRĬCŎMŬS (flos & coma), a, um, adj. having the head or hair adorned with flowers. Auson.

FLŌRĬDĒ (floridus), adv. with flowers, beautifully. Apul. Vestis floride depicta. Lactant. Ecclesia floridius enituit.

FLŌRĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of floridus), a, um, adject. a little florid or blooming. Catull.

FLŌRĬDŬS (flos), a, um, adject. full of flowers, abounding with flowers, flowery, blooming. Ovid. and Lucret. — Also, of flowers. Ovid. serta. —— ¶ Figurat. blooming, flourishing, lively. Catull. ætas, h. e. youth. Id. puella. Ovid. Galatea floridior pratis, h. e. beautiful, charming. — Quintil. Floridius dicendi genus, flowery, florid. So, also, Cic. Demetrius est floridior. — Of colors, lively, gay, bright, shining. Plin. colores floridi.

FLŌRĬFĔR (flos & fero), a, um, adject. bearing flowers, ἀνθοφόρος. Lucret.

FLŌRĬGĔR (flos & gero), a, um, adject. same as Florifer. Sedul.

FLŌRĬLĔGŬS (flos & lego), a, um, gathering flowers, ἀνθολόγος. Ovid.

FLŌRĬPĂRŬS (flos & pario), a, um, adj. producing flowers. Auson.

FLŌRĬTĬŌ (floreo), ōnis, f. a blossoming, flowering. Hieron.

FLŌRĬŬS (from Flora, or flos), a, um, adj. pertaining to Flora, or pertaining to flowers. Gell.

FLŌRŬLĔNTŬS (flos), a, um, adj. same as Floridus, or Florens. Solin. Hymettus.

FLŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Floreus. Gell.

FLŌRŬS, i, m. L. Annæus Florus, a Latin historian, who lived at the time of Trajan and Hadrian. He wrote an abridgment of Roman annals.

FLŌS (φλόος), flōris, m. a flower, blossom, ἄνθος. Plin. Florem mittere, to produce flowers, to bloom. —— ¶ Flores, wax. Virg. and Plin. —— ¶ Figur. the best and most excellent part of any thing. — Hence, flourishing condition. Cic. In Græciæ flore, while Greece was in its splendor. Liv. virium. — Lucret. Flos vini, excellent wine, or, flower, spirit, strength, or, Plin. 14, 27. Flos vini, froth. — Cic. Flos ætatis, or absol. Terent. Flos, the prime of life, youth. Plin. In primo flore exstingui, in the flower of youth. — Liv. Flos juventutis or in juventute, the choicest young men. So, also, Cic. nobilitatis et juventutis, the flower of the nobility. Id. Gallia est flos Italiæ, ornament. Id. Florem et colorem defuisse, elegance, embellishment. Plin. olei, the best. So, also, Id. salis, ceræ. Id. (of meal), the finest or bolted flour. Id. visci, the uppermost, highest. Colum. marmoris et gypsi, h. e. farina tenuior et purior. — Also, virginity. Apul. Also, freedom from contamination in a young man. Sueton. — Claudian. Flos juvenilis, h. e. prima barba, the down. So, also, Lucan. Flos genæ, and absol. Virg. Flos. — Favor. ap. Gell. cœnæ, the best dish, chief course. — Lucret. 1, 898. flammæ, glitter, lustre, shine. But Ed. Creech. reads fulgore. — In architecture, an ornament placed upon the cupola. Vitruv. Also, festoons on the head of pillars. Id. — The stars are also called flores. Manil. — Also, Flores, excerpts or selections of beauties from authors. Plin.

FLŌSCĔLLŬS (dimin. of flos), i, m. a floweret. Apul.

FLŌSCŬLĒ (flosculus), adv. bloomingly. Cæl. Aurelian.

FLŌSCŬLŬS (dimin. of flos), i. m. a little flower, floweret, blossom, ἀνθύλλιον. Cic. Also, the floweret or top of a fruit, the part opposite to the pedicle, where the blossom was. Colum. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Omni ex genere orationis flosculos carpam. Catull. juvenculorum.

FLŬCTĬCŎLĂ (fluctus & colo), æ, m. and f. living in waves. Sidon.

FLŬCTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of fluctus), i, m. a little wave, a wave. Apul.

FLUCTIFER, same as Fluctiger.

FLŬCTĬFRĂGŬS (fluctus & frango), a, um, adj. breaking the waves. Lucret.

FLŬCTĬGĔNĂ (fluctus & gigno), æ, m. and f. born in waves. Marc. Cap.

FLŬCTĬGĔNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. born in waves. Avien.

FLŬCTĬGĔR (fluctus & gero), a, um, adject. bearing the waves. Cic. fragm.

FLŬCTĬŌ (fluo), ōnis, f. same as Fluxio. Plin. 31, 47. Ed. Hard.

FLŬCTĬSŎNŬS (fluctus & sono), a, um, adj. sounding or roaring with waves or billows. Sil.

FLŬCTĬVĂGŬS (fluctus & vagor), a, um, adj. wandering on the waves, or driven by waves, ποντοπόρος. Stat.

FLŬCTŬĀTIM (fluctus), adv. like a wave, in a waving manner. Afran.

FLŬCTŬĀTĬŌ (fluctuo), ōnis, f. the motion of the raging sea. Hence, a moving to and fro, a turbulent, restless motion, agitation, tremor. Senec. —— ¶ Also, a wavering, irresolution. Liv.

FLŬCTŬŌ (fluctus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to wave, undulate, move stormingly to and fro. Plaut. Mare fluctuat. Also, to be tossed or driven by the waves, to float on the sea. Cic. of men. Id. of ships. Plin. Quædam insulæ semper fluctuant. — Hence, to wave, to move like waves, to move to and fro. Lucret. Aer fluctuat. Gell. Comæ fluctuantes. Virg. Fluctuat tellus ære renidenti, h. e. flashes, gleams. — Also, to waver, be uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, undetermined, irresolute. Plaut. animus. Virg. Animo nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuat. Cic. Sententia fluctuans. Liv. Acies fluctuans, wavering, undetermined whether to retreat or to advance. Cic. in suo decreto. Id. Oratio quasi fluctuans, not rhythmical, &c. — Also, to rage like the sea, to be in commotion and disturbance. Virg. Ira fluctuat. Id. Fluctuat irarum æstu. Gell. populus. —— ¶ Also, to float, swim. Plin. Lapidem fluctuare tradunt.

FLŬCTŬŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as Fluctuo, to be tossed about by the waves. Senec. and Plin. Also, in general, to be driven about. Senec. per adversa. Plin. Nomen Ambrosiæ circa alias herbas fluctuatum, h. e. is given to

several herbs. —— ¶ Also, to be uncertain, to be in doubt, waver. Liv. animo.

FLŬCTŬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of waves, boisterous, tempestuous, stormy, κυματώδης. Plaut. In mari fluctuoso. —— ¶ Also, like waves, streaked as it were with waves. Plin. smaragdus.

FLŬCTŬS (fluo), us, m. a flowing. Lucret. aquæ. Figur. Id. odorum. —— ¶ Also, a wave, κῦμα. Cic. Jactari fluctibus. With poets, also, the sea. Virg. and Horat. — Hence, figur. Cic. concionum. Nep. Fluctus civiles, h. e. civil broils. Virg. irarum. — In fluctum, in the form of waves, undulating, waving. Manil. 5, 147. Ed. Stoeber. Tortosque in fluctum ponere crines.

FLŬĔNTĔR (fluens), adv. flowingly. Lucret. Fluenter ferri, to flow.

FLŬĔNTĬĂ (fluo), æ, f. fluency. Ammian. loquendi.

FLŬĔNTĬSŎNŬS (fluentum & sono), a, um, adj. sounding with waves. Catull.

FLŬĔNTUM (fluo), i, n. flowing or running water, the waters of a river, a stream, river, ῥεῦμα, ῥόος. Virg. Xanthi fluenta. — In the sing. it is found in Auson. —— ¶ Also, a flowing. Figur. Apul. flammarum.

FLŬĔSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to dissolve, become liquid. Augustin.

FLŬĬBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. fluid, dissolving. Martian. Capell. luxu.

FLŬĬDŌ (fluidus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make fluid or liquid. Cœl. Aurel.

FLŬĬDŬS (fluo), a, um, adj. flowing, fluid. Virg. and Colum. —— ¶ Figur. Lucret. frondes, h. e. caducæ. — Also, soft, tender. Plin. caro. Ovid. lacerti, flabby, weak. Liv. corpora, weak, languid, exhausted. — Also, rendering weak, feeble. Ovid. calor. — Justin. vestis, flowing, loose, wide.

FLŬĬTŌ (Id.), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to flow, float, swim, ἐπιπολάζω, ἐπιῤῥέω. Cic. — Also, to sail. Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Figur. to move like waves, to wave. Ovid. Fluitantia lora, flowing, waving. Tacit. vestis, flowing, loose, wide. — Also, to waver, be doubtful or uncertain. Horat. and Tacit.

FLŪMĔN (Id.), inis, n. a flowing or running of water, running water. Ovid. fontis. Virg. and Liv. vivum, river-water. Cæs. Flumine secundo, down or along the stream. Id. adverso, against the stream. —— ¶ Also, a river, stream (generally, one that is navigable), ποταμός. Cic. — Figur. a copious flowing. Lucret. sanguinis, copious discharge. Virg. Largo humectat flumine vultum, with a flood of tears. Lucret. Magnesii flumina saxi, the particles that fly off from the loadstone. Also, of men. Sil. Effusæ ruunt inopino flumine turbæ. — Also, of orators and poets, copiousness, richness, exuberance. Cic. Flumen orationis aureum, a golden tide of words. Ovid. ingenii.

FLŪMĔNTĀNĂ PORTĂ, a gate of Rome, now Porto del Popolo. Cic.

FLŪMĬNĀLIS (flumen), e, adj. same as Flumineus. Cœl. Aurel.

FLŪMĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. being in or on a river. Ovid. aqua. Id. cygnus. Id. avis, h. e. cygnus, a swan. Id. volucres, h. e. cygni.

FLŬŌ (from πλέω, πλύω, Attic. φλύω), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow, ῥέω, of rivers, blood, sweat, &c. Cic. and Ovid. — Also, of air. Lucan. Aura fluens de litore. — Of fire. Sil. Fluit undique, makes its way. — Of flowing, waving hair. Virg. and Prop. — Of wide, loose garments. Ovid. Vestes fluentes, flowing garments. — Also, of persons wearing such garments. Virg. Fluere in veste. — Also, of speech. Cic. Ex ejus lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio. Ovid. Carmen vena pauperiore fluit. —— ¶ Also, to be fluid. Cels. Fluit corpus. Id. alvus. Id. Morbus fluens, h. e. where there is any discharge of blood, bile, &c. —— ¶ Also, to flow over, be very wet, drip or drop with. Ovid. cruore, sudore. Virg. tabo. Colum. Vites minus fluunt, yield but little must. Cic. Buccæ fluentes, h. e. painted. —— ¶ Also, to melt, dissolve, relax, slacken, languish. Liv. Membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine. Curt. luxu. Cic. mollitie. —— ¶ Also, to go or move swiftly. Lucret. Venti fluunt. Virg. Turba fluit castris. —— ¶ Also, to go on, succeed, prosper. Cic. Res ad voluntatem fluentes. — Hence, to come to, arrive at, to end. Id. Res fluit ad interregnum. Id. Videamus, rationes illius quorsum fluant. —— ¶ Also, to spread. Cic. Doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque flueret. Virg. Rami fluentes. —— ¶ Also, to flow or pass away, vanish, disappear, perish, go to ruin. Cic. Fluit voluptas. Horat. tempora. Vellei. Fluentem rempublicam restituere, sinking, hurrying on to ruin. —¶ Also, to originate, arise, take rise, flow, spring, be derived. Cic. Multa a luna fluunt. Id. ex eodem fonte. —— ¶ Also, to fall or drop off, fall out. Ovid. Fluunt poma. Cels. capilli.

FLŬŌNĬĂ, æ, f. Juno was so called a retinendo sanguinis fluore in conceptu. Fest.

FLŬŎR (fluo), ōris, m. a flowing. Apul. amnium. Cels. Æger fluore, sc. ventris. —— ¶ Also, a fluid. Nemes. lactis.

FLUSTRĂ (unc.), orum, n. a calm of the sea. Fest. and Tertull.

FLŪTĂ (πλώτης), æ, f. a kind of muræne. Varr.

FLŪTŌ (fluo), as, n. 1. to flow, same as Fluito. Lucret.

FLŪVĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. same as Fluvius. Sisenn.

FLŪVĬĀLIS (fluvius), e, adj. same as Fluviatilis. Virg. and Colum.

FLŪVĬĀTĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Fluviatilis. Vitruv.

FLŪVĬĀTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. of or pertaining to a river. Cic. testudo. Liv. naves.

FLŪVĬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. steeped or soaked in river-water. Plin.

FLŪVĬDŬS (fluo), a, um, adj. same as Fluidus. Lucret.

FLŪVĬŌNĬĂ, same as Fluonia. Arnob.

FLŪVŌNĬĂ. See Fluonia.

FLŪVĬŬS (fluo), ii, m. a river, ποταμός. Cic. —— ¶ Also, running water. Virg. and Plin.

FLUXĒ (fluxus), adv. flowingly, copiously. Varr. —— ¶ Figur. negligently. Ammian. Fluxius.

FLUXĬLIS (fluxus), e, adj. fluid. Tertull.

FLUXĬŌ (fluo), ōnis, f. a flowing, defluxion, flux, ῥοή, διάῤῥοια. Cic.

FLUXĬPĔDŬS (fluxus, a, um, & pes), a, um, adj. going down to the feet. See Fluxipilus.

FLUXĬPĬLŬS (fluxus & pilus), a, um, adj. Avien. in Arat. 287. vestis. But the reading fluxipeda seems to be preferable.

FLUXŪRĂ (fluo), æ, f. a flowing. Colum.

FLUXŬS (Id.), us, m. a flowing. Quintil. —— ¶ Figur. Tertull. Mæandrico fluxu vestem humi protrahere.

FLUXŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. flowing. Lucret. vas, leaking. —— ¶ Also, weak, soft, slack, loose. Liv. habena. —— ¶ Also, frail, perishable. Sallust. gloria, fleeting, transient. —— ¶ Also, of a bad quality, not lasting, weak. Liv. fides, unsteady, not to be depended upon. Sallust. Fluxa fide uti, to be treacherous. Cic. Res fluxæ, disordered, impaired, reduced. Tacit. auctoritas, uncertain, wavering. Id. Mens senio fluxa, childish. —— ¶ Also, wide, loose, slack. Lucan. amictus. Id. carbasa, h. e. vestes. Suet. cinctura. —— ¶ Also, negligent, inattentive; loose, dissolute. Sallust. animus. Suet. Drusus animi fluxioris erat.

FŌCĀLE (for faucale, from faux), is, n. sc. linteum or vinculum, a bandage or cravat, to keep the throat and neck warm, προςγναθίδιον. Horat.

FŎCĀNĔŬS PALMES, a by-branch or sprout. Colum.

FŎCĀRĬŬS (focus), a, um, adj. occupied at the hearth. Pandect. Focarius, perhaps a cook. Id. Focaria, a female cook or housekeeper. —— ¶ Also, baked on the hearth. Isid. panis.

FŎCILLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. and FŎCILLŎR, āris, dep. 1. to bring a person to life again by means of fire or warmth; to revive, refresh, warm, ἀναλαμβάνω. Senec. — Figur. to revive, cherish. Suet. societatem. Id. Amicitia focillata.

FŎCŬLĂ (perhaps from focus), ōrum, n. refreshments, τροφαί. Plaut. ventris, food.

FŎCŬLŬS (dimin. of focus), i, m. a little hearth, small portable altar. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a small vessel for cooking or warming. Plaut.

FŎCŬS (for fovicus, from foveo), i, m. fire. Prop. —— ¶ Any place where a fire is made. Ovid. Hence, a hearth, ἐσχάρα. Cic. — Also, a coal-pan, or chafing-dish. Senec. — Hence, a house. Horat. Agellus habitatus quinque focis. Cic. Certare pro aris et focis, for the altars of the Dii Penates in the Impluvium, and of the Lares in the Atrium; for God and one's country. — Also, an altar. Ovid. — Also, a funeral pile. Virg. —— ¶ Also, a sort of cooking-vessel. Cato.

FŌDĬCŌ (fodio), as, a. 1. to pierce, bore, νύττω. Horat. latus, punch, push, jog. —— ¶ Figur. to hurt, grieve, afflict, sting, gall, vex. Cic.

FŌDĪNĂ (Id.), æ, f. a pit, mine, quarry, μέταλλον. Vitruv. Salis fodina. Id. Argenti fodina. Plin. Auri fodina. — Also, salifodina, argentifodina.

FŎDĬŌ (unc.), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig, delve, ὀρύττω. Plaut. hortum. Plin. solum. Figur. Sil. æquora remis, to row. — Also, to dig out, dig. Liv. argentum. — Also, to make by digging. Cæs. puteum. Liv. fossam. Cæs. scrobes. Virg. cubilia. —— ¶ Also, to prick, pierce, stab, goad, νύττω. Plaut. aliquem stimulis. Tacit. militem hasta. Virg. equum calcaribus. Ovid. pectora telis. Also, to scratch out. Plaut. oculos. Ovid. lumina, h. e. oculos. — Hence, figur. to trouble, torment, fill with anguish. Cic. Dolor fodit. — Also, to irritate, provoke, incite. Sil. pectus in iras. Id. mentes invidiæ stimulo. —— ¶ Fodere latus, and, absol. Fodere, to push, punch, jog. Horat. (Ep. 1, 6, 51. where other Edd. read fodicet) and Terent. —— ¶ Sensu obsceno. Priap. —— ¶ Fodiri (infin.), for fodi. Plaut. — ¶ Intr. to dig. Cic. & Ter.

FŒCUNDUS, &c. See Fecundus, &c.

FŒDĒ (fœdus), adv. basely, cruelly, foully, disgracefully. Liv. Fœde interempti. Id. Fœdius. Cic. Fœdissime agere causam.

FŒDĔRĀTĬCŬS (fœdus, eris), a, um, adj. h. e. ad fœdera, vel fœderatos pertinens. Justin. Novell.

FŒDĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make by an alliance. Ammian. pacem. —— ¶ Also, to league, confederate. Hence, Fœderatus, a, um, confederate, leagued together, allied, σύμμαχος. Cic.

FŒDĬFRĂGŬS (fœdus & frango), a, um, adj. breaking or violating a league, παράσπονδος. Cic. —— ¶ Fœderifragus, also, seems anciently to have been in use. Gell. 19, 7.

FŒDĬTĀS (fœdus, a, um), ātis, f. horribleness, dreadfulness, ugliness, deformity, baseness, dishonor, foulness, filthiness, αἰσχρότης. Cic. and Liv.

FŒDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to disfigure, deform, make ugly by scratching and beating. Virg. — Also, by soiling. Hence, to soil, defile, pollute, stain, contaminate. Virg., Ovid. and Plin. Figur. Cic. Romam. Liv. annum clade. Plaut. gloriam. — Also, by killing. Hence, to kill, slay, pierce. Plaut. copias. Virg. volucres. — Also, by devastation. Hence, to lay waste. Liv. agros. — Also, by injuring, hurting. Hence, to hurt, injure. Cic. e poeta. Me vivum fœdat miseria. — Also, by disgrace. Hence, to disgrace, dishonor. Cic. extinctorem belli.

FŒDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. ugly, deformed, unseemly, unsightly, foul, loathsome, filthy, nasty, αἰσχρός, μιαρός. Quintil. Homo fœdissimus. Sallust. Loca fœda. Horat. simulacra. Id. cicatrix. Plin. odor. Lucret. sapor. Cic. Fœdissimum monstrum. —— ¶ Figur. base, shameless, disgraceful, vile, mean. Cic. Quid fœdius? Id. Fœdior in Pompeio accusando. Id. Nihil fieri potest fœdius, more shameful. Id. Luxuria senectuti fœdissima. Valer. Flacc. fuga, base, dishonorable. Plin. exprobratio, a foul reproof. Ovid. pudor, foul disgrace. —— ¶ Also, cruel, barbarous, horrible, dreadful, abominable, detestable.

Cic. bellum. Terent. facinus. Liv. tergum. Virg. and Liv. tempestas. Liv. Pestilentia fœda homini, dreadful, destructive.

FŒDŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. an alliance, confederacy, league, treaty, σπονδή. Cic. Fœdus facere cum aliquo, or icere, or ferire, or, Virg. componere, or pangere, to make. Tibull. Fœdera alicui dare, h. e. fœdere alicui fidem dare. Virg. Mittere se in fœdere, to make. Cic. Fœdus frangere, rumpere, violare, or, Virg. solvere. — Frequently, it denotes a contract, agreement, compact. Nep. Hannib. 7. — Also, an alliance, union, connection between private persons. Liv. civile (between citizens) et humanum (between individuals in their capacity as members of the human family). Ovid. amicitiæ. Justin. hospitii. Cic. amorum. Cic. Fin. 2, 26. Fœdus, friendship. Ovid. Veneris fœdus inire. Cic. scelerum. Ovid. thalami, h. e. marriage. So, also, absol. Id. Cœlestia fœdera, marriages of the gods. —— ¶ Also, a firm order, settled decree, law, order, command. Virg., Ovid. and Colum. —— ¶ Also, disgrace. Paul. in Pandect. 23, 2, 47. Ed. Torrent.

FŒDŬS, i, m. was anciently used for hœdus, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.

FŒLIX. See Felix.

FŒMEN. See Femen.

FŒMINA, &c. See Femina.

FŒNARIUS, a, um. See Fenarius.

FŒNERATOR, FŒNEROR, &c. See Fenerator, &c.

FŒNĔUS, a, um. See Feneus.

FŒNICULARIUS, a, um. See Fenicularius.

FŒNICŬLUM. See Feniculum.

FŒNILE. See Fenile.

FŒNISECA. See Feniseca.

FŒNISECIA. See Fenisicia.

FŒNISECIUM. See Fenisicium.

FŒNISECTOR. See Fenisector.

FŒNISEX. See Fenisex.

FŒNUM. See Fenum.

FŒNUS, oris, &c. See Fenus.

FŒTĔŌ, and FĔTĔŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. to smell foul, have an offensive smell, stink, δυςωδέω. Plaut. Fœtet anima uxori, she has a stinking breath. —— ¶ Figur. Plaut. Fœtet mihi tuus sermo.

FŒTĬDŬS (fœteo), a, um, adj. fetid, stinking, rank, frowzy. Cic. Ore fœtido. Cels. Fœtidior. —— ¶ Figur. foul, disgraceful. Prudent. libido.

FŒTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a stink, rank or offensive smell, δυςωδία. Colum. Particularly, stinking breath. Plin.

FŒTŬLENTER (fœtulentus), adv. with a stink, stinkingly. Veget. de re Vet. 3, 4. But Ed. Gesn. reads fæculentum.

FŒTŬLENTŬS (fœtor), a, um, adj. stinking, smelling badly. Apul.

FŒTUS. See Fetus.

FŒTŬTINÆ (fœteo), ārum, f. stinking places. Apul. Hence, figur. Prob. Val. ap. Gell. grammaticæ, poor, miserable explanations of the grammarians.

FŎLIĀCĔŬS (folium), a, um, adj. of or like leaves. Plin.

FŎLIĀTILIS (Id.), e, adj. of leaves. Fortun.

FŎLIĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. the form of leaves; foliage. Vitruv.

FŎLIĀTŬS (folium), a, um, adj. leaved, having leaves. Plin. and Apul. —— ¶ Also, consisting or made of leaves. Plin. Foliatum, sc. unguentum, an ointment made of the leaves of spikenard.

FŎLIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. leafy, full of leaves, φυλλώδης. Plin.

FŎLIUM (φύλλον), ii, n. the leaf of a tree, herb or flower. Cic. laureæ. Juvenal. Sibyllæ, h. e. oraculum. (The Sibyl used to write her prophecies on leaves.) Plin. Folium nardi, (of which unguentum nardi was made). —— ¶ Also, a leaf of paper. Plin.

FŎLLĔŌ (follis), es, n. 2. to move to and fro, to bag or belly out. Hieron.

FŎLLICŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. to swell and contract like a pair of bellows, as in eating, breathing. Apul. Hence, Hieron. Caligæ follicantes, h. e. wide, loose, bagging out.

FŎLLICŌSŬS (folliculus), a, um, adject. h. e. folliculis plenum. Apul.

FŎLLICŬLŬS (dimin. of follis), i, m. a small leather bag, θυλάκιον. Liv. Folliculis frumentum vehere. Auct. ad Herenn. 1, 13. Folliculus lupinus, a bag made of the skin of a wolf, in which parricides were sewed up. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather (opp. to pila, a ball stuffed with feathers, &c.). Suet. — Also, shell, husk, pod, case, skin. Varr. Hence the body is called the folliculus of the soul. Lucil.

FŎLLIS (unc.), is, m. a bag of leather, or a skin. — Hence, a ball to play with, made of inflated leather. Plaut. and Martial. —— ¶ Also, a pair of bellows, φῦσα. Liv. Follis fabrilis. Hence, of the lungs. Juvenal. Folles spirant mendacia. (Others explain it by buccæ.) Also, of the stomach. Macrob. —— ¶ Also, a leather money-bag or purse. Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, a sort of inflated cushion or pillow. Lamprid.

FŎLLĬTIM (follis), adv. h. e. cum folle. Plaut. ductitare, h. e. to cheat him out of his money.

FŌMENTĀTĬŌ (fomento), ōnis, f. fomentation. Pandect.

FŌMENTŌ (fomentum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to foment. Veget.

FŌMENTUM (for fovimentum, from foveo), i, n. that wherewith any thing is warmed. Hence, an application to assuage pain (either hot or cold. Suet. Oct. 81. Quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus), a fomentation, cataplasm, poultice. Cels. — Also, a bandage for wounds. Tacit. —— ¶ Figur. a mitigation, consolation, alleviation, remedy. Cic. dolorum. — Also, food, nourishment. Horat. Hence, fuel. Clod. ap. Serv.

FŌMES (foveo), ĭtis, m. aliment of fire, fuel; ὑπέκαυμα. Virg. and Plin. Figur. Gell. ingenii.

FŌNS (probably for fans, id quod φαίνει, brings to light), tis, m. a fountain, spring, well, fount, κρήνη. Cic. Also, spring-water, fountain-water. Virg. Also, a river. Lucan. —— ¶ Figur. fountain, cause, origin, source. Cic. philosophiæ. Liv. mali.

FŌNTĀNĀLIS (fons), e, adj. same as Fontanus. Vitruv.

FŌNTĀNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Fontanus. Solin.

FŌNTĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a fountain or spring. Colum. aqua, spring-water or fountain-water. Ovid. Ora fontana, h. e. fontium scaturigines.

FŌNTĒIŬS, a, um, the name of a Roman gens. Hence, adj. Fonteian. Cic. gens. — Hence, Fonteiānus, a, um, Fonteian. Cic.

FŌNTĬCŎLA (fons & colo), æ, m. and f. living in, on or near a fountain. Augustin.

FŌNTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of fons), i, m. a little fountain. Plin. and Horat.

FŌNTĬGĔNA (fons & gigno), æ, m. and f. same as Fontigenus. Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ doctæ, h. e. Musæ.

FŌNTĬGĔNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. born in or by a fountain, fountain-born. Marc. Cap. Fontigenæ virgines, h. e. Musæ.

FŌNTĬNĀLIS (fons), e, adj. relating to a fountain. Vitruv. 8, 3, 1, Ed. Schneid. aqua. Liv. porta, h. e. porta Capena. Plaut. deus.—Hence, Varr. Fontinalia, a festival.

FŌR (φάω, φῶ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to say, speak. Cic. ad aliquem. Virg. aliquid. Id. Talia fando. Hence, to celebrate by song, to sing. Prop. Tarpeium nemus. —— ¶ Also, to pronounce, utter. Pacuv. Fata fari, to foretell. Enn. Fari, to prophesy. —— ¶ For and fer are probably not found any where. — Suet. ap. Prisc. Fatur (passiv.). — Plaut. Fans. Virg. Fanti. — Fandus, a, um, h. e. dicendus, a, um. Fandum, that is said or spoken, a rumor. Cic. Fando audire. Also, words. Varr. Fictor fandi. Also, same as fas, right, just. Virg. Memor fandi atque nefandi.

FŎRĀBILIS (foro), e, adject. that may be bored or pierced. Ovid.

FŎRĀGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. a thread by which spinners mark so much as they spin in a day; a slip or lea of yarn. Symm.

FŎRĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. any opening, aperture or hole, ὀπή. Cic., Horat. and Colum. Also, outlet. Sisenn.

FŎRĀMĬNĀTŬS (foramen), a, um, adj. bored, pierced, with holes in it. Sidon.

FŎRĀMĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of holes, τρηματώδης. Tertull.

FŎRĀS (unc.), adv. out of doors, forth, out, ἔξω, θύραζε. Plaut. ire, or, Id. se edere, or, Terent. se promere, to go out. Cic. efferre, to spread abroad. Id. dare, to publish. Id. proferre. — Also, to strangers. Terent. Locitare agellum foras. — With an acc. Hieron. Foras portas, h. e. without, out of. Also, with a subst. Plaut. Foras gerones. Also, for foris. Cic. cœnare.

FŎRĀTŬS (foro), us, m. a boring, τρῆσις. Varr. ap. Lactant.

FŎRCEPS (formus & capio), ĭpis, m. and f. a pair of tongs, properly, of one who works in metal. Ovid. Met. 12, 277. — Also, in general, a pair of tongs, nippers, pincers, pliers, tweezers, forceps. Cels. Also, for forfex. Martial. 7, 94, 12, according to some Edd. —— ¶ Also, any thing resembling tongs. Plin. the claw of crabs, lobsters. Id. of beetles, scarabees. — Also, Forceps, a sort of acies or order of battle. Cato.

FŎRCILLŌ, as, n. 1. to doubt. Plaut. fidem. (si lectio certa).

FŎRCŬLŬS (for foriculus, from fores, ium), i, m. a deity of the Romans, presiding over the doors. Augustin.

FŎRDA. See Fordus, a, um.

FŎRDĔUM, i, n. anciently used for hordeum, according to Quintil. 1, 4, 14.

FŎRDĬCĪDIUM (forda & cædo), ii, n. the sacrifice of a cow that is with young. Varr.

FŎRDŬS (fero), a, um, adject. big with young. Ovid. and Colum. Forda, sc. vacca or bos.

FŎREM (contr. from fuerem, from the obs. fuo, φύω, I am), es, et, &c. h. e. essem, esses, &c. Sallust. Vellem, hæc vana forent. — Also, for fuissem, es, &c. Ovid. —— ¶ Infinit. Fore, h. e. futurum (am, os, &c.) esse, representing, according to grammar, sometimes the present tense, and at other times the imperfect. Cæs., Cic. and Nep. — Also, to happen in a future time. Sallust. Nunquam ego ratus sum, fore, ut, &c., I never thought it would happen. — Also, with the fut. partic. for esse. Liv. Facturos fore. Cic. Fore venturum. So, also, forem. Nep. Laudaturi forent. Liv. Visuri forent. Also, after possum. Gell. Si quid possit remedium fore.

FŎRENSIS (forum), e, adj. pertaining to the forum, being at the forum. Liv. factio, and turba, low, worthless people, who used to spend their time at the market-places, and were easily bribed and corrupted by turbulent tribunes, to attend on them, to applaud their speeches, and to vote as they wanted them to do. —— ¶ Also, being out of doors, used in public. Liv. vestitus, dresses worn in public. So, also, Suet. Forensia, sc. vestimenta. Colum. exercitatio, h. e. out of doors. —— ¶ Also, relating to the forum, as a place where justice was administered; relating to courts, forensic, judicial. Cic. causa, a cause to be judged of or tried in the forum. Id. homo, a lawyer, advocate. Id. rhetorica, such as is used at the bar. Nep. opera. Horat. opella, attendance in the forum, or at the bar. Quintil. genus dicendi. Ovid. Mars, h. e. eloquentia.

FŎRENTUM, i, n. a town of Apulia, now Forenzo. Liv.

FŎRFEX (foris & facio), ĭcis, f. a pair of scissors or shears, ψαλίς. Cic. —— ¶ Also, an instrument for pulling out teeth, a forceps. Cels. —— ¶ Also, a battle-order, in the form of a pair of scissors. Veget.

FŎRFĬCŬLA (dimin. of forfex), æ, f. a small pair of scissors, ψαλίδιον. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the claw of crabs, lobsters, &c. Plin.

FŎRI, orum. See Forus.

FŎRIA (unc.), æ, f. a disease of hogs, flux, diarrhœa. Varr.

FŎRIA (unc.), ōrum, n. thin excrement, liquid dung. Non.

FŎRICA (foria), æ, f. a public jakes or house of office, ἀφεδρευτήριον. Juvenal.

FŎRICĀRIŬS (forica), ii, m. one who rents public jakes. Pandect.

FŎRICŬLA (dimin. of foris), æ, f. *a sort of window-shutters, a little door or wicket. Varr.*

FŎRINSĔCŬS (foris & secus), adv. *from without, on the outside*, ἔξωθεν. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *out of doors, out. Apul.*

FŎRIŎLŬS (foria), i, m. *one who is troubled with a looseness; one that hath the lax. Laber.*

FŎRIS (perhaps from θύρα), is, f. *a door, gate. Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* More frequently used in the *plural.* fores, ium, *when it consists of two folds. Plaut., Cic.* and *Liv. Terent.* Foris crepuit, *h. e. is about to be opened.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Artis fores aperire. *Cic.* Quasi amicitiæ fores aperire. —— ¶ Also, *any entrance, inlet or opening. Cic.* equi ænei. *Plin.* nassarum. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Forum, *for* forium. —— ¶ There is this difference between *fores* and *porta*, that the latter denotes the *aperture* and the former the *folds* of a door.

FŎRIS (unc.), adv. to the question where? *without*, ἔξω. *Nepos.* Intra vallum et foris. Particularly, *without doors, out, not at home. Plaut.* cœnare, *or, Cic.* cœnitare, *to sup with a friend*, not at home. *Terent.* Foris sunt, *h. e.* apud alios. *Id.* sapere. — Also, *without the senate-house. Cic.* ad *Div.* 1. 9. — Also, *out of the city or state, out of Rome, abroad. Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, perhaps, *Cic. Pis.* 6. Foris esse, *to have lost one's fortune. Plin.* A foris, *from without.* —— ¶ To the question whence? *from without, from other people. Cic.* petere. *Lucret.* venire. —— ¶ To the question whither? *out, out doors. Plin.* ferre.

FŌRMA (from μορφή *or* fero), æ, f. *form, figure, shape*, μορφή. *Cic.* corporis. — Hence, *beautiful form, beauty. Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, same as *Formosa puella; a beauty. Terent.* and *Prop.* —— ¶ Also, *a picture, image, figure. Cic.* Formas virorum, *h. e. pictures, paintings. Liv.* Formas quas in pulvere descripserat, *h. e. mathematical figures.* — Also, *a pattern, model, mould, last*, &c. *Horat.* Formæ sutorum, *h. e. shoemaker's lasts. Plin.* Formæ in quibus æra funduntur, *h. e. moulds. Colum.* Formis buxeis caseum exprimere, *h. e. cheese-vats.* — *Virg.* Formæ luporum, *for* lupi. So, also, *Ovid.* ferarum. *Id.* deorum. — Also, *a draught, design, sketch, plan. Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. *a description, sketch. Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* vitæ beatæ. —— ¶ Also, in logic, *a species. Cic.* — Also, in grammar, *form, difference of gender, declension, conjugation. Varr.* — Also, *manner, kind, form, condition. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, of coins, *the stamp, impression, impress. Quintil.* Hence, *a coin, coined money. Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *a channel, pipe, conduit of water or the channel of an aqueduct. Pandect.* and *Frontin.* Also, *an aqueduct. Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *the set form of a letter, h. e.* the phrases, expressions, titles, in it. *Suet.* — Hence, *a letter, decree, mandate, proclamation, circular* of the emperor. *Capitol.*

FŌRMĀBĬLIS (formo), e, adj. *that may be formed or fashioned. Prudent.*

FŌRMĀCĔŬS (forma), a, um, adj. same as *Latericius. Plin.*

FŌRMĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to the outside, having to do with the appearance only. Pandect.* pretium. —— ¶ *Plin.* Temperatura æris formalis, *h. e. in order to make moulds of it.* —— ¶ Also, *formal, solemn, customary. Cod. Just.* verba. — Hence, *Suet.* epistola, *a circular letter, rescript.*

FŌRMĀMĔNTUM (formo), i, n. *a form. Lucret.*

FŌRMĀTIŌ (forma), ōnis, f. *a forming, fashioning, moulding, framing; a form, plan, model. Vitruv.* — Figur. *Senec.* morum.

FŌRMĀTŎR (formo), ōris, m. *a maker, fashioner, former. Senec.* universi, *the creator.* — Figur. *Colum.* animi. *Plin. Ep.* morum.

FŌRMĀTRIX (formator), īcis, f. *she that forms. Tertull.*

FŌRMĀTŪRA (formo), æ, f. *a shaping, forming, fashioning. Lucret.*

FŌRMĔLLA (dimin. of forma), æ, f. *a kitchen vessel. Apic.*

FŎRMIÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium on the borders of Campania*, now *Mola di Gaeta.* — Hence, Formiānus, a, um, *pertaining to Formiæ, Formian. Liv.* ager. *Cic.* Formianum, *sc.* prædium. *Liv.* Formiāni, *the inhabitants of Formiæ.*

FŎRMĪCA (μύρμηξ, Æol. βύρμηξ), æ, f. *an ant, pismire. Cic.*

FŎRMĪCĀBĬLIS, and FŎRMĪCĀLIS (formica), e, adj. *in the manner of an ant, resembling the running of an ant. Cæl. Aurel.* pulsus, *a pulse that is quick and short, like the motion of an ant.*

FŎRMĪCĀTIŌ (formico), ōnis, f. *small pimples attended with a sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants*, μυρμηκίασις. *Plin.*

FŎRMĪCĪNŬS (formica), a, um, adj. *of or like ants. Plaut.* gradus.

FŎRMĪCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to itch as if ants ran about on it. Plin.* Cutis formicat. —— ¶ Also, *to move quickly, but at the same time faintly or lowly. Plin.* Formicans percussus venarum.

FŎRMĪCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of ants. Plin.*

FŎRMĪCŬLA (dimin. of formica), æ, f. *a little ant. Arnob.*

FŎRMĪDĀBĬLIS (formido, āre), e, adj. *dreadful, formidable. Ovid.*

FŎRMĪDĀMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *a terror, a spectre. Apul.*

FŎRMĪDŌ (formido), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fear, dread*, φοβέω. *Cic.* aliquid. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Ovid.* Aquæ formidatæ, *h. e. hydrophobia.* — Also, *to fear, hesitate. Plaut.* credere. —— ¶ Also, *intrans.; to fear, be afraid. Plaut.* Also, with *ne. Id.*

FŎRMĪDŌ (probably from formus), inis, f. *fear, terror, dread*, φόβος. *Cic.* Formidinem alicui injicere, *or, Curt.* incutere, *to frighten one.* — Also, *veneration, reverence, awe*, δεισιδαιμονία. *Sil.* Templum patria formidine cultum. —— ¶ Also, *timidity. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing which produces fear, a dreadful thing, terror, a scarecrow, bugbear. Cic.* Particularly, *a foil or net set with feathers of different colors to scare birds or wild beasts*, μήρινθος. *Senec.* Hence, *Virg.* pennæ puniceæ. *Horat.* Furum aviumque formido, *h. e.* Priapus.

FŎRMĪDŌLŌSĒ (formidolosus), adv. *fearfully, timorously. Cato.* — Also, *dreadfully. Cic.* Formidolosius.

FŎRMĪDŎLŌSŬS (formido, inis), a, um, adj. *timorous, afraid*, περίφοβος. *Terent.* and *Colum.* — Also, with a *genit. Tacit.* Formidolosior hostium, *h. e.* magis timens hostes. —— ¶ Also, *causing fear, terrible, formidable*, φοβερός. *Cic.* Bellum formidolosissimum.

FŎRMĪDŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Formus, h. e.* calidus. *Cato.*

FŎRMIŌ, or PHORMIŌ (φορμίον), ōnis, m. *a sort of matting. Pandect.*

FŌRMŌ (forma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form, frame, fashion, shape, make*, τυπόω, μορφόω. *Cic.* materiam. Figur. *Id.* orationem. *Id.* verba ad, &c. *Liv.* se in mores alicujus. *Plin. Paneg.* mores alicujus. *Sueton.* Formatus in admirationem, *who feigns to be astonished.* —— ¶ Also, *to form* by instruction, *to instruct, train, teach. Plin. Ep.* aliquem. *Virg.* boves ad usum agrestem. *Colum.* Artibus formatus. —— ¶ Also, *to effect, make, arrange, order, regulate. Cic.* consuetudinem. *Plin. Ep.* librum, *h. e. to write, compose. Tibull.* mœnia. *Suet.* epistolas. *Horat.* personam novam, *to invent, bring upon the stage. Justin.* regnum, *h. e. to set in order, settle. Liv.* Formatis omnibus (*neutr.*) ad belli et pacis usus. *Sueton.* In admirationem formata, *h. e. that pretends to be astonished.* —— ¶ Also, *to imagine, conceive. Ovid.* gaudia tacita mente. —— ¶ Also, *to form* with one's tongue, *to utter, articulate, pronounce, express. Quintil.* verba. —— ¶ *Plin. Ep.* versus cithara, *to accompany one's song with playing on the guitar*, or *to accompany one's playing on the guitar with a song.* —— ¶ Also, *to form, represent, depict, delineate, sketch. Cic., Ovid.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to make an impression on. Cic.* animos.

FŌRMŌSĒ (formosus), adv. *beautifully. Apul.* cubare. *Prop.* Formosius. *Augustin.* Formosissime.

FŌRMŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *beauty. Cic.*

FŌRMŌSŬLŬS (dimin. of formosus), a, um, adj. (*a little*) *beautiful, pretty. Varr.*

FŌRMŌSŬS (forma), a, um, adj. *of a beautiful form or shape, beautiful, handsome*, εὔμορφος. *Cic.* Formosior, formosissimus. — Also, in general, *beautiful, fine, fair. Ovid.* tempus, *h. e. spring. Cic.* Virtute nihil est formosius.

FŌRMŬLA (dimin. of forma), æ, f. *form, shape.* — Hence, *beauty. Plaut.* Also, *that is formed or shaped. Pallad.* of cheese. — Also, *form, condition, regulation, order. Cic.* disciplinæ. Also, *form, quality, manner, kind. Id.* dicendi. —— ¶ Also, *a rule* for judging of things. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a direction, order, rule, according to which any thing is to be regulated, and which others are to observe. Liv.* censendi. *Sueton.* Ex formula vivere. *Liv.* Milites ex formula paratos habere. *Cic.* consuetudinis. Particularly, in law, *a rule or method* which judges and parties are to observe. *Id.* postulationum, sponsionis, testamentorum. Hence, *a direction or form* prescribed to the judges by the prætor, according to which they were obliged to determine a case. *Cic. Quint.* 8. Also, *a writ* which the prætor gives to the plaintiff. *Cic. Rosc. Com.* 8. Also, *a direction, rule or form*, which a lawyer gives to his client, how to carry on a suit. *Cic. Mur.* 13. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 12. Also, *a suit, lawsuit.* Hence, *Quintil.* Formula cadere, *or, Sueton. Claud.* 14. excidere, *to lose his suit.* — Also, in general, *any legal rule. Cic.* Aquilii de dolo malo. Also, *a form, model, pattern, mould*, &c. *Ammian.* Formula, *a shoemaker's last.* Hence, *a tube or conduit of an aqueduct. Frontin.* —— ¶ It is frequently used redundantly. *Liv.* Restituere in antiqui juris formulam, *h. e.* in antiquum jus.

FŌRMŬLĀRĬŬS (formula), ii, m. *a person skilled in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law. Quintil.*

FŌRMŬS (θερμός), a, um, adj. *hot, warm. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

FŎRNĀCĀLIS (fornax), e, adj. *relating to furnaces. Ovid.* dea, *h. e. the goddess Fornax.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the goddess Fornax.* — Fornacalia, *her festivals*, first instituted by Numa. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

FŎRNĀCĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *occupied with furnaces, relating to furnaces. Pandect.*

FŎRNĀCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who heats a furnace, oven, or stove. Pandect.*

FŎRNĀCŬLA (dimin. of fornax), æ, f. *a little furnace. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Figur. *Apul.* calumniæ, *h. e. author.*

FŎRNAX (unc.), ācis, f. *a furnace, stove, oven*, κάμινος. *Virg.* Recoquunt fornacibus enses. —— ¶ Also, *a goddess who presided over the baking of bread. Ovid.*

FŎRNĪCĀRĬŬS (fornix), ii, m. *a fornicator. Tertull.* — Fornicaria, æ, f. *a prostitute. Id.*

FŎRNĪCĀTIM (fornicatus), adv. *in the form of an arch, arched, vaulted. Plin.*

FŎRNĪCĀTIŌ (fornico), ōnis, f. *a vaulting or arching over, a building, or constructing in the form of an arch*, καμάρωσις. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also (from fornicor), *fornication. Tertull.*

FŎRNĪCĀTŎR (fornicor), ōris, *a fornicator. Tertull.*

FŎRNĪCĀTRIX (fornicator), īcis, f. *a fornicatress. Isid.*

FŎRNĪCŌ (fornix), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arch, vault over.* Fornicatus, a, um, *arched, vaulted over. Cic.* paries. *Liv.* Via fornicata, *h. e.* via fornicibus seu porticibus ornata.

FŎRNĪCŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to fornicate, commit fornication. Tertull.*

FŎRNIX (unc.), īcis, m. *an arch or vault*, καμάρα, ἁψίς. *Cic.* Particularly, *a triumphal arch, in memory of some great victory. Id.* Fabii. —— ¶ Also, *an arched ceiling. Plin.* Fornices ædificiorum. *Virg.* Fornix saxi, *h. e. a cave, cavern.* — Hence, *a brothel-house*, because they were in vaults under ground. *Horat.* — Figur. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Fornices cœli, *h. e. arch or vault of heaven.*

FŎRNŬS (unc.), i, m. *an oven*, καμίνιον. *Varr.*

FŎRŌ (τόρος), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bore, pierce*, τερέω. *Colum.*, *Plaut.* and *Macrob.*

FŎRPEX (unc.), ĭcis, f. *fire-tongs*. *Cato*, *R. R.* 10, 3. —— ¶ Also, *scissors*. *Sueton.* But, *Suet. Oct.* 75, it probably denotes, also, *fire-tongs*.

FŎRS (fero), tis, f. *chance, luck, hap, fortune*, τύχη. *Cic.* Fors in aliquibus rebus plus, quam ratio potest. *Gell.* Fors fuit, ut, &c. *h. e. it happened*, &c. *Terent.* Fors fuat, *h. e.* sit, *h. e. good luck to it.* — Hence, *ablat.* Forte, *by chance, casually, accidentally, peradventure, fortunately*. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Frequently it may be rendered *perhaps*, particularly after *si, sin, ne, nisi*; also, *just*. *Terent.*, *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Liv.* Si forte, *for* forte, *perhaps*. *Cic. Orat.* 3, 12. —— ¶ Forte temere, *by mere chance*. *Terent.* and *Liv.* So, also, Forte temere, casu. *Cic.* —— ¶ Fors, *for* forte. *Virg.* —— ¶ Fors fortuna, *chance*. *Cic.* Casu aut forte fortuna. Frequently it may be rendered *good fortune, good luck*. *Terent.* Forte fortuna affuit, *h. e. by a piece of good fortune.* — *Fors fortuna* is, also, *the goddess of chance*. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* — Hence a difference is made between *Fors* and *Fors fortuna*. *Terent.* So, also, between *Fortuna* and *Fors*. *Cic.* So, also, between *forte* and *fortuna*. *Acc.* Fortunane an forte reperitur?

FŎRSAN (for *fors an*, or rather for *fors sit an*) adv. *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*, ἴσως. *Terent.*

FŎRSIT (for fors sit), adv. *perhaps*. *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

FŎRSITAN (for *fors sit an*), adv. same as *Forsan*. *Cic.*

FŎRTĂSSE (fors), adv. *perhaps*, ἴσως. *Cic.* Also, with an *infinit.* *Plaut.* Fortasse arbitrari, *h. e. may be he believes.* —— ¶ Also, *about*. *Cic.* Triginta fortasse. —— ¶ Sometimes it cannot be rendered into English.

FŎRTĂSSEAN (instead of fortasse an), adv. *perhaps*. *Varr.*

FŎRTĂSSIS (fors), adv. *perhaps*. *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

FŎRTAX (φόρταξ), ăcis, n. *one who bears*. *Cato.* fornacis, *h. e. the basis*.

FŎRTE (fors), adv. *perhaps*, &c. See *Fors*.

FŎRTESCŌ (fortis), n. 3. *to become brave*. *Lav.* ap. *Gell.*

FŎRTICŬLŬS (dimin. of fortis), a, um, adj. *somewhat patient or courageous*. *Cic. Tusc. II*, 19.

FŎRTIFICŌ (fortis & facio), as, a. 1. *to strengthen*, ἰσχυρίζω. *Cœl. Aurel.* — Hence, Fortificatio. *Id.*

FŎRTIS (fero), e, adj. *brave, gallant, valiant, courageous, firm, intrepid, undaunted, stout-hearted, manful*, ἀνδρεῖος. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* Vir fortissimus contra audaciam. *Id.* gladiator. *Id.* Sententia fortissima. *Cic. Fragm.* Fortior in dolore. *Cic.* factum. *Id.* Vir fortis, *a man of courage and energy*. When personal bravery is spoken of, some word is frequently added. *Nep.* Manu fortis; or, an *adj.* joined with it, expresses an opposition. *Nep.* Vir fortis ac strenuus (here strenuus denotes the other qualities of a soldier). Hence, *full of courage, expressing courage*. *Cic.* oratio, cupiditas, oculi, genus dicendi. *Id.* Fortes fortuna juvat, *h. e. fortune favors the brave.* —— ¶ Also, *excellent, good, noble, fine*. *Plaut.* familia. *Id.* puella. *Terent.* vir. *Horat.* maritus. *Cic.* Vir fortissimus. *Gell.* Causa fortior, *h. e.* melior. —— ¶ Also, *strong, stout, vigorous*. *Colum.* villicus. *Virg.* taurus. *Plin.* Stomachus fortior. — Also, in general, *strong*. *Horat.* Ligna fortissima. *Justin.* Cura fortior, *h. e.* major. — Also, *strong, nourishing*. *Plin.* Frumenta fortiora. — Also, *strong, healthy*. *Plin. Ep.*

FŎRTĬTER (fortis), adv. *bravely, gallantly, courageously, valiantly, valorously, resolutely, undauntedly, manfully*, ἀνδρείως. *Cic.* ferre dolorem. *Id.* bellum gerere. *Cæs.* Fortius pugnare. *Id.* Fortissime. Also, *boldly, confidently*. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *strongly, stoutly, vigorously, vehemently, impetuously, well*, ἰσχυρῶς. *Plaut.* astringere. *Nepos.* venari. *Ovid.* Fortius.

FŎRTĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *fortitude, bravery, courage, resolution, intrepidity*, ἀνδρεία. *Cic.* Fortitudo est dolorum, laborumque contemptio. *Id.* Sunt ergo domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, *h. e. instances of valor or intrepidity.* —— ¶ Also, *strength, stoutness*. *Phædr.* and *Lactant.*

FŎRTŬĬTŌ. See *Fortuitus, a, um*.

FŎRTŬĬTŬS (fors), us, m. *chance*. Hence, Fortuitu, *by chance, perchance, peradventure, fortuitously*, τυχόν. *Cic.*

FŎRTŬĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *happening, or falling out by chance, accidental, casual, fortuitous*, τυχηρός. *Cic.* bonum. *Horat.* cæspes. — Hence, Fortuitum, *subst. chance, accident*. *Tacit.* Fortuita (*plural*). — Hence, *ablat.* Fortuito, *by chance, accidentally*. *Cic.*

FŎRTŪNA (fors), æ, f. *fortune, chance, hap, luck*, τύχη. *Cic.* secunda, *good fortune*. *Id.* adversa, *misfortune*. *Id.* durior. Hence, *a favorable sign*. *Prop.* Nullane placatæ veniet fortuna procellæ. —— ¶ Also, *the goddess of fortune, Fortune*. *Horat.* Fortunæ filius, *Fortune's favorite*. *Sueton.* Fortunæ Antiatinæ, *two sisters who delivered oracles and were worshiped under this name at Antium.* —— ¶ Also, *good fortune*. *Cic.* Diuturna cum fortuna fore. *Liv.* Fortunam sibi ipsum facere. —— ¶ Also, *a fortune, estate; possessions, property, effects, wealth, riches*. *Nepos.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *fortune, state or condition in life, condition, situation, circumstances*. *Cic.* infima servorum. *Id.* misera, florens, afflicta. *Id.* Bona fortuna belli. *Ovid.* Intra fortunam debet quisque manere suam. —— ¶ Also, *share, part*. *Ovid.* Cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, *h. e.* Pluto. —— ¶ Fortunæ, ārum, *fortune, fate*, either good or bad. *Cic.* Fortunas suas accusare, *h. e. misfortune*. *Terent.* Laudare fortunas meas, *h. e. my good fortune*. *Cic.* Fortunæ secundæ, *h. e. good fortune*. Hence, *Id.* Per fortunas provide, *h. e. for heaven's sake.* — Also, *property, possessions, effects*. *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Also, *good circumstances, prosperity*. *Cic.* Fortunis maximis ornatus, *goods or gifts of fortune*, as honor, riches, &c.

FŎRTŪNĀTE (fortunatus), adv. *prosperously, fortunately, luckily, happily*, εὐτυχῶς. *Cic.* vivere. *Colum.* Fortunatius.

FŎRTŪNĀTIM (Id.), adv. same as *Fortunate*. *Enn.*

FŎRTŪNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from fortuno. —— ¶ Adj. *happy, fortunate, lucky, blest*, εὐτυχής. *Cic.* resp. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Nihil nobis fortunatius. *Terent.* Fortunatissimus. *Plin.* Insulæ fortunatæ, *or*, *Plaut.* fortunatorum, (supposed to be) *the Canary Islands.* —— ¶ Also, *in good circumstances, opulent, wealthy, rich*. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Fortunatissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* *Virg.* Fortunatus laborum.

FŎRTŪNŌ (fortuna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prosper, make happy or prosperous, bless*, εὐδαιμονίζω. *Cic.* Tibi patrimonium dii fortunent. *Horat.* Quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, *h. e. to give.* See, also, *Fortunatus, a, um*.

FŎRŬLI, ōrum, m. *a town of the Sabines*. *Virg.*

FŎRŬLŬS (forus), i, m. *a shelf.* — *Plur.* Foruli, ōrum, *cases or shelves, in which books were kept.* *Sueton.*

FŎRUM (foris, as being out of a dwelling-house or other building), i, n. *a street*. *Nep.* De foro decedere, *not to appear in public*. *Cic.* Verba de foro accipere, *to make use of common expressions.* —— ¶ Also, *an inclosure or vestibule of a sepulchre*. *Cic.* e xii. *tab.* — Also, Forum, *h. e. market-place, a public place of buying and selling*. *Liv.* boarium. *Id.* piscatorium. *Pandect.* suarium. Hence, a great many towns are called *Forum*, because markets or public fairs were held there, *a market-town, a town.* — Also, Forum, *h. e. the place where the shops of the bankers were, and the business concerning the borrowing and lending of money was transacted.* Hence, *Cic.* Fidem (*credit*) de foro sustulistis. *Id.* In foro versari, *h. e.* esse negotiatorem, *to carry on a banking business*. *Id.* Postumum non haberemus in foro, *h. e. he would be bankrupt*. *Pandect.* Cedere foro, *to become a bankrupt*. Hence, *Terent.* Uti foro, *to conform to time and circumstances.* — Also, Forum, *h. e. a public place where magistrates performed certain solemn acts.* — Hence, *Cic.* In forum venire, *or* forum attingere, *h. e. to receive the* toga virilis *from the* prætor, *and therewith obtain permission to attend to public affairs.* Also, *a public place where justice was administered.* Hence, *Nep.* In foro esse, *to be a lawyer*. *Cic.* Forum et jurisdictionem. Hence, Forum, *a place in a province, where the governor administered justice.* *Id.* civitates, quæ in id forum convenirent, *h. e. belonged to this jurisdiction.* *Id.* Extra forum suum vadimonium promittere. Also, *an administering of justice*. *Id.* Forum agere, *h. e. to hold a meeting for the purpose of administering justice; to hold an assize or court of justice.* *Virg.* indicere. —— ¶ Also, *a vessel used about the wine-press.* *Virg.* vinarium.

FŎRŬS (unc.), i, m. *the gangways or hatches of a ship, the deck of a ship*, καταστρώματα. *Gell.* — *Plur.* Fori. *Cic.* and *Virg.*; also, fora. *Cic.* and *Gell.* ap. *Char.* — Fori, *plur.* *rows of seats at the theatre, separated by passages.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a garden-bed*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a cell in a bee-hive, or a row of such cells, the honey-comb without the honey.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a gaming-board*. *Aug.* ap. *Suet.* Forum aleatorium calfecimus. —— ¶ Also, *market-place*, for forum. *Lucil.*

FŌSI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany*. *Tacit.*

FŎSSA (fodio), æ, f. *a ditch*, τάφρος. *Cic.* Fossæ transitus. *Id.* Fossa Rheni, *h. e. the channel of the Rhine.* *Plin.* Fossam ducere, *or*, *Liv.* fodere, facere, *or*, *Plin. Ep.* percutere, *or*, *Hirt.* deprimere, *h. e. to make.* *Cæs.* præducere, *to make before.* — Figur. *for* fines. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Cunnus*. *Juvenal.*

FŎSSĬCĬŬS (fossus), a, um, adj. same as *Fossilis*. *Vitruv.* arena.

FŎSSĬLIS (fodio), e, adj. *that is, or may be, dug out of the earth, fossil.* *Varr.* sal. *Plin.* arena.

FŎSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a digging, delving*. *Cic.* agri. *Vitruv.* putei. —— ¶ Also, *a hole, pit*. *Vitruv.* 8, 1, 5.

FŎSSĬTĬŬS (fossus, a, um), a, um, adj. same as *Fossicius*.

FŎSSŌ (fodio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Fodio*. — Hence, Fossātum, *a ditch, moat*. *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *to pierce*. *Enn.*

FŎSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a digger, delver, laborer*. *Virg.* Hence, *a rude, ignorant man*. *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *a miner, pioneer*. *Stat.*

FŎSSŬLA (dimin. of fossa), æ, f. *a little ditch, or trench*, ὀρυγγάτιον. *Cato.*

FŎSSŪRA (fodio), æ, f. *a digging, delving, ditching*. *Vitruv.* Summa fossura, *h. e.* summa fossæ pars.

FŎSSŬS, a, um, particip. from fodio.

FŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from foveo.

FŌTŬS (foveo), us, m. *a warming, fomentation*. *Plin.*

FŎVEA (unc.), æ, f. *a deep hole made in the ground to catch wild beasts in; a pitfall, pit*; βόθυνος. *Cic.* — Figur. *artifice, trick*. *Plaut.*

FŎVEŌ (unc.), es, fōvi, fōtum, a. 2. properly, *to nourish, refresh, cherish*. Hence, *to warm, keep warm*, θάλπω. *Plaut.* epulas. *Cic.* Gallinæ pullos pennis fovent. *Plin.* ova, *h. e. to hatch*. *Cic.* Pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, *h. e. hatched*. *Virg.* Fovere sinu, *or* gremio, *h. e. to hold or take in one's lap.* *Id.* amplexu, *h. e. to hug, embrace closely.* — Also, *to foment, apply fomentations*. *Colum.* genua calido aceto. *Cels.* nares vapore calido. Also, with cold water, *to clean, bathe*. *Virg.* vulnus lympha. *Id.* Prius ora fove. — Figur. *to cherish, keep within* one's self. *Plaut.* aliquid in pectore. Also, *to cherish, foster, favor, caress*. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* sensus hominum, *h. e. to flatter, caress*. *Virg.* colla, *by leaning*

against a tree. — Also, *to favor, maintain, support, assist, encourage.* *Liv.* voluntatem patrum, *h. e. to second, promote.* *Virg.* bella. *Tibull.* vitam. *Liv.* aliquem certa spe. *Martial.* spem, *h. e. to entertain.* *Tacit.* partes alicujus, *h. e. to espouse, enter warmly into the interest of.* *Sueton.* ingenia et artes, *h. e. to patronize.* Fovere, *to favor,* particularly with regard to one's standing in society, is generally joined with *tollere* or *sustinere.* *Tacit. Annal.* iv. 8. Suum sanguinem foveret ac tolleret. — Also, *to inhabit, occupy, possess.* *Virg.* humum. — Also, *to spend.* *Virg.* hiemem inter se luxu.

FRĂCĒS (unc.), um, f. *lees, or dregs of oil,* τρύγες, στέμφυλα. *Cato* and *Colum.*

FRĂCĒSCŌ (fraces), is, cui, n. 3. *to grow mellow,* of fruit. *Varr.* Hence, Terra fracescit, *becomes soft.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow too mellow; to rot.* *Varr.* olea. Hence, *to become rancid.* *Colum.* oleum.

FRĂCIDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mellow, overripe, rotten ripe, rotting with ripeness,* σαπρός. *Cato.*

FRĀCTIŌ (frango), ōnis, f. *a breaking, breaking into pieces.* *Hieronym.*

FRĀCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a breaker.* *Sidon.*

FRĀCTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a fracture, crack, fissure, cleft.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a fragment, piece.* *Plin.*

FRĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from frango. —— ¶ Adj. *weak, feeble, faint.* *Cic.* animus. *Plin. Ep.* pronuntiatio. Also, with a *genit.* *Sil.* Fractus opum, *h. e. weakened with regard to power.* It is particularly applied to speech. *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *effeminate, weak, unmanly.* *Juvenal.* vox. *Petron.* gressus. *Cic.* Istuc fractum et humile. *Id.* Fractior animo. —— ¶ *Virg.* Fractus sonitus, *broken,* h. e. *resembling the sound made by something which is broken, the crash.*

FRÆNUM, &c. See *Frenum.*

FRĂGĒSCŌ (frango), is, n. 3. same as *Frangor.* *Acc.*

FRĂGĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *soon broken, brittle, fragile,* ψαθυρός, καταχτὸς, εὔθρυπτος. *Virg.* rami. *Horat.* phaselus. *Ovid.* Aquæ fragiles, *h. e.* glacies. *Plin.* Fragilior. — Figur. *frail, perishable, not lasting, inconstant.* *Cic.* corpus. *Sallust.* gloria. *Plin.* Vita fragilior. — Also, *feeble, weak.* *Ovid.* anni. *Horat.* Pediatia, *h. e. delicate, without strength.* —— ¶ Also, *flexible.* *Ovid.* cera. —— ¶ Also, *crackling.* *Virg.* laurus. —— ¶ *Superlat.* Fragilissimus. *Acc.* and *Hieronym.*

FRĂGĬLĬTĀS (fragilis), ātis, f. *brittleness, fragility,* ψαθυρότης *Plin.* —— ¶ Figurat. *frailty, inconstancy.* *Cic.*

FRĂGIUM (frango), ii, n. *a fracture.* *Apul.*

FRĀGMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a fragment, broken bit or piece, part of any thing broken.* *Virg., Ovid.* and *Vellei.*

FRĀGMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a fragment, piece.* *Cic.* lapidis. *Plin.* panis.

FRĂGŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a breaking,* κλάσις. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Figur. because, when a thing is broken, a noise is made, *a crash, noise,* κτύπος. *Liv.* Fragor tectorum, quæ diruebantur. *Virg.* pelagi. *Id.* Fragore intonuit lævum, *a peal or crack of thunder.* *Quintil.* Fragor plaudentium et acclamantium, *the noise.* *Id.* cœlestis, *h. e. thunder.* — Also, *rumor.* *Val. Flacc.*

FRĂGŌSĒ (fragosus), adv. *with a loud noise or crash.* *Plin.* Fragosius.

FRĂGŌSŬS (frango), a, um, adject. *full of broken stones.* Hence, *rough, craggy, steep.* *Ovid.* silva. *Grat.* mons. Figur. *Quintil.* oratio, *h. e. abrupt, not well connected.* —— ¶ Also, *fragile, apt to break, brittle.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *full of noise, noisy, crashing, roaring, sounding.* *Virg.* torrens. *Claudian.* murmura leonum. *Val. Flacc.* lux, *h. e. lightning with thunder.*

FRĀGRĀNTĔR (fragrans), adv. *with a scent or odor.* *Solin.* Fragrantius.

FRĀGRĀNTIĂ (fragro), æ, f. *the scent or odor of a thing.* *Valer. Max.*

FRĀGRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to smell, emit a scent,* ὄζω. *Virg.* and *Suet.*

FRĀGUM (unc.), i, n. *a strawberry* (Fragaria vesca, L.). *Plur.* Fraga. *Virg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a strawberry-bush or tree.* *Apul.*

FRĂMĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a short spear, lance,* used by the ancient Germans. *Tacit.*

FRĀNCIĂ, æ, f. *Franconia, a country of Germany.* *Eumen.* and *Auson.* — Hence, Franci, ōrum, m. *the Franks.* *Vopisc.* — Francus, a, um, *pertaining to the Franks.* *Hieronym.*

FRĂNGŌ (ῥήσσω), is, frēgi, frāctum, a. 3. *to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces,* κλάω. *Cic., Virg.* and *Horat.* aliquid. *Sallust.* laqueo gulam, *h. e. to choke, strangle.* Also, *to bruise.* *Horat.* caules. — Hence, Fractus, a, um. *Cic.* crus, annulus. *Cæs.* navis, *shattered.* *Horat.* lagena. *Virg.* cerebrum. As we say in English, "I have broken my arm," &c. instead of "my arm, &c. is broken," so, also, the Romans. *Cic.* Frangere brachium. *Plin. Ep.* coxam. *Ovid.* Capra fregit cornu. *Terent.* navem, *to be shipwrecked.* — Also, *to break, as it were.* *Plaut.* fores, *to knock loudly.* —— ¶ Also, *to break, crumble, grind or bruise small, pound.* *Virg.* glebas rastris. *Id.* fruges saxo. *Plin.* hordeum molis. Hence, *to spend, shorten.* *Horat.* diem mero. —— ¶ Also, *to diminish, lessen, abate, weaken.* *Cic.* Calor se frangit, *h. e. decreases.* *Quintil.* nervos mentis. *Cic.* vim, opes. *Id.* furorem alicujus. *Id.* bellum prœliis. *Id.* audaciam. *Id.* se laboribus. *Id.* sententiam alicujus, *to encounter successfully, set aside.* *Id.* soriten, *to refute.* —— ¶ Also, *to tame, render tractable, break, restrain.* *Cic.* se. *Id.* nationes, cupiditates, impetum. *Liv.* concitatos animos. —— ¶ Also, *to subdue, suppress, quench, destroy, hinder, thwart, check.* *Cic.* consilium alicujus, *to thwart, obviate.* *Id.* invidentes. —— ¶ Also, *to dishearten, discourage, depress, humble, subdue.* *Nep.* Contumelia eum non fregit. *Cic.* Clodium. Hence, Frangi, *to become discouraged.* *Ovid.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *to make soft.* *Val. Fl.* exuvias boum aceto. — Hence, *to make milder.* *Martial.* vina. — Also, *to soften, move, affect, make one change his mind.* *Cic.* Te ut ulla res frangat? — Also, *to enervate, effeminate, castrate, emasculate.* *Stat.* sexum. *Sil.* pectora carmine. —— ¶ Also, *to conquer, subdue, overcome, overpower.* *Nep.* Classis fregit Corcyræos. *Cic.* Frangi dolore, metu, cupiditate. Hence, *Sil.* fluvium, *h. e. to swim through.* *Virg.* Frangimur fatis. —— ¶ Also, *to break, violate, infringe, injure.* *Cic.* fidem, dignitatem suam, fœdus. *Horat.* mandata. —— ¶ Also, *to bend or form.* *Quintil.* comam in gradus. —— ¶ Also, *to press.* *Martial.* toros, *h. e. to sit on them.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Consonantium nulla nisi alteram frangit, *h. e. no consonant, when doubled, can twice be sounded in the same syllable.*

FRĀTĔR (φράτηρ), tris, m. *a brother,* ἀδελφός. *Cic.* Mi frater. *Id.* Fratres gemini, *or,* *Ovid.* gemelli, *twins.* *Id.* Fratres germani, *own brothers.* *Pandect.* Fratres uterini, *brothers by the same mother only.* *Sueton.* Dii fratres, *or,* *Ovid.* Fratres gemini, *h. e. Castor and Pollux.* — Fratres, *brothers and sisters,* ἀδελφοί. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Fratres patrueles, *cousins german, h. e.* the sons of two brothers. *Cic.* Also, *absol.*, Fratres. *Cic. Att.* 1, 5. *Ovid. Her.* 8, 27. *Met.* 13, 31. *Liv.* 35, 10. — Also, *the sons of two sisters.* *Cic. p. red. Senat.* 10. — Also, *a brother-in-law.* *Liv.* 28, 35. —— ¶ Also, *brother,* a term of endearment, for *friend.* *Horat.* — The Romans sometimes called their *allies* fratres, *brethren.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Fratres, *brothers, h. e.* things *resembling each other.* *Ovid.* of books by the same author. *Plin.* of mountains.

FRĀTĔRCŬLŌ (fraterculus), as, n. 1. *to grow up together like brothers.* *Plaut. fragm.*

FRĀTĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. of frater), i, m. *a little brother.* *Juvenal.* — Also, a term of endearment. *Timarch.* ap. *Cic.*

FRĀTĔRNĒ (fraternus), adv. *like a brother, in a brotherly way, lovingly.* *Cic.*

FRĀTĔRNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fraternity, brotherhood.* *Quintil. decl.* and *Tacit.*

FRĀTĔRNŬS (for fraterinus, from frater), a, um, adj. *of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.* *Horat.* lyra, *h. e.* a Mercurio fratre accepta. *Id.* Scelus fraternæ necis, of Romulus, who killed his brother Remus. *Ovid.* Fraternis Jupiter subdidit undis, *h. e. sea.* —— ¶ Also, *related, kin, allied to.* *Ovid.* Fraterna peto. *Val. Flacc.* Fraterna pectora jungens. —— ¶ Also, of animals. *Virg.*

FRĀTRĬĂ (frater), æ, f. *a brother's wife,* εἰνάτειρ. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Tribus.* *Varr.*

FRĀTRĬCĪDĂ (frater & cædo), æ, m. and f. ἀδελφοκτόνος, *a fratricide, the murderer or the murderess of a brother.* *Cic.*

FRĀTRĬCĪDIUM (fratricida), ii, n. *fratricide,* ἀδελφοκτονία. *Tertull.*

FRĀTRŬĒLIS (frater), e, adj. Fratrueles (*plur.*), *sons of two brothers.* *Hieron.*

FRAUDĀTIŌ (fraudo), ōnis, f. *a deceiving, beguiling; deceit, fraud.* *Cic.*

FRAUDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a defrauder, cheat, impostor.* *Cic.*

FRAUDĀTŌRIŬS (fraudator), a, um, adj. *relating to defrauders, deceivers, or impostors.* *Pandect.*

FRAUDĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she who cheats.* *Tertull.*

FRAUDIGĔR (fraus & gero), a, um, adj. *fraudulent, cheating.* *Tertull.*

FRAUDŌ (fraus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to defraud, cheat, deceive, cozen, impose upon,* ἀποστερέω, πλεονεκτέω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquem re. Figur. *to cheat, deprive of.* *Cic.* aliquid nomine suo. *Ovid.* aliquem somno. *Liv.* se victu suo. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of by overreaching, to purloin, steal; to diminish, lessen.* *Cæs.* stipendium equitum. *Id.* Fraudata restituere. *Plin.* Saturitate fraudata, *h. e.* imminuta. —— ¶ Also, *to evade, elude, violate fraudulently.* *Pandect.* legem. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Fraudassis, *for* fraudaveris.

FRAUDŬLĔNTĔR (fraudulentus), adv. *deceitfully, fraudulently.* *Colum.* infestare. *Plin.* Fraudulentius.

FRAUDŬLĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *disposition to cheat, deceitfulness, fraudulence.* *Plaut.*

FRAUDŬLĔNTŬS (fraus), a, um, adj. *deceitful, full of fraud, fraudulent.* *Cic.* homo. *Gell.* calliditas. *Tertull.* Fraudulentior. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* Fraudulentissimus.

FRAUDŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *deceitful, fraudulent.* *Pandect.*

FRAUS (unc.), dis, f. any action, by which the rights of another person are injured, *fraud, deceit, guile, artful imposition, treachery, dishonesty,* δόλος, ἀπάτη, ἀποστέρησις. *Cic.* Aut vi aut fraude fit injuria. *Virg.* Fraude cœli sereni deceptus. *Pandect.* In fraudem creditorum, *h. e. in order to cheat them,* or, *to their loss.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Sine fraude, *without fraud, honestly.* *Horat.* Fraude mala, *deceitfully, fraudulently, thievishly, filchingly.* *Liv.* Fraudem facere legi, *or,* *Cic.* senatus consulto, *h. e. to elude.* *Pandect.* In fraudem legis. — Hence, Fraus, *a cheat,* a term of reproach *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a deceiving of one's self, delusion, error, mistake.* *Cic.* In fraudem decidere *or* delabi. *Lucret* se induere, *to deceive one's self, to be mistaken.* *Lucret.* Esse fraudi, *to deceive.* *Id.* Dare alicui fraudem, *h. e. to deceive.* *Virg.* Fraus loci et noctis, *error caused by the night and ignorance of the place.* —— ¶ Also, *loss, damage, detriment, harm, injury.* *Cic.* Alicui fraudem ferre *or* fraudi esse, *to injure, do harm, be prejudicial to.* *Id.* Sine fraude, *without hurt or harm.* — Hence, *misfortune, calamity, distress, difficulty, trouble.* *Terent.* In eandem fraudem incides. *Virg.* In fraudem agere. —— ¶ Also, *a fault, offence, trespass, crime, bad action.* *Cic.* Fraudem concipere *or* suscipere, *or,* *Horat.*, committere, *to commit.* *Cic.* Fraudem capitalem admittere, *to commit.* *Id.* In fraudem incidere, *to commit.* *Id.* In fraudem impellere. —— ¶ *Cic.* Fraudium (*genit.*). *Gell.* Fraudum.

FRAUSŬS (fraus), a, um, particip. of an obsol. verb, *one who has done something bad.* *Plaut.* Metuo, nequam fraudem frausus sit.

FRĀXĬNĔŬS (fraxinus), a, um, adj. *of ash, ashen.* *Virg.*

FRĀXĬNŬS (unc.), i, f. *an ash-tree,* μελία,

(Fraxinus excelsior, L.). *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of ash.* *Ovid.*

FREGELLÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium.* — Hence, Fregellānus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Fregellæ.* *Cic.* — Fregellani, *the inhabitants of Fregellæ.* *Liv.*

FREGĒNÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Etruria.* *Liv.*

FRĔMĔBUNDŬS (fremo), a, um, adj. *making a great noise.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *grumbling, surly, muttering.* *Ovid.*

FRĔMĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a grumbling, murmuring.* *Cic.* egentium. Hence, *displeasure, indignation,* manifesting itself loudly. *Liv.* gentis. —— ¶ Also, *any loud noise.* *Cic.* armorum, *h. e. clang, clashing.* *Id.* terræ. *Valer. Flacc.* canis, *growling or barking.* *Virg.* equorum, *neighing.* *Id.* apum, *the busy hum.* *Lucret.* Fremitus et fulgura, *thunder.* *Senec.* tubæ, *clang, clangor.* *Cæs.* Clamor fremitusque, *noise, clamor.*

FRĔMŌ (βρέμω), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to murmur, mutter.* *Liv.* gaudio. *Virg.* Simul ore fremebant, *h. e. murmured approbation.* Particularly, *to murmur with discontent; to grumble.* *Liv.* Fremunt omnibus locis. Hence, *to show one's dissatisfaction, complain loudly.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Epistolæ frementes. Also, with an *acc.* *Virg.* Eadem omnes fremebant, *h. e. murmured or said the same thing.* *Id.* Arma fremit, *h. e. demands clamorously.* —— ¶ *Fremo* expresses also any loud noise. *Virg.* Equus fremit, *h. e. neighs.* *Id.* leo. *Ovid.* venti. *Virg.* ripæ. *Id.* lupus, *howls.* Also, figur. *Valer. Flacc.* fama. *Mart.* terror. — It may generally be rendered, *to make a great noise, roar, rage, &c.*

FRĔMŎR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Fremitus.* *Virg.* of men. *Apul.* leonum, *roaring.*

FRĒNĀTŎR (freno), ōris, m. *a curber, restrainer, tamer, ruler.* *Stat.* equorum. *Plin. Paneg.* potestatis.

FRENDĔŌ (unc.), es, and **FRENDŌ**, is, endui, ēsum *or* essum, n. 2. and 3. *to crush, bruise, grind, break.* *Varr.* fabam. Hence, *Colum.* Faba fressa; *or,* *Cels.* fresa. —— ¶ *Plaut.* dentibus; *and,* absolutely, *Liv.* Frendere, *to grind or gnash the teeth,* consequently, *to be indignant.* Hence, *Senec.* Dolor frendens.

FRENDŎR (frendo), ōris, m. *a gnashing or grinding.* *Tertull.*

FRENETICUS, a, um. See *Phreneticus.*

FRENI, orum, m. See *Frenum.*

FRĒNĬGĔR (frenum & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing a bridle, bridled.* *Stat* ala, *cavalry.*

FRĒNŌ, or **FRÆNŌ** (frenum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bridle.* *Hirt.* equos. —— ¶ Figur. *to check, restrain, repress, keep in, guide, govern.* *Cic.* furorem. *Liv.* voluptates temperantia. *Virg.* gentes justitia.

FRĒNUM, and **FRÆNUM** (unc.), i, n. and, in *acc. plur.* also, Frenos, m. *a bit, bridle, curb, rein,* χαλινός. *Ovid.* Frena remittere, *to give or slacken the reins.* *Liv.* Frenos dare, *h. e.* remittere. *Cic.* Frenos adhibere, *to make use of;* so, also, *Liv.* inhibere. *Ovid.* ducere, *to draw or hold in.* — Hence, figur. *rein, curb, bridle, restraint.* *Cic.* Frenum mordere (*proverb.*), *to take courage; to show courage.* *Stat.* Frena mordere, *to take, submit to.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* Frenum accipere. —— ¶ Also, *the band which connects the foreskin with the glans.* *Cels.* —— *for a bridled horse.* *Stat.* — So, also, *Sil.* Frena, *a team.*

FRĔQUĔNS (unc.), tis, adj. *that is often somewhere, or with something, or about something; often, frequent,* συχνός. *Cic.* Erat Romæ frequens. *Id.* Quibuscum si frequentes sunt. *Liv.* Filium frequentiorem cum illis, quam secum, videbat, *h. e. more frequently.* *Plin.* Lactucæ frequentiores in cibo. —— ¶ Also, *that often happens, often, frequent.* *Nep.* Frequentes honores delati sunt. *Cic.* pocula. *Nepos.* Frequentior familiaritas. *Pandect.* Frequens est, *h. e. is common, usual.* —— ¶ Also, *that is done, received, approved of by many, common.* *Plin. Ep.* sententia, *h. e. approved of.* —— ¶ Also, *assembled in great numbers, visited by many, much frequented, frequently visited, numerous, many.* *Cic.* senatus. *Id.* Frequentes fuimus. *Sueton.* convivium. *Cic.* Senatus frequentissimus. —— ¶ Also, *where there is a great number of people, where many people meet, &c.;* or, *where there is any multitude; populous, much frequented, crowded, full, well-cultivated, &c.* *Cic.* theatrum, municipium. *Liv.* emporium, castellum. *Id.* Utra pars vicis frequentior esset, *h. e. more inhabited.* *Id.* Loca frequentia ædificiis. *Colum.* Vivarium frequens piscibus.

FRĔQUĔNTĀMENTUM (frequento), i, n. *a frequent repetition,* as in a speech; or, *that which is frequently repeated in it.* *Gell.*

FRĔQUĔNTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *frequency, frequent use; a crowding together,* πυκνότης, πύκνωμα. *Cic.* argumentorum. — Hence, in speeches, *a frequent repetition.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

FRĔQUĔNTĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *signifying the frequent repetition of an action, frequentative.* *Gell.* verba.

FRĔQUĔNTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who frequently does any thing or resorts to any place, a frequenter.* *Tertull.* prandiorum.

FRĔQUĔNTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from frequento. —— ¶ Adj. *inhabited by great numbers; often visited, frequented.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Also, *much used, common, usual, frequent.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *full of, crowded with, rich or abounding in.* *Cic.* Sententiis frequentatum.

FRĔQUĔNTĔR (frequens), adv. *frequently, often,* συχνῶς, πολλάκις. *Ovid.* Frequentius. *Cic.* Frequentissime. —— ¶ Also, *numerously, in great numbers, by many.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

FRĔQUĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *frequency, multitude, great number.* *Cic.* epistolarum. —— ¶ Also, *a crowd, throng, concourse, multitude, numerous attendance, meeting or assembly,* particularly of the senate. *Nepos.* vulgi. *Cic.* vestrum, *for* vestra. *Id.* Frequentia ac multitudine. —— ¶ Also, *density.* *Vitruv.* aeris.

FRĔQUĔNTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to frequent, go often to, resort much to,* φοιτάω. *Cic.* domum. *Tacit.* Cœtu salutantium frequentari, *h. e. to receive frequent visits.* —— ¶ Also, *to visit in great numbers; to celebrate.* *Cic.* ludos, dies, ferias. *Ovid.* sacra. *Sueton.* dies sollemnes. —— ¶ Also, *to make numerous or populous, people, fill with inhabitants, crowd, fill.* *Cic.* urbes. *Id.* orationem luminibus. *Ovid.* templa. *Id.* solitudinem Italiæ. *Sueton* exsequias, *to attend a funeral procession with the rest, and, by this means, render it more solemn.* —— ¶ Also, *to use frequently, crowd, heap together, amass.* *Cic.* verbi translationem. *Id.* multa acervatim. —— ¶ Also, *to bring together in great numbers, collect, assemble.* *Cic.* scribas, populum. —— ¶ Also, *to do a thing frequently; to repeat.* *Ovid.* Hymenæe frequentant. *Senec.* memoriam alicujus, *h. e. to remember frequently.* *Plaut.* operam alicui, *h. e.* frequentem operam dare. Hence, *to represent frequently to one's self.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquid in animo. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *to make.* *Pallad.* Inductio frequentetur. —— ¶ See, also, *Frequentatus, a, um.*

FRĒSŬS, or **FRESSŬS**, a, um, particip. from frendeo.

FRĔTĀLIS (fretum), e, adj. *relating to straits.* *Ammian.* Oceanus, *the channel between France and England.* —— ¶ Fretale, *a frying-pan.* *Apic.*

FRĔTĒNSIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Fretalis.* *Cic.* mare, *the straits of Sicily.*

FRĔTUM (ῥέειν), i, n. *a strait, sound, channel,* πορθμός. *Cic.* Fretum Siciliense; *or,* absolutely, Fretum, *the straits between Sicily and Italy.* *Liv.* Fretum perfodere, *h. e.* fodiendo facere. —— ¶ With poets, *the sea.* *Ovid.* Euxinum, Lybicum. Also, *the waves of the sea.* *Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *heat, ardor, ferveney, violence.* *Flor.* adolescentiæ. *Lucret.* ætatis. *Gell.* invidiæ.

FRĔTŬS (Id.), us, m. obsol. for fretum. *Cic.* Peranguste fretu. *Enn.* Fretus cœli, *h. e.* cœlum. *Lucret.* Fretus anni, *h. e. summer.*

FRĔTŬS (unc.), us, m. *confidence.* *Symm.*

FRĒTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *trusting to, relying or depending on,* πεποιθώς. — With an *abl.* *Cic.* Fretus intelligentia vestra. Rarely with an *infin.* *Stat.* Naves fretæ irrumpere pontum, *h. e.* audent, *dare.* — When joined with *esse,* it denotes *to trust to, rely or depend upon.* *Cic.* Qui voce freti sunt. — [Sometimes it is used in a bad sense of *insolence, foolish conceit.* *Nepos.* Opulentia fretus. So, also, *Tacit. Annal.* vi. 31.]

FRĬĀBĬLIS (frio), e, adj. *easy to be crumbled or broken small, friable,* ψαθυρός. *Plin.*

FRĪBUSCŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *a quarrel; coldness.* *Pandect.* *Ed. Torr.*

FRĬCĀMENTUM (frico), i, n. *a rubbing, or that wherewith one rubs.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

FRĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a rubbing; friction.* *Colum.* — Also, *a plastering, pargeting.* *Vitruv.*

FRĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who rubs.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

FRĬCĀTŌRA (Id.), æ, f. *a rubbing, rubbing off.* *Vitruv.*

FRĬCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a rubbing.* *Plin.*

FRĬCŌ (unc.), as, cui, cātum *and* ctum, a. 1. *to rub,* θρυγανάω, ψήχω. *Virg.* costas. *Gell.* mulos. *Vitruv.* pavimenta, *to polish, make smooth.*

FRICTĬŌ (frico), ōnis, f. *a rubbing, friction.* *Cels.*

FRICTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she who rubs,* τριβάς. *Tertull.*

FRICTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a rubbing.* *Juven.*

FRICTUS, a, um, particip. from frico; also, from frigo.

FRĪGĔDŌ (frigeo), ĭnis, f. same as *Frigus.* *Varr.*

FRĪGĔFACTŌ (frigidus & facio), as, a. 1. *to make cool or cold,* ψύχω. *Plaut.*

FRĪGĔŌ (φρίσσω), es, xi, n. 2. *to be cold, freeze,* ῥιγόω. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Hence, of an old man, *Virg.* Vires frigent. *Id.* Corpus lavant frigentis, *h. e. mortui.* —— ¶ Figur. *to be inactive, have nothing to do.* *Cic.* Jam frigeo. — Also, *not to obtain any advantage.* *Cic.* Te frigere (it may also be rendered *not attain your end*). *Id.* Sin autem ista frigebunt, *h. e. will not be of any advantage to you.* — Also, *not to attain one's end; to accomplish nothing.* *Cic.* — Also, *not to proceed without hinderance, not to succeed;* or, *to be carried on slowly and without profit.* *Cic.* Judicia frigent. *Terent.* Ubi friget, *sc.* oratio, *h. e. as the conversation flagged.* *Id.* Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. —— ¶ Also, *to be heard coldly and without approbation.* *Cic.* Friget oratio. *Id.* tibicen. — Also, *not to enjoy the favor of others; to be disliked, looked coldly upon.* *Terent.*

FRĪGĔRŌ (frigus), as, a. 1. *to make cool.* *Catull.*

FRĪGESCŌ (frigeo), is, n. 3. *to become or grow cold,* ἀποψύχομαι. *Lucret.* Frigescit terra. *Quintil.* sanguis. —— ¶ Figur. *to lose one's ardor or energy; to become inactive or languid.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Frigescit homo. *Quintil.* affectus. — Also, *to grow cold, indifferent, withdraw one's favor.* *Pers.*

FRĪGĬDĀRĬŬS (frigidus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to cooling or cold.* *Vitruv.* ahenum, *h. e. containing cold water.* *Plin. Ep.* cella, *h. e. a room where cold baths are taken.* *Pallad.* maltha, *h. e. for a cold bath.* — Hence, Frigidarium, ii, n. same as *cella frigidaria.* *Vitruv.* Also, *a cool place where food is kept,* as an ice-house, &c. *Lucil.*

FRĪGĬDĒ (frigidus), adv. *coldly,* ψυχρῶς. — Figur. *coldly, frigidly, without life or animation, without effect upon the heart, flatly, insipidly, sillily, badly.* *Gell.* Non minus frigide quam inaniter. *Quintil.* Dicta frigidius. *Id.* Frigidissime. — Also, *sleepily, dully, slowly, inactively.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* agere.

FRĪGĬDĔFACTŌ, as, a. 1. *to cool.* *Plaut.*

FRĪGĬDĬUSCŬLŬS (frigidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat or rather cold.* Figur. *without effect upon the heart, without point, dull, flat, silly.* *Gell.*

FRĪGĬDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make cold; to cool.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

FRĪGĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of frigidus), a, um, adj. *a little cold, somewhat cold, chilly.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *languid, faint.* *Catull.*

FRĪGĬDŬS (frigus), a, um, adj. *cold, cool,*

ψυχρός. *Horat.* Sub Jove frigido, *under the cold air.* *Cic.* Flumen frigidius. *Cels.* Frigidissima loca. *Plaut.* Aquam frigidam suffundere, *h. e. to speak with envy; to criticise maliciously.* Hence, *Cels.* and *Sueton.* Frigida, *for* frigida aqua. — *Virg.*, of dead bodies, *cold.* — Also, *cold*, of persons frightened, terrified or filled with anguish. *Valer. Flacc.* Æsonides stans frigidus. *Virg.* horror. — Also, of tedious or slow speakers. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *without effect upon the heart, flat, dull, insipid, frigid, without point.* *Cic.* acumen. *Id.* Verba frigidiora. Also, of men, *dull, insipid.* *Id.* Frigidiores. Hence, *unapt, absurd.* *Id.* calumnia. *Id.* solatia. — Also, *without order or energy, inactive, indifferent, remiss.* *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* in accusatione. *Virg.* Frigida bello dextera. *Id.* Equus frigidus in Venerem, *cold.* *Id.* apum tecta. — Also, *cold, speaking without applause.* *Cic.* accusator. — Also, *cold, without feeling, without manifestation or signs of affection.* *Cic.* literæ. —— ¶ Also, *making cold, chilling.* *Plin.* febris, *h. e. fever and ague.* *Virg.* horror. Figur. *Plin. Ep.* negotia, *h. e. trifling, without importance, not exciting the mind.* *Horat.* Frigida curarum fomenta, *inefficacious, powerless.*

FRIGILLA. See *Fringilla.*

FRIGŌ (φρύγω), is, xi, xum *and* ctum, a. 3. *to roast, dry, parch.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Frixus, a, um. *Cels.*, and Frictus, a, um. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Plin.*

FRĪGŎRĬFĬCŬS (frigus & facio), a, um, adj. *cooling, occasioning coldness.* *Gell.*

FRIGŬLŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. *the verb expressing the voice of a jackdaw.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

FRIGUS (ῥῖγος), ŏris, n. *cold*, ψῦχος. *Cic.* Esse in frigore. *Cels.* Frigus est, *it is cold.* — In particular, *coldness of death, death.* *Virg.* — Also, *coldness from fear; a chilly horror.* *Virg.* — Also, *coolness, cool air.* *Virg.* Pecudes umbras et frigora captant, *h. e. the coolness of the shade.* *Id.* Frigus captabis opacum, *h. e. the cooling shade.* *Horat.* Fons præbet frigus. *Martial.* Jacet frigus, *h. e. a cool place.* *Ovid.* Frigus non habitabile, *a cold country.* —— ¶ Figur. *coldness, coolness, diminution of affection.* *Horat.* and *Senec.* — Also, *absence of applause, listlessness, coldness or indifference in listening to a speech.* *Quintil.* and *Plin. Ep.* 6, 15. — Also, *inactivity.* *Cic.* — Also, *unattractiveness, insipidness.* *Quintil.*

FRĪGUSCŬLUM (dimin. of frigus), i, n. *a trifling degree of cold.* *Tertull.*

FRIGOTIŌ, FRINGOTIŌ, FRIGOTTIŌ, FRIGULTIŌ, FRINGULTIŌ (perhaps from fringilla), is, n. 4. *to twitter or chirp.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to stammer, stutter.* *Apul.* and *Plaut.* Also, with an *acc.* *Apul.* aliquid, *to utter stammeringly.*

FRINGILLA, FRIGILLA, or **FRINGUILLA** (unc.), æ, f. a small bird, according to some *a chaffinch* (Fringilla cœlebs, Linn.); but more probably *the red-breast* (Motacilla rubecula, Linn.). *Martial.*

FRIŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. *to grind, crumble, break or bruise into small pieces*, θραύω, θρύπτω. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

FRISII, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany.* *Tacit.* — Hence, Frisius, a, um, adj. *Id.* nomen.

FRIT (frio), indecl. *the small grain at the top of an ear of corn*, ἀθήρ. *Varr.*

FRITILLA. See *Fitilla.*

FRITILLUS (unc.), i, m. *a dice-box*, πύργος. *Martial.*

FRITINNIŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. *to twitter, chirp*, of swallows and other small birds. *Varr.* — Also, of balm-crickets. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* Fritinnit cicada.

FRĪVŎLUS (perhaps from frio), a, um, adj. *frivolous, trifling, of no account, worth or value, sorry, pitiful, futile, nugatory, empty, vain*, σαθρός, φλαῦρος. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* sermo. *Plin.* jocus. *Quintil.* convicia. *Apul.* pisces. *Sueton.* homo, *silly, foolish.* — Hence, Frivola, *lumber, trumpery, trifles, bagatelles.*

FRIXŌRIUM, or **FRICTŌRIUM** (frigo), ii, n. *a frying-pan*, τήγανον. *Plin. Valer.*

FRIXUS, a, um, particip. from frigo.

FRŌNDĀRIUS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to leaves.* *Plin.* fiscina.

FRŌNDĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a pruning of trees.* *Colum.*

FRŌNDĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pruner of trees, wood-lopper, vine-dresser.* *Virg.*

FRŌNDEŌ (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. *to have or produce leaves, sprout, spring.* *Virg.* Hence, Frondens, *leafy.* *Id.*

FRŌNDESCŌ (frondeo), is, n. 3. *to put forth leaves.* *Cic.*

FRŌNDEUS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. *of leaves, made of leaves, leafy.* *Virg.* tecta, *h. e.* arbores frondentes. *Id.* Nemora frondea. *Ovid.* casa, *h. e.* frondibus contecta. *Plin.* corona. *Martial.* cuspis, *h. e. a tooth-pick made of a small branch.*

FRŌNDĬCŎMUS (frons, dis, & coma), a, um, adj. *leafy.* *Prudent.*

FRŌNDĬFER (frons, dis, & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing leaves or branches, leafy.* *Næv.* and *Lucret.*

FRŌNDĬFLUUS (frons, dis, & fluo), a, um, adj. *making the leaves fall off.* *Boet.* brumæ.

FRŌNDŌSUS (frons, dis), a, um, adj. *abounding with leaves, leafy.* *Varr.* and *Virg.*

FRŌNS (unc.), dis, f. *the leaf of a tree*, θαλλός, φύλλον. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plur.* Frondes. *Cato* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a branch with leaves, green bough.* *Ovid.* Campi sine fronde. — Hence, *a tree with leaves.* *Curt.* Frondibus læti colles. — Also, *a garland made of leaves.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

FRŌNS (unc.), tis, f. *the forehead, brow*, μέτωπον. *Horat.* tenuis. *Ovid.* Frons ovis. *Senec.* leonis. *Cic.* Verissima fronte aliquid dicere, *candidly, sincerely.* *Id.* Frontem contrahere, *to wrinkle.* *Terent.* exporrigere; *or*, *Horat.* explicare; *or*, *Plin. Ep.* remittere, *to smooth, look cheerful.* *Cic.* ferire *or* percutere, *to strike his forehead*, a sign of indignation. *Cato.* Frons occipitio prior, *things are better done before the master's face than behind his back.* —— ¶ Also, *the fore-part, front.* *Ovid.* of a door. *Cæs.* of a camp. *Virg.* navium. *Liv. the front of an army, the van.* *Tacit. Hist.* 2, 24, *the wings* of an army. *Vitruv.* of a house. — Hence, *Cic.* A fronte; *or*, *Sallust.* In fronte, *in front, on or from the front side.* —— ¶ Also, *the exterior or outside of any thing.* *Cic.* Frontes aperit. — Hence, perhaps, Frontes, *the extreme prominent corners of a book* (according to others, *the frontispiece or beginning of a book*). *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the beginning of a thing.* *Quintil.* causæ. —— ¶ Also, *appearance.* *Tacit.* Decorum in frontem, *h. e. in appearance.* *Quintil.* Prima fronte, *at first sight.* —— ¶ Also, *gravity, seriousness.* *Cic.* pristina. —— ¶ Also, *shame.* *Pers.* Frons periit. —— ¶ Also, *breadth*, in measuring fields. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 8, 12. Mille pedes in fronte. —— ¶ Frons, tis, m. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* and *Vitruv.*

FRŌNTĀLE (frons, tis), is, n. *sc.* ornamentum, *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, particularly of horses and elephants, κεφαλόδεσμος. *Liv.*

FRŌNTĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *constituting, or destined for, the fore-part or front.* *Vitruv.* lapides, *stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, and face both ways; perpender, perpent, or coping-stones.*

FRŌNTŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *one that hath a broad forehead*, μετωπίας. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.* M. Cornelius Fronto, *an orator at the time of the emperor Hadrian*; he wrote a book de differentiis verborum, also letters and orations discovered by *Angelo Maio.*

FRŌNTŌNIĀNUS (Fronto), a, um, adj. *called after a Roman by the name of Fronto.* *Pandect.*

FRŌNTŌSUS (frons, tis), a, um, adj. *having several foreheads.* *Augustin.* Frontosior. —— ¶ Also, *bold.* *Augustin.*

FRUCTIFER (fructus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing fruit, fruitful*, καρποφόρος. *Colum.*

FRUCTIFICĀTIŌ (fructifico), ōnis, f. *a bearing fruit.* *Tertull.*

FRUCTIFICŌ (fructus & facio), as, a. 1. *to bear fruit*, καρποφορέω. *Calpurn.*

FRUCTUĀRIUS (fructus), a, um, adj. *bearing or producing fruit, fruitful*, ἐγκάρπιος, of animals, trees, and plants. *Varr.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *used for keeping fruits.* *Colum.* cella. —— ¶ *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ager fructuarius, *for the use of which a yearly rent is to be paid.* —— ¶ *Pandect.* Servus fructuarius, *whose services a person makes use of, though he is the property of another person.* —— ¶ *Pandect.* Fructuarius, *a person who has the use and enjoyment of a thing, but not the power or property of alienating it; a usufructuary.* Also, *Id.* Stipulatio fructuaria, *relating to it.*

FRUCTUŌSĒ (fructuosus), adv. *with use, usefully, fruitfully, profitably.* *Augustin.*

FRUCTUŌSUS (fructus), a, um, adj. *bearing fruit, fruitful*, πολύκαρπος. *Cic.* ager. *Cæs.* locus. —— ¶ Also, *profitable, advantageous, gainful.* *Cic.* alicui. *Varr.* Fructuosior. *Cic.* Fundus fructuosissimus.

FRUCTUS (fruor), us, m. *use, enjoyment.* *Cic.* voluptatum. *Id.* libidinum. —— ¶ Also, *use, profit, advantage, benefit.* *Cic.* pecuniæ. *Id.* Fructum edere ex se. *Horat.* decerpere. Hence, *income, produce, revenue, rent.* *Cic.* prædiorum. *Liv.* metallorum. *Cæs.* pecuniæ, *h. e. interest.* *Cic.* Pecuniæ fructibus alere exercitum, *h. e. at his own expense, with his income.* Particularly, *the fruits or produce of fields and trees.* *Id.* Fructus percipere, demetere. So, also, *Quintil.* of vines. Also, *fruit, offspring of the womb.* *Varr.* Fructum ferre. Hence, *Plin.* In fructu esse, *to be of use.* *Cic.* In fructu habere, *to consider as useful.* *Id.* Fructus capere utilitatis, *h. e. to derive advantage or benefit.* So also *Id.* Fructum capere *or* percipere, *to derive benefit*; also, *to derive pleasure.* *Id.* ferre, *to bring profit*; also, *to derive profit or pleasure.* —— ¶ Also, *pleasure.* *Cic.* Fructum capere *or* ferre, *to enjoy.* *Nep.* Fructum capere oculis ex re, *to feast his eyes.* —— ¶ The *genit.* fructi is found in *Terent.*, and the *genit.* fructuis in *Varr.*

FRŪGĀLIS (frux), e, adj. *relating to fruits.* *Apul.* maturitas, *h. e.* frugum. —— ¶ Also, *useful, yielding profit, to be so regulated or managed as to yield profit.* *Varr.* Villa frugalior. —— ¶ Also, of man, *regular in his business and household economy, correct, honest, sober, frugal, thrifty, careful, temperate.* *Terent.* Frugalior. *Cic.* Frugalissimus.

FRŪGĀLITĀS (frugalis), ātis, f. *temperance, moderation, thriftiness, frugality, parsimony.* *Cic.* and *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *honesty, probity, integrity.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the fruits of the earth.* *Apul.*

FRŪGĀLITER (frugalis), adv. *in a temperate manner, moderately, soberly, discreetly, frugally*, σωφρόνως. *Plaut.* Aliquam rem frugaliter accuravit. *Horat.* Frugaliter vivere. *Cic.* Quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste. *Lactant.* Frugalius.

FRŪGES, um. See *Frux.*

FRŪGESCŌ (frux), is, n. 3. *to bear fruit.* *Tertull.*

FRŪGI, indecl. adj. See *Frux.*

FRŪGIFER (frux & fero), a, um, adj. *fruitful, fertile, bearing fruit.* *Cic.* ager. *Ovid.* messis. *Id.* numen, *h. e. Ceres.* — Figur. *useful, profitable.* *Cic.* philosophia. —— ¶ *Enn.* Terrai frugiferai, *for* terræ frugiferæ.

FRŪGIFERENS (frux & fero), tis, adj. *bearing fruit, fruitful.* *Lucret.*

FRŪGILEGUS (frux & lego), a, um, adj. *gathering corn.* *Ovid.*

FRŪGIPARENS (frux & pario), tis, adj. *bearing fruit.* *Fortunat.*

FRŪGIPARUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *bearing fruit.* *Avien.*

FRŪGIPERDA (frux & perdo), æ, f. adj. *losing its fruit.* *Plin.* salix.

FRUITŌRUS, | **FRUITUS.** } See *Fruor.*

FRŪMEN (fruor), inis, n. *a sort of pap* (puls) used at sacrifices. *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *the throat, œsophagus, or the upper part of the throat*, λάρυγξ. *Donat.* ad *Ter.*

FRŪMENTĀCEUS (frumentum), a, um, adj. *made of corn.* *Veget.*

FRŪMENTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or*

belonging to corn. *Cic.* lex, *a law concerning corn.* *Apul.* spicæ, *ears of corn.* *Pandect.* messor. *Cic.* lucra. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* res, *provisions, corn.* *Varr.* ager, *a corn-field.* *Plin.* cicada, *found in corn.* *Cic.* provinciæ, *h. e. which raise corn.* Hence, *Hirt.* Frumentarius, *sc.* homo, *a purveyor of corn, commissary of the military stores, corn-merchant.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Frumentarius, *sc.* negotiator, *a corn-merchant.*

FRŪMENTĀTIŌ (frumentor), ōnis, *f. a providing, or procuring of corn; a foraging.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *a distribution of corn.* *Sueton.*

FRŪMENTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who procures corn by purchase.* *Liv.* — Also, *one who procures corn by foraging, a forager.* *Liv.*

FRŪMENTŌR (frumentum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to collect corn, purvey, forage,* σιτολογέω. *Cæs.* Legionem frumentatum mittere. *Liv.* Cum frumentarentur. *Cic. Attic.* viii. 12. Frumentatum ire.

FRŪMENTUM (fruor), i, n. *corn, or grain of all kinds,* particularly *wheat and barley,* σῖτος. *Cic.* — Figur. *Plin.* Frumenta, *the small stones or grains of figs.*

FRŪNDIFER, a, um, adj. same as *Frondifer.*

FRŪNDŌSUS. See *Frondosus.*

FRŪNISCŌR (perhaps from fruor) ĕris, ĭtus sum, dep. 3. *to enjoy.* *Metell.* ap. *Gell.* gloria. *Plaut.* malum.

FRŪŌR (unc.), ĕris, ĭtus and ctus sum, dep. 3. *to enjoy,* ἀπολαύω. *Cic.* voluptate, vita, civitate, luce. *Nepos.* pace. *Terent.* gaudio. Also, of love, *Horat.* Qui nunc te fruitur. Sometimes also with an *accus.* *Terent.* ingenium. *Cato.* pabulum. — Hence, Fruendus, a, um. *Cic.* Fruenda sapientia. —— ¶ Also, *to be delighted with, take pleasure in.* *Martial.* poema. *Plin. Paneg.* 34. Fruebamur, quum, &c. — Frui oculis, *to feast his eyes.* *Liv.* Ad rem fruendam oculis. *Cic.* Amicitiæ recordatione frui, *h. e. to remember with pleasure.* —— ¶ Also, *to have the use and temporary profit of a thing, but not the property of it; to enjoy the usufruct of any thing.* *Liv.* Agrum fruendum locare. *Cic.* fundis certis. *Terent.* Demus (agellum), qui (*for* quo) fruatur. —— ¶ *Senec.* Fruiti sumus (*perfect.*). *Vellei.* Fructus sum. *Priscian.* Fruiturus.

FRŪSINŌ, ōnis, m. *a town of Latium.* *Liv.* — Hence, Frusĭnas, ātis, adj. *pertaining to it.* *Liv.* ager. *Cic.* fundus. *Liv.* Frusinates, *its inhabitants.*

FRŪSTĀTIM (frustum), adv. *by pieces, piece by piece, in pieces,* κατὰ μέρη. *Plin.* and *Apul.*

FRŪSTILLĀTIM (frustillum), adv. *in small pieces,* κατὰ λεπτὰ μέρη. *Plaut.*

FRŪSTILLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. *a small piece, morsel.* *Arnob.*

FRŪSTŌ (frustum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut into small pieces or parts.* *Flor.*

FRŪSTRĀ (fraus), adv. *in a deceitful manner, deceitfully.* *Plaut.* and *Sall.* Frustra esse, *to be deceived, mistaken.* Also with a *genit.* *Apul.* Longe hujus animi frustra es. *Tacit.* and *Ammian.* Frustra habere, *to deceive, sham.* —— ¶ Also, *to no purpose, in vain, without any use or effect,* μάτην. *Cic.* Frustra tempus contero. *Plaut.* and *Sallust.* Frustra esse, *to be in vain.* *Tacit.* Frustra habere, *to neglect.* —— ¶ Also, gratis, *for nothing, without a recompense.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *seemingly.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *unjustly.* *Quintil.*

FRŪSTRĀBILIS (frustro), e, adj. *that will be disappointed, vain, deceitful.* *Arnob.*

FRŪSTRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, *f. a deceiving,* ἀπάτη. *Varr.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *disappointment, failure, frustration.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a missing one's aim.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *error, mistake.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a delaying.* *Pandect.*

FRŪSTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a deceiver, delayer.* *Symmach.*

FRŪSTRĀTŌRIUS (frustrator), a, um, adj. *vain, deceitful.* *Tertull.*

FRŪSTRĀTUS (frustro), us, m. *a deceiving.* *Plaut.* Frustratui habere, *to deceive.*

FRŪSTRŌ (frustra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deceive, disappoint, frustrate.* *Plaut.* aliquem. *Sallust.* Frustrantur spe. *Justin.* Frustratus, a, um, *delayed.* Also with a *gen.* *Gell.* captionis.

FRŪSTRŌR (frustro), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to deceive, disappoint, frustrate,* ψεύδομαι, ἐξαπατάω. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Cic.* se. *Terent.* Spes me frustrata est. *Liv.* aliquem spe auxilii. *Plin. Ep.* Expectationem alicujus. *Virg.* Inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, *h. e. they could not cry.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to make vain, of no effect, or useless.* *Colum.* impensas, laborem. *Solin.* vincula, *h. e. to escape.*

FRŪSTŬLENTUS (frustum), a, um, adj. *full of small pieces.* *Plaut.* aqua.

FRŪSTŬLUM (dimin. of frustum), i, n. *a very small piece, morsel, crumb,* ψωμίον. *Apul.*

FRŪSTUM (fruor), i, n. *a bit, or piece of any thing,* τέμαχος. *Cic.* esculentum. *h. e. food.* *Virg.* In frusta secare. *Plaut.* Frustum pueri! *h. e. you bit of a boy!*

FRŪTECTŌSUS, or **FRŪTĒTŌSUS** (frutex), a, um, adj. *full of shrubs or bushes, shrubby, bushy, bosky, full of twigs or shoots.* *Colum.* and *Plin.*

FRŪTECTUM, or **FRŪTĒTUM** (for fruticetum, from frutex), i, n. *a place full of shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket,* θάμνος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a bush, shrub.* *Solin.*

FRŪTEX (unc.), icis, m. *a shrub, bush,* θάμνος. *Colum.* and *Plin.* Perhaps, also, *a tree.* *Ovid. Art.* 3. 250. Also, *a place full of bushes.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a branch of any plant or shrub.* *Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the trunk of a tree.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, a word of abuse, as, *blockhead, loggerhead.* *Plaut.*

FRŪTICĀTIŌ (frutico), ōnis, *f. a sprouting or springing forth into young shoots or sprigs.* *Plin.*

FRŪTICESCŌ (frutex), is, n. 3. *to grow shrubby,* θαμνόομαι. *Plin.*

FRŪTICĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place full of shrubs or bushes, a copse or thicket.* *Horat.*

FRŪTICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and **FRŪTICŌR**, āris, dep. 1. *to sprout, send forth shoots or sprigs,* θαμνίζω. *Colum.* Seges fruticat. *Id.* Salix fruticat e trunco. *Plin.* brassica.

FRŪTICŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of shrubs or bushes.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *full of shoots or sprigs, bushy.* ... and *Plin.*

FRŪTIS, supposed to be *Venus.* *Solin.* — Hence, *Frutinal* for *Frutinale, sc.* templum, *her temple.* *Fest.*

FRŪX (from fruor, or from φρύγω), frūgis, f. *any fruit,* καρπός. — Hence, *corn or grain, pulse, produce of the fields.* *Plin.* Natura frugum. *Cic. Senect.* 2. Terræ fruges. Particularly, *corn, grain.* *Cic.* Frugem in agro reperire. Also, *any thing made of it,* as meal, pap, bread, &c. *Virg.* Medicatis frugibus. — Also, *the fruit of trees.* *Colum.* Arbor curvetur frugibus. *Horat.* Multa fruge. —— ¶ Figur. *fruit, fruits.* *Quintil.* Ingeniorum præcox genus non temere pervenit ad frugem, *h. e. at maturity, so as to produce fruit.* *Cic.* Fruges industriæ. *Liv.* Bonam frugem libertatis ferre. — Hence, *fitness, ability, excellence, use, advantage, profit.* *Horat.* Expertia frugis, *h. e. that is good for nothing.* — Also, *a reformation, emendation, a more correct, or a correct manner of life, probity, honesty, integrity.* *Cic.* Ad bonam frugem se recipere, *to correct one's self.* —— ¶ Frugi (*dat.*), used adjectively, instead of frugalis, *being of use, fit, good, right, proper, honest, sober, discreet, moderate, temperate.* *Cic.* Homo frugi. *Id.* Servus frugi, or, absol., *Terent.* Frugi es. *Cic.* Antonius frugi factus est. *Horat.* Sum bonus et frugi. *Cic.* Permodestus et bonæ frugi. *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vita frugi. — *Frugi* is frequently used by *Plaut.* and *Terent.* in praise of slaves, and denotes *a good, orderly slave, one that minds the interests of his master.* The opposite is servus nequam. — *Frugi* is also a surname of *L. Piso.* *Cic.* — Also, Frugi, *parsimonious, saving, economical, thrifty, frugal.* *Plin. Ep.* atrium. *Id.* cœna. *Quintil.* victus. —— ¶ The *nominat.* *frux* is found in *Enn.* and *Auson.*

FŪCĀTĒ (fucatus), adv. *with paint.* *Auson.* Fucatius.

FŪCĀTUS, a, um, particip. from fuco. —— ¶ Adj. *painted, colored, polished, adorned.* *Horat.* color. *Quintil.* corpus. *Cic.* candor et rubor. *Gell.* Fucatior.

FŪCINUS (φύκινος), a, um, adj. *dyed or painted with the color from the plant alkanet* (φῦκος). *Quintil.* *Spald.*

FŪCINUS, i, m. *a lake of Latium,* now *Lago di Celano, di Marso, di Tagliacozzo.* *Virg.*

FŪCŌ (fucus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dye,* φυκόω. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to paint, embellish.* *Ovid.* — Figur. *Gell.* genus dicendi.

FŪCŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *colored, painted, counterfeit, showy, seeming, having only the outward appearance.* *Cic.* merx. *Id.* amicitia, *insincere.*

FŪCUS (φῦκος), i, m. *a marine shrub* (*according to some, the same with red alkanet*) *from which, they made a dye or paint.* (Lichen roccella, L.) *Plin.* — Hence, *any juice for coloring or dyeing,* as *purple, purple color.* *Ovid.* Tyrius. *Valer. Flacc.* Tænarius. *Virg. Ge.* 4. 39. uses it also of *hive-dross or bee-glue* (propolis). — Also, *paint.* *Propert.* and *Quintil.* Hence, figur. *paint; seeming, shining, showy, not genuine, artificial ornament.* *Cic.* Sententiæ sine fuco. *Quintil.* Ornatus (orationis) non fuco eminentem colorem amet. *Horat.* Mercem sine fucis. Also, *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation.* *Q. Cic.* Fucum facere, *to deceive.* *Terent.* alicui. *Cic.* Sine fuco, *without dissimulation.* —— ¶ Also, *a drone-bee.* *Virg.* and *Colum.*

FUE, *an interjection expressing rifting.* *Plaut.* — *Phui* is also found. *Plaut.*

FŪFIUS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Adj. *Fufian.* *Cic.* lex. — *Subst.* Fufius, *a man belonging to the gens* Fufia. Fufia, *a woman belonging to the* gens Fufia.

FŬGA (φυγή), æ, f. *a fleeing, a flight, running away.* *Nep.* Fuga salutem petere, *to save one's self by flying.* *Id.* Ex fuga, *in one's flight.* *Cæs.* Ex fuga se recipere, *h. e. to take breath, recover one's self.* *Cic.* Esse in fuga, *to be fleeing.* *Cæs.* Hostes in fugam dare, *or,* convertere, *or* conjicere, *or,* *Liv.* vertere, *or,* *Justin.* agere, *to put to flight.* *Cæs.* Fugam capere *or* petere, *or,* *Cic.* in fugam se dare, se conferre, se conjicere, *or,* *Cæs.* se mandare, *or,* *Cic.* dare, *to flee;* *Virg.* Fugam dare, *to fly;* also, *to suffer to escape, to give an opportunity for flight.* *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Fugam facere, *to flee.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Fugam facere, *to put to flight.* —— ¶ Also, *flight from one's country, expatriation, exile, banishment.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a flying, swift course or motion, speed.* *Virg.* Volucrem fuga pervertitur Hebrum. *Horat.* temporum. Also, *voyage or departure.* *Virg.* facilis. —— ¶ Also, *an avoiding, desire to escape, disinclination, aversion.* *Cic.* bellandi. *Id.* literæ. *Horat.* culpæ. *Cic.* laboris. *Virg.* Immisit fugam. —— ¶ Also, *a means of escape.* *Liv.* Fugam claudere. *Id.* explicare. *Virg.* reperire. —— ¶ It is also found in the *plural.* *Horat.* Celeres fugas. *Colum.* 10, 125. Fugarum, *for* fugitivorum.

FŬGĀCITER (fugax), adv. *by fleeing.* *Liv.* Fugacius bellum gerere.

FŬGĀLIA (fuga), um, n. *sc.* sacra, *a festival at Rome to celebrate the banishment of the Tarquins.* *Augustin.*

FŬGĀTŌR (fugo), ōris, m. *one who puts to flight.* *Tertull.* mortis.

FŬGĀTRIX (fugator), īcis, f. *she that puts to flight.* *Tertull.*

FŬGAX (fugio), ācis, adj. *apt to flee.* *Virg.* caprea. *Liv.* Fugacissimus. Hence, *Plaut.* Fugax, *for* fugitivus. — Also, *flying swiftly, swift, fleet.* *Ovid.* Fugacior aura. — Also, *flying, fleeing.* *Horat.* vir. *Id.* lympha, *h. e. running, flowing.* —— ¶ Figur. *fleeting, transient, fading, decaying.* *Horat.* anni. *Plin. Ep.* blanditiæ, *h. e. short, momentary.* *Cic.* Fugacia, caduca. — Also, *fleeing, avoiding.* *Ovid.* ambitionis. *Senec.* gloriæ.

FŬGĔLA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Fuga.* *Cato* and *Apul.*

FŬGIENS, tis, particip. from fugio. —— ¶ Adj. *flying, shunning, avoiding.* *Cæs.*

Fugiens laboris. —— ¶ *Subst.* same as *Reus. Cod. Just.*

FŬGIŌ (φεύγω), is, fūgi, fŭgitum, ĕre, n. and a. 3. *to flee or fly.* *Cic.* a Troja, ex prœlio. *Terent.* e conspectu. *Cæs.* oppido. *Ovid.* e corpore, *for* a corpore. *Petron.* ad cœlum. Figur. *Prop.* Portus fugiens ad litora, *h. e.* recedens. — Hence, *to fly, run. Horat.* Currus fugiens. *Stat.* Missile fugit. *Val. Flacc.* Ratis fugit. *Terent.* Fuge intro, *h. e. run in.* — Also, *to fly, pass away, vanish, disappear, decay. Cic.* Fugit tempus. *Ovid.* dies. *Senec.* Dies fugiens, *h. e. the evening.* So, also, *Ovid.* mensis, *the latter end of a month. Cic.* Vinum fugiens, *wine that will not keep. Lucan.* Nunquam fugiens rosa, *h. e. not faded and scentless. Ovid.* Oculi fugientes, *h. e.* morientes. —— ¶ Also, *to fly, seek to avoid, shun. Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquid. *Liv.* aliquem judicem. Hence, *Cic.* Mors fugitur. *Id.* Genus fugiendum. — Hence, with poets, *to hesitate, forbear, neglect, omit,* with an *infinit.* following. *Horat.* Fuge quærere, *do not ask.* —— ¶ Also, *to escape. Ovid.* aciem *or* visus, *to escape the sight, not to be seen. Cic.* scientiam alicujus, *h. e. to remain unknown to him. Id.* satietatem. *Gell.* memoriam alicujus, *or, Cic.* aliquem, *to escape the notice of any one, remain unknown to him.* — Hoc me fugit, *I do not know it, or, I have forgotten it. Cic.* Me fugit scribere, *it escaped me, I forgot. Id.* Te non fugit, *you are well aware.* — Also, in general, *to go or run away. Horat.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *to have recourse to. Petron.* ad verba. —— ¶ See, also, *Fugiens.*

FŬGITANS, tis, partic. from fugito. —— ¶ Adj. *fleeing from, shunning, avoiding. Terent.* litium.

FŬGITĪVĀRIŬS (fugitivus), ii, m. *one employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves. Flor.*—Figur. *Varr.* (de cochleis).

FŬGITĪVŬS (fugio), a, um, adj. *fugitive, running away,* δραπέτης. *Varr.* Apes fugitivæ fiunt, *fly away.* — Also, *a deserter. Pandect.* — Particularly, *a runaway slave. Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, a word of abuse applied especially to slaves. *Horat. Sat.* ii. 7, 113. Fugitivus et erro (*erro* denotes one who neglects his business and loiters about). — It is also followed by *a* or *a genit. Cic.* a domis, a legibus. *Horat.* sacerdotis. *Plin.* loci. *Flor.* regni.

FŬGITŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flee,* δραπετεύω. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *to avoid, shun, endeavor to escape. Cic.* aliquid. — Also, with an *infinit.* for *nolo. Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, rarely, frequentat. of fugo, same as *fugo. Plaut. Pseud. prol.*

FŬGITŌR (fugio), ōris, m. *a fleer or runner away. Plaut.*

FŬGŌ (obsol. fugus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put to flight, rout, discomfit,* τρέπω εἰς φυγήν. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquem. —— ¶ In general, *to drive away, remove. Cic.* aliquem. *Ovid.* flammas a classe. *Horat.* Phœbus fugat astra. *Ovid.* maculas, ore, *h. e.* ab ore. Also, *to drive into exile, to exile, banish. Id.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw, hurl, cast. Sil.* tela nervo, *h. e. to shoot.*

FŬLCĪMĔN (fulcio), ĭnis, n. same as *Fulcimentum. Ovid.*

FŬLCĪMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a prop, stay, support, rest. Macrob.* and *Pandect.*

FULCIŌ (unc.), is, lsi, ltum, a. 4. *to prop, support* by stays or any kind of support, ἐρείδω. *Cic.* porticum. *Id.* Vitis fulta. *Virg.* cœlum vertice, *h. e. to bear. Id.* Caput Pallantis fultum. *Horat.* Pravis fultus male talis. —— ¶ Figur. *to support, sustain, uphold, countenance, protect, confirm, not to suffer to sink, to assist in distress. Cic.* amicum. *Id.* remp. *Id.* imperium. *Prop.* serie genus, *to keep up, preserve. Cic.* Thermum literis, *to keep in the same mind.* —— ¶ Also, *to fasten, secure. Virg.* postes. — Also, *Prop.* Pedibus fulcire pruinas, ἐρείδειν τὴν γῆν ποσί, *to tread hard.* —— ¶ Also, *to strengthen or refresh* by eating and drinking. *Colum.* and *Senec.* — ¶ Particip. Fulcitus, a, um. *Cæl. Aurel.*

FŬLCRUM (fulcio), i, n. *a prop, stay, support, rest,* ἔρεισμα. *Ovid. the foot or pillar on which a bedstead stands,* ἐρμίν. *Virg.* and *Sueton. the props or supports of a couch* (lectus tricliniaris). — Hence, *a bed. Prop.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, *a couch* to lie on at table. *Juvenal.*

FŬLCTŪRA, same as *Fultura. Vitruv.*

FŬLGĔNS, tis, particip. from fulgeo. —— ¶ Adj. *shining, bright; illustrious, famous. Vell.* Fulgentissimus.

FŬLGĔNTĔR (fulgens), adv. *resplendently. Plin.* Fulgentius.

FŬLGĔŌ (φλέγω), es, lsi, n. 2. *to flash, lighten. Cic.* Jove fulgente. *Id.* Cœlo fulgente. *Id.* Si fulserit. Fig. *Id.* of a great orator. —— ¶ Also, *to shine, be bright, glitter, glisten,* στίλβω. *Cic.* Fulgent purpura. *Horat.* Luna fulgebat. *Cic.* Tecta ebore et auro fulgentia. *Horat.* Oculi fulgentes. —— ¶ Figur. *to shine forth, to be prominent or eminent, to distinguish one's self. Nep.* Fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, *h. e. shone conspicuous. Horat.* Virtus fulgens honoribus. *Id.* Fulgens imperio Africæ, *h. e.* imperans Africæ, *or,* latissimas in Africa possessiones habens. —— ¶ This verb is also found in the *third conjugation. Lucret.* Fulgit. *Virg.* and *Lucret.* Fulgĕre. —— ¶ See, also, *Fulgens.*

FŬLGĔSCŌ (fulgeo), is, n. 3. *to shine, glisten. Jul. Firm.*

FŬLGĔTRA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Fulgetrum. Plin.*

FŬLGĔTRUM (Id.), i, n. *a flash in the heavens during the heats of summer. Plin.*

FŬLGĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *shining, bright, glittering, resplendent. Lucret.*

FŬLGĬNIA, æ, f. *a town of Umbria.* Hence, Fulginas, ātis, *belonging to it.* Fulginates, *the inhabitants. Plin.*

FŬLGĬTRUA (fulgur), *plural,* n. *flashes of lightning. Hygin.*

FULGO, 3. See *Fulgeo.*

FŬLGŎR (fulgeo), ōris, m. *a flash of lightning. Lucret.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *brightness, splendor, a glimmer in the heavens. Cic.* candelabri. *Plin.* solis. *Horat.* armorum. — Figur. *splendor, brightness, glory, renown. Ovid.* nominis. *Val. Max.* gloriæ.

FŬLGŎRA (fulgur), æ, f. *a goddess who presided over lightning. Augustin.*

FŬLGŬR (fulgeo), ŭris, n. *a flash of lightning; lightning,* σέλας. *Cic.* Also, *a flash of lightning which strikes. Virg.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *brightness, splendor. Lucret.* solis.

FŬLGŬRĀLIS (fulgur), e, adj. *relating to lightning,* &c. *Cic.* libri.

FŬLGŬRAT. See *Fulguro.*

FŬLGŬRĀTIŌ (fulguro), ōnis, f. *a heat-lightning, or flashing of lightning, fulguration. Senec.*

FŬLGŬRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who sends forth flashes of lightning. Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* —— ¶ Also, *an interpreter of omens from lightning, or one who buries things struck by lightning. Cic.*

FŬLGŬRĔŬS (fulgur), a, um, adj. *full of or charged with lightning. Martian. Capell.*

FŬLGŬRIŌ (Id.), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. *to lighten, send forth flashes of lightning,* ἀστράπτω. *Næv.* ap. *Non.* Fulgurivit Jupiter. —— ¶ Also, *to strike with lightning.* Hence, Fulguritus, a, um, *struck or killed by lightning. Plaut.*

FŬLGŬRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to lighten, send flashes of lightning. Cic.* Jove fulgurante. *Plin.* Fulgurat, *it lightens.* — Figur. of a great orator, *to dart lightning. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to shine forth. Plin.* Fulgurat vis eloquentiæ. —— ¶ Also, *to flash like lightning, shine, gleam, glitter, glisten. Stat.* auro. *Sil.* Ignis oculis fulgurat. —— ¶ Also, *to strike with lightning. Varr.* Locus fulguratus.

FŬLICA, æ, and **FŬLIX** (unc.), icis, f. *a coot. Virg.*

FŪLĬGĬNĀTŬS (fuligo), a, um, adj. *strewed with soot. Hieron.*

FŪLĬGĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or full of soot,* or *resembling soot. Petron.* nubes. *Arnob.* color.

FŪLĬGĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of soot, sooty. Prudent.*

FŪLĬGŌ (furvus), ĭnis, f. *soot,* καπνία. *Cic.* Figur. *Gell.* verborum et argutiarum. —— ¶ Also, *smoke, a smoky blaze or flame. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Stibium. Juvenal.*

FULIX. See *Fulica.*

FULLŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a fuller or cleanser of cloth,* γναφεύς. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of beetle. Plin.*

FULLŌNĬCŬS (fullo), a, um, adj. *relating to fullers or fulling. Cato.* pila. — Fullonica, *sc.* ars, *a fuller's craft, the art of fulling. Plaut.* — Fullonica, *sc.* officina, *or* Fullonica, ōrum, n. *a fuller's shop, fullery. Pandect.*

FULLŌNĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Fullonicus. Plin.* ars. *Senec.* saltus. *Plaut.* fructus, *h. e. kicks and boxes on the ear. Plin.* creta, *fuller's earth.*

FŬLMĔN (for fulgimen, from fulgeo), ĭnis, n. *lightning* darting down and striking, *a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt,* κεραυνός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* fortunæ, *h. e. shock, violent stroke.* Also, of any *sudden, unforeseen calamity. Liv.* Duo fulmina domum perculerunt. So, also, of wild boars. *Ovid.* Fulmen habent in dentibus, *h. e. carry death in their teeth.* Also, *severe punishment. Ovid.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, of any thing whose power cannot be resisted, *a thunderbolt, irresistible power or person. Cic.* verborum, *h. e. impetuosity.* Hence, of heroes. *Id.* Duo fulmina nostri imperii Cn. et P. Scipiones. Also, of flashing or fiery eyes. *Sil.* —— ¶ *Fulgur* denotes *lightning* in general; *fulgor* and *fulgetrum, lightning* with reference to its glare; *fulmen, lightning striking.*

FŬLMENTA (for fulcimenta, from fulcio), æ, f. *a prop, support. Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *the sole or heel of a shoe. Plaut.*

FŬLMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Fulcrum. Vitruv.*

FŬLMĬNĀTIŌ (fulmino), ōnis, f. *a darting of lightning. Senec.*

FŬLMĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that casts down lightning, a thunderer. Arnob.*

FŬLMĬNĀTRIX (fulminator), icis, f. *she that lightens, thunders. Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* legio (*so called from their shields, on which* Jupiter tonans *was represented*).

FŬLMĬNĔŬS (fulmen), a, um, adj. *relating to lightning or thunder. Ovid.* ignis, *of lightning. Horat.* ictus, *a peal of thunder, a thunder-clap.* —— ¶ Also, *like lightning, destructive, killing. Ovid.* os apri. *Virg.* ensis. *Id.* Mnestheus.

FŬLMĬNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to lighten, thunder, fulminate,* κεραυνόω. *Horat.* and *Plin.* Jupiter fulminans. — *Virg.* Fulminat (*impers.*), *it thunders, lightens, a flash of lightning darts down.* — Fig. *Virg.* Cæsar fulminat bello. *Plin.* Marte fulminante. —— ¶ Also, *to kill or strike with lightning. Lactant.* aliquem. *Plin.* Fulminati, *persons struck with lightning.* — Figur. *Petron.* Fulminatus, *thunderstruck.*

FULTŎR (fulcio), ōris, m. *a sustainer, supporter. Venant. Fortun.*

FULTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a prop, stay, support,* στήριγμα. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. *a strengthening, refreshing. Horat.*

FULTŬS, a, um, particip. from fulcio.

FŬLVASTĔR (fulvus), a, um, adj. *yellowish. Apul.* radix.

FŬLVIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Fulvian, pertaining to the* gens Fulvia, *called after Fulvius. Plin.*

FŬLVINIASTĔR, *h. e.* imitator Fulvinii. *Cic. Attic.* 12, 44. Al. leg. *Fulviaster;* alii aliter.

FŬLVŬS (perhaps from fulgeo), a, um, adj. *yellow or yellowish, gold-colored, reddish-yellow, reddish, tawny,* κιρρός, πυῤῥός. *Horat.* of lions. *Virg.* of wolves, sand, gold. *Plin.* cera. *Tibull.* sidera. *Virg.* nubes, *reddish, fiery red. Id.* cæsaries, *flaxen, light-colored. Id.* aquila (on account of its yellowish eyes).

FŪMĀRIŎLUM (dimin. of fumarium), i, n. *a hole for letting out smoke. Tertull.*

FŪMĀRIUM (fumus), ii, n. *a place where wine was ripened in the smoke,* καπνεῖον. *Martial.* and *Colum.*

FŪMĔŬS (fumus), a, um, adj. *full of smoke, smoking, reeking, fuming. Virg.* — Also, *smoked, smoky. Martial.* vina.

FŪMĬDŬS (Id.) a, um, adj. *full of smoke or vapor, smoking. Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *of a smoky color. Plin.* chryso-

lithus. —— ¶ Also, *smelling of smoke, smoky.* Plin. vinum.

FŪMĬFER (fumus & fero), a, um, adj. *producing smoke or vapor, smoking.* Virg.

FŪMĬFĬCŌ (fumificus), as, a. 1. *to cause smoke, burn incense.* Plaut.

FŪMĬFĬCŬS (fumus & facio), a, um, adj. *causing or emitting smoke or vapor, smoking.* Ovid.

FŪMĬGĬUM (fumigo), ii, n. *a fumigation.* Theod. Priscian.

FŪMĬGŌ (fumus & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to fumigate, perfume by smoke,* θυμιάω. Varr. — Also, *to smoke.* Colum. Pulli fumigentur. —— ¶ Also, *to make or emit a smoke, to smoke.* Gell.

FŪMŌ (fumus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to emit smoke, reek, smoke, fume,* καπνίζω. Cæs. Animadversum est, fumare aggerem. Virg. Loca sulphure fumant. — Figur. Cic. Domus fumabat, *h. e. there was much feasting in it.*

FŪMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of smoke, smoking.* Cato. ligna. Martial. December (many fires being made in this month). —— ¶ Also, *full of smoke, blackened by smoke, long kept in smoke, sooty.* Ovid. cadus. Petron. paries. Cic. imagines, *h. e. images of ancestors blackened by smoke.* —— ¶ Also, *full of smoke, smoked, dried by smoke.* Horat. perna. —— ¶ Also, *smoky, smelling of smoke.* Plin.

FŪMŬS (from fio, for θύω), i, m. *smoke, fume,* καπνός. Cic. Hominem fumo excruciatum reliquit. Vitruv. Fumum concipere. Martial. Fumos Massiliæ, *h. e.* vinum fumo inveteratum. Also, *steam, vapor, exhalation,* as of food. Cic. ganearum. Horat. Vertere in fumum et cinerem, *h. e. to consume, spend in eating, drinking,* &c. Apul. Vendere fumum, *to sell smoke, amuse one with fair hopes.* So, also, Capitol. Vendere aliquid per fumum. Ammian. Tendere de fumo ad flammam, *out of the frying-pan into the fire,* τὸν καπνὸν φεύγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐνέπεσον.

FŪNĀLE. See *Funalis.*

FŪNĀLIS (funis), e, adj. *consisting of a rope or cord.* Val. Max. Cereus funalis, *a wax-torch, a torch made of a rope besmeared with wax.* — Hence, Funale, is, n. *subst., a cord, rope, thong, strap,* σειρά. Also, *a torch, wax-torch.* Cic. Plur. Funalia. Virg. and Horat. Also, perhaps, *a chandelier.* Ovid. Met. 12, 246. —— ¶ Also, Funalis, *attached by a cord or trace, not yoked.* Suet. equus.

FŪNĂMBŬLŬS (funis & ambulo), i, m. *a rope-dancer,* σχοινοβάτης. Terent.

FUNCTĬŌ (fungor), ōnis, f. *a doing, performing, executing, discharging.* Cic. muneris. Pandect. Functionem recipere per solutionem, *to be made use of for payment.* —— ¶ Also, *a paying of taxes.* Cod. Just. —— ¶ Also, *end, ruin, destruction, death.* Arnob.

FUNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from fungor.

FUNDĂ (from fundo, or from σφενδόνη), æ, f. *a bag, small bag.* Hence, *a small money-bag, purse.* Macrob. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of net shaped like a tunnel, a casting-net, drag-net,* βόλος. —— ¶ Also, *a sling,* σφενδόνη. Liv. Also, for glans. Sil. 10, 152. —— ¶ Also, *a circle of gold or any other metal in which gems were set; the bezel of a ring,* σφενδόνη, called, in Cic. Off. iii. 9. pala annuli. Plin. Funda includere.

FUNDĀLIS (funda), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a sling.* Prudent. stridor.

FUNDĀMEN (fundo), inis, n. *a foundation.* Virg. Fundamina rei ponere, *or,* Ovid. jacere, *to lay.*

FUNDĀMENTĀLĬTER (fundamentum), adv. *from the very foundation.* Sidon.

FUNDĀMENTUM (fundo, āre)) i, n. *a foundation, ground-work, basis,* θεμέλιον. Cic. Agere fundamenta, *or,* Liv. jacere, *to lay.* So, also, Cic. Facere pacis fundamenta. Nepos. A fundamentis, *entirely, totally.* Cic. Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum. Plaut. Movere mare usque a fundamento, *from the very bottom.*

FUNDĀNŬS (Fundi), a, um, adj. *at or of Fundi, pertaining to it.* Cic. ager. Liv. Fundani, *the inhabitants of Fundi.*

FUNDĀTĬŌ (fundo, āre), ōnis, f. *a founding, foundation.* Vitruv.

FUNDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a founder.* Virg.

FUNDĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from fundo. —— ¶ Adj. *durable, lasting, of a good condition.* Cic. opes. Horat. Pecunia fundata villis nitidis, *h. e. laid out safely, or laid out, expended.* Vitruv. Fundatior. Cic. Fundatissima familia.

FUNDI, *a maritime town of Latium,* now *Fondi.* Horat.

FUNDĬBĂLĀTŌR, or **FUNDĬBŬLĀTŌR** (fundibalus), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui fundibalis lapides jacit. Veget. (si lectio certa).

FUNDĬBĂLŬS, i, m. or **FUNDĬBĂLUM,** or **FUNDĬBŬLUM** (perhaps from funda and βάλλω), i, n. *a sort of military engine for throwing missiles.* Isidor.

FUNDĬTŌ (fundo, ĕre), as, a. 1. *to pour out.* Plaut. verba, *to prattle, chatter.* —— ¶ Also, *to cast, throw, hurl at a person; to cast down, prostrate.* Plaut. aliquem.

FUNDĬTŌR (funda), ōris, m. *one that fights with a sling, a slinger,* σφενδονίτης. Sallust.

FUNDĬTŬS (fundus), adv. *from the very bottom, from the very foundation,* ἐκ θεμελίων, ἄρδην. Cic. urbem delere. — Hence, figur. *utterly, entirely, totally.* Id. evertere amicitiam. Id. vincere, perire, repudiare. —— ¶ Also, *at the bottom, below.* Spartian.

FUNDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to found, lay the foundation or ground-work,* θεμελιόω. Virg. urbem. Figur. Cic. disciplinam. —— ¶ Also, *to make fast, firm, or durable, to fasten, fortify.* Virg. navem ancora. Figur. Cic. imperium. Virg. urbem legibus. —— ¶ Also, *to lay the bottom of any thing,* as the keel of a ship. Plaut. navem. Ovid. puppim carina. —— ¶ See, also, *Fundatus, a, um.*

FUNDŌ (from χέω, χόω, χόνω), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour, pour out, shed; to fuse, to melt.* Cic. sanguinem e patera. Curt. sanguinem de regno. Virg. lacrimas. Hence, Fundi, *to discharge itself.* Liv. Imber fusus. Plin. Æs fundere, *h. e. to melt.* Also, *to cast, pour, pour out somewhere.* Liv. segetem in Tiberim. Hence, *to make by pouring, to cast, found,* &c. Auct. B. Afric. leaden balls. Plin. vitrum, *to make glass.* Also, in general, *to make.* Varr. circuitum. Also, *to moisten, wet, sprinkle.* Tibull. tempora mero. —— ¶ In general, *to produce, bring forth,* particularly quickly or in great numbers. Cic. Ova fundunt fetum. Id. Terra fruges fundit. Virg. Fundit victum tellus. Id. Quem Maia fudit, *has borne.* Id. preces a pectore, *to pour forth, utter.* Cic. sonos inanes. Id. oracula. Virg. dicta. Cic. versus ex tempore. Val. Flacc. se carcere, *to rush or sally forth.* Virg. Luna per fenestram se fundebat, *poured her light, shone.* —— ¶ Also, *to enlarge, extend, spread.* Cic. and Plin. se. Hence, Fundi, *to spread itself.* Cic. Vitis funditur. Id. virtutes et vitia. Hence, Fusus, a, um, *extended, spread, ample, large, diffuse.* Virg. crines. Cic. sanguis in corpore. Virg. Campi fusi in omnem partem. Id. Fusus barbam, *h. e.* habens barbam fusam. Liv. Fusa corpora Gallorum, *h. e. broad, fleshy.* Sueton. Fusa toga, *h. e. loose, not tight.* Figur. Cic. genus facetiarum. —— ¶ Also, *to lay prostrate, overthrow.* Virg. corpora servorum humi. Val. Flacc. Fundi in alga, *to lie down.* So, also, Virg. Æn. 6, 423. Fusus humi, *lying at full length, lying.* So, also, Virg. Fusi sub remis nautæ. Cic. Fundere hostes, *to rout, discomfit, disperse.* So, also, Id. Fusus. Fugare is also joined with it. Sallust. and Cic. —— ¶ Also, *to hurl, cast, throw.* Virg. tela. Sil. sagittam. Liv. vestes de jugis. —— ¶ Also, *to make fluid, liquefy.* Plin. æs (see above). So, also, Cels. Corpus, alvum, &c. *or* aliquem, *h. e. to produce a lax or looseness.* Hence, Id. Alvus fusa. Id. Alvus fusior. Figur. of writing and speaking, *flowing, fluent.* Cic. Genus orationis fusum. Quintil. Herodotus.

FUNDŬLÆ (fundus), ārum, f. *a turn-again alley, a lane that has no thoroughfare.* Varr.

FUNDŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. *the cæcum,* τυφλὸν ἔντερον. Varr. —— ¶ Also, *the sucker of a pump.* Vitruv.

FUNDŬS (unc.), i, m. *the bottom of any thing,* πυθμήν, βυθός. Cic. armarii. Plin. ollæ. Id. amnis. Virg. maris. Id. Ætnæ. Hence, Cic. Largitio non habet fundum, *h. e. measure, bounds.* Hence, *a vessel,* as *a drinking vessel, a cup.* Martial. —— ¶ Also, *field, land.* Terent. or, *farm, estate,* χωρίον, ἀγρός. Cic. The lands round Capua are called *fundus populi Romani* by *Cicero.* —— ¶ Also, *one who approves of any thing.* Cic. Populus fundus factus esset, *had consented to or approved of it.* —— ¶ Gell. Fundus cœnæ, *the principal dish.*

FŪNĔBRĬS (funus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a funeral,* ἐπιτάφιος. Cic. epulum, *funeral repast, mourning-feast.* Id. vestimentum, *mourning-dress.* Liv. Justa funebria, *or,* Plin. (absol.) Funebria, *funeral rites.* —— ¶ Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous, cruel, bloody.* Horat. bellum. Ovid. signa, of a letter containing bad news. Id. Sacra funebria, of human sacrifices.

FŪNĔRA, æ. See *Funus.*

FŪNĔRĀRĬŬS (funus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a funeral.* Pandect. actio.

FŪNĔRĀTĬCĬŬS, or **FŪNĔRĀTĬTĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a funeral.* Pandect. actio.

FŪNĔRĀTĬŌ (funero), ōnis, f. *a funeral,* κηδεία. Martian. Capell.

FŪNĔRĒPŬS (funis & repo), i, m. same as *Funambulus.* Apul.

FŪNĔRĔŬS (funus), a, um, adj. *of a funeral, relating to a funeral, funereal.* Virg. Funereæ faces, *funeral torches.* —— ¶ Also, *deadly, mournful, dismal, calamitous.* Ovid.

FŪNĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bury, inter,* κηδεύω. Sueton. —— ¶ Also, *to kill.* Horat.

FŪNĔRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bury.* Capitol.

FŪNESTŌ (funestus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute, contaminate, or disgrace* by dead bodies, murder, or in a similar manner, μιαίνω. Cic. aras ac templa hostiis humanis. Id. curiam. Juvenal. gentem.

FŪNESTŬS (funus), a, um, adj. *causing death, destruction or calamity, deadly, fatal, destructive, mournful, dismal, calamitous, dangerous, horrible,* ὀλέθριος. Cic. tribunatus. Id. fax. Id. Dies funestior. Eutrop. Funestissimus. Cic. alicui. — Also, *polluted by a dead body, containing a dead body.* Liv. familia. Id. annales, *accounts of those who died.* —— ¶ Also, *ill-omened, inauspicious, unlucky, ominous.* Propert. volucris. Id. omen. Vellei. epistola, *h. e.* cladem nuntians. Claudian. Funestior nuntius.

FŪNĒTUM (funis), i, n. *a winding of the twigs or branches of a vine one about another so as to form an arbor.* Plin.

FUNGĪNŬS (fungus), a, um, adj. *of or like a mushroom.* Plaut. genus, *a species of mushroom.*

FUNGŎR (unc.), ĕris, ctus sum, dep. 3. either *intrans.* with an *ablat.* or *trans.* with an *accusat., to do, execute, perform, discharge, conduct, administer, observe,* &c. Cic. officiis justitiæ. Id. muneribus corporis. Justin. voto. Ovid. cæde alicujus, *h. e. to murder.* Horat. Virtute fungi, *h. e. to act bravely, give proofs of valor.* Terent. officium. Liv. Militia fungenda. Cic. munere ædilicio, *to do the duties of an ædile.* Nepos. honoribus. Horat. vice cotis, *h. e. to act the whetstone.* Nepos. munus militare. Cic. Munus fungendum. Id. munere, *h. e. to do a service.* Tacit. Suprema erga memoriam filii munera. Nepos. more barbarorum, *h. e. to observe.* — Hence, *to pay, contribute, discharge what is due, furnish the proper amount or number.* Vellei. numero militum. Cic. Quid muneris fungi velitis. Figur. Ovid. Focus fungitur accenso igne, *h. e. has, maintains.* —— ¶ Also, *to enjoy.* Ovid. dapibus, *h. e. to take.* Id. lacrimis pro somno, *h. e. to weep.* Hence, Id. Functus sepulcro, *h. e. buried.* Pandect. Monumentum functum, *h. e. a tomb in which there has been already*

a corpse. —— ¶ Quintil. fato, or, Pandect. vita, or, Justin. diem, or, Ovid. morte, to die. So, also, absol. Stat. and Auct. Consol. ad Liv. Fungi. Hirt. Functus stipendio, h. e. having served out. —— ¶ Also, to suffer, endure (without case). Lucret. I. 444. Also, with an accusat. Lucret. mala multa. —— ¶ Also, to be serviceable or useful for any thing. Colum. pro fultura.

FŪNGŌSŬS (fungus), a, um, adj. full of holes, spongy, light, fungous. Plin. caro. Id. Fungosior.

FŪNGŬLŬS (dimin. of fungus), i, m. a small mushroom. Apic.

FŬNGŬS (σφόγγος, or σπόγγος), i, m. a mushroom, toadstool, fungus, μύκης. Horat. — Hence, a word of abuse, blockhead. Plaut. — Also, fungous or proud flesh. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, the snuff of a candle, or that which gathers about the snuff of a candle or the wick of a lamp, a thief. Virg. —— ¶ Also, a kind of blasting or measles in a tree. Plin.

FŪNICŬLŬS (dimin. of funis), i, m. a little rope or cord, a string, καλώδιον, σχοινίον. Plin. — Also, a cord, cable, as of ships. Cic.

FŪNIS (perhaps from σχοῖνος), is, m. a rope, cord, cable, σχοῖνος, κάλως. Cas. and Virg. — Hence the following proverbs. Pers. Funem reducere, h. e. to change one's mind. Horat. ducere, h. e. to command. Colum. Facere ex arena, ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, to make a rope of sand (of a thing which is impossible).

FŪNŬS (φόνος), ŏris, n. a corpse, dead body. Nepos. alicujus. Cic. paternum. Virg. Nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, h. e. I could not attend to your corpse (some take the word funera in this passage erroneously for a noun of fem. gender, denoting a mourning woman hired to lament). —— ¶ Also, interment, burial with all the customary ceremonies, funeral rites, funeral. Ter. Funus adjutare, to assist at a funeral. Cic. alicui facere, to make a funeral, to perform funeral obsequies. So, Id. ducere. Id. In funus venire, to attend a funeral. Id. prodire, to go to a funeral. So, also, Liv. Funus celebrare. Cic. Funere efferri, to be buried. Liv. Funere ampliore efferri, to be buried like a person of distinction. Sueton. Regio funere efferre, to bury royally. Cic. Funus indicere. —— ¶ Also, a funeral pile. Sueton. Dejecto funere. —— ¶ Also, death. Virg. Crudeli funere exstinctus. Horat. Sub ipsum funus, near death, at the point of death. — Hence, murder, slaughter. Virg. Fœdasti funere vultus. Id. Edere funera, to murder, kill. — Also, destruction, ruin, fall. Cic. reipublicæ. Horat. Funus imperio parabat. — Also, he that kills or causes destruction. Cicero calls Gabinius and Piso Pœne funera reipublicæ, h. e. destroyers. —— ¶ Also, the shade of a person deceased. Propert. Quum infernas intrarunt funera leges.

FŪŌ (φύω), is, fŭi or fūvi (futum), n. 3. to be. This verb seems not to have been much in use at the time of Cicero. In Plaut., Terent., Lucret. and Virg. we find fuam, fuas, fuat, fuant, &c. Enn. ap. Cic. Ed. Pearc. Fuvimus ante Rudini. But Ed. Ernest. reads fuimus. — Fueram is sometimes used in the signification of eram. Nepos. Attic. 7. Suet. Tib. 67.

FŪR (φώρ), fūris, m. and f. a thief. Cic. nocturnus. Plaut. Fures estis ambæ. Suet. Fur verborum. Hence, a drone-bee. Varr. Also, a word of abuse, thief, rogue, knave, cheat, rascal. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, slave, implying contempt. Virg. Ecl. 3, 16. —— ¶ Also, of soldiers. Terent. Manipulus furum.

FŪRĂ, æ, f. a goddess. Martian. Capell.

FŪRĀCITĀS (furax), ātis, f. a thievish disposition, thievishness. Plin.

FŪRĀCITĔR (Id.), adv. in a thievish manner, thievishly.

FŪRĀTŎR (furor, āri), ōris, m. a thief. Tertull.

FŪRĀTRINĂ (Id.), æ, f. a stealing, a theft. Apul. —— ¶ Any clandestine action. Apul.

FŪRĀX (Id.), ācis, adj. thievish, given or addicted to stealing. Cic. servus. Id. Furacissimæ manus, light-fingered. Martial. Nihil est furacius illo.

FURCĂ (fero), æ, f. a two-pronged fork, δίκρανον, as a hay-fork, pitch-fork. Horat. (called by Ovid bicornis). —— ¶ Also, any thing resembling a fork. Virg. Liv. and Plin. a prop shaped like a fork. Also, of houses. Ovid. Furcas subiere columnæ, h. e. pillars supplied the place of props. — Also, a pole or stake formed like a fork, used in mining. Liv. 33, 7. — Also, an instrument shaped like a fork, and put on the back of a person to help him to carry his burden. Plaut. Slaves were sometimes punished by being compelled to carry a furca, or two pieces of wood shaped like a V, round their necks, with their hands tied to the ends of this instrument. Id. They were also scourged under such a furca. Liv. But other persons, also, were sometimes subjected to this punishment. Liv. 1, 26. and Suet. A slave who had suffered such a punishment was called furcifer. This word was afterwards, also, applied to slaves and other people as a word of abuse, rascal, villain, scoundrel, gallows, &c. Terent. and Cic. — Hence, figur. Horat. Sat. II. 7, 66. Ire sub furcam. Also, a sort of gallows for slaves, robbers, &c. Plin. and Pandect. — Cancrorum furcæ, h. e. claws. Apul. — Also, a warlike instrument. Liv. 28, 3. — Also, a narrow defile formed like a V. Val. Max. Furcæ Caudinæ.

FURCIFĔR (furca & fero), a, um, adj. See Furca. Petron. Furcifera, h. e. penis.

FURCILLĂ (dimin. of furca), æ, f. a small fork or prop. Varr. Herbam versare furcillis, h. e. hay-fork, pitch-fork. Id. Furcillæ vitium, h. e. props. Cic. Furcilla extrudimur.

FURCILLĀTŬS (furcilla), a, um, adj. forked. Varr.

FURCŬLĂ (dimin. of furca), æ, f. a little fork. Liv. a prop shaped like a fork. —— ¶ Also, a narrow defile formed like the letter V. Liv. Furculæ Caudinæ.

FŬRENTĔR (fŭro), adv. furiously, in a raging manner, like a mad person, μανικῶς. Cic.

FURFŬR (unc.), ŭris, n. bran, gurgion. πίτυρον. Plaut. Alunt furfure sues. Varr. and Colum. Furfures (plur.). —— ¶ Also, scales on the head, face and skin. Plin. cutis. Id. Furfures capitis.

FURFŬRĀCĔŬS (furfur), a, um, adj. resembling bran. Fulgent.

FURFŬRĀCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. a bore. Arnob.

FURFŬRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of bran. Gell.

FURFŬRICŬLÆ (Id.), ārum, f. h. e. minuti furfures. Marcell. Empir.

FURFŬRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of bran or scurf; branny, scurfy, πιτυρώδης. Plin. color.

FŬRIĂ (furo), æ, f. madness. Grat. canis, rabidness. Also, of man. Horat. Malis furiis actus. Virg. Furiis accensus. Id. Furias concepit, h. e. became furious. Stat. Furiæ honestæ, h. e. a praise-worthy enthusiasm. Hence, of ardent love. Virg. In furias ruunt. — Also, violent anger, fury, rage. Martial. Furias tauri. Virg. Furiæ justæ, h. e. just fury or indignation. — Also, ardent desire. Sil. Furias auri. Lucan. Belli furias. —— ¶ Also, that which makes mad or furious or plagues much. — Hence, an inciting, instigation. Liv. Muliebribus instinctus furiis. — Particularly, one of the Furies. They were three in number, Alecto, Megæra and Tisiphone, and supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods. Cic. Furiæ eos (parricidas) agitent. Virg. Scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes. Hence, Furiæ hominis, who torment a person for crimes committed by him, or in order to revenge another person who has been injured by him. Liv. Agitantibus furiis sororis ac viri (interfectorum). Id. Invocantibus furias parentum, h. e. patris occisi, the Furies sent, as it were, as tormentors by the parents slain. Id. Furias fraternas concita, h. e. incite the Furies to punish the crime of the brother. Hence, figur. of raging, furious persons. Cic. Illa Furia, h. e. Clodius. Id. Furia religionum.

FŬRIĀLIS (furia), e, adj. furious, raging, mad. Liv. incessus. Ovid. arma, h. e. arma bacchantum. Cic. vox. Hence, horrible, dreadful, cruel. Valer. Flacc. exitium. —— ¶ Also, that enrages or makes mad. Cic. e Sophocle. vestis. —— ¶ Also, inspired. Ovid. Erichtho. —— ¶ Stat. Furiale, for furialiter.

FŬRIĀLITĔR (furialis), adv. furiously. Ovid.

FŬRIĀNŬS (Furius), a, um, adj. pertaining to Furius. Liv. milites, h. e. of Furius Camillus.

FŬRIĀTILIS (furia), e, adj. mad, belonging to a mad person or beast. Fortunat.

FŬRIBUNDŬS (furio), a, um, adj. mad, raging, furious. Cic. homo. Ovid. taurus. Cic. impetus. — Hence, inspired, enthusiastic. Id. prædictio.

FŬRINĂ, æ, f. a goddess. Cic. Hence, Furinālis, e, pertaining to her. Furinalia, a festival in her honor. Varr.

FŪRINŬS (fur), a, um, adj. pertaining to thieves. Plaut. forum, h. e. where thieves are sold.

FŬRIŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make or drive mad, madden, enrage, render inspired, ἐκμαίνω. Horat. — Hence, Furiatus, a, um, mad, furious, infuriate. Virg.

FŬRIŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. to be mad, rage. Sidon. Ut furiat.

FŬRIŌSĒ (furiosus), adv. furiously, madly. Cic.

FŬRIŌSŬS (furia), a, um, adj. furious, mad, frantic, outrageous. Cic. homo. Id. cupiditas. Liv. inceptum. Cic. genus dicendi. Ovid. vota. Id. tibia, h. e. inspiring. Horat. Peccatum furiosius. Cic. Homo furiosissimus. — Also, of persons entertaining sentiments dangerous to the state, or of such as fight against their country, rebel, &c. Planc. in Cic. Ep. pars exercitus, h. e. disaffected.

FŬRIŬS, a, um, adj. Furian. Cic. lex, that no one should leave, by way of legacy, more than 1000 asses. — Furius, subst. a man belonging to the gens Furia. — Furia, a woman belonging to the same gens.

FURNĀCĔŬS (furnus), a, um, adj. relating to an oven. Plin. panis, h. e. baked in an oven.

FURNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to an oven. Pandect. Furnarius, a baker. — Furnaria, sc. ars, the trade of a baker. Sueton. Furnariam exercere, to follow the trade of a baker.

FURNŬS (perhaps for foverus, from foveo), i. m. an oven, furnace, ἰπνός, κλίβανος. Plaut., Ovid., Plin., Vitruv. and Horat.

FŬRŌ (θύω, θόρω), is, ui, n. 3. to be mad, out of mind. Cic. Hence, to be inspired. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, to act like a madman, to rage, be furious, of man, animals and things. Cic. Clodius furebat. Curt. Belluæ in suos acrius furunt. Virg. tempestas, ignis. So, also, Furens. Cic. Also, with a genit. Virg. animi, h. e. in animo. Hence, of love. Quintil. decl. Furere in aliquam, or, Horat. aliqua, h. e. to turn with love towards a woman. Also, with an accus. Virg. hunc furorem. Liv. id, h. e. propter id. Hence of persons neglecting their duties and following merely the dictates of their criminal passions or desires. Cic. in Pison. 20, 47. Particularly of those who act against the welfare of their country. Cic. —— ¶ Also, to be a little extravagant, wild, or licentious, not to act very prudently; to revel. Horat. Dulce mihi est furere. ¶ The perf. Furuit is found Plin. 33, 53. Ed. Hard. Sedul. Carm. 1, 196. Ed. Cellar. and Serv. ad Virg.

FŪRŎR (fur), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to steal, pilfer, κλέπτω. Cic. aliquid. Id. aliquid alicui, or ab aliquo. Also of plagiarism. Cic. Att. 2, 1. —— ¶ Also, to obtain by stealth. Cic. civitatem. Prop. speciem alicujus, h. e. to assume the form of a person, to pass for another person. —— ¶ Also, to withdraw secretly, or merely to withdraw. Sil. se, to steal away, sneak off. Virg. oculos labori. —— ¶ Also, to cover, hide, conceal. Senec. vultus veste.

FŬRŎR (furo), ōris, m. fury, madness, rage, distraction, μελαγχολία, μανία. Cic. —— ¶ Also, inspiration. Cic. —— ¶ Also, madness, foolishness, extrava-

gence. Cas. Furore impulsus. *Cic.* Inflammatus furore. *Liv.* Cæci furore in vulnera ruerent, *rage in fighting. Sueton.* impendiorum, *h. e. extravagance in expense.* So, also, of *ardent love. Virg.* Particularly, of those who fight, rebel, &c. against their country. Also, of inanimate things, *rage, fury. Catull.* cœli. — Also, *that which causes madness or rage. Prop.* Ut tibi sim semper furor. —— ¶ Also, *strong or ardent desire,* both in a good and in a bad sense. *Sil.* laudum. *Senec.* lucri. —— ¶ Also, *a goddess,* same as *Nemesis. Val. Flacc.*

FŪRTĬFĬCŬS (furtum & facio), a, um, adj. *pilfering, thieving, thievish,* ἐπικλόπος. *Plaut.*

FŪRTĬM (fur), adv. *by stealth, secretly, privily,* λαθραίως. *Cic.*

FŪRTĪVĒ (furtivus), adv. same as *Furtim. Ovid.*

FŪRTĪVŬS (furtum), a, um, adj. *stolen, pilfered,* κλεπτικός. *Plaut.* virgineæ. *Horat.* lana. —— ¶ Also, *secret, clandestine. Cic.* iter. *Virg.* amor. *Id.* Quem furtivum partu edidit, *h. e.* furtim peperit. *Justin.* victoria. *Ovid. Art.* 3, 640. vir, *h. e. concealed.* — Hence, *hidden, concealed. Ovid.* Furtivæ conscia mentis littera, *h. e. of the secrets of the heart. Gell.* Furtivo scripto culpiam res occultas nuntiare, *h. e. in cipher.* — Also, *favorable to secrets, or secrecy. Ovid.* nox. — Also, *doing a thing secretly. Ovid. Pont.* 3, 3, 56. vir, *h. e. a gallant.*

FŪRTUM (for furatum, from furari), i, n. *a thing stolen. Cic.* Furtum reddere. — Also, *theft,* κλοπή. *Horat.* and *Cic.* Furtum facere, *to steal.* So also *Terent.* of plagiarism. *Cic.* Furtum facere alicujus rei, *h. e. to steal a thing. Pandect.* Alicui furtum facere, *to steal from or rob. Id.* Duo furta facere. *Cic.* Furti damnari. *Virg.* Fœdera solvere furto, *h. e.* raptu (Helenæ). —— ¶ Also, *any secret action. Virg.* Furto lætatus inani. *Martial.* 5, 51, 5. Furtum facere, *to sup secretly.* — Hence, *Virg.* and *Plin.* Furto, *secretly, by stealth.* — Particularly, Furtum, *an intrigue, or secret love, or a secret meeting of lovers. Virg., Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *a crafty wile or device; a stratagem or ambuscade. Liv.* Furto et fraude rem agere. *Ovid.* Furtis decipit hostem. *Virg.* Furta belli, *h. e.* insidiæ. — Also, *a pretence.* Q. *Cic.* in *Ep. Cic.*

FŪRUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of fur), i, m. *a pilferer, petty thief. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a furuncle, sort of tubercle or bile. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of knob in a vine. Colum.*

FŬRVESCŌ (furvus), is, n. 3. *to become black or dark-colored. Martian. Capell.*

FŬRVŬS (ὀρφός), a, um, adj. *dusky, swarthy, dark, black,* μέλας, ἀμαυρός, σκοτεινός. *Horat.* Proserpina. *Valer. Max.* *hostia, sacrificed to the infernal gods.* — Figur. *Prudent.* culpa, *black or odious crime.* — Also, *dressed in black. Propert.*

FŬSCĀTŌR (fusco), ōris, m. *that darkens, a darkener. Lucan.*

FŬSCĬNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a three-pronged instrument, a trident. Cic.* Neptuni. *Juvenal.* and *Sueton.* retiariorum.

FŬSCĬNŬLĂ (dimin. of fuscina), æ, f. *a small three-pronged-instrument. Vulg.*

FŬSCĬTĀS (fuscus), ātis, f. *blackness, darkness, cloudiness, gloom. Apul.*

FŬSCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make swarthy or dusky, darken, blacken,* ὑπομελανίζω. *Ovid.* corpus. *Id.* dentes. — Figur. *to dishonor, disgrace. Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *intrans.; to become black or dark-colored. Stat.*

FŬSCŬS (furvus), a, um, adj. *brown, tawny, blackish, swarthy, dusky, dark,* φαιός, λευκόφαιος. *Cic.* purpura. *Id.* cornix. *Ovid.* Andromede. *Martial.* Fuscior laterna, *h. e. dark, not clear or transparent. Plin.* Fuscior fraxinus. *Virg.* Nox fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis. *Apul.* Fuscis avibus, *h. e. at an unlucky time.* —— ¶ Also, *hoarse, broken, rough,* of voice and sounds. *Cic.* Fuscum vocis. *Quintil.* Vox fusca.

FŪSĒ (fusus), adv. *copiously, diffusely,* χύδην. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Fusius.

FŪSĬLĬS (fundo, ere), e, adj. *that may be poured out or melted, fusible, fusile; molten, liquid. Ovid.* aurum. —— ¶ Also, *cast, formed. Prudent.* numen. *Cæs.* Ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes. Perhaps, *balls of clay,* or, *balls made in moulds of clay.*

FŪSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a pouring out, diffusion,* χύσις. Figur. *a spreading. Cic.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *a melting, founding, casting. Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Also, *a disbursement, payment,* εἰσφορὰ, δημοσίων. *Pandect.* 7, 1, 27. *Ed. Torrent.*

FŪSĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens, *afterwards changed into* Furius, a, um.

FŪSŌR (fundo, ere), ōris, m. *a founder, melter. Cod. Just.*

FŪSŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a sink, drain. Pallad.*

FŬSTERNĂ (for fusterina, *sc.* pars, from fustis), æ, f. *the upper part of a fir-tree. Vitruv.* and *Plin.*

FŪSTĬBALŬS (fustis & βάλλω), i, m. *a military machine consisting of a long stick, to the middle of which there is a sling attached. Veget.*

FŪSTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of fustis), i, m. *a small piece of wood. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *the stalk of plants. Pallad.* allii.

FŪSTĬM (fustis), adv. *with cudgels. Valer. Max.*

FŪSTĬS (unc.), is, m. *a stake, club, pole, staff,* βάκτρον. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* Particularly, *a stick to strike with, a cudgel. Cic.* Male mulcati fustibus, *soundly cudgelled. Tacit.* Decimum quemque fuste necare.

FŪSTĬTŪDĬNŬS (fustis & tundo), a, um, adj. a fictitious word used by *Plaut.* Fustitudinæ insulæ, *h. e.* ergastula.

FŪSTŬĀRĬUM (fustis), ii, n. *sc.* supplicium, *a beating to death: a punishment, used chiefly in the army, when a soldier, for certain crimes, was beaten to death with sticks by his fellow-soldiers,* ξυλοκοπία. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

FŪSŪRĂ (fundo, ere), æ, f. *a melting, casting, founding, fusing,* χύσις. *Plin.* plumbi.

FŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from fundo, ĕre.

FŪSŬS (fundo, ĕre), us, m. *a pouring out. Varr.*

FŪSŬS (Id.), i, m. *a spindle,* κλωστήρ. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* One of the Parcæ was represented as holding a spindle. *Virg.* Hence, *Ovid.* Tunc sorores (*h. e.* Parcæ) debuerant fusos evolvisse meos, *h. e. at that time I should have died.* —— ¶ Also, from resemblance, *part of a machine for rolling heavy bodies, a rundle. Vitruv.*

FŪTĀTĬM (unc.), adv. *frequently. Plaut.*

FŪTĬLĔ (fundo, ere), is, n. *a vessel with a wide mouth, and a narrow-pointed bottom, used at the sacrifices offered to Vesta. Lactant.,* and *Donat.* in *Terent.*

FŪTĬLĔ (futilis), adv. *badly, not well. Plaut.*

FŪTĬLĬS (unc.), e, adj. *bad in its kind, of no value, of no account, frivolous, futile, vile, trifling. Cic.* haruspex. *Terent.* servus. *Phædr.* lingua. *Plin.* causa. *Cic.* lætitia, sententia. *Liv.* glacies, *h. e. brittle, fragile.* —— ¶ Also, *vain, without effect, useless. Sil.* ictus, votum. —— ¶ Also, *transient, perishable, not lasting. Plin. Ep.* tempus.

FŪTĬLĬTĀS (futilis), ātis, f. *worthlessness, folly, silliness, vanity, futility,* φλυαρία. *Cic.*

FŪTĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *uselessly, vainly, idly, foolishly. Apul.*

FŪTŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. same as *Arguo. Fest.*

FŪTUM (fundo, ere), i, n. *a vessel into which water is put. Varr.*

FŬTŬŌ (φυτεύω), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to lie with, cohabit with,* βινέω. *Martial.* aliquam. Hence, *Catull.* Mulier fututa. Also, without an *accus. Horat., Catull.* and *Martial.*

FŬTŪRŬS, a, um, particip. from sum.

FŬTŪTĬŌ (futuo), ōnis, f. *a lying with, copulation. Martial.* and *Catull.*

FŬTŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui futuit. *Martial.*

FŬTŪTRĪX (fututor), īcis, f. *h. e.* quæ futuit. *Martial.* manus, lingua.

FŬTŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from futuo.

G.

G. This letter was introduced into the Roman alphabet, 520 A. U. C., and is therefore not found in the Duilian inscription, where *macestratus* is read for *magistratus, leciones* for *legiones,* &c.

GĂBĂLĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *an aromatic shrub. Plin.*

GĂBĂLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a gallows, cross, gibbet,* σταυρός. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, a word of abuse, *a gallows-bird. Macrin.* ap. *Capitol.*

GĂBĂTĂ (cavus), æ, f. *a porringer, platter. Martial.*

GĂBBĂRÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *mummies. Augustin.*

GĂBĬĒNSĬS (Gabii), e, adj. same as *Gabinus. Plin.*

GĂBĬĪ, ōrum, m. *a town of Latium. Liv.*

GĂBĪNĬĀNŬS (Gabinius), a, um, adj. *called after Gabinius. Val. Max.*

GĂBĪNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Gabinian. Cic.* lex. — Also, *the name of a Roman gens.*

GĂBĪNŬS, and GĂBĪNĬŬS (Gabii), a, um, adj. *at or of Gabii, pertaining to it. Liv.* via, *h. e. from Gabii to Rome. Virg.* Juno, *h. e. worshiped at Gabii. Liv.* Gabini, *its inhabitants.* — *Virg.* and *Liv.* Gabinus cinctus. See *Cinctus.*

GĀDĒS, ium, f. *a colony of the Phœnicians on an island of the same name on the coast of Spain,* now *Cadiz. Horat.* and *Liv.*

GĀDĪTĀNŬS (Gades), a, um, adj. *at or of Gades,* Γαδειρικός. — Gaditani, *the inhabitants of Gades.* — *Cic.* civitas, *h. e. Cadiz.*

GÆSUM, or GESUM (γαισόν, γαισός), i, n. *a heavy dart or javelin, used especially by the ancient Gauls. Liv., Cæs., Virg., Stat.* — Hence, Gæsati, ōrum, *armed with the* gæsum; a name applied to Gallic mercenary troops. *Oros.*

GÆTŪLĬĂ, or GĒTŪLĬĂ, æ, f. *Getulia, a country of Africa.* — Hence, Gætūlus, a, um, adj. *Getulian, of, pertaining to, belonging to, from Getulia;* also, *Libyan, African. Martial.* mapalia. *Plin.* pastor. *Virg.* Syrtes. *Horat.* leæna. *Claudian.* Gætula Thetis, *h. e. the Libyan sea.* — Hence, also, Gætulicus, a, um, adj. same as *Gætulus. Plin.*

GĂGĀTĒS, æ, m. *an agate stone,* γαγάτης λίθος. *Plin.*

GĀIUS, GĀIA. See *Caius,* &c.

GĂLACTĪTĒS (γαλακτίτης), æ, m. or GĂLACTĪTĬS, (γαλακτῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone of a milk-white color. Plin.*

GĂLÆSUS, or GĂLĒSUS, i, m. *a river of Lower Italy,* now *Galeso. Liv.*

GĂLANTHĬS, ĭdis, f. Γαλανθὶς, *a female attendant of Alcmena, the mother of Hercules, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived by a falsehood and derided, into a weasel* (γαλῆ). *Ovid.*

GĂLĂTĂ (Γαλάτης), æ, m. *an inhabitant of Galatia, a Galatian.* Galatæ, *the Galatians. Cic.* — Hence, Galatia, æ, f. *Galatia, a country of* Asia Minor. — Galaticus, a, um, adj. *in or of Galatia, pertaining to it, Galatian. Colum.* — Galaticor, āris, dep. 1. *to imitate the Galatians,* h. e. *to mix Jewish and Christian customs. Tertull.*

GALATIA, GALATICOR, &c. See *Galata.*

GĂLAXĬĀS (γαλαξίας), æ, m. *a stone found in Egypt. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the galaxy, milky way. Macrob.*

GALBĂ, æ, m. *a Roman family name. Sue-*

tus. —— ¶ Galba, æ, f. *a little worm*; (perhaps, the Bombyx esculi of Linn.) *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, in the Gallic tongue, *very fat. Sueton.*

GALBĂNĀTŬS (galbanum), a, um, adj. *clothed in yellow. Martial.* Jacet galbanatus in lecto.

GĂLBĂNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of galbanum. Virg.*

GĂLBĂNUM (γάλβανον, χαλβάνη), i, n. *the concreted juice or gum of an herb called* ferula, *of a strong, offensive smell; galbanum. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a garment of a yellowish color, worn by luxurious persons. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Hence, Galbănus, a, um, adject. *effeminate. Martial.* (Alii leg. *galbinus.*)

GĂLBĬNĀTŬS, same as *Galbanatus.*

GĂLBĬNĔŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Galbus. Veget.*

GĂLBĬNŬS, same as *Galbanus.*

GĂLBŬLA, æ, f. *a witwall, or golden oriole, or golden thrush,* ἴκτερος. *Martial.*

GĂLBŬLŬS, i, m. *the nut or little round ball of the cypress-tree. Varr.*

GĂLBŬS, a, um, adj. *of a yellow color.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Calvus. Plin.*

GĂLĔA (from γαλέη, as κυνέη from κύων), æ, f. *a helmet, helm, head-piece, cask, morion,* (properly of *leather,* while *cassis* was *of metal*). *Cic.* — Figur. *the comb* of the Guinea fowl (gallina Africana). *Colum.*

GĂLĔĀRIS (galea), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a helmet. Quadrig.*

GĂLĔĀRII (Id.), ōrum, m. *slaves or servants of soldiers. Veget.*

GĂLĔĀTŬS (galeo), a, um, adj. particip. *wearing a helmet. Cic.*

GĂLĒNA (unc.), æ, f. *the ore of lead,* μολύβδαινα. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *dross, that remains after melting lead. Plin.*

GĂLĔŌ (galea), as, a. 1. *to put on a helmet. Hirt. de B. Afr.*

GĂLĔŎLA (dimin. of galea), æ, f. *a vessel to hold wine,* so called from its resembling a helmet, κορύδιον. *Varr.*

GĂLĔŎPSIS (γαλίοψις), is, f. *water-ebony, dead-nettle, or archangel,* also called *Galeobdolon* and *Galion. Plin.*

GĂLĔŎS (γαλεός), i, m. *a kind of lamprey. Plin.*

GĂLĔŌTÆ (γαλεῶται), ārum, m. *interpreters of prodigies in Sicily. Cic.* — Others read *Galleotæ.* — Others *Galeatæ.*

GĂLĔŌTĒS (γαλεώτης), æ, m. *a kind of lizard. Plin.*

GĂLĒRĪCŬLUM (dimin. of galerum), i, n. *a cap of false hair, peruke, periwig,* πιλίδιον. *Sueton.*

GĂLĒRĪTŬS (galerus), a, um, adj. *wearing a cap,* galero tectus. *Propert.* Prima galeritus posuit prætoria Lucmo. —— ¶ Galerita avis, *a lark* (alauda cristata, L.). *Plin.* — Hence, Galeritus (absol.), sc. ales. *Varr.*

GĂLĒRŬS (perhaps from galea), i, m. *seldom* GĂLĒRUM, i, n. *a round hat or cap like a helmet,* κυνέη, πῖλιον. *Varr.*, *Suet.* and *Stat.* — Also, *a peruke, periwig. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *the bud of a rose. Auson.*

GĂLĒSUS, same as *Galæsus.*

GĂLGŬLŬS, i, m. same as *Galbula. Plin.*

GĂLĪLÆŬS, a, um, *Galilæan,* Γαλιλαῖος. *Sedul.* Galilæa per arva. *Tacit.* Galilæorum natio.

GĂLLA (unc.), æ, f. *gall-nut, oak-apple,* κηκίς. Not used in the *plur. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an inferior sort of wine, bitter like gall. Lucil.* —— ¶ Also, Galla, æ, m. *a priest of Cybele*; same as *Gallus. Catull.*

GALLÆCIA, æ, f. now *Gallicia, a country of Spain. Sil.* — Also, written *Callæcia.* — Hence, Gallæcus, a, um, adj. *Gallæcian. Vellei.* A. Brutus Gallæcis perdomitis, Gallæci cognomen meruit, *the Gallæcian.* — Hence, also, Gallaĭcus, a, um, adj. *Gallæcian. Martial.* and *Plin.*

GALLEŌTÆ. See *Galeotæ.*

GALLIA, æ, f. *Gaul, France,* Γαλλία. Gaul, before the time of Cæsar, was divided into *Togata, Braccata,* and *Comata.* By *Gallia Togata* the Romans understood Cisalpine Gaul, where the Roman gowns, *togæ,* were usually worn, as the inhabitants had been admitted to the rank of citizenship at Rome. Transalpine Gaul was called *Braccata,* on account of the peculiar covering of the inhabitants for their thighs. That part of Gaul which did not belong to the Romans before the time of Cæsar, was called *Comata,* because the people suffered their hair to grow to an uncommon length. It was divided into *Belgica, Aquitanica,* and *Celtica. Braccata* and *Togata* were two Roman provinces governed by proconsuls. The former was beyond the Alps, where now *Narbonne* is situated, and, on that account, called *Transalpina,* or *Narbonensis.* The latter was in Italy, where now Savoy, Piedmont, & Milan are situated, and used to be divided into *Cispadana* and *Transpadana, h. e.* the country on this side the Po and beyond the Po, with respect to Rome. — *Gallia quæstoria,* or *provincia Gallia* (*quæstoria*), or *ager Gallicus,* was situated in Italy on the river Po, bordered upon *Picenum,* and was governed by a quæstor.

GALLIAMBUS. See *Galliiambus.*

GALLICÆ. See *Gallicus.*

GĂLLĬCĀNŬS (Gallia), a, um, adj. *in or of Gaul.*

GĂLLĬCĒ (Gallicus), adv. *in the manner of the Gauls. Gell.*

GĂLLĬCĬNIUM (Gallus & cano), ii, n. *cock-crowing, that part of the night when the cocks begin to crow, h. e. towards morning,* ἀλεκτρυοφωνία. *Plin.* and *Ammian.*

GĂLLĬCRŪS (galli & crus), ūris, n. *crow-foot, ranunculus, a plant. Apul.*

GĂLLĬCŬS (Gallia), a, um, adj. *in or of Gaul, pertaining to Gaul. Cic.* ager (see *Gallia*). *Id.* copiæ. *Vitruv.* ventus, *h. e. north-north-east wind.* — Hence, Gallica, sc. solea *or* crepida, *a sort of slipper worn by the Gauls and the fashionable in Rome. Plur.* Gallicæ. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the river Gallus. Propert.* miles, *h. e. Nestor.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the priests of Cybele or to those of Isis. Ovid.* turma, *h. e. priests of Isis.*

GĂLLĬĬĀMBŬS, and *poetic.* GĂLLĬĀMBŬS (Gallus & iambus), i, m. *a song sung by the Galli, priests of Cybele. Martial.* mollis. *Plur.* Galliiamba. *Quint.*

GĂLLĪNA (gallus), æ, f. *a hen,* ἀλεκτορίς. *Varr.* It is also used as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* Dic igitur me tuum passerculum, gallinam, &c. — *Terent.* gallina cecinit, *h. e. has crowed,* which was considered as ominous. *Juvenal.* Albæ gallinæ filius, *h. e. fortune's favorite. Suet.* Ad Gallinas, *the name of a villa near Rome.*

GĂLLĪNĀCĔŬS (gallina), a, um, adj. *of or relating to a hen,* ἀλεκτόριος. *Varr.* pullus, *a chicken. Id.* ova, *hen's-eggs. Cic.* gallus, *a cock. Plin.* Gallinaceus, sc. gallus, *a cock. Colum.* Mares gallinacei, *cocks.* — Lac gallinaceum, *pigeon's milk,* γάλα ὀρνίθων, a proverbial expression of things rare. *Plin.* Ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, *h. e.* copiam omnium rerum. —— ¶ Also, *relating to cocks. Colum.* salacitas, *h. e. the salaciousness of a common poultry-cock.*

GĂLLĪNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to poultry. Varr.* curator, *or, absol.*, *Cic.* Gallinarius, *a poulterer. Cels.* scala, *h. e. a roost.* — Hence, Gallinarium, sc. stabulum, *a place for keeping poultry, hen-coop, hen-roost. Colum.* — Insula Gallinaria, *an island of the Tuscan sea, so called from the great number of hens found on it,* now *Gallinara* and *Isola d'Albenga. Varr.* — Gallinaria silva, *a wood near Cumæ in Italy. Cic.*

GĂLLĪNŬLA (dimin. of gallina), æ, f. *a little hen, chicken,* ἀλεκτορίς. *Arnob.*

GĂLLĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Gallicus. Sallust.*

GĂLLŌ (gallus), as, n. 1. *to rave or revel like a priest of Cybele,* βακχεύω. *Varr.*

GĂLLŎGRÆCIA, æ, f. same as *Galatia. Liv.* — Hence, Gallogræcus, a, um, adj. *Galatian. Cic.* — Gallogræci, *the Galatians. Liv.*

GĂLLŬLASCŌ (gallus), is, n. 3. *a verb used of the voice of boys when it is changing at the time of puberty. Næv.* ap. *Non.*

GĂLLŬLŬS (dimin. of Gallus), a, um, adj. *Gallic. Auson.*

GĂLLŬS (perhaps from the German word gall), i, m. *a cock,* ἀλέκτωρ. *Varr.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a Gaul. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Phrygia. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a priest of Cybele. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.* Cornelius Gallus, *a poet and friend of Virgil.*

GĂLLŬS (Gallus), a, um, adj. same as *Gallicus. Martial.*

GALŪMNA, ătis, n. an incorrect reading for *calumma* or *calymma,* from κάλυμμα, *a cover. Martian. Capell.*

GĂMBA (καμπή), æ, f. *a hoof. Veget.*

GĂMBŌSŬS (gamba), a, um, adj. *having a swelling near the hoof. Veget.* animal.

GĂMĒLIŌN (γαμηλιών), ōnis, *the name of the month of January with the Athenians*; according to others, *the month of October. Cic.*

GĂMMA (γάμμα, τό), æ, f. *the third letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Latin* G. *Auson.* —— ¶ With writers on surveying, *the right-angled form of a field.* — Hence, Gammatus, a, um, adj. *having the form of a gamma. Auson.*

GĂMMĂRŬS, i, same as *Cammarus.*

GĂNĔA, æ, f. and GĂNĔUM (γάνος, γανεῖον), i, n. *a cook-shop or ordinary.* In ancient times, it was considered indecent to go to such a place, because prostitutes were kept there. Hence, *a stew, brothel, bawdy-house, bagnio,* ἀσωτεῖον, πορνεῖον. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *debauchery, riot, revelling, gluttony. Cic.*

GĂNĔĀRĬŬS (ganea), a, um, adj. *where there are good viands. Varr.* triclinium.

GĂNĔŌ (ganea, *or* ganeum), ōnis, m. *a frequenter of brothels, rioter, reveller, glutton, debauchee,* ἄσωτος. *Cic.*

GĂNĔUM (γάνειον), i, n. same as *Ganea, an ordinary, a brothel. Plaut.* and *Terent.*

GĂNGĂBÆ, (unc.), ārum, m. *porters, carriers of burdens,* in the Persian language. *Curt.*

GANGARIDES, um, and GANGĂRĬDÆ, ārum, m. Γαγγαρίδες and Γαγγαρίδαι, *a people of India near the mouths of the Ganges. Plin.*

GANGĒS, is, m. *the Ganges,* Γάγγης, *a large river of India, dividing it into two parts,* India citerior intra Gangem, *and* ulterior extra Gangem. *Plin.* — Hence, Gangetĭcus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the river Ganges. Ovid.* — Gangētis, ĭdis, f. same as *Gangetica. Ovid.*

GANGLIŎN (γάγγλιον), ii, n. *a swelling or lump on the head or neck. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a sprain, the spraining of a sinew. Veget.*

GANGRÆNA (γάγγραινα), æ, f. *a gangrene, eating ulcer. Cels.*

GANNIŌ (unc.), ire, n. 4. *to yelp, cry, whine, whimper,* κνύζομαι. *Varr.* of dogs. *Hieron.* Vulpecula ganniens. —— ¶ Also, of man, *to growl, grumble, snarl. Terent.* — Also, *to tattle, chat. Apul.*

GANNĪTIŌ (gannio), ōnis, f. *a yelping, whining, whimpering. Fest.*

GANNĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a whining, barking, yelping. Lucret.* (of dogs) Gannitu vocis adulant. — Hence, also, of persons, *a grumbling, snarling. Martial.* — Also, *a chattering, tattling, prattling. Apul.* — Also, *the moaning of a sea-nymph. Plin.* — Also, *a chirping of a sparrow. Apul.*

GANTA, or GANZA, æ, f. the German word gans, *a goose. Plin.* 10, 27. says, a sort of white, small geese were called so in Germany.

GANȲMĒDĒS (Γανυμήδης), is, m. *Ganymede, a son of the Trojan king Tros. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter, and became the cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe.* — Hence, Ganȳmēdēŭs, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Ganymede, Ganymedean. Martial.* pocula. *Id.* chorus, *h. e. beautiful servants.*

GANZA. See *Ganta.*

GĀRĂMĀS, antis. *Plur.* Gāramantes, um, m. *a people in the interior part of Africa.* — Hence, Garamantĭcus, a, um, adj. *Garamantian, African. Plin.* — Garamantis, ĭdis, f. *Garamantian, African. Virg.*

GĀRGĀNŬS, i, m. *a mountain of Apulia,* now *Monte Gargano and Monte di S. Angelo. Horat.* — Hence, Gargānus, a, um, adj. *Sil.* cacumina.

GĀRGĀPHIĒ, es, f. *a fountain of Bœotia. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a valley of Bœotia. Ovid.*

GĀRGĀRA, ōrum, n. τὰ Γάργαρα, *the*

summit of mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name. Virg.

GĀRGARIDIŌ, as, a. 1. same as Gargarizo. Varr.

GĀRGARISMA (γαργάρισμα), ătis, n. a gargle. Theod. Priscian.

GARGARISMATIUM (γαργαρισμάτιον), ii, n. same as Gargarisma. Marcel. Empir.

GĀRGARIZĀTIŌ (gargarizo), ōnis, f. a gargling, γαργαρισμός. Cels.

GARGARIZĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as Gargarizatio. Plin.

GĀRGARIZŌ (γαργαρίζω), as, n. and a. 1. to gargle and wash the mouth and throat; to use as a gargle. Cels. medicamentis. Id. ex fico, h. e. with a gargle made of figs. Id. aliquid, with a thing.

GĀRGETTUS, i, m. a district (pagus) of Attica, in which Epicurus was born. — Hence, Gargettius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Gargettus. Cic. Gargettius, h. e. Epicurus.

GARITES, um, m. a people of Aquitania. Cæs.

GAROCELI, ōrum, m. a people living on the Alps in Gaul. Cæs. But Ed. Oudend. reads Grajoceli.

GĀRRIŌ (from γηρύω, Dor. γαρύω), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. to prate, prattle, tattle. Cic. Garrimus quicquid in buccam venit. Id. plura, h. e. to write. Horat. fabellas. Id. libros, h. e. to write. Martial. alicui aliquid in aurem. Also, of philosophers. Cic. in gymnasiis, h. e. to talk, discourse. —— ¶ Also, implying contempt, to talk idly, to babble. Plaut. nugas. —— ¶ Also, of animals. Martial. Ranæ garriunt, h. e. croak. Apul. (of nightingales) Garriunt canticum.

GĀRRĪTUS (garrio), us, m. a prating, chattering, talking idly. Sidon.

GĀRRŬLĬTĀS (garrulus), ātis, f. a prating, prattling, chattering, babbling; loquacity, garrulity, ἀδολεσχία. Senec. and Quintil. — Also, of birds. Plin. cornicis, chattering.

GĀRRŬLŬS (garrio), a, um, adj. garrulous, prating, prattling, talkative, loquacious, both in a good and in a bad sense. Of man, in a pleasing manner. Tibull. Also, of man in a displeasing manner. Auct. ad Herenn. Disciplina garrula. Ovid. forum, h. e. noisy. Id. lingua. Prop. hora, h. e. spent in conversation. — Particularly, telling what ought to be kept secret; a blab, blabber, tattler, telltale. Terent. and Horat. — Also, of birds, chattering, chirping, warbling, twittering. Virg. hirundo. Plin. noctua. Id. cantus lusciniæ. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, purling, murmuring, making a shrill, trembling noise. Ovid. rivus. Tibull. lyra, h. e. warbling. Calp. humor. —— ¶ Perhaps, also, prudent. Varr. ap. Non. 4, 220.

GĂRUM, or -ŬN (γάρον), i, n. a costly fish-sauce, made chiefly from the scomber, formerly from the garus. Hor. and Plin.

GĂRUMNA, æ, m. a river of Gaul, now called la Garonne. Pompon. Mela.

GĂRUS (γάρος), i, m. a kind of fish of which a sauce was made. Plin.

GĂRЎŎPHЎLLŎN, or **CĂRЎŎPHЎLLŎN** (καρυόφυλλον), i, n. a sort of spice in India. Plin. 12, 15. According to Sprengel, vitex trifolia, L.; according to Vincent, clove, Caryophillus aromaticus, L.

GĀSTĔR (γαστὴρ), ĕris and stri, f. the belly. Cæl. Aurel. —— ¶ Also, a big-bellied vessel. Petron.

GAU, for Gaudium. Enn. ap. Auson.

GAUDĔBUNDUS (gaudium), a, um. adj. rejoicing. Apul. Met. 8. But Edd. Oudend., Elm. and Vulc. read gaudibundus.

GAUDĔŌ (γαυριάω), es, gāvīsus sum, n. pass. 2. to rejoice, be glad, χαίρω. Cic. aliqua re. Also, with an accus. Terent. id, sc. ob. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. and Terent. gaudium alicujus, h. e. ob gaudium. Also, with de, with regard to. Cic. de Bursa. Also, with a genit. following. Apul. voti. Also, with in. Lucret. in funere, h. e. at, or on account of. Also, with sibi, for secum. Id. So, also, Cic. Mihi gaudeo. Often, also, with quod. Id. Or with an accus. and infin. following. Id. — Gaudere, like the Greek χαίρειν, is used in congratulations, greeting, prosperity, joy. Horat. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Myrrha gaudet rastris. Id. Humore omnia hortensia gaudent. — Cic. In sinu gaudere, to rejoice inwardly. —— ¶ Also, to be delighted with, take pleasure in. Cic., Horat. and Liv. aliqua re. Also, with an infin. following. Horat. Hence, Virg. Gaudet equo, h. e. he rides delighted. —— ¶ Also, to enjoy a thing. Liv. ingenio suo. —— ¶ Symm. Gaudendus, a, um. Liv. Andr. Gavisi, for gavisus sum.

GAUDIĀLIS (gaudium), e, adj. glad, joyful, joyous. Apul.

GAUDIBUNDUS. See Gaudebundus.

GAUDIMŌNIUM (gaudeo), ii, n. joy. Petron.

GAUDIUM (Id.), ii, n. joy, gladness, χαρὰ, χάρμα. Cic. Cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium est: cum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa lætitia gestiens, vel nimia dici potest. Terent. Præ gaudio, for joy. Id. Lacrumare gaudio. Cic. Gaudio aliquem afficere, h. e. to gladden, delight. Ovid. Gaudium percipere. Liv. Gaudium saltus superati, h. e. ob saltum, &c. Cic. Gaudio triumphare. Q. Cic. Gaudio exsilire, or, Cic. Gaudiis exsultare, h. e. to leap for joy. Id. Gaudio efferri, to be transported with joy. Sallust. Gaudium atque lætitia. — Hence, congratulation. Tacit. Gaudio fungi. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Flos est gaudium arborum. Id. Gaudia annorum, h. e. tempora veris. —— ¶ Also, pleasure. Sallust. Gaudia corporis, h. e. sensual pleasures. — Hence, of the enjoyment of love. Lucret. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, pleasure, delight, that which affords pleasure. Plin. — Hence, also, a lover. Virg.

GĀVIA (unc.), æ, f. a sea-mew or sea-gull, λάρος. Plin. 10, 48 and 95.

GĀVĪSUS, particip. from gaudeo.

GAULŬS (γαῦλος), i, m. a kind of boat or galley. Gell. —— ¶ Also, a cup like a boat, γαυλός. Plaut.

GAUNĂCĒ (γαυνάκη), es, f. or **GAUNĂCUM**, i, n. a thick shag or frieze. Varr.

GAURŬS, i, m. a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines. Cic. — Hence, Gauranus, a, um, adj. Plin.

GAUSĂPA, æ, and **GAUSĂPĒ**, es, f. and **GAUSĂPĒ**, is, n. and **GAUSĂPUM** (γαυσάκης. ὁ), i, n. a rough, shaggy cloth, used for coverlets, table-cloths, &c.; a coarse outer garment to keep off the cold and rain. Horat., Ovid. and Plin. It was shaggy on one side only, whilst an amphimallum was so on both sides. — Figur. Pers. Gausape balanatum, h. e. barba or coma.

GAUSĂPĀTUS (gausapa), a, um, adj. clothed with a rough great-coat. Senec.

GAUSĂPĬLA (gausapa & pila), æ, f. a garment made of gausapa. Petron.

GAUSĂPĬNUS (gausapa), a, um, adject. made of gausapa. Martial. Gausapina, sc. pænula, or vestis, a rough, shaggy great-coat.

GĂZA (a Persian word), æ, f. the treasure of a prince, the royal coffer, king's treasury. Nep. regia. —— ¶ Also, wealth, riches, treasure. Virg. and Suet. Also, in the pl. Lucret. and Horat. —— ¶ Also, a town of Palestine.

GĀZĒTICUS (Gaza), a, um, adj. of Gaza. Sidon.

GĔBENNA, or **CĔBENNA**, æ, f. mountains of Gaul, now called Les Cevennes. Cæs. — Hence, Gebennicus, a, um, adj. Mela. montes.

GEDRŌSI, or **GEDRŌSII**, ōrum, m. a people of Asia, who lived near Persia. Their country was called Gedrosia, the modern province of Mekran.

GEDUSĀNUS, a, um, adj. Cic. Agr. 2, 19. ager, in Asia (si lectio certa).

GĔHENNA, or **GĔENNA**, æ, f. the valley of Hinnom, where children were sacrificed to Moloch, and thence (metaphorically), from the shrieks of those children, put for hell, γέεννα. Hieron., Tertull., Prudent., Sedul. and Auson. — Hence, Gehennālis, e, adj. Cassiod.

GĔLA, æ, f. a town of Sicily, near the river Gelas. Virg. — Hence, Gelōus, a, um, adj. Virg. — Gelensis, e, adj. Gelenses, the inhabitants of Gela.

GĔLĀS, æ, m. a river of Sicily. Ovid.

GĔLĀSCŌ (gelo), is, avi, n. 3. to congeal, to freeze, πήγνυμαι. Plin.

GĔLĀSIĀNUS (γελάω), i, m. a buffoon, mimic, droll, zany, jack-pudding. Sidon.

GĔLASĪNUS (γελασῖνος), i, m. a dimple in the cheek that is seen when a person smiles. Martial.

GĔLĀTIŌ (gelo), ōnis, f. a freezing, frost, ἰκτηξις. Plin.

GĔLENSIS. See Gela.

GĔLĬCIDIUM (gelu & cado), ii, n. frost, πάχνη, αἴθρος. Cato.

GĔLĬDĒ (gelidus), adv. coldly, ψυχρῶς. Horat.

GĔLĬDUS (gelu), a, um, adj. cold as ice, gelid, κρυερός. Virg. nox. Cic. aqua, or, absol. Horat. Gelida, sc. aqua. Ovid. Aqua gelidissima. Cic. Gelidior. Virg. humor, h. e. ice. Ovid. December. Liv. loca. —— ¶ Also, figur. cold, cold as ice, making cold. Virg. tremor. Ovid. horror, h. e. chilly. Id. metus, pallor. Virg. of an old man, sanguis, h. e. chilled. Horat. mors. —— ¶ Lucret. Gelidai, for gelidæ.

GĔLLIUS, ii, m. a name of several Romans. Aulus Gellius, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, wrote a work called Noctes Atticæ. — Hence, Gelliānus, a, um, adj. Gellian.

GĔLŌ (gelu), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cause to freeze, πηγνύω. Plin. aliquid. — Hence, Colum. Gelari, to freeze. Plin. Amnes gelati, h. e. frozen. — Figur. Stat. Gelat ora pavor. Juvenal. Gelantur pavido pectore. — Hence, Gelatus, a, um, cold like ice. Lucan. Stat corde gelato attonitus, h. e. timoris pleno. Id. Gelatos orbes effodere, h. e. frigidos oculos et emortuos. Stat. Gelatis vultibus, h. e. pale. —— ¶ Also, intrans., to freeze. Plin. Gelando liquorem minui non dubium est. Id. Marinæ aquæ tardius gelant.

GĔLŌN (γελῶν), tis, m. a fountain of Phrygia, the waters of which, when drank, had a powerful effect upon the risibility of a person. Plin.

GĔLŌNI (Γελωνεὶ), orum, m. a people of Scythia or Sarmatia, living on the shores of the Borysthenes. — Hence, Gelōnus, a, um, adj. Gelonian.

GELOTIĀNUS (Gelotius), a, um, adj. belonging to Gelotius. — Hence, Gelotiana, sc. domus, the house of Gelotius, or the balcony of his house. Suet.

GĔLŌTŎPHЎLLIS (γελωτόφυλλις), ĭdis, f. an herb, the juice of which, when used internally, is said to have a powerful effect upon the risibility of a person; perhaps a species of ranunculus. Plin.

GĔLŌUS, a, um. See Gela.

GĔLU (unc.), n. indecl. or **GĔLUM**, i, n. or **GĔLUS**, us, m. cold, frost, πυγετὸς, κρυμός. Virg. Rura gelu claudit hiems. —— ¶ Also, ice. Plin. Vulpes aure ad glaciem apposita conjectat crassitudinem gelus. — With poets, also, hail. Lucret. Geli fragor. —— ¶ Also, figur. cold, coldness, want of warmth. Virg. Tarda gelu senectus. Lucan. Pectora stricta gelu, h. e. frigore mortis. Senec. Frigidum sanguis gelu.

GĔMĔBUNDUS (gemo), a, um, adj. groaning much, ἐπιστένων. Ovid. 14, 188. But better Edd. read fremebundus.

GĔMELLAR (for gemellare, sc. vas), āris, n. a vessel for holding oil. Colum.

GĔMELLĀRIA (gemellar), æ, f. same as Gemellar. Augustin.

GĔMELLĬPĂRA (gemelli & pario), æ, f. bearing twins, gemelliparous, διδυμοτόκος. Ovid. dea, h. e. Latona.

GĔMELLUS (dimin. of geminus), a, um, adj. twin, δίδυμος. Ovid. Gemelli fratres. Id. fetus. Hence, Id. Gemelli, twins. Catull. Gemellus, a twin-brother. Horat. Cetera pæne gemelli. Also, of animals. Virg. — Hence, resembling or like. Horat. Par fratrum amore gemellum. — Plin. Poma gemella, two on the same pedicle or stalk. So, also, Id. Vites gemellæ. — Cæs. Legio gemella, h. e. formed of two.

GĔMĬNĀTIŌ (gemino), ōnis, f. a doubling, ἐπαναδίπλωσις. Cic.

GĔMĬNĬTŪDŌ (geminus), ĭnis, f. difference between twins. Pacuv. ap. Non.

GĔMĬNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to double, redouble, repeat, διπλόω. Varr. favos. Ovid. honorem. Horat. æra, h. e. geminatis ictibus pulsare. So, al-

so, Geminatus, a, um, *doubled, double.* *Cic.* sol. *Liv.* victoria. *Cic.* verba, *repeated.* *Plin.* Nec aliud pomum ingeniosius geminatum est, *h. e. propagated by grafts.* —— ¶ Also, *to join or unite* two things. *Horat.* agnos tigribus. *Sueton.* castra legionibus.

GEMINUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *twin, born at the same time,* δίδυμος. *Virg.* Gemini pueri. *Id.* proles. *Cic.* Fratres gemini, *or,* merely, Gemini. *Plaut.* Geminus frater. *Id.* Frater germanus geminus, *a twin-brother.* — Hence, *Plin.* Gemini, *a constellation* called *Gemini.* *Ovid.* Geminus Castor, *or, Horat.* Pollux, *h. e.* Castor et Pollux. *Plaut.* Geminissimus, *a twin-brother.* — *Solin.* Gemini, *h. e.* testiculi, δίδυμοι. — Also, *like, equal.* *Cic.* Audacia gemini. *Id.* Geminus et simillimus nequitia. Also, with a *genit.* or *dat.* following. *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *double,* with regard to nature or limbs. *Ovid.* Chiron geminus, *h. e. the centaur, half man and half horse.* *Id.* Cecrops, *h. e. both a Greek and an Egyptian.* —— ¶ Also, *double, twain, two.* *Terent.* nuptiæ. *Cic.* lumen. *Virg.* portæ. —— ¶ Also, *both.* *Ovid.* pes. *Id.* Gemini pedes. *Virg.* acies. —— ¶ Also, *large, huge, big, bulky.* *Lucret.*

GEMISCŌ (gemo), is, n. 3. *to sigh,* or *to begin to sigh.* *Claudian.*

GEMITES (unc.), æ, m. *a precious stone,* unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 11, 73.

GEMITŌRIUS (gemo), a, um, adj. *lamentable.* See *Gemonius.*

GEMITUS (Id.), us, m. *a groan or sigh,* στεναγμός. *Cic.* Gemitus fit. *Virg.* Gemitum dare a pectore, *or, Id.* tollere ad sidera, *or, Id.* ciere, *or, Id.* de pectore ducere, *or, Ovid.* edere, *to sigh.* *Virg.* petere de alto corde, *h. e. to fetch a deep sigh.* — Also, *pain, sorrow, sadness.* *Virg. Æn.* 2, 413. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *sigh, groan, a cracking, sounding, a noise.* *Virg.* Tellus dat gemitum. *Id.* pelagi. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Gemiti, *for* gemitus.

GEMMĀ (unc.), æ, f. *a gem, precious stone, jewel,* λίθος. *Cic.* — Also, *a vessel made of a precious stone.* *Virg.* Ut gemma bibat. *Senec.* Gemma ministrare. — Particularly, *the stone that is fixed in the bezel of a ring; a signet, seal-ring.* *Plin.* Cylindros ex beryllis facere malunt, quam gemmas. *Ovid.* Imprimere gemmam, *h. e. to make an impression with a seal, to seal.* *Id.* Gemma, qua signabat. — Also, *a pearl.* *Prop.* — Hence, *ornament, adornment.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *an eye, bud, gem, or button of a vine or tree.* *Virg.*

GEMMĀRIUS (gemma), ii, m. *a jeweller.* *Inscript.* ap. *Don.*

GEMMĀSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to begin to bud or gem,* ὀφθαλμίζειν. *Plin.*

GEMMĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gemmed, jewelled, ornamented with gems, set with precious stones.* *Liv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *having buds.* *Pallad.*

GEMMESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become a gem.* *Plin.*

GEMMEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a gem, of precious stones.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *set with precious stones,* διάλιθος. *Ovid.* — Figur. *Martial.* pavo. *Plin. Ep.* prata, *h. e. bedewed, adorned with pearls* as it were. —— ¶ Also, *resembling a precious stone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *shining, glittering.* *Plin. Ep.* Euripus.

GEMMIFER (gemma & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing or yielding gems.* *Plin.* Ganges.

GEMMŌ (gemma), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be set with jewels, to glitter or shine with jewels.* *Ovid.* Sceptra gemmantia. —— ¶ Also, *to resemble precious stones, to glitter, sparkle or shine like a precious stone.* *Lucret.* Herbæ gemmantes rore recenti. *Martial.* Alæ gemmantes pavonis. —— ¶ Also, *to bud, gem, put forth buds or gems.* *Cic.* Vitis gemmat.

GEMMŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of gems, set with gems.* *Apul.*

GEMMULĀ (dimin. of gemma), æ, f. *a small gem.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Figur. of the pupils of the eyes. *Apul.* Pupularum nitidas geminas gemmulas.

GEMŌ (unc.), is, ui, itum, a. and n. 3. *to groan, moan, sigh,* στενάζω. *Cic.* desiderio. *Virg.* multa, *much.* — Also, *to sigh at, lament, deplore.* *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* Status gemitur. —— ¶ Figur. of animals, *uttering moanful or plaintive sounds.* *Virg.* Turtur gemit, *h. e. cooes.* — Also, of inanimate things, *to sigh, groan, creak, crack.* *Ovid.* Gemuit fenestra. *Virg.* cymba. —— ¶ Also, *to speak Avian.*

GEMŌNIUS (gemo), a, um, adj. perhaps *lamentable, deplorable.* — Hence, *Val. Max.* Scalæ gemoniæ, *or, Suet.* Gemoniæ, *sc.* scalæ, *a precipitous place in Rome, down which the corpses of criminals were thrown.* This place was also called *Gradus gemonii.* *Plin.* 8, 61. *Ed. Elzev.*, where, however, *Ed. Harduin.* reads *gemitorii.*

GEMULUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *sighing, groaning.* *Apul.*

GEMURSĀ (unc.), *a corn or swelling under the little toe.* *Plin.*

GENĀ (unc.), æ, f. and, more frequently, **GENÆ**, ārum, *the eyelid, eyelids,* βλέφαρα. *Plin.* — Hence, *the eye, eyes.* *Ovid.* In these significations it is only found in the *plural.* —— ¶ Also, *the cheek, ball of the cheek,* παρειαί. *Suet.* in the *sing.*; but more frequently in the *plural.* *Cic.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.*

GENABUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul,* now *Orleans.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Genabensis, e, adj. Genabenses, *the inhabitants of Genabum.* *Cæs.*

GENAUNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Vindelicia, bordering upon the Brenni.* *Horat.*

GENEALOGIĀ (γενεαλογία), æ, f. *a genealogy.* *Messala Corvin.*

GENEALOGUS (γενεαλόγος), i, m. *a genealogist.* *Cic.*

GENER (unc.), ĕri, m. *a son-in-law, daughter's husband,* γαμβρός. *Cic.* — Also, *the husband of a granddaughter or great granddaughter.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *the husband of a sister, a brother-in-law.* *Justin.* 18, 4. and *Nep. Paus.* 1.

GENERĀBILIS (genero), e, adj. *that may be produced, generable.* *Manil.* opus. —— ¶ Also, *that has the power of producing, generating or begetting, generative, creative.* *Plin.*

GENERĀLIS (genus), e, adject. *general, universal,* γενικός, καθολικός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *generic, generical.* *Cic.*

GENERĀLITĀS (generalis), ātis, f. *generality.* *Martian. Capell.* and *Symmach.*

GENERĀLITER (Id.), adv. *generally, universally, in general,* γενικῶς. *Cic.* definire.

GENERĀSCŌ (genero), is, a. 3. *to be produced, grow after its kind,* γίγνομαι. *Lucret.* 3, 745; but *Ed. Creech.* reads *ingenerascunt.*

GENERĀTIM (genus), adv. *generally, in general.* *Cic.* loqui. —— ¶ Also, *by kinds, sorts, divisions,* κατὰ γένη. *Cic.* componere. *Cæs.* Omnibus generatim gratias agit, *h. e. he thanks each class of his hearers separately.* —— ¶ Also, *by nations or tribes.* *Cæs.* copias educere.

GENERĀTIŌ (genero), ōnis, f. *a begetting or producing, generation,* γένεσις. *Plin.*

GENERĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a begetter, producer, generator, father, ancestor,* γεννητήρ. *Virg.* equorum. *Cic.* Generatores suos nosse, *h. e. ancestors.*

GENERĀTŌRIUS (generator), a, um, adj. *relating to generating or begetting.* *Tertull.*

GENERĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that produces.* *Pompon. Mela.*

GENERŌ (genus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget, produce, procreate, engender, generate, bear, bring forth,* γεννάω. *Cic.* Deus hominem generavit. *Justin.* Terra animalia generat. *Plin.* Asina generare cœperit. — So, also, Generatus, a, um, *generated, produced, begotten, engendered, bred, brought forth, sprung from,* γεννητός. *Cic.* semina. *Nep.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ generatus. *Virg.* Troja generatus Acestes. *Ovid.* Generatus Alemone Myscelos. *Cic.* Exemplum generatum (*opp.* to *æternum*), *h. e. created, not from eternity.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to produce, make, invent.* *Justin.* ignem. *Quintil.* nihil ex se. *Id.* litem. — Also, of the creative genius of a poet or orator. *Quintil.* and *Sueton.*

GENERŌSĒ (generosus), adv. *nobly, bravely, gallantly, generously,* γενναίως. *Horat.* Generosius perire.

GENERŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *excellence.* *Plin.* vini. — Also, *fruitfulness, fecundity.* *Plin.* In ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur. *Id.* feminarum. — Also, *noble appearance.* *Plin.* tauri. —— ¶ Also, *generousness of soul, generosity, magnanimity.* *Plin.* leonis.

GENERŌSUS (genus), a, um, adj. *noble, born of a noble race, descended from illustrious ancestors,* εὐγενής, γενναῖος. *Cic.* virgo. *Horat.* Generosior. *Sallust.* Generosissimus. Figurat. *Cic.* ortus amicitiæ. —— ¶ Also, *noble-hearted, noble-minded, magnanimous, generous.* *Cic.* virtus. *Plin.* leo. — Also, *loving honor, ambitious.* *Nep.* condiscipuli. —— ¶ Also, *noble, of noble or excellent condition or quality, excellent, superior to others.* *Cic.* Forma dicendi. *Horat.* vinum. *Colum.* vitis. —— ¶ Also, *fruitful, fertile, plentiful, abounding,* πολύγονος. *Virg.* Insula generosa metallis. *Plin.* sues. *Ovid.* flos, *h. e.* multus, abundans.

GENESIS (γένεσις), sis, sĕos or iŏs, f. *generation, creation, birth,* γένεσις. — Hence, *the first book of Moses.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *the horoscope, nativity, or natal hour of any one, or the star that happened to be then rising,* which was supposed to determine his future fortune. *Sueton.* Genesim habere imperatoriam (of a person to whom an astrologer had foretold at his birth that he would be emperor).

GENESTĀ, same as *Genista.*

GENETHLIACUS (γενεθλιακός), a, um, adj. *relating to nativities as calculated by astrologers, genethliacal.* Hence, *Gell.* Genethliacus, i, m. *an astrologer or a person who foretold future events by observing the stars.* — Genethliace, es, f. *astrology.* *Marc. Cap.* — Genethliologia (γενεθλιολογία), æ, f. *a casting of nativities, genethliology.* *Vitruv.* — Genethliacon, *or* Genethliacum, *a poem in commemoration of one's birth-day.* *Stat.*

GENETRIX, and **GENITRIX** (genitor), īcis, f. *a mother,* γενέτειρα. *Horat.*, *Virg.* and *Plin.* — *Cybele* is called so, because she was supposed to be the mother of the gods. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 117. — Julius Cæsar, supposed to be descended from Venus, erected a temple to *Venus genitrix.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Figur. *mother, authoress, she that produces.* *Ovid.* frugum, *h. e.* Ceres. *Justin.* virtutum. *Senec.* primæ lucis, *h. e.* Aurora.

GENETYLLIS (Γενετυλλίς), idis, f. *the goddess presiding over birth.* *Horat. carm. Sec.* 16. *Ed. Bentl. e conject.* Other *Edd.* read *genitalis.*

GENIĀLIS (genius), e, adj. *that comes from or originates with* genius, *the god of joy and festivities.* Hence, *delightful, pleasing, pleasant, joyful, gratifying, delicious, voluptuous, joyous, cheerful, glad;* and, sometimes, *festive, solemn.* *Ovid.* rus, præda. *Id.* uva, *h. e. sweet.* *Id.* serta, *at wine-drinking.* *Id.* festum. *Virg.* hiems, *h. e.* in qua celebrantur convivia. *Apul.* vultus, *h. e. friendly.* *Stat.* Divi geniales, *h. e.* Ceres et Bacchus. —— ¶ Also (from gigno), *matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial.* *Liv.* torus, *or,* *Cic.* lectus, *h. e. nuptial couch, marriage-bed.* — Hence, *thriving, prosperous, fruitful, happy.* *Plin.* Genialis copia pecudum. *Id.* sors.

GENIĀLITĀS (genialis), ātis, f. *festivity, conviviality.* *Ammian.*

GENIĀLITER (Id.), adv. *jovially, merrily, with good cheer, genially,* τρυφερῶς. *Ovid.*

GENIANES, æ, m. See *Goniæa.*

GENIĀNUS (genius), a, um, adj. same as *Genialis.* *Helv. Cinna* ap. *Gell.*

GENIĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Genialis.*

GENICULĀTIM (geniculum), adv. *from knot to knot, by knots on each joint,* κατὰ γόνυ. *Plin.*

GENICULĀTIŌ (geniculo), ōnis, f. *genuflection, kneeling.* *Tertull.*

GENICULĀTUS (geniculum), a, um, adj. *that hath many joints or knots, growing into knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated,* πολυγόνατος. *Cic.* culmus. *Plin.* arundo. —— ¶ Also, *with curved knee,* *sc.* Hercules, *a constellation,* same as *Engonasi.* *Vitruv.*

GENICULŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to grow into knots, be distinguished by knots.* *Plin.* 18, 16. *Harduin.* habet *gelaret* ex MSS.

GENICULUM (dimin. of genu), i, n. *a little knee,* γόνυον. *Varr.* and *Tertull.*

—— ¶ Also, *the joints or knots of a stalk of corn.* *Plin.*

GĔNICŬLŬS (Id.), *a little knee.* — Figur. *an angle, corner* formed by two pipes of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.*

GĔNIMĔN (geno, or gigno), inis, n. *offspring, progeny.* *Tertull.*

GĔNISTĂ (perhaps from genu), æ, f. *broom,* σπαρτόν (Spartium junceum, L.). *Virg.*

GĔNITĂ MĀNĂ, Γενείτη Μάνη, dea, quæ feminarum mensibus præerat. *Plin.*

GĔNITĀBĬLĬS (geno, or gigno), e, adj. same as *Genitalis, generative.* *Lucret.* ap. *Varron.* tempus. *Arnob.* partes, *h. e.* genitalia.

GĔNITĀLĬS (Id.), *serving to produce, generative,* γεννητικός. *Virg.* semina. *Lucret.* corpora, *h. e.* elementa. *Gell.* menses, *h. e. in which a woman, after having conceived, will bring forth a child.* *Plin.* profluvium, *sc.* feminæ, *h. e. menses, the catamenia;* also, *sc.* viri, *h. e. gonorrhœa,* γονόῤῥοια. — *Diana* is also called *genitalis.* *Horat.* *Carm. Sæc.* 16, where *Ed. Bentl.* reads *genetyllis,* h. e. *she that presides over birth.* *Stat.* Fœdus genitile, *h. e. matrimonial engagement.* *Colum.* Partes genitales; *or, Ovid.* Membra genitalia; *or, Colum.* Loca genitalia; *or, absol., Plin.* Genitalia, *h. e. the genitals,* τὰ αἰδοῖα. So, *Id.* Genitale, *sc.* membrum. —— ¶ Also, *producing, begetting, bringing forth; relating to producing,* &c. *Plin.* anni hora, *h. e.* verna tempestas. *Tacit.* dies, *h. e. birth-day.* *Ammian.* terra; *or, Prudent.* sedes, *h. e. one's own country or birthplace.*

GĔNITĀLĬTĔR (genitalis), adv. *aptly for producing or generating, fruitfully.* *Lucret.*

GĔNITĪVŬS (geno, *or* gigno), a, um, adj. *natural, that is born in us, innate,* ἐγγενόμενος. *Ovid.* imago. *Sueton.* nota. — Hence, *belonging to a gens.* *Ovid.* nomen. —— ¶ Also, *producing, begetting, bringing forth.* *Macrob.* Apollo. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, Genitivus casus, *or* Genitivus, *the genitive case.* *Sueton.* and *Quintil.*

GĔNITŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a father, sire, creator,* γενετήρ. *Cic.* Imitantes genitorem. *Ovid.* Deum genitor, *h. e.* Jupiter. *Id.* Tridentiger genitor profundi, *h. e.* Neptunus. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 716. Genitor, *h. e. Neptune.* *Colum.* universi, *h. e. God.* —— ¶ In general, *author, producer.* *Plin.* vitiorum. *Sil.* fraudum. *Horat.* Quæ genitor produxerit usus.

GENITRIX (genitor), icis, f. See *Genetrix.*

GĔNITŪRĂ (geno, or gigno), æ, f. *generation,* γένεσις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the power of generating, the seed of generation.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *one's natal hour.* *Sueton.*

GĔNITŬS, a, um, particip. from gigno.

GĔNITŬS (geno, or gigno), us, m. same as *Generatio.* *Apul.*

GĔNIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a deity, demon or genius* that was supposed to attend every person from his birth to his death, δαίμων. Sacrifices were performed to him at stated times, and it was customary to swear by one's *genius.* Every place was supposed to have its particular *genius.* *Horat., Virg.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *inclination to feasting and luxury, appetite for good eating and drinking.* *Terent.* Defraudare genium suum, *h. e. to pinch one's appetite.* *Pers.* Indulgere genio, *h. e. to indulge one's appetite.* So, also, *Horat.* Genium curare. —— ¶ Parasites used to call their patrons *genii.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *good taste in eating or drinking.* *Martial.* and *Plaut.* — Figur. *taste, wit.* *Martial.* —— ¶ *Tibull.* Geni (vocat.).

GĔNŌ (γενέω, γενῶ), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *obsol.* for *gigno, to generate, beget, produce,* γεννάω. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 32. Genitur. *Varr.* Genat, genunt, genit. *Lucret.* Geni, genantur. See, also, *Gigno.*

GENS (γένω, or γίγνω), tis, f. *a clan among the Romans,* ἔθνος. It is generally used in a signification more extended than that of *familia* or *stirps,* which denote only a part of a *gens* and are applied to relations having the same *cognomen.* Thus, in the *gens Cornelia* were the families of the *Scipiones, Lentuli,* &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Gens* is particularly applied to the patricians. Hence, *Horat.* Homo sine gente, *h. e.* ignobilis. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Patricii majorum et minorum gentium, *h. e. of the first and second rank or order.* The former were descended from the senators chosen by Romulus; the latter, from those chosen by Tarquin. In allusion to this division of senators, the gods were also divided into *dii majorum gentium* and *minorum gentium,* h. e. *the great celestial deities and the inferior deities.* *Cic.* It was also applied to others. *Id.* Qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, *h. e. of a distinguished kind.* —— ¶ Also, of animals, *a breed, herd, swarm, shoal,* &c. *Colum.* (of bees) Intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur. *Virg.* (of horses) In spem gentis submittere. *Ovid.* of foxes and dogs. — Also, *a descendant.* *Virg.* Gens deum, *h. e.* Æneas. —— ¶ Also, *a nation,* comprehending several tribes (*populi*) or smaller communities. Thus, the Germans are the *gens* of the Saxons, Austrians, &c., and the latter are *populi* of the German nation (*gens Germanorum*). *Cic.* and *Liv.* But *gens* is frequently used instead of *populus.* *Cic.* Cilicum. — Also, of a single town, *the inhabitants.* *Cas.* Oppidum, quæ gens, &c. — Also, *country.* *Nepos.* Cataoniam, quæ gens jacet, &c. —— ¶ *Gentium* is, by way of emphasis, joined with many adverbs of place. *Cic.* Ubinam gentium sumus? *h. e. where on earth are we?* So, also, *Id.* Abesse longe gentium, *h. e. far away.* *Sallust.* Ubi gentium. *Cic.* Ubicunque gentium. *Plaut.* Quoquo abducta est gentium. *Id.* Usquam gentium, *h. e. somewhere.* *Terent.* Nusquam gentium, *h. e. nowhere.* — It is also joined with *minime.* *Terent.* Minime gentium, *h. e. not at all, by no means, on no account.* —— ¶ *Gentes,* same as *barbari.* *Tacit. Germ.* 33. —— ¶ Gentes, *the Gentiles.* *Tertull.*

GENTIĀNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the herb gentian, bitter-wort or felwort.* *Plin.*

GENTĬCŬS (gens), a, um, adj. *national.* *Tacit.*

GENTILICIUS. See *Gentilitius.*

GENTĪLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *of the same gens or clan, pertaining to a gens.* *Ovid.* (of the three hundred *Fabii*) manus. *Tacit.* Eloquentia, gentile domus nostræ bonum. *Sueton.* stemma. — Hence, Gentiles, *persons belonging to the same gens, relations bearing the same* nomen. *Cic.* Tuus gentilis. *Id.* deorum. Figur. *Calp.* 2, 41. Gentilia poma, *h. e. produced by a graft.* —— ¶ Also, *of the same country or land.* *Sil.* metallum. — Hence, Gentilis, *subst., a countryman.* *Gell.* 17, 17. But *Ed. Longol.* reads *gentis.* —— ¶ The Romans called persons belonging to foreign nations, *gentiles.* *Auson.* — Hence, *heathens* are called *gentiles* by Christian writers. *Hieronym.* — Hence, Gentilis, e, adj. *heathenish.* *Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*

GENTĪLĬTĀS (gentilis), ātis, f. *the relation arising from one's being of the same* gens *with another,* οἰκειότης, γένεθλον. *Cic.* — Figur. of plants bearing the same name. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *relations bearing the same name.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *the heathens.* *Hieronym.* — Also, *the religion of the heathens.* *Lactant.*

GENTĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *after the manner of a country, in the language of a country.* *Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *in a heathenish manner.* *Fulgent.*

GENTĪLĬTIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a particular* gens *or clan,* ἐθνικός. *Cic.* Gentilitia sacrificia, *sacred rites peculiar to his* gens; *family ceremonies or sacred rites.* *Liv.* Adjectæ mortuo notæ sunt: publica una, ne quis patritius in arce habitaret: gentilitia altera, ne quis deinde Manlius vocaretur, *a mark of infamy or* stigma, *imposed on his* gens. *Sueton.* Gentilitiæ hereditates, *estates to which he succeeded by consanguinity.* *Id.* nomina. *Plin.* Scribit elegos; gentilitium hoc illi, *h. e. it is a talent that runs in his family.* —— ¶ Also, *national.* *Gell.*

GENTĪLĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *in the manner of a country.* *Tertull.*

GĔNŬ (γόνυ), n. indecl. in sing., and in *plur.* genua, um, bus, *a knee.* *Cic.* Genu terram tangere. *Ovid.* Genuum orbis, *the patella or kneepan.* *Plin.* flectere; *or, Ovid.* inclinare, *h. e. to bend the knee.* So, also, *Curt.* ponere alicui, *h. e. to kneel down before.* So, also, *Tacit.* Provolvi genibus alicujus; *or, Id.* Genua alicujus advolvi. *Sueton.* Ad genua admittere, *h. e. to permit one to fall at one's knees, admit as a suppliant.* —— ¶ *Senec.* Genubus, *for* genibus. — *Genus,* n. is also found for *genu.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* Lævum genus. — *Vitruv.* Genuorum, *for* genuum. — *Virg.* Genua (dissyllabic.).

GĔNŬĂ, æ, f. *a town of Liguria,* now *Genoa.* *Liv.*

GĔNŬĀLĔ (genu), is, n. *sc.* vinculum, *a kind of covering for the knees, garters below the knee.* *Ovid.*

GĔNŬĪNĒ (genuinus), adv. *candidly, sincerely.* *Cic.*

GĔNŬĪNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *innate, native, natural,* γνήσιος. *Pandect.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *genuine.* *Gell.* fabula Plauti. —— ¶ Dens, *a back or jaw-tooth, wisdom-tooth,* κραντήρ, σωφρονιστήρ. *Cic.* Also, *absol. Juvenal.* Genuinus, *sc.* dens. — Hence, *Pers.* Genuinum in aliquo frangere, *h. e. to bite, indulge in biting language, detract.*

GĔNŬS (γένος), ĕris, n. all those belonging together by birth or resemblance; *a race, family, stock,* γένος. *Cic.* Genus humanum *or* hominum, *h. e. the human race.* *Id.* Romanum, *h. e. the Roman people.* *Lucret.* leonum. *Horat.* piscium. *Lucret.* Genus propagare; *or, Justin.* facere, *h. e. to breed, beget offspring.* —— ¶ Also, all those bearing the same name, and, in this respect, belonging together; *a race, family.* *Cic.* nobile. *Id.* Genere primus. *Id.* Auctores generis mei, *h. e. my ancestors.* *Virg.* Ducere genus ab aliquo, *h. e. to be descended from.* — Also, *sex,* either male or female. *Liv.* virorum. *Cic.* muliebre. —— ¶ Also, in logic, *a genus* (comprehending several *species*); *a general term.* *Cic.* Genus est, quod partes aliquas complectitur, ut cupiditas: pars est, quæ subest generi, ut cupiditati amor, avaritia. — Hence, *Gell.* In *Genus, in general, generally.* —— ¶ Also, *a species, kind, sort, quality, description.* *Terent.* Est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt. *Plin.* ovium. *Cic.* Amici, cujus generis magna penuria est. — The *acc. Genus* is frequently joined with *id, quod, omne,* &c. for *generis.* *Varr.* Aves omne genus, *h. e. every species of.* *Id.* Verba id genus. *Cic.* Aliquid id genus scribere, *h. e. something of that kind.* *Id.* Quod genus virtus est, *h. e. such, of such a kind, of that description.* — *Quod genus* denotes, also, *for instance, for example.* *Cic. Invent.* 2, 54. Vitanda sunt illa, quæ propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia. —— ¶ With poets, also, *a child, son, offspring, descendant;* also, *descendants.* *Virg.* deorum. *Ovid.* Genus Adrasti, *h. e. Diomedes, the grandson of Adrastus.* —— ¶ Also, *nation, people, race, tribe.* *Sallust. Fragm.* and *Flor.* —— ¶ Also, *a thing.* *Cic.* In simplici genere. —— ¶ Also, *kind, nature, manner, condition.* *Cic.* belli. *Nepos.* In omni genere vitæ, *h. e. in every situation of life.* *Colum.* Hoc genere, *h. e. in this manner.* *Cic.* Quod genus, *as, for instance.* (See above.) — Hence, *a manner of writing, of composing.* *Phædr.* Æsopi. —— ¶ Genus, *for* genu. See *Genu.*

GĔNŬSŬS, or GĔNŬSŬŬS, i, m. *a river of Macedonia falling into the Adriatic,* now *Vajussa.* *Cas.*

GĔŌDĒS (γεώδης), adj. *containing earth, full of earth.* Hence, Geodes, *subst., the name of a precious stone.* *Plin.*

GĔŌGRĂPHĬĂ (γεωγραφία), æ, f. *a description of the earth, geography.* *Cic.*

GĔŌGRĂPHĬCŬS (γεωγραφικός), a, um, adj. *geographical.* *Ammian.*

GĔŌMĔTĔR, tri, m. same as *Geometres.* *Senec.*

GĔŌMĔTRĒS, or GĔŌMĔTRĂ (γεωμέτρης), æ, m. *a measurer of the earth, geometrician, geometer.* *Cic.*

GĔŌMETRIA (γεωμετρία), æ, f. *geometry.* *Cic.*

GĔŌMETRICĒ (γεωμετρική, sc. τεχνη), es, f. same as *Geometria.* *Plin.*

GĔŌMETRICĒ (geometricus), adv. *geometrically.* *Vitruv.* Geometrice novisse, *h. e. to know or understand geometry.*

GĔŌMETRICŬS (γεωμετρικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to geometry, geometrical.* *Cic.* rationes. *Plin.* scientia. — Geometrica, ōrum, n. *things from geometry, geometrical truths.* *Cic.* Also, *geometry itself.* *Cic.* Geometrica discere.

GĔŌRGI (Γεωργοί), ōrum, m. *agriculturists, husbandmen,* a name of Sarmatian nations in the Crimea, *opp.* to the Nomades. *Mela* and *Plin.*

GĔŌRGICŬS (γεωργικός), a, um, adj. *relating to husbandry, geoponical, georgic.* *Colum.* carmen, *h. e. a poem on husbandry.* Georgica, *plur., gen.* ōrum or ōn, *a poem of Virgil.*

GĔRANIŎN (γεράνιον), ii, n. *the herb storks-bill.* *Plin.*

GĔRANITĒS (γερανίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, or **GĔRANITIS** (γερανῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone,* unknown to us; its color is said to resemble that of the neck of a crane. *Plin.*

GĔRGŎVIA, æ, f. *the ancient name of* Nemossus, *or* Augustonemetum, *a town of the* Arverni *in Aquitanian Gaul.* *Cæs.*

GĔRITIŌ (gero), ōnis, f. See *Gestio.*

GĔRMĂLŬS, i, m. *a place or hill in Rome.* *Cic.*

GĔRMĀNIA, æ, f. *Germany.* *Cæs.* The *plur.* Germaniæ (*h. e. Upper and Lower Germany*) is found in *Tacit.* and *Plin.*

GĔRMĀNICIĀNŬS (Germanicus), a, um, adj. *German, called after Germany, sojourning in Germany.* *Sueton.* exercitus, *h. e. stationed or serving in Germany.*

GĔRMĀNICŬS (Germania), a, um, adj. *German, Germanic.* *Cæs.* bellum. *Plin.* mare, *h. e. the Baltic.* *Sueton.* sermo. *Martial.* Calendæ, *h. e. the first of September.* — *Germanicus* was also a title given to those who had conquered the Germans. *Sueton.* Cæsar Germanicus. — Germanicus, *sc.* nummus, *a gold coin with the image of the emperor Domitian stamped on it.* *Juvenal.*

GĔRMĀNITĀS (germanus), ātis, f. *the relation of brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood,* ἀδελφότης. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, of colonies of the same city. *Liv.* — Also, *own sister.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a union or resemblance like that between brothers and sisters.* *Plin.* between two apples on the same stalk. *Id.* vini, *h. e. between wines.*

GĔRMĀNITŬS (Id.), adv. *like a brother, faithfully, sincerely.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

GĔRMĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *of full brothers and sisters by father's and mother's side;* or, *of brothers and sisters by the father's side only.* *Cic.* frater. *Nepos.* and *Cic.* soror. Also, *absol.*, *Terent.* Germanus, *sc.* frater. *Ovid.* Germana, *sc.* soror. — Hence, *like brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly.* *Plaut.* Germanum in modum. *Ovid.* cædes, *h. e. murder of brothers and sisters.* — Also, of animals. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* — Also, *sincere, true, real, right, proper, not counterfeit, genuine.* *Cic.* justitia. *Id.* ironia. *Id.* patria. *Id.* Germanissimus Stoicus, *h. e. a true stoic.* —— ¶ Also, *in or of Germany, pertaining to it, German,* Γερμανός. Hence, Germanus, *a German.* Germani, *the Germans,* Γερμανοί. *Cæs.*

GĔRMĔN (gero), ĭnis, n. *a bud,* βλάστη. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a sprout, sprig, branch.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *the fruit* of a tree. *Claudian.* — Also, *fœtus, child, offspring, progeny.* *Justin.* Servile germen, *h. e.* stirps. —— ¶ Also, *seed.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *origin.* *Prudent.*

GĔRMINĀTIŌ (germino), ōnis, f. *a springing, sprouting, branching, blossoming, budding, germination,* βλάστησις. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a shoot, sprout.* *Plin.*

GĔRMINĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Germinatio.* *Plin.*

GĔRMINŌ (germen), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to sprout out, blossom, bud, germinate,* βλαστάνω. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to put forth.* *Plin.* pennas, capillum.

GĔRŌ (from γέω, h. e. γείνω), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to produce, bear,* φέρω, of the earth, trees, &c. *Tibull.* Terra gerit herbas. *Virg.* Lucos gerit India. —— ¶ Also, *to carry, bear.* *Liv.* terram. *Id.* saxa in muros. *Plin.* partum, or, *Cels.* and *Plin.* uterum, *h. e. to be big with child or young.* Particularly, of clothes and arms, *to wear, bear;* frequently it may be rendered, *to have.* *Nep.* vestem. *Id.* galeam in capite. *Virg.* hastam. *Ovid.* oculos. *Horat.* Capella gerit uber. *Virg.* os virginis. *Id.* barbam. — Figur. *to bear, or carry with one's self, to bear, entertain.* *Sallust.* fortem animum. *Virg.* odium. — Præ se ferre, *to manifest, show, exhibit.* *Cic.* utilitatem. — Personam gerere, properly, *to wear a mask;* hence, *to represent.* *Cic.* Personam gerere civitatis. —— ¶ Se gerere, *to act, carry, or conduct himself, behave.* *Cic.* honeste. *Nep.* contumacius. *Cic.* pro cive, *h. e. like a citizen.* *Justin.* se regem, *h. e. as a king.* Also, without *se.* *Senec.* captivum, *h. e. to put on the deportment of a captive.* *Claudian.* civem patremque. — Also, *to treat.* *Sallust.* se et exercitum more majorum. —— ¶ Also, of war, *to carry on.* *Cic.* bellum cum aliquo, *h. e.* contra aliquem, *to wage war with.* Also, cum aliquo, *h. e. in company or alliance with.* *Nep.* adversus aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to do, make, perform.* *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* morem alicui, *h. e. to comply with, humor, gratify.* *Nep.* res magnas, *h. e. to perform glorious exploits.* *Cic.* comitia, *h. e. to hold.* *Nep.* and *Cic.* rem bene, or male, *h. e. to be successful or unsuccessful,* particularly in war, *to carry on a war with or without success.* *Gerere bellum, rem* is, in general, used of the care and management of a war. Hence, Res gestæ, *warlike deeds.* *Cic.* Also, Gesta, orum. *Nep.* — *Res gerendæ* are also, *deeds, exploits, actions,* πράγματα. So, also, *Cod. Just.* Gesta. — In law, sometimes, *acts, records.* *Cod. Just.* — Particularly, *to administer, manage, conduct, regulate, rule, govern,* πράττω, χειρίζω. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Id.* negotium. *Id.* magistratum, or, *Nep.* honores, or, *Cic.* potestatem, *h. e. the office of a magistrate.* *Nep.* imperium. *Suet.* censum, *h. e. to take the census as a censor.* *Id.* agere censum, *h. e. to take the census without being a censor.* —— ¶ Also, *to have, entertain.* *Cic.* amicitiam. *Cæs.* inimicitias, *h. e. to have a grudge against.* — Also, *to take care of.* *Virg.* curam. *Senec.* tutelam corporis. —— ¶ Also, *to pass, spend.* *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* ætatem cum aliquo, *h. e. to live.* *Suet.* Annum gerens ætatis sexagesimum, *h. e.* agens.

GĔRŌ (gero, ere), ōnis, m. *a carrier.* *Plaut.* Foras gerones.

GĔRŌNTĒA (γεροντεία), æ, f. *a plant,* same as *Senecio.* *Apul.*

GĔRŌNTŎCŎMIUM (γεροντοκομεῖον), ii, n. *a hospital or alms-house, for poor old people.* *Cod. Just.*

GĔRŌNTŎDIDĀSCĂLŬS (γεροντοδιδάσκαλος), i, m. *an instructor of aged persons.* *Varro.*

GĔRRÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *trifles, nonsense,* λῆροι. *Plaut.* — Properly, according to *Fest.*, same as *crates vimineæ.*

GĔRRĒS (unc.), ium, m. *a kind of fish, of small value, of the herring, or pilchard kind.* *Plin.* 32, 53.

GĔRRŌ (gerræ), ōnis, m. *a trifler.* *Terent.*

GĔRŬLA. See *Gerulus.*

GĔRŬLIFIGŬLŬS (gerulus & figulus), i, m. *an instigator, abettor.* *Plaut.* flagitii.

GĔRŬLŌ (gero), ōnis, m. same as *Gerulus.* *Apul.*

GĔRŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *carrying.* Hence, Gerulus, *a porter, carrier, bearer of burdens,* φορεύς. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* — Gerula, *she that carries.* *Apul.* — Also, in the *neuter.* *Solin.* Cornua potuum gerula.

GĔRŬNDIUM (gero), ii, n. in grammar, *a gerund.* *Priscian.*

GĔRŬSIA (γερουσία), æ, f. with the Greeks, *a building where old men of merit were maintained at the public expense.* *Vitruv.* and *Plin. Ep.* According to others, *a senate-house.*

GĔRȲŎN, ōnis, and **GĔRȲŎNĒS**, æ, and **GĔRȲŎNĔŬS**, i, m. Γηρύων, Γηρυόνης, Γηρυονεύς, *a king of Spain, represented as having three bodies and three heads.* *Hercules carried away all his herds and flocks.* *Lucret.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Geryonis oraculum*, near *Patavium*, in Italy, is only mentioned by *Sueton.* *Tib.* 14. — Hence, Gĕrȳŏnācĕŭs, a, um, adj. *Geryonian.* *Plaut.* — Gĕrȳŏnĕŭs (Γηρυόνειος), a, um, adj. *Geryonian.* *Apul.*

GESORĒTA, or **GESEORĒTA** (unc.), æ, f. *a spy-boat.* *Gell.*

GĔSTĀBILIS (gesto), e, adj. *portable.* *Cassiod.*

GĔSTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *any thing carried or worn by any one, a burden, load,* φόρημα. *Virg.* Clypeum gestamen Abantis, *h. e. which was carried by Abas.* *Ovid.* Gestamina decent humeros, *h. e. arms.* *Apul.* Gestamen, *h. e. the load of an ass.* *Val. Flacc.* Gestamen, *h. e. a necklace.* *Plin.* Gestamen, *h. e. pearls.* —— ¶ Also, *that wherewith or wherein any thing is carried.* *Tacit.* In eodem gestamine, *h. e. sedan-chair.* —— ¶ Also, *a carrying.* *Tacit.* sellæ, lecticæ.

GĔSTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a carrying or bearing,* φορά. *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *the being carried in a litter, sailing in a ship, riding on horseback, or in a carriage,* or, *a taking of exercise.* *Senec.* A gestatione venio. *Cels.* Gestatione uti. —— ¶ Also, *a place for taking the air in a litter.* *Plin. Ep.*

GĔSTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a bearer, carrier.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *one who is carried or takes the air by riding,* &c. *Martial.*

GĔSTĀTŌRIŬS (gestator), a, um, adj. *made to carry in.* *Sueton.* sella, *a sedan.*

GĔSTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that carries.* *Valer. Flacc.*

GĔSTĀTŬS (gesto), us, m. *a carrying.* *Plin.*

GĔSTICŬLĀRIŬS (gesticulor), ii, m. *a pantomime.* Gĕstĭcŭlārĭa, æ, f. *a dancing-girl, a pantomime,* ὀρχήστρια. *Gell.*

GĔSTICŬLĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *gesticulation.* *Sueton.*

GĔSTICŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who diverted the people by strange gestures, a pantomime.* *Colum.* Gesticulator corporis, *a dancing-master, person who formed the motions and gestures of the body.*

GĔSTICŬLŎR (gesticulus), āris, dep. 1. *to make sport by antic tricks, use gestures like pantomimes on the stage, gesticulate,* χειρονομέω. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *to represent by gestures and dumb show.* *Sueton.* carmina. — Gesticulari motus, *to gesticulate.* *Solin.* 27. Gesticulati motus, *h. e. mimical.*

GĔSTICŬLŬS (dimin. of gestus), i, m. same as *Gesticulatio.* *Tertull.*

GĔSTIŌ (gestus, us), is, īvi and ii, n. 4. *to bear, carry.* *Terent.* *Eun.* 3, 1, 12. in oculis, *h. e. to love, esteem.* But Bentley's reading, *gestare*, seems to be more correct. —— ¶ Also, *to make gestures, gesticulate, give way to joy, be transported, to express joy by some motion or gesture of the body; to exult,* γαυριάω. *Cic.* voluptate nimia. *Id.* lætitia. Also, *absol.*, Gestire. *Terent.* Quid gestiam? *h. e. why am I so transported?* *Cic.* Lætitia (*nomin.*) efferatur ac gestiat. *Id.* Lætitia gestiens, *h. e. expressed by gestures, wild, extravagant joy.* So, also, *Liv.* Animus gestiens rebus fecundis. *Cic.* homo, *full of joy, leaping, skipping, and frisking for joy.* Also, of animals. *Colum.* Aves gestiunt, *are alive with joy.* — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* libertate dialogorum, *h. e. to enlarge freely, digress.* — Also, with reference to something future, *to be glad, be delighted, to desire, like.* *Terent.* Gestio mihi dari, &c. — Also, *to be desirous, desire greatly, long.* *Cic.* agere gratias. Also, with an *ablat* following. *Virg.* studio (*h. e.* cupiditate) lavandi. — Hence, *Plaut.* gestiunt mihi pugni, *h. e. I should like to beat.* *Id.* Gestiunt mihi scapulæ, *h. e. itch for a drubbing, want a thrashing.*

GĔSTIŌ (gero), ōnis, f. *the doing, management, or performance* of a thing, διοίκησις. *Cic.* negotii. —— ¶ Also, *a behaving.* *Pandect.* 11, 17, 14. pro herede. But *Ed. Torrent.* reads *geritio.*

GĔSTITŌ (frequentat. of gero), as, a. 1. *to carry, bear, have, wear,* particularly, *to carry,* &c. *often.* *Plaut.*

GESTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, bear, have*, φέρω. *Terent.* puerum in manibus, *dandled in my arms.* *Cic.* caput in pilo. *Horat.* Lectica gestare aliquem. *Plin.* digito gemmam, *to wear.* *Id.* in utero, *to be with young.* Hence, figur., *Terent.* aliquem in sinu, *h. e. to be very fond of.* So, also, *Terent.* in oculis. *Plaut.* Gestas meum animum, *h. e. you know my sentiments.* — Also, *to carry about, report.* *Plaut.* and *Senec.* — Also, *to carry*, in a sedan, carriage, ship, on horseback. *Plin. Ep.* Equo gestari, *h. e. to ride on horseback.* *Senec.* Nunc gestemur, *h. e. now let us take a ride.* *Martial.* Gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, *h. e. riding in a carriage drawn by two horses.* — Also, in a passive signification, *to be carried, to ride, sail*, &c. *Sueton. Domit.* 11. Simul gestanti, vis, inquit, &c. *being carried in a chair.* So, also, *Sueton. Galb.* 8.

GESTŌR (gero), ōris, m. *a bearer; as, Plaut.* Gestores linguis, *a bearer of news.* —— ¶ Also, *a performer, manager.* *Pandect.* negotiorum.

GESTŬŌSŬS (gestus, us), a, um, adj. *full of gesture or action.* *Gell.* manus.

GESTŬS, a, um, particip. from gero.

GESTŬS (gero), us, m. *a carrying, bearing.* — Hence, *a motion or carriage of the body, a gesture, posture*, ὑπόκρισις, σχῆμα. *Cic.* corporis. *Ovid.* edendi, *h. e. in eating.* Particularly, *gestures, motions of the hands of orators and actors*, in opposition to *motus*, a motion of the whole body. *Sueton.* Motu gestuque. *Cic.* In gestu peccare. *Quintil.* Gestum componere, *or*, *Cic.* agere, *h. e. to make.* *Id.* Histrionum nonnulli gestus. *Suet.* Gestus avium, *h. e. the motion of the wings of birds when flying.* —— ¶ Also, *management, administration.* *Pandect.*

GESUM. See *Gæsum.*

GETĂ, and **GETĒS**, æ, m. *one of the Getæ.* *Ovid.* Also, adj. *Getan.* *Id.* poeta. *Plur.* Getæ, *the Getæ*, Γέται, *a people of Lower Mœsia on the banks of the Danube and the shores of the Black sea, near Thrace.* *Virg.*, *Mela*, &c. — Geta, *the name of a Roman family.* *Cic.* — Also, *the name of a slave.* *Terent.*

GETHȲUM, or **GETHȲŎN** (γήθυον), i, n. *a scallion.* *Plin.*

GETICĒ (Geticus), adv. *Ovid.* loqui.

GETICŬS (Geta), a, um, adj. *Getan*, and, sometimes, *Thracian.* *Ovid.* sermo. *Stat.* maritus Veneris, *h. e.* Mars. *Id.* volucres, *h. e.* hirundines. *Id.* lyra, *h. e. of Orpheus.*

GETŬLŬS. See *Gætulus.*

GEUM (unc.), i, n. *the herb avens or bennet* (Geum urbanum, L.). *Plin.*

GIBBĂ (gibbus, a, um), æ, f. *a swelling, bunch on the back*, ὕβωσις. *Sueton.*

GIBBĔR (Id.), ĕris, m. same as *Gibba, a bunch on the back.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

GIBBĔR (Id.), a, um, adj. *bunched, humpbacked, hunch-backed, huckle-backed, convex, gibbous*, ὑβός, κυφός. *Varr.* gallina. — Figur. *protuberant.* *Varr.* caput.

GIBBĔRŌSŬS (gibber, ĕris), a, um, adj. *bunched, crump-shouldered, hunch-backed.* *Orbil.* ap. *Sueton.*

GIBBŌSŬS (gibbus, i), a, um, adj. same as *Gibberosus.* *Pandect.*

GIBBŬS (unc.), i, m. *a swelling, bunch on the back, gibbous protuberance.* *Juvenal.*

GIBBŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *curved, convex, gibbous, protuberant*, ὑβός, κυφός. *Cels.*

GIGANTĒŬS (γιγάντειος), a, um, adj. *relating to the Gigantes, or giants.* *Horat.* triumphus, *a triumph over the giants.* *Ovid.* Gigantei prœlia belli, *the war with the giants.* *Propert.* litoris ora, *h. e. near Cumæ and Puteoli, where the Giants were struck with lightning.* — Also, *like a giant.* *Sil.* corpus.

GIGANTŎMACHĬĂ (γιγαντομαχία), æ, f. *the battle of the giants against the gods, a poem of Claudianus.*

GIGĀS (Γίγας), antis, m. *a giant.* *The Gigantes were sons of Terra, and are represented as being of gigantic size, and having serpents instead of legs. They conspired to dethrone Jupiter, and had already heaped mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale with more facility the walls of heaven; but Jupiter, with the assistance of Hercules, defeated and destroyed them.* *Ovid.*

GIGERIĂ (unc.), ōrum, n. *the stomach and entrails of poultry.* *Lucil.* and *Petron.*

GIGNŌ (γίγνω), is, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, a. 3. *to generate, beget, engender, produce, bring forth*, γεννάω. *Cic.* Hercules, quem Jupiter genuit. *Id.* Hecuba Alexandrum genuit. *Id.* Pisces ova genuerunt. *Id.* Deus animum ex sua divinitate genuit. *Id.* Quæ terra gignit. *Id.* Ad majora quædam natura nos genuit. *Curt.* Ubi crocum gignitur, *grows.* *Plin.* Aurum Asturia gignit. *Id.* Beryllos India gignit. — Gigni, *to be born.* *Plin.* So, also, Genitus, a, um. *Virg.* Genitus diis. *Ovid.* de sanguine nostro. *Id.* Vaccam e terra genitam. — Figur. *to produce, cause.* *Cic.* permotionem animorum. *Horat.* iram. *Plin.* sitim. —— ¶ Gignentia, *herbage*, τὰ φυτά, τὰ φυόμενα. *Sallust.* Loca nuda gignentium, *h. e. plants, trees, shrubs*, &c.

GILVŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *of a pale yellow color.* *Virg.* equus. — *Gilbus* is also found. *Pallad.* in *Mart. tit.* 13.

GINDES. See *Gyndes.*

GINGIBER. See *Zingiber.*

GINGIDIŎN (γιγγίδιον), ii, n. *a plant of Syria.* According to Sprengel, *the French carrot* (Daucus gingidium, L.). *Plin.*

GINGIVĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the gum in which the teeth are set*, οὖλον. *Cels.*

GINGIVŬLĂ (dimin. of gingiva), æ, f. *a small gum.* *Apul.*

GINGRINĂ (perhaps from gingritus), æ, f. *a sort of small pipe or flute.* *Solin.*

GINGRIŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. *to cackle, make a noise as a goose.* *Fest.*

GINGRITŬS (gingrio), us, m. *the cackling of geese.* *Arnob.*

GINNŬS (γίννος), i, m. *a mule.* *Martial.* 6, 77. —— ¶ Also, *a ginnet, bred by a mare and a mule.* *Plin.* 8, 69. *Ed. Hard.*

GITH, and **GIT** (unc.), *indecl.* n. *a kind of seed, gith, the seed of* Nigella sativa, L. *Plin.*

GLABELLŬS (dimin. of glaber), a, um, adj. *without hair, smooth.* *Apul.*

GLABER (unc.), bra, brum, adj. *smooth, bare, bald, without hair or wool*, φαλακρός, λεῖος. *Varr.* Oves ventre glabro. *Apul.* Maritum sortita sum cucurbita glabriorem, *as bald as a gourd.*

GLABRARIĂ (glabro), æ, f. *a woman that deprives herself of her property.* *Martial.*

GLABRĔŌ (glaber), es, n. 2. *to be smooth, bare or bald.* *Colum.* Loca glabrentia, *h. e. without corn or grass.*

GLABRESCŌ (glabreo), is, n. 3. *to grow bare, smooth, or bald.* *Colum.*

GLABRETUM (glaber), i, n. *a bare place, without corn or grass.* *Colum.*

GLABRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *smoothness, baldness.* *Arnob.*

GLABRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make bare or bald*, ψιλόω. *Colum.*

GLACIALIS (glacies), e, adj. *icy, frozen, full of ice.* *Juvenal.* Oceanus, *h. e. the frozen ocean.* *Virg.* hiems. *Ovid.* frigus, *h. e. coldness like ice.* *Colum.* regio.

GLACIĒS (perhaps from gelo), ēi, f. *ice*, κρύσταλλος. *Liv.* In the plural number, it is found in *Virg.* and *Sidon.* —— ¶ Figur. *hardness, solidity.* *Lucret.* æris.

GLACIŌ (glacies), as, a. and n. 1. *to make to freeze, congeal, turn by frost from a fluid to a solid state*, πηγνύω. *Horat.* nives. — Figur. *to make hard, thick, solid, compact.* *Colum.* caseum. —— ¶ Also, *to be turned into ice, to be congealed.* Figur. *to become hard, thick, solid, compact; to coagulate, curdle.* *Plin.*

GLADIATŌR (from an obsol. verb gladior, ari), ōris, m. *a gladiator.* *Cic.* Gladiators were for the most part slaves, and condemned to fight to death at the *ludi gladiatorii*, for the amusement of the spectators. Gladiators were sometimes exhibited at the funeral pile. Freeborn citizens also fought in the arena. The instructor of gladiators was called *lanista.* — *Cic.* Gladiatores, *for* ludi gladiatorii. — *Gladiator* denotes, also, *a bandit, thief, robber.* *Cic.* — Also, a word of abuse for audacious, criminal and seditious people, *thief, robber.* — Also, *a sword-cutler*, μαχαιροποιός. *Pandect.*

GLADIATŌRIĒ (gladiatorius), adv. *in the manner of gladiators.* *Lamprid.*

GLADIATŌRIŬS (gladiator), a, um, *of a gladiator, relating to gladiators*, μονομαχικός. *Cic.* ludus, *a school of gladiators.* *Id.* certamen. *Id.* iracundia. *Id.* consessus, *h. e. the spectators at the exhibition of gladiators.* *Id.* Locum suum gladiatorium cuipiam concedere, *h. e. a seat at the amphitheatre.* *Sueton.* munus, *h. e. a show or exhibition of gladiators.* *Sallust.* familiæ, *h. e. the whole number of gladiators under one* lanista. *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 7, 71. Gladiatorio animo, *h. e. prepared for any danger.* *Cic.* Gladiatoria corporis firmitas. —— ¶ Gladiatorium, ii, n. *the hire of freemen who became gladiators.* *Liv.* 44, 13.

GLADIATŪRĂ (gladior, ari), æ, f. *the trade or employment of a gladiator*, μονομαχία. *Tacit.*

GLADIŎLUM (dimin. of gladium), i, n. *a little sword.* *Messala* ap. *Quintil.*

GLADIŎLŬS (dimin. of gladius), i, m. *a little sword*, ξιφίδιον. *Gell.* Also, in general, *a sword.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, a plant, *glader or gladen, sword-grass, a kind of sedge*, ξυρίς, εἶρις ἀγρία. Also, *a plant with leaves resembling a sword*, ξίφιον, κύπειρος, κύπερος, φασγάνιον, μαχαιρίων. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Gladiolus* was also the name of one of the comedies of *Livius Andronicus.* *Fest.*

GLADIUM, ii, n. See *Gladius.*

GLADIŬS (unc.), ii, m. *a sword*, ξίφος, μάχαιρα. *Cic.* Gladium destringere *or* stringere, *h. e. to draw.* *Id.* e vagina educere, *or, merely*, educere, *h. e. to unsheath.* *Ovid.* nudare. *Tacit.* condere, *h. e. to put up.* — Hence, *Capitol.* Gladii potestas, *or*, *Pandect.* jus, *h. e. power over life and death.* *Senec.* and *Pandect.* Damnari ad gladium, *h. e.* ad gladiatorium certamen. — Figur. *Terent.* Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *h. e. I turn this man's weapons against himself.* *Cic.* Plumbeo gladio jugulari, *h. e. to have his throat cut with a sword of lead.* *Id.* Tuo gladio conficiatur defensio. *Id.* Licentia gladiorum, *h. e. murders.* So, also, *Lucan.* Sublatus modus gladiis. *Horat.* Scrutari ignem gladio, πῦρ σιδήρῳ σκαλεύειν, ignem gladio fodere, proverbial of mad or foolish persons. —— ¶ Gladius vomeris, *the colter of a plough.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Xiphias, the sword-fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Gladium, *neutr.* *Lucil.*

GLÆSUM, } See *Glessum*, &c.
GLÆSARIUS. }

GLANDARIŬS (glans), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to acorns or mast.* *Cato.* Glandaria silva.

GLANDIFER (glans & fero), a, um, *bearing mast or acorns, glandiferous*, βαλανοφόρος. *Cic.* quercus.

GLANDIONIDĂ (glans), æ, f. same as *Glandium.* *Plaut.* suilla.

GLANDIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a kernel in the flesh, glandule; the neck of a boar full of glandules.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

GLANDŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. same as *Glans.* *Avien.*

GLANDŬLĂ (dimin. of glans), æ, f. *a small acorn*, βαλάνιον. — Hence, *a gland of the throat, a tonsil*, ἀδήν. *Cels.* — Also, *a swelling of a gland or tonsil.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, same as *Glandium.* *Martial.* 7, 19, 4.

GLANDŬLŌSŬS (glandula), a, um, adj. *full of kernels, or glandules, glandulous.* *Colum.*

GLANIS (γλάνις), idis, f. and **GLANŬS** (γλάνος), i, m. *a fish allied with the sheat-fish.* *Plin.*

GLANS (from the Doric word γάλανος), dis, f. *any kernel-fruit*, as a date, chestnut, walnut, &c., particularly *an acorn*, βάλανος. *Cic.* Glande vesci. *Plin.* Glans fagea *or* fagi, *a beech-acorn.* —— ¶ Also, *a ball*, as balls of lead which were discharged at the enemy by the slingers. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, summa pars penis. *Cels.*

GLARĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *gravel, coarse sand, grit*, ψηφίς. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

GLARĔŌSŬS (glarea), a, um, adj. *full of gravel or sand, gravelly, gritty.* *Varr.* terra. *Plin.* rivi.

GLASTUM (unc.), i, n. *the herb woad, with which they dyed blue*, ἰσάτις. *Cæs.*

GLAUCEUM (γλαύκειον), i, n. same as *Glaucion.* *Colum.* 10, 104.

GLAUCĒŬS (glaucion), a, um, adj. *of the herb* glaucion. *Scrib. Larg.* succus.
GLAUCICŎMANS (glaucus & como, are), tis, adj. *h. e.* glaucam comam habens. *Juvenc.*
GLAUCĪNŬS (glaucus), a, um, adj. *h. e.* glaucum habens colorem. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Gleucinus.* *Pandect.*
GLAUCIŎN (γλαύκιον), ii, n. *a plant of bluish color, a species of celandine* (Chelidonium glaucium, L.). *Plin.*
GLAUCĬS (γλαυκίς), ĭdis and ĭdos, f. *having bluish eyes.* *Propert.*
GLAUCISCŬS (γλαυκίσκος), i, m. *a fish of blue color.* *Plin.*
GLAUCĬTŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. a verb expressing the voice of puppies, *to yelp.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*
GLAUCŌMĂ (γλαύκωμα), ătis, n. and GLAUCŌMĂ, æ, f. *a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Glaucomam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust in one's eyes.*
GLAUCŬS (γλαυκός), a, um, adj. *gray or grayish.* *Virg.* equus. —— ¶ Also, *blue, bluish.* *Virg.* lumen. *Plin.* oculi. —— ¶ Also, *green, greenish,* of things in or near the water. *Virg.* amictus. *Id.* ulva. *Id.* salix. *Stat.* sorores, *h. e.* Nereides.
GLAUCŬS (unc.), i, m. *a fish.* —— ¶ Also, *a fisherman of Anthedon who was made a sea deity.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Sisyphus, who was torn to pieces or devoured by his horses.* *Virg. Ge.* 3, 267.
GLAUX (γλαῦξ), cis, f. *the herb milk-wort or sea-trifoly.* *Plin.*
GLĒBĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a clod or lump of earth; globe,* βῶλος. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Also, *soil, ground, earth, land.* *Virg.* Terra potens ubere glebæ. —— ¶ Figur. *a piece, bit, lump, little ball.* *Lucret.* thuris. *Cæs.* picis. *Id.* sevi. *Plin.* marmoris.
GLĒBĀLIS (gleba), e, adj. *of clods.* *Ammian.* agger. —— ¶ Also, *relating to fields or land.* *Cod. Theod.* collatio, *h. e. a tax paid from lands.*
GLĒBĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to clods of earth.* *Varr.* bos, *h. e. ploughing oxen.*
GLĒBĀTIM (Id.), adv. *by clods of earth.* *Lactant.*
GLĒBĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. same as *Glebalis collatio, tithes or taxes paid from grounds.* *Cod. Theod.*
GLĒBŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of clods, in the form of a clod, cloddy.* *Plin.* Terra glebosior. *Id.* Glebosum sulphur.
GLĒBŬLĂ (dimin. of gleba), æ, f. *a little clod of earth.* *Colum.* — Also, of other things, *a small piece, lump.* *Vitruv.* myrrhæ. *Plin. Ep.* ex metallo, *h. e. ore-gold.* —— ¶ Also, *a little farm or piece of land.* *Juvenal.*
GLĒBŬLENTŬS (gleba), a, um, adj. *cloddy, consisting of earth.* *Apul.* animalia.
GLĒCHŌNĪTĒS (γληχωνίτης), vinum, *wine seasoned with pennyroyal.* *Colum.*
GLĒSSUM, or GLĒSUM, or GLÆSUM (from the German word Gleissen), i, n. *amber,* ἤλεκτρον. *Tacit.* — Hence, Glessarius, a, um, adj. *Plin.* insula, *an island in the Baltic.*
GLEVA, for *Gleba.*
GLEVĀLIS, for *Glebalis.*
GLEUCĪNŬS (γλεύκινος), a, um, adj. *of must, or mixed with must.* *Plin.* oleum.
GLINŎN (γλῖνος, or γλεῖνος), i, n. *a kind of maple.* *Plin.*
GLIRĀRĬUM (glis), ii, n. *a place where dormice are kept.* *Varr.*
GLIS (unc.), gliris, m. *a dormouse,* ἐλειός. Sciurus glis, L., Glis esculentus, Blumenb. *Varr.*
GLISCŌ (unc.), is, n. 3. *to begin to burn.* *Lucret.* Ignis gliscens. — Figur. *to begin, arise.* *Plaut.* Gliscit prœlium. *Virg.* violentia Turno. *Liv.* Bellum per aliquot annos gliscens. —— ¶ Also, *to grow, increase, spread.* *Liv.* Gliscit seditio. *Tacit.* multitudo. *Id.* negotia. *Liv.* in occulto. — Hence, *to swell, rise, become tumid or bloated.* *Stat.* Cutis gliscit. — Figur. *Tacit.* Gliscere singulos, *h. e.* augeri divitiis. — Also, *to grow fat, become fertile.* *Colum.* Gliscit asellus, turtur. *Id.* terra. —— ¶ Figur. *to exult, rejoice greatly.* *Turpil.* ap *Non.* gaudio. Also, without gaudium. *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to burn with desire, desire greatly.* *Stat.*

GLISSOMARGĂ (from the German word Glitzen, Gleissen, Glaenzen), æ, f. *a kind of marl.* *Plin.*
GLŎBĀTIM (globus), adv. *by troops,* ἰλαδόν. *Ammian.*
GLŎBŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make round, form into a round body,* σφαιρόω. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to gather into a heap.* *Plin.* — Hence, Globatus, a, um, *made round, globated.* *Plin.* Also, *gathered into a heap, united in round groups.* *Solin.*
GLŎBŌSĬTĀS (globosus), ātis, f. *rotundity, sphericalness.* *Macrob.*
GLŎBŌSŬS (globus), a, um, adj. *round as a ball, globose, spherical,* σφαιρικός. *Cic.* and *Liv.*
GLŎBŬLŬS (dimin. of globus), i, m. *a little round ball, globule,* σφαιρίδιον. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *food formed like a ball, dumpling.* *Cato.* — Figur. *Petron.* Verborum globuli. — In medicine, *a pill.* *Scribon. Larg.*
GLŎBŬS (unc.), i, m. *a globe, round body, ball, bowl, sphere,* σφαῖρα. *Prudent.* Globi dierum et noctium, *h. e. the orbs of day and night, the sun and the moon.* *Plaut.* In fundas visci indebant globos, *h. e. balls, bullets.* *Varr.* farinæ, *a cake.* *Valer. Flacc.* telorum, *h. e. a cloud of weapons.* *Virg.* flammæ. *Apul.* Crinium globi, *h. e. curls, locks.* —— ¶ Also, *a troop, crowd, body.* *Liv.* Particularly, *a number of men crowding together in a circular form.* *Cato.* — Also, *a knot or band* of conspirators. *Nep.* and *Liv.*
GLŎCĬŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. *to cluck as a hen,* κλώζω. *Colum.*
GLŎCTŎRŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. *the verb expressing the voice of a stork.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*
GLŎMĔRĀBĬLIS (glomero), e, adj. *that turns or winds about; round.* *Manil.*
GLŎMĔRĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a small, round body, heap.* *Lucret.*
GLŎMĔRĀTĒ (glomeratus), adv. *in a crowd or heap, thickly.* *Auson.*
GLŎMĔRĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in round heaps, in crowds or troops.* *Macrob.*
GLŎMĔRĀTĬŌ (glomero), ōnis, f. *a winding round.* — Hence, *the ambling of a horse.* *Plin.*
GLŎMĔRŌ (glomus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wind round, wind up, form into clews or balls,* μηρύω, νέω. *Ovid.* lanam in orbes. *Id.* Viscera glomerata, *h. e. wrapped or wound up.* Hence, *Cels.* Venæ glomerantur. —— ¶ Also, *to make round.* *Varr.* offas. — Hence, *Cic.* Annus glomerans, *sc.* se, *h. e. turning round,* perhaps, *the revolution of the year.* *Virg.* (de equo) Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos, *h. e. to amble, curvet, prance.* —— ¶ Also, *to collect, assemble, gather into a round heap.* *Virg.* tempestatem, agmina. *Id.* se. — Figur. *Prudent.* fas et nefas. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* cladem. — Hence, Glomerari, *to be conglobated or heaped up, to gather, flock together.* *Virg.* Glomerantur apes in orbem. *Tacit.* legiones. *Virg.* hostes. *Ovid.* frusta.
GLŎMĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *round.* *Colum.*
GLŎMŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *a clew,* ἀγαθίς. *Lucret.* lanæ. *Plin.* lini. — Also, Glomus, i, m. *Horat.* Glomos. —— ¶ Also, *a thicket.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.* In glomis (from glomus). —— ¶ In *Lucret.* the *first* syllable is *long.*
GLŌRĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *glory, renown, fame,* κλέος, δόξα. *Cæs.* belli. *Cic.* In summam gloriam venire. *Id.* Gloriam habere. *Id.* consequi. *Id.* capere. *Id.* acquirere. *Id.* sequi, *h. e. to strive after.* The *plur.* is found in *Cic.* — Also, with poets, *ornament.* *Ovid.* Taurus, armenti gloria. —— ¶ Also, *a boasting, vaunting, bragging, vain-glory, vanity.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* Also, *pride, haughtiness.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *desire of glory, passion for glory, ambition.* *Cic.* — Also, in general, *desire.* *Virg.* generandi mellis.
GLŌRĬĀBUNDŬS (gloria), a, um, adj. same as *Glorians.* *Gell.*
GLŌRĬĀTĬŌ (glorior), ōnis, f. *a boasting, vaunting, bragging,* καύχησις. *Cic.*
GLŌRĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a boaster.* *Apul.*

GLŌRĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (glorifico), ōnis, f. *glorification, glory.* *Augustin.*
GLŌRĬFĬCŌ (glorificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to glorify, give glory to, laud,* δοξάζω. *Tertull.*
GLŌRĬFĬCŬS (gloria & facio), a, um, adj. *glorious, full of glory.* *Cod. Just.*
GLŌRĬŎLĂ (dimin. of gloria), æ, f. *small or little glory,* δοξάριον. *Cic.*
GLŌRĬŎR (gloria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to praise.* Hence, *Cic.* Beata vita est glorianda. —— ¶ *To glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride one's self,* καυχάομαι. *Cic.* nominibus veterum. *Cæs.* sua victoria. *Cic.* in virtute. *Id.* de divitiis. *Quintil.* circa rem aliquam. *Sueton.* Gloriatus, se relinquere.
GLŌRĬŌSĒ (gloriosus), adv. *with glory, gloriously,* ἐνδόξως, εὐκλεῶς. *Cic.* triumphare. *Sallust.* Gloriosius. *Cic.* Gloriosissime. —— ¶ Also, *in a boasting manner.* *Cic.* mentiri. *Id.* exordiri. *Id.* Gloriosius de se prædicare. — Also, *pompously, magnificently, proudly, haughtily.* *Plaut.* Amicibor gloriose.
GLŌRĬŌSŬS (gloria), a, um, adj. *glorious, renowned, illustrious, far-famed,* ἔνδοξος, εὐκλεής. *Cic.* mors. *Nepos.* honores. *Cic.* Gloriosius alicui. *Id.* Gloriosissimum factum. —— ¶ Also, *boasting, vain-glorious, ostentatious,* ἀλάζων. *Cic.* miles. *Liv.* homo. *Cic.* Gloriosus fuisti. *Plin. Ep.* epistola. —— ¶ Also, *proud, haughty, conceited.* *Plin.* Pavo, gloriosum animal. —— ¶ Also, *desirous of glory, ambitious.* *Sueton.* animus.
GLŌS (γάλως), glōris, f. *the husband's sister,* ἀνδραδελφή. *Pandect.*
GLŌSSĀRĬUM (γλωσσάριον), ii, n. *a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words, a glossary, vocabulary, dictionary,* λεξικόν. *Gell.*
GLŌSSĒMĂ (γλώσσημα), ătis, n. *an abstruse or obsolete word.* *Quintil.*
GLŌSSŎPETRĂ (from γλῶσσα, tongue, and πέτρα, stone), æ, f. *a precious stone resembling a tongue.* *Plin.*
GLŌTTIS (γλωττίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of bird that accompanies the quail in its migration.* *Plin.*
GLŪBEŌ, es, a. 2. same as *Glubo.*
GLŪBŌ (γλύφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to bark, peel, pull off the bark or rind of a tree,* ἀποδέρω. *Varr.* ramos. — Also, *to cast off the shell or bark.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Figur. *Catull.* nepotes, *h. e.* spoliare.
GLŪMĂ (glubo), æ, f. *the husk of corn, chaff,* ἔλυτρον. *Varr.*
GLŪS (unc.), glutis, f. *glue,* same as *Gluten.* *Auson.*
GLŪTEN (unc.), ĭnis, and GLŪTĬNUM, i, n. *glue,* κόλλα. *Virg.*, *Vitruv.* and *Plin.*
GLŪTĬNĀMENTUM (glutino), i, n. *a glued or pasted place.* *Plin.*
GLŪTĬNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a gluing,* κόλλησις. Figur. *Cels.* vulneris, *the agglutination or closing up of a wound.*
GLŪTĬNĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gluing or drawing together, agglutinative.* *Apul.*
GLŪTĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a gluer,* κολλητής. *Cic.*
GLŪTĬNĀTŌRĬŬS (glutinator), a, um, adj. same as *Glutinativus.* *Theod. Priscian.*
GLŪTĬNEŬS (gluten), a, um, *full of glue, glutinous.* *Rutil.*
GLŪTĬNĬUM (Id.), ii, n. same as *Gluten.* *Apul.*
GLŪTĬNŌ (gluten), a. 1. *to glue, solder, paste,* κολλάω, συνάπτω. *Plin.* chartas. —— ¶ Also, *to agglutinate, close up, join.* *Cels.* Oræ vulneris se glutinarunt. *Plin.* Cicatricibus glutinandis.
GLŪTĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *glutinous, gluey, viscous, tenacious, clammy,* κολλώδης. *Colum.* terra. *Id.* Terra glutinosissima. *Cels.* Pus glutinosius.
GLUTINUM. See *Gluten.*
GLŪTĬŌ (glutus), or GLUTTĬŌ, is, ivi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to swallow,* γλύζω. *Juvenal.* epulas. *Plin.* Glutiunt vocem, *make a rattling noise in their throats.*
GLŪTŌ (glutus), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer.* *Isidor.*
GLŪTŬS (unc.), i, m. *the throat, gullet.* *Pers.*
GLŪTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *compact, or well beaten together;* or *loose.* *Cato.* locus.
GLYCYMĔRIS (γλυκυμερίς), ĭdis, f. *a sort of shell-fish.* *Plin.*

GLŸCŸRRHIZĂ (γλυκύῤῥιζα) æ, f. and **GLŸCŸRRHIZŎN** (γλυκύῤῥιζον), i, n. *sweet root, liquorice. Plin.*

GLŸCŸSIDĒ (γλυκυσίδη), es, f. *the herb piony. Plin.*

GNÆŬS, i, m. *a Roman* prænomen, abbreviated *Cn.*

GNĀPHALIŎN, and **GNĀPHALIUM** (γναφάλιον), ii, n. *the herb cudwort or chaffweed. Plin.*

GNĀRIGŌ (perhaps from gnarus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Narro. Liv. Andr.*

GNĀRITĀS (gnarus), ātis, f. *skilfulness, experience, knowledge. Sallust.* locorum.

GNĀRŬRIS (unc.), e, adj. *knowing, skilful, expert. Plaut.*

GNĀRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *skilful, practised, expert, learned, knowing,* ἐπιστήμων. *Cic.* alicujus rei. Also, without a *genit. Id.* —— ¶ Also, *known. Tacit.*

GNĂTHŌ, ōnis, m. *the name of a parasite in Terent.* Hence, Gnathonici, *his scholars or pupils,* as it were ; *flatterers. Id.*

GNĀTŬS (nascor), a, um, *born,* γεννηθείς. *Plaut.* Also, *constituted. Id.* — Hence, Gnatus, i, m. *a son,* υἱός. Gnata, æ, f. *a daughter,* θυγάτηρ. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

GNĀVITĀS (gnavus), ātis, f. *activity. Arnob.*

GNĀVITĔR (Id.), *actively, diligently. Horat.*

GNĀVŬS (unc.), a, um, *active, industrious. Cic.* homines.

GNIDŬS, or **GNIDŎS**, or **CNIDŬS**, or **CNIDŎS**, i, f. *a town of Caria. Venus was the chief deity of that place, and had there a famous statue made by Praxiteles.* — Hence, Gnidius, *or* Cnidius, a, um, adj. *Cnidian. Plin.* Venus, *h. e. the marble statue of Venus at Cnidus. Id.* granum, *h. e. the seed of* Daphne Mezereum. — Cnidii, *or* Gnidii, *the inhabitants of Cnidus. Cic.* and *Plin.*

GNŌBILIS (unc.), e, adj. *well-known, noted, famous,* same as *Nobilis. Acc.* ap. *Fest.*

GNŌMŌN (γνώμων), ŏnis, m. *one that shows or points at a thing.* Hence, *the cock or pin of a dial, a dial-pin, gnomon, style. Vitruv.* 9, 1, 1. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for measuring angles. Vitruv.* 1, 6, 14.

GNŌMŌNICŬS (γνωμονικός) a, um, adj. *relating to sun-dials, of a dial. Vitruv.* — Hence, Gnomonica, *sc.* ars, *or* Gnomonice (γνωμονική, sc. τεχνη), es, f. *the art of dialing, science of making dials, gnomonics. Vitruv.* — *Solin.* Gnomonici, *h. e. persons experienced in gnomonics.*

GNŌSCŌ (γνόω, γινώσκω, γιγνώσκω), is, a. 3. *the ancient* form of *nosco, to know. Cæcil.* — Gnoscier, *for* gnosci. *S. C. de Bacch.*

GNŌSŬS, or **GNŌSSŎS**, or **GNŌSSŬS**, i, f. *a city of Crete, and formerly the residence of Minos.* — Hence, Gnōsĭăcŭs, or Gnōssĭăcŭs, a, um, adj. *Gnosian, Cretan. Ovid.* rex, *h. e. Minos.* — Gnōsias, or Gnossias, ădis, f. *Gnosian, Cretan* ; also, *a Cretan woman. Ovid. Art.* 1, 556. Gnosias, *h. e. Ariadne.* — Gnosis, ĭdis, f. same as *Gnosias. Ovid.* corona, *the Crown of Ariadne, a constellation.* — Also, *a Cretan woman. Id.* Gnosis, *h. e. Ariadne.* — Gnōsĭus, or Gnossius, a, um, adj. *Gnosian, of or at Gnosos. Liv.* Gnosii, *the inhabitants of Gnosos.* Also, *Cretan. Virg.* tellus, *h. e. Crete. Propert.* 1, 3, 2. Gnosia, *h. e. Ariadne. Virg.* stella coronæ, *h. e. the Crown of Ariadne, a constellation.* So, also, *Colum.* Ardor Gnosius Bacchi (so called because Bacchus was said to have given a crown of seven stars to Ariadne).

GNŌSTICI (γνωστικοί), ōrum, m. *h. e. having knowledge*: thus certain *heretics of the second century* were called, who prided themselves on their profound learning. *Augustin.*

GŌBIŬS (κωβιός), i, and **GŌBIŌ**, ōnis, m. *a gudgeon, fish of small value. Ovid.* and *Plin.* — It is also called *cobio. Plin.*

GŌMŌRRHÆŬS (Gomorrha), a, um, adj. *relating to the town of Gomorrha. Tertull.*

GŎMPHŬS (γόμφος), i, m. *a nail, peg. Tertull.* —— ¶ Gomphi, *a town of Thessaly. Cæs.* — Hence, Gomphenses, *its inhabitants. Id.*

GŎNGŸLIS (γογγυλίς), ĭdis, f. *a rape, turnip. Colum.*

GONIÆĂ, æ, f. *a precious stone,* unknown to us. *Plin.* 37, 59. *Hard.* More ancient *Edd.* read *genianen.*

GŎNŎRRHŒĂ (γονόῤῥοια), æ, f. *a gonorrhœa. Jul. Firmic.*

GŎRDÆI montes, *mountains of Armenia. Curt.*

GŎRDĬUM (Γόρδιον), ii, n. *a town of Phrygia. Curt.* — Hence, Gordiensis, e, adj. *Curt.*

GŎRDĬŬS, ii, m. *a king of Phrygia. The knot which tied the yoke to the draught-tree of his chariot was made in such a manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. A report was spread that the empire of Asia was promised, by the oracle, to him that could untie the Gordian knot. Alexander, when he passed by Gordium, cut the knot with his sword. Curt.*

GŎRGŎN (Γοργὼν), ŏnis, or **GŎRGŌ**, us, f. *Plur.* Gorgones, *three* (according to some, *four*) *sisters, daughters of Phorcys. Their hair was entwined with serpents. All those who fixed their eyes upon them were turned into stones. Medusa is the most famous of the Gorgons. Perseus cut off her head, and gave it to Minerva, who placed it on her ægis. Cic.* Os Gorgonis.

GŎRGŎNĂ, æ, f. same as *Gorgon,* or *Medusa. Prud.*

GŎRGŎNĔŬS (Γοργόνειος), a, um, adj. *Gorgonian. Ovid.* crinis. *Virg.* Gorgoneis infecta venenis, *h. e. having hair entwined with serpents like Medusa.*

GŎRGŎNĬĂ, æ, f. *coral. Plin.*

GŎRTŸNĂ, æ, and **GŎRTŸNĒ** (Γορτύνη), es, f. *a town of Crete.* — Hence, Gortynĭus (Γορτύνιος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Gortyna. Cic.* Also, *Cretan. Virg.* — Gortynii, *the inhabitants of Gortyna. Nep.* — Gortȳnĭăcus, a, um, adj. same as *Gortynius. Ovid.* Gortȳnis, ĭdis, f. *Gortynian. Lucan.*

GŎSSIMPĬNŬS, or **GŎSSŸMPĬNŬS**, or **GŎSSĀMPĬNŬS** (unc.), i, f. *the cotton-tree* (Gossypium arboreum, L.). *Plin.*

GŎSSĬPĬŎN, or **GŎSSYPĬŎN**, ii, n. or **GŎSSYPĬŬS**, ii, m. same as *Gossimpinos. Plin.*

GŎTHI (Γόθοι, or Γότθοι), ōrum, m. *the Goths, a nation of Germany. Auson.* — Hence, Gothia, æ, f. *the country of the Goths. Ammian.* — Gothĭcus, a, um, adj. *Gothic. Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

GŎTHINI, ōrum, m. same as *Gothi. Tac.*

GRĂBĀTŬLŬS (dimin. of grabatus), i, m. *a little couch. Apul.*

GRĂBĀTŬS (κράβατος), i, m. *a small couch, couch of little value ; a bed to rest on. Cic.*

GRĂCCHĀNŬS (Gracchus), a, um, adj. *relating to the Gracchi. Cic.* judices. *Valer. Max.* tumultus.

GRĂCCHŬRIS (Gracchus), ĭdis, f. *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis,* called after *Sempronius Graechus,* now *Agreda. Liv.*

GRĂCILĔNS (unc.), tis, adj. same as *Gracilis. Næv.* ap. *Non.*

GRĂCILĔNTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *lean, slender,* same as *Gracilis. Enn.* ap. *Non.* and *Gell.*

GRĂCĬLĬPĔS (gracilis & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having long or slender legs. P. Syrus* ap. *Petron.*

GRĂCĬLIS (unc.), e, adj. *slender,* λεπτός. *Terent.* virgo, *slender-waisted. Sueton.* Crura gracillima. —— ¶ Also, *thin, narrow. Plin.* Glans gracilior. *Id.* arbor. *Ovid.* comæ, *h. e. fine, soft. Martial.* via, *h. e. narrow.* —— ¶ Also, *lean, meagre. Liv.* eques. *Plin.* ager, *h. e. a light and thin soil.* — Figur. *Ovid.* materia, *h. e. light, easy. Plin. Ep.* vindemia, *h. e. scanty, poor. Quintil.* orator.

GRĂCĬLĬTĀS (gracilis), ātis, f. *slenderness. Cic.* corporis. *Sueton.* digitalis. —— ¶ Also, *leanness, meagreness. Suet.* crurum. — Figur. *Quintil.* narrationis, *h. e. want of ornament.*

GRĂCĬLĬTĔR (Id.), *slenderly. Apul.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Gracilius dicere, *h. e. with less embellishment.*

GRĂCĬLĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Gracilitas. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

GRĂCILLŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. *to cluck as a hen. Auct. carm. de Philom.*

GRĂCĬLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. same as *Gracilis. Terent.*

GRĂCŬLŬS, or **GRĂCCŬLŬS** (unc.), i, m. *a jackdaw,* κορακίας, κολοιός (Corvus monedula, L.). *Plin.*

GRĂDĀLIS (gradus), e, adj. *step by step. Diomed.*

GRĂDĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *going or proceeding step by step. Lucil.* equus, *h. e. ambling, moving softly, going an easy pace.* —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, *sc.* in dicendo.

GRĂDĀTIM (Id.), adv. *step by step, by degrees, by little and little, gradually ; stepwise, by regular gradations. Cic.*

GRĂDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the making of a staircase, a staircase,* κλίμαξ. *Vitruv.* scalarum. —— ¶ Also, *a gradation, climax,* a figure of rhetoric. *Cic., Quintil.,* and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* iv. 25.

GRĂDĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *provided with steps,* κλιμακόεις. *Plin.*

GRĂDĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *having steps. Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *distributed on the steps. Cod. Theod.* panis.

GRĂDĬŎR (gradus), ĕris, gressus sum, dep. 3. *to take steps, to step. Cic.* Animalia alia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, *by stepping. Virg.* longe, *h. e. to take long steps.* —— ¶ Also, *to walk, go. Cic.* ad mortem. — Figur. *Lucret.* Clamor foras gradiens.

GRĀDĬVĬCŎLĂ (Gradivus & colo), æ, m. *a worshiper of Mars. Sil.*

GRĀDĪVŬS (gradior), i, m. *a surname of Mars ; the advancing, striding. Ovid.* So, *Virg.* Rex Gradivus. *Liv.* Mars Gradivus. —— ¶ The first syllable is found *short* in *Ovid.*

GRĂDŬS (unc.), us, m. *a step,* βῆμα. *Cic.* Gradum facere, *to take a step. Liv.* inferre in hostes, *to advance, go forward. Plaut.* and *Virg.* conferre ; *or, Plaut.* conferre alicui, *to come together, join one;* so, *Liv.* conferre cum aliquo, *to close with,* in fight. *Ovid.* Tremuloque gradu venit ægra senectus. *Liv.* Addere gradum, *to quicken pace ;* so, *Virg.* celerare ; *Horat.* corripere. *Virg.* Gradum sistere, *to stop ;* so, *Ovid.* sustinere. *Virg.* revocare, *to turn back. Ovid.* referre. *Stat.* vertere. *Petron.* reducere. *Ovid.* Ingentes ferre gradus, *to take huge strides. Plaut.* Celeri gradu ire. *Trebon.* in *Cic. Ep.* Pleno gradu ingredi, *go at a brisk pace. Petron.* Gradum componere ad prœliandum, *h. e. to take a fighting attitude. Quintil.* Gradum firmant, *make firm foot.* — Hence, figur, *step. Cic.* Primus gradus imperii factus est. *Liv.* Gradum fecit ad censuram, *h. e. has immediately been made a censor. Cic.* Spondeus habet stabilem gradum. *Id.* Gradus reditus mei, *h. e. the beginning, the first step. Horat.* mortis, *h. e.* ad mortem. — Also, *step, action, from which something follows. Liv.* Eo gradu via facta est ad consulatum. *Cic.* Gradum jacere, *for* facere. — Also, of soldiers or gladiators, *step, ground, posture, place. Ovid.* Stare in gradu, *h. e. to stand firm. Liv.* De gradu, *with firm foot, standing firm. Id.* Gradu movere, *or* demovere, *h. e. to compel one to give ground.* — Hence, figur. *good condition, favorable situation. Cic.* De gradu dejicere, *or, Nep.* Gradu depellere, *h. e. to deprive one of his advantage.* —— ¶ Also, *step, stair,* κλίμαξ. *Cic.* Gradus templorum ab infima plebe completi erant. *Horat.* Gradu post me sedet uno. *Vitruv.* Cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur. — Hence, figur. *step, degree, condition, rank. Cic.* honoris vel ætatis. *Id.* honorum. *Id.* temporum, *h. e. the order of time. Id.* peccatorum. *Id.* officiorum. *Id.* Altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi. *Id.* Oratorum ætates et gradus, *h. e. rank or difference of merit. Id.* Gradibus ire, *h. e. step by step, gradually. Ovid.* Gradus distamus ab illo, *h. e. degrees of consanguinity.* — Hence, *rank, post, office, post of honor, character. Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, *a degree of a circle,* μοῖρα. *Manil.* — In agriculture, *as much as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Colum.* — Also, Gradus, *the wrinkles on the palate of horses. Veget.* — Also, *braids of hair. Sueton.* Coma in gradus formata. — In grammar, *the degrees of comparison.* Hence, *Ovid.* Nec gradus

est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus (*the cognomen of the Fabii being Maximus*).

GRÆA (γραῖα), æ, f. *an old woman. Plur.* Grææ, *daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, two, or, according to some, three sisters, who looked like old women from the time of their birth, and lived on the western shores of the ocean, near the Gorgons.*

GRÆCĀNĬCĒ (Græcanicus), adverb, *in Greek, in the Greek language. Varr.*

GRÆCĀNĬCŬS (Græcus), a, um, adj. *Grecian, used by the Greeks, customary with the Greeks. Plin.* — Also, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously. Vulcat.* — Also, *borrowed from the Greeks, derived from the Greek language. Varr.* nomina.

GRÆCĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in the Greek manner or fashion. Tertull.* amiciri.

GRÆCĀTŬS (Græcor), a, um, adj. *imitating the Greeks.* Græcatior epistola.

GRÆCĒ (Græcus), adv. *in Greek*, Ἑλληνιστί. *Cic.* loqui. *Id.* scire, *to know Greek.*

GRÆCI. See *Græcus.*

GRÆCĬA, æ, f. *Greece*, Ἑλλάς. — In general, *the country where the Greeks live, including*, consequently, *Macedonia, the Peloponnesus*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *Greece Proper*, to which Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Ætolia, &c. belonged, was bounded by Thessaly, Macedonia and the Peloponnesus. —— ¶ *Magna Græcia* comprehended *the southern parts of Italy. Liv.* It was also called *Major Græcia. Id.* So it was called by the Romans. The Greeks called it *Parva Græcia. Plaut.* — *Magna Græcia* denotes, sometimes, *the whole of Italy. Ovid. Fast.* 4, 64. — In *Ovid. Her.* 16, 340, *Greece Proper* is meant. —— ¶ *Græcia* is also used as an *adjective. Nepos.* Græcia civitas. *Id.* gens.

GRÆCIENSIS (Græcia), e, adj. *Grecian. Plin.*

GRÆCIGĔNA (Græcus & gigno), æ, m. *a Greek by birth. Augustin.*

GRÆCISMŬS (Γραικισμός), i, m. *a Greek manner of speaking.*

GRÆCISSŌ (γραικίζω), as, n. 1. *to imitate the Greeks. Plaut.*

GRÆCĬTĀS (Græcus), ātis, f. *Greek, the Greek language. Cod. Theod.* Facundia Græcitatis pollere.

GRÆCĬŬS (Græcus), a, um, adj. *Grecian. Nep.* civitas. *Id.* gens.

GRÆCŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to use the soft diversions or luxurious manners of the Greeks. Horat.* —— ¶ See, also, *Græcatus, a, um.*

GRÆCŎSTADIUM (Γραικοστάδιον), ii, n. perhaps same as *Græcostasis. Capitol.*

GRÆCŎSTĂSIS (Γραικόστασις), is, f. *a building at Rome, near the senate-house, where ambassadors from Greece and other foreign countries used to live. Cic.*

GRÆCŬLĬŌ (Græcus), ōnis, m. same as *Græculus. Petron.* 76.

GRÆCŬLŬS (dimin. of Græcus), a, um, adj. *Grecian*, generally expressing littleness or implying contempt. *Cic.* concio. *Id.* cautio chirographi mei, *h. e. a Grecian note of hand.* — Hence, Græcŭlus, i, m. *a Greek, a paltry Greek. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a scholar*, but implying contempt, *a pedant. Cic.*

GRÆCŬS (Γραικός), a, um, adj. *of Greece, Greek, Grecian*, Ἑλληνικός. *Cic.* litteræ, *h. e. the sciences flourishing among the Greeks, as oratory, philosophy*, &c. *Id.* Græca leguntur, *h. e. Greek, Greek books. Macrob.* nux, *h. e.* amygdala. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 16. Res Græcæ, *h. e. Greek, Greek writings or studies.* In other passages it may be rendered *Greek history. Plaut.* Græca fide mercari, *h. e. with ready money. Cic.* Græco more bibere. *Id.* Ludi Græci, *h. e. plays expressing Greek manners. Id.* via, *h. e.* perhaps *the road leading to* Magna Græcia. *Suet.* Ad calendas Græcas, *h. e.* nunquam, *never.* — Hence, Græcus, *a Greek.* Græci, *the Greeks. Cic.*

GRĀJŬGĔNĂ (grajus & gigno, or geno), æ, m. and f. *a Greek by birth. Virg.* — Also, adj. *Greek, Grecian. Catull.*

GRĀIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Græcus. Nepos.* Hercules. *Id.* saltus, *h. e.* Alpes Graiæ. — Grajus, *a Greek.* Graji, *the Greeks. Ovid.* Graium murus, Achilles, *for* Graiorum.

GRALLÆ (for gradulæ, from gradior), ārum, f. *stilts, scatches, crutches. Varr.*

GRALLĀTŎR (grallæ), ōris, m. *one who goes on stilts, or makes great strides*, καλοβάτης. *Plaut.*

GRALLĀTŌRĬŬS (grallator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to one who goes on stilts. Plaut.* gradus, *the pace of one who went on stilts; a great, long stride.*

GRĀMEN (γράω), ĭnis, n. *grass*, χόρτος. *Liv.* Herba graminis, *h. e. a stalk of grass*, or *grass with its roots.* — Also, *dog-grass*, ἄγρωστις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *plant, herb. Virg.* Cerinthæ gramen. *Stat.* Gramen Indum, *h. e.* costum.

GRĀMĬA (perhaps from γλήμη), æ, f. *the rheum that is in the eye, bleardness or running of the eyes. Plin.*

GRĀMĬNĔŬS (gramen), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to grass or herbs, grassy*, χορτώδης. *Ovid.* cæspes. *Liv.* corona, *h. e. a crown made of grass, and given by the soldiers of an army, that had been freed from a blockade, to their deliverer.* It was also called *obsidionalis. Cic. Verr.* 4, 56. Hastæ gramineæ, *h. e. large stalks of grass.* —— ¶ Also, *full of grass, grassy. Virg.* campus.

GRĀMĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *overgrown with grass, full of grass, grassy*, χορτώδης. *Colum.* ager.

GRĀMĬŌSŬS (gramia), a, um, adj. *full of matter, purulent. Cæcil.* oculi.

GRAMMĂ, æ, f. or GRAMMĒ (γραμμή), es, f. *a line. Macrob.*

GRAMMĂ (γράμμα), ătis, n. *a weight of two oboli. Rh. Fann.*

GRAMMĂTEUS (γραμματεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a scribe, notary, copyist. Apul.*

GRAMMĂTĬĀS (γραμματίας), æ, m. *a kind of jasper. Plin.*

GRAMMĂTĬCĂ, æ, and GRAMMĂTĬCĒ (γραμματική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *grammar, philology. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

GRAMMĂTĬCĀLIS (grammatica), e, adj. *grammatical. Sidon.*

GRAMMĂTĬCĀLĬTĔR (grammaticalis), adv. *grammatically. Trebell. Poll.*

GRAMMĂTĬCĒ, adverb, *grammatically*, γραμματικῶς. *Quintil.*

GRAMMĂTĬCŎMASTIX (γραμματικομάστιξ), īgis, m. *a persecutor of the grammatici. Auson.*

GRAMMĂTĬCŬS (γραμματικός), a, um, adj. *relating to grammar, grammatical. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ars, or, *absol.*, *Cic.* Grammatica, *sc.* ars, *or, Quintil.* Grammatice, *h. e. philology. Horat.* Tribus grammaticas adire, *h. e.* grammaticos. — Hence, Grammaticus, *a grammarian, philologer. Cic.* and *Suet.* —— ¶ Grammatica, ōrum, n. *grammar, philology. Cic.*

GRAMMĂTISTĂ (γραμματιστής), æ, m. *a teacher of the rudiments of a language. Sueton.*

GRAMMĂTŎPHŸLĂCĬUM (γραμματοφυλάκιον), ii, n. *a place where records were kept, archives. Pandect.*

GRAMMĬCŬS (γραμμικός), a, um, adject. *consisting of lines, made by lines, linear. Vitruv.* deformatio, *h. e. a draught, sketch, design.*

GRĀNĀRĬUM (granum), ii, n. *a granary, place where corn is kept*, σιτοφυλάκιον. *Varr.*

GRĀNĀTIM (Id.), adv. *by grains. Apul.*

GRĀNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having many grains or seeds. Colum.* Malum granatum, *or, absol., Plin.* Granatum, *sc.* malum, *h. e. a pomegranate.*

GRĀNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a gathering of grains or seeds. Cato.*

GRANDÆVĬTĀS (grandævus), ātis, f. *longevity, length of life*, πολυετία. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

GRANDÆVŬS (grandis & ævum), a, um, adj. *in years, advanced in years, aged*, πολυετής. *Virg.*

GRANDĒSCŌ (grandis), is, n. 3. *to grow great or big*, μεγαλύνομαι. *Cic., Lucret.* and *Plin.*

GRANDĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of grandis), a, um, adj. *somewhat large or big. Plaut.*

GRANDĬFĔR (grandis & fero), a, um, adj. *producing great things, great. Nazar.*

GRANDĬFĬCŬS (grandis & facio), a, um, adj. *high, great. Ammian.* mens.

GRANDĬLŎQUŬS (grandis & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking greatly of a thing; speaking in a lofty style, grandiloquent. Cic.*

GRANDĬNĔŬS (grando), a, um, adj. *full of hail. Alcim.*

GRANDĬNŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to hail.* Grandinat, (*impers.*) *it hails. Senec.*

GRANDĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of hail, haily, grandinous, tempestuous*, χαλαζώδης. *Colum.*

GRANDĬŌ (grandis), is, a. & n. 4. *to make great, increase, enlarge*, ἐκτείνω. *Plaut.* and *Varr* —— ¶ *Intr. to increase, grow, become great. Cato.*

GRANDĬS (unc.), e, adj. *large, big, very large*, μέγας. *Cic.* epistola, *h. e. large, long. Id.* Grandiores fetus agri. *Varr.* Grandissima seges. *Cic.* vitium. *Id.* pecunia, *h. e. much money, a large sum of money. Id.* Nomen grandibus litteris inclsum, *h. e. in large characters. Quintil.* Grandes cœnæ, *h. e. sumptuous feasts. Virg.* saxa, *h. e. huge. Plin.* Grandissimæ olivæ, *h. e. very large.* — Hence, *big, tall, grown up. Cic.* puer. *Id.* Ætas grandior. — Also, *advanced in years. Cic.* Grandis natu. *Suet.* Grandi natu. *Ovid.* Grandior ævo. *Cic.* Grandior natu. Also, *absol., Cic.* Grandis. —— ¶ Also, *great, noble, brave. Horat.* alumnus. —— ¶ Also, of speeches, *great, grand, lofty, sublime. Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Oratores grandes verbis. —— ¶ Grande, and Grandia, *adverb. Stat.* Grande fremens, *h. e. very much. Ammian.* Grandia incedens, *or, Gell.* ingrediens, *h. e. taking long steps, striding*, μακρὰ βιβάς.

GRANDĬSCĂPĬŬS (grandis & scapus), a, um, adj. *of a big trunk. Senec.* arbor.

GRANDĬSŎNŬS (grandis & sono), a, um, adj. *high-sounding, sounding greatly. Sedul.*

GRANDĬTĀS (grandis), ātis, f. *greatness*, μέγεθος. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Ætatis granditas, *advanced age*, πολυετία. —— ¶ Also, *loftiness, grandeur, sublimity, Cic.* verborum.

GRANDĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *largely, greatly, sublimely*, μεγάλως. *Ovid.*

GRANDĬŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. of grandior, us), a, um, adj. *somewhat large, pretty well grown. Terent.* virgo.

GRANDŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. *hail, a shower of hail*, χάλαζα. *Cic.* Si grando quippiam nocuit. Also, in the *plur. Id.* Terrere animos grandinibus. — *Sil.* Saxorum grando, *a shower of stones.* — Also, of *mascul.* gender. *Varr.* Grandine albo. —— ¶ Figur. of *powerful oratory. Auson.*

GRĀNĔŬS (granum), a, um, adj. *of grains. Cato.* Granea, *sc.* puls, *a sort of pap made of ground grains.*

GRĀNĪCŬS (Γρήνικος), i, m. *the Granicus, a river of Mysia. Plin.*

GRĀNĬFĔR (granum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing grains. Ovid.* agmen, *h. e. ants.*

GRANNŬS, i, n. *a surname of Apollo*, probably so called from the place where he was worshiped. *Inscript.*

GRĀNŌSŬS (granum), a, um, adj. *full of grains*, κοκκώδης. *Plin.*

GRĀNUM (unc.), i, n. *a grain of corn*, κόκκος. *Varr.* — Hence, *any thing resembling a corn of grain, a grain. Plaut.* thuris. *Plin.* salis. —— ¶ Also, of fruits, *the seed, a kernel, grain. Ovid.* uvæ. *Plin.* fici. *Ovid.* mali punici.

GRĂPHĬĀRĬŬS (γράφω), a, um, adj. *pertaining to writing. Suet.* theca, *a writing-case, a case for holding* styli, γραφιοθήκη. So, also, *Martial.* Graphiarium, *sc.* instrumentum.

GRĂPHĬCĒ (graphicus), adv. *finely, nicely, masterly, exactly, to the life*, γραφικῶς. *Plaut.*

GRĂPHĬCŬS (γραφικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to painting or drawing.* — Hence, Graphice, *sc.* ars, *the art of drawing*, γραφική. *Plin.* 35, 36. *Ed. Hard.* — Also, *exquisite, excellent, done as it were to the life, notable, nice, perfect, fine, curious. Vitruv.* Delectatio graphicotera (*com. Græc.*). — Also, *one who knows how to paint.* Hence, *fine, nice, cunning, ingenious. Plaut.* servus (or as above).

GRĂPHĬS (γραφίς), ĭdos, f. *an instrument for drawing, a drawing-pen. Seren.* ap. *Diomed.* —— ¶ Also, *a drawing, draught, design. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the art of drawing. Vitruv.*

GRĂPHĬUM (γραφεῖον), ii, n. *an iron pen or style, with which they wrote on tablets covered with wax. Ovid.*

GRĂSSĀTĬŌ (grassor), ōnis, f. *a going about to assault and rob persons in the streets.* Plin.

GRĂSSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who assaulted or maltreated passengers in the streets or highways; a street-robber, highwayman, assassin.* Cic.

GRĂSSĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Grassatio.* Sueton.

GRĂSSŎR (gradior), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to go.* Plaut. and Ovid. — Figur. Justin. Per nervos humore grassante. — Hence, Plaut. in aliquem, *to assault, attack.* Liv. in possessionem agri publici. — Hence, figur. *to go.* Sallust. Ad gloriam virtutis via, *h. e. to proceed, aspire to.* Sil. Grassandum ad clara periclis, *h. e. we must aspire to.* — Also, *to act, proceed against a person.* Liv. Jure, non vi, *h. e. to proceed on the principles of justice.* Id. In te hac via grassaremur, *h. e. proceed against.* Tacit. veneno, *h. e. to use poison.* Id. dolo. Horat. obsequio, *h. e.* perhaps, *to flatter.* Liv. Consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvarent, ratus, *h. e. that we must proceed by stratagem.* — Particularly, *to act harshly, maltreat, rage.* Justin. in senatum. Id. in deos. Id. In ædificia igne grassatur, *h. e. wreaks his fury.* Tacit. Vis grassabatur. Also, with an *accusat.* Stat. Grassatus cuspide turmas. —— ¶ Also, *to walk about.* Ovid. — Also, *to rove, to ramble riotously.* Liv. in subura.

GRĀTĀNTĔR (gratans), adv. *congratulatory, with pleasure, with rejoicings.* Capitolin. and Ammian.

GRĀTĀTŌRĬŬS (grator), a, um, adj. *congratulatory.* Sidon.

GRĀTĒ (gratus), adv. *gratefully, with pleasure,* ἀρεσκόντως. Cic. Præterita grate meminit. Justin. Gratius. —— ¶ Also, *thankfully, acceptably.* Cic. facere. Plin. Gratissime.

GRĀTĒS (gratus), *plur.* f. *thanks,* χάρις. Cic. Grates tibi ago, *I thank thee.* Curt. Vobis grates ago, habeoque, *I return you thanks, and am sensible of the favor.* Liv. and Tacit. Laudes et grates alicui habere, *to thank and congratulate.* Ovid. Grates alicui referre, *to make a requital.* Id. Superis decernere grates, *h. e. a thanksgiving.* Virg. Dignas cuipiam grates persolvere, *to requite, make a suitable return.* Id. Grates alicui dicere, *to thank.* Stat. Grates alicui rependere pro re aliqua, *to return thanks.* —— ¶ Plaut. Deberi tibi multas grates gratias (a pleonasm). —— ¶ *Grates* is particularly used of thanks to the gods, *gratiæ* of thanks to men. —— ¶ There does not occur any other case besides *grates* and *gratibus.*

GRĀTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *pleasantness, agreeableness, grace,* χάρις. Quintil. in vultu, *h. e. grace.* Id. verborum. Prop. Gratia non deest verbis. Plin. Vinis gratiam affert fumus, *h. e. flavor.* — Hence, *grace,* as a person, *a Grace.* There were three Graces, Χάριτες, *Aglaia* or *Pasithea, Thalia,* and *Euphrosyne.* —— ¶ Also, *favor, grace* with others. Cic. Gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare. Id. Gratiam inire ab aliquo, *or,* Liv. apud aliquem, *or,* Id. ad aliquem, *h. e. to find favor with one, conciliate the friendship or good will of any one.* Also, without *ab, apud, ad.* Cic. Also, Curt. alicujus. Cic. In gratia esse, *h. e. to be in favor, to be beloved or liked.* Id. Bona gratia. Id. Bonas gratias attulit. — Also, *good terms, friendly relations, friendship.* Cæl. ad Cic. Mihi cum hominibus his et gratia, et necessitudo est. Cic. In gratiam recipere. Id. In gratiam redire cum aliquo, *h. e. to renew friendship, to be reconciled.* Id. Ponere in gratia, *or* in gratiam, *h. e. to bring or put in favor with one.* Id. Esse in gratia cum aliquo, *h. e. to be in favor.* Terent. In gratiam reducere, *or* restituere, *or* redigere, *h. e. to conciliate, reconcile.* Id. Componere gratiam, *h. e. to make.* Terent. Cum bona gratia, *h. e. with friendship, kindly, in peace.* Id. Cum mala gratia, *h. e. with dissatisfaction, chagrin, enmity.* — Habere in gratia, *to show favor to, love, esteem.* Sueton. Consularem virum condemnatum, in eadem gratia habuit, &c. — Cæs. Gratiam alicujus sequi, *to seek the favor of any one.* —— ¶ Also, *power, authority, influence.* Gell. Senatusconsultum faciundum per gratiam curavit, *h. e. by interest.* Suet. Senatores per gratiam allecti. —— ¶ Also, *a kindness, favor, service, obligation.* Cic. Nullam esse gratiam, quam non capere animus meus posset. Id. Petivit in benefici loco et gratia, *h. e. as a favor.* Terent. Alicui gratiam dare, *or,* Plaut. facere, *h. e. to do a favor to a person, to grant or permit a thing.* — Hence, Liv. In gratiam alicujus, *h. e. to oblige a person, in favor of, on account of, because.* Liv. In gratiam judicii, *h. e. because the people had acquitted him.* — Gratia, *ablat. for the sake of, on account of.* Cic. Dolorum effugiendorum gratia, *h. e. for the sake of,* &c. Terent. Ea me hic restitisse gratia, *h. e. for that reason.* Id. Qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, *h. e. with what intent, on what account.* Plaut. Num mea gratia pertimescit? *on my account?* Id. Qui nihil ocius venit hac gratia, *h. e. does not on that account come the sooner.* Plin. Exempli gratia, *h. e. for instance.* — Also, *a dispensing with or remitting a thing.* Plaut. Jurisjurandi volo gratiam facias, *h. e.* jusjurandum remittas, *I wish that you would dispense with my taking the oath.* Liv. Omnium tibi, quæ impie es ausus, gratiam facio, *h. e. I forgive you.* Sueton. Bononiensibus gratiam fecit conjurandi cum Italia pro partibus suis, *h. e. released them from,* &c. *dispensed with their,* &c. Id. Criminum gratiam facere, *h. e. to pardon.* Also, with *de* following. Plaut. De cœna facio gratiam, *h. e. I dispense with, I thank you, but I cannot come.* — Facere alicui malam gratiam cum aliquo, *to cause to be out of favor with, to make to quarrel with.* Senec. Volo tibi malam gratiam cum sponso tuo facere, habet amicam. —— ¶ Also, *thanks, gratitude, acknowledgment of a kindness, return, requital.* Terent. Postulare, id gratiæ apponi sibi, *h. e. that it should be considered as a favor.* Cic. Gratiam persolvere. Id. Gratias agere, *h. e. to give thanks in words.* Id. Gratiarum actio, *h. e. a thanking in words.* Id. Gratiam habere alicui, *h. e. to entertain a grateful sense of a favor, feel himself obliged or indebted.* Cic. Referre gratiam, *or* gratias, *h. e. to recompense, remunerate, make a requital.* Id. parem. *Referre gratiam* is sometimes used ironically, *to make one pay for a thing, to revenge one's self.* Terent. and Cic. So, also, Ovid. Gratiam rependere. Sallust. reddere. *Referre gratiam* is also used figuratively of a field which bears fruit. Colum. So, also, of vines. Id. — Hence, Terent. Gratia est, *I thank you, I am obliged to you.* Plaut. Gratia est, *sc.* tibi, *h. e. I thank you, but I cannot.* — Terent. Gratiis (*ablat. plur.*), *without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratis,* προῖκα. Hence, by contraction, *Gratis.* Cic. Gratis habere. Id. Gratis constat, *h. e. it does not cost any thing.*

GRĀTĬÆ, ārum, f. *the Graces.* See *Gratia.*

GRĀTĬĀNŬS (Gratius), a, um, adj. *Gratian, called after or made by Gratius.* Plin.

GRĀTĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (gratificor), ōnis, f. *a gratifying, obliging,* χάρισμα. Cic.

GRĀTĬFĬCŎR (gratus & facio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to gratify, oblige, do what is agreeable,* χαρίζομαι. Cic. alicui. Id. alicui aliquid, *h. e. to gratify a person in a thing, do a thing to please a person, to do a favor.* — Hence, *to present, give, sacrifice.* Sallust. libertatem alicui.

GRĀTĬĪS, *ablat. plur.* from *Gratia,* which see.

GRĀTILLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of cake* (libum). Arnob.

GRĀTĬŌSĒ (gratiosus), adv. *from favor, graciously,* χαριέντως. Pandect. Gratiose. Ascon. Gratiosius.

GRĀTĬŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *agreeableness, pleasantness, grace.* Tertull.

GRĀTĬŌSŬS (gratia), a, um, adj. *in great favor or interest, agreeable, beloved,* χαρίεις. Cic. Semper fuerunt viri boni, qui apud tribules suos gratiosi esse vellent. Id. Gratiosior. Id. Gratiosissimus. —— ¶ Also, *pleasant, agreeable.* Plin. umbra. Cic. Lig. 13. Ed. Græv. Causæ gratiosiores. —— ¶ Also, *that is done as a favor.* Liv. missio. —— ¶ Also, *enjoying favor, favored, protected.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *gracious, condescending, doing a favor, complaisant, obliging.* Cic. scriba.

GRĀTĪS, adv. See *Gratia.*

GRĀTĬTŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. *to cackle as a goose.* Auct. carm. de Philom.

GRĀTĬŬS, ii, m. *a poet in the time of Ovid.* His poem is called *Cynegeticon, h. e. on hunting and things relating to it.*

GRĀTŎR (gratus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to show joy, to congratulate.* Virg. alicui. — Also, without a *dat. to rejoice, manifest one's joy.* Virg. and Liv. — Gratari sibi, *to feel an inward joy, rejoice within himself on account of a thing.* — Sometimes, *to thank.* Ovid. Fast. 3, 417.

GRĀTŬĪTŌ (gratuitus), adv. *for nought, without a recompense,* ἀμισθί. Cic. Multorum causas gratuito defendentis. Sueton. Gratuito aut levi fenore, *h. e. at little or no interest.* Id. Gratuito aliquem obstringere, *h. e. by lending money without demanding the interest thereof.* —— ¶ Also, *without cause or reason.* Senec. Odium ex offensa sic vitabis neminem lacessendo gratuito.

GRĀTŬĪTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *given freely, and without hire, gratuitous,* ἄμισθος. Colum. Examina apum gratuita contingunt, *of themselves.* Plin. Gratuitam pecuniam dare alicui, *without requiring interest.* Cic. liberalitas, *voluntary, gratuitous.* Plin. Hospitium gratuitum. Cic. suffragia, *h. e. free, spontaneous.* Id. Gratuita comitia, *h. e. where the votes are not bought.* Senec. Gratuita nave ferre per flumen. Cic. probitas, *voluntary.* Id. amicitia, *h. e. disinterested.* Sueton. Proposito millies H. S. gratuito, *h. e. without interest.* Id. Gratuita et sine frumento stipendioque opera; (*sine frumento stipendioque* explains in this passage *gratuita opera*). Id. Gratuita in Circo loca, *h. e. places for the spectators for which nothing is to be paid.* —— ¶ The penult is short in Stat.

GRĀTŬLĀBUNDŬS (gratulor), a, um, *rejoicing greatly, congratulating.* Liv. and Justin.

GRĀTŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wishing one joy, congratulation, gratulation,* σύγχαρμα. Cic. Tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, &c. Id. alicujus rei, *h. e.* propter rem. —— ¶ Also, *joy,* especially *public joy.* Cic. — Hence, *a public festivity,* particularly, *public thanksgivings.* Cic. Reipublicæ bene gestæ, *h. e.* propter rempublicam bene gestam.

GRĀTŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who congratulates.* Cic.

GRĀTŬLĀTŌRĬĒ (gratulatorius), adv. *congratulatory, in the manner of a person congratulating.* Augustin.

GRĀTŬLĀTŌRĬŬS (gratulator), a, um, adj. *congratulatory, gratulatory.* Capitolin. epistola.

GRĀTŬLŎR (gratus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to congratulate, wish one joy,* συγχαίρω. Cic. alicui. Id. de filia. Id. de reditu. Terent. adventum, *h. e. on account of.* Cic. libertatem recuperatam. Id. Tibi in hoc gratulor, *h. e. on account of.* Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Gratulor tibi affinitate viri, *h. e.* de affinitate, &c. Also, with an *accus.* and *infinit.* following. Ovid. Also, with *quod* following. Cic. Also, apud aliquem. Sueton. — Sibi gratulari, *to rejoice.* Cic. Also, without *sibi.* Ovid. A. A. III, 122. Suet. Tib. 60. —— ¶ Also, *to manifest one's gratitude,* particularly, towards the gods. Terent. and Quintil.

GRĀTŬS (χαρτός), a, um, adj. *pleasing, acceptable, agreeable,* εὐάρεστος, χαρίεις. Cic. Grata tibi mea esse officia, non miror. Id. Gratius. Liv. Gratæ in vulgus leges fuere. Terent. Habere aliquid gratum, *to accept, receive kindly;* So, also, Cic. Gratum acceptumque habere. — Hence, Gratum, i, n. *a favor.* Cic. and Cæs. Gratum facere alicui, *to do that which shall please.* Cic. Gratius, *a greater favor.* Id. Gratissimum. — Hence, *procuring or gaining favor, that renders agreeable, making pleasant or beloved.* Terent. Gratum mihi esse potuit. Cic. Quam sit beneficio gratum, &c. —

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Also, *deserving acknowledgment or thanks, received with thankfulness, gratefully acknowledged.* *Cic.* Quum ita sit (jucundum), gratum esse necesse est. *Horat.* Quod adest, gratum juvat. — Also, *worthy of approbation, agreeable, pleasing, joyful.* *Cic.* Diis immortalibus gratum potius, quam grave. —— ¶ Also, *grateful.* *Cic.* erga aliquem. *Id.* Gratior. *Id.* Gratissimus. *Id.* Animus gratus, *h. e. a grateful heart, gratitude.* *Id.* Animus gratissimus. —— ¶ *Cic.* Grati in te bene merito, *for* meritum.

GRAVĀBILIS (gravo), e, adj. *oppressive.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

GRAVĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. *trouble, complaint.* *Cassiod.*

GRAVASTELLUS (unc.), i, m. *grayish, dark-colored, or old.* *Plaut.*

GRAVĀTĒ (gravatus), adv. *unwillingly, hardly, with reluctance, grudgingly,* ἀκουσίως, δυσχερῶς. *Cic.*

GRAVĀTIM, adverb, same as *Gravate.* *Liv.*

GRAVĀTIO (gravo), ōnis, f. *heaviness.* *Cæl. Aurel.* post cibum.

GRAVEDINŌSUS (gravedo), a, um, adj. *subject to a catarrh,* καρηβαρῶν. *Cic.* Also, *causing catarrh.*

GRAVĒDO (gravis), inis, f. *heaviness of the head,* καρηβαρία. *Cels.* Also, *heaviness of the whole body.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a catarrh,* κόρυζα. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *troublesomeness.* *Plin.* crapulæ. —— ¶ Also, *pregnancy.* *Nemes.*

GRAVEŎLENS (grave & olens), tis, adj. *smelling strongly or offensively, noisome,* δυσώδης. *Virg.*

GRAVEŎLENTIA (graveolens), æ, f. *an offensive smell,* δυσωδία. *Plin.* halitus, *h. e. stinking breath.*

GRAVESCO (gravis), is, n. 3. *to become heavy or heavier,* βαρύνομαι. Hence, *to grow worse, increase.* *Lucret.* Gravescit ærumna. *Tacit.* Gravescentibus publicis malis. —— ¶ Also, *to become pregnant.* *Plin.* — Figur. Nemus fetu gravescit, *h. e.* impletur.

GRAVIDITAS (gravidus), ātis, f. *pregnancy,* κύησις. *Cic.*

GRAVIDO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load with.* *Cæcil.* —— ¶ Also, *to impregnate,* ἔγκυον ποιῶ. *Aur. Vict.* Gravidari ex aliquo. — Figur. *Cic.* Terra gravidata seminibus, *h. e. impregnated.*

GRAVIDUS (gravis), a, um, adj. *loaded or filled with, full, laden,* ἔμφορος. *Plaut.* manus. *Virg.* aristæ, *heavy.* *Horat.* Pharetra gravida sagittis. *Val. Flacc.* moles. —— ¶ Also, *pregnant, with child, with young,* ἔγκυος. *Cic.* uxor. *Terent.* Aliquam gravidam facere. *Id.* Gravidam esse ex aliquo. *Ovid.* De semine Jovis gravidam esse. *Id.* Gravida alvus. *Plaut.* Puero gravida. — Also, *absol.* Gravida, *a woman that is with child.* *Plin.* Adsidere gravidis. — So, also, of animals. *Horat.* murœna. *Virg.* pecus. — Figur. *fruitful, full, filled.* *Virg.* Gravida imperiis Italia, *pregnant with, which should produce many great commanders.* *Id.* Urbs bellis gravida. *Ovid.* nubes. *Id.* Gravidæ semine terræ. *Virg.* Ager gravidus autumno. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Ovid.* metalli.

GRAVIS (unc.), e, adj. *heavy, weighty, ponderous,* βαρύς. *Cic.* amiculum. *Virg.* Inflexi grave robur aratri. *Id.* gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat, *full, loaded.* *Horat.* sarcina. *Quintil.* Onus gravissimum. *Liv.* Æs grave, *h. e. coins which have the full weight which their name imports.* *Virg.* Stat gravis Entellus, *heavy on account of the weight of his body,* h. e. *firm, immovable.* *Suet.* Gravius fenus, *h. e. higher interest.* — Hence, *weighty, important, of weight, of importance.* *Cic.* causa. *Horat.* incepta. *Cic.* Id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur. *Terent.* Nondum audistis, quod est gravissimum. — Hence, *important, credible.* *Cic.* testis. *Plin.* auctor. — Also, *of authority, reputation, eminence, consideration; eminent, great, venerable.* *Cic.* Quis Catone gravior in dicendo. *Id.* Homo gravissimus. *Id.* civitas. *Plin.* supellex, *h. e. costly.* *Cic.* Gravis Stoicus, *h. e. of great reputation.* *Nep.* Gravissimi historici, *h. e. of great authority and credibility.* — Also, *violent, vehement, great, strong.* *Horat.* amor, *h. e. passionate.* *Id.* Graves ictus excipere, *h. e. heavy, violent.* *Cic.* supplicium. *Nep.* morbus, *h. e. acute, virulent, grievous.* *Liv.* vulnus, *h. e. severe.* *Plin.* odor, *h. e. strong, powerful;* or *offensive, fetid, stinking.* *Sallust.* pretium, *h. e. great or high.* *Varr.* grex pavonum, *h. e. large, great.* — Also, *violent, vehement against a person.* *Cic.* adversarius. *Liv.* hostes. — Also, *not easily to be conquered.* *Horat.* Graves Persæ. — Also, *grave, serious, sober, considerate, discreet, circumspect, acting from principles.* *Terent.* animus. *Quintil.* Æsopus. *Id.* ætas. *Cic.* Aliud gravius scribere, *h. e. of a more serious nature.* *Prop.* Grave carmen, *h. e. an epic poem* (opp. to *mollis versus,* h. e. *an elegiac poem*). — Also, *heavy, hard, oppressing, harsh, grievous, severe, rigorous, troublesome, burdensome, sad, afflicting, melancholy, disagreeable.* *Cic.* Si tibi grave non erit. *Virg.* Nuntius gravior, *h. e. afflicting, disagreeable.* *Liv.* Ætas ad militandum gravior. Also, with *in* following. *Cic.* Grave est in populum, *h. e. hard.* *Horat.* hasta. — Gravem esse alicui, *to be troublesome.* *Prop.* auribus. — Hence, *unwholesome.* *Cic.* anni tempus. *Cæs.* autumnus. *Liv.* locus. *Virg.* umbra. — Also, *hard to digest.* *Cic.* and *Cels.* cibus. Also, *nourishing.* *Cels.* Gravissima bubula est. — Also, *of disagreeable taste or smell; strong-tasted, bitter; offensive, fetid, stinking.* *Varr.* absinthium. *Horat.* hircus. — Also, of sound, *deep, grave.* *Cic.* Sonus gravissimus, *h. e. bass voice.* *Quintil.* vox. *Cic.* Genus vocis grave. Hence, *Quintil.* Syllaba gravis, *h. e. with the grave accent* (opp. to *syllaba acuta*). —— ¶ Also, *loaded, laden; troubled, incommoded;* sometimes it may be rendered *full, abounding with, rich in,* &c. *Liv.* Naves spoliis graves. *Cic.* Gravis oneribus. *Liv.* vulnere. *Plin.* vinculis, *h. e. loaded with chains.* *Prudent.* Arbor gravis, *h. e. loaded with fruit.* *Liv.* Oculi vino et somno graves, *h. e. heavy.* *Virg.* morbo. *Liv.* Hostis gravis præda. *Ovid.* Gravis somno. *Liv.* Gravis ætate, *or, absol., Val. Flacc.* Gravis, *h. e. aged, old.* *Ovid.* Colus lana gravis. *Nep.* Liber gravis verbis, *h. e. containing a great deal of information.* — Hence, *heavy, languid, faint, moving with difficulty.* *Cic.* oculi. *Horat.* corpus, *h. e. diseased.* *Val. Flacc.* Gravior de vulnere. — Also, *pregnant, with young.* *Virg., Ovid.* and *Plin.* Figur. *Liv.* Nubes graves imbre. So, also, *Virg.* equus (the Trojan horse). *Ovid.* rami. —— ¶ *Stat.* Grave, *for* graviter.

GRAVISCÆ, ārum, and GRAVISCA, æ, f. *a town of Etruria.*

GRAVITAS (gravis), ātis, f. *heaviness, weightiness.* *Cic.* terræ. *Cæs.* armorum. *Id.* navium. *Ovid.* Tendebat gravitas uterum, *h. e. pregnancy;* or, *burden, fetus.* — Figur. *Cels.* capitis, *h. e. heaviness.* *Cic.* membrorum, *h. e. heaviness, faintness, sickness.* So, also, *Id.* corporis. *Id.* linguæ (in pronouncing). *Id.* in sensibus. *Plin.* auditus, *or* aurium, *or* audiendi, *h. e. thickness of hearing.* — Hence, *impressiveness.* *Cic.* verborum et sententiarum. — Also, *importance, power.* *Cæs.* civitatis. —— ¶ Also, *incommoding, troublesome quality.* — Hence, *unwholesomeness.* *Cic.* cœli. *Liv.* loci. — Also, *offensive smell, fetidness.* *Plin.* animæ, *or* oris. — Also, *strength, powerfulness.* *Plin.* odoris. — Also, *severity, violence, virulence.* *Cic.* morbi. *Liv.* belli. — Also, *severity, cruelty, greatness.* *Sallust.* Injuria gravitate tutior est. — Also, *dearness, scarcity.* *Tacit.* annonæ. —— ¶ Also, *firmness, a firm mind,* acting from principle. *Cic.* Cum gravitate et constantia vivere. — Hence, *gravity, seriousness.* *Cic.* Comitate condita gravitas. *Id.* judiciorum, *h. e. severity.* — Also, *circumspection, considerateness, prudence.* *Nep.* Lacedæmoniorum. — Also, *firmness* in bearing misfortunes. *Cic.* Gravitatem in dolore adhibere. — Also, *dignity, seriousness.* *Cic.* sententiæ. *Liv.* oris. *Cic.* imperii. *Cic. Brut.* 95. Gravitatem habere. *Cic.* Facere aliquid cum dignitate. So, also, of speeches. *Cic. Orat* 1, 13.

GRAVITER (gravis), adv. *heavily,* βαρέως. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* cadere. *Virg.* Hasta graviter pressa, *h. e. deeply, strongly, forcibly.* — Hence, *vehemently, strongly.* *Terent.* pellere fores, *with great force.* *Id.* Graviter crepuerunt fores, *with a great noise, loudly.* *Cæs.* Naves gravissime afflictæ, *h. e. very much shattered.* — Also, *vehemently, violently, much, very.* *Cic.* ægrotare. *Plaut.* amare, *h. e. to be deeply in love.* *Terent.* iratus. *Cic.* suspectus. *Id.* Gravius ægrotare. *Id.* Gravissime dissentientes. *Cæs.* Gravissime dolere. *Terent.* Graviter advertunt, *h. e. are very attentive, observe attentively.* — Also, *gravely, decently, properly, fitly.* *Cæs.* Gravissime judicare de aliquo, *attentively, and in a dignified manner.* *Cic.* tractare aliquid, *h. e. properly, fitly.* — Also, *severely, grievously.* *Cic.* agere. *Terent.* Graviter dicere in aliquem, *h. e. abusively, contumeliously.* *Cæs.* Gravius in aliquem vindicare. — Also, of sound, *deeply.* *Cic.* sonare, *h. e. to sound bass.* —— ¶ Also, *with trouble, chagrin, indignation, sorrow, impatience: unwillingly, reluctantly.* *Terent.* Adolescentulus, sæpe eadem et graviter audiendo, victus est, *h. e. being continually teased with the same lesson.* *Cic.* Quippiam graviter ferre, *h. e. to take amiss.* *Id.* Casus humanarum miseriarum graviter accipere, *h. e. with feeling and compassion.* *Tacit.* Graviter accipere quippiam, *h. e. with indignation and sorrow.* — *Cic.* Graviter se habere, *h. e. to be much indisposed.*

GRAVITUDO (Id.), inis, f. *a catarrh.* *Vitruv.*

GRAVIUSCULUS (dimin. of gravior, us), a, um, adj. *somewhat heavy, somewhat deep.* *Gell.* sonus.

GRAVO (gravis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burden, load, weigh down,* βαρύνω, onero. *Tacit.* Præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant. *Ovid.* Membra gravabat onus. *Plin.* caput. *Ovid.* Fortunam, *h. e. to render more miserable.* *Horat.* officium me gravat. — Hence, Gravatus, a, um, *weighed down, burdened, loaded, troubled, incommoded,* &c. *Liv.* vulneribus, *h. e. loaded, overpowered.* *Id.* vino somnoque, *h. e. heavy.* Also, *heavy.* *Colum.* caput. *Ovid.* Oculi morte gravati. —— ¶ *Gravor, atus sum, ari,* is also used as a deponent verb, and denotes *to be reluctant, to hesitate, doubt, make difficulties.* *Cic.* Primo gravari cœpit. *Liv.* Cum haud gravati venissent, *h. e. without hesitation.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Qui gravere literas ad me dare. — Also, *to be or become irritated, vexed, angry, out of humor.* *Tacit.* Gravatus Vitellius. *Suet.* Ob nimiam contumaciam gravatus. — Also, with an *accus.* *to think one's self troubled with a thing, to bear with reluctance, consider as a burden.* *Plaut.* aquam, *h. e. to give unwillingly or with reluctance.* *Horat.* Bellerophontem, *h. e. to bear with reluctance, spurn, or throw off.* *Sil.* lucem, *h. e. to consider life as a burden.* *Suet.* Matrem gravabatur, *h. e. he disliked, could not endure.* *Senec.* Tuum pedem terræ gravantur, *h. e. is loath to sustain.* *Id.* Illum necesse est graventur stipatores sui, *h. e. be weary of supporting him.* *Quintil.* Quæ si quis gravabitur, *h. e. who thinks himself incommoded by it, who does not like to have any thing to do with it.*

GREGĀLIS (grex), e, adj. *of the same flock or herd,* ἀγελαῖος. *Plin.* — Hence, Gregales, *subst. of the same flock or herd, fellows or comrades,* as it were. *Varr.* Equus cum gregalibus contendens. — Hence, also, of men, *comrades, fellows, companions, associates, acquaintances, confidential friends.* *Cic.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* Gregales Catilinæ. —— ¶ Also, *common, vulgar, ordinary, indifferent.* *Senec.* poma. *Plin.* siligo. — Also, *common, customary with or belonging to common people.* *Liv.* amiculum. *Tacit.* habitus, *h. e. of a private soldier.*

GREGĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a flock,* ἀγελαῖος. *Colum.* pastor, *shepherd.* —— ¶ Also, of soldiers, *common.* *Cic.* milites, *h. e. common or private soldiers.* *Tacit.* eques. *Gregarius miles* implies

contempt. —— ¶ Also, *common, mean, indifferent, bad.* *Sidon.* poeta, *a sorry poet, poetaster.*

GRĔGĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in flocks or herds,* ἀγεληδόν. *Plin.* Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. — Also, of men, *in troops, in crowds.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *among the common people.* *Plin.* Accidit, ut nova genera morborum gregatim sentirentur.

GRĔGŌ (grex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to collect in flocks,* or, merely, *to collect.* *Stat.* Idaliæ volucres gregatæ.

GRĔMĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *the lap, bosom,* κόλπος. *Cic.* Puer in gremio sedens. *Virg.* Gremio accipere. — Figur. *Virg.* Sterni gremio telluris, *to lie down on the ground.* *Cic.* Terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit. *Plin.* Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens. *Cic.* Abstrahi e gremio patriæ. *Id.* Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui. *Id.* Ætolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, *in the heart, centre, middle.* *Sil.* In gremio Thebes, *h. e. in the midst of Thebes.* *Id.* Arenosum gremium fluminis, *bed, channel.* *Claudian.* Tethyos invasit gremium, *the bottom.* *Cic.* Soror in fratris gremio consenescebat. *Virg.* In vestris pono gremiis, *I place in your hands; I trust to your care.* *Quintil.* Ad gremium præceptoris, *h. e. in the presence and under the guidance of the teacher.*

GRĔSSĬŌ (gradior), ōnis, f. same as *Gressus.* *Macrob.*

GRĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a step, pace, going, gait,* βάδισμα. *Cic.* Ne aut tarditatibus utamur in gressu mollioribus. *Virg.* Inferre gressus, *h. e.* incedere. *Id.* Tendere gressum ad mœnia. *Id.* Gressum recipere, *to return.* *Id.* comprimere. *Senec.* efferre arvis, *to go from.* *Id.* ferre in penates, *to go in.* *Valer. Flacc.* tenere, *to stop.* *Id.* agere ad litora, *to walk.* *Ovid.* Quaque feres gressus, *wherever you go.* *Senec.* Gressibus feram vincere, *in the chase.*

GRĔX (unc.), grĕgis, m. *a flock, herd, drove,* &c. ἀγέλη. *Cic.* Greges equarum. *Id.* armentorum, reliquique pecoris. *Varr.* asinorum. *Virg.* Greges lanigeri, *the fleecy flocks.* *Juvenal.* Porcorum grex. *Plin.* elephantorum. *Ovid.* Dux gregis, *h. e.* taurus. *Varr.* Pavonum greges. *Id.* anserum. *Id.* anatum. *Horat.* avium. —— ¶ Also, of men, *a company, assembly.* *Cic.* Honestissimorum hominum greges, *assemblies.* *Id.* philosophorum. *Id.* amicorum. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, *h. e. receive him among your friends.* — Particularly, of players, *company, troop, band.* *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — Hence, *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Grege facto, *h. e. united, collected together.* So, also, *Curt.* Uno grege, *all at once.* —— ¶ Sometimes it implies contempt, *the crowd.* *Cic.* In grege annumerer, *h. e. of the crowd.* *Id.* hominum desperatorum. *Horat.* Epicuri de grege porcus. *Id.* Grex indocilis, *h. e.* vulgus. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Plaut.* virgarum, *h. e. bundle.* —— ¶ *Grex* is found in the feminine gender in *Lucret.*

GRĪPHŬS (γρῖφος), i, m. *a net.* — Hence, *a puzzling question, a riddle, enigma.* *Gell.*

GRŎCCĬŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. *to croak* as a raven does. *Apul.*

GRŌMĂ, and GRŪMĂ (γνῶμη), æ, f. *an instrument for measuring fields.* *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the centre of a camp,* where the instrument just mentioned was put so as to form four right angles and divide the camp in four parts, the *via* of which met at the place where the *gruma* was fixed. *Hygin.*

GRŌMĂTĬCŬS (γνωματικός), a, um, adj. *relating to measuring of fields or to castrametation.* *Cassiod.*

GRŎMPHÆNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a certain herb.* *Plin.* 26, 23. According to Sprengel Amaranthus tricolor, L., *a species of amaranth.*

GRŎMPHĔNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a bird of Sardinia, said to resemble a crane.* *Plin.*

GRŎSPHŬS (γρόσφος), i, m. *the point of a javelin.* *Arnob.*

GRŎSSŬLŬS (dimin. of grossus), i, m. *a small unripe fig.* *Colum.*

GRŎSSŬS (unc.), i, m. and f. *a green or unripe fig,* ὄλυνθος. *Plin.*

GRŪĬS, same as *Grus.* *Phædr.*

GRŪMĂ, same as *Groma.*

GRŪMŬLŬS (dimin. of grumus), i, m. *a little hillock, mole-hill.* *Plin.*

GRŪMŬS (unc.), i, m. *a hillock of earth,* θρόμβος. *Vitruv.* Grumos e terra. *Id.* Grumorum tumuli.

GRŪNĬUM, ii, n. *a castle of Phrygia in Asia Minor.* *Nepos.*

GRUNNĬŌ, and, anciently, also, GRUNDĬŌ (unc.), is, īvi and ii, ītum, n. 4. *to grunt like a hog,* γρυλλίζω. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

GRUNNĪTŬS (grunnio), us, m. *grunting,* γρυλλισμός. *Cic.*

GRŬŌ (κρούω), is, n. 3. *to crunk or crunkle like a crane,* γερανίζω, κλαγγάζω. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

GRŪS, and GRŪIS (from γέρανος, or from gruo), is, f. and m. *a crane.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a warlike machine for pulling down the walls of fortified places;* also called *corvus.* *Vitruv.*

GRȲLLŌ, or GRILLŌ (gryllus), as, n. 1. *to cry or chirp like a cricket.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

GRȲLLŬS (γρύλλος), i, m. *a cricket.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, in painting, Grylli, *ridiculous and grotesque figures.* *Plin.*

GRȲNĒŬS, or GRȲNÆŬS (Γρύνειος), a, um, adj. *Grynian, pertaining to* Grynia or Grynium, *a town of Æolia in Asia, with a grove sacred to Apollo.* *Virg.* nemus. *Id.* Apollo. — Hence, *of or pertaining to Apollo.* *Sil.* vates.

GRȲPS (γρύψ), ȳphis, and GRȲPHŬS, i, m. *a griffin; a fabulous bird with four feet.* *Virg.* and *Plin.*

GRYPŬS (γρυπός), i, m. *one who has a crooked nose.* *Justin.*

GŬBERNĀCLUM, i, n. for *Gubernaculum.* *Virg.*

GŬBERNĀCŬLUM (guberno), i, n. *the helm or rudder of a ship,* πηδάλιον. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Figur. almost always in the *plural, helm, government, direction.* *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* civitatum. *Plin.* vitæ. *Vellei.* 2, 113. it is found in the *singular.*

GŬBERNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the steering or piloting of a ship;* or, *the art of steering a ship.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *the management or direction of any thing.* *Cic.* tantarum rerum. *Id.* consilii, *h. e. the government of reason.*

GŬBERNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pilot, steersman,* κυβερνήτης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *a governor, director, ruler.* *Cic.* reipubl. *Senec.* Gubernator poli, *h. e.* deus.

GŬBERNĀTRIX (gubernator), īcis, f. *a governess, directress,* κυβερνήτειρα. *Cic.* civitatum.

GŬBERNĬŬS, ii, m. same as *Gubernator.* *Laber.* ap. *Gell.*

GŬBERNŌ (κυβερνῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to guide, steer or pilot a ship.* *Cic.* Si nautæ certarent, quis eorum gubernaret. *Quintil.* Ars gubernandi, *the art of steering a ship.* —— ¶ Figur. *to manage, conduct, guide, direct, govern.* *Cic.* orbem terrarum. *Id.* vitam. *Id.* consiliis aliquem. *Flor.* imperium religione atque justitia. *Plaut.* rem docte, *to carry the matter well through.* *Martial.* Virga gubernat equum.

GŬBERNUM, i, n. same as *Gubernaculum.* *Lucret.*

GUGERNĪ, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany.*

GŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the gullet, weasand, windpipe,* οἰσοφάγος. *Plin.* — Hence, also, *the neck.* *Cic.* Obtorta gula. *Sallust.* Laqueo gulam frangere, *to break his neck with a noose, strangle.* — Figur. *gluttony, appetite.* *Sallust.* Gulæ irritamenta. *Plin.* Temperare gulæ. *Horat.* Gulæ parere. *Martial.* Non minus ingenua est mihi gula, *a nice palate.* *Sueton.* Profundam alicujus gulam explere, *a ravenous appetite.* *Id.* Intempestivæ ac sordidæ gulæ homo. —— ¶ Also, *the nose or pipe of a pair of bellows.* *Plaut.*

GŬLŌ (gula), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer, guzzler, voracious eater,* γαστρίμαργος. *Apul.*

GŬLŌSĒ (gulosus), adv. *gluttonously,* γαστριμάργως. *Colum.* and *Martial.* Gulosius. *Tertull.* Gulosissime.

GŬLŌSŬS (gula), a, um, adj. *gluttonous, luxurious,* γαστρίμαργος. *Senec.* —— ¶ Figur. *Martial.* lector, *h. e. one who likes to read much.*

GŬMĔN (unc.), inis, n. same as *Gummi.* *Pallad.*

GŬMĬĂ (unc.), æ, m. and f. *a glutton, gormandizer.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

GŬMMĂ, ătis, n. same as *Gummi.* *Pallad.*

GUMMĀTŬS (gummi), a, um, adj. *having or producing gum.* *Pallad.*

GUMMĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gummy.* *Auson.*

GUMMĪ (κόμμι), n. indecl. and GUMMIS, is, f. *gum that drops from trees.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

GUMMĬNŌ (gummi), as, n. 1. *to emit or distil gum.* *Pallad.*

GUMMĬTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a gumming, daubing or smearing with gum,* κόμμωσις. *Colum.*

GUMMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gummy, full of gum.* *Plin.*

GURDŌNĬCŬS (gurdus), a, um, adj. *stupid, awkward, clumsy.* *Sulpic. Sever.*

GURDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *clod-pated, numskulled, doltish.* *Laber.* ap. *Gell.*

GURGĔS (unc.), ĭtis, m. *a whirlpool, gulf,* δίνη. *Ovid.* Sinuatus gurges in curvos arcus. — Also, *a deep place in a river.* *Cic.* Rheni fossa gurgitibus redundans. — Figur. of an extremely vicious person. *Val. Max.* Gurges turpitudinis. *Cic.* libidinum. *Id.* vitiorum. — Hence, *a spendthrift, prodigal.* *Cic.* patrimonii. Also, without a genit. *Id.* Tu gurges atque heluo. *Gell.* Pecuniam prandiorum gurgitibus proluere, *h. e. to spend in eating.* —— ¶ With poets, *any deep water; a river, lake; the sea.* *Virg.* Gurges Carpathius. *Stat.* Atlanteus.

GURGŬLĬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *the weasand, windpipe, gullet,* γαργαρεών. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Curculio, a corn-worm.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Penis.* *Pers.* 4, 38.

GURGUSTĬŎLUM (gurgustium), i, n. *a small cottage or hut.* *Apul.*

GURGUSTĬUM (perhaps from gurgulio), ii, n. *a mean, obscure dwelling; a hut, cottage.* *Cic.*

GUSTĀTĬŌ (gusto), ōnis, f. *a tasting; an occasional repast taken through the day; something taken before supper to whet the appetite.* *Petron.*

GUSTĀTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *an antepast or collation; something taken to whet the appetite.* *Petron.* — Also, *a plate, dish, vessel for eating.* *Plin. Ep.*

GUSTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the sense of tasting.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a tasting.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the taste of a thing.* *Cic.* pomorum.

GUSTŌ (γεύω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste.* *Cic.* aquam. *Cæs.* leporem et gallinam. *Cic.* Nemo gustavit unquam cubans. — Hence, *to take something before dinner; to whet or keep up the appetite; to partake of a collation or nunchion.* *Plin. Ep.* Lavabatur, deinde gustabat. *Augustin.* ap. *Sueton.* Panem et palmulas gustavimus. — Figur. *to taste, partake of a thing, enjoy, understand, hear, learn, see.* *Cic.* sanguinem civilem. *Id.* partem reipublicæ. *Id.* partem voluptatis. *Id.* physiologiam primis labris. *Lucret.* amorem vitæ. *Horat.* lucellum. *Cic.* Metrodorum, *h. e. to attend his lectures a short time.* *Id.* studia literarum sensu, *h. e. to like or take pleasure in.*

GUSTŬLŬS (dimin. of gustus), i, m. or GUSTŬLUM, i, n. *a small dish.* *Apul.* — Figur. *a kiss.* *Apul.*

GUSTUM, i, n. same as *Gustulum.* *Apic.*

GUSTŬS (contract. from gustatus), us, m. *a tasting.* *Colum.* and *Tacit.* — Hence, *a tasting or eating a little of a thing.* *Plin.* salis. — Also, *an antepast, foretaste.* *Martial.* — Also, *a draught, taste, smack, gust.* *Petron.* Gustus ex amphora. — Also, *relish, specimen.* *Senec.* Gustum tibi dare volui, *h. e. I wished to give you a relish.* *Plin. Ep.* Ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, *h. e. according to this taste.* —— ¶ Also, *a taste, flavor.* *Plin.* Gustus vini austerior. — Figur. *Quintil.* Sermo præ se ferens in verbis proprium quendam gustum urbis. —— ¶ Also, *the sense of tasting,* γεῦσις. *Colum.* and

Plin. — Figur. *taste for a thing; a taking pleasure in a thing.* *Cic.* laudum.

GŬTTĂ (perhaps from χυτὸς), æ, f. *a drop of any liquid*, σταλαγμός. *Cic.* Guttæ imbrium. *Virg.* Atro sanguine guttæ. *Plin.* Gutta sanguinea. *Martial.* Gutta Phaetontis, *or* gutta succina, *h. e. amber.* *Apul.* Guttæ Arabicæ, *h. e.* perhaps *oil of myrrh.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing resembling a drop.* — Hence, Guttæ, *spots or specks* on the skin of animals. *Virg.* (*de apib.*) Paribus lita corpora guttis. *Ovid.* (*de lacerto*) Variis stellatus corpora guttis. *Id.* (*de angue*) Nigra cæruleis variari corpora guttis. — Also, in architecture, *a small ornament of Doric pillars immediately under the triglyph, resembling a drop; a* gutta. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. *a drop, small bit; a little.* *Plaut.* consilii. *Lucret.* dulcedinis.

GŬTTĀTIM (gutta), adv. *drop by drop, by drops*, κατὰ σταγόνας. *Plaut.*

GŬTTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *spotted with specks like drops, speckled, motley-colored.* *Martial.*

GŬTTŬLĂ (dimin. of gutta), æ, f. *a little drop*, ψεκάδιον. *Plaut.*

GŬTTŬR (unc.), ŭris, n. *the throat*, φάρυγξ, βρόγχος. *Plin.*, *Horat.* &c. — Also, *a goitre, wen or swelling in the neck.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *voracity.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ The *acc.* gutturem occurs in *Plaut.*

GŬTTŬRNIUM (gutta), ii, n. *a laver, ewer*, πρόχοος. *Fest.*

GŬTTŬRŌSŬS (guttur), a, um, adj. *wide-throated, frog-throated, having a tumor in the throat*, ἐξέβρογχος. *Pandect.*

GŬTTŬS (gutta), i, m. *a vessel with a narrow neck for oil or ointment, which was poured from it by drops; an oil-cruet*, πρόχοος, ἐπίχυσις. It was used in bathing and at sacrifices. *Juvenal.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.*

GȲĂRŎS, and **GȲĂRŬS**, i, and **GȲĂRĂ**, æ, and **GȲĂRĪ**, ōrum, f. *an island of the Ægæan sea*, now *Calairo.* *Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

GȲĀS, and **GȲĒS** (Γύης), æ, m. *the name of a giant*, who was also called *Gyges.* *Hor.*

GȲGÆŬS (Γυγαῖος), a, um, adj. *relating to king Gyges.* Hence, *Lydian.* *Propert.*

GȲGĒS (Γύγης), æ, m. 1. and is, m. 3. *a giant.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Gȳgēs, *a king of Lydia.* *Cic.* —— Also, *a beautiful boy of Cnidus.* *Horat.*

GȲMNĂS (γυμνὰς), ădis, f. *the exercise of boxing or wrestling.* *Stat.*

GȲMNĂSIĀRCHĂ, æ, and **GȲMNĂSIĀRCHŬS** (γυμνησίαρχος), i, m. *the master or teacher of a gymnasium.* *Cic.*

GȲMNĂSIUM (γυμνάσιον), ii, n. *a place of exercise, or school for wrestlers, boxers*, &c. *Plaut.* Hence, *Id.* Gymnasium flagri, *one who is constantly whipped.* —— ¶ Also, *a public place where young men were taught philosophy*, &c.; *a college; a school.* There were three such *gymnasia* at Athens: *Academia, Lyceum, Cynosarges.* *Cic.*

GȲMNĂSIŬS (γυμνάσιος), or **GȲMNĒSIŬS** (γυμνήσιος), a, um, adj. *relating to the exercise of boxing, wrestling, throwing, shooting*, &c. *called after it.* *Plin.* insulæ, *h. e.* Baleares.

GȲMNĀSTICŬS (γυμναστικὸς), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the exercise of boxing or wrestling, gymnastic.* *Plaut.*

GȲMNĒSIŬS. See *Gymnasius.*

GȲMNICŬS (γυμνικὸς), a, um, adj. same as *Gymnasticus, gymnastic, gymnic.* *Cic.* ludi, *h. e. gymnastic exercises*, γυμνικοὶ ἀγῶνες. So, also, *Sueton.* certamina.

GȲMNŎSŎPHISTÆ (γυμνοσοφισταί), ārum, m. *the gymnosophists; a sect of Indian philosophers who voluntarily submitted to strange austerities.* *Plin.*

GȲNÆCĒUM (γυναικεῖον), i, n. *the apartment of the women in Grecian houses, where they lived separately from the men.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where hired women used to spin and weave for the emperor.* *Cod. Just.* — Hence, Gynæciarius and Gynæcius, *the superintendent of such a place.* —— ¶ Also, *the seraglio of an emperor.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, Gynæcium.

GȲNÆCŌNITIS (γυναικωνῖτις), ĭdis, f. same as *Gynæceum*, in its first signification. *Nepos.*

GȲNDĒS, or **GINDĒS**, is, m. *a river of Assyria.* *Tibull.*

GȲPSĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from gypso. —— ¶ Adj. *covered with gypsum.* *Cic. ad Div.* 7, 6. Gypsatissimis manibus, *as actors used to have when they were performing the parts of women.*

GȲPSĔŬS (gypsum), a, um, adj. *of gypsum*, γυψώδης. *Spartian.*

GȲPSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plaster, parget, whitewash*, γυψόω. *Colum.* lagenam. Hence, Gypsatus, a, um. *Ovid.* pes, *h. e.* servilis, *for captives that were to be sold were marked with gypsum.*

GȲPSŎPLĀSTĒS (γυψοπλάστης), æ, m. *a plasterer.* *Cassiod.*

GȲPSUM (γύψος), i, n. *gypsum; a kind of parget or plaster resembling lime.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a statue or image made of gypsum.* *Juvenal.*

GYRINŬS (γυρῖνος), i, m. *a tadpole.* *Plin.*

GȲRŌ (gyrus), as, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to wheel or turn round.* *Veget.* se. — Hence, Gyratus, a, um, *shaped in the form of a circle, circular, rounded.* *Plin.*

GȲRŬS (γῦρος), i, m. *a circle* made by moving, wheeling, turning, running, driving, flying, &c. round. *Virg.* Anguis gyrum trahit. *Ovid.* Ducens per aera, gyros milvus, *h. e. describing circles.* *Plin.* Grues gyros peragunt. *Id.* Apes gyros edunt. *Senec.* and *Sueton.* In gyrum, *h. e. round about.* — Hence, also, *a maze or ring in which horses are driven around in order to exercise or break them.* *Cic.* Equum in gyrum ducere. *Ovid.* In gyros ire. — Also, *the place where it is done; a riding-place.* *Propert.* — Figur. *circle, compass, course.* *Cic.* Oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, *h. e. to confine, limit.* *Gell.* In dialecticæ gyris consenescere. —— ¶ Also, *a course, circuit; the revolution or period of a day.* *Horat.* Bruma trahit diem interiore gyro. *Senec.* Dies habet angustissimum gyrum.

GȲTHIUM, **GȲTHIUM**, and **GȲTHĒUM**, i, n. *a maritime town of Laconica.* *Cic.*

H.

HA, int. *heyday; ah, away.* *Plaut.* — *Ha, ha, he!* expresses laughter. *Terent.*

HĂBĒNĂ (habeo), æ, f. properly, *that whereby any thing is held.* — Hence, *a thong* wherewith any thing is held, tied, put on, &c. *Lucan.* Cum jaculum amentavit habena, *h. e. the thong of a spear.* Also, *the thong of a sling.* *Virg.* Also, *the sling itself.* *Lucan.* Also, *the strings of a helmet.* *Val. Flacc.* Also, *the strings of a shoe.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a rein.* *Virg.* Habenas effundere, *or*, *Valer. Flacc.* immittere, *or*, *Virg.* dare, *h. e. to let loose.* *Virg.* adducere *or* premere, *h. e. to draw in.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Amicitiæ habenas adducere, remittere. *Id.* legum. *Ovid.* Fluminibus immittere totas habenas. *Virg.* Irarum omnes effundit habenas, *h. e. gives a loose to.* *Id.* Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, *h. e. furiously.* — Also, figur. *rein, administration, direction, government.* *Ovid.* populi. *Virg.* rerum, *h. e. of the state.* — Also, of ships. *Virg.* Immittit habenas classi, *h. e. crowds all sail.* —— ¶ Also, *any thong, tie, string, strap.* *Virg.* Turbo actus habena, *h. e. lash.* *Horat.* In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ. — Figur. *a small stripe.* *Cels.* Tenuis excidenda habena est, *h. e. a stripe of flesh.*

HĂBĒNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *what one has; fortune, substance*, οὐσία. *Plaut.*

HĂBĒNŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a small thong or piece of leather.* Hence, *a small stripe of flesh.* *Cels.* V. G. lib. 7.

HĂBĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, ĭtum, a. and n. 2. *to have, hold, keep, possess, enjoy*, ἔχω. *Cic.* spem de aliquo. *Id.* amorem erga aliquem. *Nepos.* amorem omnium, *h. e. to be beloved.* *Cic.* appetitum. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* fiduciam alicui, *h. e.* in aliquo. *Cic.* aliquid in ore atque in animo, *h. e. in the mouth and in the mind.* *Varr.* Habere aliquid in animo, *h. e. to have in mind.* So, also, *Sallust.* Habere animo. *Id.* Habere in animo consulatum petere, *h. e. to intend to.* So, also, *Liv.* Eum bello invadere animo habuit. *Cic.* Habere in animo, *to believe, represent to one's self.* *Sallust.* Avaritia pecuniæ studium habet, *h. e. covetousness comprehends an inordinate desire of money.* *Cic.* auctoritatem. *Nepos.* Talem habuit exitum vitæ, *h. e. so ended his life.* *Id.* timorem, *or*, *Propert.* metum, *h. e. to fear, be afraid.* *Nepos.* Habere spem in aliquo, *h. e. to rely upon a person.* *Cic.* Habere timorem, *h. e. to cause fear.* *Id.* odium, *h. e. to be hated.* *Id.* odium in aliquem, *h. e. to hate.* *Nepos.* suspicionem, *h. e. to be suspected.* — Hence, *absol.*, Habere, *to have a fortune; to have property, be rich.* *Cic.* Habere in nummis et prædiis, *h. e. to possess in money*, &c. *Id.* Res suas sibi habere habuit (*a formula used in divorces*). Hence, figur. of Cupid. *Plaut.* Res tuas tibi habe, *h. e.* abi. *Terent.* Habeat, *or* habeat sibi, *h. e. let him do as he pleases.* — *Habere*, joined with a *part. perf. pass.*, is frequently used as a circumlocution. *Cic.* Habeo dictum, *h. e.* dixi. *Id.* Quæ habes instituta, *for* instituisti. So, also, with a *part. fut. pass.* *Tacit.* Nunc primum statuendum haberemus, *h. e.* statuendum nobis esset. So, also, with a *dat.* *Terent.* ludibrio, *h. e. to ridicule.* *Plaut.* despicatui, *h. e. to despise.* *Gell.* derelectui, *h. e.* derelinquere. *Nepos.* odio haberi ab aliquo, *h. e. to be hated by a person.* *Cic.* Habere religioni nocentem defendere, *h. e. to scruple.* — *Habere* is also joined with an *infin.* *Cic.* Hæc fere dicere habui, *h. e. I have had to say.* *Id.* Habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte dejecerit, *h. e. I can say.* *Id.* De causa regia tantum habeo polliceri, *h. e. this is all that I can promise.* *Liv.* Illud affirmare habeo, *h. e. I can.* *Varr.* Rogas, ut habeam curare, *for* curem. *Tertull.* Etiam filius Dei mori habuit, *h. e.* debuit. — Non habeo, quod agam, dicam, *h. e. I have nothing to do*, &c. So, also, *Cic.* Nihil habeo, quod scribam. It may also be rendered, *I do not know what to do, say*, &c. So, also, *Terent.* Quid agam non habeo. — Satis habere, *to have sufficient; to be content.* *Cic.* Si non satis habet, avaritiam explere, *h. e. if he has not sufficient.* *Id.* Satis habet respublica a vobis, *h. e. is contented with you.* *Id.* Satis habeas, nihil me tecum conqueri, *h. e. be content or satisfied.* The opposite is *parum habere.* *Sallust.* Talia facinora impune suscepisse, parum habuere, *h. e. they were not content, esteemed it but little.* — Rationem habere, *to take into consideration, consider.* (See *Ratio.*) — Habeo, *I have found, caught*, &c. him or her. *Terent.* Habesne hominem? *Curt.* Habeo te incolumem. *Plaut.* Habet, *h. e. now he has found it.* — Particularly, of a gladiator who was wounded. *Virg.* Hoc habet, *or* habet, *sc.* vulnus, *he has got it.* — Figur. *Terent.* Captus est (*sc.* mulieris amore, *or* a muliere), habet, *h. e.* ictus est vulnere

amoris. — Habere alicui gratiam, h. e. to feel himself obliged or indebted. (See Gratia). — Also, to have, receive, take possession of. Plaut. Anne habebit? Cic. Ne malum habeat. — Also, to have or keep. Cic. hereditatem. — Also, to have, contain. Cic. Nihil habet epistola. Virg. Me habuit thalamus, h. e. I was in bed. Cic. Profectio voluntatem turpem non habuit. — Also, to have, occupy, possess, be in possession of, captivate, &c. Virg. muros. Sallust. Animus incorruptus habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur. Cic. Habeo (Laidem), inquit, non habeor a Laide. Id. virtutes. —— ¶ Also, to know, have heard. Cic. Habes nostra consilia, h. e. you have heard. Cic. Nos patrem mortuum habebamus, h. e. have understood that, &c. Non habeo quod, or quid, &c. (See above.) Also, in general, to know. Cic. Sic habeto, h. e. know, consider it as certain, be persuaded. —— ¶ Also, to have a habit, be accustomed. Cic. Cæsar hoc habebat. —— ¶ Also, to use, make use of. Cic. vim. Id. studium. Ovid. vestem, h. e. to wear. —— ¶ Also, to make, occasion, cause. Cic. dolorem, misericordiam, interitum. Id. mare infestum. Vellei. Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit. —— ¶ Also, to make, hold, deliver, utter, pronounce. Cic. orationem, verba. Id. querelam, h. e. to complain. Id. dialogum, h. e. to write. Nep. sermonem de re, h. e. to speak of a thing, or to hold a discourse. —— ¶ Also, to hold, make, do, perform. Cic. comitia, senatum. Terent. Iter hac habui, h. e. happened to pass this way. Cæs. iter ad legiones, h. e. to travel towards, &c. Cic. In Sardiniam iter habebat, h. e. he was ready to start for, &c. Liv. auspicia. Cic. nihil sine auspiciis. —— ¶ Also, to have, keep, detain, suffer to be somewhere. Sallust. in vinculis. Cels. ægros in tenebris. — Hence, Haberi, to be, to live. Liv. Prope a pueritia in castris habitus. —— ¶ Also, to treat, use well or ill. Cic. aliquem liberalissime. Cæs. male, h. e. to incommode, annoy, trouble. Liv. pro hoste. Sallust. Sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, h. e. as generally is the fate of mortals, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων. —— ¶ Also, to keep. Cic. Tecum habeto, h. e. keep it secret. —— ¶ Also, to account, judge, esteem, think, believe, consider. Cic. aliquem parentem. Id. deum. Id. pro certo. Enn. ap. Cic. nauci, h. e. lightly. — Habere aliquid post aliquid, h. e. to think less of. Haberi, to be considered, to be thought, is not synonymous with esse and existimare; the latter denotes an opinion based on experience. — Hence, to reckon or number amongst. Cic. aliquem numero hostium. Id. in numero oratorum. Nep. in summis ducibus. —— ¶ Also, to suffer, bear, endure, support, sustain. Liv. ægre, h. e. with reluctance, with chagrin. Sallust. ægrius. —— ¶ Also, to pass, spend. Plaut. ætatem. —— ¶ Also, to show, pay. Cic. alicui honorem. —— ¶ Also, to give. Cic. Mandavi, ut medico honos haberetur, h. e. merces, præmium. —— ¶ Also, to inhabit. Enn. ap. Cic. Corinthum. Liv. Capuam. —— ¶ Se habere, to be, to be constituted, of men and things. Cic. se præclare, melius, male. Id. Sic profecto res se habet, nullum ut sit, &c. h. e. it is a clear matter. Id. Quæ cum res ita se haberet, h. e. matters then being so. Id. Præclare se res habeat, si, &c. h. e. would go on well, would turn out well. Id. Graviter se habere, h. e. to be very ill. —— ¶ Aliquid in metu, to be afraid of a thing. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, to be. Cic. Bene habet, h. e. it is good. Id. Bene habemus. Horat. Sic habet, h. e. it is even so, that is the fact. —— ¶ Also, to live. Plaut. In his dictus est locis habere mihi Periphanes. Liv. Qua Numidæ haberent. —— ¶ Cic. Habuit suum negotium, h. e. he treated the affair as his own. —— ¶ Cic. e legg. xii tab. Habessit, for habuerit. —— ¶ See, also, Habitus, a, um.

HĂBĬLIS (habeo), e, adj. easily to be managed; fit, fitted, suitable, proper. Virg. arcus. Id. filia. Ovid. papillæ. Vellei. exercitus. Tacit. Naves velis habiles. Val. Flacc. Non habiles Colchi, h. e. rude, uncivilized. Cic. calcei. Id. figura corporis. Virg. Bos habilis feturæ. Colum. terra frumentis. Liv. ingenium habilius ad rem. Suet. Habilis publico muneri. —— ¶ Also, fixed to, fitted to. Virg. Habilis lateri clipeus. —— ¶ Also, movable, swift. Ovid. currus. Id. puella. Cels. Corpus habilissimum est quadratum. Virg. vigor, h. e. making swift or active.

HĂBĬLĬTĀS (habilis), ātis, f. fitness, ability, εὐαρμοστία. Cic. corporis.

HĂBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. fitly, easily. Pomp. Mela.

HĂBĬTĀBĬLIS (habito), e, adj. habitable, that may be inhabited, οἰκήσιμος. Cic. —— ¶ Also, inhabited. Sil.

HĂBĬTĀCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. a dwelling, habitation, οἴκημα. Gell.

HĂBĬTANS (Id.), tis, an inhabitant. Ovid.

HĂBĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an inhabiting, abiding in; a place of abode, dwelling, οἴκησις. Plaut. Mostell. Impia est habitatio. Cæs. Mercedes habitationum, h. e. house-rent. —— ¶ Also, house-rent. Sueton. Annua Romæ habitatio, a year's rent.

HĂBĬTĀTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. of habitatio), æ, f. a small dwelling. Hieronym.

HĂBĬTĀTŎR (habito), ōris, m. an inhabitant, οἰκήτωρ. Cic. mundi.

HĂBĬTĀTRIX (habitator), icis, f. she that inhabits. Auson.

HĂBĬTĬŌ (habeo), ōnis, f. a having. Gell.

HĂBĬTŌ (frequentat. of habeo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to have, hold often, ἔχω. Varr. comas. —— ¶ Also, to inhabit, οἰκέω. Virg. urbes. Id. casus. Cic. Urbs habitatur. So, also, Virg., Horat. and Tacit. Habitatus. —— ¶ Also, to be somewhere, to live, dwell, abide, reside. Cic. apud aliquem, or cum aliquo, h. e. with a person. Nep. bene, h. e. to live comfortably, to have comfortable lodgings. Cic. Habito triginta millibus (æris, h. e. assium), h. e. my rent amounts to 30,000, &c. Liv. Populus habitat duabus urbibus. Cic. Habitari ait in luna, h. e. that the moon is inhabited. — Figur. Cic. Metus habitat in vita beata. Id. Animus cum curis habitans. —— ¶ Also, to live somewhere, as it were, to be or remain constantly at a place. Cic. in foro. Id. in oculis, h. e. to be always before one's eyes, to appear constantly in public. Id. Quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, h. e. quos perpetuo aspicio. Id. Theophrastus habitabat in eo genere, h. e. was at home there, was familiar with it, made it his only occupation. Pers. Tecum habita, h. e. examine yourself. — Also, to dwell upon a thing, to continue. Cic. in una ratione tractanda, h. e. to be occupied with nothing else. — Also, to dwell upon a point in speaking, to spend much time in speaking about a thing. Cic. Or. 2, 72.

HĂBĬTŪDŌ (habeo), inis, f. habit, plight, condition or constitution of body, ἕξις, κατάστασις. Auct. ad Herenn. corporis.

HĂBĬTŬŌ (habitus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bring on a habit. Cæl. Aurel.

HĂBĬTŬRĬŌ (habeo), is, a. 4. to long to have. Plaut.

HĂBĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. habit, plight, condition, state, manner, fashion, σχῆμα. Cic. oris. Id. virginalis. — Hence, health, state of health. Cic. optimus. —— ¶ Also, dress, attire. Quintil. Permutato cum uxore habitu. Suet. Habitus vestitusque, h. e. carriage of body and dress. —— ¶ Also, state, condition of mind and other things. Liv. animi, h. e. disposition. Cic. divinus naturæ, h. e. natural ability or disposition. Liv. pecuniarum, h. e. having, possessing. Id. Italiæ, h. e. form. —— ¶ Also, rank, character, condition or situation in life. Phædr.

HĂBĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from habeo. —— ¶ Adj. affected, inclined, disposed. Terent. — Also, corpulent, fleshy, fat. Terent. Si qua est habitior, h. e. a little too plump. Sabin. Massur. ap. Gell. Habitissimus. Id. Male habitus, h. e. lean.

HĀC (ablat. of hic, hæc, hoc, sc. parte or via), adv. here, by this place, this way, ταύτῃ. Nep. Hac copias traduxit. Terent. Vos me hac sequimini. Id. Hac illac circumcursa, h. e. this way and that. Id. Hac atque illac perfluo, h. e. on all sides. —— ¶ Also, hither. Plaut. and Terent.

HACTĔNŬS (properly hac tenus, sc. parte), in so far, in as much, as far as, so far as, followed by ut, quoad, quod, ne, si, quatenus. Cic. Patrem familiæ hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem prædiorum percurro. Tacit. Hactenus adito discrimine, ne auctor dubitaretur, h. e. so far as to be sufficient to leave no doubt, &c. —— ¶ Also, so much for this, thus far, thus much, so far. Cic. Sed hæc hactenus, nunc ad ostenta veniamus, h. e. but of this no more. Also, merely, hactenus. Ovid. and Cic. Particularly, in transitions from one object of a discourse to another. Plin. Hactenus de aquis: nunc de aquatilibus. —— ¶ Also, with regard to this point, in this matter, herein, here. Cic. —— ¶ Also, until now, until this time or period, up to this moment, hitherto, thus far, μέχρι τούτου. Virg., Ovid. and Tacit. —— ¶ Also, here, at this point. Ovid. Hactenus ut media cetera nocte silent. —— ¶ Also, in the mean time. Ovid. Her. 15, 156. —— ¶ Also, only, merely, nothing but. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, absol. Domit. ap. Suet. Domit. 16. Utinam hactenus! h. e. let this be sufficient!

HĂDRĬA, or ĂDRĬA, æ, f. a town in the country of Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrianus, now Atri. Mela. — Also, a town in the country of the Veneti, situated at the mouth of the river Po on the shore of the Adriatic, which received its name from this town. Liv. It was also called Atria, now Adria. —— ¶ Hadria, æ, m. the Hadriatic. Horat.

HĂDRĬĀCŬS, and ĂDRĬĀCŬS (Hadria), a, um, Adriatic. Propert. æquor. Virg. undæ.

HĂDRĬĀNĀLIS, and ĂDRĬĀNĀLIS (Hadrianus), e, adj. pertaining to the emperor Hadrianus. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

HĂDRĬĀNŬS, and ĂDRĬĀNŬS (Hadria), a, um, adj. at or of Adria, pertaining to it. Liv. ager. Id. Hadriani, the inhabitants of Adria. Horat. mare, the Adriatic sea.

HĂDRĬĀTĬCŬS, and ĂDRĬĀTĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. Adriatic. Liv. mare, or, absol. Catull. Hadriaticum, h. e. the Adriatic sea, the gulf of Venice, which was also called Mare Superum.

HĂDRŎBŎLŎN (ἁδρόβωλος), i, n. sc. gummi, a black gum of the tree bdellium. Plin.

HĂDRŎSPHÆRUM (ἁδρόσφαιρον), i, n. sc. nardum, a kind of spikenard with large leaves. Plin.

HĂDRŬMĒTUM, or ĂDRŬMĒTUM, i, n. a town of Africa Propria.

HÆBŪDĒS, and HEBŪDĒS (Αἰβοῦδαι, and Ἐβοῦδαι), um, f. islands near the northern coast of Ireland. Plin.

HÆDĪLĒ (hædus), is, n. a kid-fold, ἐριφοστάσιον. Horat. Od. 1, 17, 8. Hædilia. But other Edd. read hædulea.

HÆDILLŬS (dimin. of hædus), i, m. a little kid. Plaut.

HÆDĪNŬS (hædus), a, um, adj. of a kid, ἐρίφειος. Cic. pelliculæ.

HÆDUI. See Ædui.

HÆDŬLĔA (hædus), i, f. a little kid. Horat. See Hædile.

HÆDŬLŬS (dimin. of hædus), i, m. a little kid, ἐρίφιον. Juvenal.

HÆDŬS (unc.), i, m. a kid, ἔριφος. Cic. —— ¶ Hædi, the hædi, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga. Also, in the sing. Horat. Impetus orientis Hædi.

HÆMACHĀTĒS (αἱμαχάτης), æ, m. an agate of a blood color. Plin.

HÆMĂTĬNŬS (αἱμάτινος), a, um, adj. bloody or blood-red. Plin.

HÆMĂTĪTĒS (αἱματίτης, sc. λίθος), æ, m. a blood-stone. Plin.

HÆMĂTŎPŪS (αἱματόπους), ŏdis, m. a kind of bird with red feet, found in Egypt. Plin.

HÆMŎNĬA, HÆMŎNĬUS, &c. See Æmonia, &c.

HÆMŎPHTHĬSĬCŬS (αἱμοφθισικός), a, um, adj. h. e. cui sanguis ex morbo corrumpitur. Æmil. Macer.

HÆMŎRRHĀGĬA (αἱμορραγία), æ, f. an hemorrhage, violent flux of blood; a bleeding at the nose. Plin.

HÆMŎRRHŎĬCŬS (αἱμορροϊκός), a, um,

adject. *afflicted with the hemorrhoids.* *Firmic.*

HÆMŎRRHŎIS (αἱμοῤῥοΐς), ĭdis, f. *the piles, hemorrhoids or emerods, a swelling of the parts about the* anus, *attended with a discharge of blood.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of serpent.* *Lucan.* and *Plin.*

HÆMŬS (Αἷμος), i, m. *mountains of Thrace,* now *the Balkan.* *Liv.*

HÆRĔDĬTAS. See *Hereditas.*

HÆRĔŌ (perhaps from αἱρέω), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. *to be fastened or united, be fixed, adhere, stick,* συμφύομαι. *Terent.* Pugnus in mala hæreat. *Curt.* Classis in vado hærebat, *h. e. ran aground.* *Cic.* in equo, *or, Horat.* equo, *h. e. to keep firm, keep his seat.* *Phædr.* Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret lupi. *Cic.* Terra radicibus suis hæreat. *Virg.* Hæret pede pes. *Quintil.* in complexu alicujus, *or, Ovid.* amplexibus, *h. e. to cling to one's embrace.* — Hence, *figur.* *Cic.* Dolor animo infixus hæret. *Id.* in oculis. *Id.* Memoria rei in populo hærebit, *h. e.* manebit. *Id.* in memoria. *Ovid.* Hæsuraque mihi tempus in omne fide, *h. e. which I shall always remember.* *Terent.* in parte apud feminam, *h. e. to remain with her.* *Liv.* in terga hostium, *h. e. to keep close to their rear.* So, also, *Virg.* visceribus cervi. *Cic.* Hic hæreo, *h. e.* maneo. *Id.* In quo non modo crimen non hærebat, &c. *h. e. there not only did not subsist room for accusation,* &c. So, also, *Id.* Peccatum potest hærere homini, *h. e. may be imputed to him.* *Tacit.* Nec dubie repetundarum crimine hærebant, *h. e. they were guilty of,* &c., or, *they could not clear themselves of,* &c. *Cic.* in eadem opinione, *h. e. to stick to, entertain for a long time the same opinion.* *Id.* in pœnis. *Suet.* Circa libidines hæsit, *h. e. gave himself entirely up to them.* *Curt.* Hærere in eodem vestigio, *h. e. to remain fixed in the same place.* —— ¶ Also, *to be suspended or retarded, to hesitate, be embarrassed, at a loss, confused.* *Virg.* Victoria hæsit, *h. e. was retarded.* *Cic.* Hæret aqua (of a person who is embarrassed, and at a loss what to do). *Id.* Hærebat nebulo. *Terent.* Lingua hæret metu. *Id.* Hæreo quid faciam. *Ovid.* Amor hæsit, *h. e. ceased.* *Cic.* Hærere homo, versari, rubere, *h. e. was embarrassed.* *Id.* in nominibus, *h. e. to be at a loss what to call them.* *Virg.* Aspectu territus hæsit, *h. e. startled.* *Plaut.* Hæret hæc res, *h. e. this is an intricate business.* *Id.* Hæret negotium, *h. e. the affair perplexes me.*

HÆRĒS. See *Heres.*

HÆRĔSCŌ (hæreo), is, hæsi, n. 3. *to adhere, stick,* συμφύομαι. *Lucret.* and *Liv.*

HÆRĔSĬĀRCHA (αἱρεσιάρχης), æ, m. *an arch-heretic, heresiarch.* *Augustin.*

HÆRĔSIS (αἵρεσις), is *and* ĕos, f. *a sect.* *Cic.* —— Among ecclesiastical writers, *heresy.* *Tertull.*

HÆRĔTĬCŬS (αἱρετικός), a, um, adject. *heretical.* *Arat.* — Hence, Hæreticus, *a heretic.* *Tertull.*

HÆSĬTĀBUNDŬS (hæsito), a, um, adj. *hesitating greatly, doubtful.* *Plin.*

HÆSĬTĀNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *a stammering, stuttering.* *Cic.* linguæ.

HÆSĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a stammering, stuttering.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *hesitation, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment,* ἀπορία. *Plin. Ep.*

HÆSĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who hesitates or doubts, a stammerer.* *Plin. Ep.*

HÆSĬTŌ (frequentat. of hæreo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to stick, adhere, stick fast.* *Liv.* in vadis. *Terent.* in eodem luto, *h. e. to stick in the same mire, be exposed to the same danger.* —— ¶ Also, *to hesitate, be at a loss, be perplexed or at a stand, flutter, doubt,* ἀπορέω. *Cic.*

HĂGĬŎGRĂPHA (ἁγιόγραφα), ōrum, n. *sacred writings.* All those writings of the Old Testament were called so which belonged neither to the *pentateuchus* nor to the prophets. *Hieron.*

HALÆSA. See *Halesa.*

HALÆSUS. See *Halesus.*

HĀLĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Halitus.* *Martian. Capell.*

HALCĒDŎ. See *Alcedo.*

HALCYŎNE. See *Alcyone.*

HALEC. See *Alec.*

HALES, ētis, m. *a river of Lucania,* now *Halente.* *Cic.*

HĂLĒSA, HĂLÆSA, ĂLĒSA, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.* — Hence, Halesinus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Halesa.* — Halesii, *the inhabitants of Halesa.* *Cic.*

HĂLĒSŬS, HĂLÆSŬS, ĂLÆSŬS, ĂLĒSŬS, i, m. *a river of Sicily.* *Colum.* — Also, *a descendant of Agamemnon.* *Ovid.*

HĂLĬĀCMON, or ĂLĬĀCMON, ŏnis, m. *a river of Macedonia.*

HĂLĬÆĔTŬS, or HĂLĬÆĒTŎS (ἁλιάετος, or ἁλιαίετος), i, m. *the osprey or sea-eagle* (Falco haliætus, L.). *Plin.*

HALICA, &c. See *Alica.*

HĂLĬCĂCĂBUM, or HĂLĬCĂCĂBŎN (ἁλικάκαβον), i, n. or HĂLĬCĂCĂBŎS or HĂLĬCĂCĂBŎS (ἁλικάκαβος), *the winter-cherry, red night-shade, alkekengi.* *Plin.*

HĂLĬCĀRNĀSSŬS, or HĂLĬCĀRNĀSSŎS (Ἁλικάρνασσος), i, f. *a city of Caria.* — Hence, Halicarnassensis, e, adj. *at or of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassian.* *Liv.* Halicarnassenses, *the inhabitants of Halicarnassus.* — Halicarnasseus [five syllables], ĕi and ĕos, m. *of Halicarnassus.* *Nep.* — Halicarnassius, a, um, adj. same as *Halicarnassensis.* *Nep.*

HALICASTRUM. See *Alicastrum.*

HĂLĬCȲÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Sicily.* — Hence, Halicyensis, e, adj. *Cic.*

HĂLĬEUTĬCŬS (ἁλιευτικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to fishes or fishing.* *Gallien.* ap. *Trebell. Poll.* — Hence, Halieuticon (ἁλιευτικῶν), *sc.* liber, *a poem of Ovid's.*

HĂLĬPHLŒŎS (ἁλίφλοιος), i, f. *a species of oak.* *Plin.*

HĂLĬPLEUMŎN (ἁλιπλεύμων), ŏnis, m. *sea-lungs, a kind of fish.* *Plin.*

HĀLĬTŌ (frequentat. of halo), as, a. 1. same as *Halo.* *Plin.*

HĀLĬTŬS (halo, are), us, m. *breath,* ἐκπνοή. *Cic.* Efflavit extremum halitum. *Plin.* Commendandi halitus gratia, *to sweeten the breath.* *Id.* A pulmone halitus graveolentia, *bad breath.* —— ¶ Also, *a vapor, damp, exhalation, steam.* *Quintil.* terræ. *Val. Flacc.* Averni. *Colum.* solis, *h. e. heat.* *Id.* caloris. —— ¶ Also, *a breeze, wind.* *Rutil.* —— ¶ Also, *the soul, spirit.* *Prudent.*

HALLEX, ĭcis. See *Allex.*

HALLUCĬNOR, &c. See *Alucinor.*

HĂLMYRHĂX (ἁλμυρός), ăgis, m. *a sort of saltpetre.* *Plin.* 31, 66. Halmyrhaga (*accus.*).

HĀLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to breathe, exhale, emit a vapor or smell,* ἐκπνέω. *Virg.* Aræ sertis halant. —— ¶ Also, with an *accus. to exhale.* *Lucret.* nectar.

HĂLŌ (ἅλως), ōnis, *a halo, circle round the sun or moon.* *Senec.*

HĂLŎPHĂNTA (ἁλοφάντης), æ, m. properly, *one who informs against those who export salt against the law.* Hence, *a rascal.* *Plaut.*

HĂLŌSIS (ἅλωσις), is, f. *a taking by storm, capture.* *Sueton.*

HĂLTĒR (ἁλτήρ), ēris, m. *one that leaps.* — Hence, Halteres, *a plummet or weight of lead, which leapers held in their hands to counterpoise their own weight.* *Martial.*

HALŬS, or ALŬS, i, m. *the herb comfrey.* *Plin.*

HALYATTES. See *Alyattes.*

HĂLȲS (Ἅλυς), ȳos, m. *a river of Asia Minor,* now *Kisil Irmark.*

HĂLȲSIS (ἅλυσις), is and ĕos, f. same as *Halo.* *Apul.*

HĂMA (ἅμη), æ, f. *a water-bucket.* *Plin.*

HĂMĀDRȲĂS (ἁμαδρυάς), ădis, f. *sc.* nympha, *a wood-nymph, hamadryad,* living in a tree, and said to live and die with it. *Virg.* — *Prop.* Hamadryasin, *for* Hamadryadibus.

HĂMARTIGĔNĬA (ἁμαρτιγένεια), æ, f. *the Origin of Sin,* a poem of *Prudentius.*

HĀMĀTĬLIS (hamo), e, adj. *with hooks, formed like a hook.* *Plaut.* and *Tertull.*

HĀMĀTŬS (hamus), a, um, adj. *hooked, made like a hook, crooked,* ἀγκιστρωτός. *Cic.* Hamatis corporibus concreta. *Ovid.* In cor hamata percussit arundine Di-tem, *bearded, barbed.* *Id.* Hamatis laceraverat unguibus ora, *hooked claws or talons.* *Id.* ensis. *Id.* sentes, *h. e. cares.* —— ¶ Figur. Hamata munera, *presents given, like disguised baits, to catch the property of others.* (*Martial.* Munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo.) *Plin. Ep.* Hamatis muneribus aliena corripere.

HĂMĀXĂGŌGA (ἅμαξα and ἄγω), æ, m. *who carries out a thing in a wagon.* *Plaut.*

HĂMĀXŌ (ἅμαξα), as, a. 1. *to yoke to a wagon.* *Plaut.*

HĂMĀXŎBĬĪ (Ἀμαξόβιοι), ōrum, m. *a nomadic Scythian nation, carrying their goods and chattels along with them in wagons.* *Plin.*

HĀMĬŌTA (hamus), æ, m. *one who fishes with a hook; an angler.* *Plaut.*

HĀMMĪTIS (ἀμμῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, *or* HĀMMĪTĒS (ἀμμίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a precious stone, resembling spawn.* *Plin.*

HAMMOCHRȲSUS, HAMMON, HAMMONĬACUS. } See *Ammochrysus,* &c.

HĀMŌ (hamus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to angle, fish with a hook,* ἀγκιστρεύω. Hence, *to fish for, strive after.* *Petron.*

HĂMŬLA (dimin. of hama), æ, f. *a small bucket.* *Colum.*

HĀMŬLŬS (dimin. of hamus), i, m. *a little hook or instrument resembling a hook.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an angle.* *Plaut.*

HĀMŬS (unc.), i, m. *a hook,* ἄγκιστρον. *Plin.* Hami ferrei, *h. e. hatchels or iron combs for dressing flax or hemp.* *Virg.* Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem, *h. e. a sort of rings with which coats of mail were set thick.* *Ovid.* Abdidit ferrum curvo tenus hamo, *h. e. plunged or buried it up to the hilt.* —— ¶ Also, figur. of *artifice, deceit.* *Ovid.* Semper tibi pendeat hamus. *Martial.* Munera mittere in hamo. See *Hamatus, a, um.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing resembling a hook.* *Ovid.* Curvos dedit unguibus hamos, *h. e. crooked talons.* *Id.* Obunci hami rubi et sentium, *h. e. prickles, thorns.*

HANNIBAL, HANNO. } See *Annibal, Anno.*

HAPHĒ (ἁφή), es, f. properly, *the act of touching or feeling.* — Hence, *the act of sprinkling wrestlers with dust before they began to fight.* *Martial.* — Hence, *dust* raised by walking. *Senec.*

HĂPSŬS (ἅψος), i, m. *a handful, small roll or parcel.* *Cels.*

HĂRA (unc.), æ, f. *a hog-sty.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hara suis, a word of abuse. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a goose-pen or coop.* *Varr.*

HARĒNA. See *Arena.*

HĂRĬŎLA (hariolus), æ, f. *a prophetess, diviner.* *Plaut.*

HĂRĬŎLĀTĬŌ (hariolor), ōnis, f. *a divining, conjecturing, soothsaying, foretelling,* μαντεία. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.*

HĂRĬŎLŎR (hariolus), āris, dep. 1. *to divine, prophesy, foretell, soothsay, predict,* μαντεύομαι. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to talk foolishly or idly.* *Plaut.*

HĂRĬŎLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a diviner, soothsayer,* μάντις. *Cic.*

HARMAMAXA. See *Armamaxa.*

HĂRMŎGĒ (ἁρμογή), es, f. *the skilful mingling or tempering of colors; the varnishing or glossing of different colors, where they run into one another.* *Plin.*

HĂRMŎNĬA (ἁρμονία), æ, f. or HĂRMŎNĬĒ, es, f. *harmony, concord.* *Cic.* sonorum. *Lucret.* animi et corporis. —— ¶ Also, *the wife of Cadmus, daughter of Mars and Venus, and mother of Semele, Ino,* &c. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Harmoniai, *for* harmoniæ.

HĂRMŎNĬCĒ (ἁρμονική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the art of harmony.* *Vitruv.*

HĂRMŎNĬCŬS (ἁρμονικός), a, um, adj. *harmonic, harmonious.* *Varr.*

HĂRPA (ἅρπη), æ, f. *a harp.* *Venant. Fortun.*

HĂRPĂCTĬCŎN (ἁρπακτικόν), i, n. *a kind of brimstone.* *Plin.*

HĂRPĂGA, æ, f. or HĂRPĂGĒ (ἁρπάγη), es, f. *a crook or hook.* *Sisenn.*

HĂRPĂGĬNĔTŬLŬS (harpago), i, m. *a small hook.* *Vitruv.* 7, 5. (si lectio certa.)

HĂRPĂGŌ (ἁρπάγη), ōnis, m. *a hook for pulling down or pulling something toward*

a person, a grappling-hook, grapple, drag. Cæs. —— ¶ Also, a rapacious person. Plaut.

HĂRPĂGŌ (ἁρπάζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to rob, plunder. Plaut.

HĂRPĂLȲCĒ (Ἁρπαλύκη), es, f. the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to sustain fatigues. —— ¶ Also, a daughter of Clymenus, king of Arcadia.

HĂRPĂSTUM (ἁρπαστόν), i, n. a kind of hand-ball. Martial.

HĂRPĂX (ἅρπαξ), ăgis or ăgos, f. robbing, seizing. A whirl, or wharve, for a spindle, made of amber, is called so by Plin.

HĂRPĒ (ἅρπη), es, f. a short crooked sword, falchion, cimiter. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, a species of falcon, the goshawk or gentil falcon, (Falco gentilis, L.). Plin.

HĂRPŎCRĂTĒS (Ἁρποκράτης), æ, m. the god of silence among the Egyptians, and therefore represented as holding one of his fingers on his mouth. Varr.

HĂRPȲIÆ (Ἅρπυιαι), ārum, f. [trysyll.] the Harpies, winged monsters who had the face of a woman and the body of a vulture. Virg.

HARUGA, and **HARVIGA**. } Same as Arviga.

HARUNDO, &c. See Arundo.

HĂRŬSPEX, and **ĂRŬSPEX** (ἱεροσκόπος), ĭcis, m. one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner. Plaut.

HĂRŬSPICĂ, and **ĂRŬSPICĂ** (haruspex), æ, f. a prophetess. Plaut.

HĂRŬSPICĪNŬS, and **ĂRŬSPICĪNŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. relating to divination. Cic. liber. — Haruspicina, sc. ars, the art of divination. Cic. Haruspicinam facere, h. e. to be a haruspex.

HĂRŬSPICIUM, and **ĂRŬSPICIUM** (Id.), ii, n. divination. Catull. and Plin.

HASTĂ (unc.), æ, f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin, λόγχη, δόρυ. Cic. Hastas torquere, or vibrare, h. e. to hurl. Id. jactare, or, Virg. jacere, or, Ovid. mittere, h. e. to throw. Sueton. Hasta pura, h. e. a spear, without any iron on it. Calp. Hastæ de vitibus, h. e. thyrsi. — Hence, figur. Cic. Hasta amentata, (of rhetorical arguments.) Id. Hastam abjicere, h. e. to lose courage, give up hope, despair. —— ¶ Also, a spear set up at public auctions. Liv. Sub hasta vendere, or, Sueton. Hastæ subjicere, h. e. to sell by public auction. Cic. Hasta venditionis. Id. Sub hasta venire, to be publicly sold. Hence, Hasta publica, or, absol., Hasta, a public sale, an auction. Nepos. Ad hastam publicam accessit. Cic. Emptio ab hasta. Tacit. Jus hastæ, h. e. the right of selling a thing at public auction. Cic. Hasta Pompeii, h. e. of his property. Liv. Hasta, or Hasta censoria, h. e. a leasing, farming. Id. Cum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent; convenere ad eos, qui hastæ hujus generis assueverant, h. e. to contracts of this kind. Id. Ibi nunc ad hastam locamus, ut, &c. h. e. are let by public auction. — The centumviri, when they acted as judges, had a spear set upright before them. Hence, Sueton. Hastam centumviralem cogere, h. e. centumvirorum judicium convocare. Val. Max. Judicium hastæ, h. e. centumvirale. Martial. Centum gravis hasta virorum, h. e. the tribunal of the centumviri. — A spear was also used to part the hair of a bride. Ovid. Fast. 2, 560. — A spear was anciently used by kings instead of a sceptre. Justin. —— ¶ Also, a sort of comet shaped like a spear, λογχίτης. Plin. 2, 22.

HĂSTĀRIUM (hasta), ii, n. a public auction, or the place where a public auction is held, or, the catalogue for an auction. Tertull.

HĂSTĀRIŬS, ii, m. same as Hastatus. Ammian.

HĂSTĀTŬS (hasta), a, um, adj. armed with a spear, λογχοφόρος. Curt. — Particularly, Hastati, sc. milites, a part of the Roman infantry, consisting of young men in the flower of life, and forming the first line in battle. The principes occupied the second line, and the triarii formed the third line. Liv. The hastati were divided into ten ordines or companies. Hence, Liv. Primus hastatus, sc. ordo, h. e. the first company of the hastati. So, also, Id. secundus. Also joined with ordo. Id. Decumum ordinem hastatum. Veget. Primus, or secundus hastatus, sc. centurio, h. e. the captain of the first or second company of the hastati.

HĂSTĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. belonging to a spear. — Hence, Hastile, sc. lignum, the long, round piece of wood on which the iron of a spear is fixed, a shaft, δόρυ. Nep. Ferrum quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat. Liv. 21, 8. Missile telum hastili abiegno. —— Also, the whole spear. Cic. and Ovid. —— Also, a piece of wood resembling a spear, or, wood of which a shaft can be made. Hence, a branch. Virg. Densis hastilibus horrida myrtus. Also, a stake, prop or pole to support vines. Plin. Gracilitatem vitium firmare hastilibus.

HĂSTŬLĂ (dimin. of hasta), æ, f. a little spear. — Hence, a small twig. Senec. — Hastula regia, the herb asphodel. Plin.

HAU. See Au.

HAUD (perhaps from οὐδὲ, or οὐδ', or from οὔτε, or οὔτ'), adv. not, οὐ, οὐκ. Cic. Haud difficilis. Liv. Hauddum, or haud dum, not yet. Terent. and Cic. Haudquaquam or haud quaquam, sc. ratione, by no means, not at all, οὐδέπη, μηδενὶ τρόπῳ. —— ¶ Haud with quam following, for haud tam — quam. Tacit. Ad Drusum pergit, quem haud fratris interitu trucem, quam remoto æmulo, æquiorem sibi sperabat. Tam is frequently omitted before quam. (See Quam.) —— ¶ Haud vidi magis, h. e. far from it. Plaut. Expectatusne advenio? Haud vidi magis. —— ¶ Haud scio an (for annon) expresses a modest affirmation or assertion, I do not know whether, &c., I should think, according to my opinion, perhaps. Cic. Est id magnum, et haud scio an maximum. Id. Ut tibi tanti honores haberentur, quanti haud scio an nemini. — It is also followed by a subjunctive. Cic. Off. 1, 11. Haud scio, an satis sit, eum pœnitere. Cic. Quem haud scio an recte dixerim principem philosophorum. — Haud scio, followed by ne, expresses doubt. Cæs. Haud scio mirandumne sit. — It is also followed by ne quidem. Cic. Haud scio anne opus quidem sit. —— ¶ It is sometimes redundant. Plaut. Haud non velles dividi?

HAUDQUĀQUAM. See Haud.

HAVE, HAVEO. See Aveo.

HAURIŌ (ἀρύω), is, si, stum and sum, rarely īvi or ii, ītum, a. 4. to draw, draw forth or out. Cic. aquam ex puteo. — Figur. to take or derive from. Cic. Ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur. In a more extended signification. Id. sumptum ex ærario. — Also, to fetch up. Ovid. suspiratus, h. e. to sigh. — Also, to tear up. Lucret. arbusta ab imis radicibus. — Also, to spill, shed. Cic. sanguinem. Ovid. cruorem. —— ¶ Also, to draw in, let in. Ovid. Alveus haurit aquas. Virg. auras, h. e. to respire. Id. Cum primæ lucem pecudes hausere, h. e. breathe in the light, h. e. the air. - Hence, to drink. Plin. Non respirare in hauriendo. — Also, to swallow, devour. Colum. cibos integros. Plin. solidos cervos. Figur. Cic. aliquid cogitatione. — Also, to consume. Liv. Multos hausit flamma. Martial. patrias opes, h. e. to squander. Tacit. sua, h. e. to consume, waste, squander. — Also, to see, to hear. Virg. Hauriat hunc oculis ignem, h. e. see, witness, or enjoy the sight. Id. Vocem his auribus hausi, h. e. I heard. Also, absol., Valer. Flacc. Magnum sonantes haurit, h. e. hears. — Also, to swallow. Liv. Multos hausere gurgites. Id. Arbores in profundum haustæ sunt, h. e. were precipitated. Plin. Hauriri urbes terræ hiatibus, h. e. are swallowed up. — Also, to enjoy, get, receive, derive. Cic. voluptates. Id. luctum, dolorem. Virg. spem animo, h. e. to conceive. Id. Hoc animo hauri, h. e. take it to heart, or listen, attend to it. Tacit. Expugnationes urbium, h. e. to intend. — Also, to suffer, bear, endure. Cic. calamitates. Virg. supplicia. —— ¶ Also, to empty, drink off, drain. Virg. pateram. Ovid. poculum. — Also, to dig out, dig up. Ovid. terram. —— ¶ Also, to exhaust, penetrate. Virg. Haurit corda pavor pulsans, h. e. ferit, percellit. — Hence, to pierce, transfix, stab. Virg. latus gladio. Ovid. pectora ferro. — Also, to occupy, take possession of. Stat. Pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas. — Also, to finish, accomplish, pass through or over. Virg. orbem. Stat. iter. —— ¶ Virg. Hausurum, for hausturum. Varr. Haurierint (perf.). Apul. Facilis hauritu. — As a deponent it is found in Solin. Foramen, qua Ditem patrem, ad raptus Liberæ exeuntem, fama est lucem hausum.

HAUSTŌR (haurio), ōris, m. a drawer. Firmic. —— ¶ Also, a drinker. Lucan.

HAUSTRUM (Id.), i, n. a vessel for drawing water, a bucket, ἄντλιον. Lucret.

HAUSTUS, a, um. See Haurio.

HAUSTŬS (haurio), us, m. a drawing, ἄντλησις. Colum. Hence, a drinking, a draught. Ovid. Haustus aquæ, a draught. Id. Exiguis haustibus bibere, by small draughts. Flor. Ignis haustu, h. e. by swallowing fire. — Figur. Quintil. Haustus justitiæ bibere. Horat. fontis Pindarici, h. e. imitatio. Curt. Alium domi cœli esse haustum, h. e. another air. Virg. Haustus ætherii, h. e. heavenly, divine souls. —— ¶ Also, the right of drawing water. Cic.

HAUT, same as Haud.

HĔAUTONTĪMŌRŪMĔNŎS (ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος), the self-avenger, self-punisher, self-tormentor. A comedy of Terent.

HĔBDŎMĂDĂ (hebdomas), æ, f. a number of seven. Gell. annorum. — Hence, a week. Gell.

HĔBDŎMĂDĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. weekly, hebdomadal, hebdomadary. Sidon.

HĔBDŎMĂS (ἑβδομάς), ădis, f. the number seven; a week. Varr. ap. Gell. Septima hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, totus homo in utero absolvitur. Gell. Hebdomadibus lunæ, h. e. every quarter of the moon. — Also, in medicine, a critical day. Cic. quarta, h. e. the fourth week or fourth critical day. Every seventh day was considered as critical by physicians. — The ancient Romans did not divide their time into weeks, but only into days.

HĔBDŎMĂTĬCŬS (hebdomas), a, um, adj. relating to the number seven. Hence, critical with regard to climacterical years. Jul. Firmic.

HĒBĒ (Ἥβη), es, f. Hebe, the goddess of youth, a daughter of Jupiter and Juno, cup-bearer of the gods before Ganymedes, and wife of Hercules.

HEBENUS. See Ebenus.

HĔBĔŌ (hebes), es, n. 2. to be blunt, ἀμβλύνομαι. Liv. Ferrum hebet. —— ¶ Figur. to be dull, heavy, or slow. Virg. Senecta sanguis hebet. Ovid. Temporis adversi mihi sensus hebet. Valer. Flacc. Ardor hebet, is extinguished. Id. Corpus hebet somno, is languid. Id. Stella hebet, becomes obscure, dim or faint. Stat. Hebent iræ. Tacit. homo.

HĔBĔS (unc.), ĕtis, blunt, dull, obtuse, ἀμβλύς. Ovid. gladius. Cic. Tela hebetiora. Id. cornua lunæ. Ovid. ictus, h. e. a blow that does not take effect. —— ¶ Also, figur. of sight or eyes, weak. Plin. oculus. — Also, applied to the mind, dull, heavy, slow, stupid, doltish. Cic. ingenium. Id. homo. Sallust. exercitus, h. e. raw, unskilful, without experience. —— ¶ Also, without sensation. Ovid. os, h. e. without appetite. Plin. Animalia hebetissima. Cels. caro, h. e. dead. —— ¶ Also, faint, dim, dull. Ovid. color, h. e. dead, dull. Cic. dolor. Plin. carbunculus. —— ¶ Also, hard of hearing. Cic. aures. —— ¶ Also, without smell or taste. Colum. uva, h. e. tasteless, insipid. Plin. crocum.

HĔBESCŌ (hebeo), is, n. 3. to grow blunt, dim, or languid, ἀμβλύνομαι. Plin. Hebescunt sensus. Id. berylli. Tacit. sidera, are eclipsed. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Mentis acies hebescit.

HĔBĔTĀTIŌ (hebeto), ōnis, f. dulness, obtuseness, bluntness. Plin. oculorum, weakness, dimness.

HĔBĔTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. making dull. Plin. umbra, that eclipses.

HĔBĔTĔSCŌ (hebes), is, n. 3. same as *Hebesco*. *Plin.*

HĔBĔTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make blunt, or dull*, ἀμβλύνω. *Liv.* hastas. *Plin.* oculorum aciem. *Id.* Lunam convenit umbra terræ hebetari, *to be eclipsed*. *Virg.* visus. *Cels.* aures. *Plin.* sensus. *Ovid.* flammas, *to extinguish*. *Id.* Dies hebetarat sidera, *had dulled or dimmed*. *Sil.* vipereum herbis et carmine dentem, *to charm, enchant*. *Plin.* Gemmas hebetari, *lose their vigor, are blasted*. *Id.* Oleum venena omnia hebetat. *Id.* amaritudines, *h. e. to lessen*. *Id.* Primores dentes hebetantes verba, *rendering the voice faint*. *Ovid.* Lethe hebetans pectora, *taking away the memory*.

HĔBĔTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *dulness, bluntness, stupidity*, ἀμβλύτης. *Macrob.* sensuum.

HĔBRÆŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Hebrew, Jewish*, Ἑβραῖος. *Tacit.*

HĔBRĀĪCĒ (Hebraicus), adv. *in Hebrew*. *Lactant.*

HĔBRĀĪCŬS (Hebræus), a, um, adj. *Jewish, Hebrew*. *Lactant.*

HĔBRŬS (Ἕβρος), i, m. *a river of Thrace*, now *Maritza*. *Ovid.* calls it *sacer*, on account of the orgies of Bacchus celebrated in its neighborhood.

HĔCĂLĒ (Ἑκάλη), es, f. *a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus*. *Ovid.*

HĔCĂTĒ (Ἑκάτη), es, f. *Hecate, Hecat, a goddess, and daughter of Perses, the same as Proserpine. She was supposed to preside over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented as a woman with three heads, that of a horse, a dog, and a boar*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

HĔCĂTĒĬS (Ἑκατηΐς), ĭdos, adj. *proceeding from or produced by Hecate; magic*. *Ovid.*

HĔCĂTĒĬŬS, and HĔCĂTĒŬS (Hecate), a, um, adj. *relating to Hecate, or Diana*. *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to Hecate, the daughter of Perses; magic*. *Ovid.* carmina.

HĔCĂTŎMBĒ (ἑκατόμβη), es, f. *a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, sheep, swine, or of any animals of the same species*. Also, in general, *any great sacrifice at a great festival*. *Capitolin.*

HĔCĂTŎMBĬŎN, ii, n. same as *Hecatombe*. *Sidon.*

HECTŎR (Ἕκτωρ), ŏris, m. *a son of king Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, and the most valiant of all the Trojans that fought against the Greeks. He was killed by Achilles*.

HECTŎRĔŬS (Hector), a, um, adj. *relating to Hector*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *Trojan*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *Roman*. *Sil.*

HĔCŬBĂ, æ, and HĔCŬBĒ, es, f. Ἑκάβη, *the wife of Priam, king of Troy*.

HĔCȲRĂ (ἑκυρά), æ, f. *a mother-in-law, step-mother*. A comedy of *Terent.*

HĔDĔRĂ, or ĔDĔRĂ (perhaps from hæreo), æ, f. *ivy*, κισσός, (Hedera Helix, L.). *Virg.* — Wine-bibbers used to crown themselves with ivy. The *thyrsus* of Bacchus was bound with ivy. Poets also were crowned with it.

HĔDĔRĀCĔŬS, or HĔDĔRĀCĔŬS, or HĔDĔRĀCĬŬS, or ĔDĔRĀCĬŬS (hedera), a, um, adj. *of ivy*, κίσσινος. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling ivy*. *Vopisc.*

HĔDĔRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *crowned with ivy*. *Calpurn.*

HĔDĔRĬGĔR (hedera & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing ivy*. *Catull.*

HĔDĔRŌSŬS (hedera), a, um, adj. *abounding in ivy*. *Propert.*

HEDUI. See *Ædui*.

HĒDȲCHRŬM (ἡδύχρουν), i, n. *any thing of an agreeable color*. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sweet ointment*. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19.

HĒDȲŌSMŎS (ἡδύοσμος), i, m. *wild mint*. *Plin.*

HĒDȲPNŎĬS (ἡδυπνοΐς), ĭdis, f. *a species of succory*. *Plin.*

HĒDȲSMĂ (ἥδυσμα), ătis, n. *a kind of sweet ointment*. *Plin.*

HEHEU. See *Eheu*.

HEI, interj. *ah! alas!* οἴ, οἴ μοι. *Terent.* Hei! metuo lenonem. *Id.* Hei! vereor, ne, &c. *Plaut.* Hei mihi! *wo is me!* *Terent.* Hei misero mihi!

HEJA. See *Eja*.

HEJŬLO, for *Ejulo*. *Gell.*

HĔLCIĀRĬŬS (helcium), ii, m. *a haler, hauler, haltster*, ἑλκίων. *Martial.*

HĔLCĬŬM (ἕλκιον), ii, n. *a horse-collar, hame, yoke*. *Apul.*

HĔLCȲSMĂ (ἕλκυσμα), ătis, n. *the dross of silver*. *Plin.*

HĔLĔNĂ, æ, and HĔLĔNĒ, es, f. *Helena, Helen*, Ἑλένη, *the daughter of Leda by Tyndarus or Jupiter, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra; also mother of Hermione, and wife of king Menelaus; she was the most beautiful woman of her age, and seduced by Paris, who persuaded her to follow him to Troy, which caused the Trojan war*. —— ¶ When two flames of fire appeared near a vessel during a storm, this phenomenon was called by seamen *Castor et Pollux*, and considered a prognostic of fair weather; but if only one was seen, it was called *Helena*, and regarded as a sign of foul weather. *Plin.* 2, 37.

HĔLĔNĬŬM (ἑλένιον), ii, n. *a plant*; according to some, *the herb elecampane*. *Plin.*

HĔLĔNŬS, i, m. *a son of king Priam, and a celebrated soothsayer*.

HĔLĔŎSĔLĪNŎN, or HĔLĬŎSĔLĪNŎN (ἐλειοσέλινον), i, n. *the herb small-age*, (Apium graveolens, L.). *Pallad.* and *Plin.*

HĔLĔPŎLĬS (ἑλέπολις), is, f. *a warlike engine constructed by Demetrius Poliorcetes, in the siege of Rhodes*. *Vitruv.* and *Ammian.*

HĔLĬĂDES, um. See *Helias*.

HĔLĬANTHĔS (ἡλιανθές), ĕos, n. *sunflower*. *Plin.*

HĔLĬĂS (ἡλιάς), ădis, f. *Plur.* Heliades, *the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phaeton. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother, that they were changed by the gods into poplars; their tears were changed into amber*. Hence, *Ovid.* Nemus Heliadum *h. e. poplars*. *Id.* lacrimæ, *h. e. amber*.

HĔLĬCĀŎN, ŏnis, m. *a son of Antenor, and the founder of Padua*. — Hence, Helicaonius, a, um, adj. same as *Patavinus*. *Martial.*

HĔLĬCĒ (Ἑλίκη), es, f. *a maritime town of Achaia*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation*, Ursa Major, *the Great Bear*. *Ovid.* — Hence, *the North*. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of willow*. *Plin.*

HĔLĬCŌN (Ἑλικών), ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, now *Zagara*. — Hence, Hĕlĭcōnĭas, ădis, *Heliconian*. *Plur.* Hĕlĭcōnĭădes, *the Muses*. *Lucret.* — Hĕlĭcōnĭs, same as *Heliconias*. *Plur.* Heliconides, *the Muses*. *Pers.* — Heliconius, a, um, *Heliconian*. *Ovid.*

HĔLĬŎCALLĬS (ἡλιοκαλλίς), ĭdis, f. same as *Helianthes*. *Plin.* 24, 102.

HĔLĬŎCĂMĪNŬS (ἡλιοκάμινος), i, m. *a room exposed to and heated by the sun*. *Plin. Ep.*

HĔLĬŎCHRȲSŎS (ἑλιόχρυσος), i, m. and HĔLĬŎCHRȲSŎN, i, n. *marsh goldflower*; (according to some, *gnaphalium Stœchas*, L. Others take it for *Tanacetum annuum*, L.) *Plin.*

HĔLĬŎPŎLĬS, is, f. *a city of Egypt*. — Hence, Heliopolites, æ, m. *pertaining to it*. Heliopolitæ, *its inhabitants*. *Plin.* — Heliopolitānus, a, um, adj. *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Cœlesyria*, now *Baalbeck*. *Plin.*

HĔLĬŎSCŎPĬŎS (ἡλιοσκόπιος), ii, m. *a kind of tithymal, or spurge*. *Plin.* 26, 42. —— ¶ Helioscopion, ii, n. *a species of the turnsol*, ἡλιοσκόπιον. *Plin.* 22, 29.

HĔLĬŎSĔLĪNŬM. See *Heleoselinon*.

HĔLĬŎTRŎPĬŬM (ἡλιοτρόπιον), ii, n. *the turnsol, or sun-flower*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone, a kind of jasper, of leek-green color, with blood-red veins*. *Plin.*

HĔLIX (ἕλιξ, and εἵλιξ), ĭcis, f. *a kind of creeping ivy*. *Plin.* — Also, *an ornament on the chapiter of a pillar of the Corinthian order*. *Vitruv.*

HĔLLĂDĬCŬS (Ἑλλαδικός), a, um, adj. *Grecian, Greek*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĂS (Ἑλλάς), ădos, f. *Greece*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĒ (Ἕλλη), es, f. *a daughter of Athamas, and sister to Phryxus. She fled on a golden ram from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her step-mother Ino, but was drowned in that part of the sea which from her received the name of Hellespont*.

HĔLLĔBŎRĪNĒ (ἑλλεβορίνη), es, f. *an herb resembling hellebore*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĔBŎRĪTĒS (ἑλλεβορίτης), æ, m. *wine seasoned with hellebore*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĔBŎRŌSŬS (helleborus), a, um, adj. *full of hellebore, that hath taken too much hellebore, or who very much needs hellebore; mad, frantic*. *Plaut.*

HĔLLĔBŎRŬS (ἑλλέβορος), i, m. and HĔLLĔBŎRŬM, i, n. *hellebore*. The ancients mention two kinds of it, black and white hellebore. The former, growing principally on mount Œta, is *Veratrum album*, L. The latter, growing principally on the islands of Anticyra and Eubœa, on mount Helicon, &c. was also called *Melampodion*, and is the same as *Helleborus orientalis*, *Willd.* Hellebore was formerly used with great success in the cure of madness, epilepsy, and other diseases. *Plin.*

HĔLLĒN (Ἕλλην), ēnis, m. *the son of Deucalion, king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks are called* Hellenes. —— ¶ Also, *a Greek*. *Plur.* Hellenes, *the Greeks*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĒNISMŬS (Ἑλληνισμός), i, m. *a Hellenism, Grecism*.

HĔLLĔSPONTĬĂCŬS (Hellespontus), a, um, and HĔLLĔSPONTĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or relating to the Hellespont*. *Virg.* deus, *h. e.* Priapus.

HĔLLĔSPONTĬĂS (Ἑλλησποντίας), æ, m. same as *Cæcias*. *Plin.*

HĔLLĔSPONTĬŬS. See *Hellespontiacus*.

HĔLLĔSPONTŬS (Ἑλλήσποντος), i, m. *the straits of Gallipoli; the straits of the Dardanelles*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the country on both sides of the Hellespont*. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

HELLUOR, &c. See *Heluor*.

HĔLŎPS (ἔλλοψ), or ĔLŎPS, or HĔLŎPS, ŏpis, m. and HĔLŎPĒ, es, f. *a delicious fish*, perhaps *the sword-fish*. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

HĔLŌRŬS, i, m. *a river of Sicily*. *Virg.*

HĔLŎS, n. *a town of Laconia, taken and destroyed by the Spartans; its inhabitants were reduced to slavery*.

HĔLŌTĔS, um, or HĔLŌTÆ, ārum, m. *public slaves of the Lacedæmonians*. *Nep.* — They were also called *Ilotæ*. *Liv.* They were originally inhabitants of the town of Helos.

HĔLŬĀTĬŎ (heluor), ōnis, f. *a gormandizing, guzzling*. *Cic.*

HĔLVĔLĂ, or HĔLVĔLLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *any small herb, kitchen or pot-herb*, λαχανάριον. *Cic.*

HĔLVĔNĀCŬS, or HĔLVĔNĀCĬŬS (helvus), a, um, adj. *pale red, yellowish*. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

HĔLVĔŎLŬS, same as *Helvolus*.

HĔLVĒTĬCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Helvetius*. *Cæs.*

HĔLVĒTĬŬS, ii, m. *a Swiss*. *Cæs.* Helvetii, *the* Helvetii, *the Swiss*. Their country was anciently a part of Gaul. — Hence, Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Helvetian*. *Cæs.* ager.

HĔLVĬI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul*. *Cæs.* They were also called *Helvi*. *Plin.* — Hence, Helvĭcus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* vinum.

HĔLVĪNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Helvolus*. *Plin.*

HĔLŬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *one that squanders his property in excesses, a gormandizer, glutton*. *Cic.* patrimonii.

HĔLŬŎR (heluo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to eat voraciously, eat like a glutton, gormandize, guzzle*, λαφύσσω. *Cic.* — Figur. *Id.* libris, *h. e. to be an insatiable reader*. —— ¶ Also, *to squander, waste*. *Cic.* sanguinem reipublicæ.

HĔLVŎLŬS (helvus), a, um, adj. *of a pale red, yellowish*. *Colum.*

HĔLVŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *of a carnation color, pale red*. *Varr.* —— ¶ Helvi, *a people of Gaul*. See *Helvii*.

HĔLXĪNĒ (ἑλξίνη), es, f. *a small thorny plant yielding a sort of mastic*. *Plin.* 21, 56. —— ¶ *The herb parietary, or pellitory of the wall, helxine*, (Parietaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.* 22, 19.

HEM, interj. *ah! oh! alas!* in wonder, astonishment, grief. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *well!* in answers. *Terent.* Hem heus Syre. (Sy.) Hem, quid est? *well! what's the matter?* —— ¶ Also, *only see! do but see! just look!* *Terent.* Hem Davum

tibi, *here is Davus now!* —— ¶ Also, of a person striking another. *Plaut.* Hem tibi pro maledictis tuis, *h. e. there! take that!*

HĒMĔRĒSIŎS (ἡμερήσιος), ii, *of a day. Plin.*

HĒMĔRIS (ἡμερὶς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of oak bearing the largest acorns and best gall-nuts;* according to *Hard.*, same as *Esculus. Plin.*

HĒMĔRŎBIŎS (ἡμερόβιος), *living only one day. Plin.* animal.

HĒMĔRŎCALLĔS (ἡμεροκαλλὶς), is, n. *a sort of lily. Plin.*

HĒMĔRŎDRŎMŎS, or HĒMĔRŎDRŎMŎS (ἡμεροδρόμος), i, m. *a day-post, a courier. Nep.* and *Liv.*

HĒMICILLŬS (from ἥμισυς, half, & κιλλός, ass), i, m. *half an ass,* a word of abuse. *Cic.*

HĒMICRĀNĔUM, or HĒMICRĀNIUM (ἡμικράνιον), i, n. *the megrim, hemicrany, a headache affecting one side of the head. Plin. Valerian.*

HĒMICȲCLIŬS (ἡμικύκλιος), a, um, adj. *shaped like a semicircle.* — Hence, Hemicyclium, *any thing of semicircular form,* as a sort of sofa. *Sidon.* — Also, *an instrument that tells the hour, a horologe. Vitruv.*

HĒMICȲCLŬS (ἡμικυκλος), i, m. *a semicircle, hemicycle. Vitruv.* and *Plin. Ep.*

HĒMICȲLINDRŬS (ἡμικύλινδρος), i, m. *half a cylinder. Vitruv.*

HĒMINĂ (ἡμίνα), æ, f. *a small measure, the half of a* sextarius. *Plaut.* and *Cels.* — Also, *a vessel containing such a measure. Senec.*

HĒMINĀRIŬS (hemina), a, um, adj. *containing a* hemina, κοτυλιαῖος. *Quintil.*

HĒMIŎLIŬS, or HĒMIŎLIŬS (ἡμιόλιος), a, um, adj. expressing the proportion 3 : 2. *Gell.*

HĒMIŎNIŎN (ἡμιόνιον), ii, n. same as *Asplenon, an herb supposed to cause sterility in women, a species of spleen-wort,* (Asplenium hemionitis, L.). *Plin.*

HĒMISPHÆRIUM (ἡμισφαίριον), ii, n. *a hemisphere, half a sphere. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a cupola. Vitruv.*

HĒMISTĬCHIUM (ἡμιστίχιον), ii, n. *a hemistich. Ascon.*

HĒMITHĔŬS (ἡμίθεος), i, m. *a demi-god, half-deity. Martian. Capell.*

HĒMITŎNIUM (ἡμιτόνιον), ii, n. *half a tone, a semitone. Vitruv.*

HĒMITRIGLȲPHŬS (ἡμιτρίγλυφος), i, m. *half a triglyph. Vitruv.*

HĒMITRITÆŬS (ἡμιτριταῖος), ii, m. *a semi-tertian ague. Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *one who has the semi-tertian ague. Martial.*

HĒMITRITAĬCŬS (ἡμιτριταϊκός), a, um, adj. same as *Hemitritæus. Marcell. Empir.*

HĒMŎ, ŏnis, anciently used for *Homo. Fest.*

HĔNDĔCASȲLLĂBŬS (ἑνδεκασύλλαβος), i, m. *a hendecasyllabic verse, verse consisting of eleven syllables. Plin. Ep.*

HĔNDIADYS (ἓν διὰ δυοῖν), *a rhetorical figure, when two substantives are joined, one of which should be an adjective; as,* pateræ et aurum, *for* pateræ aureæ.

HĔNĔTI, ōrum, m. Ἐνετοί, *a people of Paphlagonia, who are said to have settled in Italy near the Adriatic, where they gave the name of Venetia to their habitations. Plin.*

HĔNIŎCHI (Ἡνίοχοι), ōrum, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.* — Hence, Heniochĭus, a, um, adj. *Heniochian. Plin.* — Heniŏchus, a, um, adj. *Heniochian. Ovid.*

HĔNIŎCHŬS (ἡνίοχος), i, m. *a carter, wagoner, charioteer.* Hence, *a constellation,* which is also called *Auriga, the Charioteer. Manil.*

HENNA, HENNÆUS, HENNENSIS, &c. See *Enna,* &c.

HĒPAR (ἧπαρ), ătis, n. same as *Jecur, the liver. Marc. Emp.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of fish. Plin.*

HĒPATĀRIŬS (hepar), a, um, adj. *of the liver,* ἡπατικός. *Plaut.* morbus.

HĒPATICŬS (ἡπατικός), a, um, adj. *diseased in the liver, troubled with a hepatic complaint,* ἡπατικός. *Cels.*

HĒPATITIS (ἡπατῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, *or* HĒPATITĒS (ἡπατίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a gem so called from its resembling the color or form of a liver. Plin.* 37. 11.

HĒPATIUM (ἡπάτιον), ii, n. *a small liver. Petron.*

HĒPATIZŌN (ἡπατίζον), ontis, *resembling the form or color of a liver. Plin.*

HĒPHÆSTITIS (ἡφαιστῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, *or* HĒPHÆSTITĒS, æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a precious stone. Plin.*

HĔPSĒMĂ (ἕψημα), ătis, n. same as *Sapa. Plin.*

HĔPTĂPHŌNŎS (ἑπτάφωνος), i, f. *resounding seven times. Plin.*

HĔPTĂPHȲLLŎN (ἑπτάφυλλον), i, n. *an herb with seven leaves. Apul.*

HĔPTĂPLEURŎS (ἑπτάπλευρος, h. e. *having seven sides*), i, f. *a species of the plant plantain. Plin.*

HĔPTĂPȲLŎS (ἑπτάπυλος), or HĔPTĂPȲLŬS, a, um *or* on, adj. *having seven gates,* an epithet of Thebes. *Apul.*

HĔPTAS (ἑπτὰς), ădis, f. *the number seven. Martian. Capell.*

HĔPTĂSĒMŎS (ἑπτάσημος), a, um, adj. same as *Septenarius. Martian. Capell.*

HĔPTĂSTĂDIUM (ἑπταστάδιον), ii, n. *a dam seven stadia in length. Ammian.*

HĔPTĒRĒS (ἑπτήρης), is, f. *sc.* navis, *a galley having seven banks of oars on either side. Liv.*

HĒRĂ (Ἥρα), æ, f. *the goddess Juno. Solin.*

HĔRĂ (herus), æ, f. *the mistress of a house,* οἰκοδέσποινα, κυρία. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *mistress, governess, ruler. Val. Flacc.* Also, with a *dativ.* following. *Plaut.* — Hence, *mistress, sweetheart. Ovid.* — *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Cæl.* 8. Hera errans, *h. e.* Medea.

HĔRĂCLĒĂ, æ, f. Ἡράκλεια, *the name of several cities in* Magna Græcia, Pontus, Syria, Thrace, &c.

HĔRĂCLĔENSIS (Heraclea), *or* HĔRĂCLIENSIS, e, adj. *pertaining to Heraclea. Cic.* Heracleenses, *the inhabitants of Heraclea.*

HĔRĂCLĔŌTĒS (Ἡρακλεώτης), æ, m. *of Heraclea, pertaining to it. Cic.*

HĔRĂCLĔŌTICŬS (Ἡρακλεωτικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Heraclea.* — Hence, *Plin.* Heracleotici, *a kind of crabs.*

HĔRĂCLĒŬS (Ἡράκλειος), a, um, adj. *Herculean.* — Hence, Heraclēa, æ, f. *a town of Lower Italy, Sicily, Pontus,* &c. Also, *an island near Sicily.* — *Plin.* Heracleus lapis, *h. e. a magnet,* so called from the town of Heraclea, in Lydia, which bore also the name of Magnesia. —— ¶ Heracleum, i, n. *a town of Macedonia,* &c.

HĔRĂCLĪDĒS (Ἡρακλείδης), æ, m. *a descendant of Hercules. Vellei.*

HERACLIENSIS. See *Heracleensis.*

HĔRĂCLĪTŬS, i, m. *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus. He was naturally of a melancholy disposition, passed his time in a solitary and unsocial manner, and received the appellation of the obscure philosopher and the mourner, from his custom of weeping at the follies, frailty and vicissitude of human affairs.* — Hence, *Apul.* Heraclitēi, *the scholars of Heraclitus.*

HĔRĂCLIUM (Ἡράκλιον), ii, n. *the herb milfoil or yarrow. Plin.*

HĔRĂCLIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Heracleus.*

HĒRÆŬS (Ἡραῖος), a, um, adj. *relating to Juno, Junonian.* — Heræa (τὰ Ἡραῖα), ōrum, n. *sc.* sollemnia, *games in honor of Juno. Liv.*

HERBĂ (from φορβή, Æol. φέρβα), æ, f. *grass,* βοτάνη. *Cic.* In herba recumbere. *Plin.* Herbam porrigere, *h. e. to own himself conquered.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb, herbage. Virg.* Herba veneni, *h. e. a poisonous herb. Ovid.* pollentes, *h. e. of great virtue or efficacy.* —— ¶ Also, *any green stalk or blade. Virg.* Herba graminis, *h. e. new shoots or blades of grass.* — Hence, *a green stalk or blade of corn, green corn lately sprung up. Virg.* frumenti. *Cic.* Herbis non fallacibus. *Ovid.* Primis segetes moriuntur in herbis. — Figur. *Ovid.* Tua messis in herba est, *h. e. is still in the blade, exists but in hope.*

HERBĀCĔŬS (herba), a, um, adj. *green as grass, grassy, herbaceous,* βοτανώδης. *Plin.* color.

HERBĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to herbs,* βοτανικός. *Plin.* ars, *h. e. the science of botany. Id.* Herbarius, *a botanist.*

HERBĀTICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *feeding on grass or herbs,* ποηφάγος. *Vopisc.* oves.

HERBĔŎ (Id.), es, n. 2. *to be full of green grass. Apul.* Prata herbentia.

HERBĔSCŎ (herbeo), is, n. 3. *to become full of herbs or grass. Cic.* Viriditas herbescens, *h. e. green corn springing up.*

HERBĔŬS (herba), a, um, adj. *green as grass,* βοτανώδης. *Plaut.* oculi.

HERBĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of herbs, grassy, herbid,* βοτανώδης, ποώδης. *Varr.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling grass, green as grass. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *made or produced by grass. Plin.* lac.

HERBĬFĔR (herba & fero), a, um, adj. *yielding herbs or grass,* ποώδης. *Ovid.*

HERBĬGRĂDŬS (herba & gradior), a, um, adj. *going on the grass. Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

HERBĬLIS (herba), e, adj. *fed with grass. Lucil.*

HERBĬPŎTENS (herba & potens), tis, adj. *powerful by herbs,* or, *that knows the virtue and efficacy of herbs. Boeth.*

HERBĬTĂ, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.* — Hence, Herbitensis, e, adj. *pertaining to Herbita. Cic.* — Herbitenses, *its inhabitants. Cic.*

HERBŎ (herba), as, n. 1. *to be full of green grass. Apul.* (*Ed. Oudendorp.*) Prata herbantia. But others read *herbentibus.*

HERBŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of grass, grassy,* ποώδης. *Horat.* campus. *Cato.* Stramenta herbosissima. —— ¶ Also, *full of green herbs, herbous. Ovid.* moretum, *h. e. composed of various herbs.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling grass, green as grass. Marc. Cap.*

HERBŬLĂ (dimin. of herba), æ, f. *a small herb,* βοτάνιον. *Cic.*

HERBUM, i, n. same as *Ervum. Pallad.*

HERCĔŬS (Ἑρκεῖος), i, m. *an epithet given to Jupiter as protector of houses. Ovid.* Jupiter. — Hence, *Lucan.* Aræ Herceæ.

HERCISCŎ (herctum & cieo), is, a. 3. *to divide, part, separate. Cic.* familiam, *h. e. to divide an inheritance.* Hence, *Apul.* viam, *h. e. to take, choose.*

HERCLE. See *Hercules.*

HERCTUM, or ĔRCTUM, or HŎRCTUM (unc.), *an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Cic.* Herctum ciere, *to divide an inheritance.*

HERCŬLĀNUM, or HERCŬLĀNĔUM, i, n. *a town of Campania, swallowed up, with Pompeii, by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.* — Hence, Herculanensis, e, adj. *relating to the town of Herculanum. Cic.*

HERCŬLĀNŬS, and HERCŬLĀNĔŬS (from Hercules or Herculanum), a, um, adj. *relating to Hercules, Herculean,* Ἡρακλικός. *Gell.* pes. *Plaut.* pars, *h. e.* decima (so called because some used to consecrate the tenth part to Hercules). *Plin.* formicæ, *h. e.* maximæ. —— ¶ Also, *relating to the town of Herculanum. Plin.* via.

HERCŬLE. See *Hercules.*

HERCŬLĒS (Ἡρακλῆς), is, m. *a son of Jupiter and Alcmena, generally called the Theban. He is held out by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety, and his whole life was employed for the common benefit of mankind. Of the great number of his achievements the most celebrated are his twelve labors, which Eurystheus imposed upon him. His wife was Dejanira, a daughter of Œneus. The centaur Nessus, when mortally wounded by Hercules, gave his poisoned tunic to Dejanira, assuring her that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira, informed of her husband's attachment to Iole, sent him this tunic, and Hercules, as soon as he had put it on, fell into a desperate distemper, and burnt himself on mount Œta. After his death, he was made a god, and Juno, who had persecuted him during his life on earth, gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage.* — *He is considered the giver of riches* (πλουτοδότης). *Horat. Sat.* ii. 6, 12, whence *the tenth part of riches gained used to be sacrificed to him. He is also represented as the companion and guide of the Muses* (μουσαγέτης). *Suet. Oct.* 29. Hercules Musarum. —— ¶ The *vocat. Hercules* or *Hercule,* and *contract.*

Hercle, is frequently used as an oath, *by Hercules! truly! by my troth*, μὰ τὸν Ἡρακλέα. *Cic. Mehercules*, or *Mehercule*, is sometimes used instead of it. *Cic.* Also, *Mehercle. Terent.* Some other words denoting assurance are frequently joined with *Hercle. Terent.* Hercle certe. *Plaut.* Hercle sane. *Terent.* Sane hercle. — *Genit.* Herculi is found in *Cic.* Herculei in *Catull.* — The poplar was sacred to Hercules. *Phædr.* — *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 405. Uxor Herculis, *h. e. Dejanira. Ovid. Fast.* 6, 65 and 78. Uxor Herculis, *h. e. Hebe.*

HĔRCŬLĔŬS (Hercules), a, um, adj. *relating to Hercules, Herculean*, Ἡράκλειος. *Horat.* labor. *Ovid. Met.* 15, 8. hospes, *h. e. Croton, who received Hercules as a guest.* Hence, *Ovid.* Urbs hospitis Herculei, *h. e. the town of Crotona. Id.* Trachin, *h. e. built by Hercules. Ovid. Rem.* 47. hostis, *h. e. Telephus, the son of Hercules. Prop.* litora, *h. e. near Herculanum. Ovid.* gens, *h. e.* Fabia. *Id.* urbs, *h. e. Herculanum. Virg.* arbor, *h. e. the poplar* (Populus alba, L.). *Martial.* astrum, *h. e.* signum Leonis.

HĔRCȲNĬŬS (Ἑρκύνιος), a, um, adj. *Hercynian. Cæs.* silva, *or, Tacit.* saltus, *or, absol. Id.* Hercynia, *a large forest extending over a great part of ancient Germany.*

HĔRĔ, same as *Heri. Cic.*

HĔRĔDĬŎLUM (dimin. of heredium), i, n. *a small inheritance, a small patrimony*, κτημάτιον. *Colum.*

HĔRĔDĬPĔTĂ (heredium & peto), æ, m. *a will-hunter, a legacy hunter. Petron.*

HĔRĔDĬTĀRĬŬS (hereditas), a, um, adj. *relating to an inheritance*, κληρονομικός. *Cic.* auctio. *Id.* Habere cum aliquo controversiam hereditariam. —— ¶ Also, *inherited, hereditary. Plin.* agri. *Flor.* Jure hereditario possidere aliquid. *Curt.* Hereditarium imperium vindicare. *Cic.* cognomen. *Flor.* bellum. *Quintil.* odia. *Valer. Max.* paupertas.

HĔRĔDĬTĀS (heres), ātis, f. *inheritance, heirship*, κληρονομία. *Cic.* Hereditate possidere aliquid. *Id.* Hoc mihi hereditate venit. *Plin.* Domus, quæ mihi hereditate obvenit. —— ¶ Also, *that which is inherited or got by inheritance, an inheritance. Cic.* Hereditas est pecunia, quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento, aut possessione retenta. *Id.* Hereditas mihi venit, *or, Plin. Ep.* obvenit, *h. e. I get an inheritance. Cic.* Hereditatem adire. *Id.* cernere ex testamento, *h. e. to enter upon or to take possession of an inheritance. Id.* tenere. *Id.* capere ab aliquo. *Id.* obire. *Id.* tradere alicui. *Tacit.* usurpare. *Plin.* alicui transmittere. *Cic.* Hereditas jacens, *h. e. an estate in the interval of time between the demise of the last occupier and the entry of the successor.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* gloriæ. *Justin.* paternæ scientiæ.

HĔRĔDĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *sc.* prædium, *a small hereditary farm or estate*, κτῆμα. *Varr.* and *Nep.*

HĒRĒS, and **HÆRĒS** (χῆρος), ēdis, m. and f. *an heir or heiress*, κληρονόμος. *Cic.* Heres sum alicui, *for* alicujus. So, also, *Id.* bonis, *for* bonorum. *Id.* Heredem scribere, facere, instituere, *h. e. to name or make one his heir*, *Id.* Heres secundus, *h. e. an heir substituted in the room of another, who was first appointed, but did not choose to accept, or died under the age of puberty. Id.* Heres ex asse, ex semisse, ex triente, &c. *h. e. heir to one's whole fortune, to the half, third*, &c. — Hence, figur. *heir, follower. Cic.* academiæ. *Ovid.* criminis. *Id.* fraudis. *Id.* laudis. —— ¶ Also, jocosely, *a proprietor, possessor. Plaut.* — Also, for stolo. *Plin.* 16, 67.

HĔRĪ (perhaps from χθὲς), adv. *yesterday. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a short time ago, a few days ago. Pandect.*

HĔRĬFŬGĂ (herus & fugio), æ, m. *a runaway slave. Catull.*

HĔRĪLĬS (herus), e, adj. *of a master or mistress of a family*, δεσποτικός. *Terent.* filius, *h. e. the young master. Virg.* mensa. *Plaut.* metus, *h. e.* metus de hera. *Horat.* peccatum, *h. e. of a mistress.*

HĔRILLŬS, i, m *a philosopher, disciple of Zeno. Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Herillii, *h. e. the disciples of Herillus.*

HERMĂ. See *Hermes.*

HERMÆŬS (Ἕρμαιος, or Ἑρμαῖος), a, um, adj. *sacred to Mercury, called after him. Suet.* Hermæum, *sc.* cubiculum.

HERMĂGŎRĀS, æ, m. *a Greek rhetorician. Cic.* — Hence, Hermagorei, *his disciples. Quintil.*

HERMĂPHRŎDĪTŬS (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος), i, m. *a hermaphrodite. Plin.* — Also, adj. *Plin.* Equæ hermaphroditæ.

HĔRMĂTHĒNĂ (Ἑρμῆς and Ἀθηνᾶ), æ, f. *a double bust of Mercury and Minerva, on the same base. Cic.*

HERMĒNEUMĂ (ἑρμήνευμα), ătis, n. *an interpretation, exposition. Senec. Excerpt. Controv.*

HERMĔRĂCLĒS (Ἑρμῆς and Ἡρακλῆς), is, m. *a statue of Mercury and Hercules, on the same pedestal. Cic.*

HERMĒS (Ἑρμῆς), æ, or **HERMĂ**, æ, m. *Mercury.* —— ¶ Also, *a statue of Mercury*, consisting of a four-cornered block or stone with a head of Mercury on it. Such images of Mercury were, especially at Athens, erected at the entrance of temples and private buildings. *Nep.*

HERMĬŎNĒ, es, or **HERMĬŎNĂ**, æ, f. *a daughter of Menelaus and Helen.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Argolis, where Ceres had a famous temple. Plin.*

HERMĬŎNĒS, um, m. *a people in the middle part of Germany. Plin.*

HERMŬNDŪRI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany living near the sources of the river Elbe. Tacit.*

HERMŬPŎĂ (Ἑρμοῦ πόα), æ, f. *the herb Mercury. Plin.*

HERMŬS, i, m. *a river of Asia Minor, the sands of which were covered with gold. Virg.*

HERNĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the disease when the intestines fall into the* scrotum; *a rupture, hernia*, κήλη, ἐντεροκήλη. *Cels.* — Hence, Herniōsus, a, um, adj. *affected with a hernia. Lampr.*

HERNĬCI, ōrum, m. *a people of Latium.* — Hence, Hernicus, a, um, adj. *Hernician. Virg.* — Hernicum, *the country of the Hernici. Liv.*

HERNĬŎSŬS, a, um. See *Hernia.*

HĔRŌ, us, f. *a beautiful girl of Sestos, greatly enamored of Leander, a youth of Abydos, who frequently swam across the Hellespont to have an interview with Hero, but was at last drowned as he attempted his usual course in a tempestuous night. Ovid.*

HĔRŌDĒS (Ἡρώδης), is, m. *Herod, the name of several kings of Judæa. Macrob.* and *Horat.*

HĔRŌĬCĒ (heroicus), adv. *heroically, in the heroic style*, Ἡρωϊκῶς. *Macrob.*

HĔRŌĬCŬS (ἡρωϊκός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a hero, heroic. Cic.* tempora. *Id.* personæ. Hence, *Quintil.* carmen, *h. e. an epic poem.* So, also, *Id.* Heroica, ōrum, *h. e. heroic or epic poems.*

HĔRŌĪNĂ (Ἡρωΐνη), æ. f. *a heroine. Propert.*

HĔRŌĬŎN (ἡρώειον), ii, n. same as *Asphodelus. Plin.*

HĔRŌĬS (ἡρωΐς), ĭdis, f. *a heroine, illustrious dame, woman above the common lot of humanity by reason of her beauty, accomplishments, or virtues. Sueton.* — *Ovid.* Heroisin, *for* heroidibus.

HĔRŎPHĬLĒ (Ἡροφίλη), es, f. *a priestess of Apollo. Tibull.*

HĒRŌS (ἥρως), ōis, m. *a hero, demi-god, man who was descended from the gods by his father's or mother's side, or one who, on account of his noble deeds, was ranked among the gods. Virg.* Troius, *h. e. Æneas. Ovid.* Laertius, *h. e. Ulysses.* —— ¶ Figur. *a distinguished man, a man of singular virtue. Cic.* Heroibus nostris, *h. e. Brutus and Cassius. Id.* Heros ille noster Cato.

HĔRŎSTRĂTŬS (Ἡρόστρατος) i, m. *an Ephesian who burned the famous temple of Diana, to immortalize his name.*

HĔRŌŬS (ἥρῳος), a, um, adj. same as *Heroicus. Stat.* Hence, *Cic.* pes, *h. e. a foot of a heroic verse or hexameter. Id.* versus, *or, absol. Ovid.* Heroicus, *sc.* versus, *consisting of such feet, or by which heroes are celebrated. Plin.* Heroum, *sc.* monumentum, *a monument erected to the memory of some hero*; also, in general, *a monument. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to Hero. Lucan.*

HERPĒS (ἕρπης), ētis, *creeping.* Hence, *a herpes, a kind of creeping or spreading ulcer. Cels.* —¶ Also, animal quo præcipue sanantur quæcunque serpunt. *Plin.*

HERPĒSTĬCŬS (ἑρπηστικός), a, um, adj. *spreading, eating. Lucil.* gangræna.

HĔRSĬLĬĂ, æ, f. *the wife of Romulus. Liv.*

HERTHĂ, æ, f. *a goddess of the ancient Germans, the earth. Tacit. Germ.* 40. Some manuscripts read *Nerthum.*

HĔRŬLI, ōrum, m. *a people in the northern part of Germany, who overthrew the western part of the Roman empire. Sidon.*

HĔRŬS (unc.), i, m. *the master of a family or of slaves*, δεσπότης. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Herus major, *the master of the house.* Herus minor, *the young master. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *master, ruler, governor, proprietor. Horat.* telluris. *Catull.* Celestes heros, *h. e.* deos.

HĒSĬŎDŬS, i, m. *a Greek poet, who lived in the age of Homer, and wrote a poem on agriculture.* — Hence, Hesiodēus, *or* Hesiodius, a, um, adj. *relating to Hesiod. Cic.*

HĒSĬŎNĒ (Ἡσιόνη), es, or **HĒSĬŎNĂ**, æ, f. *a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. Hercules delivered her from a sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, and gave her in marriage to his friend Telamon. Virg.*

HĔSPĔRĬĂ, æ, f. See *Hesperius.*

HĔSPĔRĬDES, um, f. See *Hesperis.*

HĔSPĔRĬĒ, es, f. *a daughter of the Cebrenus. Ovid.*

HĔSPĔRĬS (Ἑσπερίς), ĭdis, f. *relating to the evening.* — Hence, Hesperis, *sc.* herba, *a kind of gilliflower* (Hesperis tristis, L.). It is called *hesperis*, because it smells stronger in the evening and at night than in the day-time. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *situated towards the west, western. Virg.* aquæ, *h. e. Italian.* — Hesperides, *sc.* feminæ *or* puellæ, *h. e. western or African girls.* The *Hesperides* were three sisters who possessed a garden with golden apples (Hesperidum mala, *h. e. oranges*), which were guarded by a dragon. According to some, they were daughters of Hesperus; if this be correct, *Hesperis* would denote *a daughter of Hesperus.*

HĔSPĔRĬŬS (ἑσπέριος), a, um, adj. *situated towards the west, western. Ovid.* fretum, *h. e. the western ocean. Virg.* terra, *h. e.* Italia. — Also, *absol. Horat.* Hesperia, *sc.* terra, *h. e. Spain. Virg.* Hesperia, *sc.* terra, *h. e. Italy. Ovid.* axis, *h. e.* occidentalis. *Id.* rex, *h. e. Hesperus* or *Atlas.* —— ¶ Also, *Italian. Virg.* Latium.

HĔSPĔRŬGŌ (hesperus), ĭnis, f. *the evening-star. Senec.*

HĔSPĔRŬS, and **HĔSPĔRŎS** (ἕσπερος), i, m. *the evening-star. Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the west. Plin.* Ad Hesperum jacentes terræ, *h. e. towards the west, westward.* —— ¶ *Hesperus* is, also, by some, supposed to be *a son or brother of Atlas, and the father of the Hesperides.*

HESTERNŬS (heri), a, um, adj. *of yesterday*, χθεσινός. *Cic.* dies. *Ovid.* Hesterna nocte, *last night. Cels.* panis, *baked yesterday; a day old. Virg.* Inflatus hesterno Iaccho, *h. e. by the wine he had drunk yesterday. Justin.* Hesterno mero saucii. *Pers.* Hesterni Quirites, *h. e. emancipated or set free yesterday. Propert.* corolla, *h. e. put on yesterday.* — Hence, *Sisenn.* Hesterno, *sc.* die, *yesterday.*

HĒSŬS, or **ĒSŬS**, i, m. *a deity among the Gauls, supposed to be the same as the Mars of the Romans. Lactant.*

HĔTÆRĬĂ (ἑταιρία), æ, f. *fraternity, brotherhood; a private or secret meeting. Plin. Ep.*

HĔTÆRĬCĒ (ἑταιρική), es, f. *sc.* ala, *one of the wings of the Macedonian cavalry, faithful and devoted to the king. Nepos.*

HĔTĔRŎCLĬTŬS (ἑτερόκλιτος), a, um, adj. *varying in declension, heteroclite. Priscian.*

HĔTĔRŎCRĀNĔĂ, and **HĔTĔRŎCRĀNĬĂ** (ἑτεροκρανία), æ, f. *a pain or tumor on one side of the head. Plin.*

HETEROGENEUS (ἑτερογενής), a, um, adj. *heterogeneous, heterogeneal.*

HETRURIA, HETRUSCUS. See *Etruria*, &c.

HETTEMATICUS (ἡττηματικός), a, um, adj. *mean or inferior of its kind.* *Jul. Firmic.*

HEU (unc.), int. *ah! alas! woe is me!* αἶ, φεῦ. *Cic.* Heu me miserum! *Terent.* Heu me infelicem! *Plin.* Heu vanitas humana! —— ¶ Sometimes it expresses admiration. *Plaut.* Heu edepol specie lepida mulier! *Id.* Heu hercle mortalem catum!

HEURETES (εὑρετής), æ, m. *an inventor, author, deviser.* *Plaut.*

HEUS (unc.), int. *hello! ho! hoa! ho there! soho! hark you! see! mark ye!* ὦ. *Terent.* Heus puer, dic sodes, quis heri Chrysidem habuit? *Id.* Heus, heus: Æschinus ego sum: aperite aliquis actutum ostium. *Plaut.* Heus ecquis hic est? *Pers.* Heus age, responde.

HEXACHORDOS (ἑξάχορδος), i, m. and f. *having six musical strings or chords.* *Vitruv.*

HEXACLINON (ἑξάκλινον), i, n. *a couch for six persons.* *Martial.*

HEXAGONOS (ἑξάγωνος), a, um, adj. *having six sides or corners, hexagonal.* *Varr.*

HEXAMETER, or **HEXAMETRUS**, a, um, adj. *having six feet, consisting of six measures, hexameter.* *Cic.*

HEXAPHOROS (ἑξάφορος), on, *carried by six persons.* *Martial.* Hexaphoros, *sc.* lectica, *h. e. a sedan carried by six slaves.* —— ¶ Hexaphori, *sc.* homines, *h. e. six persons carrying together the same thing.* *Vitruv.*

HEXAPTOTA (ἑξάπτωτα), *sc.* nomina, *h. e. such nouns as have six cases.* *Priscian.*

HEXAPYLON (ἑξάπυλον), i, n. properly, *a gate with six entrances.* Hence, *a gate at Syracuse.* *Liv.*

HEXAS (ἑξάς), ădis, f. *the number six.* *Martian. Capell.*

HEXASTICHOS (ἑξάστιχος), a, um, adj. *having six rows.* *Colum.* hordeum, *h. e. having six rows of corn in each ear,* supposed to be the same as *Hordeum cœleste*, L.

HEXASTYLOS (ἑξάστυλος), on, *having six columns or rows of pillars.* *Vitruv.*

HEXECONTALITHOS (ἑξηκοντάλιθος), on, *having the colors of sixty different stones.* — Hence, *Plin.* Hexecontalithos, *sc.* lapis, *a precious stone* unknown to us.

HEXERIS (ἑξήρης), is, f. *sc.* navis, *a galley with six banks of oars on each side.* *Liv.*

HIANTIA (hio), æ, f. *a gaping, opening.* *Tertull.*

HIASCO (Id.), is, n. 3. *to open,* χαίνω. *Cato.*

HIATUS (Id.), us, m. *a gaping, yawning, opening, aperture,* χάσμη, χάσμα. *Cic.* terræ. *Plin.* cœli. *Virg.* speluncæ. *Cic.* oris, *h. e. an opening of the mouth.* Also, *absol.*, *Virg.* Hiatus, *an opening of the mouth*; or, *an open mouth.* *Calp.* corticis, *h. e. a cleft.* —— ¶ Also, *a hiatus in speaking, when a word terminates in a vowel, and the following word begins with a vowel.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *eagerness, desire.* *Tacit.* præmiorum. —— ¶ Also, *a speaking or talking*, particularly, of one who speaks of things either really great, or great according to the opinion of the speaker. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered, *a bragging, boasting.* *Horat.* Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu.

HIBER, HIBERIA. See *Iber*, &c.

HIBERNA, ōrum. See *Hibernus.*

HIBERNACULUM (hiberno), i, n. *an apartment in houses adapted for winter residence.* *Vitr.* — ¶ Also, *plur. tents for winter quarters; winter quarters for soldiers,* τὰ χειμάδια. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

HIBERNIA, and **HYBERNIA**, æ, f. *Ireland.* *Plin.*

HIBERNO (hibernus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to winter, pass the winter,* διαχειμάζω. *Varr.*—Particularly, of soldiers in winter quarters. *Nepos.* and *Liv.*

HIBERNUS (hiems), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to winter, wintry,* χειμερινός, χειμάδιος. *Cic.* tempora. *Id.* menses. *Auct. B. Alex.* Hibernum tempus anni. *Cic.* cubiculum, *h. e. for the winter.* *Virg.* Lycia, *h. e. where Apollo lives in winter.* *Horat.* Alpes, *h. e. wintry, cold.* *Plin.* occidens (see *Occido*). *Id.* pirum. *Sueton.* legio, *h. e. in winter quarters.* Hence, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Hiberna, *huts or tents used in winter.* Particularly, *Liv.* Castra hiberna; or, *absol.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Hiberna, *sc.* castra, *winter quarters.* —— ¶ Also, *stormy.* *Horat.* mare. *Virg.* ventus. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Hibernum, *for* hiberno modo.

HIBERUS. See *Iberus.*

HIBISCUM (ἰβίσκος), i, n. *the marsh-mallow* (Althæa officinalis, L.). *Plin.* Pastinacæ simile hibiscum. *Virg.* Compellere hibisco, *h. e.* virga ex hibisco; (according to *Servius*, instead of ad hibiscum).

HIBRIDA (unc.), æ, m. and f. *a mongrel creature that is begotten between animals of different species*; particularly, *a pig of a tame sow and a wild boar.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave.* *Horat.*, *Plin.* and *Sueton.*

HIC (perhaps from heus, or from is), **HÆC**, **HOC**, pron. dem. *this*, οὗτος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* In speeches it refers to all persons present, but especially to the party of the orator, *iste* to the opposite party, and *ille* to persons absent, but known to the audience. In letters, it refers to the first person and to every thing in close connection with the writer. —— ¶ Also, *present, of this time, now customary.* *Cic.* Hi mores. *Liv.* Hæc magnificentia. — Also, *now living, at or of our time.* *Cic.* Hujus Catonis. —— ¶ Also, *the same, this, that, it,* for *is, ea, id.* *Cic.* Quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat. —— ¶ Also, *such, of such a kind,* for *talis.* *Horat.* Non his juventus orta parentibus infecit æquor sanguine Punico, *h. e. it was not the spawn of such as these.* — Also, *such,* for *tantus.* *Cic.* Quoniam vos his ingeniis homines, tantum operæ mihi ad audiendum datis, *h. e. with such talents and understandings.* — Also, for *ego.* *Terent.* Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, *h. e. were you in my place, you would think different.* —— ¶ Also, *that.* *Nepos.* De his, qui, &c. *Cic.* Hæ sedes, e quibus, &c. —— ¶ Hic — ille, *the latter — the former.* See *Ille.* —— ¶ For *hic, hæc, hoc,* is also used *hicce, hæcce, hocce.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Hence, by affixing the interrogative particle *ne*, hiccine, hæccine, hoccine. *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ *Hic, hæc, hoc* is sometimes put for *hujus rei*, or *de hac re.* *Liv.* Hac ira, *h. e. incensed on this account.* —— ¶ The *neuter*, *hoc*, is often used as a *substantive*, and followed by a *genit.* *Cic.* Hoc commodi, *for* commodum. *Liv.* Hoc copiarum. *Id.* Hoc noctis, *h. e. at this time of the night.* —— ¶ The *abl. neut.*, *hoc,* frequently signifies *on this account, for that reason, therefore, by this means.* *Horat.* Millia frumenti tua triverit area centum: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus. — Also, in hoc, *for that reason, therefore.* *Vellei.* In hoc scilicet, ne, &c. — *Hoc,* when put before a *comp.*, denotes *the, the more.* *Cæs.* Consilio vestro utar hoc libentius, quod, &c. *h. e. so much the more willingly.* *Cic.* Quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, &c. —— ¶ *Hoc* is sometimes used for *huc.* *Virg. Æn.* 8, 423. —— ¶ *Hæc* (*plur. neut.*) is used for *hæc tempora.* *Cic.* — Also, for *hæc respublica*, or *hæc urbs.* *Cic. Cat.* 1, 8. — Also, for *the whole visible world.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hæc, *for* hæ (properly, for hæce). *Terent.* —— ¶ Hisce, *for* hice. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Hujus, *for* hujus rei. *Terent.* Hujus non facio, *h. e. I do not care about it.* —— ¶ Hæ rei, *for* huic rei. *Cato.*

HIC, or **HEIC** (hic), adv. *here, in this place,* ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθάδε. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Terent.* Hic viciniæ, *h. e. hereabouts, here in this neighborhood.* — Hence, Hic — illic, *here — there.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *in this particular, on this*, for *in hac re.* *Cic.* Hic si quid erit offensum. —— ¶ Also, *then, upon this, hereupon.* *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Virg.*

—— ¶ Also, *under these circumstances, upon this occasion.* *Cic.*

HICCE, HÆCCE, HOCCE. See *Hic, hæc, hoc.*

HICCINE, HÆCCINE, HOCCINE. See *Hic, hæc, hoc.*

HIEMALIS (hiems), e, adj. *of winter, winterly,* χειμερινός. *Nep.* tempus, *h. e. winter-time, winter.* *Colum.* dies, *h. e. a day in winter.* *Cic.* vis. *Plin.* provinciæ, *h. e. cold.* *Pallad.* loca, *h. e. apartments for the winter.* *Plin.* faba, *h. e. sowed in winter.* —— ¶ Also, *stormy, exposed to storms.* *Cic.* navigatio. *Ovid.* nimbus. *Sallust.* aquæ, *h. e. collections of rain-water.*

HIEMATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wintering, or subsisting in winter,* χειμασία. *Varr.*

HIEMO, (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to winter, pass the winter,* παραχειμάζω. *Horat.* and *Suet.* — Particularly of soldiers, *to be in winter-quarters.* *Cæs.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *to be winter.* *Colum.* Hiemat, *h. e. it is winter, it is cold as winter.* — Hence, *to be stormy.* *Plin.* Dies hiemat, *h. e. is rough or stormy.* *Horat.* mare. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to freeze, congeal.* *Plin.* aquas.

HIEMPSAL, ălis, m. *a son of Micipsa, king of Numidia.* *Sall.*

HIEMS (χειμών), ĕmis, f. *rainy, stormy weather; a storm, tempest.* *Nep.* and *Virg.* — Figur. *storm, vehemence, violence.* *Stat.* Vesuvii. —— ¶ Also, *the rainy season, winter*, consisting, in Greece and Italy, for the most part, in rainy weather and storms. — *Hiems* is frequently joined with *anni*, that, as *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* ii, 111, remarks, *hiems* may not be understood *a storm.* — Hence, with poets, *cold, chillness.* *Ovid.* Letalis hiems (*h. e.* mors), in pectora venit. Figur. *Ovid.* Amoris mutati, *h. e. chillness, coolness.* —— ¶ Also, *the winter signs of the zodiac.* *Virg.* Sol hiemem contingit. — Also, for *a year.* *Horat.* Post certas hiemes.

HIERA (ἱερὰ, *h. e.* sacra), æ, f. *one of the Æolian islands near Sicily.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of an antidote.* *Scrib. Larg.*

HIERABOTANE (ἱερὰ βοτάνη), es, f. *vervaing*, also called *peristereon* and *verbenaca.*

HIERACIA. See *Hieracius.*

HIERACITIS (ἱερακῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, and **HIERACITES** (ἱερακίτης), æ, m. *a precious stone* not known to us. *Plin.*

HIERACIOS (ἱεράκιος), a, um, adj. *relating to a hawk.* — *Plin.* Hieracia, *hawkweed.* *Id.* collyrium, *a sort of eye-salve.*

HIERATICUS (ἱερατικός), a, um, adj. *sacred, destined to sacred uses.* *Plin.* charta.

HIEREMIAS, æ, m. *the prophet Jeremiah.* *Prudent.*

HIERICHO, or **HIERICHOS**, or **HIERICUS**, untis, f. *the town Jericho.* *Plin.*

HIERO, ōnis, m. *a king of Syracuse.* — Hence, Hieronicus, a, um, adj. *relating to king Hiero.* *Cic.* lex, *h. e. given by Hiero.*

HIERODULOS (ἱερόδουλος), i, m. *employed in religious service; a servant of the temple.* *Firmic.*

HIEROGLYPHICUS (ἱερογλυφικός), a, um, adj. *hieroglyphic, hieroglyphical.* *Ammian.*

HIEROGRAPHICUS (ἱερογραφικός), a, um, adj. *hierographic,* same as *Hieroglyphicus.* *Ammian.*

HIERONICÆ (ἱερονῖκαι), ārum, m. *the victors in the sacred games of the Greeks.* *Sueton.*

HIERONICUS, a, um. See *Hiero.*

HIERONYMUS, i, m. *a king of Syracuse, grandson of Hiero.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a philosopher.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a Christian writer, commonly called St. Jerome, distinguished for his zeal against heretics; he lived in the fourth century.*

HIEROPHANTA, and **HIEROPHANTES** (ἱεροφάντης), æ, m. *an interpreter of sacred mysteries among the Greeks and Egyptians.* *Nepos.*

HIEROPHYLAX (ἱεροφύλαξ), ăcis, m. *a keeper of sacred things.* *Pandect.*

HIEROSOLYMA (Ἱεροσόλυμα, τὰ), ōrum, n. *Jerusalem.* *Cic.*, *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Also, Hierosolyma, æ, f. *Sueton.* — Hence, Hierosolymarius, *a surname of Pompey, who had taken Jerusalem.* *Cic.*

HIETŎ (hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. *to gape, yawn. Plaut.* —— ¶ TRANS. *to open. Laber.*

HILĀRĒ (hilarus, *or* -is), adv. *cheerfully, merrily, joyfully, blithely*, φαιδρῶς. *Cic.* vivere. *Id.* Hilarius loqui.

HILĀRESCŎ (hilaris), is, n. 3. *to grow cheerful*, ἱλαρύνομαι. *Varr.*

HILĀRIS, e, and HILĀRŬS (ἱλαρός), a, um, adj. *cheerful, merry, gay, blithe, jocund, pleasant, jovial*, ἱλαρός, φαιδρός. *Cic.* Animus hilaris. *Id.* Esse vultu hilari atque læto. *Id.* Hilara vita. *Id.* Convivis hilaris. *Quintil.* vox. *Cic.* Hilariores. *Plin.* Color hilarior. *Plaut.* Hilarissimus. — Hence, Hilaria, *sc.* sollemnia, *a festival in honor of Cybele. Vopisc.*

HILĀRITĀS (hilaris), ātis, f. *cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, joyfulness, jollity, alacrity, good-humor, merriment, hilarity*, ἱλαρότης. *Cic.* hominis. Figur. *Colum.* diei, *h. e. a fair and clear day. Plin.* arboris.

HILĀRITĔR (Id.), adv. *cheerfully*, same as *Hilare. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

HILĀRITŪDŎ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Hilaritas; cheerfulness. Plaut.*

HILĀRŎ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to cheer, make cheerful or merry, please, exhilarate*, φαιδρύνω, ἱλαρύνω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* vultum.

HILĀRŬLŬS (dimin. of hilarus), a, um, adj. *somewhat cheerful. Cic.*

HILĀRUS. See *Hilaris.*

HILLĂ (dimin. of hira), æ, f. *the small or front intestine of animals*, except of sheep. *Plin.* — Also, in general, *intestine. Laber.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of sausage. Horat.*

HILUM (unc.), i, n. *the least*, or *somewhat.* It is always joined with a negation. *Lucret.* Nec desit ponderis hilum. — Nec *or* neque hilum, *h. e. nothing, not the least. Cic.* e *poeta.* Sisyphu' versat saxum sudans nitendo, neque proficit hilum, *h. e. advances not a whit, makes no speed.*

HIMANTŎPŎDĔS (ἱμαντόποδες), um, m. *a people of Æthiopia. Plin.*

HIMĔLLĂ, æ, f. *a small river in the country of the Sabines. Virg.*

HIMĔRĂ, æ, m. *the name of two rivers of Sicily, rising at different points on mount Nebrodes. The one*, now *Grande, runs in a northerly direction; the other*, now *Salso, flows towards the south. Liv.* It is also called *Himeras. Vitruv.* Also, Himera, *fem. Sil.* 14, 233. —— ¶ Also, Himera, æ, f. *a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the first-named river. Cic.* Hence, Himeræus, a, um, adj. *Plin.*

HIMĔRĀS, æ, m. See *Himera.*

HINC (hic), adv. *hence, from this place*, ἔνθεν, ἐντεῦθεν. *Cic.* — Also, with *a* or the *ablat.* of a town. *Cic.* A nobis hinc profecti. *Id.* Hinc Roma qui veneramus. — Also, *thence, from thence. Cæs.* Calones in proximum tumulum procurrunt: hinc celeriter dejecti, &c. —— ¶ Also, *on this side* (frequently joined with *illinc, on that* or *on the other side*). *Cic.* Hinc pudicitia pugnat, illinc stuprum, *h. e. on this side*, &c. *on the other*, &c. *Liv.* multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *h. e. on this side and that, on both sides.* — *Hinc* or *inde* is sometimes put for *illinc. Liv.* Hinc patres, hinc viros orantes. *Virg.* Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, *h. e. on this side and on that, on every side. Suet.* Hinc inde, hinc et inde, *on both sides.* —— ¶ Also, *from this, of this, out of this. Plin.* Videret, hinc dona fortium fieri, *h. e.* ex argento. — Also, *from this, from this cause. Cic.* Hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur. *Terent.* Hinc illæ lacrimæ. —— ¶ Also, for *ex hoc homine, from this person. Terent.* Syrum ire video: hinc scibo jam, ubi siet. —— ¶ Also, *from this time; then, afterwards. Val. Flacc.* Hinc, operum quæ maxima, posco, *h. e. from this time. Tacit.* Didium Veranias excepit, isque intra annum extinctus est. Suetonius hinc Paulinus biennio, &c. *h. e. then. Id.* Hinc volucrum naturæ dicentur, *h. e. deinceps.* —— ¶ Also, for *abhinc; ago, since. Plaut.* Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, *h. e. two hundred years ago. Plin.* Septimo hinc anno inventa est.

HINNIBILIS (hinnio), e, adj. *neighing, apt to neigh*, χρεμετιστικός. *Apul.*

HINNIBUNDĒ (Id.), adv. *with neighing, neighing. Claud. Quadrigar.*

HINNĪTŎ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to neigh. Lucil.*

HINNIŎ (unc.), is, n. 4. *to neigh as a horse, whinny*, χρεμετίζω. *Quintil.* and *Lucret.*

HINNĪTŬS (hinnio), us, m. *a neighing, whinnying*, χρεμετισμός. *Cic.*

HINNŬLĂ (hinnulus), æ, f. *a young hind. Arnob.*

HINNŬLEŬS (unc.), i, m. *a young hind or fawn*, νεβρός. *Horat.*

HINNŬLŬS, i, m. same as *Hinnuleus. Suet.*

HINNŬS (from ἶννος, or ὕννος), i, m. *an animal procreated of a horse and she-ass, a mule. Varr.* and *Colum.*

HIŎ (from χάω, χαίνω), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to open. Prop.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to open one's mouth. Virg., Horat.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *to gape, yawn. Sil.* — Also, *to long for, desire eagerly, crave after, covet greatly. Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, *to make a hiatus in writing or speaking, make frequent use of vowels. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to be open. Cic.* Concha hians. *Plin.* Oculi hiantes. — Figur. *not to be well connected. Cic.* Hiantia loqui. Particularly when words terminating or beginning with vowels are joined with each other, which is called *hiatus. Quintil.* Oratio hiat. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Oratio hians. —— ¶ TRANS. *to say or speak with open mouth. Pers.* Fabula mæsto hianda tragœdo. — Also, *to spit, vomit. Val. Flacc.* cruores ex ore.

HIPPĂCĒ (ἱππάκη), es, f. *cheese made of mare's milk. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant. Plin.*

HIPPAGINES, same as *Hippagogi. Gell.*

HIPPĂGŎGI (ἱππαγωγοί), naves, *sc. to transport horses, horse-transports. Liv.*

HIPPĂGŬS (ἱππηγός), i, *a transport for horses. Plin.*

HIPPĂLŬS, i, m. *a wind*, same as *Favonius*, so called in the Indian ocean. *Plin.*

HIPPĂRCHŬS, i, n. *a mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa, who lived about* 150 *years before the Christian era. Cic.*

HIPPEUS (ἱππεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a comet resembling the mane of a horse. Plin.*

HIPPIĂS (ἱππίας, *h. e.* equester), ădis, f. *sc.* statua, *the statue of a female on horseback. Plin.*

HIPPŎ (Ἱππών), ōnis, m. *the name of two towns in Africa, one of which is situated in Numidia, and called* regius, now *Bona, the other* diarrhytus, *situated in* Africa Propria, now *Ben Zert.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Spain. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of the Bruttii*, afterwards called *Vibo.* — Hence, Hipponensis, e, adj. *Plin. Ep.* colonia, *h. e.* Hippo diarrhytus.

HIPPŎCĂMĒLŬS (ἱπποκάμηλος), i, m. *a large camel*, or, *a beast partly horse, and partly camel. Auson.*

HIPPŎCĂMPŬS (ἱππόκαμπος, and ἱπποκάμπη), i, m. *the sea-horse, a sea-fish with a head resembling that of a horse*, (Syngnathus Hippocampus, L.) *Plin.*

HIPPŎCENTAURŬS (ἱπποκένταυρος), i, m. *a hippocentaur, a sort of monster, half man, and half horse. Cic.*

HIPPŎCŎMŬS (ἱπποκόμος), i, m. *a groom. Cod. Theod.*

HIPPŎCRĀTĔS, is, m. *a celebrated physician of Cos, living about* 436 *before the Christian era.* — Hence, Hippocraticus, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*

HIPPŎCRĒNĒ (Ἱππωκρήνη), es, f. *the horse's fountain, a fountain of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses. It first rose from the ground when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus. Ovid.*

HIPPŎDĂMĒ (Ἱπποδάμη), es, and HIPPŎDĂMIĂ (Ἱπποδάμεια), æ, f. *a daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis, who refused to marry her, except to him who could overcome him in a chariot-race. Pelops overcame him by bribing his charioteer, and married Hippodamia.* — Hence, proverbially, *Prop.* Hippodamiæ regnum, *a great fortune, good luck.* —— ¶ Also, *the wife of Pirithous. Ovid.* She is also called *Ischomache* by some, and *Deidamia* by others. —— ¶ Also, *a mistress of Achilles, daughter of Brises.*

HIPPŎDĂMŬS (ἱππόδαμος), i, m. *a tamer of horses.* — Hence, *a rider, horseman. Martial.*

HIPPŎDRŎMŎS (ἱππόδρομος), i, m. *a place for horses to run in, a place for chariot-races. Martial.*

HIPPŎGLŎSSĂ. See *Hypoglossa. Plin.*

HIPPŎGLŎTTION, ii, n. See *Hypoglottion.*

HIPPŎLĂPATHUM (ἱππολάπαθον), i, n. *the herb patience, or monk's rhubarb. Plin.*

HIPPŎLŸTĒ, es, and HIPPŎLŸTĂ, æ, f. *an Amazon, and sister of Orithyia, queen of the Amazons; she was conquered by Hercules or Theseus, and had a son by the latter, called Hippolytus.* —— ¶ Also, *the wife of Acastus, who accused Peleus of attempts upon her virtue, before Acastus, only because he refused to gratify her desires. Horat.*

HIPPŎLŸTŬS (Ἱππόλυτος), i, m. *a son of Theseus and Hippolyte. His step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, and when he refused to gratify her criminal desires, she accused him before Theseus of offering violence to her person. Theseus entreated Neptune to punish his son, and as the latter pursued his way along the sea-shore, his horses were so much frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they tore him in pieces. Æsculapius restored him to life, and he received the name of Virbius. His son is also called Virbius. Virg.*

HIPPŎMĂNĔS (ἱππομανές), is, n. *a slimy humor, said to distil from the groin of a mare. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a viscous substance on the forehead of a colt newly foaled. Plin.* — The ancients took it for a piece of flesh which the mare presently bites off. It was used in love-potions and for other superstitious things.

HIPPŎMĂRĂTHRUM (ἱππομάραθρον), i, n. *the herb wild-fennel. Plin.*

HIPPŎMĔNĔS (Ἱππομένης), æ or is, m. *the husband of Atalanta, daughter of Schœneus.* —— ¶ Also, *the father of Limone.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Hippomenēis, Idis, f. *Limone, the daughter of Hippomenes.*

HIPPŌNĀX (Ἱππῶναξ), actis, m. *a Greek poet, who wrote such bitter invectives and satirical lampoons against some persons, that they hanged themselves.* — Hence, Hippōnactēus, a, um, adj. *Cic.* præconium, *h. e. biting, satirical.*

HIPPŌNĔNSIS. See *Hippo.*

HIPPŎPĒRĂ (Ἱπποπήρα), æ, f. *a cloak-bag or portmanteau. Senec.*

HIPPŎPHĂĔS, and HIPPŎPHŸĔS (ἱπποφαές, and ἱπποφυές), n. *a plant, a species of* Euphorbia (*perhaps* Euphorbia spinosa, L.). *Plin.*

HIPPŎPHÆSTŎN (ἱππόφαιστον), i, *a kind of shrub used by fullers in dressing their cloth* (*supposed to be* Centaurea calcitrapa, L. *common star-thistle.*). *Plin.*

HIPPŎPŎDĔS (ἱππόποδες), um, m. *a people of Scythia who have horses' feet. Plin.*

HIPPŎPŎTĂMŬS (ἱπποπόταμος), i, m. *the river horse, hippopotamus. Plin.*

HIPPŎSĔLĪNUM (ἱπποσέλινον), i, n. *the plant, common Alexander. Plin.*

HIPPŎTĂDĔS (Hippotes), æ, m. *the patronymic of Æolus, grandson of Hippotes. Ovid.*

HIPPŎTŎXŎTĂ (ἱπποτοξότης), æ, m. *an archer who fought on horseback. Cæs.*

HIPPŪRIS (ἱππουρίς), Idis f. *the herb horse-tail. Plin.*

HIPPŪRŬS, or HIPPŪRŎS (ἵππουρος), i. m. *a sort of fish* (*supposed to be the same as* Coryphæna Hippurus, L.). *Plin.*

HIPPŬS (ἵππος), i, m. *a sort of crab-fish. Plin.*

HIR (χείρ), *a hand. Lucil.* ap. *Cic.*

HIRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a gut. Plaut.*

HIRCĪNŬS (hircus), a, um, adj. *of a goat*, τράγειος. *Plaut.* barba. *Plin.* sanguis. *Prud.* sidus, *h. e. the constellation called Capricorn.* —— ¶ Also, *smelling like a goat. Plaut.* alæ.

HIRCĬPĔS (hircus & pes), ĕdis, *having goat's feet. Martian. Capell.*

HIRCŌSŬS (hircus), a, um, adj. *smelling like a goat, goatish*, τραγομάσχαλος. *Plaut.*

HIRCŬLŬS (dimin. of hircus), i, m. *a little goat*, τραγίσκος. *Catull.* —— ¶ Al-

so, an herb like spikenard, bastard-nard. Plin.

HIRCŬS (unc.), i, m. *a he-goat, buck*, τράγος. *Virg.* Barbas tondent hirci. *Horat.* Olere hircum, *h. e. to smell like a goat.* — Hence, Hircus, *a word of abuse applied to voluptuous persons. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the rank smell of the arm-pits. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, de cunnilingis et fellatoribus, propter oris fœtorem. *Catull.* and *Suet.*

HIRNĔA (unc.), æ, f. *a pot, earthen vessel. Cato.*

HIRPEX. See *Irpex.*

HIRPI, ōrum, m. *a family near Rome who at an annual sacrifice used to walk without injury over burning wood. Plin.*

HIRPINI, or IRPINI, ōrum, m. *a people of Lower Italy.* — Hence, Hirpinus, *or* Irpinus, a, um, adj. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

HIRQUINŬS, a, um, same as *Hircinus. Plaut.*

HIRQUITALLIŌ (hirquus), is, n. 4. *to imitate the voice, &c. of a he-goat*, of boys at the age of puberty, τραγίζω. *Censorin.* — Such a boy was called *hirquitallus. Id.*

HIRQUUS, same as *Hircus.*

HIRRIŌ, or IRRIŌ (unc.), n. 4. *to gnarl, snarl, grin like a dog. Sidon.*

HIRRITŬS (hirrio), us, m. *a growling, snarling. Sidon.*

HIRSŪTIA (hirsutus), æ, f. *roughness, shagginess*, δασύτης. *Solin.*

HIRSŪTŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *hairy, shaggy, rough, rugged, bristly, prickly*, ἀκανθώδης, δασύς. *Cic.* Bestiæ spinis hirsutæ. *Virg.* castaneæ. *Id.* vepres, *thorny. Curt.* comæ, *shaggy, dishevelled. Plin.* Hirsutiora folia. *Martial.* imagines, *sc.* priscorum virorum. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, *h. e. rough, rugged, rude, unpolished.*

HIRTIĀNŬS (Hirtius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Hirtius, called after him. Cic.* Jus, *h. e. sauce, broth. Pollio* in *Cic. Ep.* ad *Div.* 10, 33. prœlium. Al. hic leg. *Hirtinum.*

HIRTĪNUS, a, um. See *Hirtianus.*

HIRTIŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* Aulus Hirtius *was consul with Pansa, and assisted Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony.* — Hence, Hirtius, a, um, adj. *Hirtian.*

HIRTŬŌSŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Hirtus. Apul. Metam.* 5. *Ed. Vulc. & Oudend.*

HIRTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *rough, shaggy, hairy*, λάσιος, δασύς. *Curt.* comæ. *Sil.* frons. *Varr.* oves. *Plin.* cor, *hairy. Lucan.* toga. *Colum.* sepes, *h. e. thorny. Apul.* Hirtiora folia. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* ingenium, *unpolished. Vellei.* Marius.

HIRŪDŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. *a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker*, βδέλλα, called *sanguisuga*, in the time of *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* ærarii, *h. e. the leech or exhauster of the treasury.*

HIRŬNDINĔŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Hirundininus. Sidon.* adventus.

HIRŬNDINĪNŬS (hirundo), a, um, adj. *of a swallow*, χελιδόνιος. *Plin.* sanguis. *Plaut.* nidus.

HIRŬNDŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. *a swallow*, χελιδών. *Plin.* — It is also used as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a flying sea-fish* (Exocœtus volitans, *or* evolans, L.). *Plin.*

HISCŌ (contr. from hiasco), is, n. & a. 3. *to open, gape, yawn, chink*, χαίνω. *Plaut.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to open the mouth* in order to speak, *to mutter. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ TRANS. *to speak. Prop.* reges et opera, *h. e. to sing of, celebrate by song.*

HISPĂLIS, is, f. and HISPAL, is, n. *a town of Spain*, now *Seville.* — Hence, Hispaliensis, e, adj. *Tacit.* — Hispalensis, e, adj. *Plin.*

HISPĀNĒ (Hispanus), adv. *after the manner of Spain. Enn.*

HISPĀNIA, æ, f. *Spain. Liv.* — Also, *plur.* Hispaniæ. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — It was divided by the river Iberus into *citerior* and *ulterior.* The former was also called *Tarraconensis*, and the latter was afterwards divided into *Bætica* and *Lusitania.*

HISPĀNICŬS (Hispania), a, um, adject. *Spanish. Vitruv.*

HISPĀNIENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to Spain, Spanish;* but generally of things which are not produced in Spain, and of persons who are foreigners, not natives of Spain. *Vellei.* Non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus. *Cic.* bellum, *h. e. carried on by the Romans in Spain. Id.* legatus, *h. e. a Roman ambassador in Spain. Id.* iter, *h. e. leading to Spain. Tacit.* exercitus, *h. e. a Roman army in Spain. Plin.* oceanus. *Cic.* æstus maritimi. *Plin.* Rhodani ostium, *h. e. towards Spain. Cato.* mola, *h. e. made in the Spanish manner.*

HISPĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or in Spain, pertaining to it, Spanish. Plin.* mare, *h. e. the Spanish sea. Cic.* Hispani, *the Spaniards.*

HISPĬDŌ (hispidus), as, a. 1. *to make rough, hairy or shaggy. Solin.*

HISPĬDŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. [illegible] *Catull.* 16, 10. Al. leg. *his pilosis.*

HISPĬDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *hairy, shaggy, rough, bristly, prickly, thorny, rugged*, λάσιος. *Horat.* facies, *bearded. Virg.* frons. *Martial.* mater, *h. e.* capella feta. *Plin.* Corpus squamis hispidum. *Horat* ager, *h. e. not cultivated.* —— Figur. *Gell.* auris, *h. e. rough, unpolished, uncouth.*

HISTER (unc.), tri, m. same as *Histrio*, in the Etrurian language. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Ister.*

HISTŌN (ἱστών), ōnis, m. *a place where people weave. Varr.*

HISTŎRIA (ἱστορία), æ, f. *history, narration of things past. Cic.* Historia testis temporum. *Ovid.* Conditor historiæ, *h. e. an historian.* —— ¶ Also, *any particular history. Plaut.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *any narrative, tale or account. Prop.* Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia. *Cic.* Historia dignum, *h. e. worthy of record, worthy of being related, memorable.* —— ¶ Also, *the subject of a discourse, or of conversation. Prop.* Uti fieres nobilis historia.

HISTŎRIĀLIS (historia), e, adj. *historical. Sidon.*

HISTŎRICĒ (historicus), adv. *historically*, ἱστορικῶς. *Plin. Ep.*

HISTŎRICĒ (ἱστορική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *sc.* ars, *that part of grammar which treats of the explanation of authors. Quintil.*

HISTŎRICŬS (ἱστορικός), a, um, adj. *relating to history, historical. Cic.* Historiam historico genere perscripsit. *Id.* Historicus, *sc.* scriptor, *an historian.* — Also, more frequently, *one who makes historical researches, a student of history. Nepos.* and *Cic.*

HISTŎRIŎGRAPHŬS (ἱστοριογράφος), i, m. *a writer of history, historian, historiographer. Capitol.*

HISTRIA. See *Istria.*

HISTRICŌSUS. See *Hystricosus.*

HISTRICŬS (hister), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a play-actor*, ὑποκριτικός. *Plaut.* imperator, *h. e. the manager.*

HISTRIŌ (from the Tuscan word hister), ōnis, m. *a play-actor, stage-player, comedian*, ὑποκριτής, μῖμος. *Cic.* — Also, *a pantomime. Liv.* — Figur. *a boaster, idle pretender. Cels.*

HISTRIŌNĀLIS (histrio), e, adj. *of or belonging to a play-actor. Auct. Dial.* de *Orat.* —— ¶ Also, *like an actor. Tacit.*

HISTRIŌNIA (Id.), æ, f. *sc.* ars, *the art of a stage-player, dramatic art*, ὑποκριτική. *Plaut.*

HISTRIŌNICŬS, a, um, same as *Histricus. Pandect.*

HISTRIX. See *Hystrix.*

HIULCĒ (hiulcus), adv. *in a gaping manner*, διεσχισμένως. Figur. *Cic.* loqui, *h. e. to speak so that the mouth remains always open*, which is the case when a person makes use of too many words that terminate and begin with vowels.

HIULCŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make to gape or chink, to open*, σχίζω, διασχίζω. *Catull.*

HIULCŬS (for hiulicus, from hio), a, um, adj. *gaping, broken or cleft into chinks, chapping*, διεσχισμένος. *Virg.* arva. *Sidon.* vulnus. —— ¶ Also, *having one's mouth open.* — Hence, *desirous of obtaining a thing, longing for, coveting. Plaut.* — Also, *of the meeting of words which end and begin with vowels*, which is also called *hiatus. Cic.* concursus verborum. *Id.* voces, *h. e.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *opening. Stat.* fulmen, *h. e. dashing every thing to pieces.*

HOC, the neuter of *hic, hæc, hoc.* See *Hic.* —— ¶ Also, adv. for *huc. Virg.*

HŌDIĒ (contr. from hoc die), adv. *to-day*, σήμερον. *Terent.* — Also, *to-night. Ovid. Fast.* 2, 76. — Also, *now, immediately*, τήμερον. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 7, 21. —— ¶ Also, *until now, to this day. Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Nep.* [illegible] *for* hodie quoque, *even now-a-days, to this very time, to this very day. Cic.* and *Plin.*

HŎDIERNŬS (hodie), a, um, adj. *of this day*, σημερινός. *Cic.* Hodiernum edictum. *Id.* dies. *Id.* Hodierno die, *h. e. to-day. Id.* Ad hodiernum diem, *or*, *Plin.* In hodiernum, *sc.* diem, *h. e. to this day.*

HŎDŒPŎRICŎN (ὁδοιπορικόν, sc. σύγγραμμα), i, n. *an itinerary, journal, book of travels. Hieron.*

HŒDUS, HŒDINUS, &c. See *Hædus*, &c.

HOI, interj. *ah me! alas! oh! Terent. Phorm.* 4, 3, 58. and *Eun.* 4, 4, 48.

HŎLCĒ (ὁλκή), es, f. same as *Drachma. Rh. Fann.*

HŎLCŬS (ὁλκός), i, m. *mouse-barley* (Hordeum murinum, L.). *Plin.*

HŎLŎCAUSTŌMA (ὁλοκαύστωμα), ătis, n. same as *Holocaustum. Tertull.*

HŎLŎCAUSTUM (ὁλόκαυστον), i, n. *sc.* sacrificium, *a burnt-offering, holocaust. Prudent.*

HŎLŎCHRȲSŎS (ὁλόχρυσος), i, f. *a plant. Plin.*

HŎLŎCȲRON (ὁλόκυρον), i, n. same as *Chamæpitys. Apul.*

HŎLŎGRAPHŬS (ὁλόγραφος), a, um, adj. *written entirely* with one's own hand. *Hieronym.*

HŎLŎSCHŒNŬS, or HŎLŎSCHŒNŎS (ὁλόσχοινος), i, m. *a sort of rush. Plin.*

HŎLŎSĒRICŬS (ὁλοσηρικός), a, um, *made entirely of silk, velvet. Varr.*

HŎLŎSIDĒRŬS (ὁλοσίδηρος), a, um, adj. *entirely of iron. Theod. Prisc.*

HŎLŎSPHȲRĀTŬS (ὁλοσφύρατος), a, um, adj. *solid, worked with hammers. Plin.*

HŎLŎSTEŎN (ὁλόστεον), i, n. *a species of plantain*, plantago albicans, L. *Plin.*

HŎLŎTHŪRIA (ὁλοθούρια), ōrum, n. *a kind of zoophytes or sea-animal resembling a sponge. Plin.*

HŎLŎVĒRŬS, or HŎLŎBĒRŬS (ὁλόβηρος), a, um, adj. *Cod. Just.* vestimenta, perhaps *entirely of purple*, or same as *Holoserica.*

HOLUS, &c. See *Olus.*

HŎMĒRĒŬS (Ὁμήρειος), a, um, adj. *Horat. de ar. Poet.* 120. *e lect. Bentl.*

HŎMĒRIACŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Homericus. Priap.*

HŎMĒRICŬS (Ὁμηρικός), a, um, adj. *relating to Homer, Homeric. Cic.* versus. *Id.* Agamemnon, *h. e. mentioned by Homer. Plin.* senex, *h. e.* Nestor. *Tertull.* oculi, *h. e. blind.*

HŎMĒRISTA (Ὁμηριστής), æ, m. *one who recites Homer's poems. Petron.*

HŎMĒRŎCENTŌ (ὁμηροκέντων), ōnis, m. *a poem made up of verses from Homer. Tertull.*

HŎMĒRŎMASTIX (Ὁμηρομάστιξ), īgis, m. *the scourge of Homer*, a surname given to Zoilus the critic. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Figur. *a censorious person. Plin.*

HŎMĒRŎNĬDĒS, æ, m. *an imitator of Homer. Plaut.*

HŎMĒRŬS (Ὅμηρος), i, m. *Homer, a celebrated Greek poet. His most celebrated poems are the Iliad and Odyssey.*

HŎMICIDA (homo & cædo), æ, m. and f. *a murderer, homicide*, ἀνδροφόνος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Sometimes, in a good sense, of those who have slain many in battle, *a slayer of the enemy. Horat.* Hector homicida.

HŎMICIDIĀRIŬS, or HŎMICIDĀRIŬS (homicida), a, um, adj. *homicidal. Auct. Paneg. ad Constantin.* 4. sanguis.

HŎMICIDIUM (Id.), ii, n. *homicide, murder, manslaughter*, ἀνδροφονία. *Petron.* Homicidium facere. *Plin.* Convictus in homicidio.

HŎMŌ (for humo, from humus, *h. e. made of earth*), ĭnis, m. and f. *a man or woman*, ἄνθρωπος. Homines, *men, people. Cic.* — It is sometimes redundant.

Terent. Homo senex. Cic. Homines Romani. Terent. Homo servus. Cic. Homo nemo. — Sometimes it is used as a feminine. Sulpic. in Cic. Ep. Homo nata fuerat. — Cic. Inter homines esse, h. e. to live. Hence, Pandect. Inter homines esse desinere, to die. Cic. Rosc. Am. 28. Inter homines esse, h. e. to have intercourse with the world. Terent. Mostrum hominis, a wicked, detestable person. So, also, Cic. Odium hominis. Id. Eum nihil hominis esse, h. e. a bad fellow. — Also, a person of good manners, a gentleman. Cic. Homines visi sumus. — Also, a man of taste. Cic. Si homo esset, eum potius legeret. — Also, a man of sense, a humane person, a good man. Terent. Si homo esses. — It is also frequently used instead of is, and corresponds to the English man, or fellow. Cic. Valde hominem diligo, h. e. eum, him, that man. Cic. Nosti os hominis, h. e. the face of that fellow. — In Terent. it denotes, also, somebody, a man. Terent. Reliquit me homo. —— ¶ Also, a man, like vir. Cic. —— ¶ Also, the master of a house, father of a family. Liv. —— ¶ Also, for servus. Cic. — Homines tui, your folks, your relations. Cic. —— ¶ Also, homines for pedites. Liv. Hominum et equitum. —— ¶ Also, for bona hominis. Cic. Hominis mancepe fit Chrysogonus. —— ¶ Also, a free man. Petron. Patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse. —— ¶ Also, a learned or polished person. Petron. —— ¶ Terent. Quot homines, tot sententiæ, h. e. no two heads think alike. Id. Ut homo est, ita morem geras, h. e. as the man is, so you must humor him.

HŎMŒŎMĔRĬĂ (ὁμοιομερεία), æ, f. a likeness of parts. Lucret.

HŎMŒŎPRŎPHĔRŎN (ὁμοιοπρόφερον), n. alliteration. Enn. O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta Tyranne tulisti.

HŎMŒŎPTŌTŎN (ὁμοιόπτωτον), of the same cases. Martian. Capell.

HŎMŒŎTĔLEUTŎN (ὁμοιοτέλευτον), having similar terminations. Martian. Capell.

HŎMŎGĔNĔŬS (ὁμογενής), a, um, adj. of the same family, race, or kind.

HŎMŎLĒ (Ὁμόλη), es, f. a mountain of Thessaly. Virg. — Hence, Hŏmŏlŏis, ĭdis, f. Stat. portæ, h. e. gates of Thessalian Thebes.

HŎMŌNȲMĬĂ (ὁμωνυμία), æ, f. similarity of name. Quintil.

HŎMŌNȲMŎS (ὁμώνυμος), a, um, adj. having the same name; under the same name or word, having different meanings. Quintil.

HŎMŎTŎNŎS (ὁμότονος), a, um, adj. having similar tension, tone or strength, homotonous. Vitruv.

HŎMŎŪSĬŎS (ὁμοούσιος), adj. consubstantial. Hieronym.

HŎMŬLŬS, and **HŎMULLŬS**, (dimin. of homo), i, m. a little man, mannikin. Cic. and Lucret.

HŎMUNCĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. a mannikin, sorry, mean fellow, rascal. Cic.

HŎMUNCŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. same as Homuncio. Cic.

HŎNĔSTĀMĔNTUM (honesto), i, n an ornament, reward. Senec.

HŎNĔSTĀS (honestus), ātis, f. respectability, honor, character, reputation, credit, τὸ καλὸν, κάλλος. Cic. Honestatem amittere. Id. Appetens honestatis, h. e. laudis, gloriæ. Id. Honestatis gratia. —— ¶ Also, honor, honorable thing. Cic. Ante partis honestatibus privare. —— ¶ Also, decency, propriety of conduct. Cic. vitæ. Nep. Ab honestate remota. — Also, honesty, probity, goodness. Suet. Hence, virtue is called honestas by Cic. Fin. 2, 15. —— ¶ Also, dignity, good grace, eminence, beauty. Cic. (of an orator) in rebus. Id. testudinis. —— ¶ Cic. Honestates, for honesti homines.

HŎNĔSTĒ (honestus), adv. decently, virtuously, honorably, becomingly, with proper decorum, καλῶς. Cic. Honeste se gerere. Id. Honestissime. Suet. Honestius. Hirt. de B. Afric. Quam honestissime se intra munitiones recipere, h. e. in the best possible manner. Plaut. Neque illa matrem satis honeste sequi poterit comes, h. e. honorably. Id. Honeste aliquem accipere, h. e. to receive kindly. Id. Honeste ferre aquam, h. e. becomingly, gracefully. Sueton. Adolescentulus honeste natus, h. e. of a respectable family. Plin. Honeste facta, h. e. deeds of glory. Terent. vivere, h. e. virtuously, honorably. Id. abire, h. e. honorably, creditably. Varr. vestitus, h. e. decently, becomingly.

HŎNĔSTĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Honestas. Acc.

HŎNĔSTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make honorable or respectable, adorn, dignify, grace, set off, embellish, ἐπικοσμέω. Cic. aliquem. Auct. ad Herenn. rem. Sallust. aliquem honore. Cic. aliquem laude. Id. domum. Id. currum. —— ¶ Also, to give, present with, bestow upon. Apul. aliquem beneficiis.

HŎNĔSTŬS (honor), a, um, adj. honorable, gaining, procuring, conferring honor, respectable, eminent, decent, proper, becoming, right, fit. Auct. ad Herenn. res. Cic. convivium. Id. Honestius est, h. e. it is more honorable. Id. Dies honestissimus. Sallust. Honestarum rerum egens, h. e. not being able to live conformably to his rank. — Hence, Honestum, what is honorable, decent, proper; honor, honesty, virtue, morality. Cic. — Also, Honestus, well-proportioned, good looking, handsome, beautiful, graceful. Terent. facies. Id. Eunuchus. Virg. os. Nep. Dignitate erat honesta, h. e. of a dignified and prepossessing appearance. Virg. equus. Varr. asinus. (Honestus) applied to form or countenance, expresses dignity, nobleness. — Hence, Honestum, beauty, something beautiful. Horat. — Also, Honestus, specious, showy. Cic. Honesto nomine bono viro error objicitur. Lucret. Causas abeundi quærat honestas. Terent. oratio. —— ¶ Also, honored, respected, respectable. Cic. familia. Id. homo. Id. Honesto loco natus. Id. Homo honestissimus. Nep. Honesto genere, h. e. of a good family, of noble birth. — Hence, Honesti, persons of distinction, people of rank or quality. Quintil. Also, persons in offices of honor. Horat. — Cicero frequently gives to Roman knights the title vir honestus, and honestissimus, h. e. the honorable.

HŎNŎR, and **HŎNŎS** (perhaps from αἶνος), ōris, m. honor, τιμή. Cic. Honorem alicui habere or tribuere, or, Ovid. præstare, or, Cic. Honore aliquem afficere, h. e. to honor, do honor to. So, also, Cæs. Honore aliquem augere. Cic. In honore habere. Id. In honore esse. Id. Fuit Miloni summo honori. Id. Decernere honores alicui, h. e. honors, marks of distinction. Id. Adducere aliquem in honorem, h. e. to raise to honor. Horat. In Junonis honorem, h. e. in honor of Juno. Plin. In honorem Clœliæ, h. e. out of compliment to. Sallust. Honori ducitur, h. e. it is considered honorable. Cic. Adjumenta honoribus quæram, h. e. consulship, triumph, thanksgiving. Liv. Honos medius, h. e. oratio. Cic. Honoris causa, h. e. out of respect. — Hence, value, esteem, worth. Plin. Sunt in honore cæpæ. Id. Vino honos durat. — Also, esteem, regard, respect. Virg. Æn. 12, 57. — Also, a public office, magistracy, preferment, post, dignity. Liv. Honore acto. Nep. Honores petiit. Id. Honoribus operam dare, h. e. to seek preferment. Cic. Honoribus amplissimis perfunctus. Id. Ad honores ascendere, or, Liv. pervenire. Cic. Honoris gradus, h. e. a degree of preferment. Sueton. Honores capere. Liv. Curuli honore uti. Petron. Ad summos honores pervenire, h. e. to obtain the highest honors. Cic. Maxumis honoribus usus, h. e. having enjoyed the highest offices. Senec. Honori honorem habere, h. e. to make obeisance to a magistrate. Sueton. Abire honore, h. e. to resign an office. Id. Inire honorem. — Also, a title of honor. Liv. militaris. — Also, reward, recompense, fee. Cic. Medico honorem habere. Id. Honoris sui causa laborare. — Hence, inheritance, legacy. Cic. — Also, a sacrifice and other religious ceremonies. Virg. Meritos aris mactavit honores. Ovid. Nullos aris adoleret honores. Virg. Divum templis indicit honorem, h. e. appoints a sacrifice. Liv. Aræ honore cumulentur. — Also, of honors paid to others, as of a triumph, a funeral, &c. Virg. Mortis honore carentes, h. e. deprived of a funeral. Ovid. Honor sepulcri. Valer. Flacc. Solutus honos cineri. — Also, praise, song of praise, hymn. Virg. Baccho suum dicemus honorem. — Also, a festival in honor of a person. Virg. Æn. 5, 601. —— ¶ Also, ornament, splendor, beauty, any thing that embellishes. Horat. ruris, h. e. fruits. Ovid. Cinctus honore caput, h. e. corona. Virg. Lætos oculis afflarat honores, h. e. had given his eyes a pleasing vivacity or beauty. Id. silvarum, h. e. foliage, leaves. Stat. Veris honore soluto accumulant artus, h. e. apertis rosis. — Also, color. Sil. croceus. —— ¶ Cic. Honorem præfari, or, Plin. dicere, h. e. to ask permission to use an improper expression. So, Curt. Honor auribus sit, h. e. with all respect be it spoken, pardon the expression, &c. —— ¶ Honor was also worshiped as a deity. Cic. —— ¶ Malus honor, affront, insult, abuse. Metell. ap. Gell. —— ¶ Honor exsilii, honorable banishment. Tacit.

HŎNŌRĀBĬLĬS (honoro), e, adj. worthy of honor, estimable, honorable, ἀξιότιμος, τίμιος. Cic.

HŎNŌRĀBĬLĬTĔR (honorabilis), adverb, honorably. Ammian.

HŎNŌRĀRĬUM. See Honorarius.

HŎNŌRĀRĬŬS (honor), a, um, adj. that which is done in honor of a person, honorary. Sueton. tumulus, h. e. an honorary tomb or cenotaph. Cic. frumentum, h. e. corn given as a present to a governor of a province. Id. arbiter, h. e. an honorary arbiter, agreed on by both parties. Id. arbitria. Id. opera. So, also, Pandect. tutor. Cic. Honorarium est, h. e. it is done in honor of the audience, or, it is honorable. —Honorarium, subst. an honorary fee, a present. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, that which is done on account of a post of honor. Sueton. ludi, h. e. exhibited to gain the favor of the people. — Hence, Honorarium, ii, n. a certain sum paid by persons upon their admittance to a post of honor or station of dignity, γερούσιον. Plin. Ep. decurionatus. —— ¶ Also, relating to a post of honor. Pandect. jus, h. e. edicts of the prætors. So, also, Id. liber. Gell. munus, h. e. a post of honor to which the inhabitants of municipal towns were admitted.

HŎNŌRĀTĒ (honoratus), adv. with honor or respect, ἐντίμως. Justin. Honoratius. Valer. Max. Honoratissime. Tacit. Honorate aliquem custodire.

HŎNŌRĀTĬŌ (honoro), ōnis, f. honor, a mark of honor, expression of esteem. Arnob.

HŎNŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from honoro. —— ¶ Adj. honored, respected, ἔντιμος. Cic. Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panetius. Vellei. Honoratissimus locus. —— ¶ Also, bearing or having borne a public office. Ovid. comæ, h. e. viri honorati. Sueton. Familia censuris duabus honorata. Vellei. Honoratiori parere maluit, h. e. occupying a more distinguished post. — Particularly the prætor is called honoratus. —— ¶ Also, honorable, respectable, distinguished. Liv. Decretum honoratissimum, h. e. most honorable. Ovid. rus. Liv. militia.

HŎNŌRĬĂDĒS (Honorius), æ, m. h. e. filius Honorii. Claudian.

HŎNŌRĬĂS (Id.), ădis, f. h. e. filia Honorii. Claudian.

HŎNŌRĬFĬCĒ (honorificus), adv. honorably. Cic. Honorifice consurgitur. Id. Honorificentissime. Id. Honorificentius.

HŎNŌRĬFĬCĔNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. honor. Vopisc.

HŎNŌRĬFĬCŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to honor, reverence, respect, τιμάω. Lactant.

HŎNŌRĬFĬCŬS (honor & facio), a, um, adj. causing or bringing honor, honorable, τίμιος. Cic. mentio. Nepos. Honorificentior. Vellei. Honorificentissimus.

HŎNŌRĬGĔR (honor & gero), a, um, adj. honorable, bringing honor. Tertull.

HŎNŌRĪNŬS (honor), i, m. h. e. deus Honoris. Augustin.

HŎNŌRĬPĔTĂ (honor & peto), æ, m. making efforts to obtain distinction and honor, ambitious, φιλότιμος. Apul.

HŎNŌRO (honor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to honor, respect, reverence*, τιμάω. *Cic.* virtutem. *Id.* Amphiaraum. —— ¶ Also, *to present with, to reward, recompense.* *Curt.* donis. *Vellei.* populum congiariis. *Liv.* aliquem sella curuli. *Sueton.* certantium quemque. — Hence, *Pandect.* Legato honorari, *h. e. to receive a legacy.* —— ¶ Also, *to decorate, adorn, embellish, dignify, glorify.* *Liv.* diem. *Petron.* lyram flore. —— ¶ See, also, *Honoratus, a, um.*

HŎNŌRUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that brings honor, honorable*, τίμιος. *Ovid.*, *Tacit.*, *Stat.* and *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *worthy of honor, noble.* *Stat.*

HŎNŌS, ōris, m. same as *Honor.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

HŎPLĪTIS (ὁπλῖτις), ĭdis, f. *armed.* *Plin.* 38, 36, 5; but *Ed. Hard.* reads *Hoplitites alter*, &c.

HŎPLĪTĪTES (ὁπλιτίτης, for ὁπλίτης), æ, m. *armed; one who contended at the Olympic games in running completely armed.* *Plin.* See *Hoplitis.*

HŎPLŎMĂCHUS (ὁπλόμαχος), i, m. *a gladiator who fought with arms.* *Martial.*

HŌRA (ὥρα), æ, f. *time* in general. *Horat.* Mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora. *Id.* Verni temporis hora. —— ¶ Also, *a season of the year.* *Plin.* Arbor omnibus horis pomifera. *Id.* Genitalis anni hora, *h. e.* ver. Hence, Horæ, *the goddesses presiding over the seasons of the year.* *Ovid.* — Also, *an hour, the twelfth part of a day or night.* *Martial.* Prima hora, *h. e. from six until seven o'clock in the morning.* *Cic.* In horam vivere, *h. e. to live from hand to mouth.* *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Hora ante venit, *h. e. an hour before.* *Cic.* Hora amplius moliebantur, *h. e. above an hour.* *Senec.* Quartana ad horam venit, *h. e. always at the same hour.* *Plin. Ep.* Exspectare in horas, *h. e. hourly, hour after hour.* *Horat.* In horas mutare clavum, *h. e. every hour.* *Quintil.* Homo omnium horarum, *h. e. one fit for all purposes.* *Sueton.* Amicus omnium horarum, *h. e. at all times fit for intercourse.* *Liv.* Una hora, *or*, *Plaut.* In una hora, *or*, *Cic.* In hora, *h. e. in an hour's time.* *Horat.* Hora quota est? *what's the time? what o'clock is it?* *Cic.* Horæ legitimæ, *h. e. a number of hours which an orator is not permitted to exceed in speaking.* — Hence, Horæ, arum, *any thing that tells or points out the hours; a horologe.* *Cic.* Mittere ad horas. *Id.* Moveri horas. — *Hora* is also sometimes omitted. *Cæs.* Prima vesperi. —— ¶ Sometimes, *the time of one's nativity; one's natal hour.* *Senec.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a goddess presiding over beauty, and supposed to be Hersilia, the wife of Romulus.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.* and *Ovid.* — Hŏra, *or* ŏra, in *Ovid.* Metam. 14, 851.

HŌRÆUS (ὡραῖος), a, um, adj. *that may be had in spring.* *Plaut.* Horæum, *sc.* salsamentum, *h. e. a kind of pickle made in spring from the tunny-fish.*

HŌRĀLIS (hora), e, adj. *of an hour's time, of an hour.* *Venant. Fortunat.*

HŌRĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to hours.* — Hence, *Censorin.* Horarium, *sc.* instrumentum, *h. e. an instrument to tell the time by; a horologe.* —— ¶ Also, *of an hour, lasting an hour.* *Sueton. Ner.* 37. *Ed. Græv.* spatium. But *Edd. Burm.* and *Ern.* read *horarum.*

HŎRĀTIĀNUS (Horatius), a, um, adj. *Horatian.* *Gell.*

HŎRĀTIUS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* *Horatius Cocles* opposed alone the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge. — *Horatius Flaccus*, a celebrated poet in the time of Augustus. — Hence, Horatius, a, um, *Horatian.* *Liv.* gens.

HORDA, æ, f. See *Hordus.*

HORDEĀCEUS (hordeum), a, um, adj. *of barley*, κρίθινος. *Plin.* farina. *Id.* messis. *Id.* farrago. *Colum.* pyra, *h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest.*

HORDEĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *living on barley*, κρίθινος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *called after barley.* *Plin.* pruna and pyra, *h. e. getting ripe at the time of the barley-harvest.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling barley; puffed up, conceited.* *Sueton.*

HORDEIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Hordeaceus.* *Plaut.*

HORDEŎLUS (dimin. of hordeum), i, m. *a sty in the eye.* *Marcell. Emp.*

HORDEUM (unc.), i, n. *barley*, κριθή. *Plin.* and *Liv.* — *Plur.* Hordea. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

HORDICĀLIA (hordus), *sc.* sacra, *or* sollemnia, *a festival at which cows big with young were sacrificed.* *Varr.*

HORDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. same as *Fordus, big with young.* *Varr.* vacca, *or, absol.*, *Id.* Horda.

HORIA (unc.), æ, f. *a fishing-boat, small skiff, smack.* *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

HORIŎLA (dimin. of horia), æ, f. same as *Horia.* *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

HŎRĪZŌN (ὁρίζων), ontis, m. *sc.* circulus, *the circle which bounds our view, or which seems to join the heaven with the earth; the horizon.* *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *that line on a sun-dial which is drawn through the centre, and divides the whole into two semicircles.* *Vitruv.*

HŎRMESIŌN (unc.), ii, n. *a precious stone* not known to us. *Plin.*

HŎRMINŌDES (ὁρμινώδης), is, *a precious stone of a color like that of the herb* horminum. *Plin.*

HŎRMINUM (ὅρμινον), i, n. *the herb clary* (Salvia horminum, L.). *Plin.*

HŎRNŌ (hornus), adv. *this year.* *Plaut.*

HŎRNŌTĬNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of this year.* *Cic.* frumentum.

HŎRNUS (contract. from ὥρινος), a, um, adj. *of this year, of one year's growth*, αὐτοετής. *Horat.* vina. — Also, Hornus, *subst.*, *this year's produce of wool, milk, cheese*, &c. *Calp.* 2, 71.

HŎRŎLŎGICUS (ὡρολογικός), a, um, adj. *horological.* *Martian. Capell.* vasa.

HŎRŎLŎGIUM (ὡρολόγιον), ii, n. *any thing that tells or points out the hours; a sun-dial, water-glass, horologe.* *Cic.* Horologium mittam. *Vitruv.* Horologium ex aqua.

HŎRŎSCŎPIUM (ὡροσκοπεῖον), ii, n. *an instrument used in taking the time of one's nativity.* *Sidon.*

HŎRŎSCŎPŌ (ὡροσκοπέω, ῶ), as, n. 1. *to take the time of one's nativity.* *Manil.*

HŎRŎSCŎPUS (ὡροσκόπος), a, um, adj. *showing the hours.* *Plin.* vasa, *h. e. sun-dials.* — Hence, Horoscŏpus, *or* Horoscŏpos, i, m. *a horoscope; one's natal hour.* *Manil.*

HŎRREĀRIUS (horreum), ii, m. *a superintendent of stores.* *Pandect.*

HŎRREĀTICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a barn or store-house.* *Cod. Theod.* species, *h. e. corn stored up in a barn or magazine.*

HŎRRENTIA (horreo), æ, f. same as *Horror.* *Tertull.*

HŎRRĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. & a. 2. *to shudder.* *Terent.* Horreo. *Plaut.* Corpus horret. — With poets, in general, *to tremble, move tremblingly, be in a trembling motion.* *Acc.* Mare horret fluctibus. *Val. Flacc.* Draco horruit. — Hence, *to shudder, be affrighted or terrified.* *Cic.* animo. — Also, *to tremble with cold, shiver.* *Ovid.* — Also, *to tremble or quake with fear, shudder for fear.* *Cic.* Horreo, quemadmodum acceptuari sitis. — Also, *to be astonished, amazed.* *Cic.* Horrere soleo. — Also, *to look or be terrible.* *Cic.* Horret terra. *Ovid.* tempestas. *Virg.* Horrens umbra. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *to bristle.* *Virg.* Ager horret hastis. *Liv.* Phalanx horrens hastis. *Ovid.* Terga horrentia setis. *Virg.* Horrebat regia culmo, *h. e. was rough.* *Ovid.* Draco horrens squamis. —— ¶ Also, *to stand on end, stand erect, bristle.* *Ovid.* Comæ horrent. *Virg.* Hastæ horrentes. —— ¶ Also, with an *acc.*, *to shudder, be affrighted or terrified at a thing.* *Cæs.* crudelitatem alicujus. *Cic.* crimen. — Also, *to be afraid.* *Cic.* Non horrui progredi. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Liv.* —— ¶ Particip. Horrendus, a, um, *dreadful, terrible, terrific, horrible, frightful, horrific.* *Virg.* monstrum. *Ovid.* nox. *Liv.* carmen. Particularly, *striking with awe, venerable.* *Virg.* Sibylla. — *Horrendum* is also found as an adverb. *Virg.* sonare, *h. e. terribly.* — Also, *astonishing, wonderful.* *Virg.* Horrenda virgo.

HŎRREŎLUM (dimin. of horreum), i, n. *a small granary or barn.* *Val. Max.*

HŎRRESCŌ (horreo), is, n. & a. 3. *to tremble, quake, shake, shudder through fear.* *Cic.* Feræ horrescunt. *Terent.* Horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce incipio fores. — Also, in general, *to tremble, shake.* *Virg.* Segetes horrescunt flabris, *h. e. are shaken or agitated by the winds.* — Also, with an *acc.* following, *to shudder, tremble at, be afraid of, dread.* *Virg.* mensarum morsus. *Val. Flacc.* Nullos horrescere visus. *Stat.* mortem. —— ¶ Also, *to bristle, present points; to be rough or rugged.* *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Horrescit telis exercitus. *Ovid.* Brachia horrescunt villis. *Id.* setis. *Virg.* Seges (*h. e.* acies) horrescit ensibus strictis. — Hence, *to be terrible to look at; to become fearful or terrible.* *Sil.* Tempestas horrescit nimbis. *Cic.* Mare cœpit horrescere. —— ¶ Also, *to stand erect, stand on end.* *Senec.* Coma horrescit.

HŎRREUM (perhaps from hordeum), i, n. *any place for laying up stores*, ἀποθήκη. — Hence, *a barn, granary, repository for corn*, σιτοφυλακεῖον. *Virg.* Rumpunt horrea messes. *Cic.* Capuam horreum agri Campani esse voluerunt. *Liv.* Horrea ponere. *Cæs.* constituere, *to build.* — Also, *a store-house of wines, a wine-cellar.* *Horat.* and *Pandect.* — Also, *a store-house for merchandise, a ware-house.* *Pandect.* — Also, *a library.* *Senec.* — Also, *a place where statues are kept.* *Plin.* — Also, *a place for olives.* *Colum.* — Also, of bees, *a bee-hive.* *Virg.* — Also, *a place where ants keep their stores.* *Ovid.*

HŎRRĬBĬLIS (horreo), e, adj. *to be dreaded, dreadful, horrible, frightful, terrible, horrific*, φρικτός, φοβερός. *Cic.* Horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere. *Cæs.* Horribilior aspectus. —— ¶ Also, *very great, astonishing.* *Cic.* celeritas. —— ¶ Also, *awful, sacred, venerable.* *Petron.*

HŎRRĬCŎMIS (horreo & coma), e, adj. *with hair erect or on end, bristly, shaggy.* *Apul.* hircus. *Id.* canis.

HŎRRĬDE (horridus), adv. *without ornament or embellishment.* *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Ornamentis utetur horridius, *h. e. with less refinement.* —— ¶ Also, *roughly, severely, harshly.* *Tacit.* Allocuti sunt horridius.

HŎRRĬDŬLUS (dimin. of horridus), a, um, adj. *shuddering or trembling with cold.* *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *strutting, swelling, protuberant.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *rough, rude, unpolished.* *Martial.* puer. *Cic.* oratio.

HŎRRĬDUS (horreo), a, um, adj. *horrid, horrible, dire, dreadful, hideous, ghastly.* *Virg.* grando, prœlia, fata. *Horat.* fluctus. *Plin.* tempestas. *Ovid.* Horridior locus. — Hence, *strong, powerful.* *Plin.* Ruta horrida ad effectum est. —— ¶ Also, *trembling with cold, shivering.* *Ovid.* Senilis hiems tremulo venit horrida passu. *Martial.* December, *h. e. cold.* —— ¶ Also, *rough, standing on end, horrid, bristly, shaggy, prickly, thorny.* *Virg.* Hastilibus horrida myrtus. *Id.* sus. *Cic.* barba. *Ovid.* cæsaries. — Hence, *rough, rude, unadorned, unpolished, uncouth.* *Liv.* modus dicendi. *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Tubero vita et oratione horridus. *Liv.* miles. *Terent.* virgo. *Cic.* Verba horridiora. — Also, *rough, uncouth*, with regard to one's manner of living or manners. *Cic.* vita. *Virg.* gens. *Vellei.* Marius hirtus atque horridus. — Also, of taste, *sharp, tart, sour.* *Plin.* sapor. — Also, *rough, rugged* (the opposite of *nitidus*). *Cic.* jecur. *Id.* campus.

HŎRRĬFER (horror & fero), a, um, adj. *causing terror, horrible, horrid, terrible, horrific*, φρικώδης. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.*

HŎRRĬFĬCĀLIS (horrificus), e, adj. same as *Horrificus.* *Acc.*

HŎRRĬFĬCE (Id.), adv. *in a dreadful manner.* *Lucret.*

HŎRRĬFĬCŌ (Id.), a. 1. *to frighten, terrify.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to make horrible, or terrible.* *Sil.* and *Flor.* rem. —— ¶ Also, *to make rough, boisterous, stormy.* *Catull.* mare.

HŎRRIFĬCŬS (horror & facio), a, um, adj. *dreadful, terrible, horrible, horrific, occasioning terror*, φρικώδης. *Cic.* bellum. *Lucan.* cæsaries, *matted, uncombed.*

HŎRRIPĬLŌ (horreo & pilus), as, n. 1. *to bristle or be shaggy. Apul.*

HŎRRISŎNŬS (horreo & sono), a, um, adj. *sounding dreadfully*, βαρύβρομος. *Virg.* fremitus. *Id.* cardo.

HŎRRŎR (horreo), ōris, m. *a shuddering, trembling, shivering. Lucret.* ciet horrorem in membris. — Also, of fever, *a cold fit, ague-fit. Cic.* and *Cels.* — Also, in general, *cold, chillness. Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *horror, terror, dread. Cic.* Horror me perfudit. *Id.* Horrore perfusus. *Plin.* Horror est, *h. e. it is terrible.* — Hence, *horribleness, dreadfulness, terribleness. Val. Flacc.* — Also, *a horrible, disagreeable sound. Lucret.* — Also, *dreadful news or information. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *astonishment, admiration. Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *the cause of fear, a terror. Lucret.* Scipiades horror Carthaginis. —— ¶ Also, *a trembling motion, a trembling. Flor.* soli. *Lucan.* Pontus horrore tremit, *h. e. is crisped or ruffled.* —— ¶ Also, *a standing erect or on end. Lucan.* comarum. — Hence, *stiffness, hardness. Lucret.* ferri. —— ¶ Also, *want of ornament, uncouthness. Quint.* dicendi. —— ¶ Also, *religious awe, veneration. Val. Flacc.* numinis.

HŎRSUM (contr. from huc vorsum), adv. *towards this place, hitherward, this way*, δεῦρο. *Terent.*

HŎRTĂ, æ, f. *a town of Etruria.* — Hence, Hortinus, a, um, adj. *Virg.*

HŎRTĂLŬS, i, m. *a surname of Hortensius. Cic.*

HŎRTĀMĔN (hortor), inis, n. *an incitement; encouragement. Liv.* and *Ovid.*

HŎRTĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *an encouragement; incitement*, παράγγελμα. *Liv.* and *Sallust.*

HŎRTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an encouragement, exhortation*, προτροπή. *Cic.*

HŎRTĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, *exhortatory, encouraging*, προτρεπτικός. *Quintil.* genus, *h. e.* deliberativum et suasorium.

HŎRTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an exhorter, inciter, encourager. Cic.* studii, *h. e.* ad studium. *Id.* Hortatores ad me restituendum multi fuerunt. *Ovid.* pugnæ. *Virg.* scelerum. —— Hortator remigum, κελευστής, *an officer in a ship who commanded, and encouraged the rowers. Plaut.*

HŎRTĀTRĪX (hortator), icis, f. *she that exhorts, incites, encourages. Stat.* lethi.

HŎRTĀTŬS (hortor), us, m. *an exhortation, encouragement, incitement. Cic.*

HŎRTĔNSĬĀNŬS (Hortensius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Hortensius. Cic.* and *Sueton.*

HŎRTĔNSIS (hortus), e, adj. *relating to a garden, growing in a garden. Colum.*

HŎRTĔNSĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *growing in a garden*, κηπαῖος, κήπειος. *Plin.*

HŎRTĔNSĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Hortensius, a, um, adj. *Hortensian. Pandect.* lex.

HŎRTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Horta.*

HŎRTŎR (ὀτρύνω), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to exhort, encourage, excite, incite, instigate, urge on, imbolden, cheer,* usually implying sympathy and good will. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, with *ut* following. *Nep.* Hortantibus amicis ut, &c. — It is also followed by a *subjunctive* without *ut. Cæs.* Hortatur, ad eum diem revertantur. — Also, by *ne. Cæs.* Hortatur, ne animo deficiant. — Also, by *ad. Cic.* Hortari aliquem ad perficiendum. — Also, by *in. Liv.* In amicitiam jungendi. — Also, by *de. Cæs.* Hortari de conciliandа pace. — Also, by *quare,* for *ut. Cæs.* Multæ res eum hortabantur, quare, &c. — Also, by an *accusat.* of the thing. *Cic.* pacem, *h. e.* ad pacem. *Sallust.* Pauca hortatus milites, *h. e.* paucis. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Nep.* Cum legati hortarentur accipere munera. *Cic.* Reipubl. dignitas me hæc minora relinquere hortatur. — Also, with a *supine* following. *Sallust.* Vos ultum injuriam hortor. — *Cæs., Nep.* and *Sallust.* Hortari milites, *h. e. to encourage.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Multæ res eum hortabantur. — It is also used passively. *Varr.* Ab amicis hortaretur. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Paucis commodis hoste hortato, majores augebantur copiæ.

HŎRTŬĀLIS (hortus), e, adj. same as *Hortensis. Apul.*

HŎRTŬLĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to gardens. Tertull.* secessus. — Hence, Hortulānus, i, m. *a gardener*, κηπουρός. *Apul.* and *Macrob.*

HŎRTŬLŬS (dimin. of hortus), i, m. *a little garden*, κηπίον. *Catull.* — Hortuli, *a little garden, a small country-house, a small farm. Cic.* — Figur. *Cic.* Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit. —— ¶ Also, *a part of a vineyard. Colum.*

HŎRTŬS (χόρτος), i, m. *any place surrounded with a fence or an inclosure.* — Hence, *a garden*, κῆπος. *Cic.* — Also, *plur.* Horti, *a garden, pleasure-garden, flower-garden, pleasure-ground. Sueton.* Collis hortorum, *a hill in Rome, so called from its being originally covered with gardens,* now *Monte Pincio.* —— ¶ Also, *a division or part of a vineyard. Colum.* — Also, *a part of a garden,* where cabbage, beans, flowers, trees, &c. were planted. — *Plin.* 19, 19. *e leg. xii. Tab.* Hortus, *for* villa. —— ¶ Also, *greens, vegetables, herbs. Cato* and *Horat.*

HŌRŬS (Ὧρος), i, m. with the Ægyptians, *the name of the sun. Macrob.*

HŎSPĔS (unc.), itis, m. and f. *a stranger, foreigner, sojourner*, ξένος. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — Figur. *a stranger, unacquainted at a place or with a thing, inexperienced. Cic.* urbis. *Id.* in re. —— ¶ Also, *one who visits or is visited, one entertained in the house or at the table of another, one who gives entertainment to another, a visitor, guest, host. Cic.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *one who has formed a league of hospitality with another. Cic.* —— ¶ It is also used *adjectively. Pallad.* gemma. *Stat.* tecta.

HŎSPĬTĂ. See *Hospitus.*

HŎSPĬTĀCŬLUM (hospitor), i, n. *an inn, lodging. Pandect.*

HŎSPĬTĀLIS (hospes), e, adj. *relating to a guest*, ξενικός. *Liv.* cubiculum, *h. e. an apartment for a guest or stranger.* — Hence, *Vitruv.* Hospitalia, *sc.* cubicula, *apartments in which strangers were received, chambers for guests*, ξενοκομεῖον. *Liv.* deversorium. *Id.* beneficia. *Varr.* aves, *h. e. served up for a guest. Cic.* sedes, *h. e. where a person happens to be as a guest. Liv.* cædes, *h. e. murder of a guest. Plaut.* tessera, *h. e. a tally or piece of wood, which a stranger produced in order to be received as a guest. Cic.* Jupiter, *h. e. the protector of hospitality. Plin.* aquæ, *h. e. the waters of a river flowing through a lake.* — Hence, *Plin.* Hospitalis, *a host.* —— ¶ Also, *hospitable. Cic.* Hospitalissimus. — Figur. *Plin.* tellus. *Flor.* Nihil hospitalius mari, *h. e. more hospitable* on account of the great number of its harbors. *Plin.* Hospitalis litorum appulsus, *h. e. easy to land upon.*

HŎSPĬTĀLĬTĀS (hospitalis), ātis, f. *hospitality*, ξενία, φιλοξενία. *Cic.* — Also, *staying or residing in a foreign country. Macrob.*

HŎSPĬTĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *hospitably*, ξενίως. *Liv.*

HŎSPĬTĀTŎR (hospitor), ōris, m. *a host, entertainer. Ap. Mat.* 4. But *Edd. Vulc.* and *Oudend.* read sospitatores, *h. e. protectors.*

HŎSPĬTĀTŪRĂ (hospitator), æ, f. *the business of an innkeeper. Pandect. Ed. Haloand.* But other *Edd.* read *ospratura*, supposed to be the same as *cura leguminum.*

HŎSPĬTĬŎLUM (dimin. of hospitium), i, n. *a small inn, or other place to receive guests in. Pandect.*

HŎSPĬTĬUM (hospes), ii, n. *a chamber for guests, a place where strangers are entertained, place to receive guests in, lodging*, ξενία. *Cic.* Hospitio agresti accipiemus. *Id.* Hospitium renuntiare, *h. e. to give notice of one's intention to quit a lodging.* — Hence, of animals, *lair, den, hole, harbor,* &c. *Virg.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Pallad.* aquæ. Also, *Plaut.* confidentiæ. —— ¶ Also, *a reception, a putting up* at an inn, &c. *Virg.* Hospitio prohibemur arenæ, *h. e. to land. Colum.* Hospitia devertentium. *Cic.* Invitabit me hospitio. —— ¶ Also, *hospitality. Cic.* Mihi cum aliquo hospitium est, *or* intercedit. *Id.* Hospitium cum aliquo facere *or* conjungere, *or, Liv.* jungere, *h. e. to form a league of hospitality. Id.* renunciare. —— ¶ *Hospitium* is sometimes used for *hospes. Horat.*

HŎSPĬTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Hospitus* and *Hospitalis. Spartian.*

HŎSPĬTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lodge or reside as a guest*, ξενίζομαι. Figur. *Senec.* Deus in humano corpore hospitans.

HŎSPĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Hospes; strange, foreign. Ovid.* navis. *Virg.* æquora. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Hospita, *sc.* femina, *a female stranger or guest*, ξένη. —— ¶ Also, *receiving strangers, hospitable. Liv.* Hospita, *sc.* femina, *a woman that is visited, or receives a guest,* or, *Cic.* and *Ovid., a hostess, landlady.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Virg.* So, also, *Id.* terra. *Id.* Unda (*sc.* gelu concreta) hospita plaustris, *h. e. which is crossed by wagons. Val. Flacc.* Inter vina hospita, *h. e.* hospitalia.

HŎSTĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a victim, animal sacrificed*, θῦμα. *Cic.* Hostias immolare, *or, Virg.* mactare, *or, Suet.* cædere, *to kill a victim.* So, also, *Cic.* Hostiis immolare, *or, Liv.* sacrificare, *or, Id.* rem divinam facere. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Hostiæ majores, *h. e. elder, larger* (opposed to *lactentes*). So, also, *Cic.* Hostia maxima, *h. e.* according to *Festus, a sheep. Flor.* humana, *h. e. a human sacrifice.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation. Hygin.*

HŎSTĬĀTŬS (hostia), a, um, adj. *provided with victims. Plaut.*

HŎSTĪCŬS (hostis), a, um, adj. *of an enemy, hostile. Horat.* mœnia. *Ovid.* tellus. *Plaut.* manus. *Senec.* clamor. *Liv.* ager. — Hence, Hosticum, *the enemy's territory. Liv.* In hostico.

HŎSTĬFĔR (hostis & fero), a, um, adj. *hostile. Manil.*

HŎSTĬFĬCĒ (hostificus), adv. *in a hostile manner. Acc.*

HŎSTĬFĬCŬS (hostis & facio), a, um, adj. *hostile. Acc.*

HŎSTĪLIS (hostis), e, adj. *of or belonging to an enemy, hostile*, πολέμιος. *Cic.* terra. *Horat.* naves. *Cic.* expugnatio. *Sallust.* metus, *h. e. fear with regard to the enemy.* Hence, *Lucan.* Pars hostilis, *h. e. that part of the liver or other entrails which has reference to the enemy.* —— ¶ Also, *hostile, customary with an enemy. Cic.* odium. *Id.* Hostilem in modum. *Sallust.* Hostile quid, *h. e. something hostile, hostility.* Hence, Hostilia, *hostilities. Id.* facere. *Liv.* audere.

HŎSTĪLĬTĀS (hostilis), ātis, f. *hostility. Senec.*

HŎSTĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in a hostile manner, like an enemy*, πολεμίως, πολεμικῶς. *Cic.*

HŎSTĪLĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans. Tullus Hostilius was the third Roman king.* — Hence, Hostilius, a, um, adj. *Hostilian. Liv.* curia, *one of the buildings where the senate used to be held; it was built by Tullus Hostilius;* it is also, absolutely, called *curia.*

HŎSTĪMĔNTUM (hostio), i, n. *a compensation, requital, recompense. Plaut.*

HŎSTĬŌ (hostia), is, a. 4. *to recompense, requite, return like for like*, ἀντιτίνω, ἀμείβω. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike. Fest.*

HŎSTIS (unc.), m. and f. *a stranger,* same as *Peregrinus. Cic. Off.* 1, 12. —— ¶ Also, *an enemy*, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός. Hence, *one who is ill disposed towards a person, or acts like an enemy. Terent.* and *Cic.* alicui. *Cic.* omnium hominum. *Id.* Non inimicos, sed hostes. *Ovid.* Hostibus eveniat res, *my enemies are welcome to it* (a form of rejecting with aversion). *Cic.* Hostem aliquem judicare, *h. e. to declare one an enemy.* — Hence, in love, *a rival. Ovid.* and *Prop.* — Also, of animals and inanimate things. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — Particularly, *one who takes up arms or carries on a war against us, or belongs to that nation that does so. Cic.* Hostis populo Romano. *Id.* Hostes, *the enemy.* Also, of women. *Liv.* Captam hostem. — There is also a difference made between *hostes*, who have a right of making war, and *latrones. Liv.* —

Also, figur. in the game of chess, *a man.* *Ovid.*

HŎSTŌRIUM (unc.), ii, n. *sc.* lignum, *a strickle, strickless or strickel, that which strikes the bushel or other measure of corn even,* ἀποµάκτρα, ἀπόψηστον. *Priscian.*

HŎSTŬS (unc.), i, m. *a certain measure of oil; the quantity of oil which olives yield at one pressing,* χωστός. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24.

HŪC (hic), adv. *hither, to this place,* where the person speaking happens to be, or at which he points, δεῦρο. *Virg.* Huc ades, *come hither.* *Terent.* Huc intro. Also, with a *genit.* following. Commigravit huc viciniæ, *into this neighborhood.* —— ¶ Also, of the place spoken of, *this way, precisely hither, there, thither.* *Cæs.* Locus erat castrorum editus. Huc magno cursu contenderunt. *Cic.* Tum huc, tum illuc. *Virg.* Nunc huc, nunc illuc, *h. e. now this way, now that way.* *Cic.* Huc et illuc, *or* huc atque illuc, *or* huc illuc, *or, Cels.* Huc illucve, *or, Plin.* Huc illucque, *or, Horat.* Huc et huc, *h. e. this way and that, hither and thither, first on one side, then on another.* — Hence, Huc usque, *or* hucusque. (See *Hucusque.*) —— ¶ Also, *for* ad hanc rem, ad has res, ad hoc, ad hunc statum, &c. *to this, for this, to this issue or point.* *Cæs.* Naves longas expediunt numero decem. Multa huc minora navigia addunt. *Cic.* Huc te pares. *Plin.* Huc pertinet, *h. e. to this.* *Cic.* Huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, &c. *h. e. to such a length as,* &c. *Id.* Rem huc deduxi, *h. e. to this issue.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* Huc arrogantiæ venerat, *h. e. to such a pitch of arrogance.* —— ¶ Huccine, *hither? to this place? to this state? thus far? so far?* *Cic.*

HUCCINE. See *Huc.*

HŪCŪSQUE, or **HŪC ŪSQUE**, adv. *so far, as far as this, hitherto,* µέχρι, δεῦρο. *Plin.*

HUI, interj. expressing wonder, admiration and astonishment, *hah! ho! oh!* ὦ, φεῦ. *Terent.* Hui! dixti pulcre. *Id.* Triginta? hui! percara est. —— ¶ See, also, *Heus.*

HŪJŬSCEMŎDI, or **HŪJUSCE MŎDI**, same as *Hujusmodi.* *Cic.*

HŪJŬSMŎDI, or **HŪJUS MŎDI**, same as *Talis, of this kind or sort, such,* τοιοῦτος. *Cæs.* Hordeum ad hujusmodi casus paratum. *Cic.* Ex hujusmodi principio consuetudo introducta est. *Nep.* Ille præter vitulina, et hujusmodi genera obsonii, nihil accepit. *Terent.* Hujusmodi aliquid reperi. *Id.* Hic me hujusmodi esse, sciebat, *h. e. knew that I was such a person.* — Also, with *ut* following. *Cæs.* Nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, &c.

HŪMĀNĒ (humanus), adverb, *agreeably to human nature,* ἀνθρωπικῶς. *Terent.* pati. *Cic.* Aliquid fecit humanius, *h. e. somewhat merrily or pleasantly.* *Horat.* Intervalla vides humane commoda, *h. e. sufficiently commodious* (ironically). —— ¶ Also, *humanely, gently, kindly.* *Cic.* Fecit humane. *Petron.* Ducem se itineris humanissime promisit. *Cic. fil.* in *Ep. Cic.* ad *Fam.* Humanissime nobiscum jocatur.

HŪMĀNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *human nature, humanity,* ἀνθρωπότης. *Cic.* Omnem humanitatem exuere. —— ¶ Also, *humanity, human feelings,* including the passions, inclinations, aversions. *Cic.* Vis humanitatis. *Id.* Natura tibi dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes. —— ¶ Also, *duty of man;* as, to take care of one's health, *Cic.* ad *Div.* 16, 11; or, sometimes, to amuse one's self. *Cic. Or.* 1, 8. —— ¶ Also, *humanity, benevolence, gentleness, kindness, politeness,* φιλανθρωπία. *Cic.* edictorum, *h. e.* in edictis. *Pandect.* Humanitatem exhibere alicui, *h. e. to show courtesy.* —— ¶ Also, *learning, erudition, education, liberal knowledge, polished manners,* παιδεία. *Cic. Or.* 1, 60. Homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expers. *Cic.* Studia humanitatis. —— ¶ Also, *the human family, human race, mankind.* *Senec.*

HŪMĀNĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *after the manner of men.* *Cic.* vivere. —— ¶ Also, *politely, friendlily, kindly.* *Cic.* ap. *Non.* Litteræ humaniter scriptæ. —— ¶ For *comp.* and *superl.* see *Humane.*

HŪMĀNĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *after the manner of men,* ἀνθρωπικῶς. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Ferre humana humanitus. *Cic.* Si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *if any thing should befall me,* h. e. *if I should die.* —— ¶ Also, *humanely, kindly, gently.* *Terent.*

HŪMĀNŬS (homo), a, um, adj. *human, of or belonging to a man,* ἀνθρώπινος. *Cic.* facies. *Id.* genus, *h. e. the human race.* *Ovid.* casus. *Plin.* ignes, *h. e. fire daily made use of.* *Cic.* vita. *Id.* Voluptas humanissima. *Id.* Humanum est, *h. e. it is natural.* *Terent.* Humani nihil a me alienum puto, *h. e. nothing which relates to men, nothing which befalls another person.* *Cic.* Res humanæ, *or, Id.* Humana (*neutr.*), *h. e. human affairs.* *Pandect.* Si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *h. e.* si moriar. *Plin.* Humana hostia, *h. e. a human sacrifice.* *Flor.* Cibi humani, *h. e. man's flesh;* So, also, *Ovid.* Humana dape. *Plin.* Dapes humanæ, *h. e. man's excrements.* —— ¶ Also, *humane, kind, gentle, courteous, good-natured, obliging.* *Cic.* erga aliquem. *Id.* Homo humanissimus. *Id.* ingenium. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sensus humanissimus. —— ¶ Also, *polished, polite, well-educated, learned, well-informed, refined.* *Cic.* gens. *Id.* Scipio homo humanissimus. *Id.* Syracusani homines periti et humani. —— ¶ Also, *rational.* *Quint.* Humano modo. —— ¶ Also, *one of the human race, a man.* *Cic.* Possum falli, ut humanus. *Ovid.* Romulus humano major. —— ¶ *Liv.* Scelus humanum, *h. e.* contra homines.

HŬMĀTĬŌ (humo), ōnis, f. *a burying, interring,* ταφή. *Cic.*

HŬMĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who buries,* ταφεύς. *Lucan.*

HŬMĀTŬS, a, um. See *Humo.*

HŪMECTŌ (humectus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to make moist or wet, moisten, water, irrigate, humectate,* βρέχω. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, *to moisten, bedew with tears.* *Lucret.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to weep, shed tears, have eyes full of tears.* *Plin.* — Also, *to be moist.* *Plin.* Oculi humectantes.

HŪMECTŬS (humeo), a, um, adj. *wet, moist, damp, humid, dank,* ὑγρός. *Cato.* locus. *Lucret.* Stomachi humectum servare tenorem. *Macrob.* Humectior. *Id.* Humectissimus.

HŪMEFACTŬS (humefacio), a, um, adj. *moistened.* *Plin.*

HŪMEŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. *to be wet or moist,* νοτίω, νοτίζω. *Ovid.* Humens tellus. *Sueton.* Humentes nares. *Flor.* Humens cœlum, *h. e. a damp atmosphere.* *Sil.* Fluvius humens (pleonastically). *Id.* nox. *Virg.* umbra, *sc.* noctis. *Stat.* astra. *Ovid.* oculi, *h. e. bedewed with tears, weeping.*

HŬMĔRĀLIS (humerus), e, adj. *belonging to the shoulder.* *Pandect.* Humerale, *sc.* tegumentum.

HŬMĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *on the shoulder.* *Colum.* locus, *h. e. on the shoulder of a vine, almost the middle of it.*

HŬMĔRŬLŬS (dimin. of humerus), i, m. *a little shoulder.* *Vulg.*

HŬMĔRŬS (unc.), i, m. properly, *the bone of the upper part of the arm.* *Cels.* — Hence, *the upper part of the arm, or a part of it.* *Propert.* — Generally, *the shoulder* of man, ὦµος. *Cic.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* Figur. *Cic.* Comitia humeris suis sustinere. — Also, *a shoulder* of beasts, as of oxen. *Cic.* of cocks. *Colum.* — Figur. of trees and vines, *the middle part, part between the stem and the top.* *Colum.* and *Plin.* — Also, of mountains, *the ridge.* *Stat.* and *Plin.*

HŪMESCŌ (humeo), is, n. 3. *to grow moist or wet,* ὑγραίνοµαι. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

HŬMI. See *Humus.*

HŪMĬDĒ (humidus), adv. *moistly, damply,* ὑγρῶς. *Plaut.* Humide putrent, *on account of the wet.*

HŪMĬDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make moist or wet.* *Cels.* 1, 3. (si lectio certa.)

HŪMĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of humidus), a, um, adj. *a little moist, dampish, wettish.* *Ovid.*

HŪMĬDŬS (humeo), a, um, adj. *moist, wet, humid, damp, dank,* ὑγρός. *Cic.* ligna. *Id.* lectus, *h. e. wet from tears.* *Cæs.* naves. *Virg.* nox. *Id.* regna, *h. e. the river Peneus.* *Ovid.* lumina, *h. e.* oculi. *Colum.* Humidius solum. *Varr.* Humidissimus ager. *Vitruv.* Humidissimi venti. *Virg.* solstitia, *h. e. rainy.* — Hence, Humidum, *a moist or wet place.* *Curt.* Castra in humido locare. *Plin.* Herba in humidis nascens. *Tacit.* paludum. Hence, *Avien.* Humida, *h. e.* maria. *Virg.* Maria humida (pleonastically). —— ¶ Also, *flowing, liquid, fluid.* *Virg.* mella. *Id.* vina. Figur. *Gell.* verba, *flowing out rapidly.*

HŪMĬFĔR (humor & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing moisture,* νοτιζόµενος. *Cic.* succus.

HŪMĬFĬCŌ (humificus), as, a. 1. *to make moist or wet.* *Auson.*

HŪMĬFĬCŬS (humor & facio), a, um, adj. *making moist.* *Plin.*

HŪMĬGŌ (humeo & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to moisten,* βρέχω. *Apul.*

HŬMĬLĬĀTĬŌ (humilio), ōnis, f. *an humbling, abasing, humiliation.* *Tertull.*

HŬMĬLĬFĬCŌ (humilis & facio), as, a. 1. *to humble.* *Tertull.*

HŬMĬLĬŌ (humilis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to abase, humble,* ταπεινόω. *Tertull.*

HŬMĬLIS (χθαµαλός, or χαµαλός), e, adj. *not high, low, near the earth,* ταπεινός, πρόσγειος. *Cic.* Arbores, et vites, et ea, quæ sunt humiliora. *Cæs.* Vallus humiliore munitione. *Valer. Flacc.* aræ. *Virg.* Italia. *Id.* Avis volat humilis. *Justin.* Solum humillimum. *Nepos.* Humilis statura, *h. e. low of stature; a little person.* So, also, *Curt.* homo. — Also, *low, not deep.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.* fossa. *Plin. Ep.* radix. —— ¶ Also, *low* with regard to expression. *Cic.* sermo, oratio, verbum. —— ¶ Also, *low* with regard to rank, birth, power, authority, *humble, mean, obscure, poor.* *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Humiliores. *Cic.* Humilibus parentibus natus. *Liv.* Humillimus de plebe. *Id.* Satis superque humilis est, *h. e. sufficiently humbled.* —— ¶ Also, *low* with regard to mind, manner of thinking, &c. *mean, little, abject, vile, base, sordid.* *Cic.* apparitor. *Id.* animus *or* mens. —— ¶ Also, *low* with regard to quality, *inferior, indifferent, mean, poor, bad.* *Cic.* ars. *Nepos.* vestitus. *Cic.* Humilior est homo bestiis. —— ¶ Also, *peculiar to mean or low people, being a proof of a mean soul, mean, servile, base.* *Virg.* pavor, metus. *Plin. Ep.* curæ. —— ¶ Also, *degrading or humbling one's self, cringing, crouching, humble, submissive.* *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* obsecratio. *Ovid.* homo.

HŬMĬLĬTĀS (humilis), ātis, f. *lowness, nearness to the earth,* ταπεινότης. *Cic.* animalium, *h. e. low stature, littleness.* *Sallust.* arborum. *Cæs.* navium. *Cic.* siderum. —— ¶ Also, *lowness* with regard to rank, birth, power, authority, *weakness, inability.* *Cic.* Alicujus humilitatem despicere. *Liv.* Objicere alicui humilitatem. *Plin.* natalium. *Sallust.* generis. —— ¶ Also, *meanness, baseness, abjectness.* *Cic.* Habet humilitatem metus. —— ¶ Also, *lowness of expression.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *lowness, meanness, littleness, insignificance* of a thing or person. *Plin.* rerum. —— ¶ Also, *a degrading or humbling of one's self, submissiveness, humility.* *Cic.* Sæpe magnificentia plus proficit quam humilitas et obsecratio. *Liv.* Summittere in humilitatem causam dicentium. *Plin.* asinorum. — Particularly, *humility,* as a virtue. *Lactant.*

HŬMĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *lowly,* ταπεινῶς. *Pandect.* Humilius. — Hence, *deeply.* *Plin. Ep.* Humillime deprimere. —— ¶ Also, *meanly, abjectly, poorly, submissively.* *Liv.* servire. *Cic.* sentire. *Senec.* ferre infamiam.

HŬMĬLĬTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lower, humble.* *Ammian.*

HŬMŌ (humus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with the earth, bury, inter,* θάπτω. *Cic.*, *Propert.* and *Plin.* — Also, *to burn.* *Nep. Eum.* 13. Some take it for *to perform the customary funeral ceremonies.*

HŪMŎR (humeo), ōris, m. *moisture, sap, humidity, dampness; any thing liquid,* as water, blood, &c. χυµός, ὑγρότης

ὕδωρ. Cic. Nares humorem semper habent. Id. Humoribus marinis. Virg. Bacchi, *h. e. wine.* Ovid. lacteus, *h. e. milk.* Catull. roscidus, *h. e. dew.* Horat. Humor in genas labitur, *h. e. tears.* Ovid. Caret os humore, *h. e. spittle.* Id. circumfluus, *h. e. the sea.* Plin. Humoris e corpore effluvium, *h. e. urine.* Id. Ranarum in humore vita, *h. e. in the water.* —— ¶ Also, *chyle.* Virg.

HŬMŬS (χαμαὶ), i, f. *the ground, earth, soil,* γῆ. Cic. Humus injecta. Virg. Mandare humo corpus, *to bury.* Sallust. Humi pabulum, *h. e. herbs, grass, &c.* Virg. Humum mordere, *to bite the earth* as it were, *to die,* ὀδὰξ ἑλεῖν γαῖαν. Horat. Repere per humum, *h. e. on the ground.* Virg. Fundit humo (*h. e.* ex humo) victum tellus. Ovid. Propter humum volare, *h. e. near the ground, low.* Id. Sedere humo nuda, *h. e. on the bare ground.* Id. Humo se movere, *h. e. to raise himself from.* — In answer to the question *whither?* *in humum,* and sometimes also *humi,* is used. Ovid. — *Humi* answers to the question *where?* Also, *humo* and *in humo.* Ovid. — *Humi* is used both to the question *where?* and to the question *whither?* Cic. Humi jacere. Id. Stratus humi. Virgil. and Ovid. Prosternere aliquem humi. Sallust. Ed. Cort. Humi arenoso, *for* in humo arenoso. —— ¶ Also, *earth, country.* Ovid. Punica, Pontica. —— ¶ Sometimes, though rarely, it is used as a *masculine.* Gracch. ap. Prisc. Humidum humum. —— ¶ Varr. ap. Non. Humu, *for* humo.

HUNNI, orum, m. *the Huns, a people of Sarmatia, who afterwards settled in Pannonia.* — Hence, Hunniscus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the Huns.* Veget.

HŸĂCINTHÆUS, a, um, adj. same as *Hyacinthinus.* Venant. Fortun.

HŸĂCINTHĬNUS (ὑακίνθινος), a, um, adj. *hyacinthine.* Catull. flos, *h. e. a hyacinth.* —— ¶ Also, *of the color of a hyacinth.* Pers.

HŸĂCINTHĬUS (ὑακίνθιος), a, um, adj. *relating to Hyacinthus.* Ovid. Hyacinthia, *sc.* sollemnia, *a festival in his honor.*

HŸĂCINTHĬZŌN (ὑακινθίζων), tis, *having the color of a hyacinth.* Plin. berylli.

HŸĂCINTHUS, and **HŸĂCINTHŎS** (ὑάκινθος), i, m. *a beautiful youth, greatly beloved by Apollo, who unfortunately killed him with a blow of a quoit; his blood was changed into the plant which bears his name.* — Also, *a flower with the word ai on its leaves,* which is not the flower called by us hyacinth, but either *the common flower-de-luce* (Iris Germanica, L.), or *the common vervain-mallow* (Gladiolus communis, L.), or *a kind of garden larkspur* (Delphinium Ajacis, L.). Plin. By the Romans it was also called *vaccinium.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone of hyacinth color,* probably *a kind of sapphire* or *dark-colored amethyst.* Plin.

HŸĂDES (Ὑάδες), um, f. *seven daughters of Atlas, and sisters* (according to some, *daughters*) *of Hyas. They became stars after death, and were placed on the head of Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.*

HŸÆNA (ὕαινα), æ, f. *a hyena.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish.* Plin.

HŸÆNĬUS (hyæna), a, um, adj. *called after the hyena.* Plin. gemma, *a precious stone supposed to be found in the eyes of the hyena.*

HŸĂLĬNUS (ὑάλινος), a, um, adj. *of glass, glassy.* Fulgent. —— ¶ Also, *green.* Martian. Capell.

HŸĂLUS (ὕαλος), i, m. *glass.* Virg. Color hyali, *a glass-green color.* —— ¶ Also, *a green color like that of glass.* Marc. Cap.

HŸANTES (Ὕαντες), um, m. *the ancient name of the inhabitants of Bœotia, from king Hyas.* Plin. — Hence, Hyantēus, a, um, adj. *of Bœotia, Bœotian.* Martial. aqua, *h. e.* Castalia. — Hyantius, a, um, adj. same as *Hyanteus.* Ovid. Hyantius, *h. e. Actæon, the grandson of the Bœotian king Cadmus.* Stat. sorores, *h. e. the Muses, who dwelt on Parnassus, a mountain of Bœotia.*

HŸĂRŌTIS, idis, m. See *Hydraotes.*

HŸAS (Ὕας), antis, m. *a son of Atlas, and brother* (according to some, *father*) *of the Hyades.* Hence, Ovid. Sidus Hyantis, *h. e. the Hyades.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Bœotia.*

HYBERNIA. See *Hibernia.*

HYBERNUS, &c. See *Hibernus.*

HŸBLA, æ, and **HŸBLĒ** (Ὕβλη), es, f. *a mountain of Sicily, famous for its honey.* Ovid. — Hence, Hyblæus, a, um, adj. *Hyblean.* Virg. mella. Calp. Hyblæa avena, *h. e. the poems of Theocritus.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of three towns of Sicily,* parva, major and minor. — Hence, Hyblensis, e, adj. *Hyblean.* Hyblenses, *the inhabitants of Hybla.* Cic.

HYBRIDA, same as *Hibrida.*

HŸDASPES, is, m. *a river of India, which falls into the Indus,* now *Behut.* Plaut. — Hence, Hydaspēus, a, um, adj. *Hydaspean.* Sidon.

HŸDĂTIS (ὑδατίς), idis, f. *a water-colored gem.* Martian. Capell.

HŸDRA (ὕδρα), æ, f. *a water-serpent.* Lucret. Hydra Lernæa, or, *absol.* Horat. Hydra, *the Lernean hydra, a serpent in the neighborhood of the lake Lerna. It had seven heads, and, according to some, fifty or a hundred; as soon as one of them was cut off, two immediately grew up. Hercules destroyed it.* Hence, Cic. Videto ne hydra sit tibi et pellis (*h. e. that which is easier and of less importance*), Herculeus autem (*h. e. that which is more difficult and of greater importance*) relinquatur. — *Hydra* is also *the mother of Cerberus.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a constellation,* otherwise called *Anguis.* Cic.

HŸDRĂGŌGĬA (ὑδραγωγία), æ, f. *an aqueduct, a channel.* Varr.

HŸDRĂGŌGUS (ὑδραγωγός), a, um, adj. *carrying off.* Cæl. Aurel.

HŸDRĂLĒTES (ὑδραλέτης), æ, m. *a water-mill.* Vitruv. 10, 5, (10), 2. Ed. Schneid.

HŸDRĂŌTES, æ, m. *a river of India,* now *Rauwee.* It is also called *Hyarotis.* Curt.

HŸDRARGŸRUS (ὑδράργυρος), i, m. *a kind of quicksilver,* made by art. Plin.

HŸDRAULA, and **HŸDRAULES** (ὑδραύλης), æ, m. *a player on a musical instrument that went by water.* Sueton. —— ¶ Hydraula, æ, f. *a water-mill,* ὑδραυλις, Vitruv. 10, 5 (10), 2. some read *hydraleta.*

HŸDRAULĬCUS (ὑδραυλικός), a, um, adj. *hydraulic.* Vitruv. machinæ, *h. e. hydraulic organs.* Suet. organa, *h. e. musical instruments that played by the force of water.*

HŸDRAULUS (ὕδραυλος, ὑδραυλίς), i, m. *a musical instrument that played by the motion of water; an hydraulic organ.* Cic.

HŸDRĒUM (ὑδρεῖον), i, n. *a place where water may be drawn,* particularly *a watering-place for camels.* Plin.

HŸDREUMA (ὕδρευμα), ătis, n. same as *Hydreum.* Plin.

HŸDRĬA (ὑδρία), æ, f. *an urn, water-pot, ewer.* Cic. argentea. Id. Conjicere sortes in hydriam. Sulpic. Sever. farris.

HŸDRĬNUS (hydrus), a, um, adj. *of a water-serpent.* Prudent. vulnera.

HŸDRĬUS (ὕδωρ), a, um, adj. *relating to water.* Prudent. puer, *h. e. Aquarius, one of the signs of the zodiac.*

HŸDRŎCĒLE (ὑδροκήλη), es, f. *a watery rupture, hydrocele.* Martial. — Hence, Hydrocelicus, a, um, adj. *hydrocelic, afflicted with a hydrocele.* Plin.

HŸDRŎCHŎUS (ὑδροχόος), i, m. *he that pours out water,* h. e. *Aquarius, a constellation.* Catull.

HŸDRŎGĂRUM (ὑδρόγαρον), i, n. garum *mixed with water.* Lamprid. See *Garum.* — Hence, Hydrogaratus, a, um, adj. *seasoned with* hydrogarum. Apic.

HŸDRŎGĔRŌN (ὑδρογέρων), tis, m. same as *Senecio.* Apul.

HŸDRŎLĂPĂTHUM (ὑδρολάπαθον), i, n. *water-dock* (Rumex aquaticus, L.). Plin.

HŸDRŎMANTĬA (ὑδρομαντεία), æ, f. *a kind of divination by water, hydromancy.* Plin.

HŸDRŎMĔLI (ὑδρόμελι), itis, n. *water and honey sodden together, metheglin, mead, hydromel.* Plin.

HŸDRŎPHŎBĬA (ὑδροφοβία), æ, f. *the fear of water, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; the hydrophobia.* Cæl. Aurel.

HŸDRŎPHŎBĬCUS (ὑδροφοβικός), a, um, adj. *relating to hydrophobia.* Cæl. Aurel. passio, h. e. hydrophobia.

HŸDRŎPHŎBUS (ὑδροφόβος), a, um, adj. *seized with the hydrophobia.* Plin.

HŸDRŎPHŸLAX (ὑδροφύλαξ), ăcis, m. *he that hath the care of the water.* Cod. Just.

HŸDRŎPĬCUS (ὑδρωπικός), a, um, adj. *laboring under a dropsy, dropsical.* Horat.

HŸDRŎPĬSIS (ὑδρώπισις), is, f. *a dropsy.* Plin.

HŸDRŌPS (ὕδρωψ), ōpis, m. *a hydropsy or dropsy.* Horat.

HŸDRUS, and **HŸDRŎS** (ὕδρος,) i, m. *a water-serpent.* Plin. marinus.—Hence, *any serpent.* Virg. Tot Erinnys sibilat hydris. Val. Flacc. Squalens hydris Medusa. Juvenal. Caderent a crinibus hydri, *h. e. he would not have represented the Furies with serpents wreathing round their head instead of hair.* — Also, *poison of serpents.* Sil. —— ¶ Also, *a constellation,* same as *Hydra* or *Anguis.* Hygin.

HYEMS, HYEMALIS, &c. See *Hiems,* &c.

HŸGEA, and **HŸGIA** (ὑγεία, contr. from ὑγίεια), æ, f. *health.* — Hence, *the goddess of health.* Plin.

HŸGRA (ὑγρός), æ, f. *a salve or ointment for the eyes,* perhaps same as *hygremplastrum.* Scrib. Larg.

HŸGREMPLASTRUM (ὑγρέμπλαστρον), i, n. *a wet-plaster.* Plin.

HŸGRŎPHŎBĬA (ὑγροφοβία), æ, f. *the fear of every thing liquid.* Cæl. Aur.

HŸLÆUS (Ὑλαῖος), i, m. *one of the Centaurs, who attempted the virtue of Atalanta, but was killed by her.* Ovid.

HŸLAS (Ὕλας), æ, m. *a beautiful youth and companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition. On the coast of Mysia the Argonauts landed, and Hylas went to a fountain to fetch some water, but was carried away by the nymphs. Hercules sought him long, but in vain.* Virg.

HŸLĒ (ὕλη), es, f. *matter, subject-matter.* Attei. ap. Suet.

HŸLLUS, or **HŸLUS** (Ὕλος), i, m. *a son of Hercules and Dejanira, and husband of Iole.* Ovid.

HŸMEN (Ὑμήν), ĕnis, m. *the god of marriage.* Ovid. *Hymen* and *Hymenæus* are sometimes joined. Catull. Hymenæe Hymen. —— ¶ Also, *a nuptial song.* Ovid. Cantatus Hymen.

HŸMĔNÆUS, or **HŸMĔNÆŎS** (ὑμέναιος), i, m. *the god of marriage.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a nuptial song.* Terent. and Ovid. Hymenæum canere, *h. e. to sing the nuptial song.* —— ¶ Also, *nuptials, marriage.* Virg. — Also, of beasts, *copulation.* Virg.

HŸMĔNĒĬUS (ὑμενήϊος), a, um, adj. *belonging to nuptials.* Martian. Capell.

HŸMETTUS, and **HŸMETTŎS** (Ὑμηττός), i, m. *a mountain of Attica, famous for its bees, honey and marble.* — Hence, Hymettius, a, um, adj. *Hymettian.* Horat. trabes, *h. e. made of Hymettian marble.* Plin. columnæ. Virg. Æn. 7, 763. Hymettia litora, is not correct; the reading *humentia* is preferable.

HŸMNĬFER (hymnus & fero), a, um, adj. *singing hymns.* Ovid. Met. 11, 54. This verse is, however, not to be found in good editions.

HŸMNĬO (hymnus), is, n. 4. *to hymn, sing hymns.* Prudent.

HŸMNĬSŎNUS (hymnus & sono), a, um, adj. *chanting hymns, singing praises.* Paulin. Nolan.

HŸMNŎDĬCUS (ὑμνῳδικός), a, um, adj. *chanting hymns.* Jul. Firmic.

HŸMNUS (ὕμνος), i, m. *a hymn, song of praise.* Prudent.

HŸŎSCŸĂMĬNUS (hyoscyamus), a, um, adj. *made of henbane.* Plin.

HŸŎSCŸĂMUM, i, n. same as *Hyoscyamus.* Cels.

HŸŎSCŸĂMUS (ὑοσκύαμος), i, m. *the herb henbane.* Cels.

HŸŎSĪRIS, or **HŸŎSĔRIS** (ὑοσερίς), f. *a plant like succory.* Plin. According to Sprengel, *Centaurea nigra,* L.

HŸPÆPA, ōrum, n. *a small town of Lydia.* — Hypæpeni, *its inhabitants.* Tacit.

HŸPÆTHRUS, and **HŸPÆTHRŎS** (ὕπαι-

θρος), a, um, adj. *under the open air. Vitruv.* Hypæthræ ambulationes, *walks open at top.* — Hence, Hypæthrum, *subst., a sort of temple open at the top. Vitruv.*

HŸPALLĂGĒ (ὑπαλλαγή), es, f. *a change of words or of construction, hypallage.* As in *Virg.* dare classibus Austros, *for* dare classes Austris.

HŸPĂNIS, is, m. *a river of Sarmatia,* now *the Bog. Virg.*

HYPĂSIS, or HYPHĂSIS, is, m. *a river of India.*

HYPĂTA, æ, f. *a town of Thessaly.* Hence, Hypatæus, a, um, adj. and Hypatensis, e, adj. *Liv.*

HŸPĂTĒ (ὑπάτη), es, f. *sc.* chorda, *the last or lowest string. Vitruv.*

HŸPĒCŎŎN (ὑπήκοον), i, n. *a plant* (Hypecoum procumbens, L.). *Plin.* 27, 68.

HŸPĒLĂTĒ (ὑπελάτη), es, f. same as *Hypoglottion. Plin.* 15, 39.

HŸPĒNĔMĬŬS (ὑπηνέμιος), a, um, adj. *windy. Plin.* ova, *wind-eggs,* ᾠὰ ὑπηνέμια.

HŸPERBĂTŎN (ὑπέρβατον), i, n. *a figure of syntax, when the common order of words in a sentence is transgressed.* As in *Quintil.* In duas divisam esse partes, *for* in duas partes, &c.

HŸPERBŎLA, æ, and HŸPERBŎLĒ (ὑπερβολή), es, f. *a figure of rhetoric, when a thing is magnified beyond the truth; a hyperbole. Cic.*

HŸPERBŎLÆŬS (ὑπερβόλαιος), a, um, adj. *hyperbolical. Vitruv.*

HŸPERBŎLĬCŬS (ὑπερβολικός), a, um, adj. *hyperbolical. Sidon.*

HŸPERBŎRĔŬS (ὑπερβόρεος, or ὑπερβόρειος), a, um, adj. *living or being beyond the wind Boreas, far northern, hyperborean,* applied to the countries beyond Thrace. *Virg.* glacies. *Cic.* Hyperborei, *the Hyperboreans.*

HŸPERCĂTĂLĒCTĬCŬS (ὑπερκαταληκτικός), and HŸPERCĂTĂLĒCTŬS (ὑπερκατάληκτος), a, um, adj. *sc.* versus, *a hypercatalectic verse, verse having a superfluous syllable. Virg.*

HŸPĒRĪA, æ, f. *a fountain of Thessaly. Plin.* and *Val. Flacc.*

HŸPĒRĬCŎN (ὑπερικόν), i, n. *the herb called St. John's wort. Plin.* 26, 53.

HŸPĒRĪŎN (Ὑπερίων), ŏnis and ŏnos, m. *Sol, the sun. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the father of Sol. Cic.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Hyperione natus, *h. e.* Sol. — Also, *the father of Luna and Aurora.*

HŸPĒRĪŎNĪDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Hyperion or Sol,* h. e. *Æetes. Val. Flacc.*

HŸPĒRĪŎNĬS, ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Hyperion or Sol,* h. e. *Aurora. Ovid. Fast.* 5, 159. Postera quum roseam Hyperionis lampada tollit.

HŸPĒRĪŎNĬŬS (Hyperion), a, um, adj. *belonging to Sol. Val. Flacc.* currus. —— ¶ Also, *relating to Hyperion, the father of Sol. Avien.* Sol.

HŸPERMĔTĒR, and HŸPERMĔTRŬS (ὑπέρμετρος), a, um, adj. same as *Hypercatalecticus.*

HŸPERMNĒSTRA, æ, and HŸPERMNĒSTRĒ (Ὑπερμνήστρη), es, f. *one of the daughters of Danaus, who suffered her bridegroom Lynceus to escape, though her father had commanded her to murder him. Ovid.*

HŸPERTHŸRUM (ὑπέρθυρον), i, n. *the ornaments above the lintel. Vitruv.*

HYPHASIS. See *Hypasis.*

HŸPHĔAR (ὕφεαρ), ătos, n. *mistletoe.* According to others, *birdlime taken from the larch, fir or savine,* so called because, without injury to the tree, it may be taken away. *Plin.*

HŸPHĔN (ὑφ' ἕν, ὑφὲν), *a hyphen, note of conjunction.*

HŸPNĂLĒ (ὑπναλή), es, f. *a kind of adder. Solin.*

HŸPŎBŎLĬMÆŬS (ὑποβολιμαῖος), i, m. *one who is substituted for another person,* the name of a comedy of Menander. *Quint.*

HŸPŎBRŸCHIUM (ὑποβρύχιον), ii, n. *a gulf, whirlpool. Tertull.*

HŸPŎCAUSĬS (ὑπόκαυσις), is, f. *a sort of stove. Vitruv.*

HŸPŎCAUSTUM, and HŸPŎCAUSTŎN (ὑπόκαυστον), i, n. *a place or chamber warmed from below.* — Hence, *a chamber for sweating. Vitruv.* and *Plin.* It is properly an adj. *Pandect.* Diætæ hypocaustæ, *h. e. rooms.*

HŸPŎCHŎNDRĬA (ὑποχόνδρια, τὰ), ŏrum, n. *the hypochondres. Theod. Prisc.*

HŸPŎCHŸMA (ὑπόχυμα), ătis, n. same as *Hypochysis. Marcell. Empir.*

HŸPŎCHŸSĬS (ὑπόχυσις), is, f. *a disease of the eye producing blindness, amaurosis or cataract. Plin.*

HŸPŎCISTHIS (ὑπόκισθις, and ὑποκιστίς), ĭdis, f. *a parasitical plant, growing under a shrub called cistus* (Asarum hypocistis, L.). *Plin.*

HŸPŎCŎRĬĂSĬS (ὑποκορίασις), is, f. *a disease of cattle. Veget.*

HŸPŎCŎRISMA (ὑποκόρισμα), ătis, n. *a diminutive. Charis.*

HŸPŎCRĬSĬS (ὑπόκρισις), is and ĕos, f. *an imitation of the pronunciation, gestures, &c. of a person. Donat.*

HŸPŎCRĬTĒS (ὑποκριτής), and HŸPŎCRĬTA, æ, m. *an actor who represents by dancing what another expresses by singing. Sueton.*

HŸPŎDĬĂCŎNŬS (ὑποδιάκονος), i, m. *a sub-deacon, sub-dean. Hieron.*

HŸPŎDĬDASCĂLŬS (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), i, m. *an assistant to a schoolmaster, usher, under-teacher. Cic.*

HŸPŎDRŎMŬS (ὑπόδρομος), i, m. *a covered place to walk in. Plin.* — The reading *hippodromus* is more correct.

HŸPŎGÆUM (ὑπόγαιον), i, n. same as *Hypogeum.*

HŸPŎGĒSŎN (ὑπόγεισον), i, n. *sea-green, house-leek. Plin.* 25, 102.

HŸPŎGĒUM (ὑπόγειον), i, n. *a cellar, vault, place under ground, hypogeum. Vitruv.* — Hence, *a sepulchre. Petron.*

HŸPŎGLOSSA (ὑπόγλωσσον), æ, f. *a species of holly* (Ruscus hypoglossum, L.). *Plin.*

HŸPŎGLOTTĬŎN (ὑπογλώττιον), i, n. *a shrub, a species of holly* (Ruscus hypophyllum, L.). *Plin.*

HŸPŎLŸSŎS, i, same as *Artemisia. Apul.*

HŸPŎMĒLĬS (ὑπομηλίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of sourish fruit. Pallad.* (si lectio certa.)

HŸPŎMNĒMA (ὑπόμνημα), ătis, n. *a commentary, memoir, composition, note. Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.*

HŸPŎMNĒMĂTŎGRĂPHŬS (ὑπομνηματογράφος), *one who writes compositions, memoirs, &c. Cod. Justin.*

HŸPŎMŎCHLĬŎN (ὑπομόχλιον), ii, n. *a roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them the more easily. Vitruv.*

HŸPŎSTĂSĬS (ὑπόστασις), is and ĕos, f. *person or personality. Hieron.*

HŸPŎTHĒCA (ὑποθήκη), æ, f. *a pledge, gage, deposit; a mortgage of land. Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Sometimes a difference is made between *hypotheca* and *pignus.* In this case, the latter denotes *moveables,* and the former *immoveable things. Pandect.* — Hence, Hypothecarius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a pledge. Pandect.*

HŸPŎTHĔTĬCŬS (ὑποθετικός), a, um, adj. *conditional. Apul.*

HŸPŎTHŸRUM (ὑπόθυρον), i, n. *the threshold or groundsel. Vitruv.* 4, 6, 1. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *hypæthri.*

HŸPŎTRĂCHĒLĬUM (ὑποτραχήλιον), ii, n. *the lower part of the neck.* In architecture, *the part of a column below the neck.*

HŸPŎTRIMMA (ὑπότριμμα), ătis, n. *a sort of sauce made of various ingredients. Apic.*

HŸPŎTŸPŌSĬS (ὑποτύπωσις), is, f. *a lively rhetorical description. Quintil.*

HŸPŎZEUXĬS (ὑπόζευξις), is, f. *a rhetorical figure, when each clause has its own verb.*

HŸPSĬPŸLĒ (Ὑψιπύλη), es, or HŸPSĬPŸLA, æ, f. *a queen of Lemnos and daughter of Thoas. When all the women of Lemnos put to death their male relations, Hypsipyle spared the life of her father. She received the Argonauts hospitably, and had two sons by Jason, their leader.* — Hence, Hypsipylēus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*

HŸPSŌMA (ὕψωμα), ătis, n. *height. Tertull.*

HŸRCĀNĬA (Ὑρκανία), æ, f. *a country of Asia near the Caspian sea,* now *Korkan.* — Hence, Hyrcānus, a, um, adj. *Hyrcanian. Prop.* mare, *h. e. the Caspian sea. Mela.* sinus, *a part of the Caspian sea.* — Hyrcani, *the inhabitants of Hyrcania. Mela.* — Campus Hyrcanus, *a place of Lydia where some Hyrcanians had settled. Liv.* So, also, *Tacit.* Macedones Hyrcani, *h. e. Macedonians and Hyrcanians mingled.* —— ¶ Hyrcanius, a, um, adj. *Hyrcanian. Plin.* mare.

HŸRĪĒ (Ὑρίη), es, f. *a town and lake of Bœotia.*

HŸRĬEUS (Ὑριεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the father of Orion.* — Hence, Hyriēus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* proles, *h. e. Orion.*

HŸRTĂCĬDĒS (Ὑρτακίδης), æ, m. *Nisus, a son of Hyrtacus. Virg.*

HŸSGĬNŬS (ὕσγινος), a, um, adj. *called after the herb* hysge, *which was used for dyeing dark-red.* — Hence, Hysginum, *a dark-red dye. Vitruv.*

HŸSSŌPĪTĒS (ὑσσωπίτης οἶνος), æ, m. vinum, *h. e. hyssop-wine, wine prepared or seasoned with hyssop. Colum.* and *Plin.*

HŸSSŌPŬS (ὕσσωπος, ἡ), i, f. and HŸSSŌPUM (ὕσσωπον), i, n. *the herb hyssop. Colum.* and *Cels.*

HŸSTASPĒS, is, m. *the father of the Persian king Darius, who is therefore called* by *Nepos.* Darius Hystaspis filius; *and also, commonly,* Darius Hystaspis (*sc.* filius), *or merely* Darius.

HŸSTĔRĬCŬS (ὑστερικός), a, um, adj. *hysterical, troubled with hysterics. Martial.*

HŸSTĔRŎLŎGĬA (ὑστερολογία), æ, f. and HŸSTĔRŎN PRŎTĔRŎN (ὕστερον πρότερον), *inversion, the last first;* a figure of speech, *when the natural order is inverted* (as in *Terent.* Valet atque vivit, *for* vivit atque valet). *Serv.*

HYSTĔRON PROTERON. See preceding word.

HŸSTRĬCŌSŬS (hystrix), a, um, adj. *prickly, thorny. Figur. Hieron.* mens.

HŸSTRĬCŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *prickly, hairy, bearded. Tertull.* puer. *Arnob.* pusio. But the reading is doubtful.

HŸSTRĬX (ὕστριξ, ὕσθριξ), ĭcis, f. *a porcupine. Plin.* —— ¶ Also written *Histrix.*

I & J.

I and J are properly the same. To find, then, a word beginning with *J*, look for it as if it began with *I*.

IĀ, plur. of *Ion*. See *Ion*.

JABOLĒNŬS, or JAVOLĒNŬS, i, m. *a jurist in the time of Antoninus Pius*.

IACCHŬS (Ἴακχος), i, m. *a name of Bacchus*. *Virg*. and *Ovid*. — Poetically, for *wine*. *Virg*. Inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho.

JĂCĒNS, tis, particip. and adj. from jaceo. See *Jaceo*.

JĂCĔŎ (perhaps derived from jacio, *to throw*, and properly signifying *to be thrown, to be somewhere in consequence of being thrown thither*), es, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to lie, lie down, lie at full length or prostrate, recline*, κεῖμαι. *Cic*. Jacere humi, *on the ground*. *Id*. in limine. *Id*. stratum ad pedes alicujus. *Id*. in lecto. *Ovid*. lecto. *Id*. Agris corpora jacent. *Id*. Ossa sparsa jacuere. *Id*. super corpus alicujus. *Virg*. Strata jacent sub arbore poma. *Ovid*. in aversa ora, *on one's face*. *Id*. Lora jacentia, *lying loose, slack, let go*. Hence, *Colum*. Pisces jacentes, *h. e. flat, broad*. Also, *Cic*. Verba jacentia sustuli de medio, *h. e. common, known to all*. — In particular, *to lie or recline at meat*; for the Romans reclined at table upon couches. *Sil*. Quid? tanto in casu comitum juxtaque jacentum torpebunt dextræ? — Also, *to lie in bed*, for sleep, rest, reading, or other purposes. *Horat*. Ad quartam jaceo. *Petron*. in triclinio (*asleep*). *Id*. una, *to lie together*. — Of the sick, *to lie sick or ill*. *Cic*. Ne te jacente, tua bona comedim. *Plin. Ep*. Graviter jacere, *to lie very ill*. — Of the dead, of the buried, *to lie dead, to have lost or sacrificed life, to have fallen*. *Ovid*. Qui bene pro patria, cum patriaque jacent. *Id*. morte merita. *Phædr*. Rupto jacuit corpore. *Stat*. Vetito jaciture sepulcro. *Nepos*. Neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, *h. e. who had fallen in battle*. *Valer. Flacc*. Facta jacentum. —— ¶ Of countries and places, *to lie, be situated*. *Nepos*. Portus jacens inter Cyrenas et Ægyptum, *lying between*. *Id*. Quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam. *Justin*. Urbes in planis campis jacent. *Plin*. Ad Hesperum jacentes terræ. *Ovid*. Locus sub Atlante jacens. — More generally, *to lie, be placed, rest*. *Ovid*. Jacet super ora Ætnæ. *Colum*. Aqua jacens infra libram maris. —— ¶ Also, *to lie*, h. e. *to remain some time any where, to stay, to be*. *Plaut*. Facito, in aqua jaceant (cibaria). *Cic*. Jacere Brundisii. (For figur. use, see below). —— ¶ And of low places, &c. *to be low, lie low*; jacens, *low*. *Tacit*. Loca jacentia. *Cic. fragm*. Jacens domus. *Calp*. Jacens Notus. —— ¶ Also, *to be extended, spread out, extend, stretch out*. *Virg*. Tantum campi jacet. *Id*. Planities jacet. — Hence, of calm waters, *to be laid, to be calm or still* (as it were, *to be stretched out flat or at full length*). *Lucan*. Et posito Borea, jacuit mare. *Juvenal*. Postquam jacuit plenum mare. —— ¶ Of the hair, *to hang or lie loose, to flow, to be dishevelled*. *Ovid*. Vagi crines per colla jacebant. *Id*. Crinis in collo jacens. *Propert*. sparsas cæde jacere comas. — So, of robes dragging on the ground. *Ovid*. Jacent tua pallia terræ: collige. —— ¶ Also, *to be cast down*. *Ovid*. Vultus attolle jacentes, *your fallen countenance*. *Id*. (De Somno) Deus jacentes vix oculos tollens, *sinking, falling, closing, heavy*. (For its figurative sense, see below.) —— ¶ *Jaceo* has several figurative uses — and, first, *to lie prostrate*, h. e. *to have lost all one's power or consequence, to be in a low condition, to be in fallen circumstances, to be out of favor; to lie without hope, be hopeless, not to gain one's end* (used especially of candidates who have no hope of being chosen, or of those who forbear to seek public honors, because they have no hope of success). *Cic*. Si jacens vobiscum aliquid ageret, audirem fortasse; stanti resistendum est, *h. e. fallen, prostrate*. *Id*. Homo afflictus et jacens. *Id*. Jacet tota conclusio, *is refuted, overthrown*. *Id*. Jacere Cæsarem offensione populari. *Id*. Videsne tu illum tristem? jacet, abjecit hastas. *Id*. C. Marius, cum a spe consulatus longe abesset, et jam septimum annum post præturam jaceret. *Id*. Multi viri fortes jacebant. *Id*. Jacent suis testibus, *accomplish, avail, effect nothing*. — Also, *to remain inactive, not to come forward, not to show one's self, lie on one's oars*. *Cic*. In pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit. — In a similar sense, *to be drowsy, sleepy, heavy, dull, listless, languid, feeble*. *Quintil*. Segnis et jacens. *Gell*. Surda et jacens auris. *Id*. Demissa jacensque oratio. —— ¶ Also, *to lie dormant, to be practised poorly or not at all, to be at a stand, disused, neglected*. *Cic*. Justitia jacet omnesque virtutes. *Ovid*. Ars tua jacet, *is at a stand, of no avail or effect*. *Cic*. Non erat illa tum civitas, cum judicia jacebant. *Id*. Ut jacere rem non pateremur, *h. e. not let the matter rest*. Hence, *Id*. Jacet beneficium Nuculæ, *is despised, little valued, or brought to a stand, not in operation*. — In a similar sense, *to lie idle or dead, not to be put to its proper use, to lie neglected or forgotten*. *Cic*. Nomen jacet in adversariis, *h. e. is not brought out or forward*. *Id*. Quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? *h. e. is not entered in the account-book; or is not thought of, is neglected*. *Plin. Ep*. Ne otiosæ (pecuniæ) jaceant, *h. e. not be put out*. *Pandect*. Ne bona jaceant, *h. e. lie vacant, remain unoccupied*. —— ¶ Also, *to be little valued, made no account of, despised*. *Ovid*. Dat census honores; pauper ubique jacet. *Id*. Hederæ sine honore jacent. — Also, *to be of little value, to have fallen in value, be low or cheap*. *Cic*. Accepit agrum, cum jacerent pretia prædiorum, *were low, had fallen*. *Petron*. agri, *bear little, are unfruitful*. —— ¶ Also, *to lie prostrate, conquered, fallen, subject, be surpassed or exceeded*. *Ovid*. Nobilitas sub amore jacet. *Plin. Ep*. Africani infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt. —— ¶ Also, *to be cast down, dejected, depressed, spiritless, give way to grief, be sunk in affliction*. *Cic*. in sordibus, lamentis, luctu, mœrore. *Id*. Cnæus noster ut totus jacet. *Id*. Animus jacet. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to lie, remain, continue, be*. *Cic*. in oblivione. *Id*. in silentio, *h. e.* sileri. *Id*. in mœrore.

JĂCĬŎ (lengthened from ἴω, *to send, let go, make to go*), is, jēci, jactum, a. 3. *to throw, cast, fling, hurl*, βάλλω, ῥίπτω; in general, *to set in motion by an exertion of bodily power*. *Cic*. In quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus est. *Virg*. tela manu. *Cic*. lapides. *Id*. fulmen in medium mare. *Hirt*. tela tormentis ad aliquem locum. *Virg*. ensem fluctibus, *for* in fluctus. *Cæs*. materiem de muro in aggerem. *Virg*. ancoram de prora, *throw, cast*. *Plin*. Ursi jaciuntur, *throw themselves*. *Ovid*. Humili super arva fenestra se jacit. *Cic*. se in profundum. *Lucan*. se in agros, *h. e.* prorupit, diffugit. *Tacit*. conjugem in præceps, *headlong*. *Plaut*. Jacere genu ad aliquem, *h. e. to hit or push him with the knee*. *Plin*. Aves aliquæ ante se pedes jaciunt, *h. e.* celeriter promovent, *move them forward quickly, throw them forward*. *Pandect*. Merces jacere levandæ navis causa, *to throw overboard*. *Plaut*. talos, *to throw, cast*. — Hence, figur. *to throw, cast*. *Plin*. Sol arborum umbras jacit. *Tacit*. oscula, *h. e. to kiss the hand* (compare *jacto*). — Also, *to emit, send forth, shed, spread, bring forth, bear*. *Lucret*. de corpore odorem. *Ovid*. poma. *Cic*. igniculos viriles, *to show, manifest, exhibit* (perhaps, *to send out in sparks, spit*). Hence, *Plin*. Tanarus ex Apennini latere jactus, *h. e.* effusus. — Also, *to scatter, strew*. *Virg*. flores. *Id*. semen, *to sow*. *Ovid*. farra. Hence, *Tacit*. Odia in longum jaciens, *h. e. sowing the seeds or laying the foundation of hatreds which should break out long after*. — Also, in words, *to throw out, give vent to, indulge one's self in, lay to one's charge, hint, intimate, give out, object; utter, say, state, publish, spread abroad, rumor; proclaim, threaten*. *Cic*. contumeliam in aliquem. *Id*. injuriam in quempiam. *Id*. adulteria. *Tacit*. probra in feminas illustres. *Cic*. In jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, *h. e.* subito et paucis ridiculum quippiam proferendo, *h. e. a jest, bon-mot*. *Tacit*. Edicta probrosa adversus Vitellium jecerat. *Id*. Si vera forent, quæ jacerentur, *spread abroad, rumored*. *Id*. Quædam de habitu cultuque, et institutis ejus jecerat, *had touched upon*. *Liv*. Omisso discrimine vera an vana jaceret, *whether he spoke true or false; made true or false accusations*. *Cic*. Jacere non suspicionem, sed iracundiæ vocem. *Tacit*. Fortuitos jacere sermones, *to enter into conversation upon incidental topics*. *Cic*. Terrores jacere et denuntiare, *to throw out, hint, menace*. *Id*. Illud quid sit scire cupio, quod jacis obscure, *hint*. *Liv*. Qui per ambages de lacu Albano jaceret, *threw out ambiguous expressions concerning*, &c. *Sueton*. Multas nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, nec reliquis quidem se parsurum Senatoribus. *Sallust*. Jugurtha inter alias res jacit, oportere, &c. *throws out, proposes, says*. *Propert*. Mutæ jace verba favillæ, *utter*. *Cic*. voces, *h. e.* verba. *Id*. Assiduas jacit ore querelas. *Vellei*. mentionem conditionum, *for* facere. —— ¶ Also, *to lay, place, erect, raise, throw or cast up*. *Liv*. fundamenta urbi. So, *Cic*. (figur.) fundamenta pacis, *to lay the foundation*. *Liv*. vallum, *to throw up, raise*. *Cæs*. aggerem. *Virg*. muros, *to build up, raise*.— Hence, *Cic*. gradum atque aditum ad rem, *to place, set, prepare*. *Virg*. salutem in arte, *place, rest*. —— ¶ Also, *to throw away*. *Plaut*. Scuta jacere, fugereque hostes.

JACTĀBUNDŬS (jacto), a, um, adj. *that tosses hither and thither*; hence, *agitated, troubled, stormy*. *Gell*. mare. —— ¶ Also, *vaunting, full of boasting*. *Gell*.

JACTĀNS, ntis, particip. from jacto. —— ¶ Adj. *boasting, bragging, vain-glorious, ostentatious*, ἀλαζών. *Cic. fragm*. Insolens, arrogans, jactans. *Quintil*. Tumidus, ac sui jactans. *Plin. Ep*. Miserat epistolas jactantes et gloriosas. *Id*. Neque vereor, ne jactantior videar. *Horat*. Jactantior hic paulo est, *makes a little too much of himself, too boastful or ostentatious*. *Spartian*. Plebis jactantissimus amator. — In a good sense, *elevated, lofty, splendid, superb*. *Claudian*. Annus nota fruitur jactantior aula. *Stat*. Et septemgemino jactantior æthera pulset Roma jugo.

JACTĀNTĔR (jactans), adv. *ostentatiously, with display, boastfully, vauntingly*, ἀλαζονικῶς. *Tacit*. Nulli jactantius mœrent, quam qui maxime lætantur. *Id*. Litteras ad Vespasianum composuit, jactantius, quam ad principem. *Ammian*. Minæ jactanter sonantes.

JACTĀNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity*, ἀλαζονεία. *Tacit*. Neque Maroboduus jactantia sui abstinebat. *Id*. Militari jactantia. *Quintil*. Frivola in parvis jactantia. *Plin. Ep*. Privatæ jactantiæ studere.

JACTĀNTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from jactans), a, um, adj. *somewhat boastful or vain-*

glorious. Augustin. Academicus jacticulus.

JĂCTĀTĬŌ (jacto), ōnis, f. *a tossing, shaking, agitation, violent or frequent motion*, σεισμός. *Cic.* Prope jam ex magna jactatione (*h. e. of a ship at sea*) terram videntem? *Id.* Actio non tragica, nec scenæ, sed modica jactatione corporis, *movement of the body* in speaking. *Quintil.* Jactatio manus, pedis supplosio. *Curt.* Equi crebra jactatione cervicum jugum excusserant, *tossing. Liv.* Pati jactationem, *motion.* Figur. *Cic.* animorum, *h. e. restlessness or tumult of the feelings.* —— ¶ Also, *an appearance in public, a public display of one's self or one's powers*, in order to gain popularity. *Cic.* Cum homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur. *Id.* Atque hic primus est aditus ad popularem jactationem atque ascensus, *appearance or display before the people* (as a means of gaining their favor). —— ¶ Also, *an uttering or declaring openly. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Jactatione verborum et denuntiatione periculi pertimefactus (but others render jactatio verborum, *empty threats*). —— ¶ Also, *boasting, vain-glory, ostentation, empty display, vanity. Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Nonnullorum hominum insolentia et jactatio. *Tacit.* Cultus, *vain display. Quintil.* eruditionis. *Id.* circulatoria. —— ¶ Also, *approbation*, which is expressed by frequent mention of the excellence of a thing. *Cic.* Eloquentia forensis jactationem habuit in populo, *might boast of the approbation of the people.* —— ¶ *Hygin.* lapidum, *a throwing*; but others read *jactio.*

JĂCTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who makes a display of any thing, who is fond of celebrating his own merits, deeds*, &c. *a boaster, bragger, braggart. Quintil.* rerum a se gestarum. *Sueton.* Jactator civilitatis. *Stat.* stirpis. *Gell.* Jactator et venditator Sallustianæ lectionis. — With *infin. Sil.* Ille educere cælo jactator.

JĂCTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from jacto.

JĂCTĀTŬS (jacto), us, m. *a moving or tossing hither and thither; the flapping of wings; the tossing* of any thing by the motion of the sea, &c. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

JĂCTĬTĀBUNDŬS (jactito), a, um, adj. *boasting, bragging, vaunting, ostentatious. Sidon.*

JĂCTĬTŌ (frequentat. from jacto), as, a. 1. *to throw out, utter, deliver*, θρυλλέω. *Liv.* Ipsa ridicula intexta versibus jactitare cœpit —— ¶ Also, *to make a parade of, display, pride one's self upon. Phædr.* Come officium jactitans.

JĂCTŌ (frequentat. from jacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw, cast, fling, hurl, discharge*, especially when a frequent repetition of the action is implied, βάλλω. *Cic.* Ardentes faces in vicinorum tecta jactare. *Id.* hastas. *Ovid.* fulmina. *Id.* ossa post tergum. *Curt.* se e muris in præceps, *to precipitate himself from. Cæs.* vestem argentumque de muro. *Virg.* cinerem per agros, *to scatter, disperse. Ovid.* semina per undas. *Id.* lumina in alicujus vultum, *to cast a glance. Id.* numeros manu eburnos, *h. e.* talos, *the dice. Varro.* semen, *to sow.* — Hence, *to throw out, send out, emit, shed. Lucret.* proprio de corpore lucem. *Virg.* odorem late. — By words, *to throw out, hint, intimate, allege, object, make mention of, state openly, say, speak, utter, talk about, agitate, discuss, canvass. Liv.* probra in aliquem, *fling out. Cic.* minas. *Id.* terrorem, *h. e. to speak of, hint, menace. Liv.* Magis jactari quam peragi accusatio ejus potuit, *be threatened, talked of. Cic.* rem in concione, *to agitate, make frequent mention of. Ovid.* verba. *Liv.* querimonias. *Id.* preces. *Id.* versus, *to sing off, sing. Id.* irritum munus, *to mention, speak of, promise. Id.* Sæpius jactata in senatu res, *mentioned, handled, agitated, discussed. Id.* rem sermonibus, *to converse about, talk about. Ovid.* Fabula jactaris in urbe, *you are become the town's talk. Virg.* Talia jactans, *uttering. Liv.* (absol.) Jactatum est in conditionibus de Tarquiniis restituendis, *mention was made, something was said.* — In particular, *to speak of or mention in high terms, to extol, laud, celebrate, display, make a boast of. Cæs.* gratiam urbanam. *Horat.* genus et nomen. *Ovid.* Regna Jovis conjux jactat, *represents to me in high terms, temptingly displays*; or simply, *sets before my eyes, holds out. Curt.* Hæc magnificentius jactata, quam verius. *Quintil.* Non ingenii jactandi gratia, *boasting of, displaying, parading.* — So without case. *Curt.* Victoriam sui operis fuisse, jactavit. —— ¶ Also, *to throw to and fro* (with or without removing from its place), *to toss, toss about, move this way and that, drive to and fro, shake, swing, flourish, wave*, &c. *Lucret.* brachia in numerum. *Ovid.* Jactatis ingreditur pennis, *moved, flapped. Cæs.* Diu jactato brachio, *tossed about* (in order to shake off something). *Cic.* Exsultare immoderateque jactari. *Juvenal.* a facie manus, *h. e.* oscula jacere. *Id.* jugum, *to toss. Lucret.* oculos, *h. e. to glance about. Cic.* cæstus, *to flourish, wave* (as a sort of prelude). *Virg.* bidentes, (as it were) *to make them fly, use them lustily, ply. Cic.* Jactari fluctibus, *to be tossed about or to and fro. Id.* tempestate, *and* in tempestate. *Ovid.* ventis. *Cic.* Jactor in turba, *am pushed about, knocked about.* So, *Id.* Jactatur domi suæ. — Of an orator who is too much pleased with himself, and whose gestures are consequently excessive or affected. *Cic.* Nisi se suo more jactavisset, te muscæ comedissent, *had thrown himself about. Id.* Jactare cerviculam (where he speaks of Hortensius), *to toss.* — Of money. *Cic.* Jactabatur nummus, *fluctuated in value*; or, *the money market was unsettled.* — Of the thoughts or feelings. *Virg.* tales pectore curas, *revolving, casting in one's mind, nourishing. Cic.* Opiniones se jactantes inconstanter et turbide, *crossing each other, being in commotion.* — Of a diseased person, Jactari, *to toss about, be made uneasy and restless*; also, generally, *to be vexed, harassed, plagued, disquieted. Lucret.* morbis. *Cic.* æstu febrique. *Id.* clamore et conviciis. *Curt.* varietate fortunæ. *Plaut.* Jactor, crucior. In the active. *Cic.* Te omni ratione jactaturus, *handle you roughly, give you a good shaking, harass*, &c. — In conversation, &c. *to toss about, bandy about, gossip about. Ovid.* Fabula jactaris in urbe (see above: and perhaps other examples, signifying, *to treat, handle, discuss*, may be referred here). *Cic.* Jactantur voces, *are spread, disseminated.* — Also, Jactare se, *or* Jactari, *to be often engaged in, to take an active part in, to busy or exert one's self. Cic.* Jactare se in causis, in republica. *Id.* Forensi labore jactari. Also, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Curionem video se dupliciter jactaturum, *exert himself, use every effort.* — Also, *to move, affect, excite. Cic.* Te jactare non audebis. — Frequently also, Jactare se, *to show one's self in public*, especially, *in order to make a figure, to display one's self, make a show, to pride one's self, boast, brag, strut, behave insolently, curry favor, carry one's head high. Cic.* Quam se jactare, quam ostentare solebat. *Id.* se magnificentissime in illo loco. *Id.* se in bonis S. Roscii, *to strut. Id.* se (in) insperatis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque, *to make a display*; or, *to indulge in all manner of expenses. Id.* se in populari ratione, *h. e.* venditare se, gratiam captare. *Id.* Video, ubi se jactaturus sit Hortensius, *where he will exert himself most, on what he will insist, what point he will make the most of. Id.* Non ita diu jactare se potuit, *h. e.* sibi placere. *Liv.* Tribuniciis se jactare actionibus, *h. e. to seek to gain distinction, or make one's self of consequence by supporting the propositions of the tribunes. Cic.* In eo se in concione, *prides himself in, exult in*, &c. *Virg.* Nequis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, *pride himself upon, take pride or exult in, glory in. Ovid.* se alicui, *h. e.* apud aliquem, *make a boast of one's self, vaunt. Cic.* Intolerantius se jactare, *to be immoderately arrogant.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw away, throw off, throw down. Liv.* arma. *Juvenal.* jugum. *Pandect.* pecunias. —— ¶ See also *Jactans.*

JĂCTŪRĂ (jacio), æ, f. *the throwing*, especially *of goods overboard in a storm*, ἀποβολή. *Cic.* Si in mari jactura facienda sit, equi ne pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? *to throw overboard a valuable horse. Sallust.* De istis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt. —— ¶ Also, *a lessening, impairing, abatement, loss occasioned. Cic.* Jacturam criminum facere, *h. e. to omit* in the accusation. *Id.* Etsi magnam jacturam causæ fecero, *h. e. shall impair, weaken, abate. Id.* Cum tanta a nobis facta sit jactura juris, *h. e. when I have yielded so much of my right.* —— ¶ Also, *a loss, damage, detriment, sustained*; hence, Jacturam facere, *to sustain a loss*, &c.; and, Jacturam facere alicujus rei, *to sustain the loss*, &c. *of something*; *to lose. Cic.* Si qua etiam jactura facienda sit in repræsentando. *Id.* Jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciendæ. *Colum.* Magnas dominis afferunt jacturas, *occasion heavy losses. Colum.* Jacturam pati; and *Liv.* accipere, *to suffer, undergo. Sulp.* ad *Cic.* Jactura facta in animula, *for* animulæ. *Cic.* Dignitatis jacturam facere. *Id.* suarum tribuum. *Cæs.* honoris et dignitatis. *Liv.* temporis. *Id.* parva jactura accepta, *h. e.* levi clade, *having sustained a trifling loss. Virg.* Facilis jactura sepulcri, *h. e. a sepulchre is easily foregone. Ovid.* Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, *h. e.* nulla temporis injuria. —— ¶ Also, *expense*, especially *great expense, presents, gifts, largesses. Cæs.* Magnis jacturis animos conciliare. *Cic.* Provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta. *Id.* Aurium, non magna jactura facta, interficiendum curavit.

JĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from jacio.

JĂCTŬS (jacio), us, m. *a throwing, hurling, throw, cast*, βολή. *Cic.* Jactus fulminum. *Virg.* Intra teli jactum, *within the reach. Curt.* Extra teli jactum esse. *Id.* Jam ad teli jactum pervenerant. *Liv.* In prospero tesserarum jactu. *Plin.* Jactus truces in sublime. *Id.* Jactus radiorum. *Virg.* pulveris exigui. *Id.* Se jactu dedit in æquor, *threw himself, vaulted.* —— ¶ Also, *a throwing down, out, or overboard. Valer. Max.* Jactum mercium facere levandæ navis gratia. —— ¶ Jactus retis *and* jactus (absol.), *the fishes taken by a single throw of the net; the haul, the draught of fishes. Valer. Max.* A piscatoribus jactum emerat. *Pandect.* Cum futurum jactum retis a piscatore emimus. —— ¶ Figur. *a throwing out. Valer. Max.* vocis, *h. e. speaking.*

JĂCŬLĀBĬLIS (jaculor), e, adj. *that may be thrown or darted*, βλητός. *Ovid.* telum. *Stat.* Jaculabile dextræ pondus, *by the right hand.*

JĂCŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a throwing, darting, hurling*, ἀκοντισμός. *Plin.* Jaculatio equestris, *throwing the javelin on horseback. Apul.* fulgoris. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* In hac veluti jaculatione verborum.

JĂCŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a thrower of the javelin or spear*; Jaculatores, *a kind of troops, who threw the javelin or spear. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a thrower or caster of a net, a fisherman. Plaut.* ap. *Isid.* —— ¶ Generally, *a hurler, thrower. Horat.* Evulsis truncis Enceladus jaculator audax. *Stat.* fulminis.

JĂCŬLĀTŌRĬŬS (jaculator), a, um, adj. *Pandect.* campus, *h. e. serviceable for the exercise of throwing the javelin, in which this exercise is practised.*

JĂCŬLĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *a female darter, huntress. Ovid.* Nonne vides jaculatricem Dianam.

JĂCŬLĀTŬS (jaculor), us, m. same as *Jaculatio. Tertull.*

JĂCŬLŎR (jaculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to throw a javelin or other missile weapon, fight with a javelin*, ἀκοντίζω. Absol. *Cic.* Magnam laudem consequebare equitando, jaculando, omni militari labore tolerando. *Id.* Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet? — Figur. *Liv.* Probris jaculari in aliquem, *h. e. to assail one with abuse. Quintil.* in uxorem obliquis sen-

tentiis. —— ¶ Transitively, *to hurl, throw, cast, dart, fling*, βάλλειν. *Virg.* Hector Danaum Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes. *Tacit.* missilem ignem in obsessos. *Ovid.* silicem in hostes. *Plin.* fulmina. *Id.* Panthera jaculando se deficit, *by frisking, bounding*. *Flor.* In confertissima se hostium tela jaculatus, *rushing, precipitating himself*. *Plin.* In quas partes se jaculetur cometes, *h. e.* feratur, *runs, is borne, shoots*. — Also, *to throw down, hurl down, send down*. *Colum.* duros imbres. — Also, *to throw out, send forth, dart, shed, emit*. *Plin.* Oculi lucem jaculantur, *dart*. *Id.* umbram. *Lucret.* verba. *Quintil.* Sententias vibratis digitis. —— ¶ Also, *to throw at, to shoot, hit, strike*. *Horat.* cervos. *Id.* arces rubente dextra. *Ovid.* æra disco. —— ¶ Also, *to aim, throw or shoot at a mark*, hence, figur. *to strive or struggle after, aim at*. *Horat.* Quid jaculamur multa? —— ¶ *Jaculatus* is found in a *passive* signification in *Lucan.*, *Tertull.* and *Arnob.*

JĂCŬLUM, i, n. See *Jaculus*.

JĂCŬLŬS (jacio), a, um, adj. *that is or may be thrown*. *Plaut.* Rete jaculum; also, *Ovid.* Jaculum, *sc.* rete, *a casting net* (called also *funda*). —— ¶ Hence, Jacŭlum, i, n. (*sc.* telum), *a javelin, dart*, ἀκόντιον. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, Jacŭlus, i, m. (*sc.* anguis), *a kind of serpent which darts on passengers from trees*, ἀκοντίας. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, Jacŭlus, i, m. (*sc.* funis, laqueus, *or* nodus), *a noose or loop thrown over the horns of oxen*. *Colum.*

IALȲSŬS, i, m. *a celebrated painting at Rome, executed by Protogenes*; so called either because painted at Ialysus, a city of Rhodes, or because it represented Ialysus, the grandson of Phœbus. —— ¶ Ialȳsius *or* -os, a, um, adj. *of Ialysus, a city of Rhodes, which was afterwards taken into the city Rhodes*. *Ovid.*

JAM (unc.), adv. *now*, ἤδη (but usually implying more than *nunc*, which properly signifies simply *now, at this time, at this moment*; this difference will appear more clearly from the examples below). *Terent.* Postulo, ut redeat jam in viam, *now* (not merely *at this instant*, but with a reference to his having before been out of the way). *Id.* Abi, ut uxorem arcessas. (*Æsch.*) quid? jam uxorem? (*Mi.*) jam. (*Æsch.*) jam? (*h. e. now? so soon?*) (*Mi.*) jam quantum potest (*h. e. yes, now, instantly, as soon as possible, right off*). *Cic.* Quo autem pacto deceat, jam videbimus; nunc dicendum est (where *jam* signifies, *presently, shortly*; but *nunc* signifies *now, just now*). — Hence, Jam — jam, *now — now, at one time — at another, one while — another while*. *Liv.* Jam secundæ, jam adversæ res. *Virg.* Jam hos cursu, jam præterit illos. — Jamjam, *now, just now, instantly, forthwith, without delay*; or, *now now*, or *already*. *Terent.* (*Mi.*) Ah, pergisne? (*De.*) jamjam desino, *I stop immediately*, or *already*. *Ovid.* Jamjam tacturos sidera summa, putes. *Cic.* Jam jam intelligo, quid dicas. *Virg.* Jam jam nec maxima Juno, nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis, *now, now indeed* (where it is expressive of *indignation*). *Sallust.* Jam jam, frater, lætandum magis quam dolendum, puto casum tuum, *now indeed, my brother*. — Also, Jam jamque, *immediately, forthwith, immediately now, as soon as possible*. *Cic.* Cogitandum est, jam jamque esse moriendum. *Id.* Jam jamque adero. —— ¶ Very frequently *now*, in the sense of *already*; either of present, past, or future time; and may sometimes be rendered *already*; or, *even*; or, *immediately, directly*; or, *then, now, accordingly, as a matter of course, thereupon*. *Terent.* Cur non accersitur? jam advesperascit. *Id.* Sperantes, jam amoto metu. *Cæs.* Jam per fines Sequanorum copias transduxerant. *Cic.* Sunt duo menses jam dices, *it is now two months*. *Terent.* Accede ad ignem hunc; jam calesces plus satis, *immediately*, or *then*, or *even*. *Cic.* Aliquid perspicere jam ab illo tempore, cum, &c. *even*. *Id.* Jam a prima adolescentia. *Nepos.* Jam tertium diem sic teneri, *now the third day*. *Tibull.* Vidi ego jam juvenem mœrentem, *before this, before now, before*. *Nepos.* Jam tum illis temporibus, *even in those times, as far back as those times*. *Cic.* Jam tum, cum aderas. *Liv.* Jam tum, dum pecunia deferretur. *Cic.* Jam inde ab ortu naturæ, *from the very beginning of nature*. *Id.* Exercitatio jam inde ab Aristotele constituta. *Terent.* Amicus jam inde a puero, *ever since*. *Cic.* Tibi jam inde præscribo, *from hence*. *Terent.* Jam inde usque a pueritia. *Virg.* Ac jam olim cum vinea posuit frondes, jam tum acer rusticus, &c. *when at length — even or already then*. *Terent.* Jam primum, *even first of all, in the very first place*. So, *Liv.* Jam primum omnium constat. *Virg.* Jam tandem prendimus oras, *now at length, after all*. *Liv.* Minus jam tandem fortunæ pœnitere, *now at length, at length*. *Cic.* Jam ante *and* antea, *already before*. *Nepos.* Cum admirarentur, non jam sumptum esse supplicium, *not yet, as yet not*. *Phædr.* Abire jam non potest, *no longer, not now*. (But see below.) *Cic.* Jam pridem cupio Alexandriam visere, *I have long desired*. *Terent.* Jampridem equidem audivi, *long since, for a long while*. (So, Jam diu *and* Jam dudum). *Cic.* Hermæ tui jam nunc me admodum delectant, *already now, even now, as soon as this*. *Phædr.* Quem volo refelli jam nunc responso meo, *already now, with my answer and no more, without more ado*. *Terent.* Sat est: eamus jam nunc intro (as if he had said, *we have talked enough; it is therefore already or even now time for us to go in*). *Cic.* Venio nunc, non jam ad furtum, sed facinus, &c. *Id.* De quibus jam dicendi locus erit, cum de Senioribus pauca dixero (where it may be rendered *then*; or taking *jam* and *cum* together, *as soon as, when*). *Id.* Tollatur hæc e civitate discordia: jam omnes isti, qui portenduntur metus, exstinguentur, *and already, as an immediate consequence, forthwith*. *Id.* Remove perturbationes: jam videbuntur monstra dicere, *and immediately, the direct consequence will be, that*, &c. *Terent.* Omitte: jam adero, *straightway, right away*. *Plaut.* Jam ut me collocaverat, *already when, as soon as*. —— ¶ With a negation it has also the sense of *more, longer, beside*. *Cic.* Non est jam in lege modus, *there is no longer*. *Liv.* Non jam, ut ante. *Varr.* Neque jam, *and no more*. *Cic.* Jam nemo, *no one beside, not another*. —— ¶ In transitions, it stands for *deinde, præterea*, or *nunc*, and may be rendered *further, furthermore, moreover, in the next place, now, then, accordingly, but*, &c.; sometimes first in the sentence, sometimes after a word. *Cic.* Jam vero quod jubent, &c. recte admonent. *Id.* Jam vero illa Allobrogum sollicitatio, *and now, and furthermore, indeed*. *Id.* Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? *but now*. *Id.* Videte jam porro cetera, *but moreover, now further*. *Id.* Jam illud cujus est, non dico audaciæ, sed stultitiæ? — As a corrective particle. *Cic.* C. Licinius probabilis orator; jam vero etiam probatus, *even I may say*. — *Tacit. Germ.* 45. Ergo jam gentes alluuntur (where with *ergo* it seems to mark the introduction of a new topic).

IAMBĒŬS (iambus), a, um, adj. *iambic*. *Horat.*

IAMBICINŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *iambic*. *Martian. Capell.*

IAMBICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *iambic*. *Diomed.*

IAMBŬS (ἴαμβος), i, m. *an iambus, poetic foot, consisting of a short and long syllable*. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *an iambic verse, iambic poem*. *Cic.*

JAM DIU, or JAMDIU. See *Jam*.

JAM DŪDUM, or JAMDŪDUM. See *Jam* and *Dudum*.

JAM JAM, or JAMJAM. See *Jam*.

JAM PRIDEM, or JAMPRIDEM. See *Jam* and *Pridem*.

JĀNA, æ, f. same as *Diana, the moon*. *Varro.*

JĀNĀLIS (Janus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to Janus, received from Janus*. *Ovid.*

JĀNICŬLUM, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome, upon which, in earlier times, there was a town of the same name, said to have been built by Janus, whence the name*. *Ovid.*

JĀNIGĔNA (Janus & gigno), æ, m. and f. *child of Janus*. *Ovid.*

JĀNITŎR (janua), ōris, m. *a janitor, door-keeper, porter*, θυρωρός. *Cic.* Hunc vestri janitores, hunc cubicularii diligunt. *Plaut.* Heus, ecquis hic est janitor? aperite. *Cic.* Janitor carceris, *a jailer*. *Ovid.* cœlestis aulæ, *h. e.* cœli, *porter of heaven*, namely, *Janus* (as *Cerberus* is called by *Virg.* the *janitor* of the lower world). — The Romans used to chain the slaves who were stationed at their doors; and of course they were reckoned among the lowest of the slaves. *Ovid.* Janitor religata catena.

JĀNITRIX (janitor), īcis, f. *a female door-keeper, portress*, θυρωρός. *Plaut.* Anus hic solet cubitare, janitrix. Figur. *Plin.* Laurus janitrix Cæsarum, *h. e. wont to be planted before their doors*. —— ¶ Janitrices (from the Greek εἰνάτερες), *the wives of two brothers*. *Pandect.* — *Scaliger* thinks they are so called, because they both have their beds opposite to the door (*janua*), and are thus, as it were, its keepers.

IANTHĬNŬS (ἰάνθινος), a, um, adj. *violet-colored, violet*. *Plin.* vestis, color. —— ¶ Absol. *Plur.* Ianthina, *violet-colored garments*. *Martial.*

IANTHĬS (ἰανθίς), ĭdis, f. *a plant or flower of a purple color*; others explain it, *a violet-colored garment*. *Marcell. Empir.*

JĀNŬA (perhaps from Janus, as presiding over it), æ, f. *a door, house-door*, θύρα, primus ingressus ad interiora domus. *Cic.* Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur. *Ovid.* Reserare januam. *Plaut.* occludere. *Id.* pulsare, *to knock at the door*. *Ovid.* aperire, *to open*. But *Pandect.* aperire, *to open a door, make a door-way, cut a door-way*. —— ¶ Figur. *door, entrance, passage*. *Virg.* Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis. *Ovid.* Præclusa janua leti luctus extendit in ævum. *Id.* Januam pulsare sepulchri. *Id.* maris gemini, *h. e.* Bosporus. Also, *Cic.* Qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam. *Plin. Ep.* Illa actio mihi januam famæ patefecit. *Q. Cic.* Janua animi frons est.

JĀNŬĀLIS (Janus), e, adj. *pertaining to Janus, named from Janus*, &c. *Varro.* porta. — Hence, Janŭāl, *for* Januale (*sc.* libum). *Fest.* —— ¶ Porta *Janalis* is also read.

JĀNŬĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *named from Janus*. *Cic.* Januarius mensis, and *Cæs.* Januarius (*sc.* mensis), *the month of January*, at first the eleventh and afterwards the first month of the Roman year.

JĀNŬS (perhaps from Ζὰν, *h. e.* Ζεύς, as Jupiter from Ζεὺς πατὴρ), i, m. *an ancient Italian divinity, who, as god of the sun, marked the course of the year*. In his statues he was represented as having two faces growing together and looking in opposite directions, the one with and the other without a beard. These appear to have been anciently symbolical of the sun and moon, though the true interpretation of the symbol was afterwards lost, and both faces represented with a beard. (See Boettiger's Ideas on the Mythology of Art; first series.) He is said to have reigned in Latium, and to have founded the city Janiculum. The month of January was sacred to him (hence, *Ovid.* Jani mensis, *h. e.* Januarius); and in general, not only the beginning of the year and day, but also all beginnings: thus in solemn rites they sacrificed first to him. He had the epithet *pater* (as Ζεὺς πατήρ). He had a small temple or chapel with two doors directly opposite to each other, which was closed in time of peace and open during war. This temple or chapel seems to have been nothing more than a covered passage with doors. —— ¶ Hence, Janus, *any passage-way, thoroughfare, as an arch, vault or arcade*. *Cic. Nat. Deor.* 2, 27. *Sueton. Aug.* 31. *Liv.* 41, 27. — Hence, *the passage of a gate*, or, *a gate*. *Liv.* Dextro Jano portæ ——

¶ Also, *January*. *Ovid.* Janus habet finem. *Martial.* Calendæ Jani. — Also, *the first of January*. *Auson.* Totidem venturos congere Janos (implying *years*). —— ¶ Also, Janus, for *the temple of Janus*. *Liv.* Janus apertus. *Vellei.* Janus Geminus clausus. —— ¶ Also, *a certain spot, public place, or street in Rome*, where merchants, brokers, and also booksellers, had their stand; a sort of exchange: it had three parts, Janus summus, imus, medius. *Ovid. Remed.* 561. Qui puteal, Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, *h. e. fears the* Janus, as being the seat of the usurers. *Horat. Ep.* 1, 1, 54. Hæc (*h. e. the superior worth of money over virtue*) Janus summus ab imum perdocet. *Id. Sat.* 2, 3, 18. Omnes res meæ Janum ad medium fracta est. *Cic.* Boni viri, qui ad Janum medium sedent, *h. e.* qui sunt feneratores. (Some understand by Janus Summus, &c. *three statues of Janus*. They may perhaps have been merely *three passages or arches upon a street*.) —— ¶ See its derived adjectives in their alphabetical order.

JĀNŬSPĂTĔR, an ancient form for *Janus Pater*. *Gell.*

IĂPĔTŬS (Ἰαπετός), i, m. *one of the Giants, husband of Clymene, father of Atlas, Epimetheus, and Prometheus*. *Horat.* Iapeti genus, and *Ovid.* Satus Iapeto, *h. e. the son of Iapetus, Prometheus*. — Hence, Iăpĕtĭŏnĭdēs, æ, m. *the son of Iapetus*. *Ovid.* Iapetionides Atlas. *Claudian.* Iapetionidæ fratres gemini, *h. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus*.

IAPIS, } **IAPIDIA.** } See *Iapys*.

IAPYGIA, } **IAPYGIUS.** } See *Iapyx*.

IĀPŸS, *or* **IĀPIS**, ȳdis *or* ĭdis, adj. *Iapydian*; *the* Iapydes *were a nation of Illyricum*. *Virg.* Timavus Iapys. — Also, Iapȳdia *or* Iapidia, æ, f. *the region inhabited by the* Iapydes. *Tibull.*

IĀPŸX, ȳgis, m. *the son of Dædalus, who settled in Apulia or Calabria; from whom the portion of Italy where he settled was* called *Iapygia*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Iapygian*, h. e. *Apulian or Calabrian*. *Virg.* Gargamus Iapyx. — Hence, Iapyx, *sc.* fluvius, *a river in Iapygia*. *Plin.* — Iapyx, *sc.* ventus, *a wind, blowing from this region upon Greece, the W. N. W. wind*. *Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, Iapȳgius, a, um, adj. *Iapygian, Apulian or Calabrian*. *Plin.* promontorium (now *Capo S. Maria di Leuca*). — Iapygia, *sc.* terra, *Iapygia, a portion of Apulia or Calabria*. *Ovid.*

IĀRBĀS, æ, m. *an African king, and suitor of Dido*. *Virg.* — *Ovid.* has also *Iarba*. —— ¶ Hence, *Horat.* pleasantly calls Cordus, *Iarbites*, as being *a Mauritanian*, as if he were *a descendant of Iarbas*.

IĀRDĂNIS, ĭdis, f. *daughter of Iardanus*, h. e. *Omphale*. *Ovid.*

IĀSĬDĒS, æ, m. *son or descendant of Iasius*. *Virg.*

IĀSĬŌN. See *Iasius*.

IĀSĬŌNĒ (Ἰασιώνη), es, f. *a plant with a white flower, which creeps on the ground* (probably Convolvulus sepium, L.). *Plin.*

IĀSIS. See *Iasius*.

IĀSĬŬS, ii, m. *a king of the Argives, father of Atalanta*. *Hygin.* — Hence, Iăsis, ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Iasius*, h. e. *Atalanta*. *Propert.* — Iasides, æ, m. *son or descendant of Iasius*. *Stat.* Iasides, *h. e. Adrastus, who reigned at Argos, as Iasius had done*. — Also, Iasius, a, um, adj. *Argive*. *Val. Fl.* virgo, *h. e. Io, the daughter of Inachus, king of Argos*. —— ¶ There was also another Iasius, *the brother of Dardanus and lover of Ceres* (h. e. *fond of agriculture*). *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Called, also, Iasiōn, ōnis. *Ovid.*

IĀSĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or from Iasius, Iasian or Argive*. *Val. Flacc.* (See Iasius, ii.) —— ¶ Also, Iasius, *Iasian, of or belonging to Iasus or Iassus, a city of Caria*. *Plin.*

IĀSŎN, ŏnis, m. *the son of Æson, a king of Thessaly*. He was deprived of his kingdom by his paternal uncle Pelias, to whose care he had been intrusted by his dying father, and sent to Colchis to get the golden fleece. He sailed thither with several companions in the ship Argo (whence they were called Argonauts), obtained the golden fleece by the help of Medea, married her in return, then deserted her and married Creusa (or Glauce), the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Iasŏnĭdēs, æ, m. *son of Iason*. *Stat.* Juvenes, *h. e. Thoas* and *Euneus, sons of Iason and Hypsipyle*. — Also, Iasōnius, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Iason*. *Propert.* carina, *h. e. the ship Argo*. *Ovid.* remex, *h. e. the Argonauts*. —— ¶ Another Iason, *a prince or king* (tyrannus) *at Pheræ, in Thessaly*. *Cic.*

IĀSPĂCHĀTĒS (ἰασπαχάτης), æ, m. *a gem of the agate kind, having some affinity with the jasper*. *Plin.*

IĀSPĬDĔŬS (iaspis), a, um, adj. *of the jasper kind, jasper-like*. *Plin.*

IĀSPIS (ἴασπις), ĭdis, f. *a jasper, a precious stone of a green color*. *Plin.* — *Virg.* Iaspis fulva, probably our *topaz*. — *Plin.* says, that one kind of iaspis was called *aerizusa* from its resembling the air in color; some think it is the *turquois*. — Figur. *Aug.* ap. *Macrob.* Iaspi figulorum, (as we say) *jewel*.

IĀSPĬŬS (iaspis), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the jasper*. *Macer.* ap. *Isid.*

IĀSPŎNŸX (ἰασπόνυξ), ȳchis, f. *a kind of jasper, with cloudy and snow-white spots*. *Plin.*

IĀSSŬS, or **IĀSŬS**, i, f. *a city of Caria, in Asia Minor*. *Plin.* — Hence, Iasius (Iassius), a, um, adj. (See *Iasius*.) — Iassenses, *or* Iasenses, ium, *the inhabitants of the same*. *Liv.*

IĀTRĂLIPTĂ, or **IĀTRĂLIPTĒS** (ἰατραλείπτης), æ, m. *a physician that cures by anointing and rubbing*. *Cels.* — Hence, Iatraliptĭcē, or -lēptĭcē (ἰατραλειπτική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the art of curing in this way*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Iatraleptes*, and *Iatroleptes*. — *Iatrolipta* occurs in an *Inscript.*

IĀTRĬCĒ (ἰατρική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the healing art*. *Martian. Capell.*

IĀTRŎNĪCĒS (ἰατρονίκης), æ, m. *conqueror of physicians*. *Plin.*

JAVOLENUS, same as *Jabolenus*.

JĀXĂMĂTÆ, ārum, m. *a people on the Palus Mæotis, near the mouth of the Tanais*. *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ *Mela* calls them *Ixamatæ*.

JĀXĂRTĒS, æ, m. *a river in and near Sogdiana, which flows into the Caspian sea*. *Plin.* and *Mela*.

IĀZȲGES, um, m. *a Sarmatian people dwelling by the Danube*. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* — Sing. Iāzȳx. *Ovid.*

IBĒR, or **HIBĒR**, ēris, m. (Ἴβηρ, -ηρος), *an inhabitant of Iberia in Spain, an Iberian*. *Lucan.* Durus Iber aut Cantaber. — Hence, *a Spaniard*. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *an inhabitant of Iberia in Asia; an Iberian*. *Val. Flacc.*

IBĒRĬĂ, or **HIBĒRĬĂ**, æ, f. Ἰβηρία, *Iberia, the whole of Spain received this name among the Greeks*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a region of Asia*, now *Imeriti and Georgia, between the Black and Caspian seas*. *Plin.*

IBĒRĬĂCŬS (Iberia), a, um, adj. *Iberian, Spanish*. *Sil.*

IBĒRĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *Iberian, Spanish*. *Horat.* Ibericis peruste funibus latus, *h. e.* sparteis, for *spartum* was abundant in Spain. *Plin.* mare (*which washes Spain on the eastern side*).

IBĒRIS (Ἰβηρίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of cresses*. *Plin.*

IBĒRŬS, or **HIBĒRŬS**, i, m. Ἴβηρ, *a river in Spain*. now *the Ebro*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Another in *Asian Iberia*. *Plin.*

IBĒRŬS, or **HIBĒRŬS**, a, um, adj. *Iberian*, h. e. *Spanish*. *Virg.* Gurgite Phœbus Ibero tingat equos, *h. e.* Oceano occidentali. *Ovid.* Forma triplex pastoris Iberi, *h. e.* Geryonis. *Horat.* piscis, *h. e.* scomber. — Iberi, ōrum, *the Spaniards*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *of Iberia in Asia, Iberian*; Iberus, *an Iberian*; Iberi, *the Iberians*. *Val. Flacc.* and *Tacit.*

IBĒX, ĭcis, m. *a kind of wild goat*; according to Hard. *the chamois*. *Plin.* 8, 53, sect. 79.

IBĪ (is), adv. *there, in that place*, ἐκεῖ, in eo loco. *Cic.* Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit. *Pandect.* Ibi de eo damno prætor loquitur, *h. e. in that edict*. *Plin.* Ibi loci, *for* in eo loco. —— ¶ Also, for In iis rebus, in eo, *in that, therein, on that*. *Sallust.* Ibi (*h. e.* in bellis intestinis, cædibus, &c.) juventutem suam exercuit. *Cic.* Si quid est quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, *there, in that, in that matter*. *Terent.* Ibi nunc sum, *I am thinking of that, my mind is busy with that*. —— ¶ Of time, *immediately, thereupon, then, straightway*. *Terent.* Si tu negaris ducere, ibi culpam in te transferet. *Liv.* Ibi infit, annum se tertium, &c. *Id.* Ibi ira est suppressa, *henceforth, from this time*. *Terent.* Ibi demum, *then first*. — Redundantly. *Cic.* Ibi tum. —— ¶ Rarely, *thither*. *Pandect.* Cum ibi venerimus, *to that matter, subject*, for istuc.

IBĬDEM (ibi & dem or idem), adv. *in the same place*, αὐτόθι, in eodem loco. *Nep.* Ipse ibidem manere decrevit. *Cic.* Ne heic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur. *Plaut.* Si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, *for* in eodem loco. —— ¶ For In eadem re, *in the same thing, in the same matter*.. *Cic. Cæcin.* 9. Legit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit ibidem. —— ¶ Rarely, *to the same place*. *Plaut.*

IBIS (ἶβις), is and ĭdis, f. *the ibis, a bird of Egypt, held sacred by the Egyptians, which destroys serpents*. *Cic.* [This bird was usually supposed to be the Tantalus Ibis of L.; but its real nature was first discovered by Bruce (see Travels, vol. 5, p. 172), and placed beyond a doubt by Cuvier's investigations. It has been more lately called Numenius Ibis. (See Cuvier's Memoir on the Ibis of the Egyptians, in the Annals of the Museum of Hist. Nat., Cahier 20.)] —— ¶ Also, *a biting and scornful poem of Ovid*.

IBISCUM, } **IBRIDA.** } Same as *Hibiscum*, &c.

IBUS, *for* iis. See *Is*.

IBȲCŬS, i, m. Ἴβυκος, *a Greek lyric poet. He fell among robbers, and, having been mortally wounded, besought some cranes that were flying by to be the witnesses and avengers of his death. A short time after, these robbers, seeing some cranes pass by them in the midst of the city, whispered in jest to one another, Here are the avengers of Ibycus. They were seized, and, having confessed the crime, were punished.* *Cic.*, *Stat.* and *Auson.*

ĬCĂDĬŎN, ōnis, m. *a cruel pirate*. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* —— ¶ Called, also, *Icadius*. *Cic.*

ĬCĂRĬĂ, æ, f. now *Nicaria, a small island in the Ægean sea, near Samos, one of the Sporades*. *Pompon. Mela.* —— ¶ Called, also, *Icaros*. *Plin.*

ĬCĂRĬŎTIS, ĭdis, f. *the daughter of Icarius*, h. e. *Penelope*. *Propert.* — Adj. *Ovid.* Tela Icariotide.

ĬCĂRIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, f. *the daughter of Icarius*, h. e. *Penelope*. *Ovid.*

ĬCĂRĬŬS, ii, m. *the son of Œbalus, king of Lacedæmon and father of Penelope*. *Ovid.* (He seems to have been also called *Icarus*.) —— ¶ Also, Icarius, *or* Icarus, *father of Erigone. He was slain by drunken peasants in Attica. He is commonly called Icarus. He, with his daughter and his dog Mæra, became constellations; his name is* Bootes, *or, at any rate, the star* Arcturus; *Erigone is the* Virgin (virgo), *and Mæra the* Canis Major. *Propert.* and *Hygin.*

ĬCĂRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Icarian*, h. e. *relating to Icarius or Icarus, the father of Erigone*. *Ovid.* Canis, *h. e. the constellation* Canis Major. *Propert.* Icarii boves, *h. e.* septentriones, quos Icarius (Bootes) regit. *Stat.* palmes (so called because Icarius learned the culture of the vine from Bacchus and practised it). *Id.* umbra, *h. e.* vitibus plena. —— ¶ Also, *relating to the island Icaria or Icaros*; or, according to the fable, *to Icarus, the son of Dædalus*. *Plin.* mare, and, *Ovid.* aquæ; also, *Id.* Icarium (absol.), *h. e. that part of the Ægean sea which is near the island Icaria*. *Ovid.* litus, *h. e. of Asia Minor, which is washed by the Icarian sea*.

ĬCĂRŎS. See *Icaria*.

ICĂRUS, i, m. *the son of Dædalus, who escaped with his father from Crete by means of artificial wings; but he approached so near the sun that it melted the wax which fastened the wings together, and he fell into the sea, which is said to have its name from him, but seems more correctly to be so called from the island Icaros or Icaria.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Another, *the father of Erigone.* See *Icarius.*

ICĂS (εἰκάς), ădis, f. *the number twenty; the twentieth day of the month;* hence, Icădes, um, *a festival, kept by the Epicureans in honor of their master, on the twentieth day of every month; for he was born on the twentieth of the month.* *Plin.*

ICCIRCO. See *Idcirco.*

ICCIUS PORTUS. See *Itius.*

ICĔLŎS (ἴκελος, h. e. *like*), i, m. *the brother of Morpheus.* *Ovid.*

ICHNEUMŎN (ἰχνεύμων), ŏnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an insect very hostile to the spider, called* phalangium (Sphix sabulosus, L.). *Plin.*

ICHNŎBĂTES (ἰχνοβάτης), æ, m. *Treader or Tracer, the name of one of Actæon's dogs.* *Ovid.*

ICHNŎGRĂPHIA (ἰχνογραφία), æ, f. *the ichnography; the plan or ground-plot of a building.* *Vitruv.*

ICHNŪSA (Ἰχνοῦσα), æ, *the ancient Greek name of the island of Sardinia, from its resembling the sole of a human foot,* ἴχνος. *Plin.*

ICHŎR (ἰχώρ), ōris, m. *watery matter or humor;* or *watery blood.* *Cels.*

ICHTHȲŎCŎLLA (ἰχθυοκόλλα), æ, f. *a fish with a glutinous skin, great sturgeon* (Acipenser huso, L.); *the glue made of it, perhaps isinglass.* *Plin.* and *Cels.*

ICHTHȲŎESSA (ἰχθυόεσσα, h. e. *abounding in fish*), æ, f. *a name of the island Icaria.* *Plin.*

ICHTHȲŎPHĂGI (Ἰχθυοφάγοι), ōrum, m. *the fish-eaters, Ichthyophagi,* a name given to several nations. *Plin.*

ICŎ (unc.), is, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to strike, smite, hit, stab, sting,* &c. πλήττω. *Lucret.* Emicat in partem sanguis, unde icimur ictu. *Catull.* (de musca), caput telis, *sting.* *Plaut.* ap. *Non.* Fuscina ici vidulum. *Turpil. ibid.* Si iceris me posthac. *Plaut.* femur, *to strike,* as a mark of indignation and grief. *Liv.* Corruit icta, *stabbed, slain.* *Cæs.* Lapide ictus periit, *hit, struck.* *Horat.* Mordaci ferro icta pinus. *Liv.* Ictus vulnere, *h. e. being wounded* by a missile weapon. *Id.* Fulmine ictus; *or, Cic.* E cœlo ictus, *struck by lightning.* — Hence, *Cic.* Me ictum fumantemque vidistis, *struck by lightning;* figuratively. And, *Ovid.* Domus icta, *h. e. struck down, struck with misfortune, unfortunate.* — Hence, *to hit,* h. e. *to reach, attain.* *Senec.* Magnitudinem non icturi. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Colaphum icit, *fetch a slap, give a buffet.* —— ¶ Icere fœdus (with or without cum aliquo), *to make or strike a compact, league;* because, as some suppose, a hog was slain on such occasions. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike, move, touch, disquiet, agitate, affect vehemently.* *Liv.* Consul rebellione Bergistanorum ictus, *struck, alarmed.* *Id.* Nova re icti, *struck, surprised, astonished.* *Id.* Metu icta, *struck, alarmed, disquieted.* *Id.* Conscientia ictus. *Horat.* Desideriis icta fidelibus, *struck, moved, touched.* *Id.* Ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, *struck with wine, heated with wine, drunken.*

ICŎN (εἰκών, -όνος), ŏnis, f. *an image, picture, likeness, statue, icon.* *Plin.* Fictæ cera icones, *waxen images used for chessmen.*

ICŎNICUS (εἰκονικός), a, um, adj. *painted or sculptured after the life.* *Plin.* statua; and, *Sueton.* simulacrum, *h. e. a statue resembling in portraiture the original, and also of the natural size.* So, *Plin.* Iconicos duces pingere.

ICŎNIUM, ii, n. *a city of Lycaonia.* *Cic.*

ICŎSAPRŌTI (εἰκοσάπρωτοι), ōrum, m. *the first twenty.* *Pandect.* — Their *dignity or rank* was called *Icosaprotia* (εἰκοσαπρωτεία). *Pandect.*

ICTĔRIAS (ἰκτερίας), ădis, f. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ICTĔRICUS (ἰκτερικός), a, um, adj. *ill of the jaundice, jaundiced, icterical.* *Juvenal.*

ICTĔRUS (ἴκτερος), i, m. *a small yellowish bird,* which *Pliny,* 30, 28, takes to be the *Galgulus,* and the sight of which is said to cure *the jaundice,* which also is called *icterus.* *Plin.*

ICTIS (ἰκτίς), idis, f. *a kind of weasel or marten.* *Plin.*

ICTUS (ico), us, m. *a stroke, blow, stab, hit, thrust, cast,* πληγή. *Cic.* Vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatorio probari, *h. e. a stab or thrust with a sword.* *Curt.* Ictu certo destinata ferire. *Plin.* Vibrare ictus. *Id.* eminus cominusque inferre. *Cic.* infligere, *or* infigere. *Tacit.* intentare. *Vellei.* Dare cervicem ad ictum servi sui. *Ovid.* graves ferre, *h. e.* inferre, infligere. *Cæs.* defendere, ac repellere, *to ward off.* *Virg.* Medicari ictum hastæ, *the wound inflicted by.* *Id.* Lapis non pertulit ictum, *nor kept up its force so as to strike.* *Plin.* Ictibus cædere arborem, *by blows of the axe.* *Id.* serpentium vesparum, *the sting.* *Cic.* A bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, *a blow, kick, thrust,* &c. *Ovid.* Phœbei ictus; *and, Horat.* fervidi, *h. e. the beating rays of the sun.* *Plin.* Ictus alæ, *the flapping.* *Id.* pedum, *the stamping.* *Id.* murorum, *battering.* *Aurel. Vict.* Ictu sanguinis exstinctus est, *of an apoplectic fit.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ictus enim fit et vulnerantur arteriæ, *a stricture, sudden pain, paroxysm, shock,* in consequence of excessive exertion of the voice. *Cæs.* pilorum, *throw, discharge.* *Liv.* Sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu, *sc.* securis, *stroke, cut.* *Plin.* Ictu primo, *at the first blow, at the first cast, at once.* *Tacit.* Singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *h. e. by single, separate attacks, and not at once, with one continued attack.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Uno ictu contendere, neque remittere, *with one unremitted effort, with a continued attack, without intermission.* *Gell.* Eodem ictu temporis, *at the same moment.* *Tacit.* Sub ictum dari, *to come within reach or sight of the enemy, come to close quarters with the enemy.* *Senec.* Sub ictu habere aliquid, *to have within reach, near, before the eyes.* *Id.* Extra ictum esse, *out of reach of weapons,* h. e. *out of danger.* *Id.* Sub ictu nostro positum, *h. e. in our power.* *Id.* Sub ictu esse, *h. e. in danger, at stake.* *Sil.* Sub ictu esse, *h. e. to be before the eyes.* Further, *Cic.* Ictus fulminis, *stroke.* *Liv.* arietis, *the blow or thrust of the battering-ram.* *Sueton.* calcis, *a kick.* *Plin.* Ictus languidus, *beating of the pulse, pulse.* — Hence, *the beat* (called also *percussio*) *of the feet or fingers,* to mark time, or to denote the recurrence of the equal members of a verse. *Horat.* Cum senos redderet ictus, *h. e.* sex pedes omnes iambos. *Quintil.* Pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant. (Compare *Horat.* Facta canit pede ter percusso, *h. e. in iambic trimeters;* so that this *ictus* or *beat* marked, in this case, not a foot, but a metre. Perhaps, in the preceding example, *ictus* may refer both to the rise and fall of the foot or hand. *Quintil.* says that musicians marked by an *ictus* sometimes a single note, and sometimes more.) *Plin.* Ad ictus modulantium pedum moveri (in music). *Horat.* pollicis, *sc.* quo lyra pulsatur, *the regular stroke.* So, *Plin.* citharæ, *h. e. upon the strings of the cithara.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ictus calamitatis, *a blow or stroke.* *Id.* Voluptas non illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, *h. e. stimulating power, strong impulse.* —— ¶ *Lucan.* Ictus fœderis, *striking, concluding.* —— ¶ Also, *the stress laid in pronunciation upon an accented syllable.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Anciently, Ictus, i, 2d decl. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.*

ICTUS, a, um, particip. from ico.

ICŬNCŬLA (dimin. from icon), æ, f. *a small image,* parva icon, εἰκόνιον. *Sueton.*

ĪDA, æ, and ĪDE, es, f. Ἴδη, *Ida, a mountain in Phrygia and Troas, where Cybele was worshiped, and Paris passed judgment on the three goddesses.* *Virg.* Imminet Ida super. *Senec.* Decies nivibus canuit Ide. — Also, *Ida, a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was concealed, in order to escape the voracity of his father.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Idæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ida in Phrygia and Troas.* *Virg.* Alma parens Idæa deum; *and, Cic.* mater, *h. e. Cybele.* *Id.* Idæi chori. *Val. Flacc.* Idæa buxus, *h. e.* tibia Berecynthia. *Mela.* mons; and, *Cic.* collis, jugum, *h. e. mount Ida.* *Senec.* Idæus leo, *h. e.* ingens, horribilis, quales in Ida sunt, ubi et Berecynthiæ currum trahere dicuntur. *Horat.* Idææ naves, *h. e. Trojan.* *Ovid.* hospes; *and* judex; *and, Cic.* pastor, *h. e. Paris.* *Martial.* puer, *h. e. Ganymede.* *Sil.* sanguis, *h. e.* Romanorum, qui a Trojanis per Æneam oriundi. — Also, *Idæan, of or pertaining to Ida in Crete.* *Virg.* mons, *h. e. mount Ida.* *Plin.* Idæi Dactyli, *h. e. certain precious stones, or stones in the shape of a finger or thumb, dug from mount Ida.* (But *Cic.* Idæi Dactyli *and* Digiti, *priests of Cybele.*) *Martial.* bustum, *h. e. of Jupiter,* supposed by the Cretans to have died. —— ¶ *Propert.* 3, 1, 27. confounds *the Phrygian Ida* with *the Cretan.*

IDĂLIS, idis, f. adj. *sc.* tellus, *a region not far from the Phrygian Ida, in Mysia or Æolis.* *Lucan.* 3, 204. (si lectio certa). Others read *Æolis.*

IDĂLIUM, ii, n. *a town, mountain and wood in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Idalius, a, um, adj. *Idalian.* *Virg.* Venus. *Stat.* volucres, *h. e. doves,* as sacred to Venus. *Id.* succi, *Cyprian ointments.* *Propert.* astrum, *h. e. the planet Venus.* *Sil.* sagitta, *h. e. of love.* — Idalia, *sc.* terra, *the region about* Idalium. *Virg.* — Idalie, es, f. (*for* Idalia), *sc.* dea, *h. e. Venus.* *Ovid.*

IDCIRCŌ, and ICCIRCŌ (id & circa), adv. *on that account, therefore, for that reason,* τοὔνεκα, διὰ τοῦτο. *Cic.* Non, si Opimium defendisti, idirco te isti bonum civem putabunt. *Id.* Aliud alii videtur esse: et idcirco alius alio nomine id appellat. *Id.* Idcirco, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi. *Cæs.* Idcirco discedere, quo facilius, &c. *Cic.* Idcirco, ne, &c. *Id.* Idcirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut iste tolleret. *Id.* Non idcirco eorum usum dimiseram, quod iis succenserem. *Colum.* Idcirco, quoniam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *in that or this, therein, so far.* *Cic.* Si mens voluntasque divina idcirco consuluit hominibus, quod iis largita est rationem, *inasmuch as, in this, that it has,* &c.

IDĔA (ἰδέα), æ, f. properly, a Greek word, signifying *a form,* and which *Cic.* expresses by *species* or *forma.* — Hence, *a form or image present to the mind* (as distinguished from the *sensible form* of a thing), *an idea, notion, conception,* as representing *the actual, inherent, eternal form or nature* (and not that which may appear to the senses); *an ideal model, the pure, absolute, abstract idea of a thing.* *Cic.* — Also, *a model, pattern, original,* as the living countenance is of a picture. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *the thinking faculty, the intelligent mind, the power to think.* *Posid.* ap. *Macrob.*

IDĔĀLIS (idea), e, adj. *existing in idea, ideal;* or, *forming or conceiving ideas.* *Mart. Cap.*

IDEM (is & the syllable dem), EADEM, IDEM, pron. *the same, just that, just the,* ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό. *Cic.* Ejusdem generis animantes, *of the same kind.* *Id.* Ad causas simillimas inter se, vel potius easdem, *or rather identical.* *Id.* Sed ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis. *Id.* Dedit divinis duo genera motus: unum, quod semper esset in eodem æque, et idem in omnibus, atque uno modo celeraret. *Id.* Amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self.* —— ¶ To express the identity of two things, it is followed by *qui, quæ, quod, ac* or *atque,* and also *ut, quam, quasi* (*h. e.* quam si, *the same as if*); where in English we use *as,* and sometimes *who* or *with.* *Cic.* Tua eadem virtus fuit, quæ in privato quondam tuo proavo, *the same with that, which,* &c. *Id.* Iidem abeunt, qui venerant, *as.* *Id.* Non

idem est servulus, quod familia. *Cas.* Jurat, se eundem casum subiturum, quemcunque ei fortuna tribuisset. *Cic.* Eandem constituit potestatem, quam, si, &c. *Id.* Idem valere debet, ac si pater indicaret, *the same as though.* *Id.* Idem videtur esse, atque id quod, &c. *the same thing as.* *Id.* Eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est. *Colum.* Feracitatem potius sequamur, quæ non eadem portione vincitur pretio, quam vincit abundantia. *Id.* Sensu enim amisso, fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, *just as if, precisely the same as if.* — Followed by *cum* (as *with* in English). *Liv.* In eadem mecum Africa genitum, *in the same Africa that I was.* *Tacit.* Hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum. — With *dat.* *Horat.* Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti, *the same as if he killed him.* — With *et* or *que.* *Cic.* Idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia (to which our idiom corresponds, *whether pertinacity and perseverance are the same*). *Id.* Imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum. —— ¶ *Neut.* Idem, substantively, with a *genit.* *Cic.* Idem juris, *for* idem jus. —— ¶ Also, Eādem (*abl. fem.*), *sc.* via, *the same way.* *Liv.* Eadem reverti, *the way he went.* So, *Id.* Eadem degressus nuntius, *the way he came.* *Cic.* Eadem, qua ceteri fugere noluit, *the same way or path as the others.* — Also, for eodem, *to the same place.* *Liv.* 4, 33. *Ed. Drak.*; other *Edd.* eodem. — Also, *at the same time.* *Plaut.* Atque eadem mulieres apparebunt. —— ¶ *Abl. neut.* Eodem. (See *Eodem.*) —— ¶ Et idem and Idemque, *and indeed, and — too, and withal, and that too, and the same too.* *Cic.* Asiam istam refertam, et eandem delicatam. *Id.* Certissimi iidemque acerrimi patroni. — It often supplies the place of *etiam* or *item*; and, when the two things to which it is related are apparently inconsistent, *tamen*; *also, too, likewise, at the same time, withal, and yet.* *Cic.* Viros fortes, eosdem bonos esse volumus, *good too.* *Id.* Duo musici, qui erant quondam iidem poetæ, machinati sunt versum, *poets withal, likewise poets.* *Id.* Atque idem ego contendo, *I contend also* (literally, *I the same*). *Id.* Suavissimus et idem facillimus (but this may come under the preceding head; though, indeed, that may perhaps be included quite as well under this). As, Euphrates et Tigris magno aquarum divortio iter percurrunt; iidem (*and yet*) paulatim in arctius coeunt. *Cic.* Nihil vero utile, quod non idem honestum, *also, likewise, too.* (When the relative is used, it precedes *idem.*) — *Idem* is also repeated in the sense of *at once, as well — as, at the same time — and.* *Cic.* Tuus idem et idem noster, *at once yours and mine.* *Id.* Idem mæstitiam meam reprehendit, idem jocum. *Id.* Fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate, iidem versute dicerent, *at the same time — and, not only — but at the same time also.* —— ¶ *Sallust.* Idem velle atque nolle, *to wish and not to wish the same,* h. e. *to have the same opinions or views.* —— ¶ Also, *one person, a single individual*; when the idea of *at the same time* is implied. *Cic.* Est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere. *Liv.* Nuntium Romam eundem Ardeamque mittit, *the same messenger, one messenger.* *Cic.* Unum (genus comparationum) de eodem et alio, *h. e. a comparison of two things to see wherein they are different things* (distinguished from a comparison *de majore et minore,* as, for instance, *of the value of two things*). —— ¶ Unus et idem, or, unus idemque, pleonastically, as in English, *one and the same.* *Cic.* Uno et eodem statu. *Id.* Uno eodemque tempore. —— ¶ Joined with other pronouns, *Cic.* Idem iste Mithridates. *Id.* Idem ego ille. *Id.* Eundem te. *Id.* Ejusdem illius inimici. —— ¶ Isdem, *for* iisdem. *Sallust.* — Eodem, eosdem, &c. are sometimes used as dissyllables by the poets. *Virg.* and *Propert.* — Idem, *for* iidem, *Ovid.*; and Eidem, *Inscript.* — Eidem, *for* idem (*nom. sing.*). *Nepos.* Phoc. 2. *Ed. Heusing.* alone has *idem.*

IDENTĬDEM (perhaps for idem itidem; or item et item; or idem et idem), adv. *now and then, ever and anon, repeatedly, at intervals,* διηνεκῶς. *Cic.* Recitabatur identidem Pompeii testimonium. *Id.* Revolvor identidem in Tusculanum. *Catull.* Qui sedens adversus identidem te spectat.

IDĔO (id & eo, as if *that* (he did, &c.) *for this reason*), adv. *therefore, for that cause or reason, on that account,* διὰ τοῦτο. *Cic.* Ideo C. Claudius retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? *Id.* An ideo aliquid fecit, ne, &c.? *Id.* Ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod nullam partem consequi possum. *Id.* Mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant. *Cels.* Quæ omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam aliud alii convenit. *Cæs.* Necessarium esse existimavit, Pompeium fieri certiorem: atque ideo continuato itinere, &c. *Virg.* Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.

IDIŎGRĂPHUS (ἰδιόγραφος), a, um, adj. *autographical, written in one's own handwriting.* *Gell.* Idiographum librum Virgilii sese inspexisse.

IDIŌTA (ἰδιώτης), æ, m. properly, *a private person; one not in office; a common man*; hence, *an ignorant, illiterate, unskilled, inexperienced man* (in opposition to *one who understands an art or science; a man of taste and judgment*). *Cic.* Quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent. *Id.* Rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, *h. e. what the vulgar call riches; the riches of the unphilosophical and unenlightened.* Also, *Vitruv.* (who applies the term to *a person unskilled in architecture*).

IDIŌTĬCUS (ἰδιωτικός), a, um, adject. *ignorant, unenlightened, unskilful.* *Tertull.*

IDIŌTISMUS (ἰδιωτισμός), i, m. *a common, familiar (but not low) way of speaking; an imitation of the language of the common sort; a manner of expression borrowed from every-day life.* *Senec.*

IDISTAVISUS campus (*h. e.* eidis-stavisch or *confederate field, where the* eidis-stava *or sworn court of the confederate nations was held*; from stava, *h. e. a staff,* in a court), *a region on the Weser,* according to Mannert, *between Blotho and Minden,* but more probably *between Hameln and Rinteln, where the village of Stane now lies.* *Tacit.*

IDMŌN, ŏnis, m. *the father of Arachne.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Idmonius, a, um, adj. *of Idmon.* *Ovid.* Arachne.

IDŎLEUM, i, and IDŎLIUM (εἰδωλεῖον), ii, n. *any place where idols are worshiped.* *Tertull.*

IDŎLĬCUS (εἰδωλικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to idols.* *Tertull.*

IDOLIUM. See *Idoleum.*

IDŎLŎLĂTRES, and IDŎLŎLĂTRA (εἰδωλολάτρης), æ, m. *an idolater,* idolorum cultor. *Tertull.*

IDŎLŎLĂTRIA (εἰδωλολατρεία), æ, f. *idolatry, idol worship.* *Tertull.*

IDŎLŎLĂTRIS (εἴδωλον and λάτρις; as if εἰδωλολατρίς), idis, f. *she that worships idols; idolatrous.* *Prudent.* Idololatris religio. Others read *idololatrix.* (*Prudent.*, in this passage, shortens the second syllable, contrary to analogy.)

IDŎLŎTHŸTUM (εἰδωλόθυτον), i, n. *a sacrifice to idols.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Adj. *Tertull.* Ab idolothytis voluptatibus, *h. e. attendant on idol worship, pertaining to the worship of idols.*

IDŌLUM, and IDŌLŌN (εἴδωλον), i, n. *an image, form or representation of a thing,* as present to the eyes or the mind. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Idola Epicuri. *Cic.* Atomi, inane, imagines, quæ idola nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, *h. e. the forms* (exuviæ) *which proceed from objects, and impress the eyes or mind.* — Also, *a form, spectre, apparition.* *Plin. Ep.* Mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus. —— ¶ Also, in the fathers of the church, *an image or representation of a false god; an idol.* *Tertull.*

IDŎMĔNĒ, es, f. *a city of Macedonia, above Cyrrhestis in the region of Gortynia.* (It seems not to occur in Latin; but in Greek, Εἰδομένη and Ἰδομένη, and also a plural form occur.) — Hence, Idomenenses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of the same.* *Plin.* — Also, Idomenius, a, um, adj. in *Catull.* 64, 178. Idomeniosne petam montes? *h. e. mountains in the region of this city, or, at least, on the shore of Macedonia*; unless it mean *Cretan,* as Idomeneus was king in Crete. (In the passage quoted, *Idomenios* has only four syllables.)

IDŎMĔNEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Ἰδομενεύς, *a king in Crete, and one of the heroes in the Trojan war, son of Deucalion, grandson of Minos.* *Virg.* —— ¶ See *Idomenius,* under *Idomene.*

IDŌNĔE (idoneus), adv. *fitly, suitably, meetly,* ἱκανῶς. *Cic.* Exordium animum idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem. —— ¶ Also, *sufficiently, adequately, properly, duly, with proper security.* *Pandect.* Idonee cavere, *to give sufficient security.* *Id.* Magis idonee reficere parietem. *Id.* Rationes idonee administratæ. — *Tertull.* Idonius (*comp.*).

IDŌNĔITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *aptness, ability, skill.* *Augustin.* servi.

IDŌNĔUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient, apt, due, becoming, well suited, well adapted, opportune, advantageous,* ἐπιτήδειος. *Cic.* Minus idoneis verbis uti. *Id.* Rem quampiam idonea laude afficere. *Id.* Legiones idoneas per te brevi tempore comparasti. *Nepos.* Causam idoneam nacti, qua negarent oportere, &c. *a convenient reason, a fine pretence.* *Flor.* Satis superque idonea clades, *all and more than all that might be expected from a discomfiture.* *Nepos.* Tempus idoneum studiis obsequendi suis. *Cæs.* Locus ad aciem instruendam opportunus atque idoneus. *Cic.* Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est diversorio. *Horat.* Litterulis Græcis imbutus, idoneus arti cuilibet, *of a capacity for any art whatever.* *Quintil.* Idoneus rhetori puer, *h. e.* qui rhetori erudiendus committatur, *fit for, ready for.* *Cic.* Consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium. *Id.* Lex est ratio ad jubendum et deterrendum idonea. *Id.* Non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem. *Quintil.* Componere materias in hoc (*acc.*) idoneas. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus. — Substantively. *Tacit.* Apud idonea provinciarum, *h. e.* loca idonea et opportuna. —— ¶ Implying desert, *worthy, deserving.* *Cic.* Si adductus gratia, minus idoneum hominem præmio affecisset. *Id.* Pompeius idoneus non est, qui impetret, *worthy to obtain.* *Id.* Res idonea, de qua quæratur, *worth inquiring about.* *Terent.* Adeon' videmur vobis idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? *Cic.* Tibi idoneus visus est, ut cum eo dedicationem communicares. So, *Cic.* Sæpe idoneis hominibus indigentibus, de re familiari impertiendum, *needy and deserving assistance.* — And, with the *abl.* as *dignus.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nec res humiles idoneas sua dignitate judicare, *worthy of.* —— ¶ Also, *sufficient, able, trust-worthy, satisfactory, credible, safe, sound, sure.* *Cic.* Cujus eloquentiæ est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius. *Liv.* Idoneos habeo auctores, ita responsum ab Senatu esse. *Pandect.* Non idoneus tutor. *Id.* Si ab idoneo debitore ad inopem transtulerit obligationem, *h. e.* ab eo debitore, qui est solvendo, *able to pay.* *Id.* Idoneis hominibus collocare pecuniam, *in good hands* (*others read* nominibus, *for good notes*). *Senec.* Cum quingentos denarios mutuos cuidam promisisset, et illum parum idoneum comperisset. *Pandect.* Idoneus homo, *h. e. of good repute and credit.* — Also, of things in which we may trust, *sufficient, satisfactory, adequate, in good condition, safe, trust-worthy, sound.* *Pandect.* Idoneum parietem esse dixerunt, si onera, quæ modo jure imponantur, sustinere possit. *Id.* Minus idonea navis. *Id.* Idonea pignora, *h. e.* quæ sufficiant in quantitatem debiti. *Id.* Idoneam cautionem

offerre, sufficient security. —— ¶ Comp. Idoneior. Pandect. and Tertull. (But others read idonior throughout.)

IDŌS (εἶδος), n. the form, representation, copied from some original (idea). Senec.

IDŬLIS (idus), e, adj. as Idulis ovis, h. e. which was sacrificed to Jupiter on the Ides. Fest. and Macrob.

IDŪMĒ, es, and IDŪMÆA, æ, f. a region of Palestine, bordering upon Judæa and Arabia Petræa; it stands also for Judæa. Plin. and Lucan. — Hence, Idūmæus, a, um, adj. Idumean, of or pertaining to Idumæa or Palestine. Virg. palmæ. Martial. triumphi, h. e. over Jerusalem and Judæa.

IDŬŌ, as, a. 1. to divide; according to Macrob., an Etrurian word, and the root of Idus.

IDŪS (probably from the Greek plural, εἴδους, from εἰδῶ, by which are to be understood, the phases of the moon, and, in particular, the time of full moon; according to Macrob. from iduo), ŭum, ĭbus, f. the ides of a month, viz. the 15th day of March, May, July and October, and the 13th of the other months. Cic. — The interest of money was paid especially upon the Calends and Ides. Horat. and Cic. — The Ides were sacred to Jupiter, as the Calends to Juno. Varr. ap. Macrob.

IDŬŬS, a, um, adj. divided. Macrob. Vidua quasi valde idua, id est, valde divisa.

IDYLLIUM. See Edyllium.

JĔBŪSIĂCŬS, a, um, adj. Jebusite, of the Jebusites, of the men of Jerusalem (which was anciently inhabited by Jebusites). Prudent. Others read Jebusæus.

JĔCŎRŌSŬS (jecur), a, um, adj. diseased in the liver. Sidon.

JĔCŬR (unc.), jĕcŏris and jĕcĭnŏris, jocĭnŏris, jocĭnĕris, n. the liver, ἧπαρ. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ It was thought by the ancients to be the commencement of the veins, and to supply the body with blood; hence, they also regarded it as the seat of the affections. Horat. Non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, puerve. Senec. Jecur alicujus merendo flectere, h. e. cor vincere, et amorem captare. Horat. Fervens difficile bile tumet jecur. Senec. Contine jecur, h. e. dolorem. Bibac. ap. Sueton. En cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, h. e. prudentia, sapientia.

JĔCŬSCŬLUM (dimin. from jecur), i, n. a little liver, ἡπάτιον. Cic. Musculorum jecuscula.

JĔJŪNĀTIŌ (jejuno), ōnis, f. a fasting, fast. Tertull.

JĔJŪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he who fasts, a faster. Augustin.

JĔJŪNĒ (jejunus), adv. with an empty stomach, fasting, ἀνηστί. — Hence, in speech, meagrely, dryly, coldly, frigidly, languidly, h. e. without ornament, without spirit or force. Cic. Iisdem de rebus jejune quosdam et exiliter disputavisse, subtilely, dryly, nakedly. Id. Hæc dicuntur fortasse jejunius. Gell. Infecunde atque jejune laudare. Plin. Ep. Ut illud immodice et redundanter, ita hoc jejune et infirme. —— ¶ Cic. Quis jejunius dixit inimicus, less favorably, with less praise, more grudgingly.

JĔJŪNIŌSŬS (jejunium), a, um, adj. fasting, hungry. Plaut. Neque jejuniosiorem, neque magis effertum fame vidi.

JĔJŪNITĀS (jejunus), ātis, f. emptiness, empty stomach, fasting, hunger, νηστεία. Plaut. Jejunitatis plenus, anima fœtida. Alii aliter leg. —— ¶ Also, dryness. Vitruv. Jejunitas (tegularum), quæ est a fornacibus excocta, dryness. —— ¶ Also, want, deficiency. Vitruv. humoris, h. e. dryness. So, Cic. bonarum artium, want of knowledge of, ignorance. —— ¶ In speaking, dryness, slenderness, barrenness, poverty, want of spirit, coldness, meagreness, as a fault; or, not as a fault, but only as opposed to ubertas and copia, it may be rendered dryness, plainness, want of ornament. Cic. Sed cavenda est presso illi oratori inopia et jejunitas, amplo autem inflatum et corruptum orationis genus. Id. Si jejunitatem, et siccitatem, et inopiam, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte dumtaxat. Id. Qui cum obruerentur copia sententiarum atque verborum, jejunitatem et famem se malle, quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent.

JĔJŪNIUM (Id.), ii, n. a fast, abstinence from food, νηστεία. Ovid. Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu. Id. solvere, to break. Id. ponere, to lay aside, remit, end. Cels. Jejunio ægrum vexare, by keeping him to a strict diet. Horat. Indicere jejunia. Liv. Jejunium Cereri instituere. — Hence, hunger. Ovid. In vacuis spargit jejunia venis. Id. Pascere jejunia. Id. satiare. Id. sedare. Id. placare. — Also, want. Lucan. Jejunia undæ, h. e. thirst. —— ¶ Also, leanness, poorness, as of a beast. Virg. — Of a field, barrenness, unproductiveness. Colum.

JĔJŪNŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. to fast, abstain from food, νηστεύω. Tertull. — With dat. Tertull. Si uni arbusculæ jejunare maluisset, to abstain from.

JĔJŪNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. fasting, that has not taken food or drink; hence also, famished, hungry, νῆστις, ἄσιτος. Cic. Cum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem. Lucret. Jejuna cupido, h. e. fames. Plin. Jejuna aviditas, hungry, greedy. Id. Jejuna saliva (h. e. hominis jejuni), fasting spittle. Id. Faba jejuno ore commanducata. Horat. Lupus jejunis dentibus acer. Plin. Scorpiones jejunum medicamentum egerunt, h. e. jejuno ore emissum. Propert. Cerberus jejuno sono, h. e. latratu famelico, a hungry bark. Cic. Misera ac jejuna plebecula, famished, starved. — Also, thirsty. Propert. Vilem jejunæ sæpe negavit aquam. —— ¶ Also, empty, void, wanting. Cels. Jejunum intestinum, the empty gut (so called, because it transmits the food as soon as it receives it). Lucret. Corpora succo jejuna. — And with the genit. Cic. Jejunas igitur hujus multiplicis orationis aures civitatis accepimus, devoid, as yet not having heard, unacquainted with. —— ¶ Also, dry, droughty, barren, meagre, unproductive. Cic. ager. Virg. glarea. Colum. Omnis humus, inferiorem partem jejuniorem habet. Senec. Quid tam nudum inveniri potest, quam hoc saxum? quid ad copias respicienti jejunius? — Figur. unproductive, barren, fruitless, without effect. Cic. Solivaga cognitio et jejuna, unproductive, useless. Id. concertatio verborum. Id. Frigida et jejuna calumnia, weak, without power or force. — And in speaking and writing, meagre, dry, frigid, spiritless, slender, barren; opposed to copiosus and plenus. Cic. Si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet. Id. Sunt ejus orationes jejunæ. Id. De jejunis (h. e. though speaking of, &c.) plena est oratio tua. Quintil. Neque adeo jejunam ac pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit, ut una de re bene dici, nisi semel, non possit. —— ¶ Also, small, miserable, contemptible, vile, worthless, mean, low. Cic. Si non jejunum hoc nescio quid, quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videbitur. Id. Nihil in me, non modo perfidiosum sed ne humile quidem, aut jejunum, mean-spirited, little, envious. Id. Illud vero pusilli animi est, et ipsa malevolentia (abl.) jejuni atque inanis, belittled, envious, narrow, small, meagre. —— ¶ Also, sparing, scanty, little, thin. Virg. Summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena.

IĔNS, euntis, particip. See Eo.

JENTĀCŬLUM (jento), i, n. a breakfast, an early luncheon, ἀκράτισμα. Sueton. Vitell. 13. Epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula, et prandia, et cœnas, comissationesque: facile omnibus sufficiens vomitandi consuetudine (so that here at least it differs from prandium). Martial. Surgite: jam vendit pueris jentacula pistor.

JENTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a breakfasting, a breakfast. Jul. Firmic.

JENTŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. to breakfast, to take an early meal, ἀκρατίζομαι. Sueton. Ut mane singulos, jamne jentassent, sciscitaretur.

IĔRNĒ, es, or IĔRNA, æ, f. Ἰέρνη, Ireland. Claudian. and Apul.

IĒSŪS, u, m. Jesus, the name of our Saviour, Ἰησοῦς. It is a trisyllable, with the i short. Juvenc.: a dissyllable, Jēsus. Sedul.: a dissyllable, but so that the i is still a vowel. Prudent. —— ¶ Also, Jesus or Joshua, one of the Hebrew judges. Prudent. who makes it a dissyllable, Jēsus.

IETÆ (Ἰῆται, Pausan.; Ἰήτης, and Ἰέτης, Steph. Byz.), ārum, m. inhabitants of the island Ios. Plin. (See Ios.) —— ¶ Also, Ietæ (Ἰεταί. Steph. Byz.), ārum, f. a town in Sicily; hence, Ietenses, its inhabitants. Plin. — The mountain on which the town lies is called by Sil. Ieta.

IGILIUM, ii, n. an island near Etruria, now Giglio. Cæs.

IGITŬR (possibly from id agitur), conj. therefore, then, accordingly, as this is so, οὖν, ἄραγε, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν; an illative conjunction expressing a necessary consequence. Cic. Habes igitur, Tubero, confitentem reum. Id. Pro his igitur omnibus rebus postulo. Id. Qui modum igitur vitio quærit, similiter facit, ut, &c. Horat. Quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? then. — After several words. Cic. Si Nymphæ deæ sunt, Panisci etiam, et Satyri. Hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphæ quidem deæ igitur. — Sometimes in the first place. Nepos. Igitur primum illud munus fortunæ, quod in ea urbe, &c. Plaut. Igitur hoccine est amare? —— ¶ Inceptively to mark the introduction of the main subject, after some prefatory remarks, then, well then. Cic. Or. 1, 7; 3, 5. —— ¶ Also, after the sense has been suspended by the intervention of a parenthesis, &c., igitur is introduced to restore the connection; as I was saying, I say, then. Cic. Cat. 4, 11. Pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro triumphis, &c. pro his igitur omnibus rebus postulo. Id. Quid enim mereri velis jam, cum magistratum inieris, et in concionem ascenderis (est enim tibi edicendum, quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo; et fortasse etiam, si tibi erit visum, aliquid de majoribus tuis, et de te ipso dices more majorum) quid mereаris igitur, ut te dicas in eo magistratu omnia voluptatis causa facturum esse? (Itaque and ergo are used in the same way.) —— ¶ For tum, inde, postea, then, next. Plaut. Miserum est opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet. Id. Quando habebo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo. Id. Sin aliter sient animati, neque dent, quæ petat; se se igitur summa vi virisque eorum oppidum expugnassere. — Also, pleonastically, Plaut. Post igitur demum faciam, res fiat palam. Id. Pirus id agam: igitur deinde faciam palam, h. e. tum deinde, tum postea. Id. Unum ubi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tum specimen cernitur. —— ¶ Also, at length, at last, finally. Sallust. Igitur confirmato animo, vocari ad se jubet Lentulum. —— ¶ Also, for. Plaut. Surge dum huc: est consulere igitur quiddam quod tecum volo. —— ¶ Also, for that reason, on that account. Plaut. Jamdiu factum est, cum abiisti ad forum, igitur inveniendo argento ut fingeres fallaciam. —— ¶ Ergo igitur. See Ergo.

IGNĀRIŬS (from ignis, for igniarius) lapis, flint stone, from which fire is struck. Marcell. Empir.

IGNĀRŬRIS (in & gnaruris), e, adj. ignorant. Plaut.

IGNĀRŬS (in & gnarus), a, um, adj. ignorant, not experienced in, unacquainted with, unaware, ἀγνώς, ἀδαής. Cic. Non sumus ignari, multos contra esse dicturos. Id. Ignarus, qui consules essent. Id. Ad quod pertineret, ignari. Plaut. Nescis? (Si.) Juxta cum ignarissimis, h. e. none more so. Cic. Oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo. Id. Ignarus faciundæ ac poliendæ orationis. Cæs. Eventus belli non ignarus. Horat. Navem agere ignarus navis timet, unacquainted with, inexperienced in. Id. Puella ignara mariti, h. e. innupta. Plin. Alter alterius ignarus, not knowing one another. Horat. Formica haud ignara, ac non incauta futuri.

Also, *Tacit.* Non sum mihi ignarus, posse, &c. *h. e.* non sum nescius, *I know very well that,* &c. Absol. *Virg.* Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? *not knowing whither you had come.* — Hence, *unmindful, forgetful. Virg.* Neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum. Figur. *ignorant, unknowing, free from, devoid,* expers. *Stat.* Curarum ignara voluptas. —— ¶ Passively, *unknown. Ovid.* Proles ignara parenti. *Senec.* Quibus circumscriptio ignara est et fraus. *Sallust.* Regio hostibus ignara. *Id.* Cupido ignara visundi, *h. e.* res ignotas.

IGNĀVĒ (ignavus), adv. *slothfully, slowly, lazily, without spirit, without life,* ῥαθύμως. *Cic.* Ne quid abjecte, quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus. *Virg.* Carpentem ig navius herbas. *Horat.* Dicere ignave multa, *h. e.* nullo acumine, aut elegantia.

IGNĀVĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become slothful or inactive. Tertull.*

IGNĀVIA (Id.), æ, f. *inactivity, sluggishness, sloth, slothfulness, idleness, laziness, want of spirit, listlessness; cowardice. Cic.* Contraria sunt fortitudini ignavia, justitiæ injustitia. *Id.* Æquitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia. *Sallust.* Socordiæ sese atque ignaviæ tradere. *Id.* Per luxum atque ignaviam ætatem agere. *Plin.* Ignaviam alicujus ad opera excitare. — Hence, *want of bodily exercise. Cels.* Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat. — Figur. *impotency, feebleness, faintness. Plin.* Ignavia odoris.

IGNĀVIŌ (ignavus), is, a. 4. *to make spiritless or inactive. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

IGNĀVIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *h. e.* ignavus homo. *Gell.* ex *Var. Flacc.* Ita leg. *Lips.* at alii *ignaviores.*

IGNĀVITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. same as *Ignavia. Justin.* Ignavitate et macie terræ. Sed alii leg. *exiguitate.*

IGNĀVITĔR (Id.), adv. *lazily, sluggishly, tardily. Hirt.* ad *Cic.* An ego, cum omnes caleant, ignaviter aliquid faciam?

IGNĀVŬS (in & gnavus), a, um, adj. *inactive, slothful, remiss, sluggish, lazy, indolent,* ῥάθυμος, ἀργός. *Plaut.* Ignaviorem potis est facere ignaviam. *Id.* Si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum. *Cic.* Iners, ignava, somniculosa senectus. *Virg.* Cunctantur (apes) in ædibus omnes, ignavæ fame, *sluggish, inactive. Id.* Ignavum pecus, *h. e.* fuci, *the lazy race of drones. Ovid.* Ignavi anni, *h. e.* per ignaviam traducti. *Lucan.* Ignavum est redituræ parcere vitæ. — Hence, *cowardly, dastardly, without spirit, timid. Cic.* Ignavus miles ac timidus. *Liv.* Ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis. *Horat.* Canis ignavus adversum lupos. —— ¶ Of lifeless things. *Ovid.* mora. *Virg.* nemora, *h. e.* sterilia et infructuosa, *unproductive, unfruitful. Ovid.* Ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, *h. e.* tarda, immobili. *Id.* palatum, *h. e.* nihil loquens. *Plin.* Ne convolutus aer ignavo globo torpeat, *immovable, fixed, never parting. Id.* Quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquæ partes ignavæ, *h. e.* sine ulla vi, aut odore. *Id.* Aliis insectis cornicula ante oculos prætenduntur ignava, *h. e. without use, to no purpose. Id.* Succus multum opio ignavior, *h. e. less potent, less efficacious. Juvenal.* Ignava lux, *idle day. Vellei.* Galliæ ignavum conferunt stipendium, *a lazy tribute, an idle quota,* h. e. *in money, and not in men and arms* (though the sense is not quite clear, and other readings have been proposed). —— ¶ By metonymy, *that makes sluggish,* &c. *Ovid.* frigus. *Id.* æstus. *Plin.* Mœret plebs ignavo dolore. Hence, *Cic.* Ignava ratio (Gr. ἀργὸς λόγος), *a sophism, the tendency of which is to make us wholly inactive, a lazy argument;* one, for instance, which should maintain that all our efforts can have no effect on our destiny. And, *Id.* genus interrogationis (in the same sense).

IGNĔFACTŬS, a, um, particip. as if from ignefacio, *that has become ignited or glowing with heat. Theod. Priscian.*

IGNĔŎLŬS (dimin. from igneus), a, um, adj. *fiery. Prudent.*

IGNĔSCŌ (ignis), is, n. 3. *to become fire, turn to fire, become inflamed, burn,* πυρόομαι. *Cic.* Ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret. —— ¶ Figur. *to become inflamed, to glow, become ardent or fiery, to burn. Virg.* Rutulo ignescunt iræ, *h. e.* vehementer accenduntur. *Valer. Flacc.* Ille furiis ignescit opertis. *Colum.* Atque amor ignescit menti, sævitque medullis. *Stat.* Odia ignescentia. *Claudian.* Spumis ignescunt frena. — With *infin. Sil.* Ignescunt animi tecta subire, *h. e.* ardent, cupiunt, *burn, desire ardently.* — Of color, *to glow, burn. Plin.* —— ¶ *Laber.* ap. *Non.* Figura ignescitur.

IGNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, igneous,* πύρινος. *Cic.* Sidera tota esse ignea. *Virg.* Sol igneus. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Igneus ardor. *Ovid.* Ætne. *Cic.* Omnia ad igneam vim referre, *to a fiery virtue, energy, principle,* h. e. *to a pure fire, as the source and support of animation. Ovid.* Ignea convexi vis cœli, *the fiery force or nature.* So, *Horat.* arces, *h. e.* æther, cœlum. — Hence, *fiery,* h. e. *burning, hot. Horat.* æstas. — Also, *glowing like fire, flashing, sparkling, of a fiery hue, burning. Virg.* astra. *Plin.* Gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes. *Stat.* Ignea gemmis cingula. —— ¶ Figur. *fiery, burning, glowing, hot, inflamed, ardent, vivid, fervent, furious, eager. Ovid.* furor. *Lucan.* virtus. *Virg.* Volat igneus Tarchon, *eager, ardent, swift. Stat.* corda, *burning with anger. Sil.* Igneus in pugnas. — Also, *glowing with beauty, splendid, bright. Claudian.* forma.

IGNIĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *dry stuff for exciting fire,* for instance, by rubbing, *an instrument for kindling a fire. Plin.*

IGNICŎLŎR, ōris, or **IGNICŎLŎRŬS** (ignis & color), a, um, adj. *of the color of fire, fiery. Juvenc.*

IGNICŎMANS (ignis & comans), tis, same as *Ignicomus.*

IGNICŎMŬS (ignis & coma), a, um, adj. *having fiery hair. Nemes.* leo. *Auson.* sol, *having fiery rays, fiery.*

IGNICŬLŬS (dimin. from ignis), i, m. *a little fire,* πυρίδιον. *Quintil.* and *Juvenal. Plin.* Alumen limpidum lacteumque cum igniculo quodam caloris. — Also, *a little brightness, sparkling, glimmer, flash. Plin.* Onyx Indica igniculos habet. *Id.* Extremus igniculus in amethysti violam exit. —— ¶ Figur. *heat, glow, fervency, ardor. Cic.* Quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *h. e.* dolorem, quo veluti urimur, te absente. — Also, *a spark,* considered as the beginning, root, seed, germ, first principle, early manifestation. *Cic.* Natura parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter, malis moribus opinionibusque depravati sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturæ lumen appareat. *Id.* Quorum similia sunt prima in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina. *Id.* Nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, *some sparks of a manly and determined way of thinking. Quintil.* Igniculos ingenii ostendere, *to show sparks, give signs, afford promise,* in boyhood.

IGNIFĔR (ignis & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing fire, fiery,* πυροφόρος. *Lucret.* Inde æther ignifer ipse. *Ovid.* Ignifero consistere in axe, *h. e. the chariot of the sun. Val. Flacc.* tauri. — Figur. *Sil.* Ignifero mentes furiabat in aras hortatu.

IGNIFLŬŬS (ignis & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing with fire, pouring fire, emitting fire. Claudian.* cavernæ.

IGNIGĔNA (ignis & gigno), æ, m. *fire-born, son of fire; Ovid.* gives this epithet to Bacchus, because his mother when pregnant was killed by lightning.

IGNIGĔNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *producing fire. Apul.*

IGNIŌ (ignis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to ignite, make red-hot. Prudent.* His membra pergunt urere, ut igniverint, *sc.* illas acus. — Hence, Ignitus, a, um, which see.

IGNIPĔS (ignis & pes), ĕdis, adj. *fiery-footed,* πυρόπους. *Ovid.* equi. *Martial.* tauri.

IGNIPŎTĔNS (ignis & potens), tis, adj. *fire-powerful, potent with fire, fire-ruler, ignipotent,* πυροσθενής. *Virg.* deus, and absol. Ignipotens, *h. e. Vulcan.*

IGNIS (unc.), is, m. *fire,* πῦρ. *Cic.* Lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, *is brought out, struck, elicited. Id.* Ignem concipere, *to catch or take fire. Cæs.* comprehendere. *Cic.* Ignem subdere *or* subjicere, *to lay under, put under. Id.* admovere, *to apply, set to. Cæs.* Ignem facere, *to kindle, light, make. Virg.* accendere, *to kindle. Id.* suscitare, *to blow up, wake. Cæs.* In ignem inferre aliquid. *Id.* Ignem operibus inferre. *Cic.* Ignem injicere, *to throw or apply. Cæs.* Igni necare, *to burn alive. Horat.* Turdos versare in igne, *for* ad ignem. *Cic.* Ignem restinguere, *to quench, extinguish. Id.* Ignem ab igne capere, *to light a fire* (light) *at the fire* (light). — Hence, *a watch-fire. Liv.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *a torch, or burning piece of wood. Virg.* Deus faces ministrat. Hæc memorans corripit ignem. (So *Liv.*) — Also, *the fire of a funeral-pile, the burning funeral-pile. Terent.* In ignem ponere. *Id.* In ignem sese injicere. — Also, *the fire of lightning, lightning. Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, *fire,* for the *crackling of the fire. Virg.* Clarior ignis auditur. —— ¶ Applied also to things of a fiery appearance or quality. — Of the heavenly bodies. *Horat.* Luna micat inter ignes minores, *lesser lights, stars, constellations. Ovid.* Siderei ignes, *the flames of the sun; the sun.* — Also, *fire,* h. e. *splendor, brilliancy, sparkling, brightness, lustre. Horat.* Andromedæ pater (*h. e. Cepheus, as a constellation*) ostendit ignem. *Martial.* Gemmatum ut luceat ignibus aurum (*h. e.* poculum aureum), *sparkles with gems. Claudian.* Acies stupet igne metalli, *with the blaze of the metal. Ovid.* Oculi igne micantes, *flashing or sparkling with fire.* - Also, *the fire of the cheeks, redness, blush. Cic.* Ignis, qui est ob os suffusus. Hence, Sacer ignis, *St. Antony's fire,* so called; *erysipelas, or other violent eruption of the body.* (*Cels.* in describing this disease, distinguishes it from *erisypelas;* he also divides it into two sorts; *Virg.* makes it contagious and fatal; and *Colum.* gives the name to an incurable contagious disease of sheep.) — Also, *fire,* h. e. *heat. Sil.* Letiferos accendens Sirios ignes, *his deadly fires or flames.* —— ¶ Also applied to an excited state of feeling. — Thus, *the fury of inspiration, divine enthusiasm. Stat.* Laurigeros ignes avidissimus hauri, *h. e.* furorem œstrumque Apollinis. — Often also, *the fire of love; love,* whether chaste or not. *Virg.* Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni, *is wasted by a hidden flame. Ovid.* Littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. *Horat.* Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus. *Val. Max.* Castissimi ignes Porciæ. *Prudent.* Anus ignis secundi nesciæ, *h. e. of second love, second marriage.* — Also, *the person loved, one's flame, one's love. Virg.* Meus ignis, Amyntas. — Also, *a fire or flame,* h. e. *a stimulant, incentive, provocative. Ovid.* Ebrietas ignis in igne (*h. e.* amore) fuit. — Also, *fire, ardor, vehemence, heat, passion, rage, desire. Virg.* Exarsere ignes animo, *my mind was all on fire. Valer. Flacc.* Irarum concipit ignes. —— ¶ Otherwise figuratively. *Cic.* Amicitia igne perspecta, *tried, proved,* as gold in the fire. *Id.* Cum odium non restingueretis, huic ordini ignem novam subjici non sivistis, *a new flame of hatred, a fresh cause of hatred.* —— ¶ *Abl. Igne,* is common; but *igni* frequently occurs, for instance, in *Cic., Cæs.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ In *Horat. Od.* 1. 15, 36. Ignis has the final syllable long, though followed by a word beginning with a vowel, and not having the cæsura. But others read *Pergameus* for *Iliacus.*

IGNISPICIUM (ignis & specio, obsol.), ii, n. *divination from the inspection of fire,* πυροσκοπία, πυρομαντεία. *Plin.*

IGNITĀBŬLUM (ignio), i, n. *a means or instrument for producing fire,* as for instance, wood which will take fire on being rubbed. *Solin.* — Figur. *Macrob.* Ignitabulum ingenii virtutisque, *a means of kindling or exciting.*

IGNITŬLŬS (dimin. from ignitus), a, um, adj. *fiery.* *Tertull.*

IGNĪTŬS, a, um, properly, particip. from ignio. —— ¶ Adj. *fiery, glowing hot, ignited.* *Cels.* ferramentum. *Apul.* tela. *Id.* æther. — Figur. *Gell.* Vinum ignitius, *more warm or fiery.* *Prudent.* ingenium. *Sidon.* dens, *h. e.* as it were *red-hot, burning.*

IGNĪVĂGŬS (ignis & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering about like fire.* *Martian. Capel.*

IGNĪVŎMŬS (ignis & vomo), a, um, adj. *vomiting fire,* πυρεκβόλος. *Lactant.* (or *Ven. Fort.*)

IGNŌBĬLĬS (in & nobilis), e, adj. *unknown, unknown to fame, not noted, undistinguished, inglorious, not renowned, obscure, humble, nothing spoken of,* ἀγνωστος. *Cic.* Quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus. *Plin.* Humilis in plebe, et ideo ignobilis puerpera. *Id.* Vinum ignobilius, *less noted, of the poorer sort.* *Id.* Ignobilissimi artifices. *Plaut.* Peregrina facies atque ignobilis. *Apul.* Jamque aderat ignobilis maritus, *h. e. whom she married without knowing him.* *Cic.* Apud Demetrium Syrum, veterem, et non ignobilem dicendi magistrum, *not unknown, not without reputation as a teacher.* —— ¶ Also, *of mean extraction, of low birth and parentage, meanly-born, base-born,* δυσγενής, ἀγεννής. *Cic.* Ex aliqua familia non ignobili delecta. — Among the Romans those were called *ignobiles,* who belonged to a family which had never enjoyed any of the Curule magistracies, from any cause whatever, from choice or necessity. —— ¶ Also, *poor, miserable, contemptible, vile, low.* *Liv.* agmen. *Virg.* Sævit ignobile vulgus. To this may be referred, *Cic.* Non ignobilem dicendi magistrum. (See above.) Hence, *Plaut.* Ignobilis, *vile fellow.*

IGNŌBĬLĬTĀS (ignobilis), ātis, f. *obscurity, want of repute or fame.* *Cic.* Num igitur ignobilitas, aut humilitas, aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? (But this may also be referred to the next head.) *Plin.* Ignobilitas (artificis), *the obscurity.* *Ovid.* Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum. —— ¶ Also, *low birth, mean origin.* *Cic.* generis. —— ¶ Also, *poor quality, inferiority, degeneracy.* *Colum.* (de vino) Neque enim post annos quindecim deprehendi potest ignobilitas in gustu.

IGNŌBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *meanly, humbly, unbecomingly.* *Solin.* and *Eutrop.*

IGNŌMĬNĬĂ (in & nomen), æ, f. (properly, *the deprivation or loss of a good name*), *ignominy, disgrace, dishonor,* ἀτιμία; also, *the inflicting of a punishment which brings dishonor.* (This word is frequently used of the disgrace inflicted by the censors, and also applied to a military disgrace, and further to a defeat, as implying want of courage. It governs a *genit.* either *actively* or *passively.*) *Cic.* Cum ignominia et dedecore. *Id.* Castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici. *Id.* Ignominiis omnibus appetitus. *Id.* Ignominiis concisus. *Id.* Ignominia notare eos, qui militiam subterfugerunt. *Liv.* Mille milites, quia serum auxilium post prœlium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi. *Cæs.* Ut rebus feliciter gestis, aut cum honore aliquo, aut certe sine ignominia domum revertantur. *Id.* Sic se, illo imperante, meruisse, ut nullam ignominiam acciperent, *suffered no disgrace,* namely, by being defeated. So, *Id.* Milites ignominiam non tulerunt, *did not brook the disgrace.* *Justin.* Ignominiam bello acceptam virtute delere. *Liv.* Ignominiam alicui injungere, *to inflict.* So, *Id.* inferre. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* imponere. *Cic.* alicui inurere, *to burn in, brand* (where it is lasting). *Id.* Ignominiam habere, *to lie under, sustain.* *Plin.* In urbanas tribus transferri, ignominiæ est, *is a disgrace* (*Ed. Hard.* has *ignominia*). *Cic.* Per ignominiam, *with the infliction of disgrace.* *Id. fragm.* Animadversio illa (*h. e.* Censoria) ignominia dicta est. *Id.* Senatus, *inflicted by the senate.* *Id.* mortis. *Nepos.* Cum summa ignominia familiæ, *to the family, sustained by the family.*

IGNŌMĬNĬĀTŬS (ignominia), a, um, particip. ignominia affectus. *Gell.* (but only in the title).

IGNŌMĬNĬŌSĒ (ignominiosus), adv. *in an ignominious manner, ignominiously, disgracefully, to one's shame or dishonor,* ἀτίμως. *Eutrop.* Ignominiose pugnare. *Arnob.* Ignominiosius tractare aliquem. *Oros.* Ignominiosissime fugere.

IGNŌMĬNĬŌSŬS (ignominia), a, um, adj. *full of ignominy, utterly disgraceful, shameful, dishonorable, infamous,* ἄτιμος. *Cic.* Ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio. *Liv.* Ignominiosa fuga. *Horat.* Immunda et ignominiosa dicta. *Pandect.* Ignominiosa missio, *h. e. when the one that dismisses the soldier adds that he does it by way of disgrace.* — Of persons, *suffering or sustaining disgrace, in disgrace, disgraced;* especially of one who has been *disgraced by a censor, branded with disgrace.* *Quintil.* Exsul et ignominiosus. *Pandect.* Ignominiosa filia. *Tertull.* Ignominiosissimum caput.

IGNŌRĀBĬLĬS (ignoro), e, adj. *unknown,* ἄγνωστος. *Cic.* Non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium. *Gell.* Alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est.

IGNŌRĀBĬLĬTĔR (ignorabilis), adverb, *in an unknown manner.* *Apul.* Laminæ ignorabiliter litteratæ, *h. e. with unknown characters.*

IGNŌRĀNTĔR (ignorans), adv. *ignorantly, through ignorance.* *Cyprian.*

IGNŌRĀNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge, want of information,* ἄγνοια. *Cic.* litterarum. *Cæs.* Ignorantia loci. *Nepos.* bonarum rerum, *inability to distinguish, want of discernment of.* *Ovid.* veri. — Actively. *Nepos.* Ignorantia lectorum. — Without a *genitive.* *Tacit.* Mutua ignorantia fallentes, *by not knowing one another.* *Id.* Ignorantia, quid sit illud, quod, &c.

IGNŌRĀTĬŌ (ignoro), ōnis, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge or acquaintance,* ἄγνοια. *Cic.* Eadem ignoratio. *Id.* Causarum ignoratio. *Id.* Quanta ignoratio sui? *Curt.* Ignorationem nunquam antea visi regis excusans. *Plin. Ep.* Juris ignorationem inducere.

IGNŌRŌ (ignarus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to be ignorant of, not to know, have no knowledge of,* ἀγνοέω. *Terent.* Erras, si id credis: et me ignoras, Clinia, *you do not know me* (h. e. *my character*). *Nepos.* Respondit se ignorare Aristidem, *did not know Aristides.* *Terent.* Ignoratur parens, *is not recognized, owned.* *Sueton.* Sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, *for they did not know him.* *Cic.* Ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes. *Ovid.* Monstrumne, deusne ille sit, ignorans. *Lucan.* Ignorant populi, an scieris adversa pati. *Ovid.* Qua ferar, ignoro. *Cic.* Domitius ignorat de filio. *Nepos.* Id vos ignorare nolui, *I would not conceal it from you.* *Cic.* Ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit, necne, &c. *shall be so ignorant of itself as not to know whether it be wisdom or no.* *Nepos.* Non ignorabat, ea vere scripta, *he knew very well.* *Cic.* Non enim ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, *am not ignorant, am well aware.* — Also, with *quin,* instead of the *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint, *that there are.* —— ¶ Hence, Ignoratus, a, um, *unknown, which one is unacquainted with.* *Horat.* ars. *Cic.* Ignoratum a Syracusensis sepulcrum. — Also, *unknown,* h. e. *unobserved, unrecognized, undiscovered.* *Sallust.* Ignoratus Romanos aggreditur. *Tacit.* Servili habitu ignoratus evasit. — And, also, Ignorans, *not knowing, not aware, without being aware, unawares.* *Plaut.* Ignorans suo servit patri, *without knowing it.* *Plin.* Lienem dant ignoranti, *not aware of it.* —— ¶ Also, *not to know,* h. e. *not to wish to know, to pretend not to know, be determined not to know, to mistake wilfully.* *Plaut.* Ne tu me ignores, cum extemplo meo e conspectu abscesseris. *Propert.* Jupiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, *I know nothing about, I don't acknowledge* (because your present conduct disproves them). *Cic.* De proximo bello civili non libet dicere: ignoro causam, detestor exitum. —— ¶ Also, *not to know how, to be unable.* *Claudian.* dicere causas.

IGNŌSCĔNS, tis, particip. from ignosco. —— ¶ Adj. *ready to pardon, forgiving, placable, propitiable.* *Terent.* Animus ignoscentior.

IGNŌSCĔNTĬĂ (ignoscens), æ, f. *pardon, forgiveness,* συγγνώμη. *Gell.*

IGNŌSCĬBĬLĬS (ignosco), e, adj. *pardonable, excusable,* συγγνωστός. *Castrit.* ap. *Gell.*

IGNŌSCŌ (in & gnosco, corresponding to γιγνώσκω, which afterwards became nosco; as, gnatus, natus, and gnavus, navus), is, ōvi, ōtum, a. and n. 3. properly, *not to know,* in which sense it is doubtful whether it occurs, though ignotus, *unknown,* is common; in *Domit. Af.* ap. *Quintil.* Princeps, qui vult omnia scire, necesse habet multa ignoscere, we may, perhaps, render it, *not to know,* or (as in *ignoro*), *to seem not to know, to overlook;* or it may be simply *to pardon.* — Its common signification is, *to pardon, forgive, remit, excuse* (as it were, *not to know, to overlook*), συγγιγνώσκω; with a *dative,* either of the person or thing. *Cic.* Velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. *Id.* Mihi ignoscite, si, &c. *Id.* alicui in aliquo scelere. *Quintil.* Semper erit, propter quod nobis ignoscamus, *indulge ourselves, spare ourselves.* *Id.* Ignoscas velim huic festinationi meæ. *Plaut.* Ignoscere delictis et adolescentiæ. — With *accus.* *Virg.* in *Cul.* parvum peccatum. *Terent.* istuc factum. *Quintil. declam.* Ignoscite malorum periculorum metus, ignoscite humana discrimina. — With *dat.* of the person, and *accus.* of the thing. *Cic.* Hoc ignoscant dii huic ordini, *remit this to this order, forgive them this.* *Plaut.* delicta eis. *Vellei.* Familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, *h. e. to indulge themselves in every thing, to allow every thing to themselves, to deem every thing right for themselves.* — Without case. *Cic.* Ad ignoscendum. *Id.* Ignoscendi pretenda venia est. — Impersonally, in the *passive.* *Cic.* Quibus non erat ignotum, *who were not forgiven.* *Terent.* Ignotum est, tacitum est, *sc.* illi, *he is pardoned.* —— ¶ Ignoturus. *Cic. fragm.* — Ignosciturus. *Piso Frugi* ap. *Prisc.* —— ¶ Ignotus, a, um, *pardoned.* *Cic.* and *Terent.* (See above; see, also, *Ignotus,* below.) Also, *Auct. B. Afric.* Sæpe a se fugatis ignota peccata. —— ¶ Ignoscendus, a, um. *Virg.* and *Terent.*

IGNŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from ignosco. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & gnotus, notus), *not known, unknown,* ἄγνωστος. *Cic.* Ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, *not unknown to you, well known by you.* *Id.* Res ignota in vulgus. *Id.* Jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum. *Liv.* Et quod longinqua, eoque ignotior, gens erat. *Quintil.* Obscuriora et ignotiora verba. *Cic.* Ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis, *h. e. most obscure, that no one knows any thing about.* *Nepos.* In navem omnibus ignotus omnibus ascendit, *unrecognized, unknown.* — Hence, *of low birth or condition, ignoble.* *Horat.* Non minus ignotos generosis. —— ¶ Also, actively, *unacquainted with, not knowing, who does not know, ignorant.* *Cic.* Illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, *known to those who did not know or had not seen them.* *Phædr.* Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, *those who do not know him.* *Nepos.* Ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, contemnebant, *those who did not know him, strangers.* *Nov.* ap. *Non.* Ignotæ iteris (itineris) sumus. *Pandect.* Ignotus juris sui (according to *Torrentin.;* others have *ignarus*).

IGŬVĬUM, ii, n. *a town of Umbria,* now *Gubbio, Ugubio.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Hence, Iguvini, ōrum, m. *Cæs.;* and Iguvinātes, ium, m. *Cic.,* *the inhabitants of the same.*

IIBUS, *for* iis. See *Is.*

ILĔ, is, n. See *Ilia.*

ILEŎS, or ILEUS (εἰλεός), i, m. *the twisting of the small gut, the iliac passion, ileus volvulus.* *Plin.*

ILERDĂ, æ, f. *a city of Spain,* now *Lerida in Catalonia.* *Horat.* — Hence, Iler-

denses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of the same. Plin.*

ILEX (unc.), ĭcis, f. *a kind of oak with prickly leaves and small acorns, an evergreen-oak, holm-oak. Plin.* says that the *ilex* bore the *coccum* or *kermes-berry*. There was also the *Ilex aquifolia* (or *holly-oak*), πρῖνος. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ILIA (unc.), ĭum, ĭbus, n. *the guts, bowels, entrails, intestines. Horat.* O dura messorum ilia, *bowels*, or *stomach. Ovid.* Trahet ilia vultur. —— ¶ Also, *the lower part of the body*, from the lowest ribs to the middle, *the flanks, loins, abdomen*, &c. which parts are expanded and contracted by the act of respiration, and are most violently shaken in running and panting, λαγόνες, κοῖλα. *Horat.* Solve senescentem equum, ne peccet ad extremum ridendus, et ilia ducat, *h. e. contract his flanks with hard breathing, pant hard, give out from fatigue.* So, *Plin.* Ilia trahere. *Virg.* Ilia singultu tendunt, *h. e. strain, heave. Id.* Per ilia venit arundo. *Senec.* Religans ilia baltheo. *Virg.* Invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro, *h. e. that he may burst with envy.* —— ¶ Also, in animals, *the haunch, the reins, the more delicate intestines*, &c. *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ *Plin.* l. 11. c. 37. s. 83. says the *ilia* are *arteriæ inter vesicam et alvum ad pubem tendentes, quæ*, &c. But *Hard.* reads *qua* for *quæ*. —— ¶ Also, *the cavity of a vessel* (vasculum). *Juvenc.* —— ¶ Iliis, *for* ilibus, occurs in *Cels.* —— ¶ The *sing.* seems not to occur, though *Serv.* says it is *ile.*

ILIA, æ, f. *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus. Virg.* and *Ovid.* She is called also *Rhea.*

ILIACUS (Ilium *or* -on), a, um, adj. *Trojan, relating to Troy. Virg.* classis. *Id.* Iliaci cineres. *Id.* Iliaca fata. *Martial.* Iliaci amores, *h. e. of Paris. Sil.* Iliacus hospes Didus, *h. e. Æneas. Stat.* Mons Libys, Iliacusque nitent, *h. e.* Numidicum et Phrygium marmor. *Id.* Iliaca sumere dextra merum, *h. e. of Ganymede. Id.* Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, *h. e. the promontory of Misenum. Ovid.* Iliaca Vesta, *h. e. worshiped before at Troy. Lucan.* Iliacæ numen quod præsidet Albæ, *h. e. Vesta. Horat.* Iliacum carmen, *h. e. about Troy or the Trojan war.* So, *Ovid.* Iliacus Macer, *h. e. Macer, a poet who wrote thereon.* — Hence, *Roman*; because Romulus was supposed to have been descended from Æneas. *Sil.* Iliaca cuspis, *h. e.* hasta Flaminii R. consulis.

ILIADES, æ, m. patronym. *one from Troy, a Trojan. Ovid.* Abripit Iliaden, *h. e. Ganymede.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Ilia. Ovid.* Iliadæ fratres, *h. e. Romulus and Remus. Id.* Iliades pater, *h. e. Romulus.*

ILIAS, ădis, f. adj. Ἰλιάς, *of or pertaining to Troy, Trojan*; hence, *sc.* femina, *a Trojan woman. Virg.* Iliades, crinem de more solutæ. *Id.* Iliadum turba. — Also, *sc.* musa, *the famous poem of Homer upon the Trojan war, the Iliad. Ovid.* Ilias æternum opus. *Id.* Ilias quid est nisi turpis adultera, *h. e. the theme or subject of the Iliad.* — Hence, as the Iliad is full of disasters, *Cic.* Tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, h. e. *such a world of disasters. Ovid.* Quæ (mala) si coner præscribere, Ilias est futura, *a poem like the Iliad.*

ILICET, or ILLICET, *for* ire licet, adv. *you (we) may go, let us go, get you gone, away* (a word which was used to denote the termination of an affair; as, *actum est*, at a sacrifice: at a funeral, for instance, after all the ceremonies had been finished, *ilicet* was pronounced, *you may go. Donat.* and *Serv.*). *Plaut.* Ilicet parasiticæ arti in malam crucem, *let the profession of the parasite go and be hanged. Terent.* Hoc nihil est, Phædria; ilicet, *let us go. Id.* Ilicet, ne te damisce, *go, away.* So, also, *Tibull.* 2, 5, 114. (6, 16.) Amor, fractas utinam sagittas Ilicet, exstinctas adspiciamque faces, *h. e. get you gone, away with you, clear out* (unless we strike out the comma after *ilicet*, and render it, *immediately, forthwith*). —— ¶ Also, *'tis done, it looks ill, alas! Plaut.* Ilicet, mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia. *Virg.* Ilicet obruimur numero. —— ¶ Also, *'tis all over, 'tis too late, 'tis all in vain. Terent.* Ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est. —— ¶ Also, *immediately, forthwith, straightway, instantly*, παραυτίκα. *Virg.* Ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe. *Val. Flacc.* Ilicet arrectæ mentes.

ILICETUM (ilex), i, n. *a thicket or grove of holm-oaks*, πρινών. *Martial.* Focus vicini strue cultus iliceti.

ILICEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to holm-oaks*, πρίνινος. *Stat.* trabes.

ILIENSIS (Ilium *or* -on), e, adj. *Trojan, from or belonging to Ilium. Sueton.* legati. — Ilienses, ĭum, m. *the inhabitants of the same. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, Ilienses, *the inhabitants of Ilium in Sardinia. Liv.*

ILIGNEUS (ilex), a, um, adj. *belonging to holm-oaks*, πρίνινος. *Colum.* frons. *Id.* frutices.

ILIGNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the ilex or holm-oak. Horat.* glans. —— ¶ Also, *made of the wood of this tree, of holm. Terent.* Lectulos ilignis pedibus faciundos. *Virg.* Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam.

ILION, or ILIUM, ii, n. *the city Troy. Virg.* and *Liv.* — When it is joined with a *fem. adj.* the substantive *urbs* is to be supplied. *Ovid.* Alta Ilion. — Also, Ilios, f. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Virg.* Ilium in Italiam portans, *h. e. the remains of Troy, her surviving citizens.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Macedonia. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Sardinia*; hence, Ilienses, *its inhabitants. Liv.*

ILIONA, æ, and ILIONE, es, f. *the eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor, king in Thrace.* —— ¶ Also, *Hecuba, the wife of Priam. Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* Ilionam edormit, *h. e. the part of Hecuba.*

ILIOS, ii, f. See *Ilion.*

ILIOSUS (ilia), a, um, adj. *troubled with pain in the bowels. Plin.*

ILITHYIA (Εἰλείθυια), æ, f. [four syllables], *the goddess of women in travail, the midwife*; called, also, *Diana* or *Juno Lucina. Ovid.* and *Horat.*

ILIUM, ii, n. See *Ilion.*

ILIUS (Ilium *or* -on), a, um, adj. *Trojan. Virg.* — Ilii, ōrum, *the Trojans. Plaut.*

ILLA (*abl.* from ille, *sc.* via *or* parte), adv. *that way, in that direction, there. Plaut.* Illa aspicio Philocomarium. *Tacit.* Ne pervium illa exercitibus foret. —— ¶ Also, *away there, thither. Tacit.* Hac atque illa rapti, *this way and that way, hither and thither.*

ILLABEFACTUS (in & labefactus), a, um, adj. *unshaken, unimpaired, unbroken, unwavering*, ἀλόνητος. *Ovid.* Quæ (affinia vincula) semper maneant illabefacta precor. *Id.* Concordia venit ad albentes illabefacta comas.

ILLABOR (in & labor), ĕris, apsus sum, dep. 3. *to glide, slide, or fall into, flow into*, εἰσπίπτω, καταῤῥέω. *Cic.* In stomachum primo illabuntur ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, *pass, glide. Plin.* Illabitur mari, *flows into.* — Figur. *Cic.* Quæ (voluptas) ad sensus cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, *insinuate itself. Id.* Sensim pernicies illapsa civium animos, *having crept, stolen, glided into. Virg.* Animis illabere nostris, *descend upon, enter.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall or precipitate itself (on one). Horat.* Si fractus illabatur orbis (or, simply, *fall in*).

ILLABORATUS (in, privative, & laboratus), a, um, adj. *unlabored, uncultivated, unwrought, acquired without labor, spontaneous*, ἀκατέργαστος. *Senec.* Terra ipsa fertilior erat illaborata. *Quintil.* Cum omnia fluunt illaborata. *Id.* Virtus obvia et illaborata, *acquired without labor. Id.* Fructus illaborati offerunt se se.

ILLABORO (in & laboro), as, n. 1. *to work upon, labor upon*, ἐπεργάζομαι. *Tacit.* Venari beatius arbitrantur, quam ingemere agris, illaborare domibus, *to labor in building houses* (hardly *in their houses*, for *ingemere* means, to labor hard *upon*, and *Tacit.* had just said they had no houses).

ILLAC (abl. from illic), *sc.* parte, via, adv. *that way*, ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖσε. *Terent.* Hac illac circumcursa, *this way and that. Id.* Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, *this side and that, here and there* (unless it be *hither and thither*). *Liv.* Illac fuga et cædes est, ubi, &c. —— ¶ Also, *thither. Ovid.* Revertebar illac. *Plaut.* Hac, an illac eam, *hither or thither* (or *this way or that*). —— ¶ Illac, *pron. abl. fem.* of *Illic*, which see.

ILLACERABILIS (in & lacerabilis), e, adject. *that cannot be* (or *is not*) *torn. Sil.*

ILLACESSITUS (in & lacessitus), a, um, adject. *not attacked, unprovoked. Tacit.* Ut nulla Britanniæ nova pars illacessita transierit. *Id.* Marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt.

ILLACRIMABILIS (in & lacrimabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be moved to tears, pitiless, merciless, inexorable*, ἄδακρυς. *Horat.* Places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris. —— ¶ Also, *unwept, unlamented. Horat.* Omnes illacrimabiles urgentur, carent quia vate sacro (where, possibly, it may mean, *who cannot be lamented*, because their memory has not been preserved).

ILLACRIMO, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and ILLACRIMOR (in & lacrimo or lacrimor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. with the *dat. to shed tears, or weep for* something, ἐπιδακρύω. *Cic.* Morti Socratis illacrymari soleo, *to weep over. Liv.* Qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti. *Ovid.* Illacrimare malis. *Sueton.* justis suppliciis. — With *accus. Justin.* Ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum. — Without case, *to shed tears, weep. Cels.* Oculi illacrimant. *Liv.* Illacrimasse dicitur gaudio. *Sil.* Talibus illacrimant noctemque diemque querelis. *Horat.* Illacrimare (*imperat.*), si potes, *weep at it, weep.* —— ¶ Figur. *to weep, drop, distil, emit moisture. Virg.* Et mœstum illacrimat templis ebur. *Colum.* Aut fons illacrimet putei non sede profunda, *h. e.* modicas fundat aquas.

ILLACTENUS (illac tenus), adverb, *so far. Gell.* Precum ejus commiseratum illactenus, ut, &c. Alii leg. *illatenus.*

ILLÆC. See *Illic.* pron.

ILLÆSIBILIS (in & lædo) e, adject. *out of the reach of injury, invulnerable, inviolable. Lactant.*

ILLÆSUS (in & læsus), a, um, adj. *unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired, safe and sound*, ἀβλαβής. *Ovid.* and *Senec.*

ILLÆTABILIS (in & lætabilis), e, adj. *gloomy, cheerless, unpleasant, joyless*, ἄχαρις. *Virg.* Drepani illætabilis ora. *Id.* Illætabile murmur. *Stat.* onus, *h. e.* infans mortuus. *Senec.* Hymen funestus, illætabilis.

ILLÆVIGATUS. See *Ilævigatus.*

ILLANC. See *Illic*, pron.

ILLAPSUS (illabor), us, m. *a gliding or running in*, εἴσροος. *Colum.* humoris.

ILLAPSUS, a, um, particip. from illabor.

ILLAQUEO (in & laqueus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ensnare, entrap, entangle*, παγιδεύω. *Prudent.* volucres pedicis. — Figur. *Cic.* Illaqueatus periculis, *entangled, ensnared. Horat.* Munera sævos illaqueant duces. —— ¶ *Fest.* says that *illaqueatus* was also used in the sense of *solutus.*

ILLARGIO (in & largio), is, a. 4. same as *Largior. Cato.* pecuniam alicui.

ILLARIDO, or ILLARDO (in & lardum), as, *to lard. Apic.*

ILLATABILIS (in & latus), e, adj. *without breadth. Gell.*

ILLATEBRA (in & latebra), æ, f. *a place where nothing can be hid. Plaut.* ap. *Macrob.*

ILLATEBRO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to hide in lurking places or corners*, ἐγκατακρύπτω. *Quadrigar.* ap. *Gell.*

ILLATENUS, adv. or ILLA TENUS, *so far. Gell.* Precum ejus commiseratum illatenus, ut, &c. Al. leg. *illactenus. Apul.* Illatenus qua dixi.

ILLATIO (infero), ōnis, f. *a carrying, or bringing in*, εἰσφορά. *Pandect.* Illatio mortui, sepulturæ causa. —— ¶ Also, *the payment of a tax or impost. Cassiod.* —— ¶ Also, *an inference, conclusion from premises. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *an inflicting, perpetrating, doing, causing. Paul. Sent.* Injuriam patimur in corpus illatione stupri.

ILLATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *inferring, concluding, illative. Apul.* Illa-

tivum rogamentum. *Plin.* ap. *Diomed.* Illativæ particulæ (such as *quanquam, etsi*, &c.).

ILLĀTRŌ (in & latro), as, n. 1. *to bark at.* *Lucan.* Manibus illatrat, *at the manes.* —— ¶ Also, *to bark within; or to bark.* *Sil.* Illatrat jejunis faucibus.

ILLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from infero.

ILLAUDĀBĬLIS (in & laudabilis), e, adj. *unworthy of praise, beneath praise,* δυσεγκωμίαστος. *Stat.* carmen.

ILLAUDĀNDŬS (in & laudandus), a, um, adj. *not to be praised, unworthy of praise, blamable.* *Cyprian* (or *Tertull.*).

ILLAUDĀTŬS (in & laudatus), a, um, adject. *unpraised, uncommended, without praise.* *Plin. Ep.* 26. Gubernator cum placido mari vehitur, admirante nullo, illaudatus, inglorius subit portum. *Stat.* Facta ipsi non illaudata Tonanti, *not uncommended by the Thunderer.* — Also, *without fame, ignoble, obscure.* *Sil.* anima. —— ¶ Also, *not deserving of praise, blamable, detestable.* *Claud.* Non illaudata seditio, *not unworthy of praise, commendable.* *Virg.* Quis illaudati nescit Busiridis aras?

ILLAUTŬS (in & lautus), a, um, adj. *unwashed.* *Plaut.*

ILLĔ, ILLĂ, ILLŬD (from is, ea, id), *genit.* illius, *that; that man* (*he*), *that woman* (*she*), *that thing* (*it*), referring to something preceding, ἐκεῖνος. *Cic.* Quid quæris? dum illum rideo, pæne sum factus ille, *I am almost become himself.* *Id.* Persio litterato homine orationem scriptam alebant, illo quem, *that one, the same.* *Propert.* Quæ fax omen prætulit, illa traxit lumina nigra, *that same, the same one.* *Nep.* Secutum est illud, occiso Cæsare, cum respubl. penes Brutos videretur esse, *that time or state of things.* *Virg.* Ex illo fluere spes, *sc.* tempore, *from that time, thenceforth.* *Ovid.* Ex illo permanet ira, quo, &c. *from the time when, since.* Also, Postillā *or* post illā, *afterwards, after that,* either of past or future time. *Terent.* Post illa, nunc primum audio, quid illo sit factum. *Catull.* Nec sibi postillā metuebant talia verba. *Terent.* Si eam sustinueris, post illa ludas licet. (For Illa, see *Illa.*) — It is sometimes used emphatically, either alone or with other pronouns. *Horat.* Non ille aut Teucrum aut ipsum violavit Ulyssem, *not he.* *Nepos.* Ab illo eodem vita privatus dicitur, *by that very same son* (to whom he had resigned his kingdom). *Cic.* Ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, *that very Carneades, that same, himself.* — It is often joined with *quidem*, usually preceding it, when some praise is conceded from which a drawback is afterwards to be made, or when some unfavorable concession is to be balanced by praise. *Cic.* Libri dicuntur scripti ab optimis illis quidem viris, sed non satis eruditis. *Id.* Est tarda illa quidem medicina, sed tamen magna, quam affert longinquitas et dies, *the medicine which time brings is slow indeed, but yet great* (the signification of *ille* in this passage belongs below). — Also, redundantly with *quidem*, serving only to mark rather more strongly the contrast expressed by *quidem.* *Cic.* O hominem semper illum quidem mihi aptum, nunc vero etiam suavem! *Id.* Philosophi, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti. *Id.* Amor tuus, non ille quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Terent.* Quem neque fides neque illum misericordia repressit (where, however, the repetition of the pronoun seems to make the want of feeling appear in a stronger light). *Tacit.* Quidquid illud et qualecunque tribuisset. *Virg.* Velut ille in montes sese abdidit, occiso pastore, lupus. —— ¶ *That,* in reference to a more distant word. *Cic.* Tum ille inquit; Scævola, &c. *h. e. Crassus, who had spoken before, but whom Scævola had just answered;* where *ille* means *the first speaker* — Especially when placed in contradistinction to *hic*; for example, Illĕ — hic, *that one — this one, the former — the latter*; and hic — ille, *this one — that one, the latter — the former*; but this rule is frequently disregarded. *Cic.* Ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum, *that — this.* On the other hand. *Id.* Stoici et Peripatetici: illi (*h. e.* Peripatetici) — hi (*h. e.* Stoici). — It stands also after *alter* instead of a second *alter.* *Liv.* Duo terrores; diutinus alter, sed segnior; ille (*for* alter) non pavor vanus. — Also, Hi — illi, *these — those,* h. e. *some — others.* *Plin.* (where, however, it stands Illi — hi). — Also, *Martial.* Ille vel ille, literally, *that one or that one; this or that.* And *Terent.* In illis — in illis, *for* in his — in illis. —— ¶ *That,* marking notoriety and that usually in one's favor; *the ancient, the well-known, the notorious, the famous.* *Cic.* Ille Cato. *Id.* Medea illa, *the noted Medea.* *Vellei.* Magno illi Alexandro simillimus, *the famous Alexander the Great.* *Nepos.* Bene ergo Pittacus ille, qui, &c. *that illustrious Pittacus.* — In the same way with the first *or* second person. *Virg.* Ille ego, qui quondam, &c. *that same poet.* *Ovid.* Ille ego ferox tacui, *I, that fierce one, fierce as I am.* *Senec.* Ille efferatus mihi te reservas? *Val. Flacc.* Tuque ille ades auguriis promisse. — Hence, in judicial language, *Ille* has reference to *an absent person,* in so far as he is known by the hearers. In epistolary style it marks *a third person in some third place.* —— ¶ *That,* h. e. *the great.* *Plaut.* Ille Jupiter. —— ¶ *That man, he,* without further specification, where it is sufficiently evident to whom the writer refers. *Cic.* Illum ab Alexandria discessisse, nemo nuntiat, *h. e.* Cæsarem. —— ¶ *Ille* differs from the English *that,* in being used of something about to be mentioned, where we usually say *this.* *Cic.* Unum illud dico, ut, &c. *this one thing I say.* *Id.* Illud quidem per libenter audivi, te esse Cæsari familiarem, *this thing.* *Id.* Illud moleste fero, nihil me habere. *Sallust.* Illud intelligo, ora in me conversa esse. *Id.* Tantum illud vereor, ne quos agat. — So, with *annus, mensis, dies,* to denote *the current year,* &c., *the period of time now passing*; like *hic.* *Sallust.* Ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, *that this is the twentieth year.* — Also, *Cic.* Nec sum ille ferreus, qui non movear, *so steeled that I am not; of such an iron spirit, that,* &c. — So, also, in distinction to *hic.* *Colum.* Hæc dicta sunt; illa (*h. e. the following*). *Cic.* Atque hæc oblectationis; illa necessitatis; cultus dico exstructionesque tectorum, *and these things are matters of delight, but what I now mention, of necessity*; namely, &c. —— ¶ Also, as a correlative of *qui, quæ, quod,* it may be rendered *the man*; or with a subst. *the,* with the implied idea, *whoever he is, as such.* *Terent.* Illis, quibus debui, *h. e. to those I owed, my creditors.* *Cic.* Illum legi librum, in quo, &c. *the book.* *Id.* Si illum objurges, qui auxilium tulit, *him who.* *Id.* Illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur. —— ¶ Illece, &c. *for* ille, &c. *Plaut.* and *Cato.* — Illummet, *for* illum. *Cic.* — Illæ (*genit.*), *for* illius. *Lucret.*; illi, *for* illius. *Cato.* — Illæ (*dat.*), *for* illi. *Cato* and *Plaut.* — Illi, *for* illic (see *Illic*).

ILLĔCE, ILLĂCE, &c. See *Ille.*

ILLĔCĔBRĂ (illicio), æ, f. *any thing that entices, a lure, decoy, enticer; an enticement, allurement, attraction, charm, inducement, seduction, stimulant,* θέλγητρον. *Plaut.* Es illecebra. *Liv.* Pecus in conspectu præsidii Rom. propulsum: ad quam illecebram cum moveretur nemo, &c. *lure, decoy.* *Cic.* Maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes. *Id.* Suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus. *Id.* Irretire aliquem corruptelarum illecebris. *Id.* Omne tale flagitium nullis aliis illecebris excitari, nisi voluptatis. *Id.* Quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit. *Id.* Erunt apud eum illecebræ libidinum, *h. e. he was naturally prone to lusts.* *Horat.* Illecebris erat, et grata novitate morandus spectator. *Plaut.* Munditia illecebra animo est amantum. —— ¶ In magic. *Apul.* frugum, *h. e. the bewitching of the corn,* for instance, from my neighbor's field into my own. *Id.* Exercere illecebras Magiæ, *to practise witchcraft or sorcery.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain plant,* same as Andrachne agria, *wild purslain.* *Plin.*

ILLĔCĔBRŌ (illecebra), as, a. 1. *to allure, entice, captivate.* *Augustin.*

ILLĔCĔBRŌSĒ (illecebrosus), adverb, *alluringly, attractively, in an alluring manner, seductively.* *Ammian.* Hæc ita illecebrosius atque inhumanius agi, loquebatur rumor. *Plaut.* Hui! illecebrose, *h. e.* festive, lepide, *charmingly*; where it may be an *adject.* Some prefer *illecebra.*

ILLĔCĔBRŌSŬS (illecebra), a, um, adj. *alluring, attractive, enticing, seducing,* θελκτήριος. *Plaut.* Istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest. *Prudent.* Illecebrosus sapor. *Ammian.* Illecebrosis regem insidiis ambiens.

ILLĔCTĀMĔNTUM (illecto), i, n. *a means of alluring, an allurement, charm.* *Apul.*

ILLĔCTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *attraction, charm.* *Gell.*

ILLĔCTŌ (frequentat. from illicio), as, a. 1. *to attract, allure, invite.* *Tertull.*

ILLĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from illicio. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & lectus), *unread, not read.* *Ovid.* Si scriptum illectum remittet. —— ¶ Also, *uncollected, ungathered.* *Pandect.* Stipula illecta.

ILLĔCTŬS (illicio), us, m. *an enticing, alluring, allurement.* *Plaut.*

ILLĔGĬTĬMŬS (in & legitimus), a, um, adj. *illegal, unlawful, unrightful.* *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 3. (But *Ed. Torrent.* has *legitimæ*).

ILLĔMĔT, ILLĂMĔT, ILLŬDMĔT, *for* ille, &c. *Cic.*

ILLĔNTĔSCŌ (in & lentesco), is, n. 3. same as *Lentesco.* *Colum.* (But *Edd. Gesn.* and *Schneid.* have *lentescat*).

ILLĔPĬDĒ (illepidus), adv. *inelegantly, ungracefully, without wit, rudely,* ἀχαρίτως. *Plaut.* Qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepide appelles. *Plin.* Animam sui pro sale datam, non illepide existimatur, *h. e. with some humor, humorously.* *Gell.* Non satis scite, ac pæne etiam illepide exponuntur. *Horat.* Poema crasse illepideve compositum.

ILLĔPĬDŬS (in & lepidus), a, um, adj. *without grace, wit, or humor, inelegant, ill-mannered, rude, unpolished, impolite, unpleasant, unhandsome, disagreeable, morose, harsh,* in language, manners, &c. ἄχαρις, ἀναφρόδιτος. *Catull.* Deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes. *Id.* Votum non illepidum, neque invenustum. *Gell.* Verba duræ et illepidæ novitatis. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Parentem habere avarum, illepidum, in liberos difficilem. *Plaut.* Impos animi, inamabilis, illepidus vivo.

ILLĔVĪGĀTŬS (in & levigatus), or ILLÆVĪGĀTŬS, a, um, adj. *rough*; figur. *rough, harsh.* *Diomed.* sonus.

ILLĔX (in & lex), ēgis, adj. *that liveth without law, that breaks the law, lawless,* ἄνομος. *Plaut.* Impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi.

ILLĔX (illicio), icis, adj. *alluring, enticing,* θελκτήριος. *Apul.* oculi, *lascivious, wanton.* *Prudent.* ars, *winning art.* —— ¶ Subst. *an enticer, seducer.* *Apul.* Illex animi Venus. *Plaut.* Illi malæ rei tantæ fuimus illices, *h. e.* eum in fraudem malam illeximus, *have drawn him into.* — Also, *sc.* avis, *a decoy-bird, lure.* *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 68, where others read *Illix.*

ILLI, *for* Illic, adv. *there, in that place,* ἐκεῖ. *Terent.* and *Plaut.*

ILLĪBĀBĬLIS (in & libo), e, adject. *incapable of diminution.* *Lactant.*

ILLĪBĀTŬS (in & libatus), a, um, adj. *untasted, untouched, unimpaired, undiminished, whole, entire, full,* ἄθικτος, ἄψαυστος. *Cic.* Ut eorum veteres illibatasque divitias in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem profundat. *Pandect.* Ut quadrantem illibatum habeat. *Colum.* Illibatum robur. *Liv.* Illibatum imperium. *Vellei.* Et quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos. —— ¶ Also, *undefiled, unspotted, unpolluted, pure, spotless, uncontaminated.* *Lucan.* torus. *Val. Max.* Illibata virginitas.

ILLĪBĔRĀLIS (in & liberalis), e, adj. *thinking or acting unworthily of a freeman, mean, sordid, ignoble, ungenerous,* ἀνελεύθερος. *Terent.* Servum haud il-

liberalem præbes te. *Quintil.* mens. — Hence, *ungracious, uncomplying, disobliging, discourteous. Cic.* Non te in me illiberalem putabit. —— ¶ Of things, *unworthy of a freeman, ungenerous, ignoble, slavish, low, servile, unbecoming, dishonorable, disreputable. Terent.* Ex illa familia tam illiberale facinus esse ortum. *Cic.* Illiberales ac sordidi quæstus mercenariorum, *low occupations and unworthy of a freeman. Id.* Res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, *not so contemptible as to be unworthy of being learned, not unworthy to be learned. Id.* Jocandi genus illiberale, petulans, obscenum. *Plin.* cibus, *ungenteel, vulgar* (because producing certain unpleasant effects). — Hence, *close, pinching, stingy, niggardly. Liv.* adjectio.

ILLĪBĔRĀLĬTĀS (illiberalis), ātis, f. *conduct unworthy of a freeman;* in particular, *stinginess, close-fistedness, niggardliness,* ἀνελευθερία. *Cic.* Habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque absit suspicio.

ĬLLĪBĔRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *ungenerously, meanly, basely,* ἀνελευθέρως. *Terent.* Vestram familiam is aspernatur nunc tam illiberaliter. *Id.* Factum a vobis duriter, immisericorditerque: atque etiam illiberaliter. — Hence, *in a niggardly manner, stingily, sordidly. Cic.* Superficiem ædium consules æstimaverunt H-S vicies: cetera valde illiberaliter.

ĬLLĪBĔRIS (in & liberi), e, adj. *childless, without issue,* ἄπαις. *Tertull.*

ĬLLĪC (probably from illic, pron. as hic, adv. from hic, pron.), adv. *there, in that place,* ἐκεῖ. *Cæs.* Cives R. qui illic negotiarentur. *Terent.* Melius hic, quam illic, ubi sum assidue. —— ¶ Also, of persons. *Juvenal.* Illic si Stratoclem comparas, *for* cum illis. *Tacit.* Bellum a Vitellio cœpit, et ut de principatu certaremus armis, initium illic fuit, *h. e.* ille fecit. —— ¶ Also, *there,* h. e. *in that matter, in a matter, in an affair of that nature. Terent.* Hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur. —— ¶ Also, *at that time, then. Cæs.* Illic occurrat ocius gladio Varenus (but *Ed. Oud.* omits illic).

ĬLLĬC, ĬLLÆC, ĬLLŌC *and* ĬLLŬC, pron. *for* ille, *or* ille hic. *Terent.* and *Plaut.* — *Terent.* Ubi illic est scelus, *for* scelestus. — For illac, *sc.* parte, &c. see *Illac.* — Hence, in a question, illiccine, *or* illicine. *Plaut.*; illanccine, *or* illancine. *Terent* — For illoc, *thither,* see *Illoc.*

ĬLLĬCENTĬŌSŬS (in & licentiosus), a, um, adj. *improper, immoderate, unbecoming, excessive. Apul.* cachinnus. (But *Salmas.* and *Oudend.* read *in licentiosos*).

ĬLLĬCET. See *Ilicet.*

ĬLLĬCĬBĬLIS (illicio), e, adj. *attractive, enticing, alluring, seductive. Lactant.* Illicibiles voluptates.

ĬLLĬCĬŌ (in & lacio), illexi, ectum, a. 3. *to draw in, allure, entice, decoy, trepan, inveigle, attract, invite, induce,* θέλγω, δελεάζω, ἐπάγω. For the most part in a bad sense. *Cic.* Qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe (*for* illexisse) in stuprum. *Plaut.* Amorem multos illexe in dispendium. *Id.* Is me ad illam illexit, *drew me to her. Terent.* Illicere quempiam in malam fraudem. *Sallust.* Quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat. *Vellei.* Inescare et illicere multitudinem. *Plaut.* Illiciebas me ad te blande. *Lucret.* Illicere aliquem, ut cupiat, &c. *to lead, induce him to desire.* —— ¶ Also, *to provide or furnish with nets or toils. Næv.* ap. *Non.* Saltus illicere.

ĬLLĬCĬTĀTŎR, ōris, m. emptor. *Festus;* it is also read by *Hensing.* in *Cic. Off.* 3. 15. and means *a nominal purchaser, one who bids at an auction merely to make another bid higher;* (but *Edd. Græv.* and *Ern.* have *licitatorem*).

ĬLLĬCĬTĒ (illicitus), adverb, *in an unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally, in a forbidden manner,* ἀθεμίστως. *Pandect.* Si quis illicite ædificasset. *Id.* Illicite matrimonium contrahere. —— ¶ Also (from illicio), *alluringly, invitingly, by allurement or invitation. Varro.*

ĬLLĬCĬTŬS (in & licitus), a, um, adj. *unlawful, illegal, illicit, unallowed, forbidden,* ἀθέμιστος. *Cic.* Multitudinem illicitum est contra dicere. *Tacit.* Illicitus amor. *Id.* Illicitæ exactiones. *Id.* Per licita atque illicita fœdatus. *Val. Flacc.* Illicitas tentare vias. *Augustin.* Res illicitissima atque indignissima. *Stat.* Lampas illicita cœli, *h. e. a thunder-bolt, lightning, the places struck by, which may not be touched.*

ĬLLĬCĬUM (illicio), ii, n. *a means of attracting, that which attracts, an enticement, allurement,* θέλγητρον. *Varr.* Alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis (apibus). —— ¶ *Festus* says, *Inlicium* dicitur, cum populus ad concionem elicitur, id est vocatur. Hence, Inlicium vocare, *to call to an assembly. Varro.* Privatos voca inlicium huc ad me. *Id.* Omnes inlicium visite huc ad judices.

ĬLLĬCŌ (for in loco), adv. *there, in that place, in that very place, on the spot,* αὐτόθι. *Hemin.* ap. *Non.* His persuadent, ut illico manerent: pars illico manent. *Nævius ibid.* Septimum decimum annum illico sedent. *Terent.* Otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste. *Id.* Sta illico, *stand still there.* —— ¶ Oftener, *straightway, instantly, immediately, directly,* αὐτίκα. *Cic.* Simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostræ conticescunt. *Id.* Nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum, aut falsum est, sequitur illico, esse causas immutabiles. (The passages from *Terent.* may be referred to this head.) — Followed by ubi, *as soon as. Plaut.* Illico, ubi ille poscit, denegavit, *immediately upon his asking.* —— ¶ Also, *to that place, thither. Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

ĬLLĪDŌ (in & lædo), is, isi, isum, a. 3. *to dash or beat against, strike against, throw against, to beat; strike, dash,* any whither, προσβάλλω, ἐναράσσω. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Non ad gravescens vulnus illidat manus, *strikes his hand against. Lucret.* Dentes illidunt sæpe labellis. *Horat.* dentem fragili, *to strike the tooth into something brittle. Virg.* cæstus in ossa, *dash, strike, force into. Suet.* caput foribus, *against the door. Plin.* Gemma illisa tinnitum reddit, *when struck. Id.* Linum illisum crebro in silice, *beaten. Virg.* Æquora illisa scopulis, *dashed upon, breaking on. Phædr.* Corticem super scopulum, *make it strike upon, let it fall upon. Tacit.* Tela arbustis illisa. *Quintil.* Fluctus illidit se in litus, *dashes against, breaks upon. Val. Max.* Tota cum classe vicinis litoribus illisus est. *Cels.* Quorum faucibus in febre illiditur spiritus, *h. e. rattles.* — Hence, *to thrust, drive, pursue,* any whither. *Val. Flacc.* Quos rex illisit pelago, *drove to the sea, forced to navigate the sea. Stat.* Cursus in aliquem, *to direct vehemently, urge.* —— ¶ *Cic. Harusp.* 25. Serpens illisa morietur, *crushed, dashed to pieces, shattered* (but *Ed. Ern.* has *elisa*).

ĬLLĬGĀTĬŌ (illigo), ōnis, f. *a tying, binding, connecting, joining,* ἔνδεσμος. *Arnob.* and *Martian. Capell.*

ĬLLĬGŌ (in & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind, tie,* ἐνδέω. *Liv.* In currus illigat Metium. *Cæs.* literas in jaculo. *Liv.* manus post tergum. *Horat.* aratra juvencis, *to bind, fasten, tackle. Plin.* faciem laxis vesicis. —— ¶ Also, *to join, fasten, fix, connect* to something. *Cic.* emblemata in poculis. *Id.* sigilla poculis. *Pandect.* cymbia argentea crustis aureis (*by an inverted construction for* crustas cymbiis), *to set. Cic.* pæonem in orationem, *to insert, introduce, weave in. Pandect.* Dolia illigata ædibus, *firmly fixed. Cic.* motus stellarum in sphæram. *Id.* personas graves sermonibus ejusmodi, *to introduce* (see below). —— ¶ Also, *to bind together, combine, construct. Cic.* sententiam verbis, *h. e. to express. Id.* In quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores, *are combined;* or, *are introduced, used.* — Also, *to bind, oblige, tie, fasten. Cic.* aliquem pignoribus. *Tacit.* primores conscientia, *to get from them a promise to join the conspiracy, and thus hold them bound. Liv.* Non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum (rex) possit, *h. e. hold to the performance of such conditions;* or as below, *fettered, encumbered, embarrassed;* or as above, *constructed, concluded.* —— ¶ Also, *to entangle, involve, encumber, fetter, impede;* properly and figur. *Virg.* Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus cedebat, *for* illigatus, *encumbered, impeded, entangled. Tacit.* Illigatus præda. *Id.* se et copias impeditis locis. *Liv.* Illigari Romano bello. *Cic.* Libri angustis disputationibus illigati, *clogged, cramped, made obscure. Id.* personas sermonibus, *to engage, involve.* — Also, *to tie up, fetter, render inactive. Tacit.* aliquem veneno, *h. e. to take away his life by poison. Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Illigatus peste interimor textili.

ĬLLĪM, *for* illinc. *Lucret. Ed. Gif.;* but *Ed. Creech.* has *illum.* Also, in *Cic. Att.* 7, 13. *Ed. Græv.*

ĬLLĪMĀTŬS, a, um. particip. as from illimo, of in & limus or limo, *fastened or attached by mud or rich earth. Colum.* Convenit alvearia luto Punico frondibus illimatis adumbrari (*Ed. Schneid.;* but others have *illinitis*). Or, it may mean, *besmeared with mud.*

ĬLLĪMIS (in & limus), e, adj. *without mud or slime, clear, pure,* ἄθολος. *Ovid.* Illimis fons.

ĬLLINC (perhaps from illic, pron.), adv. *from that place, thence,* ἐκεῖθεν. *Cic.* Fugit illinc. *Terent.* Se illinc subducet. —— ¶ Also, *thence,* h. e. *from that side, on that side. Cic.* Quum eadem metuam hac parte, si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti. —— ¶ Also, *thence,* h. e. *from that person. Cic.* Omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc atque in hanc transfudisse, *h. e.* ab ea, as in English, *from that quarter.*

ĬLLĬNĪMENTUM (illinio), i, n. *what serves for anointing or besmearing; an anointing. Cæl. Aurel.*

ĬLLĬNĬŌ (in & linio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Illino.* — *To lay upon, smear upon, apply by anointing. Plin.* anisum phreneticis (*Ed. Hard.;* but *Elz.* and others have *illinunt*). *Cels.* Folia illinita linteolo (others read *illita*). —— ¶ Also, *to anoint, besmear, bedaub. Colum.* Mala recentia creta figulari. *Plin.* ventrem fimo.

ĬLLĬNŌ (in & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. *to smear, daub, lay on, to apply an ointment or liquid, spread. Horat.* oculis nigra collyria. *Ovid.* aliquid teneris genis. *Plin.* semen igni sacro. *Id.* Ad omnes epiphoras ventis illini caseum suadent. Hence, *Horat.* Quodcumque chartis illeverit, *he has daubed upon the paper, has written.* — Hence, *to lay over, lay on. Plin.* aurum marmori candido ovi. *Senec.* multum auri tecto. Hence, *Horat.* nives agris, *to scatter snow over the fields, cover the fields with snow.* — Also, of golden threads woven or wrought into a garment. *Horat.* Aurum vestibus illitum, *garments woven, embroidered with gold.* —— ¶ Also, *to besmear, anoint, bedaub,* with something. *Curt.* pedes odoribus. *Plin.* ventrem sanguine. *Curt.* Navis bitumine illita. *Cic.* Color venustatis non fuco illitus. Hence, *Pers.* Braccatis illita Medis porticus, *h. e. painted with, furnished with pictures of.* And *Ovid.* Pocula illita ceris, *lined, covered.* And *Plin.* aliquid gypso, *to overlay.* — More generally. *Calp.* Porticus illita auro, *overlaid, covered, adorned.* — Also, *Senec.* Purpura atque auro illitæ vestes, *h. e. inwoven, embroidered.* — Figur. *Liv.* Donum inimicorum veneno illitum. *Sil.* Vita illita maculo.

ĬLLĬQUEFACTŬS (in & liquefactus), a, um, particip. *melted, liquefied, liquid. Cic.* Quæ sunt omnes unius generis ad profundendum animum tanquam illiquefactæ voluptates.

ĬLLĬQUŎR (in & liquor), ēris, dep. 3. *to flow into. Symmach.* Cum illis de cælo nihil illiquitur. (Al. leg. *liquitur*).

ĬLLĪSĬŌ (illido), ōnis, f. *a striking, beating or dashing against. Hieronym.* Navis nostra scopulorum illisionibus perturbata est.

ĬLLĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from illido.

ĬLLĪSŬS (illido), us, m. *a dashing against, the being dashed against. Sil.* and *Plin.*

ĬLLĪTĔRĀTŬS (in & literatus), a, um,

adj. *unlearned, unlettered, illiterate, ignorant*, ἀγράμματος, ἄμουσος. *Cic.* Quem cognovimus virum bonum, et non illiteratum. — Also, *who cannot read and write. Colum.* Potest illiteratus rem administrare. — Of things, *unlearned, void of learning, inelegant. Cic.* Incidunt in sermone vario multa, quæ fortasse illis cum dixi, nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videantur. *Plin. Ep.* Scribo plurimas, sed illiteratissimas litteras. *Id.* Illiteratum est, non putare tanti cognitionem, qua nulla est jucundior, *it is a mark of ignorance, proceeds from ignorance.* —— ¶ Also, *not drawn up in writing, unwritten. Gell.*

ILLĪTŬS, a, um, partic. from illino.

ILLĪTŬS (illino), us, m. *an anointing, besmearing. Plin.*

ILLIŬSMŎDI, or **ILLIUS MŎDI**, *of that sort or kind, of such sort, such. Cic.*

ILLIX. See *Illex.*

ILLŌ (probably the old *dat.* of ille), adv. *to that place, thither*, ἐκεῖ, ἔνθα. *Plaut.* Ego illo accessero. *Cic.* Nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est. *Cæs.* Neque illo adit quisquam. —— ¶ Also, *thereto, to that, to that end. Cæs.* Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, &c.

ILLŌC, *abl.* of illic, illæc, &c. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* — Also, *accus. neut.* of the same. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Adv. *thither, to that place. Terent.* Illoc advenio (some read *illo*).

ILLŎCĀBILIS (in & loco), e, adj. *that cannot be disposed of in marriage, that nobody will marry. Plaut.* virgo.

ILLŌRSUM (for illoversum), adv. *towards that place. Cato* ap. *Fest.*

ILLŌTŬS (in & lotus), a, um, adj. *unwashed, uncleansed, unpurified, impure, unclean, dirty*, ἄνιπτος. *Plaut.* Ut tu quidem hujus oculos illotis manibus tractes ac teras? *Plin.* Fæx vini illota. *Plin.* Illotæ cochleæ. — Also, Illutus, a, um. *Cato.* vinacei. *Horat.* Echinos illutos, *or* illotos, *in their brine*, and so *not washed or cleansed from salt. Arnob.* Pes illutus, *unmoistened, not wet.* — Hence, Illotus sermo, *filthy, indecent. Pseudo-Cic.* in *Sallust.* — Also, *Gell.* Facere aliquid illotis manibus, *or Macrob.* pedibus (proverbially), *h. e. to do any thing without due care or preparation, over-hastily, all at once, prematurely.* —— ¶ Also, *not washed off. Virg.* sudor.

ILLŪBRĬCANS, antis, particip. as from illubrico, of in & lubrico, *h. e.* lubrice movens, *moving in a slippery or gliding manner. Apul.* Simul membra sua leniter illubricans.

ILLŪC, pron. n. from illic, illæc, &c. *Terent.* Illuc est sapere! *Plaut.* Illuc ætatis qui sit. —— ¶ Adv. *to that place, thither*, ἐκεῖ. *Nepos.* Adversarios illuc suas contraxisse copias. *Plaut.* Cum illuc veneris. *Sallust.* Huc et illuc, quasi vitabundi, agitare. *Cic.* Huc atque illuc intuens. *Terent.* Animus paulo momento huc vel illuc impellitur, *hither and thither.* —— ¶ Also, *to that thing, thereto, to this, to my subject. Horat.* Quo res hæc pertinet? illuc: Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. *Nepos.* Sed illuc redeamus, and *Id.* Sed illuc revertor, *to my subject, the thread of my narrative.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Omnes damnatione dignos illuc facere, *side with that party, take part on that side.*

ILLŪCĔŌ (in & luceo), es, uxi, n. 3. *to shine on something*, ἐπιλάμπω. *Plaut.* Atra pix tuo capiti illuceat. *Id.* Sol, luna scelestiorem nullum illuxere, *have ever shone upon.* — *Illuxi*, and the tenses derived from it, are for the most part from *Illucesco.*

ILLŪCĔSCŌ, or **ILLŪCISCŌ** (in & lucesco, or lucisco), is, luxi, n. 3. *to begin to shine, become bright, become light, dawn. Cic.* Illucescet aliquando ille dies, *the day will dawn or break*, h. e. *will come. Id.* Quum tertio die sol illuxisset. *Id.* Qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti. — With a *dative. Sueton.* Ea nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, *broke upon*, h. e. *followed.* — Hence, *impers. Liv.* Ubi primum illuxit, *as soon as it was light, when day first dawned. Id.* Ubi illuxit postero die, *when the morrow dawned.* — Also, for illuceo, *to shine upon, give light to*; with *accus. Plaut.* Ut mortales illuciscas luce clara. — Figur. *to shine forth, appear, break forth, become evident. Cic.* Quum populo Rom. vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit. *Vellei.* Deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, *shone forth, beamed out, dawned. Cod. Just.* Apud quem si illuxerit, pretia non processisse, *h. e. it shall have been made clear, shall have been proved, made apparent.*

ILLŪCTĀNS (in & luctor), tis, particip. *struggling in or with. Stat.* Teneris verba illuctantia labris, *h. e. struggling for utterance* (of an infant that cannot speak plain).

ILLŪCŪBRĀTŬS (in & lucubratus), a, um, adj. *not labored by night. Sulpic. Sever.*

ILLŪDIŌ, as, same as *Illudo. Gell.*

ILLŪDIUM (illudo), ii, n. *an illusion*, such as appears in a dream. *Tertull.*

ILLŪDŌ (in & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. *to play with, divert one's self with, jest with, crack jokes upon*, ἐμπαίζω. *Horat.* Illudo chartis, *I amuse myself with writing verses. Id.* Heu, Fortuna, ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! *to sport with. Tacit.* pecuniæ, *to sport with*, h. e. *to spend lavishly. Cic.* In Albutium illudens, non a me quidem abstinuit, *playing upon, bantering.* — Also, of illicit intercourse, *to pollute, defile*, ὑβρίζω. *Tacit.* Matri ejus illusit. — Hence, *Avien.* Illudunt vestes (*acc.*) auro, and *Virg.* Illusæ auro vestes, *h. e. lightly woven, wrought or embroidered with threads of gold.* —— ¶ Also, *to make sport of, make game of, mock, scoff at, deride, laugh to scorn, ridicule, jeer at, set at naught, despise*; sometimes, *to impose upon, deceive, trick.* Absol. *Cic.* In Albutium illudens Lucilius, ne a me quidem abstinuit. *Id.* Alicujus miseri fortunis, et virorum talium dignitati illudere. *Id.* Illudere auctoritati summorum virorum. *Id.* Ipsa vero præcepta sic illudere solebat, ut, &c. *Id.* Miseros illudi nolunt. *Terent.* Satis superbe illuditis me. *Cic.* Ut ne plane illudamur ab accusatoribus. *Tacit.* Illudere voces Neronis, quoties caneret. *Cic.* Illuseras, quod dixeram (though *id* may be understood). *Terent.* Videmur idonei, in quibus sic illudatis. *Id.* Ut ne impune in nos illuseris. *Nepos.* Illusis Cretensibus omnibus. *Horat.* Illusique pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, *cheated*, as it were, *h. e. unsteady, staggering.* —— ¶ Also, *to violate, abuse, treat ill, insult. Tacit.* corpus Vari. *Id.* pueritiæ Britannici. *Sueton.* capitibus illustrium feminarum. —— ¶ Also, *to destroy, consume, spend*, in sport or pleasure. *Terent.* Pæne illusi vitam filiæ, *sported away.* So *Tacit.* Illudere pecuniæ (see above). *Virg.* Vitibus illudunt, *injure, break*, by sporting with them; or, as above, *abuse, insult.* —— ¶ *Virg.* Tum variæ illudunt pestes, *sport, do their pleasure*; or, *delude you, mock your hopes*; or, *consume, destroy*, as if in sport.

ILLŪMĬNĀTĒ (illuminatus), adv. *luminously, ornately, with embellishment*; as, for instance, in speaking. *Cic.*

ILLŪMĬNĀTĬŌ (illumino), ōnis, f. *a lighting, enlightening, illuminating. Macrob.* —— ¶ Figur. *Tertull.* Ad illuminationem bonorum, *to set them off, to make them more conspicuous, heighten by contrast.*

ILLŪMĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an enlightener, illuminator, he that gives light*; figur. *Tertull.* and *Augustin.*

ILLŪMĬNŌ (in & lumen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to light, make light or bright, enlighten, illuminate*, καταλάμπω. *Cic.* Luna illuminata a sole. *Stat.* vias igni. *Apul.* noctem facibus. *Plin.* Puteum totum illuminari, *sc.* a sole. *Colum.* Tabulata parvis fenestellis illuminantur. —— ¶ Figur. *to enlighten, make clear, set in clear light, render conspicuous, set off*; it may sometimes be rendered, *to embellish, adorn. Cic.* orationem verborum conformationibus. *Id.* verba, *sc.* tropis. *Id.* sententias, *sc.* figuris. *Vellei.* Horum fidem Mitylenæorum perfidia illuminavit, *set off, heightened by contrast, made prominent. Id.* Cicero rerum naturæ corpus eloquentia illuminavit. *Plin.* Purpura omnem vestem illuminat. *Auct.* ad *Her.* coronam gemmis. —— ¶ Also, *to bring to light, disclose, clear up. Apul.* Quin tuæ mortis illuminas arcana? —— ¶ Also, *to make famous, render illustrious, give celebrity to. Vellei.* Nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret.

ILLŪMĬNŬS (in & lumen), a, um, adj. *without light, dark. Apul.*

ILLŪNC, *accus. masc.* of illic.

ILLŪNIS (in & luna), e, adj. *without moonlight, moonless*, ἀσέληνος. *Plin. Ep.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, Illunus, a, um. *Apul.* caligo.

ILLŬŌ (in & luo), is, a. 3. *to wash*, h. e. *to flow against or along*, ἐκκλύζω, συγκλύζω. *Plin.* Mare Hispanum nuncupatur, quatenus Hispanias illuit. — Also, *to wash upon, add by washing up. Pandect.* Id, quod amnis fundo illuit, *h. e.* fluendo intulit. (Ita *Torrentia.* Alii *alluit*).

ILLURICUS, } See *Illyricus*, &c.
ILLURII. }

ILLŪSĬŌ (illudo), ōnis, f. *a bantering, sneering at one, jeering*; in particular, as a figure of speech, *irony. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

ILLŪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mocker, scoffer, jeerer*, ἐμπαίκτης. *Tertull.*

ILLŪSTRĀMĔNTUM (illustro), i, n. *that which makes clear or distinct*; or, *which graces, adorns, an embellishment, ornament, beauty*, καταυγασμός. *Quintil.*

ILLŪSTRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. in rhetoric, *a clear, distinct, and, as it were, visible representation* by words; it may be rendered, *picturesqueness, vividness*, καταυγασμός. *Quintil.* Ἐνάργεια, quæ a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quæ non tam dicere videtur, quam ostendere.

ILLŪSTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an enlightener. Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *an ennobler, glorifier. Inscript.*

ILLŪSTRIS (in & lustro), e, adj. *in the light, filled with light, light, clear, bright, luminous*, φαεινός. *Cic.* Sin illustris et per lucida stella apparuerit. *Id.* Locus plenus stellarum, illustris et clarus. *Id.* lumen. *Colum.* Balnearia occidenti æstivo advertantur, ut sint usque in vesperum illustria, *light. Plin.* Pisces noctibus illustribus, æque quam die, cernunt, *clear, serene. Cic.* Bonis et illustribus domiciliis sub terra, *h. e. which have light*; or, perhaps, *beautiful, splendid. Id.* Candor solis est illustrior. —— ¶ Figur. *manifest, clear, evident, open, known, acknowledged, plain, perspicuous, distinct. Cic.* Factum illustre notumque omnibus. *Id.* Præter hæc, quæ sunt testata et illustria, habeo multa occultiora. *Id.* A certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum. *Id.* Illustris oratio, *h. e. which sets things as it were in the light, brings them clearly before us. Id.* Quia visum haberent quemdam insignem et illustrem, *h. e. a plausible appearance, strong probability, a broad show of reality.* —— ¶ Also, *important, considerable, prominent*; also, *remarkable, notable, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned, far-famed, noted. Cic.* Causas illustres defendere. *Sueton.* Illustres feminæ, *of high rank, noble. Cæs.* Paterfamilias illustriore loco natus. *Colum.* agricola. *Nepos.* Legationes, quæ essent illustriores, per Dionem administrabantur. *Cic.* Vita remota ab honore populari, et ab hac illustri gratia, *eminent, conspicuous. Id.* Ejus in omni vita nihil est ad laudem illustrius, quam calamitas ipsa, *h. e. nothing has contributed more to his glory. Cæs.* Ubi major, atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, *more notable than usual, remarkable, important, striking. Nepos.* Hujus illustrissimum est prœlium apud Platæas. *Id.* Xerxi maxime est illustre, quod, &c. *Cic.* Themistoclis nomen est, quam Solonis, illustrius. — Equites illustres, *in the time of the emperors, were those knights, who, though not senators, possessed the amount of property requisite for members of that order, and were consequently al-*

lowed to wear the latus clavus, *and of course had hopes of attaining the senatorial dignity.* *Tacit.*

ILLŪSTRIŪS, ILLŪSTRISSIMĒ (illustris), adv. *comp.* and *superl.* as from illustriter *or* illustre, which seems not to occur, *more* (*most*) *clearly, perspicuously or distinctly.* *Cic.* Semper (vidi) equidem, sed nunquam illustrius, *more clearly.* *Gell.* Q. Claudius purissime atque illustrissime descripsit.

ILLŪSTRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make light, light, illuminate, enlighten,* λαμπρύνω, καταλάμπω. *Cic.* Sol cuncta sua luce illustrat et complet. *Horat.* Qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras. *Colum.* Ergastulum illustratum fenestris, *to bring to light, make manifest, make known.* *Cic.* Ut ea consilia quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur. *Id.* Illustrantur, erumpunt omnia. *Id.* Patefacere et illustrare veritatem. —— ¶ Also, *to throw light upon, make clear or evident, clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain.* *Cic.* philosophiam veterem illam Latinis litteris. *Id.* Jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare. — In particular, by figures and embellishments of language, when it may also be rendered, *to embellish, set off, adorn.* *Cic.* Illustrant orationem quasi stellæ quædam, translata verba. —— ¶ *To render illustrious or famous, make renowned, celebrate, heighten, do honor to, honor, ennoble, make known to the world.* *Cic.* Illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria. *Id.* Qui libri non modo Lucullum, verum etiam populi R. nomen illustrant. *Luccei.* ad *Cic.* Illustrare aliquem laudibus. *Plin.* Quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit. *Stat.* hospitio mea tecta, *honor.* *Horat.* aliquid Musa. *Plin.* Vina illustrata Messalæ potu. —— ¶ Same as *Lustro, to visit.* *Mamertin.*

ILLŪSŪS, a, um, particip. from illudo.

ILLŪTIBARBŪS (illutus & barba), a, um, adj. *with a dirty beard.* *Apul.*

ILLŪTIBILIS (in & luo), e, adj. *that cannot be washed out.* *Plaut.*

ILLŪTUS. See *Illotus.*

ILLŪVIĒS (in & luo, *as not having been washed off*; or, illuo, *as being washed upon something*), ēi, f. *filth, dirt, dirtiness, uncleanness, nastiness,* ἀλουσία, λῦμα. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Barba intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum. *Tacit.* Illuvie ac squalore obsitus. *Id.* Illuvie deformis. *Terent.* Ancillula immunda illuvie. *Virg.* Vellera illuvie peresa. *Colum.* Nisi obesam illuviem atque distentam pabulis alvum demerserit, ac refrigeraverit, *h. e. their filthy body* (perhaps *illuvie* would be better). *Pandect.* Ex illuvie oris. — As a term of reproach. *Plaut.* Germana illuvies, *filth, dirt, dirty dog.* —— ¶ Also, *an overflowing of water, inundation, flood*; in which sense it seems to come only from *illuo.* *Justin.* Aquarum illuvies majorem partem populorum Græciæ absumpsit. — Also, *the water which has overflowed.* *Tacit.* Placida illuvie.

ILLȲRIĂ, æ, f. Ἰλλυρία, *Illyria, a country between the Adriatic and Pannonia,* now *Dalmatia and Albania.* *Propert.* — In prose it is commonly called *Illyricum.*

ILLȲRICIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyrican.* *Valerian.* ap. *Treb. Poll.* Claudium Illyricianæ gentis virum. *Cod. Theod.* Illyricianos omnes, quos patria complectitur.

ILLȲRICŪS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Illyria or Illyricum, Illyrian or Illyrican,* Ἰλλυρικός. *Virg.* Illyricos penetrare sinus. *Cic.* mare. — Hence, Illyricum, i, n. *Illyria or Illyricum*; called also *Illyria* and *Illyris.* (See *Illyria.*) *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Illuricus. *Plaut.*, after the Greek orthography.

ILLȲRIS, idis, adj. fem. *Illyrian.* *Ovid.* ora. *Lucan.* Epidamnos. —— ¶ Absol. sc. terra, *Illyria.* *Ovid.* and *Mela.*

ILLȲRIŪS, a, um, adj. Ἰλλύριος, *Illyrian.* *Cato* ap. *Gell.* ager. — Illyrii, ōrum, m. *the Illyrians; the dwellers in Illyria.* *Liv.* Also, Illurii, after the Greek. *Plaut.*

ILVĂ, æ, f. *the island Elba, near the coast of Italy, in the Tuscan sea.* *Virg.*

ILŪS, i, m. *the son of the Trojan king Tros.* *Virg.*

IM, an old form for *eum.* *Lucret.* and *Cic.* e *xii. tab.*

IMĀGINĀBUNDŪS (imaginor), a, um, participial adj. *imagining, picturing or representing to one's self*; with the *acc.* *Apul.*

IMĀGINĀLITER (imago), adv. *by an image, figuratively,* per imaginem, vel in imagine. *Augustin.*

IMĀGINĀRIĒ (imaginarius), adv. *Sidon.* Epigrammata, quæ imaginarie tantum, et quodammodo umbratiliter effingimus, *h. e. without premeditation, just as imagination prompts us.*

IMĀGINĀRIŪS (imago), a, um, adj. *having only the show of reality, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary,* φανταστικός. *Liv.* Imaginariis fascibus cedere. *Sueton.* Imaginariæ militiæ genus, quo absentes et titulo tenus fungerentur, *a sort of titular soldiery.* *Pandect.* Imaginaria venditio.

IMĀGINĀTIŌ (imaginor), ōnis, f. *an imagination, representation or picture in the mind, image of the mind,* φαντασία. *Plin.* Imaginationes libidinum in somno compescere. *Tacit.* Provincias Orientis secretis imaginationibus agitans, *h. e. intending to visit.*

IMĀGINEŪS (imago), a, um, adj. *representing, serving as a likeness.* *Venant. Fortun.* Imagineæ figuræ, *h. e.* imaginem alicujus referentes. —— ¶ Also, *imaginary, ideal.* *Sedul.* pœna (others, *h. e.* ob imaginem, *h. e. punishment for refusing to worship the image*).

IMĀGINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give an image of, represent,* εἰκονίζω. *Gell.* Ut speculum nihil imaginat. *Lactant.* Terra digitis suis imaginata, *shaped into an image or idol.*

IMĀGINŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to imagine, picture to one's self, conceive,* φαντάζομαι. *Plin. Ep.* Imaginor, qui concursus, quæ admiratio te maneat. *Id.* Balinea imaginatur et fontes, *h. e. his thoughts are full of, he imagines, nothing but.* *Tacit.* Pavorem eorum imaginatus, *having conceived, pictured to himself.* — Also, *to picture to one's self in a dream; to dream.* *Sueton.* Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus. *Plin.* Venerem crebro per somnia imaginantes.

IMĀGINŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of fancies or vagaries, fantastical.* *Catull.* Non est sana puella; ne rogate, qualis sit: solet hæc imaginosum, *h. e. the imagination is wont to play these tricks* (considering *imaginosum* as the *nom. neut.* in the sense of *imaginatio*); others explain it differently.

IMĀGŌ (as if imitago from imitor; or, from an obsol. verb imor, the primitive of imitor), inis, f. *an image, figure, likeness, form, picture, statue, representation,* εἰκών. *Cic.* Imaginem (Demosthenis) ex ære vidi. *Id.* Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, *h. e. neither portrait nor statue.* *Id.* Unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium, statuasque superavit. *Id.* Epicuri imaginem non modo in tabulis nostri familiares, sed etiam in poculis, et in anulis habent. — Those Romans who had reached the dignity of curule ædile, or any of the higher honors of the state, had the right of transmitting their images to posterity. These *images* (according to Casaubon, *busts*, according to Schweighaeuser, *masks*) were carefully kept in the *atrium* or hall, and carried out at funeral processions with the robes of office, as if to supply the place of the persons they represented. One who had images of this kind was called *nobilis*; hence, imagines, *the images of one's ancestors*, h. e. *his ancestors.* *Cic.* Obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, *h. e. of your ancient family and illustrious ancestors.* *Id.* Si quid deliquero, nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecentur, *h. e. no ancestors of distinction; I am a* novus homo. *Cic.* Ob earum rerum laborem fructus illos datos, togam prætextam, sellam curulem, jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ. *Liv.* Vir honoratissimæ imaginis futurus ad posteros. *Sueton.* Gens Flavia obscura illa quidem ac sine ullis majorum imaginibus, *never having produced a curule magistrate.* *Cic.* Ipse tum imaginis ornandæ causa duumviratum gerebat, *for the sake of inscribing an additional title on his image.* Hence, *Liv.* Titulus imaginis, *of his office*, namely, *the tribuneship.* — Also, *the form or likeness of a person or thing*, as it appears to us; *an apparition, spectre, shade, vision.* *Virg.* Umbra Creusæ visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago. *Id.* Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, *shade, spirit.* *Tibull.* Nocturnis fallit imaginibus, *dreams.* *Ovid.* Imago noctis, *or* somni, *a dream.* Hence, *Plin. Ep.* Magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, *in imagining you before me.* Also, *Cic.* Imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, *the forms of things from without.* *Id.* Imagines, quæ idola nominant. *Id.* Qui tum imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, tum illam naturam quæ imagines fundat. —— ¶ Also, *the form and presence* of any thing, *a likeness, resemblance, delineation, portraiture, impress.* *Cic.* Ut in alienis personis expressam imaginem nostræ vitæ videremus. *Id.* Recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis. — Also, *merely the form, the exterior form, appearance, similitude, shadow, image, show*, opposed to the reality, like *nomen.* *Cic.* Umbram equitis Rom. et imaginem videtis. *Id.* Imago judiciorum aut simulacrum aliquod futurum in civitate reliquum, *only the appearance, merely the name.* *Ovid.* Amicitiæ mendacis imagine, *appearance, pretence.* —— ¶ Also, *the image, representation or idea* of any thing in the mind, *conception, imagination, thought.* *Virg.* Subiit cari genitoris imago, ut regem vidi vitam exhalantem. *Id.* Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago, *thought, consideration, idea*, &c. *Ovid.* Es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, *with the thought, the idea, the conceit.* *Id.* Pœnæ in imagine tota est, *her thoughts are wholly bent on vengeance, she is taken up with the thought of vengeance.* *Plin. Ep.* In imagine tua, *h. e.* in cogitatione tui, *in thinking of you.* (But see above; indeed, some other of those examples may be brought under this head.) —— ¶ Also, *a delineation by words, description, picture, sketch, comparison, similitude, image.* *Cic.* Imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Imago est formæ cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio (one of his instances likens an impetuous soldier to a lion). *Senec.* Movit me imago ab illo posita: ire quadrato agmine. *Horat.* Hæc a te non multum abludit imago. —— ¶ *Virg.* Imago vocis, *echo.* So, *Cic.* Ea virtuti resonat, tanquam imago. *Horat.* Nomen resonat jocosa imago. Also, *Sil.* Imago clamoris. —— ¶ Also, *the form, sight, appearance.* *Virg.* Haud alia est Turni venientis imago. *Id.* Magna mei imago, *shade, spirit.* (See above.) —— ¶ See *Facies*, at the end.

IMĀGUNCŪLĂ (dimin. from imago), æ, f. *a little image,* εἰκόνιον. *Sueton.*

IMAŪS, i, m. *a ridge of mountains* between the Caspian *sea* and *the Ganges*; now *Mustag.* *Plin.*

IMBALNITIĒS (in & balneum), ēi, f. *neglect of the bath, dirtiness, uncleanness.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

IMBĒCILLIS, e, and oftener **IMBĒCILLŪS** (as some think, from in & bacillum, *as needing a staff*; or, in & vacillo, *as tottering*: but in both the antepenult is short), a, um, adj. *weak, feeble,* ἀσθενής. Of the body, *Cic.* Quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius is, qui te adoptavit? *Id.* Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. *Horat.* Tractari mollius ætas imbecilla volet, *h. e. old age.* *Quintil.* vox, *weak.* *Cic.* Marius et valetudine, et natura imbecillior. *Cels.* Exigui imbecilliique venarum pulsus, *faint, low.* *Senec.* Imbecil-

lissimus ac facillimus sanguis. *Vellei.* Nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, *indisposed, ill.* —— ¶ Of the mind, soul, character, *weak, imbecile, devoid of energy, inefficient, weak-headed, faint-hearted. Cic.* Superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, *is a sign of a weak mind. Id.* Ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari. *Id.* Rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbecillibus fortes. *Id.* Dolores humili animo imbecilloque ferre. *Senec.* Quantulum sapienti damus, si imbecillimis fortior est? —— ¶ Of other things. *Sallust.* Regnum firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum. *Cels.* Imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *h. e. contains very little nourishment. Id.* Ovum molle imbecillissimæ materiæ est, *h. e. offering small resistance, very easy to digest. Plin.* Imbecilla vina (opposed to *valida*). *Id.* Anus terra, et ideo infecunda ad omnia, atque imbecilla. *Cic.* Imbecillior est medicina, quam morbus. *Quintil.* Imbecilla frons, *h. e.* quæ non facile pudori resistit. *Tacit.* Imbecillæ suspiciones, *weak, ill-founded. Id.* Simulacra vultus imbecilla sunt, *frail, liable to decay.*

IMBĔCILLĬTĀS (imbecillus), ātis, f. *weakness, infirmity, feebleness,* ἀδυναμία, ἀσθένεια. *Cic.* Interdum etiam humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere. *Id.* Virium imbecillitas. *Id.* Tulliæ morbus et imbecillitas corporis. *Id.* Imbecillitas valetudinis. *Sueton.* Imbecillitate Augusti nuntiata, *sickness, indisposition.* —— ¶ Of the mind, and also of other things. *Cæs.* animi. *Plin. Ep.* ingenii. *Cic.* consilii. *Id.* magistratuum, *h. e. in spirit. Tacit.* Neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, *of a weak, pusillanimous spirit, of a faint heart. Cæs.* Imbecillitas materiæ, *h. e. lightness of the structure. Cic.* Omnis in imbecillitate est gratia et caritas, *is the mark of an imperfect and frail nature,* as human nature is.

IMBĔCILLĬTĔR (imbecillis), adv. *weakly, with some weakness; feebly, languidly, faintly,* ἀσθενῶς. *Cic.* Imbecillius horrent dolorem. *Id.* Imbecillius assentiuntur, *not heartily, faintly or doubtingly.*

IMBĔLLĬA (imbellis), æ, f. *unfitness for war. Gell.* — Hence, *the being unarmed, want of arms. Senec.*

IMBĔLLIS (in & bellum), e, adj. *not suited to war, unwarlike, peaceful, unused to war, loving peace,* ἀπόλεμος. *Horat.* Imbellis lyræ Musa potens. *Id.* Grata feminis imbelli cithara carmina divides. *Stat.* Carmen imbelle secuti Thebarum muri, *h. e.* molle et pacificum. *Valer. Flacc.* Imbellis oliva, *h. e. unwarlike, peaceful. Ovid.* Imbelles dei, *h. e. Venus and Cupid. Id.* Tres sumus imbelles, *h. e. unarmed, defenceless, weak, unwarlike. Quintil.* Imbellis fulgor auri argentique, *h. e.* ad muniendum ac defendendum ineptus. *Virg.* (speaking of Priam) Telum imbelle sine ictu conjecit, *weak, powerless, ineffectual. Valer. Flacc.* telum, *not used in war for a long time. Liv.* multitudo, *h. e.* mulieres. — Hence, *not fit or afraid to fight, cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted,* ἄνανδρος. *Cic.* Nunquam fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur. *Liv.* Ignavi et imbelles. *Tacit.* Cæsorum eo die in partibus nostris major numerus et imbellior (but it may be, *less fit for war*). —— ¶ Also, *free from war, peaceful. Liv.* annus. — Hence, *calm, still, tranquil. Stat.* fretum. *Id.* Æquor et imbelli recubant litora somno.

IMBĔR (ὄμβρος), bris, m. *rain,* and especially *a heavy or violent rain, shower of rain, pelting rain,* in which it differs from *pluvia. Cic.* Qui tectum, quo imbris vitandi causa succederet, nullum haberet. *Cato.* Quæ opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, *when it rains. Cic.* Erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus. *Id.* Ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus. *Ovid.* Cadunt largi imbres. *Virg.* Ingeminant austri, et densissimus imber. *Id.* Imber tortus, *h. e. hail. Valer. Flacc.* Magno incanuit imbre Caucasus, *h. e.* nive. — Hence, figur. *a shower. Cic.* lapidum, sanguinis, terræ, lactis. *Virg.* Ferreus imber, *an iron shower; a shower of weapons. Stat.* Genæ putres sanguineo imbre, *h. e. with streams of blood* (But *Cic.* sanguineus, *a shower of blood.*) *Ovid.* Imbre per indignas cadente genas, *a shower of tears.* —— ¶ Also, *rain-water. Tacit.* Piscinæ servandis imbribus. —— ¶ Also, *a rain-cloud. Virg.* —— ¶ Among the poets, for *any water,* as of the sea; also, for *water* in general. *Virg.* Accipiunt (naves) inimicum imbrem, *sea, waves. Enn.* ap. *Serv.* Imber Neptuni. *Ovid.* Coma imbre æquoris madida. *Virg.* Amicos irriget imbres, *water. Lucret.* Ex igni, terra, atque anima procrescere, et imbri, *water,* as an element. *Ovid.* Cum calidis perfunderis imbribus artus, *h. e. warm water. Lucret.* Gelidus imber, *cold water.* —— ¶ *Abl.* Imbre, *and also* Imbri.

IMBĔRBIS (in & barba), e, adj. *without a beard, beardless,* ἀπώγων, ἀγένειος. *Cic.*

IMBĔRBŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Imberbis. Horat.*

IMBĬBŌ (in & bibo), is, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, a. 3. *to drink in, imbibe,* εἰσπίνω. *Plin.* Is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur. — Figur. *to imbibe, conceive. Cic.* Nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset. *Liv.* Tantum certamen animis imbiberant. *Auson.* Ingenio imbibere artes paternas. —— ¶ Also, *to resolve upon, determine. Liv.* Neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbiberat. — With *infin. Lucret.* Qui petere a populo fasces sævasque secures imbibit. *Cic.* Si imbiberit illum ad suas conditiones perducere.

IMBĬTŌ (in & bito), is, n. 3. *to go into, enter. Plaut.* Meam domum ne imbitas.

IMBŎNĬTĀS (in & bonitas), ātis, f. *inconvenience, badness, bad thing. Tertull.*

IMBRĂCTĔŌ (in & bracteo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with a leaf of metal. Ammian.* statuas auro, *to gild.*

IMBRĂSĬDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Imbrasus. Virg.*

IMBRĔX (imber), ĭcis, m. and f. *a hollowed tile for carrying off the rain, a gutter-tile. Plin.* Primus personas tegularum (*tiles of the roof*) extremis imbricibus imposuit. *Plaut.* Tempestas venit: confringit tegulas, imbricesque. *Plin.* Pomorum calamos servari inter duos imbrices. —— ¶ Also, *a gutter. Colum.* Rorem marinum imbricibus infusum præbent (*sc.* apibus) libandum. —— ¶ Also, *that which is like a gutter-tile or gutter.* For instance, in *Sueton. Ner.* 20. Qui plausuum genera ediscerent (bombos, et imbrices, et testas vocabant), so called, perhaps, from *the shape of the hand when clapping.* Also, *Virg. Geo.* 4, 295. Locum angusti imbrice tecti, parietibusque premunt arctis, *a roof arched like a gutter-tile* (where, perhaps, there may be a reference to its small size). And, *Arnob.* Suspensum imbricem narium, *h. e. the interior cavity, divided by a membrane;* or, *the partition itself.* Also, *Martial.* 2, 37, 2. Mammas suminis, imbricemque porci, *h. e.* as it is differently explained, auriculam; aut vulvam, aut vertebram aut costas. Also, *Vitruv.* Imbrices, *double key-stones.*

IMBRĬCĀTIM (imbrico), adv. *like a gutter-tile. Plin.* Imbricatim undata.

IMBRĬCĬTŎR (imber & cieo or cio), ōris, m. *raising showers. Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* spiritus Austri. *Macrob.* Apollo deus imbricitor.

IMBRĬCŌ (imbrex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with gutter-tiles. Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, Imbricatus, a, um, *formed like a gutter-tile, arched or hollowed like a gutter-tile;* or, *laid one upon another like gutter-tiles. Plin.* Superne tantum imbricatis vertebris. *Id.* Ungues similæ imbricati. *Id.* Laurus folio per margines imbricato.

IMBRĬCŬS (imber), a, um, adj. *rainy, bringing rain,* ὀμβροφόρος. *Plaut.* Auster imbricus.

IMBRĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rainy. Solin.* Cælum imbridum. *Pallad.* Solum nimis imbridum.

IMBRĬFĔR (imber & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or bringing rains,* ὀμβροφόρος. *Colum.* Ubi cæli sunt imbriferi. *Virg.* Ver imbriferum. *Martial.* Imbrifer Nilus, *h. e.* qui aquis exundantibus imbrium vices præstat. (Why not *swollen with rains, bearing the rains from the mountains?*)

IMBRĬFĬCŌ (imber & facio), as, a. 1. *to moisten or water with rain. Martian. Capell.*

IMBRŎS, or –ŎS, i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace. Plin.* — Hence, Imbrius, a, um, adj. *Imbrian. Ovid.* terra.

IMBŎLBĬTŌ (in & βόλβιτον), as, a. 1. *to bedung. Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

IMBŬŌ (ἐμβύω), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. (properly *to fill,* especially *with moisture*) *to wet, dip, soak, steep, imbrue, saturate, moisten to such a degree that a color, odor, or the like, is imbibed* (in which sense it may sometimes be rendered *to stain, color, dye, scent*), ἐμβρέχω, ἐμβάπτω. *Colum.* lanam liquoribus. *Horat.* Oscula quæ Venus nectare imbuit. *Plin.* cados amurca. *Virg.* Aram sæpe imbuet agnus, *h. e. shall stain with his blood* (as a victim). *Ovid.* Gutturaque imbuerunt infantia lacte canino. *Virg.* Sanguis novus imbuit arma. *Vellei.* Hoc primum anno sanguine consulis Romani militis imbutæ manus sunt, *stained, imbrued. Ovid.* sagittas, *to stain with one's blood, be wounded by. Horat.* Quo (odore) semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, *seasoned, imbued, scented. Ovid.* Corpus imbutum nectare. *Cic.* Imbuti sanguine gladii legionum, vel madefacti potius. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to dip, imbue, steep, stain, taint, infect, fill. Cic.* Quum semel gladium scelere imbuisset. *Curt.* aures militum talibus promissis, *to fill. Ovid.* Imbutæ cæde manus. *Cic.* Bellum macula sceleris imbutum. *Id.* Bellum omni odio imbutum. *Id.* Imbutus crudelitate. *Id.* Imbutus superstitione. *Horat.* Sunt qui, formidine nulla imbuti, spectent. *Liv.* Imbutus admiratione, *full of, impressed with. Tacit.* Legiones imbutæ favore Othonis, *already favoring Otho. Id.* Longo Cæsarum sacramento imbutus, *h. e. used to, and, consequently, influenced by.* —— ¶ Also, of the young or inexperienced mind, *to inspire or impress early, to accustom, inure, imbue, instruct, give* (*or seek to give*) *a taste for. Cic.* Quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat, *in which he had exercised himself, to which he had accustomed himself. Id.* Pueri animum tenerum bonis opinionibus imbuere. *Liv.* Pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, *had filled, impressed. Nepos.* Ut indulgendo turpissimis imbueretur cupiditatibus, *he might be filled with; these appetites might be instilled into or formed in him. Tacit.* socios ad officia legum, *to exhort, instruct, accustom. Id.* militem licentia sævitiaque. *Liv.* Honeste genitos, liberaliter educatos, servilibus vitiis imbuisse. *Curt.* Paulatim servilibus ministeriis victores tot gentium imbuere. *Tacit.* Nec quicquam (*h. e* Nec ulla re) prius imbuuntur, quam contemnere deos. *Cic.* Nemo est tam immanis cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, *h. e. who has not entertained some belief in the gods.* — So, also, Imbutus, a, um. *Cic.* Est hæc non scripta, sed nata lex: ad quam non docti, sed facti; non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, *initiated from early infancy. Id.* Extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus. *Id.* Nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut, &c. *taught, tutored, instructed. Id.* Et doctrina liberaliter institutus, et aliquo jam imbutus usu. — In particular, of those who have been but partially or slightly instructed, or have acquired only an imperfect knowledge or smattering. *Sueton.* Quasi non perfectum litteris, sed imbutum, *somewhat acquainted, imperfectly or partially informed. Cic.* An tu dialecticis ne imbutus quidem es? *have not so much as learned the rudiments? Quintil.* Litteris leviter imbutus, *a smatterer in learning.* —— ¶ Also, *to make the first trial of, be the first to try;* as it were, *to initiate, consecrate or dedicate. Ovid.* Ipse tuum imbue opus, *prove or dedicate your work, creep first into the bull yourself. Val. Flacc.* Qui vomere ter-

rus imbuit, *first ploughed.* *Catull.* Cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *first navigated.* *Martial.* Munera (*h. e.* phialam) imbuere nectare, *to fill for the first time, consecrate* (unless it be merely a poetical expression for *fill*). *Propert.* Imbuis exemplum primæ palmæ, *you afford the first instance, are the first to set the example.* *Plin.* cados amurca; *and, Cato,* Imbuere dolia, *sc.* amurca, *to prepare, make ready,* as it were, *dedicate them.* (See above.) *Cic.* Imbutus crudelitate hac, *having begun with.* *Virg.* Sanguine bellum imbuit, *begin the war with blood, set the war in motion by shedding blood* (or, it may be, *stained, dyed*).

IMBORUM, *h. e.* vasis genus, quod sursum versus redit. *Varr.*

IMBOTĀMENTUM (imbuo), i, n. *instruction, teaching.* *Fulgent. Mythol.*

IMBŪTUS, a, um, particip. from imbuo.

IMITĀBILIS (imitor), e, adj. *that may or can be imitated, imitable,* μιμητός. *Cic.* Nam orationis subtilitas imitabilis videtur. *Plin. Ep.* Tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris. *Virg.* Non imitabile fulmen, *h. e. inimitable.* *Ovid.* Est tamen ex illo nobis imitabile quiddam. *Plin.* Neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, *more easy to be imitated or counterfeited.* —— ¶ Also, *given to imitation, imitating.* *Vitruv.*

IMITĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. *an imitation, representation, likeness.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the act of imitating, an imitating.* *Ovid.*

IMITĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *an imitating, imitation, counterfeit.* *Tacit.*

IMITĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an imitation, imitating, counterfeiting,* μίμησις. *Cic.* Uti excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent. *Id.* In omni re vincit imitationem veritas. *Id.* Ut nihil ostentationis, aut imitationis afferre videatur. *Id.* Nihil nisi falsum, et imitatione simulatum. —— ¶ Also, *a copy, likeness, image* of a person or thing. *Plin. Ep.* Difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a picture,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *the imitation or expression of a peculiar sound or voice by a word,* as in *murmuro, sibilo,* and the like (so, in English, *buzz, splash, cackle,* &c.). *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

IMITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an imitator, one who copies or endeavors to resemble another,* μιμητής. *Cic.* Imitatores principum existunt. *Id.* Imitator et narrator facetus, *mimic.* *Nepos.* Moris majorum summus imitator fuit. *Ovid.* Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, *counterfeiter, feigner.* —— ¶ Also, *a mere imitator, an ape.* *Horat.* O imitatores, servum pecus.

IMITĀTRIX (imitator), īcis, f. *she that imitates, counterfeits.* *Cic.* Imitatrix boni voluptas. *Plin.* Avis imitatrix ac parasita.

IMITŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Imitor.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tuum opus nemo imitare potest. *Liv. or Læv. ibid.* Si malos imitabo. — Hence, Imitatus, a, um, *passively; imitated, copied.* *Cic.*

IMITŌR (perhaps from an obsol. verb imor, from which imago), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to imitate, seek to resemble, follow in another's footsteps, copy after, counterfeit,* μιμέομαι. *Cic.* Accedat exercitatio, qua illum, quem ante delegerit, imitando effingat, atque exprimat. *Id.* Factum præclarum expositum ad imitandum, *for imitation.* *Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* Præter L. Sullam, quem imitaturus non sum. *Plin.* Quem postea imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo. *Cic.* De industria, tum verbis tum etiam ipso sono imitabatur antiquitatem, *imitated, studied, affected.* *Id.* Imitari chirographum alicujus, *to counterfeit.* *Id.* amictum aut statum aut motum alicujus. *Id.* vitia in aliquo (homine). *Id.* Consuetudo medicorum imitanda est. *Horat.* Hoc (*in this*) sunt imitandi, *they are worthy of imitation, should be imitated.* — Hence, *to resemble, be like, have the appearance of.* *Cic.* Quem si imitari atque exprimere non possumus. *Id.* Humor allapsus extrinsecus potest imitari sudorem. *Ovid.* Cornua imitata lunam, *like the moon.* —— ¶ Also, *to imitate, express, portray, represent, copy, hit by imitation, take off an original.* *Cic.* Quoniam summum illum luctum penicillo non posset imitari, *could not express.* *Horat.* Imitabitur ære capillos, infelix operis summa, *will hit, take off.* *Ovid.* Somnia veros imitantia casus, *representing, portraying.* *Tibull.* Difficile est imitari falsa gaudia, *to make like the true, to counterfeit, feign.* *Tacit.* Quanquam mœstitiam imitarentur, *though they put on, tried to express.* *Id.* Imitari principem, *h. e.* gerere se pro principe. *Ovid.* Mimos imitantes turpia, *representing.* *Virg.* putre solum arando, *h. e. to make loose earth by ploughing, to procure a loose soil.* —— ¶ Also, *to imitate a thing,* h. e. *to supply its place, use another for it.* *Virg.* pocula vitea acidis sorbis, *h. e.* uti sorbis pro vino. *Id.* ferrum sudibus, *h. e.* uti sudibus pro ferro. —— ¶ When the *particip.* Imitatus is used *passively,* it may be referred to *Imito.* See *Imito.*

IMITUS (imus), adv. *from the very bottom, from the lowest part.* *Gell.* and *Apul.*

IMMACŬLĀBILIS (in & maculo), e, adj. *that cannot be stained.* *Auson.*

IMMACŬLĀTUS (in & maculatus), a, um, adj. *not stained, unstained, unspotted.* *Lucan.*

IMMACŬLŌ (in & maculo), as, a. 1. *to spot, stain.* *Jul. Firmic.*

IMMĀDESCŌ (in & madesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become moist, to be moistened or soaked, to be wet or moist.* *Ovid.* Credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas. *Plin.* Cum terra immaduit imbre.

IMMĀNE (properly, *neut.* of immanis), adv. *terribly, hideously, fiercely, dreadfully.* *Virg.* Fluctus immane sonat. *Id.* Spirans immane. — Immane quantum. See *Immanis,* at the end.

IMMANEŌ (in & maneo), es, n. 2. same as *Maneo,* in aliqua re maneo, immoror. *Augustin.*

IMMANIFESTUS (in & manifestus), a, um, adj. non manifestus, obscurus. *Rufin.*

IMMĀNIS (according to *Macrob.* of in & manis *or* manus, *h. e.* bonus), e, adject. *monstrous, inhuman, wild, savage, cruel, fierce, ruthless, frightful, heinous, injurious, harsh,* ἄγριος, θηριώδης. *Cic.* Hostis ferus et immanis. *Id.* Tetra et immanis bellua. *Plaut.* Spurcificus, immanis, intolerandus, vesanus. *Virg.* Scelere ante alios immanior omnes. *Cic.* Immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum. *Id.* Voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur. *Id.* Scelus tam importunum, audacia tam immanis. *Id.* Patientiam duritia immanis imitatur, *h. e.* agrestis, effera, *savage, inhuman.* *Virg.* Cœptis immanibus effera Dido, *h. e.* sibi inferendi manus. *Cic.* Tantum facinus, tam immane, *h. e.* patris occidendi. *Ovid.* Edictum immane minaxque, *h. e.* severum, triste. —— ¶ Also, *monstrous* (in size), *abominably great, immense, enormous, beyond bounds, huge, vast, exceeding great.* *Cic.* Ambitus redit immanis; nunquam fuit par. *Sallust.* avaritia. *Cic.* In ipsis tuis immanibus illis poculis. *Cæs.* Simulacra immani magnitudine. *Cic.* Ingens immanisque præda. *Id.* Illa fuit pecunia immanis, hæc parvula, *that amount of money was immense.* *Virg.* antrum, vulnus, hiatus (speluncæ), baratrum, tegumen leonis, pondus. *Id.* Immanis in antro bacchatur vates, *h. e. raves fearfully* (for the adverb *immane*). — Also, generally, *great or very great, exceeding, extraordinary, wonderful, astonishing,* θαυμαστός. *Ovid.* Ipsius (*h. e.* Herculis) datur hoc immanibus actis. *Virg.* Templa Jovi immania posuit. *Vellei.* (who frequently uses the word in this sense). Immanis amicorum frequentia. *Id.* Cum deinde immanes res, vix multis voluminibus explicandas, C. Cæsar in Gallia ageret. *Id.* Immanis victoria. *Sallust.* Immane dictu est, quanta discesserint. Similar to this is the elliptical expression, *Immane quantum,* which seems properly to signify, *it is wonderful how much;* so that, of course, *immane* remains unchanged, though *quantum* may be used in various cases. *Horat.* Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, *h. e.* literally, *differs, it is wonderful how much,* h. e. *exceedingly, wonderfully.* *Tacit.* Civilis immane quantum suis pavoris indidit, *h. e. occasioned an extraordinary panic among his soldiers.* *Apul.* Matrimonium huic immane quanto angori fuit. (This resembles the Greek θαυμαστὸν ὅσον.)

IMMĀNITĀS (immanis), ātis, f. *savageness, wildness, fierceness, barbarity, cruelty, stern or inhuman manners or conduct, stern insensibility, savage apathy, boorish fierceness,* ἀγριότης, ἀπήνεια. *Cic.* Prudentiam malitia, temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur. *Id.* Feritas atque agrestis immanitas. *Id.* Asperitas et immanitas naturæ. *Id.* Domuisti gentes immanitate barbaras. *Id.* M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est) sed immanitas. *Id.* Omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus. *Id.* Immanitas ista verborum, *an unheard-of innovation in language, unnatural use of words.* *Plin. Paneg.* Priorum temporum immanitas studia exsiliis puniebat. —— ¶ Also, *monstrous size, enormity, hugeness, vastness, excess.* *Cic.* Tot vitiorum tanta immanitas. *Justin.* Immanitas frigoris. *Gell.* Serpens inusitatæ immanitatis. *Tacit.* Seu conceperit animo tantum immanitatis Agrippina, &c. *a crime of such enormity, so monstrous a crime.*

IMMĀNITER (Id.), adv. *savagely, wildly, fiercely, cruelly,* ἀγρίως. *Ammian.* Leones per ea loca sævientes immaniter. *Id.* Immanius efferascunt. —— ¶ Also, *immoderately, excessively,* σφόδρα. *Gell.*

IMMĀNSUĒTUS (in & mansuetus), a, um, adj. *untamed, wild, savage,* ἄγριος. *Senec.* Trucem atque immansuetum bovem cædimus. *Ovid.* ingenium. *Cic.* Nulla gens tam immansueta, *uncivilized.* *Senec.* Quid immansuetius? *Ovid.* At tu de rapidis immansuetissime ventis.

IMMĀRCĒSCIBILIS (in & marcesco), e, adj. *never-fading.* *Tertull.*

IMMĀSTICĀTUS (in & masticatus), a, um, adj. *not well masticated.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

IMMĀTŪRĒ (immaturus), adv. *before the time, out of season, immaturely, unseasonably, too early, untimely.* *Colum.* Neque præfestinatum opus nimium immature videri possit. *Senec.* Numquid immature ab Oceano? *Vellei.* Filius præreptus immature. *Apul.* Sed haud immaturius redito.

IMMĀTŪRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unripeness, being below age,* ἀωρία. *Sueton.* Immaturitas sponsarum. —— ¶ Also, *untimely haste, hasty anticipation.* *Cic.* Quid hæc festinatio, quid hæc immaturitas tanta significat?

IMMĀTŪRUS (in & maturus), a, um, adj. *unripe, untimely, not fully grown, premature, unseasonable, before the time or season,* ἄωρος, properly and figur. *Cels.* Pyra immatura. *Plaut.* Vomicam immaturam secare. *Cic.* Negavi posse mortem immaturam esse Consulari, *could be premature, before the time.* *Sueton.* puella, *and, Pandect* virgo, *not of marriageable age.* *Horat.* Filius immaturus obit. *Liv.* Immaturum consilium ante tempus præcipere, *premature.*

IMMĒDICĀBILIS (in & medicabilis), e, adj. *incurable,* ἀθεράπευτος. *Ovid.* Immedicabile vulnus. *Virg.* telum, *h. e. inflicting an incurable wound, h. e.* armatum felle veneni, atque adeo insanabile vulnus inferens. *Sil.* ira, *implacable.*

IMMĒDICĀTUS (in & medicatus), a, um, particip. *medicated, painted.* *Apul.*

IMMĒDITĀTĒ (immeditatus), adverb, *without premeditation, off-hand,* ἀπερισκέπτως, ἀφροντίστως. *Gell.* Incuriose et immeditate Atticas noctes inscripsimus.

IMMĒDITĀTUS (in & meditatus), a, um, adj. passiv. signif. *not thought on, unstudied, artless, natural, unaffected, unpremeditated,* ἀμελέτητος. *Apul.* incessus, *a natural gait.*

IMMĒJŌ (in & mejo), is, n. 3. *to make water into;* hence, *Pers.* vulvæ, *h. e.* rem habere cum femina.

IMMĔMŎR (in & memor), ŏris, adj. *for-*

getful, unmindful, ἀμνήμων. *Cic.* Ne me immemorem mandati tui putares. *Id.* Adeone vobis oblitus constantiæ meæ, adeo immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? — Without case. *Cic.* Magna hæc immemoris ingenii signa. *Catull.* Alphene immemor, atque unanimis false sodalibus, *ungrateful.* — With *infin.*; and *accus.* with *infin.* *Plaut.* Suum officium facere immemor. *Sueton.* Cassium longinum delegaverat, immemor Chæream Cassium nominari, *forgetting*; or it may be rendered, *not thinking, not considering.* —— ¶ Also, *ignorant, not acquainted*, ignarus. *Cic.* Nec tardus ad excogitandum, nec Romanarum rerum immemor. — Also, *unmindful, regardless, heedless, careless, neglectful.* *Liv.* officiorum. *Horat.* Sepulcri immemor struis domos. *Curt.* salutis, *careless of themselves.* *Tacit.* Prædæ immemores, *without thinking of plunder.* *Catull.* Immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling.* *Virg.* Equus immemor herbæ, *not caring for, heedless of, having no appetite for.* —— ¶ Also, *inducing forgetfulness, destroying memory, oblivious.* *Stat.* amnis, *h. e. Lethe.* —— ¶ Also, *no longer remembered, forgotten.* *Terent.* Exprobratio est immemoris beneficii (but Bentley reads *immemori*; and Gesner explains *immemoris beneficii* by *ejus, qui beneficii non meminit*).

IMMĔMŎRĀBĬLIS (in & memorabilis), e, adj. *which ought not to be mentioned, unworthy of mention*, ἀμνημόνευτος. *Plaut.* Neque spurcidici insunt versus immemorabiles. —— ¶ Also, *that cannot be told, inexpressible, unspeakable.* *Lucret.* Immemorabile per spatium transcurrere temporis in puncto. —— ¶ In an active sense, *that will not tell*; or, *that will not remember.* *Plaut.* Anus sibi moderatrix, atque immemorabilis.

IMMĔMŎRĀTŬS (in & memoratus), a, um, adj. *unmentioned, not related before*, ἀμνημόνευτος. *Horat.* Juvat immemorata ferentem legi, *h. e.* nova, non prius audita. *Auson.* Nec tu metris meis immemoratus eris.

IMMĔMŎRĬA (in & memoria, or immemor), æ, f. *forgetfulness, unmindfulness.* *Pandect.*

IMMĔMŎRIS, e, adj. same as *Immemor.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Prisc.* Itane juventus est immemoris?

IMMĔNSĬTĀS (immensus), ātis, f. *boundlessness, immeasurableness, immensity*, ἀμετρία. *Cic.* In hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. *Id.* Immensitates camporum.

IMMĔNSŬS (in & mensus), a, um, adj. properly, *unmeasured*, and so, *immeasurable, boundless, vast, immense*, ἀμέτρητος. *Cic.* Si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis. *Id.* Aera esse immensum et infinitum. *Id.* In mari immenso vehi. *Ovid.* domus, *large, vast.* *Horat.* argenti pondus. *Plin.* Immensus mons, *immensely high.* *Cic.* Ex ingenti immensoque campo. *Id.* Ingenii fines pæne immensi, *measureless.* *Id.* Observata sunt hæc tempore immenso, *from time immemorial, for an exceedingly great length of time.* *Ovid.* Immensæ viæ, *h. e.* longissimum iter. *Id.* fletus, *without end.* Nox immensa videtur, *seems as though it would never end, eternal.* *Cic.* Immensa vorago ac gurges vitiorum, *bottomless.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Immensæ cupiditates, *boundless.* *Spartian.* Immensissimæ voluptates. *Ovid.* Sitis immensa cruoris, *insatiable.* *Horat.* Immensus ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *very deep, swollen, fathomless.* — Hence, Immensum, neut. absol. *boundlessness, immensity, boundless extent, immense space, immeasurable void,* &c. *Liv.* Immensum altitudinis, *immense depth.* *Lucret.* Omne immensum peragravit mente, *the whole boundless expanse.* *Liv.* Immensum loci. *Ovid.* Per immensum actus, *through the boundless air*; or it may be, *over an immense extent.* *Tacit.* Proruta per immensum ædificia, *over a vast extent.* *Liv.* Ad immensum speciem multitudinis auget, *even to an infinite extent*, h. e. *immensely, too greatly.* *Sallust.* Collis in immensum pertinens, *h. e.* as it were, *without end, to an uncommon extent.* So, *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Immensum, *to an immense extent, immensely, uncommonly*, as if *without limit.* *Plin.* Immenso plus, *more than infinitely* (or *excessively*), hyperbolically for *in an extraordinary degree, immoderately.* *Id.* Immenso mercari, *at an immense price, uncommonly dear.* *Ovid.* Immensum est dicere terras, *there would be no end of telling, 'twould be an endless task.* So, *Plin.* Quod persequi, immensum est. — Also, *Id.* Immensum quantum, like *Immane quantum*, which see.

IMMĔŌ (in & meo), as, n. 1. *to go or enter in.* *Plin.* Delphini immeantes Nilo. *Id.* Setas suum obstare tenuitati immeantis spiritus.

IMMĔRĔNS (in & merens, from mereo), tis, adj. *not deserving* something, *innocent*, ἀναίτιος, ἀνάξιος. *Nepos.* Hi falsa suspicione ducti, immerentes ut sceleratos occidunt. *Sueton.* Multum conquestus, eripi sibi vitam immerenti. *Valer. Flacc.* Interdum quædam immerentia supremi fati titulum occupant, *h. e.* quæ nihil nocuerunt.

IMMĔRĔNTĔR (immerens), adv. *undeservedly, though innocent*, ἀναξίως. *Valer. Max.* Immerenter damnata.

IMMĔRGŌ (in & mergo), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. *to plunge into, immerse, dip in, stick in, sink*, ἐμβάπτω, καταδύω. *Plaut.* Errasti, cum parum immersti (*for* immersisti) ampliter, *sc.* manum in pecuniam. *Plin.* manus in aquam ferventem. *Cic.* Immersus in flumen. *Virg.* aliquem unda. *Colum.* partem arboris deflexam terræ, *for* in terram. — So, Immergere se, *to plunge or sink one's self into*; *to dive, plunge, sink into.* *Curt.* Belua alto se immersit. *Plin.* se in aquas. — And, Immergi. *Plin.* Ubi Ister immergitur, *disembogues itself, empties.* *Id.* In pectore leonis stella immergitur, *hides itself.* — Hence, in general, Immergere se aliquo, *to throw one's self into any place, thrust one's self, bury one's self, introduce one's self, betake one's self.* *Plaut.* In concionem mediam immersi me miser. *Id.* Immersit sese in ganeum. *Justin.* Inter mucrones se hostium immersit, *rushed.* *Cic.* Se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, *insinuated himself into the acquaintance or familiarity of.* — Also, *to give one's self up to any thing, devote one's self, surrender one's self.* *Senec.* se studiis. *Val. Max.* se Pythagoræ præceptis penitus. —— ¶ *Immergeri*, after the *second* conjugation, occurs in *Colum.*

IMMĔRĬTŌ. See *Immeritus.*

IMMĔRĬTŬS (in & meritus), a, um, adj. both in an active and passive sense. Actively, *that has not deserved, innocent*, ἀναίτιος. *Virg.* Priami evertere gentem immeritam. *Horat.* Delicta majorum immeritus lues, *undeservedly.* *Id.* Vestem immeritam scindere. *Propert.* Et sæpe immeritos corrumpas dentibus ungues. *Horat.* Recludens immeritis mori cœlum, *who have not deserved to die.* — Passively, *unmerited, undeserved.* *Liv.* Laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem. *Martial.* Et rapit immeritas opes. —— ¶ Immeritum, i, n. as if *nullum meritum*, *Plaut.* Immerito meo me morti dedere, *for no fault, when I do not deserve it.* — *Immerito, abl.* stands also *adverbially*; *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause.* *Cic.* Si res crudelis, si infanda, si immerito. *Terent.* Nos accusare immerito et me omnium immeritissimo. *Senec.* Pædagogum nobis dedit; nec immerito, *nor without reason.*

IMMĔRSĀBĬLIS (in & merso), e, adj. *that cannot be plunged or sunk*, ἀβάπτιστος. *Horat.* Adversis rerum immersabilis undis.

IMMĔRSĬŌ (immerso), ōnis, f. *an immersion, a causing to sink.* *Arnob.*

IMMĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from immergo.

IMMĒTĀTŬS (in & metatus), a, um, adj. *unmeasured.* *Horat.*

IMMĬGRŌ (in & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove into.* *Cic.* Paucis diebus et in domum, et in paternos hortos immigrabit. *Id.* Ex suis templis in ejus ædes immigrare solebant. *Plaut.* Hic immigrat nequam homo. — Figur. *Cic.* Pleraque verba translata, sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, *had moved into their own place, belonged there.* *Liv.* Nulla respublica fuit, in quam tam seræ avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint. *Plaut.* Immigrare in ingenium suum, *h. e. to become his own master.*

IMMĬNĔNTĬA (immineo), æ, f. *nearness, imminence.* *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.*

IMMĬNĔŌ (in & mineo), es, ui, n. 2. *to project near any thing, to stand out by the side of or above, to project overhead, to be suspended above.* *Virg.* Collis urbi imminet, *rises near or above.* *Val. Flacc.* Imminet e celsis muris virgo, *stands out or upright.* *Virg.* Nemus imminet, *rises above.* *Horat.* Imminente luna, *with the moon overhead, under the moon.* — In particular, *to project above and over, project towards, bend or lean towards, hang down over, overhang.* *Virg.* Populus antro imminet. *Horat.* Imminens villæ pinus. *Ovid.* Cœlum imminet orbi, *hangs down over.* *Cic.* In ore hominis imminens, *for* in os, *bending or turning towards.* *Id.* Cum conjectis oculis, gestu omni imminente, *h. e.* as it were, *about to fall on him, aimed at him.* —— ¶ Also, *to be close at hand, be near.* *Cic.* Hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat. *Id.* Qui imminere jam cupiditate videntur in tribunitiam potestatem. *Senec.* Alieno imminere. *Liv.* Ii quoque, quibus ingens erat in Scipione fiducia, et victoriæ spes, quo magis in propinquam eam imminebant animis, eo curæ intentioris erant. *Hirt.* Hostes imminentes atque insequentes. *Virg.* Hostis muris imminet, *is close upon.* *Liv.* Italiæ, *to lie near* (of the maritime cities of Epirus). *Horat.* Imbrium divina avis imminentum, *impending, near, at hand.* — Also, generally, *to be near, to impend, be imminent.* *Cic.* Mors quotidie imminet. *Tacit.* Fatus imminentium nescius, *of what was impending.* — Hence, *to threaten.* *Liv.* Castra Romana Carthaginis portis immineant. —— ¶ Also, *to strive after with desire and hope, be intent upon, be eager for, be on the watch for, lie in wait for, hang over, be on the look out.* *Cic.* Imminent duo reges toti Asiæ. *Id.* Imminebat tuus furor omnium fortunis et bonis. *Liv.* In exercitus opprimendi occasionem imminebat. *Curt.* Occasioni imminens alloquendi regem. *Tacit.* Quippe Anteium et Ostorium imminere rebus, *h. e.* observare opportunitatem imperii occupandi. *Senec.* Phædra morti imminet, *is ready to strike the fatal blow.* *Curt.* Alexander Dario imminens, *following up, treading on his heels.* *Cic.* Avaritia semper hians atque imminens, *ready to pounce upon any thing, intent, eager.* *Id.* Homo ad cædem imminens, *ready, eager, thirsting, on the watch for.*

IMMĬNŬŌ (in & minuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to lessen, diminish*, ἐλαττόω. *Cic.* copias, *to reduce in number.* *Sallust.* tempus æstivorum, *to shorten, contract.* *Plin.* pretium. *Id.* pondus. *Cic.* Bellum exspectatione Pompeii imminutum, *abated.* *Id.* aliquid de voluptate, and *Sueton.* ex consuetudine luxus, *to abate.* *Cic.* Verbum imminutum, *lessened or reduced*, by contraction or the mere removal of some part of it (as *nosse* for *novisse*, *sit* for *siet*). *Nepos.* magnitudinem animi, *to lessen, impair.* *Lucret.* vires. *Sallust.* opes. *Cic.* auctoritatem nominis populi Rom. *Id.* laudem alicujus, *take from.* —— ¶ Also, *to weaken, enfeeble, debilitate.* *Tacit.* corpus otio, animum libidinibus. *Sallust.* Mente paulum imminuta, *impaired, deranged.* —— ¶ Also, *to derogate from, encroach upon, bring down, break, violate, subvert, overthrow.* *Cic.* Dolorem imminutæ libertatis judicio mitigat, *of his violated or injured liberty.* *Liv.* majestatem summi ordinis, *to derogate from* (by depriving them of a privilege) *Cic.* Nullum esse jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit.

Sallust. Bocchi pacem imminuere, *h. e. to thwart. Tacit.* Perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, *h. e.* evertere, *to overthrow, ruin. Sallust.* Id imminutum, quod ceteri dolere soleant, ego lætor, *h. e.* mutatum, *has been altered or reversed, is no longer so. Apul.* virginem, *to violate.* So, *Plaut.* pudicitiam. *Tacit.* Quanquam Augusta se (*h. e.* suam dignitatem) imminui quereretur.

IMMINŪTIŌ (imminuo), ōnis, f. *a lessening, diminution, impairing, abating, weakening, violation, derogation,* ἐλάττωσις. *Cic.* Sine ulla imminutione dignitatis tuæ. *Id.* Si pravitatem imminutionemque corporis propter se fugiendam putamus, *h. e.* debilitatem, aut abscissionem alicujus membri. *Quintil.* Defensio criminis, aut imminutio, aut excusatio, *an abating or refuting. Auson.* sponsæ, *h. e.* devirginatio.

IMMINŪTUS a, um, particip. from imminuo. — Also, adj. *Solin.* Imminutior. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & minutus), *unimpaired, unviolated, not encroached on. Pandect.* jus suum.

IMMISCEŌ (in & misceo), es, iscui, ixtum *or* istum, a. 2. *to mix in, mingle, intermingle, intermix,* ἐγκεράννυμι, ἐμμίγνυμι. *Plin.* Radicem contusam, immixta calce, in mare spargere. *Curt.* Vos meorum militum corpori immiscui. *Liv.* Immisti turbæ militum togati. *Virg.* manus manibus, *h. e.* manus conserere. *Horat.* fugienda petendis. *Phædr.* Graculus se pavonum immiscuit gregi, *introduced himself, joined himself. Virg.* se mediis armis. *Id.* Nubi se immiscuit atræ, *vanished, disappeared, was lost in. Senec.* Vestis immiscet cutem, *h. e. adheres so closely to the skin, as to become one with it. Virg.* Immiscerier (*by paragoge for* immisceri) igni, *to mingle with.* — Figur. *Liv.* Cum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum. *Id.* Qui sortem omnem fortunæ regnique sui cum Romanis immiscuisset, *made common cause, had united, had identified. Id.* Fidenati bello se immiscuerant, *had joined or taken part in. Pandect.* se negotiis alienis, *to intermeddle with. Tacit.* Quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, *make you nearly allied.*

IMMISERĀBILIS (in & miserabilis), e, adj. *unpitied. Horat.*

IMMISERICORDIA (immisericors), æ, f. *hardness of heart, unmercifulness, mercilessness. Tertull.*

IMMISERICORDITER (Id.), adv. *unmercifully, without mercy or pity, cruelly,* ἀνελεημόνως. *Terent.*

IMMISERICORS (in & misericors), dis, adj. *unmerciful, without pity, merciless,* ἀνελεήμων. *Cic.* and *Gell.*

IMMISEROR (in & miseror), āris, dep. 1. *to commiserate, pity. Plaut.* ap. *Non.* Al. leg. *immiserantur:* alii aliter.

IMMISSĀRIUM, ii, n. *a receptacle attached to the water-tower of an aqueduct, and distributing water through pipes in different directions; a cistern, reservoir. Vitruv.*

IMMISSIŌ (immitto), ōnis, f. *a letting in, introduction. Pandect.* —— ¶ Immissio sarmentorum, *letting them grow,* (opposed to *amputatio*). *Cic.*

IMMISSŬLUS, IMMUSCŬLUS, IMMISTŬLUS, IMMŪSCŬLUS, IMMŪSSŬLUS, IMMUSTŬLUS, i, *a certain bird,* probably *of the vulture, falcon, or eagle kind. Plin.* and *Fest.* (Perhaps derived from *immitto.*)

IMMISSUS, a, um, particip. from immitto.

IMMISSUS (immitto), us, m. *a letting in. Macrob.*

IMMISTUS, a, um. See *Immixtus.*

IMMITIGĀBILIS (in & mitigo), e, adj. *that cannot be stilled, allayed or assuaged. Cæl. Aurel.*

IMMĪTIS (in & mitis), e, adj. *unripe, sour, harsh, sharp, wild, rude,* ἄνωρος. *Horat.* Immitis uva. *Plin.* Palmæ in maritimis Hispaniæ fructum ferunt, verum immitem, *harsh, unpleasant. Id.* Immites raphani, *h. e.* silvestres. — Of places, *rude, wild, sterile. Plin.* Eaque immitibus tantum, et desertis locis proveniunt. *Tacit.* Insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse. — Hence, figur. *untimely, premature. Tibull.* Immiti consumptus morte. —— ¶ Also, *stern, inflexible, inexorable, savage, cruel, pitiless, remorseless, ruthless. Virg.* Immitis tyrannus (*h. e.* Pluto), *inexorable. Liv.* Natura et moribus immitis ferusque. *Virg.* Ferunt nidis immitibus escam, *h. e. cruel,* because hostile to bees. *Ovid.* Immitia fata. *Id.* Immitibus oculis tueri. *Id.* Immitior hydro. *Plin.* Serpentes, immitissimum animalium genus. *Tacit.* Eo immitior, quia toleraverat, *more severe, rigid.* — And of inanimate objects. *Tibull.* Quam juvat immites ventos audire cubantem, *fierce, raging, boisterous. Ovid.* vulnera, *cruel. Id.* ara, *barbarous, cruel,* because used for human sacrifices. *Plin. Ep.* Immite et turbidum cælum, *boisterous, tempestuous, stormy.* —— ¶ *Neut.* Immite, *adverbially. Sil.* Stridor rudentum immite sibilat.

IMMITTŌ (in & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to send or let in, despatch into or against, cause to go into or to any place, discharge at or into, let loose upon, introduce,* ἐμβάλλω. *Cic.* Eone tu servos ad spoliandum fanum immittere ausus es, quo, &c.? *Id.* Servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi. *Pandect.* Aquam ex superiore in inferiora. *Ovid.* corpus in undas. *Id.* aliquem flammis. *Cæs.* naves completas pice in Pomponianam classem. *Cic.* tela in aliquem, *to throw, hurl, shoot. Galba* ad *Cic.* Repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *spurred towards, drove towards. Plaut.* Neque ego id immitto in aures meas, *h. e. I do not listen to. Pandect.* Corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immisisset, *h. e. had thrown into a sickness. Plin.* Caseus recens immittitur ad utrumque vitium, *h. e.* injicitur, infunditur. *Cic.* Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself, rushed. Valer. Flacc.* Mediam se immisit. *Virg.* Superis immissa repente Alecto, *sent or let into the upper places,* h. e. *upon the earth. Id.* Trepident immisso lumine Manes, *let in. Cæs.* Ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere possit. *Ovid.* Veste procul jacta, mediis immittitur undis, *for* in undas, *springs, leaps into, throws herself into. Cæs.* Pluribus immissis cohortibus, *let loose upon the enemy, sent upon the enemy.* — Hence, *to let into, mortise. Cæs.* Tigna bipedalibus trabibus immissis distinebantur. *Pandect.* tignum in parietem. — Also, *Cic.* In mea bona, quos voles, immittes, *h. e. put in possession.* — Also, *to send or let loose upon one, set at work, employ, set on, suborn, instigate. Sallust.* Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant. *Justin.* Creditum est, immissum ab Olympiade fuisse. *Virg.* Cervos immissis canibus agitare, *let loose upon, urged on. Cic.* Injuriam in me, *to aim, wish to inflict.* — Also, *to put on, apply, put round. Petron.* mappam circa cervices oneratas veste. — Also, *to induce, infuse, occasion. Virg.* Fugam Teucris, atrumque timorem. *Val. Flacc.* vires alicui. *Senec.* amorem. Also, *to set in, ingraft. Virg.* Deinde feraces plantæ immittuntur. — Also, *to insert, weave in. Ovid.* aurum filis. —— ¶ *To let a thing go as it will;* thus, *to let loose. Nepos. Hann.* 5. Ejus generis (jumentorum) multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit, *let loose, let run. Virg.* Immissis aurigæ undantia lora concussere jugis (*h. e.* equis jugalibus, *span of horses,* or literally, *the yokes or collars,* considered as slackened by loosening the reins; as in *Phædr.* Jugum temperare). — Also, *to let go, let drop, let out, slacken. Plin. Ep.* Immittere rudentes, pandere vela. — Hence, *Ovid.* Totas habenas fluminibus, *give full rein, free course. Virg.* habenas classi, *give free course, full sail. Id.* Furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, *unchecked, uncontrolled, with full fury.* — Also, *to let grow, suffer to grow. Varr.* Ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas. *Plin.* Cupressus immittitur in perticas. *Virg.* Palmes laxis immissus habenas, *h. e. allowed to grow unhindered. Lucil.* barbam, *let grow.* So, *Virg.* Immissa barba, *hanging down long. Ovid.* Immissi capilli.

IMMIXTUS, or IMMISTUS, a, um, particip. from immisceo. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & mistus *or* mixtus), *unmixed. Auson.*

IMMŌ, or IMŌ (unc.), adv. *yes, yea* (in earnest or ironically), μᾶλλον δὲ, ἀλλά. It marks in general the opposite of that which the interrogator has in his mind, and is sometimes *yes,* and sometimes *nay.* It also serves to express an emphatical assertion, like *maxime, yes indeed, yea verily, by all means.* —— ¶ *Yes, yea,* in answers. *Terent. And.* 4, 2, 25. Verum vis dicam? (*Da.*) Immo etiam, *yes, yes. Id.* Quid? Hoc intellextin'? An nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? (*Da.*) Immo callide, *yes, very well. Cic.* Non igitur patria præstat omnibus officiis? Immo vero; sed, &c. *Yes indeed, by all means.* —— ¶ *Yes,* by way of assent or permission, willingly or not. *Terent.* An ut pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam? Immo habeat, vivat, valeat cum illa, *yes, he may have her. Id.* Immo ita volo, *yes, that is just my wish; I wish as you say. Plaut.* Sine respirem, quæso. (*Pe.*) Immo adquiesce, *very well. Terent. And.* 4, 1, 49. Imo etiam, *indeed I do, yes indeed,* ironically, *h. e. no, no; not so, not at all. Cic.* An censes non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo, *yes, by all means; that is altogether my opinion.* —— ¶ *Yes,* when one interrupts another to answer him, and consequently appears to agree with him, *true, very true. Plaut.* Tanto melior Bacchis. (*Pistocl.*) Immo (where the other goes on immediately). Immo abiero potius. — And so, when one answers the very opposite or something different. *Terent.* Non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit. (*La.*) Immo vero maxime, *O yes, it did by all means.* — Or something stronger. *Terent.* (*Sy.*) Pessuma hæc est. (*Ch.*) Ita videtur. (*Sy.*) imo, si scias, *yes indeed, if you only knew what she does; you may well say so.* —— ¶ *Yes,* h. e. *even. Cic.* Vivit! immo in senatum venit! *Yes, and comes; he even comes.* —— ¶ *Yes,* ironically, *h. e. nay rather, on the contrary, the reverse of this, I should rather say;* which we may sometimes express by *no,* or *but no. Cic.* Concessit, credo; immo calumniam obtrivit. *Id.* Regnum est dicere in quem velis. Immo servitus est, non dicere in quem velis, *rather. Id.* Si patriam prodere conabitur pater, silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne, &c. *nay, rather. Id.* Levem? immo gravissimum: mobilem? immo constantissimum: familiarem? immo alienissimum. *Terent.* Siccine hunc decipis? (*Do.*) immo enimvero, hic me decipit. *Id.* (*Pa.*) Expedies? (*Da.*) certe, Pamphile. (*Pa.*) nempe, ut modo (*as you have just done, that is*). (*Da.*) Immo melius, *no better. Virg.* Immo ego videar amarior, &c. Si non hæc lux, &c. *may I rather seem.* — Sometimes when one is about to say something less than he had before said. *Virg.* Cui tanta permissa potestas? Immo mortalem eripiam formam, *rather, nay.* —— ¶ It is sometimes put after a word. *Plaut.* Pernego immo. *Liv.* Maneant immo. *Tacit.* Statueretur immo.

IMMŌBILIS (in & mobilis), e, adj. *immovable, steadfast, fixed,* ἀκίνητος. *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Curt.* Elephas pæne immobile animal. *Plin.* Balænæ ad flexum immobiles. *Lucan.* Immobilis Austro, *h. e.* ad Austri flatus, *firm against. Ovid.* Immobilior scopulis. *Pandect.* res, *immovable property, immovables,* as a house, farm, &c. — Figur. *Tacit.* Princeps immobilem se precibus ostendit, *inflexible, unyielding. Id.* Adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, *unmoved, steeled. Virg.* Ardet inexcita Ausonia, atque immobilis ante, *never stirred to war before, hitherto quiet. Lactant.* stupor mentis, *dead, apathetic.* — Also, *constant, unalterable. Sueton.* Pietatis immobilis erga Principem.

IMMŌBILITĀS (immobilis), ātis, f. *unmovableness, inflexibility, apathy, deadness, insensibility,* properly and figur., ἀκινησία. *Justin.* Lacus qui propter mag-

nitudinem, et aquæ immobilitatem, mare mortuum dicitur. *Lactant.* Qui immobilitatem animi asserunt.

IMMŎDĔRANTIA (in & moderor), æ, f. same as *Immoderatio.* *Tertull.*

IMMŎDĔRĀTĒ (immoderatus), adv. *without method or rule.* *Cic.* Totum animal movebatur illud quidem, sed immoderate et fortuitu. *Id.* Lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit. —— ¶ Also, *without moderation, immoderately, excessively, intemperately, beyond measure,* ἀμέτρως. *Cic.* Immoderate quidam et ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. *Id.* jactari. *Id.* vivere. *Id.* Ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, *with too little moderation, too despondingly or dejectedly.* *Sueton.* Immoderatius liceri, *extravagantly.* *Spartian.* Immoderatissime lætari.

IMMŎDĔRĀTIŌ (in & modero), ōnis, f. *want of moderation, excess,* ἀμετρία, ἀταξία. *Cic.* Interdum effertur immoderatione verborum, *immoderate expressions, exaggerated language.*

IMMŎDĔRĀTŬS (in & moderatus), and INMŎDĔRĀTŬS, a, um, adj. *immoderate, excessive, intemperate, without measure, unrestrained, beyond measure,* ἄμετρος. *Cic.* Ne immoderata sit oratio, *h. e.* sine modo et numero, *unrhythmical, inharmonious.* *Id.* Immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta. *Id.* Venti vehementiores, immoderatæ tempestates. *Sallust.* Incendium immoderatum ac sibi maxime calamitosum putabat, *keeping no bounds, following no rule, making no distinctions.* *Cic.* Ipsum illum (Alexandrum), posteaquam rex appellatus sit, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Immensæ cupiditates, infinitæ, et immoderatæ sunt. *Gell.* Motus animi immoderatiores. *Sueton.* Immoderatissimæ luxuriæ esse. —— ¶ Also, *boundless, endless, unmeasurable.* *Cic.* ex *Eurip.* Vides immoderatum æthera. *Lucret.* Pateat immoderatum. *Cic.* Vinctus ne immoderatos cursus haberet.

IMMŎDĔSTĒ (immodestus), adv. *beyond bounds, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly,* ἀμέτρως. *Plaut.* amare. *Id.* dare. —— ¶ Also, *intemperately, improperly, unbecomingly, impudently, insolently.* *Liv.* gloriari. *Sueton.* (Legiones) immodeste missionem postulantes exauctoravit. *Quintil.* Immodeste proponere, sine pudore affirmare. *Senec.* Processit immodestius.

IMMŎDĔSTIA (Id.), æ, f. *intemperate conduct, irregular behavior, excess, intemperance,* ἀμετρία. *Plaut.* Incogitantia, excors immodestia, petulantia, cupiditas. *Id.* Hæc heri immodestia coegit. *Nepos.* Ne immodestia militum nostrorum occasio detur hosti opprimendi exercitus, *want of discipline.* *Tacit.* Crebræ populi flagitationes, immodestiam publicanorum arguentis, *avarice, fraudulence, extortion.* —— ¶ Also, *unruly conduct, licentiousness, presumptuousness, audacity, assurance.* *Tacit.* De immodestia histrionum retulit.

IMMŎDĔSTŬS (in & modestus), a, um, adj. *excessive, extravagant, unrestrained, immoderate, intemperate, ill-behaved, rude, unmannerly,* ἄμετρος. *Terent.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *Cic.* Ipsum genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, sed ingenuum et facetum esse debet. *Tacit.* Immodesti fautores histrionum, *turbulent.* *Plaut.* Immodesti mores. *Senec.* Immodesta largitione effundere.

IMMŎDĬCĒ (immodicus), adv. *immoderately, beyond bounds, excessively, beyond measure,* ἀμέτρως. *Colum.* Frequenter id potius, quam immodice facere. *Plin.* Si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat. *Liv.* Immodice immodesteque gloriari.

IMMŎDĬCŬS (in & modicus), a, um, adj. *going beyond bounds, immoderate, beyond measure, excessive, intemperate, unrestrained,* ἄμετρος. *Horat.* Immodicæ mero rixæ. *Ovid.* Prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum. *Id.* frigus. *Id.* labor. *Colum.* Immodica possidendi libido. *Plin. Ep.* Immodica oratio, *h. e.* nimis longa. *Vellei.* Immodicus in appetendis honoribus, *too eager or covetous.* *Liv.* Immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *is given to extravagant statements.* *Martial.* Immodico Nerone calet, *h. e.* thermis Neronianis immodice calentibus. *Liv.* Lingua immodica, *an unruly tongue.* So, *Tacit.* Immodicus lingua (*abl.*). — Also, with the *genit.* *Vellei.* Immodicus gloriæ, *h. e.* in appetenda gloria, *immoderately covetous of glory.* *Tacit.* lætitiæ et mœroris, *extravagant, immoderate.* *Id.* Cæcina corpore ingens, animi immodicus.

IMMŎDŬLĀTŬS (in & modulatus), a, um, adj. *not well measured, inharmonious.* *Horat.* poemata.

IMMŎLĀTIŌ (immolo), ōnis, f. *a sacrificing,* θυσία. *Cic.*

IMMŎLĀTITIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *sacrificed, offered.* *Augustin.* caro.

IMMŎLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.* *Cic.*

IMMŎLĪTŬS (in & molitus; as if from immolior), a, um, particip. passive, *erected or laid out in or into any place.* *Liv.* Quæ in loca publica inædificata immolitave privati habebant.

IMMŎLŌ (in & mola), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to sprinkle with the* mola salsa, *or sacrifice-meal, sacrifice-bran.* *Cato* ap. *Serv.* Boves immolatos, priusquam cæderentur. —— ¶ Hence, *to sacrifice, immolate,* θύω. *Cic.* musis bovem. *Id.* Barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum. *Id.* Quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Quum immolaret. — Hence, *Virg.* Quos immolet umbris, *may sacrifice,* as it were, *slay in order to avenge or appease.* — Also, generally, *to slay, kill.* *Virg.* and *Phædr.*

IMMŎRIŎR, ĕris, ortuus sum, dep. 3. *to die in or upon,* ἐναποθνήσκω. *Ovid.* Fortiter Euxinis immoriemur aquis. *Id.* Illa sorori immoritur, *falls dead upon her sister's corpse.* *Senec.* Ut manibus immoriar tuis, *may die in your arms.* *Quintil.* Qui se legationi immoriturum dixerat. *Plin.* Apes immortuæ in melle. *Justin.* Tormentis immortui, *h. e. while suffering them.* — Figur. *Lucan.* (Manus recisa) dirigit tenens strictis immortua nervis. *Stat.* Aura immoritur velis, *dies upon the sails.* *Horat.* Immoritur studiis, *applies himself, as it were, even unto death, is all intent upon.* —— ¶ Also, simply *to die,* or *die quite.* *Cic.* *Att.* 1, 14. Immortuæ reliquiæ conjurationis (where *Ed. Sch.* has *intermortuæ*).

IMMŎRŎR (in & moror), āris, dep. 1. *to remain in, stay or linger in or upon, or in that place,* ἐμμένω. *Colum.* Ut saturæ studiosius nidis immorentur. *Plin. Ep.* Immorari honestis cogitationibus. *Quintil.* Non arbitror, mihi in hoc immorandum, *that I need dwell upon this.* *Plin.* Meridiano immorans, *staying there.*

IMMŎRSŬS (in & morsus; as from immordeo), a, um, particip. *bitten into.* *Stat.* Immorsa cadens obmutuit hasta (of one who had received a weapon in his mouth). *Propert.* Immorso collo. —— ¶ Adj. (of in, negative, & morsus). *Horat.* *Sat.* 2, 4, 61. Stomachus flagitat immorsus refici, *h. e. fasting* (but, according to Heindorf, *baited;* — *in morsus* is also read).

IMMŎRTĀLIS (in & mortalis), e, adj. *undying,* pro perly and figur.; *immortal, everlasting, imperishable,* ἀθάνατος. *Cic.* Dii immortales. *Id.* Animus est immortalis. *Id.* Alicujus memoriam immortalem reddere. *Liv.* Immortalia opera edere. *Horat.* Immortalia ne speres, monet annus. *Martial.* Immortale Falernum, *eternally famous.* *Varro.* Immortales, *sc.* dii, *the immortal gods, the immortals.* — Hyperbolically. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam, *endless, everlasting;* or, it may be, *extraordinary, unbounded.* *Cic.* Quo tempore cepi fructum immortalem vestri amoris, which may be *immense, overwhelming;* or, *lasting, enduring.* — Also, *lasting while life lasts, life-long, perpetual.* *Nepos.* Percepta beneficia immortali memoria retinere, *to keep in perpetual remembrance, never to forget.* *Tacit.* Quod pretium exspectatis, nisi immortalia tributa, *perpetual;* or, considering them as a nation, *everlasting, endless.* —— ¶ Also, *blest as the immortal gods.* *Propert.* —— ¶ *Neut.* Immortale, adverbially. *Stat.* Immortale virens.

IMMŎRTĀLĬTĀS (immortalis), ātis, f. *immortality, everlastingness;* in particular, *an immortal life on earth, everlasting duration upon earth, imperishableness,* ἀθανασία; properly and figur. *Cic.* De immortalitate animorum disserere. *Id.* Memoria immortalitatis, *immortal remembrance.* *Id.* Historiam commendare immortalitati, and *Id.* Ingenium tradere immortalitati, *h. e. to immortalize.* *Plin.* (de cedro) Quædam immortalitas materiæ, *imperishableness.* —— ¶ Also, *divine nature, godship, godhead.* *Cic.* Ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *h. e. immortal natures.* — Also, *godlike blessedness, the life of the gods, the height of happiness.* *Terent.* Mihi immortalitas parta est, si nulla ægritudo accesserit.

IMMŎRTĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *immortally;* hence, *infinitely, immensely, incredibly.* *Cic.* Immortaliter gaudeo.

IMMŎRTĀLĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *from the gods, by the gift of the gods,* like *Divinitus.* *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

IMMŎRTŬŬS, particip. from immorior.

IMMŌTŬS (in & motus), a, um, adj. *unmoved,* ἀκίνητος. *Liv.* Arbores ita inciderant, ut immotæ starent, momento levi impulsæ occiderent, *if not moved, undisturbed.* *Lucan.* arenæ, *not cultivated, unploughed.* *Ovid.* Immotæ aquæ, *motionless,* because frozen. *Tacit.* dies, *calm, still, without wind.* *Virg.* Non hiemes illam convellunt; immota manet, *unmoved, immovable, steadfast.* —— ¶ Figur. *unmoved, unshaken, unaltered, fixed, firm, steadfast.* *Virg.* Mens immota sedet, *unshaken.* *Id.* Manent immota tuorum fata, *unshaken, unaltered.* *Tacit.* Immota pax, *undisturbed.* *Id.* Iis immotus, *h. e.* iis rationibus nihil motus, *unmoved.* *Tacit.* Immotum adversus eos sermones Tiberio fuit, non omittere caput rerum, *h. e. he persisted.* *Virg.* Mihi animo immotum sedet, *it remains my firm resolution.*

IMMŪGIŌ (in & mugio), is, ivi or ii, n. 4. *to bellow or roar in or upon.* *Virg.* Immugiit Ætna cavernis, *in her caverns.* *Sil.* Procella antennæ immugit, *roars upon or against.* —— ¶ Also, simply *to roar, resound.* *Virg.* Immugit regia luctu. *Sil.* Immugit tellus.

IMMULGĔŌ (in & mulgeo), es, a. 2. *to milk into or upon any place.* *Virg.* Immulgens ubera labris, *into the lips.* *Plin.* In dolore si lac immulgeatur.

IMMUNDĀBĬLIS (in & mundo), e, adj. *that cannot be cleansed.* *Tertull.*

IMMUNDĒ (immundus), adv. *impurely, foully.* *Jul. Obseq.*

IMMUNDĬTIA (Id.), æ, f. *impurity, filthiness, dirtiness, uncleanness, nastiness, filth.* *Colum.* Vinaria cella summota procul ab immunditiis tetrum odorem spirantibus, *impurities, unclean substances.* *Id.* Valetudinaria immunditiis liberare, *to free the infirmaries from all kinds of filth.* *Plaut.* Sibi reperit odium sua immunditia.

IMMUNDĬTĬĒS (Id.), ēi, f. *impurity.* *Tertull.*

IMMUNDŬS (in & mundus), a, um, adj. *unclean, dirty, filthy, nasty, foul, impure,* ἀκάθαρτος. *Cic. fragm.* Humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino. *Virg.* Harpyiæ contactu immundo omnia fœdant. *Horat.* Dicta immunda et ignominiosa. *Plin.* Supernæ deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta. *Plin. Ep.* Cloaca turpis et immundissima aspectu. *Plaut.* Homo immundus. *Id.* Immunda (*h. e.* illota, inculta, impexo capillo) ibis? (*Si.*) Immundas fortunas æquum est squalorem sequi, *h. e.* miseras, adversas, inopiam rei familiaris. *Pallad.* Immundus ager, *h. e.* silva, sentibus, lapidus obsitus.

IMMUNDŬS, i, m. a subst. coined by *Tertull.* Cultum dicimus, quem mundum muliebrem vocant: ornatum, quem immundum muliebrem convenit dici.

IMMŪNĬFĬCŬS (in & munificus), a, um, adj. *not liberal, not bountiful or generous, stingy, niggardly, close-fisted,* ἀνελεύθερος. *Plaut.*

IMMŪNIŌ (in & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to fortify or secure any where.* *Tacit.* Ne jussa exuerent, præsidium immuni

vit, *placed a strong guard or garrison over them.*

IMMŪNIS (in & munus), e, adj. *free or exempt from a public office, burden or charge*, ἀτελής, ἀπράγμων. — Of taxes, *exempt from taxes or tribute, tax-free. Cic.* ager. *Id.* prædia. *Id.* Piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus. *Id.* Qui sunt immunes, ii certe nihil debent. So, *Sueton.* Ab omni onere immunes (which may be, *all public burdens*). And with the *genit. Liv.* Immunes portoriorum, *exempt from the payment of.* — Of military service, *exempt. Liv.* Una centuria facta est immunis militia, *exempt from military service. Tacit.* Ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis, *exempt from other duties.* — Of repairing, paving, &c. the roads. *Cic. Font.* 4. —— ¶ Also, *not rendering service, exempting one's self, unwilling to oblige, disobliging. Cic.* Non est inhumana virtus neque immunis, neque superba: thus, *Ed. Græv.* and also *Schuetz.* and *Gernhard;* but *Ed. Ern. immanis.* —— ¶ Also, *not doing one's part, bearing no burden, lazy. Virg.* Immunis sedens aliena ad pabula fucus. —— ¶ Also, *giving no gift, sending no present. Horat. Ep.* 1. 14, 33. Quem scis immunem Cinaræ placuisse rapaci. — To this may, perhaps, be referred, *Horat. Od.* 3, 23, 17. Immunis manus, *bearing no gift, empty.* (But see below.) And *Id. Od.* 4, 12, 23. Non ego te meis immunem meditor tingere poculis, plena dives ut in domo, *h. e. unless you bring a gift* (as, nard, &c.); *I have no thoughts of getting you drunk upon my wine for nothing;* where, however, *immunem* may be, *not bearing your part, contributing no share* (which comes to nearly the same thing). —— ¶ Also, *not sharing in, not engaged in, not partaking, unconcerned, free from, without, devoid of. Virg.* tanti belli. *Ovid.* tanti boni. *Id.* hujus mali. *Id.* Manus immunes cædis. *Vellei.* delictorum, *innocent, guiltless. Senec.* metu, *without. Vellei.* vitiis, *free from. Id.* calamitate, *free, clear Plin.* Dentes immunes a dolore. *Vellei.* Domus immunis ab arbitris. *Ovid.* Immunis dabat omnia tellus, *free, unforced. Horat.* Immunis manus, *sc.* a scelere, *innocent, unspotted, pure, pious.* (But see above.) —— ¶ Also, *Plaut.* Amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam immune est facinus, verum in ætate (*h. e. sometimes, occasionally*) utile, *a thankless task, an unacceptable office, that will not be taken as a favor;* as others render it, *not obligatory, not a matter of duty.*

IMMŪNĬTĀS (immunis), ātis, f. *exemption from a public office, burden or charge, immunity*, ἀτέλεια. *Cic.* Tabulæ figuntur, immunitates dantur. *Id.* Immunitas et libertas provinciæ. *Cæs.* Militiæ vacationem et omnium rerum immunitatem habere. *Sueton.* Veteres immunitates adimere. *Curt.* Immunitate donare aliquem. *Tacit.* Alios immunitatibus juvare. — Figur. *immunity, exemption, freedom from. Cic.* Qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris.

IMMŪNĪTŬS (in & munitus), a, um, adj. *not fortified, unfenced*, ἀτείχιστος. *Liv.* Ut quibus oppida castellaque immunita essent, hi in loca tuta commigrarent. —— ¶ *Cic. Cæc.* 19. Si via sit immunita, jubet (lex), qua velit, agere jumentum. Potest hoc ex verbis intelligi, licere, si via sit in Bruttiis immunita, agere, si velit, jumentum per M. Scauri Tusculanum, *h. e. not paved;* according to Forcellini, *open, laid, paved;* from *immunis.*

IMMURMŬRŌ (in & murmuro), as, n. 1. *to murmur in, into or against a person or thing. Virg.* Silvis immurmurat Auster. *Ovid.* Terræ immurmurat haustæ, *into. Stat.* Tacita immurmurat aure. *Pers.* Illa sibi introrsus, et sub lingua immurmurat. *Ovid.* Increpor a cunctis, totumque immurmurat agmen, *sc.* mihi, *at me. Macrob.* Quod immurmurat, *h. e.* quod tibi in aurem dicit. —— ¶ In some of these passages, it is, perhaps, the same as *murmuro,* simply *to murmur.*

IMMUSCŬLŬS, IMMUSSŬLŬS, IMMUSTŬLŬS. See *Immusulus.*

IMMŪSĬCŬS (in & musicus), a, um, adj. *unmusical, not understanding music. Tertull.*

IMMŪTĀBĬLIS (in & mutabilis), e, adj. *immutable, unalterable, unchangeable*, ἀμετάβλητος. *Cic.* Esse causas immutabiles. *Id.* Immutabile ex vero in falsum, *that cannot be changed, altered.* —— ¶ Also (from *immuto*), *changed, altered. Plaut.*

IMMŪTĀBĬLĬTĀS (immutabilis), ātis, f. *unchangeableness, immutability, unalterableness. Cic.*

IMMŪTĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *immutably, unchangeably, unalterably. Pandect.* and *Apul.*

IMMŪTĀTĬŌ (immuto), ōnis, f. *a change*, ἐναλλαγή. *Cic.* verborum. *Id.* ordinis. —— ¶ Also, *an exchanging, putting of one for another. Cic.* Immutationes verborum, τρόποι, *tropes.* So, *Id.* Translatio multa, tamen immutationes nusquam crebriores. (*Quintil.* also applies this word to *a solecism*).

IMMŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who changes. Oros.*

IMMŪTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from immuto. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & mutatus), *unchanged, constant, steadfast, immutable. Cic.* and *Terent.*

IMMŪTĒSCŌ (in & mutesco), is, tui, n. 3. *to become dumb or silent*, κωφάομαι. *Quintil.* and *Stat.*

IMMŬTĬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. as from immutilo, of in & mutilo, *maimed, mutilated. Sallust. fragm.* —— ¶ Adj. (of in, negative, & mutilatus), *not mutilated, entire. Cod. Theod.*

IMMŪTŌ (in & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change or alter*, ἐναλλάττω. *Cic.* Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis primorum. *Id.* verborum ordinem, *the order of the words. Plaut.* ingenium moribus. *Id.* alicui nomen. *Nepos.* Mirabiliter vulgi immutata est voluntas, *became changed, changed, turned. Terent.* Non possum immutarier, *I cannot change my nature. Cic.* Quædam pestes hominum et te nonnunquam a me alienerunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, *h. e.* erga te. — Several times, in *Sallust., to alter, reverse,* usually for the worse. —— ¶ Also, *to exchange and put one for another. Cic.* Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam, *h. e. by metonymy, puts* Africa *for* the Africans. So, *Id.* Immutata verba.

IMO. See *Immo.*

IMPĀCĀTŬS (in & pacatus), a, um, adj. *never quiet, without peace, not peaceable, unquiet, implacable. Virg.* Impacatos horrebis Iberos. *Stat.* Impacata consanguinitate ligavit Fortunam, Invidiamque.

IMPACTĬŌ (impingo), ōnis, f. *a striking or dashing against, collision, impact. Senec.*

IMPACTŬS, a, um, particip. from impingo.

IMPĀGĒS (impingo), is, f. *that which is driven in or unto; an edge or border,* for instance, about the panel of a door. *Vitruv.*

IMPALLĒSCŌ (in & pallesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to grow pale, in, at or upon;* or simply, *to grow pale*, ὠχριάω. *Pers.* At te nocturnis juvat impallescere chartis, *h. e. at your nightly studies. Stat.* Eventu impalluit ipse secundo.

IMPALPĔBRĀTĬŌ (in & palpebratio), ōnis, f. *privation of motion of the eyelids. Cæl. Aurel.*

IMPANCRĀRE, *h. e.* invadere: verbum a Græco tractum, quasi πᾶν κρίας, consumere. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (si lectio et explicatio certa.)

IMPANNĬS (in & pannus), e, adj. *ragless. Plaut.* Ita leg. *Lipsius.* Al. aliter.

IMPĀR (in & par), ăris, adj. *uneven, not exact*, ἄνισος, ἀνάρτιος. *Horat.* Toga dissidet impar. *Cic.* and *Virg.* numerus, *uneven, odd. Horat.* Ludere par impar, *to play at odd and even.* —— ¶ Also, *unequal, dissimilar, different, unequally sustained. Horat.* Impares formæ atque animi. *Ovid.* In paribus facta carmina modis, *of hexameters and pentameters. Liv.* clamor. —— ¶ Also, *unequal, inferior, not a match for, unable to cope with. Cic.* Ambo diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, *inferior,* *less. Ovid.* Viribus impar, *unequal in strength. Horat.* Ceteris major, tibi impar. *Sueton.* Thrax munerario impar. *Tacit.* Batavi impares numero, *inferior. Virg.* pugna. —— ¶ Also, *not equal to something, unable to sustain or bear, not sufficient for, unfit. Sueton.* Ne mox majore dedecore impar tantis honoribus inveniretur. *Tacit.* Impares bello. *Id.* Muliebre corpus impar dolori, *unable to bear the pain. Id.* Impar moribus patriis, *not able to accustom himself to, unable to bear. Sueton.* Velut impar dolori, *overpowered with grief. Id.* Impar militum ardori, pugnam deposcentium, *not being able to restrain. Pandect.* Impar sumptui, *not equal to the expense.* —— ¶ With *abl.* for *dat. Ovid.* Nec facies impar nobilitate fuit.

IMPĂRĀTŬS (in & paratus), a, um, adj. *not ready, unprepared, not in proper condition*, ἀσκευής. *Cæs.* Ut in ipsum incautum atque imparatum incideret. *Hirt.* Imparati disjectique. *Nepos.* Imparati imprudentesque. *Cic.* Paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat. — It may be rendered, also, *unprovided, unfurnished. Cic.* Sumus enim flagitiose imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia. *Cæs.* Omnibus rebus imparatissimus.

IMPARCŌ. See *Imperco.*

IMPĀRENTĬA, or IMPĀRĬENTĬA (in & pareo), æ, f. *disobedience. Gell.* Al. leg. *impatientia.*

IMPĀRĬLIS (in & parilis), e, adj. *unequal, unlike, different. Aurel. Vict.*

IMPĀRĬLĬTĀS (imparilis), ātis, f. *inequality, want of agreement or harmony, disproportion*, ἀνισότης. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *diversity, variety. Gell.*

IMPĀRĬTĔR (impar), adverb, *unequally, in different measure or proportion*, ἀνίσως. *Horat.* Versibus impariter junctis, *h. e. elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter.*

IMPARTĬŌ, ire, and IMPARTĬŎR, iri, same as *Impertior. Cic.* and *Liv.*

IMPASCŎR (in & pascor), ĕris, dep. or passiv. 3. *to feed in; to be pastured in* a place. *Colum.* Pecus impascitur locis. *Id.* Neque suem velimus impasci, *sc.* prato.

IMPASSĬBĬLIS (in & passibilis), e, adj. *incapable of suffering, impassible, independent of external agency. Lactant.* — Hence, Impassibilitas, ātis, f. *incapability, &c.* ἀπάθεια. *Hieron.*

IMPASTŬS (in & pastus), a, um, adj. *unfed, fasting, hungry*, ἄσιτος. *Virg.*

IMPĂTĬBĬLIS (in & patibilis), e, adj. *intolerable, insufferable, insupportable*, δύσοιστος. *Cic.* dolor. *Plin.* valetudo. —— ¶ Actively, *impassible. Lactant.*

IMPĂTĬENS (in & patiens), tis, adj. *that cannot or will not bear, suffer, support, endure, impatient under*, ὀλιγόψυχος. *Ovid.* Corpus laborum impatiens. *Virg.* Vulneris impatiens. *Sil.* moræ, *impatient of delay. Tacit.* solis, pulveris, tempestatum. *Ovid.* viri, *h. e.* nuptias aversata. *Val. Flacc* somni, *not allowing, not yielding to. Colum.* Sues impatientissimæ famis, *least able to bear.* — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Caulis impatiens vetustatis, *that does not last. Id.* Pisum impatientissimum frigorum. *Ovid.* Cera impatiens caloris, *unable to bear, yielding to. Plin.* Mammæ impatientes lactis, *unable to contain the abundance. Curt.* Navis gubernaculi impatiens, *not obedient to the helm. Macrob.* Imperitia nihil est impatientius. — With *infin. Sil.* Impatiens cohibere furorem. —— ¶ Also, *that cannot govern itself, ungovernable, unable to control or moderate. Ovid.* Impatiens animus. *Id.* Impatiens iræ. —— ¶ Also, *unsusceptible, insensible, apathetic. Senec.* animus. — Also, *that does not suffer or feel. Lactant.*

IMPĂTĬENTĔR (impatiens), adv. *impatiently, restlessly, unwillingly, uneasily, with difficulty, reluctantly, hardly. Tacit.* Æquari adolescentes senectæ suæ, impatienter indoluit. *Plin. Ep.* Amavi juvenem tam ardenter, quam nunc impatienter requiro. *Id.* Quo propius accesseris ad spem fruendi, hoc impatientius careas. *Id.* Dolet, ut qui impatientissime.

IMPĂTĬENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *inability to bear, impatience, restlessness or uneasiness*

under any thing, *want of patience or endurance*, ἀτλησία. *Plin.* Frigorum impatientia villis inhorrescere. *Tacit.* Ne ipse ad impatientiam dilaberetur. *Suet.* Quum impatientiam nauseæ, et molestiam navigandi vitasset. *Apul.* Veneris, *h. e.* moræ in concubitu. —— ¶ Also, *impassibleness, insensibility, unsusceptibleness, apathy.* *Senec.* who renders by this word the Greek ἀπάθεια.

IMPĂVĬDĒ (impavidus), adverb, *without fear, fearlessly, courageously, undauntedly*, ἀφόβως. *Liv.* Et poculo impavide exhausto haud ita multo post exspiravit.

IMPĂVĬDŬS (in & pavidus), a, um, adj. *fearless, undaunted, unterrified, intrepid, dauntless, with a firm heart*, ἀδεής. *Horat.* Si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinæ. *Liv.* Pectora semper impavida. *Senec.* Impavidos ducere somnos.

IMPECCĀBĬLIS (in & pecco), e, adj. *without fault or sin, faultless, sinless*, ἀναμάρτητος. *Gell.*

IMPECCANTĬA (in & peccantia), æ, f. *freedom from fault or sin, faultlessness, or sinlessness*, ἀναμαρτησία. *Hieron.*

IMPĔDĀTĬŌ (impedo), ōnis, f. *a propping or undersetting*, of a vine, for instance. *Colum.*

IMPĔDĬCŌ (in & pedica), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to entangle, catch, fetter*, ἐμποδίζω. *Ammian.*

IMPĔDĬMENTŌSŬS (impedimentum), a, um, adj. impedimentis abundans. *Cassiodor.*

IMPĔDĬMENTUM (impedio), i, n. *that which entangles or hampers one, a shackle, impediment, burden*, ἐμπόδισμα. *Senec.* Compeditos primo ægre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum. — Hence, *the baggage or luggage* of an army or a traveller; and sometimes, also, *the beasts of burden;* and sometimes *the men attached to the baggage*, &c. are included in the signification of the word. *Cæs.* Ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. *Cic.* Clodius expeditus in equo, nulla rheda, nullis impedimentis. *Id.* Quum veheretur in rheda, vulgi magno impedimento (but *Ed. Ern.* omits *vulgi*). *Frontin.* Interfectis omnibus impedimentis. *Veget.* Impedimenta sub signis ordinanda duxerat. — In general, *a hindrance, impediment, obstruction, bar, obstacle.* *Cic.* Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ superavit. *Cæs.* Hæc res non est impedimenti loco, *stands in the way, is an obstacle or hindrance.* So, *Cic.* Ad dicendum impedimento est ætas et pudor. *Quintil.* Studiis impedimento sunt. *Cæs.* Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, &c. *Hirt.* Nullius periculi timorem multitudini fore impedimento, quominus. *Cic.* Impedimentum alicui rei inferre, and, *Tacit.* afferre, and, *Pandect.* facere.

IMPĔDĬŌ (in & pes; and properly used of the feet, hence, of the body in general), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. 4. *to entangle, hamper, shackle*, ἐμποδίζω, ἐμπεδάω. *Plaut.* se in plagas. *Ovid.* Illis (*h. e.* visceribus) crura quoque impediit. *Id.* Impediunt vincula pedes, *shackle.* *Plaut.* pisces reti. *Phædr.* In silva impeditus cornibus. ——¶ Hence, figur. *to entangle, involve, hamper, shackle, embarrass, perplex, confound, bring into difficulty.* *Terent.* Qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis. *Id.* Tot me impediunt curæ, quæ meum animum divorse trahunt, *perplex, embarrass.* *Cic.* Ipse te impedies. *Id.* Alicujus causam stultissimis interrogationibus impedire, *to confound, perplex.* *Id.* Mentem dolore impedire. *Id.* Animus sæpe nimia copia, inopia etiam nonnunquam impeditus. *Id.* Quanquam eram maximis occupationibus impeditus. *Id.* Nec furiosi, nec domesticis malis impediti, *involved in, taking part in.* *Id.* Invidia atque obtrectatione impediri, *to be led astray, to be confounded.* *Id.* Nisi te impedivisti, *sc.* negotiis, *have involved or engaged yourself:* or, *have hampered yourself.* — Hence, of a place, *to render impassable, block up, fortify against the enemy.* *Liv.* saltum munitionibus. *Curt.* ea, quæ plana sunt, novo munimenti genere. —— ¶ Also, *to surround, envelop, encircle, clasp.* *Ovid.* aliquem amplexu. *Id.* Vitta impedit comas. *Horat.* caput myrto. *Id.* medium crus pellibus. *Ovid.* Frenis impediuntur equi, *are bridled.* —— ¶ Also, *to involve or fold in each other.* *Virg.* orbes orbibus. —— ¶ Also, *to hinder, prevent, stop, debar, obstruct, impede.* *Ovid.* Lacrimæ vocem impediere, *checked, stopped.* *Cic.* Me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, &c. *Id.* Omnia removentur, quæ obstant et impediunt. *Id.* Impedire aut tardare profectionem. *Ovid.* cursum gravitate oneris. *Cic.* Solutio (*payment*) impeditur. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Quod religione se impediri dicerent. *Cic.* Impediri a republ. bene gerenda. *Id.* Nos, qui ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur. *Plin.* aliquem ab opere. *Tacit.* aliquem fuga, *h. e.* a fuga. *Cic.* Utere tuo judicio: nihil enim impedio, *am not in your way.* *Id.* Nec ætas impedit, quominus teneamus. *Id.* Impedior, ne dicam, *from speaking.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ne quid impediare, quin progredi possis. — With *infin.* *Cic.* Pudor impedit exquirere. *Id.* Quod me impediat sequi. — So, *Id.* Nullius amicitia impediri ad propulsanda pericula. — Governing the *dative.* *Varr.* Novitati non impedit consuetudo. —— ¶ Inque pediri, *for* impedirique. *Lucret.* —— ¶ See, also, *Impeditus, a, um.*

IMPĔDĪTĬŌ (impedio), ōnis, f. *a shackling, hindering, obstruction, hindrance.* *Cic.*

IMPĔDĪTŌ (frequentat. from impedio), as, a. 1. *to impede, hinder, interfere with.* *Stat.*

IMPĔDĪTŎR (impedio), ōris, m. *an entangler, involver, obstructer.* *Augustin.*

IMPĔDĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from impedio. —— ¶ Adj. *involved, impeded, obstructed, burdened, retarded, intricate, confused, embarrassed, difficult, straitened.* *Liv.* miles, *so heavily laden that he cannot fight.* *Cæs.* Aggressi hostes impeditos in flumine, *not having their hands free.* *Liv.* agmen, *h. e. which carries baggage, loaded with baggage;* the opposite of *expeditus.* *Hirt.* Silvæ undique impeditissimæ, *difficult of passage, intricate.* *Id.* Impeditissima itinera, *difficult of passage, blocked up.* *Liv.* Saltus arctior et impeditior. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Locus impeditissimus ad iter faciendum, *difficult, presenting obstacles.* *Cic.* Impedita reip. tempora, *confused, embarrassed.* *Quintil.* oratio, *overburdened with epithets*, &c. *Liv.* Tarda nomina et impeditiora inertia debitorum, quam facultatibus, *more difficult to recover.* *Hirt.* Impeditiores ad receptum, *less free, more obstructed.* *Cic.* Quid horum non impeditissimum? *h. e.* plurimum impedimenti afferens. —— ¶ Inque peditus, *for* impeditus. *Lucret.*

IMPĔDŌ (in & pedo), as, a. 1. *to underset, prop, support by props*, ἐμπεδόω. *Colum.* vineam.

IMPELLŌ (in & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to push, drive, press, force against, into or forward, to urge on or against, to set in motion, propel in any direction, impel*, ἐνωθέω. *Virg.* navem remis, *to propel by oars, row it.* So, *Id.* marmor (*h. e.* mare) remis, *to press or push the sea with oars, to strike.* *Id.* Impellite remos, *ply your oars.* *Id.* Impulit arma, *struck, set in motion by striking* (in reference to the custom of striking the shield with the spear, before a battle). *Horat.* Impellunt animæ lintea, *the winds impel or swell the sails.* *Plin.* sues, *to drive into the place, bring in.* *Virg.* Zephyris impellentibus undas, *driving, agitating.* *Ovid.* Impulsæ segetes Aquilonibus, *h. e.* motæ. *Virg.* Sonus impulit aures, *struck, reached.* *Ovid.* auras mugitibus, *to strike.* *Id.* sagittam nervo, *to shoot, impel.* *Id.* ferrum in meos penates. *Senec.* Lapis impellat humeros, *press, urge, bear against.* *Horat.* aliquem sermone, *to assail, interrupt.* *Plin.* florem, *to put forth, send out.* *Ovid.* Chordæ impulsæ pollice, *struck.* *Lucret.* sensus, *to strike.* *Virg.* montem in latus, *strike.* *Cic.* Quum ignaviæ ratio te in fugam atque in latebras impelleret, *drive.* — Hence, *to drive, bring or lead into.* *Cic.* aliquem in hunc casum (*misfortune*). *Auct. B. Afric.* vos in magnum periculum. —— ¶ Also, *to push so as to throw down, to overthrow, overturn, precipitate.* *Lucan.* Nodosa impellitur ilex. *Cic.* Præcipitantem impellamus, et perditum prosternamus, *give him a push as he goes down*, h. e. *add to his misfortunes, complete his ruin.* *Tacit.* Reluctantis et impulsæ (conjugis) cernebantur, *precipitated, thrown headlong.* — Hence, Impellere hostes, *to make to yield, break, put to flight.* *Liv.* and *Vellei.* — Also, *Virg.* labantem animum alicujus, *to bring to yield.* *Lucan.* Impulsum bellum, *h. e.* profligatum, *nearly brought to a close.* *Plin.* Immenso momento ad impellendos mores, *to overthrow, corrupt.* —— ¶ Also, *to move to any thing, induce, impel, lead on, incite, instigate, urge, persuade, seduce, egg on, stimulate, influence.* *Cic.* Nisi eum Dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæ te causa in sermonem impulisset. *Id.* Cæsarem in spem consulatus. *Id.* Voluntates impellere quo velit. *Quintil.* Initio movendus est judex, et summo impellendus. *Cic.* aliquem ad scelus, ad bellum, ad artem, ad injuriam faciendam. *Id.* in fraudem. *Justin.* in cædem, in bellum. *Cic.* aliquem, ut, &c. *Virg.* Cassandræ impulsus furiis, *impelled, induced.* *Cic.* Nullo impellente. *Cæs.* Impulsi a suis principibus. *Id.* Furore atque amentia impulsus, *impelled, moved, incited by;* or it may be rendered, *out of madness.* *Id.* Hac impulsi occasione, *induced, influenced.* — With *infin.* *Virg.* Quæ mens impulit cingi? *Stat.* Impellunt credere Parcæ.

IMPENDĔŌ (in & pendeo), es, n. 2. *to hang over, or above, overhang*, ἐπίκειμαι, ἐπαιωρέομαι. *Cic.* Gladium e lacunari demitti jussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus. *Id.* Saxum impendere Tantalo. *Plaut. fragm.* Nucem impendere super tegulas. *Pandect.* Arbor impendet in ædes *or* ædibus, *or* without case. *Cic.* Impendentium montium altitudines. —— ¶ Figur. *to impend, hover over, threaten, be near, be imminent.* *Cic.* Licet omnes in me terrores impendeant. *Plaut.* Tantæ in te impendent ruinæ. *Cic.* Omnibus terror impendet. *Id.* Tantum reipubl. sceleris impendere a consulibus, non suspicabar. — And without case. *Cic.* Ut ea, quæ partim jam adsunt, partim impendent, moderate feramus. *Id.* Impendebat fames, cædes, direptio. *Virg.* Vento impendente. *Id.* Pluvia impendente. — With *accus.* by the force of the preposition. *Terent.* Tanta te impendent mala, *threaten, await.*

IMPENDĬŌ, *ablat.* of impendium, is used adverbially, *much, very much, greatly*, πολὺ, σφόδρα, and is usually joined with comparatives. *Terent.* Impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi. *Plaut.* Minus minusque impendio curare. *Cic.* At ille impendio nunc magis odit Senatum. *Gell.* Nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, quam si diceret, &c.? — With verbs. *Apul.* Cum impendio excusarem. *Id.* Impendio commoveri.

IMPENDĬŌSŬS (impendium), a, um, adj. *spending or consuming too much.* *Plaut.*

IMPENDĬUM (impendo), ii, n. *money laid out for any thing, outlay, expense, cost, charge*, δαπάνη. *Cic.* Qui quæstum sibi instituisset sine impendio. *Plin. Ep.* Impendia maxima facere. *Id.* Impendium reddere. *Quintil.* Reposcere rationem impendiorum, quæ in educationem contulerat. *Plin.* Impendio fossarum munire vineam, *by going to the expense of digging ditches.* *Id.* Nullo impendio constat. *Pandect.* Impendia procuratione oculi vitiati. *Id.* Suo impendio dare, *at his own expense.* — Hence, generally, *outlay, consumption.* *Plin.* Messes colligere non expedit, si computetur impendium operæ. —— ¶ Also, *that which is paid for the use of money, interest, usury.* *Cic.* Fenus et impendium recusare, *principal and interest.* — Figur. *Cic.* Ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris. —— ¶ Also, *cost*, h. e. *loss, detriment, damage.* *Curt.* Regi suo, parvo impendio, immortalitatem famæ daturos. *Id.* Tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, *cost so small a loss of men.* *Plin.* Multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur. *Quintil.* Probita-

tis impendio constat. —— ¶ *Impendium* and *jactura* differ in this, that *jactura* implies *a positive loss*, whereas *impendium* may be merely *outlay for useful purposes or at another's risk*. *Liv.* Rem difficillimam tractatu, cum alia moderatione, tum impendio magis publico, quam jactura sustinuerunt. —— ¶ See *Impendio*.

IMPĔNDŌ (in & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to lay out or expend for some thing or use*, δαπανάω, ἀναλίσκω. *Cic.* pecuniam in eas res. *Id.* sumptum ad incertum casum. *Id.* Posteaquam nescio quid impendit, et in commune contulit. *Id.* Certus sumptus impenditur. *Plin. Ep.* in aquæductum H-S XXX. *Cic.* Ubi tandem istuc latet, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum? — Rarely with *in* and the *ablat.* *Pandect.* in unguentis pecuniam. —— ¶ Figur. *to expend, lay out, to bestow, employ, apply, devote, use.* *Cic.* Quid censetis in hoc fœdere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operæ, pecuniæ, ne hæc biremis adscriberetur? *Id.* curam in aliquid. *Quintil.* studia erudiendis juvenibus. *Tacit.* vitam usui alicujus. *Vellei.* Impensurus omne ævi sui spatium in aliquod opus. *Lucan.* Ætas impensa labori. *Juvenal.* vitam vero, *to profess and defend the truth at all times, even at the peril of one's life.* *Sueton.* Caprearum secessui quatriduum impendit. *Petron.* Hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, *have sacrificed, lost.* *Valer. Flacc.* Impendere preces. *Varr.* Nihil impendunt, ut requirant. — With *infin.* *Virg.* Impendunt curas distendere. —— ¶ Also, simply for pendeo, *to pay.* *Sueton. Claud.* 9. —— ¶ See, also, *Impensus, a, um.*

IMPĔNĔTRĀBĬLIS (in & penetrabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*, ἀδιάβατος. *Liv.* Silex sæpe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat. *Plin.* Specus imbribus impenetrabiles, *impervious.* —— ¶ Figur. *impenetrable, invincible, unconquerable, inflexible.* *Sil.* Impenetrabilis ille luctibus. *Tacit.* Pudicitia Agrippinæ impenetrabilis. *Senec.* Impenetrabilis blanditiis, *inflexible.*

IMPĔNSĂ (impensus, a, um), æ, f. *outlay, expense, charge, cost*, δαπάνη, ἀνάλωμα. *Cic.* Impensam facere in rem, *and*, *Liv.* imponere rei, *to bestow expense upon, lay out money upon.* *Id.* Impensam præstare alicui. *Cic.* Omnes illæ columnæ nulla impensa dejectæ, *without cost.* *Id.* Magna impensa. *Nepos.* Nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, *at my expense.* *Colum.* Reformidans impensam. *Id.* Amplissimas impensas vineæ poscunt. *Horat.* Venor suffragia plebis impensis cœnarum, *by being at the expense of a supper, by giving them a supper.* *Liv.* Nec impensæ, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum. *Hirt.* Maximis impensis onerare provinciam.—Hence, generally, *expense, cost, outlay*, h. e. *employment, application, consumption, use.* *Liv.* officiorum. *Virg.* Nihil omnibus actum tantorum impensis operum. *Ovid.* Superare sine impensa sui cruoris. —— ¶ Also, *expense*, h. e. *that which is expended or consumed in the preparation of any thing*; it may be rendered *materials* or *ingredients.* *Apic.* Teres piperis unciam, mel, vinum: hac impensa porcellum imples, *with this compound, these materials.* *Arnob.* Impensarum varietate condita. *Petron.* Impensa sacrificii, *the things necessary for the sacrifice.* *Pallad.* Impensa pumicea, *a preparation, coat, layer of pumice-stone*, to make something impervious.

IMPĔNSĒ (Id.), adv. *at great charge or cost*, δαπανηρῶς. *Pers.* Impensius unge caules. *Sueton.* Bibliothecas impensissime reparari curavit. —— ¶ Hence, *greatly, very, very much, exceedingly, earnestly, eagerly, zealously, diligently, urgently, pressingly.* *Terent.* Quæ vos propter adolescentiam minus videtis, magis impense cupitis. *Plaut.* Impense improbus. *Liv.* Impensius orare. *Id.* Impensius gratias agere. *Cic.* Nunc eo facio id impensius, quod, &c. *Liv.* Milites, si quis impense retineret, exarsuri. *Ovid.* Impensius venerari numina, *more zealously or diligently.*

IMPĔNSĬBĬLIS (in & pendo), e, adj. *that cannot be sufficiently weighed and estimated* on account of its uncertainty, *that cannot be decided, uncertain in its nature.* *Gell.* Al. leg. *incomprehensibilem*; alii aliter.

IMPĔNSŬS, us, m. same as *Impensa, expense.* *Symmach.*

IMPĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. from impendo. —— ¶ Adj. Impenso pretio emere or venire, *at a high price, dear.* *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* So, *Horat.* Impenso coemptas, *at a high price.* Also, *Plaut.* Ingrato homine nihil impensius est, *is more costly or expensive, costs more favors*; or, deriving it from the next signification, *more burdensome.* — Hence, generally, *large, great, earnest, fervent, urgent.* *Ovid.* Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi cura suæ. *Sueton.* Impensissimæ preces. *Gell.* Impensius damnum. *Lucret.* Impensa libido. *Gell.* Impensa opera conquirere veteres libros, *h. e.* magna diligentia. *Liv.* Impensa voluntas (*inclination*) erga aliquem, *h. e.* magnum studium, favor, amor, propensa voluntas. —— ¶ *Senec.* nulla dominetur aula, Qui putet solum decus esse regni, Semper impensum tenuisse ferrum, *h. e.* occupatum, evaginatum, nunquam otiosum, sicut pecunia otiosa non est, quæ impenditur; or, perhaps, *expended*, h. e. *used, employed* (like *impendere curam, laborem*); or may it not be *suspended* (giving *in* the force which it has in *immineo* and *impendeo*?)

IMPĔRĀTĪVĒ (imperativus), adv. *imperatively, commandingly, with a command.* *Pandect.* Legis modo, id est imperative.

IMPĔRĀTĪVŬS (impero), a, um, adj. *commanded at will.* *Macrob.* feriæ, *h. e. commanded by a magistrate in virtue of his authority*; for instance, on some special occasion; distinct from *conceptivæ* and *stativæ.*

IMPĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *every commander, chief, overseer, director*, &c. *Plaut.* Imperator histricus, *director of the actors.* *Cic.* Populus est dominus regum, victor, atque imperator omnium gentium. Hence, *Sallust.* Imperator vitæ animus est. —— ¶ In particular, *the commander-in-chief* of an army, στρατηγός, ἡγεμών. *Cic.* Constituendum, quis esset Imperator, qui cum esset constitutus administrator belli gerendi, &c. *Id.* De imperatore ad id bellum deligendo. *Id.* Nullus imperator fuit, *was no commander, did not deserve the name.* — It was properly *a title*, which was conferred by the army and the senate upon that general who had obtained an important victory, and slain a certain number of the enemy. The victorious general affixed this title to his name till he triumphed, as may be seen in the superscription of some of *Cicero's* letters. —— ¶ After the republic had been changed to a monarchy, *Imperator* was a title borne by the *emperor*, αὐτοκράτωρ, and prefixed to his name; as, for instance, *Imp. Augustus*; whereas the title mentioned above was subjoined to the name. *Sueton.*

IMPĔRĀTŌRĬĒ (imperatorius), adv. *as becomes a commander-in-chief.* *Trebell. Poll.*

IMPĔRĀTŌRĬŬS (imperator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a commander* (imperator), *imperatorial.* *Cæs.* Ne imperatorias sibi partes sumpsisse videretur, *the part of commander.* *Cic.* Ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur. *Nepos.* Imperatoria forma, *becoming a general, commanding.* *Plin.* navis, *flag-ship, admiral's ship.* *Vellei.* appellatio, *h. e. of* Imperator. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to an emperor, imperial.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.*

IMPĔRĀTRIX (imperator), īcis, f. *she that commands, a mistress, commandress, empress.* *Cic.* Deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice in insidiis locatos. *Plin.* Imperatrix Italia.

IMPĔRĀTŬS (impero), us, m. *a command, order.* *Ammian.*

IMPĔRCĔPTŬS (in & perceptus), a, um, adj. *not perceived, unperceived, unknown*, ἀκατάληπτος. *Ovid.* Impercepta mendacia latebant. *Gell.* Minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *not so well comprehended*; or, *less comprehensible.*

IMPĔRCŌ (in & parco), is, n. 3. *to spare, forbear.* *Plaut.* Imperce, quæso. *Id.* Amabo, integræ atque imperitæ huic impercito. Est qui leg. *imperce.*

IMPĔRCUSSŬS (in & percussus), a, um, adj. *unstruck.* *Ovid.* Atque impercussos nocte movere pedes, *h. e. not hitting any thing, and so making no noise.*

IMPĔRDĬTŬS (in & perditus), a, um, adj. *not slain or destroyed by.* *Virg.* O Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri.

IMPĔRFĔCTĒ (imperfectus), adv. *imperfectly.* *Gell.*

IMPĔRFĔCTĬŌ (in & perfectio, or imperfectus), ōnis, f. *imperfectness, incompleteness*, ἀτέλεια. *Augustin.*

IMPĔRFĔCTŬS (in & perfectus), a, um, adj. *imperfect, unfinished, incomplete*, ἀτελής. *Virg.* Pars imperfecta manebat. *Quintil.* Obambulare sermone imperfecto. *Ovid.* verba, *not all spoken, unfinished.* *Plin.* Imperfecta loqui, *broken.* *Stat.* Imperfecta mors, *h. e. partial death*, speaking of *blindness.* *Juvenal.* Cibus imperfectus, *undigested.* *Gell.* Hoc imperfectius est. —— ¶ Of the mind, *imperfect.* *Senec.* Ad imperfectos, non ad sapientem. Est qui leg. *imperitos.*

IMPĔRFŎSSŬS (in & perfossus), a, um, adject. *unpierced, unstabbed*, ἄτρητος. *Ovid.*

IMPĔRFUNDĬĒS (in & perfundo), ēi, f. *filth, impurity, uncleanness.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

IMPĔRĬĀBĬLĬTĔR (imperium), adverb, same as *Imperiose.* *Cato* ap. *Charis.* Some read *imperabiliter.*

IMPĔRĬĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *of the empire or emperor, imperial.* *Pandect.*

IMPĔRĬĀLĬTĔR (imperialis), adv. pro imperii, seu imperatoris munere. *Cod. Just.*

IMPĔRĬŌSĒ (imperiosus), adv. *imperiously, rigidly, severely, tyrannically, arbitrarily*, ἐπιτακτικῶς. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Sufetium interemit pæne imperiosius, quam humanius. *Gell.* Non severe, non imperiose præcepit.

IMPĔRĬŌSŬS (imperium), a, um, adject. *possessed of command or dominion, far ruling, potent, powerful, mighty, puissant.* *Cic.* Maxime scilicet nostræ civitatis, sed et imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium. *Liv.* Eodem tenore hæc imperiosa dictatura geretur, *possessed of absolute power.* *Ovid.* Virga imperiosa, *h. e.* fasces magistratuum. *Horat.* Quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *h. e. who rules himself.* *Plin.* Imperiosus sui inter initia principatus. *Id.* Imperiosissimæ humanæ mentis artes, *h. e. having most absolute sway over.* *Quintil.* Risus habet vim imperiosissimam, *supreme, irresistible.* —— ¶ Also, *that makes an excessive use of power, imperious, dictatorial, overbearing, oppressive, tyrannical, arbitrary, severe.* *Cic.* Cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, quam vehemens! *Id.* Nimis imperiosi philosophi est vetare meminisse. *Liv.* Familia imperiosissima et superbissima. *Senec.* Imperiosi nobis ipsis. *Plin.* Imperiosa inedia. *Horat.* Imperiosius æquor, *h. e. stormy, boisterous, violent.* *Lucan.* Carmina imperiosa, *h. e. magic incantations.*

IMPĔRĪTĒ (imperitus), adv. *ignorantly, unskilfully, clumsily, unaptly*, ἀπείρως. *Cic.* Dicebat Scipio non imperite. *Id.* Quid potuit dici imperitius? *Id.* Quam illud est imperitissime dictum. *Id.* Imperite factum.

IMPĔRĪTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance, unskilfulness, want of knowledge or experience, inexperience, dulness, stupidity*, ἀπειρία. *Sallust.* Cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati. *Tacit.* Studiis inertibus et juvenum imperitiæ suetus. *Plin.* Contra Circium serere, imperitia existimatur. *Gell.* Homines a turpi agrestique rerum atque verborum imperitia vindicare.

IMPĔRĬTŌ (frequentat. from impero), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to command, order.* *Plaut.* Quod antehac imperitabam, nunc oro. —— ¶ Also, *to have command, to rule, govern, manage.* *Liv.* Cære, opulento tum oppido, imperitans. *Horat.* Olim qui magnis legionibus impe-

ritarint. *Id.* Imperitare equis. *Plin.* Galli gallinacei imperitant suo generi, *rule, lord it over.*

IMPĔRĪTŪS (in & peritus), a, um, adj. *ignorant of any thing, unacquainted, inexperienced, unskilled,* ἄπειρος, ἀδαήμων. *Cæs.* Homines barbari et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti. *Id.* Non se tam barbarum neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, &c. *Nepos.* Dux imperitus belli. *Cic.* Imperitus dicendi ignarusque. *Id.* Homo imperitus morum, *ignorant of the world.* — With *in,* and the *abl. Quintil.* In festinationibus faciendis imperitum esse. *Vitruv.* Nec in ceteris doctrinis singulariter excellens, sed in his non imperitus. — Also, absol. *ignorant, inexperienced, unpractised; unskilful, injudicious, dull, simple. Cic.* Apud indoctos imperitosque dicere. *Id.* Ne quis imperitior existimet, me causam nobilitatis voluisse lædere. *Id.* Concio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat. *Plaut.* Imperitum ingenium. *Terent.* Homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius. *Cic.* Probus improbum, perjurum castus, callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur.

IMPĔRIUM (impero), ii, n. *an order, command, injunction,* ἐπίταγμα. *Virg.* Imperio Jovis huc venio. *Liv.* Imperium accipere, *to receive orders. Terent.* Imperium exsequi, *to execute, fulfil.* So, *Plaut.* persequi. *Id.* Imperiis patris obedientem esse. — Also, *the order or prescription of a physician. Plin. Paneg.* 22. —— ¶ Also, *the power to order, power, control;* for instance, of parents, of a master over his servants, &c. *Cic.* Imperium domesticum nullum erit, si, &c. *domestic authority. Terent.* Esse sub imperio matris. *Virg.* Jussa deum imperiis egere suis. *Terent.* Imperium habere in aliquem, *over. Plaut.* Meum imperium in te, non in me tibi est (says a father to his daughter). *Id.* Imperium exhibere *and* inhibere, *to exercise, use.* — Figur. *Cic.* Terra nunquam recusat imperium (agricolæ). — Hence, Pro imperio, *by virtue of one's power of commanding; as commander, imperiously, commandingly. Terent.* Satis pro imperio, quisquis est, *imperiously enough.* — Also, *Liv.* 2, 59. —— ¶ Hence, in particular, *the (highest) power in a city or state,* when it may be translated, *rule, sovereignty, sway, government, supreme power, empire, dominion. Cæs.* Obtinere imperium suæ civitatis. *Id.* Totius Galliæ imperio potiri. *Cic.* Galli sub populi Rom. imperium ceciderunt. *Nepos.* Insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii (Atheniensium) defecerant, *government. Liv.* Regere urbem imperio, *as king. Id.* Imperio ejus, *under his government or rule. Cæs.* Sub populi Rom. imperium redigere. Hence, *Cic.* De imperio decertare *or* dimicare, *for supremacy,* h. e. *which should rule the other.* —— ¶ In particular, *the power which belongs to a public officer. Liv.* Annum imperium consulare factum est. *Cic.* Cepi et gessi maxima imperia. *Id.* Domus, quæ est in imperio, *h. e.* domus Pontificis Max., vel consulis, vel prætoris. *Id.* Aliquot prætorio imperio, consulari quidem nemo rediit, qui non triumpharit. *Id.* In tanto imperio, tam corruptrice provincia. *Id.* Quæ res ad officium imperii tui pertinebunt. *Id.* In imperio; *also,* Cum imperio. See *Cum.* — More particularly, *the power of those who are intrusted with the conduct of war, military command, dignity or office. Cic.* Quum aliquantum ex provincia atque ex imperio laudis accesserit. *Nepos.* Imperia magistratusque, *military and civil dignities.* So, *Liv.* 9, 30. Imperia, *single military offices.* Also, *Nepos.* Summum imperium inter præfectos habere, *the chief command. Id.* Summam imperii tradere alicui, *the command. Cæs.* Contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii tradatur. Also, *Liv.* 28, 27. Imperium (of the military tribunes). — Hence, *the title of commander. Liv.* Imperio non populi jussu dato. And, *Cic.* Nomen imperii, *h. e. the title of* Imperator. — Also, Imperia, *for* imperatores. *Cic.* e xii tab. Imperia urbe exeunto. — And, in general, *commanding officers, commanders, generals. Cæs.* (Provinciæ) vacuæ ab imperiis. *Id.* Provincia plena lictorum et imperiorum. —— ¶ Also, Imperia, *the rights of a ruler. Cæs. B. G.* 7, 27. Sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, &c. —— ¶ *Imperia* are frequently in *Sueton.* the same as *magistratus provinciales;* for instance, *Cæs.* 54. *Oct.* 61. Hence, *Oth.* 1. Imperia extraordinaria. —— ¶ Generally, Imperium, *the command, superintendence. Nepos.* Summa imperii custodiæ. —— ¶ It also signifies *empire, dominion, realm. Cic.* Imperii fines. *Horat.* Adjectis Britannis imperio. — Also, *the subjects. Plin.* — ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Imperium judiciorum tenere, *h. e.* as it were *to rule over them, control them, carry all his causes,* even by foul means.

IMPĔRJŪRĀTŪS (in & perjuratus), a, um, adj. *never falsely sworn by. Ovid.* Imperjuratæ amnis aquæ, *h. e. the Styx.*

IMPĔRMISSŪS (in & permissus), a, um, adj. *unallowed, illicit, unlawful. Horat.*

IMPĔRMIXTŪS (in & permixtus), a, um, adj. *unmixed. Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

IMPĔRMŪTĀBĬLIS (in & permuto), e, adj. *immutable, unalterable. Auct. fragm. quod Censorino tribuitur.*

IMPĔRŌ (perhaps from in & paro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to command, enjoin, order, give a command or order,* ἐπιτάττω; with a *dative,* or without case, and often followed by various particles. *Cic.* Imperat Agyrinensibus, ut decumas accipiant. *Id.* Neque domi imperaram, *had given any orders at home, sc.* de cœna. *Terent.* Omnia faciam: impera (*command*). (*Ch.*) Uxorem ut ducas, *sc.* impero. *Id.* Imperabat, quid opus esset. *Id.* Jubesne? (*Chæ.*) Jubeo, cogo, atque impero. — Followed by *ut. Cic.* Imperas, ut decumas accipiant. *Petron.* Imperant filiis, ut præcidant, &c. — And by *subj.* without *ut. Ovid.* Imperat alant. *Id.* Imperat, det leto Argum. — By *ne,* for *ut non. Terent.* Mihi, ne abscedam, imperat. — By the *infin.* or the *accus.* with *infin. Terent.* Animo otioso esse impero. *Id.* Imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, *I have imposed this rule upon myself. Cic.* Nonne hunc in vincula duci imperabis? — It may sometimes, when followed by *infin. pass.,* be rendered, *to cause* (by giving orders). *Nepos.* Imperavit serpentes colligi. —— ¶ Hence, with an *accus.* of the thing, *to command or order, to order to be furnished or supplied, to give orders for, to enjoin, dictate, impose by command, to lay upon, assess. Terent.* Bonam rem imperas. *Id.* Numquid aliud imperas? *have you any further commands? Cic.* Accipite nunc, quid imperarit, *what his orders were. S. C.* ap. *Frontin.* Quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut inspicerent aquas publicas. *Cic.* Puero cœnam imperare, *to order him to get a supper. Nepos.* pecunias privatis per epistolas, *order them to furnish. Id.* naves longas maritimis civitatibus. *Cic* frumentum sibi (*to be given to himself; for his own use*), in cellam. *Cæs.* Tota Italia delectus habetur, arma imperantur. *Id.* Imperare equites civitatibus. *Varro.* Imperare exercitum, *to cause the people to be called to the Comitia.* — Hence, Imperatum, i, n. *that which is ordered, an order, command. Cæs.* Venire ad imperatum, *on being ordered, as they had been ordered. Id.* Imperatum facere, *to do what had been ordered, to obey the order.* So, *Id.* and *Nepos.* Imperata facere. — Figur. *Tacit.* Seges imperatur agris, *is required of the fields. Senec.* Patrimonio suo plus imperavit, quam ferre posset, *required more of, drew more largely from.* —— ¶ Also, of physicians, *to order, prescribe. Senec.* idem omnibus. — And of a midwife. *Terent.* (where she speaks) Quantum imperavi, date. —— ¶ Also, *to rule over, govern, command,* ἄρχω, ἡγεμονεύω. *Terent.* Nescire imperare liberis, *to govern, manage. Nepos.* Civitas, quæ ceteris gentibus imperare consuevit. *Id.* Si quid, illo imperante, adversi accidisset, *while he had the command, under his command. Plin. Paneg.* Recusabas imperare, *h. e.* imperator esse, *to be emperor.* — Hence, Imperans, *a ruler, prince, emperor. Aurel. Vict.* — Figur. *Cic.* Præcipitur, ut nobismetipsis imperemus. *Id.* cupiditatibus, *to govern, control, restrain. Ovid.* iræ, *to check, curb, restrain. Plin. Ep.* dolori. *Senec.* menti non satis, *to be beside one's self, mad. Liv.* Imperare animo nequivi, quin scirem, *could not repress my desire of knowing.* —— ¶ In agriculture. *Virg.* Imperat arvis, *h. e. cultivates. Colum.* Sic imperant vitibus, ut posteritati non consulant, *cultivate to excess, bestow too much care upon,* as it were, *require too much of them. Senec.* Fertilibus agris non est imperandum. — In a similar way, *Plin. Ep.* Nimis imperat voci, *exerts too much.* — And figur. *Senec.* Nescias, cui imperem, *whom I cultivate, from whom I draw instruction, whose disciple I am.* —— ¶ Ad imperandum, *passively. Cic.* Nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius, *h. e. that you may receive orders, to receive your instructions, to obey. Sallust.* Cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur. —— ¶ Imperor, *for* imperatur mihi, as in English, *I am ordered. Horat.* Hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor, et non invitus. —— ¶ Imperandi declinatus, *h. e.* conjugatio modi imperativi. *Varro.*

IMPĔRPĔTŪŪS (in & perpetuus), a, um, adj. *not perpetual. Senec.*

IMPĔRSŌNĀLIS (in & personalis), e, adj. *impersonal. Diomed.* verba (in grammar).

IMPĔRSŌNĀLĬTĔR (impersonalis), adv. *not personally, without naming a person. Pandect.*

IMPĔRSŌNĀTĪVŪS (in & persona), a, um, adj. *without persons. Diomed.* modus, *h. e. the infinitive.*

IMPĔRSPĬCŪŪS (in & perspicuus), a, um, adj. *obscure, dark, not to be seen into. Plin. Ep.* judicum ingenia.

IMPĔRTĔRRĬTŪS (in & perterritus) a, um, adj. *unterrified, undismayed, undaunted. Virg.* Manet imperterritus ille.

IMPĔRTĬLIS (in & partilis), e, adj. *indivisible. Augustin.*

IMPĔRTĬNĔNS (in & pertinens), tis, adj. *to whom it does not pertain, who have not the right. Martian. Capell.*

IMPĔRTĬŌ (in & partio), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. 4. *to impart, give part to another, communicate;* also, *to give, bestow,* μεταδίδωμι. *Cic.* Oneris mei partem nemini impertio. *Id.* Indigentibus de re familiari impertiendum *Id.* aliquid temporis huic cogitationi. *Tacit.* aures studiis honestis, *to apply. Cic.* unum diem festum Marcellis, *devote one day as a festival in honor of,* &c. *Id.* Meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis impertio, *I employ, or devote, a part of my labors,* &c. *Id.* Dolorem suum impertire alicui, *to communicate, make acquainted with. Id.* Talem te et nobis hoc tempore impertias, *show or prove yourself. Id.* Nihil impertisti tuæ prudentiæ ad salutem meam. *Id.* Terentia impertit tibi salutem, *salutes you, wishes you health. Horat.* Si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, *acquaint me with it, communicate it.* — The construction is varied, the person being in the *accus.,* and the thing in the *ablat. Terent.* Plurima salute Parmenonem impertit Gnatho, *makes him his best compliments, greets him with his best wishes.* So, *Plaut.* Herum saluto primum: postea vicinos impertio, *sc.* salute. *Suet.* aliquem osculo, *to give one a kiss. Plaut.* Obsecret, se ut nuncio hoc impertiam, *acquaint him with, communicate it to him.* —— ¶ In the *passive. Cic.* Collegæ meo laus impertitur. — And after the other construction. *Nepos.* Doctrinæ, quibus ætas puerilis impertiri debet, *to be instructed. Sueton.* Nullo honore impertitus, *h. e.* donatus. —— ¶ Also written *Impartio.*

IMPĔRTĬŎR (in & partiar), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. same as *Impertio. Cic.* civitatem multis. — With *accus.* of *person. Terent.* heram hoc malo, *make acquainted with, inform of.* —— ¶ Written also *Impartior.*

IMPĔRTĪTĬŌ (impertio), ōnis, f. *an imparting. Arnob.*

IMPERTURBĀBILIS (in & perturbo), e, adj. *undisturbed*. *Augustin.*

IMPERTURBĀTIŌ (in & perturbatio), ōnis, f. *perfect tranquillity, composedness, freedom from suffering*, ἀπάθεια. *Hieron.*

IMPERTURBĀTUS (in & perturbatus), a, um, adj. *undisturbed, unruffled, calm*, ἀτάρακτος. *Ovid.* Imperturbato quod bibit ore reus (*h. e.* Socrates). *Senec.* Imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies.

IMPERVIUS (in & pervius), a, um, adj. *impassable, affording no passage, not to be passed*, ἀδιάβατος, non pervius. *Ovid.* Vorticibus frequens, atque impervius. *Valer. Flacc.* Tellus populis impervia lucis Eoæ, *h. e.* quæ adiri non potest. *Tacit.* Itinera impervia. *Id.* Lapis ignibus impervius, *h. e.* qui ignes non sentit.

IMPES (in & peto), ĕtis, m. same as *Impetus; force, vehemence, impetuosity, onward impulse*. *Ovid.* Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbribus amnis, fertur. *Lucret.* Non potuit nubes capere impetis auctum. —— ¶ Also, *vastness, great size*. *Lucret.* Hominem tanto membrorum impete natum. —— ¶ This word seems to be used only in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.*

IMPĔTE, *abl. sing.* See *Impes.*

IMPĔTIBILIS (in & peto), e, adj. *that cannot or should not be sought, desired, or attempted*. *Apul.* scelus, *base, abominable, detestable*. *Plin.* valetudo, *h. e. undesirable or intolerable*, or, *that cannot be reached and cured by medicines* (Al. leg. *impatibilis*). So, *Id.* cruciatus (Al. leg. *impatibiles*). — Some think this word is put for *impatibilis*, and therefore signifies, *insufferable, intolerable*. —— ¶ From impeto, *assailable*, or, *apt to be assailed*. *Solin.* (de chamæleonte) Impetibilis est coraci.

IMPĔTIGINŌSUS (impetigo), a, um, adj. *troubled with the* impetigo. *Pandect.*

IMPĔTIGŌ (impeto), ĭnis, f. *a kind of eruption on the skin, a sort of scab, tetter, ring-worm*, of which *Cels.* enumerates four sorts. — In beasts, Impetigines, *callous places without hair, warts*. *Colum.* — In trees, *a sort of eruption upon the bark*. *Plin.*

IMPĔTŌ (in & peto), is, a. 3. *to rush upon, assail, attack*, προσβάλλω. *Stat.* Cedentem Acheloius heros impetit. *Lucan.* Impetis Scorpion arcu. —— ¶ Figur. *to accuse, charge*. *Sidon.* aliquem edictatis.

IMPĔTRĀBILIS (impetro), e, adj. *that may be obtained, or easily obtained*, ἐξαίτητος. *Liv.* Omnia impenetrabilia et tuta erant apud Romanos. *Id.* Spem impetrabilis veniæ ostendebant. *Id.* Quo impetrabilior pax esset. —— ¶ Also, *that obtains easily, persuasive, successful in one's requests*. *Plaut.* Non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis. —— ¶ Also, *that easily brings things to a happy conclusion, effective, accomplishing one's undertakings, successful*. *Plaut.* Impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est. *Ammian.* Nicator Seleucus efficaciæ impetrabilis rex. *Plaut.* Diem facilem atque impetrabilem, *h. e.* in *which I have gained my wishes, favorable, propitious, happy*.

IMPĔTRĀBILITER (impetrabilis), adv. *in a manner likely to obtain*. *Symmach.* Impetrabilius cuncta nunc petitis, quam aliquando jussistis.

IMPETRASSERE. See *Impetro.*

IMPĔTRĀTIŌ (impetro), ōnis, f. *an obtaining by request*, καταδέησις. *Cic.*

IMPĔTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an obtainer, getter*. *Cod. Theod.*

IMPETRITUM. See *Impetrio.*

IMPĔTRIŌ, is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. the same as *Impetro*, or nearly allied to it, *to consult the gods about any thing, by augury or sacrifice, in order to obtain a favorable omen; to obtain or seek to obtain a favorable omen with regard to any thing*. *Cic.* Ut nunc extis, sic tum avibus magnæ res impetriri solebant. *Id.* Qui evenit, ut qui impetrire velit, convenientem hostiam rebus suis immolet? (Est qui legit *impertiri*.) *Plaut.* Impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, *the auspices give a good omen; the thing is as good as won*. *Val. Max.* Prisco instituto rebus divinis opera datur, cum aliquid exquirendum est vel extis vel sortibus, impetrito (*abl.*), h. e. *by taking the augury, by divining from victims or birds*.

IMPĔTRŌ (in & patro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. properly, *to bring about, accomplish, go through with, effect*. *Plaut.* Incipere multo facilius est, quam impetrare. *Id.* Ipse mandavit mihi, ut fidicina emeretur sibi: id ei impetratum reddidi. — Hence, it usually signifies, *to obtain, get, procure, bring about, bring to pass*, by one's entreaties, demands, exertions, &c. *Cic.* Ut vester honos dignitate impetratus esse videatur. *Id.* Optavit interitum filii sui; quo optato impetrato, *which wish having been gained, got*. *Id.* A me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt: etenim quum ab Epicuro non impetrent ut verum esse concedat, *when they do not get that from Epicurus*. *Id.* Si impetrarĭtis, ut concedamus, eandem esse figuram, *if you get us to grant*. *Liv.* Nec tamen impetrare ab animo (suo) posset, ut faceret, &c. *could he bring or persuade himself to*, &c. *Petron.* A te impetres, ne sis nugax. — Especially *to obtain, get, gain, win, procure, carry*, by entreaties. *Cic.* Impetrabis a Cæsare, ut tibi esse otioso liceat. *Hirt.* ad *Cic.* Facile a te de me impetrare possunt. *Cic.* Civitatem alicui ab aliquo, *to obtain for some one from another*. So, *Quintil.* aures alicui, *h. e.* ut audiatur, *a hearing*. *Tacit.* veniam pro aliquo. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* salutem precibus. *Cæs.* Ab eo de sua salute impetrari posse, *that he can be persuaded to spare his life*. *Cic.* Id, quod petis, fieri potest ut impetres. *Cæs.* Ægre ab iis impetratum est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Impetrato, ut manerent, *h. e.* postquam impetratum erat. — Figur. *Plin.* Illud mirum, a solo impetrari, ut alienas (arbores) alat, *that the ground can be made to support*, &c. —— ¶ Also, same as *Impetrio*, *to obtain or seek to obtain by sacrifices*, &c. *Plin.* fulmina. Also, *Cic.* Magna vis videtur esse in impetrandis consulendisque rebus, *obtaining favorable omens with regard to things*. (See *Impetrio.*) —— ¶ Impetrassere, *for* impetraturum esse. *Plaut.*

IMPĔTŬLANS, tis, adj. same as *Petulans*, or *Valde petulans*. *Martian. Capell.*

IMPĔTŬŌSĒ (impetuosus), adv. *impetuously*. *Messala Corvin.*

IMPĔTŬŌSUS (impetus), a, um, adj. *impetuous, vehement*, ὁρμητικός. *Plin.* Impetuosus animus. (So, *Ed. Elzev.* But *Harduin* rejects the word as not genuine.)

IMPĔTUS (impeto), us, m. *an attack, assault, shock, onset*; and sometimes, *effort, exertion*, ὁρμή. *Cic.* Incursio atque impetus armatorum. *Id.* Infractus furor tuus inanes faciebat impetus. *Id.* Gladiatoris impetum comprimere. *Id.* Facere impetum in aliquem. *Liv.* in agros. *Id.* ad aliquem. *Cic.* Impetum alicujus reprimere. *Id.* frangere. *Cæs.* excipere. *Id.* sustinere. *Liv.* Dare impetum in hostem, *h. e.* facere. So, *Plin.* capere. *Id.* Impetum sumit Hellespontus, *begins to flow*. *Id.* Impetu ferri, *to rush violently*. *Cic.* In alios cæco impetu incurrere. *Cæs.* Primo impetu hostium pulsi. *Plin.* Tribus congiis epotis uno impetu, *at a breath; at a draught; at once*. —— ¶ Figur. *attack, fit, paroxysm, violence, vehemence, force*, of a disease, for instance. *Cels.* Impetum febris sustinere, *the height, crisis*. *Plin.* Farina collectiones impetusque discutit, *inflammations*. *Cels.* Circa caput aliquis pituitæ impetus, *crowding, pressing*. *Plin.* Cœliacorum impetus, *pains*. *Id.* oculorum, *inflammations*. *Id.* vulnerum. *Id.* podagræ, *fits*. *Aurel. Vict.* sanguinis, *h. e. apoplexy*. —— ¶ Also, *force exerted upon any thing by pressure, weight, pressure*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *motion forward; especially rapid or impetuous motion*. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas. *Catull.* Ullius natantis impetum trabis præterire, *speed, rapid course* (unless it be a periphrasis for *trabs*, expressive, however, of *a certain force or impetuosity*). *Senec.* Animantia quædam impetum habent, *have the power of moving from place to place*. *Cic.* Impetum cæli admirabili cum celeritate moveri vertique videmus, constantissime conficientem vicissitudines anniversarias, *the moving energy, continual revolution; the march of heaven*; or, this may be a periphrasis (compare *vis*). *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Quieti corpus nocturno impetu dedi, *h. e.* noctu. —— ¶ Generally, *impetuosity, vehemence, ardor, exertion, heat, fire, vigor, force, spring, spirit, desire, strong passion, impulse, inclination, zeal, eagerness*. *Cic.* Impetu magis quodam animi uti quam cogitatione. *Id.* Aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus, nec vis esse potest, *force, strength, vigor*. *Plin. Ep.* Actiones, quæ recitantur, impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, *life*. *Id.* Resumere impetum fractum omissumque, *ardor, energy, spirit*. *Id.* Repentino quodam, quasi vento, impetu animi incitati, *inconsiderate impulse*. So, *Plin. Ep.* Non impetu sed consilio. *Cic.* Tota mente omnique animi impetu in rempubl. incumbere, *the whole vigor or energy*. *Id.* Auguria, non divini impetus, sed rationis humanæ, *inspiration*. *Ovid.* Impetus sacer, qui vatum pectora nutrit, *enthusiasm, inspiration, fire*. *Stat.* Male cuncta ministrat impetus, *rashness, excessive haste, impetuosity*. *Plin.* Impetus hominum et iracundias domare. *Ovid.* Si quid fert impetus, opta, *h. e.* si quid cupis. *Id.* Currere impetus est, *I have a strong inclination, my will impels me*. *Cic.* Quis tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit. *Id.* Neque unquam ex illo delendi hujus imperii tam consceleratus impetus exstitisset, *attempt, endeavor, determination* (implying, however, great energy and violence). *Sueton.* and *Senec.* Impetum capere, *to take a resolution* (frequently implying *hastily, rashly, inconsiderately*); for instance, mortis, te consolandi, &c. *Vellei.* Adolescens impetus (*genit.*) ad bella maximi. —— ¶ Also, *extraordinary size, vast extent*, as implying free motion and great exertion of strength. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 8. In magno impetu maris, atque aperto, *in the vast and open reach of the sea*; or *Impetus maris* may be equivalent to *Mare impetuosum*. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Impetus biformatus Centauri. *Stat.* Impetus aulæ liberior, *large extent*. *Lucret.* Cæli impetus ingens, *vast circuit*.

IMPEXUS (in & pexus), a, um, adj. *uncombed*, ἀκτένιστος. *Virg.* barba. *Horat.* Caput impexa porrigine fœdum. —— ¶ Figur. *rude, unpolished, uncouth*. *Auct. Dial. de Orator.* Antiquitas tristis et impexa.

IMPIĀMENTUM (impio), i, n. *impious contamination, defilement, offence*. *Cyprian.* altaris.

IMPICŌ (in & pico), as, a. 1. *to rub over with pitch*, πισσόω. *Colum.* Eam impicato diligenter. *Id.* pediculos dura pice.

IMPIĒ (impius), adv. *impiously, irreligiously, in an ungodly manner, without conscience or principle, irreverently, undutifully, wickedly*, ἀσεβῶς, δυσσεβῶς. *Cic.* Quæ qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget. *Id.* Impie ingratum esse. *Sueton.* Impie loqui. *Curt.* Impie deserere regem, *undutifully*. *Salvian.* Impiissime.

IMPIĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *impiety, irreligion, ungodliness, unnatural, irreverent or undutiful conduct, wickedness, sin*, ἀσέβεια. *Cic.* Nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus. *Ovid.* Impietate pia est *Tacit.* Albucilla defertur impietatis in Principem, *of treason*.

IMPĬGER (in & piger), gra, grum, adj. *diligent, active, prompt, ready, strenuous, unwearied, indefatigable, alert, energetic, zealous, quick, unhesitating*, ἄοκνος. *Cic.* Quis est tam impiger in scribendo, quam ego? *Id.* Virum ad labores belli impigrum. *Sallust.* Impigro atque acri ingenio esse. *Id. fragm.* Impigræ linguæ, ignavi animi, *a quick or busy tongue*. *Liv.* Gratiis ob impigram militiam actis. *Cic.* In itineribus præbere se patientem atque impigrum. *Tacit.* Impiger manu. *Horat.* Impiger equus. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Impiger hostium vexare turmas. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Impiger militiæ. — And *partitively*.

Flor. Impiger fluminum Rhodanus, h. e. among the most rapid of rivers. —— ¶ Impiger, one who goes about a business with zeal and inclination; laboriosus, who carries a work towards completion with assiduity and perseverance.

IMPIGRĒ (impiger), adv. quickly, readily, promptly, actively, unhesitatingly, ἀόκνως. Plaut. De nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi. Sallust. Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere. Liv. Ne Crustumini quidem, pro ardore iraque Cæninensium, satis impigre se movent. Curt. Quod is imperasset, impigre exsequi. Liv. Impigre promissum auxilium.

IMPIGRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. activity, diligence, promptness, ἀοκνία. Cic. fragm.

IMPILIĀ (from ἐμπίλια, as being made e lana coacta), ium, n. woollen or felt socks, πόδια, or ποδεῖα. Plin. and Pandect. Ex qua impilia vestesque quædam conficiantur.

IMPINGŌ (in & pango), is, pēgi, pactum, a. 3. to hit, dash, strike or throw against, ἐπάγω. Plaut. pugnum in os, to dash into. Plin. Ep. caput parieti, dash against. Phædr. lapidem alicui, hit one with a stone. Cæl. ad Cic. fustem alicui. Quintil. Gubernator navem impegit, drove it against a rock, or the like; struck. Horat. Quo perferre juberis, clitellas impingas, throw down, dash down, sc. humo. Senec. se in columnas, to dash against. So, Lactant. in lapides, sc. se. Liv. Impingi saxo, to be dashed against, strike violently against. Sil. Scopulis impingitur æquor, dashes against. Tacit. Gubernatores Cumanis litoribus impacti, driven upon, having run upon. —— ¶ Figur. to stick or hang upon one; to fasten, fling upon his neck, attach, inflict, put upon, clap upon. Terent. Si tu illam attigeris, dicam tibi impingam, I'll tack a lawsuit upon you, I'll hang a lawsuit about your neck. Cic. epistolam alicui, thrust upon one, inflict upon one. Plaut. suavium alicui, to snatch a kiss. Id. compedes alicui, to clap. Senec. munus suum illi, to throw in her face. Id. beneficium, to inflict. Cic. Huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat? to be thrust upon him. —— ¶ Also, to drive, chase, pursue to any place. Virg. agmina muris, to drive to their walls. (Stat. agmina muris, to lead up to the assault of the walls.) Tacit. hostes in vallem. — Figur. Senec. aliquem in litem. Senec. alter. Quo se cæcus impegit furor? Lucan. populos in arma, h. e. compellere, inducere. —— ¶ Tacit. Vitellianus exercitus Flavianis impingitur, hits upon, comes in contact with, falls in with. —— ¶ Flor. Egestas Catilinam patriæ suæ impegit, h. e. impelled him to attack. —— ¶ Petron. Græculis (literis) calcem impingit, gives them a kick, sends them packing, bids them good bye. —— ¶ Tertull. Impingere oculum libidinose, to cast a lustful eye upon. —— ¶ Also, to dash or strike together. Senec. Nubes impactæ.

IMPINGUŌ (in & pinguis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make fat. Hence, Tertull. Impinguatum. —— ¶ Intransitively, to become fat, look fat, shine with fat. Apic.

IMPIŌ (impius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to render impious or ungodly; to stain with sin. Plaut. Si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, h. e. have sinned, been undutiful or irreverent. Minut. Fel. Romanis impiatum est, the Romans have sinned or done impiously. —— ¶ Also, to stain, pollute, in a moral sense. Prudent. cor vitiis. Apul. Reum cædibus impiatum.

IMPIŬS (in & pius), a, um, adj. impious, ungodly, irreligious, unscrupulous, unprincipled, abandoned, reprobate, irreverent, undutiful, unpatriotic, ἀνόσιος, δυσσεβής, ἄθεος. Cic. Me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas. Id. Bellum gerere cum impiis civibus, ruinous to their country, devoid of patriotism. Id. bellum, and Virg. arma, directed against one's country. Virg. Impia sæcula timuerunt æternam noctam, impious, forgetful of the gods. Tibull. Dicta in sanctos impia verba deos. Sueton. Impius erga parentes undutiful. Ovid. Impius ensis, impious, detestable, unnatural (because the fathers-in-law fought with their sons-in-law). Horat. Impia manu parentis guttur frangere, unnatural, accursed. Auson. and Pandect. Impiissimus. Tacit. Impii dii, h. e. invoked with magic incantations. Ovid. tura, because joined with impious deeds. Virg. Tartara, the abode of the damned. —— ¶ As a word of abhorrence or reproach, impious, barbarous, savage, cruel, bad, evil, accursed. Horat. Impia Thracum pectora. Ovid. Impia sub dulci melle venena latent. Virg. Impia Fama. Catull. poeta, or carmen, accursed, vile, miserable, worthless. —— ¶ Plin. Impia herba, a plant; probably, the Gnaphalium Gallicum of Sm.

IMPLĀCĀBILIS (in & placabilis), e, adj. that cannot be pacified or reconciled, implacable, irreconcilable, immitigable, inexorable, ἀκαταπράϋντος. Cic. Seque mihi implacabilem, inexpiabilemque præberet, Id. in aliquem. Liv. alicui. Nepos. Implacabile odium suscipere in aliquem.

IMPLĀCĀBILITĀS (implacabilis), ātis, f. implacability. Ammian.

IMPLĀCĀBILITĒR (Id.), adv. implacably, irreconcilably, ἀκαταλλάκτως. Tacit. Cui implacabilius irascebatur.

IMPLĀCĀTŬS (in & placatus), a, um, adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed. Ovid. Implacatæ flamma gulæ (h. e. appetite). —— ¶ Also, implacable, savage. Virg. Charybdis.

IMPLĀCĬDŬS (in & placidus), a, um, adj. ungentle, rude, rough, wild, savage, fierce, unkind, cruel. Stat. Implacido letalis Sirius igni. Horat. Genaunos implacidum genus. Stat. Mars divum implacidissimus. Propert. Implacidas diruit fores.

IMPLĀGŌ (in & plaga), as, a. 1. to bring into a net or toils, ensnare. Sidon.

IMPLĀNŬS (in & planus), a, um, adj. not level, uneven. Aurel. Vict. Inter implana urbis.

IMPLĒBILIS (impleo), e, adj. in an active sense, filling, having a tendency to fill. Cæl. Aurel.

IMPLECTICŬS, a, um, adj. perhaps from ἐμπλεκτός, but a doubtful word. Veget. Bos implecticus, h. e. qui riget et flectit se difficulter.

IMPLECTŌ (in & plecto), is, exi, exum, a. 3. to plait into, wind or twist into or among, entangle in, involve, entwine, enfold, join together, ἐμπλέκω. Apul. Hirudines implectuntur dentibus (crocodili). Plin. Aurum crinibus implexum. Senec. Manibus implexis, h. e. consertis. Plin. Dracones inter se cratium modo implexos. Apul. Implexa manibus (with the hands) collo meo, folded round, clasping, hanging about. Virg. Eumenides implexæ crinibus angues (acc.), for Eumenides, quarum crinibus implexi sunt angues. — Figur. Tacit. Vidua implexa continuo luctu, wrapped.

IMPLEŌ (in & pleo, obsol.), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. to fill, πληρόω. Cic. Frustis (abl.) esculentis gremium suum, et totum tribunal implevit. Virg. pateram mero. Id. manum pinu, to take a pine-tree which fills the hand. — With the genit. Cic. ollam denariorum. (This construction is an imitation of the Greek. It is more frequent in Liv.) — Also, without genit. or abl. Colum. amphoram ad summum. Cic. volumina de istis rebus. — Figur. to fill, as it were to stuff full; to give one as much of any thing as he can hold. Liv. aliquem spei, suæ temeritatis, religionis. Id. multitudinem exspectatione vana. Id. populares laudibus Scipionis, to fill their ears. Liv. urbem lamentis. Cels. caput oleo, wet it all over. Stat. noctem dulcibus alloquiis, pass the night in sweet converse. Plaut. aliquem flagris, give him as much as he can hold, give him a sound whipping. So, Id. caput fustibus. Virg. Turnum implet nuncius, fills his ears; or, fills him, goes through him, h. e. he hears all. Colum. Vites se implent, sc. uvis, become loaded. —— ¶ Also, to fill, give one his fill, satisfy, satiate, glut. Virg. Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinæ, satisfy themselves with, &c. Petron. Nos implevimus cœna. Cels. Si quis interdiu se implevit. — Figur. Tacit. dolorem suum osculis et lacrimis, h. e. give full scope to. Cic. Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas, does not always satisfy. —— ¶ Also, to fill, h. e. to make pregnant; to impregnate. Ovid. aliquam. Id. illam ingenti Achille. — And, of beasts. Colum. — Also, Colum. Uterus tanquam implens, sc. se, as if pregnant, h. e. large, fleshy. —— ¶ Also, to fill out, make fleshy, fatten. Cels. Implet corpus exercitatio. — Also, to induce the flesh to grow, in curing a wound. Cels. —— ¶ Also, to fill, swell out, distend. Cels. Si aqua inter cutem quem impleverit. Plin. Flatus implet vela, fills or swells. Colum. Uvæ se implent, become full. —— ¶ Of time, to fill up, fulfil, complete, finish, end. Horat. Implevisse quater undenos Decembres. Plin. cursum vitæ. Plin. Ep. octavum annum. Tacit. finem vitæ, end one's life. Also, Pallad. Tota messis impletur, is completed, is done. —— ¶ Of number, to complete, fill up, make up. Liv. Impleta ut essent sex millia. — Also, in speech, to exhaust, go through with. Senec. controversiam, quæstionem. —— ¶ Also, to fill out, h. e. to reach to, be equal to (properly and figuratively), come or amount to, be sufficient for, supply, be able to manage. Plin. Ep. vestigia alicujus, to follow in his footsteps, imitate or equal him. Plin. alter. Modius grani sexdecim libras implet, amounts to, weighs. Stat. Nondum arcum implere valebas, manage. Plin. Ep. vicem alicujus, to fill, supply. Tacit. locum principem, to fill it well, discharge its duties fully. Vellei. Vix posset implere censorem, was hardly equal to the office of censor, was hardly qualified for the censorship. —— ¶ Also, to fulfil, discharge, satisfy, verify, exhibit or enjoy in practice. Plin. Ep. promissum, to fulfil or keep one's promise. Cic. Non polliceri, quod non possim implere, cannot perform. Plin. Ep. non advocati fidem, sed inimici amaritudinem, to act with all the bitterness of an enemy. Tacit. consilium, put in execution, effect. Plin. prodigium, verify. Liv. fata, to fulfil, verify. Ovid. partes, or, Plin. Ep. officii partes, to discharge one's duty. Plin. Ep. spem. Ovid. leges. Pandect. mandatum. —— ¶ Also, to set forth fully, unfold in full. Tertull. —— ¶ It is often syncopated in the preterit tenses; as, implerunt, implesse, &c. for impleverunt, &c.

IMPLEXIŌ (implecto), ōnis, f. a folding or entangling. Martian. Capell.

IMPLEXŬS, a, um, particip. from implecto.

IMPLEXŬS (implecto), us, m. a plaiting, entwining, embrace, folding, ἐμπλοκή. Plin.

IMPLICĀMENTUM (implico), i, n. a fold, tangle, mesh. Augustin.

IMPLICĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an enfolding, entwining, wrapping round, entangling, περιπλοκή, ἐμπλοκή. Cic. Nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, tracery, intermingling. — Figur. Cic. Oportebit per locorum communium implicationem ostendere, &c. h. e. interweaving, (artful) insertion, (skilful) introduction. —— ¶ Also, confusion, embarrassment. Cic. rei familiaris, h. e. debt.

IMPLICĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. an entangling. Sidon.

IMPLICĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from implico. —— ¶ Adj. confused, embarrassed, intricate. Gell. Obscurissima et implicatissima quæstio, intricate, difficult, obscure, complicated. Ammian. Per artus tremore diffuso, implicatior ad loquendum. Senec. Vox rauca et implicata, indistinct.

IMPLICISCŎR (implico), ĕris, dep. 3. to fall into disorder. Plaut. Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscier? h. e. implicari tibi mentem atra bile insurgente, when did you first perceive that you were seized with madness?

IMPLICITĒ (implicitus), adv. obscurely, intricately. Cic.

IMPLICITŌ (frequentat. from implico), as, a. 1. Plin. Ep. Varios orbes implicitat, expeditque, h. e. involvit, et evolvit.

IMPLICITŬS, a, um, particip. from implico.

IMPLICŌ (in & plico), as, āvi, ātum, *and* ŭi, ĭtum, a. 1. properly, *to fold into or within*; hence, *to enfold, enwrap, envelop, involve, entangle, entwine, encircle, encompass, embrace, grasp, clasp*, ἐμπλέκω. *Catull.* Hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, *winds round, clasps*. *Virg.* Draconem fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, *sc.* ei, *h. e. has grasped him in her claws*. *Id.* Effusum equitem super ipse secutus implicat, *encumbers, fetters*, by his weight. *Id.* Implicuit comam læva, *grasped, seized*. *Ovid.* Implicuit materno brachia collo, *folded round*. *Id.* Implicuit suos circum mea colla lacertos. *Catull.* Implicari in complexum alicujus. *Virg.* Implicare se dextræ, *grasp, take fast hold*. *Id.* tempora ramo, *to encircle, gird*. *Ovid.* Comæ angue implicitæ, *entwined, intertwined*. *Valer. Flacc.* manum, *to grasp the hand, take by the hand*. *Virg.* orbes, *to make circle within circle*; or, *to intersect circle with circle*; *to confound, mingle*. *Ovid.* Impliciti laqueis, *entangled, involved*. *Id.* Implicita sinu, *clasped*. *Horat.* Implicata crines (acc. *as to her hair*) viperis. *Liv.* Ancorale implicitum remis, *having caught, having become entangled*. *Plin.* Folium ita implicatum, ut plura videantur, *involved*. — Hence, figur. *to involve, entangle, envelop, engage*. *Cic.* Nisi etiam muliebribus religionibus te implicuisses, *had entangled and involved yourself, had meddled with*. *Id.* Contrahendis negotiis implicari, *to be occupied or engaged*. *Id.* Ratio neglecta multis implicatur erroribus, *is enveloped, is entangled*. *Id.* Ipse te impedies: ipse tua defensione implicabere. *Virg.* Quænam vos Fortuna implicuit bello? *h. e.* immiscuit, et irretivit. *Horat.* Litibus implicitum eripere. *Liv.* Ni privato periculo publicum implicitum esset, *had been involved*. *Cic.* Animi angoribus et molestiis implicati. *Id.* Exspectatione supplicii implicatus. *Id.* Implicatum legibus teneri, *h. e. fettered, hampered, subject, amenable*. *Plaut.* Implicitus muliere. *Cic.* familiaritate. *Nepos.* and *Liv.* In morbum implicitus decessit, *having fallen into a disease*. So, *Cæs.* Graviore morbo ex frigore implicitus, *having fallen into, being seized or attacked with*. *Tacit.* Implicatus morbo. *Martial.* Quum lues ureret implicitum, *sc.* morbo. *Pomp.* ad *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quod veritus sum, factum est, ut Domitius implicaretur, *got into difficulty, shut in*. So, *Id.* ad *Domit.* Ut, omnibus copiis conductis, te implicet, *shut you in*. —— ¶ Also, *to embarrass, perplex, confuse, disorder*. *Sallust.* Implicare ac perturbare aciem. *Liv.* Tanti errores implicant (*sc.* nos) temporum, ut nec, &c. *confuse the mind, perplex us*. *Id.* Implicare aliquem incertis responsis. *Cic.* Nihil implicatum. —— ¶ Also, *to wrap in*, as it were; *to fix deeply and firmly, work in, root in, implant, infuse, inspire, instil, mingle*. *Cic.* Dii vim suam hominum naturis implicant. *Id.* Voluptas penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet. *Virg.* Ossibus implicat ignem. —— ¶ Also, *to attach closely, connect intimately, unite, join*. *Cic.* Nobis, atque omnibus qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur. *Id.* Se implicet civium societate. *Id.* Omnes habeo implicatos consuetudine. *Id.* Implicati ultro et citro, usu diuturno. *Id.* Inconstantia perjurio implicata, *joined with*. So, *Id.* Implicata inscitia impudentia est, si, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Privatis mihi necessitudinibus implicitus. *Cic.* Hæc ratio implicita est cum illis, *inseparably connected*. *Id.* Quæ quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, *entwined*, as it were; *intimately connected*. *Id.* Ita diu vixit, ut multarum ætatum oratoribus implicaretur, *associated with them, was acquainted with them*. *Nepos.* Dion utraque implicatus tyrannide Dionysiorum; namque ille superior (Dionysius) sororem Dionis habuit in matrimonio, *h. e. related or connected by marriage*; or, as others explain it, *concerned in, taking part in*. —— ¶ See, also, *Implicatus, a, um*.

IMPLŌRĀBILIS (imploro), e, adj. *to be implored or prayed to for help*. *Valer. Flacc.* Lumen (*h. e.* apex Castorum) implorabile nautis.

IMPLŌRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an imploring, entreating, beseeching, invoking*, ἀνάκλησις. — Actively. *Cic.* Si te illius acerba imploratio non inhibebat. — Passively. *Cic.* Omnium deorum imploratio.

IMPLŌRŌ (in & ploro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call upon with tears, beseech earnestly, implore, invoke, entreat, call earnestly for, pray for*, ἐπικαλέω. *Cic.* Quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? *Id.* Vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimæ deæ. *Id.* Deos implorare debetis, ut urbem defendant. *Justin.* Imploratus ad auxilium, *and* in auxilium. *Cic.* Misericordiam implorare et exposcere. *Id.* Consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare. *Id.* Implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis in crucem sustulit. *Cæs.* Auxilium a Romanis imploraturos. *Id.* Milites, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent, mulieres flentes implorabant. *Cic.* Mater me suam salutem appellans, te suum carnificem nominans, filii nomen implorans, *repeating with tears, calling to witness*. *Id.* Ille Heracliti memoriam implorans, quærere ex eo, num ea e Philone audivisset aliquando, *h. e.* petens ab Heraclito, ut memoriam ipse suam consuleret, num, &c. *Horat.* Cælestes aquas prece implorare, *to pray for, entreat for*. *Cic.* Quum me respublica implorarit, *prayed for, besought* my return; from the gods, for instance.

IMPLŬMBŌ (in & plumbo), as, a. 1. *to solder in or make fast with lead*. *Vitruv.* Ferreos chodaces in capitibus scaporum implumbavit.

IMPLŪMIS (in & pluma), e, adj. *without feathers, unfledged, callow*, ἄπτην. *Horat.* Assidens implumibus pullis avis. *Sil.* coni, *h. e. without crests*. —— ¶ Also, *without hair*. *Plin.* Aliud pilis vestitum, aliud implume.

IMPLŬŌ (in & pluo), is, ui, n. and, for the most part, impers. 3. *to rain into or upon*, ἐφύω. *Varr.* Deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum. *Colum.* Prius quam impluerit (*sc.* satis), ab avibus sata edi. Al. leg. *impluverit*. *Plin.* in aram. — Figur. *Plaut.* Malum cum impluit ceteros, non impluat mihi. — Simply, *to rain*. *Senec.* Rorabit, et leviter impluet. —— ¶ Transitively, *to rain upon or cause to be rained upon*. *Ovid.* Peneus aspergine silvas impluit.

IMPLŬVIĀTŬS (impluvium), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Quid erat induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam, an impluviatam? ut istæ faciunt vestimentis nomina. (*Ep.*) utin' impluvium induta eat? *sc.* vestem, *a kind of garment worn by women*, so called, because *its color was such, as if it had been rained upon; dark brown, dun*; or because *it was four-sided, like an* impluvium.

IMPLŬVIUM (impluo), ii, n. *the base or ground of the court in a Roman house*; so called because the rain from the roofs fell there. *Cic.* — Some think that *impluvium* signifies *a quadrangular basin, placed in the middle of the court, to receive the rain* from the *compluvium*.

IMPŒNITĔNDŬS (in & pœnitendus), a, um, adj. non pœnitendus, *not to be repented of*. *Apul.*

IMPŒNITĒNS (in & pœnitens), tis, adj. *not repenting*. *Quintil. declam.*

IMPŒNĪTŬS (in & pœna), a, um, adj. *for* impunitus, *unpunished*. *Gell.*

IMPŎLĪTĒ (impolitus), adv. *without ornament*, ἀκόσμως. *Cic.* Cum tibi Senatus breviter impoliteque dicenti maximis fit de rebus assensus.

IMPŎLĪTIA (Id.), æ, f. *neglect of elegance or ornament, slovenliness*, especially of an *Eques*, in regard to his horse. *Gell.*

IMPŎLĪTŬS (in & politus), a, um, adj. *unpolished, rough, not well wrought*, ἄξοος, ἀκομψος. *Quintil.* Structuræ lapidum impolitiorum. —— ¶ Figur. *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined, rude*. *Cic.* Orationes Catonis significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam, et plane rudem. *Id.* Genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, hebes atque impolitum, *ignorant*. *Id.* Timæus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus. —— ¶ Also, *unfinished, unsettled*. *Cic.* Impolitæ res, et acerbæ.

IMPŎLLŪTŬS (in & pollutus), a, um, adj. *unpolluted, untainted, unspotted, unstained*, ἀμίαντος. *Tacit.* virginitas. *Sil.* fides.

IMPŌNŌ (in & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to place, put, set or lay into or in a place*, ἐντίθημι. *Plaut.* pedem in undam. *Id.* pedem in navem. *Ovid.* Membra impone sepulcro. *Liv.* coloniam in agro Samnitium. *Pandect.* fenestras in ædificia. *Cæs.* exercitum in naves, *to embark, put on board*. So, *Ovid.* Imposita est Philomela carinæ (*h. e.* navi). And, *Sueton.* Vetustissima nave impositos. And, absol., *Cic.* Cum M. Crassus exercitum Brundusii imponeret. *Curt.* Imponere præsidium arci, *to place a garrison in the citadel*. So, *Liv.* præsidium Medione (*in Medio, a town*). And, *Id.* Præsidium imposuit, *garrisoned it* (the name of the place had just been mentioned; so that *ibi*, or some such word, is understood). *Nep.* Ubi telum erat impositum. — Hence, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Qui me in hanc perditam causam imposuit, *brought or led me into*. — It is to be observed, that the most usual construction is *Imponere alicui rei* or *in aliquam rem*; a more rare construction is *in aliqua re*; always *alicui homini*. This applies to all the significations. —— ¶ Also, *to put or place upon*. — Properly, *to put, or place upon, set upon, lay upon, clap upon*. *Cic.* coronam alicui. *Id.* clitellas bovi. *Liv.* dextram in caput. *Id.* frenos animo, *to apply*. *Id.* claves portis. *Tacit.* pontes paludibus, *to throw over*. *Horat.* Arces impositæ Alpibus. *Virg.* Juvenes impositi rogis. *Cic.* aliquem in rogum. *Liv.* aliquem in equum, in plaustrum. *Horat.* Impositus mannis. *Stat.* natum axi, *h. e.* in currum. *Ovid.* semineces artus mensis, *set upon the table*. *Curt.* pedem super cervicem. *Virg.* montes insuper. *Id.* Ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, *for* molem sepulcro. — Of sacrifices. *Virg.* dona aris, *to place upon the altars*. *Plaut.* Hæc imponentur in foco nostro Lari. So, *Ovid.* libum Jano, *to offer*. — In medicine, *to apply, lay upon*. *Plin.* porrum vulneribus *and* allium in vulnera. *Id.* raphanos super umbilicum. *Id.* Folia imponuntur. — Of male beasts. *Colum.* Imponi equæ, *to cover*. —— ¶ Figur. *to lay upon, put upon*, in various senses. — *To lay upon, impose, enjoin, assign*. *Cic.* agris prægrande vectigal imponere, *to impose a tax*. *Cæs.* tributum in capita. *Id.* stipendium victis. *Id.* Sibi quisque pœnæ loco graviores imponeret labores. *Cic.* De imponendis, non de accipiendis legibus. *Id.* duras leges huic ætati. *Anton.* ad *Cic.* has partes mihi, ne paterer, &c. *Cic.* hanc personam mihi. *Pandect.* probationem actori. *Ovid.* Ferre onus Urbis impositum, *laid upon his shoulders*. — *To inflict upon, throw upon, press upon, force upon, impute*. *Cic.* injurias contumeliasque alicui. *Id.* vim alicui, *do violence*. *Sallust.* servitutem civibus, *to inflict, impose*. *Cic.* plagam alicui. *Id.* vulnera reipublicæ. *Sallust.* invidiam belli consuli, *lay upon, impute*. *Cic.* Consul est impositus is nobis, *is thrust upon us*. — *To set upon, apply, put, fix, attach, give*. *Cic.* finem spei. *Plin. Ep.* modum dolori. *Ovid.* manum supremum bellis. So, *Plin.* summam manum operi, *and Virg.* extremam manum alicui rei, *to put the last hand upon, bring to a close*. *Quintil.* pretium alicui rei, *to affix, set*. *Pandect.* pœnam delicto. *Liv.* impensam rei. *Cic.* Huic prædæ nomen cellæ imponis, *give the name*. *Horat.* Imponens cognata vocabula rebus. *Lucret.* Nomen ab re impositum. *Ovid.* Majestatem verendam imposuit (illis), *gave them, imparted to them*. — *To set over*. *Cic.* Quem villicum imponeremus. *Liv.* regem Macedoniæ. *Nepos.* custodem hortis. *Auct. B. Afric.* ad portas centurionibus impositis. *Cic.* dominum in cervicibus alicujus. — *To impose upon, deceive*,

trick; with the *dative*, perhaps with *fraudem*, *fallaciam*, or the like, understood. *Cic.* alicui egregie. *Nep.* præfectis Antigoni. In a similar way, *Cic.* Si mihi imposuisset aliquid, *put off upon me*. —— ¶ Also, *to expose*. *Petron.* aliquem periculo. —— ¶ Imposivit, imposisse, *for* imposuit, imposuisse. *Plaut.* — Impostus, *for* impositus, among the poets.

IMPŎRCĀTŬS (in & porca), a, um, adj. *brought into furrows or ridges*. *Colum.* Cum semen crudo solo ingesserimus, inarabimus, imporcatumque occabimus.

IMPŎRTĀBILIS (in & portabilis), e, adj. *not portable, not to be carried or borne*. *Tertull.*

IMPŎRTĀTITIŬS (importo), a, um, adj. *imported*. *Auct. B. Afric.* Frumento, nisi importatitio, uti non posse.

IMPŎRTŌ (in & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry or convey into, bring in, introduce, import*, εἰσφέρω. *Cæs.* Minime ad eos mercatores commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. *Id.* Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt. *Id.* commeatus in oppidum. *Id.* Ære utuntur importato. *Plin.* linguam Græcam. —— ¶ Also, *to bring upon, occasion, cause, make*. *Horat.* odium libellis. *Cic.* Si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus. *Id.* alicui calamitatem. *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* suspicionem alicui, *raise in his mind*. *Cic.* detrimenta publicis rebus. *Id.* Important (perturbationes) ægritudines acerbas, *bring on, occasion*. *Plin.* Grandines Septentrio importat.

IMPŎRTŪNĒ (importunus), adv. *without regard to time, place, or persons; unseasonably, awkwardly, rudely, importunately, oppressively, grievously, unreasonably*. *Pandect.* Si pugillares mihi commodasti, non recte facies importune repetendo. *Plin.* Per quam importune fortuitum hoc quoque fuit. *Cic.* Confidere suis testibus, et importune insistere. *Gell.* Importunissime fecerunt, qui scripturam istam sincerissimam corruperunt. *Lactant.* Importunius veritati insultare. *Justin.* Tyrannica crudelitate civitates importune vexavit.

IMPŎRTŪNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unsuitableness, inconvenience*. *Gell.* loci, *a bad, inconvenient situation*. — Particularly in one's actions, *unseasonableness, importunity, vexatiousness, unreasonableness, want of regard for others, incivility, violence, impetuosity, savageness, boldness, cruelty, licentiousness*. *Terent.* Importunitatem spectate aniculæ. *Cic.* Importunitatem matris a filii capite depellite. *Id.* Quem propter animi importunitatem nemo recipere tecto vellet. *Id.* Animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate, et omnium flagitiorum impunitate, concretum. *Id.* Vide inter importunitatem tuam, senatusque bonitatem quid intersit. *Id.* Importunitas et inhumanitas omni ætati molesta est, *peevishness, moroseness*. *Plaut.* Tanta importunitas, tantaque injuria facta in nos est ab hero nostro, *insolence*. *Cic.* Ex tuo scelere, importunitate, avaritia, crudelitate. *Auct. B. Afric.* Sedandæ eorum importunitatis gratia, singulis HS centum divisit.

IMPŎRTŪNŬS (in & portus, porto; *or* an obsol. primitive from which these are derived), a, um, adj. *unseasonable, inconvenient, unsuitable, disadvantageous, ill-adapted*, ἄκαιρος. *Cic.* Num aut locus hic non idoneus videtur, aut importunum tempus in tanto otio? (So, *Ed. Ern.* Some prefer *inopportunus*.) *Tacit.* Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat. *Gell.* Leves et importuni locutores, *unseasonable or troublesome prattlers*. *Sallust.* Locus turribus importunus. *Sil.* Importuna locorum, *unfit to travel upon*. —— ¶ Also, *troublesome, grievous, distressing, painful, oppressive*. *Horat.* Importuna pauperies abest, *pinching, clamorous*. *Cels.* Neque alius importunior morbus est. — Particularly in one's conduct, *regardless of time, place, or persons, vexatious, troublesome, urgent, rude, harassing, importunate, uncivil, harsh, hard, churlish, peevish, morose, oppressive, peremptory, cruel, savage*; also, *restless, unquiet, ever-raging, violent, unrestrained, clamorous*. *Terent.* Immo ille fuit senex importunus semper, *churlish, peevish, surly*. *Horat.* Alter dives et importunus, *stern, hard*. *Plaut.* Uxor importuna atque incommoda. *Cic.* Si vultum importunum in forum detulisset, *gloomy, savage*. *Id.* Importunissimæ libidines, *unbridled, outrageous, unquiet, restless, craving*. *Liv.* Crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, *cruel and unfeeling*. *Cic.* Crudelis atque importuna mulier. *Id.* Immanis atque importuna natura, *savage*. *Id.* Importunissima pestis, *most grievous plague*, h. e. *Verres*. *Id.* Importunissimus hostis, *outrageous*. *Liv.* Importuni decemviri, *arbitrary, absolute, tyrannical*. *Cic.* Importunus atque amens tyrannus. *Ovid.* Omne sacrum mors importuna profanat, *unsparing, cruel*; or it may be, *obtrusive*. *Horat.* Importunus transvolat, *for* importune, *impetuously*. *Id.* Importunus amat laudari? *for* importune, *is he unduly fond of praise?* —— ¶ Also, *bad, vicious, worthless*. *Cic.* Quare ad patres censeo revertare: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides.

IMPŎRTŬŌSŬS (in & portuosus), a, um, adj. *without harbors*, ἀλίμενος. *Sallust.* mare. *Plin. Ep.* litus. *Plin. alter.* Importuosissima insula.

IMPŌS (in & potis), ŏtis, adject. *not having power over, not master of*, ἀκρατής. *Plaut.* Impos animi *or* sui animi, *not master of one's mind, not of sound mind, non compos*. So, *Senec.* Impos sui amore, *out of his right mind with love*. *Apul.* Impos, absol., *out of one's wits*. *Fronto. Ep.* verborum suorum. *Auson.* damni, *unable to bear*. —— ¶ Also, *unable to acquire, not partaking, without*. *Apul.* veritatis.

IMPŎSĬTĬŌ (impono), ōnis, f. *a putting or laying on, imposition, application*, ἐπίθεμα. *Plin.* Succus impositione spicula ejicit. *Varr.* Impositio verborum and nominum, *invention and application to signify certain things*.

IMPŎSĬTĪTĬŬS, and IMPŎSĬTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *applied, attached, imposed*, ἐπιθετικός. *Varr.* nomina, *imposed*, h. e. *not derived*. *Pandect.* canthari, *laid on, attached, not a part of the house*.

IMPŎSĬTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Impositius*. *Varro.* nomina.

IMPŎSĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who imposes*. *Varr.* Ad eruendam voluntatem impositoris, *h. e. of him who imposed the name upon the thing*.

IMPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, partic. from impono.

IMPŎSĬTŬS (impono), us, m. *a laying on or upon, application*. *Plin.*

IMPŎSSĬBĬLĬS (in & possibilis), e, adj. *impossible, that cannot be done or be*, ἀδύνατος. *Quintil.* Non longum tantum, sed etiam impossibile, ac potius infinitum est. *Pandect.* Impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus. *Quintil.* Impossibilia aggredi, *impossibilities*.

IMPŎSSĬBĬLĬTĀS (impossibilis), ātis, f. *impossibility*. *Apul.*

IMPŎSTŎR (for impositor, from impono), ōris, m. *a cheat, deceiver*, πλάνος, ἐπιθέτης. *Pandect.* Nec gulosos, nec impostores, aut mendaces, aut litigiosos. *Hieron.* Si tunica non canduerit, statim illud e trivio: impostor et Græcus est.

IMPŎSTŪRĂ (for impositura, from impono), æ, f. *a fraud, deception*, ἐπίθεσις. *Pandect.* Si quis imposturam fecerit.

IMPŎSTŬS, a, um, *for* Impositus.

IMPŎTENS (in & potens), tis, adj. *powerless, weak, feeble, unable, impotent*, ἀκρατής. *Cic.* Ad salutem innocentium, ad opem impotentium, ad auxilium calamitosorum. *Id.* Neque homini infanti atque impotenti injuste facta conducunt. *Horat.* Cesserat impotens tellure. —— ¶ With *genit.* *having no power over, not master of, unable to control or manage*. *Liv.* iræ, *unable to moderate*. *Id.* lætitiæ. *Curt.* animi. *Senec.* consilii, *impatient under or incapable of*. *Liv.* Gens impotens rerum suarum. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Sperare quid libet, *h. e.* sperandi. —— ¶ Also, without case, *unable to govern one's appetites and passions*, especially ambition and love of rule; *passionate, violent, furious, outrageous, tyrannical, despotic, domineering, thirsting for power*; and so of things in regard to which one does not govern himself, *immoderate, ungoverned, unbounded, excessive, violent, outrageous, intolerable, oppressive*. *Cic.* Victoria etiamsi ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, *more ungovernable, unruly*. *Id.* Impotens, iracundus, contumeliosus, superbus, semper poscens, semper rapiens, semper ebrius, *unable to govern himself*. *Id.* Homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, animo hostili in omnes bonos. *Vellei.* Marius immodicus gloriæ, insatiabilis, impotens, semperque inquietus. *Cic.* Nihil feci iratus, nihil impotenti animo, *under the influence of passion*. *Id.* Impotenti lætitia efferri, *immoderate, intemperate*. *Id.* Ista pax perditum hominem in possessionem impotentissimi dominatus restitutura est, *insolent, cruel, intolerable tyranny*. *Nep.* Atheniensium impotentem dominationem refringere. *Liv.* In multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, *uncontrollable*. *Catull.* Illum deperit impotente amore, *immoderate, that knows no bounds*. *Quintil.* Impotentissimæ cogitationes cupiditatis, avaritiæ, invidiæ. *Tacit.* Pervicacia et impotentia mulierum jussa, *unrestrained, insolent*. *Liv.* Impotens postulatum, *an insolent or exorbitant demand*. *Id.* Impotens injuria, *outrageous or tyrannical injustice*. *Senec.* Quis tam impotens casus te rotat? *cruel, unfeeling, uncontrollable, irresistible*. *Catull.* Tot per impotentia freta herum tulisse, *ungovernable, stormy, raging*. — Impotens alicui, *for* erga aliquem, *overbearing, imperious, despotic, haughty*. *Justin.*

IMPŎTENTER (impotens), adv. *weakly, without power or control*. *Liv.* Elephanti impotentius regi. —— ¶ Also, *passionately, immoderately, intemperately, insolently, tyrannically*, ἀκρατῶς. *Hirt.* Impotenter regnare. *Justin.* Cum plebs divisionem agrorum impotenter flagitaret. *Quintil.* Ne quid cupide, ne quid improbe, ne quid impotenter faciat, monendus est puer. *Senec.* Subita potentia impotenter uti. *Id.* Facere aliquid impotentissime.

IMPŎTENTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *weakness, impotence, poverty, humble condition*, ἀδυναμία. *Terent.* Magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi. —— ¶ Also, *unruliness, licentiousness, ungovernableness, excess, extravagance, intemperance, passion, violence, heat*. *Cic.* animi. *Id.* Impotentia efferri. *Plin.* Impotentia libidinis, *inordinate or excessive passion*. *Tacit.* Fovere militum impotentiam, *the insolence, presumption*. — In particular, *want of moderation in respect of ambition or power, despotism, tyranny*. *Sueton.* (de Julio Cæsare) Nec minoris impotentiæ voces propalam edebat, *language not less despotic or arbitrary*. *Vellei.* Potentia ad impotentiam usus, *h. e. tyrannically, despotically*.

IMPRÆPĔDĪTŬS (in & præpeditus), a, um, adj. *unhindered*. *Ammian.* cursus. — Hence, *ablat.* Impræpedito (*adverbially*), *without let or hindrance*. *Ammian.* —— ¶ Hence, *Impræpedite, adv.* same as *Impræpedito*. *Ammian.*

IMPRÆPŪTĬĀTŬS (in & præputiatus), a, um, adj. *having the prepuce, or foreskin, uncircumcised*. *Tertull.*

IMPRÆSCĬENTĬĂ (in & præscientia), æ, f. *the not knowing beforehand*. *Tertull.*

IMPRÆSENTĬĀRUM (contracted from in præsentia rerum), or INPRÆSENTĬĀRUM, or IN PRÆSENTĬĀRUM, not only of what now is, but of what has been or will be, present, *in present circumstances, as things are (were or shall be), for the present, at present, for now, now*, ἐν τῷ παρόντι. *Nepos.*, *Tacit.*, *Apul.* and *Pandect.*

IMPRÆSTĀBĬLĬS (in & præstabilis), e, adject. *that does nothing, unserviceable*. *Firmic.*

IMPRÆSTANS (in & præstans), tis, adj. *that does nothing, unserviceable*. *Iren.*

IMPRĀNSŬS (in & pransus), a, um, adj. *that hath not breakfasted*, ἀνάριστος, or generally, *that hath not eaten, fasting*. *Horat.* Impransi mecum disquirite. *Plaut.* Quia illo die impransus fui.

IMPRĔCĀTĬŌ (imprecor), ōnis, f. *an imprecation, curse*, ἀρά. *Senec.* dira.

IMPRĔCŎR (in & precor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wish or pray for something to some one;* commonly, in a bad sense, *to imprecate, call down upon one's head,* καταρᾶσθαι. *Virg.* litora litoribus contraria. *Plin.* Diras Pompeio imprecari. *Quintil. declam.* Imprecari debilitates. *Martial.* Hoc tibi pro meritis, et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, &c. —— ¶ In a good sense. *Apul.* salutem ei, *wish him health.* *Petron.* Ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur. —— ¶ Also, *to pray to, call upon, invoke.* *Apul.* incrementa solis.

IMPRĔNSIBĬLIS (in & prendo), e, adj. *incomprehensible.* *Gell.* Alii aliter leg.

IMPRESSĒ (impressus), adv. *strongly, forcibly, with effect, impressively, emphatically.* *Tertull.* Alte et impresse recogitare. *Cœl. Aurel.* Dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius.

IMPRESSĬŌ (imprimo), ōnis, f. *a pressing in or into; a stamping upon, an impressing,* εἰσβολή. *Cic.* Cum visa in animos imprimuntur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species, et quasdam formas eorum. *Apul.* Initium omnium corporum materiam esse: hanc signari impressione formarum. *Cic.* Explanata impressio vocum, *h. e. clear articulation, distinct expression.* — And passively. *Augustin.* Impressiones nummorum. —— ¶ In war, *an assault, attack, shock, onset, brunt, irruption, inroad,* implying a giving way or retreat on the part of the enemy. *Varr.* Hostes impressionem facere cœperunt in castra. *Liv.* Hastati non ferentes impressionem Latinorum, se ad principes recepere. *Id.* Dant impressionem, *make an attack, press in.* *Id.* Dein valida impressione pulsi, terga vertunt. *Hirt.* Impressionem facere in fines hostium, *an irruption, inroad.* — Figur. *force, violence, assault.* *Cic.* Aliquem vi atque impressione evertere. —— ¶ Also, *emphasis, stress, percussion of the voice.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an impression, stamp, form impressed or stamped.* *Apul.*

IMPRESSŬS, us, m. same as *Impressio.* *Prudent.*

IMPRESSŬS, a, um, particip. from imprimo. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & pressus), *not pressed.* *Propert.* Impressis uberibus, *not pressed, not milked,* as some explain it.

IMPRĪMIS (in & primus, for in primis), adv. *especially, eminently, particularly.* *Cic.* — Frequently, written separately, in primis. See *Primus.*

IMPRĬMŌ (in & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press into, stick or stamp into; to press upon, impress, imprint, stamp,* ἐντυπόω. *Cic.* Sus rostro si humi A litteram imprimeret. *Id.* Vestigium ubi imprimas, non habes. *Id.* Vestigia in aliquo loco impressa. *Id.* sigilla in cera. *Petron.* Convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, *infix, thrust.* *Horat.* Imprimere dente notam labris, *to leave the mark of the teeth upon.* *Colum.* vulnus, *to make, inflict.* *Lucan.* dentes alicui. *Horat.* aratrum muris, *plough up the place where the walls had been.* *Virg.* pecori signum, *to imprint, brand.* *Martial.* oscula, *to imprint a kiss.* *Valer. Flacc.* gressus dorso alicujus, *to walk on the back.* *Plin.* Exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, *is introduced, inserted.* *Virg.* Pes collo impressus, *pressed upon.* *Id.* Impresso genu nitens, *pressed upon.* *Cic.* Sulcus altius impressus, *ploughed, sunk, pressed.* — The construction is also varied; thus, *Cic.* Italiam vestigiis impressit, *for* vestigia Italiæ. *Id.* Imprimi, quasi ceram, animum, *for* in cera, *receives impressions.* *Liv.* Tabellæ signo suo impressæ, *impressed, stamped, marked,* h. e. *sealed.* *Virg.* Crater impressus signis, *for* cui signa impressa sunt. — Figur. *to impress.* *Cic.* In animis notionem deorum impressit natura. *Id.* Visum objectum imprimet, et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem. *Id.* Visa in animos imprimuntur. *Id.* dedecus reipublicæ, *to stamp,* implying durability. *Id.* Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque inusti, *stamped, impressed,* so as to seem natural and not assumed. *Id.* Memoria tabulis publicis impressa, *impressed,* so as to be *visible, clear, evident.* —— ¶ Simply, *to press.* *Pers.* Cippus imprimit ossa. —— ¶ Also, *to press to or against; to press to one's self.* *Propert.* Impressa (ipsa) siccabat lumina lana, *h. e. by applying the wool to her eyes.* *Plin.* Ubi videt stirpem, imprimens corpus, venam vulnerat. — Also, *to affix.* *Plin.* tabulas parieti. —— ¶ Also, *to engrave.* *Virg.* Nefas impressum. —— ¶ Simply, *to dig, sink.* *Pallad.* puteum.

IMPRŎBĀBĬLIS (in & probabilis), e, adj. *not worthy of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable;* it may sometimes be rendered, *improbable, not capable of proof.* *Cels.* Rationes sequi non improbabiles. *Senec.* Affectus sunt motus animi improbabiles, subiti, et concitati. *Plin.* Haud improbabili argumento. *Pandect.* Non improbabilis mos.

IMPRŎBĀBĬLĬTER (improbabilis), adv. *in an exceptionable or unsatisfactory manner;* or, *improbably.* *Sidon.*

IMPRŎBĀTĬŌ (improbo), ōnis, f. *a showing to be unworthy of approbation; a discrediting, disapproving, disapprobation, rejection, blame.* *Cic.* Accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Improbatio testium. *Cic.* Si cilii omne frumentum improbas; ista omnis improbatio, &c.

IMPRŎBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who disapproves; a condemner.* *Apul.*

IMPRŎBĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from improbo.

IMPRŎBĒ (improbus), adv. *badly, wrongly, poorly, unskilfully.* *Gell.* Inscitia improbe dicentium, quæ non intelligunt. —— ¶ Also, *not uprightly, badly, wickedly, unjustly, in an unprincipled manner, dishonestly, shamelessly, villanously,* πονηρῶς. *Cic.* Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti. *Id.* Est aliquid, quod improbius fieri potest. *Id.* Improbissime tractare aliquem. *Id.* Præda improbe parta. *Id.* Improbissime respondere, *impudently, in a barefaced manner.* *Plaut.* Improbe rogare. *Publ. in mimis* ap. *Gell.* Improbe Neptunum accusat, qui iterum naufragium facit, *unjustly.* *Plin. Ep.* Tantum mihi copiarum tuo nomine datum est, quas omnes improbe quidem, accepi tamen, *h. e. rudely, coldly;* or, *without shame, presumptuously.* —— ¶ Also, *largely, greatly, enormously, immoderately.* *Sueton.* De quodam (homine) improbius nato, *remarkably well-furnished in one particular.* *Marcell. Empir.* Ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet. —— ¶ Also, *wantonly, lasciviously.* *Catull.* and *Petron.*

IMPRŎBĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *bad quality, poorness;* of wild apples, for instance. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *wickedness, dishonesty, knavery, depravity, improbity, unfairness, perverseness,* πονηρία. *Cic.* Non ita, ut sperarunt mali, alacris exsultat improbitas in victoria. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Id.* Improbitas Æbutii, *illegal violence.* —— ¶ Also, *boldness, hardiness, temerity, audacity, presumption, impudence, shamelessness.* *Quintil.* Improbitas licet adversario molesta sit, judici invisa est. *Ovid.* Improbitas muneris instar habet. *Plin.* Mirum, quo procedat improbitas cordis humani. *Cic.* simiæ. — Also, *voracity, ravenousness joined with boldness.* *Plin.* Adversus improbitatem alitum semina depascentium.

IMPRŎBĬTER, same as *Improbe.* *Petron.*

IMPRŎBĬTŌ, as, frequentat. from improbo, of the same signification. *Gell.*

IMPRŎBŌ (in & probo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, prove or represent to be unworthy of approbation; to throw discredit upon; to disapprove, reject, condemn, disallow,* ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.* Vitam ejus accusator improbare debebit, *show to be wicked or objectionable.* *Id.* Ex his sequendas esse alias, alias improbandas. *Id.* Ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint. *Id.* Hæc improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur. *Plin.* Virgilius terram non improbat vitibus. *Id.* Sardonyches fæculentæ improbantur, *are not esteemed.* *Cas.* Curio utrumque improbans consilium. *Pandect.* Facere aliquid improbatum, *prohibited, unlawful.* *Apul.* Juvenis morum improbatus, *h. e.* ob mores. —— ¶ Also, *to contemn, ridicule, deride.* *Ovid.* Improbat has (nymphas) pastor. —— ¶ Also, *to make void, rescind.* *Cic.* judicium sacerdotis. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Improbant ingenium, *h. e. show to be evil or worthless;* or, otherwise, *make wicked, corrupt* (si lectio certa).

IMPRŎBŬLŬS (dimin. from improbus), a, um, adj. *somewhat dishonest or knavish, a little bold or presuming.* *Juvenal.*

IMPRŎBŬS (in & probus), a, um, adj. *not good, bad, of bad quality, poor, miserable.* *Plaut.* Improbæ merces. *Martial.* panis. *Plaut.* Postes improbiores. *Id.* Semper improbus nihilque sis, *vile, worthless, abject, of no account.* —— ¶ In a moral sense, *bad, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villanous, malicious, depraved, ungodly, unprincipled, unjust, unfair, not equitable,* πονηρός, κακός. *Cic.* Improbus homo et perfidiosus. *Plaut.* Improbi et scelesti. *Brutus* ad *Cic.* Homo nequissimus atque improbissimus. *Cic.* Te ipsum quodam modo hic violavit, cum in me tam improbus fuit. *Plaut.* Improbis improbum esse. *Id.* Improbum esse ab ingenio, *naturally bad.* *Cic.* Improbissima lex, *most unjust.* *Quintil.* Improba causa. *Plaut.* Improba facta facere. *Cic.* Improbum testamentum, *not according to law.* *Ovid.* Improba verba, *h. e.* perjura. — Also, *malicious, roguish, arch.* *Horat.* Improba anus. *Martial.* Quærit compositos manus improba mittere talos. —— ¶ Also, *beyond the common measure.* — Hence, *great, violent, vehement, urgent, excessive, immoderate, immense, enormous.* *Virg.* Labor improbus omnia vincit, *unceasing, persevering, obstinate.* *Id.* rabies ventris, *h. e. insatiable hunger.* *Id.* anser, anguis, *insatiable, greedy, voracious, ravenous.* So, *Stat.* Improba connubii. *Martial.* Ingenti fruor improboque somno. *Quintil.* spes. *Sallust.* patibulum, *very high.* *Valer. Flacc.* arva, *immeasurable, vast, great.* *Senec.* Austro flante, imber improbior est, *is more violent.* *Stat.* Hominem super improbus exit, *very tall.* *Plin.* villus, *very long.* *Senec.* Lacernæ coloris improbi, *rich, superb.* *Virg.* Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? — Also, *bold, daring, courageous;* commonly, in a bad sense, *audacious, presumptuous, impudent, shameless.* *Plin. Ep.* Audax hæc, non tamen improba, quia secreta contentio. *Stat.* Assurgentem alio puer improbus ictu perculit. *Virg.* Æneas equitum levia improbus arma præmisit: quaterent campos (which may be *boldly* or *cunningly*). *Senec.* Quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat. *Quintil.* Perfricare faciem, et quasi improbam facere. *Martial.* Improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, *h. e.* libellus supplex si inverecundus non fuerit. *Sueton.* Oris improbi homo. *Plin.* Improbum ausum. — Also, *wanton, lewd, lascivious, licentious, indecent.* *Ovid.* verba, *and* carmina. *Martial.* saturcia, *exciting lust.* — Also, *malign, cruel.* *Virg.* amor. *Id.* puer. *Id.* ora (leonis). But these may perhaps be all referred to other significations. — *Improbus* seems sometimes to be only a milder expression for *impius, scelestus,* h. e. *accursed, outrageous, detestable, wicked, shameless,* &c.

IMPRŎCĒRŬS (in & procerus), a, um, adj. *not tall, low of stature,* μικρός, βραχύς. *Tacit.* and *Gell.*

IMPRŎCRĔĀBĬLIS (in & procreo), e, adj. *that cannot be procreated.* *Apul.*

IMPRŎFESSŬS (in & professus), a, um, adj. *not having professed or declared himself* to be something. *Sueton.* Deferebantur qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra urbem viverent vitam, *without professing Judaism.* *Pandect.* Si quis improfessus servus fuerit. —— ¶ Passively, *Quintil. declam.* 341, in the superscription. Quod quis improfessum transtulerit.

IMPRŎMISCŬŬS, or **IMPRŎMISCŬŬS** (in & promiscuus *or* promiscus), a, um, adj. *unmingled, unqualified, genuine, pure.* *Gell.* In his versibus suavitas impro-

miscua. Id. Verbum impromiscuum, h. e. separatum, neque cum alio concordans.

IMPRŌMPTŬS, or IMPRŌMTŬS (in & prōmptus or promtus), a, um, adj. not ready, not quick, wearied out. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, not ready in something, unapt, not handy. Liv. Quia infacundior sit, et lingua impromptus. Auson. Sermone impromptus Latio.

IMPRŎPĔ (in & prope), adv. near, same as Prope. Tertull. cœlo.

IMPRŎPĔRĀNTĔR (in & properanter), adv. gradually. Auson.

IMPRŎPĔRĀTŬS (in & properatus), a, um, adj. not hastened, without haste. Virg. Vestigia Turnus improperata refert.

IMPRŎPĔRIUM (impropero), ii, n. a reproach or ill word, a taunt. Lactant. 4. 18, 32. (from an old translation of the Bible). Also, read by some in Quintil. decl.

IMPRŎPĔRŌ (in & propero), as, n. 1. to hasten within, to enter with haste. Varr. ap. Plin. Quo (h. e. in quem labyrinthum) siquis improperet. —— ¶ Also, to taunt, upbraid. Petron. Non impropero illi.

IMPRŎPĔRŬS (in & properus), a, um, adj. not hasting, slow. Sil.

IMPRŎPRIĒ (improprius), adv. improperly, not correctly, οὐ κυρίως. Plin. Spirant haud improprie appellata manu, h. e. with the proboscis. Gell. Reprehendit Hyginus præpetibus pennis, quasi improprie et inscite dictum.

IMPRŎPRIĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. impropriety, improper use. Gell.

IMPRŎPRIŬS (in & proprius), a, um, adj. not belonging to a thing, not suitable, improper, ἄκυρος. Plin. Iaspis terebinthizusa, improprio, ut arbitror, cognomine dicta. Quintil. Proprietati contrarium est vitium id, quod apud nos improprium, ἄκυρον apud Græcos vocatur (as, for instance, sperare dolorem, for præsentire), impropriety of speech, by which one word is made to bear the sense of another. — Hence, faulty. Quintil.

IMPRŎPŬGNĀTŬS (in & propugnatus), a, um, adj. undefended. Ammian.

IMPRŎSPĔCTĒ (improspectus), adv. improvidently, without foresight. Tertull.

IMPRŎSPĔCTŬS (in & prospectus), a, um, adj. unseen. Sever. in Ætna.

IMPRŎSPĔR (in & prosper), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. unprosperous, unsuccessful, unfortunate, unlucky, ἀτυχής. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, unfavorable. Tacit. fama apud exercitum.

IMPRŎSPĔRĒ (improsper), adv. unhappily, unfortunately, unprosperously, unsuccessfully, δυστυχῶς. Tacit. Libertas improspere repetita. Gell. Nihil quicquam tam improspere Virgilium ex Homero vertisse.

IMPRŎTĔCTŬS (in & protectus), a, um, adj. unprotected, undefended, uncovered. Gell. and Ammian.

IMPRŎVĬDĒ (improvidus), adv. improvidently, without forethought, incautiously, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, without consideration, ἀπρονοήτως. Liv.

IMPRŎVĬDĔNTIĂ (in & providentia), æ, f. improvidence, want of foresight. Tertull.

IMPRŎVĬDŬS (in & providus), a, um, adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating. Liv. Improvidus futuri certaminis. Plin. Improvida hujus mali civitas. — Hence, improvident, taking no thought, without foresight or forethought, incautious, unheedful, careless, heedless, thoughtless, inconsiderate, ἀπρονόητος. Cic. Fatalis quædam calamitas incidisse videtur, et improvidas hominum mentes occupavisse. Id. Improvidi et negligentes duces. Liv. Improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere. Cic. Se adolescens improvida ætate irretierat erratis. — With genit. Tacit. Vitellius, ignarus militiæ, improvidus consilii, h. e. rationis consilii. Id. futuri, careless about, taking no thought for. — With infin. Sil. —— ¶ Passively, that happens unexpectedly, unforeseen. Plin. Tela, quæ cæca et improvida feruntur.

IMPRŎVĪSĒ (improvisus), adv. unexpectedly, without being foreseen or anticipated. Tertull.

IMPRŎVĪSŌ, properly ablat. of improvisus, but used also adverbially. See Improvisus.

IMPRŎVĪSŬS (in & provisus), a, um, adj. unforeseen, unlooked for, unthought of, unexpected, sudden, ἀπροΐδής, ἀπροσδόκητος. Cic. Mala sunt improvisa graviora. Id. Unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? Id. Cum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur. Virg. Cunctis repente improvisus ait, for improviso, unexpectedly to all. Tacit. Pestis improvisior. Id. Ad improvisa, against accidents. — De improviso, or Ex improviso, or Improviso (absol.), unexpectedly, without being seen beforehand, on a sudden, without warning. Cic. and Cæs.

IMPRŪDENS (in & prudens), tis, adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, not thinking of or supposing, not knowing, not meaning, unawares, unconscious, ἀγνώς. Nepos. Omnes imparatos imprudentesque offendit, expecting no such thing, and so off their guard. Cæs. Imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur. Auct. B. Afric. Ne imprudentes suæ naves in classem adversariorum inciderent, unawares. Terent. Probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, unknowingly. Id. Plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, without knowing it. Cic. Imprudens Servilium præteriisse videris. Id. Omnia imprudente L. Sylla facta esse, contrary to the expectation of Sylla, without the knowledge of Sylla. Cæs. Imprudentibus militibus. —— ¶ Also, ignorant, unacquainted, not knowing, unaware. Cic. Imprudentes legis, vitulum immolaverunt. Liv. maris, unacquainted with, inexperienced in. Colum. Antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo. — So, with accus. and infin. Curt. Non imprudens, usurum eum rabie. — Figur. Virg. (de vite) Frons tenera, imprudensque laborum, not having yet experienced. — Hence, ignorant, unwise. Senec. Quæ ab imprudentissimis fieri videmus (where it is opposed to sapiens). —— ¶ Also, improvident, without forethought, imprudent, inconsiderate. Petron. consilium. Senec. Quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet, negligendum.

IMPRŪDENTĔR (imprudens), adv. ignorantly, unwittingly, through ignorance, unknowingly, unawares, δι' ἄγνοιαν. Vellei. Pastoralem cultum induit, immixtusque castris hostium, imprudenter interemptus est. Cic. Illud imprudenter, si arbitrantur, &c. through ignorance. —— ¶ Also, imprudently, inconsiderately. Terent. Ad flammam accessit imprudentius. Cæs. ad Cic. Etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram.

IMPRŪDENTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. want of knowledge, ignorance, ἄγνοια. Cic. Imprudentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur. Terent. Si id est peccatum, peccatum imprudentia est Poetæ, non qui furtum facere studuerit, without the knowledge of, unintentionally. — Also with genit. Liv Imprudentia eventus, ignorance or uncertainty with respect to the issue. Petron. Imprudentia locorum. — Also, chance, accident, mistake, error. Cic. Imprudentia teli emissi, h. e. when the weapon flies from the hand accidentally or unexpectedly. Id. Quod non solum curiosos oculos excludit, sed etiam errantes; quo non modo improbitas, sed ne imprudentia quidem possit intrare, inadvertence, chance, or mistake. Id. Inculcamus per imprudentiam minus usitatos versus, inadvertently, unintentionally, unawares. —— ¶ Also, want of foresight, imprudence, indiscretion, inconsiderateness. Nepos. Totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. Id. Se armat imprudentia Dionis. Cic. Quod (h. e. perperam judicare) sæpe per imprudentiam fit, through inconsiderateness.

IMPŪBĔS, ĕris, and IMPŪBIS (in & pubes), e, adj. not having attained the years of manhood, below the age of puberty, not yet of marriageable age, ἄνηβος; properly, not having a beard, &c., beardless. Ovid. Nam puer impubes, et adhuc non utilis armis. Plin. Capillus impubium impositus. Horat. Impube corpus. Virg. Impubes malæ, beardless, not yet bearded. Cic. Filium impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit. Sueton. Impubi teneroque togam dare, to a stripling. Liv. Impubes (acc.) elegisse dicitur. —— ¶ Also, not married or without carnal intercourse, a bachelor, chaste. Cæs. Qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem.

IMPŪBĒSCĒNS (in & pubescens), tis, adj. not yet becoming mature. Plin. — Or as a particip. as from impubesco, growing to maturity; the passage is, Corticem ejus impubescentem puer impubis si detrahat.

IMPŬDĒNS (in & pudens), tis, adject. shameless, impudent, barefaced, ἀναιδής. Terent. Os impudens videtur. Cic. Qui semel verecundiæ fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem. Id. Ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret. Id. Impudentissimæ litteræ. Id. Magnum et impudens mendacium. Id. pecunia, h. e. very great, so that it is a shameless action to ask for it.

IMPŬDĒNTĔR (impudens), adv. impudently, without shame, shamelessly, without respect, ἀναιδῶς. Cic. Neque tamen ignoro, quam impudenter faciam, qui, &c. Id. Impudentissime mentiri. Id. Batuit, impudenter: depsit, multo impudentius.

IMPŬDĒNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. shamelessness, impudence, effrontery, boldness, ἀναίδεια. Cic. Verecundia negandi scribendi impudentiam suscepi. Id. Reprimere alicujus impudicam impudentiam. Id. An ego tantam aut animi duritiem habere, aut oculorum impudentiam possim, ut possim intueri, &c.?

IMPŬDĪCĒ (impudicus), adv. immodestly, lewdly, unchastely, ἀσελγῶς. Tertull. Impudice. Eutrop. Impudicissime.

IMPŬDĪCITIĂ (Id.), æ, f. unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness, incontinence, ἀσέλγεια, and especially of an unnatural kind, pederasty, buggery, pathicism. Plaut. and Tacit.

IMPŬDĪCŬS (in & pudicus), a, um, adj. shameless, impudent, barefaced. Plaut. facinus. —— ¶ Also, unchaste, immodest, lewd, lustful, sensual, ἄναγνος, ἀσελγής, and especially unnaturally so. Cic. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur. Id. Et consul, et impudicissimus. Plaut. Si est quippiam impudicior. Martial. Digitus impudicus, the middle finger. — Also, violated, polluted. Auct. Priap. —— ¶ Also, foul, fetid. Martial. odor.

IMPŬGNĀTIŌ (impugno), ōnis, f. an assault, προσβολή. Cic.

IMPŬGNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from impugno. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & pugnatus), unassailed, unattacked. Gell.

IMPŬGNŌ (in & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fight against a person or thing, to attack, assail by fighting, προσβάλλω. Liv. Impugnare terga hostium. Cic. Sceleratos cives ab impugnanda patria deterrere. Justin. Syracusæ a cive impugnatæ sunt, besieged, laid siege to. — Without accus. Cæs. Nostri acrius impugnare cœperunt. — Hence, Sueton. Veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari se comperit. —— ¶ Figur. to assail, attack, oppose, impugn, cross, speak against. Cic. Nullam malivolentiam, quæ te impugnare auderet. Hirt. dignitatem alicujus. Tacit. sententiam. Ovid. meritum et fidem. Quintil. Sæpe quæ in aliis litibus impugnarunt, eadem in aliis defendunt. Sallust. Acerrime impugnare aliquem. Plin. morbum regium, centaurio poto.

IMPŬLSIŌ (impello), ōnis, f. a pressing or forcing from without, external impression or impulse, influence. Cic. Coagmentatio aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur. —— ¶ Also, an instigating, inciting, stimulating, provoking. Cic. ad hilaritatem. —— ¶ Also, impulse, violent affection or passion, as urging to action, without regard to reason. Cic.

IMPŬLSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. an inciter, instigator, adviser. Cic. profectionis

meæ. *Id.* Impulsor atque adjutor. *Terent.* Me impulsore hanc esse emptam sit, *at my advice or instigation.*

IMPULSTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she who instigates.* *Non.*

IMPULSUS (Id.), us, m. *a setting in motion.* *Plin.* corporum, *h. e. moving, impelling, propelling.* *Sueton.* Eum impulsu turbæ prope vulneravit, *pressure.* —— ¶ Also, *a striking, or beating, an impact, impression, external force or impulse.* *Cic.* scutorum, *the clashing of the shields* as a prelude to the fight. *Id.* Is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, *by no foreign influence or impulse.* *Id.* Sonus impulsu orbium conficitur. — Hence, *Plin.* velorum, *swelling.* —— ¶ Also, *instigation, incitement, persuasion.* *Cæs.* Ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret. *Cic.* Ad hæc bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo. —— ¶ Also, *an inward impulse, violent affection or passion,* as prompting to action. *Cic.* Impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obedientium deorum et hominum jura violaverunt. *Id.* Qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint.

IMPULSUS, a, um, particip. from impello.

IMPULVEREUS (in & pulvereus), a, um, adj. *without dust.* *Gell.* Impulverea incruentaque victoria, *h. e. without trouble, easy.*

IMPUNCTUS (in & punctus), a, um, adj. *not pricked, without points, dots or spots, clear, pure.* *Apul.* crystallum. — It is otherwise rendered, *dotted, spotted,* (in which case it would be derived from *in* & *pungo,* as if *impungo.*)

IMPUNE (impunis), adv. *without punishment or penalty, without fear of punishment, with impunity, safely,* ἀζημίως. *Cic.* Id Sextilius factum negabat: poterat autem impune: quis enim redargueret? *Id.* Ut dictator quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere. *Id.* Qui nummos in tribus pronuntiarit, si non dederit, impune sit. *Sallust.* Impune injuriam accipere, *without resenting it.* So, *Phædr.* Impune lædi, *without exacting punishment.* *Terent.* Hoc impune facere, *to do with impunity.* *Sallust.* Impune quælibet facere, id est regem esse. *Terent.* Siquidem istuc impune habueris, *h. e. are not punished for it, come off with impunity.* *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *h. e.* impunitum relinquendum. (See *Impunis.*) So, *Cic.* Cum multos libros surripuisset, nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *h. e. would come off unpunished.* *Cæs.* Quod tam diu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, *h. e. that they had so long remained unpunished for the injuries they had inflicted.* *Sil.* Impune relinqui, *to remain unpunished.* *Tacit.* Dicta impune erant. *Cic.* Libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset. *Plaut.* Impunissime tibi vendere hasce ædes licet, *with the fullest impunity or liberty.* —— ¶ Also, *without danger, harm, hurt, or loss, safely.* *Cic.* Majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, *without danger, with safety.* *Horat.* Mercator revisens æquor Atlanticum impune. *Id.* Ne spissæ risum tollant impune coronæ, *freely; without fear or reserve; at his expense.* *Juvenal.* Impune diem consumpserit ingens Telephus? *h. e. without a return in kind.* *Plin.* Lupinum impune jacet, amaritudine sua tutum, *in safety.*

IMPUNIS (in & pœna), e, adj. *without punishment, unpunished, with impunity,* ἀζήμιος, ἀθῷος. *Solin.* Mulier impunis rediit. *Apul.* Impunem me fore. — Also, the following, unless they are to be referred to the *adv.* *Plaut.* Impune est viro. *Ovid.* Haud impune scelus sinit esse. *Tacit.* Neque tantum maleficium impune habendum.

IMPUNITAS (impunis), ātis, f. *impunity, freedom or security from punishment, remission of punishment,* ἀθῴωσις. *Liv.* Impunitate tua in perpetuum abroganda sunt consulum imperia. *Cic.* Quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? *Id.* Impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui et ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore. *Id.* Ceteris veniam et impunitatem dandam puto. *Id.* Quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, *h. e. full security or freedom.* —— ¶ Also, *full license, unrestrained excess, unbounded freedom.* *Cic.* Quum præsertim tanta gladiorum sit impunitas. *Id.* animal, ex scelerum importunitate, et flagitiorum impunitate concretum. — So also in speech, *redundancy, diffusiveness, excess of ornament.* *Cic.* Nos superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia.

IMPUNITE (impunitus), adv. *with impunity.* *Matius* ad Cic. O superbiam inauditam! alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere. *Al. leg.* impune.

IMPUNITUS (in & punitus), a, um, adj. *unpunished, exempted from punishment,* ἀτιμώρητος. *Cic.* Possemus hanc injuriam, ignominiamque nominis R. inultam impunitamque dimittere. *Id.* Tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera. *Liv.* Libidinem Appii, quo impunitior sit, eo effrenatiorem fore. — Hence, *unrestrained, excessive, shameless, barefaced.* *Cic.* Impunitum mendacium. —— ¶ Also, *free from danger or harm, safe, secure, complete, unimpaired.* *Cic.* Omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere. *Horat.* Qui tu impunitior illa opsonia captas?

IMPURATUS, a, um, properly particip. from impuro. —— ¶ Adj. *nasty, impure, abominable, loathsome, vile, infamous, abandoned,* as a word of reproach. *Terent.* Impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *Plaut.* Scio probiorem hanc esse, quam te, impuratissime.

IMPURE (impurus), adv. *impurely;* hence, *unchastely, basely, disgracefully, shamefully, meanly, unworthily, basely, flagitiously, vilely,* ἀκαθάρτως, αἰσχρῶς. *Cic.* Quis animo æquo videt eum, quem impure atque flagitiose putet vivere? *Id.* Multa facere impure atque tetre. *Id.* Ea, quæ ipse in se, atque in domesticum dedecus impure atque intemperanter fecerit. *Id.* A quo impurissime hæc nostra fortuna despecta est, *h. e.* minime liberaliter.

IMPURGABILIS (in & purgabilis), e, adj. *inexcusable.* *Ammian.*

IMPURITAS (impurus), ātis, f. *foulness, impurity, wickedness, abomination,* ἀκαθαρσία. *Cic.*

IMPURITIA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Impuritas.* *Plaut.*

IMPURO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to render impure, to defile, contaminate.* *Senec.* Utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? —— ¶ See also *Impuratus, a, um.*

IMPURUS (in & purus), a, um, adj. *unclean, impure, foul, nasty, filthy,* ἀκάθαρτος. *Ovid. Ib.* 223. — Hence, figur. *impure, defiled, contaminated, filthy, foul, nasty.* *Petron.* Impurus omni libidine. *Cic.* In his gregibus omnes impuri impudicique versantur. *Plaut.* Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus. *Cic.* Omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus. *Id.* In me absentem orationem ore impurissimo evomuit. —— ¶ Generally, as a word of reproach, *hateful, abominable, loathsome, infamous, unprincipled, abandoned, wicked, execrable, accursed.* *Sallust.* Namque animus impurus neque vigiliis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. *Terent.* O hominem impurum! *Cic.* Nec se adduci posse, ut hoc a Biante dictum crederet; sed impuri cujusdam aut ambitiosi esse sententiam. *Terent.* Conveni hodie hominem haud impurum, *h. e.* as we say, *no bad fellow.* So, *Id.* Anus haud impura.

IMPUTATIO (imputo), ōnis, f. *an entering in the book as paid out,* expensilatio. *Pandect.*

IMPUTATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *imputative, imputing or attributing some crime, accusatory.* *Tertull.*

IMPUTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who casts up, and enters as paid.* — Hence, *Senec.* Multi sunt tam pravæ naturæ, ut malint perdere quæ præstiterunt, quam videri recepisse, superbi et imputatores, *sc.* beneficii, *h. e. making a merit of their kind deeds, priding themselves upon them.*

IMPUTATUS (in & putatus), a, um, particip. from imputo. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & putatus), *not pruned or trimmed, unpruned,* ἄτμητος. *Horat.* vinea. *Plin.* buxus.

IMPUTO (in & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring into the reckoning, enter in the account, reckon, charge,* προςλογίζομαι, ἀνατίθημι. *Colum.* Villici longe plus imputant seminis jacti, quam quod severint. *Pandect.* Si quis ex sociis propter societatem profectus sit, eos dumtaxat sumptus societati imputabit, qui in eam rem impensi sunt. Viatica igitur et vecturas recte imputabit, *charge.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Eidem civitati imputata sunt terna millia, quæ viatici nomine annua dabantur legato, *charged to, laid upon, assessed, imposed.* *Pandect.* In quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit. *Id.* Eos numos quadranti imputare debet. Hence, *Senec.* Fatum pereuntis dies imputat, *counts, reckons.* *Martial.* Boni soles nobis pereunt et imputantur. —— ¶ Figur. *to set down in the account, to charge, to reckon as a favor or merit, to make a merit of, make a boast of.* *Phædr.* Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, *do not charge me with this pretended benefit of yours, do not call me your debtor for this benefit.* *Tacit.* Gaudent muneribus: sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, *account as a favor.* *Id.* Imputare perfidiam non possunt, qui Vitellium Vespasiano prodidere, *cannot make a merit or boast of.* *Id.* Dolo a se flexos, imputavit Civilis, *took credit to himself, boasted.* *Plin. Ep.* Alii transeunt quædam, imputantque, quod transeant. — And absol. *Tacit.* Hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, *h. e. who can present the largest account of benefits, who can show that I am under most obligations to him,* or simply, *can render the most.* (See below.) *Plin. Paneg.* Copiam tui, non ut imputes, facis, *not to make a boast thereof, not to throw it in our teeth.* *Id.* Materia obligandi imputandique. —— ¶ Also, *to give, grant, bestow, devote.* *Martial.* Imputet nobis otia parva, roga, *that he bestow or devote to me,* thus putting me under obligation, and establishing a claim of his own. So, *Id.* Imputet deus nectar mihi, *h. e.* as it were, *enter it in the account as made over to me, give it to me, bestow it upon me.* —— ¶ Also, *to ascribe, impute, charge, lay the blame or fault on one, lay at one's door,* commonly in a bad sense. *Ovid.* Natum imputat illis, *h. e. charges them with his son's fate.* *Id.* Bos mortem senioribus imputet annis, *let him impute his death to his old age,* h. e. *let him die of old age, do not kill him.* *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant: adversa uni imputantur. *Plin.* Hanc igitur audaciam tibi imputabis, et in nostra culpa tibi ignosces. *Pandect.* Sibi imputet, qui compromisit, *let him blame himself.* *Id.* Sibi imputent, cur acceperint, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Tibi imputabis, si ne digna quidem, &c. *you will take the blame upon yourself.* — In a good sense. *Justin.* Huic imputari victum Annibalem.

IMPUTRESCO (in & putresco), is, trui, n. 3. *to putrefy, rot or decay in* any thing. *Colum.* Et cum imputruit, conteritur.

IMPUTRIBILIS (in & putresco), e, adj. *incorruptible, not liable to decay.* *Hieron.*

IMPUTRIBILITER (imputribilis), adv. *incorruptibly.* *Augustin.*

IMULUS (dimin. from imus), a, um, adj. same as *Imus,* when one speaks diminutively. *Catull.* Mollior imula oricilla, *h. e.* ima parte auriculæ.

IMUS, a, um, adj. superl. of inferus, by contraction for infimus, *what is lowest, at the bottom, undermost, the lowest, inmost, deepest,* κατώτατος, ἔσχατος. *Cic.* Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *h. e. at the lowest extremity.* So, *Sueton.* Usque ad imos pedes, *even to the toes.* *Cic.* Terra immobilis manens, ima sede semper hæret. *Virg.* Fundo volvuntur in imo, *down at the bottom, in the lowest deep.* *Ovid.* Superis imisque deorum, *for diis.* *Horat.* Voce modo summa, modo ima. — Hence, absol.

Imum, *the lowest or undermost part, the bottom.* *Plin.* Amnis ambiens ima montis, *the roots, feet.* *Id.* Ima maris, *the bottom.* *Horat.* Ima petere, *to go to the bottom.* *Id.* Ima summis mutare, *and Vellei.* miscere, *to turn upside down, turn topsy-turvy.* *Ovid.* Aquas perspicuas imo, *at the bottom.* *Id.* Suspirare ab imo, *to sigh deeply.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nihil interest, utrum a summo, an ab imo dicere incipiamus. — *Imus, a, um,* stands also for *Imum,* or *Ima pars.* *Virg.* Ab imo pectore, *for* ab imo (*or* ima parte) pectoris, *the bottom of the breast.* *Plin.* In ima aure, *down at the bottom of the ear, at the root of the ear.* *Phædr.* Ad imam quercum, *at the roots.* —— ¶ Also referred to the order of a thing, *last.* *Horat.* Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto processerit, *to the last, to the end.* *Id.* Ad imum Threx erit, *at last, finally, last of all.* *Ovid.* Imus mensis, *February, the last month of the year.* *Id.* Fundus imus, *h. e.* finis fundi. *Horat.* Faber imus, *the poorest, most miserable;* but others read *unus.*

IN, a separable preposition, from the Greek ἐν. — I. With the *accus.* to denote direction or motion to a place. —— ¶ In answer to the question, whither? *into, to, unto, upon* (implying motion). *Cic.* Abire in aliquas terras. *Cæs.* In fines Eburonum pervenerat. *Nepos.* In Asiam mittere. *Cic.* Aliquem in humeros suos efferre, *to, upon.* *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* In populum perducere servulum armatum, *to the people.* *Cic.* Pompeio in hortos nunciavit, *h. e. to Pompey, who was in the gardens* (where the *accus.* is used on account of the motion implied). — Yet the *ablat.* sometimes stands in answer to the question, whither? for instance, *Plaut.* Introrumpam in ædibus. *Colum.* Infundere in naribus. *Phædr.* Venire in conspectu. — According to the rule, the prepos. is omitted before names of towns, as, Eo Romam, *I go to Rome;* yet *in* is also used, as, *Plaut.* Mulierem in Ephesum advehit. *Id.* Advenis in Epidaurum. —— ¶ *In,* to signify dimension. *Cæs.* Sex pedes in altitudinem, *in height.* *Id.* Pedes CC in longitudinem, *in length.* *Id.* Fines in latitudinem millia passuum CLXXX patebant, *in breadth.* — In these cases a certain motion, or extent in a certain direction, is implied, which accounts for the *accus.* *Plaut.* ¶ *Towards, in the direction of.* *Plaut.* In cœlum conspicis. —— ¶ *Towards, to, unto, for,* erga; and also, *against, in opposition to,* contra. *Cic.* Inflammati amore in patriam. *Id.* Obsequia in homines, religiones in deos. *Id.* Merita in remp. *Id.* Populum inflammare in improbos. *Id.* Injuria in homines. *Id.* Crimen in hunc. *Id.* Dicere in aliquem, *against.* *Id.* Impetum facere in aliquem, *against, upon.* — In this sense the *ablat.* is sometimes used. *Nepos.* In hoc tantum fuit odium, *against or towards.* *Cic.* Grati in te bene merito, *to or towards.* —— ¶ To express the final cause, end, aim, purpose of an action, *for the sake or purpose of, to, unto.* *Plaut.* Hos accipias coquos in nuptias, *for the marriage.* *Cic.* In privignorum funus nupsit, *to the death of.* *Vellei.* Cibo in vitam non in voluptatem uti, *for.* *Id.* In hoc, ne suspectus foret, *to the end, that not.* *Senec.* In hoc, ut, *to the end, that.* *Cic.* Hæc scripsi in eam partem, ne, &c. Also, *Lucan.* In classem cadit nemus, *for a fleet, to build a fleet.* And, *Sueton.* Conscriptæ in Ciliciam legiones, *for Cilicia, to be led into Cilicia.* — Also, with the *ablat.* *Virg.* Quem (cratera) Anchisæ in magno munere Cisseus ferre dederat, *for a great present, as a valuable gift.* —— ¶ *According to, in, after, conformably to,* expressing drift or purport. *Cic.* Judicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, non recusasse. *Virg.* In plumam, *h. e.* in modum plumæ, *after the manner of feathers, like feathers.* *Cic.* Cives Rom. hostilem in modum cruciati, *like enemies.* *Liv.* In modum fugientium, *as if flying.* *Tacit.* Neque in barbarum corrupta, sed conditoris Seleuci retinens. *Cic.* In eam sententiam dicere, *to that effect, purport, amount.* (For In morem, see *Mos.*) —— ¶ *Upon* or *for,* in answer to the question, to or for whom? for how long? for how much? *Liv.* In pedites singulos dati octingenti æris, *were bestowed upon.* *Id.* Centum assibus in modios, *for a peck.* *Cic.* Verres ab aratoribus in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegit. *Id.* In singulos annos, *for every year.* *Liv.* In unum diem, *for a single day.* *Cic.* Ad cœnam invitavit in posterum diem, *for the next day.* *Id.* Vivere in diem, *for the day,* h. e. *from hand to mouth, for the moment.* *Id.* In dies (*or* indies), *for every day, daily.* *Id.* In horas, *hourly.* —— ¶ *Through, throughout.* *Cic.* Leges in omnes terras distributæ. *Id.* Id in totam orationem confundendum. —— ¶ *Until, to, up to, down to, as long as.* *Plin.* Vulturnus non durabit in noctem: at Subsolanus in majorem partem noctis extenditur. *Varro.* Boves pariunt in decem annos. *Colum.* In partem dimidiam decoquere aquam. *Horat.* Horam sume manu, nec dulcia differ in annum. —— ¶ *To, for, on account of.* *Liv.* Pecuniam in stipendium pendere. *Id.* In hæc obsides dati, *to these things, therefor.* —— ¶ *In,* h. e. *in respect of, in regard to.* *Ovid.* Partem damnatur (Midas) in unam, *in one part (of his body), as to one part,* namely, *his ears.* —— ¶ In ante diem. (See *Ante.*) —— ¶ *Respecting, concerning, in relation to, about, of,* de. *Cic.* Non satis sit id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum. (But see below the *ablat.* in this sense.) —— II. With the *ablat.* to denote being, rest, state, condition, or an action or transaction in any place. —— ¶ In answer to the question, where? *in, upon.* *Cic.* Esse in Cicilia. *Id.* Sedere in soliis *Id.* Manere in villa. *Id.* Dicere in Senatu. *Id.* Coronam habebat in collo, *on.* — Yet this is often reversed, and *in* governs an *accusative,* though expressing rest, &c. This construction is borrowed from the Greeks, who often use εἰς in this manner. *Cic.* Esse in amicitiam populi Rom. *Cæs.* Habere in potestatem. *Cic.* In prædonum fuisse potestatem. *Id.* In judicium habere. *Id.* Lituram in nomen Licinii videtis. — Before names of towns the prepos. is commonly omitted, as, Sum Carthagine, Athenis, &c. *I am at Carthage,* &c. Yet it is sometimes expressed. *Plaut.* In Epidauro. *Liv.* In Alexandria. — Especially is *in* (as the Greek ἐν) joined with names of towns, *to express the country about them, the vicinity;* as, In Philippis, *at or near Philippi, in the neighborhood of Philippi.* — It also has this sense of *at, near, by,* in other cases. *Propert.* Fessa concidit in Apidano (*a river*). *Id.* Arbutus surgat in antris. *Horat.* Turdos versare in igne, *at the fire.* —— ¶ Of time, especially when a long term is spoken of, *in, in time of, in the course of.* *Plaut.* In æstate utile est, *at times, in one's life, occasionally.* *Nepos.* In pueritia inter primos ferebatur, *in his boyhood, while he was a boy.* *Id.* Hunc non solum in bello, sed in pace desideraverunt. — Also, to mark a precise time, when the prepos. might have been omitted. *Terent.* Nolo, me in tempore hoc videat senex, *at this time.* *Cic.* In hoc tempore. *Nepos.* Hoc in tempore. (But in these cases, In hoc tempore has perhaps the signification of, *in these circumstances, as things now are, at this important or decisive moment.* See *Tempus.*) — But, In tempore, *at the right time, at the proper moment.* *Terent.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ *Among, in the number of,* inter. Cic. Esse in clarissimis civibus. *Id.* In magnis viris non est habendus. *Liv.* Duo millia civium; in his quatuor centuriones, *among these.* So, *Nepos.* Multa invectus; in eisque, *and among them.* And *Liv.* Classis XXXVII navium; in quibus tres hepteres habebat, *among which, and among them.* (This expression is used, especially when a general expression has preceded in the plural number, in order to introduce an example, *and among them, among others, for example.*) —— ¶ *Among, with, by,* apud. *Cæs.* Cæsaris nomen in barbaris erat obscurius. — And with the *accus.* *Cic.* Non probantur in vulgus. —— ¶ *Out of, from.* *Flor.* Bibere in ossibus. —— ¶ For super *or* supra, *upon, over.* *Nepos.* Pontem fecit in flumine. —— ¶ *With.* *Cic.* Potare in rosa, *crowned with roses.* *Virg.* Occurrit horridus in jaculis. *Valer. Flacc.* Neptunus in hasta. *Sueton.* Processit in crepidis, *with slippers on;* as we say, *in slippers.* —— ¶ *In,* expressive of a circumstance, attribute or condition, as simply existing, or existing at the same time with something else. *Sallust.* Novorum fidem, in tanta perfidia veterum, experiri periculosum ducebat, *when old adherents and friends were so perfidious.* *Terent.* In experiundo repudiare aliquid, *when you try it, in the trial, upon trial.* *Liv.* In variis voluntatibus, regnari tamen omnes volebant, *h. e. notwithstanding these different views, all concurred in desiring a king.* *Cic.* In maximis occupationibus nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, *notwithstanding your very great occupations, with all your business, busy as you are.* *Plin.* In bibendo nares mergit, *when he drinks, in drinking.* So, In legendo, in audiendo, &c. *in* (*or while*) *reading,* &c. —— ¶ *Of, concerning, respecting, in regard to,* de. *Cic.* Quod quidem his temporibus in multis licet dicere. *Id.* Quod in servo bono dici solet. — In a similar manner, *in the case of, in relation to, for.* *Cæs.* Se id, quod in Nerviis fecisset, facturum. *Id.* Multitudo armis concrepat, quod facere in eo consuerunt, cujus orationem approbant. — Also, *for, on account of, as a recompense for.* *Nepos.* Ne qua in re jure plecteretur. *Id.* In quo facto domum revocatus. *Id.* In ea re gratias agere. —— ¶ Esse in integro, *h. e.* esse integrum. *Liv.* — So, In facile esse, *to be easy.* *Liv.* — ¶ *In* is sometimes redundant. *Propert.* In parva sustulit ossa manu. — And in the poets is often suppressed; and also in prose writers, as, *Cic.* Literis, quibus erat scriptum. (Yet in *Cic.* there is this difference between *literis* and *in literis,* that the former embraces the whole contents of the letter; while *in* has respect to a part of the letter.) —— ¶ In eo est, ut, &c. *it is on the point of,* &c. (See *Is.*) —— ¶ In composition this preposition signifies, *into, upon, against,* as, as, incurro, impono, illido, irrumpo, inambulo: sometimes *above* or *over,* as, immineo, impendeo: sometimes it is intensive, as in insono, increpo, infractus. (For the inseparable preposition, see the next word.)

IN, inseparable preposition, prefixed only to nouns (substantive or adjective) and participles; from the Greek ἄνευ, *without,* or the primitive syllable ἀν, answering to *un* in English. It expresses the opposite of the simple word with which it is united, as infans, indoctus. When a particip. has this particle prefixed, it becomes an adjective, and is construed accordingly; as, Impatiens laborum.

ĬNABRUPTŬS (in & abruptus), a, um, adj. *not broken off, unbroken, unsevered.* *Stat.* Longa concordia junxit vos inabrupta catena.

ĬNABSŎLŪTŬS (in & absolutus), a, um, adj. *unfinished, not complete, imperfect.* *Apul.*

ĬNACCENSŬS (in & accensus), a, um, adj. *unkindled, not inflamed.* *Sil.* Ignes, *not kindled by any one,* but burning spontaneously. *Claudian.* Pectus inaccensum Veneri.

ĬNACCESSIBILIS (in & accessibilis), e, adj. *unapproachable, inaccessible.* *Tertull.*

ĬNACCESSŬS (in & accessus), a, um, adj. *not approached or unapproachable, inaccessible,* ἀνεπίβατος, ἄβατος. *Virg.* Inaccessi luci (where perhaps it signifies, *that should not be approached*). *Senec.* Loca inaccessa omnibus. *Sil.* Rumpit inaccessos aditus. *Plin.* Oppidum circumdatum montibus inaccessis.

ĬNACCRESCŎ (in & accresco), is, n. 3. same as *Accresco.* *Tertull.* Others read *inacrescit, h. e.* inacescit.

ĬNACCŪSĀTŬS (in & accusatus), a, um, adj. *not accused.* *Tertull.*

ĬNĂCĒSCŎ (in & acesco), is, ăcui, n. 3.

to become sour in any thing, or simply, *to become sour*, ἐξοξύνομαι. *Plin.* Acido lacte addito in recens, quod velis inacescere. *Scribon. Larg.* Quibus frequenter inacescit cibus. — Figur. *to become bitter, harsh, unpleasant, sting, pain. Ovid.* Hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *h. e.* acria fiant, pungant, displiceant. *Apul.* Si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia.

INĂCHŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a river of the Peloponnesus, which flowed by the city Argos*, now *Najo*; also, *the first king of the Argives, and father of Io and Phoroneus. Stat.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, Inachīdēs, æ, m. *a son or descendant of Inachus*, also, *an Argive. Ovid. Met.* 1. 753. Non tulit Inachides, *h. e. Epaphus, the grandson of Inachus. Id. Met.* 4, 719. Inachides, *h. e. Perseus, the grandson of Acrisius, king of the Argives. Stat.* Inachidæ, *the Argives.* —— ¶ Also, Inăchĭs, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. adj. *Inachian, of Inachus (river or king). Ovid.* Inachidas ripas. — Inachis, *sc.* filia, *the daughter of Inachus*, h. e. *Io (Isis). Ovid.* and *Propert.* — Also, Inachis, *an Argive woman. Ovid.* And, Inachīdes, um, *Argive women. Claudian.* —— ¶ Inachĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Inachian, of or pertaining to Inachus. Virg.* juvenca, *h. e. Io, the daughter of Inachus, transformed into a heifer. Id.* Argi, *which Inachus built and ruled over. Val. Flacc.* undæ, *of the river Inachus. Propert.* heroinæ, *h. e. the Danaides, who were descended from Inachus. Claudian.* Perseus. (See *Inachides.*) — Also, *Argive or Grecian. Lucan.* undæ, *h. e. of the Lernæan lake, near Argos. Ovid.* litus, *h. e. of the Argolic gulf. Stat.* rex, *h. e. Adrastus, king of the Argives. Virg.* urbes, *Argive or Grecian. Senec.* urbs, *h. e. Cumæ, founded by the Greeks.* —— ¶ Inăchus, a, um, adj. *Argive, Grecian. Stat.* pubes.

INACRESCO. See *Inaccresco.*

INĂCTŬŌSŬS (in & actuosus), a, um, adj. *inactive. Augustin.*

INĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from inigo.

INADC. For words beginning thus, see *Inacc.*

INADFECTATUS, a, um. See *Inaffectatus.*

INĀDĬBĬLIS (in & adeo), e, adj. *inaccessible. Sidon.*

INADPARATIO, INADPREHENSIBILIS. See *Inapparatio*, &c.

INADSCENSUS, a, um. See *Inascensus.*

INADSPECTUS, INADSPICUUS. See *Inaspectus*, &c.

INADSUETUS, a, um. See *Inassuetus.*

INADTAMINATUS, INADTENTE, INADTENUATUS, INADTRITUS. See *Inattaminatus*, &c.

INĂDŬLĀBĬLIS (in & adulo or -or), e, adj. *who does not suffer himself to be flattered, inaccessible to flattery. Gell.* judex.

INĂDUSTŬS (in & adustus), a, um, adj. *not burnt at all, unburnt, unsinged. Ovid.*

INÆDĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (inædifico), ōnis, f. *a building, erecting. Plaut.*

INÆDĬFĬCŌ (in & ædifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to build against, into, in or upon. Colum.* parietes clivulo. *Cic.* In domo est inædificatum sacellum. *Cæs.* mœnia in muris. *Liv.* Quæ in loca publica inædificata habebant. — Without *accus. Pandect.* supra pilas, *to build upon.* — Figur. *Lucret.* Nubila nubilis inædificata, *piled upon.* — Also, *to fix in, fasten or set in. Plin.* Inædificatur nido lapis ætitis. — Also, simply, *to build, erect, construct. Hirt.* Quæ erant inædificata. —— ¶ Also, *to build upon, build up, cover or occupy with buildings, block up, wall up. Pandect.* locum. *Cic.* Sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata, oppressa. *Liv.* Nec clausæ modo portæ, sed etiam inædificatæ. *Cæs.* vicos plateasque, *block up, barricade.*

INÆQUĀBĬLĬS (in & æquabilis), e, adj. *not alike throughout, varying, diversified, irregular, unequal*, ἄνισος. *Varr.* Campester locus inæquabilis. *Plin.* Venarum inæquabili, aut formicante percussu. *Cic.* Inæquabili varietate distinguere.

INÆQUĀBĬLĬTĀS (inæquabilis), ātis, f. *inequality. Arnob.*

INÆQUĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *not uniformly, irregularly, varyingly, unequally. Varr.* Ova inæquabiliter maturescunt. *Sueton.* Varie et inæquabiliter provinciam rexit.

INÆQUĀLĬS (in & æqualis), e, adj. *uneven, not all alike, inconstant, unequal, unlike*, ἀνώμαλος. *Martial.* Pinguis inæquales onerat cui villica mensas. *Plin. Ep.* Nihil est ipsa æqualitate inæqualius. *Sueton.* Inæqualissimarum rerum sortes, *dissimilar, unlike. Ovid.* Inæquales autumni, *h. e. irregular, inconstant, changeable. Horat.* Inæqualis tonsor, *h. e. who does not cut even. Id.* Siccat inæquales calices conviva, *h. e. now full, and now not*, at his pleasure. *Id.* Vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *h. e. inconstant, changeable, inconsistent. Ovid.* Inæquales juvenci, *unequally matched, not a pair.*

INÆQUĀLĬTĀS (inæqualis), ātis, f. *inequality, disparity, unlikeness, unequal distribution*, ἀνισότης. *Varr.* Cum dissimillima sit virilis toga tunicæ muliebri, tamen inæqualitatem hanc sequimur. *Colum.* Opus est inter has inæqualitates magno temperamento. *Quintil.* Inæqualitas coloris. *Plin.* Inæqualitates temporum. —— ¶ Also, *irregularity, anomaly. Varr.* and *Gell.*

INÆQUĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *unequally, with inequality, without uniformity, not alike*, ἀνίσως. *Colum.* Sicubi inæqualiter findi videbitur. *Liv.* Inæqualiter alios deprimere, alios extollere. *Cels.* Brachia inæqualiter dispergere.

INÆQUĀTŬS (in & æquatus), a, um, adj. *unequal, not equally distributed. Tibull.* 4, 1, 43. — *Forcellini* gives it the sense of æquatus, æqualis, *equalized, equal*, from *inæquo.*

INÆQUŌ (in & æquo), as, a. 1. *to make plane, even, level*, ἰσόω. *Cæs.* Hæc levibus cratibus terraque inæquat.

INÆSTĬMĀBĬLĬS (in & æstimabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be valued or estimated, not calculable. Liv.* Nihil tam inæstimabile est, quam animi multitudinis, *there is nothing so impossible to form a judgment of. Id.* Quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secrevisset, *as if his merit could not be estimated, as if beyond calculation. Id.* perjurium, *h. e. of incalculable enormity.* — In particular, *inestimable, invaluable, beyond valuation or price, incalculable. Liv.* gaudium. —— ¶ Also, *not worthy of being valued, not estimable or valuable, not worthy of choice*, ἀπροηγμένον. *Cic. Fin.* 3. 6.

INÆSTĬMĀBĬLĬTĔR (inæstimabilis), adv. *inestimably, extraordinarily.*

INÆSTĬMĀTŬS (in & æstimatus), a, um, adj. *unappraised, not rated or valued. Pandect.* prædia.

INÆSTŬŌ (in & æstuo), as, n. 1. *to swell, boil, rage. Horat.* Si bilis inæstuet præcordiis.

INĂFFECTĀTŬS (in & affectatus), a, um, adj. *unaffected, inartificial, natural. Quintil.* oratio.

INĂGGĔRĀTŬS (in & aggeratus), a, um, particip. as if from inaggero, *heaped up in some place*, or simply, *heaped up. Sidon.*

INĂGĬTĀBĬLĬS (in & agitabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be moved or agitated. Senec.*

INĂGĬTĀTŬS (in & agitatus), a, um, *unmoved, not agitated. Senec.* Inagitati terroribus. *Id.* Inagitata remigio vastitas, *not moved, not agitated, unruffled.*

INĀLBĔŌ (in & albeo), es, n. 2. *to be or become white or clear. Apul.* Ut primum dies inalbeat.

INĀLBESCŌ (in & albesco), is, n. 3. *to become white. Cels.*

INĀLBŌ (in & albo), as, a. 1. *to make white or light. Apul.* Cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant.

INĀLGĔSCŌ (in & algesco), is, n. 3. *to become cold. Cels.*

INĀLĬĔNĀTŬS (in & alienatus), a, um, adj. *uncorrupted, not tainted. Scribon. Larg.*

INĀLPĪNŬS (in & Alpinus), a, um, adj. *dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine. Sueton.* Domuit Vindelicos, ac Salassos, gentes Inalpinas. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Progressus sum ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, *sc.* populos *or* homines.

INĀLTĔRŌ (in & alter), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to include or embrace the one in the other. Tertull.*

INĀLTŌ (in & alto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exalt, elevate, raise on high. Apul.* and *Paulin.*

INĂMĀBĬLĬS (in & amabilis), e, adj. *not worthy of love, not agreeable, unlovely, unpleasant, hateful, odious, disagreeable, revolting*, ἀνέραστος. *Plin. Ep.* Genus operis inamabile. *Virg.* Palus inamabilis, *h. e. the Styx. Ovid.* Inamabile regnum, *sc.* Inferorum. *Id.* Non cadit in mores feritas inamabilis istos. *Id.* Illa sonat raucum, quiddamque inamabile stridet. *Senec.* Nihil est inamabilius, quam diligens stultitia. *Plaut.* Vivo inamabilis.

INĂMĀRESCŌ (in & amaresco), is, n. 3. *to become bitter or sour. Horat.*

INĂMĀTŬS (in & amatus), a, um, adj. *not loved, disliked. Sil.* Allifanus Iaccho non inamatus ager.

INĂMBĬTĬŌSŬS (in & ambitiosus), a, um, adj. *not seeking after glory, unambitious, simple, artless. Ovid.* Secretos montes et inambitiosa colebat rura.

INĂMBŬLĀTĬŌ (inambulo), ōnis, f. *a walking up and down in a place*, or simply, *a walking up and down, a walking about. Cic.* — Hence, *a moving or shaking to and fro*, of a couch, for instance. *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a walk, place to walk in. Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

INĂMBŬLŌ (in & ambulo), as, n. 1. *to walk up and down in a place*, or simply, *to walk up and down, pace to and fro*, περιπατέω. *Cic.* Ante lucem inambulabam domi. *Id.* in viridi ripa. *Liv.* per muros. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.* Cum nudis pedibus inambularet.

INĂMISSĬBĬLĬS (in & amissibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be lost. Augustin.*

INĂMŒNŬS (in & amœnus), a, um, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable, unattractive, gloomy*, ἀηδής. *Ovid.* Inamœna regna umbrarum. *Stat.* Et feritas inamœna viæ.

INĀNESCŌ (inanis), is, n. 3. *to become empty or void*, κενοῦμαι. *Ammian.*

INĀNĬA (Id.), æ, f. *emptiness. Plaut.* Inaniis sunt oppletæ (ædes) atque araneis.

INĀNĬLŎQUŬS (inanis & loquor), a, um, adj. *babbling, prattling, talking idly*, κενολόγος. *Plaut.* Surdus sum: profecto inaniloquus es. Al. leg. *inanilogus*, alii *inanilogista*, in the same sense.

INĂNĬMĀLĬS (in & animalis), e, adj. *inanimate. Apul.*

INĂNĬMANS (in & animans), tis, adj. *inanimate. Senec.*

INĂNĬMĀTŬS (in & animatus), a, um, adj. *inanimate*, ἄψυχος. *Cic.*

INĀNĬMENTUM (inanio), i, n. *emptiness. Plaut.* Inanimentis explementum quærito.

INĂNĬMIS (in & anima), e, adj. *without breath or blast. Apul.* Ventos inanimes exspirare. —— ¶ Also, *without breath, or destitute of animation, senseless. Apul.* Eram inanimis, imo vero semimortuus.

INĂNĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *inanimate, without life*, ἄψυχος. *Cic.*

INĀNĬŌ (inanis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to empty, make void or empty, evacuate*, ἰνέω, κενόω. *Plin.* Herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum. *Id.* Sidus Lunæ accedens corpora impleat, abscedens inaniat. *Lucret.* Hoc ubi inanitur spatium.

INĀNIS (ἰνάω, or ἰνέω), e, adj. *empty, void*, κενός. *Cic.* Physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet. *Id.* Domum ejus iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem. *Plin.* Granum inane cassumque. *Plin. Paneg.* navigia. *Cic.* Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est. — With the *ablat. Cic.* Nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, *devoid, destitute.* — With *genit. Ovid.* Sanguinis atque animi pectus inane fuit. *Cic.* Omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum. *Id.* Quæ inanissima prudentiæ reperta sunt. —— ¶ Hence, Inane, neut. absol. *a void, the great void, empty space. Cic.* infinitum. *Id.* Nullum inane. — Also, *the air. Virg.* Vacuum per inane

volutus. *Plin.* Pes per inane emicuit. So, also, *Ovid.* Raptos per inania vento, *the air.* —— ¶ In particular, *void* of something, which is to be supplied from the context, *empty, without something.* *Plaut.* Incedo inanis, *without burden.* *Propert.* Janitor, si pulset inanis, surdus, *h. e. empty-handed, bringing no present.* *Plaut.* Hic homo est inanis, *hath not a penny in his pocket.* *Cic.* Structores inanes redierunt, *without the corn, with empty hands.* *Horat.* Inani ventre diem durare, *with empty paunch, hungry.* *Cic.* Jubet illos candelabrum relinquere. Sic illi inanes revertuntur, *empty, without it.* *Id.* equus, *without rider.* *Virg.* galea, *h. e.* sine capite. *Stat.* leo, *lion's skin.* *Cic.* corpus, *without life, dead.* *Senec.* vultus, *without eyes, blind.* *Ovid.* lumina, *blind.* *Id.* umbra (of *the dead*), *without body, incorporeal, unsubstantial.* So, *Id.* imago, *and Id.* vulgus, *without body.* *Virg.* tumulus, *without bodies.* Hence, *Id.* Inania regna, *the empty realms, the kingdom of the dead.* So, *Ovid.* Inania Tartara. *Virg.* verba, *h. e. mere words, words without thought, without volition.* *Cic.* Quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit, *by a mere imagination, the mere thought, without the reality.* *Id.* Aures ipsæ, quid plenum, quid inane sit, judicant, *defective in rhythm or harmony.* *Virg.* Tempus inane peto, *vacant time, pause, unemployed time.* — Hence, *empty, profitless, useless, fruitless, vain, frivolous, groundless, powerless, ineffectual.* *Virg.* Causas nectis inanes. *Horat.* minæ, *empty.* *Id.* decus purpuræ. *Id.* Inanem operam insumere. *Virg.* cura, spes. *Cic.* Cupiditates inanes (opposed to those *a natura*), h. e. *without use, unnecessary, vain, idle.* *Id.* O inanes nostras contentiones, quæ in medio cursu sæpe franguntur et corruunt! — Hence, *Tacit.* Inania famæ, *the empty, idle things of report,* h. e. *idle reports, groundless rumors.* —— ¶ Also, *vain, boastful, ostentatious, proud, puffed up.* *Cic.* Nihil est in me inane: sed tamen omnium ordinum consensus me commovet. *Liv.* Totam Asiæ regionem inaniora parere ingenia, et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse. *Sallust.* Homo inanis et regiæ superbiæ. — Or, *of little weight, light, weak.* *Lucret.* Clarus ob obscuram linguam, magis inter inanes, quamde (*h. e.* quam) graves inter Graios, qui vera requirunt. — Or, *small, low, little, contracted, grovelling.* *Cic.* Animus ipsa malevolentia jejunus atque inanis. — Also, *hollow.* *Ovid.* vulnus.

INĀNĬTĀS (inanis), ātis, f. *emptiness, vacuity, empty space, void,* κενότης. *Cic.* Cum duo individua per inanitatem ferantur. *Plaut.* Mihi inanitate jamdudum intestina murmurant. —— ¶ Also, *hollowness; cavity.* *Quintil.* Nec verba patietur oris inanitate resonare. —— ¶ Also, *uselessness, needlessness, vanity, emptiness.* *Cic.* Amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni et errore, naturæ finibus contentus.

INĀNĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *vainly, idly, uselessly, without reason,* κενῶς. *Cic.* Inaniter et effuse animus exsultat. *Horat.* Poeta, pectus inaniter angit, *h. e.* rebus inanibus quidem et fictis, moventibus tamen. —— ¶ Also, *in vain, ineffectually.* *Ovid.* Et medicas exercet inaniter artes.

INANTĔ. See *Ante.*

INANTESTĀTUS. See *Inattestatus.*

INĂPĔRTŬS (in & apertus), a, um, adj. *not open, not exposed.* *Sil.* fraudi.

INĂPPĂRĀTĬŌ (in & apparatio), ōnis, f. *want of preparation, negligence.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

INĂPPRĔHENSĬBĬLIS (in & apprehensibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be comprehended.* *Tertull.*

INĂQUŌ (in & aqua), as, a. 1. *to turn into water.* *Cæl. Aurel.* corporis nutrimenta.

INĂQUŌSŬS (in & aquosus), a, um, adj. *poorly supplied with water.* *Tertull.*

INĂRĀTŬS (in & aratus), a, um, adj. *unploughed, untilled, uncultivated,* ἀνήροτος. *Virg.* —— ¶ Particip. from inaro.

INĀRDĔŌ (in & ardeo), es, arsi, n. 2. *to burn in or upon* any thing, or simply, *to burn.* *Horat.*

INĀRDĔSCŌ (in & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 3. *to take fire, to become kindled or inflamed, kindle up, ignite.* *Virg.* Cærula nubes solis inardescit radiis, *kindles, takes a fiery glow.* *Plin.* Arbusculas in igne, ut ferrum inardescentes. — Figur. *to become kindled or inflamed.* *Quintil.* Affectus voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescant. *Tacit.* Cupidine vindictæ inardescere. — Also, *to redden up, glow with redness, blush.* *Senec.* Nunc inardescunt genæ.

INĀRĔFACTŬS (in & arefactus), a, um, adj. *made dry, dried.* *Plin.* sanguis.

INĀRĔSCŌ (in & aresco), is, arui, n. 3. *to become dry somewhere;* or simply, *to become dry;* or, *to become quite dry;* καταξηραίνομαι. *Colum.* Nec patiuntur fructum inarescere. *Id.* Cum tectorium inaruerit. *Cels.* Medicamenta inarescunt. *Plin.* Cœnum illitum sole inarescit. *Id.* Inarescere in sole. *Id.* Ut paulum capiti inarescant. *Quintil.* Nihil facilius, quam lacrimas, inarescere.

INĀRGENTĀTŬS (in & argentatus), a, um, adj. *covered or plated with silver, silvered over,* ἐνάργυρος. *Plin.*

INĀRGŪTĒ (in & argute), adv. *without acuteness, without subtilty.* *Gell.*

INĀRGŪTŬS (in & argutus), a, um, adj. *not acute, without point.* *Pandect.*

INĀRĪMĔ, es, f. *an island of the Etrurian sea, near Campania, under which Typhoeus is said to lie;* now *Ischia.* *Virg.*

INĀRŌ (in & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough into* the ground, *cover by ploughing.* *Cato.* sarmenta. *Colum.* fimum. *Plin.* semina. —— ¶ Also, *to plough.* *Plin.* solum.

INĀRTĬCŬLĀTŬS (in & articulatus), a, um, adj. *inarticulate,* of the voice, ἄναρθρος. *Arnob.*

INĀRTĬFĬCĬĀLIS (in & artificialis), e, adj. *inartificial, not according to art.* *Quintil.*

INĀRTĬFĬCĬĀLĬTĔR (inartificialis), adverb, *inartificially, without art, not according to art,* ἀτέχνως. *Quintil.*

INĀSCENSŬS (in & ascensus), a, um, adj. *not mounted or ascended.* *Plin. Paneg.* Procedere in rostra, inascensumque illum superbiæ principum locum tenere.

INĀSPECTŬS (in & aspectus), a, um, adj. *not seen.* *Stat.*

INĀSPĬCŬŬS (in & aspicio), a, um, adj. *invisible.* *Auson.*

INĀSSĀTŬS (in & assatus), a, um, *roasted,* ἔνοπτος. *Plin.*

INĀSSŬĒTŬS (in & assuetus), a, um, adj. *unaccustomed, unused.* *Ovid.* Diurnum lumen inassueti vix patiuntur equi. *Id.* Frondes inassueta subsecuisse manu. —— ¶ Also, *unusual.* *Sil.*

INĀTTĀMĬNĀTŬS (in & attaminatus), a, um, adj. *not contaminated, uninjured, undamaged.* *Tertull.* Serva Deo rem suam inattaminatam.

INĀTTENTĔ (in & attente), adv. *inattentively, inconsiderately, rashly, heedlessly.* *Ammian.* Al. leg. *ima mente.*

INĀTTENŬĀTŬS (in & attenuatus), a, um, adj. *undiminished, unimpaired, not lessened.* *Ovid.*

INĀTTESTĀTŬS (in & attestatus), a, um, adj. qui testatus non est, qui in jus non est vocatus. *Plaut.* Hoccine pacto indemnatum atque inattestatum me arripi? Al. leg. *intestatum,* alii *inantestatum.*

INĀTTRĪTŬS (in & attritus), a, um, adj. *not worn.* *Paulin. Nolan.* Fulget inattrito auro.

INAUDĀX (in & audax), ācis, adj. *not bold, timid, fearful,* δειλός. *Horat.* Dura post paulo fugies inaudax prœlia raptor.

INAUDĪBĬLIS (in & audio), e, adj. *inaudible.* *Censorin.*

INAUDĬENTĬA (in & audientia,) æ, f. *disobedience.* *Cyprian.* Alii leg. *inobedientia.*

INAUDĬŌ (in & audio), is, īvi *and* ii, ītum, a. and n. 4. *to hear,* particularly something not generally known, *get information or intelligence,* ἐνακούω. *Cic.* Fabrateriæ consilia sunt inita de me: quæ te video inaudisse. *Id.* Num quid de quo inaudisti? *Id. fragm.* Quorum erupit illa vox, de qua ego ex te primum inaudieram. *Plaut.* Credo, jam illum inaudisse, mihi esse thesaurum domi. *Id.* Metuo, ne de hac re quippiam hic inaudiverit. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Plaut.* So, *Cic.* Re inaudita, fore, ut periculum crearetur, &c. *being learned by report, having got wind.*

INAUDĪTĬUNCŬLA (in & auditiuncula), æ, f. *a little lecture, prelection,* ἀκροαμάτιον. *Gell.*

INAUDĪTŬS (in & auditus), a, um, adj. *unheard, unheard of, unusual, strange, new,* ἀνήκουστος. *Cic.* Nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis, aut cuiquam novum. *Id.* Incredibili quadam atque inaudita virtute præditus. *Id.* Quod in omni memoria est omnino inauditum. *Id.* Novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum. *Id.* Sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita, *unheard.* —— ¶ Also, *unheard, untried, without a hearing.* *Senec.* Qui statuit aliquid parte inaudita altera. *Tacit.* Ut te inauditum et indefensum primo rumore rapiant. *Suet.* Aliquem inauditum punire. —— ¶ Also, *without the sense of hearing.* *Gell.* Quædam animalium gignuntur inodora, inauditave. Al. leg. *inora, inauritave,* h. e. sine ore et auribus. —— ¶ Particip. from inaudio.

INĀVERSĬBĬLIS (in & averto), e, adj. *that cannot be turned from its course,* hence, *unchangeable,* or *inevitable, unavoidable,* ἀναπόστρεπτος. *Apul.* where others read *inaversabilis* and *inversibilis.*

INAUGŪRĀTĬŌ (inauguro), onis, f. *a beginning.* *Tertull.*

INAUGŪRĀTŌ (properly, *ablat.* of inauguratus), adv. *after having taken the augury, with augury,* οἰωνιστικῶς. *Liv.* Id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat. *Id.* Locum inaugurato consecrare.

INAUGŪRŌ (in & auguro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. *to consult the birds, take an augury, to divine from an augury,* οἰωνίζομαι. *Plaut.* Impetritum, inauguratum est, *the thing has been tried by augury, the augury has been taken.* *Liv.* Ad inaugurandum templa capiunt. *Id.* Inaugura, fierine possit, *divine by augury.* —— ¶ Transitively, *to give a certain sanctity to any person or thing by the ceremony of taking the augury; to consecrate, choose after having taken an augury.* *Cic.* templum. *Liv.* locum. — In the case of a public officer, it may be rendered, *to consecrate, install, solemnly invest.* *Liv.* aliquem Flaminem. *Cic.* Cur non inaugurare? *Liv.* Augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius.

INAURĀTŌR (inauro), ōris, m. *a gilder,* χρυσόχους. *Inscript.* and *Firmic.*

INAURĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from inauro. —— ¶ Adj. (of in & auratus), *not gilt, without gold.* *Titinn.* ap. *Charis.* mulier. *Tertull.* Omni patagio inauratior pavo.

INAURĬŌ (in & auris), is, a. 4. *to give hearing to, make to hear.* *Lactant.* Surdos inauribat.

INAURIS (Id.), is, f. *an ear-ring, pendant, an ornament for the ear,* ἐνώτιον, ἐλλόβιον. *Plaut.* Inaures da mihi faciundas. *Plin.* Murænæ inaures addidit. *Plaut.* Non meministi, me inaurem ad te afferre natali die?

INAURĪTŬS (in & auritus), a, um, adj. *without ears,* ἄωτος. *Gell.* See *Inauditus.*

INAURŌ (in & auro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gild, cover, overlay, or adorn, with gold,* χρυσόω. *Cic.* Inaurata statua. *Id.* Columna inaurata. *Ovid.* Inaurata vestis, *wrought or woven with gold.* So, *Auct.* ad *Her.* palla. *Plin.* Laquearia inaurata sunt. *Id.* vasa. *Cic. e poeta.* Pellis inaurata arietis, *the golden fleece.* —— ¶ Figur. *to enrich, cover with gold.* *Horat.* and *Cic.*

INAUSPĬCĀTŌ (properly, *abl. passive,* from inauspicatus), adv. *without the auspices being taken or consulted.* *Cic.*

INAUSPĬCĀTŬS (in & auspicatus), a, um, adj. *at which the auspices have not been held, made or done without auspices.* *Liv.* lex. —— ¶ Hence, *inauspicious, unlucky, of bad omen or signification.* *Plin.* nomen. *Senec.* bos. *Plin.* animan

tes. *Id.* Bibente conviva mensam tolli, inauspicatissimum judicatur.

INAUSŬS (in & ausus), a, um, adj. *undared. Virg.* Ne quid inausum sceleris fuisset. *Val. Flacc.* Si quod inausum nefas superest. *Senec.* Audere inausa. *Tacit.* Quid inausum intemeratumve vobis?

INB. For words beginning thus, see *Imb.*

INCÆDŪUS (in & cæduus), a, um, adj. *that has not been cut or cut down, uncut, unfelled, uncleared,* ἄτμητος. *Ovid.* lucus. *Id.* silva.

INCALCĀTŬS (in & calcatus), a, um, adj. *untrodden. Paulin. Nolan.* humus.

INCĂLESCŌ (in & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to become warm or hot. Colum.* Anni tempore jam incalescente. *Liv.* Incaluerant vino, *they had by this become heated.* — Figur. *to grow warm or hot, warm, become heated. Ovid.* Acres incaluere animi (*sc.* equorum). *Id.* Incaluit deo, *grew warm with divine fire, kindled with inspiration. Id.* Ipsa quoque incalui, *h. e. caught the fire of love.*

INCALFĂCIŌ, is, a. 3. *to make warm, to heat. Ovid.*

INCĂLLIDĒ (incallidus), adv. *without subtilty or ingenuity, without cunning or art,* ἁπλῶς. *Cic.*

INCĂLLIDŬS (in & callidus), a, um, adj. *not acute, not subtile, not shrewd, without skill, simple. Cic.* Non incallidi homines. *Capitolin.* Fuit in jure non incallidus, *h. e.* non imperitus. —— ¶ Also, *not cunning, not crafty. Cic.* servus.

INCALLŌ (in & callus or callum), as, a. 1. *to turn to callus, make callous. Veget.* carnem.

INCĂNDĔSCŌ (in & candesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become very hot, become inflamed, ignite, begin to glow, kindle up,* ἐμπυρόομαι. *Ovid.* Illud (*h. e.* plumbum e funda emissum) incandescit eundo. *Id.* Incanduit ignibus ara. *Virg.* Tempestas toto autumni incanduit æstu. — Figur. *to become inflamed,* for instance, with anger. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.*

INCĂNDIDŌ (in & candidus), as, a. 1. *to make white. Firmic.*

INCĀNĔSCŌ (in & canesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to become white,* πολιόομαι. *Catull.* Spumis incanuit unda, *whitened with foam. Virg.* Ornus incanuit albo flore pyri. —— ¶ Also, *to become hoary or gray. Sil.* Incanuit ætas.

INCANTĀMENTUM (incanto), i, n. *a means of enchantment, a charm, incantation,* ἐπῳδή. *Plin.*

INCANTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an enchanting or bewitching, enchantment, charm. Firmic.*

INCANTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an enchanter, charmer. Tertull.*

INCANTŌ (in & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sing in* any place. *Apul.* Dum forte passerem incantantem sepiculæ (*h. e.* in sepicula) consectatur arripere. —— ¶ Transitively, *to recite, mutter over or sing a magic form of words against* any person. *Plin.* e xii. tab. Qui malum carmen incantasset. —— ¶ Also, *to enchant, bewitch, charm. Apul.* Quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi, *sc.* illam. — So, Incantatus, a, um, *charmed, bewitched. Horat.* vincula. *Apul.* mulier.

INCĀNŬS (in & canus), a, um, adj. *white, hoary, gray unto whiteness. Catull.* crines. *Virg.* menta. — Figur. *Catull.* secula.

INCĂPĀBILIS (in & capio), e, adj. *incomprehensible. Arrian.* ap. *Augustin.*

INCĂPĀX (in & capax), ācis, adj. *not able to hold or keep;* also, *incapable. Prudent.* sacramenti. — With *infin. Prudent.* Ædes incapax solvi, *h. e. indissoluble, indestructible, imperishable.*

INCĂPISTRŌ (in & capistro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to halter or muzzle.* — Figur. *to entangle, ensnare, catch. Apul.* me erroribus.

INCASSUM. See *Cassus.*

INCASTĒ, same as *Inceste. Senec.*

INCASTĪGĀTŬS (in & castigatus), a, um, adj. *unreproved, uncorrected, unpunished,* ἀδιόρθωτος. *Horat.*

INCASTĪTĀS (in & castitas), ātis, f. *unchastity. Sidon.*

INCĂVŌ (in & cavo), as, a. 1. *to hollow or scoop out, make hollow,* κοιλόω. *Colum.*

INCAUSTICUM, i, n. same as *Causticum. Veget.* See *Causticus.*

INCAUTĒ (incautus), adv. *unwarily, unguardedly, inconsiderately,* ἀπρονοήτως. *Cic.* Stulte omnia et incaute. *Liv.* Sed dum murum incautius subit, femur tragula ictus cecidit. *Augustin.* Ut se ipsos incautissime proderent. *Plin. Ep.* Cœnare nusquam incautius, *with more freedom, with less anxiety or reserve.*

INCAUTĒLA (Id.), æ, f. *want of foresight, improvidence, incautiousness.*

INCAUTŬS (in & cautus), a, um, adj. *unwary, incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate,* ἀδόκητος. *Cic.* Qui te incautum fortasse nunc tuo loco dimovere potuerunt. *Liv.* Juventa incautior. *Sidon.* Incautissimus, quia credulus. *Liv.* Ab secundis rebus incauti, *h. e.* propter secundas res, *by reason of. Id.* Incautus a fraude fraterna, *h. e. in regard to.* — Also, with *genit. Stat.* sui, *careless of his own safety. Horat.* futuri. —— ¶ Passively, *not guarded against, not provided for, unexpected, unforeseen. Sil.* ictus. *Propert.* Sic est incautum quidquid habetur Amor. *Tacit.* Iter hostibus incautum. — Also, *not admitting of precaution. Lucan.* tenebræ. — Also, *unguarded. Liv.*

INCĒDŌ (in & cedo), is, cessi, cessum, n. 3. simply expressive of the motion, *to go, go along or on,* βαδίζω. *Liv.* Si pedes incedat, *go on foot, walk. Ovid.* Incedere molliter, *to have a soft gait. Id.* durius, *to have a heavy, stiff gait. Justin.* Servi pedibus, liberi equis incedunt, *go on foot, on horseback. Virg.* Pueri incedunt, *sc.* equis, *ride. Plaut.* Caute incedere via. — In particular, *to walk slowly and with an air of dignity or consequence. Senec.* Tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus. In like manner, *Sallust.* Incedunt per ora vestra magnifice. *Cic.* Repente vero incessi omnibus lætitiis. *Horat.* Meo superbus incedis malo. — Hence, for apparere *or esse, to show one's self, appear, be,* but still implying a stateliness of gait and carriage. *Virg.* Ast ego quæ divum incedo regina. *Propert.* Incedit vel Jove digna soror. *Plaut.* Ut ovans præda onustus incederem. (To this may also be referred the last three examples of the preceding signif.) —— ¶ In general, *to go, proceed, advance, march,* with reference to some direction. *Cic.* Quacumque incederet, tecta pervertere. *Liv.* Incessit, qua duxit prædæ spes. *Plaut.* domum a foro. *Id.* Incedere sessum, *to go to sit,* consequently, *to seat one's self. Liv.* ad portas urbis. *Plaut.* Malitiæ alicujus contra incedere, *to endeavor to baffle or thwart. Tacit.* Incessit itineri, et prælio, *equally prepared to journey or fight.* — Hence, *to advance* to the attack, *to rush upon. Sallust.* in perculsos Romanos. *Id.* Cohortes paulatim incedere jubet. — Also, figur. *to proceed, advance, move on. Cic.* Facilius ad inventionem animus incedet. —— ¶ Also, *to come, come up, arrive. Plaut.* Huc incedit cum amica sua. *Tacit.* Nuntii incedunt, qui afferrent, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to go into, to enter. Justin.* Illum Ægypto, si jam incessisset (*sc.* Ægyptum), excedere juberet. *Tacit.* Incedunt mœstos locos. —— ¶ Also, figur. of inanimate things, *to come on, come upon any one, attack, fall upon, befall, seize, appear, arise. Tacit.* Occultus rumor incedebat, *had spread, become prevalent, was abroad. Id.* Postquam tenebræ incedebant, *came on. Colum.* Ubi crepusculum incesserit. *Tacit.* Pro modestia vis incedebat. *Sallust.* Ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, ut, &c. *came on, befell, took place. Liv.* Admiratio incessit homines. *Id.* Cupido incessit eum. *Id.* Cura patribus incessit. *Tacit.* Licentia deterrimo cuique incedebat, invidiam in bonos excitandi. *Colum.* Sterilitas annonæ incessit hominibus. *Terent.* Religio in te incessit. *Liv.* Tanta incessit in ea castra vis morbi, ut, &c. —— ¶ Compare *Incesso.*

INCĔLĔBRĀTŬS (in & celebratus), a, um, adj. *not published, not spread abroad, not spoken of. Tacit.*

INCĔLEBRIS (in & celebris), bre, adj. *not celebrated,* ἀδοκίμαστος. *Gell.*

INCENDĔFĂCIŌ (incendo & facio), is, a. 3. *to set on fire. Trebell. Poll. Claud.* 8. *e lect. Salmas.*

INCENDIĀRIŬS (incendium), a, um, adj. *causing a conflagration, setting on fire. Plin.* avis. — Hence, Incendiarius, ii, m. *an incendiary,* πυρεύς. *Tacit.* and *Suet.*

INCENDIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *burning, hot, heating. Apul.* folia. *Fulgent.* Incendiosior.

INCENDIUM (incendo), ii, n. *a fire, conflagration,* ἔμπρησις. *Cic.* excitare. *Liv.* conflare, *or, Cic.* facere, *to cause a conflagration, set fire to.* —— ¶ Also, *heat,* as in the stomach. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *fire, heat, vehemence,* as of a passion. *Cic.* cupiditatum. *Ovid.* Excitare incendium, *h. e.* amorem. —— ¶ Also, *any thing setting on fire or causing a fire, a torch. Virg.* Incendia poscit. —— ¶ Incendium annonæ, *h. e. a raising of the price of provisions. Quintil.* and *Manil.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *great danger, destruction, calamity. Cic.* belli civilis. *Id.* invidiæ. *Id.* civitatis. *Sallust.* Incendium meum, *h. e. the fire which consumes me.* — *Incendium* is frequently used in Cicero for *any danger threatening the welfare of the state.*

INCENDŌ (in & candeo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to kindle, set fire to,* ἐμπυρίζω. *Cæs.* cupas pice refertas. *Cic.* tus et odores. *Virg.* lychnos. *Id.* aras votis, *h. e.* votivas victimas aris cremare. *Id.* altaria, *h. e. to kindle a fire on,* &c. *Id.* aras votis, *for* vota (*h. e.* victimas) in aris. Also, figur. *Cels.* febriculam, *h. e. to make worse.* — Hence, Incensus, a, um, *lighted, kindled, burning. Virg.* Incensus æstus, *burning heat.* —— ¶ Also, *to set on fire, burn. Cic.* classem. *Cæs.* oppida. —— ¶ Figur. *to inflame, stir up, animate, incite, excite, irritate. Cic.* cupiditatem. *Id.* odia. *Terent.* aliquem. — Hence, Incendi, *to burn, be inflamed, animated, incited, excited, irritated. Cic.* amore, desiderio. *Nep.* dolore. *Virg.* dictis. *Hirt.* Equus incensus calcaribus. Also, without an *ablat. Nep.* Adeo erat incensus, ut, &c. *h. e. incensed, exasperated, irritated, provoked.* — Hence, Incendere, *absol. to inflame with love. Ovid.* and *Virg.* — Also, *to instigate, set one against another, make angry. Cic.* animos judicum in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to make clear, bright, shining, illumine, brighten, give a fiery color to. Cic.* Luna incensa radiis solis. *Virg.* Squamam incendebat fulgor. — Hence, *Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 49. genus suum, *h. e. to render celebrated, respected or distinguished,* according to Gronov.'s explanation. According to others, *to ruin his family.* —— ¶ Also, *to make warm or hot, to heat. Colum.* fornacem. —— ¶ Also, *to increase, heighten, raise. Varr.* annonam, *h. e. to raise the price of, make dear. Virg.* vires. —— ¶ Also, *to fill. Virg.* cœlum clamore. *Justin.* regiam luctu. —— ¶ Also, *to ruin, destroy, lay waste. Stat.* campos. —— ¶ *Plaut. Men.* 1, 2, 44. Rogum incendere, *h. e. to kill the day in eating and drinking.*

INCENSĒ (incensus), adv. *vehemently, earnestly. Gell.*

INCENSIŌ (incendo), ōnis, f. *a burning, setting on fire,* ἔμπρησις. *Cic.*

INCENSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an incendiary,* ἐμπρηστής. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *one who incites or excites.*

INCENSŬS, a, um, particip. from incendo. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & census), *that has not enrolled his name and the valuation of his fortune in the censor's book. Cic.*

INCENTIŌ (incino), ōnis, f. *a blowing of an instrument,* ἐπαύλησις. *Gell.* tibiarum. —— ¶ Also, *a charm, enchantment. Gell.*

INCENTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *beginning to sing or play,* ἐπαυλητικός. *Varr.* tibia. —— ¶ Also, *that provokes or incites. Prudent.* lues. — Hence, Incentivum, i, n. *an incentive. Hieronym.* and *Prudent.*

INCENTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who begins to sing or play, a singer. Paul. Nol.*

—— ¶ Also, *one who incites or excites.* *Ammian.*

INCĔPTĬO (incipio), ōnis, f. *a commencement, beginning,* ἀρχή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an undertaking, intention, endeavor, resolution.* *Terent.*

INCĔPTO (frequentat. of incipio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to begin, commence.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to undertake, design, go about,* ἐπιχειρέω. *Terent.* Quid inceptas?

INCĔPTOR (incipio), ōris, m. *a beginner,* ἔξαρχος. *Terent.*

INCĔPTUM (Id.), i, n. *a beginning, attempt, enterprise, undertaking, design,* ἐγχείρημα. *Cic.*

INCĔPTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a beginning, commencing.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *an enterprise, undertaking.* *Nepos.*

INCĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from incipio.

INCERNICŬLUM (incerno), i, n. *the refuse of the sieve, bran.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sieve, sierce.* *Plin.*

INCĔRNO (in & cerno), is, crēvi, ētum, a. 3. *to sift or sierce to or upon,* or simply, *to sift, sierce, separate by a sieve,* διαλέγω, ἀποκρίνω. *Cato.* terram cribro. *Vitruv.* Super fricaturam incernatur marmor. *Horat.* Piper cum sale incretum, *h. e. mixed with it by a sieve,* or, *strewed with it.* —— ¶ Also, *to scatter with a sieve.* *Varr.*

INCĔRO (in & cero), as, a. 1. *to smear with wax, cover or daub over with wax,* κηρόω. *Cels.* canaliculum. *Juvenal.* genua deorum, *to fasten to the knees of the gods, with wax, written vows or prayers;* hence, *to make vows to the gods, pray to them ardently.*

INCĔRTĒ (incertus), adv. *uncertainly, doubtfully, with uncertainty.* *Enn.*

INCĔRTO (Id.), adv. *with uncertainty, uncertainly.* *Plaut.* scire.

INCĔRTO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make uncertain or doubtful,* ἀδηλόω. *Plaut.* animum.

INCĔRTŬS (in & certus), a, um, adj. *uncertain, doubtful, doubting, dubious,* ἄπορος, ἄδηλος. *Cic.* Quum incertus essem, ubi esses. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Terent.* animi. *Liv.* rerum suarum. *Id.* veri. — Also, *having no certain information.* *Plaut.* Cave incertus tuum pedem ad me retuleris, *h. e. without knowing something for certain.* —— ¶ Also, *uncertain, not sure, or positive, not to be relied upon.* *Cas.* iter. *Cic.* casus. *Liv.* responsum. *Cic.* Ætas puerilis lubrica et incerta. *Id.* Nihil incertius vulgo, *h. e. more fickle.* *Id.* Spes incertissima. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *h. e. in need, distress.* *Ovid.* sol, *h. e. invisible, or not clearly visible,* of the sun in spring, when it does not yet shine brightly, and is covered with clouds. So, also, *Virg.* luna. *Id.* Tres soles incerti, *h. e. dark, cloudy days.* — Hence, *not striking with a sure blow.* *Virg.* securis. — Also, *that has no settled place or order.* *Ovid.* crines, *h. e. dishevelled.* *Martial.* acus, *h. e. not fast.* *Sallust.* vultus, *h. e. anxious, fearful, uneasy countenance, not manifesting any courage.* — *Incertus, a, um,* is also used for *de quo incertum est.* *Liv.* Incertus infans mascula an femina esset, *h. e. a child of which it was not known whether it was a boy or a girl.* *Ovid.* os, *h. e. stammering, unintelligible.* *Sallust. Jug.* 49. Incerti quidnam esset, *h. e. one could not be certain what they were, of doubtful appearance.* — Hence, Incertum, i, n. *an uncertainty.* *Liv.* Ne cujus incerti auctor esset. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* In incerto esse, *or, Sallust.* habere, *h. e. to be uncertain.* *Cic.* Ad *or* in incertum revocare, *h. e. to bring into uncertainty, render uncertain.* So, also, *plur.* Incerta, *uncertainties, uncertain things or circumstances.* *Liv.* belli. *Plin. Ep.* fortunæ. — Hence, *ablat.* Incerto *for* quum incertum sit *or* esset. *Liv.* Incerto, quid peteret, *h. e. whilst they did not know.* — *Incertum* is also used adverbially, *with uncertainty, without its being known, without knowing.* *Liv.* Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit.

INCESSĀBĬLIS (in & cessabilis), e, adj. *incessant,* ἀκατάπαυστος. *Cal. Aurel.*

INCESSĀBĬLITĔR (incessabilis), adv. *incessantly.* *Hieronym.*

INCESSANTĔR (in & cessanter), adv. *incessantly,* ἀπαύστως. *Sidon.*

INCĔSSO (incedo), is, cessīvi and cessi, a. 3. *to attack, assail, assault.* *Liv.* Incessere aliquem. *Virg.* muros. *Sueton.* aliquem cœno, *h. e. to throw at.* — Figur. *to attack, assail with words.* *Ovid.* dictis protervis. *Suet.* convicio, *h. e. to reproach.* *Gell.* Senex juvenes objurgatione justa incessivit. *Liv.* Admiratio viri incessit omnes, *h. e. admiration seized them.* *Id.* Cupido incessit eum, *h. e. a desire seized him.* *Stat.* Incessere moras, *h. e. to reprove him for his tardiness.* *Quintil.* Famam alicujus incessere. — Hence, *to accuse.* *Tacit.* criminibus. —— ¶ Also, *to break in, press upon, enter by force.* *Liv.* in erumpentes. *Id.* Pilis incessere. — Also, *to come, appear.* *Cas.* Magnus incessit timor.

INCĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a gait, walking,* βάδισις. *Cic.* Incessum fingere, quo gravior videaris, *to assume a stately air, a certain gravity of deportment.* *Quintil.* Incessus fractus, *h. e. an unmanly gait.* — Also, *the course of the stars.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an advancing.* *Tacit.* Primo incessu solvit obsidium. — Hence, *an irruption into a country.* *Tacit.* Incessu Parthorum sine acie pulsi Iberi. —— ¶ Also, *entrance.* *Tacit.* Incessus claudere.

INCESTĒ (incestus), adv. *impurely, unchastely, incestuously,* μιαρῶς. *Cic.* Ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? *Arnob.* Incestius.

INCESTĬFĬCŬS (incestus & facio), a, um, adj. *defiling one's self, committing a bad action,* μιαρός. *Senec.*

INCESTO (incestus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute, defile, contaminate,* μιαίνω. *Virg.* funere classem. Particularly, *by fornication.* *Virg.* thalamos novercæ. *Plaut.* puellam. *Sueton.* se.

INCESTUM, i, n. See *Incestus, a, um.*

INCESTŬŌSŬS (incestus, us), a, um, adj. *defiled,* particularly *by unchastity, incestuous.* *Valer. Max.* 6. 3. 7. Quæ sacris Bacchanalium incestuosæ fuerant. Al. rectius leg. *incestu usæ.*

INCESTŬS (from incestus, or incesto, are), us, m. *a defiling,* particularly *of one's self, by unlawful embraces, incest.* *Cic.*

INCESTŬS (in & castus), a, um, adj. *unclean, impure, polluted, contaminated,* ἀνόσιος, μιαρός. *Stat.* aves, *h. e. that feed on corpses.* *Tacit.* Concessa apud Judæos, quæ nobis incesta, *h. e. unlawful, sinful.* — Particularly, *unchaste.* *Cic.* os, flagitium. *Liv.* sermo. *Tacit.* amor. — Hence, Incestum, i, n. *impurity,* whether consisting in impiety or fornication. *Cic.* — Particularly, *impurity* contracted by those kinds of fornication which were expressly prohibited by the laws of the Romans, as fornication with a vestal virgin, with one's relatives, with freeborn persons; *incest,* ἀνόσιος, συνουσία. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

INCHARĀXO (ἐγχαράσσω), as, a. 1. *to open by scratching.* *Apic.*

INCHŌĀTĪVŬS (inchoo), a, um, adj. *inceptive, inchoative,* ἀρκτικός. *Priscian.*

INCHŌĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a beginner.* *Prudent.* mortis.

INCHŌĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from inchoo. —— ¶ Adj. *imperfect,* ἡμιεργής. *Cic.* cognitio.

INCHŎO (in & chaos), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to commence, begin,* ἄρχομαι. *Pallad.* Inchoante mense. —— ¶ Also, actively, *to lay the foundation of any thing, commence, begin.* *Cic.* delubrum. *Liv.* initium. *Cic.* oratorem. *Liv.* prœlium. — Also, with an *infin.* following. *Pallad.* Post idus pastina inchoemus effodere. *Colum.* Ab inchoato exstruere domus, *h. e. from the very foundation.* —— ¶ Also, *to erect, begin, undertake, make.* *Virg.* aram. *Liv.* mentionem affinitatis, *h. e. to mention by the way.* *Plin.* (of bees) regem, *h. e. to make.* — Hence, Inchoātus, a, um, *made, built.* *Liv.* templum. *Catull.* Dindymi domina, *or* magna mater (*h. e.* Cybele), *h. e. a poem which had her for its subject.* —— ¶ See, also, *Inchoatus, a, um.*

INCĬCŬR (in & cicur), ŭris *or* ŏris, adj. *not tame, wild.* *Pacuv.*

INCĬDO (in & cado), is, idi, āsum, n. 3 *to fall into or upon,* ἐμπίπτω. *Cic.* in foveam. *Id.* Saxum in crura incidit. *Virg.* turris super agmina. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Liv.* portis, *h. e. to rush in at the gates.* *Id.* capitibus, *h. e. to fall upon.* — Also, with *ad* following. *Virg.* ad terram. — Figur. *to fall upon or into, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with.* *Cic.* in insidias. *Id.* in morbum. *Liv.* inter catervas armatorum. *Cic.* in illum sermonem. *Id.* Incidimus in ea reipublicæ tempora. *Id.* Incidere alicui *or* in aliquem, *h. e. to meet.* *Sallust.* in amicitiam alicujus, *h. e. to be so unfortunate as to make friendship with a person.* — Also, with an *accus.* following. *Nep.* periculum. — Hence, of time, *to fall on or upon, come to pass.* *Cic.* In hunc diem incidunt mysteria. — Also, *to occur to one's thoughts.* *Terent.* Incidit mihi in mentem. *Id.* Incidit mihi suspicio. — Also, *to strike or stumble against* any thing, *offend, commit a mistake.* *Cic.* in alterum genus justitiæ. — *Cic.* Incidere in Diodorum, *or* in Diodori sententiam, *h. e. to assent to, approve of.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall upon, attack, assault, assail.* *Liv.* in hostem. *Id.* ultimis, *h. e.* in ultimos. *Id.* Pestilentia incidit in urbem. *Cas.* terror exercitui, *h. e. seized.* *Virg.* bellator deus animos, *h. e. seizes.* —— ¶ Also, *to happen, occur, come to pass.* *Liv.* Incidit de uxoribus mentio, *h. e. they came to discourse of.* *Nep.* bellum. — Also, with *ut* or *ne* following. *Liv.* Forte ita incidit, ut, &c. — Also, *to meet with, happen to, befall.* *Cic.* Multis tales casus inciderunt. *Prop.* Si quid durius tibi inciderit. —— ¶ Incasurus, a, um, *Plin.* 2, 27.

INCĪDO (in & cædo), is, idi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut, to cut into, make an incision in.* *Cas.* arborem, *h. e. in a tree.* *Plin.* Arbor inciditur. *Plin.* venam, *h. e. to bleed, let blood.* *Id.* Folia incisa, *h. e. having incisions.* — Also, *to cut, write, engrave, etch or imprint any thing in or on.* *Cic.* leges in æs. *Id.* nomina in tabula. *Virg.* amores arboribus. *Plin.* literas cortici. —— ¶ Also, *to make by cutting.* *Ovid.* dentes, *h. e. to cut teeth* into a saw. *Cic. Mil.* 32. leges, *sc.* in æs. *Virg.* faces. —— ¶ Also, *to clip, lop.* *Cic.* pinnas. *Virg.* vites, *h. e. to prune.* —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt, break off, hinder.* *Liv.* sermonem. *Horat.* ludum. —— ¶ Also, *to cut in pieces.* *Virg.* funem. Hence, *to divide.* *Cic.* Pulmo incisus. —— ¶ Also, *to take away, deprive of.* *Liv.* spem. *Cic.* media, *h. e. to omit.* — Also, *to annul, invalidate, destroy, make of no effect.* *Pandect.* testamentum. *Senec.* horam. —— ¶ Also, *to cut, cut open, dissect, anatomize.* *Cels.* corpora mortuorum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Genus vocis incidens, *h. e. broken, interrupted.*

INCĪDŬŬS (in & cæduus), a, um, adj. same as *Incæduus.* *Stat.*

INCĬENS (probably from ἐγκύω), tis, adj. *pregnant, with young.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

INCĬĔO (in & cieo), es, ivi, itum, a. 2. and INCĬO (in & cio), is, a. 4, *to excite, set in motion.* *Lucret.* 5, 960. Inciebat corpora. — Hence. But *Ed. Creech.* reads *jungebat.* — Hence, Incitus, a, um, *put in motion, impetuous, swift, rapid.*

INCĪLĬO, or INCĪLO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rebuke, blame.*

INCĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. *Cato.* Fossa incilis, *a ditch or trench for conveying water.* — Hence, *Colum.* and *Cato.* Incile, is, n. same as *Fossa incilis.* — Figur. *Cic.* In incili adhæserunt.

INCINCTŬS, a, um. See *Incingo.*

INCINGO (in & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird, gird about, surround,* καταζωννύω. *Ovid.* mœnibus urbes. *Id.* Incingi zona. *Liv.* Incinctus cinctu gabino.

INCINGŬLUM (incingo), i, n. *a girdle.* *Non.*

INCĬNO (in & cano), is, a. 3. *to sing,* ἐνᾴδω. *Propert.* ore modos. —— ¶ Also, *to blow* upon a musical instrument. *Gell.* tibicen.

INCĬPESSO. See *Incipisso.*

INCĬPĬO (in & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. and n. 3. properly, *to take in hand.* — Hence, *to undertake, attempt, make.* *Terent.* Quid incipiam? *Sallust.* facinus

pulcherrimum. *Plaut.* Iter. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence, make a commencement.* *Terent.*, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* aliquid. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *to begin* (*to speak or to sing*). *Sallust.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *intrans. to begin, commence.* *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Virg.*

INCIPISSŌ, or INCIPESSŌ (incipio), is, a. and n. 3. same as *Incipio.* *Plaut.*

INCIRCUMCISUS (in & circumcisus), a, um, adj. *uncircumcised.* *Tertull.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTUS (in & circumscriptus), a, um, adj. *unbounded, unlimited, infinite.* *Prudent.*

INCISĒ, and INCISIM (incisus, a, um), adv. *in short clauses or members of a sentence of from three to seven syllables,* κατὰ κόμματα. *Cic.*

INCISIŌ (incido), ōnis, f. *an incision,* διατομή. — Hence, *a small, unperiodical member of a sentence, consisting of only from three to seven syllables,* *Cic.*, otherwise called *incisum.* —— ¶ Also, *a griping.* *Veget.*

INCISUM (Id.), i, n. *a short clause of a sentence consisting of from three to seven syllables,* otherwise called a *comma,* κόμμα, κῶλον. *Cic.*

INCISŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *an incision.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a notch or hollow in any thing that appears to be formed by an incision.* *Plin.* —— ¶ In painting, *the division between light and shade.* *Plin.*

INCISUS, a, um. See *Incido.*

INCISUS (incido), us, m. *an incision.* *Plin.*

INCITĀBULUM (incito), i, n. *an incentive, inciting, excitement.* *Gell.*

INCITĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *an incitement, motive, inducement, incentive,* κινητήριον. *Cic.* periculorum, *h. e.* ad pericula. — Also, of persons. *Tacit.* Uxor quæ incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, *h. e. who instigated.*

INCITĀTĒ (incitatus), adv. *with a violent motion, violently.* *Cic. Orat.* 20. Incitatius. —— ¶ Also, *speedily, rapidly, quickly.* *Cic. Orat.* 63.

INCITĀTIŌ (incito), ōnis, f. *a putting in motion, an exciting, exhorting, inciting, instigating,* ὅρμησις, ὁρμή. *Cic.* populi. *Id.* mentis, *h. e. enthusiasm.* —— ¶ Also, *violent motion, vehemence, force, quickness, rapidity.* *Cic.* Sol tanta incitatione fertur, ut, &c. *Cæs.* animi.

INCITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an inciter,* ὀτρυντήρ. *Prudent.*

INCITĀTRIX (incitator), īcis, f. *she that incites.* *Lactant.*

INCITĀTUS, a, um, partic. from incito. —— ¶ Adj. *running, flying, going, flowing, sailing,* &c. *swiftly.* *Cæs.* lintres, equi. *Cic.* Equo incitato, *h. e. riding tantivy, or with great speed.* *Id.* Incitatior. *Id.* Incitatissima conversio.

INCITĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Incitatio.* *Plin.*

INCITŌ (frequentat. of incieo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set in rapid motion,* παρορμάω. *Cæs.* equos, *h. e. to spur on.* *Val. Flacc.* hastas. — Hence, Se incitare *or* Incitari, *to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, run, fly, go swiftly, flow, sail,* &c. *Cæs.* Alii ex castris sese incitant. *Cic.* Stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur. —— ¶ Also, *to excite, stimulate.* *Cic.* studium. *Ovid.* sitim. *Cic.* aliquem cupiditate imitandi. —— ¶ Also, *to excite, incite to a thing, encourage.* *Cic.* aliquem ad studium. *Id.* in aliquem. *Hirt.* contra aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to inspire.* *Cic.* Terræ vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat. —— ¶ Also, *to promote the growth of any thing.* *Pallad.* vitem. —— ¶ Also, *to increase, augment, enlarge.* *Tacit.* pœnas. *Cic.* celeritatem. *Liv.* Amnis incitatus pluviis. —— ¶ See, also, *Incitatus, a, um.*

INCITUS, a, um, partic. from incieo. —— ¶ Adj. *unmoved, immovable.* Incita calx, *a chess-man blocked up or which cannot be moved.* Hence, Incitæ calces, *a place upon the chess-board whence a move cannot be made.* *Plaut.* Ad incitas redigere, *to bring the chess-men of another person to a point whence they cannot be moved:* and figur. *to bring into an extremity, difficulty or embarrassment.* So, also, *Lucil.* Ad incita redigere *or* redire.

INCIVĪLIS (in & civilis), e, adj. *unmannerly, impolite, uncivil.* *Gell.*

INCIVĪLITAS (incivilis), ātis, f. *incivility, uncourteousness.* *Ammian.*

INCIVĪLITER (Id.), adv. *without civility, uncourteously.* *Pandect.* Inciviliter extorta. *Sueton.* Incivilius.

INCLĀMĀTIŌ (inclamo), ōnis, f. *an exclaiming or calling out against any one.* *Tertull.*

INCLĀMITŌ (frequentat. of inclamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call out against any one, to assail with harsh language, abuse, scold.* *Plaut.* Inclamitor quasi servus.

INCLĀMŌ (in & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to call upon with a loud voice, cry out to,* whether in a good or bad sense, ἐπιβοάω. *Cic.* comitem suum, *h. e. call to.* — Hence, *to call upon for assistance.* *Cic.* Nemo inclamavit. — In a bad sense, *to assail with harsh language, abuse, chide, rebuke.* *Gell.* in aliquem. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Ovid.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to call.* *Liv.* aliquem nomine. *Cal.* ap. *Quintil.* nomen alicujus. *Cic.* Ut, si inclamaro, advoles. *Plin.* Delphinus inclamatus a puero. —— ¶ Also, *to call upon, invoke.* *Gell.* Deum atque hominum fidem.

INCLĀRESCŌ (in & claresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to become famous, gain credit and reputation,* ἐπιφαίνομαι. *Plin.*

INCLĀRUS (in & clarus), a, um, adj. *obscure, unknown.* *Symmach.*

INCLĒMENS (in & clemens), tis, *rigorous, harsh, rough,* ἀπηνής. *Liv.* dictator. *Id.* Inclementiori verbo appellare. *Macrob.* Inclementissimus.

INCLĒMENTER (inclemens), adv. *unmercifully, harshly, rigorously, roughly, unkindly,* ἀπηνῶς. *Plaut.* dicere alicui. *Liv.* Inclementius.

INCLĒMENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *rigor, severity, unmercifulness, harshness,* ἀπήνεια. *Virg.* divum. *Id.* mortis. *Stat.* fati. —— ¶ Figur. *Claudian.* maris, *fury.* *Justin.* cœli, *severe climate.*

INCLĪNĀBILIS (inclino), e, adj. *inclinable.* *Senec.*

INCLĪNĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *inclination.* *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* verbi, *h. e. the termination of a word.*

INCLĪNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inclining or bending,* ἔγκλισις. *Plin.* lateris unius. *Vitruv.* cœli, *h. e. latitude.* *Cels.* Vertebrarum, quæ in spina sunt, inclinationes. —— ¶ Also, *change.* *Cic.* vocis. *Id.* minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt. *Tacit.* Utendum inclinatione ea ratus. — Figur. *inclination, tendency.* *Cic.* ad meliorem spem, *h. e. appearance, prospect.* — Hence, *inclination, propensity, favor.* *Cic.* voluntatum. *Tacit.* Principum inclinatio in hos. *Sen.* Crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora. —— ¶ Also, *the derivation of one word from another, and termination of words.* *Varr.*

INCLĪNĀTUS, us, m. same as *Inclinatio, termination.* *Gell.*

INCLĪNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from inclino. —— ¶ Adj. *inclined, prone, favorably disposed.* *Liv.* Inclinatum esse deterioribus, *for* ad deteriora. *Liv.* Plebs inclinatior ad Pœnos fuerat.

INCLĪNIS (in & clino), e, adj. *bending forward, stooping.* *Valer. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *unbending, unalterable.* *Manil.*

INCLĪNŌ (in & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incline, bend* any thing *towards,* or simply, *to bend, incline,* ἐγκλίνω. *Ovid.* genua arenis. — Also, *to bend, curve, crook.* *Ovid.* cursus. — Hence, Inclinari, *to incline, be inclined to.* *Lucret.* Terra inclinatur. *Liv.* Acies inclinatur *or* inclinat, *sc.* se, *h. e. gives way, falls back, loses ground.* So, also, *Liv.* Inclinare in fugam. *Id.* Acies inclinat in neutram partem, *h. e. gives way.* *Id.* Res inclinatur in fugam. — Figur. *Cic.* Inclinari timore. *Liv.* Sol inclinavit, *h. e. was near his setting.* *Horat.* meridies inclinat. *Plin. Ep.* Inclinato die. *Liv.* Opes inclinari in Sabinos videbantur, *h. e. to be inclined rather to the Sabines.* — Hence, *to incline,* h. e. *to vary, change.* *Cæs.* Fortuna se inclinat. — Hence, Inclinari, *to go to ruin, sink, perish.* *Virg.* Inclinata domus. *Id.* Res inclinatæ, *h. e. weakened, sunk.* *Cic.* Fortuna inclinata. *Cels.* Morbus inclinatus, *when on the decline.* *Id.* Febris se inclinat, *h. e. decreases.* *Cic.* Vox inclinata, *h. e. a deep tone, bass.* *Calp.* 5, 13 Inclinata senectus, *h. e. stooping old age.* —— ¶ Also, *to give a turn to.* *Liv.* rem, *h. e. to a thing.* *Cic.* Res inclinata est, *h. e. is near a crisis.* —— ¶ Also, *to bend, turn, direct.* *Ovid.* aquas ad litora. Figur. *Liv.* culpam in aliquem, *h. e. to transfer.* *Id.* Inclinavit animos (suos) in hanc sententiam, *h. e. he was inclined.* — Hence, Inclinari, *to be inclined towards, approach, come or be near.* *Cic.* Dies in tempus pomeridianum inclinetur. *Plin.* colore ad aurum inclinato, *h. e. gold-colored.* — Particularly, *to render disposed.* *Liv.* Hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, &c. — Hence, Inclinare se, *to be inclined, favorably disposed to.* *Cic.* ad Stoicos. *Se* is also omitted. *Liv.* Inclinant ad nomina danda. *Cic.* Sententia inclinat ad aliquid. *Liv.* Sententiæ inclinat eo. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Horat.* pluribus hisce. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to lessen, weaken.* *Liv.* rem. *Quintil.* eloquentiam. — Hence, in grammar, *to vary a word in any manner, as by derivation,* &c. *Gell.* —— ¶ Inclinata rerum, *for* res inclinatæ. *Sil.* Rerum inclinata feramus, *h. e. misfortunes, calamity.* —— ¶ See, also, *Inclinatus, a, um.*

INCLITUS. See *Inclytus.*

INCLŪDŌ (in & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut up, confine, keep in,* κατακλείω. *Cic.* aliquem in cella. *Id.* in custodias. *Virg.* lateri. *Liv.* carcere. *Id.* se Heracleæ *and* Heracleam. — Hence, figur. *to put in, insert.* *Cic.* orationem in epistolam. *Id.* verba versu. *Id.* aliquid orationi. *Id.* emblemata in scyphis, *h. e. to enchase.* *Lucret.* smaragdum auro, *h. e. to set in gold.* *Horat.* sententiam versibus, *h. e. to compose in verse.* *Id.* tempora fastis. *Virg.* germen, *h. e. to ingraft.* — Also, *to confine, restrain.* *Liv.* Temporis inclusus angustiis. — Also, *to surround, incase.* *Virg.* suras auro. —— ¶ Also, *to block up, obstruct, hinder.* *Liv.* viam. *Cic.* vocem. —— ¶ Also, *to close, finish.* *Propert.* fata. *Cels.* potiones aqua frigida. —— ¶ Also, *to close, stop up.* *Senec.* alicui os spongia. —— ¶ Also, *to bound, limit.* *Plin.* Unam partem inclusit ab Oriente. —— ¶ Also, *to contain, hold.* *Pallad.* locum.

INCLŪSIŌ (includo), ōnis, f. *a shutting up, confinement.* *Cic.*

INCLŪSUS, a, um. See *Includo.*

INCLYTUS, INCLITUS, or INCLUTUS (from in & clutus, κλυτός), a, um, adj. *illustrious, renowned, remarkable, notable, famous, celebrated, noble, glorious,* διάσημος. *Plaut.* Jupiter. *Cic.* judicium. *Liv.* justitia religioque. *Colum.* Dux inclytissimus. *Virg.* Gloria inclyta fama.

INCOĀCTUS (in & coactus), a, um, adj. *unforced, not constrained, voluntary,* ἑκούσιος. *Senec.*

INCOCTILIS (incoquo), e, adj. *covered with some metal.* *Plin.* Incoctilia, *sc.* vasa, *h. e. tinned.*

INCOCTIŌ (incoquo), ōnis, f. *a boiling in any thing, an incoction.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

INCOCTUS, a, um, partic. from incoquo. —— ¶ Adj. *unboiled.* *Plaut.*

INCŒNĀTUS (in & cœnatus), adj. *not having supped,* ἄδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCŒNIS (in & cœna), e, adj. *without supper, supperless,* ἄδειπνος. *Plaut.*

INCŒNŌ (in & cœno), as, n. 1. *to sup any where.* *Sueton.* Incœnante eo (others read *cœnante*).

INCŒPTUS (in & cœptus), a, um, adj. same as *Inceptus.* — Hence, Incœptum, i, n. *a design.* *Tacit.*

INCŌGITĀBILIS (in & cogitabilis), e, adj. *inconsiderate, thoughtless,* ἀλόγιστος. *Plaut.* Also, *inconceivable, incomprehensible.* *Ammian.*

INCŌGITANS, tis, particip. from incogito. —— ¶ Adj. *thoughtless, inconsiderate.* *Terent.*

INCŌGITANTIA (incogitans), æ, f. *thoughtlessness, heedlessness, inconsiderateness, inadvertency,* ἀλογία. *Plaut.*

INCŌGITĀTUS, a, um, particip. from incogito. —— ¶ Adj. *unpremeditated, unstudied, not weighed or considered.* *Senec.*

opus. —— ¶ Also, *inconsiderate, thoughtless.* *Plaut.*

INCŎGITŎ (in & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think of, contrive, design.* *Horat.* Non fraudem socio incogitat.

INCŎGNITŬS (in & cognitus), a, um, adj. *not examined, untried.* *Cic.* Causa incognita condemnare, *h. e. without trial, without a hearing.* —— ¶ Also, *unknown.* *Cic.* vocabula. *Liv.* Incognitus famæ, *h. e. of whom we never heard.* *Suet.* Habere aliquem incognitum, *h. e. not to know.* — Hence, Incognito, *ablat. without knowledge, unknowingly.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *unclaimed.* *Liv.* 5, 16. Incognita sub hasta veniere, *h. e. things of which no owners are found,* or, *which no one claims as his own.*

INCŎGNŌSCŎ (in & cognosco), is, a. 3. same as *Cognosco.* *Apul. Florid.* 4. *Ed. Elm.*

INCŎHIBILIS (in & cohibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be kept together.* *Gell.* 5, 8. onus. Other *Edd.* read incoibili, *h. e.* quod non conjungi potest. —— ¶ Also, *that cannot be restrained.* *Ammian.*

INCOIBILIS, e. See *Incohibilis.*

INCŎLA (incolo), æ, m. and f. *an inhabitant,* ἔνοικος, πάροικος. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* mundi. *Nep.* insulæ. — Also, of animals. *Cic.* aquarum. — Also, of vegetables, rivers, winds. *Plin.* arbores, *h. e. trees brought from another country and naturalized.* *Id.* Incolæ Padi, *h. e. rivers that discharge themselves into the Po.* *Horat.* Aquilo. —— ¶ Also, *a native, countryman.* *Cic.* Pythagoreos, incolas pæne nostros. —— ¶ Also, *one who resides in any town,* &c. *without being a citizen.* *Cic. Off.* 1, 34, 125. —— ¶ Also, adjectively. *Ovid.* Turba incola, *for* incolæ, *the inhabitants.*

INCŎLATŬS (Id.), us, m. *a dwelling in a different country from that in which one was born.* *Pandect.*

INCŎLŎ (in & colo, ere), is, cŏlui, cultum, a. and n. 3. *to abide or dwell in a place,* κατοικέω. *Cæs.* trans Rhenum. *Liv.* inter mare Alpesque. —— ¶ Also, *to inhabit.* *Cic.* Delum. *Id.* urbem.

INCŎLŌRĀTĒ (incoloratus), adv. *without alleging a cause.* *Pandect.*

INCŎLŬMIS (in & columis), e, adj. *unimpaired, uninjured, undiminished, in good condition, safe, sound, whole, entire,* ἄρτιος, ὑγιής. *Cic.* Urbem et cives incolumes servare. *Id.* a calamitate. *Quadrig.* Incolumior. — Also, *without loss, unconquered.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.*

INCŎLŬMITĀS (incolumis), ātis, f. *good condition, preservation, safety, soundness,* ἀβλάβεια, σωτηρία. *Cic.* mundi, *h. e. preservation.* *Tacit.* Pro incolumitate principis vota suscipere. — Also, with *a* or *ab* following. *Cic.* ab aliquo. — *Plur.* Incolumitates. *Arnob.*

INCŌMĔS (in & comes), itis, adj. *h. e.* sine comite. *Festus.*

INCŌMIS (in & comis), e, adj. *unpleasant, rustic, rude,* ἄξεστος. *Macrob.*

INCŎMITĀTŬS (in & comitatus), a, um, adj. *unaccompanied, unattended,* ἀνακολούθων. *Cic.* and *Varr.*

INCŎMITIŎ (in & comitio), as, a. 1. perhaps *to affront, rebuke in public.* *Plaut.*

INCŎMIUM (unc.), ii, n. *one of the ingredients of an ointment.* *Veget. de re Vet.* 4, 28, 18.

INCŎMMA (ἔγκομμα), æ, f. *the standard by which the height of soldiers was measured.* *Veget. de re Mil.* 1. 5. Others read, *a consule Mario.*

INCŎMMEĀBILIS (in & commeabilis), e, adj. *impassable.* *Ammian.* via.

INCŎMMENDĀTŬS (in & commendatus), a, um, adj. *uncommended, disregarded, not cared for, given up, exposed.* Hence, *Ovid.* Incommendata tellus, *sc.* ventis.

INCŎMMINŎR (in & comminor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to threaten.* *Apul.* Incomminata nece (*passively*).

INCŎMMISCIBILIS (in & commiscibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be mingled.* *Tertull.*

INCŎMMŎBILITĀS (incommobilis), ātis, *unmovableness, stupor, insensibility.* *Apul.*

INCŎMMŎDĒ (incommodus), adv. *inconveniently, incommodiously, unsuitably, not well, badly,* ἀχρήστως. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — Also, *badly, unfortunately, unluckily.* *Cæs.* accidere. *Cic.* Incommodius *Id* Incommodissime navigare. —— ¶ Also, *unseasonably, at an unseasonable time.* *Terent.*

INCŎMMŎDISTICŬS, a, um, adj. *a word coined by a parasite,* for *incommodus.* *Plaut.*

INCŎMMŎDITĀS (incommodus), ātis, f. *inconvenience, unseasonableness, incommodity, incommodiousness, unsuitableness.* *Terent.* rei. *Liv.* temporis. —— ¶ Also, *disadvantage.* *Terent. Andr.* 3, 3, 35.

INCŎMMŎDŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, incommode, put to inconvenience, annoy,* βλάπτω. *Cic.* alicui nihil. *Terent.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to incommode, render difficult, obstruct, prevent.* *Pandect.* navigationem.

INCŎMMŎDUM. See *Incommodus.*

INCŎMMŎDUS (in & commodus), a, um, adj. *inconvenient, troublesome, incommodious, unsuitable,* βλαβερός. Particularly, *unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable.* *Cic.* valetudo, *h. e. indisposition.* *Id.* In rebus ejus incommodis, *h. e. distress, misfortune.* *Plaut.* Esse alicui incommodum, *h. e. to be troublesome.* *Pandect.* Incommodior. —— ¶ Hence, Incommodum, i, n. *inconvenience.* *Cic.* Incommodo tuo, *or simply, Id.* Incommodo, *h. e. with inconvenience to you.* — Also, *trouble, disadvantage, detriment, loss, misfortune.* *Cic.* valetudinis, *h. e. injury.* *Id.* Incommodo affici. *Id.* Alicui incommodum ferre, *or,* *Cæs.* afferre, *or,* *Cic.* dare *or* importare, *h. e. to occasion.* *Id.* capere *or* accipere, *h. e. to receive or suffer.* *Plin.* corporis, *h. e. indisposition, disease.*

INCŎMMŌTĒ (in & commotus), adverb, *immovably, unchangeably, firmly.* *Justin.*

INCŎMMŪNIS (in & communis), e, adj. *not common.* *Tertull.*

INCŎMMŪTĀBILIS (in & commutabilis), e, adject. *unchangeable,* ἀμετάβλητος. *Varr.*

INCŎMMŪTĀBILITĀS (incommutabilis), ātis, f. *immutability,* ἀμεταβλησία. *Augustin.*

INCŎMMŪTĀBILITĔR (Id.), adv. *unchangeably,* ἀμεταβλήτως. *Augustin.*

INCŎMPĂRĀBILIS (in & comparabilis), e, adj. *not to be compared, incomparable,* ἀσύγκριτος. *Plin.*

INCŎMPĂRĀBILITĔR (incomparabilis), adv. *incomparably, beyond comparison,* ἀσυγκρίτως. *Augustin.* plura.

INCŎMPĀSSIBILIS (in & compassibilis), e, adj. *that cannot suffer together with another.* *Tertull.*

INCŎMPĔRTŬS (in & compertus), a, um, adj. *of which we have no information, not found out, not ascertained, unknown, uncertain,* ἀγνώριστος. *Plin.* Origo ejus incomperta est mihi. *Id.* Incompertum habeo, *I have not discovered.*

INCŎMPĔTENTĔR (in & competens), adv. *inconveniently.*

INCŎMPLĒTŬS (in & completus), a, um, adj. *not completed, imperfect.* *Jul. Firmic.*

INCŎMPŎSITĒ (incompositus), adv. *out of order, disorderly,* ἀτάκτως. *Liv.*

INCŎMPŎSITŬS (in & compositus), a, um, adj. *not well put together, out of order, disordered, discomposed,* ἄτακτος. *Liv.* and *Horat.*

INCŎMPRĔHĔNSIBILIS (in & comprehensibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be held or kept in the hand.* *Colum.* parvitas arenæ. —— ¶ Figur. *that cannot be caught hold of or refuted, not tangible.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *incomprehensible.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *that cannot be attained or reached.* *Solin.* fuga, *h. e. that cannot be overtaken or equalled in running.* —— ¶ Also, *unconquerable, untamable.* *Senec.* arbitrium consuetudinis. —— ¶ Also, *endless.* *Senec.* opus.

INCŎMPRĔHĔNSŬS (in & comprehensus), a, um, adj. *not comprehended, not to be understood, incomprehensible,* ἀσύλληπτος. *Cic.* — Also written *incomprensus, a, um.* *Prudent.*

INCŎMPTĒ, and INCŎMTĒ (incomptus, or incomtus), adv. *without ornament, roughly, inelegantly,* ἀκόμψως. *Stat.*

INCŎMPTŬS, and INCŎMTŬS (in & comptus), a, um, adj. *undressed, uncombed, unpolished, unadorned, inelegant, rough,* ἄκομψος. *Horat.* caput. *Cic* oratio. *Sueton.* Incomptior capillus *Virg.* Incompti versus.

INCŎNCESSIBILIS (in & concessibilis), e, adj. *inadmissible.* *Tertull.*

INCŎNCESSŬS (in & concessus), a, um adject. *not allowed, unlawful, forbidden,* ἀσυγχώρητος. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also *impossible.* *Quintil.*

INCŎNCILIŎ (in & concilio), as, āvi ātum, a. 1. *to treat badly.* *Plaut.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to ac badly, make difficulties.* *Plaut.*

INCŎNCINNĒ (inconcinnus), adv. *inelegantly, awkwardly, absurdly.* *Apul.*

INCŎNCINNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety,* ἀναρμοσία. *Sueton.* and *Apul.*

INCŎNCINNITĔR (Id.), adv. *awkwardly without grace, inelegantly,* ἀναρμόστως *Gell.*

INCŎNCINNŬS (in & concinnus), a, um adj. *unpolished, inelegant, slovenly, awkward, improper,* ἀνάρμοστος. *Cic.* homo.

INCŎNCITŬS (in & concitus), a, um adj. *not quick.* *Ammian.* gradus, *slow.*

INCŎNCRĒTŬS (in & concretus), a, um adj. *bodiless, incorporeal.* *Nazar.* substantia.

INCŎNCŬPISCŎ (in & concupisco), is, a 3. *to desire.* *Apul.* 4, 3. *Ed. Elm.*

INCŎNCŬSSĒ (inconcussus), adv. *firmly resolutely,* ἀσείστως. *Augustin.*

INCŎNCŬSSŬS (in & concussus), a, um adj. *unshaken.* *Plin. Paneg.* —— ¶ Figur. *firm, constant, unchanged.* *Senec* homo. *Tacit.* pax.

INCŎNDITĒ (inconditus), adv. *confusedly, disorderly, without grace, inelegantly* ἀτάκτως. *Cic.*

INCŎNDITŬS (in & conditus), a, um adj. *disordered, out of order, confused* *Liv.* acies. *Plin. Ep.* clamor. —— ¶ Also, *unformed, undigested, not properl constituted, wild, uncouth, rude, withou order.* *Liv.* libertas. *Cic.* jus civile *Suet.* senatorum turba. *Virg.* carmina, *h. e. not artificial, rude.* — Hence *badly formed, inelegant.* *Cic.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *not laid up in a store-house.* *Co lum.* fructus. —— ¶ Also, *unburied.* *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *not made, not create* *Tertull.*

INCŎNFECTŬS (in & confectus), a, um adj. *undigested.* *Cels.*

INCŎNFESSŬS (in & confessus), a, um adject. *not having confessed or declare* *Ovid. Metam.* 2, 557. This verse i omitted in most *Edd.*

INCŎNFŪSŬS (in & confusus), a, un adj. *unconfused, regular.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *not embarrassed, not disconcerte* *Senec.*

INCŎNGĔLĀBILIS (in & congelabilis e, adj. *that cannot be frozen,* ἀκρυστάλλωτος. *Gell.*

INCŎNGRĔSSIBILIS (in & congressibilis), e, adj. *unapproachable, inaccessibl* *Tertull.*

INCŎNGRŬĒ (incongruus), adv. *unsuitably, incongruously.* *Macrob.*

INCŎNGRŬENS (in & congruens), tis, ad *inconsistent, incongruous,* ἀνάρμοστο *Plin. Ep.* — Also, with a *dat.* *Gell.*

INCŎNGRŬENTĔR (incongruens), ad *incongruously, unsuitably.* *Tertull.*

INCŎNGRŬENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *unsuitableness, inconsistency, incongruity, incongruence.* *Tertull.*

INCŎNGRŬŬS (in & congruus), a, un adj. *inconsistent, unsuitable, incongruous.* *Valer.*

INCŎNNĔXŬS (in & connexus), a, um adj. *not joined, unconnected.* *Auson.*

INCŎNNĪVENS (in & connivens), ti *that does not close itself.* *Ammian.* oculus. —— ¶ Also, *not closing the eye* *Gell.*

INCŎNNĪVŬS, a, um, same as *Inconnivens.* *Apul.*

INCŎNSENTĀNEŬS (in & consentaneus), a, um, adj. *unsuitable, unfit.* *Martian. Capell.*

INCŎNSEQUENS (in & consequens), ti adj. *inconsequent, without just conclusio* ἀνακόλουθος. *Ascon.* — Hence, Per inconsequens. *Gell.*

INCŎNSEQUENTIA (inconsequens), æ f. *inconsequence, want of just inferenc inconclusiveness,* ἀνακολουθον. *Quint*

INCŌNSĬDĔRANS (in & considerans), tis, *inconsiderate*. *Tertull.* Inconsiderantissimus.

INCŌNSĬDĔRANTĔR (inconsiderans), adv. *inconsiderately*. *Hieronym.*

INCŌNSĬDĔRANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *inadvertency, rashness, inconsiderateness*, ἀβλεψία, ἀλογιστία. *Sueton.* and *Cic.*

INCŌNSĬDĔRĀTĒ (inconsideratus), adv. *inconsiderately, rashly*, ἀσκέπτως. *Cic.* agere. *Valer. Max.* Inconsideratius.

INCŌNSĬDĔRĀTŬS (in & consideratus), a, um, adj. *inconsiderate, unthinking, heedless, rash, injudicious, thoughtless, unadvised*, ἀπερίσκεπτος. *Cic.* cupiditas. *Id.* Plenus inconsideratissimæ temeritatis. *Nepos.* Inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna.

INCŌNSĬTŬS (in & consitus), a, um, adj. *not sown, uncultivated*. *Varr.*

INCŌNSŌLĀBĬLIS (in & consolabilis), e, adj. *not to be comforted, inconsolable, that cannot be mitigated*, ἀπαράκλητος. *Ovid.* vulnus.

INCŌNSPECTŬS (in & conspectus), a, um, adj. *not well considered*. *Gell.*

INCŌNSPĬCŬŬS (in & conspicuus), a, um, adj. *not conspicuous, not remarkable*. *Flor.* mors.

INCŌNSTĀNS (in & constans), tis, adj. *inconstant, light, wavering, capricious, changeable, fickle, irresolute*, ἀβέβαιος, ἄστατος. *Cic.* Inconstantes litteræ. *Id.* Quid inconstantius deo? *Senec.* Inconstantissimus.

INCŌNSTANTĔR (inconstans), adv. *inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly*, ἀβεβαίως. *Cic.* loqui. *Id.* Hæc dicuntur inconstantissime.

INCŌNSTANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *inconstancy, lightness, fickleness, wavering, changeableness, unsteadiness, irresolution, instability*, ἀστασία. *Cic.* mentis.

INCŌNSUĒTŬS (in & consuetus), a, um, adj. *unusual, unwonted*, ἀήθης. *Vitruv.* sermo. —— ¶ Also, *unaccustomed*. *Sil.* Inconsuetus opimæ mensæ.

INCŌNSULTĒ (inconsultus), adv. *inconsiderately, imprudently, unadvisedly, rashly, injudiciously, thoughtlessly, foolishly, indiscreetly*, ἀβούλως. *Cæs.* Inconsultius. *Liv.* Prœlium inconsulte commissum.

INCŌNSULTŬS (in & consultus), a, um, adj. *not consulted*. *Liv.* 36, 36. Inconsulto senatu. *Varr.* Inconsulto domino, *without asking leave of their master*. —— ¶ Also, *that has not received any advice, or any advice of importance*. *Virg.* Inconsulti abeunt, *h. e. without having received advice, or a response*. —— ¶ Also, *imprudent, inconsiderate, unadvised, indiscreet, rash, foolish, thoughtless, injudicious, giddy*, ἄβουλος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* ratio, *h. e. proceeding*. *Liv.* largitio. *Nazar.* Inconsultior dolor. *Salv.* Inconsultissimum est. — Hence, Inconsultum, i, n. *an inconsiderate proceeding, inconsiderateness, indiscretion, imprudence*. *Sil.* — Hence, *abl.*, Inconsiderato, *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

INCŌNSULTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the not consulting another person*. *Plaut.* Inconsultu meo, *h. e. without my advice, without asking my leave, without consulting me*.

INCŌNSUMMĀTĬŌ (in & consummatio), ōnis, f. *incompleteness, imperfection*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNSUMMĀTŬS (in & consummatus), a, um, adj. *not finished, incomplete, imperfect*. *Ammian.*

INCŌNSUMPTŬS, or INCŌNSUMTŬS (in & consumptus), a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*. *Ovid.*

INCŌNTĀMĬNĀBĬLIS (in & contaminabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be defiled*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNTĀMĬNĀTŬS (in & contaminatus), a, um, adj. *uncontaminated, unpolluted, undefiled, pure*, ἀμίαντος. *Liv.*

INCONTANTĔR. See *Incunctanter*.

INCŌNTEMPLĀBĬLIS (in & contemplabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be looked upon or contemplated*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNTEMPTĬBĬLIS, or INCŌNTEMTĬBĬLIS (in & contemtibilis), e, adj. *not contemptible*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNTENTŬS (in & contentus), a, um, adj. *not stretched, slack, loose*. *Cic.*

INCŌNTĬGŬŬS (in & contiguus), a, um, adj. *that cannot be touched*. *Arnob.*

INCŌNTĬNĔNS (in & continens), tis, adj. *not holding together or retaining*. *Plin.* uterus. —— ¶ Also, *intemperate, immoderate, incontinent*, ἀκόλαστος, ἀκρατής. *Plaut.* homo. *Horat.* Incontinentes manus injicere. *Senec.* Incontinens sui, *h. e. not master of, that cannot restrain*.

INCŌNTĬNENTĔR (incontinens), adv. *incontinently, intemperately, immoderately, immodestly*, ἀκρατῶς. *Cic.*

INCŌNTĬNENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *inability to keep together or retain*. *Plin.* urinæ. —— ¶ Also, *inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence*, ἀκράτεια. *Cic.*

INCŌNTINGIBILIS (in & contingibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be touched*. *Apul. de mund.* But other *Edd.* read *immobilem*.

INCŌNTRĀDĪCĬBĬLIS (in & contradicibilis), e, adj. *not to be contradicted*. *Tertull.* Quid incontradicibilius?

INCŌNTRŌVERSŬS (in & controversus), a, um, adj. *undisputed, undoubted, uncontroverted*. *Cic. Orat.* 1, 57. (si lectio certa).

INCŌNVĔNĬENS (in & conveniens), tis, adj. *unsuitable, incongruous, inconsistent*, ἀνάρμοστος. *Cass.* ad *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *improper, not becoming, unbefitting*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *unlike, dissimilar*. *Phædr.*

INCŌNVĔNIENTĔR (inconveniens), adv. *unsuitably*. *Augustin.*

INCŌNVĔNIENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *inconsistency, incongruity*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNVERTĬBĬLIS (in & convertibilis), e, adj. *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable*. *Tertull.*

INCŌNVŎLVŌ (in & convolvo), is, a. 3. same as *Convolvo*, *Involvo*. *Ammian.* Inconvolutos casus.

INCŌPĬŌSŬS (in & copiosus), a, um, adj. *not furnished with provisions*. *Tertull.*

INCŎQUŌ (in & coquo), is, oxi, octum, a. 3. *to boil in or with any thing*, ἐνέψω. *Virg.* radices Baccho. *Plin.* l. 15. c. 17. cotonea melle. *Id.* allium fabæ. — Also, without a case. *Plin.* Si crusta panis incoquatur. —— ¶ Also, *to boil in or into, inspissate by boiling*. *Plin.* Sucum incoqui sole. —— ¶ Also, *to boil, seethe*. *Cels.* sucum cum melle. Hence, *Sil.* Incocti corpora Mauri, *h. e. burnt by the sun, black*. —— ¶ Also, *to dip in, dye, color, cover or overlay with*. *Virg.* Vellera incocta rubores, *h. e. dyed*. *Plin.* Stannum æreis operibus, *h. e. to tin*. *Id.* argentum, *h. e. to cover, lay over or plate with silver*. — Figur. *Pers.* Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *h. e. filled with*.

INCŌRAM, adv. same as *Coram*, *in the presence of*. *Apul.* omnium. —— ¶ Also, without a *genit.*, *openly, publicly*. *Apul.*

INCŌRŌNĀTŬS (in & coronatus), a, um, adj. *uncrowned*. *Apul.* simulacra.

INCŌRPŎRĀBĬLIS (in & corporabilis), e, adj. *bodiless, incorporeal*. *Tertull.*

INCŌRPŎRĀLIS (in & corporalis), e, adj. *having no body, incorporeal, immaterial*, ἀσώματος. *Quintil.*

INCŌRPŎRĀLĬTĀS (incorporalis), ātis, f. *incorporality*. *Tertull.*

INCŌRPŎRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *without a body, incorporally*. *Claud. Mamert.*

INCŌRPŎRĀTĬŌ (incorporo), ōnis, f. *bodily constitution*, μετενσωμάτωσις. *Colum.* 6, 2, 13. But *Ed. Gesn.* reads *in corporatione*, and *Ed. Schneid.* reads *in comparatione*.

INCŌRPŎRĔŬS (in & corporeus), a, um, adj. *without body, incorporeal, immaterial*, ἀσώματος. *Gell.*

INCŌRPŎRŌ (in & corporo), as, a. 1. *to unite with the body, paint on it*, ἐνσωματίζω. *Solin.* Animalium effigies incorporantur. —— ¶ Also, *to incorporate, incarnate*. *Prudent.*

INCŌRRECTŬS (in & correctus), a, um, adj. *not corrected, incorrect*, ἀνεπανόρθωτος. *Ovid.*

INCŌRRĬGĬBĬLIS (in & corrigibilis), e, adj. *incorrigible*. *Cassiod.*

INCŌRRUPTĒ (incorruptus), adv. *purely, incorruptly, justly*, ἀφθάρτως. *Cic.* judicare. *Id.* Incorruptius.

INCŌRRUPTĒLA (in & corruptela), æ, f. same as *Incorruptio*. *Tertull.*

INCŌRRUPTĬBĬLIS (in & corruptibilis), e, adj. *incorruptible, imperishable*. *Lactant.*

INCŌRRUPTĬBĬLĬTĀS (incorruptibilis), ātis, f. *incorruptibility, imperishableness*. *Tertull.*

INCŌRRUPTĬŌ (in & corruptio), ōnis, f. *incorruption, imperishableness*, ἀφθαρσία. *Tertull.*

INCŌRRUPTĪVŬS (in & corruptivus), a, um, adj. *imperishable*. *Hieronym.*

INCŌRRUPTŌRĬŬS (in & corruptorius), a, um, adj. *imperishable*. *Tertull.*

INCŌRRUPTŬS (in & corruptus), a, um, adj. *uncorrupted*, ἄφθαρτος. *Cic.* succus et sanguis. *Liv.* templum, *h. e. not injured, not destroyed*. *Plin.* Lignum incorruptius, *h. e. less liable to decay*. *Id.* aquæ, *h. e. untainted*. —— ¶ Figur. *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, pure, genuine, not bribed, not seduced*. *Cic.* sensus, animus, testis. *Liv.* judicium, *h. e. true, upright*. *Cic.* virgo, *h. e. pure*. *Plin.* origo, *h. e. true, genuine*. *Tacit.* Incorrupta vita, *h. e. blameless*. *Horat.* Custos incorruptissimus, *h. e. unbribed*. *Tacit.* Incorruptus adversus blandientes, *h. e. suffered himself not to be seduced*. *Id.* præda, *h. e. genuine; or, undiminished; or, honorable*. *Id.* Quonam modo incorruptum foret, *h. e. how it could best be ascertained*.

INCŌXŌ (in & coxa), as, a. 1. *to cower, to squat*. *Pompon.*

INCRĀSSŌ (in & crasso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to thicken, render thick*.

INCRĒBRĒSCŌ, or INCRĒBĒSCŌ (in & crebesco), is, ui, n. 3. *to become strong; to increase, be augmented, grow frequent, prevail, spread*, διαθρυλλοῦμαι. *Cic.* Ventus increbrescit. *Liv.* fama, *gained ground*. *Cic.* numerus. *Id.* consuetudo. *Id.* nonnullorum sermo. *Liv.* proverbio increbruit, *it passed into a saying*.

INCRĒBRŌ (in & crebro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to do any thing frequently*. *Plaut.* Sin increbravit.

INCRĒDENDŬS, or INCRĒDUNDŬS (in & credendus, *or* credundus), a, um, adj. *incredible*. *Apul.*

INCRĒDĬBĬLIS (in & credibilis), e, adj. *not to be believed, incredible, wonderful, strange*, παράδοξος, ἄπιστος. *Cic.* vis ingenii. *Id.* auditu, *h. e. to hear*. *Nepos.* dictu, or, *Sallust.* memoratu, *h. e. to relate*. *Senec.* Incredibilius. *Justin.* Incredibile quantum, *h. e. uncommonly*. —— ¶ Also, *incredulous, unbelieving*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *deserving no credit; or, not believed*. *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 33.

INCRĒDĬBĬLĬTĀS (incredibilis), ātis, f. *incredibility*, ἀπιστία. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *incredulity*. *Apul.*

INCRĒDĬBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *incredibly, astonishingly, beyond belief, in an indescribable manner, extraordinarily*, ἀπίστως. *Cic.*

INCRĒDĬTŬS (in & creditus), a, um, adj. *disbelieved, discredited*, ἄπιστος. *Apul.* vaticinia.

INCRĒDŬLĬTĀS (incredulus), ātis, f. *incredulity, hardness of belief*. *Apul.*

INCRĒDŬLŬS (in & credulus), a, um, adj. *incredulous, hard of belief, unbelieving*, ἄπιστος. *Horat.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *incredible*. *Gell.* res.

INCRĒDUNDŬS, a, um. See *Incredendus*.

INCRĒMENTŬLUM (dimin. of incrementum), i, n. *a small increase*. *Apul.*

INCRĒMENTUM (incresco), i, n. *that by which any thing grows*. *Ovid.* Dentes incrementa populi, *h. e. the seed from which a people was to spring*. Recruits, or raw soldiers, were called *incrementum*, h. e. *augmentation, increase*. *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *growth, increase*, and sometimes *size*. *Cic.* Incrementa vitium. *Pandect.* fluminis. *Colum.* Animalia parvi incrementi, *h. e. size*. *Liv.* urbis. *Plin.* lucis. *Cic.* Incrementum afferre rei. *Colum.* capere, *h. e. to grow, increase*. *Sueton.* Legata cum incremento restituere, *h. e. with interest*. — Hence, *pupil or child*. *Virg.* Jovis. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric, when that which is said in a member of a sentence, is more strongly expressed in the next*, αὔξησις. *Quintil.*

INCRĔMŌ (in & cremo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn, consume by burning*. *Flor.*

INCRĔPĀTĬŌ (increpo), ōnis, f. *a chiding, rebuking*. *Tertull.*

INCREPATIVE (increpativus), adv. *chidingly*. *Sidon.*

INCREPATŌRIUS (increpo), a, um, adj. *chiding, reprehensive, objurgatory*. *Sidon.*

INCREPITŌ (frequentat. of increpo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry or call out to any one.* *Virg.* Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans. — Hence, *to blame, censure.* *Propert.* Tibi increpitarent. —— ¶ Also, *to assail with harsh language, chide, rebuke.* *Cæs.* vocibus. *Liv.* verbis. *Cæs.* Increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas. *Virg.* ætatem seram. *Sil.* aliquem more. —— ¶ Also, *to upbraid or reproach with.* *Propert.* alicui rugas. —— ¶ Also, *to beat, strike.* *Stat.* pectora dextra.

INCREPITUS, a, um. See *Increpo.*

INCREPITUS (increpo), us, m. *a chiding, rebuking*; same as *Increpatio.* *Apul.*

INCREPŌ (in & crepo), as, ui, ĭtum, and, less frequently, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sound, resound, make a noise*, ψοφέω. *Cic.* Discus increpuit. *Id.* Quicquid increpuerit, *h. e. at the least noise.* *Virg.* Increpare clipeo, *h. e. to make a noise with the shield; to strike upon it.* *Id.* Umber (canis) increpuit malis, *h. e. grinds his teeth.* *Liv.* Increpuere arma, *h. e. resounded, were struck with the swords.* *Ovid.* Grando increpat, *h. e. patters, rattles.* *Plaut.* Increpui hibernum, *h. e. have raised a storm, have made the noise of a storm.* — Also, figur. *to sound, make a noise, be noised abroad.* *Cic.* Increpuit suspicio tumultus. *Liv.* Si quid increpet terroris. —— ¶ Also, *to call or cry out to a person.* *Virg.* Increpat ultro. —— ¶ Also, *to make a noise at or against a person or thing.* *Plaut.* Totus timeo, ita me increpuit Jupiter. *Ovid.* Increpuit unda latus, *h. e. dashes against the side.* *Liv.* Tullium nomine increpans, *h. e. calling by his name.* — Hence, *to assail with harsh words, blame or rebuke loudly, chide, reprove.* *Plaut.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Horat.* Phœbus volentem prœlia me loqui increpuit lyra, *h. e. Phœbus sternly reproved me when wishing to tell on the lyre of battles.* *Flor.* Vallum increpat saltu, *h. e. leaps over the wall with scornful words.* *Sueton.* Maledictis increpat bonos, *h. e. abuses honest people.* *Id.* Adolescentulum voce gravissima increpuit, *h. e. rebuked him severely.* — Hence, figur. *to excite, stimulate, urge on.* *Tibull.* boves stimulo. *Virg.* Morantes æris rauci canor increpat. — Also, *to shake, move, frighten.* *Horat.* pectus, *h. e. to disturb.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause to sound or resound; to utter.* *Propert.* minas. *Virg.* sonitum. *Ovid.* lyram, *h. e. to play upon.* *Liv.* Hæc in regem increpans. Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Liv.* Victor timeri increpans hostes. — Hence, *to upbraid or reproach with.* *Cic.* perfidiam. *Liv.* mollitiem ignaviamque. —— ¶ Also, *to resound with* any thing. *Propert.* Ityn.

INCRESCŌ (in & cresco), is, ēvi, a. 3. *to grow to or upon* any thing. *Ovid.* Squamæ cuti increscunt. *Virg.* Jaculis increvit acutis, *h. e. grew into pointed spears, grew into trees or shrubs of which javelins were made.* —— ¶ Also, *to increase, grow*, αὐξάνομαι. *Colum.* Increscit arbor. *Liv.* audacia. *Cels.* morbus. — Hence, of an orator, *to make use of stronger expressions, advance from weaker to stronger words and expressions.* *Quintil.*

INCRĒTŌ (in & creta), as, a. 1. *to smear or whiten with chalk*, γυψόω. *Petron.*

INCRĒTUS (in & cretus), a, um, adj. *not sifted or sierced.* *Apul.* furfures. —— ¶ Also, *not separated or divided.* *Plin.*

INCRIMINĀTIŌ (in & criminatio), ōnis, f. *innocence, unblamableness, blamelessness.* *Tertull.*

INCRISPĀTIŌ (incrispo), ōnis, f. *a curling, crisping.* *Augustin.*

INCRUENTĀTUS (in & cruentatus), a, um, adj. *unstained with blood, not imbrued with blood.* *Ovid.*

INCRUENTĒ (incruentus), adv. *without blood, without bloodshed*, ἀναιμεί. *Prudent.*

INCRUENTUS (in & cruentus), a, um, adj. *bloodless, without bloodshed or slaughter, not bloody*, ἀναίμακτος. *Liv.* prœlium. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* victoria. It is generally preceded by a negation, as *neque, haud*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *bloodless, that has not shed his blood, without blood, without bloodshed.* *Liv.* miles.

INCRUSTĀTIŌ (incrusto), ōnis, f. *an incrusting with plaster, chalk, marble*, &c. *Pandect.* parietum, *h. e. a pargeting.*

INCRUSTŌ (in & crusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with a coat or rind.* *Varr.* ollam sapa. — Figur. *Horat.* vas sincerum, *h. e. to stain or varnish over virtues with the names of vices.*

INCUBĀTIŌ (incubo, are), ōnis, f. *a lying upon.* — Hence, *a sitting on eggs to hatch them, brooding, incubation*, ἐγκοίμησις. —— ¶ Figur. *an unlawful possession.* *Cod. Just.*

INCUBĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that lies any where.* *Tertull.* fani. —— ¶ Also, *one that keeps possession of any thing by oppression or injustice, an usurper.* *Macrob.*

INCUBITŌ (frequentat. of incubo, are), as, n. 1. *to lie in or upon* any thing. Hence, *to brood.* *Colum.*

INCUBITUS, a, um. See *Incubo.*

INCUBITUS (incubo, are), us, m. *a lying upon.* *Plin.* lateris, *h. e. on the side.* — Hence, *a brooding.* *Colum.*

INCUBŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *one who lies upon any thing.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *the nightmare.* *Tertull.*

INCUBŌ (in & cubo, are), as, ui, ĭtum, and āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lie in or upon a thing*, ἐγκεῖμαι, ἐπίκειμαι. *Plaut.* in fano. *Virg.* pellibus. *Plaut.* Jovi, *h. e. in the temple of Jupiter.* (In these three passages, there is a reference to the custom of the ancients, particularly of sick persons, to lie down in the temples of their deities, in order there to receive by dreams some communication from them about futurity or their disease.) *Liv.* cortici. *Senec.* purpura atque auro. *Apul.* tabernulam, *h. e. in a hut.* — Particularly, *to lie any where for some time.* *Colum.* ovis, *or*, *Varr.* ova, *h. e. to sit upon the eggs; to brood; to hatch.* Hence, *Plin.* Ova incubita. Also, without *ovis* or *ova.* *Id.* Incubare, *to brood.* Figur. *Cic.* pecuniæ, *h. e. to lie on it in order to watch or enjoy it.* *Virg.* divitiis. Especially, of those who possess any thing unjustly. *Ascon.* Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Nox incubat ponto. *Valer. Flacc.* Cœlum, quod incubat urbi. — Also, *to reside, dwell, abide at.* *Ovid.* Erymantho. — Also, *to be situated near a thing; to be near or contiguous to; to border upon.* *Plin.* Jugum incubans mari. —— ¶ Also, *to lean or fall upon.* *Senec.* gladio, *h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab himself.*

INCUBUS (incubo, are), i, m. *a vulgar name of the* Sylvani *and* Fauni. *Augustin.*

INCŪDŌ (in & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to forge, form by the hammer, work, fabricate.* *Pers.* Incusa auro dona, *h. e. gifts of unwrought gold*, or *vases forged of thick gold and rough with carvings.* *Virg.* Lapis incusus, *h. e. a rough or indented stone for a hand-mill to grind corn.*

INCULCĀTIŌ (inculco), ōnis, f. *an inculcating.* *Tertull.*

INCULCĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who tramples upon.* *Tertull.* diaboli.

INCULCŌ (in & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread down, or in*, ἐπισάττω, ἐπιστείβω. *Colum.* aream. — Also, *to stuff or put in.* *Plin.* lanam morsibus canis, *h. e. into a wound made by the bite of a dog.* — Also, *to make thick with* any thing, *to cover thickly with* any thing. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to stuff, foist, or cram in.* *Cic.* verba Græca. — Also, *to enlarge or improve with additions.* *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. Ἀρχέτυπον inculcatum crebris locis et refectum. —— ¶ Also, *to inculcate, impress by frequent repetition.* *Cic.* Tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur. *Quintil.* aliquid memoriæ judicis. —— ¶ Also, *to urge, press or force upon, to obtrude.* *Cic.* Imagines oculis. *Id.* se alicujus auribus.

INCULPĀBILIS (in & culpabilis), e, adj. *blameless, inculpable.* *Prudent.*

INCULPĀTIM (in & culpatim), adv. *without blame.* *Cod. Theod.*

INCULPĀTUS (in & culpatus), a, um, adj. *blameless, untainted, spotless, inculpable*, ἀνέλεγκτος. *Ovid.* vita. *Gell.* Inculpatissima.

INCULTĒ (incultus), adv. *plainly, rudely, clownishly, boorishly, inelegantly, uncouthly, without ornament, without taste*, ἀγροίκως, ἀκόσμως. *Cic.* Inculte vivere. *Sallust.* Incultius. *Cic. Orat.* 9. 28. Inculte dicere, *h. e. to speak aphoristically, make no use of rhetorical ornaments.*

INCULTUS (in & cultus), us, m. *a neglecting or omitting to take care of* a thing; *a want of cultivation*, ἀγεωργησία. *Sallust.* ingenii. *Liv.* honorum. —— ¶ Also, *squalor, filthiness.* *Sallust.*

INCULTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, undressed, rude, uninhabited, desert, horrid, neglected*, ἀγεώργητος, ἀκοσμος. *Cic.* ager. *Id.* via, *h. e. unbeaten, untrodden.* *Id.* regio, *h. e. uncultivated.* *Prop.* trames. *Cic.* Quid incultius oppidis? *Id.* Incultus ut vita sic oratione, *h. e. rude, unmannerly.* *Horat.* ingenium. *Id.* corpus, *h. e. undressed, untrimmed, not dressed out.* *Ovid.* comæ, *h. e. uncombed, not dressed.* So, also, *Virg.* canities. *Ovid.* genæ, *h. e. filthy, squalid.* *Lucan.* equus, *h. e. not harnessed, without bridle and saddle-cloth.* *Cic.* homo, *h. e. ill-dressed*, or, *rude, uncouth.* *Horat.* versus, *h. e. unpolished, rough, bad.* *Tibull.* Incultos adiit Læstrygonas, *h. e. savage, wild.*

INCUMBA (incumbo), æ, f. *the impost*, h. e. *the part of a pier from which the arch springs.* *Vitruv.*

INCUMBŌ (in & cumbo), is, cŭbui, cŭbitum, a. and n. 3. *to lay one's self upon, to lean or recline upon*, ἐπίκειμαι. *Virg.* toro, *threw herself upon.* *Id.* remis. *Ovid.* ad aliquem, *h. e. to turn towards.* *Curt.* in aliquem, *h. e. to lean, recline upon.* *Cic.* in gladium, *or*, *Auct. ad Her.* gladio, *or*, *Plaut.* gladium, *h. e. to fall upon his sword, stab or slay himself.* *Oct.* ap. *Sueton.* Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, *h. e. had been destroyed by a sponge*, jocosely, since Ajax fell upon his sword. — Hence, *to fall down upon.* *Virg.* armo. *Senec.* Pergamum incubuit sibi, *h. e. fell in ruins.* *Virg.* Tempestas incubuit silvis. —— ¶ Also, *to rush into, come or fall upon.* *Plin.* Incubuere maria. *Horat.* cohors febrium. —— ¶ Also, *to press or lean against, to stand near, border upon.* *Virg.* Laurus incumbens aræ. *Plin.* Hellespontus mare incumbit. *Pandect.* Onera, quæ in parietem incumbant. —— ¶ Figur. *to exert one's self, to take pains, apply one's self to, attend to, bend one's whole attention to.* *Cic.* in rem. *Id.* ad rem. *Plin. Ep.* alicui rei. *Quintil.* Huc incumbat orator. *Cic.* Inclinatio incubuit ad bonum virum, *h. e. has leaned towards*, &c. *Id.* Hi mores ad nimiam lenitatem incubuerint, *h. e. pay attention to*, or, *are inclined to.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Stat.* haustus Palladios. — Also, with *ut.* *Liv.* Incubuit, ut dicerent. —— ¶ Also, *to put a finishing stroke to* any thing. *Liv.* rei. *Cic.* Judici inclinato. *Virg.* fato, h. e. *to further, hasten.* —— ¶ Also, *to press upon, fall upon.* *Liv.* in hostem. *Id.* in Macedoniam. —— ¶ Also, *to lie, or to lie, rest on or upon* any thing. *Petron.* super prædam. — Hence, *to be incumbent upon* as a duty. *Pandect.* Judici incumbit officium. *Id.* Ei incumbit probatio.

INCŪNĀBULA (in & cunabula), ōrum, n. *that which is in the cradle, the cradle-bed.* *Plaut. Truc.* 5, 13. In this passage it may also mean *the cradle-band.* So, also, *Plaut. Amph.* 5, 1, 39. —— ¶ Also, *a cradle.* *Liv.* Ab incunabulis, *h. e. from childhood.* — Figur. *birthplace.* *Cic.* nostra. *Ovid.* Jovis. — Also, of the new hive for young bees. *Virg.* — Also, *origin, beginning.* *Cic.* doctrinæ, *h. e. rudiments.* *Quintil.* dicendi, *h. e. of rhetoric.*

INCUNCTĀBILIS (in & cunctabilis), e, adj. *that admits not of doubt or delay, unhesitating, without delay.* *Pandect.*

INCUNCTANS (in & cunctans), tis, adj. *not hesitating, not delaying.* *Paulin. Petron.*

INCUNCTANTER, or INCŌNTANTER

(incunctans), adv. *without doubting or delay. Lactant.*

INCŪNCTĀTŬS, and INCŪNTĀTŬS (in & cunctans), a, um, adj. *without delay. Apul.*

INCŬPĬDŬS (in & cupidus), a, um, adj. *not desirous,* or, *not desiring. Afran.* Incupidiores.

INCŪRĀTŬS (in & curatus), a, um, adj. *not provided for or taken care of. Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, *not healed, uncured. Horat.*

INCŪRĬĂ (in & cura), æ, f. *want of care, carelessness, indifference, negligence, neglect,* ἀμέλεια. *Cic.* Also, without a *genit., levity, indiscretion. Tacit.* and *Cic.*

INCŪRĬŌSĒ (incuriosus), adv. *carelessly, negligently,* ἀμελῶς. *Liv.* Castra in hostico incuriose posita. *Tacit.* Incuriosius.

INCŪRĬŌSŬS (in & curiosus), a, um, adj. *careless, regardless, indifferent, negligent,* ἀμελής. *Sueton.* in re. Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Tacit.* serendibus frugibus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Plin. Ep.* rei, *for* in re. *Tacit.* Ætas incuriosa suorum. — ¶ Also, *careless, negligent, not made or done with care. Tacit.* finis. *Sueton.* historia.

INCURRŌ (in & curro), is, cūrri and cŭcūrri, cursum, a. 3. *to run to or upon,* ἐπιτρέχω. *Cic.* aliquem. — ¶ Also, *to assail, assault, attack. Ovid.* armentis, *to rush upon, attack. Tacit.* Romanis, *attack. Liv.* cornibus. *Id.* in Romanos. Also, without *in. Tacit.* novissimos. Also, absolutely. *Nepos.* Suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit. Also, figur. in aliquem, *to inveigh, censure. Trebon.* in *Cic. Ep.* In quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret. — ¶ Also, *to make an incursion, invasion, inroad or irruption. Liv.* in Macedoniam. — ¶ Also, *to hit upon, stumble, commit a fault, offend, injure. Cic.* nusquam. *Id.* Qui in me incurrit. *Id.* in genus injustitiæ. *Id.* in aliquem bene meritum, *h. e. to injure.* — ¶ Also, *to come or fall upon, meet with,* as, in reading, writing, speaking. *Cic.* in aliquem, in aliquid. — ¶ Also, *to happen, occur, befall. Cic.* Incurrunt tempora. *Pandect.* Incurrebat hæsitatio, *h. e. a doubt arose. Id.* Disputatio, in quam non locus incurrat, *h. e. be fit. Id.* Casus in sapientem potest incurrere. — ¶ Also, of events in time, *to fall, take place. Cic.* in Etesias, in diem. *Sueton.* circensibus. — ¶ Also, *to border upon, be contiguous or near to. Cic.* Agri in publicum incurrebant. — ¶ Also, *to fall into, strike, occur to. Cic.* in oculos, *or, Senec.* oculis. *Id.* in crimen, in fraudem, in reprehensionem, in morbos, in odia. — Hence, *to commit, transgress, do wrong. Lamprid.* aliquid.

INCURSĀTĬŌ (incurso), ōnis, f. same as *Incursio. Non.*

INCURSĀX (Id.), ācis, adj. *making frequent incursions or inroads. Sidon.*

INCURSIM (incurro), adv. *running, quickly. Cæcil.*

INCURSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a running against or upon,* ἐπιβολή. *Cic.* atomorum. — ¶ Also, *an attack, assault. Cic.* Figur. *Id.* seditionis. — ¶ Also, *an incursion, irruption, inroad. Cæs.* Hostium incursiones sustinere. *Liv.* Incursionem facere in fines.

INCURSĬTŌ (frequentat. of incurso), as, a. 1. *to attack, assault, rush upon. Senec.* in aliquem. — ¶ Also, *to dash against, clash with, offend. Senec.*

INCURSŌ (frequentat. of incurro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to run to, upon, or against; to dash or strike against,* ἐπιτρέχω. *Ovid.* ramis. *Id.* rupibus. — ¶ Also, *to assault, attack, make an incursion, irruption or inroad. Auct.* ad *Her.* in amicos et inimicos. *Liv.* in hostem. Also, transitively, *Tacit.* aciem. *Liv.* agros, *h. e. to make an irruption into. Plaut.* aliquem pugnis. Also, absolutely, *Cels.* Si febris incursat, *h. e. comes on, attacks.* Also, passively. *Liv.* Agmen incursatum ab equitibus. — Figur. *Cic.* Incursabit in te dolor, *h. e. will come upon you.* — ¶ Also, *to fall into, strike, meet, occur to. Quintil.* oculis. *Plin.* Cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *h. e. mixed with no other color.*

INCURSŬS (incurro), us, m. *a running in, flowing into or upon. Plin. Ep.* fluminis. — ¶ Also, *an attack, inroad, incursion,* ἐπιβολή, εἰσβολή. *Cæs.* equitum.

INCURVĀTĬŌ (incurvo), ōnis, f. *a bending, curving, incurvation,* κύφωσις. *Plin.*

INCURVESCŌ, or INCURVISCŌ (incurvus), is, n. 3. *to be bent down,* κυρτόομαι. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.*

INCURVICERVĪCŬS (incurvus & cervix), a, um, adj. *having a curved or wry neck. Pacuv.*

INCURVŌ (incurvus), as, a. 1. *to bend, bow, curve, make crooked, crook,* κυρτόω. *Virg.* arcum. — Figur. *to afflict, disquiet, grieve, deject, dispirit, dishearten. Senec.* Magnum animum non incurvat injuria. — ¶ Also, *to prevail upon. Pers.* — ¶ Also, same as *pedicare. Martial.*

INCURVŬS (in & curvus), a, um, adj. *crooked, bending, curved, stooping,* κυρτός. *Cic.* bacillum.

INCŪS (incudo), ūdis, f. *a smith's anvil,* ἄκμων. *Cic.* — Figur. *Id.* Eandem incudem tundere, *h. e. to labor always at the same thing, teach the same lesson. Horat.* Male natos incudi reddere versus, *h. e. to write or polish over again, revise, retouch. Auct. dial. de Orat.* Juvenes in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *h. e. as long as they learn at school.*

INCŪSĀBĬLĬS (incuso), e, adj. *blameworthy. Tertull.* Incusabilior.

INCŪSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a blaming, accusing,* αἰτίασις. *Cic.*

INCŪSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser. Cod. Just.*

INCŪSŌ (in & causa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to accuse, blame, find fault with, lay to the charge of, complain of,* αἰτιάομαι, μέμφομαι. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Plaut.* aliquem probri. *Ovid.* and *Colum.* aliquid.

INCUSSŌR (incutio), ōris, m. *one who strikes. Paulin. Petricord.*

INCUSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a dashing or striking against. Tacit.* and *Senec.*

INCUSSUS, a, um. See *Incutio.*

INCUSTŌDĪTŬS (in & custoditus), a, um, adj. *not watched, unguarded,* ἀφύλακτος. *Ovid.* ovile. *Tacit.* urbs. — ¶ Also, *unobserved, not observed or kept, omitted, neglected. Tacit.* observatio dierum. *Id.* Cum incustoditi spem aut metum proferrent, *h. e. unobserved, unnoticed.* — ¶ Also, *not concealed, not kept secret. Tacit.* amor. — ¶ Also, *heedless, inconsiderate, improvident. Plin. Ep.*

INCŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from incudo. — ¶ Adj. *unwrought, rough. Auson.*

INCŬTĬŌ (in & quatio), tis, ūssi, ūssum, a. 3. *to strike or dash upon. Quintil.* pedem terræ, *to strike the ground with the foot. Liv.* Scipionem in caput. *Id.* arietem muro. *Juvenal.* alicui colaphum, *h. e. to give one a box on the ear. Plin.* Incussi articuli, *h. e. struck, injured by a blow.* — ¶ Also, *to throw or cast to a place. Tacit.* faces et hastas. — ¶ Also, *to shake, cause to tremble. Val. Flacc.* mentem, *h. e. to alarm.* — ¶ Also, *to cause, produce, excite, inspire with, strike into, inflict. Cic.* alicui timorem, *h. e. to frighten, strike fear into. Id.* errorem. *Lucret.* amorem, *h. e. to inspire with. Id.* morbum. *Horat.* desiderium urbis. *Id.* bellum. *Id.* aliquid negotii alicui. *Ovid.* minas, *h. e. to threaten. Virg.* vim ventis, *h. e. to occasion, give, impart. Liv.* fœdum nuntium, *h. e. to bring mournful news.*

INDĀGĀTĬŌ (indago, are), ōnis, f. *a searching, exploring; an inquiry or investigation* concerning the beginning or principles of things, θήρευμα. *Cic.* veri, *a search after truth. Gell.* rarioris verbi, *an examination, explanation.*

INDĀGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a searcher, inquirer, one who explores or investigates,* θηρευτής. *Colum.* and *Plaut.*

INDĀGĀTRIX (indagator), īcis, f. *she that investigates. Cic.* virtutis.

INDĀGĀTŬS (indago, are), us, m. same as *Indagatio. Apul.*

INDĀGES (Id.), is, f. same as *Indagatio. Prudent.*

INDĀGŌ (from indu, *for* in, & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to search or trace out as dogs in hunting,* ἐξιχνιάζω, θηρεύομαι. *Cic.* Canis natus ad indagandum. — ¶ Figur. *to make diligent inquiry, explore, investigate. Cic.*

INDĀGŌ (indago, are), ĭnis, f. *a series of toils, or nets, placed round a wood or forest by hunters,* ἐξιχνιασμός. *Virg.* Saltus indagine cingunt, *with toils. Tibull.* Indagine colles claudere. *Hirt.* Campus silvis velut indagine munitum. — ¶ Also, *any kind of inclosure,* as, *by a line of circumvallation, a chain of fortifications, line of defence. Lucan.* 6. 42. Hence, *Plin. Paneg.* Delatores pœnarum indagine inclusi. *Tacit.* Testamenta velut indagine capi, *by his nets.* — ¶ Also, *a diligent search, inquiry, investigation. Plin.* doctrinæ. *Gell.* cupediarum.

INDĒ (perhaps from ἔνθεν), adv. *thence, from thence, from that place,* ἐκεῖθεν. *Cic.* Eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi. — ¶ Also, *from that, therefrom. Cic.* Ex avaritia erumpit audacia, inde omnia scelera gignuntur. *Plin. Ep.* Inde est, quod, &c. *from thence, there is, what,* &c. — It is also put for *ab illa parte, on that side. Liv.* Comparavit inter se, ut ab utra parte cedere Romanus exercitus cœpisset, inde se consul devoveret pro populo Romano. — ¶ Also, *of those persons. Terent.* Nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *the elder of them.* — ¶ Also, *from that time, then, next, afterwards, thenceforth. Nep.* Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas. Inde judicio damnatus, &c. *Sueton.* Exhinc Rhæticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit. *Liv.* Agrippa inde, post Agrippam Romulus Silvius regnat. So, also, Deinceps inde. *Cic. Brut.* 90. (where *deinceps* is redundant, or means *successively*). *Lucret.* Inde loci, *h. e. then, upon this.* — Also, *thenceforward, from that time. Cic.* Inde usque repetens. — *Inde a* is also found. *Id.* Inde a principio, *h. e. from the beginning. Liv.* Inde a cunabulis, *h. e. from childhood.* Also, of place. *Virg.* Inde a Stygia unda prospiciens.

INDĒBĬTĒ (indebitus), adv. *without being due, unduly, without just cause. Pandect.*

INDĒBĬTŬS (in & debitus), a, um, adj. *not owed, undue. Virg. Æn.* 6. 66. and *Ovid. Heroid.* 16. 19. Præmia magna quidem, sed non indebita posco. It may also be rendered *not granted.* — Hence, Indebitum, i, n. *that which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due. Pandect.* — Hence, Indebito, *unduly, without being owed. Pandect.*

INDĔCENS (in & decens), tis, adj. *unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, improper, ugly,* ἀπρεπής. *Martial.* nasus. *Id.* morbus, *disgraceful, dishonorable. Sueton.* risus. *Senec.* Indecentior. *Sidon.* Indecentissimus.

INDĔCENTER (indecens), adv. *unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully,* ἀπρεπῶς. *Quintil.* Indecenter efferri. *Martial.* Quam sit lusca Philænis indecenter, &c. *how frightfully she blinks. Senec.* Indecentius.

INDĔCENTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *unbecomingness, impropriety, disgracefulness. Vitruv.*

INDĔCĔŌ (in & deceo), n. 2. *to misbecome, not to become. Plin. Ep.* aliquem.

INDĒCLĪNĀBĬLĬS (in & declinabilis), e, adj. *inflexible, constant, unchangeable, invariable, firm,* ἄκαμπτος, ἀκλινής. *Senec.*

INDĒCLĪNĀBĬLĬTER (indeclinabilis), adv. *not to be avoided, unavoidably. Cassiodor.*

INDĒCLĪNĀTŬS (in & declinatus), a, um, adj. *unchanged, constant. Ovid.*

INDĔCŌRĒ (indecorus), adv. *indecently, unbecomingly,* ἀσχημόνως. *Cic.* and *Tacit.*

INDĔCŌRIS (in & decoris), e, adj. *indecorous, unbecoming, inglorious, disgraceful, dishonorable,* ἀσχήμων, ἀπρεπής. *Virg.* Non erimus regno indecores, *h. e. we will not disgrace. Id.* Genus indecores, *h. e. ignoble in their birth,* ἀσχήμονες τὸ γένος. *Valer. Flacc.* Indecores obitus, *h. e. without honor, inglorious.*

INDĔCŌRŌ (in & decoro), as, a. 1. *to dishonor, disgrace, disfigure. Accius* and *Horat.*

INDĔCŌRŬS (in & decorus), a, um, adj.

unbecoming, unseemly, indecent, ungraceful, dishonorable, indecorous, ἀπρεπής. *Cic.* Indecora dicere. *Quintil.* gestus. *Plin.* Uva indecora visu, *h. e. unseemly.*

INDĔFĂTĪGĀBĬLĬS (in & defatigabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be wearied or tired, indefatigable,* ἀκάματος. *Senec.*

INDĔFĂTĪGĀTŪS (in & defatigatus), a, um, adj. *unfatigued, unwearied, unceasing,* ἀκάματος. *Senec.*

INDĔFĔCTŪS (in & defectus), a, um, adj. *not decreasing, not ceasing, not exhausted, not wearied, never failing. Apul.*

INDĔFĒNSĒ (indefensus), adv. *without defence. Cod. Just.*

INDĔFĒNSŪS (in & defensus), a, um, adj. *unprotected, undefended, defenceless. Liv.*

INDĔFĔSSĒ (indefessus), adv. *unweariedly. Spartian.*

INDĔFĔSSIM (Id.), adv. *unweariedly. Sidon.*

INDĔFĔSSŪS (in & defessus), a, um, adj. *unwearied, indefatigable,* ἀκάματος. *Virg., Ovid.* and *Tacit.*

INDĔFĬCĬENS (in & deficiens), tis, adj. *not wanting, not deficient, unfailing, incessant, not decreasing. Tertull.*

INDĔFĬCĬENTĔR (indeficiens), adv. *continually, incessantly. Augustin.*

INDĔFĬNĪTĒ (indefinitus), adv. *indefinitely. Gell.*

INDĔFĬNĪTŪS (in & definitus), a, um, adj. *indefinite,* ἀόριστος. *Gell.*

INDĔFLĒTŪS (in & defletus), a, um, adj. *unlamented,* ἄκλαυστος. *Ovid.*

INDĔFLĔXŪS (in & deflexus), a, um, adj. *unchanged, unbent,* ἄκαμπτος. *Plin. Paneg.*

INDĔJĔCTŪS (in & dejectus), a, um, adj. *not thrown down, not cast down. Ovid.* domus.

INDĔLASSĀTŪS (in & delassatus), a, um, adj. *unwearied. Manil.* labor.

INDĔLĒBĬLĬS (in & delebilis), e, adj. *that cannot be effaced or blotted out, indelible, perpetual, everlasting,* ἀνεξάλειπτος. *Ovid.* nomen.

INDĔLĔCTĀTŪS (in & delectatus), a, um, adj. *not delighted. Petron.*

INDĔLĪBĀTŪS (in & delibatus), a, um, adj. *uninjured, untouched, undiminished, entire, pure,* ἀψαυστος. *Ovid.* opes. *Sil.* virgo, *chaste, pure.*

INDĔLICTŪS (in & delictus), a, um, adj. *not criminal, faultless.* — Hence, Indelictum, *no crime. Acc.*

INDĔMNĀTŪS (in & damnatus), a, um, adj. *uncondemned, untried, unheard,* ἄκριτος. *Cic.* Bona indemnatorum civium auctione vendere.

INDĔMNĬS (in & damnum), e, adj. *without hurt, loss, or damage,* ἀζήμιος. *Senec.*

INDĔMNĬTĀS (indemnis), ātis, f. *security from loss or damage,* ἀζημία. *Pandect.*

INDĔMŌNSTRĀBĬLĬS (in & demonstrabilis), e, adj. *not to be demonstrated or proved, undemonstrable. Apul.*

INDĔMŪTĀBĬLĬS (in & demutabilis), e, adj. *unchangeable, immutable. Tertull.*

INDĔNUNTĬĀTŪS (in & denuntiatus), a, um, adj. *not declared or announced. Senec.*

INDĔPĬSCOR, same as *Indipiscor. Fest.*

INDĔPLŌRĀTŪS (in & deploratus), a, um, adj. *unlamented, unwept, undeplored,* ἄκλαυστος. *Ovid.*

INDĔPRĀVĀTŪS (in & depravatus), a, um, adj. *uncorrupted, undepraved,* ἄφθαρτος. *Senec.*

INDĔPRĔCĀBĬLĬS (in & deprecabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be averted by prayer,* ἀπαραίτητος. *Gell.*

INDĔPRĔHĔNSĬBĬLĬS (in & deprehensibilis), e, adj. *not to be discovered,* ἀκατάληπτος. *Quintil.*

INDĔPRĔHĒNSŪS, and **INDĔPRĒNSŪS** (in & prehensus, or deprehensus), a, um, adj. *unobserved, not found, not discovered. Virg.* error.

INDĔPTŪS, a, um. See *Indipiscor.*

INDĔSCRĪPTŪS (in & descriptus), a, um, adj. *not divided or distinguished. Colum.* vites.

INDĔSERTŪS (in & desertus), a, um, adj. *not abandoned, not relinquished, unforsaken. Ovid.* regna.

INDĔSĔS (in & deses), idis, adj. *quick, active, not sluggish,* ἄοκνος. *Gell.*

INDĔSĬNENTĔR (indesinens), adv. *incessantly, continually,* ἀδιαλείπτως. *Cyprian.*

INDĔSPECTŪS (in & despectus) a, um, adj. *unseen, invisible. Lucan.* Tartara.

INDĔSTRICTŪS (in & destrictus), a, um, adj. *not touched, unhurt, unwounded. Ovid.*

INDĔTERMĬNĀBĬLĬS (in & determinabilis), e, adj. *indeterminable, that cannot be defined. Tertull.* quæstio.

INDĔTERMĬNĀTŪS (in & determinatus), a, um, adj. *unlimited, undefined, indeterminate. Tertull.*

INDĔTŌNSŪS (in & detonsus), a, um, adj. *unshorn, unshaven, uncut,* ἄκαρτος. *Ovid.*

INDĔTRĪTŪS (in & detritus), a, um, adj. *not worn out. Tertull.*

INDĔVĪTĀTŪS (in & devitatus), a, um, adj. *unavoided. Ovid.* telum.

INDĔVŌRĀTŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Devoratus, devoured. Martial.* 7. 19. 15. Others read *et devorata.*

INDĔVŌTĒ (indevotus), adv. *irreligiously, impiously, not conscientiously. Justin.*

INDĔVŌTĬŌ (in & devotio), ōnis, f. *impiety, want of principle or conscience, a want of reverence or respect to God, the laws, the last will of a testator, or one's duty generally. Cod. Just.*

INDĔVŌTŪS (in & devotus), a, um, adj. *without reverence towards God or the laws, irreligious, impious, not conscientious. Cod. Just.*

INDĔX (indico), icis, m. and f. of persons, *a discoverer, discloser, informer,* ἐκδείκτης, μηνυτής. In Cicero's time, it was also a term of reproach, *an informer, spy, wicked person,* as under the emperors the word *delator. Cic. Mur.* 24. — Of things, *a sign, mark, index. Cic.* Continetis vocem, indicem stultitiæ vestræ, *h. e. that betrays your folly. Ovid.* Auctoris annulus index. — Hence, *Horat.* Digitus index, *the fore-finger.* — Also, *a catalogue, list, index. Senec.* philosophorum. *Liber* is also put with it. *Varr.* Scribam tibi tres libros indices. Hence, *Ascon.* ad *Cic.* Rem exponere per indicem, *h. e. in a summary manner.* — Also, *the title, frontispiece, titlepage, table of contents. Cic.* Parantur orationibus indices gloriosi. *Sueton.* Duo libelli diverso titulo. — Also, *the inscription upon a painting or statue. Tibull.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a certain stone,* perhaps, *the touchstone. Ovid. Met.* 2, 706.

INDĪ, ōrum. See *Indus.*

INDĬĂ, æ, f. *India, a country in Asia; it is divided by the river Ganges into two parts, called* India intra Gangem, *and* India extra Gangem.

INDĬCĀBĬLĬS (indico), e, adj. *denoting, indicating. Cæl. Aurel.*

INDĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an indicating.* Hence, *the fixing of a price on a thing, estimating the value of a thing,* τίμησις. *Plin.* and *Plaut.*

INDĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that points out. Solin.*

INDĬCĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a setting a price on a thing, or estimating its value. Plin.* dolorum, *h. e. the fee of physicians for curing diseases.*

INDĬCĔNS, particip. from indico. —— ¶ Adj. *that does not say. Terent.* and *Liv.* Me indicente, *h. e. without my saying it.*

INDĬCĬNĂ (index), æ, f. *a notice, information. Apul.*

INDĬCĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a discovery or disclosure,* μήνυμα. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Terent.* Indicium fecit, *disclosed to me. Lucret.* Indicium edere. *Cic.* Afferre ad aliquem indicium rei alicujus. *Tacit.* Deferre indicium ad aliquem. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Esse indicio, *to be a proof, indicate.* — Hence, *an accusing, informing in a court of justice. Tacit.* Indicium ad Fulcinium detulit. —— ¶ Also, *evidence, deposition in* a court of justice. *Cic.* Lege indicium. *Sallust.* Profiteri indicium, *h. e. to give evidence, to depose.* So, also, *Tacit.* Indicium offerre, *h. e. to act the part of an informer.* Also, *a permission to give evidence or name one's accomplices. Cic. Att.* 2. 24. Indicium postulare. —— ¶ Also, *a remuneration for giving evidence or informing. Cic.* Partem indicii accipere. *Pandect.* Indicium alicui dare. —— ¶ Also, *a sign, symptom, mark, token, proof. Cic.* sceleris.

INDĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, discover, disclose, declare, inform, make known, reveal, indicate,* μηνύω, ἐκδείκνυμι. *Terent.* rem patri. *Nepos.* dolorem lacrimis, *h. e. to show, express. Cic.* alicui de epistolis. *Cic.* Vultus indicat mores, *h. e. is the index of, speaks. Terent.* Hoc res ipsa indicat. *Cic.* Indicare se, *h. e. to show one's self in one's true character. Cic.* Indicare aliquid in vulgus, εἰς πάντας λέγειν. —— ¶ Sometimes it denotes, *to show briefly, touch upon. Plin.* Priusquam hæc generatim persequamur, indicare convenit, &c. *Id.* Indicare aliquid obiter. —— ¶ Also, *to give evidence,* as in a court of justice, *to depose, inform, betray. Cic.* conscios delendæ tyrannidis. *Terent.* filium patri. *Sallust.* de conjuratione, *h. e.* conjurationem. *Id.* de homine conjurato. —— ¶ Also, *to tell or set the price at which a thing is to be sold, to value, put a price upon. Cic.* fundum alicui. *Plaut.* Ut sciam, quanti indicet.

INDĪCŌ (in & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to denounce, declare, proclaim, publish, appoint,* καταγγέλλω. *Liv.* diem concilii, comitia. *Id.* diem comitiis. *Cic.* funus. *Sueton.* Ut ferias prætor indiceret, *h. e. should notify by proclamation. Cic.* inimicitias. *Liv.* exercitum in locum, *h. e. to cause to assemble,* or, *appoint a place for meeting.* So, also, *Id.* exercitum ad portam. *Cic.* bellum populo, *h. e. to declare. Sueton.* Indicebat familiaribus cœnas, *h. e. invited himself to sup with; ordered them to prepare. Virg.* honorem templis divum, *h. e. to appoint a sacrifice. Id.* forum, *h. e. to appoint a court of justice. Sueton.* funus, *h. e. to invite to a funeral. Virg.* Choros indixit tibia Bacchi, *h. e. summoned.* —— ¶ Also, *to impose. Liv.* tributum. *Plin.* mulctam. — Also with ut without an *accus. to enjoin, order by proclamation. Liv.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Indice, *for* indic. —— ¶ Indicens, *h. e.* non dicens. See *Indicens.* —— ¶ Indictus. See *Indictus.*

INDICTĬŌ (indico), ōnis, f. *the imposition of a tax; an impost, duty. Plin. Paneg.* —— ¶ Also, *indiction,* in the calendar, *a way of reckoning time by a period of* 15 *years. Cod. Theod.*

INDICTĬŌNĀLĬS (indictio), e, adj. *relating to an impost or tax. Ammian.*

INDICTĪTĬŪS, or **INDICTĪCĬŪS** (indico), a, um, adj. same as *Indictus, declared, proclaimed. Cassiod.* onera.

INDICTĪVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *declared, proclaimed, given out, to which the people are called by proclamation. Varr.*

INDICTŪS, a, um, particip. from indico. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & dictus), *not said, unsaid. Terent.* and *Liv.* — Also, *not mentioned, not celebrated, unsung. Virg.* carminibus nostris. — Indicta causa, *h. e. without being tried or heard. Cic.* Indicta causa civem R. capitis condemnare. — Also, *unspeakable, ineffable,* ἄρρητος. *Apul.* deus.

INDĬCŬLUM, or **INDĬCŬLŪS** (dimin. of index), i, n. or m. *a short catalogue or list. Symmach.*

INDĬCŪS (Ἰνδικός), a, um, adj. *Indian, of India. Martial.* Pecus Indica, *h. e.* elephantus. *Id.* dens, *h. e. ivory. Plin.* Indicum, *sc.* pigmentum, *h. e. indigo,* a blue color. *Id.* Indicum nigrum, *h. e. Indian ink.*

INDĬDEM (inde & idem), adv. *from the same place,* ἐντεῦθεν, αὐτόθεν. *Liv.* The name of the place is generally put with it. *Nepos.* Indidem Thebis, *h. e. also from Thebes. Cic.* Indidem Ameria. *Liv.* Indidem ex Aventino. —— ¶ Also, *of or from the same thing. Apul.* Indidem de potione gustat, *h. e. of the same drink.* —— ¶ Also, *hereupon. Apul.*

INDIFFĔRENS (in & differens), tis, adj. *in which there is no difference.* Hence, Indifferens, *that is neither good nor bad, indifferent,* ἀδιάφορος. *Cic.* — Indifferens syllaba, *h. e. which is both short and long. Quintil.* — Indifferens homo, *h. e. not very nice or curious, to whom all things are alike. Sueton.* circa victum.

INDIFFĔRENTĔR (indifferens), adverb, *without distinction, indiscriminately,* ἀκρίτως, ἀδιαφόρως. *Quintil.* Utraque appel-

latione indifferenter uti licet. *Cal. Aur.* vivere, *h. e. to eat all kinds of food.* —— ¶ Also, *with indifference.* *Sueton.* Populus indifferenter tulit, *h. e. were quite indifferent about.*

INDIFFERENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *indifference; likeness, similitude,* ἀδιαφορία. *Gell.* utriusque vocabuli.

INDIGENA (indu, *h. e.* in, & geno), æ, m. and f. *a native of a country,* αὐτόχθων. *Liv.* Non indigenæ, sed advenæ. Also, adjectively. *Colum.* Coloni indigenæ. *Virg.* Indigenæ Latini. — Also, adjectively, of other things, *indigenous, native, made, produced, grown, or born in a country.* *Ovid.* bos. *Flor.* potio. *Plin.* Indigena vinum, *h. e. wine made from grapes produced in the same country.*

INDIGENTIA (indigeo), æ, f. *indigence, want, need, poverty,* ἔνδεια. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *insatiableness, insatiable desire.* *Cic.*

INDIGEO (from in or indu, & egeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to want, need, stand in need of, require,* δεομαι. With a *genit.* *Cic.* consilii. *Terent.* patris. *Nepos.* alienarum opum. *Sueton.* Indigens somni, *h. e. sleepy, overcome with sleep.* — Also, with an *ablat.* *Cic.* aliis. *Cæs.* rebus. *Nepos.* medicina. — Also, with an *accus.* *Varr.* nihil. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Gell.* addiscere. —— ¶ Also, *to long for, desire.* *Cic.* auri. —— ¶ Also, *to be poor or needy.* Hence, Indigens, *a poor person.* *Cic.*

INDIGES (indigeo), is, adj. *indigent, needy.* *Pacuv.*

INDIGES (from indu or in, & γίω, γείνω, i. e. γίνομαι), ĕtis, m. *indigenous, native.* *Virg.* Indigetes (ἐγχώριοι), or *Liv.* Dii indigetes, *h. e. with the Romans, such of their ancestors as were deified after death and considered tutelary deities of the country, as Picus, Faunus, Æneas.*

INDIGESTE (indigestus), adv. *confusedly, immethodically, without arrangement,* ἀτάκτως. *Gell.*

INDIGESTIBILIS (in & digestibilis), e, adj. *indigestible.* *Theod. Priscian.*

INDIGESTIO (in & digestio), ōnis, f. *indigestion.* *Hieron.*

INDIGESTUS (in & digestus), a, um, adj. *not separated into parts, ill-arranged, disordered, indigested, confused, without method,* ἄτακτος. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *undigested.* *Macrob.*

INDIGETES, um, m. *a people of Spain.*

INDIGETO, or INDIGITO (perhaps from indico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to declare, make known.* *Varr.* deam. *Tertull.* precem, *h. e. to publish, proclaim.* — Hence, *to name.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *to invoke, call upon God.* *Macrob.* Vestales ita indigetant.

INDIGITAMENTUM (indigito), i, m. *a register or list of names.* *Arnob.*

INDIGITO. See *Indigeto.*

INDIGNABUNDUS (indignor), a, um, adj. *raging greatly, full of indignation,* δυσχεραίνων, δύσοργος. *Liv.*

INDIGNANS, tis, partic. from indignor. —— ¶ Adj. *one who cannot bear or endure any thing.* *Colum.* Genus indignantissimum servitutis.

INDIGNANTER (indignans), adv. *indignantly, with indignation.* *Ammian.*

INDIGNATIO (indignor), ōnis, f. *indignation, rage, disdain,* ἀγανάκτησις. *Liv.* Indignationem movere, *h. e. to excite.* *Plin.* Indignationem alicujus in se convertere. —— ¶ Also, *an exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art. *Cic.* Præcipere de indignatione. —— ¶ Also, *unbecomingness, unseemliness.* *Quintil. declam.* —— ¶ Also, *an injuring* of a limb, *a hurt.* *Veget.*

INDIGNATIUNCULA (dimin. of indignatio), æ, f. *slight rage or indignation.* *Plin. Ep.*

INDIGNATIVUS (indignor), a, um, adj. *indignant.* *Tertull.*

INDIGNE (indignus), adv. *unworthily, contrary to desert, unjustly, undeservedly,* ἀεικῶς, ἀναξίως. *Cæs.* Indignissime perire. —— ¶ Also, *unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner, shamefully, basely.* *Terent.* An quidquam est factum indignius? —— ¶ Also, *with indignation, indignantly, unwillingly.* *Cic.* pati, or *Nep.* ferre, *h. e. to take it ill, suffer with impatience.*

INDIGNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *unworthiness,* ἀναξιότης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *unbecomingness* in a person, *indecorum, indecent behavior, meanness, baseness.* *Cic.* — Also, *unsuitableness, unfitness.* *Cic. Deiot.* 1. — Also, *unworthy or shameful treatment of a person; indignity* to be suffered. *Liv.* Indignitatem ferre. *Cæs.* perferre. *Liv.* Indignitatibus compulsus. — Also, *unbecomingness* of a thing; *heinousness, atrocity.* *Cic.* injuriæ. —— ¶ Also, *indignation.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

INDIGNOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to consider as unbecoming or unseemly, to scorn, disdain, be unwilling to brook, be very angry or displeased with, be enraged, incensed, or highly offended at, be indignant,* ἀγανακτέω. *Cic.*, *Nep.* and *Liv.* aliquid. — Also, de re. *Auct. B. Hisp.* de jugulatione. — Also, with *quod* following. *Cæs.* Indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent. — Also, with *quandoque* following. *Horat.* Indignor, quandoque (*h. e.* quandocunque) bonus dormitat Homerus. — Also, with *si* following. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit. — Also, with an *accus.* and *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* Indignari cœpit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari. — Also, simply with an *infin.* *Ovid.* Cedere peritis indignantur. *Quintil.* Non indignandum est discere. — It is also followed by a *dative.* *Pandect.* 48, 5, 2. *Ed. Torrent.* Contaminationi indignatur. — Hence, Indignandus, a, um, *that deserves indignation.* *Cic.* factum. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Pontem indignatus Araxes, *h. e. disdaining to bear.* So, also, *Id.* venti, *h. e. raging, indignant at being confined.* *Id.* æquor. *Ovid.* verba. *Cal. Aurel.* Ne tumentia indignentur, *h. e. grow worse.*

INDIGNUS (in & dignus), a, um, adject. *unworthy, undeserving,* ἀνάξιος. *Cic.* honore. *Liv.* Indigni, qui impetrarent. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* avorum. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Fabula non indigna referri. — Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Quamvis indignus. *Virg.* Digna atque indigna relatu, *h. e. good and bad, something of all sorts.* — Also, in a good sense, *undeserving;* as, of an injustice. *Cic.* homo. *Terent.* Indignus injuria. —— ¶ Also, *not deserved, undeserved.* *Virg.* mors. *Id.* Digna indigna pati, *h. e. all manner of treatment.* — Hence, *rough, cruel, harsh, severe, intolerable.* *Virg.* hiems. *Id.* amor. — Also, *indecent, not honorable, shameful, unbecoming, not proper, unfit, unworthy.* *Terent.* facinus. Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Cæs.* majestate populi. *Cic.* Legatione tua indignissimus. *Id.* Quicquam non vidit indignius. — Hence, Indignum est, *it is not proper.* *Cic.* — Hence, as an exclamation, Indignum! *oh shame!* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *whom any thing does not become.* *Terent.* Tu indignus, qui faceres, *h. e. it did not become you.* *Id.* Se esse indignam deputat matri meæ, *for* indignum deputat matri meæ cedere, *h. e. she deems it improper to yield to my mother.*

INDIGUS (indigeo), a, um, adj. *needing, in want of,* ἐνδεής, ἄπορος. *Virg.* opis. *Lucret.* nostri. *Plin.* stipendiorum. — Also, with an *ablat.* *Lucret.* auxilio. — Also, without a case, *needy, poor.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *desirous.* *Lucan.* servitii.

INDIGUUS (Id.), a, um, same as *Indigus.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

INDILIGENS (in & diligens), tis, *negligent, careless, heedless,* ὀλίγωρος. *Terent.* Vereor, ne indiligens nimium sies. *Cæs.* Indiligentior. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Gell.* rerum memoriæ, *h. e.* in memoria. —— ¶ Also, *neglected, not taken care of.* *Plin.* hortus.

INDILIGENTER (indiligens), adv. *negligently, carelessly,* ἀμελῶς, ὀλιγώρως. *Cic.* Indiligenter factum. *Cæs.* Indiligentius.

INDILIGENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *negligence, carelessness,* ὀλιγωρία. *Cic.* litterarum, *h. e.* in literis. *Tacit.* Indiligentia veri, *h. e. from being careless about inquiring into the truth.*

INDIMISSUS (in & dimissus), a, um, adj. *not divorced or put away.* *Tertull.* uxor.

INDIPISCO, same as *Indipiscor.*

INDIPISCOR (from in or indu, & apiscor), ĕris, eptus sum, dep. 3. *to obtain, attain, reach,* ἐπιτυγχάνω. *Liv.* navem. *Gell.* Amœnitates verborum Latina facundia, *h. e. to express.* — Hence, *to get, obtain, acquire.* *Plaut.* divitias. — *Gell.* animo, *h. e. to think upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence.* *Gell.* pugnam. —— ¶ *Indeptus, a, um,* is also used *passively.* *Cod. Just.*

INDIRECTUS (in & directus), a, um, adj. *not direct.* *Quintil.* actio.

INDIREPTUS (in & direptus), a, um, adj. *unpillaged, unransacked.* *Tacit.* Capitolium.

INDISCIPLINATIO (in & disciplinatio), ōnis, f. *want of discipline.* *Cassiod.*

INDISCIPLINATUS (in & disciplinatus), a, um, adj. *without discipline, dissolute, undisciplined.* *Cyprian.*

INDISCISSUS (in & discissus), a, um, adj. *not cut to pieces, not divided.* *Hieronym.*

INDISCRETE (indiscretus), adv. *indifferently, confusedly, without distinction,* ἀδιακρίτως. *Plin.*

INDISCRETIM (Id.), adv. same as *Indiscrete.* *Solin.*

INDISCRETUS (in & discretus), a, um, adj. *not separated, undivided, being in connection.* *Plin.* caput. *Varr.* agricultura. *Tacit.* Suum cuique sanguinem (*h. e. children*) indiscretum, *h. e. were in the closest connection.* —— ¶ Also, *undistinguished, indistinct, without distinction,* ἄκριτος. *Colo.* Indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, *h. e. indiscriminately.* — Also, *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable.* *Plin.* Imagines indiscretæ similitudinis, *h. e. so much alike that they cannot be distinguished.* *Virg.* Proles indiscreta suis. *Tacit.* voces, *h. e. confused.* Hence, *equal.* *Cod. Theod.* dignitas.

INDISCRIMINABILIS (in & discriminabilis), e, adj. *undistinguishable.* *Claud. Mamert.*

INDISCRIMINATIM (in & discriminatim), adv. *indifferently, indiscriminately, without any distinction,* ἀκρίτως, ἀδιαφόρως. *Varr.*

INDISCUSSUS (in & discussus), a, um, adj. *not discussed,* ἀλογοδίητρος. *Claud. Mamert.*

INDISERTE (indisertus), adv. *indistinctly, not plainly, without eloquence.* *Cic.*

INDISERTUS (in & disertus), a, um, adj. *not eloquent, ineloquent,* ἀφραδής. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* prudentia. — Also, *poor in words.* *Cic.* interpres.

INDISPENSATUS (in & dispensatus), a, um, adj. *not properly divided or distributed, immoderate, unbounded.* *Sil.* nisus.

INDISPOSITE (indispositus), adv. *without order.* *Senec.*

INDISPOSITUS (in & dispositus), a, um, adj. *out of order, confused.* *Tacit.*

INDISSIMILIS (in & dissimilis), e, adj. *not unlike.* *Varr.*

INDISSIMULABILIS (in & dissimulabilis), e, adject. *that cannot be dissembled.* *Gell.*

INDISSOCIABILIS (in & dissociabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be separated.* *Lactant.*

INDISSOLUBILIS (in & dissolubilis), e, adj. *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble,* ἄλυτος. *Plin.* and *Cic.*

INDISSOLUBILITER (indissolubilis), adverb, *indissolubly.* *Claud. Mamert.*

INDISTINCTE (indistinctus), adv. *indistinctly, confusedly,* ἀδιακρίτως. *Gell.*

INDISTINCTUS (in & distinctus), a, um, adj. *without distinction or arrangement, indistinct, confused, disordered,* ἀδιάκριτος. *Quintil.* and *Catull.* — Hence, *not clear or plain in signification.* *Gell.* vocabulum. — Also, *indistinct or obscure in delivery.* *Quintil.*

INDISTRICTUS (in & districtus), a, um, adj. *not touched or hurt.* *Ovid. Met.* 12, 92. But better *Edd.* read *indestrictus.*

INDITUS, a, um. See *Indo.*

INDIVIDUITAS (individuus), ātis, f. *indivisibility.* *Tertull.*

INDIVIDUUS (in & dividuus), a, um, adj. *that cannot be divided, inseparable,* ἄτομος. *Cic.* corpora. *Id.* Individua

(absol.), *h. e. alone*. —— ¶ Also, *not divided or separated*. *Tacit.*

INDIVISĒ (indivisus), adv. *undividedly*. *Ascon.*

INDIVISIBILIS (in & divisibilis), e, adj. *indivisible*. *Tertull.*

INDIVISIBILITĔR (indivisibilis), adv. *indivisibly*, ἀδιαιρέτως. *Tertull.*

INDIVISŪS (in & divisus), a, um, adj. *undivided, not separated*, ἀσχιστος. *Varr.* equorum ungula, *not cloven*. — Hence, Indivisum, i, n. *the community*. Hence, Pro indiviso, *h. e. in common*. *Plin.* Pro indiviso possessa. —— ¶ Also, *not distinguished*. Hence, Pro indiviso, *without distinction, equally*. *Plin.* Jus temperatur aqua, et pro indiviso humani potus incremento, *h. e. with an equal quantity of wine*. *Id.* Pro indiviso valere, *h. e.* perinde, æque.

INDIVULSŪS (in & divulsus), a, um, adj. *not parted or separated*. *Macrob.* comes.

INDŌ (in & do), is, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to put, set or place into*, ἐντίθημι. *Plaut.* guttam vini in os. *Cels.* cataplasmata in dentem. *Tacit.* aliquem lecticæ. *Plaut.* fenestras. *Curt.* Venenum potioni inditum, *h. e. put into, mixed with*. *Senec.* Deus toti operi suo inditus, *h. e. pervading the whole*. *Gell.* Catonis verba huic commentario indidissem, si, &c. *h. e. I should have placed or inserted*. *Plaut.* cicatrices in scapulas, *h. e. to imprint, make*. — Hence, *to introduce*. *Tacit.* novos ritus. — Also, *to cause or occasion*. *Tacit.* alicui pavorem. —— ¶ Also, *to put, set, place, lay somewhere or upon a thing*. *Plaut.* ignem in aram. *Id.* alicui compedes, *h. e. to put on*. *Tacit.* Custodes inditi, *h. e.* additi. *Senec.* Ferrum inditum visceribus, *h. e. buried*. — Hence, *to give*. *Liv.* Puero ab inopia Egerio inditum nomen, *h. e. the boy received the name Egerius*. So, also, *Id.* Superbo ei Romæ inditum cognomen. — Also, *to build or erect somewhere*. *Flor.* urbem monti. *Tacit.* castella rupibus.

INDŎCIBILITĀS (indocibilis), ātis, f. *unaptness to learn, dulness of comprehension, indocility*. *Apul.*

INDŎCILIS (in & docilis), e, adj. *not easy to be taught, indocile, indocible*, ἀδίδακτος, δυςμαθής. *Cic.* homo. Also, with a *genit.* *Sil.* pacis. Also, with a *dat.* *Juvenal.* imitandis turpibus. Also, with an *infin.* *Horat.* pauperiem pati, *h. e. who has not learned*. — Hence, *ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, stupid, unlearned, rude, barbarous*. *Virg.* genus. *Plin.* Indocilis cœli agricola. Figur. *Ovid.* Indocili gutture vernat avis. — Also, *unapt, unfit for any thing*. *Sil.* Terra indocilis Cereri. *Plin.* Arbores indociles nasci alibi. — Also, *that cannot be taught*. *Cic.* disciplina. —— ¶ Also, *untaught*. *Propert.* via.

INDŎCTĒ (indoctus), *unlearnedly, ignorantly, not skilfully, awkwardly*, ἀμαθῶς. *Cic.* Indocte facere. *Gell.* Indoctius.

INDŎCTŌR (as from indoceo, for doceo), ōris, m. *an overseer of slaves*. *Plaut.*

INDŎCTŪS (in & doctus), a, um, adj. *untaught, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, unskilful*, ἀπαίδευτος, ἀμαθής. Of persons. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Indoctior. *Id.* Indoctissimus. Also, with a *genit.* *Horat.* pilæ discive. Also, with an *infin.* *Id.* Cantabrum indoctum ferre juga nostra, *h. e. that has not yet learned, is not yet accustomed*. Also, with an *acc.* *Gell.* pleraque alia. — Also, of things. *Quintil.* manus. *Horat.* Canet indoctum, *for* indocte, *h. e. rudely*.

INDŎLĀTILIS (in & dolatilis), e, adj. *that cannot be cut with an axe, that cannot be prepared or fashioned*. *Sidon.*

INDŎLĀTŪS (in & dolatus), a, um, adj. *rough, not hewn*. *Arnob.*

INDŎLENTIA (in & dolentia), æ, f. *the absence of pain, freedom from pain*, ἀναλγησία. *Cic.*

INDŎLĒS (from indu or in, & oleo or olesco), is, f. *the natural quality of a thing, its nature*, φύσις. *Liv.* frugum. *Gell.* arborum. — Also, *good natural quality, excellence*. *Liv.* 1, 3. Tanta indoles, *so good natural talents!* *Plaut.* Quæ indoles in savio est! *h. e.* in labris et ore. — Particularly, of persons, *nature, natural disposition or inclination, natural talents or abilities*. *Cic.* Bona indoles, *h. e. good natural talents*; or, *good disposition*. *Id.* Indoles ad virtutem, *or* virtutis. *Id.* Præclara indoles ad dicendum. *Gell.* Indoles mendæ, *for* menda.

INDŎLESCŌ (indoleo), is, lui, n. 3. *to be sorry or grieved at; to feel pain*, ἀλγέω. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, with an *acc.* following. *Ovid.* Id indoluit Juno. *Justin.* tactum. —— ¶ Also, *to be in pain, smart, ache*. *Cels.* Locus tactu indolescit. *Plin.* Oculi indolescunt.

INDŎLŌRIA medicamenta, *anodynes*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

INDŎLŌRIA (in & dolor), æ, f. same as *Indolentia*. *Sidonius* says that *Cicero* used this word.

INDŎMĀBILIS (in & domabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be subdued or tamed, untameable*, ἀδάμαστος. *Plaut.*

INDŎMITŪS (in & domitus), a, um, adj. *unsubdued, untamed, unbridled, contumacious, fierce, wild, ungovernable*, ἀδάμαστος. *Varr.* bos. *Cæs.* pastor. *Liv.* ingenia Gallorum. *Cic.* cupiditates. *Id.* furor. *Id.* libido. *Ovid.* amor. *Plaut.* mulier. *Virg.* Mars, *h. e. hot fighting*. *Arnob.* argentum, *h. e.* infectum. —— ¶ Also, *untamable, unconquerable, invincible, that cannot be overcome, checked or restrained*. *Virg.* ira. *Plin.* tarditas. *Id.* vis. *Id.* Aurum igni indomitum. *Id.* preia, *h. e.* immensa. *Plin. Paneg.* Hercules, *h. e. invincible*. So, also, *Ovid.* dextra. *Horat.* mors.

INDŌNĀTŪS (in & donatus), a, um, adj. *without a present*, ἀδώρητος. *Lamprid.*

INDORMIŌ (in & dormio), is, n. 4. *to sleep or fall asleep at, upon or over* any thing, ἐπικοιμάομαι. *Horat.* congestis saccis. —— ¶ Also, *to sleep over* any thing, *do* a thing *negligently*. *Cic.* causæ, *h. e. to nod over, not to attend to*. *Id.* tempori. *Senec.* sibi, *h. e. to be extremely lazy*. *Cic.* in homine colendo, *h. e. to be careless*. *Plin.* Longæ desidiæ indormiens, *h. e. indulging*. — Also, *to sleep over, feel secure or careless respecting* a thing. *Curt.* malis suis. — Also, of a member of the body, *to sleep, be numb or torpid*. *Veget.*

INDŌTĀTŪS (in & dotatus), a, um, adj. *without a dowry, having no portion*, ἄπροικος. *Terent.* and *Horat.* — Figur. *Cic.* ars, *h. e. poor, not adorned*. *Ovid.* corpora, *h. e. not honored with the ceremonies customary at the burning of corpses*. *Id.* præmia, *h. e.* perhaps, *not needing a dowry*.

INDŬ, preposit. same as *In*. *Enn.* Indu mari.

INDŬBĬTĀBĬLIS (in & dubitabilis), e, adj. *not to be doubted, indubitable, certain*. *Quintil.* genus causæ.

INDŬBĬTĀBĬLITĔR (indubitabilis), adv. *doubtless, without doubt, indubitably*. *Arnob.*

INDŬBĬTANDŪS (in & dubitandus), a, um, adj. same as *Indubitabilis*. *Augustin.*

INDŬBĬTANTĔR (in & dubitanter), adv. *certainly, without doubt*, ἀναμφιβόλως. *Augustin.*

INDŬBĬTĀTĒ (indubitatus), adv. *without doubt, indisputably, indubitably*. *Liv.* 33, 40. Quæ indubitate Lysimachi fuerint. *Vellei.* 2, 60. Indubitate corrupti commentarii. *Oros.* Indubitatissime.

INDŬBĬTĀTŪS (in & dubitatus), a, um, adj. *certain, sure, undoubted*, ἀναμφίβολος. *Quintil.* — Hence, Indubitato, adv. *Tertull.*

INDŬBĬTŌ (in & dubito), as, n. 1. *to doubt in, question*, ἀπιστέω. *Virg.* viribus.

INDŬBIŪS (in & dubius), a, um, adj. *not doubtful*. *Tacit.* innocentia. *Quintil.* exempla.

INDUCIÆ. See *Induciæ*.

INDŪCŌ (in & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead or bring in, lead into, introduce*, εἰσάγω. *Varr.* armenta in rura. *Stat.* mœnibus. *Sueton.* mare urbi, *to let into*. *Hirt.* aquam in domos. *Plin.* aliquem in Senatum. *Id.* aliquem Romam. *Varr.* aliquem in viam, *to put into the way*. *Liv.* exercitum in Macedoniam. *Sueton.* obsides ad spectaculum. *Virg.* messorem arvis. *Sallust.* cohortem in medios hostes, *to lead*. Also, without *in*. *Liv.* exercitum Ægyptum. *Plin. Ep.* filiæ novercam, *h. e. to give a step-mother by marrying a second time*. — Also, figur. *Cic.* aliquem in errorem. Hence, *Id.* In errorem induci, *h. e. to fall into error*; or, *to be led or drawn into*. *Id.* in hanc consuetudinem scribendi, *h. e. brought or led*. *Id.* novum verbum in linguam, *h. e. to introduce*. *Id.* discordiam in civitatem. — Also, *to occasion, cause, do*. *Pandect.* Injuriam adversus liberos testamento. — Animum, *or* in animum inducere, *to represent to one's self, imagine*. *Terent.* aliquem. Also, *to bring one's mind to a thing; to resolve*. *Id.* adsentari. Also, with *ut*. *Liv.* Quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent. Also, with *quin*. *Liv.* Also, with *ne*. *Plaut.* Possum inducere animum, ne ægre patiar. Also, with *quo minus*. *Plin.* Non sustinui, inducere in animum, quo minus illi indicarem. Also, *to believe*. *Terent.* Also, *to conclude, determine, propose*. (See *Animus*.) — Also, *to fill or inspire with*. *Cic. Amic.* 16. spem cogitionemque meliorem, *sc.* in animum amici. — Also, *to induce, move, persuade, incite to a thing*. *Nepos.* aliquem ad bellum. *Cic.* ad misericordiam. *Terent.* Vide, quo me inducas, *h. e. whither you lead me*. Also, with *ut* following. *Liv.* Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Pretio, spe inducere aliquem. — Hence, Inductus, a, um, *moved, induced, persuaded, incited*, ὑπαχθείς, with an *abl.* following. *Cic.* odio, spe, cupiditate. It may often be rendered *through, from, under the influence of*. —— ¶ Also, *to put on, draw on, clothe*. *Cic.* soleas in pedes, *or*, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* pedibus. *Sueton.* calceum sibi. *Virg.* cæstus manibus. *Id.* Tunica (*abl.*) inducitur artus. *Stat.* humeros amictu. — Also, of any thing which one puts on as a covering. *Plin.* pelliculam collo. *Ovid.* laurum capillis. —— ¶ Also, *to introduce or bring forward as a speaker*. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* sermonem hominum, *h. e. to write a dialogue*. — Also, *to introduce* new customs, &c. *Cic.* morem novum judiciorum in rempublicam. *Id.* aliquid in nostros mores. *Id.* verbum novum in linguam Latinam. —— ¶ Also, *to represent, exhibit, bring forward* a play or game. *Sueton.* Inducta est et Afranii togata, *h. e. was represented*. *Plin.* elephantos in circum. *Cic. Att.* 4, 11. gladiatores, *to exhibit gladiators*. *Cic.* personam. —— ¶ Also, *to lead, command*. *Virg.* turmas. — Also, *to mislead* by deceitful advice; *to deceive, cajole, take in*. *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, *to bring forward, mention, relate*. *Cic.* causam. — Also, *to bring forth, produce, bring, bear, yield, put forth*. *Colum.* fructum et frondem. —— ¶ Also, *to lay, draw or put one thing over another in order to cover it*. *Plin.* colorem picturæ, *h. e. to varnish*. *Id.* aurum ligno, *h. e. to overlay*. *Cic.* tectorium. *Cæs.* coria super lateres. *Horat.* varias plumas membris. Hence, *Id.* umbras terris. *Plin. Ep.* nubilum. *Liv.* nubem. *Curt.* pontem flumini, *h. e. to throw across*. *Plin. Ep.* cicatricem, *h. e. to cicatrize, draw the skin over a sore*. —— ¶ Also, *to overlay with any thing in order to cover it*. *Cæs.* scuta pellibus. *Plaut.* postes pice, *h. e. to pitch, daub with pitch*. *Ovid.* brachia penna. *Id.* Inducta cornibus aurum victima, *h. e. having gilded horns*. — Hence, *to make level by overlaying*. *Plin.* solum. — Also, *to blot or strike out, erase*, which was done by drawing the wax over the letters on the tablets. *Cic.* nomina. — Hence, *to annul, cashier, abrogate, cancel, reverse*. *Cic.* senatusconsultum, locationem. *Sueton.* decretum. —— ¶ Also, *to state or mark down* in an account. *Cic.* in rationibus. *Id.* pecuniam in rationem. — Hence, *to charge* in an account. *Cic.* alicui agros pecunia ingenti. —— ¶ Also, *to derive*. Hence, Induci, *to be derived, arise, spring*. *Cic.* Sermo inductus a tali exordio. —— ¶ *Terent.* Induxti, *for* induxisti. — *Varr.* Induce, *for* induc. —— ¶ The particip. *Inductus*, a, um, signifies, also, *introduced from foreign*

countries or from other places, strange, foreign. Plin. Ep. Sermo insiticius et inductus. — Also, Inductus, *strange, not belonging to a place.* Id.

INDŬCTĬBĬLIS (induco), e, adj. *that may be overlaid, drawn or smeared over any thing.* Cæl. Aurel.

INDŬCTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a bringing in or into; an introducing,* εἰςαγωγή. Liv. juvenum. Cic. Ficta personarum inductio. —— ¶ Also, *a bringing in or into, letting in, conducting.* Cic. aquarum. —— ¶ Also, *a drawing over,* as, of coverings over the amphitheatre in rain or excessive heat. Vitruv. velorum. —— Also, *an overlaying,* as of lime, &c. on a wall; *a plastering, pargeting.* Pallad. —— ¶ Also, *a cancelling, erasing, obliterating, blotting or striking out* of a writing. Pandect. —— ¶ Inductio animi, *inclination, propensity.* Cic. ad Div. 1, 8. Also, *an intention, purpose, resolution.* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. —— ¶ Also, *a bringing forward.* Cic. erroris. —— ¶ Also, in rhetoric, *induction.* Cic.

INDŬCTĪVĒ (inductivus), adv. *by yielding; or, by inciting.* Cæl. Aurel.

INDŬCTRĪX (induco), īcis, f. *she that misleads or deceives.* Apul.

INDŬCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an inciting, misleading.* Cic.

INDUCTUS, a, um. See *Induco.*

INDŬCŬLĂ (induo), æ, f. *a kind of under-garment worn by women.* Plaut.

INDŬGRĔDIŎR, same as *Ingredior.* Lucret.

INDULCITĀS (in & dulcitas), ātis, f. *want of sweetness.* Cæcil.

INDULCŌ (in & dulco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sweet, sweeten,* γλυκαίνω. Tertull.

INDULGĔNS, tis, particip. from indulgeo. —— ¶ Adj. *tender, indulgent, kind, obliging, courteous,* συγχωρέων, φιλόστοργος. Nepos. pater. Liv. in aliquem. Cic. Indulgentius nomen maternum. Senec. Indulgentissimus. Plin. Ep. Indulgentissime Imperator, h. e. *most gracious.* —— ¶ Also, *dear, tenderly beloved.* Quintil. decl.

INDULGĔNTĔR (indulgens), adv. *indulgently, courteously, kindly, condescendingly,* πειθηνίως, φιλοστόργως. Cic. loqui. Senec. Indulgentius. Id. Indulgentissime.

INDULGĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *indulgence, favor, condescension, courtesy, complaisance, gentleness, fondness,* ἄνεσις, συγγνώμη, φιλοστοργία. Planc. in Cic. Ep. in aliquem. Cic. Homines naturali indulgentia et benevolentia contineri. Id. corporis. Hence, Virg. cœli, h. e. *mild weather.* —— ¶ Also, *tender love, tenderness, affection,* as towards one's children, parents, relations, &c. Nepos. and Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a remission of punishment, pardon, forgiveness.* Capitol. — Also, *a remission of taxes, relief from paying tribute.* Ammian.

INDULGĔŌ (in & dulcis), es, si, tum, n. and a. 2. *to be complaisant, courteous, kind, tender, indulgent, to indulge, gratify, humor,* εἴκω, χαρίζομαι. Cic. sibi. Nepos. Indulgebat sibi, h. e. *he indulged or humored himself,* or, *took such liberties.* Liv. ardori alicujus. Plin. Ep. amori. Id. precibus. Nepos. debitori. Cic. peccatis. In some ancient writers, it is found with an *accus.* Afran. ap. Non. and Terent. Eun. 2, 1, 16. —— ¶ Also, *to give one's self up to, to be given to, indulge in, not to resist, yield to.* Nep. dolori. Justin. Hannibalem non plus quam sextario vini indulsisse, h. e. *drank no more than, allowed himself no more than,* &c. Virg. Indulge ordinibus, h. e. laxa ordines. Ovid. animo, h. e. *to humor the inclination.* Cic. amicitiis. Tacit. somno. Virg. vino. —— ¶ Also, *to take care of, attend to.* Cic. valetudini. Virg. labori. Id. hospitio, h. e. *pay attention to his guest.* — ¶ TRANS. *to grant, permit, allow, give, present.* Quintil. and Suet. alicui aliquid. Suet. essedario rudem, h. e. *to give a staff or rod to a gladiator,* which was a sign of his being discharged from fighting; hence, *to dismiss, discharge.* Martial. patientiam flagello, h. e. *to submit patiently to the lash.* — Also, passively. Pandect. Abolitio, quæ indulgetur. —— ¶ Also, *to give up to.* Juven. se tribuno. —— ¶ See, also, *Indulgens.*

INDULGĬTĀS (indulgeo), ātis, f. same as *Indulgentia.* Sisenn.

INDULTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who grants or indulges.* Tertull.

INDULTŬS, a, um. See *Indulgeo.*

INDULTŬS (indulgeo), us, m. *leave, permission.* Sidon.

INDŬMĔNTUM (induo), i, n. *a garment, vest,* ἔνδυμα. Gell.

INDŬŌ (ἐνδύω), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put on, clothe.* Cic. Induere alicui tunicam. Ovid. vestes humeris. Cæs. galeam. Liv. arma alicui. Ovid. annulum articulis, or, *simply,* Cic. annulum, h. e. *to put on.* Terent. Indui veste. Cic. Soccis indutus. Liv. Indutus vestem. Virg. Indutus galea. (Induere se veste, or sibi in vestem, *to put on.* But Amicire se veste, *to wrap round or throw on* as a cloak). —— ¶ Figur. *to clothe, surround, cover, furnish with.* Cic. Indutos esse a natura duabus quasi personis, h. e. *covered with two masks, we have received two parts to act.* Id. Dii induti specie humana. Plin. Ægyptus segetibus induebatur. Apul. Induere avem, h. e. *to assume the form of a bird.* Liv. alicui speciem latronis, h. e. *to represent as,* &c. Ovid. Induere scalam, h. e. *to put the head through the steps of a ladder in order to carry it, to take a ladder on the head.* Virg. homines in vultus ferarum, h. e. *transform.* So, also, Val. Flacc. Quos scopulis induit. Virg. Arbor induit se in florem, h. e. *veils itself in flowers* as it were, *blossoms.* Id. In flore novo pomis se induit arbos, h. e. *shows the fruit in the blossom.* Id. cratera corona, h. e. *to crown.* Colum. Vites se induunt uvis, h. e. plenæ sunt. —— ¶ Se induere, *to fall into or upon, to be entangled in,* properly and figur. Cic. in laqueum. Virg. mucrone, h. e. *to stab himself.* Cæs. acutissimis vallis. Liv. hastis. Cic. in captiones. Lucret. in fraudem. Cic. Indui confessione sua. Quintil. Indui in pœnas legum. —— ¶ Also, *to assume, make use of.* Liv. sibi novum ingenium. Tacit. munia ducis. Curt. mores Persarum. Cic. imaginem mortis, h. e. somnum. —— ¶ Also, *to impart, give, procure, cause.* Cic. cognomen. Gell. alicui amorem sui. Plin. vino vetustatem, h. e. *to cause it to smell like old wine.* Quintil. orationem fictam personis, h. e. *to introduce them as speakers.* —— ¶ Also, *to engage, join, embark in.* Tacit. seditionem.

INDŬPĔDIŌ, same as *Impedio.* Lucret.

INDŬPĔRĀTŎR, same as *Imperator.* Lucret.

INDŪRĒSCŌ (in & duresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to harden, grow or become hard,* σκληρύνομαι. Cels., Colum. and Virg. —— ¶ Figur. *to harden one's self, become hardy.* Ovid. Corpus induruit usu. Tacit. Miles induruerat pro Vitellio, h. e. *the soldiers were faithful to him, their fidelity was unshaken.*

INDŪRŌ (in & duro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make hard, harden,* σκληρύνω. Plin. and Ovid. —— Figur. Senec. animum. Id. frontem, h. e. *to make shameless or impudent.* Liv. Timor induratus, h. e. *obdurate.* Senec. Quid germanis induratius?

INDŬS (Ἰνδός), ii, m. *a river of India,* now called *Sind.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Phrygia.*

INDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Indian.* Virg. ebur. Catull. dens, h. e. *ivory.* Propert. conchæ, h. e. *pearls.* — Hence, Indus, *an Indian.* Plur. Indi. Prop. — *The Ethiopians* are also called *Indi.* Virg. Georg. 4, 293. Also, *the Arabians.* Ovid. Fast. 3, 720. — Liv. 38, 14. Indus, h. e. rector elephanti.

INDŬSĬĀRĬŬS (indusium), ii, m. *one who makes under-garments.* Plaut.

INDŬSĬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clothe.* Martian. Capell. — Hence, Indusiatus, a, um, *clothed.* Apul. — Indusiata, *a kind of under-garment for females,* perhaps, *a chemise.* Plaut.

INDŬSIUM (induo), ii, n. *a kind of garment for women worn next to the skin.* Varr. writes *intusium,* and derives it from *intus.*

INDŬSTRĬĂ (industrius), æ, f. *industry, carefulness, diligence, activity, endeavor, pains,* σπουδή, φιλεργία. Cic. Industriam in re ponere. Sueton. itineris, h. e. in itinere. — It is found in the *plural* in Cic. and Plaut. — Hence, Cic. De industria, or, Liv. Ex industria, or, Plin. Industria, or, Plaut. Ob industriam, h. e. *on purpose, purposely, designedly.*

INDŬSTRĬĒ (industrius), adv. *industriously, diligently, with earnestness, eagerness or alacrity,* σπουδαίως. Cæs. Castra industrie defendere. Cic. Industrius.

INDŬSTRĬŌSĒ (industriosus), adv. *industriously,* same as *Industrie,* τεχνικῶς. Suet. Industriose. Cato. Industriosissime.

INDŬSTRĬŌSŬS (industrius), a, um, adj. *industrious, diligent, careful,* σπουδαῖος, τεχνικός. Senec.

INDŬSTRĬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *industrious, prompt, active, sedulous, assiduous, careful, diligent,* φιλόπονος, σπουδαῖος. Cic. homo. Plaut. Industrior. Cato. Industrior.

INDŬTĬÆ, and INDŬCĬÆ (induo), ārum, f. *a truce or cessation from hostilities, an armistice,* ἀνοχαί. Cic. Indutias facere. Sallust. Per indutias, h. e. *during the armistice.* — Figur. *cessation, delay.* Terent. in amore. —— ¶ Also, *stillness, quiet.* Apul. noctis.

INDŬTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that can be inserted or joined in.* Cato.

INDŬTUS, a, um. See *Induo.*

INDŬTŬS (induo), us, m. *a putting on,* as of a garment. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *clothing, apparel, raiment.* Ammian.

INDŬVĬÆ (Id.), ārum, f. *clothes, apparel put on,* ἐνδύματα. Plaut.

INĔBRĬĀTŎR (inebrio), ōris, m. *one that makes drunk.* Tertull.

INĔBRĬŌ (in & ebrio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to inebriate, make drunk,* μεθύσκω. Plin. Palma vescentes inebriat. — Figur. *to fill, impregnate or saturate with a liquid.* Id. Uvæ vino suo inebriantur. Id. Radices inebriatæ, h. e. nimis rigatæ. Particularly of colors. Id. Amethystum absolutum inebriatur Tyrio, h. e. saturatur. — Also, in general, *to fill, fill up.* Sidon. Spiritus aeris flatibus inebriatur. Hence, Juvenal. Vinosus inebriet aurem, h. e. *weary with talking.*

INĔDĬĂ (in & edo), æ, f. *an abstaining from eating, a fasting,* ἀσιτία. Cic. — It is found in the *plural* in Plin.

INĔDĬTŬS (in & editus), a, um, adj. *not published, not promulgated, still unknown,* ἀνέκδοτος. Ovid.

INĔFFĀBĬLIS (in & effabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be uttered, inexpressible, ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable,* δυσέκφραστος. Plin.

INĔFFĀBĬLĬTĔR (ineffabilis), adv. *ineffably, unspeakably, inexpressibly,* ἀφράστως. Augustin.

INĔFFĬCĀCĬTĔR (inefficax), adv. *ineffectually, to no purpose, uselessly.* Pandect.

INĔFFĬCAX (in & efficax), ācis, *ineffectual, of no force or strength, wanting power, useless,* δυσενέργητος. Senec. ratio. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Id. Vox inefficax verborum, h. e. *not bringing forth or uttering.* Plin. Inefficacior.

INĔFFĬGĬĀBĬLIS (in & effigio, āre), e, adj. *that cannot be portrayed, delineated or represented.* Tertull.

INĔFFĬGĬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *without form, shapeless,* ἄμορφος. Gell. fetus.

INĔFFŬGĬBĬLIS (in & effugio), e, adj. *inevitable.* Apul.

INĔFFŪSŬS (in & effusus), a, um, adj. *not poured forth, not spread.* Apul. crinis, h. e. *not loose.*

INĔLĀBŎRĀTŬS (in & elaboratus), a, um, adj. *not labored, unlabored,* ἀνέργαστος. Senec.

INĔLĔGĀNS (in & elegans), tis, adj. *inelegant, ungraceful, without beauty or grace, not well chosen, without taste or neatness,* ἄκομψος. Cic. copia orationis. —— ¶ Also, *not good, bad, poor.* Plin. odor. Suet. Sermo non inelegans. Cic. Ratio non inelegans, *a theory not without reason.*

INĔLĔGĀNTĔR (inelegans), adv. *without elegance or grace, inelegantly,* ἀκόμψως. Cic. Historia ineleganter scripta. Cic. Divisit ineleganter.

INĔLŎQUĔNS (in & eloquens), tis, adj. *ineloquent, not eloquent.* Lactant.

INELŎQUIBILIS (in & eloquor), e, adj. *ineffabile. Lactant.*

INELUCTĀBILIS (in & eluctabilis), e, adj. *from which one cannot extricate himself, inevitable, unavoidable. Stat.* cœnum. *Virg.* tempus. *Id.* and *Vellei.* fatum. *Vellei.* vis fati.

INELUIBILIS (in & eluo), e, adj. *that cannot be washed out, indelible. Lactant.* macula.

INEMENDĀBILIS (in & emendabilis), e, adj. *incorrigible, that cannot be amended,* ἀδιόρθωτος. *Quintil.*

INEMERIBILIS (in & emereo), e, adj. *that cannot be acquired or merited. Tertull.*

INEMŎRIŎR (in & emorior), ĕris, tuus sum, dep. 3. *to die in or at* a thing, ἐναποθνήσκω. *Horat.* spectaculo, *to die or pine away in looking at.*

INEMPTUS, and **INEMTUS** (in & emptus, or emtus), a, um, adj. *unbought, not purchased,* ἀπρίατος. *Virg.*

INENARRĀBILIS (in & enarrabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be told or described, inexpressible,* ἀνέκφραστος, ἀνεκδιήγητος. *Liv.* labor.

INENARRĀBILITER (inenarrabilis), adverb, *in a manner that cannot be told, inexpressibly. Liv.*

INENARRĀTUS (in & enarratus), a, um, adj. *unexplained. Gell.*

INENATĀBILIS (in & enatabilis), e, adj. *from which one cannot swim out. Tertull.*

INENŎDĀBILIS (in & enodo), e, adj. *not to be unravelled, unloosed or solved,* ἀκατάλυτος. *Apul.* capillus. —— ¶ Figur. *that cannot be explained, inexplicable, intricate, perplexed, obscure. Cic.*

INENORMIS (in & enormis), e, adj. *not irregular; not immoderate. Apul.* proceritas.

INENUNTIĀBILIS (in & enuntio), e, adj. *unspeakable. Censorin.*

INEŎ (in & eo), is, ivi or ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. 4. *to go into, enter,* εἰσέρχομαι. *Liv.* in urbem. Also, impersonally. *Plaut.* Inibitur tecum, *h. e. I will enter with you.* — Also, simply, *to go. Plaut.* Neque iniit hac. *Gell.* ad alterum. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence, take a beginning. Cic.* Ab ineunte ætate, *h. e. from his infancy. Nepos.* Ineunte adolescentia, *h. e from his earliest youth. Sueton.* Anno ineunte, *h. e. at the beginning or opening of the year. Virg.* Te consule hoc decus ævi inibit, *h. e. will take its beginning, will enter into the world, or be born.* —— ¶ Also, *to go into, to go to. Liv.* urbem. *Id.* agrum Romanum. *Cic.* domum. *Id.* convivia, *h. e. to feasts. Id.* pericula prœliorum, *h. e. to encounter.* — Also, passively *Ovid.* Nemus initur nullis equis, *h. e. is entered by no horses.* — Also, absolutely, *to enter. Tacit.* Ut ovans iniret, *sc.* urbem. — Also, *to fall upon, attack, seize. Plaut.* Iniit te nunquam febris? — Hence, *to begin, make a beginning. Cic.* prœlium. *Liv.* bellum. — Also, *to enter upon, enter upon the duties of, assume the badges and power of, begin. Cic.* magistratum. *Liv.* consulatum. *Sueton.* honorem, *h. e. an office of honor. Id.* imperium. *Liv.* interregnum. — Also, *to copulate, lie with, cohabit with,* συνουσιάζειν. *Sueton.* aliquam. Also, of animals, *to copulate, cover, &c. Varr.* matrem. Also, passively. *Plin.* Ineuntur. *Liv.* Vaccam initam. — Also, *to enter upon, begin, proceed on. Cic.* viam. *Curt.* iter. Hence, figur. *Liv.* Viam inire, *h. e. to find out or devise a way or means.* —— ¶ Also, *to undertake, attempt, make. Liv.* numerum interfectorum, *h. e. to tell the number of,* or, *to count, enumerate. Cic.* rationem, *h. e. to make an estimate. Id.* rationem quæstus. *Cato.* Inire et subducere rationem, *h. e. to make and adjust an estimate.* — Figur. *to find out means, devise, contrive, think of, consider, take measures. Nepos.* Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, *h. e. contrived this scheme. Cic.* Rogo, ut ineas rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur. *Cæs.* Consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *h. e. deliberated, consulted.* Hence, *Cic.* Inita et subducta ratione, *h. e. after due consideration.* Also, *Inire rationem* denotes *to estimate, imagine, conceive, conjecture. Liv.* 29, 17. Vix ratio iniri potest, uter casus sit detestabilior. *Liv.* 28, 8. Vix rationem iniri posse, utrum ab se audacius, an fugacius ab hostibus, geratur bellum, *h. e. it could hardly be determined or ascertained. Senec.* æstimationem, *h. e. to value, estimate. Colum.* mensuram agrorum, *h. e. to measure. Cic.* societatem, *h. e. to make, form an association. Propert.* fœdus, *h. e. to make, enter into. Plin.* inducias, *h. e. to make. Cic.* consilium, *h. e. to form a resolution, to resolve. Id.* Inire consilium contra aliquem. *Cæs.* de salute. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* facinoris. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Nepos.* Iniit consilia, reges tollere, *h. e. he formed a plan to, &c. conceived the design of, &c.* Also, *to consider, reflect. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 33. *Cic.* gratiam ab aliquo, *or, Liv.* apud aliquem, *to conciliate the friendship, gain the favor of any one.* Hence, *Cic.* Plures ineuntur gratiæ. *Tacit.* formam vitæ, *to enter upon a certain course of life. Virg.* somnum, *h. e. to sleep, fall asleep. Liv.* suffragia, *h. e. to vote. Virg.* munus alicujus, *h. e. to perform.* —— ¶ Also, *to submit to, comply with. Liv.* nexum. *Stat.* imperia, *h. e. to obey, execute, comply with.* —— ¶ *Partic.* Initus, a, um. *Cæs.* Inita æstate, *h. e. in the beginning of summer. Cic.* Nondum initis tribunis, *h. e.* factis, ortis. *Id.* Beneficium initum, *h. e.* inceptum.

INEPTĒ (ineptus), adv. *improperly, impertinently, awkwardly, absurdly, foolishly,* ἀλόγως, ἀπρεπῶς, ἀναρμόστως. *Cic.* disserere. *Lactant.* Ineptius. *Quintil.* Ineptissime. —— ¶ Also, *at an improper time. Cæcin.* in *Cic. Ep.*

INEPTIA (Id.), æ, f. *a silly behavior, absurdity, folly. Terent.* The plural is more frequently used. Ineptiæ, *absurdities, trifles, insignificant niceties, fooleries; folly, nonsense, silliness, impertinence,* ἀπειροκαλία. *Cic.* and *Terent.* Also, *excessive affectation* with regard to the arrangement of ideas in a composition. *Sueton.*

INEPTIŎ (Id.), is, n. 4. *to do, or say, what is improper for the time, place, or circumstances; to trifle, play the fool,* ματαιόομαι. *Terent.*

INEPTIŎLA (dimin. of ineptia), æ, f. *absurdity, folly. Auson.*

INEPTITŪDŎ (ineptus), inis, f. same as *Ineptia. Cæcil.*

INEPTUS (in & aptus), a, um, adj. *unsuitable to the time, place, and circumstance, unfit, impertinent, improper, absurd, foolish, silly,* ἀπειρόκαλος. *Cic.* Qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur. *Catull.* Ineptior. *Quintil.* Ineptissimum. —— ¶ Also, of persons, *acting absurdly, foolishly, improperly. Cic.* Particularly, of persons exaggerating or carrying every thing too far, Inepti, *pedants, fops, fools. Id. Orat.* 2, 4, 17.

INEQUITĀBILIS (in & equitabilis), e, adj. *not to be ridden upon. Curt.* campus.

INEQUITŎ (in & equito), as, n. 1. *to ride in or upon,* ἐνιππάζομαι. *Apul.* Aurora cœlum inequitabat, *h. e. the day broke.* — Figur. *Macrob.* philosophiæ, *h. e.* insultare.

INERMIS, e, and **INERMUS** (in & arma), a, um, adj. *without arms, unarmed, weaponless, defenceless,* ἄνοπλος. *Lepid.* ad *Cicer.* Multitudo inermorum. *Sisenn.* Inermi in castra perfugiunt. — Particularly, *without shield. Liv.* 35, 11. — Also, of inanimate things. *Liv.* ager. *Plin.* Nilus fama tantum, inermi quæsitu, cognitus, *h. e. without war.* — Hence, figur. *unarmed. Cic.* in philosophia, *h. e. not practised, not well versed, weak. Ovid.* carmen, *h. e. unwarlike, that hurts or traduces no one, harmless. Propert.* carmen lyræ, *h. e. unwarlike, not adapted for war. Juvenal.* gingiva, *h. e. toothless. Claudian.* Orion dextram miratur inermem, *h. e. giving but little light, shining but faintly.*

INERRĀBILIS (in & errabilis), e, adj. *unerring. Apul.*

INERRANS, tis, partic. from inerro —— ¶ Adj. *not wandering,* ἀπλανής. *Cic.* stellæ, *the fixed stars.*

INERRŎ (in & erro), as, n. 1. *to wander in or on,* ἐμπλανάομαι. *Plin. Ep.* montibus. *Id.* Memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *h. e. swam before the eyes.* — Hence, of those engaged in a dance, *to dance. Apul.*

INERS (in & ars), tis, adj. *without art, unskilled in any art or trade, without skill,* ἄτεχνος. *Cic.* — Also, *unskilled, not cunning. Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *inactive, idle, lazy, sluggish, slothful, indolent. Cic.* senectus. *Colum.* gallina ad pariendum. *Id.* in Venerem. *Cic.* Homo inertior. *Id.* Otium inertissimum. *Claudian.* Averni vulgus iners, (of *the souls in the infernal regions.*)— Also, of inanimate things. *Ovid.* and *Senec.* aqua, *h. e. with little or no motion, stagnant, dead. Lucan.* æquora, *h. e. calm. Ovid.* stomachus, *h. e. without digestion. Horat.* terra, *h. e. sluggish, heavy, immovable. Virg.* glebæ, *h. e. that do not bring forth without cultivation. Sil.* and *Stat* lucus, *h. e. difficult of access, seldom visited. Quadrigar.* victoria, *h. e. without trouble.* — Hence, *idle, in which nothing is done, that is spent without business. Horat.* horæ. *Ovid.* tempus. — Hence, *weak, without energy or spirit, spiritless, frigid, flat. Horat.* versus. — Particularly of food, *tasteless, insipid, without flavor. Plin.* caro. — *Liv.* censoria nota, *h. e. ineffectual. Sil.* ignis. — Also, *cowardly, without courage. Virg.* pecora. — *Ovid.* letum, *h. e. by sickness.* —— ¶ Also, *inactive, quiet. Tibull.* vita. —— ¶ Also, *useless, good for nothing. Calp.* avenæ. —— ¶ Also, *making lazy, idle, dull, or inactive. Cic.* genus interrogationis. *Ovid.* frigus. *Plin.* Viridia serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, *h. e. fill the teeth of the saw with saw-dust, and so render it unfit for sawing.*

INERTIA (iners), æ, f. *want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance,* ἀτεχνία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *sloth, idleness, laziness, inactivity, sluggishness, dulness,* ῥαθυμία. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* laboris.

INERTICULUS (dimin. of iners), a, um, adj. *inactive. Colum.* vitis, *h. e. producing no strong wine.*

INERUDĪTĒ (ineruditus), adv. *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully,* ἀπαιδεύτως. *Quintil.*

INERUDĪTUS (in & eruditus), a, um, adj. *uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, unlettered, ignorant, unskilful,* ἀπαίδευτος. *Cic.* Epicurus. *Sueton.* Ineruditissimus.

INESCŎ (in & esco), as, a. 1. *to catch with a bait, ensnare, allure, wheedle,* δελεάζω. Figur. *Terent.* Nescis inescare homines, *you do not know how to catch men.* —— ¶ Also, *to fill with food, satiate, feed. Apul.* — Also, in general, *to satiate, fill. Apul.* Inescatus odore sulfuris.

INEVECTUS (in & evectus), a, um, same as *Evectus, mounted upon* any thing. *Virg.*

INEVITĀBILIS (in & evitabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be avoided, inevitable,* ἀδιάδραστος. *Senec.* mala. *Tacit.* crimen, *h. e. a reproach which cannot be refuted.*

INEVITĀBILITER (inevitabilis), adv. *unavoidably, inevitably. Augustin.*

INEVŎLŪTUS (in & evolutus), a, um, adj. *not rolled out or unfolded, unopened. Martial.* liber.

INEVULSIBILIS (in & evello), e, adj. *undivided, inseparable. Augustin.*

INEXĀMINĀTUS (in & examinatus), a, um, adj. *not examined, not inquired into. Firmic.*

INEXCITĀBILIS (in & excitabilis), e, adj. *from which one cannot be aroused or awakened. Senec.* Oppressus inexcitabili somno, *h. e. deep.*

INEXCITUS (in & excitus), a, um, adj. *not in motion, quiet, not excited. Virg.*

INEXCOCTUS (in & excoctus), a, um, adj. *not exhausted, drained, consumed or shrunk away. Sidon.* gleba.

INEXCŎGITĀBILIS (in & excogito), e, adj. *inconceivable, incomprehensible, that cannot be found out, unsearchable. Lact.*

INEXCŎGITĀTUS (in & excogitatus), a,

um, adj. not invented, not thought of, unpremeditated, not found out. Plin.

INĔXCULTUS (in & excultus), a, um, adj. uncultivated, unadorned, unpolished, ἀκομψος, ἀνέργαστος. Gell. villa.

INĔXCUSĀBILIS (in & excusabilis), e, adj. that admits of no excuse; without excuse, not to be excused, inexcusable, ἀναπολόγητος. Horat. homo. Ovid. tempus, h. e. which admits of no excuse for refusal. Pandect. onera, h. e. which cannot be refused.

INĔXCUSSUS (in & excussus), a, um, adj. unshaken. Virg. —— ¶ Also, not examined. Pandect.

INĔXĔRCITĀTUS (in & exercitatus), a, um, adj. unexercised, ἀγύμναστος. Cic. histriones, not trained, unskilful. Id. miles, undisciplined. Id. Inexercitatus ad dicendum, unpractised. —— ¶ Also, unoccupied, not busy. Cels.

INĔXĔRCITUS (in & exercitus), a, um, adj. not exercised, not occupied. Macrob.

INĔXĔSUS (in & exesus), a, um, adj. not consumed. Minut. Felix.

INĔXHAUSTUS (in & exhaustus), a, um, adj. unexhausted, inexhaustible, ἀνεξάντλητος. Virg. metalla. Cic. aviditas, h. e. insatiable. Sil. urbes, h. e. not plundered or sacked.

INĔXŌRĀBILIS (in & exorabilis), e, adj. implacable, inexorable, ἀπαραίτητος. Cic. — Figur. Ovid. odium. Tacit. disciplina, h. e. rigorous. —— ¶ Also, not to be obtained by entreaties, unattainable. Val. Flacc.

INĔXŌRĀTUS (in & exoratus), a, um, adj. unasked, not desired. Arnob. beneficia.

INĔXPECTĀTUS. See Inexspectatus.

INĔXPĔDIBILIS (in & expedio), e, adj. not to be freed from difficulty, inexplicable, unavoidable, inevitable. Ammian. mora.

INĔXPĔDITUS (in & expeditus), a, um, adj. not ready, unprepared, not quick at any thing. Arnob. —— ¶ Also, difficult. Arnob.

INĔXPĔRIĔNTIA (in & experientia), æ, f. inexperience. Tertull.

INĔXPĔRRECTUS (in & experrectus), a, um, adj. unawakened, sound asleep. Ovid.

INĔXPĔRTUS (in & expertus), a, um, adj. not having made trial of, ἄπειρος. Horat. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. lasciviæ, h. e. unacquainted with. — Hence, unaccustomed to, unexperienced in. Liv. ad contumeliam. Tacit. belli. —— ¶ Also, untried. Liv. fides. Stat. carmen, h. e. not yet recited, new.

INĔXPIĀBILIS (in & expiabilis), e, adj. that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable, ἀνακάθαρτος. Cic. religio, inviolable, the violation of which cannot be expiated or atoned for. Id. scelus, h. e. unpardonable. So, also, Cic. fraus. —— ¶ Also, implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate. Liv. odium, h. e. implacable. Id. bellum, obstinate. Cic. Se alicui inexpiabilem præbere, irreconcilable.

INĔXPIĀBILITĔR (inexpiabilis), adv. inexpiably, irremediably. Augustin. Inexpiabiliter corruptus, h. e. irremediably.

INĔXPIĀTUS (in & expiatus), a, um, adj. unexpiated. Augustin. Dedecus inexpiatum.

INĔXPLĀNĀBILIS (in & explanabilis), e, adj. inexplicable. Martian. Capell.

INĔXPLĀNĀTUS (in & explanatus), a, um, adj. unintelligible, not distinct or articulate, that cannot pronounce articulately. Plin. lingua.

INĔXPLĒBILIS (in & explebilis), e, adj. not to be filled, insatiable, ἀναπλήρωτος. Cic. cupiditas. Liv. Vir inexplebilis virtutis, h. e. of insatiable courage, of courage which never satisfied him. Senec. stomachus. Also, with a genit. following. Senec. colloquiorum. —— ¶ Also, not satiating or satisfying. Apul.

INĔXPLĒTUS (in & expletus), a, um, adj. not filled, satisfied or satiated, insatiable. Stat. amor. Hence, Virg. Inexpletum (adv.) lacrimans, h. e. insatiably, excessively, beyond measure.

INĔXPLICĀBILIS (in & explicabilis), e, adj. perplexed, inextricable, intricate, from which it is hard to disengage one's self, ἄλυτος. Quintil. laqueus. Plin. Ep. morbus, h. e. incurable. Tacit. bellum, h. e. constant, endless. —— ¶ Also, figur. intricate, perplexed, connected with insuperable difficulties. Cic. res. Id. legatio, h. e. impracticable. Liv. via, h. e. impassable. — Hence, inexplicable. Cic. — Also, innumerable, not to be counted. Plin. multitudo, h. e. immense. — Hence, impossible. Plin. De singulis disserere, inexplicabile est. —— ¶ Also, that by which nothing is done or performed, useless. Liv. facilitas, h. e. politeness, where one is not willing to demand and the other does not choose to offer.

INĔXPLICĀBILITĔR (inexplicabilis), adv. inexplicably. Apul.

INĔXPLICĀTUS (in & explicatus), a, um, adj. unexplained. Arnob.

INĔXPLICITUS (in & explicitus), a, um, adj. unexplained, inexplicable, intricate, obscure. Stat. dicta.

INĔXPLŌRĀTĒ (inexploratus), adverb, without exploring, searching, or examining beforehand; rashly, precipitately, ἀκατασκόπως, ἀνεξετάστως. Gell.

INĔXPLŌRĀTŌ (Id.), adv. See Inexploratus.

INĔXPLŌRĀTUS (in & exploratus), a, um, adj. unexplored, not examined, untried, unknown, ἀνεξέταστος. Liv. vada. — Hence, Inexplorato, without previous examination. Liv. Inexplorato angustiis superatis, h. e. without first exploring the country.

INĔXPUGNĀBILIS (in & expugnabilis), e, adj. not to be taken by assault, not to be conquered, or subdued, impregnable, unconquerable, inexpugnable, ἀνάλωτος. Liv. locus. —— ¶ Figur. unconquerable, firm, resisting all attacks. Cic. homo. Ovid. gramen, h. e. that cannot be rooted out. Id. pectus amori. Plin. terra, h. e. so hard that it cannot be broken to pieces. Quintil. finitio verborum. Liv. via, h. e. impassable.

INĔXPUGNĀTUS (in & expugnatus), a, um, adj. unconquered. Paulin. Nolan. voluntas.

INĔXPUTĀBILIS (in & exputo), e, adj. incalculable, incomputable, innumerable, ἀσυλλόγιστος. Colum. numerus.

INĔXSATURĀBILIS, and **INĔXATURĀBILIS** (in & exsaturo), e, adj. insatiable, ἀπλήρωτος. Virg. Et inexsaturabile pectus, implacable (others read nec exsaturabile). Arnob. appetitus.

INĔXSPECTĀTUS, and **INĔXPECTĀTUS** (in & exspectatus), a, um, adj. not expected, unexpected, ἀπροσδόκητος. Cic.

INĔXSTINGUIBILIS, and **INĔXTINGUIBILIS** (in & exstinguibilis), e, adj. inextinguishable. Lactant. flamma. —— ¶ Figur. Varr. consuetudo.

INĔXSTINCTUS (in & exstinctus), and **INĔXTINCTUS,** adj. a, um, unextinguished, inextinguishable. Ovid. ignis. — Figur. Ovid. nomen, h. e. imperishable. Id. fames, h. e. insatiable. Id. libido.

INĔXSTIRPĀBILIS, and **INĔXTIRPĀBILIS** (in & exstirpabilis), e, adj. that cannot be extirpated. Plin.

INĔXSUPĔRĀBILIS, and **INĔXUPĔRĀBILIS** (in & exsuperabilis), e, adj. that cannot be crossed or passed. Liv. Alpes, h. e. insurmountable. Id. munimentum, h. e. insurmountable, unconquerable. —— ¶ Also, unconquerable, invincible, δυσπέριβλητος. Liv. vis fati. —— ¶ Also, not to be surpassed. Liv.

INĔXTĔRMINĀBILIS (in & extermino), e, adj. that cannot be exterminated, eternal. Claud. Mamert.

INĔXTRICĀBILIS (in & extrico), e, adj. not to be extricated or disentangled, not to be disengaged from, inextricable, irrecoverable. Virg. error. Plin. Incomperta et inextricabilia, h. e. that cannot be determined. —— ¶ Also, that cannot be loosened, separated, or severed. Plin. cortex. —— ¶ Also, incurable. Plin. vitia stomachi.

INĔXTRICĀBILITĔR (inextricabilis), adv. inextricably. Apul.

INFĂBRĒ (in & fabre), adv. without art, unskilfully, rudely, not in a workmanlike manner, ἀτέχνως, ἀκόμψως. Liv. Vasa non infabre facta.

INFĂBRICĀTUS (in & fabricatus), a, um, adj. unwrought, unhewn, unfashioned, ἀκατασκεύαστος, ἀνέργαστος. Virg. robora.

INFĂCĒTĒ, and **INFICĒTĒ** (infacetus), adv. without humor or pleasantry, unpleasantly, unwittily, rudely, coarsely, unmannerly, ἀκόμψως. Sueton. Infacete. Plin. Infacetissime.

INFĂCĒTIÆ (Id.), ārum, f. coarse raillery, poor puns, stale jests, low wit. Catull.

INFĂCĒTUS, and **INFICĒTUS** (in & facetus), a, um, adj. destitute of humor or wit, unpleasant, insipid, not witty, unmannerly, rude, unpolished, ἄκομψος. Cic. Homo non infacetus, h. e. polished, polite. Sueton. dictum. Cic. Mendacium infacetum. Catull. Inficetior rure inficeto.

INFĀCUNDIA (infacundus), æ, f. want of eloquence, rudeness of speech, ἡ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἀπειρία. Gell.

INFĀCUNDUS (in & facundus), a, um, adj. ineloquent, rude in speech, ὁ ἐν τῷ λέγειν ἄπειρος. Liv. vir. Id. Infacundior.

INFÆCŌ (in & fæco, from fæx), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pollute. Tertull.

INFĀLSŌ (in & falso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to falsify. — Hence, Infalsatus, a, um, falsified, corrupted. Augustin.

INFĀMIA (infamis), æ, f. ill fame, an ill report of a thing or person, δυσφημία. Terent. Res est mihi infamiæ, h. e. brings me into disrepute, gives me a bad name. Id. In infamia esse. Nepos. Infamia aspergi, h. e. to come into bad report. Cic. flagrare, h. e. to be in very bad repute. Hirt. Infamiam capere, h. e. to come into bad report. Cæs. habere. Cic. inferre, or Liv. movere, h. e. to occasion, bring into. Cæs. sarcire, h. e. to repair. Also, in plural; as, Tacit. Annal. 4, 33. Infamias subire. — It may often be rendered disgrace, dishonor, blame, loss of character. —— ¶ Also, figur. disgrace, dishonor, one who brings any thing into ill repute. So Cacus is called infamia silvæ. Ovid. —— ¶ Both ignominia and infamia denote ill report, disgrace: the former implies, that it is not deserved, the latter that is deserved by some bad action.

INFĀMIS (in & fama), e, adj. infamous, ill-spoken of, disreputable, disgraceful, dishonorable, ignominious, notorious, ἄτιμος. Cic. vita. Id. homo. Liv. annus. Cic. tabella. Liv. Alpes frigoribus infames. Ovid. carmen, h. e. incantation, spell, charm. Cod. Just. Infamissima utilitas. —— ¶ Also, bringing into ill repute, disreputable. Gell. materia. Hence, Pers. digitus, the middle finger, probably because by this others were insulted.

INFĀMITĔR (infamis), adv. infamously. Capitolin. Infamissime.

INFĀMŌ (infamis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to defame, slander, blacken or hurt the character of, disgrace, brand with infamy, to bring into ill repute, ἀτιμάζω. Nepos. aliquem. Cic. and Liv. aliquid. — Hence, to blame, accuse, charge. Senec. aliquem apud aliquem temeritatis. —— ¶ Also, to give an ill report of, to spread a report about. Stat. Acheloon.

INFANDUS (in & fandus), a, um, adj. properly, that cannot be expressed, unspeakable, ἄῤῥητος. Hence, unfortunate, calamitous: detestable, shocking, abominable, heinous. Virg. labores, dolor, amor, dies, casus. Cic. res. Liv. epulæ. Virg. mors, caput. Liv. Infanda, abominable things. Varius ap. Quintil. Infandissima. — Hence, Infandum, or Infanda, adv. shockingly, horribly, in a detestable manner. Virg.

INFĀNS (in & fans), tis, adj. that cannot speak, speechless, dumb, ἄλαλος. Cic. Divin. 1. 53. — Hence, of children that cannot yet speak, young, little. Cic. filius, h. e. an infant son. Id. puer. — Also, substant. Infans, tis, m. and f. a child that cannot yet speak, a little child, an infant, babe. Cic. Fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore emittit vocem: ab eo, antequam ita faciant pueri, dicuntur infantes. Quintil. 6, 1 39. Infantem suam reportavit. Tacit. Quartum intra mensem defuncta infante. Plin. Ep. Infantes parentibus orbatæ. Also, a child in the womb, a fœtus. Liv. 24. 10. — Hence, Senec. Ab infante, or, Cels. (of several) Ab infantibus, h. e. from early infancy, from childhood. — Also, of or belonging to infants or children, infantile, childish, childlike. Ovid. Pectora infantia, h. e. infantium.

Id. Infanti vagiat ore puer, *h. e. child-like, lisping.* *Id.* manus, *h. e. the hand of an infant.* *Id.* manes, *h. e. the shades of children.* — Also, *childish, foolish, silly.* *Cic.* Omnia fuere infantia. — *Infans* is also applied to young animals and every thing that is young or new. *Plin.* Infantes catuli, *h. e. whelps, puppy dogs.* *Id.* Infans boletus, *h. e. small, young.* *Horat.* Infans statua, *h. e. newly erected, new;* (others explain it, *dumb*). — Also, *ineloquent.* *Cic.* homo. *Horat.* pudor. *Cic.* Infantius. *Id.* Infantissimus. —— ¶ Also, for *Infandus.* *Acc.* facinus.

INFANTĀRIUS (infans), a, um, adj. *having intercourse with children.* — Hence, *fond of children.* *Martial.* — Also, *hating children.* The Christians were called *Infantarii*, because they were accused of killing children and eating them. *Tertull.*

INFANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *inability to speak,* ἀλαλία, ἀφωνία. *Lucret.* linguæ. — Hence, *infancy, childhood,* νηπιότης, the age before children begin to speak plainly, which is extended by some to the seventh year. *Quintil.* — Hence, figur. *the youth of animals, plants,* &c. *Plin.* asini. *Macrob.* Vinum cum in infantia est. — Also, *children.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *want of eloquence, unskilfulness in speaking.* *Cic.*

INFANTICIDA (infans & cædo), æ, m. *an infanticide.* *Tertull.*

INFANTICIDIUM (infanticida), ii, n. *infanticide.* *Tertull.*

INFANTILIS (infans), e, adj. *of or belonging to children.* *Pandect.* vestis. —— ¶ Also, *young.* *Apul.* uterus, *h. e. young*, h. e. *of a young person pregnant; small.*

INFANTO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to nourish or feed as a child.* *Tertull.*

INFANTULA (dimin. of infans), æ, f. *a little female child.* *Apul.*

INFANTULUS (Id.), i, m. *a little infant.* *Apul.*

INFARCIO, and INFERCIO (in & farcio), is, si, sum, tum *or* ctum, a. 4. *to stuff or cram into,* ἐμπλάττω. *Colum.* Salem infarcito. *Cic.* Inferciens verba. *Plin.* parietes. —— ¶ Also, *to fill, fill up.* *Plin.* Bracteas leviore materia.

INFARSUS, and INFERSUS, a, um. See *Infarcio.*

INFASTIDITUS (in & fastiditus) a, um, adj. *not disagreeable, not loathsome.* *Sidon.*

INFATIGABILIS (in & fatigabilis), e, adj. *unwearied, indefatigable,* ἀκάματος. *Plin.*

INFATIGABILITER (infatigabilis), adv. *indefatigably.* *Augustin.*

INFATIGATUS (in & fatigatus), a, um, adj. *unwearied.* *Martian. Capell.*

INFATUO (in & fatuus), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to cause to act foolishly, to mislead, fool, infatuate,* μωραίνω. *Cic.* hominem stultum.

INFAVORABILIS (in & favorabilis), e, adj. *unfavorable, disagreeable.* *Pandect.* sententia.

INFAVORABILITER (infavorabilis), adverb, *unfavorably.* *Pandect.*

INFAUSTUS (in & faustus), a, um, adj. *unlucky, unfortunate, unprosperous, disastrous, ominous,* δυστυχής. *Tacit.* homo. *Id.* castra. *Id.* amicitia. *Virg.* puppes. *Id.* nomen. — Hence, Infaustum, *a calamity, misfortune.* *Plin.* 16. 66. *Ed. Hard.*

INFECO. See *Infæco.*

INFECTIO (inficio), onis, f. *the not finishing, accomplishing, performing or doing a thing,* ἀπραξία. *Eumen. Paneg.* ad *Constant.* 18. (si lectio certa.)

INFECTIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that has received its color from a thing, is dyed or colored with it,* βαφικός. *Vitruv.*

INFECTOR (Id.), oris, m. *a dyer,* βαφεύς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, adjectively. *Plin.* Infector succus, *h. e. a dye.*

INFECTORIUS (infector), a, um, adj. *that serves for coloring.* *Marcell. Empir.* alumen.

INFECTUS (in & factus), a, um, adj. *not having happened, not done, undone, not made, unmade, not performed, wrought or finished,* ἄπρακτος. *Cic.* Pro infecto habere, *h. e. to consider as undone or not having happened.* *Terent.* Infectum fieri nequit. *Liv.* Omnia pro infecto sint, *h. e. let every thing be accounted as though it had not been done; let all things be placed in the state in which they were before.* *Plaut.* Infecta dona facere, *h. e. to take them back.* *Id.* Quæ sunt facta infecta refert, *h. e. says they have not been done.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Infecta re, *h. e. without effecting his purpose;* so, also, *Nepos.* Infectis rebus. *Liv.* Infecta victoria, *h. e. without having conquered.* *Id.* Infecto bello, *h. e. without prosecuting the war.* *Id.* Argentum infectum, *h. e. unwrought, uncoined silver, bullion;* so, also, *Virg.* aurum. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* Reddere infectum, *h. e. to render undone, to undo.* *Cæs.* Facta et infecta, *h. e. things done and not done, true and false.* *Val. Flacc.* Infecta sacra, *h. e. unperformed, broken off.* *Varr.* verbum, *h. e. denoting a thing which is not yet finished.* —— ¶ Also, *impracticable, impossible.* *Sallust.* Rex nihil infectum Metello credens. *Apul.* Multa usu venire mira et pæne infecta, *h. e. impossibilities.* —— ¶ Also, particip. from inficio.

INFECTUS (inficio), us, m. *a staining, dyeing,* βαφή. *Plin.*

INFECUNDE (infecundus), adv. *barrenly, unfruitfully,* ἀφόρως. *Gell.* laudare, *h. e. coldly, sparingly.*

INFECUNDITAS (Id.), atis, f. *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility,* ἀφορία. *Colum.*

INFECUNDUS (in & fecundus), a, um, adj. *unfruitful, unfertile, barren,* ἄφορος. *Colum.* Infecundior. *Virg.* Infecunda.

INFELICITAS (infelix), atis, f. *unfruitfulness, sterility.* Figur. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *unhappiness, infelicity, calamity, adversity,* δυστυχία. *Cic.*

INFELICITER (infelix), adv. *unhappily, unluckily, unsuccessfully, disastrously,* δυστυχῶς. *Terent.* Fit mihi obviam infeliciter. *Liv.* Toties infeliciter tentata. *Quintil.* Infelicius.

INFELICITO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make unhappy or wretched, make miserable, plague, vex, distress,* δυστυχῆ ποιῶ. *Plaut.*

INFELICO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make unhappy, wretched or miserable.* *Plaut.*

INFELIX (in & felix), icis, adj. *unfruitful, barren.* *Virg.* Tellus frugibus infelix. *Id.* oleaster. *Id.* lolium. — Arbor infelix, *an unfruitful tree.* *Plin.* Also, *the tree on which malefactors were hung, the gallows.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unsuccessful, hapless,* δυστυχής. *Cic.* homo. *Liv.* Infelicior. *Cic.* Infelicissimus. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* fama. *Id.* patria. *Plin.* ingenium. *Virg.* victus. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* animi, *h. e.* in animo. *Sil.* fidei. —— ¶ Also, *causing misfortune or calamity to a person, unlucky, calamitous, mournful.* *Propert.* Terra infelix Prometheo. *Virg.* thalamus, exsilium.

INFENSE (infensus), adv. *hostilely, bitterly, with acrimony,* ἐχθρωδῶς. *Liv.* Infensius hostes pro vallo pugnabant, *more eagerly, more furiously.* *Tacit.* Tiberius infense invectus.

INFENSO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to act like an enemy, or be hostilely disposed.* *Tacit.* Quasi infensantibus diis. —— ¶ Also, *to treat in a hostile manner, ravage, destroy, infest, harass,* ἐνοχλέω. *Tacit.* Armeniam.

INFENSUS (from the obsol. word infendo), a, um, adj. *exasperated, irritated, provoked, angry, displeased, enraged, hostile, inimical,* ἐχθρός. *Cic.* animus. *Liv.* hostis. *Virg.* Infensus alicui. *Id.* Infensa hasta. *Tacit.* Infensior. Hence, *Id.* valetudo, *h. e. sickness.* *Id.* Servitium infensius, *h. e. hard, oppressive.* *Id.* Opes principibus infensæ, *h. e. dangerous.*

INFER, or INFERUS (from ἐνερ, with the Æolic digamma ἐνϝερ), a, um, adj. *Comp.* Inferior. *Superl.* Infimus or Imus. — I. POSIT. Infer, or Inferus, a, um, denotes, *being in or below the earth, subterranean.* *Liv.* dii, *h. e. the gods below, the infernal gods.* Hence, Inferi, *the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead; the infernal regions.* *Cic.* Elicere animas inferorum, *h. e. to summon the ghosts of the dead.* *Id.* Cerberus apud inferos, *h. e. in the infernal regions.* *Id.* Ab inferis excitare or revocare, *h. e. to raise or call up from the dead.* *Liv.* Ab inferis existere, *h. e. to rise from the dead, to come from the lower regions.* — *Infer*, or *inferus*, denotes, also, *below, beneath, underneath, the lower.* *Plaut.* Limen superum inferumque. *Plin.* fulmina, *h. e. which are said to proceed from the earth.* *Cic.* Loca infera, *the lower regions.* *Id.* Infera in loca ebire, *to set* (of stars). *Id.* Infera lumborum, *h. e. the lower parts of the body.* *Varr.* aqua, *h. e. rain-water.* *Cic.* mare, *h. e. the lower or Tuscan sea* (as the Adriatic is called *superum*). *Cato.* Infer vicinus. — II. COMPARATIVE. *Inferior*, denotes *the lower* in situation or place. *Cæs.* pars. *Id.* locus. *Ovid.* In inferius ferri, *h. e. to sink down.* *Hirt.* Aqua inferior, *h. e. that lies in the lower part of the town.* *Tacit.* Exercitus inferior, *h. e.* Germaniæ inferioris. Ex inferiori loco, *on the ground, below*, in reference to a higher place; as, *Cic.* dicere. Hence, *living below, dwelling in the lower parts of a town.* *Hirt.* — Also, *lower*, with regard to order, *the latter.* *Ovid.* versus, *h. e. which stands below*, as a pentameter is placed below a hexameter. *Varr.* Inferiores quinque dies, *h. e. the latter.* — Also, *lower*, with regard to time, *later, younger, subsequent to.* *Cic.* Erant inferiores, quam illorum ætas, *h. e. lived later, were younger.* So, also, *Cic.* Ætate inferiores, quam, &c. *h. e. younger.* So, also, *Id.* Inferioris ætatis. — Also, with regard to number, *inferior.* *Cæs.* Inferior numero navium. — Also, with regard to family, descent, rank, dignity, honor, power, &c. *inferior.* *Cic.* Non inferior, quam magister. *Id.* Dignitate non inferior. *Id.* Supplices inferioresque. So, also, *Id.* Inferiorem esse fortuna. *Cæs.* animo. *Justin.* velocitate. *Nep.* copiis, *h. e. inferior in forces.* Hence, *conquered, overcome, defeated*, whether in battle or in a court of justice. *Curt.* Alexandrum inferiorem fore. *Cic.* causa, *h. e. a lawsuit lost.* — III. SUPERLATIVE. Infimus, a, um, denotes *the lowest, last.* *Cic.* Terram esse infimam. *Id.* Quum scripsissem hæc infima, *h. e. the last.* *Plaut.* Ab infimo, *h. e. from below.* *Infimus, a, um*, is also used for *infima pars.* *Cic.* Ab infima ara, *h. e.* ab infima parte aræ. — Also, figur. *the lowest, meanest, poorest, basest, worst.* *Cic.* fæx populi, *h. e. the very lowest dregs.* *Id.* conditio servorum. *Id.* Infimos, *sc.* homines. *Liv.* Precibus infimis petere, *h. e. most humbly.* —— ¶ *Imus, a, um*, is also found as superlat. for *infimus.* See *Imus.*

INFERAX (in & ferax), acis, adj. *unfruitful.* *Hieron.*

INFERCIO. See *Infarcio.*

INFERI, orum, m. See *Infer.*

INFERIÆ, arum, f. See *Inferius, a, um.*

INFERIALIS (inferiæ), e, adj. *belonging to a funeral.* *Apul.*

INFERIOR. See *Infer.*

INFERIUS (infero), a, um, adj. *that is offered or sacrificed.* *Cato.* vinum, *h. e. a part of the wine which they devoted or offered to the gods, before they tasted it themselves.* — Inferiæ, *sc.* victimæ, dapes *or* res, *sacrifices in honor of the dead,* χοαί. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

INFERIUS, adv. See *Infra.* —— ¶ Adj. neut. compar. See *Inferior*, in *Infer.*

INFERMENTATUS (in & fermentatus), a, um, adj. *unleavened,* ἄζυμος. *Paulin. Nolan.* panes.

INFERNALIS (infernus), e, adj. *infernal,* καταχθόνιος. *Prudent.* Jupiter, *h. e.* Pluto.

INFERNAS (Id.), atis, adj. *of or from the lower country, lowland.* *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Infernas abies, *h. e. a fir, brought from the region of the* mare inferum *or Tuscan sea.*

INFERNE (infernus), *below, beneath, underneath,* κάτωθεν. *Lucret.*

INFERNUS (infer), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the regions of the dead, infernal, subterranean.* *Liv.* dii, *h. e. the infernal gods, the gods below.* *Virg.* rex, *h. e. Pluto.* *Id.* Juno, *h. e. Proserpine.* *Val. Flacc.* Diana, *h. e. Hecate.* *Horat.* tenebræ. *Propert.* rota, *h. e.* Ixionis. *Ovid.* palus, *h. e.* Styx. *Prop.* ratis, *h. e. Charon's boat.* *Claudian.* sorores, *h. e.* Furiæ. *Sil.* ara, *h. e. sacred to the infernal deities.* *Tacit.* Velut infernum

aspectum, h. e. infernal aspect. Tacit. umbræ, h. e. the shades below. — Hence, Inferni, the shades below. Prop.—Inferna, sc. loca, the infernal regions, Hades, ᾅδης. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, lower, lying or situate beneath, below, ὑποκάτω. Lucan. mare, h. e. inferum. Cic. partes. Liv. stagna, h. e. which are in the lower parts of the country. Senec. fulmina, h. e. lightnings issuing from the earth. Plin. Infera, h. e. the lower parts of the body.

INFĔRŌ (in & fero), fers, ferre, intŭli, illātum, irreg. a. to bring or carry into, to bring or throw to or at a place, to throw, bring, put, place, &c. upon a thing, εἰσφέρω. Cæs. aliquid in ignem, h. e. to throw, cast. Cic. ignes tectis, h. e. to set fire to, set on fire. Horat. ignem gentibus, h. e. ad gentes. Plaut. ignem in aram, h. e. to put or kindle upon the altar. Liv. scalas ad mœnia, h. e. to apply, fix. Id. spolia templo. Id. vallum usque ad stationem. Tacit. semina arvis. Cæs. in equum, h. e. to bring and set upon a horse. Liv. in scopulum, h. e. to drive. Plaut. in pauperiem, h. e. to bring. —— ¶ Also, to bring to a place for interment, to bury, inter. Cic. alienum. Nepos. corpus eodem. —— ¶ Also, to bring, set or place upon the table, to serve up. Plin. mensam secundam. —— ¶ Also, to bring or to enter, of an account. Cic. Inferre rationes falsas, h. e. to give in a false account. Pandect. in rationes, or, Colum. rationibus, h. e. to bring into account, to enter or note down. Sueton. Rationibus inferri, h. e. to be brought into account. — Hence, to charge, in reckoning. Cic. Sumptum civibus intulit, h. e. put to their charge or account. —— ¶ Also, to contribute, pay a tax or tribute. Plin. Paneg. vigesimam. Colum. tributum alicui. — ¶ Also, Inferre signa, to bear the standards against the enemy, to march against the enemy in battle array, to advance to an attack, to attack. Liv. Hostibus inferunt signa. Cæs. in hostem. Liv. contra hostem. Auct. B. Afric. hostibus. —— ¶ Inferre bellum, to make war, bring war upon. Cic. bellum Italiæ, or, Id. alicui. Id. contra patriam, or patriæ, h. e. to make war upon his country, invade with war. So, also, Liv. arma, h. e. to begin war, make war upon. Nepos. bellum in Italiam, h. e. to carry into. —— ¶ Inferre pedem, to set foot upon or into, to go into, towards, or to a place, to enter. Plaut. in ædes. So, also, Virg. gressum. Prop. Nostro limine intulit pedes, h. e. put his foot over the threshold, went over, &c. — Inferre pedem means, also, to advance, attack. Liv. alicui. So, also, Id. gradum. Id. pugnam. —— ¶ Se inferre, to go. Plaut. So, Terent. Viden' ignavum, ut se inferat, h. e. how he struts, how proudly he walks! — Also, to enter, go into, betake himself to; particularly with velocity, to rush into, precipitate himself into. Liv. Lucus, quo se inferebat, h. e. ibat. Virg. se per medios. Id. se foribus, h. e. to come in at the door. Vellei. se flammæ. Cic. se in periculum, h. e. to expose himself. — Also, to attack, rush upon or into. Liv. Adeo concitato impetu se intulerant, &c. h. e. had attacked with such fury. — Also, to offer himself, to obtrude one's self, to intrude, to meddle, to appear or present one's self, appear unbidden. Cic. Se ipse inferebat et intrudebat. — So, also, Inferri, for inferre se, to go, ride, flow, &c. into or to a place, to present one's self, to attack, rush into, &c. Liv. In medios ignes infertur, h. e. he rushes. —— ¶ Also, to deliver, utter. Cic. sermonem. Liv. mentionem, h. e. to make mention; (but Id. 4, 1. to broach a proposal). Cæs. causam, h. e. to allege an excuse or pretext. Auct. B. Afr. alicui, h. e. a pretext against a person. Cic. alicui causam belli, h. e. to seek a pretence for making war upon him. Id. crimina. —— ¶ Also, to offer, sacrifice. Virg. spumantia cymbia lacte. Id. honores (h. e. sacrificium) Anchisæ. —— ¶ Also, to lay upon, use against any one. Cic. manus alicui, or, Ovid. in aliquem, h. e. to lay hands on. Cic. vim alicui, h. e. to offer violence. Vellei. vim vitæ suæ, h. e. to lay violent hands on himself. Figur. Cic. misericordiam, invidiam, h. e. to seek to excite. —— ¶ Also, to do, occasion, cause, make. Cæs. injuriam. Id. alicui terrorem. Cic. alicui mortem. Id. injurias in aliquem. Id. periculum alicui. Liv. certamen alicui, h. e. to commence a quarrel. Cæs. spem alicui. Id. moram, h. e. to occasion delay, to delay. Id. spem alicui, h. e. to give hope to. —— ¶ Also, to conclude, draw an inference. Cic.

INFERSUS, and **INFERTUS**. See Infarcio.

INFĔRVĔFACIŌ (in & fervefacio), is, a. 3. to cause to boil in a thing, or, simply, to cause to boil. Cato. In the passive Infervefio, factus sum. Colum.

INFĔRVEŌ (in & ferveo), es, bui, n. 2. to boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil, grow hot, be heated. Colum. mel. Horat. Inferbuit herbis. — The perfect may also be referred to Infervesco.

INFĔRVESCŌ (in & fervesco), is, n. 3. to grow hot, be heated, boil in any thing, or, simply, to boil. Cato. Fabæ tertia pars infervescat, h. e. to boil or boil in. Plin. Ne infervescat aqua sole, h. e. become hot in the sun.

INFĔRUS, a, um. See Infer.

INFESTĀTIŌ (infesto), ōnis, f. a disturbing, troubling, ἐνόχλησις. Tertull.

INFESTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. one who infests; a troubler, disturber, vexer. Plin.

INFESTĒ (infestus), adv. in a hostile manner, fiercely, violently, grievously, outrageously, ἐχθρωδῶς. Liv. facere. Id. Infestius. Cic. Infestissime.

INFESTIVITER (infestivus), adv. without humor, unpleasantly. Gell.

INFESTĪVUS (in & festivus), a, um, adj. unwitty, clownish, dull, ἐκτράπελος, σκαιός. Gell.

INFESTŌ (infestus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to trouble, molest, vex, plague, gall, annoy, infest, ἐνοχλέω. Ovid. aliquem. —— ¶ Also, to attack, destroy, spoil, damage, injure, hurt. Hirt. munitiones. Plin. Aloe non infestat stomachum. Id. saporem, h. e. to imbitter. Id. Vinum infestat nervos, h. e. impairs. Colum. animos, h. e. spoil, injure. Id. rem familiarem, h. e. impair. Also, absol. Sueton. Duos corvos huc et inde infestantes.

INFESTUS (for infensitus, from in & fendo), a, um, adj. insecure, unsafe, treated in a hostile manner, disturbed, molested, annoyed, infested, unquiet, troublesome. Cic. vita, iter, via. Liv. civitas. Id. agrum infestum reddere, or facere, h. e. to render unsafe. Cic. Si hujus salus esset infestior, h. e. more unsafe, more exposed to danger. Infestum habere aliquid, to infest, render insecure or unsafe; as, Cic. mare. Liv. Macedoniam. Cic. Infestior salus. Id. Infestissima pars Ciliciæ. Calp. Infesta statio, h. e. not favorable. —— ¶ Also, rendering insecure or unsafe, acting in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, vexatious, troublesome, spiteful, dangerous, ἐχθρός, ὀχληρός, δάϊος. Cic. provincia. Id. homo. Sallust. Gens infestissima nomini Romano. Cic. Pestis infesta reipublicæ. Hirt. Regionibus sibi infestis. Cic. Infestis oculis conspici. Liv. Exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti. Cic. Animo infestissimo. Id. scelus. Nepos. bellum. Sueton. Infestis speculatoribus dimicare, h. e. the spectators being unfavorable, and demanding that the gladiators should fight to the very death. — It is also applied to things employed in making an attack. Cæs. Infestis signis impetum facere, h. e. hostile standards, standards pointed against the enemy. Cæs. Infestis pilis procurrere. Virg. Tela infesta tulere.

INFIBULA (infibulo), æ, f. buckle, clasp or the tongue of a buckle. Tertull.

INFIBULŌ (in & fibulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to buckle, button or clasp together, ἐμπερονάω. Cels.

INFICĒTUS, &c. See Infacetus, &c.

INFICIĀLIS. See Infitialis.

INFICIAS. See Infitias.

INFICIATIO, &c. See Infitiatio, &c.

INFICIENS, tis, partic. from inficio. —— ¶ Adj. inactive, doing nothing, idle. Varr.

INFICIŌ (in & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. properly, to put into. — Hence, to mix. Virg. Hoc (abl.) amnem inficit, h. e. mixes the water with it. Valer. Flacc. Infecta pocula, sc. veneno, h. e. poisoned. —— ¶ Also, to dip into some fluid, moisten, stain, dye, color, tinge, paint, βάπτω. Virg. Arma infecta sanguine fractoque cerebro. Horat. æquor sanguine Punico. Plin. lanas. Cæs. se vitro. Senec. Non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, h. e. pleni, or corrupti. Id. Non animum coloravit, sed infecit. Ovid. Inficere diem, h. e. to darken. Plin. Indos ante glacialis polus, Scythasve tepida Phœbus inficiet rota, h. e. sooner shall the Indians grow white and the Scythians black. — Hence, to instruct in any thing. Cic. aliquem artibus. — Also, to season. Plin. Sapore alieno infici, h. e. to receive another or strange flavor. — Also, to spoil, infect, taint, corrupt, poison. Virg. pabula tabo. Manil. Aer infectus. Plin. Mel infectum fronde, h. e. spoiled, having a taste of leaves. Cic. Vitiis infici. Virg. Scelus infectum, h. e. quo animæ infectæ sunt. Cic. Ne hoc, quod infectum est, latius serpat. —— ¶ Inficiens, inactive, idle. (See Inficiens). — Infectus, a, um, undone. See Infectus.

INFICIŌR. See Infitior.

INFICTUS, a, um, for infixus. Pandect.

INFIDĒLIS (in & fidelis), e, adj. that cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless, not keeping one's promise, not performing one's duty, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, false, ἄπιστος. Cic. Nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit. Id. Infidelissimi socii. Plaut. Infidelior. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Silex ad structuram infidelis. —— ¶ Also, in a religious sense, unbelieving, infidel. Salvian. Christiani infideles.

INFIDĒLITĀS (infidelis), ātis, f. want of fidelity, infidelity, treachery, faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, dishonesty, ἀπιστία. Cic.

INFIDĒLITER (Id.), adv. unfaithfully, treacherously, deceitfully, perfidiously, dishonestly, ἀπίστως. Cic.

INFIDIBULUM. See Infundibulum.

INFIDUS (in & fidus), a, um, adj. not to be depended upon, unsafe, unfaithful, faithless, false, treacherous, perfidious, ἄπιστος. Cic. amicus. Liv. pax. Id. fuga. Plin. sedes. Lucret. mare.

INFIGŌ (in & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix, thrust or fasten in, ἀνερείδω. Cic. Gladium hosti in pectus infixit. Id. signum, h. e. standard. Hence, Sil. oscula natis, h. e. to kiss. Virg. vulnus, h. e. to make by a thrust. — Hence, Infigi, to be fixed, struck, thrust or fastened somewhere; to stick fast or remain fixed somewhere. Virg. Hasta infigitur portæ. Id. Infigitur arbore, h. e. sticks, remains fixed. Liv. Pila infixa. Plin. Infixa corpori extrahere. —— ¶ Figur. to fix in a place, impress, imprint, inculcate. Cic. Sidera certis infixa sedibus. Quintil. aliquid animo, or, Id. auditori, h. e. to impress. Cic. Cura erit infixa animo. Id. Animus infixus est in patriæ caritate, h. e. closely bent or intent upon. Liv. Res memoriæ infixa. Cic. In hominum sensibus positum atque infixum est. — Hence, Infixum est mihi, I have firmly resolved, I am determined. With an infin. following. Sil. With a gerund. following. Tacit. vitandi.

INFIGŪRĀBILIS (in & figuro), e, adj. shapeless, ill-shaped, disproportionate. Ammian.

INFIMĀS (infimus), ātis, m. and f. or **INFIMĀTIS**, e, a person of the lowest condition. Plaut. Ego infimatis infimus.

INFIMITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. abasement, lowness, humility. Ammian. sortis.

INFIMŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lower, depress. Apul.

INFIMUS. See Infer.

INFINDŌ (in & findo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. to cut into, cleave, ἐνσχίζω. Val. Flacc. sulcum, h. e. to sail through, furrow. — Also, to make by cleaving. Virg. sulcos telluri. Id. sulcos (mari), h. e to row, sail through.

INFINĪBILIS (in & finio), e, adj. endless. Apul.

INFINĪTĀS (in & finis), ātis, f. infinity, infinitude, endlessness, immensity, infinite nature, number or space, ἀοριστία, ἀπειρία. Cic. locorum. Also, without a

genit. *Id.* Infinitatem omnem peregrinabatur.

INFINITĒ (infinitus), adv. *infinitely, excessively, without bounds, without intermission*, ἀδιορίστως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *indefinitely, universally*. *Gell.*

INFINĪTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *endlessness, infinity*. *Cic.*

INFINĪTŬS (in & finitus), a, um, adj. *unlimited, infinite, without bounds*, ἀπείρος, ἀόριστος. *Plin.* Mundus finitus et infinito similis. *Cic.* potestas. *Id.* spes, odium. —— ¶ Also, *endless*. *Cic.* multitudo, altitudo, tempus, labor. *Nepos.* bellum. — Hence, Infinitum, i, n. *infinitude, infinite or endless number or quantity*. *Eutrop.* auri. Hence, Ad infinitum, *without end*. *Plin.* crescere, durescere. So, also, In infinitum. *Pandect.* Sectio in infinitum. So, also, In infinito, *every where, according to one's pleasure*. *Cels.* in *Pandect.* Cujus ædificium jure superius est, ei jus est in infinito supra suum ædificium imponere. *Pandect.* Si cui simpliciter via per fundum cujuspiam cedatur, in infinito videlicet per quam libet ejus partem ire agere licebit. — Infinitum quantum, *very much, exceedingly*. *Plin.* Infinitum quantum illo tempore cadentes pruinas congelat, *h. e. it is incalculable how much*, &c. — Hence, *abl.* Infinito, *very much, exceedingly*. *Plin.* præstare ceteris. — Infinito plus, *or* magis, *infinitely more, far more*. *Quintil.* Infinito plus cogitare. *Id.* Infinito magis flexa. —— ¶ Also, *ample, large, great, diffuse*. *Cic.* Nimis infinitum videtur. *Pandect.* pretium, *h. e. immoderate*. —— ¶ Also, *indefinite, indeterminate, general*. *Cic.* Infinitior distributio. — Especially, *indefinite, h. e. where no certain time or person is mentioned or thought of, without regard to persons or times*. *Id.* quæstio, res, *h. e. a general subject which is treated of without reference to certain persons or times*. So, also, *Id.* Res infinitior. — Hence, *Quintil.* Modus infinitus, *h. e. the infinitive*. *Varr.* pronomen, *h. e. where no person or thing is implied*. *Cic.* conjunctiones and connexa, *h. e. indefinite premises and conclusions*. Hence, *Id.* Negationes infinitarum conjunctionum, *h. e. when preceded by* non.

INFIRMĀTIŌ (infirmo), ōnis, f. *a weakening, enfeebling, invalidating; confuting, disproving*, ἀσθένωσις. *Cic.*

INFIRMĒ (infirmus), adv. *weakly, faintly, slightly, not much*, ἀσθενῶς. *Cic.* Socii infirme animatus, *h. e. faintly attached, not warmly interested*. — Also, *feebly, without rhetorical ornament*. *Plin.* *Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *superstitiously*. *Sueton.* Tonitrua infirmius expavescebat.

INFIRMIS, e, adj. same as *Infirmus*. *Ammian.*

INFIRMITĀS (infirmus), ātis, f. *weakness, feebleness*, of a person or thing. *Cic.* puerorum. *Plin.* *Ep.* oculorum. *Cæs.* virium. *Pandect.* ædificii. *Cic.* valetudinis. — Hence, *disease, sickness, malady, indisposition, illness, infirmity*. *Sueton.* Also, in the plural. *Plin.* *Ep.* Infirmitates meorum. —— ¶ Also, of the mind. *Cic.* animi, *h. e. of the mind, of courage*. *Pandect.* memoriæ. *Senec.* mentis, *or*, simply, *Cæcin.* in *Cic.* *Ep.* Infirmitas, *fatuity, want of judgment or sense, weakness of understanding*. — Hence, of those who are infirm or weak, either by reason of their sex or on account of their age. *Liv.* 35, 7. Hæc infirmitas, *h. e. women*. So, also, of children. *Quintil.* 2, 2, 14. — Also, *fickleness, levity, inconstancy*. *Cæs.* Gallorum. —— ¶ Also, of wine, when it does not bear age. *Colum.* Propter infirmitatem vini.

INFIRMITĔR (infirmis), adv. *weakly*. *Arnob.*

INFIRMŌ (infirmus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weaken, enfeeble*, ἀσθενόω. *Cels.* hominem. *Tacit.* legiones. — Figur. *Cic.* fidem testis. —— ¶ Also, *to invalidate, disprove, confute*. *Cic.* aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to make void, annul, disannul*. *Liv.* legem. *Pandect.* testamentum. —— ¶ Also, *to dispirit*. *Cic.* Infirmatus conscientia.

INFIRMŬS (in & firmus), a, um, adj. *weak, feeble, infirm, not strong*, ἀσθενής, of the body and other things perceptible by the senses. *Cic.* vires. *Horat.* caput. *Cic.* classis. *Cæs.* Infirmi (homines) ad resistendum. *Cic.* Valetudo infirmissima. *Cels.* Panis infirmior, *h. e. less nutritive, less substantial*. *Colum.* Infirmi saporis vinum, *h. e. not racy*. *Ovid.* pecus, *h. e.* oves. *Plin.* arbor. *Terent.* nuptiæ, *h. e. not durable or lasting*. — Also, *tired, weary*. *Cic.* Sum admodum infirmus. — Also, *unwell, indisposed, sick*. *Plin.* *Ep.* Optimi sumus, dum infirmi sumus. — Hence, Infirmum, *that which is weak, weakness*. *Plin.* Infirma lineæ, *h. e. the weak parts of the line*. —— ¶ Also, of spirit and mind. *Cæs.* animus. *Id.* *B. C.* 1, 3. Infirmiores, *h. e. they that have less spirit, the faint-hearted, timid*. *Cic.* Animo infirmo esse, *h. e. to be dejected, depressed, low-spirited*. — Hence, *inconstant, fickle, dishonest*. *Colum.* 3, 10, 6. — Also, *superstitious*. *Horat.* Sum paullo infirmior. —— ¶ Also, of other things, *weak, of no weight or consequence, trivial, inconclusive, ineffective*. *Cic.* Res infirma ad probandum. *Id.* cautiones.

INFIT, defect. same as *Incipit*, ἄρχεται. *he or she begins*, with an *infin.* following. *Plaut.*, *Lucret.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *he or she begins to speak*, *sc.* dicere. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *he or she speaks*. *Prudent.* —— ¶ *Marc. Cap.* Infiunt.

INFITIÆ (in & fateor), ārum, f. *a denying*. It occurs only in the *acc.* with the verb *eo*. *Terent.* and *Nepos.* Infitias ire, *h. e. to deny, not to confess*. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Liv.* Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Id.*

INFITIĀLIS (infitiæ), e, adj. *containing a denial, consisting in denial, negative*. *Cic.* quæstio.

INFITIĀTIŌ (infitior), ōnis, f. *a denying, disavowing, pleading not guilty*, ἄρνησις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a denying or disowning of a debt*; or, *a denying or refusing to restore a deposit*. *Senec.*

INFITIĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who denies any charge brought against him*. Particularly, *one who denies or refuses to pay a debt or to restore a deposit, a cheat*, ἀποστερητής.

INFITIĀTRIX (infitiator), īcis, f. *she that denies or disowns*. *Prudent.*

INFITIŌR, and INFICIŌR (in & fateor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to deny, disavow, disown, not to confess*, ἀρνέομαι. *Cic.* verum. *Flor.* prædam. *Cic.* vitia. *Varr.* de re. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following *Nep.* Non est infitiandum, Annibalem tanto præstitisse, &c. *h. e. it cannot be denied, it must be owned*, &c. *Ovid.* notitiam alicujus, *h. e. to act as if one did not know him; to be ashamed of his acquaintance*. *Id.* Fama factis infitianda tuis, *h. e. of which thy deeds may be ashamed, which casts dishonor on thy deeds*. — Particularly, *to deny or disown a debt*. *Cic.* Quid si infitiatur, *sc.* se debere. — Also, *to deny the receipt of (a deposit.)* *Juvenal.* depositum.

INFIXUS, a, um. See *Infigo*.

INFLĀBELLŌ (in & flabello), as, a. 1. *to blow or breathe into*. *Tertull.* ignem elementis.

INFLĀBILIS (inflo), e, adj. *that may be inflated*. *Lactant.* pulmo.

INFLACCĒŌ (in & flacceo), es, n. 2. *to be flaccid or weak*. Figur. *to be useless, weak*. *Enn.*

INFLĀGRŌ (in & flagro), as, a. 1. *to inflame, kindle*. *Solin.*

INFLAMMANTĔR (inflammo), adv. *in an inflammatory manner, ardently*. *Gell.*

INFLAMMĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inflaming, kindling, lighting up*, φλόγωσις, φλεγμονή. *Flor.* Imperium quasi inflammatione corripere. *Cic.* Inferre inflammationem tectis, *h. e. to set fire to*. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* animorum, *h. e. poetic fire*. —— ¶ Also, of diseases, *an inflammation*. *Plin.* aurium. *Cels.* Inflammationem excitare.

INFLAMMĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that kindles or inflames*. *Ammian.*

INFLAMMŌ (in & flammo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set on fire, kindle, light*, φλογόω, ἐπιφλέγω. *Cic.* tædas. — Hence, figur. *to inflame, kindle, rouse, incite, excite, stir up, stimulate*. *Cic.* populum in aliquem. *Id.* cupiditates. *Id.* odium. *Id.* Inflammari ad cupiditates. *Id.* In quos propter eorum crudelitatem inflammatæ nostræ mentes fuerunt, *h. e. enraged, indignant*. *Id.* Inflammatus insolita victoria, *h. e. transported*. — Also, of diseases, *to inflame, cause too much heat*. *Plin.* vulnera ac morbos. *Id.* bovem. Hence, *Id.* Inflammata, *parts inflamed*. —— ¶ Also, *to set on fire, burn*. *Cic.* classem, urbem.

INFLĀTĒ (inflatus), adv. *swellingly, haughtily, pompously, boastingly, exaggeratedly*. *Cæs.* Inflatius.

INFLĀTIŌ (inflo), ōnis, f. *a blowing or puffing up, inflation, flatulence, swelling*, φύσημα. *Colum.* stomachi. *Cic.* Inflationem habere, *or*, *Colum.* facere, *or*, *Plin.* parere, *h. e. to cause flatulence*. *Suet.* præcordiorum, *h. e. inflammation of the breast*. — Also, of boiling water that bubbles up. *Vitruv.*

INFLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from *inflo*. —— ¶ Adj. *swollen, inflated, puffed or blown up, turgid, rising*. *Cic.* collum, *h. e. bloated*. *Ovid.* capilli, *h. e. flowing, dishevelled*. *Tertull.* Vestis inflatior, *h. e. swelling, flowing*. — Figur. *Cic.* Animus inflatus, *h. e. angry, swollen with passion*. —— ¶ Also, *puffed up, elated, haughty, proud*, with an *ablat.* following. *Cic.* lætitia, spe. *Liv.* jactatione. *Id.* Inflatior juvenis. —— ¶ Also, *turgid, inflated, bombastic*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* oratio. *Quint.* orator.

INFLĀTŬS (inflo), us, m. ἐμφύσησις, *a blowing*, as upon the flute. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a breathing into*. *Cic.* divinus, *h. e. divine inspiration*.

INFLECTŌ (in & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend, bow, crook, curve*, ἐπικάμπτω. *Colum.* radices in nodum. *Cic.* bacillum. *Cæs.* Quum ferrum se inflexisset. *Sueton.* capillum. Hence, Inflecti, *to be bent, to bend*. *Cic.* Sinus inflectitur ad urbem. —— ¶ Also, *to bend, soften, mitigate, move, appease*. *Cic.* oculos, *h. e. to render compassionate*. *Id.* vocem, *h. e. to make softer, more melancholy or mournful*. So, also, *Tibull.* voces cantu. Hence, *Cic.* Sonus inflexus, *h. e. soft, melancholy, mournful, plaintive, sorrowful*. So, also, *Id.* orationem. *Stat.* aliquem lacrimis, *h. e. to move by tears*. So, also, *Virg.* sensus. *Id.* Precibus inflectere nostris, *h. e. be persuaded by, comply with*. —— ¶ Also, *to alter, change, lessen*. *Cic.* magnitudinem animi. *Id.* vestigium sui cursus, *h. e. to alter*. *Id.* jus gratia, *h. e. to warp, give a wrong turn to*. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *to mark a syllable with a circumflex accent*. *Arnob.*

INFLĒTŬS (in & fletus), a, um, adj. *unlamented, unpitied*. *Virg.*

INFLĔXIBILIS (in & flexibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be bent, inflexible*, ἄκαμπτος. *Plin.* 28, 52. dolor, *h. e.* opisthotonos. —— ¶ Also, *unchangeable*. *Senec.*

INFLĔXIŌ (inflecto), ōnis, *a bending, bowing, turning, winding*, ἔγκαμψις. *Cic.*

INFLĔXŬS, a, um. See *Inflecto*.

INFLĔXŬS (inflecto), us, m. *a bending, curving, inflecting*, κατάκαμψις. *Juvenal.* Figur. *Senec.* modulationis, *h. e. change, variation, modulation*.

INFLICTIŌ (infligo), ōnis, f. *a striking on; also, an inflicting, imposing*. *Cod. Theod.* multæ.

INFLICTŬS, a, um. See *Infligo*.

INFLICTŬS (infligo), us, m. *a striking on or against*. *Arnob.* dentium et labiorum.

INFLĪGŌ (in & fligo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to strike* one thing *on or against* another, προσριβοματ, ἐμβάλλω. *Cic.* alicui securim. *Virg.* Navis inflicta vadis. — Figur. *Cic.* Infligere aliquid in adversarium, *h. e. to attack the opponent with a thing*. —— ¶ Also, *to make by striking*. *Cic.* alicui plagam, vulnus. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to cause, inflict, attack*. *Cic.* alicui turpitudinem. *Pandect.* damnum. *Justin.* detrimenta. — Also, *to impose*. *Pandect.* alicui usuras.

INFLŌ (in & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow or breathe into, blow upon*, ἐμπνέω, φυσάω. *Cic.* tibiam, *or*, *simply*, *Id.* *Acad.* 4, 27. Inflare, *to blow, play upon the flute*. *Cic.* Inflare sonum aliquem,

h. e. to blow a tone. — Also, of other things, to blow or blow into. Cato. aquam in os. — Hence, Cic. Verba inflata, h. e. uttered with blowing, blown out, uttered with too great exertion. — Hence, Cic. Inflavit vehementius, h. e. blew stronger (opposed to exilis). —— ¶ Also, to swell, inflate, cause to swell. Horat. utrem. Id. ambas buccas. Virg. Carbasus inflatur austro. Liv. Amnis inflatus aquis. — Hence, to elate, raise, increase, augment. Cic. animos. Liv. spem. Pandect. vectigalia. — Also, to inflate, make flatulent. Cels. corpus. —— ¶ See, also, Inflatus, a, um.

INFLŌRESCŌ (in & floresco), is, rui, n. 3. to begin to blossom. Claudian.

INFLŬŌ (in & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. to flow or run into, εἰσρέω. Cic. Hipanis in Pontum influit, disembogues itself. Also, without in. Cæs. lacum. Also, with quo following. Id. Mare, quo Rhenus influit. Also, with huc following. Ovid. Huc Sagaris influit. — Hence, to steal into imperceptibly, to insinuate one's self. Cic. in aures. Id. in animos. Quintil. Sermone Græco in civitates Asiæ influente, h. e. introducing itself into. Auct. consol. ad Liv. Dolor influit menti. —— ¶ Also, to stream in, to come or rush into, or to invade in great numbers. Cic. Copiæ in Italiam influentes. Also, with a dat. following. Quintil. decl. Italiæ. Also, with eo following. Plin. Influxisse eo Scythas tradunt. — Hence, figur. to come in thickly, to crowd in, come in. Plin. Paneg. Negotia influentia. Senec. Tantum bonum nobis influere, h. e. happen. — Hence, to impart itself. Senec. Fortuna influens, h. e. favorable.

INFLŬVIUM (influo), ii, n. a flowing, flowing forth or out, an effusion. Vellei. cerebri.

INFLŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. flowing in. Paulin. Nolan.

INFLŪXIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a flowing in. Macrob.

INFLŪXŬS (Id.), us, m. power, force, influence. Firmic. stellarum.

INFŎDIŌ (in & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. to dig in, bury in the earth, inter, ἐνσκάπτω. Virg. fruges. Plin. libros. Nep. hominem (mortuum). Cæs. taleas in terram. Virg. corpora terræ, h. e. in terram. Horat. Infossus puer. — Figur. to cause a thing to penetrate deeply. Sil. Saxum perfractæ cassidis æra ossibus infodiens. Stat. Vulnera infossa cerebro, h. e. driven deep. —— ¶ Also, to dig into, or, to dig. Colum. locum alte, h. e. to dig deep. Id. sulcum. Id. lacum, h. e. to dig a lake, make a lake by digging.

INFŒCUNDUS, &c. See Infecundus, &c.

INFŒDĔRĀTŬS (in & fœderatus), a, um, adj. not allied. Tertull.

INFŌRMĀBILIS (in & formabilis), e, adj. that is not susceptible of form or another form. Tertull.

INFŌRMĀTIŌ (informo), ōnis, f. the sketch or first draught of a thing, ὑποτύπωσις, περιγραφή. Vitruv. ædium. —— ¶ Figur. an idea, a conception. Cic. deorum. Id. sententiæ. Id. verbi, h. e. an explanation of the signification of a word. Id. Antecepta animo rei quædam informatio, h. e. an innate idea, a conception a priori, πρόληψις.

INFŌRMĀTŎR, ōris, m. that fashions or forms, an instructer. Tertull. populi.

INFŌRMĪDĀBILIS (in & formidabilis), e, adj. not formidable. Coripp.

INFŌRMĪDĀTŬS (in & formidatus), a, um, adj. not feared. Sil.

INFŌRMIS (in & forma), e, adj. having no form, or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless, ἄμορφος. Auct. ad Herenn. res. Plin. caro. —— ¶ Also, ill-formed, deformed, misshapen, ugly, hideous, horrid, disagreeable. Virg. cadaver. Horat. hiemes. Tibull. color. Tacit. exitus. Id. sors. Virg. letum.

INFŌRMĬTĀS (informis), ātis, f. deformity. Solin.

INFŌRMĬTĔR (Id.), adv. hideously, horridly, disagreeably. Augustin.

INFŌRMŌ (in & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give form to a thing, to form, shape, fashion, ὑποτυπόω, διαμορφόω. Virg. clypeum. Plin. Ep. martem cera. Colum. aream, h. e. to prepare. Sil. effigiem. So, also, Cic. causam, judicium. Id. Animus bene a natura informatus, h. e. well constituted. — Hence, figur. to describe, show, how a thing is or ought to be. Cic. oratorem. — Also, to form by instruction, to inform, instruct, guide, lead. Cic. ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem. — Also, to form or frame in the mind. Cic. cogitationem, h. e. to form a plan. Id. Informatum mentibus, h. e. sketched, delineated. — Also, to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, form a notion of. Cic. deum conjectura.

INFŌRŌ (in & foro), as, a. 1. to bore a hole in, ἐντίτρημι. Plin. —— ¶ Also (from forum), to accuse in a court of justice, to cite before the prætor in the forum. Plaut.

INFORTŪNĀTŬS (in & fortunatus), a, um, adj. unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, hapless, δυστυχής. Terent. O infortunatum senem! Cic. Nihil me infortunatius. Apul. Infortunatissimus.

INFŎRTŪNĬTĀS (in & fortuna), ātis, f. misfortune. Gell.

INFŎRTŪNIUM (Id.), ii, n. a misfortune, calamity, mishap, disaster, ἀτυχία. Terent. Ferres infortunium. Liv. Habiturum infortunium, h. e. meritam pœnam. Plaut. Invenies infortunium, h. e. will be unfortunate. Id. Mactare aliquem infortunio or multare, to make unhappy.

INFŎSSIŌ (infodio), ōnis, f. a digging in. Pallad.

INFOSSUS, a, um. See Infodio.

INFRĀ (for infera, h. e. infera parte, from infer, a, um), adv. under the earth, in the infernal regions. Tibull. —— ¶ Also, below, beneath. Cic. Exemplum infra scripsi. — Also, with qua following. Cels. Infra, qua committitur, h. e. beneath, where. — Also, with quam following. Plin. Si infra, quam rami fuere, præciditur, h. e. beneath the place where. Varr. In qua vite inserunt, in ea paulo infra, quam insitum est, incidunt. — Compar. Inferius, lower, farther below, deeper. Ovid. currere. Also, below, lower down. Id. Persequar inferius — posse noscere animis carminis omne genus, h. e. I will show lower down. — Also, figur. Infra, inferior. Tacit. Liberos ut multum infra despectare. —— ¶ Also, prepos. below, under, in situation or place. Cic. Infra oppidum. — Also, with regard to size, inferior in size to. Cæs. Magnitudine infra elephantos, h. e. smaller than. — Also, in value, esteem, worth, dignity. Terent. Quem infra omnes puto, h. e. below, more despicable than. Cic. Omnia infra se esse. Plin. Laser in Armenia multo infra Cyrenaicum, h. e. of less value than, inferior to.

INFRĀCTIŌ (infringo), ōnis, f. properly, a breaking to pieces. Hence, a weakening. Cic. animi, h. e. dejection.

INFRĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from infringo. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & fractus), unbroken, not weakened. Symm. animus.

INFRÆNO, &c. See Infreno, &c.

INFRĂGĬLIS (in & fragilis), e, adj. that cannot be broken, infrangible, ἄρρηκτος. Plin. —— ¶ Also, strong, not weakened, not discouraged, invincible, undaunted. Ovid. vox. Senec. animus.

INFRĔMŌ (in & fremo), is, ui, n. 3. to make a noise. Hence, of living creatures, to growl, bellow, grumble. Virg. Aper infremuit. — Of inanimate things, to resound, roar. Sil. Bellum infremuit.

INFRĒNĀTIŌ, and INFRÆNĀTIŌ (infreno, or infræno), ōnis, f. a bridling, checking, taming. Tertull. libidinis.

INFRĒNĀTŬS, and INFRÆNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from infreno. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & frenatus), without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλινος. Liv. equites.

INFRENDĔŌ, es, n. 2. and INFRENDŌ (in & frendo, or frendeo), is, n. 3. to gnash the teeth, τοὺς ὀδόντας βρύχω. Virg. dentibus. Stat. alicui, h. e. to gnash the teeth against a person, attack him angrily.

INFRĒNIS, and INFRÆNIS, e, and INFRĒNŬS, and INFRÆNŬS (in & frenum, or frænum), a, um, adj. without a bridle, unbridled, ἀχάλινος. Virg. Infrenis equus. Id. Numidæ infreni, h. e. making use of unbridled horses. —— ¶ Also, unchecked. Gell. Lingua infrenis, h. e. unbridled, unrestrained.

INFRĒNŌ, and INFRÆNŌ (in & freno, or fræno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to furnish a horseman with a bridle. Hence, Sil. Infrenati manipli. — Also, to furnish a horse with a bridle, to bridle. Liv. equum. Id. Equus infrenatus. Virg. Infrenant alii currus, h. e. to yoke, put horses to a carriage. —— ¶ Figur. to tame, curb, bridle, check, restrain, fasten. Plin. navigia ancoris. Id. impetus. —— ¶ Infrenatus, h. e. non frenatus. See Infrenatus.

INFRĒNUS. See Infrenis.

INFRĔQUĔNS (in & frequens), tis, adj. in small number, not crowded, few, not numerous, unfrequent, μανός. Cic. senatus, h. e. when the number of senators assembled was not large enough for the transaction of business. Liv. hostes, h. e. few. Id. agmen. Cæs. Copiæ infrequentiores, h. e. a less number. —— ¶ Also, one who is seldom at a place or seldom does a thing, seldom, rare, not often. Cic. Sum Romæ infrequens, h. e. not often. Horat. cultor deorum, h. e. sparing. Plaut. miles, or, with a genit. Auct. ad Herenn. rei militaris, h. e. absent, not always appearing at his standard. —— ¶ Also, not visited by great numbers, thinly inhabited, unfrequented, lonely, solitary, manned or guarded by a small force only. Liv. Pars urbis infrequens ædificiis erat. Colum. Alvi paucitate plebis infrequentes. Liv. Signa infrequentia armatis, or, simply, signa infrequentia, h. e. standards to which but few soldiers belong. Id. Infrequentissima urbis, h. e. parts of the town which were least inhabited. Hence, Cic. causa, h. e. a cause the pleading of which is attended but by few hearers, an unimportant cause. —— ¶ Also, not much used. Gell. vocabulum. —— ¶ Also, not much acquainted with, not well versed in, ignorant, unexperienced. Gell. vocum Latinarum.

INFRĔQUENTĀTŬS (in & frequentatus), a, um, adj. not much used. Sidon. metrum.

INFRĔQUENTIA (infrequens), æ, f. small number, fewness, paucity, thinness, scantiness, μανότης. Liv. senatus (See Infrequens). —— ¶ Also, when a place is not much inhabited, small number of people in a place, small population. Tacit. locorum.

INFRĬCŌ (in & frico), cas, cui, ctum and cātum, a. 1. to rub in, ἐντρίβω. Colum. fuliginem ulceri.

INFRICTIŌ (infrico), ōnis, f. a rubbing, ἔντριψις. Cels.

INFRICTUS, a, um. See Infrico.

INFRĪGESCŌ (in & frigesco), is, xi, n. 3. to become cold. Cels. and Veget.

INFRĪGĬDĀTIŌ (infrigido), ōnis, f. a growing cold, cooling. Veget. sudoris.

INFRĪGĬDŌ (in & frigido), as, a. 1. to cool, make cold. Cæl. Aurel.

INFRINGŌ (in & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to break, break in pieces, καταῤῥήγνυμι. Cic. remum. Val. Flacc. Infringitur unda genibus. Plin. Radii infracti resiliunt. — Hence, figur. to break, interrupt, check, restrain, suppress, weaken, enfeeble, lessen, diminish, soften, mitigate, annihilate. Cæs. vim militum. Cic. spem. Id. conatus adversariorum. Tacit. potentiam. Id. jus consulis. Propert. vires. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to cast down, deject, dishearten. Pandect. testamentum, h. e. to annul, make void. Modestin. immunitatem, h. e. to take away, deprive of. Liv. animum, h. e. courage. Cic. numerum, or, Id. ambitum verborum, h. e. to interrupt. Senec. vocem, h. e. to make plaintive. Quintil. articulos, or, Petron. manus, h. e. to snap or crack the fingers. Colum. difficultatem, h. e. to surmount, overcome. So, also, Infractus, a, um. Cic. animus. Liv. oratio. Virg. Latini. Id. Juno, h. e. conquered, overcome, subdued, or, weakened, pacified. Gell. vox, h. e. not manly, effeminate. So, also, Lucret. loquela, h. e. broken, lisping, as nurses speak to an infant. Cic. Infracta loqui, h. e. interrupted, not well connected. — Also, to break off. Ovid. lilia. Virg. Infracta arundine telum. — Also, to bruise, or, to make sore by long-con-

tinued lying. *Horat.* lumbos postibus et liminibus. — Also, *to appease.* *Stat.* deos. — Also, *to tear.* *Ovid.* vestes. —— ¶ Also, *to beat, knock or dash against* a thing. *Ovid.* cratera alicui. *Plaut.* aulam in caput. *Stat.* digitos citharæ, *h. e. to play upon, to strike.* — Hence, *Terent.* alicui colaphum, *h. e. to give a box on the ear.*

INFRĪŌ (in & frio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to crumble into, rub upon, strew upon.* *Colum.* paulum triti salis vulneribus. *Cato.* farinam in aquam.

INFRŌNS (in & frons), dis, adj. *without foliage, without leaves or trees, leafless.* *Ovid.* agri, *h. e. without trees or shrubs.*

INFRŪCTŬŌSĒ (infructuosus), adverb, *without fruit, unfruitfully, without use.* *Hieronym.*

INFRŪCTŬŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unfruitfulness.* *Tertull.*

INFRŪCTŬŌSŬS (in & fructuosus), a, um, adj. *without fruit, bearing no fruit, unfruitful, barren, yielding little,* ἄκαρπος. *Colum.* vites. —— ¶ Also, *without use or profit, useless.* *Plin. Ep.* preces.

INFRŪNITŬS (in & fruniscor), a, um, adj. *without taste, silly, foolish, senseless, stupid, that knows not how to enjoy what he has, doltish, blockish,* ἄφρων, ἀπειρόκαλος. *Senec.* mulier.

INFŪCĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from infuco. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & fucatus), *not painted.* *Arnob.*

INFŪCŌ (in & fuco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to paint or daub over, color, cloak, disguise, counterfeit,* φυκόω. *Plaut.* — Hence, Infucatus, a, um, *painted, colored.* *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. too much ornamented.*

INFŬLA (infulo), æ, f. *a sacred woollen head-dress, worn by priests, victims and suppliants, and tied round the head by a riband or bandage* (vitta) *which hang down on both sides of the head.* *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *Senec.* Infularum loco esse, *h. e. to be sacred, highly esteemed.* *Id.* habere, *h. e. to hold sacred, esteem highly.* —— ¶ Figur. *an ornament.* Hence, the lands of the Roman state were called *infulæ imperii Romani.* *Liv.* Also, *the ornaments of a house, carved work, festoons,* &c. *Lucan.* Also, *the insignia of an office.* *Cod. Just.* honorum. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *any bandage, band.* *Cic.* In infulis rem depingere.

INFŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *wearing an infula.* *Sueton.*

INFULCIŌ (in & fulcio), is, ulsi, ultum, n. 4. *to cram in.* *Sueton.* Mori inedia destinanti infulciri cibum jussit. —— ¶ Figur. *to put in, foist in.* *Senec.* omnibus locis verbum. *Id.* aliquid epistolæ.

INFULGĒNS (infulgeo), tis, adj. same as *Fulgens.* *Catull.* 63, 387. But the reading *in fulgente* is preferable.

INFŪMŌ (in & fumo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to smoke.* *Plin.* Cerebrum infumatum.

INFUNDIBŬLUM (infundo), i, n. *a tunnel or funnel, to pour liquor into vessels,* χώνη. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a tunnel in a mill through which the corn is poured, a hopper.* *Vitruv.*

INFUNDŌ (in & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour in or into,* ἐγχέω. *Colum.* vinum faucibus. *Plin.* aurum alicui in os. *Colum.* aliquid in naribus. *Id.* aliquid per nares. *Cic.* venenum alicui. *Horat.* poculum alicui, *h. e. to pour in, to fill a person's cup.* *Juvenal.* jumentis hordea, *h. e. to give to eat, to pour out.* — Hence, Infundi. *Plin.* Maria infusa terræ, *h. e. spread over.* *Id.* Oceanus infusus in multos sinus. Figur. *to come to, to enter, break into.* *Cic.* Homines humiliores infunderentur in genus alienum. *Curt.* Hinc agmina infusa in Græciam. — Hence, figur. *to pour or bring into, to spread, communicate, impart.* *Cic.* orationem in aures. *Senec.* lumen rebus. *Plin. Ep.* Tepor solis infusi. *Virg.* Sole infuso, *sc.* terris, *h. e. at day-break.* *Id.* Infusus gremio, *h. e. in her lap infused, resting on her lap.* — Also, *to cast, throw, pour somewhere, to pour upon.* *Virg.* nimbum alicui. *Ovid.* ceram tabellis. *Catull.* pulverem, *h. e. to throw dust upon.* *Ovid.* Collo infusus amantis, *h. e. embracing.* *Sueton.* merum super altaria. *Ovid.* Humeris infusa capillos, *h. e.* habens capillos humeris infusos. —— ¶ Also, *to water, sprinkle, wet, moisten.* *Colum.* olivas aceto. Figur. *Macrob.* Vino infusus, *h. e. drunk.*

INFURNIBŬLUM (in & furnus), i, n. same as *Infundibulum.* *Plin.*

INFUSCŌ (in & fusco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to darken, blacken, make dusky or dark,* ἀμαυρόω. *Plin.* aquam atramento. *Gell.* colorem rubrum nigro. *Virg.* vellera maculis pullis. — Also, of the voice. *Senec.* Vox infuscata, *h. e. obscure, not clear.* *Plin.* Sonus infuscatur. —— ¶ Also, *to obscure, sully, tarnish, stain, corrupt, pollute.* *Justin.* gloriam. *Cic.* Eos barbaries infuscaverat. *Colum.* saporem vini. — Hence, *Plaut.* merum, *h. e. to weaken with water, to dilute with water.* *Id. Mil.* 2, 6, 46. aliquid, *to spoil, not to make as it ought to be made, to make confusion.*

INFUSCŬS (in & fuscus), a, um, adj. *dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny.* *Colum.*

INFŪSIŌ (infundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring in, injecting,* ἔγχυσις. *Plin.* Infusio in oleo, *h. e. a clyster of oil.* —— ¶ Also, *a moistening, wetting.* *Pallad.*

INFŪSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who infuses or pours in.* *Prudent.* fidei.

INFŪSŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Infusio.* *Plin.*

INFUSUS, a, um. See *Infundo.*

INGÆVŌNĒS, um, m. *an ancient people in the north of Germany, on the shores of the German ocean.* *Tacit.*

INGĔMINŌ (in & gemino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repeat often, double, redouble, reiterate.* *Virg.* voces. *Id.* ictus. *Ovid.* Ingeminat me miserum! *h. e. he repeats, ah! woe is me.* *Virg.* vulnera lateri, *h. e.* ad latus. —— ¶ INTR. *to be redoubled, to increase.* *Virg.* Ingeminant curæ. —— ¶ *Virg.* Ingeminant plausu, *for* plausum.

INGĔMISCŌ (in & gemisco), is, n. 3. *to groan or sigh over or at* a thing. *Cic.* e Sophocl. ulli malo. *Sueton.* ad aliquid. *Plin. Paneg.* Ingemiscamus illis, quæ, &c. *Cic.* Pueri ingemiscunt. Figur. *Senec.* Ignis ingemiscit. — *Passively,* Ingemiscendus. *Ammian.*

INGĔMŌ (in & gemo), is, ui, n. 3. *to groan or sigh at* a thing, στενάζω. *Cic.* in re. *Liv.* conditioni suæ. *Ovid.* exsiliis. — Figur. *Ovid.* Limen ingemuit. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to lament, bewail, mourn, grieve.* *Virg.* interitum. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* *Martial.*

INGĔNĔRĀSCŌ (ingenero), is, n. 3. *to be implanted.* *Lucret.*

INGĔNĔRŌ (in & genero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to implant, produce in any thing at the time of its formation,* ἐμφύω, ἐνεργάζομαι. *Cic.* Non ingenerantur hominibus mores. — Hence, Ingeneratus, a, um, *implanted, innate, bred in one naturally, born with.* *Cic.* Ingenerata familiæ frugalitas. — Also, without a *dat.* *Cic.* Natura ingenerat amorem. —— ¶ Also, *to generate, create, produce, bring forth.* *Cic.* Animum esse ingeneratum a deo. *Liv.* Societas, quam ingeneravit natura.

INGĔNIĀTŬS (ingenium), a, um, adj. *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature.* *Plaut.* lepide.

INGĔNICŬLĀTŬS (ingeniculo), a, um, adj. *kneeling.* — Hence, *subst.* Ingeniculatus, i, m. *the man on his knees,* a constellation otherwise called *Geniculatus* and *Engonasi.* *Vitruv.*

INGĔNICŬLŌ (in & geniculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause one to bend his knees.* Hence, *Hygin.* se, *or, simply,* *Lamprid.* Ingeniculare, *to bow the knee, kneel,* γονατίζω.

INGĔNICŬLŬS, or **INGĔNICLŬS** (in & geniculum), a, um. adj. *kneeling.* *Manil.* Imago, *or,* *Firmic.* Ingeniculus, *sc.* Hercules, *a constellation,* otherwise called *Engonasi.*

INGĔNIŎLUM (dimin. of ingenium), i, n. *a little contrivance or device.* *Arnob.*

INGĔNIŌSĒ (ingeniosus), adv. *ingeniously, acutely, wittily,* εὐφυῶς. *Cic.* Ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocare. *Plin.* Ingeniosius. *Vellei.* Ingeniosissime.

INGĔNIŌSŬS (ingenium), a, um, adj. *endued with a good capacity for learning, of a quick apprehension and retentive memory, gifted with good natural talents, clever,* εὐφυής. *Cic.* Aristoteles ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse. *Id.* Ingeniosior. *Id.* Ingeniosissimus. *Ovid.* Res est ingeniosa, dare, *h. e. requires discernment.* —— ¶ Also, *acute, witty, ingenious.* *Ovid.* ad aliquid. *Martial.* in re. *Plin. Paneg.* simulatio. —— ¶ Also, *clever, ingeniously invented, contrived or made.* *Plin.* argumentum. —— ¶ Also, *adapted or fit for any thing.* *Ovid.* ager ad segetes. *Id.* terra colenti, *h. e. fertile.* *Id.* vox sonis mutandis.

INGĔNITŬS, a, um, particip. from ingigno. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & genitus), *unbegotten, not born or created.* *Arnob.* deus.

INGĔNIUM (from in & geno, or gigno), ii, n. *natural or inborn quality, nature,* φύσις, εὐφυΐα, ἀγχίνοια. Of a thing, *Virg.* arvorum. *Tacit.* campi. *Gell.* lactis. *Plin.* Ingenia soli. *Sallust.* loci. *Nev.* Arbusta ingenio nata sunt, *h. e.* sponte sua. Of a person, *natural disposition, temper, character, manner, way.* *Terent.* Novi ingenium mulierum. *Id.* Ingenium liberale, durum inhumanum, bonum. *Plin. Ep.* mobile. *Terent.* Antiquum ingenium obtines, *h. e. the old way.* *Liv.* Ingenio suo vivere, *h. e. according to his own humor.* *Terent.* Redire ad ingenium, *h. e. manners agreeable to his natural disposition.* *Liv.* Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, *h. e. their original inclination to be at war.* *Plaut.* Feci ego ingenium meum, *h. e. have humored, have satisfied the bent of my genius.* *Terent.* Ingenio bono esse, *h. e. of a good disposition, well-disposed, good-natured.* — Also, *natural capacity, genius, understanding, parts, abilities.* *Cic.* tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum. *Plin. Ep.* pulcherrimum. *Cic.* acies ingenii. — Cum ingenio, *with discernment, discrimination or sense.* *Cic.* versari in re. — Also, *genius, acuteness, faculty of invention, talent, mind, wit.* *Cic.* ad fingendum. *Id.* Motus celeres ingenii, *h. e. flashes of genius.* *Id.* Ingenio abundare, *h. e. to abound in genius, acuteness, clever thoughts.* *Id.* accusatoris, *h. e. acuteness, clever thoughts, flashes of wit.* — Also, *a genius, a man of genius.* *Senec.* — Also, *invention, good idea, clever thought.* *Plin. Paneg.* cœnarum. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 28.

INGĔNŌ (in & geno), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to implant by birth or nature.* *Lucret.* Inque genuntur, *for* ingenuntur. — The perfect and supine, with the derived tenses, are generally referred to *Ingigno.*

INGĔNS (perhaps for incens, and this for intens, *h. e.* quod intenditur, or intensum est), tis, adj. *very great, vast, huge, big, large, prodigious, immense,* εὐμεγέθης. *Terent.* flagitium, gratiæ. *Liv.* aquæ. *Id.* clamor. *Cic.* pecunia, *h. e. a large sum of money.* *Id.* numerus, campus. *Virg.* Ingentia polliceri, *h. e. to promise great things.* *Veget.* Ingentissimus. — Hence, *great, distinguished, respectable, remarkable, celebrated.* *Virg.* genus. *Id.* Vir fama ingens, ingentior armis. *Id.* exitus. *Ovid.* bellum. — Also, *great, strong, powerful.* *Liv.* Ingens viribus. *Tacit.* Vir ingens animi. *Id.* Ingens rerum. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Sil.*

INGĔNŬĒ (ingenuus), adv. *liberally, as becomes a freeman,* ἐλευθερίως. *Cic.* educatus. —— ¶ Also, *openly, candidly, ingenuously,* ἁπλῶς. *Cic.* confiteri. —— ¶ Also, *freely, frankly, boldly.* *Quintil.*

INGĔNŬITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the state of being freeborn, the condition of a gentleman,* ἐλευθεριότης. *Cic.* Ornamenta ingenuitatis. —— ¶ Also, *honorable sentiment, noble-mindedness, candor, frankness, openness, ingenuousness.* *Cic.* and *Plin.*

INGĔNŬŬS (ingeno), a, um, adj. *native, natural, not foreign.* *Lucr.* fontes. *Juvenal.* tophus. —— ¶ Also, *innate, natural.* *Plaut.* indoles. *Propert.* color. —— ¶ Also, *freeborn, born of free parents who had never been slaves,* ἐλεύθερος, εὐγενής. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *liberal, ingenu-*

ous, like or becoming a freeborn person, becoming a gentleman, not servile, noble, respectable, genteel. Cic. animus, vita, artes, studia, timiditas. Martial. gula, h. e. delicate, dainty. — Also, frank, open, candid, ingenuous, noble, sincere. Cic. homo. Id. fastidium. — Also, weak, delicate, feeble, since freeborn persons cannot endure so much labor as slaves. Ovid. Trist. 1, 5, 72.

INGĔRŌ (in & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. to carry, throw, pour, put into, to or upon, ἐμφορέω, εἰςφέρω. Plaut. Tu, qui urnam habes, aquam ingere. Plin. aquam in salinas. Colum. stercus vitibus. Tibull. ligna foco. Liv. nunc tela, nunc saxa. Id. saxa in subeuntes. Plaut. In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, h. e. we are talking to the wind, are wasting our words in air. Senec. scelus sceleri, h. e. to heap upon, add. Justin. se, h. e. to betake one's self to a place. — Figur. Terent. pugnos in ventrem, h. e. to strike, beat, cudgel. So, also, Curt. verbera. Senec. supplicia, h. e. to inflict. —— ¶ Also, to utter, say, throw out. Liv. probra. Tacit. contumelias, h. e. to revile. Horat. convicia alicui. Terent. multa mala. Sueton. omne probri genus, h. e. to say, utter. —— ¶ Also, to give, offer, bring. Plin. ocimum equis. Sueton. alicui osculum. — Hence, Ingeri, to show itself, appear. Claudian. sopori. —— ¶ Also, to obtrude, press or force upon. Plin. Paneg. se. Tacit. nomen alicui.

INGĔSTĀBILIS (in & gestabilis), e, adj. that cannot be borne or carried, ἀβάστακτος. Plin. onus.

INGĔSTIŌ (ingero), ōnis, f. an uttering. Martian. Capell. primæ vocis.

INGĔSTŌ (in & gesto), as, a. 1. to bear. Apul.

INGĔSTŬS (ingero), us, m. a bringing into, a putting on, clothing with. Tertull. immortalitatis.

INGESTUS, a, um. See Ingero.

INGIGNŌ (in & gigno), is, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, a. 3. to instil by birth or nature, to implant, ἐγγεννάω. Cic. Natura cupiditatem ingenuit homini. — Hence, Ingenitus, a, um, implanted, innate, inborn, natural. Tacit. nobilitas. Sueton. vita.

INGLŎMĔRŌ (in & glomero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as Glomero. Stat.

INGLŌRIŬS (in & gloria), a, um, adj. of no renown, fame or reputation, without glory, inglorious, ignoble, obscure, mean, ἄδοξος. Cic. homo, vita. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. militiæ. — Hence, mean-looking, uncomely. Stat. cassis, h. e. sine crista. Virg. rex apum.

INGLŬVIĔS (gula), ēi, f. the craw, crop, or gorge of a bird, πρόλοβος. Colum. — Also, of a snake, the swallow. Virg. Of men, the gullet. Apul. — ¶ Also, gluttony, voraciousness. Horat. Figur. Petron. fenoris.

INGRĀNDĔSCŌ (in & grandesco), is, dui, n. 3. to grow big, increase, μεγαλύνομαι. Colum.

INGRĀTĒ (ingratus), adv. disagreeably, ἀχαρίστως. Plin. and Ovid. — Hence, unwillingly, against one's will. Plin. nominare. —— ¶ Also, with ingratitude, ungratefully. Cic. Ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur. Tacit. Consilia ingrate tulisset, h. e. received with unthankfulness. —— ¶ Also, in vain, to no purpose. Pallad.

INGRĀTIA (Id.), æ, f. ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. Tertull. — Hence, Ingratiis (abl.), against one's will, in spite of, whether one be willing or not, ἄκηντι. Plaut. alicujus. — Also, without a genit. unwillingly. Terent., Cic. and Nep. — Instead of ingratiis, we meet also with the contracted form ingratis, unwillingly, against my, thy, &c. will. Lucret. & Cic.

INGRĀTIFICŬS (ingratus & facio), a, um, adj. ungrateful. Acc. ap. Cic.

INGRATIIS, and **INGRATIS**. See Ingratia.

INGRĀTITŪDŌ (ingratus), inis, f. ingratitude, ἀχαριστία. Jul. Firmic. —— ¶ Also, displeasure, disfavor, disgrace. Cassiod.

INGRĀTŬS (in & gratus), a, um, adject. unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive, disgracious, unacceptable, ἀχάριστος, ἀηδής. Cic. — Hence, loathsome, nauseous. Horat. Ingrata ingluvie. —— ¶ Also, ungrateful, unthankful. Terent. homo. Cic. in aliquem. Vellei. Vir adversus merita ingratissimus. Plaut. Ingratum amas, h. e. one who does not return your love. Cic. Nihil ingratius. Also, with a genit. following. Virg. salutis, h. e. ob salutem. Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. forum. Martial. Ager non ingratus, h. e. fruitful. Virg. Cinis ingratus, h. e. which cannot return thanks. Martial. Colit ingratas pauper amicitias, h. e. amicos ingratos, or, which are not thankfully received or repaid. — Hence, receiving no thanks. Stat. humeri. — Also, for which no thanks are given, thankless, not acknowledged. Terent. Et id erit ingratum. Martial. amicitiæ, h. e. which are not returned. Ingratus, of persons, denotes also one who is never satisfied. Prop. Nihil ingratæ posse negare tuæ. Of things, which cannot be done so as to please. Cic. Sin ingrata esse sciam. Catull. Omnia sunt ingrata. Hence, unfriendly. Prop. Ingrata fronte.

INGRĂVĀTĒ (ingravatus), adv. with good will, willingly. Ammian.

INGRĂVĀTIŌ (ingravo), ōnis, f. trouble, burden. Cod. Theod.

INGRĂVĔSCŌ (in & gravesco), is, n. 3. to grow heavy or to grow more and more heavy, ἐπιβαρύνομαι. Plin. Vix credibili pondere ingravescit. — Hence, to become pregnant. Lucret. — Also, to increase, become greater. Cic. Ingravescit studium, ætas. — Also, to become more oppressive or irksome, to grow worse. Cic. Cæsar ingravescit. Id. morbus. Liv. Fenus ingravescens. Cic. Annona ingravescit, h. e. provisions grow dearer. —— ¶ Also, to be troubled or incommoded. Cic. Corpora defatigatione ingravescunt. — Also, to be oppressed. Tacit. falsis.

INGRĂVIDŌ (in & gravido), as, a. 1. to weigh down, trouble, oppress. Augustin. —— ¶ Also, to get with child, impregnate. Paulin. Nolan.

INGRĂVŌ (in & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh down, oppress with a weight, make heavy, ἐπιβαρέω. Stat. puppem. — Also, absolutely, to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest, trouble. Plin. Sævitia hiemis ingravat, affects, destroys. Phædr. Annis ingravantibus. — Also, to make worse, aggravate, increase. Virg. aliquid.

INGRĔDIŎR (in & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. to enter, go into, εἰςέρχομαι. Cæs. intra munitiones. Justin. ad deos penates, h. e. domum. Virg. castris, h. e. in castra. Figur. Cic. in vitam. — Hence, to engage in, apply one's self to a thing. Cic. in causam. Id. in bellum. Auct. B. Afric. in rem publicam, h. e. to begin to serve the state. —— ¶ Also, to go, walk, step, stalk, advance, proceed. Cic. tardius. Virg. in arvis. Quintil. per funes. Plin. Elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur. Figur. Cic. vestigiis patris, h. e. to tread in the steps of, imitate. —— ¶ To begin, commence. Lucan. Vere ingresso, h. e. at the commencement of spring. —— ¶ Also, transitively, to go into, enter. Cic. domum. Figur. Cic. pericula, h. e. to undergo, encounter. — Hence, to tread upon, set foot upon. Cic. viam. Id. pontem. Id. mare, h. e. to go to sea. Liv. vestigia patris, h. e. to tread in. — Also, to enter upon. Cic. iter, h. e. to set out. Quint. consulatum. Id. annum ætatis decimum. — Also, to commence, begin, apply one's self to. Cic. orationem. Id. rationem studiorum. Quint. Priusquam ingrediar hanc partem. Also, with an infinit. following. Cic. dicere. — Also, to begin to speak. Virg. Æneid. 4, 107. —— ¶ Also, for aggredi, to attack. Cic. and Tacit.

INGRĔSSIŌ (ingredior), onis, f. an entering, going in, entrance, εἴςοδος. Cic. fori. — Hence, beginning. Cic. orationis. —— ¶ Also, a walk, gait, pace. Cic.

INGRĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. a walking into, entering, entrance, εἴςοδος. Plin. Ep. Hence, beginning, commencement. Quintil. operis. Vitruv. operum, h. e. the beginning or laying the foundation of a structure. Virg. Ingressus capere, h. e. to take a beginning, commence. — Also, an entrance, a door. Prudent. — Also, execution, performing, doing. Vitruv. operis. —— ¶ Also, a going, walking, gait. Cic.

INGRĔSSŬS, a, um. See Ingredior.

INGRŬŌ (κρούω), is, ui, n. 3. to fall, break or rush in, to come violently upon, fall on with violence or great force, approach violently, invade, assail, threaten, be hard at hand, overhang, ἐπισκήπτω, ἐπιπίπτω. Plaut. Nostri ingruunt vicinius, h. e. make a furious onset. Virg. Ingruit Italis, h. e. falls upon, attacks. Plin. Fera ingruens. Liv. Periculum ingruit. Id. Morbi ingruunt in remiges, h. e. fall on, seize. Plin. Gentibus ingruunt morbi. Virg. Bellum ingruit. Id. Ferreus ingruit imber, h. e. pours down.

INGUĔN (perhaps from ingeno), inis, n. the groin, βουβών. Virg. and Cels. More frequently in the plural, Inguina. Virg. and Ovid. — Hence, the abdomen. Stat. — Also, the privy members. Plin. Tumores inguinum. Juvenal. Nihil ab inguine tutum, h. e. a libidine. — Also, a swelling in the groin. Cels. —— ¶ Figur. of vegetables, the place where the branches are joined to the trunk, as of a vine, a reed. Plin.

INGUINĀLIS (inguen), e, adj. inguinal. Plin. herba, same as argemone, βουβώνιον, starwort, cudwort, sharewort.

INGUIOMĔRUS, i, m. the brother of Arminius. Tacit. Ann. 1. 60.

INGŬRGITĀTIŌ (ingurgito), ōnis, f. immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling. Firmic.

INGŬRGITŌ (in & gurges), as, a. 1. to dip, throw or plunge into. Lactant. Sus se ingurgitat cœno, h. e. wallows. — Hence, intransitively, of snow, to enter. Plin. 17, 2. —— ¶ Figur. to dip or steep in, immerse. Gell. ingenium poculis, h. e. to drink. — Ingurgitare se, to addict, devote, give one's self up to, engage deeply in, be absorbed in. Cic. in flagitia. Gell. in philosophiam. Also, to glut one's self with meat or drink, stuff or cram one's self immoderately with food, γαστρίζω. Cic. —— ¶ Also, to pour or throw into. Plaut. merum in se, h. e. to swallow greedily. Apul. aliquem poculis crebris, h. e. to make drunk. Cic. se in copias alicujus, h. e. to seize, take, take possession of.

INGŬSTĀBILIS (in & gusto), e, adj. that cannot be eaten or drunk, not fit for food, not eatable. Plin.

INGŬSTĀTŬS (in & gustatus), a, um, adj. not tasted. Horat.

INGŬSTŌ (in & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give to taste. Tertull. Jovi sanguinem.

INHĂBILIS (in & habilis), e, adj. difficult to manage, unmanageable, awkward, unwieldy. Liv. Telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, that cannot easily be thrown back, by persons unacquainted with it. Id. navis. —— ¶ Also, unfit, unapt, improper, incapable, unqualified, unable, ἀνεπιτήδειος. Liv. ad consensum. Senec. Reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis. Colum. Progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem. Also, with an infinit. following. Pandect.

INHĂBITĀBILIS (in & habitabilis), e, adj. that cannot be inhabited, uninhabitable, ἀοίκητος. Cic. —— ¶ Also (from inhabito), inhabitable. Arnob.

INHĂBITĀTIŌ (inhabito), ōnis, f. an inhabiting, a habitation, dwelling, place of abode. Tertull.

INHĂBITĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. an inhabitant. Pandect.

INHĂBITŌ (in & habito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to inhabit, dwell, or abide in, ἐνοικέω. Petron. solum. Plin. Inhabitatur regio. Also, intransitively. Apul. in asini corio. — Inhabitantes, the inhabitants. Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, of garments, to wear. Tertull.

INHÆRĔŌ (in & hæreo), es, hæsi, hæsum, n. 2. to stick in, stick or cleave to, cling or be fast to, be closely connected with, be fixed in, adhere to, inhere, προςέχομαι, προςκολλάομαι. Cic. ad saxa. Id. Sidera suis sedibus inhærent. Id. corporibus.

Id. visceribus, and, in visceribus. Id. in rei natura. Colum. Prioribus inhærens vestigiis, treading or going in the same track. Virg. Dextram amplexus inhæsit, grasped. Plin. Ut illa patris cervicibus inhærebat! clung to, hung about. Cic. in mentibus. Ovid. Vultibus illa tuis inhæret. Id. pectoribus. Id. studiis, h. e. incumbere. Id. semper alicui, to be continually at his side, to be attached or devoted to, to adhere to. Petron. statuæ lineamentis, h. e. intent upon. Cic. Opinio inhærens. Id. Virtutes semper voluptatibus inhærent, h. e. are joined or connected with. — Also, with an accusat. Apul. Inhæsimus laqueos.

INHÆRESCŌ (inhæreo), is, hæsi, hæsum, n. 3. to stick fast in, adhere to, προσκολλάομαι. Cic. in sordibus. Ovid. Canis inhæsuro similis, h. e. as if he had already caught the hare. Cas. Ignis inhæreseit. Plin. Succum villis inhærescere. Cic. penitus in mentibus.

INHĀLĀTUS (inhalo), us, m. a breathing at, breath. Apul. oris.

INHĀLŌ (in & halo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to breathe at or upon, εἰσπνέω. Lactant. ceræ. — ¶ TRANS. to breathe upon. Apul. aliquid. —— Also, to blow or breathe a thing to any one. Cic. alicui popinam, for nidorem popinæ, h. e. the smell of the food eaten.

INHIANTER (inhio), adv. with open mouth. Hence, eagerly. Augustin.

INHIĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. an opening of the mouth, as in astonishment. Trebell. Poll.

INHIBEŌ (in & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to exercise, set in operation, practise, perform, use. Liv. imperium in deditos. Id. damnum, h. e. to inflict a fine. Cic. supplicia alicui. Liv. modum, h. e. to set a measure. — ¶ Also, to hold in, keep back, check, restrain, repress, curb, prevent, hinder, stop, to make one change his mind, ἐπέχω, ἀνείργω. Virg. tela, h. e. to stay. Id. frenos, h. e. to draw in. Ovid. equos. Liv. impetum victoris. Cic. aliquem. Petron. manus, h. e. to keep off. Ovid. cruorem, h. e. to stanch. Plin. alvum, h. e. to stay or stop a flux. Also, with an infinit. following. Plin. Inhibentur rectum agere cursum. Also, with quo minus following. Plin. Nec potuit inhibere, quo minus, &c. —— ¶ Lucan. Inhibere puppem remis, or, Curt. Inhibere remis, or, simply, Cic. Inhibere, sc. navem remis, or, Liv. Navem retro inhibere, h. e. to row backwards, without turning the ship, in order to avoid the appearance of flight.

INHIBITIŌ (inhibeo), ōnis, f. h. e. actus inhibendi, the motion of the rowers when the sailors suddenly stop and row the ship backwards. Cic. remigum.

INHIBITUS, a, um. See Inhibeo.

INHIŌ (in & hio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to stand open. Stat. Ora inhiasse luporum. —— ¶ Also, to open the mouth in order to take hold of a thing, to gape at, stand open-mouthed. Cic. uberibus. Valer. Flacc. Pistris adest, miseræque inhiat jam proxima prædæ. — Hence, to covet, desire eagerly, to long for. Plaut. aurum. Senec. gazis. Virg. postes. — Also, to seek earnestly or eagerly after. Virg. pectoribus reclusis. — Also, to listen eagerly. Valer. Flacc. dictis. — Also, to look eagerly upon, to look at with open mouth, to gaze at. Lucret. in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, to open the mouth, to gape, as with amazement. Virg.

INHŎNESTĀMENTUM (inhonesto), i, n. disgrace, dishonor, disparagement, ἀτιμία. Gracch. ap. Isid.

INHŎNESTĀS (in & honestas), ātis, f. disgrace, dishonor. Tertull.

INHŎNESTE (inhonestus), adv. dishonorably, disgracefully, basely, αἰσχρῶς. Terent. Inhoneste parere divitias, by dishonorable means. Gell. Inhoneste facere aliquid. Capitolin. Inhonestius. Vellei. Inhoneste submitti alicui, with shame and disgrace.

INHŎNESTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dishonor, disgrace, ἀτιμάζω. Ovid. palmas adeptas.

INHŎNESTUS (in & honestus), a, um, adj. dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, base, foul, ἄτιμος, αἰσχρός. Cic. Inhonestissima cupiditas. Val. Max. Inhonestius. Horat. Ignota matre inhonestus, debased by the obscurity and meanness of his mother. Cic. Homo inhonestissimus. —— ¶ Also, unsightly, unseemly, dirty, nasty, filthy, sordid, ugly, deformed. Terent.

INHŎNŌRĀBILIS (in & honorabilis), e, adj. not honored. Tertull.

INHŎNŌRĀTUS (in & honoratus), a, um, adj. without honor, not honored, not respected by the world, ἀτίμητος. Liv. Inhonorator triumphus, less honored. Cic. Vita inhonorata, h. e. not spent in the enjoyment of any public office, private, retired. Ovid. dea, h. e. unhonored, disregarded. Liv. Honoratus atque inhonoratus, h. e. in office and not in office. —— ¶ Also, unrewarded. Liv. Amicum inhonoratum dimittere. Id. Inhonoratissimi, the least honored or regarded.

INHŎNŌRIFICUS (in & honorificus), a, um, adj. not honorable, dishonorable. Senec.

INHŎNŌRŌ (inhonorus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dishonor. Tertull.

INHŎNŌRUS (in & honorus), a, um, adj. without honor, not honored or regarded, not looked up to or respected, of small note, inconsiderable, obscure, ignoble, ἀκλεής. Plin. —— ¶ Unsightly, hateful to behold. Tacit. signa, h. e. sine ornamentis. Sil. facies, h. e. a dismal appearance.

INHORREŌ (in & horreo), es, ui, n. 2. to shudder, as in a fever. Cels. Quum primum aliquis inhorruit. Petron. Inhorrui frigore, h. e. shuddered with cold. — Also, to shudder with horror. Cic. Dicitur inhorruisse civitas, h. e. to have been struck with horror. —— ¶ Also, to stand on end, stand or rise erect, become rough, bristle, ἐπιφρίττω. Liv. Acies vallo septa inhorreret. Virg. Messis inhorruit, h. e. bristled or waved. Id. Aper inhorruit armos, h. e. raised up the bristles on his shoulders. Apul. Aper pilis inhorrentibus. — Also, in general, to be stiff. Lucret. Inhorruit rictum. —— ¶ Also, to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Ovid. Inhorruit æther. —— ¶ Also, to shake one's self. Virg. Aper inhorruit armos.

INHORRESCŌ (inhorreo), is, rui, n. 3. to shudder. Plin. Gallinæ inhorrescunt. — Particularly in a fever, to shudder, shake, tremble. Cels. Also, in general, to shudder with cold. Id. Also, to shudder or tremble with fear. Apul. Also, with an accusat. following. Aur. Vict. vim. —— ¶ Also, to raise, erect, raise the points, bristle. Virg. Messis inhorruit. — Also, to rise erect, stand on end. Petron. Mihi pili inhorruerunt. —— ¶ Also, to tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion. Virg. Inhorruit unda tenebris. Curt. Mare inhorrescens. Plin. Trifolium inhorrescere. —— ¶ Also, to become stiff. Apul. Aer inhorrescit nivibus.

INHORTOR (in & hortor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to encourage, incite, instigate. Apul. canes alicui, h. e. to set on. Passively, Id. Inhortatus.

INHOSPITĀLIS (in & hospitalis), e, adj. inhospitable, ἄξενος. Horat. Caucasus. Plin. Paneg. litus. Plin. feritas. Figur. of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting or inoculation. Plin. duritia. —— ¶ Also, that is against the rights of hospitality. Plin. injuriæ potestatum.

INHOSPITĀLITĀS (inhospitalis), ātis, f. inhospitality, unkindness to strangers, ἀξενία. Cic.

INHOSPITĀLITER (Id.), adv. inhospitably. Tertull.

INHOSPITUS (in & hospitus), a, um, adj. inhospitable, ἄξενος. Ovid. tecta. Hence, Sil. terra Baccho, h. e. where no vines grow. —— ¶ Also, not inhabited, uninhabitable. Virg. and Horat.

INHŪMĀNĀTIŌ (inhumano), ōnis, f. incarnation, ἐνσάρκωσις. Cod. Just.

INHŪMĀNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. incarnated, incarnate, imbodied with flesh, ἐνσαρκωθείς. Cod. Just.

INHŪMĀNE (inhumanus), adv. inhumanly, uncharitably, savagely, cruelly, barbarously, ἀπανθρώπως. Cic. Inhumane fecerls. Id. Inhumanius.

INHŪMĀNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. inhumanity, uncharitableness, cruelty, savageness, barbarity, ἀπανθρωπία. Cic. —— ¶ Also, rudeness, incivility, unkindness, discourtesy, disrespect. Cic. —— ¶ Also, niggardliness, sordidness. Cic.

INHŪMĀNITER (Id.), adv. uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, unkindly, inhumanly, ἀπανθρώπως. Cic.

INHŪMĀNUS (in & humanus), a, um, adj. inhuman, ἀπάνθρωπος. Cic. vox, homo. —— ¶ Also, rude, unpolished, discourteous, uncivil, ill-bred, morose, churlish, unsociable. Cic. homo. Id. Inhumanior. Terent. Inhumanissimus. —— ¶ Also, not human, superhuman, divine, extraordinary, excessive. Apul. mensa. Tacit. via, h. e. ornamented in an extraordinary manner from motives of mean flattery.

INHŪMĀTUS (in & humatus), a, um, adj. unburied, ἄταφος. Cic.

INHŪMECTUS (in & humectus), a, um, adj. not moist, dry. Cæl. Aurel. corpus.

INHŪMIGŌ (in & humigo), as, a. 1. to moisten. Livius Andron.

INHŬMŌ (in & humo), as, a. 1. to bury in the ground, cover with earth, inter, ἐνθάπτω. Plin. taleas.

INIBI (in & ibi), adv. in that place, in that matter, in that, therein. Plaut. and Cic. —— ¶ Also, nearly, almost, soon, at the point, presently, by and by, shortly, anon. Gell. Cumeum inibi mors occuparet, h. e. when he was at the point of death. Hence, Inibi est, sc. res, it is near at hand, will soon happen, is at the point or about. Cic. Phil. 14. 2. Quod sperare debemus, aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum... Pacuv. Profecto aut inibi est, aut jam potiuntur Phrygum.

INJECTIŌ (injicio), ōnis, f. a laying upon, ἐπιβολή. Quintil. manus. —— ¶ Also, an instigation, suggestion. Tertull. Satanæ. —— ¶ Also, an objection. Tertull. Nihil egisse hac sua injectione.

INJECTŌ (frequentat. of injicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lay or put upon. Stat. dextram.

INJECTUS (injicio), us, m. a casting upon. Plin. pulveris. —— ¶ Also, a putting in. Lucret. animi in corpus. —— ¶ Also, a throwing over, as of a garment. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a laying on. Plin. unguium. —— ¶ Also, a throwing upon. Stat.

INJECTUS, a, um. See Injicio.

INJEXIT, h. e. injecerit. Plaut.

INIGŌ (in & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. to drive in or to a place, ἐνάγω. Varr. capram in arcem. — Hence, to drive on, urge. Senec. —— ¶ Also, to throw, cast or precipitate somewhere. Apul. Anus eum præceps inegit, h. e. threw him down.

INJICIŌ (in & jacio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to throw, cast or put into or in, ἐμβάλλω, ἐπιῤῥίπτω. Plin. semen. Cic. ignes, sc. in domum. Terent. se in ignem. Quintil. viscera flammæ. Liv. manum foculo. Cic. se in hostes. Virg. Se per ignem injicere saltu, h. e. to leap through the fire. So, also, Injici, for injicere se. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. Ed. Ern. Libido ad id injecta. Cic. Animus se injicit in rem, h. e. considers, thinks, meditates upon it. — Hence, figur. to cause, occasion, inspire with. Cic. alicui formidinem. Id. spem. Nep. suspicionem. Id. admirationem. Cic. scrupulum. Id. alicui mentem. Liv. certamen, tumultum, h. e. to cause, occasion. Terent. verba, h. e. to add. —— ¶ Also, to throw to, upon or at. Cic. securim alicui. Val. Flacc. tædas ad fastigia. Liv. pontem flumini, h. e. to throw over, to make. Virg. terram alicui, h. e. upon any one. Ovid. brachia collo, h. e. to throw about, to embrace. — Hence, to lay or put on. Ovid. sibi vestem, h. e. to put on. Cic. pallium alicui, or, Plaut. in aliquem. Cic. frenos alicui, h. e. to put reins upon, to bridle. Virg. vincula. So, also, Cic. vincula animo. — Injicere manum, to lay one's hand on, take hold of a person, in order to make him stand still, ἐπιβάλλειν χεῖρα. Petron. Hence, figur. Cic. Mihi veritas manum injecit. Also, to lay hands on, claim as one's property, take possession of, seize. Liv. 3, 44. Also, with in following. Ovid. in jura. Figur. Virg. Injecere manum Parcæ. Plin. Ep. Quieti ejus manus injeci, h. e.

ejus operam mihi vindicavi. Also, in citing one before a court of justice. *Plaut.* Ubi quempiam injexit manum. *Liv.* laqueum, *h. e. to put on, throw over, bind one with.* *Prop.* 1, 13, 16. Injectis manibus, *h. e.* injectis brachiis. — ¶ Also, *to give a hint, say, mention, suggest.* *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui nomen. — ¶ *Plaut.* Injexit, *for* injecerit.

INIMICĀLIS (inimicus), e, adj. *inimical, hostile.* *Sidon.* stimuli.

INIMICĒ (Id.), adv. *hostilely, inimically, like an enemy, in an unfriendly manner, spitefully,* ἐχθρωδῶς. *Cic.* agere. *Id.* Inimicissime.

INIMICITER (Id.), adv. same as *Inimice.* *Acc.*

INIMICITIA (Id.), æ, f. *enmity, hostility,* ἔχθρα. *Cic.* Cum aliquo mihi inimicitiæ sunt, *or,* intercedunt, *h. e. I am on terms of,* &c. *Id.* Inimicitias gerere. *Sallust.* exercere. *Cic.* suscipere. *Anton.* in *Cic. Ep.* deponere, *or,* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* ponere. *Cic.* Suas inimicitias reipublicæ donare, *h. e. to renounce his enmity for the good of the state, to forgive his enemy for the public good.* (In all these passages the plural occurs, which is much more frequent than the singular. But the singular is also found in *Plaut.*, *Cic.* and *Pandect.*)

INIMICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set at variance, make enemies, produce enmity between,* ἐχθραίνω. *Horat.* Inimicare alicui, *to be at variance with, be an enemy to, act in a hostile manner.* *Cic.*

INIMICUS (in & amicus), a, um, adj. *at enmity with, inimical, hostile, unfriendly, unkind, contrary, adverse, hurtful, destructive, injurious, prejudicial,* δυσμενής, ἐχθρός. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* Inimicum esse alicui. *Id.* Cum ei omnia inimica fuerint. *Horat.* Dis inimice senex, *h. e. forsaken by all the gods,* θεοῖς ἐχθρέ. *Nepos.* Consilia capere cum patriæ tum sibi inimica. *Cic.* Nec quicquam inimicius. *Id.* Animorum motus inimicissimi. — Also, of inanimate things, *injurious, hurtful.* *Plin.* Raphani dentibus inimici. *Horat.* Odor nervis inimicus. *Id.* and *Varr.* Inimicum est, *h. e. it is not good, it is useless.* It may frequently be rendered, as a substantive, *enemy.* Est mihi inimicus, *h. e. my enemy.* Inimicior mihi, *h. e. greater enemy.* Inimicissimus mihi, *h. e. my greatest enemy.* — It is also frequently used as a *substantive.* *Cic.* Plenior inimicorum. — Inimica, *a female enemy.* *Cic.* alicujus. — ¶ Also, of an enemy in war, *hostile.* *Virg.* Terra inimica. *Id.* tela.

INIMITĀBILIS (in & imitabilis), e, adj. *not to be imitated, inimitable,* ἀμίμητος. *Quintil.* opera.

ININITIĀTUS (in & initiatus), a, um, adj. *not begun.* *Claud. Mamert.*

ININTELLIGIBILIS (in & intelligibilis), e, adj. *unintelligible.*

ININTERPRETĀBILIS (in & interpretabilis), e, adj. *inexplicable.* *Tertull.*

ININTERPRETĀTUS (in & interpretatus), a, um, adj. *unexplained, uninterpreted.* *Hieronym.*

ININVENTIBILIS (in & invenio), e, adj. *not to be found, inscrutable.* *Tertull.*

ININVESTIGĀBILIS (in & investigabilis), e, adj. *unsearchable, not to be investigated.* *Tertull.*

INIQUĒ (iniquus), adv. *unequally.* *Aur. Vict.* dividere. *Terent.* Iniquius. *Cic.* Iniquissime comparatum esse. — ¶ Also, *unjustly, unfairly, partially, without a cause,* ἀδίκως, παρανόμως. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *not patiently.* *Sueton.* Iniquissime ferre, *h. e. to bear with great indignation, to be indignant, take amiss, or ill.*

INIQUITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *inequality,* ἀνωμαλία. *Apul.* ponderis. — Also, *unevenness.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* loci. — Also, *steepness, height.* *Liv.* 2, 65. loci. — ¶ Also, *difficulty, disadvantage, trouble, misfortune, calamity.* *Cæs.* rerum. *Colum.* operis. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* temporum. — ¶ Also, *injustice, severity, unfairness, unreasonableness.* *Cic.* hominis. *Tacit.* exitii.

INIQUŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *h. e.* iniquum facio. *Laber.*

INIQUUS (in & æquus), a, um, adj. *unequal,* ἀνώμαλος. *Virg.* pugna, *h. e. an unequal combat.* *Pandect.* pensiones. — Also, *high.* *Liv.* 2. 65. locus, *h. e. height.* — ¶ Also, *incommodious, difficult, troublesome, unfavorable, disadvantageous, hurtful, injurious.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* locus. *Virg.* dorsum, *h. e. dangerous.* *Tacit.* Palus iniqua nesciis, *h. e. impracticable to those unacquainted with it.* *Cæs.* Locus iniquior. *Cic.* Defensio iniquior. *Plin.* Vina iniqua capiti. *Liv.* ascensus, *h. e. difficult.* *Id.* Iniqua ad transitum loca, *h. e. difficult, impracticable.* — ¶ Also, *not of the right measure.* — Hence, *too large, too great, too high, immoderate, excessive.* *Virg.* pondus. *Id.* sol, *h. e. too great heat of the sun.* *Val. Flacc.* passus. *Pandect.* pretium. — Also, *too small.* *Pandect.* pondus. — ¶ Also, *unfair, unreasonable, unjust.* *Terent.* judex. *Horat.* lex. *Terent.* causa. *Cic.* conditio. *Id.* iniquius. — ¶ Also, *disinclined, unfavorable, unkind, hard, contrary, disaffected, adverse, hostile.* *Cic.* alicui. *Terent.* in aliquem. *Id.* Animo iniquissimo. — *Iniquus* is also used as a substantive, *an enemy, adversary.* *Cic.* Iniquos meos, *h. e. my enemies.* — ¶ Also, *not patient, impatient, uneasy, discontented, unwilling.* *Cic.* Animo iniquo ferre, *h. e. unwillingly, with reluctance, impatience or indignation.* *Id.* Iniquissimo animo mori, *h. e. most unwillingly.* — ¶ Also, *hard, calamitous, unfortunate, unhappy, wretched, hapless, unseasonable.* *Liv.* tempus. *Virg.* casus, sors. — ¶ Also, *flagitious, vicious.* *Juvenal.* urbs.

INITIĀLIS (initium), e, adj. *original, incipient, initial.* *Apul.*

INITIĀMENTUM (initio), i, n. *an initiation or instruction.* *Tertull.*

INITIĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an initiation, admission or introduction to a knowledge of the sacred mysteries,* μύησις. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *a participation in, or celebration of, sacred mysteries;* or, *the sacred mysteries.* *Sueton.*

INITIĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who initiates,* μυσταγωγός. Hence, *an author.* *Tertull.*

INITIĀTRIX (initiator), icis, f. *she that initiates.* Hence, *an authoress.* *Tertull.*

INITIŌ (initium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to begin, commence.* *Tertull.* Ex his initiata sunt cetera. *Cod. Just.* Jurgium initiatum. — ¶ *To initiate, consecrate, admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites,* μυέω, particularly of Ceres. *Cic.* aliquem Cereri eo ritu. Also, *to admit to the sacred rites* of other deities. *Liv.* aliquam Bacchis, *h. e. to admit to the society of Bacchanals.* *Plin.* aliquem magicis cœnis. *Terent.* puerum, *h. e. to put his name on the list of citizens.* — Hence, *to baptize.* *Tertull.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Studiis initiari. *Plin. Ep.* aliis literis, *h. e. to study other branches of literature.*

INITIUM (ineo, ire), ii, n. *a going in, entrance.* — Hence, *a commencement, beginning,* ἀρχή. *Cic.* Initium dicendi sumere, *h. e. to make.* So, also, *Id.* facere, *or* ponere, *h. e. to make.* Also, *Quintil.* ducere ex re, *h. e. to make.* — Initio (*abl.*), *in the beginning, at first.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* — Hence, *the elements or principles of a science.* *Cic.* Initia mathematicorum. — Also, *the first or constituent parts of things, the elements.* *Cic.* — Also, *birth, origin.* *Vellei.* Natus obscurissimis initiis, *h. e. of the very meanest origin.* — Also, *the beginning of a reign.* *Tacit.* Initiis Tiberii auditis. *Curt.* Novis initiis opus est, for *a new king.* — *Cic. Acad.* ii. 9. Initium cognoscendi, *a principle of cognition.* — ¶ Initia, *sacred rites or mysteries;* particularly, *those of Ceres.* *Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Justin.* Also, *those of Bacchus, the Bacchanalia.* *Liv.* Also, *things used at the celebration of those mysteries.* *Catull.*

INITŌ (frequentat. from ineo), as, a. 1. *to go into, to enter,* ἐμβατέω. *Pacuv.*

INITUS, a, um. See *Ineo.*

INITUS (ineo), us, m. *an arrival, approach, entrance.* *Lucret.* — ¶ Also, *copulation.* *Plin.*

INJŪCUNDĒ (injucundus), adv. *unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, disagreeably,* ἀηδῶς. *Cic.* Injucundius.

INJŪCUNDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unpleasantness, disagreeableness,* τὸ ἀτερπές. *Cic.*

INJŪCUNDUS (in & jucundus), a, um, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable, displeasing,* ἀηδής. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *angry, violent, harsh, bitter, severe.* *Tacit.*

INJŪDICĀTUS (in & judicatus), a, um, adj. *not condemned, not formally tried by a judge,* ἄκριτος. *Cato.* — ¶ Also, *undecided, undetermined.* *Quintil.*

INJŪGĀTUS (in & jugatus), a, um, adj. *unyoked.* *Sidon.*

INJŪGIS (in & jugum), e, adj. *not yoked, that has borne no yoke,* ἄζευκτος. *Macrob.* hostia.

INJUNCTIŌ (injungo), ōnis, f. *an injunction, command.* *Sidon.*

INJUNCTUS, a, um, particip. from injungo. — ¶ Adj. (from in & junctus), *not joined.* *Tertull.*

INJUNGŌ (in & jungo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join into,* συνάπτω, ἐπιζεύγνυμι. *Liv.* tignos in asseres, *h. e. to let in.* *Pallad.* arborem scrobi, *h. e. to set or plant into.* — Also, *to join to, join with, unite or attach to.* *Liv.* vineas et aggerem muro. *Colum.* marem feminæ, *for* admittere. *Pallad.* sarmenta, *h. e. to bind or fasten to, not to cut off.* *Colum.* pondus. *Pandect.* Area injuncta domui. — Hence, figur. *to do, inflict, occasion, bring upon.* *Liv.* alicui injuriam, ignominiam. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* detrimentum reipublicæ. *Pandect.* alicui pœnam. — ¶ Also, *to lay or impose upon.* *Cæs.* civitatibus servitutem. *Liv.* alicui laborem, onus, leges. *Hirt.* Nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, &c. *h. e. he delayed not, suffered not himself to be detained.* — Also, *to enjoin, commit, order, command, commission.* *Liv.* alicui munus. Also, with *ut* following. *Plin. Ep.* Nam mihi Bassus injunxerat, ut, &c. — ¶ Injunctus, *for* non junctus. See *Injunctus.*

INJŪRĀTUS (in & juratus), a, um, adj. *that has not sworn or taken an oath,* ἀνώμοτος. *Cic.*

INJŪRIA (injurius), æ, f. *any thing that is done unjustly, injury, wrong, injustice,* ὕβρις, ἀδίκημα. *Cic.* Alicui injuriam inferre, *or,* imponere, *or,* facere, *or,* *Terent.* offerre, *or,* *Cic.* in aliquem immittere, *or,* jacere, *or,* *Terent.* Injuria aliquem afficere, *h. e. to do wrong to a person.* *Cic.* Injuriam accipere. *Id.* propulsare, *or,* *Liv.* repellere, *or,* *Cæs.* defendere, *h. e. to ward off.* *Cæs.* Defendere aliquem ab injuria. *Terent.* Tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. *Liv.* judicii, *h. e. injustice, severity of a sentence.* *Cic. Parad.* 4. Injuria tua, *h. e. which you have done or committed.* *Sallust. Catil.* 51. Injuria sua, *h. e.* in se. *Id. Catil.* 52. sociorum, *h. e.* in socios. *Cic.* Prætor decernit injuriam, *h. e. something unjust.* — Hence, *Cic.* Per injuriam, *h. e. with injustice, in an unlawful manner.* *Id.* Injuria, *unjustly, undeservedly, without reason, without cause.* — ¶ Also, *unjust, unlawful conduct, injustice.* *Cic.* prætoris. *Id.* Tuæ tibi occurrunt injuriæ. — Hence, *a dishonoring, disgracing, deflowering of an unmarried woman.* *Plaut.* Injuriam fecisse filiæ. Also, of *unchastity of any kind, seduction, debauching.* *Quintil.* Teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat. *Virg.* spretæ formæ, *h. e. dishonor, disgrace on account of.* — ¶ Also, *an unjust or unlawful damage, hurt, injury, insult.* *Cic.* Actio injuriarum, *h. e. an action for personal injuries or affronts.* *Terent.* Injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, *h. e. to institute such an action.* *Pandect.* Agere injuriarum, *h. e. to bring an action,* &c. — Also, simply, Injuria, *an action for a personal injury or affront.* *Terent.* Injuria est tecum. — (*Injuria* denotes especially *slanderous, defamatory affronts.* *Injuria* means *any thing done against right and justice; Contumelia, any thing injuring good fame or dignity, disgrace, dishonor, ignominy.*) — Also, *rigor, severity.* *Terent.* paterna. — ¶ Also, *any damage, injury, harm, hurt.* *Plin.* frigorum. *Id.* Injuriæ (serpentium), *h. e. stings, bites.* *Plin. Ep.* Ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, *h. e. to rescue from oblivion.* *Colum.* Sine injuria, *h. e.*

without injury. —— ¶ Also, *any thing unjustly taken or acquired.* *Liv.* Injuriam obtinere, *h. e. to recover.* —— ¶ Also, *revenge or punishment for an injury.* *Virg.* cædis. *Liv.* consulis.

INJŬRIĒ (Id.), adv. *unjustly, unlawfully.* *Næv.*

INJŬRIŎR (injuria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to injure, do an injury,* ἀδικέω. *Senec.* — Also, impersonally. *Tertull.* Injuriatum est.

INJŬRIŌSĒ (injuriosus), adv. *unlawfully, wrongfully, injuriously,* ὑβριστικῶς. *Cic.* decernere. *Id.* Injuriosius. *Augustin.* Injuriosissime.

INJŬRIŌSŬS (injuria), a, um, adj. *acting unjustly, criminal, wicked, injurious, unjust, wrongful,* ὑβριστὴς, ὑβριστικός. *Cic.* in aliquem. *Id.* vita. *Senec.* Adversus patrem injuriosior. *Hadrian.* ap. *Vopisc.* Injuriosissimus. — Figur. *Horat.* ventus, *h. e. wicked, insulting.* —— ¶ Also, *hurting, hurtful.* *Plin.* ictus.

INJŬRIŬS (in & jus), a, um, adj. *acting unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust,* ὑβριστικός, ἄδικος. *Terent.* homo. *Cic.* Injurium est, *h. e. it is wrong.*

INJŬRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Injurius.* *Plaut*

INJŬSSŬS (in & jussus, a, um), a, um, adj. *not ordered, unbidden, without command, voluntary, of one's own accord, spontaneous, of itself,* ἀκέλευστος. *Virg.* Injussa virescunt gramina, *spontaneous, of itself, without culture.* *Horat.* Injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ.

INJŬSSŬS (in & jussus, us), us, m. It is found only in the *ablat.* Injussu, *without being ordered or commanded.* *Cic.* Injussu suo. *Id.* imperatoris.

INJŪSTĒ (injustus), adv. *unjustly, wrongfully, injuriously,* ἀδίκως. *Cic.* facere. *Sallust.* Injustissime. *Cic.* multa injuste fieri possunt, *h. e. many acts of injustice may be committed.* *Id.* Injuste facta, *h. e. injuries, acts of injustice.* *Cels.* Morbus non injuste terret, *h. e. not without reason.* *Plaut.* Loqui injuste alicui, *h. e. to slander, revile, traduce.*

INJŪSTĬTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *injustice, unjust proceeding, iniquity,* ἀδικία. *Cic.* Injustitiæ duo genera sunt, unum eorum, qui inferunt, &c. *Id.* Totius injustitiæ nulla capitalior est. —— ¶ Also, *severity, harsh proceeding.* *Terent.* Ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, *by being too strict with him; by being too severe.*

INJŪSTŬS (in & justus), a, um, adj. *unjust, wrongful, iniquitous, unreasonable,* ἄδικος. *Cic.* homo. *Virg.* noverca, *h. e. severe, hard, cruel.* *Cic.* iracundia. *Id.* Id quam injustum in patriam, quam inutile esset, non videbat. *Terent.* Multa injusta fiunt. *Id.* Injustius homine. *Cic.* Incommoda injustissima. *Ovid.* regna, *h. e. obtained by unjust means.* *Id.* Livor injusto carpere dente solet. — Hence, *Injustum, i,* n. same as *Injustitia.* —— ¶ Also, *heavy, oppressive, burdensome.* *Cic.* onus. *Virg.* fascis. —— ¶ Also, *not as it ought to be, unequal.* *Stat.* vires.

INL. For words beginning thus, see in *Ill.*

INM. For words beginning thus, see in *Imm.*

INNĀBĬLIS (in & no), e, adj. *not to be swum in, that cannot be swum in.* *Ovid.* unda.

INNĀRRĀBĬLIS (in & narrabilis), e, adj. *inexpressible, that cannot be related.* *Lactant.*

INNĀSCĬBĬLIS (in & nascibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be born.* *Tertull.* virtus.

INNĀSCŎR (in & nascor), ĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. *to grow in, grow, spring up or be born in a place,* ἐμφύομαι. *Horat.* Filix innascitur agris neglectis. *Plin.* Aquis herbæ virentes innascuntur. *Quintil.* Eodem solo innati. —— ¶ Also, *to arise, or be produced in or with.* *Cic.* In hac elatione animi cupiditas innascitur. *Cæs.* Cupiditas belli gerendi innata est. — Hence, Innatus, a, um, *inborn, innate, inbred, natural.* *Cic.* cupiditas. *Id.* Animis insitum atque innatum. *Plin.* Carbunculi innato fulgore radiantes.

INNĂTŌ (in & nato), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swim into, or to a place,* εἰσνέω. *Cic.* in concham. —— ¶ Also, *to swim in or on.* *Plin.* Homines flumini innatant. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Virg.* Undam innatat alnus. — Hence, figur. *to flow, discharge itself.* *Plin.* Nilus innatat terræ, *h. e. flows in upon, spreads over.* *Ovid.* Innatat unda dulcis freto (*h. e.* Ponto Euxino), *the river water flows into the sea.* — Also, figur. *Quintil.* Innatans verborum facilitas, *h. e. floating on the surface, superficial, obvious.* — Also, figur. *to float.* *Val. Flacc.* Innatat unda crinis, *h. e. waves, moves like a wave, to swim or float upon.*

INNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from innascor. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & natus), *not born, unborn.* *Tertull.*

INNĀVĬGĀBĬLIS (in & navigabilis), e, adj. *not to be sailed on, not navigable,* ἄπλοος. *Liv.*

INNĀVĬGŌ (in & navigo), as, n. 1. *to sail, navigate.* *Mel.*

INNĔCTŌ (in & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 3. *to tie, bind, join or fasten to, together or about,* ἐμπλέκω, ἐνείρω. *Virg.* comas. *Id.* Colla auro innectuntur, *h. e. are bound with golden chains.* *Id.* Palmas innectere armis. *Ovid.* fauces laqueo. *Id.* colla lacertis, *h. e. to hug, embrace.* *Stat.* brachia collo, *h. e. to clasp, fold, twine around.* *Horat.* vincla gutturi. *Stat.* Ambos innectens manibus, *h. e. taking them by the hand.* *Tacit.* Innecti cervicibus, *h. e.* amplecti cervices. *Claudian.* Innectere retia lustris, *to stretch, spread, pitch.* — Figur. *Virg.* causas morandi, *h. e. to bring forward one after another.* *Stat.* plures moras, *h. e. to frame, devise, contrive.* *Virg.* Fraus innexa clienti. — Also, *to implicate, entangle.* *Tacit.* Innexus conscientiæ alicujus. *Senec.* Innectere mentem, *to charm.* — Also, *to join, connect.* *Tacit.* Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat.

INNĔXŬS, a, um. See *Innecto.*

INNĪSŬS. See *Innitor.*

INNĪTŎR (in & nitor), ĕris, ixus and isus sum, depon. 3. *to lean or rest upon, recline upon,* ἐνισχυρίζομαι. *Plin.* baculo. *Cæs.* scutis. *Stat.* hastæ. *Ovid.* arenæ. *Liv.* hasta. *Ovid.* Avis innixa alis, *h. e. supporting herself on her wings, flying.* *Id.* Templa innixa columnis. *Plin.* Arbores radicibus innituntur. Also, with *in* and an *accusat.* *Nepos.* in cubitum. *Plin.* In fratrem innixus. — Figur. *Cic.* Vix hæc innixa in omnium nostrum humeris cohærebunt. *Tacit.* Cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, *h. e. were confided.* *Id.* Salutem suam incolumitate Pisonis inniti, *h. e. depends upon.* *Quintil.* Omnia curæ unius innixa, *h. e. relying upon.* *Id.* Syllabæ nostræ in *b* litteram, et *d* innituntur, *h. e. terminate.*

INNIXUS. See *Innitor.*

INNŌ (in & no), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim in, float upon,* εἰσνέω. *Liv.* aquæ, *or, Sueton.* aqua. Also, in poets, with an *accusat.* *Virg.* fluvium. —— ¶ Also, *to sail upon, to navigate.* *Tacit.* Quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret. In poets, also, with an *accusat.* *Virg.* Stygios lacus. —— ¶ Also, *to flow upon, to wash.* *Horat.* Innantem Maricæ litoribus Lirim.

INNŎBĬLĬTĀTŬS (in & nobilitatus), a, um, adj. same as *Ignobilis.* *Lamprid.*

INNŎCĒNS (in & nocens), tis, adj. *that does no harm, injures no one, innocent, faultless, free from fault, harmless, guiltless, blameless; disinterested,* ἄκακος, ἀβλαβής. *Cic.* homo. *Plin.* vita. *Cic.* Innocentissimus. *Vellei.* Vita innocentissimus, *h. e. who leads a blameless life.* *Tacit.* Sanguis innocens. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* factorum, *h. e. with regard to,* &c. —— ¶ Also, of other things, *innocent, harmless, not noxious or injurious.* *Cic.* epistola. *Plin.* Vinum innocentius. *Id.* Cibus innocentior.

INNŎCĔNTĔR (innocens), adv. *without injuring others, innocently, harmlessly, blamelessly,* ἀβλαβῶς. *Quintil.* vivere. *Tacit.* Innocentius. *Plin.* 18, 23. Innocentius, *more safely.* *Auct. declam. in Sallust.* Innocentissime.

INNŎCĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *harmlessness, innocuousness.* *Plin.* ferarum animalium. *Pallad.* fumi. — Particularly of man, *honesty, abstemiousness, abstinence, disinterestedness, integrity, probity.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *innocence.* *Cic.*

INNŎCŬĒ (innocuus), adv. *without harm, not injuriously, innocently, innoxiously, harmlessly,* ἀβλαβῶς. *Sueton.* evadere. *Ovid.* vivere.

INNŎCŬŬS (in & nocuus), a, um, adj. *not injurious, harmless, innoxious,* ἀβλαβής. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Plin.* Innocuum homini. *Virg.* litus, *h. e. where one may live in safety.* — Particularly of men, *blameless, irreproachable, inoffensive, harmless, innocent.* *Ovid.* homo. *Id.* Agere causas innocuas, *h. e. of the innocent.* —— ¶ Also, *not injured, unhurt, free from damage or harm.* *Virg.* carinæ. *Ovid.* iter.

INNŌDŌ (in & nodo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie with a knot,* περιστρέφω. *Ammian.* guttur, *h. e. to strangle.* — Figur. *to entangle, implicate.* *Cod. Just.* Causa ambagibus innodata.

INNŎMĬNĀBĬLIS (in & nomino), e, adj. *that cannot be named, nameless,* ἀνώνυμος. *Tertull.*

INNŌTĒSCŌ (in & notesco), is, tui, n. 3. *to become noted or known,* διαγνωρίζομαι. *Ovid., Suet.* and *Justin.* aliqua re. — *Pandect.* Innotesceret prætor, *for* prætori. *Id.* Innotuit tutor, *for* tutori.

INNŌTĬTĬA (in & notitia), æ, f. *ignorance.* *Gell.* 16, 13, e *lect. Gron.*

INNŎTŌ (in & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, observe.* *Hygin. Astron.* 4, 1. (si lectio certa.)

INNŎVĀTĬŌ (innovo), ōnis, f. *a renewing, altering, innovation.* *Apul.*

INNŎVŌ (in & novo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to alter, renew,* ἐγκαινόω, νεόω. *Lactant.* Animas corporibus innovatis suscitare. *Cic.* se ad suam intemperantiam, *h. e. to betake himself again to his former habits of intemperance.*

INNŎXĬĒ (innoxius), adv. *without injury, innoxiously, harmlessly, innocently.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *honestly, blamelessly, innocently.* *Minuc. Fel.*

INNŎXĬŬS (in & noxius), a, um, adj. *harmless, not hurtful, innoxious,* ἀβλαβής. *Plin.* Animalia indigenis innoxia. *Id.* Vitis viribus innoxia. *Id.* vulnera, *h. e. curable, not mortal.* *Id.* saltus, *h. e. safe, without danger, secure from noxious animals.* *Tacit.* iter, *h. e. secure.* *Sallust.* magistratus, *h. e. not responsible.* — Hence, *innocent, not guilty, doing no harm.* *Nepos.* Maluit eum innoxium plecti, quam, &c. *Cato.* Animus innoxior. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Curt.* consilii. —— ¶ Also, *not injured, unhurt.* *Sallust.* homo. *Colum.* Faba a curculionibus innoxia. —— ¶ Also, *not deserved.* *Tacit.* paupertas.

INNŪBĬLŌ (in & nubilo), āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cloud, darken, make gloomy.* Figur. *Solin.* lapillos.

INNŪBĬLŬS (in & nubilus), a, um, adj. *without clouds, cloudless, clear, serene,* αἴθριος. *Lucret.*

INNŪBIS (in & nubes), e, adj. *cloudless, serene,* ἀνέφελος. *Senec.*

INNŪBŌ (in & nubo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to marry into, as into a family,* ἐγγαμέω. *Liv.* Ea cum innupsisset, *had married into the family.* *Ovid.* thalamis. —— ¶ Innuptus, a, um, *unmarried.* See *Innuptus.*

INNŪBŬS (in & nubo), a, um, adj. *unmarried,* ἄγαμος. *Ovid.* Sibylla. *Id.* laurus, *the virgin laurel, perhaps because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it.*

INNŪMĔRĀBĬLIS (in & numerabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be numbered, numberless, without number, infinite, countless, innumerable,* ἀναρίθμητος. *Cic.* multitudo, pecunia, homines. *Gell.* numerus annorum.

INNŪMĔRĀBĬLĬTĀS (innumerabilis), ātis, f. *an infinite number,* ἀπειρία. *Cic.*

INNŪMĔRĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *innumerably, without number.* *Lucret.*

INNŪMĔRĀLIS (in & numeralis), e, adj. same as *Innumerabilis.* *Lucret.*

INNŪMĔRŬS (in & numerus), a, um, adj. *without number, numberless, countless, innumerable,* ἀνάριθμος. *Plin.* multitudo. *Id.* cura. *Virg.* gentes. *Ovid.* miles. *Cic.* monumenta. —— ¶ Also, *prosaic, without metre.* *Augustin.* Numeri innumeri, *h. e. prosaic verses, prose.*

INNŬŌ (in & nuo), is, ui, ūtum, n. 3. *to nod or beckon with the head, make signs to*

one, intimate by a nod, give a nod, ἐπινεύω. *Terent.* alicui. *Plin.* Stabat innuebatque digito, *h. e. beckoned with the finger.* —— ¶ Also, *to make a sign, intimate, hint. Terent.*

INNŬPTŬS (in & nuptus), a, um, adj. *unmarried, unwedded*, of women. *Virg.* — Figur. *Senec.* bos. — Innupta, *subst. an unmarried woman, a virgin.* —— ¶ Innuptæ nuptiæ, *an irregular marriage; an unlucky marriage; a marriage that does not deserve the name*, like the Greek ἀγάμος γάμος. *Cic. e poeta.*

INNŬTRĬBĬLIS (in & nutribilis), e, adj. *not nourishing. Cæl. Aurel.* jusculum.

INNŬTRĬŌ (in & nutrio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to nourish or bring up in*, ἐντρέφω. *Sil.* Ne castris innutriretur, *bred up in. Plin. Ep.* Homines innutritos mari, *h. e. accustomed to the sea. Sueton.* Innutritus amplis opibus, *h. e. brought up in great opulence.* Figur. *Tacit.* Pessimis innutriri. *Senec.* Certis ingeniis immorari et innutriri oportet. *Id.* Liberalibus disciplinis innutritus.

INNŬTRĬTŬS (in & nutritus), a, um, adj. *not nourished, without food. Cæl. Aurel.*

INŌ (Ἰνώ), us and ōnis, f. *a daughter of Cadmus, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, stepmother of Helle and Phrixus; being pursued by the raving Athamas, she threw herself, together with her son Melicerta, into the sea, whereupon both were made sea-deities. Ino was called Leucothea by the Greeks, and Matuta by the Romans. Melicerta was named Palæmon and Portumnus.* — Hence, Inōus, a, um, adj. *relating to Ino. Virg.*

INŎBAUDĬENTĬA (in & obaudientia), æ, f. *disobedience. Tertull.*

INŎBAUDĬŌ (in & obaudio), is, n. 4. *to disobey. Tertull.*

INŎBĒDĬENTĔR (inobediens), adv. *disobediently. Augustin.*

INŎBĒDĬENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *disobedience*, παρακοή, ἀπείθεια. *August.*

INŎBĒDŬS (inobedio), a, um, adj. *disobedient. Arnob.*

INŎBLECTŎR (in & oblector), āris, dep. 1. *to take delight in. Tertull.* in filiis.

INŎBLĬTĔRĀTŬS (in & obliteratus), a, um, adj. *not obliterated. Tertull.*

INŎBLĪTŬS (in & oblitus), a, um, adj. *not forgetful, mindful. Ovid.*

INŎBRŬTŬS (in & obrutus), a, um, adj. *not overwhelmed, not covered, not drowned. Ovid.*

INŎBSCŪRĀBĬLIS (in & obscuro), e, adj. *that cannot be obscured. Tertull.*

INŎBSCŪRŌ (in & obscuro), as, a. 1. *to darken, obscure*, ἀμαυρόω. *Cic.*

INŎBSEPTŬS (in & obseptus), a, um, adj. *not hedged in, not inclosed, open. Lactant.*

INŎBSĔQUENS (in & obsequens), tis, adj. *not yielding, stubborn, contumacious, disobedient*, ἀπειθής. *Senec.*

INŎBSĔRVĀBĬLIS (in & observabilis), e, adj. *imperceptible, not to be observed, unobservable. Catull.*

INŎBSĔRVĀNS (in & observans), tis, adj. *unobserving. Pallad.*

INŎBSĔRVANTĬA (inobservans), æ, f. *indifference, negligence, inattention. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *want of punctuality, irregularity. Sueton. Aug.* 76.

INŎBSĔRVĀTŬS (in & observatus), a, um, adj. *not observed, unobserved*, ἀπροσφύλακτος. *Martial.*

INŎBSŎLĒTŬS (in & obsoletus), a, um, adj. *not old or obsolete. Tertull.* vestimenta.

INŎCCĬDŬŬS (in & occiduus), a, um, adj. *that never sets. Lucan.* axis, *h. e. the never-setting pole. Claudian.* ignes, *h. e. unextinguishable, unquenchable. Stat.* visus, *h. e. ever watchful; that never sleep.*

INŎCCŌ (in & occo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to harrow in, cover with earth*, ἐμβωλοκοπέω. *Colum.* semen.

INŎCCULTŬS (in & occultus), a, um, adj. *not secret. Quint. Ed. Spald.*

INŎCŬLĀTĬŌ (inoculo), ōnis, f. *the taking of a bud or gem from one tree and inserting it in another, ingrafting, inoculation*, ἐνοφθαλμισμός. *Colum.*

INŎCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an inoculator, one who practises the inoculation of trees. Plin.*

INŎCŬLŌ (in & oculo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take the bud or gem from one tree and insert it in another, insert the eye of a bud into another stock, ingraft, inoculate*, ἐνοφθαλμίζω. *Colum.* arborem. Figur. *Macrob.* justitiæ affectum pectoribus, *h. e. to implant.* —— ¶ Also, *to adorn. Apul.*

INŎDŌRŌ (in & odoro), as, a. 1. *to make smell, give a smell to, taint or infect with a smell. Colum.* halitum mandentium.

INŎDŌRŬS (in & odorus), a, um, adj. *without odor, without scent or fragrance*, ἄνοδμος. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *wanting the sense of smelling. Gell.* ap. *Non.*

INŎFFENSĒ (inoffensus), adv. *without stumbling*, consequently, *without hindrance. Gell.* Inoffensius.

INŎFFENSŬS (in & offensus), a, um, adj. *at which one does not stumble. Tibull.* Pedem inoffensum referre, *h. e. without stumbling, without hindrance.* —— ¶ Also, *that goes on without hindrance, not obstructed, uninterrupted. Martial.* via. *Tacit.* cursus honorum. *Pallad.* lumen oculorum, *h. e. clear, distinct, seeing well, a good eyesight. Virg.* Mare inoffensum, *h. e. without hindrance. Quintil.* copulatio vocum, *h. e. easy, smooth. Id.* literarum inter se conjunctio, *h. e. not harsh or grating, not offensive to the ears.* —— ¶ Also, *that does not stumble at any thing, not minding it. Plin. Ep.* Regionis abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres. —— ¶ Also, *without misfortune, fortunate. Ovid.* vita.

INŎFFĬCĬŌSŬS (in & officiosus), a, um, adj. *that does not perform his duties, undutiful. Tertull.* dei, *h. e.* erga deum. *Pandect.* patrono, *h. e.* erga patronum. — Hence, *disobliging, not obliging, inofficious. Cic.* in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *not according to duty. Cic.* testamentum, *h. e. when the testator neglects his nearest relatives.*

INŎLENS (in & olens), tis, adj. *without smell*, ἄνοδμος. *Lucret.*

INŎLESCŌ (in & olesco), is, ēvi, n. & a. 3. *to grow in, at, to or upon*, ἐπιφύομαι. *Virg.* libro, *h. e. to unite with the bark.* — Figur. *Gell.* Inoleverat linguæ vox, *h. e. remained in his memory. Id.* In plures libros mendæ indoles inolevit, *h. e. has found its way into several copies.* —— ¶ Also, *actively, to implant. Gell.* amorem alicui.

INŎMĬNĀLIS (in & ominalis), e, adj. *inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding, ill-omened. Gell.* dies.

INŎMĬNĀTŬS (in & ominatus), a, um, adj. *inauspicious, unlucky*, κακόφημος, δυσοιώνιστος. *Horat.* cubilia.

INŎPĀCŌ (in & opaco), as, a. 1. *to overshadow. Colum.* avium receptacula.

INŎPĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from inoperor. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & operatus), *unoccupied, inactive. Tertull.*

INŎPĔRŎR (in & operor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to effect, operate, produce. Tertull.*

INŎPERTŬS (in & opertus), a, um, adj. *bare, naked, uncovered, unveiled. Senec.* caput.

INŎPĬA (inops), æ, f. *a want of necessaries*, ἔνδεια, ἀπορία. — Particularly, *a want of property, wealth or riches. Cic. Amicit.* 8. Propter inopiam desiderata amicitia. *Id. Catil.* 2, 11. Neque vero præsidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia conferre debeo. *Sallust.* Inopiam tolerare mercede manuum. — Also, *a want of provisions. Liv.* 23, 19. — Also, *a scarcity of friends. Cic., Quint.* 1, and 27. *Cluent.* 20. —— ¶ Also, in general, *want. Plaut.* argenti. *Cic.* consilii. *Cæs.* frumentaria, *h. e. of corn. Liv.* loci, *h. e. of room. Sueton.* veri, *h. e. inability to discover the truth.* — Of an orator, *poverty of expression, want of words, voidness of thoughts. Cic. Brut.* 55. —— ¶ Also, *small store or stock, small quantity of provisions. Liv.* Revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ.

INŎPĪNĀBĬLIS (in & opinabilis), e, adj. *that no one would have thought of, not to be supposed or imagined, difficult to conceive, strange, unaccountable*, παράδοξος. *Gell.* latebra. —— ¶ Also, *dishonorable, infamous. Gell.* materia.

INŎPĪNĀNS (in & opinans), tis, adj. *not expecting, contrary to expectation.* Hence, it may frequently be rendered, *unexpected, unawares. Cæs.* Inopinantes hostes aggredi. *Id.* Inopinante Curione, *h. e. contrary to the expectation of*, &c.

INŎPĪNANTĔR (inopinans), adv. *unexpectedly, on the sudden*, ἀπροονοήτως. *Sueton.*

INŎPĪNĀTĒ (inopinatus), adv. *unexpectedly. Senec.*

INŎPĪNĀTŌ. See *Inopinatus.*

INŎPĪNĀTŬS (in & opinatus), a, um, adj. *that happens contrary to expectation, not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for, sudden*, ἀπροσδόκητος. *Cic.* res. *Id.* Cum hoc illi inopinatum accidisset. *Augustin.* Inopinatissimus sensus. — Hence, Inopinatum, *any thing unexpected. Cic.* Nihil inopinati. *Id.* Hæc sunt inopinata. *Id.* Ex inopinato, *or*, *Liv.* Inopinato, *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly.*

INŎPĪNŬS (in & opinus), a, um, adj. *not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for, sudden. Virg.* quies. *Ovid.* visus.

INŎPĬŌSŬS (inopia), a, um, adj. *standing in need. Plaut.* consilii.

INŎPPĬDĀTŬS (in & oppidum), a, um, adj. *having no town, not living in a town. Sidon.*

INŎPPŎRTŪNŬS (in & opportunus), a, um, adj. *unseasonable, inconvenient, unfit, inopportune. Cic.* sermoni.

INŎPS (in & ops, *or plur.* opes), ŏpis, adj. *helpless. Cic.* Inopes relicti a duce, *h. e. left helpless, abandoned. Virg.* Solari inopem, *h. e. destitute, forlorn.* —— ¶ Also, *poor, needy, indigent*, ἄπορος. *Cic.* ærarium. *Suet.* homo. — Hence, figur. *poor in any thing, in want of. Cic.* ab amicis. *Id.* verbis, and without *verbis. Id.* causa, *h. e. barren, on which little can be said. Horat.* animus. *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. jejune, barren. Horat.* Versus inopes rerum, *h. e. void of matter, more sound than sense. Calpurn.* carmen, *h. e. poor, jejune. Cic.* disciplina, lingua. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* amicorum, *h. e. friendless. Liv.* auxilii. *Ovid.* pacis, *h. e.* sine pace. *Id.* somni cibique, *h. e. who neither sleeps nor eats. Id.* mentis, *h. e. out of his mind, beside himself.* So, also, *Virg.* animi. *Stat.* rationis, *h. e. not knowing what to do. Id.* tumuli, *h. e. unburied. Horat.* paterni fundi, *h. e. deprived of. Juvenal.* æris, *h. e. without money. Ovid.* martis, *h. e. having no opportunity for fighting.* —— ¶ Also, *without money. Liv.* Inopem iter ingressum. —— ¶ Also, *poor, mean, miserable, bad. Martial.* sturnus. *Ovid.* senecta. —— ¶ Also, *powerless, weak, unable. Liv.* Nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Propert.* Inopes laudis conscendere carmen.

INŎPTĀBĬLIS (in & optabilis), e, adj. *undesirable, unpleasant. Apul.* officina.

INŎPTĀTŬS (in & optatus), a, um, adj. *not wished for, unpleasant. Senec.* res.

INŌPŬS (Ἰνωπός), i, m. *a river of the island of Delos. Plin.* and *Val. Flacc.*

INŌRĀBĬLIS (in & oro), e, adj. *inexorable. Acc.*

INŌRĀTŬS (in & oratus), a, um, adj. *not formally proposed or pleaded. Cic.* Legati re inorata reverterunt, *h. e. without obtaining a hearing.*

INORDĬNĀLĬTĔR (in & ordinalis), adv. *disorderly. Cæl. Aurel.*

INORDĬNĀTĒ (inordinatus), adv. *not in order, disorderly, irregularly*, ἀτάκτως. *Cels.* agere.

INORDĬNĀTIM (Id.), adv. *disorderly. Ammian.* incedere.

INORDĬNĀTĬŌ (in & ordinatio), ōnis, f. *disorder, confusion*, ἀταξία. *Apul.*

INORDĬNĀTŬS (in & ordinatus), a, um, adj. *not put in order, not arranged, disordered, irregular, confused*, ἄτακτος. *Liv.* milites. — Hence, Inordinatum, *disorder. Cic.* Ex inordinato in ordinem adducere.

INORDĬNŌ (in & ordino), as, a. 1. *to arrange, bring into order. Colum.* solum.

INŎRĬŎR (in & orior), iris, n. 4. *to show itself, appear. Tacit.*

INORMĬTĀS, same as *Enormitas. Cod. Theod.*

INORNĀTĒ (inornatus), adv. *without ornament, inelegantly*, ἀκόσμως. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* dicere.

INORNĀTŬS (in & ornatus), a, um, adj.

without ornament, unadorned, inelegant, ἄκομψος. *Cic.* mulier. *Ovid.* comæ. *Cic.* orator. *Horat.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *unpraised, unhonored, unsung. Horat.*

INŎRNŌ (in & orno), as, a. 1. *to adorn. Tertull.*

INŌRŌ (in & ora), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to crown or adorn* the brim of a drinking-vessel. *Tertull.* calicem.

INŌRŬS (in & os), a, um, adj. *having no mouth, mouthless, speechless*, ἄστομος. *Gell.* animalia.

INŌTIŌSŬS (in & otiosus), a, um, adj. *not at leisure, not idle, busy, too busy*, ἄσχολος. *Quintil.* actio.

INŌŬS ('Ινῶος), a, um, adj. See *Ino.*

INP. For words beginning thus, see in *Imp.*

INPRIMIS. See *Primus.*

INQUÆSITŬS (in & quæsitus), a, um, adj. same as *Inquisitus, searched, sought after. Tertull.*

INQUAM. See *Inquio.*

INQUIĒS (in & quies), ētis, f. *want of rest, restlessness, disquiet. Plin.*

INQUIĒS (Id.), ētis, adj. *restless, unquiet. Sallust.*

INQUIĒTĀTIŌ (inquieto), ōnis, f. *disturbance, agitation. Senec.*

INQUIĒTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who disturbs. Tertull.* animarum.

INQUIĒTĒ (inquietus), adv. *without rest, restlessly, unquietly, without ceasing or intermission. Solin.* Mons per æternum fervidus, et inquiete jugis flagrantibus. *Ammian.* Inquietius.

INQUIĒTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disquiet, disturb, harass, trouble, molest*, ἐνταράττω. *Senec.*

INQUIĒTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *disquietude, disquiet, restlessness, want of rest, inquietude*, ταραχή. *Senec.*

INQUIĒTŬS (in & quietus), a, um, adj. *unquiet, restless, troublesome*, ἄστατος. *Liv.* animus. *Senec.* Inquietissimus. *Ammian.* Inquietior.

INQUILINĀ (inquilinus), æ, f. *a female inhabitant of a hired house; also, a female inhabitant. Tertull.*

INQUILINĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an inhabiting of a place* which is not one's own property. *Tertull.*

INQUILINŬS (for incolinus, from incolo), i, m. *an inhabitant of a place* which is not one's own property, *a dweller in a strange place, one who lodges in a hired house; a renter or tenant*, ἔνοικος. *Suet.* prædiorum alicujus. Hence, Cicero is called by Catiline *inquilinus civis Romæ*, because he was not born in Rome. *Sallust.* Hence, of scholars not learning much. *Senec.* Non discipulos philosophorum sed inquilinos voco, *h. e. that are present with them only in body.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *an inhabitant. Plin.* Padi. *Ammian.* carceris.

INQUINĀMENTUM (inquino), i, n. *filth*, ῥυπαρία. *Vitruv.*

INQUINĀTĒ (inquinatus), adv. *filthily, dirtily, impurely*, ῥυπαρῶς. Figur. *Cic.* loqui.

INQUINĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from inquino. —— ¶ Adj. *polluted, defiled, contaminated, sullied, foul, filthy, sordid, nasty, base, disgraceful*, μολυνθείς. *Cic.* Hominem vita omni inquinatum. *Id.* Nihil illo homine inquinatius. *Id.* Ratio inquinatissima. — Also, of words that are too *low, common or antiquated. Cic.*

INQUINŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute, defile, contaminate, befoul, stain*, μολύνω, κοινόω. *Plaut.* vestem. *Ovid.* aquam venenis, *h. e. to infect. Pandect.* segetem injiciendo lolio. *Cic.* Aqua cadaveribus inquinata. — Figur. *Cic.* agros turpissimis possessoribus. *Id.* se vitiis. *Id.* amicitiam nomine criminoso. *Vitruv.* parietem luto. *Liv.* famam alicujus, *h. e. to blemish, soil, traduce. Curt.* innoxios, *h. e. to disparage.* —— ¶ Also, *to dye, color. Martial.* vellus murice. — Hence, *to instruct. Petron.* literis. — Also, *to make worse, deprave, corrupt, vitiate. Horat.* ære tempus aureum.

INQUIŌ, and commonly INQUAM (from ἐνίπω), is, it, *to say*, λέγω, φημί. It is placed after one or more words of a speaker, and used in quoting the words of a person. *Nep.* Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriæ repugnas, &c. *h. e. since thou, said Alcibiades*, &c. *Cic.* Est vero, inquam, signum, *h. e. it is, I said, a sign. Terent.* Eccum me, inque, *h. e. say, here I am.* So, also, *Plaut.* Inquito. *Cic.* Inquiet, inquiebat, inquisti, inquiunt. *Horat.* Inquimus. *Arnob.* Inquitis. *Catull.* Inquiit. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* Inquit mihi. — Sometimes it is used redundantly. *Liv.* Exclamat: Adspice, imperator, inquit. —— ¶ It is also used in repetitions. *Cic.* Hunc unum, hunc unum, inquam, diem defende. So, also, after a parenthesis. *Id.* Nostra est enim (si nos — principes sumus) nostra est, inquam, omnis, &c. —— ¶ *Inquit*, sc. *aliquis*, in objections, denotes, *I say, you say, they say. Cic. Fin.* 1, 2. Synephebos potius ego, inquit, potius Cæcilii legam? *for* inquis. *Cic. Cluent.* 34. Hoc vos — putatis — oportere? — idcirco illius damnatione aliquid de Cluentio judicabatur? non, inquit, sed, &c. *for* inquitis. *Cic. Fin.* 4, 24. At quo nitantur homines acuti argumento ad probandum, operæ pretium est considerare, quarum, inquit, artium, &c. *for* inquiunt.

INQUIRŌ (in & quæro), is, sivi, situm, a. 3. *to seek for, endeavor to obtain. Liv.* corpus. *Cic.* honestatem. —— ¶ Also, *to examine, investigate, make inquiry, inquire, ask, demand*, ἐξετάζω, ἐπιζητέω. *Ovid.* in annos. *Horat.* and *Liv.* aliquid. *Curt.* and *Quintil.* de re. Also, without a case or preposition. *Cic.* Quum inquiritur, quid, &c. — Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, *to search for documents, proofs or grounds of accusation against. Cic.* in aliquem.

INQUISITĒ (inquisitus), adv. *carefully. Gell.*

INQUISITIŌ (inquiro), ōnis, f. *a seeking or searching for*, ἐξέτασις. *Curt.* novorum militum, *h. e. a levy. Plaut.* Sed tu cave, inquisitioni mihi sis, *take care that I have not to seek for you, take care and be in the way.* —— ¶ Also, *an inquiry, investigation, examination. Cic.* veri. —— ¶ Particularly, of an accuser or plaintiff, who inquires into the conduct of the defendant or person accused, and seeks for witnesses, documents, proofs, &c. *a seeking after matter for impeachment; searching for documents or proofs with a view to accuse; legal inquiry, inquisition. Cic.* candidati, *h. e.* contra candidatum. *Id.* accusatoris, *h. e. of the plaintiff against the defendant. Tacit.* Inquisitionem annuam impetrare, *h. e. a year for the investigation.*

INQUISITŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a searcher, inquirer, one who searches for* any thing, ἐξεταστής. *Suet.* Ut prope per singulas noctes commutare latebras cogeretur, seque ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere. — Particularly, *one who searches for proofs or grounds of accusation against any one. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who examines or investigates. Cic.* rerum. *Plin.* Vestigia canis persequitur, comitantem ad ferum inquisitorem trahens, *h. e.* venatorem. *Juvenal.* Inquisitores algæ, *h. e. who search even the sea-weed.* — Also, under the emperors, *one commissioned to search for suspected persons, a catch-pole. Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *one who leads to a trial or judicial examination. Tacit.*

INQUISITŬS, a, um, partic. from inquiro. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & quæsitus), *not inquired into, not investigated or examined. Plaut.*

INR. For words beginning thus, see in *Irr.*

INSALŪBER (in & saluber), ūbris, ūbre, and INSALŪBRIS, e, adj. *unhealthy, unwholesome, insalubrious*, δυσυγιής, νοσώδης. *Plin.* Ager insalubris. *Id.* Vinum insaluberrimum. *Gell.* Insalubrius. —— ¶ Also, *unserviceable, unprofitable. Plin.* 17, 2. —— ¶ The *nominat.* Insaluber is not found.

INSALŪBRITĀS (insalubris), ātis, f. *unwholesomeness. Plin.* 31, 3. *Ed. Elzev.* aquarum. It is found only in the superscription, which perhaps was not written by Pliny.

INSALŪBRITER (Id.), adv. *unwholesomely, disadvantageously. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *unserviceably, unprofitably. Salvian.*

INSALŪTĀRIS (in & salutaris), e, adj. *not salutary. Apul. Met.* 2. But *Edd. Elm.* and *Oudend.* read *salutare.*

INSALŪTĀTŬS (in & salutatus), a, um, adj. *unsaluted*, ἀπροσηγόρητος. *Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *without taking farewell. Virg. Æn.* 9, 288.

INSĀNĀBILIS (in & sanabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be cured or healed, incurable, desperate, past remedy*, ἀνίατος. *Cic.* morbi. *Horat.* Tribus Anticyris caput insanabile. — Figur. *incurable, not capable of improvement. Cic.* contumeliæ. *Liv.* ingenium. *Id.* Insanabilius. *Plin.* Insanabili leto perire, *irreparable.*

INSĀNĒ (insanus), adv. *insanely, without reason, madly, foolishly, imprudently*, ἐκμανῶς. *Plaut.* amare. *Horat.* Insanius. *Augustin.* Insanissime. —— ¶ Also, *very, exceedingly, much. Plaut.* Esuriens insane bene.

INSĀNIĀ (Id.), æ, f. *madness, folly, distraction, infatuation*, ἄνοια, μανία. *Cic.* Nomen insaniæ significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et ægrotum animum, quam appellarunt insaniam. *Virg.* belli. *Plin.* purpuræ, *h. e. ardent desire of. Martial.* lucri. *Cic.* Concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *h. e. even to distraction. Sueton.* Favere alicui ad insaniam. *Plin.* Insaniam facere, gignere, abolere. *Terent.* Adigere ad insaniam, *to drive mad.* It is found also in the plural. *Cic.* Noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias. — Also, *madness, brain-fever*, φρενῖτις. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *poetic enthusiasm, rapture or transport. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *excess, extravagance. Cic.* villarum. *Plin.* mensarum. *Id.* vestium. *Cic.* libidinum, *h. e. immoderate. Liv.* Ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, *h. e. extravagance, excess.*

INSĀNIŌ (Id.), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. *to be mad, insane or without reason*, as a disease. *Cels.* 3, 18. Also, of animals. *Plin.* 27, 76. — Hence, of passions, *to be mad, beside one's self, furious or outrageous, to rage. Plaut.* ex amore, *or*, *Plin.* amore, *h. e. with love. Terent.* and *Liv.* ex injuria, *h. e. on account of an injury. Cic.* Nisi ego insanio. *Horat.* Insanire juvat (of extravagant joy). Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Insaniens Bosporus. Hence, of things impossible. *Terent.* Insanire cum ratione. —— ¶ Figur. *to act like a madman, be mad*, of excess, extravagance, or things in which due measure is not observed. *Terent.* Homo insanibat, *h. e. made an extravagant demand. Cic.* Insanire tibi videris? *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In Tusculano cœpi insanire, *h. e. to be possessed with a mania for building. Horat.* Insanit statuas emendo. *Id.* Insanit in libertinas, *h. e. spends madly or foolishly his fortune with*, &c. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Horat.* similem (errorem), *h. e. to be mad in a similar manner. Id.* sollennia, *h. e. after the common manner. Prop.* seros amores, *h. e. falls in love late. Senec.* hilarem insaniam.

INSĀNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ill health, indisposition. Cic.*

INSĀNITER (Id.), adv. same as *Insane. Pompon.*

INSĀNŬS (in & sanus), a, um, adj. *not well, ill, diseased, indisposed*, of bodily complaints. — Commonly, *diseased in mind, mad, insane, without reason, out of one's wits*, μανικός, παράφρων. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *acting like a madman, mad, frantic, outrageous, distracted, foolish. Cic.* Homo flagitiis insanus. *Id.* Insanissimus. *Id.* concio. *Prop.* forum, *h. e. where there is a great bustle. Virg.* amor Martis. — Hence, *raging, furious, tempestuous, boisterous. Virg.* fluctus. *Tibull.* ventus. —— ¶ Also, *excessive, extravagant, vehement, violent, very great, immensely great, large, big, vast, huge, massy. Cic.* moles. *Id.* Cupiditas insanior. *Liv.* trepidatio. *Horat.* amores. *Liv.* and *Flor.* montes. — Hence, Insanum, adv. *very, excessively. Plaut.* magnus. *Id.* bona. —— ¶ Also, *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired.* —— ¶ Also, *making mad, producing madness, maddening. Ovid.* aqua. *Seren. Sammon.* herba, *h. e.* hyoscyamus, *the herb henbane.*

INSĀTIĀBILIS (in & satio), e, adj. *that*

cannot be satiated, insatiable, ἀπλήρωτος. *Cic.* cupiditas veri videndi. *Sallust.* avaritia. *Liv.* animus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Justin.* sanguinis. Also, *that never cloys or satisfies; that cannot satiate or tire by enjoyment. Cic.* pulchritudo. *Id.* Insatiabilior species.

INSĀTIĀBILITĀS (insatiabilis), ātis, f. *insatiableness*, ἀπληστία. *Ammian.*

INSĀTIĀBILITĔR (Id.), adv. *insatiably, excessively*, ἀκορέστως. *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

INSĀTIĀTŬS (in & satiatus), a, um, adj. *insatiable, not satiated. Stat.* ardor eundi.

INSĀTIĔTĀS (in & satietas), ātis, f. *a greedy or insatiable disposition, insatiableness. Plaut.*

INSĀTŬRĀBĬLIS (in & saturo), e, adj. *that cannot be satiated, insatiate, insatiable. Cic.*

INSĀTŬRĀBĬLITĔR (insaturabilis), adv. *insatiably. Cic.*

INSĀTŬRĀTŬS (in & saturatus), a, um, adj. *not sated, insatiate. Avien.* Noverca insaturata odiis.

INSCALPŌ (in & scalpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to engrave or etch in. Plin.*

INSCĔNDŌ (in & scando), is, di, sum, n. & a. 3. *to go into, go up, ascend, climb up to, mount*, ἀναβαίνω. *Plaut.* in arborem. *Id.* in lectum. *Id.* in currum. — Also, transitively. *Plaut.* quadrigas. *Sueton.* equum. *Tacit.* scenam, *h. e. to mount the stage.* —— ¶ Inscendere, *sc.* navem, *to go on board, embark. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, of copulation, *for* inire, συνουσιάζειν. *Apul.* aliquam. —— ¶ Also, *to tread upon. Apul.* pisces.

INSCĔNSIŌ (inscendo), ōnis, f. *a climbing up, mounting. Plaut.* in navem, *h. e. embarking.*

INSCĔNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a mounting. Apul.* equarum, *h. e.* initus, coitus, *covering.*

INSCĔNSŬS, a, um. See *Inscendo.*

INSCIĒ (inscius), adverb, *unknowingly, through ignorance or simplicity. Apul.*

INSCIĔNS (in & sciens), tis, adj. *not knowing, not thinking, unheeding*, ἀγνῶς. *Cic.* Me insciente, *h. e. without my knowledge. Terent.* Insciens feci, *h. e. without thinking, through imprudence. Liv.* Inscientibus cunctis, *without any one's knowledge.* —— ¶ Also, *ignorant, stupid, silly. Terent.*

INSCIĔNTĔR (insciens), adv. *ignorantly, unknowingly, unwittingly*, δι' ἄγνοιαν. — Hence, *stupidly, unskilfully. Cic.* facere. *Hygin.* Inscientissime.

INSCIĔNTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance, want of knowledge, inexperience, unskilfulness*, ἄγνοια. *Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cæs.* vulgi. *Nep.* belli, *h. e. ignorance of the art of war. Cæs.* locorum. —— ¶ Also, philosophically speaking, *ignorance*, h. e. *a want of full and satisfactory knowledge*, either real or assumed, in order to an investigation of a thing. Thus Socrates professed to know nothing (*h. e.* with certainty). *Cic. Acad.* 1, 11. *Nat. D.* 1, 1.

INSCĪTĒ (inscitus), adv. *ignorantly, unskilfully, rudely, absurdly*, ἀμαθῶς, ἀτέχνως. *Cic.* Inscite nugari. *Id.* Quid autem est inscitius? *h. e. what can be less consistent? Gell.* Inscitissime.

INSCĪTIĀ (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance, unskilfulness, inexperience*, ἄγνοια. *Tacit.* ceterorum. *Cic.* negotii gerendi. *Id.* rerum. *Horat.* legum. *Tacit.* reipublicæ. *Sueton.* artis. *Plin.* temporum. *Tacit.* ædificandi. *Id.* Amissæ naves per inscitiam regendi. *Id.* Per inscitiam occidere aliquem. *Id.* Quo fidem inscitiæ pararet, atrox adversus socios, *h. e. the better to escape suspicion of being a party concerned.* — Also, with *erga* following. *Tacit.* erga domum suam, *h. e.* rerum domesticarum. —— ¶ Also, *folly, absurdity, inconsiderateness. Plaut., Terent.* and *Cic.*

INSCĪTŬLŬS (dimin. of inscitus), a, um, adj. *silly, simple, insipid. Afran.* ancillula.

INSCĪTŬS (in & scitus), a, um, adj. *unskilful, ignorant*, ἄτεχνος. *Gell.* Inscitiores. —— ¶ Also, *unknown. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *stupid, awkward, unskilful, absurd, silly, foolish*, μωρός. *Plaut.* mulier. *Suet.* Jocus, *h. e. without point, destitute of wit or humor, stale, flat, insipid. Gell.* Ancilla non inscite ministerio, *h. e. of some quickness or ability. Plaut.* somnium, *h. e. extravagant, strange. Cic.* Quid inscitius? *Plaut.* Inscitissimus.

INSCIŬS (in & scio), a, um, adj. *not knowing, ignorant, unskilful, rude*, ἀμαθής, ἀνεπιστήμων. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Inscii, quid gereretur. *Cic.* Quem inscii mixistis, *h. e. without knowing it, unknowingly. Id.* Tu, me inscio, notes, &c. *h. e. without my knowledge.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* omnium rerum. *Figur. Virg.* culpæ, *h. e. knowing no fault, unconscious of guilt, free from it. Id.* Equus inscius ævi, *h. e. that knows not the strength of his youth, not restive. Val. Flacc.* Lumina inscia somni, *h. e. sleepless.* — Also, with *de* following. *Pandect.* de malitia. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Verr.* facere. — Also, with an *accus.* following. *Turpil.* Quæ fuisti inscius. — Non inscius, *knowing, acquainted with*, or, *knowing well. Cic.* Nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, *h. e. I know very well, I am well aware.* —— ¶ Also, *unknown. Apul.* trames.

INSCRĪBŌ (in & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write in, at, or upon, inscribe*, ἐπιγράφω. *Cic.* Sit inscriptum in fronte, *h. e. on the forehead. Id.* Quis robur illud cecidit, inscripsit, *h. e. carved, sculptured, engraved. Id.* Statuæ illæ quas tu inscribi jussisti, *h. e. to have inscriptions placed upon them. Id.* aliquid in basi. *Id.* libellis nomen suum. *Id.* In statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, *h. e. wrote this inscription. Gell.* Opilius in primo librorum, quos *Musarum* inscripsit, *h. e. inscribed, entitled.* — Figur. *Cic.* in animo. *Senec.* alicui stigmata, *h. e. to brand.* —— ¶ Inscribere aliquid, *to write upon a thing; to write something upon a thing, place an inscription upon, inscribe. Cic.* statuas, *h. e. to make an inscription upon. Sueton.* aras. — Hence, *Cic.* epistolam patri, *h. e. to direct a letter to his father.* — Inscribere librum, *to inscribe, give a title to. Cic.* Oratorem meum (sic enim inscripsi), Sabino tuo commendavi, *h. e. that is the title I have given it. Id.* Libros inscripsi rhetoricos. *Id.* Liber, qui Œconomicus inscribitur, *h. e. which bears the title.* — Hence, Inscriptum, i, n. *an inscription, title. Gell.* — Inscribere ædes, *to write on a house. Plaut.* ædes venales, *h. e. to write on a house that it is for sale; to offer a house publicly for sale.* So, also, *Terent.* ædes mercede, *h. e. to give notice of a house to be let.* — Also, *to attribute, appropriate. Cic.* sibi nomen philosophi, *h. e. to give to one's self; to assume.* Hence, *Ovid.* deos sceleri, *h. e. to make the gods the authors of;* or, *to make the gods a pretext for wickedness; to profess that it is committed in honor of the gods.* — Also, *to indicate, show. Ovid.* Sua quemque deorum inscribit facies. — Also, *to mark. Virg.* Versa pulvis inscribitur hasta. — Also, *to brand. Plin.* vultus. *Juvenal.* Inscripta ergastula, *h. e.* servi. —— ¶ Also, *to write, make known by writing. Cic.* Ea inscribam brevi, quæ te puto potissimum ex meis litteris velle cognoscere.

INSCRIPTIŌ (inscribo), ōnis, f. *an inscribing, writing upon*, ἐπίγραμμα, ἐπιγραφή. *Cic.* nominis. —— ¶ Also, *a branding upon the forehead. Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *an accusation. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a being written upon.* — Hence, *an inscription*, as on a statue. *Cic.* — Also, *the title of a book. Cic.*

INSCRIPTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Inscriptio. Tertull.*

INSCRIPTŬS, a, um, particip. from inscribo. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & scriptus), *not written. Quintil.* — Also, *not marked at the custom-house, that has not paid the duty or toll, contraband. Varr.* pecus. — Also, *concerning which nothing is appointed by the laws. Quintil.* maleficium, ἄγραφον ἀδίκημα.

INSCRŪTĀBĬLIS (in & scrutor), e, adj. *inscrutable. Augustin.*

INSCRŪTŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to search, examine. Macrob.* aliquid.

INSCULPŌ (in & sculpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to engrave, carve, cut out upon*, ἐγγλύφω. *Horat.* summam patrimonii saxo, *h. e. in a stone. Liv.* fœdus columna ænea. *Sueton.* elogium tumulo. — Figur. *Cic.* Res insculptas in animo, *h. e. imprinted.*

INSCULPTŬS, a, um. See *Insculpo.*

INSĔCĀBĬLIS (in & secabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be cut or severed, inseparable, indivisible*, ἄτμητος. *Quintil.* corpora, *h. e.* atomi, *infinitely small particles of matter, atoms.*

INSĔCĔ, *h. e.* persequere, dic, narra. See *Inseco.*

INSĔCŌ (in & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut into, cut up, cut in pieces, make an incision into*, ἐντέμνω. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquid dentibus. *Plin.* corpora mortuorum, *h. e. to dissect. Id.* Folia insecta pectinum modo. *Ovid.* Insecti pectine dentes.

INSĔCŌ, *for* insequo *or* insequor. *Enn.* Insece, *h. e.* dic.

INSECTĀNTĔR (insectans), adv. *acrimoniously, bitterly, vehemently, outrageously*, ὀνειδιστικῶς. *Gell.* vituperari.

INSECTĀTIŌ (insector), ōnis, f. *a pursuing*, δίωξις. *Liv.* hostis. —— ¶ Also, *a censuring; an inveighing or railing against, persecution. Liv.* alicujus. *Quintil.* fortunæ. *Tacit. Annal.* 2, 54. Insectationibus petitus. —— ¶ Also, *mockery, sportive insult. Curt.*

INSECTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a persecutor; an inveigher against, reprover. Liv.* plebis. *Quintil.* vitiorum.

INSECTIŌ (inseco), ōnis, f. *a narration.* This word was used by the ancients, according to *Gell.* 18, 9.

INSECTŌ (for insector), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pursue. Plaut.* aliquem lapidibus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Insectatus, *h. e. pursued, pressed upon.*

INSECTŌR (in & sector), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pursue closely, chase, press upon, attack, assault, assail*, διώκω. *Cic.* Impios insectantur Furiæ. *Plaut.* patrem hastis. —— ¶ Also, *to censure, blame, speak harshly to, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, speak ill of. Cic.* aliquem maledictis. *Id.* aliquem vehementius. *Id.* aliquem inimice. *Plin. Ep.* vitia. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* dolores alicujus. —— ¶ *Virg.* Insectari terram rastris, *to urge or ply*, h. e. *to work it industriously.*

INSECTUM (insectus), i, n. *an insect*, ἔντομον. *Plin.*

INSECTŪRĀ (inseco), æ, f. *an incision, notch. Senec.*

INSECTŬS, a, um, particip. from inseco. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & sectus), *h. e.* non sectus. *Fest.*

INSĔCŪTIŌ (insequor), ōnis, f. *a following after, pursuing. Apul.*

INSĔCŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who follows, a persecutor. Tertull.* and *Apul.*

INSĔCŪTŬS, a, um. See *Insequor.*

INSĒDĀBĬLITĔR (in & sedo), adv. *so as not to be allayed or quenched, perpetually. Lucret.*

INSĒMĬNŌ (in & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sow or plant in*, ἐμβάλλω. *Gell.* morbos visceribus. —— ¶ Also, *to fructify, fertilize, impregnate. Vitruv.* terram. —— ¶ Also, *to sow, generate, beget, produce. Arnob.*

INSĔNESCŌ (in & senesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to grow old in, at or on any thing, spend one's life in*, ἐγγηράσκω. *Tacit.* negotiis. *Horat.* libris.

INSĒNSĀTŬS (in & sensatus), a, um, adj. *irrational*, ἄλογος. *Tertull.*

INSĒNSĬBĬLIS (in & sensibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be felt or perceived, imperceptible, insensible*, ἀναίσθητος. *Seren. Sammon.* morbus. — Hence, *incomprehensible. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *incapable of feeling, insensible, without feeling, senseless. Lactant.* simulacrum.

INSĒNSĬBĬLITĔR (insensibilis), adv. *insensibly, imperceptibly. Cassiod.*

INSĒNSĬLIS (in & sensilis), e, adj. *insensible. Lucret.*

INSĒNSŬĀLIS (in & sensualis), e, adj. *insensible. Cassiod.* res.

INSĔPĀRĀBĬLIS (in & separabilis), e, adj. *not to be separated, inseparable*, ἀχώριστος. *Senec.* Bonum honestumque aliquid inter se habent inseparabile. *Augustin.* Inseparabilior.

INSĔPĀRĀBĬLITĀS (inseparabilis), ātis,

f. *inseparableness, inseparability.* *Augustin.*

INSĔPĂRĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *inseparably,* ἀδιαχωρίστως. *Macrob.* and *Lactant.*

INSĔPĂRĀTŬS (in & separatus), a, um, adj. *not separated.* *Tertull.*

INSĔPĬŌ (in & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to hedge round, surround, girt.* *Senec.* Inseptum muro.

INSĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from insepio. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & septus), *not hedged round, not surrounded.* *Fest.*

INSĔPULTŬS, a, um, particip. as from insepelio, *buried.* Figur. *Cic.* Virtus nec oblivione insepulta esse poterit. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & sepultus), *unburied, uninterred, unentombed,* ἄθαπτος. *Cic.* Cerno insepultos acervos civium. *Senec.* Mors insepulta, *h. e.* sine sepultura. *Cic.* Sepultura insepulta, *h. e. not performed with the proper ceremonies, and consequently not deserving the name of a burial,* τάφον ἄταφον.

INSĔQUĔ, *h. e.* dic, narra. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

INSĔQUĔNTĔR (in & sequens), adv. *without proper consequence, unconnectedly, inconsequently, not to the purpose,* ἀνακολούθως. *Gell.*

INSĔQUŎR (in & sequor), ĕris, quūtus *and* cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow after; to follow,* ἐφέπομαι, ἀνακολουθέω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Mors insecuta Gracchum est, *h. e. came upon;* or, *Gracchus died.* *Ovid.* pinum (*h. e.* navem) lumine, *h. e. to look after, follow with the eyes.* Also, intransitively. *Liv.* Annus insequens, *h. e. the year following.* *Quintil.* Ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia. *Cic.* Postremam literam detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur. *Virg.* Clamor insequitur. —— ¶ Also, *to pursue closely, press upon, harass, persecute,* διώκειν. *Liv.* hostem. *Cæs.* agmen. *Cic.* aliquem stricto gladio. *Id.* aliquem clamore ac minis. *Ovid.* crimen. *Virg.* bello aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to censure, reproach.* *Cic.* turpitudinem vitæ. — Also, *to proceed* in a subject, *continue it.* *Cic.* Pergam atque insequar longius, *h. e. I will go on.* — Also, *to ply one* with questions. *Cic. Nat. D.* 3, 17. — Hence, *to take pains, endeavor.* *Cic.* Non te insequor, ut erudiam. *Virg.* Convellere vimen insequor. — Hence, *Virg.* arva jacto semine, *h. e. to work without ceasing.*

INSĔRĒNŬS (in & serenus), a, um, adj. *not clear or serene, cloudy.* *Stat.*

INSĔRŌ (in & sero), is, ēvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to sow or plant in,* ἐνσπείρω. *Colum.* frumentum. —— ¶ Also, *to ingraft, insert the sprig of one tree in the stock of another.* *Varr.* in pirum silvaticam pirum bonam. *Colum.* omne genus surculi omni generi arboris. *Id.* sarmentum. *Id.* vitem, *h. e. to graft.* *Virg.* arbutum fetu nucis, *for* nucis fetum arbuto. — So, also, Insitus, a, um, *grafted, ingrafted, inoculated, cioned.* *Virg.* mala. *Colum.* arbor. — Hence, Insitum, i, n. *a cion, graft, twig or bud ingrafted.* *Varr.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *to implant.* *Horat.* vitia. *Id.* In calatinos insitus, *h. e.* adscriptus, *admitted, adopted.* — Hence, Insitus, a, um, *implanted by nature, inbred, innate, natural, inherent, acquired by practice.* *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* Insitus menti cognitionis amor. *Id.* opinio, *h. e. deeply rooted.* *Id.* Hoc natura insitum est, ut, &c. *Horat.* Doctrina vim promovet insitam, *h. e. innate or natural vigor, force, or genius.* Also, *one's own, peculiar, lying at heart.* *Cic.* Ut esset insitum militibus vincere. *Id.* Huic populo ita fuerat libertas insita. —— ¶ Also, *to insert, put in.* *Colum.* Stirps alieni generis insita (utero mulæ). ¶ Also, *to unite, join.* *Cic.* corpora animis.

INSĔRŌ (in & sero), is, ĕrui, ertum, a. 3. *to put, bring or introduce into, insert.* *Cic.* collum in laqueum. *Ovid.* oculos in pectora, *h. e. to look into.* *Cic.* cibum alicui in os. *Curt.* gemmas soleis, *h. e. to set.* *Ovid.* seram posti. *Quint.* ... sensum sermone medio. *Id.* grana ... ceris in acum, *h. e. to thread.* *Stat.* ensem, *h. e. to plunge, drive.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring into, mix, mingle.* *L*... deos minimis rebus. *Ovid.* jocos historiæ. *Tacit.* rationes orationibus. — Hence, Inserere se, *to mingle with, join, go into.* *Ovid.* turbæ, bellis. —— ¶ *Stat.* aliquem vitæ, *h. e. to preserve alive.* *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* nomen famæ, *h. e. to give to fame, render celebrated.* —— ¶ Also, *to ingraft, inoculate,* ἐμφυτεύω. *Colum.* surculum. — Hence, Insertus, *admitted, adopted.* *Sueton.* familiæ, numero civium.

INSĔRPŌ (in & serpo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep any where, creep in.* *Stat.* Somnus inserpit curis, *h. e. creeps over or upon.*

INSĔRTĂ (insero), æ, f. *an ornament.* *P. Syr.* ap. *Gell.* rumoris boni.

INSĔRTĀTĬŌ (inserto), ōnis, f. *an inserting.* *Cæl. Aurelian.*

INSĔRTĬM (insertus), adv. *by insertion, by immission.* *Lucret.* fundere, *h. e. to pour in.*

INSĔRTĬŌ (insero), ōnis, f. *an insertion, putting into, an ingrafting.* *Macrob.*

INSĔRTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *joined into, ingrafted.* *Calpurn. declam.* stirps.

INSĔRTŌ (frequentat. of insero, ui), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put into or insert frequently, put into or insert,* παρεντίθημι. *Virg.* sinistram clipeo. *Senec.* manum leonibus, *h. e. in the jaws of the lions.*

INSĔRTŬS, a, um. See *Insero, -erui.*

INSĔRVĬŌ (in & servio), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to serve, be a slave,* δουλεύω. Hence, *to be a vassal.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to serve, to be devoted or attached to, to gratify, endeavor to please, be complaisant or courteous, do a favor, attend to or upon, promote the interest of.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* alicui. *Gell.* auribus. *Id.* legibus definitionis, *h. e. to conform to.* *Plaut.* unum amantem. *Cic.* Nihil est inservitum a me temporis causa, *h. e.* factum gratificandi causa. *Terent.* amico, *h. e. to serve, aid, assist.* —— ¶ Also, *to be addicted or devoted to* a thing, *to take pains about* a thing, *attend to, take care of.* *Cic.* commodis, artibus, honoribus. *Id.* Inservi et fac omnia. *Colum.* Examina (apum) fortius operibus inservient, *h. e. will do their work better.* *Hirt.* Omnibus rebus inserviendum statuit, *h. e. to take all possible pains, use every means.*

INSĔRVŌ (in & servo), as, a. 1. *to watch, observe.* *Stat.* Inservante noverca. *Id.* Inservare volucres.

INSĔSSŎR (insideo), ōris, m. *one who sits any where or keeps possession of a place.* *Symmach.* viarum.

INSĔSSŬS, a, um. See *Insideo.*

INSĪBĬLŌ (in & sibilo), as, a. 1. *to whistle or blow in, make a hissing noise, whiz,* ἐπισυρίττω. *Ovid.* Ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fiunt. —— ¶ Also, *to breathe in with hissing.* *Sil.* Verbera Erinnys incutit atque atros insibilat ore tumores.

INSICCĀBĬLĬS (in & siccabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be dried.* *Sidon.*

INSICCĀTŬS (in & siccatus), a, um, adj. *undried, not dried up.* *Stat.* vulnera.

INSĬCĬĂ, æ, f. and INSĬCĬUM, or ISĬCĬUM (from insico, for inseco, are), ii, n. *a kind of sausage or a dish of chopped meat.* *Varr.* — It is also written *Insitia.* — Hence, Insiciarius, ii, m. *one who makes such dishes.* *Hieron.* — Insiciatus, a, um, adj. *provided with or made like insiciæ.* *Apic.* — Insiciŏlum, i, n. *h. e.* parvum insicium. *Apic.*

INSĬDĔŌ (in & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, ēre, n. and a. 2. *to sit or rest in or upon,* ἐγκάθημαι. *Liv.* equo. *Ovid.* toro. — Figur. *to be in, to be fixed in, adhere to, rule or govern in.* *Cic.* Fictum crimen insidet in animo, *h. e. makes impression upon the mind.* *Lucret.* Insidet mihi desiderium. *Horat.* Vapor insedit Apuliæ. *Plin. Ep.* Dolor pedibus insidebat. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to sit upon.* *Varr.* currum. *Gell.* Equus insidetur. — Also, *to keep possession of, occupy.* *Liv.* arcem, *h. e. garrison.* *Id.* fauces. *Tacit.* Cherusci juga insedere, *h. e. posted themselves upon.* — Also, *to inhabit.* *Tacit.* ea loca. — Figur. *Plin.* Joppe insidet collem, *h. e. stands or lies on a hill.*

INSĬDĬÆ (insideo), ārum, f. *troops or men who secretly keep possession of a place, lying in wait for others whom they may attack, an ambush, ambuscade.* *Liv.* Insidias locare. *Cæs.* collocare. —— ¶ Also, *a place where men are lying in wait, an ambuscade.* *Cæs.* Milites in insidiis collocare. *Cic.* Signa in insidiis ponere. *Sallust.* Invadere ex insidiis. —— ¶ Also, *snares, treachery, plot, artifice, crafty device.* *Cic.* Insidias vitæ facere *or* ponere. *Id.* ponere contra aliquem. *Id.* alicui parare. *Id.* opponere, tendere, collocare, instruere, adhibere, comparare. *Ovid.* struere. *Tacit.* componere. *Calpurn.* afferre. *Quintil.* disponere. *Plaut.* dare, *for* facere. *Cic.* Per insidias, *insidiously, craftily, slyly, treacherously.* So, also, *Id.* Insidiis, *or* ex insidiis. Also, figur. *Val. Flacc.* maris. Also, with a *genit.* of the object. *Cic.* Insidias cædis deponere, *h. e. the part of secretly occasioning murder in the city.*

INSĬDĬĀNTĔR (insidians), adv. *cunningly, slyly, treacherously.* *Justin.* Al. leg. *insidiantes.*

INSĬDĬĀTŎR (insidior), ōris, m. *a soldier placed in ambush.* *Hirt.* —— ¶ Also, *any one who lies in wait for, lays snares or traps, watches for,* ἐπίβουλος. *Cic.* viæ. *Nepos.* imperii.

INSĬDĬĀTRĪX (insidiator), īcis, f. *she that lies in wait.* *Ammian.*

INSĬDĬŌ (insidiæ), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to lie in wait.* *Pandect.*

INSĬDĬŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lie in wait, lie in ambush, lay snares or ambuscades for, plot against,* ἐνεδρεύω. *Cic.* alicui. *Martial.* apris. Perhaps, also, with an *accusat.* *Cic.* Insidiandis legatis. —— ¶ Also, *to wait for or expect.* *Cic.* somno maritorum. *Liv.* tempori.

INSĬDĬŌSĒ (insidiosus), adv. *treacherously, deceitfully, craftily, cunningly, fraudulently, insidiously,* ἐπιβούλως. *Cic.* Insidiose in gratiam rediit cum illo. *Id.* Insidiosissime.

INSĬDĬŌSŬS (insidiæ), a, um, adj. *full of snares, crafty, cunning, deceitful, dangerous, insidious,* ἐπιβουλευτος, ἐπιβουλευτικός. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* Facies oculis insidiosa meis. *Cic.* Quis insidiosior? *Id.* clementia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Plin. Paneg.* Insidiosissimus.

INSĪDŌ (in & sido), is, sēdi, sessum, a. and n. 3. *to sit down in or on, to settle on,* ἐφιζάνω, ἐνίζω. *Virg.* Apes floribus insidunt. *Id.* Nescia Dido, insidat quantus miseræ deus. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Stat.* Apex insiditur astris, *h. e. the stars rest upon it.* *Id.* locum. *Tacit.* Insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *h. e. birds have settled themselves upon it.* — Hence, *to press into, sink into.* *Ovid.* Digitos insidere membris. —— ¶ Also, *to settle in* a place in order to dwell there. *Virg.* jugis. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Virg.* cineres patriæ. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy, take possession of, establish one's self* any where. *Virg.* silvis. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Liv.* tumulos. *Id.* viam. *Id.* Ad itinera insidenda. *Id.* Saltus ab hoste insessus. *Tacit.* Arcem insedit milite, *h. e. garrisoned.* Figur. *Cic.* Semen in locis insedit. — Hence, *to settle, be fixed, adhere to, be rooted in, remain.* *Cic.* Quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *h. e. which did not remain fixed.* *Quintil.* Verba memoriæ insidant, *h. e. be fixed upon, be committed to.* *Cic.* Insedit in animo oratio, *h. e. remained fixed, took firm root.* *Id.* Tibi insedisset suspicio. *Colum.* Jugum cervicibus insidat. *Cic.* Macula insedit in nomine. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Litera sibi insidit, *h. e. is put double, and yet pronounced in the same syllable.*

INSĬGNĔ, is, n. See *Insignis.*

INSĬGNĬŌ (insignis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to put a mark upon, to mark,* ἐπισημαίνω. *Plaut.* Pueri insigniti, *h. e. marked with some bodily defect.* — Hence, Insignita, orum, *marks, bruises, contusions.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark, distinguish, render remarkable.* *Liv.* aliquem tristi nota. *Tacit.* annum morbis, *h. e. to render remarkable.* So, also, *Id.* finem belli. — Hence, *Insigniri* often signifies *to distinguish one's self, to be remarkable.*

Plin. aliqua re. —— ¶ Also, *to adorn, ornament.* *Virg.* clipeum auro. *Id.* agros tropæis. —— ¶ Also, *to make known, name, describe.* *Plin. Ep.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also (from signum), *to provide with a standard or ensign.* *Enn.* Milites insigniti. —— ¶ *Virg.* Insignibat, *for* insigniebat.

INSIGNIS (in & signum), e, adj. *distinguished by some mark, marked,* ἐπίσημος. *Virg.* Maculis insignis et albo. —— ¶ Also, *remarkable, distinguished, noted, striking, prominent, extraordinary,* in a good and bad sense. *Ovid.* Crinibus insignis Phœbus. *Plin.* officinæ, *h. e. celebrated and remarkable.* *Sueton.* Insignes debilitate aliqua corporis, *h. e. manifestly crippled.* *Cic.* virtus. *Id.* improbitas. *Id.* Homo insignis notis turpitudinis, *h. e. infamous.* *Id.* impudentia, *h. e. consummate.* *Liv.* vestis. *Id.* gaudia. *Id.* annus. *Ovid.* vir. *Cic.* vis. *Ovid.* Insignia facta, *h. e. glorious deeds.* *Terent.* Aliquid insigne facere. *Liv.* Insignior contumelia. *Tertull.* Insignissima religio. *Cic.* Insignis ad laudem. *Id.* Insignis ad deformitatem. — Hence, *substant.* Insigne, is, n. *a mark, sign, signal.* *Cic.* Quod erat insigne, eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam. *Id.* veri, *h. e. criterion.* *Cæs.* Vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurri oporteret. *Liv.* Insigne nocturnum, *h. e. a signal given in the night, a night signal.* — Particularly, Insigne, *plur.* insignia, *the badges of an office, insignia.* *Cæs.* imperatoris. *Liv.* sacerdotum. *Cic.* regia. *Tacit.* triumphi. *Sueton.* Insigne vestis, *h. e.* latus clavus. — Hence, *Cic.* Quasi verborum insignibus, *h. e. figures.* — Hence, in general, *public ornaments, ensigns, badges of honor, marks of distinction.* *Cic.* virtutis, gloriæ. *Cæs.* militaria, *h. e. ornaments on the helmet of officers.* *Virg.* Insigne inimicum humeris gerebat, *h. e. the girdle of Pallas worn by Turnus as an ornament.*

INSIGNITE (insignitus), adv. *in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, signally,* παρασήμως. *Cic.* Insignite improbus. *Liv.* Insignitius.

INSIGNITER (insignis), adv. *in an extraordinary manner, remarkably, notably, notoriously, signally, mightily, extremely,* παρασήμως. *Cic.* Amicos insigniter diligere. *Plin.* Dixit insigniter, *h. e. remarkably well.* *Gell.* Verba nove et insigniter dicta. *Nepos.* Insignius ornare.

INSIGNITUS, a, um, partic. from insignio. —— ¶ Adj. *marked, distinguished, clear, plain,* ἐπίσημος. *Cic.* imago. —— ¶ Also, *remarkable, noted, notorious, notable, striking, manifest.* *Liv.* Ignominia insignitior.

INSILE (insilio), is, n. said to signify *the treadle of a weaver's loom.* *Lucret.* 5, 1352. *Voss.* ad *Catull.* p. 249. reads *ensilia.* Others prefer the reading *insubula.*

INSILIO (in & salio), is, silui (silivi, silii), sultum, a. and n. 4. *to leap into or upon,* εἰσάλλομαι, ἐπιπηδάω. *Plaut.* in scapham. *Cæs.* in phalangas. *Liv.* in equum. *Ovid.* tergo. *Id.* proræ puppique. *Phædr.* supra tignum. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Horat.* Ætnam. *Ovid.* undas. *Sueton.* tauros. — Also, absolutely. *Plin.* Leo insilit saltu, *h. e. leaps, ramps.* — Figur. *Plin.* Palmes in jugum insilit. *Plaut.* in malum cruciatum, *h. e. to come.*

INSIMUL (in & simul), adv. *at the same time, together, jointly.* *Flor.*

INSIMULATIO (insimulo), ōnis, f. *an accusation, charge,* ἔγκλησις. *Cic.* criminis.

INSIMULATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accuser,* κατήγορος. *Apul.*

INSIMULO (in & simulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to allege or maintain* any thing *against* a person. *Cic.* Quod ego insimulo. *Id.* Insimulant hominem discessisse. — Hence, *to blame, tax with.* *Liv.* Neque aliud, quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit. —— ¶ Also, *to charge, accuse,* καταιτιάομαι, προβάλλομαι. *Cic.* aliquem flagitii. *Id.* aliquem peccati. *Id.* aliquem falso. *Ovid.* aliquem criminibus falsis. Also, with an *accus.* of the object. *Plaut.* aliquem malum facinus. Also, *to accuse in a court of justice, to impeach.* *Quint.* aliquem repetundarum crimine.

INSINCERUS (in & sincerus), a, um, adj. *not in its natural state, spoiled, not sound, corrupt, putrid,* διεφθαρμένος. *Virg.* cruor. —— ¶ Also, *not honest, not candid, insincere, fallacious, captious.* *Gell.*

INSINUATIO (insinuo), ōnis, f. *an entrance through a narrow or crooked way.* *Avien.* ponti. —— ¶ Also, *an insinuating or ingratiating one's self into any one's favor,* as of an orator, in the beginning of his speech, by a captatio benevolentiæ. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a notification, publication.* *Cod. Just.*

INSINUO (in & sinuo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put into one's bosom or sinus,* ἐγκολπίζω, παρεισάγω. *Tertull.* manum. —— ¶ Also, *to cause a person or thing to get to a place by windings or turnings.* Also, in general, *to cause to reach or make one's way* any where. *Avien.* terris ratem, *h. e. to land.* *Lucret.* æstum per septa domorum, *h. e.* immittere. *Liv.* Ordines, quacunque intervalla data essent, insinuare, *h. e. to cause the ranks to press into the vacant spaces of the enemy.* *Plin. Paneg.* aliquem animo Cæsaris, *h. e. to bring into favor.* — So, also, Insinuari, *to be imparted, to come to, make its way, reach.* *Prop.* Tibi insinuentur opes, *h. e.* tribuantur, contingant. *Sueton.* Insinuatus est Augusto, *h. e.* amicus factus. *Lucret.* Anima insinuata est nobis, *h. e.* data. *Id.* Vox in aures insinuata, *h. e.* ingressa. — Hence, Se insinuare, and, simply, insinuare, *to steal into, to make one's way into, to get into.* *Liv.* Qua te insinuaveris, via repetenda. *Curt.* Tigris mari se insinuat, *h. e. flows into.* *Liv.* Flumen inter valles se insinuat. *Cic.* Insinuare in forum. *Liv.* se inter corpus et arma. *Cæs.* se in equitum turmas. *Justin.* se alicui, and, simply, *Cic.* Insinuare alicui, *or, Id.* se in familiaritatem, *or, Id.* Insinuare in familiaritatem, *or, Id.* Se insinuare, *h. e. to ingratiate himself with, steal gradually into the good graces of.* *Id.* se in sermonem hominum. *Id.* se in causam. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ad causam. — Also, *to bring to,* when this is done with difficulty or pains. *Aur. Vict.* mores feris mentibus. *Apul.* Sacris insinuari, *h. e.* initiari. —— ¶ Also, *to make known.* *Pandect.*

INSIPIDUS (in & sapidus), a, um, adj. *tasteless, insipid,* ἄχυμος. *Jul. Firmic.* sapor. —— ¶ Also, *insipid, absurd.* *Gell.* 6. 1. Insipidius. Al. leg. *insubidius.*

INSIPIENS (in & sapiens), tis, adj. *foolish, silly, sottish, unwise, witless,* ἀνόητος. *Cic.* Turpe est sapientem ex insipientium sermone pendere. *Id.* Insipientior. *Senec.* Insipientissimus.

INSIPIENTER (insipiens), adv. *foolishly, unwisely, indiscreetly,* ἀνοήτως. *Cic.*

INSIPIENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *folly, indiscretion, imprudence,* ἀνοησία. *Cic.*

INSIPO (in & sipo), is, ui, a. 3. *to throw into.* *Cato.*

INSISTO (in & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, a. and n. 3. *to step towards.* *Liv.* Ad spolia legenda insistunt. — Hence, figur. *to arrive, appear, come.* *Ovid.* Tempora institerant. —— ¶ Hence, *to tread upon, set foot upon, to tread, step.* *Cæs.* Firmiter insistere, *h. e. to stand firm.* *Id.* Proximi jacentibus insistebant. — Hence, Institisse, *to stand upon.* *Ovid.* Institerant ramis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Plaut.* plantam, *h. e. on the foot.* Figur. *Cic.* Naturam, qua animus insistens. *Cic.* e *poeta.* jugo imperii, *h. e. to govern.* — Hence, *to tread upon, enter upon, enter.* *Cic.* vestigiis. *Tacit.* campis. *Terent.* viam. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* vestigia. *Virg.* limen. *Liv.* iter. — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* alicujus honoribus, *h. e. to fill the same office.* *Cæs.* Neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnæ insisterent, *h. e. what manner of fight to begin.* *Virg.* viam, *h. e. to act, pursue a course, use means.* Also, without *viam.* *Terent.* Prave insistere, *h. e. to act unjustly.* — Also, *to apply one's self to, to do, perform.* *Plaut.* in dolos. *Liv.* rei. *Quint.* studiis. *Cic.* munus. Also, with an *infin.* following, *to begin, commence, undertake.* *Cic.* Institit flagitare. *Liv.* Institit deprecari. —— ¶ Also, *to stand upon.* *Cic.* Ille cingulus terræ, in quo qui insistunt, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Villæ margini fluminis insistunt. *Horat.* Cineres insistet victor. —— ¶ Also, *to stand still, stop, halt, pause.* *Cic.* Stellæ insistunt. Figur. *Id.* Oratio insistat interius, *h. e. to be too short.* — Hence, figur. *to stop, pause at any thing.* *Cic.* singulis peccatorum gradibus, *h. e. to consider.* — Also, *to persevere, continue, persist in.* *Cic.* Importune insistere. *Tacit.* crudelitati. *Val. Flacc.* Animus insiste tuis. — Also, *to doubt.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 33. —— ¶ Also, *to press upon, pursue closely.* *Liv.* Effusis (hostibus) institerunt. *Nep.* Hostes institit. *Tacit.* Nec Antonius ultra institit. — Also, *to inveigh against.* *Tacit. Ann.* 4, 60. — Also, *to urge, crave, solicit earnestly, entreat, importune.* With an *infin.* following. *Macrob.* Quid ipsi mater audire institisset, enarrat. Also, with *ut* following. *Augustin.* Institit, ut illum liberaret. —— ¶ Also, *to attend to, bestow pains upon, apply one's self to.* *Cæs.* Totus in bellum insistit, *h. e. bends his whole mind and thought upon.* *Plin.* funeri.

INSITIO (insero, ēvi), ōnis, f. *an ingrafting, grafting, cioning,* ἐμφυτεία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is ingrafted.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *the time of ingrafting.* *Ovid.*

INSITITIUS, and **INSITICIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is inserted.* *Varr.* somnus, *h. e. a nap at mid-day.* —— ¶ Also, *ingrafted.* *Varr.* mulus, *h. e. sprung from two kinds of animals.* *Plin. Ep.* sermo, *h. e. foreign, acquired, not natural.*

INSITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to ingrafting, ingrafted,* ἔνθετος. *Horat.* pira. —— ¶ Also, *bastard, spurious, illegitimate.* *Cic.* Gracchus. *Phædr.* liberi. *Gell.* alimentum lactis, *h. e. of another person than the mother.* — Also, *adopted.* *Senec.* heres.

INSITOR (Id.), ōris, m. *an ingrafter, grafter.* *Plin.*

INSITUS, a, um. See *Insero, ēvi.*

INSITUS (insero, ēvi), us, m. *an ingrafting.* *Plin.*

INSOCIABILIS (in & sociabilis, e), adj. *that cannot be joined or united together, insociable, incompatible,* ἀσυνάλλακτος, ἀσύνακτος. *Liv.* gens, *h. e. unsocial, rude, uncivilized, with whom no alliance can be formed.* *Curt.* regnum, *h. e. that does not admit a partner.* *Liv.* Homines generi humano insociabiles, *h. e. not sociable.* *Tacit.* nurui.

INSOLABILITER (insolabilis), adv. *inconsolably, without solace or comfort,* ἀπαραμυθήτως, ἀπαρηγορήτως. *Horat.* dolere.

INSOLATIO (insolo), ōnis, f. *an exposing to the sun, drying in the sun,* ἡλίασις. *Plin.* ceræ, *h. e. bleaching.*

INSOLENS (in & solens), tis, adj. *contrary to custom,* ἀήθης. *Ter.* Quid tu Athenas insolens? —— ¶ Also, *unaccustomed to.* *Cic.* in dicendo. *Id.* infamiæ. *Cæs.* belli. —— ¶ Also, *unusual, not in use, seldom met with, strange, new, rare.* *Cic.* verbum. —— ¶ Also, *too great, excessive, exceeding, immoderate.* *Horat.* lætitia. *Cic.* ostentatio. —— ¶ Also, *that behaves towards others in a strange or unusual manner, insolent, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous.* *Cic.* homo. *Hirt.* Insolentiores rebus secundis. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* Homines insolentissimi. —— ¶ *Pallad.* Regio insolens, *h. e. uninhabited, desert, desolate.*

INSOLENTER (insolens), adv. *in an uncommon manner, contrary to custom, seldom, unusually, rarely,* ἀηθῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *too much, too frequently, excessively, immoderately, beyond what is right.* *Cic.* Insolentius abutitur. —— ¶ Also, *insolently, proudly, arrogantly, haughtily, presumptuously.* *Cæs.* Victoria sua insolenter gloriari. *Id.* hostem insequi. *Id.* Insolentius. *Valer. Max.* Insolentissime.

INSOLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *the not being accustomed to* a thing, ἀήθεια. *Cic.* Prop-

ter fori insolentiam urbem reformidat, *h. e. from not being accustomed to.* *Sallust.* Timidus insolentia itineris, *h. e. from the strangeness and difficulty.* *Cic.* loci, *h. e. the novelty, unusualness, strangeness.* *Id.* verborum. *Id.* Peregrina insolentia, *h. e. a foreign method of speaking, and unusual amongst us.* —— ¶ Also, *excess, want of moderation.* *Cic.* Majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus sæculi insolentiam vituperabat. —— ¶ Also, *pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance.* *Cic.* Cœperat esse tanta insolentia, ut neminem liberum duceret. *Horat.* Meæ terra cedet insolentiæ. —— ¶ It is found in the plural in *Phædr.* and *Gell.*

INSŎLĔŌ (in & soleo), es, n. 2. same as *Soleo.* *Cæcil.*

INSŎLĔSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow haughty or insolent, be mightily elated.* *Gell.*

INSŎLĬDŬS (in & solidus), a, um, adj. *not solid, soft, weak, tender,* μαλακός. *Ovid.* herba.

INSŎLĬTĒ (insolitus), adv. *contrary to custom, unusually.* *Augustin.*

INSŎLĬTŬS (in & solitus), a, um, adj. *unaccustomed to, unacquainted with, not inured to,* ἀήθης. *Cic.* Cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitasque prodire cogis. *Cæs.* ad laborem. *Sallust.* rerum bellicarum. *Id.* servitii. *Virg.* Insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ, *h. e. who are not accustomed to live upon land.* —— ¶ Also, *unusual, strange, extraordinary.* *Cic.* Insolita mihi loquacitas. *Quintil.* labor. — Hence, Insolitum, *a thing unusual.* *Tacit.* Insolitum est, *it is unusual.* With an *infin.* following. *Pandect.* Idque insolitum esse fieri. Also, with *ut* following. *Plin. Paneg.*

INSŌLŌ (in & sol), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sun, dry by the heat of the sun, expose to the sun,* ἡλιάζω. *Colum.* uvas. *Id.* Humus insolatur, *h. e. is warmed.* *Id.* Dies insolatus, *a clear day on which the sun shines.*

INSŎLŪBĬLIS (in & solubilis), e, adj. *not to be loosed, insoluble,* ἄλυτος. *Macrob.* vinculum. —— ¶ Also, *that cannot be paid.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *that cannot be refuted, indubitable, certain.* *Quintil.*

INSŎLŪBĬLĬTĀS (insolubilis), ātis, f. *indissolubleness, difficulty, intricacy.* *Sidon.*

INSŎLŪBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *indissolubly.* *Macrob.*

INSŎMNĬA (insomnis), æ, f. *sleeplessness, want of sleep, watching, waking, lying awake,* ἀϋπνία. *Sueton.* — The plural is found in *Cic. Senect.* 13. Insomniis carere *h. e. sleeplessness* (or, *unpleasant dreams*, from *insomnium*).

INSŎMNĬŌSŬS (insomnia), a, um, adj. *sleepless, unable to sleep, troubled with want of sleep.* *Cato.*

INSŎMNIS (in & somnus), e, adj. *wanting sleep, sleepless, watching,* ἄϋπνος. — *Virg.* nox. *Ovid.* draco. *Stat.* oculi.

INSŎMNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a dream,* ἐνύπνιον. *Tacit.* More frequently in the plural. *Tibull.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *sleeplessness.* *Val. Flacc.*

INSŎNŌ (in & sono), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to make a noise in, to sound, sound loudly, resound,* ἐνηχέω, κατηχέω. *Ovid.* calamis. *Lucan.* Insonuere tubæ. *Virg.* Insonuit flagello, *h. e. snapped with her whip.* *Id.* Boreæ spiritus alto insonat Ægæo, *h. e. hisses, whistles.* *Ovid.* Insonuit nervus ab arcu. *Id.* Unda insonuit. *Quintil.* 11. 3. 121. Insonare, *h. e. to clear the throat, to hawk, hem.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Virg.* verbera, *to crack or snap with a whip.*

INSŎNS (in & sons), tis, adj. *innocent, guiltless,* ἀθῷος, ἀναίτιος. *Horat.* Purus et insons. *Plaut.* Insons probri. *Id.* Aliquem falso atque insontem arguere. *Liv.* regni crimine. *Id.* culpæ. —— ¶ Also, *without hurting, harmless.* *Horat.* Cerberus. *Ovid.* casæ.

INSŎNŬS (in & sonus), a, um, adj. *making no noise or sound, without noise, noiseless, silent,* ἄψοφος. *Apul.* vestigium. *Id.* litteræ, *h. e. the mutes,* ἄφωνα γράμματα.

INSŌPĬBĬLIS (in & sopio), e, adj. *that cannot be laid asleep.* *Martian. Capell.* ignis, *h. e. inextinguishable.*

INSŌPĪTŬS (in & sopitus), a, um, adj. *not lulled to sleep, never sleeping, watchful, sleepless,* ἄϋπνος. *Ovid.* draco. *Claudian.* ignis, *h. e. inextinguishable.*

INSŎRDĔSCŌ (in & sordesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become sordid.* *Sidon.*

INSPARGŌ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. same as *Inspergo.* *Plin.*

INSPARSŬS. See *Inspargo.*

INSPĀTĬŎR (in & spatior), āris, dep. 1. *to walk leisurely in or to a place.* *Prudent.*

INSPĔCĬĀTŬS (in & speciatus), a, um, adj. *unformed, unshapen.* *Tertull.* substantia.

INSPĔCĬŌSŬS (in & speciosus), a, um, adj. *unseemly, ugly.* *Petron.*

INSPECTĀTĬŌ (inspecto), ōnis, f. *a beholding, looking into, considering.* *Senec.*

INSPECTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Inspector.* *Symmach.*

INSPECTĬŌ (inspicio), ōnis, f. *a looking into, viewing, beholding, observing carefully, inspection,* ἐπίσκεψις, ἐπιθεώρησις. *Colum.* Ager prima inspectione vitia ostendit, *at first sight.* *Quintil.* tabularum, *a reading.* *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* Eos, qui pro consulibus hanc provinciam obtinuerunt, abstinuisse inspectione rationum. *Apul.* speculi. —— ¶ Also, *consideration, contemplation.* *Quintil.* Hence, *theory,* opposed to practice. *Quintil.* Artium aliæ positæ in inspectione, aliæ in agendo, &c. *some depend on theory,* &c. *others again on practice,* &c.

INSPECTŌ (frequentat. of inspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to behold, observe, look at or view attentively,* ἐφοράω. *Plaut.* aliquid. — Also, absolutely. *Plaut.* Ego inspectavi. *Cic.* Me inspectante, *h. e. before my eyes.*

INSPECTŎR (inspicio), ōris, m. *a beholder.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an inspector, overseer, examiner of things to be sold,* ἐπόπτης. *Cod. Theod.*

INSPECTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Inspectio.* *Senec.*

INSPECTŬS, a, um. See *Inspicio.*

INSPĒRĀBĬLIS (in & sperabilis), e, adj. *not to be hoped for or expected,* ἀνέλπιστος, ἄελπτος. *Gell.* pax.

INSPĒRANS (in & sperans), tis, adj. *not hoping for, not expecting,* ἀνελπίζων. *Cic.* Insperanti mihi cecidit. *Terent.* Feci ut fierent nuptiæ, insperante hoc.

INSPĒRĀTĒ (insperatus), adv. *unexpectedly.* *Val. Max.* Insperatius.

INSPĒRĀTŌ. See *Insperatus.*

INSPĒRĀTŬS (in & speratus), a, um, adj. *not hoped or looked for, unhoped for, unexpected,* ἀνέλπιστος. *Cic.* præsidium. *Id.* pecuniæ. *Terent.* gaudium. *Plaut.* Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve. — Also, of disagreeable things. *Cic.* malum. Hence, *Liv.* Ex insperato, or, *Lucil.* Insperato, *unhoped for, unexpectedly.*

INSPERGŌ (in & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to sprinkle upon, scatter upon,* ἐπιπάσσω. *Cic.* molam et vinum. *Plin.* farinam potioni. — Figur. *Horat.* Nævos corpore inspersos. —— ¶ Also, *to besprinkle, bestrew, sprinkle over.* *Cato.* oleam sale. *Plin.* Inspersa vino.

INSPERSĬŌ (inspergo), ōnis, f. *a sprinkling upon, besprinkling,* διάπασμα. *Pallad.* cineris.

INSPERSŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Inspersio.* *Apul.*

INSPERSŬS, a, um. See *Inspergo.*

INSPĬCĬŌ (in & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to look into,* εἰσοράω, ἐνοπτεύω. *Terent.* Inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium. *Plaut.* libros. *Ovid.* Quum Romam inspexerit Eos. — Hence, *to look into or at, to read.* *Cic.* leges. *Ovid.* verba. *Tacit.* literas. —— ¶ Also, *to look at, see, behold, view.* *Colum.* agrum. *Horat.* equos. *Liv.* singulos milites, *h. e. to review, muster.* — Also, simply, *to look at, look, see.* *Ovid.* Inspice, quid, &c. —— ¶ Figur. *to consider, contemplate, examine, weigh, ponder, muse upon, become acquainted with, understand, comprehend, perceive.* *Cic.* aliquem a puero. *Plaut.* morbum alicujus. *Quintil.* Inspicere quid deceat. *Id.* mores alicujus. *Plaut.* sententiam alicujus. *Plin. Ep.* rationes.

INSPĪCŌ (in & spico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to point, sharpen at the end.* *Virg.*

INSPĪRĀMENTUM (inspiro), i, n. same as *Inspiratio.* *Cal. Aurel.*

INSPĪRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a blowing into, inspiration,* ἐμπνευσις. *Solin.*

INSPĪRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an inspirer.* *Cæl. Aurelian.* furoris.

INSPĪRĬTĀLIS (in & spiritalis), e, adj. *not spiritual.* *Paulin. Ep.*

INSPĪRŌ (in & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to blow or breathe in or upon,* εἰσπνέω, ἐμπνέω. *Quint.* Inspirantes ramis arborum auræ. *Ovid.* conchæ, *h. e. to blow upon.* — *Gell.* literæ, *h. e. to pronounce with full breath, as an aspirate.* —— ¶ Also, *to blow or breathe into.* *Plin.* foramen, *h. e. into a hole.* *Colum.* Granaria aquilonibus inspirentur, *h. e. be ventilated.* — Also, *to blow into, bring into by blowing.* *Plin.* aliquid gravitati aurium per fistulas. — Also, in a more extended signification, *to blow or breathe into, infuse.* *Virg.* venenum morsibus. *Colum.* animam homini. — Figur. *to excite or produce in a person in an imperceptible manner.* *Virg.* alicui occultum ignem. *Id.* magnam mentem. *Quintil.* misericordiam. —— ¶ Also, *to produce by blowing.* *Gell.* sonum fistula. —— ¶ Also, *to inspire.* *Justin.* aliquem. — Figur. of an orator, *to inflame, excite, inspire.* *Quintil.* Quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *h. e. with what strength will he inspire his hearers.*

INSPISSŌ (in & spisso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make thick, inspissate.* *Veget.*

INSPŎLĬĀTŬS (in & spoliatus), a, um, adj. *not plundered, not spoiled or stripped, not robbed.* *Quintil.* and *Virg.*

INSPŪMŌ (in & spumo), as, n. 1. *to foam.* *Tertull.*

INSPŪŌ (in & spuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to spit into or upon,* ἐμπτύω. *Senec.* alicui in frontem. *Id.* in faciem alicujus. *Plin.* oculis.

INSPŪTŌ (in & sputo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spit upon,* εἰσπτύω. *Plaut.* aliquem.

INSTĀBĬLIS (in & stabilis), e, adj. *that does not stand fast, movable, unsteady, tottering, not firm,* ἀβέβαιος, ἀσταθής. *Liv.* pedes. *Virg.* cymbæ. — Figur. *Quintil.* membrum orationis. —— ¶ Also, *not to be stood on.* *Ovid.* tellus. —— ¶ Also, *not standing firm, not keeping its ground, sometimes being here, sometimes there.* *Liv.* hostis. Figur. *Curt.* manus, *h. e.* rapaces. —— ¶ Also, *inconstant, fickle, wavering, changeable.* *Cæs.* motus. *Virg.* animus. *Tacit.* fortuna. *Liv.* ingressus, *h. e. unsafe.* *Aur. Vict.* Instabilior.

INSTĀBĬLĬTĀS (instabilis), ātis, f. *unsteadiness, uncertainty, instability,* ἀστασία. *Plin.* mentis, *h. e. disorder or deprivation of reason.*

INSTĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *unsteadily.* *Augustin.*

INSTĀNS, tis, particip. from insto. —— ¶ Adj. *present.* *Quint.* tempus. *Cic.* Instantia, *things present.* —— ¶ Also, *pressing, earnest, urgent, importunate.* *Quintil.* Gestus instantior.

INSTANTĔR (instans), adv. *earnestly, pressingly, forcibly, vehemently, importunately, urgently,* ἐνστατικῶς. *Quintil.* dicere. *Id.* Instantius. *Apul.* Instantissime.

INSTANTĬA (insto), æ, f. *presence.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a pressing into, intrusion.* — Hence, *close application, assiduity, activity, persevering diligence,* παρουσία, σπουδή. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, *vehemence, force, strength, vigor,* as in speaking. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, *earnestness in supplication, importunity, urgency.* *Pandect.*

INSTAR (unc.), n. used only in the *nom.* and *acc.* *sketch, image, likeness, resemblance, kind, manner,* ὁμοίωμα, ἀπεικόνισμα. *Plin.* Primum operis instar. *Sueton.* Equi instar, *h. e. a picture.* *Cic.* Est tanquam animi instar in corpore, *h. e. as the soul in the body.* *Liv.* Parvum instar eorum, *h. e. merely a shadow of.* Hence, Ad instar, *as, like, after the manner of.* *Apul.* Ad instar speculi. *Justin.* Ad instar castrorum, *h. e. after the manner of, like.* So, also, simply Instar. *Cic.* Fuit non vici in-

star, sed urbis, *h. e. was not like a village, but,* &c. *Cæs.* Instar muri. *Virg.* Instar montis. *Horat.* Instar veris. — Instar, *sc.* ad, *about. Hirt.* Trium cohortium instar exposuit. *Cic.* Habet instar septuaginta (epistolarum), *h. e. as many as amount to. Varr.* Instar librorum octo, *h. e. eight in number. Vellei.* Multorum voluminum instar, *h. e. a work of many volumes.* —— ¶ Also, *form, figure, appearance. Virg.* Quantum instar in ipso est. *Cic.* Navis urbis instar habere videtur. *Cic.* Terra quasi puncti instar obtinet, *h. e. looks like a point.* —— ¶ Also, *value, amount. Cic.* Vix minimi momenti instar habet. *Ovid.* Habet instar militis innumeri, *h. e. is equivalent to.* — Hence, Instar, *sc.* ad, *as, like, as good as. Cic.* Erat mortis instar, *h. e. was as good as dead. Id.* Plato est mihi instar omnium, *h. e. is equal to them all, is worth them all.*

INSTAURĀTIŌ (instauro), ōnis, f. *a renewal, repetition,* ἀνασκευή. *Cic.* ludorum. *Pandect.* Instaurationem causæ deposcere, *h. e. to demand a fresh trial.* —— ¶ Also, *a renewing, restoring, refitting, repairing. Eumen.* templorum.

INSTAURĀTĪTIŬS, or **INSTAURĀTICIŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *renewed. Macrob.* dies, *h. e. on which the games were repeated.*

INSTAURĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *renewed, repeated. Cic.* ludi, *h. e. games repeated or celebrated anew, on account of some informality in the first celebration.*

INSTAURĀTŌR (Id.) ōris, m. *a renewer, restorer,* ἐπισκευαστής. *Ammian.*

INSTAURŌ (perhaps from instar), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew,* ἀνασκευάζω, of sacrifices, games, &c. which are repeated at stated times. *Cic.* sacrificium. *Virg.* epulas. *Liv.* ludos. — Hence, in general, *to celebrate. Liv.* ludos diem unum. — Also, in general, *to renew, repeat. Cic.* scelus, cædem. *Liv.* bellum. *Virg.* prœlium. —— ¶ Also, *to renew, restore, repair, refit. Eumen.* templa. —— ¶ Also, *to erect, make. Plin.* monumenta sibi. *Id.* sibi tunicas. —— ¶ Also, *to repay, requite. Virg.*

INSTĔRNŌ (in & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to cover* as with a saddle-cloth, ἐπιστρώννυμι. *Virg.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay a covering upon. Horat.* pulpita modicis tignis (*dativ.*). — Hence, Instratum, *a covering, blanket. Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw down or into. Stat.* se ignibus.

INSTĪGĀTIŌ (instigo), ōnis, f. *an instigation, incitement, inducement. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

INSTĪGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an instigator. Tacit.*

INSTĪGĀTRIX (instigator), īcis, f. *she that instigates. Tacit.*

INSTĪGĀTŬS (instigo), us, m. *an instigation. Pandect.*

INSTĪGŌ (probably from στίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to instigate, incite, stimulate,* ἐπικεντρίζω, παροξύνω, παρορμάω. *Terent.* aliquem. *Liv.* aliquem in aliquem. *Vellei.* in arma, *h. e. to rouse, animate, encourage. Cic.* Instigante te, *h. e. at your instigation. Petron.* canem in aliquem, *h. e. to set at.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Lucret.*

INSTILLĀTIŌ (instillo), ōnis, f. *an infusion, instillation, pouring in by drops,* ἐνστάλαξις. *Plin.*

INSTILLŌ (in & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pour in drop by drop, infuse by drops, instil,* ἐνσταλάζω. *Cic.* lumini oleum. *Ovid.* merum in ignes. — Figur. *to instil, whisper in one's ear. Horat.* præceptum auribus. —— ¶ Also, *to fall on or into by drops, to drop on or into. Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* saxa, *h. e. on the rocks.*

INSTĬMŬLĀTŌR (instimulo), ōris, m. *an instigator, inciter. Cic.* seditionis.

INSTĬMŬLŌ (in & stimulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to instigate, stimulate, incite, push on. Ovid.*

INSTINCTŌR (instinguo), ōris, m. *an inciter, encourager, setter on, prompter. Tacit.* belli.

INSTINCTŬS, a, um. See *Instinguo.*

INSTINCTŬS (instinguo), us, m. *instigation, incitement, impulse, inspiration, instinct,* παρόρμησις, ἐνθουσιασμός. *Cic.* divinus.

INSTINGUŌ (in & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to incite, instigate. Gell.* — Hence, Instinctus, a, um, *instigated, incited, stimulated. Cic.* furore. *Liv.* vocibus, furiis. *Quintil.* divino spiritu.

INSTĪPŌ (in & stipo), as, a. 1. *to stuff or cram into, fill up to the brim,* ἀνστοιβάζω. *Marc. Emp.* — Hence, *Cato.* vinum in culleum, *h. e. to make quite full.*

INSTĬPŬLŌR (in & stipulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to stipulate, get a promise or obligation for any thing from another. Plaut.*

INSTĬTA (unc.), æ, f. *the fringe, border, guard, or selvedge of a garment; the broad border or purfle put round the lower part of a woman's robe,* λῶμα, κράσπεδον, περιχιτώνιον. *Horat.* By Ovid it is used for *a lady. Ovid. Art.* 1, 32. —— ¶ Also, *any bandage,* as, to tie hands or feet with. *Petron.* — Also, *a girth* of a bedstead or sofa, to put the cushions upon. *Petron.*

INSTĬTIŌ (insisto), ōnis, f. *a stopping or standing still. Cic.* errantium stellarum, *h. e. the apparent suspension of motion in the planets; their appearing to be stationary.* Al. aliter leg.

INSTĬTŌR (insto), ōris, m. *one who sells goods or carries them about for sale in the name and on account of another, a commission-merchant, a hawker, pedlar, broker, a retailer, huckster, shop-keeper, trader, dealer, factor; one who keeps a shop for another, and sells goods on his account,* παλιγκάπηλος, ἐπιστάτης. *Liv.* mercis. *Pandect.* cauponum, *h. e. an assistant, or a bar-keeper.* — Hence, *Quintil.* eloquentiæ, *h. e. an orator displaying his eloquence,* as a merchant exposes and praises his wares.

INSTĬTŌRIŬS (institor), a, um, adj. *relating to institores. Pandect.* actio, *h. e. an action against a trader, or against the master or employer of the trader, on account of his transactions. Sueton.* Institorium, *the trade of a huckster,* &c.

INSTĬTŬŌ (in & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to set, put or place into,* καθιδρύω, ἐνίσταμαι. *Plaut.* argumenta in pectus, *h. e. to introduce. Terent.* aliquid in animum. — Hence, *to determine or resolve upon. Nep.* tempus quærere. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence. Cic.* historiam, viam. *Id.* Perge, ut instituisti. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* scribere. — Hence, *to make, give. Cæs.* delectum, *h. e. to make a levy. Id.* sermonem, *h. e. to hold a discourse. Sueton.* convivia. *Virg.* dapes. — Also, *to establish, introduce, appoint. Ovid.* sacros ludos. *Liv.* dies festos. *Id.* censum. —— ¶ Also, *to erect, build, make, fabricate, construct. Cæs.* turres, naves, pontem. *Cic.* exedria. *Horat.* amphoram. *Val. Flacc.* toros. — Figur. *Cic.* sibi quæstum, *h. e. to procure, get, or gain. Id.* conditionem, *h. e. to make.* —— ¶ Also, *to institute, give a certain form or quality, to form, fashion, regulate, arrange. Cic.* actionem, *h. e. to draw up or prepare a process. Cæs.* rationem operis. *Sallust.* Ita ab adolescentia vitam instituisse, *h. e. had regulated his life so. Quintil.* Familia bene instituta, *h. e. well-regulated.* — Also, absolutely, *to make a regulation or arrangement, introduce, establish, ordain, appoint.* With *in* following. *Sueton.* In re militari multa instituit, *h. e. made many new regulations.* Also, with *ut* following. *Cic.* Instituit, ut, &c. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* Quotannis facere instituerat, *h. e. was wont to,* &c. — Hence, *to make, found, plant, build,* &c. *Liv.* metalla, *h. e. to make or sink mines. Cic.* vineas. *Id.* portorium. *Varr.* segetes. *Plin.* plantaria. *Cic.* officinam. *Plin.* bibliothecam. — Also, *to ordain, institute, appoint, decree. Cic.* legem, pœnam. *Virg.* Hoc sibi Proserpina ferri instituit. *Sueton.* Instituit (ut) subsortio a prætore fieret. — Hence, *to appoint, make, pronounce, declare. Cic.* aliquem heredem, tutorem. — Also, *to procure, hire,* or, *to get together, collect. Cæs.* remiges ex aliquo loco. —— ¶ Also, *to form, teach, instruct, bring or train up, educate,* παιδεύω. *Quintil.* mores. *Id.* oratorem. *Cic.* aliquem ad dicendum. *Quintil.* aliquem artibus. *Colum.* aliquem Latine loqui.

INSTĬTŪTIŌ (instituo), ōnis, f. *a disposition, arrangement. Cic.* rerum. — Hence, *custom. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *instruction, direction. Cic.* puerilis. *Tacit.* Cynica institutio, *h. e. principles.*

INSTĬTŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who makes or founds* any thing. *Ammian.* urbium, *h. e. founder.* —— ¶ Also, *a teacher, instructor, master. Lamprid.*

INSTĬTŪTUM (Id.), i, n. *a purpose, object, plan, design,* προαίρεσις, σκοπός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a regulation, custom, way, practice, manner, fashion, institution,* ἔθος. *Cic.* Me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, rarius ad te scribere, *h. e. habit. Id.* Si qua mulier sit instituto meretricio, *h. e. profession. Cæs.* Meo instituto usus sum, *h. e. I have acted agreeably with my practice. Cic.* Institutum vitæ capere, *h. e. a tenor, manner. Cic.* Bene Juris publici leges et instituta cognoverat. *Id.* majorum. *Nepos.* Institutis patriæ parere. —— ¶ Also, *a rule. Cic.* Abundare præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, *h. e. lessons. Quintil.* Optimis institutis mentem infantium informare. —— ¶ Also, *a bargain, stipulation, agreement. Liv.* 6, 10.

INSTĬTŪTŬS, a, um. See *Instituo.*

INSTŌ (in & sto), as, ĭti, ātum, n. 1. *to stand in or upon* any thing, ἐνίστημι. *Virg.* jugis. *Sueton.* in triclinio. *Plaut.* Rectam instas viam, *h. e. you are on the right way, you have precisely hit the matter.* —— ¶ Also, *to be near or at hand, draw nigh, impend, approach, threaten. Sallust.* Instat nox. *Liv.* hiems. *Cic.* iter, pœna. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* bellum. *Terent.* Partus prope instat. *Liv.* Nihil mihi instat. — Also, with an *accusat. Plaut.* Tantum eum instat exitii. — Hence, Instans, *present.* Instantia, *things present. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to push or press upon, urge, harass, attack;* also, *to pursue, advance.* In war. *Liv.* alicui. Also, without a *dativ. Cæs.* and *Liv.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Nep.* hostes. — Also, in general, *to urge, ply, harass, pursue. Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Liv.* Clades instantes. — Also, *to urge or press upon a person to do or say a thing, to request strongly, demand, insist. Cic.* Cupienti atque instanti negare. *Id.* Quod te instante faciet, *h. e. at your instance.* Also, with *ut* following. *Cic.* Tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas inconsillium. *Liv.* Evincunt instando, ut, &c. *Terent.* Unum instat, ut conficientur nuptiæ. Also, with *ne* following. *Plaut.* Uxor instat, ne mihi detur. — Hence, Instare sibi, *to exert one's self with zeal and eagerness. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nunc identidem nosmet ipsi nobis instemus. —— ¶ Also, *to apply one's self to* a thing, *commence working at. Virg.* currum, *h. e. to work at.* —— ¶ Also, *to take pains. Cic.* de Milone. *Virg.* operi. *Tacit.* Non ignarus instandum famæ, *h. e. that he ought to improve the first impression of fame.* —— ¶ Also, *to maintain or endeavor to maintain, insist upon, persist in, stick to his opinion. Terent.* Instat, factum esse, *h. e. insists upon, says positively that it was done. Cic.* Instat poscere, *h. e. continues, insists, persists.* —— ¶ See, also, *Instans.*

INSTRĀGŬLUM (insterno), i, n. *a covering, coverlet,* στρῶμα. *Cato.*

INSTRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from insterno. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & stratus), *not covered or strewed with any thing. Virg.*

INSTRĒNŬĒ (instrenuus), adv. *not courageously. Justin.* Lysimachus non instrenue moriens, *h. e. in a cowardly or dastardly manner.*

INSTRĒNŬŬS (in & strenuus), a, um, adj. *not industrious, sluggish, inactive, spiritless, mean, weak,* ῥάθυμος. *Terent.*

INSTRĔPITŌ (frequentat. of instrepo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. same as *Instrepo. Venant. Fortun.*

INSTREPŌ (in & strepo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to make a noise any where*, or, simply, *to make a noise, to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, crackle, creak*, &c. *Virg.* Sub pondere axis instrepat. —— ¶ Also, with an *accus.* following. *Apul.* lamentabiles questus.

INSTRICTŪS, a, um. See *Instringo.*

INSTRICTŬS (instringo), us, m. *an exertion.* *Catull.* 75, 11. (si lectio certa).

INSTRIDŌ (in & strido), is, n. 3. *to hiss in a place.* *Sil.* pelago.

INSTRINGŌ (in & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind.* *Quintil. declam.* —— ¶ Also, *to irritate.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring into order.* *Catull.* 75, 11. (si lectio certa).

INSTRŪCTĒ (instructus), adv. *with great preparation.* *Liv.* Instructius.

INSTRŪCTILIS (in & struo), e, adj. *not joined.* *Tertull.*

INSTRŪCTIŌ (instruo), ōnis, f. *a constructing, erecting, building, furnishing*, κατασκευή. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* balinei. *Vitruv.* tubulorum in cloacas, *h. e.* immissio. —— ¶ Also, *a disposing, setting in array or order.* *Cic.* signorum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* militum. —— ¶ Also, *instruction.* *Arnob.*

INSTRŪCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who prepares*, κατασκευαστής. *Cic.* Instructores convivii.

INSTRŪCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *array, disposition*, same as *Instructio.* *Frontin.*

INSTRŪCTŬS, a, um, particip. from instruo. —— ¶ Adj. *furnished, provided.* *Cic.* Græcia instructa copiis. *Horat.* Decem vitiis instructior. *Cic.* Rebus instructissimus. —— ¶ Also, *instructed.* *Cic.* in jure civili, *h. e. versed.* *Id.* artibus. *Id.* Instructior a jure civili. *Id.* Ad dicendum instructissimus a natura.

INSTRŪCTŬS (instruo), us, m. *preparation, provision.* *Cic.*

INSTRŪMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *any thing by which one prepares, fits out, puts in order, works at, exercises or practises a thing.* Hence, *tool, instrument, furniture, effects, goods, provision, household stuff, moveables, utensils, implements, equipage, gear*, ἐργαλεῖον, τὰ σκεύη. *Cic.* Instrumentum villæ, *or*, *Phædr.* rusticum, *or*, simply, *Cic.* Instrumentum, *sc.* rusticum, *h. e. the implements of husbandry.* *Sueton.* regium. *Horat.* artis, *h. e. the tools or instruments of his trade.* *Plin. Ep.* venatorium, *h. e. the apparatus for hunting.* *Cæs.* hibernorum. *Id.* militare, *or*, *Cic.* belli, *h. e. every thing necessary for war*, as arms, provision, &c. *Sueton.* imperii, *h. e. documents or a body of records relating to the empire*, as the decrees of the senate and people, which were kept in the capitol. *Quintil.* Instrumenta litis, *h. e. all the papers or documents relating to a lawsuit.* — Also, *a single instrument or implement.* Hence, *plur.* Instrumenta. *Colum.* corporis. *Ovid.* necis. *Plin.* ciborum, *h. e. organs of digestion.* —— ¶ Figur. *stock, provisions, materials.* *Cic.* oratoris. *Id.* causarum. —— ¶ Also, *means, assistance, furtherance, promotion, advancement.* *Cic.* bonitati. *Id.* regni. *Id.* Instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam. *Sallust.* Instrumenta luxuriæ. *Quintil.* 12. 5. Instrumenta oratoris, *h. e. accomplishments requisite for an orator.* —— ¶ Also, *ornament, embellishment.* *Ovid. Trist.* 1, 1, 9. —— ¶ Also, *dress, apparel.* *Ovid. Met.* 14, 767. Anilia demit instrumenta sibi. *Sueton. Cæs.* 84. Instrumentum triumphorum, *h. e. garments used at triumphal processions on the stage.*

INSTRUŌ (in & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to put together in order, set in order, arrange, compose.* *Cic.* In instruendo, *sc.* orationem. —— ¶ Also, *to erect, construct, build*, κατασκευάζω. *Nepos.* muros, *h. e. to build*, or, *to make preparations for building.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw up in battle array.* *Cic.* aciem. *Id.* copias. *Liv.* elephantos. *Id.* Exercitus instructus. *Id.* Instrui in ordines, *or* ordinibus, *h. e. in ranks.* —— ¶ Also, *to prepare, make ready.* *Liv.* apparatum belli. *Id.* Tempus ad instruendum, *sc.* se, *h. e. to place himself in order.* *Id.* fraudem. *Id.* insidias in loco, *h. e. to lay snares.* —— ¶ Also, *to prepare, furnish, provide, equip, fit out, accoutre, furnish with necessaries.* *Liv.* agrum. *Cic.* domum, convivium. *Id.* accusationem, *h. e. to prepare, furnish the proper evidence or documents for.* *Justin.* classem. *Sueton.* filiam, *h. e. to provide with every requisite.* *Cic.* se, *h. e. to be provided, prepare himself, get ready.* *Liv.* Instructus dimicationi. *Id.* ad cædem. *Pandect.* Fundus instructus. *Cic.* naves, domus. — Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Virg.* aliquem armis. *Senec.* Rerum, quæ vitam instruunt, diligens, *h. e. which embellish.* — Hence, *to instruct, teach.* *Cic.* aliquem artibus. *Plin. Ep.* ignorantiam alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to procure, give.* *Plaut.* alicui aurum. —— ¶ Also, *to put into, insert.* *Cæs.* contabulationem in parietes. —— ¶ See, also, *Instructus, a, um.*

INSTŬDIŌSŬS (in & studiosus), a, um, adj. *not studious, not taking pains*, ἀφιλόπονος. *Apul.* medicinæ.

INSTŬPEŌ (in & stupeo), es, n. 2. *to be torpid, void of feeling, benumbed.* *Plin.*

INSUĀSUM (in & suasum), i, n. *a smoky yellow color.* *Plaut. Trucul.* 2. 2. 16.

INSUĀVIS (in & suavis), e, adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive*, ἀηδής. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* Insuavius. *Id.* Insuavissima.

INSUĀVITĀS (insuavis), ātis, f. *unpleasantness, disagreeableness.* *Gell.*

INSŬBER, bris, bre, adj. *in or of Insubria, a country of Italy, near Milan, Insubrian.* *Liv.* eques. — Hence, Insuber, *an Insubrian.* *Cic.* — *Plur.* Insubres. *Liv.*

INSŬBIDĒ (insubidus), adv. *inconsiderately, rashly, foolishly.* *Gell.*

INSŬBIDŬS (in & subidus), a, um, adj. *inconsiderate, silly, foolish.* *Lamprid.* Fuit vultu insubido. *Gell.* Insubidius.

INSŬBTILIS (in & subtilis), e, adj. *coarse, not subtile.* *Pandect.*

INSŬBTILITER (insubtilis), adv. *coarsely, without subtilty.* *Pandect.*

INSUBULUM, i. See *Insile.*

INSUCCŌ (in & succus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to moisten, soak, steep*, ἐμβάπτω. *Colum.*

INSŪDŌ (in & sudo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sweat in or at*, ἐνιδρόω. *Horat.* Nulla taberna meos habeat libellos, queis manus insudet vulgi, *h. e. on which the hands of the vulgar may sweat; which may be spoiled by the sweaty hands of the vulgar.* *Calp.* labori. —— ¶ Also, *to sweat.* *Cels.*

INSUĒFACIŌ (from in, sueo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to accustom or habituate to.* *Pass.* Insuefio. Hence, Insuefactus, a, um, *accustomed or inured to* any thing. *Cæs.*

INSUĒSCŌ (in & sueo), is, ēvi, ētum, a. and n. 3. *to be accustomed, be in the habit of*, ἐθίζομαι. *Terent.* mentiri. *Tacit.* corpori. *Sallust.* potare. —— ¶ Also, *to accustom to.* *Horat.* Insuevit pater hoc me. *Colum.* aqua pecus. Hence, *Id.* Insuesci debent. Hence, Insuetus, *accustomed.* *Liv.*

INSUĒTĒ (insuetus), adv. *contrary to custom.* *Cæl. Aurelian.* Insuete immorari. *Augustin.* Insuetius.

INSUĒTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *a being unaccustomed to.* *Spartian.* cibi.

INSUĒTŬS (in & suetus), a, um, adj. *unaccustomed to, not accustomed to*, ἀηθής. *Cic.* contumeliæ. *Cæs.* laboris. *Id.* navigandi. *Liv.* moribus. *Id.* Civitas vinci insueta. *Id.* Insuetus vera audire. *Liv.* Eques insuetus ad pugnam. *Cæs.* Corpora insueta ad onera portanda. —— ¶ Also, *not experienced in, unacquainted with.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* rerum majorum, *h. e. unacquainted with.* —— ¶ Also, *unusual, unwonted.* *Virg.* pabula. *Id.* iter. *Liv.* solitudo. — Hence, Insueta, neut. plur. adverbially, *unusually.* *Virg.* rudere. —— ¶ It is also the *particip.* of *Insuesco*, which see.

INSŬFFICIENS (in & sufficiens), tis, adj. *insufficient.* *Tertull.*

INSŬFFICIENTIA (insufficiens), æ, f. *insufficiency.* *Tertull.*

INSŬFFLĀTIŌ (insufflo), ōnis, f. *a blowing into.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

INSŬFFLŌ (in & sufflo), as, a. 1. *to breathe or blow into or upon.* *Prudent.*

INSŬLA (perhaps from νῆσος), æ, f. *an island, isle*, νῆσος. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a building at Rome separated from other buildings, or a collection of houses apart from others, and belonging to one proprietor, who generally let the whole or a part of them.* *Cic.*

INSŬLĀNŬS (insula), a, um, adj. *on or of an island.* *Cic.* Insulani, *sc.* homines.

INSŬLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to an island, insular, insulary*, νησιωτικός. *Ammian.* pœna, *h. e. banishment to an island.* —— ¶ *Justin.* Insulares, *sc.* homines, *h. e. keepers of a temple, or tenants living next the temple.*

INSŬLĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a tenant of an insula.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *an overseer of an insula as a building, a housekeeper, steward.* *Pandect.*

INSŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made an island of, insulated.* *Apul.*

INSŬLENSIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Insularis.* *Solin.* 54. (e lect. *Salmas.*).

INSŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of islands.* *Ammian.*

INSULSĒ (insulsus), adv. *absurdly, insipidly, foolishly, sillily*, ἀνοήτως. *Cic.* Multa insulse dicuntur quotidie. *Gell.* Insulsius. *Id.* Insulsissime.

INSULSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *absurdity, folly, want of sense or taste, sottishness, insipidness*, ἐπαριστερότης, ἀπειροκαλία. *Cic.* villæ, *h. e. want of taste displayed in building it.* *Id.* Græcorum.

INSULSŬS (in & salsus), a, um, adj. *without salt, unsalted.* *Colum.* Hence, *insipid, tasteless, flat, stale, unsavory.* *Hieron.* Cibus insulsior. —— ¶ Also, *absurd, silly, foolish, flat, dull, stupid, insipid, heavy, sottish.* *Cic.* adolescens. *Id.* Acutus nec insulsus homo, *h. e. not unwitty.* *Id.* genus ridiculi. *Catull.* Insulsissimus.

INSULTĀBUNDŬS (insulto), a, um, adj. same as *Insultans.* *Augustin.*

INSULTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a leaping upon* any thing; or, simply, *a leaping, bounding.* *Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *an insolent behavior towards any one, wantonness, scoffing, reviling.* *Quintil.* and *Flor.*

INSULTĀTŌRIĒ (insultatorius), adv. *insolently, wantonly, scornfully, insultingly, tauntingly.* *Sidon.*

INSULTĀTŌRIŬS (insulto), a, um, adj. *scornful, mocking, ironical.* *Tertull.*

INSULTŌ (insilio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to leap or spring against, in or upon* any thing, ἐπιπηδάω; or, simply, *to leap or leap about.* *Terent.* fores calcibus, *h. e. to kick or beat against.* *Virg.* floribus, *h. e. to leap or frisk upon, to trample upon.* *Horat.* busto. *Ovid.* fluctibus, *h. e. into the waves.* *Tacit.* aquis, *h. e. into the water.* *Virg.* Nemora insultant matres, *h. e. rush bounding through.* — Also, without any case. *Virg.* Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli? *h. e. leap about, behave insolently or scornfully.* —— ¶ Also, *to behave wantonly towards* a person, *abuse, insult, scoff at, revile, deride, taunt.* *Lucil.* aliquem. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* in rempublicam. *Propert.* morte alicujus, *h. e. at the death of a person.* *Sueton.* Insultans omnium capitibus, *h. e. treating wantonly.*

INSULTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a leaping in or upon.* *Plaut.*

INSUM (in & sum), ines, fui, esse, *to be in or upon*, ἔνειμι. *Cic.* In superstitione inest timor. *Id.* Auctoritas sermoni inesset. *Ovid.* Annulus digitis inest. *Id.* Comæ insunt capiti. — Also, absolutely. *Sallust.* Multus lepos inerat. —— ¶ Also, *to be found, to find place.* *Sueton.* Admonitio frequens inerat, *h. e. took place, was used.*

INSŪMŌ (in & sumo), is, mpsi *or* msi, mptum, a. 3. *to take for* any thing. Hence, *to make use of, apply, spend, consume, lay out, expend, bestow*, ἀναλίσκω. *Cic.* teruncium in aliquem. *Id.* sumptum in rem. *Liv.* operam frustra. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* operam in re. *Tacit.* operam libellis. —— ¶ Also, *to take, take up, assume.* *Stat.* medium latus, *sc. for dwelling.* *Tacit.* animum interficiendi, *h. e. to resolve.*

INSŪMPTIŌ, or **INSŪMTIŌ** (insumo), ōnis, f. *cost, expense.* *Cod. Theod.*

INSUŌ (in & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew into, sew or stitch up*, ἐνράπτω. *Cic.* aliquem in culeum, or, *Senec.* culeo, *h. e. to sew up in a bag*, which was a punishment of parricides. *Ovid.* Insutus pelle. — Hence, *to embroider.* *Ovid.*

suutum vestibus aurum, h. e. gold-embroidered garments. —— ¶ Also, to sew or stitch to, join to or into, put into. Plin. pilos vulneri. Virg. Terga boum insuto, (h. e. adjecto) plumbo, h. e. cæstus.

INSŬPER (in & super), adv. upon, above, ὑπέρ. Liv. humum injicere. Also, with an acc. following, over, above. Cato. Insuper arbores trabem planam imponito. Vitruv. Insuper coronas. — Also, from above. Lucan. 3, 610. —— ¶ Also, besides, over and above, moreover, προσέτι. Virg. and Liv. — Insuper quam, besides that. Liv. —— ¶ Insuper habere, to neglect, look upon slightly, overlook, slight. Gell. and Apul. aliquid. Also, with an infin. following. Gell. discere.

INSŬPĔRĀBILIS (in & superabilis), e, adj. that cannot be passed, insurmountable, impassable. Liv. transitus. Id. via. —— ¶ Also, unconquerable. Virg. — Hence, incurable. Plin. Ep. valetudo. —— ¶ Also, unavoidable, inevitable. Ovid. fatum.

INSŬPĔRĀBILITĔR (insuperabilis), adv. insuperably. Augustin.

INSŬPĔRĀTŬS (in & superatus), a, um, adj. unconquerable, unconquered. Corn. Gall.

INSŬRGŌ (in & surgo), is, rexi, rectum, n. 3. to rise upon, rise up or to; to mount. Virg. remis, h. e. to rise upon the oars, ply them vigorously, row hard. Also, with an acc. following. Apul. jugum, h. e. to ascend. Figur. Virg. Silex speluncæ dorso insurgens, h. e. rising on, towering. — Hence, to rise against. Ovid. regnis. —— ¶ Also, to rise in fetching a blow. Virg. Æn. 12, 902. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. hastæ. — Also, to rise, as dust. Virg. — Also, of persons, to rise from the ground. Tacit. — Hence, figur. to rise, grow. Tacit. Insurgere paulatim, munia senatus, magistratuum, legum in se trahere, h. e. he gradually increases his power. Id. Opes insurgunt. — Also, in speaking, to be sublime, speak sublimely. Quintil. Insurgit Horatius, h. e. becomes sublime. Id. oratio. Id. sententiæ, h. e. to rise, increase in force. — Also, to arise. Horat. Insurgat aquilo. — Also, to appear on high. Virg. Insurgit anguis. Tacit. sylva, h. e. rises, appears, shows itself.

INSUSCĔPTŬS (in & susceptus), a, um, adj. not taken upon one's self, not undertaken, not taken or received. Auct. consol. ad Liv.

INSŬSTENTĀBILIS (in & sustentabilis), e, adj. that cannot be endured, intolerable. Lactant.

INSŬSURRĀTIŌ (insusurro), ōnis, f. a whispering in one's ear, a suggesting. Capitolin.

INSŬSURRŌ (in & susurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to whisper into the ear, whisper, καταψιθυρίζω. Cic. alicui. Id. in aures. Id. ad aurem, h. e. into the ear. Id. alicui cantilenam. — Figur. Cic. Favonius insusurrat, h. e. reminds us.

INSŬTITIŬS, and **INSŬTICIŬS** (insuo), a, um, adj. wherein any thing is sewed. Apul. asinus.

INSŪTŬS, a, um. See Insuo.

INTĀBESCŌ (in & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3. to pine or waste away, wither away, ἐκτήκομαι. Horat. and Ovid. — Also, with a dat. following, to pine away with or through any thing. Senec. dolori. — Hence, to melt, be dissolved. Ovid. Ut intabescere igne ceræ.

INTACTĬLIS (in & tactilis), e, adj. that may not be touched, not tangible, ἀψαυστος, ἀναφής. Lucret.

INTACTŬS (in & tactus), a, um, adj. not touched, untouched, unhurt, ἀψαυστος, ἄθικτος. Curt. Regia intacta, sc. bello. Virg. cervix juvencæ, h. e. that has never borne the yoke. Liv. homo, h. e. illæsus. Horat. Britannus, h. e. unconquered. Sallust. bellum, h. e. non finitum. Liv. Intactus infamia, cupiditate, religione. Curt. Intactus superstitione, h. e. carens, expers. Virg. and Horat. Pallas, virgo, h. e. chaste, pure, that has not known a man. Sallust. Bellum intactum, h. e. non inceptum. Stat. Intacta fides, h. e. integra. Curt. Intactæ vires, h. e. not diminished. Juvenal. Intactior, h. e. castior. —— ¶ Also, not treated of, not tried or attempted, unsung. Horat. carmen. Plin. Nova intactaque ratione. Virg. saltus, h. e. not celebrated.

INTACTŬS (in & tactus), us, m. the property of not being perceived by the touch, intangibility. Lucret.

INTĀMĬNĀTŬS (in & taminatus), a, um, adj. uncontaminated, unsullied, undefiled, immaculate, unspotted. Horat.

INTARDŌ (in & tardo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to abide, stay. Cœl. Aurel.

INTECTŬS, a, um, particip. from intego. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & tectus), uncovered, naked, ἀκάλυπτος. Tacit. — Hence, frank, open-hearted. Tacit.

INTĔGELLŬS (dimin. of integer), a, um, adj. same as Integer. Cic. Suavissimum συμβιώτην nostrum præstabo integellum, h. e. pretty safe.

INTĔGĔR (from in & tago, h. e tango), ĕgra, ĕgrum, adj. that has lost nothing from itself, its quality and condition, but is still such as it was, with which also we can still make whatever we choose. — Hence, unhurt, uninjured, not violated, not spoiled, unchanged, remaining in its former state. Cic. Ut integrum se velit. Sueton. malum (apple). Cic. jus. Sueton. Parum integra veritate, h. e. with too little observance of truth. — Hence, not wounded. Liv. 1, 25. Integer fuit. —— ¶ Also, uncorrupted, untainted, undefiled, unpolluted, clear, pure. Horat. aper. Id. fons. Cic. Ut anteponantur integra contaminatis. —— ¶ Also, undiminished. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Pericula integerrima. —— ¶ Also, fresh, vigorous, active, lively, not tired or exhausted. Cæs. vires. Id. milites. Nepos. Integrior exercitus, h. e. fresher, fitter for action. — Also, one who has recovered strength, active, lively, not weary. Liv. 2, 65. — Hence, one who has not yet fought. Liv. 5, 38. miles. — Also, still young. Terent. ætas. Id. Mulier ætate integra, h. e. in the bloom of youth, in the flower of her age. Virg. Integer ævi. Stat. Integer annorum, h. e. in the prime of life. — Also, not crammed with food, and therefore still fresh, lively; or, sober. Cic. Div. 1, 29. Si ad quietem integri iremus. — Cic. Orat. 2, 45. sententiæ, h. e. lively. —— ¶ Also, whole, entire. Cic. annus. Horat. dies. Cic. fames, h. e. as yet unbroken. — Hence, Macrob. Ad integrum, altogether, entirely. — Hence, Auct. ad Herenn. Integer in voce, h. e. that has full power over his voice. —— ¶ Also, cool, dispassionate, unbiased, impartial, unprejudiced. Cic. discipulus. Horat. Integer laudo. Cic. Integrum se servare, h. e. favoring neither party, neutral. Also, not captivated by. Valer. Flacc. urbis. —— ¶ Also, upright, honest, virtuous, spotless, irreproachable. Cic. homo, testis. Id. Nemo integrior. Id. Vita integerrima. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Integer vitæ, h. e. in vita. —— ¶ Also, unconquered. Cæs. B. C. 2, 5. —— ¶ Also, in a good condition, free from injury or danger. Cic. vectigalia. Id. valetudo. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. mentis, h. e. in his senses, sound in mind. —— ¶ Also, new, not used. Terent. causa, h. e. pretext. Hence, Cic. De integro, or ab integro, or, Sueton. Ex integro, h. e. afresh, anew. —— ¶ Also, remaining in its previous state or condition, unchanged, undecided, undetermined. Cic. Causam integram alicui reservare, h. e. to leave the whole cause to him, without deciding any thing concerning it. Liv. certamen. Cic. Re integra, h. e. the matter being still in its old condition; or, while there was yet time. —— ¶ Also, that is in our power or at our disposal, that which we are at liberty to do. Cæs. loca. — Hence, Integrum, power, control. Cic. dare, h. e. to grant full power. Id. sibi reservare. Hence, Cic. Integrum est mihi, tibi, &c. h. e. it is in my, your power, I am or you are at liberty. It is also followed by an infin. Cic. Non est integrum Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, h. e. it is not now in his power, he has no longer the means. Also, followed by ut. Ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret. — So, also, Res est in integro. Cic. nobis. —— ¶ Also, that is in its former condition. — Hence, Integrum, the former state or condition. In integrum restituere, to restore to its former state. Terent., Cic. and Cæs. aliquem. —— ¶ Also, sound, well, not sick. Cels. —— ¶ Also, not fleeing, in their ranks. Cæs. B. C. 2, 42.

INTĔGŌ (in & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to cover, clothe, ἀμφικαλύπτω. Cæs. Turres coriis intexerant. Plin. Statuas auro integere, h. e. to gild. Id. Intestina tenui omento integuntur, h. e. are inclosed. Inscript. ap. Gruter. Integere viam, h. e. to pave.

INTĔGRASCŌ (integer), is, n. 3. to break out afresh, begin anew, ἀνασκευάζομαι. Terent. Malum integrascit.

INTĔGRĀTIŌ (integro), ōnis, f. a restoring, renewal, ἀσανκευή, ἐπανάληψις. Terent.

INTĔGRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a renewer, restorer, ἀνασκευαζόμενος. Tertull.

INTĔGRĒ (integer), adv. entirely. Tacit. mutare. —— ¶ Also, impartially, dispassionately. Cic. judicare. —— ¶ Also, honestly, uprightly. Cic. Manil. 1. In amicorum periculis integre versatus, h. e. disinterestedly, ἀδωροδοκήτως. Plin. Ep. Procuratione provinciæ integerrime functus, h. e. with integrity, uprightly. —— ¶ Also, chastely, purely, accurately, correctly, καθαρῶς. Cic. dicere.

INTĔGRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. the unimpaired condition of any thing, soundness, healthfulness, ἀδιαφθαρσία. Cic. valetudinis. Pandect. mentis. —— ¶ Also, completeness, where no part is wanting. Cic. corporis. Phædr. Integritatis testes desunt mihi, h. e. testiculi, qui δρατυόντης testes sunt. —— ¶ Also, vigor, freshness. Cic. Acad. 4, 17. —— ¶ Also, purity, correctness. Cic. sermonis Latini. — Hence, integrity, uprightness, probity, honesty, innocence. Cic., Nep. and Sallust. —— ¶ Also, the whole or aggregate of any thing. Macrob. —— ¶ Also, health. Cels.

INTĔGRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Integritas. Pandect.

INTĔGRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to renew, renovate, repeat, begin again, ἀνασκευάζω. Liv. lacrimas. Id. pugnam. Stat. bellum. Liv. seditionem. Virg. carmen. —— ¶ Also, to recreate, refresh. Cic. and Gell. animum. —— ¶ Also, to cure, heal, restore. Tacit. elapsos in pravum artus. —— ¶ Also, to supply or fill. Lucret. mare.

INTĔGŪMENTUM (intego), i, n. a covering, integument, σκέπασμα. Liv. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. dissimulationis, h. e. disguise.

INTELLECTIŌ (intelligo), ōnis, f. an understanding, νόησις, a figure of rhetoric, which is also called synecdoche. Auct. ad Herenn. 4. 33.

INTELLECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. he who understands. Augustin.

INTELLECTŪĀLIS (intellectus), e, adj. relating to the understanding, intellectual. Apul. philosophia.

INTELLECTŪĀLITĀS (intellectualis), ātis, f. same as Intellectus. Tertull.

INTELLECTŬS (intelligo), us, m. an understanding, insight into a thing, knowing, νόησις. Plin. Elephantis est intellectus patrii sermonis. Tacit. Intellectum habere, h. e. to be understood. Quintil. Carere intellectu, to be unintelligible. Plin. Intellectus in cortice peritis, h. e. an experienced man knows the tree by its bark. —— ¶ Also, a discerning by the senses, perception, sense. Plin. saporis. Vellei. Corinthiorum. —— ¶ Also, signification, sense, meaning. Quintil. Ἔμφασις altiorem præbet intellectum, quam verba per se ipsa declarant, h. e. implies or signifies more. —— ¶ Also, the faculty of understanding any thing, understanding, intellect. Senec. Per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante.

INTELLECTŬS, a, um. See Intelligo.

INTELLĬGENS, tis, partic. from intelligo. —— ¶ Adj. understanding, comprehending, knowing well, acquainted with, intelligent. Cic. vir. Also, with a genit.

following. *Cic.* generis. *Plin. Ep.* Intelligens principis nostri, *h. e. well acquainted with the character or sentiments of our prince. Tacit.* Imminentium intelligens, *h. e. sensible of his danger.* —— ¶ Also, *subst. a connoisseur. Cic.* Homo ingeniosus atque intelligens.

INTĔLLIGĔNTĔR (intelligens), adv. *intelligibly. Cic.* audiri. —— ¶ Also, *with understanding or judgment, intelligently,* συνετῶς. *Plin. Ep.* lectitare.

INTĔLLIGĔNTIĂ (intelligo), æ, f. *the power of discerning or understanding; intellect, understanding, apprehension,* ἔννοια, νόησις. *Cic.* Intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quæ sunt. *Id.* communis, *h. e. common sense. Id.* Quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, *h. e. within the reach or compass of. Id.* Quod longissime est ab imperitorum intelligentia disjunctum, *h. e. capacity.* —— ¶ Also, *knowledge, skill, science; a notion, idea. Cic.* Rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere. —— ¶ Also, *art, skill, taste. Cic.* Ut intelligatis in homine intelligentiam esse, non avaritiam: artificii cupidum, non argenti fuisse, *h. e. skill in judging of nice workmanship.*

INTĔLLIGIBILIS (intelligo), e, adj. *that may be understood, intelligible,* νοητός. *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *sensible, perceptible. Macrob.*

INTĔLLIGIBILITĔR (intelligibilis), adverb, *intelligibly, sensibly,* νοητῶς. *Augustin.*

INTĔLLIGŌ, and INTĔLLĔGŌ (inter & lego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to understand, comprehend, know, have an insight into, have a notion or knowledge of* any thing, συνίημι, διανοέω. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* De gestu intelligo, quid respondeas. *Id.* Acriter intelligens, *h. e. with an acute understanding.* —— ¶ Also, *to see, perceive, observe,* with the mind. *Nep.* Quia nocere se ei non posse intelligebat. *Cæs.* Ubi neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri, intelligit, *h. e. found. Cic.* Propositio ex se intelligitur, *h. e. is clear by itself.* — It is also used of philosophers, *to reason, search into nature, inquire into the causes of effects. Cic.* Non intelligendi solum, sed etiam dicendi auctor, *h. e. master both in reasoning and delivery.* — Also, *to perceive* with the senses, *to feel. Ovid.* Illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, *h. e. is not susceptible of love. Colum.* Intelligere saporem aquæ salsæ. — Hence, *Cic.* Ex quo intelligitur, *h. e. from this we see, from this it is evident.* — Hence, Intellexisse, *to know. Terent.* Intellexistin'? — Volo intelligi, *to hint at, point out. Cic.* and *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *to distinguish. Lactant.* Præstigias a veritate intelligere. —— ¶ See, also, *Intelligens.*

INTĔMĔLII, ōrum, m. *a people of Liguria. Liv.*

INTĔMĔRĀBILIS (in & temero), e, adj. *inviolable. Claud. Mamert.*

INTĔMĔRĀNDŬS (in & temerandus), a, um, adj. *that may not be profaned, inviolable. Val. Flacc.*

INTĔMĔRĀTĔ (intemeratus), adv. *in an uncorrupted manner. Cod. Theod.* Al. leg. *intemperate,* alii *intemperanter.*

INTĔMĔRĀTŬS (in & temeratus), a, um, adj. *unpolluted, pure, chaste, untainted, undefiled, inviolate,* ἀμίαντος. *Virg.* fides, *h. e. inviolate. Martian. Capell.* Intemeratior.

INTĔMPĔRĀBILIS (in & tempero), e, adj. *not to be moderated. Cæl. Aurel.*

INTĔMPĔRĀNS (in & temperans), tis, adj. *not knowing how to govern himself, intemperate, excessive, immoderate,* ἀκρατής, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Intemperantior. *Liv.* animus. *Senec.* fera. — Particularly, *profligate, debauched. Cic.* vir. *Id.* Intemperantissimæ pecudis cœnum (alluding to Piso).

INTĔMPĔRĀNTĔR (intemperans), adv. *immoderately, excessively, extravagantly, intemperately,* ἀκρατῶς, ἀκολάστως. *Cic.* Intemperantius. *Plin.* Intemperanter lacerare aliquem. *Apul.* Intemperantissime gloriari.

INTĔMPĔRĀNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *intemperateness, inclemency,* ἀκρασία. *Senec.* and *Colum.* cæli. —— ¶ Also, *want of moderation, immoderation, excess, intemperance, incontinence,* ἀκρατεία. *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Hence, of one's behavior towards persons inferior in rank, *haughtiness, arrogance,* the opposite of *æquitas. Nep.* — Of inferior persons towards their superiors, *insolence, insubordination, impudence,* the opposite of *temperantia. Id.* — Also, with a *genit.* of the object. *Cic.* libidinum. *Tacit.* linguæ.

INTĔMPĔRĀTĔ (intemperatus), adv. *intemperately, excessively, extravagantly. Cic.* vivere.

INTĔMPĔRĀTŬS (in & temperatus), a, um, adj. *unmixed. Cæl. Aurel.* vinum, *h. e.* merum, ἄκρατον. —— ¶ Also, *immoderate, excessive, intemperate,* ἄκρατος, ἀκρατής. *Senec.* Intemperatius. *Cic.* Intemperata benevolentia.

INTĔMPĔRIÆ (in & tempero), æ, f. *intemperateness.* It is usually found in the *plur.* Intemperiæ, *intemperateness of the sky or weather, inclemency of the weather. Cato.* —— Also, figur. *intemperate behavior, wild or outrageous conduct. Plaut.* Quæ te intemperiæ tenent? *h. e. are you crazy?* —— ¶ Also, *disquietude, unquiet life. Gell.*

INTĔMPĔRIES (in & temperies), ēi, f. *intemperateness,* ἀκρασία, δυσκρασία. — Hence, of the weather. *Colum.* solis aut anni, *h. e. excessive heat or unseasonable weather. Liv.* cœli, *h. e. unhealthy weather, too warm or too cold. Id.* aquarum, *h. e. an excessive fall of rain, inundations.* — Hence, in general, *a tempest, storm. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *intemperateness, want of moderation, passion, fury, madness. Cic.* amici. —— ¶ Also, *intemperance, insobriety. Justin.* ebrietatis.

INTĔMPĔSTĪVĒ (intempestivus), adv. *out of season, at an unseasonable or improper time, unseasonably, improperly, inconveniently,* ἀκαίρως, παρακαίρως. *Cic.*

INTĔMPĔSTĪVĬTĀS (intempestivus), ātis, f. *unseasonableness,* ἀκαιρία. *Gell.*

INTĔMPĔSTĪVĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *unseasonably. Gell.* 4, 20.

INTĔMPĔSTĪVŬS (in & tempestivus), a, um, adj. *untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient, inopportune,* ἄκαιρος, ἄωρος. *Cic.* epistola. *Ovid.* timor. *Plaut.* convivium, *because a banquet lasts beyond the time of an ordinary meal.* But most scholars prefer the reading *tempestivum. Val. Max.* Intempestivius. —— ¶ Also, *doing a thing unseasonably. Plin.* Anseres clangore intempestivi. —— ¶ Also, *improper. Tacit.* honor. *Curt.* and *Suet.* convivium.

INTĔMPĔSTŬS (in & tempestus), a, um, adj. *unseasonable,* ἄκαιρος, ἄωρος. *Cic.* nox, *h. e. midnight, the dead of night:* (*but Virg. Æn.* 12. Nox, *h. e. dismal as the mother of the Furies*). — ¶ Also, *unwholesome. Virg.* Graviscæ. —— ¶ Also, *tempestuous, stormy. Stat.*

INTĔMPŎRĀLIS (in & temporalis), e, adj. *not temporal, eternal. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *untimely. Cæl. Aurel.* cibus, somnus.

INTĔMPŎRĀLĬTĀS (intemporalis), ātis, f. *unseasonableness. Cæl. Aurel.* somni.

INTĔMPŎRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *unseasonably. Cæl. Aurel.*

INTĔNDĬTŬS, a, um. See *Intendo.*

INTĔNDŌ (in & tendo), is, di, tum *and* sum, a. 3. *to stretch out,* ἐκτείνω. *Plin.* cutem. *Cic.* dextram ad statuam. *Virg.* brachia remis. — Hence, *to spread out, bend* a bow, *pitch* a tent. *Cic.* chordas. *Virg.* arcum. *Cic.* tabernacula velis. — Also, *to furnish with* any thing *by stretching or straining. Quintil.* sellam loris. *Id.* citharam nervis. *Virg.* brachia tergo, *h. e.* induere cæstus. — Also, *to exert, strain. Cic.* corpus, latera, fauces. *Sallust.* Si intenderis ingenium, valet. *Cic.* se ad firmitatem, *h. e. to make one's self strong.* — Hence, Intentus, a, um, *strained, exerted. Val. Flacc.* vires. — Also, *to augment, increase, extend. Tacit.* alimentorum pretia. *Id.* formidinem. *Liv.* Se intendentibus tenebris. *Id.* Nox interdiu visa intendi. *Cels.* Tormentum intenditur. *Cic.* Animum per naturam rerum intentum, *h. e. extended. Prop.* Nemus intendit silvas, *h. e. spreads, causes them to grow.* Hence, *Plin. Ep.* leges, *h. e. to render more severe. Gell.* syllabam, *h. e. to lengthen, pronounce long.* — Also, *to lay or place upon. Colum.* folia scarificationi. *Virg.* vincula collo. —— ¶ Also, *to direct, turn, bend towards. Liv.* iter in locum. *Cic.* aciem in omnes partes. *Liv.* cogitationes ad aliquid. *Cic.* considerationem in aliquid. *Id.* animum ad aliquid, *h. e. to turn one's mind, direct one's attention. Horat.* animum studiis. *Liv.* aliquem ad curam rei, *h. e. to direct his attention to. Cic.* and *Liv.* Se intendere, *h. e. to turn, go or march to. Liv.* Intendi animo in rem, *h. e.* attendere. — Hence, Intendere se, *bend the mind, apply, strive, exert himself, have in view. Quintil.* in rem. So, Intendere, *sc.* se *or* animum. *Justin.* Ad nuptias Cleopatræ intendit, *h. e. turned his mind. Plin. Ep.* Intende libro, *h. e. give your attention to, read attentively.* Also, with an *infin.* following. *Liv.* fugere. *Tacit.* In potestatem redigere animo intendit. Also, with *ut* following. *Quintil.* Intendentibus, ut oratores fiant. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Sallust.* Neque, quod intenderat, efficere poterat. *Terent.* consilium, *h. e. to resolve. Liv.* fugam, *h. e. to betake himself to flight.* — Also, *to pretend, assert, maintain. Cic.* Lupus intendere cœpit, se oportere — facere. *Terent.* Hanc se intendit esse, ut est audacia. —— ¶ Also, *to threaten one with* any thing, *endeavor to bring upon or into, endeavor to afflict with. Cic.* periculum alicui, or in aliquem. *Liv.* bellum alicui. *Id.* crimen in aliquem. *Cic.* alicui litem. *Val. Flacc.* alicui necem. —— ¶ *Fronto.* Intenditus, *for* intentus.

INTĔNSIŌ (intendo), ōnis, f. *an extension, expansion. Senec.* aeris.

INTĔNTĀTIŌ (intento), ōnis, f. *an attempt to bring, clap or fix a thing on one. Senec.* digitorum, *a threatening (of one's eyes) with the fingers.* — *Tert.* criminum.

INTĔNTĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from intento —— ¶ Adj. (from in & tentatus), *untried, unattempted, not yet tried or proved, not touched. Horat.* Nihil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ. *Senec.* Vacca intentata jugo, *h. e. that as yet has borne no yoke.*

INTĔNTĔ (intentus), adv. *with exertion,* consequently, *attentively, diligently, carefully, with close attention, intently, earnestly, accurately,* ἐντόνως. *Quintil.* audire. *Liv.* Intentius. *Lamprid.* Intentissime.

INTĔNTIŌ (intendo), ōnis, f. *a stretching, straining,* ἔντασις, ἔκτασις. *Cic.* corporis. — Hence, *an exertion, endeavor, effort. Cic.* animi. *Plin. Paneg.* Hæc intentio tua, ut libertatem revoces. — Also, *care, carefulness. Plin. Ep.* rei familiaris obeundæ. — Also, *an increase. Gell.* Væ particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem. — Also, *vehemence, intenseness. Senec.* doloris. *Cels.* febris. —— ¶ Also, *a directing towards* any thing. Hence, *attention. Liv.* lusus, *h. e. to a game. Plin. Ep.* auditorum, *h. e. of the audience.* — Also, *intention, design, purpose, will. Pandect.* Intentionem defuncti prima facie refragari. — Also, *the first or major premise in a syllogism. Quint.* Ita erit prima intentio, secunda adsumtio, tertia connexio. — Also, *the bringing of a charge, an accusation,* opposed to *depulsio. Quintil.* Judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis. *Cic.* facti.

INTĔNTŌ (frequentat. of intendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to endeavor to bring, put or inflict* any thing *upon* a person, *or to make use of against* him, *to threaten with. Liv.* manus in aliquem, *or, Auct. B. Hisp.* alicui, *h. e. to seek to lay hands upon. Cic.* ardentes faces. *Virg.* mortem alicui. *Liv.* arma Latinis. *Quintil.* crimen. *Justin.* verbera. *Tacit.* terrorem alicui. *Id.* ictus. *Cic.* sicam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch or hold out, direct towards,* προτείνω. *Petron.* manus ad sidera. *Id.* oculos in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to attack. Cic. Invent.* 2, 43.

INTĔNTŬS, a, um, partic. from intendo. —— ¶ Adj. *intent upon, fixed, attentive, waiting for. Liv.* in occasionem. *Id.* rei. *Id.* Intentior ad parendum. *Id.* Intentus in eventu. Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Sallust.* Aliquo negotio intentus. Also, with *quam* following. *Liv.* Intenti, quam mox signum daretur. Also, with *sive — sive* following. *Liv.* 6, 6. —— ¶ Also, *careful, accurate, exact. Liv.* Custodia intentior. *Id.* Intentissima cura. —— ¶ Also, *violent, vehement. Cels.* febris. *Senec.* Impetus intentior.

INTĔNTŬS (intendo), us, m. *a stretching or holding out. Cic.* palmarum.

INTĔPĔŌ (in & tepeo), es, pui, n. 2. *to be lukewarm. Propert.*

INTĔPĔSCŌ (intepeo), is, pui, n. 3. *to grow or become lukewarm. Senec.* cibus. *Petron.* Intepescente sævitia, *h. e. abating.*

INTĔR (in), prep. *between, betwixt, μεταξύ. Cæs.* Mons est inter Sequanos et Helvetios. *Nep.* Inter quos est contentio. *Cic.* Nihil interest inter te et quadrupedem. —— ¶ Also, *among, amongst. Cic.* Inter homines esse. *Liv.* Inter cetera, *h. e. among other things.* Particularly when it is the same as *de* or *ex. Cic.* Inter omnes unus excellat. —— ¶ Also, *during*, for which *in, at*, or *on* are sometimes used in English. *Cic.* Inter cœnam, *h. e. during supper. Liv.* Inter prœlium. *Gell.* Inter diem, *h. e. by day, in the day-time. Cic.* Inter tot annos. *Justin.* Inter bibendum. *Cels.* Inter principia, *h. e. in the beginning. Cic.* Inter viam, *or Terent.* Inter vias, *h. e. on the way. Senec.* and *Suet.* Inter jocum, *h. e. among (during) jokes.* (But, Per jocum, *by way of joke, in joke*, has reference to the intention of the agent). *Gell.* Inter suam ætatem, *h. e. in his time, among his contemporaries. Suet.* Inter moras, *h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile. Liv.* Inter hæc, *or Cels.* Inter quæ, *h. e. in the mean time, meanwhile.* —— ¶ Also, for *invicem, mutually, reciprocally. Terent.* Quasi non novimus nos inter nos, *h. e. as if we did not know one another, as if we were not acquainted with each other. Cic. Amic.* 22. *Ed. Ernest.* Se colent inter se. (But in *Ed. Græv.* the first *se* is omitted. So *inter se* is frequently used instead of *se invicem*, or *sibi invicem.*) *Cic.* Amare inter se, *h. e. each other. Liv.* Inter se complecti. *Nep.* Obtrectare inter se, *h. e.* sibi invicem. —— ¶ Also, instead of *apud, with, among. Cic.* Inter omnes constat. —— ¶ Also, for *ad, through* or *to. Virg.* Te inter præmia ducet. —— ¶ Also, for *in. Cic.* Inter manus auferri, *h. e. in the arms.* —— ¶ Sometimes it is put after its case. *Cic.* Siquos inter societas est. — It is sometimes put between two accusatives. *Liv.* Phæsulas inter Arretiumque. — It is also sometimes transposed. *Horat.* Inter errem nuda leones. — *Cic.* Inter sicarios defendere, *h. e. on the charge of assassination.* — *Liv.* Provincia inter peregrinos, *h. e.* prætura peregrina. *Cic.* Inter falcarios, *h. e. in the street where the scythe-makers live.*

INTĔRÆSTĬMĀTĬŌ (inter & æstimatio), ōnis, f. same as *Æstimatio. Pandect.*

INTĔRÆSTŬŌ (inter & æstuo), as, n. 1. *to boil up at intervals. Plin. Ep.* Stomachus interæstuans, *h. e. rising frequently.*

INTĔRĀMĔNTUM (unc.), i, n. *Liv.* 28. 45. Interamenta navium, *h. e.* according to some, *timber for the lower part of a man-of-war. Gronovius* reads Inceramenta, *h. e. that with which a ship is pitched.*

INTĔRĀMNĂ, æ, f. See *Interamnus.*

INTĔRĀMNĀNŬS (interamnus), a, um, adj. same as *Interamnus. Lamprid. Alex. Sev.* 56. But others read *Interamnas.*

INTĔRĀMNĀS, ātis, adj. *of or at Interamna. Liv.* — Hence, Interamnates, *the inhabitants of Interamna. Plin.*

INTĔRĀMNIS, e, adj. same as *Interamnas. Cic.*

INTĔRĀMNŬS (inter & amnis), a, um, adj. *between two rivers. Solin.* spatium. — Hence, Interamna, æ, f. *a town of Umbria.* — Also, *a town in the* ager Prætutianus. — Also, *a town of Latium.*

INTĔRĀNĔŬS (interus, which is not used), a, um, adj. *interior, internal. Scrib. Larg.* vomica. — Hence, Interaneum, i, n. *an intestine, gut. Plin.* The plural is also found in *Plin.*

INTĔRĀRĔSCŌ (inter & aresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to be dried up, grow entirely dry, διαξηραίνομαι. Vitruv.* and *Cic.*

INTĔRBĬBŌ (inter & bibo), is, n. 3. *to drink up wholly, ἐκπίνω. Plaut.*

INTĔRBĪTŌ, is, n. 3. same as *Intereo. Plaut.*

INTĔRCĂLĀRĬS (intercalo), e, adj. *inserted between, interposed, interpolated, intercalary, intercalar, ἐμβολιμαῖος, ἐμβόλιμος. Plin.* dies, *h. e. the intercalary day. Liv.* mensis, *h. e. an intercalary month.* Such months were intercalated by Numa. The first day of an intercalary month was called *calendæ intercalares. Cic.* Julius Cæsar also inserted two months. Hence, *Cic.* Intercalares calendæ priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Annus intercalaris, *a leap-year, in which the intercalary day was inserted.* — Hence, Figur. Versus intercalaris, *a verse inserted between two others* (as in *Virg. Ecl.* 7.)

INTĔRCĂLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Intercalaris. Liv.* mensis.

INTĔRCĂLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the act of intercalating, intercalation. Plin.*

INTĔRCĂLĀTŎR, ōris, m. See *Intercalo.*

INTĔRCĂLŌ (inter & calo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to proclaim or make known that any thing has been intercalated.* — Hence, *to interpose, insert between, interpolate, intercalate, παρεμβάλλω. Sueton.* diem. *Cic.* Intercalatur, *h. e. there is an intercalation of one or more days.* (Before Cæsar brought the Roman calendar into order by inserting two months, the pontifices used sometimes to insert or sometimes to leave out some days, with regard to the seasons of the year or for private purposes.) *Macrob.* Dies intercalantes, *h. e.* intercalares. But others read *intercalatores.* —— ¶ Also, *to defer, delay. Liv.* pœnam.

INTĔRCĂPĔDĬNŌ (intercapedo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to interrupt. Fulgent.*

INTĔRCĂPĔDŌ (inter & capedo), ĭnis, f. *an interval of time, intermission, pause, respite, διαχώρημα, διάστημα. Cic.* Me non pœnitebat intercapedinem scribendi fecisse, *h. e. of having for some time past omitted to write. Id.* molestiæ, *h. e. respite from trouble. Sueton.* jurisdictionis. *Id.* Post longam intercapedinem. *Plin. Ep.* Post intercapedinem temporis.

INTĔRCĀRDĬNĀTŬS (inter & cardino), a, um, adj. *jointed by hinges. Vitruv.* 10, 14, 2. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *interordinatis.*

INTĔRCĒDŌ (inter & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go or come between, intervene, ἐπέρχομαι. Plin.* Non posset totus sol adimi terris, intercedente luna, si, &c. So, also, of time, *to intervene, pass. Liv.* Intercessere pauci dies. *Cic.* Nox nulla intercessit. *Id.* Vix annus intercesserat, quum, &c. — Hence, *to contradict, hinder, prevent, oppose, withstand, stand up against, protest against, obstruct, impede. Cic.* legi. *Id.* alicui. Also, with *quo minus* following. *Liv.* Pronuntiavit, prætori non intercedere tribunos, quo minus sua potestate utatur, *h. e. should not obstruct the prætor in the exercise of his judicial office.* Also, with *ne* following. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — This was done particularly by the tribunes of the people with the word *veto*, by which they annulled the decrees of the senate. — Also, *to interpose one's credit, become surety for. Cic.* pro aliquo. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Id.* pecuniam pro aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to come to or up. Plaut.* Si tertius intercedat. *Terent.* Si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, *h. e. shall come across, disturb, interrupt.* — Hence, figur. *to be added. Cic.* Vestra auctoritas intercessit. — Also, *to occur, happen, take place, be made. Cic.* Nullum dictum intercessit. *Cæs.* magni casus. *Liv.* res. *Cic.* Senatus auctoritas intercessit. —— ¶ Also, *to be, stand, or lie between, ἐνίστασθαι. Cæs.* Palus intercedebat. — Hence, *to be*, when a word signifying *between* is joined with it or understood, or when a relation between two persons or things is expressed. *Cic.* Inter nos vetus usus intercedit, *h. e.* est. *Id.* Intercedunt mihi inimicitiæ cum eo. *Nep.* Obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, *h. e.* erat.

INTĔRCĔPTĬŌ (intercipio), ōnis, f. *a taking away. Cic.*

INTĔRCĔPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a forestaller, intercepter, μεσολαβῶν. Liv.*

INTĔRCĔPTŬS, a, um. See *Intercipio.*

INTĔRCĔPTŬS (intercipio), us, m. same as *Interceptio. Fulgent.*

INTĔRCĔSSĬŌ (intercedo), ōnis, f. *intervention, presence. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *an interposition, protesting against, ἀντιπαράστασις. Cic.* Cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura. *Gell.* Intercessionem facere pro aliquo. *Liv.* remittere. —— ¶ Also, *an interposition, mediation, assistance. Cic.* — Particularly, in money affairs, *a giving of surety or security for the payment of money. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *performance, fulfilment. Cod. Just.*

INTĔRCĔSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who opposes or protests against, διαπορευόμενος. Cic.* Cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit. *Liv.* legis. — Also, in general, *an obstructer, hinderer. Cic.* dictaturæ. —— ¶ Also, *a mediator, agent between two parties to procure reconciliation, intercessor. Cic. Rosc. Am.* 38. — Hence, in money matters, *a surety, bondsman, one who gives security for another. Senec. Ep.* 119. (Here it may mean *a broker, factor.*) —— ¶ Also, same as *Executor. Cod. Just.*

INTĔRCĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *an intervention, intercession. Valer. Max.*

INTĔRCĪDŌ (inter & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut asunder, cut in pieces, διακόπτω. Hirt.* venas fontis. — Particularly, *to cut in the middle, cut off or away here and there, clip, thin. Colum.* arundinetum densatum. *Plin. Ep.* commentarios. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, cut off, interrupt. Hirt.* Colles intercisi vallibus, *h. e. interrupted by, interspersed with. Senec.* Insula ab Italia freto intercisa. *Cic.* montem, *h. e. to cut through. Quintil.* Isthmon. *Liv.* pontem, *h. e. to break off. Pandect.* ædes, *h. e. to pull down, demolish. Gell.* sententias. — Hence, *Macrob.* Dies intercisus, *a half-holiday.*

INTĔRCĬDŌ (inter & cado), is, ĭdi, n. 3. *to fall between, διαπίπτω. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall out, happen, come to pass. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall, decay, go to ruin, be lost, perish, become extinguished, vanish. Plin.* Intercidunt ova. *Cic.* e poeta. inimici. *Quintil.* verba, *h. e. go into disuse, become obsolete. Horat.* Intercidere alicui, *or, Liv.* Memoria alicujus intercidere, *h. e. to be forgotten, slip from the memory.*

INTĔRCĬDŌNĂ, æ, f. *a goddess who assisted women in childbed. Varr.*

INTĔRCĬNŌ (inter & cano), is, a. 3. *to sing between or in the middle of* a thing, *παρᾴδω. Horat.*

INTĔRCĬPĬŌ (inter & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. *to catch, catch up, intercept. Cæs.* pila. — Hence, *to catch, catch away, intercept. Cic.* Literæ non sunt committendæ ejusmodi periculo, ut intercipi possint, *h. e. be intercepted.* — Also, *to capture, make prisoner, surprise, cut off. Cæs.* Inopinantes aggressi magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum intercipiunt. — Hence, *to snatch away.* Also, in general, *to take away, deprive of. Cic.* honorem. *Liv.* agrum ab aliquo. *Ovid.* alicui aliquid. *Tacit.* pecunias e publico. — Hence, *Ovid.* Terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *h. e. cut off between their backs and their heads.* — Also, *to carry off, cut off, destroy, overthrow*, particularly unexpectedly. *Ovid.* Cererém. *Tacit.* aliquem veneno. *Plin. Ep.* Rex mortalitate interceptus. *Apul.* Urbs intercepta, *h. e. swallowed up, destroyed. Quintil.* Si me fata intercepissent. — Hence, *Quintil.* Interceptus, *h. e.* mortuus. — Also, *to catch against one's will, to receive what was intended for another.*

Virg. hastam, *h. e. to be struck or killed by.* *Cic.* venenum. — Also, *to interrupt, hinder.* *Curt.* iter, *h. e. to block up.* *Quintil.* sermonem.

INTĔRCISĒ (intercisus), adv. *piecemeal, bit by bit, not in continuity, in a mixed manner, interruptedly,* ἀνοτόμως. *Cic.*

INTĔRCISIŌ (intercido), ōnis, f. *a cutting,* διάκοψις. *Varr.*

INTĔRCISĪVŬS. See *Intersecivus.*

INTĔRCISŬS, a, um. See *Intercido.*

INTĔRCLĀMŌ (inter & clamo), as, n. 1. *to interrupt by crying.* *Ammian.*

INTĔRCLŪDŌ (inter & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut or block up, stop the passage, prevent, hinder, take away, deprive of,* διακλείω. *Cic.* alicui fugam. *Id.* aditum alicui ad aliquem. *Id.* vias seditiosum. *Liv.* animam, or spiritum, *h. e. to stop the breath, stifle, suffocate.* —— ¶ Also, *to cut off or separate* a person *from* any thing, *not to let him come to it.* *Cæs.* aliquem ab exercitu. *Id.* re frumentaria. *Id.* itinere. — Hence, in general, *to hinder, prevent.* *Cic.* Intercludor dolore, quo minus, &c. *Id.* Via interclusa frondibus. —— ¶ Also, *to shut in, hem in.* *Cæs.* aliquem locorum angustiis. — Hence, *to cover.* *Stat.* latus pelta.

INTĔRCLŪSIŌ (intercludo), ōnis, f. *a stopping or shutting up,* ἀπόληψις. *Cic.* animæ, *h. e. a stoppage or suspension of the breath.* —— ¶ Also, *a parenthesis.* *Quintil.*

INTĔRCLŪSŬS, a, um. See *Intercludo.*

INTĔRCŎLŌ (inter & colo), is, ui, ultum, a. 3. *to cultivate between.* *Sicul. Flacc.*

INTĔRCŎLŬMNIUM (inter & columna), ii, n. *a space between the pillars of a building,* μεσόστυλον, μεσοστριγλυφίον. *Cic.*

INTĔRCŌNCILIŌ (inter & concilio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to conciliate, gain over, procure the favor of.* *Quintil.* (without case).

INTĔRCŬLCŌ (inter & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread in between.* *Colum.*

INTĔRCŬRRŌ (inter & curro), is, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, a. and n. 3. *to run or go between,* παρεμπίπτω. *Plin.* Latitudine intercurrentis freti. — Hence, *to be between.* *Lucret.* Intercurrit distantia formis, *h. e.* intercedit. *Plin.* Folium intercurrentibus spinis. — Also, *to step between, intercede, interpose, intervene.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to run to a place in the mean time.* *Liv.* 5, 19. —— ¶ Also, *to be intermingled with; to be among.* *Cic.* Exercitationibus dolor intercurrit. —— ¶ Also, *to run through.* *Ammian.* Intercurso spatio maris.

INTĔRCŬRSŌ (frequentat. of intercurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run or go between, intervene.* *Liv.* Segnius intercursantibus barbaris, junctæ copiæ, *h. e. attacking less furiously.* — Also, figur. *to be or lie between.* *Plin.* Intercursant, cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, regionum instar singulæ, *h. e. lie between.*

INTĔRCŬRSŬS (intercurro), us, m. *a running between; an intervention, interposition.* *Liv.* Impeditus intercursu suorum usus hastarum. *Id.* Consulum intercursu rixa sedata est.

INTĔRCŬRSŬS, a, um. See *Intercurro.*

INTĔRCŬS (inter & cutis), ŭtis, adj. *under the skin, between the flesh and the skin, intercutaneous.* *Cic.* aqua, *h. e. the dropsy, hydropsy, anasarca.* —— ¶ Also, *inward, internal, secret, hidden.* *Gell.* vitia.

INTĔRCŬSSŬS (inter & quatio), us, m. *a striking between.* — Hence, *Senec.* luminis, *h. e. a flashing between.*

INTĔRDĂTŬS, a, um, adj. See *Interdo.*

INTĔRDIĀNŬS (interdiu), a, um, adj. *during the day, daily.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

INTĔRDĪCŌ (inter & dico), is, xi, ictum, a. 3. *to forbid, prohibit, interdict,* παραγγέλλω. It is followed by *ne.* *Terent.* Interdico, ne extulisse extra ædes puerum velis, *h. e. I charge you not to carry,* &c. *Cæs.* Interdicit Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio noceat. Also, by *ut ne.* *Cic.* Interdictum est, ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat. Also, with a *dat.* and *ne* following. *Cic.* Pythagoricis interdictum putatur, ne faba vescerentur. Also, followed by *alicui aliquid.* *Liv.* feminis usum purpuræ. *Sueton.* histrionibus scenam Also, passively. *Nepos.* Interdici non poterat socero gener. *Senec.* Nulli interdici misericordiam. *Cic.* Præmio interdicto. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* alicui aliqua re. *Cic.* Amoribus interdictum juventuti. — Hence, *Cæs.* and *Cic.* Interdicere alicui aqua et igni, *h. e. to forbid one the use of fire and water; to banish.* So, also, *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Interdicamur aqua et igni. Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* Sacrificiis interdicunt, *h. e. excommunicate, exclude from public worship.* — Hence, Interdictus, a, um, *forbidden, prohibited, unlawful.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, of the prætor, *to forbid, interdict;* especially, *to make a decree respecting the possession of disputed property, until the right of property should be decided.* *Cic.* Also, in general, *to order, decree; to mention, mention by the way.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — Hence, *to avail one's self of the interdict of the prætor, to institute a complaint* according to such an interdict. *Pandect.*

INTĔRDICTIŌ (interdico), ōnis, f. *a prohibition, interdiction, debarring from or forbidding the use of,* ἀπόῤῥησις. *Cic.* aquæ et ignis, *h. e. a banishing from Italy.* *Liv.* finium.

INTĔRDICTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a forbidder.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRDICTUM (Id.), i, n. *an interdict, prohibition,* παράγγελμα. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a provisional decree of the prætor* before final decision of a cause. *Cic.*

INTĔRDICTŬS, a, um. See *Interdico.*

INTĔRDIGITIĂ (inter & digitus), ōrum, n. probably, *warts or similar excrescences between the fingers and toes.* *Marcell. Empir.*

INTĔRDIŪ (inter & diu), adv. *in the day-time,* μεθ' ἡμέραν. *Cæs.*

INTĔRDIŬS, same as *Interdiu.* *Plaut.*

INTĔRDŌ (inter & do), as, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, a. 1. *to distribute.* *Lucret.* cibum, *h. e. distribute through the body.* —— ¶ We find also, Interduo, *to give for any thing;* or, simply, *to give.* *Plaut.* Nihil interduo, *h. e. I would give nothing for it, I do not value it at all.* So, also, subjunct. Interduim, *for* interdem. *Plaut.*

INTĔRDŬCTŬS (interduco), us, m. *a pointing between,* as the insertion of a comma, colon, &c. *Cic.*

INTĔRDUM (inter & dum), adv. *sometimes, now and then, occasionally,* ἐνίοτε, ὅτε. *Cic., Horat.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *meanwhile, in the mean time.* *Sil., Apul.* and *Pandect.*

INTĔRĔĀ (inter & ea), adv. *in the mean time, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim,* ἐν τούτῳ, ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χρόνῳ. *Cic., Virg.,* &c. — Also, *notwithstanding, however.* *Virg.* Nec ulla interea est inaratæ gratia terræ. — *Loci* is also joined with it redundantly. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *sometimes.* *Sil.*

INTĔRĔMPTĪBILIS, or INTĔRĔMTĪBILIS (interimo), e, adj. *that can be destroyed or killed.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRĔMPTIŌ, and INTĔRĔMTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *slaughter, destruction,* καθαίρεσις. *Cic.*

INTĔRĔMPTŌR, or INTĔRĔMTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that destroys or kills; a slayer, murderer.* *Senec.*

INTĔRĔMPTRIX, or INTĔRĔMTRIX (interemtor), īcis, f. *she that destroys or kills; a murderess.* *Lactant.*

INTĔRĔMPTŬS, and INTĔRĔMTŬS, a, um. See *Interimo.*

INTĔRĔŌ (inter & eo), is, ii, ĭtum, irr. n. 4. properly, *to go among* several things, so as no longer to be distinguished. Hence, *to perish, go to ruin or decay, be annihilated, cease to exist, be destroyed, be slain, die,* διαφθείρομαι. *Cic.* Interit magnitudine maris stilla muriæ. *Sever.* in *Ætna.* Saxa intereunt venis, *h. e.* miscentur venis. *Cic.* Intereunt sacra. *Nepos.* pecunia. *Cic.* ignis. *Id.* literæ. *Horat.* æstas. *Cæs.* Naves naufragio intereunt. *Id.* usus, *h. e. is in vain.* *Pandect.* possessio, *h. e. is lost or ceases.* *Terent.* Interii, *h. e. I am ruined, I am undone.* *Horat.* Interream, *h. e. may I perish.* *Cæs.* Fame aut ferro interire. — Particip. Interitus. *Quadrig.*

INTĔRĔQUITŌ (inter & equito), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to ride between or in the midst.* *Liv.* — Also, with an *acc.* following. *Liv.* ordines.

INTĔRERRŌ (inter & erro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wander, come, go or be between.* *Prudent.*

INTĔRFĀRIS. See *Interfor.*

INTĔRFĀTIŌ (interfor), ōnis, f. *a speaking between, a clause interposed.* *Quintil.* — Also, *an interrupting in speaking.* *Cic.*

INTĔRFECTĪBILIS (interficio), e, adj. *deadly.* *Apul.* Ruta interfectibilis viperarum.

INTĔRFECTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a killing, slaying, murdering,* φόνος. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.*

INTĔRFECTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *deadly, mortal, fatal.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

INTĔRFECTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who slays or kills; a slaughterer, murderer,* φονεύς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a destroyer.* *Tertull.* veritatis.

INTĔRFECTRIX (interfector), īcis, f. *a murderess.* *Tacit.*

INTĔRFECTŬS, a, um. See *Interficio.*

INTĔRFĒMINIŬS (inter & femen), a, um, adj. *between the thighs.* — Hence, Interfeminium, *h. e.* cunnus. *Apul.*

INTĔRFICIŌ (inter & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to destroy.* *Plaut.* usum, fructum. *Virg.* messes. *Cic. fragm.* herbas. —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slay, murder, put to death, destroy,* ἀναιρέω, κτείνω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Lucret.* feras. *Nepos.* exercitum, *h. e. to cut to pieces.* —— ¶ Also, *to consume, eat.* *Lucil.* panem. —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt.* *Apul.* sermonem. *Cod. Theod.* negotium. —— ¶ Also, *to finish.* *Cod. Theod.* negotium.

INTĔRFĪŌ (interfacio), is, n. irreg. pass. *to be consumed, be destroyed, perish, die,* ἀναιρέομαι. *Lucret.* and *Plaut.*

INTĔRFLŬŌ (inter & fluo), is, ūxi, ūxum, n. 3. *to flow or run between or through,* διαῤῥέω. *Plin.* — Also, with an *acc.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *to pass away or elapse between.* *Cic. Senect.* 6. *Ed. Ern.* Anni decem interfluxissent.

INTĔRFLŬŬS (interfluo), a, um, adj. *flowing between or through the midst, interfluent,* μεσοῤῥόος. *Plin.* and *Pallad.*

INTĔRFŎDIŌ (inter & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig or pierce to pieces; to pierce, penetrate.* *Lucret.*

INTĔRFŒMINIŬS, a, um. See *Interfeminius.*

INTĔRFŌR (inter & for), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to speak between.* *Liv.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt one in speaking.* *Liv.* aliquem.

INTĔRFŎSSŬS, a, um. See *Interfodio*

INTĔRFRINGŌ (inter & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break to pieces.* *Cato.*

INTĔRFŬGIŌ (inter & fugio), is, a. 3. *to fly between or into.* *Lucret.*

INTĔRFULGEŌ (inter & fulgeo), es, n. 2. *to shine between or among.* *Liv.*

INTĔRFUNDŌ (inter & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour through or between,* διαχέω. Hence, Interfundi, *to flow between.* *Virg.* Styx interfusa. Also, with an *acc.* following. *Avien.* Pelagus interfunditur oras. — Hence, *Virg.* Maculis interfusa genas, *h. e.* habens genas interfusis maculis. — Hence, *to be between.* *Stat.* Nox interfusa.

INTĔRFŬRŌ (inter & furo), is, n. 3. *to rage between or through.* *Stat.* Alternum Mavors interfurit orbem, *h. e. rages or exercises his fury between the one and the other world, amidst both worlds, viz. excites both Europe and Asia to war.*

INTĔRFŪSIŌ (interfundo), ōnis, f. *a flowing between.* *Lactant.*

INTĔRFŪSŬS, a, um. See *Interfundo.*

INTĔRGARRIŌ (inter & garrio), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to talk between.* *Apul.*

INTĔRGĔRĪNŬS (intergero), a, um, adj. *that is placed between.* *Fest.* paries, *h. e. a partition wall.* Also, simply, Intergerinus, *sc.* paries. *Plin.*

INTĔRGĔRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *that which is placed between.* *Plin.*

INTĔRGĔRŌ (inter & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to place between, insert, interpose.* *Fest.*

INTĔRGRESSŬS (intergredior), us, m. *intervention, interposition.* *Minuc. Felix.*

INTĔRHIŌ (inter & hio), as, n. 1. *to be open between.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRJĂCEŌ (inter & jaceo), es, n. 2. *to lie between,* παρέγκειμαι. *Liv.* Interjacebat campus. *Plin.* via. Also, with

inter. Id. — Also, with a *dat. Liv.* Campus interjacens Tiberi ac mœnibus. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Plin.* Duas syrtes interjacet.
INTĔRJACIO. See *Interjicio.*
INTĔRIBI (inter & ibi), adv. *meanwhile. Plaut.* and *Gell.*
INTĔRIBILIS (intereo), e, adj. *perishable, mortal. Tertull.*
INTĔRJĔCTIŌ (interjicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing or placing between; the interposition or insertion of something extraneous in the middle of a sentence*, παρένθεσις. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* verborum. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *an interjection. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a parenthesis. Quintil.*
INTĔRJĔCTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *placed between. Simplic.*
INTĔRJĔCTUS, a, um. See *Interjicio.*
INTĔRJĔCTUS (interjicio), us, m. *a throwing or placing between. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *an interposition, intervention. Cic.* terræ. *Tacit.* temporis. *Id.* Interjectu noctis, *h. e. after a night. Id.* Petito paucorum dierum interjectu, *h. e. an adjournment, respite. Colum.* Interjectibus capere, *h. e. at different times.*
INTĔRJĬCIŌ, (inter & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. properly, *to throw between*, παρεμβάλλω. Hence, *to place or put between. Cæs.* legionarias cohortes. — Hence, Interjectus, a, um, *put or placed between, lying between. Cic.* solitudines. *Tacit.* flumen. *Cic.* Aer interjectus inter mare et cœlum. *Id.* Nasus oculis interjectus. *Liv.* Regio interjecta inter Romam et Arpos. *Cic.* Anno interjecto, *h. e. after a year, at the expiration of a year.* So, also, *Cæs.* Interjectis aliquot diebus. *Id.* Interjecto spatio, *h. e. some time after. Cic.* Interjecto longo spatio, *h. e. at a great distance.* —— ¶ Also, *to join or add to, intermix. Tacit.* preces et minas. —— ¶ Also, *to scatter. Claudian.* Erat interjecta comas. —— ¶ *Cic.* Librum interjicere, *h. e. to write or compose between.* —— ¶ *Interjacio* is found in *Tacit.*
INTĔRĬM (inter), adv. *in the mean time, meanwhile, in the meanwhile, in the interim*, μεταξύ. *Cic.* and *Terent.* — Also, *notwithstanding, however. Cic.* and *Quintil.* — Also, *hereupon, then. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *sometimes, now and then, occasionally. Senec., Quintil.* and *Colum.* — Hence, *Quintil.* Interim — interim, *h. e. sometimes — sometimes; at one time — at another.*
INTĔRĬMŌ (inter & emo), is, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, a. 3. *to take away, deprive of, destroy, annihilate, bring to nothing*, ἀφαιρέω. *Plaut.* vitam. *Lucret.* sensum. *Cic.* sacra. *Pandect.* dilationem. —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slay, murder, destroy*, διαφθείρω. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Cic.* Me interimunt voces, *h. e. greatly distress or affect.*
INTĔRĬŌR, us, ōris, *comparat.* of the obsolete Interus, a, um. *Superlat.* Intimus. —— I. COMPARAT. *Interior* signifies *inner, interior*, ἐνδότερος. *Cic.* pars ædium. — Hence, in geography, *more distant from the sea, more inland. Cic.* nationes. *Liv.* Interiora regni. — Hence, *Cic.* Interiore epistola, *h. e. in the middle of the letter.* —— ¶ Also, *nearer. Cic.* timor. *Id.* societas. *Liv.* Interior periculo vulneris, *h. e. too near to be now wounded. Id.* ictibus, *too near to be now hit.* — Hence, in walking, *nearer to the wall, farther from the street. Ovid.* — Hence, *superior. Horat.* nota Falerni. — *Ovid.* torus, *or Sueton.* sponda, *h. e. nearer to the wall of the chamber.* — In a race course, *nearer to the goal*, or, *driving on the left. Ovid.* rota. (for they drove from right to left). —— ¶ Also, *more hidden, secret or unknown. Cic.* literæ, *h. e. profound, abstruse. Nep.* consilia, *h. e. secret counsels.* —— ¶ Also, *more intimate. Cic.* amicitia. —— ¶ Also, *smaller, shorter*, when a circle is spoken of. *Cic.* cursus. *Horat.* gyrus. —— II. SUPERLAT. *Intimus, a, um,* signifies *the inmost, innermost*, and is frequently used for *intima pars. Cic.* Intima Macedonia, *h. e. the interior of Macedonia. Id.* In eo sacrario intimo. — Hence, *the most rare, most difficult, greatest. Cic.* artificium. *Id.* disputatio. *Id.* vis. — Also, *the most intimate, most secret. Nepos.* familiaritas. — Hence, *substant. Intimus*, i, m. *a most intimate friend. Cic.* Ex meis intimis. Also, *Nepos.* alicui. Also, *Terent.* alicujus consiliis. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Homo interior, *h. e.* perhaps *a friend.* According to others, *the inner man; life, soul.* — *Pallad.* Interiora, *h. e. the intestines, entrails.*
INTĔRĬTIŌ (intereo), ōnis, f. *a decaying, perishing, destruction, death. Cic.*
INTĔRĬTUS (Id.), us, m. *destruction, ruin, utter decay, extinction, death, annihilation*, ἀναίρεσις, διάλυσις. *Cic.*
INTĔRĬTUS, a, um. See *Intereo.*
INTĔRĬUS, *comp. adj.* See *Interior.* — Comp. of intra. See *Intra.*
INTĔRJUNGŌ (inter & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. and n. 3. *to join one with another, to join. Liv.* dextras. *Stat.* equum equis. —— ¶ Also, *to unyoke. Martial.* equos. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to rest. Senec.*
INTĔRLĀBŎR (inter & labor), labĕris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to glide, fall, slip, fly, flow between*, παρεμπίπτω. *Stat.* Stellæ interlabentes, *h. e. gliding amidst the darkness. Virg.* Inter enim labentur aquæ.
INTĔRLĂTĔŌ (inter & lateo), es, n. 2. *to be concealed between, to lurk or lie hid between or amongst. Senec.*
INTĔRLĀTRŌ (inter & latro), as, n. 1. *to bark between. Paulin. Nolan.*
INTĔRLĒCTIŌ (interlego), ōnis, f. *a reading between. Tertull.*
INTĔRLĔGŌ (inter & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to gather or cull here and there, to pick, gather, break off. Pallad.* poma, *h. e. to thin.* So, also, *Virg.* Carpendæ frondes interque legendæ. (In this passage it is separated by tmesis.)
INTĔRLĪDŌ (inter & lædo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust out of the midst, to strike out. Macrob.* literam. —— ¶ Also, *to strike against. Paulin. Nolan.* dentem.
INTĔRLĬGŌ (inter & ligo), as, a. 1. *to fasten between. Stat.* Alterno maculas interligat ostro, *h. e. intermingles a purple color among the spots.*
INTĔRLĬNŌ (inter & lino), is, ēvi, ītum, a. 3. properly, *to smear between.* Hence, *to write between, correct, to erase, blot out, cancel*, καταλείφω. *Cic.* tabulas, testamentum. —— ¶ Also, *to besmear. Plin.* caseum oleo. *Liv.* Cæmenta interlita luto.
INTĔRLĪSUS. See *Interlido.*
INTĔRLĬTUS, a, um. See *Interlino.*
INTĔRLŎCŪTIŌ (interloquor), ōnis, f. *a speaking between, interposition of speech, interlocution*, διαλογισμός. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *an interlocutory sentence, a sentence pronounced while a cause is pending, which partially decides the same. Pandect.*
INTĔRLŎQUŎR (inter & loquor), ĕris, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to interrupt one while speaking, interrupt in discourse*, διαλέγομαι, διακόπτω. *Terent.* alicui. Also, without a *dat. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence. Pandect.*
INTĔRLŪCĀTIŌ (interluco), ōnis, f. *a lopping or thinning off of useless branches. Plin.*
INTĔRLŪCĔŌ (inter & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. *to shine or glitter forth*, παρεμφαίνω. *Liv.* Duos Soles visos, et noctu interluxisse. —— ¶ Also, *to be seen, to appear. Auct.* ad *Her.* Loci interlucent. — Also, figur. *to be capable of being seen through* from a thinness of substance or fewness of number. *Virg.* Interlucet corona (militum), *h. e. is seen through. Frontin.* acies.
INTĔRLŪCŌ (inter & lux), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lop or thin, so that the branches may be seen through, lop off the superfluous branches*, διακαθαίρω. *Plin.* arbores.
INTĔRLŪDŌ (inter & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to play between. Auson.*
INTĔRLŪNIS (inter & luna), e, adj. *at new moon. Ammian.* nox.
INTĔRLŪNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the change of the moon; the space of time that elapses between the disappearing of the old moon and the appearance of the new*, συμμηνία. *Horat.* and *Plin.*
INTĔRLŬŌ (inter & luo), is, ŭi, a. 3. *to wash while doing any thing. Cato.* manus. —— ¶ Also, *to flow or run between, wash*, διακλύζω. *Liv.* Quantum interluit fretum? Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Fretum quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit.
INTĔRLŬVIES (interluo), ēi, f. *a water flowing between two places, a strait*, ὁ μεταξὺ πορθμός. *Solin.*
INTĔRMĂNĔŌ (inter & maneo), es, n. 2. *to remain in the midst of. Lucan.*
INTĔRMĔDIUS (inter & medius), a, um, adj. *in the middle, between two, intermediate*, ἔμμεσος. *Varr.*
INTĔRMENSTRUUS (inter & menstruus), a, um, adj. *between two months.* Hence, *Plin.* luna, *or, Varr.* Intermenstruum, *sc.* tempus, *h. e. the new moon, the time when the moon is in the change.*
INTĔRMĔŌ (inter & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run or flow through*, διαῤῥέω. *Plin.* Pergamum, quod intermeat Selinus.
INTĔRMESTRIS (inter & mensis), e, adj. same as *Intermenstruus. Cato.* luna.
INTĔRMĬCŌ (inter & mico), as, ui, n. 1. *to shine in the midst or among, shine forth, shine at intervals, twinkle*, διαστίλβω. *Stat.* E speculis intermicet ignis. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Val Flacc.* Tenebras intermicat ignis.
INTĔRMĬNĀBILIS (in & termino), e, adj. *without boundary, interminable*, ἀόριστος. *Tertull.*
INTĔRMĬNĀTIŌ (intermino), ōnis, f. *a threatening, menacing, forbidding. Cod. Theod.* Sub viginti interminatione librarum auri, *on pain of a fine of*, &c.
INTĔRMĬNĀTUS (in & terminatus), a, um, adj. *unbounded, boundless, unlimited, interminate*, ἀπέραντος. *Cic.* magnitudo. —— ¶ Also, *partic.* from intermino, or interminor, *forbidden, prohibited. Horat.* — Also, *threatened. Cod. Theod.*
INTĔRMĬNŌ (inter & mino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to threaten. Plaut.* Quis homo interminat? —— ¶ Also, *to threaten with.* — Hence, Interminatus, a, um. *Cod. Theod.* pœna. —— ¶ Also, *to forbid with threats. Horat.* Cibus interminatus.
INTĔRMĬNŎR (inter & minor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to threaten, menace, threaten with*, διαπειλέω. *Plaut.* alicui vitam, *h. e. to threaten to take away his life.* —— ¶ Also, *to forbid with threats, forbid strictly, charge upon pain. Terent.*
INTĔRMĬNUS (in & terminus), a, um, adj. *without bounds, without ends, boundless, endless. Avien.*
INTĔRMISCĔŌ (inter & misceo), es, scui, stum and xtum, a. 2. *to intermingle, intermix*, παραμίγνυμι. *Liv.* Turbabant equos pedites intermixti. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Liv.* aliquem bonis.
INTĔRMISSIŌ (intermitto), ōnis, f. *a discontinuance, ceasing, intermission, respite, leaving off, omitting, neglecting*, διάλειψις. *Cic.* forensis operæ. *Cels.* febris. *Cic.* epistolarum. *Id.* consuetudinis. *Id.* officii. *Pandect.* Si furiosus habet intermissionem, *h. e. a lucid interval. Cic.* Partit. Verba disposita aut circumscriptione conclusa, aut intermissione, *either in a full, connected period, or in detached numbers.*
INTĔRMISSUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Intermissio. Plin.* Sine intermissu, *h. e. without intermission.*
INTĔRMISSUS, a, um. See *Intermitto.*
INTĔRMITTŌ (inter & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue, omit, neglect*, διαλείπω. *Cic.* studia. *Cæs.* iter. *Id.* prœlium. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* literas mittere. —— ¶ Also, *to suffer to pass. Cæs.* Quinque intermissis diebus. — Also, *to omit, pass by, exclude from participation. Cæs. B. G.* 5, 33. Omissis magistratibus (si lectio certa). —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt. Plin.* otium. — Hence, Intermissus, a, um, *interrupted, not continued, broken, not continuing without interruption. Cæs.* ventus, *h. e. ceasing, abating. Id.* flamma. *Cic.* libertas. *Ovid.* cursus. *Cæs.* Planities intermissa collibus, *h. e. broken. Id.* Qua erat opus intermissum, *h. e. open. Id.* Non certis spatiis intermissis, *h. e.*

no interval being left. Id. Intermissis passibus 400, *h. e. at a distance of* 400 *paces. Id.* Pars a flumine intermissa, *h. e. where the river is not. Liv.* mœnia, *h. e. a place where there is no wall.* — Also, Intermissus, *not connected. Cæs.* trabes. —— ¶ Also, *to neglect, omit. Liv.* locum custodiis, *h. e. not to station guards in a place.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave an interval, to cease, break off, stop. Cæs.* Qua flumen intermittit, *where the river does not flow, whither it does not come. Cic.* Sic canere cœpisse, ut nihil (*h. e.* non) intermitterent. *Plin.* Aves intermittentes bibunt, *h. e. by draughts, not with one continued draught. Cels.* Febris intermittit, *h. e. is an intermitting fever.*

INTĔRMIXTŬS, and INTĔRMISTŬS, a, um. See *Intermisceo.*

INTĔRMŎRĬŎR (inter & morior), ĕris, tuus sum, dep. 3. *to die,* ἀποθνήσκω. *Sueton.* — Figur. *to perish, fall to decay. Plin.* Radices intermoriuntur. *Curt.* ignis. *Liv.* civitas. *Plaut.* Mores intermortui, *h. e. corrupted. Cic.* reliquiæ conjurationis. *Id.* Memoria intermortua, *h. e. almost extinct. Id.* conciones, *h. e. dead, lifeless, powerless.* —— ¶ Also, *to faint, swoon, become sick of a mortal disease. Cels., Liv.* and *Plin.*

INTĔRMŎRTŬŬS, a, um. See *Intermorior.*

INTĔRMUNDĬUM (inter & mundus), ii, n. *a space between the worlds,* where, according to Epicurus, the gods live. *Cic.* (in the *plur.*)

INTĔRMŪRĀLIS (inter & muralis), e, adj. *that is between two walls. Liv.*

INTĔRMŪTŌ (inter & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to interchange, exchange. Tertull.*

INTĔRNĀSCŎR (inter & nascor), nascĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. *to grow amongst or in the midst, grow between,* παρεμφύομαι. *Plin.*

INTĔRNĀTŬS, a, um. See *Internascor.*

INTĔRNĒ (internus), adv. *within, inwardly,* ἔνδον. *Auson.*

INTĔRNĔCĪNŬS. See *Internecivus.*

INTĔRNĔCĬŌ (interneco), ōnis, f. *a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, overthrow, defeat, utter destruction, extermination,* πανωλεθρία. *Cic.* civium. *Sallust.* Hispaniam ad internecionem vastavimus, *h. e. till we have almost exterminated its inhabitants. Nep.* Bella, quæ ad internecionem gesta sunt, *h. e. to the utter destruction of the vanquished. Liv.* Lucerini ad internecionem cæsi, *h. e. were to a man put to the sword. Vellei.* Exercitus ad internecionem trucidatus, *h. e. utterly destroyed. Liv.* Nomen Æquorum ad internecionem deletum. *Tacit.* Solam internecionem gentis finem bello fore. *Cæs.* Prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto. *Colum.* Interneciones hostium facere. *Curt.* Persequi aliquem ad internecionem, *h. e. to pursue even to destruction. Sueton.* Multi armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *h. e. till they despatched one another.* — Hence, figur. *Colum.* Vineta ad internecionem perducere. *Plin.* memoriæ, *h. e. an extinction of memory.* — It is also written *internicio. Colum.*

INTĔRNĔCĪVĒ (internecivus), adverb, *with utter destruction, destructively. Ammian.*

INTĔRNĔCĪVŬS, or INTĔRNĔCĪNŬS (internecio), a, um, adj. *mortal, deadly, destructive,* πανώλεθρος. *Cic.* bellum. *Gell.* genus morbi.

INTĔRNĔCŌ (inter & neco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill. Plaut.* — Figur. *to destroy. Prudent.* culmum.

INTĔRNECTŌ (inter & necto), is, a. 3. *to tie or bind together, bind up,* συμπλέκω. *Virg.*

INTĔRNĬCĬŌ. See *Internecio.*

INTĔRNĪDĬFĬCŌ (inter & nidifico), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to build nests between. Plin.*

INTĔRNĬGRŌ (inter & nigro), as, n. 1. *to be mingled with black. Stat.*

INTĔRNĬTĔŌ (inter & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. *to shine amidst or among, shine forth,* καταλάμπομαι, συλλάμπω. *Curt.* Si qua sidera internitebant.

INTĔRNŌDĬUM (inter & nodus), ii, n. *the space between two knots or joints,* of trees, plants, men, and animals, γόνυ, ὑποκώλιον. *Plin.* Arundines tantæ proceritatis, ut singula internodia ternos homines ferant, *h. e. each of the parts between two joints. Colum.* (*de arborib.*) Brevia internodia habent. *Ovid.* Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, *h. e. makes the space between the joints soft. Varr.* (*de canibus*) Internodiis articulorum longis. *Calpurn.* Longa internodia, *h. e.* longa crura.

INTĔRNŌSCŌ (inter & nosco), is, ōvi, ōtum, a. 3. *to know one thing from another, discern, distinguish,* διαγινώσκω. *Cic.* geminos. *Id.* Quæ internosci a falsis non possunt. *Id.* Ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa.

INTĔRNUNCĬŌ, or INTĔRNUNTĬŌ (inter & nuntio), as, a. 1. *to send messengers between* two parties, *or to bring intelligence from* both parties. *Liv.*

INTĔRNUNCĬŬS, or INTĔRNUNTĬŬS (inter & nuncius), a, um, adj Internuntius, *subst.* ii, m. *a negotiator, a messenger* that goes between two parties, διάκτωρ. *Terent., Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Hence the augurs are called by *Cic.* Jovis interpretes internuntiique. — So, also, Internuncia, æ, f. *Cic.* Aves internunciæ Jovis. *Plin.* Columbæ internunciæ fuere. — Internuntium, ii, n. *Apul.* Internuncia sentiendi, *h. e. the organs of sense.*

INTĔRNUNDĬNĬUM (inter & nundinæ), ii, n. *the time between two* nundinæ. *Mar. Vict.*

INTĔRNŬS (intus), a, um, adj. *that is within, inner, interior, internal,* ὁ ἐντός. *Senec.* Aer corruptus internorum ignium vitio, *h. e. subterraneous fires, fires in the bowels of the earth. Plin.* maria. *Tacit.* discordiæ. *Id.* bellum. — Hence, Interna, *the interior, inner parts. Plin.* mundi. Also, *that is domestic. Tacit.* Si ad interna præverterent, *h. e. to domestic occurrences.* Also, *entrails. Veget.* boum.

INTĔRŌ (in & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to rub, crumble, bruise or pound into* any thing, ἐντρίβω. *Cato.* Eo interito, quod volet, cibi postea edit. *Plin.* Quidam ex aceto intrivisse contenti sunt. *Terent.* Tute hoc intristi, tibi omne exedendum est, *h. e. you have prepared this dish, you must eat it up; you have made up this pill, you must swallow it. Plin.* aliquid potioni, *h. e.* in potionem. — Hence, Intritus, a, um, *crumbled or rubbed into, bruised, pounded. Varr.* panis in aquam. *Plin.* Cantharides cum uva taminia intritæ. Also, *macerated, steeped, soaked. Varr.* Hordeum intritum in aqua. — Hence, Intrita, æ, f. *any thing broken or crumbled into a fluid substance;* hence, *a cold liquid with bread in it. Cels.* Intrita panis e vino, *a sop from wine, crumbs of bread steeped in wine.* — Also, *a paste, mash,* as of mortar, clay, &c. *Plin.* laterum. — Intritum, same as *Intrita. Apul.*

INTĔRŌRDĬNĀTŬS (inter & ordinatus), a, um, adj. *fixed between. Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.* trabes. Others read *intercardinatis.*

INTĔRŌRDĬNĬUM (inter & ordo), ii, n. *a space between two rows or ranks,* μεσοστίχιον, μετόρχιον. *Colum.*

INTĔRPĂTĔŌ (inter & pateo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be open between or among, be open. Macrob.*

INTĔRPĔDĬŌ (inter & pes), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. same as *Impedio, to impede, hinder. Macrob.*

INTĔRPELLĀTĬŌ (interpello), ōnis, f. *an interrupting in speaking. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *interruption, hindrance, disturbance. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an accusation, prosecution, suit. Pandect.*

INTĔRPELLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter,* ὁ ὑποβάλλων. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who interrupts or disturbs. Cic.* Ubi se obiectare sine interpellatoribus possit. *Pandect.* matrimoniorum, *h. e. a seducer.*

INTĔRPELLĀTRIX (interpellator), īcis, f. *she that interrupts or disturbs. Hieronym.*

INTĔRPELLŌ (inter & pello, as, obsol. for loquor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to interrupt by speaking,* ὑποβάλλω, διακόπτω. One who is speaking. *Cic.* Nihil te interpellabo: continentem orationem audire malo. *Cæs.* alicujus orationem. Also, a person who is engaged in business. *Curt.* Si quis arti tuæ intentum, et exta spectantem sic interpellet. —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt, hinder, molest, disturb, prevent, stop, obstruct. Cæs.* aliquem in jure suo. Also, with *quo minus* following. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim. Also, with *quin* following. *Mat.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cæsar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer. Also, with *ne* following. *Liv.* Tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne Senatusconsultum fieret, *h. e. preventing the* interrex *by their* veto. So, also, *Cic.* rem. *Liv.* stuprum. *Cæs.* victoriam. *Curt.* otium. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* durare. —— ¶ Also, *to address, accost. Curt.* aliquem. *Suet.* Qui adiri interpellarique posset, *h. e. who could be applied to and solicited.* — Particularly, *to tempt to illicit amours, to attempt, try. Pandect.* mulierem. — Also, *to dun for payment. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to speak between,* or *to speak, say. Cic.* Quod interpellavit Hortensius.

INTĔRPENSĪVŬS (interpendeo), a, um, adj. *hanging or suspended between. Vitruv.* Interpensiva, *joint-beams, crossbeams,* or *corbels.*

INTĔRPLĬCŌ (inter & plico), as, a. 1. *to fold or plait between,* παρεμπλέκω. *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to interweave; to surround. Stat.*

INTĔRPŎLĀTĬŌ (interpolo), ōnis, f. *an alteration made here and there. Plin.*

INTĔRPŎLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who gives another form to a thing, one who furbishes, polishes; one who corrupts, spoils. Tertull.*

INTĔRPŎLĀTRIX (interpolator), īcis, f. *she that alters the appearance of* a thing. *Tertull.*

INTĔRPŎLIS (inter & polio), e, adj. *that is altered in appearance, painted, dressed. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *that is altered here and there. Plin.* ars. — Hence, *not genuine. Fronto.* vestis.

INTĔRPŎLŌ (interpolus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give a new form, shape or appearance to* any thing, *to dress up, polish, furbish,* ἀνασκευάζω. *Plaut.* Me interpolabit, *sc.* by beating. *Cic.* togam pretextam, *h. e. to whiten or wash anew. Plin.* tura. So, also, of slaves. *Pandect.* Veteratores (*h. e. the old slaves*) interpolantes pro novitiis vendunt, *h. e. set off as new.* —— ¶ Also, *to spoil, corrupt, falsify, interpolate. Plaut.* opus nova pictura. *Cic.* tabulas. —— ¶ Also, *to vary, interrupt. Curt.* silentium gemitu. (The reading *interpellare* is, however, to be preferred.)

INTĔRPŎLŬS (interpolis), a, um, adj. *that has received a new form or appearance, repaired, new dressed, vamped up. Pandect.*

INTĔRPŌNŌ (inter & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. *to put in between or amongst,* παρεντίθημι. *Hirt.* Equitatui interponit præsidia levis armaturæ. *Liv.* decretum, *h. e. to make between two parties. Nep.* Libet interponere, *h. e. to mention at this occasion.* —— ¶ Also, *to intermix, intermingle. Cic.* querelas. *Id.* gladiatores, *h. e. to bring forward together with. Id.* se in rem, *h. e. to intermeddle. Liv.* se bello, *h. e. to join in.* Also, absol. *Nep.* Se interponere, *h. e. to interfere. Cic.* Nihil me interpono. Also, with *quo minus* following. *Cic.* Num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quo minus, &c. *h. e. who will intercede or interpose his negative, to prevent your being impeached.* —— ¶ Also, *to interpose. Val. Max.* intercessionem suam. *Liv.* jusjurandum. *Cic.* moram, *h. e. to delay. Cæs.* spatium, *h. e. to give time. Plin.* frigidam cibis, *h. e.* bibere inter cibos. — So, also, Interpositus, a, um, *placed or put between, being between. Cic.* Spatio interposito, *h. e. some time after. Hirt.* Interposita senatus auctoritate, *h. e. by means of a decree of the senate. Cæs.* Suspicione interposita, *h. e.* orta. *Cic.* nox, *h. e. night intervening.* — Hence, *to oppose. Pandect.* Interponere exceptionem actioni. *Cic.* se audaciæ alicujus. — Also, *to apply, use. Cic.* in-

berem pro aliquo. — Also, *to add.* *Cic.* accusatorem. *Cæs.* fidem, *h. e. to pledge one's credit, engage his word or honor, pledge his word of honor.* *Sueton.* aliquem epulis *or* convivio, *h. e. to invite to one's table.* — Also, *to bring forward, utter, pronounce, say.* *Cic.* nullam verbum. *Id.* judicium suum. *Nep.* causam, *h. e. to allege, pretend.* *Quint.* Interponens precibus, quid respondebo patri meo? — Also, *to make, ordain, decree.* *Cic.* decreta, pœnas, edicta. —— ¶ Also, *to falsify.* *Cic.* Rationibus populorum non interpositis.

INTĔRPŎSĬTĬŌ (interpono), ōnis, f. *a putting in between.* *Cic.* personarum. —— ¶ Also, *an insertion of some words in a book already composed.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a parenthesis*, παρένθεσις. *Quintil.*

INTĔRPŎSĬTŪS, a, um. See *Interpono.*

INTĔRPŎSĬTŪS (interpono), us, m. *a putting in between, an interposition.* *Cic.* Luna interpositu interjectuque terræ repente deficit, *by the interposition of the earth between it and the sun.*

INTĔRPRĔS (inter & pres), ĕtis, m. and f. *an intermediate agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business.* Hence, *any agent, mediator or negotiator*, μεσίτης. *Cic.* Interpretes corrumpendi judicii, *h. e. agents employed in corrupting or bribing the judges.* *Liv.* pacis. *Valer. Flacc.* Regius interpres ut fœdera jungat, *h. e. a plenipotentiary.* *Virg.* Interpres divum, *h. e. Mercury, the messenger of the gods.* *Id.* Harum interpres curarum, et conscia Juno, *h. e. match-maker.* —— ¶ Also, *an explainer, expounder, interpreter*, ἐξηγητής. *Cic.* juris, *h. e. a lawyer.* *Id.* poetarum. *Id.* cœli, *h. e. astronomers.* *Id.* Interpres est mentis oratio. *Horat.* Effert animi motus interprete lingua. *Plin.* Menander diligentissimus interpres luxuriæ, *h. e. most curious in discussing such superfluities.* *Liv.* Metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus. *Virg.* divum, *h. e. a prophet.* *Cic.* Augures interpretes internuntiique Jovis. *Liv.* Mater veridica interpres deum, *h. e. a prophetess.* The *haruspices* are called by *Cic.* Interpretes comitiorum, *h. e. who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held.* *Sueton.* Aliquo uti interprete de aliqua re, *h. e. to make use of a person to obtain explanation or information about a thing.* — Hence, *a translator, interpreter.* *Cic.* Also, *an interpreter, dragoman.* *Cæs.*

INTĔRPRĔTĀBĬLIS (interpretor), e, adj. *that can be explained or translated.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRPRĔTĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *an explanation, interpretation, translation*, ἑρμήνευμα. *Gell.*

INTĔRPRĔTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an interpretation, exposition, explanation, translation*, ἑρμηνεία. *Cic.* juris. *Liv.* Nec interpretatio est facilis, *h. e. nor is it easy to determine from conjecture.* *Plin.* fulgurum. *Id.* ostentorum, et somniorum. *Id.* naturæ, *h. e. the study of nature.* —— ¶ Also, *meaning or signification of a word.* *Plin.* nominis. *Id.* Singula magnas interpretationes habent, *h. e. important meanings.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric, when one expression is explained by another that follows.* *Auct. ad Herenn.*

INTĔRPRĔTĀTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. of interpretatio), æ, f. *a brief interpretation, an interpretation.* *Hieronym.*

INTĔRPRĔTĀTŌR (interpretor), ōris, m. *one who interprets or explains.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRPRĔTĬUM (interpres), ii, n. *the profit arising from the sale of a thing purchased, when it is sold for more than it cost.* *Ammian.*

INTĔRPRĔTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to interpret, expound, explain*, ἑρμηνεύω. *Cic.* jus populo. *Id.* fulgura, somnia. *Id.* religiones, *h. e. to give information concerning.* *Vellei.* victoriam ut suam, *h. e. to lay claim to.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Liv.* Pomœrium postmœrium interpretantur esse. —— ¶ Also, *to translate.* *Cic.* epistolam. Also, passively. *Id.* Nomen interpretatum. —— ¶ Also, *to view in a good or bad light, to take in good or evil part, to acknowledge.* *Cic.* male. *Id.* in partem mitiorem. *Id.* ita de re. *Id.* alicujus felicitatem grato animo. *Plin. Ep.* beneficia grate. — Also, in general, *to understand, take the meaning of, comprehend.* *Cic.* sententiam alicujus. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* se liberatum esse. — Also, *to conclude, infer.* *Cic.* consilium ex necessitate, *h. e. to argue from necessity to the intention.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Interpretari memoriæ alicujus, *h. e. to assist the memory of any one.* *Tertull.* diabolo, *h. e. to ascribe, attribute.* —— ¶ Also, *to decide.* *Liv.* Neque, recte an secus, interpretor.

INTĔRPRĬMŌ (inter & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press to pieces, crush, squeeze.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to suppress, conceal.* *Minuc. Fel.*

INTĔRPŪNCTĬŌ (interpungo), ōnis, f. *the placing of marks of distinction between words, pointing, distinguishing by points, interpunction*, διαστολή. *Cic.*

INTĔRPŪNCTŪS, a, um. See *Interpungo.*

INTĔRPŪNGŌ (inter & pungo), is, a. 3. *to point, distinguish by putting points or marks between*, διαστέλλω, διαστίζω. *Senec.* Cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus. *Cic.* Interpuncta narratio, *h. e. well-divided.* — Hence, Interpunctum, i, n. *a distinguishing or dividing by points.* *Cic.* Interpuncta verborum.

INTĔRPŪRGŌ (inter & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge or clear here and there.* *Plin.* ficus.

INTĔRPŪTŌ (inter & puto), as, a. 1. *to prune here and there, cut off the small branches or twigs up and down.* *Varr.* oleam.

INTĔRQUĔRŎR (inter & queror), ĕris, estus sum, dep. 3. *to interrupt with complaints, complain while one is speaking or doing any thing.* *Liv.*

INTĔRQUĬĔSCŌ (inter & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to rest between whiles, rest in the middle of* any work, *pause in speaking* or doing any thing; *to rest, pause.* *Cic.* Cum hæc dixissem, et paululum interquievissem. *Senec.* Dolor interquiescit.

INTĔRRĀDŌ (inter & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scrape, polish, cut out, or carve here and there*, διαξέω. *Plin.* latera vasorum, *h. e.* perhaps, *to make them with hollowed work, to ornament with figures.* *Id.* Marmor interrasum, *h. e. ornamented with figures.* —— ¶ Also, *to prune here and there.* *Colum.* arbores.

INTĔRRĀSĬLIS (interrado), e, adject. *scraped or pruned here and there.* Hence, *Plin.* aurum (of hollowed work, ornamented with figures).

INTĔRRĀSŪS, a, um. See *Interrado.*

INTĔRRĔGNUM (inter & regnum), i, n. *an interreign*, interregnum, *the space of time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one king and the accession of another*, μεσοβασιλεία. *Liv.* Interregno inito. (He who was invested with royal power during such a time, was called *interrex.* After the Romans had expelled the kings, and had elected consuls, &c. in their stead, they retained the words *interregnum* and *interrex.*) — Hence, *interregnum* denotes *the office of an* interrex, *and the space of time when the chief magistrates were either dead, or absent, or not yet elected.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* (The *interrex* was an officer who presided at the election of the new magistrates.)

INTĔRRĔX (inter & rex), ēgis, m. *a person appointed to discharge the royal functions during the vacancy of the throne, or between the death of one king and the accession of another; one invested with vicarious royalty; an* interrex, *regent, protector*, μεσοβασιλεύς. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *one who, after the death, or in the absence of the chief magistrates, presided at the election of new ones.* His power lasted five days; but the interrex first appointed could not hold the comitia, but he nominated a second; on one occasion, the comitia were held by the eleventh. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Interregem prodere. *Liv.* creare, *h. e. to create, nominate, choose.*

INTĔRRĬTĒ (interritus), adv. *intrepidly.* *Martian. Capell.*

INTĔRRĬTŪS (in & territus), a, um, adj. *undaunted, dauntless, intrepid, fearless, bold, not afraid, not intimidated, undismayed*, ἀδεής. *Virg.* Classis interrita fertur, *h. e. unobstructed, without hindrance.* *Quintil.* vultus. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Ovid.* leti, *fearless of death.*

INTĔRRĪVĀTĬŌ (interrivo), ōnis, f. *a drawing off of water between two places.* *Martian. Capel.*

INTĔRRĪVĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *drawn off between two places* (of water). *Martian. Capell.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTĬŌ (interrogo), ōnis, f. *a question, demand, interrogation*, ἐρώτησις, πεῦσις. *Cic.* — Also, in rhetoric, *an interrogation.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a speech*, when it chiefly consists of questions. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 1. 9. —— ¶ Also, *an argument, syllogism.* *Cic.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTĪVĒ (interrogativus), adv. *in the form of a question, interrogatively*, ἐρωτηματικῶς. *Ascon.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. of interrogatio), æ, f. *a short syllogism.* *Cic.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTĪVŪS (interrogo), a, um, adj. *relating to a question, interrogative*, πευστικός. *Priscian.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an interrogator*, ἐπερωτητής. *Pandect.*

INTĔRRŎGĀTŌRĬŪS (interrogator), a, um, adj. *interrogative, interrogatory*, ἐρωτηματικός. *Pandect.* and *Tertull.*

INTĔRRŎGŌ (inter & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate*, ἐρωτάω. *Cic.* aliquem de re. *Id.* Interrogabat suos, quis esset. *Liv.* aliquid, *h. e. to ask or inquire after or about any thing.* Also, *Cic.* aliquem aliquid. *Liv.* Sententiæ interrogari cœptæ, *h. e. the opinions were demanded.* Also, *Liv.* Interrogatus sententiam, *h. e. asked about*, &c. — Hence, Interrogatum, *a question, inquiry.* *Pandect.* Ad interrogatum respondere. *Cic.* Ad interrogata respondere. — Also, figur. *to ask, consult.* *Gell.* Interrogare aurem suam. — Also, *to examine judicially, interrogate.* *Cic.* testem. *Id.* Bene interrogare testem, *h. e. to confound a witness by one's questions, so that he contradicts himself.* *Plin. Ep.* testes in reos. — Also, *to go to law with* one, *to bring an action against, to take legal measure against, to sue or accuse.* *Liv.* aliquem legibus. *Cic.* aliquem lege. Also, without *lege* or *legibus.* *Tacit.* Pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in præteritum interrogaretur. —— ¶ Also, *to reason syllogistically, to argue, dispute.* *Senec.* —— ¶ *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* Casus interrogandi, *h. e.* genitivus.

INTĔRRUMPŌ (inter & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to break down, break off or asunder*, διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* pontes. *Tacit.* Venæ interruptæ, *h. e. opened, cut.* —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt, disturb.* *Cic.* iter amoris nostri. *Cæs.* orationem. *Colum.* ordinem. *Varr.* Ni medici adventus nos interrupisset. — Hence, Interruptus, a, um, *interrupted.* *Virg.* ignes, *h. e. at intervals, here and there.* *Cic.* Hos interruptos esse, *h. e.* separatos. — Figur. *Cic.* voces. *Id.* officium. *Id.* consuetudo. *Virg.* opera.

INTĔRRUPTĒ (interruptus), adv. *in a broken manner, interruptedly.* *Cic.*

INTĔRRUPTĬŌ (interrumpo), ōnis, f. *an interrupting.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, a figure of rhetoric, *the breaking off in the middle of a speech*, ἀποσιώπησις.

INTĔRRUPTŪS, a, um. See *Interrumpo.*

INTĔRSCALMĬUM (inter & scalmus), ii, n. *the space between two thowls in a ship*, μεσοσκάλμιον. *Vitruv.* l. 1. c. 2.

INTĔRSCĂPĬLĬUM (inter & scapula), ii, n. *that part of the back which lies between the shoulders*, μετάφρενον. *Apul.*

INTĔRSCINDŌ (inter & scindo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. *to cut asunder or in the midst, cut down, hew asunder*, διακόπτω. *Cic.* pontem. *Cæs.* aggerem. *Tacit.* venas, *h. e. to cut, or open.* —— ¶ Also, *to separate, interrupt.* *Liv.* Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, *h. e. is separated or cut off.* *Gell.* vinculum amoris. *Senec.* lætitiam.

INTĔRSCRĪBŌ (inter & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write between, interline, insert*, παρεγγράφω. *Plin. Ep.* — Also, *to mark between.* Hence, figur. *Solin.* Interscribentes eum (*the agate*) venæ, *h. e.* intercurrentes. *Id.* Interscribitur nitor, *h. e.* intercurrit.

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INTĔRSĔCĪVŬS, or INTĔRCĪSĪVŬS (interseco), a, um, adj. *separated, cut off.* *Frontin.*

INTĔRSĔCŌ (inter & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut asunder,* διατέμνω. *Vitruv.* lateres. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* res in animis auditorum, *h. e.* perhaps *to render very impressive, or to impress piece by piece.* —— ¶ Also, *to separate, divide.* *Ammian.*

INTĔRSĔCTĬŌ (interseco), ōnis, f. *a cutting asunder or in pieces, an intersecting.* Hence, in architecture, *the space between parts of indented work on a pillar.* *Vitruv.*

INTĔRSĔMĬNŌ (inter & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sow between or at intervals.* *Apul.*

INTĔRSĔPĬŌ (inter & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to fence about, hedge in, stop or block up, hem in, secure, inclose,* διείργω. *Cic.* foramina. *Liv.* quædam operibus. — Hence, *to hinder, prevent, cut off, separate, deprive of, take away.* *Cic.* iter. *Liv.* urbem vallo ab arce. *Id.* alicui conspectum exercitus, *h. e. to prevent from seeing.*

INTĔRSĔPTŬS, a, um. See *Intersepio.*

INTĔRSĔRŌ (inter & sero, sevi), is, ēvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to plant, put or sow between,* παρεμφυτεύω. *Colum.* malleolum vitibus. *Lucret.* Pomis intersita.

INTĔRSĔRŌ (inter & sero, serui), is, ĕrui, ertum, a. 3. *to put between, interpose, to add.* *Nep.* Causam interserens, *h. e. alleging as a reason.* *Ovid.* oscula mediis verbis.

INTĔRSISTŌ (inter & sisto), is, n. 3. *to stand still in the middle.* Hence, *to stop in the midst, to make a pause* in speaking, διΐσταμαι. *Quintil.*

INTĔRSĬTŬS, a, um, partic. from intersero, evi. —— ¶ Adj. (from inter & situs), *lying or situated between.* *Plin.* Nullis ossibus intersitis.

INTĔRSŎNŌ (inter & sono), as, ui, n. 1. *to sound or play amongst.* *Stat.* remigiis.

INTĔRSPĔRGŌ (inter & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to besprinkle or strew upon here and there.* *Apul.* Interspersus rara canitie. — Also, *to strew or sprinkle between or here and there.* *Apul.* Sunt multa naturæ munere interspersa.

INTĔRSPĪRĀTĬŌ (interspiro), ōnis, f. *a drawing or fetching breath between,* as while one is speaking, drinking, &c. διαπνοή. *Cic.*

INTĔRSPĪRŌ (inter & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to breathe between,* διαπνέω. Hence, of a vessel that is not entirely closed, *to admit air.* *Cato.*

INTĔRSTĔRNŌ (inter & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to strew, lay or put between or amongst.* *Justin.* Bitumine interstrato.

INTĔRSTĔS (inter & sto), ĭtis, adj. *standing or being between or amongst.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRSTINCTĬŌ (interstinguo), ōnis, f. *a distinction.* *Arnob.*

INTĔRSTINCTŬS, a, um. See *Interstinguo.*

INTĔRSTINGUŌ (inter & stinguo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to extinguish.* *Lucret.* ignes. — Hence, *to kill.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to variegate, intersperse, or checker with* any thing. *Plin.* Lapis interstinctus aureis guttis. *Tacit.* Facies interstincta medicaminibus, *h. e. covered here and there with salves and medical applications.*

INTĔRSTĬTĬŌ (intersisto), ōnis, f. *a pausing, leaving off, respite,* μεταπαυσωλή. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a difference, dissimilarity.* *Arnob.*

INTĔRSTĬTĬUM (intersisto), ii, n. *a break, interval, space between, interstice,* διάστημα, διαχώρημα, τὸ μεταξύ. *Macrob.*

INTĔRSTŌ (inter & sto), as, ĕti, n. 1. *to stand or be in the midst, stand or be between,* διΐστημι. *Ammian.* Cum tempus interstetisset. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Avien.* Interstatque jugo mediam, *sc.* Asiam.

INTĔRSTRĀTŬS, a, um. See *Intersterno.*

INTĔRSTRĔPŌ (inter & strepo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to make a noise or sound in the midst of,* διαψοφέω. *Virg.* olores. *Claudian.* undis.

INTĔRSTRINGŌ (inter & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to strain or squeeze close,* διασφίγγω. *Plaut.* Illi interstringam gulam, *h. e. break his gullet by squeezing, strangle him, throttle him.*

INTĔRSTRŬŌ (inter & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join together,* συνάπτω. *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *to add.* *Tertull.*

INTĔRSUM (inter & sum), es, fui, irreg. n. *to be in the midst, come or lie between,* διαγίγνομαι, μέτειμι. *Cic.* Ut Tiberis inter eos interesset. *Liv.* Via interest. Also, of time. *Cic.* Inter primum et sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuerunt. *Liv.* Anni triginta interfuere, *h. e. have elapsed in the mean time.* —— ¶ Also, *to be distant.* *Cato.* Clatrosياinteresse oportet pede. — Hence, figur. *to differ, be different,* διαφέρω. *Cic.* Hoc pater ac dominus interest, *h. e. in this,* &c. *Cic.* Quod ab eo nihil intersit, *h. e. in nothing.* Also, with a *dat.* following to the question *from what?* *Terent.* Intelligens stulto. Also with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* Quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest τοῦ φθονῶ. — Interest, *there is a difference.* *Cic.* Nihil interest, *h. e. there is no difference.* *Id.* Interest aliquid, *h. e. there is some difference.* *Id.* Nihil omnino interest, *h. e. there is no difference whatever.* *Liv.* Tantum id interest, *h. e. there is only this difference.* *Cic.* Ne minimum quidem interest, *h. e. there is not the least difference.* —— ¶ Also, *to be present, be on the spot,* πάρειμι. *Cic.* Ac si ipse interfuerit. Particularly with a *dat.* or *in.* *Cic.* negotiis, consiliis. *Id.* in convivio. *Id.* in rebus. Also, with a *dat.* of the person. *Suet.* sacrificanti. Also, of things. *Cic.* Ratiocinatio dicitur interfuisse, *h. e.* affuisse. —— ¶ Also, *to import, concern, be of importance.* To the question *Whom does it concern?* the *genit.* is put. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* cujus. Also, the *ablat.* *Id.* mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, *h. e. it concerns me, you,* &c. Sometimes *cuja* is used for *cujus.* *Cic. fragm.* Ei, cuja nihil interfuit. Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Non tam interest, quo animo, &c. *Id.* Multum interest. Also, with *ad.* *Id.* ad laudem. *Id.* ad honorem nostrum. *Id.* Ad id, quod agimus, nihil interest, *h. e. has nothing to do with it.* — To the question *How much?* the neuters *multum, tantum, nihil,* &c. are used. *Cic.* Multum interest, te venire. *Id.* Quid illius interest? *h. e. what does he care?* Also, the adverbs *maxime, quantopere.* *Id.* Vestra hoc maxime interest. Also, the *genit.* magni, *much.* *Id.* Mea magni interest, *h. e. it is of great importance to me.* *Cæs.* Magni interest, *it is of great importance,* is also followed by an *accusat.* and *infinit.* *Pandect.* minoris vel pluris, *h. e. less or more.* — To the question *What is of importance, or what concerns?* the *infinit.* is put, or the *accusat.* and *infinit.* or *ut.* *Cic.* Multum interest, te venire. *Id.* Mea maxime interest, te valere, *h. e. I am greatly concerned in your health.* *Id.* Illud mea maxime interest, ut te videam. Also, with *ne* following. *Tacit.* Illius interesse, ne faciat moram. Also, with *qualis* following. *Cic.* Interest, qualis, &c. The *nominat.* is also found. *Id.* Non quo mea intersit loci natura. So, also, *hoc.* *Id.* Vestra hoc maxime interest.

INTĔRTĔXŌ (inter & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to interweave,* διϋφαίνω. *Ovid.* Flores hederis intertextos, *h. e. entwined.* —— ¶ Also, *to weave.* *Stat.* telas. — Hence, *to join.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *to adorn by weaving, to intersperse.* *Virg.* Chlamys auro intertexta. *Quintil.* Vestis intertexta notis.

INTĔRTĔXTŬS, a, um. See *Intertexo.*

INTĔRTIGNĬUM (inter & tignum), ii, n. *the interval or space between two beams.* *Vitruv.*

INTĔRTRĂHŌ (inter & traho), is, āxi, āctum, a. 3. *to take away, deprive of,* ἐξέλκω. *Plaut.* alicui aliquid.

INTĔRTRĪGŌ (intertero), ĭnis, f. *a galling, chafing, or fretting of the skin, by rubbing against any thing, an inflammation of the skin brought on by friction,* παράτριμμα. *Cato* and *Colum.*

INTĔRTRĪMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *the waste of gold or silver in melting or working it; that part which in melting turns into what is called* calx, παράτριμμα. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *loss, damage, waste.* *Terent.* and *Cic.*

INTĔRTRĪTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *waste, wear and tear.* *Pandect.*

INTĔRTURBĀTĬŌ (interturbo), ōnis, f. *disquietude, confusion.* *Liv.*

INTĔRTURBŌ (inter & turbo), as, a. 1. *to cause disquietude or confusion, to disturb, trouble, hinder, interrupt,* διαταράττω. *Terent.*

INTĔRVĂCŌ (inter & vaco), as, n. 1. *to be empty, vacant or void between.* *Colum.*

INTĔRVALLĀTŬS (intervallum), a, um, adj. *separated, having an interval,* περιοδικός. *Gell.* febris, *h. e. intermittent.* *Ammian.* Intervallato brevi tempore, *h. e. after the expiration of a little time.*

INTĔRVALLUM (inter & vallus), i, n. *the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; a space, interval, distance,* διάστημα. *Cic.* signi. *Cæs.* Pari intervallo, *h. e. at an equal distance.* *Cic.* locorum et temporum. *Id.* sonorum. *Sueton.* Per intervalla digitorum, *h. e. openings.* *Liv.* Ex intervallo, *h. e. from afar, at a distance.* —— ¶ Also, *an interval of time.* *Cic.* literarum. *Liv.* annuum regni, *h. e.* interregnum. *Cic.* Sine intervallo loquacitas, *h. e. without intermission.* *Liv.* Hoc intervalli datum, *h. e. time, respite.* *Varr.* Sine intervallo cibum dare, *h. e. presently.* *Cic.* Intervallo dicere, *h. e. with pauses.* *Id.* Longo intervallo, *h. e. after a long time.* *Gell.* Ex intervallo, *h. e. soon after.* *Liv.* Ex tanto intervallo, *or,* *Cic.* Tanto intervallo, *h. e. after so long a time.* —— ¶ Also, *difference, dissimilitude.* *Cic. Agr.* 2, 33.

INTĔRVELLŌ (inter & vello), is, elli, and ulsi, ulsum, a. 3. *to pluck, pull or pick here and there,* διατίλλω. *Senec.* barbam, *h. e. to thin by pulling hairs here and there.* *Plin.* poma. *Colum.* arbores, *h. e. to prune.* *Id.* semina, *h. e. to thin.*

INTĔRVĔNĬŌ (inter & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come between, come in the midst, to come upon, come in while any thing is doing,* ἐπέρχομαι. *Cic.* querelis alicujus. *Liv.* orationi. *Id.* Nox prœlio intervenit. *Cic.* Casus quidam intervenit. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant. —— ¶ Also, *to come in one's way, to fall upon unexpectedly, to fall in with.* *Terent.* Ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, *h. e. when we came in upon the woman unexpectedly.* —— ¶ Also, *to happen, occur, to meet with.* *Terent.* Nulla res mihi potest intervenire tanta. *Sueton.* Quamquam et offensis intervenientibus. —— ¶ Also, *to stand in the way, oppose, resist, hinder, prevent, disturb.* *Tacit.* alienæ gloriæ. *Calp.* Quis vestro deus intervenit amori. *Sueton.* Interveniebat, ne quid perperam fieret. —— ¶ Also, *to interfere, intermeddle, interpose.* *Pandect.* Si filius familias aut servus pro aliquo fidejusserint vel alias intervenerint, *h. e. become surety.* *Id.* Si damnum passurus sit, prætor interveniet, *h. e. will exercise his authority.* *Suet.* Neque senatu interveniente. —— ¶ Also, *to take care of, to manage.* *Pandect.* rebus alicujus.

INTĔRVĒNĬUM (inter & vena), ii, n. *the intermediate space between veins of the earth, stones.* *Vitruv.*

INTĔRVENTĬŌ (intervenio), ōnis, f. *an intercession, giving bail or security.* *Pandect.*

INTĔRVENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who comes in, an interrupter,* ὁ ἐπελθών. *Cic.* Vacuo ab interventoribus die, *h. e. from visitors.* —— ¶ Also, *a surety, bondsman, one who makes himself responsible for another.* *Pandect.* — Also, *an intercessor, mediator.* *Lamprid.*

INTĔRVENTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a coming between, intervention, interposition, interruption,* ἐπέλευσις. *Cæs.* noctis. *Cic.* hominis. *Plin.* amnis. *Id.* Solem interventu Lunæ occultari. *Cic.* Nullo malorum interventu, *h. e. without any mixture of evil.* —— ¶ Also, *interference, mediation, assistance.* *Plin. Ep.*, *Sueton.* and *Pandect.*

INTĔRVERSĬŌ (interverto), ōnis, f. *an overthrowing, destroying, frustrating,*

thwarting. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a purloining, pilfering, embezzling*. *Cod. Just.*

INTĔRVĔRSŌ (frequentat. of interverto), as, a. 1. *to turn hither and thither*. *Plin.* 9, 74. Interversando, *sc.* se.

INTĔRVĔRSŌR (interverto), ōris, m. *an embezzler of the public money*. *Cod. Just.*

INTĔRVĔRSŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a bending, turning*. *Hygin.*

INTĔRVĔRSŪS, a, um. See *Interverto*.

INTĔRVĔRTŌ, or **INTĔRVŎRTŌ** (inter & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn aside, turn out of the regular channel*, ἀνατρέπω. *Vitruv.* semicanaliculos. *Pandect.* aquæductum. — Also, *to hinder, prevent*. *Pandect.* querelam. *Cic.* ædilitatem. — Also, *to alter, change*. *Senec.* ingenia. —— ¶ Also, *to take away, deprive of, to intercept, turn aside to one's own use, purloin, embezzle*, ὑπεξαιρέω, παρακλέπτω. *Cic.* receptum. *Sueton.* vectigalia. *Cic.* donum. *Id.* promissum. *Pandect.* alicui rem. —— ¶ Also, *to deceive, dupe, cheat, defraud, chouse*. *Plaut.* aliquem. *Gell.* and *Plaut.* aliquem re. —— ¶ Also, *to spend, squander, waste*. *Tacit.*

INTĔRVĪBRŌ (inter & vibro), as, n. 1. *to shine or glitter amongst*. *Marc. Cap.*

INTĔRVĬGĬLŌ (inter & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to watch between whiles, sleep only by fits, awake now and then during sleep*. *Lamprid.*

INTĔRVĬRĔŌ (inter & vireo), es, n. 2. *to be green here and there or amongst*. *Claudian.* and *Stat.*

INTĔRVĪSŌ (inter & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to look after, to go to see*, ἐπισκέπτομαι. *Cic.* Crebro interviso. *Plaut.* Intervisam domum, si, &c. *h. e. I shall go home*. —— ¶ Also, *to visit for some time, to visit now and then*. *Cic.* aliquem.

INTĔRŬLŬS (dimin. of interus, not used), a, um, adj. *inward, interior, internal*. *Marc. Cap.* nexus. *Apul.* tunica, *or*, simply, *Id.* Interula, *sc.* tunica, *h. e. an under-garment* made of linen or cotton, *a shirt*. It was worn by men as well as by women; that of men was called *subucula*, that of women *indusium*.

INTĔRŬNDĀTŬS (inter & undo), a, um, adj. *in the form of waves here and there, striped, variegated with lines of different color, party-colored, speckled, spotted*. *Solin.*

INTĔRVŌCĀLĬTĔR (inter & vocaliter), adv. *loudly*. *Apul.*

INTĔRVŎLĬTŌ (frequentat. of intervolo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly among*. *Liv.*

INTĔRVŎLŌ (inter & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly between or among, fly up and down*. *Colum.* — Figur. *Valer. Flacc.* Mediasque intervolat urbes, *h. e. sails*. *Id.* Oculis intervolat Idmon, *h. e. flits before*. *Stat.* Intervolat auras hasta.

INTĔRVŎMŌ (inter & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, n. 3. *to pour or throw out amongst*. *Lucret.* undas.

INTĔRŬSŪRĬUM (inter & usura), ii, n. *usury accruing in the mean time*. *Pandect.*

INTĔRVULSŬS, a, um. See *Intervello*.

INTESTĀBĬLIS (in & testabilis), e, adj. *not permitted to give evidence in a court of law or to make a will*, on account of misconduct, ἀδόκιμος, ἀμάρτυρος. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *infamous, dishonorable, dishonest*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, *execrable, detestable, odious, infamous, abominable*. *Sallust.* homo. *Tacit.* sævitia. *Plin.* ars magica. *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* Intestabilior.

INTESTĀTŬS (in & testatus), a, um, adj. *that has made no testament or will*, ἀδιάθετος. *Cic.* Si intestata esset mortua, *h. e. without having made a will*. — Hence, Intestato, and Ab intestato, *without a will, intestate*, ἀδιαθέτως. *Cic.* Intestato mori. *Pandect.* Ab intestato heres. —— ¶ Also, *not convicted by witnesses*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *emasculated, castrated*, σπάδων. *Plaut.*

INTESTĪNĂ, ōrum. See *Intestinus*.

INTESTĪNĀRĬŬS (intestinus), ii, m. *sc.* artifex, *an artist, who does the work on the interior of a house*; particularly, *a joiner*. *Cod. Theod.* But perhaps it means, *one who makes inlaid work*.

INTESTĪNŬS (intus), a, um, adj. *internal, inward, intestine*, ὁ ἔνδοθεν. *Cic.* malum. *Id.* bellum, *h. e. intestine, civil*. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* dolor. *Justin.* discordia, *h. e. domestic, civil, intestine*. *Curt.* Intestino facinore peti, *h. e. a secret and domestic conspiracy*. —— ¶ Intestinum opus, *inlaid work, checker-work of a joiner, festoons, work carved in wood*; or, *the plastering, and wainscoting, or inner wood-covering of a wall*, λεπτουργία. *Varr.* and *Vitruv.* So, also, *Plaut.* Intestina, *sc.* opera. —— ¶ Intestinum, i, *and* Intestina, ōrum, *the intestines, guts, bowels*, ἔντερα, ἐντόσθια. *Cic.* Cum decimum jam diem graviter ex intestinis laborarem, *h. e. suffered from the belly-ache*, or *was disordered in my bowels*. *Cels.* Intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunium, rectum, *h. e. the straight gut or rectum*. *Cic.* Intestinum medium, *h. e. the mesentery*, μεσεντέριον, or μεσάριον. *Sueton.* Creberrimo frigidæ aquæ usu intestina vitiare. — We find, also, Intestinus, *sc.* canalis. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

INTESTIS (in & testis), e, adj. *castrated*, σπάδων. *Arnob.* 5. 7.

INTĔXŌ (in & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave into, inweave*, ἐνυφαίνω. *Ovid.* purpureas notas filis. — Also, *to join into, to add to*. *Cic.* aliquid in causa. *Id.* parva magnis. *Tibull.* facta chartis, *h. e. to describe*. — Also, *to interweave, twist or plait*. *Claudian.* lilia violis. *Cic.* Venæ toto corpore intextæ. —— ¶ Also, *to interweave, embroider*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Chlamys intertexta coloribus. — Also, *to plait, interlace, intermingle, twist over or together, surround, cover*. *Virg.* hastas foliis. *Plin.* Sidera intertexentia mundum, *h. e. surrounding*. *Vitruv.* Cameræ intertextæ, *sc.* arundine, *h. e. covered with reed*. *Ovid.* Hederæ solent intertexere truncos, *h. e. to surround*. — Also, *to put together, construct*. *Plin.* nidum. *Calp.* calamos.

INTEXTŬS (intexo), us, m. *a weaving into*. — Hence, *a joining into, inserting, adding of words*. *Quintil.* Also, *a joining together*. *Plin.*

INTĔXTŬS, a, um. See *Intexo*.

INTĬMĀTĬŌ (intimo), ōnis, f. *an announcing, declaring, intimation, insinuation*. *Martian. Capell.* and *Cod. Just.*

INTĬMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who announces*. *Capitolin.*

INTĬMĒ (intimus), adv. *in the inmost part, within, inwardly, internally*, ἐνδοτάτω. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *most intimately*. *Nep.* Utebatur intime Hortensio, *h. e. was on terms of close intimacy with*. —— ¶ Also, *cordially, strongly*. *Cic.* Quem scribis tibi a me intime commendari, *h. e. strongly recommended*.

INTĬMĬDĒ (as from intimidus), adv. *fearlessly*. *Ammian.* Intimidius.

INTĬMŌ (intimus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put or bring into*. *Solin.* Nilus mari intimatur, *h. e. runs into*. *Id.* partem gurgiti, *h. e. has sunk*. —— ¶ Also, *to announce, publish, intimate, make known, explain, notify*. *Cod. Just.* legem judicibus.

INTĬMŬS, a, um. See *Interior*.

INTINCTĬŌ (intingo), ōnis, f. *a dipping in, baptizing*. *Tertull.*

INTINCTŬS, a, um. See *Intingo*.

INTINCTŬS (intingo), us, m. *a dipping in*. Hence, *sauce, seasoning, brine, pickle*, in which meat, &c. is dipped, ἔμβαμμα. *Plin.*

INTINGŌ, and **INTINGUŌ** (in & tingo, or tinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to dip in, wet, moisten*, ἐμβάπτω. *Ovid.* faces sanguine. *Vitruv.* aliquid in aqua. *Quintil.* calamum. — Hence, *to pickle, dip into pickle or brine*. *Cato.* brassicam in acetum. —— ¶ Also, *to baptize*. *Tertull.*

INTŎLĔRĀBĬLIS (in & tolerabilis), e, adj. *not to be borne, intolerable*, ἄτλητος, δύσοιστος. *Cic.* odor. *Id.* Intolerabilior. —— ¶ Also, *impatient*. *Afran.*

INTŎLĔRĀBĬLĬTĔR (intolerabilis), adv. *intolerably, in an intolerable manner*. *Colum.*

INTŎLĔRANDŬS (in & tolerandus), a, um, adj. *not to be borne or endured, intolerable, insufferable*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Intolerandum, adv. *intolerably*. *Gell.*

INTŎLĔRANS (in & tolerans), tis, adj. *unable to bear*, δυσανάσχετος. *Tacit.* Vir æqualium intolerans. *Liv.* Intolerantior rerum. *Id.* Corpora intolerantissima laboris. —— ¶ Also, *intolerable, insufferable*. *Tacit.* and *Gell.*

INTŎLĔRANTĔR (intolerans), adv. *intolerably, immoderately, excessively*, δυσανασχέτως. *Cic.* dolere. *Id.* Intolerantius se jactare. *Id.* Intolerantissime gloriari.

INTŎLĔRANTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *insolence, insufferable pride, intolerance, want of moderation*, ἀδυναμία. *Cic.* regis. *Sueton.* morum. —— ¶ Also, *impatience*. *Gell.*

INTŎLĔRĀTŬS (in & toleratus), a, um, adj. *not nourished or refreshed by food*. *Cæl. Aurelian.* æger.

INTOLLŌ (in & tollo), is, a. 3. *to raise*. *Apul.* clamores.

INTŎNĀTŬS, a, um. See *Intono*.

INTONDĔŌ (in & tondeo), es, ondi, onsum, a. 2. *to clip off*, κείρω. *Colum.*

INTŎNŌ (in & tono), as, ui, rarely āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to thunder loudly*. *Cic.* Partibus intonuit Pater sinistris. *Virg.* Fragore intonuit lævum, *h. e. it thundered on the left*. *Id.* Intonuere poli. —— ¶ Figur. *to thunder, cry out vehemently*. *Cic.* Vox tribuni intonuit. — Also, in general, *to make a noise, resound*. *Plin.* Canis intonuit latratu. *Valer. Flacc.* Eurus intonat Ægæo. *Sil.* Armis intonat urbi, *h. e. he causes his arms to resound against*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to thunder forth*. *Liv.* 3, 48. Quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ. *Ovid.* minas. *Propert.* Phlegræos tumultus, *h. e. sings*. —— ¶ Also, *to thunder upon or against, to hurl down with a loud noise*. *Val. Flacc.* Clavam superne intonat. *Horat.* Intonata fluctibus hiems.

INTONSŬS, a, um, particip. from intondeo. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & tonsus), *unshorn, with the hair uncut*, ἄκουρος. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* coma. *Horat.* capilli. *Ovid.* caput. *Virg.* ora. *Curt.* mentum, *h. e. unshaven*. *Colum.* oves, *h. e. unshorn, unclipped*. *Ovid.* Intonsus deus, *h. e. Apollo*. *Stat.* myrtus, *h. e. not pruned, luxuriant*. — Hence, of the most ancient Romans, who suffered their beards to grow, *bearded*. *Ovid.* Intonsi avi, *h. e. unshorn, unshaven, rough*. *Id.* Numa. *Horat.* Cato. — Also, of persons not polished, *rude, uncivilized, savage*. *Liv.* homines. *Tibull.* Cilices. *Ovid.* Getæ. —— ¶ Also, *covered with leaves*. *Virg.* Intonsa capita quercuum, *h. e. leafy*. *Id.* montes, *h. e. covered with grass, herbs, bushes*.

INTŎRQUĔŌ (in & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to turn round, turn to, to twist, writhe, bend*, ἐπιστρέφω. *Cic.* mentum in dicendo. *Virg.* oculos. *Liv.* paludamentum circum brachium, *h. e. to throw round, wrap round*. —— ¶ Also, *to brandish, throw, cast, hurl*. *Virg.* hastam equo. *Id.* telum in hostem. — Figur. *to throw out, hurl, or dart against* one. *Cic.* contumelias. *Sil.* vocem, *h. e. to make a noise*. —— ¶ Also, *to sprain*. *Auct. B. Hisp.* talum. —— ¶ Also, *to crisp, curl*. *Martial.* capillos. —— ¶ Figur. *to perplex, involve, make intricate or obscure*. *Plaut.* orationem. —— ¶ Also, *to distort, corrupt*. *Pers.* mores. —— ¶ Also of the voice, *to trail, prolong*. *Plin.* Sonus lusciniæ intortus.

INTORTĒ (intortus), adv. *windingly, crookedly*. *Plin.*

INTORTĬŌ (intorqueo), ōnis, f. *a twisting, curling*. *Arnob.*

INTORTŬS, a, um. See *Intorqueo*.

INTRĀ (from the obsol. interus, a, um). As an *adverb* it signifies *within, on the inside*, ἐντός, ἔνδοθι. *Colum.* Vasa intra picata. *Cels.* Viridis intra caro adparet. — *Comparat.* Interius. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *Juvenal.* Interius attendere, *h. e. to give close attention to*. *Senec.* Spatium vitæ interius flectere, *h. e. to take the shortest way*. *Cic.* Ne insistat interius, *h. e. be too short*. — *Superlat.* Intime (see *Intime*). —— ¶ As a *preposition* it governs an *accusat.* and denotes *within, on the inside of*. *Cic.* Intra montem. *Id.* Intra Oceanum. *Id.* Intra parietes. Hence, *Plin.* Intra se consumunt, *h. e. amongst themselves, in their own country, they do not export it*. *Quintil.* Intra nosmet componimus, *h. e. among ourselves*. *Plin. Ep.* Intra vos futura, *h. e. to remain among yourselves, secret*. *Plin.* Intra se, *h. e. within itself*. *Plin. Ep.* Se intra silentium tenere, *h. e. to remain si-*

lent. *Cels.* Intra verba desipiunt, *h. e. are silly in words only.* *Id.* Intra aquam manere, *h. e. to drink water only.* — Also, to the question *whither?* *in, into, within.* *Cic.* Ingredi intra finem loci. *Cæs.* Se recipere intra fines. — Also, of time, *within.* *Cæs.* Intra annos 14. *Plin.* Intra calendas, *h. e. before the expiration of that day.* — Also, with *quam* following. *Liv.* Intra decimum diem, quam venerat. — Also, *below, less than.* *Liv.* Intra centum. Hence, *Quintil.* Hortensii scripta intra famam sunt, *h. e. below his reputation as an orator.* *Cic.* Intra legem epulari, *h. e. less expensively than the sumptuary law allows.* —— ¶ *Intra* is sometimes found after its case. *Tacit.* Lucem intra.

INTRĀBĬLIS (intro), e, adj. *that may or can be entered.* *Liv.*

INTRĂCTĀBĬLIS (in & tractabilis), e, adj. *unmanageable, intractable, rough,* ἀδάμαστος, δυσμεταχείριστος. *Senec.* Tentemus animum intractabilem, *h. e. intractable, ungovernable, unmanageable, stubborn.* *Senec.* ætas, *h. e. incorrigible.* *Virg.* Genus intractabile bello, *h. e. fierce, invincible.* *Plin.* Pastinacæ virus intractabile est, *h. e. its bad taste cannot be removed or got rid of.* *Gell.* Homo natura intractabilior.

INTRĂCTĀTŬS (in & tractatus), a, um, adj. *not handled.* — Hence, *undone, unattempted, untried.* *Virg.* scelus. *Cic.* equus, *h. e. not broken in.*

INTRĂHŌ (in & traho), is, āxi, ăctum, a. 3. *to draw, drag along, trail.* *Apul.* gressus, *h. e. to walk slowly.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw up or on.* *Apul.* vesperam.

INTRĀMŪRĀNŬS (intra & murus), a, um, adj. *within the walls.* *Ascon.*

INTRĔMISCŌ (incept. of intremo), is, mui, n. 3. *to begin to tremble or quake.* *Cels.*

INTRĔMŌ (in & tremo), is, mui, n. 3. *to tremble, quake, quiver.* *Cels.* and *Virg.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to tremble or be terrified at.* *Sil.* regum eventus. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Sil.* Hanaibali (others read *Hannibalem*).

INTRĔMŬLŬS (in & tremulus), a, um, adj. *tremulous.* *Auson.* manus.

INTRĔPĬDĒ (intrepidus), adv. *without trembling, intrepidly, fearlessly, boldly,* ἀδεῶς. *Liv.*

INTRĔPĬDŬS (in & trepidus), a, um, adj. *without trembling, intrepid, fearless, bold, undaunted, not afraid, dauntless,* ἀδεής. *Ovid.* vultus. *Tacit.* Intrepidus minantibus. *Id.* hiems, *h. e.* hiberna quieta.

INTRĬBŬŌ (in & tribuo), is, a. 3. *to contribute, pay tribute or taxes,* εἰσφέρω. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.*

INTRĬBŪTĬŌ (intribuo), ōnis, f. *a contribution,* εἰσφορά. *Pandect.*

INTRĪCŌ (in & tricor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to embarrass, hamper, entangle, involve,* ἐμπλέκω. *Plaut.* hominem. *Pandect.* rem.

INTRĪGŌ, ĭnis, f. same as *Intertrigo.* *Varr.*

INTRĪMĔNTUM (intero), i, n. *that which is rubbed in, a condiment or seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in.* *Apul.*

INTRINSĔCŬS (intra & secus), adv. *on the inside, within, internally,* ἔσωθεν. *Varr.* and *Colum.* — Also, *towards the inside.* *Sueton.*

INTRĪTŬS a, um, partic. from intero. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & tritus), *not worn away, perfect, complete, not weakened.* *Colum.* oliva. *Cæs.* Cohortes intritæ ab labore.

INTRŌ (properly for intero, *sc.* loco, from interus, not used), adv. *into a place,* ἔσω. *Plaut.* Sequere intro me, amabo, *h. e. into the house.* *Cic.* Cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? *h. e. into our house.* —— ¶ Also, for Intus, *inwardly, internally.* *Cato.*

INTRŌ (perhaps from interus, not used), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to go into, enter,* εἰσέρχομαι. *Cic.* limen. *Id.* pomœrium. *Id.* regnum. *Virg.* maria. *Liv.* Intratæ silvæ. Also, with *eo.* *Plin.* Intravere eo arma Romana. Also, with *quo.* *Cæs.* Quo qui intraverant, &c. *Ovid.* in hortos. *Auct.* ad *Her.* ad se. *Liv.* ad munimenta. *Cæs.* intra præsidia. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Stat.* turribus. — Figur. *to enter, penetrate.* *Cic.* in rerum naturam. *Id.* in alicujus familiaritatem, *h. e. to become an intimate friend.* *Sil.*

Phœbo intrata sacerdos, *h. e. inspired.* —— ¶ Also, *to attack.* *Stat.* hostem. —— ¶ Also, *to transfix, pierce.* *Martial.* aprum. —— ¶ Also, *to appear before a magistrate.* *Plin. Ep.* A parte heredum intraverunt duo.

INTRŌCĒDŌ (intro & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go or come into, to enter.* *Apul.*

INTRŌCURRŌ (intro & curro), is, n. 3. *to run into.* *Nov.* ap. *Non.* per fretum.

INTRŌDŪCŌ (intro & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring or lead in or into, conduct within,* εἰσάγω. *Cæs.* Copias in fines hostium. *Id.* Eo naves introduxerunt. *Liv.* exercitum in Ligures. *Cic.* philosophiam in domos. —— ¶ Also, *to introduce, bring into practice, into vogue.* *Cic.* *fil.* consuetudinem. *Liv.* exemplum. *Pandect.* senatus consulta. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forward, maintain.* *Cic.* Introducebat Carneades, summum bonum esse, frui iis rebus, quas, &c.

INTRŌDUCTĬŌ (introduco), ōnis, f. *a leading in, an introduction,* εἰσαγωγή. *Cic.*

INTRŌDUCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an introducer,* εἰσαγωγεύς. *Rufin.*

INTRŎĔŌ (intro & eo), is, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irr. n. *to enter, go into,* εἰσέρχομαι. *Cic.* porta, *h. e. by the gate.* *Id.* in urbem. *Terent.* ad aliquem. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cic.* domum. *Tacit.* urbem. *Pandect.* Domum introitam esse. *Cato.* in naso, *for* in nasum.

INTRŌFĔRŌ (intro & fero), ers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bear or carry within, bring in,* εἰσφέρω, εἰσκομίζω. *Cic.*

INTRŌGRĔDĬŌR (intro & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to enter,* εἰσέρχομαι. *Virg.*

INTRŎĬTŬS (introeo), us, m. *a going or coming in, entrance,* εἴσοδος. *Cic.* Smyrnam. *Id.* in urbem. *Colum.* Sol in Geminos introitum facit. *Id.* Sol introitum in Cancro facit. *Cic.* Aliquem introitu prohibere, *h. e. to prevent from entering.* — Also, *an entering upon an office or into a society.* *Sueton.* sacerdotii. *Pandect.* Militiam comparare cum introitu, *h. e.* pecunia pro introitu. —— ¶ Also, *a place of entry, an entrance.* *Cic.* Litus propter introitum portus, *h. e. mouth, entrance.* *Cæs.* Omnes introitus erant præclusi, *h. e. the passes.* *Plin.* amnis, *h. e. mouth.* —— ¶ Also, *a beginning, introduction, prelude, preamble.* *Cic.* fabulæ Clodianæ. *Id.* defensionis. *Plin.* operis.

INTRŎĬTŬS, a, um. See *Introeo.*

INTRŌMISSŬS, a, um. See *Intromitto.*

INTRŌMITTŌ (intro & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to let in, permit to enter,* εἰσδέχομαι. *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to send in, into, or to,* εἰσπέμπω. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to introduce.* *Gell.* verba in usum linguæ. *Id.* exemplum.

INTRŌRĔPŌ (intro & repo), is, n. 3. *to creep within or into.* *Apul.*

INTRŌRSUM, and INTRŌRSŬS (for introversum), adv. *inwards, into.* *Cæs.* Ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. *Liv.* Hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt. —— ¶ Also, *inwardly, internally, within.* *Liv.* Nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse. *Horat.* Sed videt hunc omnis domus introrsus turpem.

INTRŌRUMPŌ (intro & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, n. 3. *to break or burst into, break in, rush in, enter by force,* εἰσβάλλω. *Cæs.* and *Terent.*

INTRŌSPĔCTŌ (intro & specto), as, a. 1. *to look into.* *Plaut.*

INTRŌSPĬCĬŌ (intro & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to look in or into,* εἰσοράω. *Cic.* domum. —— ¶ Figur. *to examine, weigh, consider, observe attentively, view closely.* *Cic.* mentes. *Id.* in mentem. *Id.* in partes reipublicæ. —— ¶ Also, *to see, behold, gaze upon.* *Id.* aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis.

INTRŌTRŪDŌ (intro & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust in or into.* *Cato.*

INTRŌVERSŬS, same as *Introrsus.* *Lucil.*

INTRŌVŎCĀTŬS (introvoco), us, m. *a calling in.* *Ammian.*

INTRŌVŎCŌ (intro & voco), as, a. 1. *to call in,* εἰσκαλέω. *Cic.*

INTRŪDŌ (in & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust in,* εἰσωθέω. *Cic.* Se ipse intrudebat, *obtruded himself.*

INTŬBĀCĔŬS (intubus), a, um, adj. *of succory, cichoraceous.* *Plin.* folia.

INTŬBŬS, or INTȲBŬS, i, m. *or* f. *or* INTŬBUM, or INTȲBUM (unc.), i, n. *cichory or succory,* growing wild, with blue flowers (Cichorium intybus, L.). *Virg. Ge.* 1,120. — Also, *succory raised in gardens, endive* (Cichorium endivia, L.). *Virg. Ge.* 4, 120.

INTŬĔŎR (in & tueor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to look at or upon,* ἐισοράω, βλέπω. *Cic.* solem. *Id.* aliquem, *or* in aliquem. *Id.* huc atque illuc. —— ¶ Figur. *to pay attention to, regard, keep before the eyes, observe, contemplate, consider.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to look towards, be situate towards.* *Plin. Ep.* Cubiculum montes intuetur.

INTŬĬTŬS, a, um. See *Intueor.*

INTŬĬTŬS, (intueor), us, m. *a looking upon, beholding, view, insight, glance,* ἔποψις. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *regard, respect, consideration.* *Pandect.*

INTŬMĔSCŌ (in & tumesco), is, mŭi, n. 3. *to swell,* ὀγκύλλομαι. *Plin.* Fluctus intumescens. *Ovid.* Intumuit venter. —— ¶ Also, *to rise.* *Colum.* Loco paululum intumescente. Figur. *to be elated, swollen or puffed up.* *Tacit.* Intumescere superbia. —— ¶ Also, *to become angry.* *Ovid.* Jupiter intumuit, *h. e. swelled with rage.* *Id.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to grow, increase.* *Tacit.* Intumescente motu.

INTŬMŬLĀTŬS (in & tumulatus), a, um, adj. *unburied.* *Ovid.*

INTUNDŌ (in & tundo), is, a. 3. *to pound.* *Scribon. Larg.*

INTŬŎR, ĕris, dep. 3. same as *Intueor, to look at or upon.* *Terent.* and *Nep.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to see, behold.* *Plaut.* cornicem.

INTURBĀTŬS (in & turbatus), a, um, adj. *not alarmed, composed, calm, undisturbed,* ἀτάραχος. *Plin.*

INTURBĬDŬS (in & turbidus), a, um, adject. *not disturbed, undisturbed, quiet.* *Tacit.* annus. —— ¶ Also, *not turbulent, averse to disturbance.* *Tacit.* homo.

INTURGĔSCŌ (in & turgesco), is, n. 3. *to swell up.* *Veget.*

INTŬS (ἐντός), adv. *within,* ἔνδον, εἴσω. *Cic.* Intus in corpore esse. *Id.* Intus relictus. *Id.* canere, *h. e. to play inwards, towards one's self, so that the player can hear the music better than the audience;* hence, *to look only to one's own interest.* Also, with an *accus.* following. *Plaut.* Intus domum, *h. e. within the house.* —— ¶ Also, *into, in.* *Cæs.* ire. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Scrib. Larg.* Injicere intus navem cochleæ carmen. — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Equos intus agere, *h. e. to drive inwards or towards the goal, to be brief.* —— ¶ Also, *from within.* *Plaut.* exire, egredi.

INTŬSĬUM, &c. See *Indusium.*

INTŪTŬS (in & tutus), a, um, adj. *unguarded, defenceless,* ἀπροφύλακτος. *Liv.* castra. *Id.* urbs. *Nazar.* Intutior. —— ¶ Also, *unsafe, insecure.* *Tacit.* latebræ. *Id.* amicitia.

INTȲBŬS. See *Intubus.*

INVĀDŌ (in & vado), is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. *to go, come, get into,* whether with or without force. *Cic.* in urbes. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Virg.* urbem. *Id.* portum. *Apul.* cubiculum. —— ¶ Also, *to enter upon, set foot upon.* *Virg.* viam. —— ¶ Also, *to fall upon, invade, attack, assail, rush upon.* *Cic.* in Asiam. *Id.* in hostem. *Liv.* Adeo acriter invaserunt, ut, &c. *Cic.* in collum alicujus, *h. e. to embrace.* Also, with an *accus.* following. *Nep.* Europam. *Sallust.* Hostis invaditur. *Colum.* Canes aliquem invadunt. *Sueton.* alicui barbam, *h. e. to take hold of his beard.* — Hence, figur. *to fall upon, attack.* *Cic.* in arcem causæ. — Also, *to take possession of, seize, usurp.* *Cic.* in prædia alicujus. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Suet.* dictaturam. *Tacit.* fasces et jus prætoris. — Also, *to fall upon, seize, attack, befall.* *Cic.* Pestis in vitam invasit. *Id.* Furor invaserat improbis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Sallust.* Ne reliquos metus invaderet. *Liv.* Pestilentia populum invasit. Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* Tantus terror invasit, *sc.* urbem. — Also, *to undertake, attempt,* with or without force. *Virg.* aliquid magnum. *Id.* Martem, *h. e.* pugnam.

Id. Continuo invadit, *h. e. addresses, accosts.* —— ¶ Also, *to go, accomplish by travelling.* *Tacit.* Tria millia stadiorum. —— ¶ Particip. Invasus, a, um. *Pallad.* ramus, *h. e. ingrafted.*

INVALENTIA (in & valentia), æ, f. *weakness, inability, indisposition.* *Gell.*

INVALEO (in & valeo), es, lui, n. 2. *to be strong, be in health.* *Lucret.* Inque valebunt, *for* invalebuntque.

INVALESCO (incept. of invaleo), is, lui, n. 3. *to grow strong, acquire strength, increase,* ἐπιῤῥώννυμαι. *Cic.* Tantum opibus invaluit. — Hence, *to increase, prevail, predominate, gain ground.* *Sueton.* Invaluit libido. *Quintil.* consuetudo. — Also, *to come into vogue or use.* *Quintil.* Verba invalescunt.

INVALETUDO, or **INVALITUDO** (in & valetudo, or valitudo), inis, f. *want of health, indisposition, infirmity, sickness,* ἀῤῥωστία. *Cic.*

INVALIDE (invalidus), adv. *weakly.* *Arnob.*

INVALIDUS (in & validus), a, um, adj. *not strong, infirm, feeble, weak, impotent, unable; indisposed, ill, sick,* ἄῤῥωστος. *Liv.* Senecta invalidus. *Id.* milites, *h. e. invalids.* *Ovid.* vires. *Justin.* Invalidiores Parthi. *Plin.* Invalidissimum urso caput. *Tacit.* Invalidi ignes, *h. e. half extinguished, dying.* *Gell.* Homo ad ingrediendum invalidus, *h. e. unable to walk.* — Figur. *weak.* *Liv.* statio, *h. e. a weak post, not strongly defended.* *Claudian.* venenum. *Pandect.* argumentum.

INVALITUDO, inis. See *Invaletudo.*

INVASIO (invado), onis, f. *an attack, invasion.* *Symmach.*

INVASOR (Id.), oris, m. *an invader.* *Cod. Just.*

INVASUS (Id.), us, *an attack.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

INVASUS, a, um. See *Invado.*

INUBER (in & uber), eris, adj. *not full; ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor.* *Gell.*

INVECTIO (inveho), onis, f. *a bringing in, importing.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an attacking or assailing with words, an inveighing against, upbraiding; an invective.* *Cic.* and *Ascon.*

INVECTITIUS, and **INVECTICIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *imported from a foreign country, not indigenous or native.* *Plin.* columba. *Senec.* gaudium, *h. e. false, not sincere.*

INVECTIVALITER (as from invectivalis, from invectivus), adv. *invectively.* *Sidon.*

INVECTIVUS (invehor), a, um, adj. *scolding, abusing, assailing with harsh language, full of invectives,* στηλιτευτικός. *Ammian.* oratio.

INVECTOR (inveho), oris, m. *one who imports or leads into.* *Symmach.*

INVECTUS, a, um. See *Inveho.*

INVECTUS (inveho), us, m. *a bringing in or carrying to.* *Plin.* terræ.

INVEHO (in & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to bring or carry into or to a place,* ἐμφορέω, εἰσάγω. *Liv.* vinum in Galliam. *Cic.* pecuniam in ærarium. *Plin.* frumenta (in horrea). *Liv.* Terræ motus mare fluminibus invexit. — Hence, Invehere se, *to rush on, advance,* as a combatant. *Liv.* Cum victores se undique inveherent. — So, also, in the *passive,* which is often used as a *deponent.* *Liv.* Exsules invehi. — Also, Invehor, *to ride, fly into or to* a place. *Liv.* carpento in forum. *Id.* corpori patris vehiculo. *Cic.* curru Capitolium. *Virg.* curru per urbes. So, also, without *curru,* &c. *Liv.* Triumphans urbem invehitur, *h. e. rides into.* So, also, equo, *to ride into or to a place.* *Liv.* Quacunque equo invectus est, ibi pavebant. *Plin.* Delphinus in arenam invectus, *h. e. having swum.* *Cic.* Angues volucres invectas, *h. e. flown.* *Liv.* Invehi litori, *to land.* *Cic.* flumine, *h. e. to sail upon.* *Id.* in portum, *or,* *Plin.* portum. *Liv.* nave ad ostium portus. — *Invehens* is also used for *invectus.* *Cic.* belluis, *h. e. riding upon.* Hence, *Pandect.* Invecta et illata, *or* Invecta illata, *h. e. movables, goods, household-stuff, furniture which the tenant brought into the house.* — Hence, Invehi in aliquem, *to inveigh against, attack with words.* *Cic.* In eum vehementer est invectus. *Id.* Petulanter in aliquem invehi *h. e. to scoff or mock at, bite.* Also, without *in aliquem.* *Ovid.* — So, also, Invehens. *Cic.* in te. Also, with an *accusat. neuter.* *Nep.* multa in aliquem, *h. e. much.* *Id.* nonnulla, *h. e. in some measure.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to occasion, produce.* *Liv.* avaritiam. *Cic.* Quæ (mala) tibi casus invexerat.

INVELATUS (in & velatus), a, um, adj. *unveiled, uncovered.* *Martian. Capell.*

INVENDIBILIS (in & vendibilis), e, adj. *unsalable.* *Plaut.* merx.

INVENDITUS (in & venditus), a, um, adj. *unsold.* *Pandect.* prædia.

INVENIO (in & venio), is, eni, entum, a. 4. *to find, meet with,* εὑρίσκω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Cæs.* naves. *Cic.* Thesaurum inveniendum credunt, *h. e.* inventum iri. — Hence, Invenire se, *to show one's self, appear, be visible.* *Petron.* Multis jam diebus venter mihi non respondet, nec medici se inveniunt, *h. e. cannot manifest their skill.* *Senec.* Minus se inveniunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, *h. e. are worse in.* *Ovid.* Dolor se invenit. — Also, *to see, find out, discover.* *Cic.* Non inveniebat, quomodo confirmaret. — Also, *to detect, discover, bring to light.* *Terent.* aliquem in culpa. *Id.* Pamphilam inventam esse civem, *h. e. was discovered to be a citizen's daughter.* —— ¶ Also, *to find out, contrive, devise, invent, hit upon.* *Terent.* fallaciam. *Tibull.* Inveniet succumbere, *h. e.* facultatem succumbendi. —— ¶ Also, *to raise, procure.* *Plaut.* argentum, *h. e. money.* *Liv.* piacula. —— ¶ Also, *to detect, get information of.* *Cic.* conjurationem. —— ¶ Also, *to procure, effect, bring to pass.* *Cic.* Incredibilem cursum. *Id.* auspicia. — Hence, *to acquire, earn, gain, get, procure.* *Cic.* cognomen. *Terent.* laudem. —— ¶ *Terent.* Inventas dabit, *h. e.* inveniet.

INVENTARIUM (invenio), ii, n. *a list, an inventory,* ἀναγραφή. *Pandect.*

INVENTIO (Id.), onis, f. *an inventing, invention,* εὕρεσις, εὕρημα. *Cic.* — Also, *the power of finding out or discovering any thing new.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25, 61.

INVENTIUNCULA (dimin. of inventio), æ; f. *a little invention.* *Quintil.*

INVENTOR (invenio), oris, m. *one who finds out or contrives something new; an inventer, finder out,* εὑρετής. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an author.* *Cic.*

INVENTRIX (inventor), icis, f. *she that finds out, invents, or contrives.* *Cic.*

INVENTUM (invenio), i, n. *an invention, discovery, contrivance, device, scheme,* εὕρημα. *Cic.*

INVENTUS, a, um. See *Invenio.*

INVENTUS (invenio), us, m. *a finding out, inventing, discovering, an invention.* *Plin.*

INVENUSTE (invenustus), adv. *without grace, ungracefully, not wittily, not agreeably,* δυσειδῶς, ἀχαρίστως. *Gell.*

INVENUSTUS (in & venustus), a, um, adj. *not elegant or graceful, without grace, ungraceful,* ἄμουσος. *Cic.* actor. —— ¶ Also, *unfortunate in love,* ἀναφρόδιτος. *Terent.*

INVERECUNDE (inverecundus), adverb, *shamelessly, without being ashamed, immodestly,* ἀναισχύντως. *Quintil.* Non inverecunde dicet, *h. e. improperly.* *Hieronym.* Inverecundius.

INVERECUNDIA (Id.), æ, f. *immodesty, shamelessness,* ἀναισχυντία. *Tertull.*

INVERECUNDUS (in & verecundus), a, um, adj. *without shame, shameless, immodest,* ἀναιδής. *Cic.* Sin inverecundum animi ingenium possidet, &c. *Valer. Max.* Inverecundius. *Horat.* Inverecundus deus, *h. e. Bacchus.*

INVERGO (in & vergo), is, a. 3. properly, *to bend, incline or turn to,* a word used at sacrifices for *to pour upon,* ἐπιχέω. *Virg.* fronti vina. *Ovid.* Invergens carchesia lactis. *Valer. Flacc.* Pelago vina invergens. *Plaut.* Invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim.

INVERSIBILIS (in & verto), e, adj. *unchangeable.* *Apul.*

INVERSIO (inverto), onis, f. *an inversion.* verborum, *h. e. a trope;* especially, *irony.* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 65. Also, *an allegory.* *Quintil.* 8, 6, 44. Also, *inversion, transposition.* *Quintil.* 1, 5, 40. Quoque ego, *for* ego quoque.

INVERSOR (in & versor), aris, dep. 1. *to be in or among; to be employed about.* *Lucil.*

INVERSURA (inverto), æ, f. *a turn, bend.* *Vitruv.*

INVERSUS, a, um. See *Inverto.*

INVERTO, or **INVORTO** (in & verto or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn upside down, turn the contrary way, turn about,* ἀναστρέφω. *Virg.* terram, *h. e. to plough, cultivate, turn up.* *Id.* cœlum. *Id.* vinaria, *h. e. to upset or empty.* *Plin.* Si polypus invertatur, *h. e. be placed on its back.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* se, *h. e. to change himself or his conduct.* *Horat.* virtutes, *h. e. to pervert.* *Apul.* talum, *h. e. to dislocate.* *Cic.* ordinem, *h. e. to invert;* or, *to pervert.* — Hence, Inversus, a, um, *turned about, turned upside down.* *Sallust.* alveus navis. *Horat.* mare, *h. e. boisterous.* *Martial.* charta, *h. e.* aversa. *Horat.* Inversum contristat Aquarius annum, *h. e. saddens the inverted year.* —— Figur. *perverted, inverted.* *Horat.* mores. *Terent.* and *Lucret.* verba, *h. e. obscure, unintelligible, the meaning of which is to be guessed at.* —— ¶ Also, *to change, alter.* *Tacit.* Quæ invertere supersedeo, *h. e. to deliver in a different form.* — Hence, *to give a different form or color.* *Sil.* lanas. —— ¶ Also, *to change, exchange, barter.* *Ascon.* res.

INVESPERASCIT (in & vesperascit), ebat, impers. 3. *evening draws on,* ἑσπεράζει. *Liv.*

INVESTIGABILIS (investigo), e, adj. *investigable.* *Tertull.*

INVESTIGATIO (Id.), onis, f. *a searching for or after, seeking out, inquiring into, tracing or finding out, investigation,* ἐξιχνιασμός. *Cic.*

INVESTIGATOR (Id.), oris, m. *a tracer or finder out, discoverer,* ἀνιχνευτής. *Cic.*

INVESTIGATRIX (investigator), icis, f. *she that finds out.* *Martian. Capell.*

INVESTIGO (in & vestigo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to trace or find out by the prints of the feet or by the smell; to track, scent,* ἐξιχνεύω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to search for or after, search diligently, investigate.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to find out, discover, ascertain.* *Cic.* Ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum. *Sueton.* Literas per notas scriptas investigare, *h. e. to decipher.*

INVESTIO (in & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to clothe, cover, adorn,* κοσμέω. *Plin.* porticus pictura. *Macer.* ap. *Senec.* focum, *h. e.* circumsident, cingunt; *or,* veste obducta tegunt.

INVESTIS (in & vestis), e, adj. *without clothes, naked,* ἀχίτων. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *beardless,* ἄνηβος. *Apul.* — Also, *unmarried.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *deprived of.* *Tertull.* dotalibus.

INVETERASCO (invetero), is, ravi, n. 3. *to grow old, continue too long,* περιγηράσκω. *Cæs.* in Gallia. *Nepos.* Inveterascere æs alienum non patiebatur, *h. e. to continue too long.* *Cic.* Macula inveteravit. —— ¶ Also, *to become firmly seated, predominate, prevail, gather strength by age or time.* *Cæs.* Inveterascit consuetudo. *Cic.* res. *Id.* opinio. Hence, Inveteravit, *it has grown into use, is an old custom.* *Cic.* Intelligo, inveterasse jam, ut, &c.

INVETERATIO (Id.), onis, f. *a growing old, taking root, inveteracy,* παλαιότης. *Cic.* morbi.

INVETERO (in & vetero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to render old, give age or duration to a thing.* *Plin.* cæpam, aquam. — In *Cic. N. D.* 2, 2, the *infin.* *Inveterare* is used in a *neuter* sense, and has the same signification as *inveterascere.* — Hence, Inveterari, *to become old, acquire age or durability.* *Plin.* — Hence, Inveteratus, a, um, *that has lasted a long time, old, inveterate.* *Cic.* ira. *Id.* amicitia. *Nepos.* licentia. *Plin.* vinum. —— ¶ Also, *to abolish, cause to cease.* *Lactant.*

INVETITUS (in & vetitus), a, um, adj. *unforbidden, unrestrained.* *Sil.*

INVICEM, or **IN VICEM** (in & vicis), adv. *by turns, one after another, alternately,* ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one another, each other, mutually.* *Plin. Ep.* diligere. —— ¶ Also, *on the contrary, in exchange or*

return for it. Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, *for, instead of*, with a *genit.* following. *Liv.* Invicem alicujus succedere.

INVICTĒ (invictus), adv. *invincibly, irrefutably. Augustin.* Invictissime.

INVICTŬS (in & victus), a, um, adj. *unconquered, unsubdued.* Hence, *invincible, unconquerable*, ἀνίκητος. *Cic.* homo, animus. Also, with *a* following. *Cic.* Invictum se a labore præstare. Also, with *ad* following. *Ovid.* Corpus ad vulnera invictum. Also, with *contra* following. *Plin.* Crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, *h. e. impenetrable, invulnerable. Id.* spartum, *h. e. incorruptible. Ovid.* adamas. *Senec.* necessitas, *h. e. unavoidable, unchangeable. Liv.* Invicta quædam, *h. e. unalterable. Cic.* Invictissimus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sil.* hiemis, æstus, famis, *h. e. as respects.* Also, with an *infin.* following. *Sil.* Palmam ex omni ferre labore. —— ¶ Also, *against which one labors in vain, irrefutable. Cic.* defensio. *Augustin.* Ratio invictior.

INVIDENTIĂ (invideo), æ, f. *the act of envying, envy*, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic.*

INVĬDĔŌ (in & video), es, idi, isum, n. and a. 2. *to envy, grudge*, φθονέω, βασκαίνω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* honori. *Id.* alicui aliquid. *Horat.* alicujus rei. *Plin. Ep.* Quid invident mihi felicissimo errore? *Quintil.* 9, 3, 1. Hac re invidemus, non — hanc rem. *Invideor* is also used for *invidetur mihi. Horat.* Ego, cur invideor? — Hence, Invidendus, a, um, *to be envied, exposed to envy, enviable. Horat.* — *Invideo* is also used without a case. *Cic.* Qui invidet. —— ¶ Also, *to be reluctant, not to be willing*, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* Invidens deduci. —— ¶ Also, *to hinder, prevent, refuse, deny. Horat.* Quæ invideant rem apparere. *Plin.* Vinum Africæ natura invidit.

INVIDIĂ (invidus), æ, f. *envy, grudging, jealousy*, φθόνος, βασκανία. *Cic.* Res habet invidiam, *h. e. excites envy or jealousy. Nepos.* Eumenes invidia ducum Antigono est deditus. *Propert.* Invidiæ fuimus, *h. e. we were an object of envy, were too happy.* — Hence, *Martial.* Sine invidia, *h. e. willingly, readily. Liv.* Absit verbo invidia, *h. e. without boasting.* —— ¶ Also, *hatred*, particularly against men in public life, *hatred of the people, odium, evil report, bad character. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Alicui invidiam facere, *or, Cic.* conflare, *h. e. to render him odious or bring him into bad report. Liv.* Alicui esse invidiæ. *Cic.* Habere invidiam, *h. e. to be an object of hatred. Nep.* Esse minori invidia. — The plural is found in *Cic.*

INVIDIŌSĒ (invidiosus), adv. *in a manner calculated to raise envy or odium, enviously, odiously, spitefully, hatefully, invidiously*, ἀπεχθῶς. *Cic.* criminari. *Sueton.* Invidiose queri aliquid, *h. e. to complain bitterly of. Vellei.* Invidiosius.

INVIDIŌSŬS (invidia), a, um, adj. *full of envy, envious*, φθονερός. *Ovid.* vetustas. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Propert.* Illa peræque præ se formosis invidiosa dea est. —— ¶ Also, *causing envy, enviable, envied; the object of envy*, ἐπίφθονος. *Cic.* Pecunia non invidiosa, *h. e. small. Ovid.* Herba non invidiosa, *h. e. small. Propert.* spes, *h. e. enviable.* —— ¶ Also, *causing hatred or ill report, rendering hateful, hated, hateful, odious, offensive, disliked. Cic.* possessiones. *Id.* homo. *Id.* Damnatio invidiosior. *Id.* Crimen invidiosissimum. *Id.* Triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, *h. e. is an odious thing with the good. Id.* Neque id ego dico, ut invidiosum sit in eos, quibus gloriosum esse debet, *h. e. to make it odious to those, to whom*, &c. *Liv.* Invidiosum vobis est, *h. e. brings odium upon you. Ovid.* Ceres stetit invidiosa, *h. e. to the discredit of Jupiter for not taking more care in the government of the world, and of Pluto for having committed the robbery. Sueton.* Invidiosus jocus, *h. e. a joke producing indignation against a person, a bitter joke.*

INVIDŬS (invideo), a, um, adj. *envious, invidious, malignant, spiteful*, φθονερός, βάσκανος *Cic.* homo. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Nepos.* potentiæ. — It is also used as a substantive, *one who envies. Cic.* Persuaserat nonnullis invidis meis. Hence, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* laudis. —— ¶ Also, figur. of things, *depriving us of any thing or hindering us in doing any thing. Horat.* ætas. *Id.* cura. *Ovid.* Nox cœptis invida nostris.

INVIGILŌ (in & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be awake at, in or on account of any thing*, ἐναγρυπνέω. *Ovid.* malis, *h. e. in a sickness.* —— ¶ Figur. *to watch over, be watchful on account of* any thing. *Sil.* Mens invigilat curis. —— ¶ Also, *to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon. Virg.* venatu, victu, *for* venatui, victui. Also, without a case. *Colum.* Invigilate, viri, &c. Also, with *pro* following. *Ovid.* Invigiles nostris pro casibus oro. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Valer. Flacc.* Omnes prohibere minas invigilat.

INVINCIBILIS (in & vincibilis), e, adj. *invincible*, ἀνίκητος. *Tertull.* malum. —— ¶ Also, *irrefutable. Apul.*

INVINCIBILITĔR (invincibilis), adv. *invincibly, irrefutably. Apul.*

INVINCIŌ (in & vincio), is, inxi, inctum, a. 4. *to chain. Pandect.*

INVINIŬS (in & vinum), a, um, adj. *abstaining from wine*, ἄοινος. *Apul.*

INVIŌ (in & vio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread upon, set foot upon*, ἐνοδίζω. *Solin.*

INVIŎLĀBILIS (in & violabilis), e, adj. *inviolable*, δυσκβίαστος. *Lucret.* Inviolabilia hæc ne credas forte vigere, *h. e. unimpaired, undiminished by time. Sil.* Caput inviolabile telis, *h. e. that cannot be hurt.*

INVIŎLĀBILITĔR (inviolabilis), adv. *inviolably*, ἀνεκβιάστως. *Marcellin.* and *Faustin.*

INVIŎLĀTĒ (inviolatus), adv. *inviolably, faithfully. Cic.*

INVIŎLĀTŬS (in & violatus), a, um, adj. *inviolate, unhurt, uninjured, untainted, irreproachable, uncorrupted, pure, immaculate*, ἀνεκβίαστος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* amicitia. *Varr.* terra, *h. e. unploughed. Sil.* vita, *h. e. happy, pleasant. Id.* Mens inviolata mero, *h. e. unaffected by wine, sober.* —— ¶ Also, *inviolable. Liv.* templum.

INVISCĔRŌ (in & viscero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put deep into the entrails; to put deep. Nemesian.* Hoc canibus blandis inviscerat æstus.

INVISIBILIS (in & visibilis), e, adj. *that cannot be seen, invisible, out of sight*, ἀόρατος. *Cels.*

INVISIBILITĀS (invisibilis), ātis, f. *invisibility. Tertull.*

INVISIBILITĔR (Id.), adv. *invisibly*, ἀθεωρήτως. *Tertull.*

INVISITĀTŬS (in & visitatus), a, um, adj. *not seen, not seen before. Liv.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *not visited. Quintil. declam.* civitas.

INVISŌ (in & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to go to see*, ἐπισκέπτομαι. *Plaut.* Ad me invisam domum. Hence, *to go to a place in order to see or visit a person. Plaut.* Ad meam filiam inviso domum. — Also, *to visit. Cic.* aliquem. — Also, *to look after* any thing; *to visit, look at, view, examine. Cic.* res rusticas. *Id.* sacrificium. *Plaut.* Delum. *Id.* Captivos inviso. *Cic.* Domum nostram invisas. —— ¶ Also, *to see, perceive. Catull.* Also, *to look into. Apul.* speculum.

INVISŎR (invideo), ōris, m. *one that envies, an envier. Apul.*

INVISŬS (in & visus), a, um, adj. *not seen, unseen*, ἀόρατος. *Cic.* Sacra maribus invisa. *Cæs.* Communi fit vitio naturæ, ut invisis rebus magis confidamus. *Cato.* morbus, *h. e. unknown.* — Also, *unseen, invisible. Apul.* Cantavit invisus. —— ¶ Also (from invideo), *odious, hated, hateful, offensive, disliked, loathed, detested*, μισητός. *Terent.* Invisos omnes nos esse illis sentio. *Cic.* Invisior. *Plin. Ep.* Invisissimus. — Also, *hostile. Virg.*

INVITĀBILIS (invito), e, adj. *attractive, alluring, delightful, charming*, ἐπαγωγός. *Gell.*

INVITĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *an attraction, allurement, inducement, incitement, motive. Cic.* Also, in the *plural. Id.* Invitamenta naturæ.

INVITĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an invitation*, πρόσκλησις. *Cic.* Ad invitationes hospitum, *h. e. for treating his guests.* —— ¶ Also, *an incitement, invitation. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an enjoying one's self in eating or drinking; a feast, banquet. Liv.* benigna, *h. e. a sumptuous banquet. Gell.* vini largior, *h. e. an immoderate drinking of wine, a wine-banquet.*

INVITĀTIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. of invitatio), æ, f. *a moderate banquet. Gell.* 25, 2. vini.

INVITĀTŎR (invito), ōris, m. *an inviter. Martial.*

INVITĀTŎRIŬS (invitator), a, um, adj. *inviting, belonging to invitation, invitatory. Tertull.*

INVITĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she who invites. Symmach.*

INVITĀTŬS (invito), us, m. *an invitation. Cic.*

INVITĒ (invitus), adv. *against one's will, unwillingly, forcibly, involuntarily*, ἀκουσίως. *Cic.* Invite cepi Capuam. *Id.* Invitius.

INVITIĀBILIS (in & vitiabilis), e, adj. *inviolable, imperishable. Prudent.*

INVITŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invite*, προσκαλέω. *Cic.* aliquem in legationem. *Hirt.* hostes ad deditionem. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Virg.* Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori. *Cic.* ad cœnam. *Id.* aliquem hospitio, *or, Liv.* in hospitium. *Cic.* aliquem domum suam. *Id.* Invito eum, ut apud me deversetur. *Liv.* Invitati hospitaliter per domos, *h. e.* in domos. *Cic.* tecto, domo, *h. e.* in tectum, domum. — Also, simply, *to bid to an entertainment, give a feast. Cic.* aliquem. Hence, Invitare aliquem, *to treat, entertain with a feast. Cæs.* Interim alios suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt. — Figur. *Plaut.* aliquem gladio, *h. e. to kill, intend to kill. Id.* aliquem clava, *h. e. to cudgel one soundly. Id.* aliquem poculis, *h. e. to challenge, pledge a person frequently in order to make him drunk. Sallust.* and *Plaut.* Invitare se, *h. e. to enjoy one's self in eating and drinking, to carouse, eat and drink freely.* So, also, *Sallust. fragm.* pag. 991. *Ed. Cort.* Cum se ibi cibo vinoque læti invitarent. —— ¶ Also, *to invite, attract, allure, incite, induce. Cic.* aliquem præmiis ad rem. *Id.* Ingenia quæ gloria invitantur. *Id.* appetitum animi. *Virg.* Hiems invitat. — Hence, Invitare aliquid, *to invite, incite, allure to any thing. Cic.* assentationem. *Horat.* somnos. *Vellei.* luxuriam, *h. e. to encourage luxury. Plin.* vomitiones, *h. e. to provoke.* — *Solin.* Mare invitavit, *h. e.* derivavit.

INVITŬPĔRĀBILIS (in & vituperabilis), e, adj. *unblamable. Tertull.*

INVITŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *unwilling, reluctant, against one's will, involuntary*, ἀκούσιος. *Cic.* Ut nihil faciat invitus, *h. e. against his will. Id.* Ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *h. e. very much against my will. Id.* Quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *much against the will of us both. Id.* Invitus feci, ut Flamininum e Senatu ejicerem, *h. e. it was much against my inclination, that I was obliged to eject. Id.* Statuas inviti per vim atque imperium dederunt, *against their will or inclination, in spite of their teeth. Id.* Fannium invitum dicere cogo. *Horat.* Verba non invita sequentur, *h. e. readily.* — Hence, Me, te, se, &c. invito, *h. e. against my, thy,* &c. *will. Cæs.* Si se invito conarentur. *Cic.* Diis hominibusque invitis, *h. e. despite of both gods and men. Id.* Me invitissimo. — So, also, Non invitus, *very willingly, gladly. Cic.* Feci non invitus, ut prodessem multis tuo rogatu. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Pandect.* Non invitum fore solutionis, *h. e. would not be averse from this payment.* —— ¶ With poets, *involuntary, that is done unwillingly. Ovid.* Invita ope.

INVIŬS (in & via), a, um, adj. *not to be passed, impassable, without a way*, ἄνοδος, ἄβατος. *Liv.* saltus. *Virg.* Maria invia Teucris. *Ovid.* Invia virtuti nulla est via. Hence, *Liv.* Invia, *sc.* loca, *impassable places. Fronto.* Invio, *h. e.*

in invio. —— ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Lorica invia sagittis, *h. e. impenetrable.*

INŬLA (ἑλένιον), æ, f. *the herb elecampane, enulacampana, or star-wort,* (Inula Helenium, L.). *Lucret.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.*

INŬLCĔRŌ (in & ulcero), as, a. 1. *to ulcerate.* *Veget.*

INULTĒ (inultus), adv. *without being revenged.* *Curt.*

INULTŬS (in & ultus), a, um, adj. *unrevenged, not revenged,* ἀνεκδίκητος. *Cic.* Marius vitam suam, ne inultus esset, ad incertissimam spem reservavit. *Horat.* preces, *h. e.* inauditæ, *sc.* ultionis causa. — Hence, *safe, secure, unhurt, without injury, disadvantage or danger.* *Horat.* Dum catulos feræ celent inultæ, *h. e.* illæsæ. *Curt.* Unde inultus subeuntem hostem prohibere potuisset. —— ¶ Also, *unpunished.* *Cic.* Vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani necavit? *Terent.* Id inultum nunquam auferet. *Val. Max.* Inultum habuit, *h. e.* non ulta est.

INŬMBRĀTĬŌ (inumbro), ōnis, f. *an overshadowing, darkness.* *Martian. Capell.*

INŬMBRŌ (in & umbro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shade, darken, cast a shadow upon,* ἐπισκιάζω. *Virg.*, *Lucret.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *to cover.* *Lucret.* ora coronis. — Also, *to obscure.* *Plin. Paneg.* sidera. — Also, *to bring on shade or darkness.* *Tacit.* Vespera inumbrante, *h. e. when the evening closed in.* —— ¶ Also, *to furnish with shadows.* *Varr.* solarium. — Hence, Inumbratus, a, um, *apparent, feigned, not real.* *Pandect.* quies.

INŬNCŌ (in & unco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hook, catch with a hook,* ἁρπάζω. *Apul.* agnum unguibus. — Hence, Inuncari, *to adhere to, be caught as it were with a hook.* *Colum.* Lana rubis inuncata. — Figur. *to seize.* *Lucil.* Nummos inuncat.

INŬNCTĬŌ (inungo), ōnis, f. *an anointing, besmearing, unction, inunction,* ἄλειψις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an applying, laying on, covering over.* *Cels.* medicamentorum.

INŬNCTŬS, a, um. See *Inungo.*

INŬNDĀTĬŌ (inundo), ōnis, f. *an inundating, deluging, overflowing of water, inundation,* κατακλυσμός. *Sueton.* Urbs inundationibus obnoxia. *Plin.* Joppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, *h. e. than the flood.*

INŬNDŌ (in & undo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to overflow, overwhelm or cover with water, deluge, inundate,* πλημμυρέω. *Liv.* Tiberis campum inundavit. *Id.* Campis inundantes imbres. Hence, hyperbolically. *Curt.* Cilicia inundata sanguine Persarum. *Liv.* Vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur. Also, without a case, *to overflow,* as a river and the sea. *Liv.* Qua fluvius inundaverat. *Plin.* Æstus maris inundantes. — Hence, figur. *to fill, cover.* *Justin.* Cimbros inundasse Italiam. *Petron.* Inundatus invidia, *h. e.* obrutus. *Id.* Troes inundant, *h. e. rush forth in great numbers.* —— ¶ Also, *to be deluged or inundated.* *Val. Max.* Urina ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse. — Figur. *to be full.* *Virg.* Inundant sanguine fossæ.

INŬNGĬTŌ (frequentat. of inungo), as, a. 1. same as *Inungo.* *Cato.*

INŬNGŌ, or INŬNGUŌ (from in & ungo, or unguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to anoint,* ἐναλείφω. *Cels.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *to besmear.* *Plin.*

INŬNĬŌ (in & unio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to unite.* *Tertull.*

INVŎCĀTĬŌ (invoco), ōnis, f. *a calling upon, invoking, invocation,* ἀνάκλησις. *Quintil.*

INVŎCĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from invoco. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & vocatus), *not called,* ἄκλητος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *uninvited.* *Terent.* and *Nepos.*

INVŎCŌ (in & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call, call to, call in, invite,* εἰσκαλέω, ἐπικαλέω. *Enn.* —— ¶ Also, *to call by name, name, designate by the appellation of.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Hoc sublime quem invocant Jovem. *Curt.* dominum. —— ¶ Also, *to call upon.* *Liv.* Deos testes. Particularly, *to call to for assistance.* *Cic.* Junonem in pariendo. *Quintil.* deos in auxilium. *Plaut.* sibi deos. *Tacit.* deos precibus. *Liv.* opem deorum. *Tacit.* leges.

INVŎLĀTŬS (involo), us, m. *a flying, flight.* *Cic.*

INVŬLGŌ, as, 1. See *Invulgo.*

INVŎLĬTŌ (frequentat. of involo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly in or to* a place. *Prudent.* Involitare terris. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Humeris involitant comæ, *h. e. flow over, hang loose and waving upon.*

INVŎLŌ (in & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to fly into or to* a place, ἐφίπταμαι. *Varr.* in villam. *Colum.* nidis. — Figur. *to fly at, fall or rush upon, attack.* *Terent.* in capillum. *Id.* alicui in oculos. *Hirt.* ad aliquem, *h. e. to fall upon, attack.* So, also, *Apul.* in aliquem. *Cic.* in possessionem, *h. e. to make one's self master of.* —— ¶ Also, *to attack.* *Plin.* aliquem. *Tacit.* castra. — Hence, *to take possession of.* *Tacit.* Animos involat cupido eundi, *h. e. seizes.* —— ¶ Also, *to take away, carry off, make off with, filch, purloin, steal.* *Catull.*, *Petron.* and *Pandect.*

INVŎLŬCER (in & volucer), ĕcris, ĕcre, adj. *as yet unable to fly, unfledged,* ἄπτερος. *Colum.* pulli.

INVŎLŬCRE (involvo), is, n. *a cloth or napkin wrapped round the body in order to preserve the clothes clean,* as in shaving, ὠμόλινον. *Plaut.*

INVŎLŬCRUM (Id.), i, n. *any thing with which another thing is wrapped round; a wrapper, covering, case,* εἴλημα. *Cic.* clipei, candelabri. *Plin.* chartarum. — Figur. *Cic.* Involucra ingenii, *h. e. veils, coverings.* *Id.* simulationum, *h. e. coverings, cloaks.* —— ¶ The penult is *short* in *Prudent.* and *Symmach.*

INVŎLŬMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Involucrum.* *Augustin.*

INVŎLUNTĀRĬĒ (involuntarius), adv. *involuntarily.* *Pandect.*

INVŎLUNTĀRĬŬS (in & voluntarius), a, um, adj. *involuntary.* *Cal. Aurelian.*

INVŎLUNTĀS (in & voluntas), ātis, f. *unwillingness.* *Tertull.*

INVŎLVŌ (in & volvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to tumble or roll to or upon,* ἐνειλέω. *Cæs.* Cupæ involutæ labuntur. *Virg.* Olympum Ossæ. *Id.* Mons silvas secum involvens. *Id.* Involvitur aris in caput. —— ¶ Also, *to wrap up, envelop, cover.* *Cæs.* sinistras sagis. *Liv.* manum ad digitos usque. *Pallad.* poma argilla. *Phædr.* se farina. *Plin.* aliquid corpori. *Virg.* nemus flammis. *Id.* Nox involvit umbra diem. So, also, Involutus, a, um. *Cic.* candelabrum. *Plin.* sal in linteolo. — Hence, figur. *to wrap up, envelop; involve.* *Cic.* se literis, *h. e. to devote one's self to study.* *Virg.* se virtute, *h. e. to cover, defend himself.* *Sil.* bello Italiam. *Cic.* Bellum pacis nomine involutum, *h. e.* latens in pace. *Tacit.* Homo involutus fraudibus, *h. e.* plenus. *Plin. Ep.* se laqueis insidiosæ interrogationis, *h. e. to become entangled, perplexed, embarrassed.* *Plin.* Quæ singula improvidam mortalitatem involvunt, *h. e. confound, perplex.* *Lucan.* Involvat populos una fortuna ruina, *h. e.* simul opprimat. —— ¶ See, also, *Involutus,* a, um.

INVŎLVŬLŬS. See *Involvulus.*

INVŎLŪTĒ (involutus), adv. *obscurely.* *Spartian.*

INVŎLŪTĬŌ (involvo), ōnis, f. *an inwrapping,* or, *that which is inwrapped or infolded.* *Vitruv.*

INVŎLŪTŌ (frequentat. of involvo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to inwrap, infold.* *Apic.*

INVŎLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from involvo. —— ¶ Adj. *obscure, intricate, involved.* *Cic.* Res involutas explicare, *h. e. obscure matters.* *Senec.* Res involutissima, *h. e. intricate, involved.*

INVŎLVŬLŬS, or INVŎLVŎLŬS (involvo), i, m. *a small worm or caterpillar, that winds itself round the leaves of vines and other trees; a vine-fretter,* ἴψ, ἴουλος. *Plin.*

INŬRBĀNĒ (inurbanus), adv. *unmannerly, unpolitely, rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humor, unpleasantly.* *Cic.*

INŬRBĀNŬS (in & urbanus), a, um, adj. *unpolite, unpolished, rude, clownish, unmannerly, boorish,* ἄγροικος. *Cic.* habitus. *Quintil.* gestus, *h. e. unpleasing.* *Horat.* Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *h. e. to distinguish a coarse joke from a smart or witty saying.*

INŬRGĔŌ (in & urgeo), es, si, a. 2. *to press strongly, urge, push, thrust,* ἐπισπέρχω. *Lucret.* Inurget vitulus cornibus. *Apul.* linguæ susurros, *h. e. to be always whispering to a person what he does not like to hear.*

INŬRĪNŌ (in & urino), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dive or plunge into the water.* *Colum.*

INŪRŌ (in & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3 *to burn in,* ἐγκαίω. *Plin.* picturas (of encaustic painting). *Virg.* notam, *h. e. to burn in a mark.* *Colum.* foramen, *h. e. to make an uneven hole, such as is made by burning.* — Hence, figur. *to brand, attach or imprint indelibly.* *Cic.* alicui leges. *Cic.* notam turpitudinis vitæ alicujus. *Cic.* alicui dolorem. *Id.* mala reipublicæ. *Liv.* maculam genti. *Cic.* Odium inustum animis hominum, *h. e. deeply imprinted, deeply rooted.* *Id.* Motus in ipso oratore impressi atque inusti videbuntur. *Id.* aliquem nota, *for* alicui notam, *h. e. to mark.* *Id.* Signa inusta notis. —— ¶ Also, *to scorch, burn, consume by fire.* *Ovid.* sanguinem vulnere. *Colum.* Quicquid vitiosi est, inurere, *h. e. to destroy by burning.* Hence, Inusta, *burns* of the body. *Plin.* Medetur inustis. *Id.* Ros inustus sole, *h. e. dried up.* —— ¶ Also, *to burn, scorch, make hot.* *Cels.* Sol inurens. *Colum.* Urinam testis candentibus. —— ¶ Inustus, a, um, *h. e.* non ustus. See *Inustus.*

INŪSĬTĀTĒ (inusitatus), adv. *in an unusual manner, unusually, strangely,* ἀήθως. *Cic.* loqui. *Id.* Inusitatius. *Macrob.* Inusitatissime.

INŪSĬTĀTŌ. See *Inusitatus.*

INŪSĬTĀTŬS (in & usitatus), a, um, adj. *unusual, uncommon, strange, extraordinary, unwonted, not in use,* ἀήθης. *Cic.* magnitudo. *Cæs.* Inusitatior. — Hence, Inusitato, *contrary to custom, in an unusual manner.* *Plin. Paneg.* 5, where, however, *Ed. Gesn.* reads *inusitato indicio.*

INUSQUĒ, or IN USQUĒ, *for* usque in. *Stat.*

INUSTŬS, a, um, partic. from inuro. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & ustus), *unconsumed.* *Lucan.*

INŪTĬLIS (in & utilis), e, adj. *unuseful, useless, vain, unserviceable, unprofitable, needless,* ἄχρηστος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Ad usus civium non inutile. *Cæs.* Ad pugnam inutiles, *h. e. unable, unfit.* *Id.* Homo inutilis bello. *Colum.* Inutilissimus. —— ¶ Also, *hurtful, prejudicial, injurious.* *Cic.* civis. *Liv.* res. *Horat.* aurum. *Vellei.* exemplum. *Liv.* alicui. *Ovid.* Inutilior sibi.

INŪTĬLĬTĀS (inutilis), ātis, f. *uselessness, unprofitableness, inutility,* ἀχρηστία. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *hurt, harm.* *Cic.*

INŪTĬLĬTER (Id.), adv. *uselessly, unprofitably,* ἀχρήστως. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *injuriously, harmfully, hurtfully.* *Hirt.* administrari. *Varr.* Inutilius.

INVULGŌ, or INVŎLGŌ (in & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish or spread abroad.* *Gell.* — Hence, Invulgatus, a, um, *known, common.* *Gell.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *to give evidence, make a deposition.* *Cic.*

INVULNĔRĀBĬLIS (in & vulnerabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be wounded, invulnerable, inviolable,* ἀτραυμάτιστος. *Senec.*

INVULNĔRĀTŬS (in & vulneratus), a, um, adj. *unwounded, not wounded, unhurt,* ἄτρωτος. *Cic.*

INŬŬS (ineo), i, m. *the god Pan.* *Liv.* 1, 5.

INUXŌRŬS (in & uxor), a, um, adj. *unmarried.* *Tertull.*

IŌ (ἰώ, ἰού), interj. expressing *joy, oh! ah!* *Ovid.* Dicite, io Pæan, et io, bis dicite, Pæan. *Tibull.* Laurus, io, bona signa dedit, gaudete coloni. *Horat.* Io triumphe. — Also, an exclamation used in pain and grief, *oh! alas!* *Ovid.* Ecquis, io silvæ, crudelius, inquit, amavit? *Tibull.* Uror! io, remove sæva puella faces.

IŌ (Ἰώ), us and ōnis, f. *a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter. As Juno became jealous of his intrigues, he changed Io into a cow; but the goddess, who knew the fraud, obtained from her*

husband the animal, and set over her as a guard the hundred-eyed Argus, whom, however, Mercury, at the command of Jupiter, lulled to sleep and destroyed. After many misfortunes, upon Juno's being somewhat pacified, Io was changed again from a cow into a woman, and brought forth Epaphus, married Osiris, and became an Egyptian goddess under the name of Isis. Ovid. — The nominat. Ion is also found. Ovid.

JŎCĂBUNDŬS (jocor), a, um, adj. *jesting greatly or much, jocular.* Valer. Max.

JŎCĀLĬTĔR (jocus), adv. *jocosely.* Ammian.

IŎCĂSTĂ (Ἰοκάστη), æ, or IŎCĂSTĒ, es, f. *a daughter of Menœceus, sister of Creon, king of Thebes, and wife of Laius; she was the mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles, Polynices, and Antigone.*

JŎCĀTĬŌ (jocor), ōnis, f. *a joking, jesting; a facetious or jocular saying,* τὸ γελοῖον. Cic.

JOCĬNORIS. See *Jecur.*

JŎCŌ (jocus), as, n. 1. *to jest, joke.* Plaut.

JŎCŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to joke, jest,* παίζομαι. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *to say in a jocular manner.* Cic. Hæc jocatus sum.

JŎCŌSĒ (jocosus), adv. *pleasantly, merrily, jestingly, jocosely,* παιδικῶς. Cic. Eum lusi jocose satis. Id. Jocosius.

JŎCŌSŬS (jocus), a, um, adj. *merry, sportive, frolicsome, jocose, humorous, witty, pleasant, ludicrous, facetious,* εὐτράπελος. Varr. homo. Cic. res. Ovid. verba, or, Liv. dicta, h. e. *jocular language.* — Figur. Horat. imago, sc. vocis, h. e. *sportive, playful echo.* Ovid. Nilus, h. e. *full of jests,* since the Egyptians led a merry life.

JŎCŬLĀNTĔR (joculans), adv. *jestingly, jokingly.* Sidon.

JŎCŬLĀRĬS (joculus), e, adj. *jocular, laughable, ludicrous, comical,* παιγνιώδης. Terent. audacia. Cic. licentia. Liv. Jocularia, h. e. *jests.*

JŎCŬLĀRĬTĔR (jocularis), adv. *in a jocular manner, jocosely, humorously,* παιγνιωδῶς. Sueton.

JŎCŬLĀRĬŬS (joculus), a, um, adj. *ludicrous, droll.* Terent.

JŎCŬLĀTĬŌ (joculor), ōnis, f. *a jest, joke, sport.* Firmic.

JŎCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a joker, jester, droll, boon companion.* Cic.

JŎCŬLŎR (joculus), āris, dep. 1. *to joke, jest, say in jest, speak jocosely or merrily.* Liv. aliquid.

JŎCŬLŬS (dimin. of jocus), i, m. *a jest.* Plaut. Per joculum oblectare aliquem. Id. Joculo, h. e. *in jest.* Vitruv. Joculi, h. e. *playthings.*

JŎCUNDŬS. See *Jucundus.*

JŎCŬS (perhaps from juvo), i, m. *a joke, jest.* Plur. Joci, ōrum, m. *jests.* Joca, ōrum, n. *a jesting talk.* Ovid. Jocos agitare. Sallust. Joca agere. Cic. Quibuscum joca, seria, sc. aguntur, h. e. *confidential friends.* Id. Hospes multi joci, h. e. *that jests much.* Horat. Jocos dare alicui, h. e. *to give rise to a joke.* Prop. Jocum esse alicui. Sallust. Jocum movere, h. e. *to crack a joke.* Horat. Alicui movere jocum, h. e. *to divert.* — Hence, Terent. Joco, or, Cic. Per jocum, h. e. *by way of joke.* So, also, Id. Per ludum et jocum. Id. Extra jocum, or remoto joco, or, Plin. Ep. Omissis jocis, h. e. *without joking, jesting apart, in earnest.* —— ¶ Also, *a trifle.* Terent. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, *play, sport.* Ovid. Mille facesse jocos. —— ¶ Also, *lewd behavior.* Justin. — Also, *a lying with.* Ovid.

JŎGĀLĬS. See *Jugalis.*

IOHIX, an exclamation. Plaut.

IŎLĀŬS (Ἰόλαος), i, m. *a son of Iphiclus, a companion of Hercules.* Ovid.

IŎLCHŎS, and IŎLCŎS (Ἰωλχός, and Ἰωλκός), i, f. *a town of Thessaly; from it Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts.* — Hence, Iolciăcus, a, um, adj. *Iolchian.* Ovid. — Iolchus, a, um, adj. *Iolchian.* — Iolci, *the inhabitants of Iolchos.* Serv. ad Virg.

IŎLĒ (Ἰόλη), es, f. *a daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules carried away and gave to his son Hyllus.* Ovid.

IŎN (ἴον), i, n. *a kind of violet.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a gem of a violet color.* Plin.

IŎN, ŏnis, f. See *Io.*

IŎNES (Ἴωνες), um, m. *the Ionians.* Cic.

IŎNĬĂ. See *Ionius.*

IŎNĬĂCŬS (Ἰωνιακός), a, um, adj. *Ionian.* Ovid.

IŎNĬCĒ (Ionicus), adv. *in an Ionian manner, in the Ionian language or dialect,* Ἰωνικῶς. Gell.

IŎNĬCŬS (Ἰωνικός), a, um, adj. *Ionian, Ionic.* Horat. motus, h. e. *dances.*

IŎNĬS (Ἰωνίς), ĭdis, f. *Ionian, an Ionian woman.* Senec.

IŎNĬŬS (Ἰώνιος), a, um, adj. *Ionian.* Plin. — Ionia, sc. terra, *Ionia, a part of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Ægean sea, between Caria and Æolis.* — Mare Ionium, *the Ægean sea.* Val. Flacc. Usually, *the sea between Italy, Sicily and Greece.* Virg. It is also called Æquor Ionium. Ovid. Also, Sinus Ionius. Horat., or, simply, Ionium. Virg. The *Hadriatic* is also called *Mare Ionium.* Cic. —— ¶ In speaking of the sea, the first syllable of *Ionius* is generally long, and the second short.

IŎNŬS (Ἴωνος), a, um, adj. same as *Ionius.* Hence, Prop. Iona, same as *Ionia.*

IŎS, i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea.* Plin.

IŌTĂ (ἰῶτα), n. *the name of a letter of the Greek alphabet.* Cic. — Iota, æ, f. is found in Auson.

IŌTĂCISMŬS (ἰωτακισμός), i, m. *a too frequent repetition of the letter* j *or* i, as in Marc. Cap. Juno Jovi jure irascitur.

JŎVĬĀLĬS (Jovis), e, adj. *of or belonging to Jupiter.* Macrob. poculum. Id. stella, h. e. *the planet Jupiter.*

JŎVĬS (probably from the Hebr.), is, m. *Jove, Jupiter.* Varr.

JŎVĬSJŪRANDUM (Jovis & jurandum), i, n. *a swearing by Jove.* Enn.

JŎVĬŬS (Jovis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Jupiter.* Arnob. nomen. —— ¶ Claudian. Jovia cohors, h. e. *named after the emperor Diocletian,* who was called also *Jovius.*

IPHIĂNASSĂ (Ἰφιάνασσα), æ, f. same as *Iphigenia.* Lucret.

IPHIĂS (Ἰφιάς), ădis, f. *the daughter of Iphis, h. e. Evadne.* Ovid.

IPHIGĔNĪĂ (Ἰφιγένεια), æ, f. *a daughter of Agamemnon. Her father having unintentionally killed at Aulis a hart belonging to Diana, she was to be offered up to this goddess by way of expiation; but Diana having pity upon her, brought a hart into her place, and conveyed Iphigenia to Chersonesus Tauricus, where, being received by king Thoas, she became a priestess of Diana; she recognized her brother Orestes, as she was going to sacrifice him.* Ovid.

IPHĬMĔDĪĂ (Ἰφιμέδεια), æ, or IPHĬMĔDĒ (Ἰφιμέδη), es, f. *a daughter of Triops, wife of Aloeus; she had two sons by Neptune, named Otus and Ephialtes.* Hygin.

IPHĬS (Ἶφις), is or ĭdis, f. *a youth of Cyprus.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a virgin who was changed into a man.* Ovid.

IPSĔ (from is & pse, the Greek σφε), a, um, *himself, herself, itself,* αὐτός. Cic. Ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, h. e. *I myself.* Terent. Tute ipse his rebus finem præscripsti, h. e. *thou thyself.* Cic. Ipse ille illa dicet facta fortuito, h. e. *he himself.* Id. Ipse ille Gorgias in illo ipso Platonis libro profitetur, &c. h. e. *the self-same Gorgias.* — *Ipse* and *ipsi* are also used for *ego ipse, tu ipse, ille ipse, nos ipsi,* &c. Cic. Ipse interviso. Quintil. Ipsos (nos) erubescere, etiam cum ab aliis laudahimur, decet. Virg. Ipsum ludere permisit. — It is often used with *me, mihi, tibi, te, sibi, se.* Cic. Agam per me ipse. Id. Mihi ipse adsentor. Id. In me ipso probavi. Id. Ne me ipsum irrideam. — *Per se* is often redundantly joined with it. Cic. Per se ipsa maxima est. — Particularly, *in one's own person, personally.* Cic. Ego ipse erraverim. Ovid. Ipse veni. — Also, *I myself, she herself, he himself,* &c. when other persons or things besides the chief person or thing have been mentioned before. Cæs. Ei loco præsidioque C. Volcatium Tullum præfecit (Cæsar); ipse ad bellum profectus, &c. — Also, *self,* or, *as regards my, your, his,* &c. *person.* Cic. Te ipsum pluris feci. Also, of things, *in itself, of itself.* Terent. Res ipsa. Cic. Id ipsum. — Et ipse, *also, likewise,* is used, when a predicate is referred to two or several subjects. Sueton. Qui et ipse crus fregerat, h. e. *who also, like those just mentioned, had broken his leg.* —— ¶ Also, *he, she,* &c. of the principal person. Plaut. Quo me ipsa misit, h. e. hera. So, also, Ipse, *he,* h. e. *the teacher or master.* So, of Pythagoras. Cic. Ipse dixit. So, also, Liv. Ipsi, h. e. *the passengers,* in opposition to the ship. —— ¶ Also, in definitions of time or number, *just, exactly.* Cic. Triginta erant dies ipsi, h. e. *exactly thirty days.* Id. Ipso vicesimo anno. Cæs. Sub ipsa profectione, h. e. *at the moment of departure.* Hence, Cic. Nunc ipsum, h. e. *just now.* —— ¶ Also, *the very.* Cic. Ea ipsa hora. Liv. Eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, h. e. *and that was the very cause,* &c. Cic. Illo ipso tempore. Id. Illo ipso die. Id. Ejus ipsius liberos qui, &c. —— ¶ Also, *even, even himself,* &c. Cic. In his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere. Id. Ipsa virtus contemnitur. —— ¶ Also, *of himself, of his own accord.* Cic. Valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt. Terent. Animus ipse ægrotus. Also, redundantly, with *sponte.* Liv. Ipse sponte sua. —— ¶ Also, *alone.* Virg. His actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat. So, in Greek, αὐτός is used for μόνος. Comp. Juvenal. 1, 32; 136. —— ¶ Also, *he, she, it,* or, *the same.* Cic. Ex ipsius virtute voluntatem cepi, h. e. illius. Nep. Tanquam ab ipsis corruptum, h. e. a se. —— ¶ *Ipsus* is sometimes found for *ipse.* Terent. —— ¶ In Plaut. we meet with the obsolete forms *eapse* for *ipsa; eopse,* for *ipso; eampse,* for *ipsam.* —— ¶ The *superlat. Ipsissimus, a, um,* αὐτότατος, is used emphatically. Plaut. Ipsissimus, sc. sum, h. e. *I am the very person.* —— ¶ The penult in *ipsius* is sometimes short. Virg.

IPSŬS, a, um. See *Ipse.*

IPSŬS, i, f. *a town of Phrygia.*

IRĂ (perhaps from ἔρις), æ, f. *anger, displeasure, wrath, passion, choler, ire, rage, resentment, pique,* ὀργή. Terent. Iram concire. Virg. acuere. Ovid. concitare. Terent. evomere in aliquem. Virg. excitare. Sil. sibi induere. Horat. ponere. Liv. Iræ indulgere. Virg. Alicui esse iræ, h. e. *to be the object of one's anger.* Liv. Iræ cœlestes, h. e. *the wrath of the gods.* — *Ira,* with a *genit.* following, denotes *the anger of any one* also, *anger on account of any thing.* Liv. fugæ. Id. prædæ amissæ. Id. dictatoris creati, h. e. ob creatum, &c. — Hence, Liv. Plenus suarum, plenus paternarum irarum, h. e. *anger or hatred towards himself and his father.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *rage, fury.* Sallust belli. Sil. ventorum. Id. Dant mucronibus iras, h. e. *whet, sharpen.* —— ¶ Also, *cause for anger.* Ovid. Dic aliquam, quæ te mutaverit, iram. —— ¶ Lucret. Irai, *for* iræ.

IRĀCUNDĒ (iracundus), adv. *angrily, passionately,* ὀργίλως. Cic. agere. Id. Iracundius.

IRĀCUNDĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a readiness or natural inclination to be angry, hastiness of temper, irascibility,* ὀργιλότης. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion, choler, anger.* Terent. Præ iracundia vix sum apud me. Cic. Iracundiam prohibere, or, Terent. reprimere. Cæs. dimittere reipublicæ, h. e. *to sacrifice for the good of the state.*

IRĀCUNDĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Iracunde.* Enn.

IRĀCUNDŬS (perhaps from ira), a, um adj. *choleric, irascible, angry, passionate boisterous, raging, ireful,* ὀργίλος. Cic. senex. Id. in se. Ovid. leo. Horat. Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, h. e. *his wrathful bolts.* Justin. Iracundior. Senec. Iracundissimus.

IRĀSCENTĬĂ (irascor), æ, f. same as *Iracundia.* Apul.

IRĀSCĬBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adject. *irascible.* Firmic.

IRĀSCŎR (ira), ĕris, dep. 3. *to be angry or enraged, be displeased or out of humor, be in a rage, be hot with anger, swell with wrath, rage,* ὀργίζομαι. Cic. Nunquam sapiens irascitur. Virg. In cornua irasci, h. e. *to butt with his horns.* Al-

so, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* amicis. *Quintil.* admonitioni alicujus. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cato.* id, *h. e. on account of this.* *Liv.* nostram vicem, *h. e. with us.* — ¶ Figur. *Petron.* Irascitur ventus. *Plin.* mare, *h. e. is tempestuous.* —— ¶ Irātus, a, um, adj. See *Iratus.*

ĪRĀTĒ (iratus), adv. *angrily, in anger, in an angry mood, irefully,* χαλεπῶς, ἐπικότως. *Phædr.* dimissus. *Colum.* Iratius.

ĪRĀTŬS (ira), a, um, adj. *angry, displeased, enraged, ireful, furious,* ὀργισθείς. *Cic.* Nolo te illum iratum habere, *h. e. that he should be angry with you.* *Id.* Iratus de judicio. *Nep.* Qua ex re iratus. *Plin. Ep.* Iratus, quod evocasset invitus. *Terent.* Sum tibi iratus, *h. e. with you.* *Cic.* Iratior alicui. *Id.* Iratissimus alicui. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* mare, *h. e. troublous, stormy, tempestuous.* *Id.* venter, *h. e. craving, hungry.* *Propert.* sitis. *Id.* ventus. *Petron.* fluctus. *Claudian.* Irati vultus Lunæ, *h. e.* rubentes.

ĪRĒNARCHA, *or* **ĪRĒNARCHĒS** (εἰρηνάρχης), æ, m. *a magistrate appointed to keep the peace in the provinces, a justice of the peace.* *Pandect.*

ĪRĬCŎLŎR (iris & color), ōris, adj. *of the color of the rainbow.* *Auson.*

ĪRĬNŬS (ἴρινος), a, um, adj. *of the iris or flower-de-luce.* *Cels.* and *Plin.* unguentum, *or, simply,* Irinum, *sc.* unguentum.

ĪRĬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *winter-cresses, rock-gentle, or rock-gallant,* ἐρύσιμον (Sisymbrium polyceratium, L.). *Plin.* 22, 75.

ĪRIS (ἶρις), is and idis, f. *a goddess and messenger of the gods.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the rainbow* deified. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a sweet-smelling plant,* perhaps *sword-lily, iris, flower-de-luce.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a precious stone, supposed to be a six-sided prismatic crystal.*

IRNEA. See *Hirnea.*

ĪRŌNĪA (εἰρωνεία), æ, f. *irony, a figure of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.* *Cic.*

ĪRŌNĬCĒ (εἰρωνικῶς), adv. *ironically.* *Ascon.*

IRPĔX (unc.), ĭcis, m. *an agricultural instrument made of iron and having teeth;* it was drawn by oxen to pull up weeds from the land, ἅρπαξ, ἁρπάγη. *Varr.* — *Urpex* is found instead of it. *Cato.*

IRPĪNI. See *Hirpini.*

IRRĀDĬŌ, and **INRĀDĬŌ** (in & radio), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to illumine, irradiate,* ἀκτιβολέω. *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to beam, radiate, cast forth rays.* *Sedul.* Dies irradiat, *h. e. breaks.*

IRRĀDŌ, and **INRĀDŌ** (in & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scrape into.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to scrape, scratch, make smooth.* *Plaut.* Caput irrasum, *h. e. shorn, bald.*

IRRĀSŬS, and **INRĀSŬS**, a, um, particip. from irrado. —— ¶ Adj. (from in & rasus), *not shaved, not polished, not smooth.* *Sil.* clava.

IRRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLIS, and **INRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLIS** (in & rationalis), e, adj. *irrational, without reason,* ἄλογος. *Quintil. declam.* The reading *irrationalis* is, however, to be preferred.

IRRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLĬTĀS, and **INRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLĬTĀS**, (in & rationabilitas), ātis, f. *irrationality, want of reason.* *Apul.*

IRRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLĬTĔR, and **INRĂTĬŌNĀBĬLĬTĔR** (irrationabilis), adv. *irrationally, without reason,* ἀλόγως. *Tertull.*

IRRĂTĬŌNĀLIS, and **INRĂTĬŌNĀLIS** (in & rationalis), e, adj. *without reason, irrational,* ἄλογος. *Senec.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *without making use of reason.* *Quint.* Usus irrationalis, *h. e. mechanical.*

IRRĂTĬŌNĀLĬTĔR, and **INRĂTĬŌNĀLĬTĔR** (irrationalis), adv. *irrationally,* ἀλόγως. *Tertull.*

IRRAUCĒSCŌ (in & raucesco), is, ausi, n. 3. *to grow hoarse,* βραγχιάω. *Cic.*

IRRAUCŬS (in & raucus), a, um, adj. *hoarse.* *Plin. Ep.*

IRRĔCĬTĀBĬLĬTĔR, and **INRĔCĬTĀBĬLĬTĔR** (irrecitabilis), adv. *unutterably, unspeakably.* *Venant. Fortun.*

IRRĔCŌGĬTĀTĬŌ, and **INRĔCŌGĬTĀTĬŌ** (in & recogitatio), ōnis, f. *incogitancy, thoughtlessness.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔCORDĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔCORDĀBĬLIS** (in & recordabilis), e, adj. *not to be remembered.* *Arnob.*

IRRĔCŬPĔRĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔCŬPĔRĀBĬLIS** (in & recupero), e, adj. *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable,* δυσεπισκεύαστος. *Tertull.*

IRRĔCŪSĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔCŪSĀBĬLIS** (in & recusabilis), e, adj. *not to be refused.* *Cod. Just.*

IRRĔDĬVĪVŬS, and **INRĔDĬVĪVŬS** (in & redivivus), a, um, adj. *irreparable, that cannot be restored.* *Catull.*

IRRĔDUX, and **INRĔDUX** (in & redux), ŭcis, adj. *not bringing back.* *Lucan.*

IRRĔFORMĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔFORMĀBĬLIS** (in & reformo), e, adj. *unalterable, that cannot be mended or improved.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔFŪTĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔFŪTĀBĬLIS** (in & refuto), e, adj. *that cannot be refuted or overthrown by argument, irrefutable.* *Arnob.*

IRRĔFŪTĀTŬS, and **INRĔFŪTĀTŬS** (in & refutatus), a, um, adj. *not disproved or refuted.* *Lactant.*

IRRĔGĬBĬLIS, and **INRĔGĬBĬLIS** (in & regibilis), e, adj. *ungovernable.* *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *immoderately great.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

IRRĔGRĔSSĬBĬLIS, and **INRĔGRĔSSĬBĬLIS** (in & regredior), e, adj. *from which there is no returning.* *Augustin.*

IRRĔLĬGĀTŬS, and **INRĔLĬGĀTŬS** (in & religatus), a, um, *not tied, unbound, loose.* *Ovid.* Nuda pedem irreligata comas. *Albinov.* ratis, *h. e. not moored.*

IRRĔLĬGĬŌ, and **INRĔLĬGĬŌ** (in & religio), ōnis, f. *irreligion, want of principle.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Apul.*

IRRĔLĬGĬŌSĒ, and **INRĔLĬGĬŌSĒ** (irreligiosus), adv. *impiously, irreligiously,* ἀσεβῶς. *Tacit.*

IRRĔLĬGĬŌSĬTĀS, and **INRĔLĬGĬŌSĬTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. *irreligion, impiety,* ἀσέβεια. *Tertull.*

IRRĔLĬGĬŌSŬS, and **INRĔLĬGĬŌSŬS** (in & religiosus), a, um, adj. *impious, irreligious, undevout,* ἀσεβής. *Plin. Ep.* Templi dedicationem differre, irreligiosum est. *Arnob.* Irreligiosius. *Tertull.* Irreligiosissimum.

IRRĔMĔĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔMĔĀBĬLIS** (in & remeabilis), e, adj. *from which there is no return, not to be repassed.* *Virg.* error. *Id.* unda, *h. e. Styx.* *Senec.* via. *Sil.* litus.

IRRĔMĔDĬĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔMĔDĬĀBĬLIS** (in & remedio), e, adj. *not to be cured or remedied, incurable, irremediable,* δυσίατος. *Plin.*

IRRĔMISSĬBĬLIS, and **INRĔMISSĬBĬLIS** (in & remissibilis), e, adj. *irremissible, not to be forgiven.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔMŌTŬS, and **INRĔMŌTŬS** (in & remotus), a, um, adj. *unremoved, irremovable.* *Prudent.*

IRRĔMŪNĔRĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔMŪNĔRĀBĬLIS** (in & remuneror), e, adj. *that cannot be rewarded, not to be remunerated,* ἀνανταλλακτος. *Apul.*

IRRĔMŪNĔRĀTŬS, and **INRĔMŪNĔRĀTŬS** (in & remuneratus), a, um, adj. *unrewarded.* *Cassiod.*

IRRĔPĂRĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔPĂRĀBĬLIS** (in & reparabilis), e, adj. *not to be repaired, irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable,* δυσεπισκεύαστος. *Senec.*

IRRĔPERCUSSŬS, and **INRĔPERCUSSŬS** (in & repercussus), a, um, adj. *not retorted, not refuted.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔPERTŬS, and **INRĔPERTŬS** (in & repertus), a, um, adj. *not found out, undiscovered,* ἀνεύρετος. *Horat.*

IRRĔPLĒTŬS, and **INRĔPLĒTŬS** (in & repletus), a, um, adj. *not filled.* *Paul. Nolan.*

IRRĒPŌ, and **INRĒPŌ** (in & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep into, steal into, get into by little and little, enter by stealth,* προσέρπω, ὑπεισέρχομαι. *Plin.* arbori, *h. e. upon a tree.* *Sueton.* Draconem irrepsisse ad eam. *Colum.* Irrepentibus aquis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Apul.* Summa cum trepidatione irrepit cubiculum. —— ¶ Figur. *to come or get into in an imperceptible manner, insinuate one's self or itself.* *Cic.* Eloquentia irrepit in sensus, *insinuates itself.* *Id.* Irrepere in mentes hominum. *Id.* in opinionem gratiæ. *Id.* in tabulas municipiorum. *Id.* in testamenta locupletium. *Senec.* Dolor animo irrepet. *Plin.* Irrepsit hæc lues in Italiam. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* militares animos. — Also, absolutely, *to steal into a place.* *Tacit.* Adolescentuli irrepserant per luxum secreta. *Id.* Irrepentibus dominationis magistris.

IRRĔPOSCĬBĬLIS, and **INRĔPOSCĬBĬLIS** (in & reposco), e, adj. *that cannot be demanded back.* *Apul.*

IRRĔPRĔHENSĬBĬLIS, and **INRĔPRĔHENSĬBĬLIS** (in & reprehendo), e, adj. *irreprehensible.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔPRĔHENSŬS, and **INRĔPRĔHENSŬS** (in & reprehensus), a, um, adj. *without blame, blameless, harmless, irreproachable, irreprehensible,* ἀνέλεγκτος. *Ovid.*

IRRĔPTŌ, and **INRĔPTŌ** (frequentat. of irrepo), as, n. 1. *to creep or steal into or to a place.* *Stat.* humeris. Also, with an *accus.* *Id.* Mycenas.

IRRĔPTŎR, and **INRĔPTŎR** (irrepo), ōris, m. *an encroacher,* or *one who obtains any thing in a clandestine manner.* *Cod. Theod.* agrorum.

IRRĔQUĬĒBĬLIS, and **INRĔQUĬĒBĬLIS** (in & requiesco), e, adj. *restless, incessant.* *Scribon.* sitis.

IRRĔQUĬĒS, and **INRĔQUĬĒS** (in & requies), ētis, adj. *restless.* *Auson.*

IRRĔQUĬĒTŬS, and **INRĔQUĬĒTŬS** (in & requietus), a, um, adj. *without rest, restless, unquiet, incessant, troubled, disturbed,* ἄπαυστος. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

IRRĔSECTŬS, and **INRĔSECTŬS** (in & resectus), a, um, adj. *uncut, not cut, not pared.* *Horat.* pollex.

IRRĔSŎLŪBĬLIS, and **INRĔSŎLŪBĬLIS** (in & resolubilis), e, adj. *indissoluble.* *Apul.*

IRRĔSŎLŪTŬS, and **INRĔSŎLŪTŬS** (in & resolutus), a, um, adj. *not loosed or slackened.* *Ovid.*

IRRĔSPĪRĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔSPĪRĀBĬLIS** (in & respiro), e, adj. *in which one cannot breathe.* *Tertull.*

IRRĔSTINCTŬS, and **INRĔSTINCTŬS** (in & restinctus), a, um, adj. *unextinguished.* *Sil.*

IRRĒTĬŌ, and **INRĒTĬŌ** (in & rete), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle,* σαγηνεύω, πεδάω. *Cic.* aliquem. — Figur. *Cic.* se erratis. *Id.* adolescentulum corruptelarum illecebris. *Calp.* Frons irretita capistro, *h. e. bound, covered.*

IRRĒTĪTŬS, and **INRĒTĪTŬS**, a, um. See *Irretio.*

IRRĔTORTŬS, and **INRĔTORTŬS** (in & retortus), a, um, adj. *not turned back or aside, unmoved, fixed, straight.* *Horat.* oculo irretorto, *h. e. without looking back.*

IRRĔTRACTĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔTRACTĀBĬLIS** (in & retracto), e, adj. *unchangeable, irrevocable.* *Augustin.*

IRRĔVĔRENS, and **INRĔVĔRENS** (in & reverens), tis, adj. *not paying due respect, not expressing or conceiving due veneration, irreverent,* ἀνευλαβής. *Plin. Ep.* Irreverens operis (*gen.*). *Spartian.* Marti irreverentem esse. *Tertull.* in aliquem.

IRRĔVĔRENTĔR, and **INRĔVĔRENTĔR** (irreverens), adv. *without showing due veneration or respect, irreverently,* ἀσεβήμόνως. *Plin. Ep.*

IRRĔVĔRENTĬA, and **INRĔVĔRENTĬA** (Id.), æ, f. *want of reverence, want of veneration or respect, irreverence,* ἀναίδεια. *Tacit.* juventutis. *Plin. Ep.* studiorum, *h. e. indifference to, neglect of.*

IRRĔVŎCĀBĬLIS, and **INRĔVŎCĀBĬLIS** (in & revocabilis), e, adj. *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable,* ἀναπότρεπτος. *Lucret.* ætas. *Horat.* verbum. —— ¶ Also, *not to be pulled back, difficult to be drawn back.* *Plin.* pondus. —— ¶ Also, *irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable.* *Liv.* casus. *Plin. Ep.* constantia. —— ¶ Also, *not to be altered.* *Pandect.* donatio. —— ¶ Also, *not to be kept back or restrained.* *Tacit.* ira.

IRRĔVŎCĀBĬLĬTĔR, and **INRĔVŎCĀBĬLĬTĔR** (irrevocabilis), adv. *irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly.* *Augustin.*

IRRĔVŎCANDŬS, and **INRĔVŎCANDŬS** (in & revocandus), a, um, adj. *Claudian.*

IRRĔVŎCĀTŬS, and **INRĔVŎCĀTŬS** (in & revocatus), a, um, adj. *not recalled, not to be recalled.* — Hence, *not asked to repeat a thing.* *Horat.* — Also, *not to be recalled or kept back.* *Ovid.*

IRRĔVŎLŪTŬS (in & revolutus), a, um, adj. *not unrolled, unopened.* *Martial.*

IRRIDENTER, and **INRIDENTER** (irrideo), adv. *scoffingly*. *Laber.*

IRRIDEO and **INRIDEO** (in & rideo), es si, sum, n. & a. 2. *to laugh at*, καταγελάω. *Cic.* Cæsar mihi irridere visus est. *Terent.* Irrides in re tanta. —— ¶ *To mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn, scoff.* *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Romam. — Hence, Irrisus, a, um. *Virg.* ratis. *Plaut.* Irrisum habere aliquem, *h. e. to scoff at, make sport of.*

IRRIDICULE, and **INRIDICULE** (in & ridicule), adv. *unpleasantly, unwittily, without humor or pleasantry.* *Cæs.*

IRRIDICULUS (in & ridiculus), a, um, adj. *laughable, ridiculous.* — Hence, Irridiculum, i, n. *a laughing-stock.* *Plaut.* Irridiculum sumus. *Id.* Habere aliquem irridiculum, *h. e. to make a laughing-stock of.*

IRRIGATIO, and **INRIGATIO** (irrigo), ōnis, f. *a watering, moistening, irrigation*, ἄρδευσις. *Cic.* agrorum. *Plin.* fluminis.

IRRIGATOR, and **INRIGATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a waterer.* *Augustin.*

IRRIGO, and **INRIGO** (in & rigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to draw or conduct water or any thing liquid to* a place. *Cato.* aquam in arcas. *Id.* amurcam ad arbores. *Virg.* imbres (*h. e.* aquam), *sc.* plantis. Figur. *Virg.* quietem per membra. —— ¶ Also, *to water, bedew, irrigate*, ἄρδω. *Cic.* Ægyptum Nilus irrigat. *Id.* Fontibus irrigare hortulos. Figur. *Virg.* Fessos sopor irrigat artus. *Lucret.* Sol irrigat cælum candore. *Plaut.* aliquem plagis, *h. e. to cudgel.* —— ¶ Also, *to moisten, bathe.* *Senec.* fletu genas. *Id.* Irrigat terram cruor. *Liv.* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, *h. e. inundated.*

IRRIGUUS, and **INRIGUUS** (in & riguus), a, um, adj. *watered, well-watered, wet, moist, plashy*, κατάῤῥυτος. *Horat.* hortus. *Prop.* pratum. *Plin.* regio. — Figur. *Horat.* mero corpus, *h. e. soaked.* —— ¶ Also, *watering.* *Virg.* fons. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* somnus. *Sever.* in *Ætna.* ignis, *h. e. lava.* *Id.* carmen, *h. e. music produced by hydraulic machines.* — Hence, Irriguum, i, n. *a watering, water used for watering.* *Plin.* Aquarum irrigua.

IRRIMOR, and **INRIMOR** (in & rimor), āris, dep. 1. *to explore.* *Pacuv.*

IRRISIBILIS, and **INRISIBILIS** (irrideo), e, adj. *deserving of ridicule.* *Augustin.*

IRRISIO, and **INRISIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a mocking, laughing to scorn, scoffing, mockery*, καταγέλως, μυκτηρισμός. *Cic.*

IRRISIVE (irrisivus), adv. *deridingly, mockingly.* *Ammian.*

IRRISOR, and **INRISOR** (irrideo), ōris, m. *one who mocks or laughs to scorn; a mocker, scorner, scoffer, derider, buffoon*, χλευαστής. *Cic.*

IRRISORIUS, and **INRISORIUS** (irrisor), a, um, adj. *scornful.* *Martian. Capell.*

IRRISUS, and **INRISUS** (in & risus), us, m. *a mocking, scoffing, mockery, derision.* *Cæs.* Irrisui esse, *h. e. to be a laughing-stock.* *Liv.* Ab irrisu, *h. e. out of mockery.* *Apul.* Irrisui habere, *h. e. to make a laughing-stock of, to make sport of.*

IRRISUS, and **INRISUS**, a, um. See *Irrideo.*

IRRITABILIS, and **INRITABILIS** (irrito), e, adj. *easily provoked or irritated, irritable*, ὀργιστικός, ἐρεθιστικός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *easily exciting.* *Lactant.*

IRRITABILITAS, and **INRITABILITAS** (irritabilis), ātis, f. *irritability, irascibility.* *Apul.*

IRRITAMEN, and **INRITAMEN** (irrito), inis, n. *an incitement, incentive.* *Ovid.*

IRRITAMENTUM, and **INRITAMENTUM** (Id.), i, n. *an incitement, incentive, inducement, encouragement, provocation*, ἐρέθισμα. *Liv.* certaminum. *Ovid.* malorum. *Val. Max.* luxuriæ. *Sallust.* gulæ. *Tacit.* invidiæ. *Id.* pacis, *h. e.* ad pacem. *Justin.* belli. *Plin.* irarum. *Id.* Fluvius incitatus irritamentis.

IRRITATIO, and **INRITATIO** (Id.), ōnis, f. *a stirring, provoking or instigating; an excitement, inducement, encouragement, provocation, irritation*, ἐρεθισμός. *Liv.*

IRRITATOR, and **INRITATOR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one who irritates or provokes; an instigator, provoker, inciter*, ἐρεθιστής. *Senec.*

IRRITATUS, and **INRITATUS**, a, um, partic. from irrito. —— ¶ Adj. *irritated, provoked, angered, exasperated, enraged.* *Terent.* Ita sum irritatus, animum ut nequeam ad cogitandum instituere. *Gell.* Irritatior.

IRRITO, and **INRITO** (perhaps from ἐρέθω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incite, excite, stimulate, instigate.* *Liv.* ad certamen. — Also, aliquid, *to excite, move, cause, affect, stir, inflame*, ἐνισσείειν. *Ovid.* voluptatem, amores, vitia. *Lucret.* virtutem animi. *Liv.* sibi simultates. *Id.* iram. —— ¶ Particularly, *to irritate, provoke, anger, enrage*, ἐρέθω, παροργίζω, παροξύνω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Plaut.* canem. Figur. *Horat.* quietos amnes. —— ¶ See, also, *Irritatus, a, um.*

IRRITO (irritus), as, a. 1. *to make void.* *Cod. Theod.*

IRRITUS, and **INRITUS** (in & ratus), a, um, adj. *void, invalid*, ἄθετος, ἄκυρος. *Terent.* Quod erat ratum, irritum est. *Cic.* Ut omnes istius injurias irritas faceret. *Id.* Ea, quæ in magistratu gessisti irrita jussit esse. *Id.* Testamentum irritum facere, *h. e. to make null and void.* *Gell.* Remus aves irritas habuit, *h. e. which availed nothing.* —— ¶ Also, *vain, useless, without effect.* *Liv.* inceptum. *Plin. Paneg.* preces. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* labor. *Propert.* lingua. *Virg.* dona. *Id.* tela. *Catull.* promissa. *Plin.* ova, *h. e. wind-eggs.* — Hence, Irritum, i, n. *that which is done in vain.* *Liv.* Spes ad irritum cadit, *h. e. is disappointed.* *Id.* Spes ad irritum redacta, *h. e. disappointed.* *Tacit.* Labores cecidere in irritum, *h. e.* facti sunt irriti. Hence, *Eumen.* Irrito, *in vain.* — Also, of persons, Irritus, *that does any thing in vain, to no purpose, without advantage or effect.* *Virg.* Irritus urget. *Senec.* Domum irritus rediit. *Tacit.* Irritus discessit. *Tibull.* Venit irrita turba domum. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* legationis, *h. e.* in legatione. *Vellei.* consilii. *Curt.* spei. — Hence, *Cato.* Homo irritus, *h. e.* nequam, inutilis.

IRROBORASCO (in & roborasco), is, rāvi, n. 3. *to receive strength, take root, be confirmed.* *Gell.* Verbi significatio irroboravit.

IRROGATIO, and **INROGATIO** (irrogo), ōnis, f. *an adjudicating or imposing* of a fine or penalty. *Cic.* multæ.

IRROGO, and **INROGO** (in & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propose to the people any thing against a person.* *Cic.* legem, privilegium. —— ¶ Also, *to impose or set upon, appoint, ordain, inflict.* *Horat.* pœnas peccatis. *Cic.* multam alicui. *Plin. Paneg.* alicui tributum. *Tacit.* pœnam, supplicium, exsilium. *Id.* sibi mortem, *to destroy himself.* *Quintil. declam.* religionem alicui. *Id.* Labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *h. e. to bestow upon.* *Plin.* Irrogare imperium in aliquem, *h. e. to exercise.* —— ¶ Also, *to ask for* any thing. *Eumen.* —— ¶ *Cic.* e *legg.* xii *tab.* Irrogassit, *for* irrogaverit.

IRRORO, and **INRORO** (in & roro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to sprinkle or wet with dew*, δροσίζω. *Colum.* — Hence, in general, *to moisten, besprinkle, wet.* *Ovid.* crinem aquis. *Sil.* oculos lacrimis, *h. e. moistened, bathed.* —— ¶ Also, *to drop or trickle upon.* *Ovid.* liquores capiti. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to drop upon or trickle.* *Colum.* Africus irrorat, *h. e.* mittit rorem. *Ovid.* Lacrimæ irrorant foliis.

IRROTO, and **INROTO** (in & roto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roll along.* *Minut. Felix.*

IRRUBESCO, and **INRUBESCO** (in & rubesco), is, bui, n. 3. *to grow red*, ἐρυθριάω. *Stat.*

IRRUCTO, and **INRUCTO** (in & ructo), as, a. 1. *to belch, belch into*, ἐνερεύγω. *Plaut.* alicui in os.

IRRUFO, and **INRUFO** (in & rufo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make red*, ἐρυθραίνω. *Hieronym.*

IRRUGATIO, and **INRUGATIO** (irrugo), ōnis, f. *a wrinkling.* *Serv.* ad *Virg.*

IRRUGO, and **INRUGO** (in & rugo), as, a. 1. *to wrinkle, make wrinkled, contract into wrinkles.* *Gell.*

IRRUMO, and **INRUMO** (in & ruma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as λεσβιάζειν, obscenissimum libidinis genus, inferendo fascino in os alterius. *Martial.* — Hence, Irrumatio, *and* Irrumator. *Catull.*

IRRUMPO, and **INRUMPO** (in & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, n. 3. *to break in violently, enter or rush in by force or main strength, rush furiously into, burst into.* *Terent.* Intro irrumpere. *Cic.* in castra. *Cæs.* in partem hostium. *Plin.* Mare in terras irrumpit. *Sallust.* Libertos orabat, ut ad se irrumperet. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Sallust.* portam. *Cæs.* domum alicujus. *Tacit.* Italiam. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Virg.* thalamo. Also, absolute. *Cic.* Ne bestiola conaretur irrumpere, *h. e. into the ear.* — *Sil.* Tellus irrumpens, in sidera, *h. e. rising up to the stars.* — *Varr.* Erumpere se, *for* erumpere. —— ¶ Figur. *to enter, break or rush in.* *Cic.* Imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt. *Id.* in patrimonium. *Ovid.* Irrumpunt curæ. — *Cic.* in fletus alicujus, *h. e. to endeavor to prevent his shedding tears.* —— ¶ Irruptus, a, um, *untorn.* See *Irruptus.*

IRRUO, and **INRUO** (in & ruo), is, ui, a. and n. 3. *to rush in or on furiously, rush impetuously, force one's way, run headlong into*, ἐφορμάω. *Terent.* Vide, ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, *should rush in this way.* —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to rush or run into.* *Cic.* in aciem. *Terent.* in ædes. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Claudian.* flammis. Also, absolutely. *Terent.* Quam mox irruimus. Figur. *Cic.* in alienas possessiones. *Id.* in odium alicujus.

IRRUPTIO, and **INRUPTIO** (irrumpo), ōnis, f. *a breaking or bursting in, entering in forcibly; an irruption, inroad, incursion*, ἐπιδρομή, εἰσβολή. *Cic.* Irruptionem facere. *Flor.* belli. *Plin. Paneg.* ferarum.

IRRUPTUS, and **INRUPTUS** (in & ruptus), a, um, adj. *untorn, unbroken, unsevered, firm*, ἄῤῥηκτος. *Horat.*

IRTIOLUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Colum.* vitis, *a kind of vine.*

IRUS (Ἶρος), i, m. *a beggar of Ithaca.* His name has become proverbial, and is used to denote a beggar or poor man. *Ovid.*

IS (from the old Greek personal pron. ἵ or ἵς; see Passow's Gr. Lexic.), **EA**, **ID**, pron. *he, she, it*; or *that.* *Cic.* Venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, *he.* *Terent.* Fuit quidam senex mercator: navem is fregit. *Id.* Quisnam hinc a Thaide exit? is est, an non est? *is it he, or not?* *Plaut.* Quæso, an tu is es, *are he*; or, *the same.* *Id.* Is sum enimvero. *Cæs.* Ea res ut est Helvetiis enuntiata, &c. *when that matter was told to*, &c. *Id.* In Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populantur, *h. e. their lands.* *Nepos.* Ejus eloquentia, *his eloquence.* — Of the first and second person. *Plaut.* Cred di homini docto mandare; is lapidi mando, *h. e. and I*, &c. *Cic.* Qui magister equitum viderere, is per municipia cucurristi. — It readily adapts itself to its predicate. *Liv.* Ea causa belli fuit, *that was the cause* (where it is *fem.* because *causa* in the predicate is so). *Cic.* Is denique honos mihi videri solet, *that is wont to seem to me an honor.* — It often stands in the same gender, number and case with a *subst.*, though it actually refers to some other word. *Liv.* Quæ vectigalia locassent, ea rata locatio, *for* eorum. *Id.* Ea libera conjectura est, *for* de ea re. *Id.* Quæ pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio, *for* ejus, *of it*, h. e *the majority.* — Coming before *qui, quæ, quod*, it also takes the form of the *subst.* which that relative precedes and agrees with. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gemma dicitur, *that which they call*, &c. *Id.* Ea, quæ ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, *that which is called*, &c. — *Id quod* stands for *quod*; but not always, at least, redundantly, for it serves to introduce a parenthesis. *Cic.* Nec minus vellent te, Cato, aliqua ratione tollere; id quod, mihi crede, et

agunt et moliuntur, *the very thing which, which indeed.* *Id.* Diem consumi volebant: id quod fecerunt, *which they have done;* or *the very thing they have done.* *Id.* Si nos, id quod debet (*and it must be so*), nostra patria delectat. *Id.* Si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, *which indeed might easily have been done.* — Also, Id quod, *on that account, because;* or, simply, *because.* *Terent.* Sed, quod magis credendum fiet, id quod est consimilis moribus, facile convinces ex te natum, *for the reason that; because.* *Id.* Exclamant, venit, id quod me repente aspexerant. — Otherwise, redundantly. *Cic.* Quod ne id facere posses. *Plaut.* Quorum eorum unus. (So, also, *Cic.* Quid est, quo non eodem progrediatur.) Especially, when it stands somewhat late; and may serve for emphasis or distinctness. *Liv.* Urbem novam, conditam vi et armis, jure eam condere parat. *Cic.* Nescire, quid acciderit, id est semper esse puerum. — On the contrary, it is sometimes omitted before *qui, quæ, quod,* especially when both are in the same case. *Cic.* Non facile est perficere, ut irascatur (*sc.* ei), cui tu velis, judex. *Id.* Nunc redeo ad quæ mihi mandas, *for* ad ea, quæ. —— ¶ *It* often stands as a *subst.* and so may be followed by a *genit.* *Liv.* Nec se ad id locorum scire, *up to that time, as yet, to the present time.* In a like sense. *Id.* Ad id. *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam advesperaverat, *at that time of day.* Especially in the sense of *such* (which signification will be found below). *Cic.* Venit ad me, et quidem id temporis, ut retinendus esset, *at such a time, at a time.* *Id.* Homo id ætatis, *of that age, of such an age.* *Id.* Et id ætatis jam sumus. — So, also, Id, *for* propter id, *on that account, therefore.* *Terent.* Id prodeo, ut, &c. *Cic.* Id gaudeo. And, *Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato meo, *in that, therein.* — Also, *for* Ad id, *or* Ejus rei. *Terent.* Idne estis auctores mi hi, *h. e. do you advise me that* (*or to that*)? — Also, redundantly. *Terent.* Id adjuta me, quo, &c. And especially before an *accus.* with the *infin.* *Cæs.* Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam iter facere. So with *ut.* *Id.* Id facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. So, *Id.* Id factum graviter tulit, suam gratiam minui. — Further, *Liv.* In id fide a rege accepta, *thereto, for that.* And, *Cic.* Si quid est in me, ex eo est, quod, &c. *from that, hence.* *Id.* Ex eo, quod videtur, &c. versatur in angustiis, *in consequence of that, for that reason.* Also, *Id.* Hodie, id est, Cal. Oct. *that is.* *Id.* Maximam multitudinem, id est, totam Italiam, *that is, that is to say.* (*Sueton.* for instance, often uses *id est,* by way of definition of some general expression.) Also, *Tacit.* Donec idque vetitum, *for* id quoque, *that too.* —¶ Et id, atque id, idque, *and that, and that too, and indeed, and besides, and what is more:* so, also, Et is, &c. Isque, &c.; also, Nec is (ea, id), *and that not, and indeed not, nor that indeed.* *Cic.* Exspectabam tuas literas, idque cum multis, *and that, and indeed.* *Id.* Audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis. *Id.* Cum una legione eaque vacillante, *and that one.* *Id.* Literæ, nec eæ vulgares, *and those not common.* *Id.* Causas, et eas tenues. So, *Cic.* In una domo, et ea quidem angusta. — Also, redundantly, before *quidem,* when *sed* follows. *Cic.* Tuus dolor, humanus is quidem, sed magnopere moderandus. (So stands, also, *ille quidem.*) —— ¶ *Abl. fem.* *Ea* is also used *absol. sc.* via *or* parte. (See *Ea.*) —— ¶ *Abl. neut.* *Eo,* used often *adverbially,* or, at least, *absolutely.* (For these uses, see *Eo.*) — But further, In eo, *upon the point, at the point, at that pass.* *Nepos.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur. *Liv.* Cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros eo aderet miles, *h. e. when the soldiers were just on the point of mounting the walls.* — Also, *Cic.* Quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not so.* — And, *Cic.* Totum in eo est, ut, &c. *it all consists in or rests upon that.* *Id.* Ejus oratio versata est in eo, ut defenderet, *was wholly occupied with that* (or rather, as we say, *with this*), *that he might defend,* &c. — *Ex eo,* see above. — Also, *Liv.* Cum eo, ut, &c. *with the condition, restriction, stipulation.* —— ¶ *Is* is also used for the reciprocal pronouns *sui* and *suus.* *Cæs.* Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis proficiscantur, *for* secum, *with them,* h. e. *themselves.* *Cic.* Sese meruisse, ut ei victus publice præberetur, *for* sibi. *Nepos.* Quum viderent, de eorum virtute non dubitari, *for* de sua virtute. —— ¶ In imitation of the Greeks, the subject of a proposition is sometimes made to depend upon a verb, as if it were the object. Thus, *Liv.* Eum postulare, ut sibi dedatur, *for* postulare, ut is sibi dedatur. (Compare *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Nosti Marcellum, quam tardus sit, *for* nosti, quam tardus Marcellus sit.) —— ¶ It is sometimes to be referred to a *subst.* which is not actually expressed, but must be inferred from the sense of the sentence. *Cic.* Quid sentiam, &c. ne ad eam (*sc.* sententiam) meditare (where *sententiam* must be inferred from *quid sentiam*). — In a somewhat similar manner, *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 44. Amicitiam Pop. Rom. sibi ornamento et præsidio non detrimento esse oportere, idque se ea spe petisse (where *eam* would do, agreeing with *amicitiam;* and the *neut.* is to be referred to the whole sentence). —— ¶ As a correlative of *qui, quæ, quod,* it may be rendered *the man* (*woman,* &c.), *the one, that one;* very often so used. *Cæs.* Comparare ea, quæ ad proficiscendum pertinerent, *those things which, the things which.* *Cic.* Si is, qui erit adductus, &c. *he who, the man who.* *Id.* Is, qui physicus appellatur. So, with the first and second person. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Hæc is feci, qui sodalis eram, *I who, the one who.* —— ¶ Also, *such, of such a sort, kind, character, quality,* &c. *Cic.* Neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, *are not the sort of man to be ignorant.* *Id.* Is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, *am such — as.* *Id.* Nec eas cœnas quæro, ut magnæ reliquiæ fiant, *of such a kind, of such a description or quality.* *Id.* Cujus ea credulitas ut nemo matrem appellare possit, *such.* *Terent.* Non sum ea ætate, ut siet æquum, &c. *of that age, such age, an age, that,* &c. *Cic.* Qui (*h. e. how*) potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat, &c. *h. e. one of such an opinion, belief.* *Id.* Non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, *not such, not of such a belief or feeling.* —— ¶ It sometimes has a syllable added. *Plaut.* Iisce. *Id.* Eapse, eopse, eampse. —— ¶ Eji (*dat.*) *for* ei. *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* — Eæ (*dat.*) *for* ei. *Cato.* — *Cic.* Eo loco præerat (perhaps for *ei;* but it seems better to take *eo loco* absolutely for *in eo loco*). — *Ei* seems to have been an old form for *ii* (*nom. plur.*), and is read by some in *Cic.* — *Dat.* and *ablat. plur.* Iis, more frequently than *eis;* and anciently, *iibus,* or *ibus.* *Plaut.;* and *fem.* *eabus.* *Cato.*

ISÆŬS, i, m. *a Grecian teacher of rhetoric of Chalcis; he was the instructor of Demosthenes.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *another of Assyria, who lived at Rome at the time of the emperor Hadrian.* *Juvenal.*

ISĂGŌGĒ (εἰςαγωγὴ), es, f. *an introduction.* *Gell.* — Hence, Isăgōgĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to an introduction.* *Gell.* 14, 7.

ISĂRĂ, æ, m. *a river of Gaul,* now called *Isere.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.*

ISĂTIS (ἰσάτις), is *and* ĭdis, f. *the herb woad.* *Plin.* 20, 25.

ISAURĬĂ, æ, f. *a country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Cilicia.* — Hence, Isaurĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to it.* *Cic.* — Isaurus, a, um, adj. same as *Isauricus.* *Ovid.* — Isauri, *the inhabitants of Isauria.* *Mela.*

ISCHÆMŌN (ἰσχαίμων), ŏnis, f. *an herb, resembling millet, good for stanching blood.* *Plin.*

ISCHĬĂCŬS (ἰσχιακὸς), a, um, adj. *afflicted with the gout in the hip.* *Cato.*

ISCHĬĂDĬCŬS (ἰσχιαδικὸς), a, um, adj. *ischiadic, sciatic.* *Plin.* Ischiadici dolores, *h. e. the sciatica, or gout in the hip.*

ISCHĬĂS (ἰσχιὰς), ădis, f. *the sciatica or hip gout.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb good for the hip gout, otherwise called* leucacantha, *the white thorn.* *Plin.*

ISCHŎMĂCHĒ (Ἰσχομάχη), es, f. *the wife of Pirithous.* *Prop.* She is also called Hippodamia.

ISCHŪRĬĂ (ἰσχουρία), æ, f. *a stoppage of the urine, strangury, ischury.* *Veget.*

ISĒLĀSTĬCŬS (εἰςελαστικὸς), a, um, adj. *Plin. Ep.* Certamen *or* agon, *h. e. a contest in the public games, the victors in which were conducted home with a kind of triumphal procession.* — Hence, Iselastĭcum, i, n. *the reward or present which was given them by the emperors.* *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.*

ISĒUM (Ἴσειον), i, n. *the temple of Isis.* *Plin.*

ISĬĂCŬS (Ἰσιακὸς), a, um, adj. *relating to Isis, Isiac.* *Enn.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, Isĭăcus, *sc.* sacerdos. *Sueton.*

ISICIUM, &c. See *Insicia.*

ISIS (Ἶσις), is *and* ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. *an Egyptian goddess, representing nature; she was also worshiped at Rome, particularly by women.* *Ovid.* — Isidis crinis, *a kind of foreign tree.* *Plin.* 13, 52. — Isidis sidus, *the planet Venus,* as it is called by some, according to *Plin.* 2, 6. — The *accusat.* *Isim* is found *Lucan.* 8, 831; 9, 158. *Burm.* But *Ed. Cort.* reads *Isin.*

ISITIA. See *Insicia.*

ISMĂRŬS, or ISMĂRŎS, i, m. and pl. Ismara, ōrum, n. *a mountain and town of Thrace upon the river Hebrus.* *Virg.* — Hence, Ismarĭcus, a, um, adj. *Ismarian, Thracian.* *Avien.* — Ismarĭus, a, um, adj. *Ismarian, Thracian.* *Ovid.* tyrannus, *h. e. Tereus.*

ISMĒNŬS, or ISMĒNŎS (Ἰσμῆνος), i, m. *a river of Bœotia near Thebes.* — Hence, Ismēnis, ĭdis, f. *a Theban woman.* *Ovid.* — Ismēnĭus, a, um, adj. *Theban.* *Ovid.*

ISŎCINNĂMŌN (ἰσοκίνναμον), i, n. *a kind of odoriferous shrub, resembling cinnamon,* otherwise called *cassia daphnoides.* *Plin.*

ISŎCŌLŎN (ἰσόκωλον), i, n. *a figure of rhetoric, when the several members of a period contain each an equal number of words.* *Quintil.* — In Greek it is also called παρίσωσις, and in Latin *compar.*

ISŎCRĂTĒS (Ἰσοκράτης), is, m. *a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; through timidity he did not speak in public.* *Cic.* — The *genit.* *Isocrati* is found *Cic. Att.* 2, 1. — Hence, Isocratēus, a, um, adj. *of Isocrates, Isocratic.* *Cic.* — Isocratĭus, a, um, adj. *Isocratic.* *Lucil.* — Isocratĭcus, a, um, adj. *Isocratic.* Isocratici, *pupils or imitators of Isocrates.* *Gell.*

ISŎDŎMŎS (ἰσόδομος), on, adj. *built equally.* *Plin.* Genus isodomon, *h. e. a form of building in which the stones are of equal size like brickwork.* *Plin.*

ISŎĒTĒS (ἰσοετὴς), n. *a species of the herb ay-green.* *Plin.* 25. 102.

ISŎPLEURŎS (ἰσόπλευρος), on, adj. *equilateral.* *Auson.*

ISŎPȲRŎN (ἰσοπυρὸν), i, n. *a plant* (perhaps Isopyrum aquilegioides, L.). *Plin.* 27, 70.

ISŎSCĔLĒS (ἰσοσκελὴς), is, *isosceles.* *Auson.*

ISŎX, ŏcis, m. same as *Esox.* *Isidor.*

ISRĂĒLĪTÆ, ārum, m. *the Israelites.* *Juvenc.*

ISSĂ, æ, f. *the name of a little dog.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *an island near Illyria,* now *Lissa.* — Hence, Issensis, e, adj. *belonging to it.* *Liv.* — Issenses, *its inhabitants.* *Liv.* — Issæus, a, um, adj. same as *Issensis.* *Liv.* — Issaĭcus, a, um, adj. same as *Issensis.* *Liv.*

ISSŬS, or ISSŎS (Ἰσσὸς), i, f. *a maritime town of Cilicia, where Alexander defeated Darius.* — Hence, Issĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus.* *Mela.* sinus.

ISTĀC (istic, istæc, &c.), adv. *this way,* τῇδε. *Terent.* Abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis.

ISTĀCTĒNŬS, or ISTĀC TĒNŬS, adv. *so far.* *Plaut.* Istactenus tibi, Lyde, libertas data est.

ISTÆC. See *Istic.*

ISTÆVŎNES, um, m. *an ancient people of Germany, bordering upon the Rhine.* *Tacit.*

ISTĒ (is & te), a, ud, pron. *the same.* *Cic.* Idem iste sapiens. —— ¶ Also, *this.* *Cic.* Nec ab isto officio abduci debui. —

Also, *that*. *Cic.* Ista — hæc. —— ¶ Also, *such*. *Cic.* Quum ista sis auctoritate. —— ¶ In letters, it refers to the place where the person addressed is residing, and may be rendered *there*. *Cic.* Perfer istam militiam, *h. e. the service there*. *Id.* Ista inaniora, *h. e. affairs there*. — In speeches delivered before a court, it refers to the opposite party, or is applied to the plaintiff or defendant standing opposite to the orator. Thus in Cicero's orations against Verres, the pronoun *iste* is applied to Verres as the person accused, and not always by way of contempt, as some suppose. —— ¶ It is also used by way of contempt, as in English, *that fellow*. *Cic.* Istius decreta. — Sometimes it stands with another pronoun, in which case it cannot always be translated. *Ovid.* Iste tuus vates. *Stat.* Quis iste arcuit? *h. e. who is he that*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *he, she*, &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Iste, a, ud*, agrees with its subject. *Cic.* Non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, *for* Istud non erit amicitia, *h. e. that will not be friendship, but*, &c. — The neuter *Istius*. is sometimes used for *istius rei*. *Terent.* Nihil istius, *h. e. nothing of that kind*. — *Ce* is sometimes appended. *Plaut.* Istisce. — *Cato.* Isti, *for* istius. — *Plaut.* Istæ, *for* isti. — *Ablat.* Isto, *for* ista re, ob istam causam, *for this reason, on that account, therefore*. *Plaut.* Isto tu pauperes, cum nimis sancte pius. Also, *thither*. See *Isto*.

ISTĔR, and **HISTĔR**, tri, m. *the Danube*, but generally only the lower part of it, as far as it was known to the Grecians. *Plin.* By the Romans it was generally called *Danubius*. In *Claudian*. it denotes *the people living on the Danube*.

ISTHMIĂCŬS (ἰσθμιακός), a, um, adj. same as *Isthmius*. *Sil.* Isthmiaci coloni, *h. e.* Syracusani.

ISTHMICŬS (ἰσθμικός), a, um, adj. same as *Isthmius*. *Val. Max.*

ISTHMIŬS (Ἴσθμιος), a, um, adj. *situated on or relating to an isthmus, Isthmian*. *Liv.* Isthmia, *sc.* sollemnia, *or* certamina, *h. e. games celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth*. — Hence, *Horat.* Labor Isthmius, *h. e. a fighting at the games*.

ISTHMŬS, and **ISTHMŎS** (ἰσθμός), i, m. *an isthmus, neck of land separating two seas*. Especially, *the isthmus near Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a strait*. *Prop.* Propontiaca qua fluit isthmos aqua, *h. e. the straits of the Dardanelles*.

ISTĪC, or **ISTHIC** (iste & hic), æc, oc and uc, pron. *the self-same, this same, this*, οὗτος. *Terent.* Quid istic narrat? *Plaut.* Is ne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? *was this the person?* *Id.* Istic labor. *Terent.* Istuc ætatis homo, *h. e. at this time of life*. *Cic.* Istuc considerabo. *Cic.* Non posse istæc sic abire. — Hence, *Terent.* Istoc, *for* ob istoc. — Istac, *there, thither*. *Terent.* — The syllable *ce*, and, in a question, *cine*, is sometimes annexed to it. *Plaut.* Itæcce ridicularia. *Terent.* Ituccine interminata sum? — Istæc (plur. gen. fem.), *for* istæce. *Terent.* Jam mihi istæc res voluptatis ferunt. Here the letter *e* is omitted.

ISTĪC, or **ISTHIC** (from the pron. istic), adv. *in that place, there*, αὐτόθι. *Cic.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare. *Liv.* Quocunque istic loco seu volens seu invitus constitisti. It is particularly used to express the place, where the person, to whom one writes a letter, happens to be. —— ¶ Also, *here*. *Terent.* Istic mane, *h. e. wait here*. — Also, figur. *there, here, in this or the same affair, on this occasion*. *Terent.* Quid istic? *sc.* faciendum est, *h. e. what is to be done in this business?* *Cic.* and *Terent.* Istic sum, *h. e. I pay attention to what you say*. — In questions, *cine* is appended. *Plaut.* Isticcine habitatis?

ISTIM, adv. *thither*. *Cic.*

ISTIMŎDI, *for* istiusmodi. *Plaut.*

ISTINC, or **ISTHINC** (from iste & hinc), adv. *thence, from thence*, αὐτόθεν. *Plaut.* Istinc excludere. — Particularly of that place, where the person happens to be, to whom one writes or speaks, *from your place, from your country*. *Cic.* Qui istinc veniunt, superbum te esse dicunt. —— ¶ Also, *thereof, of that thing*. *Plaut.* Memento dimidium istinc mihi de præda dare, *h. e. the half of it*.

ISTIŬSMŎDI, or **ISTIUS MŎDI**, *of that kind or sort, such*. *Terent.* Et vos esse istiusmodi, et nos non esse, haud mirabile est. *Plaut.* Istiusmodi amicos.

ISTŌ (iste), adv. *thither, to that place, to the place where you are, to your place, to you*, of the place where the person is, whom we address. *Cic.* venire. —— ¶ Also, for *in istam rem*. *Cic.* Trebatium meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est.

ISTŌC (istic), adv. *thither*. *Plaut.* Do fidem, istoc me intro ituram. —— ¶ Also, *from that place*. *Terent.* Accede illuc, Parmeno: nimium istoc abisti.

ISTŌRSUM (for isto versum), adv. *thitherward, towards that place, that way*, πρὸς τόνδε τὸν τόπον. *Terent.* Concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Sophrona.

ISTRI, or **HISTRI**, ōrum, m. *the Istrians, the inhabitants of Istria*. *Liv.*

ISTRIĂ, or **HISTRIĂ**, æ, f. *a country upon the borders of Illyria*. *Liv.*

ISTRIĀNŬS (Istria), a, um, adj. *of Istria, Istrian*. — Istriani, *the inhabitants of Istria*. *Justin.*

ISTRICŬS, or **HISTRICŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to Istria, Istrian*. *Liv.* tumultus. —— ¶ Also (from Ister), *relating to the Danube*. — Istrici, *people living on the banks of the Danube*. *Mela.*

ISTRŬS, a, um, same as *Istricus*. *Martial.* Testa Istra. But the *nominat.* may also be Ister, stra, strum. — *Tibull.* 4, 1. 146. *Ed. Heyne.* Istrus, *the Danube*.

ISTŬC, or **ISTHŬC** (istic), adv. *thither, to that place, there*. *Plaut.* ire. Particularly of the place, where the person resides, whom one addresses by letter or word of mouth. *Cic.* Dabo operam, ut istuc veniam, ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo. —— ¶ Also, *thither, to that matter*. *Terent.* Post istuc veniam. *Id.* Istuc ibam, *h. e. I was just about to speak on that subject*.

ISTUCCINĔ. See *Istic*, *ac*.

ITĂ (is), adv. *such, thus constituted*. *Terent.* Ita est homo. *Cic.* Ita sunt res nostræ. — It is often followed by ut, *that*, ut, *as*, quasi, quemadmodum, quomodo, &c. *Terent.* Cœpit studiose educere, ita uti si esset filia, *h. e. just as though*. *Id.* Cœpi egomet mecum inter vias, ita ut sit, aliam rem ex alia cogitare, *h. e. as my way is*. *Cic.* Hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem, &c. *h. e. with the air of a person doubting*. —— ¶ Also, *thus, in this manner*. *Cic.* Ita fit, ut, &c. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Est ita, *h. e. it is even so, you are right, it is true*. *Cic.* Quæ quum ita sint, *h. e. things being so*. *Id.* Quid ita? *how so? why so?* *Id.* Itane? *indeed? is it true?* — It is also used in phrases expressing indignation or wonder at the words of another person. *Cic.* Casu inquis: itane vero? — Hence, in answers, *yes, it is so*. *Terent.* Mihin'? Ita, *h. e. ay, yes*. *Cic.* Ita, inquit Antonius, *h. e. yes, said Antony*. *Plaut.* Ita vero, *h. e. yes indeed*. *Horat.* Ita Davus, *h. e. yes, it is Davus*. *Plaut.* Ita loquor, *h. e. I say yes, or yes*. *Cic.* Ita prorsus, *h. e. yes indeed*. —— ¶ Also, *so, so much, thus, to such a degree*. *Cic.* Ita accurate, ut nihil possit supra. *Horat.* Si veteres ita admiratur, ut nihil anteferat, errat. — Hence, *so, so very, so very much, very*, with *non* or *neque*. *Cic.* Non ita disertus. *Id.* Nec ita multo post. *Liv.* Haud ita multum. *Cic.* Non ita diu, *h. e. not particularly long*. — Also, *with such result or effect*. *Cic.* Ita sum locutus, ut, &c. *Liv.* Carthaginiensibus ita pax negari possit, ut non bellum, &c. —— ¶ Also, *on this condition*. *Cic.* Ita tamen, si vacas animo. *Id.* Atque ita, si idem fiet a nobis. — Hence, *so far, in such a manner, with this restriction*. *Cic.* Ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse. — *Ita* — *ut* may often be rendered *indeed* — *but*. *Cic.* Ita libenter accipio, ut tibi tamen non concedam. —— ¶ In swearing, *as truly as I wish that*, with a subjunctive, followed either by *ut* with an *indicat.* or with a subjunctive denoting a new wish. *Cic.* Ita deos velim mihi propitios, ut — perhorresco, *h. e. as truly as I wish for the favor of heaven, so true is it that I tremble*. *Id.* Ita vivam, ut facio, *h. e. as truly as I wish to live*, or *as surely as I live*. Also, without *ut*. *Terent.* Præ gaudio, ita me di ament, ubi sim nescio. *Cic.* Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi. — This *ita* is also followed by an *indicat.* *Plaut.* Ita me amabit. —— ¶ *Ut* — *ita* may also be rendered, *as well* — *as, not only* — *but also*. *Cic.* Ut Titanis, ita gigantibus. —— ¶ Also, *therefore, for that reason*. *Cic.* Ita intercessit, quod, &c. *Liv.* Ita per se ipsum impetum facit. In this signification, it is not often found in *Cicero*, but more frequently in *Ovid*. So, also, *Sueton.* Atque ita, *h. e. and therefore*.

ITÆŎMĔLIS (unc.), is or ĭdis, *a kind of made wine*. *Plin.*

ĪTĂLIĂ (Ἰταλία), æ, f. *Italy*. *Cic.* — Sometimes, by metonymy, *the inhabitants of Italy*. *Cic. Deiot.* 4. Totam Italiam effusam.

ĪTĂLICĂ, æ, f. *a town of Italy*, same as *Corfinium*. —— ¶ Also, *a town in Hispania Bætica*. Hence, Italicensis, e, adj. *belonging to it*. *Hirt.*

ĪTĂLICĒ (Italicus), adv. *in the Italian manner*. *Messala Corvin.*

ĪTĂLICĔNSIS. See *Italica*.

ĪTĂLICŬS (Italia), a, um, adj. *Italian*. *Plin.* jus, *h. e. rights, privileges*. These were inferior to the Latin, and the latter to the Roman. *Cic.* bellum, *h. e.* sociale, *with the Italian allies*. *Liv.* Italici, *h. e. Italians*.

ĪTĂLIS (Id.), ĭdis, f. *Italian*. *Ovid.* — Hence, Italis, *sc.* femina, *an Italian woman*. *Virg.*

ĪTĂLIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Italian*. *Virg.* genus.

ĪTĂLŬS (Ἰταλός), a, um, adj. *Italian*. *Virg.* — Itali, *Italians*. *Cic.*

ĪTĂQUĔ (ita & que), conj. *and so, and thus*. *Cic.* Cum quæstor in Sicilia fuissem, itaque ex ea provincia decessissem. — Also, *as truly as I wish that*. *Terent.* Non, ita me dii ament, mi Laches, itaque una inter nos ætatem agere liceat. —— ¶ Also, *hence, accordingly, therefore*, οὖν, τοιγαροῦν. It is sometimes found at the beginning of a sentence, and sometimes not. *Cic.* Itaque ut eandem, &c. *Hor.* Nunc itaque, &c. — It is also used after a parenthesis, as in English *then*, or *I say*, by which the connection is restored. *Cic.* Dein homo acutus — itaque adtulit. — *Itaque ergo* are often found together, *and hence therefore, and so for that reason*. *Terent.* Tametsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura junceas: itaque ergo amantur. *Liv.* Loca difficilia hosti quæsita, ipsos tum sua fraude impediebant. Itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit.

ĪTĀRGŬS, i, m. *a river of Germany*, supposed to be *the Weser*. *Auct. Consol. ad Liviam.*

ĪTEM (prob. from ita), adv. *likewise, in like manner*, ὁμοίως. *Terent.* Ut item — habeat. *Sallust.* Ipse armatus, — item milites cogebat, *sc.* esse, *h. e. to be armed in like manner as himself*. — Also, for *ejusdem generis*, or *similis, talis*. *Varr.* Lapides substernendi aut quid item, *h. e. or something of that kind*. *Id.* Sublernitur eis acus aut quid item aliud, *h. e. or something similar*. — It is also followed or preceded by *ut, quasi, quemadmodum, atque, tanquam*, &c. *Cic.* Item ut in versu. *Id.* Fecisti item, ut prædones, &c. *h. e. you have acted in the same manner as*, &c. *Id.* Ut — item. *Liv.* Item — quasi. *Cic.* Item — quemadmodum. *Id.* Tanquam — item. *Varr.* Item — atque. —— ¶ Also, *also, as well*. *Cic.* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure. — Hence, Non item, *but not, not so*. *Cic.* Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item. —— ¶ Also, *the second time, afterwards*. *Suet.* Parentes bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere; item, cum a sinu matris auferretur. (*Ed. Oudend.* reads *iterum*.)

ĪTĔR (from the obsol. itiner), itĕris, and, more frequently, itĭnĕris, n. *a going along, a walk, way*, πορεία, ὁδεία. *Terent.* Dicam in itinere, *h. e. on the way, as we go along*. *Plin. Paneg.* Iter in forum. *Terent.* Iter pergere, *h. e. to con-*

tions. *Id.* Iter hac habui, *h. e. my way led me hither.* *Liv.* 1, 28. In diversum iter equi concitati. — Particularly, *a going to a distant place, a journey, way, march.* *Cic.* Committere se itineri. *Nep.*, *Cic.* and *Cels.* Iter facere, *h. e. to go, journey, travel, march.* *Cic.* Iter habere Capuam, *h. e. to intend to travel to,* or *to travel to Capua.* *Id.* Tantum itineris contendere, *h. e. to travel so much,* or, *to hasten his journey.* *Liv.* Iter movere aliquo, *or*, *Cæs.* convertere, *or*, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* dirigere, *or*, *Liv.* intendere, *h. e. to direct.* *Cæs.* maturare, *h. e. to hasten.* *Ovid.* agere, *h. e. to bend one's way towards.* *Pandect.* Iter agentes, *h. e. travelling.* *Liv.* petere, *h. e. to go, travel,* or, *Cic. to travel to.* *Nep.* comparare, *h. e. to prepare for his journey.* *Liv.* avertere, *h. e. to change one's route.* *Virg.* flectere. *Cæs.* continuare. *Sallust.* pergere. *Liv.* extendere, *h. e. to hasten.* *Cic.* ingredi, *or*, *Curt.* inire, *h. e. to enter upon.* *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* In itinere esse. *Cic.* Ex itinere redire, venire, *or* reverti. *Cæs.* In itinere, *or*, *Liv.* Itinere, *h. e. on the way, on the march.* So, also, Ex itinere. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *a journey, a space to be travell'd over.* *Cic.* Cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *h. e. a day's journey.* — Also, *a march,* considered as a measure of distance. *Cæs.* Maximis itineribus in Galliam contendit, *h. e. by forced marches, with all speed.* —— ¶ Also, *a place in which one goes, travels,* &c. — Hence, *a way, passage,* as from one room into another. *Vitruv.* Hence, *Colum.* Iter aquæ. *Cels* urinæ, *h. e. urethra.* — Also, *a road, way, path.* *Cæs.* Erant omnino duo itinera. *Id.* Dare iter alicui in provinciam, *h. e. to allow to pass.* *Cic.* Facere alicui iter in locum. *Id.* Itineribus deviis proficisci, *h. e. by by-roads.* *Liv.* Iter facere, *h. e. to make a road.* Figur. *Ovid.* Facere iter sceleri, *h. e. to make a way.* *Sallust.* Ferro iter aperire, *h. e. to cut his way.* — Hence, *Liv.* Itinera, *h. e. streets of a town.* — Also, *the right of going somewhere.* *Cic.* Aquæ ductus, haustus iter. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a way, course, method, plan, custom* of a thing or person. *Cic.* amoris. *Id.* Ire nostris itineribus, *h. e. according to our custom.* *Id.* sermonis, *h. e. design, plan.* —— ¶ The *ablat.* itere is found in *Lucret.* — *Itiner* occurs also in *Plaut.*, *Lucret.* and *Varr.*

ITĔRĀBĬLIS (itero), e, adj. *that may be repeated.* *Tertull.*

ITĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a repetition, iteration,* ἀνάληψις. *Cic.* verborum. *Colum.* arationis, *h. e. the second ploughing.*

ITĔRĀTŌ (iteratus), adv. *again, a second time, twice,* αὖθις. *Justin.*

ITĔRŌ (perhaps from iterum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repeat, do a second time, do over again, begin again, renew,* δευτερόω. *Cic.* verba. *Horat.* mella, *h. e. to celebrate again.* *Liv.* pugnam, *h. e. to renew.* *Cic.* agrum, *h. e. to plough once more.* *Colum.* locum fossione. *Plin.* segetes, *h. e.* iterum sarrire. *Horat.* æquor, *h. e. to embark again.* *Id.* lanam, *h. e. to dye twice.* *Ovid.* januam, *h. e. to come again out of.* *Plin.* vitam morte, *h. e. to be restored to life.* *Tacit.* tumulum, *h. e. to erect again.* — Also, with a participle following, *once more.* *Ovid.* Iterant jactata, *h. e.* iterum jactant. — Hence, Iteratus, a, um, *repeated.* *Val. Flacc.* Iterata muris saxa, *h. e. a double wall of rocks.* —— ¶ Also, *to narrate, say, tell, recount.* *Plaut.* Operam date, dum mea facta itero.

ITĔRUM (iter), adv. *again, a second time, anew,* αὖθις. *Cic.* Fabulæ non dignæ, quæ iterum legantur. *Id.* Flaminius consul iterum. *Cæs.* Cum his Æduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, *h. e. once and again, repeatedly.* *Horat.* Iterum atque iterum, *or*, *Virg.* Iterumque iterumque, *or*, *Martial.* Iterum iterumque, *h. e. again and again, over and over again, repeatedly.* —— ¶ Also, *on the other hand, on the contrary.* *Cæs.* Ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus.

ITHĂCĂ (Ἰθάκη), æ, f. *an island of the Ionian sea, the kingdom of Ulysses,* now *Teaki.* — Hence, Ithacensis, e, adj. *of Ithaca.* *Horat.* — Ithăcēsius, a, um, adj. same as *Ithacensis.* *Sil.* — Ithăcus, a, um, adj. same as *Ithacensis.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Ithacus, *the Ithacan, h. e. Ulysses.* *Virg.*, *Prop.* and *Juvenal.*

ITHĂCĒ, es, f. same as *Ithaca.* *Horat.*

ITHȲPHALLŬS (ἰθύφαλλος), i, m. *Priapus.* *Colum.* — Hence, Ithyphallicus, a, um, adj. *Serv.* carmen, *h. e. a kind of poem consisting of three trochees.*

ĪTĬDEM (ita & idem), adv. *in like manner, likewise, also,* παραπλησίως. *Cic.* Est itidem duplex. Also, with *ut* following. *Terent.* Ut doleret tibi itidem, ut mihi dolet. Also, with *quasi* following. *Plaut.* Itidem olent, quasi cum multa jura confudit cocus.

ĬTĬNER (eo). See *Iter.*

ĬTĬNĔRĀRĬŬS (iter), a, um, adj. *relating to a journey or a march.* *Lamprid.* sumtus. — Hence, Itinerarium, ii, n. *a signal for marching.* *Ammian.* Sonare itinerarium, *h. e. to give the signal for marching.* Also, *a journal, book of travels, itinerary.* *Veget.*

ĬTĬŌ (eo), ōnis, f. *a going, walking, travelling,* πορεία. *Cic.* De obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, *h. e. about meeting him.* *Id.* Reditum ac domum itionem dari, *h. e. a going home.* *Terent.* Itiones crebræ, *h. e. journeys.*

ĬTĬTŌ (frequentat. of ito), as, n. 1. *to go.* *Nev.*

ITIŬS, or **ICCIŬS** portus, *a port of France,* probably *Boulogne.* *Cæs.*

ĬTŌ (frequentat. of eo), as, n. 1. *to go frequently,* φοιτάω. *Cic.* ad cœnas.

ĬTŪRÆĂ, or **ĬTȲRÆĂ** (Ἰτουραία), æ, f. *a small tract of country in Palestine or Cœlesyria,* according to *Plin.* 5, 9. — Hence, Ituræi, Ityræi, Ityrei, *its inhabitants, who were famous as good archers.* *Cic.* and *Virg.*

ĬTŬS (eo), us, m. *a going, gait.* *Cic.* — It is generally opposed to and joined with *reditus,* and but rarely found alone in the signification of *a going, motion.* *Lucret.* Nec repentis itum cujusviscunque animantum sentimus.

ĬTȲLŬS (Ἴτυλος), i, m. *a son of Zethus.* He appears to be confounded with *Itys.* *Catull.*

ITYRÆUS. See *Ituræus.*

ĬTȲS (Ἴτυς), ȳos, m. *a son of Tereus and Progne; he was torn in pieces by his mother, and served up as meat before his father.* *Ovid.*

JŬBĂ (perhaps from φόβη), æ, f. *the mane of a horse or other beast,* χαίτη. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, in general, *hair,* as of man. *Senec.* Also, of the comet which is called *Pogonias.* *Plin.* Also, of dogs. *Val. Flacc.* Also, of the foliage of trees. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a tuft of feathers on the head, a crest, comb,* as of a cock. *Colum.* Also, *the red flesh like crests in the neck of a serpent.* *Virg.* Also, *the crest of a helmet.* *Id.* Also, of the mullet. *Auson.* —— ¶ Juba, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.* *Horat.*

JŬBĂR (for jubare, *sc.* lumen, from juba), āris, n. *the radiance of the stars,* σέλας. Also, *any radiant light,* or, simply, *light, splendor, glittering,* as of the morning-star. *Ovid.* of fire. *Id.* of gold. *Val. Flacc.* of the morning twilight. *Ovid.* of comets. *Plin.* Hence, *any luminous heavenly body.* *Virg.* Exorto jubare, *h. e.* sole. *Ovid.* Fac jubar, *h. e.* stellam. Especially, *the morning-star.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar. —— ¶ As a *masculine,* it is found in *Enn.*

JŬBĀTŬS (juba), a, um, adj. *having a mane or crest, maned, crested,* χαιτήεις. *Plin.* leo. *Liv.* anguis. — Figur. *Varr.* stella.

JŬBĔŌ (unc.), es, jussi, jussum, a. 2. *to approve, ratify, decree, order,* of the people. *Cic.* legem. *Liv.* societatem, *h. e. to conclude an alliance.* *Id.* Quando id bellum populus Romanus jussisset. *Id.* regem, *h. e. to elect.* So, also, *Id.* tribunos. — Also, passively. *Cic.* De legibus jubendis. — Also, without an *accusat.* *Liv.* Populus jussit de bello. — Also, of other things. *Ovid.* Volucres regna jubentes, *h. e.* decernentes, portendentes. — Also, with an *accusat.* of the thing, and a *dat.* of the person. *Sallust.* alicui provinciam. *Tacit.* alicui tributum, *h. e. to impose.* — Also, without a *dat.* *Tacit.* cædem, *h. e. to command.* —— ¶ Also, *to say that a person shall do a thing, whether by way of wishing, entreating, advising, or commanding.* Hence, it may frequently be rendered, *to wish, desire, entreat, advise, tell, bid, command, charge, enjoin, let, suffer.* *Terent.* Jubesne? *h. e. do you desire it?* *Id.* An, quæ jubeam, faciat? *Id.* Fecisse, quod jusseram. *Cic.* Cæsar te sine cura esse jussit, *h. e. said, you should,* &c. *Id.* Iphigenia duci se immolandam jubet, *h. e. suffers herself to be led away.* *Id.* Dionysium jube salvere, *h. e. commend me to, salute for me, my service to.* So, also, *Terent.* Jubeo Chremetem, *sc.* salvere, *h. e. I salute, I greet.* *Cic.* Jussi valere illum, *h. e. took my leave, bade him adieu or farewell.* — It is generally followed by an *accusat.* and *infinit.* When a person or thing is spoken of, with which any thing shall be done, the *infinit. pass.* is used, as, for instance, Jussit homines occidi, *he commanded to kill the men.* But sometimes the active, also, is found. *Virg.* Urbem reserare jubent, *for* reserari. Also, an *accusat.* of the subject that is to do any thing. *Plaut.* Jube famulos, rem divinam adparent, *sc.* ut. *Cic.* Literæ, non quæ te aliquid juberent, *h. e. should command you any thing.* *Martial.* Jussisses Eurysthea. — It is also followed by *ut, that.* *Liv.* Jussit, ut peterent. *Cic.* Populus jussit, ut, &c. — Also, by *ne.* *Hirt.* Quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt. — *Ut* is more frequently omitted. *Terent.* Jube mihi respondeat. — It is also followed by a *dat.* *Cic.* Hæ mihi literæ jubent reverti. *Liv.* Interroganti scribæ jussit, &c. Many critics will not admit this use of the dative, and either alter the text in those passages or explain them differently. —— ¶ The passive, *Jubeor,* signifies, *I am desired or commanded.* *Cæs.* Quod jussi sunt, faciunt. *Liv.* Consules jubentur scribere. *Plaut.* Opto, ut ea jubear, quæ, &c. *Jubetur* signifies, also, *any thing is commanded.* *Cic.* De legibus jubendis. *Liv.* Lautia jussa dari. — Hence, *partic.* Jussus, a, um, *that has received a command, or is desired, commanded, ordered.* — Also, *appointed, decreed, ordered, destined.* *Horat.* pœna. *Tacit.* mors. — Hence, Jussum, *a command, order, decree.* *Sallust.* Jussa efficere. *Virg.* capessere, *h. e. to perform, execute.* — Particularly, *a decree of the people, a law.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Terent.* Justi, *for* jussisti. *Virg.* Jusso, *for* jussero.

JUBERNA. See *Juverna.*

JŪBĬLÆŬS, or **JUBELÆUS**, or **JŌBĒLÆŬS** (ἰωβηλαῖος), a, um, adj. *Arator.* annus, *h. e. the year of jubilee among the Israelites.*

JŪBĬLĀTĬŌ (jubilo), ōnis, f. *a shouting,* ἀλάλαγμα, ἀλαλαγμός. *Apul.*

JŪBĬLŌ (jubilum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shout,* ἀλαλάζω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to call aloud to* any one. *Acc.* Quis me jubilat?

JŪBĬLUM (unc.), i, n. *a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song.* *Sil.* and *Calp.*

JŌCUNDĒ (jucundus), adv. *pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, merrily, gladly, with pleasure or delight,* ἡδέως, ἀλύπως. *Cic.* vivere. *Id.* Jucundius bibere, *h. e. with a greater appetite.* *Id.* Jucundissime.

JŌCUNDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *pleasantness, agreeableness, sweetness, mirth, jollity, pleasure, delight,* ἡδονή. *Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* agri. *Id.* Dare se jucunditati, *h. e. to give himself to enjoyment.* *Id.* Erat in homine jucunditas, *h. e. good humor.* It is also found in the *plural* in *Cic.*

JŌCUNDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to cause pleasure to, delight, please,* ἡδύνω. *Augustin.* animam. — Hence, Jucundari, *to divert one's self.* *Lactant.* Jucundabar ante faciem ejus.

JŌCUNDŬS, or **JŌCUNDŬS** (juvo), a, um, adj. *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, grateful, pleasing, joyful, jovial, merry, jocund,* ἡδύς, τερπνός. *Cic.* amor. *Id.* agri. *Id.* odor. *Id.* verba. *Id.* Comes alicui jucundus. *Id.* Officia jucundiora. *Id.* Conspectus jucundissimus.

JŪDÆĂ (Ἰουδαία), æ, f. *Judea, the coun-*

try of the Jews. In a more confined sense it comprehends only the two tribes Judah and Benjamin. In a more extended signification it contains, also, Samaria, Galilee and Idumæa, and is, then, the same as Palestine. *Plin.*

JŪDÆŬS (Ἰουδαῖος), a, um, adj. *Jewish, Judaic. Plin.* — Judæus, *a Jew.* Judæi, *the Jews. Cic.*

JŪDAĬCĒ (Judaicus), adv. *Jewishly, in a Jewish manner. Cod. Just.*

JŪDAĬCŬS (Ἰουδαϊκός), a, um, adj. *Jewish. Cic.* aurum, *h. e. collected by the Jews in the provinces and sent to Jerusalem. Tacit.* bellum. *Id.* victoria, *h. e. over the Jews.*

JŪDAĬSMŬS (Ἰουδαϊσμός), i, m. *the Jewish religion, Judaism. Tertull.*

JŪDĔX (judico), ĭcis, m. and f. *a judge,* in a legal sense, κριτής. *Cic.* Apud judicem causam agere. *Id.* Habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam. *Id.* Sedere judicem in aliquem. *Id.* Esse judicem de re pecuniaria. *Id.* inter aliquos. *Id.* Judicem de quaque re constituere. *Id.* Æquum se judicem rei alicui præbere. *Petron.* Judici litem committere. *Cic.* Judices nullos habemus, *h. e. bad ones. Id.* Dare judicem, *h. e. to give,* which was done by the prætor. *Id.* Judicem ferre alicui, *h. e. to offer or propose a judge to any one;* this was done by a person about to sue or prosecute another. *Liv.* Dicere judicem, *h. e. to name a judge;* this was done by a defendant willing to submit his cause to a trial. *Cic.* Judex quæstionis, *h. e. a judge who presided over the trial of causes in room of the prætor.* So, also, *Id.* Quæstioni judex præest. — Judges were chosen first from the senate; afterwards, upon the motion of Gracchus, from the knights; then again, upon the motion of Sylla, from the senate; at last, by the Aurelian law, from the senate, the knights and the people. They were divided into *decuriæ.* The judges were chosen by lot, which was called *sortitio.* The plaintiff and defendant were at liberty to reject an obnoxious judge, which was called *rejectio,* whereupon the number was again filled up by lot, and this was called *subsortitio.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *a judge,* in any matter, *one who judges, decides or gives an opinion on a subject. Cic.* studiorum. —— ¶ In the most ancient times the *consul,* also, was called *judex. Liv.* 3, 55.

JŪDĬCĀBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be judged of. Martian. Capell.*

JŪDĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a legal inquiry, judicial examination. Cic.* — Hence, in law-language, *the examination of an alleged excuse. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a judgment, opinion. Cic. Tusc.* 4, 11. — Judicatio arbitralis, *the decision of an arbiter. Macrob.*

JŪDĬCĀTŌ (judicatus, a, um), adv. *deliberately. Gell.*

JŪDĬCĀTŌRĬŬS (judico), a, um, adj. *judicial, judicatory,* δικαστικός. *Augustin.*

JŪDĬCĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that judges. Quintil.* 2, 15, 21.

JŪDĬCĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *the thing judged or determined. Cic.* Judicatum facere. —— ¶ Also, *decision, sentence, judgment. Cic.* rerum.

JŪDĬCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the office of a judge, authority to judge,* κρίσις. *Cic.*

JŪDĬCĬĀLĬS (judicium), e, adj. *of a judge or trial, judicial,* δικαστικός. *Cic.* causa. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Id.* annus, *h. e. in which Pompey altered the form of trials. Sueton.* laudatio, *h. e. a testifying before a court in favor of the person accused.*

JŪDĬCĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *judiciary, judicial,* δικαστικός. *Cic.* controversia. *Id.* leges, *h. e. laws which determine from what order the judges are to be chosen;* also, *laws according to which a person is to be tried on account of an offence.*

JŪDĬCĬŎLUM (dimin. of judicium), i, n. same as *Judicium. Ammian.*

JŪDĬCĬUM (judex), ii, n. *judgment; a trial,* κρίσις, κρῖμα. *Cic.* exercere, *h. e. to institute.* Hence, *Id.* Qui judicium exercet, *h. e.* prætor. *Id.* accipere, *h. e. to submit to the decision of a judge. Id.* dare *or* reddere, *h. e. to grant.* Hence, *Id.* Qui judicia dant, *h. e.* prætores. *Id.* committere, *h. e. to institute. Id.* pati, *h. e. to submit to. Id.* In judicium deducere, *or* adducere, *or* vocare, *h. e. to summon before a judge, to sue, bring an action against, accuse. Id.* aliquem judicio arcessere, *h. e. to sue, accuse.* So, also, *Id.* Revocare in judicium. To the question *wherefore?* the cause is sometimes put with a *preposition,* and sometimes in the *genit. Cic.* de fide mala, fiduciæ, injuriarum. *Id.* consulis designati, *h. e.* propter, &c. *Id.* inter sicarios, *h. e. on account of assassination. Id.* publicum, *h. e. on account of crimes against the state. Id.* privatum, *h. e. relating to private affairs. Cic. Rosc. Am.* 38. turpe, *h. e. on account of disgraceful actions. Terent.* Judicium reddere and adipisci, *h. e. permission to institute a judicial inquiry,* or, *sentence. Cic. Off.* 3, 20. Cum pœna et judicio, *h. e. that he should be prosecuted and condemned.* — Also, *any examination or inquiry. Cic.* Judicium (censorum) cum re conjunctum. *Plin.* Judicium agere, *h. e. to institute, sc.* respecting the wager between Antony and Cleopatra. — *Nep.* Judicium nullum habuit, *h. e.* nunquam accusatus est. — Hence, *a process, suit at law. Cic.* In familiarissimi tui judicio. *Id.* Judicia contraria, *h. e. reciprocal,* as when the ward accuses the guardian, and again the guardian accuses the ward. *Id.* Judicium habere, *h. e. to have a suit at law. Id.* vincere, *h. e. to gain a cause.* — Also, *any sentence or decision,* particularly of a judge, *a judicial sentence. Cic.* Multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse. *Liv.* Judicia domi conflabant. Hence, *the sentence or decision of a judge* or *condemnation. Cic.* Magis me hoc judicio lætatum. — Also, *a court of justice. Nepos.* In judicium venire. — Also, *a body of judges. Cic.* Judicium sortiri. —— ¶ Also, *any judgment, decision, opinion. Cic.* Judicium facere, *h. e. to judge, give an opinion. Id.* Meo judicio, *h. e. according to my judgment. Id.* Naturæ judicia, *h. e. self-evident principles or maxims. Horat.* Id tibi judicium est. — Hence, *a power of judging, judgment, discernment. Cic.* Est mei judicii, *h. e. I can judge of it. Horat.* Judicium subtile videndis artibus, *h. e. a fine taste.* — Also, *an acting, proceeding, course, conduct. Cic.* Chrysogoni. *Cic. Manil.* 1. Ex vestro judicio. — Hence, *Justin.* Judicium, or, *Sueton.* Judicium supremum, *h. e. a testament, last will.* — Also, *consideration, discretion. Cic.* Judicio aliquid facere. *Nepos.* Non inertia, sed judicio fugisse, *h. e. deliberately, on set purpose. Sueton.* Necessitate magis, quam judicio.

JŪDĬCŌ (jus & dico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to examine judicially, to be a judge. Cic.* Hi non judicabunt, *h. e. will not be judges. Id.* Qui judicarent, *h. e.* judices. — Also, *to be a prætor. Cic.* Qui judicarat, *h. e.* Verres. —— ¶ Also, *to give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine as a judge,* κρίνω. *Cic.* falsum, *h. e. to pass an unjust sentence, decide unjustly. Id.* rem, *h. e. to decide in a matter,* or, *to pass sentence. Id.* contra aliquem. *Id.* in rebus judicandis. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Judicare, debere dotem. Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Non judicare. Also, alicui. *Liv.* alicui perduellionis. *Id.* alicui capitis vel pecuniæ, *h. e. to pass sentence of life or death, or to fine.* Also, aliquem. *Cic.* Ut judicetur, qui, &c. *h. e. that he may be condemned who,* &c. or, *that it may be decided who,* &c. — Hence, Judicatus, a, um. Of persons, *sentenced, condemned.* Of things, *decided. Cic.* causa. *Id.* res. —— ¶ Also, *to judge, think. Cic.* recte. — Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to judge, judge of. Cic.* ex æquo, *h. e. according to equity. Id.* aliquid sensu oculorum. — Also, with a following. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* a veri sensu. —— ¶ Also, *to judge, deem, believe, suppose, think. Cic.* Sic statuo et judico, neminem habuisse. —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, resolve, think fit. Cæs.* Cum ab eorum consiliis abesse judicasti. —— ¶ Also, *to intimate, declare, pronounce publicly. Nepos.* aliquem hostem, *h. e. to declare an enemy. Cic.* Ipse judicavit, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to decide, pronounce a decision. Cic.* Victoria belli judicavit. *Id.* Disserere malui quam judicare. — Hence, Judicatus, a, um, *decided, determined, certain, indubitable. Cic.* Judicatum est.

JŪGĀBĬLĬS (jugo), e, adj. *that may be joined together. Macrob.*

JŬGĀLĬS, *or* JŪGĀLĬS (jugum), e, adj. *yoked together. Curt.* equi, *or,* simply, *Virg.* Jugales, *h. e. that are yoked together, a team.* — Hence, *conjugal, nuptial, matrimonial. Virg.* vinculum, *h. e. the bond of marriage, nuptial tie. Id.* Cisseis ignes enixa jugales, *for* filium facis instar incendentem Asiam. —— ¶ Also, *fastened to the loom. Cato.* tela. —— ¶ *Cels.* Os jugale, *h. e. a bone of the head above the ears and near the temple.*

JUGAMENTO. See *Jugumento.*

JUGAMENTUM. See *Jugumentum.*

JŬGĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *sc.* servus, *one who takes care of or feeds oxen. Colum.*

JŬGĀTĪNŬS (jugo), i, m. *the god of marriage. Augustin.*

JŬGĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a binding* as of a vine to rails. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of land-measure. Cod. Just.*

JŬGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who yokes. Arnob.* boum.

JŬGĀTŬS, a, um. See *Jugo.*

JŪGĒ (jugis), adv. *continually. Prudent.*

JŪGĔRĀLĬS (jugerum), e, adj. *of or belonging to an acre. Pallad.*

JŪGĔRĀTĪM (Id.), adv. *by acres, acre by acre,* κατὰ πλέθρα. *Colum.*

JŪGĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the dividing of land into acres. Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *a measure of land. Cod. Theodos.*

JŪGĔRUM (Jugis), i & is, n. *a jugerum of land, a piece of land* 240 *feet long and* 120 *feet broad. Varr.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Pliny renders the Greek word πλέθρον by *jugerum;* in this case it is, therefore, a measure of length of 100 Grecian or 104 Roman feet. *Plin.* 36, 17, 3 (comp. *Herodot.* 2, 125). *Id.* 12, 54 (comp. *Theophrast. hist.* 9, 6).

JŪGĬFLŬŬS (jugis & fluo), a, um, adj. *always flowing. Paulin. Nolan.*

JŬGĬS (jungo), e, adj. *joined. Fest.*

JŪGĬS (perhaps from ζωός), e, adj. *living.* Hence, commonly, *perpetual, continual, never-failing, perennial,* συνεχής, διηνεκής. *Plaut.* thesaurus. *Cic.* puteus. *Sall.* aqua. —With writers of the golden age, it is always applied to spring-water, in opposition to cistern-water. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 2, 13. Jugis aqua, *h. e. fresh spring-water.* — Hence, *Cic.* Juge auspicium, *h. e.* (according to *Festus*) cum junctum jumentum stercus facit.

JŪGĬTĀS (jugis), ātis, f. *continuance, perpetuity, long duration. Marcell. Empir.* lacrimarum. *Cod. Just.* temporis.

JŪGĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *continually, perpetually,* διηνεκῶς. *Apul.* Probably, also, in *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 3, 1, 62. —— ¶ Also, *immediately, instantly. Auson.*

JŪGLANS (for Jovis glans), dis, f. *a walnut or walnut-tree,* κάρυον. *Cic.* — Also, Nux juglans. *Plin.*

JŬGŌ (jugum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie or fasten to laths or rails. Colum.* vitem. — Also, *to fasten or tie in a similar manner. Colum.* palos perticis. —— ¶ Also, *to marry. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to join, connect. Cic.* Virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt. — Hence, *Quintil.* Verba jugata, *h. e. derived from each other.*

JŬGŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mountainous. Ovid.*

JŬGŬLA, æ, and JŬGŬLÆ (jugulus), ārum, f. properly *the three stars composing the girdle of Orion.* Also, *the constellation Orion. Plaut.* The singular Jugula is found in *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3, and *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *two stars in Cancer,* otherwise called *Aselli. Manil.*

JŬGŬLĀTĬŌ (jugulo), ōnis, f. *a butchering, cutting of one's throat, killing, slaying,* ἀπόσφαξις. *Auct. B. Hisp.*

JŬGŬLŌ (jugulum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut the throat, butcher, kill, slay,* σφάττω. *Cic.* suem. *Id.* hominem. *Virg.* In flammam jugulant pecudes, *h. e. kill and throw into the fire. Cels.* Quartana (febris) neminem jugulat, *h. e. carries off.* —— ¶ Figur. *to silence, confute, con*

nici. *Cic.* aliquem factis decretisque. *Terent.* hominem, *sc.* dictis. *Plin. Ep.* reum. So, also, *Martial.* curas, *h. e. to banish.* *Id.* Falernum, *h. e. to spoil.*

JŪGŬLUM, i, n. and JŪGŬLŬS (jungo), i, m. *the collar-bone.* *Cels.* — The plural *Juguli* is found, *Plin.* 11, 98. *Ed. Hard.* —— ¶ Usually, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bones,* and, *the neck itself, the throat.* *Cic.* Jugula concava. *Id.* Jugulum dare, *or, Horat.* porrigere, *h. e. to give, present, sc.* to be killed. So, also, *præbere.* *Quintil.* Præbendus est jugulus. *Ovid.* resolvere, *h. e. to cut, pierce.* *Cic.* Jugulum petere, *h. e. to attempt to cut.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Jugulum petere, *h. e. to attack the main points in a refutation.* So, also, *Plin. Ep.* Jugulum causæ, *h. e. the main point, chief argument.*

JŬGUM (ζυγὸν), i, n. *that by which one thing is joined to another.* Hence, *a yoke or curved instrument of wood, laid upon the necks of two oxen, so as to keep them together.* *Cic.* Juga imponere bestiis (*h. e.* bubus). — Also, *a yoke or collar for horses, asses,* &c. *Ovid.* Demere juga equis. *Virg.* Frena ferre jugo. *Cato.* Jugum asinarium. So, also, *Plin.* Leones jugo subdere. Hence, *a yoke, team.* *Plin.* Jugum boum. Also, without *boum.* *Cic.* Multa juga. — Hence, figur. *a pair, couple.* *Plin.* aquilarum. *Val. Max.* Fraternum jugum, *h. e. two brothers.* *Cic.* impiorum, *h. e. Antony and Dolabella.* — Also, *a quantity of land that can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day, an acre.* *Varr. R. R.* 1, 10. — Also, *a team of horses.* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 146; 10, 594. — Hence, also, *a chariot.* *Sil.* 7, 683. — Also, figur. *a yoke.* *Cic.* servile. *Liv.* Jugum exuere. *Justin.* accipere. — Also, *the yoke of marriage, marriage.* *Horat. Od.* 2, 5, 1. — Also, of *distress, misfortune.* *Horat. Od.* 1, 35, 26. — *Plin. Ep.* Pari jugo niti, *h. e. with equal effort or exertion.* —— ¶ Also, *any transverse piece of wood connecting two things.* Hence, *a lath or beam fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular laths or poles, on which vines were fastened, a cross-beam.* *Varr.* and *Colum.* Hence, *Colum.* Vineam (*h. e.* vites) sub jugum mittere, *h. e. to fasten.* — Hence, *a yoke or frame, consisting of two perpendicular posts, joined at the top by one horizontal beam, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass as a mark of disgrace,* which was called *Mittere sub jugum.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*, or *sub jugo.* *Liv.* — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Sub jugum mittere terrores, *h. e. to subdue.* — Also, *the beam of a pair of scales.* Hence, *the constellation Libra.* *Cic.* — Also, *a bar on the beam of a chariot.* *Liv.* — Also, *the beam of a weaver's loom.* *Ovid.* — Also, *the bench on which rowers sit.* *Virg.* — Also, *a height, or the summit of a mountain.* *Virg.* montis. *Liv.* collis. Also, simply, *Cæs.* Jugum.

JŪGŪMENTŌ, *or* JŪGĀMENTŌ (jugumentum, or jugamentum), as, a. 1. *to fasten across,* or, *to fasten with transverse beams,* or, simply, *to fasten together.* *Vitruv.* parietes.

JŪGŪMENTUM, or JŪGĀMENTUM (jugo), i, n. *that with which any thing is fastened together or joined across,* as a cross-beam, a lintel, a threshold. *Cato.*

JŪGURTHA, æ, m. *a king of Numidia, against whom the Romans carried on a war of some length, until C. Marius conquered him, and led him captive to Rome.* — Hence, Jugurthinus, a, um, adj. *relating to Jugurtha, Jugurthan.* *Cic.*

JŪGŬS (jugo), a, um, adj. *belonging together.* *Cato.* Sex juga vasa.

JŪLIĀNŬS (Julius), a, um, adj. *relating to, or proceeding from, Julius Cæsar, Julian.* *Cic.*

JŪLIŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* — As a substantive, *Julius* is *a man's name,* and *Julia, a woman's.* *The most celebrated is Caius Julius Cæsar, the author of the commentaries* De Bello Gallico et Civili. *After having governed Spain as prætor, and having creditably held the same office in Gaul, and having afterwards overcome Pompey and his adherents, in the capacity of dictator, he ruled over Rome like a king, as did also, after him, his adopted son Octavius, who bore his name* C. Julius Cæsar, *and was at last, when emperor, named Augustus.* — As an adjective, it signifies *Julian,* h. e. *preceding from or belonging to a certain Julius,* particularly, *relating to Julius Cæsar.* *Cic.* lex, *h. e. originating with one of the Julian family,* particularly, with *Julius Cæsar, the dictator.* *Horat.* sidus, *h. e. Julius Cæsar, after he had been received among the gods; for at the time of his death there appeared a comet, as a proof of his deification.* *Martial.* Mensis Julius, *or, simply,* Julius, *h. e. the month of July, so named out of respect to Julius Cæsar; it was previously called* Quintilis. *Sueton.* Portus Julius, *between Puteoli and the promontory Misenum.*

JŪLŬS (ἴουλος), i, m. *the moss or down of plants; a catkin, gosling.* *Plin.*

JŪMENTĀRIŬS (jumentum), a, um, adj. *relating to animals used for drawing.* *Pandect.* mola, *h. e. moved by such animals.*

JŪMENTUM (for jugmentum, from jungo), i, n. *a beast used for carrying or drawing, a beast of burden, draught-cattle,* ὑποζύγιον. *Nep.* Jumentis junctis vehi, *h. e. to ride.* *Liv.* Jumenta oneraria. — Sometimes it comprehends only horses, mules and asses, and not oxen, elephants, &c. *Liv.* Non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti. *Colum.* Jumenta bovesque. — Formerly, it meant, also, *a carriage,* according to *Gell.* 20, 1.

JUNCĒTUM (juncus), i, n. *a place full of rushes,* σχοινών. *Varr.*

JUNCEŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of rushes.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling rushes.* *Plin.* caulis. *Terent.* virgo, *h. e. slender as a bulrush.*

JUNCINŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of bulrushes.* *Plin.*

JUNCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of bulrushes.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

JUNCTIM (jungo), adv. *jointly, together,* ζυγάδην. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *continually, successively, without intermission.* *Sueton.*

JUNCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a joining, uniting, union,* ζεῦξις. *Cic.*

JUNCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a joining, uniting,* ζεῦξις. *Horat.* verborum. *Colum.* boum, *h. e. a yoking together.* *Ovid.* generis, *h. e. relationship.* *Virg.* Laterum juncturæ, *h. e. the two ends of a girdle which are joined.* — Also, *the place where two things are joined, a joint, seam, commissure.* *Ovid.* verticis, *h. e. the sutures of the skull.* *Id.* genuum, *h. e. the joint.* *Plin.* Ut humor teneat juncturas, *h. e. the commissures.* —— ¶ Also, *traces,* a part of harness. *Capitolin.*

JUNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from jungo. —— ¶ Adj. *joined, united, coupled,* ἐζευγμένος. *Cic.* Junctior cum exitu. *Ovid.* Junctior ponto, *h. e. nearer.* *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Junctissimus. *Cic.* Juncta oratio, *h. e. well connected.*

JUNCTŬS (jungo), us, m. same as *Junctio.* *Varr.*

JUNCŬS (σχοῖνος), i, m. *a bulrush.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *any small twig, resembling a rush.* *Plin.*

JUNGŌ (from ζύγω, ζεύγω, h. e. ζεύγνυμι), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to join, unite, bind or tie together,* ζεύγνυμι. *Cic.* res inter se. *Id.* aliquid cum re. *Id.* amicitiam cum aliquo. *Liv.* cum aliquo pacem, affinitatem. *Virg.* dextram dextræ. *Curt.* aliquam secum in matrimonio, or, *Liv.* matrimonio. *Justin.* noctem diei. *Petron.* oscula, *h. e. to kiss, exchange kisses.* *Cic.* Juncta facere, *h. e. to join.* *Liv.* Juncta vehicula, *h. e. to which horses are yoked.* *Cic.* Rheda equis juncta. *Plin. Ep.* Junctis (*sc.* equis) vehi, *h. e. in a wagon.* — Hence, *Liv.* Fluvium ponte jungere, *h. e. to throw a bridge over a river.* So, also, *Tacit.* pontem. *Stat.* fossas saltu, *h. e. to leap over.* — Also, *to join, make.* *Liv.* fœdus. — *Stat.* vulnera, *h. e. to heal, cure.* — *Quintil.* verba, *h. e. to connect, compound.* Hence, *Cic.* Verba juncta, *h. e. compounds,* or, *phrases.* (*Verba jungere* signifies, also, *to speak.* *Martial.* tria verba.) — *Sil.* gradus, *h. e. to go together,* or, *step by step.* *Juvenal.* ostia, *h. e. to shut, close.* —— ¶ Also, *to add, join, or unite with any thing.* *Cic.* rem alicui rei. *Id.* se ad aliquem. *Liv.* socia arma alicui. *Plin. Ep.* libellum epistolæ. *Virg.* equos curru, *for* currui, *or, Plin.* ad currum, *h. e. to yoke to, put the horses to;* also, simply, *Virg.* equos. So, also, *Id.* Jungentur gryphes equis. —— ¶ Also, *to connect, leave no interval, not to interrupt, pursue without interruption, continue.* *Plin. Ep.* laborem. *Petron.* fundos, *h. e. to buy them all together, to possess them all.* —— ¶ See, also, *Junctus,* a, um.

JŪNIĀNŬS (Junius), a, um, adj. *named from one Junius.* *Cic.*

JŪNICŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *an old branch of a vine.* *Plin.*

JŪNIŌR. See *Juvenis.*

JŪNIPĔRŬS (unc.), i, f. *the juniper-tree,* ἄρκευθος. *Virg.*

JŪNIŬS, a, um, *a name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is Lucius Junius Brutus, who abolished royal power at Rome, and the two Bruti, M. Junius Brutus and D. Junius Brutus, who killed Cæsar.* — Also, adjectively, *Junian.* *Cic.* lex. —— ¶ Also, *the name of a month.* *Cic.* Mensis Junius, *or, Ovid.* Junius, *h. e. the month of June.*

JŪNIX (juvenis), īcis, f. *a young cow, calf, heifer,* δάμαλις. *Plaut.* and *Pers.*

JŪNŌ, ōnis, f. *the goddess Juno, a daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter.* She was the guardian deity of women. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Dea.* Hence, *Virg.* Juno inferna, *or, Ovid.* Averna, *h. e.* Proserpina. So, also, perhaps, Lucina, *h. e.* dea parturientium. —— ¶ Also, jestingly, for *wife.* *Plaut.* Mea Juno. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Urbs Junonis, *h. e. Argos.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Stella Junonis, *h. e. the planet Venus,* as it was called by some.

JŪNŌNĀLIS (Juno), e, adj. same as *Junonius.* *Ovid.* tempus, *h. e.* mensis Junius.

JŪNŌNICŎLA (Juno & colo), æ, m. and f. *a worshiper of Juno.* *Ovid.*

JŪNŌNIGĔNA (Juno & gigno), æ, m. *a son of Juno,* h. e. *Vulcan.* *Ovid.*

JŪNŌNIŬS (Juno), a, um, adj. *relating to Juno, Junonian.* *Ovid.* custos, *h. e.* Argus. *Id.* mensis, *h. e.* Junius. *Virg.* hospitia, *h. e. Carthage, where she was worshiped.* So, also, *Ovid.* Samos. *Id.* ales, *h. e.* pavo. *Id.* Hebe, *because she was supposed to be the daughter of Juno.* *Apul.* stella, *h. e. the planet Venus.*

JUPPITER, and JŪPITER (from Ζεύς & πατὴρ), Jŏvis, Jovi, Jovem, Jove, m. *Jupiter, Jove, a son of Saturn, brother to Neptune and Pluto, husband of his sister Juno, and chief god among the Romans.* *Cic.* Jupiter lapis, *h. e.* perhaps *a stone statue of Jupiter.* *Ovid.* Jovis ales, *h. e. the eagle.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Deus.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Stygius, *h. e. Pluto.* —— ¶ Also, *the planet Jupiter.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the air or the sky.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Sub Jove, *h. e. in the open air.* *Horat.* Sub Jove frigido. *Id.* malus. *Virg.* metuendus, *h. e.* pluvius.

JŪRA, æ, m. *a mountain of Gaul near Switzerland.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Jurensis, e, adj. *Sidon.*

JŪRĀMENTUM (juro), i, n. *an oath,* ὅρκος. *Ammian.* Juramento concordiam spondete mansuram. *Cod. Just.* præstare, *h. e. to swear.*

JŪRANDUM (Id.), i, n. *an oath.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.*

JŪRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a swearing, an oath.* *Tertull.*

JŪRĀTŌ (juratus), adv. *with an oath.* *Pandect.*

JŪRĀTŌR (juro), ōris, m. *a swearer.* *Macrob.* — Hence, *a sworn witness.* *Senec.* (But *Ed. Gron.* reads *Jurato reo.*) —— ¶ Also, *one who administers an oath.* Hence, *a censor.* *Plaut.* — Figur. *a judge.* *Plaut.*

JŪRĀTŌRIŬS (jurator), a, um, adj. *relating to swearing, joined with it.* *Pandect.*

JŪRĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from juro and juror. —— ¶ Adj. (from jus), *having sworn, bound by oath, under oath.* *Cic.* Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum. *Tacit.* Eligi a magistratibus juratis. *Plin.* Juratissimus auctor, *h. e. the most credible, the most to be depended upon.*

JŪRĔCŌNSULTŬS. See *Jurisconsultus.*

JŪRĔJŪRŌ (jus & juro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swear.* *Liv.*

JŪRĔNSIS. See *Jure.*
JŪRĔPĔRĪTŪS. See *Jurisperitus.*
JŪRĔŪS (jus), a, um, adj. *of broth, full of broth.* *Plaut.* Quasi juream esse jus decet collyricum, *sc.* placentam.
JŪRGĀTŌRĬŪS (jurgo), a, um, adj. *quarrelsome.* *Ammian.*
JŪRGĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. *she who quarrels.* *Hieron.*
JŪRGĬŌSŪS (jurgium), a, um, adj. *brawling, quarrelsome,* φιλόνεικος. *Gell.*
JŪRGĬŪM (jurgo), ii, n. *a dispute, quarrel, altercation, strife, contention,* φιλονεικία, ἔρις. *Cic.* Si jurgant, benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur. *Id.* Ex inimicitiis jurgia gignuntur. *Ovid.* Jurgia nectere cum aliquo, *or, Virg.* jactare, *h. e. to quarrel.* — Also, *a lawsuit.* *Ascon.* Jurgium de possessione.
JŪRGŌ (for jure ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and JŪRGŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to quarrel, brawl, chide, scold,* ἐρίζω, λογομαχέω. *Terent.* Cedo, quid, jurabit tecum. *Horat.* Ne mea sævus jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret. —— ¶ Also, *to sue at law, litigate.* *Justin.* Apud ædiles adversus lenones jurgari. *Cod. Theodos.* Omnes jacturam litis incurrant, qui non ante in proprio foro jurgaverint. —— ¶ Also, *to blame, censure.* *Horat.* Jure Trausius istis jurgatur verbis.
JŪRĬDĬCĬĀLĬS (juridicus), e, adj. *relating to right or justice.* *Cic.* constitutio, *or, Quintil.* status, *h. e. when the question is, whether a thing be done justly or not.*
JŪRĬDĬCĪNĀ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Jurisdictio, administration of justice, the office of a prætor.* *Tertull.*
JŪRĬDĬCŪS (jus & dico), a, um, adj. *administering justice.* — Hence, Juridicus, i, m. *a judge, one who sits in judgment.* *Senec.* Those especially were called so, who administered justice in Egypt and Alexandria. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the administration of justice, judiciary.* *Plin.* conventus, *h. e. a place where justice was administered, an assize town.*
JŪRĬSCŌNSŪLTŪS, or JŪRĔCŌNSŪLTŪS (consultus & juris, or jure), i, m. *a lawyer, one experienced in the law,* νομικός. *Cic.*
JŪRĬSDĪCTĬŌ (juris & dictio), ōnis, f. *the administration of justice,* δικαιολογία. — In Rome, at the time of Cicero, *jurisdictio* related only to the cognizance of private causes, such as concerned the two *prætores urbanus et peregrinus.* Hence, *Liv.* Jurisdictio urbana et peregrina, *h. e.* prætura urbana et peregrina. — It consisted of two parts, an edict, manifesto (*edictum*), published at the time when the prætor entered upon his office, and containing regulations about conducting lawsuits, and of sentences (*decreta*) pronounced by him. In the provinces it seems to have comprehended private as well as public causes, and likewise to have consisted of an edict and *decreta.* *Cic.* Asiatica jurisdictio. —— ¶ Also, *a place where justice was administered, an assize town.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *legal authority, jurisdiction, power, authority.* *Cic.*
JŪRĬSPĔRĪTŪS, or JŪRĔPĔRĪTŪS (peritus & juris, or jure), i, m. *one experienced in the law.* *Cic.* Juris et litterarum peritus. *Id.* Jure peritior.
JŪRĬSPRŪDĔNTĬĀ (juris & prudentia), æ, f. *jurisprudence,* νομικὴ τέχνη. *Pandect.*
JŪRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to swear,* ὄμνυμι. *Cic.* Qui si juraret, crederet nemo. *Plin. Paneg.* Jurare alicui, *h. e. to swear allegiance to.* *Cic.* per Jovem, *h. e. by Jupiter.* *Horat.* and *Liv.* in verba alicujus, *h. e. to take a prescribed form of oath.* So, also, *Id.* in certa verba. Especially, *Tacit.* in verba principis, *or, Sueton.* in nomen principis, *h. e. to swear allegiance or obedience to.* So, also, *Cic.* in litem, *h. e. to make oath respecting the cause of dispute.* *Id.* in legem, *h. e. to swear to observe.* *Liv.* in fœdus. *Ovid.* Jurantia verba, *h. e. the words of an oath.* —— ¶ Also, *to conspire.* *Ovid.* in facinus. *Id.* in aliquem. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to take an oath, make oath.* *Cic.* Juravi verissimum jurisjurandum. —— ¶ Also, *to swear any thing, confirm by oath.* *Cic.* morbum, *h. e. to swear that one is in bad health.* *Id.* Falsum jurare, *h. e. to swear falsely.* *Liv.* aliquid in se, *h. e. to call down imprecations upon himself.* — Also, alicui aliquid, *h. e. to promise by oath.* *Sil.* Cineri juret patrio Laurentia bella. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* me ea sentire. *Cæs.* Juravit, se non reversurum. — Also, with a *nominat.* and *infinit.* following. *Propert.* Me quoque consimili impositum torquerier igni, jurabo et bis sex integer esse dies, *for* me integrum esse. Hence, also, in the passive. *Cic.* Quod juratum est. *Sil.* Juratum bellum. —— ¶ Also, *to swear by.* *Ovid.* deos. *Cic.* Jovem lapidem, *h. e. by the stone statue of Jupiter, in the Capitol.* Others explain it differently. — Hence, Juror, *they swear by me.* *Stat.* Jurabere. So, also, *Ovid.* Jurata numina, *h. e. sworn by.* *Id.* Diis juranda palus, *h. e.* Styx. —— ¶ Also, *to abjure, swear not to do or to have, renounce upon oath.* *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* calumniam, *h. e. to abstain from chicane.*
JŪRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as *Juro, to swear.* *Cic.* Quid juratus sit. *Id.* in legem. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Liv.* Juratus se eum interemturum pervicit, &c. *Cic.* Jurato mihi crede, *h. e. believe me upon my oath.* — The present, and the tenses derived from it, seem not to occur.
JŪRŪLĔNTĬĀ (jurulentus), æ, f. *broth.* *Tertull.*
JŪRŪLĔNTŪS (jus), a, um, adj. *having broth or gravy.* *Cels.* cibus.
JŪS (ζύος), jūris, n. *broth, soup,* ζωμός. *Terent.* Ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorare. *Cic.* Negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum. *Id.* Jus Verrinum, *h. e. swine broth,* or *the law of Verres.* — The plural is found in *Seren. Samm.* —— ¶ Also, *any juice or liquid.* *Plin.* Addita creta in jus idem, *sc.* purpuræ.
JŪS (for jura, from juro), jūris, n. *that which is conformable to the laws, right, law, justice,* δίκη, τὸ δίκαιον. *Cic.* Jus suum tenere *or* obtinere. *Id.* amittere. *Id.* summum, *h. e. the utmost rigor of the law.* *Liv.* Jus reddere *or* dare, *or Cæs.* dicere, *h. e. to administer justice, pronounce sentence.* This expression is particularly applied to the *prætor urbanus* and *peregrinus.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, to a provincial governor. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *law,* h. e. *the body of laws, decrees, regulations and customs.* *Cic.* civile gentium. — Also, *a law.* *Liv.* Jura dare, *h. e. to give laws.* —— ¶ Also, *right, justice, any thing that is just, right, permitted, fair, reasonable.* *Cic.* Jus est, pugnare, &c. *Id.* Jus non est, depellere, &c. *Plaut.* Jus dicere, *h. e. to say right.* *Liv.* Decedere suo jure, *or, Cic.* de suo jure, *or, Id.* de jure suo cedere, *h. e. to yield one's right.* *Sallust.* Contra jus fasque, *h. e. against right and duty.* *Id.* Jus bonumque, *h. e. right and justice.* *Cic.* Jure, *h. e. justly; reasonably, naturally.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where justice is administered, a court of justice.* *Nep.* In jus ire, *h. e. to go to law.* *Terent.* Ambula in jus. *Cic.* In jus vocare, *h. e. to summon to court.* *Plaut.* In jus rapere, *h. e. to drag to court.* *Cic.* In jus adire. —— ¶ Also, *justice.* *Liv.* Absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causæ, *h. e. out of regard to the justice of his cause.* —— ¶ Also, *power or authority founded upon the laws,* or, in general, *power, authority, leave.* *Liv.* Jus retinendi. *Cic.* Jus agendi cum plebe. *Liv.* Alicui jus de aliquo dare. — Hence, *Cic.* (Homo) sui juris, *h. e. his own master.* —— ¶ Also, *right,* h. e. *rights and privileges, state, condition, circumstances.* *Liv.* Qui optimo jure rex Romæ creatus sit, *h. e. with the most ample rights, advantages.* *Cic.* Domus jure optimo. *Id.* Ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent. *Liv.* Jura muliebria, *h. e. rights of women.* *Suet.* Jus metallorum, *h. e. the right of working mines on one's own estate.* *Id.* Jus osculi; (relations enjoyed the privilege of kissing each other whenever they met in the street.) —— ¶ Also, *obligation, connection.* *Ovid.* Jura conjugialia. *Suet.* Jus necessitudinis. *Pandect.* Jus cognationis. —— ¶ Also, *right,* h. e. *valid, binding, lawful.* *Cic. e leg. xii. tab.* Jus ratumque esto. —— ¶ *Cato.* Jurum, *for* jurium.
JŪSCĔLLŬM (dimin. of jusculum), i, n. same as *Jusculum.* *Theod. Prisc.*
JŪSCŪLŬM (dimin. of jus), i, n. *broth, soup,* ζωμίδιον. *Cato.*
JŪSJŪRĀNDŬM (jus & jurandum), jurisjurandi, jurijurando, jusjurandum, jurejurando, n. *an oath,* ὅρκος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* Jusjurandum dare alicui, *h. e. to take an oath, to swear.* *Cic.* Jusjurandum pulcherrimum jurare. *Cæs.* accipere, *take* of another. *Nep.* servare, *or, Cic.* and *Nep.* conservare, *h. e. to keep, observe.* *Liv.* Jurejurando interposito, *h. e. by means of an oath.* *Cæs.* Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, *or, Liv.* Adigere aliquem jusjurandum, *or, Id.* Jurejurando, *or, Cæs.* Aliquem per jusjurandum in verba alicujus, *h. e. to swear one, bind one by oath.* *Liv.* Adactio jurisjurandi, *h. e. a binding by an oath, administering an oath.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Jurisque jurandi. — *Pacuv.* Jurajuranda.
JŪSQUĬĀMŬS, same as *Hyoscyamus.* *Pallad.*
JŪSSĬŌ (jubeo), ōnis, f. *an order, command,* πρόσταγμα. *Lactant.*
JŪSSŌ (Id.), is, a. 3. *to command.* *Cato.* Jussitur. —— ¶ Jusso, *for* jussero. See *Jubeo.*
JŪSSŪLĔNTŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Jurulentus.* *Apul.*
JŪSSŬM, i, n. See *Jubeo.*
JŪSSŪS (jubeo), us, m. *a command.* *Cic.* Vestro jussu. *Nep.* Populi jussu.
JŪSTĒ (justus), adv. *justly, impartially, uprightly, lawfully, regularly, equitably, duly,* δικαίως. *Cic.* Juste imperare. *Horat.* and *Cic.* Justius. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Justissime.
JŪSTĬFĬCĀTRĪX (justifico), icis, *she that justifies.* *Tertull.*
JŪSTĬFĬCŌ (justificus), as, ā. 1. *to do justice to, act justly towards.* *Tertull.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to justify.* Hence, *Prudent.* Justificatus. *Tertull.* Justificatior.
JŪSTĬFĬCŪS (justus & facio), a, um, adj. *acting justly, doing what is just,* δίκαιος. *Catull.*
JŪSTĬNĬĀNŪS (Justinus), a, um, adj. *relating to the emperor Justinus.* *Coripp.*
JŪSTĬTĬĀ (justus), æ, f. *justice, impartiality,* δίκη, δικαιοσύνη. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *mildness, gentleness, clemency, mercy.* *Terent.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *equity, love of justice.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* hominis. —— ¶ Also, *the laws.* *Flor.*
JŪSTĬTĬŬM (for juristitium, from jus & sisto), ii, n. *a total cessation from business in the courts of justice,* ἀπραξία. *Cic.* Justitium edicere, *or* indicere, *h. e. to ordain, appoint.* (Such cessations took place on occasion of some signal calamity, when the shops were shut, and no business was transacted.) — Also, in general, *a cessation, pause, suspension.* *Liv.* omnium rerum. — Also, *a general or public mourning.* *Tacit.* and *Sidon.*
JŪSTŪS (jus), a, um, adj. *just,* δίκαιος. Of persons. *Cic.* Vir justus. *Id.* Justissimus. Also, of things. *Cic.* supplicium. *Liv.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, *just, lawful, true.* *Cæs.* imperium. *Id.* Causa justissima. *Cic.* Justa uxor. *Id.* hostis, *h. e. that has a right to carry on war.* —— ¶ Also, *moderate, clement.* *Terent.* servitus. *Cic.* Ut justioribus iis utamur. *Liv.* jus. —— ¶ Also, *regular, proper, right.* *Cic.* bellum. *Liv.* prœlium. *Cic.* victoria. *Id.* iter, *h. e. a journey or march that can be accomplished in one day.* —— ¶ Also, *due.* *Terent.* Justa tua, *h. e. your rights or privileges.* *Cic.* Justa præbere, *h. e. to give what is due to any one.* — Hence, Justa, *due ceremonies, proper offices.* *Liv.* militaria. *Cic.* ludorum. *Liv.* Omnia justa perficere. Especially at funerals. *Id.* Justa funebria, *or, Cic.* exsequiarum. Also, simply, Justa. *Id.* Justa facere alicui. *Id.* solvere funeri paterno. *Ovid.* ferre alicui. —— ¶ Also, *proper, suitable, sufficient.* *Liv.* numerus. *Id.* exercitus. *Id.* arma. *Cæs.* altitudo. *Tacit.* reditus, *h. e.* sufficientes ad sumptus necessarios. —— ¶ Justum, *that which is*

right or just, justice, equity. Cic. colere. — Horat. Plus justo, *h. e. too much.* So, also, Ovid. Longior justo. Lucret. Præter justum, *h. e. too much.*

JŪTURNĀ (Ἰουτούρνη), æ, f. *a fountain of Latium, and a nymph and sister of Turnus.* Virg.

JŪTŬS, a, um. See *Juvo.*

JŬVĀMEN (juvo), ĭnis, n. *help, assistance,* ὠφέλημα. Æmil. Macer.

JŬVĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *help, aid.* Veget.

JŬVĔNĀLIS (juvenis), e, adj. *youthful, juvenile, for young men.* Virg. corpus. Liv. lusus. Tacit. Juvenalia, *or,* Suet. Ludi juvenales, *h. e. a sort of games, introduced by Nero, and at first consisting of theatrical exhibitions.* See Lips. ad Tacit. Annal. 14, 15.

JŬVENCĀ. See *Juvencus.*

JŬVENCŬLUS (dimin. of juvencus), a, um, adj. *young.* Tertull.

JŬVENCŬS (for juvenicus, from juvenis), a, um, adj. *young.* Lucret. equus. Plin. gallina. — Hence, Juvencus, *sc.* homo, *a young man.* Horat. Also, Juvencus, *sc.* bos, *a young bullock,* or, *a bull not yet old, whether used in ploughing or not.* Varr. and Virg. — Juvencus æquoreus, *a sea-calf.* Sil. — Juvencus, *neat's leather.* Stat. — Juvenca, *a girl.* Ovid. — Also, Juvenca, *a young cow, heifer.* Virg.

JŬVĔNESCŌ (juvenis), is, nui, n. 3. *to grow up,* νεανίζω. Horat. Vitulus juvenescit. —— ¶ *To grow young again.* Ovid. Juvenescit homo. Plin. rosa. — Figur. Claudian. corpus regni, *h. e. to recover.* Stat. gladius. — The *perfect juvenuit* is found in Tertull.

JŬVĔNĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. *youthful, juvenile,* νεανικός. Cic. licentia. Ovid. anni. Id. Juvenilior annus. — Figur. *violent, strong.* Stat. Præceps juvenile pericli, *h. e.* ingens periculum.

JŬVĔNĪLĬTĀS (juvenilis), ātis, f. *the age of youth, juvenility,* νεότης. Varro.

JŬVĔNĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *like a young man, youthfully,* νεανικῶς. Cic. exsultare. Ovid. Fecit juveniliter, *h. e. with violence or merrily.*

JŬVĔNIS (juvo), is, m. and f. *young, youthful,* νέος. Ovid. anni. Colum. ovis. Plin. Ep. Juvenior. Horat. and Liv. Junior. — Hence, *subst.* Juvenis, *a young man, a youth,* one who is in his best years, from about twenty to forty, or a little under or over. Cic. — *Juvenes* are especially those *citizens who are fit for military service.* Liv. — *Juvenis* denotes, also, *a young woman.* Phædr. Animos ejus pulchra juvenis ceperat. — Ovid. Fast. 6, 735. Juvenis afflatus, &c. *h. e. Æsculapius, as the constellation Ophiucus, because he was killed with lightning by Jupiter.* — *Juvenes* denotes, also, *young people.* Suet. Juvenes utriusque sexus.

JŬVĔNŌR (juvenis), āris, dep. 1. *to act or speak like a young man, wanton,* νεανίζω. Horat.

JŬVENTĀ (Id.), æ, f. *youth, the age of youth,* νεότης. Of persons. Liv. A juventa. Also, of animals. Plin. elephantorum. Also, of trees. Id. Huic arbori in juventa folia circinatæ rotunditatis sunt. —— ¶ Also, *youth, young people.* Horat. and Martial.

JŬVENTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *youth, the age of youth.* Lucret. and Virg. —— ¶ Also, *the goddess of youth,* otherwise called *Hebe,* Ἥβη. Cic.

JŬVENTŪS (Id.), ūtis, f. *youth, the age of youth,* from about twenty to forty years. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *youth, young people* from twenty years and upwards, or, of soldiers, *young men fit for military duty.* Cic. and Liv. — Hence, Princeps juventutis, in the time of the republic, *the first of the knights,* or, according to others, *the first on the list of knights.* Cic. In the time of the emperors, *the emperor's son, the prince.* Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *Youth,* as a goddess, otherwise called *Hebe.* Hygin.

JŬVERNĀ, or JŎBERNĀ, æ, f. *Ireland.* Mela.

JŬVŌ (unc.), as, jūvi, jūtum, a. 1. *to help, aid, assist, succor, profit, benefit,* ὠφελέω, βοηθέω. Cic. aliquem in re. Ovid. aliquem auxilio. Cic. aliquem auxilio laboris. Cæs. hostes frumento. Cic. Juvante deo, *or,* Liv. Deis bene juvantibus, *h. e. with God's help, with the blessing of Heaven,* σὺν θεῷ. — Also, *to promote.* Cic. disciplinam beatæ vitæ. — Pass. Juvor, *aid is afforded me, I am supported.* Hence, Jutus, a, um. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *to please, delight, amuse, entertain, divert.* Liv. Nec me vita juvaret. Cic. Juvit me te profuisse. Id. Juvari, *to be delighted.* — Hence, Juvat, *it delights, I, you, he, &c. am delighted, take pleasure in, &c.* Cic. Sin me juvat fingere astutum, *h. e. if you please.* Cels. Quantum juvat, *h. e. as long, as much as you please.* — Plin. Ep. Juvaturus, *for* juturus. — Catull. Jūverint.

JŬXTĀ (for junxta, from jungo), adv. *nigh, near to, by, hard by.* Cæs. Cum legionem, quæ juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset. Ovid. Neque enim est accedere juxta ausa, *h. e. to come near.* Suet. Qui juxta erant. — Also, *equally, alike, in like manner.* Liv. Ceteri juxta insontes. Sallust. Mortem vitamque juxta æstimo, *h. e. I consider both as equal.* Also, with a *dat.* following. Liv. Rem juxta magnis difficilem, *h. e. as difficult as great things.* Also, with the particles *ac, atque, et, quam, cum.* Cic. Juxta ac si meus frater esset, *h. e. in like manner as, as if,* &c. Liv. Juxta hieme atque æstate. Sallust. Juxta mecum omnes intelligitis. Id. Juxta bonos et malos interficere, *h. e. indiscriminately.* —— ¶ Also, *prep., by, close to, next to, hard by.* Cæs. Juxta murum. — Also, *like, even as, nearly as.* Liv. Juxta se vexari, *h. e. nearly as themselves.* — Also, *immediately after, immediately upon, next to, next after.* Cels. Neque enim convenit inediam juxta satietatem esse. Tacit. Juxta deos, *h. e. next to the gods.* Also, without any case. Gell. Juxta dicit, *h. e. immediately after.* — Also, *along with, together with.* Varr. Cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam. Tacit. Inimicitiæ juxta libertatem, *h. e. among free men, in a free state.* — Also, *conformably with, agreeably with, according to.* Justin. Juxta præceptum. — *Juxta* is also put after its case. Tacit. Rhenum juxta.

JŬXTIM (perhaps from juxta), adv. *next to, close by.* Liv. Andr. In sedes se collocat regias: Clytemnestra juxtim. —— ¶ Also, *near, near to us.* Lucret. Curea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda. —— ¶ Also, *next to, near.* Sisenn. Juxtim flumen.

ĪXĪĀ (ἰξία), æ, f. *a kind of plant,* same as *Chamæleon.* Plin.

ĪXĪŌN, Ixiŏnis, m. Ἰξίων, *a king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous; he sought the embraces of Juno, but she supplied a cloud in her place, whence the Centaurs are said to have been produced. By way of punishment, he was, in the infernal regions, tied to a wheel which continually whirled round.* Ovid. Ixione natus, *h. e. Pirithous.* Id. Ixione nati, *h. e. the Centaurs.* — Hence, Ixionēus, *or* Ixionius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Ixion.* Ovid. — Ixionides, æ, m. *the son of Ixion.* Ovid. — The *Centaurs* are also called *Ixionidæ.* Lucan.

ĪŸNX (ἴυγξ), gis, f. *a bird remarkable for its shrill cry, the wryneck* (Iynx, *or* Yunx torquilla, L.). Plin. — Among the ancients, it was used in magic as a means of procuring a return of love. Apul., who *shortens* the first syllable.

K.

K., or KÆSŌ, or CÆSŌ, ōnis, *a prænomen, particularly of the* gens Fabia. Liv.

KALENDÆ, Karthago. See *Calendæ, Carthago.*

KŎPPĀ, *a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet, in later times used only as a cipher denoting ninety.* Quint.

L.

L, anciently written Ⅰ, *the sign of the number fifty.* —— ¶ With a period, it denotes the Roman prænomen *Lucius;* as, L. Sulla, *h. e.* Lucius Sulla. —— ¶ Also, *the sign of the Roman as* (libra). Hence, IIS, *or* HS, *h. e.* sestertius, sestertium, &c.

LĂBĂRUM (Bret. *or* Basq.) i. n. *a certain standard.* Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown and a cross and the first letter of the name Jesus, and made it the standard of the Roman empire; *imperial standard, oriflamb.* Prudent.

LĂBĀSCŌ, is, n. 3. and LĂBĀSCŎR (labo), ĕris, dep. 3. *to be ready to fall, waver, totter.* Lucret. —— ¶ Figur. *to droop, lose courage, give ground.* Terent. Labascit victus uno verbo, *h. e. gives way, yields.* Plaut. Leno labascit.

LĂBDĂ, æ, m. same as *Irrumator.* Varr.

LĂBDĂCISMŬS, or LĂMBDĂCISMŬS (λαβδακισμός, or λαμβδακισμός), i, m. *a fault in speaking, when the letter* l *is too often or improperly repeated; as, ollucet, for lucet.* Marc. Cap.

LĂBDĂCŬS, i, m. Λάβδακος, *a king of Thebes, father of Lajus.* — Hence, Labdacides, æ, m. *a descendant of Labdacus.* Stat. Addit Labdacides, *h. e. Polynices, grandson of Lajus.* Id. Labdacidæ, *h. e.* Thebani. — Labdacius, a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, or descended from Labdacus.* Stat. dux, *h. e. Eteocles.*

LĂBĔĂ, æ, f. same as *Labium.* Gell. Also, of an oil-press. Cato.

LĂBĔCŬLĂ (dimin. of labes), æ, f. *a small stain, a disgrace,* κηλίς. Cic. Alicui aspergere labeculam.

LĂBĔFĂCIŌ (labo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. pass. Labefio, actus sum, *to loosen, make to totter, shake, make ready to fall,* ἀνασφάλλω, μετακινέω. Terent. dentes. Cæs. partem muri. Ovid. arborem. Id. epistolam a suis vinculis, *h. e. to open.* — Hence, figur. *to cause to waver.* Cic. aliquem, *h. e. in his mind, his opinions.* Suet. fidem. — Hence, *to incite to mutiny.* Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *to shake, put in motion.* Virg. ossa, *to thrill.* Id. Jugera

labefacta movens, *for* labefaciendo. — ¶ Also, *to overthrow, destroy, ruin or seek to ruin*. *Cic.* Vix hæc labefacta. *Colum.* Ceteros contagione labefaciat, *h. e.* perdat. — Hence, *to work the ruin of*. *Tacit.* aliquem. — Also, *to weaken*. *Lucret.* ignes. — *Senec.* Nix labefacta, *h. e. loose, soft*.

LĂBĔFACTĀTĬŌ (labefacto), ōnis, f. *a weakening, loosening, undermining*. *Quintil.* Mediocris labefactatio cædi comparatur. *Plin.* dentium.

LĂBĔFACTŌ (frequentat. of labefacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to loosen, shake, cause to totter or fall*, ταρακινέω. *Cic.* signum vectibus. *Plin.* Phalangii morsus genua labefactat, *weakens, renders feeble*. — ¶ Also, *to hurt, injure, impair*. *Colum.* colla boum. *Ovid.* onus ventris. *Lucret.* sensus. — Figur. *Lucret.* animum. *Cic.* aliquem. — ¶ Also, *to lessen, disparage*. *Cic.* alicujus dignitatem. — ¶ Also, *to weaken, lessen, overthrow, destroy, ruin*. *Cic.* Ne invidia verbi labefactetur oratio mea. *Id.* Labefactare leges ac jura. *Id.* Labefactare conspirationem. *Id.* rempublicam. — ¶ Also, *to corrupt, to bribe*. *Cic.* fidem. *Catull.* aliquam munere.

LĂBĔFACTŬS, a, um. See *Labefacio*.

LĂBĔFĪŌ. See *Labefacio*.

LĂBĔLLUM (dimin. of labrum), i, n. *a little lip, lip*, χειλάριον. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *a small water-vessel, a small vat or tub*. *Cic.*

LĂBĔŌ, ōnis, m. *one that has large lips, one who is blob-lipped or blobber-lipped*. *Arnob.* — ¶ Also, *a surname of several families*. *Gell.*

LĂBĔRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *a Roman gentile name*; as, *D. Laberius*, author of a mimic poem. *Sueton.* — Hence, Laberiānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Laberius*. *Senec.* versus.

LĂBĒS (labor, *to fall*), is, f. *a fall, a sinking down or in*. *Cic.* Labes agri Privernatis. *Liv.* terræ. *Cic.* Multis locis labes factæ sint, terræque desederint. *Lucret.* Magni mœnia mundi expugnata dabunt labem, *will fall*. *Arnob.* Labes imbris e cælo, *a heavy fall of rain*. Figur. *a fall*. *Virg.* Prima labes mali, *the beginning of misfortune*. Hence, *a fall*, h. e. *destruction, ruin, loss*. *Plaut.* Quanta labes (veniet) larido! *Val. Flacc.* Regnorum labes. *Cic.* Innocentiæ labes. *Quintil. declam.* frumenti. — Also, *a dangerous citizen, an injurious person*, is called *labes*. *Cic.* Non sinit eadem ista labes: eas habet conciones, ut, &c. *Id.* Illa labes ac flamma reipublicæ, *that pest and incendiary*. *Id.* Labes atque pernicies provinciæ Siciliæ. — Also, *a disease, plague, pestilence*. *Seren. Sammon.* Concilium populi labes horrenda diremit. — ¶ Also, *a spot, mark, stain, blot, blur, blemish*. *Horat.* Tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta. *Pers.* purum et sine labe salinum. *Ovid.* Sine labe toga. *Virg.* Concretam exemit labem. *Sueton.* Senio vel aliqua corporis labe insignes, *defect, deformity*. *Ovid.* Victima labe carens, *spotless*. — Figur. *a stain, blot, shame, dishonor, discredit, disgrace, ignominy, infamy*. *Cic.* Animi labes. *Id.* civitatis. *Id.* Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. *Id.* Ne qua ex tua indignitate labes illius dignitati adspersa videatur. *Id.* Labem integris inferre, *to attack*. *Id.* Labem turpitudinis et inconstantiæ sustinere. *Curt.* Labem imponere felicitati alicujus. *Tacit.* Abolere labem prioris ignominiæ. *Ovid.* Mores labe carent. *Id.* Vita sine labe peracta. — ¶ Labi, *for* labe. *Lucret.* — Labes, *plur.* *Cic.*

LĂBĬĀ, æ, f. same as *Labium*, *a lip*, generally *plur.* Labiæ, *the lips*. Seldom used. *Apul.*

LĂBĪCI, or **LĀVĪCI**, ōrum, m. and **LĀBĪCUM**, i, n. Λαβῖκοι, *a town and colony of Latium between Tusculum and Præneste*. *Liv.* and *Sil.* — Also, Labici, *or* Lavici, ōrum, *the inhabitants*. *Virg.* — Hence, Labicānus, *or* Lavicānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this place*. *Liv.* ager. — Labicānum, i, *the territory belonging to this town*. *Cic.* Habuit fundum in Labicano. *Liv.* Labicani, *the inhabitants of this territory*.

LĂBĬDŬS (lābor), a, um, adj. *slippery*, ὀλισθηρός. *Vitruv.* Labidis itineribus.

LĂBĬĒNŬS, i, m. *a general* (legatus) *of Cæsar in Gaul*. *Cæs.* — Hence, Labieniānus, a, um, adj. *of Labienus*. *Auct. B. Afric.*

LĀBĬLIS (lābor), e, adj. *slippery, apt to slip*, ὀλισθηρός. *Ammian.* — ¶ Figur. *Arnob.* Et quisquam est, qui deos sibi persuadeat dulcedinis labilis volucri titillatione mulceri? *unstable, inconstant, frail, momentary, that soon passes away*.

LĂBĬŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Labeosus*. *Verrius Flacc.* ap. *Charis.*

LĂBĬŌSŬS (labium), a, um, adj. *having great lips, blobber-lipped*. *Lucret.*

LĂBĬUM (perhaps from lambo), ii, n. *a lip*, χεῖλος. *Terent.* Labia demissa, *hanging lips*. *Plaut.* Labiis ductare aliquem. — The *sing.* is found in *Seren.* ap. *Non.*

LĂBŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to totter, be ready to fall, give way, be loosened*. *Cic.* Signum illud nulla lababat ex parte. *Virg.* Labat ariete crebro janua. *Id.* genua. *Cels.* dentes, *are loosened*. *Ovid.* naves. *Id.* pedes. *Id.* Vincla labant (of Icarus), *begin to sink*. *Id.* Littera labat, *h. e. when written with a shaking or trembling hand*. — ¶ Figur. *to totter, to waver, be at a loss, hesitate*. *Cic.* Scito, labare meum consilium. *Id.* Cum ei labare M. Antonius videretur. *Liv.* Qui sociorum ad eam diem firmi steterant, tum labare cœperunt. *Id.* Labare fidem sociorum. *Ovid.* In dubio pectora nostra labant. *Id.* Ex nimia matrem pietate labare, sensit. *Id.* Cur labat ambiguo spes mihi mixta metu? *Val. Flacc.* Ægra virorum corda labant, *know not which party to espouse*. — Also, *to totter, to be in danger*. *Ovid.* Pars nulla est, quæ labet, imperii. *Id.* Cum res Trojana labaret. *Cic.* Ut labent omnia, *go to ruin*. — Also, *to totter, to fail*. *Liv.* Memoria labat. *Apul.* Labanti spiritu totam se super corpus effudit.

LĀBŎR (unc.), ĕris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. used to express any gradual and unobserved motion, especially in a downward direction; hence, *to glide down, slip down*. *Ovid.* Lacrimæ labuntur per genas. *Virg.* Stellas præcipites cœlo labi. *Id.* Folia lapsa cadunt, *h. e.* sensim decidunt, *fall gliding to the earth*. *Id.* Labi per funem demissum, *to let one's self down*. *Ovid.* Flumina labantur, *to flow*. *Id.* Labi per æquora rate, *to sail*. *Virg.* Abies labitur, *the ship swims*. *Ovid.* Serpens labitur, *glides*. *Tacit.* Ignis lapsus in porticus. Figur. *Virg.* Dolor lapsus ad ossa. *Ovid.* Somnus labitur in artus. *Plaut.* Illico res foras labitur, *slips out*, h. e. *goes to ruin*. *Virg.* Lumina labuntur lætis, *become dim or dull*. *Sueton.* Malæ labentes, *the falling jaws*. — Hence, *to fall*, h. e. *to go to ruin, come to an end, sink*. *Cic.* Homo labitur. *Liv.* Res lapsa est. *Id.* Labuntur mores. *Tacit.* Spiritus labitur. — Hence, *Cæs.* Labi spe, *to be deceived in one's hope*. *Pandect.* Labi facultatibus, *to become poor*. Hence, *Propert.* and *Ovid.* Lapsus, a, um, *unfortunate*. — Also, *to slip, or hasten away, pass away, glide away*. *Ovid.* Labitur ætas. *Virg.* annus. *Id.* Labente die. — Also, *to slip away, escape*. *Curt.* e manibus. *Tacit.* custodia. Figur. *Virg.* Nostro illius labatur pectore vultus. *Tacit.* Vox forte lapsa. — Also, of the voice, *to die away* without reaching the ear, *to be lost, not to be heard*. *Cic.* Voces adjectæ laberentur. — ¶ Also, *to fall in, give way*. *Ovid.* Lapsuram domum subire. — ¶ Also, *to fall into or upon, come to*. *Cic.* Ne labar ad opinionem. *Horat.* in vitium. *Petron.* in somnum, *or*, *Propert.* somno, *fall asleep*. *Cic.* Labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, *incline to that*. *Id.* Labi longius, *to go too far* in speaking, *speak too much*. — ¶ Also, *to miss, err, commit a fault or error*. *Cic.* consilio, casu, opinione. *Id.* per errorem. *Id.* in officio. *Cels.* mente, *to become insane*. *Lucret.* a vera ratione. *Sueton.* memoria.

LĂBŎR (unc.), *anciently* **LĂBŌS**, ōris, m. *labor, toil, fatigue*, πόνος. *Cic.* corporis, *exercise*. *Id.* Res est magni laboris. *Plaut.* Hoc est mihi labori. *Plin.* Lethargicos excitare, labor est, *is laborious, is difficult*. *Id.* In labore esse. *Cic.* Laborem sibi sumere, et alteri imponere. *Quintil.* alicui injungere. *Cic.* Laborem insumere in rem aliquam, *pains*. *Virg.* Alicui rei laborem impendere. *Cic.* Multum operæ laborisque consumere. *Id.* Laborem sustinere. *Id.* exantlare. *Id.* suscipere. *Virg.* adire. *Cic.* subire. *Id.* capere, *h. e.* subire, sentire. *Nepos.* ferre. *Liv.* Pericula et labores obire, *hardships*. *Terent.* Labori haud parcere. *Plin. Ep.* Laboribus conteri. *Cic.* Labores magnos excipere. *Id.* Laboribus maximis perfunctus. *Id.* Se in magnis laboribus exercere. *Id.* Se magnis laboribus frangere. *Id.* Cum labore operoso moliri aliquid, *by dint of labor*. *Terent.* Sine labore potiri aliquid. *Plin.* Nullo labore. *Cic.* Laborem levare alicui. *Id.* detrahere. *Ovid.* minuere. *Id.* intermittere. *Curt.* relaxare. *Sil.* Labori incumbere. *Cæs.* Ex labore se reficere. *Sallust.* Corpus in laboribus habui, *have subjected to toil*. — Also, *work, workmanship*. *Val. Flacc.* Poculaque, insignis veterum labor. *Virg.* Artificumque manus inter se, operumque laborem miratur. *Id.* Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error, *h. e.* ingeniosum opus labyrinthi. *Val. Flacc.* Chlamydem, textosque labores. — Also, *a deed in war, warlike exploit*. *Virg.* and *Val. Flacc.* Belli labores. *Claudian.* Decertati labores. — ¶ Also, *fatigue, drudgery*. *Cic.* militiæ. *Cæs.* militum. — ¶ Also, *activity, industry*. *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *need, distress, trouble, misfortune, hardship, difficulty*. *Cic.* In labore meo. *Virg.* Iliacos iterum demens audire labores exposcit. *Id.* Trojæ supremum audire laborem. *Id.* Tædet pelagi perferre laborem, *dangers, disasters*. *Nepos.* Multis variisque perfunctus laboribus. Hence, *Virg.* Solis labores, *eclipses of the sun*. *Id.* lunæ, *eclipses of the moon*. — Also, *sickness, disease*. *Plaut.* Valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor. *Vitruv.* Sulphurosi fontes nervorum labores reficiunt. — Also, *pain*. *Scribon. Larg.* and *Plaut.* — Also, *weight*. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.* — *Claudian.* Labores uteri, *h. e.* filii.

LĂBŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from laboro. — ¶ Adj. *laborious, troublesome*. *Tertull.* Custodia laboratior. — Also, *passed amidst toil and fatigue, full of hardship*. *Val. Flacc.* ævum. *Stat.* vita.

LĂBŌRĬÆ. See *Laborinus*.

LĂBŌRĬFĔR (labor & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing labor, inured to toil*, ἐπίπονος. *Ovid.*

LĂBŌRĪNŬS, a, um, adj. as, *Plin.* Campus Laborinus, *or* Campi Laborini, *or* Laboriæ, ārum, f. *a district in Campania*, now *Terra di Lavoro*.

LĂBŌRĬŌSĒ (laboriosus), adv. *laboriously, with toil and fatigue, wearisomely, with difficulty*, ἐπιπόνως. *Catull.* and *Cels.* Laboriose. *Cic.* Laboriosius. *Id.* Laboriosissime.

LĂBŌRĬŌSŬS (labor, ōris), a, um, adj. *laborious, requiring much pains, tiresome, toilsome, wearisome, fatiguing, irksome, troublesome*, ἐπίπονος. *Terent.* deambulatio. *Cic.* Nihil erit his domo sua dulcius, nec laboriosius molestiusque provincia. *Liv.* Operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum. *Catull.* Omne ævum tribus explicare chartis, doctis, Jupiter! et laboriosis. *Nepos.* Quod utrum ei laboriosius, an gloriosius fuerit, difficile fuit judicare. — ¶ Also, *industrious, pains-taking, laborious*. *Cic.* homo. *Nepos.* Fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus. *Colum.* Bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura. — ¶ Also, *exercised in hardship, schooled in toil, that endures hardship*. *Cic.* Quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? *Auct. carm. Priap.* Sed quod carmina pessimi poetæ ramis sustineo laboriosis. *Cic.* Dolores Trebonius pertulit magnos: multi ex morbi gravitate majores: quos tamen non miseros, sed laboriosos dicere solemus. — ¶ Also, *oppressed by work*. *Cic.* Vos (judices) laboriosos existimat, quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse.

LĂBŌRŌ (labor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to labor, endeavor to obtain, do one's utmost to effect, exert one's self, strive, take pains*, πονέω. Cic. sibi, h. e. *for one's self*. Id. Laboro idem, quod tu, h. e. *on account of the same thing*. Also, with ut following. Cic. Ut vos decerneretis, laboravi. Also, with ne following. Cic. Sponsio illane fieret, laborasti, h. e. *you did all you could to prevent*, &c. Also, with an infinit. following. Nepos. Ut ne quærere quidem de tanta re laborarint. Horat. Obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo. Also, Cic. Laborare in re aliqua. Liv. Adeo, in quæ laboramus sola, crevimus, divitias luxuriamque, &c. *for* in iis, quæ laboramus. Tacit. Nec laborare contendunt, ut pomaria conferant, h. e. *they do not exert themselves to effect*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to grieve, be sorrowful, anxious, solicitous or concerned, to care, trouble one's self about*. Cic. alienis malis. Id. Cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, h. e. *it concerns me not, I do not trouble myself*. Id. Nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis. —— ¶ Also, *to be in want, need, difficulty, trouble, embarrassment, at a loss, to labor under, be oppressed, afflicted or troubled with, to suffer*. Cic. Te prorsus laborare, h. e. *that you are considerably indisposed*. Id. morbo, h. e. *to be sick*. Id. ex pedibus, h. e. *to have the gout*. Id. ex intestinis, h. e. *to be troubled with the diarrhœa*. Terent. e dolore, *or*, Horat. utero, h. e. *to have the pains of childbirth*. Id. ex renibus, h. e. *to be afflicted with the gravel*. Colum. frigore, *or*, Plin. a frigore, h. e. *to be benumbed with cold, to suffer from cold*. Id. fame. Cæs. a re frumentaria, h. e. *to be in want of corn*. Liv. magnitudine sua. Id. annona. Id. vitiis. Cic. ex inscientia, h. e. *to be ignorant*. Horat. ob avaritiam. Cic. ex invidia, *or*, Liv. odio, h. e. *to be hated*. Cæs. ex ære alieno, h. e. *to be oppressed with debt*. Sueton. obsidione, h. e. *to be closely besieged*. Quintil. crimine temeritatis, h. e. *to be accounted rash*. Id. fastidio, h. e. *to be haughty and fastidious*. — Also, absolutely, without an ablat. *to be in distress, difficulty, danger*, &c. Liv. Aciem laborare vidit. Quintil. Naturalis favor est pro laborantibus, h. e. *for the weaker party*. Cæs. Quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat, h. e. *hard pressed, with difficulty maintaining their ground*. Cic. Non laboremus, h. e. *we would not be in such a difficulty*, &c. Id. Laboratur vehementer, h. e. *they are much concerned*. — Also, of inanimate things, *to be in a bad condition*, &c. Cæs. Triremes laborarent. Ovid. Laborantem ratem deserere, h. e. *in danger*. Liv. Laborat veritas. Flor. Laborat annalium fides, ut credamus, &c h. e. *are hardly of such authority as to induce us to believe*, &c. Cic. Digitorum contractio nullo in motu laborat, h. e. *does not find any difficulty in any motion*. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to work, labor, fashion, form, make or prepare with pains*. Horat. aliquid. Cic. Hæc a me laborata. Sil. Et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, h. e. *you work the common destruction of*, &c. Laborare aliquid denotes, also, *to endeavor to obtain or effect*. Tacit. Frumenta patientius laborant. —— ¶ See, also, *Laboratus, a, um*.

LĂBŌS. See *Lăbor*.

LĂBŌSŬS, a, um, same as *Laboriosus*. Lucil.

LABRADEUS [trisyll.], ĕi *and* ĕos, m. or **LABRADIUS**, ii, m. or **LABRANDEUS** [trisyll.], ĕi *and* ĕos, m. *a surname of Jupiter*, probably from the village *Labranda* in Caria, where there was a temple to Jupiter. Plin. and Lactant.

LĀBRŎS, or **LĀBRUS** (λάβρος, greedy), i, m. *the name of a dog*. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a fish*. Plin.

LĂBRŌSŬS (labrum), a, um, adj. *with large lips*. Cels.

LĂBRUM (perhaps from lambo), i, n. *a lip*, χεῖλος. Generally used in the *plur*. Labra, *the lips*. Cic. Apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri. Cæs. Labrum superius, *the upper lip*. Virg. Poculo labra admovere. Horat. Labra movet metuens audiri. Id. Hæc ego mecum compressis agito labris, h. e. tacitus considero, *mutter over to myself*. Senec. Vix labra diduxit, *hardly opened his mouth*. Juvenal. Longa manantia labra saliva, *slabbering*. Cn. Matius ap. Gell. Labra labris conserere, h. e. *to kiss*. So, Plaut. Labra ad labella adjungere. Id. Devoravi nomen imprudens modo: atqui etiam modo versabatur mihi in labris primoribus, *I had it at my tongue's end*. —— ¶ Martial. Linere alicui labra, h. e. *to deceive*. —— ¶ Cic. Primis, *or* primoribus labris gustare, *or* attingere, h. e. *to have had only a slight taste of; to understand superficially; to be but a smatterer*. —— ¶ Also, from resemblance, *the extremity, edge, brim, brink or margin* of any thing. Cæs. fossæ. Id. Cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, atque pro poculis utuntur, *they tip the edges with silver*. Cato. doliorum. Plin. Herba in labris fontis virens. —— ¶ Also, *a trench*. Auson. —— ¶ Also, *any large open vessel; a vat, tub, cistern*. Cato. Labrum lupinarium. Id. olearium. Virg. Spumat plenis vindemia labris, *with full vats*. Plin. Ep. Marmoreo labro aqua exundat. Cic. Labrum si in balineo non est, &c. *the basin of a bath, place in which they bathed*. —— ¶ Labrum Venerium, *an herb growing in rivers*. Plin.

LĀBRŬS. See *Labros*.

LĂBRUSCŬS, a, um, adj. as, Plin. Labrusca vitis, *or*, Virg. (absol.) Labrusca, *sc.* vitis, *a kind of wild vine* (Vitis labrusca, L.). So, also, Colum. Uva labrusca; hence, Virg. in Cul. Labruscum, i, n. *the fruit of the wild vine*.

LABRUSCUM. See *Labruscus*.

LABSO, **LABSUS.** } See *Lapso*, &c.

LĀBUNDŬS (labor, ĕris), a, um, *falling, gliding, running*. Accius ap. Non.

LĂBURNUM, i, n. *a shrub, a species of cytisus*, (Cytisus laburnum, L.) Plin.

LĂBȲRINTHŬS (λαβύρινθος), i, m. *a labyrinth; a place formed with many windings from which it is difficult to extricate one's self*. Virg. —— ¶ Hence, Labyrinthēus, a, um, adj. Catull. *and* Labyrinthĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthean*. Sidon.

LĂC (perhaps from γάλα, gen. γάλακτος), lactis, n. *milk*, γάλα. Not used in the *plur*. Lucret. Femina quæque, cum peperit, dulci repletur lacte. Virg. Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ ubera. Cæs. Lacte atque pecore vivunt. Virg. Agni a lacte depulsi, *weaned*. Ovid. Lac dare alicui, *to suckle, give suck*. Cic. Cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videantur, *with their nurse's or mother's milk*. Virg. Lac recens, *or*, Virg. novum, *new milk*. Id. concretum, *cheese*. — Plaut. Tam simile est, quam lac lacti (proverb. of things very much alike), *as like as one egg to another*. — Plin. Lac gallinaceum (proverb. of a thing very rare). —— ¶ Also, *the juice of herbs*, &c. Ovid. and Cels. —— ¶ Also, *a milky color; a milk-white color*. Ovid. (*de tauro*). Signatus tenui media inter cornua nigro. Una fuit labes: cetera lactis erant, *milk-white; of a milky white*. —— ¶ Figur. Plaut. In melle sunt linguæ sitæ vestræ, atque orationes, lacteque: corda felle sunt lita. Quintil. Satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinæ lacte. —— ¶ It is found *masc.* in Plaut., Petron., Gell. and Apul. —— ¶ Also, *nom.* Lacte, Plaut., Plin. and Apul. —— ¶ Lactes, *plur.* See *Lactes*.

LĂCÆNA (Λάκαινα), adj. f. *a Lacedæmonian or Spartan* woman. Virg. virgines. — *Subst.* *a Spartan woman*. Virg. Scelus exitiale Lacænæ, h. e. *Helen*. Val. Flacc. Fervere cæde Lacænæ, h. e. *Clytemnestra*. Martial. Cycno nupta Lacæna, h. e. *Leda*.

LĂCCA, æ, f. *a knot or swelling of the veins in the hips or legs of cattle*. Veget. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of herb*. Apul.

LĂCĔDÆMŎN (Λακεδαίμων), ŏnis, f. *Lacedæmon or Sparta, a noted city of Peloponnesus, the territory of which was called* Laconica. Cic. and Nepos. — *Abl.* Lacedæmoni. Nepos. —— ¶ Lacedæmŏnes, um, m. *the Spartans*. Memertin.

LĂCĔDÆMŎNIŬS (Λακεδαιμόνιος), a, um, adj. *Spartan, Lacedæmonian*. Plin. Lacedæmonium marmor. Horat. and Ovid. Lacedæmonium Tarentum, h. e. *built by Spartans*. Martial. Lacedæmonius Galesus, h. e. *that flows near Tarentum*. Lucan. Heniochi Lacedæmonii, h. e. a Lacedæmoniis, Castore et Polluce, oriundi. Juvenal. Lacedæmonius orbis, h. e. perhaps *a table of Lacedæmonian marble*. Nepos. Lacedæmonii, *the Spartans*.

LĂCĔR (unc.), a, um, adj. *maimed, mangled, torn in pieces, lacerated, dismembered, disabled*. Liv. corpus. Ovid. currus. Id. homo. Id. puppes. Tacit. vestis, *rent*. Stat. crines, *dishevelled*. Figur. Plin. Paneg. gentilitates. — Hence, *mutilated*. Ovid. Caput lacerum comis. Virg. Deiphobum lacerum ora. Ovid. Lacerum corpus (Philomelæ), h. e. *deprived of her young*. Hence, Sil. castra (of an army that has lost its leader). —— ¶ Also, actively, *tearing, rending, lacerating*. Ovid. Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu cœpit.

LĂCĔRĀBĬLIS (lacero), e, adj. *that may be torn, easy to be torn*. Auson.

LĂCĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a tearing, mangling, rending, lacerating, laceration*. Cic. corporis. Id. Muliebres lacerationes genarum.

LĂCĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who mangles, lacerates*. Augustin.

LĂCĔRNA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of great coat; a thick outer garment* of the Romans, worn particularly in rainy or cold weather and in war. Cic., Ovid. and Vellei. —— ¶ Hence, Lacernātus, a, um, adj. *clothed in a* lacerna. Vellei. and Juvenal.

LĂCĔRNĀTŬS, a, um, adj. See *Lacerna*.

LĂCĔRNŬLA, æ, f. dimin. of lacerna. Arnob.

LĂCĔRŌ (lacer), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear in pieces, tear, rend, mangle, lacerate*. Ovid. genas, comas, vestem. Liv. tergum virgis. Cic. e Sophoc. viscera morsu. — Also, *to cut into pieces, divide, carve*, as food. Petron. obsonium. Hence, figur. reliquias vitæ. Lucan. Lacerandas præbuit urbes, *to be distributed*. —— ¶ Figur. *to pull to pieces* with words; *to asperse, carp at, rail at, censure*. Cic. Obtrectatio invidiæ, qua solet lacerare plerosque. Id. Verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerare. Liv. Lacerare aliquem probris. Id. famam sepulti. Ovid. alicujus carmina. Sueton. Acerbissima satyra lacerari. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to ruin, dissipate, waste, consume*. Cic. omni scelere patriam. Plaut. rem suam, *or*, Sallust. bona patria, *to waste, squander*. Plaut. Fenore lacerant homines, *impoverish, ruin*. Cic. Hæc te lacerat oratio. Id. pecuniam, *squander*. Plaut. diem, *to waste, spend badly*.

LĂCĔRTA, æ, f. and **LĂCĔRTŬS**, i, m. *a lizard, newt, evet, eft*, σαῦρα. Plin., Virg., Martial., Horat., &c. —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish*. Cic. —— ¶ Lacertus, *an arm*. See *Lacertus*.

LĂCĔRTŌSŬS (lacertus), a, um, *brawny, sinewy, nervous, strong*. Cic. Centuriones lacertosi. Ovid. Lacertosi coloni. Varr. Equus lacertosus.

LĂCĔRTŬS, i, m. *the upper muscular or sinewy part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow*. Ovid. — Also, frequently, *the arm*. Ovid. Immanes lacerti, *brawny arms*. Id. Lacertis colla complecti. Ovid. and Senec. Lacertum excutere, *to throw out the arm in order to strike a blow*. Hence, Lacertus, *a blow*. Sil. — Figur. Lacerti, *muscular arms, muscle, nerves, strength, force, vigor*. Cic. In Lysia sunt lacerti. — Also, applied to bees. Virg. Aptant lacertos. —— ¶ Also, same as *Lacerta, a lizard*. Virg. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish*. Juvenal., Plin., &c.

LĂCESSĪTĬŌ (lacesso), ōnis, f. *a challenging, provoking*. Ammian.

LĂCESSĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from lacesso.

LĂCESSŌ (lacio), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 3. *to provoke, irritate, exasperate, excite*,

incite, stimulate, προκαλέω, προπηλακίζω. Cic. aliquem injuria. Sueton. jocis petulantibus. Liv. jurgiis. Id. pugnam. Colum. apes. Lucret. aures. Virg. Manibus lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, h. e. animate the horses by patting them on their breasts. Virg. pugnam, h. e. ad pugnam. So, also, Cæs. hostes, sc. ad pugnam. Lucan. Martem, sc. ad pugnam, h. e. bellum commovere. —— ¶ Also, to challenge, invite. Liv. aliquem ad pugnam. Cic. aliquem scripto, h. e. by writing to cause another to write. Also, absolutely. Virg. Cursu ictuque lacessunt, sc. se invicem. —— ¶ Also, to attack, assail. Cic. aliquem ferro. Cæs. prœlio, bello. — Figur. Ovid. Equus pede lacessit fores, h. e. kicks against, seeks to get out. Virg. Æra fulgent sole lacessita, h. e. percussa, tacta. Plin. Ep. aliquem capitaliter, h. e. to accuse. — Hence, Horat. Lacessere deos, sc. precibus, h. e. to entreat, importune. Colum. Vindemia pluviis lacessita, h. e. affected, injured. Tacit. Pax lacessita, h. e. disturbed. —— ¶ Also, to attempt, essay, dare, try. Horat. pelagus carina. Virg. pugnam, h. e. to begin, dare the fight. So, also, Id. ferrum, h. e. pugnam. —— ¶ Also, to occasion. Cic. sermones. Quintil. risum. —— ¶ Colum. Lacessiri, for lacessi.

LĂCHĂNIZŌ, or **LĂCHĂNISSŌ** (λάχανον, olus), as, n. 1. to be faint, feeble or weak, λαχανίζω, langueo, vacillo. Sueton.

LĂCHĔSIS (Λάχεσις), is, f. one of the three Fates. Ovid.

LACHRIMA, &c. See Lacrima, &c.

LĂCIĂDES, æ, m. belonging to the Lacian canton or district in Attica. Cic.

LACINIĂ (λακίς, -ίδος), æ, f. the lappet, flap or fringe of a garment. Sueton. togæ. Cic. Obtinere lacinia, by the lappet, h. e. scarcely, as if it were about to slip from the hands shortly. —— ¶ Also, any cloth or wrapper in which a thing is wrapped. Plin. Porrum, et allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, in pieces of linen rag. Hence, Plaut. Sume laciniam, a cloth, a handkerchief (but this may be referred to the first meaning of the word). — Figur. any thing like a lappet, as the dewlap in cattle. Plin. Feminarum generositatis insigne, laciniæ corporibus a cervice binæ dependentes. —— ¶ Also, by synecdoche, an entire garment. Apul. —— ¶ Also, any small division, a part, a piece. Colum. Grex in lacinias distribuatur, h. e. in minores partes. So, Plin. Brevis lacinia, a narrow strip or neck of land. —— ¶ Lacinia Juno. See Lacinium.

LACINIĀTIM (lacinia), adv. in small divisions. Figur. Apul.

LACINIŌ (perhaps from lacinia), as, a. 1. to delineate. Apul. Ut ventus adhærens pressule, membrorum voluptatem graphice laciniaret, h. e. membra per lacinias distingueret, et singulorum pulcritudinem exprimeret. (Ed. Elmenh. reads liciniaret, to cover.) —— ¶ Also, to cut or rend in pieces. Figur. Tertull. Deus blasphemiis laciniatur. Al. leg. lancinatur. Senec. Vitam deducimus in particulas, ac laciniamus. Al. leg. lancinamus.

LACINIŌSĒ (laciniosus), adv. like lappets, with lappets. Plin.

LACINIŌSŬS (lacinia), a, um, full of lappets, crumpled, jagged. Tertull. and Plin. —— ¶ Figur. full of redundancies, superfluous. Tertull. Sermo laciniosus. Hieron. Sermo laciniosissimus. — Also, full of obstructions, obstructed, troublesome. Apul. imbecillitas. Tertull. Impedimenta laciniosæ vitæ.

LĂCINIUM, ii, n. a promontory in the southern part of Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii, now Capo de Colonne, Λακίνιον. Plin. —— ¶ Lacinium is properly an adj. sc. promontorium, from Lacinius, a, um, Lacinian. Hence, Ovid. Lacinia litora. Liv. Lacinia Juno, and Virg. Diva Lacinia (there was here a temple of Juno, six miles from Crotona). Ovid. templa, the temple of Lacinian Juno.

LĂCIŌ (unc.), is, a. 3. to allure, to deceive, decipio. Lucret. Quæ lacere in fraudem possent, vinctosque tenere.

LĂCŌ, and **LĂCŌN** (Λάκων), ōnis, m. adject. Spartan, Lacedæmonian. Horat. Flumen et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto. Nep. A quo cum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, &c. Horat. Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, sc. canis (Laconia being famous for its breed of dogs). — In plur. Lacōnes, um, m. the Lacedæmonians, the Spartans. Propert. Quod si jura fores, pugnasque imitata Laconum, &c. Martial. Qualia Ledæi facta Lacones habent, h. e. Castor and Pollux, sons of Lacedæmonian Leda. So, Id. Pios Laconas.

LĂCŌNIĂ, æ, f. same as Laconica. Plin.

LĂCŌNICĂ, æ, sc. terra, and **LĂCŌNICĒ** (Λακωνική, sc. γῆ), es, f. a country of Peloponnesus, of which Sparta or Lacedæmon was the chief city. Nep. and Pompon. Mela.

LACONICUM. See Laconicus.

LĂCŌNICŬS (Λακωνικός), a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian, Laconic. Horat. Laconicæ purpuræ. Al. leg. Laconiæ. Plin. canes. Symmach. brevitas. Plaut. Laconica clavis, h. e. by which the doors could be opened and closed from without, an invention of the Spartans, and differing from keys previously made, by which doors were opened only from within. — Laconicum balneum, or Laconicum (absol.), the sweating-room in a bath. Cic. — Also, Plaut. Laconicum, sc. vestimentum.

LĂCŌNIS (Λακωνίς), ĭdis, adj. f. Spartan, Lacæna. Ovid. Et patre Dictæo, sed matre Laconide nati. —— ¶ Laconis (absol.), sc. terra, the same as Laconica. Pompon. Mela.

LĂCŌNIŬS, a, um, adj. Spartan, Lacedæmonian. — Hence, Laconia, which see.

LACŎTŎMŎS. See Lætomos.

LĂCRIMĂ, and **LĂCRȲMĂ**, or **LĂCRŬMĂ** (δάκρυ, δάκρυμα), æ, f. a tear. Cic. Cito arescit lacrima. Ovid. Lacrimam dare ignoto, h. e. ignotum lugere. Terent. Homini illico lacrymæ cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio. Virg. Vultum lacrymis atque ora rigabat, bedewed with tears. Id. Lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes. Id. Sinum lacrymis implevit obortis, with rising tears. Tacit. Effundi in lacrymas, to burst into tears. Cic. Neque enim præ lacrimis jam loqui possum. Id. Lacrimas non tenere. Id. Tradere se lacrimis et tristitiæ. Id. Lacrimis confici. Curt. temperare. Val. Flacc. absumi. Cæs. Multis cum lacrimis obsecrare. Curt. Manantibus præ gaudio lacrymis. Plin. Ep. Diu cohibitæ lacrymæ prorumpunt. Lucan. Lacrymas luctusque remitte. Cic. Lacrimas effundere. Id. profundere. Ovid. emittere. Virg. demittere. Senec. mittere. Justin. Dolorem in lacrymas effundere, to vent forth his grief. Valer. Flacc. Fatiscere in lacrymas. Ovid. In lacrymas cogere aliquem. Id. Lacrymis madidos corrumpere ocellos. Id. indulgere. Propert. Lacrymas siccare cadentes. Id. supprimere. Virg. dare, h. e. to shed. Id. Ire in lacrymas. Id. lacrymas ciere, h. e. movere, fletum excitare. Id. Lacrymis quempiam flectere. Quintil. Lacrymas alicujus concitare, to move to tears. So, Id. movere, and Curt. commovere, and Albinov. alicui elicere. —— ¶ Figur. a moisture like tears, which exudes from trees, plants, &c. Plin. E lacrymis arborum, quæ glutinum pariunt, tears, gum-drops. Id. Lacryma vitium, quæ veluti gummi est. —— ¶ Of the three forms of writing the word, the first, Lacrima, is considered the best. — It was, also, anciently written with an h, Lachrima, &c.

LĂCRIMĀBILIS, or **LĂCRȲMĀBILIS** (lacrimo), e, adj. sad, worthy of lamentation, lamentable, mournful, woful, miserable, δακρυτὸς, πολύδακρυς. Virg. Gemitus lacrimabilis. Id. bellum. Ovid. Vixque tenet lacrymas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit. —— ¶ Also, like tears. Arnob. Lacrymabilis destillatio.

LĂCRIMĀBILITĔR, or **LĂCRȲMĀBILITĔR** (lacrimabilis), adverb, with tears, mournfully. Hieron.

LĂCRIMĀBUNDŬS, or **LĂCRȲMĀBUNDŬS** (lacrimo), a, um, adj. full of tears, weeping much, ready to weep, tearful, tear-falling. Liv.

LĂCRIMĀTIŌ, or **LĂCRȲMĀTIŌ**, or **LĂCRŬMĀTIŌ** (lacrimo), ōnis, f. a weeping, δάκρυσις. Plin. Omphacium emendat oculorum lacrymationes.

LĂCRIMŌ, and **LĂCRȲMŌ**, or **LĂCRŬMŌ** (lacrima), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. Oftener used than Lăcrimŏr, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to weep, shed tears, plain, lament, δακρύω. Cic. Te, ut a me discesseris, lacrymasse, moleste ferebam. Id. Ecquis fuit, quin lacrymaretur? Senec. Nec sicci sint oculi, amisso amico, nec fluant: lacrymandum est, non plorandum. Terent. Lacrymo gaudio. Id. Quid tu igitur lacrymas? — Sometimes it is followed by an acc. governed by ob or propter understood. Terent. Num id lacrimat virgo? Nep. casum. —— ¶ Used, also, of plants. Venant. Fortun. Caudice desecto lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, drops, distils, weeps. Plin. Calamus lacrimans. Ovid. Nondum pertulerat lacrimatas cortice myrrhas.

LĂCRIMŌSĒ, or **LĂCRȲMŌSĒ** (lacrimosus), adv. with tears. Gell.

LĂCRIMŌSŬS, or **LĂCRȲMŌSŬS** (lacrima), a, um, adj. full of tears, weeping, causing tears, sad, doleful, δακρυώδης. Horat. Lacrimosa Trojæ funera. Id. bellum. Ovid. Lumina lacrimosa vino. Id. Lacrimosum carmen. Stat. Lacrimosus risus. Horat. and Ovid. Lacrimosus fumus, h. e. causing tears to come into the eyes. So, Plin. Cæpis omnibus odor lacrimosus. —— ¶ Used, also, of plants. Plin.

LĂCRIMŬLĂ, or **LĂCRȲMŬLĂ** (dimin. of lacrima), æ, f. a little tear, δακρύδιον. Cic.

LĀCTĂ, æ, f. a kind of cassia. Plin.

LĀCTĀNS (lacto), antis, particip. having milk, suckling, giving suck, θηλάζων, lac habens, aut præbens. Gell. Nam plerumque sine discrimine, quæcumque id temporis lactans est, adhiberi solet. Al. rectius leg. lactens. (Lactans and lactens are constantly confounded, as in Ovid. Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.) —— ¶ Also, sucking milk. Varr. Equis anniculis dandum hordeum, usque quo erunt lactantes. Al. rectius leg. lactentes. Liv. ap. Non. Ego puerum interea ancillæ subdam lactantem meæ. Al. leg. lætantem. —— ¶ Lactantia, ium, milken diet. Cels. Al. leg. lactentia. —— ¶ Lactantes anni, in Auson. Edyll. 4. v. 67. sucking years, years of boyhood (unless lactentes be the correct reading). —— ¶ Martial. Lactantes metæ, h. e. metæ lactis. —— ¶ Figur. alluring, deceiving. Acc. ap. Non. Frustrando lactans. Cic. Malevolentia lactans alieno malo. (Ita Non.; sed al. rectius al. leg.)

LĀCTĀRIS (lac), e, adj. having milk, giving milk. Marcell. Empir.

LĀCTĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. having milk. Plin. Lactaria herba, tithymal, spurge or milk-weed. —— ¶ Made of milk. Lactarium opus, food made of milk, milk diet, γαλάκτινον. Lamprid. Cœnam exhibere de opere lactario. So, Cels. Omne opus pistorium, lac, mel, itemque lactaria. Al. leg. lactentia. —— ¶ Lactarius, ii, m. one that prepares food made of milk, qui cibos e lacte conficit. Cels. Dulciarios et lactarios tales habuit, ut, &c. — Also, one sucking milk. Varr. Dandum bubus lupinum, et lactariis Medica, et cytysum, h. e. calves. (Some understand lactariis in this place, giving milk, h. e. milch cows.)

LĀCTĀTŬS (lacto), us, m. a giving suck, a suckling with milk. Plin. 32, 5. Harduin. leg. jactatu ex MSS.

LACTE. See Lac.

LĀCTĒNS (lacteo), entis, particip. sucking milk, hanging at the breast, sucking, θηλάζων. Cic. Romulus parvus, atque lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians. Id. Lactentes hostiæ. Liv. Lactentibus rem divinam facere. Varr. Porci lactentes. Id. agni. Colum. catulus. Ovid. Carpere dicuntur lactentia viscera rostris, sc. puerorum lactentium. —— ¶ Also, having or containing milk, full of milky juice. Virg. Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent. Ovid. Sata vere novo teneris lactentia succis. Plin. Lactuca lactens. —— ¶ Also, made of milk. Cels. Facile intus corrumpuntur

omne pistorium opus, lac, mel, itemque lactentia. *Id.* Alvum movent mel crudum, lac, lactentia omnia, mulsum, vinum dulce. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Lactens annus, *h. e. the spring* (as it were like a young nursing child).

LĂCTĔŌ (lac), es, n. 2. *to grow milky, swell with milk. Pallad.* — See *Lactens.*

LĂCTĔŎLŬS (dimin. of lacteus), a, um, adj. *white as milk, milk-white. Catull.* Lacteolæ puellæ. *Auson.* Viscus lacteolum, *h. e.* caro candida testæ marinæ inclusa. *Prudent.* agnus, *h. e.* lacteus.

LĂCTĔS (lac), ium, f. *the small guts, chitterlings. Plin. Pers., Plaut.* —— ¶ Lactis, *sing. Titinn.* Lactis agnina.

LĂCTĔSCŌ (lacteo), is, n. 3. *to turn into milk, become milk,* γαλακτόομαι. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to swell with milk, to be filled with milk. Plin.*

LĂCTĔŬS (lac), a, um, adj. *of milk, made of milk, milky, full of milk,* γαλακτικός. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* Lacteus humor, *h. e. milk. Virg.* Ubera lactea, *h. e.* lacte plena, *distended with milk.* —— ¶ Also, *sucking. Martial.* Cingunt serenum lactei focum vernæ. *Id.* Lacteus porcus. —— ¶ Also, *of the color of milk, white as milk, milk-white. Virg.* Lactea colla. *Id.* cervix. *Martial.* gemma. — Hence, *Cic.* Orbis lacteus, *Ovid.* Via lactea, and *Plin.* Circulus lacteus (in the heavens), *the milky way, galaxy,* γαλαξία.

LĂCTĬCŎLŎR (lac & color), ōris, adj. *of the color of milk, milk-white. Auson.*

LĂCTĬLĀGŌ (lac), ĭnis, f. *a low laurel; the same as Chamædaphne. Apul.*

LĂCTĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the color of milk, milk-white. Venant. Fortun.*

LĂCTĬS (Id.), is, f. See *Lactes.*

LĂCTĬTŌ (frequentat. from lacto), as, n. 1. *to give milk, give suck. Martial.*

LĂCTŌ (lac), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give milk, suckle, give suck, feed with milk,* θηλάζω. *Ovid.* Ubera lactantia. —— ¶ Also, *to suck milk, suck. Auson.* Infans lactavit. —— ¶ Figur. (in which sense it is by some derived from *lacio*), *to allure, deceive with fair words, wheedle, cajole, trepan, dupe. Terent.* Sollicitando et pollicitando eorum animos lactas. *Id.* amantem. *Plaut.* Ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, raptat, retinet, lactat. —— ¶ See *Lactans.*

LĂCTŌRĬS (Id.), is, f. *a plant with a milky juice. Plin.*

LĂCTŪCĂ (Id.), æ, f. *lettuce,* θρίδαξ. *Plin.*

LĂCTŪCŬLĂ (dimin. of lactuca), æ, f. *a small lettuce,* θριδακινίς. *Sueton.*

LĂCTŪRCĬĂ (lac), æ, f. *a goddess among the Romans, who presided over the corn swelling with milk. Augustin.* l. 4. *de Civ. Dei,* c. 8. *where others read* Deum lacturnum.

LACTURNUS. See *Lacturcia.*

LĂCŪNĂ (lacus), æ, f. *a ditch, pool, body of stagnant water,* τέλμα, τέναγος. *Lucret.* In magnas aquæ, vastasque lacunas. *Virg.* Cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ. *Stat.* Hi siccant bibulas manu lacunas. *Martial.* Quod siccæ redolet palus lacunæ. *Lucret.* Salsas lacunas, *water of the sea, salt water.* So, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Neptunias lacunas. —— ¶ Also, any *ditch, pit. Cic.* Cæcas lacunas. *Lucret.* Aut tenebras Orci visat, vastasque lacunas. —— ¶ Also, any *hole or cavity; a cleft, opening, chasm. Vitruv.* Pavimenta testacea sunt diligenter exigenda, ut non habeant lacunas, nec exstantes tumulos. *Varr.* Qua aratrum vomere lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur. *Martial.* Lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna patet. —— ¶ Used, also, of *a vacant place in which something is wanting.* Hence, figur. *loss, defect, want.* Lacunam explere, *to supply a defect. Cic.* Lacunam rei familiaris explere, *to get back their expenses; to stop up that hole in. Id.* Vide quæso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, *h. e.* ne quod detrimentum, ne quid minus probum in auro sit.

LĂCŪNĂR (unc.), āris, n. *the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented or filled up afterwards; a carved or fretted ceiling,* σανίδωμα, φάτνωμα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ *Juvenal.* Doctus spectare lacunar (proverb.), *h. e. to look upwards, not to concern himself about what is passing before his very eyes.* —— ¶ *Genit. plur.* Lacunariorum, *for* lacunarium. *Dat. pl.* lacunaribus *and* lacunariis. *Vitruv.*

LĂCŪNĀRĬUM, ii, n. same as *Lacunar. Vitruv.*

LĂCŪNŌ (lacuna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fret or pit, hollow out. Plin.* Intus exiles nucleos lacunatis includit toris. —— ¶ Also, *to ornament like a carved or fretted ceiling. Ovid.* Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.

LĂCŪNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of ditches, holes, or cavities; uneven, pitted, ragged. Cic.*

LĂCŬS (λάκκος, a ditch), us, m. *a lake,* λίμνη. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Among the poets, generally, for *water, a body of water,* whether *a river, fountain, or other stream of water. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a cistern or reservoir in which the water is received from pipes, fountains,* &c.; *a basin. Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *a quenching trough* used by smiths to quench glowing iron. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *every vessel of a larger kind, for liquids; a tub, cask;* especially, *a vat* into which the wine flows when pressed. *Ovid.* — Hence, *as much wine as is pressed at once. Plin.* — *Cic.* Oratio de musto ac lacu fervida, *h. e. yet new, not yet having ceased fermenting.* —— ¶ Also, *every receptacle, keep. Colum.* for pulse. *Prudent.* for lions. — Also, *the hole in which lime is slaked, a lime hole. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, for *lacunar. Lucil.*

LĂCUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of lacus), i, m. *a small lake, ditch. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a little vat, chest,* &c. for olives, &c. *Colum.*

LACUTURRIS, is, m. *a sort of large cabbage or cauliflower. Plin.*

LĀDĂ, or LĒDĂ, æ, f. or LĒDŎN (λῆδον), i, n. *a kind of herb. Plin.* — Hence, Ladānum, i, n. *the dewy moisture which is found on the leaves of the herb* lada (Cistus Creticus, L.), λήδανον. *Plin.*

LĀDĀS, æ, m. Λάδας, *a swift runner of Alexander the Great. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Martial.*

LĀDŌN, ōnis, m. Λάδων, *a river of Peloponnesus, which flows through Arcadia into the Alpheus. Ovid.* —— ¶ In fabulous history, *Ladon* is sometimes called *the father of Daphne. Serv.* —— ¶ *Ladon* is also *the name of one of Actæon's dogs. Ovid.*

LÆDŌ (according to some, from δηλέω, by transposition of the letters), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to strike or dash with force against* any thing. *Lucret.* Turbida ponti æquora lædebant naves ad saxa viroque. —— ¶ Hence, *to injure, hurt, harm, offend, trouble, vex, annoy,* βλάπτω. *Plaut.* Lora lædunt brachia. *Ovid.* Frondes lædit hiems. *Id.* Teneros lædunt juga prima juvencos. *Id.* Lædere aliquem vulnere. *Phædr.* dente. *Virg.* ferro retuso plantas. *Id.* rubigine ferrum. *Ovid.* Herbas morsu læsere juvencæ. *Plin.* Grana lathyridis stomachum lædunt. *Horat.* Si te pulvis, strepitusque rotarum, si lædet caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo, *shall annoy you. Virg.* Ah, ne te frigora lædant! *Id.* Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus, *will be less tedious. Plin.* Thymum læditur imbribus, *is injured. Id.* Smaragdi sole læduntur, *lose their lustre. Terent.* Clemens, placidus: nulli lædere os, arridere omnibus, *h. e. to abuse no one to his face. Sueton.* famam alicujus gravi opprobrio. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* Ludibrio aliquem lædere. *Quintil.* infamia, *to speak ill of, asperse, slander, defame. Horat.* tristi versu, *to lash, satirize. Plaut.* dicto aut facto. *Cic.* fidem, *to break, violate. Nep.* Nullas inimicitias gessit, quod neque lædebat quemquam, neque, &c. *h. e. disobliged. Sallust.* Marius antea infestus nobilitati, tum vero multus atque ferox instare, singulos modo, modo universos lædere, *railed at.*

LÆLĀPS (λαῖλαψ, a storm), ăpis, m. *the name of a dog. Ovid.*

LÆLĬĀNŬS (Lælius), a, um, adj. *of, pertaining, or belonging to* Lælius (the name of a Roman gens). *Cæs.* Lælianæ naves, *h. e. which D. Lælius commanded.*

LÆNĂ (χλαῖνα), æ, f. *an upper robe or mantle. Cic.* — It was properly, according to *Varro*, the garment of men, as *ricinium* was that of women.

LÆNĀS, ātis, m. and f. *a surname in the gens Popilia in Rome. Liv.*

LÆŎTŎMŬS (λαιότομος), i, f. *the chord of a segment of a circle. Vitruv.* 9. 7 (8), 6. (*Ed. Schneid.* where, before, *lacotomos* was read).

LĀĔRTĒS, æ, m. and LĀĔRTĂ, æ, m. Λαέρτης, *the son of Acrisius or Arcesius, and father of Ulysses.* — Hence, Laertiădes, æ, m. *the son of Laertes,* h. e. *Ulysses. Ovid.* and *Horat.* — Hence, also, Laertius, a, um, adj. *of, pertaining, or belonging to, or sprung from Laertes, Laertian. Ovid.* heros, *h. e. Ulysses. Virg.* regna, *realms of Laertes,* h. e. *Ithaca, where Laertes reigned.*

LÆSĬŌ (lædo), ōnis, f. *a hurting, harming, injuring,* δήλησις. *Pandect.* Si quid, absente socio, ad læsionem ejus fecit. *Lactant.* Irritat læsio dolorem. —— ¶ Also, *an attack made by an orator on the character of his opponent. Cic.*

LÆSTRȲGŌN, ōnis, m. *a Læstrygonian. Ovid.* — Generally used in *plur.* Læstrygōnes, um, m. *a people of Campania in Italy, in the region round the city Formiæ, which town is said to have been built by Lamus; the people were said to be very savage. Plin., Gell., Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a people of Sicily. Sil.* —— ¶ Hence, Læstrygonius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Læstrygones in Italy. Ovid.* domus, *h. e. Formiæ. Silv.* rupes, *h. e.* Formiana saxa. *Liv.* Litora Caietæ, Læstrygonioeque recessus, *h. e.* now *the gulf of Gaeta. Horat.* amphora, *h. e. wine from the Formian hills.* —— Also, *of or pertaining to the Læstrygones in Sicily. Plin.*

LÆSŪRĂ, æ, f. same as *Læsio. Tertull.*

LÆSŬS (lædo), a, um, particip. *harmed, injured. Cic.* Læsus injuria. *Id.* dignitas. *Pandect.* jus. *Ovid.* silva. *Lucan.* Læsus nube dies, *darkened. Sil.* Res læsæ, *misfortune.* Also, *that has suffered wrong or loss. Pandect.* —— ¶ See *Lædo.*

LÆTĂ, ōrum, n. τὰ λαιτά, agri publici. *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Hence, Læticus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the public lands. Cod. Theod.*

LÆTĀBĬLĬS (lætor), e, adj. *joyful, glad, gladsome, joyous. Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LÆTĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *greatly rejoicing, joyful, glad. Gell.*

LÆTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *dung, manure, compost, soil; any thing used to fertilize the soil,* κόπρος. *Plin.* Secale nascitur qualicumque solo, ipsumque pro lætamine est. *Pallad.* Anserum lætamen.

LÆTĀNTĔR (Id.), adv. *joyfully. Lamprid.*

LÆTĀSTĔR (lætus), tri, adj. *somewhat joyful. Titinn.*

LÆTĀTĬŌ (lætor), ōnis, f. *a rejoicing, joy. Cæs.*

LÆTĒ (lætus), adv. *gladly, joyfully, cheerfully,* γηθοσύνως, ἱλαρῶς. *Cic.* Læte atque insolenter tulit. *Gell.* Lætissime gaudere. *Vellei.* Neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius, aut receptus est lætius. — Figur. *fruitfully, abundantly, well. Colum.* Truncus lætius frondet, *h. e.* uberius, *more abundantly. Plin.* Laurus recisa lætius fruticat. *Id.* Seges læte virens.

LÆTICUS. See *Læta, orum.*

LÆTĬFĬCĀNS (lætificor), tis, adj. *cheerful, joyful. Plaut.*

LÆTĬFĬCŌ (lætificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gladden, exhilarate, make glad or joyful,* εὐφραίνω. *Lucan.* Non illum gloria pulsi lætificat Magni. *Plaut.* Nunc alii eo lætificantur meo malo et damno. — Figur. *Cic.* Sol quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram, tum vicissim lætificat, ut cum cælo hilarata videatur. —— ¶ Also, *to manure. Cic.*

LÆTĬFĬCŬS (lætus & facio), a, um, adj. *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous,* χαρτός, lætus. *Lucret.* Uti sine certis imbribus anni lætificos nequeat fetus submittere tellus. *Senec.* Lætifica referre alicui. *Stat.* Lætifici tumultus. *Id.* plausus.

LÆTISCŌ (lætus), is, n. 3. *to rejoice,* εὐφραίνομαι. *Sisenn.*

LÆTĬTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulness,* χαρά, γηθοσύνη. *Cic.* Percipere lætitiam ex re quapiam, *to derive joy. Id.* Efferri lætitia, *to be transported*

with joy. *Id.* exsultare. *Id.* perfrui. *Id.* afficere aliquem. *Id.* Comitia ista præclara me lætitia extulerunt. *Id.* Repente incessi omnibus lætitiis. *Id.* Lætitiam capere oculis. *Id.* dare alicui, *h. e.* lætandi occasionem. So, *Terent.* objicere, *Id.* offerre, *Plin.* afferre. *Plaut.* parere alicui. *Liv.* Tantam ex metu lætitiam fecere, ut, &c. *Terent.* Ne me in lætitiam frustra conjicias. *Sallust.* Magna lætitia nobis est. *Nepos.* Victoria tantæ fuit Atticis lætitiæ, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Præ lætitia lacrymæ prosiliunt mihi. *Justin.* Totus in lætitiam effusus. *Terent.* Diem perpetuum in lætitia degere. —— ¶ Figur. *grace, beauty, richness*. *Stat.* membrorum. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* orationis. — Also, *fruitfulness, vigor*. *Colum.* loci. *Id.* trunci. *Justin.* pabuli, *plenty, abundance*. —— ¶ *Lætitia* is distinguished from *gaudium*, as signifying *a more extravagant joy*.

LÆTĬTŪDŌ, ĭnis, f. same as *Lætitia*. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

LÆTŌ (lætus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to delight, make joyful, gladden*, εὐφραίνω. *Liv.* ap. *Non.* Jamne oculos specie lætavisti optabili? — *Pallad.* Lætare arbores, *h. e.* stercorare.

LÆTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to rejoice, be glad or joyful*, γηθέω, χαίρω. *Cic.* An Cn. Pompeium censes maximarum rerum gloria lætaturum fuisse, si scisset, &c. *Id.* Lætor tum præsenti, tum sperata tua dignitate. *Id.* de communi omnium salute. *Id.* in omnium gemitu. *Id.* In hoc est semper lætatus, quod, &c. *Id.* Illud in primis mihi lætandum jure esse video, quod, &c. *Id.* Utrumque lætor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse, et animo valuisse. *Sallust.* Lætandum magis, quam dolendum puto casum tuum. — It is sometimes, by a Greek construction, joined with the *gen.* *Virg.* Nec veterum memini lætorve malorum. — Figur. *for* delectari, juvari, *to be delighted with, take delight in*. *Sueton.* Asturconem, quo maxime lætabatur, &c. *which he took great pleasure in*. *Colum.* Omne vitis genus naturaliter lætatur tepore potius, quam frigore.

LÆTŌRĬŪS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lætorius*. *Lætorius* is the name of *a Roman* gens. *Cic.* Lætoria lex, *a law proposed by one Lætorius*, which prohibited one less than 25 years of age from making contracts.

LÆTŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *glad, joyful, cheerful*, γηθόσυνος. *Cic.* Lætus homo. *Terent.* de re. *Liv.* oratio. *Cic.* vultus. *Virg.* clamor. *Liv.* pax. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Vellei.* animi. *Virg.* laborum. *Liv.* Neutra acies læta ex certamine abiit, *h. e. neither had reason to be glad*; or, *both had reason to be displeased*. — Also, *doing any thing with joy, ready, willing, cheerful*. *Sallust.* Senatus supplementum lætus decreverat. *Virg.* Dardanio juveni læta dedi. — Also, *delighting or taking pleasure in*. *Horat.* sanguine. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Sil.* ferro vivere. — Also, *pleased, content, satisfied*. *Martial.* meo. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Valer. Flacc.* Lætus opum pacisque meæ. —— ¶ Also, *making cheerful, delighting, gladdening, pleasing, acceptable, grateful, welcome*. *Cic.* Omnia erant lætiora. *Valer. Flacc.* Virtus haud læta tyranno. *Tacit.* Lætum militibus nomen. — Also, *propitious, favorable, auspicious, lucky*. *Plaut.* Lætus, *sc.* Mercurius. *Plin.* prodigium. *Sueton.* Exta lætiora. —— ¶ Also, *joyous in appearance, looking cheerful, lively or beautiful, agreeable, pleasant*. *Plin.* color, *h. e. lively, apt to cheer the eye*. *Cic.* Vite quid est lætius? *Virg.* seges. *Id.* Lætissima farra. *Id.* armenta. *Id.* Lætos oculis afflavit honores. — Hence, *fertile, fruitful, rich, fat*. *Varr.* ager. *Horat.* pascua. *Virg.* farra. *Id.* armenta. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sallust.* Pabuli lætus, ager. *Virg.* Lucus lætissimus umbræ. — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Ingenium lætissimum.—Also, of an orator and speeches, *fertile, rich, florid, flowery*. *Cic.* genus orationis. *Quintil.* Homerus. — Also, *abundant, copious*. *Virg.* Flumina læta manabunt.

LÆVĒ (lævus), adv. *on the left hand; hence, badly, incorrectly, slowly*. *Horat.* Puer hic non læve jussa Philippi accipiebat.

LÆVĬĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to or named after* Lævius (an old Roman poet, considered by many to be the same as Livius Andronicus). *Gell.* Lævianum carmen. *Id.* Læviana verba.

LÆVIGATIO, LÆVIGO, LÆVIS, LÆVITAS, LÆVO, LÆVOR. See *Levigatio, Levigo*, &c.

LÆVŌRSUM, and LÆVŌRSŪS (lævus & versum), adv. *towards or on the left hand*, ἐπ' ἀριστερά. *Apul.* and *Ammian.*

LÆVŪS (λαιός), a, um, adj. *left, on the left side*. *Cic.* manus. *Ovid.* latus. *Id.* auris. *Id.* pes. *Id.* humerus. *Id.* Ponti qua plaga læva jacet, *on the left side*. *Id.* Lævo fulmina missa polo, *h. e.* læva cæli parte. *Id.* Lævus Pontus, *h. e. situated to the left*. *Virg.* Radit iter lævum interior. — Hence, Læva (absol.), *the left hand*. *Virg.* Ilionea petit dextra, lævaque Serestum. *Ovid.* Cognovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ. — Also, Læva (absol.), *the left side*. *Liv.* Dextra montibus, læva Tiberi amne septus. *Id.* Dextra lævaque duo maria claudunt. *Ovid.* Lævam pete. — So, Ad lævam, in lævum (*sc.* latus), in lævam, *on or towards the left*. *Cic.* Ad lævam. *Ovid.* Fleximus in lævum cursus. *Plin.* Si in lævam detorserit. — Hence, Læva, n. pl. *sc.* loca, *places situated on the left*. *Ovid.* Læva Propontidis intrat. *Plin.* Insulæ Fortunatæ contra læva Mauritaniæ. — Lævi boves, *h. e.* quorum cornua terram spectant. *Serv.* —— ¶ As the left hand is not so well suited to labor as the right, *lævus* sometimes signifies *foolish, silly, infatuated*. *Virg.* Si mens non læva fuisset. *Horat.* O ego lævus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam! — Also, *unsuitable, improper, inconvenient*. *Horat.* Tempore lævo aliquem interpellare. —— ¶ As the Roman augurs turned to the south, *the left side* (the east) was the favorable quarter; therefore *lævus*, in augury, signifies *happy, fortunate, good, lucky, propitious*. *Virg.* Subitoque fragore intonuit lævum. *Phædr.* Læva omina. *Ovid.* Tonitru dedit omina lævo Jupiter, et lævo fulmina missa polo. *Virg.* Si quem numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo (but *Gellius* explains this passage, *unlucky, adverse*). —— ¶ Also, *unlucky, adverse, unpropitious*, as the Greeks turned to the north, and consequently the left would be opposite to the favorite quarter. *Horat.* Lævus picus. *Valer. Flacc.* Lævum omen. — *Stat.* Lævus ignis, *h. e.* pestilentia.

LĂGĂNUM (λάγανον), i, n. *a thin cake made of fine flour, oil*, &c. *Horat.* and *Cels.*

LAGĒA vitis. See *Lageos*.

LĂGĒNĂ (λάγηνος), æ, f. *a flagon, flask, bottle* made of earth, and also of other materials, and used for various purposes, as for keeping fruit, wine, &c. *Horat.*, *Colum.*, &c. —— ¶ Also written *Lagœna*, and *Lagona*, and, also, *Laguna*.

LĂGĒŌS (λάγειος, of a hare), a, on, adj. *Plin.* Vitis Lagea, the name of *a kind of vine*. *Virg.* Lageos, *sc.* vitis (perhaps so called from its being of the color of a *hare*).

LĀGĒŪS (Lagus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to or named after* Lagus (the father of Ptolemy, king of Egypt). Hence, *Egyptian*. *Lucan.* Lageus Nilus. *Sil.* Lagea ratis. *Id.* Lageus amnis, *h. e.* Nilus. *Martial.* Lagea litora.

LAGŌ, ĭnis, f. *a kind of scammony*; a plant which is also called *scammonia tenuis*. *Plin.*

LĂGŌĬS (λαγωΐς), ĭdis, f. *a bird*, perhaps same as *lagopus*; unless it be *black grouse*. *Horat.*

LĂGŌNŌPŌNŌS (λαγόνων πόνος), i, m. *a pain in the bowels; the gripes*. *Plin.*

LĂGŌPHTHĀLMŌS (λαγώφθαλμος), i, m. *a disease of the eyes, when the upper eyelid does not fall, but leaves the eye half open*; from λαγὼς, *a hare*, and ὀφθαλμὸς, *the eye*, because hares are said to sleep with open eyes. *Cels.*

LĂGŌPŪS (λαγώπους), ŏdis, f. *white grouse or white partridge*. *Plin.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb hare's-foot or hare's-cumin*. *Plin.*

LĂGŌTRŌPHĪŌN (λαγωτροφεῖον), ii, n. *a warren of hares, hare-warren*. *Colum.*

LAGŌNA. See *Lagena*.

LĂGŌNCŬLĂ (dimin. from lagena), æ, f. *a small bottle or flagon*. *Plin. Ep.* and *Colum.*

LĂGŌNCŬLŪS, i, m. *a kind of cake or pastry*. *Stat.*

LĀĪCŪS (λαός, the people), a, um, adj. *not belonging to the priesthood, belonging to the laity, laical, laic*. *Tertull.*

LĀĬS, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. Λαΐς, *a famous courtesan of Corinth*. *Ovid.*

LĀĪŪS, or LĀJŪS, i, m. *a king of Thebes, father of Œdipus*. *Stat.* — Hence, Lāĭădēs, æ, m. *the son of Laius*, h. e. *Œdipus*. *Ovid.*

LĂLĒTĀNĬĂ, æ, f. *a country in Spain*. *Martial.* and *Sallust.* — Hence, Laletānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this country*. *Plin.* — Laletāni, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the same*. *Plin.*

LĀLĪSĬŌ, ōnis, m. *the foal of a wild ass*. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

LĀLLŌ (from the sound), as, n. 1. *to sing lalla or lullaby, sing as a nurse to a child, entice to suck or sleep by singing*. *Pers.* Et similis regum pueris, pappare minutum poscis, et iratus mammæ, lallare recusas, *h. e.* fastidis et respuis cantilenam nutricis ad soporem invitantis. — *A singing in this way* was called *lallum*, or *lallus*. *Auson.*

LĀLLUM, i, n. or LĀLLŪS, i, m. See *Lallo*.

LĀMĂ (λάμος), æ, f. *a slough, bog, puddle, ditch*. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of mastich*. *Plin.*

LĀMBDĂCISMŪS (λαμβδακισμός), i, m. *a faulty manner of pronunciation, when the letter* L *is sounded too strongly*. *Diomed.*

LĀMBĔRŌ, as, a. 1. *to tear in pieces, beat*. Figur. *Plaut.* Lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lamberas, *h. e.* me meo lacessis ludo.

LĀMBĬTŌ (frequentat. from lambo), as, a. 1. *to lick*. *Solin.* Ægyptii canes e Nilo nunquam nisi currentes lambitant.

LĀMBĬTŪS (lambo), us, m. *the act of licking; a licking*. *Aurel. Vict.*

LĀMBŌ, is, bi, (bitum, according to *Priscian.*), a. 3. *to lick, lap with the tongue*, λείχω. *Cic.* Hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere. *Phædr.* Cum vulpes lagenæ frustra collum lamberet. *Martial.* Pisces norunt dominum, manumque lambunt. *Id.* Catellæ lambentes. — Figur. *to lick, touch lightly, glide to*. *Horat.* Flamma summum properabat lambere tectum. *Virg.* Tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas. *Id.* (Ætna) Attollitque globos flammarum et sidera lambit. *Plaut.* Imagines lambunt hederæ, *h. e.* circumdant. *Horat.* Quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, *gently washes*. —— ¶ *Lambui*, in preterit, is found in the *Vulgate*, Judic. 7. 5, 6, 7.

LĀMĔLLĂ (dimin. of lamina), æ, f. *a small or thin plate of metal*. *Vitruv.* Speculum argenteum tenui lamella ductum.

LĀMĔLLŬLĂ (dimin. of lamella), æ, f. *a small plate of metal*. *Petron.*

LĀMĔNTĂ (lamentor), æ, f. *a wailing, a lamentation*. *Pacuv.*

LĀMĔNTĀBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *lamentable, doleful, mournful, woful*, πολύθρηνος. *Cic.* Lamentabili voce deplorans. *Id.* Sumptuosa funera, et lamentabilia. *Stat.* carmen. —— ¶ Also, *worthy of lamentation, to be deplored or lamented*. *Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* Jam lamentabile Athenæ pendere desierant, Thesea laude, tributum.

LĀMĔNTĀRĬŪS (lamentum), a, um, adj. *causing lamentation*, θρηνώδης. *Plaut.*

LĀMĔNTĀTĬŌ (lamentor), ōnis, f. *a weeping, wailing, mourning, bemoaning, lamentation*, θρῆνος. *Cic.*

LĀMĔNTĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, particip. *having lamented, mourned*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Passively, *mourned, lamented, bewailed*. *Sil.* Armipotens ductor, quam sunt tua

fata per urbem lamentata diu! *Stat.* Nocte velut Phrygia cum lamentata resultant Dindyma, *h. e.* clamoribus, et ululatibus se vulnerantium completa.

LĂMĔNTŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lament, bewail, bemoan, weep or mourn for*, θρηνέω. *Plaut.* Lamentari, cruciari, et lacrymantem se afflictare. *Sueton.* Lamentari, ac plangere. *Cic.* Lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coegisset. *Id.* Lamentari cæcitatem alicujus. *Sueton.* aliquem pro afflicto. *Terent.* matrem mortuam. *Plaut.* se ipsum. *Horat.* Cum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros. *Cic.* Ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur. *Gell.* Ejulans, atque lamentans. *Cic.* Lamentari vitam, *h. e.* ostendere, lamentatione dignam esse. — *Pass. impers. Apul.* Lamentatur diebus plusculis.

LĂMĔNTUM (unc.), i, n. *a wailing, lamenting, lamentation, lament*, θρῆνος, lamentatio. Generally used in the *plural. Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Plin.* Lamenta gallinarum.

LĂMĬĂ (λαμία), æ, f. *a sorceress, enchantress, witch. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, Lamia, *a certain flat fish. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name in the Ælian* gens. *Juvenal.* — Hence, Lamiānus, a, um, adj. *Lamian, of or belonging to this family. Cic.*

LĀMĬNĂ (unc.), by syncope, LĀMNĂ, æ, f. *a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble*, &c. *Cic.* Cum lamina esset inventa. *Cæs.* Eo super tigno bipedalia injiciunt, eaque laminis, clavisque religant. *Cic.* Ardentes laminæ, *plates of red-hot metal* (for torture). So, *Plaut.* Laminæ, *sc.* ardentes. *Tacit.* Laminæ ferreæ. *Ovid.* Lamina argenti. *Id.* fulva, *h. e. of gold. Senec.* Laminæ utriusque materiæ, *h. e.* auri et argenti. *Plin.* plumbi. *Id.* Æs in laminas ducere. *Ovid.* Extrema percussæ parte columnæ lamina dissiluit, *the blade of his sword. Virg.* Argutæ lamina serræ. *Tacit.* Cataphractorum tegmen ferreis laminis, aut prædnro corio consertum. *Petron.* Brachium armilla aurea cultum, et eboreo circulo lamina splendente connexum. *Plin.* Doliorum laminas scabendo purgare, *staves. Val. Flacc.* Pinus gracili dissolvere lamna, *in thin planks. Plin.* Ossa in laminas secare. —— ¶ Also, *a saw. Senec.* Tenues crustas, et ipsa, qua secantur, lamina graciliores. —— ¶ Also, *gold and silver* in its uncoined state, *ingots, bullion; money, riches. Pandect.* Argentum factum recte quis ita definierit, quod neque in massa, neque in lamina, neque in signato, &c. sit. *Horat.* Inimice lamnæ, *to money.* —— ¶ Also, *the shell of fruit while yet thin and soft. Ovid.* —— ¶ Aurium laminæ, *the cartilaginous part of the ear. Arnob.* —— ¶ Lamna, *for* lamina, is used in prose, as well as poetry.

LAMĬUM, ii, n. *dead-nettle, archangel. Plin.*

LAMNA. See *Lamina.*

LĀMNŬLĂ, æ, f. same as *Lamella. Tertull.*

LĀMPĂDĂ (from the Gr. acc. λαμπάδα), æ, f. same as *Lampas. Plaut.* and *Manil.*

LĀMPĂDĀRĬŬS (lampas), ii, m. *a torch-bearer*, δᾳδοῦχος. *Cod. Just.*

LĀMPĂDĬĀS (λαμπαδίας), æ, m. *sc.* cometes, *a comet, blazing star. Plin.*

LĀMPĂS (λαμπὰς), ădis, f. *a torch*, fax, ignis. *Virg.* Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus, et flammam affixit lateri. *Ovid.* Nunquam rapido lampades igne vacent. *Val. Flacc.* Pingui bitumine lampas. — Torches were used at nuptials. — Hence, *Stat.* Prima lampade, *h. e.* primis nuptiis. — Hence, *a candlestick, lamp. Colum.* Ferreæ lampades ardentes. — Also, *splendor, brightness, lustre. Stat.* Lampade clara perculsus. *Virg.* Phœbea, *h. e. the light of the sun, the sun.* — Hence, *a day. Lucret.* Nona lampade. — Also, *moonlight, moonshine.* Hence, poetically, *a night. Val. Flacc.* Decima lampas Phœbes. Also, *a month. Nemes.* Cum se bina formarit lampade Phœbe, *h. e. after two months.* —— ¶ Also, *a meteor*, resembling a flambeau. *Lucan.* Lampas emicuit cælo. *Plin.* Emicant et faces, non, nisi cum decidunt, visæ. —— ¶ At Athens, it was customary for the runners in certain games to carry a torch so that it was not extinguished, and, after finishing his course, to deliver it to his successor. Hence the proverb, *Varr.* Lampada cursu tibi trado, *h. e. now is your turn, I give up my office to you.* Figur. *Lucret.* Vitæ lampada tradunt, *h. e. they have finished their course, they die.*

LĀMPSĂCUM, i, n. *Cic.* and LĀMPSĂCŬS, or LĀMPSĂCŎS, i, f. *Val. Flacc.* and *Ovid. a city in Mysia, near the Hellespont.* — Hence, Lampsacēnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lampsacus. Val. Max.* — Lampsacēni, ōrum, *the inhabitants of the same. Cic.* — Hence, also, Lampsacius, a, um, adj. same as *Lampsacenus. Martial.* Non mea Lampsacio lascivit pagina versu, *h. e.* obsceno et Priapo digna (*Priapus was worshiped in Lampsacus with especial honor, as being its founder*).

LĀMPSĀNĂ, æ, f. same as *Lapsana. Cels.*

LĀMPŸRIS (λαμπυρὶς), ĭdis, f. *a glow-worm. Plin.*

LĂMŸRŬS (λάμυρος), i, m. *a kind of sea-fish. Plin.* and *Ovid.*

LĀNĂ (λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος), æ, f. *wool*, ἔριον. *Ovid.* Aut ducunt lanas, aut stamina pollice versant. *Plaut.* Inter ancillas sedere, lanam carere. *Lucret.* Carmine lanam trahere. *Id.* and *Ovid.* facere, *to spin. Pandect.* expediendam conducere, *h. e.* carendam, et faciendam. *Justin.* tractare, *to spin. Ovid.* rudem excolere. *Id.* glomerare. *Id.* mollire. *Virg.* fucare veneno Assyrio. *Ovid.* tingere murice. *Horat.* medicare fuco. —— ¶ Also, *the soft hair of animals; the down;* also, *the soft feathers of birds. Pandect.* Lana legata, etiam leporinam lanam, et anserinam, et caprinam credo contineri, et de ligno, quam Græci ἐριόξυλον appellant. *Martial.* Lassus Amyclæa poteris requiescere pluma, interior cycni quam tibi lana dedit, *down.* — Also, *the down of leaves, apples, plants*, &c. *Martial.* Celantur simili ventura cydonia lana. *Id.* Niliacum ridebis olus, lanasque sequaces. Also, of trees. *Virg.* Nemora Æthiopum molli canentia lana. —— ¶ *Virg.* Tenuia nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, *h. e. thin, fleecy clouds.* —— ¶ *Horat.* Rixari de lana caprina, *h. e. about a thing of no value.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* De lana sua cogitare, *h. e. to take care of one's own affairs.*

LĀNĀMĔNTUM (lana), *for* linamentum, *lint*, is read by some in *Veget.* 2, 56, *rei Veterin.*

LĀNĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *bearing wool. Varr.*

LĀNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wool.* Hence, *Plin.* Lanaria herba, *fuller's weed, cudwort, soapwort* (this, used in washing wool, increases its whiteness and softness). *Plaut.* Lanarius, *sc.* artifex, *one that works or deals in wool*, ἐριουργός. —— ¶ *Lanarius* is also *a Roman surname in the Calpurnian* gens. *Cic.*

LĀNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having or bearing wool, woolly*, ἐριώδης. *Colum.* Lanatæ pelles. *Id.* oves, *h. e.* intonsæ. *Martial.* Lanatæ soleæ, *lined with wool.* — Lanata (absol.), *a sheep. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *covered with moss or down, mossy, downy. Plin.* and *Colum.* Lanata vitis, *h. e. having down on its leaves. Plin.* Lanata mala. *Id.* Lanatus lupus, *h. e. soft like wool. Id.* Folia molliora, et lanatiore canitie. — *Petron.* Dii lanatos pedes habent, *h. e. come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool.* —— ¶ *Lanatus* is also *a Roman surname in the Menenian* gens, as *T. Menenius T. F. Lanatus.*

LĂNCĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a lance, spear, javelin, pike, dart. Hirt.* and *Virg.* — Figur. *Apul.* Mihi quoque non parvam incussisti sollicitudinem, immo vero formidinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne, &c. *h. e.* gravi timore, quo animum meum quasi transadegisti.

LĂNCĔĀRĬŬS (lancea), ii, m. *one armed with a lance; a lancier or lancer*, λογχοφόρος. *Ammian.*

LĂNCĔŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to handle a lance, hurl or strike with a lance. Tertull.*

LĀNCĔŎLĂ (dimin. of lancea), æ, f. *a small lance. Capitolin.*

LĀNCĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of lanx), æ, f. *a little platter. Arnob.*

LĀNCĬNĀTŎR (lancino), ōris, m. *one that lacerates, that cuts or tears in pieces. Prudent.* Lancinatores gregum.

LĀNCĬNŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lacerate, mangle, tear in pieces*, ἀμύσσω, λακίζω, κατακνίζω. *Plin.* Morsu lancinare aliquem. — Figur. *to waste, consume, destroy, run through. Catull.* Paterna bona lancinare.

LĀNCĬŎLĂ, æ, f. same as *Lanceola.*

LĀNCŬLĂ (dimin. of lanx), æ, f. parva lanx. *Vitruv.* (*de statera*). Cum ansa propius caput, unde lancula pendet, &c. *the scale or basin of a small balance.*

LĀNĔSTRIS (lana), e, adj. *of wool, woollen*, laneus. *Vopisc.* Lanestre pallium.

LĀNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of wool, woollen*, εἰρίνεος. *Cic.* Laneum pallium. *Propert.* Lanea vitta. *Virg.* infula. *Suet.* Subuculæ thorax laneus. *Stat.* Lanea cui Phrygii est coma flaminis, *h. e.* filum laneum in capite flaminis. —— ¶ Also, *downy. Plin.* Pyra laneo corio. —— ¶ Figur. *soft like wool, soft. Catull.* Laneum latusculum. *Martial.* Laneus lupus, *h. e. the pike (a fish)*, called *laneus*, or *lanatus*, *soft like wool*, from the softness and whiteness of its flesh. — *Petron.* Dii irati laneos pedes habent, *h. e. come to inflict vengeance with noiseless steps; with feet, as it were, covered with wool.*

LĀNGĂ, and LĀNGŪRĬĂ, æ, f. *an animal from whose urine the stone called* langurium, *or* lingurium, *is said to be produced. Plin.*

LĀNGŎBĀRDI, ōrum, m. *a people of Northern Germany, on the western side of the Elbe. Tacit.*

LĀNGUĔFĂCĬŌ (langueo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make languid or faint. Cic.* Incitare languentes, et languefacere excitatos.

LĀNGUĔNS, particip. and adj. from *Langueo*, which see.

LĀNGUĔŌ (λαγγέω), es, gŭi, n. 2. *to languish, be feeble, weary or faint*, as from a journey. *Cic.* Cum de via languerem. *Cæs.* Nostri languentes. —— ¶ Hence, *to be feeble, faint, weak, languid*, from disease, *to be sick, ill, indisposed. Virg.* Tristi languebunt corpora morbo. Or without *morbo. Tibul.* Languent ter quinos sed mea membra dies. *Sueton.* Sub natale suum plerumque languebat. *Id.* Ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit. *Petron.* Languentem visere officii causa, *an invalid.* —— ¶ Also, *to be languid, dull, heavy, weak*, used both of things with and without life. *Cic.* Languet juventus, *grows listless. Id.* Languere otio. *Id.* In otio hebescere, et languere, *to grow dull or heavy. Gell.* Languet animus. *Ovid.* Languet amor. *Propert.* Flos languet, *droops, fades, withers. Ovid.* vires. *Sallust.* Si paululum modo vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt, *h. e.* remisse ac timide agere. *Sil.* Mihi gratia languet. Hence, Languens, *faint, feeble, languid, drooping, weak, inactive. Cic.* senatus. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* stomachus. *Cic.* vox. *Virg.* hyacinthus. *Lucan.* ictus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Phædr.* ævum, *h. e. the period of old age and debility.* —— ¶ Also, *to be still, calm, motionless, unruffled. Martial.* Nec languet æquor. —— ¶ The *preter. langui* is a trisyllable.

LĀNGUĔSCŌ (langueo), is, gŭi, n. 3. *to languish, grow languid, faint, weak, or feeble.* Used of things with or without life. *Cic.* Corpore languescit. *Id.* Senectute languescere. *Catull.* Languescunt lumina morte. *Virg.* flos, *droops. Ovid.* Ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu, *h. e.* cessare, minui post flatum. *Valer. Flacc.* Deficit: infracti languescunt frigore cursus. *Plin.* Vites languescunt. *Id.* Color in luteum languescens, *h. e.* qui dilutior fit, et ad luteum accedit. *Tacit.* Luna claro repente cælo visa languescere, *to be obscured or darkened. Plin. Ep.* Omnium

rerum cupido, *is lessened.* *Id. Paneg.* studia, *are remitted.* *Quintil.* affectus. —— ¶ Also, *to become sick or ill.* *Ovid.* Nec mea consueto languescent corpora lecto? —— ¶ Also, *to become soft, mild.* *Horat.* Bacchus languescit, *h. e.* vinum.

LĂNGUIDĒ (languidus), adv. *faintly, feebly, languidly, remissly, carelessly.* *Colum.* Cunctanter et languide procedere. *Petron.* Languide agere. *Cæs.* Suosque languidius in opere versari jussit. *Plin.* Palmæ languide dulces, *of a flat and insipid sweetness.* *Id.* Carbunculi languidius ac lividius lucent, *less brilliantly.* — Hence, *effeminately.* *Cic.* Dictum languidius.

LĂNGUIDŬLŬS (dimin. of languidus), a, um, adj. *a little languid.* *Catull.* Languiduli somni. — Also, *faded, withered.* *Cic.* Corona languidula.

LĂNGUIDŬS (langueo), a, um, adj. *faint, languid, without vigor, dull, sluggish, weak, feeble,* ἀσθενής, ἀνειμένος. *Cic.* Tarda et languida pecus. *Id.* Vino languidi, *heavy, dull.* *Horat.* Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido. *Plin.* ignis. *Lucan.* carbasa, *h. e. not filled with the wind.* *Cic.* Languidius studium. —— ¶ Also, *faint, dull, faded.* *Plin.* Languidus color. *Id.* Folia languidiora. *Id.* Arbores amissione foliorum languidæ. —— ¶ Also, *weak, feeble, languid.* *Plin.* Venarum languidus ictus, *languid pulse.* *Cic.* senectus. *Ovid.* ventus. —— ¶ Also, *feeble, sick, ill.* *Martial.* Languidior noster si quando est Paulus. —— ¶ Also, *mild,* of wine. *Horat.* Promere languidiora vina. —— ¶ Also, *flowing gently, smoothly.* *Liv.* aqua. —— ¶ Also, *effeminate, unmanly.* *Cic.* philosophus. —— ¶ Otia languida, *idle leisure, in which nothing is done.* *Tibull.* So, *Virg.* quies, *h. e.* somnus.

LĂNGUIFĬCŬS (langueo & facio), a, um, adj. *making faint or feeble.* *Auson.*

LĂNGUŎR (langueo), ōris, m. *faintness, feebleness, weakness, languor,* ἀσθένεια, ῥαθυμία. *Terent.* Hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *h. e. has fatigued me.* *Catull.* Multis langouribus peresus. *Ovid.* Molli languore solutus. —— ¶ Also, *sickness, disease.* *Cic.* Languor corporis. *Ovid.* Nunc ficto languore moram trahit. *Horat.* Languor aquosus, *the dropsy.* *Sueton.* In languorem incidere. —— ¶ Also, of colors, *faintness, want of brilliancy.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *listlessness, sluggishness, inactivity, torpor.* *Cic.* Otium et solitudo languorem afferunt. *Id.* Vides languorem bonorum, *timidity, faint-heartedness.* *Tacit.* Attonitas subito terrore mentes falsum gaudium in languorem vertit, *carelessness, supineness, indifference.* —— ¶ Also, of the sea, *calmness, a perfect calm.* *Senec.*

LANGURIUM, ii, n. See *Langa.*

LĂNIĀRĬŬS (lanius), a, um, adj. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* Laniarius (absol.), *a butcher.* — *Varr.* Laniarium (absol.), *a butcher's stall, shambles.*

LĂNIĀTĬŎ (lanio), ōnis, f. *a tearing or cutting.* *Senec.* In cædes hominum, et laniationes pervenit, *slaughter, butchery, carnage.*

LĂNIĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a tearing or cutting to pieces,* same as *Laniatio.* *Cic.* — Figur. *Tacit.* Laniatus, *sc.* animi, *anguish.*

LĀNĪCĬĂ (lana), æ, f. same as *Lanicium.* *Laber.*

LĀNĪCĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *wool; the product or supply of wool.* *Virg.* Si tibi lanicium curæ, &c. *Plin.* Seres lanicio silvarum nobiles.

LĀNĪCŬTIS (lana & cutis), e, adject. *having wool, bearing wool.* *Laber.*

LĂNIĒNĂ (lanius), æ, f. *a butcher's shop or stall, shambles,* κρεωπώλιον. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a cutting, dissection.* *Prudent.*

LĀNĬFĔR (lana & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing or producing wool,* ἐριοφόρος. *Plin.*

LĀNĬFĬCĬUM (lanificus), ii, n. *the working of wool, art of making wool into cloth, spinning wool,* ἐριουργία. *Vitruv.* and *Justin.*

LĀNĬFĬCŬS (lana & facio), a, um, adj. *working in wool, spinning wool, making wool into cloth,* ἐριουργός. *Martial.* Lanificæ sorores, *h. e. the Fates.* *Tibull.* Manum lanificam imponere pensis. *Ovid.* ars. —— ¶ Lanifica, æ, f. *the spinning of wool.* *Vitruv.*

LĀNĬGĔR (lana & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing wool, fleeced, fleecy,* ἐριοφόρος. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* pecus. *Virg.* greges. *Plin.* arbor. — Hence, *Phædr.* Laniger (absol.), *sc.* agnus, *a lamb.* *Ovid.* Laniger, *h. e.* aries. *Manil.* Laniger, *the constellation Aries, the Ram.*

LĂNIŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tear or cut in pieces, cut up, lacerate, mangle,* ἀμύσσω. *Cic.* Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. *Virg.* Filia laniata genas. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* Lanianda viscera nostra præbere. *Virg.* Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus. *Tacit.* Ceteri crura brachiaque fœde laniavere. *Id.* Laniare vestem. *Ovid.* Laniata classis. *Id.* Laniata comas, *for* laniatis comis. So, *Id.* Laniata sinus. *Virg.* Laniata crines, *for* laniatis crinibus. *Ovid.* crinem manibus. *Id.* ora digitis. *Id.* Venti mundum laniant.

LĂNIŎ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a butcher.* *Pandect.* — Figur. *a butcher, a blood-thirsty man.* *Sedul.*

LĂNIŌNĬŬS (lanio), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a butcher,* κρεουργικός. *Sueton.* Mensa lanionia, *a butcher's table or board.*

LĀNIPENDĬŬS (lana & pendo), a, um, adj. *that weighs out wool,* h. e. *distributes it to others to be carded and spun.* Hence, *Pandect.* Lanipendia, *sc.* mulier. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* Lanipendius, *sc.* vir or homo.

LĀNĬPĒS (lana & pes), pĕdis, adj. *woolfooted, whose feet are covered with wool, or are soft and weak as wool.* *Cass.* ap. *Quintil.* 5, 11, 24. *Spald.*

LĂNISTĂ (unc.), æ, m. *a teacher or trainer of gladiators, fencing-master,* μονομαχοτρόφος. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Figur. *one that excites others to battle.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Hence, *a trainer of fighting-cocks, a cock-master.* *Colum.* —— ¶ As *gladiatores* frequently signifies *robbers, murderers, banditti,* so *lanista* signifies *a captain of robbers,* &c. *Cic.*

LĂNISTĬTĬŬS, or LĂNISTĬCĬŬS (lanista), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a trainer or teacher of gladiators.* *Petron.*

LĀNĬTĬĂ (lana), æ, f. and LĀNĬTĬĒS, ēi, f. same as *Lanicia.* *Tertull.*

LĀNĬTĬUM (Id.), ii, n. same as *Lanicium.*

LĂNĬŬS (unc.), ii, m. *a butcher,* κρεωπώλης, κρεουργός. *Terent.* and *Phædr.* — Also, *a sacrificing priest.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a hangman, executioner.* *Plaut.*

LANIVINUS, LANIVIUM, same as *Lanuvinus, Lanuvium.*

LĀNŌSĬTĀS (lanosus), ātis, f. *the woolliness* of a thing. *Tertull.*

LĀNŌSŬS (lana), a, um, adj. *woolly, fleecy.* *Colum.*

LANTERNA, } See *Laterna,* &c.
LANTERNARIUS. }

LĀNŪGĬNĔŬS (lanugo), a, um, adj. same as *Lanuginosus.* *Apul.*

LĀNŪGĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *woolly, downy, mossy,* λαχναῖος. *Plin.* Lanuginosus araneus. *Id.* Lanuginosa folia. *Id.* Herba lanuginosior.

LĀNŪGŎ (lana), ĭnis, f. *the soft, tender hair or down which grows upon the faces of young people; the soft wool, down, gossamer or fur, upon fruits, leaves, herbs,* &c. *the down upon young birds,* &c. ἴουλος, λάχνη. *Virg.* Flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytium. *Ovid.* Octonis iterum natalibus actis signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas. *Sueton.* A prima lanugine, *h. e. from early youth.* *Virg.* Cana legam tenera lanugine mala. *Lucret.* Herba lanugine abundans. *Ovid.* Comæ graciles, et lanuginis instar. *Colum.* Vitis lanescit lanugine. *Plin.* Arundinum lanugo illita auribus. *Id.* Folia araneosa lanugine obducta. *Id.* Cervorum cornua arundineas in paniculas molli plumata lanugine. *Id.* Linea lanugo, *h. e. which is scraped from linen rags.* —— ¶ Also, *saw-dust, filings.* *Colum.*

LĀNŬLĂ (dimin. of lana), æ, f. *a small lock of wool.* *Cels.*

LĀNŬVĬUM, or LĀNĬVĬUM, ii, n. *a city of Latium, on the Appian way, in the Laurentian territory, between Aricia, Alba Longa and Ardea.* — Hence, Lanuvīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lanuvium.* *Horat.* ager. *Liv.* magistratus. *Id.* Municipes Lanuvini, *or, Id.* (absol.) Lanuvini, *the inhabitants of Lanuvium.* *Cic.* (absol.) Lanuvinum, *sc.* prædium, *an estate at Lanuvium.*

LĀNX (unc.), lancis, f. *a broad plate, platter, charger, dish,* πίναξ. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. —— ¶ *Gell.* Per lancem, et licium furta concipere (a law phrase), *h. e. to search a house for stolen property.* The search was made *per licium,* with which the person making the search was clothed instead of his usual garments, that there might be no suspicion of his bringing in himself the articles for which the search was instituted; and *per lancem,* which, being perforated, he held before his face, that he might not be recognized by the women. —— ¶ From resemblance, *the scale* of a balance (hence, bilanx, *a balance, pair of scales*). *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Pers.* Scis etenim justum gemina suspendere lance ancipitis libræ. *Plin.* Is demum profecto vitam æqua lance pensitabit, &c. *h. e. will form a just estimation of human life.* *Pandect.* Æqua lance servari, *h. e.* pari, eodemque modo.

LĀŎCŎŎN, ontis, m. Λαοκόων, *a priest of Apollo at Troy, who, with his two sons, was slain by serpents.* *Virg.* — Three artists of Rhodes, Agesander, Polydorus and Athenodorus, made a statue of Laocoon and his sons, from a single block of marble. *Plin.*

LĀŎDĂMĪĂ, æ, f. Λαοδάμεια, *daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus, to whom she was so dearly attached that when she heard of his being slain by Hector, she was unwilling to live any longer. Having obtained permission of the gods to behold the shadow of her husband, she died in his arms.* *Ovid.*

LĀŎDĪCĒĂ, æ, f. *the name of several cities.* — *In Phrygia Major, on the river Lycus.* *Cic.* — Also, *one on the coast of Seleucis, in Syria.* — Also, *another on mount Libanus in Cœle-Syria.* — And, also, several others. — Hence, Laodicensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean.* *Cic.* civitas, *h. e. Laodicea in Phrygia Major.* — Also, Laodicēnus, a, um, adj. *Laodicean.* *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.*, &c.

LĀŎMĔDŌN, ontis, m. Λαομέδων, *son of Ilus, father of Priam,* &c. *king of Troy. Apollo and Neptune undertook to build the walls for him for a stipulated reward. After the walls were completed, Laomedon refused to adhere to his engagement, at which Apollo and Neptune were highly incensed; and the former sent a pestilence upon the city, the latter overflowing water. In this emergency, Laomedon consulted the oracle, and it was replied that the gods could only be appeased by his exposing every year a Trojan maiden to be torn in pieces by a sea-monster, which Neptune had sent. When the lot fell upon his daughter Hesione, and she, already bound to a rock, was awaiting the approach of the monster, Hercules, by chance being there, undertook to kill the monster and liberate the maiden, provided he should receive from Laomedon some horses of divine stock. This having been agreed to, Hercules slew the monster, and as Laomedon was unfaithful to his promise, he took the city, killed the king, and gave Hesione to his companion Telamon.* — Hence, Laomedontēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Laomedon; Trojan.* *Virg.* gens. *Ovid.* arva. *Val. Flacc.* penates. *Sil.* flamma, *h. e. the vestal fire,* brought by Æneas to Rome. — Also, Laomedontius, a, um, adj. same as *Laomedonteus.* *Virg.* — Also, Laomedontiădes, æ, m. *a son or descendant of* Laomedon, as *Priam.* *Virg.* — Laomedontiadæ, pl. *the Trojans.* *Virg.*

LĂPĂTHIUM, ii, n. same as *Lapathum.* *Varr.*

LĂPĂTHUM (λάπαθον), i, n. *a kind of sorrel, monk's-rhubarb or dock.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Lapăthus, i, m. and f. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

LĂPĬCĬDĂ (lapis & cædo), æ, m. *a cutter*

or hewer of stones, stone-cutter. Varr. and *Liv.*

LAPICIDINA (Id.), æ, f. *a quarry of stones, stone quarry*, λατομία. Generally used in the *plural. Cic.* In Chiorum lapicidinis. *Plaut.* In lapicidinas compedutum condidi. *Vitruv.* bituminis, *a pit where bitumen was obtained.*

LAPIDARIUS (lapis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to stones. Plaut.* Latomiæ lapidariæ, *stone quarries. Petron.* Lapidaria navis? *h. e. in which stones are carried. Id.* Lapidarias litteras scio, *h. e. cut out in stone, inscribed on stone. Pandect.* (absol.), Lapidarius, *sc.* faber, *a stone-cutter, worker in stone, lapidary.* —— ¶ Also, *stony, abounding in stones. Solin.* campus.

LAPIDATIO (lapido), ōnis, f. *a throwing of stones. Cic. — Cod. Just.* Grandinis lapidatio, *a falling of hail-stones, a hail-storm.*

LAPIDATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a thrower of stones*, λιθοβόλος. *Cic.*

LAPIDESCO (lapis), is, n. 3. *to grow hard as stone, turn to or become stone, petrify*, λιθόομαι. *Plin.*

LAPIDEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of stone, hard as stone, stony, of the nature of stone, like stone*, λίθινος. *Cic.* Lapideus imber, *a shower of stones. Liv.* Muro lapideo urbem cingere. *Plin.* Lapidea duritia. *Plaut.* Lapideus sum: commovere me miser non audeo, *I am petrified with horror and astonishment.* —— ¶ Also, *stony, full of stones, abounding in stones. Plin.* Lapidei campi.

LAPIDO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stone, throw stones, strike with stones*, λιθάζω. *Petron.* and *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Aliquem lapidare. *Flor.* Exercitus imperatorem lapidavit. *Sueton.* Lapidata sunt templa. — Also, *to cover with stones*, in order to bury. *Petron.* —— ¶ Imperson. *it rains stones. Liv.* De cælo lapidaverat, *a shower of stones had fallen. Id.* Imbri lapidavit, *it rained stones.*

LAPIDOSITAS (lapidosus), ātis, f. *a hardness like stone. Tertull.*

LAPIDOSUS (lapis), a, um, adj. *abounding in stones, stony*, λιθώδης. *Varr.* Lapidosa terra. *Ovid.* montes. *Id.* ager. *Id.* fluvius. *Id.* rivus. — Figur. *Pers.* chiragra. —— ¶ Also, *hard as stone. Claudian.* Lapidosos grandinis ictus. *Virg.* corna, *h. e.* quæ nucleum intus habent durissimum. So, *Colum.* poma pruni. *Horat.* Lapidosus panis. *Plin.* Lapidosior.

LAPILLULUS (dimin. of lapillus), i, m. *a very small stone. Solin.*

LAPILLUS (dimin. of lapis), i, m. *a little stone, pebble, pebble-stone*, λιθάριον. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, *a calculus, stone in the reins or bladder. Plin.* — The Thracians and some others used to mark fortunate days with white stones, unfortunate days with black ones; hence, *Martial.* Dies nobis signanda melioribus lapillis, *h. e.* albis. So, *Pers.* Hunc, Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, *set this down for a happy day.* — It was also a custom, according to *Ovid*, to use white and black stones in trials at law, by the former to acquit, by the latter to condemn. —— ¶ *Lapillus* also signifies, *a pearl, a precious stone, gem, jewel. Horat., Prop.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *marble. Horat.* Lapilli Libyci, *h. e.* tesserulæ e marmore Numidico.

LAPIO (lapis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to make hard like a stone, harden, petrify*, λιθόω. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Lapit cor cura.

LAPIS (λᾶας, a stone), idis, m. *a stone*, λίθος (particularly in opposition to *saxum*, which implies roughness and hardness), *any soft, small stone. Plin.* Lapis, non saxum est. *Virg.* Lapis bibulus, *h. e. a sand-stone or pumice-stone. Horat.* albus, *h. e. a table of white marble. Catull.* Lapide candidiore diem notare, *h. e.* albo calculo. (See *Lapillus.*) *Plaut.* Verberare lapidem, *h. e. to labor or take pains in vain. Id.* Lapides loqui, *h. e. to speak vexatious words.* — Hence, Lapis, *a slow, heavy, dull fellow. Terent.* I, quid stas, lapis? —— ¶ Particularly, *a landmark. Tibull.* Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis. *Senec.* Nullus in campo sacer divisit agros lapis. — Also, *a grave-stone, tomb-stone. Tibull.* Fac, lapis hic scriptus sit super ossa notis. *Propert.* Lapis indicet ossa sepulcro. *Id.* Lapis ultimus. — Also, *a precious stone, gem, jewel*, especially *a pearl. Horat.* Gemmas et lapides. *Tibull.* Lapides gemmæque. *Catull.* Lapis pellucidulus. *Horat.* Phrygius, *h. e. marble.* — Also, *a milestone* on paved roads or highways, denoting an Italian mile or a thousand Roman paces, one fifth of a geographical mile, and marked with an inscription. Hence, frequently, *an Italian mile. Nepos.* Ad quintum lapidem, *h. e. at the fifth milestone, five miles from Rome.* — Also, *the stone or eminence of stone on which the* præco *stood, when slaves were sold. Plaut.* In eo ipso lapide, ubi præco prædicat. Hence, *Cic.* Duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *h. e. bribed, corrupted.* — Also, *a stone statue. Cic.* Jovem lapidem jurare, *h. e. to swear by the stone statue of Jupiter.* A stone representing Jupiter, the protector of boundaries, was worshiped by the ancient Romans. —— ¶ It was also declined *lapis, is*, &c. *Enn.* Lapi. — Sometimes it is found as a noun of *feminine* gender. *Enn.* Sublatæ lapides.

LAPITHA, æ, m. and f. and LAPITHES, æ, m. in plur. LAPITHÆ, ārum, Λάπιθαι, *a people of Thessaly, about mount Olympus, inhabiting the city Larissa*, named, according to *Isidor.*, from *Lapitha*, a daughter of Apollo. *This people is said to have first acquired the art of breaking horses, and to have invented the bit*, &c. *Ovid., Virg.*, &c. — Hence, Lapithæus, a, um, adj. *Lapithean, pertaining to the Lapithæ. Ovid.* — Also, Lapithēius, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* and Lapithōnius, a, um, adj. *Lapithean. Stat.*

LAPPA (from λαβεῖν, to take hold of), æ, f. *a bur. Virg., Ovid.* and *Plin.*

LAPPACEUS (lappa), a, um, adj. *of or like a bur. Plin.*

LAPPAGO (from lappa, on account of its resemblance), inis, f. *the herb maiden-lips, shepherd's rod, or teasel. Plin.*

LAPRIUS, *a name of Jupiter. Lactant.*

LAPSABUNDUS (lapso), a, um, adj. *falling to ruin, decaying. Senec.* Fundamenta lapsabunda. Al. leg. *lassarunt.*

LAPSANA (λαψάνη), or LAMPSANA (λαμψάνη), æ, f. *wild colewort or dockerel, nipplewort. Varro.* and *Cels. — Plin.* Lapsana vivere (proverb.), *h. e. to fare hard, live frugally.*

LAPSIO (lābor), ōnis, f. *a falling, sliding; a going to decay or ruin; a trip, failure, mistake*, ὀλίσθημα, πτῶσις. *Cic.*

LAPSO (frequentat. of labor), as, n. 1. *to slip, trip, totter*, ὀλισθαίνω. *Flor.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall. Stat.* —— ¶ Figur. *Gell.* Lapsantia verba.

LAPSUS, a, um, particip. from labor.

LAPSUS (labor), us, m. *a sliding, slipping, falling, fall. Virg.* Infrenis equi lapsu jacens. *Apul.* Assiduis lapsibus contusa crura. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. *Id.* Nullo lapsu franguntur. *Id.* Lapsu scalarum exanimatus. *Liv.* Sustinere se a lapsu. — Figur. *a fault, error, trip, oversight*, σφάλμα. *Cic.* Ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem. *Id.* Cum sint populares multi variique lapsus. —— ¶ Also, any rapid or unobserved motion, as of water, stars, birds, &c. *a gliding, running, flowing, flying, swimming, motion, course. Cic.* Si lacus emissus lapsu ad mare profluxisset. *Id.* in *carm.* Stellæ certo lapsu feruntur. *Virg.* Medio volvuntur sidera lapsu. *Cic.* Volucrum lapsus. *Colum.* Aqua pigro lapsu repit. *Horat.* rapidos fluminum lapsus morari, *course. Virg.* Gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones effugiunt. *Cic.* Vitis serpens multiplici lapsu. —— ¶ *Virg.* Lapsus rotarum, *h. e.* ipsæ rotæ.

LAQUEAR, āris, n. and LAQUEARE, is, n. *the roof of a house, or chamber, fretted or formed into raised work and hollows; a fretted ceiling*, same as *Lacunar.* It is generally found in the *plur. Virg.* Dependent lychni laquearibus altis. *Plin.* Laquearia, quæ nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, &c. *Virg.* in *Cul.* Si nitor auri sub laqueare domus animum non tangit avarum.

LAQUEARIUS (laquear), ii, m. *that makes fretted ceilings. Cod. Theodos.*

LAQUEATOR (laqueo), ōris, m. *one that entangles, that throws the noose. Isid.*

LAQUEATUS (laqueus), a, um, *insnared, entangled*, ἐμπαγιδευθείς. *Colum.* —— ¶ Lăquĕātŭs (laquear), a, um, *adorned with a fretted ceiling, fretted, formed into raised work, channelled, fluted*, φατνωτός. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*, and *Horat.* Tecta cælata, laqueata. *Lucret.* templa. *Sueton.* cœnationes. *Ovid.* Antra subit tophis, laqueataque pumice vivo.

LAQUEUS (unc.), i, m. *a noose, halter, snare, trap, gin. Cic.* Collum inserere in laqueum, *h. e. to hang or strangle. Sallust.* Laqueo gulam alicui frangere, *to strangle. Senec.* Laqueo vitam finire, *to hang himself. Ovid.* claudere animam. *Id.* innectere fauces. *Id.* ligare guttura. *Horat.* premere collum. *Id.* aliquem interimere. *Senec.* Implicare laqueo tenaci corpus. *Propert.* In validis laqueis hærere. *Sueton.* Injicere cervicibus laqueum. *Plin.* Quempiam ad laqueum compellere, *to drive him to hang himself. Horat.* Laqueum nectere, *to prepare a halter. Virg.* Laqueis captare feras. —— ¶ Figur. *a snare, trap, fraud, treachery. Ovid.* Rivali laqueos disponere. *Id.* In laqueos cadere, *or, Quintil.* incidere. *Cic.* Laqueus verbi, *h. e. equivocation. Id.* Laquei interrogationum. *Id.* Ad Chrysippi laqueos revertamur, *specious arguments. Gell.* Laquei juris, *knotty points, difficulties, intricacies.*

LAR (thought by some to signify *chief* or *master*, and allied to the English *lord*, and Scotch *laird*), or LAR, or LARTES, tis, m. *a Roman or Tuscan* prænomen. *Cic.* Lar Tolumnius. *Liv.* Lars Tolumnius. *Id.* Ad Lartem Tolumnium.

LAR (unc.), lāris, m. *plur.* Lāres, um (*Cic.*), and ium (*Liv.*), *a kind of guardian gods of towns, ways*, &c. *Plaut.* viales. *Sueton.* compitales (because they stood at the *compita*, and were worshiped there). — There were also *field* lares. *Tibull.* — Especially, of houses; every house had its own *Lar. Plaut.* Ego sum lar familiaris ex hac familia (belonging therefore to one family and the same house.) — The *Lares* had a temple at Rome. *Ovid.* Every one also offered them incense in his own house; they were kept by the hearth in a shrine (*lararium*). *Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, *Lar* and *Lares*, instead of *dwelling, house, home. Ovid.* Nostro juncta fuere Lari. *Horat.* Lare certo gaudere. *Cic.* Ad Larem suum (reverti) liceret. Also, *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Lar familiaris, *h. e.* domus. *Ovid.* Lares, *house.* —— ¶ Also, *the nest of birds. Val. Flacc.*

LARA, æ, and LARUNDA, æ, f. *a nymph, daughter of Almo, deprived of her tongue by Jupiter on account of her loquacity. She is hence called* Dea muta. *The Lares are said to be her children. Ovid.*

LARALIA, ium, *sc.* festa, n. plur. *festive days in honor of Larius. Festus.*

LARARIUM (lares), ii, n. *a private chapel in which the tutelary gods* (lares) *were placed, place of private worship. Lamprid.*

LARDUM. See *Laridum.*

LARENTALIS, e, adj. *of or belonging to Acca Larentia.* Hence, Larentalia, *or* Laurentalia, *sc.* festa, *a festival in her honor. Ovid.* Hence, also, Larentinalia, *or* Laurentinalia, *sc.* festa. *Lactant.* and Feriæ Laurentinæ, *a festival in her honor. Varr.*

LARENTIA, æ, f. *Acca Larentia, the wife of Faustulus and nurse of Romulus and Remus. Liv.* — Also written *Laurentia* and *Larentina.*

LARES, um and ium. See *Lar.*

LARGE (largus), adv. *bountifully, largely, plentifully, liberally, abundantly*, δαψιλῶς, εὐπόρως. *Cic.* dare. *Sallust.* Largius uti, *h. e. too freely. Plin. Ep.* Varietas rerum largissime suppetit. *Plin.* Large deos adorare, *with much incense. Id.* Quibus (vita) largissime contigit, *whose lot it has been to be very long-lived. Id.* Large frequentare locum, *in great numbers. Horat.* Largius æquo, *beyond what is right. Gell.* Literam largius pronuntiare, *with too full a sound, with too strong an utterance.* —— ¶ Also,

abundantly, h. e. well, easily. Plin. —— ¶ Also, *widely, far and wide.* Plin.

LĀRGIĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to, or proceeding from Largius.* Cod. Just. Largianum senatus consultum.

LĀRGĬFĬCŬS (largus & facio), a, um, adj. *bountiful, liberal, giving largely or bountifully.* Lucret.

LĀRGĬFLŪŬS (large & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing copiously.* Lucret.

LĀRGĬLŎQUŬS (large & loquor), a, um, adj. *full of words, talkative, verbose, wordy,* πολυλόγος. Plaut.

LĀRGĬŌ, īre, same as *Largior.* —— ¶ Largitus, a, um, *passively.* Tibull.

LĀRGĬŎR (largus), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to give in abundance, give or grant liberally, bestow largely, lavish;* or, simply, *to give, grant, bestow,* προΐεμαι, χορηγέω. Cic. alicui civitatem. Id. populo libertatem. Hirt. De sua pecunia largitus est. Cic. Cum natura semper ad largiendum ex alieno fuerim restrictior. Plaut. cœnam esurientibus. — Also, *to give largesses, bribe.* Sallust. Senatum criminando, plebem exagitare, dein largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere. Id. Quemcunque possint largiundo parare, ne cunctentur. Liv. Largiendo de alieno, popularem fieri. —— ¶ Figur. *to grant, concede, yield, permit.* Cic. Id largiamur inertiæ nostræ. Id. Amori nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare. Plaut. mores liberis. Also, followed by *ut.* Cic. Si quis deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repuerascam. Virg. Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est, largior, *I grant, permit it.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, impart, occasion.* Plaut. alicui lætitiam. Id. Tu te vilem feceris, si te ultro largiare, *h. e. make yourself too cheap, are too easy of access.* Sil. habenas equo, *to let go, throw the reins loose upon the neck.* Plin. Largiri cuipiam occasionem impudentiæ, *h. e.* præbere. Cic. rationem homini. —— ¶ Propert. Largibor, *future, for* largiar. Id. Largibar, *for* largiebar. — Largitus, *pass.* Tibull. Cum largita tuis sunt muta silentia vocis.

LĀRGĬTĀS (largus), ātis, f. *liberality, bounty, abundance, plenty, largeness.* Cic. muneris. Id. Terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit.

LĀRGĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *largely, in abundance, plentifully, much,* δαψιλῶς. Cæs. Apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, *to have great influence.* Plaut. Opus nutrici, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter. Horat. Istinc largiter abstulerit longa ætas, *h. e.* multum. Plaut. Argentum stulte datum reor, atque peccatum largiter, *a great fault has been committed.* Sueton. Largiter epulatus. Id. Largiter præstare alicui, *to surpass greatly.* Hirt. Ut jumenta bestiarum odorem, stridorem, speciem non reformidarent, largiter erat consecutus, *had succeeded fully in bringing about, that, &c.* Lucret. Facies hominum distare videntur largiter, *a great deal.* —— ¶ Sometimes it has the force of a *subst.* (see some of the above examples), and is followed sometimes by a *genit.* Plaut. Credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter. Id. Largiter mercedis indipiscar.

LĀRGĬTĬŌ (largior), ōnis, f. *a giving freely, bestowing liberally, bountifulness, liberality,* δώρημα, χορηγία. Hirt. Largitio in milites. Cic. Largitione benevolentiam alicujus consectari. — Hence, *a distributing of money with a view to gain an advantage or to conciliate the favor of any one.* Hence it may frequently be rendered, *corruption, bribery.* Cic. Largitionis suspicionem recipere. — Also, *profusion, prodigality.* Senec. beneficiorum. Cic. Largitio non fundum habet. —— ¶ Also, *an imparting, presenting, granting.* Cic. civitatis, *h. e. of citizenship.* Id. æquitatis, *h. e. a showing of or dealing with equity.* —— ¶ *Largitiones,* in later times, *the imperial treasury.* They were either *sacræ* or *privatæ;* the former was expended for public purposes, as for the maintenance of soldiers, the latter for private use. The managers of them were called *Largitionales,* or *Comites largitionum.* Cod. Just.

LĀRGĬTĬŌNĀLĬS (largitio), e, adj. *of or belonging to the treasurer of the emperor.* Cod. Theod. Largitionales officiales, *h. e.* qui curant fiscum, *masters of the treasury, lords of the treasury.*

LĀRGĬTŌR (frequentat. of largior), āris, dep. 1. *to bestow liberally.* Plaut.

LĀRGĬTŌR (largior), ōris, m. *a profuse spender, liberal giver,* μεγαλόδωρος. Liv. —— ¶ Sometimes, *one that gives bribes or largesses, a briber.* Cic.

LĀRGĬTŪDŌ (largus), īnis, f. same as *Largitas.* Nepos. ap. Charis.

LĀRGĬTŪS (Id.), adv. same as *Largiter.* Afran.

LĀRGĬUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of largus), a, um, adj. *somewhat large.* Solin.

LĀRGŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *abundant, plentiful, copious, large, much, extensive,* εὔπορος, δαψιλής. Cic. Cum sol terras larga luce compleverit. Virg. sanguis. Id. fletus. Id. Largi copia lactis. Id. Largus imber. Ovid. messis. Id. opes. Id. odores. Tacit. Largiora stipendia exposcere. Sueton. Munus edidit apparatissimum, largissimumque, *very splendid.* Horat. Largior ignis ardet. Petron. Largiore cibo excitare vires. Liv. Largiore vino uti. Valer. Flacc. Largus honor, *h. e.* amplus, multa oris dignitas. Plin. Pili equis in juba largi, in armis leoni, *long and thick.* Lucret. Largo sermone, *in a long discourse.* — Also, *rich, abounding in.* Virg. Largus opum. Lucan. Fons largus aquæ. Plin. Folia large succo. —— ¶ Also, *liberal, profuse, prodigal, bountiful, generous.* Cic. Duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Id. Si largissimus esse vellet, cumulatiore mensura uteretur. Tacit. Vir largus animo, et par opibus, *of a liberal mind.* Id. promissis. Sil. rapinæ, *h. e.* de alieno largiens. Id. Pœnus mercandi dextras largus, *h. e.* facilis et largus in conducendis militibus. Stat. animæ, *prodigal of life.* Lucan. habenæ, *that rides with a loose rein.* Al. leg. *habenis:* al. *habena.* Horat. Spes donare novas largus. —— ¶ *Largus* was also *a surname of several Roman families.*

LĀRĬDUM (as if large aridum), by syncope LĀRDUM, i, n. *bacon, the fat of bacon; lard.* Horat., Ovid., &c. —— ¶ Laridus, a, um, adj. Cod. Theod. Larida caro, *bacon.*

LĀRĬFŬGĀ (lar & fugio), æ, m. and f. *a vagabond.* Petron.

LĀRĬGNŬS (larix), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the larch-tree,* πεύκινος. Vitruv.

LĀRĪNUM, i, n. *a city in Italy, in the boundaries of Apulia.* Cic. — Hence, Larinas, ātis, adj. *of or pertaining to Larinum.* Cic. municipium, *h. e. Larinum.* Id. Larinates, *the inhabitants.*

LĀRISSĀ, æ, f. now *Larizza, a city of Thessaly,* Λάρισσα. Plin. and Horat. —— ¶ There are also other cities of the same name. —— ¶ Hence, Larissæus, a, um, adj. *of, pertaining, or belonging to Larissa.* Virg. Larissæus Achilles. Ovid. Larissæa Coronis. Seren. Sammon. Stat. Prima manu rutilam de vertice Larissæo ostendit Bellona facem, *h. e. Larissa, a fortress of the Argives.* — Hence, also, Larissensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Larissa.* Liv. Larissenses, *the inhabitants of Larissa.*

LĀRĬUS, ii, m. now *Lago di Como, a lake in Italy.* Virg. — Hence, Larius, a, um, adj. *of Larius.* Catull. Larium litus.

LĀRIX (λάριξ), ĭcis, m. and f. *the larch-tree.* Vitruv. and Plin.

LĀRŬS. See *Larus.*

LARS, LARTES. See *Lar, lartis.*

LĀRVĀ (lar), æ, f. *a spectre, ghost, phantom, walking spirit, hobgoblin, goblin, noxious spirit,* μορμολύκειον. Plaut. and Senec. —— ¶ Also, *a mask, vizor.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, *an automaton, a puppet.* Petron.

LĀRVĀLĬS (larva), e, adj. *like a ghost, ghastly, terrible, frightful,* μόρμος. Senec. Larvalis habitus. — In Priap. carm. 32. Maciem larvialem (Al. leg. larvalem).

LĀRVŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to frighten with ghosts; to frighten.* Firmic. Fascinantes mulieres, quæ etiam ipsos artus larvari, ac fascinari faciant. Plaut. Larvatus (or, as some read, *larvatus*), *distracted, mad, out of one's wits,* as it were *frightened by ghosts.*

LARUNDA. See *Lara.*

LĀRŬS, and LĀRŎS (λάρος), i, m. *a kind of bird,* perhaps *the mew.* Plin.

LĀSĀNUM (λάσανον), i, n. *a chamber-pot, closestool.* Horat.

LĀSCĪVĒ (lascivus), *wantonly, sportively, lasciviously,* ἀσελγῶς, ἀκολάστως. Martial. Lascive loqui. Avien. Et si persultans aries lascivius herbas appetit.

LĀSCĪVĬĀ (Id.), æ, f. *wantonness, playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness.* Pacuv. ap. Cic. piscium. Cic. Nec lascivia, nec risu. Fig. Plin. naturæ. Plaut. Lascivia virgarum, *h. e. on whose back the stripes exercise their petulance, one that is frequently whipped.* — *Lascivia* is frequently joined with *lætitia, gaudium* and *risus,* and in this case denotes *a wanton joking, extravagant gayety, mirth, jollity.* —— ¶ Also, *licentiousness, insolence, impudence.* Quintil. maledicendi. Tacit. theatralis. —— ¶ Also, *wantonness, lasciviousness, libidinousness, lustfulness.* Sueton. Lasciviæ notis.

LĀSCĪVĬBUNDŬS (lascivio), a, um, adj. *wanton, sportive.* Plaut.

LĀSCĪVĬŌ (lascivus), is, ii, ītum, n. 4. *to be wanton, play the wanton, sport, frisk, frolic,* ἐξυβρίζω. Ovid. Fuga lascivit agnus, *h. e. leaps away.* Liv. plebs, *h. e. is wanton.* — Figur. Quintil. Pedes in oratione simili pæne licentia lasciviantes.

LĀSCĪVĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *wantonness.* Firmic. and Cæl. Aurel.

LĀSCĪVĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in a wanton or sportive manner.* Lævius ap. Charis.

LĀSCĪVŬLŬS (dimin. of lascivus), a, um, adject. *a little wanton.* Lævius ap. Priscian.

LĀSCĪVŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *petulant, wanton, sportive, frolicsome, playful, frisky,* ἀκόλαστος, ἀσελγής, ὑβριστικός. Varr. homo. Virg. Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella. Id. capella. Ovid. Tenero lascivior hædo. Horat. verba. Id. ætas. — Also, *insolent.* Cic. Epicratem suspicor, ut scribis, lascivum fuisse. — Figur. of things without life. Horat. Lascivæ hederæ, *h. e. that twines itself here and there as in sport.* Martial. Lasciva acus, *h. e.* comatoria, calamistrum. So, Tertull. Acu lasciviore comam sibi inferunt. Mart. Nunc veniunt subitis lasciva numismata nimbis, *h. e.* huc illuc vage super populum cadentia, et illius aviditatem ac protervam in colligendo excitantia. —— ¶ Also, *lustful, lascivious, obscene.* Ovid. puella. Id. femur. Martial. libelli. Sueton. Lascivissimæ picturæ. —— ¶ Gell. Lasciva oratio, *too much ornamented.* So, Quintil. narratio.

LĀSĔR (λασάριον), ĕris, n. *the juice of the herb* laserpitium, *or* silphium, *asafœtida.* Plin. — Also, *the plant itself.* Plin.

LĀSĔRĀTŬS (laser), a, um, adj. *mixed or seasoned with* laser. Plin. Valer. — Hence, Laseratum (absol.), *h. e.* condimentum ex lasere. Apic.

LĀSĔRPĪTĬĀTŬS (laserpitium), a, um, adj. *mixed with* laserpitium. Cato and Plin. acetum.

LĀSĔRPĪTĬFĔR (laserpitium & fero), a, um, adj. *producing* laserpitium. Catull.

LĀSĔRPĪTĬUM, or LĀSĔRPĪCĬUM, i, n. *a plant, otherwise called* silphium, *from which the juice* laser *distils; asafœtida* (Ferula Asa fœtida, L.). The *juice* is also called *Laserpitium.* Plin.

LĀSĔS, an ancient form for *Lares.* Quintil.

LĀSSĔSCŌ (lassus), is, n. 3. *to grow tired or weary, begin to be tired.* Plin.

LĀSSĬTŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. *weariness, fatigue, faintness, lassitude,* κόπος. Cic. Ex lassitudine dormire. Nepos. A lassitudine acquiescere. Id. Lassitudinem sedare. — Followed by the *gen.* of the *object.* Plin. Lassitudo armorum, equitandive, *h. e.* quæ oritur ex armorum aut equitandi labore. Id. Itinerum lassitudines levare. —— ¶ According to *Celsus, Lassitudo* in signification is not so strong as *fatigatio.*

LĀSSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weary, tire, fatigue,* κοπόω. Generally used by

the poets. *Propert.* Nostris lassavit brachia plagis. *Curt.* Jamque lævam, qua clipeum ad ictus circumferebat, lassaverat. *Ovid.* corpus. *Valer. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant æquora visus, *tire the eye.* *Id.* Visu lassatur inani, *is fatigued with gazing at vacancy.* *Lucan.* Lassare numina, *sc.* votis, *or* precibus, *to importune.* So, *Martial.* Supplicibus dominum lassare libellis. — Figur. *Lucan.* Ventus lassatur. *Manil.* Astra lassata, *h. e.* quæ deficiunt et absconduntur. —— ¶ In re turpi. *Tibull.* and *Juvenal. sat.* 6. v. 129. —— ¶ Absol. *Senec. Ep.* 52.

LĂSSŬLŬS (dimin. of lassus), a, um, adj. *somewhat weary, fatigued.* *Catull.*

LĂSSŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *weary, tired, fatigued, spent or worn out,* κοπωθείς. Used both of mind and body. *Sallust.* Romani itinere, atque opere castrorum, et prœlio fessi lassique erant. *Plaut.* opere faciundo. *Lucret.* Lacrimis lassi, luctuque redibant. *Plin.* assiduo gaudio. *Terent.* Animus lassus, cura confectus. *Horat.* ab equo indomito. *Ovid.* ab hoste. *Plaut.* de via. *Horat.* Lassæ aures. With a *gen.* like *fessus.* *Horat.* Lassus maris, et viarum, militiæque. *Plaut.* animi. With an *acc.* by a Greek construction. *Senec.* Lassus an pondus titubavit Atlas, *h. e.* ob pondus. With the *infin.* *Propert.* Nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum. — Figur. *Ovid.* Humus lassa fructibus assiduis. *Plin. Ep.* natura. *Virg.* Lasso papavera collo. *Stat.* (Cithærone) lassum inclinat ad æquora montem, *h. e.* declive fit et paulatim in plana descendit.

LĀSTAURŬS (λάσταυρος), i, m. a term of reproach used of *an infamous, lustful person.* *Sueton.*

LĀTĒ (latus), adv. *in breadth, widely,* πλατέως, εὐρύ. *Cæs.* Longe lateque, or *Cic.* Longe atque late, or *Id.* Late longeque, *in length and breadth, far and wide, extensively.* —— ¶ Also, *in length and breadth, far and wide.* *Hirt.* Vallis late patens. *Cic.* Ars late patet. *Id.* Hoc dictum latissime patet, *extends very far.* *Id.* Nomen latissime patet. *Cæs.* Late vagari. *Id.* Latius vagari. *Liv.* Murus latius, quam cæderetur, ruebat, *h. e. fell to a greater extent than it was cut.* *Virg.* Populus late rex, *h. e.* late regnans. —— ¶ Also, *copiously, diffusely.* *Cic.* Latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius. *Cæs.* Latius perscribere, *more at length, more amply.* *Pandect.* Verba late concipere, *in a broad sense.*

LĂTĔBRĂ (lateo), æ, f. *a lurking-place, hiding-place, shelter, covert, den, recess, retreat.* *Cic.* Cur balneas publicas potissimum constitueras? in quibus non invenio, quæ latebra togatis hominibus esse possit. *Id.* Mithridates se Cappadociæ latebris occultare non vult. *Lucan.* Non satis est muris latebras quæsisse pavori? *Ovid.* Latebram petere. *Cic.* Cum ignaviæ ratio te in fugam, atque in latebras impelleret. *Justin.* Cum in latebris ageret, a filio interficitur. *Ovid.* Mænala latebris horrenda ferarum. *Virg.* Curvis frustra defensa latebris vipera. *Id.* Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram, *h. e. the place where the weapon is hid or buried in the body.* *Id.* Tum latebras animæ, pectus mucrone recludit, *h. e. the seat of the soul, of life.* *Lucret.* Solis defectus, lunæque latebras, *h. e. when the moon is hid by an eclipse.* — Figur. *Cic.* Adhibere latebram obscuritatis. *Id.* Cum in animis hominum tantæ latebræ sint, et tanti recessus. *Id.* Latebras suspicionum. *Id.* Tabellæ latebra. —— ¶ *Gell.* Latebra scribendi, *a secret writing, writing in cipher.* —— ¶ Also, *a cloak, cover, disguise, shift, subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse.* *Cic.* Si tuam dicerem, latebram haberes: ad corpus diceres pertinere. *Id.* Te mirificam in latebram conjecisti. *Ovid.* Latebram dare vitiis.

LĂTĔBRĬCŎLĂ (latebra & colo), æ, m. and f. *one who dwells in lurking-places; a lurcher,* φωλητήρ. *Plaut.* Latebricolarum hominum corruptor.

LĂTĔBRŌSĒ (latebrosus), adverb, *privily, secretly,* κρύβδην, occulte, clam. *Plaut.*

LĂTĔBRŌSŬS (latebra), a, um, adj. *full of lurking-places, full of hiding-places or coverts, fit for concealment, hidden, retired, secret,* φωλεώδης. *Cic.* Via latebrosa. *Liv.* Latebrosus locus. *Virg.* flumina. *Sil.* colles. *Lucan.* Latebrosæ tempora noctis, *h. e. dark.* *Virg.* Latebroso in pumice, *h. e. full of holes.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Latebrosa loca, *places of concealment for dissipated young men,* h. e. *taverns, brothels.* — Figur. *Augustin.* Latebrosissima quæstio.

LĂTENTĔR (latens, from lateo), adverb, *secretly, privily,* λάθρα, clam, occulte. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LĂTĔŌ (λαθέω, h. e. λανθάνω), es, ui, n. and a. 2. *to lurk, lie hid, be concealed, skulk,* λανθάνω. *Cic.* Inclusus atque abditus latet in occulto. *Id.* abdite. *Ovid.* clam. *Cic.* occulte. *Id.* Omnia latere censebant in occulto. *Virg.* Latet anguis in herba. *Id.* Tu post carecta latebas. *Horat.* Naves latent portu. *Virg.* Tuta latet arce viator. *Nepos.* Latebat apud P. Volumnium. *Plaut.* Intra labra atque dentes latuit. *Pandect.* In latenti, *in secret, in retirement.* — In law, *Latere* is used of those who, to avoid the payment of a debt, the fulfilling a contract, &c. do not appear; *to be concealed, lie hid, not to appear.* *Cic.* pro *Quint.* 23. —— ¶ Also, *to be concealed from, unknown to,* with an *acc.* and sometimes with a *dat.* instead of the *acc.* *Plin.* Latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, qui decidui, &c. *many persons are ignorant that,* &c. *Virg.* Nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, *escaped the observation of.* *Val. Flacc.* Nec latuere diu sævum spolia illa Syenen, *were not long unobserved by.* *Ovid.* Nil illum, toto quod fit in orbe, latet. *Justin.* Res Eumenem non latuit. *Varr.* Oculis et auribus latere. *Sil.* Hostique propinquo Roma latet. *Cic.* Ubi nobis hæc auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? *Id.* Nihil agis, nihil assequeris, quod mihi latere valeat in tempore. (Al. leg. *quod me:* alii omittunt.) Hence, Latet, *it is unknown, no one knows.* *Nepos.* And, Latens, *concealed, secret, unknown.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to be in retirement, to live retired from public affairs.* *Ovid.* Crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit. —— ¶ Also, *to be safe or free from danger.* *Liv.* Latere sub umbra amicitiæ Romanæ. *Phædr.* Minuta plebes facili præsidio latet.

LĂTĔR (unc.), ĕris, m. *a brick or tile,* πλίνθος. *Cic.* In latere, aut in cæmento, ex quibus urbs effecta est. *Cæs.* Lateres, qui super musculo struantur. *Vitruv.* Later testaceus. *Id.* Lateres ducere, *to make.* *Id.* coquere, *to burn, bake.* *Terent.* Laterem lavare (proverb), *to wash a blackamoor white, spend one's time idly, lose one's labor.* —— ¶ Later aureus, argenteus, *a bar, ingot, or wedge of gold or silver.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Later, *neut. gen.* *Varr.*

LĂTĔRĀLIS (lătus), e, adj. *of or belonging to the side, lateral,* πλευρίτης *Lucil.* dolor, *h. e. the pleurisy.* *Calpurn.* cingula, *a girdle, belt.* — *Pandect.* Lateralia (absol.), *wallets, saddle-bags.*

LĂTĔRĀMĔN (later), ĭnis, n. *an earthen vessel.* *Lucret.* Conlaxat, rareque facit lateramina vasi, *h. e.* vas ipsum lateritium.

LĂTĔRĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *a Roman family name.* *Tacit.* Plautius Lateranus. —— ¶ Lateranus, *the god of hearths,* so called because hearths used to be made of bricks. *Arnob.*

LĂTĔRĀRIŬS (later), a, um, adj. *of a brick, fit for making bricks,* πλίνθινος. *Plin.* Terra lateraria, *h. e. good for making bricks, clayey.* — *Id.* Lateraria (absol.), *sc.* officina, *a brick-kiln or tile-kiln.* — *Non.* Laterarius, ii, *a brick-maker.*

LĂTĔRĀRIŬS (lătus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the side, lateral.* *Vitruv.* Lateraria, *sc.* tigna.

LĂTĔRCŬLĒNSIS (laterculum), is, *h. e.* gerens curam laterculi. *Cod. Just.*

LĂTĔRCŬLUM (dimin. of later, because the book resembled a tile in shape), i, n. *a register, note book of all the offices,* &c. *of a country, both military and civil.* *Cod. Just.*

LĂTĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. of later), i, m. *a small brick or tile,* πλίνθιον, πλινθίς. *Cæs.* — Hence, from resemblance, *a brick, sort of sweet cake or biscuit shaped like a brick.* *Plaut.* — Also, *a piece of land in the shape of a brick, containing a certain number of acres.* *Sicul. Flacc.*

LĂTĔRĒNSIS (lătus), e, adj. *of or belonging to the side.* — Hence, *Tertull.* Laterensis, *a body-guard, a yeoman of the guard.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name.* *Cic.*

LATERIĀNUS, a, um. See *Lateritanus.*

LATERICIUS. See *Lateritius.*

LĂTĔRĪNĂ (later), æ, f. *a common sewer, sink.* *Tertull.* l. 2. *advers. Marcion.* c. 20. Pro laterinis deductis, pro civitatibus ædificatis. Al. *laterinas* hic intelligunt laterarias officinas, vel lateritia opera.

LATERITĀNŬS, or LATERITIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Colum.* pira, *a most excellent kind of pear,* called by *Plin.* Laterianа; and by *Macrob.* Lateresiana.

LĂTĔRĬTIŬS, and LĂTĔRĪCIŬS (later), a, um, adj. *of bricks, made of brick,* πλίνθινος. *Cæs.* Lateritii muri. *Id.* turris. *Id.* Ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, *sc.* opus.

LĂTERNĂ, or LANTĔRNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a lanthorn or lantern,* λυχνοῦχος. *Cic.*

LĂTĔRNĀRIŬS (laterna), or LANTĔRNĀRIŬS, ii, m. *a lantern-bearer,* λυχνοφόρος. *Cic.*

LĀTĒSCŌ (lātus), is, n. 3. *to grow broad or large,* πλατύνομαι. *Colum.* and *Cels.*

LĂTĒSCŌ (lateo), is, tui, n. 3. *to lie hid or concealed.* *Cic.*

LATET. See *Lateo.*

LĂTEX (unc.), ĭcis, m. *water, spring-water, running water,* νᾶμα. A poetic word. *Virg.* Latices simulatos fontis Averni. *Ovid.* Nec tibi sunt fontes, laticis nisi pæne marini. *Id.* Desilire in latices. *Id.* Mutari in laticem, *into a fountain.* *Lucret.* Laticum frugumque cupido, *h. e. hunger and thirst.* —— ¶ Often used of *wine.* *Virg.* Latex Lyæus. *Id.* In mensam laticum libavit honorem. *Ovid.* Latex meri. *Lucret.* Liquoris vitigeni latex. —— ¶ Also, used of other *liquids.* *Lucret.* Absinthii latex, *juice.* *Ovid.* Palladii latices, *h. e. oil.* *Prudent.* Nivei latices, *h. e. milk.* —— ¶ Also, *fem.* in *Acc.* ap. *Priscian.*

LATHȲRIS (λαθυρίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb spurge.* *Plin.*

LĂTĬĀLIS (Latium), e, adj. *of or belonging to Latium, Latin.* *Ovid.* populus. *Plin.* sermo. *Lucan.* Et residens celsa Latialis Jupiter Alba, and *Id.* Fulmen percussit Latiale caput, *h. e. of the statue of Jupiter* Latialis. (Others read *Latiaris,* in the same sense.)

LĂTĬĀLĬTĔR (Latialis), adv. *in the Latin way or manner.* *Sidon.* (Others read *Latiariter* in the same sense.)

LĂTĬĂR (Latiare, *sc.* sacrum), āris, n. *a festival in honor of Jupiter Latiaris.* *Cic.*

LĂTĬĀRIS, e, adj. same as *Latialis.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Jupiter Latiaris.

LATIARITER. See *Latialiter.*

LĂTĬĀRIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Latiaris.* *Plin.* Latiarius Jupiter.

LĂTĬBŬLŌ (latibulum), as, same as *Lateo.* *Non.*

LĂTĬBŬLŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. same as *Lateo.* *Accius.*

LĂTĬBŬLUM (lateo), i, n. *a lurking-place, hiding-place, place of shelter or retirement, covert, retreat, den,* κεῦθος, used both of beasts and men. *Cic.* Cum etiam feræ latibulis se tegant. *Id.* Serpens e latibulis. *Cic.* (*de prædonibus*) Defendendi facilis est cautio, non solum latibulis occultorum locorum, sed etiam tempestatum moderatione et conversione. — Figur. *Cic.* Latibulum doloris mei.

LĂTĬCLĀVIŬS (latus & clavus), a, um, adj. *that has a broad purple stripe* (latus clavus), used particularly of *tunica.* *Valer. Max.* Et tunica laticlavia donatum ad Masinissam remisit, *a tunic with an oblong stripe of purple on the breast.* — Hence, Laticlavius, *that wears such a tunic.* *Sueton.* Laticlavius tribunus. — Laticlavius (absol.) ii, m. *one that has the right of wearing such a tunic, a senator.* *Sueton.*

LĂTĬFŎLIŬS (latus & folium), a, um, adj. *having large or broad leaves,* πλατύφυλλος. *Plin.*

LĂTIFUNDIUM (latus & fundus), ii, n. a large farm, extensive landed possessions, εὐρυχωρία. Plin.

LĂTĪNĒ (Latinus), adv. after the manner of the Latins, Λατινιστί. Liv. vendere. Cic. dicere. Liv. loqui. (But Latine loqui, also, signifies, to speak Latin with elegance and propriety. Cic. in Brut. 37. and 45. Also, to speak plainly, without any amplification, disguise, or concealment. Cic. Latine me scitote, non accusatorie loqui.) — Latine scire, h. e. scire Latine loqui, to be skilled in the Latin tongue. Cic. — Latine reddere, to turn or translate into Latin. Cic.

LĂTĪNI, ōrum, m. the Latins. See Latinus.

LĂTĪNIENSIS (Latinus), e, adj. Latin. Cic. ager. Plin. Latinienses, the Latins. —— ¶ Latiniensis is also a surname. Cic.

LĂTĪNITĀS (Id.), atis, f. the Latin tongue; Latinity. Cic. —— ¶ Also, for Jus Latii. Cic.

LĂTĪNIZŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to turn or translate into Latin. Cæl. Aurel.

LĂTĪNŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. same as Latinizo. Cæl. Aurel.

LĂTĪNŬS (Latium), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Latium, Latin, Λατῖνος. Virg. Genus unde Latinum. Cic. Latina lingua. Colum. Cicero, qui eum (Xenophontem) Latinæ consuetudini tradidit, h. e. has translated into Latin. So, Quintil. Vertere in Latinum. Hieron. Nihil Latinius tuis voluminibus. Id. Homo Latinissimus. — Hence, Latinus, i, m. a Latin, and Latini, ōrum, the Latins. — An inhabitant of Latium. Liv. — That enjoys the jus Latii. Tacit. — That speaks the Latin language. Quintil. —— ¶ Feriæ Latinæ, or (absol.), Latinæ, sc. feriæ, an annual festival, which continued four days. —— ¶ Via Latina, or (absol.), Latina, sc. via, h. e. that commenced at the Latin gate. Cic. —— ¶ Porta Latina, near the porta Capena. —— ¶ Casus Latinus, h. e. ablativus. Varr.

LĂTĪNŬS, i, m. Λατῖνος, a king of the Laurentes, to whose daughter Lavinia Æneas was married. Virg. Urbs Latini, h. e. Laurentum.

LĀTĬŌ (fero), ōnis, f. a carrying, bringing, &c. Liv. auxilii. Cic. Legum latio, the proposing or passing of laws. Liv. Suffragii latio, voting, giving a vote. Gell. Expensi latio, a noting down what he has laid out.

LĂTĬPĒS (latus & pes), ĕdis, having broad, large feet. Avien.

LĂTĬTĀBUNDŬS (latito), a, um, adj. lying hid, skulking. Sidon.

LĂTĬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a lurking or hiding. Quintil.

LĂTĬTŌ (frequentat. of lateo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to lie hid, lurk, be concealed, διαλανθάνω. Cic. Jube adesse: latitat omnino: sed si requiri jusseris, invenient. Lucret. Latitare in terris. Ovid. Fumida jamdudum latitant per tecta sorores. Plaut. Ille ignavissimus mihi latitabat, hid himself from me. — Used particularly of those who hide themselves or abscond to avoid a public trial. Cic. Qui fraudationis causa latitarit, has absconded. — Pandect. Latitare aliquem, to hide one's self from any one.

LĂTĬTŪDŌ (lătus), inis, f. breadth, width, broadness, πλατύτης, πλάτος. Cic. — Also, size, extent, with the notion of breadth included. Cic. possessionum. —— ¶ Also, a vicious pronunciation, with too wide a mouth; a speaking broad, a broad pronunciation. Cic. —— ¶ Also, copiousness of expression. Plin. Ep. Platonica.

LĂTĬUM, ii, n. a country of Italy, in which the city Rome was situated. Cic. — Tacit. Jus Latii (same as Latinitas), the Latin privileges. Also, Id. and Plin. Latium, for jus Latii.

LĂTĬŬS (Latium), a, um, adj. relating to Latium, Latian, Latin; also, Roman. Ovid. Latius annus. Id. Jupiter. Id. Latii agri. Valer. Flacc. fasti. Ovid. Latia gens. Id. Latia Amata. Id. lingua. Id. Latia vulnera, h. e. received by Roman soldiers. Id. Latium forum, h. e. Romanum, the place in Rome where causes were tried.

LĂTMŎS, or LĀTMŎS, i, m. Λάτμος, a mountain of Caria, on the confines of Ionia, where Endymion is fabled to have been drowned in sleep by the moon (Luna), that she might steal a kiss from him. Cic. — Hence, Latmĭus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to this mountain. Ovid. Latmius Endymion. Val. Flacc. venator, h. e. Endymion.

LĀTŌ (Λατώ, Dor. for Λητώ), us, f. 3. Latona. Varr.

LĀTŌIDĒS, æ, m. Λατωΐδης, the son of Latona, h. e. Phœbus. Stat. — Plur. Latoidæ, ārum, the children of Latona, h. e. Apollo and Diana. Auson.

LĀTŌIS, or LĒTŌIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. Λατωΐς, for Λητωΐς, Diana, daughter of Latona. Ovid. — Also, sacred to Diana. Ovid. Calaureæ Letoidos arva.

LĀTŌIŬS, or LĒTŌIŬS, a, um, adj. Λατώϊος, or Λητώϊος, of or pertaining to Latona, Latonian. Ovid. proles, h. e. Apollo and Diana. — Hence, Ovid. Latoius (absol.), h. e. Apollo. Id. Latoia (absol.), h. e. Diana.

LĂTŌMIA, æ. See Lautumia.

LĀTŌNĀ, æ, f. Λητώ, daughter of Cœus, and mother of Apollo and Diana by Jupiter.

LĀTŌNĬGĔNĀ (Latona & gigno), æ, m. and f. a child of Latona. Ovid. Latonigenæ duo, h. e. Apollo and Diana.

LĀTŌNĬŬS (Latona), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Latona. Virg. Latonia Delos. Tibull. Latonia Luna. Colum. Latonia Phœbe. Stat. Cynthus Latonius, h. e. a mountain of Delos, where Latona brought forth her children. Virg. Latonia virgo, or Id. Latonia (absol.), h. e. Diana.

LĀTŎR (fero), ōris, m. qui fert, a bearer, carrier, &c. Senec. Debet plus virium esse in latore, quam in onere. Al. leg. rectore. —— ¶ Cic. Lator legis, or Liv. rogationis, or Id. Lator, sc. legis, the proposer of a law.

LĀTŌŬS (Λητῷος), a, um, adj. same as Latoius. Horat. Latous, son of Latona, h. e. Apollo.

LĀTRĀBĬLIS (latro, are), e, adj. barking. Cæl. Aurel. vox.

LĀTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, a barker; a dog. Martial. Latratores Molossi. Hence, Virg. Latrator Anubis (as Anubis was represented with a dog's head). —— ¶ Figur. a barker; a brawler. Quintil.

LĀTRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. a barking, baying, ὑλαγμός, ὑλακή. Virg. Apros latratu turbabis agens. Plin. Ingenti latratu intonuit. Virg. Venator cursu canis, et latratibus instat. Ovid. Implevit latratibus auras. Id. Latratus edere.

LĀTRĪNĀ (contracted for lavatrina, from lavo), æ, f. a bath, λουτρόν, ἀπόλουτρον. Lucil. ap. Non —— ¶ Also, a privy, necessary, water-closet, jakes; the sink of a private house. Colum.

LĀTRĪNUM (contracted for lavatrinum, from lavo), i, n. a bath. Lucil. ap. Non.

LĀTRŌ (probably from the sound of barking dogs), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to bark or bay, ὑλακτέω. Properly of dogs. Cic. Si canes latrent. Virg. Æternum latrans (Cerberus). Propert. Colla latrantia canis. Hence, Ovid. Latrans, h. e. a dog. — Hence, figur. of persons, to bark, shout, rant. Cic. Latrant quidam oratores. — Also, to make a noise, resound, roar. Sil. Undæ latrantes. Enn. ap. Varr. Animus cum (al. leg. in) pectore latrat, h. e. irascitur et vociferatur. Petron. Curæ latrantes. — Also, to demand, require. Lucret. Nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, &c. Horat. Stomachus latrans, craving food, empty, hungry. —— ¶ Transitively, to bark at, both properly and figuratively. Plaut. and Horat. aliquem. Plin. Latrari a canibus. Stat. Latrare nubila, h. e. (as in English) to bark at or bay the moon.

LĀTRŌ (λάτρις), ōnis, m. one who serves for hire, as a life-guardsman. Varr. Latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, atque ad latera habebant ferrum. —— ¶ Also, a soldier hired for money, and discharged at the end of a war; a mercenary. Plaut. Misi parasitum meum, ut latrones, quos conduxi, ad Seleucum duceret, qui ejus regnum tutarentur. — Latrones are frequently opposed to justi hostes, and seem to have been a kind of freebooters or brigands. Liv. 40, 27. —— ¶ Also, a robber, highwayman, cut-throat, bandit. Cic. Non semper viator a latrone, nonnunquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur. — Hence, a wolf is so called. Phædr. — Also, those who carry on a war without having a right to do so, as a citizen against his state, and those who oppose the state or its laws are called latrones, robbers, banditti, &c. It is also used as a term of reproach. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a chessman, because it represents a soldier. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, a hunter, because he waylays, as it were, animals. Virg. —— ¶ Portius Latro, an orator and rhetorician. Quintil.

LĀTRŌCĬNĀLIS (latrocinium), e, adj. of or relating to robbers. Apul. Latrocinalis manus, h. e. a band of robbers.

LĀTRŌCĬNĀLĬTĔR (latrocinalis), adv. after the manner of a robber. Martian. Capell.

LĀTRŌCĬNĀTĬŌ (latrocinor), ōnis, f. a robbing, plundering. Plin.

LĀTRŌCĬNĬUM (Id.), ii, n. military service. Plaut. ap. Non. Apud regem in latrocinio fuisti. — Hence, of the game of chess. Ovid. Sive latrocinii sub imagine calculus ibit, fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus. —— ¶ Also, robbery, highway-robbery, assassination. Cic. (who includes unlawful warfare under this name). Hence, it is frequently applied to citizens neglecting their duty. — Also, piracy. Justin. Latrocinio maris. Vellei. Latrociniis infestatum mare. — Hence, figur. artifice, stratagem, fraud. Sallust. Per latrocinia, h. e. by artifice, fraud. Cic. Quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum. — Also, a band of robbers or citizens acting against the state. Cic. Unus ex tanto latrocinio. Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. Latrocinium, non judicium.

LĀTRŌCĬNŎR (latro), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to serve as a mercenary soldier; to do military service, be a soldier. Plaut. Ibit latrocinatum aut in Asiam, aut in Ciliciam. Id. An quia latrocinamini arbitramini, quidvis licere facere vobis verbero? —— ¶ Also, to rob, plunder like robbers, rob on the highway, λῃστεύω (Also, to engage in unlawful warfare.) Cic. —— ¶ Figur. of beasts of prey, to hunt. Plin. — Also, of a surgeon. Cels. Itaque demum mortui præcordia, et viscus omne in conspectum latrocinantis medici dari, h. e. vivorum corpora secantis.

LĀTRŌNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the orator Latro. Senec. Latroniano colore usus est.

LĀTRUNCŬLĀRĬŬS (latrunculus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a chessman or the game of chess. Senec. tabula, a chessboard.

LĀTRUNCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one that is sent by the emperor to try robbers. Pandect.

LĀTRUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of latro), i, m. a robber, highwayman; also, one that carries on an unlawful war. Cic. and Vopisc. —— ¶ Also, a chessman. Senec.

LĀTŬMĬĀ. See Lautumia.

LĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from fero.

LĀTŬS (πλατύς), a, um, broad, wide, εὐρύς, πλατύς. Cic. Latum mare. Id. Lata via. Cæs. Latissimæ solitudines. Id. Latissimum flumen. In answer to the question How wide or broad, it is joined with an acc. Cæs. Fossæ quindecim pedes latæ, fifteen feet broad. Plin. Latera pedum lata tricenum, thirty feet broad. Or, with the gen. Colum. Areas latas pedum denum facito. Or, with the abl. Plin. Latum pede, one foot broad. So, Cæs. Palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, for non latior quam, &c. as quam is often omitted after a comp., especially amplius, minus, and the like. Ovid. Crescere in latum, in width; in bulk. Sueton. Latus ab humeris, or, Colum. (simply) Latus, broad-shouldered. [Latus clavus, see Clavus.] — Also, broad, in pronunciation. Cic. verbum. — Hence, Horat. Latus ut in circo spatiere, h. e. to walk erect and with the arms akimbo; or, haughty. — Also, of speeches, copious, diffuse, detailed. Cic. oratio. Id. disputatio. — Also, large, spacious, of great extent. Virg. mœnia. Id. fun-

dus. *Id.* fenestra. *Cæs.* fines. *Id.* solitudines. *Cic.* locus. *Liv.* quæstio. *Id.* regnum. *Virg.* humerus. *Plin. Ep.* gloria, *h. e. far-famed, widely spread.* — Hence, in general, *great. Pandect.* culpa, *h. e. too great* or *manifest. Id.* fuga, *h. e. a kind of banishment by which all places but one were forbidden to an exile.* — *Pandect.* interpretatio, *h. e. an interpretation according to equity rather than the strict letter of a law.*

LĂTŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *the side, flank,* of men or animals. *Cic.* Cecidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer. *Id.* Dolor lateris, *or* laterum, *a pain in the side, pleurisy.* — Also, *the side* of a camp. *Cæs.* Latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat. Also, of an island. *Cæs.* Insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Also, of a hill. *Cæs.* Ab utroque latere collis. Also, of an army, *the side or flank. Liv.* and *Cæs.* Also, of crystals. *Plin.* Crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, *with six sides. Cic.* A fronte, a tergo, a lateribus tenetur, *on the sides.* — Hence, *Latus dare,* or *præbere,* of gladiators, *to offer their side,* h. e. *expose themselves to a blow;* and, hence, figur. *to lay one's self open. Tibull.* Sæpe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, *will lay yourself open. Senec.* Nec adulatoribus latus præbeas artifices sunt ad captandum. *Flor.* Nudum imperii latus ostentabant procul Marius, Sulla, Sertorius. — *Liv.* Adhærere lateri, *or* ab latere, *to be near a person, at his side; to be with him, about his person.* — *Hirt.* and *Horat.* Latus alicujus, *or* alicui tegere, *or, Juvenal.* claudere, *or, Senec.* dare alicui, *to give one the wall; to walk on one's left side; to give one the post of honor or precedence.* (But *Latus tegere* also signifies *to cover the side or whole body;* hence, *Terent.* Tecto latere abscedere, *to come off unharmed.*) — *Ovid.* Artifex lateris, *a dancing-master.* —— ¶ Also, of orators, *the lungs. Cic.* Legem Voconiam bona voce et bonis lateribus suasissem, *h. e. with good lungs. Id.* Vocis sonus, latera, vires. *Horat.* Latere imo petere spiritum. *Plin. Ep.* Ut sæpius admoneret, voci laterique consulerem. — Hence, in general, *force, strength* of body. *Cic.* Non ex te es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis. —— ¶ Also, *the body. Ovid.* Latus submisit in herba. *Horat.* Europe niveum doloso credidit tauro latus. —— ¶ Also, *kindred, relationship. Plin. Ep.* A meo tuoque latere. Hence, *collateral relationship. Pandect.* — Also, *the connection of friendship. Liv.* Avertit ab consciis in insontes indicium, ab latere tyranni, *among the intimate friends of the tyrant. Curt.* Cum ab latere pecunia sollicitaret hostis. So, *Martial.* Ille tuum, castrice, dulce latus, *your bosom-friend.*

LĂTŬSCŬLUM (dimin. of latus), i, n. *a little side. Catull.* and *Lucret.*

LĂVĀCRUM (lavo), i, n. *a bath, bagnio, place to wash in,* λουτρόν. *Gell.*

LĂVANDRIA (Id.), ōrum, n. *things to be washed. Laber.* ap. *Gell.*

LĂVĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a washing, bathing, bath,* in the sense of bathing. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Apparatus for bathing. Cic.* Ante te certiorem faciam, ut lavatio parata sit. *Phædr.* Lavationem argenteam. —— ¶ Also, *a place for bathing, a bath, bagnio. Vitruv.*

LĂVĀTRĪNA (Id.), æ, f. *a bath. Varr.* and *Non.* —— ¶ Also, *a sewer, sink, jakes. Varr.* —— ¶ From this word *Latrina* is formed by syncope.

LĂVĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from lavo.

LAUDĀBĬLIS (laudo), e, adj. *laudable, commendable, praiseworthy, deserving of praise or commendation. Cic.* orator. *Horat.* carmen. *Ovid.* fides. *Cic.* Honestum est laudabile. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ab aliquo. *Cic.* Laudabilior. —— ¶ Also, *very good, precious, valuable, esteemed. Plin.* mel. *Id.* Laudabilius vinum.

LAUDĀBĬLĬTĀS (laudabilis), ātis, f. *laudableness, praiseworthiness. Cod. Theod.*

LAUDĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *laudably, commendably, praiseworthily,* ἐπαινετῶς. *Cic.* Ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum. *Valer. Max.* Laudabilius.

LAUDĀTĒ (laudatus), adv. *praiseworthily, commendably, laudably. Plin.* Regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans.

LAUDĀTIŌ (laudo), ōnis, f. *a praising, extolling, commending,* αἴνεσις. *Cic.* hominis turpissimi. —— ¶ Also, *a laudatory oration, panegyric, encomium;* or, *an attestation of one's good character;* as, a testimony borne by an inhabitant of a province to the good character of a person accused at Rome. *Cic.* — Also, *a funeral oration. Cic.* — Also, with a *genit.* of the person who is praised. *Liv.* matronarum. *Id.* Laudatio funebris.

LAUDĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *commendatory,* ἐγκωμιαστικός. *Quintil.* genus causarum, *h. e.* demonstrativum.

LAUDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a praiser, commender, panegyrist,* ἐπαινετής, ἐγκωμιαστής. *Cic.* rerum gestarum. *Id.* integritatis et elegantiæ. *Horat.* Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur. — Especially, *one that bears testimony to the good character of an accused person. Cic.* — Also, *the pronouncer of a funeral oration or eulogy. Liv.* and *Plin. Ep.*

LAUDĀTŌRĬUS (laudator), a, um, adj. *commendatory, laudatory. Fulgent.*

LAUDĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she who praises or commends. Cic.* Vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis. *Ovid.* Laudatrix Venus est invidiosa mihi.

LAUDĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from laudo. —— ¶ Adj. *praiseworthy, excellent, precious, highly esteemed, inestimable. Ovid.* Inter Phæstiadas quæ laudatissima formæ dote fuit virgo, *of exquisite beauty. Plin.* Saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India. *Id.* Laudatissimus caseus. *Id.* Fœniculum pulmonibus et jecinoribus laudatissimum, *h. e.* ad sanandos pulmonum et jecoris morbos probatissimum. *Id.* Olus laudatum in cibis.

LAUDĬCŒNŬS (laudo & cœno), i, m. *a supper-praiser;* h. e. *a man who praises or applauds, that he may get an invitation to supper. Plin. Ep.*

LAUDŌ (laus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to praise, commend, extol, make honorable mention of, laud,* αἰνέω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* rationem. Also, with *acc.* and *infin. Horat.* Also, with *gen.* of the object. *Sil.* Laudabat leti juvenem, *h. e.* ob letum. *Horat.* Agricolam laudat juris peritus, *h. e. praises him as happy, extols his happiness.* — *Cic.* Laudare aliquem, *h. e. to give a favorable testimony to a person accused.* — Also, *to pronounce a funeral oration. Cic.* Serrani filii funus perluctuosum fuit. Laudavit pater scripto meo. *Suet.* Laudare defunctum. — *Terent.* Laudare aliquem alicui, *h. e. to or in presence of any one.* — *Cic.* Laudari alicui, *for* ab aliquo. — *Id.* Laudare laudibus. — Also, *to recommend, esteem, value, prize* a medicine. *Plin.* Apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur. —— ¶ Also, *to quote, cite, name. Cic.* auctorem.

LĂVĔR, ĕris, n. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *sion* or *sium. Plin.*

LĂVERNA, æ, f. *a goddess, under whose protection thieves were thought to be. Plaut.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a thief. Auson.* (others read *taberna*).

LĂVERNĀLIS (Laverna), *sc.* porta, *a gate of Rome, near which was the altar of Laverna. Varr.*

LĂVERNIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a thief, robber. Festus.*

LAVICI, LAVICUM, &c. See *Labici,* &c.

LĀVĪNIA, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas. Liv.* and *Virg.* (The *a* is short in *Virg. Æn.* 7. 359.)

LĀVĪNIUM, ii, n. *a city of Latium built by Æneas, and so named after his wife* Lavinia. *Virg.* — Hence, Laviniensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Lavinium, Lavinian. Varr.* Lavinienses, *the inhabitants of this town.* — Also, Lāvīnius, a, um, adj. same as *Laviniensis. Virg.* — Lāvīnus, a, um, adj. same as *Lavinius. Prop.* —— ¶ Lāvīnum, i, n. poetical form for *Lavinium. Juvenal., Virg.,* &c.

LĂVĪTŌ (frequentat. of lavo), as, a. 1. same as *Lavo. Pompon.*

LĂVŌ (λούω), as and is, lāvi, lăvātum, *and oftener* lāvi, lautum and lautum (*for* lavitum), and lōtum, a. 1. and 3. *to wash, bathe. Cic.* Manus lavare. Hence, *pass. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Lavari, *to be washed, to bathe.* So, Lavare *or* lavere (intrans.), *Plaut., Terent.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *to wash or bathe,* h. e. *to moisten, besprinkle, bedew. Ovid.* vultum lacrimis. *Virg.* ora. *Plaut.* tabellas lacrimis. *Horat.* Padus Matina laverit cacumina. — Also, *to wash away, to remove. Terent.* Venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, *h. e.* ad purgandum, excusandum, deprecandum. *Horat.* mala vino. —— ¶ The following are examples of the 3d conj. *Plaut.* lavis. *Virg.* lavit (*pres.*). *Titinn.* ap. *Non.* lavite. *Cato R. R.* lavito. *Lucret.* and *Horat.* lavere (*infin.*). *Val. Flacc.* lavitur. *Pomp.* ap. *Non.* lavi (*infin.*). —— ¶ *Perf. pass. partic.* lavatus, lautus, lotus, washed. *Plaut.* lavatus. *Plin.* lotus. *Terent., Cic.* and *Horat.* lautus. —— ¶ See *Lautus.*

LAURĔA, æ, m. *Tullius Laurea, a freedman of Cicero. Plin.* —— ¶ Laurea, æ, f. *a wreath of laurel,* &c. See *Laureus.*

LAURĔĀTŬS (laurea), a, um, adj. *crowned or wreathed with laurel, laurelled, laureate,* δαφνοφόρος. *Sueton.* Plebs laureata. *Vitruv.* Naves laureatæ. *Cic.* Imago laureata. *Id.* Laureati lictores. *Id.* fasces. *Senec.* Laureatæ fores. *Liv.* litteræ, *or Tacit.* (simply), Laureatæ, *sc.* litteræ, *letters bound up with bay-leaves in token of victory obtained against the enemy, and sent by the Roman commander to the Senate; laurelled letters.*

LAURĒNS, entis, adj. *of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian. Liv.* Hence, Laurentes, *the inhabitants. Liv.* — Also, *Roman. Sil.* Laurentia bella. *Id.* Laurens præda.

LAURENTALIA. See *Larentalia.*

LAURENTIA. See *Larentia.*

LAURĔNTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Laurens. Martial.* Laurentinum litus. *Plin. Ep.* Laurentinum meum, *sc.* prædium. —— ¶ *Varr.* Laurentinæ feriæ, same as *Larentalia.*

LAURĔNTIS, idis, adj. f. *h. e.* Laurentina, Laurens. *Enn.* ap. *Priscian.*

LAURĔNTĬUS, a, um, adj. same as *Laurentinus. Virg.*

LAURĔNTUM, i, n. *a town of Latium, the city of king Latinus. Virg.*

LAURĔŎLA (dimin. of laurea), æ, f. *a crown or garland of laurel.* — *Cic.* As this was worn by the triumphant general, as a token of victory, *Laureola,* also, signifies *a triumph. Cic.* Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *h. e. to seek fame in trifles.*

LAURĒTUM, and LŌRĒTUM (laurus), i, n. *a thicket or grove of laurels. The name of a place in Rome on mount Aventine, where there was formerly a grove of laurels. Varr.* and *Plin.*

LAURĔŬS (laurus), a, um, adj. *of laurel,* δάφνινος. *Cato.* Laurea folia. *Id.* Vectes laurei. *Martial.* Laureum nemus. *Plin.* oleum, *h. e.* e baccis lauri, vel folio, vel folio simul, et cortice baccarum. *Id.* and *Colum.* Laurea pira, *h. e.* odorem lauri habentia. *Plin.* cerasa, *h. e. grafted on laurel.* — Hence, *Liv.* Laurea, *sc.* arbor, *the laurel-tree.* — Also, *Liv.* Laurea corona, *or Cic., Liv.,* &c. (simply) Laurea, *sc.* corona, *a wreath or garland of laurel* worn by triumphant generals in the triumphal processions; they also carried a branch of laurel in their hands: the letters announcing the victory, the lictors, fasces, &c. were also adorned with laurel. — Hence, *Laurea* also signifies *a triumph or victory. Cic.* Quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, *garland of laurel* or *triumph.*

LAURĔX, or LAURIX, icis, *a whelp cut out of its mother, or torn from her teats. Plin.*

LAURĬCŎMŬS (laurus & coma), a, um, adj. *covered with laurels. Lucret.* montes.

LAURĬFĔR (laurus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing laurel, with laurel. Plin.* tellus. —— ¶ Also, *crowned or decorated with laurel. Lucan.* currus. *Id.* juventa.

LAURĬGĔR (laurus & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing or wearing laurel, decorated with a wreath of laurel. Ovid.* Phœbus. *Propert.* manus. *Martial.* fasces. *Id.* hasta.

LAURINUS (laurus), a, um, adj. *of laurel.* *Plin.* folium. *Id.* oleum.

LAURIŌTIS (Λαυριῶτις), idis, f. *of a region in Attica*, called *Laurion*, where the Athenians had silver mines. *Plin.* — Also written *Laureotis*, but less correctly.

LAURIPŎTĒNS (laurus & potens), tis, adj. *laurel-ruler*, an epithet of *Apollo*. *Martian. Capell.*

LAURŎN, or LAURŌ, ōnis, f. *a town of Spain.* — Hence, Lauronensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to this town.* *Plin.*

LAURUS, i and us, f. *a laurel-tree, laurel.* *Plin.* and *Horat.* — This tree was sacred to Apollo. His image was decorated with a bough of laurel. It is also attributed to poets; and persons, who went to consult the Delphic oracle, wore garlands of laurel. — The *flamines*, on certain festivals, wore garlands of laurel. *Ovid.* — The images of parents and ancestors were crowned with laurel on festive occasions. *Cic.* Also, houses. *Tacit.* — Laurel was used especially after a victory and in a triumphal procession; the general wore a garland, and the fasces of the lictors were bound with boughs of laurel, &c. — Hence, *Cic.* Laurus, *for* laurea, *h. e. a bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory.* *Plin. Paneg.* Parthica laurus.

LAUS (unc.), dis, f. *praise, commendation; glory, honor, good report, fame, renown, esteem*, enjoyed by a person of merit, ἔπαινος. *Nep.* Laus rei militaris, *h. e. esteem on account of deeds in war.* *Cic.* In laude vivere. *Id.* Laudem sibi parere. *Virg.* Alicujus laudes dicere, *h. e. to sing one's praise, to praise.* *Gell.* Dicuntur in laudem, *h. e. by way of praise.* — Laus est, *it is a praise.* *Horat.* Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est. *Senec.* Est laudis, *h. e. it is a laudable deed, it is praiseworthy.* *Cic.* Laude celebrari. *Id.* Hoc in tua laude pono, *h. e. esteem it as a praise to you.* *Id.* Aliquem laudibus ad cœlum efferre. *Id.* ornare. *Id.* Habere laudes de aliquo, *h. e. to praise.* *Liv.* Laudes et grates alicui agere, *h. e. to praise and return thanks.* *Id.* Laudem habere, *h. e. to be praised or to be praiseworthy.* *Ovid.* Non laudem habet de me, *h. e. cannot boast with regard to me*, *sc.* as if he conquered me. *Cic.* Laude aliquem afficere, *or*, *Id.* Laudem alicui tribuere, *h. e. to give praise, to praise.* *Id.* Laudes alicujus celebrare. *Nep.* Laudi ducitur adolescentulis, *h. e. is esteemed praiseworthy.* *Cic.* Dare alicui aliquid laudi, *h. e. to speak of any thing to a person's praise, to praise any thing in a person.* *Plin.* Supremæ laudes, *h. e. a funeral oration.* —— ¶ Also, *a praiseworthy thing or action.* *Cic.* Abundans bellicis laudibus. *Id.* Gloriam laudum adamare. —— ¶ Also, *value, estimation, repute, worth.* *Plin.* Coccum in laude est. *Id.* Creticæ cotes diu maximam laudem habuere. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, near Placentia.* *Cic.*

LAUTĒ (lautus), adv. *as if washed*, consequently *cleanly, neatly*; hence, *elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously, daintily, nobly, magnificently*, λαμπρῶς. *Plaut.* Laute exornatus. *Terent.* Laute munus administrasti tuum, *have played your part to some purpose.* *Nepos.* Vivebat laute. *Sueton.* Quo lautius invitati acciperentur. *Cic.* Villa lautius ædificata. *Al. leg.* latius. *Id.* Mores et instituta vitæ, resque domesticas melius tueri, et lautius. —— ¶ Figur. *remarkably, excellently, splendidly, well.* *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Lautissime ludere aliquem. *Plaut.* Militem lepide et facete et laute ludificari, *h. e.* ample, valde, insigniter. *Terent.* Facete, lepide, laute, *h. e.* ornate.

LAUTIĀ (unc.), ōrum, n. *presents* (as some explain it) *given at Rome to ambassadors or other distinguished foreigners, or an allowance of provisions for their maintenance at the public charge*, ξένια. *Liv.*

LAUTITIĀ (lautus), æ, f. *elegance in style of living, splendor, luxury, magnificence*, πολυτέλεια. *Cic.* Fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet. — Particularly frequent in the *plural*, *Lautitiæ*, *ārum*, when it sometimes may be rendered *excessive splendor or luxury.*

LAUTIUSCŬLUS (dimin. of compar. lautior), a, um, adj. *somewhat splendid.* *Apul.*

LAUTŎLÆ, and LAUTŬLÆ (perhaps from lavo, lautum), ārum, f. *a place in Rome where there was a warm bath.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a place out of the city between Anxur and Fundi.* *Liv.*

LAUTŬMIÆ, and LĀTŎMIÆ (λατομίαι), ārum, f. *stone-quarries*, in which slaves, by way of punishment, were obliged to work. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Lautumiæ* is especially applied to *a prison at Syracuse* cut out of rock. *Cic.* — Hence, *a prison, jail.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Latomia, æ, *sing.* in *Varr.*

LAUTUS, a, um, particip. from lavo. —— ¶ Adj. *elegant, neat, splendid, noble, sumptuous, luxurious, gay.* *Cic.* Nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum. *Id.* Lauta supellex. *Id.* victus. *Gell.* paratus. *Plin.* Acer crispius ad lautiora opera, *for works that are more delicate and expensive.* *Catull.* convivia. *Plin. Ep.* and *Martial.* Lautissima cœna. *Stat.* Epulæ lautiores. *Plin.* Lautissima vina. —— ¶ Also, *abundant, great, wealthy, rich, opulent.* *Cic.* patrimonium. *Id.* Civitas Halesina tam lauta, quam nobilis. *Terent.* Omnes te in lauta et bene aucta parte putant. *Plin.* Hinc victimæ opimæ, et lautissima deorum placatio, *most sumptuous, most costly.* —— ¶ Also, *that lives luxuriously, daintily; dainty, nice, delicate.* *Cic.* Valde jam lautus es. *Nepos.* Lautus eques Romanus. *Cic.* Libertis minus lautis, servisque nihil defuit, nam lautiores eleganter accepti. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Lautus conviva. *Martial.* Lautorum cœnæ. *Cic.* Homines lauti et urbani. *Plaut.* Est lepida, et lauta, *nice.* Also, with the *infinit.* *Pers.* Rhombos libertis ponere lautus.

LĀX, *h. e.* fraus. *Festus.*

LĀXĀMĔNTUM (laxo), i, n. *a letting out, widening, extending; space, room.* *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Macrob.* Laxamentum ventris, *a relaxing or loosening*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a relaxation of severity, indulgence, alleviation, ease, respite.* *Cic.* Laxamentum dare legi. *Liv.* Eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, quievit in præsentia seditio. *Id.* Si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset. *Id.* Minus laxamenti dabatur hostibus.

LĀXĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a widening; width, space, room.* *Vitruv.*

LĀXĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *widening, loosening, mitigating.* *Cal. Aurel.*

LĀXĀTUS, a, um, particip. from laxo. —— ¶ Adj. *enlarged, widened, extended, wide.* *Liv.* custodiæ, *h. e. standing singly or separately.* *Plin.* Membrana laxatior.

LĀXĒ (laxus), adv. *widely, spaciously.* *Cic.* habitare. — Hence, of time, as, at payments. *Cic.* Volo laxius, *sc.* pecuniam curari, *h. e. not at once, but at intervals, by degrees.* —— ¶ Also, *widely, far.* *Plin.* distare, *h. e. to be distant.* *Cic.* Laxius proferre diem, *h. e. to put off to a greater distance.* *Plin.* Laxissime vagatur Mercurii stella. —— ¶ Also, *unrestrainedly, freely.* *Liv.* Laxius vivere. *Sallust.* Romanos laxius futuros, *h. e. dispersed, their discipline relaxed*, &c. (In this passage, it is used adjectively.) —— ¶ *Varr.* De numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *h. e. some less, some more.*

LĀXITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *spaciousness, roominess, largeness, capacity, wideness.* *Cic.* domi. *Plin.* maris. *Pallad.* aeris, *h. e. a free current of air.* —— ¶ Also, *laxness, languor.* *Arnob.*

LĀXŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, widen, let out, dilate, expand, make spacious*, εὐρύνω, χαυνόω. *Cic.* forum. *Cæs.* manipulos. *Ovid.* foramina. *Calp.* Litera se laxat, *sc.* in cortice. — Hence, *to extend, stretch out.* *Stat.* ferrum, *h. e. to draw or beat out.* — Also, *to lessen, thin.* *Stat.* tenebras. *Sil.* noctem, *h. e. to enlighten, illuminate, supply with light.* — Also, *to procure a free passage out, forward, promote.* *Plin.* ructum, *h. e. to excite.* *Justin.* vocem. — Also, *to spread, extend, loosen, disengage.* *Virg.* rudentes. —— ¶ Also, *to slacken, relax, loosen.* *Phædr.* arcum, *h. e. to unbend.* *Plin.* intestina concreta, *h. e. to loosen.* *Ovid.* Corpora laxantur rugis, *h. e. become wrinkled.* —— ¶ Also, *to open, loosen, unloose.* *Nepos.* vincula epistolæ. *Lucan.* nodos Herculeos. *Virg.* claustra. — Hence, *to destroy, frustrate, disappoint, remove.* *Val. Max.* fidiculas. *Sil.* jugum. *Liv.* pugnam, *h. e. to cease fighting.* — Also, *to disclose, discover, reveal.* *Stat.* fata. —— ¶ Also, *to lighten, relax, relieve, recreate.* *Cic.* animum, *h. e. to recreate one's self.* *Liv.* laborem, *h. e. to lighten or remit.* —— ¶ Also, *to lighten, lessen, relax, remit, abate, cease.* *Stat.* iram, *h. e. to moderate.* *Cic.* Laxari aliquid velim. *Curt.* Vis morbi videbatur laxata. *Liv.* Annona laxaverat, *h. e. the price of grain had lowered.* —— ¶ Also, *to deliver, free, release.* *Lucceî.* in *Cic. Ep.* se molestiis. *Cic.* Laxatus curis. —— ¶ Also, *to lengthen, prolong, delay, defer.* *Senec.* tempus. *Quintil.* necessitatem dicendi.

LĀXUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *loose, roomy, spacious, wide*, εὐρύς. *Horat.* calceus. *Tibull.* toga. *Sallust.* Agmen laxius. *Ovid.* annulus, *h. e. when it is not on the finger.* — Also, *wide, spacious, large.* *Virg.* casses. *Senec.* spatium. — Also, in general, *great.* *Martial.* opes. — Also, *copious, diffuse.* *Gell.* Verbis laxioribus dicere. —— ¶ Also, *open, opened.* *Ovid.* janua. *Virg.* compages. — Hence, *Gell.* Vox laxa, *h. e. with open mouth.* —— ¶ Also, *slack, lax, slackened, loosened, not tight.* *Virg.* arcus, *h. e. unstrung, unbent.* *Horat.* funis. *Id.* Male laxus in pede calceus hæret, *h. e. too negligent.* *Virg.* habena. *Calp.* capistra. Figur. *Cic.* Laxissimas habenas habere amicitiæ. *Liv.* Laxior negligentiæ locus esset, *h. e.* major. *Sallust.* Milites laxiore imperio habere, *h. e.* liberiore, *to keep them less strict, to indulge them, let them do as they please.* *Liv.* Annona laxior, *h. e. cheap, reduced price of corn.* — *Pers.* Caput laxum, *h. e. drowsy, sleepy.* —— ¶ Also, of time, *long, deferred, distant.* *Cic.* Diem statuo satis laxum, *h. e. appoint a time sufficiently distant.* *Plin. Ep.* Tempus laxius.

LEĀ (leo), æ, f. *a lioness*; same as *Leæna*, but not so much used, and generally poetical. *Lucret.*, *Ovid.*, &c.

LEÆNĀ (λέαινα), æ, f. *a lioness.* *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c.

LEANDER, and LEANDRUS, dri, m. Λείανδρος, *a young man of Abydos, a town on the Hellespont, who, being enamored of Hero, a girl who lived at Sestos, on the opposite side of the straits, was in the habit of swimming across to visit her, but finally, in one of his attempts, was drowned.* *Ovid.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Hence, Leandricus, a, um, and Leandrius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Leander.* *Fulgent.* Leandrici natatus. *Sil.* Leandrius Hellespontus, *h. e. swum over by Leander.*

LEARCHUS, i, m. Λέαρχος, *a son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas slew in a fit of madness.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Learchēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Learchus.* *Ovid.*

LEBADIĀ, æ, f. *a town of Bœotia.* *Cic.*

LEBEDUS, or LEBEDŎS, i, f. Λέβεδος, *a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor.* *Horat.* and *Plin.*

LEBES (λέβης), ētis, m. *a vessel of metal*, used for boiling, washing the hands, &c. *a caldron, kettle, basin.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

LECHÆUM, i, n. *a town and harbor of the Corinthians, near the Corinthian gulf.* *Propert.* and *Liv.* — Also, Lechæ, ārum, f. same as *Lechæum.* *Plin.* — Also, Lechiæ, ārum, f. *Stat.* (Others read differently). —— ¶ Hence, Lechaicus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* mare.

LECTĒ (lectus), adj. *choicely, selectly*, λογάδην. *Varr.* Lecte. *Id.* Lectius. *Id.* Lectissime.

LECTICĀ (lectus), æ, f. *a litter, couch, sedan, palanquin*, κλινίδιον, φέρετρον, φορεῖον. The person who was carried in a *lectica* was in a recumbent posture. *Sueton.* Lectica cubans. *Horat.* Aliquem lectica gestare. They were borne by slaves, called *lecticarii.* In early times, they were used only on a journey. *Sulpic.* in *Cic.* Also, for invalids. *Nepos.* Also, for carrying out the dead. *Id.* In later times, they were used in the city as a luxury, and were

furnished with curtains against dust and the sun, &c. — They were frequently sufficiently large to accommodate several persons. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 6. *Suet. Ner.* 9. — *Cic.* Lectica scutorum, *h. e. filled with shields.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* arboris, *h. e. that part of the trunk of a tree from which the branches spring.*

LĔCTĪCĀRĬŎLA (lecticarius), æ, f. *the mistress of a litter-bearer or sedan-carrier.* *Martial.*

LĔCTĪCĀRĬŬS (lectica), ii, m. *the bearer of a litter or sedan; litter-bearer, chairman, sedan-man,* κλιτοφόρος, φορειοφόρος. *Cic.* — In early times, *slaves* were employed as *Lecticarii*, but afterwards the poorest citizens and *liberti*, who were divided into *corpora*. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

LĔCTĪCŬLA (dimin. of lectica), æ, f. *a small chair or sedan,* κλινίδιον. *Cic.* Lecticula in curiam esse delatum. —— ¶ Also, *a sofa, couch, settee* used by day in studying, &c. *Suet. Oct.* 78.

LĔCTĬŎ (lego), ōnis, f. *a gathering, collecting,* συλλογή. *Colum.* lapidum. —— ¶ Also, *a reading,* ἀνάγνωσις. *Cic.* librorum. *Nep.* Neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est. — Hence, *Liv.* Lectio senatus, *h. e. a calling over of the names of the senators,* which, at the time of the republic, was done by the censor, who read the names of the most worthy first, and, by passing over those of unworthy senators, ejected them from the senate. — Also, *that which is read, the words, text, piece, letter.* *Ammian.* juris, *h. e. the letter of the law, the law.* —— ¶ Also, *a choosing, choice,* αἵρεσις. *Cic.* Judices, quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur reipublicæ dedecus.

LĔCTISTĔRNĬĀTŎR (lectisternium), ōris, m. *he that prepared and arranged the table and couches for reclining thereat.* *Plaut.*

LĔCTISTĔRNĬUM (lectus & sterno), i, n. *an entertainment for the gods,* when their images were laid on pillows or couches (lecti), and food was served up for them in public. *Liv.* This entertainment was provided by priests called *Epulones*. *Id.*

LĔCTĬTŌ (frequentat. of lego, ĕre), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gather often, gather here and there, collect.* *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *to read often, read again and again, peruse.* *Cic.* Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse. *Plin. Ep.* Non legendos libros, sed lectitandos.

LĔCTĬŬNCŬLA (dimin. of lectio), æ, f. *a short reading, a reading.* *Cic.* Quin per eos dies matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris.

LĔCTŌ (frequentat. of lego, ĕre), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to read often, read.* *Horat.* Aut ego lecto, aut scripto, quod me tacitum juvet (but here it may be the *abl.* from *lectus*).

LĔCTŎR (lego, ĕre), ōris, m. *a reader,* ἀναγνώστης. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a person* (generally *a slave*) *employed to read to another.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Sueton.*

LĔCTŬĀLIS (lectus), e, adj. *Spartian.* In morbum incidit lectualem, *h. e.* qui diu in lecto ægrotum detinet, *h. e. causing him to be bedrid, confining him to his bed.*

LĔCTŬLŬS (dimin. of lectus), i, m. *a small couch or bed, a couch, bed,* κλινίδιον. *Cic.* Liber lectulus. *Id.* In suo lectulo mori, *to die in his bed, or to die a natural death.* —— ¶ Also, *a couch, sofa or settee to study on.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a couch to recline on at table.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a funeral bier.* *Tacit.*

LĔCTŬRĬŌ (desiderat. of lego, ĕre), is, īre, a. 4. *to desire to read,* ἀναγνωσείω. *Sidon.*

LĔCTŬS, perhaps from λέκτρον, i, m. *a bed or couch to sleep on,* κλίνη, εὐνή, λέκτρον. *Cic.* cubicularis, *or simply, Id.* lectus, *h. e. a bed to sleep in.* *Id.* Lecto teneri, *h. e. to be confined to one's bed.* *Virg.* Lectus jugalis, *and, simply, Ovid.* lectus, *h. e. a marriage-bed.* *Cic.* genialis, *h. e. a nuptial bed,* which after the nuptials was called *adversus*, *Prop.* because it was then put before the chamber-door in the antechamber. *Ovid.* cælebs, *h. e. a bachelor's bed.* *Prop.* Vacuo vivere lecto, *h. e. to lead a single life, to have no bed-fellow.* —— ¶ Also, *a sofa or couch to recline on at table.* This couch was provided with cushions, and contained generally three persons. *Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* Lectis Archiacis recumbere. *Suet.* In imo lecto adsidere. *Plaut.* Lectus est stratus. —— ¶ Also, *a couch, bed, sofa, settee* used by day to rest or read on. *Senec.* (See, also, *Lectulus*.) —— ¶ Also, *a bed or couch on which a corpse was laid, a bed of state, a bier or hearse.* *Prop.* Omnia crede mihi, secum uno munera lecto auferet extremi funeris atra dies. *Suet.* Lectum in forum detulerunt. —— ¶ The *genit. Lectus* is found in *Plaut.* — In *Pandect.* it occurs as a *neuter*, *Lectum.*

LĔCTŬS, us, m. See *Lectus*, i.

LĔCTŬS, a, um, partic. from lego. —— ¶ Adj. *chosen, selected.* *Cic.* pueri. *Id.* verba. *Id.* Verba lectissima. — Hence, *choice, excellent, exquisite.* *Cic.* Vir lectissimus. *Id.* Femina lectior. *Horat.* vinum Massicum. — Also, *good.* *Terent.* argentum, *h. e. good money.*

LĒDA, æ, f. *a plant.* See *Lada.*

LĒDA, æ, f. or LĒDĒ, es, f. *the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus king of Laconia, with whom Jupiter, under the form of a swan, had an intrigue: Leda brought forth two eggs, one immortal, from which were born Pollux and Helen, the other, mortal, from which Castor and Clytemnestra were produced.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Ledæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Leda;* also, *Spartan.* *Virg.* Ledæa Helena. *Ovid.* Ledæis templa dicata deis, *h. e. Castor and Pollux.* *Martial.* Ledæi olores. *Id.* Ledæum ovum, *h. e. of a swan.* *Id.* Ledæus Timavus, *h. e.* quia redeunte Castore cum Argonautis, Cyllarus ejus equus eo fluvio sitim depulit. *Virg.* Ledæa Hermione, *h. e. granddaughter of Leda.* *Lucan.* Ledæa sidera, *h. e. the constellation Castor and Pollux, or Gemini.* So, *Martial.* Ledæum astrum. *Stat.* Cyllarus Ledæus. *h. e. the horse of Castor.* *Martial.* Ledææ palæstræ, *h. e. where Pollux exercised.* *Id.* Ledæum Phalantum, *h. e. Spartan;* because *Tarentum* was founded by *the Spartan Phalantus.* *Sil.* Ledææ Amyclæ, *h. e. Spartan, or in which Castor and Pollux were born.* *Id.* Ledæus Xantippus, *h. e. Amyclæan.*

LĒDĂNUM, same as *Ladanum.* See *Lada.*

LĒGĀLIS (lex), e, adj. *relating or belonging to law, legal,* νομικός. *Quintil.* Legale genus quæstionis. *Id.* Legales tractatus. —— ¶ Also, *according to law.* *Tertull.* Legalis vita, *h. e. spent according to divine law, religious, holy.*

LĒGĀLĬTĔR (legalis), adv. *according to law, legally,* νομικῶς. *Cassiod.*

LĔGĀRĬUM, ii, n. same as *Legumen.* *Varr.*

LĒGĀTĀRĬŬS (legatum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a legacy.* Hence, Legatarius, ii, m. *a legatee, one to whom a legacy is left.* *Sueton.* and *Pandect.* So, also, Legataria, æ, f. *a woman to whom a legacy is left.* *Pandect.* Legataria, *or Id.* Mulier legataria. —— ¶ Also, *enjoined by a last will or testament.* *Tertull.* Legatariæ editiones.

LĒGĀTĬŎ (lego, āre), ōnis, f. properly, *a sending of an ambassador.* — Hence, *an embassy, the office of an ambassador,* πρεσβεία. *Cæs.* Legationem suscipere, *h. e. to undertake.* *Cic.* obire, *h. e. to perform.* *Nep.* administrare. *Cic.* Legatio libera, *h. e.* a *free legation*, with which the senate charged a senator, who went on private business or for pleasure into the provinces, where the title of ambassador procured him all the privileges of a real ambassador. It is, also, simply called *legatio*. *Cic. Leg.* 3, 8. Also, *Legatio votiva*, when the journey had reference to a vow. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the object of an embassy, the commission of an ambassador, the answer which he is to bring back, the report or result.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Legationem renuntiare, *or, Liv.* referre, *h. e. to deliver a message or make a report of the object for which one is sent on an embassy, or to state the result of his embassy.* —— ¶ Also, *an embassy, persons employed as ambassadors.* *Cæs.* Legationem mittere. *Cic.* Legatio Romam venit. *Cæs.* Legationes reverti jubet. —— ¶ Also, *the office of a lieutenant* (legatus) *of a general or proconsul or proprætor.* *Cic.* Legationem obire.

LĒGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), adj. *of or relating to an embassy.* *Pandect.* Viaticum legativum, *or, Id.* Legativum (absol.), *sc.* viaticum, *an allowance made to an ambassador for his expenses.*

LĒGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that gives any thing by will.* *Sueton.*

LĒGĀTŌRĬŬS (legatus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a legatus.* *Cic.* provincia, *which is assigned to a legatus.*

LĒGĀTUM (lego, āre), i, n. *a legacy, bequest.* *Cic.*

LĒGĀTŬS (Id.), i, m. *an ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, legate,* πρεσβευτής. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ *Legatus* also signifies *a lieutenant, deputy, assistant officer of a general,* ἀντιστράτηγος, ὕπαρχος. There were usually two of them, who commanded the wings of an army. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — In the time of the emperors, *Legati legionum, commanders of a legion*, are mentioned. *Suet. Tib.* 19. *Vesp.* 4. — Also, *a deputy or chief assistant of the governor of a province.* If in a consular province, where the governor was a proconsul, the *legatus* assisted both in the command of the army and in the administration of justice; if in a prætorian province, where the governor was a proprætor and had no army, he then assisted only in the administration of justice; in the former case he may be called either *a legate*, or *a lieutenant*; in the latter he is called only *a legate*. *Nep.* Legati locum obtinere. *Cic.* Legatum sibi legare. — In the time of the emperors, *the governors* sent into the provinces by the emperors were called *legati*. *Tacit.*

LĒGĬBĬLIS (lego, ĕre), e, adj. *that may be read, legible.* *Pandect.*

LĒGĬFĔR (lex & fero), a, um, adj. *making or giving laws, law-giving, legislative,* νομοθέτης. *Ovid.* Minos legifer. *Virg.* Legifera Ceres.

LĔGĬŎ (lego, ere), ōnis, f. *a legion, body of foot-soldiers.* Of Romans. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* It consisted of ten cohorts, each of them reckoned at 420 men, and consequently contained 4200 men, to whom were added 300 Roman horsemen. But this was not always the number; it was sometimes greater, and sometimes less; and to each legion were more than an equal number of auxiliaries added, which consisted partly of infantry, partly of cavalry. The whole number of soldiers belonging to a legion amounted, therefore, to nearly 10,000 men. The legionary soldiers were all Roman citizens; but in times of extreme danger, slaves were enrolled among them. *Liv.* The chief standard was an eagle. (See *Aquila*.) A consul had the command of two legions, a prætor of one; but in later times the command of each was increased. — Also, *a legion of other nations*, as, the allies, Samnites, Gauls, Carthaginians. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *an army.* *Plaut.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Legiones parat, *h. e. aid, assistance.*

LĔGĬŌNĀRĬŬS (legio), a, um, adj. *of a legion, legionary.* *Cæs.* Legionariæ cohortes. *Id.* Legionarii milites. *Plin.* *Ep.* Centurio legionarius.

LĒGĬRŬPA, æ, m. and LĒGĬRŬPĬŎ (lex & erumpo), ōnis, m. *a breaker or violator of the laws.* *Plaut.*

LĒGĬRŬPŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *breaking or violating the laws.* *Prudent.*

LĒGISLĀTŎR, more correctly LĒGIS LĀTŎR. See *Lex* and *Lator.*

LĒGĬTĬMĒ (legitimus), adv. *according to law, legally, justly, legitimately, lawfully,* νομίμως. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *properly, in due form.* *Juvenal.* Legitime fixis vestitur tota tabellis porticus. *Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Legitime studuisse. *Plin.* Fæx legitime cocta.

LĒGĬTĬMŬS (lex), a, um, adj. *according to law, required or appointed by law, legal, lawful, right, just, legitimate,* νομικός, νόμιμος. *Sallust.* Romani Imperium legitimum. *Cic.* Dies legitimus. *Id.* Legitimum imperium habere (to this is opposed *extra ordinem*). *Id.* Potestas legitima. *Id.* Jus legitimum. *Id.* Legitimæ et civiles controversiæ, *h. e. which come under the laws and are settled by the laws.* So, *Id.* Legitima quæstio.

Id. Concio legitima. *Liv.* Ætas legitima ad petendam Ædilitatem, *prescribed by law.* *Ovid.* Legitima conjux. *Quintil.* Legitimus filius (to which *nothus* is opposed). *Cic.* Legitimum impedimentum. *Id.* Legitimæ horæ, *h. e.* quæ legibus alicui ad agendum conceduntur. *Frontin.* Legitima mensura. *Ovid.* Legitimo equo merere, *h. e.* publico, et legibus dato. *Id.* Legitima servas credita rura fide, *h. e.* quæ legibus præcipitur. *Sueton.* Legitima pœna, *h. e. appointed by law.* *Pandect.* Legitimum crimen, *h. e. laid down in the laws.* — Hence, Legitima, ōrum, n. *certain customs or rights according to law.* *Nepos.* Legitimis quibusdam confectis. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *legal, relating to law.* *Gell.* and *Justinian.* —— ¶ Also, figur. of those things which are done *according to some fixed law or custom.* *Cic.*

LĔGĬTŌ, as, *for* lectito. *Priscian.*

LĔGIŌNCŭLĂ (dimin. of legio), æ, f. *a small legion.* *Liv.*

LĒGŌ (lex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to send as an ambassador, depute, despatch,* ἀποστέλλω. *Cic.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to appoint as lieutenant or legate of a general or governor.* *Cic.* aliquem sibi, *h. e. to choose for his deputy or lieutenant.* —— ¶ Also, *to appoint by a last will, to leave by will, leave or bequeath as a legacy.* *Cic.* alicui pecuniam. *Id.* alicui aliquid ab aliquo, *h. e. to leave a legacy so that the legatee shall not receive it immediately from the legator, but by the hands of the heir.* *Id.* Uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat. —— ¶ Also, *to charge with, entrust.* *Plaut.* alicui negotium.

LĔGŌ (λέγω), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to take away piece by piece,* whether it be done with the hands, or with the eye, the mind, &c. Hence, *to collect, gather, cull, pick up.* *Cic.* nuces. *Liv.* spolia cæsorum. *Virg.* flores. *Tibull.* poma ab arboribus. *Senec.* ancoras, *h. e. to weigh anchor.* — Hence, *to wind up, furl.* *Virg.* vela, *h. e. to draw in, furl.* *Id.* Parcæ extrema fila legunt, *h. e. spin the last threads.* So, also, of Theseus, *Ovid.* Fila legere, *h. e. to gather in.* *Prop.* Stamen legere, *h. e. to wind on a clew.* — Also, *to steal.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* sacrum. *Horat.* sacra Divum, *h. e. to commit sacrilege.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* omnia viscatis manibus. Figur. *Plaut.* sermonem alicujus, *h. e. to listen attentively to any one's discourse.* —— ¶ Also, *to run or pass over, pass by, go through.* *Ovid.* saltus, *h. e. to run through.* *Senec.* Luna cœlum freno propiore legit. Hence, *Virg.* vestigia alicujus, *h. e. to follow his footsteps, tread in his footsteps.* *Virg.* tortos orbes, *h. e. to wander through winding circles.* — Particularly, in ships, *to sail through or over, pass by, coast along.* *Ovid.* æquor. *Liv.* oram Italiæ. Hence, figur. *Virg.* oram litoris primi, *h. e. to keep close to the shore,* in writing, *not to enter deeply into a matter.* —— ¶ Also, *to run over with one's eyes, to see, descry, observe, survey.* *Virg.* omnes adversos. — Also, *to run over, to read, peruse,* ἀναγινώσκω. *Cic.* libros. *Id.* Legi apud Clitomachum, *h. e.* in ejus scriptis. *Plin. Ep.* Male legere, *h. e. to read badly, with a faulty tone or accent.* *Plin.* Legens, *h. e.* lector. — Hence, *to read or deliver lectures on any thing, to explain, interpret, illustrate.* *Sueton.* Lucilii satyras legisse se apud Archelaum prædicant. — Also, *to read aloud, read off, read to, recite.* *Plin. Ep.* orationes. Hence, of the censor. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Senatum legere, *h. e. to call over the senate, to read aloud and publicly the names of the senators in order, and thus to point out the* princeps senatus, *and to show what former members were retained or not, and also what new members were elected.* Hence, *Liv.* Princeps in senatu lectus est, *or, simply, Id.* Princeps lectus est, *h. e. was read over as the first in the senate.* —— ¶ Also, *to choose, select, elect.* *Virg.* soceros. *Id.* Vir virum legit, *h. e. every one chooses out his man,* sc. in order to fight with him: also used, when in raising a levy, certain men were picked, who in their turn each chose one or more tried men, to make a picked army; as, *Tacit.* Apud militum concionem, adoptari a se Pisonem, more divi Augusti, et exemplo militari, quo vir virum legeret, pronuntiat. Hence this phrase is used, also, of the choice of senators. *Sueton.* Senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, secunda suo et Agrippæ. *Cic.* judices, *h. e. to choose, elect.* *Liv.* milites, *h. e. to levy or enlist.* *Phædr.* capillos alicui, *h. e. to pick, pull or pluck out.* *Cic.* aliquem in senatum, *or, Liv.* in patres, *h. e. to elect into the senate, make a senator of.* *Gell.* aliquem in judices. *Liv.* 2, 18. dictatorem, magistrum equitum. *Cic.* conditiones nubendi, *h. e. to choose for herself the conditions on which she would be married.*

LĒGŭLĂ, æ, f. *Sidon.* Legula auris, (perhaps) *the flap of the ear.*

LĒGŭLĒIŭS (lex), ii, m. *one acquainted only with the little niceties of law; a pettifogger, petty, small-rate lawyer,* δικανικὸς, κύβρις. *Cic.*

LĔGŭLŭS (lego, ĕre), i, m. *a gatherer,* as of olives. *Varro.* Of grapes. *Calpurn.*

LĔGŪMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *all kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, vetches, &c. a leguminous plant,* ὄσπριον. *Cic.* —— ¶ By synecdoche, *the bean* (faba). *Virg.*

LĔGŪMĔNTUM, i, n. same as *Legumen.* *Gell.*

LĒGŪMLĀTŌR, or LĒGUM LĀTŌR. See *Lex* and *Lator.*

LEIŌSTRĔĂ, or LIŌSTRĔĂ (λειόστρεον), æ, f. *an oyster with a smooth shell.* *Lamprid.*

LĔLĔGĒIS, LĔLĔGĒIŭS. See *Leleges.*

LĔLĔGĒS (Λέλεγες), um, m. *a tribe of the Pelasgians living dispersed through various places in Greece and Asia Minor.* In Asia, as in Ionia, Caria and Mysia. *Virg.* In Greece, as in Thessaly. *Lucan.* In Locris. *Plin.* Particularly in the country of Megara. — Hence, Lĕlĕgēis (Λελεγηΐς), ĭdis, f. *of or belonging to the Leleges.* *Ovid.* — Lĕlĕgēius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Leleges.* *Ovid.* mœnia, *h. e.* Megara. *Id.* litora, *h. e.* Megarensia.

LĒMĂ (λήμη), æ, f. *a white humor, or matter, congealed in the corners of the eye.* *Plin.*

LĔMANNŭS, or LĔMĀNŭS, i, m. lacus, or without lacus, *the lake of Geneva.* *Cæs., Plin., Lucan.*

LĔMBŭLŭS, i, m. dimin. of lembus. *Prudent.*

LĔMBŭS (λέμβος), i, m. *a small, fast-sailing vessel, a cutter, pinnace, galliot.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a boat.* *Plaut.* and *Virg.*

LĔMMĂ (λῆμμα), ătis, n. properly, *that which one takes in hand to prove or explain.* Hence, *matter, theme, subject.* *Plin. Ep.* Lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, *he has chosen for a subject.* — Hence, *a title or argument of a chapter or poem.* *Martial.* Lemmata si quæris cur sint ad scripta, docebo: ut, si malueris, lemmata sola legas. — Also, *a poem or epigram.* *Martial.* Consumpta est uno si lemmate pagina, transis, et breviora sibi, non meliora placent. — Also, *a nursery tale, an amusing story.* *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the premises of a syllogism, a lemma, proposition previously assumed.* *Gell.* Et vitium insidiosum, et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens. —— ¶ Also, same as *Axioma.* *Petron.*

LĔMNIĂCŭS, and LĔMNIĂS. See *Lemnos.*

LĔMNICŏLĂ (Lemnos & colo), æ, m. *that inhabits Lemnos.* A name given to *Vulcan.* *Ovid.* Cum sine matre creatam Lemnicolæ stirpem contra data fœdera vidit, *h. e. Erichthonius, son of Vulcan.*

LĔMNISCĀTŭS (lemniscus), a, um, adj. *adorned with a fillet or riband hanging down from a garland or crown.* — Hence, *Cic.* palma, *h. e.* properly, *a palm-branch ornamented with ribands,* which used to be given to a gladiator or general after a signal victory. — *Cicero* uses it of a murder attended with great advantages to the murderer.

LĔMNISCŭS (λημνίσκος), i, m. *a riband hanging down on garlands or crowns,* originally of the bark of a linden-tree. *Plin.* 16, 25. Afterwards of precious materials, and at last of gold or silver plates. *Plin.* 21, 4. — A crown was the reward of conquest; but the honor was greater, when such a band was fixed to it. — These bands were also awarded separately as an honor. *Liv.* and *Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *a tent or roll of lint put into wounds and sores.* *Veget.*

LĔMNIŭS. See *Lemnos.*

LĔMNŏS, or LĔMNŭS, i, f. Λῆμνος, *Lemnos,* now *Stalimene, an island in the Ægean sea, where Vulcan was especially worshiped.* *Nepos.,* &c. —— ¶ Hence, Lemnĭas, ădis, adj. f. *Lemnian, of or belonging to Lemnos; a Lemnian woman.* *Stat.* Exsul Lemnias, *h. e. Hypsipyle.* *Ovid.* Lemniasi, *Greek dat. pl. for* Lemniadibus. —— ¶ Also, Lemniăcus, a, um, adj. *Lemnian, of or belonging to Lemnos.* *Stat.* antra. *Martial.* and *Stat.* catenæ. —— ¶ Also, Lemnĭus, a, um, adj. *Lemnian, of or belonging to Lemnos.* *Virg.* Lemnius pater, *or Ovid.* (absol.) Lemnius, *h. e. Vulcan.* *Id.* turba, *h. e. the Lemnian women, who in one night slew all the males.* *Cic.* rubrica. *Id.* Lemnium furtum, *h. e.* furtum ignis. *Nepos.* Lemnii, *the inhabitants of Lemnos.*

LEMONIĂ tribus, *a Roman rustic tribe.* *Cic.*

LĔMŌNIUM, and LIMŌNIUM (λειμώνιον), ii, n. *the herb wild-beet.* *Plin.*

LĔMŭRĒS (for Remures, from Remus), um, m. *the general name of the souls of the departed, of which the good were worshiped as tutelary deities of houses* (lares); *the bad ones walked about at night as ghosts or spectres* (larvæ). *Horat., Ovid.* and *Apul.* — In order to appease these ghosts and expel them from their houses, the Romans celebrated a festival called *Lĕmūrĭa.* *Ovid.*

LĔMŭRIĂ, um, n. See *Lemures.*

LĒNĂ (leno), æ, f. *a bawd, procuress.* *Ovid., Propert., Tibull.,* &c. —— ¶ Figur. *an attraction, allurement.* *Ovid.* Vox sua lena fuit. *Cic.* Quasi sui sit lena natura? — Also, as an *adj.* or in *apposition* with a *subst.* *Ovid.* Lena anus, *h. e. an old bawd.* *Claudian.* Lena pictura.

LĒNÆŭS (Ληναῖος), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Bacchus or wine.* *Virg.* Lenæi latices. *Id.* Lenæum honorem libare Jovi, *or, Stat.* Lenæa dona, *h. e. wine.* — Also, absol. Lenæus, i, m. *Bacchus.* *Virg.*

LĒNĔ (lenis), *for* leniter. *Ovid.*

LĒNĪMĔN (lenio), ĭnis, n. *a softening, alleviation, mitigation, assuagement, charm,* ἠπίαμα, μείλιγμα. *Horat.* Testudo laborum dulce lenimen. *Ovid.* Sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ.

LĒNĪMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Lenimen.* *Tacit.*

LĒNIŌ (lenis), is, īvi *and* ii, ītum, a. 4. *to soften, mitigate, calm, alleviate, assuage, allay, appease, lenify, pacify, diminish, soothe, still, charm,* ἠπιάω, κηλέω, lenem facio, mulceo, mitigo, placo, flecto, minuo. *Cic.* odium. *Id.* Illum sæpe lenivi iratum. *Id.* multitudinem. *Id.* animos. *Id.* Te dies leniet. *Nepos.* Adeo erat incensus, ut, nisi magna spe maximarum rerum, leniri non posset. *Sallust.* Lenire animum ferocem. *Virg.* dolentem solando. *Liv.* iras. *Id.* seditionem. *Ovid.* superos rogando. *Id.* requie dolores. *Virg.* somno curas. *Terent.* miseriam alicui. *Nepos.* invidiam obsequio. *Sallust.* atrocitatem facti, *to soften, extenuate.* *Virg.* timorem. *Id.* fluvium tumentem. *Plaut.* Aliquem lenitum reddere, *h. e.* lenire. *Propert.* Lenire vulnera, *h. e. to lessen their anguish.* *Ovid.* moras, *h. e.* dolorem dilationis. *Horat.* Cum sale panis latrantem stomachum bene leniet, *shall still or quiet.* *Sallust.* inopiam frumenti, *to render tolerable.* *Plin.* Nuces leniunt saporem cæparum, *soften, sweeten.* *Id.* Lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, *h. e.* leniter ciet. *Horat.* Lenire clamorem, *to lower.* *Plin.* Lenire articulares morbos. *Id.* podagras. *Id.* tumores. — Also, *to endeavor to relieve or pacify.* *Virg.* dictis ardentem animum.

— As a *neuter* verb. *Plaut.* Occultabo me aliquot dies, dum hæ consilescunt turbæ, atque iræ leniunt. — *Virg.* Lenibant, *for* leniebant. — *Propert.* Lenibunt, *for* lenient.

LĒNIS (ληνὸς), is, m. *a kind of vessel. Afran.*

LĒNIS (unc.), e, adj. *soft, smooth, mild, gentle, sweet, easy, delicate, merciful, indulgent, kind. Cic.* Lene et asperum. *Plin.* fricatio. *Cels.* cibus, *easy of digestion. Horat.* tormentum. *Quintil.* motus. *Id.* jocus. *Horat.* vinum, *mild, smooth. Terent.* Vinum lenius. *Cic.* venenum, *slow. Id.* Ventus lenissimus. *Liv.* clivus, *gradual in its ascent. Plin.* fastigium, *tapering gradually. Cæs.* Lenius fastigium, *of more easy ascent. Cic.* vita. *Liv.* gradus, *a slow pace. Id.* stagnum, *flowing gently. Terent.* ingenium, *gentle, merciful. Cic.* oratio, *gentle, not violent. Id.* In hostes lenissimus. *Plin.* color. *Tibull.* Spiritum lenem agere, *to breathe gently or softly.* — Hence, *Priscian.* Spiritus lenis (opposed to spiritus asper). —— ¶ Lene, adverbially. *Ovid.*

LĒNĬTĀS (lenis), ātis, f. *softness, smoothness,* of the touch. *Plin.* lini. —— ¶ Also, *mildness,* of taste. *Plin.* vini. —— ¶ Also, *absence of violence or vehemence, mildness, gentleness, calmness. Cic.* vocis, orationis. *Id.* oratoris. *Id.* prætoris, *h. e. when he graciously hears. Id.* verborum. *Id.* animi, *or, simply, Terent.* Lenitas, *h. e. gentleness.* —— ¶ Also, *mildness, when a thing does not strike upon the senses too strongly. Plin.* Smaragdi viridi lenitate lassitudinem mulcent, *h. e. relieve the eye by the pleasantness of the color, which is green.* —— ¶ Also, *gentleness of motion. Cæs.* Influit incredibili lenitate, *h. e. slowness.*

LĒNĬTĔR (lenis, e), adv. *gently, softly, mildly, gradually,* λήγδην, ἠρέμα. *Cic.* arridere. *Ovid.* ire, *h. e. gently, without noise. Cæs.* Lenius agere, *h. e. slowly. Cic.* Lenissime sentire. *Liv.* Collis leniter editus, *or, Cæs.* acclivis, *h. e. gradually, of a gentle ascent. Cic.* dicere. *Ovid.* ferre, *h. e. patiently, calmly.*

LĒNĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Lenitas, softness, mildness, gentleness. Cic.* orationis. —— ¶ Also, *a mild or gentle behavior* towards a person. *Cic.* in aliquem.

LĒNŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a dealer in slaves, especially in female slaves,* who were either sold by him or hired to men for the gratification of their passions. *Plaut., Terent., Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a pander, procurer. Cic.* — Also, figur. *a pander. Ovid.* Puella, me lenone, placet, *h. e. I have, as it were, offered my girl for sale by my poems.* — Also, in a bad sense, *a negotiator, mediator, go-between. Cic.* — Hence, *an ambassador. Justin.*

LĒNŌCĬNĀMENTUM (lenocinor), i, n. *for* lenocinium. *Sidon.*

LĒNŌCĬNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that endeavors to conciliate by flattery. Tertull.*

LĒNŌCĬNIUM (leno), ii, m. *the trade of a procurer or pimp, bawdry. Cic.* Qui egestatem domestico lenocinio sustentavit. *Pandect.* Lenocinium facere, *to serve at this trade. Sueton.* Lenocinium profiteri. *Pandect.* Lenocinium præbere uxori, *h. e. to be a pander to.* —— ¶ Figur. *an allurement, enticement, inducement. Cic.* Utrum lenocinium a grege delicatæ juventutis, an orbis terrarum imperium a populo R. petebas? *Id.* Et se vitiorum illecebris, et cupiditatum lenociniis dediderunt. —— ¶ Also, *finery or nicety of dress. Sueton.* Omnis lenocinii negligens, et in capite comendo incuriosus. *Cic.* corporum. *Manil.* formæ. *Senec.* Lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, *h. e. renders the present more agreeable.* —— ¶ Also, *enticing words, cajoling, coaxing.* In a bad sense. *Sueton.* Cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non fraudis ac lenocinii adhibuit. *Tacit.* Orationi lenocinium addere.

LĒNŌCĬNŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bawd, pimp, pander, procure. Cic.* Tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur. — Hence, *to flatter, wheedle. Cic.* gloriæ alicujus. — Also, *to advance, promote, serve, forward, increase. Quintil.* formæ puerorum — Also, *to procure, favor. Plin. Ep.* Libro novitas lenocinatur.

LĒNŌNĬCĒ (Id.), adv. *like a pimp. Lamprid.*

LĒNŌNĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a procurer or pimp. Plaut.* Lenoniæ ædes. *Id.* Lenonia servitus. *Id.* Lenonia fide uti. *Id.* Lenonium genus. *Apul.* Lenonia illectamenta. — Hence, *Plaut.* Lenonium lutum, *h. e. the vilest of pimps.*

LĒNS (unc.), lendis, f. *a nit; the egg of a louse. Plin.*

LĒNS (unc.), lentis, f. *lentils, a kind of pulse. Plin., Virg.,* &c.

LENTĒ (lentus), adv. *slowly. Cæs.* procedere. *Id.* Lentius. *Colum.* Lentissime. —— ¶ Also, *long. Liv.* Quæ res quum lentius spe ipsorum traheretur. —— ¶ Also, *without animation or energy; calmly, coolly, dispassionately, patiently; carelessly, indifferently, negligently. Cic.* dicere, ferre. *Id.* respondere, *h. e. to answer calmly or dispassionately. Id.* Lentius disputare. Figur. *Plin.* Arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt. —— ¶ Also, *considerately, deliberately. Cic.* Nisi eum lente ac fastidiose probavissem.

LENTĔŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. *to be slow. Lucil.* ap. *Priscian.* Lentet opus, *gets on slowly.*

LENTESCŌ (lenteo), is, n. 3. *to remit, relax, slacken, flag. Ovid.* Lentescunt tempore curæ. —— ¶ Also, *to become clammy or gluey, become pliant or soft. Virg.* Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo. *Colum.* Paulum aqua maceratur, dum lentescat, *h. e. becomes soft.*

LENTĬCŬLĂ (lens), æ, f. *a lentil. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *the form of a lentil. Plin.* — Hence, *a vessel in the shape of a lentil. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a freckle on the skin, pimple on the face,* φακός. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

LENTĬCŬLĀRIS (lenticula), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a lentil, lenticular. Apul.*

LENTĪGĬNŌSUS (lentigo), a, um, adj. *full of freckles, scurfy. Val. Max.* Vir flavi coloris, lentiginosi oris.

LENTĪGŌ (lens), inis, f. *a freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin, lentigo; a freckle on the skin, pimple on the face. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of other spots, *a spot. Plin.* chartæ.

LENTĬPĒS (lentus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *slow of foot, slow-paced. Auson.*

LENTISCĬFĔR (lentiscus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing mastich-trees. Ovid.*

LENTISCĬNUS (lentiscus), a, um, adj. *of or made of the mastich-tree. Plin.*

LENTISCUS, i, f. and LENTISCUM, i, n. *the mastich-tree or lentisc,* σχῖνος, (Pistacia lentiscus, L.). *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a resin or oil* made from the mastich-tree. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *a tooth-pick of mastich-wood,* this wood being especially used for this purpose. *Martial.*

LENTĬTĬĂ (lentus), æ, f. *pliantness, flexibility. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *viscosity, stickiness, glutinousness, tenacity. Plin.*

LENTĬTĬĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Lentitia. Sever.* in *Ætna.*

LENTĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity,* βραδύτης. *Tacit.* — Also, in reading or writing, *want of energy, want of spirit. Auct. Dial. de Orat.* —— ¶ Also, *coolness, dispassion, apathy, phlegm. Cic.*

LENTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make soft.* Hence, *to bend. Stat.* Tela tibi, longeque feros lentandus in hostes arcus. *Id.* Gortynia lentant cornua. — Lentare remos, *to row, ply the oar. Virg.* Trinacria lentandus remus in unda. So, *Claudian.* Exsertus lentandis navita tonsis. —— ¶ Figur. *to retard, lengthen out, protract. Sil.* bella. —— ¶ Also, *to moderate. Sidon.* Lentatus vapor.

LENTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *pliancy, flexibility. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *clamminess, viscosity, stickiness, tenacity. Colum.* and *Plin.*

LENTŬLĬTAS. See *Lentulus.*

LENTŬLUS (dimin. of lentus), a, um, adj. *somewhat tough, pliant, slow, slack. Cic.* —— ¶ Lentulus, i, m. *a surname of the Cornelian gens; P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther,* who, in his consulate, favored the recall of Cicero from banishment. — Hence, Lentŭlitas, *h. e. the name or nobility of a Lentulus. Cic.*

LENTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *tough. Virg.* radix. *Plin.* in frangendo. Figur. *Id.* vivacitas, *h. e. a tough or tenacious life. Prop.* Tellus lenta gelu. *Cic.* Teucris illa lentum negotium, *h. e. from whom it is difficult to get any thing.* — Hence, *pliant, flexible. Virg.* vimen. *Id.* vitis. *Ovid.* Lentior salicis ramis, *h. e. more pliant or elastic.* (Thus Polyphemus called Galatea, who neglected his love.) *Horat.* Lentissima brachia. — Also, *slender. Ovid.* Nais. — Also, *viscous, tenacious, clammy, sticky, gluey. Virg.* Gluten pice lentius. — Also, *long, of long duration. Tibull.* amor. *Senec.* Tædium lentissimum. *Ovid.* Lentus abesto, *h. e. stay long away. Val. Flacc.* somnus. —— ¶ Also, *slow, sluggish. Plin.* amnis. *Virg.* marmor, *h. e.* mare, *calm. Ovid.* Lento igne torrere bovem. *Id.* Carbones lenti, *h. e. slow-burning coals. Cic.* Lentus in dicendo. *Plin.* Color lentus, *h. e. dull, not lively. Liv.* Spes lenta, *h. e. slowly fulfilled.* Also, with a *genit.* or *infinit.* following. *Sil.* Lentus cœpti. *Id.* Lenta incaluisse. — Hence, *slow in payment. Cic.* infitiator. — Also, with poets, *that renders slow, heavy. Prop.* —— ¶ Also, *slow to anger, love and other passions, phlegmatic, insensible, unfeeling, unmoved, unconcerned, calm, cool, unaffected, cold-blooded. Liv.* Hannibalem lenti spectamus? *Ovid.* Adulteria vidisti lentus. *Cic.* Nihil isto lentius. *Id.* judex. *Ovid.* Lentissima pectora. — Hence, *calm, easy, fearless. Virg.* Lentus in umbra. —— ¶ Also, *not pliant or yielding, stiff. Plin.* Herba in coquendo lentior. *Ovid.* fastus. Hence, *Suet.* Lenta natura, *a headstrong, wilful, stubborn, obstinate character.* —— ¶ Also, *ready, willing. Lucil.* Solvere nulli lentus. (But perhaps a comma is to be put after *nullus; he pays no one, the slow man.*)

LĒNULLUS (dimin. of leno), i, m. *a sorry pimp, young bawd. Plaut.*

LĒNUNCŬLUS (leno), i, m. *a young pimp or procurer. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also (unc.), *a barge, bark, skiff,* σκαφίδιον. *Cæs.*

LĔŌ (λέων), ōnis, m. *a lion. Ovid., Plin.,* &c. — *Leo,* also, stands sometimes for *leæna, a lioness. Stat.* and *Val. Flacc.* So, Leo femina, *for* leæna. *Plaut.* in *fragm.* ap. *Philarg.* ad *Virg. Ecl.* 2. 63. — Also, *a lion's skin. Val. Flacc.* — Also, figur. *a lion; a person as courageous and bold as a lion. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *the constellation* Leo. *Horat.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of crab. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb, the herb lion's-foot. Colum.* (for which stands in *Colum.* Ora leonis feri.) —— ¶ Also, Leo, *a Roman surname in the Valerian* gens. P. Valerius Leo. *Ascon.* —— ¶ Leones Mithræ, *priests of the god Mithras. Tertull.*

LĔŌCŎRĬON (Λεωκόριον), ii, n. *a temple in Athens, erected to the three daughters of Leos, who immolated themselves for the good of their country;* it is also called *Leonaticum. Cic.*

LĔŌNĀTĬCUS, a, um. See *Leocorion.*

LĔŌNĪNUS (leo), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a lion,* λεοντώδης, λεόντειος. *Varr.* Canis sit colore potissimum albo, quod in tenebris specie leonina. *Plin.* Leonina pellis. *Id.* Leoninæ jubæ. *Id.* Leoninus adeps. *Pandect.* Leonina societas, *h. e. in which one received benefit, the other injury.* —— ¶ Also, *of the emperor Leo. Cod. Just.* lex. —— ¶ Leonini versus, *h. e. a kind of verse in rhyme, h. e.* when the fifth half foot, forming a cæsura, and the preceding syllable, rhyme with the two last syllables of an hexameter verse.

LĔONTĪCĒ (λεοντική), es, f. *wild chervil,* same as *Cacalia. Plin.*

LĔONTĪNI, ōrum, m. *a town of Sicily. Cic.* — Also, *the inhabitants. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, Leontinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this town or people. Cic.* ager.

LĔONTĪUS (λεόντιος), ii, m. *a precious stone,* so called because its color resembled a lion's skin. *Plin.*

LĔONTŎPĔTALŎN (λεοντοπέταλον), i, n. *an herb having leaves like coleworts or lion's-foot* (Leontice leontopetalon, L.). *Plin.*

LĔONTŎPHŎNŎS (λεοντοφόνος), i, m. *a*

small animal whose urine is said to be fatal to the lion. Plin.

LEŌNTŎPŎDIŎN (λεοντοπόδιον), ii, n. *an herb called lion's-foot*, same as *Leontopetalon. Plin.*

LEŎPĂRDINŬS (leopardus), a, um, adj. *of a leopard. Marc. Empir.*

LEŎPĂRDŬS (leo & pardus), i, *a leopard*, λεοπάρδαλος. *Vopisc.*

LĔPĂS (λεπάς), ădis, f. *a kind of muscle that adheres to rocks. Plaut.* — It seems to be the same as *Lopas. Non.*

LĔPIDĀNŬS (Lepidus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lepidus. Sallust.* — Also, Lepidianus, a, um, adj. *of Lepidus;* tumultus, *raised by M. Æmil. Lepidus.*

LĔPIDĒ (lepidus), adv. *elegantly, pleasantly, prettily, neatly, well. Plaut.* Lepide stratus lectus. *Id.* Lepide mihi est, *h. e. it is agreeable to me. Id.* Lepidissime. *Id.* Lepide, licet, *h. e. well, yes.* —— ¶ Also, *elegantly*, in speaking, *with a grace, humorously, wittily, smartly. Terent.* and *Cic.*

LEPIDIĀNUS. See *Lepidanus.*

LĔPIDIUM (λεπίδιον), ii, n. *dittander or pepperwort, a kind of cresses,*(Lepidium sativum, L.). *Colum.*

LĔPIDŎTIS (λεπίς, squama), is, f. *sc.* gemma, and LĔPIDŎTĒS, æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a gem resembling the scales of a fish. Plin.*

LĔPIDŬLŬS (dimin. of lepidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat humorous or witty. Martian. Capell.*

LĔPIDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *neat, pretty, fine, elegant, pleasant, agreeable, genteel, polite, mannerly, good. Terent.* pater. *Id.* Pater lepidissime. *Id.* puella. *Plaut.* locus. *Cic.* pueri. *Plaut.* Lepidior. *Terent.* Capitulum lepidissimum, *h. e. dearest man.* —— ¶ Particularly, *smart, witty, humorous, facetious. Horat.* dictum. —— ¶ Lepidus, *a Roman family name*, as, *M. Æmil. Lepidus, a colleague of Antony and Octavianus in the triumvirate. Cic.*

LĔPIS (λεπίς), ĭdis, f. *a scale, scales. Plin.*

LĔPISTĂ, or LĔPASTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of water-vessel. Varro.*

LĔPŎNTII, ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the Alps in Italy*, near *Lago Maggiore. Cæs.*

LĔPŎR, and LĔPŎS (unc.), ōris, m. *pleasantness, agreeableness. Cic.* dicendi. *Plaut.* Liberi, *h. e. wine. Id.* Lepores sententiarum. — Also, *pleasantness in behavior, politeness, urbanity. Cic.* —— ¶ Particularly, *pleasantness in speaking and conversation, pleasantry, mirth, facetiousness. Cic.* Insit lepos. —— ¶ Also, *wit, humor. Cic.* scurrilis.

LĔPŎRĀRIUM (lepus), ii, n. *a harewarren, place for keeping hares;* also, *a warren or preserve for other animals. Varr.*

LĔPŎRINŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a hare*, λαγῷος. *Plin.*

LĔPŎS. See *Lepor.*

LĔPRĂ (λέπρα), æ, f. generally, LĔPRÆ, ārum, f. *plur., the leprosy. Plin.*

LĔPRŎSŬS (lepra), a, um, adj. *infected with the leprosy, leprous*, λεπρώδης. *Sedul.*

LĔPTIS, is, f. Leptis, *or* Magna Leptis, *a city in Africa between the two Syrtes. Plin.* — Leptis, *or* Parva Leptis, *a city in Africa Proper. Liv.* — Hence, Lepticus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Leptis. Plin.* — Also, Leptitānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Leptis. Sallust.* Leptitani, *the inhabitants of Leptis.* —— ¶ Also, Leptis, *a city in Spain. Hirt. Alex.* B. 57. *Ed. Ouden.*

LĔPTIMAGNĒNSIS, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Leptis Magna. Cod. Just.*

LĔPTŎN CĔNTAURIUM (κενταύριον λεπτόν), ii, n. *the lesser centaury. Plin.*

LĔPTŎPHYLLŎN (λεπτόφυλλον), i, n. *a kind of spurge with small leaves. Plin.*

LĔPTŎPSĒPHŎS (λεπτός, tenuis, & ψῆφος, calculus), *h. e.* minutus lapis, seu calculus: species est marmoris porphyritæ rubei, albis punctis distincti. *Plin.* l. 36. c. 7. ut quidem legit *Harduin.* nam alii *leucostictos*, h. e. albis punctis distinctus: a λευκός, albus, et στικτός, compunctus.

[LĔ]PTŎRĂX (λέπτοραξ), ăgis, f. *a kind of small grapes like corinths or currants. Plin.*

[LĔ]PŬS (from Æolic λέπορις, a hare), ŏris, [m.] *hare*, λαγώς. *Plin.*, *Terent.* and *Virg.* — *Petron.* Leporem aliis excitare, *or Ovid.* exagitare, *h. e.* (proverb.) *to find some advantage, which another and not the finder may enjoy; I beat the bush, another catches the hare.* — *Terent.* Lepus tute es, et pulpamentum quæris, (proverb. the sense of which is obscure), *you are game yourself and want venison;* or, *you wish others may meet with the same evil that has befallen yourself.* — Also, of the *fem.* gender. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation, the Hare. Cic.*

LĔPŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. of lepus), i, m. *a young or little hare, leveret, a hare.* λαγώδιον. *Cic.*

LĔRNĂ, æ, and LĔRNĒ, es, f. Λέρνη, *a lake and town near Argos in Peloponnesus. Hercules here slew the Hydra, a serpent having seven heads (but mythologists do not agree about the number of heads), one of which being cut off, seven others grew in its place, and a crab sprang from it, which wounded Hercules in his foot. Virg.* Bellua Lernæ, *h. e.* Hydra Lernæa. — Hence, Lernæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lerna. Virg.* anguis, *or, Propert.* hydra, *or, Ovid.* echidna, *or, Lucret.* pestis, *the hydra. Colum.* cancer, *the crab.* — Also, Lernæus, *Argive, Grecian. Stat.*

LESBIĂCUS, LESBIAS, &c. See *Lesbos.*

LĔSBŎS, or LĔSBŬS, i, f. Λέσβος, now *Metelin, an island in the Ægean sea, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcæus, Theophrastus, Arion and Sappho. Plin.* — Hence, Lesbiăcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lesbos. Cic.* libri, *three books of Dicæarchus against the immortality of the soul*, so called because the conversation purports to be held in Lesbos. *Sidon.* metrum, *h. e. Sapphic.* — Lesbias, ădis, f. *Lesbian. Ovid.* Lesbiades, *sc.* feminæ, *women of Lesbos. Plin.* Lesbias, *sc.* gemma, *a precious stone* found originally in Lesbos. — Lesbis, ĭdis, f. same as *Lesbias. Ovid.* lyra, *h. e. of Arion. Id.* Lesbides, *sc.* feminæ, *Lesbian women. Id.* Lesbis, *or* Lesbis puella, *h. e. Sappho.* — Lesbius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lesbos. Horat.* civis, *h. e. Alcæus. Id.* plectrum, *h. e.* Alcaicum, *or* Lyricum. *Id.* pes, *h. e.* carmen Lyricum. *Ovid.* vates, *h. e. Sappho. Plin.* Lesbium vinum, *or, Horat.* Lesbium, *sc.* vinum, *wine of Lesbos. Plin.* Lesbium marmor. *Festus.* Lesbium, *sc.* vas, *a kind of carved vessel invented by the Lesbians.* — Lesbōus, a, um, adj. *of Lesbos, Lesbian. Horat.* barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre*, h. e. *a poem in the style of Alcæus or Sappho.*

LĔSSŬS (unc.), i *or* us, m. the *acc.* lessum only occurs, *a lamentation for the death of any one, a lamentation over the dead. Cic.* and *Plaut.*

LĒTĀBILIS (leto), e, adj. *deadly, fatal. Ammian.* lues.

LĒTĀLIS (letum), or LĒTHĀLIS, e, adj. *deadly, mortal, fatal*, θανάσιμος. *Virg.*, *Sueton*, &c. — *Stat.* Letale, *for* letaliter.

LĒTĀLITĔR (letalis), adv. *mortally, in a deadly manner*, καιρίως. *Plin.*

LETHÆUS, a, um. See *Lethe.*

LETHĀLIS, &c. same as *Letalis*, &c.

LĒTHĀRGIĂ (ληθαργία), æ, f. same as *Lethargus. Plin.*

LĒTHĀRGICŬS (lethargus), a, um, adj. *lethargic, affected with lethargy; of or pertaining to lethargy*, ληθαργικός. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

LĒTHĀRGŬS (λήθαργος), i, m. *a lethargy, morbid drowsiness, morbid sleepiness. Horat.* Lethargo grandi oppressus. *Plin.* Lethargus olfactoriis excitatur. *Id.* Lethargos resolvere.

LĒTHĒ (λήθη, oblivion), es, f. *the river Lethe*, Λήθη, *a river of the infernal regions, of which the shades of the dead drank, that they might forget the past. Ovid.* — Hence, Lethæus, a, um, adj. Ληθαῖος, *Lethean, of or pertaining to Lethe;* also, *causing forgetfulness of the past. Virg.* amnis, *or, Catull.* gurges, *or, Propert.* stagna, *the river Lethe. Tibull.* ratis, *the boat of Charon. Colum.* tyrannus, *h. e. Pluto, in whose realms Lethe was. Lucan.* dii, *h. e. the infernal gods. Stat.* janitor, *h. e. Cerberus. Horat.* Lethæa vincula alicui abrumpere, *to raise one from the dead. Virg.* Lethæo perfusa papavera somno, *causing forgetfulness. Id.* Ramum Lethæo rore madentem. *Ovid.* Lethæi gramina succi. *Id.* Lethæa nox, *deep sleep. Senec.* Lethæa vates, *h. e. inspired by the god and forgetful of herself* (others read *repleta*). *Ovid.* Lethæus amor, *h. e.* amoris oblivia ingerens.

LĒTIFĔR (letum & fero), a, um, adj. *causing or bringing death, mortal, deadly*, θανατικός. *Virg.* arcus. *Id.* annus, *pestilential. Colum.* morbus. *Ovid.* locus (corporis), *dangerous, mortal.*

LĒTŌ (letum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put to death, kill, slay*, θανατόω. *Ovid.*

LĒTŌIS, LĒTŌIŬS. See *Latois*, &c.

LĒTUM, or LĒTHUM (λήθη, forgetfulness; or from the obsol. leo, letum, whence deleo), i, n. *death*, θάνατος *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Letum sibi consciscere, *to lay violent hands on one's self. Virg.* sibi parere manu. *Nepos.* Pari leto est affectus. *Cic.* Turpi leto perire. *Virg.* Letum ferre, *to occasion death. Id.* Aliquem leto dare, *to kill. Cic.* e *Legg.* xii *tab.* Leto datus, *dead.* — *Lucret.* Mortis letique potitum (a pleonastic expression). —— ¶ Also, *ruin, destruction. Virg.* Teucrum res eripe leto. (To this signification the passage from *Cic. Att.* x. 10. Turpi leto perire, may be referred.)

LĔVĀBILIS (lĕvo), e, adj. *that can be lightened. Cæl. Aurel.*

LĔVĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. same as *Levamentum. Cic.*

LĔVĀMĔNTĀRIŬS (levamentum), a, um, adj. *used for lightening. Cod. Theod.* navicularius.

LĔVĀMĔNTUM (lĕvo), i, n. *an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort*, κουφισμός. *Cic.*

LĔVĀNĂ (Id.) æ, f. *a goddess that raised new-born children from the earth. Augustin.*

LĔVĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a lifting or raising up*, ἄρσις. *Vitruv.* Onerum levationes facere. —— ¶ Also, *an alleviation, mitigation, comfort, relief. Cic.* Alicui esse levationi. *Id.* Habere levationem ægritudinum. *Id.* Levationem invenire doloribus et molestiis, *for dolorum* et molestiarum. Hence, *a lessening. Cic.* vitiorum.

LĔVĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a lifter, a thief Petron.*

LĔVĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from lĕvo.

LĒVĀTŬS, and LÆVĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from lēvo. —— ¶ Adj. *smooth, polished. Senec.* Levati mensarum orbes. *Gell.* Levatior.

LEUCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces. Ammian.*

LEUCĂCĀNTHĂ (λευκάκανθα), æ, f. *the white thorn*, a name of two plants. — Thus, same as *Phyllon*, or *Ischias*, or *Polygonaton. Plin.* 22, 18. — Also, same as *Phalangites*, or *Leucanthemon. Plin* 27, 98.

LEUCĂCĀNTHŎS, i, f. same as *Leucacantha. Plin.*

LEUCĂCHĀTĒS (λευκαχάτης), æ, m. *a white agate. Plin.*

LEUCĂDIĂ, æ, and LEUCAS, ădis, f. Λευκαδία, *an island, anciently a peninsula, in the Ionian sea near Acarnania, now S. Maura, in which was the town Leucas, formerly the capital of all Acarnania. Liv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Leucădius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this island;* Λευκάδιος. *Ovid.* Leucadium æquor. *Plin.* litus. *Id.* vinum. *Ovid.* Quotannis tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo, *h. e. after the manner of the Leucadians, who used annually, at the sacred rites of Apollo, to cast a guilty person from a cliff into the sea; they used every precaution, that the person thus sent might not be injured by the fall. Ovid.* Leucadius deus, *Apollo, who was here worshiped. Propert.* Leucadia, *sc.* puella, *h. e. a Leucadian girl, mistress of Varro Atacinus. Cic.* Leucadia (the name of a tragedy by an old poet, Turpilius).

LEUCÆTHIŎPĔS (Λευκαιθίοπες), um, m. *inhabitants of Libya*, so called because they were whiter than the other Ethiopians. *Plin.* — In *Mela.* Leucŏæthiŏpes.

LEUCĂNTHĔMIS (λευκανθεμίς), ĭdis, f. *the herb camomile*, also called *anthemis. Plin.*

LEUCANTHĔMŎN, or LEUCANTHĔMUM (λευκάνθεμον), i, n. same as *Leucanthemis*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb*, same as *Phalangites* or *Leucacantha*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb*, in smell resembling *abrotonum*. *Plin.*

LEUCANTHĔS (λευκανθές, having white flowers), is, n. *motherwort, feverfew*. *Plin.*

LEUCARGILLŎS (λευκάργιλλος), i, f. *a kind of white clay*. *Plin.*

LEUCAS, ădis, f. now *S. Maura*, Λευκὰς, same as *Leucadia*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ More often, *the chief town of Leucadia*. *Liv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a promontory of this island*. *Ovid.*

LEUCASPIS (λευκασπὶς, albis scutis armata), ĭdis, adj. f. *armed with a white shield*. *Liv.*

LEUCĀTĒ, es, f. and LEUCĀTĒS, æ, m. Λευκάτης, *a promontory of the island Leucadia, where was a temple of Apollo*, now *Cabo Ducato*. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

LEUCĒ, (λεύκη, white), es, f. *an herb*, like *mercurialis, having a white stripe, a species of nettle*, Lamium maculatum, L. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the white poplar*. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of wild radish*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of white spots on the skin*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of several islands*.

LEUCĒŎRŎN (λευκήορον), i, n. *an herb*, same as *Leontopodion*. *Plin.*

LEUCI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gallia Belgica*. *Cæs.*

LEUCIPPŬS, i, m *the father of Phœbe and Hilaira*. — Hence, Leucippis, ĭdos, f. *a daughter of Leucippus*. *Prop.* Leucippides, *daughters of Leucippus*, h. e. *Phœbe and Hilaira, who were betrothed to Idas and Lynceus, but were carried off by Castor and Pollux*. *Ovid.*

LEUCŎCHRȲSŎS (λευκὸς, white, & χρυσὸς, gold), i, f. *a precious stone*, λευκόχρυσος, gemma in crystalli morem albicans. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of jacinth*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎCŎMŬS (λευκόκομος), a, um, adj. *having white hair*; applied to *pomegranate trees*, which have white leaves or blossoms. *Plin.*

LEUCŎCŌUM (λευκοκῷον), *sc.* vinum, *white Coan wine*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎGÆŬS (λευκόγαιος, from λευκὸς, white, & γαῖα, earth), a, um, adj. *of white earth*. Hence, *Plin.* Colles Leucogæi, *a place in Campania*, so called on account of its white earth. — Leucogæa, *sc.* gemma, *a precious stone*, otherwise called *Leucographia*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎGRAPHIA, æ, f. See *Leucogæus*.

LEUCŎGRAPHIS (λευκόγραφις), ĭdis, f. *a species of thistle*, (Carduus leucographus, L.) *Plin.*

LEUCŎIŎN (λευκὸς, white, & ἴον, violet), ii, n. *a stock gilliflower*. *Colum.*

LEUCŎN (λευκὸν, *h. e.* album), i, n. *white*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎNICŬS, a, um, adj. *Leuconic*, h. e. *coming from the Leucones, people of Gaul*. *Martial.* Leuconicæ lanæ. — Absol. Leuconicum, *sc.* genus lanæ, *or* tomentum, *a sort of stuffing for cushions*, &c. —— ¶ Other *Edd.* have *Lingonicus*, &c.

LEUCŎNŎTŬS (λευκόνοτος), i, m. properly, *the white, clear, dry south wind*; *the south-south-west wind*. *Auson.*

LEUCŎPHÆĀTŬS (leucophæus), a, um, adj. *clothed in a blackish or dark-colored dress*. *Martial.*

LEUCŎPHÆŬS (λευκόφαιος), a, um, adj. *of an ashy gray, russet or dusky brown color*. *Plin.* and *Vitruv.*

LEUCŎPHŎRUM, or -ŎN (λευκοφόρον), i, n. *a sort of solder for laying gold upon wood*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎPHRȲNA (λευκοφρύνη), æ, f. *having white eyebrows*, a name of *Diana* among the Magnesians. *Tacit.*

LEUCŎPHTHALMŎS (λευκόφθαλμος), i, m. *white-eye, a precious stone*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎPIS (λευκῶπις, *h. e.* pulcros oculos habens), ĭdis, f. *a plant*, same as *Artemisia*. *Apul.*

LEUCŎPŒCILŎS (λευκοποίκιλος), i, f. *a precious stone*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎSIA, æ, f. *an island near Italy*, otherwise called *Leucasia*. *Ovid.* and *Stat.*, who shorten the second syllable, though *Strabo* and *Lycoph.* write it with ω.

LEUCŎSTICTŎS (λευκόστικτος), i, *dotted or spotted with white*. *Plin.*

LEUCŎSȲRI (λευκὸς & Syri), ōrum, m. *the white Syrians, a people of Cappadocia*. *Curt.*

LEUCŎTHĔA, æ, or LEUCŎTHĔĒ, es, f. *a sea-goddess*, otherwise called *Matuta*, and *Ino*. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

LEUCŎTHŎĒ, es, f. *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, who, having become pregnant by Apollo, was buried alive by her father; but the god took pity upon her, and changed her into a tree distilling incense*. *Ovid.*

LEUCŎZŌMŬS (λευκόζωμος), a, um, adj. *boiled with a white broth*. *Apic.* pullus.

LEUCRŎCŎTA, or LEUCRŎCŬTA, or LEOCRŎCŬTA, æ, m. *a swift wild beast in India*. *Plin.*

LEUCTRA, ōrum, n. *a small town or village in Bœotia, where Epaminondas, the Theban general, gained a splendid victory over the Lacedæmonians*. *Nepos*. — Hence, Leuctrĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to this place*. *Nepos* and *Cic.* pugna. Hence, *Cic. Att.* 6, 1. Leuctrica pugna (in jest), *h. e. the affray between Milo and Clodius, in which the latter was slain*.

LĒVĔNA, or LĒVENNA, adj. for *Lēvis*. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* homo.

LEUGA, same as *Leuca*. *Jornand.*

LĒVICŬLŬS (dimin. from lēvis), a, um, adj. *somewhat light or vain*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *small, trifling, insignificant*. *Gell.*

LĒVIDENSIS (lēvis & densus), e, adj. *woven coarsely and slightly*. *Isid.* vestis. —— ¶ Figur. *poor, cheap, of little value, slight*. *Cic.* Sed ego hospiti veteri, et amico munusculum mittere volui levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera.

LĒVIFIDŬS (lēvis & fidus), a, um, adj. *of slight credit, not to be trusted*, εὐρίπιστος, ἄπιστος. *Plaut.*

LĒVIGĀTIŌ (lēvigo), [or LÆ], ōnis, f. *a smoothing, polishing*. *Vitruv.*

LĒVIGĀTŬS [or LÆ], a, um, particip. from levigo. —— ¶ Adj. *planed, smoothed, polished*. *Macrob.* Oleum levigatius et spissius est.

LĒVIGŌ (lēvis & ago), [or LÆVIGŌ], as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to smoothen, make smooth, polish, plane*, λειόω, λεαίνω. *Varr.* Parietes tectorio levigantur. *Plin.* Levigatur falce truncus. *Id.* Ad levigandam cutem in facie. —— ¶ Also, *Gell.* alvum, *h. e. to loosen the bowels*. —— ¶ Also, *to make small, bruise small, comminute, pulverize, macerate*, and so *make soft and smooth*. *Colum.* Semina levigata cum vino dantur potanda. *Id.* Omnia in unum levigata. *Id.* Galla cum vino levigata. *Id.* Quæ diligenter contrita levigantur.

LĔVIGŌ (lĕvis & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make light, lighten*. *Apul.* Omni sarcina levigati. Some prefer *levifacti*, or *levati*.

LĔVIPĒS (lĕvis & pes), ĕdis, adj. *light-footed, swift of foot*, ἀερσίπους. *Cic.* lepus.

LĒVIR (from the Greek δαήρ), ĭri, m. *a husband's brother*, *Pandect.*; also, *a wife's brother*, according to *Fest.*

LĔVIS (unc.), e, adj. *light*, h. e. *not heavy, easy to bear or carry, of little weight*, κοῦφος, ἀβαρής. *Plaut.* Levior, quam pluma. *Virg.* stipulæ. *Ovid.* pondus. *Plin.* Piper levissimum. *Liv.* Quo leviores in ardua evaderent, *less burdened*. *Cæs.* Levis armatura, *light armor*. *Cic.* Levis armatura, *light-armed soldiers*; so, *Liv.* Leves milites. *Virg.* terra, *light, meagre, poor* (the opposite of *pinguis*). — Also, *light*, in respect of motion, *quick, nimble, swift, fleet*. *Nepos.* Peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores. *Phædr.* Cursu levi canes (cervus) elusit. *Virg.* Messapus cursu levis. *Valer. Flacc.* Levis equus. *Virg.* Parthi. *Id.* cervi. — So, with *infin.* *Sil.* Omnes ire leves. —— ¶ Of food, *light, easy of digestion*. *Cels.* Levior cibus. *Id.* Levissima suilla (caro) est. *Id.* Omne ferum animal domestico levius. *Horat.* Leves malvæ. —— ¶ Also, *light, small, little, slight*. *Cæs.* Leve prœlium, *a skirmish*. *Id.* Mea in vos merita sunt mea voluntate leviora. *Terent.* Pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt. *Cic.* Dolor in longinquitate levis solet esse. *Liv.* præsidium. *Cæs.* Levius periculum. *Plaut.* Levior labor. *Sil.* Levior numerus. *Id.* Levior opum (*in or as to*). — Also, *insignificant, trifling, trivial, inconsiderable, of no esteem, of little credit, of small moment, of little worth*. *Cic.* Quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judices grave et sanctum esse judicetur? *Id.* Inania et levia conquirere. *Cæs.* Levem auditionem habere pro re comperta, *h. e. a flying rumor*. *Id.* Leviore de causa. *Nepos.* Hoc genus scripturæ leve, et non satis dignum summorum virorum personis. *Liv.* Auctor levis nec satis fidus. *Cic.* Cui levissima pecunia semper fuit, *thought very little of*. *Tacit.* In levi habere aliquid, *h. e.* parvifacere, negligere, *to deem it a trifle*. — In particular, of the lighter sort of poems, such as love-songs, fables, humorous verses, &c. *light, trifling, playful*. *Ovid.* musa. *Tacit.* carmina. *Phædr.* Levi calamo ludere. —— ¶ Also, *easy to do*. *Liv.* Quod levissimum videbatur. Or, *easy to destroy*. *Horat.* Leviora Pergama. —— ¶ Also, *light, not burdensome, not pressing, soft*. *Tibull.* Terra sit super ossa levis (for it was usual to wish *terram levem* to the buried). — And, in general, *light, gentle, soft, mild*. *Sil.* Levis secunda aspirans aura flatus. *Virg.* susurrus. *Horat.* somnus. *Cic.* Quod levius huic levitati nomen imponam, *what more gentle or milder name? what name less harsh?* So, *Id.* Levior reprehensio. *Plin.* Vinum levissimum, *h. e. very mild, not oppressing or intoxicating*. *Sueton.* exsilium, *tolerable, supportable*. — Hence, *wholesome, healthy, salubrious*, or, at least, *not unhealthy*. *Varr.* loca, *or* terra (opposed to *gravis*). — Also, *agreeable, pleasant, complaisant, obliging*. *Plaut.* Suis concinnat se levem. —— ¶ Also, *light*, in changing one's opinion, *inconstant, fickle, unsteady, wavering, not to be relied on, changeable, faithless, vile, unworthy of respect or honor*. *Cic.* Quidam sæpe in parva pecunia cognoscuntur, quam sint leves: quidam, quos parva movere non potuit, cognoscuntur in magna. *Id.* Leves amicitiæ, *h. e.* levium hominum. *Ovid.* Veniunt leve vulgus, euntque. *Id.* Parva leves capiunt animos. *Terent.* Mulieres sunt levi sententia. *Cæs.* Quid levius, aut turpius, quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium? — Hence, *vain, lying, not speaking the truth*. *Tibull.* Sit illa levis. Also, *Petron.* verba, *vain, empty*.

LĒVIS, or LÆVIS (λεῖος), e, adj. *smooth, not rough*. *Cic.* Corpuscula quædam levia, alia aspera, rotunda alia. *Id.* Loci plani, an montuosi; leves, an asperi; opaci, an aprici. *Ovid.* Levior assiduo detritis æquore conchis. *Virg.* Leve marmor. *Id.* pharetræ, *smoothly wrought*. *Ovid.* Coma pectine levis, *smooth, sleek*. *Id.* Levia stamina. *Martial.* pallia, *h. e.* ex panno non villoso. *Cato.* brassica, *h. e. which has broad leaves*; the opposite of *crispa*. *Lucret.* Levissima corpora. — Absol. Leve, *what is smoothed or polished, a smooth surface*. *Pers.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *smooth, polished*. *Virg.* pocula. —— ¶ Also, *smooth, without hair, beardless*. *Horat.* juventas. *Juvenal.* crura. *Id.* Canes scabie leves. *Ovid.* senex, *bald*. — Hence, *smooth, white, beautiful, fair, youthful or tender*. *Virg.* 11. *Æn.* Levi patens in pectore vulnus. *Id.* humeri. *Id.* frons. *Ovid.* colla. —— ¶ Also, *slippery*. *Virg.* Levi sanguine Nisus labitur. —— ¶ Also, *well rubbed, macerated or softened*, of a medical compound. *Scribon. Larg.* —— ¶ Also, *soft, effeminate*; or, *spruce, genteel, highly-dressed*. *Ovid.* Femina quid faciat, cum vir sit levior ipsa? *Pers.* Trossulus exsultat tibi per subsellia levis. —— ¶ Also, *smooth, well-connected or compacted, flowing equably*, of the words of an oration or poem, *Cic.* Ut neve asper verborum concursus, neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis. *Id.* oratio (opposed to *asper*, &c.).

LĔVISŎMNŬS (lĕvis & somnus), a, um, adj. *having light sleep, easily waked*. *Lucret.* Levisomna canum corda.

LĔVITAS (lĕvis), ātis, f. *lightness*, as to weight, κουφότης. *Cæs.* Levitas armo-

rum. —— ¶ Also, lightness, in respect of motion, agility, swiftness, velocity. Lucret. Volucri hæc levitate feruntur. — Also, moveableness, power of changing place. Ovid. Termine, post illud levitas tibi liberâ non est. — Also, referred to the mind, flightiness, light conduct, frivolity. Cic. Amatoriis levitatibus dediti. Id. Levitates comicæ, lightnesses, wanton acts, such as are represented in a comedy; as, for instance, when a son baffles his father. — Or, changeableness, levity, inconstancy, fickleness, unsteadiness, want of consideration, inconsiderateness. Cic. Perpetua in populari ratione levitas. Cæs. Mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant. Phædr. Non levitas mihi, sed certa ratio causam scribendi dedit. — Also, playfulness, jocoseness, wantonness. Petron. poetica. —— ¶ Also, lightness, insignificance, groundlessness, vanity, airiness, nullity. Cic. opinionis, shallowness. —— ¶ Also, badness, bad quality or condition. Cic. Judiciorum levitate ordo quoque alius ad res judicandas postulatur. —— ¶ Ernest. in Clav. Cic. says: Levitas is attributed to all violent and vain desires and affections of the mind, because in these there is no constancy or steadiness; whence, also, those are called leves who are given up to them. And, as gravitas is said of all virtue, in which there is a constancy and evenness of action, so levitas of all vice, because vice is for the most part without steadiness (gravitas).

LĒVITĀS, or **LÆVITĀS** (lēvis, or lævis), ātis, f. smoothness, planeness, evenness, λειότης. Cic. Speculorum levitas. Id. In ipso tactu est modus mollitudinis, et levitatis. — Figur. Quintil. verborum, smoothness, equableness, polish of expression. Other Edd. have lenitas. —— ¶ Cels. Levitas intestinorum, lubricity, looseness.

LĔVITĔR (lĕvis), adv. lightly, in respect of weight, κούφως. Curt. Thraces leviter armati. —— ¶ Also, lightly, h. e. not oppressively or grievously, without molestation, without injury. Cæs. Levius casura pila sperabat, in loco retentis militibus, quam si ipsi immissis telis occurrissent, h. e. with less injury; or, more literally, with less force or effect. Cic. Omnia levius casura, more happily, better. —— ¶ Also, lightly, easily, without trouble, with equanimity. Cic. Eo levius ferendum est, quod, &c. Id. Levissime feram, si, &c. with the least concern. —— ¶ Also, lightly, slightly, a little, somewhat, not much. Cic. Leviter saucius, slightly. Id. Leviter a summo inflexum bacillum. Id. Genæ leviter eminentes. Id. Leviter ægrotans, slightly indisposed. Id. Homines leviter eruditi, scantily. Id. Aliquid leviter agnoscere. Sueton. Leviter recreata mens. Quintil. Quæ libro quinto leviter in transitu attigeram. Cic. Leviter significare. Id. Ut levissime dicam, to say the least of it. — Hence, Levius, less, minus. Horat. Levius miser. — Also, lightly, softly, in a low voice. Ovid. Her. 3, 80, and Cic. Sull. 10, dicere. —— ¶ Also, slightly, meagrely, scantily, poorly, not much, not particularly. Plaut. Bene volumus leviter lenonibus, we are not profuse in our good wishes to, &c. we are sparing of our affection, h. e. we hate. Id. Leviter laudare, to give scant praise, h. e. to blame, abominate. Also, Curt. Porta levius custodiebatur, h. e. indiligentius.

LĒVITĒS (λευΐτης), or **LĒVITA**, æ, m. properly, a Levite; afterwards, in the Christian church, a deacon. Sidon. and Prudent.

LĒVITIS, ĭdis, f. adj. of the race of Levi. Prudent. gens, h. e. Levitæ.

LĒVITŪDŌ (lēvis), [or LÆV], ĭnis, f. smoothness. Lactant.

LĒVIUSCŬLŬS (dimin. from lēvior), [or LÆV], a, um, adj. h. e. paulo levior. Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Facit versus molliusculos leviusculosque, duriusculos quosdam. But Ed. Gesn. does not have the word.

LĔVŌ (lĕvis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make lighter, lighten, alleviate, ease, relieve (either alicui aliquid, or aliquem re). Cic. Hæc tibi ad levandas molestias magna esse debent. Plaut. alicui paupertatem. Cic. angorem animi mei sermone tuo. Id. His levabat metum gloria. Virg. viam vario sermone, to lighten, beguile. Cic. Me molestia valde levarunt: utinam omnino liberassent. Id. Multæ omni ære alieno liberatæ, multæ valde levatæ. Virg. Te fasce levabo, will relieve you of. Cic. se ære alieno. — Hence, to cleanse, purify. Martial. dentes penna. — Also, to free, liberate, release, disburden. Horat. ægrum ex præcipiti. Cic. aliquem opinione. Liv. aliquem metu. Id. animos religione. Varro. se vita. So, Plaut. Me omnium laborum (genit.) levas. — Also, to refresh, relieve, set up, strengthen, restore. Ovid. Pars jacet, et molli gramine membra levat. Horat. Fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia. Id. fessos artus salutari arte. Curt. Vim morbi potione levaturus. So, Cic. Animi exercitando levantur, are refreshed, relieved. Hence, Ovid. Levari luctu alicujus, to take delight in. — Also, to make lighter, h. e. to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair, reduce. Cic. Auctoritas levatur inconstantia. Id. suspicionem. Liv. invidiam. Tacit. Levavitque, apertis horreis, pretia frugum. Horat. Multa fidem promissa levant. Ovid. sitim fonte, to allay, slake. Id. famem fronde. Cæs. Inopiam multum. Virg. omen, to allay, avert. — Also, to support, assist. Virg. aliquem auxilio. —— ¶ Also, to lift up, raise, elevate, αἴρω. Ovid. se de cæspite, h. e. rises. Id. se saxo. Id. membra humo. Liv. se alis; and, Colum. se, to fly up. Plin. Ignea vi levantur in sublime. Ovid. Paulum levatus, having raised himself. Liv. Quum se quisque levare vellet, wished to rise. So, Cic. (figur.) Ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, lifted me up, refreshed me. — Hence, to take away, remove. Ovid. Levat terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno, takes down. Virg. Jubet vincla levari viro. Pallad. terram ab radicibus. Liv. Levasse superimpositum capiti decus, h. e. the cap. Hence, Quintil. (figur.) Consuetudine difficultas omnis levatur. — Also, to raise, receive, take. Pandect. tributum in eam civitatem. —— ¶ Levasso, for levavero. Enn. ap. Cic.

LĒVŌ (lēvis), or **LÆVŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1 to make smooth, plane, polish, smooth, λειόω. Cels. Levant id, quod exasperatum est, spodium, hebenus, gummi. Lucret. Levare et radere tigna. Stat. mensas, to furbish. Cic. fragm. vultum. — Figur. in writings, Horat. nimis aspera, to smoothen, soften. —— ¶ See, also, Levatus.

LĒVŌR (Id.), or **LÆVŌR**, ōris, m. smoothness. Cic. Multis modis concors et aptus redditus in levore consedit. Plin. in chartis. Lucret. Levor (voci) levore (principiorum) creatur.

LEUSŌN, i, n. that part of the fir-tree, nearest the pith, which in the larch-tree is called ægis. Plin. (Theophr. calls it λούσσον.)

LĒX (lego, ĕre, to choose, select, according to Cic.), lēgis, f. a proposal or proposition for a law, which (at Rome) was made to the people by a magistrate from the rostra, a bill; thus, Legem ferre, to propose, offer, present a bill to the people, to be acted upon; Legem rogare, the same; Legem perferre, to carry through, for which Cic. and Liv. use, also, Legem ferre (of the magistrate who carried it through); Legem promulgare, to make publicly known, or to fix up, publish, so that every one may read it before it is voted upon; Legem sciscere, or jubere (of the people), to accept, pass. For example, Cic. De me retulisti, legem promulgasti, tulisti. Id. Legem tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur. Id. Legem de injuriis publicis tulisti Anagnino nescio cui, in favor of some person of Anagnia. Vellei. Legem ferre ad populum. Liv. Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, ut, &c. Id. Legem centuriatis comitiis (consules) tulere, ut, &c. carried through. Cic. Cum legem agrariam ferret (proposed): quam tamen antiquari (to be rejected, thrown out) facile passus est. Id. Lex suffragiis populi repudiata est, rejected. Id. Hanc tibi legem Clodius scripsit, drew up, dictated. Id. Ego leges perniciosas rogavi, proposed. Id. Legem sciscere (to pass) de re aliqua. Id. Populus R. legem jussit (passed) de civitate tribuenda. Id. Legem accipere, to accept, pass, adopt. —— ¶ Also, the bill or proposition, which, having received the approbation of the people in the comitia, has become a law; a law, ordinance, statute, resolve, decree. Liv. Legem abrogare, to annul, repeal. — And, in general, a law, &c. whether in a free state or a monarchy. Liv. Leges regiæ, originating from the Roman kings. Id. Leges duodecim tabularum. Nepos. Hanc (legem) Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causa latam (passed, enacted) videret. Id. Leges Atheniensium, and Lacedæmoniorum. Cic. Leges imponere alicui, to impose. Id. Legem facere, to make. Id. constituere alicui; and Horat. Ponere leges, to make. Cic. sancire, to make a law in which is fixed the penalty for the transgression of the same. Liv. condere, to frame, digest. Cic. Legibus aliquem solvere, to exempt from, give a dispensation from. Id. Legem figere, to post up. Ovid. Per leges ire, to submit to, comply with. — Lege, according to the law; or, rather, by law, by virtue of the law. Terent. Ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona. Nepos. Ut de eo legibus fieret judicium. Id. Neque legibus Atheniensium emitti (e custodia) poterat. — Hence, Lege agere, to proceed by law; for instance, Liv. of a lictor, when he executes the sentence of a judge; also, Cic. to bring an action by or according to a law, which gives the power of bringing such action, for which Nepos. has Experiri legibus; so, Sueton. Pluribus legibus agere, to bring repeated actions. In its widest sense, it includes whatever is done before the prætor according to law, for the purpose of maintaining one's right; as, vindicatio, in jure cessio, &c.; to which jus dicere, or reddere, on the part of the prætor, corresponds. (See Cic. Mur. 11. and Ovid. Fast. 1, 47.) — Lex is also followed by ut; as, Cic. Lex est, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, a law, rule, which one prescribes to himself. Cic. Legem sibi statuere. — Hence, a habit, or way, which one has adopted and lives by, as if it were a law. Terent. Mea lege utar, ut potior sit, qui prior ad dandum est, my rule, my wont, my way. —— ¶ Also, rule, precept, canon; for instance, of an art or science. Cic. Versibus est certa lex. Id. Hanc ad legem formanda est oratio. Gell. Secundum Grammaticam legem. Cic. Populis leges vivendi dare. Ovid. Legem dicere alicui. — Hence, a natural law, prescribed rule or way. Ovid. Qua sidera lege mearent. — Also, manner, quality, nature. Ovid. Hæc ex lege loci commoda Circus habet. Id. (de Polypo) Sub lege loci mutat colorem. Calp. Qua lege. — Also, circumstances, situation of a thing. Cic. Optima lege; with the best circumstances or advantages. — Also, regularity, order, method; for instance, Sine lege, without rule, irregularly, in disorder, confusedly, not after the proper order. Ovid. Capilli jacent sparsi sine lege. Id. Equi sine lege ruunt. Senec. Legem dare capillis, h. e. to arrange, set in order. —— ¶ Also, every contract, stipulated agreement, covenant. Cic. mancipii, of sale. Id. Lex censoria, and Lex (absol.), a contract which the censors (or others also) laid before the undertakers or farmers, and concluded with them; a deed of conveyance. Id. Lex opere faciundo, h. e. lex Censoria, sive locatio operis faciundi a Censore proposita. Id. Legem edicere, to make this contract public. Id. Lex prædii, h. e. a form defining the extent of the estate, and the conditions on which it had been sold. — It is often only a single point or stipulation of a contract, a condition of the same; and, also, a condition, generally. Ovid. Accipiunt legem, the condition. Plaut. Syngraphi leges, the terms of the contract. Virg. Leges fœderis. Liv. Pax data in has leges, upon these terms, with these conditions. Terent. Ea lege atque omi-

ne. — And figur. *a condition.* *Cic.* Nos ea lege natos, ut, &c. *Id.* Lex vitæ, *the condition of life, the tenure by which life is held,* as it were *the stipulation made at our birth,* namely, that we should be subject to the accidents of humanity.

LĔXIDIUM (λεξίδιον), ii, n. *a little word.* *Gell.*

LĔXIPȲRĔTŎS, or -ŎS (λεξιπύρετος), a, um, adj. *good against fever, antifebrile.* *Plin.*

LĔXIS (λέξις), is, f. *a word.* *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.*

LEXOBII, or LEXOVII, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, at the mouth of the Seine.* *Cæs.*

LIĀCŬLUM (λειαίνω), i, n. *an instrument used in plastering, a sort of trowel.* *Vitruv.* (The reading is doubtful.)

LĪBA, *acc.* of *Libs.* —— ¶ *Plural* of *Libum.*

LIBĀCUNCŬLŬS, i, m. *h. e.* parvum libum, *a little cake.* *Tertull.* (But others read *lucunculo,* and *luculo.*)

LIBADIŎN (λιβάδιον), ii, n. *a kind of centaury.* *Plin.*

LIBĀMĔN, inis, and LIBĀMENTUM (libo), i, n. *what is poured out, scattered, or offered at the sacrifices of the gods, a libation, drink-offering, any thing offered in sacrifice,* λοιβή, σπονδή. The former word is, for the most part, poetical. *Val. Flacc.* Ipse gravi patera sacri libamina Bacchi rite ferens. *Apul.* Cæspes (*altar of turf*) libamine humigatus. *Virg.* Summas carpens setas, ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima. *Cic.* Ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, *h. e.* fruges et baccæ, quæ sacerdotes publice libant. *Justin.* Oceano libamenta dare. *Id.* Libamenta Veneri solvere. — Also, *that which was cast upon the funeral pile with the dead body.* *Stat.* Libamen. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* Tu nova servatæ capies libamina famæ, *h. e. the first diminution; you will first diminish my honor.* — Also, Libamentum, *a proof, the first trial or essay, specimen, sample.* *Gell.*

LIBANIŎS (λιβάνιος), i, f. *a kind of vine, with the odor of incense.* *Plin.*

LIBANŎCHRŎS (λιβανόχρους), i, f. *a precious stone, of the color of incense.* *Plin.* 37, 10. sect. 62. perhaps *a sort of amber.*

LIBANŌTIS (λιβανωτίς), idis, f. *rosemary,* so called from its scent. *Plin.*

LIBANŌTUS, i, m. for which others read *Libonotus,* which see.

LIBĂNUS, i, m. Λίβανος, *a mountain of Syria,* the *Lebanon* of the Bible. *Plin.* and *Auson.* —— ¶ Adjectively. *Sedul.* Libana cedrus (where the first syll. is long, though in *Auson.* it is short).

LIBĀRIŬS (libum), ii, m. *a confectioner, pastry-cook, one that makes and sells cakes.* *Senec.*

LIBĀTIŌ (libo), ōnis, f. *the pouring out or scattering of any thing in honor of a god, a drink-offering, libation.* *Cic.*

LIBELLA (dimin. from libra), æ, f. *the same as as, the smallest silver coin of the Romans, the tenth part of a* denarius. *Varr.* — Hence, proverbially, for *a very small coin or sum of money,* as with us, *a farthing, a groat.* *Plaut.* Una libella liber possum fieri, *at the cost of a single farthing.* *Id.* Ob eam rem mihi libellam ne duis, *not so much as a farthing.* *Cic.* Et quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? — Hence, *Cic.* Ad libellam, *to a farthing, quite, exactly,* of a debt. —— ¶ Like *as,* for *the whole of a thing.* *Cic.* Fecit te (*sc.* heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, *has made you heir to the whole estate, but with this condition, that you make over to me one fourth of the same;* but *Gronovius* (with whom *Ernesti* agrees) says that *libella* is *a tenth part of a sestertius, h. e.* quatuor unciæ, tres sicilici et scriptulum. Some read the passage otherwise. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for detecting any variation of a plane surface from a level, a level, plumb-rule.* *Plin.* Ad normam et libellam fieri, *by square and level.* Hence, *Varro.* Campester locus ad libellam æquus, *quite level, perfectly horizontal.*

LIBELLĀRIS (libellus), e, adj. *relating to a book* (*books*) or *little book* (*books*). *Sidon.*

LIBELLĀTICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. Libellatici, *a name given to Christians, who, through fear of persecution, purchased of the magistrate a* (*false*) *certificate* (libellus), *that they had sacrificed after the heathen fashion, and so were no longer Christians.* *Cyprian.*

LIBELLĔNSIS (Id.), is, m. *an officer, whose business it was to receive and enter in the public records* (acta) *the petitions which were presented to the emperor; a sort of clerk to the master of requests.* *Pandect.*

LIBELLIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a scribe, notary.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ Also, *a poor copyist or bookseller.* *Stat.*

LIBELLŬLŬS (dimin. from libellus), i, m. parvus libellus. *Martian. Capell.*

LIBELLŬS (dimin. from liber), i, m. *a small writing,* consisting of few leaves, γραμμάτιον, βιβλίον. For instance, — *A memorandum-book, journal, list, paper.* *Cic.* Quin etiam libellum ipsius habeo, in quo est, Salaminii pecuniam debent M. Scaptio, et P. Mantinio familiaribus meis. *Id.* Nisi forte si quid memoriæ causa retulit in libellum, id numerabitur in actis. *Id.* Mandatorum mihi libellum dedit. *Id.* Libelli gladiatorum, *lists, rolls.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, *papers, journals;* or *letters.* *Plin. Ep.* Ex libello respondere. — *A poem.* *Cic. Arch.* 10. — *A citation, summons.* *Plaut.* Ubi tu es, qui me libello Venereo citasti? — Also, *a written information or complaint,* subscribed with the name of the accuser. *Juvenal.* and *Pandect.* — *A written notice or advertisement, by which an estate is offered for sale.* *Senec.* Suspensum amici bonis libellum dejicio. *Cic.* Libellos Alphenus dejicet. — *A petition, remonstrance, or memorial in writing.* *Cic.* Cum libellum Cæsari dedi, probavit causam. *Sueton.* Libellos signare; or *Plin. Ep.* subnotare, *to subscribe,* consequently *to answer.* *Sueton.* (Homo) a libellis, *one of the officers of the court, who received petitions; a master of requests.* *Pandect.* Libellos agere, *to have the charge of petitions,* &c. — *A certificate.* *Pandect.* Significent id libello manu sua subscripto. — *A letter.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* (See above.) — *A public notification, placard, handbill.* *Sueton.* Edebat per libellos circa tribus missos. — *A note or card of invitation,* for instance, to hear something read. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* —— ¶ Also, *a writing or book,* when one speaks of it diminishingly, slightingly or modestly, &c. *Cic.* Scripsi illud quodam in libello, qui me invito excidit. *Liv.* Libellis etiam operam daret. *Horat.* (at the end of his first book of *Sat.*) Meo hæc subscribe libello. —— ¶ Also, *a bookseller's shop.* *Catull.* In omnibus libellis

LIBĔNS, or LŬBĔNS (libet, or lubet), tis, adj. *that does any thing willingly or with readiness, willing, contented, ready, free, with pleasure, with good will,* the opposite of *invitus,* ἑκών. *Cic.* Cum totius Italiæ concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset. *Id.* Non modo patienti, sed etiam libenti animo parebo, *a willing heart, willingly, readily.* *Id.* Cum Musis nos delectabimus animo æquo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti. *Id.* Me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, *with my own free and ready consent, to my own joy.* *Id.* Libentissimis Græcis, aliquid consequi, *the Greeks being perfectly willing or contented.* *Plaut.* Cape atque serva: me lubente feceris. *Tacit.* Populus habitum dolentum, simulatione magis, quam libens induebat. *Terent.* Fugin' hinc? (*Byr.*) Ego vero ac lubens, *indeed I will, and shall be glad to do it.* *Id.* Tibi ob eam rem, siquid usus venerit, lubens bene faxim. — Libens *or* lubens merito, *a form of expression used by one in paying a vow, or rendering thanks to the gods.* *Plaut.* Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor. —— ¶ Also, *glad, merry, cheerful, joyful, blithe.* *Plaut.* Uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia est? *may put them in better spirits than,* &c. *Terent.* Hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, *be pleased, joyful, glad.*

LIBĔNTĔR, or LŬBĔNTĔR (libens, or lubens), adv. *readily, willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure, of one's own accord, with free will, with inclination, fondly,* ἀσμένως, προθύμως, ἀσπαστῶς. *Cic.* Ut homines te non solum audiant, verum etiam libenter studioseque audiant. *Id. fragm.* Cui libentissime commodabo, *with the greatest pleasure.* *Cæs.* Libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. *Nepos.* Eoque libentius, quod latere arbitrabantur, *and the more willingly.* *Terent.* Nunc dicam, quod lubenter audias, *you will like to hear.* *Cato.* Cœnare libenter, *with an appetite.* *Cic.* Adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius, *sc.* cœnasse, *never supped with a better appetite.*

LIBĔNTIA, or LŬBĔNTIA (Id.), æ, f. *delight, pleasure.* *Plaut.* Onustum pectus porto lætitia, lubentiaque. — Plural. *Gell.* Libentiæ conviviorum. —— ¶ Also, *as a goddess or person.* *Plaut.* Lubentiores, quam Lubentia est.

LIBĔNTĪNA, or LŬBĔNTĪNA (libentia, or libido), æ, f. a name of *Venus, as the goddess of pleasure or desire.* *Cic.*

LIBĔR (perhaps λέπος, cortex), bri, m. *the inner bark or rind of a tree, which lies under the cortex;* and hence, *the bark,* generally. *Cic., Virg.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Hence, as the ancients used the bark of trees to write upon, *every writing, which consists of several leaves,* βίβλος. —— ¶ *A book,* h. e. *the leaves of a writing collectively.* *Cic.* Dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi. *Id.* Libros per volutare. *Id.* volvere. *Id.* legere. *Id.* edere. *Quintil.* emittere. *Id.* componere. *Cic.* conficere. — Also, *a poem.* *Quintil.* — And *an oration.* *Quintil.* — And *a comedy.* *Quintil.* — Also, *a book,* h. e. *a division of a book or writing.* *Cic.* Tres libri de natura deorum. — In particular are *the Sibylline books* termed, simply, *libri.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — And other similar books. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. Legeret libros, *sc.* augurales. —— ¶ *A list, catalogue, register.* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 71. —— ¶ *A written account,* by way of testimony, *of a person's good or bad actions;* unless it may be rendered, *a letter.* *Nepos. Lys.* 4. —— ¶ *A rescript.* *Plin. Ep.* principis. —— ¶ Librum, i, n. *for* liber. *Petron.*

LIBĔR (libet, ēre), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free* in every view, ἐλεύθερος; and first, *free,* h. e. *no slave,* or *freeborn.* *Cic.* In jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est. *Nepos.* Omnes servi atque liberi opus facerent. Hence, *Cic.* Aliquem non liberum putare, *to deem him no freeman, hold him for a worthless fellow, have him in no esteem.* —— ¶ Also, *free,* h. e. *thinking, saying, doing, without regard to the opinion of others, frank, open, independent, manly, unreserved, bold, fearless.* *Cic.* Ludimur ab homine non tam faceto, quam ad scribendi licentiam libero. *Id.* Integro animo ac libero Sullæ causam defendere. *Plaut.* Libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi. *Liv.* Vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem. *Cic.* Hominibus Epiroticis paulo liberiores litteras committere non audeo. *Horat.* Liberrima indignatio. *Cic.* Liber in ulciscendo, in tuenda libertate. —— ¶ Also, *free, without let or hindrance, free from some particular thing, unimpeded.* *Cic.* Liberum Senatus judicium propter metum, non fuit. *Id.* Hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, quod integra nobis est judicandi potestas. *Id.* Loca ab arbitris libera. *Id.* Soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis. *Id.* Sum et ab observando homine perverso liber, et ad dignitatem retinendam solutus. *Ovid.* Libera a ferro crura, *h. e. unshackled.* — With *ablat.* without a *prepos.* *Cic.* Domus libera religione. *Liv.* Omni liber metu, *free.* *Ovid.* Carcere liber equus. *Cic.* Robustus animus omni est liber cura, *void of, exempt from.* — Also, with *genit.* *Horat.* Liber laborum. *Virg.* Gens Lydia libera fati. —— ¶ Also, *free, not bound or fettered,* *Plaut.,* or, *not shut up, not confined.* *Cic.* bestiæ. — Also, in a moral sense, *free;* as the wise man is said to be the only freeman. *Cic.* — Hence, *free, unfettered, unshackled, unchecked, uncontrolled, unrestrained, unlimited, bound to nothing, without master, at one's own command.*

Cic. Sit adolescentia liberior, *be somewhat free, take some liberties or indulgences.* *Id.* Consuetudo peccandi libera. *Ovid.* Flumina campo recepta liberioris aquæ, *h. e. the sea.* *Id.* Tiberis campo liberiore natat, *more spacious, open, roomy.* *Horat.* Otia liberrima, *at my full control.* *Liv.* Libera fide incepta exsequi, *h. e. shackled by no promise.* *Id.* Libero mendacio abuti, *to tell what lies one pleases.* *Id.* Colloquium liberum fingenti, *h. e. which one in repeating may misrepresent if he pleases,* as having been secret. *Cic.* lectulus, *h. e. of an unmarried man.* *Id.* quæstio, *general, not limited to particular persons.* *Cic.* Ne videar tibi liber omnino fuisse, dirupi me, &c. *my own master, free to do what I would.* In like manner, *Liv.* Liber populus, *subject to no king.* *Cic.* tempus, *free, unlimited, arbitrary.* *Liv.* Liberum habere aliquid, *to have something entirely in one's power,* to do what he pleases with it. *Id.* Liberum fenus, *unlimited interest,* h. e. *at the control of the lender.* *Id.* Legati cum liberis mandatis venerunt, *with full powers, with discretionary power.* *Ovid.* Toga libera, *or* liberior, *or* Vestis libera, *h. e. the* toga virilis. *Sallust.* Libera custodia, *h. e. custody, but not close confinement; detention, but not imprisonment;* sometimes in a house, and sometimes in the towns of Italy. *Cic.* and *Plin. Ep.* Liberum est mihi, tibi, &c. (followed by an *infin.*), *it is at my (thy) choice, I am at liberty or free,* to do something. — With *genit.* *Ovid.* Liber revertendi, *free to return.* — Hence, *free from taxes, tribute, public service,* &c. *Cic.* Agri immunes et liberi. *Liv.* civitates. *Cic.* Soluti ac liberi ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere. — So, also, *Liv.* Liberæ ædes, *a free dwelling,* h. e. *occupied by no one else, at one's convenience;* applied to the houses which were assigned to foreign ambassadors. — Also, *Plaut.* Liberæ ædes, *and* Liber locus, *free, undisturbed.* — (For Libera legatio, see *Legatio.*) — Also, *not obligated, not pledged, not indebted.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ut rei familiaris liberum quicquam sit. — And more generally, *not liable, not amenable, exempt or free from punishment.* *Plaut.* Libera a legibus. *Cic.* Liber ab irrisione, *in no danger of.* *Id.* Direptio impunita ac libera. — Also, *unpledged, free from all obligation,* by reason of presents, &c. *Cic. Verr.* 2, 78. Liberi ad causas veniebant. —— ¶ Also, *unrestrained, taking all manner of liberties, indulging to excess, unbridled.* *Cic.* Libera turba temulentorum. *Id.* Convivium liberorum, *of free fellows.* *Plaut.* Libera lustra. — With *genit.* *Plaut.* Quam liber harum rerum (*sc.* Jupiter) siet, *what liberties he takes in these matters; how much he allows himself,* &c.; *how free he is.*

LIBĔR (perhaps from liber, a, um, as being freeborn), ĕri, m. *a son.* *Cod. Just.* — But the plural *Liberi* is much more frequently used; which see.

LIBĔR (from libo, λείβω, *to pour, moisten*), ĕri, m. *an old Italian god, presiding over planting, who was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Bacchus, the discoverer of the art of making wine.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, like Bacchus, *wine.* *Terent.* and *Horat.*

LIBĔRĂ (Liber), æ, f. *Proserpine* (so called, perhaps, because she was sister to Bacchus (*Liber*), or because she was the daughter of Ceres.) —— ¶ Also, *Ariadne,* because she was *the wife of Bacchus.* *Ovid.*

LIBĔRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to Bacchus.* Hence, Liberalia, ium, *or* iōrum, n. *the festival of Bacchus,* which took place on the 17th of March. On this day boys took the *toga virilis.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.* Also called *Ludi Liberales;* perhaps because public shows were exhibited at this festival. *Næv.* ap. *Fest.*

LIBĔRĀLIS (liber), e, adj. *relating to a freeman, pertaining to freedom or the being freeborn,* ἐλευθέριος. *Cic.* causa, *a cause or suit in which one's freedom is concerned.* *Terent.* Nam ego illam liberali causa assero manu, *h. e. formally assert that she is freeborn.* *Quintil.* Judicium, *h. e.* in causa liberali. *Varr.* nomina, *h. e.* hominum liberorum. *Plaut.* nuptiæ, *between freeborn persons.* —— ¶ Also, *befitting a freeman, noble, fair, becoming, decorous, genteel.* *Terent.* ingenium, *a noble disposition.* *Cic.* Huic facinori tua mens liberalis conscia esse non debuit. *Terent.* vir, *an honorable man, a noble-minded man.* *Cic.* artes, *or* doctrinæ, *sciences, which are suitable for a freeman,* such as, poetry, eloquence, history, philology, philosophy; *the liberal arts or sciences.* *Id.* Liberalissima studia. *Tacit.* Liberalibus studiis præditi, *h. e. learned.* *Liv.* Fortuna liberalior, *more respectable standing or condition.* *Terent.* conjugium. *Liv.* Liberalior victus, *better, more genteel.* — Hence, *gracious, kind.* *Cic.* responsum. *Id.* Liberalis voluntas gratificandi. — Also, *bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal.* *Cic.* Roscius semper liberalissimus munificentissimusque fuit. *Id.* Liberales sunt, qui, &c. *Sueton.* In omne genus hominum liberalissimus. So, *Sallust.* Laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant. *Id.* Sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis. — Also, *copious, plentiful, abundant, large.* *Cels.* Primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum: fomentum aquæ calidæ, dum inflammatio est, liberale. *Cic.* Largum et liberale viaticum. (But this may be, perhaps, better referred above, in the sense of *respectable, genteel.*) *Id.* Quæ perpetuos sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (which may be quite as well rendered, *such as one's dignity or station demands; the expenses of a gentleman*). *Tacit.* epulæ. — Also, *beautiful, fine, noble.* *Terent.* Quam liberali facie. *Id.* forma (virginis).

LIBĔRĀLITĀS (liberalis), ātis, f. in general, *a way of living and acting, befitting a freeborn and well-bred man;* hence, *nobleness of spirit or disposition, good nature, unsuspiciousness,* εὐήθεια. *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1. 1. 4. —— ¶ Also, *graciousness, kindness, obligingness, affability, openness.* *Terent.* Liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu. *Cic.* Homo non liberalitate, sed tristitia (*gloomy temperament*) popularis. —— ¶ Also, *liberality, munificence, generosity,* ἐλευθεριότης. *Cic.* Justitiæ est conjuncta beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem, vel liberalitatem appellare licet. *Id.* Ea liberalitate utamur, quæ prosit amicis, noceat nemini. — Hence, *a gift, present.* *Sueton.* Ne enumerem revocatas liberalitates.

LIBĔRĀLITĔR (Id.), adv. *as befits a freeborn man, liberally, with propriety, with decorum, like a gentleman,* ἐλευθερίως. *Cic.* Esseque hominis ingenui, et liberaliter educati velle bene audire a parentibus, *h. e. well-bred.* *Id.* Qui liberaliter eruditi, adhibita etiam disserendi elegantia, ratione et via philosophantur, *well-educated, instructed in the liberal arts;* like our *having enjoyed a liberal education.* *Terent.* Liberaliter servire, *h. e. readily, respectfully, not from fear of punishment, with no eye-service;* in short, *like a gentleman.* So, *Liv.* Liberaliter obire officia, *with good will, freely.* —— ¶ Also, *graciously, obligingly, courteously, in a friendly manner, civilly.* *Cæs.* Legatis liberaliter respondit. *Id.* Remos liberaliter oratione prosequutus. *Nepos.* Huic ille liberaliter pollicetur, *h. e. promises to do it with pleasure.* *Cic.* Liberalissime erat pollicitus omnibus. —— ¶ Also, *liberally, generously, bountifully, munificently.* *Cic.* Nec potui accipi liberalius. —— ¶ Also, *richly, amply, largely, copiously.* *Cæs.* Erant honesto loco nati et instructi liberaliter. *Nepos.* Indulgere sibi liberalius, *h. e. to live in more style, more sumptuously.* *Cic.* Vivo liberalius, quam solebam.

LIBĔRĀTIŌ (libero), ōnis, f. *a freeing, delivering, release, remission, absolution,* διάλυσις. *Cic.* Impetrare ab aliquo liberationem culpæ. *Id.* Cum privamur dolore, ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus. —— ¶ Also, *an acquittal, discharge,* in court. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a setting free, liberating.* *Justin.* Ne iterum rempubl. sub obtentu liberationis invaderet, *under the pretence of setting it at liberty.* —— ¶ Also, *a freeing from a debt, release;* whether in consequence of payment, or by a remission of the debt, in a will, for instance. *Pandect.*

LIBĔRĀTŌR (Id.) ōris, m. *a freer, deliverer, liberator,* ἐλευθερωτής, λυτρωτής. *Cic.* patriæ. — Hence, *Liv.* (of Brutus) Liberator ille populi Rom. animus. — ¶ *As an epithet of Jupiter.* *Tacit.*

LIBĔRĒ (liber, era, erum), adv. *freely, not servilely, worthily of a freeborn man, liberally,* ἐλευθέρως. *Terent.* Adolescentulos, imperitos rerum, educatos libere in fraudem illicis, *h. e. well-bred, brought up like gentlemen.* —— ¶ Also, *freely, without fear, with all boldness, frankly, independently,* μετὰ παῤῥησίας. *Cic.* Constanter et libere me gessi. *Id.* Ne quis hoc me magis accusatorie, quam libere dixisse arbitretur. *Id.* Asperius, inquit, locutus est: imo fortasse liberius. —— ¶ Also, *freely, without let or hindrance, without restraint, unrestrictedly.* *Terent.* Liberius vivendi fuit potestas. *Cic.* Animus somno relaxatus movetur libere. *Id.* Ingredi libere, non errare licenter. —— ¶ Also, *liberally, munificently, copiously, largely, richly, generously.* *Virg.* Ipsa tellus omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.

LIBĔRI (plur. of liber; the sing. is very rarely used), ōrum, m. *children* (*freeborn, not slaves*) without respect of age, but merely in regard to their parents, τὰ τέκνα, οἱ παῖδες. *Cic.* Vagamur egentes cum conjugibus, et liberis. *Id.* Ut sciant, eum ex C. Fadii filia liberos habuisse. *Id.* suscipere, *to get or beget.* (But see *Suscipio.*) *Id.* procreare. *Id.* Liberis operam dare, *h. e. to beget.* *Tacit.* gignere ex aliqua. — Jus trium liberorum, *the right of three children,* h. e. *a privilege which a man who had had three or more children, enjoyed; by which in the first place he had a prior claim in suing for a magistracy; secondly, held precedence, while a magistrate; and thirdly, was permitted to hold an office before his twenty-fifth year.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Sueton.* The emperors, however, sometimes conferred this privilege upon those who had not had three children. Hence, *Martial.* Jura trium petiit a Cæsare discipulorum. —— ¶ *Liberi* is often used (as with us, *children*) of a single child. *Terent.* Uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre, *h. e. you have married and had children, against your father's will* (where only one is in reality intended; but the offence is stated generally). *Pandect.* Liberos habet, *he has children,* whether one or more. *Cic.* Per eum et per liberos ejus, *h. e. his son.* —— ¶ Also, for filius, *a son;* opposed to *filia.* *Hygin.* — And for *grandchildren, great grandchildren,* &c. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, of beasts. *Plaut.* Liberis orbæ oves. —— ¶ Progenies liberum (*gen. pl.*), *for* liberi. *Liv.* —— ¶ Liberum, *for* liberorum. *Cic.* and *Liv.* (of which *Cic.* says, ut plerique loquimur).

LIBĔRŌ (liber, a, um), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set at liberty, free, make free,* ἐλευθερόω; and first, *to free or manumit a slave.* *Plaut.* Amicas emite, liberate, pascite. *Cæs.* Servos omnes puberes liberaverunt. *Cic.* Si quis apud nos servisset, seseque liberasset. — Also, *to liberate from confinement, let out.* *Cic.* pullos cavea. —— ¶ In general, *to set free from any thing, to free, deliver, release, extricate.* *Cic.* Quorum linguæ, scalpello resectæ, liberarentur, *were unloosed.* *Id.* Eum ab omni erratione liberavit. *Id.* Liberatus a quartana. — And without a *prep.* *Cic.* Defensionum laboribus liberatus. *Id.* Liberatus ære alieno. *Id.* Liberare multos ex his incommodis. *Id.* aliquem culpa. *Id.* aliquem suspicione cupiditatis. *Terent.* aliquem metu. *Cæs.* Ubios obsidione. *Curt.* militem damno et fame. With *genit.* *Liv.* aliquem culpæ. *Id.* Liberari voti. — Also, *Liv.* obsidionem urbis, *for* urbem obsidione, *to raise the blockade.* — In particular, *to free from taxes.* *Cic.* Byzantios. *Id.* Privata publicare, publica (*h. e.* agros publicos) liberare, *sc.* vectigalibus (*and so make them private*). — Also, *Cic.* Liberare domum, *sc.* religione, *from the sacredness attached thereto; to unhallow.* — Also, *to free from some order.* *Cic.* Ut eos ad facultatem ædifi-

candi liberarem, *h. e. from my prohibition or interdict.* — Also, *Cic.* Buthrotios liberavisset, namely, *from a division of their lands.* — Also, *to free from an obligation. Cic.* Volusium, *h. e. from the suretiship and payment. Pandect.* fundum obligatum alii, *from the mortgage,* &c.; *to release.* So, *Cic.* fidem suam, *to fulfil one's promise. Id.* promissa, *make void, cancel, free from obligation.* Hence, *Pandect.* Debitor liberatur, *is freed from obligation,* by paying his debt. Hence, figur. *Colum.* Omnem impensam suo pretio liberet, *repays, makes good, clears, covers.* — Also, *to free from difficulties, clear up, put in order, adjust. Liv.* nomina, *h. e. debts.* — Also, *to discharge, acquit, absolve. Cic.* aliquem, *and* aliquem aliquo crimine. So also, *Id.* Liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, *is acquitted or proved to be innocent of having set out with that design.* — Also, *Cic. e legg. xii. tab.* Templa liberata, *h. e. from whatever interferes with the prospect.* —— ¶ Also, *to cross over* (as we say), *clear. Hygin.* and *Frontin.* flumen. *Petron.* limen. —— ¶ Liberasso, *for* liberavero. *Plaut.*

LĪBĔRTĂ (fem. corresponding to libertus), æ, f. *a freed-woman. Horat.* Hence, *Cic.* Liberta Veneris, *who has bought her freedom of Venus,* h. e. *has paid a sum of money in order to be freed from certain services to that goddess, or certain expenses attending her worship, to which she would otherwise have been subjected.* —— ¶ The *dat.* and *ablat. plur.* end properly in *is, Plin. Ep.*; but in *Pandect.* we have the form Libertis *libertabusque,* for the sake of distinction. —— ¶ See *Libertus,* and *Libertinus.*

LĪBĔRTĀS (liber, a, um), ātis, f. *liberty, freedom, the condition of a freeman, who is his own master, and can do what he will,* ἐλευθερία. *Cic.* Quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis. — More particularly, *freedom from slavery, liberty. Cic.* Se in libertatem vindicare, *to make one's self free. Pandect.* Libertatem alicui imponere, *h. e.* dare (for a rod was laid by the prætor upon the head of a manumitted slave). Especially, *freedom, liberty,* h. e. *the free condition of a citizen of a free state, by which are meant the collective rights and privileges such a man enjoys,* as, of voting in public meetings, upon proposed laws or in the choice of magistrates, and so on. *Cic.* Ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, *to exercise his rights as a freeman,* h. e. *to vote. Liv.* Civitatem et libertatem eripere, *h. e. to take forcibly away the citizenship and the rights included therein* (jus Quiritium). So, *Cic.* Libertas mulieris, *h. e. the rights and privileges she enjoyed as a free Roman woman* (jus Quiritium). — Of a republic as having no ruler or king, *freedom, independence. Liv.* 2. 1. (several times). *Cic.* Libertatem retinere. *Quintil.* Libertas reipublicæ. —— ¶ Also, *freedom, liberty, license, power, permission, leave to do something. Cic.* Nunc equiti Rom. in plorando non est concessa libertas. *Id.* Præcidere sibi libertatem vivendi. *Id.* Dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant. — With *infin. Propert.* Libertas loqui, quæ volet ira. — And with the *genit.* of a *subst. Liv.* Feminæ omnium rerum libertatem, immo licentiam, desiderant. — Also, *want of restraint, indulgence, excess. Cic.* Libertas nimia in adolescentia. —— ¶ Also, *freedom or boldness of speech, independence, fearlessness, frankness. Cic.* Si quis aliquid de libertate mea deminutum putat. *Justin.* Libertatis pœnas pendens. *Liv.* Libertate intemperantius invectus in regem. —— ¶ Also, *immunity or freedom* from a servitude (*servitus*) or tax; of a house or lands, for instance. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Libertas, as *a goddess,* had a temple at Rome upon the Aventine mount; the *atrium* of this temple was very large. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Plur.* Libertates. *Plaut.* and *Pandect.*

LĪBĔRTĪNĬTĀS (libertinus), ātis, f. *the condition of freed-men. Pandect.*

LĪBĔRTĪNĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the property which a freed-man obtains at the death of his patron. Calpurn. declam.*

LĪBĔRTĪNŬS (libertus), a, um, adj. *belonging to the number and rank of freed-men. Plin.* plebs. *Pandect.* conditio. *Cic.* Homo libertinus, *or merely,* Libertinus, *a freed-man,* but only in reference to his condition; for in regard to his master, he is called *libertus. Horat.* Libertino patre natus, *having a freed-man for his father. Martial.* Libertinæ opes. — Also, *Horat.* Libertina, *a freed-woman.* —— ¶ Writers after the time of Augustus seem sometimes to disregard this distinction; but even though *libertinus* be placed in opposition to *patronus,* the reference may be to him as belonging to *freed-men as a class.* —— ¶ *Sueton. Claud.* 24. says, that in the time of App. Claudius (this was A. U. C. 447), and for some time after, not the freed-men themselves, but their sons, were called *libertini,* although freeborn.

LĪBĔRTŬS (for liberatus), i, m. *a freed-man, slave made free,* ἀπελεύθερος; but only in reference to his master (compare *Libertinus*). *Terent.* Feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi. *Cic.* Libertus alicujus hominis.

LĬBĔT, or **LŬBĔT** (unc.), bĕbat, būit or bĭtum est, impers. 2. *it pleases; it is agreeable,* δοκεῖ, ἀρέσκει, φίλον ἐστί. It is followed by the *dat.* as, mihi, tibi, &c.; but is also used without it. *Plaut.* Cur id ausus facere? (*B.*) lubuit, *sc.* mihi, *it suited me. Id* Ubicumque libitum erit animo meo. *Cic.* Sin et poterit Nævius id, quod libet, et ei libebit, quod non licet. *Id.* Sed de republ. non libet plura scribere, *sc.* mihi, *I am not disposed. Terent.* Atqui jam dabitur. (*Ba.*) ut lubet, *sc.* tibi, *as you please, as you like.* — With *accus.* and *infin. Plaut.* Lubet scire ex hoc me. — Personally, *Sueton.* Cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est. In a similar way. *Cic.* Cui facile persuasi, mihi id non lubere. —— ¶ See, also, *Libens,* and *Libitus.*

LĪBĒTHRŬS, or **-ŎS**, i, m. *a fountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses;* according to some, *in Thrace;* to others, *in Bœotia. Solin.* — Called, also, Libēthra, æ, f. *Mela.* — Hence, Libethris, ĭdis, f. *of or pertaining to this fountain. Virg.* Nymphæ Libethrides, *the Muses.*

LĬBĬDĬNĬTĀS, or **LŬBĬDĬNĬTĀS** (libido, or lubido), ātis, f. same as *Libido. Laber.* ap. *Non.*

LĬBĬDĬNŎR, or **LŬBĬDĬNŎR** (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to indulge or gratify lust. Martial.*

LĬBĪDĬNŌSĒ, or **LŬBĪDĬNŌSĒ** (libidinosus), adv. *according to one's pleasure or caprice, wilfully, wantonly, from mere whim, licentiously, intemperately. Sallust.* Ubi paulatim licentia crevit, juxta bonos et malos lubidinose interficiunt. *Cic.* Quæ ille libidinose, quæ nefarie, quæ crudeliter fecerit. *Liv.* Abstinebatur a patribus: in humiliores libidinose, crudeliterque consulebatur. *Tertull.* Libidinosius sævire.

LĬBĪDĬNŌSŬS, or **LŬBĪDĬNŌSŬS** (libido, or lubido), a, um, adj. *doing one's desire and pleasure, capricious, wilful, wanton, arbitrary;* also, *lustful, libidinous, sensual, licentious, dissolute, luxurious, serving to gratify the passions,* ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic.* Quid acerbissimas damnationes, libidinosissimas liberationes proferam? *Id.* Quos ab inconstantia gravitas, a libidinosa sententia certum et definitum jus religionum, *partial or arbitrary. Senec.* Fortuna varia et libidinosa, *working her own pleasure, capricious. Colum.* Cum nostra ætas dapibus libidinosis pretia constituerit, *exquisite, dainty, luxurious. Cic.* Scitote, nihil isto esse luxuriosius (*more prodigal*), nihil libidinosius (*more immoderate in his desires*). *Nep.* Luxuriosus, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans reperiebatur, *a profligate, a rake. Cic.* Homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus, nequissimusque. *Horat.* caper. *Cic.* amor, *sensual.* —— ¶ Also, *thirsting after, eager for, passionately desirous. Tertull.* gloriæ.

LĬBĪDŌ, or **LŬBĪDŌ** (libet, or lubet), ĭnis, f. *desire, inclination, will, longing appetite, passion* for any thing, *thirst,* also, *pleasure,* but chiefly that pleasure which comes from the indulgence of an unreasonable or inconsiderate desire, ἐπιθυμία. *Cic.* Lætitia præsentium bonorum, libido futurorum. *Id.* Iracundia libidinis (*desire, appetite*) est pars, sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, *the desire or appetite for revenge. Id.* In libidine esse. *Plin.* Quippe non citharæ libido illi major fuit, *greater passion for. Gell.* Libido urinæ lacessit, *inclination, desire, to discharge,* &c. *Cic.* Suffragandi nimia libido in non bonis causis. *Id.* Positum est (*h. e. it depends upon*) in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine. *Id.* Ex ea ratione, quæ in mentem, aut in libidinem venerit, rem administrare, *h. e. for which one has conceived a desire; which suits his fancy. Id.* Ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, *just as he pleases, to his own content. Id.* Ad libidinem aliorum judicare, *to please others. Id.* Ipsa declinatio (atomi) ad libidinem fingitur, *to suit himself gratuitously, without reason, arbitrarily. Liv.* Instruitur acies ad libidinem (*as their humor directed them*) militum forte procurrentium: deinde per libidinem (*whim, impulse*), aut metum deserentium locum. *Tacit.* Ne regibus quidem parere, nisi ex libidine, soliti, *save only when they are in the humor. Sallust.* Fortuna res ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat, *to suit herself, arbitrarily.* So, *Cic.* Libidine. Also, *Plaut.* Libido est scire, *it pleases me, I will. Sallust.* Juventus in decoris armis lubidinem habebat, *delighted in, sought their enjoyment in. Lucret.* Quod lubido venerit, *for* cujus. —— ¶ Also, *immoderate, unrestrained desire, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness,* when one desires simply because he desires. *Cic.* Libido judicum, *wantonness, depraved desire of doing injustice, readiness to acquit or condemn, as one may happen to feel, recklessness. Plin.* Quædam artis libido, *a certain waywardness of art, depraved fondness for the marvellous.* — Hence, Libidines, *desires,* h. e. *bad desires, evil propensities, lusts. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *desire or passion for the other sex,* for instance, *desire, love. Terent.* — And, particularly, *evil concupiscence, criminal appetite, sensuality, debauchery. Cic.* and *Liv.* (In the times of the emperors used in opposition to *impudicitia,* as relating to a different class of offences.) — Hence, Libidines, *obscene representations* in painting or sculpture. *Plin.* — Also, of beasts. *Plaut.*

LĬBĬTĪNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the goddess of corpses,* h. e. *a goddess, in whose temple every thing appertaining to the burial of the dead was sold or let, and where undertakers,* &c. *were procured; where, also, a register of the dead was kept.* Hence, *Sueton.* Triginta funerum millia in rationem Libitinæ venerunt, *were entered upon the register of Libitina; were recorded. Horat.* Quæstus Libitinæ acerbæ. — Hence, *the whole supply of things and persons appertaining to the burial of the dead. Liv.* Pestilentia tanta erat, ut Libitina vix sufficeret, *that all the dead were buried with difficulty;* literally, *that Libitina was hardly equal to her office.* — Also, *a bier,* or *funeral pile. Martial.* Arsura libitina. *Plin.* Arma et libitina, *h. e. on which slain gladiators were carried out to burial.* — Also, *the business of an undertaker or sexton. Val. Max.* Libitinam exercere. — By metonymy, *death. Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — Libitinæ (*or, perhaps,* Libitini) seems to be used by *Petron.* for *men of ill omen.*

LĬBĬTĪNĀRĬŬS (Libitina), ii, m. *an undertaker. Senec.*

LĬBĬTĪNENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *Lamprid.* porta, *h. e. the gate at an amphitheatre by which the bodies of the gladiators who had been slain were carried out.*

LĬBĬTŬS, or **LŬBĬTŬS** (libet, or lubet), a, um, adj. *pleasing, agreeable, that suits one's inclination. Terent.* and *Cic.* Libitum est mihi, *it pleases or suits me. Tertull.* Facere libita sibi, *the things that please them.* — Hence, substantively, Libitum, i, n. *one's will, pleasure, liking, humor. Tacit.* Arripi ad libita Cæsarum. *Ib.* Sua libita exercebant.

LĪBŌ (λείβω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pour out* (a part of the wine, or other liquor, or any offering, in honor of the god or gods to whom the sacrifice was made),

to make a libation of or with, pour out in honor of a god. Valer. Flacc. Hac (patera) libat latices. Virg. Duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho. Id. In mensam laticum (*h. e. wine*) libavit honorem. Id. Nunc pateras libate Jovi. Liv. Libare diis dapes. Virg. Pateris altaria libant, *for* pateras altaribus. — Hence, *to offer or consecrate* any thing to a god, and especially as the first of its kind; and generally, *to offer, consecrate, devote solemnly.* Tibull. uvam. Ovid. frugem Cereri. Id. tura diis de acerra. Id. ovis viscera flammis. Gell. Quum Jovi libaretur. And, Plin. (with *abl.*) lacte, vino. — Figur. in this last sense. Ovid. Celso lacrimas libamus adempto. Propert. Libare carmina aris. — Also, merely *to pour out or down.* Val. Flacc. rorem in tempora nati. —— ¶ Figur. *to take a small portion from any thing.* — In particular, *to taste, sip, eat or drink a portion.* Virg. Libabant pocula Bacchi. Id. Flumina libant summa leves (apes), *sip.* Id. Nulla amnem libavit quadrupes. Calpurn. Gramina primum teneris libavit dentibus, *cropped.* Liv. jecur, *to eat thereof.* — Also, *to touch lightly.* Ovid. summam arenam celeri pede. Id. cibos digitis. Virg. Oscula (*mouth, lips*) libavit natæ (*genit.*), *h. e. kissed.* — Also, *to cull, pluck, extract, take out, draw.* Cic. ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quæque. Id. Multa legendo percurrisse, neque ea, ut sua possedisse, sed, ut aliena, libasse. Auct. ad Herenn. Qui nomini tuo velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem. Cic. A natura deorum libatos animos habemus, *h. e. our souls are from the divine essence.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to lessen, diminish, impair.* Lucret. nil de corpore. Liv. vires. Propert. Ne quid cras libet ab ore dies, *impair beauty.* Ovid. virginitatem, *to deflower.*

LIBŎNŎTŬS, or -ŎS (λιβόνοτος), i, m. *same as* Austroafricus, *the south-south-west wind.* Senec. and Vitruv.

LIBRĂ (λίτρα), æ, f. *a pound, the Roman pound, twelve ounces,* equivalent to an *as.* Plin. Libra radicis decocta. Id. Thynnus pinguescens ad mille libras. Varro. As erat libræ pondus. Liv. Coronam auream libram pondo, *a pound in weight.* Plin. Binæ libræ ponderis, *two pounds weight.* — Liquids, also, were sometimes weighed. Suet. Cæs. 38. Totidem olei libras (unless *libra* signifies a measure which consisted of 12 equal parts or ounces). —— ¶ Also, *a balance, pair of scales.* Cic. and Pers. Hence, Liv. and Horat. Libra et ære, *cash, by payment, or formal payment.* Also, Pandect. Per æs et libram; and Suet. Per assem et libram, *h. e. a certain formality, attending the transfer of property;* for an explanation and description of which, see *Mancipium.* — Hence, *the Scales* (Libra), *a constellation.* Virg. — Also, *an instrument used in determining a level or the difference of level; a level, water-poise, plumb-rule;* hence, also, *the level,* as of the sea. Vitruv. aquaria. Hence, Colum. Locus pari libra cum æquore maris est, *on the same level, on a level with.* So, Id. Aqua jacens infra libram maris, *below the level of the sea.* Hence, Cæs. Alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus, in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, *h. e.* pari libra hinc et hinc, ne navis inclinet. (*Al. expon.* æqualis altitudinis.) — Also, *for* libramentum, *equilibrium, equipoise, balance.* Plin.

LIBRĀLIS (libra), e, adj. *of a pound, of a pound weight, libral,* λιτραῖος, qui est unius libræ. Plin. pondus. Colum. Librales offas.

LIBRĀMEN (libro), ĭnis, n. *that which serves to give a steady and well-poised motion* to a weapon; for instance, the feathers upon a dart. Liv. —— ¶ Also, *examination, pondering, deliberation.* Claud. Mamert.

LIBRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *that which gives by its weight a downward pressure to any thing, a weight.* Liv. Arietem libramento plumbi gravatum, ad terram urgebant, *h. e. by a leaden weight* thrown upon it. — Hence, *the power of a thing, by virtue of which it moves rapidly to any place.* Plin. aquæ, *h. e. an ascending or descending force, fall, slope, declivity.* — Hence, *that which gives a power of equable and poised motion through the air.* Tacit. Libramenta tormentorum, *h. e. the weights attached to the balistæ, by which they could discharge missiles with more force and steadiness.* —— ¶ Also, *an even, plane surface, horizontal plane, level line.* Cic. — Also, generally, *evenness or equality, equipoise, balance, counterpoise.* Colum. Temperatum libramentum ventorum hiemalium et æstivorum.

LIBRĀRIĂ (librarius, from liber), æ, f. *sc.* taberna, *a bookseller's shop,* βιβλιοπωλεῖον. Gell.

LIBRĀRIĂ (librarius, from libra), æ, f. *sc.* ancilla, *a female slave, whose office it was to weigh out or dispense the wool to those who spun.* Juvenal.

LIBRĀRIŎLŬS (dimin. from librarius), i, m. *a copyist, transcriber, secretary;* also, *one who copied and sold books.* Cic.

LIBRĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Librarius.*

LIBRĀRIŬS (liber, bri), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to books.* Varro. scriba, *and* Horat. scriptor, *h. e. copyist, transcriber of books;* this was done by slaves, who also transcribed other writings, partly for their masters and partly for pay; they also wrote several things for their masters, such as letters, &c.; hence, we may also render, *secretary, clerk, amanuensis.* Cic. Libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop.* —— ¶ Hence, substantively, Librarius, ii, m. *a copyist, transcriber, clerk, secretary, amanuensis, scribe, scrivener, bookkeeper.* Cic., Liv. and Pandect. — Also, *a bookseller.* Senec. —— ¶ Also, Libraria, æ, f. *sc.* taberna, *a bookseller's shop.* Gell. —— ¶ Also, Librarium, ii, n. *a receptacle for books and other writings, a book-chest or box.* Cic.

LIBRĀRIŬS (libra), a, um, adject. *of a pound, of a pound weight.* Colum. frustum. Cato. foramen, *h. e. a mass of iron of a pound weight, with a hole in it.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to scales or weighing.* Juvenal. Libraria, *sc.* femina or ancilla. See *Libraria.*

LIBRĀTIŎ (libro), ōnis, f. *a weighing, poising, balancing;* also, *a levelling, level, horizontal position.* Minuc. Fel. Jam scies, quam sit in eo (*sc.* cœlo) summi moderatoris mira et divina libratio. Vitruv. Qui Archimedis libros legit, dicet, non posse fieri veram ex aqua librationem. Id. Libratio terræ.

LIBRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that finds the difference of level between places, a leveller, surveyor.* Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, *one that shoots weapons by means of an engine,* a sort of *gunner, or cannonier.* Tacit. Ann. 2, 20; 13, 39. Ed. Ern.; but Ed. Gron. has *libritores* in the same sense.

LIBRĀTŌRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a making even.* Veget. cutis.

LIBRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from libro. —— ¶ Adj. *level, horizontal.* Vitruv. Aquam non esse libratam. Id. planities. —— ¶ Also, *sent or moved with a steady and, as it were, well-balanced course, well-aimed, steady and sure.* Tacit. Ingerunt desuper Othoniani pila, librato magis, et certo ictu. Liv. Gravior, ac pondere ipso libratior superne ex onerariis ictus erat.

LIBRĬGER (liber, -bri, & gero), ĕri, m. *that bears a book.* Paulin. Nolan.

LIBRĪLIS (libra), e, adj. *of a pound,* same as *Libralis.* Cæs. Fundis, librilibus, sudibusque Gallos perterrent, *sc.* saxis, *stones of a pound weight;* as others read, fundis librilibus, *h. e. slings discharging stones of a pound weight;* some read *libralibus.* —— ¶ Librile, is, n. *sc.* instrumentum, *a balance.* Gell. — Also, according to Fest. *the beam of a balance.*

LIBRĬPENS (libra & pendo), dis, m. *the person that weighed out or paid to the soldiers their wages; a pay-master.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, in nominal sales, *he that held the balance, as if to weigh out the brass to pay for the purchase.* Plin.

LIBRĪTŎR. See *Librator.*

LIBRŎ (libra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh, weigh out, balance.* Figur. Pers. crimina in antithetis. —— ¶ Also, *to make level, to level.* Cato. Pavimenta ad hunc modum facito; ubi libraveris, &c. — Figur. Colum. Et paribus Titan orbem libraverit horis, *h. e.* æquaverit nocti diem. — Also, Librare aquam, *to determine the difference of level between the water and the place to which it is to be brought.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *to hold in equilibrium, poise, balance,* and so *to cause to hang or hover, to suspend, bear up, sustain, hold in its place.* Cic. Quibus terra librata ponderibus, *maintained or continuing in equilibrium.* Plin. Aeris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem. Id. Tenui pediculo libratur pondus immobile auræ, *is balanced, supported, sustained.* Gell. Acervum ratione quadam quasi geometrica librari continerique animadvertit. Ovid. Vela cadunt primo, et dubia librantur ab aura, *h. e.* non intenduntur, sed suspensa antennis laxe agitantur. Sil. Fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit. Plin. Terram stare pendentem, librantem (ea) per quæ pendeat, *h. e. holding in equilibrium or sustaining upon its surface the air and water by which it is itself borne up.* — Figur. Tacit. Si immensum imperii corpus librari sine rectore posset. —— ¶ Also, *to poise, wave, aim, direct, launch, hurl.* Ovid. Quod (*h. e.* jaculum) dextera librat dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento, lumina deflexi, &c. Virg. Telum librabat ab aure. Id. Robur (*the spear*) in Pallanta diu librans jacit. Id. Reducta dextra (*abl.*) libravit cæstus media inter cornua (juvenci). Lucan. Librare bipennem ausus, et procindere quercum. Senec. Sic huc et illuc impiam librat manum. Plin. Haliæetos librans ex alto sese, *raising itself upon its wings.* Ovid. Libravit in alas suum corpus, *h. e. raised his body upon his wings.* Id. Liquido librare in aere cursus, *h. e. fly.* Virg. His (lapillis) sese (apes) per inania nubila librant, *balance themselves in their flight, fly steadily.* Ovid. Librare corpus in herba, *to let it down gently,* as it were with a poised or suspended motion. —— ¶ Also, *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine.* Stat. Paulum stetit heros, librabatque metus. Pandect. præscriptiones. —— ¶ See, also, *Libratus, a, um.*

LIBS (Λίψ, λιβὸς), ibis, adj. *pertaining to Libya, African;* absol. *a Lybian or African.* Sidon. Libs, *h. e. Antæus.* — Libs, *sc.* ventus, *same as* Africus, *the west-south-west wind.* Plin.

LIBUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of cake, a cake.* Cato and Martial. — Especially, *a kind of cake which was offered to the gods, made of meal, milk, eggs and oil; an offering-cake.* Varr., Virg. and Ovid. Cakes of this sort used to be baked on birthdays. Ovid. —— ¶ Libus, i, m. Nigid. ap. Non.

LIBURNIĂ, æ, f. *a region of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia,* the modern *Croatia.* Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Liburnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Liburnia, Liburnian.* Lucan. terræ. — Liburnus, i, m. *a Liburnian;* of these many were slaves at Rome. Juvenal. — Liburni, ōrum, *the Liburnians.* Virg. and Liv. — Liburna, *sc.* navis, *a light and swift vessel; a brigantine, felucca, galliot, pinnace,* or the like. Cæs. and Horat. —— ¶ Also, Liburnĭcus, a, um, adj. *same as* Liburnus. Plin. insulæ. — Hence, Liburnica, *sc.* navis, *h. e.* Liburna. Sueton.

LIBȲĂ, æ, and LIBȲĒ (Λιβύη), es, f. *Libya, a part of Africa, situated between Ethiopia and the Atlantic.* Cic. — Or in a narrower sense, *the part of Africa between Egypt and the Syrtes,* called by Plin. Libya Mareotis. —— ¶ Often put for *all Africa,* as by the Greeks. Virg. —— ¶ Adjectively. Varr. ap. Non. Libya Citrus.

LIBȲCŬS (Λιβυκὸς), a, um, adj. *Libyan, African.* Plin. Mare Libycum, *that part of the Mediterranean which washes the coast of Africa.* Virg. Libycus cursus, *h. e.* navigatio per mare Libycum. Horat. Libycæ areæ, *the threshing-floors of Africa;* for Africa was very fertile in corn. Id. Libyci lapilli, *h. e. pieces of Numidian marble,* for incrusting walls, or for a pavement. Ovid. Libyca fera, *h. e.* leæna. Id. Libycus Jupiter, *h. e.*

Jupiter Ammon. *Plin.* Libyca populus, *h. e. the trembling poplar, aspen.* *Stat.* palæstræ, *h. e. where Hercules wrestled with Antæus.* *Lucan.* crines, *h. e. curly, crispy.* *Id.* pestes, *h. e. venomous serpents, with which Libya abounds.* *Calp.* calores. — Libyci, ōrum, m. *the Lybians; the Carthaginians.* *Macrob.* and *Sil.*

LIBȲPHŒNĪCES, um, m. *a people of Africa, of Phœnician origin, but who had mingled with the Africans.* *Liv.*

LIBȲS (Λίβυς), ŷos, adj. *in or from Libya, Libyan.* *Sil.* ductor, *h. e. Hannibal.* *Virg.* (in *Ciri*) lectulus, *h. e.* Citreus. — Hence, Libys, yos, *a Libyan.* *Ovid.*; *plur.* Libyes. *Sallust.*

LIBȲSCŬS, a, um, adj. *Libyan.* *Colum.* ficus. *Ed Schneid.* has *Libyssa.*

LIBȲSSA (Λίβυσσα), æ, f. adject. *Libyan.* *Catull.* arena. *Sil.* gens.

LIBȲSTICÆ (Λιβυστικὸς) fabulæ, *h. e. fables, in which men and beasts are made to converse together, as if speaking a common language.* *Isidor.*

LIBȲSTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. *Libyan.* *Catull.* montes.

LIBȲSTIS (Λιβυστὶς), idis, f. adj. *Libyan.* *Virg.* ursa.

LIBȲCŬS, a, um, adj. *Libyan.* *Varr.* citrus. See *Libya.*

LICĒNS, tis, particip. from liceor. *Cæs.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ Adj. (from licet), of persons, *free, taking liberties, bold.* *Gell.* Audacem et licentem esse. — Also, *free, wanton, saucy.* *Senec.* Turba licens Naides improbæ. *Propert.* Lupercus. —— ¶ Also, of things, *free, unrestrained, bold, loose.* *Stat.* Jocos licentes. *Cic.* Licentior et divitior dithyrambus, *more arbitrary, less strict.* *Val. Max.* Licentior vita, *h. e.* dissoluta. *Id.* Licentis imperii magistra, *arbitrary, inordinate.*

LICĒNTĔR (licens), adv. *freely, after one's pleasure or fancy, without restraint, extravagantly,* ἀνειμένως. *Tacit.* Licenter agere. *Cic.* Licenter errare (in speech) *to wander about irregularly or arbitrarily.* *Id.* Servos licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere. — Also, *boldly, fearlessly, daringly,* ἀδεῶς. *Cic.* Tanta est impunitas garriendi. At quam licenter! *but with what boldness, with what assurance.* *Tacit.* Multa in theatro licentius efflagitata, quam ut, &c. *more boldly.*

LICĒNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *freedom, liberty, leave, permission* to do any thing, *license, power.* *Terent.* Deteriores sumus licentia, *by having our own way.* *Cic.* Pueris ludendi licentiam dare. *Id.* Licentiam concessam habere. *Id.* Hac licentia permissa, ut tantum ab aratore auferret. *Id.* Nobis magnam licentiam dat ut liceat, &c. *Id.* Tantum licentiæ dabat gloria. *Id.* In ea (voce poetarum) licentiam statuo majorem esse, faciendorum verborum. *Pandect.* Licentiam habet migrare. —— ¶ Also, *freedom or liberty which one allows himself*; in a bad sense, *boldness, presumption.* *Liv.* Licentiam sibi sumere. *Cic.* Licentia poetarum, *poetical license.* *Id.* Redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia. — And particularly, *unbounded license, intemperate freedom, contempt of restraint, excess, unruliness, abuse of liberty, licentiousness, dissoluteness, inordinate indulgence.* *Cic.* hujus seculi, *licentiousness, libertinism.* *Nepos.* Illa phalanx, inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam licentia, non parere se ducibus, sed imperare postulabat, *contempt of authority, indulgence.* *Cic.* Obtinere licentiam suarum cupiditatum, *full indulgence, free range, unbounded license.* *Id.* Habere licentiam sempiternam. — And of inanimate things. *Ovid.* (of the deluge), Immensa licentia ponti.

LICĒNTIŌSŬS (licentia), a, um, adj. *too free, taking too much upon one's self, too indulgent to one's self, arbitrary, excessive, wanton, licentious.* *Quintil.* Nam ebor dicere non est minus licentiosum, &c. *Apul.* lamentationes. *Id.* Fortuna. *Senec.* Conversatio cum viris licentiosior. *Augustin.* Licentiosissimum.

LICĔŌ (perhaps from licet, *sc.* emere *or* vendere), es, cui, cĭtum, n. 2. *to be put up or exposed at auction or to sale, have (such) a price put upon it, be prized or valued (at so much),* πλειστηριάζομαι. *Plaut.* Omnia venibunt, quiqui licebunt, præsenti pecunia, *shall be put up, shall be bid upon.* *Cic.* De Drusi hortis quanti licuisse tu scribis, &c. *h. e. how high the price was.* *Horat.* Lævinum unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, *h. e. was never valued at more than an as.* *Martial.* Parvo cum pretio diu liceret, &c. *h. e. little was offered for her.* —— ¶ Also, of the seller, *to offer for sale, to ask (so much) for*; with *accus.* *Plin.* opera effecta. (Ita *Harduin.* ex MSS. Alii *licitaretur.*)

LICĔŎR (liceo), ēris, licĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to bid money for, offer a price for,* for instance, at an auction, ἀντωνέομαι. *Cic.* Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad efficere posse arbitrabantur. *Id.* Licetur (*bids, makes a bid*) Ebutius, deterrentur emptores multi, fundus addicitur Ebutio. *Cæs.* Illo licente (particip. from liceor) contra liceri audebat nemo, *h. e. to make a higher offer.* *Cic.* Qui digito licitus sit, *h. e. by raising his finger.* *Apul.* Liceri de pretio, *to name one's price; say how much one asks.* — With an *accus.* of the thing for which the bid or offer is made. *Cic.* Hortos liceri. — And an *ablat.* of the amount. *Pers.* Centum Græcos centusse licetur. — Figur. *Plin.* matronam.

LICESSIT. See *Licet.*

LICĔT (δίκη, according to some), ēbat, uit and itum est, impers. 2. *it is lawful, right; it is allowed, permitted;* with *dat.* and often without it; it may be often rendered, *one may, one can, one is free,* (to do this or that), *I may, I can,* &c. taking in of course the *dat.* when it has any. It is used either morally or potentially, to express either moral and legal right, or possibility, power, permission; θέμις ἐστὶ, ἔξεστι, ἔνεστι. *Cic.* Licet nemini contra patriam exercitum ducere, *h. e.* (as he says after) *by the laws and the manners and institutions of our ancestors.* *Id.* Beatusne igitur, quia hos interfecit? Mihi contra non solum eo videtur miser, quod ea fecit, sed etiam quod ita se gessit, ut ea facere ei liceret. Etsi peccare nemini licet. Sed sermonis errore labimur. Id enim licere dicimus, quod cui conceditur. *Id.* Licet rogare? *may I question him?* *Id.* Licet consulere? (an expression used by one who wished to ask advice of a lawyer.) *Terent.* Here, licetne? *sc.* loqui, *may I speak?* *Horat.* Dum licet, vive beatus, *while it is permitted you, whilst it is possible, while you may.* *Ovid.* Dixerat hæc, sed et hæc, et multo plura licebat dicere, *he might have said this and much more,* for all the good it would do him. — It may also have an *infin. pass.* *Cæs.* Hinc cognosci licet, quantum, &c. *from this it may be known.* *Cic.* Cujus ex epistolis intelligi licet, quam frequens, &c. *it may be seen.* *Id.* Quam vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, *which may be called, which we may call.* — Followed by *ut.* Neque mihi licet, ut non impertiam. — And by the *subj.* in which construction, especially, it has the sense of *may, be it so, let.* *Cic.* Fremant omnes licet: dicam, quod sentio, *h. e. let them murmur if they please, they may,* &c. *Id.* Hanc si quis partem putarit orationis, sequatur Hermagoram licebit, *he may, let him.* *Id.* Altercatio ejusmodi, ex qua licet pauca degustes, *h. e. of which I give you a specimen, for you to read if you please.* *Horat.* Sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, et memor nostri vivas, *h. e. you may be happy,* so far as depends upon me; and so, *may you be happy.* *Cic.* Et præter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, *you may instance never so many* (and yet not make your argument good). — In answers, *yes, very well, be it so;* it seems strictly to mean, *it may be so for all me.* *Plaut.* Propera ergo. (*Cle.*) licet. — Also, with *per,* to denote the person or thing with whose permission a thing is done, *for all me, thee,* &c. *for any thing I,* &c. *do to the contrary, with my,* &c. *permission.* *Cic.* Id postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur, *if you will allow it.* *Id.* Cur his per te frui libertate sua non licet? *Id.* Per me licet. *Id.* Quod per leges liceret. — Instead of the *dative,* it is sometimes joined with the *accus.* and *infin.* *Terent.* Non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut volt, *it is not permitted that a man should be,* &c. *a man cannot be.* *Cic.* Nos frui liceret. —— ¶ When the *infin.* (which after *licet* commonly expresses the thing allowed) is followed by a noun, that noun stands in the *dat.* *Cic.* Licuit Themistocli esse otioso. *Cæs.* Quibus licet esse fortunatissimis. — Yet, also, in the *accus.* *Cic.* Si civi Rom. licet esse Gaditanum. *Id.* Liceat esse miseros. (This construction with the *accus.* is elliptical. Thus, Licet esse miseros, *h. e.* licet nobis, nos esse miseros.) — The *accus.* stands also with *fieri*; thus, *Cæs.* Annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret. — And the *dat.* is found with *vivere.* *Liv.* Si ei (Virginiæ) liberæ vivere licitum fuisset. — It is also followed by *posse,* which is redundant. *Cic.* Licuit posse domesticis copiis ornare convivium. — And even preceded by *permissum est.* *Cic.* Neque permissum est, ut vobis impune liceat, &c. —— ¶ *Licet* has sometimes the sense of, *one must, one ought, one cannot but, one is forced to.* *Cic.* Mirari licet, quæ sint animadversa a medicis herbarum genera. *Propert.* Sis ignota licebit, *you must be unknown*; or, as above, *you may be unknown,* for aught I care. *Id.* Nunc licet in triviis requiescere, *now I must sleep in the street; she lets me sleep in the street*; or as in English, *I may sleep in the street.* —— ¶ *Licet* also has a *neut. nominative* joined with it, and sometimes in the *plural.* *Cic.* Neque quid quisque potest, id ei licet. *Senec.* Quæ licent. *Id.* In servos omnia licent. — In like manner, *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Id licere dicimus. —— ¶ *Liciturum* occurs. *Cic.* —— ¶ Licessit, *for* licuerit. *Plaut.*

LICĔT, conj. which has sprung from the verb *licet; though, although, albeit, notwithstanding,* κἂν, καίτοι, εἰ καί. With *subj.* *Cic.* Licet omnes terrores impendant, succurram. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Licet ergo patrem appellet, tamen illud apparebit, &c. *Cic.* Licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, &c. — Also, with *indic.* *Pandect.* Licet ruinæ, vel incendio subjecta transactio est. *Id.* Licet directæ libertates deficiunt, attamen, &c. *Ammian.* Quæ licet affectabant, erant tamen, &c.

LICHĂNŎS (λιχανὸς), i, f. *a certain musical note:* Lichanos hypaton, *h. e. D.*; Lichanos meson, *h. e. G.* *Vitruv.*

LICHĀS, æ, m. *the servant of Hercules.* *Ovid.*

LICHĒN (λειχὴν), ēnis, m. *a tetter, ringworm, impetiginous affection,* mentagra, impetigo. *Martial.* Sordidi lichenes. *Plin.* In fricando lichene. — Also, of beasts. *Plin.* Equi lichene vexati. —— ¶ Also, *the herb liver-wort.* *Plin.*

LICIĀTŬS (licium), a, um, adj. of the threads of a web, *laid, warped*; figur. *begun, commenced.* *Augustin.*

LICINIĀNŬS (Licinius), a, um, adj. *pertaining or relating to one Licinius; named for Licinius.* *Cato.* olea. *Colum.* jugera.

LICINIO, as, *to set off, show plainly, delineate.* *Apul. Ed. Elm.* See *Lacinio.*

LICINIUM (licium), ii, n. *a tent to put in wounds.* *Veget.*

LICINIŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* — Adj. *Licinian, of or pertaining to Licinius.* *Cic.* lex; of these there were several, one of which, proposed by L. Licinius Crassus the orator, relating to the rights of citizenship, was the chief cause of the Italic war. — *Subst.* Licinius, *a man of this* gens; Licinia, *a woman of the same.* — One of the most noted of this *gens* is M. Licinius Crassus, the triumvir.

LICITĀTIŌ (licitor), ōnis, f. *a bidding or offering of a price,* ἀντώνησις, at an auction or sale, and also in the division of an inheritance, when, on account of the difficulty of dividing equally, an offer in money is made by way of compensation for the poorer parts. *Cic.* Exquisitis palam pretiis, et licitationibus factis, describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. *Id.* Cum ea pars, quæ vide-

tur esse minor, licitatione expleri posset. *Sueton.* Prædam ad licitationem dividere, *to sell in lots to the best bidder. Pandect.* Ad licitationem rem deducere, ut qui licitatione vicerit, hic habeat instrumenta hereditaria, non placet. *Id.* Penes quem licitatio remansit, *h. e.* qui plus licitatus superavit.

LICITĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an offerer of a price; a bidder,* ἀντωνούμενος. *Cic. Off.* 3, 15, *ad Div.* 7, 2. Licitatorem apponere, *h. e. to employ a person to bid higher, that the thing may bring more.*

LICITĒ (licitus), adv. *in a lawful manner, rightfully, lawfully. Pandect.*

LICITŌ (*abl.* from licitus), adv. *with permission, by right. Solin.*

LICITŎR (frequentat. from liceor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bid or offer a price,* ἀντωνέομαι. *Plaut.* Potin' ut ne licitere adversum animi mei sententiam? *Curt.* Licitamini hostium capita, *h. e. offer a price for, set a price upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to contend, fight. Enn.* ap. *Non.* Jactant saxa, inter se licitantur.

LICITŬS (licet), a, um, adj. *allowed, permitted, lawful, allowable,* θεμιτός. *Virg.* Licito tandem sermone fruuntur. *Tacit.* Per licita atque illicita fœdatus. *Pandect.* negotiatio, contractus. *Plaut.* Licitum est, *it is allowed. Tacit.* Id jure licitum. —— ¶ See *Licito.*

LICIUM (unc.), ii, n. *plur.* Licia, *the thrums or ends of the old warp or threads of the old web, to which the threads of the new warp or web were joined. Virg.* Licia telæ addere, *h. e. to begin to weave. Plin.* Pluribus liciis texere, *h. e.* in plures ordines, quam duos, diviso stamine: qui ordines plura licia postulant, quibus jugo adnectantur. — Also, *the threads of the web. Auson.* Licia texere. —— ¶ Also, Licium, *a thread, string. Ovid.* Licia dependent, *h. e. the strings or silken threads by which votive tablets were suspended. Plin.* Aliquid licio e collo suspendere. *Auson.* Licia glomerata, *h. e. a clew of thread.* —— ¶ *Gell.* Per lancem et licium; see *Lanx.* —— ¶ Also, Licia, *an ornament for the head,* used by women. *Petron.* Licia crinibus addunt.

LICTŎR (unc.), ōris, m. *a lictor, sergeant or beadle who attended on the principal Roman magistrates,* ῥαβδοῦχος. *Cic.* The duties of the lictors were, among others, first, to go in single file before certain magistrates, with the *fasces* upon their shoulders, and to give the people warning to clear the way (which act on the part of the lictors was called *summovere*), and to pay due respect to the magistrate who was coming (which act of the lictors was called *animadvertere*). The dictator (or at least Sylla, when such) was preceded by 24 lictors, a consul by 12, a prætor in the city by 2, and so on. The lictor who led the file, and to whom especially the *summovere* and *animadvertere* fell, was called *lictor primus;* the one next preceding the magistrate, *lictor proximus.* — Secondly, to execute the commands of the magistrates; as, for instance, to bind, beat with rods (*ex fascibus*), or to behead offenders, &c.; but this only with free people or Roman citizens. — Thirdly, in the *Comitia Curiata,* thirty lictors represented the original thirty *Curiæ,* and voted for them. *Cic.* — The director of a funeral used a *lictor* and an *accensus. Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plin.* Lictorem feminæ unionem esse dictitant, *h. e. conciliates attention and respect, as the lictors do.*

LICTŌRIŬS (lictor), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a lictor. Flor.* virga.

LIĒN (unc.), ēnis, and LIENIS, is, m. *the milt or spleen,* σπλήν. *Plin.* and *Cels.* — Plur. *Cato.* Lienes turgent. —— ¶ The spleen is apt to swell and become painful when one runs; hence, the phrases, Lienem exstinguere, consumere, minuere, coercere, extenuare, as applied to remedies. *Plin.* and *Cels.* So, *Plaut.* Seditionem facit lien.

LIĒNICŬS (lien), a, um, adj. same as *Lienosus. Plin.* 29, sect. 11. But *Ed. Hard.* has *lientericus.*

LIĒNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *splenetic,* σπληνικός, σπληνώδης. *Plaut.* Cor lienosum, opinor, habeo, *h. e. it swells and is troublesome,* like the spleen. *Plin.* Lienosi, *sc.* homines.

LIENTĔRIĂ (λειεντερία), æ, f. *a lientery; a sort of looseness or diarrhœa, in which the food is passed almost without alteration. Cels.* (but in Greek.) — Hence, Lientericus, a, um, adj. *troubled with this looseness. Plin.* 29, sect. 11. *Ed. Hard.*

LIGĀMĔN (ligo, are), ĭnis, n. *a band, string, tie,* δεσμός. *Propert.* Ligamina mitræ solvere. *Colum.* Ad vitium ligamina præparari. — In particular, *a bandage, ligature. Colum.* Sanguis inhibetur papyri ligamine.

LIGĀMENTUM (ligo), i, n. *a band, bandage. Tacit.* Vulneribus ligamenta parare.

LIGĀRIŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* As a *subst.*, Ligarius, *a man of this gens:* Ligaria, *a woman of the same;* Q. Ligarius, *an adherent of Pompey, whom Cicero defended in an oration before Cæsar.* — Hence, Ligariānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ligarius. Cic.* Ligariana, *sc.* oratio, *the above-named oration.*

LIGĀTIŌ (ligo), ōnis, f. *a binding. Scribon. Larg.*

LIGĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a band, ligature,* of a vine, for instance. *Pallad.* — Hence, *an amulet,* suspended from the neck or fastened to any other part of the body. *Augustin.*

LIGĒĂ (Λιγεία), æ, f. *a water-nymph. Virg.*

LIGĔR, ĕris, m. *a river of Gaul,* now *the Loire. Cæs.*

LIGNĀRIŬS (lignum), a, um, adj. *having to do with wood, pertaining or belonging to wood,* ξυλικός. *Capitolin.* Lignaria negotiatio, *trade in wood. Pallad.* Lignarius faber, *a carpenter, joiner,* ξυλοκόπος. *Liv.* Inter lignarios, *h. e. a place at Rome;* perhaps, *upon the wood-square, street or market.*

LIGNĀTIŌ (lignor), ōnis, f. *a cutting down or fetching of wood; a fuelling,* ξυλοφορία. *Vitruv.* Lignatio maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum. *Cæs.* Qui lignationis, munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent. —— ¶ Also, *a place where wood may be got or felled. Colum.*

LIGNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one sent to get or fetch wood;* especially, a soldier. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

LIGNĔŎLŬS (dimin. from ligneus), a, um, adj. *of wood, wooden,* used of little things. *Cic.* Ad lychnuchum ligneolum. *Apul.* Qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movent, *puppets.*

LIGNĔŬS (lignum), a, um, adj. *of wood, wooden,* ξύλινος. *Cic.* Lignea materia. *Id.* Ligneus ponticulus. *Cæs.* Ligneæ turres. *Plaut.* Lignea custodia, *h. e.* lignei compedes. *Id.* Lignea salus, *h. e.* salus (*a greeting*) in tabella scripta. —— ¶ Also, *woody, like wood, hard as wood. Plin.* putamen. *Id.* semen. —— ¶ Figur. *wooden, sapless, dry, tough as wood. Catull.* conjux.

LIGNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to get or gather wood, fetch wood for firing or other purposes,* ξυλεύομαι, a camp-word, like *aquor, pabulor,* &c. *Liv.* and *Cæs.*

LIGNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *resembling wood, hard as wood, ligneous,* ξυλώδης. *Plin.* Lignosus fructus. *Id.* caules. *Id.* Lignosiora sunt reliqua.

LIGNUM (unc.), i, n. *wood,* ξύλον. *Pandect.* — Hence, Ligna, *wood,* h. e. *pieces of wood, sticks of wood,* as for burning; *billets, fagots. Cato.* Ligna ardebunt bene. *Cic.* Ligna circumdare, ignem subjicere. *Horat.* Ligna super foco large reponere. *Id.* (proverbially) In silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle.* — Hence, we find *lignum* (*wood for fuel*) opposed to *materia* (*building-wood, lumber, timber*). *Pandect.* — *Lignum,* in the *sing.*, sometimes (though rarely) stands for *wood,* though several pieces are meant. *Cato* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *what is made of wood. Juvenal.* Chirographa ligni, *h. e. writing-tablet.* —— ¶ Also, among the poets, for *arbor. Virg.* —— ¶ *Plin.* names *the hard substance on the outside or inside of fruits,* lignum; as, the stone of the olive, cherry, &c; the seed of the date, the shell of a nut; the grape-stone. — *Lignum* is also the name given to *a defect in tables, when the grain is straight, and not curling or striped. Plin.*

LIGŌ (allied to the Greek λίσγος), ōnis, m. *a mattock, grub-axe, hoe, rake* for grubbing up roots and plants, and for hoeing the ground, δίκελλα, μάκελλα. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Also, *Colum.* Fracti dens ligonis. — Hence, put for *agriculture, tillage. Juvenal.* Ætas patiens ligonis.

LIGŌ (perhaps from λυγόω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind, tie, tie up or fast,* δέω. *Tacit.* Ligatus vinculo. *Ovid.* Manus post terga ligatæ. *Tibull.* Crines ligatos vitta. *Gell.* Ligare et vincire crura et manus. — Also, *to tie, bind to something, make fast. Lucan.* Funis ligatus litoribus. *Horat.* Dum mula ligatur, *is tackled. Plin.* Cornu ad crus ligato. *Sueton.* sudarium circum collum. — Also, *to tie; to knot. Senec.* nodos. —— ¶ Also, *to bind up, close up by binding. Ovid.* vulnera veste. *Id.* guttura laqueo. —— ¶ Figur. *to bind up, unite, fasten, surround, gird, fix. Valer. Flacc.* Balteus loricam ligat, *goes round. Plin.* Cæmenta in tectis ligantur. *Ovid.* Pisces hærere in glacie ligatos. *Petron.* Nimbos fregere ligatos, *h. e. ice. Quintil.* argumenta in catenas, *to make chains of them. Ovid.* Dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit. *Id.* Vinclo tecum propiore ligari. *Propert.* Pacta ligat.

LIGŬLĂ, or LINGŬLĂ (dimin. from lingua; but lingula is inelegant. See *Martial.* 14, 120), æ, f. properly, *a little tongue.* —— ¶ Hence, *a tongue of land. Cæs. B. G.* 3, 12. —— ¶ Also, *the tongue of a shoe, shoe-strap, shoe-latchet. Martial.* — Hence, as a word of reproach, *you shoe-latchet! Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a spoon, skimmer;* for instance, to take off the scum. *Colum.* Purgandus est ligula. — Also, for taking out and dropping aromatic essences, *a little spoon. Plin.* — In *Cato, R. R.* 84. we find them mentioned as placed before the guests to eat a sweet preserve (*savillum*) with. — As a measure, *a spoonful. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a little sword,* made oblong like a tongue. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the extremity of a post or stake, which is let into a perch or bar. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the tongue or short end of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the pointed extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the mouth-piece or reed of a flute. Plin.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Tubulatio ligulæ, *h. e. tongue-formed.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Soliginum ligulæ, *h. e. something like an oblong, tongue-formed member, arm or bone.*

LIGŬR, or LIGŬS, ŭris, m. and f. Λίγυς, *of Liguria; a Ligurian. Cic.* Ligus iste nescio qui. *Tacit.* Femina Ligus. *Sallust.* Ligus mulier. *Lucan.* Tonsæ Ligur. — *Plur.* Ligures, *the Ligurians. Virg.* and *Liv.* — *Ligures* stands often for *the Ligurian territory, Liguria. Cic.* Terræ motus in Liguribus.

LIGŬRĬĂ, æ, f. *Liguria, a part of Italy, a great portion of which is now the Genoese territory. Plin.* and *Flor.* — Hence, Ligurinus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian. Grat.* —— ¶ See *Ligusticus,* &c.

LIGŪRIŌ, or LIGURRIŌ (lingo), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. and n. 4. *to lick, taste a little, be dainty or lickerish, pick out the choicest bits,* λιχνεύω. *Terent.* Quæ cum amatore quum cœnant, liguriunt. *Varr.* (*de apibus*) Itaque his unctus qui accessit, pungunt, non, ut muscæ, ligurriunt. *Horat.* Servus, qui tepidum ligurrierit jus, *h. e. licked up a little of, just tasted. Plaut.* Parasiti latent, dum ruri rurant homines, quos ligurriant, *h. e.* quorum cibos lingant, quorum invitatu cœnent. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Non reperietis hominem timide, nec leviter hæc improbissima lucra ligurrientem: devorare omnem pecuniam publicam non dubitavit, *tasting or taking a small part of, sipping a little. Id.* Cum quidam de collegis nostris agrariam curationem ligurrirent, disturbavi rem, *h. e. hankered or longed after; Ernesti* ex-

plains it, *made mention of it in the senate* (as we say, *broached it*), *that it might be assigned to some one*, and, in this way, *might have shown their cupidity*. *Id.* Sexte (Clodi) noster, bona venia, quoniam dialecticus es et hoc quoque ligurris, *h. e. have slightly touched, have paid some attention to*; but here is a reference to the literal signification of the word with a different application.

LIGŪRĪTĬŌ, and **LIGURRĪTĬŌ** (ligurio, or ligurrio), ōnis, f. *lickerishness*. *Cic.*

LIGŪRĪTŌR, or **LIGURRĪTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a lickerish fellow, an epicure, a sweet tooth*. *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a licker*. *Auson.*

LIGUS. See *Ligur*.

LIGUSTĬCŪS, a, um, adj. Λιγυστικός, *Ligurian, of, from, in Liguria*. *Plin.* In Ligustico mari est Corsica. *Juvenal.* Saxa Ligustica. *Varr.* montes. — *Liguscus* (like Etruscus from Etruria) is found in a *Cod.* of *Varro*. —— ¶ *Subst.* Ligusticum, i, n. *lovage* (Ligusticum Levisticum of L.), *an umbelliferous plant*. *Colum.* and *Plin.* It is called by *Veget. de re Vet.* 3, 82. *Levisticum*. *Edd. Gesn.* and *Schneid.*

LIGUSTĪNŪS, a, um, adj. same as *Ligusticus*. *Liv.* — Ligustini, *the Ligurians*. *Plin.*

LIGUSTIS, ĭdis, adj. Λίγυστις, *Ligurian*. *Sidon.* gens.

LIGUSTRUM, i, n. *privet* (Ligustrum vulgare of L.), *a plant bearing a white flower, and growing in great abundance*. *Virg.* —— ¶ *Plin.* mentions another *ligustrum*, which some have thought to be the same as *Cypros*. (See *Cyprus*.)

LĪLĬĀCĔŪS (lilium), a, um, adj. *made from lilies*. *Pallad.* oleum.

LĪLĬĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a lily-bed*. *Pallad.*

LĪLĬUM (from λείριον), ii, n. *a lily*. *Plin.* — Particularly, *the white lily*. *Virg.* Lilia candida, *and* alba. *Propert.* Lilia lucida, *and* argentea. *Ovid.* Lilia candentia. — But also of other colors; for instance, *rubens* and *purpureum*. *Plin.* —— ¶ In military architecture, *a sort of fortification, consisting of several rows of pits, in which sharp stakes were set, so as to project four inches above the ground*; it is described by *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 73.

LĬLȲBÆUM, i, n. *a promontory of Sicily, looking towards Africa*, now *Boco*; also, *a town near the promontory*, now *Marsala*. *Plin.* and *Cic.* — Called by *Priscian.* in *Perieg.* Lilybe. —— ¶ Lilybæus, a, um, adj. *Lilybæan*. *Lucan.* litus. —— ¶ Lilybætānus, a, um, adj. *in, from, or belonging to Lilybæum, Lilybæan*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Lilybēĭus, a, um, adj. Λιλυβήϊος, *Lilybæan*. *Virg.*

LĪMĂ (perhaps allied with λειόω), æ, f. *a file*, ῥίνη. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. as applied to literary composition, *file, polish, finish, criticism, revision*. *Horat.* Poetarum limæ labor. *Ovid.* Defuit scriptis ultima lima meis, *the last polish, the finishing stroke*. *Martial.* Quem (libellum) censoria docti lima momorderit Secundi. *Id.* Carmina rasa lima recenti, *lately revised and polished*. *Apul.* Sed Charite ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, *h. e. that she might subject it to the scrutiny of reason and judgment; might weigh and ponder it*.

LĪMĀCĔŪS (limus), a, um, adj. *made of clay, mud, earth*. *Tertull.* Primus homo limaceus.

LĪMĀRĬŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to slime or mire*. *Frontin.* piscina, *in which the water settles and deposits slime*.

LĪMĀTĒ (limatus), adv. *with polish, elaborately, strictly; carefully, accurately, correctly*. *Cic.* Duo genera librorum, unum populariter scriptum, alterum limatius. *Ammian.* Cum limatius superstitionum quæreret sectas.

LĪMĀTŬLŬS (dimin. from limatus), a, um, adj. *polished, refined, subtile, chaste*. *Cic.* Opus est hic limatulo et polito tuo judicio.

LĪMĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from limo. —— ¶ Adj. *polished, refined, elegant, finished, elaborate, cultivated, chaste*. *Cic.* Vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus. *Horat.* Fuerit Lucilius comis, et urbanus, fuerit limatior idem quam, &c. *Cic.* Genus limatius dicendi. *Martial.* Togæ limatus in usu, *an adept*. — Also, *neat, plain, precise*; of a style, which, though accurate and correct, does not abound in ornament. *Cic.* Limata tenuitas. *Id.* Limatus oratione atque subtilis.

LĪMĀX (perhaps limus), ācis, m. and f. *a snail, dew-snail, slug*, that eats plants. *Plin.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* of *prostitutes*, who prey upon the goods of their lovers.

LIMBĀTŬS (limbus), a, um, adj. *bordered, edged*. *Gallien.* ap. *Trebell. Poll.*

LIMBŎLĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *one who borders garments*. *Plaut.*

LIMBŬS (unc.), i, m. *the hem, welt, border, edge, guard, or selvedge*, of a garment, κροσσός. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — And of a weaver's web. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a band or belt*; for instance, *Varro*, duodecim signorum, *h. e. the zodiacal belt, the zodiac*. *Claudian.* Frontem limbo velata, *h. e. a head-band, riband, or fillet*. *Stat.* Picto discingit pectora limbo, *belt, girdle*.

LĪMĔN (perhaps limus, a, um), ĭnis, n. *the threshold of a door; also the lintel*, βηλός, οὐδός. *Plaut.* Limen superum inferumque salve. *Plin.* Imponere limen foribus. *Juvenal.* Densos per limina tende corymbos, *lintels*. *Virg.* Superant vix limen, *cross with difficulty the threshold*. *Propert.* Limen Arabicum, *of Arabian marble*. *Id.* Non alio limine dignus eras, *of no other threshold*, h. e. *no other mistress*. *Cic.* Non existimo, illos tam cupidos liminum meorum fuisse. —— ¶ By synecdoche, as with us, *threshold*, for *the door, entrance*. *Cic.* Fores in liminibus profanarum ædium, januæ nominantur. *Plaut.* Intrare intra limen; and *Juvenal.* limen, *to cross the threshold, enter the house*. *Juvenal.* Limina subire. *Id.* Limine submoveor, *I am thrust from the door*. *Virg.* Miratur limen Olympi. — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Leti limine ab ipso ad vitam reverti, *from the very threshold or gates of death*. *Tacit.* In limine mortis, *at death's door*. *Senec.* A limine salutare, *to greet in passing*, h. e. *to touch upon slightly, barely to touch*. —— ¶ Also, for *a house, dwelling*. *Virg.* Dulcia limina mutant, *homes*. *Id.* Se limine pelli. *Liv.* Limine contineri. *Virg.* Tua limina adirem. *Id.* sceleratum, *the abode of the damned below; the accursed habitation*. — Also, *an apartment, room*. *Ovid.* Intrare limen. —— ¶ Also, *the starting point of a course, goal*, carceres. *Virg.* —— ¶ More generally, *the beginning, commencement, outset*. *Tacit.* In limine belli. *Senec.* In primo limine vitæ (as we say), *threshold of life*. — Also (for the threshold is the place of departure as well as of entrance), *the end*. *Apul.* In limine finitæ lucis (unless here *finita lux* should be taken as equivalent to *nox* or *mors*, in which case *limen* would mean *entrance, gate*). *Justin. Instit.* Limina in domo finem faciunt. — Or, *a limit, boundary*. *Horat.* Apuliæ. *Plin.* Interni maris, *h. e. the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar*.

LĪMĔNĀRCHĂ (λιμενάρχης), æ, m. *the warden of a port*. *Pandect.*

LĪMĔNĀTIS. See *Limnatis*.

LĪMĔNTĪNŬS (limen), i, m. *a god, who watched over the threshold and lintel*. *Tertull.*

LĪMĔS (perhaps from limus, as crossing something; or from limen, as affording entrance and egress), ĭtis, m. *a cross-road, cross-path, by-road, strip of unploughed land serving as a path through a field or vineyard*, ἀτραπός. *Plin.* Limes decumanus, *one of the main paths or strips of land, from east to west*. *Id.* transversus, *a cross-path, narrower than the former, and intersecting it from north to south*. —— ¶ Also, *a limit, boundary*, for instance between fields, made either by a strip of unploughed land, a way, or a stone. *Virg.* Nec partiri limite campum fas erat. *Id.* Saxum antiquum ingens, limes agro positus, *as a limit, landmark*. — Figur. *Stat.* carminis. *Quintil.* Tenui limite dividi. — Hence, *the boundary*, of one's dominion, for instance, *h. e. that which makes the boundary, boundary wall*. *Tacit.* Limitem scindere. — Also, *difference, interval, distance*. *Ovid.* Judicium brevi limite falle tuum. —— ¶ Also, *a path, way, road, lane, passage*, in general. *Varr.*, *Ovid.*, *Liv.*, and *Colum.* Also, *Tertull.* Limites Circi, *h. e. passages between the rows of seats*. — Hence, *a way, path, passage*, one makes for himself; with his sword, for instance. *Virg.* — And, figur. *way, track, channel, train*. *Ovid.* Attritus solitarum limes aquarum. *Id.* Solito dum flumina currant limite, *channel*. *Cic.* Quasi limes ad cœli aditum patet, *path*. — Particularly of comets and meteors. *Ovid.* Stella trahens spatioso limite crinem, *train, trail*. *Virg.* Longo limite sulcus dat lucem. — Also, *Ovid.* Sectus in obliquum limes, *h. e. the zodiac*. — Figur. *way, track, course*. *Plaut.* Si maledicetis, vostro gradiar limite, *I will follow in your track, I'll do the same*. So, *Ovid.* Eundem limitem agere, *to use the same means*. —— ¶ Also, *a line*; for instance, on a gem. *Plin.* Nigram materiam distinguente limite albo.

LĪMĒUM, i, n. *a plant, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their hunting shafts* (Ranunculus Thora, of L.). *Plin.*

LĪMĬCŎLĂ (limus & colo), æ, m. or f. *dwelling in slime or mire; an inhabitant of the slime*. *Auson.*

LĪMĬGĔNŬS, a, um, or **LĪMĬGĔNĂ** (limus & gigno), æ, m. and f. *produced in the slime or mire; slime-born*. *Auson.*

LĪMĬNĀRIS (limen), e, adj. *belonging to the threshold or lintel*. *Vitruv.*

LĪMIS, e, *for* limus, a, um. *Ammian.*

LĪMĬTĀNĔŬS (limes), a, um, adj. *situate or stationed on the boundaries, frontier*. *Capitolin.* civitas. *Spartian.* milites, *stationed on the frontiers of the empire*: (the lands which were bestowed on such soldiers were called Limitrophi agri *or* fundi. *Cod. Just.*)

LĪMĬTĀRIS (Id.), e, adject. *Varro.* iter, *h. e. a narrow way separating two contiguous fields*.

LĪMĬTĀTĬŌ (limito), ōnis, f. *a fixing or marking out by boundaries*; hence, *a marking out, fixing, determination, prescription*. *Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

LĪMĬTŌ (limes), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark off or divide by paths*, &c., ἀφορίζω. *Plin.* Vineas limitari decumano XVIII pedum latitudinis. —— ¶ Also, *to set boundaries or limits to, to settle, finish, bring to a close*. *Varr.* Limitata est pecuaria quæstio.

LĪMĬTRŎPHŬS (limes & τρέφω), a, um, adj. See *Limitaneus*.

LIMMĂ (λεῖμμα), ătis, n. *a semitone*. *Macrob.*

LIMNĀTIS, ĭdis, f. *an epithet of Diana*. *Tacit. Ed. Ern.* has *Limenatis*.

LIMNĒ (λίμνη), es, f. *a lake*. *Vitruv.*

LĪMŌ, adv. See in *Limus, a, um*.

LĪMŌ (lima), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to file*, ῥινέω. *Plin.* gemmas. —— ¶ Also, *to rub, whet*. *Plin.* cornua ad saxa. *Id.* cornua arbore. — Hence, *Plaut.* Limare caput cum aliquo, *h. e. to embrace or kiss each other*. —— ¶ Figur. *to file, polish, finish, take away what is superfluous, elaborate, sharpen*. *Cic.* Quædam institui, quæ limantur a me politius. *Id.* Neque hæc ita dico, ut ars aliquid limare non possit. *Id.* Stilus et alia, et hoc maxime ornat ac limat. *Id.* Videtur esse jejunior, quoniam se ipse consulto ad minutarum genera causarum limaverat, *had qualified himself*, by diligent effort. *Id.* Acumen arte limare, *to subtilize, sharpen, give a keener edge or better temper*. —— ¶ Also, *to remove by filing*. *Plin.* Plumbum limatum, *lead filings*. *Id.* Scobs limata. — Hence, *to file off*, figur. *h. e. to take away, remove, diminish, impair*. *Cic.* Tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit. *Id.* Etsi de tua prolixa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus. *Horat.* Non obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, *h. e.* deterit invidendo. —— ¶ Also (as the file by removing the surface shows what is beneath), *to bring to light, detect, scrutinize, examine narrowly*.

Cic. Veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione. *Phædr.* Si mendacium subtiliter limasset, non evertisset domum. —— ¶ See, also, *Limatus, a, um.*

LIMŌ (limus), as, a. 1. *to bespatter with mud. Plaut.* Ut tibi limem caput.

LIMŎDŎRŎN, i, n. *a plant,* mentioned by *Plin.* So, *Hard.*; but others differently.

LIMŌNIĂ (λειμωνία, *h. e.* pratensis), æ, f. *a plant,* same as *Scolymos. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of anemone. Plin.*

LIMŌNIĀTĔS (λειμωνιάτης), æ, m. or LIMŌNIĀTIS (λειμωνιᾶτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone of a green color;* it is, apparently, *the emerald. Plin.*

LIMŌNIŎN (λειμώνιον), or LĔMŌNIUM, ii, n. *wild beet. Plin.*

LIMŌNUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul,* now *Poitiers. Hirt.*

LIMŌSŬS (limus), a, um, adj. *full of slime, miry, slimy,* ἰλυώδης. *Virg.* Limoso palus obducit pascua junco. *Id.* lacus. *Ovid.* arena. — *Plur. neut.* Limosa, *slimy or miry land, slimy places. Plin.*

LIMPIDŌ (see next word), as, a. 1. *to render clear. Veget.*

LIMPIDŬS (perhaps another form for liquidus), a, um, adj. *limpid, clear, pure, transparent, translucent,* διειδής. *Colum.* Vinum limpidissimum. *Catull.* Limpidus lacus. *Vitruv.* Limpidior aqua fiet. *Plin.* alumen. Also, *Apul.* tegmen. *Plin.* vox (but *Hard.* omits it as not found in his MSS.).

LIMPITŪDŌ (from limpidus, but irregularly; perhaps both are from an obsol. limpus, like albus, albidus, albitudo), ĭnis, f. *clearness, transparency,* λαμπρία. *Plin.*

LIMŬLĂ (dimin. from lima), æ, f. *a small file,* ῥίνιον. *Terentian. Maur.*

LIMŬLŬS (dimin. from limus, a, um), a, um, adj. *sidelong, askance, askew. Plaut.* Viden', limulis, obsecro, ut intuentur! *sc.* oculis.

LIMŬS (unc.; perhaps λειμών, λήμη, λῦμα, or λίμνη), i, m. *soft mud, slime, mire,* such as is collected at the bottom of liquids, ἰλύς. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Pectora limo vitiata malorum. —— ¶ Also, *moist earth, mud, clay, loam,* lutum. *Ovid.* Linit ora luto. — Hence, *the fæces. Pallad.*

LIMŬS (perhaps from limus, a, um), i, m. *an apron which the persons who waited upon a sacrifice wore about their bellies. Virg. Æn.* 12, 120; (where once *lino* was read). —— ¶ Also, Limum, i, n. *Tiro* ap. *Gell.* as worn by attendants upon magistrates.

LIMŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *oblique, sidelong, askance, askew, aslant,* πλάγιος; for the most part, of the eyes. *Ovid.* Limis subrisit ocellis, *with eyes askance. Plaut.* Limis oculis aspicere, *or, Terent.* Limis (*sc.* oculis) spectare, *or, Plin.* Limis oculis intueri, *to look askance, look sideways.* — Hence, Limo (*abl.*), adverbially, *askance, sideways. Sidon.* Leones nunquam limo vident. — Also, Limus, of other things. *Ammian.* (who sometimes uses the form in *is*) Climatiæ (*a kind of earthquakes*) limes ruentes et obliqui. —— ¶ Also, *looking askance or sideways. Varro.* —— ¶ *Arnob.* Limi dii, *the guardian gods of obliquities.*

LIMȲRĂ, æ, f. *a river and town of Lycia. Plin.* — Also, Limyre. *Ovid.* — The town is called *Limyra* (ōrum, n.) by *Vellei.*

LINĀMĔNTUM (linum), i, n. *whatever is made of flax or linen;* for instance, the wick of a lamp. *Cels.* — Especially, *a lint or tent for wounds,* ληκυίσκος, μοτός. *Colum.*

LINCTŬS (lingo), us, m. *a licking. Plin.*

LINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from lingo.

LINDŬS, or -ŎS, i, f. *a town of Rhodes;* hence, Lindius, a, um, adj. *Lindian. Plin.*

LINEĂ (linum), æ, f. *a thread made of flax; a line, cord, string,* λίνον, λινάριον. *Varr.* Nectere lineas, restes, funes. *Colum.* Ligato pede longa linea gallina custoditur. *Pandect.* Lineam margaritarum triginta quinque legavit, *a string strung with pearls. Id.* Lineæ duæ ex margaritis. So, *Martial.* Omnis habet sua dona dies, nec linea dives cessat, *a string of pearls.* — Also, Lineæ, *the threads of a net, which inclose the meshes. Plin.* Ut in plagis lineæ. — Also, *the net itself. Plin.* Infirma lineæ (*gen. sing.*), quæ facile prærodant. — Also, *a line, to which were attached colored feathers,* to frighten beasts into the toils. *Senec.* — Also, *a fishing-line. Martial.* Captum linea trahit piscem. Hence, *Plaut.* Mittam lineam, *I'll cast the line, I'll fish for him, I'll try to catch him.* — Also, *a carpenter's or mason's line,* by which he makes a thing straight. *Cic.* Aliquando perpendiculo (*plumb-line*) et linea (*line*), discet uti. *Vitruv.* Ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur. *Pallad.* Tensa per tabulam linea. *Gell.* (proverb.) Alba, ut dicitur, linea, sine cura discriminis, &c. *heedlessly, carelessly, without choice.* — Hence, Ad lineam and Recta linea, *in a straight line, straight,* also, *vertically, perpendicularly;* (but perhaps these should be referred to the next signification, *in a straight (geometrical) line,* and so *vertically, perpendicularly*). *Plin.* Ad lineam grana bina paxillo demitti. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, from the resemblance, *a line, mark, stroke with a pen, pencil,* &c. γραμμή. *Plin.* Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo (*drawing a line, sketching, painting*), exerceret artem: quod ab eo in proverbium venit (the proverb is, Nulla dies sine linea, *no day without its labor*). *Id.* Tenuis linea nubis in longum porrectæ, *a thin streak or stripe of cloud,* &c. *Id.* Lineam cinere ducere, *to draw a line with ashes. Id.* (*de sectione marmorum*) Serra in prætenui linea premente arenas. *Pers.* Quinta linea tangitur umbra, *h. e. the hour-line upon the sun-dial.* — Also, *a geometrical line; length without breadth. Quintil.* Spatium his lineis continetur. *Id.* Circumcurrens linea si efficiat orbem. *Plin.* Lineas producere. *Id.* secare. — Also, Lineæ, *the first draught of a picture, the sketch, outline, design. Quintil.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *any line or row.* — *A narrow path,* for a boundary of a field, and, sometimes, to walk in, &c.; and, more generally, *a path, way. Hygin.* and *Prudent.* — In the circus, it seems to have been *a line or barrier,* to prevent persons from passing from one row to another. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — There was, also, in the circus, a *Linea alba* (called, also, *calx*) in front of the *carceres. Cassiod.* — More generally, *a limit, bound, end, mark. Horat.* Mors ultima linea rerum est. *Senec.* Nunc incredibilis cursus (temporis) apparet, sive quia admoveri lineas sentio, *h. e. that the end of life is drawing near. Cic.* Peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, *to pass the limits prescribed. Terent.* Extrema linea amare, *to love at a distance,* h. e. *to be allowed only the sight of one's mistress.* — *A line of descent or kindred, a lineage. Stat.* and *Pandect.* — Lineæ, *lineaments, features. Arnob.* So, *Stat.* Te doctæ referet linea ceræ, *h. e. the lines of a waxen image.* —— ¶ Also, *a bowstring. Terent. Maur.*

LINEĀLIS (linea), e, adj. *composed of lines, made with lines, lineal. Ammian.*

LINEĀLITER (linealis), adv. *in the manner of a line. Martian. Capell.*

LINEĀMENTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f.; for which others read *Lineatio. Jul. Firmic.*

LINEĀMENTUM (lineo), i, n. *a line drawn with the pen, chalk,* &c. *a stroke of the pen, a mark, a line,* γραμμή. *Cic.* In geometria lineamenta, *lines.* — Extrema lineamenta, *the extreme or outer lines, which give the picture its true form; the outline, contour;* hence, figur. *Cic.* Numerus quasi extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, *perfectness, consummate grace and beauty.* —— ¶ Hence, Lineamenta, *features, lineaments, lines. Cic.* Lineamenta oris effingere. *Id.* Figura et lineamenta hospitæ. —— ¶ Figur. *features, lineaments,* of the mind. *Cic.* animi. — Of works of art. *Cic.* Operum lineamenta solertissime perspicere, *features.* — And of writings. *Cic.* Catonis, *h. e.* as it were, *outlines, sketches;* as being *plain, simple, unadorned descriptions or representations,* though correct and judicious.

LINEĀRIS (linea), e, adj. *linear, lineal, relating to lines, consisting of lines. Plin.* Inventam linearem dicunt a Philocle Ægyptio, *sc.* picturam, *the art of designing or sketching in lines without colors, the monographic art.* — Hence, *geometrical. Quintil.* ratio, *h. e. geometry. Id.* probatio.

LINEĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Linearis. Hygin.* limes; this was narrower than the *limes actuarius* (see, also, *Linea*).

LINEĀTIŌ (lineo), ōnis, f. *a drawing or lengthening out of a line, a line. Vitruv.* Solis radii paribus lateribus, forma, lineationibus extenduntur. —— ¶ Also, *a delineation, features, lines. Jul. Firm.* Corporis lineatio.

LINEŌ (linea), as, āvi, ātum, *to delineate, mark by lines, make a design, sketch or plan of. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to direct according to a straight line or perpendicularly. Vitruv.*

LINEŎLĂ (dimin. from linea), æ, f. *a little line;* speaking diminutively. *Gell.*

LINEŬS (linum), a, um, adj. *of flax or lint, flaxen, linen,* λίνεος. *Virg.* Linea vincula. *Tacit.* Lineis amictibus velari. *Plin.* Linea lanugo, *h. e. lint.*

LINGŌ (λείχω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to lick, lap. Plaut.* Mel mihi videor lingere. *Plin.* Sal pecoribus datur lingendus. *Plin. Ep.* Lingere digitos.

LINGŎN, ŏnis, m. *one of the Lingones, Tacit.* — *Plur.* Lingŏnes, um, m. *people of Celtic Gaul, in the region of what is now Langres. Cæs.* —— ¶ Hence, Lingŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Lingonian. Martial.* — Also, Lingŏnus. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, Lingones, *in Italy, this side the Po. Liv.*

LINGUĂ (allied with lingo), æ, f. *the tongue,* γλῶσσα, γλῶττα. *Cic.* Deinde in ore sita lingua est. *Ovid.* Linguam solvere ad jurgia, *to give a loose to. Id.* Lingua titubante loqui, *hesitating, stuttering, stammering. Plin.* Lingua exserta, and, *Cic.* ejecta, *lolled out. Ovid.* Nata, tene linguam, *hold your tongue, be silent. Cic.* continere. — Hence, *language, speech, words. Ovid.* Nulla mihi cum gente fera commercia linguæ. *Cic.* Lingua adstricta mercede. *Plin.* Dicemus aliena lingua, *in the words of another. Virg.* mala, *sorcery, enchantment. Cic.* Linguam excudere, *to form by practice.* — Also, *fluency, eloquence. Virg.* Largus opum, lingua melior. *Horat.* Latiumque beabit divite lingua. — Also, *an unruly tongue, license of speech, detraction, slander, calumny. Cic.* Lingua quasi flabello seditionis, concionem ventilare. *Id.* Ut vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus. *Id.* Linguam diligentissime continere (when one is angry). — Also, *a tongue, language. Cic.* Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse, quam Græcam. *Horat.* Utraque lingua, *h. e. Greek and Latin.* — And, more particularly, *a dialect. Cic. Fl.* 26. — Also, *the voice, note, song. Virg.* Volucrum linguæ, *h. e.* cantus, garritus. — Also, *Quintil.* Lingua secretior, *h. e. an obscure, unintelligible expression.* —— ¶ From the resemblance to a tongue, *a plant,* called, also, *lingulaca. Plin.* — Also, Lingua bubula, *ox-tongue, bugloss, langue de bœuf. Plin.* — Also, Lingua canis, *or* Lingua canina, *a plant,* called, also, *cynoglossos. Apul.* and *Cels.* — Also, *a tongue of land. Liv.* Eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est. — Also, *a promontory. Ovid.* — Also, *a spoon, or spoonful. Plin.* Semen duabus linguis ex aqua potum. — Also, *the tongue of a wind instrument. Plin.* — Also, *the short end of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised. Vitruv.* vectis. —— ¶ Linguai, *for* linguæ. *Lucret.*

LINGUĀRIUM (lingua), ii, n. *a fine or penalty for a rash saying. Senec.*

LINGUĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *furnished with a tongue;* hence, *eloquent. Tertull.*

LINGŬLA. See *Ligula.*

LINGŬLĀCĂ (lingula), æ, m. or f. *a gossip, tattle-basket, tongue-pad, a prater. Plaut.* — ¶ Lingulaca, f. *a sole* (kind of fish). *Varro.* —— Also, *a plant,* which grows about fountains; supposed to be

marsh-crowfoot (Ranunculus lingua of L.). *Plin.*

LINGŬLĀTŬS (lingula), a, um, adj. *of a tongue-shape. Vitruv.* tubi, *h. e. sharpened so as to be inserted into others.* (See *Ligula.*)

LINGUŌSŬS (lingua), a, um, adj. *full of tongue, having a lavish tongue, gossiping, prattling. Petron.*

LINIFIARIUS, LINIFIO. } See *Liniphiarius.*

LINIGĔR (linum & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *wearing linen, clothed in linen;* especially of the priests of Isis. *Ovid.* turba, *h. e. priests of Isis.* — And, of Isis herself. *Ovid.* Isis. *Id.* juvenca, *h. e. Isis, who was a heifer for a while.*

LINIMENTUM (linio), i, n. *a smearing or greasing; grease. Pallad.*

LINIŌ, is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Lino,* but of less frequent use; *to smear* upon any thing. *Pallad.* oleum latebris vermium. —— ¶ Also, *to anoint, daub, besmear. Colum.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Linibis. *Pallad.*

LINIPHIĀRIŬS, ii, and LINIPHIŌ (linum), ōnis, m. *a linen-weaver. Ep. Adr.* ap. *Vopisc.* and *Cod. Theodos.*

LINITŬS (linio), us, m. *an anointing upon something. Plin.*

LINŌ (unc.), is, lēvi (rarely livi), litum, a. 3. *to smear, daub upon* something, *lay on. Ovid.* medicamenta per corpora. —— ¶ Oftener, *to anoint, besmear, bedaub,* ἀλείφω, χρίω. *Virg.* tenuia spiramenta cera. *Colum.* Picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt. *Id.* Nova dolia crassa gummi liverunt. *Horat.* Vile Sabinum (vinum), quod ego levi, *sc.* pice, *h. e. bunged up. Martial.* Linere et obligare plantas, *to apply salves or plasters to. Senec.* Succis linere sagittas, *to poison. Ovid.* Litæ felle sagittæ. *Martial.* Lita mater, *painted. Juvenal.* Linit faciem, *besmears. Martial.* labra alicui, *to daub his mouth,* h. e. *to deceive, dupe him.* Hence, *Virg.* Lita corpora guttis, *spotted, marked, dropped.* — Hence, *to cover, incrust, overlay. Ovid.* Auro sublimia tecta linuntur. *Martial.* Et linit Hesperium bractea viva pecus. — Also, *to blot out, erase, cancel,* something written, for instance. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to dirty, bemire, foul, pollute. Ovid.* Linit ora luto. *Horat.* carmine fœdo splendida facta.

LINOS. See *Linus.*

LINŌSTRŎPHŎN (λινόστροφον), i, n. *hoarhound. Plin.*

LINŌZŌSTIS (λινόζωστις), is and ĭdis, f. *the herb mercury. Plin.*

LINQUŌ (from λείπω, as sequor from ἕπω, ἕπομαι), is, liqui, a. 3. *to leave, forsake, quit, depart from,* λείπω. *Cic.* Eam linquentem terram eam, quam servaverat, lacrymis prosequuti sunt. *Plaut.* Urbem exsul linquat factus hic causa tui? *Prop.* Limina linque fuga. *Sueton.* Linqui animo, *and Ovid.* Linqui (absol.), *to fall into a swoon, to swoon away.* So, *Senec.* Liquit me animus, *forsook. Curt.* Linquente spiritu, *failing, departing.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave, resign, commit, abandon. Sil.* Me linque meæ menti, *leave me to my thoughts. Catull.* Irrita ventosæ linquens promissa procellæ. So, *Virg.* Ignotæ socios linquere terræ. —— ¶ Also, *to leave, let alone, let be, omit, say nothing or no more about, drop, give over. Horat.* Dona præsentis cape horæ, et linque severa. *Id.* Nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ. *Cic.* Linquamus igitur hæc, quæ cognitionem habent facilem. *Id.* Linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, *say no more of nature. Senec.* lacrymas. —— ¶ Also, *to leave in any place. Plaut.* Herum in obsidione linquet, *will leave him, let him stick. Id.* Lupum apud oves. *Id.* aliquem domi custodem. *Val. Flacc.* Ubi linquam habenas (regnorum). —— ¶ Also, *to leave, leave behind. Lucan.* vacuos cultoribus agros, *h. e. to lay them waste, and at departing leave them so. Val. Flacc.* monumentum insigne in umbra.

LINTEĀMEN (linteum), ĭnis, n. *a linen cloth. Lamprid.*

LINTEĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having to do with linen or linen cloths, pertaining to linen, &c. Pandect.* negotiatio, *the trade of a linen-draper.* —— ¶ Lintearius, ii, m. *one who makes or sells linen cloths or linen. Pandect.*

LINTEĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *clothed or dressed in linen. Senec.* senex. *Liv.* legio, *the linen legion;* so called from an inclosed space covered with linen, in which they had devoted themselves by oath.

LINTEŌ, (Id.), ōnis, m. *a linen-weaver, linen-manufacturer, linen-draper. Plaut.*

LINTEŎLUM (dimin. from linteum), i, n. *a small linen cloth; a rag, clout. Plaut.* —— ¶ Adj. *Prudent.* Palliolum linteolum.

LINTER (unc.), tris, f. *a small boat, skiff, wherry, canoe. Liv.* and *Cæs.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, *h. e.* incipiamus alium librum. *Tibull.* In liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *h. e. you have now a good opportunity.* — *Masc. gen. Tibull.* Exiguus linter. — *Nom.* Lintris. *Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, from the resemblance, *a trough or tray to carry or tread grapes in. Virg.* and *Tibull.*

LINTERNUM, &c. See *Liternum.*

LINTEUM, i, n. See *Linteus, a, um.*

LINTEŬS (linum), a, um, adj. *made of lint or flax, linen, flaxen. Cic.* vestis. *Liv.* tunicæ. *Id.* thorax. *Nep.* Genus loricarum mutavit, et pro ferreis atque æneis linteas dedit. *Liv.* Libri lintei, *an old chronicle of the Roman people, written upon linen and laid up in the temple of* Juno Moneta. —— ¶ *Subst.* Linteum, i, n. *a linen cloth. Catull.* Tollis lintea negligentiarum, *towels, napkins. Sueton.* Ad pedes stare succinctos linteo. *Cic.* Merces linteis delatæ. *Martial.* Recens sella linteis, *curtains, blinds.* — Hence, *a sail. Virg.* and *Ovid.* Lintea, *sails.* — Also, *cloth of other materials; cotton,* for instance. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *linen. Liv.* Polliciti sunt lintea in vela.

LINTRĀRIŬS (linter), ii, m. *a boatman, waterman. Pandect.*

LINTRICŬLŬS (dimin. from linter), i, m. *a little boat, small skiff. Cic.*

LINTRIS, is. See *Linter.*

LINUM (λίνον), i, n. *flax, lint. Cic.* Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, *of the finest flax. Virg.* Urit enim lini campum seges. —— ¶ Hence, *what is made thereof.* — For instance, *a thread, string. Cic.* Nos linum incidimus: legimus, *h. e. the thread or string, with which the Romans used to tie their letters;* which of course must be undone or cut, before the letter could be opened; wills and other instruments were also bound in this way and preserved. (*Sueton.* and *Pandect.*) *Cels.* Acu duo lina ducente (*in sewing*). — Also, *a fishing-line. Ovid.* Moderabar arundine linum. — Also, among later writers, as, *Tertull. a string of pearls.* — Also, *linen; a linen garment. Horat.* Massica lino vitiata, *h. e.* sacco lineo colata. *Ovid.* Lino celantibus ulvam. *Virg.* Velati lino; where *limo* (from limus, i) is a better reading. — Also, *cotton or cotton cloth. Curt.* — Also, *a sail. Senec.* Lina tendere. — Also, *a rope, line;* though it be not made from flax. *Ovid.* Torto subducere carbasa lino. — Also, *a hunter's net, toils; a fisher's net, drag-net. Ovid.* Nodosa tollite lina. *Id.* Lina plagarum. *Id.* Dum lina madentia sicco. *Virg.* Pelagoque alius trahit humida lina. Hence, *Juvenal.* Cymbæ linique magister, *h. e. fisherman.*

LINŬS, or LINŎS, i, m. *a poet and singer of Thebes, son of Apollo,* and *teacher of Orpheus and Hercules. Hercules killed him with a harp* (cithara). *Virg.* —— ¶ Another, *the son of Apollo by an Argive princess, who was torn in pieces in his infancy by dogs. Stat.*

LIŌ (λειόω, ῶ), as, a. 1. *to make smooth; plaster over. Tertull.*

LIOSTREA. See *Leiostrea.*

LIPĂRĂ, æ, and LIPĂRĒ, es, f. *the chief of the Æolian islands, in the Tuscan sea,* now *Lipari. Mela.* — *Plur.* Liparæ, *Liv.;* where perhaps is to be understood the town upon the island Lipara. —— ¶ Also, Lipara (from the Greek λιπαρός, ά, όν), *a mild plaster. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain gem. Plin.*

LIPĂRÆŬS, a, um, adj. Λιπαραῖος, *pertaining to Lipara, Liparean. Juvenal.* taberna, *h. e. of Vulcan in Lipara.* — Liparæi, ōrum, m. *the Liparæans. Plin.* Liparæorum insulæ, *h. e. the Æolian isles.*

LIPĂRENSIS, e, adj. same as *Liparæus. Cic.* ager. — Liparenses, *the Liparæans. Cic.*

LIPĂRIS (λιπαρός), is or ĭdis, f. *a fish,* mentioned by *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the island Lipara. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain gem. Plin.* De lipare; but this may be from a *nominat.* Lipare.

LIPĂRITĀNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Liparensis. Valer. Max.* — Liparitāni, *the Liparæans. Valer. Max.*

LIPPIŌ (lippus), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to have watery eyes, to be blear-eyed,* λημάω. *Cic.* Cum fluenter lippirem, has litteras dedi. *Plin.* Lippiturus. — Also, of those whose eyes are not watery, but only inflamed. *Cels.* Calor adjuvat lippientes (*sc.* homines), si nec dolor, nec lacrymæ sunt. — Figur. and in jest. *Plaut.* Lippiunt fauces fame.

LIPPITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *blearedness, rheum in the eyes,* λήμη. *Cic.* Mihi molestior lippitudo erat, quam ante fuerat. *Plin.* Lippitudines. — There was also *a dry* lippitudo, in which the eyes were not watery or swollen, but *inflamed and filled with matter,* and at the same time somewhat (but generally slightly) painful. *Cels.* arida.

LIPPŬLŬS (dimin. from lippus), a, um, adj. aliquantum lippus. *Arnob.*

LIPPŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *having watery eyes, blear-eyed,* λημῶν. *Plaut.* Lippa mulier, atque oculis turgidis. *Horat.* Non contemnas lippus inungi. — Also, in general, *dim-sighted, thick-sighted, purblind, half blind. Juvenal.* Fuligine lippus. *Martial.* Lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna patet, *h. e. a cavity where an eye had been, and which was constantly running.* Hence, proverb. *Horat.* Omnibus et lippis notum, et tonsoribus esse, *h. e. universally known.* — Figur. of the mind, *not seeing well, blind,* for instance, to one's faults. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *blear, running. Plaut.* oculus. — Hence, *Martial.* ficus, *flowing or dropping with juice.*

LIQUĀBILIS (liquo), e, adj. *that may be dissolved or melted, liquable,* τηκτός. *Apul.* cera.

LIQUĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *any thing made liquid; a liquid mass. Colum.* — In particular, *grease, dripping, gravy, sauce,* garum. *Colum.* and *Pallad.*

LIQUĀMENTUM, i, n. same as *Liquamen. Veget.*

LIQUĀMINĀTŬS (liquamen), a, um, adj. *h. e.* liquamine conditus. *Apic.*

LIQUĀMINŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of gravy or sauce. Marcell. Empir.*

LIQUĀTIŌ (liquo), ōnis, f. *a melting. Vopisc.*

LIQUĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *suitable for straining or percolating. Cæl. Aurel.* Liquatorium, &c. vas, *a strainer.*

LIQUĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from *Liquo,* which see.

LIQUEFACIŌ (liqueo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. (the *pass.* is Liquefio, fīeri, factus sum), *to make liquid or fluid, melt, dissolve, liquefy,* τήκω, ἀνίημι. *Plin.* Sol ceram liquefaciat. *Cic.* Glacies liquefacta, *thawed, having thawed. Plin.* Sevum liquefieri prius jubent. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Illi beati, quos nullæ futiles lætitiæ exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, *soften, enervate. Virg.* Liquefacta boum viscera, *become putrid; putrefied. Ovid.* Liquefiunt pectora curis, *wastes away, is consumed. Sil.* Carmina Pieria liquefacta lyra, *h. e. flowing with liquid notes, sung with a melting voice.* —— ¶ The second syllable is sometimes lengthened.

LIQUEFACTŬS, and LIQUEFIŌ. See *Liquefacio.*

LIQUENS, tis, particip. and adj. from liqueo. —— ¶ Liquens, tis, particip. and adj. from liquor.

LIQUEŌ (perhaps from λείβω, though the quantity does not agree), es, liqui or licui, n. 2. *to be liquid:* hence, Liquens, *fluid, liquid. Varro.* Omnium rerum liquentium, *h. e. fluids, liquids. Virg.* Cælum, ac terras, campoque liquentes, *the liquid plains; the sea.* — Hence, *to be clear, serene. Prudent.* Per poli liquentis

axem. —— ¶ Also, *to be clear, appear clearly, be evident, manifest, plain, certain, sure, obvious;* chiefly *impers.* or with a *neut.* subject. *Plaut.* Quidquid incerti mihi prius fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est. *Id.* Ut liqueant omnia, et tranquilla sint. *Id.* Hoc non liquet, utram potius, &c. *Id.* De hac re mihi satis haud liquet. *Terent.* Illum, liquet mihi dejerare, non vidisse, *I can take my oath upon it, I have no scruple or hesitation to swear,* &c. *Cic.* De diis habere, quod liqueat, *h. e. something clear or certain.* *Id.* Cui neutrum liquerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse. *Quintil.* Non mihi liquet, quid velit. *Pandect.* Si liquerit eum vivere. — Non liquet, *it doth not appear,* said the judges, when they neither acquitted nor convicted the accused. *Cic.* Non liquere dixerunt, *returned a verdict of* ignoramus. So, *Id.* Quum causam non audisset, dixit, sibi liquere, *that he was satisfied.* — *Gell.* Fides liquens, *h. e.* certa, *sure, sound.*

LIQUĔSCŌ (liqueo), is, lĭcui, n. 3. *to become fluid or flowing, to melt, dissolve,* τήκομαι. *Liv.* Nix liquescens, *thawing.* *Plin.* Galaxia in ore liquescit, *melts in the mouth.* *Virg.* Hæc, ut cera, liquescit. —— ¶ Figur. *to become soft, languid, enervated, effeminate.* *Cic.* Quum voluptate liquescimus, fluimusque mollitia. — Also, *to melt away, dissolve, waste away, pass away.* *Ovid.* Fortuna liquescit. *Id.* Mens mihi liquescit. *Id.* Corpora dilapsa liquescunt, *dissolve, decay, putrefy.* —— ¶ Also, *to become clear or pure.* *Hirt.* Aqua paulatim spatio temporis liquescit. —— ¶ In grammar, *to become liquid.* *Valer. Prob.*

LIQUET. See *Liqueo.*

LIQUIDĒ (liquidus), adv. *purely, clearly, serenely.* *Gell.* Cælum liquide serenum. —— ¶ Also, *clearly, plainly, distinctly, with certainty, without scruple, confidently, surely, positively.* *Cic.* Tuis literis lectis, liquidius de sensu tuo judicavi. *Id.* Eo liquidius faciet, si perspexerit, &c. *Plin.* Liquidius audiunt talpæ, *more surely, distinctly.* *Augustin.* Liquidissime atque invictissime defendere.

LIQUIDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fluidity.* *Apul.*

LIQUIDIŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. from liquidior), a, um, adj. *somewhat more soft, mild, gentle.* *Plaut.* Liquidiusculus ero quam ventus Favonius.

LIQUIDŌ, *ablat.* of *Liquidus,* which see. — *Liquidius* and *Liquidissime* belong to *Liquide.*

LIQUIDŬS (liqueo), a, um, adj. *liquid, fluid,* ὑγρός. *Lucret.* Ignis liquidum facit æs. *Horat.* plumbum. *Id.* odores, *unguents, ointments.* *Lucret.* moles, *h. e.* mare. *Ovid.* Nymphæ, *h. e.* Nymphæ fontium. *Cels.* alvus, *and* venter, *loose.* *Virg.* iter, *h. e. through the liquid air.* *Propert.* iter, *through the sea.* — Figur. *Cic.* genus orationis, *flowing, moving on agreeably* (opposed to *exile* and *aridum*). *Val. Flacc.* somnus, *refreshing, placid;* by a figure taken from the dew. *Diomed.* consonantes, *the liquids;* namely, *l, m, n, r.* — *Subst.* Liquidum, i, n. *something liquid; water.* *Horat.* Urna liquidi. *Ovid.* Cum liquido mixta polenta. *Plur.* Liquida, *liquid things, liquids, fluids.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *liquid and pure, clear, limpid,* εὐκρινής. *Horat.* Falernum. *Virg.* fons. *Id.* mella. *Curt.* Liquidior lux. *Virg.* Liquidus ignis. — Figur. *Cic.* Oratio ita pura erat, ut nihil liquidius. *Ovid.* fides, *h. e.* sincera, vera. — Of sound. *Lucret.*, *Virg.* and *Horat.* vox, *clear, liquid.* So, *Lucret.* citharæ carmen. — Hence, *pure, clear, serene.* *Virg.* nox. *Id.* æther. *Lucret.* Liquidissima cæli tempestas. *Horat.* Bajæ, *h. e. having a clear atmosphere.* — And, *pure, unmixed, sincere, unsophisticated, unqualified.* *Cic.* Gustare partem ullam liquidæ voluptatis et liberæ non potest. — And, *placid, calm, unruffled, serene, tranquil.* *Plaut.* Tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet. *Id.* Animo liquido et tranquillo es: tace. *Catull.* mens. — Figur. *clear, plain, evident, manifest, certain, sure.* *Plaut.* Auspicio liquido atque ex sententia. — In this sense, *subst.* Liquidum, *certainty, truth, manifestness, something palpable.* *Liv.* Donec ad liquidum veritas explorata esset, *to a certainty, with certainty.* *Curt.* Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur: omnia, illa tradente, majora sunt vero. — So, *abl.* Liquido, *clearly, plainly, with perfect certainty, without scruple or hesitation, with confidence,* and, also, *with a clear conscience.* *Plin.* Liquido patet. *Pandect.* Si liquido constiterit, *palpably, positively, clearly.* *Cic.* Confirmare hoc liquido possum. *Terent.* Liquido jurare. *Cic.* Alia liquido negare soleo, *flatly, without scruple or hesitation, outright.* *Liv.* Liquido discere ab aliquo, *to get clear information.* —— ¶ The first syllable is found long in *Lucret.* as derived from *liquor, ĕris.*

LIQUIRITIA, æ, f. same as *Glycyrrhiza, licorice-wood.* *Veget.* de *re Vet.*

LIQUIS, e, adj. same as *Obliquus.* *Front.*

LIQUŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make liquid, melt, dissolve, liquefy, fuse,* τήκω, διαλύω. *Plin.* Vitrum continuis fornacibus, ut æs, liquatur. *Id.* Anchusa liquari non potest in aqua. *Cels.* Liquanda alvus. —— ¶ Also, *to strain, percolate, clarify,* διηθέω, διϋλίζω. *Colum.* Contextus saccus quo vinum liquatur. *Horat.* Vina liques. — And, in general, *to purify, cleanse.* *Manil.* Silicem rivo saliente. —— ¶ Liquatus, a, um, *made liquid, liquefied, melted, fused.* *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Liquatæ ardore solis guttæ. *Ovid.* mella. *Plin.* æs. *Id.* nives. — Also, *strained, passed, percolated.* *Plin.* Liquatum vinum. *Colum.* Succus per colum liquatus. — Hence, *become pure, clarified.* *Quintil.* Liquata dicta, *h. e. purified, purged of useless words.* — Also, *clear.* *Host.* ap. *Macrob.* Liquata vox.

LIQUŎR (liqueo), ōris, m. *fluidness, fluidity, liquidness.* *Cic.* Vis concretionis et liquoris. *Lucret.* Calor ignibus, liquor aquai (*h. e.* aquæ). —— ¶ Also, *fluid moisture, fluid;* for instance, water, honey, milk, oil, &c. *Cic.* Liquores perlucidi amnium. *Lucret.* Liquor mellis. *Ovid.* Liquor Stygius. *Cic.* Saxa salis (*h. e.* maris) niveo spumata liquore. *Virg.* Fluidus liquor, *h. e.* tabes. *Stat.* Assyrius, *h. e.* amomum. *Colum.* Liquor, *h. e.* mel. *Id.* and *Plin.* Liquor albus ovorum, *white of eggs.* *Ovid.* virgineus, *h. e.* aquæ Virginis (*named* Virgo). *Propert.* Pactoli liquores, *h. e.* amnis, *waters.* *Plin.* oleaceus. — Hence, *the sea.* *Horat.* Liquor secernit Europen ab Afro. — Also, *Plin.* In liquorem solvere, *h. e. to dissolve into vapors.* —— ¶ The penult is found long in *Lucret.* as from *liquor, ĕris.*

LIQUŎR (perhaps λείβω), ĕris, dep. 3. *to become or be liquid, melt, dissolve, run, flow,* τήκομαι. *Virg.* Montibus humor liquitur. *Ovid.* Liquitur ut glacies. — Hence, Liquens, *flowing, fluid, liquid, clear.* *Virg.* mella, flumina. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* In partem pejorem liquitur ætas, *wastes or wears away, declines.* *Plaut.* Res liquitur, *is spent.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Liquier, *h. e.* defluere.

LIRA (unc.), æ, f. *the earth thrown up between two furrows, the ridge between two furrows.* *Colum.* —— ¶ It seems, also, to mean *a furrow* in *Colum.* 2, 8, 3.

LIRĀTIM (lira), adv. *in ridges, ridgewise.* *Colum.* Liratim seri.

LIRINŎN (λείρινον), oleum, *or* unguentum, *oil or ointment of lilies.* *Plin.*

LIRIŎPĒ, es, f. *a sea-nymph, mother of Narcissus* *Ovid.*

LIRIS, is, m *a river of Italy, separating Latium from Samnium and Campania,* now *Garigliano.* *Plin.*

LIRŌ (lira), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *make balks or ridges in land: to cover the seed in ploughing.* *Varr.* Quum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur: id est, cum tabellis additis ad vomerem, simul et satum frumentum operiunt in porcis, et sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur. *Plin.* Tabula aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operiente semina: unde primum appellata deliratio est. *Colum.* jugera. — Hence, for *delirare.* *Auson.* — Also, *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* labias alicui, *to tear by scratching.*

LIROE (λῆροι), *trifles, bagatelles, fooleries.* *Plaut.*

LIS (from ἔρις, dropping ἐ, and changing ρ into λ), lītis, f. *strife, contention, dispute, controversy, quarrel;* for instance, between two persons. *Terent.* Lites factæ sunt inter eos. *Virg.* Lites componere, *to compound, adjust, settle.* *Id.* Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, *h. e. decide, determine.* *Horat.* Adhuc sub judice lis est (which is derived from the judicial signification of *lis,* though referring to a literary controversy). *Ovid.* In litem ire, *to enter into dispute, quarrel.* *Cic.* Mecum quid habent litium (referring to a matter of opinion)? — In particular, *a judicial controversy or contest, lawsuit, suit, process or action at law.* *Cic.* Lites privatæ. *Id.* Litem alicui intendere, *to raise or bring a suit against, to sue.* So, *Id.* Inferre in aliquem litem capitis. *Id.* obtinere, aut amittere, *to carry or lose.* *Horat.* perdere, *to lose his cause, be cast.* *Cic.* orare, *to plead.* *Pand.* instruere testibus. *Id.* instituere de re quapiam. *Horat.* Lites habere cum aliquo. *Terent.* Lites sequi, *or* sectari. *Cic.* Litem suam facere (of an advocate who forgets his client's cause, and is occupied in his own defence). *Pandect.* Litem suam facere (of a judge who, in consequence of an unjust decision, from partiality, interest or ignorance, &c. subjected himself to the payment of the amount in controversy). *Titius* ap. *Macrob.* Litem suam facere (of a party who did not appear in the forum when the judge was appointed). *Cic.* Litem dare secundum aliquid, *h. e. to give sentence, decide the cause.* *Val. Max.* Litem dare secundum aliquem, *to give sentence in one's favor.* — Figur. of inanimate things, *strife, variance, discrepancy, opposition.* *Ovid.* Lis est cum forma magna pudicitiæ. *Id.* Hanc litem Natura diremit, *h. e. interference, discord,* of the jarring elements of chaos. —— ¶ Also, *the thing or matter* which is *the subject* of a judicial contest or trial. *Liv.* Litem in rem suam vertere (as judges), *to convert to their own use* (*appropriate to themselves*) *the lands which were the subject of controversy.* So, *Id.* Interceptor litis alienæ *Cic.*, *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* Litem æstimare, *to sum up the amount of money which is to be paid by the offender,* or *to estimate the amount of injury done,* and so *to rate the damages, fix the penalty* in the case. Also, *Cic.* Litem æstimare alicui; *and Id.* alicujus. Also, *Id.* In inferendis litibus, *in reckoning the sum which is in controversy.* *Id.* Summa litium, *the amount of damages in the case.* — Figur. *Liv.* Litem voluntatis æstimare, *to fix the penalty we are to pay for our inclinations.* —— ¶ Proverbially, *Horat.* Litem lite resolvere, *h. e. to explain a controverted* (*or obscure*) *point, by another quite as much so.*

LISSŎS, i, f. or **LISSUM**, i, n. *a town of Illyricum, on the borders of Macedonia.* *Cæs.*

LITĀBILIS (lito), e, adj. *with which an acceptable or successful offering may be made, acceptable, propitiatory.* *Lactant.* Victima litabilis Priapo, *meet and acceptable.* *Id.* Litabilior victima.

LITĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a sacrifice,* serving to satisfy, or in order to satisfy the gods. *Stat.* divum.

LITANIA (λιτανεία), æ, f. *public prayer or supplication to God, litany.* *Sidon.*

LITĀTIŌ (lito), ōnis, f. *the obtaining of favorable omens in a sacrifice, a successful sacrifice.* *Liv.* Hostiæ sine litatione cæsæ.

LITĔRA, and its derivatives, **LITĔRĀTŬS**, &c. See *Littera, Litteratus,* &c.

LITĔRNUM, i, n. *a town in Campania, on the Tuscan sea.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Liternus, a, um, adj. *belonging thereto, Liternian.* *Cic.* ager. — Also, Literninus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Liternum, Liternian.* *Plin.* rus. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Literninum (absol.), *sc.* prædium, *a country estate at Liternum.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Linternum.*

LITĔRNŬS [LINT.], i, m. *the Linternus, a river, near which was the town of Linternum.* *Liv.*

LITHANICŬS (λιθιάω, λιθάω), i, m. *one that suffers with the stone.* *Plin.* (Others read differently.)

LITHĀRGȲRUM, or -ŎN (λιθάργυρος),

i, n. *litharge, the scum, froth, spume or dross of silver, made into a hard mass.* Plin.

LITHIZŌNTĔS (λιθίζων, stone-like), m. pl. *those Indian carbuncles which had a faint brilliancy, and were of a brown-yellow color, of the garnet sort.* Plin.

LITHŎSPĔRMŎN (λιθόσπερμον), i, n. *the herb gromwell or stone-crop.* Plin.

LITHŎSTRŌTŬS (λιθόστρωτος), a, um, adj. *laid with stones.* Varro. pavimentum, *a pavement composed of small pieces of marble of different colors; a tesselated or mosaic pavement.* Id. Lithostrotum (absol.), *mosaic work.*

LITICĔN (lituus & cano), ĭnis, m. *one who blows a cornet* (lituus); *a corneter.* Varr.

LITIGĀNS, tis. See *Litigo.*

LITIGĀTŎR (litigo), ōris, m. a word which first occurs in writers of the silver age, *a person who has a dispute or contest.* — Before a court, *a party in a suit, a litigant,* ἐριστής. Quintil. Litigator rusticus. Suetan. Appellationes urbanorum litigatorum. — Not in court, for instance, in literary controversies, *a disputant.* Lactant.

LITIGĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a lawsuit, process.* Quintil. declam.

LITIGIŌSŬS (litigium), a, um, adj. *full of dispute and wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious.* Cic. Longa et satis litigiosa disputatio. — In particular, *full of controversy, filled with lawsuits.* Ovid. forum. —— ¶ Also, *in controversy, in dispute,* h. e. *being the subject of a controversy or suit, disputed.* Cic. prædiolum. —— ¶ Also, *fond of controversies or lawsuits, litigious, quarrelsome, contentious,* φιλόδικος. Cic. Hominem minime litigiosum. Sidon. Duæ anus, quibus nihil unquam litigiosius, bibacius, vomacius erit. Augustin. Homines pertinacissimi, et litigiosissimi.

LITIGIŬM (Id.), ii, n. *contention, wrangling, quarrel, strife,* ἔρις, in court or out. Plaut.

LITIGŌ (for litem ago), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to strive, contend, quarrel, wrangle, dispute, debate,* generally; and particularly, *to contend judicially, be engaged in a lawsuit, litigate;* ἀμφισβητέω, ἐρίζω. Cic. Hirtium cum Quinto acerrime pro me litigasse. Plaut. inter se de aliqua re. Petron. cum ventis, *to wrestle with the winds; contend to no purpose.* Cic. Litigare fratres, et judiciis turpibus conflictari. Id. In causis litigare. —— ¶ Hence, Litigans, *a disputant, wrangler.* Not in court. Gell. — In court, Litigantes, *the parties litigant.* Plin.

LITŌ (according to Varr. for luto, from luo; Voss. prefers λιτή, suppliant prayers, supplication), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to present an offering, make a sacrifice, which (as appears from the result of the inspection of the victim) is acceptable to the gods, and consequently affords an assurance that a contemplated enterprise may be commenced;* it may be rendered, *to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain auspicious omens for an enterprise, to offer an acceptable sacrifice,* καλλιερέω. Liv. Bene habet, si ab collega litatum est, *my colleague's offering has proved acceptable.* Cic. Qui (*how*) tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis (Diis), aliis non litetur? *that by some the sacrifice is accepted, by others not; the offering is made to some successfully, to others not.* Also, Id. Proxima hostia (*abl.*) sæpe litatur, *a successful sacrifice is made.* Virg. Anima (*abl.*) litandum Argolica. Hence, Liv. Nec auspicato nec litato (*abl. absol.*), instruunt aciem, *h. e. after having obtained favorable omens* — Transitively, *to sacrifice acceptably or successfully.* Virg. Sacrisque litatis, indulge hospitio. Flor. sanguinem humanum diis. Propert. Pastor exta litabat ovis. Also, Ovid. sacra forda (*abl.*) bove. —— ¶ Figur. *to offer or sacrifice, appease with victims, satisfy, render satisfaction.* Cic. Litemus igitur Lentulo, *let us, then, appease with victims the manes of Lentulus* (who had been put to death for his share in Catiline's conspiracy); ironically. Senec. Plura non habui, dolor, tibi quæ litarem. Apul. sepulcrum mariti cruore alicujus. —— ¶ Also, of the sacrifice, *to give a favorable omen, to promise a happy event.* Ovid. Victima nulla litat. Martial. Victima litat. Sueton. Sacrificio non litante, *not presenting favorable omens.*

LITŎRĀLIS (litus), e, adj. *of or on the sea-side or shore,* ἀκταῖος. Plin. Litorales pisces. Justin. Litorales Indi, *maritime.* Catull. Vota facta litoralibus diis, *h. e. who protect the shores.*

LITŎRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the sea-shore, on the shore,* ἀκταῖος. Ovid. arena. Martial. Ibis litoreas Salonas, *maritime.* Virg. aves, *shore-birds.* Ovid. cancer, *haunting the shore.*

LITŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Litoralis, Litoreus.* Plin. Callais litoroso mari similis.

LITTĔRĂ, or LITĔRĂ (derived by some from lino, *to streak;* but litum, the supine, has a short penult, which quantity is retained in litura, and, as it seems, should be here), æ, f. *a letter* of the alphabet, γράμμα. Plur. Litteræ, *letters.* Cic. Si humi A litteram impresserit. Id. Maximis litteris incisum. Plin. Reliquas gemmas litterarum ordine explicabimus, *alphabetically.* Senec. Digerere in litteram, *in the order of the alphabet.* Cic. Lenis appellatio litterarum. Id. Ad me litteram nunquam misit, *never a letter* (of the alphabet); as we say, *not a line.* Id. Littera tristis, *h. e. C; and* salutaris, *h. e. A;* because, upon the voting-tablets of the judges, *C* stood for *Condemno*, and *A* for *Absolvo.* Plaut. Homo trium litterarum, *h. e.* fur, *a thief.* Id. Litteram ex se longam facere, *to make a long I of one's self,* h. e. *to hang one's self.* Quintil. Quem locum ad litteram subjeci, *to the letter, letter for letter.* Cic. Facere litteram, *and* Plaut. litteras, *to make a letter or letters; to write.* Vitruv. Scire litteras, *to know how to write.* Sueton. Nescire litteras, *not to know how to write.* Colum. Nescius litterarum. Varr. Sine litteris, *without the knowledge of writing.* Pandect. Scientia litterarum, *h. e.* scribendi. (But Cic. Brut. 74. Nescire litteras, *to be unlearned, not a learned man.*) Cic. In mente scriptoris, non in verbis ac litteris vim legis positam esse, *letters.* Id. Ea quæ scripta sunt, et ea quæ sine litteris, &c. *h. e. unwritten, not contained in written law.* Id. Ea littera (*h. e.* prævaricator) de accusatore solet dari judici, *h. e. that writing, that written word.* Id. Liber non parum continet litterarum, *h. e.* satis longus est. — It is put for *a peculiar way of writing, one's hand.* Cic. Prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ litteræ. —— ¶ Also, Litteræ, *whatever is drawn up in writing; a writing or writings, documents, papers.* Cic. Litteræ publicæ in ærario conditæ. Liv. Libros omnes litterasque deferret. Cic. Litteræ Græcæ de philosophia, *books, writings;* or, *written literature.* So, Id. Historia abest litteris nostris, *is not yet written in our books,* h. e. *by Romans;* or, *in our language;* or, which is perhaps the best, *is yet wanting to our literature.* Id. Nullam artem literis percipi posse, *for* e literis, *h. e.* as we say, *from books.* Id. Litteris mandare, *or* consignare aliquid, *to commit to writing.* Id. Quod litteris exstet, *in writing, in books.* Id. Litteræ rerum decretarum, *h. e. specification or order therefor.* Id. Tabulæ (*accounts*) et litteræ (*other papers*). Id. Ratio omnis et omnes litteræ, *the papers containing the accounts.* Id. Prætoris litteræ frumenti imperati, *edict, orders.* — Particularly, Litteræ, *what is written to an absent person; a letter,* and sometimes (as with other words which have a *sing.* signif. in the *plur.*) *letters.* Cic. Litteras dare alicui ad aliquem. Id. reddere alicui, *to deliver, hand.* Id. Unis litteris totius æstatis res gestas ad Senatum perscribere. Id. Queri apud aliquem per litteras. Id. Litteras mittere, dare ad aliquem, *to write to any one;* (on the contrary, Scribere ad aliquem, *to give information by letter of some single incident or circumstance; to announce or mention by letter*). Id. Invitare per litteras, *by letter.* Planc. ad Cic. Binæ litteræ, *two letters* (not *duæ*). Cic. Litteræ creberrimæ, *very frequent.* Id. plures. Id. Tuæ litteræ (which he divides into *et æ* — *et æ*, so that it means *letters*). Id. Venio ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis (*h. e.* in this place, *packets, despatches*) accepi. — In the poets, the *sing.* Littera is sometimes used to signify *a letter.* Ovid. and Martial. — Also, Litteræ, *written memorials, literature;* also, *the liberal arts,* as illustrated by writings. Nepos. Præf. 2. Expertes litterarum Græcarum, *of Greek literature.* Cic. Cur poetas Latinos Græcis litteris eruditi legant. Id. Leviter Græcas litteras attingere, *h. e. the arts of the Greeks, as illustrated in their writings.* Id. and Sallust. Litteris Græcis et (atque) Latinis doctus. — In particular, *written history.* Nepos, Pelop. 1. Rudes litterarum Græcarum. Cic. Qui litteris delectantur. — Also, generally, *the liberal arts, belles-lettres, letters, learning, the sciences, studies, scholarship,* without special reference to written works. Cic. Instructa litteris eloquentia. Id. Litteræ reconditæ. Id. Iis litteris, quibus infinitatem rerum cognoscimus. Plin. altiores, *h. e.* magica ars. Cic. Brut. 93. uses *litteræ* generally, and then particularizes *philosophia, jus civile, historia,* &c. — But, also, more narrowly, of a particular art or science; frequently in Cic. for *philology, grammar;* also, for *philosophy;* also, in Pis. 29. *the liberal arts, with the exception of philosophy.*

LITTĔRĀLIS (litteræ), e, adj. *pertaining to letters* (*of the alphabet*). Diomed. grammatica, *h. e. beginning with letters.* —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to letters* (*epistles*), *writings, books.* Symmach. and Cœl. Aurel.

LITTĔRĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to letters* (*of the alphabet*), *to writing, reading, language, learning.* Quintil. ludus, *a school.*

LITTĔRĀTĒ (litteratus), adv. *learnedly, eruditely, elegantly, accurately, critically, like a scholar,* πεπαιδευμένως. Cic. Belle et litterate dicta laudantur. Id. Antiquitatis, scriptorumque veterum litterate peritus, *critically.* Id. Perbene Latine loqui putabatur, litteratiusque, quam ceteri, *learnedly, correctly, scientifically.* Id. Harusp. 8. Litterate respondissem, *politely, elegantly;* ironically for *without point, witlessly;* but others explain it, *to the letter, literally.* Id. Pis. 25. Rationes perscriptæ scite et litterate, *accurately;* or, otherwise, *in a clear hand.*

LITTĔRĀTIŌ (litteræ), ōnis, f. *instruction or knowledge in reading, writing,* &c.; *elementary instruction or knowledge,* such as a boy gets at the lowest schools. Varr.

LITTĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who teaches boys to read and write; a schoolmaster.* Apul. —— ¶ Also, *a professor of language; a critic, philologist, grammarian;* for instance, who explains the writings of the poets. Sueton. and Catull. — Sueton. says that some made a distinction between *literatus* and *literator*, using the former of a man of profound learning, the latter of one only moderately learned (*a poor philologist, small critic*), which distinction is found in Gell.

LITTĔRĀTŌRIŬS (litterator), a, um, adj. *grammatical.* Tertull. eruditio.—Hence, Litteratoria, *grammar, philology.* Quintil. 2, 14. uses the word, but only (as it seems) to reject it.

LITTĔRĀTRIX, īcis, f. from litterator; a word blamed by Quintil.

LITTĔRĀTŬLŬS (dimin. from litteratus), i, m. *something of a critic,* &c. Hieronym.

LITTĔRĀTŪRĂ (litteræ), æ, f. *the forming or writing of (alphabetical) letters; writing.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *the art or science of language, grammar, philology.* Quintil. Grammatice, quam in Latinum transferentes, litteraturam vocaverunt. — Also, *instruction in language;* for instance, in reading, &c. Senec. Prima illa, ut antiqui vocabant, litteratura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur. —— ¶ Also, *learning, erudition, scholarship.* Cic. Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litteratura, cogitatio, diligentia.

LITTĔRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *inscribed*

with letters, lettered. *Plaut.* Litterata urna. *Apul.* Laciniæ auro litteratæ, *h. e.* aureis litteris intextæ. — Hence, *branded.* *Plaut.* Si hic litteratus (*sc.* servus) me sinat. —— ¶ Also, *skilled in writing; a writer, amanuensis.* *Cic.* Commentatum in quadam testudine cum servis litteratis fuisse. — Also, *able to read.* *Cic. N. D.* 3. 9. —— ¶ Also, *learned, erudite,* especially in philology and grammar, πεπαιδευμένος. *Cic.* Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus. *Senec.* Quibus nec litteratior fit quisquam, nec melior. *Cic.* Frater tuus, quem litteratissimum fuisse judico, facile diceret, hic versus Plauti non est, *h. e. a great philologist.* *Nepos.* Pueri litteratissimi, *very scientifically educated.* — In particular, *grammarians and critics* were called *litterati.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to learning, devoted to learning, literary.* *Cic.* Quid est enim dulcius otio litterato?

LITTĔRĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a smatterer in letters, sciolite, grammaticaster.* *Ammian.*

LITTĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. an old form, synonymous with *Litteratus.* *Cass. Hem.* ap. *Non.*

LITTĔRŬLĂ (dimin. from littera), æ, f. *a small (alphabetical) letter,* γραμμάτιον. *Cic.* Accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis. —— ¶ *Plur.* Litterulæ, *a short letter or epistle.* *Cic.* — Also, *learning, studies, literary or philological knowledge,* when one speaks disparagingly or modestly. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

LITTŬS, and its derivatives LITTŎRĀLIS, &c. See *Litus, Litoralis,* &c.

LITŪRĂ (litum, supine of lino), æ, f. *a smearing, anointing,* ἄλειψις. *Colum.* Pluvias arcet ejusmodi litura. — Commonly, *the drawing or smearing of the wax of a writing-tablet over a letter or word, in order to efface it; the rubbing out of a letter or word; a rasure,* ἐξάλειψις. *Cic.* Et unius nominis litura se commotum esse dixerit. *Horat.* Carmen multa litura coercuit, *erasure, correction.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *change, alteration.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *the part or passage which is thus smeared over,* or, as we say, *stricken out; the letter, word, place erased.* *Cic.* Nomen esse in litura, *h. e. written where something had been before written and erased.* —— ¶ Also, *the spot, blot, blur, streak,* which one makes in writing; by one's tears, for instance, which, by obscuring the impression, make the writing illegible. *Ovid.* and *Propert.* — Figur. *any blur, blot, streak;* as, *a wrinkle.* *Martial.*

LITŪRĀRĬŬS (litura), a, um, adj. *Auson.* Liturarii (*sc.* libri, *or* codicilli) mei, *tablets, copy-books,* where one writes down his lines, and occasionally erases such as do not please him.

LITURGŬS (λειτουργός), i, m. *one who discharges some public duty; a public officer, servant of the state.* *Cod. Theod.*

LITŪRŌ (litura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blot out, erase.* *Sidon.*

LĪTŬS (unc.), ŏris, n. *the sea-shore, seaside, strand,* αἰγιαλός, ἀκτή. *Cic.* Solebat Aquillius quærentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet. *Id.* Litus commune ejectis (*the wrecked*). — Proverbially, *Ovid.* Litus arare, *to plough the sea-shore* (to the same amount as our *preach to the winds*). *Id.* In litus arenas fundere, *h. e. to carry coals to Newcastle.* — Figur. *Cic.* Metellus non homo, sed litus, atque aer, et solitudo mera, *h. e.* (as it seems) *having nothing genial about him;* as the shore, air and deserts are barren and bare. — More widely, *land lying near the sea, sea-coast.* *Virg.* Cui litus arandum. Also, *Tacit.* De electione litorum loqui, *h. e. retreats upon the coast.* —— ¶ Also, *the shore or strand* of a lake. *Ovid.* Trasimena litora. *Catull.* Litus Larium, *h. e. of lake Larius.* —— ¶ *Ripa* properly signifies *the bank of a river;* and is directly opposed to *litus* by *Ovid.* Flumina campo recepta liberioris aquæ, pro ripis litora pulsant. — Yet *litus* is found in *Virg.* for *the bank of a river;* and *ripa* in *Horat.* for *the shore of the sea.* —— ¶ Some write *littus.*

LĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from lino.

LĬTŬS (lino), us, m. *an anointing, unction, smearing.* *Plin.*

LĬTŬŬS (unc.), i, m. *a wind instrument, a little bent at the top, used in war; a sort of cornet.* *Cic., Virg., Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ From the resemblance (unless, indeed, this is the primitive use), *a staff a little bent at the top, used by the augurs; an augur's staff or crook.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence (borrowed from the use of a trumpet), *a setting or urging on to fight, inciting, stimulating, instigation.* *Cic. Att.* 2, 12. De lituis βοώπιδος, de signifero Atheniοne. — And, of men, *the author, instigator.* *Cic.* Lituum profectionis meæ fuisse.

LĪVĒDŌ (liveo), inis, f. *lividness, the purple or black and blue color* which is left on the body by blows, &c. *Apul.*

LĪVENS, entis. See *Liveo.*

LĪVENTĔR (livens), adv. *lividly, with a leaden color.* *Paulin. Petroc.*

LĪVĔŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. *to be of a lead color, be bluish, black and blue, livid,* πελιδνόομαι. *Ovid.* Livent rubigine dentes. (See *Livens,* below.) — Particularly, of marks on the body caused by blows, bruises, pinching, &c. *Propert.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to be envious,* because envy makes those who feel it *pale, wan and livid.* *Martial.* Livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, *is wan or livid with envy.* *Stat.* Liveat aspera Juno. — With a dative, *to envy, repine at the prosperity of.* *Tacit.* and *Martial.* ——¶ Livens, tis, partic. and adj. *leaden-colored, bluish, black and blue, livid.* *Virg.* plumbum. *Ovid.* Pruna nigro liventia succo. *Stat.* Liventes in morte oculi, *glazed.* *Ovid.* Compedibus liventia crura. — Also, *envious.* *Martial.*

LĪVESCŌ (liveo), is, n. 3. *to become of a leaden color, to become black and blue, livid,* πελιδνόομαι. *Lucret.* Digiti livescunt in pedibus. —— ¶ Figur. *to become envious.* *Claudian.*

LĪVĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Livius or Livia, Livian.* *Liv.* exercitus, *h. e. commanded by Livius.* *Plin.* æs, *and* charta, *h. e. named from Livia, wife of Augustus.*

LĪVĬDĒ (lividus), adv. *with a leaden color, somewhat obscurely.* *Plin.* Carbunculi languidius et lividius lucent.

LĪVĬDĬNANS (Id.), tis, particip. or adj. *wan with envy, envious.* *Petron.* (Alii leg. *libidinantium,* alii *litigantium.*)

LĪVĬDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make livid, wan, ghastly.* *Paul. Nolan.*

LĪVĬDŬLŬS (dimin. from lividus), a, um, adj. *somewhat envious and spiteful.* *Juvenal.*

LĪVĬDŬS (liveo), a, um, adject. *of a leaden color, bluish, blue,* πελιδνός. *Horat.* racemi, *blue clusters of grapes.* *Virg.* Vada livida verrunt, *the leaden-colored waters* (of the Styx). *Catull.* Lividissima vorago paludis. *Horat.* dens, *h. e. dark yellow.* — In particular, *black and blue, livid,* from a bruise, blow or hard pressure, which forces the blood from the vessels, and sends it under the skin. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. on account of the blue or livid color which belongs to envy, *envious, malignant, grudging;* or, *openly, manifestly envious* (in which it seems to differ from *invidus,* from which it is distinguished by *Cic.* though the distinction does not always hold good). *Martial.* Omnibus invideas, livide, nemo tibi. *Cic.* Et invidi, et malevoli, et lividi. *Ovid.* lingua, *malignant, calumnious.* *Horat.* Lividus et mordax videor tibi *Id.* Non tuos patiar labores carpere lividas oblivionés, *envious oblivion,* h. e. *malicious withholding of merited praise,* and, as it were, *forgetfulness of merit.* *Senec.* Lividiorem sententiam dixit.

LĪVĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Livian, of or pertaining to Livius or Livia.* *Cic.* leges, *h. e. of M. Livius Drusus, the tribune.* *Colum.* arbos, *h. e.* Liviana ficus. —— ¶ *Subst.* Livius, *a man of the Livian gens;* Livia, *a woman of the same.* Among the most noted of this name are T. Livius Patavinus (*h. e. of Padua, the Paduan*), the author of a history of Rome from the foundation of the city to the time in which he lived (under Augustus and Tiberius): L. Livius Andronicus, *the dramatist;* Livia, *the second wife of the emperor Augustus.*

LĪVŎR (liveo), ōris, m. *leadenness of complexion, a bluish color.* *Juvenal.* Uva livorem ducit ab uva. — Hence, *blueness or lividness,* or *a blue or livid spot,* especially when caused by violence, as by blows, bruises, pressure, &c. *Colum.* Oliva contusione livorem contrahit. *Ovid.* Sed niger in vaccæ pectore livor erat. *Id.* Livor impresso ore, *h. e. a spot caused by a kiss; a red spot.* *Sueton.* Livores toto corpore erant, *blue spots,* the effect of poison. —— ¶ Hence, on account of the leaden or blue (or, at least, changeable) complexion of the envious, *envy, malignity, spite, malice, ill-will,* especially as exhibited outwardly. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur. *Phædr.* Si livor obtrectare curam voluerit. *Ovid.* Pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit. *Tacit.* Obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Propert.* Livor cupidus, *envy which wishes ill to others.*

LIX. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.* est cinis foci, *h. e. ashes:* ap. *Non.* est cinis, vel humor cineri admixtus, *ashes or lie,* which seems better.

LIXĂ (according to *Non.* from lixa, which once signified *water*), æ, m. *a sutler, victualer in a camp,* ἀγοραῖος. *Liv.* — *Justin.* 38, 10. enumerates, among the *lixæ,* the *coqui, pistores, scenici;* so that it might be rendered *baggage-men, waiters, retainers.* Also, *Sallust. Jug.* 44. Lixæ permixti cum militibus. —— ¶ Also, *an attendant upon a magistrate.* *Apul.*

LIXĪVĬŬS (lix), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Cinis lixivius; *or Colum.* Cinis lixivia; *or Id.* Lixivia (absol.); *or Pallad.* Lixivium (absol.), *h. e. lie.*

LIXĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Scribon. Larg.* Cinis lixiva; *or Pallad.* and *Colum.* Lixivum (absol.), *h. e. lie.* *Cato.* mustum, *h. e. must which flows spontaneously from grapes before they are pressed.*

LIXŬLÆ, ārum, f. in the Sabine tongue, *circular cakes of meal, cheese, and water.* *Varr.*

LOBA, æ, f. *the stalk or stem of Indian millet.* *Plin.* — In *Apul.* Cannæ quas Græci lobas appellant.

LŎCĀLIS (locus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a place, local,* τοπικός. *Tertull.* Esse aliquam localem determinationem, *h. e.* loci. *Id.* clades, *h. e.* locorum. *Tertull.* opposes *locale* to *universale.* *Charis.* Localia adverbia, *of place.*

LŎCĀLĬTĀS (localis), ātis, f. *localness, locality,* h. e. *the being in a certain place.* *Claud. Mam.*

LŎCĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *locally, in the way of the place; as the manner of the place is.* *Tertull.* and *Ammian.* l. 19, c. 12.

LŎCĀRĬŬS (locus), a, um, adj. *concerning or having to do with letting out any thing.* — Hence, *subst.* Locarius, ii, m. *one who lets out* any thing, for instance, places at the public shows. — And, Locarium, ii, n. *rent,* of a stable or tavern. *Varro.*

LŎCĀTĬŌ (loco), ōnis, f. *a placing, ordering, arranging, disposition.* *Quintil.* verborum. —— ¶ Also, *a letting out, leasing, bargaining for any thing to be done,* ἐκμίσθωσις. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

LŎCĀTĬTĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *let out, bargained out.* *Sidon.*

LŎCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who lets out* something to another, or *who bargains* to have some work done for a certain price. *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

LŎCELLŬS (dimin. from loculus), i, m. *a compartment or division of a locker or little chest;* or, *a little box, coffer, casket.* *Martial.* Si quid adhuc superest in nostri fæce locelli, munus erit. *Id.* Omnes persequeris prætorum, Cotta, locellos.

LŎCĬTŌ (frequent. from loco), as, a. 1. *to let out or lease.* *Terent.*

LŎCŌ (locus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to place, set, lay, dispose, arrange, station,* καθίστημι. *Cic.* castra ad Cybistra, *to pitch.* *Quintil.* equites pro cornibus. *Sallust.* milites super vallum. *Cic.* Membra suo quæque loco locata. *Id.* Viri in insidiis locati. *Plaut.* insidias alicui, *to place, set, lay.* *Virg.* Sacra longævum in se-

de locavit. *Id.* viros sedili, *seats.* *Id.* fundamenta urbis, *to lay the foundation.* *Id.* urbem, *found.* *Sallust.* Ubi stipendium et commeatum locaverat, *had deposited.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Castellum in loco munito locatum, *placed, situate.* — Figur. *Cic.* Inter recte factum, atque peccatum media locabat quædam. *Id.* Artes, quæ possunt locare homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis. *Id.* Omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi, et locavi. *Id.* Civitas in alicujus fide locata, *placed under the protection of.* *Id.* Prudentia locata est in delectu, *rests upon, consists in.* —— ¶ Locare puellam, *to bestow or give in marriage, to marry* to any one. *Plaut.* Neque eam queo locare cuiquam, *I cannot get a husband for her.* *Id.* Locare in matrimonium. *Id.* Locare aliquam in luculentam familiam. *Cic.* Locare in matrimonio stabili. *Enn.* ap. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aliquam alicui nuptiis. *Terent.* Locare virginem alicui nuptum. —— ¶ Also, *to let out, let out to hire or farm, to lease;* opposed to *conduco;* ἐκμισθόω, ἀπομισθόω. *Cic.* Si Rhodiis turpe non est portorium locare, ne Hermacreonti quidem turpe est conducere. *Id.* Censoribus vectigalia locare licet. — With *ablat.* of the rent. *Liv.* Agrum omnem locavit frumento, *let for a rent of corn.* *Plin. Ep.* Prædia locare non nummo, sed partibus, *to let, not for money, but for a part of the produce.* — Also, *Cic.* Se locare, *to let one's self out,* h. e. *one's services.* *Plaut.* se pro manduco. *Id.* operam suam tribus numis ad artes nugatorias. *Juvenal.* vocem, *to let one's voice, become a crier.* *Gell.* operam alicui. — Hence, Locatum, *a letting or farming out, a contract of this kind.* *Cic.* Judicia, quæ fiunt ex conducto aut locato. *Pandect.* Ex locato agere cum aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to let a thing out to be done for a certain price, to bargain to have a thing done;* to which answers *suscipere,* or *redimere.* *Cic.* Ut Quæstores eam basim, statuamque faciendam, et in Rostris statuendam locent: quantique locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam curent. *Id.* columnas dealbandas. *Id.* Palam vivorum funera locabantur. *Plaut.* Loces efferendum, nam mortuus est, *h. e. hire some one to attend to the funeral.* *Cic.* Anseribus cibaria publice locantur, *sc.* præbenda. So, *Liv.* Vestimenta locare exercitui, *h. e.* facienda pro exercitu. —— ¶ Also, *to lay out, expend.* *Plaut.* Nec quidquam argenti locavi usquam æque bene. — Hence, *to put out at interest.* *Plaut.* Locare argenti nemini nummum queo. — And, figur. *to apply, bestow, employ.* *Liv.* beneficium apud gratos. *Cic.* operam in re. —— ¶ *Phædr.* 1, 16. 1. Locare nomen, *to borrow money;* or, *to give or lend one's name,* by way of surety. —— ¶ Locassit, *for* locaverit. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii *tab.*

LŎCRĒNSIS, e, adj. *of, belonging or pertaining to Locri in Italy; Locrian.* *Plin.* ager. — Locrenses, *the Locrians.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to Locris in Greece;* Locrenses, *the (Greek) Locrians.* *Liv.*

LŎCRI, ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; they were divided into the* Locri Epicnemidii, Locri Opuntii, *and* Locri Ozolæ. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Italy, in the Bruttian territory, colonized by Locrians from Greece.* *Liv.* — *Its inhabitants were called* Locri, *and* Locrenses. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a comedy by Menander.* *Quintil.*

LŎCRIS, idis, f. *a region of Greece, lying between Æolia, Phocis, Bœotia and Eubœa, inhabited by the Locri.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a region of Italy, in which was situated the town of* Locri.

LŎCŬLĀMĔNTUM (loculus), i, n. *a cell, compartment, small division;* or, *the series of such apartments or cells;* in a pigeon-house or book-case, for instance. *Colum.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *a bee-hive.* *Colum.* — Also, *a receptacle, case, box,* for other things. *Veget.* and *Vitruv.*

LŎCŬLĀRIS resina, occurs in *Pallad.;* but it is not known what it means.

LŎCŬLĀTUS (loculus), a, um, adj. *having compartments or divisions.* *Varro.* arculæ, *and* piscinæ.

LŎCŬLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of little cells or compartments.* *Plin.* putamen.

LŎCŬLUS (dimin. from locus), i, m. *a small place,* στενοχωρία. *Plaut.* ¶ In particular, *a place in a sepulchre where the bodies are kept, cavity, niche, coffin.* *Plin.* and *Justin.* — Also, *a bier.* *Fulgent. Planc.* —— ¶ Also, *a place partitioned off, a compartment;* for instance, *a stall, manger.* *Veget.* — Hence, Loculi, *a receptacle with compartments;* for instance, *a small box, chest or press; a coffer or casket,* of wood or ivory, for money or jewels. *Pallad.* Pulpæ ficorum duplicatæ in cistellis serventur, aut loculis. *Horat.* Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere. *Juvenal.* Gemma princeps Sardonyches, loculis quæ custoditur eburnis. *Martial.* Excussi loculosque, sacculumque. *Plin.* Quod loculos, in quibus erant claves vinariæ cellæ, resignavisset, *a box,* in which each key had its place. *Horat.* Lævo suspensi loculos, tabulamque lacerto, perhaps *a little box of counters.* *Sueton.* Loculi peculiares, *private chest, private purse,* as we say.

LŎCŬPLĒS (locus & plenus, or, obsol. pleo), ētis, adj. *rich in lands, landed.* *Cic. fragm.* Quod tunc res erat in pecore, et in locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi, et locupletes vocabantur. *Plin.* Locupletes dicebant, loci, hoc est agri, plenos. *Cic.* Majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima: sunt enim locupletes. —— ¶ Generally, *rich, wealthy, opulent,* πλούσιος. *Cic.* Mulier copiosa plane, et locuples. *Hirt.* Locupletiores domini. *Cæs.* Locupletissimæ urbes. *Horat.* Mancipiis locuples, *in slaves.* *Apul.* pecuniæ, *in money.* *Juvenal.* Ut locupletem Aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, *h. e.* gradum in militia, qui te locupletem reddat. — Hence, *rich, ample, sumptuous, copious.* *Nepos.* munera. *Horat.* Annus locuples frugibus. — Also, *rich, richly stored, stocked, provided, abundantly furnished.* *Cic.* Locupletior igitur hominum natura ad beate vivendum est. *Id.* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, *rich in expression.* *Id.* Latina lingua locupletior, quam Græca. *Id.* Locuples et referta domus. *Nepos.* Regio locupletissima. —— ¶ Also, *worthy of credit, in whom you may rely, safe, sure,* in respect of an engagement or suretiship, because a rich man is better able to fulfil such an agreement than a poor man *Liv.* Samnitibus sponsores nos sumus, rei (*nom. pl.* of reus) satis locupletes, *h. e. sufficient to discharge the obligation.* — And, generally, *credible, trusty, faithful, sufficient.* *Cic.* testis. *Id.* tabellarius. *Id.* Locupletissimi auctores, *most credible or excellent authorities, able vouchers.* —— ¶ *Genit. pl.* Locupletium. *Cic.;* *and* Locupletum. *Cæs.*

LŎCŬPLĒTĀTOR (locupleto), ōris, m. *one who enriches.* *Eutrop.*

LŎCŬPLĒTISSIMĒ (locupletissimus; for the positive, which would be locupletiter, does not occur), adv. superl. *very richly, amply, abundantly.* *Spartian.* and *Aurel. Vict.*

LŎCŬPLĒTO (locuples), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make rich, enrich, furnish richly,* πλουτίζω. *Cic.* Hæc lex eos homines fortunis locupletat. *Nepos.* Magna præda milites locupletati. *Id.* Equis, armis, viris, pecunia totam locupletavit Africam. — Figur. *Cic.* Sapientem locupletat ipsa natura. *Id.* eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumento. *Id.* templum picturis.

LŎCUS (unc.), i, m. (*plur.* Loci, m. and Loca, n.) *a place,* τόπος. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Omnes copias in unum locum convenire. *Ovid.* Facere alicui locum in turba, *room.* *Liv* Locorum situm, naturam regionis nosse. *Quintil.* Locum perdere, *h. e.* spectandi in Ludis. *Cæs.* Galli, qui ea loca incolerent, *those parts.* *Sallust.* Proximos nostro mari locos occupavere. *Cic.* Quo loci nasceretur, *h. e.* quo loco. *Tacit.* Eo loci, *h. e.* eo loco. *Sueton.* Eodem loci consistere, *h. e.* eodem loco. *Sallust.* Ad id loci, *h. e.* ad eum locum. *Horat.* Ubi cumque locorum. *Cic.* Ex *or* de loco superiore dicere, agere, *h. e. from an elevated place;* either of an orator from the rostra or a magistrate from the tribunal: Ex æquo loco, &c. *h. e. from the same level,* namely, in the senate (and so of one who converses familiarly with others): Ex inferiore loco, *h. e. from a lower place,* of one who addresses the judges, who sit upon the tribunal. *Terent.* Da locum melioribus, *give place, give way, yield.* So, *Cic.* Dandus est locus fortunæ. *Sallust.* Loco cedere, *give way, abandon their post.* *Cic. Q. F.* 2, 3. Urgere illi, ut loco nos moverent, *drive us from the place.* *Horat.* Præsidium loco dejecit, *h. e. dislodged.* *Cic.* Hæc turba forensis dat locum vitiosissimis oratoribus, *gives a place, admits, lets in.* — Hence, figur. *place.* *Cic.* Aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisses, *some place.* *Id.* Qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem habet locum fortitudo? *what place, force, worth, use?* *Pandect.* Rescriptum locum habebit, *will have place, effect; will come into play.* *Liv.* Nullum misericordiæ locum habuerunt, *no pity found place with them.* *Cic.* Si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini, nisi litigioso, *there was place, admittance,* h. e. *no one could get admittance to it.* *Id.* In poetis non Homero soli locus est. *Id.* Maledicto nihil loci est, *no room.* *Terent.* Nihil est preci loci relictum, *there is no place left for entreaty; I can effect nothing by entreaty.* *Cic.* Vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit, *leaves room, allows of, admits.* *Id.* Nec precibus nostris relinquit locum, *leaves no room, makes them needless,* by doing unasked what we wish. *Pandect.* Huic edicto locus est, *this edict finds place.* *Liv.* Locum aperire hosti ad occasionem, *to afford an opening for an opportunity.* — Also, figur. *place, standing.* *Cic.* Quem locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti, *h. e. what consideration, repute.* *Id.* Tenerent oratorum locum. *Id.* Secundum locum obtinere. *Id.* Filii loco esse, *h. e.* pro filio, *in the stead, for, as, like.* *Id.* Habere aliquem loco patris. *Terent* Te in fratris dilexi loco, *as a brother, as I would a brother.* *Cic.* Criminis loco putant esse, *hold it to be a crime, deem it criminal.* *Id.* Vocari in locum mortui. *Id.* Invitari in locum alicujus. *Id.* Si in eo loco esset, *if he were in his place;* or, also, *in that situation.* — It frequently means *place or standing,* in the sense of *consideration, esteem, account, favor.* *Cic.* Eodem apud me loco, quo apud patronum. *Id.* Honestatem eo loco habet, ut, &c. *holds in such esteem, values so highly.* *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerare, *to hold it in no esteem, account it nothing of.* — Also, figur. *place, post of honor, dignity, office, post, standing, rank.* *Cæs.* Majorum locum ei restituerat, *h. e.* regnum. *Id.* Loco movit signiferos, *took from them their posts or rank, deposed them.* *Liv.* Duo consularia loca. *Cic.* Summus locus civitatis. *Id.* Esse equestri loco, *of equestrian rank,* an eques. *Cæs.* De loco contendebant. — Also, *Cic.* Secundo loco, *secondly, in the second place.* *Id.* Priore loco causam dicere, *h. e. first, before the accuser.* *Id.* Ut, qui pro capite diceret, is posteriore loco diceret, *h. e. last, after his accuser.* *Id.* Aliquot locis significavit, *several times,* or *in several places in his speech.* — Also, *the place or spot* which a combatant must maintain if he will get the victory, *post, position, posture, attitude,* especially in gladiatorial contests, status, gradus. *Cic. Catil.* 2, 1. Loco ille motus est, quum est ex Urbe depulsus, *forced from his position, driven from his advantageous stand or post.* *Horat.* Virtutis locum deseruit, *abandoned the post.* *Id.* Verba movere loco, *to dislodge.* — Also, Loci, *or* Loca, *the sexual parts; the womb.* *Cic., Cels., Cato* and *Plin.* (of human kind and beasts). — Also, *a passage, portion, head of a book or science;* or, *the subject, matter.* *Cic.* Non te exspectare, dum ad locum venias, *till you come to the place or subject.* *Id.* Habeat omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos locos. — Also, *a place or subject from which arguments are drawn, a topic, source of*

argument. Cic. Locum esse argumenti sedem. *Id.* Locos nosse debemus. *Id.* Loci communes, *general sources of argument, common places.* — Also, *a portion of an estate* (fundus). *Pandect.* — And, *an estate, piece of land, land.* Cic. *Agr.* 3, 2. — Also, *a place to dwell in,* whether *a house, town, land,* or *the tomb.* *Liv.* Ædes, loca, lautia, legatis decreta (but here, as *ædes* and *loca* are distinguished from each other, the latter refers, perhaps, to places abroad assigned to the ambassadors, such as seats at public shows, or in the forum, &c.). *Virg.* Loca tacentia (in the lower world). *Cic.* Opportunitas loci, *place, town.* Especially of towns, villages, &c. which are no longer in existence, *site.* *Plin.* Oppidum Olenum, colonia Dyme: loca Buprasium, Hyrmine. Hence, *Ovid.* Ubi nunc urbs est, tunc locus urbis erat. Also, *Cæs.* Loca temperatiora, *regions.* *Inscript.* Locum consecravit, *sepulchre.* —— ¶ *Locus* has, also, the sense of *time, space, room.* *Terent.* Ignoscendi dabitur locus. Hence, *Lucret.* Inde loci. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Ad id locorum, *to that time, till then, hitherto.* *Plaut.* Post id locorum. *Id.* Adhuc locorum, *till then.* *Terent.* Interea loci. *Sallust.* Postea loci. *Tertull.* Tunc locorum, *for* tunc. — Hence, *the right time;* thus, Loco, and in loco, *at the right time, opportunely, seasonably, appositely, at the proper moment.* *Terent.* Pecuniam in loco negligere, interdum est lucrum. *Cic.* Epistolæ offendunt non in loco redditæ. *Id.* Posuisti loco versus Accianos, *have applied well.* *Id.* Ædilitas in loco posita, *rightly, well.* — Also, *opportunity, occasion, fit season, cause, handle, reason.* *Cic.* Nactus locum resecandæ libidinis. *Id.* Nonnihil dare loci iniquis secus existimandi. *Id.* Dare suspicioni locum. *Nepos.* Nunquam hosti locum nocendi dedit. *Liv.* Locum seditionis quærere. *Id.* Locum dare ad incendenda opera. —— ¶ Also, *situation, condition, state, footing, circumstances, predicament, pass.* *Terent.* Ego in eum incidi locum, ut, &c. *Id.* Pejore loco res non potis est esse. *Cic.* Meliore loco erant res nostræ. *Id.* Res erat eo loci, ut, &c. *for* eo loco. *Id.* Is, si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, *if he were in that predicament, if it were his affair.* So, *Plaut.* Si ego in istoc siem loco, dem, &c. *if I were in your place.* —— ¶ Also, *standing, rank, station, degree,* bestowed by birth. *Cic.* Isto loco femina. *Liv.* Summo loco nata, *of high birth.* *Cic.* Homines inferiore loco. —— ¶ Also, *a point, particular, article, part.* *Cic.* Cui loco consulite, *for this point.* *Id.* Ex quatuor locis, in quos honesti naturam divisimus. *Id.* Alter locus cautionis, *the other point, article, division.* *Id.* Uno loco melior, *in one point, particular, thing.* —— ¶ Also, *Plaut.* Ex hoc loco; or, *Liv.* Ad locum, *forthwith, immediately, on the moment.*

LŎCUSTĂ, æ, f. *a locust,* ἀττέλαβος, ἀκρίς. *Tacit.* and *Plin.* — *Prudent.* and *Juvenc.* use the word, and shorten the first syllable. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shell-fish, lobster.* *Cels.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a woman famous for her skill in poisons, of whose help Nero and Agrippina availed themselves.* *Tacit.*, *Sueton.*, and *Juvenal,* who lengthens the first syllable.

LŎCŪTĬŌ, or LŎQUŪTĬŌ (loquor), ōnis, f. *a speaking.* *Cic.* Ex locutione, ex reticentia. —— ¶ Also, *speech, discourse.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Sermo est oratio remissa, et finitima quotidianæ locutioni. *Cic.* Omnis locutio oratio est. —— ¶ Also, *a way of speaking or pronouncing, pronunciation.* *Cic.* Locutio emendata, et Latina. —— ¶ Also, *a phrase, idiom, manner of speaking.* *Gell.* Copia talium locutionum. — Also, Locutiones, *words,* generally speaking. *Quintil.* says some spoke in this way.

LOCUTIUS. See *Aius.*

LŎCŪTŎR, or LŎQUŪTŎR (loquor), ōris, m. *one who speaks, a speaker.* *Apul.* exotici sermonis. — Hence, *a prattler, talkative fellow.* *Gell.*

LŎCŪTŬLĒĬŪS (Id.), ii, m. *a prater, great talker, prattler, tattle-box.* *Gell.*

LŎCŪTŬS, or LŎQUŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from loquor.

LŎCŪTŬS, or LŎQUŪTŬS (loquor), us, m. *a speaking, speech.* *Apul.*

LŌDĪCŬLĂ (dimin. from lodix), æ, f. *a small coverlet, blanket, sheet.* *Sueton.*

LŌDIX (unc.), īcis, f. *a coverlet, blanket, sheet,* στρῶμα, τύλη. *Juvenal.* — *Masc. gen.* in *Poll.* ap. *Quintil.* (but *Quintil.* blames it).

LŒDŎRĬĂ (λοιδορία), æ, f. *a bitter taunt, keen invective.* *Macrob.*

LŎGĀRĬŎN (λογάριον), ii, n. *a small account-book, account of ordinary daily expenses or the like.* *Pandect.*

LŎGĒUM, or LŎGĪUM (λογεῖον, or λόγιον), i, n. *archives.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 5, 20 (si lectio certa). —— ¶ Also, *the part of the stage next to the audience* (even before the *proscenium*), *where the actors spoke,* same as *pulpitum.* *Vitruv.*

LŎGĬCĒ (λογική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the art of reasoning, logic.* *Cic.* Totaque est Logice, quam rationem disserendi voco; (but *Ed. Ern.* has *logica,* from *logica, æ.*)

LŎGĬCŬS (λογικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to logic, logical.* *Cic.* Habes ea, quæ de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quæ Logica appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius. *Sidon.* Physica vel logico, logicum vel jungit ad ethos, *logic.*

LŎGISTĂ (λογιστής), æ, m. *an accountant, computist;* also, *the president or provost of a town, who had the superintendence of the finances.* *Cod Just.*

LŎGISTŎRĬCŬS, i, m. or LŎGISTŎRĬCUM (λογιστορικός), i, n. *a work of Varro, now lost, which contained acute sayings and remarkable anecdotes of every kind.* *Gell.*

LŎGŎDÆDĂLĬĂ (λογοδαιδαλία), æ, f. *excessive nicety and art in one's words.* *Auson.*

LŎGŎGRĂPHŬS (λογογράφος), i, m. *a clerk of accounts.* *Pandect.*

LŎGŎS, or LŎGŬS (λόγος), i, m. *a word;* hence, *Terent.* Logi, *words, all talk, stuff, nonsense.* — Also, Logi, *words, talk.* *Plaut.* Loquere paucis: non longos logos, *no prosing.* —— ¶ Also, *a witty saying, good thing, bon-mot, jest.* *Plaut.* Logos ridiculos vendo. *Cic. fragm.* Omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse. —— ¶ Also, *a fable.* *Senec.* Fabellæ, et Æsopei logi. —— ¶ Also, *reason.* *Auson.*

LŌLĬĀCĔŬS (lolium), a, um, adj. *made of darnel or tares.* *Varr.* farina.

LŌLĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to darnel or tares; darnel.* *Colum.* cribrum.

LŎLĪGŌ, inis, f. *the calamary, ink-fish, cuttle-fish, or sleeve* (Sepia loligo, L.), τευθίς, τεῦθος. *Cic.* — *Plin.* 9, 20, distinguishes it from *sepia* (Sepia officinalis, L.), with which others held it to be identical. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Nigræ succus loliginis, *h. e.* livor. —— ¶ Written, also, *Lolligo.*

LŎLĪGUNCŬLĂ, or LŎLĪGIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. from loligo), [LOLL.], æ, f. *a small calamary,* τευθίς. *Plaut.*

LŌLĬUM, ii, n. *ray, darnel, cockle, or tares* (Lolium temulentum of L.), αἶρα, ζιζάνιον. *Virg.* — It was thought that it injured the sight to live upon the meal of this plant. *Ovid.* and *Plaut.*

LŎLLĬĀNŬS (Lollius), a, um, adj. *Lollian, pertaining to or named from Lollius.* *Tacit.* clades, *h. e. which M. Lollius suffered in Germany.*

LŌMĒNTUM (lavo, lotum; as, fomentum, from foveo, fotum), i, n. *a wash;* hence, *a mass made of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, which the Roman ladies made use of to get the wrinkles out of their skin.* *Martial.* (Compare Boettiger's Sabina, 1. pag. 39.) — Figur. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse. Nam sordes eluere vult, *makes a good wash.* —— ¶ Also, *a blue color used by painters, made from the cæruleum, and lighter.* *Plin.*

LŎNCHĪTIS (λογχῖτις), idis, f. *a plant* (Serapias Lingua, L.). *Plin.*

LŎNCHŬS (λόγχος), i, m. *a spear, lance.* *Tertull.*

LŎNDĪNĬUM, ii, n. *London in England.* *Tacit.* — Hence, Londiniensis, e, adj. *Eumen.*

LONGĂBO, ōnis. See *Longano.*

LŎNGÆVĬTĀS (longævus), ātis, f. *long life, longevity, old age,* πολυετία. *Macrob.*

LŎNGÆVŬS (longus & ævum), a, um, adj. *of great age, well stricken in years, aged, ancient,* πολυετής. *Virg.* Sacra longævum in sede locavit. *Propert.* Longævum caput. *Martial.* capilli. *Propert.* senectus. *Stat.* pons.

LŎNGĂNŌ, LŎNGĂNŌN, LŎNGĂŌ, and LŎNGĂBŌ (perhaps longus), ōnis, m. *the straight gut,* rectum, ἀπευθυσμένον ἔντερον. *Veget.* de *re Vet.* and *Cœl. Aurel.* — Also, *a sausage.* *Varro.*

LŎNGĒ (longus), adv. *long, to a great length, in length.* *Cic.* Sol longe lateque collucet, *far and wide.* *Id.* Animus longe lateque peregrinatur. *Virg.* Longe gradi, *to take long steps.* — Or, *far, afar, a long way off, at a distance;* and, *far, to a great distance,* τῆλε, πόῤῥω. *Plaut.* Ubi tu hic habitas? (*Gri.*) Porro illic longe usque in campis ultimis. *Cic.* Longe absum. *Id.* Longius non discedam. *Nepos.* Progredi longius. *Quintil.* Longe subsequi, *to follow at a distance.* *Cic.* Videre longe, *to see far.* *Martial.* Hic longe est mihi, *is far from me.* *Cic.* Honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine ea sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat. *Id.* Bidis oppidum est non longe a Syracusis, *at no great distance from.* *Id.* Quam longe est hinc in saltum, *how far is it?* *Cæs.* Locum castris elegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum 16, *h. e.* 16,000 *paces from Avaricum, at a distance of* 16,000 *paces from Avaricum.* *Liv.* Longius ab urbe mille passuum, *h. e. farther than a thousand paces,* &c. — The *genit.* gentium is sometimes added. Cic. Abes longe gentium, *you are far away* (*in the world*). — Also, *Apul.* Longe parentum, *for* a parentibus, *far from.* — Figur. *Cic.* Absit longissime a vero. *Id.* Quod abest longissime, *I am very far from that,* h. e. *that is very far from being my aim.* — So, also, Longe abesse, *to be far from,* h. e. *to be of no avail or help to.* *Cæs.* Longe ab his fraternum nomen populi Rom. abfuturum. So, *Virg.* Longe illi dea mater erit. *Ovid.* Quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale erat, *of how little avail.* — Also, *far, from afar, from a distance.* *Ovid.* videre. *Virg.* audire. *Terent.* Accurrit ad me quam longe. *Plin. Ep.* Strepitus longius primo, deinde e proximo reddebatur. *Val. Flacc.* Longeque, *for* longe quoque, *even from afar.* Hence, *Cic.* Exspectare te arbitror, hæc tam longe repetita principia quo spectent, *h. e. fetched from such a distance, going so far back.* —— ¶ Also, of time, *far or long, to a great length or distance of time.* *Cic.* Longe ante videre. *Id.* Ætate longius provectus, *h. e. more advanced in years.* *Nepos.* Neque longius, quam dictum esset, eos debere passus est, *to be longer indebted.* *Plaut.* Quam dudum in portum venis huc? (*Ep.*) longissime, *a very great while since.* *Id.* Quid longissime meministi, *the farthest back.* —— ¶ Also, of a multitude of words, *long, at great length, diffusely, with prolixity.* *Cic.* Hæc dixi longius, quam instituta ratio postulabat. *Quintil.* Si quid longius circum duxerunt. —— ¶ Often, also, *much, very much, greatly, a great deal, exceedingly.* *Terent.* Errat longe, mea quidem sententia, *he is very much out.* — Especially with superlatives or words having the same force, *much, far, by far.* *Cæs.* Longe nobilissimus et ditissimus apud Helvetios, *by far.* *Cic.* Cæremoniæ longe maximæ. *Id.* Longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur. *Id.* Longe princeps municipii. *Id.* Longe primus civitatis. — And comparatives. *Virg.* Longe melior. *Vellei.* tumultuosior. *Id.* Prœlium longe magis prosperum. — And with verbs, adverbs or nouns, which express excellence, or difference and opposition, *very, very much, far.* *Cic.* Inter æquales longe præstitit, *he far outstripped.* *Id.* Ædes duæ, quæ longe ceteris antecellunt. *Id.* A quo mea longissime voluntas abhorrebat. *Id.* Longe dissentire. *Id.* Quod longe secus est, *far otherwise.* *Liv.* Id ego aliter longe judico esse. *Cic.* Longissime diversa ratio est. *Id.* Erat huic

judicio longe dissimilis illa contentio. *Liv.* Longe ante alias insignis. — And with *multum*. *Cic.* Longe omnes multumque superare. *Id.* Cum longe multumque ratio præstet. — It is also repeated, *by far, very much indeed*. *Cic.* Plurimum, et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati. *Horat.* A vulgo longe longeque remotos.

LŌNGIMĂNŬS (longus & manus), a, um, adj. *long-handed, having long hands*, μακρόχειρ; in which sense it seems not to occur. It is used by *Hieron.* to mean, *having one hand longer than the other*, as a surname of Artaxerxes.

LŌNGINQUĒ (longinquus), adv. *long, a long time*. *Gell.* Longinquius diutiusque adesse. —— ¶ Also, *a long way off, far away*. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* a domo.

LŌNGINQUĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *length, extent*. *Flor.* viæ. *Plin.* navigandi. —— ¶ Also, *length, long continuance or duration*. *Cic.* Nihil est, quod non longinquitas temporum efficere possit. *Id.* gravissimi morbi. *Terent.* ætatis, *long life, longevity*. — And, absol. *length of time, continuance, duration*. *Cic.* Dolores longinquitate producti vehementius torquent. —— ¶ Also, *remoteness, far distance*. *Cic.* Quo propter longinquitatem tardissime perferuntur.

LŌNGINQUŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to remove to a distance*. *Claud. Mamertin.* Deum a se longinquare.

LŌNGINQUŌ. See *Longinquus*.

LŌNGINQUŬS (longus), a, um, adj. *long, spacious, extensive*. *Plin.* linea. *Claudian.* æquora. —— ¶ Also, *long, of long duration*. *Cæs.* Longinquam oppugnationem sustinere. *Id.* consuetudo. *Liv.* morbus, *lingering*. *Nepos.* Longinquiore tempore bellum conficere. *Cic.* Longinqua observatio. *Id.* dolor. *Id.* In longinquum tempus differre. *Plaut.* vita. *Tacit.* spes, *h. e. which has a late fulfilment, tardy*. — Hence, Longinquo, *sc.* tempore, *h. e.* diu. *Pandect.* — And, Longinquum, adv. *Plaut.* Longinquum loqui, *to speak a long while*. — Also, *Plaut.* Longinquum istuc amanti est, *too long*. —— ¶ Also, *far off, remote, distant*. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* Ab extero hoste et longinquo. *Cæs.* Longinquiores loci. *Tacit.* Adire longinqua imperii, *the remote parts*. *Lucan.* vulnera, *h. e. received from a distance*. — Hence, E longinquo, *from afar, from a distance*. *Plin.* intueri. *Id.* venire. Also, Ex longinquo. *Senec.* suadere. — Also, in opposition to propinquus, *one who is not related to us, not a near friend*. *Cic.* In longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat. — Also, *living afar off, foreign, strange*. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* piscis. — Also, *old, ancient*, h. e. *remote in point of time*. *Plin.* Ita sunt longinqua monumenta Græcorum.

LŌNGIPĔS (longus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *long-footed, or long-legged*. *Plin.*

LŌNGISCŌ (longus), is, n. 3. *to become long*. *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

LŌNGITĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Longe*. *Lucret.*

LŌNGITĬA (Id.), æ, f. *length*. *Veget. de re Vet.* (where it is also written *longicia*). *Ed. Schneid.* has *longitudo*. The word also occurs in *Auct. de Limit.*

LŌNGITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *length*, μακρότης. *Cic.* In hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum. *Id.* itineris. *Cæs.* agminis. *Cic.* Noctis longitudo flagitiis conterebatur. *Id.* Longitudines in sonis. *Id.* orationis. *Id.* Diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*. *Cæs.* Medio fere colle in longitudine murum praduxerant. *Hirt.* Arbores, quæ longitudine ripam contingerent. *Cæs.* Silva millibus amplius quingentis in longitudinem patet, *in length*. *Plin.* Italia patet longitudine ab, &c. *in length*. *Id.* Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, *in the length, through its length*. — Hence, *Terent.* Consulere in longitudinem, *look far ahead, take thought and care for the future*.

LŌNGITURNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *for* diuturnitas. *Cassiod.* vitæ.

LŌNGIUSCŬLĒ (longiusculus, or the adv. longius), adv. *somewhat far, to a considerable extent*. *Sidon.* progredi.

LŌNGIUSCŬLŬS (diminut. from longior, comp.), a, um, adj. *somewhat long, rather longer than usual*. *Cic.*

LŌNGŌBARDI, ōrum, m. same as *Langobardi*.

LŌNGŬLĒ (dimin. from longe), adv. *somewhat far off, at a little distance*. *Plaut.* Haud longule ex hoc loco. *Terent.* Non cogitas hinc longule esse.

LŌNGŬLŬS (dimin. from longus), a, um, adj. *somewhat long*. *Cic.*

LŌNGŬRIŌ (longus), ōnis, m. *a tall fellow, a steeple of a fellow*, contemptuously. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

LŌNGŬRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a long pole, rod, perch, or rail*, κάμαξ. *Varr.* and *Cæs.*

LŌNGŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *long*, in whatever direction the length may be, μακρός. *Cæs.* Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur. *Id.* Longissimo agmine. *Virg.* via. *Id.* Longis adnixi hastis, *long, tall*. *Plaut.* homo. *Cic.* Longissima epistola. *Id.* Horæ, quibus exspectabam, longæ videbantur, *long*. *Cæs.* Longa interjecta mora. *Cic.* Nonnunquam uno die longiorem mensem faciunt. *Ovid.* Longo tempore. *Liv.* navis, *a long ship*, h. e. *a sort of ship-of-war*, which might be sailed or rowed. — With *accus.* in answer to the question, *how long?* *Cic.* Mensis 45 dies longus. Or with *genit.* or *ablat.* *Colum.* Scrobis longus pedum sex. *Plin.* Longum sesquipede. Also, with *in*. *Colum.* Sulcus in quatuor pedes longus. — Quam longus, a, um, *for* totus, a, um, *Virg.* Nocte, quam longa est, *h. e.* nocte tota. — Hence, Longum, *length*. *Plin.* Quatuor pedes in longo constat, *in length*. *Id.* Sonus trahitur in longum, *h. e. is prolonged*. *Id.* Tres in longum habebat pedes, *in length*. *Sil.* Per longum (*sc.* tempus) celata, *for a long time, long*. *Virg.* Ex longo, *sc.* tempore, *since a long time back, long ago*. *Vellei.* In longum duravit constantia, *long, for a long time*. *Virg.* Causando nostros in longum ducis amores, *put off long*. *Tacit.* Otium haud in longum paravit, *for no great length of time, for but a short time*. — And, Longum, adv. *long, for a long time*. *Virg.* and *Horat.* So, *Stat.* Nec longum, et, &c. *nor was it long, and; in a short time*. Also, *Id.* Longa (*neut. pl.*), adv. *long*; thus, Longa tueri. — Also, Longus versus, *h. e. hexameter*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* — Also, Longus homo, *a tall fellow*, contemptuously, *a loggerhead*. *Catull.* — Also, Longa syllaba, *a long* (in quantity) *syllable*. *Cic.* — Also, Longus spe, *indulging long hopes*, h. e. *hopes which stretch very far; looking far ahead*; it is otherwise explained, *slow to hope*. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 172. —— ¶ Sometimes the breadth is taken in with the length, and *longus* may be rendered *great, vast, spacious, far-stretching*. *Horat.* pontus. *Ovid.* freta. *Horat.* fluctus. —— ¶ Also, *long*, h. e. *of long duration or continuance*. *Cels.* morbus, *chronic*; opposed to *acutus*. *Horat.* spes, *a hope of long continuance, not fulfilled till late*. *Liv.* oratio, *long*. *Id.* societas. *Virg.* Longos promiserat annos, *long life*. *Cic.* Non faciam longius, *I will put it off no longer; I will not keep you longer in suspense*. *Horat.* Ne longum faciam, *not to make a long story of it, to be brief*. *Cic.* Ne longum fiat, videte, *that it be brief*. *Id.* Nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me videret, *nothing was longer to him, he was full of impatience to see me, could not wait*, &c. *Id.* Nihil ei longius videbatur, quam dum videret argentum, *h. e. he was all impatience to see the money*. — Hence, *too long tedious, prolix*. *Cic.* Quas iste prædas fecerit, longum est dicere, *'twould be a long story, 'twould be tedious*. *Terent.* Longum est, si tibi narrem, &c. *Cic.* Longum est ea dicere, *'twould take too much time*. *Terent.* Longum est, nos illum exspectare. *Ovid.* Dicere longa mora est, *'twould be a tedious tale to tell*. — And of persons. *Cic.* Nolo esse longus, *I will not be too long, I will not make a weary business of it*. —— ¶ Also, *a long way off, far, distant*. *Justin.* Militia tam longa a domo. *Sallust. fragm.* Longa spes, auxiliorum, *h. e.* longe posita. —— ¶ *Longus* was also *a Roman family name*. *Cic.*

LŎPAS. See *Lepas*.

LŎQUĀCĬTĀS (loquax), ātis, f. *talkativeness, loquacity*. *Cic.* Facit autem non loquacitas mea, sed benevolentia longiores epistolas. *Plin.* Expressior loquacitas picarum generi, *h. e.* facilitas loquendi.

LŎQUĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adverb, *talkatively, pratingly, verbosely, wordily, loquaciously*. *Cic.* Quid huic tam loquaciter litigioso responderet ille? *Horat.* Scribetur loquaciter situs agri, *h. e.* satis verbose. *Paulin. Nolan.* Loquacius vos fatigo.

LŎQUĀCŬLŬS (dimin. from loquax), a, um, adj. *a little loquacious, inclined to loquacity*. *Lucret.*

LŎQUAX (loquor), ācis, adject. *talkative, full of words, wordy, prating, loquacious, garrulous*, λάλος, σπερμολόγος. *Cic.* Ars in judicandis argumentis nimium loquax. *Id.* Et senectus est natura loquacior. *Id.* Repente homo loquacissimus obmutuit. *Id.* epistola. *Propert.* Loquacem esse de aliquo, *h. e.* multa dicere. *Gell.* M. Acilius loquax magis, quam facundus, λαλεῖν ἄριστος, ἀδύνατος λέγειν. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Ranæ loquaces, *croaking*. *Id.* nidi, *h. e. in which the young birds chatter*. *Id.* stagna, *h. e. where swans, frogs*, &c. *dwell*. *Tibull.* oculi, *speaking, expressive*. *Ovid.* vultus. *Horat.* lymphæ, *murmuring, purling*. *Plin.* Avium loquaciores, quæ minores.

LŎQUĒLA (Id.), æ, f. *speech, talk, discourse, words*, λαλιά. *Plaut.* Commoda loquelam tuam. *Lucret.* Almæ nutricis blanda atque infracta loquela. —— ¶ Also, *a word*. *Virg.* Fudit has ore loquelas. —— ¶ Also, *language or way of speaking*. *Ovid.* Graia loquela.

LŎQUĒLĀRIS (loquela), e, adj. *Valer. Prob.* Præpositiones, *h. e. inseparable prepositions*, which are nothing by themselves, but have some force when joined to other words.

LŎQUĔNTIA (loquor), æ, f. in a bad sense, what *eloquentia* is in a good sense, *talk, fluency of words, readiness of speech*. *Sallust.* Satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum (but *eloquentiæ* is also found). *Plin. Ep.* Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam.

LŎQUITŌR (frequentat. from loquor), āris, dep. 1. *to talk much, prate, babble, chatter*, πολυλογέω. *Plaut.* alicui male.

LŎQUŎR (perhaps λέγω or λόγος), ĕris, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak, talk, converse, discourse, say*, λαλέω, φράζω. *Cic.* Magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum. *Id.* Ut pure et Latine loquamur. *Id.* male. *Id.* Quid tu, Epicure? loquere: putas solem esse tantulum? *speak, say*. *Id.* Fueramus ego et tu inter nos de sorore in Tusculano locuti. *Id.* Litteræ tuæ, de quibus eramus jam cum Pompeio locuti, *with Pompey*. So, *Plaut.* alicui, *h. e.* cum aliquo. *Plaut.* and *Terent.* alicui male, *speak ill of any one, upbraid, abuse*. *Terent.* adversum aliquem, *h. e.* coram aliquo. *Cic.* Loqui pro aliquo, *to speak in defence of, or in favor of*. *Id.* pro aliis, *in the name of; in behalf of*. *Id.* apud aliquem. *Id.* In jure, aut in judiciis, aut apud populum, aut in Senatu copiose loqui. *Id.* Poetæ sunt quasi alia quadam lingua locuti. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* ad aliquem, *to any one*. *Gell.* Non loquens, *that cannot speak, dumb*. — With *acc.*, *to speak, say, tell, speak out, utter*. *Cic.* Horribile est, quæ loquantur, quæ minitentur. *Ovid.* Plura locuturum. *Terent.* Loquitor paucula, *say little*. *Id.* Aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nihil circuitione usus es. *Plaut.* deliramenta. *Cic.* pugnantia. *Plaut.* Loquere tuum mihi nomen. — Also, *to tell of, make mention of, sing of, celebrate, talk about, have ever on the lips, say*. *Plaut.* Quas tu mulieres, quos tu parasitos loquere? *h. e.* narras, nominas. *Horat.* prœlia et victas urbes. *Senec.* Quid loquar marmora, quibus templa fulgent? *why should I speak of the marbles?* *Lucan.* Nullam majore locuta est ore ratem fama. *Cic.* Nil nisi classes loquens, et exitus. *Martial.* Quem famæ damus loquendum, *to be talked of*. *Cic.* Quum vulgo loquerentur suppositum in ejus locum, *seeing that it was*

reported commonly. Id. Vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse, *it was commonly reported. Virg.* Hospitibus te dare jura loquuntur, *they say; report goes.* —— ¶ Figur. *to speak, tell, declare, show, indicate clearly, manifest. Cic.* Oculi, quemadmodum affecti simus, loquuntur. *Id.* Ut annales populi R. loquuntur, *say. Id.* Res ipsa loquitur, *speaks for itself. Pandect.* Loquitur lex, or edictum de aliquo, *speaks. Cic.* Ut consuetudo loquitur, *as people commonly say. Virg.* Pinus loquentes, *murmuring, rustling. Id.* Silvæ loquuntur leones ingemuisse. —— ¶ Passively, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Loqui est cœptum. — With an *active* form. *Petron.* Potes loquere. —— ¶ *Loqui* marks the familiar way of discourse of every-day life; *dicere* and *orare* belong to the connected discourse of the orator.

LORĂ (*Varro* derives it from lōtus), æ, f. *a small or thin wine made of the husks of grapes, soaked in water, after the must has been pressed out of the grapes;* a sort of *after-wine*, δευτερίας οἶνος, τρυγηφάνιος. *Varr.* — *Charis.* says, the penult should be shortened; which does not agree very well with the derivation given by *Varro.* —— ¶ Also, Lora, or Lura, see *Lura.*

LŌRĀMENTUM, i, n. same as *Lorum. Justin.*

LŌRĀRIŬS (lorum), ii, m. *the person who lashed the slaves with thongs, when they had committed any offence; the knout-man. Gell.* (Compare Boettiger's Sabina, 1, pag. 308; 2. 199.)

LŌRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *bound with thongs. Virg.* in *Moret.*

LOREA, æ, f. same as *Lora, æ. Gell.*

LORĒTUM. See *Lauretum.*

LŌRĔUS (lorum), a, um, adj. *made of leathern thongs. Cato.* Lorei funes. *Plaut.* Ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *h. e. I will cut you so with lashes, as to make thongs of your skin.*

LŌRĪCĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a coat of mail, cuirass, corslet,* θώραξ, as anciently made of raw hide; the *thorax* was of metal. *Cic.* Descendi in campum cum illa lata insignique lorica. *Virg.* Loricam consertam hamis, auroque trilicem. *Id.* Duplici squama lorica fidelis, et auro. *Sueton.* Lorica lintea, *h. e. of linen (having many folds). Ammian.* mentions coats of mail made of *horn.* — By metonymy. *Horat.* Libros mutare loricis Iberis, *h. e.* studia cum militia Hispaniensi. —— ¶ Figur. every similar defence or cover. For instance, *a breastwork, parapet. Cæs.* Turres contabulantur, pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur. — Also, *a fence, hedge, wall,* or the like. *Ammian.* — Also, *a coping, sort of roof, cover or projection,* to protect something. *Plin.* In loricis ostiorum. — Also, *a layer or crust* of plaster, &c. *Vitruv.*

LŌRĪCĀTĬŌ (lorico), ōnis, f. *an overlaying, crust. Vitruv.* Duplicem præbeat contignationi loricationem, *double flooring. Pandect.* Loricationes picturæ.

LŌRĪCŌ (lorica), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mail, to harness;* Loricatus, a, um, *mailed, harnessed. Liv.* Statua loricata. *Auct. B. Afr.* Elephantus loricatus, *h. e.* cataphractus. —— ¶ Also, *to plaster, parget, incrust. Varr.* solum opere tectorio. *Plin.* Ichneumon pluribus eodem modo se coriis loricavit, *has incrusted itself with several layers* (of slime); or *has covered itself as it were with a breastplate.*

LŌRĪCŬLĂ (dimin. from lorica), æ, f. *small breastwork. Hirt.*

LORIŎLĂ, æ, f. same as *Lora, æ. Varr.*

LŌRĬPĔS (lorum & pes), ĕdis, m. and f. adj. *limber-legged or footed, lithe-legged;* or, as others understand it, *crooked-legged or footed, bandy-legged, bow-legged. Plin.* and *Juvenal.*

LŌRUM (unc.), i, n. *a leathern thong, string of leather, strap,* ἱμάς. *Cic.* Si ludius constitit, aut puer ille tensam, aut lorum omisit. *Curt.* Per talos spirantis lora trajecta sunt. *Propert.* Nunc ligat ad cæstum gaudentia brachia loris. *Ovid.* Bulla parvis argentea loris vincta. *Scribon. Larg.* Lorum vomitorium, *a string which was put into the throat to cause a vomit.* —— ¶ Hence, *the cestus or girdle of Venus. Martial.* —— ¶ It is also used of the *bulla* of leather, worn by poor children. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Often, Lora, *the reins (of a bridle), reins. Liv.* Loris ducere equos. *Virg.* Proni dant lora, *slacken, let loose.* —— ¶ Also, *a whip, lash, or scourge. Terent.* Usque ad necem operiere loris. *Horat.* Loris uri. *Cic.* Eum in convivio servi publici loris ceciderunt. —— ¶ Also, *a slender vine-sprig or vine-shoot. Plin.* —— ¶ Lorus, i, *masc.* occurs in *Apul.* and *Petron.*

LŌTĬŌ (lavo, lotum), ōnis, f. *a washing,* κλυσμός. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ In particular, *a clyster, Cels.;* where *potius* seems to be more correct.

LŌTĬŌLENTĒ (lotium), adv. *impurely, nastily. Titinn.* ap. *Non.*

LŌTIS, idis, and LŌTŌS, i. f. Λωτίς, Λωτός, *a nymph who was changed into a lotos-tree. Ovid.*

LŌTIUM (probably from lavo, lotum), ii, n. *urine,* οὖρον. *Catull.* and *Sueton.*

LŌTŌMĒTRĂ (λωτόμητρα), æ, f. *a species of the lotus plant,* of which the Egyptians made bread. *Plin.* 22, 28.

LŌTŌPHAGI (Λωτοφάγοι), ōrum, m. *lotus-eaters, a nation of Africa, on the Lesser Syrtis, who are said to have entertained Ulysses and his companions. Plin.*

LŌTŎS, or LŌTŬS (λωτός), i, f. *the water-lily of the Nile, a plant held sacred by the Egyptians, who regarded it as the symbol of fertility, and which is often represented upon their monuments. They used its fruit* (faba Ægyptia) *for food. Plin.* 13, 17, 32. It is Nymphæa Nelumbo, L. or Nelumbum speciosum, Willd. It grows now no longer in Egypt, but only in India. —— ¶ As *a tree,* Lotos was threefold. — First, *a tree growing on the northern coast of Africa, having a sweet and fragrant fruit, which is even yet sold in all the markets in that region. Plin.* 13, 17. 32. It is the Rhamnus Lotus, L. or Zizyphus Lotus, Lamarck. From this tree the Lotophagi drew their name, who are celebrated in the adventures of Ulysses. — Hence, *the fruit of the lotos. Ovid.* — Also, among the poets, *a flute* (tibia), because flutes were made of the wood of the lote-tree. *Ovid.* — Secondly, *a tree also indigenous in Italy,* otherwise called *Celtis,* which *Plin.* in the place cited above confounds with the former. It is the Celtis Australis, L. — Thirdly, the same as Faba Græca, the Diospyros Lotus, L. *Plin.* 16, 83. —— ¶ Also, *a plant serving for fodder, melilot* (Trifolium melilotus officinalis, L.). *Virg. Geo.* 3, 394.

LŌTŪRĂ (lavo, lotum), æ, f. *a washing, rinsing,* κλύσις. *Plin.*

LŌTŬS (lavo), us, m. *a washing. Cels.;* but this is perhaps incorrect, and should be *lotione.*

LŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from lavo.

LŎXIĀS (Λοξίας), æ, m. *a surname of Apollo,* perhaps, because of his crooked and obscure oracles. *Macrob.*

LŬĂ (luo), æ, f. *a goddess presiding over purifications.* Hence, after a battle, they devoted to her the arms and spoils of the enemy, as they burnt them, in order to atone for the slaughter of men. *Liv.*

LUBET, LUBENS, LUBIDO, &c. See *Libet,* &c.

LŪBRĬCĬTĀS (lubricus), ātis, f. *h. e.* lubricum. *Cassiod.*

LŪBRĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make slippery. Juvenal.* Qui Lacedæmonium pytismate lubricat orbem. — Figur. *Prudent.* Letum lubricat visus. — Hence, *to make smooth. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to be slippery. Apul.* (si lectio certa).

LŪBRĬCŬS (perhaps from labor, ĕris), a, um, adj. *slippery,* ὀλισθηρός, ἐπισφαλής. *Plaut.* In cella est paulum loculi lubrici. *Martial.* Assiduo lubricus imbre lapis. — Hence, Lubricum, *a slippery place, slipperiness. Tacit.* (Equi) sanguine suo, et lubrico paludum lapsantes. *Plin.* In lubrico fundamenta locare. — Figur. *slippery, where one is liable to slip or fall, uncertain, insecure, difficult, hazardous, critical, unsafe, nice, ticklish. Cic.* Viæ adolescentiæ lubricæ. *Id.* Ætas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta. *Id.* Cupiditas dominandi præceps et lubrica. *Id.* Perdifficilis, et lubrica defensionis ratio. *Id.* In lubrico versari. *Quintil.* Ne quem tam lubrica observatio fallat. *Horat.* Et vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *h. e. dangerous to look upon. Pandect.* Lubricum linguæ non est ad pœnam facile trahendum, *the slipperiness of the tongue,* h. e. *its liability or proneness to rash and inconsiderate language. Plin. Ep.* Lubricum ætatis, *proneness to err, unsteadiness.* —— ¶ Also, *worn or wrought smooth, smooth, polished. Martial.* Crus compede lubricum. *Plin.* Sphinx lubrica (the monument so called). —— ¶ Also, *such that it moves, glides, or slips away easily,* from its moistness or some other quality, *slippery, glib, lubricous, voluble; slimy; gliding, flowing, rapid, fleet. Cic.* Natura lubricos oculos fecit, et mobiles. *Virg.* anguis. *Plin.* pisces. *Id.* Lubricum corpus lævitate continua. *Horat.* amnis. *Ovid.* Lubrica effugit umbra manus. *Horat.* conchylia, *slimy. Sil.* Capi lubrica mentem Nympha, *h. e. easily captivated and inconstant in her love.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Omnia ejus (*h. e.* historiæ) membra connexa sunt: quoniam lubrica est, ac fluit. *Ovid.* Lubricus annus, *quickly gliding away, fleeting.* —— ¶ Also, *slippery, deceitful. Virg.* Patrias tentasti lubricus artes.

LŪCĂ, æ, f. *a town of Etruria,* now *Lucca. Cic.* — Hence, Lucensis, e, adj. *of Lucca. Cic.* municipium, *h. e. the town of Lucca.*

LŪCĂ, æ, m. *of or from Lucania. Varro.* Bos Luca, *h. e. an elephant. Plur. Lucan.* Boves Lucæ. (For the Romans, not knowing the true name of the elephant, called it a *Lucanian ox,* because they saw it first in Lucania.) —— ¶ Some make the *nominat.* Lucas.

LŪCĀNĬĂ, æ, f. *Lucania, a district of Lower Italy. Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, Lucanicus, a, um, adj. *Lucanian.* — Hence, Lucanica, æ, f. *a sort of meat-pudding, sausage, or hard sausage. Cic.* and *Martial.* — Lucanicus, *as a surname. Spartian.* —— ¶ Also, Lucānus, a, um, adj. *Lucanian, in or from Lucania. Liv.* montes. — Lucani, ōrum, *the Lucanians. Cic.;* also, *the Lucanian territory. Liv.* —— ¶ Lucani, *a kind of beetle,* so called by *Nigid.* ap. *Plin.*

LŪCĀNĬCĂ, æ, f. See *Lucania.*

LŪCĀNŬS, i, m. M. Annæus Lucanus, *a poet, nephew of Seneca, the philosopher,* known by the name of *Lucan.* He was a native of Cordova. The only work of his which is extant is the Pharsalia, a poem upon the civil war between Pompey and Cæsar.

LŪCAR, āris, n. *the money paid to actors, their salary, stipend, pay. Tacit.*

LŪCĀRIS (lucus), e, adj. *pertaining to a grove or groves. Fest.* pecunia. (Hence, perhaps, *Lucar,* above.)

LŪCĀRĬĂ, sc. festa, *a festival of the Romans;* so called, according to *Fest.,* because kept in a certain grove, but derived by *Varro* from lux.

LŪCĀS. See *Luca, æ,* m.

LŬCELLUM (dimin. from lucrum), i, n. *a little gain or profit,* κερδύφιον. *Cic.* Facere aliquid lucelli. *Catull.* Ecquidnam in tabulis patet lucelli? *h. e.* pecuniæ seu lucri vobis a Prætore expensi et dati.

LŪCENSIS, e, adj. see *Luca,* f. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to Lucus, a town of the Asturians in Spain. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Lucenses, *the inhabitants of Lucus, a town of Italy on lake Fucinus., Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to Lucentum, in Spain,* now *Alicant. Plin.*

LŪCĔŌ (lux), es, xi, n. 2. *to be light, emit light, beam, shine, glitter, glisten,* λάμπω. *Cic.* Stella illa luce lucebat aliena. *Virg.* Lucet via longo ordine flammarum. *Ovid.* Ut meus ex isto luceat igne rogus. *Virg.* Virgatis lucent sagulis. *Ovid.* Lucet in ore rubor, *glows. Id.* Lucent oculi. *Id.* Stagnum lucentis lymphæ, *h. e. pellucid, clear, limpid. Martial.* Pustulæ lucentes, *fiery, inflamed, red. Ovid.* Solio lucente smaragdis. — With *accus. Plaut.* facem alicui, *to light one with a torch.* — Also, *impers.* Lucet, *it is light, it is day.*

Plaut. Prius quam lucet, adsunt, *before day-break.* *Catull.* Nam si luxerit. *Cic.* Nondum lucebat. — So, with *hoc.* *Plaut.* Hoc lucet, *that is day, that is morning,* pointing with the finger; for, *it is day.* — Hence, *to shine out, be visible or apparent.* *Martial.* Corpus lucet per bombycina. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to shine out or shine, strike the sight, be visible, apparent, or conspicuous, be clear or distinct.* *Cic.* Nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, *is apparent or conspicuous.* *Id.* Cum res, tam claris argumentis luceat, *appears clearly, is evident.* *Id.* Virtus lucet in tenebris, *shines bright.* *Id.* Mea officia luxerunt.

LŪCĔRENSES, ĭum, m. same as *Luceres.* *Fest.*

LŪCĔRES, um, m. *the name given by Romulus to a century of horsemen* (*Liv.*), *or to a tribe* (*Varro*). —— ¶ The antepenult is lengthened by *Ovid.*, but shortened by *Propert.*

LŪCĔRIĂ, æ, f. *a town of Apulia, in Italy.* *Cic.* — Hence, Lucerīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging thereto, Lucerian.* *Liv.* finis (*the boundary*). — Lucerini, ōrum, *the Lucerians.* *Liv.*

LŪCĔRNĂ (luceo), æ, f. *a lamp,* λύχνος. *Cic.* Duo pro uno lucernæ lumina videntur. *Horat.* Ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis, *when the lamps have increased in number,* as it seems to him in his drunkenness. *Juvenal.* Pereundum est ante lucernas, *h. e.* ante noctem. *Phædr.* Lucernam accendere. *Horat.* Lucernas fraudare olivo. Hence, *Juvenal.* Venusina digna lucerna, *h. e. of the lucubrations of Horace.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain fish, which shines in still nights, the lantern of the sea.* *Plin.*

LŪCĔRNĀTŬS (lucerna), a, um, adj. *lighted with lamps.* *Tertull.*

LŪCĔRNŬLĂ (dimin. from lucerna), æ, f. *a small lamp.* *Hieronym.*

LŪCĔSCŌ (luceo), is, n. 3. *to grow light, begin to lighten up or shine.* *Cic.* cum lucis. *Liv.* Et jam lucescebat, omniaque sub oculis erant. *Virg.* Novum stupeant lucescere solem. *Ovid.* Lucescere nonas, *break, dawn.* —— ¶ Also, *to become brilliant, shine.* *Jul. Firm.* —— ¶ Compare *Luciscit.*

LŪCĔTĬŬS (lux; or allied thereto), a, um, adj. Jupiter Lucetius, so called, perhaps, as *bringing light.* *Læv.* ap. *Gell.*: So, Juno Lucetia. *Mart. Capell.*

LŪCĪ, *for* luce, *ablat.* of lux. *Cic.* Quis audeat luci illustrem aggredi? *by day, in the day time.* So, *Plaut.*, *by day.* Venire luci. *Lucret.* In luci, *in the light, by day.*

LŪCĬDĒ (lucidus), adv. *luminously, brightly, clearly, plainly, distinctly.* *Cic.* Ut verbum lucide definiat. *Senec.* Animus lucidius et tranquillius inter divina mansurus. *Quintil.* Causam lucidissime ostendere. *Pandect.* Lucidius intelligi.

LŪCĬDŬS (luceo), a, um, adj. *having light, full of light, bright, clear, resplendent, glittering, shining, sparkling, brilliant, lucid,* φωτεινός. *Lucret.* aer. *Horat.* sidera. *Ovid.* gemma. *Id.* Lucidior domus. *Vitruv.* Lucidissima stella. *Stat.* Lucida saxa, *h. e.* nitida marmora, *bright, polished.* *Quintil.* amnis, *limpid.* *Plin.* vestis, *pellucid, transparent.* — Lucidum, adv. *for* lucide. *Horat.* Lucidum fulgentes oculi. — Hence, *clear, white.* *Tibull.* Lucida ovis. *Prop.* lilia. — Figur. *clear, distinct, lucid, luminous.* *Quintil.* A notissimo exemplo, quo sit res lucidior, *more clear, more evident.* *Id.* Philistus imitator Thucydidis: et ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior. *Horat.* Lucidus ordo, *clear, perspicuous, methodical.*

LŪCĬFĔR (lux & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing or bearing light.* *Ovid.* equi, *the horses of the moon.* *Lucret.* pars Lunæ, *the illuminated part.* *Ovid.* Luciferæ manus (Lucinæ), *h. e. bringing to the light,* and so, *giving light.* *Cic.* Diana Lucifera. —— ¶ Hence, Lucifer, ĕri, m. *the planet Venus, the morning-star, day-star,* Φωσφόρος. *Cic.* — In fable, he is *the son of Aurora and father of Ceyx.* *Ovid.* Lucifero genitus, *h. e. Ceyx.* — By metonymy, *the day.* *Ovid.* Tres luciferos. *Propert.* Paucis luciferis.

LŪCĬFĬCŬS (lux & facio), a, um, adj. *emitting or giving light, illuminating.* *Cal. Aurel.* Lucificus sol.

LŪCĬFLŬŬS (lux & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing or streaming with light.* *Prudent.* and *Juvenc.*

LŪCĬFŬGĂ (lux & fugio), æ, m. *flying or shunning the light.* *Apul.* — Hence, *one who uses night for day.* *Senec.*

LŪCĬFŬGĀX (lux & fugax), ācis, adj. same as *Lucifugus.* *Minuc. Fel.* (*Al. leg.* lucifuga.)

LŪCĬFŬGŬS (lux & fugio), a, um, adj. *flying or shunning the light, delighting in darkness.* *Virg.* Lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis. — Figur. *shunning the light.* *Cic.* Lucifugi, maledici, monstrosi.

LŪCĪLĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Lucilian.* —— ¶ *Subst.* Lucilius, *a man of this* gens; Lucilia, *a woman of the same.* The most noted of this name is C. Lucilius, the knight and satirist, who flourished a little before the time of Cicero. *Cic. Or.* 1, 16. *Quintil.* 10, 1, 93. — Hence, Lucilianus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lucilius, Lucilian.* *Varro.*

LŪCĪNĂ (lux), æ, f. *a name of Juno, as giving light, author of light.* *Tibull.* 3, 4, 13. —— ¶ Also, *of Juno, as bringing to the light, helping childbirth* (but *Plin.* derives the name from lucus, and *Ovid. Fast.* 2, 449, leaves it doubtful). *Terent.* Juno Lucina. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Lucina (without Juno). — *Diana,* also, is called Juno Lucina, from the same cause. *Catull.*; where *Juno* is equivalent to *Dea.* — By metonymy, *childbirth.* *Virg.* Lucinæ labores. *Id.* Pati Lucinam.

LŪCĪNŬS (lux, or Lucina), a, um, adj. *Prudent.* hora, *natal hour.*

LŪCĬPĂRĔNS (lux & parens), tis, adj. *producing light, parent of light.* *Avien.* nox.

LŪCĬPŎR, *h. e.* Lucii puer. *Plin.*

LŪCĬSĂTŎR (lux & sator), ōris, m. *the author or creator of light.* *Prudent.*

LŪCĬSCIT (lux), ĕre, impers. *it becomes light or day, it dawns.* *Cic.* Quum luclsceret, *at day-break.* *Plaut.* Luciscit hoc jam, *there, day is breaking* (compare *Luceo*). — This should not be confounded with *lucesco,* which is derived from *luceo.*

LŪCĬŬS, ii, m. *a Roman* prænomen, *commonly written* L.; thus, L. Cornelius Sylla. —— ¶ Also, *a certain fish, which some take to be the pike.* *Auson.*

LŪCŎMĔDĬŬS, ii, m. *Propert.* perhaps same as *Lucumo.* See *Lucumo,* near the end.

LUCOMO, LUCMO. See *Lucumo.*

LŬCRĀTĬŌ (lucror), ōnis, f. *the getting of gain, gain, profit.* *Tertull.*

LŬCRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *gained, won.* *Quintil.* opera, *h. e.* subseciva, *which one has over and above his stated occupation*; but the reading is doubtful. *Fronto.* Lucrativa tempora, *spare moments.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to gain, attended with gain and profit*; Res lucrativæ, *things which are acquired without any expense or loss on the part of the receiver; which are, as we say, clear gain*; as, a legacy, &c. *Cod. Theod.* Hence, *Pandect.* Tesseram frumenti ex causa lucrativa habere, *h. e.* ex legato. *Id.* Lucrativa possessio.

LŪCRĔTĬLIS, is, m. *a mountain in the Sabine territory.* *Horat.*

LŪCRĔTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. refers *to a region of the Sabine territory, in the vicinity of mount Lucretilis, where Atticus had an estate.* *Cic.* In tuo Lucretino sole.

LŪCRĔTĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ Adject. *Lucretian.* —— ¶ *Subst.* Lucretius, *a man of this* gens; Lucretia, *a woman of the same.* The most famous is Lucretia, daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. Having been violated by the son of Tarquinius Superbus, she stabbed herself; which Brutus and others made an occasion of overthrowing the regal power at Rome. — T. Lucretius Carus, a poet and Epicurean philosopher, wrote a poem de Rerum Natura.

LŬCRĬFĂCĬŌ, is, ēci, actum, or, properly, LŬCRĪ FĂCĬŌ, &c. a. 3. (and in the pass. LŬCRĬFĪŌ, fĭĕri, factus sum, or properly, LŬCRĪ FĪŌ, &c.), *to gain, get, win, acquire, make* (*profit*), *make gain of,* κερδαίνω, for the most part without expense, loss or labor. *Petron.* Advocati, qui volebant pallium lucrifacere. *Martial.* Emit lacernas Bassus: lucrifecit, *h. e. did not pay for them, got them clear.* *Cic.* Omnem illam ex ærario pecuniam lucrifactam videtis, *made his own, shifted to his own pocket.* *Id.* Si ostendo, lucrifieri tritici modios centum. —— ¶ Figur. *to gain, get, acquire* (as profit or gain). *Varro.* Lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *h. e. have as it were appropriated to themselves,* although it is common to all birds. *Auct. de B. Hispan.* Illo beneficio suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *had got their misdeed clear,* h. e. *escaped punishment.* *Plin.* Quam injuriam lucrifecit, *h. e.* impune tulit. *Valer. Max.* Lucrifac censoriam notam, *h. e. think yourself lucky in having escaped the censure.*

LŬCRĬFACTŬS, a, um, particip. from lucrifacio.

LŬCRĬFĬCĀBĬLIS (lucrifico), e, adj. *bringing gain, gainful, profitable.* *Plaut.*

LŬCRĬFĬCŌ (lucrificus), as, a. 1. *to get, gain, win, acquire.* *Tertull.*

LŬCRĬFĬCŬS (lucrum & facio), a, um, adj. *bringing gain, gainful, profitable.* *Plaut.*

LŬCRĬFĪŌ. See *Lucrifacio.*

LŬCRĬFŬGĂ (lucrum & fugio), æ, m. *one who shuns gain or lucre.* *Plaut.*

LŬCRĪNŬS, a, um, adj. For instance, *Horat.* and *Mela.* Lacus Lucrinus, *or,* *Cic.* and *Virg.* merely, Lucrinus, *a lake in Campania, near Baiæ; the Lucrine lake or lake Lucrinus.* — Hence, *Plin.* Lucrina ostrea, *oysters of this lake.* So, *Horat.* Lucrina conchylia. *Martial.* Lucrina (absol.). —— ¶ Lucrinensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to lake Lucrinus.* *Cic.* res, *h. e. Lucrine oysters.*

LŬCRĬPĔTĂ (lucrum & peto), æ, m. *greedy of gain; a gain-seeker, a lover of lucre.* *Argum. Mostel.* *Plaut.* Lucripeta funerator. —— ¶ *Cassiod.* has *lucripetes.*

LŬCRĬŬS (lucrum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to gain.* *Arnob.* Lucrii dii, *gods presiding over gain-getting.*

LŬCRŎR (lucrum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to gain, get, win, acquire, make* (*as gain*), κερδαίνω; for the most part as clear gain; without expense or labor on our part. *Cic.* Qui depositum nullo teste, cum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, reddiderit. *Id.* Ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum. *Id.* Missorum omne stipendium lucrari, *not to pay them, put it into his own pocket.* *Plin.* Marina aqua (panem) subigi, occasione lucrandi salis, inutilissimum. *Pandect.* Dotem maritus vel in totum, vel in partem fuerat lucraturus. *Tacit.* Aleam sobrii inter seria exercent, tanta lucrandi, perdendive temeritate, ut, &c. *winning.* *Horat.* Nomen ab Africa domita, *to get, win, obtain.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Lucretur indicia veteris infamiæ, *he may get them clear,* h. e. *I will give them to him, will not bring them forward.*

LŬCRŌSĒ (lucrosus), adv. *profitably, advantageously.* *Hieronym.* Lucrosius perire.

LŬCRŌSŬS (lucrum), a, um, adj. *gainful, profitable, yielding gain or profit, lucrative,* κερδαλέος. *Ovid.* Tibi lucrosa voluptas. *Tacit.* Donec quod omnibus in promptu erat, paucis lucrosum fieret. *Plin.* Nec est ulla fraus vitæ lucrosior. *Id.* Id peræque etiam lucrosissimum.

LŬCRUM (luo), i, n. *gain, profit, advantage, acquisition, emolument, lucre,* κέρδος. *Cic.* Alii emendi, aut vendendi quæstu et lucro ducerentur (*quæstus* and *lucrum* differ herein, that the former is got by labor, industry, expense (from quæro), the latter by donation, legacy or inheritance, or even by theft or fraud; this distinction, however, is not constant). *Id.* Qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra facit, *reaps such profit.* *Id.* Frumentaria lucra exigere. *Plaut.* Ego recte valeo, et rem gero, et facio lucrum, *make money.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ut quamplurimum lucri faciant. *Plin.* Lucri causa, *or* gratia, *for the sake of gain.*

Terent. Quid mihi lucri est te fallere? *what can it avail me? what better should I be?* *Cic.* Numerare lucri H. S. xxx millia. *Plaut.*, and *Anton.* in *Cic Ep.* Lucro esse alicui, *to be profitable or advantageous to some one.* *Cic.* Aliquid ad lucrum prædamque revocare, *to turn to one's profit.* *Terent.* Quidquid præter spem eveniat, omne id deputare esse in lucro, *to reckon it clear gain, count it so much profit.* *Id.* Id de lucro putato esse omne, *put that down as clear profit.* *Cic.* Id ego in lucris pono. *Id.* In lucro ponere. So, *Horat.* Quem sors dierum cumque dabit, lucro appone. *Ovid.* Nunquam fortasse licebit amplius: in lucro, quæ datur hora, mihi est. — Hence, *Lucri* with *dare, facere,* &c. *as profit, as gain.* *Cic.* Jube Sest. xxx lucri dari. *Id.* Lucri facere (see *Lucrifacio*). *Plaut.* Me esse trecentos Philippos facturum lucri. Figur. *Nepos.* Multa hic sine Alcibiade gessit: ille nullam rem sine hoc: quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, *h. e. gained* (*as it were*), *got all the credit of, made his own.* — Also, De lucro vivere, *to live by clear gain or luck,* h. e. *contrary to one's expectation; by the forbearance or sufferance of another.* *Cic.* De lucro quadriennium vivimus. *Liv.* De lucro tibi me vivere scito. So, *Plaut.* Id lucro est, quod vivis. —— ¶ Also, *thirst for gain, avarice, lust of lucre.* *Lucan.* Lucri pallida tabes. *Senec.* Impius lucri furor. So, perhaps, *Phædr.* Periculosum semper putavi lucrum, *and Ovid.* Omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus; unless *wealth, riches,* be here meant.

LŬCTA (unc.), æ, f. *wrestling,* πάλη. *Auson.*

LŬCTĀMEN (luctor), ĭnis, n. *a wrestling, struggling, striving, toiling, effort, exertion,* πάλαισμα, luctatio, nisus. *Virg.* Remo ut luctamen abesset, *h. e. that there was no need of toiling with the oars against the stream.* *Claudian.* Lento luctamine Pœnum compressit Fabius, *h. e.* lente resistendo. *Lamprid.* Post lectionem operam palæstræ, aut sphæristerio, aut cursui, aut luctaminibus mollioribus dabat, *less fatiguing exercises.* *Pallad.* Sine luctamine alterius generis, *sc.* vini, *admixture,* which would make the two kinds *struggle,* as it were, together.

LUCTĀTIUS, same as *Lutatius.*

LŬCTĀTIŌ (luctor), ōnis, f. *a wrestling.* *Cic.* Sine adversario nulla luctatio est. —— ¶ Figur. *a wrestling, struggle, contest, fight;* with words, for instance. *Cic.* Nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant. *Vellei.* Una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Cæsare, ut stationi paternæ succederet. —— ¶ Also, figur. *struggling, toil, effort, exertion.* *Liv.*

LŬCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a wrestler,* παλαιστής. *Ovid.* Luctator ab hospite fusus, *h. e. Antæus, whom Hercules overcame in wrestling and slew.* *Senec.* Luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam. *Gell.* Tres filios habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem. *Senec.* Luctatores et totam oleo constantem scientiam expello (the wrestlers among the Greeks used to anoint their bodies with oil and wax, to make them slippery). Hence, *Plaut.* Pedes (vinum) captat primum: luctator dolosus est.

LŬCTĀTŬS, us, m. same as *Luctatio.* *Plin.*

LŬCTĬFĔR (luctus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing or announcing mourning, mournful,* γοόφορος. *Val. Flacc.* annus. *Senec.* bubo, *boding ill.*

LŬCTĬFĬCĀBĬLIS (as from luctifico, which does not occur), e, adj. *mourning, sorrowful, afflicted.* *Pers.* e *Pacuv.*

LŬCTĬFĬCŬS (luctus & facio), a, um, adject. *bringing mourning, lamentable, mournful, sorrowful, doleful, woful, baleful,* γοώδης. *Cic.* ex *Æschylo.* Luctifica clades. *Virg.* Luctifica Alecto. *Senec.* verba. —— ¶ Adverbially. *Val. Flacc.* Luctificum clangente tuba.

LŬCTĬSŎNŬS (luctus & sono), a, um, adj. *sounding mournfully, mournful,* γοόφωνος. *Ovid.* mugitus.

LŬCTĬTŌ, as, frequentat. from lucto. *Priscian.*

LŬCTŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Luctor.* *Terent.* —— ¶ The particip. *luctans* may perhaps be referred to this form, but it is better to refer it to *luctor,* as more frequently used.

LŬCTŎR (lucta), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wrestle,* παλαίω. *Virg.* Contendunt ludo, et fulva luctantur arena. *Nepos.* Exercebatur plurimum currendo, et luctando. *Cic.* Luctabitur Olympiis Milo. *Plin.* Polypus luctatur (cum homine) complexu. *Propert.* Inter luctantes viros, *the wrestlers.* —— ¶ Figur. *to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend.* *Virg.* Inter se luctantur cornibus hædi. *Id.* Luctantem animam resolvere, *struggling to depart.* *Cic.* Nondum statuo, te virium satis habere, ut ego tecum luctari et congredi debeam. *Plin.* Malus est ager, cum quo dominus luctatur, *h. e. which demands a greater expense in its cultivation, than the owner can afford.* — With *dativ.* *Sil.* morti, *for* cum morte. *Horat.* fluctibus. — With *ablat.* without a prepos. *Lucan.* (of fire) viridi robore. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to struggle, strive or exert one's self greatly, make a powerful effort, strain every nerve, to toil, be in difficulty or distress.* *Liv.* An æquum esse, dedititios suos illa fertilitate perfrui, se militando fessos, in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari? *Horat.* Luctandum in turba, et facienda injuria tardis. *Quintil.* Est et illud vitium nimium sollicitì, et circa omnia momenta luctantis. *Virg.* Tonsæ luctantur in marmore. *Ovid.* Remis ad opem luctare ferendam, *to ply with all his might.* — With *infin.* *Virg.* Luctatur telum eripere. *Ovid.* Luctor deducere versum.

LŬCTŬŌSĒ (luctuosus), adv. *mournfully, sorrowfully, lamentably.* *Varr.* Luscinia, quod luctuose canere existimatur. *Liv.* Imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis, perierunt.

LŬCTŬŌSŬS (luctus), a, um, adj. *full of mourning or mournfulness,* h. e. *bringing sorrow, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, sad, doleful, baleful, afflictive, calamitous,* θρηνώδης. *Cic.* O diem illum funestum Senatui, reipubl. luctuosum. *Id.* Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriæ, grave bonis omnibus. *Id.* Luctuosum est, tradi alteri cum bonis; luctuosius, inimico. *Id.* Miseræ et luctuosæ preces. *Id.* Crudelissimum et luctuosissimum exitium patriæ comparare. —— ¶ Passively, *full of mourning or sorrow, overwhelmed with grief and mourning, covered with sorrow.* *Horat.* Dii dederunt Hesperiæ mala luctuosæ.

LŬCTŬS (lugeo), us, m. *mourning, affliction* at the early loss of a dear friend, as *Cic.* says, Ægritudo ex ejus, qui carus fuerit, interitu acerbo. — In a wider sense, *grief* at any heavy calamity, chiefly *outward,* as shown by the countenance, gestures, cries, &c.; *lamentation, mourning, wailing; sorrow, heaviness, affliction, grief,* θρῆνος, πένθος. *Cæs.* Re cognita, tantus luctus excepit, ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur. *Sallust.* Luctu atque cæde omnia complentur. *Ovid.* Luctus gemitusque sonabant. *Cic.* Hunc miserum, luctu perditum, nudum ejicit domo. *Id.* Desperans rebus tuis, in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti. *Id.* Ut eos, quos luctu affecerat, lugere non sineret. *Id.* Sustinere jam populus R. omnium nationum luctum, lacrymas, querimonias non potest. *Id.* In luctu vivere. *Id.* Luctum ex aliqua re percipere. *Id.* haurire. *Id.* Luctum et mœrorem deponere. *Id.* Luctum tollit diuturnitas. *Id.* Luctum omnem abstergere. *Virg.* Accensus luctu, *with grief and regret.* *Ovid.* Per concervatos pereat domus impia luctus, *by repeated losses; by death upon death.* —— ¶ Also, *mourning apparel, weeds, mourning.* *Liv.* Senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus. *Tacit.* Luctum amissæ sororis tum primum læto cultu mutavit.

LŪCU. See *Lux,* at the end.

LŪCŪBRĀTIŌ (lucubro), ōnis, f. *a studying or working by lamp-light, sitting up at night to study; night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration,* ἀγρυπνία, of literary men in their studies, rustics in finishing their labors, &c. *Cato.* Per hiemem lucubratione hæc facito: ridicas, et palos dolato, &c. *Colum.* Multa sunt, quæ in lucubratione recte aguntur. *Id.* Nulla regio non aliquid affert, quod ad lucubrationem confici possit. *Id.* Ad lucubrationem vespertinam palos decem conficere totidemque per antelucanam lucubrationem. *Cic.* Lucubrationes detraxi. *Id.* Ista sunt vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *h. e. are hardly good enough to be told at evening by the old wives over their spinning-wheels.* —— ¶ By metonymy, *any thing composed by night; a lucubration.* *Cic.* Perire lucubrationem meam nolui, *h. e.* epistolam noctu scriptum.

LŪCŪBRĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. from lucubratio), æ, f. same as *Lucubratio,* when one speaks diminishingly or modestly: *night-work, night-study or a little night-work,* &c. *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *a lucubration, or a short lucubration,* h. e. *what is composed at night.* *Gell.*

LŪCŪBRĀTŌRIŬS (lucubro), a, um, adj. *serviceable for work or study at night.* *Sueton.* lecticula.

LŪCŪBRŌ (lux), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to work at night by the light of a lamp, study or compose at night or by lamp-light.* *Liv.* 1, 57. Inter lucubrantes ancillas sedentem invenit. *Plin. Ep.* Lucubrare a Vulcanalibus incipiebat statim a nocte multa. —— ¶ Transitively, *to make, compose or perform at night or by lamp-light.* *Cic.* Hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus. *Martial.* Hæc dat nocturnis nox lucubrata Camenis, *h. e. the night spent in lucubration* (nox lucubrata); or, *these composed at night* (hæc lucubrata). *Apul.* Lucubrare viam, *to travel by night.*

LŪCŬLENTĒ (luculentus), adv. *clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously, aptly;* or, more generally, *excellently, splendidly, nobly, well.* *Cic.* Luculente scripserunt, etiam si minus, quam tu, polite. *Id.* Quanquam ab impio rege dicitur, luculente tamen dicitur. *Gell.* Liber luculente scriptus. *Plaut.* Ut hunc diem luculente habeamus, *nobly, bravely, freely, gayly.* *Id.* Illam luculente vendere, *at a bargain.* *Cic.* Eodem die Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat Memmius, *had given him a good warming, belabored or harassed well.*

LŪCŬLENTER (Id.), adv. *clearly, distinctly, brilliantly, luminously;* or, generally, *excellently, splendidly, well.* *Cic.* Cum ex eo quæreretur, quid esset dolus malus, respondebat, cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, hoc quidem sane luculenter. *Id.* Græce luculenter sciam, *well.* *Id.* Sane texebatur opus (*h. e.* Libri de Rep.) luculenter.

LŪCŬLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *brilliancy, beauty, excellence.* *Arnob.*

LŪCŬLENTĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *splendor, magnificence.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

LŪCŬLENTŬS (lux), a, um, adj. *full of light, bright,* λαμπρός, διαυγής. *Plaut.* Viden' vestibulum ante ædes hoc? et ambulacrum cujusmodi? (*Tra.*) Luculentum edepol profecto. *Cic.* Valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, *h. e.* multo igne abundanti. —— ¶ Hence, *beautiful, fair, handsome, comely, fine.* *Martial.* Nec dictat mihi luculentus Atys galliambum. *Terent.* Mulier luculenta forma. *Plaut.* Luculenta femina. — Also, of riches, because they bring splendor and dignity, *splendid, ample, rich, wealthy.* *Plaut.* divitiæ. *Id.* familia. *Cic.* patrimonium, *a large fortune.* *Plaut.* Magna et luculenta hereditas, *rich, large, splendid.* *Id.* Luculentam conditionem ferre alicui, *advantageous, profitable.* — Applied also to writing and speaking; thus, Luculentus scriptor, *rich in expression, eloquent, luminous, clear, perspicuous, easy;* Luculenta oratio, *finished, elegant, well-written, clear, perspicuous, distinct,* or, more generally, *excellent of the kind, splendid, beautiful.* *Sallust.* Tullius orationem habuit luculentam, atque uti-

lam reipublicæ. Cic. Cato verbis luculentioribus, et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat. Id. Fimbria habitus est sane, ut ita dicam, luculentus patronus. Plin. Ep. Erudita et luculenta materia. — Also, *signal, illustrious, brilliant, notable.* Plaut. Vin' tu facinus luculentum inspicere? Id. fragm. Pulcrum et luculentum prœlium. Planc. ad Cic. Tironum vel luculentissima ex omnibus una (legio), *h. e.* firmissima. — Also, *fortunate, prosperous, auspicious.* Plaut. Mihi hunc diem dedistis luculentum! — Also, *great, conspicuous.* Cic. Luculentam tamen ipse plagam accepit, ut declarat cicatrix (unless it be *splendid, glorious,* ironically.) — Also, Cic. Navigia luculenta, *h. e. large, and also well-equipped and goodly.* — Also, *worthy of credit, credible, respectable, trustworthy, sure.* Cic. De duabus legionibus luculentos auctores esse dicebat.

LŪCULLUS, i, m. *a Roman family name;* for instance, L. Licinius Lucullus, who commanded in the war against Mithridates. Cic. has much to say of him in the beginning of lib. 4 (2), Acad. —— ¶ Hence, Lucullānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lucullus, Lucullan.* Frontin. ager. — Also, Lucullēus, a, um, adj. *Lucullan, pertaining to Lucullus, named or derived from or invented by Lucullus.* Sueton. lanceæ. Plin. marmor. — Also, Lucullīānus, a, um, adj. *Lucullan, of or pertaining to Lucullus, named from Lucullus.* Tacit. and Sueton.

LŪCŬLUS (dimin. from lucus), i, m. *a small grove.* Sueton.

LŬCŬMŌ, LŪCŌMŌ, and, by syncope, **LUCMŌ** (an Etrurian word), ōnis, m. according to Fest. certain persons were called *Lucumones*, ob insaniam, as being *mad or possessed.* Serv. says that Thuscia had twelve Lucumones or kings. These may have been from a caste of martial priests, constituting the grandees or heads of Etruria. —— ¶ Also, *an Etrurian.* Serv. — Hence, Lucumōnius, a, um, adj. Propert. 4, 2, 51. Sociis venit Lucumonius armis, *the Etrurian;* where others read *Lucomedius*, which, perhaps, means the same. —— ¶ Nom. Propr. *the son of Damaratus, who became king of Rome, under the name of* Tarquinius Priscus. Liv.

LŪCŪNS, tis, f. *a sort of baked food.* Varr. ap. Non. —— ¶ Dimin. Lucunculus, i, m. Afran. ap. Non. and Apul.

LŪCUS (unc.), i, m. *a wood or thicket of trees consecrated to some deity; a sacred grove,* ἄλσος. Tibull. Nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos. Cic. Vos, Albani tumuli atque luci, imploro. —— ¶ Also, *a wood in general.* Virg. Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos. —— ¶ By synecdoche, for *wood.* Plaut. fragm. Sine luco, auro, ebore, &c. —— ¶ *Lucus was, also, the name of several towns.* (Compare *Lucensis.*)

LŪDIA (ludius), æ, f. *an actress, especially one that danced upon the stage; a female stage-dancer.* Martial. —— ¶ Also, in later times, *the wife of a gladiator* (ludius). Juvenal.

LŪDIBRIŌSĒ (ludibriosus), adv. *full of mockery and derision, with scorn, deridingly.* Ammian.

LŪDIBRIŌSUS (ludibrium), a, um, adj. *full of mockery and scorn, sarcastic, reproachful, scornful.* Gell.

LŪDIBRIUM (ludo; or ludus, as manubrium from manus), ii, n. *a mocking, derision, scoff, jest, sport* which one makes of another. Metell. ad Cic. Ludibrio aliquem lædere. Cic. Ille hæc ludibria fortunæ ne sua quidem putavit. Plaut. Ludibrio me habuisti, *made a jest or mock of me.* Terent. Eam ludibrio haberi, *should be abused, played foul with.* Cic. Hosti ludibrio esse imperium populi Romani, *serve as a sport or mockery.* Liv. Hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, *this misfortune too fate makes me survive, as if in derision of me.* Horat. Debere ludibria ventis, *to expose one's self to be the sport of the winds.* —— ¶ Also, *a mock, laughing-stock, sport, derision,* h. e. *that which serves for a jest, sport or pastime.* Liv. Is ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius, quam comes. Virg. Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis.

LŪDIBUNDUS (ludo), a, um, adj. *full of play, in play or sport, playful, playsome, gamesome, wanton, sportive, gay, merry.* Liv. Milites per lasciviam ac jocum ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur. Cic. Austro lenissimo in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, *we reached Italy in high spirits.* Gell. Quum oculos ejus ludibundos, atque illecebræ plenos videret. —— ¶ Also, *playing, sporting,* h. e. *without trouble.* Cic. Omnia ludibundus conficies.

LŪDICER (ludus), or **LŪDICRUS** [neither of which actually occurs], cra, crum, adj. *serving for sport, play or pastime, done in sport, for pleasure, sportive, jocular,* παιγνιώδης. Cic. Pueri exercitatione ludicra delectantur. Senec. Ludicræ artes sunt, quæ ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt. Cic. Ludicra ars armorum, *h. e. fencing.* Id. Quasi clarorum virorum esse oportet ludicros sermones. Tacit. Nox solemnibus epulis ludicra, *h. e.* per ludum et hilaritatem acta. Gell. historia, *pleasant, amusing.* Horat. Versus et cetera ludicra pono, *pleasant or sportive things, toys.* Plaut. Cor meum cœpit artem facere ludicram, *h. e. to move about and gesticulate,* as it were, like a stage-player (ludio); for *ars ludicra* has reference here to *the art of an actor.* (See Liv. 7. 2.) — Hence, Ludicrum, i, n. *a show, exhibition, games; a pastime, diversion.* Liv. Olympiorum solemne ludicrum. Plin. Coronæ ludicro quæsitæ, *h. e. won in contests at the public games.* Catull. Quos Hamadryades deæ ludicrum sibi nutriunt, *an amusement, pastime, diversion.* Justin. Vario ludicrorum genere contendere, *of contests* at the Olympic games. — The *adj.* also signifies *belonging to a show or games, theatrical, histrionic.* Tacit. Cithara ludicrum in modum canere, *after the manner of players.*

LŪDICRĒ (ludicer, or ludicrus), adv. *playfully, wantonly, sportively, in play.* Enn. ap. Non. Ludicre jactant saxa.

LŪDICRŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to joke, jest, sport.* Antonin. ap. Fronton.

LŪDICRUS. See *Ludicer.*

LŪDIFACIŌ (ludus & facio), ăcis, ēci, actum, a. 3. same as *Ludifico.* Plaut.

LŪDIFICĀBILIS (ludifico), e, adj. *with which one makes game of another.* Plaut. Hic intus fiunt ludi ludificabiles seni nostro.

LŪDIFICĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a making sport or game of one; a mocking, deceiving, vexing.* Cic. Cum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia Senatus auctoritas impediretur. Liv. Exacta ætate per ludificationem hostis. Id. Ea ludificatio veri et ipsa in verum vertit, *turning into ridicule.*

LŪDIFICĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mocker, cozener, deceiver.* Plaut.

LŪDIFICĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a mocking, derision, mockery.* Plaut. Tum profecto me sibi habento scurræ ludificatui, *h. e. make sport or game of me.*

LŪDIFICŌ (ludus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. same as *Ludificor, to mock, deceive, make sport of, make a fool of, make game of, chouse, cozen,* ψεύδομαι. Plaut. Qui herum ludificas dictis delirantibus. Sallust. Pacis mora consulem ludificare. Cic. Si diutius ludificare videatur. Plaut. Cujus ego hic ludificabo corium, si vivo, probe, *h. e. will make fine game of his back; will cudgel him soundly, trounce him to some purpose.* — Passively. Plaut. Abeo ab illis postquam video me sic ludificarier. Sallust. Ludificati incerto prœlio.

LŪDIFICOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to mock, make game of, turn to ridicule, deceive,* ψεύδομαι. Cic. Aperte ludificari et calumniari. Plaut. Lepide ludificari aliquem. Terent. Ludificatus est virginem, *wronged, abused.* Plin. Ep. Terrificis vaticinationibus et sua et aliena mala ludificabantur, *h. e.* pejora vaticinando velut illudebant, fallebantque. —— ¶ Figur. *to make sport or game of; to evade, elude, thwart or frustrate* by all manner of arts and tricks. Liv. Edicto summotis ab hasta, qui ludificati priorem locationem erant. Id. Archimedes ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ipse perlevi momento ludificaretur. Tacit. Hostis irritum fessumque Romanum impune ludificabatur. Val. Max. Fabius Annibalis vim saluberrimis cunctationibus pugnæ ludificans.

LŪDIMAGISTER, or **LŪDI MAGISTER**, stri, m. *a schoolmaster,* γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, γραμματιστής. Cic.

LŪDIŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Ludius.* Liv.

LŪDIUS (it seems to be allied with ludo), ii, m. *a player, actor,* especially one who dances at the same time or expresses every thing by gestures, *a stage-dancer,* or, also, *pantomime.* Cic. —— ¶ Afterwards, the same as *gladiator; a gladiator.* Juvenal.

LŪDŌ (unc.), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. and a. 3. *to play* at some sport for pastime, παίζω. Cic. Vel in foro alea ludere, *to play at dice.* Id. Pila bene, et duodecim scriptis ludere. Terent. tesseris. Horat. trocho. Martial. nucibus. — With a *prepos.* Pandect. in alea. Id. in pecuniam, *for money.* — With *accus.* Ovid. prœlia latronum, *to play at chess.* Sueton. aleam, *at dice.* Horat. par impar. Id. opus, *to play child's plays.* Hence, Ovid. Alea (*nomin.*) luditur, *is played.* — Figur. Plaut. Solere illanc ætatem tali ludo ludere. Terent. Consimilem luserat ille ludum, *had played a like game.* — It is also used of the contests at public shows. Liv. Ludis Circensibus elephantos lusisse. —— ¶ Also, *to play, sport, make pastime, trifle, wanton.* Cic. Suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi. Horat. Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis. Ovid. Nec nisi lusura movimus arma manu, *to play, for sport.* Virg. In numerum ludere, *to dance.* Ovid. Ludere nitida palæstra. Terent. Congrum in aqua sinito ludere, *to play, wanton, or sport in the water.* — Figur. Ovid. Audet in exiguo ludere cymba lacu, *to disport, run sportively along.* Virg. Jubæ ludunt, *play, flutter.* Claudian. Ludunt per cærula flammæ. — Also, of sensual love. Horat. Ludere. Propert. Ludere in aliqua. —— ¶ Also, *to exercise one's self in any thing sportfully or for pastime, amuse one's self with, occupy one's self with;* often of studies, especially of a lighter sort. Cic. Illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos. Catull. Ludebat numero modo hoc, modo illo. Virg. Versibus incomptis ludunt. — With *accus., to exercise one's self in for pleasure, amuse one's self with, practise as a pastime, play.* Virg. Carmina qui lusi pastorum, *amused myself with, recited, sung.* Ovid. Niliacis carmina lusa modis. Martial. Festa coronatus ludet convicia miles, *launch in sport or to amuse himself, indulge in, play off.* Ovid. Talia luduntur mense decembris, *are sung in sport.* Martial. Ludere pericula, *h. e.* pericula per ludum experiri, *try or engage in for sport.* Calp. causas, *to exercise one's self publicly in pleading causes or in managing public affairs.* —— ¶ Also, *to spend in play or amusement, sport away.* Martial. Per undas tuta luditis otium carina. — So, Plaut. Ludere operam, *to throw his labor away, toil in vain.* Terent. In illis opera luditur. —— ¶ Also, *to play,* h. e. *to represent in sport or jest, feign.* Cic. Civem bonum ludit, *sports the good citizen.* Apul. Ludere magistratum fascibus purpuraque. —— ¶ Also, *to make sport of* some person or thing, *have one's joke with him, make merry at his expense, banter, jest, jeer.* Cic. Domitius in Senatu lusit Appium collegam, propterea isse ad Cæsarem, ut aliquem tribunatum auferret. Id. Eum lusi jocose satis. Id. Hæc oratio aut nulla sit, necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur. Id. Pueris ludentes minamur, *in jest.* Terent. Cur non ludo hunc aliquantisper? *banter him a little?* Id. Num ludis tu nunc me? *are you jeering me? are you bantering me?* — Also, *to make game of, impose upon, chouse, trick, deceive.* Virg. Senectus falsa vatem formidine ludit. Terent. Ludere

aliquem dolis. *Ovid.* Mater falsa sub imagine lusa.

LŪDUS (allied with ludo), i, m. *play, sport, diversion, exercise, pastime*, ἀγών, παίγνιον. *Cic.* Ad pilam se conferunt, aut novum sibi excogitant ludum. *Id.* Ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur. *Virg.* Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo, *h. e.* canendi certamini. *Cic.* Datur huic aliquis ludus ætati, *some diversion is allowed.* *Plaut.* Ludus datus est argentariis, *holiday.* So, *Id.* Dare ludum desidiæ. — Hence, Ludi, *games, spectacles, sights, shows, exhibitions*, which were threefold at Rome, viz. the *Circenses*, called, also, *Ludi Romani* and *Magni*, which consisted of horse-races and various trials of strength (equi pugilesve), and were introduced by Tarquinius Priscus; *Scenici*, upon the stage, as comedies, tragedies, &c.; and *Gladiatorii*, called, also, *munera gladiatoria*, or merely *munera*, where gladiators fought even to death: there were, also, Ludi gymnici, Osci, &c. *Nepos.* Cum spectatum ludos iret, juxta theatrum occisus est. *Cic.* Hoc prætore ludos Apollini faciente. *Id.* Ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos. *Id.* Ludos facere, *to make, hold, exhibit.* *Id.* Quo die ludi committebantur, *began.* *Id.* spectare. *Ovid.* aspicere. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Ludis, *for* tempore ludorum. —— ¶ Also, *mere play, mere child's play, sport*, of any thing which is done without difficulty. *Cic.* Omnium ceterarum rerum oratio, mihi crede, ludus est homini non hebeti. *Id.* Illa perdiscere ludus esset. *Id.* Ad honores vos per ludum et per negligentiam pervenistis, *playing, without pains.* And with *jocus*, *Terent.* Ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, præut, &c. *but child's play, mere sport*, in comparison of, &c. —— ¶ Also, *play, sport, jest, joke, fun.* *Horat.* Sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo, *joking apart.* *Cic.* Neque ita ut ad ludum et jocum facti esse videamur. *Id.* Aliquem per ludum et jocum fortunis evertere, *out of joke, for the joke, out of fun.* *Terent.* Ut ludos facit! *how he jests!* *Horat.* (of fortune) Ludum insolentem ludere. *Liv.* Frui ludo ætatis, *sensual gratification.* (Ludus, *pastime, diversion, amusement*, is joined with actions, and serves as a recreation and means of whiling away time: jocus, *joke, jest*, is an expression of humor or wit: lusus, *sport*, is *vain stirring or bustle*, as opposed to real business.) — Especially, *Terent.* Ludos præbere, *to afford sport to others, make a butt or laughing-stock of one's self.* Also, *Id.* Quos mihi ludos redderet, *what sport or game he would make of me!* *Plaut.* Miris modis dii ludos faciunt hominibus, *mock men, make sport of men.* Also, *Id.* Nunc is te ludos facit, *makes you a jest, makes game of you.* *Id.* Fieri ludos. *Cic.* Si ille tibi ludus fuit. *Plaut.* Si non te ludos pessimos dimisero. *Id.* Operam ludos facit, *makes a jest of his pains*, as it were; *loses his labor.* —— ¶ Also, a *school*, of any kind. *Plaut.* Eam vidit ire e ludo fidicino domum, *h. e. music-school.* *Sueton.* Ludum gladiatorium ædificare, *a gladiatorial school, fencing-school.* So, *Cæs.* Gladiatores, quos ibi Cæsar in ludo habebat. *Liv.* Ludus litterarum; *or*, *Quintil.* litterarius; *or*, *Cic.* discendi, *a school, where reading, writing, reckoning, and letters generally are taught.* *Id.* Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, *to have opened or set up a school.* *Nepos.* Puerum in ludo cognorat, *at school; as a school-fellow.* *Cic.* Ludum habere; *or*, *Tacit.* exercere, *to keep school.* (See *Ludimagister.*) Also, *Liv.* Ludus militaris, *a military school*, or *exercise in the art of war*, or *a place for such exercise.* —— ¶ Also, *a book containing merry things and pleasantries.* *Cic.* In Nævii ludo.

LŪELA (luo), æ, f. *expiation, punishment.* *Lucret.*

LŪES (from luo, or λύω), is, f. *a plague, pestilence, contagious or epidemic disease, infection*, λοιμός. *Virg.* Miseranda venit arboribusque satisque lues, *a blight.* *Ovid.* Dira lues vitiaverat auras. *Martial.* Inque ipsos vultus serperet atra lues. *Lucan.* Terræ cœlique lues. *Plin.* gives this name to the *lichenes.* — Hence, as a word of reproach against a bad and mischievous man, *plague, pest, corruption.* *Cic.* Ut eos ludos hæc lues impura pollueret, *this foul person.* *Senec.* Sæva Thebarum lues, *h. e.* Sphinx. — Also, of other things, *corruption.* *Plin.* Lues morum. —— ¶ More widely, *any wide-spreading evil, misfortune, or calamity*; for instance, war, fire, a storm, an earthquake, &c. *Tacit.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *melted snow or ice.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *water.* *Licin. Mac.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ *Nom.* Luis. *Prudent.*; but others read *lues.*

LUGDŪNUM, i, n. *Lyons in France.* *Plin.* — Hence, Lugdunensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Lyons.* *Juvenal.* ara. *Senec.* colonia. — *A part of Gaul* bore the name of *Lugdunensis* (or *Celtica*), as being round this town. *Plin.* — ¶ Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden in Holland.*

LŪGEŌ (λύζω), es, xi, n. and a. 2. *to mourn, be in mourning, lament, bewail, deplore, weep for, show grief* by outward signs, and especially at the death of a dear friend, πενθέω. *Cic.* Illa detestabilia genera lugendi, pædores, lacerationes genarum, &c. *Id.* Hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam. *Id.* Lugere mortem alicujus. *Id.* interitum reipublicæ. *Catull.* Orbum luxti cubile, *for* luxisti. *Id.* (impers.) Ad rogum filii lugetur. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Urbem ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget. — Figur. *Virg.* Campi lugentes, *the fields or plains of mourning* in the lower world, *h. e. where the mourners abide.* —— ¶ More narrowly, *to wear mourning.* *Liv.* Matronæ annum eum luxerunt, *wore mourning for him.* *Id.* Nec lugentibus id facere fas est. So, *Martial.* Pullo lugentes vellere lanæ.

LŪGŪBRIS (lugeo), e, adj. *relating to mourning.* *Cic.* Fratris mei quotidianæ lacrimæ, sordesque lugubres, *at the loss of my brother.* *Id.* Lugubris lamentatio, *h. e. for the dead.* *Horat.* Lugubres cantus, *strains of mourning, dirge.* *Terent.* vestis, *mourning garment.* So, *Tacit.* cultus, *mourning dress, mourning.* — Hence, Lugubria, *mourning robes, weeds.* *Ovid.* Lugubria indue. *Id.* Illa dies veniet, mea qua lugubria ponam. —— ¶ Also, *in mourning, mourning, mournful, sorrowful.* *Liv.* domus, *house of mourning*, h. e. *in which dead bodies are.* *Ovid.* genitor. —— ¶ Also, *causing, or boding grief or mourning, mournful, doleful, lamentable.* *Horat.* bellum. *Id.* Troja renascens alite lugubri. —— ¶ Also, *mournful, full of wo, sorrowful, dismal, lamenting, plaintive.* *Lucret.* Tollunt lugubri voce querelam. *Ovid.* verba. —— ¶ Lugubre, adverbially. *Virg.* Cometæ lugubre rubent, *dismally, bodingly.* *Sil.* Sonitu lugubre minaci Mulciber immugit.

LŪGŪBRITER (lugubris), adv. *mournfully, plaintively.* *Apul.*

LUIS. See *Lues.*

LUĬTIŌ (luo), ōnis, f. *payment.* *Pandect.* — Also, *Cod. Just.* Luitio pignoris, *redemption*, by paying the money due.

LŪMA, æ, f. *a kind of thorn.* *Fest.*

LŪMĀRIUS (luma), a, um, adj. *relating to thorns.* *Varr.* falx, *h. e. for cutting thorns*, a sort of *hedge-bill.*

LUMBĀGŌ (lumbus), inis, f. *a lumbago, distress in the loins.* *Fest.*

LUMBELLUS, i, m. dimin. from lumbulus. *Apic.*

LUMBĪFRAGIUM (lumbus & frango), ii, n. *a breaking of the loins.* *Plaut.*

LUMBRĪCUS, i, m. *a worm found in the earth, and in the intestines, a maw-worm, stomach-worm, earth-worm, dew-worm.* *Colum.*

LUMBŬLUS (dimin. from lumbus), i, m. *a little loin.* *Plin.* Lumbulis suum tostis.

LUMBUS (unc.), i, m. *the loin*, ὀσφύς. *Plin.* Lumbus aprugnus. *Cic.* Lumborum tenus, *up to the loins.* *Horat.* Nautæ lumbos fuste dolat. *Plin.* Lumborum dolor, *pains about the loins.* — Also, Lumbi, instead of, *the privy parts.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Figur. *a part of the vine*, so called from the resemblance. *Colum.*

LŪMĒCTUM (luma), i, n. *a place full of thorns.* *Varr.*

LŪMEN (for lucimen, from luceo), inis, n. *illuminating light, the light*, which an object sheds, φῶς. *Cic.* Luna dicitur a sole, cujus lumine collustrari putatur. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Lumen de suo lumine accendere. *Cic.* Obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernæ. *Ovid.* Lumine cœlesti solem fulsisse serenum. *Id.* Diurnum lumen, *daylight, or sunlight*; or rather, *the sun himself, as being the light of the day.* *Lucret.* Solem lumenque diurnum, *h. e. morning-star.* *Cic.* Tabulas pictas collocare in bono lumine, *in a good light.* *Virg.* Aurora spargebat lumine terras. — Hence, *light*, h. e. *a light, lamp, torch*, &c. *Cic.* Noctu, lumine apposito, nutrix animadvertit puerum. *Id.* Lumini oleum instillare. *Plin.* Papilio luminibus accensis advolitans. *Sueton.* Ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, *by the light of torches or lanterns.* *Colum.* animi. — Also, *daylight, or day.* *Cic.* ex *Enn.* Si te secundo lumine hic offendero, moriere. *Virg.* Lumine quarto. — Also, *light*, h. e. *the light of life, life.* *Lucret.* Lumine adempto. *Plaut.* Lumen linque. — Also, *the sight, eyesight*; and also, *the eyes.* *Nepos.* Lumina oculorum amisit, *h. e.* oculos, *his sight.* *Ovid.* Et patiar fossis lumen abire genis. *Auct. Priap.* Minerva flavo lumine est. *Cic.* Cæcitas luminis. *Virg.* Monstrum, cui lumen ademptum. *Cic.* Luminibus amissis, *having lost his sight.* — And, Lumina, *the eyes.* *Ovid.* Lumina fodere, *to dig out.* *Id.* flectere. *Id.* defixa tenere in aliqua re. — And, Lumen, *eye.* *Virg.* Adstantes lumine torvo fratres (*h. e.* Cyclopes). — And, Lumen, *the apple or pupil of the eye.* *Veget.* — Also, *light* in buildings, *h. e. free air and daylight.* *Cic.* Obstruere luminibus alicujus, *to block up, obstruct his light.* So, *Pandect.* Luminibus *or* lumini officere. And figur. *Cic.* Catonis luminibus obstruxit posteriorum oratio, *h. e. obscured his fame.* *Id.* Nec mentes quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ. — Also, *brightness, splendor, glimmer, glare.* *Stat.* ferri. Hence, *the splendor, brilliancy* of a flower, *beauty.* *Colum.* Flaventia lumina calthæ. — In painting, *light*, opposed to *shade*, umbra. *Plin. Ep.* Lumen non alia res magis, quam umbra commendat. — Also, *light*, figur. *h. e. defence, protection, safeguard.* *Cic.* Urbem hanc, lumen gentium, redemi. *Liv.* Hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, præsidiumque regiæ (where, perhaps, *deliverer* would be more exact). — Also, *a light*, figur. *h. e. the most excellent or distinguished, the main person or thing, chief man, leading man, luminary, ornament, honor, glory, head, bright character.* *Cic.* Clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt, *the lights or ornaments.* *Id.* Hic tu, Africane, ostendas oportebit patriæ lumen animi, ingenii, consiliique tui. *Id.* In eo quasi lumen aliquod probitatis et virtutis perspicere videmur. *Id.* Hoc vestrum lumen est, *your principal, head, chief character.* *Id.* Hoc lumen consulatus sui fore putavit, *the ornament, glory, grand work, main action.* *Id.* Illorum prædiorum scito mihi vicinum Marium lumen esse. *Id.* Græciæ totius lumen (speaking of *Corinth*) — So, also, in speaking and oratory. *Cic.* Lumina dicendi, *ornaments, embellishments, graces.* *Id.* Verborum et sententiarum illa lumina, quæ vocant Græci σχήματα, *ornaments, figures.* *Quintil.* Lumina orationis, *ornaments, embellishments, beauties*, by which single parts of the speech are elevated, especially *striking thoughts, figures, tropes.*—Also, *light*, figur. *h. e. clearness, distinctness, luminousness.* *Cic.* Ordo est, qui memoriæ lumen affert. — ¶ *Lumen* stands also for *an opening*, by which light may enter. *Vitruv.* Lumen hypothyri, *the aperture of the door.* *Frontin.* Calix majoris luminis, *h. e. capacity.* — Hence, *a chink, cleft, crack.* *Val. Flacc.* — Also, *an air-hole, vent, spiracle.* *Plin.* — Also, *a window.* *Pandect.* Obscurentur lumina cœnaculi

Pallad. Stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, *north windows.*

LŪMĬNĀRE (lumen), is, n. *a light,* φωστήρ. *Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *an opening* in the wall. *Cato.* — And *a window.* *Cic. Att.* 15, 26.

LŪMĬNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to illuminate, illumine, light, give light to,* φωτίζω. *Apul.* (*ad Isidem*) Tu luminas solem, regis mundum. *Cæl. Aurel.* Locus fenestris luminatus. *Apul.* Male luminatus, *poorly lighted,* h. e. *having weak sight.*

LŪMĬNŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *luminous, full of light,* φωτεινός. *Vitruv.* Ædificia luminosa, *well windowed or lighted.* *August.* Oleum luminosius. —— ¶ Figur. *full of light, bright, prominent, remarkable.* *Cic.* Sunt maxime luminosæ, et quasi actuosæ partes duæ (orationis) *bright.* *August.* Luminosissima charitas.

LŪNA (for lucina, from luceo) æ, f. *the moon,* σελήνη, μήνη. *Cic.* Luna est major, quam dimidia pars terræ. *Horat.* Luna bicornis, regina siderum. *Cæs.* plena, *full.* *Horat.* nova, *new.* *Juvenal.* laborans, *and Plin.* deficiens, *eclipsed.* *Liv.* Lunæ defectus, *an eclipse of the moon.* *Plin.* Luna quarta, *h. e. the fourth day after the new moon.* *Colum.* Trigesima luna, quæ est fere nova. *Liv.* Duas lunas visas. — Hence, *a month.* *Plin.* Centesima revolvente se luna. — Also, *the moon,* h. e. *the form of a half-moon or letter* C, *which the senators had sewed upon their shoes.* *Juvenal.* — And, *Sidon.* Lunas frangere, *h. e. the semicircular cartilages in the throat or windpipe.* —— ¶ In mythology, Luna, *the goddess of the moon, daughter of Latona, and sister of the god of the sun* (Sol): *later fable confounded them with Diana and Apollo.* Their temple, dedicated by Servius Tullius, stood, according to *Liv.* 40, 2, upon mount Aventine, and was burnt in the time of Nero. *Tacit. Ann.* 15, 41. The poets give her a chariot drawn by two animals, which *Ovid.* calls horses. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Etruria.* *Sil.* (See *Lunensis.*) —— ¶ Lunai, *for* lunæ. *Lucret.*

LŪNĀRIS (luna), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the moon, lunar,* σεληνιακός. *Cic.* Lunaris cursus. *Varr.* Lunares dies. *Id.* Lunaria cornua. *Vitruv.* mensis. *Lucan.* virus. —— ¶ Also, *like the moon.* *Ovid.* Inerant lunaria fronti cornua.

LŪNĀTĬCUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *lunatic.* *Pandect.* mancipium. *Veget.* oculus, *h. e. which becomes dim and blind at certain times, a moon-eye.*

LŪNĀTUS, a, um. See *Luno.*

LUNCHUS, i, m. same as *Lonchus*, for which it is another reading.

LŪNENSIS, e, adj. *from or in Luna* (*a town of Etruria*), *belonging to Luna.* *Liv.* ager. *Plin.* marmor, *h. e. the present marble of Carrara,* of remarkable whiteness. *Sueton.* ara, *h. e. constructed of this marble.* *Plin.* caseus (remarkable for its size). — Lunenses, *the inhabitants of Luna.* *Plin.*

LŪNŌ (luna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to crook or bend like a half-moon, form like a crescent.* *Ovid.* arcum. *Propert.* acies (*the lines of battle*) in geminos arcus. —— ¶ Hence, Lunatus, a, um, *bent or fashioned like a half-moon, formed like a crescent, falcated, lunated, mooned.* *Virg.* peltæ Amazonidum. So, *Stat.* agmen, *h. e. of Amazons armed with mooned shields.* *Colum.* ferramentum. *Lucan.* ferrum, *h. e. harp.* *Stat.* Nondum lunata fronte juvenci, *h. e. horned.* — Also, *adorned with the figure of a half-moon.* *Martial.* Lunata pellis, *h. e. a shoe adorned with a moon.*

LŪNŬLA (dimin. from luna), æ, f. *a little moon*; hence, *an ornament or trinket worn by women, in the form of a half-moon.* *Plaut.*

LŪNUS, i, m. *Luna or the moon,* as of the male sex. *Spartian.*

LŬŌ (λούω; but see below at the end), is, lŭi, lŭĭtum or lūtum, a. 3. *to pay.* *Plin.* Cautum est duodecim Tabulis, ut qui injuria cecidisset alienas arbores, lueret in singulas æris xxv, *should pay, should be fined in.* *Curt.* æs alienum. *Pandect.* debitum. — Hence, figur. *to pay* by way of recompense or atonement, *to suffer* (punishment which is viewed as an atonement or ransom). *Cic.* Itaque mei peccati luo pœnas. *Id.* Eos ad luendas reipublicæ pœnas Furiæ quædam incitaverunt. *Justin.* supplicia crucibus. *Vellei.* Utrique (*dat.*) meritas pœnas luere suppliciis. *Ovid.* pœnam pro cæde. —— ¶ Also, *to free* by payment of a certain sum. *Pandect.* fundum obligatum. — Hence, *to free* by rendering a certain recompense, *to render satisfaction for, atone for, expiate, suffer the due punishment for, pay for.* *Cic.* stuprum morte. *Liv.* noxam pecunia. *Cic.* Acerbum est, parentum scelera filiorum pœnis lui, *should be expiated by, that the crimes of the fathers should be visited upon the children.* *Quintil.* Certe patroni petulantiam litigator luit, *pays for, suffers for.* *Liv.* Obsides, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, *should forfeit their heads.* *Liv.* Luere sponsionem, *to render the due satisfaction for, discharge.* *Horat.* delicta majorum, *to atone for, suffer for.* — In a like sense, *to avert* by a punishment or sacrifice. *Liv.* pericula. — More widely, *to free, purge.* *Val. Flacc.* insontes errore. —— ¶ Also, *to wash, lave.* *Sil.* Græcia luitur Ionio profundo. In this sense it seems better to derive the word from λούω. We may, if we please, take this as the root, and derive the other meanings from it. For instance, *to atone for, suffer for* any crime, or *pay a forfeit,* may be regarded as *washing away* that crime, *wiping off and cancelling* the penalty. But the other seems less forced.

LŬPA (lupus), æ, f. *a she-wolf,* λύκαινα. *Liv.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a common prostitute, bawd.* *Cic.*

LŬPĀNAR (lupa; for lupanare), āris, n. *a brothel, brothel-house, bordel, bawdy-house, stew, house of ill-fame,* πορνεῖον, πορνοβοσκεῖον. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ As a *word of abuse.* *Catull.*

LŬPĀNĀRIS (lupa), e, adj. *of a brothel.* *Apul.*

LŬPĀNĀRIUM, ii, n. same as *Lupanar.* *Pandect.*

LUPARIÆ, ārum, f. *a part of Rome, so called, in the Subura.* *Sex. Ruf.*

LŬPĀTUS (lupus), a, um, adj. *provided with wolf's teeth* (*h. e. iron points in the form of wolf's teeth*). *Horat.* Lupata frena. — Hence, Lupati, *sc.* freni, *or* Lupata, *sc.* frena, *a sharp bit,* set with iron teeth, called *lupi; a biting curb.* *Martial.* and *Solin.*

LŬPERCA, æ, f. *a goddess among the Romans.* *Varro* ap. *Arnob.*

LŬPERCAL. See *Lupercalis.*

LŬPERCĀLIS, e, adj. *relating to Pan* (Lupercus), *or his priests* (Luperci); hence, *Sueton.* Lupercale sacrum, *or Cic.* Lupercalia, *sc.* sacra (*genit.* ium *or* iōrum), *a festival in honor of Pan, which was celebrated by these priests.* — *Lupercal* stands, also, for *Lupercale*; thus, *Liv.* Lupercal ludicrum, *the festival* Lupercal, *the Lupercalian shows.* Also, *Cic.* and *Virg.* Lupercal, *for* Lupercale, *sc.* antrum, *a cave under mount Palatine, sacred to Pan.*

LŬPERCUS, i, m. *the god Pan.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *a priest of Pan.* *Cic.* and *Virg.*

LŬPILLUS (dimin. from lupinus), i, m. *a small lupine.* *Plaut.*

LŬPINĀRIUS (lupinus), a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to lupines:* *Cato.* — Lupinarii, *dealers in lupines or pulse.* *Lamprid.* (Al. leg. aliter.)

LŬPINUS (lupus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a wolf,* λύκινος. *Cic.* ubera, *h. e. of a she-wolf.* *Plin.* pellis, *wolf's skin.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* folliculus, *made of a wolf's skin.*

LŬPINUS, i, m. and **LŬPINUM** (perhaps from λύπη, on account of its extreme bitterness), i, n. *a lupine, white-lupine, kind of pulse,* θέρμος, (Lupinus albus, L.). *Ovid.* and *Colum.* — Children and players used it as a substitute for coin. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

LŬPOR (lupa), āris, dep. 1. scortari *or* prostitui. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

LŬPULA (dimin. from lupa), æ, f. *a little she-wolf,* as a term of reproach; *sorceress, witch, hag.* *Apul.*

LŬPUS (λύκος), i, m. *a wolf.* *Virg.* — The ancients believed that the sight of a wolf was hurtful, and if he should see a man, before he was seen by him, that the man lost his speech. *Virg.* Lupi Mœrim videre priores. — The wolf figures in several ancient proverbs; for instance, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Lupus in fabula, *h. e. comes, when you are talking about him*; used when the man, you are talking about, comes upon you. *Terent.* and *Sueton.* Lupum auribus tenere, *to have a wolf by the ears; to be unable to hold on and afraid to let go*; borrowed from the Greek. *Terent.* Ovem lupo committere, *to set the wolf to keep the sheep; the fox to keep the geese.* *Plaut.* Lupo agnum eripere, *to snatch the lamb from the wolf, the meat from the dog's mouth*; of a difficult or desperate matter. *Virg.* Tantum curamus frigora, quantum numerum (*sc.* ovium) lupus, *as the wolf cares for the number of the sheep; as the wolf spares the counted sheep.* *Id.* Lupus fugit oves (of an impossibility). —— ¶ Also, *a fish,* so called from its voracity; perhaps, *the pike.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of spider.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Lupi, *teeth or points, resembling wolf's teeth, with which bits were armed*: and thus *the bit* itself; called, also, *frenum lupatum.* *Ovid.* and *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of hook or drag.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a little hand-saw.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *hops* (Humulus lupulus, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name.* *Cic.*

LŪRA, æ, f. *a leathern bag or bottle, or the mouth of the same.* *Fest.*

LURCĀBUNDUS, or **LURCHABUNDUS**, or **LURCHINĀBUNDUS** (lurco, or lurcor), a, um, adj. *eating very greedily, voracious, gluttonous.* *Cato.*

LURCŌ, as, a. 1. and **LURCŌR** (lurco, onis), āris, dep. 1. *to eat gluttonously, gormandize, guzzle,* λαφύσσω. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Ut lurcaretur lardum. *Pompon. ibid.* Lardum lurcabat.

LURCŌ (according to *Fest.* from lura), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer, voracious eater, greedy-gut, paunch-belly,* λίχνος. *Lucil.* — Also, *a debauchee, impure fellow.* *Apul.*

LURCŌNIĀNUS (lurco), a, um, adj. *gluttonous, epicurean.* *Tertull.* Lurconiana condimenta (unless it should be *Lurconiana*, from *Lurco*, the name of a man).

LŪRIDĀTUS (luridus), a, um, adj. *defiled, soiled.* *Tertull.*

LŪRIDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *very pale, livid, inclined to black, yellowish or yellow, sallow, ghastly, wan, lurid,* πελιδνός, ὠχρός. *Colum.* Turgescit lurida caule brassica. *Horat.* Quia luridi dentes, te quia rugæ turpant, *foul, black, yellow.* *Id.* Ossa amicta pelle lurida, *pale.* *Ovid.* Luridus pallor. *Id.* membra (namely, of one who has strangled himself). *Juvenal.* sulphura, *h. e. burning with a faint blue light.* *Senec.* Luridæ bilis suffusio, *the jaundice.* *Plin. Ep.* Sol etiam effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum deficit, solet, *lurid, pale.* — Hence, *pale, wan, sallow,* or *making pale,* &c. *Ovid.* horror. *Sil.* mors. *Ovid.* aconita.

LŪRŌR (unc.), ōris, m. *yellowness or yellowish color, sallowness, wanness, lividness,* ὠχρότης. *Lucret.* Luroris de corpore eorum semina fluunt, *h. e. the yellowness* of the jaundice. *Apul.* Lurore buxeo macieque fœdatus. *Claudian.* Luror permanat in herbas, *paleness, wanness, sickly hue.*

LUSCINIA (unc.), æ, f. *a nightingale,* ἀηδών. *Horat.*

LUSCINIŎLA (dimin. from luscinia), æ, f. *Plaut.*

LUSCINIUS, ii, m. *a nightingale,* same as *Luscinia.* *Senec.* and *Phædr.* —— ¶ Also (from luscus), *one-eyed.* *Lamprid.*

LUSCINUS (allied with luscus, or lusciosus), a, um, adj. same as *Lusciosus.* *Plin.*

LUSCIŎLA (dimin. from luscinia), æ, f. *nightingale.* *Varr.* (Al. leg. *luscinia*).

LUSCIŌSUS (perhaps allied with luscus), a, um, adj. *that cannot see by lamp-light* (though some passages seem to give the meaning, *that cannot see well by day-*

light); at any rate, *dim-eyed, dim-sighted, moon-eyed, purblind*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*, *Plin.* and *Fest.* — Luscitiōsus is found in *Plaut.* and *Pandect.*

LŪSCITIŌ, ōnis, f. *a defect of the eyes*, for which see the preceding word. *Pandect.*

LUSCITIŌSUS. See *Lusciosus.*

LŪSCŪS (unc.), a, um, adj. *blind of an eye, one-eyed, mope-eyed*, ἑτερόφθαλμος. *Cic.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ *Juvenal.* 7, 126. Ipse curvatum hastile minatur eminus et statua meditatur prœlia lusca, *h. e.* either *with one eye shut*, for the better aim; or, *bent or turned so as to hide an eye*; or, *a statue of a one-eyed person*; or, which seems preferable, *with sunken eyes, dim-sighted, purblind*, in reference to the flattened eye of the statue; this may be the primitive sense; or, *a statue in profile.*

LŪSIŌ (ludo), ōnis, f. *a playing, diversion, recreation, sport*, παιγνία. *Cic.* Ducens mecum Ciceronem meum in ludum discendi, non lusionis. *Id.* Pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur. *Id* Pilæ lusio.

LŪSITĀNIA, æ, f. *a portion of Spain*, now *Portugal*. *Plin.* — Hence, Lusitānus, a, um, adj. *in or from Lusitania, Lusitanian. Plin.* cerasa. — Lusitāni, ōrum, *the Lusitanians. Cic.* — Lusitānus, i, m. *Sil.*

LŪSITŌ (frequentat. from ludo), as, n. 1. *to play*, especially, *often*, ἀθύρω. *Plaut.*

LUSIUS, ii, m. *a river in Arcadia. Cic.*

LŪSŌR (ludo), ōris, m. *a player*, παίκτης. *Senec.* Lusor bonus pilam mittat. *Ovid.* Non cessat perdere lusor, *sc. at dice.* —— ¶ Figur. *who does something for pastime or pleasure. Ovid.* Tenerorum lusor amorum, *a writer of love verses.* —— ¶ Also, *one that makes game of another, a mocker. Plaut.* Te ut deludam contra lusorem meum.

LŪSŌRIĒ (lusorius), adverb, *collusively. Pandect.*

LŪSŌRIUS (lusor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to play, for playing with*, παικτικός. *Plin.* Lusorius alveus cum tesseris, *a gaming-board, gaming-table. Id.* Lusoria pila, *balls for playing with.* — Lusorium (absol.), *a place for play or diversion*; for instance, an amphitheatre. *Lamprid.* — Also, *playing*, as it were, *h. e. moving about hither and thither, flying to and fro. Ammian.* Lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *h. e. armed vessels which the Romans had upon the rivers which formed the boundaries of the empire; fly-ships, spy-ships.* So, *Vopisc.* Lusoriæ, *sc.* naves. —— ¶ Also, *serving for sport, pastime, diversion, pleasant, diverting. Plin.* quæstio. *Senec.* spectaculum. *Id.* triremes. —— ¶ Also, *done for sport or joke*, not in earnest, *feigned. Senec.* nomen. — Also, *vain, empty, without effect. Pandect.* minæ. *Id.* imperium prætoris.

LŪSTRĀGŌ, inis, f. *a plant*, same as *hiera botane, verbenaca, columbina. Apul.*

LŪSTRĀLIS (lustrum), e, adj. *pertaining to purification or expiation. Ovid.* Spargit aqua captos lustrali Graia sacerdos, *holy or lustral water. Liv.* Lustrale sacrificium, *a purifying sacrifice, sin-offering. Senec.* Lustrale caput, *h. e.* quod expiaret classem Doricam. *Virg.* exta. *Lucan.* Lustrales bellis animæ, *h. e. who have sacrificed themselves in war for the good of the army.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the period of five years, happening every five years. Tacit.* Propinquo jam lustrali certamine.

LŪSTRĀMEN (lustro), inis, n. *a means of purification. Val. Flacc.*

LŪSTRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a purifying or means of purification. Pandect.* Lustramenti causa dare cantharides, *h. e. as a means of purification*; or (from lustrum) *as an incentive to lust.*

LŪSTRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a purifying sacrifice, purification by sacrifice, lustration*, κάθαρσις. *Colum.* Lustrationum morem priscis usurpatum. *Liv.* Lustrationis sacro peracto. —— ¶ Also, *a going round, travelling over. Cic.* Lustratio municipiorum? *going round from city to city. Id.* solis, *the course or circuit of the sun. Id.* Cursus et lustrationes ferarum.

LŪSTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *that travels or wanders over, traverser*, περιοδευτής. *Apul.*

LŪSTRICUS (lustrum), a, um, adj. *Sueton.* dies, *h. e. the eighth or ninth day after birth, when the child was purified and named*; corresponding to the day of circumcision among the Jews.

LŪSTRIFICUS (lustrum & facio), a, um, adj. *purifying or pertaining to a purifying sacrifice. Val. Flacc.* Cantus lustrificus, *a sacred song, or form of words, uttered in performing an expiatory sacrifice.*

LŪSTRŌ (lustrum), ōnis, m. *a wencher*; but the reading is doubtful. *Catull.* and *Næv.* ap. *Fest.*

LŪSTRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purify by certain religious rites*, and especially *by carrying about the victim previously to its being killed. Tibull.* Fruges lustramus et agros. *Ovid.* oves. *Liv.* Capitolium. *Id.* exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus. *Cic.* Quum imperator exercitum, censor populum lustraret. *Tibull.* Tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat cæsa juvencos. *Id.* aliquem tædis. *Virg.* Lustramurque Jovi, *h. e. we bring to Jupiter a purifying sacrifice. Ovid.* Magico lustrabere ritu. — Hence, *to despatch, slay*, for purification. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Multa alia victrix nostra lustravit manus. — Also, *to review. Cic.* exercitum; because this review was attended with an expiatory sacrifice. And, figur. *to review, survey, view, observe, examine. Virg.* Totum lustrabat lumine corpus, *h. e. with his eyes. Petron.* Postquam lustravi oculis totam urbem. *Virg.* Anchises animas lustrabat. *Id.* Lustrare alicujus vestigia, *h. e. to watch and follow.* So, *Cic.* Cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris, *have weighed or considered.* To this may be referred, *Virg.* Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, *enlightened. Id.* Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, *surveyest, viewest.* (But see below.) —— ¶ Also, because in lustrations the victim was carried about, *to go round, go through, traverse, wander over. Cic.* Pythagoras Ægyptum lustravit. *Virg.* Lustrandum navibus æquor. *Id.* Lustrat equo muros. *Id.* Regem lustrant choreis, *dance round him. Id.* pericula, *go through, encounter. Cic.* Mercurii stella anno fere vertente lustrat orbem, *completes its revolution, goes round its orbit.* —— ¶ From *lux* or *luceo*, it means, *to illuminate, light, brighten. Cic.* Nam retinent Arcti, lustrantes lumine auras. *Virg.* Lustrabat lampade terras Aurora. — Hence, *to make visible or apparent, display. Cic.* Alvum, crura, humeros lustrans (of a constellation).

LŪSTRŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wench, frequent brothel-houses*, πορνεύω. *Plaut.*

LŪSTRUM (luo, or lavo), i, n. properly, *a place to bathe in*; hence, *a place where swine wallow, slough, bog, morass. Varr.* — Hence, generally, *a haunt or den* of wild beasts in the woods, *a chase. Virg.* Saltus ac lustra ferarum. *Id.* Inter deserta ferarum lustra domosque. And, also, for *a wood, grove, glade, lone place. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Metaphorically, *a pot-house, den, hell, brothel, stew. Cic.* In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus ætatis omne consumere. *Id.* In lustris et helluationibus. *Horat.* Mala lustra alicui objicere. — Hence, Lustra, *sensual practices, debauchery. Cic.* Vinolustrisque confectus.

LŪSTRUM (luo, *h. e.* solvo; otherwise, from luceo), i, n. *a purifying sacrifice, offered in behalf of the whole people by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people, at the end of every five years.* The sacrifice was with the *suovetaurilia*, *h. e.* a swine, sheep and bull. The censor, also, offered up a solemn prayer for the prosperity of the state, &c. *Sueton. Oct.* 97. Hence, Lustrum condere, *to go through with these ceremonies*; consequently, also, *to terminate the censorship. Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, *Cic.* Sub lustrum censeri, *h. e. at the close of the censorship*, just before the *lustrum.* — Hence, *any expiatory sacrifice, sin-offering. Liv.* 45, 41. — Also, because the *lustrum* took place every five years, *the space of five years*; a lustrum. *Cic.* Populi, nullo gemitu, publicanis, quibus hoc ipso lustro nihil solverant, etiam superioris lustri reddiderunt (*h. e. the money for farming the taxes, which used to be leased for five years*). *Ovid.* Troja lustris obsessa duobus, *ten years. Martial.* Vixisti tribus, o Calene, lustris, *fifteen years.* — Also, *a show or games*, celebrated every five years. *Stat.* (Compare *Sueton. Dom.* 4.) — More generally, *a period* of several years; for instance, of four years, in reference to the Julian calendar. *Ovid. Fast.* 3, 163. *Plin.* 2, 47: and of a hundred years. *Martial.* 4, 1, 7. Ingens lustrum.

LŪSUS, a, um, particip. from ludo.

LŪSUS (ludo), us, m. *play, sport, pastime, a game*, παίγνιον, παῖγμα. *Colum.* Catulos emitti lusus ac lasciviæ causa. *Ovid.* Illas virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naiades æquoreæ. *Plin. Ep.* Laxare animum lusu calculorum. *Sueton.* Ex lusu aleæ. *Gell.* Eum lusum ludere, *to play that game.* —— ¶ Also, *a playing, sporting, joking, jesting, sport, fun, whatever is done for pleasure and pastime*; especially, *play, sport, toying*, in opposition to real business. *Ovid.* Sunt apti lusibus anni, *for jest and love. Senec.* Quibus omne fas nefasque lusus est, *a mere toying with words. Quintil.* Dant lusus, *afford an occasion for jest, make themselves ridiculous. Liv.* Per lusum atque lasciviam, *out of fun, for amusement. Propert.* Lusus, *amorous trifling, toying.* —— ¶ Also, *a school.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Dimittere lusum.

LŪTĀMENTUM (lŭto), i, n. *what is made of mud or besmeared therewith, mud or clay work. Cato.*

LŪTĀRIUS (lŭtum), a, um, adj. *living in mud or slime. Plin.* testudo. —— ¶ Also, *living upon mud, feeding on mud. Plin.* mullus.

LŪTĀTIUS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* —— ¶ Adj. *Lutatian. Cic.* lex. —— ¶ *Subst.* Lutatius, *and* Lutatia; for instance, Q. Lutatius Catulus. — Hence, Lutatiānus, a, um, adj. *Lutatian. Cic.*

LŪTEA, æ, f. *a name of mountain-green or chrysocol. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant*, same as *lutum. Plin.* 33, 26. *Ed. Elzev.*; but *Ed. Hard.* has *lutum.*

LŪTENSIS (lŭtum), e, adj. *pertaining to mud, living in mud or slime. Plin.*

LŪTEŎLUS (dimin. from lūteus), a, um, adj. *yellowish. Virg.*

LŪTESCŌ (lŭtum), is, n. 3. *to turn to mud, become muddy. Colum.*

LUTETIA PARISIORUM, now *Paris. Cæs.*

LŪTEUM, i, n. See *Lūteus* and *Lutum.*

LŪTEUS (lūtum), a, um, adj. *colored with the plant* lutum. *Plin.* Chrysocolla lutea. —— ¶ Also, *yellowish, of a golden yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow. Virg.* aurora. *Ovid.* sulphura. *Horat.* pallor, *sallow, sickly.* — Also, *of a rose color, rose-red, bright purple. Catull.* papaver. —— ¶ Hence, Luteum, *subst. yellow, the yellow. Plin.* Color in luteum languescens. *Id.* Lutea ex ovis, *yolks.* — Also, same as *Lŭtum. Vitruv.* 7. 14. *Ed. Læt.*

LŬTEUS (lŭtum), a, um, adj. *of mud or loam*, πήλινος. *Horat.* Defingit Rheni luteum caput. *Ovid.* Hirundo luteum sub trabe fingit opus. — Also, *splashed or bedaubed with mud, covered with mud. Plin.* pes. — Hence, *besmeared, anointed, bedaubed. Martial.* Luteum ceromate corpus. *Juvenal.* Vulcanus luteus, *besmeared with soot and smut.* —— ¶ Figur. *vile, dirty, worthless, miserable. Plaut.* meretrix. *Cic.* negotium, *a sorry commodity.* —— ¶ Also, *made of clay. Martial.* Hispanæ luteum rotæ toreuma. *Prudent.* homo, *h. e. Adam.*

LŬTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover or bedaub with mud or loam*, πηλόω. *Cato* and *Calp.* —— ¶ In general, *to besmear, anoint. Martial.* Ne lutet ceroma capillos.

LŪTŌ (frequentat. from luo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *h. e.* sæpe solvo, *or* solvo. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

LŬTŌSUS (lŭtum), a, um, adj. *full of mud, muddy, dirty. Plin.*

LUTRA, or LYTRA, æ, f. *an otter. Plin.* and *Varr.*

LŬTŬLENTUS (lŭtum), a, um, adj. *full of mud, splashed with mud, muddy, dirty, turbid. Horat.* Lutulenta sus. *Ovid.*

Diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti. *Id.* amnis. — Also, in general, *anointed, besmeared*, as with ointment. *Martial.* —— ¶ Figur. *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile.* *Plaut.* Lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius. *Cic.* Ne tum quidem emersisti, lutulente Cæsonine, ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus. *Id.* vitia. —— ¶ Also, of a manner of speaking or writing, *turbid, impure, not chaste in style and language.* *Horat.* Lutulentus Lucilius, *h. e. full of low and vulgar words.*

LŬTŬLO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to defile with mud;* figur. *to asperse, bespatter.* *Plaut.*

LŪTUM, or **LŪTEUM** (unc.), i, n. *a plant, which imparts a yellow dye, weld, yellow weed, dyer's weed* (Reseda luteola, L.). *Vitruv.* Herba, quæ lutum (luteum) appellatur, cæruleum inficiunt. *Plin.* Luteam putant a luto herba dictam. — Also, *the dye or color itself.* *Tibull.* Luto (luteo) corpora tangit (tingit) amor, *h. e. a yellowish paleness.*

LŬTUM (perhaps luo, or λύω), i, n. *moist earth, mud, loam,* πηλός. *Cic.* ap. *Plin.* In Narniensi agro siccitate lutum fieri, imbre pulverem. *Horat.* Imbre lutoque aspersus. *Colum.* Urceus diligenter oblinitur luto paleato. *Petron.* Annona pro luto erat, *was as cheap as dirt.* — Hence, *Plaut.* In luto esse *or* hærere, *to stick in the mud, be at a dead stop, be in a scrape.* So, *Terent.* In eodem luto hæsitas. — Also, as a word of reproach or abuse, *stinkard; foul, dirty fellow.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *potter's clay, clay.* *Tibull.* Pocula de facili luto composuit, *the pliant, ductile clay.* *Colum.* Punicum, *a fat African clay* — Figur. *Juvenal.* Meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan, *of better clay.* —— ¶ Also, *the dust or sand,* with which athletes besprinkled themselves. *Senec.* —— ¶ Lutus, i, *masc.* *Claud. Quad.* ap. *Non.*

LŪX (from the old Greek λύξ, or λύκη), lūcis, f. *the light,* as spread about us, *sunlight, light of day,* φῶς. *Cic.* Quum id solis luce videatur clarius. *Virg.* Lux æstiva, *summer light.* *Lucret.* diurna, *light of day.* *Ovid.* brumalis, *winterlight,* h. e. *winter-time.* *Cic.* Consilia luce clariora, *more open, evident, manifest, than the light of day.* *Id.* Signis omni luce clarioribus crimina refellere. — Also, *the light* (*of the moon and stars*). *Virg.* Sub luce maligna (lunæ). — Hence, *any illuminated heavenly body,* as giving light. *Ovid.* Lux publica mundi, *h. e.* sol. *Cic. Arat.* 95. Illæ, quæ fulgent luces, *lights,* h. e. *stars.* — And in general, *light, splendor, brightness, brilliancy.* *Cic.* Lux lychnorum. *Lucret.* Viridi cum luce smaragdi. *Plin.* Lucem non emittentes gemmæ. *Stat.* Lux ferri. *Manil.* Tyrius imitata papavera luces, *h. e.* colores. —— ¶ Also, *daylight,* as opposed to night and darkness. *Cic.* Si ante lucem venisset, *before daylight.* *Sueton.* Tandem ad lucem duce reperto, *about the dawn.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Prima luce, *at break of day, as day began to break.* *Cic.* Arma in templum Castoris luce, et palam comportare, *by daylight, in open day.* *Tacit.* Multa luce revecti hostes, *the day being considerably advanced.* *Cic.* Cum prima luce in campum currebat, *with,* h. e. *at.* *Curt.* In lucem quieverunt, *until morning.* — Also, *the day itself, daytime.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, *in the daytime.* *Ovid.* Anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit. *Cic.* Centesima lux est hæc ab interitu P. Clodii. *Virg.* Crastina lux, *the morrow, to-morrow.* *Ovid.* Lux natalis, *birthday.* *Cic.* and *Plaut.* Luci, *by day, in the daytime* (see below at the end). —— ¶ Also, *the light of life.* *Cic.* Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui, &c. *that he ought not to live, who,* &c. *Ovid.* Lucem videre, *to live.* *Cic.* Aliquem communi luce privare. *Id.* Lucis usuram dare alicui. *Id.* Suscipi in lucem, *to be born.* *Id.* Lucem aspicere. — Also, *life itself.* *Virg.* Corpora luce carentum. *Id.* O luce magis dilecta sorori. *Cic.* Lucem propriam accipere, *sc. by birth.* *Id.* Lux mea (as a word of endearment), *my life* (unless it be, *my light*), *my angel,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *the eyes or sight.* *Stat.* Effossæ vestigia lucis. *Ovid.* Damnum lucis ademptæ. *Rutil.* Sicca luce, *with dry eyes, without tears.* —— ¶ Figur. *light.* And, first, *public view, public life, the world, public.* *Cic.* Nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior. *Id.* Isocrates forensi luce caruit, intraque parietes aluit gloriam, *h. e. took no part in the public business of the forum, did not appear in public.* *Id.* Lucem non aspicere, carere publico, *to keep himself from the public eye, live in a retired manner.* *Id.* Res occultas aperire, in lucemque proferre. *Id.* Deiotarus vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocavit, *made known, brought into notice, rescued from obscurity.* *Id.* Benefacta in luce collocari volunt, *h. e. in others' view.* — And *light,* h. e. *elucidation, explanation, illustration, clearing up.* *Cic.* Sententiæ auctoris lucem desiderant. *Id.* Historia, lux veritatis. — Again, *light,* h. e. *encouragement, animation, enlivening, life.* *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis et sapientiæ tuæ. *Liv.* Hoc facto Senatusconsulto, lux quædam affulsisse civitati visa est. — Also, *light,* h. e. *bright and joyful circumstances, help, succor, deliverance.* *Cic.* Lucem dispicere cœpistis. *Id.* Tanta unius hominis virtus lucem afferre reip. potuit. *Id.* Lucem ingenii porrigere civibus. — Also, *light,* h. e. *ornament.* *Cic.* Hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum. — So, also, *ornament, honor, distinction, eminence.* *Sil.* Genus sine luce. —— ¶ *Luci* sometimes stands in the *ablat.* instead of *luce,* referred to *day* or *light of day.* *Cic.* Quis audiat luci? *by day, in the daytime, by daylight.* *Plaut.* Mane cum luci simul. *Lucret.* In luci, *h. e.* cum lucet, *in the light, in the daytime.* — Also, Lucu (*masc.*), *for* luce. *Terent.* Cum primo lucu. — In *Plaut.* Lux is found *masc.*

LUXĀTŪRA (luxo), æ, f. *a disjointing, luxation.* *Marcel. Empir.*

LUXO (λοξός, or λοξόω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disjoint, dislocate, put out of joint, put out of its place,* ἐξαρθρόω. *Senec.* Ut fracta pars jungatur, ut luxata in locum reponatur. *Plin.* Articulis luxatis. *Cato.* Luxatum si quod est. — Figur. *to put out of its place, displace.* *Plin.* radices vitium, *sc. in ploughing.* *Id.* Ne luxetur calamus (*graft, scion*).

LUXOR, āris, dep. 1. same as *Luxurior.* *Plaut.* (The common reading is *luxuriantur.*)

LUXŬRĬA, æ, and **LUXŬRIĒS** (luxus), ēi, f. *excessive vegetation, superfluity, rankness, overgrowth.* *Cic.* In oratione, ut in herbis, est luxuries. *Virg.* Luxuriem segetum depascit. *Plin.* Luxuria segetum castigatur dente pecudis. — So, also, *Plin.* Luxuria humoris, *h. e. superabundance and great fruitfulness.* —— ¶ Hence, *wantonness, wild gayety, friskiness, frolicsomeness.* *Val. Flacc.* His (tauris) luxuriem dedit. —— ¶ Also, *luxury, excess, profusion, lavish expense* in eating, drinking, &c. *extravagance, dissipation.* *Plaut.* Inopiam Luxuriæ filiam facit. *Vellei.* Lucullus profusæ hujus in ædificiis luxuriæ primus auctor fuit. *Cic.* Luxuries Annibalem ipsum Capuæ corrupit. *Id.* Domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia versantur. *Id.* Odit populus Rom. privatam luxuriam. *Nepos.* Aliquem a perdita luxuria ad virtutem revocare.

LUXŬRĬO, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and **LUXŬRĬOR** (luxuria), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. of the earth and plants, *to vegetate excessively, be over-fruitful, grow rank, be too luxuriant, have too much sap.* *Ovid.* Resecanda falce luxuriat humus. *Id.* Mens ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo. *Colum.* Cacumina virgarum, ne luxurientur, demutilato. *Plin.* Cavetur, ne in frondem luxurient. *Ovid.* Ager assidua luxuriabat aqua. — Hence, *to have or use in abundance or superfluity.* *Ovid.* Faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, *h. e.* valde ornatam esse. — Also, of the large growth of men and beasts. *Gell.* (of a corpulent man) Cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset, *had overgrown.* *Virg.* Luxuriat toris animosum pectus, *abounds, swells.* —— ¶ Figur. *to be luxuriant, run riot, to be too fruitful, diffuse, or florid.* *Plin.* Luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas. *Horat.* Luxuriantia compescere, *and* *Quintil.* astringere. — Also, figur. *to be exuberant with life and spirit, to wanton, frisk, leap, skip, riot, exult, bound.* *Ovid.* Ludit in pratis, luxuriatque pecus. *Virg.* Emicat (equus), arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte luxurians. *Ovid.* Ut serpens luxuriare solet. *Id.* (of the renovation of Æson) Membra luxuriant, *are instinct with life, are all alive with vigor;* or, *swell.* — Also, *to wanton, go beyond bounds, run riot, give way to joy and delight, exceed, indulge too far, riot, revel, live luxuriously.* *Liv.* Ne luxuriarentur otio animi, quos metus hostium continuerat. *Curt.* Si multitudo nova libertate luxuriat. *Ovid.* Luxuriant animi rebus secundis. *Liv.* Capuam luxuriantem felicitate. *Id.* Vereor, ne hæc quoque lætitia luxuriet nobis, et vana evadat, *h. e. run wild, go too far;* or perhaps better, *run to waste,* like a tree. *Id.* Læta principia nimis luxuriavere. *Id.* Nimia gloria luxuriat ingenium.

LUXŬRĬŌSĒ (luxuriosus), adv. *wantonly, immoderately, excessively, wildly.* *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Ne hæc lætitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, *h. e. degenerate into excess;* or *breed luxury and insolence.* —— ¶ Also, *luxuriously, voluptuously.* *Cic.* Cum facinorosis audacter, cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere. *Nepos.* Epulabatur more Persarum luxuriosius, quam qui aderant, perpeti possent. *Augustin.* Luxuriosissime bibere.

LUXŬRĬŌSUS (luxuria), a, um, adj. *exuberant, over-fruitful, rank, luxuriant, growing excessively.* *Cic.* Lætas segetes, luxuriosa frumenta. *Colum.* Vitis valida et luxuriosa, *growing too much to wood.* *Ovid.* Divitiis pereat luxuriosa (seges) suis. —— ¶ Figur. *wanton, excessive, immoderate, insolent.* *Liv.* Patribus nimis luxuriosa fuit ea lætitia. *Ovid.* Divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, *wanton, capricious, wayward;* unless it be *luxurious, profuse, extravagant.* *Colum.* Luxuriosissimum dictum. —— ¶ Also, *excessive, profuse, extravagant,* in one's life and expenses, *luxurious, voluptuous.* *Cic.* Reprehendere luxuriosos. *Id.* Supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis. *Nepos.* Idem (Alcibiades), simul ac se remiserat, luxuriosus, dissolutus, &c. *Cic.* Nihil luxuriosius, nihil libidiniosius (homine illo). *Justin.* Luxuriosa convivia.

LUXUS (it seems to be allied with luxo, and luxus, a, um), us, m. *a dislocation, luxation.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also (in which sense it is perhaps allied with λύω), *immoderate expense, luxury, revelling, profuseness, dowry;* also, *luxuries.* *Terent.* Domus sumptuosa, adolescens luxu perditus. *Cic.* (only once). Nisi forte existimatis, eum in vino ac luxu non risisse, qui nunc in periculo atque exitio suo risum tenere non possit. *Sallust.* Luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas. *Id.* Non se luxu (*for* luxui) neque inertiæ corrumpendum dedit. *Id.* Per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agere. *Virg. Æn.* 4. 193. Hiemem luxu fovere. *Lucan.* Nondum translatos Romana in sæcula luxus, *h. e.* suas copias, et apparatus. *Sil.* Combibat luxus, *h. e.* delicias Campaniæ. —— ¶ Also, *sensual delights, voluptuousness.* *Sueton.* (The passage quoted from *Virg.* may be referred to this meaning; compare the following line.) —— ¶ Also, in a good sense, *sumptuousness, costliness, splendor, magnificence, state.* *Virg.* regalis, and regificus.

LUXUS (λοξός), a, um, adj. *disjointed, dislocated, put out of place, loosened.* *Sallust. fragm.* Luxo pede. — Hence, Luxum, i. n. *a dislocation, luxation.* *Cato.* Ad luxum, aut ad fracturam alliga, sanum fiet.

LYÆUS (Λυαῖος), i, m. *the relaxer, unbender, the freer from care, a name of Bacchus.* *Ovid.* Bacchumque vocant, Bromiumque, Lyæumque. *Virg.* Legiferæ Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo. — Hence, poetically, for *wine.* *Horat.*

and *Propert.* —— ¶ Adj. *Virg.* Latex Lyæus, *the liquor of Bacchus*, h. e. *wine*.

LȲCÆŬS (Λύκαιος), i, m. *a mountain of Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshiped. Virg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Adj. *Lycean. Ovid.* collis, nemus. *Virg.* Pan. *Ovid.* Faunus. —— ¶ Written, also, *Lyceus*.

LȲCĂMBĒS, æ, m. *a man who, having betrothed his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards given her to another, was driven, by the biting verses of the poet, to hang himself. Horat.* — Hence, Lycambēus, a, ūm, adj. *of Lycambes. Ovid.*

LȲCĀŌN, ŏnis, m. *a king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, who was changed into a wolf. Ovid.* — Also, *his grandson, son of Callisto. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a beast, of the wolf kind. Mela.* — ¶ Also, *a Lycaonian; plur.* Lycaones. *Mela.*

LȲCĀŎNĬĂ, æ, f. *a district of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia. Liv.* and *Cic.*

LȲCĀŎNIS, ĭdis, f. *daughter of Lycaon*, h. e. *Callisto. Ovid.*

LȲCĀŎNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Lycaon. Ovid.* mensa. *Id.* Arctos, *h. e. Callisto, a constellation. Id.* axis, *h. e. northern*, where this constellation is. —— ¶ Also, *in, from or belonging to Lycaonia, Lycaonian. Virg.*

LYCAPSOS, i, f. See *Lycopsis*.

LȲCĒUM, or LȲCĪUM (Λύκειον), i, n. *a gymnasium at Athens, where Aristotle taught. Cicero also gave the name to a part of the gymnasium of his Tusculan estate. Cic.*

LȲCĒŬS, i. See *Lycæus*.

LYCHAS, æ, m. See *Lichas*.

LYCHNICŬS (λυχνικός), a, um, adj. *shining, lighting. Hygin.* lapis, same as *Lycnites*.

LȲCHNIS (λυχνίς), ĭdis, f. *lighting, furnished with lights. Fulgent.* Lychnides puellæ. — Hence, *sc.* gemma, *a gem of a fiery color. Plin.* — Also, *sc.* herba, *a kind of rose, with a flower of fiery red. Plin.* — Also, Lychnis agria, *a plant, same as* anterrhinon, *lion's-mouth*.

LȲCHNĪTĒS (λυχνίτης), æ, m. Lapis lychnites, *a kind of white marble from the island of Paros*, so called because they cut it by the light of lamps. *Plin.*

LȲCHNĪTIS (λυχνῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a certain plant*, so called because it was used for wicks. *Plin.*

LȲCHNŎBĬŬS (λυχνόβιος), ii, m. *a liver by lamp light, one that makes night day. Senec.*

LȲCHNŪCHŬS (λυχνοῦχος), i, m. *any thing that supports a lamp, lamp-stand, candlestick, candelabra, chandelier. Cic.*

LȲCHNŬS (λύχνος), i, m. *a lamp, light. Cic.* and *Virg.*

LȲCĬĂ, æ, f. *Lycia, a district of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Lycĭus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lycia, Lycian. Ovid.* gens. *Id.* hasta, *h. e. of the Lycian king Sarpedon.* So, *Horat.* catervæ, *his troops. Propert.* Lycius deus, *h. e. Apollo*, who had an oracle at Patara in Lycia, called by *Virg.* Lyciæ sortes. *Stat.* Pæan Lycie (with long *i*, from Λύκειος). *Cels.* Lycium, *sc.* medicamentum, *a medicine* made of a species of thorn. *Virg.* Lycii, *the Lycians*.

LȲCIMNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Lycimnian*, h. e. *so called from the town Lycimna. Stat.*

LȲCISCĂ, æ, or LȲCISCĒ, es, f. *the name of a dog. Virg.* — *Isidor.* quotes *Plin.* as saying that dogs bred between wolves and dogs, wolf-dogs, were called *Lycisci*.

LȲCĬUM, ii, n. See *Lycius, a, um*, under *Lycia*.

LȲCĬŬS, a, um. See *Lycia*.

LȲCŎMĒDĒS, is, m. *a king of Scyros, at whose court Achilles remained concealed in woman's clothes.* Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus was the son of Achilles by Deidamia, the daughter of Lycomedes. *Stat.*

LYCŎPHON, *a plant*, otherwise called *herba scelerata. Apul.*

LȲCŎPHŎS (λυκόφως), *the morning twilight. Frst.*

LȲCŎPHRŎN, ŏnis, m. *a Greek tragic poet. Stat.* and *Ovid.*

LȲCŎPHTHĂLMŎS (λυκόφθαλμος), i, m. *wolf's-eye, a precious stone. Plin.*

LȲCŎPSIS (λύκοψις), is, f. *wolf's-face, a plant*, resembling *ox-tongue* (anchusa). *Plin.* 27. 73., where *Ed. Hard.* has *Lycapsos*.

LȲCŌRIĂS, ădis, f. *a sea-nymph. Virg.*

LȲCŌRIS, ĭdis, f. *a freed-woman of Volumnius, of whom Gallus the poet, and afterwards Antony the triumvir, were enamored. Her real name was Cytheris. Ovid.* and *Virg.*

LȲCŎRMĂS, æ, m. *a river of Ætolia. Ovid.*

LȲCŎS (λύκος), i, m. *a Greek word*, signifying *wolf*. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of spider. Plin.*

LȲCTŬS, or -ŎS, i, f. *a town of Crete. Plin.* — Hence, Lyctĭus, a, um, adj. *Lyctian or Cretan. Virg.* and *Ovid.*

LȲCŪRGŬS, i, m. *the famous Spartan lawgiver. Cic.* — Hence, put for *a very strict judge. Ammian.* Lycurgos invenisse se prædicabat. —— ¶ Also, *an Athenian orator, famous for his justice and impartiality, when at the head of the government. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Nemea. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Thrace, son of Dryas, who had all the vines in his kingdom cut down, in order to check the intemperance of his subjects. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Aleus, and father of Ancæus.* —— ¶ Lycurgēus, a, um, adj. *Lycurgean. Cic. Att.* 1, 13. Qui Lycurgei fuissemus, *h. e. strict as Lycurgus*, either the Spartan lawgiver, or the Athenian orator. —— ¶ Lycurgides, æ, m. *son of Lycurgus*, h. e. *Ancæus. Ovid.*

LȲCŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a king of Thebes, husband of Antiopa.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Pandion, and king of Lycia. Mela.* —— ¶ Also, *a river by Laodicea, in Great Phrygia; one in Mysia, in Pontus*, &c.

LȲDĬĂ, æ, f. *a district of Asia Minor, of which Sardis was the capital. Plin.* — *The Etrurians were supposed to be of Lydian origin*; hence, *Lydia*, for *Etruria. Rutil.* —— ¶ Hence, Lydĭus, a, um, adj. *Lydian, in, of or from Lydia. Tibull.* Lydia regna, *h. e.* Gygis. *Id.* Lydius aurifer amnis, *h. e.* Pactolus. *Martial.* Lydia pensa, *h. e. which Omphale, queen of Lydia, assigned to Hercules. Propert.* Cinget Bassaricas Lydia mitra comas, *h. e. especially used by the Lydians and Phrygians. Plin.* lapis, *a touchstone*, for proving gold, silver or brass; coticula. — Also, *Etrurian, Tuscan. Virg.* Thybris. *Sil.* stagna, *h. e.* lacus Trasimenus. *Catull.* Lydiæ lacus (Benaci) undæ (perhaps because the lake was formerly under the dominion of the Etrurians; others read otherwise). —— ¶ Also, Lȳdus, a, um, adj. same as *Lydius, Lydian. Ovid.* Lyda puella, *h. e.* Omphale regina Lydiæ. *Stat.* Lydæ pondera gazæ, *h. e.* Pactoli aurum. *Cic.* Lydus, *a Lydian. Id.* Lydi, *the Lydians.* — Also, *Etrurian, Tuscan. Sil.* ora: *Virg.* Lydorum manus, *h. e. of the Tuscans.* Hence, *Plaut.* Lydi barbari, *h. e.* ludii e Tuscia, in ludis Romanorum adhibiti, *players, and especially dancers*.

LȲGDĬNŬS lapis (λύγδινος λίθος), *a dazzling white stone or marble, in the island of Paros* (or, as many read, *in Taurus*). *Plin.* — Called, also, Lygdos. *Martial.*

LȲGDŎS, or -ŬS, i, m. See *Lygdinus*.

LȲGŎS (λύγος), i, f. same as *Vitex. Plin.*

LYMIRA, &c. See *Limyra*.

LȲMPHĂ (perhaps for limpa, whence limpidus may come; or, by the change of a letter, for νύμφη), æ, f. *water*, ὕδωρ. *Virg.* fluvialis. *Horat.* Loquaces lymphæ desiliunt. *Lucret.* Lymphæ puteales. *Ovid.* Vulnera lymphis abluere. *Senec.* Sancta fontis lympha. *Catull.* Hinc abite lymphæ, vini pernicies. — Also, *water impregnated with juices of any kind. Virg.* Fovit ea vulnus lympha. *Seren. Sammon.* Lympha intercus, *the dropsy, hydropsy*.

LȲMPHĀSĒŬS (lympha), a, um, adj. *of a crystal or water color. Martian. Capell.*

LȲMPHĀTĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *amazed, mad, frantic, furious, distracted, raving, beside himself, frightened out of his wits, panic-struck. Liv.* Ita victorem equitatum velut lymphaticus pavor dissipat (πανικὸς φόβος), *a panic. Senec.* Lymphatici metus. *Apul.* Cogitabam subito, velut lymphaticus, exsilire. *Plin.* Lymphatica somnia. *Id.* Helleborum medetur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, *sc.* hominibus. *Seren. Samm.* Helleboro purgatur lymphaticus error, *madness* (others read *humor*, and render *lymphaticus* by *watery*, understanding the *hydropsy*, which may be the sense as it stands here). *Plaut.* nummi, *crazy, mad*, h. e. *which will not stay in one's purse, are ever for leaping out. Id.* Lymphaticum, *for* lymphaticus morbus. (Compare *Lymphatus*.)

LȲMPHĀTĬŎ (lympho), ōnis, f. *wild affright, consternation, panic, frenzy, madness*, νυμφοληψία. *Plin.*

LȲMPHĀTŬS, a, um. See *Lympho*.

LȲMPHĀTŬS (lympho), us, m. same as *Lymphatio. Plin.*

LȲMPHŎ (lympha), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to amaze, drive out of his senses, madden with terror, distract with fear, make beside himself, make mad*, ἐκμαίνω. *Val. Flacc.* Deus ancipitem lymphaverat urbem. *Stat.* Horrificis lymphare incursibus urbes. *Plin.* Hac herba pota, lymphari homines, *become mad, lose their reason.* — Hence, Lymphātus, a, um (corresponding to the Greek νυμφόληπτος, *struck with madness* in consequence of having seen a nymph, hence, in general), *maddened, driven out of one's wits, crazed, panic-struck, wild, furious. Horat.* Mentem lymphatam (*panic-struck*). Mareotico (*sc.* vino) redegit in veros timores Cæsar. *Liv.* Lymphati et attoniti. *Virg.* Furit lymphata per urbem. — Lymphans, *for* lymphatus. *Apul.* and *Plin.*

LȲMPHŎR, ŏris, m. same as *Lympha. Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

LȲNCESTÆ, ārum, m. *inhabitants of the town Lyncus, in Macedonia, and the region about it. Plin.* — Hence, Lyncestis, ĭdis, f. adj. *of or belonging thereto. Plin.* aqua. — Also, Lyncestĭus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the same. Ovid.* amnis. — Also, Lyncestus, a, um, adj. same as *Lyncestius. Vitruv.* fons.

LȲNCEUS [dissyl.], ei and ĕos, m. Λυγκεύς, *one of the Argonauts, remarkable for his keen sight. Horat.* and *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *son of Ægyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *son of Thestius, and brother of Althæa. Hygin.*

LȲNCĒUS, a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to Lynceus, Lyncean*, Λύγκειος. *Ovid.* ensis. —— ¶ Figur. *Lyncean, sharp-sighted*, like Lynceus. *Cic.* Quis est tam Lynceus, qui, &c.; but this is better derived from *lynx*, and signifies *lynx-eyed, keen-sighted*, as the lynx.

LȲNCIDĒS, æ, m. seems to be *a son or descendant of Lynceus. Ovid.*

LȲNCŬRĬŎN (λυγκούριον), or -UM, ii, n. *lynx-stone, a hard, transparent stone, of a fiery color, supposed by the ancients to be formed from the urine of the lynx. Plin.* 8, 57. According to Beckmann (Hist. of Inventions, 1, 2.) probably *the hyacinth, or jacinth*; according to others, *the tourmaline, a transparent amber*.

LȲNCŬS, i, m. *a king of Scythia, who was changed into a lynx. Ovid.* —— ¶ Fem. *a town of Macedonia*; see *Lyncestæ*.

LȲNX (λύγξ), lyncis, f. and m. *a lynx or ounce*, a spotted animal, with bright and fiery eyes; Bacchus made use of them to draw his chariot. *Virg.* Lynces Bacchi variæ. *Stat.* Velatum geminæ dejectu lyncis, *h. e.* pellis e lynce.

LȲRĂ (λύρα), æ, f. *a lyre, lute, harp*, a stringed instrument, which differed from the cithara only in form. *Ovid.* Mercury invented it and presented it to Apollo. It is often attributed to the lyric poets (and even to other poets), because their poems were sung to the *lyra*; thus, *Ovid.* Pindaricæ fidicen lyræ. *Horat.* Non hæc jocosæ conveniunt lyræ. Also, *Stat.* Quamvis mea carmina surgant inferiore lyra. —— ¶ Also, *Lyra, a constellation. Ovid.*

LȲRCĒŬS, LȲRCĬŬS, or LȲRCÆŬS, i, m. *a fountain or river in Peloponnesus. Stat.* — Hence, Lyrcēĭus, a, um, adj. *Val. Flacc.*; and Lyrcēus, a, um, adj. *Ovid. Lyrcean, of or pertaining to the Lyrceus.*

LȲRĬCEN (lyra & cano), ĭnis, m. *a player on the lyra, harper*, λυριστής. *Stat.* Desides Baiæ, lyricenve notus Hectoris.

armis, *h. e. Misenus* (but here *liticen* is also read).

LȲRĬCŬS (lyra), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a lyre, lute, or harp, lyric, lyrical,* λυρικός. *Ovid.* Lyrici modi. *Id.* soni. *Horat.* vates, *a lyric poet. Ovid.* Lyrici Teia musa senis, *h. e.* Anacreontis. *Stat.* Regnator Lyricæ cohortis, *h. e. Pindar.* — Lyrica, *sc.* carmina, *lyric songs, odes. Plin. Ep.* — Lyrici, *sc.* poetæ, *lyric poets, writers of lyric poetry Quintil.*

LȲRISTĒS (λυριστής), æ, m. *a lyrist. Plin.*

LȲRNĒSŎS, LȲRNĒSSŎS, or -ŎS, i, f. *a town in Phrygia, the birthplace of Briseis, the mistress of Achilles.* — Hence, Lyrnēsis, *or* Lyrnessis, ĭdis, adj. f. *Lyrnesian, of or pertaining to Lyrnesus. Ovid.* Abducta Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, *h. e. Briseis.* — Hence, also, Lyrnesius, *or* Lyrnessius, a, um, adj. *Lyrnesian. Ovid.* mœnia. — Also, Lyrnesias, ădis. *Festus.*

LYRŎN (λύρον), i, n. *a plant;* same as *Alisma. Plin.*

LȲSANDĔR, dri, m. *a celebrated general of the Spartans. Nepos.* — Also, another Lysander, *a Spartan magistrate. Cic. Off.* 2. 23.

LYSĀS, antis, *a plant;* same as *Artemisia. Apul.*

LȲSĬĀS, æ, m. *a celebrated orator. Cic.* — Hence, Lysiăcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Lysias. Quintil.*

LȲSĬMĀCHĬA (λυσιμαχία), æ, f. *willow-herb* (Lysimachia vulgaris, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Lysimachia, æ, f. *a city of Thrace, founded by king Lysimachus.* — Hence, Lysimachiensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to this city. Liv.* Lysimachienses, *the inhabitants of the same.*

LȲSĬMĂCHŎS, i, m. *a stone resembling Rhodian marble, with veins of gold. Plin.*

LȲSIPPŬS, i, m. *a celebrated statuary of Sicyon. Quintil.*

LȲSIS (λύσις), is, f. *a solving, opening. Vitruv.* —— ¶ In architecture, the Same as *Sima* or *Cymatium. Vitruv.*

LȲTÆ (λύται, from λύω), ārum, m. *those who are able to solve and return proper answers to the questions proposed for examination at the end of the fourth year of their studies. Justin.* — *Those who, at the end of the fifth year, are more learned,* are called *prolytæ. Id.*

LYTRA. See *Lutra.*

LȲTRUM, or LȲTRŎN (λύτρον), i, n. *the ransom of a prisoner. Enn.* ap. *Fest.* and *Non.*

LȲTTA (λύττα), æ, f. *a small worm (called the greedy worm) said to be under the tongue of a dog, which, being taken out while he was a whelp, was absurdly supposed to prevent him from going mad. Plin.*

M.

M. is the prænomen *Marcus;* as, M. Cicero, *Marcus Cicero;* but M' signifies *Manius;* and M, when a number, denotes *a thousand.*

MA DIA (μὰ δία), *by Jove,* an oath common with the Greeks. *Petron.*

MĂCĂRĒIS, ĭdis, f. Μακαρηΐς, *the daughter of Macareus. Ovid.*

MĂCĂREUS (Μακαρεύς) [trisyll.], ĕi and ĕos, m. *the son of Æolus, who had a child by his sister Canace. Ovid.*

MACCŬS (μακκοάω), a, um, adj. *foolish, doltish, stupid. Apul.*

MĂCĔDŎ, and MĂCĔDŎN (Μακεδών), ŏnis, m. *in or of Macedonia; a Macedonian. Cic.* Macedo Alexander. *Horat.* Vir Macedo, *h. e.* Philippus. *Nepos.* Macedones milites. —— ¶ Also, *a certain usurer. Pandect.* See *Macedonianus.*

MĂCĔDŎNĬA (Μακεδονία), æ, f. *Macedonia, Macedon, a country situated between Thessaly and Thrace, which had rulers of its own, until it was conquered and reduced to a Roman province by Q. Cæcilius Metellus. The most celebrated kings of Macedon were Philip, and his son, Alexander the Great. The original inhabitants of Macedon were of Illyrian descent, but mingled afterwards with the Greeks.*

MĂCĔDŎNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. In *Pandect.* Senatusconsultum Macedonianum, *against an usurer by the name of Macedo;* whereby it was decreed, that a person lending money to minors, should not be entitled to sue them after the death of their parents.

MĂCĔDŎNĬCŬS (Μακεδονικός), a, um, adj. *Macedonian. Plin.* mare. *Id.* cerasa. *Id.* chlamys. *Plaut* miles. *Liv.* præda. —— ¶ Macedonicus, *a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedon. Vellei., Plin.,* and *Valer. Max.*

MĂCĔDŎNĬENSIS, e, adj. same as *Macedonicus. Plaut.*

MĂCĔDŎNĬŬS (Μακεδόνιος), a, um, adj. *Macedonian;* same as *Macedonicus. Ovid.*

MĂCELLĀRĬŬS (macellum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to flesh and other provisions; whose business is with these. Val. Max.* taberna. — Macellarius (*subst.*), ii, m. *a victualler, seller of any kind of victuals. Varr.* and *Sueton.*

MĂCELLĪNŬS (Id.), *thus the emperor Opilius Macrinus was called by his servants for shedding the blood of their fellow servants like a butcher. Capitolin.*

MĂCELLUM (unc.), i, n. *a provision-market, market, shambles,* &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *all sorts of provisions or victuals, which were sold at the macellum. Manil.* —— ¶ Also, Macellus, i, m. *for* macellum. *Martial.* 96, 9.

MĂCELLŬS (dimin. of macer), a, um, adj. *somewhat lean or meagre. Lucil.* homo.

MĂCĔŎ (unc.), es, n. 2. *to be lean, meagre or thin. Plaut.*

MĂCĔR (unc.), cra, crum, adj. *lean, meagre, thin, poor, barren. Virg.* taurus. *Cic.* solum. *Colum.* Macerrimæ stirpes. *Varr.* Ager macrior. —— ¶ Figur. *meagre, thin. Martial.* libellus, *h. e. small, thin. Horat.* Me macrum reducit, *h. e. sad, sorrowful.* —— ¶ It was also a Roman family name. Æmilius Macer, *a poet, and friend of Virgil. Ovid.*

MĀCĔRĀTĬŎ (macero), ōnis, f. *a steeping in liquor, soaking, maceration. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a making soft or tender. Arnob.*

MĀCĔRESCŎ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become soft or tender. Cato.*

MĀCĔRĬA (unc.), æ, f. *any wall inclosing grounds; a garden-wall, park-wall,* &c. *Terent., Varr.* and *Cæs.*

MĀCĔRĬĒS (unc.), ēi, f. *affliction, distress. Afran.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Maceria. Prudent.*

MĀCĔRŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to soak in liquor, soften by steeping, macerate. Terent.* Salsamenta hæc fac macerentur probe. *Colum.* Fimum assiduo macerari liquore. *Vitruv.* Macerare glebas calcis. *Plin.* panem, *sc.* aqua. *Id.* intestina piscium sale, *h. e. to pickle. Id.* aliquid fumo. *Id.* totum corpus lacte, *to bathe, wash,* in order to soften the skin. —— ¶ Figur. *to soften or break down, weaken, enervate, harass. Liv.* Alterum annum circumvallatos inclusosque nos fame macerant. —— ¶ It is elegantly applied to the mind: *to afflict, grieve, trouble, tease, torment, consume, waste, make to pine away, fret, vex, mortify, prey upon. Terent.* Sed quid ego? cur me excrucio? cur me macero? *Plaut.* Egomet me concoquo, et macero, et defatigo. *Ovid.* Maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi. *Horat.* Humor et in genas furtim labitur, arguens, quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus, *h. e.* consumar lento amore. *Calp.* Qua nunc ego maceror una, *whom alone I ardently love.* —— ¶ Macerare exspectationem, *to torment by procrastination. Senec.* Non tamen exspectationem vestram macerabo, singulos producendo: liberaliter hodie, et plena manu faciam.

MACES. See *Macetes.*

MĂCESCŎ (maceo), is, n. 3. *to grow lean or thin, become meagre or barren, pine or waste away. Varr.*

MĂCĔTÆ (Μακέται), ārum, and, by contract., um, m. poet. for *Macedones, the Macedonians. Stat.* — Also, same as *Syri. Sil.* 13, 878.

MĂCĔTĒS, um, m. *a nation in Africa, about the region of the Syrtes, perhaps the same whom Pliny calls Macæ, and Ptolemy* Μακαῖοι Συρτῖται. *Sil.* Et Macetum primi, atque incocti corpora Mauri. —— ¶ The singular is *Maces, etis. Sil.* Marmarides, tum Maurus atrox, Garamasque, Macesque.

MĀCHÆRA (μάχαιρα), æ, f. *a sword, sabre. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, for *Mentula. Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 85. —— ¶ Also, *the name of a* præco. *Juvenal.*

MĀCHÆRĬUM (μαχαίριον), ii, n. *a little sword. Plaut.*

MĀCHÆRŎPHŎRŬS (μαχαιροφόρος), i, m. *one who bears a sword or sabre. Cic.*

MĂCHĀŎN (Μαχάων), ŏnis, m. *a son of Æsculapius, and a skilful physician. Cels.*

MĂCHĀŎNĬCŬS (Machaon), and MĂCHĀŎNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Machaon. Sidon.*

MĀCHĬNA (μηχανή), æ, f. *a frame, fabric, work. Lucret.* mundi. —— ¶ Especially, *an instrument or a machine, by which things of considerable weight are moved or transferred;* as, *a crane, cylinder,* &c. *Vitruv.* Machina est continens ex materia conjunctio, maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, *a machine, engine. Cic.* Omnes illæ columnæ, machina apposita dejectæ, et repositæ sunt. *Horat.* Torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum. *Id.* Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas. *Pandect.* Machina frumentaria. —— ¶ Also, *a stage or scaffold where slaves were exposed to sale. Q. Cic.* Amicam, quam palam domi haberet, de machinis emit. —— ¶ Also, *a scaffold, frame of timber; a trestle, easel. Plin.* Pingebat semper togatus, quamquam in machinis. *Pandect.* Si servum tibi tectorem commodavero, et de machina ceciderit. *Id.* Si, ut de plano opus faceret; tu eum imposuisti machinæ: aut si machinæ culpa factum est, minus diligenter ligatæ, vel funium, perticarumque vetustate. —— ¶ Also, *a military machine, warlike engine. Virg.* Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros. *Sallust.* Vineis, turribus, et machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum. *Plin.* Murales machinæ. *Vitruv.* Arietaria machina. *Flor.* Machinis urbem quatere. — Figur. *Cic.* Hanc legem ad evertendas illius opes, tanquam machinam comparari. *Id.* Iisdem machinis sperant me posse labefactari, quibus antea stantem perculerunt. —— ¶ Frequently, *a trick, artifice, device, stratagem, plan, contrivance. Plaut.* Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam herili filio. *Accius.* Nec quem dolum ad eum, aut machinam commoliar, scio. *Cic.* Ut omnem adhibeam machinam ad tenendum adolescentem. *Plaut.* Quantas res turbo! quantas moveo machinas!

MĀCHĬNĀLIS (machina), e, adj. *relating to machines,* μηχανικός. *Plin.* scientia.

MĀCHĬNĀMENTUM (machinor), i, n. *a machine. Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *an instrument, organ. Apul.* Machinamenta, quibus ad sentiendas dijudicandasque quantitates, et qualitates census instructi sunt, *h. e. organs of sense.* — Also, *trick, artifice. Cod. Theod.*

MĀCHINĀRIUS (machina), a, um, adj. *relating to a machine. Apul.* mola, *h. e. that is turned about by an ass or a horse, by means of a machine. Pandect.* asinus, *h. e. the ass that does this. Id.* mensor, *h. e. one who measures lands with instruments, a surveyor. Solin.* commentator, *h. e. an inventor of machines or engines.* — Hence, Machinarius, ii, m. absolutely, *who works in or standing on a machine;* or, *a constructor of machines. Pandect.*

MĀCHINĀTIŌ (machinor), ōnis, f. *artificial construction of a machine to put a thing in motion; mechanism; mechanical device, contrivance, skill. Cic.* Cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphæram, ut horas, non dubitamus, quin illa opera sint rationis. *Id.* Data est quibusdam bestiis etiam machinatio quædam atque solertia: ut in araneolis aliæ quasi rete texunt, ut si quid inhæserit, conficiant, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a machine, engine. Vitruv.* Portationes fructuum non essent, nisi plaustrorum, aut sarracorum per terram, navicularum per aquam inventæ essent machinationes. *Cæs.* Qui tantæ altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent. *Id.* Hæc (tigna) cum machinationibus demissa in flumen defigere. *Hirt.* Aquæ magnam vim ex mari rotis, ac machinationibus exprimere. — Figur. *Cic.* Judex, tanquam machinatione aliqua, tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi, tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætitiam est contorquendus. *Pandect.* Dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio, ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita. *Id.* Quæ non magnam machinationem exigunt, *artifice, craft. Id.* Per machinationem obligatus, *h. e.* per dolum.

MĀCHINĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an engineer, machinist, architect. Liv.* tormentorum. — Also, without a *genit. Senec.* Ludicris artibus annumeres licet machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, et tabulata tacite in sublime crescentia, &c. —— ¶ Figur. generally in a bad sense, *a cunning deviser, subtle contriver, inventor. Cic.* Omnium architectus et machinator. *Id.* scelerum. *Tacit.* doli. *Apul.* accusationis. *Senec.* fraudis.

MĀCHINĀTRIX (machinator), īcis, f. *an inventress, author, beginner, contriver. Senec.* facinorum.

MĀCHINĀTUS (machinor), us, m. same as *Machinatio. Apul.*

MĀCHINĀTUS (Id.), a, um, particip. with passive signification. *Vitruv.* Aspiciamus solis, lunæ, quinque stellarum naturam, quæ ni machinata versarentur, non habuissemus in terra lucem, *by mechanism, mechanically. Sallust.* Indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *framed, devised, contrived.* —— ¶ See, also, *Machinor.*

MĀCHINŌR (machina), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to contrive, devise, design, frame, make, build,* μηχανάομαι. *Cic.* Ad usum autem orationis, incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit. *Id.* Qui hæc machinatus est, ut molitionem novam quæreret. *Id.* Hæc duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum, atque cantum. *Vitruv.* Tritonem æreum collocavit, et ita est machinatus, ut vento circumageretur. —— ¶ Frequently in a bad sense, *to plot or contrive with an ill design, scheme maliciously. Plaut.* Mihi illa nubet: machinare quod lubet. *Id.* Nisi si meo aliquam corde machinor astutiam. *Id.* Aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam. *Cic.* Cum arma in ædem Castoris comportabas, nihil aliud, nisi uti ne quid per vim agi posset, machinabare. *Id.* Sibi ipsi nefariam pestem machinari, *to plot his own destruction. Liv.* necem alicui. *Sallust.* perniciem cuipiam. *Cic.* pestem in aliquem. *Justin.* exitium occultis insidiis. *Id.* exitium per insidias. *Pandect.* adversus hostem, vel latronem.

MĀCHINŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *cunningly contrived. Sueton.* Repetentique Baulos in locum corrupti navigii machinosum illud obtulit.

MĀCHINULA (Id.), æ, f. *a small machine. Fest.*

MACHLIS. See *Achlis.*

MACIES (maceo), ēi, f. *leanness, thinness, meagreness, lankness, want of flesh,* λεπτότης. *Col.* Inde tussis, et macies. *Ovid.* Adducitque cutem macies. *Cic.* Profectus est ad bellum: at qua imbecillitate! qua macie! *how much weakened! Id.* Homo vegrandi macie torridus, *parched with excessive leanness. Plin.* Hoc maciem facit, *occasions leanness.* —— ¶ It is also used of barren lands, and the scanty, stinted growth of herbs or plants. *Colum.* Cultoris diligentia maciem soli vincere potest, *poorness, barrenness. Ovid.* Seges macie deficit. *Pallad.* Corticis macies jejuna nihil nutriet, *dryness.* — *Solin.* Macies aquarum, *diminution or deficiency of water;* as at the ebb. —— ¶ Figur. *meagreness of expression. Auct. dial. de Oratorib.* Qui hæc ossa, et hanc maciem probant.

MACILENTUS (macies), a, um, adj. *lean, lank, meagre. Plaut.*

MACIŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make lean; to lessen, diminish. Solin.*

MACIR (μάκερ), *the aromatic, red bark of a tree in India. Plin.*

MACIS, idis, f. *mace;* according to others, *a fictitious spice. Plaut.*

MACŌR (maceo), ōris, m. *leanness, meagreness. Pacuv.* Corpus macore senet. (Al. leg. *macrore.*)

MACRA, æ, m. *a river of Italy between Liguria and Etruria. Liv.*

MACRESCŌ (macer), is, crui, n. 3. *to grow lean, pine away. Colum.* Ne penuria cibi macrescat pecus. *Varr.* Fames macrescere cogit. *Festus.* Curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset.

MACRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *meagerness, leanness, poorness* of soil, &c. *Vitruv.* and *Pallad.*

MACRITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Macies. Plaut.*

MACRŎBII (μακρὸς & βίος), ōrum, m. *a nation in Æthiopia;* so called on account of their longevity. *Plin.*

MACRŎBIUS, ii, m. Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, *a man of consular dignity, who lived towards the end of the fourth century, and wrote a commentary on Cicero* de Somnio Scipionis, *and another book called* Saturnalia.

MACRŎCHERA (μακρόχειρα, from μακρὸς, long, and χεὶρ, hand). *Lamprid.* tunica, *h. e. long-sleeved.*

MACRŎCHIR. See *Longimanus.*

MACRŎCŌLUM (μακρὸς & κῶλον), i, n. *paper or parchment of the largest size,* or, as we say, *royal paper,* μακρόκωλον. *Cic.* Ἀρχέτυπον translatum in macrocolum lege convivis tuis.

MACRŎLŎGIA (μακρολογία), f. *macrology, prolixity, verbosity. Quintil., Charis.* and *Diomed.*

MACROR. See *Macor.*

MACTĀBILIS (macto), e, adj. *deadly. Lucret.*

MACTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a killer, slayer, murderer. Senec.* Perge mactator senum.

MACTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a sacrificing, killing. Lucret.*

MACTE,
MACTI. } See *Mactus.*

MACTEA. See *Mattya.*

MACTŌ (perhaps obsol. mago, whence may come Mactus and Magnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to augment, enrich, present. Varr.* Pultem diis mactare. *Cic.* Puerorum extis deos Manes mactare. *Liv.* Eos se Orco mactare Junius dictitans. —— ¶ Also, *to sacrifice, immolate. Virg.* Mactant lectas de more bidentes. —— ¶ Figur. *to increase, advance, honor* in any manner. *Cic.* Ferunt laudibus, mactant honoribus, *advance, heap honors upon. Arnob.* Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis, *do honor to.* —— ¶ Also, *to slay, kill, murder, assassinate, destroy. Cic.* Clodius divisores Tribuum domi suæ crudelissima morte mactavit. *Id.* Non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? *Martial.* Ibi illigatas mollibus damas plagis mactabis, et vernas apros. —— ¶ Also, *for* violare, delere, e medio tollere. *Cic.* Cum videant, jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum. —— ¶ Also, *to punish, afflict. Plaut.* Divitem audacter solemus mactare infortunio. *Id.* Dotatæ mactant et malo, et damno viros. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Qui illum dii deæque magno mactassint malo. —— ¶ Also, *to trouble, vex, plague to death. Plaut.* Hoc, quod me mactat, concinnem lutum. —— ¶ Also, *to throw, cast, precipitate. Acc.* ap. *Non.* Aut illorum opes fundam in campo, aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo in mare.

MACTRA (μάκτρα), æ, f. *a kneading-trough. Petron.* De mactra illam sustuli. (Others read *de mactrilla, h. e.* parva mactra.)

MACTRILLA. See *Mactra.*

MACTUS (mago; see *Macto*), a, um, adj. *augmented, increased; appeased or honored with a sacrifice.* It is used in addressing the gods, and signifies *happy, contented.* Thus, in *Serv.* ad *Æneid.* and in *Cato:* *macte hoc vino inferio esto: macte hac dape pollucenda esto: macte hoc porco esto, macte esto* is put instead of *mactus esto,* which was likewise used; *esto* is frequently omitted. —— ¶ *Macte,* and sometimes *macti,* is also used in congratulating and applauding men, in bidding them to be happy, &c. *Cic.* Macte virtute, *increase in virtue; go on and prosper. Virg.* atque his victorem affatur Iulum: Macte nova virtute puer: sic itur ad astra. *Senec.* Macte virtute esto, sanguinolentis, et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, *brave! gallant! valorous! Liv.* Macti virtute milites Romani este: vestrum iter ac reditum omnia sæcula laudibus ferent. *Val. Flacc.* Macte, ait, o nostrum genus. *Lucil.* Macte, inquam, virtute, simulque his vers bus esto, *h. e.* honoratus, laudatus, auctus tum virtute tua, tum versibus meis. *Plin.* Macti ingenio este, cæli interpretes. *Liv.* Macte virtute diligentiaque esto. *Stat.* Macte animo juvenis. *Id.* Macte toris, Latios inter placidissime vates, *h. e.* felix connubii. *Silv.* Macte bonis animi. *Martial.* Claudia, Rufe, meo nubit Peregrina Pudenti: Macte esto tædis, o Hymenæe, tuis. *Plin.* Macte hac gravitatis gloria, Cæsar. *Id.* Macte uterque ingenti in rempubl. merito. —— ¶ Remarkable is the expression in *Liv.* Juberem, macte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus staret: where others read *Juberem, te macte,* &c. So, *Flor.* Macte fortissimam, et meo judicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! asseruit cum fide socios, &c. Others read *macte esse fortissimam,* &c. *asseruit: cum fide,* &c. In these passages, *macte* is used as indeclinable, or as an adverb. —— ¶ It is also put with the genitive. *Martial.* Macte animi, quem rarus habet, morumque tuorum, Quos Numa, quos hilaris possit habere Cato. —— ¶ Absol. *Cic.* Servuli dicunt, eum, et agripetas ejectos a Buthrotiis: macte! *good! excellent! bravo!* or, *be glad at it!*

MACŬLA (unc.), æ, f. *a spot, stain, blot, blur, blemish, mark. Cic.* Est corporis macula, nævus: illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur. *Ovid.* Maculas auferre de vestibus. *Plin.* in veste facere. *Id.* e veste abluere. *Id.* Lentigines ac maculas e facie tollit elaterium, *spots, freckles, pimples, maculæ. Id.* Ruta illita cicatrices et maculas toto corpore emendat. *Id.* Melitites medetur maculis corporis. *Petron.* Aquæ aspergo corpori maculam imponit. *Ovid.* Combibit os maculas. *Plaut.* Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. *Cic.* Vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis: et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas. —— ¶ Figur. *a fault, slur, disgrace, stain of infamy, infamous blot; dishonor, infamy. Lucil.* Quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque. *Cic.* Delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta, quæ penitus jam insedit atque inveteravit in populi R. nomine. *Id.* Homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus. *Id.* Errabas, Verres, cum te maculas furtorum et flagitiorum tuorum, sociorum innocentium sanguine eluere arbitrabare. *Id.* Hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? *do you defame, de*

you asperse? *Id.* Legationis cæremoniam perfidia polluere, maculaque afficere. *Senec.* Imprimere maculam laudibus. *Cic.* Ut ejus adolescentiæ maculas ignominiasque prætercam. *Id.* Illam non pudor, non pietas, non macula familiæ a cupiditate revocavit. *Id.* Est hujus sæculi labes quædam et macula, virtuti invidere. *Terent.* Effugere maculam avaritiæ. *Plaut.* Inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, quæ elui neutiquam potest. *Id.* Jam ego ex corpore exigam omnes maculas mœrorum tibi. *Horat.* Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit, aut humana parum cavit natura. —— ¶ Also, *a natural spot or mark.* *Plin.* Gemma purpurea nigris interpellantibus maculis. *Virg.* Bos maculis insignis et albo, *h. e.* albis maculis. *Id.* Maculis auro squalentibus ardens, *specked or dropped with gold.* *Id.* Equus albis maculis, *with white spots.* —— ¶ Also, *a mesh in a net, an artificial hole in knit work.* *Ovid.* Retia sæpe comes maculis distincta tetendi. *Colum.* Locus clatris, vel grandi macula retibus contegitur. *Varr.* Septum totum rete grandibus maculis integitur. *Cic.* Reticulum ad nares sibi admovebat, tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, plenum rosæ. —— ¶ The precious stone *telicardios* was called *macula* by the Persians, according to *Pliny*, 37, 68; *Ed. Hard.*, however, reads *muculam*, for *maculam*.

MĂCŬLĀTĬŌ (maculo), ōnis, f. *a spotting or staining.* *Apul.* Ea tabes primorem cutem vitiligine insignit, et omnimodis maculationibus convariat.— Figur. *Jul. Firmic.* Aliqua infamiæ maculatione pollutus.

MĂCŬLŌ (macula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spot, stain, defile with spots.* *Virg.* Atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ, et terram tabo maculant. *Plaut.* Maculatur corpus maculis luridis. —— ¶ Figur. *to pollute, defile.* *Cic.* Castissimos ludos omni flagitio, dedecore maculare, *to taint, contaminate.* *Id.* Maculare omni nefario stupro et scelere sacra loca, *to defile, pollute.* *Id.* Eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, *blemish.* *Liv.* Maculare partus suos parricidio. *Nepos.* Belli gloriam turpi morte maculavit. *Virg.* Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen. *Aurel. Vict.* Hunc nulla vitiorum labes maculavit. *Lucret.* Metus maculat pœnarum præmia vitæ, *h. e.* corrumpit. — Maculantia verba, *h. e. disfiguring.* *Gell.* Obsoleta quoque, et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit. —— ¶ Also, *to dye or paint at intervals,* and *to make spots* as it were *for ornament.* *Val. Flacc.* Lumina non aliter toto cui vertice, quam si Lyda nurus sparso telas maculaverit ostro, *variegates.*

MĂCŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *spotted, stained, blotted.* *Cic.* Auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus: vestis Pompeii non multa, eaque maculosa, argentea vasa collisa, &c. *Plin.* Maculosa luna. *Ovid.* Maculosæ sanguine arenæ. *Id.* Littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, &c. *Plaut.* Si unam peccavisses syllabam, fieret corium tam maculosum, quam est nutricis pallium, *covered with weals and bruises.* —— ¶ Also, *speckled, spotted.* *Virg.* Maculosæ tegmine lyncis, *spotted, speckled, brinded.* *Plin.* Maculosum marmor. *Colum.* Equus coloris nigri, vel maculosi. —— ¶ Also, figur. *tainted, contaminated, polluted, foul, impure, ill-famed.* *Cic.* Maculosi Senatores, nudi equites. *Horat.* Maculosum nefas. *Tacit.* Vir omni dedecore maculosus. *Aurel. Vict.* Maculosa adolescentia.

MĂDAURĒNSIS (Madaura), e, adj. *of or belonging to Madaura, a city in Africa, the native place of Apuleius.* Hence, Apuleius is called *Madaurensis.* *Augustin.*

MĂDĔFĂCĬŌ (madeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (*Pass.* Madefio, fĭĕri, factus sum) *to wet, make wet, moisten.* *Cic.* Vaticinatus est, madefactum iri Græciam sanguine. *Virg.* Sanguis madefecerat herbas. *Plin.* Lanam aceto et nitro madefacere. *Ovid.* Imbutum nectare corpus terram suo madefecit odore, *h. e.* imbuit, perfudit. *Cic.* Imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius madefacti. *Tibull.* Vellera bis madefacta sucis, *dyed.* *Catull.* Madefient cæde sepulcra, *be moistened or drenched.* —— ¶ Hence, *to make drunk, intoxicate.* *Plaut.* Vino vos madefacitis. *Colum.* Madefactus Iaccho (*h. e.* vino), *drenched or intoxicated with wine.* *Sil.* Molli luxu madefacta membra, *relaxed.*—— ¶ Also, *to steep, soak.* *Plin.* Caules concisos madefaciunt diebus quindecim, atque ita succum exprimunt.

MĂDĔFACTŌ (madefacio), as, a. 1. *to moisten frequently.* *Venant. Fortun.* Si tamen est fluvius, qui madefactat humum.

MĂDĔFACTŬS, a, um. See *Madefacio.*

MĂDĔFĪŌ (madefacio), is, irreg. passiv. (See *Madefacio*) *to become wet or moist, be moistened,* &c. διαίνομαι.

MĂDĔNS (madeo), tis, particip. *wet, moist,* διάβροχος, ἔνυγρος, humore plenus, madidus. *Plin.* Madentes spongiæ. *Id.* Linteolum vino madens. *Quintil.* Vestis madens sanguine. *Petron.* Madens sudore. *Stat.* Madens oculis, *h. e.* flens. *Ovid.* Os fletu madens, *moistened or bedewed with tears.* *Id.* More nivis lacrymæ sole madentis eunt, *melting in the sun.* *Stat.* Ense madens, *h. e.* ensem habens madentem sanguine, *having his sword drenched in or reeking with gore.* — Cæde madens, *reeking with blood.* *Juvenal.* Hoc nocuit Lamiarum cæde madenti. *Senec.* Populisque madens ferrum, *h. e.* sanguine cæsorum populorum. *Id.* Puerili madens arundo leto, *reeking with infant blood.* — Absolut. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Madens coma, *h. e.* delibuta unguentis, *perfumed.* *Lucret.* Sudor madens per collum, *h. e.* manans, fluens. *Tacit.* Madentes campi, *marshy.* Figur. *Sever.* Madentes flammæ, *h. e.* fluentes. *Senec.* Madens Auster, *h. e.* pluvius. *Martial.* Madens bruma, *a rainy winter.* *Stat.* Madens deus, *h. e.* Neptunus. — Vino madens, *full of wine, drenched in wine, inebriated.* *Senec.* Vir moderatus et gravis, sed mersus vino et madens. — Also, without *vino*, or *mero*, βεβρεγμένος, *drunk, intoxicated.* *Sueton.* Nec temere unquam triclinio abscessit, nisi distentus ac madens. —— ¶ Figur. *Martial.* Jure madens, varioque togæ limatus in usu, *h. e. well versed in the law.* *Gell.* Vitia facundissime accusant, intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, *full of.* *Auson.* Cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens.

MĂDĔŌ (μαδάω), es, ui, n. 2. *to be or become wet or moist, be soaked, drenched or steeped,* μαδάω, νοτέω. *Cic.* Natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes. *Virg.* Plurima fuso sanguine terra madet. *Id.* Vere madent udo terræ, ac pluvialibus austris. *Martial.* Scis, quoties Phario madeat Jove fusca Syene, *h. e.* pluvia perfundatur. *Id.* Continuis vexata madet vindemia nimbis, *h. e.* tempus vindemiæ pluvium est. *Id.* Et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, *h. e.* perfusi sunt croco. *Id.* Madent capilli, *sc.* unguento. *Plin.* Persæ unguento madent. *Id.* Radix succo madet. *Id.* Capræ si aquam biberint, in qua folia ea maduerint, mori dicuntur. *Ovid.* Lacrymis madent genæ, *are moistened or bedewed.* *Val. Flacc.* Quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextræ, *h. e.* qui inviti cædem patrarunt. *Lucan.* Nati maduere paterno sanguine, *have been imbued with,* &c. *h. e.* occiderunt patres suos. — *Madere vino,* and *madere* (absolutely) signify *to be drenched in wine, be full of wine, be inebriated or drunk.* *Tibull.* Atque satur libo sit, madeatque mero. *Plaut.* Si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium. *Id.* Ecquid tibi videor madere? *do you take me to be tipsy?* *Id.* Non vides me, ut madide madeam? *Tibull.* Non festa luce madere est rubor. —— ¶ Also, *to be full of, abound with.* *Tibull.* Madeant generoso pocula Baccho, *be filled up to the brim.* *Plin.* Cæcubæ vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent. *Propert.* Cum pagana madent fercula deliciis. *Plaut.* Istæc blanda dicta quo eveniant, madeo metu. *Lucret.* Arte madent simulacra, *h. e.* arte imbuta et prædita sunt. (Another reading is *valent.*) *Horat.* Socraticis madet sermonibus, *h. e.* imbutus est, et abundat præceptis gravioris philosophiæ, *is seasoned with or instructed in the philosophy of Socrates.* *Martial.* Cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent. *h. e.* peritissima sunt Græcæ linguæ, *are well imbued or tinctured with.* —— ¶ *Virg.* Et quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent, *h. e. hastily cooked.* *Plaut.* Jam ergo hæc madebunt, faxo: nihil morabitur, *h. e.* coquentur. *Pers.* Collyria facite ut madeant, et colliphia: ne mihi incocta detis. —— ¶ See, also, *Madens.*

MĂDĒSCŌ (madeo), is, dui, n. 3. *to become moist or wet, be soaked or drenched.* *Virg.* Semusta madescunt robora. *Ovid.* Tellus nubibus assiduis, pluvioque madescit ab austro. *Id.* Multa terra madescit aqua. *Claudian.* Largis tunc imbribus ora madescunt. *Cels.* Spectare oportet, num tempora, partesve corporis aliæ paulum madescant, *h. e.* sudore perfundantur. —— ¶ Also, *to become soft or tender, be macerated.* *Colum.* Ut stabulentur sicco loco, ne humore madescant ungulæ. *Id.* Brassica in coctura celerius madescit. *Id.* (*de cucumere*) Riguoque madescit luteus arvo. *Plin.* Triticum madescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis.

MĂDĬDĀNS. See *Madido.*

MĂDĬDĒ (madidus), adv. *moistly.* *Plaut.* madere, *h. e. to be drenched with drink.*

MĂDĬDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to moisten.* *Arnob.* Proluvie linerent et madidarent se sua. *Id.* Mero multo madidari. —— ¶ Particip. *Madidans* instead of madidus, madens. *Claudian.* Ille (*Zephyrus*) Novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, *moistened, bedewed* (a false reading for *madidatus*).

MĂDĬDŬS (madeo), a, um, adj. *wet, moist, humid, soaked, steeped, drenched.* *Cic.* Fasciculum illum epistolarum totum sibi aqua madidum redditum esse. *Plin.* Radix succo madida. *Id.* Madidus spiritus, *a moist or damp atmosphere.* *Ovid.* Madidis Notus evolat alis. *Id.* Capilli madidi myrrha. *Id.* Madidæ genæ, *h. e.* madentes lacrymis. *Id.* Madidæ comæ, *h. e.* madentes unguento. — Hence, *filled with water.* *Ovid.* Ut levis in madida canna palude tremit. *Id.* Multa madidæ celebrantur arundine fossæ. *Martial.* Presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus. *Id.* Madidus Jupiter, *h. e.* pluvius. — Figur. *Cæcil.* Itan'est immemoris? itan'est madida memoria? *h. e.* quæ nihil retinet, velut si in aqua scribas. —— ¶ Also, *soft, tender.* *Plin.* Semina in siliquis nigriora, et madidiora lenticula. — Hence, of food, *sufficiently boiled, cooked, macerated, well done.* *Plaut.* Madida quæ mihi apposita in mensam, &c. *Id.* Nisi quas madidas glutias. *Martial.* Madidum cicer. *Id.* Et madidum thynni de sale sumen erit. *Lucan.* Tabe jecur madidum, *h. e.* corruptum, et stillans. —— ¶ Madidus vino, *and* Madidus (absolutely), *intoxicated.* *Plaut.* Ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe. *Id.* Faciam, ut sit madidus sobrius. —— ¶ Also, *dyed.* *Martial.* Vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta. — Figur. *Martial.* Cecropiæ madidus, Latiæque Minervæ artibus, *well read, deeply instructed.* *Id.* Nec torva lege fronte, sed remissa lascivis madidos jocis libellos, *h. e. full of.*

MĂDŌN, i, n. same as *Vitis Alba.* *Plin.*

MĂDŌR (madeo), ōris, m. *moisture, humidity.* *Sallust.*

MĂDŬLSA (Id.), æ, m. *drunk, a drunken man.* *Plaut.*

MÆANDER. See *Mæandrus.*

MÆĀNDRĀTŬS (Mæandrus), a, um, adj. *full of curves, flexuous.* *Varr.*

MÆĀNDRĬCŬS, and MÆĀNDRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Mæander, Meandrian.* *Tertull.* Si quis Mæandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahat. *Ovid.* Juvenis Mæandrius, *h. e.* Caunus Mæandri nepos. *Claudian.* Mæandria flumina. *Propert.* Phrygio fallax Mæandria campo errat, et ipsa suas decipit unda vias. *Avien.* Mæandria gleba, *h. e.* arva, quæ Mæandro alluuntur.

MÆANDRŎS (Μαίανδρος), or MÆANDRŬS, or MÆANDĔR, dri, m. *a river of Phrygia. It is celebrated for its windings. Ovid.* Mæandros, toties qui terris errat in isdem: Qui lassas in se sæpe retorquet aquas. Hence, *Colum.* More Mæandri, *crookedly, with turnings and windings.* —— ¶ Hence, Mæandri, *meanders, mazes, flexuous turnings or windings, tortuous passages, labyrinths, crooked, winding roads, roundabout ways; hence, indirect modes of speaking. Cic.* Quos tum Mæandros, dum omnes solitudines persequeris, quæ diverticula, flexionesque quæsisti? *Gell.* Ne tu quoque in illis dialecticæ gyris, atque mæandris, tanquam apud Sirenios scropulos, consenescas. *Ammian.* Hi locorum gnaritate confisi, quod ille, ut peregrinus et insuetus, meandros faciebat, et gyros, &c. —— ¶ Also, *winding or zigzag work wrought with the pencil or needle; a lace, or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. Virg.*

MÆCĒNAS, ātis, m. C. Cilnius Mæcenas, *a Roman knight descended from the kings of Etruria. He was a friend of the emperor Augustus, and a patron of learned men and of letters.* Hence, *all patrons of literature* have ever since been called *Mæcenates.*

MÆCĒNĀTIĀNŬS (Mæcenas), a, um, adj. *belonging to Mæcenas, deriving the name from him. Sueton.* Mæcenatiana turris. *Id.* Mæcenatiani horti. *Plin.* Mæcenatiana vina.

MÆCIA tribus, *one of the Roman country tribes, thus called from a town or region near Lanuvium. Fest.* and *Liv.*

MÆLES. See *Meles.*

MÆLIĀNŬS (Mælius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Mælius,* the proper name of a Roman citizen. *Liv.* Seditio mota ex Mæliana cæde.

MÆLIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a dog's collar, armed with sharp points. Varr.*

MÆNA (μαίνη), æ, f. *a kind of sea-fish, small and cheap, of which they used to make a brine or a pickle. Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Used also in sacrifices to the infernal gods. *Ovid.*

MÆNADĔS (μαινάς), um, f. *the priestesses of Bacchus; bacchants, bacchanals. Catull.* Ubi capita Mænades vi jaciunt hederigeræ. —— ¶ Mænades Priapi, *h. e. priestesses or worshipers of Priapus,* and figur. *unchaste, lascivious. Juvenal.* Vinoque feruntur attonitæ, crinemque rotant, ululantque Priapi Mænades. —— ¶ The singular *Mænas, adis,* is found in *Senec.* Verba nunc cluso male custodit ore Mænas impatiens dei (where *mænas* signifies *a prophetess*). —— ¶ Deglupta Mænas in *Plaut.* is a reproach of an effeminate person. Others read *mæna, a person resembling the fish of that name, a filthy, mean, contemptible person, a shotten herring.*

MÆNALA, ōrum. See *Mænalus.*

MÆNALIDĔS, æ, m. *the god Pan. Auson.* (So called from Mænalus.)

MÆNALIS, idis, adj. fem. *on or of mount Mænalus, belonging to it. Ovid.*

MÆNALIŬS (Mænalus), a, um, adj. *relating to mount Mænalus, belonging to it, Mænalian, Arcadian. Ovid.* deus, *h. e.* Pan. *Id.* Arctos, *h. e.* Callisto. *Virg.* versus, *h. e. bucolic, pastoral. Colum.* pater, *h. e.* Bacchus. *Propert.* ramus, *h. e. the club of Hercules. Stat.* ales, *h. e. Mercury.*

MÆNALŎS (Μαίναλος), or MÆNALŬS, i, m. and *plur.* MÆNALA, ōrum, n. now *Menalo, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds. It received its name from Mænalus, a son of Lycaon.* On this mountain *there was a town of the same name.*

MÆNAS, ădis, f. See *Mænades.*

MÆNIA columna, *a column or pillar in Rome, where thieves and bad slaves were tried and* (probably) *punished; it received its name from a Roman by the name of Mænius. Cic.*

MÆNIĀNUM (Mænius), i, n. *what projects from a building or wall* (paries), *a gallery, balcony. Cic.* Mænianorum umbram sequi.

MÆNŎMĔNŎN mel (μαινόμενον μέλι), n. *a kind of honey making those go mad that eat it. Plin.*

MÆŎN (Μαίων), ŏnis, m. *the name of a Theban priest of Apollo. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *a Mæonian, or Lydian. Claudian.*

MÆŎNIA (Μαιονία), æ, f. *Lydia, a country of Asia Minor. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Etruria,* because the Etrurians were said to be descended from the Lydians. *Virg.*

MÆŎNIDĒS, æ, m. *a Mæonian or Lydian.* — Also, *an Etrurian. Virg.* —— ¶ *Homer* is called thus, because he was said to have been born in Mæonia.

MÆŎNIS (Μαιονίς), idis, f. *a woman that is from Mæonia. Ovid.* Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, *h. e.* Arachne. *Id.* Mæonis aurato conspicienda sinu, *h. e.* Omphale. —— ¶ Mæonides, *a name given to the Muses, probably because Homer, their greatest favorite, was supposed to be a native of Mæonia. Ovid.* (Others read differently.)

MÆŎNIŬS, a, um, adj. Μαιόνιος, *belonging to Mæonia or Lydia. Virg.* rex. *Id.* Mæonii carchesia Bacchi, *h. e.* vini Lydii. *Ovid.* Mæoniæ ripæ, *h. e.* Mæandri. *Claudian.* rex, *h. e.* Midas. — Hence, Mæonii, ōrum, *Lydians. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *belonging to Etruria, Tuscan. Ovid.* nautæ, *h. e.* Tyrrheni. *Sil.* lacus, *h. e.* Trasymenus. *Id.* terra, *h. e.* Etruria. —— ¶ Also, *relating to Homer. Ovid.* carmen.

MÆŎTÆ (unc.), ārum, m. *a Scythian nation living on the shores of the* Palus Mæotis. *Plin.*

MÆŎTICŬS, and MÆŎTIŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the Mæotæ, or* Palus Mæotis. *Plin.* palus. —— ¶ Mæotici, ōrum, *nations bordering upon that lake. Pompon. Mela,* and *Plin.*

MÆŎTIDÆ, ōrum, m. *the Mæotians. Vopisc.*

MÆŎTIS (Μαιῶτις), idis, idos and is, adj. f. *pertaining to the Mæotians or the Mæotian lake. Ovid.* ora. *Id.* hiems, *h. e.* Scythica. —— ¶ Mæotis palus, *a large lake or part of the sea, at the north of the Euxine, with which it communicates by the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now called the sea of Tana,* or *of Zabacche,* or *sea of Asoph. Plin.* —— ¶ Mæotides peltiferæ, *h. e. the Amazons. Sabin.*

MÆŎTIUS. See *Mæoticus.*

MÆREO, } See *Mæreo.*
MÆSTŬS, &c. }

MÆSICUS. See *Mæsicus.*

MÆSIŬS, *the month of May* in the language of the Osci. *Fest.*

MÆVIĀNŬS (Mævius), a, um, adj. *belonging to Mævius, a Roman. Pandect.* Mævianus fundus. *Id.* Mæviana hereditas.

MÆVIŬS, ii, m. *the name of a Roman citizen.* In *Virg.* and *Horat. a poet of inferior note in the Augustan age.*

MAGA, æ. See *Magus, a, um.*

MĂGĀLIA (a Carthaginian word), ium, n. *Carthaginian huts or cottages. Virg.* Miratur molem (*sc.* arcis), magalia quondam. —— ¶ Also, *the suburbs of Carthage. Virg.* Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis.

MAGARIA, ium, n. same as *Magalia. Plaut. Pæn. Prol.* 86. *Ed. Gron.*

MĂGDALIDĔS (unc.), um, f. and MĂGDALIA, ōrum, n. *cylindrical figures. Plin. Val.* So *Scrib. Larg.* Emplastrum redactum in rotundas ampliores, quas magdalidas dicunt.

MĂGĔ, adv. same as *Magis. Plaut.* and *Virg.*

MĂGIA (μαγεία), æ, f. *the science of the Magi. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *sorcery. Apul.*

MĂGICĒ (μαγική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the magic art, magic. Plin.*

MĂGICŬS (μαγικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to magic, magic, magical. Virg.* artes. *Tacit.* superstitiones. *Plin.* vanitates. *Id.* herbæ. *Propert.* aquæ. *Colum.* Magicis sopitus cantibus anguis, *charmed by incantations.* —— ¶ *Tibull.* and *Lucan.* Magici dii, *that were invoked by incantations,* as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine, &c. —— ¶ Magicæ linguæ, *hieroglyphical characters. Lucan.*

MĂGIDA (magnus), æ, f. *a platter. Varr.* Magidam, aut lanculam, alterum a magnitudine, alterum ab latitudine finxerunt.

MĂGIRA (μάγειρος), æ, f. *the art of cookery. Cato ap. Frontin.*

MĂGIRISCIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a little cook. Plin.* Fecit idem et cocos, magiriscia appellatos, parvulis potoriis.

MĂGIS (μαγίς), idis, f. *a large dish or platter. Plin.* It seems to be the same as *magida.* —— ¶ Also, *a kneading-vessel,* or the like, *a baking-trough. Marcell. Empir.* and *Pandect.*

MAGIS (unc.), adv. *more. Cic.* Magis erit parricida. — It is joined with the ablatives *eo, quo, tanto, quanto,* &c. *Cic.* Legem sibi ipsi dicant innocentiæ, atque eo magis, si id, &c., *and that the more,* &c., *and so much the more,* &c. *Nep.* Quo magis præceptum illud omnium in animis esse debet, *and for that the more. Id.* Ab hoc Eumenes vulneratur, neque eo magis ex prœlio excessit, *h. e.* et tamen non. *Cic.* Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. *Id.* Magis erit parricida. *Id.* Illa sumite, quibus concessis, nihilo magis efficiatur quid velitis. *Id.* Expecto tuas literas, te ipsum multo magis. — *Quo magis* is sometimes opposed to *quo minus,* not in a comparative, but in an affirmative sense. Thus in *Pandect.* Cum rescissio quo magis, non quo minus adhibeatur. —— ¶ It is followed by *quam, than, Cic.;* also by *atque* for *quam, Terent.;* or by *ac, Cic.* —— ¶ It is also joined with the ablative, which may be resolved by *quam. Liv.* Magis solito, *more than usual. Id.* Magis Alliense die Alliam reformidaturos, *h. e.* quam Alliensem diem. —— ¶ Also, without the *ablat.* before numerals. *Cic.* Annos natus magis quadriginta, *above forty years of age.* —— ¶ It supplies the *comparat.* of such adjectives as have no compar. in *er. Cic.* Ut quadam magis necessaria ratione sit vivendum. —— ¶ Also, before any positive adjective or adverb, for the *comparative* degree. *Terent.* Magis elegans. *Id.* Magis impense. —— ¶ Also, redundantly with a comparative. *Plaut.* Magis dulcius. *Valer. Max.* Magis locupletior. *Terent.* Magis cautius. —— ¶ Sometimes it is wanting, and to be understood. *Plaut.* Tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, *for* magis tacita. *Liv.* Ipsorum, quam Hannibalis interesse. *Tacit.* Legiones, prædæ quam periculorum sociæ. (Thus, particularly in *Tacitus* and *Livy.*) —— ¶ It is frequently repeated. *Cic.* De Græcia quotidie magis et magis cogito, *more and more. Id.* Magis magisque. *Catull.* Magisque magis. *Virg.* Magis atque magis. —— ¶ Tam magis, *and* quam magis, *for* eo magis, quo magis, *Virg.* And frequently, Quam magis, *for* quo magis, *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Also, Magis quam, *for* quo magis. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Magis est quod, or ut, *there is greater reason. Cic.* Magis est, quod gratuler. *Id.* Magis est, ut ipse moleste ferat. Also, Magis est ne, *Pandect.,* or with the *accus.* with the *infinit.* following. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Non magis — quam, *not only — but also. Liv.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *rather. Cic.* and *Virg.* — Mage, *for* magis. (See *Mage.*) —— ¶ The superlat. of *magis* is *maxime* (maxume), *in the highest degree, most, most of all, remarkably, eminently, much, very. Cic.* fidelis. *Nep.* florere. Hence, *Cic.* Ut quisque maxime — ita maxime (or potissimum), *for* quo magis — eo magis. Also, for this, *Terent.* Quam maxime — tam maxime. Hence, *Cic.* Tam sum amicus reipubl., quam qui maxime, *h. e. as any one can possibly be. Liv.* Grata ea res ut quæ maxime senatui unquam fuit, *for* grata ea res maxime senatui fuit. *Cic.* Domus celebratur ita, ut quum maxime, *sc.* celebraretur, *h. e. to the highest degree.* (See *Quum.*) —— ¶ It supplies the superlative of such adjectives as have no superl. in *mus. Cic.* Maxime naturalis. And is often used instead of the superlat. of those which admit of a superlat. *Terent.* Maxime utile. When put with the superlat., it strengthens its signification. *Cic.* Maxime liberalissima. —— ¶ When preceded by *quam,* or *vel,* or *multo,* its signification is strengthened. *Cic.* Quam maxime, *very much, extreme-*

ly. Also, with *possum*. *Cic*. Verbis, quam maxime possem, lectis. Thus, also, Cic. Vel maxime. *Sallust*. Multo maxime. Quum is also put before it, instead of *quam*. *Cic*. Nunc quum maxime, *now especially*, or, also, *just now*. — *Ut quum maxime* is also used instead of it. *Terent*. (See Quum.) —— ¶ Also, *chiefly*, *especially*, *particularly*. *Cic*. Poetas et maxime Homerum. —— ¶ In answers: *yes*, *well*, *certainly*, *assuredly*. *Terent*. —— ¶ Also, *at the most*, *at best*. *Gell*. Puer ad annos maxime natus octo. —— ¶ Also, *just*. *Cic*. Quum hæc maxime cognosceremus. Hence, Quum (*for* quam) maxime, *Terent*. and *Cic*., *just now*; for which also stands *nunc quum maxime*, *Cic*., or *ut quum maxime*. *Terent*. See *Quum*.

MAGISTĔR (magis, or μέγιστος), tri, m. *a master*, *ruler*, *president*, *chief*, *head*, *director*, *leader*, *commander*, *superintendent*. *Pandect*. Quibus præcipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis, quam ceteri, diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus præsunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur. Quin etiam et ipsi magistratus per derivationem a magistris cognominantur. —— ¶ Hence, Magister populi, *a dictator*, in more ancient times. *Cic*. and *Fest*. —— ¶ *Magister equitum* was usually nominated by the dictator, generally, from those of consular or prætorian rank; his proper office was to command the cavalry, and also to execute the orders of the dictator, *a master of horse*, *a general of horse*, *or the dictator's lieutenant*. *Liv*. —— ¶ *Ammian*. Magister peditum, *a general of infantry*. —— ¶ Also, *a commander of a corps*. *Virg*. —— ¶ Magister morum, *a censor*. *Cic*. —— ¶ Magister curiæ, *the master of a ward* (curia). *Plaut*. Nearly the same is *magister vici*, *Suet*. And *vicimagister*, *Inscript*. ap. *Gruter*. And *vicemagister*, *P. Vict*., *a superintendent of a street*. —— ¶ Magister Saliorum, *the chief of the priests of Mars*. *Inscript*. ap. *Gruter*. —— ¶ officiorum, *and* operarum, *an overseer of the labors and laborers on a farm*. *Colum*. —— ¶ chori canentium, *the leader of a band or choir*. *Colum*. —— ¶ scripturæ, *and* in scriptura, *a collector-general of the* scriptura. *Cic*. societatis. The equites who farmed the revenues, were divided into certain societies, and he who presided in such a society, was called *magister societatis*. *Cic*. —— ¶ pecoris, *a chief herdsman*; also, *any shepherd*; *a groom*. *Varr*. — *Apul*. Magister asini, *h. e. proprietor*, *driver*. —— ¶ auctionis, *an officer who made a public sale of debtors' goods*. Among jurists, he is also called *curator*. *Pandect*. —— ¶ convivii, *the president of a feast*. *Varr*. and *Apul*. —— ¶ navis, *the master or captain of a ship*. *Liv*. — Also, Magister (navis), *a pilot*, *steersman*. *Virg*. —— ¶ ludi, *a schoolmaster*. (See *Ludi magister*.) —— ¶ gladiatorum, *a trainer of gladiators*, *fencing-master*. *Cic*. —— ¶ In particular, *a master*, *teacher*, *instructor*. *Cic*. —— ¶ Figur. *a teacher*, *an author*, *adviser*, *instigator*. *Cic*. Stilus, optimus dicendi magister. *Id*. Magister ad despoliandum templum. *Senec*. Sæpe in magistrum scelera redierunt sua. —— ¶ For *pædagogus*, *a pedagogue*, *tutor*, *or educator of children*. *Terent*. Senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum.

MAGISTĔRIUM (magister), ii, n. *the office or power of a master*, *president*, *governor*, &c. *Sueton*. equitum. *Cic*. morum, *h. e. the office of censor*. *Sueton*. Municipalibus magisteriis contentus, *h. e. with the offices in municipal towns*. *Id*. sacerdotii. —— ¶ Especially, *the office of a governor*, *tutor*, *or instructor of youth*, *Plaut*. Hence, figur. *instruction*, *advice*, *Cels*. of a physician. *Plaut*. Virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, *h. e. by your advice*.

MAGISTĔRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a* magister. *Cod. Just*. Magisteria potestas.

MAGISTĔRŌ (Id.), or MAGISTRŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rule*, *govern*, *command*. *Spartian*. Inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans.

MAGISTRA (Id.), æ, f. *a mistress*, *tutoress*, *instructress*, *schoolmistress*. *Terent*. ludo. *Cic*. officiorum. —— ¶ Adjectively, *Virg*. Arte magistra, *h. e. by the direction of*. *Sil*. Asper frena pati, aut jussis parere magistris.

MAGISTRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *pertaining to a master*, *superior*, *ruler*, *chief*, &c. *Vopisc*.

MAGISTRĀTIŌ (magistro), ōnis, f. *instruction*; *a school*. *Cod. Theod*. Publicæ magistrationes sunt publicæ scholæ.

MAGISTRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the office or place of a magistrate*; *a magistracy*, *civil office*. *Cic*. Magistratus mandare. *Id*. dare. *Id*. committere. *Id*. Magistratum habere. *Cæs*. obtinere. *Liv*. occipere. *Sallust*. ingredi. *Cic*. petere, capere, gerere. *Id*. inire. *Id*. Magistratu abire. *Pandect*. se abdicare. *Id*. Magistratum sibi prorogare. *Cic*. abrogare alicui. *Cæs*. deponere. *Liv*. In magistratu manere. *Id*. In magistratu esse. *Ascon*. Magistratum imminuere. —— ¶ The Roman magistrates were variously divided; into *ordinarii* and *extraordinarii*; the former were those who were created yearly or at stated times, as, the consuls, prætors, censors, tribunes of the people, ædiles, quæstors, &c.; the latter were only created on extraordinary occasions or emergencies, as, a dictator, a master of horse. — The *magistratus curules* were those who had the right of using the *sella curulis*, namely, the dictator, the consuls, censors, prætors, and curule ædiles. The *magistratus plebeii* were chosen from the plebeians, the ædiles and tribunes of the people belonged to them. — The *magistratus majores* were the consuls, prætors and censors, who were created at the comitia centuriata; the *magistratus minores* were the tribunes of the people, the ædiles, and quæstors, who were created at the comitia tributa. —— ¶ *Magistratus* was, properly, a civil magistracy in the city; *imperium*, military command in the provinces; as may be gathered from those passages in which *magistratus* and *imperium* are joined, and signify *offices civil and military*; but this distinction is not always observed; *imperium* is not always opposed to *magistratus*. (See *Imperium*.) *Sallust*. Magistratus, et imperia minime mihi capiunda videntur. *Sueton*. Abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus præstitit. —— ¶ Sometimes the magistracies in the city are called *magistratus*, whilst *potestas* denotes a magistracy in the provinces. *Sueton*. Jurisdictionem in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, atque etiam per provincias potestatibus. *Pandect*. Qui magistratum potestatemve habebit. —— ¶ *Magistratus* very frequently signifies *a person invested with public authority*, *a magistrate*, *a public functionary*. *Cic*. Est proprium munus magistratus intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis. *Sallust*. Oppida per magistratus administrare. *Liv*. Creare magistratus. *Nep*. Magistratui quempiam tradere, *sc*. puniendum. *Id*. His enim magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, *h. e.* his consulibus.

MAGISTRO. See *Magistero*.

MAGMA (μάγμα), ătis, n. *the dregs of an ointment*. *Plin*.

MĀGMĔNTUM (for magimentum, from the obsol. mago), i, n. *increase*. — Also, *addition to a sacrifice*. *Varr*.

MAGNA GRÆCIA. See *Græcia*.

MĀGNĀLIS (magnus), e, adj. *great*, *magnificent*, *splendid*. Magnalia, ium, n. *mighty deeds*, *great exploits*. *Tertull*.

MĀGNANIMITAS (magnanimus), ătis, f. *greatness of soul*, *magnanimity*. *Cic*. Omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis.

MĀGNANIMŬS (magnus & animus), a, um, adj. *great of mind*, *of great spirit*, *magnanimous*, *brave*, μεγαλόψυχος. *Cic*. Magnanimi viri. *Virg*. equi, *high-spirited*, *mettlesome*.

MĀGNĀRIŬS (magnus), a, um, adject. *Apul*. Magnarius negotiator, *a wholesale merchant*.

MĀGNĒS (Μάγνης), ētis, m. *of Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, *a Magnesian*. *Cic*. Lapis magnes, *or*, absol. Magnes, *a loadstone*, *magnet*; also, *manganese*. *Plin*. —— ¶ Magnetes, *the inhabitants of the city of Magnesia*, *in Lydia*, *Tacit*. Also, *those of a city of the same name in Ionia*. *Tacit*. Also, *the inhabitants of the country of Magnesia*. *Ovid*. and *Liv*.

MĀGNĒSIA (Μαγνησία), æ, f. *a country of Macedon*, *bordering on Thessaly*. Also, *a town of Asia Minor*, *on the Mæander*. *Nep*. and *Liv*. Also, *a town in Lydia*, *at the foot of mount Sipylus*. *Liv*.

MĀGNĒSIŬS (Μαγνήσιος), or MĀGNĒSŬS, a, um, adj. *of Magnesia*, *Magnesian*. *Lucret*. Magnesium saxum, *the magnet*.

MĀGNĒSSA, æ, adject. femin. *Magnesian*, *a Magnesian woman*. *Horat*. Hippolyte.

MĀGNĒTARCHĒS (Μαγνητάρχης), æ, m. *the chief magistrate of the Magnetes* (in Thessaly). *Liv*.

MĀGNĒTICŬS (Magnes), a, um, adj. *of Magnesia*, *or magnetic*. *Claud*. Magnetica gemma.

MĀGNĒTIS (Μαγνῆτις), ĭdis, f. *Magnesian*, *of or at Magnesia*. *Ovid*. Argo, *h. e. Thessalian*, thus called, because it was said to have been built at Pagasæ in Magnesia, and to have been launched into the sea near Aphetæ.

MĀGNICIĒS (unc.), ēi, f. *the name of a bird in Arabia*. *Lactant*.

MĀGNIDICŬS (magnus & dico), a, um, adj. *boasting*, *bragging*. *Plaut*. homo. *Id*. mendacium.

MĀGNIFACIŌ (magni & facio), is, a. 3. *to value greatly*, *esteem highly*. *Terent*. — So, with the *superl*. Maximifacere. *Plaut*.

MĀGNIFICĀTIŌ (magnifico), ōnis, f. *a magnifying*. *Macrob*. Personarum magnificatio.

MĀGNIFICĒ (magnificus), adv. *magnificently*, *splendidly*, *nobly*, *generously*, *grandly*, *pompously*, *sumptuously*. *Cic*. ornare convivium. *Id*. habitare. *Id*. vivere. *Nep*. Magnifice donare aliquem. *Cic*. vincere, *gloriously*, *nobly*. *Liv*. incedere, *pompously*, *stately*, *proudly*. Thus, *Plaut*. inferre se, *haughtily*. *Id*. amiciri. *Auct*. ad *Herenn*. se jactare, *braggingly*, *pompously*. —— ¶ Sometimes it is applied to speeches, *in a lofty and high strain*, *sublimely*, *pathetically*. *Tibull*. loqui. *Plaut*. Collaudare aliquem. *Liv*. —— ¶ *Very much*. *Terent*. se efferre. *Plin*. prodesse. *Cic*. laudare. —— ¶ Comparativ. *Magnificius*. *Cato*. Superlat. *Magnificissime*. *Acc* ap. *Prisc*.

MĀGNIFICĔNTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Magnifice*. *Vitruv*. Oppidum magnificenter ædificatum. *Cic*. Magnificentius dicere et sentire. *Id*. Cum consulatum magnificentissime gesseris, *with great honor and much credit to yourself*. *Id*. appetere virtutes, *h. e. greatly*, *very much*.

MĀGNIFICĔNTIA (Id.), æ, f. *magnificence*, *grandeur*. *Cic*. Magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum, cum animi ampla quadam et splendida propositione, agitatio, atque administratio. —— ¶ Hence, *magnificence*, *splendor*, *costliness*, *grandeur*. *Cic*. epularum, villarum, liberalitatis, funerum, sepulcrorum. *Id*. verborum (μεγαλοπρέπεια), *grand and pompous diction*, *sublime*, *lofty speech*. So, also, absol. *Id*. Magnificentia. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, *boasting*, *bragging*. *Tacit*. Composita in magnificentiam oratio, *a high-flown*, *pompous speech*. *Cic*. Phœnices primi magnificentiam supportarunt in Græciam. —— ¶ Also, *greatness of soul*, *magnanimity*, *noble-mindedness*. *Cic*. —— ¶ Also, *great talents and skill*. *Plin*.

MĀGNIFICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to value or esteem greatly*. *Terent*. and *Plaut*. —— ¶ Also, *to extol*, *magnify*, *praise*. *Plin*.

MĀGNIFICŬS (magnus & facio), a, um, adj. compar. magnificentior, us: superlat. magnificentissimus, a, um. *one who has performed any thing by which he appears or becomes great*. *Plaut*. Facio me magnificum. Hence, *august*, *glorious*, *respectable*, *great*. *Sallust*. civitas. *Liv*. Vir factis magnificus. Also, *splendid*,

magnificent, stately, great. Nep. Elegans, non magnificus. Also, *boastful, bragging. Plaut.* Cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit.—— ¶ Res magnificæ, *sumptuous, rich, costly, magnificent, splendid. Cic.* apparatus. *Cæs.* funera. *Sallust.* spolia magnifica. *Id.* honores. *Justin.* res gestæ. *Id.* villæ. *Plin.* oppidum. —— ¶ Also, applied to words or speeches, *of high strain, pompous, pathetic. Cic.* genus dicendi. *Plin.* oratio. *Terent.* verba, *boasting language.* Sometimes it may be rendered *splendid, lofty, grand, sublime. Cic.* Magnificentius dicendi genus. —— ¶ Also, *valuable, useful, admirable. Plin.* Laser magnificum in usu, medicamentisque. *Id.* Myriophyllon magnifici usus ad vulnera. —— ¶ *Magnificior* and *magnificissimus* were in use with the ancients, according to *Festus.*

MĂGNĬLŎQUENTĬĂ (magniloquus), æ, f. *a lofty and high strain or manner of speaking. Cic.* Dactylicus numerus hexametrorum magniloquentiæ est accommodatior. *Id.* Homeri. —— ¶ Also, *a vaunting, bragging, boasting. Gell.*

MĂGNĬLŎQUUS (magnus & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking in a lofty style, sublime. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *boasting, bragging. Tacit.* and *Ovid.*

MĂGNĬPENDŎ, or MĂGNI PENDŎ (magnus & pendo), is, a. 3. *to value greatly, esteem highly, account much of. Plaut.* and *Terent.*

MĂGNĬSŎNANS (magnus & sonans), tis, adj. *sounding loud. Acc.* saxa. (Al. aliter leg.)

MĂGNĬTĀS (magnus), ātis, f. same as *Magnitudo. Acc.*

MĂGNĬTŪDŎ, ĭnis, f. *greatness, bulk, magnitude. Cic.* mundi. *Id.* regionum. *Id.* maris. *Cæs.* corporum. *Id.* fluctuum et tempestatum. *Id.* Silva magnitudinis infinitæ. *Id.* fluminis. *Cels.* Catapotia fiunt ad fabæ magnitudinem, *to the size of.* —— ¶ Sometimes, *a multitude, great quantity, great number, plenty, abundance. Nep.* copiarum. *Cic.* fructuum. *Id.* pecuniæ. *Id.* quæstus. —— ¶ Also, *greatness* of immaterial things. *Cic.* amoris. *Id.* odii. *Id.* causarum, *weight, importance. Nep.* rerum gestarum. *Cic.* beneficii. *Id.* periculi. *Id.* frigoris. *Nep.* virium, *strength. Plin.* doloris. *Id.* ingenii. —— ¶ Magnitudo animi, *greatness of soul, loftiness of spirit, magnanimity;* also, *high spirit. Cic.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, applied to time, *length. Plin.* Dierumque ac noctium magnitudines. —— ¶ Also, *dignity. Tacit.* Imperatoria. *Id.* Invidia infra tuam magnitudinem jacet. —— ¶ Also, a title, *highness, excellency,* &c. *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ The plural *magnitudines* occurs in *Cic.*

MĂGNŎPĔRĔ (magno & opere), adv. *very much, much, greatly, exceedingly. Cic.* —— ¶ Magno opere is also used. *Cic.* Thence, also, Magnoque opere, *Cic.* And, inversely, Opere magno, *Acc.* Also, in the compar., *Cato,* Quo majore opere, *the more,* the *more earnestly.* Superlat. *Terent.* Maximopere *or, Cic.* Maximo opere, *very much.*

MĂGNŬS (obsol. mago), a, um, adj. *great, large,* μέγας, grandis, amplus: compar. *major,* superl. *maximus, a, um, great with respect to size, length, breadth,* &c. to which is opposed *parvus. Cic.* domus. *Catull.* montes. *Cæs.* æstus maritimi. *Id.* Oppidum maximum. *Liv.* Aquæ magnæ fuerunt. —— ¶ It is also applied to weight and number, *much, considerable, great. Cic.* pondus auri, numerus frumenti, vis mellis. *Id.* pecunia. *Cæs.* pabuli copia. *Id.* multitudo. *Nepos.* divitiæ. *Virg.* populus. *Nep.* concursus. — Also, *great in energy or force. Cic.* vox, *a loud voice. Nep.* spes. *Cic.* infamia. *Cæs.* Multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus. *Id.* Homines magnæ virtutis. *Nep.* Magno animo esse. —— ¶ *Great with respect to expense, pomp, splendor,* &c. Hence, *Cic.* Magni ludi; also called *Romani,* or *maximi. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *great with regard to power, authority, merits, and talents. Cic.* vir. *Nep.* Magnus bello. *Id.* Potentior et major, *in possession of greater authority and power.* Hence, *Cic.* Jupiter optimus maximus, *h. e. omnipotent. Virg.* Magna sacerdos, *h. e. great, venerable,* &c. *Liv.* Prætor maximus, *h. e. the dictator. Suet.* Maxima virgo, *the high priestess of the vestal virgins.* —— ¶ Also, with regard to importance, *great, momentous, important, strange, singular,* &c. *Nep.* res. *Id.* Majores res. *Vellei.* Majora, *attempts to attain to more power than is consistent with the laws and constitution. Pallad.* vinum, *h. e. good. Cic.* causa. *Cels.* Morbus major, *epilepsy. Cæs.* casus, *a singular incident;* (also, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep. critical condition, great risk.*) *Cic.* Magnum est (with *infin.*), *it is a great thing. Id.* Quod erit majus. —— ¶ *Great in its kind. Cæs.* virtus. *Cic.* minæ. *Terent.* nebulo. *Cic.* fur. —— ¶ *Great in speaking,* be it in earnest and truth, or jokingly and boastingly. *Virg.* verba, *bragging, boastful, or exaggerating words. Ovid.* Magna loqui, *to speak boastingly* as of one's self. *Virg.* Dixerat ille aliquid magnum. *Terent.* Magni sumus atque humiles, *h. e. proud.* — Magnum, adv. *very. Plaut.* Magnum clamat, i. e. *with a loud voice.* Thus, also, *Maximum. Id.* Exclamat maximum, *h. e. as loud as he can.* — Magni (for *magni pretii*), and magno (for *magno pretio*), *high, dear, at a high price. Cic.* Magni esse, *to be highly esteemed. Id.* Æstimare magni, *or* magno, *to esteem highly. Id.* Magni interest ad, &c. *it is of much importance, it greatly concerns,* &c. *Id.* Magno vendere, *or* conducere, *or* emere, *at a high price. Liv.* Magno illi stetit, *cost him dear.* Magni facere, *to esteem highly.* (See *Magnifacio.*) *Plaut.* Maximi facere. *Phædr.* Majoris veneunt, *dearer, at a higher price.* —— ¶ In majus, *greater, greater than a thing really is. Liv.* accipere. *Id.* extollere. *Id.* ferre. *Id.* credere. —— ¶ *Major,* with a *genit.* following. *Plin.* Omnium triumphorum laureum adepte majorem, *for* maximam, *or for* triumphis. —— ¶ Major, *for* magnus. *Cic. Senect.* 7. Opera majora fiunt. —— ¶ *Magnus* signifies, also, *long. Spartian.* crines. *Liv.* sermones, hence, *long* with regard to time. *Justin.* Magno tempore, *h. e.* diu. *Id.* Magno post tempore, *a long time after.* Hence, of the age of a person, with the *ablat. natu. Nep.* and *Liv.* Magno natu, *advanced in years, aged. Nep.* Filius maximo natu, *the eldest son.* —— ¶ *Major,* or *maximus,* of men of definite age, sometimes joined with *natu* or *annis,* sometimes without them. *Cic.* Fuit major natu quam Plautus, *h. e. older. Id.* Audivi ex majoribus natu. *Liv.* Natu major frater. *Terent.* Frater major, *the elder* of two. *Natus* is, also, joined with them. *Nep.* Major annis sexaginta natus, *above sixty years of age.* So, also, annorum. *Liv.* Neu majores quinum quadragenum (annorum), *and not above forty-five years of age.* Hence, *Cic.* Majores, *forefathers, ancestors. Plaut.* Major herus, *the master of the house, master of a family. Id.* Minor herus, *the young master.* So, also, *Id.* Hera major, and minor. So, also, Maximus, a, um, *the oldest. Liv.* stirps. *Suet.* virgo, *the eldest, and, consequently, most respected of the vestal virgins.* Also, joined with *natu. Virg.* Hence, *Pandect.* Patruus magnus, *h. e.* frater avi. *Id.* Avunculus magnus, *h. e.* frater aviæ. *Id.* Amita magna, *h. e.* soror avi. *Id.* Matertera magna, *h. e.* soror aviæ. So, also, *Id.* Patruus major, *h. e.* frater proavi. *Id.* Avunculus major, *h. e.* frater proaviæ. *Id.* Amita major, *h. e.* soror proavi. *Id.* Avunculus maximus, *h. e.* frater abaviæ. *Id.* Amita maxima, *h. e.* soror abavi. *Id.* Matertera maxima, *h. e.* soror abaviæ. *Id.* Patruus maximus, *h. e.* frater abavi. —— ¶ *Liv. Maximus stirpis,* of two brothers, for *major.*

MĂGŪDĂRIS, or MĂGŸDĂRIS (μαγύδαρις), is, f. *the stalk of a plant* called *Laserpitium,* according to others *the root, seed, or juice of it. Plin.*

MĂGŬS (μάγος), i, m. *a wise and learned man, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a magician, diviner, enchanter. Horat.* and *Lucan.*

MĂGŬS, a, um, adj. *magic, magical. Ovid.* —— ¶ Maga, æ, f. *an enchantress, sorceress, witch. Ovid., Senec., Augustin.*

MĀĬĂ (Μαῖα), æ, f. *a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades.* Hence, *Virg.* Maja genitus, *or, Ovid.* creatus, *or, Horat.* natus, *h. e.* Mercurius. —— ¶ Also, *the daughter of Faunus, Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of large crab-fish. Plin.*

MĀJĀLIS (according to some, from Maja), is, m. *a barrow-pig, fat hog. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *an abusive word. Cic.*

MĀJESTĂ (from the old word majus), æ, f. *the wife of Vulcan. Macrob.* and *Saturn.*

MĀJESTĀS (majus, a, um), ātis, f. *greatness, majesty, grandeur, dignity. Cic.* deorum. *Id.* judicum. *Liv.* senatus. *Id.* matronarum. *Varr.* boum, *on account of their usefulness in agriculture. Liv.* loci. *Id.* ætatis. *Cic.* in oratione. Also, *divinity. Suet. Ner.* 1. —— ¶ Especially, *majesty, supreme power, sovereignty. Cæs.* regia. *Phædr.* ducis, h. e. *his imperial majesty. Horat.* tua. *Cic.* populi Romani. *Id.* Majestatem minuere, *to offend against the majesty of the Roman empire.* — So, also, *Id.* Deminutio majestatis. Hence, *sc.* minuta, *violated majesty, violation of the majesty,* h. e. *any act against the weal and honor of the state. Cic.* Crimen majestatis, *high treason. Id.* Lex majestatis, *h. e. for punishing any crime against the people, and, afterwards, against the emperor.* So, also, *Id.* Condemnari majestatis. *Suet.* Judicia majestatis.

MAJOR. See *Magnus.*

MĀJŌRĪNŬS (major), a, um, adj. *of the larger sort. Plin.* Majorinæ olivæ. — Majorinæ pecuniæ, *a coin of a little value, but larger than the as. Cod. Theod.*

MĀJŪGENĂ (Maia & gigno), æ, m. *the son of Maia,* h. e. *Mercury. Martian.*

MĀJŪMĂ (majus), æ, f. *a game celebrated among the Romans in the month of May. Cod. Theod.*

MĀĬŬS, MĀJŬS (obsol. mago), a, um, adj. same as *Magnus. Macrob.* Deus Maius, *the great god,* h. e. *Jupiter.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the month of May. Cic.* Mensis Maius, *or,* simply, *Ovid.* Majus, *h. e. the month of May. Propert.* Idus Maiæ, *the fifteenth of May. Ovid.* Calendæ Maiæ, *the first of May.* — Nuptials celebrated in the month of May were considered unlucky. *Ovid.*

MĀJUSCŬLŬS (major), a, um, adj. *somewhat greater, larger. Plin.* — Also, *somewhat great. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *something older. Terent.*

MĀLĂ (mando), æ, f. *the cheek-bone, jaw. Cic., Virg.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *the ball of the cheek, cheek. Plin.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Malæ, *the teeth.* Thus it may be rendered in *Virg. Æn.* 3, 257, &c.

MALABATHRON. See *Malobathron.*

MĂLĂCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a city in Spain,* now *Malaga. Plin.*

MĂLĂCHE (μαλάχη), es, f. *a kind of mallows. Plin.* and *Colum.* Another reading is *moloche,* which signifies the same.

MĂLĂCĬĂ (μαλακία), æ, f. *a calm at sea, dead calm. Cæs.* —— ¶ Figur. *languor, effeminacy. Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *want of appetite, nausea. Plin.* stomachi. Also, without *stomachi. Id.*

MĂLĂCISSŎ (μαλακίζω), as, a. 1. *to soften, make soft, supple, pliant, gentle. Plaut.* and *Senec.*

MĂLĂCTĬCŬS (μαλακτικός), a, um, adj *mollient, mollifying. Theod. Priscian.*

MĂLĂCŬS (μαλακός), a, um, adj. *soft, delicate. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *voluptuous. Plaut.* —— ¶ *Supple, pliant. Plaut.*

MĂLAGMĂ (μάλαγμα), ătis, n. *an emollient poultice, cataplasm. Cels.* —— ¶ Malagma, æ, f. *Veget.*

MĂLANDRĬĂ, æ, f. and MĂLANDRĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *a pustule or blister on the neck. Veget.*

MĂLANDRĬŌSŬS (malandrium), a, um, adj. *having blisters or pustules on the neck* (malandria). *Marcell. Empir.*

MĂLAXĀTĬŎ (malaxo), ōnis, f. *softening, mollifying. Theod. Priscian.*

MĂLAXŎ (μαλάσσω), as, a. 1. *to soften, mollify. Laber.*

MĂLDĂCŌN (unc.), i, n. *the gum of a tree called* bdellium. *Plin.*

MĂLĔ (malus), adv. comparat. *pejus*, superlat. *pessime*, *badly, ill, wrongly, amiss, wickedly*. Cic. olere. *Attic.* in Cic. *Ep.* facere, *to act unwisely*. Cic. Male facere, *or* Malefacere alicui, *to injure, harm a person*. *Plaut.* velle alicui, *to wish ill to, detest*. Cic. cogitare de aliquo, *to intend or plot harm against*. Cic. loqui, *to speak ill, talk irrationally, absurdly or foolishly*. *Terent.* loqui alicui, *to speak ill of any one*. Thus, also, Cic. male dicere, *to speak absurdly*. *Id.* Male dicere, *or* maledicere alicui, *to abuse, to slander, revile, speak ill of a person*. (See *Maledico*.) Cic. Male accipere verbis aliquem, *to use ill language to, abuse*. *Cæs.* Agmen adversariorum male habere, *to molest, annoy, harass*. Thus, *Nepos*. Antigonum male acceptum in Mediam coegit redire, *roughly handled*. *Sallust.* Prœlium male pugnatum, *unsuccessfully*; and *Terent.* Hoc male habet virum, *this is what annoys him*. Thus, *Id.* Male se habere, *to be in trouble or uneasiness, to be dejected, low-spirited*. *Plaut.* Animo male est, *I feel myself unwell*, or *it grieves me*. Thus, also, *Plaut.* Animo male fit. Cic. Antonio male sit! *come to some harm*. *Terent.* Res tibi vertat male, *much good may it do you! may it turn out to your loss!* —— ¶ Also, *badly, not quite as it ought to be, or should be*, of a faulty superfluity or deficiency. *Horat.* Male lippus, *too blind*. Cic. facere sponsionem, *h. e. wrongly*. *Id.* percipere fructus. *Nepos.* consulere patriæ. Thus, also, *Id.* pejus consulere. *Terent.* pessime in aliquem consulere. *Id.* Cic. Male vestitus. *Ovid.* gratus. *Id.* sanus. *Sueton.* Male præcinctus. *Horat.* Digitus male pertinax, *feignedly*. *Val. Flacc.* Male lætus, *with feigned joy*. *Terent.* Male conciliare. —— Cic. Male emere, *to buy at too high a price, to make a bad bargain*. *Id.* vendere, *too low, too cheap*. —— ¶ Sometimes, *much, exceedingly*. *Cæs.* in Cic. ad *Attic.* Non dubito, quin me male oderit. *Terent.* Male metuo. *Horat.* Male rauci. *Id.* Calceus male laxus. —— ¶ Also, *scarcely, hardly*. *Horat.* Male tangentis. *Ovid.* Male viva. *Id.* se continere. *Liv.* sustinere arma. —— ¶ *Unseasonably*. *Horat.* Cui male si palpere. —— ¶ *Miserably*. *Auct. B. Afric.* vagari. —— ¶ *Ill, unfortunately*. *Cæs.* cadere, *i. e. to turn out ill*. *Horat.* vivere, *to live wretchedly* (the opposite is *recte vivere*). Cic. Factum male de Alexione, *oh! great misfortune*.

MĂLĔA, and **MĀLĔA** (Μαλέα, and Μάλεια), æ, f. *a promontory in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia, now cape Malio or cape S. Angelo*. *Ovid.* — Hence, Malēus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the promontory of Malea*. *Flor.*

MĂLĔDĬCAX, or **MĂLĔ DĬCAX** (maledico), ācis, adj. *slanderous, foul-mouthed*. *Plaut.*

MĂLĔDĬCĒ (maledicus), adv. *slanderously, abusively*. Cic.

MĂLĔDĪCĒNS (maledico), tis, adj. *slanderous, abusive, scurrilous*. *Plaut.* Ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines. *Id.* Maledicentior. *Gell.* Maledicentissimum librum conscribere.

MĂLĔDĪCĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *slander, obloquy, detraction, backbiting*. *Gell.*

MĂLĔDĪCO (male & dico), is, ixi, ictum, a. 3. *to speak ill, absurdly, irrationally*. Cic. In this sense, it is generally written *male dico*. (See *Male*.) —— ¶ *To speak ill of, rail or carp at, revile, slander, asperse, abuse, reproach*. Cic. alicui. *Petron.* aliquem. Also, without any case depending upon it. *Terent.* and Cic. —— ¶ Maledictus, a, um, particip. *accursed*. *Spartian.* See *Maledicens*.

MĂLĔDICTĬO (maledico), ōnis, f. *railing, slander, detraction, obloquy, backbiting, malediction*. Cic.

MĂLĔDICTĬTO, or **MĂLĔ DICTĬTO** (male & dictito), as, n. 1. *to rail at or slander frequently*. *Plaut.*

MĂLĔDICTOR (maledico), ōris, m. same as *Maledicus*. *Cato.*

MĂLĔDICTUM (Id.), cti, n. *a reproach, railing accusation; opprobrious words, foul or abusive language*. Cic. Maledicta in aliquem dicere, *or* conferre, *or* conjicere. —— ¶ Also, *an imprecation, curse*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *mischievous talk*. *Sallust.*

MĂLĔDICTUS, a, um, particip. of maledico. See *Maledico*.

MĂLĔDĬCUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *slanderous, foul-mouthed, backbiting, reproachful, scurrilous, abusive*. Cic. (*Comp.* Maledicentior, and *superl.* Maledicentissimus. See *Maledicens*.)

MĂLĔFĂBER (male & faber), bra, brum, adj. *badly devised; cunning, crafty, sly, subtle*. *Prudent.*

MĂLĔFĂCĬO (male & facio), acis, eci, actum, n. 3. *to do a thing badly, act badly*. In this sense, it is generally written *male facio*. (See *Male*.) —— ¶ Also, *to do harm or mischief, injure, hurt, harm*. *Terent.*

MĂLĔFACTOR (malefacio), ōris, m. *an evil-doer, one that injures another person*. *Plaut.*

MĂLĔFACTUM (Id.), i, n. *an ill turn or deed; an injury*. Cic.

MĂLĔFĬCĒ (maleficus), adv. *badly, to the injury of others, wickedly, mischievously*. *Plaut.*

MĂLĔFĬCĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *the doing of bad things, acting to the injury of others, mischievousness*. *Plin.*

MĂLĔFĬCIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a bad action, misdeed; mischief, wickedness* (*opp. to* beneficium). Cic. committere. *Id.* admittere. *Plin.* Adulteratur seminis succo: vixque maleficium deprehenditur, *the cheat*. —— ¶ Hence, *the infliction of injury or harm*. *Cæs.* Sine maleficio, *h. e. without committing any outrage*. —— *Any thing injurious, noxious or pernicious*. Hence, Maleficia, *noxious animals, as snake, &c.* *Plin.* Urceis acetum habentibus leguminum acervos superingerunt, ita non nasci maleficia credentes. —— ¶ Also, *witchcraft, sorcery*. *Apul.*

MĂLĔFĬCUS (malefacio), a, um, adj. *hurtful, ill-disposed, mischievous, villanous, malicious, wicked*. *Plaut.* Malefici mores. Cic. homo. *Sueton.* Maleficentissimus. —— ¶ Also, *hurtful, injurious, pernicious*. *Sueton.* superstitio. *Plin.* Malefica sidera. *Id.* Capræ, maleficum frondibus animal. —— ¶ Also, *unpropitious, unfavorable*. *Nepos.* natura, &c. —— ¶ Also, *an enchanter, charmer*. *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Another reading is *Malificus*, as in *Plaut. Mil.* 2, [illegible] and *Pseud.* 1, 2, 61.

MĂLĔFĔRĬĀTUS,
MĂLĔFĬDUS,
MĂLĔFORTIS,
MĂLĔLŎQUAX,
MĂLĔNĀTUS,
MĂLĔŎLENS, and
MĂLĔSĀNUS, — Same as *Male feriatus*, &c.

MĂLĔSUĀDUS (male & suadeo), a, um, adj. same as *Male suadens, ill-advising, persuading to do wrong*. *Virg.* and *Plaut.*

MĂLĔTRACTĀTĬO (male & tracto), ōnis, f. *bad treatment*. See *Male*.

MĂLĔVENTUM (μαλόεις, abounding in apples), i, n. *a town in Italy*, the name of which, as being of ill omen, was changed into *Beneventum*. *Liv.*

MĂLĔVŎLENS, and **MĂLĬVŎLENS** (male & volo), entis, adj. *ill-disposed, disaffected, bearing ill-will, envious, ill-natured, spiteful, malevolent*. *Plaut.* Est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint. Cic. Malevolentissimæ obtrectationes.

MĂLĔVŎLENTĬA, and **MĂLĬVŎLENTĬA** (malevolens), æ, f. *pleasure at the misfortunes of others, disaffection, hatred, ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence*. Cic.

MĂLĔVŎLUS, and **MĂLĬVŎLUS** (male & volo), a, um, adj. *disaffected, malevolent, invidious, envious, spiteful, ill-disposed, ill-natured*. Cic. alicui. *Id.* in aliquem. *Id.* Malevoli sermones. —— ¶ It is also used as a *subst.* Cic.

MĂLĔUS, a, um. See *Malea*.

MĀLĬACUS, a, um, adj. *Liv.* sinus, *in Thessaly*, opposite Eubœa; perhaps named from a town *Malia*. — Hence, Maliensis, e, *Malian*. *Liv.* ager. — Also, Malius, a, um, *Malian*. *Catull.*

MĀLĬCŌRĬUM, ii, n. *the rind or outward coat of a pomegranate*. *Plin.*

MĀLĬENSIS. See *Maliacus*.

MĀLĬFER (malum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing apples*. *Virg.*

MĂLĬFĬCUS. See *Maleficus*.

MĂLIGNĒ (malignus), adv. *malignantly, maliciously, malignly, spitefully, enviously*, κακοηθῶς. *Liv.* loqui. *Curt.* Cum suspicaretur, malignius habitum esse sermonem. —— ¶ Hence, *too sparingly, niggardly, grudgingly, hardly*. *Liv.* Materiam præbebat criminibus ager maligne plebi divisus. *Catull.* Non mihi fuit tam maligne, ut, &c. *she was not so chary of her charms, as, &c.* *Senec.* Maligne famem extinguere. *Horat.* laudare. *Petron.* —— ¶ Thence, *little, not much*. *Senec.* Qui per fores maligne apertas non intrat, sed illabitur, *half-closed, half-shut*. *Plin.* Ærugo maligne virens, *of a dead or pale green*.

MĂLIGNĬTAS (Id.), ātis, f. *malignity, ill-will, envy, spite, malice, malevolence*. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *stinginess, illiberality, niggardliness*. *Plaut.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *bad condition or quality*, as of vines. *Colum.*

MĂLIGNO (Id.), as, a. n. 1. *Amm.* venena, *h. e. to mix poison with an evil intent*.

MĂLIGNUS (for maligenus, *h. e.* mali generis), a, um, adj. properly, *of bad quality or disposition*. Hence, *bad, malicious, wicked*. *Horat.* caupo. *Suet.* sermo. *Senec.* Capita malignissima. *Virg.* Oculis malignis spectare. *Ovid.* leges. *Stat.* tellus, *a bad road*. —— ¶ Also, *envious*. *Horat.* vulgus. —— ¶ Also, *noxious*. *Ovid.* studia. *Calp.* lolium. —— ¶ Also, *stingy, niggardly, illiberal, too sparing*. *Quintil.* in laudandis discipulorum dictionibus. Hence, figur. *barren, unfruitful*. *Plin.* terra. *Virg.* collis. Also, figur. *sparing*, h. e. *little, small, narrow, scanty*. *Virg.* lux. *Id.* aditus. *Senec.* ostium. —— ¶ Also, *cold, reserved in one's demeanor towards another person*, *Terent.*, or, *prudish, coy*. *Ovid.*

MĂLĬLŎQUAX (male & loquax), ācis, adj. *speaking ill, slanderous*. *P. Syrus.*

MĂLĬLŎQUĬUM (male & loquor), ii, n. *evil-speaking, slander*. *Tertull.*

MĀLĬNUS (μήλινος, Dor. μάλινος), a, um, adj. *of an apple-tree*. *Plin.* pruna, *h. e. grafted upon apple-trees*.

MĂLĬTAS (malus, a, um), ātis, f. *harm, evil*. *Pandect.*

MĂLĬTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *bad quality*. Hence, *wickedness, vice, the doing mischief designedly, malice, perversity, villany, artfulness, cunning, craft*, Cic. and *Sallust.* Also, in the plural, Cic. Everriculum malitiarum omnium, *of every species of villany*. Also, jocosely, *roguery*, &c. Cic. Nisi tua malitia affulsisset. Also, *art, cunning, artifice, stratagem, trick*. Cic. Indicabo malitiam meam. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *badness, bad condition or quality*. *Pallad.* terræ. *Id.* arboris, *h. e. unfruitfulness*.

MĂLĬTĬŌSĒ (malitiosus), adverb, *maliciously, deceitfully, craftily, artfully, knavishly, perfidiously*, κακοτέχνως. Cic. Malitiose facere. *Id.* Malitiosius.

MĂLĬTĬŌSĬTAS (Id.), ātis, f. *malice, artfulness, knavishness*. *Tertull.*

MĂLĬTĬŌSUS (malitia), a, um, adj. *malicious, crafty, knavish, cunning*, πανοῦργος. Cic. —— ¶ Silva malitiosa, *a forest in the country of the Sabini*. *Liv.*

MĂLĬVŎLUS. See *Malevolus*.

MALLĔĀTOR (malleo), ōris, m. *one who works with a mallet or hammer*, ὁ σφύρᾳ ἐλαύνων. *Martial.*

MALLĔĀTUS (Id.), a, um, partic. *wrought or beaten with a mallet or hammer, hammered, malleated*. *Pandect.*

MALLĔŎLĀRIS (malleolus), e, adj. *relating to a vine sprout*, μοσχευματικός. *Colum.*

MALLĔŎLUS (malleus), i, m. *a small mallet or hammer*, σφύριον. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a mallet shoot*, h. e. *the new shoot of a tree or a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the form of a mallet*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fire dart, which they used to shoot at the buildings of a besieged town, to set them on fire*. Cic. and *Liv.*

MALLĔUS (unc.), i, m. *a mallet, hammer*.

mall or maul, σφύρα. *Plin.* Malleus stuparius, *a mallet to beat hemp.*—Also, *an instrument used in sacrifices to kill the animal*, perhaps *a hatchet, an axe. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a disease. Veget.*

MĀLLI, ōrum, m. *a nation in India. Plin.*

MĂLLŎ (μαλλός), ōnis, m. *Veget.* cæparum, perhaps *the stem of onions.* —— ¶ Also, *a swelling, tumor. Veget.*

MĂLLŌTĒS, and MĂLŌTĒS (μαλλώτης, and μαλώτης), æ, m. *a person from Mallos in Cilicia. Sueton.*

MĂLLŬVIĂ (manus & luo), æ, f. and MĂLLŬVIUM, ii, n. *a basin to wash the hands in*, χειρόνιπτρον. *Fest.*

MĀLŌ (for mavolo, or magis volo), mavis, mavult, irreg. n. *to choose rather, prefer*, αἱρέομαι. With the *accus.* of the thing or person. *Tacit.* ambigua. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Bonos malet. *Cic.* Haud paulo hunc animum malim. — Also with the *infin.* following. *Cic.* Multo stare malo. — Also, with the *accus.* with the *infin. Cic.* And, redundantly, with the *accus.* of the subject which the verb implies. *Cic.* Mavult se esse, &c. *Id.* Carere me mallem quam, &c. — With the subjunctive following without *ut. Catull.* Mallem dedisses. —— ¶ *Potius*, or *magis*, are sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Cic.* An ille Uticæ potius, quam Romæ, esse maluisset. *Liv.* Magis vincere, quam imperare malit. —— ¶ *Cic.* Malo alicui, *or* malo alicui omnia, *to wish well to a person.* —— ¶ Quod mallem, *I would rather, I should rather wish, that*, same as Quod utinam potius, *I would prefer. Ovid.* Si tibi deformis, quod mallem, visa fuissem. *Id.* Si, quod mallem, vacuus fuisses. —— ¶ *Mavolo, mavolam, mavelim, mavellem*, &c. for *malo, malam, malim, mallem*, &c. occur especially in *Plaut.*

MĂLŎBĂTHRĀTŬS (malobathron), a, um, adj. *anointed with* malobathrum. *Sidon.*

MĂLŎBĂTHRŎN, or -UM (μαλόβαθρον), i, n. *an Indian* (*according to Pliny, a Syrian*) *tree, or, properly, the aromatic leaf of it, which produced an ointment much valued. Plin. Some suppose this tree to be the same with The wild cinnamon* (Laurus Cassia, L.). *Others take it for the betel* (Piper betel, L.). —— ¶ Also, *the ointment of that leaf. Horat.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Another reading is *Malabathrum.*

MĀLŎGRĀNĀTUM (malum & granatum), i, n. *a pomegranate. Plin.*

MALTHĂ (μάλθα & μάλθη), æ, f. *a kind of petroleum or fossil tar; it was thus called by the Samosatians*, according to *Plin.* 2, 108. —— ¶ *A kind of plaster made of slaked lime and hog's fat. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *an effeminate person. Lucil.*

MĂLTHĬNŬS (maltha), i, m. *an effeminate man.* Others take it for a *proper name. Horat.*

MĂLTHŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to glue or plaster with* maltha. *Plin.*

MALVĂ (μαλάχη), æ, f. *mallows. Plin.*

MALVĀCĔŬS (malva), a, um, adj. *made of mallows, like or belonging to mallows. Plin.*

MĂLVĀNĂ (unc.), æ, m. *a river in Mauritania. Plin.*

MĂLUM, i, n. *any thing evil in its kind, an evil. Plaut.* Pessimum malum. —— ¶ Hence, *misfortune, calamity. Nepos.* externum, *h. e. war. Cic.* Mala civilia. *Cæs.* pejus, *h. e. a greater misfortune. Liv.* pessimum publicum, *h. e. a great public calamity.* —— ¶ Also, *punishment. Cic.* habere, *to be punished. Liv.* Malum militibus (erit). —— ¶ Hence, *torment, torture, whipping, crucifixion*, and other punishments inflicted upon slaves. *Liv.* Auditis, Quirites, sicut servis, malum minitantem militibus? *Cic.* Vi, malo, plagis, *ill usage. Terent.* Sine malo fateri. —— ¶ Also, *injury, prejudice, disadvantage.* Hence, Malo esse alicui, *to be prejudicial to, stand in the way of. Nep.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an evil action, crime. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *disease, sickness. Ovid.* Hence, *the fever and ague. Cels.* —— ¶ *Malum* is frequently used as an interjection expressing indignation. *Cic.* Quæ, malum. est ista tanta audacia? *what, the plague; what, with a mischief.* —— ¶ For *Malo. Horat.* Malum responsare.

MĀLUM (μῆλον, Dor. μᾶλον), i, n. *an apple. Colum.* Quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, and lemons were likewise comprehended under this name. Hence, *Virg.* Aurea mala, *quinces.* — Figur. *Justin.* Malum discordiæ, *an apple of contention*, h. e. *subject of quarrel. Horat.* Ab ovo usque ad mala, *from the beginning to the end of the meal.* (See *ovum.*)

MĀLŬNDRUM, i, n. supposed to be *a wild species of* Lychnis. *Plin.* (*Ed. Hard.*)

MĀLŬS (mālum), i, f. *an apple-tree. Virg.* —— ¶ Malus, i, m. *the mast of a ship. Cic.* — Hence, *a pole in the circus and amphitheatre to support the coverings* (vela) *drawn over them in rain or excessive heat. Liv.* — Also, *the beam erected in the middle of a wine-press. Plin.* —Ad malum Punicum *was the name of a place in the sixth ward or quarter of Rome. Sueton.*

MĂLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *compar.* pejor, *superlat.* pessimus, a, um, *bad, evil, wicked*, κακός. *Juvenal.* Nemo malus felix. *Plaut.* Malus, et nequam homo. *Nep.* civis. *Cic.* philosophi. *Id.* versus. *Id.* poeta. *Quintil.* conscientia. *Id.* causa. *Cic.* Mala opinio de aliquo. *Horat.* consuetudo. *Sallust.* mores. *Terent.* Abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged! Sallust.* Mala res, spes multo asperior, *h. e.* res angusta domi. *Quintil.* vox. *Virg.* ager, *barren, unfruitful.* —— ¶ Also, *roguish, wanton. Plaut.* puella. *Catull.* Pessimæ puellæ. —— ¶ Also, *poisonous, noxious, hurtful, baneful. Tibull.* herbæ. *Virg.* falx. *Tibull.* manus. *Virg.* gramina. *Plin.* carmen, *h. e.* magicum. *Virg.* lingua, *h. e. bewitching.* —— ¶ Also, *burdensome, disagreeable. Plaut.* ætas, *h. e.* senectus. —— ¶ Also, *unsuccessful, unfavorable, adverse. Cic.* pugna. *Horat.* avis, *h. e.* augurium. *Cic.* nuncius. —— ¶ Also, *ill, sick. Cels.* Quum æger pejor fiat. *Id.* Quum (ægroti) pessimi fiunt. —— ¶ Also, *cunning, crafty, artful, mischievous. Plaut.* Oves stultæ, atque haud malæ videntur. *Id.* Nimio minus perhibemur malæ, quæ sumus ingenio. *Id.* Amat hercle me: delituit mala. —— ¶ *Unseemly, ugly, deformed. Plaut.* forma. *Id.* mulier. *Quintil.* facies. *Ovid.* [illegible] *Horat.* crus. *Plaut.* mancipium [illegible] ¶ Malum pondus, *light weight. Plaut.*

MĀMERCŬS (Mamers, i. e. Mars), i, m. *an Oscan prænomen*, same as *Marcus. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a surname of the gens* Æmilia in Rome. *Cic.* — Also, Mamercinus. *Liv.*

MĀMĔRS, tis, m. *the name of Mars* in the Oscan language. *Fest.*

MĀMERTĪNŬS (Mamers), a, um, adj. Mamertini, *the inhabitants of the city of Messana in Sicily*, who called themselves thus, on account of their valor (from Mamers, *h. e.* Mars). *Cic.* They emigrated from Italy. — Hence, Mamertinus, a, um, adj. *Mamertinian. Cic.* Mamertina civitas, *h. e.* Messana. *Plin.* vina.

MAMILIŬS, a, um, adj. *Mamilian. Cic.* lex. — When used as a *subst.*, *Mamilius* is the name of a man, and *Mamilia*, that of a woman.

MAMILIĀNŬS (Mamilius), a, um, adj. *relating to Mamilius. Sallust.*

MĂMILLĂ (mamma), æ, f. *a pap or dug*, τιτθίον. *Vellei.* —— ¶ Also, *a spout from which water runs. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, a term of endearment, *my dear! Plaut.*

MĂMILLĀNŬS (mamilla), a, um, adj. *having paps or dugs.* — Figur. *Plin.* ficus, *h. e. having protuberances.*

MĂMILLĀRĔ (Id.), is, n. *a breast-cloth, stomacher*, ἐπιμαστίδιον. *Martial.*

MĂMMĂ (μάμμα), æ, f. *the breast*, h. e. *the fleshy protuberance on both sides of the breast, especially of women. Plaut.* Mammam dare, *to suckle.* — Also, of men. *Cic.* — Also, of animals, *a teat, dug. Cic.*, *Varr.* and *Virg.* — *Plin.* Mammam præbere, *to suckle.* — Figur. *the bump or protuberance of a tree, out of which the branches sprout. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an infant's word calling mother, mamma. Varr.* — Also, *a nurse, wet-nurse. Pers.* — Also, *a term of endearment*, as, *my dear! Plaut.*

MĀMMÆĂ, æ, f. *the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus.*

MĀMMÆĀNŬS (Mammæa), a, um, adj. *belonging to Mammæa. Lamprid.*

MĀMMĀLIS (mamma), e, adj. *pertaining to the breasts, good for complaints of them. Apul.* Mammalis herba, *h. e.* chamæpitys.

MĀMMĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having breasts.* — Figur. *provided with tubes or pipes. Plin.*

MĀMMĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Mammosus. Plaut.*

MAMMILLA, æ, f. an incorrect form for *Mamilla.*

MĀMMŌNĀS (μαμμωνᾶς), or MĀMMŌNĂ, æ, m. *wealth, riches. Tertull.*

MĀMMŌNĔŬS (mammonas), a, um, adj. *pertaining to mammon or riches. Prudent.* Mammonea fides, *a faith professed from motives of avarice* (where the *second* syllable is *short*).

MĀMMŌSŬS (mamma), a, um, adj. *full-breasted, having large breasts, dugs or paps*, μεγαλόμασθος. *Martial.* —— ¶ Figur. *protuberant. Plin.* pira, *swelled up*, as it were, *like a breast. Id.* tus, *h. e. in the form of* clusters, because the drops hang on each other.

MĀMMŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a little breast or teat. Varr.*

MĀMPHŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of Syrian bread. Fest.*

MĀMŬRIŬS. ii, m. *the name of the smith or artist who made eleven shields quite like the Ancile, so that the latter could not be distinguished from the rest. Propert.* and *Ovid.* — The *second* syllable is *short* in *Ovid*, and *long* in *Propert.*

MĀMŬRRĂ, æ, m. *a Roman of the equestrian order, born at Formiæ. Horat.* Urbs Mamurrarum, *h. e.* Formiæ.

MĀNĀBILIS (mano), e, adj. *flowing, penetrating. Lucret.* frigus.

MANĂCUS. See *Menœus.*

MĀNĀLIS (mano), e, adj. *out of which any thing flows or runs. Fest.* fons, *perennial.* Hence, *Varr.* Manale, *a little water-pitcher.* —— ¶ Also, Manalis, e (from manes). *Fest.* lapis, *h. e.* ostium Orci, *the entrance to the infernal regions.*

MĀNĀMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *a flowing, running. Auson.* Bivium manamen, *tide, ebb and flood.*

MĀNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a dropping or running of water. Frontin.*

MĀNCĔPS (manus & capio), ipis, *one who acquires property by way of purchase*, as at an auction, *a purchaser. Cic.* prædæ. *Id.* Manceps fit Chrysogonus. *Plin.* Manceps annonam flagellat, *a huckster, forestaller.* Also, *he that buys the property of the proscribed:* same as *Sector. Cic.* Hence, figur. *one that hires people to applaud an orator. Plin. Ep.* — Hence, *a renter, farmer*, especially *a farmer of the public taxes. Plin.* sutrinæ, *a shop-keeper. Sueton.* operarum, *one who hires laborers and makes profit by employing them in the service of others. Plin. Ep.* agri.—Also, *an undertaker of a work or charge. Cic.* — Also, *a surety, bondsman. Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Also, *the proprietor or possessor of a thing. Tertull.*

MĀNCĬNIĀNŬS (Mancinus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Mancinus. Flor.* Manciniana deditio.

MĀNCĬNŬS, i, m. *a consul of Rome, who was given up to the Numantines for making a disgraceful peace with them. Cic.*

MĀNCIŎLĂ (manus), f. *a small hand. Lævius* ap. *Gell.*

MĀNCĬPĀTIŌ, and MĀNCŬPĀTIŌ (mancipo), ōnis, f. *the act of transferring certain things called* res mancipi, *as farms, slaves, &c. which could take place only between Roman citizens, and was performed with particular solemnities; a manner of sale before witnesses by seisin and delivery.* — Hence, *sale or purchase. Plin.* Mancipationem probare (*Ed. Harduin.* But *Ed. Elzev.* has nuncupationem).

MĀNCĬPĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a sale. Plin.* In mancipatum venire. —— ¶ Also, *the business or office of a farmer* (manceps). *Cod. Theod.*

MĀNCĬPĀTŬS, and MĀNCŬPĀTŬS

(Id.), a, um, partic. from mancipo *or* mancupo.

MĂNCIPI, *for* mancipii, *genit. of* mancipium.

MĂNCIPIUM, or MĂNCŬPIUM (manceps), ii, n. *the buying of a thing with all due formalities*, per æs et libram, as it was termed, *h. e. by striking the balance with an as, in the presence of six witnesses, the seller being also obliged to guaranty the possession to the purchaser. The same rites were observed at an imaginary sale, as, when a father wished to free his son from his authority, in which case, however, the sale was to be thrice repeated.* Cic. Lex mancipii, *the terms agreed on at the sale, or a writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.* Plin. Emptio mancipi (*for* mancipii), *such a purchasing.* Cic. Jus mancipii, *the rights obtained by the purchase, right of possession.* Id. Mancipio dare, *to convey the property of a thing according to the form used in transferring the property of certain things, called* res mancipi, *h. e. to sell.* Cic. Mancipio accipere, *to obtain by purchase.* —— ¶ Also, *property, right of possession.* Lucret. Vita mancipio nulli datur. Brut. in Cic. Ep. Sui mancipii esse, *to be his own master.* Cur. in Cic. Ep. Est mancipium illius, *and* Gell. Esse in alicujus mancipio, *to be the property.* Hence, Res mancipii, *or* mancipi (*for* mancipii), were *those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *the things possessed by right of purchase.* Hence, *a slave.* Cic., Horat. and Liv. — Also, figur. *property.* Ovid. Se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum.

MĂNCIPŌ, or MĂNCŬPŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give up one's right and title in a thing to another; to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell.* Plaut. alienos. Plin. Ep. agrum actori. Horat. Quædam mancipat usus, *use or possession gives a title to, or secures the property of some things.* Hence, figur. *to give up to, subject, submit.* Apul. corpus mero et stupro. Tacit. Saginæ mancipatus. —— ¶ Also, *to catch,* as an animal. Solin.

MANCUPATIO, MANCUPIUM, MANCUPO, same as *Mancipatio,* &c.

MĂNCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *maimed, lame, defective in any limb or member,* πηρός. Cic. Mancus homo. Liv. Manci ac debiles, *cripple and lame persons.* — Figur. *imperfect, weak, feeble.* Cic. virtus. prætura.

MĂNDĀTĀRĬŬS (mandatum), ii, m. *a person commissioned; an attorney.* Pandect.

MĂNDĀTĬŌ (mando), ōnis, f. *a commission.* Pandect.

MĂNDĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a charge or commission.* Diomed.

MĂNDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a person giving a charge or commission to another.* Pandect. — Hence, *one who instigates or suborns informers or accusers.* Pandect. and Sueton. —— ¶ Also, *one by whose authority money is lent to another person.* Pandect.

MĂNDĀTŌRĬŬS (mandator), a, um, adj. *relating to an authorised person.* Cod. Just.

MĂNDĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female giving a charge or commission to another person.* Claudian.

MĂNDĀTUM (mando), i, n. *a commission, order, command, charge, injunction, mandate,* πρόςταγμα, ἐντολή; especially, *an oral commission; a message; an errand.* Cic. Dare alicui mandata ad aliquem. Id. Dare alicui mandata ut, &c. Id. Mandata persequi, *or* conficere, *or* exsequi; *or,* Sallust. efficere; *or,* Curt. facere, *or,* Liv. perficere, *to execute; to perform.* Cic. habere ab aliquo. Nepos. edere. Cæs. referre, *to bring, make known, deliver.* Ovid. ferre ad aliquem, *to bring; to carry.* Id. negligere, *or* fallere, *to do not; to neglect performing them.* Cic. Mandato meo, *by my commission or command.* — Also, with the infin. following. Ovid. Dabit mandata reverti, *h. e.* ut revertatur. —— ¶ Also, among jurists, *a kind of contract, by which a person engages to perform a commission of another without reward.* Hence, Pandect. Actio mandati, *an action for non-performance of such a contract.* Cic. Judicium mandati, *a legal investigation on account of it.* Pandect. Mandati condemnari. —— ¶ Also, *a mandate or command of the emperor.* Plin. Ep.

MĂNDĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a commission, command.* Cic., Sueton. and Pandect.

MĂNDĔLĂ, æ, f. *a place in Sardinia.* Horat.

MĂNDĪBŬLĂ, æ, f. or MĂNDĪBŬLUM (mando, ere), i, n. *the jaws,* γνάθος. Macrob.

MĂNDŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer,* φάγος. Lucil.

MĂNDŌ (μάω, μάσσω), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to chew, grind with the teeth, masticate.* Cic. animalia. Ovid. vulnera tristia, *h. e. to eat animals killed.* Virg. humum (*of a person prostrated by a wound, and touching the ground with his trembling lips*). Quintil. Cibos mansos demittere. Virg. Fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *h. e. champ the golden bit.* — Also, *to eat* (if it be done by chewing). Liv. lora, *h. e. to eat the reins,* through hunger. Plin. apros. — Figur. *to consume.* Mat. ap. Varr. Corpora mandier igni.

MĂNDŌ (*perhaps for* manui, *or* in manum do), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to commit to one's charge, commission, bid, enjoin, order, command* (either by word of mouth or in writing), παραδίδωμι, ἐγχειρίζω, alicui, with and without an accus., also, with *ut, ne.* Cic. Typos tibi mando, *sc.* comparandos, emendos. Sueton. excusationem. Cic. Rhodiaca vasa mandavi, *sc.* emenda, *bespoken, ordered, given order for.* Cic. alicui de re. Id. res mandata. Id. Tibi mandavit, ut, &c. Cæs. Trebonio mandaverat, ne, &c. Id. Huic mandat, Rhemos adeat, *sc.* ut. —— ¶ Also, *to commit, consign, commend, confide, intrust.* Cic. alicui magistratum. Id., Horat. and Liv. honores (the proper term used of the Roman people conferring places of honor). Plaut. aliquam (filiam) viro, *to give in marriage.* Id. epistolam. Terent. bona fidei alicujus. Cic. aliquem æternis tenebris et vinculis, *to confine in a dungeon for life.* Hence, Colum. semen terræ, *h. e. to sow.* So, Virg. hordea sulcis. Id. corpus terræ, *to bury.* Cæs. se fugæ, *to betake himself to flight.* So, also, Cic. vitam fugæ. Id. aliquid memoriæ, *to commit to memory.* Id. literis, *to write.* Id. scriptis, historiæ, versibus. Id. fruges vetustati, *to keep, store up.* Senec. caput clavæ, *to lean upon or against.* Sueton. Mandare ad aliquem, *to send word to.* —— ¶ Also, *to inform, give notice.* Eutrop. senatui. —— ¶ Apul. Mandare suspendium alicui, *to bid him go to the gallows, bid him go and be hanged.* —— ¶ By some it is supposed to signify, *to send to a place,* in Cic. Sull. 20. and Tuscul. 2, 16; but Garatonius reads *amandare* in the former passage, and Wolf *datam* in the latter.

MĂNDRĂ (μάνδρα), æ, f. *a place for holding any sort of cattle; a stall, pen, fold, pound.* Martial. — Hence, *a herd of cattle, a number of horses and mules.* Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, *a gaming-board, gaming-table.* Martial. —— ¶ In later times, *a cloister.*

MĂNDRĂGŎRĀS (μανδραγόρας), æ, m. *the mandrake, a plant,* (Atropa mandragora, L.). Plin. Mandrăgoræ mala.

MĂNDŬBII, ōrum, m. *a nation of Gaul,* whose chief town was *Alesia.* Cæs.

MĂNDŪCĀTĬŌ (manduco, are), ōnis, f. *the act of chewing, or eating.* Augustin.

MĂNDŪCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who chews.* Augustin.

MĂNDŪCĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *chewed, masticated.* Varr.

MĂNDŪCŌ (mando, ere), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chew, masticate,* μασάομαι. Varr. — Also, *to eat,* if it be done by chewing. Plaut. suem. Octav. ap. Sueton. Oct. 76. Manducavi duas bucceas.

MĂNDŪCŌ (manduco), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer, great eater,* ἀδδηφάγος. Apul.

MĂNDŪCŬS (Id.), i, m. *a glutton.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *a bugbear,* or *hobgoblin,* dressed up in a terrible shape, with wide jaws and large teeth craunching, exhibited on the stage. Plaut.

MĀNĔ (unc.), neutr. indeclin. *the morning; morn.* Virg. novum. Horat. Ad ipsum mane. Cic. Multo mane, *early in the morning.* Varr. A mane. Sueton. A mane usque ad vesperam. Auct. B. Afric. A mane diei. Martial. Mane totum dormire. Colum. Primo mane. Ovid. Mane erat. — Ablat. *mani* in Plaut. —— ¶ It is also used adverbially, *in the morning.* Cic. Bene mane. Id. Hodie mane. Id. Cras mane.

MĂNĔŌ (μένω, Dor. μάνω), es, nsi, nsum, n. and a. 2. *to remain.* Cic. in patria. Cæs. domi. Cic. Manebitur, *h. e. they will stay.* Terent. Mansum oportuit, *h. e. he ought to have remained.* — Hence, *to remain, stay, abide, take up one's abode, sojourn, lodge, pass the night.* Cic. apud aliquem. Horat. Manet sub Jove frigido venator. Sueton. inter vicos. — Also, *to remain, subsist, last, endure, continue.* Cic. Nihil suo statu manet. Nepos. Monumenta manserunt. Cæs. Manere his bellum. — Also, *to remain firm, continue firm or steadfast, stand to, abide by.* Cic. in amicitia. Id. in voluntate. Nepos. in pactione. Cic. in vita, *to cling to life, be anxious to live.* Virg. promissis, *to keep.* — Also, same as *esse,* implying long duration. Sil. 12, 116. —— ¶ Also, *to wait, stop, cease,* &c. Plaut. and Terent. —— ¶ It is also used transitively, *to await, stay or look for, expect.* Terent. aliquem. Liv. adventum. Also, figur. *to await.* Cic. Cujus fatum te manet. Virg. Te triste manebit supplicium.

MĀNĔS (from obsol. manus, good, according to Festus), ium, m. Cic. e xii tab. Dii manes, *the infernal gods.* Thus, also, in Virg. Ge. 4, 489. — Also, in the sing. Deum manem. Apul. —— ¶ Also, *souls departed, the ghosts or shades of the dead, particularly the benevolent and good natured* (comp. larvæ, lemures). Virg. —— ¶ Also, *the place or abode of the dead, the shades below, lower or infernal regions.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *punishment inflicted in the infernal regions.* Stat. To this may perhaps be referred. Virg. Æn. 6, 743. Quisque suos patimur manes. —— ¶ For cadaver, reliquiæ, *dead bodies.* Lucan. Inhumatos condere manes.

MĂNGŌ (μάγγανον), ōnis, m. *one who deals in any thing, and trims up or sets off his ware to make it the more salable, a monger or dealer,* as *a slave-merchant.* Martial., Quintil. and Plin.; a dealer in precious stones. Plin.; in balsam and ointments. Id.; in wine. Id. — Sometimes it may be rendered *a furbisher.*

MĂNGŌNĬCŬS (mango), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a dealer, who sets off any kind of merchandise, to make it seem fairer and to sell it the dearer.* Plin. and Sueton.

MĂNGŌNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the dressing out of things for sale.* Plin.

MĂNGŌNĪZĀTŬS (mangonizo), a, um, particip. *set off or trimmed up that it may sell the better.* Plin.

MĂNGŌNĪZŌ (mango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to polish, trim up, or set off a thing to make it sell the better.* Plin. pueros, villas.

MANI. See *Mane.*

MĀNĬĂ (manes), æ, f. *the mother of the Lares.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *a bugbear with which nurses used to frighten children.* Arnob.

MĂNĬĂ (μάνια), æ, f. *rage, madness.* Cic. — Hence, *madness, a disease of black cattle.* Veget.

MANIBULA. See *Manicula.*

MĂNĬCĂ (manus), æ, f. *a long sleeve covering the hand like a glove,* as of a tunica. Virg. Tunics with such sleeves were reckoned effeminate. —— ¶ Also, *a glove or muff.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a chain for the hands, manacle.* Plaut., Horat. and Virg. Hence, figur. in Lucil. Manicis mens irretita est. —— ¶ Also, *a grappling-iron* for taking hold of ships. Lucan.

MĂNĬCĀTŬS (manica), a, um, adj. *having long sleeves,* χειριδωτός. Cic. tunica.

MĂNĬCŎN (μανικόν), *making mad.* Plin.

MĂNĬCŬLĂ (manica), æ, f. *a little hand.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *the plough-tail, handle of a plough.* Varr. L. L. 4, 31, where others read *manibula.*

MĂNĬFĔSTĀRĬŬS (manifestus), a, um, adj. *manifest, clear, evident.* Plaut. and Gell.

MĀNIFĔSTĀTĬŌ (manifesto), ōnis, f. *a manifesting*, δήλωσις. *Augustin.*

MĀNIFĔSTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who makes manifest. Non.*

MĀNIFĔSTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, partic. *manifested. Augustin.*

MANIFESTE. See *Manifesto.*

MĀNIFĔSTŌ (manifestus), adv. *manifestly, evidently, clearly, palpably, openly*, σαφῶς. *Cic.* deprehendere. *Comp.* Manifestius, *Virg.* and *Tacit. Superlat.* Manifestissime, *Apul.* and *Pandect.*—*Manifeste* is another reading in several passages.

MĀNIFĔSTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to manifest, make evident or apparent, show clearly, discover. Ovid.* Manifestare latentem. *Justin.* voluntatem. *Id.* Hoc manifestatur, *appears, or is evident.*

MĀNIFĔSTŬS (manus & the obsol. fendo), a, um, *manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent*, φανερός. *Cic.* res, scelus, peccatum. *Virg.* Penates multo manifesti lumine, *h. e. visible. Liv.* Habere aliquid pro manifesto. *Plin.* Manifestior fraus. *Id.* Manifestissimus exemplum. *Ovid.* Manifesta videre, *to see every thing clearly and distinctly.* — Also, *one of whom any thing is manifestly or evidently known; one who has been caught or taken in the act*, &c. *Sallust.* Uti eos (conjuratos) maxime manifestos habeant. *Ovid.* nocens, *h. e. evidently guilty.* — Also, with the *genit.* of the thing following. *Plaut.* mendacii. *Sallust.* sceleris. *Id.* rerum capitalium. *Tacit.* conjurationis, *clearly convicted, evidently guilty. Tacit.* offensionis, *one who manifests symptoms of displeasure. Ovid.* doloris. *Tacit.* vitæ, *showing evident signs of life.* — Also, with the *infinit.* following. *Tacit.*

MĀNIFŎLĬUM, ii, n. *the name of an herb. Apul.*

MĀNILĬĀNŬS (Manilius), a, um, adj. *Manilian*, h. e. *called after Manilius, a Roman. Cic.*

MĀNĪLĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Manilian. Cic.* lex, *for conferring on Pompey the command of the war against Mithridates, proposed by the tribune C. Manilius.* — When used as a *substantive*, *Manilius* is the name of a man, and *Manilia* that of a woman. M. Manilius *was a contemporary of Augustus, and wrote a poem on the subject of astronomy.*

MĀNĬŎLÆ (mania), ārum, f. *small bugbears to frighten children. Festus.* See *Mania.*

MĀNĬŎPŒŎS (μανιοποιός), i, *making mad, a name of the herb hyoscyamus. Apul.*

MĀNĬŌSŬS (mania), a, um, adj. *mad. Ammian*, 28, 4, 16, where *Ed. Wagn.*, however, reads *famosus.*

MANIPRETIUM. See *Manupretium.*

MĀNĬPŬLĀRĬS, and by syncop. MĀNIPLĀRIS *with poets* (manipulus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a maniple or company, manipular. Cæs.* manipulares, *sc.* milites, *soldiers belonging to the same maniple. Id.* Manipulares mei. *Cic.* Unus manipularis, *a private soldier. Miles* is also joined with it. *Plin.* So, *Cic.* judices, *h. e. chosen out of a maniple, and, consequently, private soldiers.*

MĀNĬPŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Manipularis. Sueton.* Manipulario habitu, *dressed like a private soldier.*

MĀNĬPŬLĀTĬM (Id.), adv. *by handfulls. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *by maniples or companies. Liv.* structa acies. —— ¶ Hence, figur. and jocosely, *by heaps, in troops, in flocks. Plaut.*

MĀNĬPŬLŬS, and by syncop. MĀNIPLŬS *with poets* (manus & pleo, *i. e.* impleo), i, m. *a handful, truss, bundle, bunch*, δράγμα, as, of grass, hay, &c. *Varr.*, *Virg.*, and *Colum.* — The ensign of a manipulus was anciently a bundle of hay on the top of a pole. —— ¶ Hence, *a band of soldiers, company, maniple. Terent.*, *Cæs.*, and *Virg.* There were 120 men in each maniple of the *Velites*, *Hastati*, and *Principes*, and 60 men in each maniple of the *Triarii*; four such maniples made a cohort, which therefore consisted of 420 men. *Manipulus* is properly applied to foot-soldiers only, but sometimes also to cavalry. *Sil.* and *Apul.*

MĀNĬŬS (from *mane*, i. e. born in the morning), ii, m. *a Roman prænomen*, usually written M'.

MĀNLĬĀNŬS (Manlius), a, um, adj. *Manlian*, h. e. *called after a Roman by the name of Manlius, pertaining to him. Cic.* imperia (proverbial), *h. e. strict, severe. Plin.* mala, *a kind of apples. Cic.* Manlianum, *the name of a villa belonging to Cicero.*

MĀNLĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* — As an adj. *Manlian. Cic.* gens. — As a *substant.*, *Manlius* is the name of a man, and *Manlia* that of a woman. — M. Manlius Capitolinus saved the capitol from the Gauls, but was afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock for striving after royal power. *Liv.* — L. Manlius and his son, T. Manlius, received the surname of *Imperiosus*, *on account of their severity. Cic.*

MĀNNĂ (μάννα), æ, f. perhaps, *juice hardened into grains. Plin.* turis, *h. e. a grain or crumb of frankincense. Veget.* croci.—Hence, *the manna of the Israelites. Tertull. de carne Chr. cap.* 6. *sub fin.*, where it is of *neuter* gender.

MĀNNŬLŬS (mannus), i, m. *a little horse, nag, pony. Plin.*

MĀNNŬS (unc.), i, m. *a horse*, and probably *a coach-horse, a draught-horse. Horat.* and *Ovid.* — According to *Isidor. a kind of small horse.*

MĀNŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow, run, trickle down, drop, distil*, βρύω, ναω It is used of humors, liquid moistures; as tears, *Liv.* water, *Ovid.* sweat, *Lucret.* And signifies, also, *to be moist with. Cic.* Simulacrum sudore manavit. *Liv.* Culter manans sanguine. — Also, with the *accus.* of the moisture. *Plin.* Gemma sudorem manat. — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Manare melle poetica, *to be a good poet.* —— ¶ Also, of the air and other things, *to diffuse or extend itself, spread. Cic.* Aer, qui per maria manat. *Id.* Multa a luna manant. *Lucret.* Sonitus manare per aures. — Hence, figur. *to be diffused, spread or get abroad, be published or disseminated. Cic.* Malum manavit per Italiam. *Id.* Fidei nomen manat longius. *Liv.* Rumor manat tota urbe. *Cic.* Oratio manatura. *Id.* Late manare (of general ideas), *to have a comprehensive signification.* — Also, *to proceed, spring, emanate, arise, originate from. Cic.* Peccata ex vitiis manant. *Id.* Honestas manat a partibus quatuor. *Id.* A Socrate hæc omnis philosophia manavit. —— ¶ Also, *to slip out of memory, be forgotten. Horat.* Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.

MĀNŌN (μανός, ἡ, όν), i, n. *h. e.* minus spissum, et mollius, *sc.* genus spongiæ. *Plin.*

MĀNSĬŌ (maneo), ōnis, f. *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance. Cic.* in vita. —— ¶ Also, *the place where one stays or remains, habitation, lodging, residence, a place to stop at, an abode for men and animals. Plin.* and *Pallad.* — Hence, *lodgings, night-quarter, inn. Plin.* camelorum, *watering-places, baiting-places.* (*Plin.* has also *mansiones*, when it may be rendered *day's-journeys.*) — Hence, *Pandect.* mala, *bad quarters, h. e.* when a person was tied to a board, either for safe keeping or for punishment.

MĀNSĬTŌ (maneo), as, n. 1. *to stay often or usually, to stay, remain, live, lodge, reside. Tacit.*

MĀNSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who stays with another, a guest. Sedul.*

MĀNSTŪTŎR (manus & tueor), ōris, m. *a protector. Plaut.*

MĀNSUĒFĂCĬŌ (mansues & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. properly, *to accustom to one's hand*; hence, *to make tame or gentle, soften, mitigate*, πραΰνω, τιθασσεύω. *Quintil.* animalia. — Also, figur. *Liv.* Mansuefecerant plebem, *had pacified. Apul.* homines.

MĀNSUĒFĬŌ (passive of mansuefacio), is, actus sum, 3. *to grow tame, tractable, or gentle, become soft*, πραΰνομαι, ἡμερόομαι. *Cæs.* Uri mansuefieri possunt. — Also, figur. *Sueton.* ferum ingenium.

MĀNSUĒS (manus & sueo), is and ētis, *accustomed to one's hand, tame. Plaut.* and *Apul.*

MĀNSUĒSCŌ (mansues), is, ēvi, ētum, n. and a. 3. transit. *to accustom to one's hand, tame. Varr.* animalia. —— ¶ Intrans. *to accustom one's self to a person's hand, grow tame or gentle; become tractable*, of animals. *Colum.* — Also, figur. of men and things, *to grow tame, gentle, calm, mild, soft. Virg.* Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. *Id.* tellus. *Lucret.* fructus.

MĀNSUĒTĀRĬŬS (mansuetus), ii, m. *a tamer or breaker in of wild beasts*, τιθασσευτής. *Lamprid.*

MĀNSUĒTĒ (Id.), *gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, tranquilly*, πράως. *Cic.* Mansuete fieri. *Apul.* Mansuetius.

MĀNSUĒTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make tame. Vulg.*

MĀNSUĒTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *tameness. Plin. Ep.* delphini. —— ¶ Figur. *softness, gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency*, πραότης, ἡμερότης. *Cic.* imperii. *Id.* morum. *Id.* animorum. —— ¶ Also, *a title of the emperors. Eutrop.* Mansuetudo tua, *your grace*, or *your majesty.*

MĀNSUĒTŬS (mansues), a, um, adj. *tame, domestic, tractable. Liv.* sus. *Varr.* juvencus. —— ¶ Figur. *gentle, mild, quiet, tranquil, calm, kind*, ἥμερος, πρᾶος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Ut mansuetissimus viderer. *Terent.* animus. *Cic.* Musæ mansuetiores, *gentler Muses*, h. e. *not exciting the passions, or giving occasion to disputes and quarrels, like lawsuits* (*referring especially to philosophy*). *Ovid.* manus. *Prop.* Amor, *h. e. peaceable Amor. Id.* litora. *Ovid.* Fiet mansuetior ira, *h. e. appeased. Liv.* malum, *h. e. soft, mild, calm.*

MANSŪRUS. See *Maneo.*

MANSUS, a, um. See *Mando*, and *Maneo.*

MĀNTEIUM, or MĀNTĒUM (μαντεῖον), ii, n. *an oracle, place where oracular responses are delivered. Plin.*

MĀNTĒLE, or MĀNTĪLE, is, and MĀNTĒLIUM, or MĀNTILIUM (manus), ii, n. *a towel, cloth to wipe the hands with. Virg.* Also, *a table-napkin. Plin.* Also, in later times, *a table-cloth. Isidor.*

MĀNTĒLUM, or MĀNTĒLLUM (Id.), i, n. *a mantle, cloak.* Figur. *a cover, pretext, subterfuge, excuse. Plaut.*

MANTĒUM. See *Manteium.*

MĀNTĬCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau*, πήρα. *Horat.* Hence, *Catull.* Non videmus manticæ quod in tergo est, *h. e. our faults.*

MĀNTICHŌRĂ (μαντιχώρας, or μαντιχόρας), æ, f. *a beast in India, having the body of a lion, the face of a man, and the tail of a scorpion, that was said to be fond of human flesh. Plin.* 8, 30.

MĀNTĬCŬLĂ (diminut. of mantica), æ, f. *a small bag or pouch; a purse*, πηρίδιον. *Festus.*

MĀNTĬCŬLĀRĬĂ (manticula), ōrum, n. *things in frequent use. Festus.*

MĀNTĬCŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), i, m. *a cutpurse, pickpurse, pickpocket*, βαλαντιοτόμος. *Tertull.*

MĀNTĬCŬLĀTŎR (manticulor), ōris, m. same as *Manticularius. Pacuv.* apud *Fest.*

MĀNTĬCŬLŎR (manticula), āris, dep. 1. *to pick a purse, to steal. Apul.* —— ¶ Figur. *to do a thing slyly, cheat, bilk, chouse. Fest.*

MANTILE, } See *Mantele.*
MANTILIUM. }

MĀNTĬNĒĂ (Μαντίνεια), æ, f. now *Mendi, Mundi, a city of Arcadia, where Epaminondas gained a victory over the Spartans, but died of his wounds. Nep.*

MĀNTĬSĂ, or MĀNTISSĂ (perhaps for mantesa, *h. e.* manu tensa), æ, f. *addition, something given over and above, given to boot, or into the bargain. Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* Mantisa obsonia vincit, *h. e. the makeweight is more than the commodity*: μεῖζον τοῦ ἔργου τὸ πάρεργον. —— ¶ Also, for *lucrum. Petron.*

MĀNTISCĬNŎR (μάντις), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to prophesy, divine. Plaut.*

MĀNTŌ (for manso, from maneo), as, n. 1. *to stay, remain. Cæcil.* —— ¶ Also, *to wait, expect. Plaut. Id.* aliquem, *to wait for a person.*

MĀNTŌ (Μαντώ), us, f. *a prophetess, the daughter of Tiresias. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also,

a nymph, mother of Ocnus, who built Mantua. *Virg.*

MĂNTŬA, æ, f. now *Mantova, Mantoa, a city of Upper Italy, on the river Mincius. Andes, a village near Mantua, was the birthplace of Virgil.*

MĂNTŬĀNŬS (Mantua), a, um, adj. *of Mantua, Mantuan. Macrob.* Homerus Mantuanus, *h. e.* Virgilius.

MĂNTŬRNA (maneo, or manto), æ, f. *a goddess of marriage, that was invoked to render a marriage lasting. Augustin.*

MĂNŬĀLIS (manus), e, adj. *what is seized or held with a hand, or that fills a hand. Tacit.* saxum. Hence, *Martial.* Manuale, *sc.* involucrum, *a case of a book.* —— ¶ Also, *of, pertaining, or relating to the hand. Tertull.* aqua, *water for washing the hands.*

MĂNŬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the hands. Pandect.* mola, *a hand-mill. Laber.* Manuarius, *a thief.* —— ¶ Also, Manuaria pecunia, *or* Manuarium æs, *money gained in a game at dice. Gell.*

MĂNŬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having hands. Marc. Cap.* —— ¶ Also, *tied up in bundles. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, particip. of manuor.

MĂNŬBALLISTA, or MANUBALISTA (Id.), æ, f. *a hand-balista. Veget.*

MĂNŬBALLISTĀRĬŬS, or MANUBALISTARIUS (manuballista), ii, m. *carrying or using a hand-balista. Veget.*

MĂNŬBIÆ, arum. See *Manubius.*

MĂNŬBIĀLIS (manubiæ), e, adj. *of or belonging to the spoils of war. Sueton.* pecunia, *money obtained by the sale of the spoils of war.*

MĂNŬBIĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. as, amicus, *from whom I derive some profit, by whose means I gain any thing. Plaut.*

MĂNŬBĬŬS (manus), a, um, adj. *gained as booty, taken from the enemy. Plaut.* machæra. — Hence, Manubiæ, arum, *sc.* res, *spoils taken in war, booty, pillage,* τὰ λάφυρα, ἀκροθίνια. *Petron.* and *Flor.* Its signification in *Sueton.* is more extended, *unlawful gain, plunder. Sueton. Calig.* 41. *Id. Vesp.* 16. Manubiæ et rapinæ. The spoils of war were sold, in order to facilitate the division of them. Hence, *Manubiæ* signifies *the money arising from the sale of the spoils taken in war,* and is opposed to *præda,* which denotes the things gained as booty, as slaves, cattle, precious things, &c. (see *Gell.* 13, 24). *Præda* is, therefore, frequently joined to *manubiæ* by *Cicero.* The booty was generally divided into three parts: one of them was destined for the public treasury, another for the general, and the third for the army. Hence, *Manubiæ,* particularly *the general's share of the booty,* which was generally spent in erecting a public building or some other work of art. *Cic.* Porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit. *Liv.* De manubiis duos fornices fecit. —— ¶ Also, *Manubiæ,* in the art of divination, *lightning, stroke of lightning, descent of lightning. Senec. N. Q.* 2, 41.

MĂNŬBRIĀTŬS (manubrium), a, um, adj. *having a handle, haft, hilt. Pallad.*

MĂNŬBRIŎLUM (Id.), i, n. *a small handle or haft. Cels.*

MĂNŬBRĬUM (manus), i, n. *that part of any thing by which it is held, a handle, haft, hilt,* λαβή. *Cic.* vasis. *Juvenal.* cultelli. *Vitruv.* epistomii, *the spigot of a cock.* —— ¶ Figur. *opportunity, power* of doing a thing. *Plaut.*

MĂNŬCIŎLUM, or MĂNICIŎLUM (Id.), i, n. *a small bundle. Petron.*

MĂNUCLA, } See *Manulea.*
MĂNUCŬLA. }

MĂNŬLEA (Id.), æ, f. *a sleeve or muff. Plaut.* —— ¶ Manulea, *or* Manucula, *or* Manucla, *that part of a catapulta which holds or keeps back the stretched chord. Vitruv.*

MĂNŬLEĀRĬŬS (manulea), ii, m. *a maker of garments with sleeves, or one that makes sleeves or muffs for women. Plaut.*

MĂNŬLEĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *with long sleeves covering the hands,* χειριδωτός. *Plaut.* tunica. *Sueton.* homo, *h. e. wearing a tunica with long sleeves.* Such tunics were considered indecent and effeminate, by the serious among the Romans.

MĂNŬLEŬS (manus), i, m. *a little sleeve or muff, covering the hands. Accius* ap. *Non.*

MĂNŬMISSIŌ (manumitto), ōnis, f. *the act of dismissing a person from one's authority or power, the act of giving liberty,* as to a slave. *Cic.* — Manumission was either *justa* or *non justa.* The former was performed in three different ways; either *per censum,* h. e. by inserting the name of the slave in the censor's roll; or *per vindictam,* in the *forum,* by a stroke with a rod (*vindicta*) from the prætor; or *per testamentum,* when a master freed a slave by his will. *Cic Top.* 2. — *Manumissio non justa,* which, though discharging a slave from servitude, did not entitle him to the privileges of a citizen, was performed either *inter amicos,* when a master declared his slave to be free, in the presence of five witnesses; or *per epistolam,* by a letter directed to the slave, which was to be signed by five witnesses; or *per mensam,* h. e. when a master bade a slave to eat at his table.

MĂNŬMISSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who manumits another person. Pandect.*

MĂNŬMITTŌ, or MĂNŬ MITTŌ (manus & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to set at liberty, make free, release from bondage, emancipate, enfranchise, manumit,* ἀπελευθερόω. *Cic.* aliquem.

MĂNŬŎR (unc. perhaps from manus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to steal. Laber.*

MĂNŬPRĔTIŌSŬS (manupretium), a, um, adj. *precious, valuable. Cato* ap. *Gell.*

MĂNŬPRĔTIUM, or MĂNIPRĔTIUM, or MĂNŬS PRĔTIUM, ii, n. *wages for work, hire, pay,* ἐπίχειρον. *Plaut.* Manupretium. *Plin.* Manipretium. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Manus pretium. — Hence, figur. *a reward. Cic.* Manupretium eversæ civitatis. —— ¶ Also, *value of a work or its workmanship. Pandect.* Manus pretium. *Auson.* Manupretium.

MĂNŬS (from μάω, to feel, touch, as χείρ, from χάω), us, f. *a hand,* χείρ, *h. e. the extreme part of an arm, or that member which reaches from the wrist to the finger's end. Cic.* Vas in manus sumere. *Id.* Tenere in manu, or, *Ovid.* manu, *to hold in or with the hand. Cic.* Ad manum accedere, *to go to the hand like an animal that is tamed;* also, *Nep. to approach,* for instance, *in order to fight, or to fight hand to hand, come to close quarters. Cic.* In manus venire, *to come to hand, present itself;* also, *Plin. Paneg.* (in order to fight). *Cic.* De manibus deponere *or* ponere, *to put out of the hands. Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* Manum ad os apponere, *to put the hand to the mouth (in imparting a secret or enjoining secrecy). Cic.* Excidere e manibus, *to fall from the hand. Liv.* Emittere e manibus, *or* de manibus, *or* manibus. Also, *Id.* Amittere e manibus. *Cic.* Dimittere e manibus (for instance, a person), *or, Cæs.* fortunam. *Cic.* E manibus fugere, *to flee, run away. Liv.* Venire ad manum alicui, *to come to hand, present themselves. Cic.* Manus tendere ad aliquem; also, *Id.* alicui, *for* ad aliquem. *Virg.* Manu sternere aliquem, *h. e. with a sword. Cels.* Manu mederi (*of chirurgery*). *Senec.* Manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one good turn deserves another. Cic.* Manum de tabula, literally, *hand from the picture! so much for this! that is sufficient!* — *Ovid.* Jactare manus, *to move the hands much, in dancing, to toss or flourish the hands;* also, *Quint.* of orators. So, also, *Id.* manum. — Manus, *fist, fighting, bravery. Nep.* Manu fortis. *Ovid.* Manu vincere. *Sallust.* Manu capere urbes, *by force of arms, in war. Cæs.* Usu manuque. *Virg.* Committere manum Teucris, *to fight. Liv.* Conserere manum, *or* manus, *or, Id.* conferre manum, *to fight. Flor.* Manu reducebat, *by force of arms, by force. Virg.* Manum ferre in prælia, *to fight.* — Utraque manu, *Martial. with both hands, h. e. willingly, readily, gladly, cheerfully.* — *Cic* Manu tenere, *to know for certain, feel sure of. Id.* Manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident, apparent, manifest.* — In manu esse, *Cic. to be in one's power, rest with one* (see below). — But, In manibus esse signifies either, *to be in one's hands;* *Cic.* Oratio est in manibus, *you have it, it may be read, is known.* Or, *to be in hand. Id.* Liber mihi est in manibus, *h. e. I am preparing,* &c. (Hence, *Id.* Habere in manibus, *to be employed upon.*) Or, *to be close by, near, at hand. Cæs.* and *Virg.* Or, *to be present, to be just now, or at the time, passing, transacting, discussed. Cic.* Quæ sunt in manibus, *what we have in hand, the business in question. Virg.* In manibus Mars ipse. *Plin. Ep.* Vindemiæ in manibus. — *Cic.* Habere in manibus, *to embrace, fondle, caress, make much of;* also, *to be employed upon* (see above). — *Manus* frequently expresses *nearness, proximity,* be it in war (in which case it also signifies *fighting, close fight,* &c.), or elsewhere. *Cæs.* In manibus esse, *to be near, at hand* (see above). *Sallust.* Prœlium e manibus facere, *h. e.* cominus. Ad manum, *at hand, in readiness to hand, near, close, close by, in the neighborhood. Liv.* esse. *Cic.* habere. *Plin.* intueri. *Nep.* Habere ad manum scribæ loco. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sub manu *or* manum, *close to, hard by, nigh to, in the neighborhood.* Hence, *easily, without trouble, quickly, immediately, on the instant. Senec.* and *Sueton.* — *Manus* frequently denotes *fighting, close fight, engagement, fray, violence. Liv.* Ad manum venire (see above), or, *Nep.* accedere (see above). *Sallust.* In manus venire. *Liv.* Pugna jam ad manus venerat. *Cic.* Res venit ad manum. *Sallust.* Non manu neque vi. — De manu, *with one's own hand. Cic.* facere; also, merely, manu. *Virg. De manu* signifies, also, *at one's own expense. Colum.* De manu in manum tradere, *out of one's own hand into that of another.* — *Cic.* Plena manu, *copiously, abundantly, liberally, much. Tibull.* Plena manu, *with hands filled with money, with full hands.* — *Terent.* Manibus pedibusque, *with all his might, might and main.* — *Cæs.* Per manus trahere, *with the hands,* &c. *Cic.* Per manus pervulsæ servatus, *by her assistance. Per manus* signifies, also, *from hand to hand. Liv.* Hence, figur. *Id.* Traditæ per manus religiones, *from father to son,* and so on. *Per manus* likewise denotes, *by force, by main force, forcibly. Sallust.* — Præ manu, *in hand, in advance, at hand, ready. Plaut.* esse. *Terent.* Si paulum dederis præ manu, *to begin with. Pandect.* Habere præ manu. *Gell.* Si liber est præ manibus, *at hand.* — Inter manus, *with the hands. Cic.* auferri, *in the arms.* Also, *in the hands, in hand. Cal.* in *Cic. Ep. Inter manus esse* signifies, also, *to be palpable, plain, manifest, evident. Virg.* — Sub manus, *under the hands. Plaut.* succedere, *according to one's wish. Plaut.* Manum alicui adire, *to make a fool of one.* — *Manus* is frequently used for *art, application of art, labor, industry, work to be performed by the hand. Cic.* Manu quærere, *h. e. by the labor of the hands. Cæs.* Manu sata, *h. e.* grain (opp. to herbs growing spontaneously). *Cic.* Urbs manu munitissima, *by art.* Hence, *Senec.* Morbi quos manu fecimus, *by our own fault,* as *by intemperance. Cels.* Urinam manu emolliri. *Manus* is, in general, opposed to nature. It is also applied to speeches. *Senec.* Oratio fucata et manu facta. — *Tacit.* Manibus æquis, *with equal advantage or loss.* — Manus afferre, *or* inferre, *to lay hands on a person or thing.* (See *Affero,* and *Infero.*) — Manum injicere, *to lay the hand on a person or thing.* (See *Injicio.*) — Manum dare, *to lend a hand, lend a helping hand, help, aid, assist, succor. Quintil.* alicui. *Cic.* Manus dare, *or, Ovid.* Dare manus victas, *or, Virg.* Manus dedere, properly, *to give the hands,* h. e. *to give himself up for conquered, surrender, submit, yield.* — Tollere manum, *to lift up the hands in wonder, admiration or astonishment. Cic.* Also, for *dare manus, to give up or over, surrender, submit, yield. Cic. fragm.* — Manum non vertere, *not to care about, or not to mind a thing. Apul.* Manum non verterim, *I would not move a finger, I would not stir a straw.* — *Tacit.* Manu venerari, *h. e. by kissing one's own hand to another person.* — *Suet.* Servus a ma-

nu, *scribe, clerk, amanuensis.* — *Pandect.* Brevi manu, *immediately, without delay. Id.* Longa manu, *slowly.* — *Apul.* Artis totius manus, *every trick and artifice.* —— ¶ Also, *power. Cic.* Hæc non sunt in manu nostra. Hence, Manu mittere (see *Manumitto*), *or, Plaut.* and *Sueton.* emittere (of a father freeing his son from his authority), *to emancipate, to free. Cic.* Convenire in manum, *to marry*, properly, *to pass into the power of a husband.* —— ¶ *Manus* is also applied to *the work or labor of an artist or any other person. Quintil.* Marmora deformata prima manu, *rough-hewn. Cic.* Extrema manus non accessit ejus operibus, *the finishing stroke, last finish.* So, also, *Senec.* Summa manus. Hence, *Ovid.* Aptius a summa conspiciare manus, *h. e. after having completed your dressing.* — Manus pretium, *money paid for the making of any thing.* (See *Manupretium.*) —— ¶ When applied to the arts, it signifies, also, not only *what a person writes, paints, carves,* &c. but also *his manner of writing, painting, carving,* &c. Hence, *handwriting, character, workmanship, style. Cic.* Alexidis manum amabam. *Id.* librarii. *Id.* Redii ad meam manum. *Id.* alia. *Pandect.* Manum emittere, *to give a bond in one's own hand-writing. Martial.* Manus Praxitelis, *a work of art by Praxiteles. Virg.* Artificum manus miratur. — Hence, *a building. Cic. Top.* —— ¶ Also, *an armed force, army. Cic.* and *Nep.* Also, *a body, number, multitude, troop, band of men. Cic.* bonorum. *Id.* Judæorum. *Id.* conjuratorum. *Id.* Manum facere, *to collect, raise, assemble. Id.* e *Sophocle.* Manus bicorpor, *h. e.* Centauri. — In general, *men or workmen. Virg. Æn.* 11, 329. —— ¶ Also, *a throw in a game at dice. Sueton.* Quas manus remisi, *h. e. the sums gained by throws at dice.* —— ¶ In the art of fencing and boxing, *a thrust, cut, stroke, blow. Quintil.* prima, secunda, tertia. *Id.* Manum exigere, *to hit.* —— ¶ Any thing resembling a hand in its form or use. Hence, *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant. Cic.* Also, *the fore-feet of a bear. Plin.* Also, *the branches of a tree. Stat.* — Manu, *for* manui. *Prop.*

MĂNŪTIGIUM (manus & tango), ii, n. a *a soft or gentle touch of the hand,* χειρωθία. *Cæl. Aurel.*

MĀNZĔR, or MĀNSĔR (Hebr.), ĕris, *spurious, bastard. Sedul.*

MĀPĀLĔ (a Punic word), is, n. *a tent, a sort of portable hut or cottage, which the Numidians used to carry along with them on wagons, when they changed their place of residence to go in quest of fresh pasture for the numerous cattle which they tended. Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, *a small, low building, a cottage. Val. Flacc.* — Mapalia, *villages, hamlets,* in opposition to *towns. Sallust.*

MĀPPĂ (a Punic word, according to *Quintil.* 1, 5, 57.), æ, f. *a table napkin,* ὀθόνη. *Horat.* and *Mart.* — Each guest brought with him, from home, such a napkin or cloth, to wipe his mouth and hands; and sometimes they used to put some part of the entertainment into the *mappa*, and give it to their slaves to carry home. —— ¶ Also, *a white cloth, which the magistrate, who presided at the public games, used to drop as a signal for beginning the chariot races. Sueton.* This signal was given either by the consul, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*, or by the prætor, *Liv.*

MĀPPŬLĂ (mappa), æ, f. *a small napkin. Hieronym.*

MĂRĂTHĒ, es, f. *an island near Corfu. Plin.* — Hence, Marathēnus, a, um. *Cic.*

MĂRĂTHŌN (Μαραθών), ōnis, m. *a plain or country in Attica, probably with a town of the same name, famous for Miltiades's victory over the Persians. Nep.* — Also, *fem. gen. Ovid. Met.* 7, 434, where, probably, *the town* is meant. —— ¶ Hence, Marathonius, a, um, *of or belonging to Marathon, Marathonian. Cic.* pugna. — Also, *Athenian, Sil.* —— ¶ Marathōnis, ĭdis, f. *Marathonian. Stat.*

MĂRĂTHRUM (μάραθρον), i, n. or MĂRĂTHRUS, i, m. *fennel* (Anethum fœniculum, L.). *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Marathrites, æ, m. *Colum.* vinum, *wine in which fennel is infused.*

MĂRCELLĒUS (Marcellus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Marcellus.* — Marcellea, ōrum, n. *a festival of the Syracusans, celebrated in honor of M. Claudius Marcellus.*

MĂRCELLIĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *called after Marcellus. Sueton.* theatrum.

MĂRCELLUS, i, m. *the name of a family of the gens* Claudia. *Claudius Marcellus,* when consul, was an enemy of Cæsar's, and proposed the decree *de revocando Cæsare.*

MĂRCĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to wither, shrink, shrivel. Martial.* — Figur. *to be faint, languid, weak, feeble, decayed, dull, indolent, lazy, drowsy,* as from old age. *Ovid.* From gluttony, drunkenness, &c. *Horat.* Potor marcens. *Liv.* Luxuria marcent. *Cels.* Marcet animus. *Tacit.* Pax marcens. *Sil.* Senex marcentibus annis.

MĂRCESCŌ (marceo), is, n. 3. *to become withered, shrink, pine away, droop, decay, fade,* μαραίνομαι. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *to languish; to grow dull, feeble, or weak,* as from old age, *Plin.* From excess in eating and drinking, *Ovid.* From inactivity or idleness, *Liv.* From disease, *Colum.*

MĂRCIĀNUS (Marcius), a, um, adject. *Marcian,* h. e. *originating or proceeding from, or called after the soothsayer, Marcius. Liv.* carmina; *or, Cic.* fœdus, *made by the centurion* Marcius *with the inhabitants of* Gades; *or, Capitol.* sodales, *the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the emperor* Marcus.

MĂRCIDŬLUS (marcidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat faint or languid. Mart. Capell.*

MĂRCIDUS (marceo), a, um, adj. *withered, faded, shrunk. Ovid.* lilia. *Plin.* aures. — Hence, *brittle, rotten. Vitruv.* asseres. — Also, *languid, weak, feeble, enervated, dull, heavy, inactive, drowsy, besotted,* as from excess in eating, drinking, sleeping. *Tacit.* somno aut libidinosis vigiliis. — Also, *amorous, lascivious, coquettish. Apul.* oculi.

MĂRCIŌN, ōnis, m. *a heretic in the second century.*—Hence, Marcionensis, e. *Tertull.* — Marcionita, æ, m. *Pandect.* deus.

MĂRCIPŎR, ŏris, m. *h. e.* Marci puer, *the slave of Marcus. Plin.*

MĂRCIUS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* — Adj. *Marcian. Plin.* aqua, *conducted to Rome by the king* Ancus Marcius, *and afterwards by* Q. Marcius Rex. *Liv.* saltus, *in Liguria, so called from the defeat of the consul* Q. Marcius. — Subst. as, Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome. Liv.* Marcus, *a soothsayer, or, rather, two brothers of that name, celebrated as soothsayers. Cic.*

MĂRCŌMĀNI, or MĂRCŌMANNI, ōrum, m. *a nation in Germany, living at first on the river Rhine, and afterwards in Bohemia. Stat.* and *Tacit.*

MĂRCŌMĀNIĂ, or MĂRCŌMANNIĂ, æ, f. *the country of the Marcomanni. Capitol.*

MĂRCŌMĀNICUS, or MĂRCŌMANNICUS (Marcomannus), a, um, adj. *Marcomannian, belonging or relating to the Marcomanni. Eutrop.*

MĂRCŎR (marceo), ōris, m. *a being withered or faded.* Hence, *rottenness, putrefaction, corruption, brittleness. Plin.* panni. — Also, *languor, laziness, inactivity, heaviness, sloth, torpor, drowsiness, sleepiness. Cels.* —Figur. *Senec.* segetum.

MĂRCŬLENTUS (marcor), a, um, adj. same as *Marcidus. Fulgent.*

MĂRCŬLUS (marcus), i, m. *a little hammer; also, a hammer. Martial.* — *Martulus*, in the same sense, is found in *Plin.*

MĂRCUS (for maricus, from mas), i, m. *a Roman prænomen, commonly written* M. as, M. Cicero. — Also, *a hammer. Isidor.*

MĂRĔ (from the Celtic word *mor*, sea), is, n. *the sea,* its opposite being the land. *Cic.* Mare transire. *Virg.* Mare sulcare. *Horat.* Per mare currere, *to navigate. Virg.* Ire mari. *Cic.* Ingredi mare, *to go to sea.* —— ¶ *Mare* is sometimes put for *places in the sea or islands. Tacit.* Mare plenum exsiliis. — *Nep.* mari, *at sea.* — *Cic.* Terra marique, *both by sea and by land.* — *Cæs.* Nostrum mare, *h. e. the Mediterranean. Cic.* superum, *h. e. the gulf of Venice. Id.* inferum, *the Tuscan sea. Cæs.* conclusum, *a confined sea, as the Mediterranean,* opposed to the ocean. *Cic.* clausum, *h. e. not navigable.* — *Cæs.* and *Tacit.* Mare Oceanus. — *Catull., Tibull.* and *Ovid.* E mari natus, *or* mare to genuit, *of a hard-hearted person.* — *Virg.* Mare cœlo miscere, *to mix heaven and earth,* h. e. *to excite a dreadful storm.* Figur. *Juvenal.* — *Sallust.* Polliceri maria et montes, *to promise whole seas and mountains,* of one who pledges himself to do more than he can perform. — *Ovid.* In mare fundere aquam, *to carry water to the sea-side, h. e.* to give something to a person that has abundance. — Maris pontus, *for* mare. *Virg.* Ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus. —— ¶ Also, *seawater, salt-water. Plin.* Vinum mari condire (*to make it more palatable, improve it*). *Horat.* Chium (vinum) maris expers, *h. e. not mixed with sea-water.* —— ¶ Also, *the color of the sea. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *Lucret.* Mare aeris, *the expanse of air.* —— ¶ The ablat. *mare*, for *mari*, occurs in *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — The genit. plur. *marum* is found in *Nev.*

MĂRĔĂ, æ, f. *a lake* (*and near it, a town*) *in Egypt, which was also called Mareotis, and seems to comprehend a great part of Marmarica.* — Hence, Mareōtis, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. *belonging to it. Plin.* Libya, and, *Id.* Mareotis, *the country around it. Curt.* palus, and *Lucan.* Mareotis, by itself, *the lake above mentioned. Virg.* vitis (*for its neighborhood was famous for wine*). — And Mareoticus, a, um, *Mareotic*, or *Egyptian. Colum.* vitis. *Horat.* Mareoticum (vinum). *Martial.* labor, *the Egyptian pyramids.* — Mareōtes, or Mareōta, æ; *plur.* Mareotæ, *the inhabitants of Mareotis. Plin.*

MĀRGĂ (unc.), æ, f. *marl. Plin.*

MĂRGĂRIS (μάργαρον), ĭdis, f. *resembling a pearl.* A kind of dates was called so. *Plin.* 13, 9.

MĂRGĂRĪTĂ (μαργαρίτης), æ, f. and MĂRGĂRĪTUM, i, n. *a pearl. Cic.*

MĂRGĂRĪTĀRIUS (margarita), a, um, adj. *being occupied about pearls, dealing in pearls. P. Victor.* porticus.

MĂRGĂRĪTĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adject. *adorned or set with pearls, pearled. Fortunat.*

MĂRGĂRĪTĬFĔR (margarita & fero), a, um, adj. *producing pearls. Plin.* concha.

MARGARITUM. See *Margarita.*

MĂRGIĀNĒ, es, or MĂRGIĀNĂ, æ, f. *a country near the Caspian sea.*

MĂRGĬNŌ (margo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make a border or margin. Liv.* viam, *h. e. to raise foot-paths on each side of the road. Plin.* Tabulæ marginitæ.

MĂRGŌ (unc.), ĭnis, m. and f. *a brink, brim, bank, margin, edge, border, verge, extremity, frontier. Varr.* fluminis. *Plin.* conchæ. *Id.* ulceris. *Val. Max.* agri. *Plin.* imperii.

MĂRĬĂ, and MĀRĬĂ, æ, f. *a name of many females. Prudent.*

MĂRĬANDȲNI (Μαριανδυνοί), ōrum, m. *a nation in Bithynia.* — Hence, Mariandȳnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the same. Plin.* sinus.

MĂRĬĀNUS (Marius), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, attached to,* &c. *Marius. Cic.* consulatus, *h. e. of Marius. Flor.* bella.

MĂRĪCĂ, æ, f. *a nymph in the territory belonging to the town of Minturnæ, close to the river Liris, where there was a grove consecrated to her; the lake near it derived its name from her. Horat.*

MĂRĪNUS (mare), a, um, adj. *of the sea, living in the sea, marine. Cic.* humor, *sea-water. Horat.* Venus, *h. e.* e mari orta. *Id.* ros, *rosemary. Pandect.* naves, *sea-ships.*

MĂRISCĂ (mas, maris), æ, f. *a kind of large, insipid fig,* βόσυκον. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a cariceous tumor. Juvenal.*

MĂRISCUS, i, m. or MĂRISCUM (Id.), i, n. *a kind of bulrush. Plin.* 21, 69.

MĂRĪTĂ, æ. See *Maritus, a, um.*

MĂRĪTĀLIS (maritus), e, adj. *of or be-*

longing to a husband, wife, married people, or marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, marital, γαμικός. *Colum.* conjugium. *Ovid.* vestis.

MĂRĬTĬMŬS, or **MĂRĬTŬMŬS** (mare), a, um, adj. *of the sea, relating to the sea, being in or upon the sea. Liv.* navis, *a sea-ship* (as distinguished from those used on rivers). *Cic.* and *Nep.* prædo, *a pirate, corsair. Cic.* imperium, *the chief command at sea. Id.* cursus, *a voyage. Nepos.* fluctus, *the sea-waves. Cic.* bellum, *a maritime war.* But *Sallust. Cat* 39, 1. same as *piraticum, war against the pirates. Varr.* sal, *sea-salt. Cic.* Res maritimæ, *maritime affairs.* —— ¶ Also, *adjoining to the sea, lying on the sea. Cæs.* civitas. *Cic.* ora. *Cæs.* oppidum. Hence, *Cic.* Maritima, *sc.* loca (τὰ ἐπιθαλάττια).

MĂRĪTŌ (maritus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to marry or give in marriage,* συνοικίζω. *Sueton.* filiam. *Id. Oct.* 34. Lex de maritandis ordinibus, *concerning marriage, matrimonial statutes.* —— ¶ Also, of animals. *Varr.* and *Colum.* Maritari, *to copulate, couple.* —— ¶ Also, of trees and vines, when the vine is tied to a tree, and, as it were, wedded to it. *Horat.* and *Colum.* ulmos vitibus. —— ¶ Also, of plants and animals, *to impregnate. Plin.*

MĂRĪTŬS (mas), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal. Liv.* domus, *h. e. where married people live. Ovid.* fœdus. *Id.* Venus, *conjugal love. Id.* cædes, *murder of one's consort. Horat.* lex. *Ovid.* torus, *marriage-bed. Id.* Fratre marita soror, *married.* — Hence, subst. *Cic.* Maritus, i, m. *husband. Horat.* Marita, æ, f. *wife. Pandect.* Mariti, *married people.* — *Maritus* denotes, also, *the future husband, affianced lover, betrothed partner. Tibull.* — Also, *a suitor. Prop.* —— ¶ Also, of animals, *the male of beasts. Horat.* Maritus olens, *sc.* caprarum, *a he-goat.* So, also, *Colum.* Maritus gregum. *Id.* also of cocks. —— ¶ Also, of trees, *when vines are tied, and,* as it were, *wedded to them. Cato.* Arbores maritæ.

MĂRĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. — Adj. *Cic.* lex, *proposed by the celebrated C. Marius.* — Also, a substant. as, C. Marius, *who was seven times consul, vanquished Jugurtha and the Cimbri, carried on a civil war with Sylla, performed many other things, and experienced great changes of fortune during his life.* — *Marius* is also used proverbially of *a person striving to raise himself to power and authority by siding with the common people.* Hence, *Suet. Cæs.* 1. Cæsari multos Marios inesse.

MARMARICĂ (Μαρμαρική), æ, f. *a country of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene;* now *Barca.* — Hence, Marmaricus, a, um, adj. *of, belonging or relating to that country;* also, *African. Plin.* and *Lucan.* —The inhabitants are called *Marmaridæ.*

MĂRMARĪDĒS (Μαρμαρίδης), æ, m. *a person from Marmarica. Ovid.* — Marmaridæ, ārum, *the inhabitants of Marmarica. Plin.*

MĂRMARĪTIS (Μαρμαρῖτις), ĭdis, f. *an herb,* so called because it is said to grow in marble quarries. *Plin.* 24, 102.

MĂRMŎR (μάρμαρος), ŏris, n. *marble. Cic.* — Hence, also, *pulverized marble. Cato.* — Also, *a milestone. Martial.* — *Hor.* Marmora, *monuments of marble.* —— ¶ With poets, it is used of *the shining surface of the sea. Catull.* pelagi. *Virg.* Marmor infidum, *h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea.*

MĂRMŎRĀRĬŬS (marmor), a, um, adj. *of marble, working in marble. Senec.* faber. — Also, absol. Marmorarius, *one that works in marble. Senec.* and *Vitruv.*

MĂRMŎRĀTĬŌ (marmoro), ōnis, f. *a covering, overlaying or flooring with marble,* μαρμάρωσις. *Apul.*

MĂRMŎRĔŬS (marmor), a, um, adj. *made of marble, marble,* μαρμάρεος. *Cic.* signum. *Id.* solum, *h. e. a marble pavement. Virg.* and *Horat.* Aliquem marmoreum facere, *or* ponere, *to make of marble,* h. e. *to carve the marble statue of a person.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to marble. Vitruv.* ars, *statuary.* —— ¶ Also, *like marble,* with regard to smoothness and whiteness, *white as marble, of marble whiteness, white as alabaster, shining white. Virg.* cervix. *Ovid* palma, *white, smooth* (or both). *Id.* pes. *Lucret.* candor. *Id.* color. *Ovid.* Paros, *h. e. white* on account of its white marble. *Id.* gelu, *h. e. ice.* — It is likewise applied to the sea. (See *Marmor.*) *Virg.* æquor.

MĂRMŎRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with marble. Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *to make a plaster or parget of beaten marble and lime, therewith to cover or incrust walls or floors.* — Hence, Marmoratum tectorium, *or* absol. *sc.* tectorium, *this plaster or covering. Varr.*

MĂRMŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *like marble, hard as marble. Plin.*

MĂRŌ (Μάρων, ωνος), ōnis, m. *the family name of the celebrated poet P. Virgilius.* — *It is likewise the name of a famous vine-dresser in Thrace.* —— ¶ Also, *a river in Peloponnesus.* —— ¶ *Prop.* Marone sopito. It is not certain whether a statue of the vine-dresser Maro is meant in this passage, or that of the river-god of the same name.

MĂRŎBŎDŬŬS, i, m. *a king of the Suevi. Defeated by Arminius, and hated by his subjects, he was compelled to take refuge among the Romans, who assigned to him Ravenna as his place of residence. Tacit.*

MĂRON, i, n. See *Marum.*

MĂRŌNĒĂ, æ, f. *a town of Italy, in the country of the Samnites. Liv.* — Also, *a town in Thrace, celebrated for its wine. Liv.* — Hence, Maronites, æ, m. *of Maronea* (in Thrace), *belonging to it.* Maronitæ, *the inhabitants of it. Liv.*

MĂRŌNĔŬS (Maro), a, um, adj. *Maronian,* or *Virgilian. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *Maronean, of Maronea. Plin.* vinum.

MĂRŌNĬĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Virgilian, relating to Virgil. Stat.*

MĂRŌNĪTĒS, æ, m. See *Maronea.*

MARPESSIUS (Μαρπήσσιος), a, um, adj. *of Marpessus in Troas. Tibull.* 2, 5. 67. (But *Heyne* and others read *Mermessia.*)

MĂRPĒSŬS (Μάρπησσος), i, m. *a mountain of the isle of Paros.*—Hence, Marpesius, a, um, adj. *belonging to it or being there. Virg.*

MĂRRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a mattock, pickaxe, weeding-hook, hoe. Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an iron hook. Plin.*

MĂRRŬBĬUM, or **MĂRRŬVĬUM**, ii, n. *a town in Latium.* Hence, Marrubius, a, um, adj. *Marrubian. Virg.* — Marruvii, *the inhabitants. Plin.* —— ¶ Marrubium, *horehound,* a plant. *Plin.*

MĂRRŬCĪNI, ōrum, m. *a nation of Italy, living on the Adriatic sea. Cæs.* — Hence, Marrucinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to it. Liv.*

MĀRS (probably contr. from Mavors; *or,* from mas, as Ἄρης, from ἄῤῥην, properly signifies that is manly, powerful and strong), tis, m. *Mars, the god of war. Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, for *war, battle, contest. Virg.* Invadunt Martem, *commence the battle. Id.* Martem accendere cantu, *to animate. Ovid.* apertus, *a fighting in the open field. Cic.* Vis Martis, *h. e.* belli. — Hence, figur. of *a legal contest; litigation. Ov.* — Also, *a manner of fighting. Liv.* Equites suo Marte pugnant, *when they fight on horseback, in the capacity of horsemen. Id.* Alieno Marte, *when they alight and fight on foot.* — Also, *the fortune of war, issue of a battle. Liv.* Æquato Marte, *with equal success on both sides, neither side claiming the victory. Cæs.* Æquo Marte, *with equal success; with equal strength and the same advantages as to position. Liv.* anceps. *Cic.* Omnis Mars belli communis, *the uncertain events of war. Curt.* Pari Marte. *Tacit.* Incerto Marte. *Quintil.* Vario Marte. *Vellei.* Dubio Marte. — Also, *the rage, fury of war. Plin.* Terribili Marte ululare. — Marte meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro, *h. e. having no other resources but one's own, unassisted by others, by one's own exertions. Cic.* — Also, *bravery, valor, courage. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Mars, *a planet. Cic.* Stella Martis. —— ¶ *Silvanus* was also called *Mars* by the country people. *Cato.* Mars pater, Mars Silvanus. (But *Mars* himself is likewise called *Mars pater. Liv.*)

MĀRSI (Μαρσοί), ōrum, m. *a people of Latium, skilful in destroying the poisonous effects of the bite of serpents, and celebrated as charmers of serpents and as soothsayers. They were allies of the Romans, and are particularly celebrated for the civil war in which they were engaged, and which from them has received the name of the Marsian war.* —Hence, Marsĭcus, a, um, adj. *relating to the Marsi, Marsian. Cic.* bellum. — Marsus, a, um, adj. same as *Marsicus. Horat.* duellum, *for* bellum. *Id.* nenia, *a magic song, a charm.* So, also, *Id.* voces. —— ¶ *A nation of Germany, between the rivers Rhine, Lippe and Ems. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of the poet Domitius Marsus, who was a contemporary of the emperor Augustus.*

MĀRSPITĔR, tris, m. same as *Mars Pater. Gell.*

MĀRSŪPIUM (μαρσύπιον), ii, n. *a purse or bag for holding money. Varr.*

MĀRSŬS, a, um, *Marsian.* See *Marsi.*

MĀRSYĀS, and **MĀRSYĂ** (Μαρσύας), æ, m. *a satyr, who was very skilful in playing on the flute, and challenged Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician, but was defeated and flayed alive. Ovid.* — *A statue of Marsyas was erected at the Roman forum, and usurers and merchants used to transact business near it. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a river in Great Phrygia, which empties itself into the Mæander. Liv.*

MĀRTĒS (perhaps from Mars), is, f. *a marten or martern, large kind of weasel. Martial.* 10, 37, 18. Others read *mele.*

MĀRTĬĀLIS (Mars), e, adj. *relating or belonging to Mars. Cic.* flamen, *a priest of Mars. Sueton.* ludi, *in honor of* Mars Ultor, *to whom Augustus had erected a temple. Horat.* lupi, *h. e. sacred to him. Cic.* Martiales, *sc.* ministri, *or* sacerdotes. *Fest.* campus, *on mount Cœlius.* —— ¶ Also, *called after Mars. Cic.* milites, *the soldiers of the* legio Martia.

MĀRTĬĀLIS, is, m. M. Valerius Martialis, *a Roman poet, who lived towards the end of the first century, and is well known by the epigrams which he wrote.*

MĀRTĬCŎLĂ (Mars & colo), æ, m. *a worshiper of Mars. Ovid.*

MĀRTĬCULTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Marticola. Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

MĀRTĬGĔNĂ (Mars & gigno), æ, m. and f. *child or son of Mars. Ovid.* — *Sil.* vulgus, *h. e. warlike.*

MĀRTĬOBĀRBŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a soldier provided with leaden balls. Veget.* But the reading is doubtful.

MĀRTĬŬS (Mars), a, um, adj *belonging or relating to Mars or war, descended from him, martial. Horat.* certamen. *Id.* bella. *Virg.* canor æris, *martial, warlike. Ovid.* proles, *h. e. Romulus and Remus. Id.* miles, *h. e.* Romanus (for Mars was the father of Romulus, and consequently the ancestor of the Romans). *Ovid.* anguis, *h. e. son of Mars,* for all monsters were of divine origin. —— ¶ Also, *belonging to Mars, sacred or consecrated to him, called after him. Virg.* lupus, *h. e. sacred to Mars.* Hence, *Plin.* Martius mensis, *the month of March,* so called because it was dedicated to Mars. *Horat.* Calendæ Martiæ, *the first of March. Cic.* Idus. — *Id.* Campus Martius, *a large plain between the city of Rome and the Tiber, where the comitia were held, and the Roman youth performed their exercises.* Hence, *Horat.* Gramine Martio, *for* in campo Martio. — *Cic.* Martia legio, *h. e.* the name of a legion. — *Ovid.* arena, *that place in the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought.* — *Cic.* Narbo Martius, *h. e. Narbonne, a city in France. Anton. Itin.* Telo, *h. e. Toulon.* —— ¶ Also, *martial, relating to war or fighting. Virg.* Penthesilea. *Id.* vulnera. *Ovid.* Thebe, *h. e. where many wars have been carried on.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the planet Mars. Cic.* Fulgor Martius, *the planet Mars.*

MĀRTŬLŬS (perhaps from Mars), i, m. *a hammer. Plin.*

MĀRTYR (μάρτυρ), yris, m. and f. *a witness;* hence, *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr. Prudent.*

MĀRTYRIUM (μαρτύριον), ii, n. *a testimony, an evidence.* Hence, *testimony borne to the truth of the Christian religion by voluntary submission to death, martyrdom. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where a*

martyr is buried. Tertull. Over such places churches were often built. —— ¶ Hence, a church. Hieron.

MĂRUM, and MĂRŌN (μάρον), i, n. an herb like marjoram, but of a stronger smell (perhaps Teucrium marum, L. the Syrian herb mastich.) Plin.

MĀS (unc.), măris, m. the male of gods, men, animals, plants, ἄῤῥην, ἄρσην. Cic. Bestiæ aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ sunt, some are males. Id. Et mares deos, et feminas esse dicitis. Plaut. homines. Liv. Incertus (infans) mas an femina esset. Ovid. Teneri mares, boys. Plin. Ep. Liberi tres, duo mares. Ovid. Mares oleas. Plin. In tilia mas et femina differunt. Horat. vitellum, male yolk, h. e. male pullet. —— ¶ Figur. masculine, manly, brave. Horat. Mares animos. Catull. Male mas, unmanly, effeminate.

MASÆSȲLI, ōrum, m. same as Massæsyli.

MĂSCARPIŌ (mas & carpo), ōnis, m. same as Masturbator. Petron.

MĂSCŬLESCŌ (masculus), is, n. 3. to become of the male kind, turn male. Plin.

MĂSCŬLĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a place where male vines are planted. Plin.

MĂSCŬLĪNĒ (masculinus), adv. in the masculine gender (in a grammatical sense). Arnob.

MĂSCŬLĪNŬS (masculus), a, um, adj. of the male kind, masculine. Apul. — Also, of plants. Plin. sexus. — Also, in grammar, Quintil. Genus masculinum. —— ¶ Figur. manly, proper for a man. Quintil.

MĂSCŬLŬS (mas), a, um, adj. male, of the male kind, masculine, ἀῤῥενικός, ἀνδρικός. Martial. nomen. Phædr. genus. Virg. and Ovid. tura. — Also, as a subst. Plaut. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, male, h. e. imitating men, or persons of the male sex. Vitruv. cardo, h. e. the pivot, which turns round in the socket (cardo femina). Horat. libido, h. e. Tribadum. —— ¶ Also, proper for, befitting a man, brave, manly, vigorous, energetic, stout, hardy, heroic. Horat. proles. Apul. animus. Horat. Sappho, because she threw herself into the sea (but Horace, it seems, alludes also to the mascula libido).

MĂSINISSĂ, æ, m. a king of Numidia. Cic.

MĂSPĒTUM (μάσπετον), i, n. the leaf of laserpitium. Plin.

MASSĂ (μάζω, from μάω, μάσσω, to knead), æ, f. a lump or mass, as, Ovid. of the chaos. Virg. picis. Plin. salis. —— Of cheese-curd, cheese. Ovid. Lactis massa coacti. — Frequently, of metals. Colum. ferri. Petron. auri. Also, merely, Massa, gold. Virg. — Also, of marble. Plin. Massa marmoris, a block of marble.

MĂSSÆSȲLI, or MĂSÆSȲLI, ōrum, m. a nation of Numidia, in the western part of it. Liv. (The Massyli lived in the eastern part).

MĂSSĂGĔTÆ, æ, m. plur. Massagetæ, ārum, m. a people of Scythia, living on the eastern side of the Caspian sea. Plin.

MĂSSĀLIS (massa), e, adj. belonging to a mass, making or being a mass. Tertull. moles, h. e. chaos. — Hence, whole. Id.

MĂSSĀLĬTĔR (massalis), adv. in a mass, together. Tertull.

MĂSSĂRIS (unc.), is, f. a kind of wild grape. Plin.

MĂSSĬCŬS, a, um, adj. Liv. Mons Massicus, or merely, Cic. Massicus, a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its wine, now Monte Masso, or Massico, or Marsico. Hence, Horat. Vinum Massicum, or merely, Massicum, sc. vinum. Thus, also, Virg. humor.

MĂSSĬLIĂ (Μασσαλία), æ, f. now Marseilles, a city in Gallia Narbonensis. Cæs. It was a colony of the Ionian maritime town Phocæa, in Asia Minor, built by Proteus, according to Plutarch. Sol. 3. —— ¶ Hence, Massiliānus, a, um, adj. of Massilia, belonging to it. Martial. —— ¶ Massiliensis, e, adj. relating or belonging to Massilia. Massilienses, the inhabitants. Cic. —— ¶ Massilioticus, a, um, pertaining to Massilia. Plin. —— ¶ Massilitānus, a, um, the same as Massiliensis. Vitruv.

MĂSSŌ (μάσσω), as, a. 1. to make a dough of any thing by kneading. — Hence, to chew, to masticate. Th. Prisc. — Also, to condense. Lucret. 1. 667, but Edd. Creech and Eichst. read mutare.

MĂSSŬLĂ (diminut. of massa), æ, f. a small mass or lump, μάζιον. Colum.

MĂSSŬRIŬS, or MĂSŬRIŬS SABINŬS, a jurist in the times of Tiberius.

MĂSSȲLŬS, a, um. As a subst. Massyli, a nation in the eastern part of Numidia (the Massæsyli lived in the western part of Numidia). Virg. —— ¶ Adj. Massylian, and sometimes perhaps African. Virg. equites. Martial. serpens, h. e. the dragon guarding the orchards of the Hesperides. — Hence, Massylæus, or Massylēus, a, um, Martial., and Massylius, a, um, Massylian. Lucan.

MĂSTĬCĀTĬŌ (mastico), ōnis, f. the act of chewing, mastication. Cæl. Aurel.

MĂSTĬCHĀTŬS (mastiche), a, um, adj. seasoned with mastich. Lamprid.

MĂSTĬCHĒ, and MĂSTĬCĒ (μαστίχη), es, f. mastich, the sweet-scented gum of the mastich-tree (Pistacia lentiscus). Plin.

MĂSTĬCHĬNŬS, and MĂSTĬCĪNŬS (μαστίχινος), a, um, adj. of mastich. Pallad.

MĂSTĬCHUM, and MĂSTĬCUM, i, n. mastich. Pallad.

MĂSTĬCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to chew, masticate. Apul.

MĂSTĬGIĂ (μαστιγίας), æ, m. an abusive word, as scoundrel, rogue, rascal, knave, properly one that is often beaten or that deserves to be beaten. Terent. and Plaut. —— ¶ As a femin. it signifies a whip, scourge. Sulpic. Sever.

MĂSTĬGŎPHŎRŬS (μαστιγοφόρος), i, m. one carrying a scourge; this was the name of a police-officer, whose duty it was, to maintain order and peace, as at the theatre. Pandect.

MĂSTŎS (μαστός, ὁ, the breast), i, f. an herb good for the breasts. Plin.

MĂSTRŬCĂ, and MĂSTRŪGĂ (a Sardinian word, according to Quintil.), æ, f. a coat made of sheep's skin (with the wool on), or any such garment. Cic. ap. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, an abusive word. Plaut.

MĂSTRŪCĀTŬS (mastruca), a, um, adj. clothed in a coat made of sheep's skin. Cic.

MASTRUPATOR, } See Masturbator,
MASTRUPO. } Masturbo.

MĂSTURBĀTŎR, or MĂSTRŬPĀTŎR (masturbo), ōris, m. qui masturbat. Martial.

MĂSTURBŌ (manus & stupro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and MĂSTURBŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. χειρουργεῖν, verbum dictu factuque turpissimum. Martial. —— ¶ Some write Mastrupo, &c.

MĂTÆŬS (μάταιος), a, um, adj. vain, foolish. Petron. in fragm. Tragur. Al. aliter leg.

MATARA. See Materis.

MATĂRIS. See Materis.

MATAXA. See Metaxa.

MĂTĔLLĂ (dimin. of matula), æ, f. a chamberpot, ἀμίς. Martial. —— ¶ Also, any vessel, or a vessel to hold water. Plaut.

MĂTĔLLĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. is rendered, a chamberpot, in Cic. Parad. 5, 2.; perhaps any kind of small vessel, or a small vessel to hold water.

MĂTĔŎLĂ (unc.), æ, f. an instrument wherewith to drive a thing into the ground. Cato and Plin. perhaps a stick, or club, or handle of a spade.

MĀTĔR (μήτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ), tris, f. a mother, female that brings forth. Ovid. Matrem fieri de Jove, to become pregnant, &c. Id. esse, to be with child. Id. Matrem facere, to get with child. — Mater familias, or familiæ, the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; also, a lawful wife, consort; hence it may frequently be rendered lady, woman, wife. Cic. (See Familia.) In particular, Mater familias, a lady, who has been formally married. Cic. — Mater, also, often signifies simply, a woman, lady; and matres, women, ladies. Virg. and Liv. — Hence, Mater is often used of a goddess. Virg. Vesta mater. Lucret. Flora mater. Liv. Mater Matuta. — Also, a name given to matrons, by way of honor. Plaut. Jubemus te salvere, mater. — Nurses are likewise called so. Plaut. and Virg. — Cic. Magna mater, and merely, Virg. Mater, sc. deorum, h. e. Cybele. — The earth is also called Mater, Liv. because it produces every thing. Ovid. florum, h. e. Flora. Id. amorum, h. e. Venus. — Also, of animals, Varr. and Virg. And of a tree or a trunk, whence shoots spring. Virg. and Colum. —— ¶ Also, maternal affection. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, child-bearing, maternity, motherhood. Senec. —— ¶ Also, cause, origin, source. Cic. Mater bonarum artium est sapientia. Id. avaritiæ. Varr. Apes mellis matres.

MĀTĔRCŬLĂ (dimin. of mater), æ, f. little mother, dear mother, &c. Cic.

MATERFAMILIAS, MATERFAMILIÆ. See Mater and Familia.

MĀTĔRĬĂ, æ, and MĀTĔRĬĒS (mater), ēi, f. matter, stuff, materials, that of which any thing is composed, ὕλη. Cic. rerum, the elements of the things being, elementary matter. Ovid. Materiam superabat opus. Especially, building materials. Liv. — Hence, timber. Vitruv. Materiam cædere, to fell, cut or hew down timber. Especially for ship-building. Cic., Cæs. and Virg. — Also, wood in general, either whole trees, or branches. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 60. culta, h. e. fruit-trees. Id. silvestris, wild trees. Colum. Citata materia, a branch, or, Cic. Orat. 2, 21, the trunk of a tree. Also, any wood for use, as, for building bridges. Cæs.; for the fortification of a camp. Id. for building a house. Cic.; to make poles of. Cato. — Liv. Materiam cædere, to cut wood. Colum. Inter librum et materiam, the wood of a tree. Id. Genus surculorum aptum materiæ, for timber or for fuel. — Also, food. Cels. imbecillissima. —— ¶ Figur. any thing from which something proceeds or originates. — Hence, a race or breed of animals. Colum. — Also, the matter or materials for something, as the subject or argument of a book, the theme of a discourse, matter to speak upon, the subject of any art or science. Cic. ad jocandum. Id. sermonum. Id. artis. Id. æquitatis, the topic or subject on equity. — Also, occasion, cause, source. Cic. seditionis. Sallust. omnium malorum. Horat. Aurum, summi materiem mali. Cic. Materiam dare invidiæ. Id. bonitati. — Also, with the infinit. following. Cic. dicere, for dicendi. — Also, natural disposition or abilities of a person, and sometimes genius, talent. Cic. Catonis. Id. in animis humanis. Liv. ingentis decoris. Id. ad audaciam. Ovid. Non sum materia digna perire tua, h. e. your (hard, unfeeling, cold) disposition.

MĀTĔRĬĀLIS (materia), e, adj. material. Macrob.

MĀTĔRĬĀLĬTĔR (materialis), adv. materially. Siden.

MĀTĔRĬĀRĬŬS (materia), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to timber. Plin. fabrica, carpentry. Plaut. Materiarius, subst. one that furnishes or supplies with timber. Inscript. faber, a carpenter. Inscript. Negotians materiarius, a dealer in timber, timber-merchant, woodmonger. —— ¶ Tertull. Hæretici Materiarii, those who believed in the eternity of matter.

MĀTĔRĬĀTĬŌ (materio), ōnis, f. woodwork, as beams, rafters, &c. Vitruv.

MĀTĔRĬĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. a shaping or framing of timber, the art of working in wood, carpentry. Vitruv.

MĀTĔRĬĀTŬS, a, um. See Materio.

MATERIES, ei, f. See Materia.

MĀTĔRĬŌ (materia), as, a. 1. to build with timber, make of wood. Cic. Ædes male materiatæ, made of bad wood.

MĀTĔRĬŎLĂ (dimin. of materia), æ, f. matter. Tertull.

MĀTĔRĬŎR (materia), āris, dep. 1. to fell wood or to provide wood or timber. Cæs.

MATĔRIS, or MATĂRIS, is, or MATĂRĂ (a Celtic word), æ, f. a Gallic javelin, sort of pike or lance. Auct. ad Her., Cæs. and Liv.

MĀTĔRNŬS (mater), a, um, adj. pertaining to a mother, of a mother, motherly, maternal. Cic. nomen. Terent. animus. Nemesian. menses, h. e. the months of pregnancy. Ovid. Maternaque tempora complet, completes the time he should have remained in his mother's womb. Virg. Cæsar cingens materna tempora myrto, h. e. of Venus, the mother of

Æneas, from whom Cæsar was said to be descended. Cic. Maternus sanguis. *Virg.* aves, *h. e. pigeons, which were sacred to Venus.* Ovid. Venus monet materna per æquora ire, *h. e. from which she was produced.* Virg. Delus (Apollinis), *where he was born.* Id. nobilitas, *by his mother's side.* Ovid. Numa, *by the mother's side related to.* Liv. patria, *by the mother's side.* Also, of animals. *Colum.*

MĀTERTĔRĂ (mater), æ, f. *a mother's sister; an aunt by the mother's side,* τιτθίς, θεία, μητροκασιγνήτη. *Cic.* — Magna matertera, *a grandmother's sister, grand aunt.* Pandect. — Major matertera, *a great-grandmother's sister.* Id.

MĂTHĒMĂTĬCŬS (μαθηματικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the science of mathematics, mathematical.* Vitruv. Hence, *Cic.* Mathematicus, *a mathematician.* Senec. Mathematica, *sc.* ars, *mathematics.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to astrology* (h. e. *the art of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars*). Quintil. and Tacit. Mathematici, *astrologers,* especially *Chaldæans.* Sueton. Mathematica, *sc.* ars, *astrology.*

MĂTHĒSIS (μάθησις), is, f. *the mathematics.* —— ¶ Also, *the art of foretelling future events by observing the stars, astrology.* Jul. Firmic.

MĀTĬĀNŬS (Matius), a, um, adj. *called after a person by the name of Matius.* Sueton. malum (*apple*).

MĀTĪNŬS, i, m. *a mountain in Apulia.* Hence, Matinus, a, um, adj. *Matinian.* Horat.

MĀTĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman family.* — Adj. *Matian.* — Subst. as, Cn. Matius, *an ancient poet.* Gell.

MĀTRĀLĬS (mater), e, adj. Ovid. festa, *or, simply,* Id. matralia, *a festival kept by matrons in honor of the goddess* Mater Matuta, *who is the same as* Ino.

MĀTRĔSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become like a mother.* Pacuv.

MĀTRĬCĀLĬS (matrix), e, adj. *pertaining to the womb or matrix.* Apul. herba, *motherwort.* Veget. vena.

MĀTRĬCĪDĂ (mater & cædo), m. and f. *a matricide.* Cic.

MĀTRĬCĪDĬUM (matricida), ii, n. *matricide.* Cic.

MĀTRĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of matrix), æ, f. *a roll, or list of names, wherein persons are registered and matriculated.* Veget.

MĀTRĬMŌNĬĀLĬS (matrimonium), e, adj. *matrimonial.* Jul. Firmic.

MĀTRĬMŌNĬUM (mater), ii, n. *marriage, wedlock, matrimony,* συζυγία. *Cic.* Tenere matrimonium alicujus (viri), *h. e. to be one's wife.* Id. Aliquam in matrimonium ducere, *to marry.* Id. Dare alicui filiam in matrimonium, *to give in marriage.* Cic. Habere aliquam in matrimonio, *or,* Justin. in matrimonium, *to be married.* Cic. Collocare aliquam in matrimonium, *and,* Id. Locare in matrimonio (stabili), *to marry.* Plaut. In matrimonium ire, *to enter into matrimony.* Sueton. petere, *to ask for wife.* Id. Dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to divorce, repudiate, put away.* Plaut. Matrimonio uxorem exigere. *Tacit.* exturbare. *Id.* expellere. —— ¶ Also, *a wife.* Tacit., Sueton. and Justin.

MĀTRĪMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *whose mother is alive.* Cic.

MĀTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. *a female of any kind kept for breeding young; as, a cow.* Varr.; *a ewe.* Colum. Also, of birds. *Id.* — Hence, of trees, *the parent-stock, mother-tree.* Sueton. — Also, *the cause, origin, source.* Tertull. —— ¶ Also, *the matrices, matrix, womb.* Veget. —— ¶ Also, *a roll, list, register, or catalogue, wherein were entered the names of persons matriculated.* Tertull. and Veget.

MĀTRŌNĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a decent, free-born married woman,* particularly, *a woman of quality, a lady.* Cic. *Juno* is also called so. *Horat.* — Also, *a wife, consort,* with the *genit.* following. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

MĀTRŌNĂ, æ, m. now *the Marne, a river in France.* Cæs.

MĀTRŌNĀLĬS (matrona), e, adj. *of, belonging to, suitable to,* &c. *a matron, lady,* &c. *Liv.* decus. *Ovid.* genæ. *Plin. Ep.* gravitas. Hence, *Tertull.* Matronalia, *sc.* festa, *or* Feriæ Matronales, *a festival celebrated on the first of March by the matrons in honor of Mars.*

MĀTRŌNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a lady's dress.* Apul.

MĀTRŬĒLĬS (mater), is, m. *sc.* frater, *a mother's brother's son.* Pandect.

MATTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a mat or mattress,* ψίαθος. *Ovid.* — Hence, Mattarius, *who sleeps on such a mat or mattress.* Augustin.

MATTĀRĬUS. See *Matta.*

MATTĔĂ, MACTĔĂ, or **MATTŸĂ** (ματτύα), æ, f. *a dainty dish, junket.* Martial. and *Sueton.* — In *Martial.* 10, 59, some *Edd.* read *mattya* (*mactea,* &c.), *levant;* then it would be *neutr. plural.*

MATTĔŎLĂ, **MATĔŎLĂ**, or **MACTĔŎLĂ**, æ, f. dimin. of mattea, &c. *Arnob.*

MATTĬĀCUM (from the German *matte,* h. e. a meadow), i, n. *a town supposed to have been situated near Wiesbaden in Germany.* — Hence, Mattiacus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to this place.* Plin. fontes (*mineral waters*), now *Wiesbaden in Germany.* Martial. pilæ, *soap-balls to paint one's hair with.* Tacit. Mattiaci, *the inhabitants of* Mattiacum.

MATTĬUM, ii, n. *the principal town of the Catti, and supposed to be what is now called* Maden *near* Fritzlar *in Germany.* Tacit.

MATTŬS, or **MATŬS** (unc.), a, um, adj. perhaps for madidus, *intoxicated.* Petron.

MATTYA. See *Mattea.*

MĀTŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a chamberpot, urinal.* Plaut. Or, perhaps, *any small vessel to hold water.* — Also, *an abusive word; as, coward, blockhead, simpleton.* Id.

MĀTŪRĂ (maturus, a, um), æ, f. *a goddess that was supposed to preside over the ripening of fruits.* Augustin.

MĀTŪRĀTĒ (maturatus), adv. *hastily, speedily, quickly.* Liv.

MĀTŪRĀTĬŌ (maturo), ōnis, f. *a hastening.* Auct. ad Herenn.

MĀTŪRĒ (maturus), adv. *seasonably, opportunely,* ὡραίως, εὐκαίρως. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *quickly, soon, speedily, hastily.* Cæs. and Cic. Maturius. *Id.* Maturrime. *Cic.* Maturissime. —— ¶ Also, *early, too early, prematurely.* Nepos. Mature decessit. —— ¶ These three significations of *mature* are contained in a sentence of *Plautus's Curcul.* iii, 1, 10. Qui homo mature quæsivit pecuniam, nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit.

MĀTŪRĔFĂCĬŌ (maturus & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 1. *to make ripe, mature.* Theod. Prisc.

MĀTŪRĔSCŌ (maturus), is, urui, n. 3. *to ripen, grow ripe, come to maturity,* πεπαίνομαι. *Cæs.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Maturuit puella, *arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, in her teens.* Cic. partus. *Liv.* virtus.

MĀTŪRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ripeness, maturity.* Cæs. frumentorum. *Cic.* frugum. — Hence, figur. *ripeness, maturity,* h. e. *the right or proper time for any thing.* Cic. gignendi, *h. e.* pariendi, *the full time of delivery.* Id. ætatis ad prudentiam. *Plin.* Ad maturitatem perducere. *Id.* venire, or pervenire. *Id.* Maturitatem adipisci. *Colum.* muriæ, *h. e. when it is sufficiently salted.* — Also, *proper quality and perfection.* Cic. Maturitatem suam habere. *Id.* Scelerum maturitas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. — Also, *an occasion, opportunity.* Cic. rei. — Also, *maturity of understanding or judgment.* Tacit. Maturitatem Galli criminando. — Also, *season, seasonableness, convenient time.* Cic. temporum. —— ¶ Also, *promptness, expedition.* Sueton. pœnæ. —— ¶ For fructus maturus, *the ripe fruit.* Pallad.

MĀTŪRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, 1. is either an *intrans.* or a *trans.* verb. — As an *intrans.*, it signifies *to ripen; to grow ripe.* Pallad. Castanea tardius maturat. — Also, *to hasten, make haste.* Cic. Non potest ita maturare. *Liv.* Maturare est jussus. *Id.* Maturato opus est. —— ¶ As a *trans.*, it denotes *to ripen, make ripe, mature.* Tibull. uvas. *Plin.* Maturari, *to grow ripe; to be made ripe.* — Also, *to ripen, mature, soften,* as *an ulcer, a swelling.* Plin. — Also, *to bring a thing to perfection or its proper quality.* Id. partus conceptos. *Id.* ova. *Cic.* Omnia maturata. *Plin.* Mustum maturatum, *h. e.* purgatum. — Also, *to accelerate, hasten, quicken, despatch, expedite.* Liv. cœpta. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* iter. *Horat.* necem alicui. *Cic.* mortem. *Virg.* and *Tacit.* fugam. *Liv.* censum, nuptias. Also, with the *infin.* following, *to hasten.* Cic. venire. *Cæs.* proficisci. — Also, *to be precipitate, be in a hurry, act rashly.* Sallust. Ni Catilina maturasset signum dare. — Also, *to do a thing in time or seasonably.* Virg. Multa maturare datur.

MĀTŪRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *ripe, mature,* πέπειρος. *Cic.* poma. *Virg.* uvæ. *Colum.* Ficus maturissimæ. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Liv.* messi. — Hence, figur. *being of the proper age, having gone through the required time, having the proper strength, skill or quality.* Liv. Maturus militiæ. *Id.* imperio. *Virg.* Filia matura viro, *marriageable.* Cic. Maturior. *Colum.* ovis, *h. e.* apta ad pariendum. *Ovid.* venter, *ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth.* So, also, *Id.* Matura (mulier). *Liv.* gloria, *that has risen to the highest pinnacle.* Virg. Maturus ævi, *or,* Ovid. ævo, *old, aged.* Sueton. Centurionum maturi jam, *those that had nearly served out their time, and were soon to be discharged.* Virg. animi, and *Ovid.* animo. —— ¶ Also, *seasonable, done in season, at the right time.* Cic. tempus. *Liv.* Maturum videbatur, with the *acc.* and *infin.* following. *Cic.* mors, *when a person dies of old age.* —— ¶ Also, *early, speedy, quick.* Cic. decessio. *Tibull.* mors. *Liv.* victoria. *Cæs.* hiems, *that comes on soon.* Auct. ad *Herenn.* Ætas maturissima, *early life.* Ovid. Sum maturior illo, *I came earlier, am here sooner.*

MATUS. See *Mattus.*

MĀTŪTĂ, æ, f. *Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, after she had been made a goddess, was called Matuta by the Romans, and Leucothea by the Greeks.* Cic. — *She seems also to be Aurora, or, at least, to produce the morning twilight.* As it were, *the goddess of the morning.* Lucret.

MĀTŪTĪNĀLĬS (matutinus), e, adj. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* tempus, *the morning.*

MĀTŪTĪNĒ, and **MĀTŪTĪNŌ** (matutinus), adv. *early in the morning.* See *Matutinus.*

MĀTŪTĪNŬS (matuta), a, um, adj. *early, in the morning, early done or happening, doing a thing in the morning, being early somewhere.* Cic. tempora, *morning hours, morning time.* Liv. nebula. *Horat.* frigus. *Martial.* somnus. *Id.* cliens, *one that comes early.* Id. Jupiter, *that is saluted early in the morning.* Ovid. equi, *h. e.* Auroræ. *Propert.* ales, *h. e. the cock.* Id. arena, *h. e.* venatio matutina in circo. *Ovid.* radii, *the morning sun.* Horat. pater, *h. e.* Janus, *who used to be invoked early in the morning.* Colum. dies, *morning time.* Ovid. Matutinus pectens capillos, *h. e. early in the morning.* Virg. Æneas se matutinus agebat, *rose betimes in the morning.* — Hence, Matutinum, *sc.* tempus, *the morning time, the morning, morn.* Quintil. Eodem matutino. Hence, *abl.* Matutino, *early in the morning.* Plin.

MĀVŎLŌ, for malo; so, also, Mavelim, &c. See *Malo.*

MĀVŌRS, tis, m. same as *Mars; Mars, the god of war.* Virg. Urbs Mavortis, *h. e.* Roma. —— ¶ Also, *war.* Auson.

MĀVORTĬŬS (Mavors), a, um, adj. same as *Martius, relating to Mars, belonging to him.* Virg. mœnia, *h. e. Rome.* Id. tellus, *h. e.* Thracia. *Ovid.* proles, *the Thebans, as having come forth from the teeth of the serpent that was consecrated to Mars.* Id. Mavortius, *h. e. Meleager, who was supposed to be the son of Mars.* —— ¶ Also, *martial, warlike, relating to war.* Val. Flacc. and *Stat.*

MAURETANIA, æ, f. See *Mauritania.*

MAURI, orum. See *Maurus.*

MAURICĀTIM, adv. same as *Maurice Laber.*

MAURICĒ (Maurus), adv. *after the manner of the Moors.* Varr.

MAURITĀNIA, or MAURETANIA, æ, f. Μαυριτανία, *a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic and Numidia, where the modern kingdom of Fez and Morocco is situated. It was, at the time of the Roman emperors, divided into* Tingitana *and* Cæsariensis: *the former towards the Atlantic, the latter towards Numidia. Tacit.* and *Plin.*

MAURŬS (Μαῦρος), a, um. As a *subst.*, Maurus, *a Moor. Sil.* 8, 267 *Plur.* Mauri. *Sallust.* — Adj. *in or from Mauritania, belonging to it, Moorish, Mauritanian;* also, *African. Horat.* angues. *Ovid.* Manus Mauras, *h. e.* Punicas. *Horat.* unda, *h. e.* mare Africum. *Martial.* Silvæ filia Mauræ, *h. e.* citro.

MAURŪSIA, æ, f. so was *Mauritania* called by the Greeks. *Vitruv.*

MAURŪSIACŬS (Maurusia), a, um, adj. same as *Maurus. Martial.*

MAURŪSIŬS (Μαυρούσιος), a, um, adj. *Moorish, Mauritanian;* also, *African. Virg.* gens. *Liv.* Maurusii, *the inhabitants of Mauritania; the Moors.*

MAUSŌLĒUM, i, n. See *Mausolus.*

MAUSŌLŬS, i, m. *a king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia.* — Hence, Mausolēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to him. Propert.* sepulcrum, *and, simply,* Mausoleum, *the splendid monument erected at Halicarnassus to the king Mausolus by his wife.* — Hence, Mausolēum, *any splendid tomb, sumptuous monument or sepulchre, mausoleum. Sueton.* Cæsarum.

MĀXILLA (dimin. of mala), æ, f. *the jaw-bone in which the teeth are fixed, the jaw,* σιαγών. *Plin.* — Also, figur. *Sueton.* Miserum populum qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *h. e. that will be subject to such cruelty.* — Also, poetic. for mentum, *the chin. Pers.* Tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *comb the anointed beard on your chin.*

MĀXILLĀRIS (maxilla), e, adj. *maxillary, relating or belonging to the jaw. Cels.*

MAXIME, or MAXŬME. See *Magis.*

MĀXIMITĀS, and MĀXŬMITĀS (maximus, or maxumus), ātis, f. *magnitude. Lucret.*

MĀXIMŎPĔRE. See *Magnopere.*

MAXIMUS. See in *Magnus.*

MĀZA (μᾶζα), æ, f. *a pap made of meal;* as, *to feed the dogs with it. Varr.*

MĀZACA, æ, f. *a town of Cappadocia. Hirt.* Also, Mazaca, ōrum, n. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in India. Curt.*

MĀZAX, ăcis, *Plur.* Mazăces, um, m. *a nation of Mauritania. Sueton.*

MĀZŎNŎMUM (μαζονόμον, sc. ἀγγεῖον), i, n. *a platter, charger, large dish. Horat. Sat.* ii. 8, 86. *Varr. R. R.* iii. 4.

MĔĀBILIS (meo), e, adj. *to be passed, passable, easily passed. Plin.* transitus. —— ¶ Also, *passing or making its way easily. Plin.* aer.

MEAMET, *for* mea, *or* mea ipsius. *Plaut.* culpa.

MEAPTE, *for* mea, *or* mea ipsius. *Terent.* causa.

MĔĀTŬS (meo), us, m. *a going, passing, course, motion, movement,* πόρος, πορεία. *Lucret.* solis lunæque. *Virg.* cæli. *Tacit.* aquilæ, *h. e. flight. Plin.* oceani. *Quintil.* spiritus, *or, Plin. Ep.* animæ, *respiration. Tacit.* Danubii, *h. e.* ostium, *mouth.* —— ¶ Also, *a way, road, passage. Plin.* Meatum vomitionibus præparare. *Id.* spirandi.

MĔCASTŎR, or ECASTŎR! *by Castor, by my faith! faith!* νὴ τὸν Κάστορα. *Plaut.* See *Ecastor.*

MĒCHANĒMA (μηχάνημα), ătis, n. *an artifice, trick, artificial contrivance of the hands, mechanism. Sidon.*

MĒCHANICŌS (μηχανικῶς), adverb, *mechanically, in an artificial manner. Vitruv.*

MĒCHANICŬS (μηχανικός), a, um, adj. *relating to things that are composed or made in an artificial manner, belonging to the science of mechanics, mechanical, artificial. Jul. Firmic.* ars. —— ¶ Mechanicus, i, m. *a mechanician, engineer. Colum.* and *Suet.*

MECŒNAS, or MECÆNAS. See *Mæcenas.*

MĒCŌN (μήκων), ōnis, f. *a sort of poppy. Plin.*

MĒCŌNIS (μηκωνίς), ĭdis, f. *like a poppy; hence, a kind of lettuce, said to be soporiferous. Plin.*

MĒCŌNITĒS (μηκωνίτης, *h. e.* like a poppy), æ, m. *a gem unknown to us. Plin.*

MĒCŌNIUM (μηκώνιον), ii, n. *juice of poppy. Plin.* —— ¶ *An herb,* same as *peplis. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the first excrements of children. Plin.*

MĒCUM, *h. e.* cum me. See *Cum* and *Ego.*

MED, *h. e.* me. *Plaut.*

MĔDDIX, or MEDIX (unc.), ĭcis, m. *the chief magistrate of the Osci. Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

MĒDĒA (Μήδεια), æ, f. *a sorceress and daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, became enamored of Jason, assisted him in obtaining the golden fleece, and embarked with him for Greece; Jason married, but afterwards repudiated her.* —— ¶ Also, *a dark-colored gem, but unknown to us. Plin.* 37, 63. —— ¶ Also, *a tragedy of Ovid's Quintil.* 10, 1, 98. —— ¶ *Cic.* Medea Palatina, *h. e.* Clodia.

MĒDĒIS (Μηδηίς), ĭdis, f. *Medean, magic, magical. Ovid.* herbæ, *h. e. such as were used by Medea.*

MĔDĒLA (medeor), æ, f. *a medicine, remedy, cure,* ἄκεσμα, ἄκος. *Gell.* —— ¶ Figur. *remedy, assistance, redress. Gell.*

MEDENS. See *Medeor.*

MĔDĔŎR (μήδω, or μεδέω), ēris, dep. 2. *to cure, heal, remedy, help, be good for or against,* ἰάομαι. *Cic.* morbo. *Id.* capiti. *Plin.* oculis, dolori dentium, vulneribus. *Id.* homini. Also, without a case. *Id.* Also, followed by *contra. Id.* contra ictus serpentium. Hence, *Ovid.* and *Senec.* Ars medendi, *medicine.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to apply remedies, amend, correct, reform, relieve. Cic.* malo. *Id.* stultis. *Id.* reipublicæ afflictæ. *Id.* incommodis omnium. *Id.* religioni. *Id.* inopiæ. — Also, with an *accus. Terent.* Quas (cupiditates) mederi possis. *Vitruv.* vitia, vulnus. Hence, *Vellei.* Medendis corporibus. — Also, passively, *Hieron.* Dolor medeatur. — Medendo, *pass. Virg.* — *Imperson. pass. Vitruv.* Vitio medeatur. — The participle *medens* is sometimes used as a substantive, *a physician;* and Medentes, *physicians. Ovid.* and *Tacit.*

MĒDIA (Μηδία), æ, f. *a country of Asia, comprising the modern provinces of Aberbidschan, Schirwan, Ghilan, and Masanderan.*

MĔDIĀLIS (medius), e, adj. same as *Medius. Solin.*

MĔDIĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Medius, middle, in the middle,* μέσος. *Vitruv.* — Medianum, i, n. *the middle part. Pandect.*

MĔDIASTINŬS (perhaps from medius), i, m. *a mean slave, drudge. Cic.* and *Horat.*

MĔDIASTUTICŬS (unc.), m. *the chief magistrate of the Campani. Liv.* (Others read differently.)

MĔDIĀTŎR (medio), ōris, m. *a mediator, intercessor,* μεσίτης. *Apul.*

MĔDIĀTRIX (mediator), īcis, f. *a mediatrix,* μεσῖτρια. *Alcim. Avit.*

MĔDIBILIS (medeor), e, adj. same as *Medicabilis. Fest.*

MĒDICA (μηδική), æ, f. *sc.* herba, *lucerne, a kind of clover, so called because it was first imported from Media* (Medicago sativa, L.). *Plin.*

MĔDICĀBILIS (medicor), e, adj. *curable, that may be healed or cured,* ἰάσιμος. *Ovid.* Also, with a *dat. Id.* arti, *h. e.* ab arte. — ¶ Also, *medicinal, having the power to heal. Colum.*

MĔDICĀBILITER (medicabilis), adv. *medicinally, medically. Pallad.*

MĔDICĀBŬLUM (medicor), i, n. *a place conducive to health. Apul.*

MĔDICĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a medicine, drug, medicament, remedy, antidote, preservative,* φάρμακον. *Cic.* Also, *a plaster. Tacit.* Also, *a remedy against the excessive heat of the sun. Ovid.* — Figur. *a remedy,* as *against anger or passion. Id.* —— ¶ *A juice or any thing else, by the application of which the natural qualities of a thing are changed, an artificial means to change or improve a thing. Plin.* Vina medicamine instaurare. So, of dung or manure. *Id.* Fimus medicamen seminum. — Particularly, *a poisonous juice or poison. Tacit.* — In *Juvenal.* 6, 594, *means applied to effect an abortion.* — Also, *an incantation, charm, magic juice. Ovid.* — Also, *a tincture, color, dye. Plin.* — Also, *a cosmetic, paint* (for the face, body, &c.). *Ovid.*

MĔDICĀMENTĀRIŬS (medicamentum), a, um, adj. *relating to medicines.* Hence, *Plin.* Medicamentaria, *sc.* ars, *the art of composing medicines,* or *the science of physic. Id.* Medicamentarius, *one that prepares medicines, an apothecary, a druggist.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to poison or poisoned drugs, potions, or decoctions. Cod. Theod.* Medicamentarius, *a poisoner. Id.* Medicamentaria, *a woman that prepares poisons.*

MĔDICĀMENTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *medicinal. Vitruv.* aqua. *Cato.* Medicamentosior.

MĔDICĀMENTUM (medicor), i, n. *a medicine, drug, medicament,* φάρμακον. Also for external use, *salve. Cic.* — Figur. *a remedy. Cic.* laborum, *h. e.* contra labores. —— ¶ *Any artificial means to change the natural qualities of a thing, be it for the better or for the worse, an amelioration, or a deterioration;* as, *any hurtful drug, potion, decoction or poison. Cic.* Medicamentis partum abigere. *Liv.* Coquere medicamenta, *poisoned draughts. Sueton.* amatorium, *a love potion. Plin.* Medicamento sagittas tingere. — Also, *an enchanted potion, incantation, sorcery, witchcraft. Plaut.* Medicamento Peliam fecit adolescentulum. — Also, *a tincture to dye with, a dye, color, tint. Plin.* and *Senec.* — Also, *seasoning. Colum.* vini. — Also, *a cosmetic, paint. Senec.* — Figur. *Cic. Orat.* 23. Fucati medicamenta ruboris et candoris, *red and white paint of words, embellishment with superficial lustre.* — Also, *paint for walls. Vopisc.*

MĔDICĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a healing, cure.* Figur. *a besprinkling with vegetable juices, preparing, medicating, or tincturing with medicinal ingredients,* as, of lentils, to preserve them from the cornworm. *Colum.*

MĔDICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a physician. Tertull.*

MĔDICĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a charm. Ovid.*

MĔDICĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from medico. —— ¶ Adj. *useful or good for healing or curing, having medicinal virtues. Senec.* aquæ. *Plin.* fontes. *Id.* Lac bubulum medicatius. *Id.* Res medicatissimæ.

MĔDICĪNA. See *Medicinus.*

MĔDICĪNĀLIS (medicina), e, adj. *relating to medicine or to a physician. Cels.* ars, *the science of medicine. Plin.* cucurbitulæ. — *Macrob.* digitus, *the ring finger.*

MĔDICĪNŬS (medicus), a, um, adj. *relating to medicine or the cure of a disease.* — Hence, *Varr.* Ars medicina, *or, Cic.* medicina, *sc.* ars, *the art of physic, medicine,* ἰατρική. *Cic.* Medicinam exercere. *Quintil.* factitare, *or, Phædr.* facere, *to practise.* — Medicina, *sc.* officina, *the shop of a physician or surgeon. Plaut.* — Medicina, *sc.* res, *physic, medicine. Cic.* Medicinam adhibere, *to apply a remedy, to use medicine. Id.* dare, *to administer physic, to cure. Id.* facere alicui, *to cure.* — Medicina denotes, also, *a cosmetic. Ovid.* and *Prop.* — Figur. *a remedy. Cic.* Medicinam quærere, *h. e. consolation. Id.* periculorum. *Id.* laboris. *Id.* Expectare medicinam temporis. — Also, *the lopping off of the superfluous shoots or twigs of vines. Plin.*

MĔDICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, *to heal, cure,* ἰατρεύω. *Colum.* apes odore Galbani. Also, alicui rei. *Seren. Samm.* ¶ Figur. *to mix, besprinkle, or moisten with the juice of herbs. Virg.* semina. *Colum.* aquam thymo. *Id.* oves unguine, *to besmear.* So, also, Medicatus, a, um. *Virg.* fruges. *Plin.* sapor aquæ, *h. e. mineral. Curt.* potio, *mixture or draught. Colum.* vina, *mixed. Ovid.* somnus, *caused by narcotic potions or sorcery. Virg.* sedes, *besprinkled with juices of herbs. Mela.* Mortui arte medicati, *embalmed bodies, mummies. Virg.* Occulte medicans, *imparting the virtue of a remedy, giving healing powers.* — Also, *to paint, tinge, color, dye. Ovid.*

cupilice. — Also, *to poison.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ See, also, *Medicatus, a, um.*

MĔDICŎR (Id.), ăris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to heal, cure, ἰατρεύω.* *Virg.* alicui. *Id.* and *Plin.* aliquid. — Also, *to impart healing powers.* *Virg.* Occulte medicans. (See *Medeo.*) —— ¶ Figur. *to cure, remedy.* *Terent.* alicui. *Plaut.* metum.

MĔDĬCŬS (medeor), a, um, adj. *healing, medicinal, medical, pertaining to healing.* *Virg.* manus. *Ovid.* ars, *physic, surgery.* *Plin.* vis. — Hence, Medicus, *a physician, a surgeon, ἰατρός.* *Cic.* — *Plin.* Digitus medicus, *or, simply, Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Medicus, *the ring-finger.* —— ¶ Also, *magical.* *Sil.*

MĒDĬCŬS (Μηδικός), a, um, adj. *in or of Media, pertaining to it, Median;* sometimes, also, *Persian, Assyrian.* *Nepos.* vestis. *Plin.* arbor (same as *Assyria*), *the orange-tree.* *Id.* mala, *oranges, citrons.* — Medica, *sc.* herba, *lucerne.* See *Medica.*

MĔDĬĒ (medius), adv. *moderately.* *Tacit.*

MĔDĬĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the middle, midst, place in the middle, μεσότης.* *Cic. de Univ.* c. 7, hesitated to use this word, but it is very common with later writers. —— ¶ Also, *the middle, half, moiety.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *medium, middle way, middle course.* *Pandect.* Medietatem quandam sequi.

MĔDĬLŪNĬA (medius & luna), æ, f. *half-moon.* *Martian. Capell.*

MĔDIMNŬS (μέδιμνος), i, m. *Nep.* and MĔDIMNUM, i, n. *Cic. a measure of corn among the Greeks, containing six* modii *or pecks.*

MĔDĬŌ (medius), as, a. and n. 1. *to bisect, divide into two equal parts.* *Apic.* —— ¶ Also, *intrans. to be the half.* *Pallad.*

MĔDĬŎCRĬCŬLŬS (diminut. of mediocris), a, um, adj. *Cato.*

MĔDĬŎCRIS (medius), e, adj. *middling, moderate, tolerable, μέτριος.* *Cic.* orator. *Nep.* familia. —— ¶ Also, *common, indifferent, mean, low, inferior, small, unimportant, insignificant.* *Cic.* malum. *Id.* eloquentia. *Cæs.* animus. *Horat.* poeta. *Cic.* Non mediocre studium. —— ¶ *Gell.* Mediocris syllaba, *same as* anceps, *a doubtful syllable.*

MĔDĬŎCRĬTĀS (mediocris), ātis, f. *moderateness; a mean or middle way, medium, a due means betwixt extremes, a middle between excess and defect, μετριότης, μέσον.* *Cic.* Mediocritatem tenere. *Id.* dicendi, *or* in dicendo. *Auct.* ad. *Her.* vultus, *neither dejected nor too gay.* — *Cic.* Mediocritates, *moderate passions.* —— ¶ Also, *meanness, littleness, inferiority, insignificance.* *Cic.* ingenii. *Vellei.* hominum. *Vopisc.* mea, *my own little self,* h. e. *I.*

MĔDĬŎCRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *ordinarily, tolerably, moderately.* *Cic.* — Also, *not much, not very, not remarkably.* *Id.* æger. —— ¶ Also, *calmly, tranquilly, with equanimity.* *Cic.* ferre.

MĔDĬŎLĀNUM, i, n. now *Milan, a city of Italy.* *Liv.* — Hence, Mediolanensis, e, adj. *of Milan, Milanese.* *Cic.*

MĔDĬŎMĀTRĬCI, ōrum, m. *a nation that lived in Gaul on the borders of the Moselle, near Metz.* *Cæs.*

MĔDĬŎXĬMĒ, and MĔDĬŎXŬMĒ (medioximus, or medioxumus), adv. *moderately,* same as *Mediocriter.* *Varr.*

MĔDĬŎXĬMŬS, and MĔDĬŎXŬMŬS (medius), a, um, adj. *middlemost,* same as *Medius.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Mediocris.* *Fest.*

MĔDĬPŎNTŬS (unc.), i, m. supposed to be *a kind of thick rope,* as on wine-presses. *Cato.*

MĔDĬTĀBUNDŬS (meditor), a, um, adj. same as *Meditans.* *Justin.*

MĔDĬTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a thinking upon, preparation.* *Sil.* belli.

MĔDĬTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a thinking upon, preparation.* *Tacit.* belli. —— ¶ Also, *exercise, rudiment.* *Gell.*

MĔDĬTĀTĒ (meditatus), adv. *designedly, by premeditation.* *Senec.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Meditate tenere, *to know perfectly.*

MĔDĬTĀTĬŌ (meditor), ōnis, f. *meditation, study, consideration, contemplation, thought, σκέμμα, μελέτη.* *Cic.* mali. —— ¶ Especially, *a thinking upon a thing in order to perform it.* *Cic.* obeundi sui muneris. *Senec.* mortis. —— ¶ Also, *a thinking upon and practising of any thing to prepare or fit one's self for it, a preparatory exercise;* it may frequently be rendered, *exercise, practice.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Hence, also, *custom, usage, practice.* *Plin.*

MĔDĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that meditates.* *Prudent.*

MĔDĬTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Meditatio.* *Apul.*

MĔDĬTERRĀNĔŬS (medius & terra), a, um, adj. *inland, remote from the sea, mediterraneous, μεσόγειος,* opposed to *maritimus.* *Cic.* urbs. *Id.* and *Liv.* homo. *Liv.* loca. *Id.* regio. *Id.* iter. — Hence, Mediterraneum, i, n. *the country between,* &c. *a place in the middle of the land, far from the sea.* *Plin.* — *Plur.* Mediterranea. *Liv.*

MĔDĬTERRĔŬS (medius & terra), a, um, adj. same as *Mediterraneus.* — *Mediterreus* is, according to *Sisenn.* ap. *Fest.* to be preferred to *mediterraneus.*

MĔDĬTŎR (from μελετάω, ῶ, as lacrima from δάκρυον), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to muse or think, meditate, consider, weigh, μελετάω.* *Cic.* de re. *Id.* Mecum meditabar, quid dicerem. Also, with an *acc.* *Cic.* curiam. —— ¶ Also, *to meditate, design, intend, to purpose.* *Cic.* regnare. *Nepos.* proficisci. *Cic.* fugam. *Virg.* alicui pestem. —— ¶ Also, *to think upon something in order to do it well, to meditate, study, prepare one's self for or be prepared.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* causam. *Cic.* accusationem. *Horat.* versus. *Cic.* verba. *Tacit.* longam absentiam. Also, with a *dat.* *Plaut.* nugis. — Also, without any case, *to study.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Also, of animals. *Plin.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Id.* Cauda scorpionis nullo momento meditari cessat. — Also, with *ad* following. *Cic.* ad rem. *Id.* ad dicendum. Also, of inanimate things. *Id.* Labores tui meditati sunt ad, &c.; *or,* in aliquid; as, *Virg.* in prœlia. Sometimes, also, se ad aliquid. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to think upon any thing and exercise or practise it.* *Cic.* Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut, &c. *Sueton.* citharœdicam artem. — *Meditatus, a, um,* is also found with a passive signification, *meditated, weighed, thought, studied, considered,* &c. *Cic.* scelus. *Id.* verbum.

MĔDĬTRĪNA (medeor), æ, f. *the goddess of medicine.* *Fest.* — Hence, Meditrinalia, *a festival celebrated in her honor.* *Fest.* and *Varr.*

MĔDĬTULLĬUM (medius), ii, n. *the middle, τὸ μέσον.* *Apul.*

MĔDĬUM, ii, n. *the middle,* &c. See *Medius, a, um.*

MĔDĬŬS (from modus, μεσσόδιος or μέσος), a, um, adj. *being in the middle or midst; the one in the middle, midst, midmost; mid, middle, in the midst, in the middle of.* The exact middle is, however, not always meant. *Cic.* pars. *Id.* tempus. *Justin.* Medio tempore, *in the mean time, meanwhile.* *Liv.* Flumen quod medio oppido fluxerat, *through the town* (not the exact middle of the town). *Id.* Mediis diebus, *during the intervening days.* *Ovid.* In solio medius consedit. *Virg.* Medium in penetralibus hostem, *in the middle of the house, within the house.* *Terent.* Aliquem medium arripere, *to seize one by the middle.* *Cic.* Nego quicquam esse medium, *sc.* inter familiarem et socium, *h. e. nothing else, no third thing.* It is joined with *inter,* with the *abl.,* and with the *genit.* *Cic.* Quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *h. e. no alternative.* *Vellei.* Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque condidere. *Cæs.* Locum medium regionum, *h. e.* inter regiones. *Liv.* Medius omnium rex erat. — Also, Media res, medius locus, &c. *for* medium rei, loci, &c. *Cic.* In media potione, *whilst drinking.* *Id.* In medio foro. *Id.* In mediam viam, *into the middle of the street.* *Virg.* Medius dies, *midday, noon.* — *Medius* is sometimes joined with a *subst.* and *esse,* and *et* following; especially with poets, for *intercidere, to be or fall between; to intervene.* *Propert.* Nox media, et dominæ mihi venit epistola meæ. *Ovid.* Una dies media est, et fiunt sacra Minervæ. So, also, In medio est. *Virg. Æn.* ix. 395. — Hence, Medium, *subst., the middle.* *Liv.* dies. *Id.* ædium. *Cic.* Medium ferire. *Sallust.* In medio; *or, merely, Virg.* Medio, *for* in medio. *Liv.* Medio ædium, *in the midst of the house.* *Tacit.* Medio temporis, *in the mean time.* — *Medium* signifies, also, *the public, community, meeting, assembly, the rest or the presence of the rest, all, the whole state.* *Terent.* Palma in medio est posita, *lies open to all, any body may contend for the price.* *Cic.* Rem in medio ponere, *or* proponere, *to publish, make public.* *In medio res posita* is used of *a thing for every body's use, easily to be had or acquired.* *Cic.* Dicendi ratio in medio posita. *Comp. Ruhnk.* ad *Terent. Adelph.* iii. 4, 38. *Terent.* Mater in medio est, *is present, every body can see her.* *Cic.* Tabulæ sunt in medio, *are ready to be produced.* *Liv.* Cæsi sunt in medio, *in the presence of the whole army.* *Id.* Crimen in medio erit, *will be manifest.* *Id.* Præda est in medio, *belongs to all.* *Id.* Nihil relictum esse in medio, *for others.* Hence, *Cic.* In medio relinquere, *to leave it to the public; to leave undetermined.* *Gell.* xvii. 2, 11, cites from *Q. Claudius's Annals,* In medium relinquemus, analogous to the Greek θεῖναι εἰς τὸ μέσον. But this expression, perhaps peculiar to more ancient writers, is not to be commended. So, also, In medium, *before the public, in common, for the public good.* *Cic.* rem vocare, *to bring before a public tribunal or before the people.* *Id.* afferre utilitatem, *to others or to all.* *Liv.* laudem conferre, *to share it with all.* *Cic.* proferre, *to publish, make public.* *Virg.* and *Liv.* consulere, *to take care of; to attend to the public interest.* *Virg.* quærere, *for the use of all.* So, also, *Pandect.* Ex medio, *from the rest, from the public.* *Horat.* Ex medio res arcessit comœdia, *from common life.* *Liv.* De medio adjecit, *from the rest or from the others.* *Ovid.* Verba e medio, *common words, words used by every one.* *Cic.* Tollere verba de medio, *these common words, words familiar to every one.* But, Tollere de medio, *e. g.* literas, hominem. *Cic. to remove, put away, destroy, cut off, kill.* So, also, *Cic.* E medio pellere, *Liv.* De medio emovere. *Terent.* Excedere e medio, *or, Cic.* Recedere de medio, *to go away, retire, withdraw himself.* *Terent.* E medio excedere, *or* abire, *to leave the world; to die.* *Cic.* In medium venire, *or* procedere, *to appear in public; to show one's self publicly; to appear, come forward.* — Also, *an indifferent thing,* h. e. *neither good nor bad,* ἀδιάφορον. *Cic.* — Also, *a medium, means.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, Medius, *half.* *Varr.* Hence, Medium, *subst., the half or moiety of any thing.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *middling, indifferent, common, inferior.* *Liv.* Media bella. *Ovid.* vulgus. *Id.* plebs, *the common people.* *Cic.* officia, *such as are not peculiar to a wise man, but common to all men.* *Liv.* Nihil medium volvere animo. —— ¶ It is also applied to age. *Cic.* Media ætas, *middling age, middle age, neither too young nor too old.* *Plaut.* uxor. *Senec.* homo, *middle-aged.* —— ¶ Also, *temperate, moderate, steering a middle course.* *Liv.* Media oratio. *Id.* Media (*plur.*). *Id.* homo. —— ¶ Also, *doubtful, ambiguous, inclining either way, of two meanings.* *Liv.* Medium responsum. *Plin. Ep.* sermo. *Gell.* vocabulum. *Quintil.* artes. —— ¶ Also, *taking part or interest in two things.* *Horat.* Medius pacis bellique. *Ovid.* fratris et sororis, *a mediator.* —— ¶ Also, *neutral, inclined to neither side, favoring neither party.* *Cic.* Medios esse jam non licebit. *Liv.* Mediis consiliis standum videbatur, *they thought it proper to remain neutral.* *Tacit.* Dum media sequitur, *does not resolve upon either, remains irresolute.* *Plin. Ep.* Placuit medium quiddam tenere. —— ¶ *On the way.* *Virg.* Ne medius occurrere possit.

MĔDĬŬS FĬDĬUS. See *Fidius.*

MĔDIX. See *Meddix.*

MĔDIXTŬTĬCŬS (unc.), i, m. *the highest magistrate in Capua.* *Liv.*

MĔDOĀCŬS, or MĔDUĀCŬS, i, m. now *Brenta, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic sea.* *Liv.*

MĔDŌN (Μέδων), ontis, m. *son of Codrus, the last king of Athens, was the first archon that was appointed. His descendants are called* Medontidæ. *Vellei.*

MĔDŬLLĂ (medius), æ, f. *the marrow of bones*, μυελός. *Horat.* — Also, *the pith or heart of trees and herbs. Colum.* So also of grain, and other things. *Plin.* Frumenta candidiorem medullam reddunt, *h. e. flour, meal. Petron.* Nuces sine medulla, *without kernels.* — Figur. *the inmost, innermost part. Cic.* Mihi hæres in medullis, *I love you in my heart. Virg.* Est (*h. e.* comedit) flamma medullas. *Cic.* Quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis. — Also, *the prime or quintessence of any thing. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* suadæ, *the marrow of persuasion, an excellent speaker. Gell.* verborum.

MĔDŬLLĀRIS (medulla), e, adj. *medullary, being in the marrow, or in the innermost part of any thing. Apul.*

MĔDŬLLĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *in or to the very marrow. Varr.* —— ¶ Figur. *in the innermost part, intimately, cordially, affectionately. Plaut.* amare.

MĔDŬLLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fill with marrow. Cels.*

MĔDŬLLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of marrow. Cels.*

MĔDŬLLŬLĂ (dimin. of medulla), æ, f. *Catull.*

MĒDŬS (Μῆδος), a, um, adj. *in or of Media, pertaining to it. Virg.* and *Horat.* Hence, Medus, *a Mede*, sometimes also *a Persian, Assyrian, Parthian. Horat. Plur.* Medi. *Id.*

MĒDŬS, i, m. *a river in Persia. Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Medea; he is the subject of a tragedy by Pacuvius. Cic.*

MĔDŪSĂ (Μέδουσα), æ, f. *one of the Gorgons, and daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. Minerva changed her locks into serpents, and Perseus cut off her head, which turned into stones all such as fixed their eyes upon it. The horse Pegasus arose from the blood of Medusa.* (See *Gorgon.*) — Hence, Medusæus, a, um, adj. *relating to Medusa. Ovid.* equus, *or, Id.* præpes, *h. e.* Pegasus. *Id.* fons, *h. e.* Hippocrene, *so called, because it was said to have been laid open by the hoof of Pegasus.*

MĔGÆRĂ (Μέγαιρα), æ, f. *one of the Furies. Virg.*

MĔGĂLĔNSIS, e, adj. *pertaining to the goddess Cybele* (μεγάλη θεά). Hence, Megalensia sacra, *Plin., or merely*, Megalensia, *Cic. a festival and games in honor of Cybele, instituted by the Phrygians, and introduced at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess was brought from Pessinus.* Hence, *Gell.* Ludi Megalenses. —— ¶ *Relating to the festival in honor of Cybele. Martial.* purpura (*for the prætor was dressed in such a garment, at the celebration of this festival*).

MĔGĂLĔSĬĂCŬS (Megalesius), a, um, adj. *relating to the games at the festival in honor of Cybele. Juvenal.*

MĔGĂLĒSĬŬS (Μεγαλήσιος), a, um, adj. same as *Megalensis*. Hence, Megalesia, same as *Megalensia. Cic.* Megalesia spectare. *Ovid.* Megalesia ludi. *Liv.* Ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata. *Cic.* Megalesia facere.

MĔGĂLĪUM (μεγαλεῖον), ii, n. *a kind of ointment. Plin.*

MĔGĂLŎGRĂPHĬĂ (μεγαλογραφία), æ, f. *a drawing of pictures on a large scale. Vitruv.*

MĔGĂLŎPŎLIS (Μεγαλόπολις), is, f. *a town in Arcadia.* — Hence, Megalopolitæ, ārum, *Liv.* and Megalopolitāni, *Id. the inhabitants of Megalopolis.*

MĔGĂRĂ, æ, f. and MĔGĂRĂ (τὰ Μέγαρα), ōrum, n. plur. *the capital of the small country of Megaris in Greece. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Sicily, Liv.*, which was also called *Megaris. Cic.*

MĔGĂRĒĬŬS (Megareus & Megara), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Megareus. Ovid.* heros, *h. e. Hippomenes, his son.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the town of Megara. Stat.*

MĔGĂRĔNSIS (Megara), e, adj. *of or pertaining to Megara. Plin.*

MĔGĂREŬS (Μεγαρεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the son of Neptune and father of Hippomenes. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *in or of Megara. Cic.* Euclides Megareus (Μεγαρεύς). — When not declined like a Greek word, it consists of four syllables.

MĔGĂRĒŬS (Μεγαρεῖος), a, um, adj. *in or of Megara, pertaining to it. Ovid.* Euclides. —— ¶ Megarea. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 471, *for* Megara (a town of Sicily), *or for* Megarensia, *sc.* arva.

MĔGĂRĬCŬS (Μεγαρικός), a, um, adj. *in or of Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean, Megarensian. Cic.* signa, *statues made of Megarean marble.* Hence, *Cic.* Megarii, *sc.* philosophi, *disciples of Euclid of Megara, or belonging to his sect.*

MĔGĂRĬS (Μεγαρίς), idis, f. *a small country of Greece, bordering upon Attica. Megara was its capital.* —— ¶ *A town of Sicily, also called* Megara. *Cic.*

MĔGĂRŬS (Megara), a, um, adj. *in or of Megara, pertaining to it, Megarean. Virg.*

MĔGISTĀNĔS (Μεγιστᾶνες), um, m. plur. *grandees, nobles, peers. Tacit.*

MĔHE, an old form for *me. Quintil.*

MĔHĔRCŬLĔ, and MĔHĔRCŬLĒS, and by *syncop.* MĔHĔRCLĔ, νὴ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, adv. *by Hercules, in very truth.* See *Hercules.*

MĔĬŌ (unc.), is, a. 3. *to make water*, οὐρέω. *Martial.* —— ¶ De concubitu. *Horat.* Meiat eodem, *for* concumbat cum eadem.

MĔL (μέλι), mellis, n. *honey. Cic.* — *Ablat.* Melli, in *Plaut.* — *Plur.* Mella, *Virg., Ovid., Plin.* — *Horat.* Mella Falerno diluta, *a mixture of wine and honey*, οἰνόμελι. — The ancients used honey to preserve corpses from corruption. *Nep.* —— ¶ Figur. *any thing sweet, pleasant, agreeable, dear*, &c. *Horat.* Poetica mella. *Id.* Melli est, *is sweet or pleasing to me.* So also of sweet or pleasant language, or of oratory. *Auct. Carm.* ad *Pison.* Nestoreum. *Plin. Ep.* senis Homerici. — Hence, a term of endearment, *darling, sweet, honey. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas. *Plaut.* Meum mel.

MĔLA, æ, f. *a river.* (See *Mella.*) —— ¶ Also, *the name of a family*, as, Pomponius Mela, who lived under the emperor Claudius, and wrote a book on geography which is still extant.

MĔLÆNĂĒTŎS, i, m. See *Melanaetos.*

MĔLĂMPHȲLLŎN (μελάμφυλλον), or MĔLĂMPHȲLLUM, i, n. *a species of the plant acanthus. Plin.* 22, 34.

MĔLĂMPŎDĬŎN (μελαμπόδιον), i, n. *black hellebore* (Helleborus orientalis, Willd.), called after the physician *Melampus. Plin.* 25, 21.

MĔLĂMPSȲTHIUM (μελαμψύθιον), ii, n. *a sort of dark-colored wine, made of raisins. Plin.*

MĔLĂMPŪS (Μελάμπους), ŏdis, m. *a celebrated physician and soothsayer, son of Amythaon. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a dog, Blackfoot. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNĂĒTŎS (μελαναετός), i, m. *a kind of eagle* (Falco Aquila, L.). *Plin.*

MĔLĂNCHÆTĒS (μελαγχαίτης), æ, m. *the name of a dog. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNCHLÆNI (Μελαγχλαίνοι), ōrum, m. *a savage nation of Scythia. Pompon. Mela.*

MĔLĂNCHŎLĬĂ (μελαγχολία), æ, f. *black bile, or choler; melancholy, a kind of madness.* — Hence, Melancholicus, a, um, adj. *abounding with black bile, melancholic, disordered with melancholy*, μελαγχολικός. *Cic.*

MĔLĂNCŎRȲPHŎS (μελαγκόρυφος), i, m. *having a black head, a kind of snipe. Plin.*

MĔLĂNCRĂNIS (μελαγκρανίς), is, f. *a kind of rush* (perhaps Schœnus nigricans, L.). *Plin.*

MĔLĂNDRȲUM (μελάνδρυον), i, n. *a piece of the salted tunny fish. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant.* See *Malundrum.*

MĔLĂNEUS (Μελανεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the name of a Centaur. Ovid.* — Also, *that of a dog. Id.*

MĔLĂNĬĂ (μελανία), æ, f. *blackness; a black speck or spot. Plin.*

MĔLĂNSPĔRMŎN (μελάνσπερμον), i, n. same as *Gith. Plin.*

MĔLĂNTĒRĬĂ (μελαντηρία), æ, f. *shoemaker's wax. Scrib. Larg.*

MĔLĂNTHĔMŎN (μελάνθεμον), i, n. same as *Anthemis, camomile. Plin.*

MĔLĂNTHĒŬS (Melanthus), a, um, adj. *relating to Melanthus. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNTHĬUM (μελάνθιον), ii, n. same as *Gith. Plin.*

MĔLĂNTHĬŬS (Μελάνθιος), ii, m. *the goatherd of Ulysses. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNTHŌ (Μελανθώ), us, f. *a sea-nymph and daughter of Proteus. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNTHUM, i, n. same as *Melanthium. Seren. Samm.*

MĔLĂNTHŬS, i, m. *a river of Sarmatia. Ovid.*

MĔLĂNŪRŬS (μελάνουρος), i, m. *a kind of sea-fish. Ovid.*

MĔLĂPĬUM (from μῆλον, an apple, & ἄπιον, a pear), ii, n. *a pearmain, a pear-apple. Plin.*

MĔLĂS (μέλας), ănis or ănos, adj. *black.* — Hence, *a black spot of the skin. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *sc.* fluvius, *an epithet applied to some rivers* of Thessaly, Thrace, Sicily, Pamphylia, &c. on account of their dark color.

MĔLDI, ōrum, or MĔLDÆ, ārum, m. *a nation of* Gallia Celtica. *Cæs.*

MĔLCŬLUM. See *Melliculum.*

MELE. *Plur.* of Melos. See *Melos.*

MĔLĔĂGĔR, and MĔLĔĂGRŎS or -ŬS (Μελεαγρός), gri, m. *a son of Œneus, king of Calydon, by Althæa. Atropos, one of the Parcæ, declared at his birth, that he should not die until the brand which lay upon the hearth was consumed. Afterwards, when he had killed the brothers of his mother, Althæa, furious with grief, seized the fatal brand, and cast it into the fire, upon which Meleager died in great agony. Ovid. Met.* 8, 270, *seqq.*

MĔLĔĀGRĒŬS (Μελεάγρειος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Meleager. Lucan.*

MĔLĔĂGRĬS (Μελεαγρίς), idis, f. *Plur.* Meleagrides, *sc.* aves, *or* gallinæ, *Varr.*, and *Plin.*, *guinea-hens* (Numida Meleagris, L.). — Gallinæ Africanæ, *are either a species of them, or resemble them very much.* — Also, *the sisters of Meleager, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother, that they refused all aliment, and were changed into birds called* Meleagrides. *Ovid.*

MĔLĔĀGRĬŬS (Μελεάγριος), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Meleager. Stat.*

MĔLĔĂGRŎS, or -ŬS, i, m. See *Meleager.*

MĔLĒS (Μέλης, ητος), ētis, m. *a river of Ionia, near Smyrna. Plin.* — Some of the ancients supposed that *Homer* was born on the banks of that river, from which circumstance they call him *Melesigenes.* Hence, Mĕlētæŭs, or Meletæus, a, um, adj. *Homeric. Tertull.*

MĔLĒS (unc.), or MÆLĒS, and MĔLIS, or MÆLIS, is, f. according to some, *a badger;* others take it for *a marten. Varr.*

MĔLĔSĪGĔNĒS, is. See *Meles, etis.*

MĔLĔTÆŬS, or MĔLĔTĔŬS, a, um. See *Meles, etis.*

MĔLĬBŒĂ (Μελίβοια), æ, f. *a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of mount Ossa. Liv.* — Hence, Melibœus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Melibœa. Virg.* dux, *h. e. Philoctetes. Virg.* purpura, *h. e. made there.*

MĔLĬBŒĔNSIS (Melibœa), e, adj. *pertaining to Melibœa. Serv.* ad *Æn.*

MĔLĬCĒRĂ (μελίκηρα), æ, f. *a kind of viscous, white, honey-like matter of ulcers*, &c. *Cels.*

MĔLĬCĒRIS (μελικηρίς), idis, f. *a kind of abscess or tumor, resembling a honeycomb. Plin.*

MĔLĬCĔRTĂ, and MĔLĬCĔRTĒS (Μελικέρτης), æ, m. *a son of Athamas and Ino; his mother, being persecuted by his furious father, threw herself into the sea, with Melicerta in her arms. He was changed into a sea-god; and was known among the Greeks by the name of Palæmon, and among the Latins by that of Portunus. Ovid.*

MĔLĬCHLŌRŎS (μελίχλωρος, *h. e.* as yellow as honey), i, m. *a kind of gem unknown to us. Plin.*

MĔLĬCHRŌS (μελιχρώς, *h. e.* honey-colored), ōtos, m. *a gem unknown to us. Plin.*

MĔLĬCHRȲSŎS (μελίχρυσος, *h. e.* as yellow as honey and gold), i, m. *a gem, honey-colored chrysolite. Plin.* 37, 45. Perhaps our *honey-colored hyacinth.*

MĔLĬCRĀTUM (μελίκρατον), i, n. *a kind of mead. Veget.*

MĔLĬCŬS (μελικός), a, um, adj. *melodious,*

harmonious, tuneful, musical. *Lucret.* — Especially, *lyric, lyrical.* *Cic.* Poema melicum, *h. e.* lyricum. Hence, *Petron.* Melica, æ, f. *an ode.* *Plin.* Melicus, *a lyric poet.*

MĔLĬCŬS, a, um, *for* MĒDĬCŬS [the letter D being frequently changed into L by the common people], *of Media, Median.* *Varr.* and *Colum.*

MĔLĬĒ, es, f. *a Bithynian nymph, who brought forth Amycus, the king of the Bebryces, by Neptune.* *Ovid.*

MĔLĬLŌTŎS (μελίλωτος), or MĔLĬLŌTŬS, i, f. and MĔLĬLŌTŎN (μελίλωτον), or MĔLĬLŌTŬM, i, n. *the plant melilot, a kind of clover.* *Plin.*

MĔLĬMĔLI, n. See *Melomeli.*

MĔLĬMĒLŬM (μελίμηλον), i, n. *a honey apple, a kind of sweet apple,* called *mustea mala* in more ancient times. *Varr., Horat. Sat.* ii. 8, 31. Comp. *Plin.* xv. 15. Mustea, quæ nunc melimela dicuntur.

MĔLĪNŬS (perhaps from meles), a, um, adj. perhaps *of or pertaining to the animal called* meles (*h. e.* a badger or a marten). — Hence, Melina, æ, f. *a knapsack, bag or purse made of the skin of a badger or marten.* *Plaut.*

MĔLĪNŬS (μήλινος), a, um, adj. Hence, *Plin.* oleum, *oil made from the blossoms of quinces.* — *Id.* unguentum, *a salve or ointment made of the same.* — *Plaut.* vestimentum, *h. e. of the same color.*

MĒLĬNŬS (Melos), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the island of Melos.* — Hence, *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Melinum pigmentum, *or,* simply, Melinum, *a kind of white paint.* *Plin.* alumen.

MĔLĬNŬS (mel), a, um, adj. *of honey.* *Plaut.* Melina, *a drink made of honey, mead.*

MĔLĬŎR (compar. of bonus), ōris, *better, superior, preferable,* κρείττων. — *Senec.* Meliores (κρείττονες), *the gods.* — Dii meliora, dii melius. (See *Deus.*) — See *Bonus.*

MĔLĬŌRĀTĬŎ (melioro), ōnis, f. *an amelioration, improvement,* βελτίωσις, ἐμπόνημα. *Cod. Just.*

MĔLĬŌRESCŎ (Id.),is, n. 3. *to grow better,* βελτιόομαι. *Colum.* (Al. rectius leg. *melior exit.*)

MĔLĬŌRŎ (melior), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make better, improve,* βελτιόω. *Pandect.*

MĔLĬS. See *Meles.*

MĔLĬSPHȲLLUM (μελίφυλλον, μελισσόφυλλον), i, n. *an herb which bees delight in,* same as *Apiastrum.* *Virg.* In *Plin.* we find *melissophyllon.* It corresponds to our *balm-gentle, balm* (Melissa officinalis, L.).

MĔLĬSSĂ (Μέλισσα), æ, f. *the daughter of Melisseus, king of Crete, sister of Amalthea, who with her sister nursed Jupiter with goat's milk.* *Lactant.*

MELISSEUS. See *Melissus.*

MELISSOPHYLLON. See *Melisphyllum.*

MĔLĬSSŬS, i, and MĔLĬSSEUS, ĕi or ĕos, m. Μέλισσος, and Μελισσεύς, *a king of Crete, father to Melissa and Amalthea.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *a freedman of Mæcenas, appointed librarian to Augustus; he wrote some comedies.*

MĔLĬTĂ, æ, or MĔLĬTĒ (Μελίτη), es, f. now *Malta, an island between Sicily and Africa.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an island on the coast of Illyricum in the Adriatic,* now *Meleda.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-nymph.* *Virg.*

MĔLĬTÆŬS (Μελιταῖος), a, um, adj. *in or of the island Melita on the coast of Illyricum.* *Plin.* catulus (may be rendered a *lap-dog*).

MĔLĬTENSĬS (Melita), e, adj. *on or of the island of Malta, Maltese.* *Cic.* vestis, *h. e. carpets.* Also, absolutely, Melitensia, *sc.* vestimenta. *Lucret.*

MĔLĪTĒS (μηλίτης), æ, m. See *Melitis.*

MĔLĬTĒSĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Melitensis.* *Grat.*

MĔLĪTĬS (μηλῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a gem of the color of a quince, but unknown to us.* *Plin.* 37, 73. *Ed. Hard.*; but other *Edd.* read *melites.*

MĔLĬTĪTĒS (μελιτίτης), æ, m. *a drink made of new wine and honey.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also (μελιτίτης, sc. λίθος), *a kind of stone.* *Plin.*

MĔLĬTTÆNĂ (μελίτταινα), æ, f. same as *Melisphyllum.* *Plin.* 21, 86. *Ed. Hard.*; but others read *melittide.*

MĔLĬTTŬRGŬS (μελιττουργός), i, m. *one who takes care of or keeps bees, a bee-master.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

MELIUM, i, n. See *Malium.*

MĔLĬŬS is either the compar. of bonus, a, um (see *Bonus*), or the comparat. of bene (see *Bene*), or the name of a man (see *Malius*).

MĔLĬUSCŬLĒ (meliusculus), adv. *somewhat better.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* xvi. 5. — Also, *a little or somewhat more.* *Plaut.* bibere.

MĔLĬUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of the compar. melior), a, um, adj. *somewhat better.* *Varr* —— ¶ Also, of a convalescent, *somewhat better, rather better, a little recovered.* *Terent.*

MĔLĬZŌMUM (μελίζωμον), i, n. *a decoction made of honey.* *Apic.*

MELLĂ (perhaps for mellea, *sc.* aqua), æ, f. *a kind of honey-water.* *Colum.*

MELLĂ, or MĒLĂ, æ, m. *a small river of Cisalpine Gaul, near Brescia.* *Virg.*

MELLĀCEŬS (mel), a, um, adj. *Non.* Mellaceum, same as *Sapa.*

MELLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *being employed with honey, pertaining to honey.* *Plin.* vas, *for holding honey.* Hence, Mellarius, *a honey-culturer, a bee-master.* *Varr.* — Mellarium, *the place where bees are kept, an apiary, a bee-hive.* *Id.*

MELLĀTĬŎ (mello), ōnis, f. *the taking or gathering of honey from the bees.* *Colum.*

MELLEŬS (mel), a, um, adj. *of honey.* *Auson.* — Also, *like honey.* *Plin.* sapor. *Id.* color. —— ¶ Figur. *sweet as honey,* h. e. *sweet, delightful, charming, pleasing.* *Apul.*

MELLĬCŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *sweet as honey.* Figur. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Melliculum, i, n. *honey, a thing sweet as honey.* Hence, a term of endearment, *my little honey, my dear, sweetheart, darling,* &c. *Plaut.*

MELLĬFĔR (mel & fero), a, um, adject. *bearing, bringing, producing honey, melliferous.* *Ovid.* apis.

MELLĬFEX (mel & facio), ĭcis, m. *a honey-culturer, bee-master.* *Colum.*

MELLĬFĬCĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the making of honey, culture of honey.* *Varr.*

MELLĬFĬCŎ (mellificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make honey.* *Plin.*

MELLĬFĬCŬS (mel & facio), a, um, adj. *making honey, good or useful for making honey.* *Colum.*

MELLĬFLUENS (mel & fluo), tis, adject. *mellifluous, flowing with honey.* Figur. *sweet of speech, eloquent.* *Auson.* Nestor.

MELLĬFLŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Mellifluens.* *Avien.*

MELLĬGĔNŬS (mel & genus), a, um, adj. *of the same kind with honey, like honey.* *Plin.*

MELLĬGŎ (mel), ĭnis, f. *a juice like honey.* — Hence, *the juice or gummy substance collected by bees from flowers,* &c. *bee-rosin, hive-dross, bee-glue.* *Plin.* — Also, *the juice of unripe fruits,* as grapes. *Plin.*

MELLĬLLŬS (dimin. of mellinus), a, um, adj. *of honey, sweet as honey.* *Plaut.* Mea mellilla, *sc.* res, *my little sweetheart.*

MELLĪNĬĂ (mel), æ, f. perhaps *a drink made of honey.* — Figur. *sweetness, deliciousness, pleasure, delight.* *Plaut.*

MELLĬTŬLŬS (dimin. of mellitus), a, um, adj. *sweet as honey, delicious, pleasant.* *Apul.* Mea mellitula, *my sweetheart, my honey.*

MELLĪTŬS (mel), a, um, adj. *of honey or sweetened with honey.* *Varr.* favus. *Horat.* placenta. — Also, in general, *sweet as honey.* *Plin.* succus. —— ¶ Figur. *sweet, delicious, charming, delightful.* *Catull.* ocull. *Apul.* savium. *Id.* Mellitissimum savium.

MELLŌNĂ, or MELLŌNĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the goddess of bees and honey.* *Augustin.* and *Arnob.*

MELLŎPRŎXĬMŬS (μέλλω & proximus), i, m. *one who will be* proximus scriniorum *in the year following.* *Cod. Justin.*

MELLŌSŬS (mel), a, um, adj. *full of honey, like honey.* *Cal. Aurel.* dulcedo.

MĔLŌ, ōnis, m. *the river Nile.* *Auson.*

MĒLŌ (μῆλον), ōnis, m. *a melon, or a kind of small melon.* *Pallad.*

MĔLŌDĒS (μελῳδής), is, m. *a pleasing singer.* *Sidon.*

MĔLŌDĬĂ (μελῳδία), æ, f. *a pleasant song, melody, harmony.* *Martian. Capell.*

MĔLŌDŬS (μελῳδός), a, um, adj. *singing sweetly or charmingly, melodious.* *Prudent.*

MĒLŎFŎLĬUM (μῆλον & folium), ii, n. *an apple having a leaf on its side.* *Plin.*

MĒLŎMĔLI (μηλόμελι), n. *the sirup of quinces preserved in honey, quiddany, marmalade.* *Colum.* Al. leg. *melimeli.*

MĒLŎPĔPŎ (μηλοπέπων), ōnis, m. *a melon or garden-cucumber; a sort of pompion like a quince; a musk-melon.* *Plin.*

MĔLŎS (μέλος), n. *song, melody, harmony, verse, music; a song, tune, lay.* *Horat.* — The plural *mele* (μέλη) occurs in *Lucret.* — As a masculine, it is found in *Cato.* ap. *Non.* Quosdam melos. So, also, *accus.* *melum,* in *Pacuv.*

MĒLŎS, or MĒLŬS, i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea,* now *Milo.* — Hence, Melius, a, um. *Cic.* — And Melinus, a, um. See *Melinus.*

MĒLŌTHRŎN (μήλωθρον), i, n. same as *Vitis Alba.* *Plin.* 21, 39.

MELPŎMĔNĒ (Μελπομένη), es, f. *one of the Muses.* She presided over tragedy. Horace has addressed the finest of his odes to her, as to the patroness of lyric poetry.

MEMBRĀNĂ (membrum), æ, f. *a web of fibres woven together to cover parts of the body, a membrane,* ὑμήν, δέῤῥις. *Cic.* Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. *Cels.* cerebri, *the skin covering the brain, meninges.* — Also, *the thin skin of fruits,* as of chestnuts, walnuts, *Plin.*, of flax, *Id.*; of eggs, *Id.* —— ¶ In general, *the skin of any thing,* as, of serpents, *slough.* *Cic.* — Also, *a skin dressed for writing, parchment.* *Horat.* and *Catull.* — So, also, *plur.* Membranæ, *tablets of parchment, writing tablets.* *Quintil.* Membranarum usus. —— ¶ Fig. *the surface of any thing.* *Lucret.* coloris.

MEMBRĀNĀCEŬS (membrana), a, um, adj. *consisting of a membrane or skin, membraneous, membranaceous, filmy.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *like a skin or membrane.* *Plin.*

MEMBRĀNEŬS (Id.), a, um, *made of parchment.* *Pandect.*

MEMBRĀNŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a little membrane.* *Cels.* oculi. —— ¶ Also, *parchment.* *Cic.* — *Plur.* Membranulæ, *Pandect., a writing or instrument on parchment.*

MEMBRĀTĬM (membrum), adv. *from limb to limb, limb by limb.* *Lucret.* deperdere sensum. *Plin.* cædere, *h. e.* *in pieces.* —— ¶ Figur. *by pieces, one by one, one after the other, singly.* *Varr.* enumerare. —— ¶ *Cic.* Membratim dicere, *h. e.* per membra, *in short sentences* (per κῶλα) *of from nine to seventeen syllables.*

MEMBRĀTŪRĂ (membro), æ, f. *the formation or structure of the limbs, constitution of the body.* *Vitruv.*

MEMBRŎ (membrum), as, a. 1. *to limb.* *Censorin.*

MEMBRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having large members.* *Priap.* Membrosior, *h. e.* majori mentula præditus.

MEMBRŬM (unc.), i, n. *a member, limb,* μέλος, κῶλον, as, the hand, foot. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, for *Mentula.* *Priap.* So, also, Membra. *Ovid.* — *Membra* may frequently be rendered *body.* *Terent.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *a member,* h. e. *part of a whole,* as, *Cic.* of a house. *Ovid.* of a ship. *Cic.* philosophiæ. — Hence, *a part of a discourse, a clause or colon.* *Cic.*

MĔMĔCȲLŎN (μημαίκυλον), i, n. *the fruit of the arbute or strawberry-tree.* *Plin.*

MEMET. See *Ego* and *Met.*

MĔMĬNĪ (the perfect of the obsolete verb memino, which corresponds to the Greek μέμνω, μνάω, *I represent to my mind*), isti, defect. 3. *to have retained in one's memory, to remember, recollect,* μέμνημαι. With a *genit.* *Cic.* Also, with the *accus.* both of the thing and of the person. *Cic.* Also, with other

words. *Cic.* Meministi, quanta esset, &c. With *ut* following. *Terent.* With *quum* following. *Cic.* Memini quum videbare. Also, with the *accus.* and *infin.*, as well of the *imperf.* (*Cic.* Memini te narrare), as of the *perf.* (*Cic.* Meministis, me distribuisse). The *infin. pres.* (not the *infin. imperf.*) is used when we represent to our mind something past, and remember clearly and distinctly the circumstances under which an impression was made upon us; hence, particularly in an animated narration. The *infin. preterit* is used of a state or action, which I wish to represent as being completed in time past; hence, in general, of actions rapidly passing, and of such as I know of by hearsay; also, when a result is to be given. — [Meminisse (properly same as *Memorem esse*), *to remember a thing not forgotten and readily suggesting itself.* Reminisci, *to remember a thing which had been forgotten for some time, to recall ideas.* Recordari, *to bring a subject before the mind, and fix the attention on it for some time.*] —— ¶ Also, *to remember, recollect, call to mind, think of, bear in mind, be mindful, consider, reflect.* With *ut.* *Colum.* With an *infin.* *Horat.* With an *accus.* *Cic.* beneficia. Also, absolutely, *Terent.* Fac memineris. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Mementote hos esse pertimescendos. Hence, *Id.* ad *Div.* 15, 17. Memineris mei, *remember me,* h. e. *write to me.* *Propert.* Nec meminit, *she does not remember or think of it, it does not occur to her.* —— ¶ Also, *to know, to know well.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *to make mention of, mention, relate.* *Cic.* de exsulibus. *Quintil.* hujus rei. —— ¶ Also, *to revenge, avenge.* *Valer. Flacc.* leti paterni. —— ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. *Lucret.* Meminit levor (lævor) præstare salutem, *h. e. can.* —— ¶ *Meminisse* is put for *memoria.* *Lucret.* 4, 769. —— ¶ Meminens, *mindful, remembering.* *Liv. Andr.*

MEMMIĂDĒS (Memmius), æ, m. *one of the family of the Memmii.* *Lucret.*

MEMMIĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to Memmius, called after him.* *Cic.*

MEMMIŬS, ii, m. *the name of several Roman citizens.* Hence, Memmius, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Memmius or to the family of the Memmii.*

MEMNŎN (Μέμνων), or MENNŎN, ŏnis, m. *a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora, assisted the Trojans, and was killed before Troy by Achilles. A numerous flight of birds issued from the burning pile on which his body was laid. These birds were called* aves Memnoniæ *or* Memnonides, *and said to return yearly to the tomb of Memnon in Troas, to fight with each other.* — *Ovid.* Memnonis mater, *h. e.* Aurora. — *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 61. Memnonis saxea effigies, *near Thebes in Egypt, was said to utter a melodious sound every day, at sunrising.* — Hence, Memnŏnis, *or* Menn., ĭdis, f. *pertaining to Memnon.* *Plin.* Memnonides (*sc.* aves), *the birds mentioned.* — Memnonius (*or* Menn.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to Memnon.* *Solin.* aves, *the birds mentioned above.* Also, figur. *Memnonian,* h. e. *black; eastern, oriental.* *Ovid.* color, *black.* *Propert.* domos, *h. e.* Auroræ, *or* Orientis.

MEMŎR (memini), ŏris, adj. *mindful, remembering,* μνήμων. *Cic.* beneficii. Also, without a *genit.* *Cic.* Memor et gratus. Also, of things. *Ovid.* manus. *Horat.* Cadus Marsi memor duelli. — Hence, *remembering* (*sc.* beneficiorum), *h. e. grateful.* *Cic.* — Also, *remembering, minding, observing, conformable, agreeable.* *Liv.* Exemplum parum memor legum humanarum, for *cruel.* *Id.* gloriæ avitæ. *Liv.* Oratio memor majestatis. — Also, *revenging, avenging.* *Virg.* ira. *Val. Flacc.* umbra. — Also, *possessed of a good memory.* *Cic.* — Also, *easily retaining.* *Id.* Memor et quæ dicta contra, &c. —— ¶ Also, *that reminds one of any thing.* *Horat.* Impressit memorem dente notam. *Ovid.* Genium memorem brevis ævi. *Id.* versus.

MEMŎRĀBILIS (memoro), e, adj. *worthy of being mentioned, fit to be talked of.* *Plaut.* Nec bellum est nec memorabile. —— ¶ Also, *ever heard of, conceivable.* *Terent. Andr.* 4, 1, 2. —— ¶ Also, *worthy of being remembered, memorable, remarkable.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.* So, *Liv.* Memorabilior.

MEMŎRĀCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a monument.* *Apul.*

MEMŎRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Memorialis.* *Arnob.*

MEMŎRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *mention, a mentioning, relating, putting in mind.* *Corn. Gal.*

MEMŎRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who mentions, tells, or recounts; a relater.* *Propert.*

MEMŎRĀTRIX (memorator), īcis, f. same as *Memorator.* *Valer. Flacc.*

MEMŎRĀTŬS (memoro), us, m. *mention, mentioning, relation.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.*

MEMŎRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, particip. of memoro. (See *Memoro.*) —— ¶ Also, *adject. known, memorable, famous, renowned, celebrated.* *Plin.* Animal velocitatis memoratæ. *Gell.* Memoratissimus.

MEMŎRĒ (memor), adv. same as *Memoriter.* *Pompon.*

MEMŎRIA (Id.), æ, f. *memory,* μνήμη. *Cic.* Memoria comprehendere, *or* complecti. *Id.* Memoria tenere. *Id.* Memoriæ mandare, *to commit to memory.* *Id.* Hoc est mihi in memoria. *Id.* In memoriam redigere, *or* reducere, *to remember, recollect, bethink one's self of.* *Liv.* E memoria excedere, *or*, *Cic.* Memoria dilabi, *to slip out of memory, to be forgotten.* *Id.* Deponere ex memoria, *to forget.* *Id.* Ex memoria exponere, *from memory.* —— ¶ Also, *memory, remembrance.* *Cic.* In memoriam alicujus redire, *to remember, recollect.* *Id.* Post hominum memoriam, *in the memory of man.* *Id.* Memoriam rei deponere, *to forget.* *Id.* abjicere, *to forget.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Habere memoriam rei, *to think of it.* *Cic.* conservare. *Id.* tenere. *Id.* retinere. *Liv.* repetere. *Cic.* Res affert mihi memoriam Platonis, *reminds me, puts me in mind of.* *Liv.* Memoria rei abiit, *or* abolevit, *the thing is forgotten.* Figur. *Cic.* literarum, *h. e. intelligence, information, report.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* Memoriæ prodere, *or*, *Liv.* tradere, *to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record, relate.* —— ¶ Also, *time,* as far as it is remembered, consequently both past and present. *Cic.* Philosophi hujus memoriæ. *Id.* Usque ad nostram memoriam. *Id.* Nostra memoria. *Id.* In omni memoria. *Id.* Pueritiæ memoriam repetere. *Varr.* A summa memoria, *from the oldest times.* *Cic.* Memoria multorum annorum. [*Memoria* differs from *ætas* by denoting time, in as far as we have been concerned in it, either actively or passively.] —— ¶ Also, *any thing which happened at any time, a story or thing remembered.* *Cic.* Repetenda est veteris cujusdam memoriæ recordatio. —— ¶ Also, *history, story, account, relation, report.* *Cic.* omnium rerum. *Nepos.* De Magonis interitu duplex memoria est. *Sueton.* Vitæ memoria, *history, memorable events.* — Hence, *a book of history, monument, memoir, essay, journal.* *Gell.* In veteribus memoriis legimus. — Hence, *Memoria,* in the time of the Roman emperors, *a writing on or record of memorable events.* He who composed it was called *A memoria.* *Lamprid.*; and for *etiam in memoriam ejus,* in *Sueton. Aug.* 79. *extr.* is to be read according to some, *et a memoria ejus,* h. e. *his historiographer.* — Also, *a monument, sepulchre, tomb.* *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *a thinking of, consideration, reflection.* *Liv.* periculi.

MEMŎRIĀLIS (memoria), e, adj. *subservient to preserve the memory or remembrance of any thing; assisting memory, belonging to memory or remembrance.* *Sueton.* libellus; and, absolutely, *Pandect.* memorialis, *sc.* liber, *a journal, diary, memorandum-book, memoir, record,* &c. —— ¶ *Memorialis,* same as *A memoria,* a person in office about the imperial court, *a historiographer.* *Cod. Just.*

MEMŎRIŎLA, æ, f. dimin. of memoria. *Cic.*

MEMŎRITĔR (memoria), adv. *by heart, from memory, readily,* μνημονικῶς, ἀπὸ μνήμης, ἀπὸ στόματος. *Cic.* respondere. *Id.* orationem habere (opp. to *reading an oration*). *Terent.* cognoscere, *h. e. without any one's assistance or reminding.*

MEMŎRŌ (memor), as, āvi, ātum, a., 1. *to mention, recount, tell, relate, say,* ἐπιμνάομαι. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* de re. *Sueton.* Memorare de aliquo, *to mention somebody creditably, make honorable mention of him.* *Plaut.* Memora mihi nomen, *h. e.* dic.

MEMPHIS, is and ĭdos *or* ĭdis, f. *a celebrated city of Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained temples of the god Apis, and in its neighborhood the famous pyramids were built. Its name remains in that of a village called Menf, about 14 miles to the south of Cairo.* — Hence, Memphītes, æ, m. *pertaining to it.* *Tibull.* bos, *h. e. Apis.* — Memphĭtĭcus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Memphis,* sometimes, also, *Egyptian.* *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* — Memphĭtis, ĭdis, f. *pertaining to Memphis,* sometimes, also, *Egyptian.* *Ovid.* vacca, *h. e.* Io. *Lucan.* cymba.

MEN., or MENEN., *h. e. Menenia a tribu.* See *Menenianus.*

MĒNĂ (μήνη), æ, f. *the moon.* — Hence, Dea quæ menstruis fluoribus præesse putabatur. *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fish.* See *Mæna.*

MĒNÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Sicily,* now *Meneo.* — Hence, Meneni, or Menenii. *Cic.* and, Menniani, *Plin. the inhabitants of it.*

MĔNÆCHMI (Μέναιχμοι), ōrum, m. *a comedy of Plautus, in which twins of this name are represented.*

MĒNÆŬS (μηναῖος), a, um, adj. *monthly.* Hence, Menæus, *sc.* circulus. *Vitruv.* *Ed. Lat.* reads *manacus.*

MĒNÆŬS (Menæ), a, um, adj. *of Menæ in Sicily.*

MĔNĂLIPPĒ (Μεναλίππη), es, or MĔNĂLIPPA, æ, f. *a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules.* —— ¶ Also, *a tragedy composed by Accius.* *Cic.*

MĔNĂLIPPŬS, i, m. *a tragedy composed by Accius.* *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 9.

MĔNANDĔR, and MĔNANDRŎS (Μένανδρος), dri, m. *Menander, a celebrated comic poet of Athens.* — Hence, Menandreus, a, um, *pertaining to* Menander. *Prop.* —— ¶ Also, *a slave of Cicero's.* *Cic.*

MENANINI, orum, m. See *Mena.*

MĔNĂPII, ōrum, m. *a people of Belgic Gaul.* *Cæs.* — Also called *Menăpi.* *Martial.*

MENDA (unc.), æ, f. *a fault, defect, blemish, blur.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a mistake, error* (in writings, books, &c.). *Sueton.*

MENDĀCILŎQUŬS (mendacium & loquor), a, um, adj. *telling lies, false.* *Plaut.*

MENDĀCIŎLUM, dimin. of mendacium. *Cic.*

MENDĀCITĀS (mendax), ātis, f. *a lying disposition, mendacity, lying.* *Tertull.*

MENDĀCITĔR (Id.), adv. *falsely.* *Solin.* Mendaciter. *Augustin.* Mendacissime.

MENDĀCIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a lie, untruth, falsehood,* ψεῦδος. *Nep.* Mendacium dicere. — *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* distinguishes between *mentiri* and *mendacium dicere.* He says, Qui *mentitur,* ipse non fallitur, sed alterum fallere conatur; qui *mendacium dicit,* ipse fallitur (but in *Nep. Attic.* 15. *mendacium dicere* seems to be the same as *mentiri*). —— ¶ Figur. of inanimate things. *Ovid.* famæ. Particularly of an imitation, as of colors. *Plin.* — *Poet.* ap. *Suet.* Phœbi mendacia, *the imitated part or character of Phœbus.*

MENDĀCIUNCŬLUM, i, n. dimin. of mendacium. *Cic.*

MENDAX (mentior), ācis, *lying,* ψευστής. *Cic.* Homo mendax, *or*, simply, mendax, *a liar.* *Horat.* Mendacior. *Plaut.* Mendacissimus. — Also, of things. *False, groundless, unfounded, untrue.* *Horat.* infamia. —— ¶ Also, figur. *lying,* h. e. *deceitful, false.* *Cic.* visa. *Ovid.* speculum. *Tibull.* somnus. *Ovid.* forma. *Horat.* fundus, *h. e. which does not produce any fruit.* — Also, *false, feigned, fictitious.* *Ovid.* damnum. — Also, *imitated, counterfeited, feigned.* *Tibull.* os. *Ovid.* pennæ.

MENDĒS, ētis, f. *a city of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth.* — Hence, Mendesius, a,

um, adj. *pertaining to Mendes.* *Ovid.* — Also, Mendesicus, a, um, adj. same as *Mendesius.* *Plin.* nomos.

MĔNDĪCĀBŬLUM (mendico), i, n. *a beggar, mendicant.* *Plaut.*

MĔNDĪCĀBUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *begging.* *Augustin.*

MĔNDĪCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a begging, obtaining by begging.* *Senec.*

MĔNDĪCĒ (mendicus), adverb, *in a beggarly manner, meanly.* *Senec.* Mendice. *Tertull.* Mendicius.

MĔNDĪCĬMŌNĬUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Mendicitas.* *Laber.*

MĔNDĪCĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *beggary, mendicity, indigence, poverty.* *Cic.*

MĔNDĪCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. and MĔNDĪCŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *intrans. to beg, ask alms, go a begging.* *Plaut.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *trans. to beg for* a thing, *obtain by begging.* *Plaut.* and *Ovid.*

MĔNDĪCŬLA (Id.), æ, f. *sc. a beggar's garment.* *Plaut.*

MĔNDĪCUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *poor, beggarlike, beggarly,* πτωχός. *Apul.* Habitus mendicus. *Tertull.* Mendicior. — Figur. *poor, paltry, sorry, pitiful.* *Cic.* instrumentum. —— Hence, *subst.* Mendicus, *a beggar.* *Cic.* — The priests of Cybele, who went about begging alms, were also called *mendici.* *Horat. Sat.* 1, 2, 2. — *Cic.* Mendicissimus, *the greatest beggar, the most needy.* — *Mendicus* is also *a word of abuse.* *Terent.*

MĔNDŌSĒ (mendosus), adv. *full of mistakes, incorrectly.* *Cic.* scribere. *Id.* Mendosissime. —— ¶ Also, *wrongly, amiss.* *Pers.* and *Lucret.*

MĔNDŌSUS (mendum), a, um, adj. *full of faults or blunders, faulty, exceptionable, incorrect, erroneous.* *Plin. Ep.* Exemplar testamenti mendosum. *Cic.* Mendosum est. *Id.* Historia mendosior. —— ¶ Also, *making faults, blunders, mistakes,* &c. as in writing. *Cic.* servus.

MĔNDUM (unc.), i, n. *a fault, error, blunder,* πταῖσμα, as in writing. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a defect, blemish,* as in one's face. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Idus mendum continent, *mistake, error.*

MĔNĔCLĒS, is, m. *an orator of* Alabanda, *in* Caria, *who settled at Rhodes.* *Cic.* — Hence, Meneclius, a, um, *pertaining to him.* *Id.*

MĔNĔLAUS (Μενέλαος), or MĔNĔLĀŎS, i, m. *a son of Atreus, brother to Agamemnon, and husband to Helen, who eloped from him with Paris.* — Hence, Mĕnĕlāēus, a, um, *pertaining to Menelaus.* *Prop.*

MĔNĒNĬĀNUS (Menenius), and MĔNĒNĬUS, a, um, adj. *relating to Menenius,* a Roman citizen. *Cic.* Menenia tribus, *one of the Roman tribes, called after a Roman by the name of Menenius.*

MENIA, æ, f. See *Mænius.*

MENIANUS. See *Mænianus.*

MĔNINX (Μῆνιγξ), gis, f. now *Gerbi, an island on the coast of Africa, near the* Syrtis Minor. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the skin covering the brain.*

MĔNIPPUS, i, m. *a Cynic philosopher and satirist.* *Cic.* — Hence, Menippeus, a, um, as, Satyræ Menippeæ, *composed by Varro in imitation of Menippus's style.*

MĒNIS (μήνη), idis, f. *a crescent,* which used to be put in the beginning of books, for ornament. — Hence, *Auson.* Menis libri, *the beginning.*

MENIUS, a, um. See *Mænius.*

MENNON, }
MENNŎNIS. } See *Memnon.*

MĔNNŎNIA (unc.), æ, f. *a gem unknown to us.* *Plin.*

MĔNŒCEUS (Μενοικεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a son of Creon, king of Thebes;* he killed himself for the benefit of his country. — Hence, Menœcēus, a, um. *Stat.*

MĔNŒTĬUS, ii, m. *a son of* Actor, *and father to* Patroclus. — Hence, Menœtiades, æ, m. *the son of Menœtius,* h. e. *Patroclus.* *Ovid.*

MĒNŌĪDES (μηνοειδής); *so the moon is called during the first days, when she has the appearance of being horned.* *Jul. Firm.*

MĔNS (μένος), tis, f. *mind, disposition,* ὁ νοῦς. *Plaut., Lucret.* and *Catull.* Mens animi, *h. e. the disposition of the heart.* *Terent.* Malus mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart.* *Cic.* Vestræ mentes atque sententiæ, *your sentiments and opinions.* — Hence, *mind, heart, soul.* *Id.* Mens cujusque is est quisque, *the soul of a man is he himself.* *Id.* Mens mollis ad perferendas calamitates. *Liv.* xxxvii. 45. Animi, qui nostræ mentis sunt, *h. e. sentiments, feelings, inclinations of our soul, our heart.* —— ¶ Also, *the higher faculties of our soul, the spiritual, thinking part of it, understanding or intellect, and reason* (in opposition to animus, *h. e. vital power, the sensual part of our soul, the powers by which we feel and desire*). *Cic.* Mens, cui regnum totius animi (soul) a natura tributum est. *Id.* Mens et ratio, *h. e. intellect and reason.* *Id.* Esse suæ mentis, *to be in his right senses.* *Id.* Suæ mentis compotem esse. *Id.* Mente captus, *or, Ovid.* Inops mentis, *out of his senses, bereft of reason, beside himself, mad.* *Cic.* Mente comprehendere, *or* complecti, *to comprehend, to understand.* — Hence, *consideration, reflection, recollection, judgment, mind.* *Cic.* Sine ulla mente, *without any reflection.* *Id.* Dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection fails him.* *Id.* Quæ tanta mente fiunt, *h. e. judgment, design.* *Id.* Animus et mens, *both heart and mind.* *Id.* Mentis acies, *the eye of the mind.* — Also, *courage, bravery, fortitude, spirit.* *Liv.* Fortuna urbis Volscis prædonum potius mentem, quam hostium dedit. So, also, *Horat.* Addere mentem. —— ¶ Also, *thought, memory, recollection.* *Cic.* Mentem injicere, *or* dare, *or, Virg.* mittere, *to prompt, suggest, instil.* — Venit mihi in mentem, literally, *it comes into my thoughts,* is used either of a person or thing, which I recollect, and the person or thing remembered is put in the *genit.* (*Cic.* temporis, hominis. *Id.* tuarum virtutum); or of a thought or idea suddenly occurring to me, or striking my mind; the thought or idea, in this latter case, is put in the *nominat.* or *infinit.*, or follows in a sentence beginning with *ut.* *Id.* Nunquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset. *Id.* Quid venit in mentem Callistheni dicere. *Id.* Ei in Gallia primum venit in mentem, ut, &c. — Hence, *opinion, view.* *Cic.* Mentibus (in opposition to *vocibus*) reliquorum respondebo. *Sallust.* Longe mihi alia mens est. *Nep.* Eadem mente esse. — Also, *intention, purpose, design, plan.* *Cic.* Muta jam istam mentem. *Id.* Classem ea mente comparavit, ut, &c. *Nep.* Hac mente amicis summas potestates dederant. *Virg.* Qua facere id possis, nostram accipe mentem, *hear my plan.* —— ¶ The *nominat. mentis* occurs in *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* —— ¶ *Mens,* as a goddess, in *Liv.* xxiii. 31. comp. *Ovid. Fast.* vi. 241.

MĒNSA (metior), æ, f. properly, *a surveying board,* but also, in general, *a table,* especially *a table to eat on.* *Plaut.* Apud mensam, *at table.* So, also, *Curt.* Super mensam. *Flor.* Super mensas. *Cic.* Ad mensam consistere. *Id.* Manum ad mensam porrigere, *to help one's self.* *Id.* Mensam ponere. *Cic.* tollere. Also, jocosely, *Virg.* Mensas consumimus, *bread on which fruits were put.* — Also, *table,* h. e. *the food on the table.* *Cic.* Mittere alicui de mensa, *to send some dish, or part of it to a person absent.* — Also, *a dish, course.* *Cic.* Syracusiæ mensæ. *Cic.* and *Nep.* Mensa secunda, *the second course, the dessert,* as fruit, &c. —— ¶ Also, *an altar.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *Sueton.* lanionia, *shambles.* —— ¶ Also, *a counter, table for counting money upon.* *Cic.* Mensa publica, *a public treasury, public bank* (for money transactions). —— ¶ Also, *the oblong and flat part of the* catapultæ *and* balistæ. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a stage,* on which slaves were placed for sale. *Apul.*

MĒNSĀLIS (mensa), e, adj. *of or belonging to a table.* *Vopisc.* vinum, *table-wine.*

MĒNSĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a banker's table or counter.* — Hence, Mensarius, *subst. a banker.* *Sueton.* Also, *one who takes care of the treasury under the quæstors, one who regulates the payment of public money, a public cashier or banker.* *Cic.* — *Liv.* Mensarii triumviri, or, *Id.* quinqueviri, *three or five persons appointed by the senate to regulate the affairs concerning the public debt, and to provide for the payment thereof.*

MĒNSĀTIM, adv. *from table to table.* *Juvenc.*

MĒNSĬŌ, ōnis, f. *a measuring.* *Cic.* vocum, *prosody.*

MĒNSIS (μήν), is, m. *a month.* *Cic.* Qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur. *Virg.* Cœli menses et sidera, *for* menses et cœli sidera. *Id.* Mense primo, *in the beginning of the month.* —— ¶ Also, *the monthly course of women.* *Plin.* So, also, in the plural. *Id.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* Mensum, *for* mensium.

MĒNSŎR (metior), ōris, m. *a measurer.* *Horat.* — Especially, *a surveyor.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *an architect.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *one who marks out the ground for an encampment, and assigns to each his proper quarters,* which was done by erecting flags of different colors in the several parts; *a quartermaster.* *Veget.*

MĒNSTRŬA, ōrum. See *Menstruus.*

MĒNSTRŬĀLIS (menstruus), e, adj. *menstrual, monthly, happening once a month.* Hence, of women, *having the catamenia, or pertaining to the monthly course of women.* *Plin.* mulier. —— ¶ Also, *monthly,* h. e. *for a month.* *Plaut.* epulæ.

MĒNSTRŬŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to menstruate.* *Pallad.*

MĒNSTRŬUS (mensis), a, um, adj. *of a month, happening every month, monthly, menstruous,* ἔμμηνος. *Cic.* usura. *Virg.* Luna, *h. e. returning every month,* or *performing her course in a month.* —— ¶ *Plin. Ep.* Menstruum meum, *the month during which it is my turn to perform the duties of my office.* —— ¶ It is especially used *of the catamenia of women.* *Plin.* purgationes. So, also, *Plin.* Menstruum (*subst.*), or, *Cels.* Menstrua (*plural*), *the catamenia.* Hence, *Plin.* Femina menstrua, *menstruating.* —— ¶ Also, *of a month's duration.* *Cic.* vita. *Id.* spatium. —— ¶ Also, *for a month.* *Cic.* cibaria. So, also, *Liv.* Menstruum, *sc.* frumentum.

MĒNSŬLA (dimin. of mensa), æ, f. *a little table.* *Plaut.*

MĒNSŬLĀRĬUS (mensula), ii, m. *a money-changer, banker.* *Pandect.*

MĒNSŪRA (metior), æ, f. *a measuring.* *Ovid.* Mensuram rei facere. *Colum.* inire. *Plin. Ep.* agere, *to measure.* Figur. *Cic.* Quicquid sub aurium mensuram cadit. —— ¶ Also, *the measure whereby any thing is measured.* *Cic.* Majore mensura reddere. *Nepos.* Qui modus mensuræ medimnus appellatur. *Cæs.* Mensura ex aqua, *h. e.* clepsydra. —— ¶ Figur. *quantity, quality, length,* &c. *Ovid.* Alicui mensuram bibendi dare, *to prescribe how much he should drink.* *Tacit.* legati, *character or capacity.* *Quintil.* discentis, *capacity.* *Id.* 10, 1, 10, verborum, *the time required for pronunciation.* *Ovid.* Mensura ficti crescit. *Id.* Mensuram nominis implere, *h. e.* satisfacere. —— ¶ In painting, *the art of proportioning light and shade, perspective.* *Plin.* 35, 36, 10.

MĒNSŪRĀBĬLIS (mensuro), e, adject. *that can be measured.* *Prudent.*

MĒNSŪRĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *pertaining to or serving for measuring.* *Sicul.*

MĒNSŪRĀLĬTER (mensuralis), adv. *by measure.* *Hygin.*

MĒNSŪRĀTĬŌ (mensuro), ōnis, f. *a measuring; mensuration.* *Auct. de limitib.*

MĒNSŪRNUS (mensis), a, um, adj. same as *Menstruus.* *Novat.*

MĒNSŪRŌ (mensura), as, a. 1. *to measure.* *Veget.*

MENSUS, a, um. See *Metior.*

MĒNSUS (metior), us, m. *a measuring.* *Apul.*

MĔNTA, æ, f. same as *Mentha.*

MENTAGRA (mentum & ἄγρα), æ, f. *a foul tetter, or scab, which begins on the chin and spreads over the face; a kind of ring-worm,* ἄγριος λειχήν. *Plin.*

MENTĀSTRUM (menta), i, n. *wild mint,* ἡδύοσμος ἄγριος. *Plin.*

MĔNTHA (μίνθα, or μίνθη), æ, f. the herb called *mint,* ἡδύοσμος, μίνθη. *Plin.*

MENTĪGŎ (mentum), inis, f. *a scab with which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips.* *Colum.*

MĔNTĬŌ (memini), ōnis, f. *mention; a making mention or speaking of,* μνήμη. It

is followed by the *genit.* as well of the person speaking (as, *Liv.* plebis) as of the person or thing spoken of. *Cic.* tui. *Id.* civitatis. *Cæcil.* In eorum mentionem incidi, *happened to mention them.* *Cic.* Mentionem facere rei, *or* de re aliqua, *or* de homine, *to mention, make mention of.* So, also, *Liv.* Mentionem inferre, *or* habere, *or* agitare, *or, Vellei.* jacěre, *or, Horat.* injicere, *or, Liv.* inchoare, *to mention.* Hence, of a consul. *Cic.* Mentionem facere in senatu, *to mention,* h. e. *to report, represent.* So, also, *Liv.* iv. 1, 59. Mentio, *a preliminary proposal,* preceding the *rogatio.* — *Plaut.* Mentionem facere, and *Liv.* Mentionem inferre, are also followed by *ut.* — *Plur.* Mentiones. *Liv.* serere, *to mention.*

MĔNTĬŎR (unc.), iris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *intran. to lie.* *Cic.* aperte. *Id.* de re. Hence, Mentior, *I will be considered a liar* (a formula of asseveration), which is followed by *nisi.* *Senec.* — Figur. *to lie,* h. e. *to deceive, impose upon.* *Cic.* Frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur. *Id.* Mentiens, *sc.* syllogismus, *a certain sophistical syllogism, the premises of which are false, under an appearance of truth* (ψευδόμενος). — Also, of poets, *to fable, invent.* *Horat.* Ita mentitur Homerus. — There is a difference between *mentiri* and *mendacium dicere.* (See *Mendacium.*) — Also, *not to keep one's word, to break one's word.* *Horat.* Quibus mentitur amica. —— ¶ Also, *trans to lie, to tell an untruth, a falsehood.* *Prop.* aliquid. *Id.* noctem, *h. e.* de nocte. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Liv.* — Also, *to invent, forge by lying, to feign, counterfeit, pretend.* *Ovid.* dolores capitis. *Sallust.* rem. *Liv.* auspicium. *Vellei.* regiæ stirpis originem. Also, of inanimate things. *Martial.* Quod tussis tua mentiatur. — Figur. *to belie,* h. e. *to disappoint, deceive, delude, beguile.* *Horat.* spem. — Also, *to have or assume the shape or appearance of a thing or person, to be or become like to imitate.* *Martial.* Mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis. *Plin.* Color qui chrysocollam mentitur. *Virg.* Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores. *Colum.* Sexum mentiri, *h. e.* imitari. — Hence, *to change, alter.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 5. Nihil vetustas mentita sit (but Walker reads *mutaverit*). — *Mentitus, a, um,* is frequently used passively. *Plaut.*, *Ovid.*, *Virg.* and *Sueton.* — *Mentibitur,* for *mentietur,* is found in *Plaut.*

MĔNTŌ (mentum), ōnis, *one who has a large chin.* *Arnob.*

MĔNTŎR, ŏris, m. *a celebrated artist in polishing cups and engraving flowers on them.* *Cic.* — Hence, poetically, *the vessel made by him.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, the confidential friend of Ulysses, who intrusted to him the care of his domestic affairs, during his absence in the war against Troy. When young Telemachus set out on his voyage in search of his father Ulysses, Minerva accompanied him under the form of Mentor, acting the part of a prudent and experienced counsellor. — Hence, *Mentor* is metaphorically put for *a wise counsellor.*

MĔNTŎRĔŬS (Mentor), a, um, adj. *relating to the artist Mentor, made by him.* *Prop.*

MĔNTŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. ψωλή, πέος, virile membrum. *Catull.*

MĔNTŬLĀTŬS (mentula), a, um, adj. same as *mentula præditus.* *Priap.* Mentulatior, *h. e.* majori mentula præditus.

MĔNTUM (unc.), i, n. *the chin,* γένυς, γένειον. *Cic.* — Also, *the chin, with the hair that grows on it,* consequently *the beard.* *Petron.* — Also, *the same part of animals.* *Virg.* —— ¶ In architecture, Mentum coronæ, *the projecting part of the cornice.* *Vitruv.*

MĔŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go, to pass,* διαβαίνω, πορεύομαι. Of man. *Horat.* and *Tacit.* Of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Meant sidera. *Tacit.* triremes. *Lucret.* Vapor meat per, &c.

MĔŎPTĔ, same as *Meo,* or *Meo ipsius.* *Plaut.*

MĔPHĪTĬCŬS (mephitis), a, um, adj. *mephitical, mephitic, stinking, fetid.* *Sidon.* odor.

MĔPHĪTĬS, is, f. *a noxious, pestilential exhalation of the earth.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman goddess, who was worshiped as a protectress from such exhalations.* *Tacit.*

MĔPTĔ, for *Me,* or *Me ipsum.* *Plaut.*

MĔRĀCĔ (meracus), adv. *without mixture, purely.* *Solin.* Meracius.

MĔRĀCŬLŬS, and **MĔRĀCLŬS** (dimin. of meracus), a, um, adj. *pretty pure, with very little mixture.* *Cels.* and *Plaut.*

MĔRĀCŬS (merus), a, um, adj. *pure, without mixture,* ἄκρατος. *Cels.* vinum. *Propert.* uva, *h. e.* vinum. *Cic.* Vinum meracius. *Horat.* helleborum. *Sidon.* Fons meracissimus.

MĔRCĀBĬLĬS (mercor), e, adj. *that may be bought.* *Ovid.*

MĔRCĀLĬS (merx), e, adj. same as *Mercabilis.* *Cod. Just.*

MĔRCĀTĬŌ (mercor), ōnis, f. *a buying and selling,* ἐμπόρευσις. *Gell.*

MĔRCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a merchant, trader* (*a wholesale dealer,* opposed to caupo, *a retailer*). *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a buyer.* *Cic.* provinciarum.

MĔRCĀTŌRĬŬS (mercator), a, um, adj. *mercantile.* *Plaut.* navis, *a merchant-vessel.*

MĔRCĀTŪRĂ (mercor), æ, f. *the trade of a merchant, traffic, commerce.* *Cic.* magna. *Id.* Mercaturam (of several persons, mercaturas) facere, *to deal, trade, traffic.* *Cæs.* Ad mercaturas, *in dealing, trading,* &c. *Cic.* Tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, *for the purchase of,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *merchandise.* *Plaut.* Mercaturam habere.

MĔRCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a buying and selling.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a place of public traffic, a mart,* or *market-place.* *Liv.* Frequens mercatus. *Cic.* Ad mercatum proficisci. — Also, *a public sale, a fair.* *Cic.* Habere mercatum, *to hold a fair.* *Terent.* Nisi eo ad mercatum veniam. *Cic.* prætoris. —— ¶ *Any public meeting or assembly.* *Justin.* Olympiacus. Not only games were celebrated there, but also fairs held.

MĔRCĔDŌNĬŬS (merces & do), a, um, adj. *Fest.* dies, *on which wages are paid.* — *Subst.* Mercedonius, ii, m. *one who pays to laborers their wages.* *Isidor.*

MĔRCĔDŌNĬŬS, or **MĔRKĔDŌNĬŬS** mensis, μὴν μερκηδόνιος, *the Mercedonius,* the intercalary month of the old Roman calendar, consisting alternately of twenty-two and twenty-three days, which was inserted every other year between the 23d and 24th of February. *Calend. vet.* ap. *Gruter.*

MĔRCĔDŬLĂ (dimin. of merces), æ, f. (*small or little*) *wages, hire, pay.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Cic.* prædiorum, *rent.*

MĔRCĒNĀRĬŬS (merces), a, um, adj. *doing a thing for hire, wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary, stipendiary.* *Liv.* milites. *Id.* arma. *Id.* scriba. *Cic.* testes. *Id.* prætor. *Id.* liberalitas. *Horat.* vincula, *engagements of his profession* (*of* præco), *which brought him pay.* Hence, Mercenarius, *subst.* *a person hired, a hireling.* *Cic.* alicujus.

MĔRCĒS (mereo), ēdis, f. *hire, wages, pay, reward.* *Cic.* operæ. *Nep.* Mercede conducere aliquem. *Horat.* Non alia mercede bibam, *on no other condition.* *Cic.* Una mercede, *exertion, effort.* *Phædr.* Sine mercede, *gratis, without design.* — Also, *punishment.* *Liv.* temeritatis. — Also, *trouble, cost, loss.* *Cic.* Fidem hominum cognoscere non ita magna mercede. — *Senec.* Magna mercede, *cost, pains.* —— ¶ Also, *profit, gain of any thing; rent, revenue, income, interest,* (*of a house, farm, capital,* &c.) *Cic.* prædiorum. *Id.* insularum. *Cæs.* habitationum. So, also, of the money paid by the farmers of the public revenues, *Suet.*; and of the interest of a capital. *Horat.*

MĔRCĬMŌNĬUM (merx), ii, n. *ware, merchandise, commodity, goods.* *Plaut.* and *Tacit.* — Also, *the thing bought.* *Plaut.* — Also, *a buying.* *Id.*

MĔRCŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *intrans. to trade, traffic,* ἐμπορεύομαι. *Plaut.* — Also, *trans. to buy, purchase,* ὠνέομαι. *Cic.* fundum de pupillo. *Id.* aliquid ab aliquo. *Id.* aliquid tanta pecunia. — Also, with the *genit.* of the price. *Plin.* quanti. *Id.* DC nummum. — Figur. *Cic.* officia. —— ¶ Mercarier, *for* mercari. *Horat.* —— ¶ Mercatus, a, um, *passive.* *Prop.* and *Plin.*

MĔRCŬRĬĀLĬS (Mercurius), e, adj. *pertaining to Mercury.* *Horat.* cognomen, *h. e.* cognomen Mercurii. — *Apul.* caduceus. — Hence, Mercuriales viri, and *absol.* Mercuriales, *scholars and poets,* particularly *lyric poets,* h. e. *the favorites of Mercury, Horat.,* because he was said to be the patron of scholars, and *parens* (*h. e.* inventor) *lyræ.* Also, *merchants, trading people,* Mercury being their patron and protector. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *originating or proceeding from Mercury, called after him.* *Cato.* herba; *and,* simply, *Plin.* Mercurialis, *sc.* herba, *an herb called Mercury.*

MĔRCŬRĬŎLŬS (dimin. of Mercurius), i, m. *a small picture representing Mercury.* *Apul.*

MĔRCŬRĬŬS (probably from merx), i, m. Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, herald of the gods, especially of Jupiter, the god of eloquence* (λόγιος) *and of peace, the inventor of the lyre and of the harp, protector of poets,* &c.; *the conductor of the souls of the departed to the lower world. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his* petasus *or winged cap, the* talaria *or winged sandals for his feet, and a* caduceus *or wand; sometimes, as the god of traffic, he wears a purse* (marsupium). — *He is also the god of prudence, ingenuity, cunning, artifices, tricks, stratagems, fraud, and even of perjury* (*of every unexpected gain,* κερδῷος, ἐριούνιος). Hence, *of merchants.* *Ovid.* — *He is also invoked by thieves.* —— ¶ Also, *a planet.* *Cic.*

MĔRDĂ (unc.), æ, f. *excrement,* σκώρ. *Horat.*

MĔRĒ (merus), adv. *purely, without mixture.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

MĔRĔNDĂ (unc.), æ, f. *food taken between four and five in the afternoon; an afternoon's nunchion or luncheon,* τὸ δειλινόν. *Calp.* — Hence, Merendarius, a, um, *receiving an afternoon's luncheon.* *Senec.*

MĔRĔNS, entis, particip. from mereo. —— ¶ Adj. *being worthy of either good or ill, deserving.* *Sallust.* Laudare, increpare merentes. *Ovid.* Cives odere merentem. —— ¶ Also, *deserving well of.* *Cic.* Ita de rep. merentem perilsse. *Auct. B. Afric.* Præmia merenti tribuit. — Also, alicui, *for* de aliquo. *Plaut.* — *Superlat.* Merentissimus, *and* Bene merentissimus. *Inscr.*

MĔRĔŌ (unc.), es, ŭi, ĭtum, a. and n. 2. and **MĔRĔŎR**, ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. It is used either as a trans. or as an intrans. As a transit. it signifies *to deserve, merit,* ἄξιός εἰμι. *Cæs.* Merere præmia. *Id.* Mereri laudem. Also, without an *accus.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Si mereor. Also, followed by *ut, Cic.*; or, *ne, Plin.*; or, the *accus.* with the *infin.*, *Ovid.*; or, *cur, Liv.* — *Mereri,* in this signification, is a *vox media,* and corresponds to the English, *to deserve.* *Terent.* Quid meritus? crucem. *Prop.* Quid tantum merui? *What crime have I committed?* —— ¶ Also, *to gain, to earn.* *Cic.* non amplius xii æris. *Horat.* æra. *Liv.* Lucra merita. — Hence, *Cic.* Quid mereas, ut, &c. *or,* Quid merearis, ut, &c. *or,* Quid mereri velis, ut, &c. *What would you take?* *Cic.* Immortalitatem mereri voluisse, ut, &c. *Id.* Quid arbitramini Rheginos mereri velle, ut, &c. *What do you think that they would take?* — Also, figur. *to buy.* *Plaut.* Uxores quæ vos dote meruerunt, *have induced you to marry them for their money.* *Horat.* Nardo vina merebere. — Merere, *and* Mereri stipendia, *or* only Merere, *to serve as a soldier.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* So, also, *Liv.* Merere pedibus, *to serve as a foot-soldier.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Merere equo, *and Liv.* equis, *to serve as a horseman.* *Varr.* Mereri æs militare (of soldiers). —— ¶ Also, *to gain, acquire, get, obtain* *Plin. Ep.* gloriam. *Pandect.* legatum a creditore. —— ¶ Also, *to do, commit, perpetrate.* *Terent.* Sæpe, quod vellem, meritam (esse). *Petron.* noxam. *Virg.* scelus. *Terent.* culpam. *Plaut.* Ob meritam noxam (*passive*). —— ¶ Also, *to have reason,* with the *infin.* following. *Val. Flacc.* Quid Minyæ meruere queri? —— ¶ As an intransitive verb, it signifies *to serve for pay, to serve as a soldier.*

(See above.) — Also, *to earn by prostitution.* *Gell.* Puer ad merendum coactus. — Also, *to deserve of, do either good or ill, to behave one's self.* *Plaut.* Ut de me meres. *Id.* Utut erga me merita est. *Terent.* Meritus est de me, ut, &c. *Cic.* De republica bene mereri. *Id.* Male mereri de civibus. *Prop.* Quocumque modo de me mereris, *howsoever you may behave towards me.* *Virg.* Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo, *h. e.* bene merendo, *by obliging or deserving well of them.* —— ¶ See, also, *Merens,* and *Meritus.*

MĔRĔTRĪCIĒ (meretricius), adv. *after the manner of whores, meretriciously, whorishly.* *Plaut.*

MĔRĔTRĪCIŬS (meretrix), a, um, adj. *of a harlot, whorish, meretricious.* *Cic.* amores, *lascivious love.* *Id.* quæstus. *Terent.* domus, *a brothel, bawdy-house.* —— ¶ Meretricium, ii, absolutely, *the trade of a harlot.* *Sueton.* facere, *h. e.* *to carry on.*

MĔRĔTRĪCŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to whore.* *Colum.*

MĔRĔTRĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of meretrix), æ, f. *a worthless prostitute.* *Cic.*

MĔRĔTRIX (mereo), icis, f. *earning money,* especially by whoring. *Terent.* mulier, *and,* absolutely, *Cic.* and *Horat.* meretrix, *a harlot, prostitute, whore, strumpet, courtesan, quean, punk, ἑταίρα, πόρνη.* —— ¶ The genit. plur. is *meretricum.* *Plaut.* and *Ovid;* sometimes, *meretricium.* *Plaut.*

MERGĂ (merges), æ, f. *a fork or pitchfork to make heaps or cast up sheaves of corn with.* *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

MERGĔS (unc. perhaps from mergo), itis, f. *a sheaf of corn, συλλοδίτης.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Merga.* *Plin.*

MERGŌ (mare), is, ersi, ersum, a. 3. *to put under water, dip, plunge, sink, immerse, overwhelm, βάπτω.* *Cic.* in aquam. *Id.* in mari, *dive.* *Virg.* æquore. *Liv.* Aqua languida mergi, *to be drowned.* *Vellei.* Partem classis mersit. Also, absolutely, *for* mergere in aquam, *to sink, let down into water.* *Senec.* cinerem. *Liv.* Ad caput aquæ Ferentinæ mergeretur, *to be drowned.* — Aqua mergit, *for* obruit. *Ovid.* Aquas mersuras. — *Mergi* signifies, also, *to immerse one's self, plunge or dive into.* *Id.* — *Mergere* denotes also, in general, *to sink, put or fix somewhere, to let down, plunge, drive, infix.* *Plin.* Palmitem per jugum, *to bend.* *Senec.* aliquem ad Styga. *Martial.* manum in ora ursæ. *Ovid.* Canes mergunt rostra in corpore Actæonis. *Plin.* Fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *h. e.* influit, *discharges itself.* *Liv.* Caput in terram effossam. — Hence, *Mergi,* of the sun, moon and stars, *to set.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *to sink, overwhelm, ruin, destroy.* *Virg.* aliquem malis. *Id.* funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful or premature death.* *Val. Flacc.* lumina somno, *to close in sleep.* *Curt.* Mergi in voluptates, *to give one's self up to.* *Liv.* Mersus vino somnoque, *to be dead drunk and buried in sleep.* *Pandect.* Ut mergantur pupilli, *lose their fortune.* *Liv.* Usuræ mergunt sortem, *the interest always precluding the possibility of discharging the capital.* *Plaut.* Mersus foro, *bankrupt.* *Liv.* Mersus rebus secundis, *h. e.* *overwhelmed with prosperity.* *Sil.* Caligine mersa latent fata. *Id.* Vita libidine mersa, *luxurious.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to hide, cover, make invisible.* *Ovid.* vultus in cortice. *Quintil.* lumina, *h. e.* oculos, *to shut one's eyes.* Hence, *Senec.* diem, *or* lucem, *of the setting sun.* *Lucan.* Cœlum mergens sidera, *h. e.* regio occidentalis. —— ¶ Also, *to render insensible, deprive of sensation, stupefy.* *Senec.* Potatio, quæ mergit, *intoxicates.*

MERGŬS (mergo), i, m. *a diver or didapper, αἴθυια, a kind of water-fowl, which dives into the water to get its food.* *Horat.* and *Virg.* (comp. *Ovid. Met.* xi. 793.) — ¶ Also, *a vine-branch, bent into the earth, and carried under ground a little way, then raised up again.* *Colum.*

MĔRĬBĬBŬLŬS (merum & bibulus), a, um, adj. *addicted to drinking wine, a wine-bibber.* *Augustin.*

MĔRĬCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. as, vitis, *or* uva, *a sort of wine.* *Colum.* — According to some, from merus, *pure, unmixed wine.*

MĔRĪDĬĀLIS (meridies), e, adj. *meridional, southern.* *Gell.* ventus.

MĔRĪDĬĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of midday, pertaining to noon.* *Cic.* tempus, *noon, midday.* *Liv.* sol, *at 12 o'clock.* *Suet.* cibus, *h. e.* prandium. *Plin. Ep.* somnus. *Suet.* Meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *those fighting at noon.* *Plin.* Meridiano, *sc.* tempore, *at noon.* —— ¶ Also, *south, southern, southerly, meridional.* *Plin.* plaga. *Liv.* vallis. *Senec.* circulus, *the equator.* — Also, absol. *Flor.* Meridianus, *sc.* circulus. *Plin.* Meridiana, *sc.* loca.

MĔRĪDĬĀTĬŌ (meridio), ōnis, f. *the taking a nap at noon, or after dinner.* *Cic.*

MĔRĪDĬĒS (medius & dies), ēi, m. *midday, noon, noon-tide, μεσημβρία.* *Varr.* Diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon.* —— ¶ Also, *the south.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the middle of time.* *Varr.* noctis, *the noon of night, midnight.*

MĔRĪDĬŌ, as, n. and **MĔRĪDĬŎR** (meridies), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to take a nap, sleep at noon, ἐλιννύειν τὸ καῦμα, μεσημβρίζειν.* *Cels.* and *Suet.*

MĔRĪDĬŌNĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *meridional.* *Lactant.* plaga.

MĔRĬŌNĒS (Μηριόνης), æ, m. *Merion, a friend and charioteer of Idomeneus, king of Crete, during the Trojan war.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.*

MĔRĬTĒ (meritus), adv. same as *Merito.* *Solin.* Meritissime.

MERITISSIMO. See *Merito.*

MĔRĬTŌ (meritus), adv. *deservedly, with reason.* *Cic.* Merito sum iratus Metello. *Id.* Recte ac merito. *Superlat.* Meritissimo. *Cic.* and *Apul.;* and Meritissime. *Solin.*

MĔRĬTŌ (mereo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to earn, gain, μισθαρνέω,* as money. *Plin.* — *Enn.* stipendia, *and,* absol. *Sil.* meritare, *to serve as a soldier.*

MĔRĬTŌRĬŬS (mereo), a, um, adj. *that earns or gains; that brings in rent or hire.* *Senec.* artificium. *Sueton.* rheda, *a hired or hackney coach.* *Id.* cœnaculum, *a hired room.* — Also, absol. *Juvenal.* and *Pandect.* Meritorium, *and, plur.* meritoria, *places or rooms which are let out.* *Pandect.* Meritoria facere, *to let out lodgings.* — Hence, *of prostitution for money.* *Cic.* Pueri meritorii. *Suet.* scorta. *Firmic.* Meritorium, *a brothel.*

MĔRĬTUM (Id.), i, n. *a reward.* *Terent.* Nil suave meritum est. — Also, *punishment.* *Apul.* Meritum reportare. —— ¶ Also, *merit,* h. e. *any action deserving thanks or reward.* *Cic.* Pro singulari eorum merito. *Id.* Magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum. *Id.* Merito tuo feci. — A *superlat.* of it occurs in *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 147. Meritissimo ejus, *on account of his great merit.* —— ¶ Also, *a benefit, kindness, favor, good turn.* *Cic.* Magna ejus in me, non dico officia, sed merita sunt. *Id.* Dare et recipere merita. —— ¶ Also, *demerit, blame, fault.* *Cic.* Non meo merito. *Liv.* Nullo meo in se merito, *though I have not offended him, have not been failing in my duty towards him.* — Also, *offence, transgression, crime.* *Justin.* Meriti sui in Harpagum oblitus. —— ¶ Also, *worth, value, importance.* *Ovid.* Quo sit merito quæque notata dies. *Cod. Just.* officiorum. *Cod. Theodos.* ædificiorum. *Martial.* loci. *Pallad.* agri, mellis.

MĔRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from mereo and mereor. —— ¶ Adject. It is used both passively and actively. Passiv. it signifies *that is merited, deserved or earned;* also, *fair, reasonable, proper, suitable, convenient, due, fit, just, right.* *Cic.* iracundia. *Liv.* dona. *Plin. Ep.* Fama meritissima. *Pandect.* Meritis de causis. — Also, actively, *deserving well.* *Cic.* Homines de me meriti. *Inscr.* Filiæ meritissimæ. Also, of animals. *Virg.* Meritos juvencos.

MERKEDONIUS mensis. See *Mercedonius.*

MERMESSŬS, or -ŎS (Μερμησσός), i, f. *a town of Phrygia, on mount Ida.* — Hence, Mermesslus, a, um, *pertaining to Mermessus.* *Tibull.* 2, 5, 67. Mermessia, *h. e.* Sibylla Hellespontiaca. (*Ed. Heyn.;* other *Edd.* read *marpesia.*)

MĔRŌ (merum), ōnis, m. *a wine-bibber.* The emperor Tiberius was called so, instead of Nero; his whole name was Tiber. Claudius Nero. *Suet.*

MĔRŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a basket.* *Vitruv.* 5, 12, 5.

MĔRŎBĬBŬS (merum & bibo), a, um, adj. *drinking wine unmixed with water,* which, in ancient times, was done by none but drunkards. *Plaut.* Anus merobiba.

MEROCTES. See *Morochites.*

MĔRŎĒ (Μερόη), es, f. *an island of Ethiopia, now the province of Athar.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Meröis, idis, f. *of or pertaining to it.* *Plin.* herba.

MĔRŎPĒ (Μερόπη), es, f. *the daughter of Atlas, and wife of Sisyphus, one of the Pleiades. Her star appears more dim and obscure than the rest of the Pleiades, because she married a mortal.* *Ovid.*

MĔRŎPS, ŏpis, m. *the husband of Clymene, and probably father to Phaeton, though Clymene pretended Phœbus was the father of Phaeton.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of the island of Cos.* The inhabitants of this island are also called *Meropes.* *Quint.* —— ¶ Also, a bird, *the bee-eater* (Merops apiaster, L.). *Virg.*

MERSĬTŌ (mergo), as, a. 1. *to dip frequently.* *Solin.*

MERSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plunge or dip frequently.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* leto, *to kill, destroy.* *Horat.* Mersor civilibus undis

MERSUS, a, um. See *Mergo.*

MERTO, as, a. 1. *for* Merso, as. *Acc.*

MĔRŬLĂ (from merus, *h. e.* solus), æ, f. *a blackbird, ousel.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a fish,* called *a merling, a whiting, κόττυφος.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of hydraulic machine,* producing sounds which resemble those of blackbirds. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.* *Liv.*

MĔRŬLENTŬS (merum), a, um, adj. *drunk.* *Fulg.*

MĔRŬLŬS (merus), i, m. *a blackbird.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

MĔRUM, i, n. See *Merus, a, um.*

MĔRŬS (perhaps from μείρω), a, um, adj *pure, unmixed, ἄκρατος.* *Colum.* gustus. *Ovid.* undæ, *mere water, not mixed with wine.* *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* vinum. *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Merum, *sc.* vinum, *pure wine, not mixed with water,* which was commonly not in use among the ancients; drunkards only used to drink pure wine. The Romans generally mixed one part of wine with two parts of water. Hence, *Liv.* Meram libertatem haurire, *h. e.* *in copious draughts like wine-bibbers.* *Ovid.* lac. *Pandect.* Imperium aut merum, aut mixtum est. —— ¶ Hence, also, *merely, barely, nothing but.* *Cic.* monstra. *Id.* Merum bellum loquitur. *Id.* Mera scelera. *Varr.* aquæ. *Terent.* spes. *Horat.* Vineta crepat mera. —— ¶ Also, *naked, bare.* *Juvenal.* pes. —— ¶ Also, *clear, bright.* *Plaut.* clamor. *Petron.* Mero meridie. — Hence, figur. *pure, true, genuine.* *Horat.* libertas. *Plin. Ep.* Græcia.

MERX (mercor), cis, f. *any kind of ware or merchandise; goods, commodities, τὰ ἀγοράσματα.* *Cic.* fallax. *Colum.* esculenta, *eatables, food, victuals.* *Plin.* Frumenta in merce sunt, *are for sale.* —— ¶ Also, for *res, a thing.* *Plaut.* Ætas merx mala est. Also, of men. *Id.* Mala merx est, *a good-for-nothing fellow, fellow not worth hanging.* *Ovid.* Merces femineæ, *things for women.*

MĔSĂ (μέση), æ, f. *h. e.* Media. *Plin.*

MĔSANCŬLON (μεσάγκυλον), i, n. or **MĔSANCŬLĂ**, æ, *a kind of javelin, having the thong, to hold it by, in the middle.* *Gell.*

MĔSAULŎS (μέσαυλος), i, f. same as *Andron, a narrow passage between two rooms or walls.* *Vitruv.* 6, 7, 5. Mesaulœ (*Ed. Lat.* reads *mesaulæ*).

MĔSĒ (μέση), es, f. *the middle note, the note* A. According to others, *the middle string of a musical instrument.* *Vitruv.*

MĔSEMBRĬĂ, æ, f. now *Mesember, a city of Thrace, on the shore of the Euxine.* *Plin.* — Hence, Mesembriăcus, a, um, *pertaining to Mesembria.* *Ovid.*

MĔSĒS (Μέσης), æ, m. *the north-west wind by north.* According to others, *the north-*

east wind by north, between boreas *and* cæcias. *Plin.*

MĔSŎBRĂCHȲS (μεσόβραχυς), *sc.* pes, *a foot* (of a verse) *consisting of five syllables, of which the one in the middle is short,* as, pulcherrimarum. *Diomed.*

MĔSŎCHŎRŎS (μεσόχορος), i, m. *one who stands in the middle of a choir; the leader or director of a band of music.* *Sidon.*

MĔSŎLĂBUM (μεσόλαβον), i, n. *a mathematical instrument for finding out middle proportional lines.* *Vitruv.*

MĔSŎLEUCŎS (μεσόλευκος), i, *white in the middle.* — Hence, *a black gem, having a white stroke in the middle, is called so.* *Plin.* — Also, *an herb with a white stroke through the middle of the leaf.* *Plin.*

MĔSŎMĔLĂS (μεσομέλας), ănos, *black in the middle.* Hence, is called *a precious stone having a black vein parting every color in the middle.* *Plin.* 37, 63.

MĔSŎNAUTĂ (μεσοναύτης), æ, m. perhaps, *a seaman inferior to a pilot, but superior to a rower.* *Pandect.*

MĔSŎPŎTĂMĬĂ (Μεσοποταμία), æ, f. *a country of Asia between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.* — Hence, Mesopotamius, a, um, *pertaining to Mesopotamia.* *Valer.* ap. *Vopisc.*

MĔSOSPHÆRUM (μεσόσφαιρον), i, n. *a species of nard.* *Plin.*

MĔSPĬLUM (μέσπιλον), i, n. *a medlar.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a medlar-tree.* *Pallad.*

MĔSPĬLŎS (μεσπίλη), i, f. *the medlar-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a medlar.* *Pallad.*

MĔSSĂLĪNĂ, æ, f. *the infamous wife of the emperor Claudius.*

MĔSSĂLLĂ, or MĔSSĀLĂ, æ, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

MĔSSĀNĂ (Μεσσήνη), æ, f. now *Messina, a town of Sicily and colony of Messene in Peloponnesus.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Messene; a city in the Peloponnesus.* *Stat.* — Hence, Messanius, a, um, *for* Messenius. *Ovid.*

MĔSSĀPĬĂ, æ, f. *a part of Lower Italy;* it is the same as *Calabria*, *Plin.*, or *Apulia*, *Fest.* — Hence, Messapius, a, um, *Apulian*, or *Calabrian.* *Ovid.* — Messapii, *the inhabitants.* *Liv.*

MĔSSĀPŬS, i, m. *a prince of Apulia or Calabria.* *Virg.* — Hence, Messapius, a, um. See *Messapia.*

MĔSSĒIS (Μεσσηΐς), ĭdis, f. *a fountain of Thessaly.* *Plin.* — Hence, *adj.*, Messeides undæ. *Valer. Flacc.*

MĔSSĒNĒ (Μεσσήνη), es, or MĔSSĒNĂ, æ, f. *the capital of Messenia in the Peloponnesus.* — Hence, Messenius, a, um, *pertaining to it, Messenian.* *Ovid.* — Messenii, *the inhabitants.* *Liv.* — Messenia (*sc.* regio, terra), *the country of the Peloponnesus, of which Messene is the capital.*

MĔSSĬŎ (meto, ere), ōnis, f. *a mowing or reaping.* *Varr.*

MĔSSIS (Id.), is, f. *a reaping and gathering in of corn* and other fruits. *Cic.* Quid sit sementis ac messis, &c. *Plin.* Messem facere. *Cic.* amittere. — Also, *the gathering in of honey.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *corn gathered off a field.* *Varr.* and *Virg.* — Hence, in a more extended signification. *Stat.* Messis Cilicum et Arabum, *h. e. frankincense and saffron.* *Id.* Messis bellatura, *the men that came forth from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus had sowed.* — Also, *fruits which are to be gathered.* *Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your hopes are but in the bud.* *Tibull.* Urere suas messes, *to fire his own corn-rick.* —— ¶ Also, *the time of reaping and gathering*, h. e. *the harvest.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Plin.* Messibus, *h. e.* tempore messium. — Hence, in a more extended signification, in counting, *a year.* *Martial.* quarta, trigesima. —— ¶ Also, figur. *Plaut.* Mali messem metere, *to earn ingratitude.* *Cic.* temporis Sullani, *h. e.* when many were either killed or deprived of their fortune. —— ¶ The *acc.* *Messim* occurs sometimes. *Varr.* —— ¶ *Messis* is found in the *masc.* gender in *Lucil.*

MĔSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a reaper, mower.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *Plaut.* Sator scelerum et messor.

MĔSSŌRĬŬS (messor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to reapers or mowing.* *Cic.* corbis.

MĔSSŪRĂ, æ, f. same as *Messio.* *Diomed.*

MĔSSŬS, a, um. See *Meto, ere.*

MĔT, a syllable affixed to some pronouns, *Terent.* Egomet. *Cic.* Memet. *Lucret.* Tutemet. — It is said to signify *self:* but Cicero has *de memet ipso*, which would be pleonastic.

MĒTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *any thing in the form of a cone or pyramid*, as a hay-rick. *Cic.* Umbra terræ est meta noctis. *Colum.* Fenum exstruere in metas, *to make hay-ricks.* *Plin.* Metas (feni) accendere, *h. e. hay-ricks.* *Martial.* lactis, *h. e.* caseus. So, also, *Id.* Lactans meta. — *Pandect.* Meta, *the upper mill-stone* (as *catillus* is the lower). — Especially, *the pyramidal column at each end of the Roman circus, round which the horses and chariots turned seven times.* *Sueton.* *Cæs.* 39. Metæ sublatæ refers also to *the brick wall* (spina) *in the middle of the* Circus, *at both the extremities of which there were the* metæ *or goals.* Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Interiorem metam curru terere, *not to digress or deviate; to go straight forward.* *Cic.* In hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit, *suffered somewhat, met with a rub* (as if by running foul of the turning-place).—¶ Also, *any place of turning.* *Virg.* Metas lustrare Pachyni, *to sail round the promontory of Pachynus.* *Liv.* Ad metam eandem solis, *h. e.* initium anni solaris et lunaris. —— ¶ Also, *the goal, end, extremity, boundary, limit, fixed term, period.* *Virg.* Metamque tenebant. *Id.* mortis. *Ovid.* ultima. *Id.* Properare ad metam. *Id.* Vitæ metam tangere. *Virg.* ævi. *Sil.* Terrarum invisere metas. — *Ovid.* Sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque, *it was noon.* — *Virg.* Nox mediam cœli metam contigerat, *h. e.* medium cœlum.

MĔTĂBĂSIS (μετάβασις), is, f. *a metabasis, transition; a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.* *Quintil.*

MĔTĂCISMŬS (μετακισμός), i, m. *a metacism, the frequent collision of the letter* M; as, *Mammam ipsam amo, quasi meam animam.* *Martian. Capell.* — According to *Diomed.*, *when the letter* M *terminates a word, and the next begins with a vowel;* as, *Quousque tandem abutere.*

MĔTĂLEPSIS (μετάληψις), is, f. *metalepsis, a figure of rhetoric by which the consequent is put for that which precedes, especially when this exchange of idea is twofold, as when* arista *is put for* harvest, *and that for* a year. *Quintil.*

MĒTĀLIS (meta), e, adj. *conical.* *Fest.*

MĒTĀLITĔR (metalis), adv. *in the form of a cone, conically.* *Martian. Capell.*

MĔTĂLLĀRĬŬS (metallum), a, um, adj. *working in mines.* *Cod. Just.*

MĔTĂLLĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to metal, metallic, mineral.* *Plin.* natura. —— ¶ Also, *occupied with metal or in mines, working in mines.* — Hence, Metallicus, *subst.*, *a miner, mine-digger, digger of metals; a laborer in mines.* *Plin.* — Also, *one that is condemned to the mines.* *Pandect.*

MĔTĂLLĬFĔR (metallum & fero), a, um, adj. *yielding or producing metal, metalliferous.* *Sil.* terra.

MĔTĂLLUM (μέταλλον), i, n. *metal.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Horat.* Libertas potior metallis, *than gold and silver.* — Also, of other things which are dug and fetched out of the earth, as marble, *Stat.*; precious stones, *Pacat.*; sulphur, *Apul.*; salt, *Prudent.* — Hence, figur. *kind, nature, quality, disposition.* *Claudian.* Secula meliore metallo. —— ¶ Also, *a mine.* *Plin.* aurarium, argentarium, ferrarium. *Id.* cretæ, *a chalk-pit.* *Id.* Auri metallum. *Lucan.* auriferum. *Id.* silicum, *a stone-quarry.* *Liv.* Metalla instituit. *Sueton.* Jus metallorum, *the right of mining on one's own lands.* *Plin. Ep.* Damnare in metallum, *or, Suet.* Condemnare ad metalla, *to condemn to labor in the mines or stone-quarries.*

MĔTĂMĔLŎS (μετάμελος), i, m. *a repenting of what one has done.* *Varr.*

MĔTĂMŎRPHŌSIS (μεταμόρφωσις), is, f. *a transformation, change of shape, metamorphosis.* — Hence, Metamorphoses, *one of Ovid's poems.*

MĔTĂNŒĂ (μετάνοια), æ, f. *penitence.* *Auson.*

MĔTĂPHŎRĂ (μεταφορά), æ, f. *the transferring of a word from its proper signification for the sake of beauty or force; a metaphor;* as, oculus, *h. e. the most beautiful; the most dear.* *Quintil.*

MĔTĂPLĂSMŬS (μεταπλασμός), i, m. *a metaplasm; a figure in rhetoric, wherein words or letters are transposed, contrary to their natural order.* *Quintil.*

MĔTĂPONTUM, i, n. *a town of* Lucania *in Italy.* — Hence, Metapontinus, a, um, *pertaining to* Metapontum. *Liv.* — Metapontini, orum, *the inhabitants of* Metapontum. *Liv.*

MĒTĀRĬŬS (meta), a, um. adj. *relating to bounds, limits, borders.* *Arnob.* circumscriptio, *a confining by limits, boundaries,* &c.

MĔTĂTHĔSIS (μετάθεσις), is, f. *transposition of letters, metathesis.* *Diomed.*

MĒTĀTĬŎ (metor), ōnis, f. *a measuring or meting out, disposing, laying out, ordering, arranging.* *Colum.* vinearum.

MĒTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a surveyor, measurer, disposer.* *Cic.* castrorum, *a quarter-master who meted out the ground for pitching a camp.* *Plin.* oliveti. *Cic.* urbis.

MĒTĀTŌRĬŬS (metator), a, um, adj. *relating to the measuring or setting out of a place*, as of a camp. — Also, figur. *Sidon.* pagina, *a letter to provide for lodgings.*

MĒTĀTŪRĂ, æ, f. same as *Metatio.* *Lactant.*

MĔTAURŬS (Μέταυρος), i, m. now *Metro, a river of* Umbria *in Italy.* *Liv.* — Also, *adj.* *Horat.* Metaurum flumen. —— ¶ Also, *a river in the country of the* Bruttii. *Plin.*

MĔTĂXĂ (μέταξα), or MĂTĂXĂ, æ, f. *raw silk.* *Pandect.* — Also, *a thread, string, rope.* *Vitruv.*

MĔTĂXĀRĬŬS (metaxa), i, m. *a dealer in silks, silk-mercer.* *Cod. Just.*

MĔTĔLLŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman family of the* gens Cæcilia. — Adj. *pertaining to this family or one of this family.* — *Subst.* A male person belonging to this family is called *Metellus*, a female, *Metella.* — *Metellus Macedonicus* reduced Macedonia to a Roman province. — Hence, Metellinus, a, um, *relating to this family or to a member of it.* *Cic.* oratio, *against Metellus.*

MĔTEMPSȲCHŌSIS (μετεμψύχωσις), is, f. *the transmigration of souls from body to body: metempsychosis.* *Tertull.*

MĔTĔNSŌMĂTŌSIS (μετενσωμάτωσις), is, f. *the transformation of one body into another.* *Tertull.*

MĔTHŎDĬCĒ (μεθοδική), es, f. *sc.* pars grammaticæ, *h. e. which treats of the rules.* *Quintil.*

MĔTHŎDĬCŬS (μεθοδικός), a, um, adj. *methodic.* *Cels.* in *præfat.* medici, *h. e. who differ from others, and have a peculiar mode of curing diseases,* &c.

MĔTHŎDĬUM (μεθόδιον), ii, n. *a jest, joke; a cunning contrivance.* *Petron.* 36. *Ed. Anton.* reads *methodo*, in the same signification.

MĔTHŎDŬS, and MĔTHŎDŎS (μέθοδος), i, f. *a method*, h. e. *the manner or peculiar manner of doing any thing;* consequently, also, *of treating diseases.* *Auson.* — Also, *a cunning contrivance.*

MĔTHȲMNĂ, æ, f. *a town of the island of Lesbos, celebrated for its wines.* — Hence, Methymnæus, a, um, *pertaining to it.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Methymnæi, *the inhabitants.* *Curt.* —— ¶ Methymnias, ădis, f. *Methymnian, pertaining to* Methymna. *Ovid.*

MĔTĬCŬLŎSŬS (metus), a, um, adj. *fearful, timorous, timid*, ψοφοδεής. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *terrible, fearful, hazardous.* *Plaut.*

MĒTĬŎR, iris, mensus (*rarely* metitus) sum, dep. 4. *to mete, measure, take measure of, survey*, μετρέω. *Cic.* agrum. *Id.* frumentum. *Horat.* nummos, *h. e. not to count, but to measure with a modius, on account of the great amount.* *Cic.* pedes syllabis. *Ovid.* (speaking of Phœbus as the sun), Metior annum, *I measure the year*, h. e. *I divide it into months.* — Also, passively. *Cic.* Mensa spatia. — Hence, *to measure by paces, walking,* &c. *to pass; to wander, go or pass through; to traverse.* *Horat.* sacram viam (of the stately gait of a person proud of his riches). *Catull.* Metiens iter annum

(luna) cursu. *Ovid.* aquas, *to sail through.* *Virg.* æquor curru. *Sil.* juga Pyrenes venatibus. — So, also, *to end, to finish, to perform, to make.* *Ovid.* Duas partes lucis Hyperione menso, *the sun having performed two parts of his diurnal course.* Also, merely, Metiri, *for* ire. *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 4, 11. — Figur. *to estimate, judge of, value.* *Cic.* omnia voluptate. *Nep.* homines virtute, non fortuna. *Liv.* odium aliorum odio suo. Also, with *ex.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Fidelitatem aliorum ex mea conscientia metior. Also, without an *ablat.* *Quintil.* vires suas. *Lucan.* sua regna. Also, with the *ablat.* to the question, *Wherewith? Whereby?* *Cic.* aliquid auribus. *Horat.* oculo latus, *to measure, survey,* &c. *Ovid.* Metiri animo aliquid, *to ponder, consider.* *Pandect.* aliquid ingenio. —— ¶ Also, *to mete or measure out, parcel out, distribute.* *Cæs.* Militibus frumentum. *Horat.* vinum. —— ¶ *Metitus,* for *mensus,* is found in *Pandect.*

METIOSĔDUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul, near* Lutetia Parisiorum *or Paris.* *Cæs.*

MĔTĪTŎR (metior), ōris, m. same as *Mensor.* *Frontin.*

MĔTĬUS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* — Adj. *Plaut.* porta, *h. e.* Esquilina, *one of the Roman gates, without which criminals were punished, the dead burned, and near which the public executioner lived.* — *Subst.* as, Spurius Metius Tarpa, *a critic, particularly of dramatic compositions.* *Cic.* and *Horat.*

MĔTŌ (unc.), as, āvi ātum, a. 1. same as *Metor, to measure, mark out, set out.* *Virg.* loca. *Hirt.* Metatis castris.

MĔTŌ (unc.), is, messui, messum, a. and n. 3. As an *intrans.* it signifies *to mow, reap, crop, gather,* ἀμάω. *Varr.* Quum est seges, metendum. Also, of a vintage or wine-gathering. *Virg.* Postremus metito. — Proverbially, *Cic.* Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *h. e. as a man sows, so shall he reap.* *Plaut.* Sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one for himself.* *Id.* Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, *I have no advantage of it, it does not concern me.* —— ¶ As a *trans.* it signifies *to mow, cut, crop, gather.* *Prop.* arva. *Ovid.* farra. Also, of wine-gathering. *Plin.* vindemiam. *Id.* Uva metitur, *is picked or gathered.* Also, of other things. *Id.* tus. Hence, figur. of bees. *Virg.* Metunt fruges. — The particip. *Messus, a, um,* is found in *Varr.* and *Virg.* — With poets, *to inhabit, to live in.* *Sil.* Qui Batulum (a town) metunt, *h. e.* incolunt. — Also, figur. *to cut, cut off or down, clip, pluck, gather, tear, pull or knock off.* *Ovid.* lilia virga. *Martial.* barbam forcipe. *Juvenal.* barbam. *Martial.* capillos. *Id.* rosam pollice. *Ovid.* Farra metebat aper. — Also, *to cut down, to slay.* *Virg.* proxima quæque gladio. *Horat.* Primos et extremos metendo stravit humum. So, also, of the mowing of death. *Horat.* Metit Orcus grandia cum parvis. —— ¶ The perfect, *Messui,* is found in *Cato* ap. *Prisc.*

MĔTŎCHĒ (μετοχή), es, f. same as *Participium.* *Auson.* in *Ep.* 6, 7. But others read *methodus.*

MĔTŒCŬS (μέτοικος), i, m. *a stranger, foreigner, new comer, colonist.* *Eumen.*

MĔTŌNȲMĬĂ (μετωνυμία), æ, f. *metonymy,* h. e. *a rhetorical figure, by which one word (name) is put for another.* *Quintil.*

MĔTŌPĂ (μετόπη), æ, f. in architecture, *the space between tooth and tooth* (denticulus), *or between triglyph and triglyph.* *Vitruv.*

MĔTŌPĬŎN (μετώπιον), or -UM, ii, n. *gum ammoniac,* which drops from a certain tree in Africa. *Plin.* — *The tree itself* is called *metops.* *Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *oil of bitter almonds.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an Egyptian ointment or salve.* *Plin.*

MĔTŌPŌSCŎPŎS (μετωποσκόπος), or -ŬS, i, m. *a physiognomist, one who told one's fortune by inspecting the countenance.* *Suet.*

METOPS, opis. See *Metopion.*

MĒTŎR (meta), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to measure, mete,* μετρέω, ὁρίζω. *Ovid.* cælum. *Plin.* Indiam. Figur. *to go, pass, walk, wander, or travel through, to traverse.* *Sil.* agros. —— ¶ Particularly, *to set or lay out, bound, limit.* *Liv.* regiones (for a temple). *Virg.* agros. So, also, urbem, at the building of it; as, *Plin.* Alexandriam. Especially, *Cæl.* ap. *Non.* castra, *to measure out the ground for pitching a camp.* So, also, *Liv.* frontem castrorum. — *Castra metari,* signifies, also, in general, *to pitch a camp, encamp,* *Sallust.,* &c. — Hence, *to build, erect, raise.* *Plin.* tabernacula ciliciis. —— ¶ Metatus, *pass.* *Horat.*

MĔTRĒTĂ (μετρητής), æ, f. properly, *one that measures.* Hence, same as *Cadus, a measure of things liquid, containing ten congii.* *Colum.* — Also, a greater measure of liquids, as *a tun, cask or barrel.* *Plaut.* Navis, metretas quæ trecentas tolleret. *Colum.* olivaria. *Martial.* Plurimus Hispanas mittet mihi nauta metretas, *h. e. barrels or tuns of goods.*

MĔTRĬCŬS (μετρικός), a, um, adj. *relating to measure, according to or keeping time and measure.* *Plin.* leges (of the pulse). — Hence, *relating to the metre of verses, metrical, relating to verses.* *Quintil.* pes. *Gell.* Metricus (scriptor), *who treats of versification.*

MĔTRŎCŌMĬĂ (μητροκωμία), æ, f. *a village which has sent colonies to other villages, a mother-village.* *Cod. Just.*

MĔTRŎPŎLIS (μητρόπολις), is, f. *a city from which other cities have received their colonists, a mother-city.* Also, *the metropolis or capital of any country.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Thessaly,* the inhabitants of which are called Metropolitæ. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Phrygia.*

MĔTRŎPŎLĪTĂ (μητροπολίτης), æ, m. *a metropolitan, a bishop in a capital city, an archbishop.* *Venant. Fortun.* —— ¶ Also, *an inhabitant of the town of Metropolis.* See *Metropolis.*

MĔTRŎPŎLĪTĀNŬS (metropolita), a, um, adj. *relating to the capital.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *in or of the town Metropolis, pertaining to it.* *Liv.*

MĔTRUM (μέτρον), i, n. *a measure,* particularly, *the measure of a verse, metre.* *Quintil.,* *Tibull.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a verse.* *Colum.* Virgilii.

MĔTŬENS, entis, particip. from metuo. —— ¶ Adj. *fearing, afraid.* *Cic.* Metuens legum. *Lucan.* Roma metuens domini. *Ovid.* Metuentior deorum. *Tacit.* Metuentior in posterum.

MĒTŬLĂ (dimin. of meta), æ, f. *a small pyramid or obelisk.* *Plin. Ep.*

MĔTŬŌ (metus), is, ui, n. and a. 3. As an *intrans.* it signifies *to fear, be afraid,* φοβέομαι, particularly when it is the effect of an idea of some threatening evil, but *timere* generally denotes the effect of some external cause, a being frightened. With *de* following, *for,* or *concerning.* *Cic.* de sua vita. Also, with *a* following, *to be afraid of or fear* a person. *Liv.* ab Hannibale. Also, with other words, as *quid, quot,* &c. *to expect fearfully, to be in doubt, irresolute, undetermined, to wish to be informed about something from motives of fear.* *Plaut.* Metuo, quot patres fuerint, *I wonder, am curious, expect fearfully,* &c. *Terent.* Metuo, quid agam, *I do not know what to do.* *Id.* Metui, quid futurum esset, *I was anxious, I fearfully expected,* &c. *Plaut.* Non metuo, quin, &c. *I do not doubt,* &c. In this signification, *metuo* is synonymous with *vereor,* and frequently denotes merely *anxious uncertainty,* without implying apprehension of danger. — Also, with the *dative* following to the question, *For whom? On whose account?* *Plaut.* pueris. *Virg.* senectæ. —— ¶ It is also used as a *transitive,* and signifies *to fear, apprehend.* *Cic.* insidias ab aliquo. *Id.* aliquem. Also, with the *infinit.* following, *h. e. to fear or to be afraid of, to hesitate, not to dare, not to wish.* *Ovid.* natare. *Liv.* tentare spem certaminis. *Horat.* Metuit tangi, *he does not suffer himself to be touched.* — Metuo ne, *lest.* *Terent.,* expresses a wish that something may not be done or happen; but Metuo, ut, *or* ne non, *lest not.* *Plaut.,* a wish that something may happen or be done. — Also, figur. of inanimate things. *Varr.* Quæ res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem. *Horat.* Fides metuit culpari. *Id.* Penna metuens solvi (metuere, *for* non posse). — Also, *to fear, revere.* *Terent.* patrem. — Also, same as Caveo, *to beware, take heed or care of, to endeavor to avoid.* *Horat.* nocentem corporibus austrum. — Also, with the *infinit.* following, *to be by no means inclined.* *Horat.* reddere, *to return never, never give back.* —— ¶ Particip. Metutus, a, um. *Lucret.* Metutum, *h. e.* quod metuerant homines. —— ¶ Metuiri, *for* metutum iri. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Metuo et timeo, in *Plaut.* is a pleonasm. —— ¶ See, also, *Metuens.*

MĔTŬS (perhaps from μέδος, *h. e.* φόβος, *Hesych.*), us, m. *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety,* φόβος. *Terent.* In metu esse, *to fear, to be afraid.* *Cic.* In metu esse, *to be feared.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Metum habere, *to fear, be afraid.* *Ovid.* Metum habere, *to cause or produce fear, to be terrible.* *Id.* Metum concipere, *or, Liv.* capere, *to become afraid.* *Cæs.* alicui injicere, *or, Liv.* inferre, *or, Cic.* afferre, offerre, objicere, *or, Ovid.* facere, *to put one in fear, to cause fear, make afraid, or,* in a higher degree, *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* incutere. *Cæs.* Metu territare, *to put in fear, make afraid.* *Id.* Metu perterreri, *to fear, be afraid.* *Terent.* Metum accipere. *Quintil.* pati. *Terent.* Mihi est metus (with an *accus.* and *infinit.* following). *Plin.* Est in metu peregrinantium, ut, &c. *h. e.* peregrinantes metuunt, ne, &c. *Liv.* Nullus hostium metus in propinquo est, *h. e.* nullus hostis timetur. *Cic.* In metu ponere aliquid, *to be afraid of, to think something to be dreadful.* *Terent.* Metum alicui adimere, *or, Cic.* abstergere, *or, Cæs.* tollere, *or, Cic.* dejicere, *or* depellere, *or, Terent.* amovere, *or, Liv.* removere, *or, Ovid.* excutere, *to take away, remove.* *Virg.* Solvere metus, *to remove, give up.* *Hirt.* Metum deponere, *or, Ovid.* ponere, *to give up.* *Cic.* Aliquem metu liberare, *or* exonerare. — The thing of which one is afraid, is expressed by the genit., by *a,* or by *ne.* *Cic.* existimationis. *Liv.* hostium. *Id.* a Romanis. *Ovid.* Esse metus cœpit, ne, &c. Also, by the accus. and infinit. *Terent.* Also, by an adject. *Id.* alienus, *h. e.* aliorum. Also, by *propter.* *Cic.* Esse in metu propter te. Also, by *de, on account of, with respect to.* *Cic.* Also, the person being afraid, in the *genit.* *Cic.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *reverence, awe, veneration.* *Horat.* Meus trepidat metu. *Virg.* Laurus multos metu servata per annos. *Val. Flacc.* Metum numenque deo addidit. —— ¶ Also, *that which causes fear, the cause of fear, a dreadful thing, terror,* &c. *Stat.* Libyci metus, *h. e. the head of Medusa.* *Tacit.* Metus ejus rimatur *Suet.* Metus et angor. —— ¶ *Metus* is found as a *feminine* in *Enn.*

MĔVĀNĬĂ, æ, f. now *Bevagna, a town of Umbria.* — Hence, Mevānas, ātis, adj. *belonging to Mevania.* *Plin.* ager. *Id.* Mevanates, *the inhabitants of it.*

MĒUM (μῆον), i, n. *an herb with a stalk and leaves like anise; spignel, baldmoney, meu,* (Æthusa Meum, L.). *Plin.* 20, 94.

MĔŬS (ἐμός, ή, όν), a, um, adj. *belonging to me, my, mine, my own.* *Terent.* Meus gnatus. — Also, with a *genit.* following, *Liv.* Meum dictum consulis. — Also, passively or objectively. *Liv.* Crimina mea, *h. e.* contra me. — Also, *originating or proceeding from, made by me.* *Cic.* Mei sunt ordines, mea est descriptio. — Also, *mine, h. e. I am in the habit of, I use, it is my custom,* &c. *Terent.* Simulatio non est mea. *Id.* Mentiri non est meum. — Hence, also, *mine, my property.* *Cic.* De meo, *of my own.* *Terent.* De meo, *of mine, at my cost.* So, also, Mea (*neut. plur.*). *Terent.* and *Horat.* Mei, orum, *my friends or relations.* *Cic.* Also, *my people, my servants.* *Plin. Ep.* — Meus, my, h. e. *my friend.* *Cic.* Nero meus. So, also, Mea (*femin.*), *my,* h. e. *my good, my dear.* *Terent.* Mea Pythias. *Ovid.* O mea, *or, Terent.,* Mea tu, *my dear, my dear love, my child,* &c. in familiar or confidential speech. — Meus sum, *I am in my mind, in my senses.* *Ovid.* Also, *I am at my own disposal, free, my own master.* *Pers.* Also, figur. *I do not copy or imitate any one's manner of writing, make use of my own method.* *Cic.* — *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Meus est, *he is mine,* h. e. *I have him, I have caught him, he is in my power.* — *Phædr.* Meus homo, *h. e. this*

simpleton of mine. So, also, Catull. Stupor meus, this stupid fellow of mine. — Meus, my, h. e. the one of whom I am just now speaking Petron. homo. — ¶ Vocat. Mi, mea, meum. But sometimes mi occurs for mea, meum. Apul. Mi soror. Id. Mi sidus. Also, Plaut. Mi homines. Also, Meus, for mi. Virgil. Meus sanguis. — Meum, for meorum. Plaut. — Meopte, for meo, or meo ipsius. Id. So, also, Meapte. Terent. Also, Meamet. Plaut.

MI, for mihi. — Also, vocat. of meus. See Ego and Meus.

MICĂ (unc.), æ, f. a crumb, broken bit, morsel, small fragment, little piece, grain, ψίξ, ψιχός. Petron. panis. Lucret. auri. Plin. salis. Horat. Mica saliens, sc. salis. Plin. Tus in micas friatur. — Hence, figur. a bit, a grain, a little. Catull. salis, wit. — ¶ Also, a dining-room, dining-hall in Rome, perhaps belonging to the emperor Domitian; so called on account of its small size. Martial.

MICĀNS, tis, particip. from mico. — ¶ Adj. glittering, shining, flashing, glancing, στίλβων. Ovid. Micans aurum. Prudent. Micantior.

MĪCĀRĬŬS (mica), a, um, adj. properly, one who collects small particles of bread. Hence, economical, sparing, frugal. Petron. 73. homo. Al. aliter leg.

MĬCĀTŬS (mico), us, m. a quick motion to and fro, in all directions, as of a tongue. Martian. Capell.

MĬCŎ (meo), as, ui, n. 1. to move quickly, have a tremulous motion, quiver, beat, palpitate, pant, as the heart or pulse does. Cic. Arteriæ micant. Virg. Linguis micat ore trisulcis (of a serpent which moves its tongue quickly to and fro). Liv. Micantes fulsere gladii (in combat). — Hence, to tremble, shake, quake, quiver. Ovid. Corda timore micant. Id. cor. Cic. Anguem cervice micantem. Virg. Micant digiti (of a hand cut off). Id. Micat (equus) auribus. — Also, to break forth, spring forth. Lucan. Micuere fontes. — Cic. Micare, sc. digitis, to play at the game called in Italy Mora, in which two persons suddenly raise or compress the fingers, and at the same instant guess each at the number of the other, λαγχάνειν; also, to determine any thing by suddenly raising the fingers, for instance, who is to have or do any thing. Hence, of a very honest person, Cic. Dignus est quicum in tenebris mices, h. e. you may trust him so far as to play this game with him in the dark. — ¶ Also, to glitter, glisten, sparkle, shine, glance, flash, στίλβειν. Virg. Æther ignibus micat. Liv. Fulmina micabant. Id. ignes. Id. Micare gladiis. Ovid. Micans stella. Id. aurum. Also, figur. of shining eyes. Virg. Oculis micat ignis. Liv. Vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit.

MĪCRŎPSȲCHŎS (μικρόψυχος), or -ŬS, i, little-minded, narrow-minded, pusillanimous, faint-hearted, mean-spirited. Plin. and Martial.

MĪCRŎSPHÆRUM (μικρόσφαιρον), i, n. a species of nard. Plin.

MICTĬLIS (mingo), e, adj. bad, mean, worthless. Lucil. ap. Non. cap. 2. n. 532. ex emend. Scalig.

MICTĬŎ. See Minctio.

MICTŌRĬŬS (mingo), a, um, adj. diuretic. Cœl. Aurel.

MICTŬĀLIS (mictus), e, adj. same as Mictorius. Apul.

MICTŬRĬŎ (desider. of mingo) is, n. 4. to desire to make water, οὐρητιάω. Also, to make water. Juvenal.

MICTŬS (mingo), us, m. a making water. Cœl. Aurel.

MĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of mica), æ, f. a small crumb, piece. Cels.

MĪDĀS, and **MIDĂ** (Μίδας), æ, m. a king of Phrygia, who demanded of Bacchus, that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted. But when even the food was transformed into gold at his touch, he implored Bacchus to take back the fatal privilege. The god then ordered him to wash himself in the river Pactolus. The property of transforming every thing into gold was then transferred to the waters of the Pactolus. Pan and Apollo appointed Midas their umpire in a musical contest. Midas gave to the syrinx of Pan the preference over the lyre of Apollo, and was therefore punished by the latter with a pair of ass's ears. Ovid.

MĪGDĬLȲBS (μίγδα & Λίψ), ȳbis, m. both of Libyan and Tyrian descent, as the Carthaginians were. Plaut.

MĪGRĀTĬŎ (migro), ōnis, f. a removal, changing one's habitation, migration, μετοίκησις. Liv. and Cic. — ¶ Figur. Cic. Verbo migrationes (sunt) in alienum multæ, h. e. tropes, figurative significations.

MĪGRŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. As an intrans. it signifies to quit or leave a place, depart, remove, leave one's habitation, μετοικέω. Terent. ex urbe rus. Figur. Cic. de vita, or ex vita, to die. Horat. Equiti migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos. Lucret. Omnia migrant, every thing changes. — ¶ To move or remove to. Cic. ad generum. Id. in locum. Liv. Romam. — Figur. Pandect. ad alìud matrimonium, to proceed to or engage in. — Hence, to turn, change. Lucret. in colorem marmoreum. Plin. Cornua in mucronem migrantia, h. e. terminating. — ¶ As a transit. it signifies to remove from or leave a place. Gell. nidum. — Also, to remove, transport, transfer. Liv. Difficilia migratu. Sil. Regna migrantur, h. e. transferuntur. — Also, to go beyond, transgress, violate, break, παραβαίνειν. Cic. jus civile. — ¶ Migrassit, for migraverit. Cic. e xii. tab.

MĪHIPTĔ, same as Mihi ipsi. Cato ap. Fest.

MĪLĀNĬŌN (Μειλανίων, ωνος), ōnis, m. the husband of Atalanta, the daughter of Iasius. Ovid.

MILE, MILIES, MILESIMUS, &c. See Mille, &c.

MĪLĔS (from mile, h. e. mille), ĭtis, m. and f. a soldier, στρατιώτης, ὁπλίτης. Liv. Milites legere, or, Sallust. scribere, to levy or enlist. — Miles is also frequently put collectively for milites, the soldiery, army, &c. especially with historians, in opposition to senatus, populus, plebs. Virg., Liv. &c. — Hence, figur. Ovid. Rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, sc. in pariendo. Id. Miles Phœbes (of a nymph who was an attendant and companion of Diana). — Also, a chess-man. Ovid. — ¶ When joined to eques, it is frequently put for pedes (πεζὸς) a foot-soldier. Cæs. and Liv. — ¶ Also, any one who serves as a soldier, a military man, a warrior, a soldier; consequently, also, an officer in the army. Plaut. and Terent. — ¶ Also, an officer, or servant of the emperor. Cod. Theod. — The servants of magistrates are likewise called milites, h. e. apparitores. Pandect.

MĪLĒSĬŬS (Μιλήσιος), a, um, adj. of Miletus, Milesian. Cic. mulier. Ovid. crimina, h. e. wanton and ludicrous poems or stories. — Liv. Milesii, the inhabitants of Miletus.

MĪLĒTIS (Miletus), ĭdis, f. the daughter of Miletus, h. e. Byblis. Ovid. Metam. 9. 634. — ¶ In or of Miletus, pertaining to it, Milesian. Ovid. urbs, h. e. the town Tomi, a colony of the Milesians.

MĪLĒTŬS, or -ŎS (Μίλητος), i, m. the father of Caunus and Byblis. Ovid. — ¶ Miletus, i, f. the capital of Ionia, the birthplace of Thales, &c. famous for its excellent wool, its sheep, its luxury, &c.

MĪLĬĀCĔŬS (milium), a, um, adj. of millet, κέγχρινος. Fest.

MĪLĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or relating to the herb millet. Varr. aves, h. e. birds that eat millet, ortolans, &c. Plin. herba, an herb that is very noxious to the growth of millet (Panicum verticillatum, L.). — ¶ Cato, Senec. and Pallad. Miliarium, sc. vas, a vessel used principally in baths to warm the water in; also, a vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives.

MĪLĬTĀRĬĔ (militarius), adv. soldierlike, in the manner of a soldier. Treb. Poll.

MĪLĬTĀRIS (miles), e, adj. of or belonging to a soldier, pertaining to war, military, warlike, martial. Cæs. Res militares, military concerns. Liv. mos. Cic. tribunus. Id. ornatus. Id. licentia. Plin. panis. Liv. genus, the soldiery. Plaut. pueri, sons of officers. Cic. leges, articles of war. Id. signa, standards. Sallust. arma, same as Justa arma, h. e. such as a regular soldier has. — Tacit. scuta. Hence, Liv. Vir militaris, a warlike man, a man experienced in warfare, a distinguished warrior, a brave soldier. So, also, Liv. juvenis. Sallust. homines. So, also, absolut. Horat. Militaris, sc. vir, a soldier, or soldierlike. Tertull. Quis militarior Scipione? — Hence, Tacit. Ætas militaris, the age in which persons were obliged to serve in the army. (With the Romans every citizen was obliged to enlist as a soldier when the public service required, from the age of seventeen to forty-six.) — Cic. via, a military-road, a highway. — ¶ Plin. herba, an herb, good for wounds, probably same as Millefolium.

MĪLĬTĀRĬTĔR (militaris), adv. like a soldier, in a military way. Liv.

MĪLĬTĀRĬŬS (miles), a, um, adj. same as Militaris. Plaut. gradus, soldierlike steps.

MĪLĬTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. military service, warfare; military concerns, στρατεία. Cic. In disciplinam militiæ proficisci, to the school of war, in order to learn the art of war. Virg. Militiam tolerare. Horat. ferre. Cic. Prima militia renovabitur, h. e. memoria primæ militiæ, the first time of his military service. Cæs. Vacatio militiæ, exemption from military service. — Also, a campaign, expedition. Vellei. Præclara in Hispania D. Bruti militia fuit. Id. Pompeii. Justin. adversus Græcos. Tacit. Militiæ legionariis æquabant. — Militiæ, when joined to domi, is put for in militia, in war. Cic. Domi militiæque, or domi et militiæ, both in peace and in war. — Since officers are called milites (see Miles), militia signifies also an officer's commission. Pandect. — Equestres militiæ. (See Equester.) — ¶ Hence, any office, profession, employment, labor, toil, pains. Cic. urbana. Ovid. Hæc mea militia est. — Also, of swallows building their nests. Plin. — Also, an office or employment at court. Prudent. — ¶ Also, war. Vellei. Domi militiæque. (See above.) Liv. Magister militiæ, a general, commander of an army. — ¶ Also, the soldiers, soldiery, army. Justin. Cum omni militia. Liv. Cogere militiam. — ¶ Also, military valor. Flor. Virilis militiæ mulier, of manly valor. — ¶ Militiai, for militiæ. Lucret.

MĪLĬTĬŎLĂ, æ, f. diminut. of militia. Sueton.

MĪLĬTŎ (miles), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to serve as a soldier, to serve, στρατεύω. Cic. in exercitu alicujus. Liv. sub aliquo, or sub signis alicujus, to serve under, or under the command of, a person. Tacit. alicui. — Also, Militare militiam, to serve as a soldier, to be a soldier. Hence, Plaut. Militia militatur. — Also, figur. of those who serve under the colors of Love. Horat. and Ovid. — Apul. stipendia alicui. — Horat. Catulus militat in silvis. — ¶ Also, to have an office at the court of the emperor; or, in general, to serve in any other office. Cod. Just. — ¶ Also, to endeavor. Tertull.

MĬLĬUM (unc.), ii, n. millet, κέγχρος, (Panicum Italicum, L.). Virg.

MILLĔ (perhaps from the Celtic word mil), numer., a thousand, χίλιοι. It is used both as an adj. and as a substant. — As an adj. e. g. Cæs. Mille passibus. Also, without a substant. Ovid. Primus de mille (procis) fuisses. — Also, as a subst. neuter with the genit. following. Cic. Mille hominum versabatur. But also with the plural of the verb. Liv. Mille passuum erant. — Plural. millia. Cic. sexcenta. — Millia is frequently omitted. Liv. Viginti millibus peditum, quatuor (sc. millibus) equitum. — Also, as a distributive. Liv. In millia æris asses singulos, each thousand. — ¶ Mille passuum, one thousand paces, h. e. a Roman mile. Cic. Passuum is frequently omitted. Cic. Ultra quadringenta millia liceret esse. — ¶ Mille, a thousand, h. e. innumerable, an infinite or great number. Horat. Mille modis. Liv. Mille nova consilia.

MILLEFŎLIŬS (mille & folium), a, um, adj. *having a thousand leaves.* Hence, Millefolia (*sc.* herba), *an herb, called milfoil or yarrow* (Achillea millefolium, L.). *Plin.*

MILLEFŎRMIS (mille & forma), or MILLIFŎRMIS, e, adj. *having a thousand forms. Prud.*

MILLĒNĀRIŬS (milleni), a, um, adj. *of a thousand. Augustin.* numerus.

MILLĒNI (mille), æ, a, adj. *a thousand*; prop. distrib. used by *Plaut.* cardinally.

MILLEPĔDA (mille & pes), æ, f. *a millepeda, a species of the wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet. Plin.*

MILLĒSIMŬS (mille), a, um, adj. *the thousandth. Cic.* pars. *Ovid.* Inter mille rates millesima puppis, *h. e. the last.* — Millesima, *sc.* pars, and plur. *Petron.* Armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam, *h. e.* ex millesima parte lucri Mercurio vota, sed non data. *Senec.* usura, *h. e. one per thousand monthly.*

MILLIĀRĔ (Id.), is, n. same as *Milliarium.* See *Milliarius, a, um.*

MILLIĀRĔNSIS (Id.), e, adj. *measuring a thousand paces. Vopisc.* porticus.

MILLIĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a thousand, consisting of a thousand. Varr.* grex, *a flock of a thousand sheep. Plin. Ep.* ala, *of a thousand horse. Senec.* aper, *weighing a thousand pounds. Tertull.* ævum. — Hence, Milliarium, *substant. a thousand. Augustin.* annorum. Hence, *Id.* Milliarii, *those who believe in the doctrine of a millennium.* —— ¶ Also, *measuring a thousand paces, of a thousand paces. Varr.* clivus. *Sueton.* porticus. Hence, Milliarius, *sc.* lapis, *or* Milliarium, *sc.* marmor *or* spatium, *a milestone,* which marked *the distance of a thousand paces or a Roman mile. Cic.* Ad quartum milliarium, *four miles from Rome. Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Aureum milliarium, *the gilt pillar in the forum, erected by Augustus, where all the Italian ways terminated.* — Frequently it may be rendered *a mile. Sueton.* Per CLX milliaria. —— ¶ Milliarium, *or,* miliarium, *sc.* vas. See *Miliarius.*

MILLIĔS (Id.), adv. *a thousand times. Terent.* Plus millies, *more than,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *a thousand times,* h. e. *times innumerable, over and over again, very often. Terent.* and *Cic.*

MILLŬS, i. See *Mælium.*

MILŎ, and MILŎN, ōnis, m. *a celebrated athlete of Crotona, in Italy.* He once carried a bull to the sacrifice on his shoulders, killed it with a blow of his fist, and ate it up in one day. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a family of the* gens Annia; as, T. Annius Milo, a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and Cicero undertook his defence. — Hence, Miloniānus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Milo. Cic.*

MILTĪTĔS (μιλτίτης), æ, m *a kind of blood-stone. Plin.* 36, 38.

MILTŎS (μίλτος), i, f. *red lead, natural cinnabar. Vitruv.*

MILVA (milvus), æ, f. *a she-kite, glede.* — Also, *a name of reproach. Petron.*

MILVĀGŎ (milvius), ĭnis, f. *a kind of fish,* same as *Milvus. Plin.* 32, 6.

MILVĪNŬS (milvus), a, um, adj. *of or like a kite. Plin.* plumæ. —— ¶ Figur. *rapacious,* &c. *Cic.* pullus. *Apul.* oculi. *Plaut.* ungulæ. *Id.* milvina, *sc.* fames, *a ravenous appetite.* —— ¶ Milvina tibia, *a kind of flute. Solin.* —— ¶ Milvinus pes, *the herb kite's-foot. Colum.*

MILVIŬS, a, um. See *Mulvius.* — Milvius, *for* milvus. See *Milvus.*

MILVŬS, and MILŬŬS, and MILVIŬS (unc.), i, m. a bird of prey, *a glede or kite,* ἰκτῖνος, (Falco ictinus, *Sav.* or Falco Milvus, L.). *Cic.* — Also, figur. of rapacious men. *Plaut.* — Very extensive estates were said to be so large that a kite could not fly through them. *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *a fish of prey, the gurnard, gurnet,* same as *Milvago. Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a sign in the heavens. Ovid.* —— ¶ In Horace it occurs as a proper noun.

MILYĂS, ădis, f. *a country of Great Phrygia, afterwards of Lycia. Liv.* — This country or state is called *Commune Milyadum. Cic.*

MIMA (mimus), æ, f. *a female mimic. Cic.*

MIMALLŎNĔS (Μιμάλλονες), um, f. *the Bacchantes. Stat.* — Hence, Mimalloneus, a, um, *Bacchanalian. Pers.* — Mimallŏnis, ĭdis, f. *a Bacchante, or priestess of Bacchus. Ovid.*

MIMĀRIŬS (mimus), a, um, adj. same as *Mimicus. Capitolin.*

MIMĂS (Μίμας), antis, m. *a mountain and promontory of Ionia,* now *cape Stillari. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a mountain in Thrace. Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *a giant. Horat.* —— ¶ Several other persons are thus called.

MIMIAMBI. See *Mimiiambi.*

MIMICĔ (mimicus), adv. *mimically, like a mimic or buffoon. Catull.*

MIMĬCŬS (μιμικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a mimic, mimic, mimical, imitative. Cic.* jocus. *Quintil.* Hæc non debent esse mimica, *the manner of actors, ludicrous.* — Also, *having only the resemblance of, fictitious, feigned, not real. Plin. Paneg* currus (triumphalis). *Petron.* mors.

MIMIIAMBI, and MIMIAMBI (mimus & iambus), ōrum, m. *mimic verses,* or *mimic poems written in iambic verse. Plin. Ep.*

MIMNERMŬS, i, m. *a Greek poet in the age of Solon, who chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry.* Hence, *Propert.* Mimnermi versus, *elegiac poetry.*

MIMŎGRAPHŬS (μιμόγραφος), i, m. *a mimographer, composer of* mimi, *or farces. Sueton.*

MIMŎLŎGŬS (μιμολόγος), i, m. *an actor in mimic plays or farces. Jul. Firmic.*

MIMŬLA (dimin. of mima), æ, f. *a (little) actress. Cic.*

MIMŬLŬS, i, m. dimin. of mimus. *Arnob.*

MIMŬS (μῖμος), i, m. *a kind of actor, who represented particularly comic characters and passions by declamation and gestures, and endeavored to amuse the people by his broad humor either on the stage, or off the stage, a buffoon, a mime,* μῖμος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a mimical play or performance, a mime. Cic.* Excitus mimi. *Id.* Mimos commentari. *Ovid.* scribere. *Sueton.* agere. *Plin.* Mimorum poeta. — Hence, figur. *any thing resembling a mime, a comedy, a farce. Senec.* vitæ humanæ. *Sueton.* In hoc mimo. — Also, *hypocrisy, dissimulation. Id.*

MIN, supposed to be put for minium. *Auson.*

MIN'? *for* mihi ne? *Pers.*

MINA, or MNĀ (μνᾶ), æ, f. *a Greek pound, weighing a hundred Attic* drachmæ. *Plin. It was the sixtieth part of a talent. Id.* — *Afterwards it was a Grecian coin, or rather sum of money, mina: it was two-fold, either of gold, Plaut.; or of silver, worth a hundred Attic* drachmæ *or Roman* denarii. *Cic.* —— ¶ Further, Mina, æ, f. *a threat, menace. Cato.* Hence, *plur.* Minæ. (See *Minæ.*) —— ¶ *Varr.* Mina ovis, *h. e. having no wool on the belly.*

MINĀCIÆ (minax), ārum, f. *threats. Plaut.*

MINĀCITĔR (Id.), adv. *with threats or menaces, threateningly, in a threatening manner,* ἀπειλητικῶς. *Cic.* Minaciter terrere. *Id.* Minacius.

MINÆ (allied with mineo), ārum, f. *the projecting points or pinnacles of the walls of the ancients. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *threats, menaces,* ἀπειλή. *Cic.* Minas jactare, *to threaten. Id.* Minis uti. — Also, of animals. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, of inanimate things, as wind, waves, cold, &c. *Prop., Tibull.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, sometimes same as *terror, danger,* &c. — Also, *threats used by ploughmen when speaking to their oxen,* or *an inciting by threats, beating,* &c. *Ovid.* —— ¶ The singular, *Mina,* occurs also. See *Mina.*

MINANTĔR (minor), adv. *in a threatening manner. Ovid.*

MINĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a threatening, menacing, threat,* ἀπείλησις. *Cic.*

MINĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a threatener; one that urges on oxen,* &c. *by threats. Tertull.*

MINĀTŌRIŬS (minator), a, um, adj. *threatening, menacing. Ammian.*

MINAX (minor), ācis, adj. *projecting. Virg.* scopulus. —— ¶ Also, *threatening, full of threats. Cic.* homo. *Id.* litera. *Ovid.* verba. *Virg.* fluvius. *Cic.* Pestilentia minacior. *Sueton.* Homo minacissimus. —— ¶ Also, *promising, significant, expressive. Calp.* vultus

MINCIŬS, ii, m. *a river near Mantua,* now *Mincio, Menzo. Virg.*

MINCTIŎ (mingo), ōnis, f. *a making water. Veget.*

MINCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a making water. Veget.*

MINĔŎ (perhaps from minæ), es, ui, n. 2. *to hang over. Lucret.*

MINERVA, æ, f. *otherwise called Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of reason and meditation, of the arts and sciences, as, of spinning, weaving, poetry,* &c., *also of war. She is said to have discovered oil, and the method of working in wool,* &c. —— ¶ *Horat.* Crassa Minerva, *or, Cic.* and *Colum.* Pingui Minerva, *h. e. without discernment or art, without learning, plainly, rudely.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Sus Minervam, *sc.* docet, *a proverb, when an ignorant person undertakes to teach a wise man.* —— ¶ *Horat.* and *Cic.* Invita Minerva aliquid facere, dicere, &c. *h. e. contrary to the natural bent of one's genius, contrary to one's abilities,* consequently *with bad success.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a working in wool, spinstry. Virg.* and *Ovid.*

MINERVAL, ālis, n. See *Minervalis.*

MINERVĀLIS (Minerva), e, adj. *relating to Minerva,* h. e. *learning and understanding. Tertull.* artes. *Hieron.* Minervale munus, *and, simply, Varr.* Minerval, *for* Minervale, *sc.* munus, donum, præmium, *a fee given to a teacher.*

MINERVIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to Minerva. Arnob.* Cives Minervii, *h. e.* Athenienses. *Id.* Minervium, *sc.* templum.

MINGŎ (ὀμίχω), is, nxi, ictum, n. and a. 3. *to make water,* οὐρέω. *Horat.* and *Cels.*

MINIĀCEŬS, or MINIĀCIŬS (minium), a, um, adj. *of vermilion,* μιλτώδης. *Vitruv.* expolitio.

MINIĀNŬS (minium), a, um, adj. *painted with vermilion. Cic.* Jupiter, *h. e. a statue of Jupiter.*

MINIĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to vermilion. Plin.* metallum, *h. e. a mine or place where vermilion is dug.* Also, simply, *Id.* Miniarium.

MINIĀTŬLŬS (dimin. of miniatus), a, um, adj. *painted a little with vermilion, painted red. Cic.* cerula.

MINIĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from minio. —— ¶ Adj. *red, of the color of vermilion. Plin.* torquis, *sc.* psittaci.

MINIME. See *Parum.*

MINIMŎPĔRĔ, or MINIMŎ ŎPĔRĔ. *Licin.* ap. *Prisc.* Non minimopere, *h. e.* maximopere.

MINIMŬS, a, um. See *Parvus.*

MINIŎ, ōnis, m. *a small river of Etruria,* now *Mignone. Virg.*

MINIŎ (minium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tinge with vermilion, paint red,* μιλτόω. *Plin.* — Hence, Miniatus, a, um, *painted with vermilion, painted red, red. Cic.* cerula. —— ¶ See, also, *Miniatus.*

MINISTĔR (perhaps from manus), tra, trum, adj. *waiting upon, attending, serving. Sil.* Non una ministra turba gregis. — Figur. *Ovid.* Lumina (*h. e.* oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, *h. e. promoting.* —— ¶ Also, *subst.* Minister, i, m. and Ministra, æ, f. *a servant, attendant; maid-servant, handmaid,* ὑπηρέτης, θεράπαινα. In a house. *Virg.* Ministri. *Ovid.* Ministra. *Catull.* Minister puer Falerni, *h. e. a cup-bearer. Martial.* Phrygius, *h. e. the cup-bearer Ganymede.* — Also, *one that does any service out of good will, and so performs the part of a servant. Horat.* Ne studio nostri pecces, opera vehemente minister. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Virtutes voluptatum ministras. —— ¶ Also, *an attendant, priest, minister* of a god. *Cic.* Martis. *Ovid.* Pariente ministra, *h. e. the vestal Sylvia.* Also, of Christians. *Plin. Ep.* Ancillis, quæ ministræ dicebantur, *h. e.* diaconissæ. —— ¶ Also, in public offices. *Cic.* Ministros imperii tui, *h. e. your inferiors or assistants in the government of your province. Justin.* regni, *h. e. regent of the empire, assistant in the royal government, minister. Virg.* Pacis bellique ministras, *h. e. assistants, counsellors.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *an assistant, aider, promoter, abettor, accomplice, fomenter. Cic.* libidinis, *tool. Id.* cupiditatum, *h. e. pander. Liv.* sceleris, *h. e. aider, abettor, accomplice. Cic.* in

maleficio. *Sallust.* Ministri regis, *h. e. the Roman senators, as the supporters, promoters, friends of his purposes.* *Cic.* seditionum, *h. e. fomenters.* *Id.* Ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, *h. e. inform the orators what is the law.* *Id.* legum, *h. e. servants, administrators.* *Tacit.* sermonum, *h. e. mediator, intercessor, negotiator.* *Horat.* Ales (*h. e.* aquila) minister fulminis. *Virg.* Calchante ministro, *h. e. with the assistance of Calchas.* *Vellei.* consiliorum, *h. e. helper, assistant, associate.* *Plin. Ep.* precum, *h. e. bearer, reporter.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Sit annulus tuus non minister alienæ voluntatis. *Id.* Huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit. *Id.* Artes ministræ oratoris. *Ovid.* Ministro baculo, *h. e. with the help of a staff.* *Tacit.* Dei ministra insula.

MINISTĔRIUM (minister), ii, n. *service of a servant,* ὑπηρεσία. *Justin.* servorum. *Liv.* Aquila velut ministerio missa, *h. e. for attendance.* *Justin.* Ministerium alicui facere, *or, Pandect.* præstare, *or, Id.* exhibere, *h. e. to serve, wait upon.* *Liv.* Quod ministerium (*sc.* coqui, *the cooking*) fuerat, ars haberi cœpta. — Hence, *any service, attendance, office, work, labor.* *Liv.* scribarum, *h. e. the office of a scribe.* *Id.* nauticum, *the business of a sailor.* *Id.* Ministerio fungi. *Virg.* triste, *h. e. a sad office.* *Ovid.* Diurna ministeria, *h. e. labors.* So, also, *Plin.* pedum. *Liv.* In aliquibus ministeriis regiis esse. *Petron.* navigii, *h. e. management, steerage.* *Sueton.* Obiit ministerio Pisonis, *h. e. agency, instrumentality.* — Also, of animals. *Liv.* Cameli jumentorum ministeriis funguntur. —— ¶ Also, *servants, a suite of attendants, household.* *Plin.* Triclinium capax quindecim convivarum ac ministerii. *Tacit.* Circumdare principi ministeria, *h. e. to form his suite.* *Lamprid.* aulicum, *h. e. servants at court.* — Also, *one who takes care of, or arranges any thing.* *Suet.* Arenæ ministeria. —— ¶ Also, *table-plate, vessels for eating.* *Lamprid.*

MINISTRA, æ, f. See *Minister.*

MINISTRĀTĬŌ (ministro), ōnis, f. *a serving, helping.* *Vitruv.*

MINISTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a servant, attendant, waiter at table.* *Senec.* At banquets, *a cup-bearer.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *an assistant, one who supplies another with what he is to say,* &c. *Cic.* Ministrator juris, *h. e. a lawyer who gives to an orator advice and information about the law.* *Sueton. Vit.* 17. Quum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, *h. e. when he instructed.*

MINISTRĀTŌRĬŬS (ministrator), a, um, adj. *relating to serving or assisting.* *Martial.*

MINISTRŌ (minister), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to serve, attend, wait upon, assist,* ὑπηρετέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Colum.* aliquem. — Particularly at table, *to wait upon, serve up meat and drink, pour in, hand.* *Cic.* Servi ministrant. *Tacit.* Ministrare cibos. *Cic.* pocula. *Horat.* cœnam. *Cic.* bibere, *for* potum, *or* poculum. *Ovid.* nectar. *Cic.* Ministratur poculis maximis. —— ¶ Figur. *to take care of, attend to, manage, rule, direct.* *Virg.* velis, *h. e. to attend to, manage.* *Tacit.* navem, *h. e. to steer.* *Varr.* sumptibus, *h. e. to provide for.* *Ovid.* jussa medicorum. —— ¶ In general, *to supply, provide, furnish, give, afford.* *Cic.* faces furiis Clodianis. *Varr.* victum alicui. *Tibull.* prolem, *h. e. to give, present.* *Val. Flacc.* Equus terga ministrat. — Also, of inanimate things. *Varr.* Sarmentum coilbus succum ministrat. *Virg.* Furor arma ministrat. *Horat.* Vinum, quod verba ministret.

MINITĀBĬLĬTĔR (minitabilis), adv. *in a threatening manner.* *Pacuv.*

MINITĀBUNDŬS (minitor), a, um, adj. *threatening.* *Liv.*

MINITŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Minitor.* *Plaut.*

MINITŎR (minor, ari), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to threaten, menace,* ἀπειλέω. *Cic.* mortem fratri. *Id.* urbi ferro ignique. *Sallust.* Cæsari gladio. — Also, aliquid, without a *dat.* *Terent.* malum. *Ovid.* vulnera. — Also, without a case. *Plaut.* Etiam minitare? — Also, with an *infinit.* and *accusat.* *Plaut.* Cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? — Also, without an *accus.* *Terent.* Quod nunc minitare facere? —— ¶ *Plaut.* Minitarier, *for* minitari.

MINIUM (a Spanish word), ii, n. *natural cinnabar,* cinnabaris nativa, or, *vermilion, red-lead, minium; sinople, ruddle,* μίλτος. *Ovid.*, *Plin.*, &c.

MINIŬS, or MINEŬS (minium), a, um, adj. *of cinnabar or vermilion, red like vermilion.* *Apul.* color rosarum.

MINIŬS, ii, m. *a river of Spain,* now *Minho.* *Plin.*

MINŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. *to threaten.* *Priscian.* —— ¶ Also, *to excite, drive on* by crying and beating. *Apul.* equum. *Id.* asinum.

MINŌIS (Μινωΐς), idis, f. *relating to Minos.* — Hence, *Ariadne, the daughter of Minos.* *Ovid.* — Also, *any female of the family of Minos.* *Senec.*

MINŌĬŬS (Μινώϊος), a, um, adj. *relating to Minos.* *Virg.* regnum. *Ovid.* creta. *Id.* virgo, *h. e.* Ariadne. *Propert.* sella, *h. e. his tribunal in the infernal regions.*

MINŎR, us, ōris, compar. See *Parvus.*

MINŎR (allied to minæ & mineo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to project, reach upwards, tower towards.* *Virg.* in cœlum. —— ¶ Also, *to threaten, menace,* ἀπειλέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui crucem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Domus mea deflagrationem urbi minaretur. *Virg.* Ornus minatur, *h. e. threatens to fall.* *Sil.* Minanti servitio se eripere, *h. e. impending, threatening.* — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Minatur se abiturum esse. — Hence, *to intend, purpose, profess, promise, threaten.* *Horat.* multa et præclara. — Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Quodcunque minabitur arcus, *h. e. to aim at.*

MINŌRŌ (minor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make less or smaller, to lessen,* ἐλαττόω. *Tertull.*

MINŌS (Μίνως), ōis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete, husband of Pasiphae, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeos,* &c. *He was a just king, and on that account made judge of the infernal regions. He ordered Dædalus to build the labyrinth,* &c. *As Minos, sacrificing to the Graces, on the island of Paros, was informed of the death of his son Androgeos, he immediately put away the wreath, ordered the players on the flute to stop, and thus finished the sacrifice.* Hence, *Suet. Tib.* 70. Minois exemplo supplicavit. —— ¶ There were two of this name. *The elder was a son of Jupiter, and judge of the lower regions; the younger was a grandson of the former, husband of Pasiphae,* &c.

MINŌTAURŬS (Μινώταυρος), i, m. *a son of Pasiphae, wife of Minos, who had him by a bull; he was half man and half bull; the Athenians were obliged to deliver to him every year seven boys and seven girls, until Theseus destroyed the monster and escaped from the labyrinth with the assistance of Ariadne.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Offensione Minotauri, *h. e.* Calvisii et Tauri.

MINŌŬS (Μινῷος), a, um, adj. *relating to Minos;* sometimes, also, *Cretan.* *Ovid.* Thoas Minous, *h. e.* filius Ariadnæ. *Id.* arenæ, *h. e.* litus Creticum.

MINTHA, æ, and MINTHĒ (μίνθη), es, f. *mint.* *Plin.*

MINTRĬŌ, is, n. 4. or MINTRŌ, as, n. 1. *to squeak like a mouse.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

MINTURNÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium, on the borders of Campania, at the mouth of the river Liris. Near this town Marius concealed himself from Sulla in a morass.* — Hence, Minturnensis, e, adj. *belonging to Minturnæ.* *Liv.* populus. *Vellei.* Minturnenses, *h. e. the inhabitants of Minturnæ.*

MINŬCĬŬS, or MINŪTĬŬS, a, um, *a name of a Roman* gens. — As an adj. *Minucian.* *Cic.* gens. *Id.* via, *h. e. leading from Rome to Brundusium.* — As a *subst.* Minucius, *the name of a man.* Minucia, *that of a woman.*

MINŬISCŌ (minuo), is, n. 3. *to become less, decrease.* *Auson.*

MINŬMĒ, adv. *for* Minime. See *Parvum.*

MINŬMŬS, a, um, *for* Minimus. See *Parvus.*

MINŬŌ (μινύω, μινύθω), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to make smaller.* *Ovid.* ligna, *h. e. by splitting, to chop small.* —— ¶ Also, *to lessen, make less, diminish, abate, lower, impair, weaken,* ἐλαττόω, μειόω. *Cic.* sumptus. *Id.* gloriam. *Id.* molestias vitæ. *Cæs.* spem. *Ovid.* luctum. Hence, *Cic.* Se capite minuere, *or, Pandect.* Capite minui, *h. e. to change his condition and the advantage attending it.* (See *Caput.*) *Liv.* Consul vulnere minutus, *h. e. weakened or dispirited.* — Hence, Minui, *to decrease, grow or become less.* *Ovid.* Minuuntur corporis artus. *Plin.* Minuuntur corpora siccis cibis, *h. e. are reduced, grow meagre or lean.* So, also, Minuere, *sc.* se. *Cæs.* Minuente æstu, *h. e. at the ebbing or reflux of the tide.* *Pallad.* Luna minuens. —— ¶ Also, *to destroy.* *Cic.* suspicionem, *h. e. to remove.* *Id.* opinionem, *h. e. to refute.* *Id.* controversiam, *h. e. to put an end to, to settle.* —— ¶ Also, *to restrict, restrain, check, limit.* *Liv.* censuram, *h. e. to restrict the power of.* *Terent.* iram. —— ¶ Also, *to violate, offend against.* *Cic.* majestatem populi. *Nep.* religionem. —— ¶ Also, *to cut or break in pieces, to grind, bruise.* *Stat.* portarum objectus. *Ovid.* aliquem in pila. —— ¶ Also, *to alter, change.* *Terent.* consilium. *Id.* hæc quæ facis. —— ¶ Also, *to cease, leave off.* *Lucret.* minari. —— ¶ *Veget.* sanguinem, *or, simply, Id.* Minuere, *h. e. to let blood.* —— ¶ See, also, *Minutus, a, um.*

MINŬRĬŌ, or MINURRĬŌ (μινυρίζω), is, n. 4. *to chirp, twitter, coo.* *Sidon.* and *Spartian.*

MINŬS, *comparat.* of parvus. See *Parvus.* —— ¶ Also, *comparat.* of parum. See *Parum.*

MINŬSCŬLĀRĬŬS (minusculus), a, um, adj. *relating to or occupied with little things.* — Hence, *Augustin.* Minuscularii vectigalium conductores, *h. e. those who farm only a small portion of the* vectigalia. *Cod. Theod.* Minuscularii, *sc.* exactores, *such as collect only a part,* opposed to *collectors-general.* —— ¶ Also, *minute, small, little.* *Cod. Just.* res. *Id.* aquæductus.

MINŬSCŬLŬS (from the *compar.* minor, minus), a, um, adj. *somewhat less, less, little, somewhat little, very small,* μικρότερος. *Cic.* villa. *Plaut.* nomen. *Id.* epistola.

MINŪTAL, ālis, n. See *Minutalis.*

MINŪTĀLIS (minutus), e, adj. *small, little.* *Tertull.* — Hence, Minutale, *or,* abbreviated, Minutal, *something small, a little thing, a trifle.* *Tertull.* — Also, *a dish of minced meat.* *Martial.*

MINŪTĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in very small pieces, in bits, or crumbs, bit by bit,* κατ' ὀλίγον, εἰς λεπτότατα. *Varr.* consecare nasturtium. *Colum.* caseum concidere. *Plin.* terram cribrare, *h. e. to sift small.* *Cic.* interrogare, *h. e. always adding something.* —— ¶ Also, *by little and little, gradually, by degrees.* *Cic.* Cum aliquid minutatim additur. *Varr.* adsuefacere. *Lucret.* discere. *Auct. B. Afric.* se recipere. *Id.* cedere. —— ¶ Also, *singly, one by one, severally, separately.* *Pandect.* singulos convenire.

MINŪTĒ (minutus), adv. *in small pieces,* λεπτῶς. *Colum.* Sal minute tritus. *Cic.* Minutius. *Cato* and *Colum.* Minutissime. —— ¶ Also, *meanly, in a low manner.* *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Minutius rem tractare, *h. e. in a low manner, without ornament.* —— ¶ Also, *accurately, nicely, minutely.* *Quintil.* Minutius scrutari omnia, *more nicely or minutely.* *Gell.* Nimis minute Plutarchus in Epicuro accusando, *too subtilely.*

MINŪTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *smallness, littleness, minuteness; any thing very small, a mite, mote.* *Senec.* Ad minutiam redigere, *h. e. to reduce to powder, make quite small.*

MINŪTĬĒS, ēi, f. same as *Minutia.* *Apul.*

MINŪTĬLŎQUĬUM (minutus & loquor), i, n. *a speaking briefly or concisely.* *Tertull.*

MINŪTIM (minutus), adv. *in small pieces, bit by bit.* *Cato*, *Colum.* and *Gell.*

MINŪTĬŌ (minuo), ōnis, f. *a diminishing, lessening; diminution, decrease,* μείωσις.

Gell. Ve particula tum intensionem significat, tum minutionem. *Id.* capitis, *h. e.* diminutio. *Veget.* sanguinis, *h. e. a letting blood, venesection.*

MINŪTŬLĀRĬUS (minutum), a, um, adj. same as *Minusculurius. Augustin.* (according to some *Edd.*)

MINŪTŬLUS (dimin. of minutus), a, um, adj. *very small or little, quite small. Plaut.* and *Pandect.*

MINŪTUS, a, um, particip. from minuo. —— ¶ Adj. *minute, small, little. Varr.* ap. *Non.* Minuti pueri. *Lucret.* ossa. *Id.* partes. *Plin.* Ramenta minutissima. *Plaut.* Dii omnes magni minutique, *both great and small. Id.* litteræ. *Plin.* folia. *Sueton.* itinera. *Auct. de B. Afric.* Quotidie minutis prœliis pugnare, *to skirmish. Catull.* navis, *a little and frail bark. Propert.* remi, *small oars*, κώπια. *Lucret.* Aer minutior. *Sueton.* Minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus. *Cic.* fruges, *h. e. pulse. Id.* Res minutæ, *trifles, trash, trumpery, lumber.* —— ¶ Also, *light, frivolous, trifling. Sueton.* Nimis pauca de quibusdam minutis quæstiunculis scripsit. *Quintil.* Quæ singula persequi, minutioris est curæ. —— ¶ Also, *short and subtile. Cic.* Minutis interrogatiunculis, quod proposuit, efficit. —— ¶ Also, *low, insignificant, mean. Phædr.* plebes. *Petron.* populus. —— ¶ Also, *vulgar, common, ordinary. Cic.* philosophi, *h. e. bad. Id.* imperator. *Id.* animus. *Id.* genus sermonis.

MINȲÆ (Μινύαι), ārum, m. *the Argonauts*, so called from Minyas, a king of Thessaly, whose daughters were mothers of most of them. *Ovid.*

MINYĂNTHES (μινυανθὲς), eos, n. *a kind of trefoil, with large leaves. Plin.*

MINYĂS, ădis, f. *the name of a plant*, same as *Corysidia. Plin.*

MINȲEĬAS (Μινυηΐὰς), ădis, f. *a daughter of Minyas. Ovid.*

MINȲEIS (Μινυηΐς), ĭdis, f. same as *Minyeias. Ovid.*

MINȲEĬUS (Μινυήϊος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Minyas. Ovid.* proles, *h. e. the daughters of Minyas.*

MĪRĀBĬLĬĀRĬUS (mirabilis), ii, m. *a wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. Augustin.*

MĪRĀBĬLIS (miror), e, adj. *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, strange, astonishing, amazing, stupendous*, θαυμαστός. *Cic.* Ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est. It is also, sometimes, followed by *quam. Cic.* Mirabile est, quam non multum differat, *h. e.* non multum differe. Also, with *dictu. Virg.* and *Liv.* Mirabile dictu, *h. e. a wonderful thing! astonishing to tell! wonderful to relate!* So, also, *Virg.* visu, *h. e. to see. Cic.* Fuit mirabilius. *Liv.* Mirabiliores. *Colum.* Mirabilissima suboles. —— ¶ Also, *wonderful, worthy of admiration, extraordinary. Nep.* cupiditas pugnandi. *Cic.* Mirabilem in modum, *h. e. in an extraordinary manner.* Also, with a *dat.* of the person following. *Horat.* Hic tibi sit potius, quam tu mirabilis illi.

MĪRĀBĬLĬTĀS (mirabilis), ātis, f. *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality*, θαυμασιότης. *Lactant.*

MĪRĀBĬLĬTER (Id.), adv. *wonderfully, admirably, amazingly, extraordinarily, exceedingly, very much*, θαυμασίως. *Cic.* Omnes mirabiliter de te et loquuntur, *speak of you in terms of admiration. Id.* Mirabiliter cupere, *exceedingly. Id.* Mirabiliter moratus est, *h. e. he is a strange fellow. Id.* Mirabilius.

MĪRĀBUNDUS, a, um, same as *Mirans. Liv.*

MĪRĀCŬLUM, i, n. See *Miraculus.*

MĪRĀCŬLUS (miror), a, um, adj. *wonderful, causing wonder, strange, singular. Plaut.* meretrix. — Hence, Miraculum, i, n. subst. *strangeness, wonderfulness, a wonderful thing, a wonder, miracle, marvel, prodigy*, θαῦμα. *Cic.* Portenta et miracula Philosophorum somniantium. *Liv.* Fixa cornua in vestibulo templi monumentum ei fuere miraculo, *h. e. the wonderful incident*, namely, that so large a cow was born. *Id.* Adjiciunt miracula huic pugnæ, *h. e. wonderful things. Id.* Quæ rem miraculo eximeret, *h. e. that would make the thing not wonderful. Liv.* and *Plin.* Esse miraculo, *h. e. to create wonder or be admired. Plin.* Arbor digna miraculo, *h. e. admirable, singular. Liv.* Venerabilis vir miraculo literarum. *Ovid.* Verti in miracula, *h. e.* in mirabilem formam. So, also, *Virg.* Transformare se in miracula rerum. — Also, *strangeness, wonderfulness, wonderful quality. Liv.* magnitudinis, *h. e. extraordinary size. Id.* victoriæ. *Id.* rei.

MĪRĀTĬO (Id.), ōnis, f. *admiration, wonder*, θαυμασμός. *Cic.*

MĪRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *an admirer*, θαυμαστής. *Plin.* inanium. *Ovid.* rerum.

MĪRĀTRIX (mirator), īcis, f. *wondering, admiring, she that wonders or admires. Juvenal.*

MĪRĒ (mirus), adverb, *in an admirable, strange, extraordinary manner, wonderfully, strangely, marvellously, astonishingly, amazingly, extraordinarily*, θαυμαστῶς, θαυμαστικῶς. *Terent.* finxit filium. —— ¶ Also, *exceedingly, remarkably, very, very much. Cic.* favere. *Liv.* gratum. *Cic.* Mire — quam, *h. e. exceedingly, very.*

MĪRĬFĬCĒ (mirificus), adv. properly, *in a wonderful or admirable manner; hence, exceedingly, very. Cic.* dolere. *Id.* laudare.

MĪRĬFĬCUS (mirus & facio), a, um, adj. *causing wonder or admiration, marvellous, strange, extraordinary, wonderful, astonishing, amazing*, θαυμάσιος. *Cic.* convicium. *Id.* pugna. *Id.* fructus. *Id.* studium. *Id.* voluptas. *Id.* Dionysius, homo mirificus, *sc. on account of his learning and integrity. Id.* Mirificas gratias agere. *Terent.* Mirificissimum facinus. *Augustin.* Mirificentissima potentia.

MĪRĬMŌDIS (mirus & modus), adv. same as *Miris modis. Plaut.*

MĪRĬO (mirus), ōnis, m. *a deformed person. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a wonderer, admirer. Tertull.*

MIRMILLO (perhaps from μόρμυρος), ōnis, m. *a kind of gladiator who used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), *and a retiarius, and wore a Gallic helmet with the image of a fish on its top. Cic.* and *Juvenal.*

MĪRO, as, a. 1. same as *Miror. Varr.*

MĪROR (from Hebr.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wonder, marvel, think strange, be amazed, or astonished*, θαυμάζω. *Liv.* Miraretur, qui cerneret. — Also, transitively. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* aliquem, *h. e. at any person.* — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Si miratur, me descendere. *Horat.* Utrumque sacro digna silentio mirantur umbræ dicere.— Also, with *quod. Cic.* Mirari se aiebat, quod non videret haruspex. — Also, with other words, as, *Cic. si, qua ratione, quid, unde. Id.* Mirari licet, quæ sint animadversa genera herbarum, *h. e. one may well be astonished at the kinds*, &c. — *Miror* may also be rendered, *I do not comprehend, it strikes me as wonderful, it seems strange to me, I do not know, cannot conceive, should like to know, am curious* (like the Greek θαυμάζειν). *Terent.* Miror, unde sit. *Id.* Miror, quid abierit. —— ¶ Also, *to admire, esteem, value. Cic.* aliquid. *Plin. Ep.* antiquos. *Catull.* se, *h. e. to admire one's self, be in love with one's self.* — *Virg.* Justitiæne prius mirer (te) belline laborum, *sc.* causa. —— ¶ Also, *to gaze at, look at with desire. Treb. Poll.* vultum. So, also, *Horat. Od.* 3, 25, 14. and *Prop.* 1, 11, 3. *to look at with admiration, to gaze at.* —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Arbor miratur novas frondes (*sc.* insitas) et non sua poma. —— ¶ *Miratus, a, um*, is also used passively. *Juvenc.* ars.

MĪRUS (allied to miror), a, um, adj. *wonderful, strange, marvellous*, θαυμαστός, θαυμάσιος. *Cæs.* Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia populo R. negotii esset, *h. e. it seemed to him strange. Varr.* Mirior. — Hence, Mirum, *a wonderful thing, something wonderful, strange, prodigious, a wonder, marvel. Terent.* Non mirum fecit, *h. e. nothing wonderful. Cic.* Nec mirum est, *h. e. and that is no wonder. Plaut.* Nimis mira memoras! *h. e. you talk wonders. Id.* Tanta mira in ædibus sunt facta, *h. e. such prodigious things. Id.* Mihi mira videntur, hic testare foris, *h. e. I marvel that*, &c. *I am astonished that*, &c. — Hence, Mirum quam, *or* quantum, *very, very much, exceedingly, extraordinarily;* properly, *it is astonishing, how much or how, it is impossible to express how*, &c. θαυμαστὸν ὅσον. *Cic.* Mirum quam inimicus erat. *Liv.* Mirum quantum profuit. Also, with a *subjunct.* following. *Liv.* Mirum quantum fidei fuerit (here, *est* is to be understood). — Quid mirum? *what wonder? Ovid.* Si fuit Andromache tunicas induta valentes, quid mirum? duci militis uxor erat. — Mirum ni, *probably, undoubtedly, certainly;* properly, *I am much mistaken if not. Terent.* Mirum ni domi est, *h. e. if he is not at home, I am much mistaken. Cic.* Mirum ni cantem? *h. e. shall I sing?* or, ironically, *it will be strange indeed, if I do not sing.* So, also, *Plaut.* Mirum nisi. *Mirum ni* is sometimes followed by an *indicat. Terent. Heaut.* 4, 1, 50; sometimes by a *subjunct. Liv.* 3, 28. — Mirum quin, *certainly not, doubtless not, probably not. Plaut.* Mirum quin advorsus dicat, *h. e. he certainly will not contradict you.* —— ¶ Also, *admirable, extraordinary, striking, remarkable, great, very great. Cic.* alacritas. *Terent.* Miris modis odisse, *h. e. very much. Cæs.* Mirum in modum, *h. e. very much.*

MIS, *for* Mei. *Enn.*

MĪSARGȲRĬDES (from μισέω, to hate, and ἄργυρος, silver), æ, m. *a hater of money*, a fictitious name. *Plaut.*

MISCELLĀNEUS (miscellus), a, um, adj. *mixed, not consisting of one and the same kind, of all kinds, miscellaneous*, παμμιγής. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *bad, mean, poor. Juvenal.* 11, 20. Miscellanea, *h. e.* perhaps *poor fare of gladiators.*

MISCELLUS (misceo), a, um, adj. *mixed, mingled, of different kinds, various, miscellaneous, promiscuous. Suet.* ludi, *h. e. composed of different kinds of games. Varr.* genus columbarum, *h. e. produced by wild and tame pigeons.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *bad, poor, mean. Varr.* uva. *Cato.* vites.

MISCEO (μίσγω, h. e. μίγνυμι), es, miscui, mistum and mixtum, a. 2. *to mix, mingle, intermix, blend. Plaut.* dulce et amarum. *Ovid.* iram cum luctu. *Lucret.* smaragdos virides inter cæruleum. *Virg.* Fors et virtus miscentur in unum. *Ovid.* dicta lacrimis. *Horat.* vina fæce Falerna. *Colum.* pabula sale. *Id.* elleborum ad amurcam. *Plin.* salem in vino. *Hirt.* voluptatem dolori. *Cic.* gravitatem modestiæ. *Id.* Rubor mistus candore. — Hence, figur. *to mingle, mix, unite. Liv.* sanguinem et genus cum aliquo, *h. e. to marry. Id.* civitatem nobis. *Senec.* curas cum aliquo, *h. e. to communicate, impart, divide. Ovid.* fletum cruori. — Hence, Miscere se, *to join himself to, intermix with. Virg.* viris. Figur. *to take part in, intermeddle with. Vellei.* se partibus alicujus. *Pandect.* se hereditati paternæ. — *Cic.* corpus cum aliqua, *h. e. to have carnal intercourse with.* So, also, *Ovid.* se alicui. — Misceri, *to flock or crowd together, assemble, collect. Virg.* circa aliquem. — *Liv.* Certamina miscere, *or*, *Virg.* Prœlia miscere, *h. e. to join battle, fight, engage.* So, also, *Prop.* manus. *Virg.* vulnera, *h. e. to inflict wounds on one another.* — Misceri aliquo, *or* aliqua re, *to be transformed into, assume the shape of. Prop.* Mixtus Enipeo Tænarius deus. Also, absolutely. *Stat.* Fallit ubique mixta Venus. —— ¶ Also, since the ancients mixed wine with water, *to pour in, to mix for another to drink. Cic.* alicui mulsum. *Ovid.* pocula, *h. e. to fill.* — ¶ Also, *to throw into disorder or confusion, disturb, confound, embroil. Virg.* cœlum terramque, *h. e. to raise a storm.* So, also, *Id.* pontum murmure. *Id.* Miscent se maria. *Liv.* Cœlum ac terras miscere, *h. e. to set heaven and earth in commotion, make a great tumult.* — Hence, applied to political disorders, *to throw into confusion, embroil. Sallust.* omnia. *Vellei.* omnia armis. *Phædr.* civitatem.

Cic. rempublicam. Hence, *Cic.* Ea miscet, *h. e. makes such a confusion. Id.* plura, *h. e. to excite more trouble or commotions.* So, also, *Nep.* plurima. —— ¶ Frequently, it may be rendered, *to fill. Virg.* Pulvere campus miscetur, *for* pulvis miscetur in campo. *Id.* domum gemitu. *Liv.* omnia flamma ferroque. —— ¶ Also, *to cause, occasion, excite, produce, attempt, undertake, make. Virg.* murmura. *Id.* incendia. *Cic.* motus animorum. *Id.* mala. — See, also, *Mistus, a, um.* —— ¶ *Miscere* is applied to things which may be again separated. *Temperare* is used of things which cannot be separated after they have been mixed, as, for instance, a medicine.

MISCIX, *h. e.* inconstans. *Petron.* 45. Others read *mittix.*

MISELLŬS (dimin. of miser), a, um, adj. *poor, wretched, miserable, unfortunate. Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* pallium. *Lucret.* spes. — Also, of the dead. *Petron.* Sacrum servo suo misello faciebat.

MISĒNUM, i, n. *a town and promontory of Campania.* It occurs once in the plural. *Prop.* 1, 12 (11), 4. Misena. In this passage, the epithet *nobilis* is applied to it, because Misenus, the trumpeter of Æneas, was buried there. (See *Virg. Æneid.* 6, 162.) — *The mountain, or promontory,* is also called *Misenus. Virg.* — Hence, Misēnas, ātis, same as *Misenensis. Veget.* Misenates, *the inhabitants of Misenum.* — Misenensis, e, adj. *belonging to Misenum. Tacit.*

MISĔR (perhaps from μισῶ), a, um, *miserable, wretched, distressed, unfortunate, woful, piteous,* ἄθλιος, δύστηνος, τάλας. Of persons. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Miserior. *Id.* Miserrimus. *Id.* Habere aliquem miserrimum, *h. e. to torment. Terent.* Miserrimus fui fugitando, *h. e. I am quite exhausted with running, I am quite weary. Cic.* Miser atque infelix. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* Miser cultus, *h. e. with regard to dress. Plin. Paneg.* Miser ambitionis, *h. e.* propter, &c. — Also, of things, *making unhappy, afflicting, distressing, lamentable, miserable, sad. Cic.* fortuna. *Id.* res. *Id.* consolatio. *Liv.* Est nobis miserum, *h. e. sad, lamentable.* So, also, *Cic.* Est miserrimum. — Hence, *violent, too great. Virg.* amor. — Also, *extravagant, excessive. Horat.* cultus. —— ¶ Also, *indisposed, ill, sick, diseased. Plaut. Trin.* 2, 3, 6. ex animo, *h. e. in mind.* —— ¶ Also, *bad, vile, detestable, wretched, miserable. Terent.* Hominem perditum miserumque. — Also, of things, *bad, indifferent. Cæs.* præda. *Virg.* carmen. *Cels.* remedium. *Propert.* Miseræ luxuriæ tædia, *h. e. miserable show in dressing.* —— ¶ *Miserum,* in a parenthesis, *what a misfortune! how sad! how lamentable! Virg.* Pendere pœnas Cecropidæ jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis corpora natorum.

MISĔRĀBĬLIS (miseror), e, adj. *to be pitied, deserving of compassion, pitiable, deplorable, miserable, lamentable, wretched,* ἐλεεινός. *Cic.* squalor. —— ¶ Also, *miserable, lamentable, plaintive, sorrowful, expressing sorrow. Cic.* vox. *Id.* aspectus. *Horat.* elegi, *h. e. mournful. Liv.* Miserabilior. —— ¶ *Virg.* Miserabile, *for* miserabiliter.

MISĔRĀBĬLITĔR (miserabilis), adv. *pitifully, deplorably, lamentably, sadly, wretchedly, in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity,* ἐλεεινῶς. *Cic.* scribere. *Id.* emori. *Id.* laudare Cæsarem, *h. e. to deliver the funeral oration in a mournful manner, and so as to excite pity. Senec.* Miserabilius.

MISĔRĀNTĔR (miseror), adv. *pitifully,* ἐλεεινῶς. *Gell.*

MISĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a feeling of commiseration, compassion, pity,* οἰκτιρμός. *Cic.* Cum quadam miseratione. *Quintilian.* Miserationem commovere. —— ¶ Also, *an expressing pity by words, a bewailing, lamentation, loud expression of sorrow in order to excite compassion. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Hence, of orators endeavoring to excite the pity of the judges by speaking in a mournful manner. *Cic.* Miseratione mens judicum permovenda. *Id.* Miserationibus uti. *Quintil.* Affectus, qui miseratione constant.

MISĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that pities a person. Tertull.*

MISĔRĒ (miser), adv. *wretchedly, miserably, pitifully, unhappily, sadly,* ἀθλίως. *Cic.* vivere. —— ¶ Also, *badly, miserably. Plaut.* Est misere scriptum. —— ¶ Also, *vehemently, ardently, urgently, pressingly, much.* — *Terent.* Quia tam misere hoc esse cupio verum, eo vereor magis, *for the very reason that I am so anxious that this should be true, am I the more afraid. Id.* and *Plaut.* Misere amare. *Plaut.* deperire amore, *h. e. to be deeply or desperately in love. Terent.* invidere. *Id.* orare aliquid. *Id.* nimis cupere. *Horat.* discedere quærens. So, also, *Cic.* Misere noluit tradere, *h. e. he would by no means, or not at all.*

MISĔRĔŌ (miser), es, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to have compassion, pity. Lucret.* alicujus. It is frequently used *impersonally. Cic.* Me miseret tui, *h. e. I have pity on you. Terent.* Te miseret mei. The perfect, *miseruit,* is found in *Apul.* — Also, with an *accusat.* of the object. *Terent.* Menedemi vicem miseret me. — Also, *passively,* Miseretur me tui, *I pity you. Cic.* Ut supplicum misereatur. *Id.* Cave te fratrum misereatur. *Terent.* Me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum.

MISĔRĔŎR (Id.), ēris, ertus and ĕrĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to pity, commiserate, have pity or compassion on, compassionate, deplore,* ἐλεέω. *Cic., Virg.* and *Liv.* Also, *Quintil.* and *Hygin.* alicui. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Miserier, *for* misereri.

MISĔRESCŌ (misereo), is, n. 3. *to pity, compassionate,* οἰκτίζω. *Virg.* regis. — Also, *impersonally. Terent.* Inopis nunc te miserescat mei.

MISĔRĔT. See *Misereo.*

MISĔRĬA (miser), æ, f. *trouble, misfortune, calamity, misery, wretchedness, unhappy circumstances,* ταλαιπωρία. *Cic.* In miseria esse. *Id.* In miseriis versari. *Id.* Nasci in miseriam. *Id.* Levare aliquem miseriis. *Id.* A miseria se eripere. *Id.* A miseriis se vindicare. *Plaut.* Miserias voluptate sedare. *Sallust.* Oneri miseriæque fuere. *Cic.* Miseria præditus, *h. e. in misfortune or misery. Liv.* Miseriæ plebis, *h. e. poverty, debt.* —— ¶ Also, *affliction, distress, travail. Terent.* Miseriam omnem ego capio. *Id.* Exspuere omnem ex animo miseriam. *Cic.* Stoici omnia superstitiosa solicitudine et miseria credunt, *h. e. anxiety, caution, solicitude.* —— ¶ Also, *trouble, labor, fatigue, irksomeness. Quintil.* Persequi quod quisque unquam vel contemptissimorum hominum dixerit, aut nimiæ miseriæ, aut inanis jactantiæ est, *too irksome or fatiguing. Terent.* Miseriam capere. —— ¶ Also, *Miseria,* as a person, *the daughter of Erebus and Nox (night). Cic.*

MISĔRĬCORDĬA (misericors), æ, f. *mercy, compassion, pity,* ἔλεος. *Cic.* Misericordia est ægritudo ex miseria alterius, injuria laborantis. Nemo enim parricidæ, aut proditoris supplicio misericordia commovetur. *Id.* Misericordia commoveri, *or, Id.* captum esse, *or, Id.* Misericordiam adhibere, *or, Plaut.* Misericordias habere, *h. e. to have pity. Cic.* Alicui tribuere misericordiam, *h. e. to show. Id.* Misericordiam habere, *h. e. to excite compassion.* — *Misericordia hominis,* subjectively, *of a person. Cic.* populi. Objectively, *towards a person. Id.* puerorum. —— ¶ Also, *mourning, lamentation, sadness, behavior calculated to excite compassion. Cæs.* Hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur. —— ¶ Also, *miserable condition, piteous circumstances, distress, misfortune, misery, wretchedness. Cic. Q. fragm.* 1, 3.

MISĔRĬCORDĬTĔR (misericors), adv. *compassionately, mercifully,* ἐλεημόνως. *Claud. Quadrigar.* Crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer. *Augustin.* Misericordius.

MISĔRĬCŌRS (misereo & cor), dis, adj. *merciful, compassionate, pitiful,* of persons and things, ἐλεήμων. *Cic.* Misericordem esse in aliquem. *Sallust.* Sint misericordes in furibus, *h. e.* in fures. *Cic.* animus. *Petron.* mors. *Cic.* mendacium. *Plaut.* Misericordior. *Augustin.* Misericordissimus.

MISĔRĬMŌNĬUM (miser), ii, n. same as *Miseria. Laber.*

MISĔRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *lamentably, mournfully. Catull.*

MISĔRĬTŪDŌ, inis, f. same as *Miseria. Acc.*

MISĔRĬTŬS. See *Misereor.*

MISĔRŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Miseror. Acc.*

MISĔRŎR (miser), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to deplore, lament, mourn over. Plaut.* Miserari se. *Virg.* aliquem. *Cic.* fortunam. *Sallust.* casum. *Cæs.* Commune periculum miserabantur. —— ¶ Also, *to have or feel compassion, pity, commiserate, compassionate,* οἰκτείρω. *Virg.* Juvenem animi miserata repressit. (Here, *animi* is used instead of *animo,* or *animi causa*). *Virg.* labores. *Id.* amicum. *Tacit.* casum. Also, with a *genit. Acc.* mei. *Justin.* formæ. —— ¶ *Partic.* Miserandus, a, um, *lamentable, pitiable. Cic.* homo. *Id.* Miseranda. *Id.* Miserandum in modum, *h. e. in a pitiable manner.*

MISĔRTŬS, a, um. See *Misereor.*

MISĔRŬLŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Misellus. Catull.*

MISSĬBĬLIS, e, adj. same as *Missilis. Sidon.*

MISSĬCĬŬS, or MISSĬTĬŬS (mitto), a, um, adj. *discharged from military service. Sueton.*

MISSĬCŬLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to send frequently, be in the habit of sending,* πεμπάζω. *Plaut.*

MISSĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be thrown, cast or hurled; missile, missive,* βλήσιμος. *Liv.* lapis. *Stat.* Librans uni sibi missile ferrum, *h. e. which none could throw but himself. Plin.* Histrici longiores aculei, et cum intendit cutem, missiles, *h. e. are,* as it were, *darted by him as missile weapons.* — Hence, *Virg.* telum, *or, Id.* ferrum, *or,* simply, *Liv.* Missile, *sc.* telum, *h. e. a missile weapon, a missile.* — *Suet.* Res missiles, *or, Id.* Missilia, *h. e. presents thrown by the emperors among the people,* as dried fruit, cakes, also tablets, on which there was written how much *corn, money or other things* those who caught them, should receive. Hence, figur. *Senec.* Missilia fortunæ.

MISSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sending,* πομπή, ἀποστολή. *Cic.* litterarum. *Id.* legatorum. *Pandect.* Missio in ædes, *h. e. a giving possession of. Cels.* Missio sanguinis, *phlebotomy.* —— ¶ Also, *a throwing, hurling. Vitruv.* Jussit extra telorum missionem eos circumvallari, *h. e. reach.* —— ¶ Also, *a releasing or discharging,* as of a prisoner. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 48. — Also, *a delivering from punishment, a pardoning. Petron.* — Also, *a leaving alone, a leaving undisturbed. Petron.* — Particularly, *a discharging from service or office.* Of soldiers. *Liv.* Of the quæstor. *Suet.* Of gladiators, *a permission to leave off fighting for that time or day. Martial.* Gladiatori læso missionem petere. *Liv.* Sine missione, *h. e. to fight even to death, without leaving off, though wounded.* —— ¶ Also, *omission.* Hence, *a ceasing, end. Cic.* ludorum.

MISSĬTĬUS. See *Missicius, a, um.*

MISSĬTŌ (frequentat. of mitto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to send frequently,* προσαναπέμπω. *Liv.* auxilia.

MISSŎR (mitto), ōris, m. *one who throws, casts, hurls, sends, discharges; an archer. Cic.*

MISSŬS, a, um. See *Mitto.*

MISSŬS (mitto), us, m. *a sending, despatching, deputing. Cæs.* Qui missu Cæsaris ventitare consueverat. *Virg. Æn.* 7. 752. Archippi regis missu. —— ¶ Also, *a throwing, hurling, discharge. Liv.* pili. —— ¶ Also, *a shot. Lucret.* sagittæ. —— ¶ Also, *the time from the commencement to the end of a race, combat,* &c. *a match, heat, course, turn. Sueton.* — Also, *a course at an entertainment, a number of dishes set on the table at once. Capitol.*

MISTĀRĬŬS, or MIXTĀRĬŬS (misceo), i, m. *a vessel in which wine was mixed with water,* κύαθος. *Lucil.*

MISTIM, or MIXTIM (mistus, or mixtus), adv. *promiscuously, mixtly,* μίγδην. *Lucret.*

MISTIŌ, or MIXTIŌ (misceo), ōnis, f. *a mixing*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a mixture, that which is mixed, things mixed*. *Pallad.*

MISTŪRA, or MIXTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a mixing*, μῖξις. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* —— Hence, *an uniting*. *Sueton.* vitiorum atque virtutum. —— Also, *copulation*. *Lucan.* Veneris. Also, without *Veneris*. *Plin.* In nullo genere æque facilis mistura cum fero. —— ¶ Also, *things mingled together, a mixture, compound*. *Colum.*

MISTŬS, or MIXTŬS, a, um, partic. from misceo. —— ¶ Adj. *mixed, mingled, blended, tempered, joined, united*, μικτός. *Vell.* Mixtissimi mores.

MISTŬS, or MIXTŬS (misceo), us, m. *a mixing, mingling*. *Colum.*

MISY̆ (μίσυ), y̆os, n. *a kind of mushroom*. *Plin.* 19, 12. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of mineral*, probably *yellow copperas or Roman vitriol*. *Plin.* 34, 29. —— ¶ The genit. *Misys* is found in *Scrib. Larg.* and genit. *Misy* in *Cels.*

MITĔ (mitis), adv. *mildly, meekly, gently*, πρᾴως. *Apul.* Mite connivere. *Ovid.* Mitius. *Cæs.* Mitissime.

MITĔLLA (dimin. of mitra), æ, f. *a cap, coif, hood or head-band of silk* used by voluptuous persons at entertainments. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a bandage*, as for the arm. *Cels.*

MITĔLLITA, or MITĔLLICA (mitella), æ, f. *a sumptuous entertainment*. *Sueton.* (according to Salmasius, *a dationes mitellarum*.)

MITĔSCŌ (mitis), is, n. 3. *to grow ripe or mellow, to lose its roughness or harsh flavor*, πέπτομαι, πεπαίνομαι. *Colum.* Uvæ mitescunt, *h. e. grow ripe*. *Plin.* mala. *Pacuv.* fruges. *Varr.* sorbum. — Also, *to grow soft or tender*. *Plin.* Ervum mitescit. *Ovid.* herbæ. —— ¶ Also, *to grow tame, gentle, or tractable*, τιθασσεύομαι. *Liv.* Feræ quædam nunquam mitescunt. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *to grow mild or gentle, become appeased or pacified, be softened or moved, be allayed or assuaged, grow calm, settle, subside*. *Horat.* Nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit. *Ovid.* iram. *Claudian.* Mitescere precibus. *Tacit.* Pace et otio mitescere. *Id.* Seditio mitescit. *Liv.* Mitescere discordiæ intestinæ metu communi cœptæ. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Cælum mitescere, arbores frondescere, *the air grew mild*. *Liv.* Mitescente jam hieme, *abating, growing milder, becoming more moderate*. *Sil.* Mitescere cœperat annus. *Horat.* Frigora mitescunt Zephyris. *Ovid.* Freta mitescunt, *are stilled, become calm*. *Lucan.* Æquoreosque sales longo mitescere tractu, *h. e. loses its saltness*. *Plin.* Mitescentia Alpium juga molli in dextra ac læva devexitate considunt, *growing more and more accessible*. *Claudian.* Nec vanis mitescunt flamina votis, *are appeased or quieted: lay aside their fury*.

MITHRĀS, or MITHRA (Μίθρας), æ, m. *a Persian deity*. *Stat.* — According to Grecian and Roman writers, *the sun*. But, according to the books of Zendavesta, *a companion and coöperator of the sun in his course*. —— ¶ Also, *the name of the chief priest of Isis*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a cable or rope*. *Isidor.* —— ¶ It is also written *Mithres*, *Mitras*, and *Mitra*.

MITHRĀX, or MITRĀX (μίθραξ), ācis, m. *a kind of precious stone*, probably *a kind of opal*. *Plin.* —— ¶ It is also called *Mithridax*. *Solin.*

MITHRIĂCŬS (Mithras), a, um, adj. *relating to Mithras*. *Lamprid.* sacra, *h. e. a festival in his honor*.

MITHRIDĀTĒUS (Μιθριδάτειος), a, um, adj. *relating to Mithridates*. *Manil.*

MITHRIDĀTĒS (Μιθριδάτης), is, m. *a name of several persons*. *Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, waged war against the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself. He fortified his constitution by using antidotes against the poison, with which his enemies attempted to destroy him; and this he did to such a degree, that the poison, which he took in order to put an end to his life, was unavailing. He is famous for his antidote, called* Antidotum Mithridaticum. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of the witness against Flaccus*. *Cic. Flacc.* 17. Hence, *Id.* Crimen Mithridaticum, *h. e. the accusation brought by him*.

MITHRIDĀTICŬS (Mithridates), a, um, adj. *relating to Mithridates*. *Cic.* bellum. *Plin.* antidotum. *Cic.* crimen. See *Mithridates*.

MITHRIDĀTIŬS, or MITHRIDĀTIŎS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Mithridaticus*. *Gell.* antidotum, *h. e. the antidote of Mithridates*.

MITHRIDAX, ăcis, f. See *Mithrax*.

MITIFICŌ (mitificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make mild, soft or tender*. *Cic.* Cibus mitificatus, *h. e. well digested, concocted, changed into chyle*. —— ¶ Also, *to make mild or gentle*. *Gell.* homines. — Hence, *to tame*. *Plin.* elephantum.

MITIFICŬS (mitis & facio), a, um, adj. *gentle, easy, light*. *Sil.*

MITIGĀBILITĔR, and MITIGANTĔR (mitigo), adv. *mildly, gently*. *Cal. Aurelian.*

MITIGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a mitigating, mitigation, softening, soothing, easing, appeasing, assuaging*, ἡμέρωσις, πραΰνσις. *Cic.*

MITIGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mitigating, alleviating*. *Cal. Aur.*

MITIGĀTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mitigating, lenitive*, πραϋντικός. *Plin.*

MITIGŌ (for mitem ago, *h. e.* facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make mild, soft or tender, take away the roughness, sharpness or harshness of a thing*, μαλακύνω. *Cic.* fruges, *h. e. to make ripe or mellow*. *Id.* cibum, *h. e. to make mild, soft or tender, by cooking or roasting*. *Id.* agros, *h. e. to make fruitful*. *Plin.* arbores silvestres, *h. e. to cultivate*. *Id.* amaritudinem frugum. *Id.* cervicum duritias. — Also, *to tame, subdue, check*. *Plin.* rabiem. *Id.* pilos, *h. e. to thin*. *Senec.* animal. *Plin. Ep.* morbum. *Ovid.* iras. *Curt.* aures elephantorum ad sonum notum, *h. e. to accustom to*. —— ¶ Also, *to mitigate, make meek or mild, soften, temper, smooth the asperity of any thing, mollify, assuage, soothe, allay, pacify, ease, appease, relieve, quiet, still*. *Cic.* dolores. *Id.* labores. *Quintil.* febrem quiete. *Plin. Ep.* morbum temperantia. *Plin.* tormina. *Cic.* acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis. *Id.* invidiam extenuando. *Id.* animum alicujus. *Colum.* querimonias. *Ovid.* iras. *Cic.* tristitiam. *Id.* aliquem. *Tacit.* Mitigare aliquem pecunia, *to corrupt, bribe*. *Plin. Ep.* Senatui licet mitigare leges, *to moderate, qualify, soften the rigor of*.

MITIS (perhaps from μειόω), e, adj. *mild, soft, tender, ripe, mellow, mature, not hard, rough or sharp*, μαλακός, πεπτός. *Virg.* poma. *Id.* uva. *Id.* Bacchus, *h. e.* vinum. *Ovid.* succus, *sc.* herbarum. — Figur. *Cic.* Thucydides fuisset maturior et mitior. —— ¶ Also, *fruitful*. *Horat.* solum. —— ¶ Also, *calm, still, tranquil, placid*. *Virg.* fluvius. *Sil.* flamina. *Id.* flamma, *h. e. harmless, innoxious*. —— ¶ Also, *mild, gentle, soft, kind, humane, not harsh, rough or severe; easy, light, mild, tolerable*, πρᾶος. *Cic.* animus. *Id.* doctrina. *Id.* oratio. *Id.* Homo mitissimus. *Hirt.* verba. *Prop.* servitium. *Ovid.* consilium. *Cic.* Dolor mitior. *Quintil.* Pœna mitior. — Also, of animals, *tame, gentle*. *Ovid.* taurus. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Horat.* Mitior animum, *h. e.* animo. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ovid.* hostibus. *Tacit.* pœnitentiæ, *h. e. towards the penitent*. —— ¶ Mite, adv. See *Mite*.

MITISSIME, } See *Mite*.
MITIUS.

MITIŬSCŬLŬS (mitior), a, um, adj. *somewhat milder*. *Cal. Aurel.*

MITRA (μίτρα), æ, f. *a mitre, covering for the head*, particularly of women, ἀναδέσμη, μίτρα. *Ovid.* Hence, Clodius, when he went in woman's clothes to the solemnities of *Bona Dea*, had on a *mitra*. *Cic.* Also, of fashionable young men, or effeminate persons. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* Probably *a cap, hood or coif tied under the chin*. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 616. It consisted, perhaps, in a broad fillet, which covered the head like a coif, and was tied under the chin with bands. Some suppose it to have been a hat or cap. It was also formerly worn by the Lydians, Phrygians, Arabians, &c., consequently also by men.

MITRAS, or MITRA, æ, m. See *Mithras*.

MITRĀTŬS (mitra), a, um, adj. *wearing a mitra*. *Plin.*

MITTŬLA (Id.), æ, f. same as *Mitella*. *Sol.*

MITTIX. See *Miscix*.

MITTŌ (meo, to make go), is, misi, missum, a. 3. *to let go, let run, cause to go*. *Horat.* equum per ignes. *Liv.* curas ex animo, *h. e. to dismiss, banish*. *Id.* exercitum inermem. *Id.* hostem e manibus, *or* de manibus. *Ovid.* equos (in the public games). So also, *Liv.* quadrigas, *or*, *Horat.* currus. *Cæs.* Mittitur ex oppido, *h. e. he is permitted to leave the town*. *Plaut.* Mitte me, *h. e. suffer me to go, do not hinder me from going*. *Liv.* aliquem (e vinculis). *Cic.* aliquem ad mortem, *or*, *Plaut.* morti, *h. e. to order to be put to death*, or *to put to death*. *Cic.* Luna mittit lucem in terras, *h. e. sheds, casts, reflects*. *Id.* aliquem in negotium, *h. e. to give him something to do with business*. *Id.* se in aliquem, *h. e. to proceed against, fall upon, assail, invade, attack*. *Virg.* se in fœdera, *h. e. to enter into or make*. *Cic.* legiones sub jugum, *or*, *Liv.* sub jugo, *h. e. to make to pass under the yoke*. *Id.* in suffragium, *h. e. to cause to vote*. *Cic.* judices in consilium, *to let them deliberate upon a matter, and afterwards take their votes*, or, *to send the judges to make out their verdict*. *Ovid.* lares sub titulum, *h. e. to put up a house for sale or hire*. —— ¶ Also, *to let go, leave alone*. *Horat.* cutem. *Terent.* aliquem. So, also, *Cic.* Facere aliquem missum, *to let go, let alone, trouble not*. —— ¶ Also, *to let go, let be, omit, pass over, wave, forbear, cease, give over*. *Liv.* ambages. *Cic.* prœlia, *h. e. to say nothing of*. *Id.* de amissa maxima parte exercitus, *h. e. not to speak of*. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Terent.* male loqui, *h. e. do not*, &c. Also, with *quod* following. *Cic.* Mitto, quod pericula subire paratissimus fueris. So, also, *Id.* Missum facere aliquid, *for* mittere. — Also, *to let be, not to care for, not to trouble one's self about, to slight*. *Cic.* Missos facere honores. — Also, *to throw away, lay aside, dismiss, drop, give over, put an end to*. *Liv.* odium. *Virg.* timorem. *Id.* certamen. So, also, *Terent.* Facere aliquid missum. —— ¶ Also, *to let go, dismiss*. *Liv.* milites, *h. e. to discharge, disband*. So, also, *Auct. B. Afric.* Missum facere aliquem. So, also, *Sueton.* Uxorem missam facere, *h. e. to put away, repudiate*. *Plaut.* Feminam mittere. *Cæs.* senatum. So, also, *Liv.* prætorium. *Cic.* lictores. —— ¶ Also, *to set at liberty, discharge, release*. *Liv.* Mitti eum jubere. Hence, Manumitto. (See *Manumitto*.) So also, *Cæs.* and *Nep.* Missum facere. —— ¶ Also, *to let or cause to go out from one's self or another person; to send or put forth, produce, emit*. *Cels.* Mittere sanguinem, *or*, *Id.* Mittere sanguinem alicui, *h. e. to let blood, bleed*, φλεβοτομεῖν. Figur. *Cic.* provinciæ, *h. e. to plunder, drain, impoverish*. *Plin.* florem, *h. e. to blossom, put forth flowers*. So, also, *Id.* folium. *Colum.* radices. *Cic.* vocem, *h. e. to utter, speak, say, sound*. So, also, *Cæs.* orationem. — Hence, Mittere signum, *to give, show a mark or sign*. *Cæs.* timoris. *Lucret.* sanguinis, *h. e. to have a mark of blood, look bloody*. —— ¶ Also, *to send, despatch*, πέμπειν, στέλλω. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* legatos ad aliquem. *Nep.* Mittere, *for* legatos mittere. *Cæs.* alicui aliquem auxilio. *Nep.* literas ad aliquem, *or*, *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* Misi, qui diceret, *for* misi aliquem, qui, &c. So, also, *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Missum facere. — It is also followed by an *infinit.* instead of the *supine*. *Terent.* Misit orare. — Hence, of countries which produce certain products in great quantities, *to produce, yield, afford*. *Virg.* India mittit ebur. *Ovid.* Tura nec Euphrates, nec miserat India costum. — Also, *to send, inspire with*. *Virg.* alicui mentem. — Also, *to write, inform, send word to*, either by letter or word of mouth, ἐπιστέλλειν. *Cic.* Curio misi, ut medio bonos haberetur, *h. e.*

I have written to him. Id. ad Div. 1, 8. Tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut mihi vadimonia dilata, Chresti compilationem, mitteres, *h. e. thou shouldst write me an account of.* Nep. Nunquam ad suorum quemquam literas misit, quin Attico mitteret, quid ageret, *h. e. without writing to Atticus,* &c. Ovid. Mittere alicui salutem. Cic. Brutus ad me misit, *h. e. wrote or sent word to me.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause, occasion, make.* Virg. funera Teucris —— ¶ Also, *to throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot.* Cæs. pila. Id. tormenta. Ovid. hastam. Phædr. panem, *h. e. to give bread.* Horat. talos. — Also, *to throw, cast, precipitate.* Ovid. se in aquas. Id. aliquem ex arce. Liv. in foveam. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to put, place, lay.* Senec. manum ad arma. Pallad. pira in vasculo. Ovid. Fert missos patella cibos, *h. e. brought,* or, *put upon.* —— ¶ Also, figur., *to let fall.* Ovid. rosam. —— ¶ Catull. Misti, *for* misisti. Plaut. Mittin' *for* Mittisne.

MITŬLUS. See *Mytilus.*

MITȲLĒNĒ, and MȲTILĒNĒ, es, and MITȲLĒNÆ (Μιτυλήνη), ārum, f. *the capital of the island of Lesbos.* — Hence, Mitylenæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Mitylene.* Liv. Mitylenæi, *the inhabitants of Mitylene.* Nep. — Mitylenensis, e, adj. same as *Mitylenæus.* — This word is more correctly written *Mytil.*

MITYLUS. See *Mytilus.*

MIŪRŎS VĔRSŬS (μείουρος στίχος), *a hexameter, having at the end an iambus instead of a spondee.* Terent. Maur.

MIXTARIUS, MIXTIO, &c. } See *Mistarius,* &c.

MNĀ (μνᾶ, ᾶς), f. same as *Mina.* Plin.

MNĒMŎN (μνήμων), ŏnis, adj. *having a good memory.* Hence, Artaxerxes Mnemon, the name of a king of Persia. Nep.

MNĒMŎNIDĒS, um, f. *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne.* Ovid.

MNĒMŎSȲNĒ (Μνημοσύνη), es, f. *memory.* Hence, *the mother of the Muses.* Auson. Natæ Mnemosynes, *h. e.* Musæ.

MNĒMŎSȲNŎN, or MNĒMŎSȲNUM (μνημόσυνον), i, n. *a token, pledge, memorial.* Catull.

MNĒSTĒR (μνηστήρ), ēris, m. same as *Procus; a wooer, suitor.* Hygin.

MNEVIS (Μνεῦις), Idis, m. *an ox to which the Egyptians paid divine honors.* Plin.

MŌBĬLIS (for movibilis, from moveo), e, adj. *easy to be moved, movable, light, rolling,* εὐκίνητος. Cic. turris. Id. oculi. Id. Mobilior fervor. Id. Mobilissimus ardor. — Hence, with jurists, Res mobiles, *h. e. chattels, movable property, movables.* Pandect. — Hence, *loose, not firm.* Plin. dens. —— ¶ Also, *movable, flexible, easily to be excited.* Virg. ætas. Liv. gens. Id. Populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri. —— ¶ Also, *rapid, quick, nimble.* Vitruv. ingenium, *h. e. versatile, acute.* Plaut. Sum pedibus mobilis, *h. e. agile, nimble, active, quick.* Horat. rivi. Ovid. venti. —— ¶ Also, *fickle, inconstant, changeable, variable.* Sallust. ingenium. Cæs. homo. Horat. Quirites. Cic. animus. Nep. populus. Cic. Caduca et mobilia esse duxi. Calp. Mobilior ventis.

MŌBĬLĬTĀS (mobilis), ātis, f. *mobility, movableness,* εὐκινησία. Cic. Animal mobilitate celerrima, *activity, agility, quickness.* Id. linguæ, *volubility, fluency.* Cæs. equitum, *h. e. quickness, agility, ability of fighting at different places.* Quintil. animi, *h. e. versatility of mind.* — Hence, *looseness.* Plin. dentium. —— ¶ Also, *inconstancy, fickleness, levity, mutability, variableness, changeableness.* Cic. hominis. Nep. fortunæ. Sallust. ingenii, *h. e. inconstancy.* Tacit. vulgi.

MŌBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *movably, quickly.* Cic. palpitare.

MŌBĬLĬTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make movable,* εὐκίνητον ποιῶ. Lucret. —— ¶ Also, *to render quick.* Cæcil. Lætitia me mobilitat, *I am ready to leap with joy.*

MŎDĔRĀBĬLIS (moderor), e, adj. *that can be moderated, governable, moderate.* Ovid.

MŎDĔRĀMĔN (Id.), Inis, n. *that by which any thing is governed or managed.* Ovid. Innixus moderamine navis, *h. e. leaning upon the helm.* — Hence, *government, management, guidance, conduct, direction.* Ovid. equorum. Id. rerum, *h. e. of the state.* —— ¶ Also, *a means of moderating or mitigating.* Cod. Theod.

MŎDĔRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Moderamen.* Gell.

MŎDĔRANTĔR (moderans), adv. *with moderation.* Lucret.

MŎDĔRĀTĒ (moderatus), adv. *moderately, with moderation, discreetly,* μετρίως, σωφρόνως. Cic. Moderate dictum. Id. Moderatius. Id. Moderatissime. Stat. Moderatius, oro, ducite, *show a little more compassion in dragging him.* Cic. Moderate adrepere, *with caution, slowly, gradually.*

MŎDĔRĀTĬM (moderatus), adv. same as *Moderate; moderately, gradually.* Lucret.

MŎDĔRĀTĬŌ (moderor), ōnis, f. *a moderating, moderation,* μετριότης, κοσμιότης, in anger and other passions, in eating and drinking, &c. Cic. effrenati populi. Id. animi. Id. dicendi, *h. e. in speaking.* — Also, of the weather, heat or cold. Cic. Nat. D. 2, 36. Conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperantia sublata, *h. e. temperateness, moderateness.* —— ¶ Also, *regular arrangement, regularity.* Cic. numerorum. Id. rei familiaris. Id. continentiæ. —— ¶ Also, *rule, direction, government.* Cic. mundi.

MŎDĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a moderator, one who observes or teaches others to observe a proper measure.* Tacit. Neque moderator affuit. —— ¶ Also, *a governor, ruler, director, moderator,* ἐπιστάτης, σωφρονιστής. Cic. Sol moderator dierum, noctium, temporum. Sallust. Populus R. gentium moderator. Martial. juventæ. Flor. pacis bellique, *the arbiter or umpire.* Ovid. Vincitur ars vento, nec jam moderator habenis utitur, *the pilot, steersman.* Id. equorum, *a charioteer.* Id. arundinis, *an angler, fisherman.* Lucret. aratri, *a ploughman, hind.* Stat. Tyrii aheni, *a dyer of purple.* Claudian. artis lanificæ, *a wool-comber, carder or comber of wool.* Plin. Paneg. ineuntium certamina virorum, *the president, director.*

MŎDĔRĀTRIX (moderator), Icis, f. *she that moderates.* Plaut. Illæc anus sibi moderatrix fuit, *h. e. has set a pattern of moderation.* Cic. commotionum. —— ¶ Also, *a governess, directress, mistress,* ἐπιστάτις. Cic. materiæ. Id. factorum. Id. officii.

MŎDĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from moderor. —— ¶ Adj. *moderate, discreet, keeping within due bounds, temperate, gentle, not presumptuous or arrogant, unassuming, modest,* μέτριος, εὔτακτος, σώφρων. Cic. senes. Id. homines. Id. mores. Id. convivium. Id. otium. Id. oratio. Id. doctrina. Id. ventus. Id. Moderatior. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Moderatissimus sensus. — When used of men, it may sometimes be rendered *virtuous.*

MŎDĔRŌ (modus), as, a. 1. same as *Moderor; to moderate.* Plaut. voci. Pacuv. aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to regulate.* Pandect. Ita res moderetur.

MŎDĔRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fix a measure for a thing.* Plaut. Non vinum homini, sed vino homines moderari solent. —— ¶ Also, *to set a measure to, to moderate, restrain, mitigate, allay, soften,* εὐθύνω, ἡνιοχέω. Liv. iræ. Id. odio. Plaut. linguæ. Cic. animo et orationi. Liv. fortunæ suæ. Id. animos in secundis. Tacit. gaudium. Sueton. duritiam legum. Id. pretia. Tacit. cursui, *h. e. to sail slowly.* — Hence, *to spare.* Cic. Moderatus est religioni suæ in testimonio dicendo. —— ¶ Also, *to manage any thing properly, to regulate, govern, rule, guide,* ἐπιστατέω, ἡνιοχέω. Lucret. and Cæs. equum, Cic. se. Id. Oratio sibi ipsa moderetur. Id. consilia officio. Id. omnia. Id. res rusticas. Id. navim, *h. e. to pilot, steer.* Id. maria.

MŎDESTĒ (modestus), adv. *moderately, with moderation, temperately, discreetly,* μετρίως, σωφρόνως. Cic. aliquo uti. Liv. Rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti. Horat. Modeste munificum esse. Ovid. Lingua non modeste uti. Gell. Hosti modeste obviam ire, *h. e. moderato gradu.* Tacit. Partes modeste distraxerat, *h. e. with moderation;* or, *gradually.* Varr. Modestissime vivere. Terent. Palam beatus, si unum hoc desit, animus, qui modeste istæc ferat, *happy indeed in his good fortune, did he but know how to make use of it discreetly.* —— ¶ Also, *modestly, not arrogantly or presumptuously, humbly.* Cic. Qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. Terent. Terram intuens modeste. Ovid. Si tam certus eras hinc ire, modestius isses, *h. e. with some little show of courtesy.*

MŎDESTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *moderation in one's desires and passions,* μετριότης. Cic. — Figur. Tacit. hiemis, *h. e. mildness.* —— ¶ Also, *moderation in one's behavior, modesty, decency, discretion, discreetness, sobriety, backwardness in asserting one's worth, lowliness, humility, an unassuming behavior, making no pretensions.* Cic. Eam virtutem Græci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam. Id. Si meam cum in omni vita, tum in dicendo moderationem modestiamque cognostis. Id. Severitas censoria, magistra pudoris et modestiæ. Liv. Exanimati tam atroci imperio, metu magis, quam modestia quievere. Nepos. Tanta modestia dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, ut si privatus in comitio esset Spartæ. — *Modestia* is applied to persons, who do not assume to themselves more than what is due to them; opp. to *licentia. Pudor* implies an aversion to doing any thing against principles of honor. *Verecundia* signifies a paying such a respect to others as they are supposed to have a right to demand. —— ¶ Also, *the art or skill of saying or doing every thing at the proper time and place,* according to the ideas of the stoics, εὐταξία. Cic. Off. 1, 40. —— ¶ Also, *shame, shamefacedness, modesty.* Stat. culpæ. — Hence, *love of honor;* or, *honor, dignity, character.* Sallust. Neque sumtui, neque modestiæ suæ parcere. —— ¶ Also, *mediocrity, moderate or mean ability.* Tacit. Et ille (Tiberius) varie differebat de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, *h. e. of his inability, weakness.*

MŎDESTŬS (modus), a, um, adj. *moderate in one's desires, modest, temperate,* κόσμιος, σώφρων. Cic. homo. Ovid. oculi. Cic. mores. Id. Modestior epistola. Id. Homo modestissimus. Sallust. sermo, *h. e. a decent conversation.* —— ¶ Also, *temperate, dispassionate, calm, gentle.* Cic. ordo. Id. Non modestior ero. —— ¶ Also, *kind to others.* Plaut. mendicis. —— ¶ Also, *sober, discreet, decent, virtuous, leading an orderly life, modest.* Cic. Videas dolere modestos. Quintil. Ingenui parum modesti. Tacit. servitia. —— ¶ Also, *unable, weak.* Sil. Modestior armis.

MŎDĬĀLIS (modius), e, adj. *containing a modius.* Plaut.

MŎDĬĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a measuring with modii.* Cod. Just.

MŎDĬCĒ (modicus), adv. *with proper measure or moderation, moderately,* μετρίως. Cic. facere. Id. agere. Id. dicere. Liv. spernere. Cic. ferre, *h. e. patiently.* —— ¶ Also, *in a proper manner.* Cic. Ut iis modice utantur. —— ¶ Also, *moderately, little, not very, not much.* Cic. Minæ modice me tangunt. Liv. vinosus. Id. locuples, *h. e. in good circumstances.* —— ¶ Also, *reduced to a small scale, in miniature.* Vitruv. pictus.

MŎDĬCELLŬS (dimin. of modicus), a, um, adj. *very moderate, mean.* Sueton. culcita. (The reading *modica* is, however, to be preferred.)

MŎDĬCŬS (modus), a, um, adj. *having or keeping a proper measure, moderate, modest, temperate, sober,* μέτριος, κόσμιος. Cic. homo. Plaut. Modico gradu ire. Cic. severitas. Id. potiones. Ovid. Andromache, *h. e. of a moderate size, not too large.* — Hence, *moderate in behavior, modest.* Sallust. Domi modicus. —— ¶ Also, *of a tolerable size.* Cic. corpus, *h. e. a tolerably large book.* ——

¶ Also, *middling, ordinary*. *Cic.* genus dicendi. *Plin.* oculi. *Tacit.* eques, *h. e. of moderate fortune*. *Id.* amnes, *h. e. not deep, shallow*. —— ¶ Also, *bad, mean, small, little, few, scanty, short, brief*. *Cic.* pecunia. *Quintil.* tempus. *Tacit.* laus. *Horat.* acervus, hospitium. *Cic.* Græcis hoc modicum est, *h. e. not frequent with*, &c. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Vellei.* virium, *for* viribus, *h. e. of middling strength*. So, also, *Tacit.* originis, *h. e. of moderate origin*. *Id.* pecuniæ, *h. e. not very rich*. *Id.* voluptatum, *h. e. moderate in his pleasures*. *Id.* dignationis, *h. e. not much in favor with the emperor*. — Hence, Modico, *in a short time*. *Apul.* Modico regressa, *h. e. after a short time*. *Id.* Modico prius quam, &c. *h. e. a short time before*. So, also, *Id.* Dolor modico ante sedatus est. *Id.* Modico secus progredi, *h. e. to go a little further*. — Modicum, adverbially, *a little*. *Apul.* Modicum te progressam textrices orabunt anus.

MŎDĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (modifico), ōnis, f. *a measuring* of a thing. *Senec.* versuum. *Gell.* verborum, *h. e. construction*.

MŎDĬFĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that gives a proper measure to a thing; one that measures and duly manages it*. *Apul.* peritus, *h. e. a musician*.

MŎDĬFĬCŌ (modificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to measure properly*, as syllables, &c. — Hence, Modificatus, a, um. *Cic.* verba. *Id.* membra. —— ¶ Also, *to set a measure to; to moderate*. *Apul.* Corpora modificata, *h. e.* temperata.

MŎDĬFĬCŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to measure*. *Gell.* Comprehensa mensura Herculanei pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensuræ conveniret, secundum naturalem membrorum omnium inter se competentiam, modificatus est. —— ¶ Also, *to moderate, set a measure*. *Apul.* Desideriis modificari. *Id.* in sumptibus, *h. e. to keep a measure, moderate one's self*.

MŎDĬFĬCŬS (modus & facio), a, um, adj. *measured*. *Auson.*

MŎDIMPĔRĀTŎR (for modi imperator), ōris, m. *one who prescribed at a feast how much each person should drink, the director of a feast*, συμποσιάρχης. *Varr.*

MŎDĬŎLŬS (dimin. of modius), i, m. *a small measure*. — Hence, *a kind of drinking-vessel*. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a bucket on the wheel of a water-engine*. *Vitruv.* So, also, *Id.* Modioli gemelli, *h. e. a sucker of a forcing-pump*. —— ¶ Also, *the case of the rope of a catapulta or balista*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the nave or stock of a wheel in which the spokes are fixed*, τόρμη, πλήμνη. *Vitruv.* — *Modioli* are also mentioned as belonging to an oil-press. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *a surgical instrument; a sort of trephine or trepan*, χοινίκιον. *Cels.*

MŎDĬUM, ii, n. and, more frequently, MŎDĬŬS (μόδιος), ii, m. *a modius; the chief Roman measure used principally for things dry, somewhat more than a peck English*. It contained sixteen *sextarii*, or the sixth part of a Grecian *medimnus*. *Cic.* tritici. *Id.* salis. Hence, of a very rich person. *Horat.* Modio nummos metiri. — Hence, *Cic.* Pleno modio, *abundantly, by the bushel*. — *Cic.* Modium, *for* modiorum. —— ¶ Also, same as *tertia pars jugeri*. *Pallad.*

MŎDŌ (modus), adv. *only, but*. *Cic.* Vide modo, *h. e. see only*. *Terent.* Sine modo, *h. e. only allow*. *Cic.* Qui modo scire curaverit, *h. e. only; but; so much as cares*. — Si modo, *if only, provided that*. *Cic.* In hac arte, si modo est hæc ars, nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum inveniatur, *h. e. if it can be called an art*. — Dummodo, *or* dum modo, *provided that*. (See *Dummodo*.) Also, without *dum*. *Cic.* Modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur. — Modo ut, *only that*. *Cic.* Modo ut vita suppetat. — Hence, Modo non, *almost, nearly, all but*, μονονουχί. *Terent.* Modo non montes auri pollicens. — Modo, *only, alone*. Hence, Non modo, *not only, not merely*, sometimes followed by *sed* (*verum*) *etiam* (*quoque*), and sometimes not; in the latter case, it may generally be rendered *not merely*; or, *not to say*. *Cic.* Nullum dictum, non modo factum intercessit, *h. e. much less*. *Id.* Non modo plura sed pauciora, *h. e. I will not say*, &c. *Id.* Num me fefellit non modo res, verum dies? *h. e. I will not say*, &c. *Id.* Non modo timet, verum etiam fert, *h. e. I will not say*; or, *not merely fears, but actually suffers*. — *Non modo* signifies, also, *far less or much less*, when it is preceded by *ne — quidem*. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 38. Ne sues id quidem velint, non modo ipse, *h. e. and far less he*. — The latter *non* of the expression *non* (*nullus, nemo*, &c.) *modo non* is frequently omitted, when *sed viz*, and especially when *ne quidem*, follows. *Liv.* Ut non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficerent. *Cic.* Non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem audebit. *Id.* Non modo quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem. But, *Non modo non, sed ne quidem*, occurs also. *Liv.* Non modo non patricium, sed ne civem quidem. *Cic.* Non modo non mortuus, sed ne natus quidem. — *Modo* denotes also *simply, merely*. *Cic.* Quæ secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem. —— ¶ Also, of time, *a short time since, a little while since, lately*, ἄρτι. *Cic.* In qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate floruimus, in ea nunc iis omnibus caremus. *Id.* Nuper homines nobiles ejusmodi: et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui forum ac basilicas ornarent. — It is also used of a time of several days, weeks or years. *Cic. Off.* 2, 21. Modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit, *h. e. not long ago* (though, as *Gronov.* thinks, a space of nearly 70 years is meant). *Liv.* 22, 14. Modo Lutatio, &c. *not long ago*, h. e. *twenty-five years ago*. — Also, *now, just now, but this moment*. *Terent.* Advenis modo? *h. e. are you but this moment arrived?* *Phædr.* Vos modo, inquit, parcite: occasione rursus erumpam data, *h. e. for the present, in the mean time*. *Ovid.* Tu modo tende plagas, *h. e. meanwhile do you lay your snares*. — Also, of future time, *immediately*. *Terent.* Domum modo ibo, *h. e. I shall go presently*. — Modo — modo, *now — now, at one moment — at another, sometimes — sometimes*. *Terent.* Modo ait, modo negat, *h. e. he sometimes says yes, sometimes no*. *Cic.* Modo hoc, modo illo modo. — *Et modo*, in enumerating or recounting several things, *and then again, another time*. *Propert.* — Et modo — et modo, *sometimes — sometimes*. *Propert.* 1, 15 (14), 3, sq. — It is sometimes repeated more than once. *Cic.* Modo subacti, modo domiti, modo multati. — Either for the first or the second *modo* another word is sometimes put. *Sallust.* Modo — interdum. *Id.* Sæpe — modo. *Id.* Modo — tum autem. *Id.* Modo — modo — tum. *Ovid.* Modo — nunc. *Tacit.* Modo — aliquando. *Sueton.* Modo — nonnunquam. —— ¶ The last syllable is used long in *Cic. N. D.* 2, 42. *ex Arat.* —— ¶ *Non modo* proceeds from the less to the greater; *non tantum* forms a transition from the greater to the less; *non solum* leaves it undetermined, which is the greater.

MŎDŬLĀBĬLĬS (modulor), e, adj. *that can be sung, or played* upon a musical instrument. *Calp.*

MŎDŬLĀMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *modulation, melody, harmony, euphony*. *Gell.*

MŎDŬLĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Modulamen*. *Gell.*

MŎDŬLĀTĒ (modulatus), adv. *measuredly, according to measure, keeping time, to time, harmoniously, musically*. *Cic.* canere. *Gell.* Verba modulatius collocata, *h. e. with greater regard to harmony*.

MŎDŬLĀTĬŌ (modulor), ōnis, f. *a measuring according to certain rules or proportions, measure, proportion*, μέτρησις. *Vitruv.* operis. *Gell.* incedendi, *h. e. a marching or walking to time*. —— ¶ Particularly, in music and poetry, *measure, modulation, inflection, harmoniousness, melody*, ἁρμονία. *Quintil.* pedum. *Id.* scenica. *Id.* vocis, *h. e. melodiousness*. *Auson.* musica, *h. e. harmony*. *Vitruv.* Genera modulationum tria.

MŎDŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that measures by rule or proportion*, as a modulator, tuner, composer, songster. *Horat.* Quamvis tacet Hermogenes, cantor tamen, atque optimus est modulator, *h. e. a musician*. *Colum.* vocis et cantus.

MŎDŬLĀTRIX (modulator), icis, f. *she that measures, regulates, or arranges any thing according to certain rules*. *Tertull.*

MŎDŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Modulatio*. *Senec.* canorus, *h. e. music, playing upon the guitar*.

MŎDŬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from modulor. —— ¶ Adj. *measured, adjusted, well-regulated or proportioned, harmonious, symmetrical, melodious, tuneful, musical*. *Plin.* sonus. *Ovid.* verba. *Gell.* Oratio modulatior. *Flor.* Modulatissimus tibiarum aut fidium cantus.

MŎDŬLŎR (modulus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to measure, measure by a certain standard*, μετρέω. *Gell.* In modulanda statua longitudinisque ejus (Herculis) præstantia. — Hence, *to arrange properly, to regulate*. *Plin.* Ita modulante natura. —— ¶ Figur. *to measure*. *Cic.* Hominum aures vocem modulantur, *h. e. measure, perceive the melodiousness*. — Hence, *to dance, express by dancing*. *Liv.* sonum vocis pulsu pedum, *h. e. beating time with their feet to the music of their voices*. — Also, *to sing, play* on an instrument. *Virg.* carmina. *Tibull.* lyram, *h. e. to strike*. — Also, *to compose a poem*. *Calp.* cantus. — Also, *passively*. *Suet.* Modulata carmina, *h. e. songs that are sung*. *Horat.* Barbitos modulatus alicui, *h. e.* ab aliquo. —— ¶ See, also, *Modulatus, a, um*.

MŎDŬLŬS (dimin. of modus), i, m. *a measure, that by which any thing is measured*, μέτρον. *Sueton.* Dimensus ad corporis sui modulum. *Horat.* Ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *h. e. from head to toe thou art scarcely two feet*. *Id.* Metiri se suo modulo, *h. e. to measure himself by his own standard, to be contented with his own condition*. —— ¶ Also, in architecture, *a module*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, in aqueducts, *the conduit-pipe connected with the reservoir, into which other smaller pipes are inserted*. *Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *a measure or measuring of tones or syllables by time, time, measure, melody, music*. *Plin.* and *Gell.*

MŎDŬS (probably from Hebr.), i, m. *a measure by which any thing is measured*. *Varr.* Modi, quibus metirentur rura. —— ¶ Also, *measure, quantity, size, length, circumference*. *Cæs.* Agri certus modus. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* Modus agri, *h. e. a piece of ground*. *Colum.* In eundem modum musti adjicere, *h. e. a quantity equal to that of must*. *Nep.* Hastæ modum duplicavit. *Liv.* Superare humanarum virium modum. *Apul.* Modus gestaminum, *h. e. the quantity of things to be carried*. — Hence, *a measure that should always be observed, due measure*. *Cic.* Modum adhibere rei, *h. e. not to be immoderate*. *Id.* Modum adhibere rei, *or*, *Liv.* in re, *h. e. to observe measure*. *Sallust.* Sine modo, *h. e. without measure, without moderation*. *Cic.* Extra *or* præter modum, *h. e. beyond measure, immoderately*. — Hence, *moderation*. *Cic.* Tantum Cæsaris in summa potestate modum nullo modo præterire possum. — Also, in music, *measure or time*, νόμος. — Of verses, *measure, rhythm*. *Horat. Sat.* — Hence, Modi, *time, tune, music*. *Liv.* Saltare ad tibicinis modos, *h. e. to dance to the sound of the flute*. *Cic.* Flebilibus modis concinere. *Horat.* Fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos (*of lyric poetry*). —— ¶ Also, *limits, bounds, end, restriction*. *Liv.* Facere modum sumptibus, *h. e. to set bounds or limits to*. *Id.* Modum imponere magistratui. *Cic.* Habet ista ratio (*rule*) quendam modum. *Stat.* Quis erit sævire modus. *Cic.* Modum lugendi facere. *Id.* Modum statuere, *or*, constituere alicui rei. *Prop.* Modus vitæ, *h. e. the fixed space, duration, time, period of life*, τοῦ βίου τέλος. —— ¶ Also, *rule, prescription*. *Liv.* In modum venti, *h. e. according to the direction of the wind, as the wind blows*. *Id.* Aliis

modum belli ac pacis facere, *h. e. to give laws.* —— ¶ Also, *manner, way, method, fashion.* *Cic.* concludendi. *Id.* hominis occidendi. — Hence, *Modo, in modum, ad modum,* with a *genit.* or *adject.* following, is frequently rendered, *like, as, in the manner of.* *Liv.* Servorum modo, *h. e. like slaves.* *Id.* In vaticinantis modum. *Cic.* Hostilem in modum, *h. e. in a hostile manner, like enemies.* *Cæs.* Mirum in modum. *Id.* Ad hunc modum locuti sunt, *h. e. to this effect.* *Liv.* Ad modum fugientium. *Cic.* Humano modo peccare. *Nep.* Tali modo, *h. e. in such a manner.* *Prop.* Quocunque modo, *h. e. by all means, under all circumstances.* *Id.* Quovis modo imperare, *h. e. according to one's pleasure.* *Cic.* Nullo modo, *h. e. by no means.* *Id.* Omni modo, *h. e. by all means, very much, urgently, pressingly.* *Id.* Aliquo modo, *h. e. in some measure.* *Id.* Quodam modo, *h. e. in a certain measure.* So, also, *Id.* Majorem in modum, *h. e. very much.* *Terent.* Omnibus modis, *h. e. in every possible manner.* Also, *completely, entirely.* *Id.* Omnibus modis miser sum. *Cic.* and *Terent.* Multis modis, *h. e. very, very much.* —— ¶ Modi verborum, *moods.* *Quintil.*

MŒCHĂ (μοιχὴ), æ, f. *an adulteress.* *Horat.*

MŒCHIĂ (μοιχεία), æ, f. *adultery.* *Tertull.*

MŒCHILĔ (mœchus), is, n. *adultery,* or, *a place where adultery is committed.* *Petron.* 113. (*Ed. Anton.* reads *cubile.*)

MŒCHIMŎNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *adultery.* *Laber.*

MŒCHISSŌ (as if μοιχίζω, from μοιχὸς), as, n. 1. *to commit adultery.* *Plaut.*

MŒCHŎCINÆDŬS (μοιχοκίναιδος), i, m. *an adulterer, a fornicator.* *Lucil.*

MŒCHŎR (mœchus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fornicate, commit adultery,* μοιχεύω. *Horat.*

MŒCHŬS (μοιχὸς), ī, m. *a fornicator, adulterer, gallant, debauchee,* μοιχός. *Terent.* and *Horat.*

MŒNĔ (allied with munio), is, n. *the wall of a town.* *Enn.* Commonly used in the *plur.* mœnia, τὰ τείχη, *the wall or walls of a town.* *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Hence, in general, *any thing by which a thing is inclosed, walls, exterior circumference.* *Ovid.* navis. *Lucret.* mundi. *Ovid.* cœli. *Lucret.* theatri. —— ¶ Also, *the town itself,* or *the buildings of a town.* *Cic.* Mœnibus ipsis intra mœnia nulla pernicies comparabitur. *Virg.* Mœnia triplici circumdata muro. —— ¶ Also, *a habitation, residence.* *Virg.* ditis, *h. e. palace of Pluto;* but at the same time, also, *habitation of the departed.*

MŒNĔRĂ, *for* Munera. *Lucret.*

MŒNIĂ, ĭum, n. *walls.* (See *Mœne.*) — Also, *for* munia, *offices, places of trust.* *Plaut.* — Also, *taxes, burden, expenses.* *Plaut.*

MŒNIŌ (mœne), is, īvi, ītum, *to inclose or fortify with walls.* *Plaut.*

MŒNIS, is, m. *the Main, a river of Germany.* *Mela.* — It is also called *Mœnus.* *Tacit.*

MŒRĂ (μοῖρα), æ, f. *fate.* *Sidon.*

MŒRĔŌ, and MÆRĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. and a. 2. *to mourn, be sad, grieve,* λυπέομαι. *Cic.* alienis bonis. — Hence, Mœrens, *or* mærens, *grieving, sad, sorrowful.* *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* vultus. *Cic.* fletus. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to mourn over, bemoan, bewail, lament.* *Cic.* casum, mortem. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* patriam nimium tarde concidere. —— ¶ Also, *to utter mournfully, or sadly.* *Ovid.* Talia mœrenti. —— ¶ Also, impersonally. *Apul.* Mæretur, *h. e. they mourn.* —— ¶ The *perfect,* &c. seem not to occur.

MŒRĔŎR, or MÆRĔŎR, same as *Mœreo.* *Varr.*

MŒRŎR, and MÆRŎR (mœreo, or mæreo), ōris, m. *a mourning, sadness, great grief, sorrow.* *Terent.* In mœrore esse, *or, Cic.* jacere. *Id.* Mœrore confici. *Id.* Mœrorem atque luctum deponere.

MŒRŬS, i, m. *a wall,* same as *Murus.* *Lucret.* and *Virg.*

MŒSIĂ, æ, f. *a province of Hungary,* now *Servia and Bulgaria.* It was divided into *Superior* and *Inferior.* — Hence, Mœsĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Mœsian.* *Plin.* — Mœsĭăcus, a, um, adj. *Mœsian.* *Suet.* — *The inhabitants* are called *Mœsi.* *Eutrop.*

MŒSTĔ, or MÆSTĔ (mœstus, or mæstus), adv. *sorrowfully, sadly.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

MŒSTIFICŌ, or MÆSTIFICŌ (mœstus, or mæstus, & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sadden, make sorrowful.* *Augustin.*

MŒSTITĔR, or MÆSTITĔR (mœstus, or mæstus), adv. *sadly.* *Plaut.*

MŒSTITIĂ, or MÆSTITIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *sadness, grief, sorrow.* *Cic.* Esse in mœstitia. —— ¶ Also, *mournful state or condition.* *Cic.* orationis. *Colum.* hiemis.

MŒSTITŪDŌ, or MÆSTITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *sadness.* *Plaut.*

MŒSTŌ, or MÆSTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make sad, grieve, afflict.* *Laber.*

MŒSTŬS, or MÆSTŬS (mœreo, or mæreo), a, um, adj. *sad, mourning, sorrowful, afflicted,* λυπηρός. *Cic.* senex. *Id.* Mœstior. *Virg.* Mœstissimus. *Justin.* castra. *Ovid.* manus. *Id.* collum. — Hence, *sad, gloomy.* *Virg.* Neci mœstum demittit. *Val. Flac.* Mœstissimus ira. *Cic.* Incultus, horridus, mœstus. —— ¶ Also, *mourning, manifesting mourning, joined with mourning.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* vultus. *Prop.* tuba. *Ovid.* coma. *Virg.* questus. *Prop.* vestis, *h. e. a mourning dress.* —— ¶ Also, *foreboding mourning.* *Ovid.* avis. —— ¶ Also, *causing mourning or sadness.* *Ovid.* funus. *Virg.* timor. *Ovid.* tectum, *h. e. dangerous.*

MŎGŎNTIĂCUM, i, n. *the town Mainz, in Germany.* *Eutrop.*

MŎLĂ (μύλη), æ, f. *any kind of mill.* Hence, *a mill turned by horses or asses.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *a mill turned by the hand, a hand-mill,* χειρόμυλον. *Cic.* and *Colum.* Such hand-mills were also used in ships. *Liv.* 28, 45. — Also, *a water-mill.* *Pallad.* Mola aquaria, *or, Cod. Just.* aquæ. —— ¶ Molæ, *millstones.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *grits or grains of corn coarsely ground and mixed with salt, which used to be strewed on the victim.* Hence, *Plaut.* and *Horat.* Mola salsa, *or,* simply, *Cic.* Mola. It was also used in sorcery, as a charm. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a moon-calf, mole, false conception.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Gell.* 13, 22. Molæ, *h. e.* perhaps, *daughters of Mars.*

MŎLĀRIS (mola), e, adj. *of or belonging to a mill,* μυλικός. *Plin.* lapis, *h. e. a millstone,* μυλίτης λίθος. — Hence, Molaris, *sc.* lapis, *a mill-stone;* also, *any large stone.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *grinding.* *Juvenal.* Molares, *sc.* dentes, *h. e. the cheek-teeth, jaw-teeth, grinders,* μύλαι, μυλίται ὀδόντες.

MŎLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to a mill, relating to grinding,* μυλικός. *Cato.* asinus, *h. e. an ass that turns a mill.*

MŎLENDĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a mill,* μυλωθρικός. *Pandect.* asina, meta.

MŎLENDINĀRIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Molarius.* *Ammian.* metas. *Inscr.* Molendinarius, *a miller.*

MŎLĒS (perhaps from μοχλεύω), is, f. *a mass, heap, lump of huge bulk or weight,* ὄγκος, μέγεθος. *Ovid.* Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles. — Hence, huge buildings, mounds, dikes, piers, are called *moles;* particularly, piles of stone, wood, old ships put into the sea to form a foundation for the *agger.* *Cic.* Mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, *h. e. a dam made of stones.* *Liv.* Pontibus ac molibus, *h. e. dams.* *Cic.* Moles oppositæ fluctibus, *h. e. dams, dikes.* *Curt.* Jamque paululum moles aquam eminebat, et simul aggeris latitudo crescebat.—Particularly, *a dam in the sea in order to afford shelter to the fish in tempestuous weather.* *Horat. Od.* 3, 1, 34. Contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, jactis in altum molibus. — So, also, of large buildings. *Cic.* Exstructæ moles. *Hor.* Regiæ moles. *Id.* Moles propinqua nubibus. *Cic.* Insanæ substructionum moles, *h. e. huge buildings.* — Also, of a *tomb-hill.* *Virg.* Ingenti mole sepulcrum imponit, *for* ingentem molem sepulcro. — *Moles belli,* of large machines used at sieges, or of preparations for besieging. *Liv.* Refectis vineis aliaque mole belli (*Agger* and *turris* are particularly meant in this passage.) *Virg.* Molibus oppugnat urbem. — It may also be rendered *preparations for war, sieges,* &c. *Tacit.* Tota belli mole secuturus, *h. e. with the whole army and every thing belonging to it.* *Liv.* Majore mole bellum parare. —— ¶ Also, *burden, trouble, pains, labor, difficulty.* *Liv.* Majore mole pugnare. *Id.* Minor moles fuit. *Id.* Transveham non magna mole, *h. e. with no considerable difficulty.* *Virg.* Tantæ molis erat, *h. e. it was a work of such labor and difficulty.* — Hence, *burden, difficulty, distress, misfortune, calamity.* *Liv.* Major domi exorta moles. —— ¶ Also, *greatness, burden, weight.* *Liv.* exercitus. *Id.* imperii. *Cic.* invidiæ. *Id.* mali. *Liv.* pugnæ. *Ovid.* clipei. — Also, *vehemence, violence.* *Horat.* Ruit mole sua. — Also, *power, strength.* *Sil.* juventæ. *Id.* Herculea. —— ¶ Also, *a crowd, compact body, lump.* *Tacit.* curarum. *Ovid.* Moles jacta. *Virg.* Densa ad muros mole feruntur. *Val. Flacc.* In arcta mole virum.

MŎLESTĒ (molestus), adv. *with trouble to one's self.* *Cic.* ferre, *h. e. to suffer with reluctance, not to like, to be displeased with, take a thing ill, take it unkindly or to heart.* *Id.* Molestius ferre. *Id.* Molestissime ferre. —— ¶ Also, *with trouble to others, in a troublesome, disagreeable or offensive manner.* *Quint.* uti affectionibus. *Gell.* Confabricari originem vocabuli nimis moleste atque odiose. *Curt.* Amici moleste seduli. *Aug.* ap. *Suet.* scribere, *h. e. obscurely, unintelligibly.*

MŎLESTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *trouble felt by a person, troublesomeness, uneasiness, discontent, dissatisfaction, chagrin, molestation, annoyance, disgust, dislike,* δυσχέρεια, ὄχλος. *Cic.* Fasces habent molestiam, *h. e. occasion or carry along with them.* *Id.* Habeo illam molestiam, quod, &c. *Id.* Molestiam ex re trahere, *h. e. to be troubled, grieved, or vexed.* *Id.* capere, *h. e. to get out of humor.* *Id.* alicui aspergere, *or,* exhibere, *or, Terent.* afferre, *h. e. to occasion.* — *Molestia* denotes, also, *that which is troublesome or annoying.* *Plin.* Molestiæ in facie, *h. e. spots,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *trouble occasioned to others.* *Cic.* Elegantia diligens sine molestia, *h. e. without affectation, not carried too far so as to be disagreeable to the audience.*

MŎLESTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to molest, annoy, trouble,* λυπέω, τείρω. *Petron.* aliquem.

MŎLESTŬS (moles), a, um, adj. *troublesome, painful, offensive, irksome, grievous, noisome, unseasonable, importunate, teasing, uneasy,* δυσαχθής, δύσφορος, ἀνιώδης. *Cic.* provincia. *Id.* Alicui esse molestum. *Id.* labor. *Id.* Nihil molestius. *Id.* Arrogantia est molestissima. —— ¶ Also, *offensive or troublesome by excessive nicety, affected, labored.* *Cic.* veritas. *Ovid.* verba. *Tib.* ap. *Suet.* dialectos, *h. e. unintelligible.* *Suet.* Molestissimus exactor Latini sermonis, *h. e. an affected observer of the rules of the Latin language.* —— ¶ *Martial.* tunica, *h. e. the troublesome coat.* (It was made of inflammable materials, and those condemned to be burnt, were obliged to put it on.) —— ¶ Also, *difficult.* *Pandect.* separatio. —— ¶ Also, *injurious, hurtful, dangerous.* *Catull.* Otium tibi molestum est.

MŎLETRINĂ (molo), æ, f. *a mill,* μυλών. *Cato.*

MŎLILĔ (mola), is, n. *trabes or any other instrument put on the neck of oxen or asses, or the shoulders of slaves, for turning a mill.* *Cato.*

MŎLIMĔN (molior), ĭnis, n. *a great exertion to perform any thing, a great undertaking, preparation or endeavor,* ἐπιχείρημα. *Lucret.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

MŎLIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Molimen.* *Liv.* Motam sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, *with very little force or exertion.* *Id.* Eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *h. e. required the less labor.*

MŎLINĂ (molinus, a, um), æ, f. *a mill.* *Ammian.*

MŎLĪNŬS (mola), a, um, adj. belonging to a mill. Tertull. saxum, h. e. a millstone.

MŎLĬŌ, is, a. 4. same as Molior. Frontin.

MŌLĬŎR (moles), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. to set one's self in motion, get ready, to endeavor to perform any thing, exert one's self to get somewhere, to attempt something difficult, make a powerful effort, take pains and labor, struggle, strive, labor, toil, move or stir with great exertion, ἐπιχειρέω. Terent. Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est. Cic. Agam per me ipse et moliar. Tacit. Erat insula, in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando prælabebantur. Id. Paululum adversus præsentem formidinem molitus, h. e. after a short struggle with, &c. Apul. Pompa moliebatur. — Hence, to depart or endeavor to depart. Liv. Molientem hinc Hannibalem. Id. Quædam naves, dum molimur a terra, captæ. —— ¶ Also, to set in motion with effort, or by exerting one's self. Virg. bipennem in vites, h. e. strike against. Liv. ancoras, h. e. to hoist or weigh anchor. Virg. and Liv. terram, h. e. to dig, plough, till, work, cultivate. Liv. portam, or, Tacit. fores, h. e. to break down, pull down, break open, open the gate. Liv. corpora ex somno, h. e. to rouse from sleep. Virg. habenas, h. e. to manage, direct — Hence, to throw, cast, hurl. Virg. fulmina. Id. ignem, sc. at the enemy. — Hence, to remove, displace. Liv. montes sede sua. Id. objecta onera. — Also, to endeavor to remove. Liv. obices. — Figur. to endeavor to shake, undermine, weaken or destroy. Liv. fidem, h. e. credit. — Also, to undertake, make, particularly if it be done with exertion, labor, pains, or difficulty. Cic. aliquid cum labore. Virg. viam, h. e. to make or force his way. Ovid. animum, h. e. to make, procure to one's self. Colum. opera, h. e. to labor. Virg. laborem, h. e. to undertake, take upon one's self. Cic. nulla opera, h. e. to do nothing. Virg. iter, h. e. to continue, pursue. — Also, to undertake, intend, design, plot, project, meditate. Cic. Quid ille in præda molitus sit. Id. Nihil est quod moliare. h. e. your undertaking is in vain. Id. alicui calamitatem, h. e. to endeavor to bring into. Id. alicui insidias, h. e. to lay snares. Liv. defectionem. Ovid. triumphos, h. e. to endeavor to obtain. — Hence, with an infinit. following, to endeavor, attempt, undertake. Cic. Mundum efficere moliens deus. Val. Flacc. fallere. Id. duræ natum subducere sorti. — Also, to strive after, aim at, procure to one's self, endeavor to obtain. Liv. regnum. Id. alia præsidia. Sil. Omni letum molitur ab ense. Petron. gratiam, h. e. to hunt after. — Also, to excite, cause, occasion, produce, make. Cic. Hæc sunt in animis judicum molienda. Virg. moram. Id. morbos. Cels. vorandi facultatem. Colum. Cæciliæ morsus suppurationem molitur, h. e. promotes. — Also, to build, erect, raise, rear, make. Virg. muros. Id. arcem, h. e. to build or to lay the foundation of. Flor. ædem. Virg. locum, h. e. to prepare. — Also, to make a wall before one's self, or any thing like a wall, for defence. Liv. Ad moliendum clitellæ, &c.

MŌLĪTĬŌ (molior), ōnis, f. a putting a thing in motion. Colum. agri, h. e. a ploughing, digging, cultivating. —— ¶ Also, an undertaking, attempting, preparing any thing with labor, pains or effort. Cic. rerum. —— ¶ Also, a tearing or pulling out, demolishing. Liv. valli.

MŌLĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. an attempter, author, beginner, maker, framer, contriver, builder, architect, machinist, ἐκτυαστής, μηχανητής. Cic. Effector mundi, molitorque Deus. Ovid. Primæ ratis molitor Iason. Tacit. cædis. Sueton. rerum novarum. Senec. scelerum.

MŎLĪTŎR (molo), ōris, m. a miller, μυλωθρός, ἀλέτης. Pandect. — Figur. Auson. mulieris (sensu obscœno).

MŌLĪTRĪX (molitor), īcis, f. a female contriver, attempter, beginner. Sueton.

MŎLĪTŬS, a, um. See Molo.

MŌLĪTŬS, a, um. See Molior.

MŎLLĔŌ (mollis), es, n. 2. to be soft. Theod. Prisc.

MŎLLĒSCŌ (molleo), is, n. 3. to grow or become soft, lose its hardness, μαλακύνομαι. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, to become mild, soft or gentle. Lucret. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, to become effeminate or unmanly. Ovid.

MŎLLĬCĔLLŬS (dimin. of molliculus), a, um, adj. somewhat soft, slender, or delicate. Catull.

MŎLLĬCĪNĂ (mollis), æ, f. a soft garment of fine cloth, μαλακὸν ἱμάτιον. Non.

MŎLLĬCŎMŬS (mollis & coma), a, um, adj. having soft hair. Avien. herba.

MŎLLĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of mollis), a, um, adj. soft, tender or delicate, ἁβρός. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, soft, effeminate, voluptuous. Catull. versus.

MŎLLĬMĔNTUM (mollio), i, n. a means of softening, mitigating or alleviating. Senec.

MŎLLĬŌ (mollis), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. to make supple, pliant, flexible or soft, μαλακίζω. Ovid. lanam trahendo, or, simply, Id. lanam, h. e. to spin, card or comb. Liv. artus oleo. — Hence, figur. to tame, check, restrain. Cic. Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat. Liv. iras. Id. impetum. Virg. animos. — Also, to soften, ease, alleviate, lessen. Ovid. opus. Id. pœnam. —— ¶ Also, to make supple or soft. Horat. ferrum. Ovid. ceram. Id. humum foliis Id. Cererem (h. e. panem) in vino, h. e. to soften. Cic. Humor (h. e. ice) mollitur tepefactus. Plin. alvum, h. e. to relax, purge moderately. Id. duritias. Id. Agri molliti, h. e. made loose. — Hence, to render less disagreeable. Cic. verba usu, h. e. to render more pleasant to the ear by frequent use. Id. translationem. Cæs. clivum, h. e. to make the ascent of a hill easier by a circuitous path. — Also, to render milder. Virg. fructus feros. Plin. ritus. Id. ventos. — Also, to make effeminate or unmanly. Cic. animos. Id. legionem. Quintil. and Cic. vocem, h. e. to make soft or feminine. — Also, to discourage, dispirit. Cic. aliquem, h. e. to break his heart.

MŎLLĬPĒS (mollis & pes), ĕdis, adject. soft-footed, having soft feet, μαλακαίπους. Cic. boves.

MŎLLĬS (for movilis, from moveo), e, adj. easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple. Cic. commissuræ. Ovid. internodia. Virg. collum. Ovid. brachia (in dancing). Virg. aurum. Cic. animus. Id. oratio. Ovid. Dea mollior, h. e. more complying or kind. —— ¶ Also, soft. Cæs. litus, h. e. of soft sand. Virg. thyrsus, h. e. bound with vine or ivy leaves. Ovid. lana. Cels. ovum, h. e. a soft egg. Plin. Mollia, h. e. a class of fishes, mollusca. Virg. prata. Cels. cibus, h. e. mild or easy of digestion, mildly aperient. Id. alvus, h. e. open, relaxed. Plin. Mollia panis, h. e. the soft part of bread, crumbs. Ovid. arcus, h. e. unbent, unstrung. Cic. Mollissima cera. Virg. feretrum, h. e. made soft by a layer of leaves. — Also, soft, tender, delicate, elastic. Ovid. genæ. Id. cervix. Virg. viola. Ovid. manus. —— ¶ Also, that cannot resist, that always allows an impression to be made upon itself, weak. Liv. consul, h. e. too yielding. Cic. sententia, h. e. timid. Prop. lepus, h. e. timorous. So, also, Virg. pecus. — Hence, tender, weak. Ovid. anni. — Also, tender, susceptible, feeling. Ovid. cor. Id. pectus. Cic. Homo mollissimo animo, h. e. of a very feeling heart, easily moved. Ovid. os. h. e. that easily blushes. So, also, Plin. Paneg. Molles aures, h. e. modest, not fond of praise. — Also, effeminate, unmanly, voluptuous. Cic. Mollis philosophus. Liv. animus. Cic. ratio. Id. disciplina. Quintil. vox. — Hence, Liv. Viri molles, h. e. pathici. —— ¶ Also, soft, mild, gentle, placid, temperate, calm. Ovid. tactus. Plin. odor. Ovid. zephyri. Flor. regio. Virg. æstas. Id. Euphrates mollior, h. e. more placid. — Hence, smooth, gentle, pleasing, soothing, kind. Horat. verba. — Also, easy, not difficult. Virg. jussa. Quintil. iter. — Also, soft, tender, full of love. Horat. querelæ. Ovid. versus. Cic. Fin. 5, 1. carmen, h. e. touching, moving. — Mollis versus frequently denotes, with poets, an elegiac poem, opposed to durus versus, an heroic poem. Prop. 1, 7, 19. So, also, Horat. II. Od. 12, 3. Molles modi. — Also, mild. Virg. vinum, h. e. not harsh in flavor. Cic. Molli brachio objurgare, h. e. soft, gentle. Id. oratio philosophorum, h. e. calm, sedate. —— ¶ Also, gentle, pleasant, agreeable. Virg. umbra. Hence, Ovid. Mollia ridere, h. e. to smile. Cic. Molliores flexus in cantu. Tacit. In mollius relata, h. e. extenuating, palliating, representing in a more favorable light. —— ¶ Also, moving gently. Virg. pilenta. — Especially, gentle, not steep, having a gentle slope. Cæs. fastigium, h. e. rising gradually. Virg. clivus, h. e. leading down gradually, having an easy descent. —— ¶ Also, easy, convenient, favorable. Virg. aditus, h. e. the easiest manner of getting access to a person, in order to speak with him. So, also, Virg. Mollissima tempora fandi. Ovid. Hora mollior, h. e. more favorable. —— ¶ Also, changeable. Cic. Nihil est tam molle, quam voluntas, &c. —— ¶ Also, in the fine arts, as statuary, &c. soft, pleasing. Cic. signa. So, also, Horat. Molles imitabitur ære capillos. —— ¶ Stat. Molle, for molliter. So, also, Ovid. Mollia ridere.

MŎLLĬTĔR (mollis), adv. pliantly. — Hence, figur. calmly, patiently. Cic. ferre. So, also, Liv. Mollius abnuere. — Also, weakly, too feelingly. Sallust. pati. — Also, compliantly. Liv. Mollius consulere. — Also, forbearingly, indulgently, gently. Cic. facere. —— ¶ Also, softly. Cic. Nidos mollissime substernunt. Id. recubans. Ovid. Molliter ossa cubent. — Hence, gently, easily, agreeably. Virg. Excudent spirantia mollius æra. Ovid. incedere. — Also, effeminately, voluptuously. Cic. vivere. — Also, mildly, in a palliative manner. Tacit. habere populum. Id. Interpretari mollius. — Hence, gently, gradually. Colum. Collis molliter assurgens. Quint. Quam mollissime pedem referre, h. e. softly, unobservedly.

MŎLLĬTĬĂ, æ, and **MŎLLĬTĬĒS** (Id.), ēi, f. movableness, pliability, flexibleness, suppleness. Cic. cervicum, h. e. a moving of the neck backwards and forwards. —— ¶ Figur. sensibility, aptness to be moved, weakness. Cic. animi. Id. Niciæ. Id. naturæ, h. e. a feeling disposition. Plin. Ep. frontis, h. e. backwardness, timidity. — Hence, weakness in resisting, as, indigence, poverty, misfortune. Cæs. animi. — Also, incapability of making a manly, stern resolution. Sallust. animi. — Also, incapability of treating a person harshly. Sallust. —— ¶ Also, softness, tenderness, μαλακότης. Plin. carnis, lanæ, lapidis. Cic. Mollities quædam. —— ¶ Also, effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness. Cic. Mores lapsi ad mollitiam. Justin. corporis. Claudian. vocis, h. e. effeminate, womanish. — Particularly, unchastity of the pathici. Tacit. corporis. Also, without corporis. Senec. —— ¶ Also, too great gentleness or mildness. Sallust. animi. Id. decretorum.

MŎLLĬTŪDŌ (Id.), īnis, f. flexibility. Auct. ad Herenn. vocis. —— ¶ Figur. aptness to be moved, sensibility. Cic. humanitatis. —— ¶ Also, softness. Pacuv. ap. Cic. corporis. Cic. In pulmonibus inest mollitudo. —— ¶ Also, effeminacy. Arnob. vitiorum.

MŎLLŪGŌ (Id.), īnis, f. a soft species of the plant lappago. Plin.

MŎLLŪSCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. soft. Plin. nux, h. e. a kind of nut with a thin shell. Id. Molluscum, sc. tuber, h. e. a fungus that grows on the maple-tree.

MŎLŌ (mola), is, ui, ītum, a. 3. to grind, ἀλέω, ἀλήθω. Terent. Molendum usque in pistrino. Plin. hordeum. — Hence, Molitus, a, um, ground. Cæs. Molita cibaria, h. e. ground corn, ἄλφιτα. Plaut. Molitum, h. e. that which is ground. —— ¶ Also, sensu obscœno, for concumbere. Petron. and Auson.

MŎLŎCHĒ. See Malache.

MŎLŎCHĬNĀRĬŬS (moloche), ii, m. one who dyes with the color of mallows. Plaut.

MŎLŎCHĬNŬS (μολόχινος), a, um, adj.

of the color of the flower of mallows. Cæcil.

MŎLŎCHITES (μολοχίτης), æ, m. *a gem of a thick greenish color like mallows.* Plin.

MŎLŎRCHŬS, i, m. *a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when about to kill the Nemean lion.* — Hence, Molorcheus, or Molorchæus, a, um, adj. *Tibull.*

MŎLŎSSI (Μολοσσοί), ōrum, m. *the inhabitants of the country of Molossis in Epirus.* Liv.

MŎLŎSSICŬS (Μολοσσικός), a, um, adj. *Molossian.* Plaut.

MŎLŎSSIS (Μολοσσίς), ĭdis, f. *a country of Epirus.*

MŎLŎSSŬS (Μολοσσός), a, um, adj. *in or of Molossus, Molossian.* Horat. canis, *or, simply,* Virg. Molossus, *sc.* canis. — The Molossian dogs were good for hunting. — Hence, Molossi, *the inhabitants of Molossus.* Cic. — Molossos, *or* Molossus, *sc.* pes, is also *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.* Quintil.

MŎLUCRUM, i, n. same as *Mola, a mooncalf, false conception.* Afran.

MŎLȲ (μῶλυ), ÿos, n. *an herb of a white flower and a black root, given to Ulysses by Mercury against the enchantments of Circe;* according to Sprengel, *Allium nigrum, L.* Ovid.

MŎLȲBDÆNA (μολύβδαινα), æ, f. *a vein of lead and silver.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the herb leadwort or flea-bane.* Plin.

MŎLȲBDITIS (μολυβδῖτις), ĭdis, f. *the spume or foam of lead.* Plin.

MŎMĔN, ĭnis, n. same as *Momentum.* Lucret.

MŎMĔNTĀNĔŬS (momentum), a, um, adj. *short, of short duration, momentary, momentaneous.* Tertull.

MŎMĔNTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *enduring but for a moment, momentary, brief,* ὀλιγοχρόνιος. Apul. vita. Id. maritus, *h. e. who stays but a short time.* Pandect. cura. —— ¶ Also, *quick.* Apul. venenum, *h. e. acting instantly.*

MŎMĔNTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a short time.* Quintil. rapina (*of the bee that quickly flies from one plant to another*).

MŎMĔNTUM (for movimentum, from moveo), i, n. properly, *that which puts any thing in motion;* particularly, *that which is put into one of two evenly-balanced scales, and gives it the turn;* hence, figur. *that which gives a turn to, decides, or influences any thing; weight, turn, decision, influence, motive.* Cic. Rem momento suo dispensare, *h. e. according to its weight.* Liv. Adventus hoc momenti fecit, ut, &c. Id. Facere momentum annonæ. Cæs. Res habent momentum. Cic. Cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, *h. e. weight, influence.* Id. Momento esse, *h. e.* habere momentum. Ovid. Momenta potentia, *h. e. motives.* Horat. Momenta Leonis, *h. e. influence of the constellation Leo.* Ovid. Præbere momenta saluti, *h. e. to promote.* — Hence, *weight, importance.* Cic. Momenta rerum. — Hence, Leve, *or* parvum momentum, *a trifle.* Cæs. Levi momento æstimare, *h. e. to esteem lowly, value at a trifle.* Liv. Parvo momento superior, *h. e. but a little.* Cic. Pari momento sortis. Id. Esse permagni momenti. Nepos. nullius, *h. e. of no weight or influence.* Liv. Alieni momentis animi circumagi. — Also, *point, part.* Plin. cœli. Quintil. Corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere, *h. e.* partes. — Also, *trifle, small or minute thing.* Plin. Naturæ vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momentis fide caret. — Figur. Cic. Momenta officiorum, *h. e. points, parts, circumstances.* — Hence, *moment, minute, instant; space of time, time.* When joined with *temporis,* it denotes *a moment; a minute;* with *hora,* it signifies, *the short time of an hour.* Liv. horæ, *h. e. the short time of an hour.* Plin. Mæcenati nullo horæ momento contigit somnus, *h. e. he could not sleep a single hour.* Justin. Brevi horarum momento, *h. e. in a few hours.* Liv. Momento temporis, *or, simply,* Id. Momento, *h. e. in a moment.* Cic. Parvis momentis, *h. e. in a short time.* — Also, *the circumstances of a thing.* Quintil. rerum. Cic. Omnia momenta observabimus. — Also, *cause.* Cic. Minimis momentis maximæ temporum inclinationes fiunt, *h. e. from the most trifling causes.* So, also, Liv. Ex parvis sæpe magnarum momenta rerum pendent. Id. Levi momento fama pendet. — Also, *an addition.* Justin. Quibus pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia. — Also, *a part, small part; a bit; a little.* Plin. myrrhæ. —— ¶ Also, *motion.* Cic. Astra sua momenta sustentant. — Hence, *alteration, change.* Liv. Nullum momentum annonæ facere, *h. e. to effect no change in the price of,* &c. *make no alteration in.* — Hence, *change or disturbing.* Liv. Levia fortunæ momenta, *h. e. changes.* Cic. Perlevi fortunæ momento.

MŎMŬS (Μῶμος), i, m. *the god of pleasantry; he was continually employed in satirizing the other gods, and turning to ridicule whatever they did.*

MŎNA (Μόνα), æ, f. *the isle of Man.* Cæs. —— ¶ Also, *the island of Anglesea.* Tacit.

MŎNĂCHA (μοναχή), æ, f. *a nun.* Hieronym.

MŎNĂCHICŬS (μοναχικός), a, um, adj. *relating to monks, monastic.* Justin.

MŎNĂCHIUM (μοναχεῖον), ii, n. *a monastery.* Cod. Just.

MŎNĂCHŬS (μοναχός), i, m. *a monk.* Sidon.

MŎNĂLĬTĔR (monas), adv. *alone.* Martian. Capell. (But *Grotius* reads *monauliter,* h. e. *on a single flute.*)

MŎNĂRCHIA (μοναρχία), æ, f. *monarchy.* Tertull.

MŎNAS (μονάς), ădis, f. *unity.* Macrob.

MŎNĂSTĒRIUM (μοναστήριον), ii, n. *a monastery.* Augustin. — Hence, Monasterialis, e, adj. *monastic.* Sidon.

MŎNĂSTRIA (μονάστρια), æ, f. *a nun.* Justin.

MONAULĬTER. See *Monaliter.*

MŎNAULŎS, and MŎNAULŬS (μόναυλος), i, m. *a simple flute; a flute with one pipe.* Martial.

MŎNĂZŎN (μονάζων), ontis, same as *Monachus.* Cod. Just.

MŎNĔDŬLA (perhaps for monetula, from moneta), æ, f. *a jack-daw, daw,* κολοιός (Corvus monedula, L.). Plin. — This bird is said to be addicted to stealing, especially gold and silver. Plin. Hence, Cic. Flacc. 31. Ed. Schütz. Non plus aurum tibi, quam monedulæ committebant. —— ¶ *Arne,* who sold her country for money, is fabled to have been changed into this bird. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a word of endearment.* Plaut.

MŎNĔLA (moneo), æ, f. *advice, admonition.* Tertull.

MŎNĔŎ (μηνύω), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to remind, put in mind, bring to one's recollection,* παραγγέλλω, παραινέω. Cic. aliquem de re, *h. e. of any thing.* Also, rem, as, Id. Fabius ea me monuit. Id. Ea, quæ monemur. Id. Res ipsa monebat. Also, rei, as, Tacit. temporis. —— ¶ Also, *to admonish, advise, warn,* with *ut* following. Cæs. Monet, ut suspiciones vitet. Terent. Moneo, ut quiescant. Cic. Monere, ut in rempublicam incumberes. Also, with *ne* following. Terent. Is ne erret, moneo. Horat. Annus monet, ne speres, &c. Also, with an *infin.* following. Virg. Soror monet, succurrere Lauso Turnum. Plin. Natura monet festinare. Sallust. Res monet, cavere, *h. e. circumstances warn,* &c. Also, with an *acc.* of the thing. Cic. Eo hoc moneo. Valer. Flacc. Fraudem tyranni ut moneant, *h. e. warn to beware.* Also, with an *acc.* and *infin.* following. Hirt. Monet, rationem esse habendam. —— ¶ Also, *to teach, instruct, inform, tell, advise.* Virg. Tu, vatem, tu, diva, mone, *h. e. tell me, impart to me.* And thus it is often used of divine inspiration; also, of forebodings, dreams, prophecies; in this sense, it may sometimes be rendered *to inspire, impart.* Liv. Velut divinitus mente monita, *h. e. as if a god had inspired him.* Ovid. Hoc moneas precor. Sueton. Somnio monitus. — Also, of other instruction. Plin. Paneg. Reddebant parvuli quæ monebantur. — Hence, *to say, relate, narrate.* Horat. Od. 3, 7, 20. (But *Bentl.* reads *movet.*) — Also, *to foretell, prophesy,* of a deity or soothsayers. Sil. Quippe monent Superi. Sueton. Monuerunt et fortes Antiatinæ, ut a Cassio caveret. Cic. Cum dii immortales monent de optimatium discordiis. Virg. Vates Helenus cum multa horrenda moneret. —— ¶ Also, *to chastise, punish.* Tacit. verbere. —— ¶ Also, *to incite.* Propert. canes. Senec. remigem tuba.

MŎNĒRIS (μονήρης), is, f. *sc.* navis, *a ship of one bank of oars.* Liv.

MŎNĒTA (moneo), æ, f. *the mother of the Muses,* also called *Mnemosyne.* Hygin. —— ¶ Also, *a name of Juno, to whom a temple was erected under this name.* Ovid. — The mint was in this temple of Juno Moneta. Liv. —— ¶ Hence, *the mint or place where money was coined.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *money, coin,* νόμισμα. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *the stamp with which money is coined.* Martial. — Hence, Juvenal. Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *h. e. stamp a bad poem with a common stamp.*

MŎNĒTĀLIS (moneta), e, adj. *relating to the mint.* Pandect. Triumviri monetales, *h. e. the mint-masters.* Cic. Monetalis, *h. e. a person greedy of money.* —— ¶ Also, *coined.* Apul. aurum.

MŎNĒTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the mint.* — Hence, Eutrop. Monetarii, *h. e. mint-masters.*

MŎNĪLĔ (perhaps from moneo), is, n. *an ornament for the neck; a necklace, collar,* ὑποδερίς, ὅρμος. Of women. Cic. Also, of boys. Ovid. Also, of animals. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Monilia, *jewels.* Apul.

MŎNĬMENTĀRĬŬS, MŎNĬMENTUM. See *Monumentarius, Monumentum.*

MŎNĬTĬŎ (moneo), ōnis, f. *the act of admonishing, advice, counsel, admonition,* παραίνεσις. Cic.

MŎNĬTŎ (frequentat. of moneo), as, a. 1. *to admonish.* Venant. Fortun.

MŎNĬTŎR (moneo), ōris, m. *an adviser, counsellor, admonisher,* παραινέτης. Terent. Nil opus fuit monitore. Sallust. officii. — Hence, *a prompter to orators,* πραγματικός. Cic. Also, *a theatrical prompter,* ὑποβολεύς. Fest. — Cæcil. 16. Also, same as *Nomenclator, a nomenclator.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *one who reminds a person of his duty, or one who tells him what he is to do.* Horat. Monitoribus asper. Cic. fatuus. — Hence, *an overseer,* as of youth, *a tutor.* Stat. — Also, *an overseer of slaves when they are at work.* Colum. — Also, *a leader or commander of soldiers.* Sil.

MŎNĬTŌRĬŬS (monitor), a, um, adject. *reminding, serving for admonition.* Senec.

MŎNĬTUM (moneo), i, n. *admonition, advice, counsel,* παραίνεσις. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a prophecy, warning, forewarning.* Cic. and Virg.

MŎNĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *advice, admonition, warning.* Ovid. and Valer. Flacc. —— ¶ Also, *an admonition of the gods by omens,* &c.; *an omen, token, prophecy; the will of the gods; a warning* by oracles, lightning, &c. Cic. fortunæ. Virg. divum.

MŎNĬTŬS, a, um. See *Moneo.*

MŎNŎBĔLŬS (μονόβελος), i, m. *h. e.* præditus magna mentula. Lamprid.

MŎNŎCĔRŎS (μονόκερως), ōtis, m. *a unicorn, Asiatic rhinoceros.* Plin.

MŎNŎCHRŌMATĔŬS (μονοχρωμάτιος), a, um, adj. same as *Monochromatos.* Plin.

MŎNŎCHRŌMATŎS (μονοχρώματος), on, adj. *entirely of one color.* Plin. pictura. Id. Monochromata, *sc.* opera.

MŎNŎCHRŌMŎS (μονόχρωμος), on, same as *Monochromatos.*

MŎNŎCHRŎNŎS (μονόχρονος), on, *of the same time or measure of time.* Martian. Capell.

MŎNŎCLŌNŎS (μονόκλωνος), on, *having only one branch or stem.* Apul.

MŎNŎCNĒMŎS (μονόκνημος), on, *with one leg.* Petron. 83, 2. (The reading *monochromon* is, however, to be preferred.)

MŎNŎCŌLŬS (μονόκωλος), i, m. *having only one member,* as one foot. Plin.

MŎNŎCRĒPIS (μονοκρηπίς), *having put on only one shoe.* Hygin.

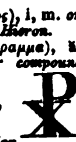
MŎNŎCŬLŬS (μόνος & oculus), i, m.

one-eyed; a person with one eye only, μονόφθαλμος. *Jul. Firmic.*

MŎNŒCUS (Μόνοικος), i, m. *an epithet of Hercules.* — Hence, *Virg.* Arx Monœci, *h. e. a promontory and harbor of Liguria, near the modern town* Monaco, *which derives its name from it.*

MŎNŎGĂMIA (μονογαμία), æ, f. *monogamy. Tertull.*

MŎNŎGĂMUS (μονογάμος), i, m. *one who has had only one wife. Hieron.*

MŎNŎGRĀMMA (μονόγραμμα), ătis, n. *a monogram, character compounded of two or more letters; as,*  *h. e.* Christus. *Paulin. Nolan.*

MŎNŎGRĀMMUS, or MŎNŎGRĀMMŎS (μονόγραμμος), on, *consisting only of lines; or, sketched.* — Hence, *Cic.* dii, *h. e. bodiless.* —— ¶ Also, *lean. Lucil.* Vix vivo homini, ac monogrammo, *h. e. almost a skeleton.*

MŎNŎLINUM (μονόλινον), i, n. *a single string of pearls. Capitolin.*

MŎNŎLITHOS (μονόλιθος), a, um, adj. *consisting of a single stone. Laber.*

MŎNŎLŌRIS (μόνος & lorum), e, adj. *with one strap. Vopisc.* vestis, *h. e.* perhaps, *having a single stripe of purple.*

MŎNŎPŎDIUS (μονοπόδιος), a, um, adj. *having only one foot. Lamprid.* homo. — Hence, Monopodium, *a table, or small table, with only one foot. Liv.* 39, 6. *Plin.* 34, 3. 8.

MŎNŎPŌLA (μονοπώλης), æ, m. *one who has the exclusive privilege of selling any thing at a place. Marc. Cap.*

MŎNŎPŌLIUM (μονοπώλιον), ii, n. *a monopoly, the exclusive privilege of selling any thing. Sueton.*

MŎNŎPTĔRŎS (μονόπτερος), on, *having but one wing. Vitruv.* ædes.

MŎNŎSTICHIUM (μονοστίχιον), ii, n. *a poem consisting only of one verse. Auson.*

MŎNŎSTICHUM (μονόστιχον), i, n. same as *Monostichium. Auson.*

MŎNŎSȲLLĂBUS (μονοσύλλαβος), a, um, *monosyllabical. Quintil.* monosyllaba, *sc.* verba.

MŎNŎTRIGLȲPHUS, or MŎNŎTRIGLȲPHŎS (μονοτρίγλυφος), um *or* on, *having only one triglyph. Vitruv.*

MŎNŎTRŎPHUS (μονότροφος), i, m. *one who eats by himself. Plaut.*

MŎNŎXȲLUS (μονόξυλος), a, um, adj. *consisting of one piece of wood. Plin.*

MŎNS (perhaps from mineo), tis, m. *a mountain, high hill*, ὄρος. *Cic.* Montes vestiti atque silvestres, *clothed with verdure. Ovid. Met.* 7, 63. Montes, *h. e.* Symplegades. —Also, figur. *a mountain, large mass, quantity, multitude, great heap. Virg.* aquæ. *Cic.* Tusculanus, *h. e. a large, splendid building at or near Tusculum. Terent.* Montes auri polliceri, *h. e. to promise mountains of gold.* Instead of this proverbial expression, we find in *Sallust.* Maria montesque polliceri, *h. e. to promise whole seas and mountains of wealth, vast treasures.* —— ¶ It is also used for *saxum montis. Virg.* — Montes, *wild animals on mountains. Claudian.*

MŎNSTRĀBILIS (monstro), e, adj. *worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable. Plin. Ep.*

MŎNSTRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a showing, pointing out, demonstration*, δεῖξις. *Terent.*

MŎNSTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a shower, pointer out, discoverer, inventor, teacher*, δείκτης. *Virg.* aratri, *h. e. Triptolemus.* So, also, *Ovid.* sacri. *Lucan.* Herceas, monstrator ait, non respicis aras? *Tacit.* hospitii.

MŎNSTRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a showing or pointing out. Apul.*

MŎNSTRĀTUS, a, um, partic. from monstro. —— ¶ Adj. *remarkable, conspicuous. Tacit.* hostibus. *Id.* Nullum ob crimen, sed vetusto nomine monstratus.

MŎNSTRIFĔR (monstrum & fero), a, um, adj. *producing monsters, fruitful in monsters*, τερατουργός. *Valer. Flacc.* noverca, *h. e. Juno, who sent one monster after another for Hercules.* —— ¶ Also, *monstrous, horrid, misshapen. Plin.* effigies.

MŎNSTRIFICABILIS (monstrificus), e, adj. *strange, singular. Lucil.*

MŎNSTRIFICĒ (Id.), adv. *in a strange or singular manner. Plin.*

MŎNSTRIFICUS (monstrum & facio), a, um, adj. *wonderful, strange, singular*, τερατουργός. *Plin.*

MŎNSTRIGĔNA, æ, m. or MŎNSTRIGĔNUS (monstrum & gigno), a, um, adj. *producing monsters. Avien.* Monstrigenis fluctibus.

MŎNSTRŌ (moneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, point out*, δείκνυμι. *Nepos.* aliquid digito. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* viam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to say, tell, inform, teach, instruct. Terent.* Nunquam monstrabo, *h. e.* dicam. *Cic.* Tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, *h. e.* dices. *Horat.* Res gestæ quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus. —— ¶ Also, *to describe. Tacit.* Pueritia ac juventa, qualem monstravimus. —— ¶ Also, *to show, put in mind, represent. Tacit.* verbem alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to indicate, give notice, give to understand, intimate. Tacit.* Chalcedonii monstrabantur. *Id.* Monstratur fatis. —— ¶ Also, *to indicate, make known, appoint, destine. Virg.* aras. *Id.* piacula. *Ovid.* ignes. —— ¶ Also, *to indict, accuse, impeach, arraign. Tacit.* Pessimi servorum prodere ultro dites dominos, alii ab amicis monstrabantur. —— ¶ Also, *to say or advise. Plaut.* bene. — Figur. *to incite. Virg.* Ira monstrat. —— ¶ Also, *to show, demonstrate, prove. Pandect.* Qui adversus ea fecisse monstretur. *Plin.* Erasistratus calculos per urinam pelli eo monstrat. —— ¶ See, also, *Monstratus, a, um.*

MONSTROSE, MONSTROSUS. See *Monstruose, Monstruosus.*

MŎNSTRUM (moneo), i, n. *any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, by which the gods indicate, that some calamity is about to befall men. Cic.* — Hence, it may frequently be rendered *bad sign. Virg.* —— ¶ Especially, *a strange, unnatural, hideous person, animal or thing, a monster.* Of a person, hideous or monstrous in shape. *Virg.* Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum (of Polyphemus). *Terent.* Monstrum hominis, *h. e. a monster of a man.* Also, of a person shocking by his manners. *Plaut.* Monstrum mulieris, *h. e. a monster of a woman, a shocking woman. Cic.* Fœdissimum monstrum. So, also, of Cleopatra. *Horat.* Monstrum fatale. — So, also, of animals. *Virg.* Fert monstra sub æquore pontus. *Id.* Succinctam latrantibus monstris, (of Scylla) *h. e.* canibus. — Also, of things and events. *Virg.* Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris. So the sea is called *monstrum. Id.* So, of the Trojan horse. *Id.* Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce. *Val. Flacc.* Nova monstra viro volvit, *h. e. calamities.* — Hence, in general, *any thing strange, uncommon, extraordinary, singular, wonderful, a wonder, prodigy, marvel. Cic.* Non furtum, sed monstrum videbatur. *Catull.* Monstrum Nereides admirantes, *h. e. the ship Argo, the first that ever sailed on the sea. Cic.* Monstra dicere, *or* narrare, *or, Lucret.* loqui.

MŎNSTRŬŌSĒ, and MŎNSTRŌSĒ (monstruosus, or monstrosus), adv. *unnaturally, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously*, τερατωδῶς. *Cic.*

MŎNSTRŬŌSUS, and MŎNSTRŌSUS (monstrum), a, um, adj. *monstrous, preternatural, stupendous, strange, extraordinary*, τερατώδης, τερατικός. *Cic.* homines, *h. e. strange or singular in behavior.* So, of a monkey. *Id.* Monstruosissima bestia. *Petron.* Monstruosius. — Also, *unnatural. Sueton.* cubitus, libidines.

MŎNTĀNIĀNUS (Montanus), a, um, adj. *Montanian, called after a certain orator, Montanus. Senec.*

MŎNTĀNUS (mons), a, um, adj. *being or living on mountains. Cic.* homines. *Varr.* genus agrorum. *Virg.* oppida. *Ovid.* Cacumina montana, *h. e.* montium. *Liv.* 21, 32. Montani, *h. e. mountaineers, highlanders.* —— ¶ Also, *coming from or rising in mountains. Colum.* sal. *Virg.* flumen. —— ¶ Also, *mountainous, full of mountains. Ovid.* Dalmatia. *Liv.* Montana, *sc.* loca.

MŎNTĬCŎLA (mons & colo), æ, m. and f. *an inhabitant of the mountains*, ὀρείτης. *Ovid.*

MŎNTIFĔR (mons & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing a mountain. Senec.*

MŎNTĪNUS (mons), i, m. *a god of mountains. Arnob.*

MŎNTIVĂGUS (mons & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering on the mountains*, ὀριπλανής. *Lucret.* fera. *Cic.* cursus. *Stat.* Diana.

MŎNTŬŌSUS, and MŎNTŌSUS (mons), a, um, adj. *full of mountains, mountainous*, ὀρεινός. *Cic.*

MŎNŬBILIS (moneo), e, adj. *serving to perpetuate the memory of a thing. Sidon.*

MŎNŬMENTĀRIUS, or MŎNIMENTĀRIUS (monumentum, or monimentum), a, um, adj. *relating to a monument or tomb, monumental. Apul.* choraula, *h. e. blowing near a tomb.*

MŎNŬMENTUM, and MŎNIMENTUM (moneo), i, n. *any thing that preserves the remembrance of a thing or person, a monument, memorial, record*, μνῆμα, μνημεῖον. *Cic.* laudis, clementiæ, furtorum. *Virg.* amoris. — Particularly of statues, buildings, &c., especially when a name is inscribed on them. *Cic. Div.* 1, 28. Marii, *h. e. the temple built by him. Cic. Verr.* 1, 4. Monumenta Africani, *h. e. statues. Cic. Mil.* 7. majorum, *sc.* Clodii, *h. e. the Appian way. Cic.* ad *Div.* 1, 9. Monumentum senatus, *h. e. the house of Cicero, which the senate had caused to be built for him.* — Particularly, *a temple. Cic. Verr.* 1, 50. Monumentum illa amplitudine, &c. *h. e. the temple of Castor.* — Also, *a monument, tomb, sepulchre, cenotaph. Nep.* sepulcri. Also, without *sepulcri. Cic.* and *Horat.* — According to *Varr. de L. L.* 5, 6, *monumentum* was anciently used of a sepulchre only, and afterwards received its other significations. — Hence, *a tomb of a family. Liv.* Scipionum. *Nep.* Sepultus est in monumento avunculi. — Also, *a writing which preserves the remembrance of a person or thing. Cic.* Hence, *Id.* Monumenta rerum gestarum, *h. e. books of history or similar writings. Id.* Commendari monumentis alicujus. — Also, *a mark, token, sign, by which to recognize a thing or person*, as, tokens put upon children that were exposed, in order that they might be known again. *Terent.* Abi tu, cistellam, Pythias, domo effer cum monumentis.

MŎPSŎPIUS (Μοψόπιος), a, um, adj. *Attic, Athenian*, so called from the district *Mopsopia* in Attica. *Ovid.* juvenis, *h. e. Triptolemus. Id.* muri, *h. e.* Athenarum. *Id.* urbs, *h. e. Athens. Senec.* Arte Mopsopia potens, *h. e. Dædalus*, Absolutely. *Id.* Mopsopia, *h. e. Athens*, or *Attica.*

MŎPSŬHĔSTIA (Μόψου ἑστία), or MŎPSUĔSTIA, æ, f. *a town of Cilicia. Cic.*

MŎPSUS, i, m. *a soothsayer at Argos. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a soothsayer of Thessaly. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a soothsayer of Cilicia. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a shepherd. Virg.*

MŎRA (perhaps from μονή), æ, f. *a delay, stay, stop, hindrance*, διατριβή, ἀναβολή. *Cic.* Moram rei inferre, *or* afferre, *or* facere, *h. e. to delay, detain, cause delay.* So, also, *Id.* interponere. *Virg.* moliri, *h. e. to occasion. Id.* trahere, *h. e. to delay. Terent.* Moram producere malo, *h. e. to defer. Virg.* Moras rumpere, *or, Ovid.* pellere, *or, Id.* corripere, *or, Virg.* præcipitare, *h. e. to hasten, not to delay. Prop.* Quæris in nullo amore moram, *h. e. in your intrigues you are soon listened to by the girls. Cic.* Res habet moram, *h. e. admits of delay.* But, Habeo moram, *I wait*, or *I must wait. Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* Habui paululum moræ, dum, &c. So, also, Est mihi mora, *I wait*, or, *I must wait. Cic.* Tibi paululum esse moræ. So, also, *Vellei.* Nihil in mora habuit, quo minus, &c. *h. e. he did not wait or delay*, &c. *Liv.* Esse in mora, quo minus, &c. *h. e. to delay, hinder any thing.* So, also, *Terent.* alicui. So, also, Esse moræ. *Id.* Ne moræ meis nuptiis sim. *Id.* Hoc est mihi mora, *h. e. detains me. Id.* Per me nulla mora est, *or, Virg.* Nulla in me est mora, *h. e. I do not hinder it. Terent.* Non mora tibi erit in me, *h. e. I shall not detain you. Nepos.* Nulla

mora est, *h. e. it shall be done immediately.* *Ovid.* Nulla mora est dicere, *h. e. I will say it immediately.* *Terent.* Nec mora ulla est, quin — ducam, *h. e. I shall immediately.* *Cic.* Moram mihi nullam fore, *h. e. that I must not delay.* *Plaut.* Est mora, *h. e. that detains too long, causes too much delay, is too tiresome.* So, also, Longa mora est, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Longa mora est, referre cuncta nomina. *Cic.* Sine mora, *or*, *Virg.* Haud mora, *or*, *Propert.* Nulla mora, *h. e. without delay, presently, immediately, instantly.* *Plin. Ep.* Inter moras, *h. e. meanwhile, in the mean time.* *Sueton.* Inter aliquas moras. — Hence, *a pause or stop in speaking.* *Cic. Or.* 16. — Also, *a space of time*, or, *time* of some duration. *Cic.* Dolor finitus est mora, *h. e. by time, or length of time.* — Also, *a stay* at a play. *Liv.* segnis. *Ovid.* Placidæ moræ. — Also, *any thing which retards or hinders, a hinderance, impediment, obstruction, barrier, encumbrance.* *Liv.* Est mora restituendæ Capuæ. — Also, *difficulty.* *Nepos.* Nulla mora est. (See above.) — ¶ Also, same as the Greek μόρα or μοῖρα, *a part or division of the Lacedemonian army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.*

MŌRACIUS (mora), a, um, adj. *hard.* *Titinn.* ap. *Fest.* nuces.

MŌRĀLIS (mores), e, adj. *of or pertaining to manners or morals, moral, ethic,* ἠθικός. *Cic.* Philosophiæ pars moralis.

MŌRĀLITĀS (moralis), ātis, f. *condition of or reference to manners or morals, morality.* *Macrob.*

MŌRĀMENTUM (moror), i, n. *that by which a person is detained, a delay, hinderance.* *Apul.*

MŌRĀTĒ (moratus), adv. *slowly.* *Senec.* Moratius.

MŌRĀTIM (Id.), adv. *slowly, leisurely.* *Solin.*

MŌRĀTIŌ (moror), ōnis, f. *a delay, tarrying.* *Vitruv.*

MŌRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a delayer, loiterer*; of soldiers who keep in the rear of an army. *Liv.* — Hence, *a kind of poor advocates that only delay and protract business.* *Liv.*

MŌRĀTŌRIŬS (morator), a, um, adj. *delaying, dilatory.* *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *causing delay.* *Cod. Just.*

MŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from moror. See *Moror.*

MŌRĀTŬS (mores), a, um, adj. *endued with morals good or bad,* εἰθισμένος. *Cic.* bene, *h. e. possessed of good morals.* *Plaut.* Mulier male morata, *h. e. a woman of a bad disposition.* — ¶ Also, *adapted to the manners or the character of persons.* *Cic.* poema, *h. e. in which the manners or morals are well described.* *Horat.* Fabula recte morata, *h. e. in which the manners of each character are justly expressed.* — ¶ Also, *constituted, circumstanced.* *Ovid.* Venter male moratus. *Colum.* Disciplina bene morata.

MŌRBĬDŬS (morbus), a, um, adj. *diseased, liable to disease,* νοσηρός. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *causing disease, unwholesome.* *Lucret.*

MŌRBĬFĔR, or **MŌRBĬFĔRŬS** (morbus & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing disease, morbific,* νοσοποιός. *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

MŌRBŌNĬĀ (morbus), æ, f. *Suet.* Abire in morboniam, *to go hang,* ἐς κόρακας.

MŌRBŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *liable to disease, full of diseases, sickly,* νοσώδης. *Cato.* — Figur. *sick, sick with desire, given to, intent upon, greedy after.* *Petron.* in aves. — Also, of lewd persons, *lewd, debauched,* καθικός. *Catull.* Morbosus. *Priap.* Morbosior.

MŌRBŬS (perhaps from μόρος), i, m. *a disease, distemper, disorder, malady, sickness*, of the body, νόσος. *Nep.* Morbum nancisci, *or*, *Plin.* contrahere, *h. e. to catch.* So, also, *Cic.* In morbum incidere, *or* cadere, *or* delabi, *h. e. to fall into.* Also, *Cæs.* Implicari morbo, *or*, *Nep.* in morbum, *h. e. to catch, fall into.* *Cic.* In morbo esse, *or*, morbo laborare, *or*, morbo affectum esse, *or*, *Nep.* conflictari, *h. e. to be ill.* *Id.* Morbo perire, *or*, mori. *Cic.* Morbum depellere. *Id.* Ex morbo convalescere, *or* evadere, *h. e. to recover, return to a state of health.* *Cels.* Morbus major, *or* comitialis, *or*, *Apul.* caducus, *h. e. the falling sickness, epilepsy,* ἱερὰ νόσος. *Cels.* regius, *or* arquatus, *h. e. the jaundice.* — ¶ Also, *a disease of the mind, fault, vice, vehement desire.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, *affliction, grief, sorrow.* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *a disease in trees, plants,* &c. *Plin.*

MŌRDĀCĬTĀS (mordax), ātis, f. *a biting or stinging quality, mordacity.* *Plin.* urticarum. — Also, *a sharp, biting flavor.* *Pallad.*

MŌRDĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *sharply, bitterly, satirically.* *Ovid.* Lima mordacius uti. *Macrob.* Ait mimus ille mordaciter, &c.

MŌRDĀX (mordeo), ācis, *biting, given to bite, snappish,* δακνώδης, δηκτικός. *Plaut.* Mordax canis. — ¶ Also, *stinging, pricking, biting, pungent.* *Ovid.* rubi. *Id.* urtica. *Plin.* Mordacissima marga. *Id.* Arista mordacior hordeo. — ¶ Also, *sharp, cutting.* *Horat.* Mordaci ferro icta pinus. — ¶ Also, *corrosive.* *Ovid.* pumex. *Plin.* Pulvis leniter mordax. — ¶ Also, *sharp, tart, biting, sour, bitter.* *Plin.* Succus croci. *Pers.* acetum. *Ovid.* fel. — ¶ Also, *clasping.* *Sidon.* fibula. — ¶ Figur. *satirical, virulent.* *Ovid.* carmen. *Horat.* Cynicus. — ¶ Also, *gnawing, sad, anxious.* *Horat.* sollicitudines.

MŌRDĔŌ (perhaps from μόρον ἴδω), es, momordi, morsum, a. 2. *to bite* with one's teeth, δάκνω. *Cic.* Canes mordere possunt. *Martial.* Mordente molesto pulice, *h. e. biting, stinging.* *Ovid.* rem, *h. e. to bite any thing, or into any thing.* *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* aliquem. *Cic.* Frenum mordere, *h. e. to show courage.* (See *Frenum.*) *Virg.* terram, *h. e. to bite the ground*, of persons slain and touching the ground with their faces. So, also, *Ovid.* arenas. — ¶ Also, *to chew.* *Ovid.* pabula. — Hence, *to eat.* *Juvenal.* ostrea. — Also, *to spend, consume.* *Laber.* De integro patrimonio meo centum millia numum momordi. — ¶ Also, *to catch, snap, or clasp*, like a buckle, clasp, hook. *Ovid.* Fibula mordet vestem. *Plin.* Vomer mordet terram. So, also, of a missile by which a person is struck. *Cels.* Locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit. *Id.* Id, quod a lino mordetur, *h. e. where the thread enters.* — Hence, *to take fast hold of.* *Stat.* Arbor humum mordet. *Senec.* Hoc morde, *h. e. mark that well, impress it on your memory, ruminate upon it.* — Also, of a river flowing through a country and gnawing it, as it were. *Horat.* Rura, quæ Liris quieta mordet aqua. — Also, of heat, cold, air, *to attack, injure.* *Horat.* Frigora parum cautos mordent, *h. e. attacks.* *Id.* Quia oleam momorderit æstus. — ¶ Also, *to bite at, express resentment, satirize, censure, attack with words.* *Terent.* aliquem clanculum. *Ovid.* aliquem dictis. *Juvenal.* Jocus mordens, *h. e. a biting joke, sharp, satirical saying.* — ¶ Also, *to grieve, afflict, mortify, vex, annoy, hurt.* *Horat.* aliquem opprobriis. *Terent.* Par pro pari referto, quod eam mordeat. *Cic.* Valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ. *Id.* Scribis, morderi te interdum, quod non simul sis, *h. e. that it grieves you, that you are uneasy.* *Id.* Morderi conscientia, *h. e. to feel the stings of conscience.* — ¶ Also, of sharp, pungent food, &c. *to bite, sting.* *Plin.* Radix gustu acri mordet. *Id.* oculos. — Hence, *to corrode.* *Plin.* Succidæ lanæ plurima præstant remedia, prout quæque mulceri morderique opus sit, *h. e. accordingly as there is need of lenitives or corrosives.* — Also, *to sting, inflict sensible pain.* *Plin.* Urtica foliis non mordentibus.

MŌRDĔX (mordeo), ĭcis, m. *a biter, a tooth.* *Plaut.* and *Apul.*

MŌRDĬCĀTĬŌ (mordico), ōnis, f. *a gnawing.* *Cæl. Aurelian.* ventris.

MŌRDĬCĬTŬS (mordicus), adv. same as *Mordicus.* *Apul.*

MŌRDĬCŌ (mordex), as, a. 1. *to bite, sting.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

MŌRDĬCŬS (Id.), adverb, *with the teeth, by biting with the teeth,* δδάξ. *Cic.* Auriculam auferre, *h. e. to bite off.* *Plin.* Cauda mordicus apprehensa. *Plaut.* Mordicus arripere. *Sueton.* Paludamentum mordicus trahens. — ¶ Figur. *tooth and nail, keenly.* *Cic.* Perspicuitatem, quam mordicus tenere debemus, *h. e. to observe unvariably.*

MŌRĒ (morus), adv. *foolishly,* μωρῶς. *Plaut.*

MORES. See *Mos.*

MŌRĒTĀRĬŬS (moretum), a, um, adj. *relating to* moretum. *Apic.*

MŌRĒTUM (unc.), ti, n. *a kind of salad, made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil,* &c. τρίμμα. *Ovid.*

MŌRĬBUNDŬS (morior), a, um, adj. *like or ready to die, dying, expiring,* ἀποθνήσκων. *Cic.* — Figur. *Ovid.* anima. *Catull.* sedes, *h. e. unwholesome, deadly.* — ¶ Also, *mortal.* *Virg.* membra.

MŌRĬGĔRĀTĬŌ (morigeror), ōnis, f. *compliance.* *Afran.*

MŌRĬGĔRŌ (mos & gero), as, n. 1. same as *Morigeror.* *Plaut.* sibi, *h. e. to gratify one's desire.*

MŌRĬGĔRŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to humor, comply with, endeavor to please, gratify,* χαρίζομαι. *Terent.* alicui. *Cic.* voluptati aurium. *Plaut.* servituti, *h. e. to accommodate one's self to, submit to.* *Sueton.* ore alicujus, *h. e.* fellare.

MŌRĬGĔRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *obedient, compliant, gratifying, condescending, obsequious,* εὐπειθής. *Plaut.* Morigerus patri. — Also, de re venerea. *Plaut.* — *Lucret.* Morigeris modis, *h. e.* morem gerendo.

MŌRĬNI, ōrum, *a people of France, near the channel.* *Cæs.*

MŌRĬŌ (μωρός), ōnis, m. *a fool,* μωρίων. *Martial.*

MŌRĬŌ, or **MŌRĬŌN**, ōnis, f. *a precious stone, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.* *Plin.* 37, 63.

MŌRĬŌN (μώριον), ii, n. *a plant of the genus* strychnus, *or night-shade.* *Plin.* 21, 105. — ¶ Also, *the white male plant of mandrake.* *Plin.* 25, 94.

MŌRĬŌR (mors), ĕris, mortuus sum, dep. 3. *to die, expire,* θνήσκω. *Cic.* desiderio, *h. e. of desire.* *Pollio* in *Cic. Ep.* ex vulnere. *Liv.* ferro. *Nep.* morbo. *Horat.* frigore. *Virg.* Virgo jussa mori, *h. e.* interfecta. *Cic.* Voces morientes, *h. e. of a person dying.* So, also, *Ovid.* artus. *Cic.* Moriar si or ni, *h. e. may I die,* &c. *may I perish,* &c. *Id.* In studio dimetiendi cœli, *h. e. to spend his whole life in,* &c. — ¶ Figur. *to die, perish, be effaced, pass away, vanish, lose its strength.* *Cic.* Memoria beneficiorum moriatur. *Id.* sermo. *Id.* lacerti. — Hence, of comets when they begin to disappear. *Claudian.* Donec in exiguum moriens vanesceret ignem. — Also, of plants, trees, &c. *to die, wither.* *Plin.* Rutam et hederas illico mori. *Ovid.* Segetes moriuntur in herbis. — So, also, of the limbs and flesh of the body. *Cels.* Id, quod supra vinculum est, moritur. — Also, of words coming into disuse. *Quintil.* — *Plaut.* Dies moritur, *h. e. ends, closes.* — *Plaut.* Virgæ in tergo meo morientur, *h. e.* frangentur. — In amatory poetry, *to die with love, be mad with love.* *Prop.* Te complexa morientem. *Ovid.* Alterius amore mori. — *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Moriri, *for* mori. — ¶ Particip. Mortuus, a, um, *dead,* τεθνεώς, νεκρός. *Cic.* Mortuus concidit. — Also, *as if dead.* *Cic.* Mortuus concidisti. — Also, Mortuus, *a dead person, a corpse.* *Cic.* Mortuum inferre in domum. *Id.* A mortuis excitare, *h. e. to rouse from the dead.* *Id.* Amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *h. e. to send to the infernal regions, to kill.* *Terent.* Mortuo facere verba, *h. e. to speak to a corpse, talk to the dead, talk to a deaf man, talk to the wind, spend one's breath to no purpose, speak in vain,* νεκρῷ μύθους λέγειν. — Hence, *as if dead, decayed, deprived of its strength.* *Plin.* flores, *h. e. dead, withered.* *Cic.* leges, *h. e. antiquated, obsolete.* *Id.* plausus, *h. e. cold, faint, languid.* *Justin.* mare, *h. e. the Dead sea.* — *Val. Flacc.* 7, 484. Moriturus, a, um.

MŌRĬTŪRĬŌ (desiderat. of morior), is, n. 4. *to desire to die.* *Cic.*

MŌRMŸR (μορμύρος), ўris. f. *a kind of sea-fish.* *Ovid.*

MŎRŌ (mora), as, a. 1. same as *Moror. Næv.* Hence, *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Moretur.

MOROCHITES (unc.), æ, m. *a kind of precious stone of leek-green color. Plin.* 37, 63. *Ed. Hard.* But other *Edd.* read *meroctes*.

MŌRŎLŎGŬS (μωρολόγος), a, um, adj. *talking foolishly, silly, a fool in speech. Plaut.* Morologus fio. *Id.* Sermonibus morologis uti, *idle, silly, impertinent.*

MŎRŎR (mora), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to delay, tarry, stay, linger, loiter,* διατρίβω, ἐπέχω. *Cic.* Brutum morari. *Id.* Hem cui bellum moremur inferre, *hesitate, scruple. Liv.* Nihilne ego quidem moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam. *Virg.* Non multa moratus, *h. e. without delaying long. Id.* Nec plura moratus, *h. e. without tarrying any longer.* Hence, *Id.* Quid moror? *Terent.* Quid multis moror? *or, Cic.* Ne multis morer, *h. e. in short, to be brief, not to be tedious, to cut the matter short.* — Hence, *to stay, abide, sojourn, live, be at a place. Cic.* Brundisii. *Id.* in provincia. *Id.* Hic morari non potes. *Id.* Pestem in republica morari. *Horat.* Rosa quo locorum sera moretur. — *Senec.* cum aliquo, *h. e. to live, have intercourse with.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to detain, retard, hinder, impede, delay, stop, prevent, check, cause to wait. Cic.* aliquem. *Ovid.* iter. *Cæs.* impetum hostium. *Horat.* reditus. Hence, Nihil moror aliquem, *h. e. I do not detain a person, I let him go, permit him to go, dismiss him, he may go.* Thus the consul, when he dismissed the senate, used to say. *Capitol.* Nihil amplius vos moramur, *h. e. you may now go home,* or, *I will not detain you any longer.* Hence, figur. *I let a person alone, let him off from a charge. Liv.* Sempronium nihil moror, *h. e. as for me, he may go home, I put a stop to my accusation against him. Id.* Cum se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronuntiasset, *h. e. that he granted him his pardon.* So, also, *Id.* Negavit, se Gracchum morari. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* inferre bellum. Also, with *quo minus* following. *Liv.* Nihil moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam, *h. e. I will lay down or resign immediately. Id.* Non moror, quo minus redeant, *h. e. I have no objection. Id.* Moratus nemo sit, quo minus abeant. —— ¶ Also, *to care for,* same as *curo. Liv.* Nullo morante. Hence, Nihil moror, *I do not care for, do not value or regard, do not want. Horat.* vina. *Id.* officium. *Plaut.* Imperia, vehicula, pallas, purpuram nihil moror. So, also, *Virg.* Nec dona moror. Also, *I will not. Plaut.* barbarico ritu esse. *Id.* Alieno uti nihil moror. *Terent. Eun.* 1, 2, 104. Nihil moror, *h. e. no, no more,* or, *that and nothing else.* Also, *I have no objection, am not against it, do not stand in the way, am not displeased. Anton.* ap. *Cic.* Nihil moror eos salvos esse. So, also, *Terent.* Non moror. —— ¶ Also, *to fix the attention of, delight, amuse. Horat.* populum. *Id.* aures.

MŌRŎR (μωρός), āris, dep. 1. *to be a fool. Suet. Ner.* 33. (But in this passage it may also mean, *to live,* from *mŏror.*)

MŌRŌSĒ (morosus), adv. *peevishly, morosely,* δυσκόλως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *scrupulously, carefully, fastidiously. Plin.* Terram non morose eligit. *Tertull.* Morosius. *Sueton.* Morosissime.

MŌRŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *peevishness, fretfulness, capriciousness, moroseness,* δυσκολία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *excessive nicety, pedantry. Sueton.* nimia, *h. e. excessive nicety in making every thing conform with the rules of grammar.*

MŌRŌSŬS (mos), a, um, adj. *difficult to please, peevish, froward, testy, fretful, captious, morose, capricious,* δυσάρεστος, δύσκολος. *Cic.* homo. *Horat.* canities. —— ¶ Also, *over-nice, particular, fastidious. Sueton.* Morosior circa corporis curam. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *stubborn, obstinate. Ovid.* morbus. *Plin.* Cupressus natu morosa, *h. e. growing with difficulty.* —— ¶ Also, *vexatious, disagreeable. Martial.* prurigo.

MŎRPHEUS (Μορφεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a son of* Somnus, *and god of dreams. Ovid.*

MŎRPHNŎS (μορφνός), i, m. *a species of eagle* (probably Falco Nævius, L.). *Plin.* 10, 3.

MŎRS (contracted from μόρος), tis, f. *death,* θάνατος. *Cic.* Mortem sibi consciscere, *h. e. to destroy one's self. Id.* obire, *h. e. to die. Id.* occumbere, *h. e. to go to, submit to.* Also, *Virg.* morti. So, also, *Cic.* Mortem oppetere, *h. e. to die. Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* afferre alicui, *h. e. to kill any one.* So, also, *Cic.* inferre *or* offerre, *or, Plaut.* Aliquem dare ad mortem, *or, Horat.* morti, *or, Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Morte afficere, *h. e. to kill. Cic.* Vadem ad mortem dare, *h. e. to give bail,* &c. *Id.* Morti esse, *or, Ovid.* Mortem facere, *h. e. to occasion. Tibull.* Consumi morte, *or, Ovid.* fungi, *h. e. to die. Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vitam cum morte commutare. *Cic.* Morte multare, *h. e. to punish with death. Virg.* In morte, *h. e. in death, or after death. Id.* Honor mortis, *h. e. burial.* — The Romans, in speaking of the punishment of death, did not always mean natural death, but frequently also civil death, *h. e. deminutio capitis,* for instance, when a person loses his freedom, and is sold as a slave. So, perhaps, *Liv.* 1, 44. — Mors sua, *natural death. Senec.* Bella res est, mori sua morte, *h. e. to die a natural death.* — The plural *mortes* is often used when several persons are spoken of. *Cic.* Mortes imperatoriæ. *Plin. Ep.* Mortes meorum. *Stat.* Perdere mortes, *h. e. to occasion in vain, or, to suffer in vain, die needlessly, throw away his life.* — Figur. of things, *decay. Plin.* memoriæ. — Also, *Death,* as a goddess. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, figur. of an old man with one foot in the grave, *death. Plaut.* Quamquam odiosum est, mortem amplexari. —— ¶ Also, *a dead body, corpse. Cic.* Mortem ejus lacerari. *Plin.* hominis. —— ¶ Also, *blood. Virg.* Ensem multa morte recepit. —— ¶ Also, *that which brings or occasions death,* as arrows, &c. *Sil.* Per pectora sævas exceptat mortes. *Stat.* Motu Spartanus acuto mille cavet lapsas circum cava tempora mortes. *Lucan.* Inde cadunt mortes, *h. e.* mortiferæ sagittæ.

MŌRSICĀTIM (morsico), adv. *by biting; by biting the lips together,* ὀδάξ. *Varr.*

MŎRSICŌ (frequentat. of mordeo), as, a. 1. *to bite.* Hence, *to press the lips together like persons kissing each other. Apul.* Ore improbo compulsat et morsicat. *Id.* Morsicantes oculi, *h. e. ogling, amorous eyes.*

MŎRSIŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of morsus), æ, f. *a biting. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a kissing. Plaut.*

MŎRSUM (mordeo), i, n. *a bit, morsel, small piece, part of a whole. Catull.*

MŎRSŬS, a, um. See *Mordeo.*

MŎRSŬS (mordeo), us, m. *a bite, biting,* δῆγμα, δῆξις. *Cic.* avium. *Id.* serpentis, *h. e. sting. Sil.* Morsu petere, *h. e. to bite,* as a dog. —— ¶ Also, *an eating,* when done by biting or with the teeth. *Virg.* mensarum. —— ¶ Also, *a biting, sharpness or pungency of taste, acridness. Martial.* aceti. — Also, of a nettle, *a stinging. Plin.* Urtica morsu carens vocatur lamium. —— ¶ Also, *a corroding, consuming,* as of rust on a sword. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a biting,* as of envy. *Horat.* Non istic obliquo oculo mea carmina quisquam limat, non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *h. e. malicious attack. Sil.* Morsus famæ depellere, *h. e. attacks of calumny.* —— ¶ Also, *mortification, grief, vexation, pain. Ovid.* curarum. *Cic.* libertatis intermissæ. *Id.* Ægritudo quasi morsum aliquem doloris efficit, *h. e. bite, sting.* —— ¶ Also, *tooth or teeth. Virg.* Vertere morsus in Cererem, *h. e. to eat. Plin.* Morsu tollere. — Hence, figur. *a tooth or any thing resembling it. Virg.* ancoræ. — Also, *the thing or place, in which a buckle, javelin, knife,* &c. *sticks. Sil.* Qua fibula morsus loricæ crebro laxata resolverat ictu. *Virg.* Morsus roboris discludere, *h. e. the cleft of the tree in which the javelin of Æneas had lodged.*

MŎRTĂ (μορτή), æ, f. *one of the* Parcæ. *Casell.* ap. *Gell.*

MŎRTĀLĬS (mors), e, adj. *mortal, subject to death,* θνητός. *Cic.* animal. — Hence, figur. *perishable, coming to an end, not lasting. Cic.* inimicitiæ, *h. e. short.* —— ¶ Also, *mortal, human, earthly. Virg.* mucro, *h. e. made by mortal or human hands. Id.* vulnus, *h. e. inflicted by a mortal. Cic.* conditio vitæ. *Liv.* opera. *Ovid.* acta. *Virg.* Nec mortale sonans, *h. e. her voice did not sound like a human voice. Plin.* Mortalius. *Virg.* Mortalia, *h. e. human things.* — Hence, *Lucret.* Mortalis, *h. e. a mortal; a man, human being. Cic.* Mortales (*generally joined with* multi, omnes, cuncti), *mortals, mortal men, mankind, men,* οἱ θνητοί. —— ¶ Also, *mortal, bringing death. Cyprian.* crimen.

MŎRTĀLĬTĀS (mortalis), ātis, f. *mortality, subjection to death, the state of a being subject to death,* τὸ θνητόν. *Tacit.* Mortalitatem explere, *h. e. to die.* — Hence, *perishableness, want of durableness. Plin.* Tofus ædificiis inutilis est mortalitate mollitiæ, *h. e. perishableness. Cic.* Quasi non omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequatur. —— ¶ Also, *mortals, mankind, man. Plin.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *death. Pandect.*

MŎRTĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *mortally. Augustin.*

MŎRTĀRĬŎLUM (dimin. of mortarium), i, n. *a small mortar. Æm. Mac.*

MŎRTĀRIUM (for moretarium, from moretum), ii, n. *a mortar,* ὅλμος. *Cato* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a place or vessel in which mortar is mixed. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *mortar. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a hollow resembling a mortar,* dug round a tree. *Pallad.*

MŎRTĬCĬNŬS (mors), a, um, adj. *dead, carrion,* θνησιμαῖος. *Varr.* ovis. *Id.* volucres aut pisces. Also, *that is of cattle which died naturally, carrion. Varr.* In sacris ne morticinum quid adsit. —— ¶ Also, a term of reproach among vulgar people, *carrion. Plaut.* Non hercle, si os perciderim tibi, metuam, morticine. —— ¶ Also, figur. *dead. Senec.* caro. *Plin.* clavus, *h. e. a corn* on the feet. —— ¶ *Prud.* Urnas reorum morticinas, *h. e.* sepulcra reorum.

MŎRTĬFĔR, and **MŎRTĬFĔRŬS** (mors & fero), a, um, adj. *causing death, deadly, mortal,* θανατηφόρος. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

MŎRTĬFĔRĒ (mortifer), adv. *mortally. Plin. Ep.*

MORTIFERUS. See *Mortifer.*

MŎRTĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (mortifico), ōnis, f. *a killing, death. Tertull.*

MŎRTĬFĬCŌ (mortificus), as, a. 1. *to kill, destroy. Tertull.*

MŎRTĬFĬCŬS (mors & facio), a, um, adj. *deadly, causing death. Tertull.*

MŎRTŬĀLĬS (mortuus), e, adj. *relating to the dead or to corpses.* — Mortualia, *sc.* carmina, *h. e. a funeral song sung by women, called* præficæ. *Plaut.* Hæc sunt non nugæ; non enim mortualia. — Mortualia, *sc.* vestimenta, *h. e. mourning-clothes, mourning weeds. Næv.*

MŎRTŬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, same as *Mortualis. Cato* ap. *Gell.* glossarium, *h. e. a dictionary containing words without meaning,* of men who are intent upon words only, and not upon things.

MŎRTŬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *deathlike. Cal. Aurel.*

MŎRTŬŬS, a, um. See *Morior.*

MŎRŬLĂ (dimin. of mora), æ, f. *a short delay. Augustin.*

MŎRŬLŬS (dimin. of morus), a, um, adj. *somewhat black, blackish, dark-colored,* μαυρός. *Plaut.*

MŌRUM. See *Morus, a, um.*

MŌRŬS (μωρός), a, um, adj. *foolish, silly. Plaut.* — Also, as a subst. *a fool. Plaut.* Morus sum.

MŌRŬS (μαυρός), a, um, adj. *dark-colored, black.* — Hence, *Ovid.* Morum, *sc.* pomum, *h. e. a mulberry,* μόρον, μῶρον. *Ovid.* Also, *a blackberry, brambleberry,* μόρα, βάτινα. — Morus, i, f. *sc.* arbor, *a mulberry-tree,* μορέα. *Ovid.*

MŌS (unc.), mōris, m. *the will of a person, one's humor; self-will, wilfulness, caprice. Terent.* Alieno more, *or* ex more alius vivere. *Plaut.* Obediens fuit mori patris. *Prop.* Nonne fuit melius dominæ pervincere mores, *h. e. caprice. Cic.* Morem alicui gerere, *h. e. to hu-*

mor, gratify, obey. —— ¶ Also, a manner, custom, way, fashion, usage, practice, ἔθος. Liv. Mos erat, comitiorum die primo pronunciare. Cic. Legi morique parendum est. Liv. In morem venire, h. e. to pass into a custom, become usual. Tacit. Moris erat Domitiano. Cic. Aliquid in morem perducere, h. e. to make customary. Liv. Morem solvere. — Also, manner, demeanor, behavior, conduct. Terent. Qui istic mos est? h. e. what a conduct is this? — Particularly in the plural, Mores, morals, character, manners, τὰ ἔθη. Cic. Mores feri. Id. temperati. Id. suavissimi. Id. perditi. Plin. Severos, non modo pudicos mores induere. Nep. Præfectus morum, h. e. a censor. — Also, good manners, good morals. Manil. Mores et vitia. Senec. Periere mores. — Also, polite behavior, complaisance. Plaut. Amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro, &c. — Also, a regular life, a life governed by laws. Virg. Quis (for quibus) neque mos neque cultus erat. — Also, bad manners, bad conduct. Tacit. Si per mores nostros liceret. — Mores is also used for homo certis moribus. Liv. Cum moribus notis facilius se communicaturum consilia, h. e. with a man whose character was known to him. — Also, trade, as of a bawd or pander. Terent. —— ¶ Also, manner, kind, quality, nature. Virg. cœli. Id. siderum. — More, ad morem, in morem, after the manner of, like, with a genit. following. Virg. Torrentis aquæ more furens. Quintil. Materias sibi fingunt, et ad morem actionum prosequuntur. Virg. In morem fluminis. —— ¶ Also, fashion, manner of dressing, costume. Justin. Eodem ornatu populum vestiri jubet: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet. —— ¶ Also, with poets, law, precept, rule. Virg. Mores viris ponere. Id. Regere populos, pacisque imponere morem. — Figur. Horat. More palæstræ, h. e. precept. Plin. Ferrum patitur mores, h. e. obeys. Virg. Sine more furit tempestas, h. e. furiously, dreadfully. Id. Raptas sine more Sabinas, h. e. violently, by force. Id. In morem, h. e. regularly, duly.

MŎSĂ, æ, f. the river Meuse. Cæs.

MŎSCHI, ōrum, m. a people between the Black and Caspian seas. — Hence, Moschĭcus, a, um, adj. Plin. — Moschus, a, um, adj. Mela.

MŎSCŬLŬS (dimin. of mos), i, m. Cato.

MOSĒĬŬS, a, um. See Moses.

MŎSĔLLĂ, æ, m. and f. the river Moselle. Tacit. — Hence, Mosellĕus, a, um, adj. Symm.

MŌSĒS, and MOYSĒS (Μωσῆς, and Μωυσῆς), is or i, m. Moses. — Hence, Mosēĭus, a, um, adj. relating to Moses, Mosaic. Paul. Nol. — Mosēus, a, um, adj. Mosaic. Juvenc.

MŎSTĔLLĀRĬĂ (mostellum), æ, f. a play of Plautus, in which an old man is made to believe that the house is haunted with spirits.

MOTACILLĂ (unc.), æ, f. the pied wagtail, σεισοῦρα, (Mortacilla alba, L.). Varr.

MŌTĀMĔN (moto), ĭnis, n. motion. Paulin.

MŌTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. motion, or frequent motion. Tertull.

MŌTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a mover, or one who is frequently moving. Tertull.

MŌTĬŌ (moveo), ōnis, a moving, motion, κίνησις. Cic. corporum. — Hence, a paroxysm of fever, an ague-fit. Cels. — Figur. Cic. Animi motiones, h. e. thoughts, thinking. —— ¶ Also, a removing. Pandect.

MŌTĬTŌ (frequentat. of moto), as, a. 1. same as Moto. Gell.

MŌTĬŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of motio), æ, f. a slight motion, shaking, attack of a fever. Sueton.

MŌTŌ (frequentat. of moveo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to move or move often, κινέω. Virg.

MŌTŎR (moveo), ōris, m. a mover, κινητής. Martial. cunarum, h. e. one that rocks a child.

MŌTŌRĬŬS (motor), a, um, adj. moving, κινητικός. — Hence, Tertull. motorium, h. e. vis movendi.

MŌTŬS (moveo), us, m. a motion, moving, movement, κίνησις, κίνημα. Of the body or parts of the body. Cic. and Nep. corporis. Cic. Voluptas, quam in motu esse dicitis, h. e. sensual motion, as, in dancing, &c. Curt. Motus terræ, h. e. earthquakes. Ovid. Motus dare, h. e. to make motions, to move. Particularly, of the motion of the body in gesticulating or dancing, gesticulation, gesture. Liv. Motus dare, h. e. to gesticulate. Virg. Dare motus Cereri, h. e. to dance. Cic. Motus palæstrici, h. e. motions of the body which are learnt at the palæstra. So, also, of the gestures of an orator. Cic. Brut. 66. — Also, of the mind, thinking, thoughts, ideas. Cic. Celeres ingenii motus. — Also, of the heart, emotion, agitation, sensation, disturbance, passion. Cic. Dulcem motum afferunt sensibus. Id. animorum. Id. mentis. — Also, impulse, instinct, divine inspiration, enthusiasm. Ovid. Divino concita motu. Cic. Incitatio et motus, h. e. inspiration. —— ¶ Also, a motion, progress in growth. So, according to Colum. 4, 28, there are three motus in vines, namely, germination, flowering and ripening. —— ¶ Also, motion, moving, movement, bustle, stirring, as, of people running together to see any thing, meet any one, &c. Cic. Magnificentissimus motus Italiæ. So, also, when a person makes preparation to depart from any place, or to undertake any thing, a moving, departure, undertaking. Virg. Motus præsensit futuros, sc. Æneæ, h. e. departure, preparations for departure. — Also, in a bad sense, a commotion, tumult, disturbance, sudden rising, sedition, mutiny, rebellion. Cic. Catilinæ. Liv. servilis. Cic. populi. Liv. Novi motus ex Etruria nunciarentur, h. e. commotions. Cic. Motum afferre reipublicæ. —— ¶ Also, a change, alteration, revolution. Cic. in republica. — Hence, Quintil. Motus, h. e. tropi. —— ¶ Also, motive, impulse, cause, reason. Plin. Ep. consilii.

MŌTŬS, a, um. See Moveo.

MŎVĔŌ (meo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. and n. 2. to move, stir, put in motion, shake, κινέω. Virg. urnam. Figur. Horat. Urna movet omne nomen. — Hence, Moveri, to move itself, to move. Ovid. Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris vincta movebatur. Also, intransitively, Movere, to move itself, to move. Liv. Terra movit, h. e. shook, quaked. — Hence, Ovid. citharam, or, Id. fila sonantia, h. e. to sound, strike. So, also, Id. tympana. Id. ora vocalia, h. e. to cause to be heard. — Hence, figur. of the mind and the senses, to move, make an impression upon. Moveri aliqua re, to be operated upon, receive an impression. Liv. Dicta nihil moverunt quemquam, h. e. made no impression upon any person, affected no one. Cic. Pulchritudo movet oculos, h. e. makes an impression upon, delights, charms. Id. Quæ me causæ moverint. Cæs. Regionis consuetudine moveor, h. e. I am influenced by, &c. Cic. Mens movetur, h. e. it makes an impression upon the mind, the mind perceives and believes it. Id. Acute moveri, h. e. to think acutely. — Hence, Motus, a, um, induced. Nep. Consilio ejus motus est. — Movere aliquid animo, to think, weigh, ponder, consider, meditate, revolve. Virg. Multa movens animo nymphas venerabar agrestes. So, also, without animo. Id. Æn. 5, 608. — Also, of the heart, will or passions, to make an impression upon, affect, move, touch. Liv. Moverat plebem oratio. Quintil. animos judicum. Cic. Moveri pecunia, h. e. to be prevailed upon by money. Moveor, it makes an impression upon me, I receive an impression, take offence, I am moved, disturbed, excited, affected. Cic. Moveor loci insolentia, h. e. the strangeness of the place makes an impression upon me. Virg. Absiste moveri, h. e. fear not, be not afraid. — Hence, Motus, a, um, moved, affected, touched, troubled, agitated, grieved, surprised, &c. Prop. Calypso Ithaci digressu mota. Curt. Motus precibus. — Also, to inspire, transport. Lucan. Tum, quos sectis Bellona lacertis sæva monet, cecinere deos. —— ¶ Also, to move, put in motion, move from its place, remove. Horat. membra, h. e. to dance. Nep. Res, quæ moveri possunt, or, Liv. Res moventes, or, Pandect. Moventia, h. e. movable property. — Hence, Moveri, or se movere, to move, stir, go. Terent. Move te ocius, h. e. go, bestir yourself. Cic. Istinc te non moveas. Nep. Neque se movit ex urbe. Cæs. Se loco movere non possunt. Cic. Ranæ moveri prope aquam, h. e. go. Liv. Nec vestigio quisquam movebatur, h. e. no one stirred. — Hence, Cic. Voluptas movens, h. e. consisting in exercise of the body, as in dancing, &c. — Moveri signifies, also, to dance. Horat. Cyclopa, h. e. to represent a Cyclops dancing or gesticulating. Also, without an accus. Horat. Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus. — Hence, Movere, intransitively, to decamp, set out, depart. Liv. castris. Id. Primis tenebris movit, h. e. set sail, sailed away. Id. ab urbe. — Movere, to remove. Cic. signum loco. Liv. hostem loco, h. e. to dislodge, drive away. Also, Cæs. aliquem loco, h. e. to remove one from his office, to degrade. Figur. Cic. aliquem loco, h. e. from an advantageous situation. Id. heredes. Id. aliquem tribu, h. e. to turn out, expel. So, also, Id. senatu. Id. ex agro. Id. possessione. Liv. hostem statu. Figur. Cic. corpus statu. Plaut. Move abs te moram, h. e. let there be no delay in you. Cic. aliquem de sententia, or ex sententia, h. e. make him give up or change. Cic. literam, h. e. to take away. Liv. in fugam, h. e. to put to flight. Id. signa, h. e. to decamp with the army. So, also, Id. castra loco, or, simply, Id. castra, or, Id. signa, h. e. to decamp, march away, depart. — Also, to excite, occasion, cause, bring on. Cic. misericordiam, suspicionem. Cels. sudorem, h. e. to promote. Cic. risum. — Also, to begin, commence, undertake, go about any thing. Cic. bellum. Liv. seditionem. Suet. cœtus, h. e. to excite commotions. Ovid. carmina a Jove. Virg. cantus. — Also, to make, do, perform. Val. Flacc. sacra. Ovid. preces. Liv. mentionem, h. e. to make mention. — Also, to raise disturbances, excite commotions. Liv. aliquid, h. e. to undertake any thing which excites disturbances. — Also, to alter, change, and, sometimes, to make uncertain or wavering. Cic. sententiam. Ovid. fidem. Liv. fatum. Terent. nuptias. — Also, to incite, stimulate, exhort. Liv. ad bellum. — Also, to provoke, make angry. Horat. numina Dianæ. Prop. deos, h. e. to excite the wrath of the gods. — Also, to excite, promote. Cato. alvum, h. e. to loosen, relax. — Also, to offer. Cato. ferctum Jovi. — Also, to trouble, torment. Liv. Vis æstus omnium corpora movit. — Also, to produce, put forth, as of trees and plants. Colum. Ut gemmæ se moveant. Id. Vitis movet gemmas. Ovid. De palmite gemma movetur. — Particularly of persons, to show, exhibit, manifest, express. Ovid. opem artis. Liv. Deos movisse numen, h. e. have expressed or manifested their will. —— ¶ Martial. Mostis, for movistis.

MŌX (moveo), adv. by and by, presently, anon, quickly, immediately, soon, εὐθύς, αὐτίκα. Cic. Se mox venturum. — Quam mox? how soon? how long first? Terent. Quam mox irruimus? h. e. shall we not soon rush in? Cic. Exspecto, quam mox hac ratione utatur, h. e. how long he will continue speaking thus. —— ¶ Also, soon after; afterwards, then, in the next place. Of time. Cic. De numero mox. Liv. Mox intra vallum compulsi. Id. Mox ubi, &c. h. e. as soon as, after that. So, also, Flor. Mox ut caluere pugna, statim in sudorem eunt. Pandect. Mox quam a solo separati sunt fructus. Plin. Mox paulo, or, Id. Paulo mox, h. e. soon after. — Also, of a long time, some time afterward, long after. Suet. Mox adoptatus est, sc. after eleven years. — Also, of place and situation. Plin. Ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderæ, h. e. next to these. — Also, of value or quality. Plin. Tenuissimum lac camelis, mox equis. —— ¶ Also, a little before, just; only in. Colum. 3, 20, 4.

MOYSES. See Moses.

MŪ (μῦ), a weak sound uttered by persons who show resistance or grumble. Lucil. Mu facere, h. e. to mutter. Plaut. Nec mu, nec mutuum. (It is doubtful whether this is merely a play upon the

words mu and muttum, or whether mu denotes a trifle.) —— ¶ Also, an interjection, or exclamation of sorrow or complaint. Plaut. fragm.

MUCCEDO, MUCCIDUS, MUCCINIUM, MUCCOSUS, MUCCULENTUS, MUCCUS. } See Mucedo, Mucidus, &c.

MŪCĒDŌ, or MŪCCĒDŌ (mucus), inis, f. same as Mucus. Apul.

MŪCĔŌ (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. to be mouldy or musty, εὐρωτιάω. Cato. Vinum mucet.

MŪCESCŌ (muceo), is, n. 3. to become mouldy or musty. Plin.

MUCHULA, æ, f. See Macula.

MŪCIĀNŪS (Mucius), a, um, adj. relating to Mucius, called after him. Cic.

MŪCIDUS, or MŪCCIDUS (mucus), a, um, adj. mouldy, musty, εὐρώδης, σαπρός. Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, full of mucous or snotty matter, slimy, mucous, μυξώδης. Plaut. Senex mucidus, a slabbering, snotty old fellow.

MŪCINIUM, or MŪCCINIUM (Id.), ii, n. a pocket-handkerchief. Arnob.

MŪCIUS, a um, a name of a Roman gens. — As an adj. Mucian. Hence, Cic. Mucia, sc. festa, or solemnia, h. e. a festival in Asia in honor of Q. Mucius. Scævola. — As a subst. Mucius, the name of a man. Mucia, the name of a woman.

MŪCŎR (muceo), ōris, m. mould, mouldiness, mustiness, εὐρώς, σαπρότης. Colum. Mucorem contrahere, h. e. to become mouldy. Pandect. vini. —— ¶ Also, a moisture running from a vine, and injurious to it. Plin.

MŪCŌSUS, and MŪCCŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of mucous or snotty matter, slimy, mucous, viscous, μυξώδης. Cels. and Col.

MŪCRŌ (perhaps from μικρός), ōnis, m. the sharp point of any thing, αἰχμή, ἀκή, κέντημα. Colum. falcis. Plin. dentis. Id. folii. —— ¶ Also, the edge of a razor. Juvenal. —— ¶ Particularly, the point of a sword. Ovid. Mucro est hebes. Virg. Stat ferri acies mucrone corusco. Cic. Gladios in rempublicam districtos retudimus, mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris rejecimus. — Also, a sword, but especially with respect to its point. Cic. Mucrones militum tremere. Virg. Mucrōnes stringere. — Hence, figur. point, sword, power, strength, authority, sway. Cic. tribunicius. Id. defensionis tuæ. Quintil. ingenii. —— ¶ Also, extremity, border, end. Lucret. So, also, Plin. faucium, h. e. the end, or, the narrowest part of the strait.

MŪCRŌNĀTŪS (mucro), a, um, adj. terminating in a point, pointed. Plin.

MŪCŪLENTŪS, and MŪCCŪLENTŪS (mucus), a, um, adj. snotty, mucous, slimy, viscous. Prudent.

MŪCŪS, and MŪCCUS (mungo), i, m. snot or snivel, the filth of the nose, mucus, μύξα, κόρυζα. Catull. and Cels.

MŪGIL, and MŪGILIS (μύξος), is, m. a sea-fish; according to some, a sea-mullet, μύξων, κέφαλος. Plin. and Juvenal. — Prisci solebant mœchorum deprehensorum podici mugilem immittere puniendi causa. Juvenal. and Catull.

MŪGINŎR (unc.), āris, dep. 1. perhaps to dally, trifle away time, be tardy in doing a thing. Cic. De Ocella, dum tu muginaris, nec mihi quidquam rescribis, cepi consilium domesticum, while you are trifling. Also, with an accusat., to do any thing dallying or for amusement. Plin. Quod dum ista, ut ait M. Varro, muginamur, pluribus horis vivimus, h. e. employ ourselves leisurely on these subjects. (But Ed. Hard. reads musinamur, in the same signification.)

MŪGIŌ (probably from the sound mu), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. to bellow, low, μυκάω. Of cattle. Liv. Hence, Mugientes, kine. Horat. — Also, of other things, to bellow, crash, make a noise, roar, peal, thunder, of thunder, earthquakes, the sound of trumpets, &c. Lucret. Mugit tuba. Virg. Mugit tubæ clangor. Id. Sub pedibus mugire solum (of the earth, when shaken by an earthquake.) Horat. Si mugiat malus (mast) procellis. Lactant. tonitru. Martial. At tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos (σοφῶς!), h. e. will cry out bravo! well done!

MŪGIŌNIA, sc. porta, a gate of Rome. Varr.

MŪGĪTŎR (mugio), ōris, m. a bellower. Valer. Flacc.

MŪGĪTUS (Id.), us, m. a bellowing, lowing, μύκημα. Virg. boum. Ovid. Mugitus edere, or, Id. dare, or, Virg. tollere, h. e. to low or bellow. —— ¶ Fig. a bellowing, roaring, loud noise. Cic. terræ.

MŪLA (mulus), æ, f. a she-mule, ἡμίονος. Varr. — Also, in general, a mule. Plin. — Mules were used for drawing carriages, &c. — She-mules are supposed not to bear young. Hence the proverb, Suet. Quum mula pepererit, h. e. never. — The dative mulabus is found in Capitol.

MŪLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. of or relating to mules, ἡμιόνειος. Colum. materies, h. e. the race of mules.

MULCĒDŌ (mulceo), inis, f. sweetness, smoothness; an attraction, charm, agreeableness, pleasantness, θέλγητρον. Gell.

MULCĔŌ (μέλγω, for ἀμέλγω), es, si, sum, a. 2. to stroke. Ovid. barbam manu, or, simply, Plin. barbam. Quintil. caput. —— ¶ Also, to sooth, soften, appease, pacify, allay, θέλγω. Ovid. aquas. Virg. fluctus, h. e. to calm, smooth. Id. tigres, h. e. to tame. Id. iras. Vellei. populum jure. Liv. Ipso mulcente. —— ¶ Also, to mitigate, alleviate. Plin. dolores. Id. os stomachumque. Id. ebrietatem. Id. lassitudinem. Ovid. vulnera. —— ¶ Also, to caress, fondle, flatter, fawn, amuse, entertain, delight. Horat. puellas carmine. Quint. aures. — Figur. to caress. Ovid. Zephyri mulcebant flores, h. e. breathe through. Virg. Volucres mulcent aera cantu, h. e. make it delightful. So, also, Prop. Aura mulcet rosas. —— ¶ Also, to touch. Ovid. capillos virga. Id. aristas. Lucret. aera motu. —— ¶ Also, to move. Cic. æthera pennis. —— ¶ Also, to make sweet or pleasant. Sil. pocula fucis Lyæi. —— ¶ See, also, Mulsus, a, um.

MULCIBĔR (perhaps from mulceo), ĕris and ĕri, m. an epithet of Vulcan. Ovid. — Hence, also, fire. Id.

MULCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to beat, strike, cudgel, τύπτω. Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, to maltreat, treat badly, use ill, handle roughly, injure, spoil. Liv. navem. Cic. hominem. Tacit. Mulcato corpore. — So, also, Tacit. Verberibus mulcare. Cic., Phædr. and Suet. male. —— ¶ Plaut. Mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis.

MULCTA, MULCTATICIUS, MULCTATIO, MULCTATITIUS, MULCTO. } See Multa, Multaticius, &c.

MULCTRA (mulgeo), æ, f. a milk-pail, ἀμολγεύς. Virg. Bis venit ad mulctram. Colum. Vaccas prohibere mulctra. —— ¶ Figur. the milk in a milk-pail. Colum.

MULCTRĀLE. See Mulctrarium.

MULCTRĀRIUM (mulgeo), ii, n. sc. vas, a milk-pail. Virg. Georg. 3, 177. (Other Edd. read mulctralia, from mulctrale, in the same sense).

MULCTRUM (Id.), i, n. sc. vas, a milk-pail. Horat.

MULCTŪS (Id.), us, m. a milking. Varr.

MULGĔŌ (from μέλγω, for ἀμέλγω), es, si, ctum, a. 2. to milk. Virg., Cato R. R. and Plin. — Hence, Virg. hircos, h. e. to do impossibilities. —— ¶ Enn. Mulserat huc navem, h. e. moved, driven. (But mulserat in this passage is, perhaps, to be derived from mulceo). —— ¶ The perfect mulxi is found, Lucret. 4, 206.

MŬLIĔBRIS (mulier), e, adj. of or pertaining to a woman or women, feminine, female, womanly, γυναικεῖος. Cic. vox. Id. venustas. Nep. vestis. Liv. injuria, h. e. to which a woman is exposed. Cic. bellum, h. e. in the name of and for a woman. Liv. donum, h. e. mulieris. Id. certamen, h. e. de mulieribus. Id. Templum Fortunæ muliebris, h. e. in remembrance of the women who had appeased Marcius Coriolanus. — Hence, Muliebria, h. e. cunnus. Tacit. Also, womanish things. Plin. Qui super omnia muliebria succulos induebat e margaritis. Sallust. Muliebria pati, h. e. γυναικοπαθεῖν. —— ¶ Also, womanish, effeminate, unmanly. Enn. ap. Cic. animus. Cic. sententia.

MŬLIĔBRITĀS (muliebris), ātis, f. womanhood, state of a woman who is no longer a virgin. Tertull., who, instead of this, uses also mulieritas.

MŬLIĔBRITĔR (Id.), adv. like a woman, womanly, womanishly, effeminately, γυναικιστί. Cic. and Horat.

MŬLIĔBRŌSŪS (mulier), a, um, adj. fond of women. Plaut.

MŬLIĔR (perhaps from mollis), ĕris, f. a woman, whether married or not, γυνή. Cic. — Hence, a virgin is called mulier. Cic. Verr. 1, 25. — Also, of animals, as of horses. Plin. Mulier septima die concipere dicitur, h. e. equa. —— ¶ Also, a wife. Horat. pudica. Cic. Virgo aut mulier. —— ¶ Also, a term of reproach, woman, coward. Plaut.

MŬLIĔRĀRIUS (mulier), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a woman, feminine, womanly. Cic. manus, h. e. sent by a woman and devoted to her.

MŬLIERCŬLA (dimin. of mulier), æ, f. a little woman, γυναικάριον. Cic.

MŬLIERCŬLĀRIUS (muliercula), ii, m. a great or too great a lover of women. Cod. Theod.

MŬLIERITAS. See Muliebritas.

MŬLIĔRŌ (mulier), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make effeminate, γυναικίζω. Varr.

MŬLIĔRŌSITĀS (mulierosus), ātis, f. a great or too great love towards women, φιλογυνεία. Cic.

MŬLIĔRŌSUS (mulier), a, um, adj. fond of women, too much given to the love of women, φιλογύναιος. Cic.

MŪLĪNUS (mulus), a, um, adj. of a mule, relating to mules, ἡμιόνιος. Vitruv. ungula. Plin. nares.

MŪLIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. one that keeps mules for letting out or for sale. Suet. — Also, one who conveys others on mules, whether he be the owner or not. Varr. — Also, a mule-driver in the service of another person, a mule-driver. Cæs. —— ¶ Also, a kind of gnat. Plin.

MŪLIŌNICUS, and MŪLIŌNIUS (mulio), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a muleteer. Cic. pænula.

MULLĔŎLUS (dimin. of calceus), a, um, adj. same as Mulleus. Tertull. calceus.

MULLĔUS (unc.), a, um, adj. of a reddish or purple color. Vopisc. calceus, or, Plin. Calciamenta mullea, h. e. a kind of shoe, made of red Parthian leather. Such shoes were worn in the time of the republic only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile.

MULLUS (unc.), i, m. the red sur-mullet, τρίγλη, (Mullus barbatus, L.), a kind of fish very highly esteemed. Cic.

MŪLŎMĔDICĪNA (mulus & medicus), æ, f. with us, the veterinary art, farriery, ἱππιατρία; properly, the art of curing diseases of mules, since mules were used instead of horses. Veget.

MŪLŎMĔDICUS (mulus & medicus), i, m. a surgeon for mules; with us, a veterinary surgeon, a farrier, ἱππίατρος, κτηνίατρος. Veget.

MULSĔUS (mulsum), a, um, adj. sweet, sweet as honey, μελιτώδης. Colum. sapor. —— ¶ Also, sweetened with honey. Colum. aqua.

MULSŌRA (mulgeo), æ, f. a milking, milk. Calpurn.

MULSUS (mulceo; μέλγω, allied with μελίσσω and μέλι), a, um, adj. mixed with honey, or seethed in honey. Colum. aqua, h. e. sweetened with honey, ὑδρόμελι. Plin. acetum, h. e. vinegar mixed with honey. So, also, Id. lac. Cic. Mulsum, sc. vinum, h. e. wine mixed or prepared with honey, οἰνόμελι, μελίκρατον. Hence, Seren. Samm. Mulsum aceti, h. e. acetum mulsum. —— ¶ Also, sweet as honey. Colum. pirum, h. e. a honey pear. — Figur. Plaut. Dicta mulsa, h. e. sweet words. Id. Mea mulsa, h. e. my love, my sweetheart, &c. a term of endearment.

MULTA, and MULCTA (unc.), æ, f. any punishment consisting in loss or deprivation, as, the being obliged to abstain from wine. Plaut. Hæc ei multa esto, vino viginti dies ut careat. — Also, of cattle, &c. Varr. Ego ei unum (for unam) ovem multam dico. — Also, of money, a fine. Cic. Multam dicere, or, Id. petere, or, Id. irrogare, h. e. to propose to the judge or the people that the accused should be fined in such or such a sum. Liv. Certare multam, h. e. to contend on both

sides whether the proposed fine should be paid or not. So, also, *Cic.* Multæ certatio. *Id.* Aliquem multa et pœna multare. *Id.* Multam committere, *h. e. to incur a fine or penalty. Id.* Multa erat Veneri. —— ¶ *Cic.* Multa gravis prædibus Valerianis, *h. e.* perhaps *a fine;* but the passage is obscure.

MŬLTĂNGŬLŬS (multus & angulus), a, um, adj. *having many corners or angles, multangular,* πολυγώνιος. *Lucret.*

MŬLTĀTĬŌ, and MŬLCTĀTĬŌ (multo, or mulcto), ōnis, f. *a punishing with any thing, a fining or amercing,* ζημίωσις. *Cic.* bonorum, *h. e. confiscation of property.*

MŬLTĀTĪTĬŬS, and MŬLCTĀTĪTĬŬS, or MŬLCTĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a mulct or fine,* τετιμημένος. *Liv.* pecunia, *h. e. money exacted or collected from fines.* So, also, *Id.* argentum.

MŬLTĒSĬMŬS (multus), a, um, adj. *one of many,* and, consequently, *small. Lucret.* pars.

MŬLTĬBĬBŬS (multus & bibo), a, um, adj. *drinking much,* πολυπότης. *Plaut.* Multibiba anus.

MŬLTĬCĂVĀTŬS (multus & cavus), a, um, adj. *having many cavities or hollows. Varr.* favus.

MŬLTĬCAULĬS (multus & caulis), e, adj. *having many stalks. Plin.*

MŬLTĬCĂVŬS (multus & cavus), a, um, adj. *having many cavities. Ovid.*

MŬLTĬCĬŬS. See *Multitius.*

MŬLTĬCŎLŎR (multus & color), ōris, adj. *of many colors, party-colored,* πολύχρους. *Plin.*

MŬLTĬCŎLŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having many colors. Gell.*

MŬLTĬCŎMŬS (multus & coma), a, um, adj. *having much hair,* πολύκομος. — Figur. *Paulin. Nol.* flammæ.

MŬLTĬCŬPĬDŬS (multus & cupidus), a, um, adj. *desiring much or many things. Varr.*

MŬLTĬFĂCĬŌ, or MŬLTĪ FĂCĬŌ (multus & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to value or regard highly. Paul.*

MŬLTĬFĀRĬAM (unc.), adv. *on many sides or in many places,* πολλαχῇ. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

MŬLTĬFĀRĬĒ (multifarius), adv. *in many places. Plin.* Panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus. —— ¶ Also, *in various manners, multifariously. Solin.*

MŬLTĬFĀRĬŬS (multus & farius), a, um, adj. *manifold, various, multifarious,* πολύτροπος. *Gell.*

MŬLTĬFĔR, or MŬLTĬFĔRŬS (multus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing many things or sorts of things, fertile, fruitful, abundant,* πολυφόρος. *Plin.*

MŬLTĬFĬDŬS (multus & findo), a, um, adj. *cleft into many parts. Ovid.* fax. *Stat.* quercus *h. e.* fax e quercu. —— ¶ Also, *divided into many parts. Claudian.* crinis, *h. e. parted into many locks or curls. Lucan.* Ister, *h. e. divided into many branches.* — Hence, *manifold, various. Val. Flacc.*

MŬLTĬFLŬŬS (multus & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing copiously. Juvenc.*

MŬLTĬFŎRĀBĬLĬS, and MŬLTĬFŎRĀTĬLĬS (multus & foro), e, adj. *having many holes, foraminous. Apul.*

MŬLTĬFŎRĬS (multus & foris), e, adj. *having many holes, doors, openings or entrances. Plin.*

MŬLTĬFŎRMĬS (multus & forma), e, adj. *of many forms or shapes,* πολύμορφος. *Senec.* homines, *h. e. having a fickle character. Colum.* nuces. *Cic.* Qualitates variæ et quasi multiformes. —— ¶ Also, *various, manifold, of different kinds. Gell.* artes. *Plin.* animalium partus.

MŬLTĬFŎRMĬTĔR (multiformis), adv. *in many ways, variously,* πολυτρόπως. *Gell.*

MŬLTĬFŎRŬS (multus & foris), a, um, adj. *having many holes, foraminous,* πολύτρητος. *Ovid.*

MŬLTĬGĔNĔRĬS (multus & genus), e, adj. *of many sorts or kinds,* πολυγενής. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Multigenerum, *for* multorum generum. —— ¶ *Multigenerus, a, um,* is also found. *Plin.* Multa hæc et multigenera.

MŬLTĬGĔNŬS (multus & genus), a, um, adj. *manifold, of many kinds,* πολυγενής. *Lucret.*

MŬLTĬGRŬMŬS (multus & grumus), a, um, adj. *swollen. Læv.* ap. *Gell.* fluctus.

MŬLTĬJŬGŬS, a, um, and MŬLTĬJŬGĬS (multus & jugum), e, adj. *many yoked together. Liv.* Equi multijugi. —— ¶ Also, *many of the same kind together, manifold, various. Cic.* Literæ multijuges. *Gell.* spolia. *Id.* quæstio.

MŬLTĬLAUDŬS (multus & laus), a, um, adj. *much praised,* πολυέπαινος. *Ammian.* vir.

MŬLTĬLĬCĬŬS (multus & licium), a, um, adj. *consisting of many threads or strings,* πολύμιτος. *Vopisc.*

MŬLTĬLŎQUĬUM (multus & loquor), ii, n. *a speaking much. Plaut.*

MŬLTĬLŎQUŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *speaking much, talkative, loquacious,* πολύλαλος, πολυλόγος. *Plaut.*

MŬLTĬMAMMĬA (multus & mamma), æ, f. *she that has many breasts,* πολύμαστος, an epithet of Diana of Ephesus, because she was represented with many breasts. *Hieron.*

MŬLTĬMĔTĔR (multus & metrum), tra, trum, adj. *consisting of many or various poetical feet or kinds of verse. Sidon.*

MŬLTĬMŎDĬS, for multis modis, *in many ways, variously,* πολυτρόπως. *Terent., Lucret.* and *Nepos.* — Sometimes it may be rendered *very.* — *Multi' modis* is found instead of it. *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Or.* 3, 58. *Ed. Ern.*

MŬLTĬMŎDŬS (multus & modus), a, um, adj. *of many or divers kinds, various,* πολύτροπος. *Liv.*

MŬLTĬNŌDŬS, a, um, and MŬLTĬNŌDĬS (multus & nodus), e, adj. *having many knots or joints. Apul.* and *Colum.*

MŬLTĬNŌMĬNĬS (multus & nomen), e, adj. *having many names. Apul.*

MŬLTĬNŬBENTĬA (multus & nubo), æ, f. *a marrying many, polygamy,* πολυγαμία. *Tertull.*

MŬLTĬNŬMŬS, or MŬLTĬNUMMŬS (multus & nummus), a, um, adj. *costing much money, dear. Varr.*

MŬLTĬPARTĪTŬS (multus & partitus), a, um, adj. *divided into many parts. Plin.*

MŬLTĬPĔDA (multus & pes), æ, f. *a millepede, insect with many feet,* ἴουλος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a staff for measuring, containing several feet. Hygin. de limit.*

MŬLTĬPĒS (Id.), ĕdis, adj. *having many feet,* πολύπους. *Plin.*

MŬLTĬPLĔX (multus & plico), ĭcis, adj. *having many folds. Cic.* alvus. —— ¶ Fig. *dark, concealed, sly. Cic.* ingenium pueri. —— ¶ Also, *having many windings or concealed places. Ovid.* domus. —— ¶ Also, *having many parts. Virg.* lorica. *Plin.* cortex. *Quintil.* causa. —— ¶ Also, *much, many, numerous. Cic.* fetus. *Plin.* folia. — Hence, *showing itself in many ways and in various things. Vell.* Vir multiplex in virtutibus. — Also, in a bad sense, *one that frequently changes his behavior, entertains different sentiments on the same subject at different times, conforms himself to all persons, endeavors to please every one, fickle, inconstant, changeable. Cic. Cæl.* 6. natura Catilinæ. *Id.* animus. —— ¶ Also, *manifold, various, different,* πολλαπλάσιος. *Cic.* genus orationis. *Id.* ratio disputandi Socratis, *h. e. to speak* pro *and* contra *of all things. Liv.* bellum, *h. e. carried on in various ways.* —— ¶ Also, *extensive, large, wide, ample, spacious. Lucret.* spatium loci. *Liv.* Multiplex quam pro numero damnum est, *for* multiplicior, *h. e. was a greater loss,* &c. — Also, *affording much occasion or materials for any thing. Cic.* Provincia multiplex ad suspiciones.

MŬLTĬPLĬCĀBĬLĬS (multiplico), e, adj. *manifold. Cic.* e *Sophocl.*

MŬLTĬPLĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a multiplying or increasing,* πολλαπλασιασμός. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *multiplication. Vitruv.*

MŬLTĬPLĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a multiplier. Paul. Nol.*

MŬLTĬPLĬCĬTĔR (multiplex), adv. *in manifold or various manners, in many ways,* πολλαπλασίως. *Quintil.*

MŬLTĬPLĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to multiply, increase, augment,* πολλαπλασιάζω. *Cæs.* æs alienum. *Nep.* usuras. *Liv.* regnum Eumenis potest. *Cic.* gloriam. *Id.* domum, *h. e. to enlarge.* —— ¶ Also, in arithmetic, *to multiply. Colum.*

MŬLTĬPŎTĔNS (multum & potens), tis, adj. *of great power,* πολυκρατής. *Plaut.*

MŬLTĬRĀDĬX (multus & radix), ĭcis, adj. *having many roots,* πολύῤῥιζος. *Apul.*

MŬLTĬRĀMĬS (multus & ramus), e, adj. *having many branches,* πολύοζος. *Apul.*

MŬLTĬSCĬŬS (multum & sciens), a, um, adj. *knowing a great many things,* πολυμαθής. *Apul.*

MŬLTĬSŎNŌRŬS (multum & sonorus), a, um, adj. *sounding much or loudly. Claudian.*

MŬLTĬSŎNŬS (multus & sonus), a, um, adj. *sounding loudly. Martial.*

MŬLTĬTĬŬS, and MŬLTĬCĬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. used of *certain soft, splendid, thin garments. Tertull.* synthesis. *Juvenal.* Multitia, *sc.* vestimenta.

MŬLTĬTŪDŌ (multus), ĭnis, f. *a multitude, great number or quantity,* πλῆθος. *Cic.* hominum. *Id.* beneficiorum. *Nep.* navium. Frequently, *the greater number, the mass.* — Also, *a multitude or great number of persons. Cic., Cæs.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *the multitude, populace, rabble. Cic.* imperita. *Sallust.* Multitudines, *h. e. groups of people.* —— ¶ *Varr.* Numerus multitudinis, *and, simply, Id.* Multitudo, *h. e. the plural number* in grammar.

MŬLTĬVĂGŬS (multum & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering or straying much,* πολυπλανής. *Plin.* avis.

MŬLTĬVĬDŬS (multus & video), a, um, adj. *seeing much. Martian. Capell.*

MŬLTĬVĬRA (multus & vir), æ, f. *she that has been married to many men, the wife of many husbands. Minuc. Fel.*

MŬLTĬVĬŬS (multus & via), a, um, adj. *having many ways. Apul.* circuitus, *h. e. a frequent going round.*

MŬLTĬVŎLŬS (multus & volo), a, um, adj. *wishing or desiring many things,* πολύβουλος. *Catull.*

MŬLTĬVŎRANTĬA (multus & voro), æ, f. *gluttony. Tertull.*

MŬLTŌ, and MŬLCTŌ (multa), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to punish with any thing,* particularly when the punishment consists in a loss or deprivation. *Cic.* vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte. *Id.* populos stipendio, *h. e. to sentence them to pay. Liv.* aliquem exsilio. *Cic.* multa, pœna. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of by way of punishment. Nep.* aliquem pecunia, *h. e. to fine him a sum of money. Liv.* parte agri, *or, Cic.* agris. *Sueton.* sacerdotio. *Cic.* Antiochum Asia multarunt. — Also, without an *ablat. Cic.* Hujus consilia esse multata, *h. e. punished,* but implying loss. — So, also, figur. *Colum.* boves inquultate operis, *h. e. to torment, fatigue.* — *Suet. Aug.* 21. Multari, *for* multare. — Also, with a *dat.* to the question, *For whom? for whose benefit? Cic.* Veneri esse multatum, *h. e. bound to give up his inheritance to Venus.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Mulctare miseriis, *h. e. to suffer, endure.*

MŬLTŌ, adv. *ablat.* of multum. See *Multus, a, um.*

MŬLTŎTĬĒS, and MŬLTŎTĬĔNS (multus), adv. *many times, often, oftentimes,* πολλάκις. *Justin.*

MŬLTUM, adv. See *Multus, a, um.*

MŬLTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Comparat.* Plus (*neut.*), pluris. *Plur.* Plures, a. *Superlat.* Plurimus. — I. POSIT. Multus, a, um, *many, much, numerous, frequent. Cic.* Multi fortissimi viri. *Id.* Multis verbis, *h. e. diffusely.* Multi, *many, many persons. Terent.* Multi alii, *h. e. many other persons.* So, also, without *alii. Suet.* So, also, *Plin.* Multæ hominum. So, also, *Id.* Multæ arborum, *for* arbores. Multa, *many things, much. Cic.* Nimis multa. *Multi* signifies, also, *the many, the multitude of persons. Virg.* Una e multis. Also, in the singular. *Virg.* Multa victima, *for* multæ victimæ. *Cic.* Multa carne, *h. e. much flesh. Id.* Multus sudor. *Id.* Multo labore. *Nep.* Multa supellex. *Plin.* and *Suet.* Sol multus, *h. e. hot.* So, frequently, with poets. — Multi, *the many, the great*

mass, the populace, ordinary or common people, οἱ πολλοί. *Cic.* Unus de multis. *Id.* Orator e multis. *Ovid.* Una e multis sit tibi, *h. e. not better than others.* *Cic.* Numerarer in multis, *h. e. among the ordinary, common orators.* So, also, *Multæ*, of women. *Acc.* Video te, mulier, more multarum utier, *h. e. the many, the wicked.* — Multum, *much, a large amount, a great part.* *Sallust.* Multum diei processerat, *h. e. a considerable part of the day.* *Liv.* In multum diei, *h. e. until late in the day.* — Hence, Multo, *by much, much, a great deal, by far*, with comparatives and verbs denoting an exceeding, surpassing, preferring, &c. *Nep.* Multo plura. *Cic.* Multo pauciores. *Id.* Multo minus. *Id.* Multo magis. *Nep.* Multo ceteros gloria antecesserunt. So, also, *Terent.* Multo me antevenit. *Cic.* Virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes. So, also, with *præstat, it is better.* *Sallust.* Multo præstat beneficii quam maleficii immemorem esse. So, also, with *malle.* *Cic.* Multo malo. Also, with a *positive.* *Terent.* Multo maligna, *for* multum, *or* valde. Also, with *particles*, denoting a difference or distinction. *Cic.* Multo secus, *h. e. far otherwise.* *Nep.* Multo aliter. Also, with *infra.* *Plin.* Diuque jam non aliud ad nos invehitur laser, quam quod in Perside aut Media nascitur, sed multo infra Cyrenaicum, *h. e. much below.* Also, with *superlatives*, to increase the force of them, for *longe.* *Nep.* Multo formosissimus. *Cic.* Multo maxima parte. Also, with *ante* and *post*, or *postea.* *Cic.* Non multo post, *or* postea, *h. e. not long afterwards.* *Nep.* Multo ante, *or*, *Cic.* Ante multo, *h. e. long before.* *Multum* is also used for *multo.* *Id.* Non multum est magis. *In multum* is also used instead of it. *Plin.* In multum velocior, *h. e. much or far quicker.* — Hence, Multum, adv. *much, very much, very, greatly, often, frequently, many times, far.* *Cic.* Longe omnes multumque superabit. *Cæs.* Quibus ad pugnam non multum confidebat. *Cic.* Multum mecum sunt. *Plaut.* Multum loquax. *Cic.* Multum dispares. *Nep.* Non multum desideret historiam. — *Diu* is sometimes joined with it. *Cic.* Diu multumque. — Hence, Ut multum, *sc.* est, *at the most, at the utmost.* *Martial.* Et lotam, ut multum, terque, quaterve togam. — Multum est, *it is of great use, of much importance.* *Virg.* Adeo in teneris consuescere, multum est. *Multum est* denotes, also, *it is frequent, it is often heard.* *Cic.* Multum est in his regionibus, hiccine est ille, qui urbem? quem senatus? nostri cetera. *Terent.* Quid multa verba? *h. e. to be short.* So, also, *Cic.* Ne multis, *sc.* dicam, &c. *or*, *Id.* Ne multis, *sc.* morer, *h. e. to speak in a few words, to cut the matter short, to be brief.* — Sometimes, it may be rendered *very, much.* *Nep.* Multa invectus. *Virg.* Multa gemens. — Multus, a, um, *for* multum, *or* multa, *or* magna pars rei. *Liv.* Multus sanguinis, *h. e. much blood.* *Cic.* Multi sudoris est, *h. e. of great labor or difficulty.* *Id.* Multus sermo. *Id.* Ad multum diem, *h. e. till the day was far advanced.* *Liv.* Postquam multa jam dies erat, *or*, *Cæs.* Multo die, *h. e. when a great part of the day had already elapsed.* *Cic.* Multa nocte, *h. e. late at night.* *Tacit.* Multo adhuc die, *h. e. whilst much of the day was still remaining.* *Cic.* Multo mane, *h. e. very early.* — *Multus, a, um*, with a substantive, is also used for the adverb *multum.* *Virg.* Multa viri virtus multusque recursat honos, *for* multum (*h. e.* sæpe) virtus multumque (*h. e.* et sæpe) honos, &c. — *Gell.* Multa opinio, *h. e.* multorum. — *Tacit.* Velut multa pace, *h. e. as if there was peace every where.* —— ¶ Also, *great, large.* *Liv.* Multa pars Europæ. *Cic.* Operam suam multam existimare. *Ovid.* In toto multa jacere toro, *h. e. large, taking up a great space.* — Also, *great, much.* *Sallust.* cura. *Horat.* libertas. *Plaut.* Multi facere, *h. e. to esteem greatly.* —— ¶ Also, *frequent in any thing, too frequent, too much, too great.* — Hence, *too frequent in speaking, diffuse, prolix, dwelling too much on, tedious.* *Cic.* Ne multus sim. *Id.* Est multus in laudanda magnificentia. — Also, *doing any thing frequently.* *Sallust.* Multus instare, *h. e. incessantly.* — Also, *frequently present, being any where frequently.* *Sallust.* Ad vigilias multus adesse. —— ¶ Also, *that carries things too far.* Hence, *disagreeable, unpleasant, disgusting.* *Plaut.* and *Catull.* homo. —— II. Compar. Plus, *plur.* Plures, a. Plus, *more*, is used as a *substantive* and as an *adverb.* *Cic.* Plus pecuniæ. *Id.* virium. *Liv.* hostium. *Cic.* Plus mihi deberet. *Cæs.* Plus posse. *Id.* Plus facere. *Id.* Non plus quam, &c. *h. e. as little as.* *Id.* Cum matre plus una esse, *h. e. longer.* — *Quam* is also frequently omitted. *Terent.* Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, *for* plus quam, &c. *Id.* Plus millies audivi. *Cic.* Plus annum obtinere provinciam. *Liv.* Plus mille capti. — Also, with an *ablat.* for *quam.* *Cic.* Plus æquo, *h. e. more than fair or reasonable.* *Liv.* Paulo plus, *or*, *Terent.* Plus paulo, *h. e. a little more.* *Cic.* Non plus duobus mensibus. *Horat.* Plus poscente ferent. *Id.* Annos sexaginta natus est aut plus eo, *sc.* tempore, *h. e. or more than that, or above.* — Also, with an *ablat.* when it denotes *by.* *Liv.* Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *h. e. more by one.* So, also, *Id.* Una plures tribus. *Cic.* Molestum est uno digito plus habere, *h. e. to have one finger more or over*, consequently, *six.* — *Pluris*, when joined with verbs of buying, selling, esteeming, &c. means *higher, dearer.* *Cic.* Ager multo pluris est, *h. e. is worth much more.* *Id.* Conscientia mihi pluris est. *Id.* putare, facere, habere, *or* æstimare, *h. e. to value or esteem higher.* *Id.* vendere, *h. e. higher.* *Id.* emere. *Colum.* ædificare. — *Nonn.* Plus formosus, *for* formosior. — *Plaut.* Plus triginta annis majus est. In this passage, *plus* is redundant. — Plus plusque, *more and more.* *Cic.* diligere. *Hirt.* Plus minus, *or*, *Martial.* Plusve minusve, *h. e. about, properly, more or less.* — *Plus*, with *minus* (in the signification of *too little*) means also *too much.* *Terent.* Ne quid faciam plus, quod me post minus fecisse satius sit. *Id.* Ne quid plus minusve faxit, *h. e. too much or too little.* — Also, with *quam* following. *Plaut.* Eheu! cur ego plus minusve feci, quam æquum fuit! — The *ablat. Plure* occurs in *Cic.* ap. *Charis.* —— ¶ Plures, a, *more several.* *Cic.* Plures, *sc.* homines. *Plin.* Plurium dierum. *Cic.* Ne plura, *sc.* dicam, *h. e. in short.* *Nep.* Pluribus verbis, *or*, *Phædr.* Pluribus, *sc.* verbis, *h. e. more diffusely, more at length.* — *Plura* denotes, also, *further, longer.* *Lucret.* morari. — In *Lucret.* we find, also, *pluria.* — Also, *more than one, several, many.* *Liv.* Plures enixa partus. *Cic.* Pluribus verbis rogare. — Also, *plura, the dead.* *Plaut.* Ad plures penetrare, *h. e. to die.* — III. Superl. Plurimus, a, um, *very much, most.* *Plaut.* præda. *Horat.* labor. *Plaut.* Salutem plurimam dicere, *or*, *Terent.* Plurima salute impertire, *h. e. to make his best respects.* — Plurimum, *the most*, or *very much*, is also used with a *genit.* *Nep.* studii. *Cic.* gravitatis. — *Plurimi*, with verbs of esteeming, denotes *very highly.* *Nep.* facere. *Cic.* esse. The plural, *Plurimi, æ, a*, is common. The singular is sometimes used instead of it. *Horat.* Plurimus dicet. *Ovid.* Plurima rosa. — *Plurimus, a, um*, is also used for *plurima pars.* *Ovid.* Plurima Ætnæ. — Hence, *great, large, strong, thick, frequent, abundantly supplied*, &c. *Ovid.* Plurima silva. *Id.* fons. *Martial.* luna, *h. e. the full moon.* *Virg.* canities. *Id.* collis, *h. e. very large*, or for *plurima pars collis.* *Ovid.* Legor plurimus in orbe. *Ovid.* Plurimus est jugis, *h. e. most frequently, principally*, &c. — *Plurimum* is also used adverbially, *very much, most, especially.* *Cic.* diligere. *Id.* uti. Also, *for the most part, commonly, generally.* *Nep.* Cypri vixit. Also, *at the most, at the utmost.* *Plin.* Ex aqua datur elleborum nigrum ad leniter molliendam alvum, plurimum drachma, &c. — Plurimum quantum, *very much.* *Flor.* favoris. *Minuc. Fel.* gratulor. *Plaut.* Plurimum, *for the greatest part.*

MŬLVIĀNUS (Mulvius), a, um, adject. *relating to Mulvius, called after him.* *Cic.*

MŬLVIUS, or MILVIUS, a, um, adject. *Cic.* and *Sallust.* pons, *h. e. a bridge across the Tiber, near Rome*, now *Ponte Molle.*

MŪLUS (unc.), i, m. *a mule*, ἡμίονος. *Cic.*

MUMMIUS, i, m. *a name of several Romans.* The most celebrated among them are *Lucius Mummius*, who destroyed Corinth, and *Sp. Mummius*, brother of Lucius. — Hence, Mummius, a, um, adj. *Mummian.*

MUNCTIO (mungo, not used), ōnis, f. *a blowing the nose.* *Arnob.*

MUNDA, æ, f. *a town of Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, where Cæsar entirely defeated the sons of Pompey*, now *Monda, in Grenada.* — Hence, Mundensis, e, adj. *Sueton.*

MUNDĀNUS (mundus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the world, a cosmopolite, a citizen of the world.* *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 37. —— ¶ Also, *for* mundi. *Macrob.* anima. *Id.* annus, *h. e. the great year, including a complete revolution of the heavens, and consisting of* 15,000 *common years.* —— ¶ Also, *heavenly.* *Avien.*

MUNDĀTIO (mundo), ōnis, f. *a cleansing*, καθαρισμός. *Augustin.*

MUNDĀTOR (Id.), ōris, *a cleanser.* *Jul. Firmic.*

MUNDE (mundus), adv. *cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly*, καθαρῶς. *Senec.* Parum munde, et parum decenter. *Cato* and *Colum.* Mundissime.

MUNDENSIS, e. See *Munda.*

MUNDIĀLIS (mundus), e, adj. *earthly, worldly, mundane*, κοσμικός. *Tertull.*

MUNDIĀLITER (mundialis), adv. *after the manner of the world.* *Tertull.* vivere.

MUNDICIA, æ. See *Munditia.*

MUNDICINA (mundus, a, um), æ, f. *an instrument, medicine*, &c. *for cleansing.* *Apul.* dentium, *h. e. tooth-powder.*

MUNDICORS (mundus, a, um, & cor), dis, adj. *of a clean heart.* *Augustin.*

MUNDIPOTENS (mundus & potens), tis, adj. *a ruler of the world, powerful in the world.* *Tertull.*

MUNDITENENS (mundus & tenens), tis, adj. same as *Mundipotens.* *Tertull.*

MUNDITER (mundus, a, um), adv. *cleanly, neatly*, καθαρίως. *Plaut.*

MUNDITIA, and MUNDICIA, æ, and MUNDITIES (Id.), ēi, f. *cleanness, absence of dirt*, καθαρότης. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *neatness* in dress, furniture, &c. *Ovid.* Munditiis capimur. *Cic.* Adhibenda est munditia. —— ¶ Also, *neatness in speaking, terseness.* *Cic.*

MUNDO (mundus, a, um), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clean, cleanse, make clean*, καθαίρω, καθαρίζω. *Plin.*

MUNDULE (dimin. of munde), adv. *cleanly, neatly, elegantly, decently.* *Apul.*

MUNDULUS (dimin. of mundus, a, um), a, um, adj. *neat, clean, trim, nice, spruce, polite.* *Plaut.*

MUNDUM, i. n, same as *Mundus, ornaments for women.* *Lucil.* ap. *Gell.*

MUNDUS (mundus, a, um), i, m. *ornament*, κόσμος. *Liv.* muliebris, *or, simply*, *Apul.* mundus, *h. e. a woman's ornaments or dress*, γυναικεῖος κόσμος. — Hence, *instruments.* *Apul.* Mundus operæ messoriæ, *h. e. instruments for reaping.* —— ¶ Also, *the heavens*, οὐρανός. *Cic.* lucens. *Virg.* arduus. —— ¶ Also, *the world, the universe.* *Ovid.* Oculus mundi, *h. e. the sun.* In mundo, *in the world, existing, somewhere.* *Plaut.* Cui, quod amet, in mundo siet. *Id.* Cui libertas in mundo sita est. *Enn.* ap. *Charis.* Seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est. —— ¶ Also, *the world, earth, inhabitants of the earth, mankind.* *Lucan.* Ut opes nimias, mundo fortuna subacto, intulit, &c. *Senec.* Quem mundus et superi timent. *Lucan.* Miserique fuit spes irrita mundi. —— ¶ Also, *a hole or pit dug in the centre of a town newly built, into which the first fruits and other things were thrown. This place was, on three different days of the year, the open gate of the infernal regions for the ghosts of the departed, and was called* mundus patens.

Varr. ap. *Macrob.* 1, 16. *Plutarch. Rom.* 10, 3.

MŪNDŬS (perhaps from munctus, a, um), a, um, adj. *not dirty, clean, cleanly, pure, neat*, καθάριος. *Horat.* supellex. *Id.* cœna. *Gell.* ager. *Terent.* Nil videtur mundius. *Colum.* Cubile mundissimum. —— ¶ Also, *genteel, spruce, trim, neat, fine, elegant*, as, in dress, manner of life, &c. *Cic.* homo. *Prop.* Menander. *Liv.* Cultus justo mundior, *h. e. too genteel dress.* —— ¶ Also, *pretty, neat, not bad. Ovid.* verba. *Gell.* Versus, quibus nihil mundius est. —— ¶ Also, *not common. Lamprid.* panis. —— ¶ Also, *ornamented or adorned* with any thing. *Enn.* Loca navibus munda.

MŪNĔRĀBUNDŬS (munero), a, um, same as *Munerans, giving presents. Apul.*

MŪNĔRĀLIS (munus), e, adj. *relating to presents. Plaut. frag.* lex, *h. e. by which presents to advocates were forbidden.*

MŪNĔRĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to presents, shows or exhibitions. Trebell. Poll.* libellus, *h. e. a list of fighting gladiators. Suet.* Munerarius, *h. e. one that exhibits a show of gladiators.*

MŪNĔRĀTIŌ (munero), ōnis, f. *a giving of presents, making a present*, δόσις. *Pandect.*

MŪNĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that exhibits a show of gladiators. Flor.*

MŪNĔRIGĔRŬLŬS (munus & gero), i, m. *a bearer of presents. Plaut.*

MŪNĔRŌ (munus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give. Acc.* Cujus exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virgini. *Plaut.* beneficium alicui, *h. e. to bestow upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to present with. Cic.* aliquem re.

MŪNĔRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to give. Cic.* alicui commodum. —— ¶ Also, *to make a present to any one, to present with. Cic.* aliquem. *Horat.* aliquem re.

MŪNIĂ (munis, e), ium, n. *the official or professional duties, functions of one's office, business of one's calling*, ἔργα. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

MŪNICĔPS (munia & capio), ĭpis, m. and f. *the inhabitant of a* municipium, πολίτης. *Cic.* Municeps Cosanus, *h. e. a citizen of*, &c. *Pandect.* Municeps ejus municipii. —— ¶ Also, *a fellow-citizen of such a town, a countryman.* Also, in the feminine, *countrywoman. Cic.* Municeps meus, *h. e. my countryman. Plin.* Amavit Glyceram municipem suam. — Hence, figur. *Juvenal.* Lagenæ municipes Jovis, *h. e. Cretan. Id.* Vendere municipes siluros.

MŪNICĬPĀLIS (municipium), e, adj. *of or belonging to a* municipium, *municipal*, πολιτικός. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* dolor, *h. e.* municipum. *Cic.* res. *Juvenal.* eques. — Sometimes it means *common, mean or vulgar. Juvenal.* eques. *Sidon.* poetæ.

MŪNICĬPĀLĬTĔR (municipalis), adv. *of or in a* municipium. *Sidon.* natus.

MŪNICĬPĀTIM (municipium), adverb, *through the* municipia. *Sueton.*

MŪNICĬPĀTŬS (municeps), us, m. *citizenship. Tertull.*

MŪNICĬPIŎLUM (dimin. of municipium), i, n. *a small* municipium. *Sidon.*

MŪNICĬPIUM (municeps), ii, n. *a town out of Rome, particularly in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship, as, of soliciting for all public offices, and generally, also, of voting at the* comitia; *a free town. Cic.* and *Nep.*

MŪNĬFĔX (munia & facio), ĭcis, *performing military service, being on duty*, as, a soldier. *Veget.* — Figur. *Plin.* mamma, *h. e. suckling.*

MŪNĬFĬCĒ (munificus), adv. *charitably, liberally, bountifully, freely, munificently*, δαπανηρῶς. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

MŪNĬFĬCENTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *benevolence, charity, munificence, bountifulness, liberality, generosity, splendor, pomp*, μεγαλοδωρία, φιλοτιμία. *Sallust.* and *Suet.*

MŪNĬFĬCIŬS (munus & facio), a, um, adject. *not free from public taxes. Pandect.*

MŪNĬFĬCŌ (munificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to present with. Lucret.* aliquem re.

MŪNĬFĬCŬS (munus & facio), a, um, adj. *willingly making presents to others, benevolent, charitable, liberal, bountiful, bounteous, giving or bestowing largely, generous, munificent*, μεγαλόδωρος, δωρητικός. *Cic.* In dando munificum esse. *Id.* Quid tam munificum, quam opem ferre supplicibus, &c.? *Ovid.* opes. *Martial.* arca. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Claudian.* laudis. *Cato.* Munificior. *Fest.* Munificentior. —— ¶ Also, *performing the duties of one's office, doing duty. Pandect.* miles.

MŪNĪMĔN (munio), ĭnis, n. same as *Munimentum, a fortification, defence, rampart. Virg.* ad imbres, *h. e. shelter. Ovid.* portæ. *Id.* Munimine cingere fossas. *Pallad.* horti, *a hedge, fence.*

MŪNĪMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *any thing by which a person secures, protects, defends, renders safe*, &c. *himself, or a place*, whether a wall, ditch, rampart, coat of mail, ships, &c. *a fortification, shelter, protection, defence, rampart, bulwark*, ἀσφάλισμα, παρατείχισμα. *Liv.* Fossa, haud parvum munimentum. *Cæs.* Ut hæ spes munimenta præberent. — So, Horatius Cocles, who kept the enemy from the bridge, is called by *Liv.* Munimentum. — The *lacernæ* are called by *Juvenal.* Munimenta togæ, *h. e. protection, covering.* —— ¶ Figur. *protection, support. Sallust.* Rati, noctem sibi munimento fore. *Justin.* tecti. *Val. Flacc.* legum.

MŪNĬŌ (perhaps from ἀμύνω), is, īvi and ii, ītum, n. & a. 4. *to make a wall, labor at building a wall. Nep.* Undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. So, also, of making a wall and ditch round a camp, *to work at an intrenchment, to intrench. Auct. B. Afr.* Milites qui muniendi gratia vallum petierant. —— ¶ TRANS. *to build any thing strong. Plaut.* mœnia. —— ¶ Also, *to fortify, defend, secure, strengthen, put in a posture of defence. Nep.* arcem. *Cæs.* locum muro. *Cic.* Alpibus Italiam munierat natura. *Cæs.* castra, *h. e. to inclose with a wall, trench and pallisades. Cic.* domum præsidiis. — Also, in general, *to secure, protect, cover. Colum.* hortum ab incursu hominum. *Cic.* Spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum. *Suet.* Hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *h. e. covered himself. Plaut.* Meretricibus muniendis, *h. e. to maintain, support.* — Hence, figur. *to protect, secure, fortify, put in a posture of defence, put in safety, cover. Cic.* Munio me ad hæc tempora. *Id.* Hunc locum muni, *h. e. protect yourself on this side. Nep.* imperium. *Cic.* Te multorum benevolentia. — Also, *to make, make passable, pave, repair. Cic.* and *Liv.* viam. *Id.* rupem. *Nep.* iter. — Figur. Viam munire, *to make or open a way. Cic.* ad consulatum. *Id.* ad stuprum. *Id.* accusandi. —— ¶ See, also, *Munitus, a, um.*

MŪNĬŌ, ōnis, said to be a poetical foot. *Cic. Orat.* 1, 59. (But the reading *nomium* is more correct.)

MŪNĬS (munus), e, adj. *complaisant, ready to oblige. Plaut.*

MŪNĪTĒ (munitus), adv. *strongly, securely. Varr.* Munitius.

MŪNĪTIŌ (munio), ōnis, f. *a fortifying, strengthening, defending, securing of a person or place against an enemy or other injury, an erecting a strong, defensive place. Cæs.* Munitione milites prohibere. *Sueton.* oppidi. *Id.* Dyrrhachina, *h. e. blockade, siege. Cæs.* operis, *h. e. a fortifying, erecting of fortifications.* —— ¶ Also, *a making passable*, as, by paving, repairing, &c. *Cic.* viarum. Figur. *Id.* aditum ad causam et munitionem, *sc.* viæ, *h. e. a making the way level.* —— ¶ Also, *that by which a person defends, secures or protects himself*, particularly, *a fortification, rampart, bulwark. Cic.* Urbem munitionibus sepire, *h. e. with a line of circumvallation. Hirt.* Munitiones circumdare oppido. *Nep.* incendere. *Id.* Multum munitionis, *h. e. of the wall.*

MŪNĪTŌ (frequentat. of munio), as, a. 1. *Cic.* viam, *h. e. to make a way for himself.*

MŪNĪTŎR (munio), ōris, m. *a fortifier. Ovid.* Trojæ, *sc.* by walls. — Particularly, *one that works at the fortification of a camp. Liv.* — Also, *a miner. Liv.* 5, 19.

MŪNĪTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *an apron, leathern apron. Augustin.*

MŪNĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from munio. —— ¶ Adj. *inclosed with walls, fortified, fenced, guarded, defended, secured, protected, made passable. Cic.* Nihil tam munitum est. *Id.* Munitiores esse debebunt. *Id.* Oppidum munitissimum. *Lucret.* 3, 497. Munita viaï, *for* viæ, *h. e. walls of the teeth, the lips*, ἕρκος ὀδόντων.

MŪNŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *an office, post, employment, function, charge. Terent.* Munus suum administrare, *or, Cic.* Munere fungi. *Liv.* Munus vigiliarum obire, *h. e. to perform. Gell.* Facere munus equitis. *Liv.* Munere vacare, *h. e. to be free from military service. Cic.* Honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctus. *Id.* Nullum prætermittere officii studiique munus. Also, *Cic.* Habere munus. — Hence, figur. *duty, part. Cic.* Tuum hoc est munus. —— ¶ Also, *service, favor. Cic.* Munere fungi, *h. e. to do a service or favor. Ovid.* Sum tui muneris, *h. e. I am obliged to you, am your client.* — Hence, *the last service done to a corpse. Virg.* Fungi munere. *Id.* Tantarum in munere laudum cingite fronde comas, *h. e. sacrifices.* Hence, *Id.* Quo munere (*sc.* Orphei erga mortuam Eurydicem) spretæ, &c. *h. e. service done by Orpheus to his departed wife, by continually bewailing her in solitude.* —— ¶ Also, *a present, gift*, δῶρον, δώρημα. *Cic.* deorum. *Liv.* Munus bene ponere, *h. e. to make or bestow properly. Id.* nuptiale. Muneri, *as a present. Nepos.* mittere aliquid alicui, *or, Id.* dare, *or, Virg.* Dare aliquid alicui in munere. *Id.* Munere aliquem donare. — Hence, *Horat.* Munera Liberi, *h. e. wine. Ovid.* Terræ munere vesci, *h. e.* frugibus. *Id.* Cereris, *h. e.* panis. *Cic.* solitudinis, *h. e. a book written in solitude.* — Also, *a public exhibition, particularly of gladiators. Cic.* Munus dare, *or, Sueton.* edere. *Cic.* declarare, *or* ostendere, *h. e. to announce or promise. Id.* funeris, *h. e. at a funeral. Id.* Functus est ædilicio maximo munere, *h. e. gave a splendid exhibition. Sueton.* Munus populi, *h. e. an exhibition of gladiators for the people.* Also, of the games in the circus. *Ovid.* Hoc quoque cum Circi munere carmen est. — Also, *a public building; a work erected for the use of the people at the expense of an individual. Vellei.* Pompeii. — Hence, of the universe. *Cic.* Machinæ ministri tanti muneris. —— ¶ Also, in general, *any building. Cic. Q. F.* 3, 1, 3.

MŪNUSCŬLUM (dimin. of munus), i, n. *a little gift, small present*, δωρημάτιον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a small service or favor. Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.*

MŪNY̆CHIĂ (Μουνυχία), æ, f. *a harbor of Attica belonging to Athens.* — Hence, Munychius, a, um, adj. *Athenian. Ovid.*

MŪRÆNĂ (μύραινα), æ, f. *the murena, a sea-fish of which the ancients were very fond*, probably Muræna Helena, L. *Cic.* The best were brought from the straits of Sicily. *Plin.* 9, 54, 79. *Martial.* 11. 80. They were also kept in fish-ponds. *Plin.* 9, 54, 81. —— ¶ Also, *a black stripe or vein of the shape of this fish; a fault in tables. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of the masculine gender, *a surname of a Roman family.* L. Licinius Varro Muræna was a brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas, who is meant, *Horat. Sat.* 1, 5, 38.

MŪRÆNIĀNŬS (Muræna), a, um, adj. *relating to Muræna. Martian. Capell.* oratio, *h. e.* Ciceronis pro Muræna.

MŪRÆNŬLĂ (muræna), æ, f. *a small muræna. Hieronym.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of small chain for the neck. Hieron.*

MŪRĀLIS (murus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a wall, mural*, τειχικός. *Cels.* herba, *growing on a wall, pellitory of the wall.* It is also called by *Plin.* muralium. *Cæs.* Muralia pila, *h. e. with which they defended themselves on the wall against besiegers. Virg.* tormentum, *h. e. a battering engine. Cæs.* falx, *h. e. hooks to pull down the walls in a siege. Liv.* and *Gell.* corona, *h. e. a mural crown given to him who first scaled the walls of a*

city in an assault. — *Lucret.* Muralis corona, *h. e. the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers.*

MŪRĀLIUM, ii, n. See *Muralis.*

MŪRĀTUS (murus), a, um, adj. *walled, surrounded or defended with walls,* τετειχισμένος. *Veget.*

MŪRCIA, or **MŪRTIA**, æ, f. *an epithet of Venus, from the myrtle which was sacred to her;* for, according to *Plin.* 15, 36, she was formerly called *Venus Myrtea.* —— ¶ Also, *the goddess of sloth. Augustin.*

MŪRCIDUS (murcus), a, um, adj. *slothful, sluggish, lazy. Augustin.*

MŪRCIUS, and **MŪRTIUS** (probably from myrtus), a, um, adj. *sacred to, or called after,* Venus Murcia. *Apul.* metæ, *sc.* in Circo, from their being near the temple of the goddess Murcia.

MŪRCUS (perhaps from μαλακός, *Æol.* μυλκός), i, m. *one that is slothful, lazy, idle, cowardly.* Particularly, *one who cuts off his thumb that he might not be made a soldier. Ammian.*

MŪREX (unc.), icis, m. *a purple-fish; a kind of shell-fish armed with sharp prickles and a long beak,* by which it was distinguished from *purpura. Plin.* 9, 60. According to *Harduin,* same as *Buccinum.* —— ¶ Also, *the juice of this fish, which was used for dyeing; purple, purple color. Virg.* —— ¶ By poets, Triton is represented as blowing upon such a shell. *Ovid.* Also, Phorcys. *Valer. Flacc.* — They were also used for keeping fluids, as ointment. *Martial.* — Also, for adorning a grotto. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing pointed like a purple-fish;* as, *a sharp-pointed rock or stone. Virg.* — Also, *a square iron instrument, which, wherever it might be thrown, presented its sharp points; a caltrop. Curt.* — Also, perhaps, *a bridle formed in the same way. Stat. Achill.* 1, 221. — *Gell.* Captivos in armario muricibus præfixo destitutos, et insomnia cruciatos, &c. *h. e. pointed irons.*

MŪRGANTIA, æ, f. *a town of Sicily. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Italy in the country of the Samnites. Liv.*

MŪRGANTĪNUS (Murgantia), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the town Murgantia in Sicily, Murgantian. Cic.*

MŪRIA (ἁλμυρίς), æ, f. *salt liquor, strong brine or pickle,* ἅλμη, τάριχος. *Cels.* and *Colum.* According to *Heindorf* ad *Horat. Sat.* 2, 4, 65, it was of two kinds. One of them, called *dura,* was merely *a solution of salt and water. Colum.* 12, 6. The other was prepared by boiling *sea-water or common water with salt and honey. Colum.* 12, 25. — Particularly, *the pickle in which tunnies and other small fish were salted and eaten with this brine. Horat.* and *Plin.*

MŪRIĀTICUS (muria), a, um, adj. *pickled or lying in brine. Plaut.*

MŪRICĀTIM (murex), adv. *shaped like a murex. Plin.*

MŪRICĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *shaped or pointed like the* murex. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *fearful, timid. Fulgent.*

MŪRICEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to or like the* murex, *rough, pointed, full of points. Auson.* lacunæ.

MŪRICĪDUS (mus & cædo), a, um, adj. *a mouse-killer,* μυοκτόνος; *a term of reproach applied to cowards. Plaut.*

MŪRIES, ei, f. same as *Muria. Cato.*

MŪRILEGULUS (murex & legulus), i, m. *one who fishes for* murices, κογχυλιευτής. *Cod. Just.*

MŪRĪNUS (mus), a, um, adj. *of a mouse,* μυωνός. *Plin.* sanguis. *Id.* pellis. *Id.* fimus. *Colum.* color. —— ¶ *Plin.* hordeum, *h. e. a weed; a kind of wild barley.* — *Scribon. Larg.* auricula, *h. e. an herb called mouse-ear.* —— ¶ *Justin.* Pelles murinæ, *h. e.* probably, *the skins of martens, ermine and other small furred animals.*

MURMUR (unc.), ŭris, n. *a murmur,* ψόφος. Of persons. *Virg.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, of any similar noise or sound, *a murmuring, noise, sound. Cic.* maris. *Horat.* rivi. *Lucret.* Murmura dare, *h. e. to sound.* So of bees. *Virg.* Strepit omnis murmure campus, *h. e. humming or buzzing noise.* Of distant thunder. *Id.* Magno misceri murmure cœlum, *h. e. din.* Of the wind. *Id.* Ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ. Of a volcanic mountain. *Sueton.* Ætnæi verticis fumo ac murmure pavefactus, *h. e. grumbling, rumbling.* Of an earthquake. *Plin.* Præcedit murmur similius mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori. Of a roaring lion. *Martial.* Auditur quantum Massyla per avia murmur, innumero quoties silva leone furit, *h. e. roaring.* Of a tiger. *Stat.* Tigridis Hyrcanæ jejunum murmur, *h. e. growling, snarling.* Of a wind instrument, as, of a *tuba. Propert.* Tubicen fera murmura conde, *h. e. dread blasts.* Of a bugle. *Horat.* Minaci murmure cornuum perstringis aures. Of a *tibia. Ovid.* Aera complere inflati murmure buxi. *Plin.* Murmura aurium, *h. e. a ringing, tingling, or any other noise in the ear. Propert.* Contemnere murmura famæ.

MURMŬRĀBUNDUS (murmuro), a, um, adj. same as *Murmurans, murmuring or muttering. Apul.*

MURMŬRĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a murmuring, small noise,* μορμυρισμός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a muttering, grumbling. Senec.*

MURMŬRĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a murmurer. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a grumbler. Augustin.*

MURMŬRILLO (dimin. of murmuro), as, n. 1. *to utter a low murmur,* ὑποτονθορύζω. *Plaut.*

MURMŬRO (murmur), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mutter, murmur,* μορμύρω. Of persons. *Varr.* Qui murmurat, ita leviter loquitur, quod magis id sono facere, quam ut intelligatur, videatur. *Plaut.* secum. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Ovid.* Flebile lingua murmurat exanimis. Hence, *Apul.* Magia murmurata carminibus, *h. e. in which certain forms are muttered over.* — Also, of other things, *to murmur, sound, rustle, roar, rumble,* &c. *Cic.* Murmurans mare. *Plin.* ignes, *h. e. as a sign of change of weather.* Of the song of a nightingale. *Id.* Secum ipsa murmurat. *Plaut.* Intestina murmurant. —— ¶ Also, *to grumble, mutter. Plaut.* Servi murmurant.

MURMŬROR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as *Murmuro, to murmur. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to grumble at* any thing. *Apul.* tarditatem.

MŪRŎBATHRĀRIUS, ii, m. See *Murrhobathrarius.*

MURRĀTUS, a, um. See *Myrrhatus.*

MURRHA, and **MYRRHA** (Μύῤῥα), æ, f. *a stone or kind of earth found in Eastern countries, of which precious vessels were made,* called *vasa murrhina. Martial.* 10, 80, 1. Poets commonly use *murrha* for *vasa murrhina.* The *murrha* of the ancients was probably *porcelain.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Myrrha, myrrh.* See *Myrrha.*

MURRHĀTUS. See *Myrrhatus.*

MURRHEUS, and **MYRRHEUS** (murrha, or myrrha), a, um, adj. *made of the stone called* murra, or murrha. *Propert.*

MURRHĪNUS, and **MYRRHĪNUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the* murrha, *or murrhine stone, murrhine or myrrhine. Plin.* Murrhina, *sc.* vasa. *Suet.* calix. *Plin.* Vitrum murrhinum, *h. e. glass which resembles* vasa murrhina *in painting.*

MURRHŎBATHRĀRIUS, or **MURRŎBATHRĀRIUS**, or **MŪRŎBATHRĀRIUS** (μύρον, or μύῤῥα, & βάθρον), ii, m. *one that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by balsam,* &c. *Plaut.*

MURSA or **MURSIA**, æ, f. *a town of Pannonia or Hungary,* now *Esseck. Eutrop.* — Hence, Mursensis, e, adj. *relating to Mursa or Mursia. Ammian.*

MURTA (myrtus), æ, f. *a myrtle. Cato.*

MURTĀTUS, } See *Myrtus,* &c.
MURTEUS.

MURTIUS. See *Murcius.*

MŪRUS (unc.), i, m. *a wall,* as, of a town, τεῖχος. *Cic.* urbis.—Hence, poetically, muri, *for* urbs. *Ovid.* Repetens patrios muros.—Also, *a wall of a building. Cic.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Figur. *any thing resembling a wall.* Hence, *a bank or mound of earth, a dam. Varr.* — Also, *the circumference or rim of a pot. Juvenal.* So, also, *Plin.* Cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro. — Also, *a wooden tower fastened on the back of an elephant. Sil.* — Also, *the head-dress of Cybele, consisting of towers,* is called by *Claudian.* murus crinalis. —— ¶ Also, figur. *wall, defence, protection, security. Cic.* Lex Ælia et Fufia propugnacula murique tranquillitatis. *Horat.* Hic murus aheneus esto, &c. Also, of persons. *Achilles* is called by *Ovid.* Murus Graium.

MŪS (μῦς), mūris, m. and f. *a mouse. Cic., Virg.* and *Horat.* — But by *mures,* in ancient writers, not only our common and destructive mice are meant, but also other animals. *Plin.* Mures Ægyptii, *h. e. a species of rat,* mus Cahirinus, *or Cairo mouse of* Geoffroy. *Id.* Mus Ponticus, *h. e.* probably *the ermine.* — *Martens, ermines,* &c. seem to have been included under this name. *Ammian.* Indumentis ex pellibus sylvestrium murium. Also, *the musk,* moschus moschifer, the skin of which was much valued on account of its smell. *Hieron.* — It is also used as a word of abuse. *Petron.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Mus marinus, *h. e. a sea-mouse, a kind of crustaceous animal.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family of the* gens Decia.

MŪSA (Μοῦσα), æ, f. *a Muse, goddess of learning, particularly of poetry and music.* The ancients sometimes enumerate three muses, but generally nine, viz. Calliope, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore. — Hence, *Quintil.* Libet, propter quosdam imperitiores, etiam crassiore, ut vocant, Musa dubitationem hujus utilitatis eximere, *h. e. in a clearer, plainer manner, without too much refinement. Varr.* Sine musa, *h. e. without genius, wit, taste, learning.* —— ¶ Also, *a song or poem. Horat.* procax. *Id.* pedestris, *h. e. a low style of poetry bordering upon prose,* or it may mean, *prose.* —— ¶ Musæ, *learning, study. Cic.* agrestiores. *Id.* mansuetiores, *h. e. philosophy.*

MŪSÆUM. See *Museum.*

MŪSÆUS, i, m. *a poet in the time of Orpheus. Virg.*

MŪSĀGĒTES (Μουσαγέτης), æ, m. *leader of the Muses, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules. Eumen.*

MUSCA (from μυῖσκα, dimin. of μυῖα), æ, f. *a fly,* μυῖα. *Varr.* and *Cic.* — Hence, of inquisitive persons who pry into every thing. *Plaut.* Musca est pater meus. — Also, of persons troublesome and disagreeable like flies. *Catull.* Neu conarere telis mi icere, musca.

MUSCĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Muscarius, a, um.*

MUSCĀRIUS (musca), a, um, adj. *relating to flies. Plin.* araneus, *h. e. that catches flies.* — Hence, Muscarium, *a fly-flap, a flap to drive away flies with,* σόβη, which was also used as *a brush. Martial.* Either peacocks' feathers were used for it, *Martial.* 14, 67, or the tail of an ox, or a horse. *Martial.* 14, 71. Hence, *Veget.* Muscarium, *a horse's tail.* — Also, *the top tuft or head of certain plants,* as, of fennel. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Vitruv.* clavus, *h. e. having a broad head.*

MUSCERDA (perhaps from μῦς & ἕδρα), æ, f. *mouse-dung,* μυοχόδον. *Plin.*

MUSCĬDUS (muscus), a, um, adj. *covered with moss, mossy. Sidon.*

MUSCĬPŬLA, æ, f. and **MUSCĬPŬLUM**, (mus & capio), i, n. *a mouse-trap,* μυόφονον. *Varr.* and *Phædr.*

MUSCŌSUS (muscus), a, um, adj. *full of moss, mossy, covered or overgrown with moss,* βρυώδης. *Virg.* Muscosi fontes. *Varr.* prata. *Cic.* Muscosius.

MUSCŬLA (dimin. of musca), æ, f. *a small fly. Augustin.*

MUSCŬLŌSUS (musculus), a, um, adj. *full of muscles, musculous, brawny, fleshy,* μυώδης. *Cels.*

MUSCŬLUS (dimin. of mus), i, m. *a little mouse,* μυών. *Cic.* — Hence, from its resemblance, *a muscle of the body. Cels.* — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Orationem ossa, musculi, nervi decent. —— ¶ Also, *a warlike machine, a shed or mantelet, under which the besiegers stood when at work. Cæs.* —— ¶ *Plin.* 11, 62. Musculus marinus, *or, simply, Id.* Musculus, *h. e. a species of whale.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-muscle, a kind of shell-fish. Cels.*

MUSCUS (μόσχος), i, m. *moss, βρύον.*

Virg. —— ¶ Also, *musk, civet,* μόσχος. *Hieron.*

MŪSĒUM, or MŪSIUM (μουσεῖον), i, n. *a museum, place consecrated to the Muses or to learning.* Hence, *any place where learning is pursued, where scholars meet, a library, study or place for learned conversation. Suston.* —— ¶ Also, *a grotto. Plin.* 36, 42.

MŪSĒUS (Μουσεῖος), a, um, adj. *relating to the Muses.* Hence, Museum, *a place dedicated to the Muses, a library, place where scholars meet,* &c. *Suet.* (See *Museum.*) — Hence, *poetical or musical. Lucret.* Museus lepos. *Id.* mele. —— ¶ Also, same as *Musivus, mosaic. Inscr.* opus.

MŪSICA, æ, and MŪSICĒ (μουσική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *music,* generally including, also, *the art of poetry. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

MŪSICĀTUS (musica), a, um, adj. *regulated by music, musical. Apul.* cantus.

MŪSICĒ, es. See *Musica.*

MŪSICĒ (musicus), adv. *pleasantly, merrily,* μουσικῶς. *Plaut.*

MŪSICUS (μουσικός), a, um, adj. *relating to music, musical. Plin.* ars, *h. e. music. Cic.* leges, *h. e. rules of music. Phædr.* sonus citharæ. *Plin.* pedes. *Sueton.* agon, *or, Id.* certamen, *h. e. a contest in music.* — Hence, *Cic.* Musicus, *a musician.* — Musica, orum, *music. Cic.* Dedere se musicis. —— ¶ Also, *relating to poetry, poetical. Terent.* studium, *h. e. poetry.* So, also, *Id.* ars. —— ¶ Also, *relating to learning, learned. Gell.* Musicus ludus.

MŪSIGĔNA (Musa & gigno), æ, m. *a son of a Muse. Rufin.*

MŪSIMŌ, and MUSMŌ (μούσμων), ōnis, m. *an animal produced by two animals of different species, a mongrel creature,* μούσμων. *Cato* and *Plin.*

MŪSINŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to dally, to do any thing dallying or for sport. Varr.* ap. *Plin.* Dum ista musinamur. See *Muginor.*

MŪSIUM. See *Museum.*

MŪSIVĀRIUS (musivum), ii, m. *one who makes mosaic work. Cod. Just.*

MŪSIVUS (μουσεῖος), a, um, adj. *relating to mosaic work.* — Hence, Musivum, *sc.* opus, *h. e. mosaic work. Spartian.* Pictum de musivo.

MUSMŌ. See *Musimo.*

MUSSĀTIŌ (musso), ōnis, f. same as *Mussitatio. Ammian.*

MUSSITĀTIŌ (mussito), ōnis, *a suppressing of the voice, silence. Apul.*

MUSSITŌ (frequentat. of musso), as, n. and a. 1. *to be silent, not to mutter. Plaut.* Ergo, si sapis, mussitabis. *Id.* Metu mussitant. —— ¶ Also, *to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter. Plaut.* Ego hæc mecum mussito. —— ¶ Also, *to be silent respecting* any thing, *bear with silence. Terent.* injuriam.

MUSSŌ (mutio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Mussito, to say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter,* μύζω. *Plaut.* Summo hæc clamore, interdum mussans. —— ¶ Also, *to be silent, not to have the courage to speak or to speak any thing out, to brook it. Plaut.* Æquum non est, per metum mussari. *Virg.* Flent mussantque. —— ¶ Also, *to be afraid to do or say any thing, to be in fear or uncertainty. Virg.* Dicere mussant. *Id.* Mussat rex ipse, quos generos vocet, *h. e. considers fearfully,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *to murmur, make a low noise, hum, buzz. Virg.* Apes mussant.

MUSSŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *for* musso. *Varr.*

MUSTĀCĒ (unc.), es, f. *a kind of laurel. Plin.* 15, 39.

MUSTĀCĔUS (mustum, or mustace), a, um, adj. *of must,* or *of laurel.* — Hence, *Juvenal.* Mustaceum, *sc.* libum, and, *Cato.* Mustaceus, *sc.* libus, *h. e. a must or laurel-cake.* This was a kind of wedding-cake, the flour of which had been kneaded with must, cheese, anise, &c. and some laurel leaves; the cake was baked upon laurel leaves. — Hence, *Cic.* Laureolam in mustaceo quærere, *h. e.* properly, *to look for a twig of laurel in the laurel-cake,* hence, *to strive after fame in trifles.*

MUSTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to must. Cato.*

MUSTĒLA, or MUSTELLA (mus), æ, f. *a weasel,* γαλῆ. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fish. Plin.* According to some, *a river-lamprey* (Petromyzon fluviatilis, L.). According to others, *a burbot or eel-pout* (Gadus Lota, L.).

MUSTĒLĀTUS, *or* MUSTĒLLĀTUS (mustela), a, um, adj. *of a color like that of a weasel. Apul. Met.* 2. Mustelatis peplis laceratus. (But the passage seems to be corrupt.)

MUSTĒLĪNUS, *or* MUSTĒLLĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or like a weasel,* γαλεώδης. *Plin.* utriculus. *Terent.* color, *h. e. the color of weasels.*

MUSTĒLLĀRIUS vicus *was in Rome. Varr.*

MUSTĔUS (mustum), a, um, adj. *of or like must or new wine.* — Hence, *sweet as must. Varr.* mala, *h. e. must-apples,* afterwards called *melimela.* —— ¶ Also, *young, new, fresh. Plin.* caseus. *Id.* piper. *Plin. Ep.* liber.

MUSTŬLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in must. Apul.* autumnus. — Figur. *Plaut. fragm.* æstus, *or* ventus.

MUSTUM. See *Mustus.*

MUSTUS (perhaps from μόσχος), a, um, adj. *fresh, new, young,* νέος. *Cato.* agna. *Id.* Vinum mustum, *or, absol., Id.* and *Virg.* Mustum, *sc.* vinum, *h. e. must, new wine,* γλεῦκος. *Plin. Ep.* novum. So, also, in the *plural. Ovid.* and *Plin.* Musta. *Ovid.* Tercentum musta, *h. e. autumns.* — Figur. *Plin.* 15, 2, *Ed. Hard.* Mustum olei, *h. e. new oil.*

MŪTA, æ, f. *a goddess, otherwise called* Lara, *and* Larunda, *or* Tacita, *struck dumb by Jupiter for her talkativeness.*

MŪTĀBĬLIS (muto), e, adj. *changeable, subject to change, mutable, alterable, unsettled, inconstant, fickle, uncertain,* μεταβλητικός. εὐμετάβολος. *Virg.* Varium et mutabile semper femina. *Cic.* Omne corpus mutabile est. *Ovid.* pectus, *h. e. that may be guided or persuaded. Val. Max.* Quid mutabilius? *Porcius Latro.* Mutabilissimæ voluntates.

MŪTĀBĬLĬTĀS (mutabilis), ātis, f. *changeableness, mutability, fickleness, inconstancy,* ἀστασία, εὐκινησία. *Cic.*

MŪTĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *changeably. Varr.*

MŪTĀTIŌ (muto), ōnis, f. *a changing, altering, change,* μεταβολή. *Cic.* consilii. *Id.* Mutationem rei facere, *h. e. to change. Id.* Mutationis rerum cupidi, *of innovation or revolution; of a change of government.* —— ¶ Also, *a change, exchange. Terent.* vestis. *Cic.* officiorum, *h. e. interchange.* — Hence, in posting, *a change of horses. Cod. Theod.*

MŪTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a changer,* μεταποιητής. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *an exchanger. Lucan.* mercis, *h. e. a merchant. Val. Flacc.* equorum, *h. e.* desultor.

MŪTĀTŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to changing or exchanging. Tertull.* indumentum.

MŪTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Mutatio. Tertull.*

MŪTĒSCŌ (mutus), is, n. 3. *to grow mute or dumb,* κωφάομαι. *Apul.*

MŬTĬCUS (unc.), a, um, adj. same as *Mutilus, curtailed, docked. Varr.* arista, *h. e. an ear of corn without a beard.*

MŬTĬLĀTIŌ (mutilo), ōnis, f. *a maiming, mangling, mutilation,* ἀκρωτηριασμός, κολόβωσις. *Cels.*

MŬTĬLŌ (mutilus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop, maim, mutilate,* κολοβόω, ἀκρωτηριάζω. *Liv.* aures. *Id.* nasum. *Curt.* corpora. *Ovid.* caudam colubræ. *Id.* ramos. *Liv.* naves. — Hence, figur. *Terent.* aliquem, *h. e. with regard to property. Plin.* verba (*in pronunciation*). —— ¶ Also, figur. *to diminish. Cic.* exercitum. *Cod. Justin.* patrimonium. *Id.* jura libertatis.

MŬTĬLUS (μιτύλος, or μύτιλος), a, um, adj. *maimed, mutilated,* κολοβός, κόλος. *Cod. Theod.* homo, *h. e. that has cut off his fingers. Apul.* Grabatulus uno pede mutilus, *h. e. crippled. Gell.* litera. — Particularly, of horned animals, when one horn or both are wanting. *Colum.* capella. *Cæs.* Alces sunt cornibus mutilæ. — Hence, facetiously, *Horat.* Mutilus minitaris? *h. e.* exsecto cornu. —— ¶ Figur. as, in speaking. *Cic* Mutila loqui, *h. e. too short.*

MŬTĬLUS, *a shell-fish, muscle.* See *Mytilus.*

MŬTĬNA, æ, f. *a town of Italy,* now *Modena, where Antony shut up D. Brutus. Cic.* — Hence, Mutinensis, e, adj. *relating to Mutina. Ovid.* arma. *Sueton.* bellum. *Plin.* ager.

MŪTĪNUS, or MŪTŌNUS (muto, onis), i, m. same as *Priapus. Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Penis. Priap.* 73, 2. (But *Ed. Anton.* reads *mutonio,* from *mutonium,* in the same signification.)

MŪTIŌ, and MUTTIO (from the sound mu), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to mutter, speak softly or between the teeth, speak ever so little. Plaut.* Etiam muttis? *h. e. do you mutter? Id.* Intus cave quemquam mutire siveris. *Terent.* Nihil mutire audeo. *Id.* Neque opus est mutito, *h. e. there is no occasion for even a word on that subject.* —— ¶ Also, of a he-goat, *to bleat. Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

MŪTĬTIŌ, and MUTTĬTIŌ (mutio), ōnis, f. *a muttering. Plaut.*

MŪTĬTŌ (frequent. of muto), as, a. 1. *to exchange frequently, appoint by turns.* — Hence, *Gell.* Mutitare, *sc.* convivia, *h. e. to feast one another by turns.*

MŪTĬTUS, a, um. See *Mutio.*

MŬTĬUS. See *Mucius.*

MŪTŌ (contr. from movito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to move, move away* or *from its place, move to a place. Plaut.* Neque se luna quoquam mutat, *h. e. moves not from the spot. Liv.* Mutari finibus, *h. e.* egredi. *Cic.* Nequis invitus civitate mutetur, *h. e.* exeat, ejiciatur, privetur. *Ovid.* Hinc dum muter, *h. e. if I get only away or be removed from this place.* Hence, *Mutari,* of trees, which are transplanted. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to alter, change,* μεταποιέω. *Cic.* sententiam. *Id.* consilium. *Terent.* fidem cum aliquo, *h. e. not to keep his word. Ovid.* E nigro color est mutatus in album. *Quintil.* Mutari colore, *h. e. to change color, turn pale or red* through fear. *Ovid.* Mutari alite, *for* in alitem, *h. e. to be changed or transformed. Cic.* Cibus mutatur et concoquitur, *h. e. receives another shape.* — Hence, *Terent.* Haud muto factum, *I approve of what has been done, I do not repent of it. Id.* Nihil mutat de uxore, *h. e. he does not change his opinion, sticks to it. Cic.* Neque nunc muto, *h. e. I remain firm, do not repent of it.* — *Mutare* is also used for *mutari* or *mutare se. Liv.* Mores mutaverint. *Tacit.* Mutabat æstus. — *Mutare* means also *to differ. Varr.* Pastiones hoc mutant, quod, &c. *Gell.* Mutare a Menandro. *Pandect.* Nec mutat, *h. e. that makes no difference, is immaterial or irrelevant.* — Hence, *to dye, tinge. Virg.* vellera luto, *h. e. to dye yellow.* — Also, *to improve, change for the better. Terent.* factum. — Also, *to spoil. Horat.* Vinum mutatum. — Also, *to adulterate. Plin.* balsamum melle. —— ¶ Also, *to change, exchange, interchange, barter, traffic. Sallust.* mancipia cum vino, *h. e. for wine. Horat.* merces. *Sallust.* res inter se. *Colum.* porcos ære, *h. e. to sell. Horat.* uvam strigili. *Cic.* solum, *h. e. to go into exile.* So also *Sallust.* loculn. *Cæs.* jumenta, *h. e. to change horses. Cic.* orationem, *or* genus loquendi, *h. e. to vary or make changes in the manner of expressing one's ideas.* So, also, *Id.* Verba mutata, *h. e. figurative,* particularly *metonymic expressions. Id.* calceos et vestimenta, *h. e. to change shoes and garments. Terent.* vestem cum aliquo, *h. e. to change garments with any person.* Hence, in mourning. *Cic.* Vestem mutare, *h. e. to put on mourning.* — Poets use the expression Mutare locum, urbem, *for* locum nostrum cum loco, urbe. *Horat.* Quid terras mutamus? *for* nostram sedem cum terris, *h. e. why do we leave our native land for,* &c. So, also, *Id.* lares et urbem. *Prop.* Mutare calores, *h. e.* alio transferre amores, *h. e. to change one's love, love another.* Comp. *Prop.* 1, 13 (12), 11. *Oct.* ap. *Suet. Oct.* 69. —— ¶ Also, *to abandon, forsake, desert. Tacit.* principem. *Petron.* Sidera mutata, *h. e. abandoned by the gods.*

MŪTŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. same as *Penis.*

Horat. — Hence, Mutoniātus, a, um, adj. *h. e.* mutone præditus. *Martial.*

MŪTŌNIUM, ii, n. same as *Muto.* See *Mutinus.*

MUTTIO, MUTTITIO, &c. } See *Mutio.*

MŪTŬĀRIŬS (mutuus), a, um, adj. same as *Mutuus.* *Apul.*

MŪTŬĀTĪCŬS. See *Mutuatitius.*

MŪTŬĀTĬŌ (mutuor), ōnis, f. *a borrowing.* *Cic.*

MŪTŬĀTĪTĬŬS, and MŪTŬĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *borrowed,* δανειστός. *Gell.* 30, 1. (Where most *Edd.* have *mutuatica*, in the same sense.)

MŪTŬĒ (mutuus), adv. *mutually, in return.* *Cic.*

MŪTŬĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Mutue, mutually.* *Varr.*

MŪTŬĬTŌ (mutuo), as, n. 1. or MŪTŬĬTŌR (mutuor), aris, dep. 1. *to desire to borrow.* *Plaut.* Mutuitanti.

MŪTŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. in architecture, *a medallion, a corbel, bracket.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a shell-fish.* See *Mytilus.*

MŪTŪNŬS. See *Mutinus.*

MŪTŬŌ (mutuum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to borrow,* δανείζομαι. *Cæcil.* Ad amicum currat mutuatum, mutuet mea causa. *Plin.* Luna mutuata a sole luce fulget.

MŪTŬŌ (mutuus), adv. *mutually, in return, by turns, reciprocally, one with another, together,* πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀμοιβαίως. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Me mutuo diligas. *Hirt.* De se mutuo sentire provinciam, *h. e. was disposed towards him as he was towards it.* *Suet.* Officia cum multis mutuo exercuit.

MŪTŬŎR (mutuum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to borrow,* δανείζομαι, particularly when the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but its equivalent, as, money, with or without interest. *Cæs.* pecunias. Also, without an *accusat.* *Cic.* ab aliquo. *Id.* Cogor mutuari, *h. e. I must borrow.* Also, of things which are returned in the same state as when borrowed, *to borrow for temporary use.* *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* domum. *Hirt.* auxilia ad bellum. —— ¶ Figur. *to borrow, take for one's use, derive.* *Cic.* subtilitatem ab Academicis. *Liv.* consilium ab amore. *Justin.* regem a finitimis. *Cic.* verbum a simili, *h. e. to speak metaphorically.* *Id.* Virtus nomen a viris mutuata est. — Also, *to receive, get.* *Apul.* Corpora mutuantur spiritum humanum et sentiunt.

MŪTŬS (probably from the sound mu), a, um, adj. *dumb, mute, one that does not speak,* be it that he cannot speak or does not choose to do so, *silent;* but particularly and properly of creatures, which do not possess the power of human speech, but are only able to utter inarticulate sounds. *Cic.* Satius est mutum esse. *Id.* bestia. *Horat.* agna. *Terent.* Mutum dices, *h. e. thou shalt call me dumb, I will not say a word.* *Id.* Mutus illico, *sc.* factus est, *h. e. he was silent, could not say a word for himself.* — Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *h. e. has not spoken.* *Quintil.* Aspectus miserorum mutus lacrimas movet. *Ovid.* Muta dolore lyra est. —— ¶ Also, *mute, dumb, not uttering a sound, silent.* *Cic.* imago. *Virg.* Pecus mutum metu. *Plaut.* tintinnabulum. *Quintil.* effigies. *Id.* consonantes, *that cannot be pronounced without a vowel after them,* viz. b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t. *Cic.* Artes quasi mutæ, *h. e. the plastic arts, and arts of design.* *Gell.* Muti magistri, of *books.* *Varr.* instrumentum fundi, *h. e. wagons,* &c. *Quintil.* scientia, *h. e. that does not impart the power of speaking.* *Fest.* exta, *h. e. from which nothing can be foretold.* —— ¶ Also, *that does not resound with words or other sounds, silent, still.* Of places. *Cic.* forum. Of times. *Id.* Tempus mutum a litteris, *h. e. in which nothing is written.* *Ovid.* Silentia noctis, *h. e. the deep silence of night.* Also, of persons and things, that are not spoken of. *Virg.* 12, 397. artes, *h. e. which no one thinks worthy of mentioning, conferring but little fame;* in this passage, *the art of healing.* *Sil.* ævum.

MŪTŬSCA, æ, f. *a town of Italy in the country of the Sabines.* *Virg.*

MŪTŬŬS (perhaps from muto), a, um, adj. *that is borrowed,* for the most part in such a manner that the thing borrowed is not itself returned, but a thing of the same kind and the same value, as, money, corn, &c. *borrowed, lent,* or, *that may be borrowed or lent.* *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuam, *h. e. to lend, advance.* *Liv.* Quærere pecunias mutuas fenore, *h. e. to wish to borrow money at interest.* *Cic.* Dare frumentum mutuum, *h. e. to lend.* *Id.* Sumere ab aliquo pecunias mutuas, *h. e. to borrow money of,* &c. *Cæs.* Mutuam pecuniam præcipere. *Id.* Pecunias mutuas exigere, *h. e. to demand money as a loan.* Figur. *Plaut.* Pudorem sumere mutuum, *h. e. to borrow modesty when one has none of his own.* — Hence, *subst.* Mutuum, *that which is borrowed, a loan.* *Pandect.* Datio mutui. Hence, *Plaut.* Ea me deperit; ego autem cum illa facere nolo mutuum. (*Pa*). Quid ita? (*Ph.*) Quia proprium facio: amo pariter simul, *h. e. I do not wish that she should only lend me her love, but I want to possess it as my own.* — Hence, Mutuo, *by way of loan,* as, to give, receive, &c. *Cic. Orat.* 24. *Ed. Ern.* Sumere mutuo, *h. e. to borrow.* *Justin.* Ab aliquo petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia, *h. e. by way of loan.* —— ¶ Also, *mutual, reciprocal, among each other, towards one another, among us, them,* &c. *again, in return, in exchange, on both sides,* &c. *Nep.* beneficia. *Cic.* benevolentia. *Id.* voluntas erga aliquem. *Plin.* Olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, *h. e. eat one another.* *Liv.* Nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *h. e. on both sides.* *Id.* Mutuum inter se auxilium. *Justin.* Mutua vulnera, *h. e. which they inflict one on another.* — Hence, *subst.* Mutuum, *reciprocity, reciprocal conduct.* *Cic.* in amicitia, mutuum facere, *to be disposed towards a person as he is towards us, to do unto another as he does unto us, to return like for like.* *Plaut.* Mutuum fit, *sc.* a me. *Id.* Mutua fiunt, *sc.* a me, *h. e. I do the same, I return like for like.* — Hence, Per mutua, *h. e.* mutuo, vicissim. *Virg.* Pedibus per mutua nexis, *h. e. mutually.* — Mutua, *sc.* per, *h. e.* mutuo, vicissim. *Lucret.* Inter se mortales mutua vivunt, *h. e. one among another.* *Id.* E lævo sit mutua dexter, *h. e. on the contrary.*

MŪTȲCA, æ, or MŪTȲCĒ, es, f. *a town of Sicily,* now *Modica.* *Sil.* — Hence, Mutycensis, e, adj. *relating to Mutyca.* *Cic.*

MȲĂCANTHŎS (μυάκανθος), i, f. or MȲĂCANTHŎN (μυάκανθον), i, n. the Greek name of *wild asparagus,* otherwise called *corruda.* *Plin.* 19, 41.

MȲĂCĒS (μύακες), um, m. *a species of the murex or burret.* *Plin.* 32. 31.

MȲĂGRŎS (μύαγρος), i, m. *the herb cameline,* μελάμπυρον. *Plin.* 27. 81.

MȲCĂLĒ (Μυκάλη), es, f. *a mountain, promontory and town of Ionia, opposite to the island of Samos.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Mycalæus, a, um, adj. *relating to Mycale.* *Claudian.* — Mycalensis, e, adj. *relating to Mycale.* *Val. Max.*

MȲCĂLESSŎS, or MȲCĂLESSŬS, or MȲCĂLĒSŎS (Μυκαλησσός), i, m. *a mountain and town of Bœotia.* — Hence, Mycalesius, a, um, adj. *relating to Mycalesos.* *Stat.*

MȲCĒMĂTĬĀS (μυκηματίας), æ, m. *an earthquake attended with a hollow rumbling noise,* μυκηματίας. *Ammian.*

MȲCĒNÆ (Μυκῆναι), ārum, and MȲCĒNĒ, es, and MȲCĒNA, æ, f. *a town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, of which Agamemnon was king.* —— ¶ Hence, Mycenæus, a, um, adj. *relating to Mycene.* *Ovid.* dux, *or* *Virg.* ductor, *h. e. Agamemnon.* *Ovid.* manus, *h. e.* Agamemnonis. *Prop.* rates, *h. e. the Grecian fleet before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon.* —— ¶ Mycenensis, e, adj. *belonging to Mycene.* Mycenenses, *its inhabitants.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Mycēnis, Idis, f. *of Mycene, a woman of Mycene,* h. e. *Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter.* *Ovid.*

MȲCĒTĬĀS (μυκητίας), æ, m. same as *Mycematias.* *Apul.*

MȲCŎNŎS, or MȲCŎNŬS (Μύκονος), i, f. *one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea.* —— ¶ Hence, Myconius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Myconos, Myconian.* *Terent.*

MȲDRĬĀSIS (Μυδρίασις), is, f. *a disease of the iris consisting in too great a dilatation of the pupil of the eye.* *Cels.*

MȲGDŎNĒS (Μύγδονες), um, m. *a Thracian people, who had also taken possession of a part of Phrygia.* *Plin.*

MȲGDŎNĬA (Μυγδονία), æ, f. *a country of Macedonia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a country of Phrygia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a country of Mesopotamia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Bithynia.* *Solin.*

MȲGDŎNĬDĒS, æ, m. *the son of Mygdon.* *Virg.*

MȲGDŎNĬS, Idis, f. *Mygdonian,* h. e. *Lydian,* or *Phrygian.* *Ovid.*

MȲGDŎNĬŬS (Μυγδόνιος), a, um, adj. *Mygdonian, h. e.* commonly, *Phrygian.* *Horat.*, *Ovid.*, &c.

MȲĬĂGRŬS, or MȲĬĂGRŎS (μυίαγρος), i, m. *the fly-hunter; the name of a deity who drove flies away.* *Plin.*

MȲĬŌDĒS (μυιώδης), m. same as *Myiagrus.* *Plin.*

MȲISCA (μυΐσκα), æ, f. and MȲISCŬS (μυΐσκος), i, m. *a kind of small sea-muscle.* *Plin.*

MȲLÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Sicily.* *Plin.*

MYLĂSA, or MYLĂSSA, ōrum, n. *a town of Caria.* —— ¶ Hence, Mylasensis, *or* Mylassensis, e, adj. *belonging to Mylasa.* *Liv.* Mylasenses, *the inhabitants of Mylasa.* —— ¶ Mylasius, *or* Mylassius, a, um, adj. *relating to Mylasa.* *Cic.* Ecdici Mylasii. —— ¶ Mylaseenus, *or* Mylassenus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mylasa,* *Liv.* Mylaseni, *the inhabitants of Mylasa.*

MȲLŒCŎS, or MȲLŒCŬS (μύλοικος), i, m. *a kind of moth breeding in and near mills.* *Plin.* 29, 39.

MȲNDŬS, or MȲNDŎS, i, f. *a town of Caria.* — Hence, *Liv.* Myndii, *its inhabitants.*

MȲŎBARBUM (μῦς & barba), i, n. *a kind of drinking-vessel, terminating in a point.* *Auson.*

MȲŎCTŎNŎS (μυοκτόνος), i, m. *a species of aconite, said to kill mice by its smell.* *Plin.* 27, 2.

MYOPARŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a kind of light vessel used by pirates.* *Cic.*

MȲŎPHŎNŎS (μυοφόνος), or MȲŎPHŎNŎN (μυοφόνον), i, n. *a kind of herb.* *Plin.* 21, 30; perhaps the same as *Myoctonos.*

MȲŌPS (μύωψ), ōpis, m. *a near-sighted person.* *Pandect.*

MȲŎSŌTA (μυοσώτη), æ, or MȲŎSŌTĬS (μυοσωτίς), Idis, f. *the herb mouse-ear* (Myosotis scorpioides, L.). *Plin.* 27, 80.

MȲŎSŌTŎN (μυοσωτον), i, n. same as *Alsine.* *Plin.* 27, 8.

MYRAPIA (μυράπια), or MYRĀPPIA, pira, *a kind of sweet-smelling pear.* *Plin.* 15, 16.

MȲRĪCĒ, es, and MȲRĪCA (μυρίκη), æ, f. *a tamarisk* (Tamarix Gallica, L.). *Plin.*

MYRINA, æ, f. *a town of Æolia in Asia.* —— ¶ Hence, Myrinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Myrina.* *Martial.* 9, 43, 1. (Others read *marinis.*)

MȲRĬŎPHȲLLŎN (μυριόφυλλον), i, n. *milfoil or yarrow.* *Plin.*

MȲRMĒCĬĀS (μυρμηκίας), æ, m. *a kind of precious stone of a black color, with prominences resembling warts.* *Plin.* 37, 63.

MȲRMĒCĪTIS (μυρμηκῖτις), Idis, f. *sc.* gemma, or MȲRMĒCĪTĒS (μυρμηκίτης, *sc.* λίθος), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a precious stone, in which ants are sometimes found, as in amber.* *Plin.* 37, 72.

MȲRMĒCIUM, or MȲRMĒCĬŎN (μυρμήκιον), ii, n. *a kind of wart.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of spider.* *Plin.*

MȲRMĬDŎN (Μυρμιδών), ōnis, m. *a Myrmidonian.* The Myrmidons were a people, first of Ægina, afterwards of Thessaly. As Thessalians they were troops of Achilles before Troy. *Virg.*

MYRMILLO. See *Mirmillo.*

MYRO, ōnis, m. See *Myron.*

MȲRŎBĂLANUM (μυροβάλανον), i, n. and MȲRŎBĂLANŎS (μυροβάλανος), i, f. *the fruit of a certain tree, the Arabian behen nut, from which a balsam was made;* also, *the balsam itself.* *Plin.*

MȲRŌN (Μύρων), or MȲRŌ, ōnis, m. *a celebrated sculptor or statuary.* *Cic.*

MȲRŎN (μύρον), or MȲRUM, i, n. *an ointment, unguent.* *Hieronym.*

MȲRŎPŌLA (μυροπώλης), æ, m. a ...

fumer, seller of sweet oils, ointments or perfumes. *Plaut.*

MȲRŎPŌLIUM (μυροπώλιον), ii, n. *a shop for oils, sweet ointments, &c.; a perfumer's shop.* *Plaut.*

MȲRRHĂ, and MORRHĂ, or MORRĂ (μύῤῥα), æ, f. *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the myrrh-tree,* a shrub growing in Arabia. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the gum of the myrrh-tree.* *Plin.* With this myrrh the ancients flavored their wines. *Id.* On account of its agreeable smell, they anointed their hair with an ointment made of it. Hence, *Virg.* Crines myrrha madentes, *or, Ovid.* madidi, *h. e. ointment or balsam of myrrh.* It is also numbered among cosmetics. *Ovid. Medic.* 88. —— ¶ *Plin.* Myrrha, *or* myrrhis, *or* smyrrhiza, *h. e. a plant, sweet cicely* (Scandix odorata, L.). —— ¶ Also, *a substance of which excellent vessels were made.* See *Murrha.*

MȲRRHĀTŬS, and MORRHĀTŬS, or MORRĀTŬS (myrrha, murrha *or* murra), a, um, adj. *seasoned or mingled with myrrh; or, anointed with balsam made of myrrh.* *Fest.* and *Sidon.*

MȲRRHĔŬS, and MORRHĔŬS, or MORRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *perfumed with myrrh.* *Horat.* crinis. —— ¶ Also, *of the color of myrrh, yellowish.* *Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *of the substance* murrha. See *Murrheus.*

MȲRRHĬNŬS, and MORRHĬNŬS, or MORRĬNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of myrrh or myrrh-ointment.* *Plaut.* odor. — Hence, *Plaut., Varr.,* &c. Murrhina, *sc.* potio, *h. e. a drink made of good wine seasoned or flavored with myrrh and other spices.* —— ¶ Also, *of the substance called* murrha. See *Murrhinus.*

MYRRHIS. See *Myrrha.*

MȲRRHĪTĒS (μυῤῥίτης), æ, m. *a precious stone of the color of myrrh.* *Plin.*

MȲRSĬNĪTĒS (μυρσινίτης), æ, m. *a species of the plant* tithymalus. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of precious stone smelling like myrrh.* *Plin.*

MȲRTĀCĔŬS (myrtus), a, um, adj. *of myrtle.* *Cels.*

MȲRTĀTŬS, and MORTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries.* — Hence, *Varr.* Murtatum, *sc.* farcimen, *h. e. a kind of sausage;* also called *myrtatum.* *Plin.*

MYRTEA. See *Murcia.*

MȲRTĔŎLŬS, and MȲRTĬŎLŬS (dimin. of myrteus), a, um, adj. *of the color of myrtle-blossom.* *Colum.*

MȲRTĒTĂ, æ, f. same as *Myrtetum.* *Plaut.*

MȲRTĒTUM, and MORTĒTUM (myrtus), i, n. *a place full of myrtles; a myrtle-grove, grove of myrtles,* μυρσινών. *Virg.* —— ¶ Near *Baiæ* there was a place, called *murteta* or *myrteta, where a warm sudorific vapor emanated from the earth.* *Horat.*

MȲRTĔŬS, and MORTĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of myrtle,* μύρσινος. *Virg.* silva, *a grove of myrtles.* *Plin.* oleum, *or, simply, Cels.* Myrteum, *sc.* oleum, *h. e. oil of myrtle.* *Plin.* vinum, *h. e. myrtle-wine.* —— ¶ Also, *myrtle-colored, chestnut-brown.* *Tibull.* coma. *Petron.* gausapina. *Pallad.* color. —— ¶ *Colum.* Olea myrtea, *h. e. a kind of olive-tree.*

MȲRTĬDĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made from the berries of the wild myrtle.* Hence, *Plin.* Myrtidanum, *sc.* vinum.

MȲRTĬNŬS, and MORTĬNŬS (μύρτινος), a, um, adj. *of myrtle.* *Apul.* oleum.

MYRTIŎLUS. See *Myrteolus.*

MȲRTĪTĒS (μυρτίτης), æ, m. *seasoned with myrtle.* *Colum.* Vinum myrtites, *and, simply, Plin.* Myrtites, *sc.* vinum, *h. e. myrtle-wine.* Also, *Pallad.* Vinum myrtite.

MȲRTŎS, i, f. *an island of Eubœa.*

MȲRTŌŬS (Μυρτῷος), a, um, adj. *Horat.* mare, *h. e. a part of the Ægean sea between Crete, Peloponnesus and Eubœa,* so called, according to *Plin.* 4, 18, from the island of Myrtos.

MȲRTŌSŬS (myrtus), a, um, adj. *resembling myrtles.* *Plin.*

MȲRTUM (μύρτον), i, n. *the fruit of the myrtle; a myrtle-berry.* *Virg., Cels.* and *Plin.*

MȲRTŬS (μύρτος), i and us, f. *a myrtle-tree, myrtle.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a myrtle-grove.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 23.

MȲRŬS (μύρος), i, m. *said to be the male of the* murænа. *Plin.* 9, 39.

MȲS (μῦς), ȳos, m. *the pearl muscle* (Mytilus margaritifera, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a famous engraver.* *Propert.*

MȲSĬĂ (Μυσία), æ, f. *a country of* Asia Minor, *divided into* Major *and* Minor; *the former bordering upon the Ægean sea, the latter upon the Hellespont.* —— ¶ Hence, Mȳsĭus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Mysia, Mysian.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Mȳsus, a, um, same as *Mysius.* *Ovid.* dux, *or, Propert.* juvenis, *h. e. Telephus, king of Mysia.* *Cic.* Mysi, *h. e. the inhabitants of Mysia.* — The Mysians were a Thracian people, who went from Thrace to Asia Minor. The Mysians remaining in Europe were afterwards called Mœsians.

MȲSTĂ, or MȲSTĒS (μύστης), æ, m. *a priest.* *Ovid.*

MȲSTĂGŌGŬS (μυσταγωγός), i, m. *a kind of priest; one who showed to strangers the remarkable things of a temple.* *Cic.*

MȲSTĒRĬĂRCHĒS (μυστηριάρχης), æ, m. *a chief minister of sacred rites.* *Prudent.*

MȲSTĒRIUM (μυστήριον), ii, n. *a secret, secret thing, mystery.* *Cic.* Mysteria rhetorum aperire. *Id.* Epistolæ nostræ habent tantum mysteriorum. Particularly in religious affairs. *Justin.* Mysteria sacra initiorum Cereris, *h. e. secret ceremonies,* &c. —— ¶ *Mysteria* were especially *a certain secret divine service or secret religious meeting, at which only those were permitted to attend who were initiated,* as at the celebration of the sacred mysteries in honor of Ceres, otherwise called *Sacra Eleusinia.* Hence, *Nepos.* Mysteria facere, *h. e. to celebrate such mysteries.* — Also, *the festival on which such private religious meetings were held.* — Hence, Cic. Mysteria Romana, *h. e.* according to *Gronov., the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea.

MȲSTĬCĒ (mysticus), adv. *mystically, secretly, enigmatically,* μυστικῶς. *Solin.*

MȲSTĬCŬS (μυστικός), a, um, adj. *relating to sacred mysteries, mystic, mystical, mysterious, sacredly obscure.* *Martial.* sacra Dindymenes. *Virg.* vannus Iacchi, *h. e.* quæ in Bacchi sacris adhibetur, et arcanum aliquid significat. *Tibull.* Candide Liber, ades: sic sit tibi mystica vitis. —— ¶ *Plin.* vinum, *h. e.* perhaps, *of the island of Myotus in Ætolia.*

MȲSTRUM (μύστρον), i, n. *the fourth part of a* cyathus. *Rhemn. Fann.*

MȲSŬS, a, um. See *Mysia.*

MȲTHĬCŬS (μυθικός), a, um, adj. *belonging to fables, fabulous.* *Plin.* Pantomimus mythicus. — Mythicus, i, m. *one that writes fables.* *Macrob.*

MȲTHISTŎRĬĂ (μυθιστορία), æ, f. *a fabulous narrative, a narrative mixed up with fable.* *Capitolin.*

MȲTHISTŎRĬCŬS (μυθιστορικός), a, um, adj. *mixed with fable.* *Vopisc.* volumina.

MȲTĬLŬS, i, m. *a kind of edible muscle;* (Mytilus of Linn.). *Horat.* and *Plin.* — Also written *Mitylus, Mitulus,* and *Mutulus.* — According to *Heindorf* (on *Horat. Sat.* 2, 4, 28), *Mitulus* is more correct, and the word is of Latin origin. (Compare Passow, Gr. Lex. under μυτίλος.)

MȲŬS, untis, f. *a town in Ionia.* *Nepos.*

MȲXĂ (μύξα), æ, f. properly, *humor from the nose, mucus.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of plum-tree* (*the fruit of which* is called *myxum.* *Pallad.*). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, myxa, *the projecting part of a lamp which contains the wick, the socket of a lamp.* *Martial.* Totque geram myxas (some *Edd.* have *myxos*).

MȲXŌ, or MȲXŌN (μύξων), ōnis, m. *a fish,* otherwise called *bacchus.*

MȲXUM, i, n. See *Myxa.*

MȲXŬS, or MȲXŎS, i, m. *the socket of a lamp.* *Martial.* — See *Myxa.*

N.

NĂBĂTHÆĂ, or NĂBĂTÆĂ, æ, f. *a country of Arabia Petræa.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Nabathæus, or Nabatæus, a, um, adj. *of Nabathæa, Nabathæan.* *Juv.* Nabathæo saltu. — Also, *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental.* *Ovid.* Nabathæa regna. — Nabathæi, orum, *the Nabathæans.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Sidon.* makes the *second* syllable *long.*

NĂBĂTHĒS, æ, m. *a Nabathæan,* Ναβάθης. *Senec.* Vicino Nabathæ.

NABIS, or NABUN, in Ethiopic, *a camelopard, giraffe.* *Plin.*

NABLĬĂ, or NAULĬĂ (ναύλια, νάβλια), ōrum, n. *a musical stringed instrument, perhaps psaltery.* *Ovid.* Genialia nablia verrere.

NACCĂ, or NĂTTĂ (unc.), æ, m. *a fuller.* *Apul.* — Or, according to some, *the name of a certain man, used as a term of contempt.* *Horat.* Immundus Natta. *Pers.* Ad morem discincti vivere Nattæ. —— ¶ Hence, Naccīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of a fuller,* or *of Natta.* *Apul.* Naccina truculentia.

NACTŬS, a, um, particip. from nanciscor.

NÆ (ναί), adv. *certainly, truly, surely, for certain, verily, indeed.* *Cic.* Næ illi vehementer errant. *Terent.* Faciunt, næ, intelligendo ut nihil intelligant. *Id.* Ædepol næ. *Cic.* Medius fidius næ. — It is also written *ne* (νή). *Sallust.*

NÆNĬĂ. See *Nenia.*

NÆVĬŬS, ii, m. *a Roman gentile name.* Cn. Nævius *was a Roman dramatic poet, who flourished about the time of the second Punic war.* —— ¶ Hence, Nævĭānŭs, and Nævĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nævius.* *Cic.* Nevianus Hector, *h. e.* of one of the plays of Nævius. *Id.* Næviani modi. *Liv.* Nævia porta. —— ¶ Also, *one born with a mole or mark on his body.* *Arnob.*

NÆVŬLŬS (nævus), i, m. diminut. *a little mark or spot.* *Gell.*

NÆVŬS (γναῖος), i, m. *a mole or mark on the body.* *Cic.* Aliquem nævo agnoscere. *Plin.* Nævos tondere.

NAIAS. See *Nais.*

NĀIS, idis and idos, or NĀIĂS, ădis and ădos (Ναΐς & Ναϊάς), f. *a Naiad, water-nymph.* *Virg.* Naiadum pulcherrima. —— ¶ Also, *a nymph,* in general. *Ovid.* Fatum Naidos arbor erat. —— ¶ Also, *for water.* *Tibull.* Naida Bacchus amat. —— ¶ Also, *a woman's name.* *Suet. Ner.* 3. —— ¶ Also, as an *adj.* *Virg.* Puellæ Naides.

NAM (unc.), conj. *for;* denoting causality, γάρ. It is usually placed first in a sentence. *Cic.* Nam multi sæpe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt. — But sometimes after the beginning. *Horat.* Olim nam quærere amabam, &c. — Sometimes, it refers to a cause not expressed but understood. *Cic.* Nam hercle, inquit Minucius. — Also, in transitions, *for, but.* *Cic.* Nam quid argumentamur. — Also, in interrogations, when it is usually placed after the beginning, *then.* *Cic.* Quisnam igitur tuebitur? &c. *who then?* — But sometimes it is placed first. *Virg.* Nam quis te jussit? *Terent.* Nam quid ita?

NAMQUĔ (nam & que), conj. the same

as *Nam, for, for certainly*, καὶ γάρ. *Virg.* Non hoc mihi namque negares. — Also, *but, yet.* *Cic.* Namque illud quare negasti, &c.

NANA. See *Nanus.*

NANCISCŎR (from the unused nancio, or nancior), eris, nactus and nanctus sum, dep. 3. *to meet with, find, find by chance, fall on, light or stumble upon*, τυγχάνω. *Nep.* Nactus est morbum. *Suet.* Febrim nactus. *Ovid.* Nacta fidem, *found credit.* *Terent.* Unde annulum istum nactus? —— ¶ Also, *to reach, get, gain, obtain.* *Cic.* Immanes beluas nanciscimur venando. *Horat.* Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poetæ. *Cic.* Vitis claviculis suis, quidquid est nacta, complectitur. —— ¶ *Nactus* is also used passiv. by *Hygin.* Nacta occasione.

NANCTUS, from *Nanciscor*, is found in *Liv.*

NĀNNĒTĒS, or NĀMNĒTĒS, um, m. plur. *a people of Celtic Gaul.* *Cæs.*

NANQUE, the same as *Namque.*

NĀNŬS (νάνος), i, m. *a dwarf.* *Juvenal.* Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus. —— ¶ Also, *applied to animals.* *Gell.* Binis rheda citata nanis, *h. e. small mules or horses.* —— ¶ Also, *to inanimate objects;* as, by *Varr.* 4, 25. *to a small vessel.* —— ¶ *Lamprid.* uses *nana* for *a female dwarf.*

NĂPÆŬS (ναπαῖος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a forest.* *Colum.* Napææ nymphæ, *or simply*, *Virg.* Napææ, *nymphs of the forests and groves, wood-nymphs.*

NĂPĒ (νάπη), es, f. *the name of a dog.* *Ovid.* — Also, *of a woman.* *Id.*

NĂPHTHĂ (νάφθα), æ, f. *naphtha, petroleum.* *Plin.*

NĀPĪNĂ (napus), æ, f. *turnip-field.* *Colum.*

NĀPŬS, i, m. *a nephew or navew, a kind of turnip*, βουνιάς. *Colum.*

NĀPȲ (νάπυ, for σίνηπι), n. same as *Sinapi*, among the Athenians. *Plin.*

NĀR, āris, m. *a river of Italy*, now *la Nera.* *Virg.* Sulphurea Nar albus aqua. *Cic.* Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit. —— ¶ Hence, Nartes, ium, m. *the people dwelling on the banks of the Nar.* *Plin.*

NĀRBŌ, ōnis, m. *a town of Gaul*, now *Narbonne.* — Hence, Narbōnensis, e, and Narbōnĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Narbo.* *Plin.* Narbonensis Gallia, *the province of which Narbo was the capital.* *Cic.* Narbonenses coloni. *Plin.* Narbonica vitis.

NĀRCĒ (νάρκη), es, f. *torpor.* *Plin.*

NĀRCISSĬNŬS (narcissus), a, um, adj. *made of the narcissus.* *Plin.* oleum.

NĀRCISSĪTĒS (ναρκισσίτης), æ, m. *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

NĀRCISSŬS (νάρκισσος), i, m. *the daffodil, narcissus.* *Virg.* Narcissus purpureus. *Id.* sera comans. —— ¶ Also, *a beautiful youth, who was turned into this flower.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a freedman of the emperor Claudius.* *Sueton.*

NĀRDĬFĔR (nardus & fero), a, um, adj. *producing nard.* *Grat.* Ganges.

NĀRDĬNŬS (nardus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to nard.* *Plin.* Nardinum unguentum. *Plaut.* Nardinum vinum, *h. e. seasoned with nard.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling nard, having the scent of nard.* *Plin.* Nardina pira.

NĀRDŎSTĂCHȲŎN (ναρδόσταχυς), i, n. *spikenard.* *Apic.*

NĀRDŬS, i, f. and NĀRDUM, (νάρδος), i, n. *nard, a name which the ancients applied to several odoriferous plants of different kinds:* for instance, *the Gallic or Celtic* (Valeriana Celtica, L.), *the Cretan* (Valeriana Italica, Lam.), *the Arabian* (probably, Andropogon Schœnanthus, L.), *the Italian* (our *lavender*, Lavandula Spica, L.), and in particular, *the Indian nard*, nardus Indica *or* spica nardi, *from which was prepared the precious nard-oil* (this last is Valeriana Jatamansi, according to W. Jones, Asiatic Researches, vol. 2 and 4.); see especially *Plin.* 12, c. 12, sect. 26. — Hence, Folium nardi (as the best ingredient for the nard-ointment). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the nard-balsam, nard-oil, nard-water.* *Tibull.*, *Horat.*, and *Ovid.*

NĀRIS (unc.), is, f. *a nostril.* In *pl.* nares, *the nostrils; the nose.* *Cic.* Fasciculum ad nares admovere. *Horat.* Ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *cause to turn up their nose.* *Id.* Omnis copia narium, *h. e. of sweet flowers.* *Virg.* Patulis captavit naribus auras. So, in the *sing.* *Pers.* De nare loqui, *to talk through the nose.* *Tertull.* Narem contrahere, *h. e. to turn up.* —— ¶ Also, figur. applied to *delicacy of taste, niceness of judgment.* *Horat.* Homo obesæ naris, *h. e. a dull fellow.* *Id.* Homo emunctæ naris, *of refined taste.* *Id.* Naribus uti, *to ridicule.* — So, *Id.* Nimis uncis naribus indulges. —— ¶ Also, *an opening, orifice.* *Vitruv.* Canalis nares, *the mouth.* *Id.* Fornacula habens in laconicum nares, *spiracles.*

NĀRĪTĂ (νηρίτης), æ, f. *a kind of shell-fish.* *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

NĀRNĬĂ, æ, f. *a town of Umbria, on the Nar.* —— ¶ Hence, Narniensis, e, *of Narnia.* *Liv.* Narnienses equites. — And, absol., Narnienses, ium, *the inhabitants of Narnia.* *Plin.*

NĀRRĀBĬLIS (narro), e, adj. *that may be told or related, narrable.* *Ovid.* Non est ultra narrabile quidquam.

NĀRRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a telling, relating, recounting;* also, *a tale, account, relation, story, narration, narrative*, ἀφήγησις, διήγησις. *Cic.* Narrationes credibiles. *Id.* Verisimilis narratio.

NĀRRĀTĬŌNCŬLĂ (dimin. from narratio), æ, f. *a short narrative or story*, διηγημάτιον. *Quintil.*

NĀRRĀTŎR (narro), ōris, m. *a teller, relater, recounter, reporter*, ἀφηγητής. *Cic.* Non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores.

NĀRRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the telling of a story; a tale, relation, recital.* *Ovid.*

NĀRRŌ (narus, or gnarus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell, recount, relate, report, recite, set forth, declare, affirm, express, narrate*, διηγέομαι. *Cic.* Ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis, &c. *Id.* Si respubl. tibi narrare posset, quomodo se se haberet. *Id.* Jucunda mihi ejus oratio fuit, cum de animo tuo, mihi narraret. *Id.* Mihi narravit, te interdum solicitum esse vehementius. *Terent.* Ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. *Id.* Narrare virtutes alicujus. *Plin.* Percontanti narravit Romanos et Cæsarem, *he gave an account of*, &c. *Martial.* Rumor narrat. *Cic.* Clitarchus tibi narravit, Darium ab Alexandro esse superatum, *h. e. you have read in the writings of Clitarchus.* Hence, *Quintil.* Rideor ubique, narror. *Martial.* In Elysio narraris fabula campo, *I am spoken of.* So, *Horat.* Narratur Græcia barbariæ collisa duello. *Martial.* Versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna. *Plin.* Narrant Cæcian in se trahere nubes, *it is said.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to say, speak.* *Terent.* Quid narras? *Horat.* Narra. *Terent.* Filium narras mihi? *h. e.* de filio, *do you speak of your son?* So, *Cic.* Catulum et illa tempora narras, *h. e.* de Catulo. *Id.* Narra mihi, *now tell me truly.* *Id.* Narro tibi, *I have something to say to you; listen to me.* *Id.* Male narras, *you tell bad news.* *Id.* Bene narras, *you bring good tidings.* —— ¶ Also, *to dedicate.* *Plin.* Librum alicui narrare. —— ¶ Also, *to discourse, dispute.* *Propert.* De tauris narrat arator.

NĀRTHĒCĬĂ (ναρθηκία), æ, f. *a kind of fennel.* *Plin.*

NĀRTHĒCĬUM (ναρθήκιον), ii, n. *a box for holding medicines, a medicine-chest.* *Cic.* Medicamenta de narthecio promere.

NĀRTHĒX (νάρθηξ), ēcis, f. *a shrub, the same as ferula.* *Plin.*

NĀRŬS, *for* gnarus. *Cic.* *Or.* 47.

NĀRȲCĬON, ii, n. and NĀRȲX, ȳcis, f. *a city of Locris, a colony from which founded the town of Locri, in Italy.* —— ¶ Hence, Nārȳcĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Naryx, Locrian.* *Virg.* Narycii Locri, *the Locrians of Naryx.* *Ovid.* Narycius heros, *h. e. Ajax, a native of Locris.* *Id.* Narycia, *sc.* urbs, *the town of Locri.* —— ¶ Also, *of Locri.* *Virg.* Narycia picis.

NĀSĂMŌNĒS, um, m. *a people of Africa, dwelling near the Great Syrtis*, Νασαμῶνες. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Nāsămōnĭăcŭs, and Nāsămōnĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of the Nasamones, Nasamonian.* *Ovid.* and *Sil.* — Also, *African.* *Stat.*

NĀSĂMŌNĪTĒS (νασαμωνίτης), æ, m. or NĀSĂMŌNĪTIS, idis, f. *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

NĀSCĔNTĬĂ (nascor), æ, f. *birth, the time of one's birth.* *Vitruv.*

NĀSCĬBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that can be born.* *Tertull.*

NĀSCŌ, *for* nascor. *Cato.*

NĀSCŎR (for gnascor, from γεννάω), nascĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. *to be born, come into the world*, φύομαι, γίγνομαι. *Cic.* In miseriam nascimur. *Id.* Silice non nati sumus. *Id.* Patre certo nasci. *Virg.* Et qui nascentur ab illis. *Terent.* Ex me atque hoc natus es. *Ovid.* De stirpe dei nascitur. *Plin.* Aves in pedes nascuntur, *feet foremost.* (See *Natus.*) —— ¶ Also, *to rise, spring up, to be produced, to grow.* *Virg.* Paludibus alni nascuntur. *Cæs.* Nascitur ibi plumbum album, *is found or produced.* *Plin.* Ganges in Scythicis montibus nascitur, *rises, takes its rise.* *Id.* Ex palude nascitur amnis. *Horat.* Nascente luna. *Virg.* Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo, *those that follow.* *Id.* Unde nigerrimus Auster nascitur. *Cæs.* Ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, *began to rise, rose.* *Virg.* Humi nascuntur fraga, *grow.* —— ¶ Figur. *to follow, proceed from.* *Cic.* Scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum. *Virg.* Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo. *Cic.* Nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. —— ¶ See *Natus*, and *Natu.*

NĀSĪCĂ (nasus), æ, m. *having a large or pointed nose.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *a surname of the Scipio family*, as, P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, *an illustrious Roman.* *Liv.*

NĀSĪDĬĀNŬS (Nasidius), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Nasidius.* *Cæs.* Nasidianæ naves, *h. e. commanded by Nasidius.*

NĀSĪTĔRNĂ (nasus & ternus), æ, f. *a pail, or water-pot, having three spouts or mouths.* *Plaut.* — Also, *adj.* *Cato.* Amphora nasiterna (but others place a comma after amphora).

NĀSŌ (nasus), ōnis, m. *having a large nose.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name* (cognomen), as, P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*

NĀSSĂ (νάω), æ, f. *a wicker-basket, with a narrow neck, from which when once entered, a fish could not escape; a weel or trap for fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a dangerous place.* *Cic.* Ex hac nassa exire constitui. (Others read *naxa*).

NASSITERNA, same as *Nasiterna.*

NĀSTŪRTĬUM (nasus & torqueo) ii, n. *the herb cresses or nose-smart*, κάρδαμον. *Cic.*

NĀSŬS (unc.), i, m. and NĀSUM, i, n. *the nose*, ῥίν, μυκτήρ. *Cic.* Nasus, quasi murus oculis interjectus. *Juvenal.* Madidique infantia nasi. *Senec.* Collisus nasus, *bruised, broken.* *Terent.* aduncus, *aquiline.* *Plaut.* acutus. *Id.* Naso clamare magnum, *h. e. to snore loudly.* *Horat.* Naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *toss up your nose or sneer at.* — Also, figur. *wit, satire.* *Plin.* Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, *h. e.* satyram. *Martial.* Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum. *Id.* Tacito rides, Germanice, naso. *Senec.* Nasus Atticus. *Horat.* Suspendens omnia naso, *ridiculing every thing.* —— ¶ Also, *the sense of smell.* *Horat.* Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, &c. —— ¶ Also, *the nose or spout of a vessel.* *Juvenal.* Calicem nasorum quatuor.

NĀSŪTĒ (nasutus), adv. *scornfully, satirically.* *Senec.*

NĀSŪTŬS (nasus), a, um, adj. *having a large nose.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *acute, sagacious, satirical, censorious.* *Martial.* Nil nasutius hac. *Senec.* Homo nasutissimus.

NĀTĂ (natus), æ, f. poetically, *a daughter.* *Virg.* Maxima natarum Priami.

NĀTĀBĬLIS (nato) e, adj. *that can swim or float.* *Coripp.* Natabile robur.

NĀTĀBŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a place to swim in.* *Apul.*

NĀTĀLIS (natus), e, adj. *of a man's birth or nativity, natal, native*, γενέθλιος. *Cic.* Natalis dies, *birthday.* So, *Ovid.* Natalis lux. *Horat.* Natale astrum. *Id.* Natalis hora. *Ovid.* humus, *one's country, native land.* So, *Id.* Natale solum. *Id.* Natalia rura, petebam. *Val. Flacc.* Natalis domus. *Tibull.* Natalis Juno, *h. e. presiding over births.* Figur. *Cic.* Natalem diem reditus mei, *the day of his re-*

turn from exile, as it were a new birth (because banishment is civil death). *Id.* Natalis dies hujus urbis, *h. e. its delivery from the conspiracy of Catiline.* —— ¶ Also, *native, natural, inborn, innate.* *Manil.* Natalis morbus. *Val. Flacc.* Natale decus. —— ¶ *Natalis*, absol. *a birthday*, τὰ γενέσια. *Cic.* Natali meo. *Horat.* Natales grate numeras. *Juvenal.* Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. *Ovid.* Sex mihi natales ierant, *years.* *Id.* Natalis Romæ, *the Palilia, yearly celebrated in commemoration of the building of Rome.* —— ¶ Hence, *birth, origin.* *Pandect.* Die natalis sui. *Plin.* Natalis arborum, *the seed.* —— ¶ And, plur. *Natales, birth, parentage, descent, family, extraction, lineage*, γένος. *Tacit.* Fuscus claris natalibus. *Plin. Ep.* Natalium splendor. *Tacit.* claritas. *Id.* dedecus. *Pandect.* Natalibus suis restitui, *to one's birthrights or natural rights (said of those born slaves).* *Senec.* Natalium periti, *in casting nativities.*

NĀTĀLITIŬS, and NĀTĀLICIŬS (natalis), a, um, adj. *relating to one's birthday or nativity, natal.* *Cic.* Chaldæorum natalitia prædicta, *h. e. casting of nativities.* *Id.* Natalitia sidera, *presiding over one's birth.* *Martial.* Natalitiæ dapes, *a birthday feast.* *Pers.* Natalitia sardonyx, *h. e. given or worn on one's birthday.* — Hence, Natalitium, ii, n. *a birthday feast or gift.* *Cic.* Dat natalitia, *a birthday feast.* *Censorin.* Natalitii titulo tibi misi, *h. e. a birthday present.*

NĂTĀTĬLIS (nato), e, adj. *that swims.* *Tertull.*

NĂTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a swimming*, νῆξις. *Cels.* Utendum est, si æstas est, frigidis natationibus. —— ¶ Also, *a bath, pond.* *Cels.* Manufactæ natationes.

NĂTĀTŌR (Id.), oris, m. *a swimmer.* *Ovid.*

NĂTĀTŌRĬŬS (natator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to swimming.* *Festus.* — And, absol. Natatoria, *sc.* aqua, *a place to swim in; a bath, pond, bathing-place.* *Sidon.*

NĂTĀTŬS (nato), us, m. *a swimming.* *Stat.*

NĂTĒS (unc.), ium, f. *the buttocks, haunches*, γλουτοί. *Juvenal.* Solea pulsare nates. — Also, of brute animals. *Martial.* Nates turturum. —— ¶ Also, in *sing.* by *Horat.* Diffissa nate.

NĀTĬŌ (nascor), ōnis, f. *a being born, a birth*, γένεσις. Hence, *the goddess of birth.* *Cic.* A nascentibus Natio nominata est. —— ¶ Also, *a stock, race, breed, kind.* *Hirt.* Natio eorum (Alexandrinorum). So, of cattle, as of asses, &c. *Varr.* Venter labore nationem reddit deteriorem. *Id.* Negamus esse similes, in nationes ex procreante dissimiles. *Fest.* In pecoribus quoque bonus. And of inanimate things. *Plin.* Mellis nationes. —— ¶ Also, *a race of people, nation, people, country*, γένος, ἔθνος. *Cic.* Nationibus natis servituti. — It differs from *gens*, as a part from a whole. *Plin.* Exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere. —— ¶ Figur. *a race, tribe, sect, set.* *Cic.* Natio optimatium. *Id.* officiosissima candidatorum. *Phædr.* ardelionum. *Cic.* epicureorum. And by *Tertull.* Nationes, *the heathen.*

NATIS. See *Nates.*

NĀTĪVĬTĀS (nativus), ātis, f. *birth, nativity.* *Pandect.*

NĀTĪVĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *from one's birth.* *Tertull.*

NĀTĪVŬS (natus), a, um, adj. *that is born, having an origin or beginning.* *Cic.* Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos. *Lucret.* Nativos animos. —— ¶ Also, *native, natural, not artificial*, γνήσιος. *Cic.* Ad saxa nativis testis inhærentes. *Plin.* Nativæ oves, *h. e. whose wool is used in its natural color.* *Id.* Montes nativi salis. *Ovid.* Nativa coma. *Tacit.* Nativus specus. —— ¶ And figur. *Cic.* Nativa verba, *primitives.* —— ¶ Also, *inborn, innate, inbred.* *Cic.* Nativum malum. *Id.* Nativus sensus. *Nep.* In eo (sermone Latino) nativum quendam leporem esse, non adscitum, *native, peculiar to itself.*

NĂTŌ (freq. from no), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to swim*, νήχομαι. *Cic.* In Oceano natare, *to sail.* *Virg.* Natare freta turbata procellis. *Martial.* Natare aquas. *Ovid.* Natant æquore pisces. *Virg.* Natat uncta carina, *floats, sails.* —— ¶ Also, *to float about, to be tossed about*, of shipwrecked persons, or of persons driven about by storms. *Cic.* Naufragus natans. *Propert.* Totque natasse dies, *to have been tossed about.* And, absol. *Virg.* Genus omne natantum, *h. e. fishes.* —— ¶ Passiv. *Ovid.* Quot piscibus unda natatur, *how many fishes swim in.* —— ¶ Also, *to move with a fluctuating motion, flow, run.* *Ovid.* Tiberinus campo liberiore natat. *Propert.* Folia strata natare vides, *to be tossed to and fro.* *Stat.* Ingens medio natat umbra profundo. *Id.* Niveo natat ignis in ore. —— ¶ *To be overflowed, covered with water.* *Virg.* Omnia plenis rura natant fossis, *are inundated.* *Ovid.* Amnibus arva natant. *Cic.* Natabant pavimenta vino. *Lucret.* Campi natantes, *seas and lakes.* (*Virgil* has *campi natantes*, in the sense of *fields of waving corn.*) —— ¶ Also, of the eyes, *to swim, as in a person dying, or overcome by sleep, or drink.* *Ovid.* Vinis oculique, animique natabant. *Virg.* Cunctantique natantia lumina solvit. *Stat.* Natantes genæ. *Ovid.* Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atra. —— ¶ Also, *to move to and fro.* *Ovid.* Nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet. *Calpurn.* Monilia natant, *are loose.* *Nemesian.* Crura natantia, *h. e.* titubantia. Also, *to creep, spread.* *Colum.* Natantibus radicibus. —— ¶ Also, *to waver, fluctuate, doubt.* *Manil.* Mutata sæpe mens natat. *Cic.* Democritus natare videtur in natura deorum.

NĂTRĬX (no), īcis, f. *a water-serpent*, ὕδρος. *Cic.* Natricum viperarumque. *Lucan.* Et natrix violator aquæ. —— ¶ And, figur. *a dangerous person, a pest.* *Sueton.* Se natricem populo Romano educare. —— ¶ Also, *a whip, a scourge in the form of a snake.* *Lucil.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of plant.* *Plin.*

NATTA. See *Nacca.*

NĀTŪ (nascor), m. ablat. sing. of the defective noun *natus, us, by birth, in age.* *Liv.* Homo magno natu, *h. e. advanced in years, aged.* So, *Cic.* Grandis natu. *Nep.* Maximo natu filius, *his eldest son.* *Cic.* Major natu, *older.* *Id.* Natu minimus, *the youngest.* *Plaut.* Tantus natu, *so old.* —— ¶ Also, *a growing.* *Plin.* Cupressus natu morosa.

NĀTŪRĂ (nascor), æ, f. *birth*, φύσις. *Cic.* Natura filius. *Terent.* Natura pater. —— ¶ Also, *the nature, natural constitution, or property of a thing.* *Cæs.* Natura montis. *Cic.* rerum et locorum. *Lucret.* aeris. Sometimes redundant: as, *Lucret.* Animi natura, *for* animus, *the mind.* So, *Cic.* alvi, *for* alvus. Also, *Cic.* Sua natura laudabile. *Cæs.* Insula natura triquetra, *in shape.* So, of the human body. *Terent.* Bona natura est. *Macrob.* Exiguæ naturæ homo, *stature.* Hence, also, *good, proper constitution*, εὐφυΐα. *Tacit.* Natura deest margaritis. —— ¶ Hence, *the disposition, genius, temperament, character.* *Cic.* Vertere suam naturam. *Nep.* Homo difficillima natura, *of a morose or peevish temper.* *Terent.* Præter naturam, *contrary to my disposition.* *Id.* Loqui ut natura fert, *as the disposition prompts.* *Horat.* Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret (proverb.). So, *Cic.* Natura rerum, for *natura*, in the sense of *natural disposition.* —— ¶ Also, *nature, the natural feeling, instinct.* *Cic.* Natura victus. *Liv.* Societatem ingeneravit natura. —— ¶ Also, *nature, h. e. habit, which becomes a second nature.* *Sallust.* Mihi ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, *is become natural to me.* *Quintil.* Facere sibi naturam rei. —— ¶ Also, *nature, the order of things, the law, or course of nature.* *Cic.* Naturæ satisfacere, *to pay the debt of nature, die.* *Id.* Natura insitum est. *Id.* Secundum naturam, *conformably to nature.* *Id.* Hoc exigit ipsa naturæ ratio. *Id.* Natura rerum, *the nature of things.* *Nepos.* Natura civitatum, *the course of things, run of events, in states.* —— ¶ Hence, *the universe.* *Cic.* Deorum vi omnis natura regitur. *Id.* Naturæ mens atque animus. So, *Id.* Rerum natura, *the world.* — Also, *nature, what is allowed by nature, possibility.* *Cic.* In rerum natura esse, *to be possible.* *Cels.* Est in rerum natura, ut, &c. *h. e. it may be, it is a possible case.* —— ¶ Also, *a thing, substance.* *Cic.* Ex duabus naturis conflata. *Id.* Naturas rerum, non figuras esse, *real essences.* —— Hence, *the organ of generation of both sexes.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *efficacy, activity.* *Id.* rei. *Id.* deorum, *agency.* —— ¶ Also, *regularity, intelligent design.* *Cic.* Mundum natura administrari.

NĀTŪRĀLIS (natura), e, adj. *natural, by birth.* *Cic.* Naturalis pater. *Sueton.* filius (as opposed to adopted). —— ¶ Also, *natural, produced by nature, implanted by nature, conformable to nature.* *Cic.* Motus naturalis. *Id.* notio. *Id.* societas. *Colum.* saxum. *Plin.* mors, *a natural death.* Hence, *Colum.* Naturalia loca, and *Cels.* abs. Naturalia, *the sexual parts.* —— ¶ Also, *of* or *pertaining to nature.* *Cic.* Naturales quæstiones. *Quintil.* Pars sapientiæ naturalis, *natural philosophy.* —— ¶ Also, *real, actually existing.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *natural, usual, customary.* *Plin.* Naturale est esurire.

NĀTŪRĀLĬTĀS (naturalis), ātis, f. *naturalness.* *Tertull.*

NĀTŪRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *naturally, by nature, consistently with nature.* *Cic.* Homini naturaliter insitum est. *Cæs.* Naturaliter innata. *Vellei.* Naturaliter dissimillimi.

NĀTŪRĀLĬTŬS (Id.), adv. same as *Naturaliter.* *Sidon.*

NĀTŪRĬFĬCĀTŬS (natura & facio), a, um, adj. *brought into existence.* *Tertull.* Animæ naturificatæ.

NĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from nascor, *born, brought forth, sprung*, γεγονώς. *Cic.* Post natos homines, *since the creation of the world.* *Gell.* Omnium natorum nequissimus, *the most worthless of creatures.* *Plaut.* Nemo natus, *no one, not a soul.* *Cæs.* Amplissima familia nati. *Cic.* Bestiæ ex se natos amant, *their offspring.* *Id.* Græci nati in litteris. *Id.* Undeviginti annos natus, *nineteen years old.* (See *Nascor.*) —— ¶ Also, *born to, naturally adapted to, created, constituted*, or *intended for, fit, apt, suited.* *Cic.* Nationes natæ servituti. *Id.* Vir ad omnia summa natus. *Id.* Ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque. *Id.* Homo ad intelligendum natus. *Ovid.* Sentes lædere natæ. —— ¶ Also, *formed by nature, endowed by nature.* *Liv.* Ita natus locus est. *Plaut.* Ita rem natam intelligo. *Varr.* Ager male natus, *barren.* *Horat.* Versus male nati, *rude, ill-fashioned.* *Cic.* Pro re nata, *under the circumstances.* So, *Terent.* E re nata.

NĀTŬS (nascor), i, m. *a son.* *Quintil.* Natus tuus. And, *Nati*, *plur. children.* *Cic.* Caritas inter natos et parentes. Also, *of brute animals.* *Phædr.* Vulpis natos. — ¶ Also, *a person.* *Plaut.*

NATUS, us. See *Natu.*

NĀVĀLĔ (navis), is, and NĀVĀLĬĂ, ium, n. *a dock, dockyard, arsenal*, ναυπηγός, νεών, νεώριον. *Cic.* Muri, navalia, portus. *Virg.* Diripientque rates alii navalibus. —— ¶ Also, *Navalia*, for *naves, ships.* *Plin.* Pix navalibus muniendis.

NĀVĀLIS (navis), e, adj. *of or belonging to ships, naval*, ναυτικός. *Cic.* Navales pugnæ. *Id.* Navalis apparatus, *naval stores.* *Cæs.* Castra navalia. *Plin.* Navalis fuga, *h. e. in ships.* *Ovid.* Navalis forma, *h. e. the form of a ship.* *Virg.* corona, *h. e. for a naval victory.* *Ammian.* Navalis pons, *a bridge of boats.* *Liv.* Navalis materia ad classem ædificandam. *Tacit.* Navale stagnum, *h. e. for exhibiting naval fights.* *Cic.* Navale bellum. *Id.* Disciplina navalis. *Virg.* Navali surgentes ære columnæ, *h. e. made of the beaks of captured ships.* *Liv.* Navales socii, *the crew of a ship.* Also, of *soldiers serving at sea.* *Id.* And *Plaut.* calls *the crew* or *oarsmen*, Navales pedes.

NĀVARCHŬS (ναύαρχος), i, m. *the captain or commander of a ship.* *Cic.*

NAUBŎLĬDĒS, æ, m. Ναυβολίδης, *the son of Naubolus*, h. e. *Iphitus.* *Valer. Flacc.*

NAUCELLA, same as *Navicella.*
NAUCI. See *Naucum.*
NAUCLĒRICŬS, and **NAUCLĒRIŬS** (nauclerus), a, um, adj. *of a ship-owner*, or *ship-master.* *Plaut.*
NAUCLĒRŬS (ναύκληρος), i, m. *a ship-owner, ship-master.* *Plaut.*
NAUCRĂTIS, is, f. *a town of Lower Egypt.* — Hence, Naucrătĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *of Naucratis.* *Plin.* — And, Naucrătītēs, æ, m. the same as *Naucraticus.* *Id.*
NAUCŬLA, *for* navicula. *Paulin.*
NAUCŬLŎR, same as *Naviculor.*
NAUCUM, or **NAUCŬS** (unc.), i, *a trifle.* *Nauci* and rarely *nauco* are used. *Enn.* Non nauci facio Marsum, *I don't value a straw.* *Plaut.* Homo non nauci, *a good-for-nothing fellow.* *Næv.* ap. *Fest.* has *nauco.*
NĀVĒ, same as *Naviter.* *Plaut.*
NAUFRĂGĀLIS (naufragium), e, adj. *of dangerous navigation.* *Martian. Capell.*
NAUFRĂGIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *where ships are often wrecked, stormy, tempestuous.* *Sidon.* Naufragioso pelago.
NAUFRĂGIUM (for navifragium, from navis & frango), ii, n. *shipwreck*, ναυαγία. *Cic.* Multi naufragia fecerunt, *suffered shipwreck.* *Id.* Naufragio perire. *Senec.* Naufragium pati. *Tacit.* Naufragio interceptus. *Cic.* Ex naufragio tabula, *a plank upon which a shipwrecked person escapes*; hence, figur. *a means of deliverance, a solace.* —— ¶ Also, *a storm, tempest.* *Lucret.* Naufragiis magnis multisque coortis. —— ¶ And, figur. *ruin, loss, destruction.* *Cic.* Naufragium fortunarum. *Id.* patrimonii. *Id.* Naufragia rei familiaris. *Flor.* Naufragium belli. *Firmic.* Pudoris existimationisque naufragium. —— ¶ Also, *the wreck itself, the persons wrecked.* *Cic.* Addite illa naufragia Cæsaris amicorum, *the wreck or shattered remains.* *Id.* Colligere naufragium reipublicæ. *Ovid.* Excipe naufragium non duro litore nostrum. *Sil.* Eurus naufragium spargens.
NAUFRĂGŌ (naufragus), as, n. 1. *to be shipwrecked, suffer shipwreck*, ναυαγέω. *Petron.*
NAUFRĂGŬS (for navifragus), a, um, adj. *having suffered shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked*, ναυαγός. *Cic.* Marium Africa naufragum vidit. *Virg.* Naufraga corpora. *Ovid.* Naufraga puppis. *Tacit.* Mulier naufraga. — And, absol. *Cic.* Naufragum quendam natantem animadverterunt. *Senec.* Dare naufrago tabulam. —— ¶ Figur. *ruined, lost.* *Cic.* Illam naufragorum manum, *of needy wretches, bankrupts.* *Id.* Ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus. —— ¶ Also, *causing shipwreck.* *Horat.* Mare naufragum. *Ovid.* Naufraga monstra. *Val. Flacc.* Naufraga tempestas. *Tibull.* unda.
NĀVIA (navis), æ, f. *a skiff, canoe.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of trough.* *Festus.*
NĀVICELLA (dimin. from navis), æ, f. *a bark, small vessel.* *Pandect.*
NĀVICŬLA (Id.), æ, f. *a little ship, skiff, boat*, πλοιάριον. *Cic.* Ad naviculas descendimus.
NĀVICŬLĀRIA (navicularius), æ, f. *the shipping business*, ναυτιλία. *Cic.* Naviculariam facere.
NĀVICŬLĀRIS, e, and **NĀVICŬLĀRIŬS** (navicula), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the shipping business, or to ship-masters.* *Cod. Theod.* Navicularium onus. *Cod. Just.* Navicularia functio.
NĀVICŬLĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a ship-owner, ship-master.* *Cic.* Aratores, mercatores, navicularii.
NĀVICŬLŎR (Id.), aris, dep. 1. *to sail in a small ship or boat*, πλέω. *Martial.* Piger Lucrino naviculatur in stagno.
NĀVIFRĂGŬS (navis & frango), a, um, adj. same as *Naufragus.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*
NĀVIGĀBILIS (navigo), e, adj. *navigable*, πλώϊμος, πλωτός. *Liv.* Navigabilem amnem. *Id.* Navigabile mare. *Tacit.* Fossa navigabilis. *Id.* Navigabilia litora.
NĀVIGĀNS (navigo), antis, m. *a sailor, navigator*, πλώτωρ. *Cic.* Non domini est navis, sed navigantium. *Plin.* Fons expetitus navigantibus.
NĀVIGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sailing, navigating; navigation; a voyage*, πλεῦσις, πλόος, πλοῦς. *Cic.* Cursus navigationum tuarum. *Id.* In portum ex longa navigatione venire. *Hirt.* Fluminis navigatione usus est. *Tacit.* Secunda navigatio, *down stream.* *Justin.* Lacus navigationis patiens, *navigable.* *Plin.* Diei navigatione abesse, *one day's sail.* *Id.* Navigatio Ægyptia, *h. e. a voyage to Egypt.*
NĀVIGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a mariner, sailor; a pilot.* *Quintil.*
NĀVIGĔR (navis & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing ships, navigable.* *Lucret.* Mare navigerum. *Martial.* iter. —— ¶ Also, *sailing.* *Plin.* Navigera similitudo, *resemblance of a ship sailing* (the nautilus).
NĀVIGIŎLUM (dimin. from navigium), i, n. *a little ship; a skiff, bark.* *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.*
NĀVIGIUM (navigo), ii, n. *a ship, vessel, boat*, πλοῖον. *Cic.* Ad navigia facienda. *Id.* Proficisci probo navigio. *Id.* Navigium luculentum. *Id.* Navigia minuta. Also, *a raft or float.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a sailing, voyage.* *Pandect.* In omnes navigii dies. *Id.* Perfecto navigio. *Lucret.* Navigii ratio tum cæca jacebat, *the art of sailing; navigation.*
NĀVIGŌ (navem & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to steer or navigate* a ship. *Pandect.* Navem navigare. —— ¶ Also, *to navigate, sail over.* *Cic.* Xerxes terram navigavit. *Virg.* Navigat æquor. *Sueton.* Oceanum septentrionalem navigavit. *Plin.* Navigatur occidens. —— ¶ Also, *to gain by navigation.* *Sallust.* Quæ homines navigant. —— II. INTR. *to sail, set sail, sail in or upon*, πλέω. *Cic.* Plenissimis velis navigare. *Cæs.* Idonea ad navigandum tempestas. *Lucan.* Britannus navigat oceano. *Terent.* In portu navigo (proverb), *I am safe.* Also, said of ships. *Cic.* Utrum ista classis cursu et remis navigarit. *Id.* Decrevimus, ut classis in Italia navigaret, *that a fleet should scour the Italian seas.* Also, of the freight. *Pandect.* Utrum ipsæ merces periculo creditoris navigent, *go, are transported.* So, *Cic.* Quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit. *Flor.* In Africam navigabat bellum. —— ¶ Also, *to swim.* *Ovid.* Jam certe navigat. —— ¶ Also, *to flow.* *Manil.* In ipso rapidum mare navigat ore.
NĀVIS (ναῦς), is, f. *a ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat*, &c. *Cic.* E Pompeiano navi advectus sum in Luculli hospitium. *Liv.* Navis longa, *a man-of-war.* *Id.* oneraria, *a ship of burden.* *Id.* prætoria, *the admiral's ship.* *Id.* tecta, *decked.* So, *Cic.* constrata. But, *Id.* aperta, *open, without a deck.* *Id.* aurata, *laden with gold.* *Cic.* Navem construere, *to build.* So, *Id.* ædificare, and *Cæs.* adornare. *Id.* facere. *Id.* armare, *to fit out, equip.* So, also, reficere, *to repair.* *Virg.* deducere litore, *to launch; and,* absol. *Cæs.* deducere, and, *Liv.* deducere in aquam. *Id.* moliri ab terra. *Cæs.* ex portu educere. *Id.* subducere, *to draw ashore.* So, *Petron.* deducere in portum. *Cæs.* subducere in aridum. *Horat.* Navem agere, *to navigate.* *Cæs.* Navem solvere, *to get under sail.* *Id.* Navis solvit, *sets sail.* *Nepos.* Navem conscendere, *to go on board, embark.* So, *Phædr.* ascendere. *Terent.* E navi egredi, *to disembark.* *Nepos.* navi. *Cæs.* E navi desilire, *Id.* se projicere. *Cic.* Navem appellere ad aliquem locum. *Liv.* applicare terræ, *to bring the ship to land.* *Terent.* frangere, *to suffer shipwreck.* *Quintil.* impingere, *to run aground.* *Tacit.* deprimere, *to sink.* *Cic.* in portu evertere. *Id.* gubernare, *to steer.* *Plaut.* statuere, *to heave to.* *Horat.* Nave ferri. *Cic.* In navi vehi. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Navi Piræeum advectus sum. *Horat.* Navibus rem gerere, *h. e.* by *sea.* *Id.* Navibus et quadrigis, *h. e. with might and main.* —— ¶ Figur. *of the state.* *Cic.* Una navis est omnium bonorum. —— ¶ *Cic.* Ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, *in the same bottom, run the same risk.* —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Argo*, or *the Ship.* *Cic.*
NĀVITA (navis), æ, m. *a sailor, seaman, mariner*, ναύτης. *Tibull.* Stygiæ navita turpis aquæ, *h. e. Charon.* *Propert.* Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator. —— ¶ Also, *a ship-master.* *Apul.*
NĀVITĀS (navus), ātis, f. *promptness in giving assistance, zeal*, σπουδή, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.*
NĀVITĔR (Id.), adv. *actively, diligently, attentively, zealously.* *Liv.* Naviter pugnare. *Id.* bellum gerere. —— ¶ Also, *altogether, quite.* *Cic.* Naviter impudens. See *Gnaviter.*
NAULIA. See *Nablia.*
NAULUM (ναῦλον), i, n. *the freight, fare, or naulage.* *Juvenal.* Furor est, post omnia perdere naulum, *h. e. to throw the helve after the axe.*
NAUMACHIA (ναυμαχία), æ, f. *the representation of a sea-fight; a mock sea-fight.* *Sueton.* Naumachiam commisit. *Id.* Exhibuit naumachiam. —— ¶ Also, *the place in which sea-fights were exhibited.* *Sueton.* Edidit et navale prœlium in veteri Naumachia.
NAUMACHIĀRIŬS (naumachia), a, um, adj. *of a naumachia.* *Plin.* Naumachiarius pons. —— ¶ And, absolute, Naumachiarius, ii, m. *a combatant in a mock sea-fight.* *Sueton.*
NĀVŌ (navus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to perform vigorously or diligently*, σπουδάζω, προσέχω, διαπράττομαι. *Cic.* Nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid, et efficere. *Id.* opus. *Id.* rempublicam, *to serve the state.* *Tacit.* bellum alicui, *to prosecute zealously.* —— ¶ Also, *to show, exhibit.* *Cic.* Alicui studium navare. *Id.* benevolentiam suam in aliquem. *Id.* Operam navare alicui, *to serve, assist.* *Liv.* Fortiter in acie navare operam, *to conduct bravely.* *Cic.* Navent aliam operam, *exert themselves in some other way.* *Id.* Jam mihi videor navasse operam, *to have succeeded in my endeavors.*
NAUPĂCTŬS, i, f. and **NAUPĂCTUM**, i, n. *Naupactus, a town of Ætolia, now Lepanto.* — Hence, Naupactōŭs, a, um, adj. *of Naupactus.* *Ovid.*
NAUPĒGŬS (ναυπηγός), i, m. *a shipwright.* *Pandect.*
NAUPLIADĒS, æ, m. *the son of Nauplius*, h. e. *Palamedes.* *Ovid.*
NAUPLIŬS, ii, m. Ναύπλιος, *Nauplius, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes; to revenge the death of his son, who was put to death by the Greeks, Nauplius kindled a fire on the shore, and thus caused the Grecian ships to be run upon the rocks and destroyed.* *Sueton.* Nauplii mala. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shell-fish that sails with its shell.* *Plin.*
NAUSEA (ναυσία), æ, f. *seasickness.* *Cic.* Nauseæ molestiam suscipere. *Id.* Navigavimus sine nausea. —— ¶ Also, *a qualm, sickness, nausea.* *Plin.* Nauseam facere. *Id.* sedare. *Horat.* fluentem coercere.
NAUSEĀBILIS (nauseo), e, adj. *causing nausea or vomiting.* *Cæl. Aurel.*
NAUSEĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *very sea-sick.* *Senec.* Gubernator in tempestate nauseabundus.
NAUSEĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who is apt to be seasick.* *Senec.* Ulysses nauseator erat.
NAUSEŌ (nausea), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be seasick, ready to vomit, be squeamish or qualmish*, ναυτιάω. *Horat.* Conducto navigio æque nauseat, ac locuples. *Cic.* Antonium ructantem et nauseantem conjeci. —— ¶ Also, figur. *Cic.* Ista effutientem nauseare, *to belch forth sillinesses that excite disgust.* — Also, *to loathe, be disgusted.* *Phædr.* Si qui stulti nauseant.
NAUSEŎLA (dimin. from nausea), æ, f. *a little squeamishness.* *Cic.*
NAUSEŌSŬS (nausea), a, um, adj. *causing a desire to vomit, nauseous.* *Plin.*
NAUSICAA, æ, and **NAUSICAĒ**, es, f. Ναυσικάη, *daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians.* *Martial.*
NAUTA (sync. for navita), æ, m. *a sailor, mariner, seaman*, ναύτης. *Cæs.* Nautas, dominosque navium interfecit. *Cic.* Solent nautæ festinare quæstus sui causa. *Horat.* Nautæ audaces. —— ¶ Also, *a master of a vessel.* *Cic.* Nauta significat.
NAUTĀLIS (nauta), e, adj. *of a mariner.* *Auson.* Nautales formæ.

NAUTĔA (ναυτία), æ, f. *bilge-water.* *Plaut.* Nauteam bibere malim, quam illanc oscularier. —— ¶ Also, *a qualm, nausea.* *Plaut.* Nauteam facere.

NAUTĬCŬS (ναυτικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to mariners or ships, nautical, naval.* *Cic.* Verbum nauticum, *a nautical term.* *Virg.* Nauticus clamor. *Id.* Nautica pinus, *h. e. a ship.* *Hirt.* Nautici homines, *seafaring.* *Cæs.* Scientia nauticarum rerum. *Cic.* Locus exuviis nauticis ornatus, *h. e. the rostra, adorned with the beaks of captured ships.* *Plin.* Panis nauticus, *sea-biscuit.* *Nep.* Castra nautica (see *Castrum*). — Absol. Nautici, orum, *sailors, seamen, mariners, marines.* *Liv.* Macrin nautici vocant. *Id.* Nautici tabernacula detendunt.

NAUTĬLŬS (ναυτίλος), i, m. *the nautilus.* *Plin.*

NĀVŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *active, diligent, industrious, strenuous, prompt, vigorous,* σπουδαῖος, ἐνεργής. *Cic.* Homo navus et industrius. *Id.* Magni et navi aratores. Also, *of inanimate objects.* *Vellei.* Nava virilisque opera. *Sil.* Navus, timor, *which makes active.* — ¶ Also, *Gnavus.*

NĀXIUM, ii, n. *a stone used for polishing marble and cutting gems.* *Plin.*

NĀXŎS, and NAXŬS, i, f. Νάξος, *an island in the Ægean sea, famous for its wines,* now *Naxia.* —— ¶ Hence Nāxĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Naxos.* *Plin.* Naxiæ cotes. *Colum.* Naxius ardor, *h. e. the constellation* Corona Ariadnes, *because she was found on Naxos by Bacchus.*

NĀZARÆUS, and NĀZARĒNUS, a, um, adj. *of Nazareth.* *Symm.* — Nazarenus, *Christ.* *Prudent.* And, also, *a Christian.* *Id.*

NĒ (μή or νή), adv. *not;* but only as a dependent or conditional negative, whereas *non* expresses an absolute entire negation. *Cic.* Nemo is, inquies unquam fuerit; ne fuerit, *there may not have been.* *Id.* Ne sit sane summum malum, *allowing that it may not be.* *Liv.* Ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippo. —— ¶ Also, expressing a prohibition, with the *imperative.* *Cic.* Impius ne audeto placare donis iram deum. *Id.* Ne sepelito, neve urito. *Terent.* Ne crucia te. *Id.* Ne sævi tantopere. — And, with the *subjunctive,* *Id.* Ne conferas culpam in me. *Id.* Ne fiant isti viginti dies. — Also, expressing a prayer, wish. *Liv.* Ne id Jupiter sineret. *Terent.* Utinam ne, *would that not.* And, hence, in solemn asseverations. *Cic.* Ne vivam, *may I die.* *Id.* Ne sim salvus, si, &c. —— ¶ It is also connected with other particles. *Cic.* Dum ne, *provided that not.* So, in the same sense. *Id.* Modo ne sequatur. Also, Ne quidem, *not even, not so much as.* *Cic.* Illud ne quidem contemnam. But more frequently with the emphatic word or words between these two. *Id.* Ne populus quidem. *Id.* Ne, in oppidis quidem. And sometimes with a whole clause. *Id.* Ne, cum esset factum, quidem. Or with several words of the succeeding clause. *Id.* Sed ne quomodo fieri quidem possint. — It is also preceded by a negative, *non, nihil,* &c. which does not destroy the negation. *Id.* Non enim prætereundum ne id quidem. *Id.* Nihil in ædibus cujusquam, ne in oppidis quidem. Sometimes *quidem* is omitted. *Stat.* Ne admissum tum quemquam. — We also find *ne quidem* in the sense of *not only.* *Cic.* Ne connivente quidem, sed etiam oculis intuente. —— ¶ Also, *only not, provided that not,* for *modo ne, dummodo ne.* *Sallust.* Sint misericordes in furibus; ne illis sanguinem nostrum largiantur. *Liv.* Permissum ut auxilia ab sociis, ne supra quinque millium numerum acciperet. *Cic.* Noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, tribus cubitis ne altiorem, *provided that it were not higher.* *Liv.* Jussa dari ne minus dena millia æris, *only not less.* —— ¶ Also, *much less,* for *nedum.* *Cic.* Me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam: ne senem. And with the *subjunct.* *Liv.* Ne nunc, dulcedine semel capti, ferant desiderium. *Sallust.* Ne illi corruptis moribus victoriæ temperarent. —— ¶ Also, for *næ, certainly, truly.* See *Næ.*

NĒ (Id.), conj. *that not, lest.* With the *subjunctive.* *Cic.* Id egi, ne interessem. *Id.* Ne nihil tribuamus. *Id.* Ne dicam, *that I may not say, not to say.* *Id.* Ne multis (*sc.* morer), *in short.* (See *Multus.*) *Terent.* Cave ne studeas. *Id.* Ne quid accusandus sis, vide. —— ¶ Also, after words expressing fear, danger, &c. *that, lest.* *Cic.* Metuebat, ne indicarent. *Id.* Hic, ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo. *Terent.* Vereor, ne quid apportet mali. *Liv.* Pavor, ne mortiferum esset vulnus. *Nepos.* Periculum est, ne occasio detur. — To express a negation, *ne non* or *ut* is used. *Cic.* Vereor, ne exercitum firmum habere non possit. *Id.* Timeo, ne non impetrem, *that I shall not obtain.* *Terent.* Vereor, ut placari possit, *cannot be.* —— ¶ Also, *whether or not.* *Cic.* Videamus, ne beata vita effici possit. *Liv.* Consultatio tenuit, ne, reddita, belli causa essent. —— ¶ Also, after verbs of denying, refusing, hindering. *Cic.* Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, *refused to pronounce.* *Id.* Casus quidam ne facerem impedit, *hindered me from doing.* *Liv.* Decii corpus ne inveniretur, nox quærentes oppressit.

NĔ, interrogative enclitic particle. In a direct question it is often silent in English. *Cic.* Putaresne unquam accidere posse, *could you imagine.* *Id.* Jamne vides? *do you now see?* *Terent.* Daturne illa Pamphilo nuptum? *is she to be given?* — In indirect questions, followed by the subjunctive, it is to be rendered *whether.* *Cic.* Ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio. *Id.* Iturusne sit in Africam, ex Aledio scire poteris. —— ¶ When several interrogative clauses succeed each other, *ne* is followed by *an, annon, nec ne,* and is either silent in English, or is to be rendered *whether.* *Cic.* Romamne venio, an hic maneo? *shall I come to Rome?* *Id.* Honestumne factu sit, an turpe, dubitant, *whether.* *Terent.* Hoc intellextin' an nondum etiam? *Id.* Isne est quem quæris, an non? *Cic.* Quæritur, sintne dii, nec ne sint. *Plaut.* Videndum 'st utrum, ea velintne, annon velint. Sometimes the *ne* is repeated. *Virg.* Justitiæne prius mirer belline laborum. —— ¶ Also, for *nonne.* *Horat.* Estne marito in ambo justa potestas. —— ¶ It is often joined to other interrogatives, as *anne.* (See *An.*) *Horat.* Uterne. *Cic.* Utrumne. — Also, to the pron. *qui.* *Plaut.* Quæne. — *Catull.* Conjugis an amore? quine fugit remos. — Also, to *quantus.* *Horat.* Quantane? — To *quia.* *Virg.* Quiane stat gratia facti? — To *quam.* *Plaut.* Quamne Archidemidem? *than Archidemides?* — Sometimes the *e* is dropped, as, *Terent.* Eunuchon' *for* Eunuchone. *Plaut.* Egon' *for* egone. *Terent.* Pergin' *for* pergisne.

NĒÆRA, æ, f. *the name of a nymph or of a girl.* *Horat.* and *Virg.*

NĒÆTHŬS, i, m. *a river of Lower Italy, in the territory of the Bruttii.* *Ovid.*

NĔĀPŎLIS, is, f. Νεάπολις, *h. e.* New City, *the name of several cities, of which the most celebrated was a city of Campania,* now *Naples.* —— ¶ Hence, Nĕāpŏlĭtānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Naples, Neapolitan.* *Cic.* — Absol. Neapolitani, orum, *the Neapolitans.* *Id.* —— ¶ And Nĕāpŏlītis, idis, f. *Neapolitan.* *Afran.*

NĔBRIS (νεβρίς), idis, f. *the skin of a fawn or deer, which was worn by the Bacchanals, when they revelled through the streets.* *Stat.*

NĔBRĪTES (νεβρίτης), æ, m. *a precious stone sacred to Bacchus.* *Plin.*

NĔBŬLA (νεφέλη), æ, f. *a mist, fog, vapor.* *Lucret.* Surgere de terra nebulas, æstumque videmus. *Virg.* Tenuem exhalat nebulam. — Hence, figur. *Juvenal.* Erroris nebula. —— ¶ Also, *a cloud.* *Virg.* Septus nebula. *Horat.* Nebulæ, pluviique rores. — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Terra pulveris exhalat nebulam, *a cloud of dust.* *Ovid.* Nebulæ dolia summa tegunt (speaking of wine), perhaps *scum, froth.* —— ¶ Also, *vapor, smoke.* *Ovid.* Sensus inest igitur nebulis, quas exigit ignis. *Pers.* Pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernæ. *Sil.* Exhalavit in auras liventem nebulam fugientis ab ore veneni. *Ovid.* Florent, et nebulæ dolia summa tegunt. Hence, figur. *any thing trifling.* *Plaut.* Cyathus nebulæ. *Pers.* Grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto. —— ¶ Also, *any thing thin of its kind.* *Laber.* Palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, *h. e. a thin garment.* So, *Ovid.* (of wool) Vellera mollibat nebulas æquantia tractu. *Martial.* Nebula pegma perunctum, *foil.*

NĔBŬLŌ (nebula), ōnis, m. *an idle rascal, mean, sorry wretch, paltry, worthless fellow, prodigal, scoundrel, knave,* οὐτιδανός, πλάνος. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. —— ¶ As an *adj.* *Gell.* Vulgus nebulonum hominum.

NĔBŬLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *h. e.* nebula implere. *Tertull.*

NĔBŬLŌSĬTĀS (nebulosus), ātis, f. *mistiness, cloudiness, darkness.* *Arnob.*

NĔBŬLŌSŬS (nebula), a, um, adj. *misty, foggy, cloudy, dark,* ὁμιχλώδης. *Cic.* Nebulosum et caliginosum cælum. *Cato.* Locus crassus aut nebulosior. *Cels.* Dies nebulosi. *Plin.* Nebulosa exhalatio. *Senec.* Nebulosus auster. —— ¶ Figur. *dark, obscure, difficult to comprehend.* *Gell.* Nebulosum nomen.

NĔC, or NĔQUĔ [one and the same word; although, by the best writers, *nec* is more frequently used before consonants, and *neque* before vowels; the former being a contracted form of the latter], adv. *and not,* οὔτε, οὐδέ, μηδέ. *Cic.* Nuntii tristes nec varii, *h. e.* et non. *Ovid.* Suos casus nec mitia facta, *h. e.* et immitia. — Hence, Nec non, or neque non, *and.* *Ovid.* Tunc mihi præcipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas. — Also, connected with *et.* *Virg.* Nec non et Tyrii, *and also.* *Varr.* Neque non et dolia. — Also, with other words interposed. *Cic.* Neque tamen illa non ornant. So, *Id.* Neque nihil, *h. e.* et nonnihil, *and something, and Id.* Necdum, *or* nequedum, *for* et nondum. So, also, Nec quidem, *for* et ne quidem. *Cic.* Sine ea tuto vivi non posset, nec jucunde quidem posset, *and not even.* Hence, Nec (neque) repeated, *as well not — as not, not only not — but also not, neither — nor.* *Cic.* Nec melior, nec clarior. *Id.* Neque nihil, neque tantum. *Id.* Neque caritas patriæ, nec suorum. Thus, also, when there is but one negative expressed, we find Nec (neque) — et or ac, *not only not — but,* and et — nec (neque), *not only — but also not.* *Cic.* Nec miror et gaudeo. *Id.* Neque tu interfuisti et ego id egi. *Sueton.* Amicitias neque facile admisit, et constantissime retinuit, *not indeed — but.* We also find neque — et non, *for* neque — neque, *neither — nor.* *Cic.* Ut neque cessaret et colloquio non egeret. So, too, Neque — sed, *not so much — as, not — but.* *Juv.* I. 90. — This repeated *nec* is often preceded by a negative, as *nullus, nihil, non,* &c. which does not, however, destroy the negation, the first *nec* (*neque*) being then pleonastic. *Liv.* Nihil tam nec in opinatum nec insperatum accidere potuit. *Cic.* Non possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere. *Id.* Nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit lætitiam, nec tantam. — Sometimes two negatives come together, without destroying the negation. *Plaut.* Neque nescio, *h. e.* neque scio. *Terent.* Neque tu haud dicas, *h. e.* neque tu dicas. —— ¶ Nec (neque), *for* nec tamen, nec vero, is frequent in *Nepos* and *Sueton.* So, also, *Tacit.* *Agr.* 8. Nec, *for* nec tamen. — Also, Nec, *for* nec enim. *Plaut.* *Capt.* 3, 5. 42. *Ovid.* *Met.* 9, 359. —— ¶ Also, *not.* *Cic.* Nec vero. *Id.* Nec (neque) enim. *Id.* Neque vero quicquam, *h. e.* nihil vero. *Id.* Nec vero unquam, *h. e.* nunquam vero. *Plaut.* Nec quoquam abeo. *Virg.* Quod nec bene vertat. Hence, Nec opinatus, *unexpected,* and Necdum (which see). —— ¶ Also, *not even.* *Liv.* Sed nec extra fretum committere mari se audebant. *Virg.* His certe neque amor causa est. —— ¶ Also, *but not.* *Virg.* Nec cellis ideo contende Falernis. *Cic.* Neque est ulla earum rerum, *but there is none.*

NĔCĀTŎR (neco), ōris, m. *a killer, slayer.* *Lamprid.*

NĔCĀTRIX (necator), īcis, f. *she that kills, a murderess.* *Augustin.*

NECDUM, or **NEQUE DUM** (nec, *or* neque, & dum), *and not yet.* *Cic.* Ille quid agat, si scis, neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim. —— ¶ Also, *not yet.* *Virg.* Necdum perfecta canebat.

NĔCESSĀRIE, and **NĔCESSĀRIŌ** (necessarius), adv. *necessarily, of necessity.* *Cic.* Necessarie demonstrantur. *Id.* Quibuscum vivo necessario. *Cæs.* Quod necessario rem Cæsari enuntiarit.

NĔCESSĀRIUS (necesse), a, um, adj. *necessary, unavoidable, inevitable.* *Cic.* Mors necessaria. *Cic.* Necessarius casus. *Id.* Leges fatales et necessariæ. *Id.* Senatori necessarium est nosse rempublicam. *Cæs.* Necessaria re coactus, *by necessity.* —— ¶ Also, *urgent, pressing.* *Cic.* Necessarium tempus. —— ¶ Also, *necessary, forced.* *Cic.* Rogationes necessariæ. — Also, *necessary, needful, indispensable.* *Cic.* Omnia ad vitam necessaria. *Id.* Quod mihi maxime necessarium. *Sueton.* Necessarius quæstioni. (*Tertull.* uses *necessarior*). —— ¶ Also, *closely connected by relationship, friendship,* &c. and hence, *a friend, relation, client, patron.* *Nepos.* Ab homine tam necessario relictus, *so nearly related.* *Mat.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mors hominis necessarii, *of a friend.* *Cic.* Hujus propinqua et necessaria. *Id.* Meus familiaris ac necessarius. *Id.* Cerelliæ, necessariæ meæ rem, commendavi tibi, *my client.* *Id.* Necessarios provinciæ, *patrons.*

NĔCESSE (unc.), adject. n. indeclin. *necessary, of necessity, inevitable.* *Cic.* Nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit. *Cato.* Eo minus habeo necesse scribere. *Id.* Homini necesse est mori, *man is doomed to die.* *Id.* Necesse fuit dari literas. *Id.* Boves vendat necesse est. *Nep.* Leuctrica pugna immortalis sit, necesse est. — Rarely followed by *ut.* *Gell.* Neque necesse est, hodie uti vos auferam. —— ¶ Also, *necessary, needful.* *Cic.* Quod tibi necesse minime fuit.

NĔCESSITĀS (necesse), ātis, f. *necessity, needfulness, force, compulsion, constraint, fate,* ἀνάγκη. *Cic.* Fatalis necessitas. *Horat.* Te semper anteit sæva necessitas, *ruthless destiny.* *Id.* Necessitati parere. *Id.* Veniam necessitati dare. *Id.* Necessitati servire. *Id.* Necessitate coactus. *Id.* Nulla necessitate adstrictus. *Cæs.* adductus. *Cic.* Necessitatem alicui afferre. *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Necessitas mihi obvenit cujuspiam rei. *Tacit.* Necessitas ingruit. *Hirt.* Ad necessitatem adductus dimicandi, *necessitated, compelled, constrained.* *Tacit.* Ex necessitate aliquid facere, *of necessity.* *Liv.* Majores necessitates, *more pressing circumstances.* *Tacit.* Suprema necessitas, *death.* So, *Id.* Necessitas ultima. —— ¶ Necessitates, *necessary things, wants, interests.* *Cæs.* Suarum necessitatum causa. —— ¶ Also, *necessary charges.* *Tacit.* Necessitates ac largitiones. —— ¶ Also, *neediness, want.* *Sueton.* Famem et ceteras necessitates tolerare. —— ¶ Also, *relation, connection, acquaintance, intimacy.* *Cic.* Magnam necessitatem possidet paternus sanguis. *Id.* Si nostram accusatione sua necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset.

NĔCESSITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *necessity,* ἀνάγκη. *Cic.* Puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest. *Sallust.* Coactus rerum necessitudine. ¶ Also, *need, want, distress.* *Sallust.* Inopia aut alia necessitudo. *Tacit.* Necessitudine reipublicæ ad arma civilia actus, *the distressed condition.* —— ¶ Also, *a necessary connection, natural bond,* and hence, *connection* of persons, as friends, relatives, patrons, clients, colleagues, &c. *the tie of relationship, bond of friendship; acquaintance, intimacy.* *Sallust.* Jugurthæ filia Bocchi nupserat: verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas levis ducitur. *Cic.* Hanc quæsturæ liberorum necessitudini proximam esse. *Cic.* Omnes amicitiæ necessitudines. *Cæs.* Necessitudines regni, *ties of hospitality between the king and his guest Pompey.* *Cic.* Necessitudo et affinitas. *Id.* Familiaritatis, necessitudinisque oblitus. *Id.* Recipere aliquem in suam necessitudinem. *Id.* Necessitudinem sancte colere. — Hence, Necessitudines, *the persons thus connected; relations, connections, friends,* &c. *Sueton.* Revisere necessitudines, *h. e. his mother and children.* *Id.* Necessitudines, amicosque omnes. *Tacit.* Respectu suarum necessitudinum, nihil in Domitianum atrox parabat.

NĔCESSŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to necessitate, compel.* *Venant. Fortun.*

NĔCESSUM, adj. neut. indecl. *necessary, unavoidable.* *Plaut.* Necessum est vendere. *Lucret.* Necessum est confiteare.

NĔCNE, or **NEC NE** (nec & ne), particle of interrogation or doubt, used after *utrum, ne* or *quid.* *Cic.* Sintne dii, necne, *or not, or no.* *Cæs.* Utrum prœlium committi, necne. *Cic.* Quid possit effici, necne, est videndum. The *ne* and *utrum* are often understood. *Nep.* Nondum enim statuerat, eum conservaret, necne. *Terent.* Nunc, habeam, nec ne, incertum est, *whether I have it, or not.*

NECNON, NEC NON, or **NEQUE NON**, *and, also, and also, and besides.* See *Nec.*

NĔCŌ (nex), as, āvi, ātum, and, more rarely, cui, ctum, *to put to death, slay, kill, destroy,* φονεύω, κτείνω. *Cic.* Legatum omni supplicio excruciatum necavit. *Suet.* Consanguineorum manu necari. *Cic.* Plebem fame necare, *to starve to death.* *Horat.* Ferro necare aliquem. *Lucret.* odore tetro. *Ovid.* morsu. *Cæs.* igni, atque omnibus tormentis. *Sueton.* veneno. — Also, of plants, *to kill, destroy.* *Plin.* Salsi imbres necant frumenta. *Id.* Necat gramina pinus. —— ¶ Also, *to quench.* *Plin.* Aquæ flammas necant. — And figur. *Senec.* Necas rectam indolem, *thwart, check.* —— ¶ Also, *to tease, torment, bore.* *Plaut.*

NĔCŎPĪNANS, NEC ŎPĪNANS, or **NEQUE ŎPĪNANS** (nec & opinans), adj. *not expecting.* *Phædr.* Concidit gravi casu necopinans. *Cic.* Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, *when he least expected it; little thinking of it.* *Hirt.* Cæsar neque opinans, imparatusque oppressus.

NĔCŎPĪNĀTŌ, or **NEC ŎPĪNĀTŌ** (necopinatus), adv. *unexpectedly, suddenly, unawares.* *Cic.*

NĔCŎPĪNĀTUS, or **NEC ŎPĪNĀTUS** (nec & opinor), a, um, adj. *unexpected, unlooked for, sudden,* ἀδόκητος. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

NĔCŎPĪNUS, or **NEC ŎPĪNUS** (nec & opinus, not used), a, um, adj. *unexpected, unlooked for.* *Ovid.* mors. *Phædr.* Ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit.

NĔCRŎMANTĪA (νεκρομαντεία), æ, f. *necromancy, divination by evoking the dead.* *Lactant.* — *Plin.* calls Necromantia Homeri, that part of the Odyssey, *in which Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.*

NECTAR (νέκταρ), ăris, n. *nectar, the drink of the gods.* *Cic.* Non enim ambrosia deos, aut nectare lætari arbitror. —— ¶ Also, *the balm or balsam of the gods.* *Ovid. Met.* iv. 250. —— ¶ Also, *any thing sweet, liquor, odor,* &c. *Virg.* Et dulci distendunt nectare cellas, *honey.* *Stat.* Bacchæum nectar, *wine.* *Ovid.* Oves, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nectar, *milk.* *Lucret.* Nardi florum, nectar qui naribus halant, *a sweet perfume.* *Horat.* Oscula quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit.

NECTAREUS (νεκτάρεος), a, um, adj. *of nectar, nectared, nectareous.* *Ovid.* Nectareis quod alatur aquis, *dew.* —— ¶ Also, *sweet as nectar.* *Martial.* Falernum nectareum. —— ¶ Nectarea, absol. *elecampane, a plant used for flavoring wine.* *Plin.*

NECTARITES (nectareus), æ, m. *a wine flavored with elecampane.* *Plin.*

NECTŌ (unc.), is, xui and xi, xum, a. 3. *to tie or link together, tie in a knot, knit, bind, tie, join, or fasten together, connect,* πλέκω. *Virg.* Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores. *Horat.* Modo nectis catenas. *Id.* Necte meo Lamiæ coronam, *knit, weave.* *Ovid.* Pars brachia nectit, *intwine.* *Horat.* Nectere cuipiam laqueum. *Virg.* talaria pedibus. *Plin. Ep.* alicui compedes. *Martial.* vinculum collo. *Ovid.* comam myrto. —— ¶ Also, *to bind, confine, hold in bondage.* *Liv.* Nexi ob æs alienum, *and, Id.* Nexi, absol. *insolvent debtors given up to their creditors as slaves.* *Id.* Ne in posterum necterentur, *should not be reduced to slavery.* —— Hence, figur. *to bind by an obligation, pledge.* *Justin.* Sacramento nexi. *Pandect.* Res pignori nexa, *pawned.* —— ¶ Also, *to join, connect.* *Cic.* Videtisne, quanta series rerum sit, atque ut ex alio alia nectatur? *hang or depend upon.* *Id.* Ex hoc genere causarum fatum nectitur. *Ovid.* Numeris verba nectere, *to write poetry.* *Senec.* Nectens verba cæcis modis, *involving, enveloping, perplexing.* *Ovid.* jurgia cum aliquo, *to chide, reprove, rebuke.* *Liv.* dolum, *to contrive, hatch.* *Virg.* causas inanes, *to frame idle pretences.* *Tacit.* moras, *to contrive or cause delay.* *Val. Flacc.* fœdera, *to make a treaty.*

NĔCUBĪ (ne & alicubi), adv. *lest any where, that no where.* *Cæs.* Necubi Romani copias transducerent.

NĔCUNDE (ne & alicunde), adv. *lest from any place, that from no place.* *Liv.* Necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret.

NĔCYDALUS (νεκύδαλος), i, m. *the silkworm before it takes the name of bombyx.* *Plin.*

NĒDUM, adv. *not to say, not only,* οὐχ' ὅσον, οὐχ' ὡς. *Cic.* Nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem. —— ¶ Also, *not to say, much less.* *Cic.* Optimis temporibus; nedum his temporibus. *Liv.* Nedum ut ulla vis fieret. *Cic.* Nedum in mari sit facile. —— ¶ Also, *much more.* *Liv.* Quæ vel socios, nedum hostes victos terrere possent. *Sueton.* Privatis deformia, nedum principi.

NĔFANDĒ (nefandus), adv. *impiously,* ἀρρήτως. *Sallust. fragm.* Multa nefande ausi.

NĔFANDUS (ne & fandus), a, um, adj. *not to be named or mentioned, impious, base, heinous, execrable, abominable,* ἄρρητος. *Cic.* Per nefandum scelus. *Virg.* Deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *wrong, impiety.* *Quintil.* Nefandi homines. *Cic.* Nefanda arma. *Justin.* Nefandissimum caput.

NĔFANS (ne & fans), antis, adj. the same as *Nefandus.* *Lucil.* Facta nefantia.

NĔFĀRIĒ (nefarius), adverb, *impiously, wickedly, heinously.* *Cic.* Quæ nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt. *Id.* Impie nefarieque committere aliquid. *Id.* Pestem patriæ nefarie moliri.

NĔFĀRIUS (nefas), a, um, adj. *wicked, impious, base, heinous, enormous, abominable, execrable, nefarious,* ἄρρητος, δύσθεος, ἀθέμιστος. *Cic.* Homo nefarius et impius. *Id.* Voluntates nefariæ. *Id.* Scelestum ac nefarium facinus. — Hence, Nefarium, i, n. *a crime, heinous act.* *Id.* Multa commemorare nefaria in socios. *Liv.* Rempublicam nefario obstringere.

NĔFĀS (ne & fas), n. indeclin. *not lawful; unlawful, criminal,* ἀθέμιστον. *Cic.* Officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci. *Id.* Mercurium Ægyptii nefas habent nominare. *Cæs.* Quibus nefas deserere patronos. *Nep.* Patriæ irasci nefas esse ducebat. —— ¶ Also, *a crime, wicked deed, horrid wickedness; impiety, wickedness, villany.* *Juvenal.* Grande nefas, et morte piandum. *Virg.* Nefas triste piare. *Id.* Dirumque nefas in pectore versat. *Id.* Ausi omnes immane nefas. *Liv.* Per fas et nefas, *through right and wrong.* —— ¶ Also, as an interjection, *O! horrid, shocking! shameful!* *Virg.* Sequiturque (nefas!) Ægyptia conjux, *shameful to relate!* *Horat.* Heu nefas, heu! *Virg.* Virgo visa, nefas! comprendere crinibus ignem, *wonderful to relate.* —— ¶ Also, *impossible.* *Horat.* Levius fit patientia quidquid corrigere est nefas. —— ¶ Also, *a wicked person.* *Virg.* Extinxisse nefas, *h. e. Helen.* —— ¶ Nefas *is an offence against God and nature, an act of impiety;* scelus, *an offence against the peace of society, or the rights of others, a crime;* flagitium, *an offence against one's self.*

NĔFASTUS (ne & fastus), a, um, adj. *not right, wrong, not allowed by the laws*

or by religion. Hence, *Liv.* Dies nefastus, *on which it was not lawful to administer justice, or hold assemblies of the people.* —— ¶ Also, *unlucky, inauspicious, unfortunate. Horat.* Nefasto te posuit die. *Liv.* Terra nefasta victoriæ suæ. —— ¶ Also, *wicked, profane, nefarious, execrable. Horat.* Quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *Plin.* Nefasto crimine.

NĔFRĔNS (ne & frendo), dis, adj. *that cannot bite, that has no teeth. Varr.* Porci nefrendes.

NĔGĀNTIĂ (nego), æ, f. *a denying, negation. Cic.*

NĔGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a denying, denial, negation,* ἄρνησις, ἀπόφασις. *Cic.* Negatio, inficiatioque facti. —— ¶ Also, *a negative. Apul.*

NĔGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *negative. Apul.*

NĔGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a denier, an apostate. Tertull.*

NĔGĀTŌRIŬS (negator), a, um, adj. *negative. Pandect.*

NĔGĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that denies. Prudent.*

NĔGITŌ (frequentat. from nego), as, a. 1. *to deny often, or strongly, persist in denying. Plaut.* Negitare adeo me natum suum. *Sallust.* Rex primum negitare.

NĔGLĔCTĒ (neglectus), adv. *negligently, carelessly. Hieron.* Neglectius incedere.

NĔGLĔCTIŌ (negligo), ōnis, f. *a neglecting, neglect. Cic.* Neglectio amicorum.

NĔGLĔCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a neglecter. Augustin.*

NĔGLĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *neglect, negligence. Terent.* Hæc res neutiquam neglectui est mihi, *I do not neglect.* —— ¶ Also, *contempt. Lucan.*

NĔGLĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from negligo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *slighted, scorned, despised. Cic.* Cum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus. *Liv.* Castra neglecta. *Horat.* Dii neglecti. *Ovid.* Neglecta decet multas coma, *not trimmed or dressed, loose.* So, *Id.* Forma viros neglecta decet. *Stat.* Neglectissima progenies.

NĔGLĬGĔNS, or NĔGLĔGĔNS, entis, particip. from negligo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *negligent, careless, heedless, reckless, inattentive, neglectful, thoughtless,* ἀμελής, ὀλίγωρος. *Cic.* Socors negligensque natura. *Id.* Legum negligentior. *Id.* In amicis eligendis negligentes. *Id.* In se negligens. *Id.* In sumptu negligens. *Id.* scribendo. *Plaut.* Postilla med obtegere neglegens fui. *Sueton.* Circa deos negligentior. *Pacat.* Domus tuæ negligentissimus.

NĔGLĬGĔNTĔR (negligens), adv. *negligently, carelessly, heedlessly. Cic.* Negligenter scribere adversaria. *Id.* Negligentius adservare aliquid. *Senec.* Negligentissime amicos habere.

NĔGLĬGĔNTIĂ, and NĔGLĔGĔNTIĂ, (Id.), æ, f. *negligence, neglect, carelessness, heedlessness, supineness, inactivity,* ἀμέλεια. *Cic.* Aut negligentia, aut suis studiis impediuntur. *Id.* Negligentia in accusando. *Id.* Epistolarum negligentia, *h. e. remissness in writing. Id.* Epistolarum, quas ad me misit, negligentia, *h. e. their brevity, coldness. Terent.* Negligentia tua, *out of disrespect to you. Id.* Cognatorum negligentia. *Cic.* deorum, *contempt of.*

NĔGLĬGŌ, or NĔGLĔGŌ (nec & lego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to neglect, not heed, slight, take no notice of, not care for or regard,* ἀμελέω. *Cic.* Diem edicti obire neglexit. —— ¶ Also, *to slight, despise, contemn. Cic.* periculum. *Sallust.* Deos neglegere docuit, *contempt of the gods. Cic.* Quippiam prætermittere et negligere. *Nepos.* rem familiarem. *Propert.* preces aure surda. *Cæs.* imperium alicujus. *Cic.* mandatum. *Id.* minas. *Tacit.* vim. *Horat.* Negligis fraudem committere? *h. e. do you count it nothing? have you no scruple or fear? Anton.* ap. *Cic.* Theopompum confugere Alexandriam neglexistis. —— ¶ Also, *to slight, pass over, overlook. Cic.* pecuniam captam. *Id.* vitam ereptam. *Cæs.* injurias. —— ¶ See *Negligens,* and *Neglectus.*

NĔGŌ (ne & ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. intrans. *to say no, deny, refuse,* ἀρνέω, ἀπόφημι. *Cic.* Vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris; vel si negas, surripuisti. *Terent.* Negat quis, nego: ait, aio. *Cic.* Nunquam reo cuiquam negavi. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* petitioni, *reject. Martial.* cœnis, *to decline.* —— ¶ *Trans. to deny, to affirm that a thing is not so. Terent.* aliquid. *Cic.* Si negas. *Id.* Nego, ullum vas fuisse. *Tibull.* Neget se meminisse. *Cic.* Fines eorum se violaturum negavit, *declared that he would not.* Hence, Negor, *they say I am not. Ovid.* Casta negor. *Sueton.* Negantur ranæ ibi coaxare, *it is said they do not croak.* Also, with an ellipsis of the *infin. Terent.* Ille primo se negare, *h. e.* ducturum uxorem. *Id.* Ego me nego, *h. e.* nosse. — It is also applied in this sense to inanimate objects. *Virg.* Sin (arenæ) in sua posse negabunt ire loca. *Stat.* Saxa negantia ferro, *resisting.* — It is sometimes followed by *quin. Liv.* Negare non posse, quin rectius sit, *h. e.* rectius esse. — And sometimes by a negative, which does not destroy the negation. *Cic.* Negat nec suspicari. — Sometimes, when followed by two clauses, it is negative only in respect to the former, but affirmative in its application to the latter. *Cic.* Negant Cæsarem mansurum; postulataque hæc interposita esse, &c. Where we must understand *dicunt* with the second *clause.* So, *Sallust.* Negat se Numidam pertimescere; virtuti suorum satis credere, *h. e.* dicit credere. —— ¶ Also, *trans. to deny, refuse. Ovid.* opem patriæ. *Sueton.* civitatem alicui. *Ovid.* Comitem negare, sc. se. And *pass. Id.* Si tibi negabitur ire. *Id.* Cupimus negata. — Figur. *Id.* vela ventis, *to furl. Tibull.* Non ego me vinclis nego, *submit to wear them. Ovid.* Poma negat regio, *does not yield.* —— ¶ Also, *to be unwilling. Sil.* Hannibalem pelli negabam, *h. e.* nolebam —— ¶ *Plaut.* negassim, *for* negaverim.

NĔGŌTIĀLIS (negotium), e, adj. *pertaining to things or facts,* πραγματικός. *Cic.* Pars constitutionis negotialis est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et æquitate sit consideratur. *Quintil.* Locus negotialis, *that treats concerning things without regard to persons.*

NĔGŌTIĀTIŌ (negotior), ōnis, f. *a trading, trafficking; a trade,* ἐμπορία. *Cic.* Ut ad reliquias Asiaticæ negotiationis proficiscare. *Sueton.* Negotiationes quoque vel privato pudendas palam exercuit. *Pandect.* Negotiatio sagaria, et lintearia. *Colum.* pecuaria.

NĔGŌTIĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who trades or traffics; a merchant, factor, trader, banker,* ἔμπορος, ἐμποραῖος. *Cic.* Improbus negotiator, paulo cupidior publicanus. *Quintil.* Mercis sordidæ negotiator. *Pandect.* Negotiator vestiarius. —— ¶ *Cicero* distinguishes it from *mercator* and *publicanus.* As, Negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus justus. *Id.* Malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam publicanis.

NĔGŌTIĀTŌRIŬS (negotiator), a, um, adj. *of trade or traders, mercantile. Vopisc.* Naves mercatoriæ, *merchant-ships.*

NĔGŌTIĀTRIX (negotiator), īcis, f. *she that is concerned with a thing, or carries on a trade. Pandect.*

NĔGŌTINUMMIŬS (negotium & nummus), a, um, adj. *lucrative. Apul.*

NĔGŌTIŎLUM (dimin. from negotium), i, n. *a little business or matter. Cic.* Nescio quid negotioli.

NĔGŌTIŌR (negotium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to trade, traffic, transact business,* πραγματεύομαι, ἐμπορεύω. *Cic.* Otiandi causa, non negotiandi. *Id.* Patris negotiatur. — Hence, *Cic.* Negotians, abs. *a trader. Sueton.* Aratorum ac negotiantium, *corn-merchants.* — Figur. *Plin.* Anima nostra negotiari, *h. e. to traffic with men's lives (said of physicians).*

NĔGŌTIŌSITĀS (negotiosus), ātis, f. *a multitude of business. Gell.*

NĔGŌTIŌSŬS (negotium), a, um, adj. *full of business, busy. Cic.* Provincia negotiosa. — *Sallust.* Prudentissimus quisque negotiosus maxime erat, *h. e. active in public affairs. Augustin.* Vir negotiosissimus. *Tacit.* Negotiosi dies, *days on which business might be transacted, working-days, worky-days.*

NĔGŌTIUM (nec & otium), ii, n. *a business, employment, occupation; any thing to be done; an affair, transaction,* πρᾶγμα. *Cic.* Muneris, ac negotii tui diligentissimus sis. *Id.* Negotium publicum. *Id.* Intelligebat sibi cum viro forti negotium esse, *that he had to deal with. Terent.* Quid hic negotii essct tibi, *what you might have to do here. Cic.* Negotium administrare. *Horat.* alienum curare. *Id.* sustinere. *Cic.* suum procurare. *Id.* gerere. *Id.* suscipere. *Quintil.* subire. *Cic.* dare alicui de re aliqua. *Id.* mandare, *to commit, confide. Id.* In negotio versari. *Id.* Ex negotio emergere. *Id.* Obrui magnitudine negotii. *Plaut.* Ita negotium 'st, *it is necessary, must be so. Sueton.* In magno negotio habere aliquid, *h. e. to esteem it important, of moment.* —— ¶ Also, *difficulty, trouble, pains. Cic.* Satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, *I have enough to do. Id.* Magnum negotium est navigare, atque id mense Quintili. *Id.* Nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare, *it is easy. Nep.* Sine negotio nos oppriment, *without difficulty. Cic.* Siciliam tenere nullo negotio, *easily.* —— ¶ Also, *vexation, trouble, distress. Cic.* Alicui negotium facessere, *to give one trouble.* So, *Id.* exhibere, and, *Quintil.* facere. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Pompeio cum Cæsare esse negotium, *a difficulty, quarrel.* — Also, *trade, affairs of merchandise. Horat.* Ne Bithyna negotia perdas. *Cic.* Qui negotia, qui res pecuarias habent. —— ¶ Also, *a matter, thing, fact. Cic.* Ineptum sane negotium; sed tamen fortunatum. *Cæs.* Negotio desistere, *from the attempt. Cic.* Negotium male gerere, *to be unsuccessful, unfortunate. Id.* Inhumanum negotium, *h. e.* homo, *a stupid creature. Id.* Teucris illa lentum negotium. —— ¶ Also, *cause, reason. Plaut.* Neque de hac re negotium est, quin male occidam. *Id.* Quid negotii est, quamobrem succenses mihi?

NĒLEUS (Νηλεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *Neleus, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Nēlēĭus and Nēlēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Neleus. Ovid.* Hæc postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore, *h. e. Nestor. Id.* Neleia Nestoris arva. *Id.* Nelea Pylos.

NĒLIDES (Neleus), æ, m. Νηλείδης, *a son or grandson of Neleus. Ovid.* Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus.

NĒMĂ (νῆμα), ătis, n. *thread, yarn. Pand.*

NĔMAUSŬS, i, f. and NĔMAUSUM, i, n. *a town of Gaul,* now *Nimes.* — Hence, Nemausiensis, and Nemausensis, e, adj. of *Nemausus. Plin.* and *Sueton.*

NĔMĔĂ, æ, and NĔMĔĒ es, f. Νεμέη, *Nemea, a region of Argolis, in the woods of which, Hercules killed a lion. The Nemean games were celebrated in honor of this victory. Virg.* Et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe leonem. —— ¶ Hence, Nemeæus, Nemæus, or Nemēus, a, um, adj. *Nemean. Ovid.* Nemeæo vellere, *h. e. the skin of the Nemean lion. Id.* Pestis Nemeæa, *h. e. the lion. Martial.* Fervent Nemeæi pectora monstra, *h. e. the constellation Leo.* And, absol. *Liv.* Ludicrum Nemeorum, *h. e. of the Nemean games.*

NĔMĔSIS, is and ĭos, f. Νέμεσις, *Nemesis, goddess of retributive justice,* or, *vengeance. Catull.* Ne pœnas Nemesis reposcat a te.

NĔMĔTĔS, um, and NĔMĔTÆ, ārum, m. *a people of Belgic Gaul.* — Hence, Nemetensis, e, adj. *of the Nemetes. Symmach.*

NĒMŌ (ne & homo), ĭnis, m. and f. *no one, nobody, no man,* οὐδείς. *Cic.* Nemo ex tanto numero. *Id.* Nemo omnium mortalium. *Cæs.* Audet nemo. *Plaut.* Vicinam neminem amo magis. *Terent.* Hoc scio, neminem peperisse hic. *Liv.* with a *plur. verb.* Quum eorum nemo venissent. *Terent.* Nemo quisquam. *Cic.* Nemo unus, *no individual.* So, *Id.* Unus nemo. And, *Id.* Neminem alium rogare, *no one else.* So, *Plin.* Nemini alteri. Observe, also, Non nemo, *many, some one. Cic.* Non nemo improbus. *Id.* Video de istis abesse non neminem. But, Nemo non, *all, every one. Id.* Nemo non videt. *Nepos.* Nemo non putarat. When it

precedes the double *nec*, or *non*, the negation is not destroyed. *Cic.* Neminem nec deum nec hominem, *neither god nor man.* *Liv.* Nemo, non lingua, non manu promptior. So, when preceded by a negative. *Tibull.* Ne legat id nemo — velim, *h. e.* ut nemo. —— ¶ Also, *a nobody, a worthless fellow.* *Cic.* Quem tu neminem putas. —— ¶ Also, *no.* *Cic.* Nemo homo. *Id.* Nemo civis. *Liv.* Nemo Romanus. *Id.* Nemo hostis.

NĔMŎRĀLIS (nemus), e, adj. *of groves or woods, woody, silvan,* ὑλαῖος. *Ovid.* Tectus nemoralibus umbris. *Id.* Templum nemorale Dianæ, *h. e. in the wood of Aricia.* *Id.* Nemorale antrum. *Id.* Aricia nemoralis, *h. e. situated near a forest.*

NĔMŎRĔNSIS (Id.), e, adj. *of woods.* *Colum.* Mel nemorense, *wild honey.* — Especially *of the wood near Aricia,* where there was a temple of Diana. *Propert.* Lacus Nemorensis, *in the wood of Aricia.* *Sueton.* Rex nemorensis, *the priest of the Arician sanctuary.* — Hence, absol. Nemorense. *Cic.* In Nemorensi ædificando, *a villa near the Arician grove.* *Sueton.* Villa in Nemorensi inchoatam, *the district of Aricia.*

NĔMŎRICULTRIX (nemus & cultrix), icis, f. *an inhabitant of the woods.* *Phædr.* Sus nemoricultrix.

NĔMŎRIVĂGŬS (nemus & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering through the woods.* *Catull.* Aper nemorivagus.

NĔMŎRŌSŬS (nemus), a, um, adj. *full of woods or forests, woody,* ὑλώδης. *Virg.* Nemorosa Zacynthos. *Plin.* Nemorosa convallis. —— ¶ Also, *full of trees.* *Ovid.* Silva nemorosa. —— ¶ Also, *like a wood, branchy.* *Plin.* Cupressus nemorosa vertice, *thick with foliage or branches.* *Sil.* Nemorosaque brachia fundit Taxus.

NĔMPĔ (nam & pe), interject. *to wit, namely, truly, surely,* δηλαδή. *Plaut.* Scio jam, quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis. *Cic.* Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quæreretur. *Cic.* Nempe negas, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, *you mean to deny.* *Liv.* Nempe penes patres, *certainly.* — Likewise, ironically. *Cic.* Tuditanus nempe ille, *forsooth!*

NĔMŬS (νέμος), ŏris, n. *a grove or wood containing open fields or pastures; a wood in general, forest,* ὕλη. *Cic.* Agri et nemora. *Id.* Multos nemora silvæ commovent. *Ovid.* Nemus Hemoniæ, prærupta quod undique claudit silva. *Virg.* Nemorum jam claudite saltus. — And, particularly, *the grove of Aricia, sacred to Diana.* *Cic.* Ut veniam ad se, rogat, in Nemus. —— ¶ Also, *a vineyard.* *Virg.* Omne levandum fronde nemus. —— ¶ Also, *wood, timber.* *Senec.* Structum congesto nemore. —— ¶ Also, *a thick, branching tree.* *Martial.* Dominumque nemus sentire videtur, *h. e.* platanus.

NĔNIA, and **NÆNIA**, æ, f. *a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge,* ὀλοφυρμός, ἐπικήδιον, νηνία. *Cic.* Honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia. *Horat.* Absint inani funere neniæ. — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Huic dixit neniam de bonis, *sang a dirge over his property,* h. e. *to signify that it was all spent.* —— ¶ Also, *any mournful song.* *Horat.* Dicetur merita nox quoque nænia. *Plaut.* Te faciam confossiorem soricina nenia, *fuller of holes than a rat's skin when he is caught in a trap.* —— ¶ Also, *an incantation, magic song.* *Horat.* Caput Marsa dissilire nenia. —— ¶ Also, *a silly song, nursery song.* *Phædr.* Legesne potius viles nenias? *Horat.* Puerorum nenia. —— ¶ Also, *the goddess of funerals.* *Arnob.*

NĔNŬ, adv. *for* non, *not.* *Lucret.*

NĔO (νέω), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to spin,* νέω, νήθω, κλώθω. *Ovid.* Assiduo durum pollice nebat opus. *Id.* Nerunt fatales fortia fila deæ. *Plaut.* Subtemen tenue nere. — Figur. *Plin.* Inter se radices serpunt, mutuoque discursu nentur, *intertwined.* —— ¶ It also appears to be used in the sense of *to weave.* *Virg.* Tunicam molli neverat auro.

NĔŎCLĪDĒS, æ, m. Νεοκλείδης, *the son or descendant of Neocles.* *Ovid.* Arma Neoclides qui Persica contudit armis, *h. e. Themistocles.*

NĔŎCŎRŬS (νεωκόρος), i, m. *the keeper of a temple.* *Jul. Firm.*

NĔŎMĒNĬA (νεομηνία), æ, f. *the new moon.* *Tertull.*

NĔŎPHȲTŬS (νεόφυτος), i, m. *newly-planted;* hence, *a convert, neophyte.* *Tertull.*

NĔŎPTŎLĔMŬS, i, m. Νεοπτόλεμος, *Neoptolemus,* also called *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* *Cic.* — It is also used by *Cic. Amic.* 20. for *Achilles himself.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of the Molossians.* *Justin.* —— ¶ And, *a Grecian general.* *Nep.*

NĔŎTĔRĬCĒ (neotericus), adverb, *after a modern fashion.* *Ascon.* Dictum neoterice.

NĔŎTĔRĬCŬS (νεωτερικός), a, um, adj. *new, modern.* *Aurel. Vict.* Ut quisque neotericorum asseveravit, *modern writers.*

NĔPA, and **NĔPĀS** (unc.), æ, m. *a scorpion,* σκορπίος. *Cic.* Cornibus uti videas boves, nepas aculeis. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Scorpio.* *Cic.* Pectus Nepai. —— ¶ Also, *a crab.* *Plaut.* Imitabor nepam. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Cancer.* *Cic.*

NĔPENTHĔS, n. indecl. νηπενθὲς, *a plant with exhilarating properties.* *Plin.*

NĔPĔT, and **NĔPĔTĔ**, is, n. *a town of Etruria.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Nĕpĕtīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nepete.* *Liv.* Nepetinus ager.

NĔPĔTA, æ, f. *nep, catmint.* *Cels.*

NĔPHĔLĔ, es, f. Νεφέλη, *Nephele, wife of Athamas, and mother of Phryxus and Helle, to deliver whom from the persecution of their step-mother, Ino, she sent the ram with the golden fleece.* —— ¶ Hence, Nĕphĕlēĭs, a, um, adj. *Val. Flacc.* pecoris Nephelæi vellera, *h. e. the ram sent by Nephele.* —— ¶ And Nĕphĕlēĭăs, ădis, or Nĕphĕlēĭs, ĭdos, f. *the daughter of Nephele.* *Lucan.* and *Ovid.*

NĔPŌS (νέος), ōtis, m. *a grandson, son's or daughter's son,* ἔγγονος, υἱωνός. *Cic.* Qui nepos avum in discrimen capitis adduxerit. *Id.* Ex filia nepos. *Tacit.* Sororis nepos, *his sister's grandson.* (But we also find nepos sororis, fratris, ex fratre, ex sorore, for *nephew.* *Tacit.* Sororis nepotem.) — Also, by the poets, *descendant.* *Virg.* Magna de stirpe nepotum, *posterity.* *Horat.* In nepotum perniciem. *Ovid.* Cæsar ab Ænea qui tibi fratre nepos. — Also, applied to beasts. *Colum.* — And, to trees, *a sucker.* *Colum.* — *Enn.* has it in the *fem.* for *neptis.* —— ¶ Also, *a prodigal, spendthrift.* *Cic.* In populi Romani patrimonio nepos. *Id.* Perditus ac profusus nepos. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name,* as, Corn. Nepos, *a Roman author.* —— ¶ Nepos is a *prodigal;* ganeo, a *profligate.*

NĔPŌTĀLIS (nepos), e, adj. *luxurious, extravagant.* *Ammian.* Nepotalis mensa.

NĔPŌTĀTŬS (nepotor), us, m. *profusion, extravagance, luxury.* *Plin.*

NĔPŌTĪNŬS (nepos), a, um, adj. *extravagant, profuse, prodigal, luxurious.* *Sueton.* Nepotinis sumptibus. (Al. leg. *nepotatus.*)

NĔPŌTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be profuse, live extravagantly, waste or squander away,* ἀκολασταίνω. *Tertull.* — Figur. *Senec.* Veto liberalitatem nepotari, *h. e. should become prodigal, lavish benefits on the unworthy.*

NĔPŌTŬLŬS (dimin. from nepos), i, m. *a little grandson.* *Plaut.*

NĔPTĬCŬLA (dimin. from neptis), æ, f. *a little granddaughter.* *Symmach.*

NĔPTIS (nepos), is, f. *a granddaughter,* υἱωνή, θυγατριδῆ. *Cic.* Neptes Licinias. *Ovid.* Veneris neptis, *h. e. Ino.* *Id.* Neptes Cybeles, *h. e. the Muses.* — *Spartian.* Neptis per sororem, *a niece.*

NĔPTŪNĀLIS (Neptunus), e, adj. *of Neptune, Neptunian.* *Tertull.* Ludi Neptunales, *and,* absol. *Varr.* Neptunalia, *games in honor of Neptune.*

NĔPTŪNĬCŎLA (Neptunus & colo), æ, m. *a worshiper of Neptune.* *Sil.*

NĔPTŪNĪNĔ (Neptunus), es, f. *a daughter or granddaughter of Neptune.* *Catull.* Thetis Neptunine, *the daughter of Nereus, son of Neptune.*

NĔPTŪNĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to Neptune, Neptunian.* *Virg.* Neptunia arva, *h. e.* mare. So, *Cic.* prata. *Virg.* Neptunia Troja, *h. e. surrounded with walls by Neptune.* *Id.* Neptunia proles, *h. e. his son.* *Lucan.* Neptunia cuspis, *the trident.* *Ovid.* Neptunius heros, *h. e. Theseus.* *Tibull.* Ætnææ Neptunius incola rupis, *h. e. Cyclops, the son of Neptune.* *Cic.* Neptunia Pistrix, *h. e.* marina. *Horat.* Dux Neptunius, *h. e.* Sex. Pompeius, *who called himself the adopted son of Neptune.*

NĔPTŪNŬS (νηπτόμενος), i, m. *Neptune,* Ποσειδῶν, *the god of the sea, son of Saturn, husband of Amphitrite, and brother of Jupiter.* *Catull.* Uterque Neptunus, *h. e. who presides over the fresh and salt waters.* —— ¶ Also, *the sea.* *Lucret.* Neptuni corpus acerbum. *Virg.* Præcepe Neptuno (apes) immiserit Eurus. —— ¶ Also, *a fish.* *Næv.*

NĔ QUA, adject. f. (See *Nequis.*) —— ¶ Adv. *lest in any way.* *Virg.* Ne qua scire dolos possit.

NĔQUAM (ne & quidquam), adj. indecl. (nequior, nequissimus), *worthless, good for nothing, bad.* As of animals and things. *Plaut.* Piscis nequam. *Id.* verbum. *Cic.* Quid est nequius viro effeminato? —— ¶ Also, *bad, useless, vile, wicked.* *Plaut.* Servus nequam, *careless, lazy.* *Cic.* Homo nequam, *good-for-nothing fellow.* *Id.* Liberti nequam et improbi. *Id.* Homo non nequam, *a worthy man.* *Id.* Hominem nequissimam defendere. *Martial.* Juvenes nequam, facilesque puellæ, *dissolute.* *Id.* Libellus nequam.

NĔQUANDŌ (ne & quando), adv. *lest at any time,* μήποτε. *Cic.*

NĔQUĀQUAM (ne & quaquam), *in no wise, by no means,* μηδαμῶς. *Cæs.* Nequaquam idoneus.

NĔQUĔ. See *Nec.*

NĔQUĔDUM. See *Nec.*

NĔQUĔŌ (ne & queo), is, īvi and ii, tum, irreg. n. *not to be able,* ἀδυνατέω, ἀσθενέω. *Cic.* Ea sanare nequeunt. *Horat.* Cur ego, si nequeo, ignoroque, poeta salutor? *Terent.* Nequeo quin lacrymem, *I cannot refrain from weeping.* *Sallust.* Prœlio adesse nequibat, *could not.* —— ¶ It is used in the *passive* when followed by a *pass. infin.* *Sallust.* Quidquid ulcisci nequitur. *Plaut.* Ut nequitur comprimi! —— ¶ Particip. Nequeuntes. *Sallust.* —— ¶ Nequeo, *it is impossible for me, circumstances do not permit;* non possum, non valeo, *I cannot, I have not the means or power.*

NĔQUICQUAM, and **NĔQUIDQUAM** (ne & quicquam), adv. *in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly,* μάτην. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Nequicquam perierit ille. *Cic.* Et sero, et nequicquam pudet. *Cæs.* Nequidquam alicujus auxilium implorare. *Virg.* Causas nequidquam nectis inanes. *Id.* Telum summo nequidquam umbone pependit, *without effect.* —— ¶ Also, *with impunity.* *Plaut.* Ne istuc nequidquam dixeris. —— ¶ Also, *without ground, reason.* *Cæs.* Non nequidquam ausos esse, &c. *h. e.* non temere.

NĔQUIDEM. See *Ne.*

NEQUIOR. See *Nequam.*

NĔQUIQUAM, the same as *Nequicquam.*

NĔQUIS, or **NĔ QUIS** (ne & quis), a, od, *or* id, pron. *lest any one, that no one,* μήτις. *Cic.* Cum esset lex, nequis populi scitum faceret. *Id.* Nequa deductio fieret, *that no.* *Nep.* Nequod periculum incideret. *Terent.* Curabo, nequid verborum duint. *Cic.* Cum alios juvare velint, nequos offendant. — We also find *nequi, nequæ.* *Cic.* Nequi incipiat improbus. *Id.* Nequi conspectus fieret. *Id.* Metuo, ne quæ ἀριστεία me absente.

NEQUISSIMUS. See *Nequam.*

NĔQUITĔR (nequam), adv. *badly, wretchedly, wastefully prodigally.* *Cic.* Turpiter et nequiter facere nihil. *Id.* Prave, nequiter, turpiter cœnabat. *Liv.* Utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum. —— ¶ Also, *wickedly, wrongly.* *Martial.* Nequius a Caro nihil unquam factum est. —— ¶ Also, *cunningly, craftily.*

NĔQUITĬA, æ, and **NĔQUITĬĒS** (nequam), ēi, f. *inactivity, remissness, neglectful conduct,* ἀχρειότης. *Cic.* Meipsum inertiæ nequitiæque condemno. *Id.* Inertissimi homines, nescio qua singu-

lari nequitiâ prædīti. —— ¶ Also, *prodigality, profusion.* *Cic.* Filii nequitiam videre. —— ¶ Also, *profligacy, lewdness, wantonness.* *Terent.* Aliquem ad nequitiem adducere. *Horat.* Tandem nequitiæ pone modum tuæ. *Id.* Nequitiæ Custos. —— ¶ Also, *wickedness, improbity, vice, villany.* *Cic.* Officina nequitiæ. *Phædr.* Vis, et nequitia quidquid oppugnant, ruit. *Pandect.* Dolo malo, et per nequitiam. *Propert.* Nec tremis admissæ conscia nequitiæ? *faithlessness.* —— ¶ *Plin.* calls *the bad quality of wine turned into vinegar*, nequitia aceti.

NĒQUŌ, and NĒ QUŌ (ne & quo), adv. *no whither*, μήποι. *Cato.*

NĒRĒIS, and NĒRĒIS, ĭdis, f. patronym. Νηρηΐς, and Νηρεΐς, *a daughter of Nereus; a Nereid, sea-nymph.* *Virg.* Nereidum mater, *h. e.* Doris.

NĒREUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Νηρεύς, *Nereus, a sea-god, son of Neptune and husband of Doris.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the sea.* *Ovid.* Totum Nereus circumsonat orbem. — Hence, Nērēĭus, and Nērīnus, a, um, adj. *of Nereus.* *Virg.* Nereia Doto, *the daughter of Nereus.* *Ovid.* Nereia genitrix, *h. e. Thetis.* — Also, *of the sea.* *Nemesian.* Nerinæ aquæ, *sea-water.*

NERIA, } See *Nerio.*
NERIĒNE. }

NĒRĪNĒ (Nereus), es, f. Νηρίνη, same as *Nereis.* *Virg.* Nerine Galatea.

NĒRĪNUS (Nereus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Nereus or the sea.* *Nemes.* aqua, *sea-water.*

NERIŌ, ēnis, NERIĒNĒ, es, and NERIA, æ, f. *wife of Mars.* *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

NĒRĬŎN (νήριον), or NĒRIUM, ii, n. *an evergreen called rose-laurel, rose-bay or oleander.* *Plin.*

NĒRĬTŎS, and NĒRĬTUS, i, f. Νήριτος, *Neritus, a mountain of Ithaca; also, a small island in its neighborhood.* *Virg.* Neritos ardua saxis. —— ¶ Hence, Nērĭtĭus a, um, adj. *of Neritos or Ithaca.* *Ovid.* Neritius dux, *Ulysses, king of Ithaca.* *Id.* ratis, *that bore Ulysses.* *Sil.* Neritia proles, *h. e. the Saguntines, because they came from Ithaca and its vicinity.* And, absol. *Ovid.* Neritius, *h. e. Ulysses.*

NĒRŌ, ōnis, m. *a family name in the Claudian gens.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Nĕrōnēŭs, Nĕrōnĭŭs, or Nĕrōnĭānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nero, Neronian.* *Cic.* Neronianum dictum. *Sueton.* Neroneum certamen.

NĒRSÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium.* *Virg.*

NĒRTHŬS, i, *a divinity of the old Germans.* *Tacit. Germ.* 40 (according to the best *MSS.*).

NĒRVĀLIS (nervus), e, adj. *Scribon. Larg.* Herbam nervalem, *plantain.*

NĒRVIÆ, ārum, f. and NĒRVIĂ, ōrum, n. *the strings or chords of a musical instrument*, τὰ νεῦρια. *Gell.* and *Varr.*

NĒRVĬCŬS (nervus), a, um, adj. *afflicted with a nervous disorder, nervous.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also (from Nervii), *of the Nervians.* *Cæs.*

NĒRVII, ōrum, m. *a people of Belgic Gaul.* *Cæs.* — And sing. *Lucan.* Nimiumque rebellis Nervius.

NĒRVĪNŬS (nervus), a, um, adj. *made of sinews.* *Veget.*

NĒRVŌSĒ (nervosus), adv. *strongly, stoutly, forcibly, vigorously*, ἰσχυρῶς. *Cic.* Nervosius dicere. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Ut vigilanter nervoseque nos subornes.

NĒRVŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *strength, toughness.* *Plin.*

NĒRVŌSŬS (nervus), a, um, adj. *full of sinews or fibres, sinewy*, νευρώδης. *Cels.* Nervosus locus. *Lucret.* Nervosa et lignea, dorcas. *Ovid.* Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. Also, of plants. *Plin.* Nervosi cauliculi. —— ¶ Also, *strong, vigorous, nervous.* *Prudent.* Nervosa juventus. *Cic.* Quis Aristotele nervosior? *nervous in expression.*

NĒRVŬLŬS (dimin. from nervus), i, m. *a little nerve.* Figur. *Cic.* Si tu nervulos tuos adhibueris, *h. e. strength, vigor.*

NĒRVŬS (νεῦρον), i, m. *a sinew, tendon, nerve, ligament, fibre.* *Cic.* His adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur. *Cels.* Cervix ne sustinere quidem caput posset, nisi nervi collum continerent. *Cæs.* Hoc ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant. *Cels.* Nervorum dissolutio, et rigor, et distentio. *Senec.* contractio. *Cic.* Omnes nervos contendere, *to strain every nerve, use every effort.* —— ¶ Also, *force, strength, vigor, power, support.* *Q. Cic.* Nervos atque artus sapientiæ. *Cic.* Nervi belli pecunia. *Id.* Vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ. *Liv.* Nervi conjurationis, *the leaders.* *Cic.* Poetæ molliunt animos, nervos omnis virtutis elidunt. *Id.* Horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios habet, *force of expression.* —— ¶ Also, *the chords or strings of a musical instrument.* *Cic.* Nervi in fidibus. *Virg.* Numeros intendere nervis. *Horat.* Testudo resonare septem callida nervis. —— ¶ Also, membrum virile. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *bowstring.* *Virg.* Nervo aptare sagittas. *Id.* Erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta. And, figur. *a bow.* *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *the leather, with which shields were covered.* *Tacit.* Scuta nervo firmata. —— ¶ Also, *stocks, fetters; a sort of pillory.* *Plaut.* Nervo vinctus. *Liv.* In nervis teneri. *Id.* Eximere de nervo. — And, hence, *a prison.* *Plaut.* In nervo jacebis. Whence, *Terent.* Vereor, ne isthæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *will come to a gaol, end badly.* So, jestingly. *Plaut.* Condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, *let us embrace.*

NĒSÆĂ, æ, and NĒSÆĒ, es, f. Νησαίη, *Nesæa, a sea-nymph.* *Virg.*

NĒSĀPĬŬS (ne & sapio), a, um, adj. *unwise, foolish.* *Petron.*

NĒSCĬĒNTĔR (nesciens), adv. *ignorantly, unknowingly.* *Augustin.*

NĒSCĬĔNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *ignorance.* *Claud. Mamert.*

NĒSCĬŌ (ne & scio), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to be ignorant, not to know*, ἀγνοέω. *Cic.* Nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam. *Id.* Certum nescio, *I don't know for certain.* *Sueton.* Nescire litteras. *Plaut.* Hunc nescire de illa amica. *Terent.* Te nescientem id dare, *ignorantly.* *Quintil.* An hoc voluerint auctores, nescio. *Liv.* Quibus nescio an gloriari debeam, *perhaps not.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Nescio an innocens, certe tanquam innocens. *Dolab.* ap. *Cic.* Quod nescio an ulli acciderit imperatori, *never perhaps.* — It is also used with the relative *quis*, either to express (1) *actual doubt, or uncertainty.* *Cic.* Nescio qua permotus divinatione, *by a certain* (*but to me unknown*) *presentiment.* *Id.* In oppidum nescio quod. And to express something *strange, remarkable, indescribable.* *Cic.* Illud nescio quid præclarum, *that indescribable excellence.* *Ovid.* Nescio quid esse putant, *something extraordinary.* *Cic.* Rumoris nescio quid, *a certain rumor.* — Or (2), *a feigned ignorance*, to denote that a thing is *insignificant, mean, contemptible.* *Cic.* Paconii nescio cujus, *of one Paconius.* *Id.* Nescio quid litterularum, *a short letter.* *Id.* Causidicum nescio quem, *some obscure pleader.* *Id.* Nescio quid illud fractum, *excessively mean.* —— ¶ We meet with *si nescis* in vehement speaking, signifying *if you must know, if I must tell you.* *Ovid.* Quæ sunt, si nescis, invidiosa tibi. —— ¶ Also, *not to know, to be unacquainted with.* *Plaut.* Illa illum nescit. *Juven.* Vinum nescire, *to abstain from using.* *Virg.* Non nescire hiemem, *to foresee.* *Lucan.* Pericula sua nescire, *not to be sensible to.* —— ¶ Also, *not to be able, to be unable* (with an *infin.*). *Cic.* Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt. *Terent.* Nesciebam, id dicere illam. *Virg.* Stare loco nescit, *cannot contain himself.* *Horat.* Nescit vox missa reverti, *cannot.* *Cic.* Nescire Latine, *not to understand.*

NĒSCĬŬS (ne & scius), a, um, adj. *not knowing, ignorant, unknowing*, ἀνεπιστήμων. *Plin. Ep.* Impendentis mali nescius. *Virg.* Nescia mens hominum fati. *Tibull.* Nescius, ultorem post caput esse deum, *not aware, that*, &c. *Ovid.* Nullaque de facie nescia terra tua est. *Id.* Quid usus aratri nescia. *Cic.* Non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici, *I am aware, that*, &c. *Virg.* Sese haud nescia morti injicit, *fully conscious, with premeditation.* —— ¶ Also, *not knowing how, not able, unable.* *Virg.* Nescia fallere vita. *Id.* Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. *Horat.* Pelides cedere nescius. *Ovid.* Vinci nescius armis. *Id.* Lumina succumbere nescia somno. —— ¶ Also, *not known, unknown.* *Plaut.* Quæ in locis nesciis nescia spe sumus. *Tacit.* Aliis gentibus nescia esse tributa. *Id.* Neque nescium habebat, *nor was he ignorant.*

NĒSIS, ĭdis, f. Νησίς, *a small island near Naples*, now *Nisita.* *Cic.*

NĒSSŎTRŎPHIUM, and NĒSSŎTRŎPHĒUM (νησσοτροφεῖον), i, n. *a place where ducks are fed.* *Varr.*

NĒSSŬS, i, m. Νέσσος, *a Centaur shot by Hercules, for offering violence to Dejanira: when at the point of death, he gave her a poisoned robe, which he pretended had the power of keeping Hercules faithful to her.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Nēssēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nessus.* *Id.* Nesseo veneno.

NĒSTŎR, ŏris, m. Νέστωρ, *son of Neleus, a king of Pylus, was noted for his great wisdom and persuasive eloquence. He was the oldest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war.* — Hence, Nēstŏrĕŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nestor.* *Martial.* Nestorea senecta.

NĒTUM, i, n. *a town of Sicily.* *Cic.* — Hence, Nētīnī, orum, and Netinenses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Netum.* *Id.*

NĒVĒ (ne & vel), by apocope NEU, *nor, neither, and not*, μήτε. *Cic.* Te rogo, ne contrahas, neve sinas. *Horat.* Hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas, &c. *Cic.* Ut id neve in hoc neve in alio, *neither, nor.*

NEVIUS. See *Nævius.*

NĒVŎLŌ (ne & volo), nevis, nevult, irreg. n. *to be unwilling.* *Plaut.* Nisi tu nevis. *Id.* Multa eveniunt homini, quæ nevolt.

NEURICUS, same as *Nervicus.*

NEURŎBATĂ, or NEURŎBATĒS (νευροβάτης), æ, m. *a rope-dancer, tumbler.* *Jul. Firmic.*

NEURŎĬDĒS (νευροειδής), n. *a kind of wild beet.* *Plin.*

NEURŎSPĀSTŎN (νευρόσπαστον), i, n. *a puppet, automaton moved by cords.* *Gell.*

NEURŎSPĀSTŎS (νευρόσπαστος), i, f. *the wild eglantine.* *Plin.*

NEUTĔR (ne & uter), tra, trum, adj. *neither the one nor the other, neither of the two, neither*, μηδέτερος, οὐδέτερος. Genit. *neutrius.* Dat. *neutri.* *Cic.* Feci, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior. *Id.* In quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia. *Id.* In his rebus in neutram partem moveri, *to remain neuter.* *Id.* Neutram in partem effici possunt, *h. e. neither for good, nor for evil.* *Id.* Quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum. *Suet.* Medios et neutrius partis, *neutral.* With a *plur. verb.* *Plaut.* Ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia? — Neutra nomina, *neuter nouns; neither masculine nor feminine:* neutra verba, *verbs neuter; neither active nor pass.* —— ¶ *Neutri*, for *neutrius.* *Varr.*

NEUTĬQUAM (ne & utiquam), adv. *by no means, in no wise, not at all*, μηδαμῶς. *Cic.*

NEUTRĀLIS (neuter), e, adj. *neuter.* *Quintil.* Neutralia nomina.

NEUTRĀLĬTĔR (neutralis), adv. *in the neuter gender.* *Charis.*

NEUTRŌ (neuter), adv. *to neither one side nor the other, to neither side, neither way.* *Liv.* Neutro inclinata spe.

NEUTRŬBĪ (ne & utrubi), adv. *in neither place.* *Plaut.* Neutrubi habeam stabulum. —— ¶ Also, *neither way.* *Ammian.*

NĔX (νέκυς), nĕcis, f. *violent death*, φόνος, *slaughter, murder.* *Cic.* Insidiatori quæ potest afferri injusta nex? *Id.* Necem sibi consciscere, *to destroy himself.* *Suet.* comminari alicui. *Tacit.* cuipiam moliri. *Ovid.* parare. *Tacit.* Necem patrare. *Ovid.* Neci occumbere, *to perish.* *Virg.* Neci dedere. *Id.* dare, *to put to death.* *Cæs.* Vitæ, necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. *Stat.* Eripere necem alicui, *h. e. to save one from death.* *Ovid.* Manus nece Phrygia imbutæ, *h. e. with the slaughter of the Phrygians.* *Senec.* Devotus neci, *h. e. doomed or devoted to destruction.* — It is followed by the *gen.* either in an *active* sense. *Phædr.* Nece venatorum, *which the hunters sought to*

inflict. Or in a passive. Cic. Neces civium. Pandect. In necem alicujus, to the prejudice of any one. —— ¶ Also, a natural death. Sueton. Post necem consulis. Senec. Sensus necis.

NĔXIBILIS (necto), e, adj. knit, bound together. Lactant.

NĔXILIS (Id.), e, adj. knit, tied, wreathed, or bound together, πλεκτός. Lucret. Nexilis ante fuit vestis, quam textile tegmen. Ovid. Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

NĔXIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a knitting together, binding. Arnob.

NĔXŌ (frequentat. from necto), as, a. 1. to bind, connect, interlace, intwine, προσαναπλέκω. Lucret. Pars etiam brevibus spatiis nexantur ab ictu. Virg. Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem.

NĔXUM (necto), i, n. the same as Nexus. Cic. Nexa atque hereditates.

NĔXŬS. See Necto.

NĔXŬS (necto), us, m. a tying, binding, linking, knitting, twining, fastening, or joining together, connecting; a tie, band, fold, πλοκή, συμπλοκή. Tacit. Neque firmis nexibus ligneam compagem superstruxit. Plin. Salix solido ligat nexu. Ovid. Serpens, baculum nexibus ambit, twines around. Plin. Nexu nodi. Sueton. Brachiorum nexibus aliquem elidere. — Figur. a binding. Tacit. Legis nexus. —— ¶ Also, figur. Nexus, and Nexum, a legal obligation, by which one has a right to a thing, without being put in actual possession of it, as by mortgage, pawning, &c. Cic. Obligare se nexu. Id. Jure mancipi, jure nexi. Liv. Inopes nexum inibant, h. e. the poor debtors surrendered their persons to their creditors. Id. Ob æs alienum in nexum se dare. Id. Nexu vincti, debtors reduced to slavery. — Hence, also, figur. Cic. Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu.

NI (nisi by apocope), if not, unless, εἰ μή. Terent. Mirum, ni domi est, it is a great chance but he is at home. Cic. Moriar, ni puto. Næv. ap. Cic. Mirum, ni cantem: condemnatus sum. Id. Quod ni ita se haberet. — It is especially used in legal forms of bail, &c. Cic. Sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset. Liv. Sic se judicem illi ferre, ni vindicias dederit. — When it is repeated we find nive. Plaut. Ni dolo malo nive etiam, &c. Hence, Cic. Tum illud, quod dicitur, sive, nive, irrident. —— ¶ Also, lest, not. Propert. Ni nos divideret. Cic. Quid ni? why not? —— ¶ Also, but. Ammian.

NICÆA, æ, f. a town of Bithynia, now Isnik, or Nice. It was also called Nicea. — Hence, Nicæenses, or Nicenses, ium, the inhabitants of Nice. Cic. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, a town of Locris. Liv. —— ¶ Also, a town of Liguria, now Nizza. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a town in India. Curt.

NICĔRŌS, ōtis, m. a perfumer in Rome. Martial. — Hence, Nicĕrōtiānus, a, um, adj. of Niceros. Id. Nimbis ebria Nicerotiana. —— ¶ Also, a painter. Plin

NICĒTĒRIA (νικητήρια), ōrum, n. a reward for victory, prize. Juvenal. Rusticus fert niceteria collo.

NICŌ (unc.), is, ci, ctum, a. 3. to beckon, make a sign. Plaut. Emoriere ocius, si manu niceris.

NICŌMĒDĒS, is, m. a king of Bithynia. Cic.

NICŌMĒDIA, æ, f. Νικομήδεια, the chief town of Bithynia. —— ¶ Hence, Nicŏmēdēnsēs, ium, the inhabitants of Nicomedia. Plin.

NICŎPŎLIS, is, f. the name of several towns in Thrace, Bithynia, &c. —— ¶ Hence, Nicŏpŏlītānŭs, a, um, adj. of Nicopolis. Plin.

NICTĀTIŌ (nicto), ōnis, f. a winking or twinkling with the eyes. Plin.

NICTŌ (nico), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and **NICTŎR**, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to wink or twinkle with the eyes, blink, nictate, σκαρδαμύττω. Plin. Pleraque naturale, ut nictari non cessent. —— ¶ Also, to make signs with the eyes, wink at. Plaut. Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnuat. —— ¶ Also, to make effort, exert one's self, strive. Lucret. Nictari nequeunt. (Al. leg. nixari.)

NICTUS (nico), us, m. a winking. Cæcil.

NIDĀMENTUM (nidus), i, n. materials of which a nest is built. Plaut. Nidamenta congerere. —— ¶ Also, a nest. Arnob.

NIDIFICIUM (nidifico), ii, n. a nest. Apul.

NIDIFICŌ (nidificus), as, n. 1. to build or make a nest, νεοττεύω. Plin. Nidificare ex alga. Id. Nidificare luto. Virg. Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves.

NIDIFICŬS (nidus & facio), a, um, adj. that makes a nest. Senec. Vere nidifico, when birds make their nests.

NIDŎR (κνῖσα), ōris, m. the smell or steam arising from any thing roasted or burnt; any unctuous or strong smell; a vapor, effluvium. Lucret. Recens exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, &c. Cic. In illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo. Juvenal. Nidore culinæ. Virg. Nidorem ambusta (barba) dedit. Liv. Fœdus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma. — Plaut. Exi, nidor e culina, thou fume of the kitchen, applied, as a term of reproach, to a slave.

NIDŎRŌSŬS (nidor), a, um, adj. emitting a vapor, emitting unctuous smells. Tertull.

NIDŬLŎR (nidulus), āris, dep. 1. to make or build a nest, νεοττοποιῶ. Gell. Halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur. —— ¶ TRANS. aliquem, to make a nest for. Plin. Vermiculos nidulantur.

NIDŬLŬS (dimin. from nidus), i, m. a little nest. Cic. Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam. Plin. Ep. Hunc senectutis suæ nidulum vocare consueverat.

NIDŬS (unc.), i, m. a nest, καλιά. Quintil. Texere nidum. Cic. Fingere et construere nidos. Virg. Nidum tignis suspendit hirundo. Tacit. struere. Horat. ponere. —— ¶ And, figur. the young in a nest; a brood of birds. Virg. Legens nidis loquacibus escas. Senec. Nidi queruli. Colum. Suam quisque matrem nidus exspectat, a litter of pigs. —— ¶ A shelf, case for books, goods, &c. Martial. De primo dabit alterove nido rasum pumice, the partitions in the shelves of a bookseller's shop. Id. Hos (libellos) nido licet inseras vel imo septem. —— ¶ Also, a house, residence. Horat. Tu nidum servas, ego laudo ruris amœni rivos. Id. Celsæ nidum Acherontiæ, h. e. the town of Acherontia. —— ¶ Also, a cup, bowl. Varr. Nidus potilis. —— ¶ Proverb. Horat. Majores pennas nido extendisse, to have raised one's self above his birth.

NIGELLŬS (dimin. from niger), a, um, adj. a little black, blackish. Varr.

NIGER (unc.), gra, grum, adj. black, sable, dusky, dark, darksome, gloomy, μέλας. Cic. Quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere. Horat. Crinis niger. Ovid. oculi. Virg. Quamvis ille niger, brown, swarthy. Id. Et nigræ violæ sunt, et vaccinia nigra. Id. Et caligantem nigra caligine lucum, with pitchy darkness. Horat. Nigræ silvæ. Id. Nigræ colles Arcadiæ, h. e. shady, woody. Virg. Ilice sub nigra. Ovid. Nigra nox. Id. Cælum pice nigrius. Id. Nigræ nubes. Lucret. Nigræ umbræ, dark, dismal. Virg. Nigerrimus Auster. Id. Niger fluvius, h. e. deep. Juvenal. Nigros efferre maritos, livid, h. e. poisoned. So, Propert. Pocula nigra, h. e. poisoned. Tibull. Nigram denuntiat horam, h. e. of death. Propert. Niger dies, the day of death. Horat. Nigrorum memor ignium, of the funeral pile. Prop. Janua nigra, of death. Senec. Jupiter niger, h. e. Pluto. — Plin. Nigræ lanarum, for nigræ lanæ. — Hence, Ovid. Nigrum (absol.) a black spot. —— ¶ Also, bad, wicked. Horat. Hic niger est, a knave, villain. Juv. Maneant, qui nigra in candida vertunt, who make black white, h. e. put evil for good. —— ¶ Also, ill-boding, unlucky, inauspicious, ominous. Horat. Hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Propert. Nigraque funestum concinit omen avis. —— ¶ Also, sorrowful, sad, mournful. Stat. Nigra domus questu.

NIGIDIŬS, ii, m. a Pythagorean philosopher of the age of Cicero. — Hence, Nigidiānus, a, um, adj. of Nigidius. Gell.

NIGINA, æ, f. a plant. Plin.

NIGIR. Same as Nigris.

NIGRĒDŌ (niger), inis, f. blackness, a black color. Apul.

NIGRĔŌ (Id.), es, grui, n. 2. to be dark or black, μελαίνομαι. Pacuv.

NIGRĒSCŌ (nigreo), is, grui, n. 3. to grow black, become dark, μελαίνομαι. Virg.

NIGRICŌ (niger), as, n. 1. to be blackish. Plin. Color nigricans.

NIGRICŎLŎR (niger & color), ōris, adj. of a black color. Solin.

NIGRIFICŌ (niger & facio), as, a. 1. to make black, blacken. Marcel. Empir.

NIGRIS, is, m. the Niger, a river in the interior of Africa, now called Joliba. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Nigritæ, ārum, m. the dwellers about the Niger.

NIGRITIA, æ, **NIGRITIES**, ēi, and **NIGRITŪDŌ** (niger), inis, f. blackness, duskiness, μελανία. Plin. Nigritiam capilli affert. Cels. Sin autem nigrities est, &c. Plin. Nulla apparet nigritudo in rostro.

NIGRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to be black. Lucret. Aut ea, quæ nigrant, nigro de semine nata. Virg. Nigrantes juvencos. Id. Nigrantem Ægida concuteret. —— ¶ Also, activ. to make black or livid. Stat. Nigrasset planctu lacertos.

NIGRŎR (Id.), ōris, m. blackness, darkness. Pacuv. ap. Cic. Noctis nigror. Cels. Nigrorem in ulceribus excitat. Lucret. Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore.

NIHIL (by apocope for nihilum), n. indeclin. nothing, nought, οὐδέν. Cic. Nihil ergo agebat. Id. Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agricultura melius, none is better. Id. Nihil rei, nothing. Id. Nihil mali, no evil. Id. Nihil honestum, nihil forte. Id. Aliud de republ. nihil loquebantur Nepos. Nihil illo fuisse excellentius, h. e. neminem. So, Id. Qua pugna nihil est nobilius, h. e. nulla pugna. Cic. Si nihil tale metuamus, h. e. nullam rem talem. Id. Nihil quicquam egregium. —— ¶ And absol. in nothing, not a whit, not. Cic. Græciæ nihil cedimus, h. e. nulla in re. Terent. Nihil opus est, there is no necessity. Cic. Beneficio nihil utitur, makes no use of. —— ¶ The double nec or neque follows nihil, without destroying the negation. Cic. Nihil nec subterfugere, nec obscurare. —— ¶ Nihil non, every thing. Cic. Nihil non ad rationem dirigebat. Id. Nihil mali non inest, every evil. —— ¶ Non nihil, something. Cic. Non nihil est profectum. So, Terent. Haud nihil. Nepos. Non nihil temporis tribuit litteris. —— ¶ Nihil nisi, aliud nisi, quam præter, præterquam, nothing else than, nothing but, &c. Terent. Nihil nisi sapientia es. Cic. Amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, is nothing else but. Id. Nihil aliud dicam, nisi verebor, I shall say nothing more, except that I shall fear, &c. Id. Ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet. Id. Nihil tibi deest præter voluntatem, you want nothing but the will. Id. Nihil præterquam, only. Liv. Nihil præterquam vigilatum est, they did nothing but watch. Sueton. Mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur. —— ¶ Also, followed by quin, quominus. Cic. Nihil prætermisi, quin Pompeium avocarem, I have omitted nothing that might separate. Liv. Nihil moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam. Cels. Nihil facere oportet, quo minus exeat. —— ¶ Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, there is no reason why. Cic. Epistolæ quod respondeam, nihil est, I have no answer to make. Id. Nihil est, quod extimescas, you need not fear. So, Id. Nihil est cur gestias. Id. Nihil excogitem, quamobrem necesse sit? is there nothing that I can contrive, so that? —— ¶ Nihil ad me, sc. pertinet. Cic. Nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, is no concern of mine, does not concern me. So, Terent. Nihil ad me attinet. — Nihil ad, also, signifies nothing in comparison with. Cic. Nihil ad Cœlium. —— ¶ Nihil minus, nothing less so, nothing further from the truth. Cic. Cadit ergo in virum bonum, fallere? nihil minus. —— ¶ Nihil dum, and nihildum, nothing as yet. Cic. Quamquam nihil dum audieramus. —— ¶ Nihil, to no purpose, in vain. Plaut. Hanc quidem ni-

hil tu amassis. *Terent.* Nihil agis, *for no reason.* *Cic.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, &c. *Liv.* Nihil aliud (*sc.* agere) quam, *for no other reason than.* —— ¶ Nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him.* *Ovid.* Nil mihi vobiscum est. *Terent.* Tecum nihil rei nobis est, *I have no concern with you.* —— ¶ Nihil es, *you have no weight, are nothing worth.* *Cic.* Te nihil esse cognoscĕres. *Id.* Nos plane nihil sumus. —— ¶ Also, *worthless, insignificant.* *Cic.* Aliquem nihil putare, *to despise.* *Id.* Nihil hominis est, *a worthless fellow.* —— ¶ *Nihil*, for *nullum.* *Symmach.* Nihil negotium. —— ¶ Also, with *nemo*, for *aliquid.* *Pandect.* Nemine nihil faciente.

NIHIL DUM. See *Nihil.*

NIHILŌMINŬS. See *Nihilum.*

NIHILUM (ne & hilum), i, n. *nothing, nought,* οὐδέν. *Lucret.* Nil posse creari de nihilo. *Cic.* Erit aliquid, quod ex nihilo oriatur. *Id.* Ut de nihilo quippiam fiat. *Id.* Interire in nihilum, *to perish.* *Id.* Ad nihilum venire. *Id.* Ad nihilum recidere. *Liv.* Ad nihilum redigere, *to destroy.* *Cic.* Pro nihilo esse, *to be worthless.* *Id.* Quam mihi ista pro nihilo! *Id.* Aliquid pro nihilo putare, *to account as nothing.* *Id.* Pro nihilo ducere. *Liv.* habere. —— ¶ Also, *not.* *Horat.* Nihilum metuenda timere. *Liv.* Nihilum distabit. —— ¶ *Nihili*, absol. *of no worth or value.* *Varr.* Homo nihili, *Plaut.* Bestia nihili. *Id.* Unde is nihili? *that good-for-nothing fellow.* *Terent.* Pater nihili pendit. *Plaut.* Homo nihili factus, *h. e.* castratus. Also, Nihilo æstimare, *for* nihili. *Cic.* Quia sit non nihilo æstimandum. —— ¶ De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause or reason.* *Liv.* De nihilo hospites corripi. *Id.* Non de nihilo, *not without reason.* *Terent.* Non hoc de nihilo est, quod, *it is not for nothing; it is on no trifling account.* *Plaut.* De nihilo illi est irasci, *it is vain, useless.* —— ¶ *Abl.* Nihilo, *in nothing, by nothing,* with comparatives, &c. *Cic.* Benevolentior tibi nihilo sum factus, *not a whit the less affectionate.* *Id.* Nihilo te majore in discrimine esse, *in no greater.* *Terent.* Nihilo plus. *Id.* secius. *Liv.* segnius. *Plaut.* Quatuor: nihilo minus, *no less.* —— ¶ Nihilo minus, *or* nihilominus, *not a whit the less, no less, notwithstanding, nevertheless,* οὐδὲν ἧττον. *Cic.* Capessentibus rempubl. nihilo minus quam philosophis, despicientia adhibenda sit rerum humanarum. *Plin. Ep.* Ac nihilo minus, immo tanto magis conducit. *Cic.* Minus dolendum fuit, sed puniendum certe nihilominus. *Terent.* Phædriæ nihilo minus amicum esse, quam Antiphoni. *Lucret.* Nihilo minus, ac manus et pes. *Plaut.* (who omits *minus*). Nihilo ego quam nunc tu, amata sum. But *Terent.* Minus nihilo, *less than nothing.* —— ¶ Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise.* *Terent.* Ego isti nihilo sum aliter, ac fui. —— ¶ For *nihilum*, we also find *nilum.* *Lucret.*

NIL (contr. for nihil), *nothing, nought,* οὐδέν. *Pers.* Tam nil, *such a trifle.* *Lucret.* Nil opus est verbis, *no need.*

NILIACŬS. See *Nilus.*

NILICŎLA (Nilus & colo), æ, m. *a dweller near the Nile, an Egyptian.* *Prudent.*

NILIGĔNA (Nilus & gigno), æ, m. and f. *one born near the Nile, an Egyptian.* *Macrob.*

NILIŎS (νείλιος), i, f. *a gem like a topaz, perhaps jasper.* *Plin.*

NILŌTIS (Νειλῶτις), idis, adj. femin. *Egyptian.* *Martial.* tunica.

NILUM, contr. for nihilum. *Lucret.*

NILŬS, i, m. Νεῖλος, *a river of Egypt, which country it annually overflowed.* — Hence, Nilĭăcŭs, and Nilōtĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *of the Nile, Egyptian.* *Mart.* Niliaca fera, *the crocodile.* *Ovid.* Juvenca, *h. e. Isis.* *Martial.* Nilotica rura. —— ¶ Also, *a canal, aqueduct.* *Cic.* Ductus aquarum, quos nilos vocant.

NIMBĀTŬS (nimbus), a, um, adj. *wearing a forehead-cloth or frontlet.* *Plaut.*

NIMBIFĔR (nimbus & fero), ra, rum, adj. *bringing clouds or storms.* *Avien.* Nimbiferas nubes. *Ovid.* Nimbifero vindicis igne.

NIMBŌSŬS (nimbus), a, um, adj. *cloudy, tempestuous, stormy.* *Virg.* Nimbosa cacumina montis. *Id.* Nimbosus Orion. *Ovid.* Nimboso tumuerunt æquora vento. *Lucan.* Nimbosus aer.

NIMBŬS (unc.), i, m. *a violent storm of rain, sudden shower,* ὄμβρία. *Virg.* Nigrans commixta grandine nimbus. *Cic.* Terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis. *Ovid.* Densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi. *Liv.* Nimbus effusus. And, in general, *rain, rain-water.* *Plin.* Silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta. *Petron.* Nimbi ligati, *ice.* —— ¶ Also, *a shower,* h. e. *a great number of things falling like rain.* *Flor.* Ingenti lapidum nimbo classem operuerunt, *a shower of stones.* *Lucan.* Telorum nimbus. —— ¶ Also, *a rain-cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud.* *Virg.* Involvere diem nimbi. *Liv.* Denso regem operuit nimbo. Likewise, *a bright cloud or light accompanying the appearance of the gods on earth.* *Virg.* Nimbo succincta. *Id.* Pallas nimbo effulgens. Hence, in later writers, *the glory round the head of holy persons, saints,* &c. *Isidor.* —— ¶ Figur. *a confused mass like a cloud.* *Virg.* Nimbus arenæ, *a cloud of sand.* *Id.* Insequitur nimbus peditum. *Id.* Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *smoke.* —— ¶ Also, *a storm of wind, wind.* *Virg.* Nimborum in patriam, loca feta furentibus austris, Æoliam venit. —— ¶ Also, *a storm, tempest.* *Cic.* And, figur. *a sudden calamity.* *Id.* Hunc nimbum cito transisse lætor. —— ¶ Also, *cloth embroidered with gold, worn by women to make the forehead appear less; a forehead-cloth, frontlet.* *Isidor.* —— ¶ Also, *a vessel with several mouths, from which perfumes were sprinkled.* *Martial.*

NIMIĒ (nimius), adv. *too much, excessively.* *Capitol.* Nimie aliquid facere. —— ¶ Also, *very much, very.* *Pallad.* In locis nimie frigidis.

NIMIĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *superfluity, redundance.* *Colum.*

NIMIO. See *Nimius.*

NIMIŎPĔRĔ, or NIMIŎ ŎPĔRĔ, adv. *too much, excessively.* *Cic.* Quos ædificia magnifica nimiopere delectant.

NIMIRUM (ne & mirum), adverb, *truly, doubtless, surely, certainly,* δήπου, δήπουθεν. *Terent.* Nimirum dabit mihi magnum malum. *Cic.* Sed nimirum majus est hoc quiddam, quam homines opinantur. — Ironically, *Liv.* Aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, *forsooth.*

NIMIS, adverb, *too much, over much, too, extremely, exceedingly, beyond measure,* σφόδρα, ἄγαν. *Terent.* Ne quid nimis. *Cic.* Nec nimis valde, nec nimis sæpe, *too much, nor too often.* *Terent.* Nimis graviter. *Nep.* In labore remissus nimis. *Plin. Paneg.* Nimis dixi. *Terent.* Nimis me indulgeo. *Cic.* Nimis multa de me. With the *genit.* *Cic.* Nimis insidiarum, *too many arts.* *Ovid.* Lucis nimis. —— ¶ Also, *much, very much, very, greatly,* λίαν. *Terent.* Nunc nimis vellem. *Plaut.* Nimis id genus ego odi male. *Id.* Nimis pulcris armis prædita. *Plaut.* Nimis quam formido. —— ¶ Preceded by a negative, *not very, not too much.* *Cæs.* Locus præsidio non nimis firmo tenebatur. *Liv.* Haud nimis amplum.

NIMIUM (nimius), adv. *too much, too.* *Cic.* Nimium diu, *too long.* *Terent.* Nimium parce, *too frugally.* *Cic.* Verba nimium redundantia. *Id.* Tempus nimium longum. *Id.* Nimium multi, *too many.* *Tibull.* Iratus nimium. *Virg.* Nimium ne crede colori. *Cic.* Nimium dixisse videor. —— ¶ Also, *much, very much, greatly, exceedingly.* *Terent.* Nimium vellem. *Plaut.* Homo nimium lepidus. *Id.* Nimium lubenter, *very willingly.* —— ¶ Nimium quantum, *very much indeed, as much as can be.* *Cic.* Differt inter honestum et turpe, nimium quantum. *Id.* Sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, *are exceedingly efficacious.* So, *Plaut.* Nimium quam es barbarus. —— ¶ Non nimium, *not much, not overmuch.* *Cic.* Illud non nimium probo.

NIMIŬS (nimis), a, um, adj. *too much, too great, excessive, above measure, superfluous,* ὁ ἄγαν, περισσός. *Cic.* Mediocritas inter nimium et parum. *Id.* Ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. *Cæs.* Nimia pertinacia. *Cic.* Vitem coercet ne nimia fundatur. *Ovid.* Et modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber. *Quintil.* Indecorum est omne nimium, *excess.* *Martial.* Prometheus assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *h. e.* nimis feraci. —— ¶ Also, *immoderate in the use of, intemperate, lavish.* *Cic.* In honoribus decernendis nimius. *Tacit.* Rebus secundis nimii, *too much elated.* *Horat.* Nimius mero, *immoderate in drinking.* *Tacit.* sermonis. —— ¶ Also, *too mighty, powerful.* *Vellei.* Esse Pompeium nimium jam liberæ reipubl. *Flor.* Jam nimius et potens altero tribunatu. *Tacit.* Legio legatis quoque consularibus nimia ac formidolosa erat. —— ¶ Also, *very much, very great.* *Plaut.* Homo nimia pulcritudine. *Id.* Nimia memoras mira, *very strange things.* *Martial.* Nimio madidus amomo. —— ¶ The ablat. *nimio* is used adverb. *Plaut.* Nimio magnus. *Id.* Nimio mavolo. *Id.* Nimio melius, *much, by far.* *Plin.* Nimio validius, *much too strong.* *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Te nimio plus diligo, *more than I can express.* *Ovid.* Nimio plus est, *it is too much.* *Horat.* Ne doleas plus nimio, *more than is right, immoderately.* —— ¶ See *Nimium.*

NINGŎ, or NINGUŎ (νίγγω), nxi, n. 3. *to snow,* νίφω. *Virg.* Interea toto non secius aere ningit. — *Passive.* impersn. *Apul.* Illud spatium, qua ningitur. — Figur. *Lucret.* Ninguntque rosarum floribus, *scatter like snow.*

NINGŎR (ningo), ŏris, m. *a fall of snow.* *Apul.*

NINGUIDŬS (ninguis), a, um, adj. *snowy, covered with snow.* *Auson.* Juga ninguida Pyrenæi. —— ¶ *Falling like snow.* *Prudent.* Cibus ninguidus, *h. e. the manna of the Hebrews.*

NINGUIS, is, f. the same as *Nix.* *Lucret.* Albas decedere ningues.

NINGUO. See *Ningo.*

NINIVĒ, or NINĔVĒ, es, f. *a town of Assyria;* also called *Ninus.* Whence, Ninivītæ, ārum, *the inhabitants of Nineve.* *Prudent.*

NINŬS, i, m. *Ninus, king of Assyria, and husband of Semiramis.* —— ¶ Also, f. *Nineve.* *Plin.*

NIŎBĒ, ēs, and NIŎBA, æ, f. Νιόβη, *Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona, and Niobe herself was changed into stone.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Nĭŏbēŭs, or Nĭŏbēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Niobe.* *Horat.* Proles Niobæa.

NIPHĀTĒS, æ, m. Νιφάτης, *a mountain of Armenia.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Armenia.* *Lucan.*

NIPTRA (νίπτρα), ōrum, n. *basins.* Thus *a comedy of Pacuvius* is called. *Cic.*

NIREUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Νιρεύς, *son of Charopus, and the handsomest man in the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.* *Horat.* Formaque vincas Nirea.

NISÆUS. See *Nisus.*

NISĒIS (Nisus), idis, f. *a daughter of Nisus,* h. e. *Scylla.* *Ovid.*

NISI (ne & si), conj. *if not, unless,* εἰ μή. *Cic.* Nisi ego insanio. *Cæs.* Ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset. *Cic.* Quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset. So, *nisi si.* *Ovid.* Nisi si manifesta negemus. *Cic.* Noli putare, me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit. *Id.* Nisi vero si quis est, qui, &c. —— ¶ Nisi quid, *for* nisi forte, *unless perhaps.* *Cic.* Nisi quid me Etesiæ morabuntur. —— ¶ Also, *except, save only.* *Cic.* Quod inter omnes constat, nisi inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniunt, insanissemus. *Id.* Quid aliud expectamus nisi. *Id.* Nihil aliud nisi. *Ovid.* Si aliquid nisi nomina, restat. *Cic.* Non nisi, *only.* *Id.* Nisi quod, *except that.* So, *Sueton.* Nisi ut, and, *Terent.* Nisi quia. —— ¶ Also, *but, and yet, however, only.* *Cic.* De re nihil possum judicare: nisi illud mihi certe persuadeo. *Terent.* Nondum scio: nisi sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet. *Id.* Nisi, quidquid est volo scire. —— ¶ Also, *but,*

in the sense of opposition, contradiction. *Plaut.* Ei liberorum, nisi divitiæ, nihil erat. —— ¶ Also, for *non nisi*. *Liv.* Spem nisi in virtute haberent. —— ¶ Also, *than if*. *Liv.* Non aliter, nisi.

NISIĂDĔS, um, plur. f. *of Megara in Sicily, Sicilian; because Megara was a colony from the Grecian city of the same name, of which Nisus was king.* *Ovid.* Nisiades matres.

NISŬS, i, m. *a hawk, falcon.* *Virg.* Apparet liquido sublimis in aere nisus. —— ¶ Also, *a king of Megara, and father of Scylla; the latter cut off her father's purple hair, upon which the safety of the state depended, and gave it to his enemy Minos; upon which Nisus was changed into a hawk, and Scylla into a bird of prey, called ciris.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Nisæŭs, and Nisēĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nisus.* *Ovid.* Niseia virgo, *Scylla.* *Id.* Nisæi canes, *h. e. of the sea-monster Scylla* (who is here confounded with the daughter of Nisus. See *Scylla.*)

NISŬS, a, um. See *Nitor.*

NISŬS, and NIXŬS (nitor), us, m. *a step, tread.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* Pedetentim, et sedato nisu. *Virg.* Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus, *a firm posture.* —— ¶ Also, *a flight.* *Virg.* Rapido nisu. *Horat.* In solitos docuere nisus. *Cic.* Astra nixu suo conglobata, *course.* —— ¶ Also, *effort, endeavor, pains.* *Quintil.* Ad summum pervenit non nixu, sed impetu. —— ¶ Also, *travail, labor of childbirth.* *Ovid.* Hunc maturis nisibus edidit.

NITĔDŬLĂ (diminut. from nitela), æ, f. perhaps, *a field-mouse, shrew-mouse.* *Cic.*

NITĔFĂCIŌ (niteo & facio), is, a. 3. *to brighten.* *Gell.* Ventus mare nitefacit. *Juvenc.* Crinem nitefactus olivo.

NITĔLĂ (niteo), æ, f. *brightness, splendor.* *Solin.* Armorum nitela. —— ¶ Also, *that which makes glittering or brilliant.* *Apul.* Nitelas oris ex Arabicis frugibus, *h. e. tooth-powder* —— ¶ Also, *a bright particle, grain.* *Solin.* Niteias pulveris.

NĪTĒLĂ (nitor), æ, f. perhaps, *a field-mouse or squirrel.* *Plin.*

NITĒLĪNŬS (nitela), a, um. adj. *of the field-mouse or squirrel, of the color of the same.* *Plin.*

NITĔNS, entis, particip. from niteo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *shining, bright, splendid.* *Tibull.* Lucifer nitens. *Liv.* Arma nitentia. *Virg.* Lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes. *Horat.* Nitentes Malobathro capillos. *Ovid.* Tyrioque nitentior ostro. *Virg.* Nitens taurus, *sleek.* —— ¶ Also, *fair, beautiful.* *Catull.* Uxor ore floridulo nitens. *Id.* Desiderio meo nitenti, *h. e.* puellæ meæ formosæ. *Ovid.* Nitentior femina. *Id.* Herba nitens. *Cic.* Nitens oratio.

NITĔNS, entis, particip. from nitor.

NITĔŌ, es, tui, n. 2. *to shine, look bright, glisten, glitter,* στίλβω, *ἀγλαΐζομαι, ἀνθέω.* *Ovid.* Æra nitent usu. *Cic.* Qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpura. *Lucret.* Nitet diffuso lumine cælum. *Tibull.* Ex humero Pelopis non nituisset ebur. *Ovid.* mille colores. —— ¶ Also, *to be brilliant, beautiful, illustrious.* *Liv.* Homo nitens gloria. *Horat.* Miseri, quibus intentata nites! *shine in all your beauty, look beautiful.* *Cic.* Nituerunt oratores, *were distinguished as orators.* *Id.* Quam niteat oratio. —— ¶ Also, *to flourish, thrive, be in good condition.* *Virg.* Campos nitentes. *Ovid.* Herba nitens. *Plin.* In bona regione bene nitent, *they are in good keep, look well, look fat and well grown.* *Phædr.* Unde sic, quæso, nites? *look so fat, sleek?* *Cic.* Vectigal in pace niteat, *h. e. abound.* *Tibull.* Cum magnis opibus, domus alta niteret.

NITĔSCŌ (niteo), is, n. 3. *to begin to shine, to shine, be bright,* ἀγλαΐζομαι. *Cic.* Exiguo candore nitescit. *Virg.* Juventus oleo perfusa nitescit. *Plin.* Nitescente nova luna. —— ¶ Also, *to look fat, sleek, to thrive.* *Plin.* *Ep.* Armenta tempore verno nitescunt. *Plin.* Rastris nitescit, *grows rank.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to be cultivated, adorned.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ingenio, doctrina, præceptione natura nitescit. —— ¶ Also, *to become illustrious.* *Tacit.* Eloquentiæ gloria nitescere.

NITĬBUNDŬS (nitor), a, um, adj. *leaning against, supported by, depending upon.* *Gell.* Mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundos, *h. e.* nitentes, contendentes. *Solin.* Elephanti pondere nitibundo attritos necant angues, *by the pressure of their weight.*

NITĬDĒ (nitidus), adv. *clearly, brightly, splendidly.* *Plaut.* Ut nitide nitet! *Id.* Cœnare nitide, *elegantly.*

NITĬDIUSCŬLĒ (nitidiusculus), adv. *somewhat elegantly, neatly,* διειδῶς. *Plaut.*

NITĬDIUSCŬLŬS (nitidius), a, um, adj. *somewhat more shining, or somewhat shining.* *Plaut.* Nitidiusculum caput.

NITĬDŌ (nitidus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make bright,* ἀγλαΐζω. *Colum.* Ferramenta detersa nitidantur. —— ¶ Also, *to bathe.* *Enn.* corpora.

NITĬDŬLŬS (nitidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat shining.* *Sulpic. Sever.*

NITĬDŬS (niteo), a, um, adj. *bright, shining, clear, glittering,* ἀγλαός, λαμπρός. *Virg.* Sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit. *Ovid.* Aries nitidissimus auro. *Id.* Ebur nitidum. *Virg.* Nitidus juventa. *Id.* Nitida cæsaries. *Val. Flacc.* Nitidus æther, *pure, serene.* *Id.* fons, *clear, limpid.* *Quintil.* Nitida et curata vox. *Ovid.* Coma nitidissima nardo. *Id.* Si bene floruerint oleæ, nitidissimus annus, *rich in oil.* *Martial.* Nitidæ palæstræ. —— ¶ Also, *spruce, neat, trim, well dressed, clean, elegant.* *Cic.* Quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis. *Plaut.* Nimis nitida femina. *Id.* Aliquanto facias rectius, si nitidior sis filiæ nuptiis, *a little better dressed.* —— ¶ Also, *fat, plump, in good keep, well fed, sleek.* *Horat.* Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, *plump and sleek.* *Liv.* Robur plenius nitidiusque. *Nep.* Jumenta nitida. (See *Niteo.*) —— ¶ Also, *rich, fertile, highly cultivated.* *Cic.* Campos collesque nitidissimos. *Lucret.* Nitidæ fruges. *Horat.* Nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *h. e. sumptuous.* —— ¶ Also, *cultivated, polished, refined.* *Horat.* Ex nitido fit rusticus. *Plin.* Nitidioris vitæ instrumenta —— ¶ Also, *elegant, ornamental.* *Cic.* Nitidum quoddam genus verborum. *Id.* Verba nitidiora. *Quintil.* Isocrates nitidus et comptus, *neat, elegant.*

NITIOBRIGES, um, m. *a people in Aquitania.* *Cæs.*

NITŎR (niteo), ōris, m. *brightness, splendor, sheen,* στίλβη, ἀγλαΐα. *Catull.* Solis nitor. *Lucret.* Nitor exoriens auroræ. *Ovid.* Nitor diurnus, *h. e.* lux diei. *Id.* argenti et auri. *Plin.* eboris. *Id.* marmorum. *Lucret.* herbarum viridis. —— ¶ Also, *beauty, elegance.* *Horat.* Urit me Glyceræ nitor. *Plin.* Nitor cutis. —— ¶ Also, *color.* *Lucret.* Omnia principiorum formamenta queunt in quovis esse nitore. *Propert.* Externo tincta nitore. —— ¶ Also, *sleekness, plumpness.* (See *Niteo*, and *Nitidus.*) *Terent.* Qui nitor corporis? *Plin.* Apum sanitas hilaritate et nitore æstimatur. — Also, *neatness of dress, elegance of living.* *Cic.* Si quem offendit splendor, si nitor. *Plin.* *Ep.* Cui ratio civilium officiorum necessitatem quandam nitoris imponit. —— ¶ And, figur. *excellence, nobleness.* *Ovid.* Nitor generis, *nobility of birth.* *Id.* Rerum gravitasque, nitorque, *the splendor and nobleness of the undertaking.* —— ¶ Also, *munificence, liberality.* *Stat.* Testis ad huc largi nitor inde assuetus Hetrusci. —— ¶ Also, *beauty of style, gracefulness, elegance.* *Cic.* Orationis nitor. *Ovid.* Eloquii nitor ille domesticus. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* Summus nitor et cultus verborum. *Quintil.* In digressionibus historico nonnunquam nitore usi. —— ¶ *Nitor* and *splendor* are distinguished by *Plin.* Nitor verius, quam splendor (consequently the latter expresses more than the former).

NĪTŎR (unc.), ĕris, sus and xus sum, dep. 3. *to strive, labor, endeavor strenuously, attempt, exert one's self,* πειρῶμαι. *Cic.* Tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur. *Sallust.* Nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur. *Id.* Contra eos summa ope nitebatur. *Nep.* Nitebatur, ut castra fierent. *Id.* Ut patriam recuperare niterentur. *Cic.* Nitamur nihil posse percipi, *let us insist upon this.* *Sallust.* Pro libertate summa ope niti. —— ¶ Also, *to be in labor, bring forth.* *Plin.* Gravidas postea niti. —— ¶ Also, *to make one's way with an effort, tend vigorously towards, move forwards, advance, rise, mount.* *Cic.* Simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur. *Plin.* Aquæ in interiora nituntur. *Ovid.* Aves motis nituntur in aera pennis. *Id.* Nitor in adversum. *Virg.* Ad sidera raptim vi propria nituntur. *Quintil.* Niti ad summa. *Ovid.* Nitimur in vetitum semper. *Cic.* Ad gloriam niti. *Virg.* Posteque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, *h. e.* ascendunt. *Lucan.* Miles rupes oneratus in altas nititur, *climbs.* *Pacuv.* Ardua per loca nititur. —— ¶ Also, *to lean upon, rest upon, be supported by.* *Virg.* Juvenis qui nititur hasta. *Id.* Paribus nitens alis, *poised.* *Cic.* Ut stirpibus suis nitatur. *Virg.* Humi nitens, *treading upon.* *Liv.* Genibus niti, *to kneel.* *Ovid.* cubito, *rest on his elbow.* — And, figur. *to depend upon, rely upon, trust to.* *Cic.* Ea, in quibus causa nititur. *Id.* Cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis. *Id.* Spe nitemur, *will trust to or confide in.*

NITRĀRIĂ (nitrum), æ, f. *a place where saltpetre is found or made.* *Plin.*

NITRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *impregnated with nitre, or saltpetre.* *Martial.* aqua.

NITRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *nitrous, containing saltpetre.* *Plin.* Lacus est nitrosus. *Id.* Aquæ nitrosæ.

NITRUM (νίτρον), i, n. *nitre, saltpetre;* but the term is loosely applied to several other salts. *Plin.*

NIVĀLIS (nix), e, adj. *snowy, containing or resembling snow.* *Liv.* Nivalis dies, *a cold, cloudy day.* *Plin.* Nivales venti. *Virg.* Equi candore nivali, *snowy whiteness.* *Val. Flacc.* Nivalis axis, *h. e. the north pole.* *Horat.* Nivali compede vinctus, *h. e. ice.* *Martial.* Nivales undæ, *h. e. water cooled with snow.* *Gell.* Aqua nivalis, *h. e. snow-water.* *Martial.* Nivale osculum, *h. e. cold.* *Virg.* Othrys nivalis, *covered with snow.* — And, figur. pure. *Prudent.* Nivali pietate nitens.

NIVĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to snow.* *Martial.* Nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which wine was made to pass, in order to temper it.*

NIVĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *cooled with snow.* *Senec.* Nivatæ potiones.

NIVE. See *Ni.*

NIVĔSCŌ (nix), is, n. 3. *to become white as snow.* *Tertull.*

NIVĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of snow, snowy,* νιφόεις. *Virg.* Aggeribus niveis informis terra. *Catul.* Niveus mons, *covered with snow.* *Martial.* Aqua nivea, *snow-water.* —— ¶ Also, *white as snow, snow-white.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Niveus candor. *Ovid.* Niveo lætus in ore rubor. *Virg.* Nivei lacerti. *Virg.* Dives pecoris nivei. *Juvenal.* Niveosque ad frena Quirites, *dressed in white.* *Senec.* Niveum lac. *Id.* Niveum flumen, *limpid.* So, *Martial.* Unda nivea.

NIVŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to snow.* *Pacuv.*

NIVŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of snow, snowy.* *Liv.* Insignis annus hieme gelida ac nivosa fuit. *Colum.* Loca nivosa. *Liv.* Nivosa grando. *Ovid.* Scythia nivosa. *Id.* Strymon nivosus.

NIX (obsol. νίψ, νιφός), nĭvis, f. *snow,* χιών. *Plin.* Nives in alto mari non cadere. *Id.* Nive jacente, *when the snow is on the ground.* *Id.* Nive liquescente. *Ovid.* Pereunt nives, *melt away.* *Virg.* Nix alta. *Lucret.* Nives gelidæ. *Horat.* duratæ gelu. *Ovid.* solutæ. — Figur. *Horat.* Capitis nives, *gray hair.* *Apul.* Eboris nive, *h. e.* candore.

NIXŌR (frequent. from nitor), āris, dep. 1 *to endeavor, strive; lean or rest upon.* *Lucret.* Adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum. *Id.* Fundamenta, qui bus nixatur vita.

NIXŬS, a, um, particip. from *Nitor*, which see. — *Ovid.* Nixi pares, *are said to be deities which rendered assistance in childbirth.*

NIXŬS, i, m. *a constellation,* *Cic.* called, also, *nixus genu* by *Ovid.* See *Engonasi.*

NIXUS, us, m. See *Nisus.*

NŌ (νέω, νάω), nas, nāvi, n. 1. *to swim, float,* νέω, νήχομαι. *Nep.* Nando in tutum pervenire. *Colum.* Nantes, sc. bestiæ, *aquatic animals.* *Ovid.* Nat lu-

pus inter oves. Tibull. In liquida nat tibi linter aqua. Ovid. Levis insula nabat. Id. Piger ad nandum Id. Ars nandi. —— ¶ Also, to sail. Catull. Per medium classi navit Athon. —— ¶ Also, to undulate, fluctuate. Catull. Undæ nantes luce refulgent. —— ¶ Also, to fly. Virg. Nare (apes) per æstatem liquidam. —— ¶ Also, to swim, as the eyes of one drunk. Lucret. Oculi nant.

NŎBĬLIS (for gnobilis, from γνόω, γνῶμι), e, adj. known, well-known, noted, notorious, γνωτός. Plaut. Neque his unquam nobilis fui. Liv. Nobilissimæ inimicitiæ. Tacit. Addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, evident. —— ¶ Also, famous, remarkable, illustrious, glorious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished, λόγιμος, ἐπίσημος. Cic. Magnus et nobilis rhetor. Id. Nobilis taurus, far-famed. Id. Illustre et nobile municipium. Id. Oppidum clarum, et nobile. Id. Ex doctrina nobilis et clarus. Ovid. Nobilis ære Corinthus. Cic. Gladiatorum par nobilissimum. Liv. Scortum nobile. Ovid. Nobile crimen. Horat. Superare pugnis nobilem. Cic. Nobilis oratio. Martial. Nobiles libelli. Horat. Palma nobilis. Id. Catonis nobile letum. Cic. Tres nobilissimi fundi. Vellei. Medendis corporibus nobiles. —— ¶ Also, noble, high-born, of high birth, sprung from illustrious ancestors, εὐγενής, εὐπάτωρ. In Rome, no one was called nobilis, unless of a family which had borne some curule magistracy, h. e. consulship, prætorship, censorship or curule ædileship. Cic. Homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles. Id. Nobili genere nati. — And, absol. a nobleman. Plin. Ep. Nobiles nostri, our nobles; our nobility. Liv. Nobilis Carthaginiensis. —— ¶ Under the emperors, Nobilis and Nobilissimus became a title of the imperial family. And this dignity or title was called Nobilissimatus. Cod. Theod.

NŎBĬLĬTAS (nobilis), ātis, f. fame, reputation, renown, γνώρισμα. Cic. Prædicationem nobilitatemque fugere. —— ¶ Also, excellence, worth, nobleness, τιμιότης. Cic. Cum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret. Ovid. Eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest. Plin. Lilium rosæ nobilitate proximum est, ranks next to the rose. Id. Nobilitatem columbarum. —— ¶ Also, high birth, nobility, εὐγένεια. (See Nobilis.) Cic. Ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam. Ovid. Nobilitas ingeminata. Juvenal. Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus, Virtue alone is true nobility. —— ¶ Also, the nobles; the nobility, noblesse; the Patricians. Cic. Nobilitatis fautor. Cæs. Nobilitas omnis interiit. Liv. Nobilitas rempubl. deseruerat. And, plur. Tacit. Nobilitatibus externis mitis, foreign princes. —— ¶ Also, spirit, greatness of soul, magnanimity. Tacit. Nobilitate ingenita. Plaut. Animo eram ferocior; eam nobilitatem amittendam video.

NŎBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. nobly, famously, remarkably, excellently, splendidly. Plin. Argentum cælavit nobiliter. Epit. Liv. Nobilissime. Sidon. Nobilius.

NŎBĬLĬTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make famous or notorious, make known or renowned, γνωρίζω, λαμπρύνω. Cic. Poetæ post mortem nobilitari volunt. Liv. Illam famam admiratio viri nobilitavit. Id. Rem nobilitare. — And in a bad sense. Terent. adolescentulum flagitiis, make scandalous. —— ¶ Also, to render excellent, ennoble. Pallad.

NOBISCUM. See Ego.

NŎCĔNS, entis, particip. from noceo. —— ¶ Also, adj. hurtful, harmful, pernicious, destructive, baneful, βλαπτικός. Horat. Cicutis allium nocentius. Cic. Vites a caulibus, ut a nocentibus, refugere dicuntur. —— ¶ Also, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal, guilty, κακοποιός. Cic. Nocentem et nefarium, impiumque defendere. Id. In hac libidine hominum nocentissimorum. Id. Nocentissimæ victoriæ. Quintil. Nocentissimi mores, depraved. Juvenal. Se judice nemo nocens absolvitur. —— ¶ Nocens and innocens refer to guilt or innocence in a particular case; noxius and innoxius, to the general character: sons (opp. insons) refers more particularly to one judicially or morally condemned for crime.

NŎCENTĔR (nocens), adv. in a hurtful manner, hurtfully, mischievously. Colum.

NŎCENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. guilt, criminalness. Tertull. Deus nocentiæ judex.

NŎCĔŌ (from the Syriac), es, cui, cĭtum, a. 2. to hurt, injure, harm, do harm or mischief, βλάπτω. Cic. Ut declinet ea, quæ nocitura videantur, hurtful. Id. Arma ad nocendum, offensive. Id. Non licet nocere alteri. Liv. Nocere noxam, to commit a bad action, crime. Vitruv. Larix a tinea non nocetur. And pass. impersonn. Cæs. Ipsi nihil nocitum iri. Cic. Ut necui noceatur.

NŎCĪVŬS (noceo), va, vum, adj. hurtful, harmful, injurious. Plin. Pecori nocivam. Phædr. Et sibi nocivum concitant periculum.

NŎCTĔSCŌ (nox), is, n. 3. to draw towards night, to become dark. Fur. ap. Gell.

NŎCTĬCŎLĂ (nox & colo), æ, m. Prudent. Indus nocticola, h. e. who prefers the night on account of its coolness.

NŎCTĬCŎLŌR (nox & color), ōris, adj. black, sable, dark, gloomy. Auson.

NŎCTĬFĔR (nox & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bringing on the night. Catull. (absol.) Noctifer, the evening-star.

NŎCTĬLŪCĂ (nox & luceo), æ, f. the moon. Horat. —— ¶ Also, a lamp. Varr.

NŎCTĬVĂGŬS (nox & vagus), a, um, adj. wandering in the night. Virg. Curru noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum. Lucret. Noctivagæ faces cæli. Val. Flacc. Noctivagum iter.

NŎCTĬVĬDŬS (nox & video), a, um, adj. seeing by night. Martian. Capell. Noctivida ales, the owl.

NŎCTŪ (nox), f. ablat. by night, in the night-time, νύκτωρ, διὰ νυκτός. Cæs. Non nunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu. Plaut. Noctu hac somniavi.

NŎCTŪĂ (noctu), æ, f. an owl, owlet, madgehowlet, γλαύξ. Plin. and Virg.

NŎCTŪĂBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. travelling by night. Cic.

NŎCTŬĪNŬS (noctua), a, um, adj. of an owl. Plaut. Noctuini oculi.

NŎCTURNĀLIS (nocturnus), e, adj. nocturnal. Sidon.

NŎCTURNŬS (noctu), a, um, adj. of night, nocturnal, νύκτιος, νυκτερινός. Cic. Decem horis nocturnis. Id. Labores nocturnos suscipere. Id. Nocturnum furem impune interficere. Id. præsidium. Id. Nocturna sacra. Horat. somnia. Plaut. Nocturna ora, fit to be seen only by night; ugly, hateful. Virg. Lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, by night, in the night. — Hence, Nocturnus, i, m. the god of night. Plaut.

NŎCTŪVĬGĬLŬS (noctu & vigilo), a, um, adj. that watches by night. Plaut.

NŎCŬŬS (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful, harmful, βλαβερός. Ovid.

NŌDĀTĬŌ (nodo), ōnis, f. knottiness, nodosity. Vitruv.

NODIA, æ, f. the herb mulary. Plin.

NŌDŌ (nodus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fill with knots. Plin. Ferula geniculatis nodata scaphis, knotty. — And figur. Stat. Rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, eddying. —— ¶ Also, to tie, or bind in a knot. Virg. Crines nodantur. Ovid. Collum laqueo nodatus ab arcto.

NŌDŌSĬTĀS (nodosus), ātis, f. knottiness, nodosity. Augustin.

NŌDŌSŬS (nodus), a, um, adj. full of knots, knotty, knotted, ὀζώδης. Ovid. Nodoso stipite mactare aliquem. Pers. Nodosa arundo. Ovid. Nodosa lina, h. e. nets. So, Id. Nodosas plagas tendere. Lucan. Nodosa ossa frangere. Horat. chiragra. —— ¶ Figur. knotty, intricate, abstruse, difficult. Senec. Nodosa verba. Macrob. Nodosas quæstiones movere. Augustin. Nodosissimi libri. — Horat. Adde Cicutæ nodosi tabulas centum, h. e. of Cicuta, skilled in all the quirks or knotty points of the law; who perplexes and entangles his creditors by quirks of law.

NŌDŌTŬS, or **NŌDŪTŬS** (nodus), i, m. a deity who presided over corn, and brought it on as far as the knots in the stalk. Augustin.

NŌDŬLŬS (dimin. from nodus), i, m. a little knot. Plin.

NŌDŬS (unc.), i, m. a knot, tie, bond, ἅμμα. Cic. Aliquid quasi nodum vinculumque desiderant. Virg. Necte tribus nodis ternos colores. Id. Centum vinctus ahenis post tergum nodis. Petron. Cervices nodo condere, to hang himself. Ovid. Nodos manu diducere, to untie, unloose. Virg. Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, h. e. clasping him in his arms as in a knot. And figur. Cic. Nodus amicitiæ. — Also, a star, in the constellation of the Fishes, connecting them as it were together. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a girdle, belt. Virg. Nodoque sinus collecta fluentes. Martial. Ludit Acidalio nodo. Hence, Lucret. Nodus anni, the equator. —— ¶ Also, hair gathered into a knot. Martial. Rheni nodos, h. e. of the Germans. —— ¶ Also, a net. Manil. Luctantur corpora nodis. —— ¶ Also, a knotty point, difficulty, intricate matter, abstruse subject. Cic. Dum hic nodus expediatur. Id. Maximus in republica nodus est, inopia rei pecuniariæ. Juvenal. Qui juris nodos solvat, knotty points, quirks. Gell. Nodus linguæ, an impediment in the speech. Flor. Scopulus, et nodus, et mora publicæ securitatis, an impediment in the way. Virg. Pugnæ nodus, that opposes difficulties, prolongs the battle, and thus hinders the victory. —— ¶ Also, an articulation of the bones, joint. Cæs. Alces crura sine nodis, articulisque habent. Plin. Cervix articulorum nodis jungitur. — Hence, Nodi, the four points in the heavens where the seasons begin. Manil. —— ¶ Also, a knot, knur, knob in wood or plants, ὄζος. Virg., Liv. and Plin. — Hence, the knotty club (of Hercules). Senec. — And, proverb. Nodum in scirpo quærere, to seek difficulties where there are none. Terent.; or, to give one's self trouble to no purpose. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, a knot, h. e. hard substance, or hard part of a thing. In precious stones. Plin. Of metal. Id. On the body, h. e. a node, bunch, hard tumor. Id.

NŒGEŬM, i, n. an upper garment bordered with purple. Liv. Andr., and Fest.

NŎĒMĂ (νόημα), ătis, n. a thought, conceit, especially a witty one. Quintil.

NŎLĂ, æ, f. a bell, little bell. Avian. Fab. 7, 8. (But others read notam.)

NŎLĂ, æ, f. Cæl. ap. Quintil. 8, 6, 53. Quadrantariam Clytæmnestram, et in triclinio coam, in cubiculo nolam. He is speaking of Clodia, the wife of Metellus. Quintil. himself could not give the sense definitely. It is interpreted by considering coa as a word formed from coire, and nola as formed in like manner from nolle, referring to Clodia as playing the harlot in the former case, in the latter the prude.

NŌLĂ, æ, f. a town of Campania. Whence Nōlānŭs, a, um, adj. of Nola. Liv. Nolanus ager. — Absol. Nolani, orum, m. the inhabitants of Nola. Liv.

NŌLENTĬA (nolo), æ, f. nolition. Tertull.

NŌLŌ (non volo), non vis, non vult, &c. nolui, nolle, irreg. to be unwilling, ἀβουλέω, οὐ δέχομαι, οὐ θέλω. Nep. Ex istis nolo amplius, quam centum jugera. Terent. Nolo mentiare. Id. Nolo, me videat. Terent. Nolunt, ubi velis; ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. Cas. Eas res jactari nolebat. Cic. Noli putare, do not think. Id. Nolitote dubitare. Terent. Numquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides? that displeases you. So, Noli velle, for noli. Nep. Noli me velle ducere. Liv. Nolite velle experiri. — We also find a negative accompanying, without destroying the negation. Cic. Nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ. Liv. Miles nolle successum, non patribus, non consulibus. —— ¶ Nollem factum, &c. Terent. Nollem datum, I would that it had not been paid; I am sorry that, &c. Id. Nollem factum, I am sorry for it. Cic. Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum. —— ¶ Quod nolim, which I could wish might not be. Cic. Videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, ne, &c. Ovid. Cum sua, quod nolim, numina læsa videt. —— ¶ Non nolle, to be willing, have no objection. Cic. Cum se non nolle dixisset, &c. So, Id. Neque ipsi nolunt, h. e. et volunt. —— ¶ Also, not to wish well to, to be unfavor-

ditis. Cic. Cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi non sunt amici. —— ¶ Particip. Nolens, entis, *unwilling.* Flor. Aquilæ prodire nolentes.

NŌLUNTĀS (nolo), ātis, f. *unwillingness, nolition.* Enn.

NOMĀDES. See *Nomas.*

NOMÆ, arum, f. See *Nome.*

NŎMĂS (νομὰς), ădis, m. and f. *a nomad, or person who leads a wandering, instead of a fixed, life.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a Numidian.* Virg. Nomadum tyranni. —— ¶ Also, *Numidia.* Martial.

NŎMĒ (νομὴ), es, f. plur. Nomæ, *a corroding sore.* Plin. Nome intestina. Id. Curare nomas.

NŌMĔN (for gnomen, from γνόω), ĭnis, n. *a name, appellation,* ὄνομα. Cic. Nomen est, quod unicuique personæ datur, quo suo quæque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur. Id. Imponere nova novis rebus nomina. Id. Qui hæc rebus nomina posuerunt. Liv. Nomen alicui dare. Id. indere. Ovid. addere. Gell. Nomen facere alicui, *h. e.* imponere. Cas. capere, *to take.* Cic. trahere, *to derive.* So, Id. invenire, and, Id. reperire. Id. Appellare aliquem nomine, *by name.* Virg. Nomine quemque vocans. Id. Morientem nomine clamat. Tacit. Ciere nomina singulorum. Cic. Cui saltationi Titius nomen est. Id. Eique morbo nomen est avaritia. Id. Cantus, cui nomen neniæ, *which they call.* Ovid. Est illis Strigibus nomen. Liv. Puero Egerio inditum nomen. Id. Cui parentes Ascanium dixere nomen. Plaut. Juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi. Id. Nomen Arcturo est mihi, *my name is.* Ovid. Est via sublimis, &c. lactea nomen habet, *it is called.* Horat. Quidam notus mihi nomine tantum, *by name only.* Id. Volteium nomine Menam, *by name.* Cic. Nomen calamitatis ponitur in casu, *the word* calamitas *is used.* Id. Durius nomen. — Dare, edere, profiteri nomen, *to be enrolled, enlist.* Liv. Alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent. Id. Nominis edendi potestas. Id. Et qui aderant nexi, profiteri extemplo nomina. Id. Virgis cæsi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, *h. e. neglected to answer when their names were called.* Quintil. Festinarunt parentes ad nomen liberos mittere, *h. e.* ad militiam. — And figur. Terent. In his Poeta nomen profitetur suum, *ranks himself.* Cic. Quem in numerum ex multis Clodiis nemo nomen dedit, nisi scelere perditus. Liv. Plures inventi, qui in Crustuminum nomina darent, *h. e. enrolled themselves as colonists.* — And in legal language, Deferre nomen alicujus, *to accuse, indict, lodge an information against*; and, on the other hand, recipere, *to find grounds for commitment; to commit.* Cic. Quidam ait nomen absentis deferre se velle. Iste vero, licere, et se recepturum. Id. Nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre. —— ¶ Also, in accounts, as not only the sums, but the names of the parties are entered, *a debt, whether due a person.* Cic. Nomina sua exigere, *h. e. to demand payment.* So, Horat. sectari. Liv. Nomen transcribere in alium, *to transfer a debt to another.* Cic. Pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus, *in outstanding debts.* Id. Infimum nomen, *the lowest entry.* Pandect. Nomina facere, *to enter an account;* or, *a debt which a person owes.* Cic. Nomen solvere, *to pay a debt.* So, Id. dissolvere, and Id. Nomina expedire, exsolvere. Phædr. Nomen locare, *to borrow money.* — Cic. Nomina facere, *to lend money.* Id. Certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *on good security.* Id. Bonum nomen, *a safe debt.* Senec. Lenta nomina, non mala, *that pay slow, but sure.* —— ¶ *Nomen* is, strictly, *the name of the gens or clan,* as *prænomen* is *the name of the individual,* and *cognomen, that of the family.* As M. (*prænomen*) Tullius (*nomen*) Cicero (*cognomen*). Hence, Juvenal. Tanquam habeas tria nomina (because slaves had but one). But we find *nomen* for *prænomen.* Cic. Id nomen (Caia) invenerant. Or for *cognomen.* Id. Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio. —— ¶ Also, *a family, stock, race, nation.* Virg. Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras. Liv. Nomen Latinum, *the Latin nation.* Id. Omne nomen Ætolorum. —— ¶ Also, *reputation, renown, fame, character, name.* Cic. Hujus magnum nomen in patronis fuit. Id. Nomen habere. Virg. Et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus. Ovid. Nomen alicujus stringere, *h. e. to slander, defame, asperse, traduce.* Liv. Officere nomini alicujus. Virg. Multam sine nomine plebem. — And of inanimate things. Virg. Nec pomis sua nomina servat. Liv. Bellum magni nominis. —— ¶ Also, *a person, thing.* Ovid. Quis dubitet nomina tanta sequi? Liv. Vestrum nomen, *h. e. you.* —— ¶ Also, *a pretext, pretence, alleged name or title, account, reason, excuse.* Cic. Nomine sceleris damnati. Tacit. Decretæ eo nomine supplicationes, *on that account.* Cæs. ad Cic. Hæc a te peto amicitiæ nostræ nomine, *on the score of.* Cic. Classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur — Meo, tuo nomine, *in my name, on my account, in my behalf.* Cic. Talis viri nomine. Cæs. Odisse suo nomine Cæsarem, et Romanos, *on his own particular account, in his own behalf;* or, *personally, individually.* Cic. Neque isti me meo nomine interfici volunt, *on my own account individually.* Sallust. Catilinæ nomine. —— ¶ Also, *the name* as opposed to the reality. Nepos. Reges, nomine magis, quam imperio. Cic. Tantum me nomen habere duarum legionum exilium.

NŌMĔNCLĀTĬŌ (nomen & calo), ōnis, f. *a calling or saluting of persons by their names,* ὀνόμασμα. Q. Cic. Illa pars petitionis desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam. — Also, of things, Colum. Vitium nomenclatio, *a list, catalogue.*

NŌMĔNCLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a nomenclator, person who tells the names of persons or things,* ὀνοματολόγος. Cic. — *The nomenclator among the Romans was a slave who attended his master in canvassing and similar occasions, to tell him the name of each person whom he addressed.* — We find, also, Nomencŭlātor. Sueton.

NŌMĔNCLĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a calling of things by their names; a nomenclature.* Plin.

NŌMĔNCŬLĀTŌR. See *Nomenclator.*

NŌMĔNTUM, i, n. *a town in the Sabine territory.* Whence, Nōmentānus, a, um, adj. *of Nomentum.* Plin. Nomentanus ager. And absol. Liv. Nomentani, *the inhabitants of Nomentum.* Nepos. Nomentanum, sc. prædium, *a villa of Atticus near it.*

NŌMĬNĀLIS (nomen), e, adj. *belonging to a name.* Varr. — Absol. Nominalia, ium, *the day on which a child was named.* Tertull.

NŌMĬNĀLĬTĔR (nominalis), adv. *by name, expressly.* Arnob. Nominaliter annuere.

NŌMĬNĀTIM (nomen), adv. *by name, expressly, particularly, especially,* ὀνομαστί. Cic. Ut me exciperet, et Lælium nominatim. Id. Senatus nominatim decrevit. Id. Obscenas voluptates persequitur nominatim. Nepos. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent.

NŌMĬNĀTĬŌ (nomino), ōnis, f. *a naming,* ὀνομασία. Vitruv. Consuetudo nominationum aut sermonis. —— ¶ Also, *a nomination to an office, designation, naming before election.* Cic. In quem locum ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo. —— ¶ Also, *a word.* Varr. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, is designated by an appropriate name.* Auct. ad Herenn.

NŌMĬNĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. Varr. Nominativus casus, *the nominative case.*

NŌMĬNĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a naming.* Varr.

NŌMĬNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from nomino. —— ¶ Also, adj. *celebrated, famed, remarkable, noted.* Cic. Attalica peripetasmata, tota Sicilia nominata. Plin. Bdellium nominatissimum. Tertull. Nominatiora pericula.

NŌMĬNĬTŌ (frequentat. from nomino), as, a. 1. Lucret. Metum, quem sensum nominitamus, *are in the habit of calling, call usually.*

NŌMĬNŌ (nomen), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to name, call by name,* ὀνομάζω. Cic. Amor ex quo amicitia est nominata. Plaut. Quis nominat me? Terent. Meum nomen nominat. Cic. Res ut omnes suis propriis vocabulis nominentur. Apul. Nominato, quis ille fuerit, &c. *say, tell.* —— ¶ Also, *to nominate, appoint to an office.* Liv. Interregem nominare. Sueton. Neminem nisi juratus nominavit. —— ¶ Also, *to accuse, arraign.* Sueton. Inter socios Catilinæ nominatus. —— ¶ Also, *to render celebrated.* Cic. Nominant voluntomnes, *to be celebrated.*

NOMISMA. See *Numisma.*

NŎMŎS, and NŎMUS (νομὸς), i, m. *a division or district of a country,* particularly *of Egypt,* νομός. Plin.

NŌN, adv. *not,* οὐ, οὐκ. Terent. Non mihi respondes? Cic. Non est ita. Catull. Non non hoc tibi, salse, sic abibit, *it shall not, believe me.* Terent. Non non sic futurum est: non potest. Cic. Non ignovit, mihi crede, non, *no.* —— ¶ With a negative it affirms, nonnihil, *something;* nonnullus, non nemo, *some one, somebody.* Cic. Moveo nonnullis suspicionem. And nihil non, *every thing.* Ovid. Nil non debemus Elisæ. (See *Nihil.*) So, Id. Nullus non, *every one.* Id. Nunquam non, *always.* —— ¶ It precedes the double negative without destroying the negation. Cic. Non possum reliqua nec cogitare, nec scribere, *I cannot either think.* —— ¶ And, unus non, *not one, not a single one.* Flor. Unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur. —— ¶ And with superlatives. Cic. Non minime, *very much, extremely.* Id. Homo non probatissimus, *h. e.* valde improbatus. Id. Homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, *little inclined.* Nepos. Ut hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet, *h. e. not in very good circumstances.* —— ¶ It is also joined with *quod, quo, ut, nisi, vero, solum, modo, ita, fere, si.* Cic. Non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant. Id. Non quo sit mihi quidquam carius. Id. Non ut aliquid pariat, verum ut ea educet. Ovid. Non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas. Cic. Non vero tam isti, quam tu ipse nugator. Id. Non enim solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed, &c. Id. Tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas. (See *Modo.*) Id. Simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua, *not very ancient.* —— ¶ Also, *even not, not even.* Liv. Injussu tuo, nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam. —— ¶ Non possum non, non possum quin, *I cannot but; I cannot refrain from; I cannot do otherwise than, I must.* Cic. Non possum, quin exclamem. Id. Non potui non dare. —— ¶ Also, *non,* for *nonne?* Cic. Quid hæc amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? Id. Suarum perscriptionum adversaria proferre non amentia est? —— ¶ Also, for *ne.* Terent. Non visas, neque mittas. —— ¶ It is also used with adjectives: *Non honestus, non dignus, non frequens.* Cic. Non honesta. Virg. Miserere animi non digna ferentis, *h. e.* indigna. And with substantives. Cic. Non corpus. Pandect. Non possessor. Horat. Non homo, *h. e.* nemo. Quintil. Non orator. —— ¶ Also, *ne.* Cic. Aut etiam aut non respondere. —— ¶ Also, *not to say, much less.* Cic. Vix servis, non vobis.

NŌNĂ, æ, f. Nōνα, *one of the Parcæ.* Varr.

NŌNĂCRIS, is, f. Νώνακρις, *a region, town and mountain of Arcadia.* Hence, Nōnăcrīnus, and Nōnăcrĭus, a, um, adj. *of Arcadia, Arcadian.* Ovid. Nonacrius heros, *Evander.* Id. Nonacria, *Atalanta.* Id. Nonacrina virgo, *Callisto.*

NŌNÆ (nonus), ārum, f. *the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October,* when it was *the seventh; the nones, because it was the ninth day before the Ides.* Cic. Nonis Decembribus.

NŌNĀGĒNĀRĬUS (nonageni), a, um, adj. *containing or consisting of ninety.* Plin. Motus stellæ nonagenarius,

h. e. the motion of a planet at ninety degrees from the sun.
NŎNĀGĒNĪ (nonaginta), æ, a, adj. by nineties, ninety each; ninety. Plin. Porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, ninety feet each.
NŎNĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. the ninetieth, ἐνενηκοστός. Cic. Nonagesimo anno.
NŎNĀGĬĒS (Id.), adv. ninety times, ἐνενηκοντάκις. Cic. Nonagies sestertium (neut. sing.), h. e. ninety times a hundred thousand sestertii.
NŎNĀGINTĂ (novem), adj. indeclin. ninety, ἐνενήκοντα. Cic.
NŎNĀLĬS (nonæ), e, adj. performed or celebrated on the Nones. Varr. sacra.
NŎNĀNŬS (nona), a, um, adj. sc. legio of [illegible]. Tacit. Miles nonanus.
NŎNĀRĬŬS (nonus), a, um, adj. Pers. Nonaria, sc. meretrix, who begins to ply her trade from the ninth hour of the day.
NŎNDUM (non & dum), adv. not yet, not as yet, μήπω. Cic.
NŎNGĔNTĒSĬMŬS. See Noningentesimus.
NŎNGĔNTĪ (novem & centum), æ, a, adj. nine hundred, ἐνακόσιοι. Cic. Sestertiis nongentis millibus. Colum. Nongenti pedes. (Al. leg. noningenti.)
NŎNGENTIES. See Noningenties.
NŎNIGĒSĬMŬS, and NŎNGĒSĬMŬS, for nongentisimus. Priscian.
NŎNINGĔNTĒSĬMŬS, and NŎNGĔNTĒSĬMŬS (nongenti), a, um, adj. the nine hundredth. Priscian.
NONINGENTI. See Nongenti.
NŎNINGĔNTĬĒS, and NŎNGĔNTĬĒS (nongenti), adv. nine hundred times. Vitruv.
NŎNNĂ (nonnus), æ, f. a nun. Hieron.
NŎNNĔ (non & ne), adv. whether or not; not? εἰ, οὐγάρ. Cic. Cum esset ex eo quæsitum, Archelaum nonne beatum putaret. Id. Nonne animadvertis? Id. Te dejectum debeo intelligere nonne? is it not true? is it not so?
NONNEMO. See Nemo, and Non.
NONNIHIL. See Nihil.
NŎNNULLŬS (non & nullus), a, um, adj. some. Cic. Nonnulla in re, somewhat. Id. Sunt inter illos nonnulla communia, some things. — Nonnulli, some; some persons, ἔνιοι. Cæs. Nonnulli inter carros tragulas subjiciebant.
NŎNNŬNQUAM (non & nunquam), adv. sometimes, now and then, occasionally, ἐνίοτε, ποτέ. Cic.
NŎNNŬS (unc.), i, m. a monk in ecclesiastical writers.
NŎNNŬSQUAM (non & nusquam), adv. in some place, somewhere. Plin.
NŎNŬS (for novenus, from novem), a, um, adj. the ninth, ἔνατος. Cic. Nona, absol. sc. hora, the ninth hour of the day, when the Romans took their dinner (cœna). Martial. Imperat exstructos frangere nona toros. Horat. Ergo post nonam venies.
NŎNŬSDĔCĬMŬS (nonus & decimus), a, um, adj. the nineteenth. Tacit. Nonodecimo ætatis.
NŎNŬSSIS (novem & as), is, f. nine asses. Varr.
NŎRĂ, ōrum, n. a town of Sardinia. Whence Norensis, e, adj. of Nora. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a town of Cappadocia or Phrygia. Nepos.
NŎRBĂ, æ, f. a town of Latium. Hence, Nōrbānŭs, a, um, adj. of Norba. Liv. Norbanus ager. Id. Norbani, abs. the inhabitants of Norba.
NŌRĬCUM, i, n. Noricum, a region of Germany, between the Danube and the Alps. Tacit. — Hence, Nōrĭcŭs, a, um, adj. Noric. Cæs. Noricus ager. And, absol. Plin. Norici, the Noricans.
NŎRMĂ (γνώριμος), æ, f. a square or rule, κανὼν, γνώμων, πῆχυς. Vitruv. —— ¶ And, figur. a rule, form, prescript, law, model, pattern. Cic. Rhythmicorum norma. Id. Vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigens. Id. Natura norma legis est. Id. Norma juris. Horat. loquendi. Plin. Ep. Demosthenes, norma oratoris et regula.
NŎRMĀLĬS (norma), e, adj. right by the rule, done by the square or rule, right according to rule, κανονικός. Quintil. Normalis angulus, a right angle. Manil. virgula, a straight line or perpendicular.
NŎRMĀLĬTĔR (normalis), adv. by rule. Hygin. —— ¶ Also, in a straight line, directly. Ammian.
NŎRMĀTŬS (norma), a, um, adj. made or set by rule. Colum. Ad perpendiculum normatus, placed perpendicularly.
NŎRTĬĂ, or NŎRTĬĂ, æ, f. a goddess of the Volsinii; probably the same as Fortuna. Liv. and Juvenal.
NOS, NOSTRUM, &c. See Ego.
NŌSCĬBĬLĬS (nosco), e, adj. that may be known. Tertull.
NŌSCĬTĀBŬNDŬS (noscito), a, um, adj. Gell. Tanquam noscitabundus, as if he knew him.
NŌSCĬTŌ (frequentat. from nosco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to know, distinguish, discern, observe, recognize, διαγινώσκω. Liv. Facie quoque noscitans. Plin. Ep. Alii parentes, alii liberos, vocibus noscitabant, knew by their voices. —— ¶ Also, to examine, explore. Plaut. Circumspectat se se, atque ædes noscitat.
NŌSCŌ (for gnosco, from γινώσκω), is, nōvi, nōtum, a. 3. to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of, know (h. e. get a knowledge of), γινώσκω. Cic. Nosce te. Tacit. Nosci exercitui, h. e. ab exercitu. Plaut. Ubi hominem novisti? Hence, Novi, I have learned, become acquainted with, and therefore, I know. Noveram, or Noram, I knew. Terent. Novi rem omnem. Cic. Nosti cetera, you know the rest; you take my meaning. Terent. Nostin'? do you understand me? Virg. Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus, to be able to number, &c. Cic. Virtutem tu ne de facie quidem nosti, know by sight. Terent. Novi ego amantium animum, I understand the temper. —— ¶ Also, to examine, consider. Plaut. Imaginem noscere. Liv. Ad suas res noscendas. Tacit. Quæ olim a prætoribus noscebantur, fell under the cognizance of. —— ¶ Also, to allow, admit of. Plaut. Causam noscere. Cic. Tuas causas nosco. Id. Illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo.
NŎSŎCŎMĪUM (νοσοκομεῖον), ii, n. a hospital, infirmary. Cod. Just.
NŎSŎCŎMŬS (νοσοκόμος), i, m. one employed in a hospital or infirmary. Cod. Just.
NŎSTĔR (nos), stra, strum, adj. our, ours, our own, ἡμέτερος. Cæs. Provincia nostra. Sallust. Nostra omnis vis. Cæs. Patrum nostrorum memoria. Terent. Nostrapte culpa facimus. Terent. Noster est, of our family. Cic. Noster Furnius, h. e. our friend. Cæs. Castris nostri potiti sunt, h. e. our men. Cic. Amor noster, h. e. erga nos. —— ¶ Also, my, mine, for meus. Terent. O Syre noster, my good Syrus. —— ¶ We also find noster for ego in the comic poets. Plaut. Certe equidem noster sum, this is certainly me. —— ¶ Also, convenient for us, favorable to us. Liv. Nostra loca. Virg. Noster Mars. —— ¶ Nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum. See Ego.
NŎSTRĀS (noster), ātis, m. f. and n. adj. of our country or nation; native, vernacular, ἡμεδαπός. Cic. Verba nostratia. Id. Nostrates philosophi. Sueton. Pro peregrina voce nostratem requiri. And, absol. Plin. Nostrates, our countrymen. — We find nostratis, nomin. Case. Hem. ap. Priscian.
NŎTĂ (nosco), æ, f. a trace or impression by which a thing is known; a mark, sign, χαρακτὴρ, σύμβολον, σημεῖον, στίγμα. Cic. Signa et notas ostendere locorum. Ovid. Notam ducere, to make or trace with the finger. Horat. Impressit memorem dente labris notam. Id. Tractata notam labemque remittunt atramenta. Virg. Cæruleæ cui terga notæ. Liv. Instruit secretis notis. —— ¶ Also, a character in writing, letter. Cic. Paucis litterarum notis terminavit. —— ¶ And, figur. a writing, letter, epistle. Horat. Incisa notis marmora publicis, inscriptions. Ovid. Acceptas ab hoste notas, a letter. —— ¶ Also, a nod, beck, wink. Ovid. Innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas. Id. Videt, redditque notas. —— ¶ Also, an abbreviation used in writing, a cipher. Sueton. Scribere per notas, signifies either to write in short-hand, or in cipher. The jurists also used notæ, abbreviations, or ciphers, which were unintelligible by their clients. Cic. Notas quasdam composuerunt, ut omnibus in rebus ipsi interessent. —— ¶ Also, a point in punctuation. Cic. Notæ librariorum. —— ¶ Also, a critical mark inserted in books, where any thing occurred worthy of note, of which kind were asterisks, obelisks, &c. Cic. Notam ad malum versum apponere. Senec. Imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quæ probo et miror, accedas. —— ¶ Also, a mark upon a wine-cask to denote the kind, age, or quality of the wine. And, hence, the sort, quality. Cic. Optimæ notæ vini. Horat. Interiore nota Falerni, with a cup of old Falernian wine. Cic. Aniciana nota, wine made in the consulship of Anicius. So, Colum. Mel secundæ notæ. Senec. Ex hac nota corporum est aer. And, figur. Cur. in Cic. Ep. Aliquem de meliore nota commendare, in the strongest terms. Senec. Beneficia ex vulgari nota, of a common kind. —— ¶ Also, a mark burned upon the forehead of a criminal; a brand or stigma. Sueton. Multos deformatos stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit. Cic. Barbarum compunctum notis Threiciis destricto gladio jubebat anteire. —— ¶ Also, a spot, blemish. Sueton. Genitiva nota, a mole. Horat. Qua notam duxit, niveus, where it has a mole. And, hence, figur. a mark of distinction, title. Ovid. Ille Numantina traxit ab urbe notam, h. e. the surname of Numantinus. —— ¶ Also, a mark, proof, sign, token. Cic. Notas ac vestigia scelerum suorum. Cels. In acutis morbis fallaces magis notas esse et salutis, et mortis. Plin. Ep. Mihi impendere exitium, certis quibusdam notis augurabar. —— ¶ Also, any characteristic sign or quality. Cic. Cujusque generis (dicendi) nota et formula, the character. Phædr. Discernit notas eorum, qui se falsis ornant laudibus. —— ¶ Also, a mark of disgrace or ignominy imposed by the censor. Liv. Molis senatu ascribere notas. And, figur. Propert. Notam habere in amore. —— ¶ Also, infamy, dishonor, disgrace; a mark of ignominy, mark of reproach, infamous blot. Cic. Nota domesticæ turpitudinis inusta vitæ tuæ. Id. Homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis. Id. O turpem notam temporum illorum! Plin. Ep. Eadem omnibus pono, ad cœnam enim, non ad notam invito. —— ¶ Also, a passage in a book or play. Sueton. Nota in Atellanico exordio.
NŌTĀBĬLĬS (noto), e, adj. note-worthy, notable, remarkable, memorable, extraordinary, ἐπίσημος. Cic. Exitus notabilis. Ovid. Lactea nomen habet; candore notabilis ipso. Tacit. Notabilior cædes. —— ¶ Also, visible. Senec. Civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia. —— ¶ Also, pointed at, observed. Apul. Digitis hominum nutibusque notabilis.
NŌTĀBĬLĬTĔR (notabilis), adv. remarkably, notably, in an extraordinary manner. Plin. Ep. Expalluit notabiliter. Tacit. Quibusdam, notabilius turbantibus. Sueton. Frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit. —— ¶ Also, visibly. Plin. Ep. Notabiliter gaudium eminuit.
NŌTĀCŬLUM (noto), i, n. a sign, mark. Minuc. Felix.
NŌTĀRĬŬS (nota), ii, m. a writer in cipher, short-hand writer; secretary, clerk, amanuensis, ταχυγράφος, σημειογράφος. Plin. Ep. Notarium voco, et quæ formaveram dicto. Quintil. Actiones negligentia excipientium in quæstum notariorum corruptæ. —— ¶ Also, a writer in general. Cod. Theod.
NŌTĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. a noting, marking. Cic. Tabularum notatio, h. e. with different kinds of wax for the sake of distinction. Hence, figur. a describing. Auct. ad Herenn. —— ¶ Also, an examining in order to make a selection; a choice. Cic. Delectus et notatio judicum. —— ¶ Also, an observing, observation. Cic. Notatio temporum. Id. Notatio naturæ. —— ¶ Also, the censorial animadversion upon any one. Cic. Notatio censoria. (Al. leg. notio.) —— ¶ Also, etymology. Cic.
NŌTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from noto

—— ¶ Also, adj. known, noted. Auct. ad Herenn. Notatior similitudo.

NŌTĔSCŌ (notus), is, tui, n. 3. to be made known, become known, γνωρίζομαι. Propert. and Tacit.

NŌTHUS (νόθος), a, um, adj. spurious, natural, illegitimate. Virg. Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti. — Of animals, of a mixed breed, mongrel. Colum. Nothi sunt optimi pulli. Virg. Supposita de matre nothos, steeds, of a mixed breed of immortal and mortal horses. —— ¶ Also, spurious, not genuine. Catull. Atys notha mulier, h. e. vir exsectus. (Al. leg. nova.) Lucret. Luna notho lumine lustrans, h. e. borrowed, not its own. —— ¶ Nothus is the son of a known father by a concubine. Spurius, one whose father is unknown.

NŌTIA (νοτία), æ, f. a precious stone, called, also, ombria. Plin.

NŌTIĀLIS (notus), e, adj. of the south wind, southern. Avien.

NŌTIFICŌ (notus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to make known, notify, γνωρίζω. Ovid.

NŌTIŌ (nosco), ōnis, f. a making one's self acquainted with. Plaut. Quid tibi notio est meam amicam? What have you to do with? —— ¶ Hence, a notion, idea, conception, ἔννοια, νόησις. Cic. Rerum insitas, et quasi consignatas inanimis notiones habemus. Id. Simul ac homo cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius. Id. In omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura. Id. Notio viri boni. Id. Notio de fortitudine. Id. Notio animi, h. e. a conception which the mind has. Id. Fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem videtur, the compass of our understanding. —— ¶ Also, a meaning, import, signification. Cic. Verbo subjecta notio. —— ¶ Also, the cognizance or trying of a cause, examination. Tacit. Dilata notione de jure Flaminis. Cic. Notio pontificum. Id. populi. —— ¶ Also, a censorial animadversion. Cic. Censoria notio. Id. Notiones, animadversionesque Censoriæ. Liv. Ad Censores notionem de eo pertinere. (But in these places others read notatio.)

NŌTITIA (notus), æ, f. knowledge; a notion, conception, idea, ἔννοια, γνῶσις. Cic. Notitia dei. Id. Valetudo conservatur notitia sui corporis. Id. Notitiæ rerum. Ovid. Notitiam vicinia fecit. Lucret. Notitiam præbere. Ovid. eripere. Quintil. habere alicujus rei. Ovid. Hoc venit mihi in notitiam. Plin. Tradere aliquid notitiæ hominum. Plin. Ep. Perferre in notitiam alicujus, to inform. Vellei. Res parum ad notitiam pertinens, hardly worth the knowing. And act. Ovid. Virtus notitiam seræ posteritatis habet, h. e. is known to. Id. Et plus notitiæ, quam fuit ante, dedit, has caused me to be more known. —— ¶ Also, acquaintance with one. Nepos. Hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, h. e. quia noti, et familiares. Cæs. Feminæ notitiam habere, h. e. concumbere, to know a woman. —— ¶ Also, fame, reputation. Vitruv. Notitiam consequi. —— ¶ Also, a report, list, register. Cod. Just.

NŌTITIES (Id.), ēi, f. the same as Notitia. Lucret. Insita notities utilitatis.

NŌTIUS (Νότιος), a, um, adj. of the south-wind, southern. Manil.

NŌTŌ (nota), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to mark, distinguish by a mark, note, σημειόω. Ovid. Ungue notare genas, to scratch. Id. Equorum terga notare verbere. Id. Pueri rubor ora notavit. Cic. Notare tabellam cera. Colum. ova atramento. Martial. Corpus nulla litura notat, h. e. not a wrinkle deforms. Ovid. Verba notare, to write. And with an accus. Id. Scribit, damnatque tabellas: et notat, et delet. Id. chartam, h. e. to write upon. — Also, to write in cipher, take down in short-hand. Quintil. Quantum notando consequi potuerant. Sueton. Summa notata, non perscripta. —— ¶ Also, to observe, mark, remark, notice, see. Cic. Numerum notare. Id. Cantus avium, et volatus notaverunt. Id. Animadvertere, et notare sidera. Virg. Namque notavi ipse locum. Cic. Id caput notavi. Ovid. Dictaque mente notant. Val. Flacc. Procul arma notant, they perceive, descry, discover. Martial. Nec ullus in longa pilus area notatur, is seen. —— ¶ Also, to show, point out, indicate, designate, signify. Cic. Quæ temporis naturam notant. Id. Agricultura eas res nominibus notavit novis. Id. Annalibus notatum est, it stands on record. —— ¶ Also, to note, mark as guilty, condemn, of judges, censors, &c. Cic. Quos censores furti nomine notaverunt. Id. Ita Senatus rem, non hominem notavit. Id. Ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent. Martial. Ne lex te Julia notare possit. — Hence, in general, to mark or brand with infamy, disgrace, reprimand, censure. Cic. Luxuria communi maledicto notabatur. Id. Ne is dedecore, turpissimaque ignominia notetur. Id. Cujus improbitatem veteres comœdiæ notaverunt. Id. Nec improbum virum notari ac vituperari sine vitiorum cognitione posse. Horat. Stultus et improbus hic amor est, dignusque notari. Sueton. Notare aliquem joco. Id. scriptis famosis.

NŌTŌR (nosco), ōris, m. he who knows another. Senec. Qui notorem dat, ignotus est.

NŌTŌRIUS (notor), a, um, adj. pointing out, making known. Thus, absol. sc. epistola. Trebell. Poll. Notoria tua intimasti, Claudium graviter irasci, notice, account. And, Apul. Falsa de me notoria, intelligence. Also, absol. Notorium, an information, accusation. Pandect.

NŌTŬLA (dimin. from nota), æ, f. a little mark or note. Martian. Capell.

NŌTUS (nosco), a, um, adj. known, that one is acquainted with, ascertained, well-known, manifest, notorious, noted, γνωτός, γνώριμος. Cic. Ejusmodi res, ita notas, ita manifestas proferam. Id. Cupiditas nota. Id. Unum illud notum omnibus. Id. Noti atque insignes latrones. Id. Nota femina, notorious, infamous. Horat. Notus mihi nomine tantum. Virg. Fama notus. Tibull. Nota loquor. Cic. Facere aliquid alicui notum, to make known. Id. Nobilitas hominibus notior. Id. Vita vobis notissima. With the genit. Horat. Notus in fratres animi paterni. With the infin. Sil. Notus minuisse labores. — Hence, Noti, ōrum, friends, intimate acquaintance, neighbors, &c. Cic. Notis facile respondet. Horat. Omnes vicini oderunt, noti, pueri, atque puellæ. — Hence, of friends, friendly. Virg. Notis compellat vocibus. — And, familiar, usual. Horat. Nota sedes. Virg. Nota velamina. —— ¶ Also, activ. that knows, knowing. Cic. Non solum notis, sed etiam, &c. Phædr. Notus derisui est. Plaut. Notis prædicas.

NŌTUS, and NŎTŎS (νότος), i, m. the south wind, the same as Auster. Virg. Notus vexit me violentus aqua. Hor. Udo noto. Ovid. Madidis notus evolat alis. Id. nubifer. Id. tepidus. —— ¶ Also, wind, in general. Virg. Tendunt vela noti. Hence, Id. In notos volans, into the air.

NŎVĀCŬLA (novo), æ, f. any sharp knife; a razor, ξυρός. Cic. Cotem novacula posse præcidi. Martial. Novacula nudare caput. Sueton. Novacula secare fauces. Martial. Stringitur in densa nec cæca novacula turba, a dagger, poniard. —— ¶ Also, a kind of fish. Plin.

NŎVĀLIS (novus), e, adj. νεαρός. Novalis ager, or, absol. novalis, or novale, is, land newly inclosed and broken up for cultivation. Plin. Talis est in novalibus, cæsa vetera silva. —— ¶ Also, ground newly sown after remaining fallow, νέωμα. Varr. Novalis ager. Plin. Novale est, quod alternis annis seritur. Virg. Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, sc. terras, fallow land. Ovid. Novale vacuum. —— ¶ Also, any cultivated land. Virg. Culta novalia.

NŎVĀMEN (novo), inis, n. any thing new, an innovation. Tertull.

NŎVĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a renovation, renewal, νέωσις. Tertull.

NŎVĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a renewer, restorer, νεών. Gell.

NŎVĀTRIX (novator), icis, f. she that renews or repairs. Ovid. Rerumque novatrix natura.

NŎVĀTUS (novo), us, m. a renewing, an innovation, change. Auson.

NŎVĒ (novus), adverb, newly, in a new or unusual manner, after a new form or fashion, καινῶς, νεωτέρως. Auct. ad Herenn. Ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus. Senec. Pulcre dixit, et nove sumpsit ab omnibus bene dicta. —— ¶ Superlat. Novissime, lately, at last, lastly, finally, ultimately, προσφάτως. Sallust. Novissume memoria nostra argentum ære solutum est. Plin. Ep. Liber, quem novissime tibi misi. Id. Alluitur sensim, ac novissime aperitur. Planc. ad Cic. Primum quod ita meritos judicabam: deinde quod conjunctiores reipubl. esse volebam: novissime ut tales vobis præstare possem, quales, &c.

NŎVĔLLASTĔR (novellus), tra, trum, adj. new. Marcell. Empir. vinum.

NŎVĔLLĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a place planted with young trees or vines. Pandect.

NŎVĔLLĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. newness. Tertull.

NŎVĔLLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to plant young vines, plant a new vineyard, νεάω, νεάζω. Sueton.

NŎVĔLLUS (dimin. from novus), a, um, adj. new, young, tender, νεόφυτος, νέος. Cic. Arbor novella. Colum. Novelli juvenci. Tibull. Novella turba, h. e. young children. Virg. Novellæ vites. Ovid. Novella prata. Id. Frena novella, new, little used. Liv. Novelli Aquileienses, h. e. colonists lately transplanted to Aquileia. Id. Novella oppida, lately acquired or taken. —— ¶ Novellæ, sc. constitutiones, the Novels, a part of the Roman law, published after the Codex.

NŎVEM (ἐννέα), adj. indecl. nine. Cic.

NŎVEMBER, and NŎVEMBRIS (novem), bris, bre, adj. Cato. Mensis November, the month November. Colum. Calendis Novembribus. — And, absol. Martial. Post Novembres.

NŎVĒNĀRIUS (novenus), a, um, adj. of or consisting of nine, novenary, ἐννεαδικός. Varr. Novenarius numerus. Plin. Novenarius sulcus, h. e. three feet in depth and breadth.

NŎVENDĔCIM, and NŎVEMDĔCIM (novem & decem), adj. indecl. nineteen, ἐννέα καὶ δέκα. Liv.

NŎVENDIĀLIS, or NŎVEMDIĀLIS (novem & dies), e, adj. lasting nine days, of nine days' continuance, ἐνναταῖος. Liv. Romanis ab eodem prodigio novendiale sacrum publice susceptum est (because of the fall of a shower of stones). Cic. Novendiales feriæ. —— ¶ Also, happening on the ninth day. Tacit. Cœna novendialis, the feast given on the ninth day after the burial of the dead. So, Horat. Novendiales dissipare pulveres, to scatter the ashes of the dead nine days after burial; h. e. while yet fresh, warm.

NŎVENNIS (novem & annus), e, adj. of nine years. Lactant.

NŎVENSILES (novus) dii, gods newly received into the number of deities. Liv.

NŎVĒNUS (novem), a, um, adj. nine each, nine, ἔνvατος. Liv. and Ovid.

NŎVERCA (unc.), æ, f. a stepmother, stepdame, μητρυιά. Horat. Quid ut noverca me intueris? Virg. Injusta noverca. Id. sæva. Ovid. sceleratæ fraude novercæ. Plaut. Apud novercam queri, to complain to the wind, or in vain. — Figur. Vellei. Quorum noverca est Italia, h. e. you who are not natives of Italy.

NŎVERCĀLIS (noverca), e, adj. of or like a stepmother. Tacit. Novercalia odia. Juvenal. Novercali sedes prælata Lavino, h. e. called from his stepmother Lavinia.

NŎVERCŌR (noverca), āris, dep. 1. to act the stepmother to, to treat harshly. Sidon. alicui.

NOVI, I know. See Nosco.

NŎVIES (novem), adv. nine times, ἐννεάκις. Virg. Novies styx interfusa.

NOVISSIME. See Nove.

NOVISSIMUS. See Novus.

NŎVITAS (novus), ātis, f. newness, freshness, novelty, καινότης. Cic. Rei novitas. Id. Novitates spem afferunt. Ovid. Anni novitas, the beginning of the year, spring. —— ¶ Also, want of nobility of birth. Vellei. Novitas familiæ, a

being the first in one's family that ever obtained a curule office. Cic. Putabam novitati esse invisum meæ. —— ¶ Also, strangeness, rareness. Cæs. Novitas pugnæ, singular fight. Ovid. Mea novitas, my unusual singing. Quintil. Cupidi novitatis, fond of innovations, of unusual methods.

NŎVITĔR (novus), adv. same as Nove. Fulgent.

NŎVITIŎLŬS (dimin of novitius), or **NŎVICIŎLŬS**, a, um, adj. somewhat new. Tertull.

NŎVITIŬS, and **NŎVICIŬS** (novus), a, um, adj. new, recent, νεαρός. Plaut. Novitium mihi quæstum institui, quite a new sort of trade. Gell. Novitia turba Grammaticorum, modern. Plin. Vinum novitium. —— ¶ Also, newly arrived, newly purchased. Terent. Novitiæ puellæ. Cic. Syrum nescio quem, de grege novitiorum, sc. servorum. Juvenal. Tetrum novitius horret porthmea.

NŎVŎ (novus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to introduce as new, invent, νεόω, καινόω. Cic. Verba novamus et facimus ipsi. Ovid. Novavit opus. —— ¶ Also, to change, alter. Cic. Aliquid novare in legibus. Ovid. Nomenque simul, faciemque novavit. Liv. Novare res, to attempt a revolution or change in a government, νεωτερίζειν. So, Sallust. Rebus novandis spes oblata est. Liv. Omnia novari. Sallust. Ne quid novaretur. —— ¶ Also, to make new, renew, repair, renovate. Virg. Ipsi transtra novant. Ovid. Nulla prole novare viros, h. e. nullam prolem parere. Id. Fessaque membra novat, h. e. refreshes. Id. Agrum cultu, to restore. Cic. Agro novato.

NŎVŎCŎMĔNSIS (Novum Comum), e, adj. of Novum Comum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul. Cic. Novocomenses, the inhabitants.

NŎVŬS (νέος), a, um, adj. comp. novior (not in use, but is cited by Varro), superl. novissimus, new, fresh, recent, νέος, καινός. Virg. ver. Id. æstas. Liv. miles, a new recruit. Id. consules, lately chosen. Cic. res, a new thing, a novelty. Id. Novæ res, novelties, innovations; also, in government, innovations, a revolution. Id. Rebus novis studere. Id. frumentum, h. e. of the new crop. Virg. lac, fresh milk. Also, Liv. Novæ tabernæ. And, Cic. absol. Novæ, a place in Rome near the Forum. And, Novum, news. Id. Si quid habes novi, facies me certiorem, if you have any news. Id. Num quidnam novi? —— ¶ Also, strange, extraordinary, wonderful. Virg. Nova carmina, admirable. Terent. Flagitia nova. Virg. Ignoti nova forma viri. Horat. Nova monstra. Nep. Aliquid novi consilii. Cic. Novum genus dicendi. —— ¶ Also, unaccustomed to, inexperienced. Cic. Equus novus. Ovid. Ferre novæ nares taurorum terga recusant. Ovid. Et rudis ad partus, et nova miles eram, a novice. —— ¶ Also, for alter, alius, new, second. Liv. Novus Camillus. Vellei. Novus Liber pater. —— ¶ Novus homo, the first of his family that obtained a curule office, and the right of placing a waxen image of himself in the atrium of his house, which constituted nobility. Cic. Multi homines novi. —— ¶ Novæ tabulæ, a remission of debts, in whole or in part, which required new tables or bonds to be made. Sallust. Catilina polliceri tabulas novas. Whence, figur. Senec. Beneficiorum novas tabulas, h. e. forgetfulness. —— ¶ And, superlat. Novissimus, last, extreme, hindmost. Gell. Qui ne in novissimis quidem erat histrionibus, among the meanest players. Cæs. Qui novissimus venit, necatur, comes last. Id. Novissimum agmen, rear. Virg. Dixitque novissima verba. Nep. Novissimo tempore, lastly, ultimately. Ovid. Novissima cauda est, h. e. the extremity of the tail. Id. Crura novissima. Plin. Luna novissima, the moon in the last quarter. — Also, extreme, severest. Tacit. Novissima exempla, the heaviest penalty. Id. A summa spe novissima exspectabat, expected the worst. Id. Novissimum casum experitur, h. e. ultimum prœlii discrimen.

NŎX (νύξ), noctis, f. night, night-time, the night. Cic. Umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit. Id. Media nocte venit, at midnight. So, Cæs. De nocte media. Cic. De nocte, in the night, by night. Liv. Interdiu, nocte. Cic. Multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, at a late hour in the night. So, Id. Multa nocte veni. Tacit. Adulta nocte. Cæs. Ad multam noctem pugnatum est, till late in the night. Id. Sub noctem naves solvit. Id. Tota nocte, all night. Sallust. Intempesta nocte. Nep. Prima nocte, at the beginning of the night. Cic. Noctes atque dies, day and night. — We find nox for nocte. Plaut. Nox advenire. — And nocti for nocte. Cic. Arat. — Also, as a person, the goddess of night. Virg. —— ¶ Also, any thing that happens by night; as sleep. Virg. Noctem accipit. — Or the labors or studies of the night. Val. Flacc. Hac nostras exsolvat imagine noctes. Hence, Noctes Atticæ, the title of a work of Gellius, composed during the winter evenings in Attica. — Or a dream. Sil. Noctem retractat. — Or carnal intercourse. Terent. & Cic. — For nightly riot, cry by night, in Propert. 4, 8, 60 (but here voce should be read). —— ¶ Also, figur. death. Horat. Omnes una manet nox. Id. Jam te premet nox. Virg. In æternam clauduntur lumina noctem. —— ¶ Also, darkness, obscurity. Cic. Noctem quandam rebus offundere. Ovid. Mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt. —— ¶ Also, a storm, tempest. Virg. Noctem, hiememque ferens. Propert. Venturam præsagit noctem. —— ¶ Also, calamity, distress, confusion. Cic. Si offusa reipublicæ nox esset. —— ¶ Also, ignorance, blindness. Ovid. Tantaque nox animi est. —— ¶ Also, blindness. Ovid. Perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam. Quintil. Vultus perpetua nocte coopertus. —— ¶ Also, a shade, shadow. Val. Flacc. Veteris sub nocte cupressi. Virg. Tartara nocte cruenta obsita. —— ¶ Also, the shades below; the infernal regions. Virg. Ire per umbram noctemque profundam. Sil. Descendere nocti.

NŎXĂ (noceo), æ, f. hurt, harm, damage, mischief, injury, prejudice, βλάβη. Liv. Si domos abire velint, nihil eam rem noxæ futuram. Sueton. Sine ulla noxa. Liv. Noxam nocuerunt, have done an injury. Colum. Noxam concipere, h. e. to suffer harm. Id. Noxam capere, hurt themselves, come to harm. Ovid. Tristes noxas a foribus pellere. —— ¶ Also, a fault, crime, offence, trespass. Terent. Hic in noxa est. Liv. Neve ea cædes capitalis noxæ haberetur. Liv. Noxæ damnatus. Cæs. In aliqua noxa comprehensus. Quintil. Noxam admittere. —— ¶ Also, punishment, τιμωρία. Liv. Noxæ dedere aliquem. Id. Eximere aliquem noxæ. Id. Luere pecunia noxam. —— ¶ Also, that which does an injury. Pandect. Dedere noxam

NŎXĀLIS (noxa), e, adj. of or relating to a trespass. Pandect. Noxalis actio, an action against any one for a trespass committed by his slave or cattle, in which the slave or beast so trespassing might be given up for reparation.

NŎXĬA (noxius), æ, f. a fault, offence, trespass. Cic. In minimis noxiis primum quæritur, quæ causa maleficii fuerit. Terent. Pro levibus noxiis iras gerere. Id. Sum extra noxiam, I am not to blame. Plaut. Tranioni remitte, quæso, hanc noxiam causa mea. Id. Noxia carere. Id. Noxiis vacuum esse. —— ¶ Also, harm, prejudice, hurt, damage. Lex xii. Tab. ap. Plin. Noxiam ab his factam sarciri voluerunt. Plin. Remedio est contra veneficiorum noxiam. Id. Contra illatas noxias valet, incantations, sorcery. —— ¶ Also, punishment. Plaut. —— ¶ Noxa refers to the guilt of doing a wrong; culpa, to the blame or penalty attached to the wrong act. As, Plaut. Tu noxia es, you are guilty of having participated in a criminal act. But, Cic. In culpa esse, to deserve censure.

NŎXĬĀLIS (noxia), e, adj. noxious, hurtful. Prudent.

NŎXĬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. hurtful, noxious. Senec. Noxiosissimum animal. Id. Noxiosæ res. —— ¶ Also, guilty, vicious. Senec. Animi noxiosi.

NŎXĬTŪDŎ, ĭnis, f. same as Noxa. Acc.

NŎXĬŬS (noceo), a, um, adj. hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious, baneful, dangerous, destructive, βλαβερός. Cic. Noxium civem coercero. Plin. Araneus aculeo noxius. Ovid. Noxia tela, poisonous. Virg. Noxia crimina. Martial. Noxia lingua, slanderous. Id. Noxiæ aves, h. e. noisome. —— ¶ Also, bad, wicked, guilty, criminal. Liv. Multos noxios judicavit. Ovid. Noxia corda. Sueton. Reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent. With a genit. Tacit. Noxius conjurationis.

NŪBĔCŬLĂ (dimin. from nubes), æ, f. a little cloud, νεφέλιον. Plin. Nubecula quamvis parva ventum procellosum dabit. —— ¶ Also, figur. a dark spot. Plin. Smaragdi varia nubecula improbati. Id. Nubeculæ oculorum. Cic. Frontis nubecula, a frowning, gloomy look.

NŪBĒS (unc.), is, f. a cloud, νεφέλη. Cic. Aer concretus in nubes cogitur. Id. Qui sub nube solem non ferunt. Virg. Eripiunt subito nubes cœlumque diemque. Horat. Atra nubes condidit lunam. Virg. Figit sub nube columbam, high in the air. Sil. Caput attollere in nubes, on high. Horat. Molem propinquam nubibus arduis. Ovid. Excussis elisi nubibus ignes. Virg. Collectasque fugat nubes. Plin. Nubes globantur. —— ¶ Also, figur. a cloud, h. e. a confused mass, a crowd, smoke. Stat. Sabeæ nubes, of incense. Virg. Nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt, a cloud of dust. So, Liv. Pulveris nubes. Id. Nubes locustarum, a great number, swarm. Plin. muscarum. Virg. volucrum. Liv. Nubes levium telorum, a shower. Liv. Peditum, equitumque nubes. — Nubes belli, the storm of war. Justin. Videre consurgentem in Italia nubem illam trucis belli. Virg. Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet. —— ¶ Also, a darkness, cloudiness, dark spot. Plin. Crystalla infestantur maculosa nube, cloudy appearance. And, hence, of sleep, drunkenness, &c. Val. Flacc. Iniqui nube meri. Stat. Discussa nube soporis. Id. Nubem frontis opacæ, blindness. Horat. Nubem objice fraudibus, conceal. —— ¶ Also, gloominess, sadness, sorrow. Stat. Omni detectus pectore nube, sorrow, sadness. Ovid. Pars vitæ tristi cetera nube vacet. Cic. Illis reipubl. tenebris, cæcisque nubibus, et procellis, calamitous times. Horat. Deme supercilio nubem, frowns, sad looks. —— ¶ Also, any thing unreal, a phantom. Horat. Nubes et inania captare. —— ¶ Also, any thing thin. Quintil. Nubes obsoleta, a thin, transparent dress. —— ¶ Nubis, m. for nubes. Plaut. Nubis ater. — Also, nube. Auson.

NŪBĬFĔR (nubes & fero), a, um, adj. bearing or bringing clouds, cloudy, νεφοφόρος. Ovid. Nubifer Apenninus, h. e. the cloud-capped Apennine. Id. Dare nubiferis linea vela notis.

NŪBĬFŪGŬS (nubes & fugo), a, um, adj. driving away the clouds. Colum.

NŪBĬGĔNĂ (nubes & gigno), æ, m. and f. begotten of a cloud, cloud-born, νεφεληγενής. Colum. Nubigena Phryxus, h. e. filius Nepheles. Stat. amnes, torrents. Id. nubigenæ, h. e. the ancilia, fabled to have fallen from heaven. — Absol. Nubigenæ, the Centaurs, who were born of the cloud embraced by Ixion. Virg. Nubigenæ bimembres.

NŪBĬLĀRĬUM (nubilum), ii, n. a shed or covered place for keeping corn until it was threshed. Varr.

NŪBĬLIS (nubo), e, adj. marriageable, ripe for marriage, ready for a husband, nubile. Cic. filia. Virg. and Ovid. anni.

NŪBĬLŎ (nubilum), as, n. and a. 1. to cloud, be cloudy. Varr. Si nubilare cœperit. And, passiv. Cato. Ubi nubilabitur, sub tecto ponito. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Fulgorem carbunculi nubilantem, cloudy, muddy, dull. Trans. to obscure. Paul. Nol. Quam (lucem Dei) figmenta vatum nubilant.

NŪBĬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj cloudy. Apul.

NŪBĬLŬS (nubes), a, um, adj. *cloudy, obscured with clouds, overcast, lowering*, νεφώδης. *Plin.* Nubilum cælum. *Id.* Nubilus dies. *Tibull.* Nubilus annus. Hence, absol. Nubilum, i, n. *cloudy weather, a cloudy sky, clouds.* *Plin. Ep.* Venti nubilum inducunt. *Sueton.* Propter nubilum distulisset. *Plin.* Aranei nubilo texunt. *Horat.* Albus ut obscuro deterget nubila cælo sæpe notus. *Id.* Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens. *Virg.* Caput inter nubila condit. *Ovid.* Disjicere nubila. *Id.* conducere. *Id.* inducere et pellere. —— ¶ Also, *cloudy, bearing or bringing clouds.* *Ovid.* Nubilus Auster. *Plin.* Aquilo nubilus. —— ¶ Also, *dark, darksome, gloomy, shady, dusky, dun.* *Ovid.* Nubila Styx. *Id.* Antra nubila silva. —— ¶ Also, *cloudy, muddy, dull.* *Plin.* Nubilus color margaritæ. *Martial.* Nubila massa. —— ¶ Also, *troubled, confused, perplexed.* *Plaut.* Ita nubilam mentem animi habeo: ubi sum, ibi non sum. *Stat.* Mars nubilus ira. —— ¶ Also, *gloomy, sad, melancholy.* *Ovid.* Nubila vultu. *Martial.* Frons nubila, *a clouded brow.* And, absol. *Plin.* Humani nubila animi serenat, *sadness, gloom.* —— ¶ Also, *calamitous, disastrous.* *Ovid.* Nubila tempora. —— ¶ Also, *contrary, adverse, unfavorable.* *Ovid.* Nubila Parca.

NŪBĬVĂGŬS (nubes & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering among the clouds.* *Sil.*

NŪBŌ (νύβω, obsol.), is, psi, and nupta sum, ptum, a. & n. 3. *to cover, veil*, καλύπτω. *Colum.* Tellus cupiet se nubere plantis. *Auct. Pervig. Ven.* Jubet, ut udæ virgines nubant rosæ. —— ¶ Hence, as the bride was covered with a veil, *to be disposed of in marriage, be wedded, be married, marry* (of a woman), γαμίζομαι, νυμφεύομαι. *Ovid.* Si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari. *Cic.* Virgo nupsit ei, cui Cæcilia nupta fuerat. *Id.* Quocum esset nupta soror. *Id.* In familiam clarissimam nupsisses. *Id.* In privignorum funus nupsit. — The *supine* is often used after a verb. *Plaut.* Ibit nuptum, *will be married.* *Nep.* Dos ei filiam tuam nuptum, *give him your daughter in marriage.* *Terent.* Nuptum virginem locavi huic adolescenti. *Cæs.* Propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse. — Hence, Nupta, *a married woman, a wife.* *Ovid.* Nupta pudica. *Id.* Jovis. —— ¶ *Nubere* is sometimes humorously used of men for *uxorem ducere.* *Plaut.* Novus nuptus (*of one who had, by mistake, married another man*). *Martial.* Uxori nubere nolo meæ (*of one under subjection or inferior to his wife*). So, *Id.* Nupsit Callistratus, (*of an unnatural connection*). — But it is also used in a serious style. *Tertull.* Pontificem max. rursus nubere nefas est. —— Also, humorously; *Plaut.* Hæc quotidie viro nubit, *h. e. lies with.* —— ¶ Also, of plants. *Plin.* Vites populis nubunt, *they wed vines to poplars.* —— ¶ Nupta verba, *words that may only be used by a married woman, immodest.* *Plaut.*

NŪBS, for *Nubes.* *Auson.*

NŪCĀLIS (nux), e, adj. *of or resembling a nut.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

NŪCĀMENTA (Id.), ōrum, n. *scaly seed-vessels* of various trees, as, fir-apples, &c. *Plin.*

NŪCĔRIA, æ, f. *a town of Campania.* *Liv.* Hence, Nūcĕrīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nuceria.* *Id.*

NŪCĒTUM (nux), i, n. *a place where nut-trees grow.* *Stat.*

NŪCĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a nut-tree.* *Cato.*

NŪCĬFRANGĬBŬLUM (nux & frango), i, n. *a nut-cracker; a tooth.* *Plaut.*

NŪCĬPERSĬCUM (nux & persicum), i, n. *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach.* *Martial.*

NŪCĬPRŪNUM (nux & prunum), i, n. *a plum grafted on a nut-tree.* *Plin.*

NŪCLĔĀTŬS (nucleus), a, um, adj. *deprived of the kernel or stone.* *Scribon. Larg.* Nucleata uva. (Others read *enucleata.*)

NŪCLĔŬS (nux), i, m. *the kernel of nuts.* *Plin.* Nucleus avellanæ. *Id.* amygdalæ. *Id.* Exiles nucleos, *of a fir-apple.* And, hence, *Id.* Nucleus allii, *a clove of garlic.* —— ¶ Also, *the stone of an olive, plum, peach, or other stone-fruit*, πυρήν. *Plin.* Nuclei olivarum. *Id.* Nuclei persicorum. *Id.* cerasorum. *Id.* Nucleus acini, *a grape-stone.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the kernel, interior part* of any thing. *Plin.* Gallæ nucleus, *the inside.* *Id.* myrrhæ. —— ¶ Also, *the hardest, firmest part* of any thing. *Plin.* Nucleus ferri, *steel.* *Id.* Nucleo crasso induci, *the firmest part of a pavement.*

NŬCŬLA (dimin. from nux), æ, f. *a little nut.* *Plin.*

NŪDĀTĬŌ (nudo), ōnis, f. *a stripping naked, nakedness.* *Plin.*

NŪDĒ (nudus), adv. *Lactant.* Breviter ac nude, *h. e. openly, simply.*

NŪDĬPĔDĀLĬA (nudipes), ium, n. γυμνοπόδια, *a festival celebrated with bare feet.* *Tertull.*

NŪDĬPĒS (nudus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *barefoot, barefooted.* *Tertull.*

NŪDĬTĀS (nudus), ātis, f. *nakedness, nudity*, γυμνότης. — Figur. *poverty in writing.* *Quintil.* Tenuitas aut nuditas.

NŪDĬŪS (nunc & dies). *Cic.* Nudius tertius, *it is now the third day*, or *three days ago, the day before yesterday.* *Id.* Recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, *thirteen days ago.* *Plaut.* Nudius quintus, *five days since.*

NŪDŌ (nudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make naked, strip bare, uncover*, γυμνόω. *Liv.* Nudare corpus ad ictus. *Cic.* Hominem in foro medio nudari jubet. —— ¶ Also, *to lay bare, uncover, strip, spoil.* *Virg.* Viscera nudant. *Liv.* Nudare gladios, *to draw, unsheath.* *Id.* Culmen tecto nudatum, *unroofed.* *Petron.* Nudare crine caput. *Ovid.* Nudare messes, *to thresh.* *Plin.* Nudantur arbores foliis. *Liv.* Agros nudare, *to carry off the corn.* *Id.* Ventus nudaverat vada, *sc.* aqua. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of protection, expose, leave destitute.* *Cæs.* Neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, *h. e. left defenceless.* *Id.* Jubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur, *should be exposed.* *Virg.* Terga fuga nudant. *Cic.* Vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, *destitute of.* *Sueton.* Nudatos opere censorio, *deprived of their rank.* *Horat.* Quem præceps alea nudat, *makes poor, strips of what he has.* *Ovid.* Tu facis, ut spolium ne sim, neu nuder ab illis, *that I am not pillaged or plundered.* *Cic.* Spoliavit nudavitque omnia. *Id.* Magistratus præsidio nudare. —— ¶ Also, *to show, lay open, expose, discover.* *Virg.* Crudeles aras, trajectaque pectora ferro nudavit, *bared.* *Horat.* Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent. *Liv.* Ætoli defectionem nudabant. *Id.* Nudare, quid vellent, *disclosed their intentions.*

NŪDŬLŬS (dimin. from nudus), a, um, adj. *naked.* *Adrian.* ap. *Spartian.*

NŪDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *naked, bare, uncovered*, γυμνός, ἀνείμων. *Cic.* Tanquam nudus nuces legeret. *Horat.* Nudis pedibus. *Virg.* Nudus membra. *Ovid.* Nuda pedem, *barefoot.* *Virg.* Nudo cui vertice fulva cæsaries, *his uncovered head.* — It is also applied to *one who has not the toga, or is otherwise not completely dressed.* *Virg.* Nudus ara, *lightly clad.* *Liv.* Nudi sub jugum missi, *h. e. merely in their tunics.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *naked, simple, without ornament.* *Cic.* Commentarii nudi, et venusti. *Plin. Ep.* Verba nuda. So, *Ovid.* Nudos incompta capillos, *unadorned.* —— ¶ Also, *bare, without covering.* *Virg.* Silice in nuda, *h. e. the bare flint.* *Ovid.* Sedit humo nuda, *on the bare ground.* *Senec.* Nudum nemus, *leafless.* *Id.* Nuda vada, *dry.* *Virg.* Nudus ensis, *a drawn sword.* —— ¶ Also, *stripped of, spoiled, bereaved, deprived, destitute, without.* *Horat.* Nudus agris, nudus nummis. *Id.* Navis latus nudum remigio. *Sallust.* Loca nuda gignentium. *Ovid.* Nudus Arboris Othrys. *Cic.* Urbs nuda præsidio. *Id.* Messana ab his rebus nuda. *Id.* Nudus a propinquis. *Id.* Respublica nuda a magistratibus. *Id.* Domum reddiderit nudam. —— ¶ Also, *poor, helpless, forlorn.* *Cic.* Quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti. *Juvenal.* Facunda, et nuda senectus. —— ¶ Also, *bare, mere, sole, only.* *Ovid.* Ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Cæsaris iram, *nothing but the displeasure.* *Martial.* Nudus aper, sed et hic minimus. *Cic.* Nuda ista si ponas, judicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt. *Petron.* Cum adhuc nuda virtus placeret. *Horat.* Nuda veritas. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Si nudus huc se conferet, *alone, without guards.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* Nudus sudor, *h. e. from naked persons.*

NŪGĀCĬTĀS (nugax), ātis, f. *fondness for trifles.* *Augustin.*

NŪGÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *verses sung by women hired to lament at funerals*, φλύαρος, λῆρος. *Plaut.* Hæc sunt non nugæ; non enim mortualia. —— ¶ Also, *silly verses, trifles, stuff, trumpery, nonsense.* Thus, *Catull.* and *Martial.* call their poems *nugæ.* *Cic.* Tantis delectatum esse nugis. *Horat.* Nescio quid meditans nugarum. *Terent.* Magnas nugas dicere. *Plaut.* Aufer nugas. *Id.* Maximas nugas agis, *you are playing the fool with a vengeance!* *Id.* Quo illum sequar? nugas, *pshaw! nonsense!* —— ¶ Also, *trifling persons, triflers.* *Cic.*

NŪGĀLIS (nugæ), e, adj. *trifling, silly, vain, frivolous*, φλυαρώδης. *Gell.*

NŪGĀMENTA (nugor), ōrum, n. *trifles.* *Apul.*

NŪGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a trifler, silly or insignificant fellow, impertinent whiffler, simpleton*, φλύαρος. *Cic.* Tu ipse, nugator, *foolish man.* *Pers.* Cessas, nugator? *idler, sluggard.* *Plaut.* Væ tibi, nugator, *lying rogue.*

NŪGĀTŌRĬĒ (nugatorius), adv. *frivolously, triflingly.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

NŪGĀTŌRĬŬS (nugator), a, um, adj. *trifling, frivolous, vain, idle, silly, impertinent, futile, insignificant, nugatory*, φλυαρώδης. *Cic.* Illud valde leve est, ac nugatorium. *Plaut.* Nugatoriæ artes, *h. e. lies, cheats, impostures.*

NŪGĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *trifling, frivolous.* *Prudent.*

NŪGĀX (nugor), ācis, adj. *trifling, frivolous, insignificant, impertinent*, φλύαρος. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Qui tam nugax esset.

NŪGĬGĔRŬLŬS (nugæ & gerulus), a, um, adj. *bearing or bringing trifles.* *Plaut.*

NŪGĬPŎLŸLŎQUĬDĒS (nugæ, πολὺ, & loquor), *a tattler*, a word coined by *Plaut.*

NŪGŌ, ōnis, m. the same as *Nugator.* *Apul.*

NŪGŎR (nugæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to trifle, talk or act foolishly, play the fool, joke, jest*, φλυαρέω. *Cic.* Democritus nugatur. *Horat.* Ut primum nugari Græcia cœpit. —— ¶ Also, *to cheat, trick, cajole, banter.* *Plaut.* Nugatur sciens. *Id.* Non mihi nugari potes.

NULLĀTĔNŬS, adv. *sc.* parte, *in no wise, by no means*, μηδαμῶς. *Martian. Capell.*

NULLĬBĪ (nullus & ibi), adv. *in no place, no where*, μηδαμοῦ. *Vitruv.*

NULLĬFĬCĀMEN, ĭnis, n. and **NULLĬFĬCĀTĬŌ** (nullifico), ōnis, f. *a despising, contempt.* *Tertull.*

NULLĬFĬCŌ (nullus & facio), as, a. 1. *to despise.* *Tertull.*

NULLŬS (ne & ullus), a, um, adj. *not any, none, no, nobody, no one*, οὐδείς. *Cic.* Nullum bellum civile fuit. *Id.* Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior. *Plin.* Olera nulli animalium obnoxia. *Id.* Nullum omnium præstantius. *Cic.* Ei de virtutibus nulla deest. *Id.* Nullo pacto. *Id.* Nullo modo. *Plaut.* Nulla fide esse, *with no faith; not to be trusted.* *Plin. Ep.* Homo nullis litteris, *illiterate.* *Cic.* Homo nullo numero, *of no account or esteem.* — Followed by *nec — nec* (*neque — neque*), without destroying the negation. *Liv.* Nulla unquam respublica nec major, nec sanctior fuit. —— ¶ Nullus dum, *none as yet; none hitherto.* *Liv.* Alpes nulla dum via superatas. —— ¶ Nulli rei esse, *of no account or value, worthless, useless, good for nothing.* *Gell.* Nequam hominem dixerunt, nulli rei, neque frugis bonæ. *Id.* Musicam eam esse nulli rei. —— ¶ Also, for *nemo.* *Sallust.* Beneficia ab nullo repetere. *Cic.* Huic autem qui studeant, sunt nulli. *Nep.* Nulli fides ejus defuit. *Terent.* Talem nulla pareret filium. —— ¶ Nulli duo, *not even two, no two persons.* *Plin.* Nullas duas indiscretas effigies exsistere. *Id.* Ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant. —— ¶ Nullus alter, nullus unus, *no one else, none else, no one.* *Plaut.* Scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum. *Cic.* Nulla re

una, *no one thing.* —— ¶ Nullum, absol. *nothing, nought.* *Horat.* Præter laudem nullius avari. *Justin.* Nullo magis, quam silentio, solemnia. *Quintil.* Nullo magis gaudent. *Lucan.* Nullis obstantibus. —— ¶ Also, Nullo, *no where.* *Liv.* Nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse. —— ¶ Nullus non, *every, all.* *Sueton.* Nullos non honorem accepit. —— ¶ Non nullus, *some, some one.* (See *Nonnullus.*) —— ¶ Also, *of no account, or effect; of no moment, value or esteem, frivolous, vain, slight, trifling, futile, insignificant.* *Cic.* Sed vides nullam esse rempubl., nullum Senatum. *Id.* Nullum id argumentum est. *Id.* Vir ille summus, nullus imperator fuit. *Liv.* Patre nullo, *obscure.* —— ¶ Also, for *non.* *Terent.* Tametsi nullus moneas, *without your suggesting it to me.* *Cic.* Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, &c. *Id.* Sextus ab armis nullus discedit. *Terent.* Si non quæret, nullus dixeris, *h. e.* ne. *Id.* Ac nullus quidem, *no indeed.* —— ¶ Also, Nullum esse, *to be no more, perish.* *Cic.* Nolite arbitrari me nullum fore. *Id.* De mortuis loquor, qui nulli sunt, *do not exist.* Hence, for *mortuus.* *Plin.* — And in comic writers, Nullus sum, *I am ruined, undone, lost; 'tis all over with me.* *Terent.* Credo, ipsum ad me exire: nulla sum. *Plaut.* Si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem. So, *Liv.* Nullus repente fui, *became powerless.* —— ¶ Tam nullus, *so insignificant.* *Plin.* In his tam nullis (insectis) quæ ratio! quanta vis! —— ¶ *Nulli*, and *nullæ*, for *nullius*, and *nulli*, are old forms, found in *Terent.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Nullo* with a *substant.* in the *abl.* may often be rendered in English, *without.* *Cæs.* Nullo periculo, *without danger.*

NUM (μῶν), adv. generally used in interrogations to which a negative answer is expected. *Cic.* Num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? *what then? has then?* *Terent.* Num cogitat, quid dicat? *Cic.* Num exspectatis, dum testimonium dicat? *what? are you waiting, &c.! are you then waiting?* *Horat.* Num furis, an prudens ludis me? *are you mad?* *Virg.* Num lacrymas victus dedit? —— ¶ It is joined with *nam*, and *ne.* *Terent.* Numnam hic relictus? *Cic.* Deum ipsum numne vidisti? —— ¶ With *quis, quæ, quod.* (See *Nunquis.*) —— ¶ It is also, with the *subjunc.* in indirect questions, or implying doubt, *whether, whether or no.* *Cic.* Quæro, num aliter evenirent. *Nep.* Ut sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur.

NŬMA PŎMPILIŬS, m. *the second king of Rome.* *Liv.*

NŬMĀNTIA, æ, f. Νουμαντία, *a town in Spain, besieged and destroyed by Scipio Africanus, the Younger.* — Whence, Nŭmāntīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Numantia, Numantine.* *Cic.* Bellum Numantinum. Also, *a surname of Scipio.* *Juvenal.* Si luditur alea pernox ante Numantinos.

NUMĔLLA (unc.), æ, f. *a wooden engine, in which the neck or feet of offenders were put.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a shackle for cattle, to hinder them from moving while they were milked.* *Colum.* (who also uses *numelli*, m. for *numellæ.*)

NUMELLUS, i, m. See *Numella.*

NŬMĔN (nuo), ĭnis, n. *a nod,* νεῦμα. *Lucret.* Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, *with a violent motion of their heads.* —— ¶ Also, *an inclination, tendency towards a place.* *Lucret.* In quem locum diverso numine tendunt. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *will, command,* because it is indicated by a nod. *Lucret.* Cetera pars animæ ad numen mentis movetur. *Virg.* Meo sine numine. —— ¶ Particularly, *the divine will, the will or power of the gods; the will of heaven,* θεῖον, θειότης. *Cic.* Deo, cujus numini parent omnia. *Nep.* Deorum numen facere secum. *Id.* Nihil sine deorum numine agi. — Hence, also, *of human power, authority, influence, might, force.* *Ovid.* Cæsareum numen. *Cic.* Magnum numen Senatus. *Id.* Numen vestrum, *h. e. of the people.* — Also, *divinity, divine majesty.* *Virg.* Numina sancta precamur Palladis. *Horat.* Per Dianæ non movenda numina. *Virg.* Multo numine suspensus, *awed by the divine presence.* — Also, *a deity, divinity, god.* *Virg.* Numina læva. *Ovid.* Numina montis adorant. — Also, of the manes of a friend. *Quintil.* Juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris.

NŬMĔRĀBILIS (numero), e, *that may be numbered or counted.* *Ovid.* Per quas numerabilis alte calculus omnis erat. —— ¶ Also, *easily numbered, few, small.* *Horat.* Populus numerabilis.

NŬMĔRĀRIŬS (numerus), ii, m. *an accountant, reckoner, computist, arithmetician,* ἀριθμητής. *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *a keeper of accounts.* *Ammian.*

NŬMĔRĀTIŌ (numero), ōnis, f. *a counting out, paying,* ἀρίθμησις. *Senec.* Ab isto fiet numeratio, *h. e.* numeratio pecuniæ.

NŬMĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a counter, numberer.* *Augustin.*

NŬMĔRIŬS, ii, m. *a Roman prænomen.* *Cic.* Numerius Fabius Pictor.

NŬMĔRŌ (numerus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to count, number, reckon,* ἀριθμέω. *Cic.* Ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt. *Sueton.* Aureos voce digitisque numerare. *Ovid.* Numerare per digitos, *to count on the fingers.* *Virg.* Pecus numerare. *Liv.* Originem libertatis inde numerare. *Juvenal.* Numerare pectine chordas, *to strike, play on.* *Id.* Tum licet a Pico numeres genus, *h. e.* deducas. *Ovid.* Multos numerabis amicos, *you will number, possess.* — When a senator wished to defeat a measure, he called to the consul *numera senatum*, equivalent, in our parliamentary language, to *demanding a call of the house*, in order to determine if a quorum is present. Hence, *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Sed cum posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postularet, tacuit. *Cic.* Consule, aut numera. —— ¶ Also, *to account, reckon, esteem, consider.* *Cic.* Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, *looked upon in the light of.* *Id.* Is prope alter Timarchides numeretur. *Id.* Beneficii loco numerare aliquid. *Id.* Mors in beneficii parte numeretur. (*Al. leg.* partem.) *Id.* Voluptatem nullo loco numerat, *holds in no esteem; values not.* *Sallust.* Ut et facta in gloria numeret. *Cic.* Ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur. *Tacit.* Virtutem inter certa numerare. —— ¶ Also, *to count out, pay.* *Cic.* alicui pecuniam. *Id.* stipendium militibus. Hence, Numeratus, *paid down in ready money.* *Cic.* Numerata pecunia. *Id.* Dos numerata, *paid in cash.* So, absol. *Id.* Numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem. So, *Id.* Numerato (solvere) malim, quam æstimatione, *and Plin.* Relinquere in numerato, *in cash.* And, figur. *Quintil.* In numerato habere ingenium, *to have in readiness.* —— ¶ Also, *recite, adduce.* *Cic.* Si velim numerare, &c. *Sil.* Ante omnes bello numerandus Amilcar.

NŬMĔRŌ (Id.), adv. *too soon, full soon.* *Plaut.* Numero huc advenis ad prandium. *Id.* Cur numero estis mortui? —— ¶ Also, *soon, quickly, presently.* *Varr.*

NŬMĔRŌSĒ (numerosus), adv. *copiously, plentifully, numerously.* *Colum.* Numerosius onerare. *Plin.* Nec aliud numerosius dividitur. *Tertull.* Numerose loqui, *in the plural number.* —— ¶ Also, *melodiously, harmoniously, musically.* *Cic.* Numerose sonantes. —— ¶ Also, *in oratorical numbers, with graceful cadences or periods.* *Cic.* Sententia cadit numerose. *Id.* Raro in veris causis numerose dicendum est. *Gell.* Numerosius. *Quintil.* Sententias versare quam numerosissime.

NŬMĔRŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *multitude, a great number.* *Macrob.*

NŬMĔRŌSŬS (numerus), a, um, adj. *numerous, copious, manifold, various,* πολυπληθής. *Tacit.* Civitas numerosissima provinciæ totius, *the most populous.* *Plin.* Animalia numeroso fecunda partu. *Id.* Numerosissima florum varietas, *a very great.* *Plin. Ep.* Numerosa domus, *h. e.* familia. *Id.* Gymnasium numerosius, *more fully provided with apartments, more complete.* *Colum.* Hortus numerosus, *containing many beds.* *Plin.* Pictor numerosior, *more prolific; who paints much.* *Id.* Tabula numerosa, *in which several persons are represented.* *Quintil.* Numerosum opus, *h. e.* multiplex, varium. —— ¶ Also, *beating or moving to time, rhythmical, tuneful, harmonious, melodious, musical.* *Ovid.* Numerosaque brachia ducit. *Id.* Numerosos ponere gressus. *Cic.* Numerosa oratio, *flowing smoothly, with rounded or measured periods, with graceful cadences.*

NŬMĔRŬS (unc.), i, m. *number, as the measure of quantity,* ἀριθμός. *Cic.* Numerum piratarum habere, *to know how many there were.* *Nep.* Exercitus numerus duodecim millium fuit. *Liv.* Cæsorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, *to reckon.* So, *Cæs.* inire. *Plaut.* capere. *Catull.* subducere. *Virg.* Numero aliquid comprehendere. *Cic.* Hæc tibi laudatio procedat in numerum, *h. e. be reckoned, included in the reckoning.* *Virg.* Est numerus, *is it possible to number.* *Cic.* Tria numero. *Sallust.* Numero quadraginta, *to the number of forty; forty in the whole.* *Cic.* Ad numerum, *to the full number, completely.* So, *Cæs.* Obsides ad numerum miserunt. *Horat.* Nos numerus sumus, *mere number, merely serve to count.* *Ovid.* Numeros jactabit eburnos, *dice* (*because they are marked with numbers*). —— ¶ Also, *a number*, h. e. *of persons*, or *things.* *Cic.* Maximus numerus piratarum. *Id.* Navis habet suum numerum, *its complement of men*, or, *its proper cargo.* *Id.* Referre in deorum numero. And, *Sueton.* In deorum numerum, *among the gods.* *Id.* Numero sapientum haberi, *to be reckoned one of the wise men*, or, *a wise man.* *Cæs.* Ducere in numero hostium, *to account as enemies.* *Cic.* Qui est eo (*for* eorum) numero, qui habiti sunt. *Id.* Ascribe me talem (*h. e.* talium) in numerum. —— ¶ Also, *rank, dignity, estimation.* *Cæs.* In aliquo numero et honore esse. *Cic.* Nullo in oratorum numero, *of no repute as an orator.* *Id.* Obtinere aliquem numerum. *Id.* Aliquem numero aliquo putare, *to esteem, value.* Hence, Numero, *or*, In numero, *in the character of, instead of, for, as.* *Cæs.* Missis, legatorum numero, centurionibus, *as embassadors.* *Cic.* Parentis numero esse. —— ¶ Also, *a great number, great quantity, crowd, multitude, plenty.* *Cic.* Hominum numerus. *Nepos.* copiarum. *Cic.* Maximus numerus vini. *Id.* frumenti. *Lucret.* Nec fuit in numero, *sc.* hominum, *never existed.* — Particularly, of military bands. *Vellei.* Fugitivos in numerum exercitus sui recipiens, *into the ranks.* *Plin. Ep.* Nondum distributi in numeros erant, *incorporated in the ranks.* *Tacit.* Sparsi per provinciam numeri, *h. e.* cohortes. *Pandect.* In numeris esse, *to be enlisted or enrolled.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of a whole, a member.* *Ovid.* Animalia trunca suis numeris. *Cic.* Illud officium, quod rectum appellant, omnes numeros habet, *is complete, perfect.* *Id.* Omnes numeros virtutis continet. *Id.* Elegans omni numero poema, *in every part or particular; throughout.* *Id.* Mundus expletus omnibus suis numeris et partibus. So, *Plin. Ep.* Numeris omnibus absolutus. — *Numeri* is used particularly for *similar parts of any whole.* — Thus, of a month. *Plin.* Triginta implebit numeros, *days.* — And, also, in music, *musical measure, time, harmony, numbers, rhythm.* *Quintil.* Numeris et modis inest quædam tacita vis. *Cic.* In musicis numeri, et voces, et modi. *Ovid.* Flebilibus numeris. — And, of *regular, measured motions, as in dancing,* &c. *Lucret.* In numerum exsultant, *in time.* So, *Virg.* Brachia tollunt in numerum. — Also, *Motions used in the exercises of the* palæstra. *Quintil.* Palæstrici numeros discentibus tradunt. *Juvenal.* Omnes implet numeros, *observes all the rules.* — And, in poetry, *numbers, feet*; and hence, *lays, verses, metre, poetry.* *Cic.* Nam cum sint numeri plures, &c., *and Sing.* *Id.* Procerior quidam numerus, *a foot.* *Ovid.* Nectere verba numeris, *to write verses, compose poetry.* *Pers.* Carmina molli numero fluunt. *Virg.* Numeros memini, si verba tenerem, *I recollect the measure.* — Also, in prose, *measured ca-*

dences, rhythm, harmony. Cic. In solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros. —— ¶ Also, Numerus, *or*, numeri, *a rule.* Ovid. Ad numeros quidque suos exigere. *Cic.* Histrio si paulum se movit extra numerum. *Virg.* In numerum, *regularly.* So, *Id.* Numero. —— ¶ Also, *a duty, office.* Auct. Consol. ad *Liv.* Numeros principis implere. —— ¶ See *Numero.*

NŪMĪCĬUS, and NŪMĪCUS, i, m. *a small river of Latium,* now *Nemi.* Virg.

NŬMĬDA (nomas), æ, m. *a nomad,* νομάς. *Vitruv.* Arabia Numidarum. —— ¶ Also, *a Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia.* Virg. Infreni Numidæ. —— ¶ Also, adj. *Numidian.* Ovid. Numidæ dentis opus, *ivory.* Liv. jaculatores.

NŬMĬDĬA, æ, f. *a region of Africa, between Mauritania and the Carthaginian territory.* Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Nŭmĭdĭānŭs, and Nŭmĭdĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Numidian.* Plin. Numidiana pira. *Liv.* Equi Numidici. *Plin.* Numidicæ aves. And, absol. *Martial.* Numidicæ, *Guinea-hens.* —— ¶ Numidicus *was also a surname given to Q. Cæcil. Metellus, on account of his victories over the Numidians.*

NŬMISMA, and NŎMISMA (νόμισμα), ătis, n. *a coin, piece of money.* Horat. Afterwards it seems to have denoted *old* (and commonly *foreign*) *coin,* which was used more as an article of traffic than as money. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *the impression or image upon a coin.*

NŬMĬTŎR, ōris, m. *Numitor, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.* Liv.

NUMMĀRĬUS, or NŪMĀRĬUS (nummus or numus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to money,* χρηματικός. *Cic.* In summa difficultate esse nummaria, *to be straitened for want of money.* So, *Id.* Difficultas rei nummariæ. *Id.* Res nummaria, *the coin, currency of the state.* Id. Nummaria theca, *a chest, coffer.* Pandect. Nummaria pœna, *a fine.* —— ¶ Also, *corrupted, or bribed with money, venal, mercenary.* Cic. Exagitare nummarios judices. *Id.* Judicium nummarium. *Id.* interpres.

NUMMĀTĬŌ, or NŪMĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *abundance of money.* Cic. (Others read *nundinationes.*)

NUMMĀTŬS, or NŪMĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in money, moneyed, rich, opulent,* πολυχρήματος. *Cic.* Adolescens nummatus. *Apul.* Nummatior revertor.

NUMMŎRŎMEXPALPŌNĪDĒS (nummus & expalpor), *a flatterer for money;* a fictitious name. *Plaut.*

NUMMŌSŬS, or NŪMŌSUS (nummus), a, um, adj. *abounding with money, wealthy.* Nigid.

NUMMŬLĀRĬŎLUS (dimin. from nummularius), i, m. *a paltry money-changer.* Senec.

NUMMŬLĀRĬUS, or NŪMŬLĀRĬUS (nummulus), ii, m. *a money-changer,* κολλυβιστής, τραπεζίτης. *Sueton.*

NUMMŬLUS, or NŪMŬLUS (dimin. from nummus), i, m. *a small coin,* νομισμάτιον. *Cic.* Nummulis acceptis, jus ac fas omne delere, *for a paltry sum.* Id. Nummulorum aliquid.

NUMMUS, and NŪMUS (unc.), i, m. *a piece of money, coin; money,* νόμισμα. *Cic.* Jactabatur nummus, *h. e. the value of coins was often changed.* Id. Adulterinos nummos pro bonis accipere, *bad money.* Id. Habere in nummis, *h. e. in ready cash.* Id. Debebat? immo in suis nummis versari, *had ready money.* So, *Id.* Non modo in ære alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis est. *Plin. Ep.* Si non nummo, sed partibus locem, *for a rent to be paid not in money, but in kind.* —— ¶ Hence, Nummus sestertius, and, absol. Nummus, *a sesterce, a small silver coin.* Cic. Nummo sestertio. *Id.* Quinque millia nummum, *for* nummorum, *h. e. sesterces.* Hence, *Id.* Ad nummum convenit, *to a farthing, a cent, exactly.* So, *Id.* Nummo sestertio addici, *at a very low price, for a trifle.* Senec. Quæ maxima inter vos habentur, sestertio nummo æstimanda sunt. — *It was the custom among the Romans for a person who received a present, to return the giver a sesterce by way of acknowledgment.* Hence, *Sueton.* Amplissima prædia ei nummo addixit, *h. e. presented her with.* So, *Horat.* Nummo te addicere, *that you will give it.* —— ¶ *Nummus* is also used by the comic writers for *nummus aureus, a gold coin of the value of one hundred sesterces.* Plaut. —— ¶ The *gen. plur.* nummum, *for* nummorum, is always used when joined with *sestertium.* And generally so, when joined with a *numeral.*

NUMNAM. See *Num.*

NUMQUAM, } See *Nunquam,* &c.
NUMQUIS, &c. }

NŬNC (for novimque, from novus), adv. *now, at present, at this present time,* νῦν. *Cic.* Erat tunc excusatio, nunc nulla est, *at present there is none.* Terent. Nunc primum audio. *Id.* Nunc jam illico hic consiste, *this, instant, quickly.* So, *Id.* I intro nunc jam, *immediately.* Id. Nunc demum venis? *are you here then at last?* Sueton. Nunc adhuc Druinæ vocantur, *still to this day,* &c. *Cic.* Nunc deinceps consideremus. *Id.* Nunc denique est perfectum. —— ¶ Nunc ipsum, *at this very time.* Cic. Quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abjicere. *Id.* Nunc ipsum ea lego. —— ¶ For *nunc ne,* we find *nunccine.* Terent. Hem, nunccine demum? —— ¶ It is also joined with verbs in a past or future tense, signifying, *at about this time, at the time we are speaking of.* Cic. Nunc reus erat. *Horat.* Nunc tempus erat. *Terent.* Nunc nuper dedit, *lately.* Catull. Quis nunc te adibit? —— ¶ Nunc — nunc, *now — now, sometimes — sometimes.* Virg. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus. *Ovid.* Nunc huc, nunc illuc, *now this way, now that; first this way, and then that.* Liv. Nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant. *Justin.* Nunc flammas, nunc fumum eructat, *one while flames, another while smoke.* — Sometimes one *nunc* is omitted. *Virg.* Pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus. — We also find, Nunc — mox. *Vellei.* Plancus nunc adjutor Bruti: mox ejusdem proditor, *at one time,* &c. *the next moment,* &c. —— ¶ *Nunc homines,* for *qui nunc sunt homines.* Plaut. Nunc hominum mores vides, *of the present day.* —— ¶ Ut nunc est, *as things are, as matters stand.* Cic. Quæ causæ, ut nunc est, mansuræ videntur. —— ¶ Also, as a particle of transition, *now, then, therefore.* Propert. Nunc quoniam ista tibi placuit sententia, cedam.

NUNCCĬNE. See *Nunc.*

NUNCIO, &c. See *Nuntio.*

NUNCŬBĪ (num & alicubi), adv. *whether any where?* Terent. Nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? *did you ever find?*

NUNCŬPĀTIM (nuncupo), adv. *by name.* Sidon.

NUNCŬPĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a naming, calling, appellation, name,* ἐκφώνησις. *Apul.* Virtutis nuncupatione complectitur. *Id.* Nomen dei regum nuncupatione prædicari, *h. e.* appellando eum regem. —— ¶ Also, *a naming in a will as an heir.* Sueton. Post nuncupationem vivere. —— ¶ Also, *a dedication of a book.* Plin. Patrocinia ademi nuncupatione. —— ¶ Also, *a pronouncing, declaration.* Liv. Votorum nuncupatio, *the offering of vows by the new consuls.* Under the emperors, the same phrase signifies, *public prayers for the prince.* Tacit. Votorum nuncupationibus non adesse. *Val. Max.* Pontifex inter nuncupationem solemnium verborum postem tenens, &c. *while he pronounced certain words in a solemn manner.*

NUNCŬPĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a namer.* Apul.

NUNCŬPŌ (perhaps for nomine capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to name, call, express,* ὀνομάζω, προσαγορεύω. *Cic.* Nomine dei aliquid nuncupare. *Suet.* Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit. *Ovid.* Quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem. *Cic.* Ea, quæ essent lingua nuncupata, *mentioned.* Justin. Nuncupare aliquam reginam, *to declare, proclaim.* Liv. Nec irritam vocem esse, qua laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, *pronounced, declared.* Plin. Maria ejus nuncupavimus, *h. e. mentioned by name, enumerated.* Id. Titulos omnes nuncupari. — Nuncupare vota, *to pronounce, offer vows in a public, solemn manner.* Cic. Vota ea, quæ nunquam solveret, nuncupavit. — Nuncupare heredem, *to appoint by word of mouth, name in the presence of witnesses.* Justin. Voce nuncupare heredem. *Sueton.* Nuncupare aliquem inter heredes. Absol. *Plin. Paneg.* Nec quis offendit alius, nuncuparis, *are you named as an heir.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Nuncupatum testamentum, *a nuncupative will, pronounced by the testator before witnesses.* —— ¶ Also, *to consecrate, dedicate.* Apul.

NUNCŬSQUE, or NUNC ŬSQUE, adv. *even to this time.* Ammian.

NUNDĬNA (novem & dies), æ, f. *a goddess of the Romans, who presided over the purification of infants, on the ninth day after their birth.* Macrob.

NUNDĬNÆ (for novendinæ, novem & dies), ārum, f. *a fair, mart, or market held at Rome every ninth day,* πανήγυρις, παντοπωλεῖον, ἀγοραί. *Cic.* Die nundinarum. —— ¶ Also, *any fair or market.* Cic. Capuam nundinas rusticorum esse voluerunt. —— ¶ Also, *trade, traffic.* Cic. Reipubl. nundinæ erant. *Id.* Flagitiosissimæ nundinæ. —— ¶ Also, in the sing. *Sidon.* In nundinam mitti. —— ¶ Also, Nundinum, *sc.* tempus, i, n. *the time between two* nundinæ. *Varr.* — Also, *the market-time itself.* Varr. — Hence, Trinum nundinum (*or* trinundinum), *a time of three* nundinæ, *h. e. seventeen days,* reckoned thus; A a b c d e f g B a b c d e f g C (where A B C are the three *nundinæ* or market-days): no bill (lex) was to be acted upon, till it had been posted up three *nundinæ.* Cic. and *Liv.*

NUNDĬNĀLIS (nundinæ), e, adj. *of a market-day, nundinal.* Plaut. Cocus ille nundinalis est, *an ignorant cook hired only on market-days.*

NUNDĬNĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a market or fair, nundinary.* Plin. Nundinarium forum, *market-place.* Id. Oppidum nundinarium, *a market-town.*

NUNDĬNĀTĬŌ (nundinor), ōnis, f. *a buying and selling, trafficking,* ἀγόρασμα. *Cic.* Fuit nundinatio aliqua, ne causam diceret. *Id.* Nundinatio juris et fortunarum, *sale of justice.* —— ¶ Also, *the market price.* Cod. Theod.

NUNDĬNĀTĪTĬUS, or -CĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *exposed for sale.* Tertull. Capita nundinatitia, *h. e. exposed to view,* as though *set up for sale.*

NUNDĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a market-man, buyer or seller, trafficker.* Quintil.

NUNDĬNŌ, as, a. 1. the same as *Nundinor.* Jul. Firmic. Nundinatus pudor.

NUNDĬNŎR (nundinæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to buy or sell, traffic in,* καπηλεύω. *Cic.* Pueri senatorium nomen nundinati sunt. *Id.* Jus nundinari. *Id.* Totum imperium Populi R. nundinabantur. And, absol. *Suet.* Constabat, nundinari solitum, *to sell justice.* Apul. Judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur. —— ¶ Also, *to assemble,* as at a fair; *to come together in great numbers.* Cic. Ad focum angues nundinari solent.

NUNDĬNUM. See *Nundinæ.*

NUNQUAM, and NUMQUAM (ne & unquam), adv. *at no time, never,* οὐδέποτε. *Terent.* Nunquam faciam. — It may be followed by *nec — nec* (*neque — neque*), without destroying the negation. *Cic.* Quæ nunquam neque fecisset, neque passus esset. —— ¶ Nunquam non, *always.* Cic. Nunquam non est ineptum. —— ¶ Non nunquam, *sometimes.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *not.* Terent. and *Cic.*

NUNQUANDŌ, and NUMQUANDŌ (num & quando), adv. *whether at any time.* Cic.

NUNQUID, and NUMQUID (nunquis), adv. *whether,* ἆρα μή. *Cic.* Nunquid duas habetis patrias? *have you them?* Terent. Quid illud, Gnatho, numquid dixi tibi? *have I ever told it you?* Id. Numquid meministi? *do you recollect it?* Quintil. Nunquid non? *why not?* Plaut. Numquid redeat, incertum hodie, *whether he will return or not.* —— ¶ See *Nunquis.*

NUNQUIS, and NUMQUIS, or NUM QUIS (num & quis), pron. quæ, quod and quid, *whether any one or any,* &c. *is there any,* &c.? μή τις. *Cic.* Nunquis

vestrum ad facinus accommodatus est? *Id.* Num qui tumultus? num quid, nisi quiete? *Plaut.* Nunqui nummi exciderunt tibi? *have you dropped any money?* *Cic.* Qui quærat fundus num quis in Pompeiano venalis sit. *Id.* Quæstio est, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, *whether any one duty.* —— ¶ Numquid vis? *a form of expression on taking leave.* *Terent.* Rogo, nunquid velit. Recte, inquit. Abeo, *if he has any further commands,* h. e. *I take leave of him.* So, *Plaut.* Nunquid me vis. And without the verb, *Id.* Nunquid me? —— ¶ *Nam* is sometimes added to give force to the expression. *Cic.* Numquidnam novi? *Terent.* Nunquidnam hic, quod nolis, vides?

NŪNTIA, and NŪNCIA (nuncius), æ, f. *a female messenger, harbinger, she that brings word or tidings.* *Virg.* Nuncia veri. *Cic.* Historia nuntia vetustatis.

NŪNTIĀTIŌ, and NŪNCIĀTIŌ (nuntio), ōnis, f. *an announcing, declaring,* ἐξαγγελία. *Cic.* Nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam inspectionem, *h. e. the right of declaring the auspices.* —— ¶ Also, *a prohibiting.* *Pandect.* Novi operis nuntiatio.

NŪNTIĀTŌR, and NŪNCIĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a reporter, relater, declarer.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *he who forbids, prohibits.* *Pandect.*

NŪNTIĀTRIX (nuntiator), īcis, f. *she that announces.* *Cassiod.* Ciconia redeuntis anni nuntiatrix, *the harbinger.*

NŪNTIŌ, and NŪNCIŌ (nuntius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce, bring news, bear tidings, tell, report, declare, relate, inform, make known, advise, warn,* ἀγγέλλω. *Cæs.* Venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse. *Id.* Mittit, qui nunciarent, ne hostes prœlio lacesserent. *Nepos.* Misit ad regem, ut ei nuntiaret adversarios in fuga esse. *Terent.* Illa si jam laverit, mihi nuntia, *bring word back.* *Cic.* Tibi hoc nuntiare. *Terent.* Bene nuntias, *you tell me good news.* *Cic.* Si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, *declare the truth.* *Tacit.* Ergo nuntiat patri abjicere spem. — *Id.* Adesse equites nuntiabantur. *Liv.* Nunciato, *news having been brought.* *Cic.* Misit ad me, qui salutem nuntiaret, *to bring his compliments.* — *Pass. impers.* *Cæs.* Ut simul adesse, et venire nuntiaretur, *word was brought.* —— ¶ Also, *to intimate, enjoin, command.* *Tacit.* Nuntiare regibus, ne armis disceptarent. *Id.* Jubet nuntiari miseræ, postero die adesset. —— ¶ Also, *to forbid, prohibit.* *Pandect.*

NŪNTIUM, and NŪNCIUM (nuntius), ii, n. *news, tidings, advice; a message.* *Varr.* De cælo nuntium erit. *Catull.* Nova nuntia referens. —— ¶ Also, *a messenger, bearer of news,* in which sense some consider it as an *adj.* *Lucret.* Simulacra divinæ nuntia formæ. *Ovid.* Habes animi nuntia verba mei. *Tacit.* Prodigia, imminentium malorum nuncia. — So, also, in the *fem.* *Ovid.* Nuntia littera venit.

NŪNTIUS, a, um. See *Nuntium.*

NŪNTIUS, and NŪNCIUS (novus & cio), ii, m. *news, tidings, intelligence, advice; a message,* ἄγγελμα, ἀγγελία. *Cic.* Acerbum nuncium perferre. *Id.* Nuntii nobis tristes venerunt. *Id.* Exoptatum nuntium alicui afferre. *Id.* Optatissimum nuntium accipere. *Terent.* apportare alicui. *Liv.* ferre ad aliquem. *Cic.* Malum nuncium audire. —— ¶ Also, *a command, order, injunction.* *Nepos.* Hoc nuntio venit Athenas, *in obedience to this order.* *Cic.* Nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset. —— ¶ Also, *a messenger, bearer of tidings, harbinger,* ἄγγελος. *Cic.* Audimus rumore nuntio. *Virg.* Nuntius ibis Pelidæ genitori. *Cæs.* Litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem. *Id.* dimittere in omnes partes, *to despatch messengers into all quarters.* *Cic.* Facere aliquem certiorem per nuntium. —— ¶ *Nuntium remittere,* in reference to a contract, signifies *to renounce,* particularly of *a marriage-contract.* *Plaut.* Remittam nuntium affini meo, *I will release him from the marriage-contract, break off the match.* And, *of marriage itself.* *Cic.* Nuncium uxori remittere, *to obtain a divorce from her.* So, *Id.* Etsi mulier nuntium remisit, *to separate herself from her husband.* Hence, figur. *Id.* Nuncium remittere virtuti, *to abandon.* —— ¶ We also find *nuncius* applied to a female. *Valer. Flacc.* Huic dea: utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem.

NŬPĔR (for noviper, from novus), adv. *not long ago, not long since, lately, of late, recently,* νεωστί, πρώην, ἄρτι. *Cic.* De quo sum nuper tecum locutus. *Id.* Exordiri ab eo, quod ille nuperrime dixit. *Id.* Nuper Romæ fuit. *Id.* Nuper, cum postularet, &c. *Terent.* Nunc nuper. *Horat.* Vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly, hitherto.* — Also, as an *adj.* *Terent.* Hæc inter nos nuper notitia est, *for* nupera. — It is also used of a longer period of time. *Cic.* Ea, quæ nuper, id est paucis ante sæculis reperta sunt.

NŬPĔRŬS (nuper), a, um, adj. *late, new, recent, fresh,* νέος. *Plaut.* Nuperus captivus. *Flor.* Elephanti nuperi a silva. (Al. leg. *nuper, newly come.*)

NŪPTA (nubo), æ, f. *a spouse, wife,* νύμφη. *Terent.* Nova nupta, *a bride, new-married wife.* *Ovid.* Nupta pudica.

NŪPTĀLĪCIŬS, or NŪPTĀLĪTIŬS (nupta), a, um, adj. *nuptial.* *Pandect.* donum. (*Ed. Torrent.* where others read *nuptiarum,* in the same sense.)

NŪPTIÆ (Id.), ārum, f. *a marriage, wedding; nuptials, nuptial feast,* γάμος. *Cic.* Apud Pomponium in ejus nuptiis cœnaturus. *Plaut.* facere. *Terent.* apparare. *Plaut.* Coquere cœnam ad nuptias, *to cook a wedding-dinner.* *Cic.* Nuptiæ diuturnæ. *Id.* Cornificia multarum nuptiarum, *repeatedly married.* *Horat.* Nuptiarum expers, *unmarried.* *Nepos.* Conciliare nuptias, *to make a match.* So, *Terent.* Nuptias alicui efficere. —— ¶ Also, for *concubitus.* *Justin.* Novis quotidie nuptiis deditus.

NŪPTIĀLIS (nuptiæ), e, adj. *of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial, bridal,* γαμικός. *Cic.* Nuptialia dona. *Horat.* Nuptiales faces, *nuptial torches.* *Sueton.* Nuptialis cœna. *Tacit.* tabulæ, *the marriage-contract.* *Catull.* carmina.

NŪPTIĀLĬTĔR (nuptialis), adv. *as at a wedding.* *Martian. Capell.*

NŪPTŬRIŌ (desider. from nubo), is, īvi, ītum, n. 4. *to desire to marry.* *Apul.*

NŪPTŬS, a, um. See *Nubo.*

NŪPTŬS (Id.), us, m. *marriage, wedlock.* *Colum.* Nuptui collocare, *to dispose of in marriage.* *Gell.* Dies nuptus (*genit.*), *the wedding-day.*

NURSIA, æ, f. *a town of the Sabine territory.* — Whence, Nŭrsīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Nursia.* *Martial.* Nursinæ pilæ, *turnips.* And, absol. *Liv.* Nursini, *the inhabitants of Nursia.*

NŬRŬS (νυός, the letter r being inserted), us, f. *a son's wife, daughter-in-law,* νυός, ἐννυός. *Terent.* Omnes socrus oderunt nurus. *Cic.* Mater amicam impuri filii, tanquam nurum, sequebatur. *Ovid.* Jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, *h. e.* *Aurora, wife of Laomedon's son Tithonus.* —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *a grandson's or a great grandson's wife.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ And, *a son's betrothed mistress.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, with the poets, *a woman; a matron.* *Ovid.* Nuribus gestanda Latinis.

NŪS (νοῦς), *h. e.* mens. *Tertull.*

NŬSPIAM (ne & uspiam), adv. *no where.* *Gell.*

NŬSQUAM (ne & usquam), adv. *in no place, no where,* οὐδαμοῦ. *Cic.* Nusquam fore. *Id.* Nusquam alibi. *Horat.* Sodalis nusquam est, *for* mortuus. *Terent.* Nusquam gentium, *no where on earth; no where in the world.* — Nusquam non, *every where.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *no whither, to no place.* *Terent.* Nusquam abeo. *Liv.* Nusquam moturos. —— ¶ Also, *in no thing, in no way.* *Cic.* Sumptum nusquam melius posse poni. —— ¶ Also, *to or for nothing.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

NŪTĀBILIS (nuto), e, adj. *nodding, tottering.* *Apul.*

NŪTĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *tottering, ready to fall.* *Apul.* Miles nutabundus, *staggering, reeling.* — Figur. *vacillating, uncertain.* *Lactant.*

NŪTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a nodding or waving.* *Sil.* Nutamine pennæ.

NŪTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a nodding,* νεῦσις. *Plin.* Capitis nutatio. *Quintil.* Frequens in utramque partem nutatio, *a moving of the body from one side to the other.* — Figur. *Plin. Paneg.* Nutatio reipublicæ.

NŪTŌ (frequentat. from the obsol. nuo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to nod or make signs with the head, shake or wag the head, beckon,* νευστάζω. *Plaut.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat. *Id.* Eccere autem capite nutat. *Sueton.* Crebro capitis motu nutans. *Plaut.* Nutat, ne loquar. *Ovid.* Percutiens nutanti pectora mento, *nodding in sleep.* —— ¶ Also, *to wave, nod, shake, totter, be ready to fall.* *Virg.* Tremefacta (ornus) nutat. *Lucan.* Quassæ nutant turres. *Liv.* Nutant galeæ, *tremble.* *Calp.* Nutat sidus, *twinkles.* *Tacit.* Nutans acies, *wavering.* *Catull.* Nutantibus pennis, *flapping.* —— ¶ Also, *to hesitate, doubt, waver, be perplexed or unsettled, be uncertain or doubtful.* *Cic.* Nutare in natura deorum. *Tacit.* Mox nutabat, *faltered in his fidelity.* *Id.* Tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, *for* erat. —— ¶ Also, *to bend, incline.* *Ovid.* Dum rami pondere nutant.

NŪTRĪBILIS (nutrio), e, adj. *nutritive, nutritious.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Nutribilis cibus. *Id.* Nutribiliores succi.

NŪTRĪCĀTIŌ (nutrico), ōnis, f. *the act of suckling, nursing.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a nourishing.* *Varr.*

NŪTRĪCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a suckling, nursing.* *Plaut.* Eductus in nutricatu Venereo. —— ¶ Also, *a nourishing, rearing, growing.* *Varr.* Herba non evellenda in nutricatu.

NŪTRĪCIŬS, and NŪTRĪTIŬS (nutrix), a, um, adj. *that nurses, nursing, of a nurse.* *Colum.* Nutricio sinu. —— ¶ Hence, subst., Nutricius, ii, m. *a foster-father, tutor, governor.* *Cæs.* Erat nutritius ejus eunuchus. — So, Nutricia, æ, f. *a nurse, governess, tutoress.* *Hieron.* — And, Nutricium, ii, n. *a nursing.* *Senec.* Maternum nutricium. *Arnob.* Nutricia ducere ab aliquo, *nourishment.* — And, *plur.* Nutricia, orum, *a nurse's wages.* *Pandect.*

NŪTRĪCŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and NŪTRĪCŌR (nutrix), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to suckle, nourish, breed or bring up, rear,* τρέφω, τιθηνέω. *Plaut.* Pueros nutricare. *Varr.* Scrofæ nutricare octonos porcos possunt. *Cic.* Mundus omnia nutricatur, *nourishes, supports.*

NŪTRĪCŬLA (dimin. from nutrix), æ, f. *a little nurse, nurse,* τιτθή. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? *Sueton.* Repositus in cunas a nutricula. —— ¶ And, figur. *she that nourishes, rears, maintains.* *Juvenal.* Nutricula causidicorum Africa, *the nurse, breeder.* *Cic.* Nutricula prædiorum. *Id.* Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, *the aider, abettor.*

NŪTRĪMĔN (nutrio), ĭnis, n. *nourishment.* *Ovid.*

NŪTRĪMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a nursing, nourishing, bringing up, educating; nurture, nourishment, food, nutriment,* τροφή. *Sueton.* Nutrimentorum ejus locus, *of his infancy.* *Id.* Nutrimentorum consuetudo. *Val. Flacc.* Reddere nutrimenta patri. Also, of plants. *Plin.* — Figur. *Cic.* Educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia. *Virg.* Arida circum nutrimenta (igni) dedit, *fuel.*

NŪTRIŌ (unc.), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to suckle, nurse, nourish, feed, foster, breed or bring up, rear,* τρέφω. *Ovid.* Pueros lupa nutrit. *Plin.* Vituli mammis nutriunt fetus. *Juvenal.* Serpente ciconia pullos nutrit. *Horat.* Aper nutritus glande. *Juvenal.* Taurus nutritus in herba. And, figur. *Sueton.* Nutritus in armis. —— ¶ Also, *to nourish, support, maintain.* *Ovid.* Terra herbas nutrit. *Id.* Ignes cortice sicco nutrit. *Horat.* Nutritur silva, *is allowed to grow.* Figur. *Ovid.* Nutrire amorem, *cherish.* *Horat.* Mens rite nutrita. *Val. Max.* Nutrire opes, *to increase, add to.* —— ¶ Also, *to nurse, take care of, attend to.* *Liv.* Cura corporum nutriendorum. *Cels.* Ægrum nutrire. *Id.* Repurgatum ulcus nutrire, *to heal.* *Liv.* Quod naturæ damnum nutriendum patri, *treated with indulgence.* *Id.* Nutriendæ Græciæ datus, *to foster, make happy.*

NŪTRĪTŎR (nutrio), ōris, m. *a nurser, breeder, one who rears or brings up*, τροφεύς. *Stat.* Nutritor equorum.

NŪTRĪTŌRĬUS (nutritor), a, um, adj. *that pertains to rearing or bringing up.* *Augustin.*

NŪTRĪTŬS (nutrio), us, m. *nourishment.* *Plin.*

NŪTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a wet nurse, nurse, female suckling young*, τιθήνη. *Cic.* Cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse. *Colum.* Gallina nutrix, *a hen brooding.* *Ovid.* Capra nutrix Jovis. *Quintil.* Mutæ nutrices, h. e. *beasts.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a nurse, any thing that supports or nourishes.* *Horat.* Jubæ tellus leonum arida nutrix. *Ovid.* Curarum maxima nutrix nox. *Cic.* Siciliam nutricem plebis Romanæ. —— ¶ Also, Nutrices, *the breasts or paps.* *Catull.* Nutricum tenus exstantes e gurgite vasto.

NŪTŬS (nuo, obsol.), us, m. *a nod, beck, wink*, νεῦμα. *Virg.* Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. *Ovid.* Digitis sæpe est, nutuque locutus. *Tibull.* Nutus conferre loquaces, *to interchange signs.* *Quintil.* Nutus capitis. *Liv.* Finire nutu discrepationem. *Tertull.* Nutus digiti. —— ¶ Also, *will, pleasure, command.* *Cic.* Contra nutum ditionemque Nævii. *Id.* Ad nutum alicujus totum se fingere. *Id.* Hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari. *Id.* Ad nutum cujuspiam aliquid facere. *Id.* Paratum esse ad nutum. *Id.* Ad nutum præsto esse. *Sil.* Sub nutu castra fuere, *h. e.* sub potestate. —— ¶ Also, *tendency downwards, inclination, gravity, weight.* *Cic.* Terrena suopte nutu in terram ferri. *Id.* Terra sua vi nutuque tenetur. —— ¶ Hence, *inclination to a person or thing, favor.* *Liv.* Annuite nutum Campanis.

NŬX (unc.), nŭcis, f. *a nut, fruit inclosed in a shell*, καρύα, κάρυον. *Plin.* Nuces avellanæ, *hazel-nuts.* *Id.* Nux juglans, *walnut.* *Virg.* Castaneæ nuces, *chestnuts.* *Cels.* Amara nux, *bitter almond.* *Ovid.* Quas tulit plaus nuces, *fir-apples.* — Particularly, *a walnut.* *Liv.* Nuces cratibus excipiebantur. *Virg.* Sparge, marite, nuces (*referring to a custom among the Romans to fling them among the crowd on the wedding night*). — Relinquere nuces, *to give up childish sports, throw away our rattles.* *Pers.* Nucibus facimus quæcumque relictis. — Nux cassa, *an empty nut, pipped nut; a thing of no value.* *Horat.* Aliquem cassa nuce pauperare, *a trifle.* —— ¶ Also, *a nut-tree.* *Liv.* Nux tacta de cœlo. *Virg.* Cum nux ramos curvabit olentes, *the almond-tree.*

NŸ (νῦ), n. indeclin. *the letter* n *in the Greek alphabet.* *Quintil.*

NŸCTĂLŌPS (νυκτάλωψ), ōpis, m. *one that sees little or nothing by night, purblind, moon-eyed, dim-eyed.* *Plin.* — Also, *who sees little by day and more by night.* *Theod. Prisc.* — Also, *dimsightedness.* *Marcell. Empir.* —— ¶ Also, f. *a plant* (Cæsalpinia Pulcherrima, Willd.). *Plin.*, who likewise calls it *nyctegretos.*

NŸCTĒGRĔTŎS (νυκτήγρετος), i, f. *a plant.* See *Nyctalops.*

NŸCTĒIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, f. *the daughter of Nycteus, Antiopa.* *Ovid.*

NŸCTĔLĬŬS (Νυκτέλιος), a, um, adj. *a surname of Bacchus, because the Bacchanalia were celebrated by night.* *Ovid.* Nyctelius pater, and, absol. *Id.* Nyctelius, *Bacchus.* Hence, *Senec.* Nyctelius latex, *wine.*

NŸCTEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Νυκτεύς, *son of Neptune, and father of Antiopa.* *Propert.*

NŸCTĬMĔNĒ, es, f. Νυκτιμένη, *a daughter of Epopeus, who, having entered her father's bed, was turned by Minerva into an owl.* *Ovid.* Patrium temerasse cubile Nyctymenen.

NŸMPHĂ, æ, and NŸMPHĒ (νύμφη), es, f. *a spouse, bride, wife, matron*, νύμφη. *Ovid.* Grata ferunt nymphæ pro salvis dona maritis. *Tibull.* Sed primum nympham longa donate salute, *h. e. a mistress.* —— ¶ Also, *the chrysalis or nymph of an insect.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a nymph, one of an inferior class of female divinities, presiding over the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, mountains,* &c. Among these were the Oreades, *mountain-nymphs*; Dryades or Hamadryades, *tree-nymphs*; Nereides, *sea-nymphs*; Naiades, *water-nymphs*, &c. *Ovid.* Nympha Peneis, h. e. *Daphne.* *Id.* vocalis, *h. e. Echo.* *Id.* Mænalis, *h. e. Carmenta.* *Virg.* Nymphæ Libethrides, *the Muses.* — Hence, among the poets, *nympha* is used to signify *water.* *Martial.*

NŸMPHÆĂ (νυμφαία), æ, f. *a water-lily, water-rose.* *Plin.*

NŸMPHÆUM (Νυμφαῖον), i, n. *a place consecrated to nymphs, a fountain surrounded with porticos and seats, of which there were several in Rome.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a cape and harbor of Illyria.* *Cæs.*

NŸMPHŌN (νυμφὼν), ōnis, m. *a bridal-chamber.* *Tertull.*

NŸSĂ, and NŸSSĂ, æ, f. Νύσα, and Νύσσα, *the name of several towns*, as, *Plin.* *Nysa, in Judæa.* *Id.* *in Parthiene.* *Cic.* *in Lydia.* Also, *a town in India, said to have been built by Bacchus.* *Justin.*; and, *a mountain*, perhaps *in the vicinity, where he is said to have been brought up.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Hence, Nysæus, and Nysius, Nysius, a, um, adj. *of the town or mountain Nysa.* *Lucan.* Nysæus Hydaspes, *flowing by Nysa.* — Also, *of Bacchus.* *Propert.* Nisæis choris. — Nysius, as an epithet of Bacchus. *Cic.*

NŸSĒIS, ĭdis, f. adj. *Nysean*, Νυσηΐς. *Ovid.* Nymphæ Nyseides, *who educated Bacchus on mount Nysa.*

NŸSEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Νυσεύς, *a surname of Bacchus, from the town or mountain Nysa.* *Ovid.*

NŸSĬAS, ădis, f. the same as *Nyseis.* *Ovid.* Nysiades Nymphæ.

NŸSĬGĔNĂ (Nysa & gigno), æ, m. *born on Nysa.* *Catull.*

NŸSĬŎN (νύσιον), ii, n. *ivy.* *Apul.*

O.

Ō (ὦ or ὤ), *O! oh!* interj. of joy, grief, wonder, indignation, &c. With the *vocat.* *Cic.* O paterni generis oblite! *Id.* O mi Furni, quam tu non nosti, &c. — With the *accus.* *Cic.* O me perditum! *Id.* O fallacem hominum spem! *Id.* O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! *Terent.* O faciem pulchram! — With the *nom.* *Terent.* O vir fortis atque amicus! — Also, with the *genit* *Catull.* O nuncii beati! — Without case. *Virg.* Este duces, o, si qua via est, &c. *Terent.* O salve, Pamphile! — O si, *O, if only!* in a wish. *Virg.* O si adesset, &c. So, *Ovid.* O utinam obrutus esset, *O that he had been*, &c.! *O how I wish he had been!* And, *Virg.* O tantum libeat tibi, &c. *O that you would only!* —— ¶ It is *shortened* once in *Virg.* when followed by a vowel.

ŎĀRĪŎN, ōnis, m. same as *Orion.* *Catull.*

ŎĀSIS, is, f. *a place in Western Egypt to which certain offenders were banished in the times of the emperors.* — Hence, Oasēnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Oasis.* *Cod. Theod.* deportatio. — Also, Oasītes, æ, m. *belonging to the same.* *Plin.* nomi.

ŎĀXĒS, or ŎĀXIS, is, m. *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 66. Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem, *h. e.* as some suppose, *a river of Crete*; but there is not satisfactory proof that any river of that name existed in Crete; others, therefore, think that *Oaxis* is put for *Oxus*, which is *a river of Bactria*, and make *creta* a common noun.

ŎĀXIS, ĭdis, f. adj. *Varr. Atac.* tellus (*which was in Crete*).

ŎB (perhaps ἐπί), *for, on account of*, denoting a purpose, *as propter*, an accidental circumstance, διά, ἕνεκα. *Cæs.* Ne ob eam rem ipsos despiceret. *Cic.* Hanc rationem Epicurus induxit ob eam rem, quod veritus est, ne, &c. *Id.* Si est flagitiosum, ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, quanto illud flagitiosius, eum, a quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis, condemnare? *Virg.* Sævæ Junonis ob iram, *in consequence of.* —— ¶ For pro, *for, in consideration of, instead of, in the place of.* *Terent.* Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas. *Plaut.* Arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem. *Id.* Ob asinos ferre argentum. —— ¶ Also, *with.* *Plaut.* Ob industriam, *h. e.* de industria, *on purpose.* *Terent.* and *Sallust.* Ob rem, *h. e.* in rem, *with advantage, profitably.* —— ¶ Also, for *ad*, h. e. *to, towards.* *Cic.* Ignis ob os effusus, *to, over, upon.* *Id. e vet. poet.* Cujus ob os Graii ora advertebant sua? — Also, *for in or* circum, *upon, about.* *Plaut.* Follem obstringit in gulam. —— ¶ For ante, *before.* *Cic.* Ob oculos versari, *hover before the eyes.* *Plaut.* Ob oculum habere. —— ¶ In composition, with verbs, it has usually the sense of *before, over, against or towards.*

ŎBÆMŬLŎR (ob & æmulor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to stir up, irritate, provoke.* *Tertull.* me.

ŎBÆRĀTŬS (ob & æs), a, um, adj. *delivered into bondage on account of debt; a bondman in consequence of debt.* *Cæs.* Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, et omnes clientes, obæratosque suos eodem conduxit. — Also, *overwhelmed with debt, involved in debt.* *Sueton.* Villam totam diruit, quamquam tenuis adhuc, et obæratus. *Tacit.* Quanto quis obæratior, &c.

ŎBĂGĬTŎ (ob & agito), as, a. 1. same as *Agito, Exagito.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

ŎBAMBŬLĀTĬŎ (obambulo), ōnis, f. *a walking up and down, going to and fro, walking about.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ŎBAMBŬLŎ (ob & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to walk up and down, walk or pace about, go about, walk backwards and forwards*, περιοδεύω, περιπατέω. *Liv.* Milites obambulantes ante vallum portasque. *Ovid.* Mugit et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis. *Virg.* Nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *prowls round.* *Liv.* Obambulare muris cœpit, *to walk before or near.* — With *accus.* by the force of the *prep.* *Ovid.* Ætnam. *Sueton.* gymnasia.

ŎBARDESCŎ (ob & ardesco), is, arsi, n. 3. *to blaze out before one.* *Stat.*

ŎBĀRESCŎ (ob & aresco), is, arui, n. 3. *to grow dry all round*, or *to become dry*, περιξηραίνομαι. *Lactant.*

ŎBARMŎ (ob & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm, arm against.* *Horat.* Amazonia securi dextras obarmet. *Apul.* contra aliquem manus. — Figur. *Apul.* Oculis obarmatis ad vigilias.

ŎBĂRŎ (ob & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough up all around, to plough up*, περιαρόω. *Liv.*

ŎBĀTER (ob & ater), tra, trum, adj. *blackish, somewhat black*, ὑπομέλας. *Plin.*

ŎBĀTRESCŎ (obater), is, n. 3. *to become black.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ŎBAUDĬENTĬĂ (obaudio), æ, f. *obedience.* *Tertull.*

ŎBAUDĬŎ (ob & audio), is, īvi or ĭi, ītum, a. and n. 4. *to obey.* *Apul.* alicui. *Tertull.* Adam non obaudiit.

ŎBAURĀTŬS (ob & auratus), a, um, adj. *gilded.* *Apul.*

ŎBBĂ, æ, f. *a sort of noggin or cup with a great belly.* *Varr.* and *Pers.* — Hence, figur. of the fruit *panicum.* *Plin.*; where, however, *Hard.* prefers *phoba* (Gr. φόβη). —— Hence, Obbātus, a, um, adj.

made in the form of an obba. *Apul.* consides (but *Ed. Oudend.* has *ovata*, h. e. *egg-shaped*, *ovate*).

ŎBBLĂTĔRĀTŬS (ob & blateratus), a, um, particip. *prattled*, *babbled*, or *prattled against some one.* *Apul.* (Al. aliter leg.)

ŎBBRŪTESCŌ (ob & brutesco), is, tui, n. 3. *to become insensible*, *lose sense or reason*, *become lifeless*, ἄλογος γίνομαι. *Lucret.*

ŎBCÆCĀTĬŌ, ŎBCÆCŌ, and other words beginning with *Obc.* See *Occ.*

ŎBDĔNSĀTĬŌ (ob & denso), ōnis, f. same as *Densatio*. *Cal. Aurel.*

ŎBDĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from obdo.

ŎBDŌ (ob & do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to put*, *place or set* one thing *before* another, *put against.* *Terent.* Pessulum ostio obdo, *I put or push the bolt before the door*, h. e. *I bar or bolt it.* *Plaut.* Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat, *h. e.* claudo, *I close*, *shut.* *Ovid.* Nec timidis rigidam vocibus obde forem, *close the door upon*, *turn a deaf ear.* *Senec.* ceram auribus, *to stuff wax into the ears*, *close the ears with wax.* *Flor.* Obditis navibus, *placed before*, so as to prevent an entrance. — Hence, *to shut up*, *lock up.* *Apul.* Domus seris obdita. —— ¶ Also, *to join or lay unto*, *set against*, *expose.* *Horat.* Nulli malo latus obdit apertum. —— ¶ Also, *to envelop*, *roll up*, *fold in.* *Apul.* Capillos in mutuos nexus obditos atque nodatos. *Id.* Puer amiculis obditus, *wrapped up.*

ŎBDŎRMĬŌ (ob & dormio), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. *to sleep*, *or sleep soundly*, καταποιμάομαι, ἀφυπνόω. *Plaut.* Obdormivi crapulam, *I have slept away.* *Cels.* Ne, quem obdormire volumus, excitare postea non possimus. *Plin.* Qui obdormiant sub taxo moriantur. — It is sometimes, perhaps, *to fall asleep*; but in that case the preterit tenses may be referred to *Obdormisco.*

ŎBDŎRMISCŌ (obdormio), is, ivi, itum, n. 3. *to fall asleep*, *go to sleep.* *Sueton.* Ut in jure dicendo obdormisceret. *Cic.* In mediis vitæ laboribus obdormiscere.

ŎBDŪCŌ (ob & duco), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to lead or conduct against or to*, ἐπειςάγω. *Plaut.* Ad oppidum mecum exercitum obducam. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Vim Gallicam obduc contra in acie. *Argum. Plaut.* Obducere aliquem alicui. Also, *Cic.* Ut mihi videatur non esse ἀδύνατον, Curium obducere, *h. e. to bring him forward against them*, *to induce him to come forward against them.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw* something *before or over* another thing, *to bring*, *throw*, *lay or put over*, *to bring or draw round*, *induce*, *superinduce.* *Plin.* Caryotæ crustam verius, quam cutem obducunt, *put on*, *throw round them.* *Cic.* Obducere callum dolori, *to draw over*, &c. *h. e. to blunt*, *mitigate.* *Id.* tenebras rebus, *h. e. to obscure.* *Cæs.* Ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, *carried round.* *Nepos.* Obducta nocte, *when night had been drawn over the sky*, *when it was dark*; or, perhaps better, *in a dark*, *cloudy night.* *Propert.* Obductis committam mene tenebris? *drawn over*, *gathered over*; or, *thick*, *gloomy.* *Id.* Surdus in obductam somniet seram, *drawn over the door.* *Cic.* Refricare obductam jam reip. cicatricem, *already drawn or formed over the commonwealth.* *Apul.* Parte funiculi tigillo injecta atque obducta, *drawn or wrapped round it.* *Virg.* Amnis tenet omnia obducto limo. —— ¶ Also, *to cover over*, *overspread*, *surround*, *envelop*, *line.* *Virg.* Limoso palus obducat pascua junco. *Senec.* Et ora obduxit color, *overspread.* *Lucan.* caput ferali amictu, *cover*, *hood.* *Cic.* Obducuntur libro, aut cortice trunci. *Id.* Animantium alias squama videmus obductas. *Ovid.* Pater obductos condiderat vultus. — Figur. *Virg.* Obductum vulgare dolorem, *hidden*, *concealed.* *Ovid.* Obductos annis rescindere luctus, *cicatrized*, h. e. *blunted*, *smothered.* *Horat.* Obducta frons, *clouded*, *contracted*, *severe*, *anxious.* *Senec.* Vultum tristitia obduxit. — Hence, *to shut*, *bar*, *bolt*, *stop or block up*, *close.* *Plin.* plagam limo. *Id.* Terra ipsa se obducit. *Lucan.* Obducta reserat penetralia Phœbi. *Senec.* fores. —— ¶ Also, *to draw off*, *drink off with avidity*, *drink up (properly, to draw to or into one's self).* *Cic.* Quum venenum obduxisset. *Senec.* Obduxit sanguinem tumulus. —— ¶ Also, *to contract*, *wrinkle*, *knit.* *Senec.* vultum. (But see above.) —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Obduxi posterum diem, *h. e. added besides*; or, simply, *spent*, *passed away.* —— ¶ Also, *Lucil.* Aulæa obducite, *h. e. remove*, *draw away*, as *Non.* explains it; unless it be, *to draw over.*

ŎBDUCTĬŌ (obduco), ōnis, f. *a covering*, *veiling*, *enveloping*, παρακάλυψις. *Cic.* Carnifex, et obductio capitis abeat, *the hoodwinking or blindfolding of one about to be executed.* *Arnob.* Nubila inimica obductione pendent.

ŎBDUCTŌ (frequentat. from obduco), as, a. 1. *to lead or bring to or into* a place. *Plaut.* In ædes obductari.

ŎBDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from obduco.

ŎBDULCŌ (ob & dulco), as, a. 1. *to sweeten*, *make sweet*, *season.* *Cal. Aurelian.*

ŎBDŪRĀTĬŌ (obduro), ōnis, f. *a hardening*, *steeling*, *indurating.* *Augustin.*

ŎBDŪRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Obduro.*

ŎBDŪRĔFĂCĬŌ (obduro & facio), is, a. 3. *h. e.* obduro. *Non.*

ŎBDŪRESCŌ (ob & duresco), is, urui, n. 3. *to become hard*, σκληρύνομαι. *Propert.* Gorgonis obdurescere vultu, *h. e. be turned to stone.* *Cato.* Ea postremum arato, dum ne prius obdurescant. —— ¶ Figur. *to become hardened or insensible*, *lose all feeling*, *grow callous*, *become indifferent*, *be not moved.* *Cic.* Jam ad ista obduruimus, et humanitatem omnem exsuimus. *Id.* Sed nescio quomodo jam usu obduruerat, et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. *Id.* Cum in ejusmodi patientia turpitudinis, aliena, non sua satietate obduruisset. *Id.* Obduruisse sese contra fortunam arbitrantur, *h. e.* constantiam induisse. *Id.* Alii (amici) nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, *h. e. have grown cold.*

ŎBDŪRŌ (ob & duro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to be hard*, *or hardened*; hence, figur. *to hold out*, *stand out*, *persist*, *endure.* *Plaut.* Pernegabo, atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique. *Horat.* Persta, atque obdura. — *Pass. impers.* *Cic.* Obduretur hoc triduum. —— ¶ *Transitively*; *to harden*, *make hard*; hence, Obduratus, a, um, *hardened*, figur. *Nazar.* patientia, *hardened*, *steeled.* *Cod. Just.* Obdurata nequitia.

ŎBĔDĬĔNS, tis, particip. from obedio. —— ¶ Adj. *obedient*, *compliant*, εὐπειθής. *Cic.* Nulli est naturæ obediens deus. *Id.* Appetitum rationi obedientem præbere. *Sallust.* Obedientem esse jussis alicujus. *Liv.* Ut imperiis vivorum nemo obedientior me uno fuerit. *Id.* Ut ad nova consilia gentem quoque suam obedientem haberet. *Id.* Imperiis obedientissimus miles. *Plaut.* Magistro esse dicto obediens, *obedient to the word or command of a master.* (In like manner *audiens* is construed.) — Figur. *yielding*, *complying with one's wishes*, *manageable.* *Plin.* Obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, *very easily wrought.* *Sallust.* Omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *h. e. as you wish.* —— ¶ Also, *subject*, *enslaved.* *Sallust.* Ut illis obedientes vivamus.

ŎBĔDĬENTĔR (obediens), adv. *obediently*, *submissively*, *dutifully*, *readily*, *willingly*, εὐπειθῶς. *Liv.* Obedienter imperata facere. *Id.* Obedienter facere adversus aliquem, *h. e.* alicui parere. *Id.* Nihil obedientius fecerunt, quam ut muros diruerent. *Augustin.* Obedientissime.

ŎBĔDĬENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *obedience*, *submission*, *dutifulness*, ὑπακοή, εὐπείθεια. *Cic.* Servitus est obedientia fracti animi (subjectively). *Plin.* Imperiorum obedientia (objectively). *Cic.* Abjiciunt obedientiam. *Plin.* Mira plebi circa regem obedientia.

ŎBĔDĬŌ (ob & audio), is, ivi, itum, n. 4. *to give ear to*, *listen to*, h. e. *follow one's counsel.* *Nep.* Quibus rex maxime obediat. —— ¶ Also, *to obey*, *give obedience to*, πείθομαι. *Cic.* Parere et obedire præcepto. *Id.* Obtemperare et obedire magistratibus. *Nep.* legi. *Fronto.* Ea (*acc.*) illum obedire mihi, *in those things.* *Liv.* Obeditum dictatori est, *h. e. the dictator was obeyed.* — Figur. *Plin.* Ramus quam maxime obediturus, *h. e. easy to be bent*, *flexible.* —— ¶ Also, *to serve*, *suit one's self to*, *conform to*, *be subject.* *Sallust.* Pecora natura ventri obedientia finxit, *slaves to*, &c. *Cic.* Multorum obedire tempori. —— ¶ See, also, *Obediens.*

ŎBĔLISCŬS (ὀβελίσκος), i, m. properly, *a small spit*, *or spear*; hence, from the resemblance, *an obelisk.* *Plin.* and *Ammian.* — Also, *a rose-bud*, which before it opens has a conical or pyramidal form. *Auson.* — Also, *a mark in books*, of the form of a small spit or spear, *placed by many against suspected passages.* *Augustin.*

ŎBĔLIXŬS (ob & elixus), a, um. *Apic.* Ova obelixa. (*Al.* elixa.)

ŎBĔLŬS (ὀβελός), i, m. *a spit or spear*; hence, *the figure of a spear horizontally* (—), *which served to mark suspected passages in a book.* *Hieronym.*

ŎBĔŌ (ob & eo), is, ivi, and oftener ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. *to go or come to*, *to come in*, *go to meet*, *go against.* *Lucret.* Donec vis obiit, quæ res diverberet ictu, *came in*, *intervened*, *was added.* *Cic.* in infera loca. *Liv.* ad omnes hostium conatus, *go to meet.* — With *accus.* *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Acheruntem obibo. *Cic.* Tantum urbis superfuturum, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *reach.* —— ¶ Hence, of places, *to visit by passing from place to place*, *go over*, *travel through*, *wander over*, *go round*, *run through*, *traverse*, ἐφοδεύω. *Cic.* Tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit. *Id.* Nostras villas obire. *Virg.* Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit. *Cic.* Prætores tum putant obeundam esse maxime provinciam, cum in areis frumenta sunt. — Hence, figur. Obire oculis, *to run over*, *traverse or survey with the eyes*, *to cast the eye over.* *Plin. Ep.* Cum immensum exercitum oculis obisset. *Virg.* omnia visu. *Plin. Ep.* opes solis oculis, *to see only*, not to enjoy. — Also, *Cic.* Omnes obeam oratione mea civitates, *run through*, *go over.* — Also, *to go round*, *run round*, *surround*, *encompass*, *overspread*, *cover.* *Ovid.* Chlamydem limbus obibat aureus. *Virg.* Quum clypeum pellis totus obeat circumdata. *Ovid.* Obit ora pallor, *overspreads*, *covers*; or, *invades*, *seizes*; the sense is the same. — Also, *to attend upon*, *be* (*or seek to be*) *present at*, *visit.* *Cic.* cœnas, *to go to suppers* (with perhaps a reference to going from place to place). *Id.* Venias ad id tempus: obieris Q. fratris comitia. *Liv.* nundinas, *to frequent.* — Also, *to take upon one's self*, *undertake*, *attend to*, *do*, *discharge*, *perform*, *execute*, *manage*, *conduct*, *transact.* *Cic.* legationem. *Id.* Quantum ceteris ad res suas obeundas conceditur temporis. *Liv.* Non sufficientibus viribus ad consularia munera obeunda. *Id.* munus vigiliarum. *Justin.* Equis publica ac privata officia obeunt. *Cic.* Obeundi negotii, aut consequendi quæstus studio tot loca adire. *Colum.* sub dio rusticum opus, *follow*, *pursue.* *Cic.* Obeundarum hereditatum causa, *of entering on or taking possession of.* *Liv.* sacra. *Id.* tot simul bella. *Cic.* facinus, *to perpetrate*, *commit.* *Liv.* pericula, *to undergo*, *encounter.* *Cic.* Multi clarissimi viri annum petitionis suæ non obierunt, *did not appear on the year*, &c. h. e. *did not offer themselves as candidates in the year appointed by law.* *Id.* Tu non affuisti, qui diligentissime semper illum diem, et illud munus solitus esses obire, *to keep.* *Id.* Antonius diem edicti obire neglexit, *to be present on*, *attend on.* *Id.* Vadimonium mihi non obiit quidam socius meus, *did not appear at the time appointed*, *deserted his bail.* *Id.* Tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, *you did not*, &c. So, *Plin. Ep.* Si litibus tererer, obstrictum esse me crederem obeunti ad vadimonia mea (some will omit *ad*). — Hence, *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Diem suum obire; *and*, *Nep.* diem supremum; *and*, *Sueton.* diem, *h. e. to die*; as it were, *to keep the appointed day.* Also, *Cic.* Obire mortem, *to die*; as if *adire.* *Id.* Morte obita, *h. e.* post mortem. — Absol. Obi-

re, to die. *Plaut.*, *Herat.* and *Liv.* — Also, *Paulin. Nolan.* Obiti, *h. e.* mortui. —— ¶ Of the sun and stars, *to go down, set, disappear.* *Lucret.* In undis obire, et condere lumen. *Cic.* Abditur Orion, obit Lepus. So, *Stat.* Obeunt noctesque, diesque, astraque. —— ¶ Of towns, *to go to ruin, perish.* *Plin.* Agamede obiit. — Hence, *to die* (but see above).

ŎBĔQUĬTŌ (ob & equito), as, n. 1. *to ride up to, ride to, ride round,* καθιππεύω. *Liv.* Obequitando castris, provocandoque. *Id.* Obequitare hostium portis, jaculandoque in stationes elicere ad pugnam hostem. — With *accus.* *Curt.* Cum agmen obequitaret, varia oratione milites alloquebatur.

ŎBERRŌ (ob & erro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to wander up and down, wander about,* πλανάομαι. *Plin.* Mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat. *Tacit.* Cum ipsi passim adjacerent vallo, oberrarent tentoriis. — With *accus.* *to wander over or past, stray or go round.* *Pers.* Quantum (agri) non milvus oberret, *can fly over, cross.* *Apul.* Paucis casulis, atque castellis oberratis, divertimus ad quempiam pagum. —— ¶ Also, *to wander or stray to meet one or before one.* *Sen.* Jamdudum mihi monstrum oberrat, *h. e.* obversatur, *hovers before my eyes.* —— ¶ Also, *to err, mistake.* *Horat.* Chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, *is ever blundering on the same string.*

ŎBĔSĬTĀS (obesus), ātis, f. *fatness, grossness, obesity, corpulence,* πολυσαρκία. *Sueton.* Obesitate cujusdam fractis subselliis. *Colum.* Nimia corporis obesitas. — Figur. of trees. *Plin.*

ŎBĔSŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to fatten.* *Colum.* avem. (Some old *Edd.* have *obescant, feed.*)

ŎBĒSUS (ob & edo), a, um, particip. *eaten away, eaten out.* *Sever.* Nec obesa cavamine terra est. —— ¶ Adj. *meagre, wasted away, lean.* *Lev.* ap. *Gell.* Corpore, pectoreque undique obeso. —— ¶ But more frequently the reverse, *fat, gross* (by antiphrasis, or as some think, *that has eaten and become fat*). *Cels.* Corpus neque gracile, neque obesum. *Virg.* terga. *Colum.* Nervis et musculis robusta, non adipibus obesa. *Plin.* Obesissimus venter. — Also, *thick, full, swollen.* *Colum.* Obesam illuviem. *Virg.* fauces, *swollen.* — Figur. *gross, dull, heavy, unrefined, rude.* *Horat.* Mihi nec firmo juveni, neque naris obesæ, *h. e. of keen scent.* *Calpurn.* Carmina obesis auribus apta. *Auson.* Alto mens obesa viscere. — Also, *lazy, inactive.* *Sulpic. Sat.* somnus.

ŎBEX (for objex, from objicio), obĭcis and objĭcis, m. and f. *whatever is put or thrown before as an obstruction or obstacle.* Hence, *a bolt or bar.* *Virg.* Fultosque emuniit objice postes. *Tacit.* Obices portarum subversi. — Also, of other things which serve the purpose of a bar or barrier. *Virg.* Qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *h. e. their shores, or rocky shores.* *Tacit.* Obices saxorum, *h. e. stone wall.* — Consequently, *any impediment or obstacle.* *Liv.* Obices viarum, *h. e. hinderances which detain one.* *Plaut.* Commorandum est mihi apud hanc obicem, *h. e.* ancillam hanc, quæ me remoratur.

OBFĔRO, OBFIRMO, OBFICIO, and other words beginning with *Obf.* See *Off.*

ŎBFŪTŪRUS, a, um, particip. from obsum.

ŎBGANNIŌ (ob & gannio), and ŎGGANNIŌ, is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, n. and a. 4. *to yelp or yelp before or against, mutter, murmur, say secretly and often.* *Plaut.* Quin centies eadem imperem, atque ogganniam, *tell, repeat, din in his ears.* *Terent.* Habet hæc, ei quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem obganniat, *mutter in his ear, twit.* *Apul.* Et statim, incertum quidnam, in aurem mulieris obgannit, *whispered into her ear.* *Id.* His obgannitis sermonibus.

ŎBGĔRŌ (ob & gero), or ŎGGĔRŌ, is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to bear or give, give abundantly, apply.* *Plaut.* osculum alicui. *Id.* amarum ad satietatem.

ŎBHÆRĔŌ (ob & hæreo), es, hæsi, n. 2. *to stick, stick fast, adhere,* προσέχομαι, προσκολλάομαι. *Sueton.* Claudia navem obhærentem Tiberin vado extraxit. (*Perf.* see in *Obhæresco.*)

ŎBHÆRĒSCŌ (ob & hæresco), is, hæsi, n. 3. *to stick fast, remain stuck, adhere, cleave.* *Lucret.* In medio equus obhæsit flumine. *Sueton.* Consurgenti ei lacinia obhæsit, *adhered* to the seat. *Apul.* Lanosum aurum stirpibus connexum obhærescit. — Figur. *Senec.* Utriusque pecunia sua obhæsit, *has grown to them.*

ŎBHŎRRĔŌ (ob & horreo), es, n. 2. *to look frightful or dreadful.* *Plin.*

ŎBJĂCĔŌ (ob & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2. *to lie against, over against, or in the way,* ἀντίκειμαι. *Tacit.* A meridie Ægyptus objacet: ab occasu Phœnices, et mare, *h. e. lies against or along it.* *Mela.* Græcia Ioniis fluctibus objacet. *Plin. Ep.* Quæ (insula) illatum vento mare objacens frangat, *lying in the way.* —— ¶ Also, *to lie around, lie near or at.* *Liv.* Saxa objacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Acheruntem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent.

ŎBJECTĂCŬLUM (objecto), i, n. *any thing placed before, as a bar or obstacle;* hence, *a dam, or dike.* *Varr.*

ŎBJECTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a taunt, reproach.* *Apul.*

ŎBJECTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an upbraiding, reproaching, reproach.* *Cæs.*

ŎBJECTIŌ (objicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing in the way, opposing; or a throwing or putting before.* *Arnob.* Deos saxorum objectione tutari. —— ¶ Also, *an upbraiding, objecting, charging.* *Tertull.* nominis.

ŎBJECTŌ (frequentat. from objicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw in the way of, oppose, expose,* προβάλλω. *Virg.* caput periclis. *Sallust.* aliquem periculis. *Virg.* Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam objectare animam? *to expose, endanger.* *Stat.* Huc illuc clypeum objectans. — Also, *to throw in the way, interpose.* *Ovid.* moras. —— ¶ Also, *to throw into, plunge, immerse.* *Virg.* caput fretis. —— ¶ Also, *to object, charge, upbraid, cast in one's teeth.* *Cic.* Probrum non modo mihi nullum objectas, sed etiam laudem illustras meam. *Plaut.* alicui inopiam. *Sallust.* alicui vecordiam. *Tacit.* crimen impudicitiæ. *Plaut.* Mihi objectant lenocinium facere. — And, generally, *to say* any thing to a person which may displease him. *Plaut.* Cave illi objectes, te has emisse.

ŎBJECTŎR (objicio), ōris, m. *one who charges, an upbraider.* *Non.*

ŎBJECTUS (Id.), us, m. *a placing before, setting against or in the way, a lying before, lying against,* προβολή. *Plin.* Lunam occultari terræ objectu. *Virg.* Insula portum efficit objectu laterum. *Gell.* Regiones, quæ Tauri montis objectu separantur. *Lucret.* Parmæ objectum dare, *to hold the shield before, hold out or oppose the shield.* *Tacit.* Molium objectus scandere, *for* moles objectas. —— ¶ Also, *object* which presents itself to the sight, *appearance, sight.* *Nepos.* Quo repentino objectu viso.

ŎBJECTUS, a, um, particip. from objicio. —— ¶ Adj. *lying before, lying opposite.* *Cæs.* Insula objecta Alexandriæ. *Id.* Silva pro muro objecta. —— ¶ Also, *lying exposed, open to.* *Cic.* Ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum objecti sumus. *Id.* fortunæ. *Quintil.* calumniantibus.

ŎBII (obeo), ōrum, m. mortui. *Apul.* (Al. leg. *obitis.*)

ŎBJĬCIŌ (ob & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw or put before, throw to, hold before or hold out, offer, proffer, present, give,* προβάλλω. *Varr.* Cum creverunt vituli, levandæ matres, pabulo viridi objiciendo in præsepiis, *throwing before them.* *Plin.* cibum canibus. *Cic.* parricidæ corpus feris, *to throw, cast.* *Terent.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, *thrown to him, furnished him.* *Cic.* Omnium objecta tela virtute perfregit. *Virg.* Oculis subito objicitur monstrum, *is presented to his sight, appears.* So, *Cic.* Signo objecto, monuit crassum. *Id.* Visum a deo objectum dormienti, *offered, presented* to his sight. — Hence, figur. *to hold out, hold before.* *Plaut.* Flos veteris vini meis naribus objectus est. *Liv.* Delenimentum animis agri divisionem objicere. — Also, *to impart, bring to or upon, raise or excite* in one, *infuse, strike, cause, occasion, induce.* *Terent.* alicui lætitiam. *Plaut.* alicui religionem, *to raise a scruple in his mind.* *Liv.* culpiam eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to bring him into the mind, raise or inspire the thought.* *Plaut.* alicui lucrum. *Liv.* terrorem hosti, *to strike fear.* *Id.* Quæ ubi objecta spes est, *was raised.* *Cic.* metum et dolorem, *to raise, bring on.* *Id.* errorem, *and* errorem alicui, *to occasion, cause.* *Virg.* rabiem canibus, *to inspire into.* *Cic.* furorem alicui. — So, Objici, *to be caused or occasioned, to befall, happen to, meet, strike, fall to one's lot.* *Terent.* Hoccine de improviso mali mihi objici tantum? *Cic.* Objicitur animo metus, *seizes upon the mind.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw or place before,* by way of defence or obstacle, *throw or place in the way, oppose, set against.* *Cic.* Alpium vallum contra ascensum Gallorum objicio et oppono. *Cæs.* Carros pro vallo objecerant. *Virg.* clypeos ad tela, *oppose, hold out against.* *Cæs.* faucibus portas navem submersam. *Horat.* nubem fraudibus, *throw a cloud before them,* and so, *hide them from sight.* *Liv.* fores; *and, Virg.* portas, *shut to, throw to, close.* So, also, *Cæs.* Quum se legio objecisset Pompeianis copiis. *Nep.* Fabius se Hannibali objecit. *Cic.* se talis hostium. — Hence, *to expose.* *Cic.* consulem morti. *Id.* caput meum civium furori. So, also, *Id.* me pro salute vestra in tot dimicationes. (See, also, *Objectus.*) — Also, merely, *to put before, place in front.* *Hirt.* Turres, funibus jumentisque objectis, movebant (unless it be the same with *adjectis,* h. e. *attached thereto*). —— ¶ Also, *to throw out against one, cast in one's teeth, object, taunt or reproach with, twit with, upbraid, lay to one's charge, accuse.* *Virg.* Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento. *Cic.* Doce, in illorum judiciis quid, præter hoc venenum Oppianici, non modo in criminis, sed in maledicti loco sit objectum. *Id.* quippiam in aliquem. *Id.* alicui ignobilitatem. *Id.* furta, largitiones, libidines alicui. — So, *Cic.* Objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse. — And, *Cic.* Non tibi objicio, quod spoliasti, &c. *Id.* Objecit, ut probrum, Marco, quod is duxisset, &c. — And, *Cic.* De Cispio mihi tu objicies, quem, &c. *Brut.* and *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quin nobis de morte Cæsaris objiceres. — In the *passive.* *Ovid.* Cypassis objicitur aliquid fecisse. — Objecta, ōrum, n. *things laid to one's charge, charges, accusations.* *Cic.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Objexim, is, *for* objecerim. *Plaut.* — Obicis, *for* objicis; obicit, *for* objicit. *Lucan.* —— ¶ See, also, *Objectus, a, um.*

ŎBĪRASCŎR (ob & irascor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to be angry or angry at.* *Senec.* fortunæ. *Apul.* Cum male audiunt, obirascuntur.

ŎBĪRĀTIŌ (obirascor), ōnis, f. *anger.* *Cic.*

ŎBĪRĀTUS (ob & iratus), a, um, adj. *angry.* *Liv.* fortunæ.

ŎBĬTĔR (for ob iter, *h. e.* in itinere), adv. *by the way, in going along, as one goes along,* ἐν παρόδῳ. *Plin.* Quas (rotas) aqua verset obiter, *as it runs.* *Id.* Transmeent faucium tumorem, calfactuque obiter foveant, *during the passage; as they pass through.* *Juvenal.* Curret, atque obiter leget. *Plin.* Flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam ducere obiter, *h. e. to turn, so that they do not stop running, but wash as they flow.* —— ¶ Hence, *in passing, by the way, by the by, at the same time, incidentally.* *Petron.* Ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant. *Juvenal.* Verberat, atque obiter faciem linit. *Plin.* Licet obiter vanitatem Magicam hic quoque coarguere, *by the way, as I pass.* *Id.* Obiter dictum sit. —— ¶ Also, *forthwith, straightway, presently.* *Quintil. decl.*

ŎBĬTUS (Id.), us, m. *a going to, visiting; coming up, meeting.* *Apul.* Multarum civitatum obitu, *visiting, going round.* *Terent.* Ut voluptati obitus tuus sit, *meeting.* —— ¶ Also, *a going down, setting.*

Cic. Solis, et Lunæ, reliquorumque siderum. —— ¶ Also, *downfall, ruin.* *Cic.* Post obitum occasumque nostrum, *h. e. being driven into exile.* *Id.* Obitus (*pl.*) omnium, *h. e.* omnium rerum. —— ¶ Also, *death, decease.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Obitus consulum. *Nep.* Post illorum obitum. —— ¶ Also, *conduct, execution, undertaking.* *Tertull.* fugæ.

ŎBĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from obeo.

ŎBJŪRGĀTĬŌ (objurgo), ōnis, f. *a scolding, chiding, rebuking, reproving, reprimanding; reproof, reprehension, reprimand, blame,* ἐπιτίμησις. *Cic.* Ut monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat. *Id.* Admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio. *Quintil.* Hunc mordebit objurgatio, hunc honor excitabit.

ŎBJŪRGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a rebuker, chider, scolder, blamer,* ἐπιτιμητής. *Cic.* Hic noster objurgator. *Id.* Non modo accusator, sed ne objurgator quidem ferendus est is, qui, &c.

ŎBJŪRGĀTŌRĬŬS (objurgator), a, um, adj. *reprehensory, chiding, blaming, reproving, scolding,* ἐπιτιμητικός. *Cic.* Una cum illius objurgatoria (epistola), tibi meam quoque misi. *Gell.* Vultu sonituque vocis objurgatorio.

ŎBJŪRGĬTŌ (frequentat. from objurgo), as, a. 1. *to chide, or chide often.* *Plaut.*

ŎBJŪRGŌ (ob & jurgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to chide, reprehend, rebuke, reprove, scold, reprimand,* ἐπιτιμάω. *Cic.* Objurgavit M. Cœlium, sicut neminem unquam parens. *Id.* aliquem in aliqua re. *Id.* Me de Pompeii familiaritate objurgas. *Id.* Cum objurgarer, quod pæne desiperem. *Id.* Cæsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit. — With a double *accus.* *Plaut.* hæc me. — Hence, *to taunt, twit.* *Quintil.* Objurgantibus, ut duxisset, &c. — Also, *to admonish* by chiding. *Cic.* Objurgas me, ut sim firmior. — Also, *to endeavor to deter, dehort, dissuade, warn.* *Plaut.* mea peccatis. —— ¶ Also, *to punish, chastise, correct.* *Petron.* Colaphis objurgare puerum. *Senec.* aliquem verberibus. *Id.* Non committam, ut sestertio centies objurgandus sis, *h. e.* multandus, *fined.*

ŎBLANGUĔSCŌ (ob & languesco), es, gui, n. 3. *to become languid, grow feeble, faint.* *Cic.*

ŎBLAQUĔŌ (ob & lacus), as, *to dig and make excavations about vines and trees either for the rain, or to tear out the weeds.* *Colum.*

ŎBLAQUĔŌ (ob & laqueus), as, a. 1. *wind about, bind about, embrace, surround.* *Tertull.* argento gemmas, *to set.*

ŎBLĀTĬŌ (offero), ōnis, f. *an offering, giving or bestowing freely.* *Eumen.* Milites tui te omnibus honorum oblationibus prætulerunt. *Pandect.* Si maritus ad oblationem Dei uxori donavit. —— ¶ Also, *a present.* *Cod. Theod.* Oblationem amplissimi ordinis partim remittimus vobis, *h. e.* oblatitium aurum (see the next word).

ŎBLĀTĪTĬŬS, and ŎBLĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *offered or given freely.* *Cod. Theod.* aurum, *h. e. a present made by the senate at certain times, a gratuitous offering.*

ŎBLĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Oblatitius.* *Symmach.* Oblativis functionibus obnoxius.

ŎBLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an offerer.* *Tertull.* Oblatorem animæ suæ pro populi salute.

ŎBLĀTRĀTŎR (oblatro), ōris, m. *a barker at others, railer.* *Sidon.*

ŎBLĀTRĀTRĪX (oblatrator), īcis, f. *a woman that barks or rails at others,* καθυλακτρίς. *Plaut.*

ŎBLĀTRŌ (ob & latro), as, n. and a. 1. *to bark at, rail or carp at,* καθυλακτέω. *Senec.* Quid illum oblatrantem tibi exterere tentas? *Sil.* Infima vulgi fovet, oblatratque Senatum.

ŎBLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from offero.

ŎBLĔCTĀBĬLĬS (oblecto), e, adj. *pleasant, agreeable.* *Auson.*

ŎBLĔCTĀMĔN (Id.), īnis, n. *a delight, pleasure, amusement.* *Ovid.* Flores, quos oblectamina nato porrigeret.

ŎBLĔCTĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *that which delights or pleases, delight, pleasure, amusement, diversion.* *Cic.* Ut meæ senectutis requietem oblectamentumque noscatis. *Id.* Oblectamenta puerorum.

ŎBLĔCTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a delighting, pleasing, delight, pleasure,* τέρψις. *Cic.* Indagatio ipsa rerum habet oblectationem, *affords delight.* *Id.* Oblectatio animi.

ŎBLĔCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who delights, a charmer, pleaser.* *Apul.*

ŎBLĔCTĀTŌRĬŬS (oblectator), a, um, adj. *affording pleasure or delight, pleasing.* *Gell.*

ŎBLĔCTŌ (ob & lacto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to delight, amuse, entertain, please, divert,* τέρπω. *Cic.* Ut te oblectes, scire cupio. *Id.* Cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt. *Id.* Qui se agri cultione oblectabant. *Terent.* In eo me oblecto, *h. e. in him.* *Cic.* Hæc studia senectutem oblectant. *Horat.* Fabula oblectat populum. — *Pass.* Oblectari, *to be delighted, take delight or pleasure.* *Cic.* Ludis oblectamur et ducimur. —— ¶ Also, *to pass or spend agreeably,* or merely *to pass, while away.* *Ovid.* lacrymabile tempus studio. *Tacit.* iners otium.

ŎBLĒNĬŌ (ob & lenio), is, a. 4. *to soothe, soften, allay.* *Senec.*

ŎBLĪDŌ (ob & lædo), is, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to squeeze closely or to death, crush, close by pressure, strangle, throttle, choke,* πνίγω. *Cic. fragm.* Libertus duobus digitulis gulam oblisit. *Colum.* Nec angustiæ (stabulorum) fetus oblidant.

ŎBLĬGĀMĔNTUM (obligo), i, n. *a band, bandage;* also, *an obligation,* of a law, for instance. *Tertull.*

ŎBLĬGĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a binding, tying;* hence, *an entangling, insnaring, involving.* *Pandect.* Innocentium, *sc.* in lawsuits. — Also, *a binding, engaging, obliging;* and among jurists, *a binding* of a person or thing, *a pledging, an obligation.* *Cic.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *the being bound, an impediment or obstruction.* *Justin.* linguæ. — Hence, *the connection between debtor and creditor; the right of the creditor and the obligation of the debtor.* *Pandect.* — Also, *the right to hold in pledge or mortgage,* as also, *the state of pledge or mortgage.* *Pandect.* Animi, et sententiæ, maximis præsertim in rebus pro altero, quam pecuniæ, obligatio.

ŎBLĬGĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *binding, obligatory.* *Pandect.*

ŎBLĬGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from obligo. —— ¶ Adj. *under obligation, obliged.* *Plin. Ep.* Quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit.

ŎBLĬGŌ (ob & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie to or into, tie round, bind about or upon.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Obligatus corio, *bound into a leathern sack.* *Plin.* Muscus articulis obligatus, *bound upon.* — Also, *to bind together, to bind up.* *Cic.* vulnus. *Plaut.* Medicus ait, se obligasse crus fractum Æsculapio, Apollini autem brachium. *Tacit.* Obligare venas, *tie up, close.* *Plaut.* Cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, *h. e. tie up the letter.* *Varr.* Surculum libro obligare. *Colum.* Nec minus mille ducentos manipulos unus obligat. *Apic.* Obligare cibum ovis, *to give a firmness or consistency to.* *Senec.* Obligatis oculis in aliquem incurrere, *h. e. blindfolded, hoodwinked.* *Cic.* aliquem, *to tie him up,* h. e. *to bandage his wounds or a diseased part of his body.* —— ¶ Figur. *to bind, occupy, engage, confine.* *Cic.* Hoc judicio districtus atque obligatus. — Also, *to bind, make one guilty of any thing.* *Cic.* ludos scelere, *h. e. make them impious or profane, cause them to be now impious;* as it were, make them indebted to pay the punishment of the crime. So, *Cic.* populum Rom. scelere, *h. e. make them guilty of an impious act.* *Sueton.* se scelere, *to commit.* *Scæv.* ap. *Gell.* se furti, *be guilty of, commit.* *Cic.* Ne impia fraude aut anili superstitione obligemur, *become guilty of, fall into, commit.* — Also, *to bind,* by magic, *render inactive.* *Paul. Sent.* aliquem. — Also, *to bind, tie up, oblige, put under obligation, make liable,* for instance, by a promise, an oath, suretiship, a bond, a benefit, the law, &c. *Liv.* Obligari fœdere. *Id.* aliquem sponsione. *Id.* vadem tribus millibus æris, *to the payment of,* &c. *Sueton.* se in acta alicujus, *sc. to obey and observe.* *Pandect.* se chirographo ad aliquid. *Id.* Obligari tutelæ et furti (*sc.* actione). *Id.* Hereditas obligat nos æri alieno. *Cic.* se nexu. *Id.* aliquem militiæ sacramento, *bind by the military oath, administer the oath of service.* *Id.* Voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, *are bound to, placed under obligation to.* *Id.* aliquem sibi liberalitate. *Id.* aliquem beneficio valde, *oblige him greatly.* *Plin. Ep.* Obligabis me, *will oblige me.* *Id.* Pro amicis obligari tibi, *to become obligated to you.* *Ovid.* Quanquam hoc datur ipsius actis, obligor ipse tamen, *I am myself obliged by it.* *Cic.* Dolabellam antea tantummodo diligebam: obligatus ei nihil eram. *Horat.* Prometheus obligatus aliti, *h. e. bound over, devoted, sentenced to suffer his punishment from.* — Hence, *to pledge, plight, mortgage, bind or engage by security to another.* *Sueton.* prædia fratri. *Pandect.* rem alii pignoris nomine. *Id.* bona sua pignori, *h. e. to pledge.* *Cic.* Prædia soluta meliore in causa sunt, quam obligata, *mortgaged, burdened with a mortgage.* So, *Cic.* fidem suam populo Rom. *plight his faith, pledge his word.* — Also, *Ovid.* Obligor, ut tangam fera litora, *I must touch, I am compelled or commanded to,* &c. — Also, *Horat.* Obligatam dapem redde Jovi, *h. e. solemnly promised and now due.*

ŎBLĬGŪRĬTŎR (obligurio, which seems not to occur), ōris, m. *one that squanders or spends in dainties or banqueting.* *Jul. Firmic.*

ŎBLĪMŌ (ob & limo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with slime, to bemire,* περιπλάττω. *Cic.* Nilus oblimatos agros relinquit. Hence, *Virg.* Sulcos oblimet inertes. —— ¶ Figur. *to blind, dull, confuse, perplex, obscure,* as if by stopping up with mud. *Solin.* and *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to cover with slime, throw into the mire,* h. e. *squander shamefully.* *Horat.* rem patris (several derive this from *lima; to file away, wear away, squander*).

ŎBLĬNĬŌ (ob & linio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. same as *Oblino.* *Colum.*

ŎBLĬNŌ (ob & lino), is, ēvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to daub or smear over, bedaub, besmear,* ἐπιχρίω, περιχρίω. *Varr.* se visco. *Plaut.* malas cerussa. — So, also, Oblitus, a, um. *Cic.* unguentis. *Id.* cœno, *bespattered, bedaubed.* *Colum.* Ora urceolorum oblita, *pitched over, sealed.* — Hence, *to fill with any thing, cover all over.* *Varro.* Villa oblita tabulis. *Cic.* Facetiæ oblitæ Latio, *anointed, filled;* somewhat as we say, *steeped.* *Horat.* Actor divitiis oblitus, *covered, clothed.* — Also, *to smear or blur over* what one has written, *to blot out, strike out, erase,* because the ancients wrote in wax. *Gell.* — Also, *to stop up by smearing, plaster up.* *Martial.* Oblinitur, si qua est suspicio rimæ. —— ¶ Also, *to befoul, defile, dirty.* *Varr.* catulos. — Figur. *to bedaub, stain, distain, soil, foul, corrupt.* *Cic.* Ut eloquentia se externis oblineret moribus. *Id.* Parricidio oblitus. *Id.* Stultitia oblita omnia. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Exornationes si crebræ collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt orationem, *make it tawdry, gaudy but not neat.* *Horat.* aliquem versibus atris, *to blacken, defame, asperse, traduce.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* os alicui, *h. e. to deceive, palm something on him.* —— ¶ *Perf.* Oblini. *Varr.* ap. *Prisc.*

ŎBLĪQUĀTĬŌ (obliquo), ōnis, f. *a winding obliquely, oblique direction, bending, winding.* *Macrob.*

ŎBLĪQUĀTŬS, a, um, part. and adj. from obliquo, *turned obliquely, oblique, awry.* *Apul.* and *Ammian.*

ŎBLĪQUĒ (obliquus), adv. *obliquely, sideways, athwart, aslant, slantwise, sidelong,* πλαγίως, λοξῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *obliquely, indirectly, covertly, by implication.* *Tacit.* Castigatis per litteras oblique Patribus. *Id.* Fufium consulem oblique perstringens.

ŎBLĪQUĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *obliquity, obliqueness, sidelong or slanting direction.* *Plin.*

ŎBLĪQUŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make oblique, turn sideways or awry, cause to go transverse, turn aside, slant, curve, crook, twist, bend in an oblique direction,* πλαγιόω, λοξόω. *Ovid.* Contra diem radioque micantes obliquantem ocu-

les, turning his eyes obliquely. *Ammian.* Obliquato aspectu conspicere, *turned awry, sidelong.* *Stat.* Ille paventes obliquavit equos. *Lucan.* Vastos obliquent flumina fontes, *h. e.* torqueant, et in se vertant. *Plin.* Lunatis (mare Caspium) obliquatur cornibus. *Tacit.* Obliquare crinem, nodoque substringere. *Virg.* sinus (velorum) in ventum, *h. e. turns the sails so as to take the wind obliquely or sidewise; veers to the wind.* *Ovid.* in latus ensem, *h. e. strikes an oblique and cutting blow* (not thrust). —— Hence, *Stat.* Obliquat preces, *h. e. addresses them not directly and openly, but covertly and dissemblingly.* *Apul.* Obliquata responsa dare, *h. e. not direct and plain, but indefinite and inexplicable.*

ŎBLĪQUŬS (probably ob & liquis), a, um, adj. *oblique, awry, sidelong, thwart, turned sideways, slant, slanting, transverse, not straight or perpendicular,* λοξός, πλάγιος. *Cic.* Animal omne ut vult, ita utitur motu prono, obliquo, supino. *Cæs.* Obliqui ordines in quincuncem dispositi. *Id.* Obliquo itinere locum aliquem petere. *Plin.* Antigoni regis imaginem obliquam fecit, *in profile.* *Horat.* Verres obliquum meditans ictum (because his tusks are on the sides of his head). *Ovid.* Amnis cursibus obliquis fluens. *Plin.* Polypi natant obliqui in caput. *Id.* Obliquo capite speculari, *with the head awry.* *Ovid.* Obliqua subsidit Aquarius urna, *inverted.* *Plin.* Ex obliquo; *or, Ovid.* Ab obliquo; *or, Horat.* Per obliquum; *or, Plin.* In obliquum, *from the side, sideways, not straight on.* So, *Apul.* Oculis obliquum respiciens. *Cic.* Hos, qui incolunt terram, partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *sideways to us, not in a direct line.* *Ovid.* Hujus in obliquo missum stetit inguine ferrum. *Id.* Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine cernens, *with a sidelong glance, with oblique eye,* as the envious and grudging do. *Horat.* Non obliquo oculo mea commoda limat. *Liv.* Obliqui colles, *leading in an oblique direction, where one must ascend obliquely.* *Plin.* Positio Signiferi circa media sui obliquior est, *more oblique, more slanting.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. of kindred. *Stat.* genus, *h. e. not of the same mother with ourselves, of a concubine.* *Lucan.* sanguis, *collateral, not direct.* —— ¶ Of language, which does not go straight forward, but expresses itself in hints and implications, *oblique, sidelong, indirect, covert.* *Sueton.* Obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem. *Tacit.* insectatio. *Quintil.* Jaculari in aliquem obliquis sententiis. —— ¶ In grammar. *Quintil.* Casus obliqui, *the oblique cases,* h. e. *all the cases, except the nomin. and vocat.,* which are called *recti.* *Justin.* Obliqua oratio, *h. e. when a thing is related by the accus. and infin.* in relating the words or describing the sentiments of another, where he is not represented as speaking in the first person; this construction sometimes occurs without any verb for the infin. to depend upon. So, *Quintil.* allocutio. —— ¶ *Flor.* Obliquus adversus aliquem, *envious, hostile.*

ŎBLĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from oblido.

ŎBLĬTĔSCŌ (ob & latesco), is, itui, n. 3. *to hide one's self, become hid, be concealed,* ἐπιλανθάνω. *Cic.*

ŎBLITTĔRĀTĬŌ, or ŎBLITĔRĀTĬŌ (oblitero), ōnis, f. *an effacing, erasing, cancelling, effacement, obliteration, blotting out from remembrance.* *Plin.* Tanto magis deprehendi æris oblitteratio potest, *h. e.* fundendi æris scientia oblitterata. *Ammian.* Pacem cum præteritorum oblitteratione obsecrantes, *h. e. amnesty.*

ŎBLITTĔRĀTŎR, or ŎBLITĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a blotter out, obliterator.* *Tertull.*

ŎBLITTĔRŌ, or ŎBLITĔRŌ (ob & littera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blot out, strike out, obliterate.* *Tacit.* nomina. —— ¶ Hence, *to blot or strike out, annihilate, obliterate, abolish, cancel, erase, bring into oblivion, make to be forgotten,* ἀφανίζω. *Cic.* Publici mei beneficii memoria privatam offensionem oblitteraverunt. *Liv.* Non tamen oblitterare famam rei male gestæ potuit. *Id.* Oblitterare memoriam. *Sueton.* Silentio rem oblitterare. *Liv.* adversum prospera pugna. *Id.* In animo oblitterari, *to be forgotten.*

ŎBLITTĔRŬS, a, um, adj. for *Oblitteratus.* *Nav.* ap. *Gell.*

ŎBLĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from *Obliviscor,* which see; *having forgotten,* hence, *forgetful, unmindful.*

ŎBLĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from oblino.

ŎBLĪVĬĀLĬS (oblivio), e, adj. *oblivious.* *Prudent.*

ŎBLĪVĬŌ (obliviscor), ōnis, f. *a forgetting, failure or slip of memory, forgetfulness,* λήθη. *Cic.* Omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit. *Id.* Laudem alicujus ab oblivione vindicare, *to snatch or rescue from oblivion, save from being forgotten.* *Liv.* Dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion, forget.* *Cic.* Id ipsum nisi esset Ennii testimonio cognitum, hunc vetustas oblivione obruisset. *Id.* Venire in oblivionem alicujus rei, *h. e. come to forget, forget.* *Plin.* Capere oblivionem rei, *to forget.* *Cic.* Capit eos oblivio justitiæ, *h. e. they forget it.* *Senec.* Satius erat, ista in oblivionem ire, *be* (h. e. *become*) *forgotten.* *Liv.* Aliquem in oblivionem rei adducere, *h. e. make him forget it.* *Cic.* Jacere in oblivione, *to be forgotten.* *Id.* Injurias oblivione contriveram, *h. e. had utterly forgotten them.* *Sueton.* Per oblivionem, *out of forgetfulness, from a failure of memory.* *Id.* Omnium factorum dictorumque oblivionem sanxit, *h. e. amnesty.* So, *Justin.* Discordiarum oblivio. — Plur. *Horat.* Tuos labores carpere obliviones. —— ¶ Also, *forgetfulness,* as habitual. *Sueton.*

ŎBLĪVĬŌSŬS (oblivio), a, um, adj. *forgetting easily or soon, apt to forget, forgetful,* ἐπιλήσμων. *Cic.* homines. *Tertull.* Homo obliviosissimus. —— ¶ Also, *causing forgetfulness, oblivious;* as wine. *Horat.*

ŎBLĪVISCŎR (unc.), ĕris, oblītus sum, dep. 3. *to forget, let slip from the memory, lose all recollection of,* ἐπιλανθάνομαι. With *accus.* *Cic.* Obliviscor jam injurias. *Id.* Artificium obliviscatur, et studium deponat. *Id.* Subito totam causam oblitus est. *Horat.* Obliviscendus illis, *to be forgotten by them.* — With *genit.* *Cic.* Memini, nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius. *Cæs.* Oblivisci veteris contumeliæ. *Tacit.* Obliviscendum offensarum de bello agitantibus, *h. e. offences must be forgotten by those who,* &c. — With *infin.* *Terent.* dicere aliquid. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios. — With *quid.* Etiam in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset. — Also, *Catull.* Oblito dimisit pectore cuncta, *forgetful, not remembering.* *Ovid.* Oblitum palatum, *forgetful, not remembering the prohibition.* — Hence, *Senec.* Obliti sui, *knowing nothing of their former selves,* namely, after death. — Also, *Terent.* Ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, *have forgotten myself,* h. e. *have not my thoughts about me.* — Also, *Virg.* Nec oblitus sui est Ithacus, *nor did Ulysses forget himself,* h. e. *act inconsistently with himself.* —— ¶ Figur. *to forget,* h. e. *to cause forgetfulness.* *Catull.* Obliviscentibus sæclis, *h. e. bringing oblivion.* — Also, *to forget, not to act according to, not to have regard to, not to observe, to lose.* *Cic.* Me oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei. *Id.* O paterni generis oblite, *forgetful, unmindful.* *Virg.* Poma succos oblita priores, *h. e. having lost.* *Ovid.* pudoris. —— ¶ Oblitus, a, um, *passively.* *Virg.* Oblita mihi carmina

ŎBLĪVĬUM, ii, n. same as *Oblivio.* *Tacit.* — Oftener in the *plur.* *Virg.* Lethæi ad fluminis undas longa oblivia potant. *Horat.* Ducere sollicitæ oblivia vitæ, *h. e. to forget.* So, *Ovid.* Agere oblivia laudis Herculeæ, *h. e. to forget, say nothing of, pass by.* *Id.* Succi, patriæ faciunt qui oblivia, *induce forgetfulness.*

ŎBLĪVĬŬS (oblivio), a, um, adj. *gone into oblivion, forgotten, obsolete.* *Varr.* verba.

ŎBLŎCŌ (ob & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to let out for hire.* *Justin.* operam ad puteos exhauriendos. *Sueton.* Quæ ad epulum pertinebant, macellariis oblocata, *h. e. for them to furnish.*

ŎBLŎNGŬLŬS (dimin. from oblongus), a, um, adj. *somewhat long, rather long.* *Gell.*

ŎBLŎNGŬS (ob & longus), a, um, adj. *of considerable length, rather long, oblong,* ἐπιμήκης, παραμήκης. *Liv.* Falarica, missile telum hastili oblongo. *Vitruv.* Foramen oblongius fit tanto, quantum, &c. *Plin.* (de gemmis.) Figura oblonga maxime probatur. *Tacit.* Formam Britanniæ oblongæ scutulæ assimilavere.

ŎBLŎQUĬUM (obloquor), ii, n. *contradiction, opposition, obloquy.* *Sidon.*

ŎBLŎQUŎR (ob & loquor), ĕris, quūtus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak against* a person or thing, *speak while another speaks, gainsay, interrupt,* παραλαλέω. *Plaut.* Te morare, mihi dum obloquere. *Cic.* Tu vero ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare velim. *Id.* Tacita vestra exspectatio, quæ mihi obloqui videtur: quid ergo? *Plin.* Dederat natura vocem saxis, respondentem homini, immo vero et obloquentem. *Curt.* Notatis, qui ferocissime oblocuti erant, singulos manu corripuit. —— ¶ Also, of musical sounds. *Ovid.* Non avis obloquitur, *h. e.* cantu non obstrepit. *Virg.* Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *h. e. accompanies his verses with the lute* (which has seven strings or notes), *mingles the notes of the lute with the song.* —— ¶ Also, *to disapprove, blame, condemn.* *Senec.* Non desistam votis obstrepere. Quid ni? cum maxima malorum optaverimus, et ex gratulatione natum sit, quidquid obloquimur. —— ¶ Also, *to rail at one, reproach, abuse.* *Catull.*

ŎBLŎQUŪTŎR (obloquor), or ŎBLŎCŪTŎR, ōris, m. *a gainsayer, interrupter.* *Plaut.*

ŎBLUCTĀTĬŌ (obluctor), ōnis, f. *a striving against, struggling, vehement opposition.* *Arnob.* Pertinaci obluctatione virtutis, *h. e. on the part of virtue.*

ŎBLUCTŎR (ob & luctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to strive against, struggle or contend with,* ἀντιπαλαίω. *Colum.* Fruticibus obluctatur pertinaciter, *pulls at.* *Virg.* Genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ. *Curt.* Diu flumini obluctatus, *struggled with.* *Stat.* Obluctantia saxa submovit, *resisting his force.* — Figur. *Curt.* difficultatibus, oblivioni.

ŎBLŪDŌ (ob & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, n. 3. *to play, or play before others,* παίζω. *Plaut.* Obludunt, quo custodem oblectent per joculum et ludum. —— ¶ Also, *to deceive, mock, delude.* *Prudent.* Terrarum tibi forma duplex obludit.

ŎBLŪRĬDŬS (ob & luridus), a, um, adj. same as *Luridus,* or *valde luridus.* *Ammian.*

ŎBMĀRCĔSCŌ (ob & marcesco), is, n. 3. same as *Marcesco.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Obmarcescebat febris.

ŎBMŎLĬŎR (ob & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to push or throw up before something, build or pile up against,* as a barrier or defence, προβάλλω. *Curt.* Arborum truncos, et saxa obmoliuntur. — Also, *to stop up or obstruct, block up,* by throwing something before it. *Liv.*

ŎBMŎVĔŌ, es, same as *Admoveo.* A sacrificial word. *Cato.*

ŎBMURMŬRĀTĬŌ (obmurmuro), onis, f. *a murmuring against.* *Ammian.* Obmurmuratio gravis exoritur, concrepantibus centuriis, &c.

ŎBMURMŬRŌ (ob & murmuro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to murmur against, to or at,* καταγογγύζω. *Ovid.* Precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse. — Also, *to murmur or mutter at something,* or, merely, *to mutter.* *Sueton.* Identidem obmurmurasse: Τί γάρ, &c.

ŎBMUSSĬTŌ (ob & mussito), as, a. 1. *to murmur or mutter against* any one, or, simply, *to mutter.* *Tertull.*

ŎBMUSSŌ (ob & musso), as, a. 1. same as *Obmussito.* *Tertull.*

ŎBMŪTĔSCŌ (ob & mutesco), is, ūtui, n. 3. *to become dumb, be struck dumb or mute, lose one's speech,* κωφῶμαι. *Plin.* Umbræ ejus (hyenæ) contactu obmutescere. — Also, *to become dumb, speech-*

less, mute, for a time, from terror or some other cause. *Virg.* Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens. *Cels.* Qui ebrius obmutuit. *Cic.* Huic linguam obmutuisse. — Figur. *to become dumb*, h. e. *to cease*. *Cic.* Dolor animi obmutuit. —— ¶ Also, *to be silent*. *Cic.* De me nulla obmutescet vetustas. *Virg.* Pressoque obmutuit ore.

ŏBNĀTŬS (ob & nascor), a, um, particip. *growing on or about*. *Liv.* Inter obnata ripis salicta.

ŏBNĔXŬS (ob & nexus), us, m. same as *Nexus*. *Tertull.*

ŏBNIGĔR (ob & niger), Igra, Igrum, adj. *black, blackish, or very black*. *Plin.*

ŏBNISŬS, same as *Obnixus*.

ŏBNITŎR (ob & nitor), ĕris, ixus or Isus sum, dep. 3. *to bear, press, push against, strive against something*. *Virg.* Arboris obnixus trunco. *Nep.* Obnixo genu scuto, *set or pressed against*. *Liv.* Obnixi urgebant, *pressing against them*. *Virg.* Portam torquet, obnixus latis humeris, *bearing against it with his broad shoulders*. *Lucret.* Navigia obniti undis, *struggle against the waves*. —— ¶ Figur. *to strive against, struggle or contend with*, or, simply, *to struggle, strive, endeavor*. *Vellei.* Triumphum impedire obnitebantur. *Tacit.* Obniti adversis. *Virg.* Obniti contra. —— ¶ See, also, *Obnixus, a, um*.

ŏBNIXĒ (obnixus), adv. *strenuously, vigorously, earnestly, with might and main, pressingly, συντόνως*. *Terent.* Pedibus manibusque obnixe omnia facturum. *Senec.* Cum te obnixe rogo. *Claud. Mamert.* Obnixius argumentari.

ŏBNIXŬS, a, um, particip. from obnitor. —— ¶ Adj. *steadfast, firm, unyielding, obstinate, resolute*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Obnixum, adverbially. *Auson.* Obnixum taces, *h. e.* obstinate, pertinaciter, constanter.

ŏBNŎXIĒ (obnoxius), adv. *submissively, servilely, fearfully, timidly, abjectly, humbly*. *Liv.* Sed magis obedienter ventum in curiam, quam obnoxie dictas sententias accepimus. —— ¶ Perhaps, *on account of some offence*. *Plaut. Stich.* 3. 2. 41. But the passage is very obscure.

ŏBNŎXIŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *h. e.* facio obnoxium. *Claud. Mamert.*

ŏBNŎXIŌSĒ (obnoxiosus), adv. *Plaut.* Cedo manus igitur. (*Epid.*) Morantur nihil: atque arcte colliga, nihil vero obnoxiose, *h. e.* perhaps, *for a fault, guiltily*.

ŏBNŎXIŌSŬS (obnoxius), a, um, adj. *subject, submissive, obedient, complying*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *low, abject*. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.*

ŏBNŎXIŬS (ob & noxius), a, um, adj. *subject*, in respect of punishment, *punishable*. *Plaut.* Ego tibi ne obnoxium esse fateor, culpæ compotem. —— ¶ Also, *that has committed a crime or sin, guilty of* the same. *Sallust.* Animus, neque delicto, neque lubidini obnoxius. *Tibull.* Turpi mens obnoxia facto. *Ovid.* Communi obnoxia culpæ. — Hence, with *genit.* *Cod. Just.* Obnoxii criminum. *Liv.* pecuniæ debitæ (*sc.* causa). — And, absol. *punishable, liable to punishment, accountable*. *Pandect.* Ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum. *Liv.* Vestra obnoxia capita offerte. — Also, *subject to pay a certain tax, or to furnish something*. *Sueton.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *subject, submissive, obedient, complying*. *Sallust.* Minari ferro, nisi obnoxia foret, *sc.* sibi, *if she did not comply with his wishes*. *Liv.* Obnoxii vobis minus essemus, *less compliant with your wishes*. *Id.* Obnoxium sibi aliquem facere. *Sallust. fragm.* Te remoto procul, omnibus aliis obnoxiis, *subject, under the dominion or obeying the will* of the Romans. *Tacit.* Amori uxoris obnoxius, *h. e. attached or devoted to his wife*. — Hence, *obliged, under obligation, beholden to, bound by duty, bound*. *Terent.* Tum uxori obnoxius sum, *I am under obligation*. *Sallust.* Plerique crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii. *Virg.* Nec fratris (*the sun*) obnoxia radiis surgere (videtur) Luna, *seems to rise under no obligation to her brother*, h. e. *is so bright that she appears to shine by her own light*. *Id.* Arva non rastris hominum obnoxia, *not indebted to the rake, but producing spontaneously*. *Propert.* Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis, *under no obligation to jewels, beautiful enough of itself*. — Also, *subject, slavish, abject, low, mean-spirited, not thinking for himself, fearful, cowardly, weak-headed, browbeaten*. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vivat hercule Cicero qui potest, supplex et obnoxius. *Liv.* Si reticeam, aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar: quorum alterum est hominis alienæ libertatis obliti, alterum suæ. *Ovid.* Submissasque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, *h. e.* demissa, et speciem precantis servans. *Plin.* Obnoxii profecto animi, et infelicis ingenii est, deprehendi in furto malle, quam mutuum reddere. — Also, *Liv.* Pax obnoxia, *which renders him to whom it is granted subject to another*. —— ¶ Also, *subject, liable*. *Senec.* Nemo tam obnoxius iræ fuit. *Tacit.* Gens superstitioni obnoxia. *Horat.* Interdum pravis obnoxia. — Also, *subject, liable, exposed, open*, to something from without. *Tibull.* Cautes obnoxia ventis. *Ovid.* Terra nulli obnoxia bello. *Plin.* Olera nulli animalium obnoxia, *herbs not liable to be browsed upon*. *Id.* Terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia. *Tacit.* Urbs incendiis obnoxia. *Flor.* Servi per Fortunam in omnia obnoxii. *Tacit.* fortunæ. *Plin.* morbo. — And, absol. *exposed, open, liable to danger and misfortune, weak*. *Plin.* corpora, *sickly, weakly*. *Flor.* Juvenis tener, obnoxius, et opportunus injuriæ. *Senec.* In hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, *h. e. this frail, weak, perishable body*. *Plin.* flos, *transient, delicate, weak*. *Auct. Dial.* de *Orat.* Tanquam minus obnoxium sit offendere poetarum, quam oratorum studium, *critical, hazardous*. —— ¶ Also, *hurtful, injurious*. *Colum.* —— ¶ *Comp.* Obnoxior. *Senec.*

ŏBNŪBILŌ (ob & nubilo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cloud or overcloud, envelop in clouds, or mist, darken, obscure*. Figur. *obscure, obnubilate, ἐπινεφέω*. *Gell.* vultus serenitatem Stoici hominis. *Ammian.* Sed obnubilabat hæc omnia (*these virtues*) vitium, *obscured, darkened*. *Apul.* Odore sulfuris juvenis inescatus atque obnubilatus, *beclouded, dimmed, benumbed, stupefied, senseless*. *Id.* Animam obnubilavit, *she became senseless, powerless*.

ŏBNŪBILŬS (ob & nubilus), a, um, adj. *clouded, darkened, dark, obscure*. *Cic.* e *poeta*.

ŏBNŪBŌ (ob & nubo), is, upsi, uptum, a. 3. *to veil, cover, inwrap, σκεπάζω, ἐπικαλύπτω*. *Virg.* comas amictu. *Cic.* I, lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito.

ŏBNŪNTIĀTIŌ (obnuntio, or obnuncio), or ŏBNŪNCIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. *a declaration of bad omens*, which are to prevent something from being done, *ἀντένδειξις*. *Cic.* Dirarum obnuntiatione neglecta. *Id.* Comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus.

ŏBNŪNTIŌ (ob & nuntio, or nuncio), or ŏBNŪNCIŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tell, bring, announce any thing bad or unfortunate*. *Terent.* Primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio. — In particular of the augurs or magistrates, *to announce an unfavorable omen*, in order to prevent the transaction of public business. *Cic.* Legem tribunis plebis tulit, ne auspiciis obtemperaretur, ne obnuntiare concilio, ne legi intercedere liceret, *to prevent an assembly from being held by reporting that the omens were inauspicious*. *Liv.* Paulus obnuntiari jam efferenti porta signa collegæ jussit, *ordered the ill omen to be reported to his colleague just marching out of the gate*. *Sueton.* Lege agraria promulgata, obnuntiantem collegam foro expulit. *Cic.* Metellus postulat, ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntietur.

ŏBNŪPTŬS, a, um, particip. from obnubo.

ŏBŎLĔŌ (ob & oleo), es, lui, n. 2. *to smell, or smell against or to, ὄζω*. *Plaut.* Numnam ego obolui? — With *acc.* in answer to the question, *of what?* *Plaut.* Te dii omnes perdant: oboluisti allium, *foh! you smell of garlic*. — Also, *Apul.* Res obolet cani, *the dog smells the thing*. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Jam oboluit Casina procul, *I smell Casina*. *Id.* Oboluit marsupium huic istuc, quod habes, *h. e. she smells your purse*.

ŏBŎLŬS (ὀβολός), i, m. *an obole, small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm*. *Vitruv.* — Hence, for *a small sum, slight expense, a trifle*. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a weight, the sixth part of a drachm* (drachma). *Plin.*

ŏBŎMĬNŎR (ob & ominor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wish or prophesy something evil*. *Apul.* Crurum ei fragium obominata.

ŏBŎRIŎR (ob & orior), ortus sum, īri, dep. 4. and 3. *to rise or spring up against or before one, or to rise on a sudden, ἐπιγίνομαι*. *Plaut.* Tenebræ oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt. *Id.* Dolores mihi oboriuntur, *come upon me, seize me*. *Plin.* Capris cæcitas aboritur. *Liv.* Acrius de integro obortum est bellum. *Ovid.* Saxo concrevit oborto, *having grown over him*, or *having grown*. *Terent.* Tanta hæc lætitia oborta est. *Cic.* Lux liberalitatis tuæ mihi oboriatur, *rises upon me, appears to me*. —— ¶ Simply for orior, *to arise, come on*. *Nep.* Tenebris obortis. *Virg.* Lacrimis fatur obortis, *with tears, with eyes filled with tears*.

ŏBŎRTŬS, particip. from oborior.

ŏBŎRTŬS (oborior), us, m. *a rising, springing up*. *Lucret.* (Others read *odores*.)

ŏBŎSCŬLĀBUNDŬS (ob & osculabundus), a, um, participial adj. *kissing repeatedly*. *Apul.*

OBPALLESCO, OBPANDO, OBPANGO, and other words beginning with *Obp*. see *Opp*.

ŏBRAUCĀTŬS (ob & raucus), a, um, particip. *having become hoarse*. *Solin.*

ŏBRĔPŌ (ob & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep to, creep up, steal on by degrees or imperceptibly, come upon by surprise, come upon suddenly, ὑπεισέρχομαι, παρέρπω*. *Tibull.* Et possim media quamvis obrepere nocte. — With *dative*. *Plin.* Quam levibus vestigiis (feles) obrepunt avibus! *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sæpe inscientibus nostris et cœnantibus obrepit (Cratippus), *creeps upon, steals upon, drops unexpectedly in*. —— ¶ Figur. *to creep upon, steal upon, come on by surprise, insinuate one's self into any place, overtake*. *Cic.* Qui enim citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? *Id.* Obrepsit dies, ut vides, *the time is at hand, the day has crept up*. *Id.* Imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, *insinuate themselves into*. *Plin.* Nec solis ortum incautis (galli gallinacei) patiuntur obrepere. *Horat.* Longo operi fas est obrepere somnum. *Ovid.* Sed movet obrepens somnus anile caput. *Plaut.* In labore, atque in dolore mors obrepit interim. *Senec.* Mihi obrepsit oblivio. *Cic.* Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, *did not make his way by intrigue*. So, with *accus.* *Plaut.* Te obrepet fames. — Also, *to take in, deceive, cheat slyly, take by surprise, overreach by surprise*. *Plaut.* Nunquam tu mihi imprudenti obrepseris. *Quintil. declam.* Obreptum est credulitati tuæ, *your credulity has been imposed upon*.

ŏBRĔPTIŌ (obrepo), ōnis, f. *a creeping or stealing upon, a secret and deceitful approach, stealing a march upon, getting by secret arts, obreption*. *Pandect.*

ŏBRĔPTITIŬS, or -CIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *surreptitious, attended with dissimulation and art*. *Cod. Just.*

ŏBRĔPTIVĒ (obreptivus), adv. *surreptitiously, clandestinely*. *Cod. Theod.*

ŏBRĔPTĪVŬS (obrepo), a, um, adj. *clandestine*. *Symmach.*

ŏBRĔPTŌ (frequentat. from obrepo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to creep or steal on or upon, come, or come up imperceptibly*. *Plaut.* Opertæ ne fuerint, ne quis obreptaverit. *Cic.* Et mihi decessionis dies λεληθότως obreptat.

ŏBRĒTIŌ (ob & rete), is, a. 4. *to catch in a net, entangle, ἐμπλέκω*. *Lucret.*

ŏBRIGĔSCŌ (ob & rigesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to stiffen, become stiff or frozen*. *Cic.* nive. *Id.* Quum pæne obriguisset.

ŎBRŎBŎRĀTĬŌ (ob & robaro), ōnis, f. *rigidity and hardness of the nerves.* *Veget.*

ŎBRŌDŌ (ob & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to gnaw round*, περιτρώγω. *Plaut.* Ut quod obrodat, sit, *h. e. may taste, take as food.*

ŎBRŎGĀTĬŌ (obrogo), ōnis, f. *a disannulling, invalidating*, by the substitution of another law. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

ŎBRŎGŌ (ob & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to invalidate an old law (wholly or in part) by making a new one contrary to it, or to impair in some measure the force of a law, though it is left to exist.* *Cic.* Obrogatur legibus Cæsaris, quæ jubent, &c. *h. e. the laws are invalidated or made of none effect.* *Sueton.* Capiti (*dat.*) Papiæ legis edicto (*abl.*) obrogavit. *Liv.* Cum duæ contrariæ leges sunt, semper antiquæ obrogat nova. —— ¶ Also, *to put a veto upon a bill, prevent its passage.* *Flor.* legibus, *or* de legibus. —— ¶ *Obrogare*, and *abrogare* are often interchanged in MSS.

ŎBRŬCTĀNS (ob & ructo, or ructor), tis, particip. *belching at or in one's face.* *Apul.*

ŎBRŬMPŌ (ob & rumpo), is, a. 3. same as *Rumpo.* *Varr.* (Al. leg. *abrumpunt.*)

ŎBRŬŌ (ob & ruo), is, ŭi, ŭtum, a. 3. *to cover over, hide in the ground, bury, sink*, προσκατιχόω. *Cic.* Ranæ marinæ dicuntur obruere sese arena solere. *Id.* thesaurum aliquo loco. *Id.* Crocodilos dicunt obruere ova. *Plin.* ægros veste. *Virg.* Quos obruit auster, *sunk.* *Lucret.* Terram nox obruit umbris, *bury, cover over.* *Id.* Cinere multa latet obrutus ignis. *Cato.* uvas in terra. *Cic.* Ægyptum Nilus obrutam tenet. Hence, *to sow*, because the seed is buried in the ground. *Colum.* milium. — Figur. *Cic.* se vino, *to drown one's self in wine, intoxicate one's self, become maudlin or drunk.* *Nepos.* Obrui vino. — Also, *to cover, hide, conceal, bury, obliterate, efface, abolish, cover with oblivion.* *Cic.* adversa perpetua oblivione. *Id.* Quæ unquam vetustas obruet, aut quæ tanta delebit oblivio? *Id.* Marius talis viri (*h. e.* Catuli) interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *obscured the glory of his six consulships.* *Id.* Sermo omnis ille obruitur hominum interitu. *Id.* Firmamenta ad fidem posita digressionibus obruenda, *h. e. in a measure covered and kept out of sight.* *Id.* Quod dii omen obruant, *render vain and empty.* *Senec.* Obrutæ leges, *h. e.* abolitæ. —— ¶ Also, *to oppress, load, bury, whelm, overwhelm, strike down, weigh down.* *Cic.* quendam lapidibus. *Virg.* Telis nostrorum obruimur. *Id.* Tua obrue dextra, *strike down, overwhelm.* *Lucan.* Hunc falarica obruit. — Figur. *Cic.* His criminibus, his testibus obrutus atque oppressus est. *Id.* Ut testem omnium risus obrueret. *Id.* Obrui ære alieno. *Id.* Obrui magnitudine negotii tanquam fluctu. *Quintil.* Corporis cura mentem obruere. *Propert.* Deus me obruit, *overwhelms me with misfortune.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to outdo far, exceed, overcome, outstrip, surpass, eclipse, obscure, throw into the shade.* *Virg.* Ilicet obruimur numero. *Tacit.* alterius successoris curam famamque. *Vellei.* M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat. *Stat.* Venus Nymphas obruit. —— ¶ Perhaps, for ruo, *h. e.* cado, *to fall, go to ruin.* *Lucret.* An metuit conclusa manere in corpore putri? Et domus ætatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat? (But it seems better to understand *se.*)

ŎBRUSSĂ (allied with ὄβρυζα), æ, f. *the essay, or trial of gold.* *Sueton.* Aurum ad obrussam, *h. e. gold tried by the coppel or test, good, pure, fine* (otherwise called *aurum obrussum, obryzum*, or *obrizum*). — Figur. *Cic.* Adhibenda, tanquam obrussa, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. *Senec.* Hæc ejus (animi) obrussa est, *the test, proof, coppel.* —— ¶ Hence, Obryzātus, a, um, adj. *h. e.* ex auro obryzo factus. *Cod. Just.*

ŎBRŬTUS, a, um, particip. from obruo.

OBRYZĀTUS, a, um. See *Obrussa.*

ŎBRȲZUM aurum (χρυσίον ὄβρυζον). See *Obrussa.* So, *Petron.* Obryzum (*or* obrussum), *sc.* aurum.

ŎBSĂTŬRŌ (ob & saturo), as, a. 1. *to cloy, satiate, glut*, ἀποκορέννυμι. Figur. *Terent.* Ne tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *will have your fill of.*

ŎBSCÆVŌ (ob & scævo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give or bring a bad omen to, to hinder, disturb or vitiate by a bad omen.* *Plaut.* Metuo, quod illic obscævavit meæ falsæ fallaciæ.

ŎBSCĒNĒ (obscenus), or ŎBSCŒNĒ, adv. *impurely, disgustingly, immodestly, lewdly, abominably*, αἰσχρῶς. *Cic.* Re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene. *Id.* Obscenius excitata natura. *Id.* Obscenius concurrerent litteræ, *harshly, unpleasantly.* *Eutrop.* Impudicissime et obscenissime vixit.

ŎBSCĒNITĀS (Id.), or ŎBSCŒNITĀS, ātis, f. *obscenity, impurity, lewdness*, αἰσχρότης, τὸ ἀσελγές. *Cic.* rerum, verborum, orationis. *Pandect.* In obscenitatem compellere, *unchastity, sensual indulgence.* *Lamprid.* Schematibus libidinosissimis. —— ¶ Also, *portentousness, inauspiciousness.* *Arnob.* mali ominis.

ŎBSCĒNŬS (unc.), or ŎBSCŒNŬS, a, um, adj. *unlucky, inauspicious, ill-boding, ominous, of bad omen, portentous*, ἀναίσιος, on account of filthiness, unseemliness, &c. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Ore obscena dicta segregent, *words of ill omen.* *Messala* ap. *Gell.* Mons avibus obscenis ominosus, *h. e. mount Aventinus, where the ill-omened birds appeared to Remus.* *Virg.* Obscenæ canes. *Id.* Obscenæ volucres, *h. e. night-owls.* *Cic.* omen. *Ovid.* puppis, *h. e. which bore Helen to Troy.* —— ¶ Also, *foul, detestable, abominable, lewd, immodest, obscene, offensive, disgusting, revolting, shameful*, αἰσχρός. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Obscena verba. *Cic.* Obscenissimi versus. *Id.* Jocandi genus illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum. *Id.* Delicatæ et obscenæ voluptates. *Ovid.* Obsceni risus. *Val. Max.* Abjectior et obscenior vita. *Virg.* Obscenæ pelagi volucres, *h. e. the harpies.* *Id.* cruor. *Ovid.* flammæ, *immodest love.* *Catull.* Troja, *detestable, accursed, hateful*, on account of my brother's death. *Ovid.* adulterium. *Tacit.* gestus. *Plin.* avis, *h. e.* upupa. *Liv.* fetus, *h. e. monster.* *Senec.* Obscena, *h. e.* anus, podex. *Justin.* Obscena corporis, τὰ αἰδοῖα. *Ovid.* Obscena reddere, *h. e.* excrementa. — So, of men, *addicted to lewd pleasures, immodest, impure, soft, voluptuous.* *Liv.* viri, *h. e.* molles. *Ovid.* greges, *h. e.* Galli Cybeles.

ŎBSCŪRĀTĬŌ (obscuro), ōnis, f. *a darkening, obscuring, obscuration*, σκότωσις. *Cic. fragm.* Obscuratio solis. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Itaque in illa obscuratione, *h. e. obscurity, darkness.* —— ¶ Figur. *an obscuring, throwing into the shade, eclipsing.* *Cic.* In quibus voluptatibus, propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur.

ŎBSCŪRĒ (obscurus), adv. *darkly, obscurely*, h. e. *without light.* *Cic. fragm.* Aut nihil superum, aut obscure admodum cernimus. —— ¶ Also, *darkly, obscurely, indistinctly, unintelligibly.* *Cic.* De natura obscure memorare. *Id.* Non agam obscure. *Gell.* Aliquid obscurissime dicere. —— ¶ Also, *covertly, closely, secretly, hiddenly, in obscurity, in the dark, unobservedly.* *Cic.* Malum obscure serpens. *Id.* Avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime per magistratum solebant. *Id.* Ceteri sunt partim obscurius iniqui, partim non dissimulanter irati. *Sueton.* Simultatem non obscure gerere, *h. e. openly.* *Cic.* Itaque istam paupertatem tuam nunquam obscure tulisti, *have never made a secret of, have been open with.* —— ¶ Also, *obscurely, without note, lowly, humbly.* *Ammian.* Obscurissime natus.

ŎBSCŪRĔFĂCĬŌ (obscurus & facio), is, a. 3. same as *Obscuro.* *Non.*

ŎBSCŪRĬTĀS (obscurus), ātis, f. *obscurity, darkness*, σκότος. *Tacit.* Obscuritas latebrarum, quibus occulebatur. *Plin.* Obscuritas visus, *or* oculorum. —— ¶ Figur. *obscurity, want of distinctness or perspicuity, abstruseness, indistinctness.* *Cic.* Ut oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat. *Id.* In ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, *uncertainty, want of clearness.* *Id.* Cum rerum obscuritas, non verborum, facit, ut non intelligatur oratio. *Id.* Latet (causa) obscuritate involuta naturæ. —— ¶ Also, figur. *obscurity, low birth or descent, humble origin.* *Cic.* and *Tacit.*

ŎBSCŪRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to obscure, darken, deprive of light*, ἐπισκιάζω, σκοτόω. *Cic.* Tenebras tantas, quantæ quondam regiones obscuravisse dicuntur. *Id.* Obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ, *is darkened or dimmed.* *Virg.* Volucres æthera obscurant pennis. *Plin.* Nullum aliud sidus eodem modo obscuratur, *is eclipsed.* *Id.* Visu obscurato hiberna latebra. *Pandect.* vicini ædes, *to darken, shut out the light.* — Hence, figur. *to obscure, dim, becloud*, as to the understanding. *Plaut.* Scio, amorem tibi pectus obscurasse. —— ¶ Also, *to cover, hide, conceal, wrap up, make invisible or imperceptible, suppress.* *Cic.* Cœtus tenebris (where, however, according to the best Codd. *cœptus*, h. e. *conatus*, is to be read). *Horat.* Caput obscurante lacerna. *Cic.* Quæ minimæ sint voluptates, eas obscurari sæpe, et obrui. *Id.* Nummus in Crœsi divitiis obscuratur, *is lost.* *Id.* Magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, *made him blind to.* *Id.* Tuas laudes nulla unquam obscuratura est oblivio. *Quintil.* Qui obscurare veritatem vult, narrat falsa pro veris. *Cic.* Neque est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, *cannot be concealed.* — Hence, *to render obscure, make confused, involve, express indistinctly.* *Cic.* Si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις (*by allegories*) obscurabo. *Id.* Nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo. *Sueton.* Affectatione, et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum. *Quintil.* Neque enim (littera) eximitur, sed obscuratur, *is slurred.* *Id.* Fauces obtusæ obscurant vocem, *thicken, render dull or indistinct.* — Also, *to obscure, render unknown or obsolete, cover with obscurity or oblivion.* *Sallust.* Fortuna res celebrat obscuratque. *Cic.* Eorum memoria sensim obscurata est, et evanuit. *Horat.* Obscurata diu vocabula, *become unknown, obsolete.* — Also, *to blot out, extirpate, remove, annul, invalidate.* *Cic.* consuetudinem.

ŎBSCŪRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *dark, darksome, dusky, dun, shady, opaque, obscure, gloomy*, σκοτεινός. *Horat.* Obscuro deterget nubila cælo. *Virg.* Lucus trabibus obscurus acernis. *Id.* Sol caput obscura ferrugine texit. *Virg.* nox. *Id.* nubes. *Liv.* Post occasum solis, jam obscura luce, *when it was already dusk.* *Horat.* Obscuræ tabernæ, *dark.* *Ovid.* aquæ, *turbid, muddy.* — Hence, Obscurum, *the dark, darkness.* *Virg.* noctis. *Tacit.* lucis cœptæ, *h. e. the dusk of morning.* — And, Obscurum, adv. *Lucan.* Obscurum nimbosus dissilit aer. —— ¶ Also, *dark*, h. e. *in the dark, unseen, hidden.* *Virg.* Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram. *Id.* Ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit. —— ¶ Also, *obscure, hidden, occult, abstruse, intricate, difficult, involved, dark, indistinct.* *Cic.* Obscurum et ignotum jus. *Id.* Cur hoc tam est obscurum atque cæcum? *Stat.* Si famæ obscura jaceres, *h. e. unknown to fame.* *Cic.* Videre res obscurissimas. *Id.* Non obscura benevolentia, *h. e. plain, evident.* *Virg.* Haud obscura signa, *h. e. clear.* *Horat.* Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, *obscure, indistinct.* *Cic.* Quid? poeta nemo, nemo physicus abstrusus? ille vero nimis etiam obscurus, Euphorion: valde Heraclitus obscurus. *Id.* Scientia obscurior. *Id.* Obscura oracula, *dark.* *Id.* Non obscurum est, *it is clear, plain, evident.* Hence, *Quintil.* vox, *thick, stifled, indistinct.* —— ¶ Also, *obscure, unknown, lying hid.* *Nepos.* Obscuriora gesta. *Cæs.* Cæsaris erat nomen obscurius. *Ovid.* Obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis, *h. e. concealed, disguised, in an unknown form.* *Liv.* Ex loco obscuro vulnera accepta, *hidden, withdrawn from sight.* *Senec.* Vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in privacy, in obscurity, in secrecy.* — Also, *ignoble, of mean parentage or descent, humble, low.* *Cic.* Obscuris orti majoribus. *Id.* Pom-

peius humili atque obscuro loco natus. *Vellei.* Salvidienus natus obscurissimis initiis. — Also, *dark, close, secret, reserved, dissembling, sly, crafty, mysterious.* *Cic.* Hoc celandi genus est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, *reserved, close.* *Horat.* Modestus occupat obscuri speciem. *Tacit.* Domitiani natura obscurior. *Id.* Tiberium obscurum adversum alios. —— ¶ *Valer. Flacc.* Obscura mamma, *h. e. covered*; or, *moderately prominent.* —— ¶ Also, *dark, clouded, gloomy,* in appearance. *Cic.* vultus.

ŎBSĔCRĀTĬŎ (obsecro), ōnis, f. *a praying or beseeching earnestly, pressing entreaty, conjuring, supplication, adjuration,* λιτή, κατευχή. *Cic.* Prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti. *Id.* Alicujus obsecrationem repudiare. *Quintil.* Obsecratio judicum, *h. e.* ad judices facta. — As a figure of speech. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a public supplication, solemn prayer to the gods.* *Cic.* Constituendæ nobis quidem sunt procurationes, et obsecratio. *Liv.* Obsecratio a populo est facta. —— ¶ Also, *an asseveration, protestation, assurance,* accompanied with an invocation of the gods. *Justin.* Quo præsente apud deos patrios, quibus vellet obsecrationibus, se obligaret.

ŎBSĔCRŌ (ob & sacro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to entreat or pray earnestly, beseech, implore, supplicate, conjure, importune, ask in God's name, adjure,* καταδέομαι, προςλιπαρέω. *Cic.* Id ut facias, te obtestor atque obsecro. *Id.* Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintius per senectutem suam. *Id.* Pro mea vos salute non rogavit solum, verum etiam obsecravit. *Marcell.* ad *Cic.* aliquem precibus. *Plin. Ep.* Multis precibus obsecrabat, implerem tempus. *Cic.* Oro, obsecro, ignosce. *Terent.* Obsecro, mihi ignoscas. *Plaut.* Nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, da mihi ducentos nummos, te obsecro. *Terent.* Mi vir, te obsecro, ne facias. — With a double *acc.* *Cic.* Itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, &c. *this of you, that,* &c. Also, *Plin. Ep.* Laus potius speranda, quam venia obsecranda est. — In deprecation, *I pray, I beseech, I cry you mercy.* *Terent.* Prodi, male conciliate. (*Do.*) obsecro. — Also, thrown in as an adverb, *I pray, prythee, pray, I pray you, as you love me.* *Terent.* Obsecro, an is est? *tell me, I pray you.* *Cic.* Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? *Terent.* Ubi est, obsecro? *Id.* Obsecro, quem video? *pray, whom do I see?* *Cic.* Sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur, *but I pray you.*

ŎBSĔCUNDANTĔR (obsecundans, from obsecundo), adv. *so as to humor or comply with, complyingly, conformably, in accordance with.* *Nigid.* ap. *Non.* naturæ.

ŎBSĔCUNDĀTĬŎ (obsecundo), ōnis, f. *obedience, obsequiousness.* *Cod. Theod.*

ŎBSĔCUNDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a servant, minister.* *Cod. Theod.*

ŎBSĔCUNDŌ (ob & secundo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to humor, comply with, fall in with, follow implicitly, second*; sometimes, *to obey,* συνεργέω. *Cic.* Ut ejus voluntatibus venti tempestatesque obsecundarint. *Liv.* Obsecundando mollire impetum aggrediuntur. *Terent.* Obsecundare in loco.

ŎBSĔCŪTĬŎ, or ŎBSĔQUŪTĬŎ (obsequor), ōnis, f. same as *Obsequium.* *Arnob.*

ŎBSĔCŪTŎR, or ŎBSĔQUŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an obeyer, keeper, observer.* *Tertull.* legis.

ŎBSĔPĬŎ, or ŎBSÆPĬŎ (ob & sepio, or sæpio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to hedge in, fence in, inclose*; or, generally, *to shut, stop or block up,* περιφράττω. *S. C.* ap. *Frontin.* Neque quis in eo loco quid opponit, molit, obsepit. *Tacit.* Apertis, quæ vetustas obsepserat. *Liv.* Obseptis itineribus. *Sil.* Obsepta viarum, *h. e.* viæ obseptæ. — Figur. *Cic.* and *Liv.* viam, *bar up, preclude.* *Plin. Paneg.* Obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus.

ŎBSĔPTŬS, a, um, partic. from obsepio.

ŎBSĔQUĔLA (obsequor), æ, f. *compliance, condescension, complaisance,* θεραπεία. *Plaut.* Omnes parentes liberis suis facient obsequelam. *Sallust. fragm.* Qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *h. e. because they spoke as he liked.*

ŎBSĔQUENS, tis, particip. from obsequor. —— ¶ Adj. *yielding, obedient, tractable, compliant, obsequious,* εὐεικτος, ἐπιπειθής. *Terent.* Meo patri minus sum obsequens. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Legiones habeo nostra liberalitate nobis obsequentes. *Colum.* Curæ mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam. *Senec.* Animus omni humore obsequentior. *Plaut.* Bonam atque obsequentem deam, *kind, favorable, indulgent, propitious.*

ŎBSĔQUENTĔR (obsequens), adv. *in deference, complyingly, in conformity with, obediently, dutifully,* πειθηνίως. *Liv.* Hæc collegæ obsequenter facta. *Plin. Ep.* Vixit in contubernio aviæ delicatæ obsequentissime, *h. e. conformed to her wishes in every respect.*

ŎBSĔQUENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *compliance, desire to please, obsequiousness.* *Cæs.*

ŎBSĔQUĬĀLIS (obsequium), e, adject. same as *Obsequiosus.* *Fortun.*

ŎBSĔQUĬBĬLIS (obsequor), e, adj. *complying, ready.* *Gell.*

ŎBSĔQUĬŌSŬS (obsequium), a, um, adj. *yielding, complying, obliging.* *Plaut.*

ŎBSĔQUĬUM (obsequor), ii, n. *deference to another's wishes, endeavor to gratify another, yieldingness, submission, devotedness, compliance, complaisance, obligingness, indulgence, respectfulness, dutiful conduct, patience* with another's whims, ὑπερεσία, either in a good or a bad sense. *Terent.* Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. *Cic.* Obsequium multo molestius, quod peccatis indulgens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit. *Id.* Ego Antonium patientia atque obsequio meo mitigavi. *Id.* Quum animus a corporis obsequio, indulgentiaque discesserit. *Id.* Delectari obsequio et comitate alicujus. *Id.* Omne meum obsequium in illum (*his nephew*) fuit cum multa severitate. *Liv.* Indulgere comitati patrum, atque obsequio plebis. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia ei obsequia polliceor, *service, devotion.* Hence, *Plaut.* Ut animo obsequium sumere possit, *humor or enjoy himself.* *Horat.* Obsequium ventris, *gluttony, voracity.* — Of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus: obsequio tranantur aquæ, *by yielding or giving way.* —— ¶ Also, *compliance* in love. *Propert.* — Hence, of coition. *Curt.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *obedience, fealty.* *Justin.* Jurare in obsequium alicujus, *to swear fealty, take the oath of allegiance to.* *Sueton.* Obsequium rumpere. —— ¶ Also, *a service, business* to be performed. *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, Obsequia, *clients, attendants, retinue.* *Mamert.*

ŎBSĔQUŎR (ob & sequor), ĕris, quūtus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to comply with, humor, oblige, obey, serve, gratify, give way to, yield to, submit to,* ὑπηρετέω, χαρίζομαι. *Cic.* Quum huic obsequutus sis, illi est repugnandum. *Id.* Quamobrem, Cluenti, de te tibi obsequor. *Id.* voluntati alicujus. *Tacit.* Ne miles centurioni obsequatur. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* Obsequi fortunæ. *Juvenal.* imperio. — Figur. *Plaut.* Obsequi animo, *to indulge one's self, take one's pleasure, make merry, enjoy one's self.* *Id.* Amorin' me, an rei obsequi potius par siet, *to follow, serve.* *Nepos.* Idoneum tempus ratus studiis obsequendi suis, *following, pursuing.* — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Æs malleo obsequitur, *obeys, yields.* *Quintil.* Caput manibus obsequatur, *follow, govern itself according to.* —— ¶ It sometimes has a *neut. acc.* *Plaut.* Id obsequi gnato meo, *in that.* — *Pass. imperson.* *Plaut.* Volo amori obsecutum illius. —— ¶ See, also, *Obsequens.*

ŎBSĔRŌ (ob & sera), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bolt, bar, fasten or shut up,* ἐπικλείω. *Terent.* ostium intus. *Liv.* Plebis ædificiis obseratis. — Figur. *Horat.* Obseratis auribus fundere preces. *Catull.* Vel, si vis, licet obseres palatum, *h. e. bar up your mouth, keep silence.*

ŎBSĔRŌ (ob & sero), is, ēvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to sow, plant*; or, *to sow or plant over or about,* ἐπισπείρω. *Plaut.* frumentum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Qui per voluptatem tuam in me ærumnam obsevisti gravem, *brought upon me, occasioned me.* *Id.* pugnos, *h. e. give a thorough drubbing.* —— ¶ Also, *to sow or plant, sow or plant over, set.* *Cic.* terram frugibus. *Colum.* agrum vinea. *Varr.* sepimentum virgultis. *Liv.* Loca obsita virgultis. *Ovid.* Rura obsita pomis. *Id.* Myrtea obsita baccis, *set, overgrown.* — Hence, Obsitus, *covered, covered over, set.* *Virg.* Io setis obsita. *Curt.* Montes obsiti nivibus, *sown,* as it were, *covered, wrapped.* *Ovid.* Terga obsita conchis. *Sueton.* Homo pannis (*rags*) obsitus. *Terent.* Pannis annisque obsitus, *h. e. an old beggar.* *Liv.* Obsita squalore vestis, *covered, full.* *Id.* Legati obsiti squalore et sordibus. *Virg.* Obsitus ævo. —— ¶ Obsesse, *for* obsevisse. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

ŎBSERVĀBĬLIS (observo), e, adj. *that can be observed or guarded against.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *that must be observed, worthy of being regarded.* *Apul.* Patientia observabiles.

ŎBSERVANDŬS, a, um, particip. from observo. —— ¶ Adj. *worthy of regard or consideration; to be respected.* *Fronto.* Vir nobis observandissimus.

ŎBSERVANS, tis, particip. from observo. —— ¶ Adj. *observant, watchful, mindful, regardful.* *Plin. Ep.* Observantissimus omnium officiorum. *Claudian.* Observantior æqui fit populus. — Also, *regardful, respectful, attentive.* *Cic.* Me paucos æque observantes habere. *Id.* Observantissimus mei homo.

ŎBSERVANTĔR (observans), adv. *carefully, diligently, sedulously.* *Macrob.* Idem observanter secutus est in illis voluminibus. *Apul.* Facit omnia circa honorem meum observanter. *Gell.* Cicero his omnino verbis uti observantissime vitavit.

ŎBSERVANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *an observing, noting.* *Vellei.* temporum. —— ¶ Also, *keeping, observance, conformity, regard, practice.* *Val. Max.* prisci moris. *Pandect.* juris. —— ¶ Also, *respect* shown to another, *attention, regard, observance, esteem, reverence.* *Cic.* Consilium hominis probavit, officia observantiamque dilexit. *Liv.* Obsequio et observantia in regem cum omnibus certasse. *Cic.* Amicos observantia retinere. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* In tua observantia, *h. e.* erga te. — At Rome *observantia* consisted especially in giving daily attendance upon a great man (a consul, for instance), accompanying him to the senate-house and back, sedulously attaching one's self to his side, &c.; so that *outward respect* or *attention* expresses it very well. —— ¶ Also, *religion, worship.* *Cod. Theod.*

ŎBSERVĀTĒ (observatus), adv. *carefully, heedfully.* *Gell.*

ŎBSERVĀTĬŎ (observo), ōnis, f. *an observing, noting, marking, observation, consideration, attention,* παρατήρησις. *Cic.* Verborum structura natura magis casuque quam aut ratione aliqua, aut observatione fiebat. *Id.* Diuturna observatio siderum. *Plaut.* Observationi operam dare, *to be on the watch, be on the alert.* — Also, *an observation, remark, precept, rule.* *Plin.* Varro in fabæ satu hanc observationem custodiri præcepit. *Id.* Dare observationes aliquas coquendi. —— ¶ Also, *care, circumspection, exactness.* *Cic.* Summa observatio in bello movendo. —— ¶ Also, *observance, attention, reverence, respect, regard.* *Val. Max.* Quo minus religionibus sua observatio redderetur. *Cod. Theod.* Observatio Christianitatis.

ŎBSERVĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an observer, watcher,* σκοπός. *Plin. Paneg.* Nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet. *Senec.* Malorum bonorumque nostrorum observator et custos. *Cod. Theod.* legis.

ŎBSERVĀTRIX (observator), īcis, f. *she that observes.* *Tertull.*

ŎBSERVĀTŬS (observo), us, m. same as *Observatio.* *Varr.*

ŎBSERVĬŎ (ob & servio), is, n. 4. *to serve, be subservient to.* *Apul.* (Al. leg. *subservire.*)

ŎBSERVĬTŌ (frequentat. from observo), as, a. 1. *to observe, notice.* *Apul.*

ŎBSERVŌ (ob & servo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to watch, be on the watch, have an eye upon, mind, heed, take notice of, attend to, keep a look-out,* ἐπισκοπέω,

παρατηρέω. *Plaut.* Ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram. *Id.* Procul hinc observabo, meis fortunis quid fuat, *I will watch in order to see. Virg.* Fetus arator observans, nido implumes detraxit, *h. e.* captans insidiose. *Cic.* Homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum se se unusquisque gerat. *Q. Cic.* Fac, ut se abs te custodiri atque observari sciant. *Plaut.* Virum observare desines, *to watch the actions of. Cic.* Observare motus stellarum. *Id.* Observare occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to have an eye upon, spy,* in order to one's own interest. *Terent.* Scripturam ab iniquis observari, *scrutinized* for the purpose of finding fault. *Cic.* Araneolæ ex inopinato observant, et si quid incidit, arripiunt.— Figur. *Pandect.* Observandum est, ne is judex detur. — Hence, *to watch, guard, keep. Plaut.* januam. *Ovid.* armenta gregesque. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Draconem observantem arborem. — Also, *to show reverence, respect, high consideration ; to look up to, venerate, pay respect to, attend to, revere, honor, regard, esteem, value. Cic.* Me ut patrem observat et diligit. *Id.* Ne observent tribules suos. *Id.* Aliquem observare et colere. *Id.* aliquem perofficiose. *Id.* Eas tribus officiis ab hoc observatas. (In this sense, in particular, of the respect shown in saluting or waiting upon another, or of the assistance rendered to a candidate by supporting his canvass. It is also the proper word to mark the deference of a pupil for his teacher. Compare the corresponding signification of *observantia.*) —— ¶ Also, *to consider, contemplate, observe. Cic.* Res tamen ipsæ observari animadvertique possunt. *Tacit.* Observans Aceroniæ necem. —— ¶ Also, *to observe, keep, regard, comply with, obey, follow, conform to, adhere to, regard. Cic.* leges. *Cæs.* præceptum. *Sallust.* imperium. *Cic.* centesimas. *Liv.* vacationem. *Id.* Suffragium non observaturos, *allow* its validity. *Cic.* commendationes meas, *to regard my recommendations, take into notice those I recommend. Sallust.* Neque signa, neque ordines observare, *mind, heed.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Senec.* Etesiæ tempus observant. — With *ut* or *ne. Sueton.* Observavit sedulo, ut, quoties terra movisset, ferias Prætor indiceret, *made it a matter of punctilious observance. Id.* Observatum est, ne supplicium sumeretur. —— ¶ See, also, *Observans,* and *Observandus, a, um.*

ŏBSES (ob & sedeo), idis, m. and f. *a hostage,* ὅμηρος. *Cæs.* Ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint. *Cic.* Obsides alicui imperare. *Nepos.* Retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage.* —— ¶ Figur. *any one who is a pledge or security; a sponsor, surety; any pledge or security. Nepos.* Phocion, se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *be surety, answer for it. Cic.* Aratoribus Metellus obsides dedit, se futurum. *Id.* Accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum. *Id.* Parvulus filius, quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, tanquam obsidem consulatus mei. *Cæs.* Obsidibus de pecunia cavent. *Senec.* Me in penates obsidem invisos datam. — So, of inanimate things. *Cic.* Habemus a C. Cæsare sententiam, tanquam obsidem perpetuæ in rempublicam voluntatis. *Id.* Habet a M. Cœlio duas accusationes obsides periculi, *h. e. sure proofs that no danger is to be feared from him.*

ŏBSESSIO (obsideo), ōnis, f. *a blockading, blockade, hemming in, blocking up. Cic.* Obsessione templorum, occupatione fori. *Cæs.* Obsessionem omittere, *to give up the siege. Cic.* Obsessio militaris viæ, *h. e.* interclusio, occupatio.

ŏBSESSOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who sits or stays long in a place, a frequenter, haunter. Plaut.* fori. *Ovid.* Hydrus obsessor aquarum. —— ¶ Especially, in order to preclude going in and out, *a besieger, blockader, invester. Cic.* curiæ. *Liv.* urbis.

OBSESSUS, a, um, particip. from obsideo and obsido.

ŏBSIBILO (ob & sibilo), as, a. 1. *to murmur, whisper. Apul.* Arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant.

ŏBSIDATUS (obses), us, m. *h. e.* obsidum traditio, obligatio, *hostageship. Ammian.*

ŏBSIDEO (ob & sedeo), es, ēdi, essum, n. and a. 2. *to sit or stay* any where. *Terent.* Domi obsidere certum est, donec redierit. *Val. Flacc.* Dira in limine conjux obsidet, *stands, to prevent their going out.* — With *accus. to sit or stay in or upon, occupy by sitting. Plaut.* Ut nos hanc aram obsidere patiare. *Plin.* Ranæ stagna obsident. *Cic.* e *poeta.* Apollo, qui umbilicum terrarum obsides, *dwellest in, occupiest.* —— ¶ Especially, *to hem in, hold in blockade, invest, besiege,* for instance, roads, towns, men, &c. *Cic.* aditus. *Sallust.* Obsessus teneor. *Cæs.* vias. *Liv.* Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis. *Cic.* Carthaginem obsidere, oppugnare, labefactare. *Nepos.* Locorum angustiis clausi, ab hostibus obsidebantur. *Id.* Num (fores) undique obsiderentur, *were beset. Id.* Arcem munierat ad urbem obsidendam, *keep in check, hold in blockade.* (Compare *Nepos, Alcib.* 4.) — Hence, *to occupy, cover, possess. Cic.* Corporibus obsidetur locus, *is filled. Ovid.* Palus obsessa salictis, *overgrown, thick with, full of. Tibull.* Tellus obsessa colono, *held, possessed, occupied. Ovid.* Trachas (*a town*) obsessa palude, *begirt, encompassed.* Figur. *Senec.* Pectora tantis obsessa malis, *beset, occupied, filled. Cic.* Qui tempus meum obsideret, *take up or occupy my time,* and so hinder me. *Liv.* Aures patris obsideri a fratre, *beset, occupied.* — Also, *to have one's eye upon something, pry about, watch closely, be on the look-out for a convenient opportunity to do something. Cic.* stuprum. *Id.* Curia obsidet rostra, *watches narrowly, eyes closely.* —— ¶ Compare *Obsido.*

ŏBSIDIANUS, a, um, adj. *named from one Obsidius, Obsidian. Plin.* lapis, *a stone which Obsidius first discovered in Æthiopia ;* according to *Beckmann,* probably the volcanic glass, which is sometimes called Iceland agate, lava glass, *pumex vitreus.* So, also, *Id.* vitrum, *h. e. resembling that transparent stone.*

ŏBSIDIO (obsideo), ōnis, f. *a blockade, environment,* for instance, of a tower, περικάθησις. *Cic.* Partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere. *Liv.* Cum spes major Romanis in obsidione, quam in oppugnatione esset. *Nepos.* Urbem obsidione claudere, *to blockade. Id.* In obsidione tenere, *to hold in a state of blockade. Cæs.* Habere in obsidione. *Liv.* Esse in obsidione, *to be blockaded. Id.* Obsidione solvere, *or* eximere, *to free from, deliver. Id.* Obsidionem urbis solvere, *to raise the blockade.* —— ¶ Hence, *a near, pressing danger. Cic.* Ex obsidione feneratores exemerit. *Id.* Remp. liberare obsidione. —— ¶ Also, *imprisonment, captivity,* in a place. *Justin.* —— ¶ Obsidio, *blockade, environment, or encompassment,* is not to be confounded with oppugnatio, *a storming, attacking by storm,* or with expugnatio, *a carrying by storm.* Thus, *Cæs.* Uno tempore obsidione et oppugnationibus eos premere.

ŏBSIDIONALIS (obsidio), e, adj. *pertaining to a blockade. Gell.* corona, *a crown given to a general, who had delivered others from a blockade.*

ŏBSIDIOR (obsidium), āris, dep. 1. same as *Insidior. Colum.*

ŏBSIDIUM (obsideo), ii, n. *a blockade,* same as *Obsidio. Plaut.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *a lying in wait, ambush, snares. Colum.* — Also, *care, attention, foresight. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *danger. Plaut.* Tuo tergo obsidium adesse, *h. e. blows.* —— ¶ Also, from obses, *the condition of a hostage. Tacit.* Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, *h. e. delivered as a hostage.*

ŏBSIDO (ob & sido), is, ēdi, essum, a. 3. (expressing the beginning of that, which obsideo denotes), *to beset, environ, encompass, sit down before, shut in, blockade, form the blockade of, invest. Sallust.* januam Ciceronis. *Tacit.* aditum senatus. *Cæs.* vias. *Liv.* urbem. *Sallust.* pontem militibus. *Virg.* Fauces obsessæ, *clotted, swollen, straitened.* —— ¶ Also, *to sit down in, occupy, take possession of. Virg.* Obsedit milite campos. *Tibull.* immensos campos, *h. e. to make them his. Cic.* Italiam præsidiis. *Id.* Domus obsessa. — Figur. *Cic.* Tribunatus obsessus, *confined, shackled, impeded. Id.* Vim regiæ potestatis obsederat, *drawn to itself, appropriated. Id.* Is qui audit, ab oratore obsessus est, *has had his mind taken possession of, his attention gained.* —— ¶ It is difficult in some cases to decide whether a tense is to be referred to obsideo or obsido. See *Obsideo.*

ŏBSIGNATIO (obsigno), ōnis, f. *a sealing, sealing up. Gell.*

ŏBSIGNATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sealer, sealer up ; one who puts his seal to a thing. Cic.* Obsignator litterarum. *Id.* testamenti. So that it sometimes answers to our *witness* of an instrument.

ŏBSIGNO (ob & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seal, seal up, affix one's seal to* (sometimes as a witness), ἐπισφραγίζω. *Plaut.* Age obliga, obsigna cito. *Cic.* Litteras obsignandas publico signo curavi. *Id.* Tabulæ annulo meo obsignatæ. *Id.* testamentum signis adulterinis. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* pecuniam. *Plaut.* cellas. *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* lagenas. *Plaut.* Obsignatum in vidulo marsupium. Hence, *Cic.* Tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *h. e. you appeal to my own writings.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Tabulas obsignare, *to set his seal to them forthwith,* h. e. *to accept the opinion as certain, take it for granted.* — Also, *to mortgage,* by subscribing one's name and affixing one's seal. *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *to impress, stamp. Lucret.* formam verbis, *give a form. Id.* Habere aliquid obsignatum, *to mark, be convinced of, strongly impressed with.*

ŏBSIMULATUS (ob & simulo), a, um, same as *Oppositus, Objectus. Ammian.*

ŏBSIPO (ob & sipo, not used ; whence dissipo, &c.), as, a. 1. *to sprinkle or spurt to or upon. Plaut.* aquulam, *h. e. to revive, give heart* (as a fainting person is revived by water).

ŏBSISTO (ob & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, n. 3. *to take up one's stand, or post one's self* in any spot or before or in the way of something, *place one's self in the way,* ἀνθίσταμαι. *Plaut.* Hic obsistam, ne imprudenti huc ea se surrepsit mihi. *Id.* Eminor, ne quis mi (mihi) obstiterit obviam. *Liv.* alicui abeunti. — Figur. *Liv.* alicujus famæ, *to darken, obscure.* —— ¶ Hence, *to set one's self against, oppose one's self, resist, withstand. Cic.* Qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, male mulcati repelluntur. *Id.* Qui non defendit, nec obsistit injuriæ. *Id.* Potest repugnari obsistique fortunæ, *h. e. fortune may be opposed,* &c. (impersonally.) *Id.* Obsistere visis, *h. e. to withhold one's assent.* — With *ne. Nepos.* — With *infin. Tacit.* Obstitit Oceanus in se inquiri. —— ¶ Transitively, *to place by or over against.* Hence, Obstitus, a, um. Thus, *Apul.* sol, *the sun standing on one side of the moon.* — Obstitus (with *long* penult.) is also found ; *standing opposite or obliquely to. Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Montibus obstitis obstantibus. *Lucret.* Omnia mendose fieri atque obstita necessum est (but *Creech* has *obstipa*). — *Cic.* e xii. *tab.* Iidem fulgura atque obstita pianto, *h. e.* as *Festus* explains it, *struck by lightning ;* but perhaps it may signify generally, *something evil.* — Obstitum, i, n. *obliquity. Apul.*

ŏBSITUS, a, um, particip. from obsero, is.

ŏBSOLEFACIO (obsoleo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (*Pass.* obsolefio, factus sum, fieri), *to wear out, sully, make vile or contemptible, corrupt, degrade, lower, make common. Arnob.* Ne illam vis temporis obsolefaceret. *Senec.* Auctoritas obsolefacta. *Sueton.* Nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri. *Val. Max.* Toga maculis obsolefacta, *soiled, sullied.*

ŏBSOLEO (ob & oleo), es, n. 2. *to lose its splendor, be in bad odor, be of no account. Cic.* In homine enim turpissimo obsolebant dignitatis insignia. (Al. leg. *obsolescebant,* alii *obsolefiebant.*)

ŏBSOLESCO (obsoleo), is, ēvi, n. 3. *to pass away by degrees, become antiquated, grow out of use, become unfashionable or*

obsolete, fade, decay, lose its worth, importance or force, ἀπαρχαιοῦμαι. Cic. Obsolevit jam ista oratio, re refutata. Id. Hoc vectigal in pace nitet, in bello non obsolescit. Id. Quæ propter vetustatem obsoleverint. Plin. Paneg. Enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace.

ŏBSŎLĒTĒ (obsoletus), adv. in an old or threadbare dress, sordidly. Cic. Obsoletius vestitus.

ŏBSŎLĒTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to degrade, soil, sully. Tertull.

ŏBSŎLĒTŬS (obsolesco), a, um, adj. old, no longer new, much used, well worn, squalid. Liv. vestis. Cic. Vestitu obsoletior. Apul. Omnes tristissimos et obsoletissimos vestitu circumstare. Cic. Obsoletus Thessalonicam noctu venisti, in miserable clothes, or in the same garment, as a mark of grief and abjectness. Horat. tectum, old, decayed. Colum. color, old, faded, decayed, sullied, tarnished (otherwise, common, vile, worthless). —— ¶ Also, old, h. e. antiquated, old-fashioned, obsolete. Cic. verba. —— ¶ Also, old, h. e. common, trite, everyday. Liv. gaudia. Cic. crimina. Id. Obsoletior oratio, rather common or ordinary (without choice of words and without rhetorical ornament). — Hence, common, and so, of little worth, not accounted of. Nepos. honores. —— ¶ Also, offensive, hateful, polluted, contaminated, defiled. Horat. Paternis obsoleta sordibus. Senec. Dextra obsoleta sanguine.

ŏBSŎLĬDĀTŬS (ob & solido), a, um, particip. made solid or firm. Vitruv.

ŏBSŌNĀTŎR (obsono), ōris, m. he that buys meats, vegetables, &c. a caterer, purveyor, provider. Plaut.

ŏBSŌNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. a catering, marketing; or, victuals, meat. Plaut.

ŏBSŌNĬTŌ (frequent. from obsono), as, n. 1. to give a feast or entertainment often. Cato ap. Fest.

ŏBSŌNĬUM (ὀψώνιον), ii, n. any thing eaten with bread, such as vegetables, greens, meat, flesh, especially fish; viands. Terent. and Nepos. — Especially in the plur. like the Greek ὄψα, fish. Horat.

ŏBSŌNŌ (ὀψωνέω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and ŏBSŌNŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to cater, purvey, buy meat or any thing to be eaten with bread, ὀψῶ. Plaut. Postquam obsonavit herus, et conduxit coquos. Id. Obsonari filiæ in nuptiis. Terent. Vix drachmis est obsonatus decem. Plaut. Egomet ibo, atque obsonabo obsonium. Figur. Cic. famem ambulando, to whet, sharpen; literally, to cater or provide an appetite. — Hence, to make feasts, give carousals, make merry, keep wassail. Terent.

ŏBSŎNŌ (ob & sono), as, n. 1. to interrupt by a sound. Plaut. alicui sermone, h. e. to interrupt by speaking.

ŏBSŎPĬŌ (ob & sopio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to make insensible; hence, to put to sleep, cast into a sleep. Scribon. Larg. Ne obsopiantur, h. e. fall asleep. So, Solin. Somno obsopitus. Id. Odoris novitate obsopitus, made faint, stupefied, &c.

ŏBSŎRBĔŌ (ob & sorbeo), es, ui, a. and n. 2. to sup or drink up, suck in, or to drink or suck in the whole, swallow down. Plaut. Obsorbeam, sc. aquam. — Figur. to suck in, swallow, appropriate to itself. Plaut.

ŏBSŎRDESCŌ (ob & sordesco), is, dui, n. 3. to become dirty. Prudent. —— ¶ Also, to become old, wear out, decrease. Cæcil. ap. Non.

ŏBSTĀCŬLUM (obsto), i, n. an obstacle, hindrance, let, κώλυμα. Prudent.

ŏBSTĀGĬUM (Id.), ii, n. a confinement for debtors. Pandect.

ŏBSTANTĬA (obstans, from obsto), æ, f. a standing before. Vitruv. terræ. —— ¶ Also, a resisting, opposing, hindering. Vitruv. Propter obstantiam aeris.

ŏBSTĔRNŌ (ob & sterno), is, a. 3. to lay or throw before one, expose, set before one's eyes. Apul.

ŏBSTĔTRĪCĬŬS (obstetrix), a, um, adj. of a midwife, obstetric. Arnob. Obstetricium, sc. officium, the service or assistance of a midwife; obstetrication, midwifery. Plin.

ŏBSTĔTRIX (obsto), īcis, f. a midwife, woman who assists in childbirth, μαῖα. Terent. Mittere ad obstetricem. Plin. Obstetricum nobilitas.

ŏBSTĬNĀTĒ (obstinatus), adv. obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously, persistingly, inflexibly, resolutely, steadily, ἀτενδόρως. Cæs. Posteaquam id obstinate sibi negari vidit. Plaut. Me obstinate aggressus. Liv. Obstinate credere, to persist in believing. Sueton. Obstinatius omnia agere. Id. Obstinatissime recusare. — In a good sense. Sueton. Omnium hominum obstinatissime tenuit, ne quem sine spe dimitteret.

ŏBSTĬNĀTĬŌ (obstino), ōnis, f. obstinacy, stubbornness, stiffness, persistency, steadiness, pertinacity, inflexibility of resolution, unbendingness, in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμονή. Cic. Quæ ego omnia non ingrato animo, sed obstinatione sententiæ repudiavi. Nepos. Taciturna obstinatio, silent inflexibility. Plin. Ep. Inflexibilis obstinatio debet puniri. Senec. In dolore pro remedio futura est obstinatio animi, firmness, constancy, unyieldingness. Tacit. Fidei obstinatio.

ŏBSTĬNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. firmly resolved, set, fixed, obstinate, pertinacious, inflexible, unmoved, resolute, firm, steady, determined, stubborn, stiff-necked, ἀτενδόρος. Liv. Obstinatus mori. Plin. Paneg. Obstinatum tibi non suscipere, &c. you are firmly resolved. Liv. Quibus animi obstinati ad decertandum fuerant. Id. Multo obstinatior adversus lacrymas. Quintil. Obstinatus contra veritatem. Senec. Popularium pro rege suo virtus obstinatissima. Catull. Sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura. Liv. Vincere obstinatam pudicitiam. Id. Obstinato animo aliquid facere. Cic. Obstinatior voluntas. Horat. Dic modos, quibus obstinatas applicet aures.

ŏBSTĬNŌ (unc.; perhaps allied to destino & sto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set about or take in hand obstinately, to set one's mind firmly upon a thing, to resolve firmly. Plaut. Ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia. Liv. Obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori. —— ¶ The passive is found in Pacuv. ap. Fest.

ŏBSTĬPESCŌ, is, pui, n. 3. for obstupesco; as if stipes fio. Plaut. and Terent.

ŏBSTĬPŌ (obstipus), as, a. 1. Plaut. verticem, to hold the head inclined on any side, bent or turned on one side; to go stooping.

ŏBSTĪPŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. in general, inclined on any side, opposed to rectus. Thus, bent back, drawn back. Sueton. Tit. 68. Incedebat cervice rigida et obstipa. — Or, inclined forwards, bent down, bowed. Horat. and Pers. caput. — Or, bent upon one side, inclined obliquely. Cic. Obstipum caput, et tereti cervice reflexum (which is a translation of the Greek λοξὸν κάρη, in Arat.). So, Colum. Obstipæ sues transversa capita ferunt.

ŏBSTĬTŬS, and ŏBSTĪTŬS, a, um. See Obsisto.

ŏBSTŌ (ob & sto), as, stĭti, stătum, n. 1. to stand close to, near, against or in the way. Stat. dominæ. Id. A postibus obstant. Plaut. obviam, stand in the way. —— ¶ Hence, figur. to stand against, stand in the way, withstand, oppose, hinder, obstruct, thwart, ἀνθίσταμαι. Cic. Omnia removentur, quæ obstant et impediunt. Id. Nec, si non obstatur, permittitur, if no opposition is made (impersonally). Nepos. Hic multum summum ducem impedivit, sæpeque ejus consiliis obstitit. Cic. Cur mihi te offers, ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Lucret. Contra pugnare, et obstare. Ovid. Moras obstantes pellere. Virg. Bonis communibus obsto. Ovid. Dolor artibus obstat. Sallust. Vita cetera huic sceleri obstat. — With cur. Terent. Quid obstat, cur non veræ nuptiæ fierent, hinders. — With quin. Sallust. fragm. Quibus non humana ulla obstant, quin, &c. — With ne. Nepos. Histiæus, ne res conficeretur, obstitit. — With quo minus (oftener than the other conjunctions). Cic. Quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? —— ¶ Also, to be an object of aversion, to be an offence, to be hateful. Virg. Deæ, quibus obstitit Ilium et gloria Dardaniæ. —— ¶ Particip. Obstaturus, a, um. Quintil. and Plin. —— ¶ Compare Obsisto.

ŏBSTRĂGŬLUM (obsterno), i, n. that which is thrown over something; Obstragula crepidarum, latchets, laces, strings. Plin. (where, however, Salm. will read obstrigillis).

ŏBSTRANGŬLĀTŬS (ob & strangulo), a, um, particip. same as Strangulatus. Prudent.

ŏBSTRĔPĬTĀCŬLUM (obstrepo), i, n. clamor against, outcry. Tertull.

ŏBSTRĔPĔRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. noisy, clamorous, chirping, of the cicada. Apul.

ŏBSTRĔPĬTŌ, as, n. 1. frequentat. from obstrepo. Claudian.

ŏBSTRĔPŌ (ob & strepo), is, pui, pĭtum, n. 3. to make a noise at, against, to or before, interrupt by noise, accompany with sound, prevent from being heard while speaking, din one's ears, harass with clamor, παρενοχλέω. Cic. Tanta insolentia est, ac turba verborum, ut quodammodo ipsi sibi obstrepere videantur. Liv. Nihil sensere Pœni, obstrepente pluvia, the noise of the rain preventing them. Senec. Garrula per ramos avis obstrepit, sings the while. Propert. Arbor obstrepit aquis, murmurs to. Horat. Mare Baiis obstrepens, sounding upon the shore of Baiæ. Propert. Matutinis obstrepuit alitibus, strove with the cocks in crying. Liv. Decemviro obstrepitur, the decemvir is prevented from being heard by the noise (impersonally); the voice of the decemvir is drowned by the noise of the people. So, Id. Uterque vociferari, et certatim alter alteri obstrepere, drowned each other's voices, interrupted each other by noise. So, Quintil. Obstrepere ingenti clamore. — Also, in the passive, as if it had an accus. in the active. Cic. Ejusmodi res obstrepi clamore militum videntur, to be interrupted or drowned by the shouts of the soldiers. — Figur. to oppose, impede, stand in the way, disturb, annoy, decry, make an outcry against. Senec. Ne tuæ laudi obstrepat, lessen the sound of your praise. Flor. Cato actis ejus obstrepere. Gell. Huic definitioni ita obstrepunt. Also, Plin. (of the pupil of the eye) Ut lux temperato repercussu non obstrepat, may not impede or weaken the sight by its sharpness. And, Cic. Tibi litteris obstrepere, disturb, molest, burden. —— ¶ Sometimes, simply, to sound, resound, sound around. Senec.

ŏBSTRICTŬS (obstringo), us, m. a binding, binding or closing up. Senec. Accendat flammam ipso obstrictus, the compression (but Ed. Gron. has affrictu).

ŏBSTRICTŬS, a, um, particip. from obstringo. —— ¶ Adj. bound. Paulin. Nemo obstrictior est debitor huic.

ŏBSTRĬGILLĀTŎR (obstrigillo), ōris, m. an opposer, hinderer, blamer. Varr. ap. Non.

ŏBSTRĬGILLŌ, or ŏBSTRINGILLŌ (obstringo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to oppose, hinder, stand in the way, thwart, counteract, impede. Varr. ap. Non. Lex neque innocenti propter simultatem obstrigillat, neque nocenti propter amicitiam ignoscit. Senec. Nunc enim multa obstrigillant. — With ne. Varr. ap. Non. Se obstrigillaturum, ne triumphus decerneretur.

ŏBSTRĬGILLŬS (obstringo), i, m. a shoe, or shoe-sole, fastened to the foot by straps. Isid.

ŏBSTRINGŌ (ob & stringo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. to tie about or tie fast, bind about or to, καταδέω. Plaut. follem obgulam. Val. Flacc. tauros aratro. — Also, to bind, bind up, close up by binding. Horat. Obstrictis ventis. Plaut. collum laqueo. Colum. Alii viminibus obstringunt. — Hence, to bind together, unite, clasp. Flor. Vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis. —— ¶ Figur. to bind, fetter, tie, hamper. Cæs. civitatem jurejurando. D. Brut. ad Cic. aliquem ære alieno, to entangle, bring into debt. Cic. Obstringi legibus. Id. Obstrictus fœdere. Id. Obstrictus vinculis beneficii. Tacit. Religione obstringitur miles, non vulneribus cessurum. — Hence, to bind, oblige, put under obligation. Cic. aliquem officiis. — Also, to unite, con-

nect. *Tacit.* Alii matrimonio se obstrinxisse. — Also, *to bind, make sure.* *Plin. Ep.* fidem suam alteri, *to pledge, plight; to promise positively.* — Also, like obligare, *to bind, make guilty* of something. *Cæs.* aliquem scelere, *to lead one into a crime, make him guilty of the same.* *Cic.* se scelere, *to commit.* *Id.* se parricidio, *to commit, perpetrate.* *Cæs.* Nulla mendacii religione obstrictus, *who has not been guilty of a lie which may raise a scruple of conscience in his mind.* *Tacit.* aliquem conscientia, *to make him privy* to the conspiracy, and so *fetter him* by this knowledge. *Sabin.* ap. *Gell.* Furti obstringitur.

ŎBSTRŪCTĬŌ (obstruo), ōnis, f. *a building before or in the way of, a closing up by building.* *Arnob.* — Figur. *Cic.* Hæc obstructio non diuturna est.

ŎBSTRŪCTŪS, a, um, particip. from obstruo.

ŎBSTRŪDŌ (obs, for ob, & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. (properly, *to thrust in;* hence) *to thrust or cram down, swallow greedily, guzzle.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to hide, conceal.* *Senec.* Multi obstrusa rimantur. —— ¶ Also, *to give a push or blow, strike;* or *to stop, stop up.* *Prudent.* Os obstrudite, ne plura jactet (others read *obtrudite*).

ŎBSTRŬŌ (ob & struo), is, uxi, uctum, a. 3. *to build against, build before.* *Liv.* Interiorem pro diruto obstruentes murum. *Id.* Frons castrorum auxiliis obstruitur. *Cic.* luminibus alicujus, *to obstruct his light* by building higher. *Ovid.* Trabes obstructaque saxa. — Figur. *Cic.* Catonis luminibus obstruxit hæc oratio, *h. e. obscured, was a hinderance.* —— ¶ Also, *to block up, barricade, wall up, close up, make impassable.* *Cic.* Iter Pœnis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt. *Cæs.* portas, *and* portas cæspite. *Nepos.* valvas ædis. *Virg* and *Senec.* aures. — Hence, generally, *to close up, stop up, obstruct, choke up.* *Cæs.* flumina magnis operibus. *Vitruv.* fontem. *Cic.* aditus. *Id.* perfugia (figur.). *Plin.* sensus dulcedine. *Cic.* Cognitio obstructa difficultatibus. — Hence, *to stand in the way, hinder.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* (*intrans.*)

ŎBSTRŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from obstrudo.

ŎBSTŬPĔFĂCĬŌ (ob, stupeo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. (*Pass.* Obstupefio, factus sum, fiĕri), *to astound, amaze, confound, stupefy, bewilder, deprive of feeling, render senseless, benumb,* ἐκπλήττω. *Liv.* Ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupefecit hostes. *Id.* Nisi metus mœrorem obstupefaceret. *Terent.* Eum timidum obstupefecit pudor. *Val. Max.* Obstupefactis nervis, ac torpore hebetatis artubus. *Cic.* Obstupefactis hominibus. *Trebell. Poll.* Obstupefacto voluptatibus corde.

ŎBSTŬPESCŌ (ob & stupesco), is, upui, n. 3. *to become senseless, lose feeling, become stupefied, be struck with amazement.* *Varr.* Apes obstupescunt potantes. *Cic.* Ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus. *Plin.* Obstupescit corpus, nec sentit cruciatum. —— ¶ Hence, *to be astonished or amazed, to wonder greatly, stand agape.* *Cic.* Ob hæc beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt. *Id.* Obstupescent posteri, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.

ŎBSTŬPĬDŬS (ob & stupidus), a, um, adj. *astounded, amazed, stupefied, out of one's wits, senseless.* *Plaut.* Quid adstitisti, obstupida? cur non pultas?

ŎBSTŬPRĀTŬS (ob & stupro), a, um, particip. same as *Constupratus.* *Lamprid.*

ŎBSUFFLŌ (ob & sufflo), as, a. 1. same as *Insufflo.* *Quintil. decl.*

ŎBSUM (ob & sum), ŏbĕs, obfŭi and offŭi, irreg. n. (as if, *to be against*) *to hinder, hurt, be prejudicial to.* *Cic.* orationi. *Nepos.* Non multum obesse multitudo hostium suæ paucitati posset. *Terent.* Id quod reliquit, profuit. (*La.*) Immo obfuit.

ŎBSŬŌ (ob & suo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew on.* *Ovid.* caput. —— ¶ Also, *to sew up, sew together;* hence, *to stop up, close up.* *Virg.* nares. *Suetor.* Obsuta lectica, *h. e. the curtains of which are sewed together all around,* and which is so *shut up.*

ŎBSURDESCŌ (ob & surdesco), is, urdui, n. 3. *to become deaf,* ἐκκωφοῦμαι. *Cic.* — Figur. *to become deaf, not to give ear.* *Cic.*

ŎBSŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from obsuo.

ŎBTECTŬS, a, um, particip. from obtego.

ŎBTĔGENS, tis, particip. from obtego. —— ¶ Adj. *concealing, hiding, shrouding.* *Tacit.* Animus sui obtegens.

ŎBTĔGŌ (ob & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to cover, cover up,* κατακαλύπτω. *Phædr.* vestimentis porcellum. *Colum.* Et quod durum est, summis glebis obtegatur. *Cic.* se servorum et libertorum corporibus. *Cæs.* Obtectus armis militum. —— ¶ Figur. *to cover over, veil, conceal, keep secret.* *Cic.* Vitia multis virtutibus obtecta. *Suston.* vitium calliditate. *Cic.* Ut adolescentiæ turpitudo obscuritate et sordibus tuis obtegatur. *Id.* Quocum ego nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam. (See *Obtegens.*) —— ¶ Also, *to cover, defend, protect.* *Cæs.* Obtectus armis militum.

ŎBTEMPĔRANTER (obtemperans), adv. *readily, obediently.* *Prudent.*

ŎBTEMPĔRĀTĬŌ (obtempero), ōnis, f. *a complying with or submitting to, obedience,* ὑπακοή. *Cic.* Justitia est obtemperatio legibus (*dat.*)

ŎBTEMPĔRŌ (ob & tempero), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to comply with, fall in with, follow, conform to, humor, submit to, obey,* προσέχω. *Cic.* Ut ad verba nobis obediant, non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperent. *Id.* Qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat. *Cæs.* Obtemperare imperio populi R. *Id.* auctoritati Senatus. *Cic.* Te audi, tibi obtempera. *Terent.* Tibi Deos obtemperaturos. *Cic.* Si mihi esset obtemperatum. *Id.* voluntati alicujus. *Sueton.* Naturæ obtemperans, *indulging his natural propensities.*

ŎBTENDŌ (ob & tendo), is, ndi, ntum, a. 3. *to draw, stretch, spread, place or throw before,* προΐσχω, προτείνω. *Virg.* Pro viro nebulam, et ventos obtendere inanes. *Suston.* Sudarium ante faciem. *Plin.* Omnibus (*sc.* animalibus) membrana translucida obtenditur, *is stretched or drawn before, extends before, lies before.* *Id.* Libano mons adversus Antilibanus obtenditur, *stretches or extends before.* *Tacit.* Britannia in orientem Germaniæ obtenditur, *lies before.* *Virg.* Obtenta nocte, *h. e. drawn over;* or, *gloomy night.* — Figur. *Tacit.* Curis luxum obtendebat, *h. e. forgot in luxury the cares of government and business.* —— ¶ Hence, *to throw before,* as a cloak or excuse, *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse or defence.* *Plin. Ep.* Nec puduit rationem turpitudini obtendere. *Tacit.* Matris preces obtendens, *pleading, alleging.* *Gell.* Obtento philosophiæ nomine, tenebras sequuntur, *assuming the name of philosophy, under the pretence of philosophy.* —— ¶ Varying the construction, *to cover, veil.* *Tacit.* diem nube, *for* nubem diei. *Stat.* limina silvis. — Figur. *to cover up, envelop, conceal.* *Cic.* Quasi velis obtenditur natura.

ŎBTĔNĔBRŌ (ob & tenebro), as, a. 1. *to cover with darkness, to darken over.* *Lactant.* Obtenebrabitur dies lucis. (Al. leg. *tenebrabitur.*)

ŎBTENSŬS, us, m. same as *Obtentus.* *Fronto.*

ŎBTENTĬŌ (obtendo), ōnis, f. *a drawing or stretching before something, covering, enveloping;* figur. *obscurity, fabulous dress.* *Arnob.*

ŎBTĒNTŌ (frequentat. from obtineo), as, a. 1. *to hold up, sustain, support.* *Cic.* Tamen spes quædam me obtentabat.

ŎBTENTŬS (obtendo), us, m. *a spreading or stretching before, putting before.* *Virg.* Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant. *Plin.* Nubium obtentu vitalem spiritum strangulat. —— ¶ Also, *a veiling, covering, a veil, cover, concealment.* *Lactant.* Vera, sed obtentu aliquo velata. *Sallust.* Secundæ res mire sunt vitiis obtentui. *Tacit.* Victorem exercitum attinuit obscurum noctis, obtentui fugientibus. —— ¶ Also, *a pretext, color, show.* *Tacit.* Cupido auri immensa obtentum habebat, quasi subsidium regno pararetur, *had this pretence or pretext.* *Id.* Tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext.* *Justin.* Ne iterum rempubl. sub obtentu liberationis invaderet, *under color.* —— ¶ Also, *a hindering, hinderance.* *Nazar.*

ŎBTENTŬS, a, um, particip. from obtendo. —— ¶ Also, particip. from obtineo.

ŎBTĔRŌ (ob & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to crush, bruise, smash, or trample to pieces, pound small,* κατατρίβω, καταπατέω. *Varr.* Ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret. *Suet.* puerum citatis jumentis. *Cic.* Ruina conclavis obtriti. — Also, *to break.* *Colum.* Paucas subtrahas pinnas, et obteras crura. — Figur. *to crush, bear down, grind to pieces, suppress, trample upon, quash, slight, contemn, vilify, disparage.* *Justin.* Fames, et lassitudo miseras reliquias obterebant, *wore down, annihilated.* *Tacit.* Alam prope universam obtriverat, *had annihilated, cut off.* *Lucret.* Res humanas vis abdita quædam obterit. *Liv.* Implorare præsidium populi, qui omnia jura populi obtrisset, *had trampled upon.* *Cic.* Ita calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit ac contudit, *crushed.* *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* artem extispicum, *h. e. to slight, disparage, speak contemptuously of.* *Liv.* populi R. majestatem. *Id.* militem verbis. *Cic.* Obteri laudem imperatoriam criminibus avaritiæ. —— ¶ Also, *to rub.* *Apul.* dentes carbone. —— ¶ Obtrisset, *for* obtrivisset. *Liv.*

ŎBTESTĀTĬŌ (obtestor), ōnis, f. *an adjuring, a calling solemnly to witness.* *Cic.* Obtestatio et consecratio legis, *h. e. the calling of the gods solemnly to witness,* that they will keep the law. *Id.* Quid illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? *adjuration of the flute-player,* by which you conjured him in the name of the gods, to assist you (or to do his duty faithfully and carefully). *Liv.* Obtestationem componere, *form of adjuration.* —— ¶ Also, *adjuration,* h. e. *an imploring in God's name, vehement entreaty.* *Cic.*

ŎBTESTŎR (ob & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to call solemnly to witness, protest before some person or thing,* ἐπιμαρτύρομαι. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Oro atque obsecro te, Cicero, necessitudinem nostram, tuamque in me benevolentiam obtestans. *Suston.* Obtestatus deos, neque legisse, neque attigisse quidquam. *Tacit.* Aut militum se manibus, aut suis moriturum, obtestans, *protesting.* —— ¶ Oftener, *to adjure, beseech,* with an invocation of the gods, *implore vehemently, entreat earnestly, conjure,* ἐξορκίζω, καταλιπαρέω. *Cic.* Per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, &c. *Id.* Vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, &c. *Id.* Vos obtestatur, ne eripiatis, &c. *Id.* Te obsecrat obtestaturque Quintius per senectutem ac solitudinem suam nihil aliud, nisi, ut, &c. *Id.* Deos imploro atque obtestor, ut, &c. *Id.* Quem obtester? quem implorem? *Id.* Vestram fidem obtestatur. *Sallust.* Lacrumans obtestatur per amicitiam, ne, &c. *Id.* Te, atque Senatum obtestamur, consulatis miseris civibus. — With a double *accus.* *Hirt.* Eadem contubernalem obtestatus. *Sallust.* Multa de salute sua Pomptinum obtestatus, *implored Pomptinus long to save him.* —— ¶ *Passively,* Obtestatus, a, um. *Ammian.*

ŎBTĔXŌ (ob & texo), is, xui, a. 3. *to weave to or over.* *Plin.* Papilio fila araneosa, quacumque incessit, alarum maxime lanugine obtexit. —— ¶ Figur. *to cover, overspread.* *Virg.* Cœlum obtexitur umbra.

ŎBTĬCENTĬĂ (obticeo), æ, f. *a rhetorical figure, the same with* aposiopesis, reticentia. *Quintil.*

ŎBTĬCĔŌ (ob & taceo), es, cui, n. 2. *to be silent, become or be struck silent* (in which sense, it should, perhaps, be referred to *obticesco*), καταστγάω. *Terent.*

ŎBTĬGŌ, is, *for* obtego. *Plaut.*

ŎBTĬNĔŌ (ob & teneo), es, inui, entum, a. and sometimes n. 2. *to hold.* *Plaut.* Obtine aures (meas) amabo. —— ¶ Also, *to hold, have, possess.* *Cic.* Suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, neque erat usquam tua. *Liv.* Romana pubes mœstum silentium obtinuit, *kept silence.*

Cæs. Una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est. *Id.* Legationis principem locum obtinebant, *held.* *Id.* regnum, *to have the sovereignty.* *Liv.* Galliam atque Italiam armis obtinere. *Plin.* Caseus medicamenti vim obtinet, *has.* *Cic.* Proverbii locum obtinet. *Id.* Quorum alter apud me parentis gravitatem obtinebat, *possessed with me.* *Id.* Errantes stellæ numerum deorum obtinebunt, *h. e. will be numbered among the gods, will belong among the gods.* *Quintil.* Obtinere summam opinionem in scholis, *to have, hold, or bear a high character.* *Plin.* admirationem, *h. e.* in admiratione esse. *Cic.* Lex obtinetur in, &c. *they have a law.* *Id.* Cum tu Hispaniam citeriorem cum imperio obtineres, *h. e. were the governor of.* *Id.* Me obtinente (*sc.* insulam), *during my administration.* —— ¶ Also, *to keep, retain, preserve, hold on to, keep up, maintain.* *Terent.* Antiquam tuam venustatem obtines. *Liv.* Collaudavit milites quod provinciam obtinuissent. *Cic.* necessitudinem (cum aliquo). *Id.* suum jus contra illos. *Id.* Per vos vitam et famam potest obtinere. *Liv.* Pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam, *h. e. to keep what they have unjustly taken.* *Cic.* Quæ autem scripta non sunt, ea consuetudine obtinentur, *subsist, are preserved.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold,* h. e. *to occupy, take up.* *Plin.* Platanus agros longis obtinet umbris. *Lucret.* novem jugera membris. *Curt.* Spatium, quod acies obtinuerat. *Liv.* Noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit. —— ¶ Also, *to make good, prove, support, maintain, defend.* *Cic.* Possumus hoc teste, quod dicimus, obtinere. *Id.* Non ad obtinendum mendacium, sed ad verum probandum. *Id.* duas contrarias sententias. *Id.* Obtinebo, eam leviorem fuisse. So, *Id.* Opibus magnis, quidquid fecerit, obtinere, *make good,* as it were; *be in the right;* and so be unmolested. — Hence, *Apul.* Certus eram proque vero obtinebam, *held it for true.* — Also, *to maintain, establish, succeed in, accomplish, get.* *Cic.* hereditatem. *Id.* jus suum. *Cæs.* Si rem obtinuerint, *should carry the day, should come off victorious.* *Cic.* Malas causas semper obtinuit, *carried.* *Id.* Litem obtinere aut amittere. *Id.* Obtinere et adipisci. *Id.* Voluimus quædam; obtenta non sunt. *Id.* De (*in the matter of*) intercalando non obtinuerat. *Liv.* His obtinuit, ut præferretur, *brought about, prevailed.* *Sueton.* Obtinuit, ne, &c. *Cic.* Res facile obtinebatur, *was carried, went through.* —— ¶ Intransitively, *to maintain one's self, to hold, obtain, last, stand.* *Pandect.* Consuetudo, quæ retro obtinuit, *has obtained or prevailed.* *Id.* Hodie obtinuit, quæstores creari, &c. *sc.* consuetudo. *Liv.* Fama obtinuit. (In the same sense with *accus.* *Sallust.* Fama, quæ plerosque obtinet, *to which most assent.*) — Also, *to prevail, have the preference, hold.* *Pandect.* Sententia plurium obtinet. — Also, *to avail, pass, be held, received or looked on* as such or such. *Sallust.* Pro vero obtinebat, ut, &c.

ŎBTĬNGŎ (ob & tango), is, tĭgi, a. and n. 3. *to touch, strike.* *Plaut.* Mustulentus æstus nares obtigit. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to fall to one's lot, come to one's share, happen to one, befall one,* λαγχάνω. *Cic.* Quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. *Id.* Te mihi quæstorem obtigisse. *Id.* Quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset. *Id.* Si quid mihi obtigerit, *h. e.* humanitus acciderit, *if death be my lot.* —— ¶ Also, *to happen, fall out, befall, turn out.* *Plaut.* Exoptata obtingent, *will come about.* *Terent.* Istuc tibi ex sententia obtigisse, lætor, *that it has turned out as you wish.*

ŎBTINNĬŎ (ob & tinnio), is, n. 4. *to tingle.* *Apul.*

ŎBTŎRPĔSCŎ (ob & torpesco), is, pui, n. 3. *to become numb or stiff, become torpid, become insensible, lose feeling, be deadened,* ἀποναρκάω. *Liv.* Signum effodiant, si ad convellendum manus præ metu obtorpuerint. *Senec.* Oculi subita caligine obtorpuerunt. *Plin.* Anguis, si squamæ obtorpuere, spinis juniperi se scabit, *h. e.* duriores factæ sunt. — And, of the mind. *Cic.* ex *Euripide.* Sed jam subactus miseriis obtorpui. *Liv.* Circumfuso undique pavore ita obtorpuit, ut, &c. *Id.* Obtorpuerant quodammodo animi.

ŎBTŎRQUĔŎ (ob & torqueo), es, orsi, ortum, a. 2. *to wrest, twist, writhe, wrench or turn round forcibly,* συστρέφω. *Stat.* Dextras obtorquet in undas proram. *Cic.* Obtorta gula in vincula abripi; *and, Plaut.* Obtorto collo ad prætorem trahi, *h. e. wrenched or griped hard* (for it was customary to do this when they carried a man forcibly before a court, &c.); *by the neck, by force.* *Apul.* Cardinibus obtortis, *wrenched.* —— ¶ Also, *to twist, bend, crook.* *Virg.* Obtorti per collum circulus auri, *h. e. a golden chain.*

ŎBTŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from obtorqueo.

ŎBTRĂHŎ (ob & traho), is, âxi, âctum, a. 3. *to turn towards or to meet.* *Tertull.* (Al. leg. *obstruxerit.*)

ŎBTRĔCTĀTĬŎ (obtrecto), ōnis, f. *an envious detracting, disparaging, traducing; an envying, spite, malice, begrudging,* διασυρμός, ζηλοτυπία. *Cic.* Quorum malevolentissimis obtrectationibus nos scito de vetere illa nostra sententia prope jam esse depulsos. *Tacit.* Obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur. *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Malevolorum (*h. e. on the part of*) obtrectationes et invidias prosternere. *Cæs.* Depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque obtrectatione laudis suæ (*h. e.* as the object). *Liv.* Obtrectatio atque invidia adversus gloriam fortissimi consulis. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Hæc res habet obtrectationem, *h. e.* obtrectationi est subjecta.

ŎBTRĔCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a detracter, disparager, traducer, slanderer, calumniator, spiteful or malicious person, decrier,* κατάλαλος, διάβολος. *Cic.* beneficii hujus. *Id.* Multi communes obtrectatores, atque omnium invidi. *Id.* A tuis (*h. e. of you*) invidis obtrectatoribus. *Id.* In tam suspiciosa ac maledica civitate locum sermoni obtrectatorum non reliquit. *Sueton.* Calvitii deformitatem obtrectatorum jocis obnoxiam expertus. — With a *dat.* *Justin.* Huic sententiæ obtrectatores.

ŎBTRĔCTĀTŬS (obtrecto), us, m. same as *Obtrectatio.* *Gell.*

ŎBTRĔCTŎ (ob & tracto), as, âvi, âtum, n. and a. 1. *to disparage, detract from, slander, traduce, dispraise, calumniate* a person or his abilities, in order to raise one's self, *to decry* out of envy, *do prejudice or injury to, to oppose or thwart* maliciously, διασύρω, διαβάλλω. *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4. 26. Obtrectare vero alteri, quid habet utilitatis? cum sit æmulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat; obtrectantis autem angi alieno bono, quod id etiam alius habeat. *Id.* Arcesilas Zenoni obtrectans nihil novi reperienti. *Liv.* gloriæ alicujus. *Id.* Ut obtrectaretur laudibus ducis, impedita victoria est. *Cic.* Qui huic obtrectant legi, atque causæ. *Nepos.* Namque (Aristides et Themistocles) obtrectarunt inter se, *h. e. were political opponents* (where it does not seem to be used in a bad sense). — Also, with *accus.* *Liv.* Cui nullum probrum dicere poterat, ejus obtrectare laudes voluit. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* Invicem se obtrectaverunt. *Plin.* Lautitiam omnem obtrectans. — And without case. *Sueton.* Ne aut obstare aut obtrectare videretur.

ŎBTRĪTĬŎ (obtero), ōnis, f. *contrition.* *Augustin.* Accedite ad eum in obtritione cordis.

ŎBTRĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a treading to pieces, crushing to pieces.* *Plin.*

ŎBTRĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from obtero.

ŎBTRŪDŎ (ob & trudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust against, or into,* προσωθίζομαι. *Apul.* titionem inguinibus. — Hence, *to cram down.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to thrust away, remove, overturn.* *Cic.* monimenta (some read *obstruxit*). —— ¶ Also, *to thrust upon, put or force upon.* *Terent.* Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, quam mihi obtrudit pater. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Obtrudere palpum alicui, *to cajole, wheedle, coax, deceive* by flattery or caresses.

ŎBTRUNCĀTĬŎ (obtrunco), ōnis, f. *a cutting away.* *Colum.*

ŎBTRUNCŎ (ob & trunco), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to cut off, cut away,* κατακόπτω. *Colum.* Atque ita superficies insitæ vitis usque ad receptum surculum obtruncatur. —— ¶ Also, *to cut down, cut to pieces, slaughter.* *Cic.* e *Poeta.* Puerum interea obtruncat, membraque articulatim dividit. *Liv.* Ita regem obtruncant. *Plaut.* Capio fustem, obtrunco gallum.

ŎBTŬĔŎR (ob & tueor), ēris, dep. 2. *to look at, behold steadfastly, look in the face, gaze upon,* ἐφοράω. *Plaut.* Quid tu me nunc obtuere, furcifer? *Id.* ad aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to see, perceive.* *Plaut.*

ŎBTŬĬTŬS, us, m. See *Obtutus.*

ŎBTUNDŎ (ob & tundo), is, tŭdi, tūsum and tunsum, a. 3. *to beat, thump, belabor,* κατακόπτω. *Plaut.* os alicui. *Id.* Sum obtutus pugnis pessime. —— ¶ Also, *to blunt, dull.* *Tacit.* Pugio vetustate obtusus. *Claud.* gladios. — Figur. *to blunt, weaken, dull.* *Plin.* Lens aciem oculorum obtundit. *Plin.* Arundinum lanugo illita auribus obtundit auditum, *impairs the hearing.* Hence, *Cic.** Ne longitudo (*h. e. of the period*) obtudisse aures videatur, *blunt, weary.* So, *Id.* aliquem longis epistolis, *to annoy, molest.* *Terent.* Ne me obtundas de hac re sæpius, *don't din my ears, don't deafen me.* *Id.* Obtundis (*sc.* me), tametsi intelligo. Also, *Plin.* Myaces vocem obtundunt, *blunt, weaken.* *Cic.* vocem in dicendo. *Id.* Multa quæ acuant mentem, multa, quæ obtundant. *Id.* ægritudinem, *to blunt, take off its edge.* —— ¶ The *particip.* is *obtusus,* and sometimes, especially among the poets, *obtunsus.* —— ¶ See, also, *Obtusus, a, um.*

ŎBTUNSĬŎ (obtundo), ōnis, f. *a beating, banging.* *Lamprid.*

ŎBTUNSŬS, a, um, same as *Obtusus.*

ŎBTŬŎR (ob & tuor), ēris, dep. 3. same as *Obtueor.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

ŎBTŪRĀCŬLUM (obturo), i, n. *a stopple.* *Marcel. Empir.*

ŎBTŪRĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *that which stops up; a stopple; a dam or sluice.* *Plin.*

ŎBTURBĀTŎR (obturbo), ōris, m. *a troubler, disturber.* *Ascon.*

ŎBTURBŎ (ob & turbo), as, âvi, âtum, a. and n. 1. *to disturb, make turbid.* *Plin.* aquam proculcatione. — Figur. *to throw into disorder or confusion.* *Tacit.* hostes. —— ¶ Also, *to disturb, disquiet.* *Cic.* solitudinem. *Id.* Me litteræ obturbant. —— ¶ Also, *to confuse.* *Sueton.* lectorem. —— ¶ Also, *to interrupt* by noise or speaking, *make an outcry against,* or *to make an outcry.* *Terent.* Itane vero obturbat? *Plaut.* Ne me obturba, ac tace. *Tacit.* Obturbabatur militum vocibus Aponius, cum loqui cœptaret. — Without case. *Tacit.* Obturbabant patres. *Plin. Ep.* Obturbatur, obstrepitur.

ŎBTURGĔSCŎ (ob & turgesco), is, ursi, n. 3. *to swell, swell up.* *Lucret.*

ŎBTŪRŎ (ob & probably θύρα, janua), as, âvi, âtum, a. 1. *to stop or close up,* ἐμφράττω, ἐπιστομίζω. *Colum.* Amphoras fasciculis fœniculi. *Plin.* foramina limo. *Vitruv.* dolia operculis. *Horat.* aures. *Cic.* Obstructas partes (corporis) et obturatas. — Hence, *Lucret.* amorem edendi, *h. e. to allay, assuage.*

ŎBTŪSĒ (obtusus), adv. *dully.* *Solin.* Crocodili in aqua obtusius vident.

ŎBTŪSĬŎ (obtundo), ōnis, f. *bluntness, dulness.* *Tertull.* sensuum.

ŎBTŪSŬS, or ŎBTUNSŬS a, um, particip. from obtundo. —— ¶ Adj. *blunt, dull.* *Colum.* falx. *Plin.* cornua lunæ. *Lucret.* angulus. — Fig. *blunted, blunt, dull, weakened, weak, faint, not clear, not vigorous, without life.* *Lucret.* Obtusis ceciderunt viribus artus, *broken, feeble.* *Liv.* vigor animi. *Virg.* lux, *dull, somewhat obscured.* *Quintil.* vox, *thick, not clear.* So, *Id.* fauces. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* aures, *deafened, weary, not inclined to listen.* *Virg.* Obtusior usus, *blunted, less sensitive.* *Cic.* Acies animi obtusior, *dull* (a figure borrowed from the eye). *Id. frag.* Hebetes et obtusi ad aliquid, *not keen, not sharp-sighted, dull.* *Id.* Quo quid dici potest obtusius, *more stupid.* *Tacit.*

Juriadictio obtusior, less nice, blunter, coarser.

OBTUTUS (obtueor), us, m. a looking at, beholding earnestly, look, gaze, πρόσοψις. Cic. Vultum ejus, obtutumque oculorum in cogitando. Id. Obtutum in aliqua re figere. Id. Effugit obtutum oculorum animus. Virg. Dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno. — Figur. (and with a genit. of the object). Ovid. Semper in obtutu mentem vetat esse malorum, in the contemplation of. —— ¶ Obtuitus is also found for obtutus.

OBVAGIO (ob & vagio), is, n. 4. to cry, squeal or cry about or to one, ἀντιβαβάζω. Plaut.

OBVAGULO (according to some from vagio, but others derive it from vagor), as, to cry, howl or make an outcry before something, to demand with howling and clamor. Fest. e leg. xii. tab. Ob portum obvagulatum ito.

OBVALLO (ob & vallo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to surround or inclose with a wall or rampart. Fest. Urbem obvallari. — Figur. to fortify about, wall about. Cic. Locus omni ratione obvallatus.

OBVARO (ob & varis), as, a. 1. to cross, thwart, διαστρέφω. Enn. ap. Non. Nam consiliis obvarant.

OBVENIENTIA (obvenio), æ, f. chance, accident, hap. Tertull.

OBVENIO (ob & venio), is, veni, ventum, n. 4. to meet or come in the way; hence, to befall, happen, fall out, occur, meet. Plaut. Obvenit occasio, offered. Liv. Vitium obvenit consuli. Cic. Id obvenit vitium (at the auspices). — Also, to fall to one's lot, come to one, fall to one, ἀντάω. Cic. Ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit. Id. Quod hereditas ei obvenisset. Varr. Mi fundus hereditate obvenit. Cæs. Quibus eæ partes ad defendendum obvenerant. —— ¶ Also, to come to, arrive at. Liv. pugnæ.

OBVENTIO (obvenio), onis, f. income, profit, revenue, not including the fruits of the field. Pandect.

OBVENTITIUS, or -CIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. casual, accidental. Tertull.

OBVENTUS (Id.), us, m. a meeting, coming. Tertull.

OBVERBERO (ob & verbero), as, a. 1. same as Verbero. Apul.

OBVERSOR (ob & versor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. to move to and fro before something, go about, show one's self or appear before, be before. Liv. castris, before the camp. Plin. Ep. Sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati. Id. Nam meatus animæ ab iis, qui limini obversabantur, audiebatur. Plin. Paneg. Obversabantur foribus horror et minæ. Tacit. Obversans in urbe inter cœtus et sermones hominum. — Particularly, of things present to the sight, the hearing, or the mind, to hover before, be pictured to, be present to. Cic. Sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicæ dignitas. Liv. Cladis memoria non animis modo, sed prope oculis obversabatur. Cic. Obversantur animo honestæ species. Lucret. Illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad anres. —— ¶ Also, to oppose, be opposed to. Tertull.

OBVERSUS, a, um, particip. from obverto.

OBVERTO (ob & verto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. to turn towards or against, turn so as to face or be opposite to, direct towards, ἀντιστρέφω. Poeta ap. Cic. Cujus ob os ora Graii obvertebant sua. Virg. Obvertunt pelago proras. Plin. Fenestras obverti in aquilonem oportere. Ovid. arcus in illum. Id. Quoties obvertor ad undas, I turn. Liv. Ad circumsonantem clamorem flectere cornua, et obvertere ordines. Id. Obverti in hostem, to turn. Colum. Capita sunt obversa soli, turned to the sun. Tacit. Obversus ad matrem, ait, &c. turning to his mother. Senec. Bona vestra introrsus obversa sunt. Apul. Tunc orientem obversus (without a prep.). — Hence, Obverti, to oppose, withstand. Tacit. Profligatis obversis. — Figur. Obverti, to turn or direct one's self to. Tacit. Miles ad cædem obversus, intent upon, bursted in. Id. Obversis militum studiis, inclined to him. —— ¶ Also, to turn away, or turn in another direction. Virg.

Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum.

OBVIAM (h. e. ob viam), adv. in the way; hence, to meet, in the street or in walking. Plaut. Obsistere alicui obviam, in the way. Cic. Obviam alicui ire, or prodire, or procedere, to go to meet. So, Cæs. proficisci. Cic. se ferre. Terent. se offerre. Liv. occurrere. Terent. Obviam dari. Liv. se dare alicui. Id. Omnibus obviam effusis, having poured out to meet him. Cic. Postumius obviam venit. Id. Aliquem obviam alicui mittere, to send to meet. Id. Fit obviam Clodio, meets. Plaut. Ecce obviam mihi est. Terent. Ipse est, quem volui obviam. — Figur. Plaut. Nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, is at hand. Id. Amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt moræ, present themselves, meet me, interpose. Sallust. Obviam ire periculis, to go into dangers, march into the face of dangers, not to flee from dangers. — Especially, Obviam ire, to go to meet, go against, oppose one's self to, implying opposition or assault. Sallust. hostibus. Id. Tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est. Id. injuriæ. Id. sceleri. Liv. Ire obviam cœptis atque obsistere parant. Cic. cupiditati hominum. Id. Huic obviam Cato, sc. it. — Also, Obviam ire, to remedy, heal. Tacit. timori. Id. infecunditati terrarum.

OBVIGILO (ob & vigilo), as, avi, atum, n. 1. to be watchful, or watchful in regard to something. Plaut. Obvigilato (partic. abl.) est opus.

OBVIO (obvius), as, n. 1. to meet. Hieron. alicui. Veget. Invicem obviantes. —— ¶ Also, to meet, oppose one's self to, resist. Pandect. —— ¶ Also, to hinder, remedy, obviate. Pallad.

OBVIOLO (ob & violo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. same as Violo. Inscript. (Also attributed to Varro, but the reading is doubtful.)

OBVIUS (ob & via), a, um, adj. in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet, ἀπαντῶν. Cic. Alicui obvium esse; or, Liv. fieri, to meet. Liv. Dare se obvium alicui, to meet. Cic. Obvias mihi litteras mittas. Id. Fac ut mihi tuæ litteræ volent obviæ. Virg. Cui mater sese tulit obvia. Id. Obvia cui Camilla occurrit. Liv. In obvio essent classi, h. e. obvii. Sallust. Quo loco inter se obvii fuissent. Ovid. Labentibus obvius undis, up the river. — Also, implying opposition. Cic. Obvium esse alicui cum armata manu, to meet. Sallust. Jugurthæ obvius procedit, marches to meet, marches against. Virg. Obvia ferre arma. — Hence, of things, lying or being in the way, which one falls in with. Nepos. Montes, qui obvii erant itineri. Lucret. Neque aranei fila obvia sentimus. Catull. Prona cadit, obvia frangens. — Also, lying in the way, h. e. lying open, exposed, obnoxious. Virg. Rupes obvia ventorum furiis. Senec. Vulneri et ferro obvius, h. e. vulnerable. —— ¶ Also, offering itself, easy, ready at hand, obvious. Tacit. Obvias opes deferre deos. Quintil. Nec se (h. e. figuras orationis) obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas, declarant. Id. Ut virtutem obviam et illaboratam habeamus, h. e. offering itself, unsought and untoiled for. —— ¶ Also, easy of access, affable, courteous, complaisant. Plin. Ep. Est obvius plenusque humanitate. Quintil. voluntas, ready, obliging. —— ¶ Also, bare, uncovered. Apul.

OBUMBRATIO (obumbro), onis, f. a shading, obscuring, darkening. Arnob.

OBUMBRATRIX (Id.), icis, f. that shades, shading. Tertull.

OBUMBRO (ob & umbro), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to shade, overshadow, ἐπισκιάζω. Ovid. Cæspes obumbrat humum. — With the dat. Plin. Sibi ipsa (vitis) non obumbrat. — Hence, to overshadow, obscure, darken. Plin. Nubes solem obumbrant. Virg. æthera telis. Tacit. Nunquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur. Plin. Sapientiam vino obumbrari, is darkened or obscured. —— ¶ Also, to cover over. Pallad. seminn. — Figur. to cover, cloak, disguise. Ovid. Erroris sub imagine crimen obumbres. —— ¶ Also, to shade, screen, defend. Virg. Reginæ nomen obumbrat (eum).

OBUNCATUS (ob & uncatus), a, um, crooked, bent inwards. Cæl. Aurel.

OBUNCTUS (ob & ungo), a, um, particip. anointed. Apul.

OBUNCULUS (dimin. from obuncus), a, um, adj. somewhat bent inwards. Titin. ap. Non.

OBUNCUS (ob & uncus), a, um, adject. hooked, bent in, ἐπίγρυπος. Virg. Rostro immanis vultur obunco.

OBUNDATIO (obundo), onis, f. an overflowing. Flor.

OBUNDO (ob & undo), as, n. 1. to overflow. Stat. (but several Edd. have abundat.)

OBVOLITO (ob & volito), as, n. 1. to fly round, fly about, flit round, rove about, of men. Porc. Latro.

OBVOLVO (ob & volvo), is, olvi, olutum, a. 3. to wrap round, muffle up, wrap or roll up, cover all over, περιειλέω, περισπειράω. Cic. Pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse. Sueton. Ad tonitrua caput obvolvere. Cic. Os obvolutum folliculo (of parricides). — Figur. Pacuv. ap. Cic Fax obvoluta sanguine. Horat. vitium verbis decoris, cover, cloak.

OBVOLUTATUS (ob & voluto), a, um, particip. entangled. Veget.

OBVOLUTIO (obvolvo), onis, f. a wrapping round, enveloping. Macrob.

OBVOLUTUS, a, um, particip. from obvolvo.

OBUSTUS (ob & uro), a, um, particip. burnt round, burnt, hardened in the fire, περικεκαυμένος. Virg. Torre armatus obusto. Id. Ferrum sudibus imitantur obustis. Ovid. Gleba obusta gelu, parched.

OCCÆCATIO (occæco), onis, f. a covering over of the seed by harrowing. Seren. ap. Non.

OCCÆCO, or OBCÆCO (ob & cæco), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to make blind, to blind. Cels. oculos. — Hence, to blind, h. e. to prevent for a time from seeing. Liv. hostem pulvere. —— ¶ Also, to obscure, darken. Liv. Densa caligo obcæcaverat diem. Plaut. (Sol) occæcatus est præ corporis candoribus. — Figur. to make obscure, dark, unintelligible. Cic. totam orationem. —— ¶ Also, to blind, dazzle. Figur. Liv. Occæcat animos fortuna. Cic. Stultitia occæcatus. Liv. Ni vana spes occæcasset consilia. — Also, to make dull, heavy or senseless, to clog or benumb. Virg. Timor occæcaverat artus. —— ¶ Also, to cover over, bury in the ground, and, of course, remove from sight. Cic. semen. Colum. fossas, to cover over.

OCCÆDES (ob & cædes), or OBCÆDES, is, f. for cædes. Plaut.

OCCALESCO, or OBCALESCO (ob & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. to become warm around. Cels. (But occalluerit is perhaps better.)

OCCALLATUS, or OBCALLATUS (ob & callus), a, um, particip. or adj. covered with callus, callous, deadened. Senec.

OCCALLESCO, or OBCALLESCO (ob & callesco), is, lui, n. 3. to take on callus, become callous, become hard in the skin. Plaut. and Ovid. —— ¶ Figur. to become callous, become hardened or insensible. Cic. Sed jam prorsus occallui.

OCCANO, or OBCANO (ob & cano), is, nui, n. 3. to sing, sound, blow. Sallust. fragm.

OCCANTO, or OBCANTO (ob & canto), as, a. 1. to charm, bewitch. Apul.

OCCASIO (occasum, supine of occido), onis, f. properly, a happening, accident or chance; hence, opportunity, convenient time, fit moment, favorable circumstances or helps, εὐκαιρία, καιρός. Cic. Tempus actionis opportunum, Græce εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio. Plaut. Heus tu, nunc occasio est, et tempus. Liv. Ex incommodo alieno suam occasionem petere, to seek an occasion of advancing his own interests, to seek to turn others' misfortune to his own account. Planc. ad Cic. Ne nostra mala suam putent occasionem, a good opportunity for themselves. Cic. Quæ tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit! Id. Si fuerit occasio, manu nos defendemus. Id. Ut primum occasio data est, h. e.

upon the first opportunity. *Id.* Occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur. *Id.* Iste amplam occasionem calumniæ nactus. *Id.* omittere, *or* amittere; *or*, *Cæs.* prætermittere; *or*, *Nepos.* dimittere, *let slip.* *Plin. Ep.* avidissime amplecti, *embrace most eagerly.* *Liv.* arripere, *to seize.* *Cic.* captare, *to angle for, try to get.* *Id.* Occasio offertur, *presents itself.* *Nepos.* Occasionem dare alicui. *Sueton.* præbere alicui. *Cic.* Occasione data, *an opportunity being afforded.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Getuli, occasione capta, perfugiunt in Cæsaris castra, *having availed themselves of a proper opportunity.* *Liv.* Hæc spem fecerant castra hostium per occasionem incendendi, *when an opportunity should offer, upon some occasion.* (*Occasione data* implies an oversight on the part of an opponent; *per occasionem*, when an opportunity offers, so that it is turned to account.) *Sueton.* Fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata. *Id.* De nocte ad occasionem auræ evectus est, *the wind being fair, taking advantage of the wind.* *Id.* Prœlia non tantum destinato, sed ex occasione sumebat, *as opportunity offered, as circumstances made it expedient.* *Id.* Amorem omni occasione professus, *on every opportunity.* *Senec.* Hostes occasionibus adsilientes. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Occasiones ad opitulandum haberem. — Followed by an *infin.* *Plaut.* Adest occasio cumulare, &c. —— ¶ Also, *an opportunity of having something, facility, feasibleness.* *Tacit.* solitudinis. —— ¶ Also, *opportunity of having something,* h. e. *supply.* *Plin.* Si vetusti olei non sit occasio. —— ¶ Also, *an apt way of getting out of difficulty, a seemly pretence.* *Quintil.*

ŏCCĀSIŬNCŬLA (dimin. from occasio), æ, f. *Plaut.* In eapse occasiuncula.

ŏCCĀSŬS, a, um, particip. from occĭdo. It seems to be used only with *sol.*

ŏCCĀSŬS (occido), us, m. *a going down or setting* of the heavenly bodies, δύσις. *Virg.* Multi ante occasum Maiæ cœpere. *Cæs.* Solis occasu, *at sunset.* *Id.* Sub occasum Solis, *towards sunset.* *Sallust.* Equites pariter cum occasu Solis educit. — Hence, *sunset, evening.* *Tacit.* Præcipiti in occasum die. — Also, *the quarter of the sun's setting, the west.* *Cæs.* Aquitania spectat inter occasum Solis, et septemtriones. *Virg.* Ab occasu veniens imber. —— ¶ Also, *the downfall, destruction, fall, end.* *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* Obitus occasusque noster, *h. e. my banishment* — Hence, *death.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* alicujus. — Figur. *Quintil. decl.* odii, *the termination,* when it is laid aside. —— ¶ In the sense of *occasio.* *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

ŏCCĀTIŌ (occo), ōnis, f. *a harrowing or breaking of clods,* βωλοκοπία. *Cic.*

ŏCCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a harrower.* *Colum.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Sator, messor, occator scelerum.

ŏCCĀTŌRIŬS (occator), a, um, adj. *belonging to a harrower or harrowing.* *Colum.*

ŏCCĒDŌ (ob & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go or to go towards or to meet.* *Plaut.* in conspectum illius. *Id.* Obviam occessit mihi.

ŏCCĒNSŬS, or ŏBCĒNSŬS (ob & cando, obsol.), a, um, particip. *h. e.* accensus, combustus. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

ŏCCĒNTĀTIŌ, ōnis, same as *Occentus.* *Symmach.*

ŏCCĒNTŌ (ob & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sing before, at or against.* *Plaut.* At illi noctu occentabunt ostium, exurent fores. *Id.* Quid si adeam ad fores, atque occentem? —— ¶ Trans. *to sing,* of an ill-omened bird. *Ammian.* Bubo occentans funebria.

ŏCCĒNTŬS (occino), us, m. *a singing;* hence, *a crying, squeaking,* applied to an ill-boding animal. *Plin.*

OCCEPSO. See *Occipio.*

ŏCCĒPTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. frequentat. from occipio. *Plaut.*

ŏCCHI, ōrum, m. according to *Onesicritus* in *Plin.* 12, 8, sect. 18, *a kind of tree in Hyrcania resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flows early in the morning;* perhaps *the manna-sainfoin* (Hedysarum Albagi, L.).

ŏCCIDĀNEŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Occidentalis.* *Innoc.*

ŏCCIDĒNS, tis, particip. from occĭdo. —— ¶ Subst. masc. (*sc.* sol), *the west, the quarter of the setting sun.* *Cic.* Ab oriente ad occidentem. *Colum.* Occidens æstivus, *the part of the heavens where the sun sets in summer.*

ŏCCIDĒNTĀLIS (occidens), e, adj. *belonging to the west, western, westerly.* *Gell.* ventus, *west wind.*

ŏCCĪDIŌ (occīdo), ōnis, f. *a destroying utterly, extirpation, extermination,* ἀναίρεσις. *Liv.* Ne in occidione victoriam poneret. *Colum.* Nec ad occidionem gens (apum) interimenda est, *entirely, root and branch.* — So, Occidione occidere, *to destroy by slaying, cut off quite.* *Liv.* exercitum. *Cic.* equitatum.

ŏCCĪDIUM, ii, n. same as *Occidio,* interitus. *Prudent.* The antepenult is found short in *Prudent.* (Al. leg. *excidium.*)

ŏCCĪDŌ (ob & cædo), is, cīdi, cīsum, a. 3. *to beat or belabor soundly.* *Terent.* Ctesipho me pugnis usque occidit. —— ¶ Oftener, *to kill, slay, cut down, cut off,* ἀποκτείνω, ἀναιρέω. *Cic.* L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit. *Id.* Quum copias hostium profligarit, occiderit. *Cæs.* Ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur. *Sueton.* Veneno aliquem occidere. — Hence, *to plague to death, torment, wear out.* *Horat.* Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando. *Id.* Quem occidit legendo. —— ¶ Also, *to ruin, undo.* *Terent.* Occidisti me tuis fallaciis.

ŏCCĬDŌ (ob & cado), is, cĭdi, cāsum, n. 3. *to fall, fall down,* καταπίπτω. *Plaut.* Signa de cælo ad terram occidunt. *Liv.* Ut alii super alios occiderent. —— ¶ Of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set,* καταδύω. *Catull.* Soles occidere, et redire possunt. *Colum.* Capra occidit mane. Hence, *Liv.* Sol occidens, *h. e. sundown, sunset.* For this is also found, Sol occasus. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall, perish, come to its end, die, be extinguished.* *Cic.* Refrigerato et extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur. *Id.* Illos vereor, qui in bello occiderunt. *Virg.* Occiderit ferro Priamus? *Sallust.* Hostium sævitia eum occasurum. *Ovid.* Occidit a forti Achille, *by the hand of.* *Cic.* Ut hic ornatus (mundi) nunquam dilapsus occidat. *Id.* Ne sacrorum memoria occideret. *Lucret.* Oculorum lumen occidit. *Cic.* Vita occidens, *the evening or sunset of life.* *Petron.* Lucernis occidentibus, *going out.* —— ¶ Also, *to sink, fall, go to wreck or ruin, be lost.* *Cic.* Sin plane occidimus. *Virg.* Funditus occidimus. *Cic.* Eos sua stultitia occidisse. *Plaut.* Occidit spes nostra. *Lucret.* Causa occidit, *h. e. is removed, no longer exists.* *Plaut.* Non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique, atque ædes, *h. e.* non omnino amisi: habeo etiamnum. *Terent.* Ipsum video: occidi, *I am a dead man; I am ruined; I am lost; 'tis all over with me.*

ŏCCĬDŬĀLIS (occiduus), e, adj. *occidental, western.* *Prudent.*

ŏCCĬDŬŬS (occĭdo), a, um, adj. *setting or going down.* *Gell.* Sole occiduo, *at sunset.* Also, *Ovid.* sol, *and* dies, *the west.* *Calpurn.* Metere occidua nocte lupinos. — Figur. *Ovid.* Occiduum iter declive senectæ, *h. e. next to death.* — Also, *western.* *Ovid.* Præceps occiduas ille subivit aquas, *the western sea.* *Stat.* Occiduas, primasque domos, *h. e.* regiones occidentales, et orientales. *Calp.* Occiduæ arenæ, *h. e. of a western river* (the Bætis). —— ¶ Also, *ready to fall, frail, perishable:* Occiduum, *frailty, perishableness.* *Paul. Nol.*

ŏCCILLŌ (seems to be from occo), as, a. 1. *to beat to pieces, maul to pieces.* *Plaut.* os alicui (si lectio certa).

ŏCCĬNŌ (ob & cano), is, nui, n. 3. *to sing or chirp inauspiciously,* κατᾴδω. *Liv.* —— ¶ Simply, *to sing.* *Apul.*

ŏCCĬPIŌ (ob & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, a. and n. 3. *to commence, begin.* *Lucret.* Juventas occipit. *Terent.* Dolores occipiunt. *Id.* Occipere quæstum. *Id.* sermonem cum aliquo. — With *infin.* *Plaut.* Si liber fieri occeperim. — Hence, *to begin, to enter upon.* *Liv.* and *Tacit.* magistratum. —— ¶ The *passive* also is used. *Plaut.* Quod occeptum est. — Followed by *infin. pass.* *Terent.* Fabula occepta est agi. —— ¶ Occepso, is, it, *for* occepero, &c. *Plaut.* —— ¶ The *perf.* is written also with *œ*, as if from *cœpi.* *Tacit.* Occœpit. *Plaut.* Occœperit. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, undertake.* *Terent.*

ŏCCĬPĬTIUM (occiput), ii, n. *the occiput or hinder part of the head,* ἰνίον. *Varr.* and *Plaut.*

ŏCCĬPŬT (ob & caput), pĭtis, n. same as *Occipitium.* *Pers.*

ŏCCĪSIŌ (occīdo), ōnis, f. *a slaying, murder,* φόνος. *Cic.* —— ¶ For occidio, *utter destroying, extirpation.* *Cic.* Occisione occidere copias, *to beat so completely, that few or none escaped.*

ŏCCĪSĬTĀNTŬR, *h. e.* sæpe occiduntur *C. Gracchus* ap. *Fest.*

ŏCCĪSŎR (occīdo), ōris, m. *a killer, slayer* κτάντης. *Plaut.*

ŏCCĪSŌRIŬS (occisor), a, um, adj. *Tertull.* animalia, *which can be slaughtered* for sacrifice.

ŏCCĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from occīdo —— ¶ Adj. *ruined, lost, undone.* *Plaut.* Occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt

ŏCCLĀMĬTŌ (ob & clamito), as, n. 1. *to cry out to or against, disturb by crying* *Plaut.*

ŏCCLAUDŌ, or ŏBCLAUDŌ (ob & claudo), is, a. 3. same as *Occludo.* *Cod Theod.*

ŏCCLŪDŌ (ob & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to shut or shut against, shut up, shut close,* ἐπικλείω. *Cic.* Ut seditiosi tribuni solent, occludi tabernas jubes. *Plaut.* Occlude ostium: et ego hinc occludam. *Id.* Me occludet domi. *Id.* Abiit intro, occlusit ædes. — Figur. *to shut up, stop.* *Plaut.* linguam alicui, *stop his tongue.* *Terent.* Ejus lubido occlusa est contumeliis. *Apul.* aures, *to close the ears, give no ear.* —— ¶ Occlusti, *for* occlusisti. *Plaut.*

ŏCCLŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from occludo. —— ¶ Adj. *shut up.* *Plaut.* Ostium occlusissimum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam.

ŏCCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to harrow or break clods,* βωλοκοπέω. *Plaut.* Tibi aras, tibi occas. — With *accus. to harrow.* *Horat.* segetes. *Plin.* triticum. *Colum.* agrum. — Also, *Varro.* Occare vites, *h. e. to break up and level the ground which has been dug up.* So, *Pallad.* Arbores et vites, quæ ablaqueatæ fuerant, occare, *h. e.* operire.

ŏCCŒNŌ, or ŏBCŒNŌ (ob & cœno), as, n. 1. same as *Cœno.* *Petron. fragm.* de lumbo.

ŏCCŒPI. See *Occipio,* at the end.

ŏCCŬBĬTŬS (occumbo), us, m. *death.* *Hieron.*

ŏCCŬBŌ (ob & cubo), as, n. 1. *to lie, rest,* especially of the buried. *Virg.* Tumulo occubat Hector. *Id.* Neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris, *h. e. is dead.* —— ¶ Occubui *and* occubitum belong more properly to *occumbo.*

ŏCCŬLCŌ (ob & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread down, trample down,* καταπατέω. *Varro.* Palea occulcata pedibus. *Cato.* Bene occulcato.

ŏCCŬLŌ (unc.), is, ŭlui, ultum, a. 3. *to remove from sight, cover over, hide, conceal,* καλύπτω. *Cic.* Appii vulnera non refrico: sed apparent, nec occuli possunt. *Id.* Feminæ parietum umbris occuluntur, *conceal themselves.* *Nepos.* Sperans ibi facillime suam fortunam occuli posse, *he kept secret or private.* *Liv.* Hastatos anfractus viarum occulebant. *Virg.* Virgulta multa occule terra. *Tacit.* Quorum neutrum adseveraverim: neque tamen occulere debui narratum ab iis, qui, &c. *pass over in silence, pass by, omit.* —— ¶ Occulerat, *for* occuluerat. *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ See, also, *Occultus, a, um.*

ŏCCULTĀTIŌ (occulto), ōnis, f. *a hiding, concealing,* κατάκρυψις. *Cic.* Aliæ fuga se, aliæ occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves.* *Id.* Aut occultatione proposita, aut impunitate. *Plin.* stellarum.

ŏCCULTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a hider,*

concealer, secreter. Cic. Ille latronum occultator et receptator locus.

ŎCCULTĒ (occultus), adv. *without being seen, in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately,* κρύβδα. Plin. Nec clam illud occulteque factum est. Cic. Res nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur. Cæs. Cum paucis occulte proficiscitur. Sallust. Paulo occultius consilii hujus participes. Cæs. Quam potuit occultissime cohortes duxit. Terent. Neque id occulte fert, *and he makes no secret of it.* Lucret. Ferreus occulte decrescit vomer, *gradually, insensibly, imperceptibly.*

ŎCCULTIM, adv. same as *Occulte.* Solin.

ŎCCULTŌ (frequentat. from occulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to secrete, hide, cover, conceal,* ἀποκρύπτω. Cic. Stellæ tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur, *disappear, conceal themselves.* Id. Quæ natura occultavit. Id. Latebris se occultare. Cæs. legionem silvis. Sallust. Neque occultati humilitate arborum. Cæs. aliquid in terram. Id. se in insulis. Plaut. Me abs tuo conspectu. Id. Neque te occultassis (*for* occultaveris) mihi. Cic. Occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis. — With *infin.* Plaut. Res est quædam, quam occultabam tibi dicere.

ŎCCULTŌ (*ablat.* from occultus), adv. *secretly.* Afran. ap. Charis.

ŎCCULTUS (occulo), a, um, adj. *hidden, secret, concealed, occult, abstruse, obscure,* κρυπτός. Cic. Res occultæ et penitus abditæ. Id. Res occultæ, et ab ipsa natura involutæ. Id. Occultior, atque tectior cupiditas. Id. Si quid erit occultius. Id. Occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum. Id. Res occultissimas aperire. Horat. Crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli, *imperceptible.* Sallust. Tale periculum reipubl. haud occultum habuit, *did not keep secret.* — Of men, *secret, close, reserved, dissembling, dark.* Cic. Astutus et occultus. Liv. Ab occultis cavendum hominibus. Tacit. Occultus odii, *dissembling his hate.* Id. consilii. Id. Occultus ac subditus fingendis virtutibus. — Occultus, *for* occulte. Tacit. Non occulti ferunt, *h. e. without disguise, openly.* Id. Occulti lætabantur. — Hence, Occultum, i, n. *a secret thing or place, a secret; secrecy, concealment.* Cic. Servi, quibus occulta creduntur, *whom they make their confidants.* Tacit. Occulta saltuum scrutari. Id. Delationes exercebant alii propalam, multi per occultum, *in secret.* Liv. Sineret, fata in occulto esse, *in obscurity, undivulged.* Cic. Stare in occulto. Id. Multi viri boni cum ex occulto intervenissent.

ŎCCUMBŌ (ob & cumbo, obsol.), cŭbui, cŭbitum, n. 3. *to fall, sink down, fall into.* Cic. mortem; *or,* Liv. morte; *or,* Virg. (certæ) morti; *or,* Ovid. neci, *to fall, die.* Absol. Cic. Occumbere, *to die.* Ovid. ante annos suos. Lucan. in armis. Sil. Rullo occumbis, *h. e. you fall by the hand of Rullus.* —— ¶ Also, *to go down, set,* of a comet. Justin.

ŎCCŬPĀTIŌ (occupo), ōnis, f. *a seizing, taking possession of, occupying,* πρόληψις, κατάληψις. Cic. Obsessio templorum, occupatio fori. Id. Sunt privata nulla natura, sed aut veteri occupatione, aut victoria, &c. — Hence, Ante occupatio, *a figure of rhetoric,* when one *anticipates* objections and refutes them. Cic. — Also, Occupatio, *a figure of speech, when one says he omits, what at the same time he mentions.* Auct. ad Herenn. —— ¶ Also, *business, employment, engagement, occupation,* ἀσχολία. Cic. In maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinæ, *in the midst of your most important occupations.* Id. Cum ille aut occupatione, aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus. Senec. Ad brevem occupationem proficiente solatio, *h. e. to draw or divert the mind for a short time from grief.* — With *genit.* Cæs. Tantularum rerum occupationes.

ŎCCŬPĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that has been taken into possession,* because, for instance, the owner has gone away, or been driven off. Sicul. Flacc.

ŎCCŬPĀTUS, us, m. same as *Occupatio.* Claud. Mamert.

ŎCCŬPĀTUS, a, um, particip. from occupo. —— ¶ Adj. *occupied, engaged, taken up, busy, employed, engrossed,* ἄσχολος. Cic. Ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi. Id. Festinabam, eramque occupatior. Id. Non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris. Id. Suspenso et occupato animo aliquid facere. Terent. Alia cum occupatus esset solicitudine. Nep. In apparando acerrime occupatus. Id. In eo erat occupatus, ut, &c. Cic. De occupatis meis temporibus. Plaut. Non sum occupatus dare, &c. *too busy to,* &c.

ŎCCŬPŌ (ob & capio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay hands on, seize forcibly, take possession of, make himself master of,* καταλαμβάνω; it may often be rendered, *to occupy* (h. e. the act), *to obtain,* &c. Cic. Totam Italiam suis præsidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat. Id. Theatrum cum commune sit, recte tamen dici potest, ejus esse eum locum, quem quisque occuparit, *has taken.* Id. Agri Lucani possessiones occupare. Liv. Patent urbes opportunæ ad occupandum. Cæs. Fanum, Anconam singulis cohortibus occupat. Id. partem agri per vim. Tacit. Valida manu montem occupat. Cic. regnum. Id. tyrannidem. Plaut. Familiam optimam occupavit, *h. e. has entered, got into.* Ovid. Occupare aliquem amplexu, *to embrace.* Virg. aditum, *h. e. to go in.* Ovid. currum, *to mount.* — Hence, *to occupy, take up, fill, engross.* Horat. Atra nube polum, pater, occupato. Id. Cæmentis licet occupes Tyrrhenum omne tuis. Liv. Et aream occupat fundamentis. Auct. B. Afr. Quod Avienus navem commeatu occupavisset. Colum. Jugerum agri paulo plus quam modius (*h. e. of seed*) occupat, *fills, is sufficient for.* — Also, *to take possession of,* as it were, *to fall upon, invade, lay hold of;* and sometimes *to strike.* Liv. aliquem. Terent. Mors continuo ipsam occupat, *h. e.* invadit, *she died.* Virg. Sopor occupat artus. Tibull. Quem occupat senecta in parva casa. Virg. Latagum saxo occupat os (*as to his mouth*). Horat. Vulteium Philippus occupat, *comes upon, takes by surprise,* as a friend. — And including the effect of the action, *to attack and despatch.* Propert. Hunc Romulus occupat. — Also, *to anticipate, get the start of, be beforehand with;* also, *to do something first.* Ovid. rates. Curt. Nisi solis ortum incolæ occupaverint, succus extinguitur, *anticipate the sunrise, come before sunrise.* Justin. fugam alicujus ferro, *h. e. kill him before he flees.* Curt. Manus hostium voluntaria morte. Phædr. Occuparat alter, ne primus forem, *prevented me from being first,* by doing the thing himself. Plin. Paneg. Ille jure principis occupavit, primusque fecit, quod omnes facturi erant. Liv. Occupant bellum facere, *begin the war first.* Id. Occupat Tullus in agrum Sabinum transire, *makes an incursion first.* Horat. Rapere occupat, *anticipates you in snatching them,* &c. *snatches them herself,* &c. Plaut. Volo, tu prior ut occupes adire. Val. Flacc. Juvenem occupat, *anticipates him, addresses him first.* Horat. Num quid vis? occupo, *I say to him first, I ask first.* Senec. Occupare scelus, *do it first.* — Also, *to take possession of, lay an embargo upon,* of a friend. Cic. Sextius noster eum (Ariobarzani filium) occupavit, *h. e. has constrained him to take up his abode with him.* — Also, figur. *to seize, take possession of.* Cæs. Timor occupavit exercitum. Cic. animos magnitudine rei, *to invade, engross.* Id. Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia. —— ¶ Also, *to busy, occupy, take up, engage, employ.* Plaut. Homines occupatos occupare. Terent. Populus in funambulo animum occuparat. Liv. Occupari aliarum rerum cura. Cæl. ad Cic. Hæc causa primos menses occupabit. — So, Occupare pecuniam, *to put out; to lay out.* Colum. in pecore, *to lay out, invest.* Id. animalibus. Cic. adolescentulo grandi fenore, *loan at a high rate.* So, Id. apud aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to hasten, be quick with.* Senec. Occupa preces (but this may be referred to the signif. *to do first*). —— ¶ Occupassis, occupassit, *for* occupaveris, &c. Plaut. —— ¶ See, also, *Occupatus, a, um.*

ŎCCURRŌ (ob & curro), is, curri (*rarely* cŭcurri), cursum, n. 3. *to go, come, or run to meet, to meet,* ἀπαντάω. Cæs. Domitius Cæsari venienti occurrit. Brut. ad Cic. Scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, *should come to Heraclea to meet me.* Liv. Occurrere obviam alicui. Sueton. Turba occurrentium, *of those going to meet him* out of courtesy and respect. Figur. Cic. Ipsa (misericordia tua) occurrere solet supplicibus, *go to meet them, offer itself.* — Also, *to chance or light upon, fall in with, hit upon, meet with.* Cæs. Quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat. Id. Sese aliis occurrisse rebus videbat. — Of inanimate things, *to come in the way, meet, offer itself.* Liv. Silex ferro occurrebat. — Figur. of place, *to meet,* h. e. *to stand or lie opposite, to hit.* Plin. Apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus. — Also, *to go to meet* an enemy, *march against, rush upon, attack or seek to attack.* Cæs. Duabus legionibus occurrit. Id. Inermes armatis occurrebant. — Also, *to go to meet* an enemy in order to anticipate him. Cæs. Commodiore itinere Pompeianis occurrere cœpit. — In like manner, *to go to meet* a thing, *to oppose, resist.* Cic. omnibus ejus consiliis. Id. Illi rationi sic occurrit, *meets, answers.* Id. Occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, *it will be answered or objected* (impers.). Id. Occurritur nobis a doctis quærentibus, *h. e. we are met by learned men with the question,* &c. — Simply, *to answer.* Quintil. — Also, *to obviate or seek to obviate, to remedy, provide against, cure, avert, counteract,* of something actually present or in prospect, especially the latter. Cic. Ei rei sapientia occurrere. Id. Sentio occurrendum esse satietati aurium animorumque vestrorum. Pers. venienti morbo. Cic. Sed ego occurram exspectationi vestræ, *will quickly satisfy.* Nep. Utrique rei occurram quantum potero. Cæs. Quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat. Val. Max. Occursum est, ne, &c. Plin. Ep. periculo. — Also, *to fall in with, conform to, be governed by.* Cic. alicujus sceleri et avaritiæ. Id. vestræ sapientiæ. —— ¶ Also, *to come, come up, come to, arrive, come in time.* Cæs. signis, *to the standards.* Liv. neutri prœlio, *come to, be at.* Cic. Me ad tempus occursurum, *arrive, come* (to Rome). Liv. Consilio ut occurrerent, iter accelerarunt. Id. ad id concilium. Plaut. Nunc dum scriblitæ æstuant, occurrite. — With *accus.* Cic. Quam primum aliam civitatem occurrere. — Hence, *to take in hand, to do, execute, attend to.* Cic. negotiis. Liv. nulli rei. — Figur. *to suggest itself, present itself, come into the mind, occur, offer itself.* Cic. Quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat. Id. Loci (*topics*) nobis occurrunt. Id. Statim occurrit animo, quæ sit causa. Id. Omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet. Id. (Pedes) ipsi occurrent orationi. Id. Occurrebat, debilem præturam suam futuram. Id. Hæc sæpe occurrunt, *occur, present themselves, happen.* Also, Colum. oculis, *to meet the eyes, present themselves to the sight.*

ŎCCURSĀCŬLUM (occurso), i, n. *what meets, falls in with, appears to one.* Apul. Noctium occursacula, *night-apparitions, spectres.*

ŎCCURSĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a going to meet one, going up to one,* to salute him, show him respect, &c. Cic.

ŎCCURSĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *who runs up to others,* in order, for instance, to salute them, to talk with them, &c. Auson.

ŎCCURSIŌ (occurro), ōnis, f. same as *Occursatio.* Sulpic. Sever. —— ¶ Also, *a visit.* Sidon.

ŎCCURSITŌ (frequentat. from occurso), as, n. 1. *to meet.* Solin.

ŏccursō (frequentat. from occurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go to meet, meet, fall in with, run in the way of, hit upon, ἀπαντάω. Virg.* Occursare capro caveto. *Tacit.* Promptus inter tela occursat fugientibus. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Occursantes inter se radices. — Hence, *to run to meet, rush upon, attack. Cæs.* — Also, *to meet, be beforehand with, obviate. Plin. Paneg.* fortunæ. — Also, *to oppose, strive against, make opposition. Sallust.* Inter invidos, occursantes. —— ¶ Also, *to come to, come up. Plaut.* Quid tu huc occursas, quotiescumque, &c. *Liv.* portis. — Hence, *to appear before, present one's self. Plin. Paneg.* numinibus. — Especially, *to appear to the mind, suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur. Plin. Ep.* Occursat animo mea mortalitas. *Id.* Occursant verba. — With *accus. Plaut.* Me occursant multæ.

ŏccursŏr (occurro), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui occurrit. *Augustin.*

ŏccursōrius (occursor), a, um, adj. *Apul.* potio, *h. e. before the meal, an early cup, antepast;* called, also, *promulsis.*

ŏccursus (occurro), us, m. *a meeting, running to meet, hitting upon, falling in with. Ovid.* Mille lupi occursu fecere metum. *Tacit.* Occursum alicujus vitare. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* (of a labyrinth). Itinerum ambages, occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles. *Ovid.* Rota stipitis occursu fracta.

ōcĕănus (Ὠκεανός), i, m. *the ocean or main sea. Cic.* — *Mare Oceanum* is found in *Cæs.* in the *accus.* and in *Tacit.* in the *nom.*, so that, in the latter at least, it is an *adj.* — According to the fable, Oceanus was the son of Cœlus and Terra, and husband of Tethys.— Hence, Oceanītis, idis, *f. daughter of Oceanus. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a great bathing-tub or other receptacle of the kind. Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a lictor or viator. Martial.*

ŏcella (ocellus), æ, m. *that has small eyes;* also, *a Roman family name. Plin.* and *Cic.*

ŏcellātus (Id.), a, um, adj. *having little eyes. Sueton.* Ocellatis (*sc.* lapillis) ludere, *h. e. with small stones, marked with spots or eyes,* like dice; unless it be *small round stones,* like eyes, *marbles.*

ŏcellus (dimin. from oculus), i, m. *a little eye, an eye* (fondly, or to denote excellence), ὀφθαλμίδιον, ὀμματίδιον. *Plaut.* Ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! *Catull.* Meæ puellæ flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli. — Figur. of something excellent or charming. *Cic.* Ocellos Italiæ, villulas nostras. *Catull.* Sirmio, insularum ocelle, *the paragon, the paradise.* — As a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Ocelle mi, *the light of my eyes, my darling.* —— ¶ Also, *an eye,* generally. *Propert.* Intentis hærebam fixus ocellis. —— ¶ From the resemblance, *the bulb or knob* on the roots of the reed, called, also, *oculus. Plin.*

ōchra (ὤχρα), æ, f. *ochre or oker, an earth which gives a yellow color. Vitruv.*

ōcimum (ὤκιμον), i, n. *a plant, common basil* (ocimum basilicum, L.). *Plin.*

ōcinum (ὤκινον), also, **ōcimum**, or **ōcymum**, i, n. *an herb which serves for fodder,* perhaps, *a sort of clover. Varr.* and *Cato.*

ōcior (ὠκίων), ōris, adj. *comp.* (and ocissimus, a, um, *superl.* ὤκιστος), *swifter, more swift or fleet. Virg.* Fugit illa ocior ventis. *Plin.* Signa ociore transeunt spatio, *shorter. Id.* Omnium venenorum ocissimum est aconitum, *most rapid or speedy.* —— ¶ Also, *quicker, sooner, earlier. Plin.* Ocissima pira.

OCIOR, aris. See *Otior.*

ōcĭter (as if from an obsol. positive of ocior; perhaps formed backwards from the comp. ocius), adv. *quickly,* ὠκέως. *Apul.*

OCIUM, and its derivatives. See *Otium.*

ōcius (ocior), adv. *more quickly or swiftly, more speedily, sooner, earlier,* ὠκύτερον. *Superl.* Ocissime, *or* ocissume, ὤκιστα. *Cic.* Ut ocius ad tuum pervenias. *Id.* Illi in morbum et incidunt tardius, et recreantur ocius. *Horat.* Serius ocius sors exitura, *sooner or later. Sallust.* Quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat. *Terent.* Perlonge est: sed tanto ocius properemus, *let us make so much the greater haste. Plin.* Ocissime ferre traditur pomum. — Hence, *sooner,* h. e. *rather. Horat.* Feret tua ocius uva. —— ¶ *Ocius* has frequently the signif. of the positive, *quickly, speedily, swiftly, with haste* (probably because *ociter* is not used by any writer of the golden or silver age). *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

OCLUS, *for* oculus. *Prudent.*

ōcnus, i, m. *the founder of Mantua. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a man represented in a painting of Socrates (the painter), as twisting a rope which an ass gnawed away as fast as he made it.* To this *Propert.* 4, 3, 21. refers.

ŏcquinisco (like conquinisco), is, n. 3. *to stoop or bend down, cower down. Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

ŏcrĕa (unc.), æ, f. *a greave, a sort of armor for the leg,* used in war, in the chase, &c. κνημίς, παρακνημίς. *Horat.*

ŏcrĕātus (ocrea), a, um, adj. *greaved, booted. Horat.*

OCRICULUM, i, n. *a town of Umbria;* hence, Ocriculānus, a, um, adj. *of or at Ocriculum. Cic.* — Ocriculāni, *the inhabitants of the same. Liv.*

ŏcris (ὄκρις), is, m. *a stony, broken mountain* (not a proper name). *Liv. Andr.* ap. *Fest.*

ŏctāchordos, or **ŏctŏchordos** (ὀκτὼ & χορδή), on, adj. *having eight strings or notes. Vitruv.*

ŏctaedros (ὀκτάεδρος), i, m. and f. adj. *h. e.* octo sessuum vel laterum, habens octo triangula æqualia et æquilatera. *Martian. Capell.*

ŏctăgōnos, or **ŏctŏgōnos** (ὀκτὼ & γωνία), on, adj. *octangular, eight-cornered. Vitruv.*

ŏctangŭlus (octo & angulus), a, um, adj. *eight-cornered, octangular. Apul.*

ŏctans (octo), tis, m. *the eighth part,* of a circumference for instance, as a measure. *Vitruv.*

OCTAPHORUS. See *Octophorus.*

ŏctas (ὀκτάς), ădis, f. *a number divisible by eight. Martian. Capell.*

ŏctastȳlos (ὀκτάστυλος), on, adj. *having eight columns. Vitruv.*

ŏctāvānus (octavus), a, um, adj. Octavāni, *soldiers of the eighth legion. Mela.*

ŏctāvārium (Id.), ii, n. *a tax of the eighth part. Cod. Theod.*

ŏctāviānus, a, um, adj. *Octavian, relating to Octavius, named from Octavius,* &c. *Cic.* bellum, *h. e. of Cn. Octavius with Cinna. Cæs.* milites, *h. e. of one M. Octavius,* who fought for Pompey. — In particular, *Octavius* (afterwards the emperor Augustus), after his adoption by J. Cæsar, was called *Octavianus* (*h. e. sprung from the Octavian* gens).

ŏctāvius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ Adj. *Octavian. Sueton.* gens. —— ¶ Subst. Octavius, *or* Octavia, *a man or woman of this gens.*

ŏctāvus (octo), a, um, adj. *the eighth,* ὄγδοος. *Cic.* Octava pars. *Cæs.* Octava legio. *Auct. B. Afric.* Pro decumis octavas pendere jubet, *sc.* partes. *Cic.* Ager efficit cum octavo. (See *Cum.*) *Martial.* Octava hora; *and Juvenal.* Octava, *sc.* hora, *the eighth hour of the day* (the beginning of which corresponded, at the time of the equinoxes, with our *one o'clock* in the afternoon; this was the hour before the *cœna*). *Cod. Just.* Octava, *sc.* pars, *a tax of the eighth part.* — Octavum, adverbially, *for the eighth time. Liv.* Jam octavum tribunos plebis refectos.

ŏctāvusdĕcĭmus (octavus & decimus), a, um, adj. *the eighteenth. Vitruv.*

ŏctennis (octo & annus), e, adj. *eight years old,* ὀκταέτης. *Ammian.*

ŏcties (octo), adv. *eight times,* ὀκτάκις. *Cic.* Septenos octies. *Colum.* Octies anno, *eight times in a year.*

ŏctigēsĭmus, *for* octingentesimus, *eight hundredth. Prisc.*

ŏctingēnārius (octingeni), a, um, adj. *consisting of eight hundred. Varr.*

ŏctingēni, or **ŏctingentēni** (octingenti), æ, a, adj. *eight hundred,* distributively. *Prisc.*

ŏctingentēsĭmus (Id.), a, um, adj. *the eight hundredth,* ὀκτακοσιοστός. *Cic.*

ŏctingenti (octo & centum), æ, a, adj. *eight hundred,* ὀκτακόσιοι. *Cic.*

ŏctingenties (octingenti), adv. *eight hundred times. Ascon.*

ŏctĭpes (octo & pes), ĕdis, *having eight feet, eight-footed,* ὀκτάπους. *Ovid.*

ŏcto (ὀκτώ), indecl. num. adj. *eight. Cæs.* Millia passuum ab ipsis castris octo. *Hirt.* Decem et octo dies. *Gell.* Octo et viginti. —— ¶ Though the Greek word ends in ω, the final *o* is found generally short; for instance, in *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

ŏctŏas (octo), ădis, f. same as *Octas. Tertullian.*

ŏctōber (octo), bris, bre, adj. *of October,* originally the eighth month. *Vellei.* Cum mense Octobri. So, absol. *Colum.* Ultima parte Octobris, *of October. Martial.* Octobres Idus, *the ides of October. Cic.* Calendis Octobribus.

OCTOCHORDOS. See *Octachordos.*

ŏctōdĕcim (octo & decem), indecl. num. adj. *eighteen. Frontin.* Octodecim hortes.

ŏctŏgămus (ὀκτὼ & γάμος), i, m. *that has been eight times married. Hieronym.*

ŏctōgēnārius (octogeni), a, um, adj. *containing eighty. Plin. Ep.* pater, *eighty years old. Vitruv.* fistula, *h. e. the plate of which is eighty inches broad.*

ŏctōgēni (octoginta), æ, a, adj. *eighty each,* in a distribution. *Liv.* Dati ex præda militibus æris octogeni bini, *eighty-two to each.* —— ¶ Simply, *eighty,* without distribution. *Plin.* Torpedo octogenos fetus habens.

ŏctōgēsĭmus (Id.), a, um, adj. *the eightieth,* ὀγδοηκοστός. *Cic.* Quartum annum ago et octogesimum.

ŏctōgies (Id.), adv. *eighty times. Cic.* Sestertium centies, et octogies (see *Sestertius*). *Plin.* Octogies quinquies centena.

ŏctōgintā (octo), indecl. num. adj. *eighty, fourscore,* ὀγδοήκοντα. *Cic.*

ŏctŏgōnos. See *Octagonos.*

ŏctŏjŭgis (octo & jugum), e, adj. *Liv.* Nunc octojuges ad imperia ire, *h. e. eight in a team, eight together.*

ŏctŏminūtālis (octo & minutus), e, adj. *worth eight small silver pieces. Lamprid.*

ŏctōnārius (octoni), a, um, adj. *of eight, containing eight. Varr.* Octonarius numerus. *Diomed.* Octonarius versus est, *h. e. an Iambic verse of eight feet. Plin.* fistula, *h. e. the plate of which is eight inches broad;* (according to *Frontin. a pipe, two feet* (8 *quarters*) *in diameter*).

ŏctōni (octo), æ, a, adj. *eight each,* in distribution. *Plaut.* Cum octonos alii lapides effodint, *eight each. Liv.* Prætoribus octona millia peditum data, *to every one eight thousand. Horat.* Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra, *h. e. falling on the eighth day after the nones.* —— ¶ Not distributively, *eight. Ovid.*

ŏctŏphŏros, or **ŏctăphŏros** (ὀκτὼ & φέρω), on, adj. *borne by eight. Cic.* Lectica octophoro ferebatur. — Octophŏrŏn, i, n. *a litter or palanquin, borne by eight slaves,* τὸ ὀκτώφορον. *Cic.* (Also, absol. in *Sueton.* but without any thing to determine whether *lectica* is understood, or it is *neuter.*)

ŏctŏtŏpi, or **ŏcto tŏpi** (ὀκτὼ τόποι), *h. e. eight places or stations in the heavens,* between the four cardinal points or quarters; used in astrology. *Manil.* (who shortens the antepenult).

ŏctuāgies, *for* octogies. *Plin.*

ŏctuāgintā, *for* octoginta. *Vitruv.*

ŏctŭplĭcātio (as from octuplico, whence octuplicatus), ōnis, f. *a making eight-fold, multiplying by eight. Martian. Capell.*

ŏctŭplĭcātus, a, um, particip. as from octuplico, *made eight-fold, multiplied by eight. Liv.* Octuplicatoque censu ærarium fecerunt.

ŏctŭplus (ὀκταπλοῦς), a, um, adj. *eight-fold, octuple. Cic.* — Octuplum, *the octuple. Cic.* Pœna octupli, *penalty of the eight-fold, eight-fold penalty. Id.* Damnari octupli. *Id.* Judicium in octuplum.

ŏctussis (octo & as), is, m. *eight asses. Horat.* Quanti emptæ? octussibus.

ŏcŭlāris (oculus), e, adj. *of the eye.* *Veget.*

ŏcŭlārĭtĕr (ocularis), adv. *with the eyes.* *Sidon.* intueri.

ŏcŭlārĭus (oculus), a, um, adj. *relating to the eyes, of the eyes.* *Solin.* claritas, *of the eyes.* *Id.* ægritudo. *Cels.* medicus; *and Scrib. Larg.* Ocularius (*sc.* medicus), *an oculist.*

ŏcŭlāta (oculatus), æ, f. *a fish,* perhaps *a kind of lamprey.* *Plin.*

ŏcŭlātus (oculus), a, um, adj. *having eyes, seeing.* *Plaut.* Pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem, *eye-witness.* *Id.* Semper oculatæ nostræ sunt manus: credunt quod vident. *Tertull.* Oculatior Deus, *having better eyes, seeing better.* — Hence, Oculata die vendere, *h. e. for cash* (the opposite of *cæca die,* h. e. *on credit.*) *Plaut.* — Also, *eye-formed, eye-shaped.* *Solin.* circuli (of the spots on panthers' skins). —— ¶ Also, *visible, apparent, striking the sight.* *Plin.* Quam oculatissimo loco, *as conspicuous as possible.* *Cic.* Ne βαθύτης mea sit oculatior.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *full of eyes, all over eyes,* πανόπτης. *Plaut.* — Hence, *all over eyes,* h. e. *sharp-sighted.* *Apul.*

ŏcŭlĭcrĕpĭda (oculus & crepo), æ, m. *whose eyes are wont to sound or snap* (or, *are ready to burst*) *with many blows;* a word coined by *Plaut.*

ŏcŭlissĭmus, *dearest.* See *Oculus.*

ŏcŭlĭtus (oculus), adv. *dearly as one's eyes,* ὀφθαλμηδόν. *Plaut. fragm.* aliquam amare.

ŏcŭlo (Id.), as, a. 1. *to furnish with eyes, make to see.* *Tertull.* — Figur. *to enlighten, illuminate.* *Tertull.*

ŏcŭlus (perhaps dimin. from an obsol. word ocus, ὄκος, allied with ὄσσους, ὤψ), i, m. *the eye,* ὀφθαλμός. *Nepos.* Oculis cernere. *Cic.* Oculos conjicere in aliquem, *to cast the eyes upon.* So, *Id.* adjicere alicui rei, *and* ad rem aliquam. *Id.* dejicere ab aliqua re, *and* de aliquo, *to turn away the eyes.* *Quintil.* dejicere in terram, *to cast down.* *Lucret.* Oculis usurpare aliquid, *h. e.* videre. *Senec.* Cessit, ex oculis abiit, *he is gone from my sight.* So, *Tacit.* Auferri ex oculis. *Cic.* Ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, *and* proponere, *to place before one's eyes.* So, *Id.* Proponere oculis suis aliquid. *Id.* Esse ante oculos. *Id.* Versari ante oculos. *Id.* Res posita est in oculis, ante oculos, *lies before the eyes, is apparent, evident.* So, *Sallust.* Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt. *Colum.* Sub oculis domini esse, *to be under the eyes of.* *Cæs.* Tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento, *before his eyes, in his presence.* *Liv.* Oculis aliquid subjicere. *Cic.* Oculum amittere, *to lose an eye,* h. e. *become blind of it.* So, *Cæs.* Oculos amittere. *Sueton.* restituere, *h. e. the sight, power of vision.* *Liv.* Oculos auferre observantibus, *to cheat them out of their sight, dazzle their eyes.* *Cic.* Oculos pascere re, *to feed or feast the eyes.* So, *Nepos.* Fructum oculis capere ex re. *Plaut.* Oculi dolent, *aches* at an unpleasant sight. *Cic.* Oculum adjicere rei, *cast an eye upon, be desirous of, conceive a lust for.* *Id.* Oculos convertere in aliquem. (See *Convertere.*) — The ancients sometimes swore by the eyes. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Per oculos. — *Cic.* Esse in oculis alicujus, *or* alicui, *h. e. to be made much of by some one; to be highly loved and esteemed by him, be dear to him.* So, *Id.* Aliquem in oculis ferre; *or, Terent.* gestare; *or, Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Oculis ferre. — A valuable and excellent thing was called *oculus.* Thus, *Plaut.* Ocule mi! *my angel! the apple of my eye!* Hence, *Plaut.* Ocullissime homo. Also, *Cic.* Illos oculos oræ maritimæ, *h. e. prime ornaments, capital places,* namely, Corinth and Carthage. (Compare *Ocellus.*) —— ¶ This name is attributed to several things which bear some resemblance to the eye. Thus, *the eye* of the soul, *the mind's eye.* *Cic.* Mentis oculis videre aliquid. — Of the sun and stars. *Ovid.* Mundi oculus, *the eye of the universe.* *Plin.* Oculi stellarum. — And, also, of *the spots upon a panther's skin,* and *the eyes or spots of the peacock's tail.* *Plin.* — Also, *an eye,* h. e. *bud* of a tree. *Virg.* Oculos imponere, *h. e. to inoculate, bud.* — Also, *a knob, bulb, protuberance upon certain roots,* as that of the reed. *Plin.* — Also, *a plant,* otherwise called *aizoon majus.* *Plin.* — In architecture. *Vitruv.* Oculus volutæ, *the eye of the volute,* upon Ionic columns, *h. e. a small circle or centre, with which the spiral edge of the volute begins.*

OCYMUM. See *Ocimum.*

OCYOR, OCYSSIMUS; more correctly *Ocior, Ocissimus,* which see.

OCYUS, more correctly *Ocius,* which see.

ŏda, æ, or **ŏdē** (ᾠδή), es, f. *a song.* *Auct. carm.* de *Phil.* — Especially, *a lyric song or poem; an ode.* So the odes of *Horat.* are commonly entitled.

ŏdārium (ᾠδάριον), ii, n. *a song, ode.* *Petron.*

ŏdē. See *Oda.*

ŏdēum (ᾠδεῖον), i, n. *a building appropriated to musical and poetical contests; a music-room, concert-hall, concert-house.* *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.*

ŏdi (*perf.* from an old verb ŏdio, ŏdivi or ŏdi, ŏsum, ire, a. 4. *to conceive hatred against;* consequently, in *perf., to have conceived hatred against,* h. e.), *to hate, detest, have an aversion for, abominate, loathe,* μισέω. *Cic.* Hoc civile odium, quo omnes improbos odimus. *Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* Non dubito, quin me male oderit. *Cic.* Hunc acerbe et penitus oderat. *Terent.* Illud rus male odi. *Horat.* Persicos odi apparatus. — Followed by *infin.* instead of *acc.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Servire et pati contumelias pejus odero malis omnibus aliis. *Horat.* peccare. — And, absol. *Sallust.* Neque studere, neque odisse decet. *Tacit.* Odisse incipiunt, qui timere desierunt. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Ruta odit hiemem. *Id.* Balsamum odit vitalia lædi. —— ¶ Also, *to be displeased or vexed.* *Ovid.* Odi, quum cera vacat. —— ¶ The *pres.,* and tenses derived from it, hardly occur, except Odientes, *Tertull.;* Odies, *Id.:* Odiendi, *Apul.;* and, *pass.,* Oditur nomen, *Tertull.;* Odiremur, *Hieronym.* — *Perf.* Odivi, in *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* — From the supine come Osūrus, a, um. *Cic.* Si esset osurus, *would hate;* and Ōsus, a, um, which, under a *passive* form, has an *active* sense. *Plaut.* Inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier. *Gell.* Osus eum fuit.

ŏdĭbĭlis (odi, or rather the obsol. odio), e, adj. *hateful, odious.* *Accius* ap. *Priscian.*

ŏdĭōsē (odiosus), adv. *odiously, hatefully, in a hateful manner, provokingly, offensively, vexatiously, disgustingly,* ἀπεχθῶς. *Plaut.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *you are troublesome.* *Terent.* Æschinus odiose cessat, *troublesomely, unseasonably, provokingly.* *Cic.* Qui nec inepte dicunt, nec odiose, nec putide. *Gell.* Cum nimis odiose sibi placeret.

ŏdĭōsĭcus (Id.), a, um, adj. *a word coined in sport, for* odiosus. *Plaut.*

ŏdĭōsus (odium), a, um, adj. *hateful, odious, unwelcome, disgusting, offensive, troublesome, tiresome, irksome, vexatious, annoying, teasing, burdensome,* μισητός. *Cic.* Odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium. *Id.* Quæ plerisque senibus sic odiosa est. *Id.* Palæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores. *Phædr.* Natio ardelionum sibi molesta, et aliis odiosissima. *Terent.* Si esse odiosi pergitis. *Cic.* accusator, *vexatious, pertinacious, that will not be silenced.* *Plaut.* Inepta et odiosa amatio. *Cic.* Nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, *affected.* *Id.* orator, *tedious.* *Nepos.* Odiosa multa delicate fecit, *many offensive things.* *Cic.* Odiosum est carere (talibus rebus), *it is vexatious, unpleasant.* — Also used to express vexatiousness joined with danger. *Cic.* Odiosum est, habere eundem iratum et armatum.

ŏdium (ŏdio, the old present of ŏdi), ii, n. *hatred, hate, grudge, ill-will, spite, animosity, enmity, aversion,* μῖσος. *Cic.* Odium est ira inveterata. *Id.* Odium explere sanguine, *to sate, glut.* *Id.* saturare. *Id.* In odium alicui venire, *to become hated by him.* *Id.* In odium alicujus irruere. *Nepos.* In odium Græciæ pervenire, *incur the hatred of Greece.* *Plin.* Alicui venire odio, *become hated by.* *Cic.* Esse alicui in odio, *or* odio; *or,* apud aliquem in odio, *to be hated by some one.* So, *Id.* Esse apud aliquem magno odio. *Id.* Fuit mihi cum Clodio odium, *hatred, enmity.* *Ovid.* Odio habere verba monentis, *to hate.* *Plaut.* Aliquem habere odio. *Cic.* Odium alicujus subire, *to take on one's self, incur, become hated by some one.* *Id.* In odia hominum incurrere, *fall into, incur.* *Id.* Odium concipere in aliquem, *to conceive.* *Id.* Odium alicujus suscipere, *h. e.* subire. But, *Nepos.* Odium erga regem susceperant, *h. e.* conceperant, *had conceived, bore.* *Id.* Magno odio in aliquem ferri, *h. e. to hate him well.* *Cic.* Magnum me cepit odium rei, *I hate it well.* *Ovid.* In odium alicujus, *for* odio, *out of hatred.* *Cic.* Odium concitare, *or* creare; *or, Ovid.* movere; *or, Quintil.* facere, *to raise, excite, occasion, set in motion.* *Cic.* In odium vocare aliquid, *to render odious.* *Id.* Odium deponere, *lay aside, dismiss, lay down.* *Id.* sedare. *Id.* lenire. *Id.* placare. *Id.* inflammare. *Id.* incendere. *Id.* restinguere. *Id.* habere alicujus rei, *or* in aliquem, *to have, bear, entertain.* But, *Senec.* Habere odium, *to be hated, labor under hatred.* So, *Cic.* Odii nihil habet, *he is not hated.* *Terent.* Audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, *h. e. that she has conceived an aversion for you.* *Plin.* Cameli odium gerunt adversus equos natale, *natural aversion.* — Hence, of inanimate things, *aversion, antipathy.* *Plin.* Odium raphanis cum vite. — Also, *an object of hatred; the aversion, abomination.* *Plaut.* Odium hominum. —— ¶ Also, *trouble, annoyance, loathing, disgust,* because these give rise to hatred. *Terent.* Neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, *I do not become disgusted.* *Plaut.* Odio es, *you are an offence to me; I cannot bear you.* — Also, of persons only, *troublesome or offensive conduct or language, importunity, impertinence, vexatiousness.* *Cic.* Odio et strepitu senatus coactus est perorare, *troublesome conduct and language;* or, simply, *the aversion and disgust they expressed.* *Terent.* Tundendo atque odio effecit, *by incessant preaching.* *Id.* Nunquam tu odio tuo me vinces, *your importunate bawling.* *Horat.* Odio qui posset vincere regem, *by his importunity, insolence, troublesomeness.* *Cic.* Quod erat odium! quæ superbia! —— ¶ Odium tuum, *for* erga te. *Terent.*

ŎDIUM, same as *Odeum.*

ŏdo, ōnis, *for* udo. *Pandect.*

ŏdontītis (ὀδοντῖτις), idis, f. *a plant said to be good for the toothache, toothwort* (Euphrasia odontites, L.). *Plin.*

ŏdor (ὄδω, ὄζω), ōris, m. *a scent, smell, odor,* ὀσμή. *Cic.* Suavitas odorum, qui afflantur e floribus. *Id.* Odor teterrimus corporis. *Cels.* Odor fœdus, *a stench.* *Virg.* gravis, *offensive.* *Plin.* asper, *pungent.* *Id.* acer. *Id.* acutus. *Id.* potens. *Id.* argutus. *Id.* mollis. *Horat.* Violaria spargunt odorem, *scatter their sweets; diffuse their scents.* — Sometimes, *a stench, stink, fetid or offensive smell.* *Catull.* Odore affligere aliquem. — Also, *a thick smoke.* *Virg.* Volvitur ater odor. — Also, *vapor, steam.* *Liv.* 37, 23. — Figur. *scent or odor, sign, betokenment, inkling, presentiment, foreshadowing, guess.* *Cic.* Qui quodam odore suspicionis Stalenum corruptum esse sensisset, &c. *h. e.* leviuscula suspicione. *Id.* Res fluit ad interregnum, et est nonnullus odor dictaturæ. *Id.* Odore aliquo legum recreatus. *Id.* Odor urbanitatis, *fragrance.* —— ¶ Also, *what emits an odor, and especially an agreeable one,* generally in the *plur.* *odors, perfumes, aromatic substances, perfumery, spices; perfumed waters, ointments, balsams,* φάρμακα. *Horat.* Perfusus liquidis odoribus. *Cic.* Ture odoribusque incensis. *Tibull.* Assyrii odores, *h. e.* nardus, amomum. — In *sing.* *Catull.* Assyrius odor. —— ¶ *Odos* is an old form of the *nomin.* *Sallust.* and *Liv.*

ŎDŌRĀMĔN (odoro), ĭnis, n. same as *Odoramentum*. *Macrob.*

ŎDŌRĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. in *plur. perfumes, spices, balsams, scents, odors*. *Col.*

ŎDŌRĀRĬUS (odor), a, um, adj. *good for perfume*. *Plin.* myrrha.

ŎDŌRĀTĬŌ (odoro), ōnis, f. *a smelling, smell*, as an act, ὄσφρησις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the sense of smelling, smell*. *Lactant.*

ŎDŌRĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *smelling fragrant*. *Apul.*

ŎDŌRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a smelling, smell*, as an act, ὄσφρησις. *Cic.* — Also, *the sense or faculty of smelling*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a smell, scent, odor*. *Plin.*

ŎDŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from odoror. —— ¶ Adj. (from odor), *smelling, emitting odor, sweet-smelling, fragrant, sweet-scented, odorous*, εὐώδης. *Virg.* Odorato sudantia ligno balsama? *Ovid.* Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis. *Plin.* Vina mustis odoratiora. *Id.* Odoratissimi flores. *Ovid.* Nec male odorati sit tristis anhelitus oris. *Sil.* Odorati Indi, *h. e. in whose land fragrant spices are produced*. So, *Tibull.* Armenii. — Also, *imbued with a scent, scented, perfumed*. *Horat.* Sparsum odoratis humerum capillis. *Id.* Rosa odorati capillos, *for* habentes capillos odoratos rosa. *Claudian.* Odoratæ aræ, *h. e. smoking with incense*.

ŎDŌRĬFĔR (odor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing or spreading odor or perfumes, sweet-smelling, perfumed, fragrant*. *Propert.* Desit odoriferis ordo mihi lancibus. —— ¶ Also, *producing perfumes, spices, &c.* *Plin.* Arabia odorifera. *Ovid.* gens, *h. e.* Persæ.

ŎDŌRĬSĔQUŬS (odor & sequor), a, um, adj. *following the scent, tracking by the smell*. *Liv. Andron.* ap. *Terent. Maur.* canes.

ŎDŌRŌ (odor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to imbue with odor, give a smell or fragrancy to, perfume*, ἀρωματίζω. *Ovid.* aera fumis. *Colum.* Crocus odorat mella.

ŎDŌRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to smell at, smell, detect by the scent, scent*, ὀσφραίνομαι. *Plaut.* Odorare hanc palliam, quid olet? *Id.* Ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus. *Colum.* Ut hominem discant odorari. *Horat.* projectum cibum. *Plin.* Vultures sagacius odorantur. —— ¶ Figur. *to search out, investigate, track, trace, follow with exactness, explore, inquire into*. *Cic.* Odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant. *Id.* Tu velim e Fabio, si quem habes aditum, odorere, et istum convivam tuum degustes. *Id.* Ut odorer quam sagacissime possim, quid sentiant, quid existiment, quid exspectent. *Id.* Nos vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos, *tracking*. *Id.* Albiana pecunia vestigiis nobis odoranda est. *Id.* Soles hæc festive odorari, *smell out, scent, get wit of*. — Also, *to nose, snuff up*, said scornfully, *h. e. to be aiming at, be after*. *Cic.* Quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, *their noses are tickled by*. — Also, *to get an inkling or smattering of, just to touch or sip*. *Auct. Dial.* de Orat. Si quis odoratus philosophiam.

ŎDŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a sweet or pleasant smell, fragrant, sweet-smelling, odorous*, εὔοσμος. *Ovid.* flos. *Id.* arbor, *h. e.* myrrha. *Plin.* Proximum Smyrnæum, odorius. — Also, *smelling strong or offensive*. *Claudian.* sulfur. —— ¶ Also, *searching or discovering by the smell, keen-scented*. *Virg.* Odora canum vis.

ODOS. See *Odor*.

ODRӮSÆ, ārum, m. *a people of Thrace*. *Plin.* — Called, also, Odrusæ. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Hence, Odrўsĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Odrysian or Thracian*. *Ovid.* tyrannus, *h. e. Tereus*. *Id.* dux, *h. e. Rhesus*. *Senec.* domus, *h. e. of Tereus*. *Val. Flacc.* Odrysius, *h. e. Orpheus*. — Odrysii, ōrum, *Thracians*. *Ovid.*

ŎDҮNŎLҮTĒS (ὀδύνη, pain, and λύω, to free), æ, m. *a fish, said to promote the delivery of women in travail*, same as *echeneis, remora*. *Plin.*

ŎDҮSSĒA ('Οδύσσεια, sc. ποίησις), æ, f. *the Odyssey, the famous poem of Homer, in which he relates the wanderings of Ulysses*. *Ovid.*

ŒA, æ, f. *a town of Africa, which afterwards became a part of Tripoli*. *Mela.* —— ¶ Hence, Œensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Œa*. *Plin.* — Œenses, *the inhabitants of the same*. *Plin.*

ŒAGRUS, i, m. *a king in Thrace, father of Orpheus*; hence, Œāgrĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Œagrian, Thracian*. *Virg.* Hebrus. — Also, *Orphean*. *Sil.* Dulcius Œagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, *h. e. played upon the cithara like Orpheus* (in this line *a* is short).

ŒBĂLĬA, æ, f. *sc.* urbs, *Tarentum, because it was conquered and peopled by Spartans, under the guidance of Phalantus*. *Virg.*

ŒBĂLĬDĒS, æ, m. *son or descendant of Œbalus*, or *a Spartan*. *Ovid.* puer, *h. e. Hyacinthus*. *Val. Flacc.* Œbalides, *h. e. Pollux*. *Ovid.* Œbalidæ, *h. e. Castor and Pollux*.

ŒBĂLĬS, ĭdis, adj. f. *sprung from Œbalus, Œbalian or Spartan*. *Ovid.* nympha, *h. e. Helen*. *Stat.* purpura, *Spartan*, because the best purple was dyed in Laconia. —— ¶ Also, *Sabine*, because the Sabines are said to be of Spartan origin. *Ovid.* matres.

ŒBĂLĬUS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to, or sprung from Œbalus, Œbalian or Spartan*. *Stat.* Œbalii fratres, *h. e. Castor and Pollux*. *Val. Flacc.* alumnus, *h. e. Pollux*. *Id.* Œbalia manus, *h. e.* Castoris. *Martial.* Œbalius puer, *h. e. Hyacinthus*. *Ovid.* vulnus, *h. e.* quo Hyacinthus occisus est. *Id.* pellex, *h. e. Helen*. *Stat.* Œbalii amores, *h. e. of Helen*. *Auson.* Œbalius flos, *h. e.* hyacinthi. — Also, *of Tarentum*. (See *Œbalia*.) *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *Sabine*. *Ovid.* Titus (Tatius).

ŒBĂLUS, i, m. *a king in Sparta, father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen*. *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Capreæ*. *Virg.*

ŒCHĂLĬA, æ, f. *a town of Eubœa*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Messenia*. *Plin.*

ŒCHĂLĬS, ĭdis, f. *from Œchalia*, *an Œchalian woman*. *Ovid.*

ŒCLĪDĒS, æ, m. *son of Œcleus*, *Ovid*; h. e. *Amphiaraus*.

ŒCŌNŎMĬA (οἰκονομία), æ, f. *the management of household affairs, household economy*. —— ¶ Figur. *disposition* which one makes of things, *order, arrangement, method*, for instance, in an oration or a play. *Quintil.*

ŒCŌNŎMĬCŬS (οἰκονομικός), a, um, adj. *relating to domestic economy, treating of the management of household affairs*. *Cic.* Liber, qui Œconomicus inscribitur, *h. e. the Œconomicus of Xenophon*. —— ¶ Figur. in oratory. *Quintil.* dispositio causæ, *orderly, methodical*.

ŒCŌNŎMŬS (οἰκονόμος), i, m. *a housekeeper, steward, overseer*; in particular, *one who had the care of certain ecclesiastical concerns*, such as the distribution of alms or the accounts. *Cod. Just.*

ŒCŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. a Greek word, οἶκος, properly, *a house*. —— ¶ It is used of a part of the house, *a hall, apartment, dining-room, saloon*. *Vitruv.*

ŒDĬPŎDĒS (Οἰδιπόδης), or -DA, æ, m. same as *Œdipus*. *Senec.*

ŒDĬPŎDĬŎNĬDĒS, æ, m. *son of Œdipus*, h. e. *Polynices*. *Auson.* Œdipodionidæ fratres, *h. e. Eteocles and Polynices*.

ŒDĬPŎDĬŎNĬUS (Οἰδιποδιόνιος), a, um, adj. *of or relating to Œdipus*. *Ovid.* Thebæ. *Stat.* ales, *h. e. Sphynx*.

ŒDĬPŬS, i and ŏdis, m. *the son of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocasta*. His father, in consequence of an oracle, endeavored to destroy him; but the shepherd, who was to murder him, exposed him instead. Having grown up, he unwittingly killed his father in a quarrel. Going afterwards to Thebes, he solved the enigma of the Sphynx, and slew the monster. In consideration of this service he was made king, and received the hand of his own mother Jocasta, by whom he had Eteocles, Polynices, Ismene and Antigone. When he came to know what things he had ignorantly done, he put out his eyes and went into voluntary exile. His adventures have been the subjects of several plays. *Cic.* — Hence, *Terent.* Davus sum, non Œdipus, *I am plain Davus, no Œdipus* (h. e. *no riddle-guesser, no conjurer*).

ŒENSIS. See *Œa*.

ŒNANTHĒ (οἰνάνθη), es, f. *the grape (or flower) of the wild vine* (vitis labrusca). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a thorny plant* (Œnanthe pimpinelloides of L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain bird*, called, otherwise, *parra*. *Plin.*

ŒNANTHĬNŬS (οἰνάνθινος), a, um, adj. *made of the grape (or flower) of the wild vine*. *Plin.* oleum. *Id.* vinum.

ŒNEUS [dissyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. Οἰνεύς, *a king in Ætolia or Calydon, husband of Althæa, father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, &c.* The story goes, that Diana, angry with him for having neglected her, sent a wild boar to ravage his fields, which was at length slain by Meleager. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Œnēĭus, and, by contraction, Œnēŭs, a, um, adj. *belonging to Œneus, Œnean*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Œnēĭs, ĭdis, f. *his daughter*, h. e. *Dejanira*. *Senec.* —— ¶ Œnīdēs, æ, m. *his son or descendant*. In *Ovid. Her.* 3, 92. *Met.* 8, 414. it means *Meleager*; but, *Met.* 14, 572. *Diomedes, son of Tydeus*.

ŒNŎGĂRUM (οἰνόγαρον), i, n. garum *mixed with wine, a sort of wine-sauce*. *Apic.* — Hence, Œnogărātus, a, um, adj. *prepared with* ænogarum. *Apic.*

ŒNŎMĂŬS, i, m. *a king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, father-in-law of Pelops, grandfather of Atreus, Thyestes, &c.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *a tragedy by Accius*. *Cic.*

ŒNŎMĔLI (οἰνόμελι), ĭtos, n. *mulse, honey-wine, a sort of mead*. *Pallad.*

ŒNŌNĒ, es, f. *a Phrygian nymph, in love with or married to Paris*. *Ovid.* and *Suet.*

ŒNŎPHŎRUM (οἰνοφόρον, sc. σκεῦος), i, n. *sc.* vas, *a wine-vessel* (also, perhaps, *a chest or wicker-basket* for carrying *amphoræ*). *Horat.* and *Pers.*

ŒNŎPHŎRŬS (οἰνοφόρος), i, f. *she that carries wine*, a statue of a woman by Praxiteles. *Plin.*

ŒNŌPĬA, æ, f. *an island*, afterwards called *Ægina*. *Ovid.* — Hence, Œnopius, a, um, adj. *Ovid.*

ŒNŎPĬŌN, ōnis, m. *a king of Chios father of Merope*. *Cic.* in *Arat.*

ŒNŎPŌLĬUM (οἰνοπώλιον), ii, n. *a wine-shop, wine-tavern*. *Plaut.*

ŒNŎTHĒRĀS, æ, m. or ŒNŎTHĒRIS (οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθηρίς), ĭdis, f. *a plant*, called, also, *onuris*. *Plin.*

ŒNŌTRĬA, æ, f. *sc.* terra, *a region of Lower Italy*; also, *the Sabine territory*, and *Italy itself*. *Claudian.* and *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Œnotrius, a, um, adj. *Italian, Roman*. *Virg.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ Œnōtrus, a, um, adj. *same as* Œnotrius. *Virg.*

ŒNUS, a, um, anciently for *Unus*. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.*

ŒSTRUS (οἶστρος), i, m. *the horse-fly, ox-fly, breese*, to which *asilus* corresponds. *Virg.* —— ¶ Figur. *frenzy of* a poet or prophet, *inspiration, enthusiasm*. *Stat.* and *Juvenal.*

ŒSUS, anciently for *Usus*. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.*

ŒSӮPUM (οἴσυπος), i, n. *the filth and sweat adhering to wool*. *Plin.* — An extract prepared from this served as a medicine, *Plin.*; and was used by Roman ladies to improve their complexion. *Ovid.*

ŒTA, æ, or ŒTĒ, es, f. *a mountainous range in Thessaly, on which Hercules died*. *Ovid.* Hence, *Virg.* Tibi deserit Hesperus Œtam, *h. e. rises*. — *Mosc.* *Ovid. Met.* 9, 204. Altum Œten (but *altam* should be read). —— ¶ Hence, Œtæus, *or* Œtēŭs, a, um, adj. *Œtean*. *Liv.* montes. *Propert.* Œtæa juga. *Id.* Œtæus deus; *and*, *Ovid.* Œtæus (absol.), *h. e. Hercules*. *Sil.* vestes, *h. e. the tunic of Nessus*, which caused the death of Hercules. *Catull.* Thermopylæ, *h. e. Thessalian, or in the region of Œta*. *Id.* Œtæos ostendit Noctifer ignes, *h. e. its fires, which rise from Œta*.

ŒTUM (οἶτον), i, n. *an Egyptian plant*. *Plin.*

ŎFELLA (dimin. from offa, as mamilla, from mamma), æ, f. *a bit of meat, morsel, chop, steak, collop*, ζωμίδιον, ψωμίον. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ In general, *a little morsel or lump*. *Seren. Sammon.*

ŎFFA (unc.), æ, f. *a lump or ball of meal*, μᾶζα; more generally, *a ball, roll, round*

cake. *Plin.* Offam eripuisse plorantibus liberis. *Cic.* Avis in offam pultis invadit. *Virg.* Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam objicit. *Varr.* Offæ glomerantur ex ficis, et farre mixto. *Colum.* Cibus autem præbetur hordeacea farina, quæ cum est aqua conspersa, et subacta, formantur offæ, quibus aves saginantur. *Id.* Offæ panis vino madefactæ celerius opimant turtures. —— ¶ Also, *a piece of flesh, chop, steak,* &c. *Plaut.* Tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, aufer illam offam penitam, *h. e. a piece of meat with the tail, a tail-piece.* —— ¶ Also, *any round mass, lump, ball.* *Plin.* Gummi in offas convolutum. *Id.* Stimmi unitur offis bubuli fimi circumlitum. — Hence, *a bunch, swelling, weal.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a shapeless mass, unformed lump.* *Plin.* (*de lepore marino*) In nostro mari offa informis. *Juvenal.* of abortions. *Pers.* Quantas robusti carminis offas ingeris? —— ¶ Proverb. *Cato.* Inter os et offam multa interveniunt, *h. e. 'twixt cup and lip,* &c.

ŎFFĀRCINĀTŬS (ob & farcino), a, um, partic. or adj. *stuffed full, loaded.* *Tertull.*

ŎFFĀTIM (offa), adv. *in small pieces or bits,* λεπτομερῶς. *Plaut.* Jam ego te offatim conficiam, *will cut you to pieces; will make minced-meat of you.*

ŎFFĔCTĬŌ (officio; which, however, does not occur in this sense), ōnis, f. *a staining, coloring, dyeing.* *Arnob.*

ŎFFĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from officio.

ŎFFĔCTŬS (officio), us, m. *evil fascination or bewitching.* *Grat.*

ŎFFĔNDĬCŬLUM (offendo), i, n. *an obstacle, objection, stumbling-block, hinderance,* πρόσκομμα. *Plin. Ep* Sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla.

ŎFFĔNDŌ, inis, f. same as *Offensio.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.*

ŎFFĔNDŌ (ob & fendo, obsol.), is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. I. Intransitively, *to hit against, strike against, run foul of.* *Horat.* Fragili quærens illidere dentem, offendit solido, *something solid.* — With prepositions. *Ovid.* Puppis offendit in scopulis, *strikes.* *Phædr.* Simul offendit ad fortunam, frangitur (*figur.*). *Solin.* in cornua. — Also, absol. *Cic.* Qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat. — Hence, figur. *to make a mistake, err, commit a fault, do amiss.* *Nepos.* Neque in eo offenderat, quod, &c. *Cic.* In eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent. *Id.* Si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit. *Id.* Se apud ipsam plebem offendisse de ærario, *h. e. had offended them.* — Also, *to run foul of* some thing or person, *h. e. to be dissatisfied with, be displeased or offended, to find fault with, blame, take offence at.* *Cæs.* Si Cæsarem probatis, in me offenditis. *Cic.* Si quis est, in quo jam offenderis. *Id.* Si quid in homine offendendum sit. *Id.* Si in me aliquid offendistis. — Also, *to be offensive, give offence, displease.* *Liv.* Quum consulare nomen offenderet. *Id.* Auferre, quod offendat in eo (juvene). — Also, *to be unfortunate, fail, meet with ill success.* *Cic.* Cum multi viri fortes, in communi incertoque periculo belli, et terra et mari sæpe offenderint. *Id.* Sin aliquid esset offensum. *Cæs.* Quoties culpa ducis in exercitu esset offensum. *Cic.* Offendere apud judices, *h. e. to be condemned.* *Cæs.* Naves in redeundo offenderunt. *Liv.* Tanquam Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, *h. e. be unfortunate, suffer a defeat, be discomfited.* — II. Transitively. —— ¶ *To hit or strike against.* *Liv.* caput, *to strike the head against* something, or *to strike one's head.* *Quintil.* caput ad fornicem. *Ovid.* Pes offensus, *having struck something.* *Plaut.* aliquem cubito, *to hit, run foul of, with the elbow.* *Liv.* scutum, *against the shield.* *Apul.* lapidem, *to hit against, strike against.* — Hence, *Cic.* Offensi suspicione, transtulimus, &c. *struck with suspicion.* — *Particip.* Offensus, a, um, is used figur. in the sense of, *at which offence has been taken, which is an offence, offensive, disliked, odious.* *Cic.* Si falsum sit, si offensum. *Id.* Offensum est, quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem lædit, *offensive, displeasing.* *Id.* Si me meis civibus offensum viderem. *Horat.* Nec semel offensæ cedet constantia formæ (but *Bentl.* reads *offensi, hurt, offended,* depending on *constantia*). —— ¶ Also, *to hit upon, light upon, find, come upon.* *Cic.* Imparatum te offendam, *I shall come upon you unawares.* *Id.* Non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti, *find, meet with.* *Plin.* Cn. Terentium offendisse arcum, *fell in with, found.* *Nepos.* Quum aliquem offensum fortuna videret, *h. e.* as some explain it, *whom he had accidentally met;* as others, *unfortunate.* —— ¶ Also, *to hurt, injure, damage.* *Cic.* Cecidisse ex equo, et latus offendisse vehementer. *Id.* existimationem. *Id.* Offensus contumelia. *Martial.* Quies offensa linguis, *disturbed.* *Cels.* Quoties offensum corpus est, *is unwell.* —— ¶ Also, *to offend.* *Cic.* aliquem, *or* alicujus animum. — Figur. *Cic.* Eos splendor offendit. *Plin.* Colorum claritas aciem oculorum offendit. *Id.* Polypodion offendit stomachum, *is troublesome, oppressive, does not agree with.* — Also, *Pass.* Offendi, *to become put out.* *Horat.* Fidis offendar medicis. *Cic.* animi, *h. e.* in animo. — So, Offensus, a, um, *offended, displeased, angry, provoked, put out, embittered, estranged, hostile.* *Cic.* Alienatus et offensus animus. *Nepos.* Offensa in eum militum voluntate. *Justin.* Offensus crudelitate alicujus. *Cic.* Offensior alicui. *Id.* Quem quum esse offensiorem arbitrarer.

ŎFFĔNSĂ (offendo), æ, f. *a striking against, hitting against.* *Plin.* Nulla dentium offensa, *h. e. so that the teeth find nothing hard and resisting.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *disfavor, dislike, hatred, enmity, displeasure.* *Cic.* Magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Offensam subire. *Quintil.* Hæc res habet offensam, *h. e.* invidiam, *causes hatred.* —— ¶ Also, *an injury received, offence, mortification.* *Vellei.* In offensis exorabilis. *Ovid.* Vindicare esse offensas suas. —— ¶ Also, *hurt, harm, detriment, inconvenience, unpleasant accident.* *Petron.* Postero die cum sine offensa corporis animique consurrexissem. *Cels.* Si quid offensæ in cœna sensit, vomere debet, *indisposition.* *Colum.* Sine offensa gustus. *Senec.* Sine offensa, *without inconvenience.*

ŎFFĔNSĀCŬLUM (offenso), i, n. *a striking against.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *what one strikes against, a stumbling-block,* πρόσκομμα. *Lactant.*

ŎFFĔNSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a striking or hitting against,* πρόσκοψις. *Plin.* Perniones contusi offensatione, *by striking something, or by a fall.* *Quintil.* Ut offensatione illa commoneretur, *by hitting that.* — Figur. *Senec.* Offensationes memoriæ labentis, *trippings, slips, blunders.*

ŎFFĔNSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who often trips.* *Quintil.*

ŎFFĔNSĬBĬLIS (offendo), e, adj. *liable to trip, tripping, stumbling.* *Lactant.*

ŎFFĔNSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a striking against, tripping, stumbling,* πρόσκοψις. *Cic.* Pedis offensio. —— ¶ Also, *that which may be hit or stumbled upon, that offers resistance to the touch, something projecting.* *Cic.* Mundum ita tornavit, nihil ut asperitatis haberet, nihil offensionis. —— ¶ Also, *hurt, harm, inconvenience, injury, attack of sickness, indisposition, disease.* *Cic.* Graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis. *Id.* Corporum offensiones sine culpa accidere possunt, *indispositions, disorders, distempers.* —— ¶ Also, *offence* at something, *disfavor, aversion, dislike, disgust, hatred.* *Cic.* Sapiens Prætor offensionem vitat. *Id.* Suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem. *Id.* In odium offensionemque, alicujus incurrere. *Id.* cadere. *Id.* Offensionem excipere, *h. e.* subire. *Id.* accipere, et deponere. *Id.* Ut in rem gravis offensio concitetur. *Id.* Mihi offensioni sunt, *h. e.* molestiæ. *Id.* Habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, *h. e.* aversari et fastidire. *Plin.* Hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *h. e.* displicet aliis. *Cic.* Offensio acute dictorum, *h. e. on account of.* —— ¶ Also, *ill-success, disappointment, misfortune, calamity, mishap.* *Cæs.* Offensione permotus. *Cic.* Offensionem timere, *sc. in suing for an office;* consequently, *repulse.* *Id.* Non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis eruditus, *the calamities, defeats, discomfitures.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Offensiones judiciorum, *corruption which made them odious.*

ŎFFĔNSĬUNCŬLĂ (dimin. from offensio), æ, f. *some little disgust or offence.* *Cic.* Si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, *if you are a little displeased.* —— ¶ Also, *ill-success, disappointment,* spoken slightingly of. *Cic.* In ista ædilitate offensiuncula accepta, *having sustained a small failure or repulse.*

ŎFFĔNSŌ (frequentat. from offendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hit or strike against repeatedly.* *Lucret.* Sponte sua offensando semina rerum, &c. *h. e.* occursando, et unum in alterum impingendo, et incurrendo. *Id.* Offensare pulsareque fluctu ærea texta suo. *Liv.* Flere omnes repente, et offensare capita, *struck their heads,* or *struck their heads against the wall.* — Figur. *to strike, stumble.* *Quintil.* Intersistentes offensantesque.

ŎFFĔNSŎR (offendo), ōris, m. *an offender, injurer.* *Arnob.* Cum suis offensoribus, *those who have injured them.*

ŎFFĔNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a striking against, impact; a lighting upon, meeting with.* *Lucret.* Cogit hebescere eum crebris offensibus aer. *Stat.* Per offensus armorum. —— ¶ Figur. *offence, dissatisfaction, hatred.* *Lucret.* Sin vita in offensu est, *is an offence, is odious.*

ŎFFĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from offendo. See *Offendo.*

ŎFFĔRĔNTIĂ (offero), æ, f. *the offering, presenting.* *Tertull.* causarum, *h. e.* causæ, quæ sese offerunt.

ŎFFĔRŌ (ob & fero), fers, obtŭli, oblātum, irreg. a. *to bring or bear to meet* one, *bring before, present, show, oppose, produce, exhibit designedly.* *Virg.* Strictam aciem venientibus offert, *presents, opposes.* *Cic.* Qui cum accusatoribus sederes, atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, sed etiam offerres, *h. e. show yourself purposely, expose yourself to view.* *Liv.* Nec diis cordi fuisse pœnam ejus oblatam prope oculis suis, *inflicted before their eyes.* *Cic.* Dii ipsi se nobis non offerunt, *do not appear in person to us.* *Terent.* Opportune te offers, *you meet me in very good time.* *Id.* Te obtulisti mihi obviam. *Cic.* Ipsi occurrent orationi; ipsi se offerent, *will come of their own accord.* *Id.* se advenientibus, *show one's self, go to meet.* *Id.* Auxilium ejus oblatum est, *has shown itself, has appeared, has been rendered.* *Id.* Oblata religio Cornuto est, *a religious scruple struck his mind, offered itself.* *Id.* Diffugiunt, metu oblato, *raised, moved in them.* — Also, Offerre se, *to set one's self against in a hostile manner, to oppose, meet or go to meet as an enemy.* *Liv.* So, *Cic.* Statim me obtuli Antonii sceleri, *set myself against, opposed.* —— ¶ Also, *to expose.* *Cic.* se periculis. *Liv.* se invidiæ. *Cic.* se morti, *and* ad mortem. *Id.* salutem in discrimen. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forward against* any one. *Cic.* Ab aliquo oblatas criminationes repellere, *brought against him.* *Liv.* Oblato falso crimine insontem oppressit. —— ¶ Also, *to offer, proffer, tender, promise.* *Liv.* In omnia suam offerens operam. —— ¶ Also, *to give or bestow of one's own accord, confer freely.* *Cæs.* alicui optatissimum beneficium. *Terent.* Dii tibi omnia optata offerant. *Horat.* Cui deus obtulit quod satis est. — Hence, *to do to* one, *commit or perpetrate on* one, *inflict, bring.* *Cic.* mortem hostibus. *Id.* mortem parenti. *Terent.* injuriam immerenti. *Id.* vitium virgini, *to violate.* *Cic.* stuprum, *or* stuprum alicui. *Lucil* ap. *Non.* alicui opem et auxilium, *h. e. to help.* — Also, *to cause, occasion, bring to* one. *Terent.* lætitiam alicui. *Catull.* luctum alicui. *Cic.* Domus ardebat non fortuito, sed oblato incendio, *caused from without, applied designedly.* *Id.* Impulsi oblata extrinsecus, *given or communicated from without.* *Liv.* errorem. — Also, among Christian writers, *to present, hallow, consecrate* to God or the church. *Prudent.* — Hence, *to bring, offer.* *Sulpic. Sev.* sacrificium, *h. e. to perform mass.* —— ¶ *Gell.* Furtum obla-

tum. Compare *Justin. Inst.* 4, tit. 1. and *Caius. Inst.* 2, 10, 3.

ŎFFĔRŪMĔNTĂ (offero), æ, f. *a present; hence, a stripe, weal, cut. Plaut.*

ŎFFĬCĬĀLĬS (officium), e, adj. *relating to duty, office, service. Pandect.* operæ, *h. e.* quæ in officii et obsequii præstatione consistunt. *Lactant.* M. Tullius in suis officialibus libris, *h. e.* de Officiis. —— ¶ *Absol.* Officialis, *a servant of a magistrate. Apul.* — Figur. *a servant, attendant. Tertull.*

ŎFFĬCĪNĂ (perhaps for opificina, from opifex), æ, f. *a workshop,* ἐργαστήριον. *Cic.* Nec quidquam ingenuum potest habere officina. *Nepos.* Officinis armorum institutis. *Horat.* Cyclopum officinæ, *smithies. Plin.* ærariæ, *for working brass. Id.* ærariorum, *of the braziers. Sueton.* Vestium, promercalium, *a tradesman's shop,* or, also, *a workshop where clothes are made for sale. Colum.* Officina cohortalis, *and* Officina (absol.), same as *Ornithon, a place where fowls are kept to lay eggs and hatch their young.* — Figur. *workshop, manufactory. Cic.* Cujus domus quæstuosissima est falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina. *Liv.* Falsi testes, falsa signa, testimoniaque ex eadem officina exibant. *Cic.* dicendi. *Plin.* Pulmo spirandi officina. —— ¶ Also, *fabrication, manufacture, forming. Plin.* In magnis corporibus facilis officina.

ŎFFĬCĪNĀTŎR (officina), ōris, m. *one who keeps a workshop, an overseer of workmen, master-workman, artificer, artist,* δημιουργός. *Vitruv.*

ŎFFĬCĬŎ (ob & facio), is, fēci, fectum, n. (rarely a.) 3. *to do or act contrary to, to hinder, stop, obstruct, stand in the way of, contravene,* ἀντιπράττω. *Cic.* Cur meis commodis officis et obstas? *Id.* Umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit. *Id.* Diogeni Alexander offecerat apricanti, *had stood between Diogenes and the sun, had taken the sunshine from him. Sallust.* Aciem, quo hostium itineri officeret, latius porrigit. *Id.* consiliis alicujus. *Liv.* nomini, *h. e.* famæ. *Sallust.* Timor animi auribus officit, *stops. Pandect.* Luminibus officere, *to obstruct the light* of a dwelling. Hence, *Cic.* Mentis tuæ quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunæ meæ, *h. e. dazzles your mental sight.* So, *Id.* Horum concisis sententiis officit Theopompus altitudine orationis suæ, *h. e. obscures.* — With *quo minus. Lucret.* Prohibere et officere, quominus, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Nec Isocrati, quo minus haberetur summus orator, offecit, quod, &c. — With *accus. Auct. B. Afric.* iter excursionibus alicujus. So, *passively. Lucret.* Corpuscula extra officiuntur, *are impeded. Id.* Offecto lumine. —— ¶ Also, *to hurt, be hurtful, be injurious. Virg.* Officiunt frugibus herbæ. *Liv.* libertati. *Plin.* claritati oculorum.

ŎFFĬCĬŌSĒ (officiosus), adv. *obligingly, courteously, attentively,* ἐπιμελῶς. *Cic.* Officiose, amice, et cum labore aliquo suo factum. *Id.* Officiosius fecit, quod, &c. *Plin. Ep.* Officiosissime venit ad me.

ŎFFĬCĬŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *obligingness, complaisance, courtesy. Sidon.*

ŎFFĬCĬŌSŬS (officium), a, um, adj. *ready to serve, kind, obliging, courteous,* and especially of readiness to serve, manifestations of respect and honor by an inferior to a superior, *attentive, respectful,* θεραπευτικός. *Cic.* Hominem pudentem, et officiosum cognosces. *Id.* Officiosa amicitia. *Id.* Officiosissima natio candidatorum. *Horat.* sedulitas. *Ovid.* voluntas. *Id.* epistola. *Cic.* Purior, pudentior, humanior, officiosior. *Id.* Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives R. officiosi. —— ¶ Also, *such as duty requires, conformable to duty, dutiful. Cic.* dolor. *Id.* labores. *Senec.* pietas. —— ¶ Also, Officiosus, absol. *an official, attendant, servant;* in the bath, for instance. *Petron.*

ŎFFĬCĬPĔRDĂ (officium & perdo), æ, m. *that makes an ill use of the services of others. Caton. Distich.*

ŎFFĬCĬUM (for opificium; or from officio, in the sense of efficio), ii, n. (all service, attention, &c which a man renders to others, whether from kindness or duty: thus) *kindness, service, good turn,* shown or rendered to another. *Cic.* Genus hominum officia exprobrantium. *Hirt.* Officia alicui præstare. *Cic.* Officia conferre in aliquem. *Id.* Homo conjunctissimus officiis. — Hence, *compliance in love. Ovid.* and *Propert.* — Also, *complaisance, obligingness, courteousness, deference, manifestation of respect, honor paid to one. Cic.* Litteræ plenæ officii, *complaisance. Id.* Homo summo officio præditus, *of a most obliging disposition, an extremely obliging man.* —— ¶ Also, *duty. Liv.* Esse in officio, *to do one's duty. Terent.* Officium suum facere, *to do his duty. Nepos.* Redire ad officium, *to return to duty. Cic.* Esse frequenter in officio. *Id.* Exsequi officia. *Id.* Fungi officio. *Id.* Satis facere officio, *to satisfy, fulfil. Id.* Officium suum deserere, *and* Discedere ab officio, *to forsake one's duty, put duty out of sight. Id.* Deesse officio suo, *to be wanting or false to one's duty. Sueton.* Officii duxit, exorare patrem, *he esteemed it his duty. Cic.* Oratoris officium est, dicere accommodate, &c. *Id.* Primum est officium, ut se conservet. — Hence, *sense or love of duty, conscientiousness, uprightness. Nepos.* Adolescentis officio collaudato. *Id.* Observantiam officio non timori tribuere. — Of subjected nations, *subjection, obedience. Cæs.* Se suosque omnes in officio futuros confirmavit. — Also, *what is to be expected of or belongs to* a person or thing, *part, province, office. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quum canes funguntur officiis luporum. *Id.* Calumniatoris esse officium, verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem. *Id.* In quibus officiis artis elaborare conveniret. *Terent.* Neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit. — Also, *the service which one pays to another on solemn occasions;* by being present, for instance, at some important ceremony, waiting upon a person to show him respect, &c. *Horat.* Ut me alat rex, officium facio. *Sueton.* Celebrare officium nuptiarum. *Plin. Ep.* Officio togæ virilis interfui, *have been present at the ceremony of taking the* toga virilis. *Tacit.* Suprema officia, *the last offices. Juvenal.* Quæ causa officii? nubit amicus. — Also, *service, office, trust, charge, business, administration,* πρᾶξις. *Plin. Paneg.* Biennium complere in officio laboriosissimo. *Cæs.* Toti officio maritimo præpositus, *naval service. Sueton.* Civilium officiorum rudimentis Thessalos defendit, *of his public employments.* — Hence, *officials, servants of the court and other servants, retinue, train. Tertull.* Officia militaria. *Sueton.* Officium admissionis, *the attendants who announced to the emperor those who desired an audience of him.* — Also, *the magistrate, the authorities;* or, *the hall of justice, the court. Pandect.* and *Plin. Ep.*

ŎFFĪGŌ (ob & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix in, fasten, make fast,* καθηλόω. *Cato.* Furcas circum offigito. (*Al. leg.* affigito.) *Liv.* Ita densos offigunt ramos. *Apul.* Grandi clavo manum ad tabulam offigit, *fastens, nails.*

ŎFFIRMĀTĒ (offirmatus), adv. *obstinately, stubbornly, firmly, stiffly. Suet.* resistere.

ŎFFIRMĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from offirmo. —— ¶ Adj. *stiff, resolute, sturdy; very obstinate, stiff-necked. Plaut.* animus. *Cic.* Videtur mihi illius voluntas obstinatior et in hac iracundia offirmatior (stronger than *obstinatior*).

ŎFFIRMŌ, or ŎBFIRMŌ (ob & firmo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. *to make firm, durable, steadfast,* βεβαιόω. *Apul.* fores pertica, *to close, bar, make fast. Terent.* Certum obfirmare est viam me, *to adhere stiffly to my purpose. Id.* Ne tam obfirma te, *do not be so set or stubborn. Terent.* Censen' me posse obfirmare? *can persist. Catull.* Quin te animo obfirmas? *why do you not harden your spirit? Plaut.* Ut ut animum offirmo meum. —— ¶ See, also, *Offirmatus.*

ŎFFLECTŌ (ob & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to turn about. Plaut.* navem.

ŎFFŌCŌ (ob & faux), as, a. 1. *to strangle, choke. Flor.* fauces.

ŎFFRĒNĀTŬS (particip. from ob & freno), a, um, *bridled.* Figur. *bridled, curbed, tamed. Plaut.* Offrenatum suis me ductarent dolis. *Apul.* Cerberum offrenatum unius offulæ præda.

ŎFFRINGŌ (ob & frango), is, frēgi, fractum, a. and n. 3. *to break to pieces, break up,* ἐγκλάω, περικλάω. It is used of the second ploughing. *Varr.* Terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt. *Colum.* Glebas offringito.

ŎFFŪCĬĂ (ob & fucus), æ, f. *a paint,* for the face, παρεύρεσις. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *paint, varnish,* h. e. *deceit, trick. Plaut.* and *Gell.*

ŎFFŬLĂ (dimin. from offa), æ, f. *a small piece of flesh, a cut, chop, collop,* ζωμίδιον. And especially of pork. *Varr.* — Of other food, *a small bit, morsel, roll, pellet. Apul.* polentæ caseatæ. —— ¶ Offla, *for* offula. *Petron.*

ŎFFULCĬŌ (ob & fulcio), is, lsi, ltum, a. 4. *to stop up, stuff. Apul.* vulnus spongia, *and* laciniis.

ŎFFULGĔŌ (ob & fulgeo), es, lsi, n. 2. *to shine upon, shine so as to meet one's eyes, appear,* προσαστράπτω. *Virg.* Continuo nova lux oculis offulsit. *Quintil.* Inopinata subito amici mei species offulsit.

ŎFFULTŬS, a, um, partic. from offulcio.

ŎFFUNDŌ (ob & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour before or around, pour to, pour down,* περιχέω, ἐπιχέω. *Plaut.* Auceps quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum, *sc.* avibus. *Apul.* Asinus offunditur, *tumbles down.* — Figur. *to pour something to or over* one, *to spread over;* consequently, offundi, *to pour or spread itself, to spread itself over or around. Cic.* Quæ noctem quandam rebus offunderet, *poured or spread over. Id.* Nobis aer crassus offunditur, *is poured around us, surrounds us. Id.* Ignis ob os offusus, *shed or spread over.* — Especially, *to spread before or over, bring on, cause. Liv.* caliginem oculis. *Id.* terrorem oculis. *Cic.* tenebras. *Liv.* pavorem hominibus. *Id.* errorem alicui. Hence, *Cic.* Hic error et hæc animis offusa caligo est. *Liv.* Religio oculis animoque offusa, *spread before, presented.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour upon;* hence, figur. *to cover, fill. Cic.* Lumen lucernæ luce solis offunditur, *is eclipsed. Tacit.* Offusus pavore, *filled. Cic.* Marcellorum memoria meum pectus offudit, *filled* (where others read *effudit*). *Val. Max.* Oculi tenebris offusi, *h. e. darkened, blinded.*

ŎFFUSCĀTĬŌ (offusco), ōnis, f. *an obscuring, darkening;* hence, *Tertull.* deorum, *lowering, degrading.*

ŎFFUSCŌ, or ŎBFUSCŌ (ob & fusco), as, a. 1. *to obscure, darken. Tertull.* justitiam. *Id.* Ne quis offuscetur, *h. e.* ignominia afficiatur.

ŎFFŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from offundo.

ŎGDŎĂS (ὀγδοάς), ădis, f. *a number divisible by eight. Tertull.*

ŎGGANNĬŌ, ŎGGĔRŌ, } See *Obgannio,* &c.

ŎGȲGĒS, is, and ŎGȲGĬŬS, or ŎGȲGŬS, i, m. *founder and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have taken place. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Ogygĭdes, æ, m. *a Theban;* Ogygidæ, *Thebans. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, Ogygius, a, um, adj. *Ogygian, Theban. Val. Flacc.* Ogygiæ arces. *Senec.* Ogygius populus. *Sidon.* chelis, *h. e. of Amphion, king of Thebes. Ovid.* deus, *h. e. Bacchus, because especially honored at Thebes.*

ŌH (ὦ, ὤ), interj. *o! oh! ah!* to express grief, exultation, &c. *Terent.*

ŎHĒ, interj *hoa! holla! soho! ho there!* ὤ. *Plaut.* Quis nostras sic frangit fores? ohe, inquam, si quid audis. *Id.* Ohe, jam satis est: nimium tinnis, *there! no more! Martial.* Ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle. *Horat.* Donec, ohe jam, dixerit, *there now! enough now! hold!*

OHO, *h. e.* oh O! *O! so ho! so then! Plaut.* and *Terent.*

OI, interj. *the sound made by one crying. Terent.*

ŎĪLEUS (Ὀϊλεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. [trisyl.], *a king in Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra.* His son is called, in order to distinguish him from Ajax

the son of Telamon, Ajax Oilei (sc. filius), or, Ajax Oileus. Cic. and Virg. Also, Senec. Oileus (absol.), h. e. Ajax Oileus.

ŏILIĀDĒS ('Οϊλιάδης), æ, m. same as Oilides. Sil. (Al. leg. Oilides.)

ŏILĪDĒS ('Οϊλείδης), æ, m. the son of Oileus, h. e. Ajax.

ŏLĀX (oleo), ācis, adj. smelling, scented, odorous; in a bad sense, smelling strong or rank. Martian. Capell.

ŏLBIĂ, æ, f. the name of several towns, for instance, one in Sardinia. Cic. — Hence, Olbiānus, a, um, adj. Olbian. Mela. sinus (in Bithynia). — And, Olbiensis, e, adj. Olbian, of or from Olbia. Cic. epistola.

ŏLCĂ, æ, f. a certain precious stone. Plin. (where other Edd. have orca).

ŏLCINIUM, ii, n. a town of Dalmatia. Liv. Olciniātæ, the Olcinians. Liv.

ŏLĔĂ (ἐλαῖα), æ, f. an olive-tree. Cic. — It was an emblem of peace; hence, suppliants for peace bore an olive-branch. — It was a favorite of Minerva, and sacred to her, to whom indeed men were indebted for it. —— ¶ Also, an olive-berry, olive. Horat. and Varr.

ŏLĔĀCĔŬS (oleum), a, um, adj. like oil, of an oily nature, oily, ἐλαιώδης. Plin. Bitumen pingue, liquorisque oleacei.

ŏLĔĀGINĔŬS, and **ŏLĔĀGINŬS**, or **ŏLĔĀGINIŬS** (olea), a, um, adj. of the olive-tree, or olive-trees, olive, ἐλάϊνος. Cato. Oleagineum seminarium. Varr. semina. Virg. radix. Nep. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis. —— ¶ Also, like the olive-tree, or like the olive. Colum. vitis. Plin. uva. —— ¶ Also, of the color of olive-oil, olive. Plin.

ŏLĔĀMĔN, inis, and **ŏLĔĀMĔNTUM** (oleum), i, n. an oil-ointment. Scribon. Larg.

ŏLĔĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. of or belonging to oil. Plin. cotes, oil-stones, h. e. whetstones, which are moistened with oil.

ŏLĔĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to oil, having to do with oil, ἐλαιηρός. Plin. Dolia olearia. Cic. cella. Pandect. mercatores, oil-merchants. — Olearius, one who makes or sells oil, or both; an oil-man. Plaut.

ŏLĔĂRŎS or -ŬS, or **ŏLIĂRŎS** or -ŬS, i, f. an island in the Ægean sea. Virg.

ŏLĔĀSTĔLLŬS (dimin. from oleaster), i, m. a kind of olive-tree, so called from its resemblance to a wild olive-tree. Colum.

ŏLĔĀSTĔR (olea), tri, m. the oleaster or wild olive-tree. Virg.

ŏLĔĀSTRUM, i, n. same as Oleaster. Calp.

ŏLĔĀTŬS (oleum), a, um, adj. moistened or made with oil. Cæl. Aurelian.

ŏLĔITĀS (olea), ātis, f. the collecting of the olives and making of the oil, the olive-gathering or harvest; also, the time of the same. Cato.

ŏLĔNŎS, **ŏLĔNIUS**. See Olenus.

ŏLĔNTIĂ (olens, from oleo), æ, f. smell, odor.

ŏLĔNTICĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a stinking place, dung-puddle. Apul.

ŏLĔNŬS, or -ŎS, i, f. a town in Achaia and in Ætolia. Plin. and Hygin. — Hence, ŏlĕnĭŭs, a, um, adj. Olenian, Achaian or Ætolian. Ovid. capella, or pecus, h. e. capra Amaltheæ. Stat. calls Tydeus, Olenius, as being from Calydon in Ætolia. — Also, Manil. Olenie (with a Gr. termination), sc. capra. —— ¶ Nom. Olenum. Plin.

ŏLĔŌ (for odeo, from ὄζω), es, lui, n. 2. to emit a smell, smell, ὄζω. Plaut. Quid oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas. Cic. Mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, smelt of nothing. Pandect. Is, cui os oleat, stinks. Horat. Vina (accus.) oluerunt Camenæ, smelt of wine. Terent. Olet unguenta, smells of ointments. Propert. Cur nardo (abl.) flammæ non oluere meæ? of nard, with nard. Ovid. Rore capillus olet. — Hence, Olens, smelling (sweet or foul). Ovid. Olentes menthæ, sweet-smelling, fragrant. Juvenal. sarcus, h. e. full of aromatic things. Horat. fornix, stinking, foul, rank. Id. maritus, h. e. hircus. Virg. Olentia ora. — Figur. to smell of, savor of, indicate, show. Cic. In qua (voce) nihil olere peregrinum possit. Id. Epicurus nihil olet ex Academia. Id. Supercilia illa olere malitiam videntur. Quintil. Et verba et vox hujus alumnum urbis oleant, to savor of, bear an odor of, betray, indicate. — Also, to smell with age, have a musty smell. Auct. Dial. de Orat. Ut jam oblitterata et olentia. —— ¶ Also, to smell, h. e. to be observed by the smell. Plaut. Olet homo quidam, I smell, scent. Id. Aurum huic olet, h. e. he smells it, marks that I have it. Cic. Non olet, unde sit? don't you see, &c.? —— ¶ Olo, is, 3. conj. Plaut. —— ¶ Another root is oleo, I grow, which is perhaps allied to alo, but occurs only in its compounds, aboleo, adoleo, &c. though olesco is found.

ŏLĔŎMĔLLĂ (oleum & mel), æ, f. a Syrian tree, distilling a sweet oil of the consistency of honey. Isidor.

ŏLĔŎSĔLINUM, i, n. a species of parsley. Isidor.

ŏLĔŌSŬS (oleum), a, um, adj. full of oil, oily, fat like oil, ἐλαιώδης. Plin. Semen oleosum.

ŏLĔRĀCĔŬS (olus), a, um, adj. of or like a pot-herb. Plin.

ŏLĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sow with pot-herbs. Mattius ap. Priscian.

ŏLĔSCŌ (oleo, simple verb of aboleo, &c.), is, n. 3. to grow. Lucret.

ŏLĔTŌ (oletum), as, a. 1. to foul, defile. Frontin.

ŏLĔTUM (olea), i, n. an olive-yard, place where olives grow, same as Olivetum. ἐλαιών.

ŏLĔTUM (oleo), i, n. a stinking place; or, filth, excrement. Pers.

ŏLĔUM (ἔλαιον), i, n. the pressed juice of the olive, olive-oil, oil. Cic. Instillare oleum lumini. Horat. Caules ungere oleo meliore. Sueton. conditum, old. Id. viride, fresh. Cic. Oleum et operam perdere (a proverb, of labor expended in vain; borrowed, perhaps, from the practice of wrestlers, to anoint their bodies with oil). — By metonymy, the palæstra. Catull. Ego gymnasii fui flos, ego eram decus olei. — Also, Cic. Genus verborum nitidum, sed palæstræ magis et olei, quam fori, h. e. better suited to rhetorical exercises, the declamations of the schools, disputes of philosophers, &c.; to the literary palæstra.

ŏLFĂCIŌ (oleo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. to smell, ὀσφραίνομαι. Cic. Ut ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus. Catull. Quod (unguentum) tu cum olfacies. Plin. Delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, have a very keen scent. Id. Folia olfacta subinde, smelt of now and then. — Figur. to smell, scent, surmise, detect. Cic. nummum. Petron. nomen poetæ. — Without case. Terent. —— ¶ Varro. Olfacere labra lacte, to imbue with the taste of milk, to accustom it to milk (by catachresis).

ŏLFĀCTŌ (frequentat. from olfacio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to smell often of, smell. Plaut. vestimentum. Plin. Ramum olfactandum dari. —— ¶ Also, to get scent of, perceive beforehand by the smell; or generally, to detect, surmise, perceive. Plin. Boves olfactantes cœlum.

ŏLFĀCTŌRIŬS (olfacio), a, um, adj. useful for smelling, belonging to smelling. — Hence, Olfactoria, æ, f. a small vessel for containing odors. Fronto. — Olfactorium, ii, n. a nosegay. Plin.

ŏLFĀCTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. that smells, the name of a vine. Plin.

ŏLFĀCTŬS (Id.), us, m. a smelling, the smell (h. e. the act), ὄσφρησις. Plin. Quos olfactus excitat thymi. —— ¶ Also, the smell, power and sense of smelling. Plin. Piscibus olfactum esse, manifeste patet.

ŏLFĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from olfacio.

ŏLFĪCŬS, a, um, adj. perhaps for olfaciens; it seems to have been coined by Martial.

ŏLIĂRŎS. See Olearos.

ŏLĪDŬS (oleo), a, um, adj. smelling. Rutil. cubile. — In particular, stinking, smelling rank, frouzy, δυσώδης. Horat. capra. Petron. Basiis olidissimis. — Also, scented. Colum. Vinum in amphoras bene olidas diffunditur.

ŏLĪGŎCHRŎNIŬS (ὀλιγοχρόνιος), a, um, adj. of a short time, short-lived. Jul. Firmic.

ŏLIM (perhaps from ollus, h. e. ille), adv. once upon a time, a while ago, formerly, in time past, long since, some time since, whilom, erst, πάλαι. Especially in narrations. Plaut. Fuit olim senex: ei filiæ duæ erant, there was once an old man and he had two daughters. Cic. Qui mihi, quod sæpe soleo recordari, dixit olim. &c. Id. Sic enim olim loquebantur. Sueton. Corneliam absolutam olim, dehinc longo intervallo repetitam atque convictam, defodi imperavit. — Also, of a short time, lately, not long ago. Cic. Aliquantum, olim discedens addidisti. Terent. Alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, cum dabam? — Pleonastically. Terent. Olim quondam. Plin. Prius olim. —— ¶ For jamdudum, jampridem, now for a long time, this good while. Plin. Ep. Olim nescio, quid sit otium, quid quies, it is a long time since, &c. it is long since, &c. Juvenal. Audio, quid veteres olim moneatis amici, long ago. Sueton. Alveum Tiberis laxavit, ac repurgavit completum olim ruderibus. —— ¶ Of future time, at a future time, on a future day, hereafter, at another (future) time, one day. Quintil. Sunt clari hodieque, et qui olim nominabuntur. Plin. Paneg. Verum hæc olim: in præsentia, &c. Horat. Non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit. Tibull. Elysios olim liceat cognoscere campos. —— ¶ Also, implying wontedness or frequent repetition, at times, ever and anon, now and then. Plaut. Nunc lenonum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime, sometimes. Virg. Tunditur olim fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera cori. Horat. Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores. Virg. Non secus atque olim quum ignea rima percurrit lumine nimbos. —— ¶ Also, ever. Plaut. An quid est olim salute melius? ever any thing? —— ¶ Also, before, sooner. Plaut. Olim si advenissem.

OLISIPŌ, ōnis, m. a town of Lusitania, now Lisbon. Plin. — Hence, Olisiponensis, e, adj. of or pertaining to Lisbon. Plin. —— ¶ Also written Olysippo. Varro; and Ulyssippo. Mela.

ŏLITŎR (olus), ōris, m. one who raises and sells pot-herbs; a kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener. Varr. — Proverb. Plaut. Mulier olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua 'st mala.

ŏLITŌRIŬS (olitor), a, um, adj. relating to a kitchen-gardener, or to pot-herbs, olitory, κηπουρικός. Liv. forum, h. e. where pot-herbs are sold; the green-market. Pandect. hortus, a kitchen-garden.

ŏLIVĂ (from olea, or ἐλαία), æ, f. the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree. Horat. —— ¶ Also, the olive-tree. Cic. — Also, a staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff. Virg. —— ¶ Also, an olive-branch. Horat.

ŏLIVĀNS, tis, particip. (as from olivo, from oliva), gathering olives. Plin.

ŏLIVĀRIŬS (oliva), a, um, adj. belonging or relating to olives, olive, ἐλαιηρός. Colum.

ŏLIVĒTUM (Id.), i, n. a place set with olive-trees; an olive-yard, olive-garden, ἐλαιών. Cic.

ŏLIVIFĔR (oliva & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. producing olives, olive-bearing, ἐλαιοφόρος. Ovid. arva. Martial. corona, h. e. of olive.

ŏLIVITĀS (oliva), ātis, f. the crop of olives; the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, olive-time. Colum.

ŏLIVITŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser. Sidon.

ŏLIVŌ, as. See Olivans.

ŏLIVUM (oliva, oleum, or ἔλαιον), i, n. same as Oleum, but mostly poetical. Horat. —— ¶ Hence, for unguentum. Catull. Syrio fragrans olivo.

ŏLLĂ (allied with αὐλός, a cavity), æ, f. a pot, jar, &c. for cooking, &c. χύτρος. Plin. Achates in olla plena olei cocta. Cic. Ollam denariorum implere. Colum. Ollæ male coctæ, badly baked. — Proverb. Catull. Ipsa olera olla legit, h. e. (perhaps) the pot culls its own herbs, waits upon itself. Petron. Fervet olla, vivit amicitia, while the pot boils, friendship lives, of parasites.

ŏLLĀRIS (olla), e, adj. pertaining or belonging to pots. Martial. uvæ, kept or preserved in pots.

ŎLLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to or proper for pots.* *Plin.* temperatura æris, *for making brass pots.*
ŎLLŬLA (dimin. from olla), æ, f. *a little pot.* *Varr.*
ŎLLŬS, a, um, *for* ille, a, ud, pron. *Virg.* Olli (*nom. pl.*) procumbunt. *Id.* Olli (*dat. sing.*) subridens. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* Præter olla. *Lucret.* Ollis.
ŎLŎ, is, *for* oleo. *Plaut.*
ŎLŎLŸGŌN (ὀλολυγών), ōnis, m. properly *the cry of the male frog, by which he draws the female*; in *Plin.* 11, 37, sect. 65. *the male frogs themselves* are called *ololygones.*
ŎLŎR (unc.), ōris, m. *the swan, κύκνος.* *Virg.* —— ¶ From oleo, *a smell*, usually bad; *a stench, stink, strong or rank smell.* *Apul.*
ŎLŌRIFĔR (olor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *producing swans, swan-bearing.* *Claudian.*
ŎLŌRĪNŬS (olor), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a swan or swans.* *Virg.* pennæ. *Stat.* Olorina jubet considere biga.
ŎLŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *every kitchen-herb, pot-herb*, as cabbage, turnip, &c. λάχανον. *Colum.* —— ¶ In particular, *cabbage, colewort.* *Varr.* Vitis adsita ad olus. *Plin.* Olus marinum, *h. e.* brassica marina. —— ¶ Ŏlūsātrum, *or* Olus atrum, *the plant Alexander*, also *olus pullum*, (the Smyrnium olusatrum of L.). *Plin.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Olerorum, *for* olerum. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* — Oleris, *for* oleribus. *Cato.*
ŎLŬSĀTRUM. See *Olus.*
ŎLUSCŬLUM (dimin. from olus), i, n. *plur.* Oluscula, *small or few pot-herbs*; or *pot-herbs*, speaking diminishingly or slightingly. *Cic.*
ŎLYBRIŬS. ii. m. *a consul under Theodosius*; hence, Olybriăcus, a, um, adj. *Prudent.*
ŎLŸMPĔNI, ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Olympus, a town of Lycia.* *Cic.* *Agr.* 1, 2.
ŎLŸMPIA, æ, f. Ὀλυμπία, *a sacred region with an olive wood, in Elis, where the Olympic games were held. It had a splendid temple, with a famous statue of Jupiter.* *Mela.*
ŎLŸMPIĂCŬS, a, um, adj. *Olympian*, h. e. *pertaining to the region Olympia, or the Olympic games.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* cursus. *Virg.* palma. *Sueton.* corona. *Stat.* Olympiaci rami, *h. e.* oleaster.
ŎLŸMPIĂS, æ, m. *a wind, peculiar to the island of Eubœa, north-west wind.* *Plin.*
ŎLŸMPIĂS (Ὀλυμπιάς), ădis, f. *an Olympiad*, h. e. *a period of four years, at the expiration of which, the Olympic games were celebrated. The Greeks computed their time by Olympiads*; thus an event was said to have taken place in such a year of such an Olympiad. The first Olympiad commenced, B. C. 776. *Plin.* — The poets use this word of *a space of five years.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a Muse*; so called because the Muses are said to have dwelt on mount Olympus. *Varr.* Olympiades. —— ¶ Also, *the name of the mother of Alexander the Great.* *Cic.*
ŎLŸMPĬCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Olympiacus.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Olympicum, *for* Olympicorum. *Plaut.*
ŎLŸMPIĒUM (Ὀλυμπιεῖον), i, n. *a temple to the honor of Olympian Jupiter.* *Vellei.* 1. 10 (*Edd. Kraus.* and *Ruhnk.* Others read *Olympicum.*)
ŎLŸMPIŎNĪCĒS (Ὀλυμπιονίκης), æ, m. *a victor at the Olympic games.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *adj.* Thus, *Colum.* Olympionicarum equarum (if it be not in apposition).
ŎLŸMPIUM (Ὀλύμπιον), ii, n. same as *Olympieum.* *Vitruv.*
ŎLŸMPIŬS (Ὀλύμπιος), a, um, adj. *Olympian*, h. e. *relating to Olympia, belonging thereto, being there.* *Cic.* Jupiter Olympius, *h. e. who had a noble temple and statue in Olympia.* *Plin.* Templum Jovis Olympii (*in Athens*). — Olympia, ōrum, *sc.* certamina, *or* sollemnia, *the Olympic games, where the youth contended in chariot-races, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus,* &c. The victor was rewarded with a crown of olive. *Cic.* Ad Olympia proficisci. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Vincere Olympia, *h. e. in the Olympic games.* *Horat.* Coronari Olympia, *h. e.* in Olympiis. — *Olympius* was also *a surname given by the Greeks to eminent men*, as, to *Pericles.* *Plin.*
ŎLŸMPŬS, or -ŎS (Ὄλυμπος), i, m. *a name common to several mountains*, especially used of *one, lying on the boundary of Thessaly and Macedonia, which is of uncommon height, and was therefore held by the ancients to be the abode of the gods.* *Plin.* — The poets, consequently, often use it for *heaven.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a pupil of Marsyas.* *Ovid.*
ŎLŸNTHŬS, or -ŎS (Ὄλυνθος), i, f. *a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace.* *Nepos.* — Hence, Olynthius, *sc.* homo, *an Olynthian.* *Curt.* Olynthii, ōrum, *the Olynthians.* *Nepos.*
ŎLŸRA (ὄλυρα), æ, f. same as *Arinca, a kind of corn, very like spelt.* *Plin.* (according to some, Triticum monococcum, L.)
OLYSSIPPO, or / OLYSIPPO. } See *Olisipo.*
ŎMĀSUM, i, n. is supposed to be *a thick, fat gut of oxen; tripe.* *Horat.* Patinas cœnabat omasi. *Id.* Pingui tentus omaso, *h. e. inflated with swollen verses*; or *with a fat paunch.*
ŎMBRIA (ὀμβρία), æ, f. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*
ŎMĔN (perhaps ὄπτω, ὄπτομαι), ĭnis, n. *every thing by which something future is indicated or prophesied, every prophecy or indication of a future event, every unexpected manifestation which is construed by superstition into an intimation of future good or evil; an omen, sign, prognostic*, from the speech, for instance, when a word escapes one, which has the likeness of a prophecy. *Cic.*; from the voice, of an owl, for instance, *Ovid.*; from the fire, *Id.*; from a name. *Cic.* Also, *Cic.* Hisce ominibus proficiscere, *omens, signs, tokens.* *Id.* Hoc detestabile omen avertat Jupiter. *Id.* Omen accipere, *to accept the omen, take it as a propitious omen.* *Horat.* I secundo omine, *go with a blessing, go prosperously.* —— ¶ Hence, *a wish.* *Cic.* Rem aliquam optimis ominibus prosequi. *Suet.* Omina fausta, *wishes of good fortune* to any one. —— ¶ Also, *what is accompanied with auspices.* *Virg.* Prima omina, *for* nuptiæ. —— ¶ Also, *a solemn usage.* *Virg.* Æn. 7, 174. —— ¶ Also, *a condition, stipulation.* *Terent.* Ea lege atque omine.
ŎMĔNTĀTŬS (omentum), a, um, adj. *wrapped round or furnished with omentum.* *Apic.*
ŎMĔNTUM (unc.), i, n. *the caul, membrane which incloses the bowels, omentum, ἐπίπλοον.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *the inwards, entrails*, viscera or exta. *Juvenal.* Alba porci omenta. —— ¶ Also, *the fat-skin*; also, *the fat, fatness.* *Pers.* Tremat omento venter. —— ¶ Also, *the skin or membrane which envelops the inner parts of the body; the periosteum; the pia and dura mater.* *Macrob.*
ŎMĬNĀLIS (omen), e, same as *Ominosus.* *Gell.*
ŎMĬNĀTŎR (ominor), ōris, m. *a soothsayer.* *Plaut.*
ŎMĬNŎ, as, n. 1. same as *Ominor.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Recte ominas.
ŎMĬNŎR (omen), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to augur, presage, predict, οἰωνίζω.* *Cic.* Malo enim alteri, quam nostræ ominari. *Plin.* *Ep.* Tibi ominamur in proximum annum consulatum. *Liv.* Clamore et favore ominati sunt felix faustumque imperium. *Sueton.* prospera alicui. *Liv.* Naves, cum commeatu velut ominatæ, ad alteram prædam repetendam se se venisse, *as if they had divined, or had a presentiment*, &c. *that*, &c. — It may sometimes be rendered, *to wish.* —— ¶ Also, *to speak, discourse*, so far as words signifying good or ill fortune are used. *Plaut.* Melius ominare. *Horat.* Male ominata verba, *words of unlucky portent.*
ŎMĬNŌSĒ (ominosus), adv. *ominously, with bad omen.* *Quintil.* *declam.*
ŎMĬNŌSŬS (omen), a, um, adj. *ominous, foreboding*; chiefly in a bad sense, *ill-boding, δυσοιώνιστος.* *Plin.* *Ep.*
ŎMISSĬŌ (omitto), ōnis, f. *a leaving out, neglecting.* *Symmach.*
ŎMISSŬS, a, um, particip. from omitto. —— ¶ Adj. *negligent, remiss, careless, heedless, inattentive.* *Sallust.* Pro dii boni, qui hanc urbem omissa cura adhuc regitis! *Terent.* Ubi te vidi animo esse omisso. *Id.* Ab re omissiores, *in respect of property.*
ŎMITTŌ (ob & mitto, for ommitto or obmitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to let go.* *Liv* arma, *let fall.* *Terent.* mulierem, *let go, let alone.* *Tacit* Omissas habenas, *let go.* *Terent.* Omitte me, *let me go.* *Plaut.* animam. *h. e. to die.* —— ¶ Also, *to let pass, not to avail one's self of.* *Cic* Primam navigationem ne omiseris. — Figur. *to let pass, pass by, say nothing of, let be, omit.* *Cic.* Ut omittam cetera, *to omit other things.* *Nepos.* Ut omittam Philippum. *Cic.* gratulationes. *Id.* de reditu Gabinii. *Id.* Omitto, quid ille fecerit. —— ¶ Also, *to lay aside, leave off, give up, not to practise, not to do, let go, let be, slight, postpone.* *Horat.* Hoc primum repetas, hoc postremum omittas. *Cic.* Omisit et pietatem et humanitatem. *Id.* Ades animo et omitte terrorem. *Terent.* Omitte tristitiam tuam. *Liv.* spem. *Cæs.* Omnibus rebus omissis, *postponing every thing.* *Horat.* Quod petiit, spernit; repetit, quod nuper omisit, *neglected, slighted.* — Hence, with *infin.*, *to cease, give over, dispense with.* *Cic.* urgere. — Also, *to leave out of sight or mind.* *Liv.* hostem. *Id.* Galliam. — Also, *to let go unpunished, overlook.* *Terent.* noxiam. —— ¶ See, also, *Omissus, a, um.*
ŎMMĔNTĀNS (ob & manto), tis, particip. *h. e.* mantans, expectans. *Liv.* *Andr.* ap. *Fest.*
ŎMNICĂNŬS (omnis & cano), a, um, adj. *singing all things, or always singing.* *Apul.* ratio et oratio philosophi.
ŎMNICARPŬS (omnis & carpo), a, um, adj. *browsing upon every thing.* *Varro* e *vet.* *Scriptore.*
ŎMNICŎLŎR (omnis & color), ōris, adj. *of all colors.* *Prudent.*
ŎMNIFĀRIAM (from omnis & the termination farius), adv. *on all sides, on every hand, in all parts.* *Gell.*
ŎMNIFĔR (omnis & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing all things, all-bearing, παντοφόρος.* *Ovid.*
ŎMNIFŌRMIS (omnis & forma), e, adj. *of all kinds of shapes, παντόμορφος.* *Apul.*
ŎMNIGĔNŬS (omnis & genus), a, um, adj. *of all kinds, παντοῖος.* *Virg.* Omnigenum deum (*for* omnigenorum deorum) monstra (speaking of the deities of the Egyptians). —— ¶ Also (omnis & gigno), *all-producing.* *Prudent.*
ŎMNIMĔDĒNS (omnis & medeor), tis, adj. *all-healing, πανάκης.* *Paul.* *Nolan.*
ŎMNIMŎDĒ (omnimodus), adv. same as *Omnimodis.* *Fronto.*
ŎMNIMŎDIS (for omnibus modis) *in all ways or manners, wholly, altogether, παντοδαπῶς.* *Lucret.*
ŎMNIMŎDŌ (*h. e.* omni modo), adv. same as *Omnimodis.* *Cels.* —— ¶ It may also be written separately.
ŎMNIMŎDŬS (omnis & modus) a, um, adj. *of all manners or kinds, παντοδαπός.* *Apul*
ŎMNĪNŌ (omnis), adv. *wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly, πάνυ, ὅλως, παντελῶς.* *Cic.* Senatoriis muneribus aut omnino, aut magna ex parte liberatus. *Id.* Qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, *no where at all.* *Id.* Non multum, aut nihil omnino, *at all.* *Id.* Vix, aut omnino non, *scarcely, or not at all*: literally, *entirely not.* *Id.* Quæ aut omnino, aut certe facilius consequuntur. *Id.* Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, *not wholly.* *Cæs.* Sibi mirum videri, quid in sua Gallia aut Cæsari, aut omnino populo R. negotii esset. — Hence, *wholly, fully, just, precisely, in all.* *Cic.* Omnino id dicit, *h. e. in distinct language.* —— ¶ Also, *in all, only, just, barely.* *Cic.* Mihi perdifficile esse, non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari. *Plin.* *Ep.* Tacta tantum, et omnino commota, latissime serpunt. — With numerals, *in all; just and no more.* *Cic.* Quinque omnino fuerunt, qui Oppianicum absolverent. *Id.* Sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, *two hun-*

dred in all. *Nep.* Cum omnino non essent amplius centum, *in all.* —— ¶ Also, *in general, generally, universally.* *Cic.* De hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor. *Id.* Omnino, qui reip. præfuturi sunt, duo præcepta Platonis teneant. — Also, *generally speaking, to speak generally.* *Cic.* Omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur. *Id.* Omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, *by all means, indeed, certainly, doubtless,* where a person concedes a fact; followed often by *but, but yet* (sed, tamen, sed tamen), &c. *Cic.* Sunt finitima omnino; sed tamen differt aliquid. *Id.* Non tenuit omnino fidem; a vi tamen abfuit. *Id.* Omnino semissibus magna copia (pecuniæ) est. —— ¶ The final *o* seems to be always long in poetry.

ŎMNĬPĂRĒNS (omnis & parens), tis, adj. *bringing forth all things, all-bearing,* παντοτόκος. *Lucret.* Per terras omniparentes. *Calp.* æther.

ŎMNĬPĂTĔR (omnis & pater), tris, m. *father of all things, universal father.* *Prudent.*

ŎMNĬPĂVŬS (omnis & paveo), a, um, adj. *fearing all.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

ŎMNĬPĔRĪTŬS (omnis & peritus), a, um, adj. *all-skilful.* *Albinov.* (Al. leg. *omne-perita.*)

ŎMNĬPŎLLĔNS (omnis & pollens), tis, adj. *all-powerful.* *Prudent.*

ŎMNĬPŎTĒNS (omnis & potens), tis, adj. *all-powerful, omnipotent, ruling over all things,* παντοδύναμος. *Virg.* Fortuna omnipotens, et ineluctabile fatum. *Macrob.* Deus ille omnipotentissimus.

ŎMNĬPŎTĔNTĬĂ (omnipotens), æ, f. *omnipotence.* *Macrob.*

ŎMNĬS (unc.), e, adj. *all,* πᾶς, ἅπας. *Plur.* Omnes, *sc.* homines, *all,* h. e. *all men;* omnia, *all,* h. e. *all things.* *Cic.* Quis est omnium, qui, &c. *who is there in the whole world,* &c.? *where is the man,* &c.? *Id.* Cum te unum ex omnibus cognossem. *Id.* Fugiamus ab omni, quod, *from all, which,* &c. *Id.* Omnes omnium ordinum homines. *Id.* Omnia facere, *to do all,* h. e. *to use all exertions, do all in one's power.* *Id.* Omnia mihi sunt cum Patrone, *I stand in all manner of connection with him, I am his great friend.* *Id.* In eo sunt omnia, *all depends upon it.* *Quintil.* Per omnia similis, *in all respects, throughout, altogether.* *Vellei.* Per omnia laudabilis. So, *Virg.* Omnia Mercurio similis, *in all respects.* *Liv.* Ante omnia insignes, *before all things, preëminently.* *Plin. Ep.* Te alia omnia, quam quæ velis, agere, *all else, the opposite, contrary.* Hence, *Cic.* In alia omnia ire; *or* discedere; *or, Hirt.* transire, *to support the opposite, be of a contrary opinion.* *Liv.* Demetrius iis unus omnia est, *is all to them;* *is every thing to them.* *Plaut.* Omnia eadem, *all the same things; just the same things and all of them.* — Omnia, *for* alia omnia. *Liv.* Omnia, quam bellum malebat, *all things, sooner than; all else, rather than.* So, *Cic.* Hæc festinatio omnia potius quam jus significat. — Omnibus Macedonum, *for* Macedonibus. *Liv.* — Omnia, quæcumque; omnes, quicumque, &c. *for* omnia quæ, &c. *Cic.* — Omnis, *sing. for* omnes. *Ovid.* Militat omnis amans. *Val. Flacc.* Exhorruit omnis mater. — Omnes singuli e populo, *opposed to* populus. *Varr.* — *Gen. pl. neut.* Omnium, *for* omnium rerum, *of all things.* *Cic.* In omnium desperatione. —— ¶ Also, Omnes, *every,* *Cic.* Omnibus mensibus, vicesimo die lunæ. — *Omnis* may here be sometimes rendered *always, at all times.* *Propert.* Omnis veretur amor, *love fears ever.* *Plin.* Quædam gallinæ omnia gemina ova pariunt, *some hens always lay two eggs.* —— ¶ Also, *all,* h. e. *any.* *Cic.* Sine omni sapientia. *Terent.* Sine omni periculo. —— ¶ Also, *all-possible.* *Cæs.* Omnibus precibus petere, *h. e. most pressingly.* *Id.* Omnibus tormentis necat, *with all possible tortures.* — Also, *of all kinds.* *Virg.* In curas omnes. —— ¶ Also, *all,* h. e. *nothing but, only, merely.* *Cic.* Si qui omnes secundos rerum proventus exspectent. —— ¶ Also, *all,* h. e. *the whole.* *Cæs.* Gallia omnis. *Id.* Omnis insula. *Cic.* Sanguinem suum omnem effundere. *Id.* In omni vita. *Id.* Tota mente atque omni animo. *Horat.* Non omnis moriar. *Id.* Omnis in hoc sum, *h. e. I am engrossed with this.* *Cic.* Omne corpus intendere. —— ¶ *Cic.* Rem nullo modo probabilem omnium, *among all, the least,* &c. (si lectio certa.) —— ¶ *Omnis* is the most general idea of *entire comprehension;* thus, *Tacit.* Germania omnis, *h. e. all that is called Germany;* *totus* expresses *the whole, in opposition to its parts;* *universus* (*h. e.* in unum versus) is the opposite of *dispersus* and *diversus,* often our *united;* *cunctus* is *all,* collectively, *all together.*

ŎMNĬSŎNŬS (omnis & sono), a, um, adj. *sending out all (manner of) sounds.* *Paulin. Nolan.* harmonia.

ŎMNĬTĔNĒNS (omnis & teneo), tis, adj. *possessing all things, all-swaying.* *Tertull.*

ŎMNĬTŬĔNS (omnis & tueor), tis, adj. *all-seeing,* πανόπτης. *Lucret.*

ŎMNĬVĂGŬS (omnis & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering through all places, roving all about,* παντοπλανής. *Cic.* Diana omnivaga dicitur. (Al. leg. *annivaga.*)

ŎMNĬVŎLŬS (omnis & volo), a, um, adj. *willing every thing.* *Catull.*

ŎMNĬVŎMŬS (omnis & vomo), a, um, *all-discharging,* of ocean. *Pacuv.*

ŎMNĬVŎRŬS (omnis & voro), a, um, adj. *eating every thing* (h. e. *indiscriminately*), *omnivorous,* παντοφάγος. *Plin.* Quoniam boves omnivoræ fere sunt in herbis.

ŌMŎPHĂGĬĂ (ὠμοφαγια), æ, f. *the eating of raw flesh, using of raw flesh for food.* *Arnob.* Bacchanalia, quibus nomen Omophagiis Græcum est.

ŎMPHĂCĬUM (ὀμφάκιον), ii, n. *sc.* oleum, *oil or juice from unripe olives or grapes.* *Plin.* — Hence, Omphăcŏmĕl, ellis, n. *a sirup made therefrom.* *Pallad.*

ŎMPHĂCŎCĂRPŎS (ὀμφακόκαρπος), i, m. *an herb,* same as *aparine.* *Plin.*

ŎMPHĂLĒ, es, f. *a queen of Lydia, to whom Hercules was so subject, that he even spun for her.* *Ovid.*

ŎMPHĂLŎS (ὀμφαλός), i, m. *the navel;* hence, *the centre.* *Auson.*

ŎNĂGĔR, and **ŎNĂGRŬS** (ὄναγρος), gri, m. *a wild ass.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a military engine,* for discharging stones. *Veget.* — In this sense, also, written *onagra.*

ŎNĀGŎS (ὀναγός), i, m. *an ass-driver.* *Plaut.*

ŎNCHĒSMĪTĒS (Ὀγχησμίτης, sc. ἄνεμος), æ, m. *sc.* ventus, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus in Epirus.* *Cic.*

ŎNCHĒSTĬŬS, a, um, adj. *from Onchestus, a town of Bœotia.* *Ovid.*

ŎNCŎ, as, n. 1. *to bray as an ass,* ὀγκάομαι. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* (Others read *uncat.*)

ŎNCŎMĂ (ὄγκωμα), ătis, n. *a tumor.* *Veget.*

ŎNĔRĀRĬŬS (onus), a, um, adj. *fitted for carriage or burdens, serving for burden,* φορτικός. *Nepos.* Oneraria navis; *and, Cic.* Oneraria (absol.), *a ship of burden, merchant-ship, carrying-ship.* *Liv.* jumenta, *h. e. beasts of burden.*

ŎNĔRŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load, lade, freight,* ἐπιφορτίζω. *Cæs.* Naves ad celeritatem onerandi facit humiliores. *Sallust.* Commeatu naves onerat. *Terent.* Ancillas adduxit oneratas veste atque auro. *Virg.* aselli costas pomis. *Ovid.* Onerata plaustra. Figur. *to load.* *Cic.* judicem argumentis. *Id.* Quibus mendaciis te onerarunt. *Plaut.* aliquem (*without* mendiciis). — Hence, *to load, burden.* *Ovid.* Tauri cervix oneratur aratro. *Id.* aures lapillis. *Horat.* Onerare aliquem catenis, *to load.* *Liv.* hostes, *sc.* saxis. *Sallust.* Quibus bis die ventrem onerare mos est. *Id.* Onerati vino atque epulis, *gorged, stuffed.* So, *Plaut.* Onerare se voluptatibus. — Also, *to burden, oppress.* *Virg.* æthera votis, *to weary.* *Horat.* Verba lassas onerantia aures. *Plin.* Cibus onerat, *oppresses the stomach.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Memoria onerata. *Liv.* Multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante, *burdening.* *Plin. Ep.* Onerabit hoc modestiam nostram, *be burdensome or irksome to.* — Also, *to load* one with a necessity or obligation to do rightly; *to oblige, bind.* *Plin. Ep.* Onerat te Quæsturæ tuæ fama. *Id.* Quibus imaginibus oneretur. — Also, *to load, overwhelm,* in a bad sense. *Cic.* aliquem contumeliis. *Plaut.* pugnis. *Id.* maledictis. *Terent.* injuriis, *to heap injuries upon.* *Tacit.* Audentius onerat Sejanum, *accuses heavily.* — Also, *to load, overwhelm,* in a good sense. *Liv.* aliquem laudibus, *to heap praises upon.* *Id.* Promissis ingentibus oneratus. *Id.* Spe præmiorum oneratus. — Also, *to aggravate, heighten.* *Tacit.* curas. *Id.* pericula. *Liv.* inopiam alicujus. *Tacit.* Hæc onerabat Sejanus, *made them worse, aggravated.* *Pandect.* annonam, *raise the price of grain.* *Tacit.* licentiam alicujus, *bring into odium, render odious.* — Also, *to cover.* *Virg.* Membra sepulcro. *Id.* ossa aggere terræ. *Terent.* humerum pallio, *to put on a cloak.* — Also, *to make pregnant, or cause to be made so.* *Pallad.* vaccas. — Also, *to fill, heap up, load.* *Virg.* mensas dapibus. *Id.* limina donis. — Also, *to occupy.* *Liv.* Saltus regiis oneratus castris. — Also, *to arm, equip.* *Virg.* manum jaculis. *Ovid.* Onerata brachia telis. —— ¶ Also, *to put in as a load, heap in, pack in.* *Virg.* Vina, quæ cadis onerarat Acestes, *h. e. had casked up;* or *had put on board in casks.* *Id.* dona Cereris canistris, *heap up in the baskets,* h. e. *heap the baskets full.* —— ¶ Oneratus frugum, *instead of* frugibus. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

ŎNĔRŌSĒ (onerosus), adv. *h. e.* odiose. *Paul. Nol.*

ŎNĔRŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *burdensomeness, burden.* *Tertull.*

ŎNĔRŌSŬS (onus), a, um, adj. *burdensome, heavy, weighty, ponderous,* καταφορτικός. *Ovid.* Aer est onerosior igne. *Id.* Et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo. *Plin.* Cibus valentibus onerosus, *heavy, oppressive.* —— ¶ Figur. *burdensome, onerous, heavy, troublesome, oppressive, irksome.* *Ovid.* Onerosior altera sors est. *Id.* Quantum non onerosus ero. *Plin. Ep.* Ne sit mihi onerosa ista donatio. *Id.* Onerosum est accusare damnatum, *h. e.* invidiæ onus afferens.

ŎNĪRŎCRĬTĒS (ὀνειροκρίτης), æ, m. *an interpreter of dreams.* *Fulgent.*

ŎNĪRŎS (ὄνειρος), i, m. *h. e.* papaver silvaticum. *Apul.*

ŎNISCŬS, or -ŎS (ὀνίσκος), i, m. *the millepedes, caterpillar.* *Plin.*

ŎNĪTIS (ὀνῖτις), idis, f. *a species of* origanon. *Apul.*

ŎNŎBRȲCHIS (ὀνόβρυχις), idis, f. *a plant.* *Plin.*

ŎNŎCĂRDĬŎN, i, n. *a plant,* same as *Chamæleon.* *Apul.*

ŎNŎCHĪLĒS, is, n. and **ŎNŎCHĪLIS** (ὀνοχειλές, and ὀνοχειλίς, h. e. *ass-lip*), is, f. *a sort of bugloss or ox-tongue* (Anchusa). *Plin.*

ŎNŎCRŎTĂLŬS (ὀνοκρόταλος), i, m. *the common pelican* (Pelecanus Onocrotalus, L.). *Plin.*

ŎNŎMĂTŎPŒĬĂ (ὀνοματοποιΐα), æ, f. *a rhetorical figure, whereby the word is made to express the sound it represents.* *Charis.*

ŎNŌNIS (ὀνωνίς), idis, f. *a prickly plant, cammock, rest-harrow* (Ononis antiquorum, L.). *Plin.*

ŎNŎNȲCHĪTĒS (ὀνονυχίτης, having the hoof of an ass), æ, m. *a name given by the heathen to the God of the Christians.* *Tertull.*

ŎNŎPŌRDŎN (ὀνόπορδον), i, n. *a plant,* called by the French *pet d'âne.* *Plin.*

ŎNŎPȲXŎS, i, m. *a prickly plant.* *Plin.*

ŎNŎSMĂ (ὄνοσμα), ătis, n. *a plant, allied with the* Anchusa. *Plin.*

ŎNŪRIS (ὄνουρις), is, f. *a plant,* same as *Œnothera.* *Plin.*

ŎNŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *a burden, load, lading, freight, cargo,* φορτίον. *Liv.* Naves cum suis oneribus. *Horat.* Asellus dorso subiit onus. *Cic.* Insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, *cargoes.* — Also, in general, *load, burden, weight.* *Cæs.* Turrim tanti oneris in muros collocare. *Ovid.* Onus gravidi ventris, *h. e.* fetum.

So, *Id.* Onus (obsol.). *Plin.* Onera ciborum; *or, Martial.* Onus ventris, *the excrements. Justin.* Superum mare toto undarum onere illuc vehitur. —— ¶ Figur. *load, burden, charge, weight, trouble, difficulty. Cic.* Quantis oneribus premerere, *occupations, engagements. Liv.* Ne oneri esset, *should be a burden or charge; should be burdensome. Sallust.* Quibus cogor oneri esse. *Liv.* Onus alicui injungere, *to lay upon one a burden*, h. e. *of an office. Ovid.* Suscipere onus urbis, aut orbis, *the charge. Cic.* Magnum quoddam est onus atque munus, suscipere atque profiteri, &c. *Id.* Hoc onus si vos aliqua ex parte allevabitis. *Pandect.* Onus probandi ad eum pertinet, qui, &c. *the obligation, responsibility; the burden of proving. Ovid.* Onus tristitiæ, *load, burden, weight, pressure. Sallust.* Iis divitiæ oneri fuere, *were a burden or trouble.* — Hence, *a burden*, in respect of property, *expense, cost, tax, impost*, and, in particular, *the burden of debt. Cic.* Municipium maximis oneribus pressum. *Cæs.* Onera graviora injungere. *Sueton.* Onera patria, *expenses.*

ŎNŬSTŬS (onus), a, um, adj. *laden, loaded, burdened, freighted. Cic.* Naves onustæ frumento. *Id.* Asellus onustus auro. *Tacit.* Currus quinque liberis onustus. *Id.* Miles onustus sarcinis, armisque. *Nep.* Præda onusti. *Lucret.* Effusum jacet sine sensu corpus onustum, *loaded with food.* — Figur. *laden. Plaut.* Omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, *h. e. soundly cudgelled. Id.* corpus, *h. e. laden with years, heavy.* —— ¶ Also, *full of, filled with. Sallust.* In agrum fertilem, et præda onustum, proficiscitur. *Tacit.* Pharetræ onustæ telis. *Plaut.* Pectus onustum lætitia. *Id.* Sum onusta, *I am full or satisfied.* — With a *genit. Plaut.* Aula onusta auri.

ŎNȲCHINTĬNŬS, a, um, adj. *h. e.* onychinus. *Sidon.*

ŎNȲCHĬNŬS (ὀνύχινος), a, um, *of the color of the nail of the finger. Plin.* pira. *Colum.* pruna. —— ¶ Also, *of the marble called onyx. Lamprid.* In onychinis, *sc.* vasis. — Hence, *like onyx. Leo.* ap. *Gell.* tegmen, *h. e. ice.* (To this may be referred *pira, pruna*, above.)

ŎNȲCHĬPUNCTĂ (onyx & pungo, or punctum), æ, f. *a gem*, called, also, *iasponyx. Plin.*

ŎNȲCHĪTĒS (ὀνυχίτης), æ, m. same as *Onyx. Plin.*

ŎNȲCHĪTIS (ὀνυχῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of cadmia. Plin.*

ŎNȲX (ὄνυξ), ȳchis, m. *the nail of the finger*; hence, on account of its shining color, *onyx, a kind of marble or alabaster, of which were made vessels of various kinds, feet of couches, columns*, &c. *Plin.* — Hence, *a vessel made of the same*, for ointment, balsam, &c. *a box of ointment or balsam. Horat.* Nardi parvus onyx. *Propert.* Syrio munere plenus onyx. — In this sense, it is also *fem. Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *the onyx, onyx-stone. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a muscle, of the scollop species. Plin.*

ŎPĂ, æ, or **ŎPĒ** (ὀπή), es, f. *a hole, aperture*; hence, *the cavity in which a beam or lath rests. Vitruv.*

ŎPĀCĬTĀS (opacus), ātis, f. *shadiness, shade, σκίασμα. Colum.*

ŎPĀCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with shade, shade, συνηρεφέω, σκιάω. Cic.* Platanus ad opacandum hunc locum est diffusa. *Id.* Sol terras opacat, *throws into the shade*, by leaving them. —— ¶ Figur. *to shade, cover. Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* Opacat lanugo genas.

ŎPĀCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *shady, having shade, shaded*; also, *shady*, h. e. *giving shade, σκιώδης, συνηρεφής. Plin. Ep.* Cubicula obductis veliis opaca, nec tamen obscura facio. *Cic.* In viridi opacaque ripa inambulantes. *Virg.* Montes umbrantur opaci. *Id.* nemus. *Id.* ilex. *Ovid.* herba. *Plin. Ep.* Locus densiore umbra opacior. *Id.* Πλατανὼν opacissimus. *Virg.* Frigus opacum, *the shady coolness, the cool shade. Plin.* In opaco micant, *in the shade.* —— ¶ Also, *dark, obscure. Virg.* Opaca nox. *Ovid.* nubes. *Id.* Tartara. *Id.* Opacæ viscera matris, *h. e. of the earth. Stat.* Opacos Tiresiæ vultus, *h. e. sightless. Gell.* Opaca vetustas, *h. e. obscure.* —— ¶ Also, *thick, bushy*, as if giving shade. *Catull.* barba.

ŎPĀLĬS (Ops), e, adj. *pertaining to the goddess Ops*; Opalia, *sc.* sacra *or* festa, *her festival, celebrated on the 19th of December. Varr.*

ŎPĂLŬS (ὀπάλλιος), i, m. *the opal, a half-gem. Plin.*

OPECŌNSĪVĂ, ōrum, n. dies ab dea Opeconsiva. *Varr.*

ŎPĔLLĂ (dimin. from opera), æ, f. *a little labor or assiduity; a little application to business. Lucret.* and *Horat.*

ŎPĔRĂ (opus, ĕris), æ, f. *work, labor, endeavor, pains, exertion*, especially of the body, or in which the body coöperates; it often means *service, ἐργασία. Cic.* Omnem curam atque operam ponere in omnium periculis defendendis, *to bestow, employ. Id.* Omnem operam in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi. *Id.* Eam curam et operam suscipere, quam causa postulat. *Id.* Operam et laborem consumere in re aliqua. *Id.* Magnum studium multamque operam in res obscuras conferre. *Id.* Operam tribuere reipublicæ. *Id.* Tibi hæc opera sumenda est, ut, &c. *Liv.* Operam frustra insumere. *Cic.* interponere. *Ovid.* afferre alicui. *Terent.* dicare alicui. *Cic.* navare alicui. *Id.* Omni ope atque opera eniti, ut, &c. *Id.* Non parcam operæ. *Nepos.* Magni ejus opera æstimata est in prœlio, *his exertions, his services. Cic.* Gellius multam operam amicis præbuit, *much service. Liv.* Operam fortium virorum edere, *to show themselves brave men, act the part of brave men. Cic.* Da operam, ut valeas, *take care of your health. Cæs.* Daturum se operam, ne abesit, *will take care not to be absent. Id.* Dent operam Coss. ne quid respubl. detrimenti capiat. *Cic.* Dare operam valetudini, *to attend to, take care of. Terent.* amori, *to indulge. Cic.* rebus divinis. *Id.* liberis, *to beget. Id.* In quam exercitationem nos studiose operam dedimus. *Sueton.* Operam dare tonsori, *h. e.* se tondendum præbere. *Cic.* auctioni, *be at, be present at. Plaut.* Si animum advortas, dicam. (*Charis.*) Dabo operam tibi, *attend to you, listen, give ear. Id.* Benigne ut operam detis ad nostrum gregem. *Cic.* Ego autem juris civilis studio, multum operæ dabam Q. Scævolæ, *attended much to the instructions of. Sueton.* Dabat assidue phonasco operam, *took lessons constantly of a teacher of declamation. Cic.* Operam dare sermoni alicujus, *to listen to.* So, *Plaut.* Si opera est auribus. *Cic.* Dixit, judicem operam dare sibi constituisse eo die, *to hear or try his cause.* So, *Terent.* Cepere me arbitrum: dixi me operam daturum. *Plaut.* Non sum occupatus unquam amico operam dare, *to serve a friend, do a friend a service. Terent.* Paululum da mihi operæ: fac ut admittar ad illam. *Cic.* Ipse dabat purpuram; amici operas (dabant), *gave their work thereto*, h. e. *wrought it. Id.* Homines in operas mittere, *to procure them work. Id.* Musis nostris operas reddas, *render services again. Id.* Operas dare pro magistro (*as director*). *Sueton.* Universum genus operas aliquas publico spectaculo præbentium, *taking a part in the public shows* (athletes, gladiators, &c. are afterwards specified). *Cic.* Esse in operis societatis, *in the service of the company. Senec.* Ferrum istud nobiles edet operas, *shall do famous things, shall play a noble part. Lucret.* Ludis dare assiduas operas, *to be present at and taken up with.* Also, *Terent.* Id (*acc.*) operam dare, ut, &c. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* and *Plin. Ep.* Data opera, *with industry, with care, purposely.* So, *Cic.* Dedita opera. *Liv.* Operæ pretium habere, *to have the reward for one's pains. Cic.* Est operæ pretium, *it pays for the pains, it is worth the while. Liv.* Operæ pretium facere, *to do something worth the while. Plaut.* Propter quam opera est mihi, *h. e.* est mihi negotium, *I have to do, I exert myself. Terent.* Cui opera vita erat, *who lived by his labor. Terent., Cic.* and *Liv.* Mea, tua, alicujus, &c. opera (*abl.*), *through my*, &c. *endeavor, means, agency, fault, service. Plaut.* Eadem, *or* una opera, *by the same* (*or one*) *endeavor, at the same time*; also, *in the same manner. Id.* Opera expertus, *in very deed, in fact.* — Hence, *sacred rites, sacrifice. Afran.* ap. *Non.* Solvo operam Dianæ. —— ¶ Also, *a day's labor. Varr.* Quaternis operis singula jugera confodere. —— ¶ Also, *the time which one can give to any thing, leisure. Cic.* De versibus, deest mihi opera, *I have not time or leisure. Liv.* Si operæ illi esset, *if he was at leisure, if it was convenient to him. Id.* Neque consulibus operæ erat id negotium agere, *nor had the consuls leisure or convenience. Plaut.* Operæ ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *when I find it convenient; or, when I am obliged or compelled to it. Liv.* Quæ non operæ est referre, *I have no time or inclination.* But, *Plaut.* Operæ non est, *it may not be.* —— ¶ Also, *a person who works for pay, hired man, laborer, day-laborer, operative. Vitruv.* Unius operæ tactu. *Horat.* Opera nona. — But commonly in the *plur.* of several. *Cic.* Operas aditu prohibuerunt. (Especially, Operæ, in *Cic.* in a bad or scornful sense, *aiders, abettors, tools.*) *Id.* Operæ comparantur. *Tacit.* Dux operarum theatralium, *of a theatrical faction.* —— ¶ Also, *for* opus, *a work, manufacture. Plin.* aranearum, *spider's web. Cic.* Quid quæris? exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, *h. e. writing.* —— ¶ Opra, *for* opera. *Enn.* ap. *Senec.*

ŎPĔRĀNS, tis, particip. from operor. —— ¶ Adj. *effective, operative. Tertull.* Bonitas operantior. *Cæl. Aurelian.* Clysteres adhibere operantissimos.

ŎPĔRĀRĬŬS (opera), a, um, adj. *pertaining to bodily service or labor, ἐργαστικός. Cic.* Operarius homo, *or*, Operarius, *sc.* homo, *any one who labors with the body*; for instance, *a husbandman, handicraftsman, day-laborer, operative*, &c. Hence, *Plaut.* Operaria, *h. e. a bawd. Colum.* Pecus operarium, *working cattle. Plin.* vinum, *h. e. which was given to laborers or slaves. Id.* lapides, *that may be used for some work*, to sharpen tools, for instance.

ŎPĔRĀTĬŌ (operor), ōnis, f. *a being employed, working, work, labor, operation, ἐργασία. Plin.* Araneorum genus, erudita operatione conspicuum. *Vitruv.* Esculus operatione humidæ potestatis vitiatur. —— ¶ Also, *bounty to the poor, almsgiving. Lactant.*

ŎPĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a worker, operator. Jul. Firmic.*

ŎPĔRĀTRIX (operator), īcis, f. *that works, worker, causer, effecter. Tertull.*

ŎPĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from operor. —— ¶ Adj. *efficacious, effective. Tertull.* Fallaciæ vis operatior.

ŎPĔRCŬLŌ (operculum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover or furnish with a lid or cover, πωμάζω. Colum.*

ŎPĔRCŬLUM (operio), i, n. *a cover, lid, πῶμα. Cic.*

ŎPĔRĬMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a covering, cover, ἐπίβλημα. Cato.* Operimenta decem, *coverlets. Sallust. fragm.* Equis paria operimenta erant, *housings. Plin.* Nuces gemino protectæ operimento, *covering. Id.* Fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis. *Prudent.* Opermentum, *for* operimentum. (Al. leg. *oprimento.*)

ŎPĔRĬŌ (ob & obsol. pario, or perio), is, ĕrui, ertum, a. 4. *to cover, cover over. Cic.* Nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit. *Nepos.* Amphoras complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. *Gell.* Permittite mihi, quæso, operire pallio caput, *sc.* for shame. *Cels.* Æger multa veste operiendus est. —— ¶ Also, *to close, shut. Terent.* ostium. *Cic.* Operta lectica ferri. *Plin.* oculos morientibus. —— ¶ Also, *to conceal, hide, cover, keep from view or observation. Plin. Ep.* luctum. *Cic.* Patefactio rerum opertarum. *Virg.* Operta bella. — Hence, Opertum, *something secret, a secret place or thing, a secret. Gell.* Admirandum opertum litterarum. *Cic.* Apollinis operta, *oracles. Id.* Si in opertum Bonæ Deæ accessisses, *the secret place or rites. Virg.* Telluris operta subire, *to go into the lower world.* —— ¶ Also, *to cover, cover all over, to fill. Terent.* aliquem loris, *to drub or lash soundly. Cic.*

Judicia operta infamia, *covered with infamy.* *Id.* Contumeliæ, quibus operti oppressique erant, *covered, loaded.*

OPĔRIOR, *to wait.* See *Opperior.*

ŎPĔRŎR (opera), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to work, toil, labor, be busied,* ἐργάζομαι. *Plin.* Seniores (apes) intus operantur. *Pandect.* Servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt. *Horat.* In cute curanda plus æquo operata juventus. —— ¶ With the *dative, to bestow pains upon, take pains with, apply or devote one's self to, be taken up with, busy one's self about, serve, attend to or upon.* *Virg.* Connubiis arvisque novis operari. *Ovid.* Ancilla operata capillis ornandis. *Tibull.* Operari textis Minervæ, *h. e. to weave.* *Val. Max.* studiis litterarum. *Quintil.* scholæ. *Pandect.* reipublicæ. In particular, of divine service, *to perform sacred rites, sacrifice,* &c.; also, *to wait upon, be devoted to, serve.* *Propert.* Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, *h. e.* sacra Isidis suscepit. *Virg.* Sacra refer Cereri, lætis operatus in herbis. *Liv.* Operari sacris. *Ovid.* Tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee.* —— ¶ Also, *to work, have effect, be active, operate.* *Capitolin.* Nihil, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari. *Cod. Just.* Id pactum non debere ad sui dispendium operari, *avail, operate.* *Lamprid.* Quum venenum minus operaretur. —— ¶ Also, *to bestow alms.* *Cyprian.* —— ¶ Operatus, a, um, is used also passively, *employed, exercised.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ See, also, *Operans,* and *Operatus, a, um.*

ŎPĔRŌSĒ (operosus), adv. *with much labor or pains, laboriously, with much care,* ἐπιπόνως, ἐργατικῶς. *Cic.* Ut fiat quasi structura quædam, nec tamen fiat operose. *Hirt.* Nihil tam operose ab aliis esse perfectum. *Ovid.* Vina in magnis operose condita cellis. —— ¶ Also, *exactly, accurately.* *Plin.* Unde spiret is ventus, dicemus mox paulo operosius.

ŎPĔRŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *great toil, pains or care bestowed upon a thing, laboriousness,* τὸ ἐπίπονον. *Quintil.* Est etiam supervacua operositas.

ŎPĔRŌSŬS (opera), a, um, adj. *taking great pains, active, busy, industrious, pains-taking, laborious,* ἐργατικός, ἐνεργός. *Cic.* Senectus operosa et semper agens aliquid. *Plin.* Syria in hortis operosissima. *Ovid.* Utraque formosa est: operosæ cultibus ambæ. *Propert.* Cynthia non operosa comas, *h. e.* in comis. *Ovid.* Latinorum vates operose dierum, *h. e. in regard to.* —— ¶ Also, *that costs much labor or pains, laborious, toilsome.* *Cic.* Scribebam πολιτικά, spissum sane opus, et operosum. *Id.* Ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, *that should cost more labor.* *Id.* Labor operosus et molestus. *Id.* Operosæ artes, *handicrafts.* *Ovid.* Mundi moles operosa, *the laboriously-wrought or artfully-constructed fabric of the universe.* *Horat.* Operosa carmina fingere. *Propert.* Via non operosa votis nautarum. *Plin.* Castaneæ operosæ cibo, *hard of digestion.* —— ¶ Also, *much occupied, very busy.* *Plin.* tempus. —— ¶ Also, *efficacious, powerful.* *Ovid.* herba.

ŎPERTĀNĔŬS (opertum), a, um, adj. *secret, done or being in a concealed place.* *Plin.* sacra, sc. Bonæ deæ. — Opertanei dii, *who are supposed to dwell in secret or in the bowels of the earth.* *Mart. Cap.*

ŎPĔRTĒ (opertus), adv. *covertly, hiddenly.* *Gell.*

ŎPĔRTĬŌ (operio), ōnis, f. *a covering over.* *Varr.*

ŎPĔRTŌ (frequentat. from operio), as, a. 1. *to cover.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

ŎPĔRTŌRĬUM (operio), ii, n. *a cover, coverlet,* περικάλυμμα. *Senec.*

ŎPĔRTŪRĀ (Id.), æ, f. *the covering.* *Ammian.* Opertura armorum abscessit innoxius.

ŎPĔRTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a covering.* *Apul.*

ŎPĔRTŬS, a, um, particip. from operio.

ŎPĔRŬLĀ (dimin. from opera), æ, f. *a small endeavor or service.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *small pay or earnings.* *Apul.*

ŎPĔS, um. See *Ops.*

OPETIS, is, f. *a plant,* same as *Aristolochia.* *Apul.*

ŎPHĔŎSTĂPHȲLĒ (ὀφεοσταφυλή), es, f. *a kind of* cappari. *Plin.*

ŎPHĬĂCĂ (ὀφιακά), ōrum, n. plur. *poems or writings about serpents and poisons.* *Plin.*

ŎPHĬĂS, ădis, f. *daughter of Ophius.* *Ovid.*

OPHICARDĔLŎS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a gem unknown to us; probably a kind of onyx.* *Plin.*

ŎPHĬDĬŎN (ὀφίδιον), ii, n. properly, *a little snake;* hence, *a certain fish resembling the* conger (according to the opinion of some, *the bearded ophidium,* Ophidium barbatum, L.). *Plin.*

ŎPHĬŎGĔNĔS (ὀφιογενεῖς), um, m. *a nation of Asia Minor, who cured the sting of serpents.* *Plin.*

ŎPHĬŎN (Ὀφίων), ŏnis, m. *a fabulous beast of Sardinia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the companion of Cadmus;* hence, Ophīŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *Theban.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the giants;* hence, Ophionides, æ, m. *the son or grandson of Ophion,* h. e. *Amycus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the giants.* *Claudian.*

ŎPHĬŎPHĂGI (ὀφιοφάγοι), ōrum, m. *serpent-eaters: a nation of Africa.* *Plin.*

ŎPHĬŎSTĂPHȲLĒ, es, f. same as *Opheostaphyle.*

ŎPHĪTĒS (ὀφίτης), æ or is, m. *the ophites or serpent-stone,* a kind of marble with serpent-spots upon it; probably *serpentine-stone.* *Plin.*

ŎPHĬŪCHŬS (Ὀφιοῦχος), m. *the Serpent-holder, a constellation.* *Cic.* ex *Arat.*

ŎPHĬŪSĂ, or ŎPHĬŪSSĂ (ὀφιοῦσα, ὀφιοῦσσα), æ, f. *a magic herb growing in Elephantine.* *Plin.* —— ¶ It is a name common to several islands. *Plin.*

ŎPHĬŪSĬŬS (Ὀφιούσιος), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* arva, *h. e.* Cypria.

ŎPHRȲS (ὀφρύς), ȳos, f. *a certain plant which has two leaves, bifoil.* *Plin.*

ŎPHTHĂLMĬĀS (ὀφθαλμίας), æ, m. *a fish;* same as *Oculata.* *Plaut.*

ŎPHTHĂLMĬCŬS (ὀφθαλμικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the eyes;* Ophthalmicus, i, m. *an oculist.* *Martial.*

ŎPHTHĂLMŎS TȲPHŌNŎS, *Typhon's eye, a plant;* same as *Stœchas.* *Apul.*

ŎPĬCILLUM (seems to be dimin. from ops, opis), i, n. *a little help or remedy.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ŎPĬCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *rude, ignorant, barbarous, unlettered, uncouth.* *Juvenal.* and *Plin.*

OPIDUM, i, n. same as *Oppidum.*

ŎPĬFĔR (ops & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing aid,* βοηθέων. *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

ŎPĬFĔX (opus & facio), ĭcis, m. and f. *one who makes a work; a maker, framer, artificer, fabricator,* χειρῶναξ, δημιουργός. *Cic.* Opifex ædificatorque mundi deus. *Plin.* Opifex natura. *Varr.* Apes silvestres minores sunt, sed opifices magis, *work or toil more, make more honey.* — Figur. *Cic.* Ignobilis verborum opifex. *Quintil.* Esse rhetoricem persuadendi opificem. *Plin.* Nilus silvarum opifex, *h. e.* multas silvas producens. *Cic.* Stilus est dicendi opifex. — With *infin.* *Pers.* Mire opifex strepitum fidis intendisse Latinæ. —— ¶ Often, *an artist, artisan, mechanic.* *Cic.* Opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur. *Sallust.* Opifices atque servitia sollicitare. *Cic.* Adhibitis opificum manibus omnia nos consecutos.

ŎPĬFĬCĪNĂ (opifex), æ, f. same as *Officina.* *Plaut.*

ŎPĬFĬCĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a working; the making of some work, work,* χειρουργημα. *Varr.*

ŎPĬGĔNĂ (Ops & gigno), æ, f. *an epithet of Juno,* in so far as she helped women in travail. *Martian. Capell.*

ŎPĬLĬŌ (perhaps for ovilio, from ovis), ōnis, m. *a shepherd.* *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

ŎPĪMĒ (opimus), adv. *abundantly, richly, splendidly,* πολυτελῶς. *Plaut.* Instructa domus opime, atque opipare.

ŎPĪMĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *abundance, sumptuousness, richness.* *Plaut.* Maximas opimitates offers mihi.

ŎPĪMĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* — Adj. *Opimian.* *Varr.* — Subst. Opimius, Opimia, *a man or woman of this gens;* for instance, L. Opimius Nepos, who was consul A. U. C. 633. ——

¶ Hence, Opimiānus, a, um, adj. *Opimian.* *Vellei.* vinum, *h. e. of the vintage of the year when Opimius* (mentioned above) *was consul.*

ŎPĪMŌ (opimus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten, make fat,* πιαίνω. *Colum.* Offæ panis vino madefactæ opimant turtures. —— ¶ Also, *to fertilize.* *Apul.* terram. —— ¶ Also, *to enrich, fill, load.* *Auson.* Autumnum September opimat. *Vopisc.* Mensam suam agrestibus. — Figur. *Auson.* Opimare sales facundia.

ŎPĪMŬS (as derived from ops, opis, properly used of the earth and the products of the field), a, um, adj. *nourishing,* h. e. *fruitful, fertile, rich.* *Cic.* regio. *Id.* ager. *Horat.* Opima Larissa (which probably is to express the Homeric Λάρισσα ἐριβῶλαξ). *Liv.* campus. *Plin.* vitis. —— ¶ Passively, *fat, plump, corpulent, gross.* *Cic.* Exta opimi bovis. *Plin.* Opimæ victimæ. *Cic.* habitus corporis. *Gell.* Membra opimiora. *Colum.* Cultus ager opimas reddit sues. *Tertull.* Bos opimissimus. — Hence, figur. *gross, overloaded,* in a bad sense, of diction. *Cic.* Opimum quoddam et tanquam adipatæ dictionis genus, *h. e. overloaded, somewhat gross, not refined enough.* *Gell.* Nimis opima pinguisque facundia (Pindari). — Also, *enriched, rich.* *Cic.* Opimus præda. *Tacit.* Opus opimum casibus, *abounding.* — Also, *rich, splendid, noble, opulent, abundant, copious.* *Cic.* præda. *Plaut.* divitiæ. *Virg.* dapes. *Liv.* regnum. *Sil.* Opima pax, *bringing wealth and plenty.* *Cic.* accusatio, *very gainful to the accuser.* *Id.* Ornamenta non satis opima. Hence, *Liv.* Spolia opima, *h. e. arms taken by the commander-in-chief of one army from that of the other.* So, *Curt.* Opimum belli decus. Afterwards generally, in war, *the arms taken by one soldier from another in single combat.* *Liv.* 23, 46. — Opima (*absol.*), *h. e.* opima spolia. *Plin. Paneg.* — To these spolis *Horat.* perhaps refers in the words Quos opimus fallere est triumphus, *h. e. it is equal to a triumph with the* spolia opima, &c.

ŎPĪNĀBĬLĬS (opinor), e, adj. *consisting only in thought or supposition, resting upon opinion; a matter of opinion, conjectural, short of certainty,* δοξαστός. *Cic.* Itaque hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant. *Id.* Artes, quæ conjectura continentur, et sunt opinabiles. *Gell.* Non naturalis ille amor est, sed civilis, et opinabilis.

ŎPĪNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a supposing, thinking, judging,* δόξασμα. *Cic.* Opinatio est, judicare se scire quod nesciat. *Id.* Opinationem autem volunt esse imbecillam assentionem. *Id.* Opinatione et perceptione sublata, *h. e.* opinione.

ŎPĪNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a supposer, one who assents to probabilities.* *Cic.* Ego sum magnus opinator: non enim sum sapiens. —— ¶ Also, *one who was sent into a province to collect the tribute-corn for the army.* *Cod. Just.*

ŎPĪNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Opinio.* *Lucret.*

ŎPĪNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from opinor. —— ¶ Adj. *imagined, supposed, conceived, existing only in imagination.* *Cic.* bonum, malum, *seeming, apparent.* —— ¶ Also, *in great repute, renowned, famous, illustrious.* *Flor.* Rhodos opinatissima insula. (So, *Ed. Beger.;* but in other *Edd.* the words are wanting.) —— ¶ Nec opinatus, see *Necopinatus.*

ŎPĪNĬŌ (allied with opinor), ōnis, f. *opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination,* δόξα. *Cic.* Res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ, *h. e. not matters of opinion,* but of knowledge. *Id.* Omnes perturbationes judicio censent fieri, et opinione. *Id.* Opinionum commenta delet dies, *h. e. the inventions or fictions which rest only upon vain fancy; figments of the brain, prejudices.* *Id.* Inveteravit opinio, et omnium sermone percrebuit. *Id.* Brevi tempore, ut opinio mea est, te sum visurus, *as I think.* *Id.* Homo, ut opinio mea fert, ingeniosissimus, *in my opinion.* *Colum.* Quantum mea fert opinio, *as far as my opinion goes.* *Pandect.* Mea fert opinio, ut, &c. *it is my opinion.* *Colum.* Cujus opinionis [illegible]

Cornelius Celsus est, *is of this opinion*. *Cic.* Non re ductus es, sed opinione. *Id.* Esse deos, persuaderi mihi non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem plane velim. *Id.* In his locis opinio est Cæsarem Formiis fore, *they think, it is the opinion or belief*. *Id.* Opinio de diis immortalibus quotidie crescit, *h. e. belief in them*. *Id.* Romulus habuit opinionem, esse in providendis rebus augurandi scientiam, *was of opinion, believed*. *Id.* Esse in opinione aliqua. *Id.* Adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut putet, &c. *Sueton.* Tenet me opinio, tanquam res ita se habeat, *I am of opinion that*, &c. So, *Liv.* Opinio me tenet falsa, *I cherish a false opinion*. *Cæs.* Præbere opinionem timoris, *to make (others) believe that they were afraid*. So, *Cic.* Opinionem afferre alicui, *to excite an opinion or belief*. *Cels.* Facere opinionem fracti ossis, *to induce the belief*. *Cic.* In eam opinionem discessi, ut, &c. *take up that opinion*. *Id.* and *Nepos.* Præter opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation*. *Cic.* Contra opiniones omnium dicere, *contrary to universal opinion*. *Id.* Ipse opinione celerius venturus esse dicitur, *quicker than had been supposed or expected*. *Id.* Opinione tua mihi gratius est, *than you believe or can believe*. *Sallust.* Ea agere opinione asperius est, *is more difficult than one would imagine*. *Cic.* Qui vulgi opinione disertissimi habiti sint, *in the opinion of the vulgar*. So, *Id.* Fortuna excellens opinione, *in the opinion of men;* or, *as is believed*. *Id.* In opinione esse, or versari, *to lie or consist in the imagination*. *Id.* Venerat Cassius in opinionem, ipsum finxisse bellum, *h. e. it was the belief that Cassius had*, &c. But, *Nepos.* Nemini veniebat in opinionem, Antonium potiturum, &c. *no one supposed*. — Hence, *good opinion*. *Cic.* Opinio, quam is habet, integritatis meæ, *high opinion*. *Id.* Magna est opinio hominum de te. *Id.* Non fallam opinionem tuam. Also, *Cæs.* Quæ civitas in Gallia maximam habet opinionem virtutis, *h. e.* objectively, *has the highest reputation for courage*. *Id.* Tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitus, uti opinione et amicitia populi Rom. tuti esse possint, *high opinion, repute, credit*. Also, *Quintil.* Affert et ista res opinionem, *good repute, a good name among men*. — Also, *a ground for an opinion*. *Terent.* Concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ mihi animum exaugeant; occasio, locus, &c. *grounds for my belief, grounds for suspicion*. — Also, *report, rumor*. *Sueton.* Exiit opinio, eum descensurum, &c. *Justin.* Serere opinionem.

ŎPĪNĬŌSŬS (opinio), a, um, adj. *full of suppositions or opinions, fond of hypothesis*. *Cic.* Duo vel principes dialecticorum, Antipater et Archidemus, opiniosissimi homines, *extremely rich in hypothesis*. *Tertull.* Si cui tam opiniosus videbitur Christus.

ŎPĪNĬUNCŬLA (dimin. from opinio), æ, f. *a small opinion or supposition*. *Salvian.*

ŎPĪNŌ, as, same as *Opinor*. *Plaut.*

ŎPĪNŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be of opinion, think, deem, suppose, judge;* it sometimes includes the expression of the opinion. *Cic.* Quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum. *Id.* Loquor, ut opinor. *Id.* Multa in vita falso homines opinari. *Sueton.* Male opinari de Cæsare solet, *to think ill of* (and, withal, *to express such opinions*). *Justin.* Qui de rege durius opinati fuerant. *Cic.* De vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* Ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion*, either at the beginning of a sentence or after some words. So, *Cic.* Opinor. — In particular, *to assent* to a thing, of which, however, we have not full proof; *to have an opinion, think*. *Cic.* Sapientem sæpe aliquid opinari, quod nesciat. *Id.* Assensurum non percepto, id est, opinaturum. — Also, *to think*, h. e. *imagine, conceive in the mind*. *Plin.* Illa parva opinatu.

ŎPĪNŬS, a, um. See *Necopinus*.

ŎPĬPĂRĒ (opiparus), adv. *sumptuously, plentifully, splendidly, richly*, δαψιλῶς. *Cic.* Opipare a Pythio paratum erat convivium. *Plaut.* Instructa domus opime atque opipare.

ŎPĬPĂRIS, e, adj. same as *Opiparus*. *Apul.*

ŎPĬPĂRŬS (opes & paro), a, um, adj. *sumptuous, splendid, rich, magnificent*, πολυτελής. *Plaut.* Athenæ fortunatæ, atque opiparæ. *Id.* Opiparis obsoniis.

ŎPIS (Ὦπις), is, f. *a nymph in Diana's train*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *another nymph*. *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *a name of Diana*. *Macrob.* — ¶ ŏpis, with short penult; see *Ops*.

ŎPISTHŎDŎMŬS (ὀπισθόδομος), i, f. *the back part of a house or temple*. *Fronto.*

ŎPISTHŎGRĂPHŬS (ὀπισθόγραφος), a, um, adj. *written on the back (of the paper)*, and so, *written on both sides;* for the ancients were accustomed to write only on one side. *Plin. Ep.* commentarii. (Compare *Juvenal.* 1, 5.)

ŎPISTHŎTŎNICŬS (ὀπισθοτονικός), a, um, adj. *laboring under the* opisthotonus. *Plin.*

ŎPISTHŎTŎNŎS (ὀπισθότονος), i, m. *a disease in which the head (or even the whole body) is stretched backwards by a cramp of the muscles*. *Cels.*

ŎPĬTERGIUM, ii, n. *a town in the Veneti in Italy*. *Plin.* — Hence, Opiterginus, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Opitergium*. *Plin.* montes. *Quintil.* In rate Opitergina circumventi, *h. e. a ship filled with soldiers of Opitergium, who, rather than fall into the hands of Pompey's men, put each other to death*.

ŎPĬTŬLĀTĬŌ (opitulor), ōnis, f. *the giving of help, help, aid*, βοήθεια. *Pandect.*

ŎPĬTŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a bringer of help, helper, aider, succorer*, βοηθός. *Apul.*

ŎPĬTŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a rendering of help or aid*. *Fulgent.*

ŎPĬTŬLŎR (ops & tulo, obsol. *h. e.* fero), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bring help, help, aid, assist, succor*, βοηθέω. *Cic.* De sumptu nihil sane possum tibi opitulari. *Id.* obscuris hominibus. *Plaut.* Amanti ire opitulatum. *Sueton.* inopiæ plebis decretis suis, *to help, relieve*. *Plin.* E dorso medullam adalligatam contra vanas species opitulari. — ¶ Opitulo, as. *Liv. Andr.* ap. *Non.*

ŎPĬŬM, or -ŎN (ὄπιον), ii, n. *opium, the juice of poppy*. *Plin.*

ŎPŎBĂLSĂMĒTUM (opobalsamum), i, n. *a place occupied with balsam-trees*. *Justin.* (Others read *opobalsamo*.)

ŎPŎBĂLSĂMUM (ὀποβάλσαμον), i, n. *the juice or gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, opobalsamum*. *Stat.* Candida felices sudent opobalsama virgæ. *Juvenal.* Spirant opobalsama collo. *Justin.* Arbores opobalsami, *balsam-trees*. — ¶ Also, *the balsam-tree*. *Justin.* 36, 3. (where other Edd. have *opobalsameto*.)

ŎPŎCĂRPĂTHŎN, or -UM (ὀποκάρπαθον), i, n. *the poisonous juice of the* carpathum. *Plin.*

ŎPŎPĂNĂX (ὀποπάναξ), ăcis, *the juice of the herb* panax. *Plin.*

ŎPŌRĪCĒ (ὀπωρική), es, f. *a medicine, prepared from fruits, such as the quince*, &c. *Plin.*

ŎPŌRŎTHĒCA, æ, or **ŎPŌRŎTHĒCĒ** (ὀπωροθήκη), es, f. *a place for keeping fruit, a fruitery, fruit-loft*. *Varr.*

ŎPORTET (perhaps from opus, or ops), ēbat, ŭit, impers. 2. *it must needs be, it is reasonable, it ought, it behoves*, δεῖ, χρή. With *subj.*, the conj. *ut* being suppressed. *Cic.* Ego crimen oportet diluam. *Id.* Ex rerum cognitione efflorescat, et redundet oportet oratio. *Horat.* Valeat possessor oportet, si cogitat, &c. *he must have health*. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Nepos.* Nihil in bello oportet contemni, *nothing should be despised in war*. *Cic.* Pecunia, quam oportuit dari, *which should have been given*. *Id.* Signum ablatum esse non oportuit. *Terent.* Oportuit præscisse me ante, *I ought to have known* (*h. e. have been informed of*) *it before*. *Id.* Non oportuit relictas, *h. e.* relictas esse ancillas. *Id.* Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, *sc.* a te. — With *infin.* *Cic.* Nec mediocre telum existimare oportet benevolentiam. — Absol. *Cic.* Quidquid non oportet, scelus esse. *Id.* Ædilitas recte collocata, quia sic oportuerit. — ¶ Also, *it is necessary*, h. e. *the thing cannot otherwise be or be believed*. *Cic.* Exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Lucret.* Inane (*h. e. void*) per medium, per non medium, concedat oportet. — ¶ Also, *it is good, expedient, salutary*. *Cic.* Irritari Antonium oportuit. — ¶ *Oportet* may denote an absolute or conditional necessity, or such a necessity as a perfect obligation or prudence lays upon us. It is sometimes opposed to *necesse est*, which implies an unavoidable necessity. It is sometimes opposed to *opus est*, in which case it implies duty, right reason, while *opus est* denotes the necessity of expediency, that which circumstances require. Distinguished from *decet*, it denotes a full obligation, while *decet* has reference to propriety, suitableness to time and person.

ŎPPALLESCŌ, or **ŎBPALLESCŌ** (ob & pallesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to turn pale*. *Prudent.*

ŎPPANDŌ (ob & pando), is, andi, ansum or assum, a. 3. *to stretch or spread out to or before*, or simply *to spread out*. *Grat.* aliquid ad flatus. *Tertull.* Quæ illi dispositioni æternitatis aulæi vice oppansa est. *Id.* Velo oppasso (others read *oppanso*). — Hence, Oppansum, *a covering, integument*. *Tertull.* De oppanso corporis erumpit.

ŎPPANGŌ (ob & pango), is, pēgi, pactum, a. 1. *to fix or fasten to, clap on*. *Plaut.* savium, *sc.* ori, *imprint a kiss, to kiss*.

ŎPPANSŬS, and **ŎPPASSŬS**, a, um, particip. from oppando.

ŎPPECTŌ (ob & pecto), is, a. 3. *to comb;* hence, figur. of food, *to pull to pieces with the fingers*, or, *chew, eat*. *Plaut.*

ŎPPĒDŌ (ob & pedo), is, n. 3. contra pedo. *Horat.* Judæis.

ŎPPĔRĬŎR (probably allied with experior and the Greek πειράομαι), īris, oppertus and opperītus sum, dep. 4. INTR. *to wait*. *Cic.* Ibidem opperiar, aut me ad te conferam. *Terent.* Unam præterea horam ne oppertus sies. *Apul.* Oppertus, ut alii prædicarent. — TRANS. *to wait for, await*. *Nepos.* In Italia classem opperiebatur. *Terent.* Abi intro: ibi me opperire. *Liv.* tempora sua.

ŎPPESSŬLĀTŬS (ob & pessulus), a, um, particip. as from oppessulo, *bolted or barred*. *Apul.*

ŎPPĔTĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from oppeto.

ŎPPĔTŌ (op & peto), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. and n. 3. *to go to or go to meet, encounter, undergo, suffer*. *Cic. e poeta.* Priusquam oppeto malam pestem mandatam hostili manu. *Cic.* Si mors oppetenda est, oppetatur cum gloria. *Id.* Mortes pro patria oppetitæ. *Senec.* Turre de summa cadat, et letum oppetat, *die*. *Virg.* Queis sub mœnibus altis contigit oppetere, *sc.* mortem, *to die, fall*. *Plin.* Oppetunt fame, *die of hunger*. *Prudent.* Gloriosa morte oppetere, *to die a glorious death*.

ŎPPEXŬS (oppecto), us, m. *a combing, dressing*. *Apul.* crinium, *the dress or curling of the hair*.

ŎPPĬCŌ (ob & pico), as, a. 1. *to pitch, cover with pitch, seal up with pitch*, πιττόω. *Cato.*

ŎPPĬDĀNEŬS, a, um, *h. e.* oppidanus. *Cod. Theod.*

ŎPPĬDĀNŬS (oppidum), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a town out of Rome:* sometimes *of a small town*, rather scornfully. *Cic.* Senex quidam oppidanus, *h. e.* Tarracinensis. *Id.* Oppidano quodam et incondito genere dicendi. — Oppidani, *the inhabitants of a town, townsmen, townsfolk*. *Cæs.* and *Sallust.*

ŎPPĬDĀTIM (oppidum), adv. *in every town, from town to town*, κατὰ πόλεις. *Sueton.*

ŎPPĬDŌ (unc.), adv. *very, exceedingly*, κομιδῇ. *Terent.* Oppido iratus. *Id.* Oppido opportune. *Cic.* Oppido ridiculus. *Plaut.* Oppido interii. *Vitruv.* Oppido quam parvulus, *like sane quam*. — ¶ Also, *indeed, of a truth, certainly*. *Plaut.* Reddidisti? (*Mne.*) reddidi. (*Chry.*) omnene? (*Mne.*) oppido, *certainly, yes*. *Id.* Nam benignitas

quidem hujus oppido ut adolescentuli est, *indeed, altogether.*

ŎPPĬDŬLUM (dimin. from oppidum), i, n. *a little town*, πολίχνη, χωρίον. *Horat.* and *Cic.*

ŎPPĬDUM (unc.), i, n. *a town, city*, πόλις. *Cic.* Etsi præsidia in oppidis nulla sunt. *Id.* Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia. *Nepos.* In oppido Citio est mortuus. *Id.* Reliquum oppidum relinquunt, *h. e. Athens. Sallust.* Ad oppidum Laris (*genit.*), *for* Larim. — Also, of Rome (but especially, as it seems, *the old town*; or *the city where it was surrounded by walls*). *Liv.* Legatos in oppidum intromitti non placuit. In ædem Bellonæ in Senatum introducti, &c. —— ¶ Also, among the Britons, *a fortified wood. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *the barrier of the circus*, from which the chariots started. *Næv.* ap. *Varr.* —— ¶ Oppidum, *for* oppidorum. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.*

ŎPPĬGNĔRĀTŎR (oppignero), ōris, m. *one who takes a pledge, who lends upon pledge. Augustin.*

ŎPPĬGNĔRŌ (ob & pignero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pledge, pawn*, ἐνεχυράζω. *Cic.* Libelli pro vino etiam sæpe oppignerabantur. *Martial.* Oppigneravit octo nummis annulum. — Figur. *Senec.* Et si quod est humilius verbum, quo se oppigneraret, invenit.

ŎPPĪLĀTĬŌ (oppilo), ōnis, f. *a stopping up, obstructing. Scribon. Larg.*

ŎPPĪLŌ (perhaps ob & pila), as, a. 1. *to stop or shut up, block up*, ἐμφράττω. *Cic.* scalas tabernæ. *Lucret.* Fluctibus adversis oppilare ostia contra.

ŎPPĬNGŌ. See *Oppango.*

ŎPPLĔŌ (ob & pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill completely*, ἀναπληρόω. *Cic.* Nam vetus hæc opinio Græciam opplevit. *Varr.* Nisi totas vineas oppleris (*for* oppleveris) muscipulis. *Liv.* Nives jam omnia oppleverant. *Plaut.* Ædes opplere spoliis. *Id.* Oppleta tritici granaria.

ŎPPLĒTŬS, a, um, particip. from oppleo.

ŎPPLŌRŌ (ob & ploro), as, n. 1. *to weep to, to harass with weeping*, καταδύρομαι. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ac vos auribus meis opplorare non desinitis?

ŎPPŌNŌ (ob & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to place or set against or opposite*, ἀνθίστημι. *Cæs.* Ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret. *Id.* Huic suos Cæsar equites opposuit, *opposed. Nepos.* Perdiccas unum Eumenem opposuerat Europæis adversariis. Also, *Cæs.* multis secundis prœliis unum adversum, *to set against*, by way of comparison or offset. — Opponi, *to set one's self against, be opposed to. Cic.* Omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur. *Id.* Moles oppositæ fluctibus. — Hence, *to expose. Cic.* se periculis. *Liv.* corpora pro patria. — Also, *to bring forward against, present as an objection, allege by way of excuse or defence*; also, *to interpose. Cic.* Ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse, &c. *Id.* Quid opponas? *Id.* Nisi tu opposuisses auctoritatem tuam, *had interposed. Id.* Opposuisti Ciceronis nostri valetudinem, *pleaded, alleged as an excuse.* — Also, *to set before the eyes or mind*, for instance, in order to frighten one. *Cic.* formidines alicui. — Also, *to set or put* one thing *before* another. *Ovid.* manum fronti. *Id.* manum ante oculos. *Cic.* Gallinæ, si est calor a sole, se opponunt (*sc.* pullis), *put themselves before their young.* —— ¶ Also, *to set down, station or place* by something, *hold out. Cic.* armatos homines ad omnes introitus. *Horat.* Oppono auriculam, *I hold out my ear*, for him to touch. —— ¶ Also, *to set against, lay down*, as a pledge. *Terent.* Ager oppositus est pignori, *h. e. is pledged, mortgaged. Senec.* Rebus meis in securitatem creditoris oppositis. —— ¶ Also, *to shut to, close. Ovid.* fores. —— ¶ Also, *to apply. Cato.* Luxatum si quod est, brassicam opponito. — Also, *to impose, lay upon. Pandect.* jusjurandum alicui. —— ¶ Followed by *infin. Lucan.* Oppositi arcere bellis Caycos. —— ¶ See, also, *Oppositus, a, um.*

ŎPPORTŪNĒ (opportunus), adv. *conveniently, seasonably, fitly, opportunely*, εὐκαίρως. *Cic.* Mihi videor venisse opportune. *Liv.* Anticyra ad id opportunissime sita visa est. *Terent.* Ehem, opportune: te ipsum quærito, *in the nick of time.*

ŎPPORTŪNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fitness, convenience, suitableness, advantageousness. Cæs.* Opportunitas loci. *Sallust.* Opportunitas ætatis. *Cic.* Omitto opportunitates, habilitatesque reliqui corporis. — Hence, *the right time, the proper moment. Cic.* Opportunitas (sic enim appellemus εὐκαιρίαν). *Id.* Divina opportunitas, *a favorable chance, sent from heaven. Plaut.* Opportunitate venire, *to come in good time.* — Also, *ease, facility. Plin. Ep.* viæ. —— ¶ Also, *advantage, use. Cic.* Tales inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet. —— ¶ Also, *a good foundation, material, stuff. Cic.* Cognovit, quæ materia esset, et quanta ad maximas res opportunitas in animis hominum.

ŎPPORTŪNŬS (ob & porto, portus, or an obsol. primitive of these), a, um, adj. *commodious, fit, convenient, suitable, proper, meet for the purpose, advantageous, seasonable, opportune*, εὔκαιρος, ἔγκαιρος. *Cic.* Tempus actionis opportunum, Græce εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio. *Id.* Locus opportunus captus est ad eam rem. *Id.* Imperatorem liberalissimum, ætatem opportunissimam habes. *Id.* Nihil ne tempore quidem ipso opportunius accidere vidi, quam tuas litteras. —— ¶ Also, *useful, serviceable. Cic.* Ceteræ res opportunæ sunt singulæ rebus singulis. —— ¶ Also, *convenient, affording a good opportunity, suited, in a fit condition. Terent.* Ad omnia hæc magis opportunus nemo est. *Lucret.* Opportuna et idonea flammis. *Liv.* Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni (*h. e.* on the part of the enemy) fuit. —— ¶ Also, *exposed, liable. Cels.* Opportunus injuriæ. *Plin.* Opportuniora morbis corpora. *Id.* Structura rimis opportuna, *apt to crack.*

ŎPPŎSĬTĬŌ (oppono), ōnis, f. *an opposing, setting against*, ἀντίθεσις. *Cic.*

ŎPPŎSĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a setting against, opposing. Cic.* Non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur. *Sil.* Agmina oppositu membrorum sistere certat. —— ¶ Also, *a lying between, interposition. Plin.* Oppositu globi noctem afferente. —— ¶ Also, *a citing or bringing up* against one. *Gell.* Oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus.

ŎPPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from oppono. —— ¶ Adj. *lying over against, opposite. Ovid.* Oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion. — Also, *lying over against or before*, so as to intercept. *Cic.* Luna opposita soli, *h. e. directly between the earth and sun.* —— ¶ Also, *opposed, contradicting*; hence, Opposita (absol.) *things opposed, opposites, contradictories. Gell.* Ipsa quidem inter sese adversa sunt, sed opposita eorum non pugnant.

ŎPPOSTŬS, a, um, *for* oppositus. *Lucret.*

ŎPPRESSĬŌ (opprimo), ōnis, f. *a pressing down. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Hence, *force, violence. Terent.* Per oppressionem eripere. —— ¶ Also, *violent seizure of a place. Cic.* curiæ. —— ¶ Also, *oppression, bearing down, stifling. Cic.* In hac oppressione, *oppression, slavery. Id.* Oppressio legum.

ŎPPRESSĬUNCŬLA (dimin. from oppressio), æ, f. *a little pressing, gentle squeezing. Plaut.*

ŎPPRESSŎR (opprimo), ōris, m. *a crusher, quasher. Brut.* ad *Cic.*

ŎPPRESSŬS, a, um, particip. from opprimo.

ŎPPRESSŬS (opprimo), us, m. *a pressing down, pressure, falling upon, sudden invasion. Lucret.*

ŎPPRĬMŌ (ob & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press down*, καταπιέζω. *Cato.* Taleam demittito, opprimitoque pede, *press into the ground. Cic.* Ruina conclavis oppressus est, *would have been crushed or buried. Id.* Quonam modo potuit terra oppressus vivere? *weighed down, buried. Martial.* Oppressa pluma, *sc. of a cushion or couch.* So, figur. *Cic.* Opprimi onere officii. — Hence, figur. *to press down, suppress, put down, hamper, shackle. Cic.* Oratio non a philosopho sed a censore opprimenda. *Id.* Mens oppressa præmio, lingua adstricta mercede. *Id.* Conscientia scelerum oppressus. *Liv.* Orientem ignem opprimere, *to smother, stifle.* Figur. *Id.* tumultum, *to put down, suppress, quash, quell, crush. Id.* quæstionem. *Cic.* Amicitiæ potius exstinctæ quam oppressæ, *rather extinguished* (gently), *than smothered* (forcibly). — Also, *to overpower, overthrow, prostrate, subvert, overwhelm, subdue. Val. Flacc.* Oppressit jaculo leonem, *slew. Liv.* Quos cædes oppressit, *destroyed, took off. Cic.* Oppressa captaque respublica. *Id.* Mithridates repressus magna ex parte, non oppressus, *not utterly vanquished, not wholly subdued.* Figur. *Liv.* aliquem falso crimine, *to effect his condemnation. Cic.* Oppressus ære alieno, *overwhelmed. Cæs.* Timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt, *borne down, broken, overcome. Cic.* Invidia oppressus, *overborne. Id.* Quum jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, *weakened, quelled*, of a dying man. — Also, *to oppress, deprive of one's liberty and rights. Nep.* Patria a tyrannis oppressa. *Cic.* Servitute oppressus Athenas tenere. *Id.* Senatus oppressus et afflictus. *Id.* reum. — Also, *to sink. Cic.* classem. So, also, *to suppress, make unobservable or invisible. Cic.* litteras, *to pronounce indistinctly, to mutter, slur. Id.* Notum esse insigne veri; quo obscuro et oppresso, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to snatch or seize; to fall upon suddenly, come upon unexpectedly, take by surprise, catch. Plaut.* Hanc occasionem opprimere. *Liv.* Ut repentino adventu incautos oppresserit. *Plaut.* Forem obdo, ne senex me opprimat. *Terent.* Illud vide, ut in ipso articulo oppressit! *sc.* me. *Id.* Somnus virginem opprimit, *falls upon, overpowers. Cæs.* Ut rex subito oppressus vix se eriperet. *Hirt.* Oppressi luce, *surprised, overtaken by daylight. Cic.* Quoties nox illum oppressit. *Id.* Bello oppressus. *Id.* Rostra jamdiu vacua oppresserat, *set foot upon, trodden*; or, *had taken possession of. Id.* Opprimere aliquem consilio, *to throw off his guard, deprive of his presence of mind, by rapid decision.* —— ¶ Also, *to close by pressure, shut up, close. Terent.* Os opprime, *sc.* illi, *stop his mouth. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* flammam in ore, *hold in, keep in.* — Hence, figur. *to cover, bury, stifle, hide, hush up, suppress. Liv.* Oppressit mentionem memoriamque contentionis majus certamen ortum. *Cic.* Quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet. *Sallust.* Iram oppresserat. —— ¶ Also, *to press, urge, harass. Cic.* Institit, oppressit, non remisit. *Id.* Eum tanta vis oppressit, ut, &c.

ŎPPRŎBRĀMENTUM (opprobro), i, n. same as *Opprobrium. Plaut.*

ŎPPRŎBRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a casting at one, throwing in one's teeth. Gell.* Also, *Id.* Opprobratio reprehensionis (where it may also be, *upbraiding, taunting, abusing*).

ŎPPRŎBRĬŌSŬS (opprobrium), a, um, adj. *opprobrious, scandalous. Cod. Just.*

ŎPPRŎBRĬUM (ob & probrum), ii, n. *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, infamy*, ὄνειδος. *Nep.* Vereor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. *be a reproach or scandal. Horat.* Majoris fugiens opprobria culpæ. — Hence, *reproach, scandal*, &c. *h. e. what is scandalous*, or *infamous. Tacit.* Mamercus opprobrium majorum, *the disgrace of his ancestors.* —— ¶ Also, *a taunt, abusive word*, or *language, reproach. Ovid.* Opprobria dicere alicui. *Horat.* Opprobria rustica fundere. *Sueton.* Domini appellationem ut maledictum et opprobrium exhorruit.

ŎPPRŎBRŌ (ob & probrum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to cast up at, throw in one's teeth, reproach, object*, ὀνειδίζω. *Plaut.* Rus tu mihi opprobras? *Gell.* Ut opprobraret adversariis.

ŎPPŬGNĀTĬŌ (oppugno), ōnis, f. *a fighting against, attacking or assaulting, trying to take a town by force*, πολιόρκησις. *Cic.* De oppidorum oppugnationibus. *Liv.* Non segnior oppugnatio est, quam

pugna fuerat. *Cæs.* Oppugnationem sustinere. —— ¶ Figur. *an attack, assault, storming*, with words. *Cic.*

ŎPPUGNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an assailant, attacker, stormer.* *Liv.* Caulonis (*a town*) oppugnatores. *Cic.* Hostis et oppugnator patriæ Antonius. *Id.* Meæ salutis oppugnator.

ŎPPŬGNĀTŌRIŬS (oppugnator), a, um, adj. *relating to an attack or assault.* *Vit.*

ŎPPŬGNŌ (ob & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fight against, assail, attack, beleaguer, beset, assault, storm*, πολιορκέω, πολεμέω. *Cic.* Ibi quintum et vigesimum jam diem oppugnabam oppidum. *Liv.* Consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis. *Cæs.* Magno impetu oppugnare oppidum. *Id.* Omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse. *Propert.* Contra oppugnare sagittis Danaum rates. — Hence, figur. *to attack, assail, storm.* *Cic.* Clandestinis consiliis oppugnare aliquem. *Id.* Regis legatus aperte pecunia nos oppugnat. *Id.* Carneades nullam oppugnavit, quam non everterit. *Id.* Verbis oppugnare æquitatem. *Id.* Res occulte caniculis oppugnatur. —— ¶ Also (from ob & pugnus), *to beat with the fists, to buffet.* *Plaut.* Oppugnatum est os.

ŎPPŬTŌ (ob & puto), as, a. 1. *to prune, or lop.* *Plin.*

ŎPS (perhaps from ἕπω), ŏpis, f. *power*, h. e. *whatever puts us in a condition to do great things*, as riches, friends, troops, influence, interest, authority, &c. — Hence, *riches, wealth, property, substance.* *Ovid.* Ruris opes parvæ. *Horat.* Magnas inter opes inops. *Plin.* Opes acquirere. *Virg.* Opes condere. *Cic.* Opibus, armis, potentia valere. *Calp.* 4, 34. Opes, *sc.* exiguæ, *for* inopia. Hence, *riches displayed to view, splendor, state, pomp.* *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. tab. Opes amovento. — Also, *power*, h. e. *troops, forces, army.* *Nep.* Regiis opibus præfuturum. *Id.* Tantas opes prostravit. — Also, *power, might, resources*, of a king or state, consisting in the number or riches of the people, extent of territory, ample revenues, a large military force, great bravery, &c. *Nep.* Opes Lacedæmoniorum concussit. *Id.* Patriæ opes augere. *Id.* Atheniensium opes senescere. *Cic.* Tantis opibus reipublicæ. — Also, *power* of a private man, *means of influence, weight, interest*, by means of riches, connections, station, eloquence, &c. *Cic.* Opes consequamur. *Id.* Opes et dignitatem tenerem. *Id.* Summæ opes, *sc. of an advocate in court.* —— ¶ Also, *physical power, force, strength, might.* *Cic.* Omni ope atque opera enitar. *Id.* Omnibus viribus atque opibus resistere, *with might and main.* *Virg.* Est opis nostræ, persolvere, &c. *it is in our power.* *Cic.* Ut vim, quacumque ope possent, propulsarent. *Ovid.* Adoptivas arbor habebit opes, *h. e.* vires; *or*, fructus. —— ¶ Also, *aid, help, assistance, succor, support.* *Cic.* Opem ferre alicui. *Id.* Aliquid opis ferre reip. *Id.* Opem a te petimus. *Virg.* Opis haud indiga nostræ. *Ovid.* Opem dare alicui. *Liv.* Sine ulla ope hostis, quæ aggravaret, *without the help of the enemy, to make it worse.* — So in the *plur. help, helps, support, supports.* *Nep.* Alienarum opum indigere. *Cic.* Sine hominum opibus et studiis effici. —— ¶ In the *sing.*, only the *gen.* opis, *acc.* opem, *abl.* ope, are used. The *plur.* is entire; Opes, um, ibus. —— ¶ As a proper name, *the Earth*, as mother of the fruits of the field and as the symbol of fruitfulness, nourishment, plenty, and riches. As *a goddess*, she was held to be *the sister and wife of Saturn.* *Macrob.* and *Fest.*; and was also worshiped under the names of *Rhea* and *Cybele.* — The *nominat.* Ops stands in *Varro*, *L. L.* 4, 10; for which *Hygin. Fab.* 139. has Opis.

ŎPSŌNIUM, &c. See *Obsonium*, &c.

ŎPTĀBĬLIS (opto), e, adj. *to be wished or desired, desirable.* *Cic.* Quæ vulgo expetenda atque optabilia videntur. *Id.* Utrum bono viro optabilius putas. *Ovid.* Venit optabile tempus. *Cic.* Quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est.

ŎPTĀBĬLĬTĔR (optabilis), adv. *in a manner to be wished for, desirably*, εὐκτῶς. *Val. Max.* Ut optabilius in patria, ita speciosius pro patria.

ŎPTĀNDŬS, a, um, particip. from opto. —— ¶ Adj. *to be wished for, desirable.* *Cic.* Sensus aut optandus aut nullus.

ŎPTĀTIŌ (opto), ōnis, f. *a wishing, wish.* *Cic.* Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset. — Also, as a figure of speech. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a choosing, choice, freedom to choose.* *Symmach.*

ŎPTĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *optative, expressing a wish.* *Priscian.* modus (in grammar).

ŎPTĀTŌ. See *Optatus, a, um.*

ŎPTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from opto. —— ¶ Adj. *wished, desired, or longed for, grateful, pleasing, acceptable*, εὐκταῖος. *Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Gratos tibi, optatosque esse rumores. *Cic.* Quid est, quod aut populo R. gratius esse debeat, aut sociis optatius esse possit? *Id.* Nihil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, &c. *Id.* Vale mi optime et optatissime frater. *Plaut.* Optati cives, *dear, beloved.* *Propert.* Optata labra, *longed-for lips.* — Hence, *subst.* Optatum, *a desire, wish.* *Cic.* Hæc utrum cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? *Id.* Illud accidit præter optatum meum. *Id.* Meis optatis fortuna respondit. *Id.* Impetrare optatum. *Cic.* Mihi in optatis est complecti hominem, *it is my wish.* — Hence, Optātō (*abl.*), *according to one's wish.* *Cic.* Optato mihi veneris. *Terent.* Optato advenis, *wished for.*

ŎPTICĔ (ὀπτική), es, f. *optics.* *Vitruv.*

ŎPTĬMĀS (optimus), ātis, adj. *one of the best, noblest.* There were two parties at Rome, the *Optimates* (*gen.* ium and um; *Cic.* has more frequently the former), and *Populares*; the former properly signifies, *the best men in the state, the maintainers of the public good, the patriots*; but is not necessarily to be so favorably understood, and may be commonly rendered, *the party of the chief men, the favorers of the senate, the nobles, the aristocracy*, οἱ δυνατοὶ, ἀριστῆες, ὀλίγοι: *populares*, on the other hand, denotes *the favorers of the people, the popular party.* See *Cic. Sext.* 45. — Hence, it is used of a similar faction out of Rome; in Greece, for instance. *Nep.* Erat (Pisander Lacedæmonius) populi potentiæ non amicus, et optimatum fautor. — In *sing.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Pudet te parum optimatem esse. — *Adjectively*, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Matronæ opulentæ, optimates.

ŎPTĬMĒ, and anciently ŎPTŬMĒ (optimus, or optumus; it serves as the superl. of bene), adv. *best, most excellently, right well*, ἄριστα. *Cic.* Melius, vel optime omnium. *Plaut.* Illum exoptavit potius? habeat: optime est. *Terent.* Optime factum. *Cic.* Optime dicere. *Nep.* Qui optime suos nosse deberet. *Sallust.* Miles optume armatus. *Plin.* Resina vulneribus optime medetur. — Sometimes, *most opportunely or seasonably, in the very nick of time.* *Terent.* Davum optime video. —— ¶ See *Bene.*

ŎPTĬMŬS, and anciently ŎPTŬMŬS (the irreg. superl. of bonus; perhaps syncopated from optatissimus), a, um, adj. *best, most excellent, most choice, most eligible, right good.* *Cæs.* Ager optimus totius Galliæ. *Cic.* Fortissimus consul atque optimus. *Id.* Optime et dulcissime frater. *Id.* Stilus optimus. *Sallust.* Optimus quisque cadere, aut sauciari, *h. e. bravest.* *Plaut.* Jam hoc tenetis? optimum est, *very well; very good.* *Cæs.* Optima valetudine uti, *excellent health.* *Id.* Optimam erga se voluntatem, *excellent disposition towards him.* *Cic.* Oratio longe optima. *Id.* Juppiter optimus (*h. e. best, most gracious, beneficent*) maximus. So, *Pandect.* Optimi maximique principes nostri. *Fest.* Optima lex, *h. e. which gives a full, unlimited power or right.* —— ¶ See *Bonus.*

ŎPTIŌ (opto), ōnis, f. *free will, liberty to do or let alone, choice, liberty to choose, option, pleasure*, αἵρεσις. *Plaut.* Optio hæc tua est: utram harum vis conditionem, accipe. *Cic.* Utro frui malis, optio sit tua. *Id.* Dare alicui optionem eligendi patroni. *Id.* Si optio esset, *if he had his free will or option.* *Plaut.* Si optio eveniat tibi. *Cic.* Optionem facere alicui, ut eligat, &c. *Sallust.* Græci optionem Carthaginiensium faciunt, *h. e.* dant Carthaginiensibus optionem. *Cic.* An erit hæc optio et potestas tua, ut dicas? *is it at your pleasure?* *Plaut.* Nec mihi jus meum obtinendi optio est, *I have not the power.* —— ¶ *Masc.* Optio, *a helpmate*, whom one chooses for himself, *an assistant.* *Plaut.* Tibi optionem sumito Leonidam. *Pandect.* Optio fabricæ. — Hence, in the army, *a deputy, adjutant, lieutenant.* *Varro.*

ŎPTIŌNĀTŬS (optio), us, m. *the station of* Optio, *adjutancy, lieutenancy.* *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

ŎPTĪVŬS (opto), a, um, adj. *desired, wished for, chosen.* *Horat.* Fit Mimnermus, et optivo cognomine crescit.

ŎPTŌ (perhaps ὄπτω, ὄπτομαι, because one who chooses, first examines), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to wish, express a wish, to desire.* *Plaut.* Cur me morti dedere optas? *Terent.* Quæ sese inhoneste optavit parere hic divitias potius, *h. e. has preferred.* *Id.* Hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem. *Cic.* Optandam duco mihi fuisse illam fortunam. *Id.* Vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque. *Id.* Optavit, ut in currum tolleretur. *Id.* Nunquam a diis immortalibus optabo, ut, &c. *will I desire of the gods.* *Ovid.* Optavi, peteres sidera, *sc. that.* *Cic.* Optare hoc est, non docere (of those who endeavor to prove a thing, but cannot). *Virg.* Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas, *h. e. had the heart to do it, could bring his mind to it.* — Hence, *to wish or pray* for something to another, *to imprecate.* *Cic.* furorem et insaniam alicui. — Also, *to ask, demand.* *Terent.* Quod vis præmium a me optato. So, *Cic.* Visus est intelligere, quid causa optaret, *demanded, required.* —— ¶ Also, *to choose.* *Plaut.* Opta, utrum vis. *Cic.* Optet, utrum malit. *Virg.* Optare locum tecto. —— ¶ Optassis, *for* optaveris. *Plaut.* —— ¶ See, also, *Optatus, a, um*, and *Optandus, a, um.*

ŎPŬLĔNS, tis, and ŎPŬLĔNTŬS (ops), a, um, adj. *rich, wealthy, opulent.* *Nepos.* Neque animo æquo pauperes alienam opulentium intuentur fortunam. *Sallust.* Civitas magna et opulens. *Cic.* Opulentissima et beatissima civitas. *Cæs.* Potiri oppido pleno atque opulento. *Sallust.* Pars Numidiæ agro virisque opulentior. *Virg.* Templum donis opulentum. — With *genit.* *Tacit.* Provinciæ pecuniæ opulentæ. — Figur. *rich.* *Gell.* oratio. *Id.* Opulentissimus liber. —— ¶ Also, of the earth and its fruits, *nourishing, fruitful, productive.* *Liv.* Opulenta Etruriæ arva. —— ¶ Also, *powerful.* *Liv.* Opulentior factio tenuit urbem. *Sallust.* Bella gesta cum opulentis regibus. *Liv.* Minus opulentum agmen, *considerable, strong.* —— ¶ Also, *noble.* *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* Opulenti atque ignobiles. —— ¶ Also, *considerable, rich, splendid, stately.* *Plaut.* obsonium. *Liv.* Res (*circumstances*) haud opulentæ. *Id.* Opulentia ac ditia stipendia facere.

ŎPŬLĔNTĔR, and ŎPŬLĔNTĒ (opulens & opulentus), adv. *richly, sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully.* *Sallust.* Neque illos arcte colam, me opulenter. *Liv.* Ludos opulentius quam priores reges fecit. *Apul.* Grandis domus opulente ornata.

ŎPŬLĔNTĬA (opulens), æ, f. *wealth, riches.* *Sallust.* Habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam. *Plin.* Metallorum opulentia. — *Plur.* Opulentiæ. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *power* (such as is obtained by outward means, as money, friends, troops, &c.), *greatness*, of a state, prince, &c. *Sallust.* Invidia ex opulentia orta est. *Nepos.* Thasios opulentia fretos fregit.

ŎPŬLĔNTĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *h. e.* opulentia. *Plaut.*

ŎPŬLĔNTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to enrich, make wealthy, furnish plentifully*, πλουτίζω. *Horat.* Fundus opulentat herum baccis olivæ. *Colum.* mensam pretiosis dapibus.

ŎPŬLĔNTŬS. See *Opulens.*

ŎPŬLĒSCŌ (opes), is, n. 3. *to grow rich.* *Fur.* ap. *Gell.*

OPŬLUS, i, f. a kind of maple-tree (Acer campestre, L.). Varr.

ŎPUNTIUS, a, um. See Opus, untis.

ŎPUS (perhaps ἕπω, I busy myself), ĕris, n. work. Terent. Opus faciam, will work, sc. in agriculture. Plin. Ep. Opus facere (of mining). Varr. Intus (apes) opus faciunt, work, h. e. make honey. Cic. Lex de opere faciundo (of building). Id. Opus redimere, building. Liv. Belli opera, military labors, work in war. Cic. Menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, work (speaking of artificers). Id. Quarum (bullarum aurearum) iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, the work, workmanship. Id. Hydria facta præclaro opere, of excellent workmanship. Id. Opus quærunt, seek work, make themselves work. —— ¶ Also, a work, h. e. what is making or has been made by work. Thus, a building. Cic. Publicorum operum depopulatio. Id. Opus facere, to erect a building (temple). — A statue or other work of art. Virg. Pocula, opus Alcimedontis. Cic. Opus perfectum. Propert. Mentoreum opus, h. e. a metal goblet with reliefs, such as the artist Mentor made. — A book. Cic. Opus habeo in manibus. — Opus πολιτικὸν, a state action, public work, h. e. for the good of the state. Cic. — Husbandry, tillage, labor of the field. Cic. In agro majora opera fiunt. Terent. Opus facere ruri, or Opus rusticum facere. — De Venere. Plaut. Opus. — A military work. Virg. Grave opus Martis. — In particular, fortification, fortifications. Cæs. Opere castrorum perfecto. Liv. Objectis operibus, a fortification, inclosures, barriers, of trees, &c. Cæs. Opere dimenso, h. e. the extent of the camp, on every side, the direction of the intrenching lines, &c. So, Nepos. Opus fieri (of the erection of a wall). — Or, a work or engine of besiegers. Liv. Urbem operibus oppugnare; or, Nepos. claudere; or, Cic. sepire. Liv. Opera (for instance, turres, arietem, &c.) admovere. —— ¶ Also, work, transaction, execution, deed, business. Liv. Opera immortalia edere, immortal works or deeds. Cic. Si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, whose only business or province this is. Cæs. Operibus anteire, to distinguish one's self by one's deeds or exploits. Propert. Tantum operis belli, for tantum bellum. Cic. Opus oratorium fieri, intelliget, that the work of an orator is doing, h. e. what belongs to a skilful orator, such as keeping his audience deeply attentive, exciting their pity, &c. Liv. Sui operis esse credens, holding it to be his business or duty. Suet. Opus censorium, an affair, which induces a censorial punishment. —— ¶ Also, work, art, manual labor. Cæs. Locus egregie natura et opere munitus, by nature and art. Cic. Nihil est opere aut manu factum. —— ¶ Also, work, toil, labor, pains. Cic. Aliquid tanto opere fugere, with such pains, so greatly. Id. Quanto opere, how greatly. (See Quantopere, Magnopere, &c.) —— ¶ Also, effect. Ovid. Duo tela diversorum operum. Cic. Opus efficere, to produce an effect.

ŎPUS (perhaps allied with opus, ĕris, opera, ops), indeclin. subst. and adj. need, necessity, necessary, needful. The person, who has need, stands in the dat.; the thing, of which there is need, often in the nomin. Cic. Dux nobis opus est, we need a leader. Varr. Minus multi opus sunt boves, not so many oxen are necessary. Cato. Quæ opus sunt, whatever is necessary. So, Quadrig. ap. Gell. Nihil sibi divitias opus esse, that he had no need of riches. — Often in the abl. Cic. Auctoritate tua nobis opus est, we have need of. Id. Expedito homine opus est. Terent. Nihil istac opus est arte ad hanc rem, there is no need of. So the abl. of the particip. pass. instead of the sup. in u. Nep. Quæritur, quid opus sit facto, what is needful to be done. Cic. Nihil erat, cur properato opus esset, h. e. of haste. So, Ovid. Opus est puella servata, for puellam servari. — Often in the infin., or accus. with infin. Cic. Quid opus est affirmare? what need to, &c. Ovid. Quid digitos opus est lassare? Cic. Haud scio an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis. Plin. Dolores molliri opus est. — Also expressed by ut and subj. Plaut. Nunc tibi opus est, ægram ut te assimules. — Sometimes in the genit. Liv. Temporis opus esse. Id. Quanti argenti opus fuit. — Rarely, in the accus. Plaut. Puero opus est cibum. — Opus est is also used absol. Cic. Eam, si opus esse videbitur, conveniam. — Also, Opus habeo aliqua re, for opus est mihi. Colum. —— ¶ Also, Opus est, it is needful, good, profitable, useful, suitable. Sulpic. ad Cic. Quamdiu ei opus fuerit, vixisse. Cic. Si quid, quod non opus esset, esset dictum, h. e. noxium esset. Cato. Emas, non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est.

ŎPUS ('Οποῦς), untis, f. a town of Locris in Greece, now Talanta. Ovid. — Hence, Opuntius, a, um, adj. of or from Opus, Opuntian. Plin. herba, sinus.

ŎPUSCŬLUM (dimin. from opus, ĕris), i, n. a little work or performance, ποιημάτιον. Cic. Accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his contractioribus noctibus, short treatise.

ŌRA (unc.), æ, f. the outside, edge, margin, border, extremity or boundary, of any thing, ἐσχατιά. Cic. Regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas. Id. Æther, extrema ora et determinatio mundi. Lucret. Oras pocula circum contingunt liquore, the edges, lips, or brims. Cels. Oras vulneris sutura jungit, the lips. Liv. Galli oram extremam silvæ circumsedissent, the outer skirts. Virg. Clipei oras ambiit auro. Hence, Id. Oras evolvite belli (h. e. pugnæ), for partes, h. e. the whole compass. — Hence, in particular, the coast, seacoast. Cic. A prima ora Græciæ, usque ad Ægyptum. Id. Amœnitates orarum et litorum. Liv. Decem navibus oram Italiæ legens, coasting along. Cic. Oris Italiæ maritimis. Also, Id. Ora maritima, h. e. by metonymy, the dwellers upon the coasts. — Also, region, clime; quarter. Cic. Quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum. Horat. Rex gelidæ metuatur oræ. Virg. Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris. Plin. Quas in oras (arbusta) debeant spectare. Lucret. Animas ducere in oras Acherontis, h. e. into the lower world. Id. Luminis oræ, the regions or realms of light, the light. Virg. Quem partu sub luminis edidit oras, to the light. — Also, a zone. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. Globum terræ duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, &c.

ŌRA, æ, f. in naval language, a rope, cable, by which the ship was fastened to the shore. Liv. Oras præcidere. Quintil. Oram solvere. — It is perhaps derived from ora, or may be allied with orea, or aurea, which, in the language of charioteers, signifies a bridle.

ŌRA, æ, f. the name of Hersilia, as a goddess. Ovid.

ŌRĀCŬLĀRIUS (oraculum), a, um, adj. meddling with oracles, uttering oracles, soothsaying. Petron.

ŌRĀCŬLUM (oro), i, n. the response of an inspired priest or priestess, an answer from a god, an oracle, χρησμός, μαντεῖον. Cic. Lacedæmonii de rebus majoribus semper aut Delphis oraculum, aut ab Hammone, aut a Dodona petebant. Id. Apollo Pythius oraculo edidit, Spartam nulla re alia, nisi avaritia perituram. Virg. Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus. Id. Oracula quærere. Id. poscere. Ovid. consulere. — Hence, any divine announcement of something future, a prophecy or prophetic disclosure. Cic. Exposui somnii et furoris oracula. — Also, figur. an oracular saying, oracle, remarkable saying. Cic. Hæc ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo; vera, an falsa, nescio. —— ¶ Also, an oracle, h. e. a place where oracular answers were uttered. Cic. Illud oraculum Delphis donis refertum. Plin. Hammonis oraculum, juxta quod gignitur arbor. — Figur. Cic. Domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis.

ŌRĀRIUM, ii, n. See Orarius, a, um, from os.

ŌRĀRIUS (ora), a, um, adj. relating to the coast, belonging thereto. Plin. navis, a bilander, small ship which coasts along the shore, coaster.

ŌRĀRIUS (os), a, um, adj. pertaining to the face; hence, Orarium, sc. linteum, a handkerchief. Vopisc.

ŌRĀTA, æ, f. same as Aurata, a certain fish, gilt-head; also, the name of a man. Varr. and Cic.

ŌRĀTIM (ora), adv. from coast to coast. Solin.

ŌRĀTIO (oro), ōnis, f. speaking, speech, language, words, expression, what is spoken or written, λόγος. Cic. Ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem. Terent. Oratio hæc me exanimavit metu, these words. Cæs. Videtisne, milites, captivorum orationem cum perfugis convenire? the words, the account. Cic. Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos. Id. Orationem bonorum imitari, speech, language. Terent. Dissimili oratione sunt factæ ac stylo, expression, words. Nep. Hac oratione habita, having spoken thus, having said this. Terent. Hanc habere orationem mecum instituit, to speak thus with (to) me. Cic. Sed mihi Ætnensium brevis est oratio, for de Ætnensibus, I have little to say about, &c. Id. Eripiunt tibi istam orationem contemnendorum Siculorum, h. e. in which you express your contempt of the Sicilians. — Oratio is opposed to single words, Cic. Or. 3, 42, where it means, several words, connected words. — By eminence, rhetorical expression. Cic. Orationem Latinam efficies profecto pleniorem. — It may sometimes be rendered, language. Cic. Ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate. Gell. Historias oratione Græca composuit. —— ¶ Also, set or formal speaking, a speech, oration, harangue. Cic. Orationem facere; or, Nepos. conficere. Cic. habere, or recitare, or dicere, or agere, to make, deliver. Id. Longam orationem exprimere. Id. Orationem comparare, to prepare, study upon. — Also, sometimes in Cæs. according to the connection, equivalent to a speech in excuse of something, an excuse, apology. B. G. 5, 1. Accepta oratione eorum. —— ¶ Also, subject, matter, for speaking. Cic. Mil. 3. Ad eam orationem venio, quæ est propria nostræ quæstionis. —— ¶ Also, the faculty of speaking well, eloquence. Cic. Satis in eo fuit orationis. Martial. Vincas oratione Regulos. — Also, style of eloquence, way of speaking. Cic. Demosthenis oratio in philosophiam translata. —— ¶ Also, in the times of the emperors, a letter, missive, message, of the emperor. Sueton. —— ¶ In the fathers of the church (from the other signification of oro), a prayer. Tertull, &c.

ŌRĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. from oratio), æ, f. a little speech or oration, λογάριον. Cic.

ŌRĀTOR (oro), ōris, m. a speaker, orator, ἀγορητής. Cic. — For rhetor, a rhetorician, teacher of oratory. Sidon. — Also, an ambassador, deputy, who delivers an oral commission. Liv. Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt. Id. Ut Frentani mitterent Romam oratores pacis petendæ. Cic. C. Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis recuperandis missus orator. —— ¶ Also (from oro, in its other signif.), an entreater, beseecher, one who prays or asks. Plaut. Exora, blandire, expalpa. (Mi.) faciam sedulo. Sed vide sis, ne tu oratorem hunc pugnis pectas postea.

ŌRĀTŌRIĒ (oratorius), adv. oratorically, like an orator, ῥήτορος δίκην. Cic.

ŌRĀTŌRIUS (orator), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an orator, oratorical, ῥητορικός. Cic. Illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri. Id. Ornamenta oratoria. Quintil. Oratorius gestus. Id. Oratoria, sc. ars, oratory. —— ¶ Also, pertaining to entreaty or prayer; hence, Oratorium, a place set apart for prayer; an oratory. Augustin.

ŌRĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that speaks; thus some translated the Greek word rhetorice, rhetoric, oratory, according to Quintil. 2, 14. —— ¶ Also, she who entreats, an entreater. Plaut.

ŌRĀTUS (oro), us, m. a requesting, entreaty. Cic.

ŎRBĀTIŌ (orbo), ōnis, f. *a depriving, privation*, στέρησις. *Senec.*

ŎRBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a bereaver*, h. e. *one who deprives of children or parents. Ovid.* Nostri orbator Achilles, *h. e. who has bereft us of our children.*

ŎRBICŬLĀRIS, e, adj. same as *Orbiculatus. Marc. Empir.* — Also, as the name of a plant. *Marc. Empir.*

ŎRBICŬLĀTIM (orbiculus), adv. *in circles or rings. Plin.*

ŎRBICŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of a round form, round, circular*, κυκλικός. *Plin.* Orbiculatus foliorum ambitus. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Malis orbiculatis pasti, *h. e. a round, much-esteemed apple*, called, also, *the Epirote*; put here for *delicate, rich fare.*

ŎRBICŬLŬS (dimin. from orbis), i, m. *a small circle or wheel. Cato.* Orbiculis superioribus octonis, inferioribus senis, *rollers* of pulleys. *Plin.* Radix concisa in orbiculos servatur in vino, *into small circular plates or disks.*

ŎRBICŬS (orbis), a, um, adj. *circular, in a circular form or direction*, περίδρομος. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Sidera volvuntur motu orbico.

ŎRBIFICŌ (orbus & facio), as, a. 1. *to deprive of one's parents or children. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

ŎRBĪLE (orbis), is, n. *the felloe or periphery of a wheel. Varr.*

ŎRBĪLIŬS, ii, m. *a grammarian of Beneventum, in Cicero's time, who used his pupils rather severely*, on which account *Horat.* calls him *plagosus.*

ŎRBIS (unc.), is, m. *whatever is circular*: thus, *what runs about a fixed point like a line*: *a circle, ring*, κύκλος. *Cic.* Aliquid in orbem torquere. *Ovid.* Ales iter eundem curvat in orbem, *wings his way round and round in the same circle. Id.* Equitavit in orbem, *round in a circle or ring. Senec.* Orbem ducere; *or, Ovid.* efficere, *to make a ring. Propert.* Circa focum laneus orbis eat, *h. e.* lanea vitta. *Ovid.* (de anulo) Digitum justo orbe teras, *h. e. fit the finger exactly. Id.* Orbis rotæ. *Cæs.* In orbem consistere, *to form themselves into a round figure, to make a circle* (of troops attacked by a superior force). *Liv.* Orbem (*sc.* militum) colligere. *Id.* volvere. *Id.* In orbem se tutari. Also, *Cic.* Orbis signifer, *the zodiac. Id.* Orbes finientes, *horizons. Id.* Orbis lacteus, *the Milky Way. Plin.* Sidera suos orbes volventia, *circles of revolution.* — Also, *the wreath, coil, spire*, of a snake. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 204. —— ¶ Also, *a circular plane, disk*, real or apparent. *Ovid.* Orbis mensæ, *round leaf or board.* So, *Martial.* Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes. *Ovid.* Orbis genuum, *the kneepan, whirl-bone.* — Hence, *the* discus. *Ovid.* Ictus ab orbe. — Also, *the basin or scale of a balance. Tibull.* — Also, *a mirror. Martial.* Nitidus orbis. — Also, *a shield or buckler. Virg.* Hasta per orbem transiit. — Also, *a wheel. Virg.* Unda sustinet orbes. — Also, *the runner of an oil-press. Cato.* — Also, *the socket of the eye*; also, *the eye* itself. *Ovid.* Inanis luminis orbis. *Id.* Gemino lumen ab orbe venit. — Also, *the disk* of the sun or moon. *Virg.* Si lucidus orbis erit, *sc. of the sun. Ovid.* Luna implet orbem, *fills her disk, becomes full.* — Especially, Orbis terrarum, *or* terræ, *the circle of the earth*, taking the earth for a circular plane or disk, not for a sphere. *Cic.* Ceres dicitur orbem omnium peragrasse terrarum. *Id.* Ager orbis terræ pulcherrimus, *of the whole earth.* So, *Ovid.* Roma caput orbis, *the head or capital of the world.* — Hence, *a land, region, portion of the earth's surface. Ovid.* Orbis Eous, *the Eastern world, the East.* — Also, *a kind of timbrel* (tympanum) *or tambourine. Auct.* ap. *Sueton.* — Figur. *Cic.* Festive et minore sonitu quam putaram, orbis hic in republica est conversus (by a figure borrowed from *orbis*, in its sense of *world*, or better, perhaps, in its sense of *circle*). —— ¶ Figur. *circle, ring. Cic.* Circuitus et quasi orbis verborum. *Id.* In Thucydide orbem orationis desidero, *roundness, period. Id.* Orbis saltatorius, *dance in a circle. Quintil.* Orbis doctrinæ, *round of learning, encyclopedia*, a translation of ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία. — Also, *a circle, round*, h. e. *what runs its course and then begins anew. Virg.* Triginta magnos orbes explebit, *h. e. thirty years. Liv.* Ut hoc insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, *in routine, from first to last, and then over again.* — Also, *roundness. Plin.* In candore, magnitudine, orbe. —— ¶ Also, *for* globus, *a ball. Ovid.* Fortuna stans in dubio orbe. — To this may be referred, *Horat.* Si fractus illabatur orbis, *h. e. the heaven.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain fish, of a round form. Plin.* —— ¶ *Abl.* Orbi, *for* orbe, occurs. *Cic.* in *Arat.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Nom.* Orbs, is found in *Ven. Fortun.*

ŎRBĬTĂ (orbis), æ, f. *the track or rut of a wheel. Cic.* Vix impressam orbitam videre possemus. — Hence, *the track or impression* made by a band, upon a vine, for instance. *Plin.* — Also, *path, course. Sever.* Minor orbita Lunæ. *Lucan.* solis. Figur. *Juvenal.* Veteris orbita culpæ, *h. e. path, example.*

ŎRBĬTĀS (orbus), ātis, f. *bereavement or privation of children or parents, orphanism, childlessness*, ὀρφανία. *Cic.* Bonum liberi, misera orbitas. *Id.* Tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati. *Plaut.* Quasi in orbitatem liberos produxerim, *h. e. only to become childless.* — Also, *privation of a husband, widowhood. Justin.* — Hence, *bereavement* of persons or things which are precious to us, *privation. Cic.* Maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium. *Plin.* Orbitas luminis. —— ¶ Orbitates liberorum. *Cic.*

ŎRBĬTŌSŬS (orbita), a, um, adj. *full of cart-ruts. Catalect. Virg.*

ŎRBĬTŪDŌ, inis, f. same as *Orbitas. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

ŎRBŌ (orbus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bereave* of children or parents, ὀρφανίζω. *Cic.* Theseus filio Hippolyto non esset orbatus. *Ovid.* Orbatura patres fulmina. —— ¶ Hence, generally, *to bereave, deprive, strip*, of a precious thing. *Cic.* Italiam juventute. *Id.* nos sensibus. *Id.* Patria claris viris orbata. *Id.* Omni spe salutis orbatus, *bereft. Id.* Forum voce erudita orbatum.

ŎRBŌNĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of children. Plin.*

ŎRBŬS (ὀρφός, whence ὀρφανός), a, um, adj. *bereft of parents or children, orphan, fatherless, childless*, ἄτεκνος, ὀρφανός. *Cic.* Quem nutum locupletis orbi senis non observat? *Id.* Filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, *orphans. Juvenal.* Orba tigride pejor, *bereft of her young. Ovid.* Orba a totidem natis. — With *genit. Ovid.* Memnonis orba mei venio, *bereft of my Memnon.* — With *abl. Plaut.* Orbus liberis (as in Gr. ἄπαις τέκνων), of sheep. — Hence, Orbus, Orba, subst. *an orphan. Terent.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *orphaned, orphan. Cic.* Orba resp. *Id.* Orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio. *Id.* Sulpicius (*sc.* morte sua) legationem orbam reliquit, *sc. because he was the wisest man of the deputation.* — Also, *childless*, figur. *Colum.* Orbos detrahere palmites, *h. e. bereft of buds* (oculi). — In general, *bereft, deprived, destitute, without, devoid, empty. Cic.* Orbus iis rebus omnibus, quibus natura me assuefecerat. *Ovid.* Mare portubus orbum. *Id.* Æquora solibus orba. *Id.* Epistola orba numeris, *h. e. written in prose. Id.* Verba orba viribus. *Id.* Pectora orba fide. So, *Plaut.* Orbus auxilii (*genit*). *Ovid.* luminis. —— ¶ Also, *bereft* of a spouse, *widowed. Catull.* Orbum luxti deserta cubile, *your widowed bed.*

ŎRCĂ, æ, f. *a kind of whale*, perhaps *the grampus* (Delphinus orca, L.), ὄρυξ. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an earthen vessel with a large belly, jar, pot*, for pickles, figs, &c. *Horat.*, *Varr.* and *Plin.* — It comes, perhaps, from ὕρχη, Æol. for ὕρχη. —— ¶ Also, *a dice-box. Pers.*

ŎRCĒ, es, f. *a bird, one of the* apodes. *Plin.*

ŎRCĂDĔS, um, f. *islands near Scotland*, now *the Orkneys. Plin.*

ŎRCHAMŬS, i, m. *a king of Babylonia, father of Leucothoe. Ovid.*

ŎRCHĂS, ădis, f. See *Orchis.*

ŎRCHESTŎPŎLĀRIŬS (ὀρχηστής & πολέω), ii, m. *a dancer, who whirls himself about, a sort of juggling dancer. Jul. Fir.*

ŎRCHESTRĂ (ὀρχήστρα), æ, f. *the orchestra*, h. e. in Grecian theatres, *the place where the chorus danced*; in Roman theatres, *the part occupied by the senators*, which corresponded in position to the former. *Vitruv.* — Hence, *the senate*, occupying the orchestra. *Juvenal.*

ŎRCHIŎN, ii, n. herba mercurialis. *Apul.*

ŎRCHIS (ὄρχις), is, f. *a testicle*; hence, *a kind of olive, of an oval form, and particularly good. Colum.* — Called, also, Orchita. *Colum.*; also, Orchites. *Plin.*; also, Orcās (ὀρκάς), ădis. *Virg.* — Also, *Plur.* Orchites. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant, dog-stone, ragwort. Plin.*

ŎRCHŎMĔNŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. or ŎRCHŎMĔNŎN, or -UM, i, n. *a town of Bœotia. Nepos.* — Hence, Orchomĕnius, a, um, adj. *Orchomenian. Plin.* — Orchomenii, *the Orchomenians? Justin.*

ŎRCINIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Orcinus. Martial.* Orciniana feruntur in sponda, *on a bier.*

ŎRCINŬS, or ŎRCIVŬS (orcus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to* Orcus, *the realm of the dead. Næv.* ap. *Gell.* Orcino traditus thesauro, *h. e. to the lower world. Pandect.* liberti, *set free by the last will of their masters.* So, *Sueton.* senatores, *h. e. who crept into the senate, as if appointed by Cæsar's will.*

ŎRCŬLĂ (dimin. from orca), æ, f. *a small orca, little vessel. Cato.*

ŎRCŬS (allied with ὄρχος & ὅρκος, which are both allied with ἕρκος; so that it would seem to mean, *a district compassed about, from which none can escape*), i, m. *the abode of the dead, the lower world. Virg.* In faucibus orci. —— ¶ Also, *the god of the lower world, Pluto. Cic.* — Hence, *death. Horat.* Orcum morari. *Id.* Metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, *death mows down all, both great and small.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Eris, a divine being, who punished the unjust and perjured, the* Ὅρκος *of the Greeks. Virg. Geo.* 1, 277, who seems to have confounded him with the other Orcus. (See Passow's Gr. Lexicon under ὅρκος.)

ŎRCYNŬS (ὄρκυνος), i, m. *a great sea-fish, of the tunny species. Plin.*

ORDEUM, ORDEACEUS, &c. See *Hordeum*, &c.

ORDIA PRIMA, *for* primordia. *Lucret.*

ŎRDINĀLIS (ordo), e, adj. *ordinal* in grammar. *Priscian.*

ŎRDINĀRIĒ (ordinarius), adv. *in order, methodically. Tertull.*

ŎRDINĀRIŬS (ordo), a, um, adj. *disposed in a proper series, set or laid in order*, τακτός. *Colum.* Malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est. *Vitruv.* lapides, *h. e. stones so cut and laid in rows that the upper shall cover the joints of the lower.* —— ¶ Also, *ordinary, in due order, usual, regular. Liv.* Non id tempus esse reipubl. ratus, quo consiliis ordinariis bellum gereret. *Id.* Duo ordinarii consules ejus anni, *h. e. who had been chosen in the usual manner. Id.* Ordinarii reip. usus. *Senec.* Philosophia non est res subseciva: ordinaria est, *is an every-day concern, must be always exercised. Pandect.* Ordinarius servus, *h. e. a slave, who has a stated and regular duty to discharge.* —— ¶ Also, *regular, orderly, well-ordered, proper, as it ought to be. Colum.* oleum, *h. e. good oil, made of good olives*, not of those that have been picked up from the ground. *Senec.* oratio, *h. e. regular, continued, connected, long.*

ŎRDINĀTĒ (ordinatus), adv. *in an orderly manner, in order, methodically. Auct.* ad *Her.* Ordinate disponere. *Tertull.* Ordinatius. *Augustin.* Ordinatissime.

ŎRDINĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in order, in succession. Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Honores ordinatim petere. —— ¶ Also, *in good order*, or *in ranks* (as opposed to straggling). *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Ille iit passim, ego ordinatim. —— ¶ Also, *regularly, properly, by method. Cæs.* Musculus ordinatim structus.

ŎRDINĀTIŌ (ordino), ōnis, f. *a setting in order, arranging, disposing, adjusting, managing*; *order, method, disposition, arrangement*, διακόσμησις. *Plin. Ep.* Cum certius de vitæ nostræ ordinatione aliquid audieris. *Vellei.* Primum ejus operum fuit ordinatio comitiorum. *Colum.*

Atque hæc vitium (*gen. pl.*) per fissuram insitarum est ordinatio. *Sueton.* anni, *setting in order, regulating.* — So, in architecture, *the adjustment of the design or model, planning. Vitruv.* — Hence, of the government of a province. *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *an imperial regulation, or constitution. Nerva in Plin. Ep.* — Especially in relation to the provinces, *appointing of the magistrates* who were to govern them. *Sueton.* Proxima ordinatio. —— ¶ Also, *order, orderly state or disposition. Vitruv.* Disciplinæ corpus ad perfectam ordinationem perducere. — Also, *order, row. Apul.*

ŌRDĬNĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *signifying or indicating order. Tertull.*

ŌRDĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who arranges; an orderer, disposer,* διαθετήρ. *Senec.*

ŌRDĬNĀTRIX (ordinator), īcis, f. *she who arranges, an orderer. Augustin.*

ŌRDĬNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from ordino. —— ¶ Adj. *well-ordered, orderly, regular. Apul.* Stellæ meatus longe ordinatissimos efficiunt. *Senec.* Non dices vitam justiorem nec ordinatiorem.

ŌRDĬNŌ (ordo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to range, set or place in proper order or series, arrange, dispose,* τάττω. *Horat.* Ordinare agmina. *Nep.* Copiæ sine ducis opera ordinatæ, *arranged, drawn up. Martial.* Villa ordinata myrtetis, *adorned with groves of myrtles, set in order. Liv.* Scipio milites ordinavit centuriavitque, *formed into companies. Id.* Aliter apud alios ordinatis magistratibus, *arranged in different order.* *Cic.* Ordinare partes orationis. —— ¶ Also, *to order, arrange, dispose;* also, *to regulate, settle, compose, adjust,* something out of order. *Cic.* litem, *dispose, prepare, draw up. Pandect.* testamentum. *Cic.* Cursus ordinatos conficiunt, *h. e. regular. Horat.* Ubi publicas res ordinaris, *when you have described in order;* or more artificially, *when you have settled the commonwealth,* h. e. *have brought your history down to the time of the reëstablishment of public peace and order. Sueton.* Donec desideria militum ordinarentur, *settled, calmed, satisfied.* —— ¶ Also, *to ordain, appoint, fix, regulate. Sueton.* magistratus in plures annos, *h. e. who shall hold the offices for several years to come. Id.* aliquem, *to appoint to an office.* —— ¶ See, also, *Ordinatus, a, um.*

ŌRDĬŌR (as it seems, from an obsol. verb ὀρδέω, whence ὄρδημα), īris, orsus sum, dep. 4. properly in weaving, *to warp, lay the warp, begin to weave. Plin.* Araneus orditur telas. — Or, also, of spinning. *Senec.* Lachesis plena orditur manu. —— ¶ Hence in general, *to begin, commence, enter upon. Cic.* Alterius vitæ quoddam initium ordimur. *Nep.* Ab initio est ordiendum. *Cic.* Ab eo nobis causa ordienda est. *Id.* Unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio. *Id.* De quo si paulo altius ordiri videbor, ignoscite. *Id.* Eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur. — Also, *to begin, enter upon, undertake, set about, take up, take in hand. Virg.* Majorem orsa furorem. *Nep.* Satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur. *Propert.* Palatia decerpta ordiar, *will take in hand to sing.* —— ¶ Also, *to begin to speak;* or generally, *to speak. Virg.* Pater Æneas sic orsus, *thus began. Id.* Sic orsus Apollo, *having thus spoken.* —— ¶ Orditus, *for* orsus. *Sidon.* —— ¶ Ordibor, *h. e.* ordiar. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ See, also, *Orsum, i.*

ŌRDŌ (unc.), īnis, m. *row, line, order, series. Cic.* Ordines (arborum) directos in quincuncem, *rows, ranks. Virg.* Indulge ordinibus, *sc.* vitium. *Cic.* Ordo seriesque causarum. *Id.* Ordinem rerum ac necessitudinem persequi. *Liv.* In ordinem cogere aliquem, *to lower, humble, bring down, level, narrow, degrade* (as if to range him with inferiors, and so deprive him of eminence). So, *Plin. Ep.* Potestatem sacrosanctam in ordinem cogi, ne a se quidem decet. *Liv.* Appium nimium in ordinem se cogere, *demeaned himself too much. Cæs.* Nullo ordine, *without order, unarranged, not formed in rank or line. Virg.* Major rerum nascitur ordo, *series, train.* — Ordine, in, *or* per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *h. e.* secundum ordinem, *in a row, one after the other, in order. Cic.* Me soles ordine interrogare. *Terent.* Rem enarrato omnem ordine. *Virg.* Pone ordine vites. *Cic.* Tabulæ in ordinem confectæ. *Quintil.* Singuli per ordinem cubiculum intrarunt. *Virg.* Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis. *Cic.* Ut quisque ætate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine. — Sometimes, Ordine, *rightly, wisely, properly. Cic.* Hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur. — And, Ex ordine, *without intermission, in succession. Virg.* Septem totos ex ordine menses. — Also, *right on, straightway, forthwith. Virg.* Vitulos cædere jubet, solvique ex ordine funes. — Extra ordinem, *in an extraordinary manner, out of course, contrary to rule, law or custom. Cic.* Provinciam alicui extra ordinem decernere. *Pandect.* Extra ordinem crimina probantur, *h. e. with the omission of the regular formalities.* Also, *incidentally. Quintil.* Extra ordinem occurrere. Also, *uncommonly, eminently, especially. Cic.* Spem extra ordinem de te habemus. —— ¶ Hence, *a row of benches or seats. Virg.* Terno consurgunt ordine remi, *row, bank. Cic.* Sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus, *to sit in the fourteen rows* appropriated to the Equites in the theatre, *h. e. to be an* Eques. —— ¶ Also, *the line of soldiers in order of battle, rank. Liv.* Ordines explicare, *to spread, extend. Hirt.* Post hunc ordinem naves distribuit, *this array; these ships, thus drawn up.* — Hence, *a company, century* of soldiers. *Cæs.* Primorum ordinum centuriones, *h. e. the first three centurions of the legion,* the first of the Triarii (*centurio primipili*), of the Principes, of the Hastati. *Id.* Primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem antea duxerat, *had been centurion of the same company. Cic.* Viri fortissimi ordines duxerunt, *commanded the companies* (of course, one each). But, *Liv.* (speaking of a single individual). Ordines duxisse, *h. e. to have been several times centurion* (for as the Romans had soldiers only in time of war, the centurion lost his company when peace was concluded; but on the breaking out of a new war, received the command of another). — Also, Ordo, *the post or place of centurion, centurionship, captaincy. Cæs.* Spe præmiorum atque ordinum evocantur. *Id.* Primis ordinibus appropinquarunt. — Also, *the centurion* himself. *Cæs.* Primis ordinibus convocatis, *h. e.* centurionibus primorum ordinum. — Some suppose *Ordo* to denote *two centuries;* and in *Liv.* 42, 34. there seems to be no other way of understanding it. The captain of such a company would still be a centurion. —— ¶ Figur. *rank, class, estate, order.* — Especially, the *Ordo senatorius, equester, plebeius,* at Rome. *Cic.* Ordo Senatorius. So, *Id.* amplissimus, *h. e. the senate. Id.* Hic ordo. *Id.* Ordo equester, *the equestrian order. Liv.* pedester, *h. e.* plebeius. So in the colonies and municipal towns. Ordo, *the senate. Tacit.* Ordo Mutinensis. Sometimes, Uterque ordo, *h. e.* senatorius et equester. *Sueton.* and *Vellei.* — Generally, *class, order, division, rank. Cic.* Cuiquam ordini sive aratorum, sive pecuariorum, &c. *Id.* Universus ordo publicanorum. *Terent.* Homo mei loci atque ordinis, *rank.* —— ¶ Also, *order,* h. e. *orderly arrangement or condition, regularity, method. Cic.* Adhibere ordinem rebus. *Id.* In ordinem se referre, *to return to order. Id.* Res in ordinem adducere; *or, Auct.* ad *Her.* redigere, *to bring into order, reduce to order. Cic.* Ordinem conservare. *Id.* sequi. *Id.* immutare. — Hence, Ordine, *duly, properly, rightly. Cic.* — Also, *state, condition. Plaut.* mearum rerum. — Also, *ordering, ordaining, disposition, institution. Manil.* Non casus opus, sed numinis ordo.

ŌRĔÆ (os), ārum, f. *a bit, curb,* χαλινός. *Titin.* ap. *Fest.*

ŌRĒĂS (Ὀρειάς), ădis, f. *sc.* nympha, *a mountain nymph, Oread. Virg.*

ŌRĔŎN (ὄρειον, *h. e.* montanum), i, m. *a species of* polygonos. *Plin.*

ŌRĔŎSĔLĪNUM (ὀρεοσέλινον), i, n. *black mountain-parsley* (Athamanta oreoselinum, L.). *Plin.*

ŌRĔSĬTRŎPHŬS (ὀρεσίτροφος), i, m. *reared on the mountains;* as a name of *a hound. Ovid.*

ŌRESTĒS, æ and is, m. *the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Iphigenia, Electra,* &c. *Having at the command of the oracle slain his adulterous mother, and having afterwards put to death Pyrrhus, he was haunted by the Furies (or in other words, went mad). He had a dear friend and companion in Pylades, who, when he was doomed to be sacrificed upon the altar of Diana in the* Chersonesus Taurica, *wished to die in his stead; but Orestes was recognized by his sister Iphigenia, who was priestess of Diana, and is said to have brought the image of the goddess to Italy, and placed it near Aricia. His adventures were the subject of several plays.* — Hence, Orestēus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* Diana.

ŌRĔXIS (ὄρεξις), is, f. *appetite. Juvenal.*

ŌRGĂNĀRĬŬS (organum), ii, m. *a maker or player of musical instruments. Firmic.*

ŌRGĂNĬCŬS (ὀργανικός), a, um, adj. *relating to an instrument. Vitruv.* Telarum organicis administrationibus. — In particular, *relating to musical instruments, performed by musical instruments, instrumental. Cato* ap. *Non.* melos. *Lucret.* saltus Heliconis, *musical. Id.* Organicus, *sc.* homo, *a maker or player of musical instruments.* —— ¶ *Organicōs,* adv. See *Mechanicōs.*

ŌRGĂNUM (ὄργανον), i, n. *an instrument. Colum.* Sic compositum organum in sulcum demissum est. *Id.* Organum erectæ tribulæ simile, quod tudicula vocatur. *Plin.* Excogitatis organis, per quæ siderum loca atque magnitudines signaret. So, *Vitruv.* of architectural and military instruments. — In particular, *a musical instrument. Quintil.* Fauces convulsæ fractis sunt organis similes. *Juvenal.* Organa semper in manibus. — Especially, *an organ, hydraulic organ. Sueton.* — Also, Organa, *the organ-pipes. Vitruv.*

ŌRGĬA (Ὄργια), ōrum, n. *the sacred rites or festival of Bacchus; orgies. Virg.* Hence, *Senec.* Orgia ferre condita cistis, *h. e. the sacred furniture used in the orgies.* —— ¶ Also, *any secret, enthusiastic, fanatic rites or festival, orgies. Juvenal.* — Figur. *Propert.* Itala per Graios Orgia ferre choros, *h. e. poesy. Colum.* Orgia naturæ, *mysteries, secrets.*

ŌRGYĬA, æ, f. *a plant. Apul.*

ORIA. See *Horia.*

ŌRĬBASŬS (ὀρείβασος), i, um, *rover of the mountains;* as the name of *a hound. Ovid.*

ŌRĬBĂTA (ὀρειβάτης), æ, m. *climbing mountains. Jul. Firm.*

ŌRĪCHĂLCUM, or **AURICHĂLCUM** (ὀρείχαλκος), i, n. (properly, *mountain ore;* it seems originally to have denoted *a natural brass-ore, and the brass wrought out of it.* Afterwards), *brass,* artificially wrought. *Cic. Off.* 3, 23. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 202. Also, *Virg. Æn.* 12, 87. Album orichalcum. — Also, *what is made thereof.* Thus, *Val. Flacc.* for tuba. *Stat.* for arma. —— ¶ Through a false derivation from *aurum,* and the similarity of the pronunciation, some poets have made an imaginary metal of it, more precious than gold. *Plaut* in various places.

ORICILLA. See *Auricilla.*

ŌRĪCŎS, or **ŌRĪCŬS**, i, f. and **ŌRĪCUM**, i, n. *a town in Epirus. Lucan.* Dardaniam Oricon (so called because Helenus and Andromache reigned in those parts). —— ¶ Hence, Oricius, a, um, adj. *Orician. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, Oricinus, a, um, adj. same as *Oricius;* Oricini, *the Oricians. Liv.*

ŌRĪCŬLA, æ, f. *for* auricula. *Trog.* ap. *Plin.*

ŌRĪCŬLĀRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *for* auricularius. *Cels.* clyster, *h. e.* quo in aures aliquid injicitur. *Petron.* servi, *eavesdroppers, spies, talebearers.*

ŌRĬENS, tis, particip. from orior. ——

¶ *Subst., sc. sol, the rising sun*; and by synecdoche, *the day*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *the quarter of the sun's rising, the east*, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Qui has nobiscum terras ab oriente ad occidentem colunt. *Horat.* Subjectos orientis oræ Indos. *Gell.* Oriens vernus, id est æquinoctialis, *h. e. the quarter of the heavens, in which the sun rises at the vernal equinox.* *Colum.* brumalis, *or* hibernus. *Plin.* æstivus.

ŎRIENTĀLIS (oriens), e, adj. *Eastern, Oriental*, ἀνατολικός. *Pallad.* pars arboris. *Gell.* ventus. *Justin.* labores, *h. e. in the East.* So, *Id.* Orientales (absol.) *the Orientals.*

ŎRIFICIUM (os & facio), ii, n. *an orifice, mouth.* *Macrob.* Ventris sunt duo orificia.

ŎRIGA, æ, m. *for* auriga. *Varr.*

ŎRIGANUM, or -ON, i, n. and **ŎRIGANOS** (ὀρείγανον or ὀρίγανον, ὀρείγανος or ὀρίγανος), i, f. *organy, wild marjoram.* *Plin.* and *Seren. Sammon.* — Hence, Origanitus, a, um, adj. *Cato.* vinum, *seasoned with organy.*

ŎRIGINĀLIS (origo), e, adj. *original, primitive, from the first origin*, ἀρχικός. *Apul.* Ceres frugum parens originalis. *Cod. Theod.* Originales coloni.

ŎRIGINĀLITER (originalis), adv. *originally.* *Augustin.*

ŎRIGINĀRIUS (origo), a, um, adj. same as *Originalis.* *Cod. Just.* colonus. *Id.* Originarii, *sc.* coloni.

ŎRIGINĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a name given by some to etymology*, according to *Quintil.*

ŎRIGINITUS (Id.), *originally.* *Ammian.*

ŎRIGO (orior), inis, f. *the origin, earliest beginning, source*, γένεσις. *Cic.* A primo animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni. *Juvenal.* Mentis origo malæ est penes te. *Cic.* Omnium virtutum et originem et progressionem persequi. *Liv.* Originem trahere ab aliquo, ab urbe, *to draw or derive one's origin from, originate in.* *Plin.* ab aliquo habere. *Horat.* Genus omne ab illo ducit originem, *draws, deduces.* *Plin.* Originem ab aliquo deducere. *Quintil.* accipere ab aliquo. — Origines, *the title of an historical work by the elder Cato.* *Nepos.* —— ¶ Also, *stock, race, family.* *Ovid.* Ex una pendebat origine bellum. *Virg.* Corripiunt cunctam ab origine gentem (of beasts). *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Rom. generatus, *h. e. of one of the oldest Roman families.* —— ¶ Also, *birth, descent.* *Ovid.* Clarus origine. *Tacit.* Modicus originis. —— ¶ Also, *the origin, original, that from which something springs, progenitor, founder, author.* *Ovid.* Mundi melioris origo, *author, creator.* *Virg.* Pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo. *Tacit.* Æneas, origo Juliæ gentis. — So, of cities, from which others are derived. *Sallust.* Eæ urbes originibus suis præsidio fuere, *their mother cities.* — And of a land, whence something proceeds. *Tacit.* Judæa origo ejus mali, *the first seat, source.*

ŎRINDA, æ, f. *a seed and kind of bread, peculiar to Æthiopia.* *Apic.*

ŎRIOLA, æ, f. *for* Horiola. *Gell.*

ŎRION, ōnis and ōnis, m. Ὠρίων, *a constellation with a belt and sword, the setting of which in late autumn brought storm and rain.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — In fable, *a great hunter and attendant of Diana.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ The first syllable is also shortened. *Virg.*

ŎRIOR (ὄρω, the theme of ὄρνυμι), ōris (iris), itur, ortus sum, dep. 3. and 4. (the *infin.* is oriri; *imp. subj.* orirer; *indic. pres.* orēris, oritur, &c. except that the second person is also oriris; *particip. fut.* oriturus), *to rise, appear, become, visible*, generally. —— ¶ In particular, of the sun and stars, *to rise, appear, come into view.* *Ovid.* Stella oritur. *Horat.* Prius orto sole, *before sunrise.* *Liv.* Ab orto sole, *from sunrise.* So, *Cæs.* Orta luce, Britanniam conspexit, *when it was day.* Hence, *Cic.* Orientis solis partes, *h. e. of the East.* Figur. *Vellei.* Juvenes orientes, *rising, h. e. coming into view*, or *growing up.* —— ¶ Also, generally, *to become visible, appear, arise, spring, originate.* *Nepos.* Accidit, ut magna tempestas oriretur, *arose.* *Cæs.* Quum clamor oriretur. *Cels.* Ulcera oriuntur, *break out.* *Cæs.* Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise.* *Cic.* Officia, quæ oriuntur a suo genere virtutum, *arise, spring.* *Id.* Rumor ortus ex Sulpicii litteris. *Plin.* Nervorum dolores frigore orti. *Id.* Anio in monte ortus. *Nepos.* Ventus a septentrionibus oriens. — Hence, *to be born, have one's origin or descent, spring.* *Cic.* Hoc solum, in quo tu ortus es. *Id.* Qui ab illo (Catone) ortus es. *Sallust.* Ex concubina ortus erat. *Liv.* Numæ nepos, filia ortus, *the son of his daughter.* *Terent.* Ex eodem loco ortus. *Cic.* Equestri loco ortus. *Id.* Pueros orientes, *coming into the world.* *Id.* Homo a se ortus, *h. e.* novus homo (see *Novus*). *Cæs.* Plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, *sprung, derived.* — Also, *to grow*, h. e. *shoot or grow forth or out.* *Cic.* Uva oriens a gemma. *Ovid.* Flos e sanguine ortus. — Also, *to begin, commence.* *Cic.* Ab his sermo oritur. *Id.* Oratio oriens. *Ovid.* Nox oritur. *Cæs.* Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur. —— ¶ Also, *to rise, stand up, get up.* *Liv.* 8, 23. Consul oriens nocte dicit dictatorem. (So, *Ed. Drakenb.*) —— ¶ See, also, *Oriens*, and *Oriundus, a, um.*

ŎRIPELARGUS (ὀρειπέλαργος), i, m. *the mountain stork* is erroneously numbered by *Plin.* among the eagles, for it is *the mate of a carrion vulture* (Vultur percnopterus, L. *the rachamah* of Bruce.)

ŎRITES, æ, m. or **ŎRITIS**, idis, f. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

ŎRITHYIA (Ὠρείθυια), æ, f. [four syllables, the *y* and *i* forming a diphthong], *daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; she was mother of Zethes and Calais by Boreas.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a queen of the Amazons.* *Justin.*

ŎRITIS, idis, f. See *Orites.*

ŎRIUNDUS (orior), a, um, participial adj. *born or descended from, springing from, originating in.* *Cic.* Gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt. *Lucret.* Cælesti sumus semine oriundi. *Colum.* Liberis parentibus est oriundus. — Also, in relation to one's ancestors. *Liv.* Nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syracusis. — Also, of lifeless things. *Liv.* Sacerdotium Alba oriundum.

ŎRMENIS, idis, f. *the gra*[illegible]*ughter of Ormenus*, h. e. *Astydami*[illegible] *Ovid.*

ŎRMINĀLIS, is, f. *an h*[illegible] *otherwise called satyrion.* *Apul.*

ŎRMINIUM, ii, n. [illegible]*me given by some to the herb wild* [illegible]*agus.* *Plin.* (But *Ed. Hard.* has *h*[illegible]*inum.*)

ŎRNĀMEN, inis, n. *for* ornamentum. *Martian. Capell.*

ŎRNĀMENTUM (orno), i, n. *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, equipage, trappings.* *Cic.* Copias, ornamenta, præsidia vestra, *stores or arms.* *Cato.* Ornamenta boum (as, for instance, collar, saddle, &c.). *Auct. B. Afric.* Ornamenta elephantorum, *furniture, trappings.* — Hence, *arms.* *Senec.* Per ornamenta feriet. — Figur. *Cic.* Neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, *h. e. so many resources, so many furtherances of eloquence.* —— ¶ Also, *what serves to adorn, ornament, embellishment, decoration, garnishment, grace.* *Cæs.* Omnia ornamenta ex fano contulit, *jewels*, &c. *Cic.* Decus atque ornamentum senectutis. *Cæs.* Urbs ornamento est civitati. *Cic.* Hortensius, ornamentum reip. — So, of style. *Cic.* Ornamenta sententiarum. —— ¶ Also, Ornamenta, *dress, attire, array*, especially of a showy sort. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *what gets one honor, mark of honor, title, dignity, distinction*, &c. *Cic.* Omitto, quantis ornamentis populum istum C. Cæsar affecerit. *Id.* Quæcumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur. *Id.* Omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris. *Sueton.* Uxoris ornamenta, *h. e. title, rank.* *Id.* consularia, *h. e. rank and privileges of a consul; the outward signs of consular authority*, which were sometimes conferred by the emperors on men who had distinguished themselves.

ŎRNĀTE (ornatus), adv. *with ornament, ornately*, κοσμίως. *Cic.* Illuminate et rebus et verbis dicere, et in ipsa oratione quasi quendam numerum, versumque conficere, id est, quod dico, ornate, *h. e. with fulness of expression.* *Id.* Causas agere ornatius. *Id.* Causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere.

ŎRNĀTIO (orno), ōnis, f. *an adorning, embellishing, adornment*, κόσμησις. *Vitruv.*

ŎRNĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who adorns*, κοσμητής. *Jul. Firmic.*

ŎRNĀTRIX (ornator), icis, f. *she who adorns, a garnisher, decker, dresser*, especially *hair-dresser*, for instance, a female slave, who dressed the hair of her mistress, κοσμώτρια, ψακάς, κομμώτρια. *Ovid.* and *Sueton.*

ŎRNĀTULUS, a, um, adj. dimin. from ornatus. *Plaut. fragm.*

ŎRNĀTUS (orno), us, m. *a preparing, furnishing, fitting out, preparation, provision, store, supply.* *Terent.* In ædibus nihil ornati (*genit. for* ornatus), nihil tumulti, *no preparation* for the wedding. *Varro.* In ornatibus publicis, *h. e.* in publicorum conviviorum apparatibus. *Cato.* trapeti, *the collective utensils*, &c. *belonging thereto.* —— ¶ Also, *ornament, embellishment, decoration, adornment*, κόσμος, κόσμησις. *Cic.* Simulacrum ad ornamentum ædilitatis suæ deportavit. *Id.* Hic tantus ornatus cœli. *Id.* Collocata verba habent ornatum, si, &c. *Id.* Magnum afferre ornatum orationi. —— ¶ Also, *dress, attire, apparel, array, garb*, or *all that belongs to dress*, especially of a showy sort. *Terent.* Venio ad vos ornatu prologi. *Cic.* Statuas videmus ornatu militari. *Id.* Pulcherrimo vestitu et ornatu regali. *Plin.* Equus regio ornatu instratus, *trappings, furniture, harness.* — Also, *armor, accoutrements.* *Liv.* Gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt. — Figur. *Cic.* Eloquentia eodem est ornatu comitata, *dress*, h. e. *ornament* (or *furniture, equipage*, which is nearly the same).

ŎRNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from orno. —— ¶ Adj. *fitted out, furnished, provided, equipped, accoutred.* *Liv.* equus, *fully accoutred.* *Nepos.* elephantus. *Cic.* Ornatissimus et paratissimus omnibus rebus. *Cæs.* Naves paratissimæ, atque omni genere armorum ornatissimæ. *Cic.* E fundo ornatissimo dejectus. *Id.* Myoparonem (*privateer*) ornatum atque armatum dederunt. —— ¶ Also, *adorned, embellished, ornamented, set off.* *Cic.* Agro culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius. *Nepos.* ap. *Sueton.* Quis verbis aut ornatior, aut elegantior? *whose speech has more ornament or a more exquisite choice of words?* — Hence, Ornatus, and oftener, Ornatissimus, *adorned with every quality, excellent, distinguished, notable, illustrious*, as a title. *Cic.* Lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, *most excellent or eminent.* *Id.* Splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suæ. *Id.* Homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute. *Id.* Homines ornati in dicendo, et graves, *h. e. excellent or eminent*; or, *ornate.* —— ¶ Also, *honorable or giving honor, reputable, notable.* *Cic.* Locus ad dicendum ornatissimus. —— ¶ Also, *honored, showed honor to.* *Cic.* Imperatorum testimoniis ornatus. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* A vobis sum defensus, ornatus.

ŎRNEUS (ornus), a, um, adj. *of the wild mountain-ash*, μελίϊνος. *Colum.* frons.

ŎRNITHIAS (ὀρνιθίας), æ, m. *bird-wind; a wind that blows in spring, and brings flocks of birds with it.* *Vitruv.* makes it blow from the E., *Colum.* from the N.

ŎRNITHOGALE (ὀρνιθογάλη), es, f. *the herb star-of-Bethlehem.* *Plin.*

ŎRNITHON (ὀρνιθών), ōnis, m. *a bird-house, bird-pen, poultry-house*, for pleasure or profit. *Varr.*

ŎRNO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fit out, equip, furnish, prepare, provide* with necessaries. *Cic.* Ædificare et ornare classem. *Liv.* naves. *Cic.* Ornare et apparare convivium. *Liv.* Ita pedestri exercitu ornato distributoque. *Cic.* Decemviros ornat mulis, tabernaculis, supellectili. *Virg.* aliquem armis. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem pecunia. *Terent.* Ornare fugam, *h. e. to prepare one's self for flight.* *Cic.* provincias, *h. e. to decree to the provincial magistrates departing into*

their provinces the requisite forces, money, attendants, &c. So, *Id.* consules, *fit them out.* —— ¶ In respect of clothes, *to equip, dress, deck.* *Plaut.* Ibo et ornabor. —— ¶ Also, *to adorn, embellish, deck, set off, garnish*, κοσμέω. *Cic.* Italiam ornare, quam domum suam maluit. *Propert.* Gemma ornabat manus. *Ovid.* capillos, *to dress; to arrange by the insertion of a needle*, &c. — Hence, *to adorn, embellish, set off*, of an orator. *Cic.* Quibus orationem ornari atque illuminari puto. *Plin. Ep.* Narrat aperte, ornat excelse. *Cic.* Qui posset ornare, quæ vellet. Hence, *to praise, extol*, in speaking. *Cic.* Non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare. — Also, *to honor, get or show one honor, distinguish.* *Cic.* aliquem maximis beneficiis. *Id.* aliquem laudibus. *Id.* Tota regio se hujus honore ornari arbitrabatur. *Plin. Ep.* candidatum suffragio. *Terent.* Ornatus esses ex virtutibus, *you would have been rewarded as your virtues deserved*, ironically. *Cic.* Quod eum (Pompeium) ornasti, *h. e. have helped him to the* præfectura annonæ. — Especially is *ornare*, when joined with *tollere*, said of him *who shows honor to young men by countenancing and pushing them forward.* *D. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* ad *Div.* 11, 20. *Sueton. Oct.* 12. —— ¶ See, also, *Ornatus, a, um.*

ŎRNŬS (perhaps by sync. for ὀρεινός), i, f. *the wild mountain-ash* or *manna-ash* (Fraxinus ornus, L.). *Virg.* — Hence, in poetry, *a spear made of the same.* *Auson*

ŌRŌ (os), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. I. *to speak*, ῥέω. *Plaut.* Optimum atque æquissimum optas. *Cic.* Aliquid complecti orando. *Virg.* Talibus orabat Juno. *Quintil.* Qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, *h. e. oratory, rhetoric.* *Liv.* Orare pro se. — Especially, *to plead, argue.* *Cic.* litem. *Id.* causam capitis. —— ¶ More usually, *to beg, crave, entreat, beseech, pray.* *Cic.* Rogat eos atque orat, ne oppugnent filium suum. *Id.* Rogat oratque te, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, *sc. that.* *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Orare quempiam pro salute alicujus. *Cic.* Illud te oro. *Sueton.* Orare aliquem libertatem. *Virg.* Multa deos orans. *Plaut.* Hoc orare a vobis, ut, &c. *Terent.* Qui mihi sic oret, *h. e.* pro me, *in my behalf.* *Id.* Orabo gnato uxorem, *will sue for his daughter for my son.* *Liv.* Legati auxilium ad bellum orantes. *Sil.* Absiste inceptis, oro. *Cic.* Dic, oro te, clarius, *I beseech you.* *Senec.* Quid enim, oro te, liberale habent vomitores? *I pray you.* *Virg.* A me illos abducere Thestylis orat. So, *Plaut.* Oratus sum venire. Also, *Terent.* Oravi tecum, ut duceres, *for* te. *Plaut.* Si is mecum oraret. *Horat.* Prece multa oratus. *Terent.* Venit lacrumans, orans, obsecrans. — Hence, Oratum, i, *an entreaty, prayer.* *Terent.* Orata. —— ¶ Orassis, *for* oraveris. *Plaut.*

ŎRŎBANCHĒ (ὀροβάγχη), es, f. properly, *the chick-pea-strangler, a weed; the great tooth-wort* or *hypocistis* (Orobanche major, L.). *Plin.*

ŎRŎBIAS (ὀροβίας), æ, m. *a lesser sort of incense, resembling the chick-pea* (ὄροβος). *Plin.*

ŎRŎBINŬS (ὀρόβινος), a, um, adj. *of or like the chick-pea.* *Plin.* color.

ŎRŎBITIS (ὀροβῖτις), is, f. *like the chick-pea* (ervum, ὄροβος); hence, *sc.* chrysocolla, *borax colored yellow with the dye-plant* lutum. *Plin.* So called because made up into little balls.

ŎRŎNTĒS, is or æ, m. *a river in Syria, which flowed through Antioch.* *Juvenal.* — Hence, Orontēus, a, um, adj. *Orontean, Syrian.* *Propert.* myrrha.

OROSIŬS, ii, m. *an historian who flourished at the end of the fourth, and beginning of the fifth, centuries.*

ŎRŎZĔLUM, i, n. *an herb;* same as *Chamæpitys.* *Apul.*

ŎRPHAĬCŬS (Ὀρφαϊκός), a, um, adj. *relating to Orpheus, Orphēan.* *Macrob.* Orphaici, *his sectaries.*

ŎRPHANŎTRŎPHIUM, ii, or **-ĒUM** (ὀρφανοτροφεῖον), i, n. *an asylum for orphans, an orphan-hospital.* *Cod. Just.*

ŎRPHANŎTRŎPHŬS (ὀρφανοτρόφος), i, m. *one who brings up orphan children.* *Cod. Just.*

ŎRPHAS. See *Orphus.*

ŎRPHEUS [dissyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. Ὀρφεύς, *a famous old singer, son of the muse Calliope and Apollo or Œagrus. He was also husband of Eurydice, whose release from the infernal regions he obtained from Pluto by the power of his song, but on condition of not looking back to her till he should reach the earth. Failing to comply with this condition, he lost his wife again. He was at last torn in pieces by Thracian women. He was one of the Argonauts.* *Ovid.*

ŎRPHĒŬS (Ὀρφεῖος), a, um, adj. same as *Orphicus.* *Ovid.*

ŎRPHICŬS (Ὀρφικός), a, um, adj. *Orphēan, relating, belonging*, &c. *to Orpheus, Orphic.* *Cic.*

ŎRPHŬS (ὀρφώς), i, m. *a sea-fish, gilt-head.* *Plin.* — Called, also, *orphas.* *Ovid.*

ŎRRŎPŸGIUM (ὀρροπύγιον), ii, n. *the projecting part of the feathers upon the rump of birds; the tail-feathers or tail of birds;* also, perhaps, *the rump* itself. *Martial.* 3, 93.

ŎRSUM (orsus, a, um), i, n. *a beginning* or *thing begun, undertaking, essay, attempt;* appears to be used only in the plural. *Liv.* Ut orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent. *Valer. Flacc.* Nostra orsa juves. — Also, Orsa, *words spoken.* *Virg.*

ŎRSŬS, a, um, particip. from ordior.

ŎRSŬS (ordior), us, m. *a beginning, commencement, undertaking, attempt.* *Cic.* ex *Homero.*

ŎRTHAMPĔLŎS (ὀρθάμπελος, of ὀρθός, upright, straight, & ἄμπελος, vine), i, f. *a kind of vine that grows upright of itself and needs no prop or support.* *Plin.*

ŎRTHIŬS (ὄρθιος), a, um, adj. *raised, elevated, high;* Carmen orthium, ὄρθιος νόμος, *a very high and sharp song.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Pes orthius, *a foot consisting of five short syllables.* *Diomed.*

ŎRTHŎCISSŬS, or **-ŎS** (ὀρθόκισσος), i, f. *a kind of upright ivy*, the opposite of *chamæcissus.* *Colum.*

ŎRTHŎCŌLŎS (ὀρθόκωλος), a, um, adj. *with rigid joints.* *Veget.*

ŎRTHŎDŎXŬS (ὀρθόδοξος), a, um, adj. *orthodox.* *Cod. Just.*

ŎRTHŎGŌNIŬS (ὀρθογώνιος), a, um, adj. *right-angled.* *Vitruv.* trigonum.

ŎRTHŎGRĂPHIA (ὀρθογραφία), æ, f. *orthography.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ In architecture, *the elevation, representation of the front of a building.* *Vitruv.*

ŎRTHŎGRĂPHŬS (ὀρθός & γράφω), i, m. *an orthographer.* *Cassiod.*

ŎRTHŎMASTIŬS (ὀρθομάστιος), from ὀρθός, rectus, & μαστός, mamma), a, um, adj. *high-breasted.* *Plin.* mala, *full-breast apples*, a large apple resembling a breast. *Plin.*

ŎRTHŎPHALLICŬS (ὀρθός & φαλλός), a, um, adj. *obscene.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* psalteria. (Al. aliter leg.)

ŎRTHŎPNŒA (ὀρθόπνοια), æ, f. *asthma, difficulty of breathing*, so that one cannot fetch his breath unless he keep his neck straight. *Plin.* — Hence, Orthopnōĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *troubled with a difficulty of breathing, asthmatic, pursy.* *Plin.*

ŎRTHŎSTĂTA (ὀρθοστάτης), æ, m. *which stands straight, upright;* hence, *a supporter, buttress, pilaster.* *Vitruv.*

ŎRTHRĂGŎRISCŬS, or **ŎRTHĂGŎRISCŬS** (ὀρθραγορίσκος or ὀρθαγορίσκος), i, m. *a sea-fish, which is said to grunt like a pig.* *Plin.*

ŎRTĪVŬS (ortus), a, um, adj. *rising, pertaining to rising.* *Apul.* sol. *Manil.* cardo, *the eastern quarter of the heavens.*

ŎRTŬS (orior), us, m. *a rising*, ἀνατολή. *Cic.* Sol ab ortu ad occasum commeans. *Id.* lunæ, siderum. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Ortus solis, *the rising of the sun*, h. e. *the east.* —— ¶ Also, *a rising, springing up, beginning, origin, rise*, γένεσις. *Cic.* Ipsius juris ortum a fonte repetamus. *Id.* Tribunitia potestas, cujus primum ortum inter arma procreatum videmus. *Ovid.* Ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we derive our origin, we are sprung.* *Plin.* Id a Favonii ortu faciendum. —— ¶ Also, *birth*, γένεσις. *Cic.* Quum ortus nascentium luna moderetur. *Id.* Cato ortu Tusculanus, *by birth.* *Id.* Primo ortu, *immediately after birth.* — So, also, *the growing, growing forth.* *Lucret.* Solum eimus ad ortus.

ŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from orior.

ŎRTŸGIA, æ, or **ŎRTŸGIĒ**, es, f. *the quail*, from ὄρτυξ. *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *an island, which was taken into Syracuse.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Anciently, *the island Delos.* *Virg.* — Hence, Ortygius, a, um, adj. *Ortygian.* *Ovid.* dea, *h. e.* Diana. *Id.* Ortygiæ boves, *h. e. which Apollo kept*, and which Mercury stole from him.

ŎRTŸGŎMĒTRA (ὀρτυγομήτρα), æ, f. properly, *quail-mother; a bird which guides the quails when they cross the sea; king of the quails, the rail.* *Plin.* —— ¶ For *a quail.* *Tertull.*

ŎRTŸX (ὄρτυξ), ȳgis, f. *a plant, otherwise called* stelephurus. *Plin.*

ŎRŸX (ὄρυξ), ȳgis, m. *a kind of wild goat or gazelle in Africa.* *Plin.*

ŎRŸZA (ὄρυζα), æ, f. *rice.* *Horat.*

ŌS (unc.), ōris, n. *the mouth*, στόμα. *Cic.* Oris hiatus. *Id.* Habere aliquid in ore, *have it often in his mouth, on his tongue*, *Terent.* In ore est omni populo, *'tis in every body's mouth, 'tis the common talk.* So, *Cic.* Res in ore omnium cœpit esse. *Id.* In ore vulgi esse. *Liv.* Postumius in ore erat, *sc.* hominum, *was the common talk*, for his patriotism. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Volitare per ora virum, *to be much talked of, to be famous.* *Liv.* Abire in ora hominum pro ludibrio. *Catull.* In ora vulgi pervenire. *Terent.* Amici uno ore auctores fuere, ut, &c. *with one voice, with one consent.* Hence, *Plin.* Gallinæ ore rubicundo, *h. e. beak.* Also, *Horat.* Ora navium rostrata, *h. e. beaks.* Figur. *Cic.* Ex ore atque faucibus belli. — Hence, *speech, language.* *Virg.* Ora sono discordia signat. *Plin. Ep.* Os planum. Hence, *Vellei.* Os Pindari, *the mouth of Pindar*, h. e. *his eloquence, splendid language, poetic fire*, &c. — Also, *opening, gap, mouth, entrance, aperture, hole.* *Liv.* Tiberis, *mouth.* *Cic.* ponti. *Id.* portus. *Liv.* specus. *Virg.* ulceris. *Juvenal.* sacculi. *Senec.* Domus Ditis solvit ora (*plur.*). *Virg.* Ora novem Timavi, *heads, fountains.* — *Celsum.* Ora leonis, *a plant, lion's-mouth.* —— ¶ Also, *face, countenance, visage.* *Terent.* Nova figura oris. *Cic.* Ora cernere iratorum. *Plur.* (of one) *Virg.* Deiphobum vidit lacerum crudeliter ora *Id.* Vultum vidit morientis et ora. Also, *Terent.* Laudare aliquem coram in os, *before his face.* *Liv.* Præbere os ad contumeliam, *to expose one's self, set one's self out to personal abuse.* So, *Terent.* Præbui os, *sc.* verberibus, *to blows.* In particular, *sight, presence.* *Cic.* In ore omnium versari. *Tacit.* In ore ejus jugulatur, *before his eyes.* — Hence, *the face*, as indicative of modesty or impudence. *Terent.* Os durum! *brazen face! impudence!* *Ovid.* Puer duri oris, *h. e. impudence, effrontery.* *Sueton.* Os ferreum. *Senec.* molle, *h. e. a modest, backward, unassuming, easily-blushing countenance.* Hence, Os, *impudence, effrontery, boldness, assurance.* *Cic.* Nostis os hominis. *Id.* Si Appii os haberem. *Id.* Nosti os adolescentioris academiæ. (It may be rendered *brow, front.*) — Also, *head.* *Cic.* Gorgonis. — Also, *a mask.* *Virg. Geo.* 2, 387. —— ¶ The *genit. plur.* seems not to occur.

ŎS (ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν, whence *ossum*, and by abbreviation *os*), ossis, n. *a bone.* *Cic.* Ex tua calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, *h. e.* filio mortuo. *Tibull.* Ossa legere, *to gather up the bones*, in order to bury them, after the body has been burned. Also, *Senec.* Ossa legere, *to extract shattered bones.* *Virg.* In ossibus amor versat ignem, *in the bones*, h. e. *in the inward parts, the marrow, heart.* So, *Id.* Exarsit juveni dolor ossibus. — Hence, figur. of oratory and writing. *Cic.* Ossa nudare, *to bare the bones, to write very leanly.* *Id.* Id utinam imitarentur, nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, *not the bones only, but the blood also; not the nerve only, but the fulness also.* —— ¶ Hence, *the hard or innermost*

part of trees and fruits, the heart, stone. *Plin.* arborum. *Sueton.* olearum ac palmularum, *the stones.* —— ¶ Ossum, i, n. *Varro* ap. *Charis.* and *Pacuv.* ap. *Prisc.*

ŎSCA, æ, f. *a town of Hispania Tarraconensis,* now *Huesca in Arragon.* *Flor.* — Hence, Oscensis, e, adj. *Oscan.* *Liv.* argentum, *a Spanish silver coin, which was coined at Osca, even before the time of the Romans.* — Oscenses, *the Oscans.* *Cæs.*

ŎSCE (Oscus), adv. *in the Oscan tongue.* *Varro.*

ŎSCĔDŌ (allied with oscito), ĭnis, f. *propensity to yawn.* *Gell.* Vitium, quod oscedo dicitur. —— ¶ Also, *a small sore of the mouth;* perhaps from *os.* *Seren. Samm.*

ŎSCEN (according to some, from os & cano, but more correctly from occino; formed out of obscen, as ostendo out of obstendo), ĭnis, m. *a bird that foreboded by singing, croaking,* &c. as the raven, crow, owl, &c. *Horat.* Oscinem corvum suscitabo. *Cic.* Non ex alitis involatu, nec e cantu sinistro oscinis.

ŎSCENSIS, e, adj. See *Osca.*

ŎSCI, ōrum, m. *an ancient people of Campania, who were exterminated in wars with the Romans.* *Virg.* — Hence, Oscus, a, um, adj. *Oscan.* *Cic.* ludi, *a kind of ludicrous performance.* *Liv.* lingua.

ŎSCILLĀTĬŌ (oscillo), ōnis, f. *a swinging,* αἰώρα. *Petron.*

ŎSCILLŌ, as, n. 1. *to swing.* *Fest.*

ŎSCILLUM (dimin. from os, oris), i, n. *a little mouth,* στομάτιον; hence, *the small cavity in the middle of lupines, where the germ grows out.* *Colum.* — Also, *a small image;* of Bacchus, for instance. *Virg.*

ŎSCILLUM (from ob, or obs, & cilleo, or cillo (not used), *h. e.* moveo), i, n. *a swing or swinging, swinging motion.* *Tertull.*

OSCINES, *plur.* from *Oscen.*

ŎSCITĀBUNDUS (oscito), a, um, adj. *in gaping mood, gaping.* *Sidon.*

ŎSCITANTER (oscitans, from oscito), adv. *gapingly, yawningly;* hence, *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently,* ὀκνηρῶς. *Cic.*

ŎSCITĀTĬŌ (oscito), ōnis, f. *an opening of the mouth wide, gaping,* χάσμη. *Plin.* Conchæ pandentes sese quadam oscitatione. —— ¶ Also, *an opening of the mouth wide,* from weariness, sickness, &c. *a gaping.* *Plin.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Nostra oscitatio, *h. e. languid, sleepy speaking.* *Stat.* Oscitationes Bruti, *h. e. slovenly writings.*

ŎSCITŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and ŎSCITŎR (perhaps os & cieo, *h. e.* moveo), āris, dep. 1. *to open the mouth wide, to gape,* χασμάομαι. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.* Oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum. *Colum.* Oscitat leo (*h. e. the herb,* called *os leonis*), *opens, expands itself.* *Catull.* Alites oscitantes, *crying, screaming.* —— ¶ Also, *to gape, yawn,* for weariness, listlessness, sickness, &c. *Cic.* Pransus, potus, oscitans dux. *Gell.* Clare ac sonore oscitavit. — Figur. *Cic.* Oscitans et dormitans sapientia. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, *sit still and yawn,* h. e. *are listless, careless, inactive, sleepy.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Folia arborum quotidie ad solem oscitant, *turn themselves to the sun.*

ŎSCŪLĀBUNDUS (osculor), a, um, adj. *kissing repeatedly.* *Sueton.*

ŎSCŪLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a kissing.* *Cic.*

ŎSCŪLŎR (osculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to kiss, buss,* φιλέω. *Cic.* Id simulacrum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari solent. *Id.* aliquem. *Plaut.* Osculari inter se, *to kiss each other.* *Id.* Cum aliquo, *for* aliquem. *Id.* Inspectavit Philocomasium atque hospitem osculantes. — Figur. Scientiam juris tanquam filiolam osculari, *to make much of it.* —— ¶ Osculo, as. *Titian.* ap. *Non.* — Hence, *passively,* Osculātus, a, um. *Apul.*

ŎSCŬLUM (dimin. from os), i, n. *a little mouth, pretty mouth,* στομάτιον. *Petron.* Osculum, quale Praxiteles habere Dianam credidit. *Ovid.* Videt oscula. *Virg.* Summa per galeam delibans oscula, *touching, kissing.* *Ovid.* Oscula jungere, *h. e. to kiss.* — Hence, *a kiss, buss,* φίλημα. *Ovid.* Oscula figere terræ. *Cic. fragm.* Osculum alicui ferre, *to give a kiss.* But, *Ovid.* Oscula ferre, *to get kisses.* *Ovid.* sumere. *Tacit.* jacere, *to throw kisses,* h. e. *to kiss the hand* to one. *Id.* Dextram osculis fatigare, *to load, smother with kisses.*

ŎSCUS, a, um. See *Osci.*

ŎSIRĪDŌSTAPHĒ, es, f. *a plant,* called also *Cynocephalion.* *Apul.*

ŎSIRIS (Ὄσιρις), is or ĭdis, m. *the husband of Isis, guardian-god of Egypt,* and *genius of the Nile.* *Horat.*

ŎSMEN, anciently for *Omen,* according to *Varr.*

ŎSNĀMENTUM, anciently for *Ornamentum,* according to *Varro.*

ŌSŎR (odi), ōris, m. *a hater,* μισῶν. *Plaut.*

ŎSPICŎR, āris, dep. 1. *h. e.* auspicor. *Quadrig.* ap. *Diomed.*

ŎSPRIŌS (from ὄσπριον, legumen), adj. *treating of the cookery of leguminous plants.* *Apic.* in titulo.

ŎSSA, æ, f. *a mountain of Thessaly.* *Virg.* — Hence, Ossæus, a, um, adj. *of Ossa, Ossean.* *Ovid.* ursa. *Stat.* Ossæi bimembres, *h. e. the Centaurs, who dwelt on Ossa.*

ŎSSĀRĬUS. or ŎSSUĀRĬUS (os or ossum), a, um, adj. *relating to bones.* *Inscript.* Ossuariæ ollæ. — Ossarium, *or* ossuarium, ii, n. *a charnel-house, receptacle for bones, urn in which bones were deposited,* ὀστοθήκη, ὀστοδοχεῖον. *Inscript.* — For this is found Ossuaria, æ, f. *Pandect.*

ŎSSEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of bone,* ὀστέϊνος. *Plin.* cultelli. *Ovid.* larva, *h. e. a skeleton.* —— ¶ Also, *Colum. like bone, hard as bone,* ὀστώδης. *Plin.* Tota ossea est ilex. *Id.* Osseus nucleus.

ŎSSICŪLĀRIS (ossiculum), e, adj. *relating to the little bones.* *Veget.*

ŎSSICŪLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *little bone by little bone.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

ŎSSICŬLUM (dimin. from os), i, n. *a little bone, ossicle,* ὀστάριον. *Plin.*

ŎSSIFRĂGUS (os & frango), a, um, adj. *bone-breaking.* *Cass. Sever.* ap. *Senec.* — Hence, *Plin.* Ossifragus; *or, Lucret.* Ossifraga, *the ossifrage or pygargus* (Falco ossifragus, L.).

ŎSSILĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. *a hardness, as of bones.* *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *a goddess,* same as *Ossipagina.* *Arnob.*

ŎSSIPĀGINA, ŎSSIPANGA, or ŎSSIPAGA (os & pango, or the ancient pago), æ, f. *a goddess who fixed and consolidated the bones of children.* *Arnob.*

OSSUARIUS, a, um. See *Ossarius.*

OSSULAGO. See *Ossilago.*

ŎSSŬŌSUS (os), a, um, adj. *full of bones.* *Veget.*

OSSUM, i, n. See *Os, ossis,* at the end.

ŎSTENDŌ (for obstendo, from ob, or obs, & tendo), is, di, sum and tum, a. 3. *to show, hold forth or expose to view, let (one) see, display, manifest, let (one) know, discover, disclose, make known,* ἐνδείκνυμι (properly, *to stretch out or extend before one or in one's face*). *Terent.* Opportune te mihi ostendis, *you show yourself; you are here.* *Cic.* Qui os suum populo Rom. auderet, *to show his face to the people, let himself be seen by the people.* *Cæs.* Equites repente sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt, *appear, show themselves.* *Liv.* Quum haud procul ad terrorem hostium aciem ostendisset, *had presented to view.* *Id.* Ab ea parte Fabius oppugnationem ostendit, *makes a show as though he meant to attack.* *Nepos.* Ostendere se inimicum alicui, *to show himself an enemy.* *Terent.* Nunc te ostendis, qui vir sies. *Id.* In me dii potestatem suam ostendere, *have displayed, manifested, evinced.* *Cic.* Qui palam ostenduntur, *show themselves, appear.* So, *Id.* Quædam mihi magnifica ejus defensio ostenditur, *appears, presents itself to me.* *Terent.* Tot peccata (tua) in hac re ostendis, *discover, evince.* *Cic.* Hæc scelerum indicia populo Rom. ostendit, *showed, discovered.* *Plaut.* Non ego illi meum ostendam sensum, *will open, disclose.* *Terent.* Tibi ostendam, herum quid sit pericli fallere, *I will make you see.* *Cic.* Tum spem tum metum ostendere, *to hold out.* *Cato.* Locus ostentus soli, *exposed to the sun, lying in the sun.* — Also, *to make a show of, display boastfully.* *Virg.* latos humeros. —— ¶ Also, *to show, express, give to understand, say, make known, declare by word of mouth;* it may sometimes be rendered, *to promise, engage, tell, prove.* *Nepos.* Lysandro, homine, ut ostendimus supra, factioso. *Cic.* Ostendi me ei esse satisfacturum, *I have given him to understand, promised, told him.* *Nep.* Ad Chiliarchum accessit, seque ostendit cum Rege colloqui velle. *Terent.* sententiam suam alicui. (The signif. of *oral declaration* is frequent in *Cæs.*)

ŎSTENSĬŌ (ostendo), ōnis, f. *a showing, presenting to view,* ἔνδειξις. *Apul.*

ŎSTENSĬŌNĀLIS (ostensio), e, adj. *serving for parade or display.* *Lamprid.* milites.

ŎSTENSŎR (ostendo), ōris, m. *one who shows,* δείκτης. *Tertull.*

ŎSTENSUS, a, um, particip. from ostendo.

ŎSTENTĀMEN (ostento), ĭnis, n. *show, display.* *Prudent.*

ŎSTENTĀRĬUS (ostentum), a, um, adj. *relating to prognostics.* *Macrob.* In ostentario arborario, *h. e. in a book treating of the prognostics derived from trees.*

ŎSTENTĀTĬŌ (ostento), ōnis, f. *a showing, displaying, setting forth to view.* *Plin. Paneg.* — Hence, *a promise, hope held out to another.* *Cic.* Ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas. — Also, *a showing, displaying, exhibiting of one's self, letting one's self be seen.* *Cæs.* Ostentationis causa latius vagari. —— ¶ Also, *a showing off, vain display, ostentation, pomp, parade, boast,* ἀλαζονεία, ἔνδειξις. *Cic.* Vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio. *Id.* Quæ est ista in commemoranda pecunia tua tam insolens ostentatio? *Nep.* Præceptis philosophorum ad vitam agendam non ad ostentationem utebatur. —— ¶ Also, *a semblance, show,* as opposed to reality. *Cic.* Consul veritate non ostentatione popularis. — Also, *deceitful pretence, hypocrisy, simulation.* *Cic.*

ŎSTENTĀTĪTIUS, or -CIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *for display, ostentatious.* *Tertull.*

ŎSTENTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who shows, holds out, promises or threatens.* *Tacit.* periculorum præmiorumque. —— ¶ Also, *a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter.* *Liv.* factorum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ostentator pecuniosus.

ŎSTENTĀTŌRĬUS, read by some in *Mart. Cap.* for *Ostentarius.*

ŎSTENTĀTRIX (ostentator), ĭcis, f. *she that displays or vaunts, a vaunter, shower off.* *Apul.* Quam immodica sui ostentatrix. *Prudent.* Pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris.

ŎSTENTŌ (frequentat. from ostendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show, present to view, point out,* προσαποδεικνύω. *Virg.* Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic ostentat ovantem. *Id.* Camposque nitentes desuper ostentat. *Liv.* se. — Figur. *to show, make appear, expose to view.* *Cic.* Navent aliam operam, in aliis se rebus ostentent. *Id.* Huic (æternitati) tu inservias, huic te ostentes, *h. e. do those things which will make your memory immortal.* *Id.* Quum unius filii recuperandi spes esset ostentata, *had presented itself, had appeared,* and so, *had been raised in her mind.* —— ¶ Also, *to show, make show of, hold out, promise.* *Cic.* Agrum, quem vobis ostentant, ipsi concupiverunt. *Sallust.* præmia. —— ¶ Also, *to show, hold out, threaten, menace.* *Cic.* Bellum ex altera parte cædem ostentat, ex altera servitutem. *Sallust.* Defensoribus mœnium formidinem ostentare. *Plin. Ep.* Ostentato bello ferocissimam gentem terrore perdomuit. —— ¶ Also, *to show, hold forth to view, display* with exultation, vanity or ostentation; *to make a boast of, show off, vaunt.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hic, qui se magnifice jactat, atque ostentat. *Cic.* Ut potius amorem tibi ostenderem meum, quam ostentarem prudentiam. *Id.* Largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nullo pacto potest. *Terent.* Cicatrices suas. *Liv.* arma capta. *Cic.* Quid me ostentem? *why should I boast of or make a display of myself?* —— ¶ Also, *to show, indicate, signify, make known, disclose, say.* *Plin. Paneg.* Honor capitis et dignitas oris

principem ostentant. *Cic.* Ostentavi tibi, me istis esse familiarem, *have signified, said, written.* —— ¶ Also, *to offer.* *Terent.* An ego occasionem mihi ostentatam amitterem? *Cic.* Ut jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentarint.

ŏSTĔNTUM (ostendo, or ostentus, a, um), i, n. *a prodigy, wonderful appearance, portent, strange or unnatural thing,* from which the vulgar forebode something, φάσμα, τέρας. *Cic.* Quum magnorum periculorum metus ex ostentis portenderetur. *Sueton.* Nec pro ostento ducendum, si pecudi cor defuisset. Hence, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Scis Appium ostenta facere? *h. e. incredible things.*

ŏSTĔNTŬS (ostendo), us, m. *a showing, making manifest, displaying.* *Gell.* Sed eam capitis pœnam horrificam atrocitatis ostentu reddiderunt. *Sallust.* Quoniam eo natus sum, ut Jugurthæ scelerum ostentui essem, *h. e. that I should serve to make manifest the crimes of Jugurtha.* *Tacit.* Corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *to serve as a spectacle.* —— ¶ Also, *show, parade,* as opposed to sincerity. *Tacit.* Jura dedit, ostentui magis, quam mansura. *Sallust.* Illa deditionis signa ostentui credere, *believed they were made for mere show.* —— ¶ Also, *sign, proof.* *Tacit.* Ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, *as to show clearly that,* &c.

ŏSTĔNTŬS, a, um, partic. from ostendo.

ŏSTĒS (ὠστης), æ, m. *a kind of earthquake.* *Apul.*

ŏSTĬA, æ, f. *a town of Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber,* whence its name. It was founded by Ancus Marcius. *Liv.* — Hence, Ostiensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Ostia, Ostian.* *Liv.* populus. *Cic.* incommodum, *the loss sustained in the capture of a Roman fleet by pirates, at Ostia.*

ŏSTĬĀRĬŬS (ostium), a, um, adj. *relating to a door or doors.* — Hence, Ostiarium, ii, n. *a tax upon doors, door-tax.* *Cæs.* — Also, Ostiarius, ii, m. *a porter, door-keeper.* *Plin.*

ŏSTĬĀTĬM (Id.), adv. *from door to door, door after door, from house to house,* κατὰ θύρας. *Quintil.* Nec scrutanda singula, et velut ostiatim pulsanda. *Cic.* Uno imperio ostiatim totum oppidum compilarit. —— ¶ Also, *singly, individually.* *Vopisc.*

ŏSTĬĒNSIS, e, adj. See *Ostia.*

ŏSTĬGŌ, ĭnis, f. same as *Mentigo.* *Colum.*

ŏSTĬŎLUM (dimin. from ostium), i, n. *a little door,* θυρίδιον. *Colum.*

ŏSTĬUM (perhaps os, *a mouth, entrance*), ii, n. *a door, house-door,* θύρα. *Cic.* Extra ostium limenque carceris. *Pandect.* Si quis ostium sepulcri evellat, aut effringat. *Terent.* Ostium aperire. *Id.* operire. *Id.* Concrepuit ostium, *has sounded, rung,* h. e. *some one has come out* (for the explanation of this, see *Concrepo*). *Plaut.* Rectum ostium, *the front door.* *Cic.* Exactio ostiorum, *a tax upon doors, door-tax.* —— ¶ Figur. *any entrance, mouth.* *Cic.* portus, *mouth or entrance.* *Id.* fluminis. *Id.* Oceani, *h. e. straits of Gibraltar.* *Varr.* Ne ostia aperiant muribus, *afford entrances.*

ŏSTŎCŎPŎS (ὀστοκόπος), i, m. *a pain in the bones, or one who suffers such pain.* *Seren. Sammon.*

ŏSTRĂCĬĀS (ὀστρακίας), æ, m. or ŏSTRĂCĬTIS (ὀστρακῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a stone or semi-gem,* probably, *a horn stone or calcedony.* *Plin.* — Also, Ostracitis, sc. cadmia, *a kind of cadmia.* *Plin.*

ŏSTRĂCISMŬS (ὀστρακισμός), i, m. *a judgment or sentence by shells,* at Athens, whereby men whose power seemed to threaten danger to the state were banished from the city for a certain number of years. For this to take place, 6000 votes were requisite, which were inscribed upon sherds or shells; *ostracism.* *Nepos.*

ŏSTRĂCĪTĒS (ὀστρακίτης), æ, m. *a certain stone.* *Plin.*

OSTRACITIS. See *Ostracias.*

ŏSTRĂCIUM (ὀστράκιον), ii, n. *a certain shell-fish,* called, also, *onyx.* *Plin.*

ŏSTRĔA, æ, f. and ŏSTRĔUM (ὄστρεον), i, n. *an oyster.* *Plaut., Horat.* and *Ovid.*

ŏSTRĔĀRĬŬS (ostrea), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to oysters.* *Plin.* panis, *h. e. bread, which they used to eat with oysters.* — Ostrearium, ii, n. *an oyster-bed, or oyster-pit.* *Plin.*

ŏSTRĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *covered with oyster-shells, shaped like an oyster-shell;* or *hard and rough as an oyster-shell.* *Plaut.*

ŏSTRĔŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in oysters.* *Auct. Priap.* Cyzicus ostreosa. *Catull.* Ora Hellespontia ceteris ostreosior oris.

ŏSTRĬĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. *a certain herb.* *Apul.*

ŏSTRĬCŎLŎR (ostrum & color), ōris, adj. *purple-colored.* *Sidon.*

ŏSTRĬFĔR (ostrea & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *oyster-bearing, producing oysters, abounding in oysters.* *Virg.* Ostriferi fauces Abydi.

ŏSTRĪNŬS (ostrum), a, um, adj. *of a purple color, purple,* ὄστρειος. *Propert.*

ŏSTRŎGŎTHĪ, ōrum, m. *the Ostrogoths.* *Claudian.* — Also, Austrogothi. *Treb. Poll.* — Sing. Ostrogothus. *Sidon.*

ŏSTRUM (ὄστρεον), i, n. *the juice of certain shell-fish,* of which was made *a purple dye, purple.* *Vitruv.* 7, 13. (who says that the color varied in different latitudes.) *Virg.* Vestes ostro perfusæ. — Hence, *purple,* h. e. *a stuff or cloth dyed with purple, purple cloth or covering.* *Virg.* — Also, *purple,* h. e. *a splendor, light, brilliancy,* like purple. *Sever.* in *Ætna.*

ŏSTRȲA, æ, and ŏSTRȲS (ὀστρύα & ὀστρύς), ȳos, f. *a tree of hard substance.* *Plin.* (perhaps, Carpinus ostrya, L. Ostrya vulgaris, Willd.).

ŏSŌRŬS, and ŏSŬS, a, um, participles. See *Odi.*

OSYRIACA, æ, f. *an herb; called, also,* malva erratica. *Apul.*

ŏSȲRIS (ὄσυρις), is, f. *a plant.* *Plin.* (probably Chenopodium scoparia, L.).

ŏTĂCOSTA, or ŏTĂCŬSTĒS (ὠτακουστής), æ, m. *a listener, eavesdropper, spy.* *Apul.*

ŏTHŌ, ōnis, m. L. Roscius Otho, *a tribune of the people and author of the law assigning to the* Equites *separate seats at the theatre.* *Juvenal.* —— ¶ M. Salvius Otho, *the eighth Roman emperor.* — Hence, Othōniānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Otho, the emperor.* *Tacit.*

ŏTHŎNNA (ὄθοννα), æ, f. *a Syrian plant.* *Plin.*

ŏTHŎS, or ŏTHOS, i, m. *a giant.* See *Otos.*

ŏTHRȲĂDĒS, æ, m. *son of Othrys.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a Spartan leader, who, alone, of three hundred Spartans, survived a combat with the Argives.* *Ovid.*

ŏTHRȲS, ȳos, m. *a mountain in Thessaly.* *Virg.* — *Stat.* places it in Thrace. —— ¶ Hence, Othrȳsius, a, um, adj. *Othrysian.* *Martial.* pruina. — Also, *for Thracian.* *Martial.* orbis.

ŏTĬA, æ, f. See *Otion.*

ŏTĬĀBŬNDŬS (otior), a, um, adj. *at leisure.* *Sidon.*

ŏTĬŎLUM (dimin. from otium), i, n. *a little leisure,* μικρὰ σχολή. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.*

ŏTĬŎN (ὠτίον), ii, n. *a little ear, a kind of shell-fish.* *Plin.* — It may possibly be *Otia, æ,* f. as only *Otia* occurs.

ŏTĬŎR (otium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be at leisure, be at ease or free from business, enjoy leisure,* ἀργέω, σχολάζω. *Cic.* Cum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset. *Horat.* Domesticus otior.

ŏTĬŌSĒ (otiosus), adv. *at leisure, at ease, without business,* σχολῇ, ἀργῶς. *Cic.* Vivere otiose cum parentibus, cum uxore, cum filio. *Liv.* In foro otiose inambulare. —— ¶ Also, *at leisure, leisurely, slowly, without hurry.* *Cic.* Contemplari unumquodque otiose. *Plaut.* Ambula ergo cito. (*Sy.*) Imo otiose volo. —— ¶ Also, *quietly, unconcernedly, securely, without fear.* *Terent.*

ŏTĬŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *leisure;* hence, for *something composed in leisure moments.* *Sidon.*

ŏTĬŌSŬS (otium), a, um, adj. *at leisure, without business (public or private), unoccupied, disengaged, not engaging in or retired from public affairs,* σχολαῖος, ἀργός. Sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Cic.* Cum inambularem in xysto, et essem otiosus domi. *Id.* Rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos præficere, *gods having nothing to do.* *Id.* Cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum. *Id.* His supplicationum otiosis diebus. *Plin.* Scripta sunt otiosis studiorum (*genit.*), *in respect of, from.* *Senec.* Quid quiete animi otiosius, *is more really in the enjoyment of leisure.* *Horat.* Otiosus bos, *at leisure, not at work,* on a holyday. *Cic.* Facilior et tutior vita est otiosorum, *of those who do not engage in public affairs.* *Id.* Nihil est otiosa senectute jucundius, *retired from public cares.* *Id.* Homines ingeniosissimi otiosissimique. *Plin. Ep.* Satius est otiosum agere, quam nihil agere, *h. e. it is better to be engaged in no business, than to be busied about vain things,* and so do nothing. Figur. *Id.* pecunia, *lying idle.* — Also, *idle, vain, superfluous, useless, trifling.* *Quintil.* Ego otiosum sermonem dixerim, quem auditor suo ingenio non intelligit. *Plin. Ep.* Per hos dies libentissime otium meum in litteris colloco, quos alii otiosissimis occupationibus perdunt. —— ¶ Also, *quiet, peaceful, living peaceably.* *Tacit.* Militare nomen, grave inter otiosos. — Also, *quiet, tranquil, without grief or care, untroubled, calm.* *Cic.* Mihi gratum feceris, si otiosum Fabium reddideris. *Terent.* Animo otioso esse impero. *Id.* Otiosus ab animo, *h. e. with a mind at ease, with a light heart.* *Gell.* a metu, *in respect of.* — Also, *quiet, tranquil, accompanied with quiet.* *Cic.* dignitas. — Also, *unruffled, without passion, calm, composed.* *Cic.* Otiosus stilum prehenderat. — Also, *quiet, taking no side, neutral.* *Cic.* Spectatores pugnæ otiosi (this may be simply, *idle*). *Id.* Non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur. — Also, *quiet, still, making no noise.* *Cic.* Istos otiosissimos reddam. — Also, *quiet, gentle;* or, *slow, sluggish.* *Pallad.* rivus.

ŏTIS (ὠτίς), ĭdis, f. *a species of bustard* (probably Otis Arabs, L.). *Plin.*

ŏTĬUM (unc.; it is the opposite of negotium, *h. e.* nec otium), ii, n. *leisure, inactivity, doing nothing, an unoccupied, easy life,* ἀργία, σχολή. *Cic.* Inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium. *Id.* Qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt. *Id.* Hebescere et languescere in otio. — Also, *freedom from the business of one's office or profession, private leisure, spare time, rest, time to do something;* it may sometimes be rendered, *retirement, ease,* σχολή. *Cic.* Tanquam in portum confugere non inertiæ, neque desidiæ, sed otii moderati atque honesti. *Id.* Quantum mihi respublica tribuet otii, ad scribendum conferam. *Id.* Horum libros, cum est otium, legere soleo, *when I am at leisure, when I have time.* *Id.* Si modo tibi est otium, et si vis. *Terent.* Non hercle otium est nunc mihi auscultandi, *I have no time now.* *Id.* Otium ab re sua, *leisure from or in respect of.* *Id.* Habere otium ad aliquid faciendum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Otium studio suppeditare, *devote time to study.* *Cic.* De his rebus consumendi otii causa, disserunt, *to pass their leisure time.* *Liv.* Spolia per otium legere, *at their leisure, leisurely, quietly.* So, *Phædr.* Lambe otio. *Cic.* Delectationem, quum in otium venerimus, habere volumus. *Horat.* Aiunt, sese ferre laborem senes ut in otia tuta recedant. — Hence, Otium, figur. *what is composed in one's leisure moments, the fruit of leisure.* *Ovid.* Excutias otia nostra, *the fruits of my leisure,* h. e. *my poems.* —— ¶ Also, *rest, quiet, repose, tranquillity,* from enemies, the malicious, &c.; sometimes equivalent to *peace.* *Cic.* In otio esse, *or,* vivere. *Nep.* Ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulæ conciliavit, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii. *Id.* Res ad otium deducere. *Virg.* Deus nobis hæc otia fecit. *Liv.* Otium ab hoste, *from, in respect of, on the side of.* *Cic.* Studia per otium concelebrata, *in quiet, peaceful times.* *Vellei.* In bello hostibus, in otio civibus infestissimus. — Hence, *rest,* in regard to parties; *neutrality.* *Dolab.* ad *Cic.* —— ¶ Some write *Ocium.*

ŏTŎPĔTA (ὠτοπέτης), æ, m. *a hare.* *Petron.* (si lectio certa).

ŎTŎS or ŎTHŎS, and ŎTUS or ŎTHUS, i, m. *a giant, son of Aloeus (Alo-eus), and brother of Ephialtes. Virg.*

ŎTUS (ὠτός, or ὦτος), i, m. *long-eared owl, horn-owl*, (Strix otus, L. *or* Otus aurita, Ray.). *Plin.*

ŎVĀLIS (ovo), e, adj. *belonging to an ovation. Gell.* corona, *the wreath, worn by the general at an ovation. Gell.*

ŎVANTER (ovans, from ovo), adv. *exultingly, with manifestations of joy. Ter.*

ŎVĀTIŌ (ovo), ōnis, f. *an ovation or lesser triumph*, when the victorious general made his entrance into the city, not in a chariot as in a full triumph, but on horseback or on foot, and crowned with a wreath of myrtle, not of laurel. *Gell.*

ŎVĀTUS (ovo), us, m. *a shouting for joy. Val. Flacc.*

ŎVĀTUS (ovum), a, um, adj. *oval, formed like an egg*, ὠοειδής. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *dotted with oval spots. Plin.*

ŎVĀTŬS, a, um, from ovo. See *Ovo.*

ŎVĔCŬLA, same as *Ovicula. Tertull.*

ŎVIĀRIUS (ovis), a, um, adj. *relating or belonging to sheep. Colum.* Pecus oviarium, *h. e. sheep*, as a class of domestic animals (some read *oviarico*). — Oviaria, æ, f. *a flock of sheep. Varr.*

ŎVICŬLA (dimin. from ovis), æ, f. *a little sheep*, προβάτιον. *Aurel. Vict.*

P. OVIDIUS NASO, *Ovid, a well-known Latin poet, who wrote Metamorphoses, Fasti, some epistles, which go by the name of Heroides*, &c. *He died at Tomi on the shore of the Black sea, whither he had been exiled by Augustus.* —— ¶ Another Ovidius is in *Martial.*

ŎVILE. See *Ovilis.*

ŎVILIŌ (ovis), ōnis, m. same as *Opilio, a shepherd. Pandect.*

ŎVILIS (Id.), e, adj. *relating or belonging to sheep. Pandect.* grex, *flock of sheep. Apul.* stabulatio. —— ¶ Hence, Ovile, is, n. *sc.* stabulum, *a sheepcot, sheepfold*, κλίσιον. *Virg.* Also, *a fold for kids or goats. Ovid.* Sunt aliis in ovilibus hædi. — From the resemblance, *an inclosed place in the* Campus Martius, *in which the Roman people voted at their Comitia. Liv.*

ŎVILLĪNUS, same as *Ovillus. Th. Prisc.*

ŎVILLUS, a, um, adj. same as *Ovilis. Varr.* pecus, *h. e. sheep*, as a class of domestic animals. *Liv.* grex, *a flock of sheep. Plin.* lac, *sheep's milk.*

ŎVĪNUS (ovis), a, um, adj. same as *Ovillus. Seren. Sammon.*

ŎVIPĂRUS (ovum & pario), a, um, adj. *bringing forth eggs, oviparous*, ὠοτόκος. *Apul.*

ŎVIS (ὄϊς), is, f. *a sheep*, πρόβατον, οἶς, ὄϊς. *Horat.* Tondere oves, *to shear sheep. Ovid.* Conjux lanigeræ ovis, *h. e. a ram. Id.* Ovis semimas, *a wether.* — Hence, of men, *a sheep, ass, simpleton*; or, *one who lets himself be fleeced. Plaut.* Quis has huc oves adegit? — Also, *wool, fleece. Tibull.* —— ¶ Masc. gen. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

ŎVŌ (as some think from ovis, because a sheep was slain on the occasion of an ovation; or from an interjection, perhaps *o*, as the Greek εὐάζω), as, āvi, ātum, *to triumph in the ovation or lesser triumph, make a triumphant entrance on foot or on horseback.* (See *Ovatio.*) *Cic.* and *Liv.* Ovans. *Gell.* Ovaret. *Vellei.* Ovans triumphavit, *h. e.* ovavit, *made his triumphal procession on foot. Sueton.* Quas ob res et ovans et curru urbem ingressus est. *Pers.* Ovatum aurum, *h. e.* (perhaps) *carried in triumph*, consequently, *gotten as a prize or booty.* —— ¶ Also, *to exult, make a joyful noise, express great joy, shout or sing for joy. Liv.* Romani ovantes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt. *Plaut.* Ut ovans præda onustus incederem. *Virg.* Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetque potitus. *Id.* Ovantes gutture corvi. —— ¶ Of inanimate things. *Propert.* Prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes. *Val. Flacc.* Africus alto ovat, *h. e. exults, rages; triumphs. Stat.* Collis ovet.

ŎVUM (ᾠόν), i, n. *an egg* of a bird, fish, &c. *Cic.* Ovum parere, *or*, gignere; *or*, *Varr.* facere; *or*, *Plin.* edere; *or*, *Colum.* ponere, *or*, eniti, *to lay. Cic.* Pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch.* So, *Colum.* Mares excludere. *Varr.* Incubare ova, *or Colum.* ovis, *to sit upon, brood. Ovid.* Plumis ova fovere. *Colum.* Ovi putamen, *egg-shell. Plin.* Ova irrita, *addle-eggs, wind-eggs.* — Eggs commonly made the beginning of the supper and fruit the end. *Cic.* Integram famem ad ovum affero, *h. e. till the beginning of supper. Horat.* Ab ovo usque ad mala, *h. e. from the beginning to the end of the supper.* — Leda is said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, children of Jupiter; from the other, Castor and Clystemnestra, children of Tyndarus. Hence, *Horat.* Gemino bellum orditur ab ovo. *Id.* Ovo prognatus eodem, *for* partu. — In the circus were set up seven wooden eggs, corresponding in number with the rounds which the chariots were to run, one of which, as it seems, was taken down at the end of each round. *Liv.* Ova curriculis numerandis. —— ¶ Also, *an egg-shell*, h. e. *an egg-shell full, the measure of an egg-shell. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an egg form, oval form, oval. Calp.* Medium ovum (of the amphitheatre).

ŎXALIS (ὀξαλίς), idis, f. *a plant, common sorrel* (Rumex acetosa, L.). *Plin.*

ŎXALMĒ (ὀξάλμη), ēs, f. *a sauce of vinegar and brine, acid pickle. Plin.*

ŎXŬS, or ŎXUS, i, m. *a river of Bactria*, now *the Gihon. Plin.*

ŎXȲCEDRŎS (ὀξύκεδρος), i, f. *a sort of cedar with pointed leaves. Plin.*

ŎXȲCŎMINUM, or ŎXȲCŎMINIUM, n. *a pickled olive. Petron.*

ŎXȲGALA (ὀξύγαλα), æ, f. *curdled milk, curds. Colum.* (And *Plin.* has *oxygala*, n. plur.)

ŎXȲGARUM (ὀξύγαρον), i, n. *a sharp pickle or sauce, made of vinegar and garum. Martial.*

ŎXȲLAPATHUM or -ŎN (ὀξυλάπαθον), i, n. *a plant, wild dock. Plin.*

ŎXȲMELI (ὀξύμελι), itis, and ŎXȲMEL, ellis, n. *a preparation of vinegar and honey, oxymel. Plin.*

ŎXȲMŌRUS (ὀξύμωρος), a, um, adj. properly *acutely-foolish*, h. e. *that is seemingly foolish or contradictory, but contains a concealed point or witticism. Ascon.* verba.

ŎXȲMȲRSINE (ὀξυμυρσίνη), f. *wild myrtle. Plin.*

ŎXȲPŎRUS (ὀξύπορος), a, um, adj. *aperient; easily digested. Plin.*

ŎXȲS (ὀξύς), yos, f. *a kind of sorrel. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of rush. Plin.*

ŎXȲSCHŒNŬS (ὀξύσχοινος), i, m. *a bulrush. Plin.*

ŎXȲTRIPHȲLLŎN (ὀξυτρίφυλλον), i, n. *trefoil with the sharp leaf, wood-sorrel. Plin.*

ŎXȲZŌMUS (ὀξύζωμος), a, um, adj. *seasoned with acid sauce. Apic.*

ŎZÆNA (ὄζαινα), æ, f. *a kind of polypus. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, polypus of the nose. Plin.*

ŎZÆNITIS (ὀζαινῖτις), idis, f. *bastard-nard. Plin.*

ŎZȲMUM, i, n. See *Ocimum* (*ocymum*).

P.

P, a mute. In abbreviations, P. stands for Publius; P. M. Pontifex Maximus; P. R. populus Romanus.

PĀBŬLĀRIS (pabulum), e, adj. *of or fit for fodder. Colum.* Pabularis vicia.

PĀBŬLĀTIŌ (pabulor), ōnis, f. *a feeding, foddering. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a foraging. Cæs.* Omnes nostras pabulationes, frumentationesque observabat.

PĀBŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a forager*, προνομεύων. *Cæs.*

PĀBŬLĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to fodder. Colum.*

PĀBŬLŎR (pabulum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to feed, graze*, νέμομαι, νομεύω. *Colum.* — Figur. *Colum.* Fimo pabulandæ sunt oleæ, *h. e.* stercorandæ. —— ¶ Also, *to forage. Cæs.* Angustius pabulabantur. *Tacit.* Pabulantes nostros profligant, *our foraging party.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Huc prodimus pabulatum, *h. e. to get food by fishing, to fish.*

PĀBŬLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in fodder. Solin.* Britannia pabulosa.

PĀBŬLUM (pasco), i, n. *food for cattle, grass, pasture, fodder; food in general*, φορβή, νομή. *Colum.* Viciam conserere in pabulum. *Ovid.* Pabula carpit ovis. *Id.* decerpere. *Virg.* Hirundo pabula parva legens. *Plin.* Pisces exire ad pabula. *Flor.* Assuetæ cadaverum pabulo volucres. *Lucret.* Pabula tulit, miseris mortalibus ampla. —— ¶ Also, *forage. Nep.* Imperat comparari pabulum. *Cæs.* Pabulum frumentumque convectum habere. *Id.* supportare. —— ¶ Figur. *food. Lucret.* Pabula amoris, *the food of love. Cic.* Animorum naturale quoddam quasi pabulum, *food for the mind. Id.* Aliquod tanquam pabulum studii atque doctrinæ. *Ovid.* Dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, *had fed the disease. Plaut.* Acheruntis pabulum, *h. e. who deserves to die.*

PĀCĀLIS (pax), e, adj. *of peace, pacific, betokening peace. Ovid.* Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras. *Id.* Pacalis laurus. *Id.* flamma, *of the goddess Peace.*

PĀCĀTĒ (pacatus), adv. *peaceably, quietly, without disturbance. Petron.* Pacatius. *Augustin.* Pacatissime.

PĀCĀTIŌ (paco), ōnis, f. *a making peace, pacification. Frontin.*

PĀCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a peacemaker, pacificator. Senec.* Orbis pacator. *Sil.* Nemeæ pacator, *h. e. Hercules.*

PĀCĀTŌRIUS (pacator), a, um, adj. *belonging to or promoting peace. Tertull.*

PĀCĀTUS, a, um, particip. from paco. —— ¶ Also, adj. *peaceful, peaceable, quiet, calm, undisturbed, tranquil, serene, still; reduced to a state of obedience and peaceable subjection, conquered, subdued*, εἰρηναῖος, εἰρηνευόμενος. *Ovid.* Pacatus mitisque adsis. *Cic.* Pacatæ tranquillæque civitates. *Id.* Provincia pacatissima. *Id.* Tali viro poteritne esse pacatus. *Vellei.* Pacatis bellis civilibus, *stilled. Sallust.* Ex pacatis prædas agere, *sc.* regionibus, *countries at peace with Rome. Liv.* Nec hospitale quicquam, pacatumve auditum. *Cic.* Oratio illorum in judiciis pacatior. *Lucret.* Pacati status aeris. *Horat.* mare.

PĂCHȲNUM, i, n. and PĂCHȲNUS, or -ŎS, i, m. and f. *the south-eastern cape of Sicily*, now *cape Passaro. Cic.* and *Virg.*

PĂCIDEIĀNUS, and PĂCIDIĀNUS, i, m. *a celebrated gladiator. Cic.* Also called by *Horat.* Placideianus. See *Æserninus.*

PĀCIFER (pax & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing or betokening peace, pacific. Virg.* Oliva pacifera. *Lucan.* Pacifero sermone. *Ovid.* Cyllenius, *h. e. Mercury.*

PĀCIFICĀTIŌ (pacifico), ōnis, f. *a making of peace, pacification, reconciliation*, σύμβασις. *Cic.*

PĀCIFICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a peacemaker, pacificator, mediator*, εἰρηνοποιός. *Cic.* Pacificator Allobrogum.

PĀCIFICĀTŌRIUS (pacificator), a, um, adj. *pacific, pacificatory. Cic.* legatio.

PĀCIFICĒ (pacificus), *peaceably. Cyprian.*

PĀCIFICŌ (pacificus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. and PĀCIFICŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to make proposals of peace, treat of peace, make peace*, εἰρηνοποιέω. *Liv.* Pacificatum legati venerunt. *Justin.* Pacificari cum altero statuit, *to make peace.* —— ¶ Also, *to still, calm, quiet. Senec.* Mentem pacifica tuam. —— ¶ Also,

to appease, pacify. *Catull.* Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros.

PĂCIFĬCŬS (pax & facio), a, um, adj. *that makes peace, pacific, peaceful,* εἰρηνοποιός. *Cic.* Pacifica persona. *Lucan.* Pacificas sævus tremuit Catilina secures. *Martial.* Pacificus Janus.

PĂCĬŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Paciscor.* *Lex* XII *tab.* ap. *Gell.*

PĂCISCŌ, ĕre, *for* paciscor. *Næv.*

PĂCISCŎR (pacio), scĕris, pactus sum, dep. 3. *to bargain, make a bargain, conclude a contract, covenant, agree, stipulate, engage, promise,* συντίθεμαι, συμβάλλω. I. Intrans. *Cic.* Ad inique paciscendum, *to make a disadvantageous bargain.* *Id.* Cum decumano pacisci. *Liv.* Paciscitur cum principibus, ut abducant. *Horat.* Votis pacisci ne addant. —— II. Trans. *Sallust.* Tantum vitam pacisci. *Cic.* Ciliciam sibi pactus erat. *Ovid.* Pretium jubent sine fine pacisci. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* Vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci, *exchange, forfeit, give up.* *Id.* letum pro laude, *to exchange, suffer.* —— ¶ Also, applied to marriage contracts. *Justin.* Cum Xerse nuptias filiæ ejus paciscitur, *demands his daughter in marriage.* *Liv.* Ex qua domo pactus esset (feminam), *had engaged to marry.* — With the *infin.* *Ovid.* Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener. —— ¶ *Pactus* is often *pass. bargained, agreed upon, pledged, promised, betrothed.* *Cic.* indutiæ. *Id.* præmium. *Id.* Pactam esse diem. *Quintil.* Pacta mercede. *Liv.* Cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. And abl. absol. *Id.* Quidem pacto inter se, &c. *having agreed, according to agreement.*

PĀCO (pax), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring into a state of peace, pacify, tranquillize, make still or quiet,* εἰρηνεύω, κατηρεμέω. *Hirt.* Omnes eas regiones. —— ¶ Also, *to subdue, conquer, bring into subjection.* *Cic.* Pacare Amanum. *Cæs.* Omnem Galliam pacare. — Figur. *Horat.* Incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ, *h. e. are subdued, made fertile.*

PĂCTĂ (paciscor), æ, f. *a betrothed person.* *Virg.* and *Vellei.*

PĂCTĬLIS (pango), e, adj. *braided, plaited.* *Plin.* Pactilis corona.

PĂCTĬŌ (paciscor), ōnis, f. *an agreement, bargain, contract, covenant, engagement, condition, paction,* ὁμολογία. *Nep.* Talibus pactionibus pacem facere. *Cic.* Victoria pax, non pactione, parienda est. *Id.* Pactionem facere de aliqua re. *Id.* Pactionem fecerunt cum consulibus, ut, &c. *they bargained or agreed with the consuls.* *Justin.* Pactionem inire cum aliquo. *Nep.* Summa fide in pactione manere, *to stand or abide by.* *Cic.* Pactiones bellicas perturbare perjurio. *Liv.* Arma per pactionem, *by virtue of the agreement.* —— ¶ Particularly, *the compact between the farmers-general and the tax-payers.* *Cic.* Ut pactiones cum civitatibus reliquis conficiat. *Id.* In nostra provincia confectæ sunt pactiones. —— ¶ Also, *a corrupt bargaining, bribery, corruption.* *Cic.* Qui de sociis cum hostibus faciat pactiones. *Id.* Pactionis suspicionem non vitasse. *Sallust.* Spe pactionis, *h. e. of extorting money.* —— ¶ Also, *a promise.* *Sallust.* Antonium pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Cic.* Pactionibus præmiorum aliquem obligare. —— ¶ Also, *a truce.* *Flor.* Aut pax fuit, aut pactio. —— ¶ Pactio verborum, *a form of words.* *Cic.* Non enim ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, &c.

PĂCTĪTĬŬS, and PĂCTĪCĬŬS (paciscor), a, um, adj. *agreed upon, stipulated.* *Gell.*

PĂCTŌLĬS (Pactolus), ĭdis, f. Πακτωλίς, *a daughter of the Pactolus.* *Ovid.* Nymphæ Pactolides.

PĂCTŌLŬS, i, m. Πακτωλός, *Pactolus, a river of Lydia, which brought down gold with its sands,* now called *the Sarabat.* *Ovid.* — Hence, it is sometimes figur. used for *wealth.* *Horat.* Tibi Pactolus fluat.

PĂCTŎR (paciscor), ōris, m. *the maker of a contract; a bargainer, covenanter.* *Cic.*

PĂCTŬM (Id.), i, n. *a bargain, agreement, covenant, pact, convention, contract, engagement, law, rule, condition,* συνθήκη. *Cic.* Pacta servanda sunt, &c. *Id.* Mansit in conditione atque pacto. *Liv.* Stare pacto. *Nepos.* Ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. —— ¶ In the abl. *pacto, a way, method, means, form, manner.* *Cic.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent. *Id.* Alio pacto. *Cæs.* Quid, quoque pacto agi placeat, *in what way, how.* *Terent.* Quoquo pacto tacito est opus, *every way, at any rate.* *Cic.* Nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *I know not how.* *Id.* Fieri nullo pacto potest, *in no way, not at all.*

PĂCTŪMĒĬŬS, i, m. *a supposititious son of Canidia.* *Horat.*

PĂCTŬS, a, um. See *Paciscor,* and *Pango.*

PĂCTŬS (paciscor), i, m. *the betrothed.* *Stat.*

PĂCTYĒ, es, f. *a town of Thrace on the Propontis.* *Nepos.*

PĂCŪVĬŬS, i, m. *a Roman poet of the time of the second Punic war, of whose dramatic writings some fragments have come down to us.* — Hence, Păcŭvĭānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pacuvius, mentioned by him.* *Cic.*

PĂDÆŬS, i, m. *a Padæan, of the nation of the Padæans, a people of India, accused of eating human flesh.* *Tibull.* l. 4. carm. 1. v. 145.

PĂDŬS, i, m. *the Po, the chief river of Italy.* *Virg.* — Hence, Pădānŭs, a, um, adj. *of or on the Po.* *Sidon.*

PĂDŪSĂ, æ, f. now *il Po di Argenta, one of the mouths of the Po.* *Virg.* Piscosove amne Padusæ.

PÆĀN, ānis, n. Παιάν, *Apollo.* *Cic.* Signum Pæanis. *Juvenal.* Parce, precor, Pæan, et tu depone sagittas. —— ¶ Also, *a hymn in honor of Apollo, or of the other gods; a pæan, song of triumph.* *Virg.* Lætum pæana. — Also, perhaps, merely *a cry of joy, or for heightening exultation.* *Ovid.* Io pæan! *h. e. huzza.*

PÆĀNĪTĒS, æ, m. *a stone, good for pregnant women and women in travail.* *Solin.*

PÆĀNTĬŬS,-tiădēs. See *Pæas.*

PÆDĂGŌGĂ, æ, f. *a governess.* *Hieron.*

PÆDĂGŌGĀTŬS, us, m. *education, instruction.* *Tertull.*

PÆDĂGŌGĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *belonging to the* pædagogium. *Ammian.*

PÆDĂGŌGŌ, as, *to educate as tutor.* *Pacuv.*

PÆDĂGŌGĬUM (παιδαγωγεῖον), i, n. *the apartment for the pages.* *Plin. Jun.* Puer in pædagogio dormiebat. —— ¶ And hence, *the pages; a retinue of pages.* *Senec.* Pædagogium pretiosa veste succingitur. —— ¶ And, *Sueton.* Ingenuorum pædagogia, by euphemism for *seduction.*

PÆDĂGŌGŬS (παιδαγωγός), i, m. *a slave who had the care of the children, conducted them to and from school,* &c. *Cic.* Nutrices et pædagogi plurimum benevolentiæ postulabunt. —— ¶ And, figur. *a guide, leader, preceptor.* *Senec.* Tanquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens, quam humani generis pædagogus. *Plaut.* Hic dux, hic ille est pædagogus. —— ¶ And, humorously, *Terent.* calls *a lover who follows his mistress to school,* pædagogus. —— ¶ Also, *a pedant, pedagogue.* *Sueton.* Tristior et pædagogi vultus.

PÆDĔRŎS (παιδέρως), ōtis, f. *the opal.* *Plin.* The name is also applied to several other stones, as *a kind of amethyst.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *the herb bear's-foot.* *Plin.*

PÆDĪCĀTŎR (pædico), ōris, m. the same as *Pædico.* *Sueton.*

PÆDĪCŌ (παιδικός), ōnis, m. *a pæderast,* παιδεραστής. *Martial.*

PÆDĪCŌ, as, a. 1. *to commit pæderasty,* πυγίζω. *Martial.* Pædicare puerum. Also absol. *Id.*

PÆDĪDŬS (pædo), a, um, adj. *nasty, stinking.* *Petron.* Pædidissimi servi.

PÆDŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *nastiness, filth for want of dressing, squalor,* ῥύπος. *Lucret.* Membra horrida pædore. *Tacit.* Neque exuerat pædorem, ut vulgum miseratione adverteret. — In *plur.* *Cic.*

PÆNĔ, or PĒNĔ (unc.), adv. *almost, well nigh, nearly, all but, as it were, in a manner,* μικροῦ δεῖν, παρ' ὀλίγον. *Cic.* Bibulum multo justiorem, pæne etiam amicum. *Id.* Ibi pæne valentem videram Piliam. *Id.* Pæne dixi, quam te. *Cæs.* Non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed pæne etiam in singulis domibus. *Terent.* Quam pæne tua me perdidit protervitas! *Sueton.* Pæne vixdum. —— ¶ Also, *wholly, entirely.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Non sum pæne deceptus. *Plaut.* Me pænissime perdidit.

PÆNINSŬLĂ, or PĒNINSŬLĂ (pæne & insula), æ, f. *a peninsula,* χερσόνησος. *Plin.*

PÆNŬLĂ, and PĒNŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a thick riding-coat, roquelaure, overall, surtout,* φαινόλης. *Cic.* Cum pænula irretitus. *Id.* Pænulam alicui scindere, *tear his* pænula, *press him strongly to stay.* *Id.* Horum ego vix attigi pænulam, *did not urge them to stay.* —— ¶ Also, *a covering, cover, envelope.* *Martial.* Ne pænula desit olivis.

PÆNŬLĀTŬS, and PĒNŬLĀTŬS (pænula), a, um, adj. *dressed in a pænula or riding-coat.* *Cic.*

PÆNŬLTĬMŬS, or PĒNŬLTĬMŬS (pæne & ultimus), a, um, adj. *penultimate, last but one,* παρατέλευτος. *Gell.* Pænultimam circumflectere, *sc.* syllabam.

PÆNŬRĬA. See *Penuria.*

PÆŌN (παιών), ōnis, m. *a pæon,* a metrical foot of four syllables, three of which are short and the remaining one long. *Cic.*

PÆŌN, ōnis, m. Παίων, *a Pæonian, inhabitant of Pæonia.* *Liv.* In *plur.* *Ovid.*

PÆŌNĬĂ (παιωνία), æ, f. *the herb peony or piony.* *Plin.*

PÆŌNĬĂ, æ, f. Παιονία, *Pæonia, a part of Macedonia, subsequently called Emathia.* *Liv.* — Hence, Pæŏnĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pæonia.* *Plin.*

PÆŌNĬS, ĭdis, f. Παιονίς, *a woman of Pæonia.* *Ovid.*

PÆŌNĬŬS (παιώνιος), a, um, adj. *of Pæon, the god of medicine; medicinal.* *Virg.* Pæoniis revocatum herbis. *Id.* Pæonium in morem, *in the manner of physicians.* (The Latin poets shorten the *o*; unless they make it trisyl.) —— ¶ See *Pæonia.*

PÆSTUM, i, n. *a town of Leucania, celebrated for its twice-blowing roses.* *Virg.* Biferique rosaria Pæsti. — Hence, Pæstānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pæstum.* *Cic.*

PÆTŬLŬS (dimin. from pætus), a, um, adj. same as *Pætus.* *Cic.*

PÆTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *having pink eyes, pink-eyed, having leering eyes, having a cast with the eyes;* it is less than *strabo.* *Horat.*

PĀGĀNĀLĬĂ (paganus), ium, n. plur. *a festival kept by the country people in the villages,* κωμητικά. *Varr.*

PĀGĀNĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to a village or the country, or to the country people; rustic.* *Varr.* Paganicæ feriæ, *a country wake.* *Cod. Just.* Bona in paganico habere, *sc.* solo *or* agro. *Martial.* Paganica pila, *the village ball, a ball stuffed with feathers.* And absol. *Id.* Te paganica thermis præparat. —— ¶ Also, *pagan, heathenish.* *Salvian.*

PĀGĀNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *paganism, heathenism.* *Cod. Just.*

PĀGĀNŬS (pagus), a, um, adj. *of a village, rustic,* κωμητικός. *Ovid.* Date paganis annua liba focis. *Plin.* Pagana lex. —— ¶ And absol. Paganus, κωμήτης, *a villager, peasant.* *Cic.* Nulli pagani aut montani. *Hirt.* Paganos et oppidanos. —— ¶ And hence, as the country people were not bound to military service, *a citizen* as opposed to a soldier, *a man not of the military.* *Plin. Jun.* Milites et pagani. *Juvenal.* Citius falsum producere testem contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem contra fortunam armati. *Sueton.* Dimota paganorum turba, *h. e.* plebis, civium. —— ¶ Hence, also, adj. *civil, not military.* *Cod. Just.* Vel paganum est peculium, vel castrense. Fig. *Plin. Ep.* Cultus paganus. —— ¶ Also, *a pagan, heathen.* *Tertull.*

PĂGĂSĂ, æ, or PĂGĂSÆ, ārum, f. Παγασαί, *a town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built.* —— ¶ Hence, Păgăsæŭs, Păgăsēĭŭs, and Păgăsēĭs, a, um, adj. *of Pagasæ, Pagasæan.* *Ovid.* Pagasæi colles. *Pompon. Mela.* Pagasæus sinus, *the gulf of Armiro.* *Ovid.* Pagasæa puppis, *the Argo.* So, *Id.* Pagasæa carina. *Id.* Pagasæus Iason, *h. e. the leader of the Argonauts.* *Id.* Conjux Pagasæa, *h. e. Alcestis, daughter of Pelias, king of Thessaly, and wife of Admetus.* *Plin.* Pagasicus sinus.

PĀGĀTIM (pagus), adv. *through every village, in every village,* κατὰ κώμας. *Liv.*

PĀGĔLLĂ (dimin. from pagina), æ, f. *a little page or leaf.* *Cic.*

PĀGINĂ (pago, for pango), æ, f. a side of a piece of paper; a page or leaf of a book, σελίς. Cic. Cum hanc paginam tenerem. Id. Complere paginam volui. Id. Paginæ contractio, h. e. small or close writing at the end of a line. Plin. Paginam utramque facit fortuna, h. e. fills both sides of the account, has the praise and blame for human prosperity or adversity. —— ¶ Also, writings; a work, book. Martial. Lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba. —— ¶ Also, a leaf or slab; as of marble. Pallad. —— ¶ Also, the space between two rows of vines, the row itself. Plin.

PĀGINĀTŬS (pagino, unused, for pango), a, um, adj. fastened together. Paulin.

PĀGINŬLĂ (dimin. from pagina), æ, f. a little page or leaf; a list, σελίδιον. Cic.

PĀGMĔNTUM, i, n. same as Antepagmentum. Vitruv.

PĀGŌ (πάγω, Dor. for πήγω), is, a. 3. an old form of pango and paciscor. Auct. ad Herenn. ex leg. xii tab.

PAGRŬS, or PAGĔR (πάγρος), and PHAGRŬS, or PHAGĔR (φάγρος), gri, m. a kind of fish. Plin.

PĂGŬR, m. a kind of fish. Ovid. Rutilus pagur.

PĂGŪRŬS (πάγουρος), i, m. a kind of crab-fish. Plin.

PĀGŬS (unc.), i, m. a village, country town, κώμη. Tacit. Jura per pagos vicosque dare. —— ¶ Also, villager, countryman. Horat. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, a district, canton. Cæs.

PĀLĂ (for pagela, from pango), æ, f. a shovel or spade, ξύστρον. Liv. Fossam fodiens palæ innixus. — Also, a baker's shovel for placing bread in the oven. Cato. — Also, a shovel used in winnowing corn. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, the bezel or bezil of a ring, σφενδόνη. Cic. Pala annuli. —— ¶ Also, the banana-tree. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the shoulder-blade. Cæl. Aurel.

PĀLĀBUNDŬS (palor), a, um, adj. wandering here and there, dispersed. Tertull.

PALĂCRĂ, and PALĂCRĀNĂ, æ, f. a large lump of gold (in the Spanish language). Plin.

PALÆMŎN, ŏnis, m. Παλαίμων, a sea-god, originally called Melicerta. Ovid. — Hence, Pălæmŏnĭŭs, a, um, adj. of Palæmon, Corinthian, because he was carried to the isthmus of Corinth by a dolphin. Stat. —— ¶ Also, a grammarian of the time of Tiberius. Juven. Palæmonis artem, h. e. grammar. —— ¶ Also, a shepherd. Virg.

PALÆPHARSĀLŬS, or PALÆŎPHARSĀLŬS, i, f. old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly. Hirt.

PALÆPHĂTŬS, i, m. a Greek author. — Hence, Pălæphătĭŭs, a, um, adj. of Palæphatus. Virg. in Cir.

PALÆSTĒS (παλαιστής), æ, m. a wrestler. Lamprid.

PALÆSTĪNĂ, æ, and PALÆSTĪNĒ, es, f. Palestine, a part of Syria, Παλαιστίνη. Pompon. Mela.

PALÆSTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. of Palestine. Ovid. Culta Palæstino septima festa Syro. Id. Inque Palæstinæ margine sedit aquæ, h. e. Euphrates. And absol. Palæstini, ōrum, the inhabitants of Palestine. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, of Palæste, a town in Epirus. Ovid. Palæstinæ deæ, h. e. the Furies, because there was a temple of Pluto at Palæste.

PALÆSTRĂ (παλαίστρα), æ, f. a place or school for wrestling, running, boxing, and other exercises; a gymnasium. Catull. Abero foro, palæstra, stadio, gymnasiis. Cic. Statuas in palæstra ponere. Ovid. Uncta palæstra (because in these exercises the bodies were anointed with oil). So, Id. Nitida palæstra. —— ¶ Also, a practising of the exercises of the palæstra, skill in them, the exercises themselves. Nep. Palæstræ operam dare. Cic. Discere palæstram. Terent. Periculum facere in palæstra. —— ¶ Also, figur. a place for literary exercises. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a brothel, bawdy-house. Plaut. and Terent. —— ¶ Also, practice in any art or thing. Cic. Nitidum genus verborum, sed palæstræ et olei, h. e. exercitationis domesticæ. —— ¶ Also, art or skill. Cic. Utemur ea palæstra. —— ¶ Also, grace, address in one's carriage. Cic. Motus hic habet palæstram quandam. —— ¶ Also, grace, elegance in writing. Cic. Sine nitore ac palæstra.

PALÆSTRĬCĒ (palæstricus), adv. after the manner of the palæstra. Cic. Palæstrice spatiari in xysto, h. e. to appear in the schools, but not in public affairs.

PALÆSTRĬCŬS (palæstra), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the palæstra, palestric, παλαιστρικός. Cic. Palæstrici motus sæpe sunt odiosiores, h. e. artificial. Quintil. Palæstrici doctores. And absol. Id. Palæstricis vacare, teachers in the palæstra. Id. Palæstrica, sc. ars.

PALÆSTRĪTĂ (παλαιστρίτης), æ, m. a wrestler; one who attends at the palæstra, as a learner or a teacher. Martial.

PĂLAM (unc.), adv. openly, publicly, in open view, φανερῶς. Cic. Palam in eum tela jaciuntur, clam subministrantur. Liv. Palam revocant, openly, expressly. Plaut. Palam atque aperte. Cic. Non occulte, sed palam. —— ¶ Also, public, known to the public. Plaut. Palam est res. Cic. Palam factum est, it has got abroad; it is become public. Nepos. Palam facere suis, to make known to, inform. Terent. Palam est, it is spread abroad, every body knows it. —— ¶ Also, prepos., before, in the presence of. Liv. Palam populo. Ovid. Me palam.

PĂLĂMĒDĒS, is, m. Παλαμήδης, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, who by his cunning discovered that the madness of Ulysses was feigned, and was afterwards put to death by the Greeks at the instigation of Ulysses. Palamedes is said to have invented the game of chess and several letters of the alphabet, and to have formed the letter Δ by observing the flight of the cranes. Martial. Palamedis avis, h. e. the crane. —— ¶ Hence, Pălămēdēŭs, Pălămēdĭăcŭs, and Pălămēdĭcŭs, a, um, adj. of Palamedes.

PALANGA. See Phalanga.

PĀLĀRĂ (unc.), æ, f. a certain bird. Auct. Carm. de Philom.

PĀLĀRIS (palus), e, adj. of or for pales. Pandect. Silva palaris, from which pales are procured.

PALĀSĔĂ, and PLASĔĂ, æ, f. a buttock of beef. Arnob.

PĂLĀTĪNŬS (Palatium), a, um, adj. of the Palatium or Palatine hill, Palatine. Ovid. Palatini colles, the Palatine heights. Id. Palatinæ aves, h. e. seen thence by Remus. Horat. Palatinus Apollo, who had a temple on Palatium. Sueton. Palatini ludi, h. e. solemnized on Palatium in honor of Augustus. Cic. Palatina, sc. tribus, the Palatine tribe. —— ¶ Also, as the emperors resided on mount Palatine, imperial, belonging to the palace or court. Sueton. Palatina domus. Ovid. Palatina laurus. Martial. Palatinus Tonans, h. e. the emperor Domitian. —— ¶ Also, for the sake of the measure, written Pallatinus. Martial. Pallatinos imitatus imagine vultus, h. e. of Domitian.

PĀLĀTIŌ (palo), ōnis, f. a driving in of piles, pales, stakes. Vitruv.

PĂLĀTĬUM, i, n. the Palatium or Palatine hill; mount Palatine, one of the seven hills of Rome, Παλάτιον, Παλλάντιον. Liv. A Pallanteo, Pallantium dein Palatium nomen appellatum. Tibull. Sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccæ. Ovid. Nemorosi saxa Palati. —— ¶ Also, as the emperors resided on Palatium, an imperial court or residence, palace. Ovid. Palatia fulgent. So, Id. Palatia cœli, the palace of Jove. —— ¶ The l is sometimes doubled for the sake of the measure. Martial.

PĂLĀTŬĂ, æ, f. a goddess under whose protection the Palatium stood. Varr. — Hence, Pălātŭālis, e, adj. of Palatua. Varr. Palatualis flamen.

PĂLĀTUM (unc.), i, n. and rarely PĂLĀTŬS, i, m. the palate or roof of the mouth; the taste, οὐρανός, ὑπερῴη. Cic. Voluptatem palato percipere. Ovid. Dare membra boum palato, h. e. to eat. Horat. Fervida subtile exsurdant vina palatum. —— ¶ Also, the throat as the organ of speech. Ovid. Nec tamen ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, h. e. non tacuit. Horat. Cum balba feris annoso verba palato. —— ¶ Figur. Enn. Palatus cœli, the cope of heaven.

PĀLĀTŬS, a, um. See Palo, and Palor.

PĂLĒ (πάλη), es, f. a wrestling. Stat.

PĂLĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. chaff; short straw, ἄχυρον. Colum. Ubi paleis vestita sunt frumenta, vento separentur. Cic. Navis paleæ, loaded with chaff. Plin. Palea plures gentium pro fœno utuntur. Virg. Paleæ jactantur inanes. —— ¶ Also, the wattles or gills of a cock, κάλλαιον. Varr. —— ¶ Also, dross, metallic scum. Plin. Æris palea.

PĂLĔĀLIS (palea), e, adj. Cæl. Aurel. Palealis uva, preserved in chaff.

PĂLĔĀR (palea), āris, n. the skin that hangs down from the neck of oxen; the dewlap or dewlaps. Virg. A mento palearia pendent. Ovid. Palearia pendula. Senec. Musco tenaci pectus ac palear viret. —— ¶ Also, the throat, or one of the stomachs of a ruminating animal. Calpurn. Revocat palearibus herbas, h. e. ruminates.

PĂLĔĀRIS (palea), e, adj. chaffy. Fortun.

PĂLĔĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a chaff-house, ἀχυρών. Colum.

PĂLĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. mixed with chaff or short straw. Colum.

PĂLĒS (πάω), is, f. the goddess of shepherds and cattle. Virg. Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo. Tibull. Et placidam soleo spargere lacte Palem. Ovid. Silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem. Id. Sacra Palis suberant, h. e. the Palilia. —— ¶ It also formed in the masc. one of the attendants of Jupiter Arnob. Pales, minister Jovis ac villicus.

PĂLĪCŬS, i, m. Παλικός. The Palici were twin-sons of Jupiter, who had a temple near the town of Palica in Sicily, and received divine honors there. Virg. Placabilis ara Palici. Ovid. Stagna Palicorum.

PĂLĪLIA. See Palilis.

PĂLĪLĬCIUM (Palilia), ii, n. λαμπαδίας. Plin. Sidus Palilicium, the Hyades, because they disappeared at the Palilia in the evening twilight.

PĂLĪLIS (Pales), e, adj. of Pales. Ovid. Flamma Palilis, h. e. a fire of straw and hay, kindled during the Palilia. Id. Festa Palilia, and Id. absol. Palilia, the festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, the day of the foundation of Rome. (It is also written Parilia.)

PĂLĪLŎGĬĂ, or PĂLILLŎGĬĂ (παλιλλογία), æ, f. the repetition of a word or idea. Martian. Capell.

PĂLIMBĀCCHĪŬS, i, m. παλιμβάκχειος, the same as Antibacchius. Quintil.

PĂLIMPISSĂ (παλίμπισσα), æ, f. pitch twice boiled. Plin.

PĂLIMPSĒSTŬS (παλίμψηστος), i, m. a kind of parchment, on which what was written might be easily erased, so that it might be written on anew. Cic. In palimpsesto scribere. Catull. In palimpsesto relata.

PĂLINŌDĬĂ (παλινῳδία), æ, f. a recantation, palinode, palinody. Macrob. Palinodiam canere, to recant. —— ¶ Also, an oft-repeated song. Ammian.

PĂLĪNŪRŬS, i, m. Παλίνουρος, the pilot of Æneas. Virg. —— ¶ And, jestingly, iterum meiens. Martial. Meiere vis iterum, jam Palinurus eris. —— ¶ Also, a cape of Lucania. Lucan. and Mela.

PĀLĬTŎR (frequentat. from palo), āris, dep. 1. to wander about, stray. Plaut.

PĂLĬŪRŬS (παλίουρος), i, m. Christ's-thorn (Rhamnus Paliurus, L.). Virg. Spinis surgit paliurus acutis.

PALLĂ (unc.), æ, f. a large upper-garment reaching down to the ankles, and worn chiefly by the Roman ladies; and in general, a gown, robe, mantle, cloak, tunic, pall, περίβλημα, πέπλος, χλαῖνα. Virg. Longæ tegmine pallæ. Ovid. Et tegit auratos palla superba pedes. Martial. Fascia te tunicæque tegunt, obscuraque palla. Horat. Pallæ repertor honestæ Æschylus, the tragic pall. Auct. ad Herenn. Citharœdus vestitus palla. Ovid. Pallam induta rigentem, a tunic. Id. Pulveream (Boreas) trahens pallam. —— ¶ Also, a curtain, veil. Senec.

PALLĂCĂ (παλλακή), æ, f. a concubine, kept mistress. Sueton.

PALLĂCĀNĂ, æ, f. same as Gethyum.

PALLĂDĬUM, ii, n. Παλλάδιον, diminut. from Παλλάς, an image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and kept with religious care, because the safety of the state was thought to

depend upon its preservation. *Virg.* Fatale agressi sacrato avellere templo Palladium. —— ¶ And, *Palladion.* *Lucret.* Cassia, Palladion, *a little Minerva.*

PĂLLĂDĬŬS (Παλλάδιος), a, um, adj. *relating to Pallas or Minerva, Palladian.* *Ovid.* Palladium numen, *Pallas, Minerva.* *Lucan.* Palladia ægis. *Virg.* Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivæ. *Id.* Palladii rami, *olive boughs.* *Ovid.* Palladii latices, *h. e. oil.* *Id.* Palladiæ fama coronæ, *h. e. olive-crown.* *Propert.* Palladia arx, *h. e. the citadel of Troy, where Minerva was worshiped.* So, *Ovid.* Palladiæ arces, *Athens.* *Valer. Flacc.* Palladia pinus, *h. e. the ship Argo.* *Ovid.* Palladii honores, *h. e. offered to Minerva.* *Martial.* Palladium forum, *h. e. the Roman forum, in which there was a temple of Minerva.* —— ¶ Also, as Minerva was the goddess of wisdom and art, *artificial, skilful, ingenious.* *Martial.* Palladiæ artis opus.

PĂLLĂNTĒUM, i, n. *a town of Italy, built by Evander on the Palatine mount.* *Virg.* — Also, *a town of Arcadia.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Hence, Pallantēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pallanteum.* *Virg.* Mœnia Pallantea.

PĂLLĂNTĬĂS, ădis, f. Παλλαντιάς, *a lake of Africa.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Aurora, the daughter or descendant of the giant Pallas.* *Ovid.*

PĂLLĂNTĬS, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. the same as *Pallantias, Aurora.* *Ovid.* — Also, for *day.* *Id.* Pallantide cæsus eadem.

PĂLLĂNTĬŬS (Pallas), a, um, adj. *of or proceeding from Pallas.* *Ovid.* Pallantius heros, *h. e. Evander,* because he was descended from Pallas.

PĂLLĂS (Παλλάς), ădis and ădos, f. *Pallas, Minerva, the goddess of war and of wisdom, the inventress of spinning and weaving, the discoverer of the olive,* &c. *Horat.* Pallas prœliis audax. *Ovid.* Loquax cum Palladis alite cornix, *h. e. the owl, which was sacred to her.* *Id.* Pallados arbor, *h. e. the olive-tree.* *Id.* Invita Pallade, *h. e.* invita Minerva. *Id.* Palladis ars, *h. e.* lanificium. *Propert.* Extinctos Pallados ignes (because her image stood in the temple of Vesta), *the vestal fires.* —— ¶ Also, *the olive-tree.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *oil.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the statue of Pallas.* *Ovid.* Cum Pallade captum, *h. e.* Palladio. —— ¶ Also, *the temple of Minerva.* *Ovid.*

PĂLLĂS, antis, m. Πάλλας, *the son of Pandion.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Titans or giants.* *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Arcadia, an ancestor of Evander.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Evander, slain by Turnus.* *Virg.*

PALLATINUS, &c. See *Palatinus,* &c.

PĂLLĒNĒ, es, f. Παλλήνη, *a town of Macedonia, near Phlegra;* or, according to some, the same as *Phlegra.* — Hence, Pāllēnæŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pallene.* *Lucan.* Pallenæa fulmina, *h. e. with which the giants were struck.*

PĂLLĒNS (palleo), entis, adj. *pale, wan, pallid, deadly pale, deadly wan,* ὠχριῶν, ὠχρός. *Virg.* Pallens morte futura. *Ovid.* Pallentes terrore puellæ. *Virg.* Pallentes umbras Erebi. *Id.* Pallentes animas. —— ¶ Also, *of a dead or palish color, pale, livid.* *Virg.* Pallentes violæ, *yellow.* *Martial.* Pallentes caules. *Plin.* Gemma e viridi pallens. *Ovid.* arva (sc. with gold). —— ¶ Also, *dark-colored, black.* *Tibull.* Sol pallentes jungit equos, *h. e. of the sun in eclipse.* *Martial.* Pallens toga. —— ¶ Also, *dark green.* *Virg.* Pallens edera. *Id.* Bos pallentes ruminat herbas. *Martial.* Pallens faba, *h. e.* propter folia fusciora. —— ¶ Also, *occasioning paleness.* *Virg.* Pallentes morbi. *Martial.* curæ. *Ovid.* Pallentia philtra. *Pers.* mores, *h. e.* pravos, *that make pale with remorse.*

PĂLLĔŌ (unc.), es, lui, n. 2. *to be or look pale or wan, turn pale,* ὠχριάω. *Cic.* Sudat, pallet. *Ovid.* Sæpe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri. *Tibull.* Pallebunt ora senecta. *Martial.* Pallet turba fame. *Juvenal.* Pallere morbo. *Ovid.* Palleat omnis amans. *Horat.* Argenti pallet amore, *h. e.* laborat, æger est. *Pers.* Viso si palles improbe nummo, *h. e.* præ cupiditate habendi. *Quintil.* Vigilandum ducat, pallendum, *h. e. must grow pale with study.* *Martial.* Pallet otio. —— ¶ Also, *to fade, lose color.* *Ovid.* Ne vitio cæli palleat ægra seges. *Stat.* Sidera pallent, *lose their brilliancy, look pale or dim.* *Lucan.* Mirantur pallere diem. *Ovid.* Pallet nostris Aurora venenis. *Propert.* Multos pallere colores, *to change color often.* —— ¶ *To fear.* *Horat.* Pueris (*dat.*) omnis pater pallet, *is anxious about.* *Juvenal.* Ad omnia fulgura pallent. And with *acc.* *Horat.* pontum.

PĂLLĒSCŌ (palleo), is, lui, n. 3. *to turn pale, grow or become wan, fade, lose color.* *Ovid.* Pallescunt frondes. *Propert.* In quadam pallescere. *Horat.* Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, *to be dying of love with.* *Quintil.* Umbratili vita pallescere. *Ovid.* Saxum palluit auro, *became gold-colored.*

PĂLLĬĀSTRUM (pallium), i, n. *a sorry mantle,* τριβώνιον. *Apul.*

PĂLLĬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dressed in a cloak or mantle, generally applied to Greeks, and particularly to Grecian philosophers,* by whom the pallium was worn. *Cic.* Græculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus. *Sueton.* Palliati, *Greeks.* *Plin.* Palliata signa Phidiæ. *Cic.* Illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, *h. e. statues in the Grecian costume.* *Varr.* Fabula palliata, *in which the scenes and characters are Grecian.* —— ¶ Figur. *protected, fortified.* *Val. Max.*

PĂLLĬDŬLŬS (dimin. from pallidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat pale, palish.* *Catull.*

PĂLLĬDŬS (palleo), a, um, adj. *pale, wan, pallid, of a dead color,* ὠχρός. *Horat.* Vides, ut pallidus omnis cœna desurgat dubia? *Ovid.* Oraque buxo pallidiora gerens exhorruit. *Plin.* Stellæ pallidissimæ. *Propert.* Pallida mitra situ. *Lucan.* Pallida tetris viscera tincta notis, *h. e. of a palish blue, livid.* *Propert.* In irata pallidus, *desperately in love.* *Ovid.* Pallidus Orion, *love-sick.* *Id.* Ipsa ego pallida sedi, *pale with fear, affrighted.* *Id.* Nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram, *turned pale with fear.* *Lucan.* Ditis profundi pallida regna. *Tibull.* Errat ad obscuros pallida turba lacus. —— ¶ Also, *causing paleness.* *Propert.* Cum insidiis pallida vina bibi, *h. e. poisoned.* *Horat.* Pallida mors. *Lucan.* aconita. *Martial.* cura. —— ¶ Also, *unsightly, unpleasant to the sight.* *Varr.* Ficus fit pallidior, (perhaps) *mouldy.*

PĂLLĬŎLĀTĬM (palliolatus), adv. *Plaut.* amictus, *dressed in a little mantle.*

PĂLLĬŎLĀTŬS (palliolum), a, um, adj. *wearing a little cloak or mantle.* *Martial.* Quæ palliolata vagatur. —— ¶ Also, *wearing a cap or hood.* *Sueton.* Palliolatus novo more resedit.

PĂLLĬŎLUM (dimin. from pallium), i, n. *a cloak or mantle; a pallium.* *Plaut.* Palliolum in collum conjice. —— ¶ Also, *a covering for the head worn by women and effeminate or sick men; a cap, hood.* *Quintil.* Palliolum sola excusare potest valetudo. *Ovid.* Palliolum nitidis imposuisse comis.

PĂLLĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *the outer robe of the Greeks; a cloak, mantle,* ἱμάτιον, ἀναβόλαιον, φᾶρος. *Liv.* Cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio. *Cic.* Consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium. *Id.* Amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio. *Plaut.* Pallium in collum conjicere. *Terent.* Humerum pallio onerare. *Id.* Attolle pallium. *Quintil.* Manum intra pallium continere (proverb.) *h. e. to avoid prolixity.* And, *Plaut.* Tunica propior pallio (proverb.) *the skin is nearer than the shirt.* —— ¶ It is also used of *the robe of a Roman lady.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, particularly, *of the cloak of the philosophers.* *Gell.* Video barbam et pallium, philosophum nondum video. *Apul.* Pallio tenus philosophos imitari. —— ¶ Also, *the upper bedclothes, coverlet.* *Sueton.* Lectum vetere pallio strato instructum. *Ovid.* Gravius justo pallia pondus habent. —— ¶ Also, *the pall over a corpse.* *Apul.* Arrepto pallio, retexi corpora. —— ¶ Also, *a curtain.* *Prudent.*

PĂLLŎR (palleo), ōris, m. *paleness, wanness, want of color,* ὦχρος, ὠχρότης. *Cic.* Terrorem pallor consequitur. *Horat.* Albus ora pallor inficit. *Id.* Pallor luteus! *Ovid.* Luridus pallor. *Horat.* Tinctus viola pallor amantium. *Stat.* Pallor exanimis, *a deadly paleness.* *Lucan.* Terribilis Stygio facies pallore. *Ovid.* Pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta. —— ¶ Figur. *fear, terror.* *Propert.* Hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit. *Plaut.* Palla pallorem incutit. —— ¶ Also, *the god of terror.* *Liv.* Fana Pallori et Pavori vovit. —— ¶ Also, *unsightliness, unseemly color or form.* *Lucan.* Pallor solis. *Ovid.* Pallorem ducunt rami. *Lucret.* Palloribus omnia pingunt. —— ¶ Also, *mouldiness.* *Vitruv.*

PĂLLŬLĂ (dimin. from palla), æ, f. *a small robe or cloak.* *Plaut.*

PĂLMĂ (παλάμη), æ, f. *the palm of the hand,* θέναρ, παλάμη. *Cic.* Palmæ illius similem. *Virg.* Cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit. *Petron.* Os hominis palma excussissima pulsat, *with a very heavy blow.* *Plin. Ep.* Aliquem palma percutere, *to give him a blow or cuff.* *Juvenal.* Plana palma, *with the open hand.* —— ¶ Also, *the hand.* *Cic.* Palmarum intentus. *Cæs.* Passis palmis. *Virg.* Teneras arcebant vincula palmas. *Ovid.* Amplexus tremulis altaria palmis. —— ¶ And, *Plin.* Palmas pedum anseris, *goose's-feet.* —— ¶ Also, *the broad end or paddle of an oar.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the palm-tree,* φοῖνιξ. *Plin.* — Particularly, *a palm-branch as the mark, token or badge of victory; the palm or prize; victory, triumph; honor, preëminence.* *Liv.* Palmæ victoribus datæ. *Cic.* Plurimarum palmarum nobilis gladiator. *Id.* Palmam accipere. *Horat.* Elea palma. *Cic.* Docto oratori palma danda est. *Ovid.* Palma donare aliquem. *Cic.* Palmam tulit. *Id.* Cujuspiam rei palmam deferre alicui, *h. e. the first rank in.* *Terent.* Huic equidem consilio palmam do, *h. e. I prefer.* *Justin.* Bellorum palmas. — Also, *the victor.* *Virg.* Et nunc tertia palma Diores. — Also, *the person to be conquered.* *Sil.* Ultima restabat fusis jam palma duobus. — Also, *the fruit of the palm-tree; a date.* *Pers.* Cum pipere, et palmis venit. — Also, *a broom made of palm-boughs.* *Horat.* Lapides varios lutulenta radere palma. —— ¶ Also, *the greater shoot or leader of a vine.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the branch of a tree.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *the fruit of a tree in Egypt, resembling that of the balm.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a tree in Africa, useful in the preparation of ointments.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a marine shrub.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *for parma, a shield.* *Tibull.* —— ¶ Also, *a print or mark* burnt in any thing, perhaps, *the mark of a date, or of the palm of a hand.* *Veget.*

PĂLMĀRĬS (palma), e, adj. *of the palm-tree, full of palms.* *Ammian.* Lucus palmaris. —— ¶ Also, *deserving of the palm, excellent.* *Cic.* Statua palmaris. *Id.* Illa (sententia) palmaris. —— ¶ Also, (from palmus), *of a palm or hand's breadth.* *Varr.*

PĂLMĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *deserving the palm or prize, most excellent, chief, remarkable.* *Terent.* Ego mihi puto palmarium, *my masterpiece.* —— ¶ Absol. Palmarium, ii, n. *the fee given to a successful advocate.* *Pandect.*

PĂLMĂTĬĀS (παλματίας), æ, m. *a kind of earthquake.* *Apul.*

PĂLMĀTŬS (palma), a, um, adj. *bearing the figure of the palm-tree; embroidered with palm-leaves.* *Plin.* Lapis palmatus. *Liv.* Tunica palmata, et toga picta (*the dress of a victorious general at his triumph*). *Martial.* Palmatæque ducem sed cito redde togæ. —— ¶ Also, *having or bearing the figure of the palm of the hand.* *Quintil.* Palmatus paries, *marked with the figure of a hand.* *Capitol.* cervus, *having antlers spreading like an open hand.*

PĂLMĔS (palma), ĭtis, m. *the shoot, or young branch of a vine,* κλῆμα. *Plin.* Palmes duas tresve gemmas sub jugo habere debet. *Virg.* Jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ. —— ¶ Also, *a vine; a vineyard.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a bough of a tree.* *Lucan.*

PĂLMĒTUM (palma), i, n. *a palm-grove,* φοινικών. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

PĀLMEŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of the palm-tree; of dates.* *Vitruv.* Palmeæ tabulæ. *Plin.* Palmeum vinum, *palm-wine.*

PĀLMICĒUS, or PĀLMICIŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Palmeus.* *Sulp. Sever.*

PĀLMIFĒR (palma & fero), a, um, adj. *producing palm-trees or dates.* *Propert.* Palmiferæ Thebæ. *Ovid.* Palmiferi Arabes, *h. e. Arabia.*

PĀLMIGĒR (palma & gero), a, um, adj. *carrying palm-branches.* *Plin.*

PĀLMIPĒDĀLIS (palmipes), e, adj. *a foot and a hand-breadth long or broad.* *Varr.*

PĀLMIPĒS (palma & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having broad feet; web-footed,* στεγανόπους. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a foot and a hand-breadth long or broad.* *Plin.*

PĀLMIPRIMUM vinum, *a sort of wine, resembling date wine, but made of figs.* *Plin.*

PĀLMŌ (palmes), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tie a vine,* συνδέω. *Colum.*

PALMŌPES, &c. same as *Palmipes,* &c.

PĀLMŌSŪS (palma), a, um, adj. *abounding in palm-trees.* *Virg.* Palmosa Selinus.

PĀLMŪLĀ (dimin. from palma), æ, f. *the palm of the hand, a little hand.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the paddle or broad part of an oar.* *Virg.* Stringat sine, palmula cautes. Hence, figur. *Apul.* Color psittaco viridis extimis palmulis, *h. e. wings.* —— ¶ Also, *a date.* *Varr.* —— And, *a palm or date-tree.* *Varr.*

PĀLMŪLĀRIS (palmula), e, adj. *of or by the palm.* *Martian.* *Capell.* Frictu palmulari.

PĀLMŪS (palma), i, m. *a palm, hand-breadth.* The *palmus minor* was *the breadth of four fingers joined close together.* *Vitruv.* The *major* was *a span,* or *twelve Roman inches.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *for* palma, *the palm of the hand.* *Vitruv.* Geritur per manus palmum.

PĀLMȲRĀ, or PĀLMIRĀ, æ, f. *a city of Syria.* — Hence, Pālmȳrēnŭs, or Pālmīrēnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Palmyra.* *Plin.*

PĀLŌ (palus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to support with pales, poles, stakes or props; to fence with pales, pale,* χαρακόω. *Colum.* Ut vitis paletur.

PĀLŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wander to and fro, wander up and down, straggle, be dispersed,* περιφέρομαι, ῥέμβομαι, πλανάομαι. *Liv.* Agmen per agros palatur. *Tacit.* Palantur comites. *Id.* Auxilia totis campis palantur. *Sall.* Vagi, palantes, quas nox coegerat, sedes habebant, *dispersed, straggling.* *Liv.* Palantes in agris oppressit. *Id.* Contrahens suos ex fuga palatos. *Id.* Boves ab gregibus palatos. *Tacit.* Palantes extra castra. *Virg.* Terga dabant palantia Teucri. *Id.* Palanteque polo stellas, *wandering.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Palantes animos.

PĀLPĀBILIS (palpo), e, adj. *palpable, perceptible by the touch,* ψηλαφητός. *Oros.* Tenebræ crassitudine palpabiles.

PĀLPĀMĒN (Id.), inis, n. *a stroking, caressing.* *Prudent.*

PĀLPĀMĒNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a stroking, caressing.* *Ammian.*

PĀLPĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a stroking, caressing.* *Plaut.* Aufer hinc palpationes.

PĀLPĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a flatterer.* *Plaut.* Sycophantæ, et palpatores.

PĀLPĒBRĀ (unc.), æ, f. *the eyelid,* βλέφαρον. *Cic.* Palpebræ sunt tegumenta oculorum. —— ¶ Also, Palpebræ, *the eyelashes.* *Plin.*

PĀLPĒBRĀLIS (palpebra), e, adj. *of the eyelids.* *Prudent.* Palpebrales setæ.

PĀLPĒBRĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the eyelids.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Collyria palpebraria, *for the eyelids.*

PĀLPĒBRĀTIŌ (palpebra), ōnis, f. *the motion of the eyelids.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PĀLPĒBRŌ (palpebra), as, n. 1. *to move the eyelids frequently, wink.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PĀLPĪTĀTIŌ (palpito), ōnis, f. *a frequent and quick motion, a throbbing, panting, beating quick, palpitation,* παλμός. *Plin.* Cordis palpitatio. *Id.* Palpitatio oculorum.

PĀLPĪTĀTŪS, us, m. the same as *Palpitatio.* *Plin.*

PĀLPĪTŌ (perhaps from πάλλω), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to throb, pant, beat quick, palpitate,* πάλλομαι. *Cic.* Cor palpitat. *Plin.* Palpitante lingua ululatus eliciatur. *Ovid.* Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, *is convulsed, struggles* (of one in the agony of death). — Figur. *Petron.* Animum palpitantem percussit. *Stat.* His arduus ignis palpitat. —— ¶ Obsceno sensu. *Juvenal.* Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet.

PĀLPŌ (palpo), ōnis, m. *a glozer, wheedler, coaxer, flatterer.* *Pers.* Ille sui palpo (but some consider this the *abl.* of *palpum*).

PĀLPŌ (θάλπω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and PĀLPŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to touch softly, feel gently, stroke,* ψηλαφάω. *Ovid.* Pectora præbet virginea palpanda manu. (Al. leg. *plaudenda.*) *Manil.* Palpare lupos pantheris ludere captis. —— ¶ And, figur. *to caress, soothe, wheedle, coax, cajole, flatter.* *Horat.* Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat. *Juvenal.* Quem munere palpat Carus. *Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Scribenti palparer. *Cic.* Palpabo, ecquonam modo, &c. *h. e.* blandiendo tentabo.

PĀLPUM, or PĀLPŪS (palpo), the *nom.* does not occur, i, m. or n. *a gentle stroke, soft blow or pat with the hand; a coaxing, caressing, flattering; flattery.* *Plaut.* Timidam palpo percutit. *Id.* Mihi obtrudere non potes palpum, *h. e. cajole.*

PĀLŪDĀMĒNTUM (unc.), i, n. *a military cloak or cassock,* χλαμύς. *Liv.* Cognito paludamento sponsi. —— ¶ More commonly, *the military robe of a general.* *Liv.* Paludamenta detracta. —— ¶ Also, *a woman's cloak.* *Plin.*

PĀLŪDĀTŪS, a, um, adj. *clothed in a military robe;* and particularly, *in a general's robe.* *Cic.* Pansa paludatus profectus est. *Cæs.* Neque exspectant, ut paludati, votis nuncupatis, exeant consules. *Juvenal.* Cum paludatis ducibus.

PĀLŪDĒSTĒR (palus), or PĀLŪDĒSTRIS, e, adj. *marshy.* *Cassiodor.*

PĀLŪDICŎLĀ (palus & colo), æ, m. and f. *dwelling or situate amongst fens or marshes.* *Sidon.* Paludicolæ Sicambri.

PĀLŪDIFĒR (palus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *that renders marshy.* *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

PĀLŪDIVĀGŪS (palus & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering through morasses.* *Avien.*

PĀLŪDŌSŪS (palus), a, um, adj. *marshy, fenny, boggy, swampy,* ἑλώδης. *Ovid.*

PĀLUMBĀ, æ, f. same as *Palumbes.* *Cels.*

PĀLUMBĒS (unc.), is, m. and f. *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove,* φάττα. *Virg.* Raucæ palumbes. —— ¶ We also find *Palumbus,* i. *Martial.* Palumbi torquati. *Plin.* Palumborum pennæ.

PĀLUMBĪNŪS (palumbes), a, um, adj. *of a wood-pigeon.* *Plin.* caro.

PĀLUMBŪLŪS (dimin. from palumbus), i, m. *a little dove,* as a term of endearment. *Apul.*

PĀLUMBŪS, i, m. (See *Palumbes.*) —— ¶ Also, *the name of a famous gladiator.* Hence, an equivoque and jest in *Sueton. Claud.* 21.

PĀLŪS (paxillus), i, m. *a stake, prop, stay, pale,* σκόλοψ. *Tibull.* Teneram palis adjungere vitem. *Cic.* Ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati. *Ovid.* Palo suspendat aratrum. *Plaut.* figere in parietem. —— ¶ It was a military exercise to attack a stake, set up in the ground, in order to acquire skill in the use of weapons. *Juvenal.* Quis non vidit vulnera pali? — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Exerceamur ad palum, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat. —— ¶ *Palum,* neut. gen. *Varr.*

PĀLŪS (unc.), ūdis, f. *a marsh, morass, bog, fen, swamp, pool,* λίμνη. *Horat.* Stantes paludes. *Cæs.* Quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset. *Virg.* Palus innabilis, *the Styx.* *Id.* Tenebrosa palus, *lake Avernus.* *Id.* Cymba multam accepit rimosa paludem, *h. e. the water of the Styx.* —— ¶ Also, *a reed, or sedge, growing in marshy places.* *Martial.* Concisa palus. *Id.* De bibula sarta palude teges, *a sedge mat.*

PĀLŪSTĒR (palus), tris, tre, adj. *marshy, fenny, boggy, swampy; growing in marshy places,* ἕλειος. *Liv.* Palustri cælo. *Id.* Ager paluster. *Virg.* Ulvam palustrem. *Plin.* In palustribus vindemiæ, *sc.* locis. —— ¶ Figur. *Pers.* Crassoso transisse dies, lucemque palustrem, *a life passed in the slough of sin.*

PĀMPHȲLIĀ, æ, f. Παμφυλία, *a province of Asia Minor, on the southern coast.* — Hence, Pāmphȳlĭŭs, and Pāmphȳlĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Pamphylian.* *Liv.* Pamphylium mare. *Id.* Pamphyli legati. And absol. *Cic.* Pamphylii, *the Pamphylians.*

PĀMPĪNĀCĒŪS, the same as *Pampineus.* *Colum.*

PĀMPĪNĀRIŪS (pampinus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a vine-branch,* οἰνάρεος. *Colum.* Palmes pampinarius, *a leaf-bearing shoot.* *Id.* Pampinarium sarmentum, *a stock-branch, springing out of the stock of a vine.* And absol. *Plin.* Serere e pampinariis.

PĀMPĪNĀTIŌ (pampino), ōnis, f. *the pulling or rubbing off superfluous leaves and tender shoots from vines,* βλαστολογία. *Colum.*

PĀMPĪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who pulls or lops off the superfluous shoots or leaves from vines.* *Colum.*

PĀMPĪNĀTŪS (pampinus), a, um, adj. *having leaves and tendrils.* *Trebell. Poll.* Lancea pampinata. —— ¶ Also, *curled or winding round like the tendril of a vine.* *Plin.* Pampinato orbe se volvens. —— ¶ Also, particip. from pampino.

PĀMPĪNĒŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a vine-branch or vine-leaves, of vines.* *Tacit.* Pampinea corona. *Virg.* Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras. *Id.* Pampineo gravidus autumno ager, *the viny Autumn.* *Ovid.* Pampineas autumnus porrigit uvas. *Id.* Pampineis amicitur vitibus ulmus, *branchy or leafy vines.* *Virg.* Pampineas gerunt hastas, *h. e. wrapped round with vine-leaves.* *Propert.* Pampineus odor, *h. e.* odor vini. *Calpurn.* ulmi, *h. e. which support vines.*

PĀMPĪNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lop or pull off the useless shoots or leaves of vines,* βλαστολογέω, οἰναρίζω. *Plin.* Vineas pampinare. —— ¶ Also, *to lop or pull off the young shoots of trees.* *Col.* Salix non minus, quam vinea, pampinatur.

PĀMPĪNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of leaves or tender shoots.* *Colum.*

PĀMPĪNŪS (unc.), i, m. and f. *the tender shoot of a vine with its leaves; a vine-shoot,* οἴναρον, κλῆμα. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the foliage of vines, vine-leaves.* *Cic.* Uva vestita pampinis. *Virg.* Mites defendet pampinus uvas. —— ¶ Also, *a clasper or tendril of climbing plants.* *Plin.* — And, *any thing resembling it.* *Id.* Ova tortili vibrata pampino, *h. e.* cirro torto.

PĀN, ānos, m. *the god of shepherds and cattle, of mountains and pastures,* Πάν. *Cic.* Ex Mercurio et Penelopa Pana natum ferunt. *Virg.* Panos de more Lycæi. *Ovid.* Pan erat armenti custos, Pan numen equarum. *Id.* Semicaper Pan (*because he had the horns and lower parts of a goat*). Also, *plur.* *Ovid.* Pinu præcincti cornua Panes, *gods of the shepherds.*

PĀNĀCĀ, *sc.* testa. *Martial.* 14. 100. In the title, *a kind of drinking-vessel.*

PĀNĀCĒĀ, æ, and PĀNĀCĒS, is, f. and PĀNĀX, ăcis, m. *the herb all-heal or panacea,* πανάκεια, πάνακες, and πάναξ. *Plin.*, *Virg.*, &c.

PĀNÆTŌLICŪS (Παναιτωλικός), a, um, adj. *Liv.* Panætolicum concilium, *of all Ætolia.*

PĀNÆTŌLIUM (Παναιτώλιον), ii, n. *the general Ætolian congress.* *Liv.* Concilium Ætolorum, quod Panætolium vocant. —— ¶ Also, *a high mountain of Ætolia.* *Plin.*

PANARICIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a felon, whitlow.* *Apul.*

PĀNĀRIŎLUM (dimin. from panarium), i, n. *a small basket for bread.* *Martial.* Cum panariolis tribus redisti.

PĀNĀRIUM (panis), ii, n. *a bin or pantry to keep bread in; a bread-basket,* ἀρτοθήκη. *Varr.* Hinc panarium, ubi panem servabant. *Sueton.* Panaria cum obsonio viritim divisit.

PĀNĀTHĒNĀICŪS (Παναθηναϊκός), a, um, adj. *usual or happening during the Panathenæa.* *Cic.* Panathenaicus, *sc.* liber, *a book of Isocrates in praise of Athens, read at the festival.* *Varr.* Panathenaica, *sc.* solennia, *the festival of the Panathenæa.*

PĀNAX, ācis, m. See *Panacea.* —— ¶ Also, *a shrub.* *Plin.*

PĀNCĂRPINĔUS (pancarpius *or* pancarpus), a, um, adj. *composed of all kinds of fruits.* *Varr.* cibus.

PĀNCĂRPIUS, and PĀNCĂRPUS, (παγκάρπιος, πάγκαρπος), a, um, adj. *made or composed of various fruits, or things.* *Tertull.*

PĀNCHĀIA, æ, f. Παγχαΐα, *a district of Arabia Felix, producing frankincense.* *Virg.* Turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis. — Hence, Pānchæus, Pānchaīcus, and Pānchāīus, a, um, adj. *Panchæan.* *Id.* Panchæis adolescunt ignibus aræ. *Ovid.* Panchaia tellus.

PĀNCHRESTĀRIUS, and PĀNCHRISTĀRIUS (panchrestus), ii, m. *a pastry-cook, maker of sweetmeats, confectioner.* *Arnob.*

PĀNCHRESTUS (πάγχρηστος), a, um, adj. *universally good.* *Plin.* Medicamenta panchresta, *sovereign remedies.* — Figur. *Cic.* Cum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *h. e. gold, money.*

PĀNCHRŌMUS (πάγχρωμος), i, m. same as *Verbenaca.* *Apul.*

PĀNCHRUS (πάγχρους), i, m. *of all colors; the name of a precious stone.* *Plin.*

PĀNCRĂTIĀS, æ, m. *for* pancratiastes. *Gell.*

PĀNCRĂTIĂSTES (παγκρατιαστής), æ, m. *a combatant and conqueror in the pancratium or contest of boxing and wrestling.* *Gell.*

PĀNCRĂTICĒ (pancratium), adv. *strongly, lustily.* *Plaut.* Pancratice valere, *to be stout, hearty, stoutly, heartily.*

PĀNCRĂTIUM, or -ŎN (παγκράτιον), ii, n. *a contest in which both boxing and wrestling were united, which required the whole strength.* *Propert.* Et patitur duro vulnera pancratio. *Plin.* Pancratio victor. —— ¶ Also, *the herb succory.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a squill, sea-onion, or sea-leek.* *Plin.*

PĀNDA, æ, f. *a Roman goddess,* whom some think the same as *Ceres.* *Varr.* — *Arnob.* Quod Tito Tatio, Capitolinum ut capiat collem, viam pandere permissum est, dea Panda est adpellata, vel Pantica.

PĀNDĀNA, æ, f. *sc.* porta, *one of the gates of old Rome.* *Varr.*

PĀNDATĀRIA, or -ĔRIA, æ, f. *a small island in the Etruscan sea,* now *Santa Maria.* *Tacit.*

PĀNDĀTIŌ (pando, are), ōnis, f. *a bending or warping.* *Vitruv.*

PĀNDECTES, and PĀNDECTA (πανδέκτης), æ, m. *a book treating on all manner of questions or subjects; a treatise comprehending the whole of any science.* *Gell.* Hence, Pandectæ, plur. *the Pandects, or Digests, a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the emperor Justinian.*

PĀNDĒMUS (πάνδημος), i, adj. *endemic.* *Ammian.* lues.

PĀNDICŬLOR (pando, ere), āris, dep. 1. *to gape, yawn, or stretch as one just awaking from sleep,* σκορδινάομαι. *Plaut.*

PĀNDĪŌN, ŏnis, m. Πανδίων, *son of Erichthonius, king of Athens, and father of Progne and Philomela.* *Ovid.* Pandione nata, *h. e. Progne.* And, also, *Id.* *Philomela, or the nightingale.* *Martial.* Pandionis arces, *Athens.* *Lucret.* Pandionis populus, *the Athenians.* — Hence, Pāndīŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *of Pandion, Athenian.* *Ovid.* Pandioniæ Athenæ.

PĀNDŌ (pandus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend, curve, bow,* κυρτόω. *Quintil.* Pandant posteriora. —— ¶ Also, n. *to bend in or down.* *Vitruv.* Ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant.

PĀNDŌ (unc.), dis, pandi, pansum and passum, a. 3. *to open, throw open, open wide, set open,* πετάννυμι. *Plaut.* Pandite januam banc. *Virg.* Mœnia pandimus urbis. *Liv.* Panduntur inter ordines viæ: provolat eques. *Id.* Pandere viam fugæ. —— ¶ Hence, *to lay open to view, show, discover.* *Horat.* Spectacula pandere, *to exhibit.* *Liv.* Mare panditur, *becomes visible.* —— ¶ Also, *to declare, make known.* *Ovid.* Pande nomen. *Virg.* Pandere res. *Lucret.* Omnem rerum naturam pandere dictis. —— ¶ Also, *to cleave, split.* *Liv.* Rupem ferro pandunt. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch, stretch or spread out, extend, expand, unfold.* *Virg.* Pandere pennas ad solem. *Cic.* vela, *to unfurl.* *Plin.* retia. *Tacit.* aciem, *h. e.* explicare ordines, *to widen the ranks.* *Liv.* Immensa panditur planities. *Plin.* Rosa sese pandit, *expands.* *Cæs.* Crines passi, *loose, dishevelled.* *Id.* Capillus passus. *Id.* Palmis passis, *outspread.* *Vitruv.* Manibus passis. *Cic.* Velis passis. *Id.* Divina bona longe lateque se pandunt, *h. e.* patent. —— ¶ Hence, *to spread out to dry, to dry.* *Colum.* Pandere uvas in sole. *Plaut.* Uva passa, *raisins.* So, *Virg.* racemi.

PĀNDŌRA, æ, f. Πανδώρα, *the first woman, made by Vulcan, and presented with gifts by all the gods.* *Hygin.*

PĀNDRŎSŎS (Πάνδροσος), i, f. *daughter of Cecrops.* *Ovid.*

PĀNDŪRA (πανδοῦρα), æ, f. or PĀNDŪRIUM, ii, n. *a musical instrument with three strings.* *Varr.*

PĀNDŪRIZŌ (pandura), as, *to play upon the pandura.* *Lamprid.*

PĀNDUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *bent, bowed, curved, crooked,* κυρτός. *Virg.*, *Ovid.*, and *Quintil.*

PĀNĒGȲRICUS (πανηγυρικός), a, um, adj. *delivered in a public assembly.* *Cic.* Qualem Isocrates fecit panegyricum, *sc.* sermonem, *the oration in which Isocrates eulogized the glorious deeds of the Athenians.* So, absol. *Quintil.* Panegyricum Isocratis decem annis elaboratum. — Hence, *laudatory, praising.* *Auson.* Panegyricos libros.

PĀNĒGȲRISTA (πανηγυριστής), æ, m. *a panegyrist, encomiast.* *Sidon.*

PĀNĔRŌS (πανέρως), ōtis, f. *a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful.* *Plin.*

PĀNGÆUS, i, m. and *plur.* Pāngæa, ōrum, n. Παγγαῖος, *a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia.* *Plin.* Mons Pangæus. *Virg.* Alta Pangæa. —— ¶ And, adj. *Val. Flacc.* Pangæa juga.

PĀNGŌ (πάγω, πάγγω), is, nxi, nctum, or pēgi and pĕpĭgi, pactum, a. 3. *to drive in, fix, infix; to set, plant,* πήγνυμι. *Liv.* Clavum pangere. *Ovid.* Ancoram litoribus. *Colum.* Litera pangitur in cera, *is impressed.* *Sueton.* Ramulum pangere, *to plant.* *Colum.* Vitiaria malleolis pangenda. *Propert.* Pangam ex ordine colles. — Figur. *Tertull.* Pangere filios, *h. e.* procreare. And, *Lucret.* Pango carmina, *make, compose.* *Horat.* Pangere poemata. *Cic.* An pangis aliquid Sophocleum? *Enn.* Panxit maxuma facta patrum, *has sung.* —— ¶ The preterit tenses from *pepigi, to covenant, agree, or bargain for, stipulate, contract, engage, promise.* *Cic.* Si quis pepigerat, ne illo uteretur. *Virg.* Hæc pepigit tibi fœdera. *Id.* Senos pepigere dies, *made a truce.* *Liv.* Pacem nobiscum pepigistis. *Id.* Pepigistis ut mitterem. *Tacit.* Libertati pretium pepigerat. —— ¶ Also, in the same tenses, *to betroth, conclude a contract of marriage with.* *Ovid.* Lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro. *Id.* Hæc mihi se pepigit: pater hanc tibi. —— ¶ *Paxim,* for *pepigerim, I will bet, lay a wager.* *Plaut.* Ego paxim, te Amphitruonem esse malis, quam Jovem.

PĀNGŌNIUS (παγγώνιος), ii, m. *a precious stone.* *Plin.*

PĀNHŎRMUS, or -ŎS, &c. See *Panormus,* &c.

PĀNICĔUS (panis), a, um, adj. *of bread.* *Plaut.* Milites panicei (with a punning allusion to the Samnite town *Pana.*)

PĀNICŬLA (dimin. from panus), æ, f. *the gossamer or down upon millet, panic, reeds,* &c.; *a long, round substance growing upon nut-trees, pines,* &c.; *a cat's tail, gosling, catkin or katkin.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a tumor.* *Apul.*

PĀNICUM, i, n. *panic,* ἔλυμος, μελίνη. *Plin.*

PĀNIFICIUM (panis & facio), i, n. *the making of bread,* ἀρτοποιΐα. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *cakes, bread.* *Cels.* Ex frumentis panificia. *Sueton.* Coronas et panificia obtulisse, *h. e.* popanum.

PANION (pan), ii, n. the same as *Satyrion.* *Apul.*

PĀNIŌNIUS (Πανιώνιος), a, um, adj. *belonging to all Ionia.* *Vitruv.* Apollo Panionius. And, absol. *Mela.* Ibi est Panionium, *a district with a temple, in which the Ionian congress sat.*

PĀNIS (unc.), is, m. *bread, a loaf,* ἄρτος, σῖτος. *Plaut.* A pistore panem petimus. *Id.* Binos panes, *two loaves.* *Cic.* Cibarius panis, *coarse bread.* So, *Horat.* Panis secundus. *Terent.* Panem atrum. *Plin.* Vetus, aut nauticus panis, *stale bread, or biscuit.* *Juvenal.* Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta. *Senec.* Panis siccus, *h. e.* sine obsonio, *dry bread.* *Plin.* Mollia panis, *the crumb or soft part of bread.* *Id.* Panis crusta, *the crust of bread.* —— ¶ Also, *a lump, or mass of any thing.* *Plin.* Panes æris.

PĀNISCUS (πανίσκος), i, m. *a rural deity, a little Pan.* *Cic.* Caput Panisci.

PĀNNĀRIA (pannus), ōrum, n. *presents of cloth.* *Stat.*

PĀNNICŬLĀRIUS (panniculus), a, um, adj. *of or concerning rags or old clothes.* *Pandect.* Causa pannicularia. Absol. *Id.* Pannicularia, *clothes,* &c. *about the person of a convicted criminal, forfeited at his execution.*

PĀNNICŬLUS (dimin. from pannus), i, m. *a small piece of cloth, a little rag.* *Cels.* Pila panniculis facta. And, *Juvenal.* Panniculus bombycinus, *the lightest garment.*

PĀNNŎNIA, æ, f. Παννονία, *a province comprising modern Hungary, and part of Austria.* — Hence, Pānnŏnĭcus, Pānnŏnĭăcus, and Pānnŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *Pannonian.* *Sueton.* Pannonica bella. Absol. *Tibull.* Pannonius, *a Pannonian.* — And, Pānnŏnis, adj. f. *Lucan.* Pannonis ursa.

PĀNNŌSĬTĀS (pannosus), ātis, f. *raggedness; wrinkled state, haggardness.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PĀNNŌSUS (pannus), a, um, adj. *clothed in rags or tattered garments, ragged,* δυσείμων, κατάῤῥαφος. *Cic.* Pauci pannosi. *Justin.* Pannosus et squalidus incedere. —— ¶ Also, *ragged, tattered, worn out.* *Apul.* Pannosæ resculæ miserrimæ anus. —— ¶ Also, *resembling rags, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled.* *Senec.* Pannosa macies. *Martial.* Pannosæ mammæ, *flabby dugs.* *Pers.* Pannosa fæx aceti.

PĀNNŬCĔUS, and PĀNNŬCIUS (pannus), a, um, adj. *ragged, tattered; wrinkled, shrivelled.* *Pers.* Pannucea Baucis. *Martial.* Pannucea mentula.

PANNULEIUM. See *Panucellium.*

PĀNNŬLUS (dimin. from pannus), i, m. *mean apparel, ragged weeds.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a rag.* *Ammian.*

PĀNNUS (πάνος, Dor. for πῆνος), i, m. *cloth; a garment, the clothes,* ὕφασμα. *Horat.* Albo Fides velata panno. *Martial.* Pannis fraudare duobus! *Horat.* Duplex pannus, *a thick, coarse garment.* —— ¶ Also, *a small piece of cloth, as a patch, napkin, handkerchief, bandage.* *Horat.* Unus et alter assuitur pannus. *Martial.* Abigat moto noxias aves panno. *Ovid.* Membra vinxerunt pannis, *bands.* *Colum.* Pannis oleo madentibus, *tents to put in wounds.* *Val. Max.* Nobilis pannus, *a diadem, head-band.* —— ¶ Also, *a rag, a ragged or tattered garment; tattered clothes.* *Petron.* Sola ruinosis horret facundia pannis. *Terent.* Pannis annisque obsitus. —— ¶ Also, *a satchel, bag.* *Petron.* Solvit licio pannum. —— ¶ Also, *a hanging, rag-like substance growing on the ægilops.* *Plin.*

PĀNNȲCHISMUS (παννυχισμός), i, m. *a watching all night long.* *Arnob.*

PĀNŎMPHÆUS (πανομφαῖος), i, m. *an epithet of Jupiter, the author of all omens and oracles.* *Ovid.* Panomphæo sacrata Tonanti.

PĀNŎPĒ, es, and PĀNŎPÆA, æ, f. Πανόπη, *Panopea, a sea-nymph.* *Virg.* Panopea virgo. —— ¶ *Panope* is also *a town of Phocis.* *Ovid.*

PĀNŎRMUS, or -ŎS, i, f. and PĀNŎRMUM, i, n. Πάνορμος, *a city of Sicily,* now *Palermo.* — Hence, Pānŏrmĭtānus, a, um, adj. *of Panormus.* *Cic.*

PĀNSA (pando), æ, m. *splayfoot.* *Plaut.*

PĀNSĔBASTUS (πανσέβαστος), i, same as *Paneros.* *Plin.*

PANSUS, a, um. See *Pando.*

PĀNTĂGĂTHUS (παντάγαθος), i, *all*

good, or good for all things. Hence, *Lamprid.* Pantagathi, *birds of good omen.*

PĀNTĂGIĀS, æ, and PĀNTĂGIĒS, æ, m. Παντάγιας, *a river of Sicily,* now *Porcari.*

PĀNTEX. See *Pantices.*

PĀNTHĒŎN, and PĀNTHĒUM (πάνθειον, πάνθεον), i, n. *sc.* templum, *a temple of Jupiter in Rome. Plin.* — Also, *sc.* signum, *a statue of Bacchus. Auson.*

PĀNTHĒR, ēris, m. and PĀNTHĒRA (πάνθηρ), æ, f. *a panther. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a net. Pandect.* and *Varr.*

PĀNTHĒRĪNŬS (panthera), a, um, adj. *of or like a panther. Plin.* Pellis pantherina. —— ¶ Also, *marked or spotted like a panther. Plin.* mensæ. And figur. *Plaut.* Pantherinum hominum genus, *h. e. marked with blows,* and, therefore, *knavish.*

PĀNTHĒUM. See *Pantheon.*

PĀNTHŎĬDĒS, æ, m. Πανθοΐδης, *the son of Panthous,* h. e. *Euphorbus. Ovid.* Panthoides Euphorbus. —— ¶ Also, *Pythagoras, who pretended to have been Euphorbus. Horat.* Habent Tartara Panthoiden.

PĀNTHŎŎS, or -ŎŬS, and contr. PĀNTHŬS, i, m. Πάνθοος and Πάνθους, *Panthous, son of Othrys. Virg.* Panthus Otriades. *Id.* Panthu, *voc.* contr. for Panthoe.

PĀNTĬCA. See *Panda.*

PĀNTĬCĒS (unc.), um, m. *the paunch, belly,* τὰ ἔντερα. *Plaut.* — The *sing.* pantex, in *Priap. Carm.* 83.

PĀNTŎMĪMA (pantomimus), æ, f. *a female pantomime, ballet-dancer. Senec.*

PĀNTŎMĪMĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to pantomimes. Senec.*

PĀNTŎMĪMŬS (παντόμιμος), i, m. *one who acted by mimical gestures and dancing; a pantomime, mimic, ballet-dancer,* παντόμιμος, ὀρχηστής. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a pantomime, dumb-show, ballet-dance. Plin.*

PĀNŬCĒLLĬUM, i, n. seems to denote *a clew of yarn,* or *a spindle filled with thread,* or *a shuttle. Varr.* — It is also read *panuclium, panuelium, panuvium, panuellium, pannelum,* and *pannuleium.*

PĀNŬS (πῆνος), i, m. *a clew or ball of yarn. Lucil.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of swelling. Cels.*

PĀPA, æ, m. *the word used by infants for food. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *father,* and often applied to *a spiritual guide, bishop, pope. Tertull.* —— ¶ See *Pappas.*

PĀPÆ (παπαί), interject. *O! strange! wonderful! indeed! Terent.*

PĀPĀVĔR, ĕris, m. and n. *the poppy or chesboul,* μήκων. *Cato.* Papaver Gallicanus. *Plaut.* Papaverem et frictas nuces. *Virg.* Soporiferum papaver. *Id.* Lassove papavera collo demisere caput. *Id.* Cereale papaver. *Id.* Lethæa papavera. *Liv.* Papaverum capita. —— ¶ And, *Tertull.* Papaver fici, *fig-seed.*

PĀPĀVĔRĀTŬS (papaver), a, um, adj. *sc.* toga, *a kind of fine garment. Plin.*

PĀPĀVĔRCŬLUM, i, n. same as *Leontopodion. Apul.*

PĀPĀVĔRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of poppy. Ovid.* Papavereæ comæ, *poppy-flowers.*

PĀPHĀGĒS, is, m. *a king of Ambracia, torn in pieces by a lioness.* — Hence, Phăgēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Paphages. Ovid.* Paphageæ causa leæna necis. (Others read *Phayllea,* or *Phayllea,* from *Phayllus, who was torn in pieces by a lioness.*)

PĀPHĬĒ (Paphos), es, f. *Venus, whose chief seat was Paphos. Martial.* Sive cupis Paphien. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of lettuce, Cyprian lettuce, sc.* lactuca. *Colum.*

PAPHLĂGŎN, or -GŌ, ŏnis, m. *a Paphlagonian. Nep.* — Hence, Paphlăgŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *Paphlagonian. Plin.* — And absol. Paphlagonia, æ, f. *Paphlagonia, a country of Asia Minor. Mela.*

PĀPHŎS, and PĀPHŬS, i, f. Πάφος, *a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who had a splendid temple there.* —— ¶ Hence, Păphĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Paphos, Paphian, Cyprian. Tacit.* Paphia Venus. *Ovid.* Paphius heros, *Pygmalion, father of Paphos, founder of the city. Colum.* Paphii thyrsi, *a sort of lettuce, lettuce-stalk.* — Also, *of or sacred to Venus. Ovid.* Paphia myrtus. *Martial.* Paphiæ columbæ. —— ¶ Also, Păphŏs, i, m. *a son of Pygmalion. Ovid.*

PĀPĬLĬŎ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a butterfly; a kind of moth,* ψυχή. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a pavilion, tent,* σκήνωμα. *Lamprid.*

PĀPĬLĬŎNCŬLŬS (dimin. from papilio), i, m. *a small moth or butterfly. Tertull.*

PĀPILLA (unc.), æ, f. *a nipple, teat,* θηλή. *Plin.* Delphini binas in ima alvo papillas gerunt. And, of men. *Plin. Ep.* Papillæ jacent. —— ¶ Also, *the breast. Virg.* Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam hæsit. So, of men. *Sueton.* Infra lævam papillam. —— ¶ Also, *a tubercle, pustule. Seren. Samm.*

PĀPĪNĬĀNŬS, i, m. *the name of a celebrated lawyer.* — Hence, Papinianista, æ, m. *a diligent reader of the writings of Papinianus; a student of law. Justinian.*

PĀPĪRĬŬS, a, um, adject. *Cic.* Papiria gens. *Liv.* Papiria lex. And subst. Papirius, m. and Papiria, f. — Hence, Păpīrĭānŭs, a, um, adject. *of Papirius. Cic.* Papiriana domus. *Liv.* Memor Papirianæ sævitiæ, *h. e. L. Papirius Cursor, the dictator.*

PĀPO. See *Pappo.*

PAPPA. See *Papa.*

PĀPPĀRĬUM (pappa), i, n. *food made for infants with bread boiled in water, pap, panado.* Figur. *Senec.* Dominicæ libidini papparium facere. (Al. leg. *pararium.*)

PĀPPĀS (πάππας), æ, m. *a tutor, governor, attendant or foster-father to children. Juvenal.* Timidus prægustet pocula pappas.

PĀPPŌ (pappa), or PĀPŌ, as, a. 1. *to call for or eat pap. Pers.*

PĀPPŬS, or -ŎS (πάππος), i, m. *an old man. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a grandfather. Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *the down of certain plants or seed-vessels. Lucret.* Papposque volantes. *Plin.* Semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant. —— ¶ Also, *the herb groundsel. Plin.*

PĀPŬLA (unc.), æ, f. *a pimple, pustule, tubercle,* ἐξάνθημα. *Virg.* Ardentes papulæ. *Plin.* Rubentes papulas sanare. *Id.* movere, *to occasion, bring on.*

PĀPŬLŌ (papula), as, n. 1. *to cause pimples. Cæl. Aurel.*

PĀPȲRĀCĔŬS (papyrus), a, um, adj. *made of the papyrus. Plin.* Papyraceæ naves.

PĀPȲRĬFĔR (papyrus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *producing the papyrus. Ovid.* Papyriferi flumina Nili.

PĀPȲRĪNŬS (papyrus), a, um, adj. *of the papyrus or relating to the papyrus. Varr.*

PĀPȲRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the papyrus. Auson.*

PĀPȲRŬS, m. and f. and PĀPȲRUM (πάπυρος), i, n. *an Egyptian plant, or reed, of which paper was made, the papyrus, the wood of which was used in ship-building, the outer bark for making sails, cloth,* &c. *and the inner bark for making paper. Plin.* Papyrum nascitur in palustribus Ægypti. *Lucan.* Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro. —— ¶ Hence, *a garment made of it. Juvenal.* Succinctus patria papyro. —— ¶ Also, *paper; a book, letter. Juvenal.* Crescit multa damnosa papyro. *Catull.* Velim Cæcilio, papyre, dicas, Veronam veniat. —— ¶ It was also used for making funeral piles. *Martial.* Levis arsura struitur Libitina papyro. *Id.* Fartus papyro torus.

PĀR (unc.), păris, adj. *equal, even,* ἴσος. *Cic.* Par est, quod in omnes æquabile est. *Id.* Par et æqualis oratio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In æquos et pares fastidiosus, *to his equals. Cic.* Pari jure vivere, *on equal terms. Id.* Vita par et similis deorum. *Id.* Artes inter se pares. *Id.* Pari atque eadem in laude. *Id.* Judicium par et unum. *Id.* Verbum Latinum par Græco et idem valens. *Virg.* Paribus alis, *poised. Id.* Discurrere pares, *together.* — In answer to the question *wherein?* with the *abl.* with or without a *prep.* or the *gen.* or the *inf.* or the *acc.* with *ad. Cic.* Libertate par. *Id.* Pares in amore. *Liv.* Vir par ad virtutem, *equal in valor. Virg.* Cantare pares. *Sil.* Ætatis, mentisque pares. — In reply to the question, *to whom? to what?* it is followed by the *dat. Cic.* Fratri tuo par. Or the *abl. Ovid.* In qua par facies nobilitate sua. *Sallust.* Scalas pares mœnium altitudine. And with *cum. Id.* Quem tu parem cum liberis fecisti. Or the *gen. Cic.* Cujus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit. *Lucan.* Quem metuis, par hujus erat. — It is also followed by the particles, *et, ac, atque, quam. Cic.* Omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria, et Coriolano, *the same as. Cæs.* Pari spatio atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. *Nepos.* Magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio. — And in the superl. *Plaut.* Parissimi estis ibus. —— ¶ Parem esse alicui, *to be equal to, be a match for, be able to resist or encounter. Cic.* Sed adhuc pares non sumus (fletui). *Cæs.* Suevis ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint. *Justin.* Omnibus bellis par esse. *Id.* Parem esse crudelitati alicujus, *h. e.* ad resistendum crudelitati. *Plin. Ep.* Scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, *I am unable to allay.* —— ¶ Par est, *it is convenient, meet, proper, suitable, right,* εἰκός ἐστι. *Cic.* Dubitans, quid me facere par sit. *Id.* Statim, ut par fuit, comprehensi sunt. *Nep.* Turpius, quam par est. *Cic.* Ut constantibus hominibus par erat. —— ¶ Par pari referre, or respondere, *to be even with one, give like for like, requite. Plaut.* Par pari respondet. *Cic.* Paria paribus respondimus. *Attic.* ap. *Cic.* Ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, *be paid.* So, *Terent.* Par pro pari referto. *Cic.* Quæ paribus paria referuntur (of rhythm in sentences), *h. e.* inter se paria redduntur. —— ¶ Ex pari, *equally, on an equal footing. Senec.* Sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit. *Quintil.* Inimici sunt ex pari. —— ¶ Paria facere, *to balance, or make up accounts. Colum.* Cum rationibus domini paria facere. — Figur. *Senec.* Cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est. *Id.* Quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *live conformably to reason. Id.* Pro munere paria facere, *to be grateful. Plin. Paneg.* Paria facere cum negotiis, *to execute.* So, *Senec.* Tecum parem facere rationem, *settle my account with you.* —— ¶ Par, impar, *odd and even. Horat.* Ludere par impar. —— ¶ Also, subst. *a competitor, adversary. Liv.* Nec quemquam aspernari parem, qui se offerret. *Id.* Habebo parem, quem das, Hannibalem. — Also, *a companion, mate, consort. Cic.* Est ausus cum illo suo pari. *Ovid.* Accumbit cum pare quisque suo. *Hygin.* Serpens parem quærens. — Also, *a pair, brace, couple. Cic.* Gladiatorum par nobilissimum. *Id.* Tria paria amicorum. *Horat.* Par nobile fratrum. *Ovid.* Par columbarum.

PĂRĀBĬLIS (paro), e, adj. *to be procured, easily gotten or procured. Cic.* Natura divitias parabiles habet. *Horat.* Parabilem amo Venerem. *Curt.* Parabili cultu corporis esse contentum, *ordinary, cheap.*

PĂRĂBŎLA (παραβολή), æ, and PĂRĂBŎLĒ, ēs, f. *a comparison, simile. Quintil.*

PĂRĂBŎLĀNŬS (parabolus), i, m. *a break-neck fellow, one that exposes his life to manifest danger. Cod. Just.*

PĂRĂBŎLĬCĒ, adv. *metaphorically. Sidon.*

PĂRĂBŎLŬS (παράβολος), i, m. *a venturesome person, a person who fought with wild beasts at the public shows. Cassiod.*

PĂRĂCENTĒSIS (παρακέντησις), is, f. *the making an incision,* as *the operation of couching, or tapping. Plin.* — *The instrument with which this was done* was called *paracenterium. Veget.*

PĂRĂCHĂRĀCTĒS (παραχαράκτης), æ, m. *a counterfeiter of coin. Cod. Theod.*

PĂRĂCLĒTŬS (παράκλητος), i, m. *an advocate, comforter, paraclete. Tertull.*

PĂRĂDA, æ, f. *the cover or awning of a boat. Auson.*

PĂRĂDĪGMA (παράδειγμα), ătis, n. *an example, paradigm. Tertull.*

PĂRĂDĪSĬĂCŬS (παραδεισιακός), a, um, adj. *paradisiacal. Alcim. Avit.*

PĂRĂDĪSĬCŎLA (paradisus & colo), æ, m. *one who dwells in paradise. Prudent.*

PĂRĂDĪSŬS (παράδεισος), i, m. *a garden, a park;* and hence, *paradise, the garden of Eden. Tertull.*

PĂRĂDOXUM (παράδοξον), i, n. *a paradox, tenet contrary to received opinion. Cic.*

PĂRÆTĂCĒNĒ, es, f. *a district of Persia*

Hence, Paretacæ, ārum, pl. *the inhabitants.* *Nep.*

PĂRÆTŎNĬUM, ii, n. Παραιτόνιον, *a town and harbor of Cyrenaica, near Egypt.* *Plin.* — Hence, Părætŏnĭūs, a, um, adj. *of Paretonium.* *Pompon. Mela.* Also, *Egyptian.* *Lucan.* Paretonia urbs, *Alexandria.* And, *African.* *Sil.* Paretonius serpens. And, absol. Paretonium, *sc.* pigmentum, *Paretonian white.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRĂGAUDĂ, æ, f. and PĂRĂGAUDIS, is, f. *a stripe or border, worked in a garment.* *Cod. Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *the garment itself.* *Vopisc.*

PĂRĂGŌGĒ (παραγωγή), es, f. *a lengthening of a word, addition of letters.* *Diomed.*

PĂRĂGŌGIĂ (παραγώγια), ōrum, n. *aqueducts.* *Cod. Just.*

PĂRĂLĪPŌMĔNĂ (παραλειπόμενα), on, n. plur. *things omitted or passed over.* *Hieron.* Paralipomenon libri, *the two books of Chronicles, so called.*

PĂRĂLĬŬS, and PĂRĂLĬŎS (πάραλιος), on, adj. *maritime.* *Plin.*

PĂRALLĒLŎGRĂMMŎS (παραλληλόγραμμος), a, um, adj. *parallelogrammical, consisting of parallel lines.* *Frontin.*

PĂRALLĒLŬS, or PĂRALLĒLŎS (παράλληλος), a, um. *parallel, every where alike distant.* *Vitruv.* Parallelos linea. *Plin.* Circuli paralleli, *and* Paralleli, absol. *parallels of latitude; the lines on the globe which mark the latitude.*

PĂRĂLŬS, i, m. *a man beautifully painted by Protogenes.* *Cic.* Paralum pictum.

PĂRĂLŸSIS (παράλυσις), is, f. *a palsy, paralysis.* *Plin.*

PĂRĂLŸTĬCŬS (παραλυτικός), a, um, adj. *paralytic, paralytical, sick of the palsy, palsied.* *Plin.*

PĂRĂMĔSĒ (παραμέση), es, f. *sc.* chorda, *the string next to the middle,* h. e. *of five strings the second*; hence, *the note next to the middle.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRĂNĒTĒ (παρανήτη), es, f. *sc.* chorda, *the last string but one*; hence, *the note next to the last.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRĂNGĂRĬŬS (παρὰ & ἀγγαρία), a, um, adj. (perhaps) *that is to be done besides the ordinary service due to one's lord.* *Cod. Just.* præstatio; and *Id.* Parangaria (absol.), *extra service to the court.*

PĂRĂNŸMPHŬS, i, m. *a brideman,* παράνυμφος. *Venant. Fortun.* —— ¶ And, Paranympha, æ, f. *a bridesmaid.* *Isidor.*

PĂRĂPĒGMĂ (παράπηγμα), ătis, n. *a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, astronomical calculations, &c. were engrossed.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRĂPĔTĂSĬŬS (παραπετάσιος, from παραπετάζω), a, um, adj. *attached or joined to a thing, so as to make a cover.* *Cod. Just.* Parapetasia ædificia, *h. e. a sort of shelters, pent-houses, eaves.*

PĂRĂPĔTĔUMĂ (παραπέτευμα), ătis, n. *a ticket by which something is received, a corn-ticket, corn-token.* *Cod. Just.*

PĂRĂPHŎRŎS (παράφορος), on, adj. *coarse, of an inferior quality.* *Plin.*

PĂRĂPHRĂSIS (παράφρασις), is, f. *a paraphrase, loose interpretation.* *Quintil.*

PĂRAPSIS. See *Paropsis.*

PĂRĂRĬŬS (paro), ii, m. *a money-broker, scrivener; one who brings the borrower and lender together,* μεσίτης. *Senec.*

PĂRĂSANGĂ (παρασάγγης), æ, m. *a parasang, Persian measure of distance, of different lengths, but usually thirty stadia.* *Plin.*

PĂRĂSCĒVĒ (παρασκευή), ēs, f. *preparation; and, hence, the eve of the Jewish Sabbath.* *Tertull.*

PĂRĂSĪTĂ (parasitus), æ, f. *a female parasite.* *Horat.*

PĂRĂSĪTASTĔR (Id.), stri, m. *a little or despicable parasite; a vile contemptible smell-feast.* *Terent.* Parasitaster parvulus.

PĂRĂSĪTĀTĬŎ (parasitor), ōnis, f. *a playing the parasite, wheedling, or flattering.* *Plaut.*

PĂRĂSĪTĬCŬS (parasitus), a, um, adj. *of a parasite, parasitical, parasitic, flattering, wheedling,* παρασιτικός. *Plaut.* Perjuratiunculæ parasiticæ. *Id.* Parasitica ars.

PĂRĂSĪTŎR (parasitus), āris, dep. 1. *to play or act the parasite, flatter, fawn for a meal, sponge,* παρασιτέω. *Plaut.*

PĂRĂSĪTŬS (παράσιτος), i, m. *a parasite, smell-feast, flatterer, sponger.* *Cic.* Parasitorum assentatio. *Horat.* Edacibus in parasitis. And, humorously, *Plaut.* Metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *h. e. beat me soundly.* —— ¶ And, figur. *Martial.* Parasitus Phœbi, *servant of Apollo, h. e. an actor.*

PĂRASTĂS (παραστάς), ădis, f. *a jamb or buttress.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRASTĀTĂ (παραστάτης), æ, m. and f. *a pilaster.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRASTĂTĬCĂ (παραστατική), æ, f. *a pilaster.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a bone in the knee.* *Veget.*

PĂRASTĬCHIS (παραστιχίς), ĭdis, f. *a series of letters at the beginning or end of verses, forming a word or name, acrostic.* *Sueton.*

PĂRĂSŸNĂXIS (παρασύναξις), is, f. *a secret unlawful assembly.* *Cod. Just.*

PĂRĀTĀRĬŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Parabilis.* *Apic.*

PĂRĀTĒ (paratus), adv. *with preparation, preparedly.* *Cic.* Magis audacter, quam parate dicere. *Id.* Paratius atque accuratius dicere. —— ¶ Also, *carefully, vigilantly.* *Plaut.* Parate curavi. —— ¶ Also, *readily, promptly.* *Plin. Ep.* Paratissime respondere.

PĂRĀTĬŎ (paro), ōnis, f. *an aiming at, getting, procuring.* *Pandect.* Difficilis earum paratio sit. *Sallust.* Regni paratio, *a striving after sovereignty.*

PĂRĂTRĂGŒDĬŎ (παρατραγῳδέω), as, n. 1. *to exclaim tragically.* *Plaut.* Ut paratragœdiat carnifex! *rants.*

PĂRĀTŪRĂ (paro), æ, f. *a preparing, preparation.* *Tertull.*

PĂRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *preparation, provision; apparatus, furniture, parade, equipage, equipment, garb, habit, dress,* κατασκευή. *Sallust.* Paratum militum et armorum. *Tacit.* Proviso funebri paratu. *Id.* Diem celebravere ingenti paratu. *Ovid.* Largis paratibus uti, *sumptuous attire, ornament.* *Id.* Vasti paratus triumphi. *Ovid.* Tyrios induta paratus, *h. e.* vestibus Tyriis.

PĂRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from paro. —— ¶ Also, adj. *prepared, ready provided, furnished, fitted, equipped.* *Cic.* Ad permovendos animos instructi et parati. *Id.* Paratus ad prædam. *Id.* Paratior ad usum forensem. *Id.* Parato nobis homine opus est. *Id.* Scævola in jura paratissimus, *skilful.* *Id.* Paratissimi in rebus maritimis, *experienced.* *Id.* Homo ad omne facinus paratissimus. *Id.* Paratus ad navigandum. *Id.* ad omnem eventum. *Cæs.* Paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda. *Ovid.* In verba paratus. *Sueton.* In omne obsequium parati. — With the *infin.* *Cic.* Parati facere. *Cæs.* Omnia perpeti parati. — With the *dat.* *Quintil.* Athleta certamini paratior. *Virg.* Parata neci. — With the prep. *ab.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ab omni re sumus paratiores, *provided with.* *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Paratus ab exercitu. —— ¶ Also, *in readiness, ready, at hand.* *Cæs.* Omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata. *Id.* Panicum antiquitus paratum. *Cic.* Locos paratos habere. *Terent.* Tibi erunt parata verba.

PĂRĂVĔRĒDŬS (παρα & veredus), i, m. *an extra post-horse.* *Cod. Just.*

PĂRĂZŌNĬUM (παραζώνιον), ii, n. *a belt with a sword, a dagger.* *Martial.*

PARCĂ (paro, πόρω), æ, f. *one of the Fates,* Μοῖρα. *There were three of these goddesses, who ruled the fates of men; Clotho, who held the distaff; Lachesis, who spun the thread of life; and Atropos, who severed it.* *Ovid.* Dura Parca. *Horat.* Parca non mendax. *Virg.* Concordes Parcæ. *Horat.* Veraces Parcæ. *Tibull.* Parcæ fatalia nentes stamina.

PARCĒ (parcus), adv. *sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously,* φειδομένως. *Cæs.* Frumentum parce metiri. *Terent.* Parce se habere. *Cic.* Aliquid parce facere. *Colum.* Parcissime. —— ¶ Also, *sparingly, slightly, moderately, cautiously.* *Cic.* Scripsi de te parce. *Phædr.* Parce gaudere. *Cic.* Parcius dicere de laude alicujus. *Virg.* Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda. *Plin. Ep.* Vinum parcissime assumere. *Id.* Parce custoditeque ludere. — ¶ Also, *sparingly,* h. e. *rarely.* *Horat.* Parcius quatiunt fenestras.

PARCĬLŎQUĬUM (parce & loquor), ii, n. *reservedness.* *Apul.*

PARCIMONIA, } See *Parsimonia.*
PARCIMONIUM. }

PARCĬPRŌMŬS (parcus & promo), i, m. *a niggard, parsimonious fellow, curmudgeon.* *Plaut.*

PARCĬTĀS (parcus), ātis, f. *sparingness, parsimony,* φειδωλία. *Macrob.* Moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas.

PARCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Parce.* *Pompon.*

PARCŎ (Id.), is, pĕperci and parsi, parcitum and parsum, a. 3. *to cease, give over, abstain, forbear, leave off, let alone, omit, spare,* φείδομαι. *Virg.* Parce metu, *cease your fears.* *Id.* Jam parce sepulto, *spare.* *Liv.* Parcere lamentis. *Id.* Nec labori, nec periculo parsurum. *Id.* Ut cædibus parceretur. *Nep.* Ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, &c. *omit nothing.* *Cic.* Sumptui (al. *sumptu*) ne parcas, *spare no expense.* *Id.* Non parcam operæ, *I will spare or grudge no pains.* *Virg.* Parcite, oves, nimium procedere, *do not proceed.* *Ovid.* Parcite credere, *do not believe.* *Propert.* Parce oculis, *turn away.* So, *Tibull.* Parcite luminibus. —— ¶ Also, *to favor, consult, respect, refrain from hurting or injuring, spare.* *Cic.* Parcet amicitiis *Id.* Ædificiis pepercit. *Id.* Parcere alicujus auribus, *h. e.* tacendo ea, quæ displicent. *Id.* Parcere auxilio, *to refrain from using.* *Id.* valetudini, *h. e.* curando. *Terent.* Aliquantulum tibi parce, *have some little feeling or regard for yourself.* *Plaut.* Nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, *h. e. spared no expense to save his son.* —— ¶ Also, *to spare, pardon, forgive.* *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos. *Cæs.* Non ætate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, *they spared neither age nor sex.* *Cic.* Nemo erat qui mihi non censeret parci oportere. *Sueton.* Ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur. —— ¶ Also, *to spare, use moderately, save, keep, preserve, reserve.* *Cato.* Oleas tempestivas parcito. *Virg.* Auri memoras quæ multa talenta, gnatis parce tuis. *Plaut.* Nisi mature parsit, mature esurit pecuniam.

PARCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical, penurious, parsimonious, careful, chary, moderate,* φειδωλός. *Cic.* Patre parco ac tenaci. *Sueton.* Pecuniæ parcus ac tenax. *Cic.* Cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset. *Plin. Paneg.* Parcus in ædificando. *Justin.* Pecuniæ adeo parcus fuit, ut sumptus funeri defuerit, *he cared so little about money.* *Horat.* Donandi parca juventus. *Id.* Bene est, cui Deus obtulit parca quod satis est manu. —— ¶ Also, of other things, *sparing, moderate.* *Plaut.* Opera haud fui parcus mea. *Cic.* Nimium parcus in largienda civitate. *Plin.* In laudibus parcus. *Tacit.* Civium sanguinis parcus. *Trajan.* ad *Plin.* Parcissimus honorum. *Lucan.* Somni parcissimus. —— ¶ Also, *scanty, moderate, little, small.* *Propert.* Parca lucerna. *Virg.* Parco sale contingere. *Plin. Paneg.* Parcus et brevis somnus. *Ovid.* Merito parcior ira meo, *less.* *Id.* Parca verba, *soft, kind.* *Id.* Vento lintea parca dari! *scanty sails.* *Propert.* Optima mors, parca quæ venit apta die, *soon.* *Aurel. Vict.* Homo parcæ scientiæ, *of little learning.* *Senec.* Parcissimus homo, *mean, narrow-minded.*

PARDĂLĬANCHĒS (παρδαλιαγχές), is, n. *aconite, wolf's-bane.* *Plin.*

PARDĂLĬŎS (παρδάλιος, or παρδάλειος), i, m. *a precious stone, spotted like a panther.* *Plin.*

PARDĂLIS (πάρδαλις), is, f. *a female panther.* *Curt.*

PARDĂLĬUM, ii, n. *a kind of ointment.* *Plin.*

PARDŬS (πάρδος), i, m. *a pard, male panther,* πάρδος, πάνθηρ. *Plin.* Insidunt pardi condensa arbore. *Juvenal.* Magno sublimis pardus hiatu.

PARĔĀS, and PARĬĀS (παρείας), æ, m. *a kind of snake.* *Lucan.*

PARECTĀTŬS (παρέκτατος), a, um, adj. *grown up, marriageable.* *Lucil.*

PARĔDRŎS (πάρεδρος), i, m. *sitting by,*

dwelling near. *Tertull.* Paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits.*

PARĒGŎRĬA (παρηγορία), æ, f. *comfort, ease.* *Apul.*

PARĒGŎRĬCŬS (παρηγορικός), a, um, adj. *relieving, assuaging.* *Marc. Empiric.*

PARĒLĬŎN (παρήλιον), i, n. *a parhelion, mock sun.* *Senec.*

PĂRENS (pario), ĕntis, m. and f. *a parent, father or mother*, γονεύς, γηνέτειρα: Parentes, um, m. *parents*, τοκεῖς, γονεῖς. *Cic.* Parens tuus. *Virg.* Alma parens. *Cæs.* Parentes cum liberis. — And, of brute animals, *a sire or dam.* *Varr.* Parentes eorum, si sint formosi, veneunt. *Plin.* Amissa parente in grege armenti. — And, of plants. *Plin.* Novam sibi propaginem faciunt circa parentem, *the parent-stock.* —— ¶ Also, *a progenitor, an ancestor.* *Cic.* Si ad senes pertinebit de patribus, aut parentibus cogitent. *Virg.* Veterum decora alta parentum. —— ¶ Also, *a relation, relative.* *Capitol.* Omnibus parentibus suis tantam reverentiam, quantam privatus exhibuit. *Curt.* Solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. —— ¶ Also, figur. *the author, protector, patron, inventor.* *Cic.* Operum parens, *the author.* *Id.* Socrates parens philosophiæ, *the father of philosophy.* *Id.* Earum rerum parens est sapientia, *mother.* *Liv.* Urbis parens Romulus, *the founder.* *Horat.* Curvæque lyræ parentem, *h. e. Mercury, the inventor.* *Plin.* Sidon Thebarum parens, *the mother-city.* *Horat.* Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis laudibus? *the almighty sire.*

PĀRENS, ĕntis, particip. from pareo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *obedient.* *Cic.* Parentiores exercitus. (*Al. leg.* paratiores.) And, absol. *Sallust.* Parentes abunde habemus, *subjects.*

PARENTĀLIS (parens), e, adj. *relating to parents, parental.* *Ovid.* Fama parentales umbræ. *Id.* Parentales dies, *days on which the obsequies of parents or relations were solemnized.* So, absol. *Cic.* Parentalia, *feasts or sacrifices in honor of deceased relatives.* *Ovid.* Parentali perituræ Marte, *the yearly battles of the birds that rose from the funeral pile of Memnon.*

PARENTĀTĬŌ (parento), ōnis, f. *rendering of the last offices, burial.* *Tertull.*

PARENTĒLA (parens), æ, f. *relationship, alliance.* *Capitol.*

PARENTHĔSĬS (παρένθεσις), is, f. *parenthesis.* *Quintil.*

PĀRENTĬA. See *Parientia.*

PARENTŌ (parens), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to perform the funeral rites of parents or near relations, solemnize parental obsequies*, ἐναγίζω, κτερεΐζω. *Cic.* Ubi parentetur. *Id.* Mortuis parentari. *Id.* Hostia maxima parentare. —— ¶ And, figur. *to appease by a sacrifice, avenge one's death.* *Cic.* Parentemus Cethego. *Liv.* Parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum. *Ovid.* Umbris solemni cæde parentare. *Propert.* Noxis sanguine parentabo injuriæ meæ, *revenge.*

PĀRĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, ĭtum, n. 2. *to appear, be seen, be present or at hand*, φαίνομαι. *Martial.* Ad portum quoties paruit Hermogenes. *Sueton.* Immolanti victimarum jocinera replicata paruerunt. —— ¶ Hence, *to appear, or be present at the command of any one, be in waiting or attendance.* *Gell.* Magistratibus parere. —— ¶ Hence, *to obey, submit to, comply with*, πείθεσθαι. *Cic.* Parebit præcepto illi veteri. *Id.* Parere legibus. *Id.* religionibus. *Id.* consiliis alicujus. *Cæs.* imperio. *Virg.* Duris parere lupatis. *Id.* Parerent arva colono. — *Pass. impers.* *Liv.* Dicto paretur. —— ¶ Also, *to indulge, gratify, humor, follow, give way to, yield to.* *Horat.* Parere gulæ. *Nepos.* Plus iræ suæ, quam utilitati communi paruisse. *Id.* Omnes naturæ paremus. *Cic.* Dolori et iracundiæ parere. *Id.* Necessitati parere coguntur. *Ovid.* Parent promissis, *to obey one on account of his promises.* *Virg.* Dicto parere, *to fulfil* his promise. —— ¶ Hence, *to pay.* *Cod. Just.* Usuris parere. *Id.* solutioni. —— ¶ Also, *to be subject to, be ruled or governed by.* *Cæs.* Nulla fuit civitas, quin Cæsari pareret. *Nepos.* Aspis imperio regis non parebat. *Plin.* Oppidum, quod regi paret. —— ¶ Also, *to appear, be manifest, evident.* *Virg.* Cui sidera parent. *Sueton.* Abunde arbitror parere. *Cic.* Si paret, *if it is proved.*

PĂRERGŎN (πάρεργον), i, n. *a parergy, side-piece or ornament.* *Plin.* In iis, quæ pictores parerga appellant, *little pieces or paintings, on the sides or in the corners of the chief piece.*

PARHIPPŬS (πάριππος), i, m. *a led-horse.* *Cod. Just.*

PARHŸPĂTĒ (παρυπάτη), es, f. chorda, *the string next to the highest or first;* hence, also, *the note next to the highest.* *Vitruv.*

PARĬAS. See *Pareas.*

PĂRĬĀTĬŌ (pario, are), ōnis, f. *a balancing or settling accounts.* *Pandect.*

PĂRĬĀTŌRĬA, æ, f. the same as *Pariatio.* *Augustin.*

PARĪCĪDA. See *Parricida.*

PĀRĬENTĬA (pareo), æ, f. *obedience.* *Tacit.* and *Cod. Just.* (where others read *patientia*; others *parentia*).

PĂRĬES (unc.), ĕtis, m. *a wall of a house or other building*, τοῖχος. *Horat.* Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. *Cic.* Parietes urbis, *the houses of the city.* *Id.* Parietem ducere, *to erect.* *Cæs.* Parietes turris exstruere. *Sueton.* Porticuum parietes. *Cic.* Interiores templi parietes, *in private, at home.* *Cic.* Intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, *at home.* So, *Id.* Iisdem parietibus tecum esse, *house.* —— ¶ Also, *a fence, hedge.* *Vitruv.* Cratitii parietes. *Ovid.* Paries lento vimine textus. *Plin.* Parietem fore densitatis, ex quo virgulæ differantur. —— ¶ Utroque parietes linere (proverb), *to be all things to all men.* *Petron.*

PĂRĬĔTĀLIS (paries), e, adj. *growing on the wall.* *Marcell. Empir.* Parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory.*

PĂRĬĔTĀRĬA (Id.), æ, f. *the herb pellitory or parietary*, παρθένιον, ἑλξίνη. *Apul.*

PĂRĬĔTĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a builder of walls.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PĂRĬĔTĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of house walls.* *Tertull.* And, absol. plur. *ruinous walls; the ruins of old walls.* *Cic.* Corinthi parietinæ. —— ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* In tantis tenebris, et quasi parietinis reipublicæ.

PARILIA. See *Palilia.*

PARILICIUM. See *Palilicium.*

PĂRĬLĬS (par), e, adj. *equal, like*, ἴσος. *Lucret.* Et noctes pariles agitare diebus. *Ovid.* Parilique ætate Philemon. *Id.* Accipere et parili reddere voce, vale, *the same.*

PĂRĬLĬTĀS (parilis), ātis, f. *equality.* *Gell.*

PĂRĬŌ (unc.), is, pĕpĕri, părĭtum and partum, a. 3. *to bear or bring forth young, beget*, τίκτω. *Cic.* Si quintum pareret mater ejus. *Virg.* Alius Latio jam partus Achilles. *Plin.* Asina raro geminos parit. *Id.* Hirundines in omnibus terris pariunt. And, *Colum.* Parta (dep.), *h. e.* quæ peperit. *Cic.* Ovum parere, *to lay.* —— ¶ Also, *to generate, procreate, beget.* *Vetus Tragicus apud Quintil.* Et jam leo pariet. —— ¶ Also, *to produce, bear, yield.* *Cic.* Fruges, et reliqua, quæ terra pariat. *Lucret.* Ligna putrefacta vermiculos pariunt. —— ¶ And, figur. *to occasion, cause, make, produce.* *Cic.* Illas rejici, quia dolorem pariant. *Lucret.* Parere dissidium. *Quintil.* tædium. *Plin.* somnum. *Cic.* verba, *to coin.* *Justin.* Fabulæ Scyllam peperere. *Nepos.* Suspicionem parere. —— ¶ Also, *to acquire, procure, get, gain, obtain.* *Cic.* Sibi peperit maximam laudem. *Id.* Dummodo meis laboribus vobis dignitas pariatur. *Id.* Divinam gloriam alicui parere. *Liv.* Gratiam ingentem apud aliquem. *Nep.* Sibi Tyrannidem virtute. *Terent.* divitias. *Sallust.* amicos officio et fide. *Nep.* Sibi amicitiam cum regibus. *Tibull.* Sæpe mero somnum peperi tibi. *Virg.* Qui sibi lethum insontes peperere manu, *inflicted.* —— ¶ Particip. *Cic.* Bona parta. And, abs. *Terent.* Patris mei bene parta, *honest earnings.*

PĂRĬŌ (par), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to balance or settle one's accounts, to pay.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to be equal.* *Tertull.* Non rapinam existimavit pariari Deo. *Id.* Pariant inter se Christus et Adam.

PĂRĬS, ĭdis, m. Πάρις, *Paris or Alexander, son of Priam and Hecuba. On account of an ominous dream of his mother, Paris was destined to be exposed in the woods, but was saved and brought up by the shepherds on mount Ida, where he awarded the apple, inscribed to the most beautiful, to Venus, in preference to Pallas and Juno. The last two then swore eternal hate to Troy, and, when by the aid of Venus, Paris had carried off the beautiful Helen, they assisted the Greeks in the capture and destruction of the city. Paris was killed by Philoctetes.* *Virg.*

PĀRĪSĬĪ, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, whose chief town was Lutetia Parisiorum*, now *Paris.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Părīsĭăcus, a, um, adj. *Parisian.* *Venant. Fortun.*

PĂRĬTĀS (par), ātis, f. *parity, equality.* *Arnob.*

PĂRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *equally, in like manner, alike, just as much, as well, at the same time, together*, ἴσως. *Terent.* Gnatum unicum pariter uti his decuit. *Cic.* Caritate non pariter omnes egemus. *Id.* Ut pariter extrema terminentur. *Cæs.* Plura castella pariter tentaverat, *at the same time, at once.* — It is followed by the particles, *ac, et, atque, ut, cum.* *Terent.* Pariter nunc opera me adjuves, ac re dudum opitulata es, *equally, as; as much, as.* *Sallust.* Pariter ac si hostes adessent, *just as if.* *Id.* Motu corporis pariter, atque animo varius. *Plaut.* Pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt. *Cic.* Studia pariter cum ætate crescunt. *Id.* Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent. And, by *qualis.* *Plaut.* Pariter suades, qualis es. And by the *dat.* *Liv.* Pariter ultimæ propinquis. —— ¶ We also find pariter — pariter. *Plin. Ep.* Pariter ægrum, pariter decessisse cognovi, *at the same time.* *Ovid.* Hanc pariter vidit, pariter optavit.

PĂRĬTŌ (frequentat. from paro), as, a. 1. *to prepare, get ready.* *Plaut.*

PĀRĬTŌR (pareo), ōris, m. *a watch, sentinel.* *Aurel. Vict.*

PĂRĬUM, and **PĂRĬŎN**, ii, n. *a town of Mysia.* — Whence, Păriānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Parium.* *Cic.*

PĂRĬUS, a, um. See *Paros.*

PARMA (πάρμη), æ, f. *a small, round shield or buckler, borne by the light infantry and cavalry; a targe or target*, πέλτη. *Liv.* Desiliunt ex equis, et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt. *Id.* Veles Romanus parmam gladiumque habens. *Virg.* Parma inglorius alba. — And, poet. *any shield.* *Id.* Parmam ferens (*of Pallas*). *Martial.* Pro jaculo et parma fulmen et ægis erat. —— ¶ Also, *the valve of a pair of bellows.* *Auson.* Lanea fagineis alludens parma cavernis.

PARMA, æ, f. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul.* — Hence, Parmensis, e, adj. *of Parma.* *Horat.* And, absol. Parmenses, ium, *the inhabitants of Parma.* *Cic.*

PARMĀTŬS (parma), a, um, adj. *armed with a round buckler.* *Liv.* Ut parmatis locus detur.

PARMŬLA (dimin. from parma), æ, f. *a little buckler.* *Horat.* Relicta non bene parmula.

PARMŬLĀRĬŬS (parmula), ii, m. *a gladiator who used the parma in the Thracian manner;* and hence, *one who favored a Thracian* (Threx) *in the gladiatorial fights.* *Sueton.* Impie locutus parmularius.

PARNĀSŬS, PARNĀSŎS, and **PARNASSŬS**, i, m. Παρνασσός, and Παρνησός, *Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis, rising in two peaks, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* *Virg.* Parnassi deserta per ardua. *Pers.* Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnaso memini, ut repente sic poeta prodirem. —— ¶ Hence, Parnāsĭŭs, or Parnāsĭŭs, and Parnassĕŭs, a, um, and Parnāsis, ĭdis, f. adj. *Parnassian.* *Virg.* Parnassia rupes. *Id.* laurus. *Ovid.* templa, *h. e. Parnassus.* *Id.* Parnaside lauro vinctus. — Also, *Delphian, oracular.* *Id.* Themis Parnasia. *Val. Flacc.* Vox Parnassia.

PARNĒS, ēthis, m. Πάρνης, *a vine-covered hill of Attica.* *Stat.*

PĂRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make or get ready, provide, put in readiness,*

prepare, shape, contrive, order, dispose, design, furnish, equip, παρασκευάζω. *Cæs.* Bellum parare. *Id.* Turres, falces, testudinesque parare. *Nepos.* Parare bellum alicui, *h. e.* contra aliquem. And, absol. *Sallust.* Moliri, parare, *make preparations.* *Cic.* Instruere, et parare convivium. *Terent.* Parare fugam. *Ovid.* Insidias alicui, *to plot.* *Id.* vim. *Cic.* Parare se ad discendum. *Terent.* Animo virili ut sis, para. *Justin.* Parare se prœlio. *Sil.* se morti. — With the *infin.* *Cæs.* Munitiones institutas parat perficere. *Sallust.* Omni Numidiæ imperare parat. *Terent.* Maledictis deterrere, ne scribat, parat. *Nep.* Cum proficisci pararet. *Virg.* In nemus ire parant. —— ¶ Also, *to acquire, procure, get, obtain.* *Sallust.* Parare sibi regnum. *Id.* Amicitias parabant. *Cic.* Parare subsidium senectuti. *Liv.* Non modo pacem, sed societatem, *to make.* *Ovid.* sibi solatia. *Id.* Divitias avidus parandi. *Cic.* Hortos aliquos parare, *to purchase.* *Cæs.* Jumenta impenso pretio parare. *Sallust.* Servos ære parare. —— ¶ Also, *to regulate, order, arrange.* *Terent.* Itane paravisti te, ut, &c. *Plaut.* Deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent. *Cic.* Si ita natura paratum esset. —— ¶ Also, *to esteem equal.* *Plaut.* Eodem vos pono et paro. —— ¶ Also, *to agree, arrange with another.* *Cic.* Paraturum cum collega.

PĂRŌ (παρών), ōnis, m. *a kind of ship or boat.* *Cic.*

PĂRŎCHIĂ (παροχία), æ, f. *a parish.* *Hieron.*

PĂRŎCHŬS (πάροχος), i, m. *a purveyor, entertainer, officer whose business it was to provide what things were afforded by the public to public officers in the provinces, ambassadors,* &c. *Horat.* Parochi, quæ debent, ligna, salemque (præbuerunt). *Cic.* Ariarathes Romam venit. Omnino eum Sextius noster parochus publicus occupavit. —— ¶ Also, *a host, one who gives an entertainment.* *Horat.* Vertere pallor tum parochi faciem, nil sic metuentis, ut acres potores.

PĂRŌDĬĂ (παρῳδία), æ, f. *a parody, a reply, in which most of the words which it answers are retained.* *Ascon.*

PĂRŒCĬĂ (παροικία), æ, f. same as *Parochia.* *Augustin.*

PĂRŒMĬĂ (παροιμία), æ, f. *a proverb.* *Charis.*

PĂRŌNȲCHĬA (παρωνυχία), ōrum, n. and PĂRŌNȲCHĬÆ, ārum, f. *whitlows, felons.* *Plin.*

PĂRŎPSĬS (παροψίς), or PĂRĂPSĬS, ĭdis, f. *a platter, dish.* *Martial.* Paropside rubra (Al. leg. *parapside*), *h. e.* fictili. *Juvenal.* Quam multa, magnaque paropside cœnat.

PĂRŎPTŬS (πάροπτος), a, um, adj. *roasted.* *Apic.* pullus.

PĂRŎS, and PĂRŬS, i, f. Πάρος, *an island of the Ægean sea, famed for its white marble.* *Virg.* Niveamque Paron. — Hence, Părĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Parian.* *Virg.* Parius lapis, *marble.* *Nep.* Crimine Pario accusatus, *the charge relative to Paros,* h. e. *the failure to capture Paros.* *Horat.* Parii iambi, *h. e. of Archilochus, a Parian.* *Nep.* Parii, absol. *the Parians.*

PĂRŌTĬS (παρωτίς), ĭdis, f. *a parotis, tumor in the glandules behind and about the ears, imposthume in the parotid glands.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Ancon, a shoulder-piece, console, corbel.* *Vitruv.*

PĂRRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a bird of ill omen,* according to some, *the popinjay;* but more probably, *the lapwing.* *Horat.*

PĂRRHĂSĬĂ, æ, f. Παῤῥασία, *a town of Arcadia.* *Plin.* — Hence, Părrhăsĭs, ĭdis, f. and Părrhăsĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Arcadian.* *Ovid.* Parrhasis ursa, *the Great Bear, Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon.* So, *Id.* Arctos. *Id.* Parrhasides stellæ, *h. e.* septemtriones. And, absol. *Id. h. e.* Callisto. So, *Id.* Parrhasia virgo. *Id.* Parrhasia dea, *h. e. Carmenta, wife of Evander.* *Virg.* More Parrhasio. *Martial.* Parrhasium jugum, *Charles's-wain.* *Senec.* Parrhasius axis, *the north-pole.* — Also, because Evander, king of Arcadia, was said to have occupied the Palatine mount, *of Palatium, imperial.* *Martial.* domus. *Id.* aula.

PĂRRHĂSĬŬS, ii, m. *a famous painter, 400 years before Christ.* *Propert.* and *Cic.*

PĂRRĬCĪDĂ (pater & cædo, for patricida), and PĀRĬCĪDĂ, æ, m. and f. *a parricide, murderer of parents,* πατροκτόνος. *Cic.* Supplicium in parricidas. *Horat.* Telegoni juga parricidæ. And, figur. *Id.* Parentis patriæ parricida. —— ¶ Also, *a murderer of any near relation.* *Liv.* Parricida liberum. —— ¶ Also, *a person guilty of wilful murder; a murderer, assassin.* *Cic.* Parricida civium. —— ¶ Also, *one guilty of treason, a traitor, rebel.* *Sallust.* Catilinam hostem atque parricidam vocare. *Tacit.* Hostem et parricidam Vitellium vocantes. —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* e xii *tab.* Sacrum qui clepserit, parricida esto, *h. e.* sacrilegus. —— ¶ Adj. *Arnob.* Parricida nece.

PĂRRĬCĪDĀTŬS (parricida), us, m. *for parricidium.* *Cœl.* ap. *Quintil.*

PĂRRĬCĪDĬĀLĬS, and PĂRRĬCĪDĀLĬS (parricidium), e, adj. *of or relating to the crime of parricide, parricidal; murderous, bloody.* *Justin.* Parricidiale scelus. *Id.* Parricidiale venenum. *Id.* Parricidiales discordiæ. *Flor.* Parricidiale bellum, *h. e. civil war.*

PĂRRĬCĪDĬĀLĬTĔR (parricidialis), adv. *murderously.* *Lamprid.* Militem parricidialiter perire, *h. e. in civil war.*

PĂRRĬCĪDĬUM (parricida), ii, n. *parricide, murder of parents or near relations,* πατροκτονία. *Cic.* In ipso fraterno parricidio. *Liv.* Parricidium filii. And, figur. *Cic.* Patriæ parricidium, *the destruction.* So, *Id.* Vituperare vitæ parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare. —— ¶ Also, *murder.* *Cic.* Parricidiis inquinatus.

PĀRS (unc.), tis, f. *a part, portion, piece, share,* μέρος. *Terent.* Ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis. *Cic.* Urbis partem. *Id.* Imperii partem. *Phædr.* Naturæ partes, *the sexual organs.* So, *Ovid.* Partes obscœnæ. *Cæs.* Inferior pars fluminis. *Cic.* Partes facere, *to make a division.* *Sallust.* Copias in quatuor partes distribuerat. *Pandect.* Partem facere, *to take a part, receive a share.* So, *Cic.* Partem in re habere. *Id.* Magnas partes habuit publicorum, *h. e. a large share of the taxes.* *Id.* Dare partes (amicis), *to allow them to take part.* *Plin. Ep.* Locare agrum partibus, *on condition of receiving a portion of the produce.* *Sueton.* Equiti avidius vescenti partes suas misit, *his mess, share of the feast.* —— ¶ Magna, bona, multa, pars (*sc.* hominum), *many,* major, *more,* maxima, *most.* *Cic.* Cum magna pars fœderis sui libertatem civitati anteferret. *Horat.* Bona pars non ungues ponere curat. So, *Id.* Pars hominum, *some men.* *Id.* Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem. —— ¶ Also, Pars, *some.* Hence, pars—pars, pars—alii, *some—others.* *Sueton.* Pars victoriæ fiducia, pars ignominiæ dolore. *Virg.* Pars in frusta secant; litore ahena locant alii. So, *Tacit.* Poscebant pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia. *Id.* Pars navium haustæ sunt, plures apud insulas ejectæ. *Liv.* Magna pars in ipso certamine cæsi: ceteri in castris. *Id.* alii—pars. *Sallust.* Pars—alii—plerique. *Liv.* Pauci armis abjectis pars Tegeam, pars Megal. perfugiunt, *h. e.* partim. — The first pars (alii) is often omitted. *Sallust.* Incendunt sacerdotia, pars triumphos ostentantes, *for* pars sacerdotia. —— ¶ Parte, *in part, partly.* *Ovid.* Candida parte, parte rubent. *Plin.* Parte flavus, parte melleus, *on one side—on the other.* —— ¶ Ex parte, *in part, in some measure, partly.* *Cic.* Tamen ex parte gaudeo. *Liv.* Ex parte de plebe. —— ¶ Ex aliqua, ex ulla, ex magna, ex maxima parte. *Cic.* Si ulla ex parte sententia infirmata sit, *in any wise.* *Id.* Hæc aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some measure.* *Id.* Ex parte magna tibi assentio, *in a great measure or degree.* *Id.* Ex maxima parte fortunæ temporibus tribuuntur, *chiefly.* —— ¶ Multis partibus, *in many ways, much, by much.* *Cæs.* Numero multis partibus inferior. *Cic.* Multis partibus plures. *Cæs.* Fama prœlium multis partibus auxerat, *had exaggerated.* So, *Cic.* Omnibus partibus plus habere boni, quam mali, *altogether, entirely.* *Cæs.* Omnibus partibus superior. *Cic.* Duabus partibus plus, *twice as much.* —— ¶ In parte. *Quintil.* In parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, *partly, in some degree.* —— ¶ Pro mea, tua parte, *for my or your share; as much as in me lies,* &c. *to the best of my or your ability.* *Cic.* Quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset. *Ovid.* Quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat. —— ¶ Magnam partem, *in a great measure.* *Cic.* Magnam partem ex iambis constat oratio. *Cæs.* Maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, *for the most part, principally, chiefly.* —— ¶ In partem, eam, ullam, &c. in different senses. *Cic.* In eam partem peccant, *on that side.* *Terent.* In eam partem accipio, *understand it in that sense.* *Cic.* Has litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, *with that intent; to the end that.* *Id.* Moveor sed in eam partem, ut, *so far, so much.* *Id.* In utramque partem disputare, *pro and con, for and against.* So, *Id.* Neque ego ullam in partem disputo, *on neither side.* *Id.* Magna vis est fortunæ in utramque partem, *for good and for ill.* *Id.* Mitiorem in partem interpretare, *put a more gentle construction upon.* *Id.* In optimam partem id accipere, *to take it in good part.* *Id.* Nullam in partem, *by no means.* —— ¶ Per partes, *by parts, piecemeal.* *Colum.* Per partes damnosum, in summa tamen compendiosum. *Plin. Ep.* Per partes emendare aliquid, *by a little at a time.* —— ¶ In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether, wholly.* *Cic.* In omnes partes valere. *Id.* In omnes partes molestum. *Id.* Nullam ad partem valere. And *Id.* Nullam in partem interesse. —— ¶ Venire in partem, *to come in for a share of, be made partaker of.* *Cic.* In ejus partem te miseram et despoliatam venire. So, *Id.* In partem mulieres vocatæ sunt. And *Tacit.* In partem curarum vocare, *to cause one to participate.* *Cic.* Aliquid populi ad partes dare, *to refer to the people.* —— ¶ Also, *a species, sort.* *Cic.* Genus plures partes amplectitur. *Liv.* Ea parte belli. —— ¶ Also, *a party in a dispute, lawsuit.* *Quintil.* Nec ex advocatis partis adversæ judex eligendus. *Senec.* Dicere causas, una tantum parte audita. —— ¶ Also, Pars, and partes, *party, side, faction.* *Cic.* Erat illarum partium. *Sallust.* Homo levissumus, modo harum, modo illarum partium, *a turncoat, renegade.* *Nepos.* Sullanis favere partibus. *Tacit.* Ducere aliquem in partes. *Cic.* Nullius partis esse, *to stand neuter.* —— ¶ In the drama, Partes, *the parts or characters assigned to actors.* *Cic.* Esse secundarum, aut tertiarum partium. *Terent.* Primas partes qui aget, *will act the principal character in the play.* *Id.* Partes seni dare quæ sunt adolescentium. — So, in writings, as dialogues, where persons are introduced as speaking. *Cic.* Ut nullæ esse possent partes meæ. —— ¶ And figur. *a part, duty which one takes upon himself.* *Id.* Has partes possem sustinere. *Id.* Tibi in scribendo priores partes tribuo, quam mihi, *the superiority.* *Id.* Verecundiæ partes, *the duty.* *Id.* Partes accusatoris obtinet, *the office.* *Id.* Utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Lælio, *allow the first rank, sc.* partes. *Id.* Tuum est hoc munus, tuæ partes, *your office.* *Id.* Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat. *Ovid.* Partes implere, *to perform one's duty.* —— ¶ Also, Partes, *a country, region, quarter.* *Cic.* Omnes in istis partibus copiæ, *in those parts.* *Id.* Ibit igitur in exsilium miser? quo? ad Orientisne partes?

PĀRSĬMŌNĬĂ, and PĀRCĬMŌNĬĂ (parco), æ, f. *frugality, thrift, thriftiness,* φειδώ, φειδωλία. *Cic.* Magnum vectigal est parsimonia. *Id.* Res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia. *Sueton.* Instrumenti et supellectilis parsimonia. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sunt pleræque aptæ hujus ipsius oratoris parsimoniæ.

PĂRTHĀŌN, ŏnis, m. Παρθάων, *son of Meleager, and father of Œneus.* *Ovid.*

Parthaone nate, *Œneus.* — Hence, Parthāŏnĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Parthaon. Ovid.* Parthaonia domus. — And Parthāŏnĭdēs, æ, m. *a son or descendant of Parthaon. Val. Flacc.*

PARTHĒNI, or PARTHĪNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Illyria. Cic.*

PARTHĒNIÆ (παρθενίαι), ārum, m. *the Partheniæ, a portion of the Spartans, born of irregular connections during the Messenian war. Justin.*

PARTHĒNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *of Parthenius. Martial.* Partheniana toga.

PARTHĒNICE (παρθενική), es, f. the same as *Parthenium. Catull.* Alba parthenice.

PARTHĒNIS (παρθενὶς), ĭdis, f. *an herb,* the same as *Artemisia. Plin.*

PARTHĒNIUM (παρθένιον), ii, n. *the herb pellitory or parietary. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, the same as *Linozostis. Plin.*

PARTHĒNIUS, ii, m. *a mountain of Arcadia.* Hence, adj. *of mount Parthenius. Virg.* Parthenios saltus. *Propert.* Parthenia valles. *Ovid.* Parthenium nemus. —— ¶ Also, *a river of Paphlagonia. Mela.*

PARTHĒNŎPÆUS, i, m. Παρθενοπαῖος, *son of Meleager, and one of the seven princes who besieged Thebes. He fell in the Trojan war. Virg.*

PARTHĒNŎPE, es, f. Παρθενόπη, *the early name of Neapolis, Naples. Virg.* Parthenope dulcis. — Hence, Parthĕnŏpēĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Neapolitan. Ovid.*

PARTHIA, æ, f. Παρθυαῖα, *Parthia, a country of Asia. Plin.* — Hence, Parthĭcŭs, a, um, adj. *Parthian. Flor.*

PARTHIĒNE, es, f. *Parthia. Curt.*

PARTHUS, a, um, adj. *Parthian. Ovid.* Parthus eques. And absol. *Horat.* Parthus, *a Parthian. Cic.* Parthi.

PARTIĀRIUS (pars), a, um, adj. *going shares, sharing with another in any thing. Pandect.* Partiarius colonus, *a farmer who paid his rent in part of the produce of his farm. Id.* Partiarius legatarius, *who shared with the heir in the estate.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is shared with another. Cod. Just.* Pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, *to be fed for a share of their produce. Apul.* Partiario majestatis honore, *divided honor.* And absol. *Cato.* Partiario calcem coquere, *sc.* jure, *dividing the expense and profits.*

PARTIĀTIM (partio), adv. *by parts, in different parts or places. Cæl. Aurel.*

PARTIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be parted or divided. Claud. Mam.*

PARTICEPS (pars & capio), cĭpis, adj. *partaking of, sharing in, made acquainted with, privy to,* μέτοχος. *Cic.* Animus rationis particeps. *Id.* Fortunarum omnium particeps. *Id.* Belli particeps, et socius. *Cæs.* Consilii participes habebant. *Cic.* Particeps in fœdere. *Plaut.* De obsonio participem fieri. *Ovid.* Participem tori, *his wife. Lucret.* Particeps leti, *subject or liable to. Senec.* Particeps regno veni. (*Al. leg.* regni.) *Curt.* Se ejus consilii fortibus viris esse participem. *Tacit.* Particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni. —— ¶ Also, absol. *an associate, companion, fellow. Terent.* Meus particeps. *Plaut.* Participes meos.

PARTICIPĀLIS (particeps), e, adj. *as,* verbum, *h. e.* participium. *Varr.* — Also, *for* particeps. *Pandect.*

PARTICIPĀTIO (participo), ōnis, f. *participation, a sharing. Spartian.*

PARTICIPĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a partaking, participation. Spartian.*

PARTICIPIĀLIS (participium), e, adj. *having the nature of a participle, participial. Quintil.* Participialia verba, *h. e. supines.*

PARTICIPIUM (particeps), ii, n. *a participle, word partaking at once of the qualities of a noun and verb. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *participation, partnership. Cod. Just.*

PARTICIPO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to go shares, take share of, partake of, participate in,* μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Participare pestem. *Pandect.* Participare damnum. —— ¶ Also, *to make partaker of, give a share of, divide or communicate with, acquaint with, make privy to,* κοινωνέω. *Liv.* Suas laudes participare cum Cæsone. *Apul.* Participare aliquem prandio. *Plaut.* Servum sui participat consilii. *Id.* Neque participant nos, neque redeunt, *h. e. impart or communicate to us. Lucret.* Dentes quoque sensu participantur. And, absol. *Cic.* Ad participandum alium ab alio nos esse factos.

PARTĬCŬLA (dimin. from pars), æ, f. *a small part, particle,* μορίς. *Cic.* Cuicumque particulæ cœli officeretur. *Id.* Cognoscis ex particula parva crudelitatis tuæ genus universum. *Horat.* Arenæ ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare. *Brut.* Particulam litterarum tuarum legi. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *a particle. Gell.*

PARTĬCŬLĀRIS (particula), e, adj. *of a part, particular. Apul.*

PARTĬCŬLĀRITER (particularis), adv. *in respect of a part, particularly. Apul.*

PARTĬCŬLĀTIM (particula), adv. *part after part, bit by bit, piecemeal,* μερικῶς. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Summatim, non particulatim, narrabimus. *Senec.* Hominem particulatim excarnificare. —— ¶ Also, *particularly. Varr.*

PARTĬCŬLĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a dividing into small parts or pieces. Mart. Capell.*

PARTĪLIS (partior), e, adj. *divisible, separable,* μεριστός. *Augustin.*

PARTĪLITER (partilis), adv. *partially. Arnob.*

PARTIM (an old form of the acc. of pars), *a part;* also, as an adv. *partly, in part; some, some part,* κατὰ μέρος. *Liv.* Partim copiarum misit. *Cato.* Cum partim eorum, *for* parte. *Cic.* A nobilissimis civibus, partim a se ornatis, trucidatus. *Id.* Quum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, *some. Nep.* Quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti. —— Partim — partim, partim — alii, *some — others. Cic.* Ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, partim medium cursum tenebant. *Terent.* Partim sum earum exactus, partim vix steti. *Sallust.* Semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant. *Cic.* Bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, partim aquatiles, aliæ quasi ancipites.

PARTIO (pario), ōnis, f. *a bringing forth young. Plaut.* — Also, *of hens. Varr.*

PARTIO (pars), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to divide, distribute. Plaut.* Prædam cum illis partiam. *Justin.* Pensa inter virgines partientem. *Lucret.* Ætheris oras partit. *Cic.* Membra partita. *Ovid.* Carcere partitos equos, *h. e.* emissos. —— ¶ Figur. *Plaut.* Vos inter vos partite, *h. e.* rixam componite. *Lucil.* Gaudia mecum partisses. *Phædr.* In ambos charitatem partiens. *Cic.* Sententiis partitis, *distinct.*

PARTIOR (Id.), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to part, share, distribute, divide,* μερίζω. *Cic.* Genus in species partitur. *Virg.* Prædam socios partitur in omnes. *Cic.* Bona cum illo partitus es. And, without *acc. Id.* Partiri cum matre, *to share the inheritance with. Id.* Actio partienda est in gestum, atque vocem. *Id.* Cum partirentur inter se, qui Capitolium, qui Rostra occuparent. *Liv.* Copias inter se partiri. *Virg.* Partiri curas cum aliquo.

PARTĪTE (partitus), adv. *with division into proper parts or heads, distinctly, methodically,* μεμερισμένως. *Cic.* Partite, definite, facete dicere.

PARTĪTIM (Id.), adv. *by parts, singly. Claudian.*

PARTĪTIO (partio), ōnis, f. *a parting, dividing, distributing, sharing,* μερισμός. *Cic.* Partitiones, quibus de rebus dicturus esset, *for* rerum de quibus. *Id.* Æquabilis prædæ partitio. *Id.* Facere partitionem artium. *Id.* Partitionem distribuere, *to make. Id.* Partitionis caput, *the clause relating to the distribution of an inheritance.* —— ¶ In logic, Divisio, *the division of a genus into species;* Partitio, *of a whole into its parts. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a rhetorical figure. Cic. de Invent.* 1, 22.

PARTĬTŪDO (pario), ĭnis, f. *a bringing forth young,* τέξις. *Plaut.*

PARTŬĀLIS (partus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to bringing forth. Tertull.*

PARTŬLA (Id.), æ, f. *the goddess who presides over the birth of children. Tertull.*

PARTŬMĒIUS (pario), a, um, adj. *fruitful, prolific. Horat. Epod.* 17, 50 (where others read *Pactumeius,* a proper name).

PARTŬRIO (desider. from pario), īris, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to desire to bring forth, be in travail or labor, bring forth, bear. Terent.* Vereor, ne parturire intelligat. *Phædr.* Canis parturiens. *Ovid.* Voto parturientis ades. *Horat.* Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, proverb, *great cry and little wool.* And, figur. *to be big with, ready to produce or utter, to purpose. Cic.* Ut dolor pariat, quod jamdiu parturit. *Id.* Reipubl. periculum parturit. *Ovid.* Parturit ira minas. *Cic.* Si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, *is anxious.* —— ¶ Also, *to yield, produce; generate. Horat.* Germania quos horrida parturit fetus. *Id.* Notus parturit imbres. *Virg.* Nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos.

PARTŬRĪTIO (parturio), ōnis, f. *parturition.* Figur. *Augustin.* cordis.

PARTUS (pario), us, m. *a birth or bringing forth,* τόκος. *Cic.* Cum jam appropinquare partus videretur, *the time of her delivery. Id.* Diana adhibetur ad partus. — And of birds, *Colum.* Partus ovorum, *hatching.* — And *a begetting. Cic.* Œnei partu edita. —— ¶ Also, *the young or offspring of any creature. Cic.* Bestiæ pro suo partu propugnant. *Plin.* Partum ferre, *h. e. to be pregnant, be with young. Id.* gerere. *Id.* eniti. *Id.* edere. *Tacit.* Sex partus enixa, *children. Cic.* Partum abigere, *to cause to miscarry. Propert.* Partus Ledæ, *Helen and Clytemnestra. Horat.* Partus terræ, *the giants. Flor.* Partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, *the fetus or embryo.* — And of birds. *Apul.* Quotidianis partubus saginare, *eggs.* — Of plants. *Varr.* In partu vinum quærit solem.

PARVE (parvus), adv. *a little, shortly,* μικρῶς. *Vitruv.* Parve. *Cæl. Aurel.* Parvissime aliquid memorare.

PARVIBIBŬLUS (parvum & bibo), i, m. *who drinks little. Cæl. Aurel.*

PARVICOLLIS (parvus & collum), e, adj. *short-necked. Cæl. Aurelian.*

PARVIFACIO, and PARVI FACIO, is, a. 3. *to account little of, set but a trifling value upon. Pompon.*

PARVIPENDO, and PARVI PENDO, is, a. 3. *to esteem lightly. Terent.*

PARVĬTAS (parvus), ātis, f. *smallness, littleness, minuteness,* μικρότης. *Cic.* Vincula cerni non possent propter parvitatem. *Plin.* Terræ parvitas. *Gell.* Parvitates rerum. — Figur. *Id.* Illudens quæstionis parvitatem. *Val. Max.* Mea parvitas, *h. e. I.*

PARUM (παῦρον), adv. *comp.* Minus, *superl.* Minime. I. Parum, *little,* h. e. *not much;* with or without a *genit. Sallust.* Parum sapientiæ. *Id.* Parum id facio, *I make little account of it. Quintil.* Scripsit non parum multa, *h. e. tolerably many.* — Also, *little, not a great deal, not remarkably. Terent.* Parum consulitis. —— ¶ Also, *too little, not enough. Terent.* and *Cic.* Parumne est, quod, &c. *is it not enough?* — Also, followed by *ut* instead of *quod. Plin. Paneg.* — And by *infin. Ovid.* — Also, Parum habere, *to deem it not enough, not to be contented;* followed by *infin. Sallust.* —— ¶ Also, *not remarkably, not very, none too much,* h. e. *not as it should be. Cic.* Parum memineris. *Id.* Parum diu. —— ¶ In classical Latin, *Parum* has almost never the sense of *little* merely, but signifies *less than enough; less than one wishes; for too little,* as many think; *not enough.* This appears even from the contrast which is made between *nimium* and *parum;* for instance, *Cic. Orat.* 1, 22. Etsi suus cuique modus est, tamen magis offendit nimium quam parum. So, also, it stands with a degree of modesty for *non;* but the fundamental idea is still perceptible; thus, *Horat.* Parum castis lucis, *h. e. impure, unholy. Sueton.* Consilio per conscios parum celato. It can indeed be sometimes rendered by *little,* but this is not the whole of its meaning (at least in classical Latin). *Sallust,* however, in *Jug.* 85, 31. seems to have used *parum* to signify *little.* — II. MINUS, *less. Hirt.* Plus minus, *more or less,* h. e. *about. Terent.* and *Liv.* Minus minusque; *or, Plin.* Minus ac minus; *or,*

Virg. Minus atque minus, *less and less.* *Terent.* and Cic. Nihil minus, *nothing less, altogether not, not at all.* Cic. and *Liv.* Non minus; *or, Liv.* Haud minus, *not less, no less, quite as.* So, *Nepos.* Neque minus, *and no less, and equally.* —— ¶ *Minus* is also followed by *quam, ac* or *atque,* h. e. *than.* Cic., *Virg.*, and *Horat.* — It is also joined with the *abl.* instead of *quam.* *Nepos.* Nemo illo fuit minus emax, *less fond of buying than he.* *Apul.* Minimo minus interii, *almost, within or to a hair.* — *Quam* is often wanting, and without any thing to take its place; this takes place especially in the statement of a number, in which case it may commonly be also rendered *under.* *Liv.* Haud minus duo millia, *not less than, not under.* Cic. Minus triginta diebus, *in less than thirty days.* *Liv.* Ne dona minus quinum millium (daret), *no presents of less than* (h. e. *under*) *five thousand asses.* — It is also joined with an *ablat.* in answer to the question, *how much less?* *Varr.* Facere dimidio minus palas, *a half less.* Cic. Uno minus teste haberet, *one witness less.* *Plin.* Generosæ (sues habent mammas) duodenas, vulgares vinis minus, *two less,* accordingly *ten.* Cic. Multo minus, *much less.* *Id.* Paulo minus, *a little less, something less.* So the common expressions, Eo minus, *so much the less;* and Quo minus, *the less.* In like manner, *less* by something, *h. e. except, with the exception of.* *Ovid.* Bis sex ceciderunt, me minus uno, *except me only, I only being excepted.* —— ¶ Also, *not remarkably, not strikingly, not very, none too* (*much*), h. e. *not so as it should be.* *Nepos.* Minus diligenter. Cic. Minus multo. *Terent.* Intellexi minus. —— ¶ Also, *not so, not so very.* *Liv.* Minus infesta, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *not.* After *quo* (that). Cic. Prohibuisse, quo minus, &c. *Nep.* Neque recusavit, quo minus pœnam subiret, *refused not to suffer the punishment.* Cic. Deterrere, quo minus, &c. *h. e. from,* &c. Also, *Terent.* Minus quo, *for* quo minus. (See *Quo.*) Quo minus, *the less,* is not to be confounded with this. — Also, in the forms of expression, Si minus, *if not,* sin minus, *but if not,* readily followed by *at, tamen,* &c. Cic. Si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, *h. e. but if not.* —— ¶ Also, *too little;* without or (usually) with *plus* (which is then *too much*). Cic. dicere. *Terent.* Plus minusve faxit, *too much or too little.* But in both these places it may be the *adj.* — III. MINIME, *least.* Cic. So, *Id.* Omnium minime,* *least of all.* — Hence, Minime, *not at all, by no means.* Cic. And with *gentium.* *Terent.* h. e. *by no means; not in the least; as I live, not.* —— ¶ Also, *at least.* *Liv.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, written Minume. *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Sallust.*

PĂRUMPER (παῦρόν περ), adv. *for a short time, a little while, awhile,* ἐπὶ μικρόν. Cic., *Terent.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *in a short time, shortly.* *Enn.*

PĂRUNCŬLUS (dimin. from paro), i, m. *a small boat or skiff.* Cic.

PĀRUS, i, m. *a titmouse, tomtit.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

PĀRVŬLUS (dimin. from parvus), a, um, adj. *very small, very little, petty, tiny, puny,* τυτθός. Cic. Parvulum hoc consequi, *trifle.* *Id.* Parvula impulsio. *Id.* In parvula re. *Cæs.* Parvulis prœliis. *Id.* Non parvulum detrimentum. *Cels.* Ex parvulo incipere. *Horat.* Parvula laudo. Cic. Pecunia parvula, *a very small sum.* *Lucret.* Parvula causa. —— ¶ Also, *very young or tender.* *Virg.* Parvulus Æneas. *Justin.* A parvula ætate, *from their infancy.* *Terent.* Te emi a parvulo. *Cæs.* Ab parvulis labori student, *while a child.* And, absol. *Justin.* Cum parvulo, *an infant.* And, figur *Arnob.* O parvuli, *fools.* —— ¶ Also, *little, not much.* *Plin. Ep.* Parvulum differt. —— ¶ Also, *not equal to, not sufficient* for; with *dative,* *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 3, 1, 17.

PĀRVUS (παῦρος), a, um, adj. (*comparat.* Minor; *superlat.* Minimus), *little, small, puny, slight,* μικρός. Cic. In parvis rebus. *Id.* Commoda parva. *Id.* In parvum locum concludi. *Virg.* Parva componere magnis. *Nepos.* Parvo numero navium. *Plin.* Cardamomum odoris parvi, *emitting but little scent.* *Id.* Parvo succo. Cic. Beneficium non parvum. *Id.* Parva navicula. *Horat.* merces. — Absol. Cic. Contentus parvo, *with a little.* *Horat.* Vivitur parvo bene, *on a little.* *Liv.* Parvo plures, *somewhat more.* *Plin.* Parvo post, *soon afterward.* — Also, in regard to price, value. Cic. Pretio parvo vendere. *Terent.* Deputat parvi pretii, *slights.* And, absol. *Plaut.* Parvi ego illos facio, *I do not value them at a straw.* *Id.* Parvi æstimo, *I care little.* Cic. Pericula parvi esse ducenda. *Horat.* Quanti emptus? parvo, *not much.* Cic. Signa parvo curata sunt, *bought cheap.* *Id.* Parvi refert, *it matters little.* —— ¶ Also, *of tender years, young.* Cic. Salutaris appetunt parvi, *little children.* *Horat.* Memini quæ plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, *to me while yet a little boy.* *Terent.* Hanc parvam recepisse, *when a little girl.* Cic. A parvis didicimus, *from our infancy.* *Liv.* Puer in domo a parvo eductus. *Sueton.* Rectorem apponere ætate parvis. —— ¶ And, of time, *short, brief.* *Terent.* Parvæ consuetudinis causa. *Lucret.* In parvo tempore. *Lucan.* Parva nox. *Id.* vita. —— ¶ Figur. *Horat.* Parvis animis majus, *too great for a pusillanimous soul.* *Id.* Parvum carmen, *humble, mean, common.* *Id.* Parvi dii, *h. e. of inferior power and rank.* *Terent.* Parvam fidem habere alicui, *to put but little confidence in.* *Plin. Ep.* Homo parvo ingenio, *of a moderate genius.* *Horat.* Hoc studium parvi properemus, et ampli, *h. e. the poor, the little.* —— ¶ Parvior. *Cœl. Aurel.* Parvissimus. *Lucret.* —— II. *Compar.* MINOR, *smaller, shorter,* properly and figur. Cic. res. *Horat.* calcens. Cic. Pecunia minor facta, *smaller,* h. e. *less.* *Ovid.* Multa sunt minora notitia tua, *too little for you to have knowledge of.* *Hirt.* numerus. — Hence, Minoris, *at a smaller price, at less, cheaper.* Cic. vendere. *Nep.* æstimare; *or, Sallust.* ducere, *to value at a lower rate or less.* — Also, Minor, *smaller,* in respect of one's powers, importance, &c. *Horat.* Hence, also (like the Greek ἥττων), *that has come off inferior; conquered.* *Horat.* Minor in certamine longo. Also, with *genit.* *Horat.* Minor capitis, *h. e.* capite deminutus. (See *Caput.*) Also, *mutilated, maimed.* *Sil.* Minor frontem, *h. e. that has lost the horn upon his forehead.* — Also, *less,* especially in the *neut.* *Liv.* Minus præda. *Terent.* Minus nihilo, *less than nothing.* Also, *too little.* Cic. Minus dicere. —— ¶ Also, *smaller* in respect of years, *h. e. younger, the younger* (of two). *Cæs.* filia. *Ovid.* Ætate minor. Cic. Qui minor est natu (*according to birth or age*). *Id.* Aliquot annis minor, *some years* (strictly, *by some years*) *younger.* But, *Pandect.* Minor xx annis, *younger than* 20 *years, not yet* 20 *years old.* So, *Id.* Minor xxv annis. Hence, generally, Minor, *younger than* 25 *years, under* 25 *years of age,* consequently *a minor.* *Pandect.* — Hence, Minores, *younger people,* or *young people* (in respect of an older). *Horat.* Also, *children.* *Sil.* Also, *posterity, descendants.* *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ *Quam* is sometimes wanting after *minor,* and without any thing in its place. *Liv.* Obsides ne minores octonum denum annorum, &c. *not younger than,* &c. *not under* 18 *years.* *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, *not smaller than of,* &c. *no one under two thousand,* &c. — III. *Superl.* MINIMUS (minumus), a, um, *the smallest, or very small.* Cic. res. *Cæs.* pars temporis. *Id.* altitudo. Cic. Minima de malis, *sc.* eligenda. —— ¶ Also, *the smallest, lowest.* *Plaut.* sumptus. *Horat.* pretium. Hence, Cic. Minimi facere, *to value, rate very low.* *Plaut.* Minimo emere, *sc.* pretio. —— ¶ Also, *the smallest* in respect of age, *h. e. the youngest.* Cic. (with *natu*). *Justin.* (without *natu*). —— ¶ A so, *the least, very little.* *Ovid.* cibus. More frequently, the *neut.* Minimum, *the least, very little.* Cic. firmitatis. Hence, Minimum, *something very little, a trifle.* Cic. and *Terent.* — Hence, adverbially, Minimum, *least, the least, very little.* Cic. valere. *Plin. Ep.* dormire. *Nep.* Quæ non minimum commendat, *h. e. not a little.* Cic. Ne minimum quidem, *not in the least, not at all.* Also, *at least.* *Varr.* Also, *least, h. e. most rarely, most seldom.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Minimissimus. *Arnob.*

PĀSCĀLIS (pascuum), e, adj. *pasturing, grazing.* *Cato.*

PĀSCEŎLUS (πάσκωλος), i, m. *a purse or bag made of leather.* *Plaut.*

PĀSCHA (Hebrew), æ, f. and ătis, n. *the Passover,* Πάσχα. *Tertull.*

PĀSCHĀLIS (pascha), e, adj. *Paschal.* *Sedul.*

PĀSCĬTO (frequentat. from pasco), as, n. 1. *to feed.* *Varr.*

PĀSCO (πάω), is, pāvi, pāstum, a. 3. *to feed, graze, browse upon, pasture, eat,* νέμω, νέμομαι. (In this sense the passive form *Pascor, pastus sum,* is used as a *deponent* verb.) *Virg.* Pascentes a flumine reice capellas. *Plaut.* Ire pastum. *Virg.* Pascuntur virides armenta per herbas. *Id.* Frondibus pascuntur. Cic. Quum pulli non pascerentur. And with the *acc.* *Virg.* Pascuntur silvas. *Id.* Pascuntur arbuta. *Id.* Mala gramina pastus. —— ¶ Also, *to feed, pasture, drive to pasture.* *Tibull.* Pavit Admeti tauros formosus Apollo. *Ovid.* Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit. Cic. Sues pascere. And absol. *to feed or pasture cattle;* and also, *to breed, raise cattle.* *Virg.* Me pascente, *while I tend you.* Cic. Bene pascere. —— ¶ Hence, *to feed, nourish, support.* Cic. bestias. *Id.* canes farina. So, of men. *Id.* Olusculis nos pascere. *Horat.* Fundus pascit herum. *Virg.* Quos dives Anagnia pascis. So, also, *Plin.* Nulla provinciarum pascente Italiam. *Id.* Hospites pascit, *entertains at his own cost.* Cic. Quos rapinis et incendiis pavit. *Virg.* (Campus) silicem curvis invisam pascit aratris, *produces, generates.* —— ¶ And, figur. *to nourish, cherish, indulge.* *Horat.* Pascere barbam. *Virg.* sacrum Baccho crinem, *to let his hair grow.* *Ovid.* amorem. *Virg.* Pineus ardor acervo pascitur, *h. e. the fire is fed by the mass of wood.* *Id.* Spes pascis inanes, *you cherish or indulge.* *Plin.* Vitis brevitate crassitudinem pascens, *maintaining, sustaining.* *Virg.* Polus dum sidera pascet, *shall feed with vapors* (according to an ancient belief). *Martial.* Dura suburbani dum jugera pascimus agri, *h. e.* colimus. *Horat.* Nummos alienos pascere, *to increase.* —— ¶ So, *to gratify, satisfy, satiate.* Cic. Cum ejus supplicio pascere oculos, *to glut their eyes.* *Virg.* Animum pictura pascit inani, *feeds, pleases.* *Ovid.* Pascere (*imp. pass.*) nostro dolore. Cic. His ego rebus pascor, his delector, *I am entertained.* *Id.* Qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur. *Id.* Ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti. —— ¶ Also, *to pasture cattle upon;* with *acc.* *Virg.* Asperrima collium pascunt. —— ¶ Also, *to consume, lay waste.* *Liv.* Campos pascere.

PĀSCŬA (pascuus), æ, f. same as *Pascuum.* *Tertull.*

PĀSCŬŌSUS (pascuum), a, um, adj. *fit for pasture.* *Apul.*

PĀSCŬUM (pascuus), i, n. *ground on which beasts are fed, pasture, food for flocks, cattle,* &c. βόσκημα, νομή. *Varr.* More commonly *plur.* Cic. Censorum pascua, *the public pastures or lands.* *Horat.* Lucana pascua. *Plin.* Exire in pascua. *Ovid.* Pascua læta. *Id.* herbosa.

PĀSCŬUS (pasco), a, um, adj. *fit for pasture or grazing,* νομαδικός. *Plaut.* Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager. *Lucret.* Pascua reddere rura. *Pandect.* Pascua silva.

PĀSIPHAE, es, and PĀSIPHAA, æ, f. Πασιφάη, *daughter of the Sun, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, Ariadne and the Minotaur.* *Having conceived a passion for a bull, she* —

enabled to gratify her desires by the ingenuity of Dædalus, who concealed her in a wooden cow. Virg. Crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto Pasiphae. Cic. In Pasiphæ fano. Ovid. Pasiphaes gener, *h. e. Theseus.* — Hence, Pāsiphăēĭus, a, um, adj. of Pasiphae. Id. Pasiphaeia, *h. e. Phædra.*

PĀSITHĔĂ, æ, and PĀSITHĔĒ, es, f. Πασιθέη, *one of the three Graces.* Catull.

PASSĂ (pando), æ, f. *a sort of sweet wine, made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine.* Gell.

PASSĀRĬŬS (passus), a, um, adj. *dried in the sun.* Capitolin. Passariæ ficus.

PASSĔR (unc.), ĕris, m. *a sparrow,* στρουθός, and σιτοφάγος. Cic. — As a term of affection. Plaut. Meus pullus passer, *my little chick; my dainty duck.* —— ¶ Passer marinus, *an ostrich.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, Passer, *a sea fish, turbot.* Horat.

PASSĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. from passer), i, m. *a little or young sparrow.* Cic. — As a word of endearment. Plaut.

PASSĔRĪNŬS (passer), a, um, adj. *of or fit for a sparrow.* Pompon. Passerinum prandium. —— ¶ *Passerinus* is also *the name of a swift horse.* Martial.

PASSĔRNĪCES, a Celtic word; *a whetstone.* Plin.

PASSĬBĬLĬS (patior), e, adj. *capable of feeling or suffering, passible.* Arnob.

PASSĬBĬLĬTĀS (passibilis), ātis, f. *liability to suffering, passibility.* Arnob.

PASSĬBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *passibly.* Tertull.

PASSĬM (passus), adv. *here and there, loosely, at random,* ἀναγχῇ. Cæs. Numidæ nullis ordinibus passim consederant. Virg. Et Tyrii comites passim diversa per agros tecta metu petiere. —— ¶ *Promiscuously, indiscriminately, without rule.* Tibull. Passim semper amarunt. Justin. Saturnalibus passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt. —— ¶ Also, *hither and thither, every way.* Cic. Volucres passim ac libere volitare. Id. Huc et illuc passim vagantes.

PASSĬŌ (patior), ōnis, f. *a suffering, enduring,* πάθος. Apul. —— ¶ Hence, *illness, disorder.* Cæl. Aurel. —— ¶ Also, *a passion, affection.* Augustin. —— ¶ Also, *an event, occurrence, natural phenomenon.* Apul.

PASSĬŌNĀLĬS (passio), e, adj. *capable of feeling or suffering.* Tertull.

PASSĪVĒ (passivus), adv. *dispersedly, here and there.* Apul. crines dispersi. Hence, *without distinction.* Tertull.

PASSĪVĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unsteadiness, inconstancy, want of distinction.* Tertull.

PASSĪVĬTŬS (Id.), adv. same as *Passim.* Tertull.

PASSĪVŬS (patior), a, um, adj. *capable of suffering or feeling, passible,* παθητικός. Arnob. Anima passiva et interbilis invenitur. Hence, Passiva verba, *verbs passive.* Priscian.

PASSĪVŬS (pando), a, um, adj. *occurring here and there, recurring often or every where.* Tertull. Passivum nomen Dei, *h. e. applied to many persons.* —— ¶ Also, *promiscuous, confused.* Apul. Passiva congeries.

PASSŬM (Id.), i, n. *a sort of sweet wine made of grapes dried in the sun, raisin-wine,* γλυκύ. Virg. and Cels. — So, also, Passa, æ, f. Gell.

PASSŬS, a, um, particip. from pando. —— ¶ Also, adj. Lucil. Passi senes, *shrivelled.*

PASSŬS, a, um. See *Patior.*

PASSŬS (pando), ūs, m. *a pace, step,* βῆμα. Cic. Disjunctissimas terras passibus peragrare. Virg. Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. Id. Rapidisque feruntur passibus. Ovid. Lentis passibus spatiari. Id. Passuque incedit inerti. Id. Cito passu petere aliquem. — And, figur. Ovid. Strepitum passu non faciente venit senectus. Id. Passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat. —— ¶ Also, *a footstep.* Ovid. Sæpe tui specto si sint in litore passus. Id. Passu stare tenaci, *with firm step.* —— ¶ Also, *a pace, a measure of five Roman feet.* Plin. Mille passus, *a mile.* Cic. Millia passuum ducenta, *two hundred miles.*

PĀSTĬCŬS (pastus), a, um, adj. *fed, fattened.* Apic. Agnus pasticus, *a grass-lamb.*

PĀSTILLĬCANS (pastillus), tis, adj. *having the form of a small round ball.* Plin.

PĀSTILLŬM, i, n. *a small loaf or roll.* Varr.

PĀSTILLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a little ball of meal or other substance,* τροχίσκος. Plin. Conditur pastillis farinæ. Horat. Pastillos olet, *scented balls, perfumes.* Martial. Pastillos cosmi voras, *lozenges or pastils, chewed to make the breath pleasant.*

PĀSTĬNĀCĂ, æ, f. *a parsnip, carrot.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a fish,* same as *trygon, the sting-ray* (Raja pastinaca, L.). Plin.

PĀSTĬNĀTĬŌ (pastino), ōnis, f. *a digging or preparing the ground for the planting of vines.* Colum. —— ¶ Also, *a bed of earth new-dug or prepared for planting vines in.* Colum.

PĀSTĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who digs or loosens the ground with a dibble, to make it fit for the planting of vines.* Colum.

PĀSTĬNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Pastinatio.* Plin.

PĀSTĬNŌ (pastinum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dig up, loosen, or prepare the ground for the planting of vines, trench and clean the ground for planting, dig up and throw in a continued bank of fine loose mould for planting.* Colum. Pastinandi agri ratio. Plin. Pastinare vineas. Colum. Solum pastinatum. And absol. Id. Humidum pastinatum, *ground prepared for planting.*

PĀSTĬNŬM, i, n. *a two-pronged tool to set plants with, or dig up and prepare the ground with for planting; a dibble.* Colum. —— ¶ Also, *the act of preparing the ground for planting.* Pallad. —— ¶ Also, *the ground thus prepared,* especially for vines. Pandect. Pastinum instituere, *to make a vineyard.*

PĀSTĬŌ (pasco), ōnis, f. *a feeding, grazing, pasturing; a keeping or breeding of cattle, poultry, bees, &c.* νομή. Varr. —— ¶ Also, *pasture, food for cattle, eatage.* Cic. Asia opima magnitudine pastionis.

PĀSTŎPHŎRI (παστοφόροι), ōrum, m. *priests of Isis and Osiris.* Apul.

PĀSTŎR (pasco), ōris, m. *one who keeps or feeds any sort of animals; a shepherd, herdsman, pastor; a keeper of poultry, &c.* ποιμήν, νομεύς. Cæs. Servos pastores armat. Horat. Pastor umbras cum grege languido quærit. Varr. Pastor pavonum. Id. Pastor columbarius. Ovid. Pastorum domina, *Pales.* Id. Pastor Ætnæus, *h. e. Polyphemus.* Id. Pastorum dux geminus, *Romulus and Remus.* Virg. Pastor Phrygius, *or* Stat. Pastor Dardanus, *h. e. Paris,* who was once a shepherd on mount Ida; called, also, simply pastor by Horat.

PĀSTŌRĀLĬS (pastor), e, adj. *of a shepherd or herdsman, rustic, pastoral, rural.* Cic. Romuli auguratus pastoralis fuit, *among shepherds.* Varr. Pastoralis vita. Colum. scientia, *of breeding cattle.* Id. canis, *a shepherd's dog.* Liv. habitus. Vellei. manus, *h. e. a band of shepherds.* Virg. myrtus, *h. e. a shepherd's spear of myrtle.*

PĀSTŌRĬTĬŬS, and PĀSTŌRĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pastoral, rustic.* Cic. Pastoritia fistula. Id. Pastoritia atque agrestis sodalitas.

PĀSTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pastoral, rustic.* Ovid. Pastoria pellis. Id. Sacra pastoria, *h. e. the Palilia.*

PĀSTŪRĂ (pasco), æ, f. *a feeding, pasture.* Pallad.

PĀSTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a feeding, grazing, pasturing; food, pasture,* νομή, σίτησις. Cic. Bestiis terra fundit ex se pastus varios. Id. Pastum capessere. Id. Ad pastum accedere. Virg. In pastus, armentaque tendit equarum. Lucan. Taurus redit in pastus. Lucret. Hominum pastus. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Suavissimus pastus animorum, *a repast, delight.*

PĀSTŬS, a, um. See *Pasco.*

PĂTĂGĬĀRĬŬS (patagium), ii, m. *a maker or seller of patagia.* Plaut.

PĂTĂGĬĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *provided with a patagium.* Plaut.

PĂTĂGĬŬM (παταγεῖον), ii, n. *a broad band or border on the top of a woman's tunic, answering to the clavus of the men.* Apul.

PĂTĀGŬS (πάταγος), i, m. *a sort of disease.* Plaut.

PĂTĀLĬS (pateo), e, adj. Plaut. Bos patalis, *with spreading horns.*

PĂTĂRĂ, ōrum, n. Πάταρα, *a town of Lycia, containing an oracle of Apollo.* — Hence, Pătăræus, and Pătărānŭs, a, um, and Pătărēĭs, ĭdis, f. adj. *of Patara.* Ovid. Pataræa regia. Cic. Patarani, *the inhabitants of Patara.* — Also, Pătăreus (παταρεύς), ĕi or ĕos, m. Horat. Delius et Patareus Apollo.

PĂTĂVĪNĬTĀS (Patavinus), ātis, f. *a mode of expression used in Patavium.* Quintil.

PĂTĂVĪNŬS, a, um, adj. See *Patavium.*

PĂTĂVĬŬM, ii, n. Παταβιον, *a town of Italy,* now called *Padova or Padua.* Virg. — Hence, Pătăvīnŭs, a, um, adj. *of Patavium or Padua.* Plin. Ep. And, absol. Cic. Patavini, *the inhabitants of Padua.*

PĂTĔFĂCĬŌ (pateo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. in pass. Patefio, actus sum, *to open, set or lay open, throw open,* ἀνοίγω. Liv. Hostibus portas patefacere. Cic. Iter natura patefecit. Id. Patefacere aures assentatoribus. Ovid. Sulcum patefecit aratro. Liv. Patefacere ordines, aciem, *to open or widen the ranks, extend the line.* Cæs. Vias patefacere, *to make.* Nepos. Loca patefecit. —— ¶ Also, *to manifest, declare, disclose, discover, detect.* Cic. Rem patefecit. Id. Odium patefacere. Id. Patefacere verum. Id. Liberto tuo me totum patefeci, *explained myself.* —— ¶ Also, *to render visible.* Ovid. Lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem. Cic. Sejanum patefecisti, *brought it into view by cutting away the weeds.* —— ¶ Lucret. makes the second syllable long, iv. 345.

PĂTĔFACTĬŌ (patefacio), ōnis, f. *a laying open, manifesting, discovering.* Cic. rerum opertarum.

PĂTĔFACTŬS, a, um. See *Patefacio.*

PĂTĔFĪŌ, is, actus sum, irreg. pass. See *Patefacio.*

PĂTĔLĀNĂ (pateo), æ, f. *a goddess that presided over corn, who caused the corn to open and the ears to appear.* Augustin. (where others read *Patelena*).

PĂTĔLLĂ (pateo), æ, f. *goddess of the discovery of things.* Arnob. — Also called Patellāna. Arnob.

PĂTĔLLĂ (dimin. from patera), æ, f. *a dish, plate, platter, charger, porringer, pot, pan,* λοπάς. Horat. Nec modica cœnare times olus omne patella. Pers. Uncta vixisse patella, *h. e.* laute epulari. Cic. Patella grandis cum simulacris deorum. — Used also to cook things in. Martial. —— ¶ Also, *the knee-pan, cap of the knee, whirl-bone, patella,* ἐπιγουνίς, μύλη. Cels. —— ¶ Also, *the measles in olives.* Plin.

PĂTĔLLĀRĬŬS (patella), a, um, adj. *of a platter or dish.* Plaut. dii, *h. e.* Lares.

PĂTĔNA. See *Patina.*

PĂTĔNS, entis, particip. from pateo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *open, lying open, accessible.* Liv. Via patens apertaque. Id. Via patentior. —— ¶ Also, *open, uncovered.* Cic. Cœlum patens. Cæs. Hostes in locis patentioribus, *open places where the view is not obstructed.* Sueton. Loca patentissima. Horat. In patenti prensus Ægæo, *in the wide Ægean.* Sallust. Patentes campi. —— ¶ Also, *evident, manifest.* Ovid. Causa patens.

PĂTĔNTĔR (patens), adv. *openly.* Cic. Patentius.

PĂTĔŌ (unc.), es, tui, n. 2. *to be open, stand or lie open,* διακαλύπτομαι, ἀνέῳγμαι, ἔκκειμαι. Cic. Nares semper patent. Virg. Patet atri janua Ditis. Cic. Valvæ patent. Id. Domus patens, *standing open.* Ovid. Concussæ patuere fores, *opened, flew open.* —— ¶ Also, *to be open, accessible, passable.* Cic. Si nobis cursus pateret. Id. Omnis nobis aditus patuit. Cæs. Semitæ patuerant. —— ¶ Also, *to lie open, be exposed.* Liv. Patentem vulneri equum. So, Cels. Morbis patet, *is subject to.* And, figur. Cic. In philosophorum vita minus multa patent, quæ fortuna feriat. —— ¶ Also, *to extend, stretch.* Cæs. Fines in longitudinem millia passuum patebant.

Plin. Schœnus patet passuum, quinque millibus. — And, figur. *Cic.* In quo vitio latissime patet avaritia. *Id.* Hoc præceptum patet latius. —— ¶ Also, *to lie open to acquisition, be free for use, attainable. Cic.* Honores patent sæpe servis. *Id.* Omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, *are at his service. Sallust.* Cuncta maria patebant. *Liv.* Patuit quibusdam fuga, *escape was possible.* —— ¶ Also, *to be clear, plain, evident, or manifest; be known, appear clearly. Plaut.* Patent præstigiæ. *Cic.* Omnibus patent. *Id.* Quid porro quærendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet.

PĂTĔR (πατήρ), tris, m. *a father, sire. Cic.* Patre certo nasci. *Liv.* Patre nullo natus, *h. e.* obscuro genere. *Ovid.* Sed vetuere patres, *parents. Cic.* Patrum nostrorum ætas, *fathers or parents. Id.* Memoria patrum, *in the time of our fathers. Liv.* uses the same phrase for, *among our ancestors, formerly.* —— ¶ Also, applied as *a term of respect to elders, benefactors, public dignitaries, the gods,* &c. *Virg.* Imperiumque pater Romanus habebit. *Id.* Pater Æneas. *Horat.* Quid pater Chrysippus dicat. *Cic.* Pater conscriptus, *a senator. Liv.* Patres, *the senate.* Hence, *Cic.* Pater patriæ, *the father of his country. Virg.* Ipse pater, *the almighty sire, Jupiter. Liv.* Tiberine pater, *the river-god Tiber. Petron.* Ditis pater. *Virg.* Lemnius pater, *h. e. Vulcan. Id.* Oceanumque patrem rerum. —— ¶ *Paterfamilias,* and *paterfamiliæ,* or written separately, *the father or master of a family; a master of slaves. Cic.* Paterfamilias prudens et attentus. *Liv.* Patribusfamilias. *Cæs.* Pauci milites patresque familiæ. *Sueton.* Patresfamiliarum. *Liv.* Bos nata cuidam patrifamiliæ. —— ¶ Also, *Paterfamilias,* for *a plain, simple person. Cic.* Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. —— ¶ *Pater* is also applied to brûtes. *Ovid.* Pater gregis, *h. e.* hircus. *Petron.* Hircus pecoris pater. —— ¶ Pater patratus, *the chief of the fecials or heralds. Cic.* —— ¶ Humorously, *Catull.* Pater esuritionum, *the poorest of beggars.* —— ¶ *Horat.* Pater cœnæ, *the host.* —— ¶ Also, Pater, *a foster-father. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a father-in-law. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *the likeness of a father. Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *paternal affection. Ovid.* Rex patrem vicit.

PĂTĔRĂ (pateo), æ, f. *a broad, shallow cup or bowl used for drinking out of and making libations,* κρατήρ. *Cic.* Excepisse sanguinem patera. *Virg.* Implevit mero pateram. *Ovid.* Vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras.

PĂTĔRCŬLŬS, i, m. *the surname of Velleius.*

PATERFAMILIAS. See *Pater.*

PATERIĂ, æ, f. *an island in the Ægean sea. Plin.*

PĂTĔRNĬTĀS (paternus), ātis, f. *paternity, fatherly feeling or care. Augustin.*

PĂTĔRNŬS (pater), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal,* πατρῷος, πατρικός, πάτριος. *Cic.* Bona paterna, *left by his father. Virg.* Pulsum regnis cessisse paternis. *Cæs.* Paternum hospitium, *begun by his father. Nep.* Odium paternum erga Romanos, *felt by his father. Terent.* Filiis auxilio in paterna injuria esse, *h. e. done to their father. Ovid.* Monitis parere paternis. —— ¶ Also, *relating to one's country. Horat.* Paterni fluminis ripæ. *Ovid.* Terra paterna, *native land.* —— ¶ And, of brutes, in the former sense *Colum.* forma.

PĂTĔSCŌ (pateo), is, tui, n. 3. *to be open, lie open,* ἀνοίγομαι. *Virg.* Atria longa patescunt. *Id.* Portus patescit propior. —— ¶ Also, *to extend, stretch. Liv.* Paulo latior patescit campus, *enlarges or spreads. Tacit.* Neque poterat patescere acies. *Id.* Imperium rubrum ad mare patescit, *extends as far as. Liv.* Latius patescente imperio. —— ¶ Figur. *to become plain, evident, or manifest, appear clearly. Virg.* Patescunt insidiæ. *Cic.* Res patescit.

PĂTĒTÆ (πατῆται), ārum, f. *a sort of dates that look as if they were trodden. Plin.*

PĂTHĒTĬCĒ (patheticus), adv. *pathetically. Macrob.* Utrumque Virgilius bene pathetice tractavit.

PĂTHĒTĬCŬS (παθητικός), a, um, adj. *pathetic, pathetical, calculated to strike the passions. Macrob.* Pathetica oratio, quæ ad indignationem, ad misericordiam, et ceteros animi motus dirigitur.

PĂTHĬCŬS (παθικός), a, um, adj. qui muliebria patitur. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *loose, obscene. Martial.* Pathicissimos libellos.

PĂTĬBĬLĬS (patior), e, adj. *supportable, sufferable, tolerable. Cic.* Patibiles dolores. —— ¶ Also, *sensible to feeling or suffering, passible,* παθητικός. *Cic.* Patibilis natura. —— ¶ Also, *suffering, passive. Lactant.* Elementum patibile.

PĂTĬBŬLĀTŬS (patibulum), a, um, adj. *fastened to a gibbet, bearing a furca or cross. Plaut.*

PĂTĬBŬLUM (pateo), i, n. *a furca, kind of cross or gibbet,* σταυρός. *Justin.* Patibulo suffixus. *Cic.* Statua pro patibulo. *Varr.* also, has *patibulos.* —— ¶ Also, *a bar or bolt, for fastening* doors. *Titinn.* —— ¶ Also, *a prop or cradle used about vines. Plin.*

PĂTĬBŬLŬS (patibulum), i, m. *one who bears or is fastened to a gibbet. Plaut.*

PĂTĬENS, tis, particip. from patior. —— ¶ Also, adj. *enduring, bearing, able to bear, capable of enduring, patient. Cic.* Nimium patiens et lentus existimor. *Plin. Paneg.* Amnis navium patiens, *navigable. Cic.* Meæ litteræ te patientiorem fecerunt. *Id.* Ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures. *Plin.* Patiens vetustatis, *h. e. lasting. Virg.* Tellus patiens vomeris, *that readily receives. Id.* Patiens operum juventus, *accustomed to labor. Sueton.* Equus patiens sessoris. —— ¶ Also, *hard, unyielding. Ovid.* Dens patientis aratri. *Propert.* Saxo patientior.

PĂTĬENTĔR (patiens), adv. *patiently, contentedly, calmly,* τληπτικῶς. *Cic.* Alterum patienter accipere. *Id.* Patientius ferre. *Cæs.* Patienter et æquo animo ferre difficultates. *Val. Max.* Ista patientissime toleravit.

PĂTĬENTĬĂ (patior), æ, f. *a bearing, suffering, enduring, undergoing patiently, capability of enduring, willingness to undergo, patience,* ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Patientia famis et frigoris. *Id.* Patientiam alicujus tentare. *Id.* Abuti patientia, *forbearance. Sueton.* Rumpere patientiam. *Cic.* Constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere. *Nepos.* Signa patientiæ atque abstinentiæ, *contentment. Tacit.* Britanniam veteri patientiæ restituit, *to its former subjection.* (Al. leg. *parentiæ,* or *parientiæ.*) —— ¶ Also, *submission, servile compliance. Plin. Ep.* Non sine aliqua reprehensione patientiæ.

PĂTĬNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a dish, plate, porringer, pot, pan, patine,* λοπάς. *Cic.* Patina tyrotarichi. *Terent.* Animus est in patinis, *h. e.* cœnam cogitat. *Horat.* Affertur muræna in patina porrecta. —— ¶ Also, *a crib, manger. Veget.* —— ¶ *Patena* is also found.

PĂTĬNĀRĬŬS (patina), a, um, adj. *Sueton.* Aliis patinarium vociferantibus, *h. e. a glutton, gormandizer. Plaut.* Piscis patinarius, *sodden or stewed in a pan. Id.* Tantas struices concinnat patinarias, *h. e. piles of dishes.*

PĂTĬŌ, is, n. 3. old form for *patior Cic. e leg.* xii. *tab.*

PĂTĬŎR (παθέω, *h. e.* πάσχω), tĕris, passus sum, dep. 3. *to bear, undergo, suffer, endure, brook, tolerate, support. Liv.* Et facere, et pati fortia. *Id.* Hæc patienda censeo. *Sallust.* Pati omnia sæva. *Cic.* servitutem. *Id.* toleranter dolores. *Plaut.* fortiter malum. *Cæs.* gravissimum supplicium. *Virg.* extrema. *Justin.* bellum ab aliquo. *Id.* insidias alicujus. *Ovid.* famem. *Id.* necem indignam. *Horat.* pauperiem. *Liv.* Nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumus. —— ¶ Also, *to submit to, bear contentedly, acquiesce in, comply with. Terent.* Facile omnes perferre ac pati. *Virg.* Jussa aliena pati. *Liv.* longinquam militiam. *Nep.* Cum sibi anteponi patiebantur. With the *inf. Virg.* Patiar quemvis durare laborem. —— ¶ Also, *to last, endure, keep. Ovid.* Novem secula pati, *h. e. to live. Senec.* Vinum non pati potest ætatem. *Virg.* In silvis pati. *Lucan.* Disce sine armis posse pati. So, *Colum.* Ævum pati, *bear keeping.* And, absol. *Id.* Nescis sine rege pati. *Plaut.* Nequeo pati. —— ¶ Also, *to permit, allow, suffer, let. Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Id.* Ista ne pecudes quidem passuræ esse videntur. *Ter.* Itane hunc patiemur fieri miserum. *Cic.* Nullo se implicari negotio passus est. *Id.* Nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, *he never allowed a day to pass. Terent.* Non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam, *I cannot refrain from,* &c. *cannot keep from,* &c. Hence, *Colum.* Pati aliquem, *h. e.* pati concubitum. *Ovid.* bovem pati. *Id.* vim. —— ¶ Facile, æquo animo pati, *to be pleased, contented with;* Ægre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, *to be displeased, offended, indignant at. Cic.* Non modo facile patiare, sed etiam gaudeas, *be not only contented. Id.* Apud me plus officii residere, facillime patior. *Id.* Patior non moleste, vitam necessariam futuram. *Id.* Cum indigne pateretur in conventum suum mimi filiam venisse, *was highly offended. Id.* Periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi. *Terent.* Ægre pati aliquid. —— ¶ Hence, also, *Pati,* of any thing good. *Plaut.* Idem post patitur bonum. *Id.* Esse pati te in lepido loco.

PATISCO, the same as *Patesco.*

PĂTMŎS, or -ŬS, i, f. *an island in the Ægean sea. Plin.*

PĂTŎR (pateo), ōris, m. *an opening, aperture,* χάσμα. *Apul.*

PĂTRÆ, ārum, f. Πάτραι, *a town of Achaia. Plin.* — Hence, Patrensis, e, adj. *of Patræ. Cic.* And, absol. Patrenses, ium, *the inhabitants of Patræ. Id.*

PĂTRĀTĬŌ (patro), ōnis, f. *an effecting, finishing, achieving, accomplishing. Vellei.* Pacis patratio. —— ¶ Obsceno sensu, for *concubitus. Theod. Prisc.*

PĂTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an effector, author, accomplisher. Tacit.* Maternæ necis patrator.

PĂTRĀTŬS (Id.), i, m. Pater patratus, *the chief of the feciales, who concluded treaties. Cic.*

PĂTRĬĂ (patrius), æ, f. *one's native country or city, one's native soil or native land,* πατρίς. *Cic.* Omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est. *Id.* Patria communis est omnium nostrum parens. —— ¶ And, figur. *the place of one's residence. Virg.* Italiam quæro patriam. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Patria est, ubicunque est bene. —— ¶ Of inanimate objects. *Ovid.* Patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ, *the origin, source. Virg.* Divisæ arboribus patriæ. *Id.* Nimborum in patriam. —— ¶ Also, *a region, country. Virg.* Quæve hunc tam barbara morem permittit patria? *what country so barbarous?*

PĂTRĬĀRCHĂ, and **PĂTRĬĀRCHĒS** (πατριάρχης), æ, m. *a patriarch, founder of a tribe or family. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a patriarch, a chief bishop. Vopisc.*

PĂTRĬCĒ (patricus), adv. *like a father. Plaut.* Atat cesso magnifice patriceque amiceque ita hero meo ire advorsum. (Others explain this by *patricie, h. e.* patriciorum et nobilium in morem.)

PĂTRĬCĬĀTŬS (patricius), us, m. *the rank or dignity of a patrician at Rome. Sueton.* —— ¶ Under the later emperors, it was a *title of honor of the highest officers of the empire. Cassiod.*

PĂTRĬCĪDĂ (pater & cædo), æ, m. *a parricide. Cic.*

PĂTRĬCĬŬS (pater), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a patrician, of patrician rank, patrician, noble. Cic.* Patricia familia. *Id.* Patricius magistratus. *Juvenal.* Patricia gens. Also, substant. *Liv.* Patres ab honore, Patriciique progenies eorum appellati. — *The patricians were a high nobility, consisting of the oldest and most respectable families, so called because they descended from the primitive senators* (patres) *of Rome; the* patricii majorum gentium *from the senators created by Romulus:* and the patricii minorum gentium, *from those created by Tarquin the Elder.* — Hence, *Cic.* Exire patriciis, *to become a plebeian, be adopted into a plebeian family.* In the time of the

later emperors, patricius was the title of the highest officers of the empire.

PĂTRIĒ (patrius), adv. like a father, with fatherly affection. Quint. Patrie monere.

PĂTRIMŌNIĀLIS (patrimonium), e, adj. patrimonial. Pandect.

PĂTRIMŌNIŎLUM, i, n. dimin. of patrimonium. Hieron.

PĂTRIMŌNIUM (pater), i, n. a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony; personal property; an estate, οὐσία. Cic. Duo lauta patrimonia accipere. Id. Amplum et copiosum innocentis patrimonium obtinere. Id. Patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari. Id. Patrimonia effundere. Quintil. exhaurire. Cic. devorare. — Figur. Id. Liberis patrimonium paterni nominis relinquere.

PĂTRĪMUS (Id.), a, um, adj. whose father is living. Cic.

PĂTRISSŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to resemble or act like one's father, take after one's father, πατριάζω. Terent.

PĂTRITIUS, same as Patricius.

PĂTRITUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a father; in use among one's fathers or ancestors. Varr. Patrito more.

PĂTRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a father, fatherly, like a father, paternal, πατρικός. Cic. Animus patrius. Id. Res patria atque avita, inherited from one's parents. Terent. Patrium monumentum. Plin. Ep. Pedum dolor patrius, hereditary. Cic. Patrius mos, an old established custom. Hence, Virg. Patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, peculiar. Quintil. Patrium nomen, a patronymic. —— ¶ Also, from patria, of one's country, native. Cic. Patrii ritus. Id. Patrius sermo. Virg. Patrias vento petiere Mycenas. Id. Nemus patrium. Val. Flacc. Patria tellus.

PĂTRŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to effect, perform, execute, perpetrate, achieve, finish. Sallust. Si Romæ socii cœpta patravissent. Liv. Abesse, dum facinus patratur. Cic. Patrare promissa, fulfil. Tacit. jussa. Liv. pacem, to make. Sallust. bellum, to finish. Liv. jusjurandum, to go through with the oath and other forms used in making an alliance, and so, to conclude a treaty. —— ¶ Also, for concumbere. Pers. Patranti ocello, h. e. lascivo. —— ¶ See Pater patratus.

PĂTRŎCINIUM (patronus), ii, n. protection, patronage, support, συνηγορία. Cic. Patrocinium Orbis terræ verius, quam imperium. Nepos. Utraque factio Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur. —— ¶ Also, the defence, or pleading of the cause of the accused. Cic. Dicendi genus ad patrocinia aptum. —— ¶ Also, a person so defended, a client. Vatin. ad Cic. In patrociniis tuendis.

PĂTRŎCĬNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to protect, defend, support, patronize, συνηγορέω. Plin. Patrocinari sibi ausus. Terent. Indotatis patrocinari.

PĂTRŎCLIĀNUS, a, um, adj. called from one Patrocles or Patroclus. Martial. Sellas petit Patroclianas, h. e. latrinas.

PĂTRŎCLUS, i, m. Πάτροκλος, son of Menœtius, and cousin of Achilles, clad in whose arms he encountered Hector, and fell in the conflict. Cic.

PĂTRŌNA (patronus), æ, f. a patroness, protectress. Terent. Te mihi patronam cupio. Cic. Patrona civitatis. Martial. Vocem mihi commodes patronam (perhaps adject.) —— ¶ Also, she who manumitted a slave. Plin. Ep. Patronam habuit Thermuthin.

PĂTRŌNĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. of or for a patron. Pandect. Verecundia patronalis, due a patron. Id. honor, h. e. patronatus.

PĂTRŌNĀTUS (Id.), us, m. the office or character of patron, patronage. Pandect.

PĂTRŌNUS (pater), i, m. one who defends another person, a province, city, &c. before a court of justice, in the senate, &c.; a protector, defender, patron, προστάτης. The correlative is cliens. Liv. Clientes circa singulos patronos. Cic. Ut ii, qui nationes devictas bello, in fidem recepissent, earum patroni essent. Id. Patronus, defensor, custos coloniæ. —— ¶ Also, in general, a protector, defender, advocate. Liv. Patronus plebis. Cic. fœderum. Id. causæ. Id. Patroni est nonnunquam verisimile defendere. Id. Patronus justitiæ —— ¶ Also, he who manumits a slave is called patronus. Cic. Libertum in patroni ejus negotio tueri. Tacit. Corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti.

PĂTRŌUS (πατρῷος), a, um, adj. the same as Patrius. Catull. Patroa virgo, Minerva.

PĂTRUĒLIS (patruus), e, adj. of or descending from a father's brother. Pandect. Fratres patrueles, sororesque patrueles, father's brother's children. Cic. Frater patruelis, cousin-german by the father's side. And, absol. Sueton. Patruelem suum interemit. Pers. Patruelis nulla, niece of my father. —— ¶ Also, a father's sister's son. Cic. pro Cæl. 24. —— ¶ Also, belonging or relating to a father's brother's children. Ovid. regna, of Danaus their father's brother, whose children they married. Id. dona, the arms of his cousin Achilles. Id. Commune genus, et patruelis origo, to Pyrrha, who was his father's niece.

PĂTRUUS (pater), i, m. an uncle by the father's side; a father's brother, πατράδελφος. Pandect. Patruus magnus, grandfather's brother, great uncle. Id. major, great-grandfather's brother. Id. maximus, a great-grandfather's father's brother. —— ¶ And, figur. a severe reprover, like a morose guardian uncle. Cic. Fuit in hac causa pertristis quidam patruus. Horat. Ne sis patruus mihi. Pers. Cum sapimus patruos, h. e. affect severity.

PĂTRUUS (patruus), a, um, adj. of or like an uncle. Ovid. Ense cadit patruo. Horat. Patruæ verbera linguæ. —— ¶ Humorously, Plaut. Patrue mi patruissime, h. e. dulcissime.

PĂTULCIUS (pateo), ii, m. a surname of Janus, because his temple stood open during war. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, the name of a debtor of Cicero. — Whence, Pătulciānus, a, um. Cic. Patulcianum nomen, the debt of Patulcius.

PĂTŬLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. open, standing open, ἀνοικτός. Cic. Pinna patula. Ovid. Patulæ fenestræ. Virg. Patulis captavit naribus auras. —— ¶ Also, wide, large, spreading, spacious. Cic. Platanus patulis diffusa ramis. Lucret. Patuli æquora mundi. Virg. Patulis nec parcere quadris, broad and flat. Ovid. Patuli lacus. Id. Patula quercus. Horat. Circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem, free to all, common.

PĀVA (pavus), æ, f. a peahen. Auson.

PAUCI (παῦρος), æ, a, adj. few, ὀλίγοι. Cic. Quam paucis rebus egeat. Id. Causæ modicæ et paucæ. Tacit. Pauca et modica disseruit. Hirt. Pauciora navigia. Cels. Paucissimæ plagæ. Cic. Paucis diebus, in a few days. — Absol. Pauci, for pauci homines. Phædr. Paucis temeritas est bono. Cic. Pauci sciebant. Sallust. Pauciores cum pluribus. — Pauca, for pauca verba. Terent. Paucis te volo, a word with you. Id. Licetne pauca? Sallust. Cetera quam paucissimis absolvam. Cic. Ut in pauca conferam. —— ¶ In sing. Horat. Foramine pauco. Apul. Paucum tempus.

PAUCIES, or PAUCIENS (paucus), adv. few times, seldom. Titinn.

PAUCILŎQUIUM (paucus & loquor), ii, n. fewness of words. Plaut.

PAUCITĀS (paucus), ātis, f. fewness, scarcity, smallness of number, paucity, ὀλιγότης. Cic. Oratorum paucitas. Cæs. Paucitas portuum. Nepos. Qua paucitate perculsa est Lacedæmoniorum potentia, by such a handful of men.

PAUCŬLI (dimin. from pauci), æ, a, adj. very few. Cic. Ibi pauculos dies esse. Terent. Loquitur paucula.

PAUCUS. See Pauci.

PĂVĔFACTUS (paveo & factus), a, um, particip. terrified, affrighted, alarmed. Ovid. and Senec.

PĂVĔŌ (pavio), es, pāvi, a. and n. 2. to fear, be afraid, be in great fear, dread, δειλόομαι. Plaut. Illud paveo. Terent. Mihi paveo, for myself, on my own account. Id. Id paves, ne ducas tu illam. Plaut. Ne pave, fear not. Sallust. Omnia pavere. Horat. Pavet acres agna lupos. Tacit. Pavere tristiorem casum. And with the abl. Ovid. Rerum novitate paventem. With acc. and ad. Liv. Ad omnia pavere. With the infin. Ovid. Pavet lædere. — Also, Pavens, trembling with fear, alarmed. Id. Paventes equi. Id. Paventem regem. — Also, pass. Plin. Ita ut paverentur ante hic ulcera. — Figur. Tacit. Venæ pavent, contract, shrink.

PĂVĒSCO (paveo), is, n. 3. to be or begin to be much afraid, show signs of fear, dread, ἀδημονέω. Plin. Pavescere ad nocturnas imagines. Tacit. Pavescere bellum.

PĂVIBUNDUS (paveo), a, um, adj. fearing, fearful. Arnob.

PĂVĬCŬLA (pavio), æ, f. an instrument with which floors were beaten smooth and hard; a rammer. Cato.

PĂVĬDĒ (pavidus), adv. fearfully, timorously, περιδεῶς. Liv. Pavide fugere.

PĂVĬDUM (Id.), adv. See Pavidus. Ovid.

PĂVĬDUS (paveo), a, um, adj. timid, timorous, fearful, περιδεής, δειλός. Virg. Pavidæ matres. Horat. Pavidus lepus. Ovid. Pavidas aves terrere. —— ¶ Also, alarmed, terrified, frightened. Liv. Castris se pavidus tenebat, alarmed. Tacit. Miles pavidus, full of consternation. Id. Ad omnes suspiciones pavidus. With the gen. Id. Miles nandi pavidus. Id. Offensionum non pavidus. Lucan. Maris pavidos. With the infin. Sil. Non pavidus mulcere leænas. —— ¶ Also, joined with or causing fear or anxiety, frightful, awful. Sil. Pavida fuga. Lucan. Pavidum murmur. Ovid. Pavidos excute metus. Lucret. Pavidæ religiones. Stat. Pavidus lucus. —— ¶ Pavidum, adv. Ovid. Pavidum blandita.

PĂVĪMENTŌ (pavimentum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pave, ἐδαφίζω. Cic. Porticus pavimentata. —— ¶ Also, to make a pavement. Plin. Pavimentandum, ubi sata sit.

PĂVĪMENTUM (pavio), i, n. a pavement, a hard, rammed floor, ἔδαφος. Juvenal. Verre pavimentum. Cic. Pavimentum facere. Sueton. Tesselata et sectilia pavimenta.

PĂVIŌ (παίω), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to beat, strike. Lucret. Pavit æquor arenam. Cic. Necesse est aliquid ex ore cadere, et terram pavire. —— ¶ Also, to tread, beat or ram down; to pave. Plin. Sato pavitur terra. Varr. Area pavita.

PĂVĬTĀTIŌ (pavito), ōnis, f. a trembling, trepidation. Apul.

PĂVĬTŌ (frequentat. from paveo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to tremble for fear, fear greatly, be much afraid, dread, τρέομαι. Lucret. Quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant. Virg. Prosequitur pavitans. —— ¶ Also, to tremble with disease, to be ill. Terent. Uxorem Philumenam pavitare nescio quid dixerunt.

PĂVĪTUS. See Pavio.

PAULĀTIM, and PAULLĀTIM (paulus), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually, leisurely, κατ' ὀλίγον, καταβραχέως. Cæs. Paulatim ad planitiem redibat. Sallust. Paulatim licentia crevit. Cæs. Paulatim ex castris discedere, a few at once; a few at a time. Pandect. Paulatim locare, in small parts. —— ¶ Also, a little. Cato. Aquæ paulatim addito.

PAULIĀNUS, a, um, adj. of or named from Paulus; as, Val. Max. victoriæ, h. e. of Æmilius Paulus. Pandect. responsa, h. e. Pauli JCti.

PAULISPĔR, and PAULLISPĔR (paulus), adv. for a little while, a little while, ὀλίγον χρόνον. Cic. Paulisper facessant rogamus. Terent. Paulisper mane. Cæs. Paulisper intermittere prœlium.

PAULŌ, and PAULLŌ. See Paulus.

PAULŬLĀTIM (dimin. from paulatim), adv. by degrees, gradually. Apul.

PAULŬLŌ, and PAULLŬLŌ. See Paululus.

PAULŬLUS, and PAULLŬLUS (dimin. from paulus), a, um, adj. little, very little, small. Plaut. Paulula pecunia. Liv. Paulula via. Id. Homines paululi et graciles. And subst. Terent. Paululum pecuniæ. Id. operæ, a little service. Cic. moræ. Also, without a genit. Id. Paululum deesse. Terent. Paululo contenta. And with compar. Lucc. in Cic. Ep. Paululo deterius. —— ¶ Also, Paululum, or paullulum, adv. a little, somewhat. Cic. Respirare paululum. Gell. Paululum ante, just before.

PAULŬS, and **PAULLŬS** (παῦλος), a, um, adj. *little, small*, σμικρός. *Terent.* Paulo sumptu. *Id.* Paulo momento huc vel illuc impellitur. — Hence, Paulum, subst. *a little. Plaut.* De paulo paululum hoc tibi do. *Horat.* Timidis nil, aut paulum abstulerat. *Id.* Paulum silvæ. *Quintil.* Paulum aliquid sederunt, *a little while. Terent.* Paulo mederi, *with a very little. Cic.* Paulum partium, *h. e.* parvam partem. — Hence, *Paulo*, with *comp. by a little, a little. Cic.* Paulo melior. *Id.* Paulo minus. — Later writers use paulo minus for *almost. Sueton.* Quod paulo minus utrumque evenit. — Also, with other words. *Cic.* Paulo salubribus. *Id.* Paulo nimium. *Id.* Paulo secus. *Id.* Paulo ante, *just before. Id.* Paulo post, *soon after.* —— ¶ Also, adv. *a little. Id.* Paulum commorari. *Quintil.* Post paulum, *soon after.* With a *comp. Sil.* Paulum major.

PAULŬS, and **PAULLŬS**, i, m. Παῦλος, *a Roman family name* (cognomen); as, *L. Æmil. Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus.* — Hence, Paulīānus, a, um, adj. *Val. Max.* Pauliana victoria, *gained by Paulus.*

PĀVŌ (ταώς), ōnis, m. *a peacock. Colum.* Masculus pavo. *Id.* Feminæ pavones, *peahens.*

PĀVŌNĀCĔŬS (pavo), a, um, adj. *like a peacock, parti-colored. Plin.*

PĀVŌNĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a peacock. Varr.* Ova pavonina. *Martial.* Muscaria pavonina, *of peacocks' tails.*

PĂVŎR (paveo), ōris, m. *a trembling, throbbing of the heart from hope, joy, &c. Virg.* Exsultantia haurit corda pavor pulsans. *Sil.* Læto pavore proditus. —— ¶ Also, *fear, dread, alarm, consternation,* δεῖμα. *Cic.* Pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem. *Liv.* Pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus. *Cæs.* Se ex pavore recipere. *Plin.* Attonitus pavore. *Virg.* Mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor. *Lucan.* Pavorem pellere. *Ovid.* deponere. *Liv.* injicere. *Id.* incutere. *Tacit.* Falsos pavores induere. *Plin.* Pavores repentini. *Id.* Pavor aquæ, *hydrophobia.* —— ¶ Also, *religious fear, awe,* δεισιδαιμονία. *Sil.* Prisco pavore arbor numen habet. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman god. Liv.*

PAUPĔR (unc.), ĕris, adj. *poor,* πένης. *Terent.* Pauper ruri fere se continebat. *Cic.* Manilius pauper fuit. *Id.* Sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus. *Horat.* Meo sum pauper in ære. With the *gen. Id.* Horum pauperrimus bonorum. *Id.* Pauper aquæ. — Also, of things. *Plaut.* Pauperes res. *Virg.* Pauperis tuguri, *lowly. Tibull.* Custos pauperis agri. *Ovid.* Et carmen vena pauperiore fluit, *more scanty or feeble.* —— ¶ *Pauper* is one of small means, poor; *Egenus,* one who is destitute of the necessaries of life, needy; *Inops* signifies the same degree of destitution with *egenus,* but implies the absence of succor or relief from without, while *egenus* rather indicates the feeling of want within; *Mendicus,* πτωχός, one who claims relief from others, a beggar.

PAUPĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. from pauper), a, um, adj. *poor, sorry. Terent.* Anus paupercula. *Plaut.* res.

PAUPĔRĬĔS (pauper), ēi, f. *poverty. Tacit.* Vera pauperies. *Horat.* Angustam pauperiem pati. *Id.* Pauperies immunda. *Id.* importuna. *Virg.* Pauperiem perferre. *Horat.* Proba pauperies. —— ¶ Pauperiem facere, *to damage. Pandect.*

PAUPĔRĬŬS (Id.), adv. in *comp. more poorly or needily. Tertull.*

PAUPĔRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make poor, impoverish,* πτωχίζω. *Plaut.* Boni viri me pauperant. —— ¶ Also, *to rob, deprive. Horat.* Te cassa nuce pauperet.

PAUPĔRTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *poverty, need,* πενία. *Cic.* Homines patientia paupertatis ornati. —— ¶ Also, *for* egestas, *need, indigence. Cic.* Propter paupertatem suos pascere. *Juvenal.* Infelix paupertas. —— ¶ Figur. *Quintil.* sermonis.

PAUPĔRTĀTŬLĂ (dimin. of paupertas), æ, f. *slight poverty. Hieron.*

PAUPĔRTĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *poor, sorry,* πένης. *Varr.*

PAUSĂ (παῦσις), æ, f. *a pause, stop, cessation, tarry, end,* παῦσις. *Plaut.* Ego pausam feci, *ceased, gave over. Lucret.* Dare pausam conciliis. *Id.* Frigida vital pausa, *h. e. death.*

PAUSĀBĬLĬS (pauso), e, adj. *ceasing. Cæl. Aurel.* Pausabilior.

PAUSĀRĬŬS (pausa), ii, m. *an officer who commanded the rowers,* κελευστής. *Senec.*

PAUSĀTĬŌ (pauso), ōnis, f. *a pause. Hieron.*

PAUSĔĂ, and **PAUSĬĂ**, æ, f. *a kind of olive, best used in a green state for making oil or a pickle. Virg.* Amara pausia bacca. Also joined with *oliva* or *bacca. Colum.* Olivæ pausiæ. *Id.* Pauseæ baccæ. — It is also written *posea. Cato.*

PAUSĬĀS, æ, m. *a celebrated painter.* — Hence, Pausĭăcŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pausias. Horat.* Pausiaca tabella.

PAUSILLŬLUM, *for* pauxillulum. *Plaut.*

PAUSŌ (pausa), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to pause, stop, cease,* ἀναπαύομαι. *Cæl. Aurel.* Pausavit dolor. *Veget.* Jumentum pausatum, *that has rested.*

PAUSŬS (Id.), i, m. perhaps, *the god of peace and tranquillity. Arnob.*

PĀVŬS, i, m. same as *Pavo. Gell.* and *Arnob.*

PAUXILLĀTIM (pauxillus), adv. *by little and little. Plaut.*

PAUXILLISPĔR, adv. same as *Paulisper. Plaut.*

PAUXILLŌ, adv. See *Pauxillus.*

PAUXILLŬLŬS (dimin. from pauxillus), a, um, adj. *very little or small. Plaut.* Pauxillula fames. *Id.* Pauxillulus lembus. — And *substant. a little, trifle. Id.* Da quid pauxillulum. *Terent.* Reliquum pauxillulum nummorum. — And *adverb. Plaut.*

PAUXILLŬS (dimin. from paucus), a, um, adj. *very little, very small,* ὀλίγος. *Lucret.* Ossa pauxilla. *Id.* Pauxillis esse creatam seminibus. *Plaut.* Res pauxilla. — And *subst. a little. Cels.* Pauxillo levius. — Also, *adverb. Plaut.* Pauxillum contentus.

PĀX (pacio, paciscor), pācis, f. *an agreement, contract, treaty. Virg.* Pacis dicere leges. —— ¶ Also, *peace,* εἰρήνη. *Cic.* Pacem confirmare cum aliquo. *Id.* Esse culpiam cum aliquo pacem. *Id.* servare. *Id.* habere. *Id.* conficere. *Id.* conciliare inter cives. *Id.* coagmentare. *Liv.* pepigi cum aliquo. *Id.* componere. *Justin.* statuere inter aliquos. *Cic.* constituere. *Justin.* facere alicui, *h. e.* cum aliquo. *Sallust.* agitare, *to live in a state of peace.* So, *Virg.* exercere. *Cæs.* petere. *Liv.* impetrare. *Lucret.* Violare fœdera pacis. *Tacit.* turbare. *Virg.* rumpere. *Cic.* Pace uti. *Id.* Mithridatem cum pace dimisit, *peaceably, in peace.* So, *Liv.* Bona cum pace. — In *plur. Sallust.* Bella atque paces. *Horat.* Paces bonæ. — In pace, *and* pace, *in time of peace. Liv.* Bello ac pace pati legitima imperia. *Cic.* In pace copias parare. —— ¶ Figur. *peace, quiet, tranquillity. Cic.* Temperantia pacem animis affert. *Flor.* Ubi pax fluminis rediit, *h. e.* obundatio cessavit. *Ovid.* Pax mentis. —— ¶ Also, as interject. *peace! silence! no more! Terent.* Pax! nihil amplius. —— ¶ Also, used of the gods, *grace, favor, propitiousness. Lucret.* Divum pacem votis adit. *Virg.* Votis precibusque exposcere pacem. *Liv.* Pacis deum exposcendæ causa lectisternium fuit. —— ¶ Also, *permission, leave. Cic.* Pace tua dixerim, *with your leave be it spoken. Ovid.* Pace loquar Veneris. *Terent.* Pace quod fiat tua, *with your good leave; with your permission.* —— ¶ Also, Pax, *the goddess of peace. Nep.*

PĀXILLŬS (πάσσαλος), i, m. *a small stake, pile, post,* πάσσαλος. *Varr.*

PĔCCĀMĔN (pecco), ĭnis, n. *fault, sin. Prudent.*

PĔCCĀNTĔR (Id.), adv. *badly, wrongly, falsely. Cæl. Aurel.*

PĔCCĀNTĬĂ, æ, f. and **PĔCCĀTĔLĂ**, æ, f. the same as *Peccatio. Tertull.*

PĔCCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a fault, sin. Gell.*

PĔCCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a transgressor, offender, sinner. Lactant.*

PĔCCĀTŌRĬŬS (peccator), a, um, adj. *sinful. Tertull.*

PĔCCĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *a sinner. Tertull.*

PĔCCĀTŬM (pecco), i, n. *a fault, error, offence, sin,* ἁμαρτία. *Cic.* Peccatum est, patriam prodere. *Id.* Præter culpam ac peccatum. *Id.* Multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque. *Id.* Quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? *Id.* Peccatum suum confiteri. *Id.* Stultitiæ peccatum. *Id.* Nostrum peccatum. *Virg.* Luere peccata. *Ovid.* Peccati conscium esse. *Id.* pœnitere. *Terent.* Peccatum corrigere. *Id.* Ut non siet peccato mihi ignosci æquum, *h. e.* in peccato. —— ¶ *Peccatum* and *Delictum* are used interchangeably for an offence against the rules of prudence or the laws of morality; error or crime: *Vitium* expresses a quality that we may disapprove or find amiss, but which is not culpable, therefore an involuntary and innocent defect: *Culpa* is the guilt, the liability to punishment of the offender; *Maleficium* is the most general expression for a wicked act.

PĔCCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. the same as *Peccatum. Cic.*

PĔCCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1 *to do wrong or amiss, commit a fault, err, mistake, transgress, offend, sin,* ἁμαρτάνω. *Cic.* In me ipsum peccavi. *Id.* Empedocles multa alia peccat. *Id.* Eadem fere peccat, *commits the same fault. Id.* In hoc peccat, *is mistaken. Id.* In patris vita violanda multa peccantur. *Plaut.* Si unam peccavisses syllabam, *if you made a single mistake. Ovid.* Verbo peccavimus uno. *Plaut.* Erga te imprudens peccavi. —— ¶ Also, *to offend, abuse, injure. Cæs.* In eo (*h. e.* homine), peccandi causa non esset. So, in re turpi. *Horat.* In matrona peccare. And, *Terent.* Hoc peccatum in virginem est. —— ¶ Also, figur. *Pallad.* Vina peccatura, *likely to spoil. Martial.* Annulus peccaverat.

PĔCŎRŌSŬS (pecus, oris), a, um, adj. *full of or abounding in cattle, breeding much cattle. Stat.*

PĔCTĔN (pecto), ĭnis, m. *a comb,* κτείς. *Ovid.* Vallus pectinis. *Id.* Deducit pectine crines. —— ¶ Also, *the sley or reed of a weaver's loom,* κερκίς. *Virg.* Arguto tenues percurrit pectine telas. *Ovid.* Rarum pectine densat opus. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *the weaver's art, weaving. Martial.* Victa est pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus. —— ¶ Also, *a card or comb to riffle flax or card wool,* ξάντιον. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a rake. Ovid.* Tonsam raro pectine verrit humum. *Colum.* Alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt. —— ¶ Also, *Prudent.* Pecten dentium, *a row of teeth.* —— ¶ Also, *a clasping together of the fingers. Ovid. Met.* 9. Digitis inter se pectine junctis. —— ¶ Also, *veins in wood,* κτηδόνες. *Plin.* Fagis pectines transversi in pulpa. —— ¶ Also, *the hair about the privy parts,* κτείς, κῆπος. *Juvenal.* And, *the bone near the same. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of dance. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *the* plectrum, *or quill, with which they played on a stringed musical instrument,* πλῆκτρον. *Virg.* Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno. *Juvenal.* Crispo numerantur pectine chordæ. — Hence, figur. *a lyre. Valer. Flacc.* Dulci adsistere pectine. —— ¶ Also, *a poem, verse. Ovid.* Canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, *h. e.* alternis hexametris et pentametris. —— ¶ Also, *a scollop or other like shell-fish* (κτείς). *Plin.* Saliunt pectines. —— ¶ Also, *Plin.* Pecten Veneris, *a kind of herb,* perhaps *wild chervil.*

PĔCTĬNĀTIM (pectinatus), adv. *like the teeth of a comb,* κτενοειδῶς. *Plin.*

PĔCTĬNŌ (pecten), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to comb, card. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to harrow. Plin.* Segetem pectinare.

PĔCTĪTŬS, a, um. See *Pecto.*

PĔCTŌ (πεκτῶ), is, pexi, pexŭi or pectivi, pexum and pectitum, a. 3. *to comb, dress or adjust the hair,* κτενίζω. *Horat.* Pectere cæsariem. *Tibull.* dente comas. *Virg.* Pectebat ferum. *Juvenal.* Pexi capilli. *Quintil.* Pexus doctor. —— ¶ Also, *to hackle or heckle flax; to card wool. Plin.* Stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis. *Colum.* Lanæ pectitæ. —— ¶ Also, *to hoe, dress, weed, &c. Colum.* Pectere tellurem. —— ¶ And, humorously, *Plaut.* Leno pugnis pectitur, *is*

taking a dressing. —— ¶ *Horat.* Pexa vestis, *one that has the nap not worn off, new.* *Martial.* Pexa munera, perhaps *new clothes.* —— ¶ And figur. *Colum.* Folium pexum.

PECTŎRĀLIS (pectus), e, adj. *of the breast, pectoral.* *Cels.* os. —— ¶ *Pectorale*, absol. *a breastplate, cuirass.* *Plin.*

PECTŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having a large, broad or full breast.* *Colum.*

PECTUNCŬLŬS (dimin. from pecten), i, m. *a small comb.* —— ¶ *A kind of shell-fish, a little scallop.* *Colum.*

PECTŬS (unc.), ŏris, n. *the breast*, στῆθος, στέρνον. *Plin.* Pectus, hoc est ossa præcordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit. *Virg.* Pectore in adverso ensem condidit. *Ovid.* In pectusque cadit pronus. *Ovid.* Plangore ferire pectora. So, of beasts. *Virg.* Quadrupedantum pectora. — Also, for *breast-bone.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the breast, heart*, as the seat of feeling, affection, courage, &c. *Cic.* Amatur toto pectore, *with the whole heart.* *Horat.* Mutuis fidum pectus amoribus. *Virg.* Permulsit pectora dictis. — And, hence, for *a person.* *Mart.* Pectus amicitiæ, *a friend.* *Virg.* Cara sororum pectora, *h. e.* sorores. —— ¶ Also, *the mind, soul, understanding, memory.* *Horat.* Corpus sine pectore, *without a soul.* *Ovid.* Oculis ea pectoris hausit. *Id.* Docto pectore. *Ovid.* Excidere pectore tuo, *to be forgotten.* *Virg.* Nova pectore versat consilia. *Cic.* De hortis toto pectore cogitemus. —— ¶ Also, *the stomach.* *Ovid.* Reserato pectore dapes inde egerere.

PECTUSCŬLUM (dimin. from pectus), i, n. *a little breast*, στηθίδιον. *Hieron.*

PĔCU (connected with pecus), u, n. 4. *cattle.* *Liv.* In agris pecua ablata. (*Al. leg.* pecora.) *Lucret.* Pecubus balantibus. *Plaut.* Squamosum pecu, *fish.*

PĔCŬĀLIS (pecu), e, adj. *of or belonging to cattle.* *Sedul.* Animal pecuale.

PĔCŬĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to cattle or flocks, pastoral*, προβατευτικός, κτηνώδης. *Varr.* Pecuarii greges. *Colum.* Pecuarius canis, *a shepherd's dog.* — Pecuaria res, *or* pecuaria, absol. *property consisting of cattle; cattle.* *Cic.* Pecuaria res ampla. *Sueton.* Pecuariam facere, *to feed or rear cattle.* — Also, Pecuaria, *the trade or business of grazing.* *Varr.* Liber de pecuaria. — And *plur.* Pecuaria, ōrum, *cattle.* *Virg.* Mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus. *Pers.* Arcadiæ pecuaria rudere credas. —— ¶ Hence, Pecuarius, *a grazier or breeder of cattle.* *Cic.* Diligentissimus agricola, et pecuarius. — Also, *a farmer of the public pastures.* *Liv.* Pecuariis aliquot damnatis.

PĔCŬĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of cattle.* *Cato.* Daps pecuina. —— ¶ Also, *beastly, brutal.* *Apul.* Animus pecuinus.

PĔCŪLĀTŎR (peculor), ōris, m. *a purloiner or embezzler of the public money; a peculator.* *Cic.*

PĔCŪLĀTŌRIŬS (peculator), a, um, adj. same as *Peculiaris.* *Varr. L. L.* 4. 19. (si lectio certa).

PĔCŪLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the crime of stealing, detaining, or embezzling the public money or goods, theft of public property, peculation*, κλέμμα τοῦ δημοσίου. *Cic.* Peculatum facere. *Liv.* Publicus peculatus. *Cic.* Peculatus damnari. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Amor in me peculatum facit, *robs me*, h. e. *deprives me of intercourse with other men, by binding me to this one*; said by a woman, who gave her affections to only one man.

PĔCŪLIĀRIS (peculium), e, adj. *of or belonging to the* peculium, *or private property which a son had with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master.* *Plaut.* Opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, *his own peculiar property.* *Pandect.* Ædes peculiares. *Id.* Peculiaris causa, *touching the* peculium. *Sueton.* Publicis vectigalibus peculiares servos præposuit, *his own private slaves, not the public slaves.* —— ¶ Also, *peculiar, particular, proper, one's own, appropriate, especial*, ἴδιος, ἰδικός. *Cic.* Venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem. *Id.* Hoc mihi peculiare fuerit. *Martial.* Solus luce nitet peculiari. *Plin. Paneg.* Cognomen peculiare. *Sueton.* Quasi proprio suo, et peculiari deo. —— ¶ Also, *remarkable, singular.* *Justin.* Peculiare munus. *Cic.* Edictum peculiare. —— ¶ *Peculiarius, a, um.* *Pandect.* In rebus peculiaribus facere (*Al. leg.* peculiaribus).

PĔCŪLIĀRĬTĔR (peculiaris), adv. *as a* peculium, *as private property.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *especially, peculiarly, particularly, remarkably.* *Quintil.* fovere. *Plin.* Peculiarius splendet.

PĔCŪLIĀRIŬS, a, um. See *Peculiaris.*

PĔCŪLIŌ (peculium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give or increase a* peculium. *Plaut.* Aliquid te peculiabo. *Pandect.* Servus peculiatus, *having some property of his own.* *Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quæstor bene peculiatus, *having a large sum of money, enriched.* —— ¶ And, figur. *for* mentula præditus. *Auct. Priap.*

PĔCŪLIŎLUM (dimin. from peculium), i, n. *a small* peculium. *Quintil.*

PĔCŪLIŌSŬS (peculium), a, um, adj. *having a considerable* peculium. *Plaut.* Peculiosus servus.

PĔCŪLIUM (pecu), i, n. *property in cattle, which at an early period constituted the sole wealth*, and hence *property* in general. *Horat.* Ærugo et cura peculi. —— ¶ Also, *the ready money, laid up by a householder.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *the stock or money, which a son, with the consent of his father, or a slave, with the consent of his master, had of his own; or which a wife has independent of her husband; private property.* *Cic.* Peculia servorum. *Juvenal.* Cultis augere peculia servis. *Liv.* Peculium filii Cereri consecravit. *Sueton.* Uxorem peculio concesso a patre fraudavit. *Plaut.* Peculii probam nihil habere addecet clam virum. —— ¶ Figur. *Senec.* Epistola sine peculio, *h. e.* additamento sapientioris præcepti. —— ¶ Also, *for* membrum virile. *Petron.*

PĔCŪLŎR (peculium), āris, dep. 1. *to rob or defraud the public, steal or embezzle the public goods or money.* *Flor.* Peculabantur suo jure rempublicam.

PĔCŪNIA (pecus), æ, f. *property, wealth, riches*, οὐσία, πλοῦτος. *Scævola* ap. *Cic.* Ad maximas pecunias venire. *Cic.* Pecuniam facere, *make money, accumulate property.* *Id.* In alienam pecuniam invasit. *Id.* Pecuniæ magnitudo. *Nepos.* Magnas pecunias ex metallis facere. —— ¶ Also, *money.* *Cic.* Potestas pecuniæ conficiendæ. *Id.* Pecunias exigere. *Id.* auferre ab aliquo. *Id.* extorquere a civitatibus. *Id.* Pecuniam numerare alicui, *to pay.* So, *Id.* Pecuniam alicui dissolvere. *Id.* solvere alicui. *Nep.* numeratam accipere ab aliquo, *ready money.* So, *Cic.* Pecunia præsens. *Id.* Pecuniam collocatam habere, *employed or laid out.* *Liv.* Pecunias credere, *large sums of money.* *Cic.* Magnæ pecuniæ. *Id.* Pecunia magna, and, *Id.* grandis. *Liv.* Dies pecuniæ, *the day of payment.* *Cic.* Pecuniam dare mutuam, *to lend.* *Id.* Pecunias sumere mutuas, *to borrow.* —— ¶ Pecunia, as *a goddess.* *Arnob.*

PĔCŪNIĀLIS (pecunia), e, adj. *of money.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PĔCŪNIĀRIĒ (pecuniarius), adv. *relating to money.* *Pandect.*

PĔCŪNIĀRIŬS (pecunia), a, um, adj. *of, belonging, or relating to money, pecuniary*, χρηματικός. *Cic.* Inopia rei pecuniariæ, *of money.* *Cæs.* Præmia rei pecuniariæ, *in money.* *Quintil.* Pecuniariam litem agere. *Pandect.* Pecuniaria pœna multari, *a fine.*

PĔCŪNIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of money, moneyed, rich*, πολυχρήματος. *Cic.* Homines pecuniosi. *Id.* Hominem pecuniosissimum. *Suet.* Feminæ pecuniosiores. —— ¶ Also, *making rich, gainful.* *Martial.* Artes discere pecuniosas.

PĔCŬS (πέκω), pecŏris, n. *sheep.* *Sueton.* Pecus tondere. *Virg.* Balatus pecorum. —— ¶ Also, *cattle in general, oxen, horses, swine, sheep, goats*, &c.; πρόβατον, κτῆνος, θρέμμα. *Varr.* In bubulo pecore. *Virg.* Pecori equino. *Ovid.* Setigerum pecus. *Colum.* Pecus ovillum, caprinum. *Ovid.* Lanigerum pecus. *Colum.* Volatile pecus, *domestic fowls.* *Id.* aquatile, *h. e.* pisces. *Horat.* Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes. *Colum.* Mediocre pecus, *h. e. of bees.* So, *Virg.* Ignavum fucos pecus. And, poetic. of a single animal. *Ovid.* Pecus magnæ parentis, *h. e.* leo. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a herd, race.* *Horat.* Imitatorum servum pecus. —— ¶ *Pecus* is the brute creation as opposed to man: *Animans* and *Animal*, any living, breathing creature; *Bestia*, the irrational brute; *Fera bestia*, a beast of prey; *fera*, a wild animal; *Bellua* is often the same as *bestia*, but more especially the larger animals; *Armentum*, as a collective, especially oxen and horses; *Jumentum*, beasts of draught or burden; *Grex*, a multitude, herd, flock, &c. of animals, but when the genus and species are not added, especially swine, sheep and goats.

PĔCŬS (Id.), ŭdis, f. *a sheep*; it signifies *a single head*, wherein it differs from *pecus, oris*, which is collective. *Plin.* Lien pecudis. *Lucret.* Balantum pecudes. *Ovid.* Pecus Helles, *h. e.* aries. —— ¶ Also, *of the smaller cattle in general, sheep, goats*, &c. *Lucret.* Pecudes, armenta, feræque. *Id.* Pecudes et equæ. —— ¶ Also, in general, *a beast, a head of cattle, an animal.* *Cic.* Pecudes, quæ generis sui sequuntur greges. *Martial.* Pecudis Indicæ, *h. e.* elephanti. *Virg.* Pecudum custodia, *h. e.* apum. *Varr.* Genera pecudum ferarum. *Colum.* Id genus pecudis, *for* pecoris. *Cic.* Pecudibus, reliquisque bestiis antecedere, *h. e. domestic and useful animals.* —— ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, *a brute, beast.* *Cic.* Istius pecudis consilio uti.

PĔCŬS, us, m. the same as *Pecus, oris.* *Lucil.*

PĔCUSCŬLUM, i, n. dimin. of pecus. *Juvenc.*

PĔDĀLIS (pes), e, adj. *of a foot, a foot long or broad*, ποδιαῖος. *Cic.*

PĔDĀMEN (pedo), inis, n. and PĔDĀMENTUM, i, n. *a stake, prop or pole, fixed upright to support vines*, &c. κάμαξ, χάραξ. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

PĔDĀNEŬS (pes), a, um, adj. *of the measure of a foot.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Pedanei Judices, χαμαιδικασταί, *judges who took cognizance of minor causes.* *Pandect.*

PĔDĀNŬS, a, um. See *Pedum.*

PĔDĀRIŬS (pes), a, um, adj. Pedarii Senatores, *Gell.*, and absol. Pedarii, *Cic.*, *an inferior class of senators, who had not held any curule office, and who had not the right of making any motion in the senate, but only that of voting on subjects proposed by others.*

PĔDĀTIM (pedatus), adv. *one foot after another, foot by foot.* *Plin.*

PĔDĀTŪRA (pedo), æ, f. *a measuring by feet.* *Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *a space measured by feet.* *Veget.*

PĔDĀTŬS (Id.), us and i, m. *an advancing, attack.* *Plaut.* Nisi tertio pedatu omnes affixero. *Cato.* Tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, *for the third time.*

PĔDEPLĀNA (pes & planus), ōrum, n. *rooms on the ground floor*, τὰ ἐπίπεδα. *Cod. Theod.*

PĔDES (pes), itis, m. *on foot, one who goes on foot*, πεζός. *Virg.* Cum pedes iret in hostem. *Ovid.* Silva pedes errat in alta. *Liv.* Etiamsi pedes incedat. —— ¶ Also, *a foot-soldier, soldier belonging to the infantry.* *Cæs.* Postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium adduceret. —— ¶ Also, *the foot or foot-soldiers, the infantry.* *Liv.* Pedes concurrit. *Tacit.* Simul pedes, eques convenere. Hence, *Horat.* Equites peditesque, *knights and plebeians.* —— ¶ Also, *a land-soldier.* *Vellei.*

PĔDESTĔR (Id.), tris, tre, adj. *on foot, going on foot, pedestrian*, πεζικός, πεζός. *Cic.* statua. *Virg.* Pugnæque accingo pedestri, *to fight on foot.* *Cic.* copiæ, *infantry.* *Nepos.* exercitus. *Id.* Pedestria arma, *of the infantry.* *Liv.* Scutum pedestre, *used by the infantry.* *Id.* Pedester ordo, *h. e.* plebs. — Also, absol. Pedestres, *foot-soldiers, infantry.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *on land; done or taking place on land.* *Cic.* Pedestres, navalesque pugnæ. *Nepos.* Pedestribus copiis, plusquam navibus valere. *Cæs.* Pedestria itinera, *the roads by land.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *in prose*, πεζὸς λόγος. *Quintil.* Orationem pedestrem. *Horat.*

Teque pedestribus dices historiis prœlia Cæsaris. —— ¶ Also, *of a humble, low or mean style.* *Horat.* Sermone pedestri. *Id.* Musa pedestris.

PĔDĔTENTIM (pes & teneo), adv. *step by step, by degrees, gradually,* κατὰ πόδας, βάδην. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* Pedetentim et sedato nisu. *Cic.* Sensim pedetentimque facienda. —— ¶ And, figur. *gradually, cautiously.* *Cic.* Caute pedetentimque omnia dicere.

PĔDICĂ (pes), æ, f. *a fetter, chain or shackle for the feet; a springe, gin or snare for catching birds or beasts by the legs,* πέδη. *Virg.* Gruibus pedicas ponere. *Liv.* Jumenta pedica capta. —— ¶ And, figur. *a fetter, bond* *Apul.* Amoris pedicis alligare aliquem.

PĔDICĪNŬS (Id.), i, m. *the foot of a press.* *Cato.*

PĔDICŌSŬS (pedis), a, um, adj. *full of lice, lousy.* *Titinn.*

PĔDICŬLĀRIS, e, and PĔDICŬLĀRĬŬS (pediculus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to lice, pedicular.* *Colum.* Herba pedicularis, *louse-wort.* *Scribon. Larg.* Herba pedicularia.

PĔDICŬLŌSŬS (pediculus), a, um, adj. *lousy,* φθειριάζων. *Martial.*

PĔDICŬLŬS (dimin. from pes), i, m. *a little foot,* πόδιον. *Plin.* Pediculi octoni omnibus. —— ¶ Also, *the footstalk or pedicle.* *Colum.* Pediculos uvarum. *Plin.* Pediculi fungorum. —— ¶ Also, *a louse,* φθείρ. *Cels.* Necare pediculos. Also, of *other vermin.* *Plin.* Pediculi terræ, *earth-beetles; bull-flies.*

PĔDIŎLŬS (Id.), i, m. *a little foot.* *Afran.* (some read *petiolo*).

PĔDIS (pes), is, m. and f. *a louse.* *Plaut.*

PĔDISĔQUŬS, or PĔDISSĔQUŬS (pes & sequor), a, um, adj. ἀκόλουθος, *following behind.* Hence, subst. Pedisequus, and Pedisequa, *a footman, page, lackey, waiting-woman.* *Plaut.* Gnatæ pedisequa nutrix anus. *Cic.* Clamor pedisequorum nostrorum, *of our retinue or suite.* — And figurat. *Cic.* Divitiæ, quæ virtutis pedisequæ sint, *handmaids of virtue.* *Apul.* Sapiens pedisequus et imitator dei.

PĔDITĀTŬS (pedes), us, m. *the infantry or foot of an army,* πεζὴ στρατιά. *Cic.*

PĔDITUM (pedo), i, n. *a breaking wind backwards,* πορδή. *Catull.*

PĔDIŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* As an *adj.* *Pedian, of Pedius.* *Sueton.* lex. —— ¶ As a *subst.* Pedius, *the name of a man.* And Pedia, *the name of a woman.*

PĔDŌ (pes), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to provide with feet.* *Sueton.* Male pedatus, *ill-set on his feet.* —— ¶ Also, *to prop up vines with stakes.* *Colum.* Vineæ pedandæ cura.

PĔDŌ (πέρδω), is, pĕpēdi, n. 3. *to break wind backwards,* πέρδω. *Horat.*

PĔDŬLIS (pes), e, adj. *of or belonging to the feet.* *Pandect.* Fasciæ pedules, *socks, stockings.*

PĔDUM (pes), i, n. *a shepherd's crook or staff; a sheep-hook,* χαῖον. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Latium.* Hence, Pĕdānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pedum.* *Horat.* Regio Pedana. And absol. *Cic.* Pedanum, *an estate there.*

PĔGĂNŎN (πήγανον), i, n. *garden-rue* (Ruta graveolens, L.). *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, Peganon orinon, *wild rue* (Peganum harmala, L.). *Apul.*

PĒGĂSIS, Idis, f. *of Pegasus, or the Muses,* Πηγασίς. *Martial.* Pegasis unda, *Hippocrene or Aganippe.* Hence, Pegasides, um, *the Muses.* *Ovid.* Mihi Pegasidee blandissima carmina dictant. —— ¶ Also, *a water-nymph,* from πηγή. *Ovid.* Pegasis Œnone.

PĒGĂSŬS, or PĒGĂSŎS, i, m. Πήγασος, *the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa. With a blow of his hoof, he caused the fountain Hippocrene to issue from the earth, and afterwards, having ascended to heaven, he was placed among the stars.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Pēgăsēĭŭs, and Pegasēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pegasus, of the Muses.* *Pers.* Pegaseium melos. *Catull.* Pagaseo volatu. *Senec.* Pegaseo gradu, *quick.* — Figur. *Cic.* Qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasos habeant! *h. e.* celerrimos nuntios. —— ¶ Also, *the constellation Pegasus.* *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a lawyer.* *Juvenal.* Pegasus attonitæ positus modo villicus Urbi. — Hence, Pĕgăsĭānŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pegasus.* *Just. Inst.*

PĒGĒ (πηγή), es, f. *a fountain* *Propert.*

PĒGMĂ (πῆγμα), ătis, n. *a wooden frame or machine,* πῆγμα. *Auson.* Atriorum pegmata. *Cic.* Illa tua pegmata, *cases to put books into, shelves for holding books.* —— ¶ Also, *a wooden machine in the theatre, which was raised and depressed to all appearance spontaneously.* *Senec.* Pegmata per se surgentia. *Phædr.* Dum pegma rapitur. *Juvenal.* Et pegma, et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.

PĒGMĀRIS (pegma), e, adj. *Sueton.* Pegmares gladiatores, *gladiators who were placed on a pegma.*

PĔJĔRŌ (per & juro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to violate an oath, forswear, be forsworn, be guilty of perjury, perjure one's self, swear falsely,* ἐπιορκέω. *Cic.* Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit. *Id.* Verbis conceptis pejerasse. *Martial.* Pejerare de turdo. *Sueton.* Qui regio genere ortam prejerarent. *Lucan.* Stygias qui pejerat undas, *h. e.* per Stygem. *Catull.* Per consulatum pejerat. *Horat.* Juris pejerati pœna, *of perjury.*

PĔJŎR (comp. of malus), jus, adj. *worse,* κακίων, χείρων. *Cic.* Turpis fuga morte pejor. *Virg.* Omnia fatis in pejus ruere. *Horat.* Ac neque ficto in pejus cultu proponi cereus usquam, opto. *Terent.* Pejore res loco non potis est esse. *Id.* In pejorem partem rapere aliquid. *Cæs.* Pejus victoribus, quam victis accidisse. *Cels.* Cum omnis æger fere pejor fiat, *feels himself worse; grows worse.* —— ¶ Also, adv. Pejus, *worse, more violently, eagerly.* *Horat.* Cane pejus et angue vitabit chlamydem. *Cic.* Oderam multo pejus hunc, quam, &c. —— ¶ See *Male*, and *Malus.*

PĔJŌRŌ (pejor), as, a. and n. 1. *to make worse, deteriorate.* *Paul. JCtus.* Statum suum pejorare. —— ¶ Also, *to grow, become worse.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Morbus pejorans.

PĔJŬS. See *Pejor.*

PĔLĂGIĂ (πελαγία), æ, f. *a shell-fish from the juice of which a purple die was made.* *Plin.*

PĔLĂGICŬS (πελαγικός), and PĔLĂGIŬS (πελάγιος), a, um, adj. *relating to the sea, marine.* *Colum.* Pisces pelagici, *sea-fish.* *Petron.* Pelagiæ volucres, *sea-birds.* *Phædr.* Cursu pelagio, *by sea.* —— ¶ And, absol. Pelagium, ii, n. *a purple dye made from the juice of the* pelagia. *Plin.*

PĔLĂGŬS (πέλαγος), i, n. *the sea.* *Justin.* Pelagi desidentis. *Tacit.* Sæviente pelago. *Flor.* Totum pelagus naufragio suo operuerunt. *Horat.* Truci pelago ratem committere. *Virg.* Pelago dare vela patenti. —— ¶ Also, poetically, of *the flood of a river.* *Virg.* Pelago premit sonanti. —— ¶ *Pelage*, in *plur.* num. τὰ πελάγη. *Lucret.* Pelage severa.

PĒLĂMIS (πηλαμίς), Idis, and PĒLĂMŸS (πηλαμύς), ȳdis, f. *a tunny before it is a year old.* *Plin.*

PĔLASGI, ōrum, m. Πελασγοί, *the Pelasgians, an ancient people dwelling in Greece, Western Asia, and Italy.* *Plin.* — Hence, *the common people of Italy, the rabble.* *Cic.* De Pelasgis omnibus colligitis bonos illos viros. —— ¶ Also, *the Grecians,* or *Hellenes, who occupied a part of the original Pelasgian territory.* *Virg.* Quem Pelasgi demisere neci. —— ¶ Hence, Pelasgia, æ, f. *a district of the Peloponnesus.* *Plin.* — Also, *of Thessaly.* *Id.* — Also, *Lesbos.* *Id.* —— ¶ Pelasgiās, ădis, adj. f. *Pelasgian, Grecian.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Pelasgis, Idis, adj. f. *Pelasgian.* *Plin.* — Also, *Lesbian.* *Ovid.* Pelasgida Sappho. —— ¶ Pelasgicus, and Pelasgus, a, um, adj. *Pelasgian.* *Plin.* — Also, *Grecian.* *Virg.* Pubes Pelasga. *Ovid.* Quercus crede Pelasgas dicere, *h. e. of Dodona.*

PĔLĔCĀNŬS, or PĔLICĀNŬS (πελεκᾶς), i, m. *a pelican.* *Hieron.*

PĔLĔCINŎN (πελεκινὸν), i, n. *a kind of sun-dial.* *Vitruv.*

PĔLĔCINŬS (πελεκῖνος), i, m. *a weed, axe-wort.* *Plin.*

PĔLĔTHRŎNIĂ, æ, f. *the greater centaury.* *Apul.*

PĔLĔTHRŎNIŬS, a, um, adj. *of Pelethronia, a region of Thessaly, inhabited by the Lapithæ and Centaurs.* *Virg.* Pelethronii Lapithæ. *Lucan.* Centauros Pelethroniis nubes effudit in antris.

PĒLEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Πηλεύς, *king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.* *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Pēlēĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Peleus, or Achilles.* *Sil.*

PĔLIĀS, or PĔLIĂ, æ, m. Πελίας, *king of Thessaly, brother of Æson and Neleus, father of Acastus and Alcestis; having wrongfully deprived Jason of the throne, he sent him to Colchis, in search of the golden fleece.* *Ovid.* Hence, Pĕliăs, ădis, adj. f. *of Pelias.* *Phædr.* Peliades, *the daughters of Pelias.*

PĔLICĀNŬS. See *Pelecanus.*

PĒLĪDĒS, æ, m. Πηλείδης, *the son of Peleus, Achilles.* *Virg.*

PĔLIGNI, ōrum, m. *a people and region of Italy.* *Liv.* In Pelignos proficisci. — Hence, Pĕlignŭs, a, um, adj. *of the Peligni.* *Ovid.* Pelignæ gloria gentis. *Horat.* Peligna frigora. *Id.* Pelignæ anus, *h. e. sorceresses.*

PĒLIŎN, i, n. and PĒLIŎS, ii, m. Πήλιον, *a mountain of Thessaly.* *Virg.* Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto. *Plin.* Ad ortus Pelios. — Hence, Pēlĭăcŭs, and Pēlĭŭs, a, um, adj. and Pēliăs, ădis, adj. f. *of Pelion.* *Ovid.* Peliaca juga. *Id.* cuspis, *h. e. made of wood from Pelion.* So, *Id.* Pelias hasta. *Phædr.* Nemoris Pelii.

PELLĂ, æ, and PELLĒ, es, f. *Pella, a town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great.* — Hence, Pellæŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pella.* *Juvenal.* Pellæus juvenis, *Alexander.* So, *Martial.* Pellæus tyrannus. — Also, *Macedonian.* *Lucan.* Pellæus gladius. — Also, *of Alexandria in Egypt, Alexandrian.* *Lucan.* Pellææ arces. *Martial.* Pellæa gula, *of the Alexandrians, who were noted for their luxury.* — Also, *Egyptian.* *Virg.* Pellææ Canopi. *Lucan.* Pellæus puer, *Ptolemy.*

PELLĀCIĂ (pellax), æ, f. *an enticing look, flattery, blandishment,* ἐπαγωγή. *Lucret.* Placidi pellacia ponti. —— ¶ Also, *a debauching, seduction.* *Arnob.*

PELLĀRIŬS (pellis), ii, m. *a furrier.* *Firmic.*

PELLĀX (pellicio), ācis, adj. *deceiving, artful, wheedling,* ἐπαγωγός. *Virg.*

PELLEĀTŬS (pellis), a, um, adj. same as *Pellitus.* *Paul. Nolan.*

PELLĔCEBRĂ (pellicio), æ, f. *a lure, decoy, seducer.* *Plaut.*

PELLĔCTIŌ (pellego), onis, f. *a reading through.* *Cic.*

PELLĔCTŬS, a, um. See *Pellego*, and *Pellicio.*

PELLĔGŌ (per & lego), is, a. 3. *to read through.* *Plaut.*

PELLĔX (πάλλαξ), Icis, f. *a concubine, kept mistress,* παλλακή, παλλακίς. *Pandect.* It is followed by the *genit.*, either of the man, whose concubine she is. *Justin.* Aspasia, Cyri pellex; *Or*, of his wife. *Ovid.* Matris pellex. *Id.* sororis. *Sueton.* reginæ, *the king's concubine.* *Cic.* filiæ, *h. e. a woman who married her (living) daughter's husband.* So, also, *Ovid.* Pellex Œbalia, *Helen.* *Id.* Tyria, *Europa.* —— ¶ Also, humorously. *Martial.* Pellex culcita facta mea est, *h. e.* vicem mihi matellæ præstitit.

PELLICĀTŬS (pellex), us, m. *a cohabiting with another woman's husband; concubinage,* παλλάκευσις. *Cic.* Propter pellicatus suspicionem interfectus.

PELLICEUS, the same as *Pellicius.*

PELLICIŌ, and PĔRLICIŌ (per & laceo), is, lexi, lectum, a. 3. *to deceive by flattery, inveigle, entice, allure, decoy, wheedle, cozen, cajole,* ἐφέλκομαι, ἐπισύρομαι. *Terent.* Senem per epistolam pellexit. *Cic.* Animum adolescentis pellexit, *seduced.* *Id.* Mulierem pellexit ad se. *Liv.* Populum in servitutem perlici posse. *Tacit.* Chaucos ad deditionem pellicere, *to induce.* — And, figur. *Lucret.* Causa quæ ferri pelliciat vim, *draws, attracts.* —— ¶ *Liv. Andr.* has *pellicuit.*

PELLICIŬS (pellis), a, um, adj. *made of skins,* σπάτειος. *Pandect.*

PELLICŬLĂ (dimin. from pellis), æ, f. *a little skin,* δερμάτιον. *Cic.* Stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos Punicanos. *Juvenal.* Furtivæ aurum pelliculæ, *h. e.*

the golden fleece. *Horat.* Pelliculam curare jube, *bid him make much of himself.* — ¶ *Mar.* Memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere tua, *h. e. stick to your last, keep to your calling.* *Pers.* Pelliculam veterem retines, *h. e. your old manners.*

PĔLLĬCŬLŌ (pellicula), as, a. 1. *to cover with leather*, στρεφόω. *Colum.*

PĔLLĬGĔR (pellis & gero), a, um, adj. *clad in skins.* *Venant. Fortun.*

PĔLLĬŌ (pellis), ōnis, m. *a furrier.* *Plaut.*

PĔLLĬS (unc.), is, f. *the skin or hide of a beast; the fell or pelt*, δέρμα. *Phædr.* Rana rugosam inflavit pellem. *Cic.* Pellis caprina. *Virg.* Insternor pelle leonis. *Ovid.* Anguibus exsuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas, *with the slough.* *Plin.* Pelles perficere, *to tan.* *Id.* candidas conficere, *to taw.* — ¶ Also, *a garment, tent, &c. made of skins.* *Ovid.* Pellibus tempora tecta, *head-pieces, vizards.* *Id.* Nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet, *a shoe, sandal.* *Cic.* Pellium nomine, *h. e. for shields.* *Martial.* Pellibus exiguis arctatur Livius ingens, *parchments.* And, hence, Sub pellibus, *in tents; in a standing camp; in the camp.* *Cic.* Non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquitur. *Cæs.* Sub pellibus milites continere. *Liv.* Sub pellibus milites habere. *Id.* Durare sub pellibus. — ¶ And, figur. *Horat.* Detrahere alicui pellem, *to expose his faults.* *Id.* Speciosus pelle decora, *having a specious or showy outside.* *Martial.* Caninam pellem rodere, *to speak ill of a slanderous person; to belie the devil.*

PĔLLĪTŬS (pellis), a, um, adj. *covered with skins, clad in skins.* *Liv.* Pelliti Sardi. *Cic.* testes, *Sardinians.* *Horat.* Pellitæ oves, *covered with skins to preserve their fleeces.*

PĔLLŌ (πέλω, πέλλω), is, pĕpŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive or chase away*, ὠθέω, ἐλαύνω. *Cæs.* Primo concursu hostes pelluntur, *are driven back.* *Liv.* Hostis Romanum pepulit. *Nep.* Pepulit multo majores adversariorum copias, *discomfited, routed.* — ¶ Also, *to drive or force out, remove forcibly, expel, dispossess.* *Cic.* Hæc me domo mea pellet? *Id.* Varium pellere possessionibus. *Id.* Cum viri boni e foro pellerentur. *Nep.* Præsidium ex arce pepulerunt. *Cic.* De eo nulla ratione pelli. *Terent.* Istum ab ea pellito. *Ovid.* Pellor ab agris patriis. *Cic.* Pellere aliquem sedibus. *Nep.* patria, *to banish.* *Justin.* regno. *Cic.* in exsilium. *Id.* mœstitiam ex animis, *to drive away.* *Ovid.* morbos arte. *Horat.* curas vino. *Cic.* frigus. *Ovid.* Jupiter a vobis tam turpia crimina pellat, *h. e. avert.* *Id.* Pellere aliquem a sacris. — ¶ Also, *to set in motion, impel, propel.* *Virg.* Sagitta pulsa manu, *shot.* *Cic.* Nervi in fidibus pulsi. *Tibull.* Classica pulsa, *blown.* *Cic.* Longi sermonis initium pepulistis, *have started, broached.* — ¶ Also, *to beat, strike.* *Catull.* Pelle humum pedibus. *Id.* Pellit vada remis. *Horat.* Pepulisse ter pede terram. *Terent.* Has pepulisti fores, *knocked at.* *Cic.* Puer pulsus, *struck, beaten.* — ¶ And, figur. *to move, affect, touch, strike.* *Cic.* Animum pellere. *Id.* Visa ista mentem sensumve pepulerunt. *Liv.* Juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivæ. *Cic.* Nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria. *Liv.* Animum cura pellere, *to trouble.* — ¶ Also, *to hinder, prevent.* *Plin.* Introitum malorum medicamentorum.

PĔLLŌNĬA (pello), æ, f. *sc.* dea, *a goddess that drove away enemies.* *Arnob.*

PĔLLŎS (πελλός), i, f. *dark-colored.* *Plin.*

PĔLLŪCĔŌ, and PĔRLŪCĔŌ (per & luceo), es, uxi, n. 2. *to be transparent or pellucid, be seen through*, διαφαίνω. *Plaut.* Ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica. *Juvenal.* Cretice pelluces, *h. e. clad in a transparent garment.* *Plin.* Amethysti perlucent. *Juvenal.* Jam perlucente ruina, *letting the light through.* *Cic.* Æther pellucens, *transparent.* *Ovid.* Perlucens, amictus. And, figur. *Cic.* Pellucens oratio, *clear, plain.* — ¶ Also, *to shine, or appear through.* *Liv.* Lux perlucens. *Plin.* Saxum a vado perlucens. — ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* Perlucet ex eis virtutibus, *shines forth, appears.* *Quintil.* Mores pellucent ex voce.

PĔLLŪCĬDĬTĀS, and PĔRLŪCĬDĬTĀS (pellucidus), ātis, f. *transparency, pellucidity.* *Vitruv.* Vitri pelluciditas.

PĔLLŪCĬDŬLŬS (diminut. from pellucidus), a, um, adj. *glittering, shining, pretty bright.* *Catull.*

PĔLLŪCĬDŬS, and PĔRLŪCĬDŬS (per & lucidus), a, um, adj. *transparent, pellucid, translucent, diaphanous*, διαφανής. *Cic.* Membranæ perlucidæ. *Ovid.* Vitreo magis perlucidus amne. *Horat.* Perlucidior vitro. *Tibull.* Purpureaque veni pellucida palla, *clad in a transparent vest.* So, *Senec.* Perlucidus homo. — ¶ Also, *bright, glittering.* *Cic.* stella.

PĔLŎPĒA, or -ĪA, æ, f. Πελόπεια, *Pelopea, daughter of Thyestes.*

PĔLŎPĒĬAS, &c. See *Pelops.*

PĔLŎPĬDÆ (Πελοπίδαι), ārum, m. *the family and descendants of Pelopides, as Tantalus, Atreus, Thyestes, Agamemnon, noted for their impiety and cruelty.* *Cic.*

PĔLŎPŎNNĒSŬS, i, f. Πελοπόννησος, *a peninsula of Greece*, now *the Morea.* — Hence, Pĕlŏpŏnnēnsĭs, e, and Pĕlŏpŏnnēsĭăcŭs, or Pĕlŏpŏnnēsĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Peloponnesian.* *Cic.* Peloponnesiacum bellum. *Quintil.* Peloponnesia tempora, *the time of the Peloponnesian war.* And, absol. *Justin.* Peloponnenses, and, *Vellei.* Peloponnesii, *the Peloponnesians.*

PĔLŎPS, ŏpis, m. Πέλοψ, *Pelops, son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Atreus and Thyestes; in his youth he was served up by his father as food for some of the gods, and Ceres, having eaten one of his shoulders, supplied its place by an ivory one.* *Virg.* Humeroque Pelops insignis eburno. *Horat.* Pelopis genitor, *h. e. Tantalus.* — Hence, Pĕlŏpēĭās, ădis, or Pĕlŏpēĭs, ĭdis, adj. f. and Pĕlŏpēĭŭs, or Pĕlŏpēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Pelops.* *Ovid.* Pelopeiades Mycenæ, *where the family of Pelops reigned.* *Id.* Pelopeidas undas, *that wash the Peloponnesus.* *Id.* Pelopeia virgo, *Iphigenia, descended from Pelops.* *Id.* Pelopeia arva, *Phrygia, where Pelops was born.* *Virg.* Pelopea mœnia, *Argos.*

PĔLŌRĬĀS, ădis, f. the same as *Pelorus.* *Ovid.*

PĔLŌRĬS, ĭdis, f. Πελωρίς, the same as *Pelorus.* *Cic.* Ad Peloridem accedere. — ¶ Also, *a kind of shell-fish.* *Horat.* Lucrina peloris.

PĔLŌRŬS, or PĔLŌRŎS, i, m. Πέλωρος, *a promontory of Sicily, opposite Calabria*, now *Capo di Faro.* *Ovid.* It was also called *Pelorum.* *Plin.* — Hence, Pĕlōrĭtānŭs, a, um, adj. *of or at Pelorus.* *Solin.*

PĔLTA (πέλτη), æ, f. *a short buckler or target, in the form of a half-moon.* *Nep.* Peltam pro parma fecit. *Virg.* Æratæque micant peltæ.

PĔLTĀSTÆ (πελτάσται), ārum, m. *soldiers armed with the pelta.* *Liv.*

PĔLTĀTŬS (pelta), a, um, adj. *armed with the pelta.* *Martial.* Peltatam Amazona.

PĔLTĬGĔR (pelta & gero), a, um, adj. *bearing the pelta.* *Stat.* Peltigeræ puellæ, *h. e.* Amazones.

PĔLVĬS (πέλλις, or πέλυς), is, f. *a basin, laver*, λεκάνη. *Varr.*

PĔLŪSĬŌTA (πηλουσιώτης), and PĔLŪSĬŌTĒS, æ, m. *a native of Pelusium.* *Gell.*

PĔLŪSĬUM, ii, n. Πηλούσιον, *Pelusium, a city of Egypt, on the Mediterranean sea*, now *Tineh.* — Hence, Pĕlūsĭăs, Pĕlūsĭăcŭs, and Pĕlūsĭānŭs, a, um, adj. *Pelusiac.* *Martial.* Pelusia munera. *Virg.* Pelusiacæ lentis. *Colum.* Pelusiana mala.

PĔMMA (πέμμα), ătis, n. *pastry, cakes.* *Varr.*

PĔNĀRĬŬS (penus), a, um, adj. *of or relating to provisions.* *Cic.* Cella penaria, *a buttery, pantry, larder.* *Id.* Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro ærario fuisse, *a granary.* — It is also written *penuarius.*

PĔNĀTĒS (connected with penitus, penetro, &c.), ium, m. *the guardian deities of the state and of individual families, household gods*, γενέθλιοι θεοί, πατρῷοι, ἐφέστιοι. *Cic.* Dii Penates. *Id.* Patrii penates, familiaresque. *Id.* Vos penates, patriique dii. *Virg.* Cum sociis, natoque, penatibus, et magnis diis. *Id.* Adhibete Penates et patrios epulis. *Cic.* In conspectu deorum penatium necare hospitem. — ¶ As they were worshiped in the innermost court (impluvium) of the house, and formed a necessary appendage to every dwelling, hence, *the house, home.* *Cic.* Diis penatibus exturbare, *to thrust out of the house.* *Liv.* Penates relinquere. *Tacit.* Cura penatium, *of the household or domestic affairs.* *Ovid.* Parvi penates, *a small house.* So, of *a temple.* *Stat.* Tuos supplex penates advenio. Of *a bee-hive.* *Virg.* Certos novere penates. *Liv.* Larem, ac penates, tectaque relinquentes. *Id.* Vallum et tentorium militi domus ac penates sunt, *house and home.*

PĔNĀTĬGĔR (penates & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *carrying with him his household gods.* *Ovid.* Penatigero Æneæ.

PĔNDĔŌ (pendo), es, pĕpĕndi, a. 2. *to hang from, on, at or about; to be suspended*, κρέμαμαι. *Virg.* A mento palearia pendent. *Cic.* Sagittæ pendebant ab humero. *Virg.* Pendent circum oscula nati, *hang about his neck.* *Cic.* Pendere ex arbore, *and, Id.* in arbore, *on a tree.* *Ovid.* Pendebant super ora capilli. *Id.* Pendebat in aera pennis, *flew.* *Id.* Pendebat in aere tellus, *hung poised.* *Martial.* Et supra vatem multa pependit avis. *Virg.* Tigridis exsuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent. — Also, *Ovid.* De alicujus collo pendere, *to hang on one's neck, embrace.* And in the same sense. *Propert.* In cervice, *and, Id.* collo. — As slaves were hung up when flogged, hence, *Terent.* Ego plectar pendens, *hanging.* *Id.* Tu jam pendebis. — ¶ *To be hung up, suspended as a votive offering.* *Virg.* Pendebit fistula pinu. *Propert.* Omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota. *Virg.* Captivi pendent currus. — ¶ *To overhang, impend.* *Ovid.* Scopulus pendet, *beetles.* *Virg.* Dum nubila pendent. *Horat.* Destrictus ensis cui super impia cervice pendet. — ¶ Also, *to hang lightly, be movable; to present an unstable footing.* *Ovid.* Litus pendeat alga. — ¶ Also, *to seem to be suspended.* *Virg.* Hi summo in fluctu pendent, *float, are suspended.* *Id.* Illisaque prora pependit. *Id.* Pendere de rupe, *stand upon the edge of a precipice.* *Id.* Pendens in verbera, *hanging over the lash.* — ¶ Also, *to hang one's self.* *Ovid.* Trabe sublimi triste pependit onus. *Martial.* Quærit altos, unde pendeat, ramos. — ¶ Also, *to totter, be ready to fall.* *Cic.* Pendentem amicum corruere patitur. — ¶ Also, *to linger about, haunt.* *Virg.* In limine nostro pendes. — ¶ Also, *to hang loosely; to be flaggy, weak.* *Juvenal.* Pendentes genæ. *Ovid.* Fluidos pendere lacertos. — ¶ And, figur. *to be in suspense, doubtful, anxious.* *Cic.* Ne diutius pendeas, palmam tulit. *Terent.* Animus tibi pendet. *Senec.* Non nimis pendeo, *I do not concern myself much.* *Cic.* Exanimatus pendet animi. *Id.* Pendeo animi exspectatione, *I am uneasy.* *Id.* Animi pendeo de te. *Id.* Animo pendens. *Id.* Exspectando pendemus animis. Hence, *Pandect.* In pendenti esse, *to be undecided.* *Id.* In pendenti habere, *to doubt.* — ¶ Also, *to hang intently upon, to listen attentively to, or gaze fixedly upon.* *Ovid.* Narrantis pendet ab ore viri. *Plin. Ep.* Sequaris monentem attentus et pendens. *Sil.* Ab imagine pendet, *she hangs motionless at your picture.* *Val. Flacc.* Pervigil pendebat ab astro, *did not turn away his eyes from the star.* — ¶ Also, *to hang upon, rest or depend upon.* *Cic.* Ex quo verbo tota illa causa pendebat. *Id.* Tuorumque, qui ex te pendent. *Id.* Ex unius tua vitam pendere omnium. *Id.* Spes pendet ex fortuna. *Horat.* De te pendentis amici. *Cic.* Non aliunde pendere. *Id.* Spe exigua pendet. *Id.* In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram pendere. *Liv.* Levi momento fama pendet. — ¶ Also, *to be suspended, interrupted, at a stand.* *Virg.* Pendent opera interrupta, *are discontinued.* *Pandect.* Actio pendet. — ¶ Also, *of those whose names were entered upon a register or tablet.* *Sueton.* Apud ærarium pendere, *because the lists were deposited in the treasury.* So, *Id.* Claudius pependit venalis, *h. e. his property was advertised to be sold.* — ¶ Also, for

pendo, h. e. *to weigh.* *Plin.* Cyathus pendet drachmas decem.

PĔNDĪGŌ (pendeo), ĭnis, f. *an internal wound or sore..* *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *a hollow space in a statue.* *Arnob.* Simulacri pendigines introire.

PĔNDŌ (unc.), is, pĕpĕndi, pēnsum, a. 3. *to weigh,* σταθμάω. *Varr.* Unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere. *Ovid.* Herbæ pensæ. — And, figur. *to weigh or ponder in one's mind, think of, deliberate on, consider.* *Cic.* Res spectatur, non verba penduntur. *Id.* Si ex veritate causa pendetur. *Lucan.* Pendere causas. —— ¶ Also, *to esteem, value, appreciate, regard,* τιμάω. *Terent.* Ostendisti, quanti penderes, *how much you valued him.* *Horat.* Magni pendis. *Terent.* Nihili pendere aliquid. *Id.* flocci. *Id.* parvi. —— ¶ Also, as it was the primitive practice to weigh money in making payments, *to pay, liquidate, discharge.* *Cic.* Ingentem pecuniam pendunt Pisoni. *Id.* Vectigal pendere. *Id.* Pecuniæ usuram Silio pendemus. *Juvenal.* Mercedem alicui pendere. *Tacit.* tributum pro navibus. *Id.* pretium. *Id.* coria boum in usus militares. —— ¶ Hence, *to pay or render what is due; to suffer* (punishment), *undergo.* *Stat.* Pendere grates, *to return thanks.* *Terent.* Syrus mihi tergo pœnas pendet. *Cic.* Maximas pœnas pendo temeritatis meæ. *Lucret.* Pœnas pro scelere pendere. *Ovid.* Capitis pœnas pendere. *Id.* Pœnam pendat nece. *Liv.* Supplicium pendere. *Id.* ignominiam. *Val. Flacc.* crimen, *to suffer punishment for.* And, absol. *Id.* Pendere, *for* pendere pœnas. —— ¶ Also, *neut., to weigh; to have weight.* *Plin.* Sexagena pondo pendere. *Lucret.* Tantumdem pendere.

PĔNDŬLŬS (pendeo), a, um, adj. *hanging, pendulous,* κρεμαστός, ἐκκρεμής. *Horat.* Ab orno pendulum elidere collum. *Ovid.* Pendula libra. *Id.* Pendula palearia, *dangling.* *Martial.* Bombyx pendulus, *hanging by its own thread.* *Colum.* Putator pendulus arbustis. *Plin.* Genæ pendulæ, *hanging down.* *Apul.* Aquila volatu pendula, *hovering.* —— ¶ Also, *steep, overhanging.* *Martial.* Pendula Setia campos. *Colum.* Pendula loca fimo juvanda sunt. *Claudian.* Pendula rupes, *ready to fall, beetling.* —— ¶ And, figur. *Horat.* Spe pendulus, *in suspense, anxious.*

PĒNE. See *Pæne.*

PĒNĒLŎPĒ, es, and PĒNĒLŎPA, æ, f. Πηνελόπη, *the wife of Ulysses, celebrated for her constancy and fidelity.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Pēnēlŏpēūs, a, um, adj. *of Penelope.* *Id.* Penelopea fides.

PĒNĒLŎPS (πηνέλοψ), ŏpis, m. *probably a wigeon* (Anas Penelope, L.). *Plin.*

PĔNES (unc.), prep. *near, with,* παρά. *Terent.* Penes vos psaltria est. *Cic.* Servi penes accusatorem fuere. —— ¶ Also, *with, in the power of, in the hands of.* *Ovid.* Me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi. *Cic.* Quorum judicium penes Pompeium est. *Id.* Penes quos laus fuit. *Sallust.* Fides penes auctores erit, *for the truth I refer you to the writers.* *Cic.* Quem penes. *Horat.* Penes te es? *h. e. are you in your senses?* *Terent.* Penes te culpa est, *the fault lies with you.*

PĔNĔTRĀBĬLĬS (penetro), e, adj. *that may be penetrated or pierced, penetrable,* πόριμος, διαπόριστος. *Ovid.* Corpus nullo penetrabile telo. *Stat.* Caput haud penetrabile Nili, *h. e. that cannot be approached or discovered.* —— ¶ Also, *penetrating, piercing, penetrative.* *Virg.* frigus. *Id.* telum. *Ovid.* fulmen, *subtile.*

PĔNĔTRAL, is, n. same as *Penetrale.* *Macrob.*

PĔNĔTRĀLE (penetralis), is, n. *the recess or innermost part of any place, as of a temple, palace,* &c. μυχός. *Martial.* Summum penetrale Tonantis. *Virg.* Veterum penetralia regum. *Liv.* Penetrale urbis. *Ovid.* Magni amnis penetralia, *the secret habitation.* —— ¶ And figur. *Quintil.* Loci aperire penetralia, *the hidden things or secrets.* —— ¶ Also, *for* penates. *Sil.* Penetralia Turni.

PĔNĔTRĀLĬS (penetro), e, adj. *penetrating, piercing, subtile.* *Lucret.* Penetrale frigus. *Id.* Penetralior ignis. —— ¶ Also, *interior, internal, inner, inmost, innermost,* ἐνδόμυχος. *Virg.* Adytis effert penetralibus ignem. *Cic.* Abditos ac penetrales focos, occulta sacra inexpiabili scelere pervertit. *Virg.* Tectis penetralibus. *Senec.* deos, *h. e.* penates.

PĔNĔTRĀLĬTĔR (penetralis), adverb, *inwardly, internally.* *Venant. Fortun.*

PĔNĔTRĀTĬŌ (penetro), ōnis, f. *a penetrating, piercing, penetration.* *Apul.*

PĔNĔTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *who penetrates.* *Prudent.*

PĔNĔTRŌ (penitus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to set, put or thrust in.* *Plaut.* Intra ædes penetrare pedem. *Id.* Penetrant se in fugam, *betake themselves.* *Id.* Foras penetrare se ex ædibus, *thrown himself, rushed.* Hence, *Lucret.* Quæ penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *h. e.* se penetrantia. —— ¶ Also, *to penetrate, pierce, enter into, make one's way into or through, pass into or through, pervade,* εἰσδύνω, διαπείρω. *Virg.* Illyricos penetrare sinus. *Tacit.* Nihil Tiberium magis penetravit, *more nearly touched.* *Lucret.* Penetrabat eos, *it suggested itself to them, they perceived.* *Id.* Nequeat penetrari. *Vellei.* Penetratæ Media, Albania, &c. —— ¶ Also, *neut. to penetrate, advance, reach.* *Cic.* Astra per cælum penetrantia. *Id.* Per angustias penetravit. *Id.* ad urbes. *Liv.* intra vallum. *Id.* in urbem. *Cic.* in templa. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Hominum ratio in cælum usque penetravit. *Id.* Res penetrat in animos. *Ovid.* Quo non ars penetrat? *Tacit.* in cujusque vitam, *to look narrowly into, examine.*

PĒNĒŬS, and PĒNĒŎS, i, m. Πηνειός, *a river of Thessaly, flowing through the vale of Tempe.* *Plin.* — Hence, Pēnēĭs, idis, f. and Pēnēĭus, a, um, adj. *of Peneus.* *Ovid.* Peneis unda, *the river Peneus.* *Id.* nympha, *h. e. Daphne, daughter of the river god Peneus.* *Virg.* Peneia Tempe.

PĒNĬCILLUM, i, n. and PĒNĬCILLŬS (dimin. from peniculus), i, m. *a painter's brush or pencil,* γραφίς. *Cic.* Summum luctum penicillo imitari. *Plin.* Setæ e penicillis tectoriis, *washing-brushes used by plasterers.* —— ¶ Also, *a tent put into wounds,* μοτός. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a bunch of lint.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece of sponge for wiping.* *Plin.*

PĒNĬCŬLĀMĔNTUM (peniculus), i, n. *the train or tail of a garment.* *Enn.*

PĒNĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from penis), i, m. *a brush made of the tail of an animal, a hair-brush.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a sponge.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a painter's pencil.* *Pandect.*

PENINSŬLA. See *Peninsula.*

PĒNIS (unc.), is, m. *a tail,* κέρκος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the male organ of generation.* *Cic.* Peni deditus, *to his lusts.* *Sallust.* Pene bona patria lacerare, *in wenching, debauchery.*

PENISSIME. See *Pæne.*

PĔNĬTĒ (penitus), adv. *inwardly.* *Catull.* Penite magis. (Al. leg. *penitu.*) *Sidon.* Penitissime inspexi.

PĔNĬTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *inward, inmost, innermost,* ὁ ἔνδον, ὁ ἐντός. *Plaut.* Usque ex penitis faucibus. *Id.* Pectore penitissimo. *Id.* Ex Barbaria penitissima. *Apul.* In penitiorem partem domus.

PĔNĬTŬS (unc.), adv. *inwardly, internally, in the inmost part,* ἔνδον. *Manil.* Penitusque deus, non fronte notandus. —— ¶ Also, *deeply, far within, into the inmost part.* *Cic.* Opus ex saxo penitus exciso. *Virg.* Jacent penitus defossa talenta. *Cic.* Argentum penitus abditum. *Cels.* Penitius penetrare. *Nepos.* Penitus in Thraciam se abdidit. *Cic.* Inclusum penitus in venis. *Id.* Ea penitus animis mandate, *impress deeply.* *Id.* Penitus ex intima philosophia, *from the very depths of philosophy.* —— ¶ Also, *fully, thoroughly.* *Cic.* Res penitus perspectæ. *Id.* Penitus intelligere aliquid, *to the bottom.* —— ¶ Also, *utterly, entirely.* *Cic.* Religionem penitus totam sustulisse. *Id.* Hanc disciplinam penitus amisimus, *utterly.* *Id.* Penitus se perdere. *Horat.* Penitus excidere vitium. *Virg.* Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos. —— ¶ Also, *heartily, from the heart.* Q. *Cic.* Te penitus rogo. *Tacit.* Penitus sentire, *sincerely.* —— ¶ Also, *far, by far, remotely.* *Virg.* Penitus repostas gentes. *Propert.* Penitus crudelior.

PĒNĬTŬS (penis), a, um, adj. *having a tail, tailed,* κερκώδης. *Plaut.* Offa penita.

PENNA, æ, f. *a feather, quill,* πτίλον, πτερόν. *Colum.* Plumam, pennasque emundare. *Plaut.* Meæ alæ pennas non habent. —— ¶ Also, chiefly in the *plur. a wing of a bird, insect,* &c. *Cic.* Aves pullos pennis fovent. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Geminis secat aera pennis. *Ovid.* Aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbæ, *on trembling wing.* *Tibull.* Per liquidum volucri vehar aera penna. *Propert.* Pennas vertere, *to fly away.* *Ovid.* Pennæ vipereæ, *dragon's wings.* *Virg.* Pennis (apes) coruscant. *Plin.* Pennæ culicis. *Cic.** Mihi pennas inciderant, *clipped my wings, deprived me of my rank and fortune.* So, *Horat.* Decisis pennis. —— ¶ Also, *the flight of birds.* *Ovid.* Nunc penna veras, nunc datis ore notas. *Propert.* Felicibus edita pennis, *h. e.* felici augurio. —— ¶ Also, *a bird.* *Sil.* Penna velocior evolat. *Val. Flacc.* Certis pennis, *prophetic birds.* —— ¶ Also, *the feather or feathers on an arrow;* and, hence, *an arrow.* *Ovid.* Pennis tenus acta sagitta est. *Id.* Trajectus penna tempora. —— ¶ Also, *a pen.* *Isid.*

PENNĀTŬLŬS (dimin. from pennatus), a, um, adj. *having little wings, winged.* *Tertull.*

PENNĀTŬS (penna), a, um, adj. *having wings, winged,* πτερωτός. *Plin.* Pennatæ apes. *Id.* Pennati equi vocant. *Lucret.* Pennatus Zephyrus. *Plin.* Pennatum ferrum, *a winged shaft; an arrow.*

PENNĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to put forth quills or feathers.* *Cassiod.*

PENNĬFĔR (penna & fero), a, um, adj. *winged.* *Sidon.*

PENNĬGĔR (penna & gero), a, um, adj. *having wings, winged.* *Cic.*

PENNĪNŬS (Celtic, penn), a, um, adj. *Pennine.* *Tacit.* Pennina juga, *the Pennine Alps.* So, *Id.* Penninæ Alpes. —— ¶ Some write *Peninus;* others *Pœninus.*

PENNĬPĒS (penna & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having wings on the feet.* *Catull.* Pennipes Perseus.

PENNĬPŎTĔNS (penna & potens), entis, adj. *able to fly, winged.* *Lucret.* Corpora pennipotentum.

PENNŬLA (dimin. from penna), æ, f. *a little wing or feather,* πτερύγιον. *Cic.*

PĒNSĀBĬLĬS (penso), e, adj. *compensable.* *Ammian.*

PĒNSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a compensation, recompense.* *Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *a consideration, examination.* *Ammian.*

PĒNSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a weigher,* σταθμοῦχος. *Plin.* Stipis ponderandæ pensatores. (*Harduin* reads *dispensatores.*)

PĒNSĒ (pensus), adv. *carefully, diligently.* *Symmach.* Tractandum pensius.

PĒNSĬCŬLĀTĒ (pensiculo), adv. *carefully, exactly.* *Gell.* 1. 3. (Others read *pensim.*)

PĒNSĬCŬLŌ (pendo), as, a. 1. *to weigh, consider.* *Gell.*

PĒNSĬLĬS (pendeo), e, adj. *hanging, hung up, suspended, pendent,* κρεμαστός, μετέωρος. *Horat.* Pensilis uva, *a grape hung up to dry; a raisin.* And absol. *Varr.* Pensilia ad usum promere, *sc.* poma. *Plin.* Pensiles lychnuchi in delubris. *Plaut.* Se facere pensilem, *to hang one's self.* *Auct. Priap.* Pensilibus peculiati, *sc.* membris, τοῖς αἰδοίοις. —— ¶ Also, *hanging, supported upon arches or piles, and not resting upon the ground.* *Colum.* Pensile horreum. *Curt.* Pensiles horti, *hanging gardens.* *Plin.* balneæ, perhaps, *baths with a raised floor, warmed from beneath.* *Id.* Pensiles tribus, *movable.*

PĒNSĬM (pensus), adv. *cautiously, accurately.* *Gell.*

PĒNSĬŌ (pendo), ōnis, f. *a weighing, weight,* ταλάντωσις. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a paying, payment.* *Cic.* Tertia pensio. *Id.* Exigere primam pensionem. *Liv.* Sex pensionibus æquis, *instalments.* *Id.* Mille talentum dare populo R. pensionibus decem annorum. *Id.* Præsens pensio, *in ready money.* —— ¶ Also, *a tribute, tax.* *Aurel. Vict.* Pensionibus inducta lex nova. —— ¶ Also, *the rent*

of a house, of land, &c. Sueton. Pensionem annuam repræsentare fisco. Juvenal. Pensio clamat, posce. —— ¶ Also, interest. Lamprid.

PĔNSĬTĀTĬŌ (pensito), ōnis, f. a payment, tribute, tax, συντέλεια. Ascon. —— ¶ Also, a compensation, recompense. Plin. —— ¶ Also, expenditure, expense. Sulpic. Sever.

PĔNSĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a weigher, minute examiner, critical inquirer, ἐξεταστής, λογιστής. Gell. Verborum pensitatores subtilissimi.

PĔNSĬTŌ (frequentat. from penso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh, weigh often or exactly, σταθμάομαι. Aurel. Vict. Lapis, quo lana pensitari solebat. Plin. Vitam æqua lance pensitare. —— ¶ Hence, figur. to compare. Gell. Incommoda cum emolumento pensitanda. —— ¶ Also, to examine, weigh, ponder over, consider. Liv. Imperatoria consilia quæ pensitanda magnis ingeniis essent. Gell. Virtutes pensitare. Id. Pensitare de aliqua re. Sueton. Morosissime pensitare aliquid. —— ¶ Also, to pay, disburse. Cic. Prædia quæ pensitant, pay taxes. Id. Qui vectigalia vobis pensitant.

PĔNSĬŌNCŬLA (diminut. from pensio), æ, f. a small payment. Colum. Fenoris pensiunculis.

PĔNSŌ (frequentat. from pendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weigh, σταθμάομαι. Liv. Aurum pensare. —— ¶ And, figur. to make an estimate of, judge of, estimate, value. Liv. Ex factis amicos pensare. Id. Vires magis oculis quam ratione. Horat. Pensantur eadem Scriptores trutina. —— ¶ Also, to weigh, ponder, examine, consider. Liv. Consilium pensare. Id. honesta. —— ¶ Also, to weigh one thing against another, compare. Liv. Adversa secundis pensare. Id. Nova maleficia veteribus malefactis. —— ¶ Also, to compensate, recompense, make amends for, make good, repair, requite, counterbalance. Senec. Beneficiis beneficia pensare. Sueton. Aurei hami damnum nulla captura pensari potest. — Hence, Lucan. Pensabat iter, shortened the way. — And, Plin. Aquæ marinæ vicem pensat, supplies the place of sea-water. —— ¶ Also, to pay. Flor. Caput auro pensatum, was paid for by its weight in gold. Val. Max. Concubitum voluntaria morte pensarunt. Ovid. Nece pensare pudorem, to repair my lost honor. Vellei. Victoriam damno amissi pensare militis, h. e. to pay for, purchase. Sil. Vitam pensabitis auro, h. e. ransom. — Hence, to suffer. Senec. Pœnas pensare. — Also, to exchange. Plin. Lætitiam mœrore pensare. Calpurn. Pensare Palatia cælo. — Also, to quench. Calpurn. Sitis est pensanda gregum viridante cibo.

PĔNSŌR (pendo), ōris, m. a weigher or examiner. Augustin.

PĔNSUM (Id.), i, n. a small portion of wool or flax, weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun; a task, piece of work, τὸ σταθμηθέν. Virg. Nocturna carpentes pensa puellæ, teasing or carding the wool assigned to them by their mistress. Id. Dum fusis mollia pensa devolvunt. Ovid. Data pensa trahemus. Justin. Pensa inter virgines partientem. So, of the thread of life, spun by the Parcæ. Senec. Duræ peragunt pensa Sorores. Calpurn. Mortale resolvite pensum, make immortal. — And, figur. a charge, duty, office. Cic. Me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo. Varr. Nostrum pensum absolvimus. Liv. Pensum familiæ.

PĔNSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a weighing. Varr.

PĔNSUS, a, um, particip. from pendo. —— ¶ Also, adj. valuable, estimable, precious, dear. Plaut. Utra sit conditio pensior. Hence, absol. Nihil, or Nec quidquam pensi habere or ducere, not to care or regard; not to mind or consider; to have no consideration; not to value. Sueton. Nihil pensi habuit, quin prædaretur omni modo. Sallust. Nihil pensi, neque sancti habere. Id. Neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quidquam pensi habebat. Id. Prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quidquam pensi habebat. Liv. Sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quidquam unquam pensi fuisse.

PĔNTĂCHORDUS (πεντάχορδος), a, um, or -ŏs, on, adj. having five chords, five-stringed. Martian. Capell.

PĔNTĂDACTYLŎS (πενταδάκτυλος), on, adj. five-fingered. Plin.

PĔNTĂDŌRŎS (πεντάδωρος), on, adj. of five hand-breadths. Plin.

PĔNTĂGŌNĬUS, and PĔNTĂGŌNUS (πεντάγωνος), a, um, adj. quinquangular, pentagonal. Auct. de limitib. —— ¶ Also, absol. Pentagonium, the herb cinquefoil. Apul.

PĔNTĂMĔTER (πεντάμετρος), tra, trum, adj. having five poetical feet. Absol. Quintil. In pentametri medio, in the middle of a pentameter.

PĔNTĂPĔTES (πενταπετής), is, n. the herb cinquefoil. Plin.

PĔNTĂPHYLLŎN, the same as Pentapetes. Plin.

PĔNTĂPŎLIS, is, f. Πεντάπολις, a district of Palestine containing five cities. Solin. —— ¶ Also, a similar district of Africa, Cyrenaica. Plin. — Hence, Pentapolitānus, a, um, adj. Plin. Pentapolitana regio, h. e. Cyrenaica.

PĔNTĂPRŌTĪA (πενταπρωτεία), æ, f. a board or college of five superior officers. Cod. Just.

PĔNTAS (πεντάς), ădis, f. the number five. Martian. Capell.

PĔNTĂSĒMUS (πεντάσημος), a metrical foot of five syllables. Martian. Capell.

PĔNTĂSPASTŎN (πεντάσπαστον), i, n. a pentaspast, engine with five pulleys. Vitruv.

PĔNTĂSTĬCHŒ (πεντάστιχοι) porticus, having five rows of columns. Trebell. Poll.

PĔNTĂTEUCHOS, i, m. or PĔNTĂTEUCHUM, i, n. the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, Πεντάτευχος. Tertull.

PĔNTĀTHLOS (πένταθλος), i, m. one who practised the pentathlum. Plin.

PĔNTĀTHLUM (πένταθλον), i, n. the exercise of the pentathlum or exercise of five arts, h. e. discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio. Paul. ex Fest.

PĔNTĒCOSTĒ (Πεντηκοστή), es, f. Pentecost. Tertull.

PĔNTĔLĬCUS, i, m. Πεντελικός, a mountain near Athens, famed for its marble. — Hence, Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, adj. Pentelic, of Pentelic marble. Cic. Pentelici Hermæ.

PĔNTĒRIS (πεντήρης), is, f. a ship of five banks or benches of oars. Hirt. Alex.

PENTETHRONICUS, a, um, adj. a word coined by Plaut. Pugna Pentethronica.

PENTHĒMĬMĔRIS (πενθημιμερής), is, f. a verse consisting of five half feet of an hexameter, that is, of two feet and a cæsura. Auson.

PENTHĔSĬLĒA, æ, f. Πενθεσίλεια, queen of the Amazons, killed by Achilles in the Trojan war. Virg.

PENTHEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Πενθεύς, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchanals, because he treated the sacred rites of Bacchus with contempt. Ovid. — Hence, Penthēĭus, and Penthēus, a, um, adj. of Pentheus. Id. Penthea cædes.

PENTHĬDĒS, æ, m. Πενθείδης, the son or descendant of Pentheus. So, Lycurgus is called by Ovid.

PĔNTŌRŎBŎN (πεντόροβον), i, n. the herb piony or peony. Plin.

PĔNŪĀRĬUS. See Penarius.

PĔNŬLA, &c. See Pænula.

PĔNULTĬMUS. See Pænultimus.

PĔNŪRĬA (πεῖνα), æ, f. want, need, scarcity, ἀπορία, ὑστέρησις. Virg. Penuria edendi, want of food. Lucret. Penuria cibi. Sallust. Cælo, terraque penuria aquarum. Cic. Magna sapientium civium penuria. Sallust. liberorum. Liv. mulierum. Plin. Penuria consilii, from not knowing what to do.

PĔNUS, us and i, m. and f. PĔNUM, i, n. PĔNUS (ἄπενος, or ἄφενος), ŏris, n. provision of food, stores for the support of life, meat, sustenance, provisions, victuals, βίος. Cic. Est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus. Plaut. Penus annuus. Id. Omne penus. Terent. Penum omnem. Horat. Portet frumenta, penusque. Colum. Penora conservare. Plaut. Procurator peni. Pandect. Penu certa. Id. Tradita peno. —— ¶ Also, the sanctuary or innermost part of the temple of Vesta, in which were kept her statue and the Palladium. Lamprid.

PĔPARĒTHOS, or PĔPARĒTHUS, i, f. Πεπάρηθος, an island of the Ægean sea. Ovid. — Hence, Pĕpărēthĭus, a, um, adj. of Peparethus. Plin.

PEPLIS (πεπλίς), ĭdis, f. and PEPLĬON (πέπλιον), ii, n. a species of euphorbia. Plin.

PĔPLUM (πέπλον), i, n. and PĔPLUS (πέπλος), i, m. a woollen robe embroidered with purple and gold, which on solemn occasions was used to be put upon the statues of the gods, and especially upon that of Minerva. Virg. Ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant, peplumque ferebant. Claudian. Cytheræ peplum fluentem allevat. —— ¶ Also, any loose, flowing robe. Manil.

PĔPŌ (πέπων), ŏnis, m. a sort of melon or gourd. Plin.

PEPTĬCUS (πεπτικός), a, um, adj. digestive, peptic. Plin.

PĔR (πείρω), prep. through, through the midst of, διά. Cic. Coronam per forum ferre. Id. Per membranas oculorum cernere. Horat. Per mare pauperiem fugiens. Virg. It hasta per tempus utrumque. In this use it must sometimes be rendered along, over, down, &c. Cæs. Se per munitiones dejicere. Liv. Per gradus dejicere, down the steps. Id. Per agros vagari, over the fields. —— ¶ Also, of time, during, throughout, for. Cic. Decem per dies. Id. Per idem tempus, at the same time. Liv. Per ludos, during. So, Id. Per inducias. Cic. Per triennium. —— ¶ Also, for in. Liv. Invitati per domos. Cic. Qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent. Tacit. Ipsorum tela per tenebras vana. Virg. Per silvam procubuit, in the wood. Id. Ire per umbras, into the lower regions. Terent. Per tempus advenis, h. e. in tempore, in the very nick of time, opportunely. —— ¶ Also, for inter, between. Virg. Via secta per ambas (zonas). Id. Per duas arctos. —— ¶ Also, by, through, by means of. Cic. Injurias per vos ulcisci, through your means. Id. Detrimenta per homines eloquentissimos importata. And, hence, Per me, per se, of myself, himself; by my or his own exertions; without help or assistance. Cic. Per me tibi obstiti. Id. Homo per se cognitus. Id. Nihil ipsos per se facere potuisse, of themselves; by themselves alone. Horat. Satis per te tibi consulis. Cic. Per se ipsa maxima est, in itself. Id. Per se esset virtus expetenda, for itself alone. —— ¶ It often denotes the instrument, manner, cause, by, in, according to. Cic. Turmas per quas Salaminios coerceret, with which; by which; by means of which. Id. Per litteras petere, by letter. Id. Per fraudem. Id. Per summum dedecus vitam amittere, disgracefully. Id. Per iram facere aliquid, in anger. Id. Aliquem per insidias interficere, by treachery; treacherously. Quintil. Per ordinem, in order. Liv. Per occasionem, as opportunity offers. Cic. Per ludum et jocum, playfully, jestingly. —— ¶ Also, with verbs expressing permission, possibility, necessity, &c. on account of, in behalf of. Cic. Per me stertas licet, as far as concerns me. Terent. Per me stetisse, quo minus hæ fierent nuptiæ, that I was the cause. Cic. Per me ista pedibus trahantur. Id. Ut nihil eum delectaret, quod per leges liceret. Id. Cum per valetudinem posses. —— ¶ Also, under the appearance or color of, &c. under the show or pretext of, &c. Cic. Qui per tutelam, aut societatem fraudavit quempiam. Id. Aliquem per fidem fallere, under color of security. Liv. Per speciem alienæ fungendæ vicis suas opes firmavit. —— ¶ Also, for, for the sake of. Cic. Per avaritiam decipere. Liv. Per causam renovati belli. Plaut. Per metum mussari. —— ¶ Also, used in prayers, exclamations, by. Cic. Per dexteram te istam oro. Id. Sed propera per deos, for god's sake. Id. Per deos atque homines, in the name of gods and men. In this sense it is often separated from its object. Liv. Per, vos, vestram fidem. Terent. Per ego te deos oro. —— ¶ So, in asseverations, oaths, by. Cic. Per deos jurare. —— ¶ Also, for post, after. Ovid. Per tempora longa. —— ¶ Also, before or by. Sallust. In-

cedère per ora magnifice. —— ¶ Also, *with*. *Catull.* Ire præcipitem per caput. —— ¶ It is sometimes placed after its case. *Lucret.* Prostrata viam per. *Virg.* Transtra per, et remos. —— ¶ In composition it sometimes strengthens the signification, as, *perfacilis*. — And is sometimes written separately. *Cic.* Per mihi mirum visum est. — It also expresses completeness, thoroughness, as *percutere, pernicies*. — Or a certain motion roundabout, as *pervertere, percellere*. — Or the idea of destruction, as *perdere, perire*. — Or gives to the compound a bad sense, as *perjurare, perfidus*.

PĒRĂ (πήρα), æ, f. *a bag, poke, wallet, or pouch to carry victuals in.* *Martial.* Cum baculo, peraque senex.

PĔRĂBSŬRDŬS (per & absurdus), a, um, adj. *very absurd, exceeding strange, contrary to reason.* *Cic.*

PĔRĂCCŎMMŎDĀTŬS (per & accommodatus), a, um, adj. *very much adapted, very convenient.* *Cic.* Per fore accommodatum tibi, *for* peraccommodatum fore.

PĔRĀCĔR (per & acer), cris, cre, adj. *very sharp, acute, poignant.* *Cic.* Peracre judicium, *piercing, subtile*.

PĔRĂCĔRBŬS (per & acerbus), a, um, adj. *very sour or harsh.* *Cic.* —— ¶ And, figur. *Plin. Ep.* Mihi peracerbum fuit, *very grievous*.

PĔRĂCĒSCŌ (per & acesco), is, cui, n. 3. *to be very sour.* Figur. *Plaut.* Hoc est, quod peracescit, *that pains me; that provokes my indignation.* *Id.* Mihi pectus peracuit, *boils with rage*.

PĔRĀCTĬŌ (perago), ōnis, f. *a finishing, completion*, τελείωσις. *Cic.*

PĔRĀCTŬS, a, um. See *Perago*.

PĔRĂCŪTĒ (peracutus), adv. *very sharply or acutely.* Figur. *Cic.* Peracute moveri.

PĔRĂCŪTŬS (per & acutus), a, um, adj. *very sharp, keen, or fine-edged.* *Martial.* Peracuta falce secare. —— ¶ And, figur. *Cic.* Voce peracuta, *very acute.* *Id.* Ut sibi ipse peracutus esse videatur, *h. e. acute, subtile, ingenious*.

PĔRĂDŎLĒSCĔNS (per & adolescens), tis, adj. *very young.* *Cic.*

PĔRĂDŎLĒSCĔNTŬLŬS (per & adolescentulus), i, m. *a very young man.* *Nepos.*

PĔRĂDPŎSĬTŬS, same as *Perappositus*.

PĔRÆDĬFĬCĀTŬS (per & ædificatus), a, um, particip. *built up, finished.* *Colum.*

PĔRÆQUĀTĬŌ (peræquo), ōnis, f. *a making perfectly equal.* *Tertull.*

PĔRÆQUĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *who distributes equally, an assessor.* *Cod. Just.*

PĔRÆQUĒ (peræquus), adv. *alike, equally.* *Cic.*

PĔRÆQUŌ (peræquus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make equal.* *Vitruv.* Peræquatis partibus. *Colum.* Singulos culleos peræquare, *yield, produce*.

PĔRÆQUŬS (per & æquus), a, um, adj. *fully equal.* *Cic.* Peræqua proportione. (Al. leg. *peræque pro portione.*)

PĔRÆSTĬMŌ, *for* æstimo. *Cod. Theod.*

PĔRĂGĬTŌ (per & agito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive about, stir frequently, disturb, agitate.* *Cæs.* hostes. *Colum.* Mustum peragitare. *Cæs.* Peragitati equitatu, *hard pressed.* *Senec.* Animos peragitare.

PĔRĂGŌ (per & ago), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. *to drive, agitate, gall*, ἄγω, ἐνάγω. *Senec.* Œstrum pecora peragentem. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sempronium perago. —— ¶ Also, *to go or carry through, accomplish, perfect, finish, perform, despatch, achieve, execute, complete*, τελέω. *Senec.* Multum egerunt sed non peregerunt. *Cic.* Peragenda est fabula. *Id.* Comitia peregit. *Cæs.* Peragit concilium. *Sueton.* Ad peragendam auream domum. *Virg.* Cursum peregi. *Id.* Peragere inceptum. *Id.* dona, *to finish distributing*. *Ovid.* justa, *h. e.* persolvere. *Id.* mandata. *Liv.* sententiam, *to have stated his opinion.* *Ovid.* iter inceptum. *Nep.* propositum. *Juvenal.* officium. *Ovid.* Hæc mea sic quondam peragi speraverat ætas, *to end or be spent so.* *Id.* Peragere indicium rei, *to prove.* *Id.* preces, *to utter.* *Id.* vices, *to be subject to changes, undergo changes.* *Id.* Regnumque, ævumque peregit, *had ceased both to reign and to live.* *Plin.* Cibum statim peragit, *digests.* *Liv.* Reum peragere, *to pursue the accusation of a man to conviction, cause one to be condemned.* So, *Ovid.* Tuo ore peragi reos, *declared guilty.* And, figur. *Ovid.* Humum peragere, *to till.* —— ¶ Also, *to describe.* *Liv.* Res pace belloque gestas peragam, *to relate.* *Plin.* Reliqua nunc peragemus. —— ¶ Also, *to pass or go through.* *Ovid.* Peragit freta. *Id.* Sol duodena peregit signa. —— ¶ Also, *to run through, pierce.* *Ovid.* Latus ense peregit. —— ¶ Also, *to despatch, slay, kill.* *Martial.* Quam sexta peregit hieme. —— ¶ Hence, turpi sensu, *to exhaust.* *Auct. Priap.* —— ¶ Also, of time, *to pass, spend, to pass the whole night.* *Ovid.* Vacuus somno noctem peregi. *Horat.* Salubres æstates peraget, *shall pass his summers in good health.* —— ¶ Also, *to ponder, consider.* *Virg.* Omnia animo peregi. *Ovid.* Peragit dum talia Procne.

PĔRĂGRĀNTĔR (peragro), adv. *h. e.* peragrando. *Ammian.* Peragranter adsistere, &c. *under pretence of taking a walk*.

PĔRĂGRĀTĬŌ (peragro), ōnis, f. *a progress, travelling through*, περινόστησις. *Cic.* Peragratio itinerum.

PĔRĂGRĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *that wanders through.* *Martian. Capell.*

PĔRĂGRŌ (per & ager), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wander or travel through or over, traverse, survey*, περιέρχομαι, περινοστέω. *Cic.* Provincias peragrasse. *Id.* Agros et nemora peragrare. *Id.* A quibus videmus ultimas terras esse peragratas. *Flor.* Græciæ litora classe peragrare. *Sueton.* Litora peragrare liburnicis. —— ¶ And, figur. *to pass through, penetrate.* *Cic.* Ea fama peragravit. *Id.* Omnes latebras suspicionem peragrare dicendo. *Id.* Orator peragrat per animos hominum. —— ¶ Also, *depon.* *Vellei.* Peragratus omnes Germaniæ partes, *having traversed*.

PĔRĂLBŬS (per & albus), a, um, adj. *very white.* *Apul.*

PĔRĂLTŬS (per & altus), a, um, adj. *very lofty.* *Enn.*

PĔRĂMĀNS (per & amans), tis, adject. *very loving, very fond of.* *Cic.* Peramans nostri.

PĔRĂMĀNTĔR (peramans), adv. *very lovingly.* *Cic.*

PĔRĂMBŬLŌ (per & ambulo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to travel or pass over, travel through, traverse, perambulate*, διοδεύω. *Varr.* Multas perambulastis terras. *Horat.* Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat. *Ovid.* Frigus perambulat artus, *runs through his limbs.* *Senec.* Medicus ægrotos perambulat, *h. e. goes round amongst, visits.* *Horat.* Crocum floresque perambulat Attæ fabula, *is well received in the theatre which was strewed with flowers*.

PĔRĂMŒNŬS (per & amœnus), a, um, adj. *very pleasant.* *Tacit.* Æstas peramœna.

PĔRĂMPLŬS (per & amplus), a, um, adj. *very large.* *Cic.* Simulacra perampla.

PĔRĂNCĔPS (per & anceps), ĭpĭtis, adj. *very doubtful.* *Ammian.*

PĔRĂNGUSTĒ (perangustus), adv. *very narrowly, closely.* *Cic.*

PĔRĂNGUSTŬS (per & angustus), a, um, adj. *very narrow, very small.* *Cic.* Perangusto freto divisa. *Liv.* Via perangusta. *Justin.* Macedoniæ termini perangusti fuere, *very limited*.

PĔRĂNNŌ (per & anno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to last or live a year*, διενιαυτίζω. *Sueton.* Puella non perannavit.

PĔRĂNTĪQUŬS (per & antiquus), a, um, adj. *very ancient.* *Cic.*

PĔRĂPPŎSĬTŬS (per & appositus), a, um, adj. *very suitable or apposite.* *Cic.*

PĔRĀRDĔŌ (per & ardeo), es, si, n. 2. *to blaze greatly, burn violently.* *Paul. Nol.*

PĔRĀRDŬŬS (per & arduus), a, um, adj. *very arduous, very hard or difficult*, πολυχαλεπός. *Cic.* Perarduum est demonstrare.

PĔRĀRĒSCŌ (per & aresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to grow very dry, grow quite dry.* *Varr.*

PĔRĀRGŪTŬS (per & argutus), a, um, adj. *very sharp or witty.* *Cic.* Homo perargutus. (*Al. leg.* peracutus.) —— ¶ Also, *very shrill, loud.* *Apul.* Tintinnabulis perargutis exornatus.

PĔRĀRĬDŬS (per & aridus), a, um, adj. *very dry, quite dry.* *Colum.* Solum peraridum.

PĔRĀRMŌ (per & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm or equip completely.* *Curt.* Exercitu perarmato.

PĔRĂRŌ (per & aro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to plough or furrow all over.* Figur. *Ovid.* Rugis peraravit anilibus ora. —— ¶ Also, *to write, transcribe.* *Ovid.* Blandis perarretur littera verbis. —— ¶ Also, *to plough* the deep, *navigate.* *Senec.* Perarate pontum.

PĔRĀSPĔR (per & asper), a, um, adj. *very rough.* *Cels.*

PĔRĂSTŪTŬLŬS (per & astutulus), a, um, adj. *very arch or crafty.* *Apul.*

PĔRĂTĬCUM (περατικόν), sc. bdellium, *a species of the bdellium-tree.* *Plin.*

PĔRĀTĬM (pera), adv. *Plaut.* Peratim ductare, *to cheat one of the money in his purse, or to pick his purse*.

PĔRĂTTĔNTĒ (perattentus), adv. *very attentively.* *Cic.* Audiri perattente.

PĔRĂTTĔNTŬS (per & attentus), a, um, adj. *very attentive.* *Cic.* animos.

PĔRĂTTĬCŬS (per & Atticus), a, um, adj. *very Attic.* *Fronto.* philosophus.

PĔRAUDĬĔNDŬS (per & audiendus), a, um, adj. *to be heard distinctly.* *Plaut.* Auribus peraudienda hæc sunt.

PĔRBĀCCHŎR (per & bacchor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to carouse, revel, rave*, παροινέω. *Cic.* Multos dies es perbacchatus. *Claudian.* Incendia perbacchata domos, *raging through*.

PĔRBĀSĬŌ (per & basio), as, a. 1. *to kiss much, to kiss round.* *Petron.* Circumeuntem perbasiamus.

PĔRBĔĀTŬS (per & beatus), a, um, adj. *very happy or fortunate.* *Cic.*

PĔRBĔLLĒ (per & belle), adv. *very well, skilfully.* *Cic.* Perbelle simulas.

PĔRBĔNĒ (per & bene), adv. *very well.* *Cic.* Perbene loqui Latine.

PĔRBĔNĔVŎLŬS (per & benevolus), a, um, adj. *very friendly or kind.* *Cic.* Pescennius est perbenevolus nobis.

PĔRBĔNIGNĒ (per & benigne), adv. *very kindly.* *Cic.*

PĔRBĬBĒSĬĂ (perbibo), æ, f. a word coined by *Plaut.* *drink-land*.

PĔRBĬBŌ (per & bibo), is, bi, a. 3. *to drink or suck up.* *Plaut.* Medullam lassitudo perbibit. —— ¶ And, figur. *to imbibe, receive.* *Ovid.* Terra concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis. *Senec.* Lana quosdam colores non perbibit. *Id.* Perbibere liberalia studia. *Quintil.* Latinum sermonem. *Ovid.* Perbibit suæ rabiem nutricis.

PĔRBĪTŌ (per & bito), is, n. 3. *to perish, be ruined.* *Plaut.* Qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit. (*Al. leg.* peritat.) —— ¶ Also, *to pass over, to go away.* *Plaut.* Utinam in Siciliam perbiteres.

PĔRBLANDĒ (perblandus), adv. *very courteously.* *Macrob.*

PĔRBLANDŬS (per & blandus), a, um, adj. *very courteous or kind.* *Cic.* Successorem habes perblandum. *Liv.* Oratio perblanda.

PĔRBŎNŬS (per & bonus), a, um, adj. *very good.* *Cic.* Agros habent perbonos, *very fruitful.* *Id.* Perbona toreumata, *very curiously wrought*.

PĔRBRĔVIS (per & brevis), e, adj. *very short.* *Liv.* Ævum perbreve. *Cic.* Perbrevi tempore. And, absol. *Id.* Sed id erit perbrevi.

PĔRBRĔVĬTĔR (perbrevis), adv. *very shortly, briefly.* *Cic.*

PĔRCĂ (πέρκη), æ, f. *the perch* (perca, L.). *Plin.*

PĔRCÆDŌ (per & cædo), is, cĕcīdi, cæsum, a. 3. *to cut off, or cut up entirely.* *Flor.* Exercitum percecidit.

PĔRCĂLĔFĂCĬŌ, or PĔRCĂLFĂCĬŌ (per & calefacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (Passiv. percălĕfĭo, or percalfio), *to heat greatly or thoroughly.* *Vitruv.* Percalefieri cogit aquam. *Lucret.* Motu percalefacta.

PERCALFIO. See *Percalefacio*.

PĔRCĂLĔŌ (per & caleo), es, n. 2. *to be very warm or hot.* *Lucret.* Percaluit vis venti. *Ovid.* Humor ab igne percaluit solis.

PĔRCALLĒSCŌ (per & callesco), es, lui. n. 2. *to become hardened, insensible, or callous.* *Cic.* Percalluerat civitatis patientia. —— ¶ Also, *get a good knowledge of*

come to understand thoroughly. *Cic.* Si usum rerum percalluerls. *Gell.* Disciplinas Stoicas percalluerat.

PĔRCANDĔFĂCIŌ (per & candefacio), is, a. 3. *to make very hot.* *Vitruv.* Ignis percandefacit terram.

PĔRCANDĬDŬS (per & candidus), a, um, adj. *very white.* *Cels.* Percandida compositio.

PĔRCĀRŬS (per & carus), a, um, adj. *very dear.* *Justin.* Unus regi percarus. *Tacit.* Plancinæ percara. —— ¶ Also, *very dear, costly.* *Terent.*

PĔRCAUTŬS (per & cautus), a, um, adj. *very wary or cautious.* *Cic.*

PĔRCĔLĔBĔR (per & celeber), bris, bre, adj. *very celebrated or famous.* *Plin.*

PĔRCĔLĔBRŌ (per & celebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to divulge or spread abroad, make public every where.* *Cic.* Versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur. *Id.* Percelebrata sermonibus res. —— ¶ Also, *to repeat or commit often.* *Arnob.* Percelebrare mala.

PĔRCĔLĔR (per & celer), is, e, adj. *very quick or swift.* *Cic.*

PĔRCĔLĔRĬTĔR (per & celeriter), adv. *very quickly.* *Cic.*

PĔRCĔLLŌ (per & cello, obs.), is, cŭli, seldom culsi, culsum, a. 3. *to thrust or strike aside, move forcibly, strike or beat down, bear down, upset, overthrow, overturn,* περιτρέπω. *Cato.* Ventus plaustrum oneratum percellit. And, proverb. *Plaut.* Plaustrum perculi, *I have managed matters badly.* *Id.* Perii! perculit me prope, *he has nearly upset me.* *Terent.* Quo trudis? perculeris jam tu me, *you will have me down.* *Cic.* Eos Martis vis perculit. *Colum.* Cum capram pestis perculerit. *Liv.* Percellere hostes, *to defeat, rout.* *Id.* Perculsis instare. —— ¶ Also, *to strike, hit, smite.* *Ovid.* Quem cuspide perculit heros. *Liv.* Feciali femur perculit. *Id.* Feciali genu perculit, *on his knee.* Hence, figur. *Val. Flacc.* Vox repens perculit urbem. —— ¶ Also, *to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy.* *Cic.* Posse labefactari, adolescentiam plenam spei perculisse. *Id.* Se perculsum atque abjectum sentit. *Sueton.* Ceteros perculit. *Nep.* Imperium facile perculit. *Tacit.* Armis civilibus rempublicam perculisset. —— ¶ Also, *to astonish, amaze, daunt, stun, surprise, strike with consternation.* *Cic.* Hæc te vox non perculit? *Id.* Timore perculsa civitas. *Liv.* Perculsa metu. *Cæs.* Deorum ira perculsi. *Val. Flacc.* Animos timor perculerat. *Flor.* Admiratione perculit. —— ¶ Also, *to excite.* *Apul.* Ad turpitudinem sectatores suos percellens. —— ¶ We also find Perculit, *passiv. for* perculsus fuit. *Flor.* Dolo perculit.

PĔRCENSĔŌ (per & censeo), es, ui, a. 2. *to count, reckon up, recount,* καταριθμοῦμαι. *Cic.* Promerita percensere numerando. *Tacit.* Percensere numerum legionum. *Plin.* Percensere res Cæsaris. *Varr.* Manipulos percensent, *they take them up one after another.* *Cic.* Percensere inveniendi locos, *run over.* —— ¶ Also, *to survey, examine, revise.* *Ovid.* Totum percensuit orbem. *Gell.* Orationem percensuisse. *Liv.* Orationes legatorum percenseamus, *let us take in hand; let us examine.* —— ¶ Also, *to pass or go through, travel over.* *Liv.* Ita cum percensuisset Thessaliam. *Ovid.* Signa percensere.

PĔRCEPTIŌ (percipio), ōnis, f. *a gathering, collecting,* κατάληψις. *Cic.* Frugum, fructumque reliquorum perceptio. —— ¶ Also, *perception, knowledge, comprehension.* *Cic.* Animi perceptiones. *Quintil.* Perceptiones, *notions, ideas.*

PĔRCEPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that receives, obtains, enjoys.* *Augustin.*

PĔRCĪDŌ (per & cædo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to strike, beat, maul.* *Plaut.* Si os perciderim tibi. —— ¶ Also, sensu obsceno. *Martial.* Aliquem percidere, *h. e.* pædicare. *Id.* Percidere alicui os, *h. e.* irrumare.

PĔRCĬĔŌ (per & cieo), es, īvi and ii, ĭtum, a. 2. and PĔRCĬŌ (per & cio), is, īvi and ii, ĭtum, n. 4. *to move greatly, affect strongly, stir, excite.* *Lucret.* Irai fax subdita percit. *Id.* Ocius ergo animus, quam res se perciet ulla. *Id.* Perciet aures, *strikes.* *Terent.* Re incredibili percitus. *Cic.* Animus iratus ac percitus. Hence, Percitus, *easily excited, impetuous, irritable.* *Liv.* Ingenium percitum. —— ¶ Also, *to proclaim, call.* *Plaut.* Istum impudicum percies.

PĔRCINGŌ (per & cingo), is, inxi, inctum, a. 3. *to surround entirely.* *Colum.* (Al. leg. *præcingo.*)

PĔRCĬŌ, is. See *Percieo.*

PĔRCĬPĬŌ (per & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. *to take up wholly, seize entirely, possess, invade, occupy,* καταλαμβάνω. *Lucret.* Aera percipit ardor. *Plaut.* Mihi horror membra percipit. *Terent.* Urbis odium me percipit. —— ¶ Also, *to receive, assume, acquire.* *Colum.* Succum percipere. *Plin.* Colorem percipere. *Ovid.* Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem. *Lucret.* Sensus quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se. *Ovid.* Percipit auras. —— ¶ Also, *to gather, reap, collect.* *Cic.* Serere, percipere, condere fructus. *Plin.* Fructum percipere ex olea. *Id.* Magna vectigalia ex ostrearum vivariis percipere, *to derive, get, receive.* *Colum.* Lanas diligenter percipere. — Also, *to take, get, obtain, enjoy, acquire, receive.* *Colum.* Omnia justa percipere, *receive every attention.* *Cæs.* Percipere præmia. *Justin.* Ex promissis de jam parte percepta. *Sueton.* Legata percepit. —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, feel.* *Cic.* Quod neque oculis, neque auribus percipi potest. *Ovid.* Et totis perceperat ossibus æstum. *Cic.* Voluptas, quæ percipitur sensibus. *Id.* Sonum percipere, *to hear.* *Liv.* Querelæ percipiebantur, *were heard.* *Cic.* Percipite, *listen.* —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, understand, comprehend, conceive, learn, know.* *Cic.* Aliquid percipere, et comprehendere. *Id.* Cognoscere, et percipere. *Id.* Percipere artificium aliquod. *Id.* philosophiam. *Id.* præcepta artis. *Id.* Themistocles omnium civium nomina perceperat, *had committed to memory.* *Nep.* Præcepta percepta habuerat, *h. e.* perceperat, *had learnt.* *Cic.* Nomen perceptum usu a nostris, *current among us.* And, absol. *Id.* Percepta artis, *the rules, principles.* —— ¶ Percepset, for *percepisset.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

PĔRCĬTŌ (per & cito), as, a. 1. *to excite.* *Accius.*

PĔRCĬTŬS, a, um. See *Percieo.*

PĔRCĪVĪLĬS (per & civilis), e, adj. *very civil or polite.* *Sueton.* Sermo percivilis, *very gracious.*

PĔRCLĀRĔŌ (per & clareo), es, rui, n. 2. *to shine very bright.* *Symmach.*

PĔRCNŎPTĔRŬS (περκνόπτερος), having black wings), i, m. same as *Oripelargus.* *Plin.*

PĔRCNŎS (περκνός, black), i, m. *a kind of eagle.* *Plin.*

PĔRCLŪDŌ (per & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to close, fasten.* *Vitruv.*

PĔRCŎGNOSCŌ (per & cognosco), is, ōvi, ĭtum, n. 3. *to know thoroughly, know perfectly well,* διαγινώσκω. *Plaut.* Utrosque percognovi. *Plin.* Legem naturæ habere percognitam.

PĔRCŎLĂPHŌ (per & colaphus), or -ĀPŌ, as, a. 1. *to buffet, maul.* *Petron.* Istos percolaphabant. (Al. aliter leg.)

PĔRCŌLĀTĬŌ (percolo), ōnis, f. *a filtering, straining.* *Vitruv.*

PĔRCŌLŌ (per & colo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to filter, strain thoroughly,* δινλίζω, διηθέω. *Colum.* Refrigerantur, et percolantur. — And, figur. *Lucret.* Humor per terras percolatur, *h. e.* transmittitur. *Senec.* Cibos et potiones percolare, *h. e.* edere, bibere, et egerere.

PĔRCŎLŌ (per & colo), is, ŏlui, ultum, a. 3. *to perfect, finish, complete.* *Plin. Ep.* Inchoata percolui. —— ¶ Also, *to respect greatly, reverence, love, honor, benefit.* *Plaut.* Patrem tuum si percoles. *Tacit.* Multos præfecturis percoluit. *Id.* Conjugem liberosque ejus percolere. —— ¶ Also, *to polish, adorn, grace, deck, beautify.* *Tacit.* Quæ eloquentia percoluere. *Apul.* Os percolere, *to wash.* *Plaut.* Femina perculta.

PĔRCŌMIS (per & comis), e, adj. *very courteous.* *Cic.*

PĔRCŎMMŎDĒ (percommodus), adv. *very conveniently, very seasonably.* *Cic.*

PĔRCŎMMŎDŬS (per & commodus), a, um, adj. *very convenient, suitable.* *Liv.*

PĔRCŎNTĀTĬŌ (percontor), and PĔRCONCTĀTĬŌ (percunctor), ōnis, f. *an asking, questioning, inquiry, interrogation,* ἐρώτησις. *Cic.* Reliquum tempus percontatione consumpsimus. *Cæs.* Nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus. — Also, *a rhetorical figure.* *Cic.*

PĔRCŎNTĀTŎR (percontor), and PĔRCONCTĀTŎR, ōris, m. *an asker of many questions, an inquisitive person.* *Horat.* Percontatorem fugito.

PĔRCŎNTŌ, as, a. 1. the same as *Percontor.* *Gell.*

PĔRCŎNTŎR (per & contor), and PĔRCONCTŎR (per & cunctor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to ask, ask strictly, inquire, demand, question, interrogate, examine,* ἐρωτάω, ἀνέρομαι. *Terent.* Percontatum adventum Pamphili, *to inquire after.* *Cic.* In percontando a peritis, *in making inquiries of.* *Id.* Me de republica percontatus est, *questioned me about.* So, *Id.* Ex me percontari nostri augurii disciplinam. *Horat.* Meum si quis te percontabitur ævum. *Plaut.* Percontari hanc paucis volt. And, *Id.* Si esses percontatus me ex aliis, *inquired of others about me.* —— ¶ Also, *to find out by inquiry.* *Apul.*

PĔRCŎNTŬMĀX (per & contumax), ācis, adj. *very stubborn or obstinate.* *Terent.*

PĔRCŌPĬŌSĒ (percopiosus), adv. *very copiously or fully.* *Sidon.*

PĔRCŌPĬŌSŬS (per & copiosus), a, um, adj. *very copious.* *Plin. Ep.*

PĔRCŎQUŌ (per & coquo), is, ōxi, ŏctum, a. 3. *to boil thoroughly, cook, dress, roast.* *Plin.* Carnes percoquunt. — And, hence, *Ovid.* Mora percoquit uvas, *ripens.* *Lucret.* Percoquere humorem, *h. e. to heat.* — Also, *Id.* Secla virum percocta, *as it were roasted, blackened by the heat of the sun.*

PĔRCŌTĒ, es, f. Περκώτη, *a town of Mysia.* *Plin.* — Hence, Percŏsĭŭs, a, um, adj. *of Percote.* *Val. Flacc.*

PĔRCRASSŬS (per & crassus), a, um, adj. *very thick.* *Cels.*

PĔRCRĒBRESCŌ (per & crebresco), is, brui and bui, n. 3. *to be divulged or spread abroad, become known or common, be noised abroad or talked of publicly,* διαθρυλλοῦμαι. *Cic.* Hoc percrebrescit *Id.* Res percrebuit. *Id.* Cum hæc fama percrebruerit, *prevailed.* *Tacit.* Conjugia percrebuisse, *had become frequent.*

PĔRCRĔPŌ (per & crepo), as, pŭi, pĭtum, n. *to resound, ring,* ὑπερηχέω. *Cic.* Lucum illum percrepare vocibus. —— ¶ Also, *act. to sing, celebrate.* *Lucil.* Percrepa pugnam Pompilii.

PĔRCRĪBRŌ (per & cribro), as, a. 1. *to sift thoroughly.* *Scribon. Larg.*

PĔRCRŬCĬŌ (per & crucio), as, a. 1. *to torment or vex greatly.* *Plaut.*

PĔRCRŪDŬS (per & crudus), a, um, adj. *very crude or unripe.* *Colum.* Pruna percruda. *Vitruv.* Percrudis coriis consutæ, *raw hides.*

PĔRCŪDŌ (per & cudo), is, di, a. 3. *to break or strike through.* *Colum.* Pulli rostellis ova percudunt, *crack the shell.*

PĔRCULSĬŌ (percello), us, m. *a shock.* *Tertull.*

PĔRCULSŬS, a, um. See *Percello.*

PĔRCULTŎR (percŏlo), ōris, m. *who respects, reveres, admires.* *Aurel. Vict.*

PĔRCULTŬS, a, um. See *Percŏlo.*

PĔRCUNCTŎR, &c. See *Percontor.*

PĔRCŬPĬDŬS (per & cupidus), a, um, adj. *very fond of, very kindly affected towards.* *Cic.*

PĔRCŬPĬŌ (per & cupio), is, a. 3. *to desire earnestly.* *Terent.*

PĔRCŪRĬŌSŬS (per & curiosus), a, um, adj. *very curious, inquisitive,* πολυπράγμων. *Cic.*

PĔRCŪRŌ (per & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cure or heal thoroughly,* καταθεραπεύω. *Liv.* Vulnus percuratum. *Senec.* Percurare mentem ægram.

PĔRCURRŌ (per & curro), is, cŭrri and cŭcurri, ursum, n. 3. *to run or pass through or over.* *Lucret.* Per mare et terras percurrere. *Cæs.* Per temonem currus percurrere. —— ¶ Also, *to run some whither.* *Terent.* Percurro ad forum. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ad te percurri. *Liv.* Citato equo Cales percurrit. —— ¶ Also, act. *to run or go through or over, traverse.* *Cæs.* Agrum Picenum percurrit. *Ovid.*

illos stantes percurrere aristas. *Propert.* Percurrens luna fenestras, *passing through, penetrating with its light.* *Lucret.* Calamos percurrit, *plays upon.* *Virg.* Percurrit pectine telas. *Plin.* Percurritur glutino charta, *h. e. is smeared over.* *Val. Flacc.* Triplici percurrens tempora nodo, *h. e. surrounding.* — And, figur. *Sueton.* Amplissimos honores percucurrit, *h. e. ran through, obtained in succession.* *Plin.* Menta mensas odore percurrit, *passes or spreads its scent over the tables.* —— ¶ Also, *to run over with words, relate briefly.* *Cic.* Partes duæ, quas modo percucurri, *have slightly touched upon.* *Id.* Quæ a te de arte percursa sunt. *Id.* Multas res oratione percurrere, *to mention cursorily.* *Vellei.* Paucis percurrere, *to relate in brief.* *Virg.* Pœnarum percurrere nomina, *run through, recite.* —— ¶ Also, *to examine, survey, meditate upon.* *Horat.* Animo percurrisse polum, *to have gone through or traversed.* *Cic.* Multa animo et cogitatione percurrisse. —— ¶ Also, *to contemplate, view.* *Horat.* Veloci percurre oculo, *scan with your eye.* — *Liv.* Paginas percurrere, *to read.* *Cic.* Multa legendo percurrisse.

PĔRCŬRSĀTĬŌ (percurso), ōnis, f. *a running over, traversing,* διαδρομή. *Cic.* Italiæ percursatio.

PĔRCŬRSĬŌ (percurro), ōnis, f. *a running through or over.* Figur. *Cic.* Animi multarum rerum percursio. —— ¶ Also, *a passing over with words, a rapid relation.* *Cic.* Commorationi contraria percursio.

PĔRCŬRSŌ (frequentat. from percurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to range or ramble up and down.* *Liv.* Percursant totis finibus nostris. *Plin.* *Paneg.* ripas.

PĔRCŬRSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who runs through.* *Lactant.*

PĔRCŬSSĬŌ (percutio), ōnis, f. *a striking, beating, knocking,* πλῆξις. *Cic.* Pectoris percussiones. *Id.* Digitorum percussio, *a snapping of the fingers.* —— ¶ Also, *a beating of time in music, a measuring of feet in verse, or of the members of a sentence.* *Cic.* Percussiones numerorum. *Id.* Percussionum modi. *Quintil.* Sermonis percussiones, quasi pedes.

PĔRCŬSSŌR (percutio), ōris, m. *a striker, person who deals a blow,* πλήκτης. *Plin.* Leo vulneratus percussorem novit. —— ¶ Also, *a murderer, cut-throat, hired assassin, bravo.* *Cic.* Percussor deprehensus cum sica. *Sueton.* Percussor subornatus alicui. —— ¶ *Percussor,* a bravo, who executes the will of another; *Sicarius,* an assassin, involving, by an allusion to his weapon (*sica*), an idea of cowardice; *Homicida,* a murderer. See *Percutio.*

PĔRCŬSSŪRA (percutio), æ, f. *a blow, thrust.* *Apul.*

PĔRCŬSSŬS, a, um. See *Percutio.*

PĔRCŬSSŬS (percutio), us, m. *a striking, beating.* *Plin.* Venarum inæquabili percussu. *Ovid.* Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis.

PĔRCŬTĬŌ (per & quatio), ŭtis, ŭssi, ŭssum, *to strike, hit, beat, knock, smite,* παίω, πλήττω. *Cic.* Percussus lapide. *Virg.* virga. *Liv.* Forem virga percutere, *to knock at.* *Tibull.* Janua est percutienda manu. *Ovid.* Inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem. *Cic.* Hunc Jupiter fulmine percussit. *Id.* Turres de cœlo percussæ, *blasted with lightning.* *Horat.* Si cameram percusti forte (*syncope* for percussisti). *Val. Flacc.* Percutit lyram. *Ovid.* Percussam saxa secuta lyram. *Senec.* Percussit aures tacitum murmur. *Virg.* Palmis percussa lacertos. —— ¶ Hence, *to stamp, coin.* *Sueton.* Nummum nota Capricorni percussit. And, figur. *Apul.* Vocabula percutere, *to coin new words.* *Senec.* Omnia facta tua una forma percussa sint. —— ¶ Also, *to cut or thrust through, pierce.* *Liv.* Mamilio pectus percussum est. *Senec.* Vena percutitur, *is opened.* *Plin. Ep.* Fossa a rege percussa, *dug.* —— ¶ Hence, *to kill, slay.* *Sueton.* Hostem cominus sæpe percussit. *Ovid.* Foras percutere. *Cic.* Rabocentum securi percussisti, *beheaded.* And, hence, *Hirt.* Fœdus percutere, *to conclude a treaty* (*because the covenant was ratified by killing swine*). —— ¶ And, figur. *to ruin, destroy.* *Sueton.* Ptolemæum repente percussit. —— ¶ Also, applied to the mind, *to strike, affect sensibly, deeply, or strongly, make an impression upon, touch keenly.* *Cic.* Percussisti me de oratione prolata. *Id.* Percussit animum, *h. e.* suspicionem injecit. *Id.* Utendum est imaginibus acribus, quæ celeriter percutere animum possint. *Id.* Quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit. *Id.* Suspicione sum percussus. *Id.* Literis atrocissimis percussus, *astonished.* *Id.* Vos inani cogitatione percussit. *Virg.* Percussus amore. —— ¶ Also, *to cheat, deceive, impose upon.* *Plaut.* Percutere aliquem palpo. *Cic.* Civem suum percussit. *Plaut.* Percutere se flore Libyco, *h. e. to get drunk on Mareotic wine.* —— ¶ *Interficere,* to kill, in the most general application of the term; *Interimere,* to put out of the way, despatch, implies secrecy or privacy in the commission of the act; *Necare,* to put to death, in general, but involving a notion of severity, injustice and cruelty; *Enecare,* to put to a lingering death; *Occidere,* to kill in fair fight; *Jugulare,* to cut the throat, involves the idea of a bravo; *Trucidare,* properly to slaughter an ox, to put to death a defenceless person, implies an act of violence committed by a stronger upon a weaker; *Obtruncare,* to cut to pieces, slaughter; *Percutere,* to put to death in pursuance of a legal sentence, execute.

PĔRDĀGŌ, as, same as *Indago.* *Claud. Mamert.*

PĔRDĔCŌRŬS (per & decorus), a, um, adj. *very comely or handsome.* *Plin. Ep.*

PĔRDĒLĔŌ (per & deleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to destroy utterly, annihilate.* *Tertull.*

PĔRDĒLĪRŬS (per & delirus), a, um, adj. *very silly or foolish.* *Lucret.*

PĔRDENSŬS (per & densus), a, um, adj. *very thick or solid.* *Colum.*

PĔRDĔPSŌ (per & depso), is, ui, a. 3. obscena significatione. *Catull.*

PĔRDĪCĀLIS (perdix), e, adj. Perdicalis herba, the same as *Perdicium.* *Apul.*

PĔRDĪCĬUM (περδίκιον), i, n. *pellitory or parietary* (Parietaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.*

PĔRDĪCŌ (per & dico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. the same as *Dico.* *Alcim. Avit.*

PĔRDIFFĬCĬLIS (per & difficilis), e, adj. *very hard or difficult,* παγχάλεπος. *Cic.* Perdifficilis quæstio. *Liv.* Expeditis perdifficillimum aditum.

PĔRDIFFĬCĬLĬTĔR (perdifficilis), adv. *with very great difficulty.* *Cic.*

PĔRDIGNŬS (per & dignus), a, um, adj. *very worthy, extremely worthy.* *Cic.*

PĔRDĪLĬGĒNS (per & diligens), entis, adj. *very diligent.* *Cic.*

PĔRDĪLĬGENTĔR (perdiligens), adv. *very diligently.* *Cic.*

PĔRDISCŌ (per & disco), is, dĭdĭci, a. 3. *to learn thoroughly or perfectly.* *Cic.* Jura belli perdiscere.

PĔRDISERTĒ (per & diserte), adv. *very eloquently.* *Cic.*

PĔRDĬTĒ (perditus), adv. *desperately, basely, corruptly, wickedly,* ἀκολάστως. *Cic.* Se gerere perdite. —— ¶ Also, *violently, vehemently.* *Terent.* Amare perdite, *to desperation.* *Quintil.* Perdite conari, *to strain every nerve.*

PĔRDĬTĬŌ (perdo), ōnis, f. *ruin, perdition.* *Alcim. Avit.*

PĔRDĬTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a destroyer, ruiner.* *Cic.* Perditor reipublicæ.

PĔRDĬTRIX (perditor), īcis, f. *that destroys.* *Tertull.*

PĔRDĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from perdo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *lost, past recovery, irreparable, desperate,* πανώλεθρος. *Cic.* Rebus omnibus perditis. *Id.* Judicia perdita. *Id.* Perdita valetudo. *Id.* Nihil fieri potest perditius. *Terent.* Et re salva, et perdita. *Ovid.* Perditus æger. *Plaut.* Perditus sum, *I am undone; I am lost.* —— ¶ Also, *abandoned, incorrigible, profligate, lewd, dissolute.* *Cic.* Adolescens perditus ac dissolutus. *Id.* Homo perditissimus. *Id.* Perdita nequitia. *Catull.* Perditius potest quid esse. —— ¶ Also, *vehemently moved, immoderately excited.* *Plaut.* Amore perdita, *over head and ears in love.* *Propert.* Perditus in quadam tardis pallescere curis. *Plaut.* Perditi animi esse, *furious with passion.* *Cic.* Perditus luctu. —— ¶ Also, *violent, excessive.* *Quintil.* Perditus dolor. *Catull.* Perditus amor.

PĔRDĬŪ (per & diu), adv. *for a great while, very long.* *Cic.*

PĔRDĪVĒS (per & dives), ĭtis, adj. *very rich,* πολυχρήματος. *Cic.*

PĔRDĬŬS (per & dies), a, um, adj. *all day long, the livelong day,* πανημέριος. *Gell.*

PĔRDĬŪTURNŬS (per & diuturnus), a, um, adj. *lasting a very long time.* *Cic.*

PĔRDIX (πέρδιξ), īcis, m. and f. *a partridge.* *Martial.* Picta perdix. —— ¶ *In fable, Perdix was the nephew of Dædalus, turned into a partridge by Minerva.*

PĔRDŌ (per & do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to destroy, ruin,* ἀπολλύω, ἀποβάλλω. *Cic.* Fruges perdidit. *Id.* civitatem. *Id.* Se ipsum penitus perdere. —— ¶ Also, *to squander, throw away, spend or consume riotously.* *Terent.* Faciat quod lubet, sumat, consumat, perdat. *Cic.* Profundere et perdere. — Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, *parted with his life, but did not throw it away.* *Cic.* Perdere tempus, *to lose or waste one's time, spend one's time idly.* *Plin. Ep.* Poteras has horas non perdere, *you might have saved.* *Senec.* Perdere mortem, *to throw away life, lose it uselessly or unavenged.* So, *Lucan.* Letum perdere. —— ¶ Also, *to corrupt, spoil, debauch, ruin.* *Terent.* Cur perdis adolescentem nobis? *Plin.* Illa perdidere imperii mores. —— ¶ Also, *to lose.* *Cic.* Liberos perdere. *Id.* Omnes industriæ fructus. *Id.* libertatem. *Id.* oculos. *Plin.* dextram manum. *Cic.* memoriam. *Martial.* vitam. *Cic.* causam. *Id.* litem. *Plaut.* spem. *Martial.* fugam, *the means or chance of flight.* *Horat.* arma, *to throw away in flight.* *Quintil.* aquam, *the time allotted one to speak.* —— ¶ Also, *to lose at play.* *Ovid.* Non cessat perdere lusor. —— ¶ Also, *to forget.* *Terent.* Nomen perdidi. —— ¶ Also, *to bestow uselessly.* *Cic.* Operam perdere. *Id.* oleum et operam. *Ovid.* blanditias. —— ¶ Also, *to kill.* *Id.* Serpentem deus perdidit. —— ¶ Perduim, is, *for* perdam. *Cic.* Dii te perduint. And, Perduunt *for* perdunt. *Plaut.* —— ¶ See *Perditus.*

PĔRDŎCĔŌ (per & doceo), es, ui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach thoroughly,* διδάσκω. *Cic.* Usu ipso perdoctus. *Ovid.* Dignam Mæoniis Phæacida condere chartis cum te Pierides perdocuere tuæ. —— ¶ Also, *to train, discipline.* *Plaut.* Aliquem perdocere. *Id.* Docte tibi illam perdoctam dabo. —— ¶ Also, *to teach any thing, make known, exhibit.* *Cic.* Res difficilis ad perdocendum. *Ovid.* Si quid Apollo utile mortales perdocet ore meo. *Quintil.* Suam stultitiam perdocere.

PĔRDOCTĒ (perdoctus), adv. *very learnedly, skilfully.* *Plaut.*

PĔRDOCTŬS, a, um, particip. from perdoceo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *very skilful.* *Stat.*

PĔRDŎLĔŌ (per & doleo), es, lui, n. 2. *to grieve, pain.* *Terent.* Tandem perdoluit (sc. tibi). *Q. Claud.* ap. *Gell.* Id perdolitum est Manlio. —— ¶ Also, *to be grieved.* *Cæs.* Virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt.

PĔRDŎLŌ (per & dolo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hew quite smooth.* *Vitruv.*

PĔRDŎMĬNŌR (per & dominor), āris, dep. 1. *to reign through.* *Claudian.* Perdominatur annum.

PĔRDŎMĬTŌR (perdomo), ōris, m. *a subduer, conqueror.* *Prudent.*

PĔRDŎMŌ (per & domo), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to make tame or gentle, tame, break, subdue or conquer wholly, subjugate, quell.* *Liv.* Perdomare Latium. *Ovid.* Serpentes potui perdomuisse.

PĔRDORMISCŌ (per & dormisco), is, n. 3. *to sleep long or all night long,* κατακοιμάομαι. *Plaut.* Perdormiscin' usque ad lucem?

PĔRDŪCŌ (per & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring through or all the way, conduct, lead, convey, accompany,* διάγω. *Cæs.* Legionem in Allobrogas perduxit. *Id.*

Eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt. *Nep.* Eum Syracusas perduxit. *Plin. Ep.* Ex fonte aquam perducere. *Trajan.* ad *Plin.* Aquam perducere in coloniam, *h. e.* aquæductu ducere. *Cæs.* A lacu ad montem murum perducit, *he carries. Liv.* Viam a Bononia Aretium perducere. *Plin.* Ex portu alveum perducere in Nilum. —— ¶ Also, *to conduct* (of a procurer to his employer). *Horat.* Perduci poterit pudica. *Cic.* Huc Tertia perducta est. —— ¶ Also, *to draw out, lengthen, prolong. Cæs.* Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur. *Liv.* Altercationem in serum perducere. —— ¶ Also, *to bring round, bring or draw over, persuade. Sallust.* Magnis muneribus eos ad studium sui perducit. *Cæs.* Eos ad se magnis pollicitationibus perduxerat, *had gained over. Cic.* Hominem ad HS. LXXX. perducit, *h. e.* pertrahit ad solvendum. *Cæs.* Perducere aliquem in suam sententiam, *to bring over. Cic.* ad suam sententiam. —— ¶ Also, *to raise, promote, advance. Cæs.* Quem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat. *Cic.* Perducere aliquem ad amplissimos honores. —— ¶ Also, *to bring to. Nep.* Eo rem perduxit, ut, &c. *he brought the matter to that pass. Cic.* Aliquid ad exitum perducere. *Plin.* aliquem ad maciem. *Varr.* ad perniciem. —— ¶ Also, *to drink off or up, quaff. Arnob.* Perducit Cyceonis liquorem. —— ¶ Also, *to smear, besmear, anoint, daub, rub or lay all over. Virg.* Ambrosiæ odore corpus perduxit. *Pers.* Auro perducis facies. *Seren. Sammon.* Artus perducere succo. *Id.* Lanam perducere membris. —— ¶ Hence, also, *to cancel, erase. Pandect.* Nomen perducere.

PĔRDŪCTĬŌ (perduco), ōnis, f. *a bringing or conveying. Vitruv.* Aquarum perductio.

PĔRDŪCTŌ (frequentat. from perduco), as, a. 1. *to lead along, entice to go. Plaut.*

PĔRDŪCTŌR (perducto), ōris, m. *a guide, attendant. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a pimp, pander, procurer. Cic.*

PĔRDŪDUM (per & dudum), adv. *a long while ago, long since, some time since. Plaut.*

PĔRDUELLĬŌ (perduellis), ōnis, f. *the crime of acting against the state or magistrates; treason, συνωμοσία. Cic.* Perduellionis judicium. *Liv.* Perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *h. e. accused him of betraying the army under his command, by wilfully allowing himself to be defeated.* So, *Id.* Censori perduellionem judicare, *h. e. for contempt of the tribunes.* —— ¶ Also, *homicide, murder. Liv.* Tibi perduellionem judico, *h. e. for the murder of his sister.* So, ironically, *Cic.* Actionem perduellionis mihi intenderat, *h. e. because I had caused the conspirators to be put to death.*

PĔRDUELLIS (per & duellum), is, m. *an enemy actually carrying on war, πολέμιος. Plaut.* Perduelles penetrant se in fugam. *Cic.* Pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium.

PĔRDUELLUM, *for* bellum. *Acc.*

PERDUIM,
PERDUIS,
PERDUIT, &c. } *for* perdam, &c. See *Perdo.*

PĔRDŪRŌ (per & duro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to stay, continue. Terent.* Non posse apud vos perdurare. —— ¶ Also, *to last, endure. Ovid.* Probitas longum perdurat in ævum. *Senec.* Perdurasse in senectutem. —— ¶ Also, act. *to harden. Prudent.*

PĔRDŪRUS (per & durus), a, um, adj. *very hard. Pandect.*

PĔRĔDIA, æ, f. a fictitious region, *Eatingland. Plaut.*

PĔRĒDŌ (per & edo, edidi), is, a. 3. same as *Edo, Emitto. Sidon.*

PĔRĔDŌ (per & ĕdo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. *to eat up, eat through, consume, περιτρώγω. Horat.* Nec peredit impositam ignis Ætnam. — And, figur. *Vet. Poet.* ap. *Cic.* Lacrymæ peredere humore exsangues genas. *Virg.* Quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit. *Tibull.* Longa dies molli saxa peredit aqua. *Virg.* Vellera morbo peresa.

PĔRĔFFLŌ (per & efflo), as, a. 1. *to breathe out entirely*, or simply, *to breathe out. Apul.* Pereflavit animam.

PĔRĔGER (per & ager), gris, adj. *wandering, travelling. Pandect.*

PĔRĔGRĒ (pereger), adv. *in the country, abroad, ἐπὶ ξένης. Plaut.* Peregre esse. *Cic.* Peregre depugnavit. And, figur. *Horat.* Peregre est animus sine corpore velox. —— ¶ Also, *from abroad. Terent.* Peregre rediens. *Liv.* Peregre Romam accitos. *Vitruv.* Una a foro, altera a pregre. —— ¶ Also, *into foreign parts, abroad. Sueton.* Peregre proficisci. *Horat.* Ne solus rusve, peregreve exirem.

PĔRĔGRĔGIUS (per & egregius), a, um, adj. *most excellent. Apul.*

PĔRĔGRĪ, same as *Peregre. Plaut.*

PĔRĔGRĪNĀBUNDUS (peregrinor), a, um, adj. *fond of travelling, wandering about. Liv.*

PĔRĔGRĪNĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a travelling through foreign countries; a being or living abroad; travel, ἀποδημία. Cic.*

PĔRĔGRĪNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a traveller, sojourner. Cic.*

PĔRĔGRĪNĬTĀS (peregrinus), ātis, f. *the state or condition of a foreigner or alien. Sueton.* Peregrinitatis reus, *one charged with falsely assuming the character of a Roman citizen. Id.* In peregrinitatem redegit, *to reduce one to the condition of an alien, deprive of the privileges of citizenship.* —— ¶ Also, *foreign habits or manners; a foreign tone or manner of pronunciation. Cic.* In urbem infusa est peregrinitas. *Quintil.* Os urbanum, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet.

PĔRĔGRĪNŌR (peregrinus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to go abroad, travel through foreign parts, ἀποδημέω. Cic.* Hæc studia nobiscum peregrinantur. *Id.* Peregrinari tota Asia. —— ¶ Also, *to be or live as a foreigner, to live in a foreign country Cic.* Philosophia peregrinari Romæ videbatur, *to be foreign. Id.* Peregrinari in aliena civitate. *Id.* Vestræ peregrinantur aures, *are unskilled. Id.* Nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes, *unknown.*

PĔRĔGRĪNUS (peregre), a, um, adj. *foreign, coming from foreign parts or countries, strange, alien, exotic, ξενικός, ἐξωτικός. Horat.* Divitiæ peregrinæ. *Id.* Mulier peregrina. *Ovid.* Peregrinum cælum. *Id.* Peregrini amnes. *Plin.* Peregrinæ arbores. *Id.* aves. *Virg.* Peregrina ferrugine clarus. *Juvenal.* Peregrinos mores. *Ovid.* Peregrini amores, *h. e. for foreign women. Liv.* Timor peregrinus, *of a foreign enemy. Ovid.* Peregrini Fasti, *h. e. of foreign nations.* —— ¶ And absol. Peregrinus and Peregrina, *a foreigner, stranger, alien. Cic.* Peregrini atque advenæ. *Id.* Peregrini et incolæ officium. *Terent.* Adeon' est demens? ex peregrina? —— ¶ Also, *one not a citizen of the country in which he lives, an alien. Cic.* Neque civem, neque peregrinum. — Hence, *Pandect.* Peregrinus Prætor, *who decided disputes among the Peregrini. Plin. Ep.* Conditio peregrina, *of an alien. Liv.* Provincia peregrina, *h. e.* prætura, peregrina. —— ¶ And, figur. *raw, unexperienced, ignorant. Cic.* Tironem peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo.

PĔRĒLĔGANS (per & elegans), āntis, adj. *very elegant or neat. Cic.* Perelegans oratio. *Vellei.* Perelegantis ingenii vir.

PĔRĒLĔGANTER (perelegans), adv. *with great elegance, very elegantly, παγκάλως. Cic.* Pereleganter dicere.

PĔRĒLIXŌ (per & elixo), as, a. 1. *to boil thoroughly. Apic.*

PĔRĒLŎQUENS (per & eloquens), tis, adj. *very eloquent. Cic.*

PĔRĔMNIS (per & amnis), e, adj. *of or belonging to crossing a river;* as, auspicia, *auspices taken on crossing a sacred stream or fountain. Cic.* Nulla peremnia servantur. (*Al. leg.* Perennia.)

PĔRĔMPTĀLIS (peremptus), e, adj. *Senec.* Peremptalia fulmina, *that destroy the effect or portent of former lightning.*

PĔRĔMPTĬŌ, and **PĔRĔMTĬŌ** (perimo), ōnis, f. *a killing, slaying. Augustin.*

PĔRĔMPTŌR, and **PĔRĔMTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a slayer, killer, murderer. Senec.*

PĔRĔMPTŌRIUS, and **PĔRĔMTŌRIUS** (peremptor), a, um, adj. *deadly, destructive, ἀναιρετικός. Apul.* Venenum peremptorium. —— ¶ Also, *decisive, final. Pandect.* Peremptorium edictum.

PĔRĔMPTRIX (peremptor), icis, f. *that destroys. Tertull.*

PĔRĔMPTUS, and **PĔRĔMTUS**, a, um. See *Perimo.*

PĔRENDĬĒ (πέρην & dies), adv. *the day after to-morrow, the third day hence, μεταύριον. Cic.*

PĔRENDĬNĀTĬŌ (perendinus), ōnis, f. *a deferring, putting off. Martian. Capell.*

PĔRENDĬNUS (perendie), a, um, adj. *Cic.* Statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, *the day after to-morrow, the third day hence. Cæs.* Perendino die. — And, absol. *Plaut.* In perendinum paratus sis. *Gell.* Dies perendini.

PERENNA, æ, f. See *Anna.*

PĔRENNIS (per & annus), e, adj. *that lasts or continues the whole year. Liv.* Militia perennis. *Plin.* Aves perennes, *h. e. remaining all the year round.* — Hence, Perenne, adv. *the year through. Colum.* Perenne fiscellæ texendæ. —— ¶ Also, *continual, perpetual, lasting, durable, never-failing, constant, unceasing, perennial, everlasting, ἀΐδιος. Cic.* Aquæ perennes. *Id.* virtus. *Id.* Stellarum perennes cursus. *Id.* Continete in tuis perennibus studiis. *Colum.* Vinum perenne, *h. e. that bears keeping. Horat.* Monumentum ære perennius, *most lasting or durable. Ovid.* In thalamum Danaes saxo ferroque perennem, *h. e.* duraturum, *strong.* So, *Id.* Adamas perennis, *eternal.* —— ¶ Also, *for* perenniter. *Pallad.* Perenne durabilis. —— ¶ *Ovid.* uses perenne, *abl. for* perenni. —— ¶ See *Peremnis.*

PĔRENNĬSERVUS (perennis & servus), i, m. *one who is always a slave, ἀείδουλος. Plaut.*

PĔRENNĬTĀS (perennis), ātis, f. *lastingness, continuance, duration, perpetuity, ἀϊδιότης. Cic.* Fontium perennitates. *Plaut.* Cibus perennitatis, *h. e.* cibus perennis. — And as *a title of the emperors. Symmach.* Perennitas vestra.

PĔRENNĬTER (Id.), adv. *perpetually, continually, always, dcl. Augustin.*

PĔRENNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to last, endure, continue. Colum.* Ut diutius perennent boves. *Ovid.* Arte perennat amor. *Id.* Domus cum pace perennet. —— ¶ Also, *act. to preserve long. Colum.*

PĔRENTĬCĪDA (pera & cædo), æ, m. *a cut-purse*, a word coined by *Plaut.* Patrem faciam perenticidam, *make him open his purse.*

PĔRĔŌ (per & eo), is, ĭi, rarely īvi, ĭtum, *to perish, be lost or ruined, be destroyed, ἀπόλλυμαι. Cic.* Tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse. *Ovid.* Pereunt nives, *vanish, disappear. Plaut.* Ædes cum fundamento perierint. *Petron.* Periturum inter nos secretum, *that the secret should die with us. Horat.* Urbes pereunt funditus. *Virg.* Peritura regna. *Tacit.* Ita novas vires affore, et præsentibus nihil periturum, *h. e.* decessurum. —— ¶ Also, *to be lost, spent in vain. Cic.* Oleum et opera periit. *Ovid.* Auxilii perierunt tempora. *Senec.* Mortem perire, *be inglorious.* —— ¶ Also, *to die. Cic.* Perire turpiter. *Id.* Summo cruciatu periit. *Virg.* Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit. *Hirt.* Perire morbo. *Plin.* Periit ab Annibale. *Ovid.* Pereat miles ab hoste. —— ¶ Also, *to be unfortunate, be ruined. Cic.* Jampridem perieramus. *Id.* Meo vitio pereo. *Nepos.* Exercitus periturus, *on the point of being destroyed, cut up.* Hence, *Terent.* Perii, *I am lost, undone, confounded.* So, *Ovid.* Peream, si, &c. *may I die! let me perish! Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* Peream, nisi, solicitus sum. —— ¶ Also, *to love to desperation, be desperately in love with. Virg.* Amore perire. *Catull.* Quantam qui pote plurimum perire. *Horat.* Qua pereat sagitta. *Propert.* Paris fertur periisse Lacæna. *Plaut.* Alteram efflictim perit. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Puppis pereunda est, *for* puppi pereundum est. And, *Id.* Neate perdeam, *for* peream. —— ¶ Also, *to go, or pass over. Plin.* Gaudet (crocum)

alteri pereundo. (Alii al. leg.) —— ¶ *Perire, to perish*, implies a violent death: *Interire*, a gentle sinking away, or a lingering and painful death; *Obire*, or *obire mortem*, is applied only to a natural death, the approach of which is met patiently and calmly; *Oppetere* mortem, *to* [illegible] *death* (as in battle, &c.) *with firmness* [illegible] *to commit suicide*; *Mori, to die*.

PĔRĔQUITŌ (per & equito), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to ride through, round, or all over*, διϊππάζω. *Cæs*. Per omnes partes perequitant. *Id*. Inter duas acies perequitans. *Liv*. Cum perequitasset aciem. *Id*. Cum ex via longe perequitasset.

PĔRERRŌ (per & erro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wander or travel over, pass, go, or run over or through, traverse, survey, explore, examine*, περιπλανῶμαι. *Colum*. Ignotum pererrat orbem. *Petron*. Pererravit omnes cellas. *Horat*. Vespertinumque pererro sæpe forum, *saunter through*. *Ovid*. Quid Io freta longa pererras? *Virg*. Totum pererrat luminibus, *h. e. eyes, surveys*. *Plin. Ep*. Hedera ramos pererrat, *twines round*. *Virg*. Pererrato ponto, *traversed*. *Senec*. Annibal reges pererravit, *went round from one to another*.

PĔRĔRUDITŬS (per & eruditus), a, um, adj. *very learned*, πολυμαθής. *Cic*. Homo pereruditus.

PĔRĔSŬS, a, um. See *Perodo*.

PĔRĔXIGUĒ (perexiguus), adverb, *very meanly or niggardly*. *Cic*. Perexigue præbere.

PĔRĔXIGŬŬS (per & exiguus), a, um, adj. *very small, very little*. *Cic*. Semen perexiguum. *Id*. Bona fortunæ perexigua. *Cæs*. Perexiguum loci spatium. *Id*. Id (frumentum) erat perexiguum. *Liv*. Facto argento perexiguo utebantur, *very little plate*.

PĔRĔXILIS (per & exilis), e, adj. *very slender*. *Colum*.

PĔRĔXŎPTĀTŬS (per & exoptatus), a, um, adj. *very much desired or wished for*. *Gell*. Per, magister optume, exoptatus venis.

PĔRĔXPĔDITŬS (per & expeditus), a, um, adj. *very easy or obvious*. *Cic*. Perexpedita defensio.

PĔRĔXSICCĀTŬS (per & exsiccatus), a, um, adj. *dried up thoroughly*. *Arnob*.

PERFĂBRICŌ (per & fabrico), as, a. 1. κατασκευάζομαι. Figur. *Plaut*. Me perfabricavit, *has completely taken me in*.

PERFĂCĒTĒ (perfacetus), adv. *very pleasantly or wittily*. *Cic*. Perfacete dicta.

PERFĂCĒTŬS (per & facetus), a, um, adj. *very pleasant or witty*. *Cic*.

PERFĂCILĒ (perfacilis), adv. *very easily, very readily*. *Cic*.

PERFĂCILIS (per & facilis), e, adj. *very easy*. *Cic*. Cognitu perfacilis. —— ¶ Also, *very courteous*. *Cic*. Perfacilis in audiendo.

PERFĀCUNDŬS (per & facundus), a, um, adj. *very eloquent*. *Justin*.

PERFĂMILIĀRIS (per & familiaris), e, adj. *very familiar, very intimate*. *Cic*. Ipse est perfamiliaris Philisto. — Also, *substant*. *Id*. Epicuri perfamiliaris, *the familiar friend of*. *Id*. Meum perfamiliarem tibi commendo. *Gell*. Platoni per fuit familiaris.

PERFĂTŬŬS (per & fatuus), a, um, adj. *very silly or foolish*. *Martial*. Perfatuæ togæ! (Al. leg. *fatuæ*.)

PERFECTĒ (perfectus), adv. *completely, perfectly, entirely, fully, exactly*, τελέως. *Cic*. Perfecte eruditus. *Gell*. Perfectissime uno verbo dicitur. *Apul*. Perfectius.

PERFECTIŌ (perficio), ōnis, f. *the making, completing, finishing, or perfecting of a thing; perfection, fulness, completeness, exquisiteness*, τελείωσις. *Cic*. Perfectionem in oratore desiderans. *Id*. Optimi perfectio atque absolutio. *Id*. Susceptione prima, non perfectione sunt judicanda.

PERFECTISSIMĀTŬS (perfectissimus), us, m. *under the later emperors, the dignity of* perfectissimus. *Cod. Just*.

PERFECTŌR (perficio), ōris, m. *a finisher, accomplisher, perfecter*. *Cic*. Perfector dicendi. *Terent*. Voluptatum perfector.

PERFECTRIX (perfector), īcis, f. *she that completes or perfects*. *Nep*. ap. *Lactant*.

PERFECTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a completing, perfecting, perfection*. *Vitruv*.

PERFECTŬS, a, um, particip. from perficio. —— ¶ Also, adj. *perfect, complete, exquisite, excellent*, τετελεσμένος. *Cic*. Orator perfectus. *Id*. Philosophi absoluti et perfecti. *Id*. Officium perfectum atque absolutum. *Id*. Quod ego perfectissimum judico. *Id*. Aliquid perfectius proferri. *Varr*. Ad perfectum venire, *to perfection*. *Lactant*. Ad perfectum consequi, *perfectly*. —— ¶ Hence, *Perfectissimus*, under the later emperors, *a title of dignity*. *Cod. Just*.

PERFĒCUNDŬS (per & fecundus), a, um, adj. *very fruitful*. *Pompon. Mela*.

PERFĔRENS, tis, particip. from perfero. —— ¶ Also, adj. *patient, brooking*. *Cic*. Perferentes injuriarum.

PERFĔRENTIA (perfero), æ, f. *sufferance, endurance*. *Lactant*.

PERFĔRŌ (per & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bear or carry through, bring to a particular place or to an end*, διακομίζω, διαφέρω. *Virg*. Lapis non pertulit ictum, *did not reach the mark*. *Senec*. Æneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit. *Virg*. Hasta haud pertulit vires, *did not pass through*. *Plin*. Perferre partum, *h. e. till the time of delivery*. *Ovid*. Pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *maintained even to his death*. *Nepos*. Decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. *Stat*. Perferte laborem, *h. e. complete*. —— ¶ Also, *to carry through*. *Cic*. Legem perferre, *get a law passed*. So, *Liv*. Legem promulgavit, pertulitque, judices legerentur. *Cic*. Rogationem perferre. *Pandect*. quæstionem. —— ¶ Also, *to bear, carry, bring, convey*. *Cic*. Perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem. *Id*. litteras ad aliquem. *Id*. alicui nuntium rei cujuspiam. *Id*. Sermone omnium perfertur ad me, *I am informed*. *Liv*. Perfertur circa collem clamor, *is carried, spreads*. *Id*. Fama Romam perlata est. So, *Id*. Equites pertulere consulem obsidere, *brought news, announced*. *Virg*. Nuntius ad tumulum perfert incensas naves, *reports*. —— ¶ Also, *to support, suffer, bear patiently, bear or put up with, brook*. *Cic*. Perfer, si me amas, *bear with me*. *Id*. Facile omnes perpetior et perfero. *Terent*. Omnes perferre ac pati. —— ¶ Also, *to suffer, endure, undergo, experience, feel, be exposed or liable to*. *Cæs*. Contumelias perferre. *Virg*. Pauperiem, et duros perferre labores! *Id*. Immania monstra perferimus. *Cic*. Supplicia crudelissima pertuli. —— ¶ Also, *for* fero, *to bear, carry*. *Colum*. Vaccæ decem mensibus ventrem perferunt, *go with young*. *Liv*. Quos pavor pertulerat in silvas. *Virg*. Te reginæ ad limina perfer, *betake yourself, go, repair*. *Sueton*. Patronum eum perferendæ legationis elegit, *conducting*. *Liv*. Alveus fluminis non pertulit gravissimas navium.

PERFERVĔFIŌ (per & fervefio), is, *to become very hot*. *Varr*.

PERFERVĔŌ (per & ferveo), es, n. 2. *to be very hot*. *Pompon. Mela*.

PERFERVIDŬS (per & fervidus), a, um, adj. *very hot*. *Colum*. Æstas perfervida.

PERFĔRŬS (per & ferus), a, um, adj. *very fierce or wild*, πανάγριος. *Varr*. Boves perferi.

PERFĬCIŌ (per & facio) is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to finish, complete, accomplish, effect, perform, execute, despatch, achieve, bring to an end, perfect*, ἀποτελέω. *Cic*. Vides illum multa perficere, nos multa conari. *Id*. Perficere scelus, *to perpetrate*. *Valer. Flacc*. jussa alicujus, *to fulfil, execute*. *Terent*. promissa, *to keep, fulfil*. *Cic*. cogitata. *Cæs*. conata. *Id*. pontem. *Plin*. simulacrum, *to finish*. *Id*. cibos ambulatione, *to concoct, digest*. *Id*. coria, *to dress or curry*. *Id*. lanas, *to dress, trim*. *Id*. sulphur igni, *to fine, refine*. *Id*. carbunculos, *to polish, burnish*. *Horat*. Centum perficit annos, *has completed or lived*. *Stat*. Sole perfecto, *h. e. day being ended*. —— ¶ And, figur. *to make perfect, instruct*. *Ovid*. Cithara perfecit Achillem. —— ¶ Also, *to bring about, bring to pass, cause, obtain, prevail, gain*. *Cic*. Perfice ut, &c. *Terent*. Perfice hoc precibus, ut, &c. *Nep*. Eloquentia perfecit, ut auxilio sociorum privarentur. *Cæs*. In disputando perficit. *Arnob*. Voluptates ad exitum perficit procedere. *Varr*. Perfici sexagena posse, *h. e.* redigi.

PERFĬCŬS (perficio), a, um, adj. *perfecting*. *Lucret*. Perfica natura.

PERFĬDĒ (perfidus), adv. *perfidiously, treacherously*. *Gell*.

PERFĬDĒLIS (per & fidelis), e, adj. *very faithful, very trusty*, πολύπιστος. *Cic*.

PERFĬDENS (per & fidens), entis, adj. *trusting greatly, confiding strongly*. *Aurel. Vict*.

PERFĬDIA (perfidus), æ, f. *perfidy, treachery, perfidiousness, falsehood*, ἀπιστία. *Cic*. Istius perfidia deceptus sum. *Id*. Fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere. *Cæs*. Perfidia et simulatione uti. *Nepos*. Perfidia capere aliquem.

PERFĬDIŌSĒ (perfidiosus), adv. *perfidiously, treacherously*, ἀπίστως. *Cic*. Perfidiose facta. *Sueton*. Perfidiosius rebellantes.

PERFĬDIŌSŬS (perfidia), a, um, adj. *perfidious, unfaithful, treacherous, faithless, false, insidious*. *Cic*. Fallax, perfidiosus, impudens. *Id*. Perfidiosum est fidem frangere. *Id*. Omnium perfidiosissimus C. Marius.

PERFĬDŬS (per & fides), a, um, adj. *breaking his faith, faithless, perfidious, false, treacherous*, ἄπιστος. *Cic*. Perfidos amicos ulcisci. *Virg*. Dissimulare sperasti, perfide? *Sil*. Sacri perfida pacti. And, of inanimate things, *Id*. Perfida bella. *Senec*. Perfidæ neci tradere aliquem, *h. e. effected by treachery*. *Ovid*. Perfida arma. *Id*. Perfida verba. *Horat*. Perfidum sacramentum. —— ¶ And, figur. *deceitful, unsafe, dangerous*. *Senec*. Perfida freta. *Flor*. Perfidum glacie flumen. *Propert*. Lubrica tota via est, et perfida. *Martial*. Perfida vappa. —— ¶ Perfidum, adv. *for* perfide. *Horat*. Perfidum ridens.

PERFĪGŌ (per & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to transfix, pierce through*. Hence, Perfixus, a, um, *peirced through*. Figur. *Lucret*. telis pavoris, *h. e. full of fear*. *Id*. desiderio, *smitten with desire, extremely desirous*.

PERFĪNIŌ (per & finio), is, a. 4. *to finish, end fully*. *Lucret*.

PERFLĀBILIS (perflo), e, adj. *that may be blown through, exposed to the wind*. *Cic*. Deos ipsos, jocandi causa, induxit Epicurus perflabiles. *Solin*. terra. —— ¶ Also, *blowing through*. *Pallad*. aer.

PERFLĀGITIŌSŬS (per & flagitiosus), a, um, adj. *very villanous or wicked*. *Cic*.

PERFLĀMEN (perflo), īnis, n. *a blast, breath*. *Prudent*.

PERFLĀTĪLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Perflabilis*. *Apul*.

PERFLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the blowing of the wind through a place, a breeze, wind*, διαπνοή. *Cels*. Ædificium habens perflatum æstivum. *Colum*. Æstate capere perflatus. *Plin*. Ulmus in perflatu firma.

PERFLŌ (pe[illegible] flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow vi*[illegible]*, blow through, upon, or over*, δια[illegible] *Virg*. Terras turbine perflant. [illegible] Venti nubila perflant. *Plin*. Granaria p[illegible]ri undique malunt. *Lucan*. Ventosa [illegible]flantem murmura concha (al. leg. m[illegible]ora). —— ¶ Also, neut. *to blow*, pre[illegible] *Colum*. Favonius æstivis mensibu[illegible]

PERFLUCTŬŌ (per [illegible]uo), as, n. 1. *to fluctuate all over*. [illegible]et. Animantum copia tumidos perfluctuat artus, *swarms over*.

PERFLŬŌ (per & fluo), is, uxi, uxum, n. & a. 3. *to flow or run through, flow*, διαῤῥέω. *Lucret*. Per colum perfluere. *Id*. in vas. *Apul*. Sudore perfluere. *Plin*. Amnis in mare perfluens. —— ¶ Also, *to leak*. Whence, figur. *Terent*. Plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfluo, *the secret will out*. —— ¶ Also, *to flow, float*, as a robe. *Apul*. Perfluebat amictus. —— ¶ And, act. *to flow or run through*. *Arnob*. Pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur.

PERFLŬŬS (perfluo), a, um, adj. *flowing*. Figur. *Apul*. Incessu perfluo, *mincing*.

PERFŌCŌ, same as *Suffoco*. *Pandect*.

PERFŎDIŌ (per & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig through, pierce through, transfix, penetrate*, διορύττω. *Cic*. Parietes

perfodere. *Varr.* montem. *Petron.* Spina argentea dentes perfodere, *to pick. Plin.* pectus. —— ¶ Also, *to dig, excavate. Liv.* Fretum perfodere.

PERFŒCUNDUS. See *Perfecundus.*

PĔRFŎRĀCŬLUM (perforo), i, n. *an auger, wimble, borer,* τρύπανον. *Arnob.*

PĔRFŎRMĪDĀTŬS, a, um, same as *Præformidatus. Sil.*

PĔRFŎRMĪDŎLŌSŬS (per & formidolosus), a, um, adj. *very fearful. Aur. Vict.*

PĔRFŎRMŎ (per & formo), as, a. 1. *to form. Tertull.*

PĔRFŎRŎ (per & foro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bore through, pierce, perforate,* διατρυπάω. *Liv.* Dolium perforare. *Ovid.* Perque perforat ense latus, *transfixes. Stat.* Radiis culmina sol perforat. *Cic.* Stabianum perforasti, *brought it into view by opening a vista. Id.* Duo lumina perforata.

PĔRFŎRTĬTĔR (per & fortiter), adverb, *very bravely or manfully. Terent.*

PĔRFŎSSŎR (perfodio), ōris, m. *a digger or breaker through,* διωρύκτης. *Plaut.* Perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker.*

PĔRFŎVĔŎ (per & foveo), es, ēre, a. 2. same as *Foveo. Sedul.* Perfovet ægros.

PĔRFRĀCTŬS, a, um. See *Perfringo.*

PĔRFRĔMŎ (per & fremo), is, ui, n. 3. *to make a noise, roar. Attius* ap. *Cic.*

PĔRFRĔQUĔNS (per & frequens), tis, adj. *well frequented, thronged. Liv.*

PĔRFRĔTŎ (per & fretum), as, a. 1. *to sail over. Solin.*

PĔRFRĪCŎ (per & frico), as, cui, cātum and ctum, a. 1. *to rub all over, rub well or strongly,* περιτρίβω. *Cic.* Caput unguento perfricare. *Plin.* Perfricatus fimo. *Apul.* Perfrictis oculis. *Cic.* Caput sinistra manu perfricans, *h. e. scratching his head as in thought or doubt.* And, *Id.* Os perfricare, *to lay aside all sense of shame, cast off shame.* In the same sense, *Martial.* Cum perfricuit frontem, posuitque pudorem. And *Quintil.* Perfricare faciem.

PĔRFRĪCTĬŎ (perfrigesco), ōnis, f. *a vehement shivering by reason of cold,* περίψυξις, κατάψυξις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, (perfrico), *a rubbing, excoriation. Plin.*

PĔRFRĪCTŬS. See *Perfrico.*

PĔRFRĪGĔFĂCĬŎ (per, frigeo, & facio), is, ēci, āctum, a. 3. *to make very cold. Plaut.* Syrus cor perfrigefacit, *h. e. makes me shudder with fear.*

PĔRFRĪGĔRŎ (per & frigero), as, a. 1. *to cool, make cold or chill. Scrib. Larg.*

PĔRFRĪGĔSCŎ (per & frigesco), is, ixi, n. 3. *to grow or be very cold, turn cold or chill, shiver with cold. Martial.* Perfrixisse tuas fauces. *Cels.* Qui perfrixit.

PĔRFRĪGĬDŬS (per & frigidus), a, um, adj. *very cold. Cic.*

PĔRFRĬNGŎ (per & frango), is, ēgi, āctum, *to break through, break or dash in pieces, shiver, shatter,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* Perfracto saxo, sortes erupere. *Plin.* Ubi perfregit, *h. e. has burst its way. Cæs.* Hostium phalangem perfregerunt. *Tacit.* Perfringere muros. *Val. Flacc.* Perfringere colla bip[...] *to sever. Plin.* Perfringere nuc[...] *crack. Lucan.* vi portas. *Tac*[...]os. *Id.* Suam ipse cervicem [...]fregit, *broken his neck. Terent.* Ne [...] ille ceciderit, aut perfregerit aliqu[...] *has broken a limb. Liv.* Naves p[...]erant proras. —— ¶ And, figur. [...]*overcome, surmount. Cic.* Omnes [...]tias, omnes altitudines, perfregit. *Senec.* Adversa impetu perfringe. *Cic.* Perfundere animos, non perfringere. —— ¶ Also, *to infringe, break through, violate. Cic.* Omnia repagula juris perfringere. *Id.* Evertere et perfringere leges. *Id.* decreta Senatus. *Id.* Perfregit omnia cupiditate ac furore. —— ¶ Also, *to dissolve, dissipate. Cic.* Conspirationem bonorum omnium perfringere.

PĔRFRĬŎ (per & frio), as, a. 1. *to rub or bruise thoroughly, crumble or break. Colum.* Baccas myrti perfriato.

PĔRFRĪVŎLŬS (per & frivolus), a, um, adj. *very frivolous. Vopisc.*

PĔRFRŬCTĬŎ, and PĔRFRŬĬTĬŎ (perfruor), ōnis, f. *enjoyment. Augustin.*

PĔRFRŬŎR (per & fruor), ĕris, uctus sum, dep. 3. *to enjoy fully or thoroughly,* ἀπολαύω. *Cic.* Qua lætitia perfruere? *Id.* Sapientiæ laude perfrui. *Id.* Vita modica et apta virtute. *Id.* otio. *Id.* Ad perfruendas voluptates. *Lucret.* Perfructus præmia. —— ¶ Also, *to fulfil, execute. Ovid.* Mandatis perfruar ipsa patris. (Al. alit. leg.)

PĔRFŬGĂ (perfugio), æ, m. *a runaway, fugitive; a deserter, renegade, one who leaves his own party and goes over to the enemy,* αὐτόμολος. *Cic.* Initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga. *Cæs.* Pro perfuga venit, &c. *pretending to be a deserter.*

PĔRFŬGĬŎ (per & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgĭtum, n. 3. *to fly or flee for succor or shelter, take refuge,* καταφεύγω. *Liv.* Ad Porsenam perfugerant. *Nepos.* Corinthum perfugit Heraclides. *Tacit.* Perfugit ad tribunal. —— ¶ Also, *to desert or go over to the enemy. Cæs.* A Pompeio ad Cæsarem perfugere. *Hirt.* A Scipione in castra Cæsaris perfugerunt. —— ¶ And, figur. *Gell.* Perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, *have recourse, recur.*

PĔRFŬGĬUM (perfugio), ii, n. *a refuge, shelter, place of safety to fly to, sanctuary, asylum,* καταφυγή. *Cæs.* Quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi. *Cic.* Hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium præbent. *Sallust.* In Cæsare miseris perfugium. *Cic.* Illo desperatissimo perfugio uti, *ex cuse.*

PĔRFULGŬRŎ (per & fulguro), as, n. 1 *to glitter, gleam. Stat.*

PĔRFUNCTĬŎ (perfungor), ōnis, f. *the discharging of an office,* λειτουργία. *Cic.* Honorum perfunctio. *Id.* Laborum perfunctio, *the undergoing or enduring.*

PĔRFUNCTŌRĬĒ (Id.), adv. *slightly, carelessly, negligently, cursorily. Augustin.*

PĔRFUNCTŬS, a, um. See *Perfungor.*

PĔRFUNDŎ (per & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to sprinkle all over, besprinkle, wet, moisten,* διυγραίνω. *Virg.* pecus fluviis. *Ovid.* aliquem lacrimis. *Horat.* pisces olivo. *Plin.* Amnium ubertas perfundit Italiam. *Virg.* Sudor perfudit ossa et artus. *Cic.* Aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur. — Perfundi, *to be wetted, to wet itself. Horat.* nardo, *to besprinkle one's self. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Postquam (in balneis) perfusus est, *has bathed himself. Liv.* fletu, *h. e.* lacrimis. *Id.* Vivo perfundi flumine. *Varr.* Boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves. Virg.* Ostro perfusæ vestes, *dyed with purple.* — Hence, of rivers, *to flow by or through, to water, to wash. Plin.* Insula perfunditur Ilisso. — Also, *to scatter or sprinkle over. Virg.* Canities perfusa pulvere immundo. *Id.* Papavera somno perfusa. — Hence, as water sprinkled suddenly on a person causes him to start, *to disturb, alarm, frighten. Cic.* aliquem judicio. — Also, *to cover* with any thing. *Martial.* pedes amictu. *Senec.* tecta auro. — Also, *to fill* with any thing. *Plin. Ep.* Cubiculum sole perfunditur. *Lucret.* Cor perfusum frigore leti. — Especially, *to fill* the mind with love, alarm, fear, joy, &c.; *to raise* the emotions of love, joy, &c. in the mind. *Catull.* mentem amore. *Liv.* animum religione. *Cic.* Sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur. *Liv.* Perfundi gaudio. *Cic.* lætitia. *Liv.* timore. *Cic.* Qui horror me perfudit. — Also, figur. *to wet, besprinkle. Senec.* Perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus, *to sprinkle one's self with,* h. e. *to learn only superficially.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour in or into. Colum.* sextarios musti in vas. —— ¶ *Pandect.* Perfundere oculum alicui, *to strike out, knock out.*

PĔRFUNGŎR (per & fungor), ĕris, functus sum, dep. 3. *to discharge, execute, do, administer,* ἐπιτελέω. *Cic.* Dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur. *Id.* honoribus amplissimis. *Id.* amplissimis rebus. —— ¶ Also, *to go through with, stand out, undergo and come off from. Cic.* Qui eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediuntur, *which we have gone through ourselves. Id.* Perfuncta respublica est hoc misero fatalique bello. *Id.* laboribus maximis. *Id.* Ceteris, nulla perfunctis propria molestia, etiam ipsa misericordia est jucunda, *having undergone, having gone through. Liv.* Fato perfunctus; *or, Lucret.* Vita perfunctus, *dead.* — Followed by *a. Varr.* Sues perfunctas esse a febri. — With *accus. Apul.* Timorem inanem perfuncti. Hence, passively, *Cic.* Periculum perfunctum. — Also, without case. *Cic.* Equidem jam perfunctus sum, *I have gone through it, I* [...] *undergone it and come off.* But, *I*[...] Quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, *that they have got through, have done, have finished their work.* —— ¶ Also, *to enjoy. Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* omnibus bonis. *Ovid.* epulis.

PĔRFŬRŎ (per & furo), is, n. 3. *to rage greatly, rage on. Virg.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to rage through, run furiously through. Stat.* Eoas domos.

PĔRFŪSĒ (perfusus), adv. *h. e.* profuse, abunde, affluenter. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* (*Lips.* leg. *profuse.*)

PĔRFŪSĬŎ (perfundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring water upon, wetting, besprinkling, moistening. Cels.* Perfusio corporis multa prodest ex aqua calida. *Plin.* Myrtidano utuntur ad malarum perfusiones, *h. e. in tinging and painting the cheeks.*

PĔRFŪSŌRĬĒ (perfusorius), adv. *only superficially or slightly, not clearly or explicitly, in vague and equivocal language, not definitely. Pandect.*

PĔRFŪSŌRĬŬS (perfundo), a, um, adj. *merely wetting*; hence, *touching only the surface, not deep or thorough, superficial. Senec.* Tenuis et perfusoria voluptas. Hence, *Sueton.* assertio, *a lawsuit, in which the property of a master in his slaves is contested by unfair means.*

PĔRFŪSŬS, a, um. See *Perfundo.*

PĔRGĂ, æ, f. *a town of Pamphylia, where Diana was worshiped. Plin.* — Hence, Pergæŭs, a, um, adj. *of Perga, Pergæan. Mela.* Diana. — Also, Pergēŭs, a, um, adj. *of Perga.* — Or Pergeus [dissyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. *Vitruv.* Apollonius Pergeus.

PERGĂMA, ōrum. See *Pergamum.*

PĔRGĂMĒNŬS, a, um, adj. Περγαμηνός, *of, from, in, or belonging to Pergamum* (*in Mysia*). *Nepos.* naves. *Cic.* civitas. *Plin.* charta, *h. e. parchment, vellum,* because it is supposed to have been first made there. — Pergameni, *the inhabitants of Pergamum. Cic.* and *Nepos.*

PĔRGĂMĔŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Pergamum* (*Pergamus*), *or Troy, Trojan. Virg.* arces. *Propert.* vates, *h. e. Cassandra. Virg.* gens. — Hence, *Roman,* because the Romans claimed a Trojan origin. *Sil.* sanguis. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the city Pergamum, Pergamean. Martial.* deus, *h. e. Æsculapius,* who was worshiped there.

PĔRGĂMUM, i, n. Πέργαμον (Πέργαμος occurs also in Greek, but *Pergamus* in Latin seems not to occur), *a city in Mysia, where Attalus, Eumenes, &c. reigned,* now *Pergamo. Liv.* —— ¶ Pergămum, i, n. or Pergămŭs, or -ŏs, i, f. *the citadel of Troy,* and *Troy* itself; more frequently used in the *plur.* Pergama. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Pergamus, f. stands in *Stat. Silv.* 1, 4, 100.

PĔRGAUDĔŎ (per & gaudeo), es, n. 2. *to rejoice greatly. Cic.*

PERGEUS. See *Pergæus.*

PĔRGĬGNŎ (per & gigno), is, a. 3. *to beget, bring forth, produce. Catull.* 64, 89; but better *Edd.* have *progignunt.*

PĔRGLĪSCŎ (per & glisco), is, n. 3. *to increase greatly in size*; or *to get its full increase. Colum.*

PĔRGNĀRŬS (per & gnarus), a, um, adj. *very knowing, greatly experienced. Apul.* colendi deos.

PĔRGŎ (probably per & rego, for perrigo), is, perrexi, perrectum, n. and a. 3. *to go, proceed,* πορεύομαι. *Cic.* In Macedoniam, ad Planciumque perrexi. *Cæs.* Læti, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. *Liv.* ad speluncam. *Id.* inde. *Sallust.* Non longe ab eo itinere, quo Metellus pergebat, *which Metellus was pursuing. Senec.* Perge mecum comes. *Cic.* Cur non eadem via (*abl.*) pergeret. Hence, figur. *Id.* Pergamus ergo ad reliqua, *pass on to, proceed to.* With *infin. Cic.* Itaque confestim ad eum ire perreximus, *h. e.* ire contendimus, *or simply,* ivimus. *Catull.* Perge linquere, *h. e. leave forthwith* (similar to βάσκ' ἴθι in Homer). *Cic.* Perge istas partes explicare, *proceed to explain.* — Sometimes,

to come. Terent. Horsum pergunt, *they come hitherward. Id.* Quis hic est, qui huc pergit? —— ¶ Also, with *infin. to go on or forward with* a journey or other undertaking, *continue, follow up, keep on, persevere. Cic.* Censeo, ut satis diu te putes requiesse, et iter reliquum conficere pergas. *Id.* Hæc tu perge, ut facis, mitigare. *Id.* Perge porro hoc idem interdictum sequi. *Senec.* Silere pergit. Q. *Cic.* Quare etiam atque etiam perge tenere istam viam. *Plaut.* Pergitin' pergere? *Auct.* ad *Her.* Nos proficisci ad instituta pergemus. *Ter.* Pergin' (*h. e.* pergisne), scelesta, mecum perplexe loqui? *h. e.* non cessas? — And without the *infin. Cic.* Pergam, atque insequar longius, *h. e.* pergam dicere, *go on, proceed. Id.* Sed perge, Pomponi, de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, *h. e.* perge narrare. *Liv.* Quos, si pergis, immatura mors, *h. e.* si ita agere pergis. *Cic.* Pergit in mea maledicta, *h. e.* pergit effundi. *Tacit.* Prospere cessura, quæ pergerent, *h. e.* quæ aggrederentur (unless *pergerent* is put for *peragerent*). *Virg.* Pergite, Pierides, *h. e.* agite, *begin.* Also, Pergere iter, *go on with, continue, prosecute. Terent.* and *Sallust.*

PERGRACILIS (per & gracilis), e, adj. *very slender. Plin.*

PERGRÆCŎR (per & græcor), āris, dep. 1. *to live as the Greeks do; feast intemperately, carouse, tipple, keep wassail,* ἑλληνίζω. *Plaut.* Dies, noctesque bibite, pergræcamini.

PERGRANDESCŎ (per & grandesco), is, n. 3. *to become large or very large. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

PERGRANDIS (per & grandis), e, adj. *very large, very great* in size. *Cic.* Vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi. — Or in amount. *Plaut.* lucrum. —— ¶ Pergrandis natu, *very aged. Liv.*

PERGRAPHICŬS (per & graphicus), a, um, adj. *very fine, finished, complete, accomplished, perfect, rare. Plaut.*

PERGRĀTŬS (per & gratus), a, um, adj. *very agreeable, pleasing, or acceptable. Cic.* Litteræ tuæ pergratæ fuerunt. *Id.* Id mihi pergratum erit. — Hence, Pergratum, *something very agreeable, a great pleasure. Cic.* Pergratum mihi feceris, si, &c. — Also, separately. *Cic.* Per, inquam, gratum.

PERGRAVIS (per & gravis), e, adj. *very weighty, very great, very considerable. Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *very weighty, of great weight. Cic.* oratio. *Id.* testis.

PERGRAVITER (per & graviter), adv. *very heavily, very sharply, very indeed. Cic.*

PERGŬLA (from pergo, as regula and tegula from rego and tego), æ, f. *a booth, stall, shop, attached to the outer wall of a house. Plin.* of a broker. *Id.* of a painter (Apelles). —— ¶ Also, *an espalier or trellis on which vines are trained, a warm wall to which vines are bound, or a vine-arbor. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a hut, hovel, poor dwelling, cabin. Petron.* —— ¶ Also, *a school, place of instruction. Sueton.* — Hence, *the school where the art of carving is taught. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a hut or cell,* where harlots are to be bought or hired. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *an apartment in the upper part of the house, arranged for an astronomer, an observatory. Sueton. Aug.* 94.

PERGŬLĀNŬS (pergula), a, um, adj. *belonging to a pergula. Colum.* vitis, *which is trained against a warm wall.*

PERHAURIŎ (per & haurio), is, ausi, stum, a. 4. *to drain entirely, empty quite, clean exhaust. Apul.*

PERHIBEŎ (per & habeo), es, bŭi, bĭtum, a. and n. 2. *to show, afford, render. Cato* ap. *Gell.* operam reipublicæ. *Plin.* honorem alicui. — Also, *to give, bear. Varr.* and *Colum.* testimonium alicui. — Also, *to attribute, ascribe. Plin.* Cui palma a medicis inter omnia salis genera perhibetur. *Id.* Quum ponderosissimo cuique tritico præcipua salubritas perhibita sit. —— ¶ Also, Perhibere aliquem, *to bring forward, present, offer, produce. Cic.* Sine eo, quem Cæcilius suo nomine perhiberet. —— ¶ Also, Perhibere verba, *to say, utter. Plaut.* Alia verba perhibeas, *you would use other words.* — Hence, very often, Perhibere, *to say, affirm, tell, give out,* καταφημι. *Virg.* Illic, ut perhibent, silet nox, *as they say, as it is said. Cic.* Prohibiti estis, et prohibiti, ut perhibetis, summa cum injuria. *Virg.* Septem illum perhibent menses flevisse. *Cic.* Tyndaridæ fratres nuntii fuisse perhibentur, *are said to have been.* — Hence, *to call, name. Cic.* Vatem hunc perhibebo optimum. *Id.* Nec minus est Agesilaus perhibendus, *to be adduced, to be named. Terent.* Si vos vultis perhiberi probos. — In some passages it may also be rendered, *to think, account, deem, believe, hold.*

PERHIEMŎ (per & hiemo), or PERHYEMŎ, as, n. 1. *to winter through, to last or remain through the winter. Colum.*

PERHILUM (per & hilum), i, n. *very little. Lucret.*

PERHŎNESTŬS (per & honestus), a, um, adj. *very honorable. Arnob.* viri.

PERHŎNŎRIFICĒ (per & honorifice), adv. *in a very honorable* (h. e. *showing honor* to another) *manner,* πολυτίμως. *Cic.*

PERHŎNŎRIFICŬS (per & honorificus), a, um, adj. *very honorable, doing one great honor,* πολύτιμος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *showing great honor to another. Cic.* Collega et in me perhonorificus, et partium studiosus.

PERHORRESCŎ (per & horresco), is, rui, n. and a. 3. *to shudder or shudder greatly. Cic.* Toto corpore perhorresco. — Hence, with *accus. to shudder at, be seized with great terror or fear of, dread. Cic.* tantam religionem. *Id.* fugam virginum. *Id.* Dissolutionem naturæ tam valde perhorrescere. And with *infin. Horat.* Perhorrui tollere verticem. — Also, *to shake, tremble all over. Ovid.* Quarum (pennarum) jactatibus latum perhorruit æquor, *shook, heaved, quivered. Id.* Clamore perhorruit Ætne.

PERHORRIDŬS (per & horridus), a, um, adj. *very horrid, very frightful;* or *very rough. Liv.* Stagna perhorrida situ.

PERHŎSPITĀLIS (per & hospitalis), e, adj. *very hospitable. Cic. Verr.* 4. 2. Domus maxime perhospitalis (but the best *Edd.* as *Ed. Ern.* have *hospitalis*).

PERHŎSPITŬS (per & hospitus), a, um, adj. *very hospitable. Tibull.* (But *Ed. Heyne* has *per ostia; Ed. Broukh. per hostia, h. e.* ostia.)

PERHŪMĀNITER (perhumanus), adv. *very kindly, civilly, or courteously. Cic.*

PERHŪMĀNŬS (per & humanus), a, um, adj. *very civil, courteous, or kind. Cic.* sermo. *Id.* epistola.

PERHUMILIS (per & humilis), e, adj. *very low. Ammian.*

PERHYEMO. See *Perhiemo.*

PERIALŎGŎS (περὶ & ἄλογος), i, m. *the very unreasonable (father), the title of a book by Orbilius. Sueton.*

PERIAMBŬS, i, m. same as *Pyrrhichius, a foot consisting of two short syllables. Quintil.*

PERIANDER, dri, m. Περίανδρος, *a king of Corinth, one of the seven wise men. Gell.*

PERIBOĒTŎS (περιβόητος), i, *famous. Plin.*

PERICARPUM (περίκαρπον), i, n. *a kind of bulbous plant. Plin.*

PERICLĒS, is, m. *a famous Athenian orator and statesman. Cic.* — *Genit.* is also found *Pericli,* as in some other Greek proper names. *Cic.*

PERICLITĀBUNDŬS (periclitor), a, um, adj. *trying, making trial or experiment. Apul.* Terra sui periclitabunda, *trying her powers.* — With *accus. Apul.* aciem sagittæ uncto pollicis.

PERICLITĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a trying, proving, trial,* κινδύνευμα. *Cic.*

PERICLITŎR (periculum), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to try, prove, make experiment or trial of, essay, test,* κινδυνεύω; transitively and intransitively. *Cic.* Homines in prœliis belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari solent. *Id.* Omnia circumspexit Quintius, omnia periclitatus est. *Plaut.* Periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Periclitari volui, si possem Lepidum tueri. *Cæs.* Quotidie equestribus prœliis, quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur. *Cic.* Periclitemur in iis exemplis, *let us make trial as to their real merits. Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Periclitantur tormenta ac tela, multaque genera machinamentorum. — Passively, *Cic.* Periclitatis moribus amicorum. *Id.* In periclitandis experiundisque pueris. *Id.* Subeundus usus omnium, et periclitandæ vires ingenii. —— ¶ Also, *to risk something, do boldly, be enterprising, encounter danger, run risks;* also, *to be in danger or peril, be exposed to danger; to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard. Tacit.* Non per obsequium, sed prœliis, et periclitando tuti sunt. *Cæs.* Ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quam legionariorum periclitaretur. *Augustus* ap. *Sueton.* Ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur. *Plin.* Pavore potus periclitantes ex canis rabiosi morsibus. With *abl. Liv.* Quid aliud, quam ingenii fama, periclitarer? *Cels.* Vulnus cancro periclitatur, *is in danger (or incurs danger) of. Id.* abortu. *Plin.* Ulcera, quæ vermibus periclitantur. *Martial.* capite, *to be charged with a capital crime. Quintil.* causa, *to risk the cause,* h. e. *the gaining of it.* With *genit. Apul.* capitis, *to be in danger of losing one's life.* With *infin. Quintil.* Vox summa rumpi periclitatur, *is in danger of breaking.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Ut res proponatur, verba non periclitentur, *be in danger (or incur danger) of ruining the cause.* — Passively, *Cic.* Non est in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reip. *should not be put in jeopardy.*

PERICLUM, by syncope for *Periculum,* which see.

PERICLYMENŎS, or -ŬS (περικλύμενος), i, m. *a climbing plant,* supposed to be *the woodbine or honeysuckle* (Lonicera caprifolium, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Argonauts, son of Neleus. Ovid.*

PERICŎPĒ (περικοπή), es, f. *any thing cut off;* figur. *a portion of a whole. Hieron.*

PERICULŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. same as *Periclitor. Cato* ap. *Fest.*

PERICŬLŌSĒ (periculosus), adv. *dangerously, with danger or peril, hazardously, with risk,* ἐπικινδύνως. *Sallust.* Periculose a paucis emitur quod multorum est. *Cic.* Periculose ægrotans, *being dangerously ill. Hirt.* Nihilo periculosius se navigaturum credens. *Senec.* Quod homines et periculosissime, et libentissime faciunt.

PERICŬLŌSŬS (periculum), a, um, adj. *dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical, full of risk or danger, jeopardous, bringing danger,* κινδυνώδης. *Cic.* Consuetudo assentiendi periculosa esse videtur, et lubrica. *Id.* Gravioribus morbis periculosas curationes et ancipites adhibere. *Id.* Bellum grave et periculosum. *Id.* Periculosissimum locum silentio sum prætervectus. *Liv.* Periculosissimus annus imminere videbatur. *Senec.* Ira eo turpior, et periculosior. —— ¶ Periculosum esse in se, *to bring one's self into danger, put one's self in jeopardy. Cic.* Aliter fuissemus et in nos inofficiosi, et in nosmetipsos, et illum offensuri fuimus, pæne periculosi.

PERICŬLUM (from obsol. perior, whence peritus, experior, &c.), i, n. (properly, any thing by means of which we acquire knowledge and experience; hence) *instruction, warning. Terent.* Periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet. —— ¶ Also, *a trial, experiment, proof, essay,* πεῖρα: periculum facere, *to make trial, put to the proof, try, prove. Terent.* Fac periculum in litteris, fac in palæstra, in musicis, *make trial (of him). Cic.* Siculos velle meæ fidei diligentiæque periculum facere. *Id.* Tute tui periculum fecisti. — Hence, *a trial, essay, attempt,* to try and show one's powers. *Cic.* Faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigant (where he is speaking of a poem he had written). In like manner, *Auson.* Aut Pompeiani Mylaeena pericula belli. —— ¶ Also, *risk, danger, hazard, peril,* κίνδυνος. *Cic.* Salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, *is brought, put into. Id.* Principibus heroum certos deos, discriminum, et periculorum comites adjungere. *Id.* Adire periculum capitis. *Id.* Periculum subire, *or* suscipere, *or* ingredi, *to take upon one's self, to undertake.* So, *Liv.* Pericula obire. *Cic.*

Periculum alicui creare, *or* conflare, *or* intendere, *or* injicere, *or* facessere, *to make, occasion.* So, *Sallust.* and *Terent.* facere alicui. Also, *Cic.* intendere in aliquem. *Id.* moliri, *or* comparare alicui. *Id.* Adducta est res in maximum periculum. *Id.* So in periculum capitis inferre. *Id.* In periculum venire, ne, &c. *Id.* In periculum certum se committere. *Sueton.* Ne periculum memoriæ adiret, *h. e. that he might not be exposed to a failure of memory. Liv.* Periculum facere summæ rerum, *h. e. to risk a decisive battle. Tacit.* Gloriæ periculum facere, *to expose his glory to danger. Cic.* In periculo versari, *or* esse. *Plaut.* In periculo verti. *Cic.* Ne quo periculo te proprio existimares esse, *sc.* in. So, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Majore esse periculo videtur. *Attic.* ad *Cic.* Tibi non sim auctor, te quoque profugere, summo enim periculo facies, *h. e.* cum summo periculo. Also, Periculo meo, tuo, &c. *at my, thy,* &c. *risk, on my,* &c. *warranty or responsibility.* Thus, *Cic.* Navem sumptu periculoque suo, armatam atque ornatam. *Id.* Putas, periculo nostro vivere tuos contubernales. *Terent.* Hujus periclo fit, ego in portu navigo. *Cic.* Rem illam suo periculo esse. *Pandect.* Des ei nummos fide et periculo meo. So, *Id.* Si fundum petere neglexit vir, rem periculi sui fecit, *he has done it at his own risk, peril.* Also, *Apul.* Bono periculo, *h. e. without danger, safely.* Also, Periculum est, *there is danger.* Thus, *Cic.* Haud sane periculum est, ne, *there is indeed no danger, that,* &c. *Id.* A securi periculum est ei, *he is in danger from the axe.* Also, *Terent.* Ut periculum etiam fame mihi sit, *h. e. that I am even in danger of dying by hunger.* — Hence, *a lawsuit, judicial process, accusation,* as bringing life and one's dearest rights (*caput*), or at least one's property, into danger. *Cic.* Meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus. *Nepos.* Hunc in periculis non defendit. *Tacit.* Periculum alicui facessere, *h. e. to accuse one.* — Also, *a disease, illness, malady. Plin.* Acuta pericula. — Also, *danger of ruin. Arnob.* Nutant usque ad periculum civitates, *sc.* in an earthquake. — Also, *a hazardous boldness of expression. Quintil.* Audaci proxime periculum translatione (he gives, as an instance, Pontem indignatus Araxes). —— ¶ Also, *a protocol, register, record of a judicial sentence, bill of condemnation. Nepos. Epam.* 8. Unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo conscriberent, &c. — Also, *Cic.* Scribis tabulæ publicæ periculaque magistratuum committuntur, *h. e.* (according to *Ernesti*) tabellæ, libelli, in quibus aliquid scribitur. —— ¶ *Periclum*, by syncope for *periculum*, often occurs in the poets.

PĔRIDŌNĔŬS (per & idoneus), a, um, adj. *very fit, suitable or convenient. Cæs.* Locus peridoneus castris. *Tacit.* Delegerat hominem consiliis suis peridoneum. *Sallust. fragm.* Gens ad furta belli peridonea.

PĔRIĒGĒSIS (περιήγησις), is, f. *a leading round* to show one every thing; hence, *the title of a poem by Avienus*, h. e. *a geographical description of the earth.*

PĔRIERGĬA (περιεργία), æ, f. *excessive laboriousness, over-anxiety,* &c. *Martian. Capell.* (who personifies it).

PERJĔRO, *for* pejero. *Plaut.*

PĔRIGNĀRŬS (per & ignarus), a, um, adj. *very ignorant, very inexperienced. Sallust.* locorum.

PĔRĬLEUCŌS (περίλευκος, h. e. *white round about*), i, m. *a precious stone. Plin.*

PĔRILLŬS, i, m. *an ingenious worker in metal. He made a bull of brass or bronze for Phalaris, in which that tyrant might inclose those who had incurred his displeasure, and put them to a slow death by placing fire under it. Phalaris, on receiving the bull, made the first trial of its efficacy upon the artist himself. Ovid.* — Hence, Perillĕŭs, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Perillus, Perillean. Ovid.* æs, *h. e. the said bull.*

PĔRILLUSTRIS (per & illustris), e, adj. *very evident, very plain. Nepos.* Quod quidem sub ipsa proscriptione perillustre fuit. —— ¶ Also, *very much honored, in great esteem, in high honor. Cic.* Ibi morati biduum perillustres fuimus.

PĔRĬMACHĬA (περιμαχία), æ, f. *attack, hostile assault. Sidon.*

PĔRIMBĔCILLŬS (per & imbecillus), a, um, adj. *very weak or feeble. Cic.*

PĔRĬMĒDĔŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Perimede, a famous sorceress, Perimedean;* and so, *magical. Propert.* manus.

PĔRĬMĒLĒ, es, f. *a nymph and island of the Ionian sea. Ovid.*

PĔRĬMĔTRŎS (περίμετρος), i, f. *the circumference or perimeter of a circle. Vitruv.*

PĔRĬMŌ (per & emo), is, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. *to take away wholly, extinguish, annihilate,* ἀναιρέω. *Cic.* Nec potest esse miser quisquam sensu perempto, *after all feeling has been extinguished. Id.* Luna subito perempta est, *h. e. vanished, disappeared.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring to nought, interrupt, break off, thwart, bar, preclude, put a stop to, prevent from taking place. Cic.* Si vis aliqua reditum peremisset. *Id.* Nisi aliquis casus consilium ejus peremisset. *Id.* Si ludi non intermissi sed perempti atque sublati sunt. *Plin. Ep.* Prima sententia comprobata, ceteræ perimuntur. *Pandect.* Solutio prior peremit (*for* perimit) alteram actionem. —— ¶ Also, *to annihilate, ruin, destroy. Cic.* Simulacra peremit fulminis ardor. *Id.* Si causam publicam mea mors peremisset. *Virg.* Troja perempta. — Hence, figur. *to consume, break down. Liv.* Corpus pallore et macie peremptum. — Also, *to destroy, injure,* or *to torture, plague, hurt. Liv.* Pestis (*h. e.* sagitta) perimens, *sc.* corpus. —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slay. Cic.* ex *Homero.* teneros volucres. *Ovid.* ipsum (Rhesum) comitesque. *Colum.* herbas. *Virg.* Indigna morte peremptus. —— ¶ Peremo, *for* perimo. *Cato* ap. *Fest.* and *Pandect.*

PĔRIMPĔDĪTŬS (per & impeditus), a, um, adj. *very difficult to be passed. Auct. B. Afr.*

PĔRINCERTŬS (per & incertus), a, um, adj. *very uncertain. Sallust.* ap. *Gell.*

PĔRINCŎMMŎDĒ (per & incommode), adv. *very inconveniently, very unfortunately. Cic.*

PĔRINCŎMMŎDŬS (per & incommodus), a, um, adj. *very inconvenient. Liv.* Quæ perincommoda regiis erant.

PĔRINCŎNSĔQUĒNS (per & inconsequens), tis, adj. *that by no means follows, very inconsequent or absurd. Gell.*

PĔRINDĒ (per & inde), adv. *just so, in the same manner, equally, in like manner,* ἴσως, ὁμοίως. *Cic.* Vivendi artem tantam, tamque operosam, et perinde fructuosam, *equally, quite as. Liv.* Si perinde cetera processissent, *had turned out in the same way, had been equally successful. Tacit.* Non Philippum Atheniensibus perinde metuendum fuisse, *so much to be feared. Sallust.* ap. *Quintil.* Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *h. e. armed accordingly, to suit his stature. Flor.* Atrox cælum: perinde ingenia, *the same with their dispositions.* — Perinde ac, atque, ut, prout, *just as, according as, so as, as. Cic.* Vereor, ut hoc, quod dicam, non perinde intelligi auditu possit, atque ego ipse cogitans sentio. *Id.* Non perinde atque ego putaram, arripere visus est. *Id.* Hæc perinde accidunt, ut eorum qui adsunt, mentes tractantur. *Id.* Perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita, &c. *Plin. Paneg.* Perinde conjecturam de moribus suis homines esse facturos, prout hoc vel illud egerint. — Perinde ac si, quasi, tanquam, *just as if, as if. Cic.* Perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima comprehensa sint, perinde dicemus. *Id.* Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi debueris, aut potueris, &c. *Liv.* Et perinde hoc valet, tanquam servum aliquis consulem futurum dicat. — Perinde quam, *so much — as, so — as. Sueton.* Nulla tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici. So, Perinde quam si, *as much — as if, equally — as if. Tacit.* Jusjurandum perinde æstimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset. — The member of the sentence which completes the comparison is sometimes to be supplied. *Sueton.* Itaque ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est, *sc. as he should have been,* or *as was natural. Id.* Crure sinistro non perinde valebat, *sc.* ac dextro. —— ¶ Also, *so, in such a manner, so far. Eutrop.* Nimius insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret. —— ¶ See *Proinde*, at the end.

PĔRINDĬGĔŌ (per & indigeo), es, n. 2. *to need very much, be in great need. Tertull.*

PĔRINDIGNĒ (per & indigne), adv. *very indignantly. Sueton.* Tulit perindigne actum a Senatu, ut, &c.

PĔRINDIGNŬS (per & indignus), a, um, adj. *very unworthy, very unbecoming. Sidon.*

PĔRINDULGĒNS (per & indulgens), tis, adj. *very complying, very kind, very ready to yield. Cic.* Perindulgens in patrem.

PĔRINFĀMIS (per & infamis), e, adj. *in very ill repute. Sueton.* Vir amore libertinæ perinfamis. — With a *genit.* answering the question, *For what? Apul.*

PĔRINFIRMŬS (per & infirmus), a, um, adj. *very weak, feeble or infirm;* figur. *very weak, of very little force or weight. Cels.* and *Cic.*

PĔRINGĔNIŌSŬS (per & ingeniosus), a, um, adj. *of very good talents, of very good parts, very acute, very ingenious. Cic.*

PĔRINGRĀTŬS (per & ingratus), a, um, adj. *very ungrateful. Senec.*

PĔRINĪQUŬS (per & iniquus), a, um adj. *very unjust, very unfair. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *greatly dissatisfied, very discontented. Cic.* Etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi.

PĔRINJŪRIŬS (per & injurius), a, um, adj. *very unjust, very unfair, very wrong. Cato* ap. *Priscian.*

PĔRINSIGNIS (per & insignis), e, adj. *very remarkable, very striking, very extraordinary. Cic.* corporis pravitates.

PĔRINTĔGĔR (per & integer), ĕgra, ĕgrum, adj. *very upright or virtuous. Gell.*

PĔRINTHŬS, or -ŎS, i, f. *a town of Thrace. Plin.* — Hence, Perinthius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Perinthus, Perinthian. Terent.*

PĔRINVĪSŬS (per & invisus), a, um, adj. *much hated, very odious. Cic.* Homo diis perinvisus.

PĔRINVĪTŬS (per & invitus), a, um, adj. *very unwilling. Cic.*

PĔRINUNDŌ (per & inundo), as, a. 1. *to overflow, flood. Alcim. Avit.*

PĔRINUNGŌ (per & inungo), is, a. 3. *to anoint all over. Varr.*

PĔRIŎCHA (περιοχή), æ, f. *a summary, compendium, argument,* for instance, of a poem or play. *Auson.* wrote such, of Homer's Iliad.

PĔRIŎDEUTA (περιοδευτής), æ, m. *one who goes about,* for instance, to visit; *a visitor* (ecclesiastically). *Cod. Just.*

PĔRIŎDICŬS (περιοδικός), a, um, adj. *returning at stated times, periodic, periodical. Plin.* febres.

PĔRIŎDŬS (περίοδος), i, f. *a period;* composed of several members or sentences accurately connected together. *Quintil.* Called by *Cic.* ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, continuatio, circumscriptio.

PĔRIPATĒTICŬS (περιπατητικός), a, um, adj. *peripatetic, relating to the school and way of teaching of Aristotle. Colum.* secta, *h. e. of Aristotle.* — Hence, Peripatetici, *peripatetics, philosophers of the sect of Aristotle. Cic.* They had their name from περιπατέω, *to walk about,* because their master delivered his instructions while walking about.

PĔRIPĔTASMA (περιπέτασμα), ătis, n. *a covering of cloth, a coverlet, hanging, curtain, piece of tapestry, carpet.* In plur. *Cic.*

PĔRIPHĀS, antis, m. *a king in Attica. Ovid.*

PĔRIPHĔRĪA (περιφέρεια), æ, f. *the periphery of a circle, circumference. Mart. Capell.*

PĔRIPHRĂSIS (περίφρασις), is, f. *circumlocution, periphrasis. Sueton.* Called by *Quintil.* circuitus eloquendi; *also,* circumlocutio.

PĔRIPLŬS (περίπλους), i, m. *a circumnavi-*

gation, sailing round; hence, *a description of sea-coasts*. *Plin.*

PĔRIPNEUMŎNIA (περιπνευμονία), æ, f. *a pulmonary consumption*. *Cæl. Aurel.* — Hence, Peripneumonicus, a, um, adj. *laboring under this disease*. *Plin.* For this stand Peripleumonicus, *Veget.*; and Peripleumonĭăcus, *Theod. Prisc.*

PĔRIPSĒMA (περίψημα), ătis, n. *the offscouring of dirt and filth*. *Tertull.*

PĔRIPTĔRŎS (περίπτερος), on, adj. *winged round about*. *Vitruv.* ædes, *a temple surrounded by a row of pillars*.

PĔRIRĀTŬS (per & iratus), a, um, adj. *very angry*. *Cic.* alicui.

PĔRISCĔLIS (περισκελίς), ĭdis, f. *a band going round the leg; a garter*. *Horat.*

PĔRISCĔLIUM, ii, n. same as *Periscelis*. *Tertull.*

PĔRISSEUMA (περίσσευμα), ătis, n. *a largess or dole; a donative, or overplus of pay given to the soldiers, to oblige them the more to their generals*. *Capitol.*

PĔRISSŎCHŎRĒGIA (περισσοχορηγία), æ, f. *a present over and above*; unless it be *the charge of furnishing abundant provisions*. *Cod. Theod.*

PĔRISSŎLŎGIA (περισσολογία), æ, f. *redundancy of expression, superfluity of words*. *Serv.*

PERISSON, i, n. *as the name of a plant*. *Plin.*

PĔRISTĂSIS (περίστασις), is, f. *the circumstance*, for instance, of a declamation, *h. e. the argument, subject, theme*. *Petron.*

PĔRISTĔRĔŌN (περιστερεών), ōnis, m. *vervain, peristereon*. *Plin.*

PĔRISTĔRĔŎS, i, f. same as *Peristereon*. *Plin.*

PĔRISTRŌMA (περίστρωμα), ătis, n. *a covering of a couch*, for instance, *a hanging of tapestry or arras*. In plur. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

PĔRISTRŎPHĒ (περιστροφή), es, f. *a turning about*; thus, *the turning of an opponent's argument upon himself*. *Martian. Capell.*

PĔRISTȲLIUM (περιστύλιον), ii, n. *a perystile, a place surrounded with pillars*. *Vitruv.*

PĔRISTȲLUM, i, n. same as *Peristylium*. *Cic.*

PĔRĪTĒ (peritus), adv. *skilfully, expertly, aptly, knowingly, ἐμπείρως*. *Petron.* Dentibus folliculos fabæ perite spoliat. *Plin.* Nec colles opere nudantur, si quis perite fodiat. *Cic.* Quod institutum perite a Numa, posteriorum pontificum negligentia dissolutum est. *Id.* Perite dicere. *Plin. Ep.* Suavissime et peritissime legere. *Cic.* Satis callide et perite versari in re aliqua. *Id.* Omnia istius decreta peritissime et callidissime venditabat. *Senec.* Quæ ab imprudentissimis aut æque fieri videmus, aut peritius. *Plin. Ep.* Perite uti cithara.

PĔRITHŎŬS. See *Pirithous*.

PĔRĪTIA (peritus), æ, f. *knowledge* (especially *practical knowledge*), *experience* in a thing, *acquaintance, skilfulness, expertness, ἐμπειρία*. *Sallust.* In Jugurtha tanta peritia locorum, et militiæ erat, ut, &c. *Sueton.* Existimant quidam, præscisse hæc eum peritia futurorum, *h. e. by a gift of prescience*. *Tacit.* Peritia morum alicujus, *through knowledge of his character*. *Id.* legum. *Plin.* castrametandi. *Tacit.* Legionarii peritia et arte præstantes.

PĔRĪTŌ (frequentat. from pereo), as, n. 1. *to perish, be lost*. *Plaut.*

PĔRĪTŎNÆUM (περιτόναιον), i, n. *the peritoneum, or membrane inclosing all the bowels contained in the lower belly*. *Cæl. Aurel.* — Properly an *adj.* and so, *Cæl. Aurel.* Peritonæos membrana.

PĔRITRĒTŎS (περίτρητος), on, adj. *bored through round about*. *Vitruv.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)

PĔRĪTŬS (properly particip. from obsol. perior, *to get experience or knowledge*), a, um, adj. *experienced in, knowing, well-versed, practised, skilled in, acquainted with, ἔμπειρος*. — With the *genit.* *Cæs.* Periti earum regionum. *Nepos.* Peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses. *Cæs.* Peritiores rei militaris. *Cic.* Homo multarum rerum peritus. — With *ablat.* *Cic.* Quis Balbo jure peritior? *more learned in the law?* — With *infin.* *Virg.* Arcades cantare periti, *in singing*. *Tacit.* obsequi. — With *ad.* *Cic.* Vir ad pericula fortis, ad usum et disciplinam peritus. And, *de.* *Varr.* Romanus de agricultura peritissimus. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Flor.* Rex peritus, fortius aurum esse, quam ferrum, *having found by experience*; or, *knowing well*. — With *quin.* *Plaut.* Mihi nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, *h. e.* cujus non sim peritus. — With *accus.* *Auson.* Arma virumque peritus, *h. e.* Æneida. — Absol. *experienced, practised, skilful, expert*. *Cic.* Adhibere doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos. *Cæs.* Peritissimi atque exercitatissimi duces. *Propert.* Me dolor et lacrymæ merito fecere peritum. *Sueton.* Nemine peritorum aliter conjectante. —— ¶ Of things, *skilful, apt, clever*. *Auson.* Peritis fabulis jocari.

PĔRJŪCUNDĒ (per & jucunde), adv. *very pleasantly, very agreeably, with great pleasure*. *Cic.*

PĔRJŪCUNDŬS (per & jucundus), a, um, adj. *very pleasant, gratifying or delightful*. *Cic.* Cui quidem litteræ tuæ perjucundæ fuerunt.

PĔRJŪRĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. as from perjuratio, from perjuro), æ, f. parvum perjurium. *Plaut.*

PĔRJŪRIŌSŬS (perjurium), a, um, adj. *swearing falsely, breaking his oath; given to perjury*. *Plaut.*

PĔRJŪRIUM (perjuro), ii, n. *a false oath, perjury*, or, also, *the breaking of an oath, a broken oath, ἐπιορκία*. *Cic.* Quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere, perjurium est. *Ovid.* Ablue præteriti perjuria temporis, inquit. — *Sil.* Perjuria Graia, *h. e.* perjuri Græci.

PĔRJŪRŌ (per & juro), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to swear falsely or commit perjury, break one's oath, ἐπιορκέω*. *Cic. Off.* 3, 29. So, *Horat.* Quare perjuras, surripis, aufers undique? *Ovid.* Perjuratos deos, *h. e. by whom one has sworn falsely*, and consequently, *has violated their sanctity by perjury*. —— ¶ Also, *to lie*. *Plaut.*

PĔRJŪRŬS (per & jus), a, um, adj. *that breaks his oath, perjures or forswears himself, ἐπίορκος*. *Cic.* At quid inter perjurum, et mendacem? *Id.* Perjurissimum lenonem. *Virg.* Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ, *h. e.* Laomedontis Trojanorum regis. (See *Laomedon*.) *Horat.* Perjura patris fides fallat hospites. —— ¶ Also, simply, *lying*; or, *lying purposely or with protestations and assurances*. *Plaut.* Heu ecastor hominem perjurum! *Id.* Perjuriorem hoc hominem.

PĔRIXȲŌMĔNŎS (περιξυόμενος), *h. e. rubbing or wiping himself*, in the bath; the name of a statue by Antigonus.

PĔRLĀBŎR (per & labor), bĕris, psus sum, depon. 3. *to glide or move gently or quickly through or over*. *Lucret.* Isque (aer) ita per acies (oculorum) perlabitur omnis. *Virg.* Rotis perlabitur undas. *Stat.* Imos animi perlapsa recessus, *having penetrated*. —— ¶ Also, *to glide through to* a place, *to penetrate, arrive, make one's way unto*. *Virg.* Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura, *penetrates to, reaches*. *Cic.* Indeque perlapsus ad nos, et usque ad Oceanum Hercules.

PĔRLÆTŬS (per & lætus), a, um, adj. *very joyful or glad, full of joy*. *Liv.* supplicatio.

PĔRLĀPSŬS, a, um, particip. from perlabor.

PĔRLĀTĒ (per & late), adv. *very broadly, very widely*. *Cic.* Id in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet, *is of very wide compass*, in its signification and use.

PĔRLĂTĔŌ (per & lateo), es, ui, n. 2. *to lie entirely concealed, or lie ever concealed*. *Ovid.*

PĔRLĀTIŌ (perfero), ōnis, f. *a transferring*. *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *an enduring, bearing*. *Lactant.*

PĔRLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *that brings a thing to its destined place, a deliverer, bearer*. *Ammian.*

PĔRLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from perfero.

PERLAUDĀBILIS (per & laudabilis), e, adj. *greatly to be commended*. *Dict. Cret.* forma.

PĔRLĂVŌ (per & lavo), as, a. 1. *to wash or bathe thoroughly*. *Tertull.*

PĔRLĔCEBRA (perlicio), æ, f. same as *Pellecebra*; *a bait or* (*female*) *enticer, allurer, wheedler*. *Plaut.*

PĔRLĔCTIŌ, same as *Pellectio*.

PĔRLĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from perlego.

PĔRLĔGŌ (per & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to read through, read to the end, ἐκλέγομαι*. *Cic.* Perlegi tuum tertium (librum) de natura deorum. — Hence, *to go through, run over with the eyes, survey in detail, scan, take a particular view of*. *Virg.* omnia oculis. *Ovid.* Perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras. *Stat.* auras animis oculisque. —— ¶ Also, *to read off* (*to the end*). *Plaut.* leges. *Liv.* senatum, *h. e. the names of all the senators*. *Sueton.* historiam, *sc.* which he had written. —— ¶ Also written *pellego*.

PĔRLĔPĬDĒ (per & lepide), adv. *very prettily or finely*. *Plaut.* Perlepide narras.

PĔRLĔPĬDŬS (per & lepidus), a, um, adj. *very pretty or fine*. *Plaut.* (according to some *Edd.*).

PĔRLĔVIS (per & levis), e, adj. *very light or small*. *Cic.* momentum fortunæ.

PĔRLĔVITĔR (per & leviter), adv. *very lightly or slightly*. *Cic.*

PĔRLĬBENS, same as *Perlubens*.

PĔRLĬBENTĔR (per & libenter), adv. *very willingly, with great pleasure*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *Perlubenter*.

PĔRLĬBĔRĀLIS (per & liberalis), e, adj. *very well bred*. *Terent.*

PĔRLĬBĔRĀLITĔR (perliberalis), adv. *very graciously, very obligingly*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *very liberally, very generously*. *Cic.*

PĔRLĬBET, same as *Perlubet*.

PĔRLĬBRĀTIŌ (perlibro), ōnis, f. *a levelling*. *Vitruv.*

PĔRLĬBRŌ (per & libro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to level, bring to a level or plane*. *Senec.* Si quis excelsa perlibret, maria paria sunt. *Colum.* Planicies non perlibrata, sed exigue prona. —— ¶ Also, *to poise, hurl, throw*. *Sil.* hastam.

PERLICIO, same as *Pellicio*.

PĔRLĪMŌ (per & limo), as, a. 1. *to file*; hence, *to sharpen, make clearer*. *Vitruv.* oculorum speciem.

PĔRLĬNIŌ (per & linio), is, a. 4. same as *Perlino*. *Colum.*

PĔRLĬNŌ (per & lino), is, lēvi, lĭtum, a. 3. *to besmear much, thoroughly, or all over*. *Colum.* Et tunc pice liquida cum adipe suillo perlinuntur. *Apul.* Servulus lotus melle perlitus. — Figur. *Cic.* Crudelitate sanguinis perlitus, *all defiled*.

PĔRLIPPĬDŬS (per & lippus), a, um, adj. *Plin. Valer.* Os salivosum et perlippidum, *h. e.* valde stillans et veluti lippiens.

PĔRLĬQUĬDŬS (per & liquidus), a, um, adj. *very liquid*. *Cels.*

PĔRLĬTŌ (per & lito), as, n. 1. *to sacrifice prosperously*, h. e. *with favorable omens*. *Liv.* Saluti Petilium perlitasse negant. *Id.* (impers.) Primis hostiis perlitatum est. — Passively, *Valer. Ant.* ap. *Gell.* Si res divinæ rite perlitatæ essent. — Absol. Perlitatum (*as if* perlitatio). *Liv.* Diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *a long delay of favorable omens in sacrificing*.

PĔRLITTĔRĀTŬS (per & litteratus) a, um, adj. *very learned*. *Cic.* ap. *Hieron.*

PĔRLĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from perlino.

PĔRLŎNGĒ (per & longe), adv. *very far, a great way off*. *Terent.*

PĔRLŎNGINQUŬS (per & longinquus), a, um, adj. *lasting very long, very long*. *Plaut.*

PĔRLŎNGŬS (per & longus), a, um, adj. *very long*. *Cic.* via. *Plaut.* Nunc si opperiri vis adventum Charmidis, perlongum est.

PĔRLŬBENS (per & lubens), tis, adj. *very well pleased, being very glad*. *Cic.* Me perlubente Servius allisus est, *to my great pleasure*.

PĔRLŬBENTĔR, same as *Perlibenter*.

PĔRLŬBET (per & lubet), impers. 2. *it pleases greatly; I have a strong desire*. *Plaut.* Perlubet hunc hominem colloqui.

PERLUCEO, PERLUCIDUS, &c. See *Pelluceo*, &c.

PĔRLUCTŬŌSŬS (per & luctuosus), a, um, adj. *very mournful*. *Cic.* Serrani funus perluctuosum.

PĔRLŪDŌ (per & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to play any where; or to play through*,

run through, &c. in sport. Manil. totum Circum.

PERLŪMINŌ (per & lumino), as, a. 1. to shine through, illuminate or enlighten all over. Tertull.

PERLŬŌ (per & luo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. to wash, bathe, or wash or bathe much or all over. Colum. vasa aqua. Ovid. manus fontana unda. Horat. Gelida quum perluor unda, I bathe. Cæs. Promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, they bathe. Colum. Os vino perlutum, rinsed. Apul. Sudore perlutus, bathed in sweat, sweating profusely.

PERLŪSŌRIUS (per & lusorius), a, um, adj. in play, for sport, not in earnest. Pandect. judicium. (Others read prolusorius.)

PERLUSTRŌ (per & lustro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to go through, wander through. Liv. agros. Vellei. Perlustrata armis tota Germania, traversed, visited throughout. —— ¶ Also, to go through, run through, survey. Liv. gregem oculis. Cic. Hujus materiæ partes perlustrandæ animo erunt. — Also, to search for, look all around to find. Liv. 23, 46. Hunc perlustrans diu oculis. —— ¶ Also, to purify, hallow. Colum. paleas sulfure. —— ¶ Separated. Sil. Per singula lustrat oculis.

PERLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from perluo.

PERMACEŌ (per & maceo), es, n. 2. to be very lean; to be very weak. Enn. ap. Fest

PERMACER (per & macer), ăcra, ăcrum, adj. very lean or thin. Cels. caro. Plin. creta.

PERMĀCERŌ (per & macero), as, a. 1. to soak or wet through or thoroughly, macerate through. Vitruv.

PERMADEFACIŌ (per & madefacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. to moisten through and through, wet through, soak, drench. Plaut.

PERMADESCŌ (per & madesco), is, dui, n. 3. to become thoroughly wet or moist, be soaked or moistened, διαβρέχομαι. Colum. Quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit. —— ¶ Figur. to become soft, slack, effeminate. Senec. Deliciis permaduimus.

PERMÆSTUS, a, um. See Permœstus.

PERMAGNUS (per & magnus), a, um, adj. very great. Cæs. Sagittariorum permagnus numerus. Auct. B. Afric. Villa permagna. Cic. Permagna hereditas. Id. Permagnum existimans, tres Olympionicas una e domo prodire, a very great thing. Id. Quod permagni [inter] est, is of very great concern, is of exceeding moment. Id. Aliquid permagno vendere, very dear. Separately, Id. Per enim magni æstimo.

PERMALE (per & male), adv. very badly. Cic. Sequani permale pugnarunt.

PERMĀNANTER (permanans, from permano), adv. flowing through, penetrating. Lucret. (of the magnetic principle).

PERMĀNASCŌ (permano), is, n. 3. to flow through to something; figur. to penetrate, find its way, reach, come to the knowledge of. Plaut. ad eum.

PERMANEŌ (per & maneo), es, ansi, ansum, n. 2. to remain to the end, endure, continue, last, hold out, persist, διαμένω, καταμένω. Cic. Maneo in voluntate, et quoad tu voles, permanebo. Id. In mea pristina sententia permanebo. Sallust. Amicitia Masinissæ bona atque honesta nobis permansit, continued true till his death. Terent. Ira inter eas intercessit, quæ tam permansit diu, has held out. Cic. Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit. Ovid. Solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos. Id. seros in annos. Cic. Ut permaneant diuturna corpora. Also, Senec. Virtus sola permanet tenoris sui.

PERMĀNŌ (per & mano), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to flow through, soak through. Lucret. In saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor. — Figur. to soak through, flow through, press through. Lucret. Permanat calor argentum, h. e. manat per argentum. Id. Anima per membra permanat. —— ¶ Also, to flow or soak through to a place; or, to spread itself, diffuse itself, any whither. Cic. Venenum potuit in omnes partes corporis permanare. Id. Succus permanat ad jecur per quasdam vias. — Figur. to penetrate unto, come to or into, make its way to or into, arrive at, reach, extend itself, have an influence upon. Lucret. Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animæ, neque corpora nostra. Cic. Ut aliqui sermones hominum etiam ad vestras aures permanarent. Id. Macula permanat ad animum. Id. Ut partes orationis ad mentes movendas permanare possint. Id. Conclusiunculæ ad sensum non permanantes, h. e. which (though they cannot, perhaps, be answered) do not reach the seat of faith; do not convince. Id. Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque flueret, permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem. Plaut. Amor usque in pectus permanavit. Terent. Ne aliqua ad patrem hoc permanet, find its way somehow to my father's ears.

PERMANSIŌ (permaneo), ōnis, f. a prolonged stay or continuance. Cic. Quodvis supplicium levius est hac permansione. —— ¶ Also, a continuing to the end, persevering, persisting. Cic. Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio.

PERMARĪNUS (per & marinus), a, um, adj. on the sea, or, accompanying across the sea. Liv. Lares permarini, divinities which people took with them on board ship, perhaps, guardian gods at sea.

PERMĀTŪRESCŌ (per & maturesco), is, rui, n. 3. to become fully ripe. Ovid. and Cels.

PERMĀTŪRŌ (per & maturo), as, āvi, n. 1. to become quite ripe. Hygin. Morum cum permaturavit nigrum. (Al. leg. permaturuit.)

PERMĀTŪRUS (per & maturus), a, um, adj. thoroughly ripe. Cels.

PERMAXIMUS (permagnus, or per & maximus), a, um, adj. extremely great, very great indeed. Porc. Latro.

PERMEĀBILIS (permeo), e, adj. affording a passage, passable. Solin. plaustro.

PERMEĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. that passes through, a pervader. Tertull.

PERMEDIOCRIS (per & mediocris), e, adj. very moderate, πολυμέτριος. Cic.

PERMEDITĀTUS (per & meditatus), a, um, adj. well trained, thoroughly instructed and prepared. Plaut.

PERMENSIŌ (permetior), ōnis, f. a complete measuring or a measuring out. Martian. Capell. Permensio terræ, h. e. Geometria.

PERMENSUS, a, um, particip. from permetior.

PERMEŌ (per & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to go or pass through, penetrate, wander through, cross, traverse, διαδύνω. Cic. Quod quædam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat. Ovid. Dum littera maria ac terras permeat. Ammian. Permeato amne, passed over. Plin. Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, h. e. means per mediam Babylonem. Colum. Anates offenduntur, si non sint libera spatia, qua permeent. —— ¶ Also, to go or pass through to a place, penetrate to, find a way. Tacit. Saxa et sagittæ longius in hostes permeabant. Plin. Larius lacus, ad quem ciconiæ non permeant. —— ¶ Also, simply, to go or go on. Colum. Qui naviter, et sine ullis concessationibus permeabit.

PERMEREŌ (per & mereo), es, rŭi, rĭtum, a. 2. sc. stipendia, to serve as a soldier, do military service, serve in the field, especially, for a long time, to serve through. Stat.

PERMESSUS, i, m. a river in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. It rose upon mount Helicon, and emptied itself into the Copaic lake. Virg. —— ¶ Hence, Permessius, a, um, adj. Permessian. Claudian. —— ¶ Also, Permessis, idis or idos, f. adj. Permessian (if the reading be correct). Martial. Or subst. for Permessus. Martial.

PERMĒTIOR (per & metior), īris, mensus sum, depon. 4. to measure through, measure out, measure. Cic. Vos solis magnitudinem quasi decempeda permensi. — Also, Permensus, a, um, passively, Colum. opus. —— ¶ Figur. of walking, riding, sailing, &c. to pass through, wander through, traverse. Virg. classibus æquor. Plaut. Permensus est viam ad vos, h. e. confecit, ad vos transiit. Martial. Sæcula Nestoreæ permensa senectæ, having lived through. — Passively, Permensus, a, um, being passed over, left behind. Apul. —— ¶ Seldom used, except in the part. perf. The pres. occurs in Vitruv.

PERMETUENS (per & metuo), tis, particip. fearing greatly, greatly afraid of. Virg. iras conjugis.

PERMILITŌ (per & milito), as, āvi, n. 1. to serve as a soldier, or to serve one's full time. Pandect.

PERMINGŌ (per & mingo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. mingendo conspurco; hence, for pædico. Horat. aliquem.

PERMINIMUS (per & minimus), a, um, adj. the very least, very small indeed. Juvenc.

PERMĪRĀBILIS (per & mirabilis), e, adj. very wonderful. Augustin.

PERMĪRANDUS (per & mirandus), a, um, adj. very wonderful. Gell.

PERMĪRUS (per & mirus), a, um, adj. very wonderful. Cic.

PERMISCEŌ (per & misceo), es, iscui, ixtum or istum, a. 2. to mix well together, mingle promiscuously, mix up, mingle, mix or blend together, καταμίγνυμι. Ovid. Cruorem generi cum cruore soceri. Sallust. Lixæ permixti cum velitibus. Cic. naturam cum materia. Id. Suas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore. — Without cum. Colum. glebas dulci aqua. Cic. Fructus magna acerbitate permixtos tuli. — Also, with the dative. Plin. Lapis ceræ permixtus. Sil. Totum ensem alicui, h. e. thrust into his body. Tacit. Alicujus consiliis permixtus, implicated, engaged. — Also, Colum. medicamen, to mix up well. Cic. Permixti et confusi pedes in oratione. —— ¶ Also, to mix up in a heap, to confound, throw into confusion, bring into disorder. Cic. Pericles fulgere, tonare, permiscere, Græciam dictus est, to turn upside down, confound, turmoil. Id. Omnia potius permiscuerunt, quam ei legi conditionique parerent. Virg. Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem. —— ¶ Also, to fill quite. Flor. omnia gravi timore. Apul. Dominus permixtus mœrore, h. e. plenus.

PERMISSIŌ (permitto), ōnis, f. a delivering, committing, to another's discretion, for instance. Liv. Permissionem extra civium corpora fieri, h. e. a surrender, with only the single condition that no violence should be offered to their persons. — Hence, in rhetoric, when an orator leaves a thing to the discretion of the judge or adversary. Auct. ad Heren. —— ¶ Also, a granting, permitting, permission, leave. Cic. mansionis.

PERMISSOR (Id.), ōris, m. a permitter. Tertull. mali.

PERMISSUS (Id.), us, m. a permitting, permission. Cic. Permissu magistratus, and legis.

PERMISSUS, a, um, particip. from permitto. —— ¶ Subst. Permissum, i, n. See Permitto, at the end.

PERMISTUS, a, um, particip. from permisceo.

PERMĪTIS (per & mitis), e, adj. very or fully ripe, very mellow. Colum.

PERMITTŌ (per & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. to let go through, let through, let pass. Pallad. Fenestellæ permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque. —— ¶ Also, to let go, let run. Liv. equum in hostem, let him run; ride at full speed. So, Hirt. Se permittit in hostem, rides at full speed against, rushes upon with his horse. Liv. Equos concitatos calcaribus permisit, let them run, gave them the rein. Id. Qua (h. e. ubi) equi permitti possent, h. e. could go. Id. Equitatus permissus, having broken in. Also, Sisenn. ap. Non. se e summo, to let himself down, spring down. Calp. gregem campo, let them go into. Hence, Liv. Permittere tribunatum, to give full rein to, exercise without reserve. Senec. bonitatem etiam ad calamitosos, let his goodness flow even to, &c. show, exercise, practise, direct to. Gell. se ad famam, h. e. to strive after. Apul. Permitte me in meam quietem, leave me to. — Hence, Permitti, to go, extend, reach. Mela. Regio permittitur ad Arymphæos usque. Lucret. Odor permittitur longius, spreads further. ——

¶ Also, *to send, transport.* *Colum.* caseum trans maria. —— ¶ Also, *to send, throw, hurl, fling, discharge, let fly,* so that the weapon reaches its mark. *Ovid.* saxum in hostem. *Hirt.* tela longius. Hence, *Sil.* visus, *to cast one's eyes* any whither, *to see.* —— ¶ Also, *to commit, deliver, intrust, give up, make over; to leave.* *Cic.* totum negotium alicui. *Id.* alicui potestatem infinitam pecuniæ. *Id.* remp. consulibus, *to put the commonwealth in the hands of the consuls,* by the decree, Videant consules, ne resp. &c. *Cæs.* Se suaque omnia in potestatem (*or* potestati) alicujus, *h. e. to surrender at discretion.* So, *Liv.* Omnia permittere, *to surrender at discretion.* *Cic.* Incommoda sua dolori suo, *h. e. to avenge themselves; to put their wrongs into the keeping of their feelings.* Also, *Colum.* feminas maribus, *to deliver, admit.* *Tibull.* habenas equo, *h. e. let loose.* And, without *acc.* Thus, *Liv.* Per legatos senatui de se permittere, *h. e. to surrender themselves.* *Cic.* Tibi permitto, ne, &c. *I leave it to you, whether,* &c. *Id.* Ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere permittam, *will leave it to the judges.* *Liv.* Consuli permissum, ut duas legiones scriberet, *it was intrusted or left to the consul, to raise,* &c. So, without *ut.* *Id.* De eo permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod, &c. (But perhaps some of these may be referred below, in the sense of *permit.*) — Hence, *to relinquish* to, *forgive* to (*h. e.* on account of), *sacrifice* to. *Cic.* inimicitias patribus conscriptis, *h. e. to dismiss one's enmity out of regard to the senate.* *Id.* Permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, *I give, relinquish, forgive,* &c.; or, as below, *allow, concede.* — Also, *to grant, allow, permit, suffer, give leave.* *Cic.* Neque discessisset, nisi ego ei permisissem, *had given him leave.* *Nepos.* Ei permisit eligere, quem vellet. *Cic.* Quis Antonio permisit, ut partes faceret? (or, as above). Hence, *Senec.* Transire permittitur, *it is permitted* to him, *he may.* *Quintil.* Permissum est (followed by *infin.*), *it is permitted, it is free.* Also, personally. *Senec.* Animus permittitur reprimere, *is permitted, is allowed, may or can; for* animo permittitur (*impers.*). *Aurel. Vict.* Permissos, vivere ut vellent. — Hence, Permissum, *permission.* *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

PERMIXTE, or PERMISTE (permixtus or permistus), adv. *mixtly, promiscuously.* *Cic.*

PERMIXTIM, or PERMISTIM (Id.), adv. *mixtly.* *Prudent.*

PERMIXTIO, or PERMISTIO (permisceo), ōnis, f. *a mixing or mingling together, mixture;* also, things *mixed well together, a mixture,* διάμιξις. *Cic.* Superiorisque permixtionis reliquias fundens æquabat. *Pallad.* Decoques, donec tota permixtio pinguedinem puri mellis imitetur. —— ¶ Also, *a confusing, a confusion.* *Aurel. Vict.*

PERMIXTUS, or PERMISTUS, a, um, particip. from permisceo.

PERMODESTUS (per & modestus), a, um, adj. *very moderate, very modest, or unassuming.* *Cic.*

PERMODICE (per & modice), adv. *very moderately or little.* *Colum.*

PERMODICUS (per & modicus), a, um, adj. *very moderate, very small,* πολυπαῦρος. *Sueton.*

PERMŒSTUS (per & mœstus), or PERMÆSTUS, a, um, adj. *very sorrowful, very sad.* *Dict. Cret.*

PERMOLESTE (per & moleste), adv. *with great displeasure or vexation.* *Cic.* ferre aliquid.

PERMOLESTUS (per & molestus), a, um, adj. *very troublesome.* *Cic.*

PERMOLLIS (per & mollis), e, adj. *very soft,* for instance, to the ear. *Quintil.*

PERMOLO (per & molo), is, a. 3. *grind down, bruise to pieces.* *Ser. Samm.* grana piperis. Hence, *Horat.* uxores, *h. e.* subagitare.

PERMONSTRANS (per & monstro), tis, particip. *showing.* *Ammian.*

PERMOTIO (permoveo), ōnis, f. *a moving through and through, affecting deeply, inducing to action, moving to pity, anger,* &c. *Cic.* Imprudentia est aut in casu, aut in quadam animi permotione, *h. e. when the mind impels to an action.* *Id.* Quæ aut conciliationis causa, aut permotionis aguntur, *h. e. in order to excite some strong emotion; in order to move the feelings.* *Id.* Mentis permotione magis, quam natura, *vehement excitation,* h. e. *inspiration.* —— ¶ *Absol.* Permotio, *sc.* animi, *an emotion, passion.* *Cic. Acad.* 4, 44. Permotiones.

PERMOTUS, a, um, particip. from permoveo.

PERMOVEO (per & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to move through and through, or move greatly, stir up well, set in brisk motion;* or, simply, *move, stir up,* &c. διακινέω. *Colum.* Plana sarritione terram permovere. *Lucret.* Mare permotum ventis ruit intus arenam, *violently agitated.* *Pallad.* Aliquid dolio immergere et permovere, *h. e. move it about, shake it well together.* —— ¶ Hence, of the understanding, disposition, heart, *to move deeply, impress strongly, affect greatly, put into great concern, stir up, move to pity, anger, terror,* &c.; *to induce, persuade, prevail on.* *Cæs.* His rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, *moved, induced, prevailed on, persuaded* (*commoti* would have implied only, *moved, affected*). *Cic.* Hæc metu permotus gravius scripsi, *under the influence of fear.* *Cæs.* Adhortatus milites, ne necessario tempore itineris labore permoveantur, *be moved,* so as to induce them to act accordingly; *become impatient.* *Cic.* Miseratione meus judicum permovenda est. *Id.* In commovendis judicibus, iis ipsis sensibus permoveor, &c. *I am myself under the influence of those very feelings,* &c. *Cæs.* Permoveri animo. *Tacit.* Permotus ad miserationem, *moved to pity.* *Id.* Animus permotus in gaudium. Also, *Cic. Div.* 1, 57. Aut dormientibus aut mente permotis, *in an ecstasy or frenzy.* —— ¶ Of the feelings or passions which are excited, *to raise, excite, stir up.* *Tacit.* invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras. *Quintil.* omnes affectus.

PERMULCEO (per & mulceo), es, lsi, lsum and lctum, a. 2. *to stroke,* καταψάω. *Sueton.* Permulcere alicui malas. *Ovid.* aliquem manu. *Id.* comas, *to stroke, stroke back or stroke smooth.* — Figur. *to stroke, caress, charm, please, refresh.* *Cic.* sensum voluptate. *Id.* Sonus et numerus permulcent aures. *Id.* eum, qui audit. *Catull.* Corollis permulsa domus risit odore. — Also, *to soothe, appease, assuage, allay, still, calm;* or *seek to soothe,* &c. *Liv.* Paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem. *Cic.* Nulla consolatione permulcere posset stultam senectutem. *Cæs.* Eorum animis permulsis. *Liv.* iram ejus. *Virg.* pectora dictis. *Tacit.* aliquem mitibus verbis. *Pallad.* Cera picem permulcet, *makes it more pliant.* — Also, *to touch or pass over softly,* or, simply, *to touch.* *Cic.* Aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *breathes softly over.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Arteriæ leni voce permulsæ. *Ovid.* Languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, *touching gently or stroking.*

PERMULCTUS, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

PERMULSIO (permulceo), ōnis, f. *a stroking.* *Non.*

PERMULSUS, a, um, particip. from permulceo.

PERMULTO, PERMULTUM. } See *Permultus.*

PERMULTUS (per & multus), a, um, adj. *very much, very many.* *Varr.* Habet permultas partes, *very many.* *Cic.* Permulti imitatores principum existunt. *Horat.* Permulta rogatus, *very many things, a great many things.* *Plaut.* Haud permultum attulit, *not a very great deal, not very much.* So, *Cic.* Permultum erit ex mœrore tuo diminutum. — Hence, Permulto, *abl. by very much, very much, far;* with the compar. *Cic.* Permulto clariora. — Permultum, also, adverbially, *very much.* *Cic.* Permultum interest, utrum, &c. *Id.* Permultum ante, *very often before.*

PERMUNDUS (per & mundus), a, um, adj. *very cleanly.* *Varro.* Permundæ sunt hæ volucres.

PERMUNIO (per & munio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to fortify completely,* h. e. *to finish fortifying.* *Liv.* Quæ munimenta inchoaverat, permunit. —— ¶ Also, *to fortify strongly, fortify throughout, fortify.* *Liv.* Castris permunitis.

PERMUTATIO (permuto), ōnis, f. *a changing, altering.* *Quintil.* defensionis. —— ¶ Also, *an exchanging, bartering, exchange,* of one thing for another. *Pandect.* Res permutationem non recipiunt. *Cic.* Partim in illis locis emptiones, partim permutationes ad hunc Tusculanum montem exstruendum. *Pandect.* Non placet permutationem rerum emtionem esse, *exchange* of wares, &c. *bartering.* — In rhetoric. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Permutatio est oratio, aliud verbis aliud sententia demonstrans. — Also, *an exchanging* of sums of money; *a receiving or paying by a bill of exchange.* *Cic.* Facere permutationem cum aliquo, *h. e. to negotiate a bill of exchange,* as Cicero did with Atticus, upon going into Asia. *Id.* Publica permutatio, *exchange of the public money.*

PERMUTO (per & muto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change through and through, alter completely, alter.* *Cic.* statum reip. *Lucret.* ordinem (elementorum). —— ¶ Also, *to exchange, barter,* of wares and other things. *Martial.* rem re, *one thing for another.* *Plaut.* nomina inter se. *Plin.* Lien cum jecore locum permutat, *changes place with the liver.* *Id.* India gemmis suis ac margaritis hæc (*h. e.* plumbum et æs) permutat, *obtains by barter, gets in exchange.* — Hence, *Plin.* Placuit, denarium sedecim assibus permutari, *should be given or received as an equivalent, be exchanged for.* — Also, of payments by exchange (as we say, by bills of exchange). *Cic.* Illud, quod permutavi tecum, *which you have remitted to me by bill of exchange,* to be paid on your account. Hence, Permutare, *to remit a bill of exchange, or to remit by bill of exchange.* *Cic.* Velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, *that the money is remitted by bill of exchange* (or *the bill of exchange is sent*) *to Athens.* *Id.* Scripseras, ut (Terentia) H S xii permutaret, *h. e. was to send this sum by bill of exchange to me at Tarentum* (by paying it to a banker at Rome, who would pay it by his agent at Tarentum to Cicero). *Id.* Ut cum quæstu populi pecunia permutaretur, *should be remitted to Rome by bill of exchange.* — Also, *to buy.* *Plin.* equos talentis auri. *Id.* Serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex. —— ¶ Also, *to turn about, turn round.* *Plin.* arborem in contrarium. Figur. *Id.* Permutata ratione, *reversed; in a manner the reverse of the former.*

PERNA (πέρνα), æ, f. *the hip or haunch, with the foot,* of a man. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* But for the most part of swine, *a shoulder or haunch.* *Plin.* Feminæ (sues) suspensæ pernis prioribus. Oftener, however, as an article of food, *a gammon or ham of bacon.* *Cato.* Pernarum ungulas præcidito. *Horat.* Fumosæ pes pernæ. And, indeed, it seems to be *a fore-quarter, shoulder,* in opposition to *petaso.* See *Martial.* 13, 54 and 55. —— ¶ From the likeness, *a kind of muscle.* *Plin.* — Also, *part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off.* *Plin.*

PERNAVIGATUS (per & navigo), a, um, particip. *sailed through.* *Plin.*

PERNECESSARIUS (per & necessarius), a, um, adj. *very necessary, of great need, very pressing.* *Cic.* Non esse Romæ meo tempore pernecessario, submoleste fero. —— ¶ Also, *very intimately connected* with any one, by kindred, friendship or clientship. *Cic.* Lælius paternus amicus, ac pernecessarius. — So, *subst.* *Cic.* Pernecessarios meos, *my very near friends,* or also, *clients.*

PERNECO (per & neco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to kill or kill outright.* *Augustin.*

PERNEGO (per & nego), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to deny or say no altogether, deny stoutly, flatly or steadily; to refuse altogether or ever,* ἐξαρνέομαι. *Plaut.* Negas? (*Ly.*) pernego imo. *Terent.* Scisse se, id vero pernegat. *Senec.* Catoni populus R. præturam negavit, con-

sulatum pernegavit, *h. e. once refused him the prætorship*, and afterwards conferred it on him; *but would never make him consul. Martial.* Negare jussi, pernegare non jussi. — With *accus.* and *infin. Cic.* pyxidem traditam (esse).

PĔRNĔŌ (per & neo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to spin or spin out* (h. e. *to the end*). Figur. *Martial.* (of Lachesis) supremos annos mihi.

PĔRNICIĀBILIS (pernicies), e, adj. *destructive, ruinous, pernicious. Tac.* alicui.

PĔRNICIĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *destructive, deadly, ruinous, fatal, disastrous,* ὀλέθριος. *Liv.* Pestilentia magis in longos morbos, quam in perniciales evasit. *Plin.* Pernicialia prœlia.

PĔRNICIĒS (per & nex, necis, or neco), ēi, f. *destruction, ruin; disaster, calamity,* ὄλεθρος. *Nepos.* Quæ res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, *proved fatal, brought destruction. Cic.* Cum de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis tam crudeliter cogitaret. *Id.* Incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, *to be bent on the ruin of. Plin.* Plus quam drachmæ pondere potum perniciem affert, *causes death. Id.* Hanc herbam contra omnem perniciem habendam prodidere, *h. e.* contra venena, maleficia, morbos. *Plaut.* Magno in periculo, et pernicie esse, *h. e. calamity, misery.* —— ¶ Also, of a person or thing, that is ruinous or baneful, *ruin, destruction, pest, bane. Cic.* Illam perniciem exstinxit, *h. e. Clodius. Terent.* Leno sum fateor, pernicies communis adolescentium. *Horat.* Pernicies, et tempestas, barathrumque macelli, *sc.* as being a glutton. *Catull.* Abite lymphæ, pernicies vini, *the ruin of wine, the bane of wine. Plin.* Herba contra omnem perniciem habenda, *against all injurious things*, as poisons, diseases, &c. —— ¶ *Genit.* Pernicie is found in *Cic.*; and Pernicii, in *Sisenn.* ap. *Gell.* — *Dat.* Pernicii is found in *Nepos.* —— ¶ *Pernicies*, destruction, conveys the idea of murder, and supposes a living agent, who contrives the ruin; hence, it is used of violent death: *Exitium* conveys the idea of removal, and accordingly is used of annihilation in any way, and particularly of towns, districts, or of the whole fortunes of a man: *Pestis* expresses destruction or annihilation generally.

PĔRNICIŌSĒ (perniciosus), adv. *destructively, perniciously, mischievously, banefully, in a destructive,* &c. *manner,* ὀλεθρίως. *Cic.* Multa perniciose sciscuntur. *Id.* Quo perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi principes. *Augustin.* Rebus mortalibus perniciosissime compediri.

PĔRNICIŌSŬS (pernicies), a, um, adj. *destructive, ruinous, deadly, disastrous, pernicious, baneful,* ὀλέθριος. *Cic.* Capere consilia perniciosa reipublicæ. *Cæs.* Perniciosæ leges. *Cic.* Morbi perniciosiores sunt animi, quam corporis. *Nep.* Perniciosissimum fore videbat, si, &c.

PĔRNICITĀS (pernix), ātis, f. *nimbleness, agility, quick motion, briskness, swiftness, fleetness. Cic.* Adde pernicitatem, et velocitatem. *Plaut.* Pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute. *Liv.* Præcipua pedum pernicitas inerat.

PĔRNICITĔR (Id.), adv. *nimbly, quickly, swiftly. Liv.* Equo desilire perniciter. *Plin.* Alites alte, perniciterque volantes. *Id.* Ibices pernicius exsultant.

PĔRNIGĔR (per & niger), ĭgra, ĭgrum, adj. *very black. Plaut.*

PĔRNIMIŬS (per & nimius), a, um, adj. *much too great, very great or much indeed*; used in the *neutr.* Pernimium, *very much indeed, much too much. Terent.* Nimium inter vos, ac pernimium interest. *Pandect.* Interpretatio pernimium severa.

PĔRNIŌ (perna), ōnis, m. *a disease of the feet, kibe or chap on the feet, and especially on the heels*, occasioned by cold; *a chilblain,* μάλκη, χείμεθλον. *Plin.* Perniones ursinus adeps sarcit.

PĔRNITĔŌ (per & niteo), es, n. 2. *to shine greatly. Mela.*

PĔRNIUNCŬLŬS (dimin. from pernio), i, m. *a kibe or chilblain. Plin.*

PĔRNIX (as if from pernitor, *to strive through*), īcis, adj. *nimble, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet. Plaut.* Clare oculis video, pernix sum manibus, *I am handy, ready-handed. Liv.* Levium corporum homines, et multa exercitatione pernicium. *Plin.* Pernici saltu exsistere. *Catull.* Puella pernix, *h. e. Atalanta. Stat.* Fugit pernicior vento. *Senec.* Temporis pernicissimi celeritas. With *infin. Horat.* Amata relinquere pernix, *quick to leave.*

PĔRNŌBILIS (per & nobilis), e, adj. *very famous. Cic.*

PĔRNOCTŌ (pernox), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to stay or pass the whole night, stay over night, continue or remain all night long,* ἀπονυκτερεύω. *Cic.* Pernoctant nobiscum. *Id.* Propter inopiam tecti in foro pernoctans, *staying all night, passing the night. Id.* Pernoctare ibi. *Plaut.* Pernoctare noctem perpetem cum aliquo.

PĔRNONIDĒS (perna), æ, m. *h. e.* pernæ filius, a patronymic, coined as it seems by *Plaut.* Laridum pernonidem, *for* laridum de perna præsectum.

PĔRNŌSCŌ (per & nosco), is, ōvi, (ōtum), a. 3. *to become well acquainted with, get correct knowledge of,* διαγινώσκω. *Cic.* Hominum mores ex vultu pernoscere. — Hence, *perf.* Pernovi, *I have become well acquainted with*; and so, *am well acquainted with, know well. Terent.* Non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim. *Plaut.* Ingenium haud pernoram hospitis. —— ¶ Also, *to see, find out, satisfy one's self. Terent.* Pernoscito, furtumne factum existimetis, an, &c.

PĔRNŌTĔSCŌ (per & notesco), is, tui, n. 3. *to become well and surely known. Quintil. decl.* — *Impers.* followed by *accus.* and *infin. Tacit.* Pernotuit.

PĔRNŌTŬS (per & notus), a, um, adj. *very well known. Curt.* Dioxippus regi pernotus.

PĔRNŎX (per & nox), octis, adj. *continuing all night long, lasting all night, the night through,* παννυχος. *Liv.* Luna pernox erat, *shone all night. Ovid.* Addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the moon, when it shone all night. Juvenal.* Luditur alea pernox, *h. e. is played all night. Apul.* Et pernox et perdia lanificio nervos meos contorqueo, *all day and night.*

PĔRNŎXIŬS (per & noxius), a, um, adj. *very hurtful, very harmful. Mela.*

PĔRNŬMĔRŌ (per & numero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to count over, or count all over, tell out, count down. Liv.* Dum imperatam pecuniam Ilergetes pernumerarent. *Plaut.* Argentum numera. (*Stra.*) pernumeratum est.

PĔRŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a sort of boot made of raw hide*, for travellers, soldiers, &c. *Virg.*

PĔRŌ, us, f. Πηρώ, *daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor. Propert.*

PĔRŌBSCŪRŬS (per & obscurus), a, um, adj. *very dark or obscure. Cic.* Perobscura quæstio est de natura deorum.

PĔRŌDI (per & odi), isti, defect. a. *I hate or hate greatly. Manil.* —— ¶ See, also, *Perosus.*

PĔRŌDIŌSŬS (per & odiosus), a, um, adj. *very odious, very disagreeable, very unpleasant. Cic.* lippitudo.

PĔRŌFFICIŌSĒ (per & officiose), adv. *very respectfully, very obligingly, very attentively. Cic.*

PĔRŎLĔŌ (per & oleo), es, n. 2. *to smell rankly, stink*, of an unpleasant and penetrating smell. *Lucret.*

PĔRŎLĒSCŌ (per & olesco), is, ēvi, n. 3. *to grow or grow quite. Lucil.* ap. *Prisc.* Perolisse, *for* perolevisse.

PĔRŌNĀTŬS (pero), a, um, adj. *wearing perones, booted. Pers.*

PĔRŎPĀCŬS (per & opacus), a, um, adj. *very shady. Lactant.*

PĔRŎPPORTŪNĒ (per & opportune), adv. *very seasonably or opportunely, in the very nick of time. Cic.* Peropportune fortuna te obtulit. *Id.* Peropportune, in quit, venis.

PĔRŎPPORTŪNŬS (per & opportunus), a, um, adj. *very seasonable, convenient, or opportune. Cic.* diversorium.

PĔRŎPTĀTŌ (per & optato; *abl.* as from peroptatus), adv. *very much to one's wish. Cic.*

PĔRŎPŬS (per & opus), adj. or subst. indecl. *very needful or necessary. Terent.* Sed nunc peropus est, hunc cum ipsa loqui.

PĔRŌRĀTIŌ (peroro), ōnis, f. same as *Epilogus, Conclusio, the close or winding up of an oration, the peroration, the concluding part of a speech*, after the theme or subject has been treated of, ἐπίλογος, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις. *Cic.* gives it three parts, viz. Enumeratio, indignatio, conquestio: but *Auct.* ad *Her.* names them Enumeratio, amplificatio, miseratio.

PĔRŌRIGĂ, or **PRŌRIGĂ**, æ, m. *he that has the care of the stallion, and puts him to the mare. Varr.* and *Plin.* (But *origa* or *auriga* is perhaps to be read.)

PĔRŌRNĀTŬS (per & ornatus), a, um, adj. *very ornate, highly ornamented. Cic.* Crassus in dicendo perornatus.

PĔRŌRNŌ (per & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn greatly or constantly, to show great or constant honor to. Tacit.*

PĔRŌRŌ (per & oro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to speak from beginning to end, make a set speech, speak,* ἐπιλέγω, ἀνακεφαλαιόω. *Nep.* Ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas, *of speaking, making a speech. Sueton.* Si perorandum in aliquem esset. *Plin.* Thessalum in omnis ævi medicos perorantem. — In particular, *to plead, argue*; or *to defend in a speech. Cic.* Contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare. *Id.* A. Q. Hortensio causa est Sextii perorata. *Id. Quint.* 30. Causa perorata, *the pleading of the cause* (strictly speaking) *being finished*; for the very conclusion of the oration was yet to come. —— ¶ Also, *to bring the speech to an end, to close or wind up a speech, conclude an oration or discourse, finish speaking. Cic.* Coactus est perorare. *Id.* Est mihi perorandum, *I must conclude. Id.* Antequam peroretur, *before concluding, before the peroration is made.* — Hence, *to finish* in speaking, *cease speaking of, get through with. Cic.* crimen. — Also, *to finish*, generally, *bring to an end, conclude, close. Cic. Att.* 5, 10. Sed hæc tum laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Perorata narratione, *the narration*, as a part of an oration.

PĔRŎSCŬLŎR (per & osculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to kiss or kiss much. Martial.* aliquem. (Others read *deosculari.*)

PĔRŌSŬS (per & osus, or perodi), a, um, particip. of pass. form, but act. signif. *hating or hating greatly. Virg.* lucem. *Liv.* Plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, *h. e. hated or hated well. Id.* Superbiam tum (homines) perosos (esse) regis. —— ¶ Passively, *hated or deeply hated*; as an *adj. Juvenc.* thalamus. *Tertull.* Perosior.

PĔRPĀCŌ (per & paco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to quiet entirely, make peaceable, reduce to quiet. Flor.* Brennos, Senones per Claudium Drusum perpacavit. *Liv.* Omnibus perpacatis. — Hence, Perpacatus, a, um, *perfectly quiet. Liv.* Necdum omnia perpacata erant.

PĔRPĀLLĬDŬS (per & pallidus), a, um, adj. *very pale. Cels.*

PĔRPĀRCĒ (per & parce), adv. *very sparingly, very parsimoniously. Terent.*

PĔRPĀRUM (per & parum), adv. *very little. Veget.* Also, *Cic.* Perparum ex illis magnis lucris ad se pervenire (but others, as *Ern.* read *perparvum*).

PĔRPĀRVŬLŬS (per & parvulus), a, um, adj. *very small indeed. Cic.*

PĔRPĀRVŬS (per & parvus), a, um, adj. *very little, very small. Cic.* culpa. *Id.* civitas. *Id.* Perparvum (absol.), *very little.* See *Perparum.*

PĔRPĀSCŌ (per & pasco), is, āvi, astum, a. and n. 3. *to feed*, same as *Pasco. Varr.* Pecus ab eo, quod perpascat. — In the *pass.* form. *Sever.* Volvens (fluvius) perpascitur agros, *streams through, consumes, wastes.* — Also, Perpastus, a, um, *well-fed, well-fattened, in very good keep, fat. Phædr.* canis.

PĔRPĀSTŬS, a, um. See *Perpasco.*

PĔRPAUCŬLŬS (per & pauculus), a, um, adj. *very few, some very few, very few indeed. Cic.*

PĔRPAUCŬS (per & paucus), a, um, adj. *very few. Terent.* homines. — *Plur.* Perpauca, *very few things, very little. Cic.* Si perpauca mutavisset. *Horat.* Perpauca loqui. — *Colum.* Perpaucissimi

agricolæ, very few indeed, extremely few.

PĔRPAVĔFACIŌ (per, paveo & facio), is, a. 3. *to put into a great fright, make sore afraid, alarm greatly. Plaut.*

PĔRPAULŬLUS (per & paululus), a, um, adj. *very little indeed.* — *Subst.* Perpaululum, *very little indeed, extremely little. Cic.* loci.

PĔRPAULUM (per & paulum, as from perpaulus, a, um), adv. *a very little. Cic.*

PĔRPAUPĔR (per & pauper), ĕris, adj. *very poor. Cic.*

PĔRPAUXILLUM (per & pauxillum, as from perpauxillus), adv. *a very little, ever so little. Plaut.*

PĔRPĔDIŌ, is, a. 4. same as *Impedio. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

PĔRPELLŌ (per & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to push, thrust;* or, *push or thrust greatly,* ἐκωθέω. *Nigid.* ap. *Non.* In conatu sæpius aliqua re perpellitur. —— ¶ Figur. of the mind, *to move or affect thoroughly; to prevail over, conquer; unless it be to force from its position, dislodge. Plaut.* Si animus hominem perpulit, actum est (but others read otherwise). — Oftener, *to force, drive, push* to any thing; *to induce, lead, bring, constrain, persuade, impel,* ἐπαναγκάζω; either with *acc.* or without case. *Liv.* Illum non minæ plebis, non Senatus preces perpellere unquam potuere, ut, &c. *Id.* Perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat. *Plaut.* Callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet. *Sal.* Collegam suum pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempubl. sentiret. *Liv.* Urbem metu ad deditionem perpulit. Also, *Tacit.* Perpellunt Vologesem omittere præsentia.

PĔRPENDĬCŬLĀRIS, e, and **PĔRPENDĬCŬLĀRIUS** (perpendiculum), a, um, adj. *perpendicular,* κάθετος. *Frontin.*

PĔRPENDĬCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an artisan who uses a plumb-line,* sort of *master-mason. Aurel. Vict.*

PĔRPENDĬCŬLĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *placed by the plumb-line. Martian. Capell.* Velut perpendiculatæ capitibus suspectentur, *h. e. vertical.*

PĔRPENDĬCŬLUM (perpendo), i, n. *a plumb-line, plummet,* κάθετος. *Cic.* Ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to try or examine by the plumb-line. Id.* Ad perpendiculum esse. *Id.* Si gravitate feruntur ad perpendiculum corpora, *vertically. Cæs.* Tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona.

PĔRPENDŌ (per & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to weigh or weigh carefully,* σταθμάομαι. *Gell.* —— ¶ Figur. *to weigh, examine, consider, deliberate upon, balance (carefully). Cic.* Hæc omnia si perpendere ad disciplinæ præcepta velis, reperientur pravissima. *Id.* Hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, sed quodam quasi naturali sensu judicatur. *Justin.* Pœnorum Romanorumque bella respiciens, singulorum vires perpendebat. *Colum.* Ante perpensum habere, *to have already thoroughly considered. Sueton.* Vitia virtutesque perpendere, *h. e. to balance exactly against each other. Pandect.* Perpensum judicium, *well-weighed,* and *so very exact or accurate.*

PĔRPENSĀTIŌ (perpenso), ōnis, f. *a weighing carefully. Gell.*

PĔRPENSĒ (perpensus), adv. *with deliberation, with reflection, deliberately,* ἐξηκριβωμένως. *Ammian.* Utilitate rei perpensius cogitata.

PĔRPENSŌ (frequentat. from perpendo), as, a. 1. *to weigh or weigh frequently with care, ponder, examine. Grat.*

PĔRPENSUS, a, um, particip. from perpendo.

PĔRPĔRAM (perperus, as it seems), adv. *wrong, amiss, not as it should be, incorrectly,* ἐναμάρτως, προπετῶς, κακῶς; the opposite of *recte. Sueton.* Si sibi calceus perperam induceretur. *Cic.* Seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt. *Id.* Recte, aut perperam judicare. *Plaut.* Perperam loqui. —— ¶ Also, *falsely, untruly. Terent.* Perperam dixi. —— ¶ Also, *inadvertently, inconsiderately, by mistake. Auct. B. Hisp.* Tabellarii, qui ad Pompeium missi erant, perperamque ad castra nostra pervenerant. *Varr.* Perperam fecisse.

PĔRPĔRĒ, adv. same as *Perperam. Claud. Mamert.*

PĔRPĔRĬTŪDŌ (perperus), inis, f. *wrongheadedness, faulty conduct, faultiness, inadvertence, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

PĔRPĔRUS (πέρπερος), a, um, adj. *not properly constituted, wrong, faulty, amiss; foolish, blockish,* &c. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

PĔRPĔS, ĕtis, adj. same as *Perpetuus; continued, unbroken, uninterrupted, keeping on, perpetual, continual. Apul.* silentium. *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* Operam mihi des perpetem. —— ¶ Also, *keeping on to the end, unbroken; the whole. Plaut.* Verberatus pependi noctem perpetem, *the whole night, the night through.* So, *Apul.* Perpeti nocte lucubrabant.

PĔRPESSIŌ (perpetior), ōnis, f. *a standing out* of any thing, *enduring, putting up with, bearing patiently,* ὑπομονή. *Cic.* Fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio, et laborum perpessio. *Senec.* Fortis atque obstinata tormentorum perpessio.

PĔRPESSITĬUS, or **PĔRPESSICIUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *accustomed to bear hardships, inured to hardship, schooled to endurance, patient,* πολυτλήμων. *Senec.* Socrates perpessitius senex.

PĔRPESSUS, a, um, particip. from perpetior.

PĔRPĔTIM (perpes), adv. *right on, without intermission, constantly, uninterruptedly. Apul.* Pudentillam anno perpetim assiduo convictu spectassem.

PĔRPĔTIŎR (per & patior), tĕris, pessus sum, dep. 3. *to suffer steadfastly, endure without yielding, bear with patience, abide, stand out, endure, bear,* πάσχω, ἀνέχομαι, ὑπομένω. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Animus æger neque pati, neque perpeti potest. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Nisi hoc pejus sit, hæc sufferre et perpeti. *Cic.* Mendicitatem multi perpetiuntur, ut vivant. *Id.* Qui etiam dolorem sæpe perpetiuntur, ne incidant in majorem. *Terent.* Censen' posse me obfirmare, et perpeti, ne redeam interea? *Ovid.* Quamquam luctus renovatur, perpetiar memorare tamen. *Cic.* Mihi omnia potius perpetienda esse duco, quam, &c. *should be borne. Id.* Dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, *hard to be borne.* — It may also be rendered, *to bear, suffer, allow, permit, put up with;* with *acc.* and *infin. Plaut.* Aliam tecum esse, possim perpeti. *Ovid.* Non tamen hanc violari pinum perpetiar. —— ¶ Also, simply, *to bear, sustain. Plin. Ep.* Vehementius, quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset. — Also, *to suffer or suffer greatly, experience, feel. Ovid.* fulmina, noctem, imbres, iram cœli. *Val. Flacc.* pœnas pro crimine.

PĔRPĔTRĀBĬLIS (perpetro), e, adj. *that may be done, allowable, permitted. Tertull.*

PĔRPĔTRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an accomplishing, completing, performing. Tertull.*

PĔRPĔTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an effecter, executor, perpetrator. Sidon.*

PĔRPĔTRŌ (per & patro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry through, effect, achieve, accomplish, complete, finish or perform, commit* (when equivalent to *complete*), διαπράττω. *Plaut.* Postquam opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi. *Tacit.* Perpetrare promissa. *Flor.* cœpta. *Liv.* Sacrificio rite perpetrato. *Id.* Bello perpetrato, *ended. Id.* Gloria Punici belli perpetrati, *the glory of having brought the Punic war to an end* by his successes. *Sueton.* Quasi perpetraturus bellum, *about to finish the war by striking a decisive blow. Liv.* Perpetrata cæde, *the murder having been effected or perpetrated.* Also, *Tacit.* Suo labore perpetratum, ne Curiam irrumperet. *Pandect.* Sibi manus intulit, et non perpetravit, *succeed in destroying himself.* — With *infin. Plaut.* Nisi id efficere perpetrat (where *efficere* might have been dispensed with).

PĔRPĔTŬĀLIS, e, same as *Perpetuus. Quintil.*

PĔRPĔTŬĀRIUS (perpetuus), a, um, adj. *constant, permanent;* or, *constantly busy about something. Senec.* mulio. — Hence, Perpetuarius, *a fee-farmer, copyholder. Cod. Just.*

PĔRPĔTŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unbroken* (also, *everlasting*) *continuance, connection, perpetuity,* διάρκεια, ἀϊδιότης. *Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* temporis, *unbroken time. Id.* verborum, *continued flow* in periods. *Id.* sermonis, *connection, unbrokenness* as opposed to question and answer. *Id.* In perpetuitate dicendi non sæpe, in aliqua autem parte aliquando, *through the whole. Id.* Benevolentia fidelis est vel ad perpetuitatem, *even to perpetuity, forever. Id.* Non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, *the consistency, connection, whole tenor of their principles. Vitruv.* Opacæ perpetuitates, *h. e. long and shady reaches of land.*

PĔRPĔTŬĬTŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from perpetuo, in the same signif. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Perpetuitassent, *for* perpetuaverint.

PĔRPĔTŬŌ (perpetuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make to be unbroken or continued; to make perpetual. Cic.* Perpetuare verba, *to pronounce in one breath. Id.* Judicum potestatem perpetuandam putavit. *Plaut.* Non est justus quisquam amator, nisi qui perpetuat data, *who keeps on making presents.*

PĔRPĔTŬŌ, adv. See *Perpetuus, a, um.*

PĔRPĔTŬUS (per & peto), a, um, adject. (properly, *going through*), *continuing all the way, continued, unbroken, uninterrupted, without intermission, running on, holding together throughout,* διηνεκής. *Cic.* Ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem. *Plin.* Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, *in a continued chain of hills. Colum.* Fossam perpetuam educere. *Cæs.* Palus, quæ perpetua intercedebat. *Id.* Milites disponit non certis spatiis intermissis, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, *connected throughout. Ovid.* Perpetuo contendunt ilia risu. *Cic.* Oratio perpetua, *connected, continued, unbroken discourse* (sometimes set in opposition to *altercatio*, which consists in question and answer). *Id.* historia, *h. e. of a series of transactions and events,* as the history of a people; in opposition to the account of a single transaction (as a war), or the history of an individual. *Horat.* Palladis arces (*h. e. Athens*) carmine perpetuo celebrare, *h. e.* cyclico, *singing the praises of Athens from the beginning downwards.* So, *Ovid.* Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen. —— ¶ Also, *the whole. Terent.* Hunc diem perpetuum, *this day through, this whole day.* —— ¶ Also, *constant, perpetual, lasting without interruption, permanent,* ἀΐδιος. *Nepos.* Quibus urbium perpetua dederat imperia. *Cic.* Cum respublica non solum parentibus perpetuis, verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbata. *Id.* Ut centesimæ perpetuo fenore ducerentur, *h. e. at simple* (not compound) *interest. Id.* Ignis Vestæ perpetuus ac sempiternus. *Id.* Lex perpetua et æterna. *Id.* Voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rempublicam. *Id.* Assidua et perpetua cura salutis tuæ. *Martial.* Perpetuus Silius, *h. e. of immortal memory.* Hence, In perpetuum (*sc.* tempus), *for always, forever. Cic.* Hanc pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. *Id.* Obtinere aliquid in perpetuum. Also, Perpetuō (*sc.* tempore), *constantly, perpetually, uninterruptedly, always, ever. Cic.* Eam opinionem perpetuo retineatis. *Terent.* Nunquam perpetuo es bona. Also, *Stat.* Perpetuum, *for* perpetuo. *Plaut.* In perpetuum modum, *forever.* — Hence, *that holds constantly and universally, universal, general. Cic.* Perpetui juris, et universi generis quæstio. *Cels* Ne id quidem perpetuum est, *not even that is without exception, always holds, is an universal rule. Cic. Or.* 36. quæstio (*with an orator*), *h. e.* universalis, *relating to the kind* (genus), *general.* Different from this are the Quæstiones perpetuæ, in *Cic. Brut.* 27, which are *criminal investigations, which were held by the prætors, year out and year in,* and of course *continued always.* — Also, *Senec.* fulmina, *h. e. which hold for or refer to the whole life.*

—— ¶ *Compar.* Perpetuius, *Cato*; *superl.* Perpetuissimo curriculo. *Id.*
PERPEXUS (per & pecto), a, um, particip. *combed, or well-combed. Jul. Firmic.*
PERPLACEO (per & placeo), es, n. 2. *to please greatly. Cic.* Ea (lex) mihi perplacet. *Plaut.* Hercle vero perplacent.
PERPLANUS (per & planus), a, um, adj. *very plain, very distinct. Diomed.*
PERPLEXABILIS (perplexor), e, adj. *perplexing. Plaut.* verbum, *h. e. obscure, unintelligible, ambiguous.*
PERPLEXABILITER (perplexabilis), adv. *so as to confuse one, confusingly, perplexingly. Plaut.*
PERPLEXE (perplexus), adv. *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly, ambiguously, obscurely,* πολυπλόκως. *Terent.* loqui *Liv.* Defectionem haud perplexe indicavere. *Prudent.* Perplexius errat.
PERPLEXIM, adv. same as *Perplexe. Plaut.*
PERPLEXIO (as from perplecto), ōnis, f. *confusion, involution, intricacy, ambiguity, obscurity. Porc. Latro.*
PERPLEXITAS (perplexus), ātis, f. *confusion, obscurity, ambiguity. Ammian.*
PERPLEXOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to make confusion. Plaut.*
PERPLEXUS (per & plecto), a, um, particip. and adj. *involved, confused, entangled, snarled,* ἐπίπλοκος. *Virg.* Perplexum iter silvæ. *Stat.* Perplexi errores. —— ¶ Also, *confused, involved, difficult, intricate, doubtful, ambiguous, obscure. Liv.* Singulos amicorum patris tentare sermonibus perplexis. *Id.* Perplexius carmen. *Id.* Perplexum Punico astu responsum.
PERPLICATUS (per & plico), a, um, particip. *intertwined, involved, entangled, confused. Lucret.*
PERPLUO (per & pluo), is, n. and a. 3. Intrans. *to rain through, rain in,* διαβρέχομαι. *Vitruv.* Qua possit ex imbribus aqua perpluere. Also, *impers. Cato.* Sicubi perpluat, *if it rains through any where.* —— ¶ Also, *to rain through, be wet through with rain. Plaut.* Perpluunt tigna, *h. e. it rains through the beams. Quintil.* Quum cœnaculum perplueret. —— ¶ For *pluo. Tibull.* Perpluat pomis candidus sinus (*figur.*). —— ¶ Trans. *to rain through or into,* h. e. *to send through or into in rain. Plaut.* Tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit. —— ¶ Also, *to rain upon, drop upon. Apul.* capillas.
PERPLURIMUM (per & plurimum), adv. *very much indeed, Plin.*; but *Hard.* reads *plurimum.*
PERPOL (per & pol), supposed to stand for per Pollucem, *by Pollux*; but it is two words, thus, *Terent.* Per pol scitus, *for* pol perscitus.
PERPOLIO (per & polio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to polish highly, or polish. Plin.* Aurum tritu perpolitum. — Also, of the plastering of a wall. *Vellei.* Locus nuper calce arenaque perpolitus, *plastered.* —— ¶ Figur. *to polish through or thoroughly, to perfect, finish, improve, put the finishing hand to,* a writing, for instance. *Cic.* illud opus. *Id.* Adhibere extremum perpoliendi operis laborem. — Hence, particip. and adj. Perpolitus, a, um, *polished completely, finished, refined, perfected. Cic.* Perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti homines. *Id.* Litteris perpolitus. *Id.* Vita perpolita humanitate. *Id.* explicatio.
PERPOLITIO (perpolio), ōnis, f. *a polishing thoroughly, finishing, elaborating. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* sermonis.
PERPOLITISSIME (*superl.* as from perpolite, from perpolitus), adv. *with high polish or finish, with great refinement, taste, &c. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*
PERPOLITUS, a, um. See *Perpolio.*
PERPOPULOR (per & populor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to lay quite waste, ravage, pillage completely, unpeople,* καταληπτεύω. *Liv.* Ligurum quindecim millia agrum Placentinum perpopulatos esse. *Tacit.* Quos cædibus et incendiis perpopulatus. — Also, Perpopulatus, a, um, *passively. Liv.* Perpopulato agro.
PERPORTANS (per & porto), tis, particip. *carrying or transporting to a place. Liv.* Naves onerarias prædam Carthaginem perportantes.

PERPOTATIO (perpoto), ōnis, f. *a continued drinking, carousal. Cic.*
PERPOTIOR (per & potior), īris, dep. 4. omnino et plene potior. *Justin.* pace, *to enjoy. Cod. Just.* nomine, loco tribuni, *to have, enjoy.*
PERPOTO (per & poto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to drink, tipple or tope without intermission, keep on carousing, keep up a carouse. Cic.* Totos dies, in litore tabernaculo posito, perpotabat. *Id.* Ibi perpotavit ad vesperum. —— ¶ Simply, *to drink, or drink off, quaff. Lucret.* laticem.
PERPREMO, for *Perprimo. Senec.*
PERPRENSUS (per & prehendo), a, um, particip. *seized or grasped strongly. Apul.* (According to *Ed. Oud.* Others read *perpressa*, or *prehensa.*)
PERPRESSA, æ, f. *an herb,* same as *Bacchar. Plin.*
PERPRIMO (per & premo), is, pressi, pressum, a. 3. *to press or press hard: or press perpetually. Horat.* Mollis et expes inominata perprimat cubilia. —— ¶ Also, *to urge or urge greatly, press closely. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to press through. Senec.* Oculis humorem perpremit (*for* perprimit).
PERPROPERE (per & propere), adv. *very hastily, very quickly. Plaut.*
PERPROPINQUUS (per & propinquus), a, um, adj. *very near at hand. Acc.* ap. *Cic.*
PERPROSPER (per & prosper), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *very prosperous. Sueton.* valetudo, *very good, excellent.*
PERPRURISCO (per & prurio), is, n. 3. *to become itchy or salacious all over. Plaut.*
PERPUDESCO (per & pudesco), is, n. 3. *to feel shame or great shame, be ashamed. Cornelia* ap. *Nepot.*
PERPUGNAX (per & pugnax), ācis, adj. *very pugnacious. Cic.* Perpugnacem in disputando videri.
PERPULCHER (per & pulcher), chra, chrum, adj. *very beautiful, very fine. Terent.*
PERPUNCTUS (per & pungo), a, um, particip. *pricked through or pricked. Cal. Aurel.*
PERPURGO (per & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to purge thoroughly, cleanse all over, make quite clean,* ἐκκαθαίρω. *Cic.* Cervæ perpurgant se quadam herbula. *Cels.* Perpurgata ulcera. *Plaut.* Perpurgatis auribus, *h. e. with the greatest attention.* —— ¶ Also, *to clear fully, free from all difficulties. Cic.* locum quinque libris. *Id.* De dote perpurga (*sc.* rationes), *adjust, expedite.*
PERPUSILLUS (per & pusillus), a, um, adj. *very small, very little. Cic. Orat.* 2, 60. Perpusillum rogabo, *h. e. both very little, and the very little man,* for it seems to be a play upon words.
PERPUTO (per & puto), as, a. 1. *to declare or explain fully, relate, make known. Plaut.* Ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem.
PERQUADRATUS (per & quadratus), a, um, adj. *perfectly square. Vitruv.*
PERQUAM (per & quam), adv. *very* (*very much*), *or very* (*very much*) *indeed. Cic.* Perquam flebiliter lamentat. *Plin. Jun.* Perquam scire velim. And separately. *Terent.* Per pol quam paucis. And with *superl. Apul.* Perquam sapidissimum.
PERQUEO (per & queo), is, īvi, n. irreg. same as *Queo, to be able,* except that it seems to imply *through the whole time. Apul.* (*Ed. Oud.* Others read *quiverint.*)
PERQUIESCO (per & quiesco), is, n. 3. *to rest through, spend in rest. Apul.* totam noctem.
PERQUIRITATUS, a, um, same as *Perquisitus, sought after diligently. Claud.*
PERQUIRO (per & quæro), is, quisīvi, quisītum, a. 3. *to seek or search for diligently,* διαζητέω. *Cic.* Scribit ad quosdam, ut ea vasa perquirant. *Q. Cic.* Perquirere et investigare homines ex omni regione. — In particular, *to make diligent inquiry after, inquire after. Cæs.* Aditus, viasque in Suevos perquirit. *Plaut.* Adeunt, perquirunt, quid causæ siet. *Cic.* Possum etiam illa ab accusatore perquirere, ubi sit, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to investigate, examine, inquire into. Cic.* Ipsa cognitio rei perquiritur.
PERQUISITE (perquisitus), adv. *properly, after diligent inquiry or research*; and so, *exactly, accurately,* ἐξητασμένως. *Cic.* Sed perquisitius, et diligentius conscripsisse pollicemur.
PERQUISITOR (perquiro), ōris, m. *a strict searcher or inquirer after. Plaut.*
PERQUISITUS, a, um, particip. from perquiro. *Plin.*
PERRARO (per & raro, or perrarus), adv. *very seldom, very rarely,* παντελῶς. *Cic.*
PERRARUS (per & rarus), a, um, adj. *very rare, very rarely to be met with. Liv.* Quod tunc perrarum in mandandis sacerdotiis erat.
PERRECONDITUS (per & reconditus), a, um, adj. *very hidden, very abstruse, very recondite. Cic.*
PERRECTURUS, a, um, particip. from pergo.
PERREPO (per & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. and a. 3. *to creep or crawl through* to any place, *creep or crawl* to or into. *Colum.* ad præsepia. *Id.* in aliena compluvia. —— ¶ Trans. *to creep through, creep across, creep upon. Tibull.* tellurem genibus.
PERREPTO (frequentat. from perrepo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to creep about, creep around. Plaut.* Omnibus in latebris perreptavi quærere conservam. —— ¶ Also, *to creep through* to a place, *creep to. Terent.* ad portam. —— ¶ Trans. *to creep through. Plaut.* omnes plateas. *Terent.* omne oppidum.
PERRHÆBIA (Περραιβία), æ, f. *a region of Thessaly. Liv.* — Hence, Perrhæbus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the same, Perrhæbian,* or, also, *Thessalian. Propert.* Pindus. *Ovid.* Ceneus.
PERRIDICULE (per & ridicule), adv. *very laughably, very humorously or wittily. Cic.*
PERRIDICULUS (per & ridiculus), a, um, adj. *very laughable, very ridiculous. Cic.*
PERRIMOSUS (per & rimosus), a, um, adj. *full of clefts or chinks. Vitruv.*
PERRODO (per & rodo), is, ōsi, ōsum, a. 3. *to eat or gnaw through. Plin.*
PERROGITO (frequentat. from perrogo), as, a. 1. *to ask through, ask* (*them*) *all. Pacuv.* ap. *Prisc.* advenas de natis.
PERROGO (per & rogo), as, a. 1. *to ask through in succession. Liv.* Perrogari eo die sententiæ non potuerunt, *h. e. could not all be asked on that day.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry through* (*a law*) *after proposing it. Val. Max.* Tribunus plebis legem perrogavit.
PERRUMPO (per & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. and n. 3. *to break through, break apart, break asunder, break to pieces,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Cæs.* rates, *h. e. the line or chain of rafts* across the mouth of the harbor. *Cels.* totam costam. *Virg.* dura limina bipenni. — Figur. *to break up, bring to nought. Cic.* leges. *Id.* quæstiones. *Horat.* Natura perrumpet mala fastidia. —— ¶ Also, *to break through, force a way through. Cic.* Ab his perrumpitur aer. *Cæs.* paludem. *Tacit.* Perruptus hostis. *Liv.* cuneos (hostium). *Cæs.* Per medios hostes perrumpunt. *Liv.* per aciem hostium. *Cæs.* Ut, cuneo facto, perrumpant. — Also, *to break into, press into, force a way into, penetrate. Tacit.* Castra perrupta. *Liv.* in vestibulum templi. — Figur. *to break through, overcome. Cic.* periculum. *Plin.* omnes difficultates. Or, *to force a way into, enter forcibly, penetrate into. Tacit.* Ne quo affectu perrumperetur.
PERRUPTUS, a, um, particip. from perrumpo.
PERSA (Πέρσης), æ, m. *a Persian. Cic.* Regnum ne Persæ quidem tolerabile. *Id.* Persæ mortuos condunt, *the Persians. Nepos.* In Persas proficisci, *for* in Persidem. — Among the poets, *Persæ*, also, for *Parthi*; for instance, *Horat. Carm.* 3, 5, 4. Adjectis imperio Persis. — *Persa* is also a comedy by *Plautus.* — It also stands for *Perseus. Liv.* 42, 25. —— ¶ *Fem. gen.*; *a nymph, mother of Circe, Hecate,* &c. by *Sol. Hygin.* — Also, *the name of a little dog. Cic.*
PERSÆPE (per & sæpe), adv. *very often, very frequently. Cic.*

PERSÆPŎLIS, or PERSĔPŎLIS, is, f. *a city in Persia, the ruins of which are now known by the name of Tschil-Minar.* *Plin.* and *Curt.*

PERSÆUS, a, um, adj. *relating to Persa, the mother of Hecate,* &c. *Val. Flacc.*

PERSÆVŬS (per & sævus), a, um, adj. *very furious.* *Mela.* flumina.

PERSALSĒ (per & salse), adv. *very wittily.* *Cic.*

PERSALSŬS (per & salsus), a, um, adj. *very witty.* *Cic.*

PERSALŪTĀTĬŌ (persaluto), ōnis, f. *a careful saluting of all, or assiduous salutation.* *Cic.*

PERSALŪTŌ (per & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute much, often, or assiduously; to salute one after the other.* *Cic.* Ut omnes nos, vosque persalutet.

PERSANCTĒ (per & sancte), adv. *very sacredly, very religiously,* for instance, to swear. *Terent.*

PERSĀNŌ (per & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cure thoroughly or perfectly, heal completely.* *Plin.*

PERSĀNŬS (per & sanus), a, um, adj. *perfectly sound.* *Cato.*

PERSAPIĔNS (per & sapiens), tis, adj. *very wise.* *Cic.*

PERSAPIĔNTĔR (per & sapienter), adv. *very wisely.* *Cic.*

PERSCIĔNS (per & scio), tis, particip. *knowing well.* *Lamprid.*

PERSCIĔNTĔR (per & scienter), adv. *very knowingly, very discreetly.* *Cic.*

PERSCINDŌ (per & scindo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. *to rend asunder or to pieces,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Lucret.* nubem. *Liv.* Omnia perscindente vento.

PERSCISCŌ (per & scisco), is, a. 3. *to learn thoroughly, to hear, become informed of.* *Dict. Cret.*

PERSCISSŬS, a, um, particip. from perscindo.

PERSCĪTŬS (per & scitus), a, um, adj. *very clever, very happy,* as a remark made by some one. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *very fine, very comely.* *Terent.* Per ecastor scitus puer natus est Pamphilo, *a very fine boy.*

PERSCRĪBŌ (per & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. and n. 3. *to write, prepare in writing, write down,* and particularly, *accurately and fully,* ἀναγράφω. *Nepos.* Epistola, in qua omnia perscripta erant, *written in full or at length.* *Cic.* Rationes sunt perscriptæ scite. *Id.* litteras, *to write letters* (of the alphabet). *Cæs.* Rem gestam perscribit (*sc.* in a letter). With *accus.* and *infin.* *Cæs.* Perscribit in literis, hostes discessisse, &c. Also, *to write,* h. e. *treat in writing.* *Cic.* de aliqua re. — Hence, *to enter in writing,* in the account book, for instance. *Cic.* usuras. *Id.* falsum nomen. *Id.* senatus consultum, *to register.* — Also, *to describe in order, write an account of, record.* *Liv.* res populi Rom. a primordio urbis. — Also, *to write or communicate by writing* to some one. *Cic.* Mihi plane perscribas, quid videas. *Id.* omnia ad me. *Metell.* ad *Cic.* ad aliquem de aliqua re. — Also, *to send in writing.* *Cic.* Mihi frater tuam orationem perscripsit. — Also, *to take a sketch of, make a plan of.* *Sallust. Jug.* 93. Ligus castelli planitiem perscribit, *sc.* animo, *surveys carefully and fixes in his mind.* — Also, *to give an order upon a banker* for the payment of *a sum, to give an order or check for.* *Cic.* alicui pecuniam, *to give him an order for the money.* *Sueton.* Usuræ nomine aliquid numerare, aut perscribere. —— ¶ Also, *to write out at large,* not *by numbers or abbreviations.* *Suet.* Notata non perscripta erat summa.

PERSCRIPTĬŌ (perscribo), ōnis, f. *a drawing up in writing, writing down, entry in writing.* *Cic.* Suarum perscriptionum, et liturarum adversaria proferre, non amentia est? *Id.* Septies millies falsis perscriptionibus, donationibusque avertit, *h. e.* perscribendo in tabulis falsa nomina, et causas pecuniæ insumendæ. — Also, *a writing,* as, *a contract, instrument, bill of exchange, draught,* &c. *Cic.* — Also, *a paying by an order or draught, or the giving of an order or draught.* *Cic.*

PERSCRIPTĬTŌ (frequentat. from perscribo), as, a. 1. *h. e.* sæpius scribo. *Terentian. Maur.* (Alii legunt *præscriptitare.*)

PERSCRIPTŎR (perscribo), ōris, m. *a writer, drawer up in writing, notary, scribe,* ἀναγραφεύς. *Cic.* Scribam tuum hujus perscriptorem fenerationis fuisse.

PERSCRIPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a writing, drawing up in writing.* *Pandect.* testamenti.

PERSCRIPTŬS, a, um, particip. from perscribo.

PERSCRŪTĀTĬŌ (perscrutor), ōnis, f. *a searching through, examining thoroughly.* *Senec.*

PERSCRŪTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a searcher through, examiner, investigator.* *Capitolin.*

PERSCRŪTŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Perscrutor.* *Plaut.* — Hence, Perscrutatus, a, um, passively. *Ammian.*

PERSCRŪTŎR (per & scrutor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to search through, search thoroughly, examine well.* *Cic.* omnia. —— ¶ Figur. *to search through, examine or investigate thoroughly, search diligently into.* *Cic.* naturam criminum. *Id.* sententiam scriptoris.

PERSCULPTŬS (per & sculpo), a, um, particip. *graven into, etched.* *Coripp.* lapides.

PERSĔA (περσέα), æ, f. *a sacred tree in Egypt, with a sweet edible fruit.* *Plin.* — Clusius takes it to be the Laurus Persea, L.; Schreber, the Cordia Myxa, L.; but it is the opinion of later naturalists, that it no longer exists.

PERSĔCŌ (per & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut through, cut up,* διατέμνω. *Cic.* rerum naturas. *Vet. Orator.* ap. *Quintil.* vomicas reip. —— ¶ Figur. *to cut up by the roots, bring to an end.* *Liv.* Vitium, ne serpat, persecare. *Cic.* Da te in sermonem, et perseca, et confice, excita, &c.

PERSECTŎR (per & sector), āris, dep. 1. *to pursue or follow industriously.* *Lucret.*

PERSĔCŪTĬŌ (persequor), ōnis, f. *a pursuing, chasing.* *Pandect.* bestiarum. — Hence, *a judicial prosecution, action.* *Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Also, *persecution,* of Christians, for instance. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a pursuing, following up, prosecuting.* *Apul.* incepti negotii.

PERSĔCŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pursuer, persecutor,* particularly of Christians, διώκτης. *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *a prosecutor, plaintiff.* *Pandect.*

PERSĔCŪTŌRĬŬS. See *Prosecutorius.*

PERSĔCŪTRIX (persecutor), īcis, f. *she who persecutes.* *Augustin.*

PERSĔCŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from persequor.

PERSĔDĔŌ (per & sedeo), es, ēdi, sessum, n. 2. *to continue sitting a long time, to sit long* any where, *remain sitting.* *Liv.* in equo dies noctesque.

PERSEGNIS (per & segnis), e, adj. *very slack, remiss, spiritless or faint.* *Liv.* Pedestre prœlium fuit persegne.

PERSĒĪS (Περσηΐς), ĭdis, f. *sc.* femina, *daughter of Perses or Persa;* h. e. *Circe, Val. Flacc.; or Hecate, Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *a nymph, the mother of Circe, Pasiphae, Hecate, Perses, and Æetes, by Sol.* *Cic.* — Hence, *magical.* *Ovid.* herbæ. —— ¶ Also, *sc.* musa, *a poem.* *Ovid.*

PERSĒĬŬS (Περσήϊος), a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to Perses or Persa.* *Val. Flacc.* proles, *h. e.* *Æetes.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining or belonging to Perseus.* *Ovid.* castra.

PERSĔNESCŌ (per & senesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to become old, spend one's old age* any where. *Eutrop.*

PERSĔNEX (per & senex), is, adj. *very old or aged.* *Sueton.*

PERSENTĬŌ (per & sentio), is, ensi, ensum, a. and n. 4. *to feel or feel deeply.* *Virg.* curas pectore. —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, mark, observe.* *Virg.* Quam persensit peste teneri.

PERSENTISCŌ (per & sentisco), is, n. and a. 3. *to feel* (*deeply*) *or begin to feel* (*deeply*). *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, observe, detect.* *Terent.*

PERSĔPHŎNĒ (Περσεφόνη), es, f. the Greek name of *Proserpine.* *Ovid.* — Hence, for *death.* *Ovid.*

PERSĔPHŎNIUM (περσεφόνιον), ii, n. *wild poppy.* *Apul.*

PERSĔPŎLIS, is, f. See *Persæpolis.*

PERSĔQUAX (per & sequax), ācis, adj. *pursuing strenuously or zealously.* *Apul.*

PERSĔQUĔNS, tis, particip. from persequor. —— ¶ Adj. *following after.* *Plaut.* flagitii. — Also, *revenging.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Virum integerrimum, inimicitiarum persequentissimum.

PERSĔQUŎR (per & sequor), ĕris, quūtus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow, follow after, go after,* commonly with a certain perseverance, παρακολουθέω. *Terent.* Me in Asiam persequens. *Cic.* vestigia alicujus, *to follow his footsteps,* h. e. *to imitate.* So, *Id.* aliquem ipsius vestigiis, *to follow in his steps.* *Plaut.* litus, *to follow the shore, go along the shore.* *Cic.* omnes vias, (properly) *to tread, go, or travel one after the other,* h. e. (figur.) *use all means.* *Terent.* Viam, quam decrevi persequi, *to pursue, follow, hold.* Intrans. *Pallad.* Gramine persecuto, *h. e. having grown again.* — Hence, figur. *to follow after, go after,* h. e. *to strive after, endeavor to get, seek or hunt after, hunt up, call in or collect.* *Terent.* Clamitent, me sycophantam hereditatem persequi, *am hunting after, angling for.* *Cic.* voluptates cujusquemodi. *Id.* otium. *Id.* Qui legatione hereditates aut syngraphas suas persequuntur, *look up, call in, collect.* *Plaut.* alios deos penates sibi, *h. e. to seek, procure, furnish one's self with.* — Also, *to follow after,* h. e. *busy one's self with, pursue, cultivate.* *Cic.* Eas artes persequeretur. *Id.* Non omnia deos persequi, *busy themselves about, or have a care for.* Also, *to imitate.* *Cic.* ironiam alicujus. — Also, *to follow, agree with, assent to, approve.* *Cic.* Zenonem. And, in particular, *to be an adherent* of a (philosophical) sect, *to profess* the doctrines of a school, &c. *Cic.* Academiam. —— ¶ Also, *to pursue, follow close,* διώκω. *Cæs.* fugientes usque ad flumen. *Id.* civitatem bello. *Nepos.* Romanos armis. *Ovid.* Persequi feras, *to chase.* *Cic.* aliquem judicio, *proceed against.* *Plaut.* Mea promissa non neglexit persequi, *h. e. to press their fulfilment.* — Hence, *to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon or for; or seek to avenge, punish,* &c. *Cic.* injurias istius (*done by that man*) per vos. *Liv.* ingratos cives. *Cic.* mortem alicujus. — Also, *to seek to obtain or maintain.* *Cic.* jus suum, *h. e. seek legal redress.* *Id.* bona sua lite ac judicio, *seek restitution of one's goods by legal process.* *Id.* pecuniam ab aliquo, *demand by law, sue for.* Hence, *Id.* pœnas ab aliquo, *or* pœnas alicujus, *take vengeance on, punish.* — Also, *to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to a person or thing, find.* *Cic.* Qua aut terra aut mari persequar eum? (So, perhaps, *Horat.* Mors et fugacem persequitur virum; and perhaps some passages in *Cic.*) Hence, *to earn, gain.* *Pandect.* Also, *to take up, call in.* *Cic.* hereditates. Also, *to take down* in writing *what another dictates.* *Cic.* Celeritate scribendi, quæ dicuntur, persequi. —— ¶ Also, *to continue, follow up, carry on, proceed with, prosecute, seek to carry through.* *Cic.* institutas cæremonias. *Id.* A quo initio profectam communem humani generis societatem persequimur, *continue, carry on further.* *Cic.* vitam inopem, *to lead.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry through, execute, perform, bring about, do.* *Cic.* mea mandata. *Terent.* id, ex usu quod est. *Plaut.* imperium patris. *Liv.* incepta. — Hence, *to employ, use.* *Cic.* Quis opifex tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset? —— ¶ Also, *to go through with, follow out.* *Cic.* Persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *run over in your mind, think over.* *Id.* Quoniam omnia persequimur, *sc.* in treating of my subject. — Hence, *to explain, relate, describe, set forth, treat of.* *Cic.* aliquid versibus. *Id.* philosophiam Latinis litteris. *Id.* aliquid scriptura, *treat of in writing.* *Nepos.* bella. *Id.* plura de vita alicujus. —— ¶ Passively. *Hygin.* —— ¶ See, also, *Persequens.*

PERSĔRŌ (per & sero), is, sēvi, situm, a. 3. *to sow, plant.* *Sidon.*

PERSĔRŌ (Id.), is, a. 3. *to put through.* *Varr.* resticulos per ficos.

PERSERVIO (per & servio), is, n. 4. *to serve or serve throughout.* Vopisc. alicui.

PERSERVO (per & servo), as, a. 1. *to preserve or keep constantly.* Tertull. patientiam.

PERSES (Πέρσης), æ, m. *the son of Perseus, who was the son of Danae.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the son of Sol and Persa, brother of Æetes and Circe, and father of Hecate.* Hygin. —— ¶ Also, *the last king of Macedonia,* otherwise called Perseus. Cic. Paulus, qui Persen vicit. —— ¶ Also, *Persian* (adjectively), *or a Persian.* Cic. Perses hostis.

PERSEVERABILIS (persevero), e, adj. *persevering.* Cæl. Aurel.

PERSEVERANS, tis, particip. from persevero. —— ¶ Adj. *persevering, persisting, holding out, continuing, steadfast.* Colum. Isque mos servatus est perseverantissimo colendorum agrorum studio. Liv. Valerius perseverantior fuit cædendis hostibus in fuga.

PERSEVERANTER (perseverans), adv. *stiffly, steadfastly, perseveringly, persistingly,* ἐπιμόνως. Liv. Patres bene cœptam rem perseveranter tueri. Id. Vereor, ne perseverantius sæviant. Plin. Ep. Nam patrem illarum defunctum quoque perseverantissime diligo.

PERSEVERANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *perseverance, steadiness, constancy,* ἐπιμονή. Cic. Retinenda est vobis constantia, gravitas, perseverantia. Cæs. Labore et perseverantia nautarum vim tempestatis superare. Justin. Perseverantia belli, *long continuance.*

PERSEVERATIO (persevero), ōnis, f. *perseverance, steadfastness, continuance.* Apul.

PERSEVERE (per & severe), adv. *very strictly.* Plin. Ep.

PERSEVERO (per & severus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to persevere, persist, hold out, remain fixed or steadfast, continue,* διαμένω. Cic. in sententia. Id. in vitiis. Id. in errore. Plin. Ep. Se fuisse perseveraturum. And with abl. without in. Justin. bellis continuis, *to wage incessant war.* — Also, *to continue on,* h. e. *continue to go.* Sueton. Aquileiam usque. — With accus. *to persist in, persevere in, continue.* Cic. id. Symmach. religiosam observantiam. Hence, passively. Justin. Illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est. — With infin. Cic. facere injuriam. —— ¶ Also, *to persist in a thing, stick to it, assure or assert steadfastly;* with accus. and infin. Cic. Perseverabat, se esse Orestem. —— ¶ See, also, *Perseverans.*

PERSEVERUS (per & severus), a, um, adj. *very grave, very strict.* Tacit. Imperium perseverum.

PERSEUS (Περσεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danae. Furnished with the shield of Pallas and the talaria of Mercury, he rode through the air on the winged horse Pegasus, till he reached the kingdom of Medusa. He beheaded her with a falcated sword, which he had received from Mercury or Vulcan. On his way homewards, he rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster to which she was exposed, and, in return for this service, received her in marriage. He finally became a constellation.* Ovid. &c. —— ¶ Also, *the last king of Macedonia, the illegitimate son of Philippus. He was conquered by the Roman commander Æmilius.* Liv. —— ¶ Dat. Persi (contr. from Persei). Liv.

PERSEUS, a, um, adj. Περσεῖος, *Persean, relating or belonging to Perseus.* Propert. ora Phorcidos. Stat. Argi, h. e. *where Acrisius, grandfather of Perseus, reigned.* Id. mons, h. e. *Apheeas, a mountain of Nemea, whence Perseus and Pegasus took their flight.* Lucan. Tarsos, h. e. *founded by Perseus.* —— ¶ Also, *Persian, belonging to Persia.* Lucan. Babylon.

PERSIA, æ, f. *Persia.* Plaut.

PERSIANUS, a, um, adj. *of the poet Persius.* Lactant. —— ¶ Persianæ aquæ, *were perhaps near Carthage.* Apul.

PERSICCATUS (per & siccatus), a, um, particip. *quite or very much dried.* Apul.

PERSICCUS (per & siccus), a, um, adj. *very dry.* Cels.

PERSICE (Persicus), adv. *after the manner or in the speech of the Persians.* Quintil. Loqui Persice, *to speak Persian.*

PERSICE porticus. See *Persicus.*

PERSICUS (Περσικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Persia, Persian.* Juvenal. regna. Horat. apparatus. Cic. Ex Persicis [libris] Dinonis (where, if *libris* be not genuine, *Persicis* is *neutr.* and means *Persian history*). Plin. Persica malus; *or,* Colum. Persicus, i, f. *the peach-tree.* Plin. Persicum (*neutr.*), *the peach.* Plaut. Portus Persicus, *the sea by Eubœa, where the Persian fleet stood.* Cic. Persice (Περσική) porticus, h. e. *a portico, properly in Lacedæmon, which was built out of spoils taken from the Persians;* and then, with an allusion to this, *a gallery at Brutus's country-seat.* In Macrob. 2, 15. Persica malus, same as *Medica et citrea.* —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to Perseus, king of Macedonia.* Cic. bellum.

PERSIDEO, es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. same as *Persedeo.* Plin.

PERSIDO (per & sido), is, ēdi, essum, n. 3. *to sink down, settle down, penetrate, descend into.* Lucret. Pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas. Id. Quo pacto persederit humor aquai. Virg. Imber altius ad vivum persedit.

PERSIGNO (per & signo), as, a. 1. *to note down, record.* Liv. dona. —— ¶ Also, *to mark,* h. e. *make marks upon or all over.* Mela. omne corpus notis.

PERSIMILIS (per & similis), e, adj. *very like.* Without case. Cic. With genit. Id. With dat. Horat.

PERSIMPLEX (per & simplex), ĭcis, adj. *very simple, very plain.* Tacit. Persimplici victu tolerare vitam.

PERSIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, adj. f. *Persian.* Ovid. rates. — Hence, Claudian. Persidea, sc. feminæ, *Persian women.* — Also, sc. terra, strictly, *a province of Persia, Persia proper,* now *Fars,* or *Farsistan;* but used also for *Persia.* Virg. and Plin.

PERSISTO (per & sisto), is, n. 3. *to persist, persevere, hold out, continue steadfast, remain,* ἐμμένω. Liv. In eadem impudentia persistas. —— ¶ The preterit *persiti* is common to this verb with *Persto,* which see.

PERSITES, æ, m. *a species of tithymalus.* Apul.

PERSIUS, ii, m. *an orator contemporary with Lucilius.* Cic. —— ¶ A. Persius Flaccus, *a well-known satirical poet, who flourished in the time of Nero.*

PERSOLATA, æ, f. Verbascum ferrugineum, *a species of mullein,* Ait.. Plin. —— ¶ Some read *Persollata.*

PERSOLIDO, as, a. 1. *to make solid.* Stat. imbres, *congeal, turn to ice.*

PERSOLLA (dimin. from persona), æ, f. *a little mask,* as a word of abuse. Plaut.

PERSOLLATA. See *Persolata.*

PERSOLVO (per & solvo), is, solvi, solūtum, a. and n. 3. *to solve, unravel, explain.* Cic. Si mihi hoc ζήτημα (h. e. quæstionem) persolveris. —— ¶ Also, *to pay, pay completely,* διαλύω. Tacit. pecuniam alicui. Cic. stipendium militibus. Sallust. alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay* (*for*) *the debts of others.* Cic. pecuniam alicui ab aliquo, *to pay a sum with another's money,* for instance, with money borrowed from another; otherwise, *to pay by an order or draught upon some one.* — Figur. *to pay, to give, show or render* what is due to another, *discharge.* Virg. grates dignas. Cic. meritam diis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus. Virg. honorem (h. e. sacrificium) diis. Senec. inferias alicui. Sueton. mortem alicui, *to put to death.* Cic. pœnas diis hominibusque meritas, *to pay to gods and men,* h. e. *suffer the punishment they had a right to exact.* Cæs. pœnas, *to suffer punishment.* Cic. vota, *to discharge, fulfil.* Id. Quod huic promisi, id a vobis ei persolvere. Id. Persolvi primæ epistolæ, *I have paid for the first letter,* h. e. *have answered it.* —— ¶ Persoluere, *for* persolvere, Ovid.; Persoluenda, *for* persolvenda. Albinov.

PERSOLUS (per & solus), a, um, adj. *quite alone.* Plaut. oculus, *my only eye* (where the *o* is shortened).

PERSOLUTA, æ, f. *an Egyptian plant, used for making wreaths.* Plin.

PERSOLUTUS, a, um, particip. from persolvo.

PERSONA (from persŏno, are, changing the quantity of the penult), æ, f. *a mask, used especially by players,* προσωπεῖον, πρόσωπον. The masks worn by players covered the whole head, and were different according to the different age, dignity, sex, &c. of the persons represented. Cic. Used, also, by others. Plin. Alicui personam capiti adjicere, *clap a mask upon him,* that he may not see. Proverb. Martial. Personam capiti detrahet illa (Proserpina) tuo. — Hence, *the character, personage or part* represented by the actor. Terent. Parasiti persona. Id. Si personis iisdem uti aliis non licet. —— ¶ Also, *the character, part, personage which a man plays or represents in the world;* it may be rendered, *character, part, standing, office,* &c. Cic. Petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. Liv. Personam quadruplatoris ferre, *to play the part of* (h. e. *to be*) *a chicaner.* Id. Personam alienam ferre, *to play an assumed, unnatural part.* Cic. Quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis! *to support the character of a leading man.* Id. Non infirmatas ingenii sustinet tantam personam, *so important a character, so great a part,* h. e. *such a high dignity.* Id. Personam sibi accommodare; *or,* Personam suscipere, *to take, undertake a part.* Id. imponere alicui, *to lay upon, attribute, assign.* Id. gerere, *or* tenere, *represent a character, play a part.* — Also, *character or personage,* h. e. *a man who plays a certain part;* figur. Nepos. Altera persona, sed tamen secunda, *a second chief personage.* Cic. Id, quod quaque persona dignum est, *of each character or personage* in a poem. —— ¶ Also, *person;* as we say, *my, thy, his person,* h. e. *I, thou, he.* With the *genit.* or *mea, tua,* &c. Cic. Causam belli in persona tua constitisse, *h. e. in you.* Id. Ut mea persona aliquid videretur habere populare. Id. In nostra persona. Id. In ejus personam multa fecit asperius, *against or towards his person, against him.* —— ¶ Without *genit.* and without *mea, tua,* &c. *person,* h. e. *man,* with reference to his station, character, &c. Cic. Personarum, quas defendunt, *for* hominum (and oftener in *Cic.*). — But sometimes, as it seems, simply, *a person, individual.* Sueton. Continuantes unumquodque (prænomen) per ternas personas. Pandect. Omne jus vel ad personas pertinet, vel ad res, &c. — Also, *person,* in grammar. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, *image,* of clay, &c. representing a man. Lucret. and Martial.

PERSONALIS (persona), e, adj. *personal,* in law. Pandect. — Also, *personal,* in grammar. Diomed.

PERSONALITER (personalis), adv. *personally.* Arnob. — Also, in grammar. Gell.

PERSONATA, æ, f. *a kind of burdock.* Colum. — Personacia, the same. Apul.

PERSONATUS (persona), a, um, adject. *masked, in a mask,* ὑποδεδυκώς, ὁ ἐν προσωπείῳ. Cic. Qui personatum ne Roscium quidem magnopere laudabant. Horat. Personatus pater, *h. e. represented in the play.* —— ¶ Figur. *masked, in an assumed character.* Cic. Quid est autem, cur ego personatus ambulem? — Also, *assumed, affected, pretended, put on, counterfeited.* Senec. felicitas. Martial. fastus.

PERSONO (per & sono), as, ui, ĭtum, n. and a. 1. *to sound through, fill with sound or noise, make to resound.* Virg. Cerberus hæc regna personat. Horat. aurem, *scream into my ear.* Tacit. Amœna litorum personantes. —— ¶ Also, *to sound through, sound loudly, resound, ring.* Cic. Domus cantu personabat. Id. Aures personant hujusmodi vocibus. Liv. Id totis personabat castris, *sounded through the whole camp.* —— ¶ Also, *to cry out, cry aloud, utter with a loud voice.* Sil. Hæc personat ardens. Cic. Illæ personant, huc libidinem esse prolapsum, *cry out, cry aloud, that,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *to make a sound or noise upon a musical instrument, sound, play.* Virg. Cithara Iopas personat. — With accus. *to make to sound, sound.* Apul. Classicum personavit, *gave the signal for battle.* —— ¶ Personavit, *for* personuit. Apul.

PERSONUS (per & sonus), a, um, adj. *resounding, making a loud noise, ringing.*

Val. Flacc. Io persona sistro. *Petron.* Verno persona cantu virgulta.

PERSORBENS (per & sorbeo), tis, particip. sucking in, drinking up. *Plin.*

PERSPECTĒ (perspectus), adv. with penetration, with judgment, with knowledge. *Plaut.*

PERSPECTIŌ (perspicio), ōnis, f. a seeing into, knowledge, understanding. *Lactant.*

PERSPECTŌ (frequentat. from perspicio), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to look through, examine throughout, survey, look all about. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also (of per & specto), to look at, behold, to the end. *Sueton.* certamen gymnicum.

PERSPECTŌR (perspicio), ōris, m. he that sees, perceives or understands fully. *Juvenc.*

PERSPECTŬS, a, um, particip. from perspicio. —— ¶ Adj. plainly perceived, fully known, well known. *Cic.* Omnem spem habeo in tua erga me mihi perspectissima benevolentia.

PERSPECTŪS (perspicio), us, m. accurate inspection, viewing. *Lucan.* 6, 484. (*Ed. Burm.*; but *Corte* and others read prospectum).

PERSPECŬLŎR (per & speculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to view or explore carefully, reconnoitre well, περισκοποῦμαι. *Auct. B. Afr.* Cum de vallo perspecularetur. *Sueton.* situs locorum.

PERSPERGŌ (per & spargo), is, rsi, rsum, a. 3. to besprinkle, wet, καταπάσσω. *Cic.*

PERSPICĀBILIS (perspicio), e, adj. that may be seen, conspicuous. *Ammian.*

PERSPICĀCĒ, adv. same as *Perspicaciter*. *Afran.* ap. *Non.* (Al. leg. perspicate.)

PERSPICĀCITĀS (perspicax), ātis, f. acuteness, sharp-sightedness, sharpness, penetration, πολυδέρκεια. *Cic.*

PERSPICĀCITER (Id.), adv. acutely, sharp-sightedly. *Ammian.*

PERSPICĀTE See *Perspicace*.

PERSPICĀX (perspicio), ācis, adj. acute, sharp-sighted, penetrating, shrewd, ὀξυδερκής. *Cic.* Sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, &c. *Terent.* Patrem novisti, ad has res quam sit perspicax. *Apul.* Homo perspicacior Argo, et oculeus totus.

PERSPICIBILIS (Id.), e, adj. that may be seen clearly, conspicuous, manifest, bright. *Vitruv.*

PERSPICIENTIA (Id.), æ, f. insight, clear vision, perception, θεωρία. *Cic.* Aut enim in perspicientia veri, solertiaque versatur, &c.

PERSPICIŌ (per & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. to see through, see into. *Cic.* Epistolas perspiciam, corrigam, look through, read through. *Cæs.* Sepes instar muri munimenta præbebant, quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset. — Also, simply, to see, distinguish. *Cic.* Indignum iis, qui altius perspiciebant. *Plin.* Minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quædam possint. —— ¶ Also, to look through, examine fully, scan closely, consider well, inspect. *Cic.* Domum tuam, atque ædificationem omnem perspexi, et probavi. *Cæs.* In castra venire operis perspiciendi causa. *Cic.* Perspice rem, et pertenta. *Id.* Perspicite etiam atque etiam, judices. —— ¶ Also, to see well, mark well, perceive, observe, take note of, ascertain, prove, explore. *Plaut.* Perspicito prius, quid intus agatur. *Cæs.* Perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decreverat. *Cic.* Cujus virtutem hostes, fidem ceteri perspexerunt. *Id.* In quo perspicere posses, quanti te facerem. *Id.* aliquid conjectura, to guess. *Id.* Clodii animum perspectum habeo. —— ¶ See, also, *Perspectus, a, um*.

PERSPICUĒ (perspicuus), adv. clearly, evidently, plainly, manifestly. *Cic.* Aperte et perspicue nulla esse judicia. *Id.* Non me hæc movent, quæ perspicue falsa sunt. —— ¶ Also, clearly, perspicuously. *Cic.* Plane et perspicue expedire aliquid.

PERSPICUĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. transparency, clearness. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, manifestness, clearness, plainness, perspicuity, ἐνάργεια. *Cic.*

PERSPICUUS (perspicio), a, um, adj. properly, that can be seen through; clear, transparent, pellucid, διαφανής. *Ovid.* aquæ. *Martial.* gemmæ. — *Perspicuus* differs thus from *pellucidus*; that the latter represents transparency as a property of the body, the former in reference to a person looking through. —— ¶ Also, clear, evident, perspicuous, plain, manifest. *Cic.* Quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit, constetque inter omnes, esse deos. *Id.* Quod adhuc est suspiciosum, perspicuum res ipsa faciet.

PERSPĪRŌ (per & spiro), as, n. 1. to breathe. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, to blow or blow constantly. *Plin.* Venti stati, atque perspirantes.

PERSTERNO. See *Perstratus*.

PERSTIMŬLŌ (per & stimulo), as, a. 1. to stir up, incite. *Tacit.*

PERSTINO. See *Prastino*.

PERSTŌ (per & sto), as, stiti, stātum, n. 1. to stand fast or remain standing. *Liv.* ad vallum. *Plin. Ep.* Otiosos perstitisse. —— ¶ Also, to stand fast, persist, continue, persevere, hold out, διαμένω, ἐμμένω. *Cic.* Urgent rustice sane, negant enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris, ad corpus ea, quæ dixi, referre. *Id.* in impudentia. *Cæs.* in sententia. *Senec.* Amore contumax perstas. *Virg.* Eadem mens perstat mihi. *Horat.* Persta, atque obdura. With infin. *Ovid.* Damnosa persto condere semen humo. *Tacit.* Perstitit aspernari cultum. —— ¶ Also, to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure. *Ovid.* Nihil est toto, quod perstet, in orbe.

PERSTRĀTŬS (per & sterno), a, um, particip. made even throughout, laid or paved all the way. *Liv.* via.

PERSTRĒNUĒ (per & strenue), adv. very actively or alertly. *Terent.* Abi perstrenue, ac fores aperi. (Others read, abi præ strenue.)

PERSTRĔPŌ (per & strepo), is, pŭi, pitum, n. and a. 3. to sound through, make a noise through. *Virg.* æquora concha. Hence, passively. *Apul.* Frequenti clamore januæ nostræ perstrepi. —— ¶ Also, to make a noise or great noise, make a bustle. *Terent.* Abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt. — And, of things, to sound, resound, make a noise or bustle. *Stat.* Rumor in arcana perstrepit aula. *Sil.* Tellus perstrepit.

PERSTRICTIŌ (perstringo), ōnis, f. for perfrictio (if this latter be not the true reading). *Veget.*

PERSTRICTŬS, a, um, particip. from perstringo.

PERSTRĪDŌ (per & strido), is, 3. to make a hissing or sighing noise, blow through. *Germanic. Arat.*

PERSTRINGŌ (per & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. to bind straitly, to bind, διασφίγγω. *Cato.* Diligenter caveto, ne vitem nimium perstringas. Figur. *Veget.* Stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus (but *Ed. Schneid.* has constrictus). —— ¶ Also, to graze upon, graze over, run over or through lightly, especially lengthwise, to raze. *Virg.* Femur perstrinxit Achatæ, grazed, wounded slightly. So, *Cic.* Quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod aratro perstringi non possit? h. e. be ploughed through, passed through with the plough. *Id.* Aratri vomere portam Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, you have almost grazed upon. Figur. *Liv.* Horror spectantes perstringit, runs over, seizes on. *Val. Flacc.* Mentem perstringere languor incipit. — Hence, figur. to graze, wound slightly, nip, prick, touch, censure, wound. *Cic.* Ille L. Crassi, ille M. Antonii voluntatem asperioribus facetiis perstrinxit impune, h. e. pupugit, carpsit. *Id.* Quis non concederet, ut eos, quorum sceleris furore violatus essem, vocis libertate perstringerem? that I should censure or reprove. *Id.* Nemo unquam me tenuissima suspicione perstrinxit, quem non præverterim. *Id.* Consulatus meus illum primo leviter perstrinxerat, had cut him a little with emulation and envy. — Also, to glance over, touch briefly or slightly, relate cursorily. *Cic.* In animo est leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem. *Id.* Reliquum vitæ cursum celeriter perstringam. — Also, Perstringere oculos, or aciem oculorum, to dazzle, overpower with light, dull, blunt. *Cic.* Voluptas mentis perstringit oculos (but *Ed. Græv.* and *Ern.* have præstringit). *Id.* Perstrinxerat aciem animi Bruti salus (but *Edd. Græv.* and *Ern.* have præstrinxerat). So, *Plin.* Solis radii visus perstrinxere nostros. Also, *Tacit.* Quorum fulgore perstringor, I am blinded or dazzled. *Plin.* Perstringere aciem gladii, to blunt, dull. *Horat.* Murmure cornuum perstringis aures, you stun; you deafen.

PERSTRUCTŬS (per & struo), a, um, particip. built quite up, raised. *Vitruv.* Cum paries in altitudinem fuerit perstructus.

PERSTUDIŌSĒ (per & studiose), adv. very eagerly, very zealously, very ardently, very fondly. *Cic.*

PERSTUDIŌSUS (per & studiosus), a, um, adj. very eager or fond, very zealous, πολυσπουδαῖος. *Cic.* Græcarum litterarum perstudiosum esse.

PERSUĀDEŌ (per & suadeo), es, āsi, āsum, a. 2. to make to be believed by one's arguments, statements, &c. aliquid alicui (which is the same as to convince or persuade one of the truth of a thing). *Nepos.* Militibus persuasit, se proficisci, &c. made the soldiers believe. *Cæs.* Hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, to make this believed. *Cic.* Hoc mihi non modo confirmavit, sed etiam persuasit. *Id.* De paupertate non persuaseris. *Ovid.* Persuadentia verba. Also, Persuadere sibi, to convince or persuade one's self, h. e. to believe or believe assuredly, be convinced. *Cic.* Velim tibi ita persuadeas, me defuturum, &c. *Id.* Quomodo mihi persuadeo, as I persuade myself, as I surely believe, as I am convinced. So, Persuadetur mihi, tibi, &c. I, &c. persuade myself, believe surely. *Cæs.* Sibi persuaderi, eum repudiaturum, &c. that he fully persuades himself that, &c. Also, Persuasus, a, um, of which one is convinced. *Cic.* Malo viso et persuaso, after we have seen and become convinced of the evil. *Brut.* and *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* De tua fide in nos persuasum est nobis, we are fully persuaded of your faithfulness to us. So, *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Mihi persuasissimum est, Lepidum facturum, &c. I am convinced in the highest degree, I believe with the utmost certainty. *Cic.* Omnes sic habent persuasum, istum, &c. surely believe. *Colum.* Persuasissimum habere debebit. *Cæs.* Sibi persuasum habebant, Romanos conari, &c. had fully persuaded themselves. — In the foregoing examples the thing has been the object of the verb; but the person is sometimes found so. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.* Quis te persuasit? Hence, Persuadeor, eris, etur, &c. are found. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Si scit et persuasus est. *Ovid.* Persuasus erit. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Animus auditoris persuasus videtur esse ab iis. —— ¶ Also, to represent to any one in such a manner, as to lead him to do it; and so, of the person, to persuade, prevail upon, induce by persuasion; followed by ut (uti). *Cæs.* Huic persuadet, uti transeat. And with the omission of ut. *Sallust.* Huic persuadet, regnum petat. Also, with infin. *Nepos.* Persuasit ei tyrannidis facere finem. *Plaut.* Persuasum est facere, I have been seduced to do, &c. — With an object of the person. *Petron.* Te persuadeam, ut venias. Hence, *Justin.* Persuasis mori, who have resolved.

PERSUĀSIBILIS (persuadeo), e, adj. which one may be persuaded of, probable, likely, convincing, πιθανός. *Quintil.*

PERSUĀSIBILITER (persuasibilis), adv. convincingly, persuasively, probably, πιθανῶς. *Cornel. Cels.* ap. *Quintil.* Finis rhetorices est, dicere persuasibiliter in dubia, et civili materia.

PERSUĀSIŌ (persuadeo), ōnis, f. a persuading, convincing, πεῖσις, ἀνάγνωσις. *Cic.* Dicere apposite ad persuasionem. —— ¶ Also, conviction, persuasion, firm opinion or belief. *Plin.* Durat tamen tradita persuasio in magna parte vulgi, veneficiis et herbis id cogi. *Id.* Nervos solidari, persuasio est. *Quintil.* Qui falsam sibi scientiæ persuasionem induerunt, have conceived a false idea or belief of their own knowledge. *Id.* Publice recepta persuasio. *Id.* popularis. *Tacit.*

Superstitionum persuasione, *from their superstitious belief.*

PĔRSUĀSTRIX (Id.), ĭcis, f. *she who persuades to a thing.* *Plaut.* probri.

PĔRSUĀSŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Persuadeo.*

PĔRSUĀSŬS (persuadeo), us, m. *persuasion.* *Cic.* ap. *Quintil.* Hujus persuasu, et inductu.

PĔRSUĀVĬTĔR (per & suaviter), adv. *very sweetly, very agreeably.* *Augustin.*

PĔRSŬBTĪLĬS (per & subtilis), e, adj. *very fine,* h. e. *very delicate, very subtile, very thin.* *Lucret.* animus. —— ¶ Also, *very fine, very neat, very elegant.* *Cic.* oratio.

PĔRSULCŌ (per & sulco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furrow through.* *Apul.* Maria persulcantes (but several editions have *persultantes*). *Claudian.* Rugis persulcata genas.

PĔRSULTĀTŎR (persulto), ōris, m. *that leaps or runs about* any where. *Symmach.* Baiani litoris persultator.

PĔRSULTŌ (per & salto), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to frisk or skip through or over, prance over, caper through, bound over, range through* exultingly or insultingly. *Lucret.* Pecudes persultant pabula læta. *Tacit.* Italiam ut (*h. e.* tanquam) captam. — Absol. *to leap through or over a place, leap about, frisk about, range about.* *Liv.* solo stabili. *Senec.* Super durata glacie stagna persultant, *leap or bound over.* *Liv.* In agro eorum impune persultassent. —— ¶ *Prudent.* Hæc persultans, *saying imperiously, commanding haughtily,* or merely, *ordering.* —— ¶ Also, *to sound, resound.* *Prudent.* Vox persultat.

PĔRTĀBĔSCŌ (per & tabesco), is, bui, n. 3. *to be gradually consumed or wasted away.* *Sever.* in *Ætna.*

PĔRTÆDĔSCŌ (pertædeo), is, dui, n. 3. *to become very weary, become sick of a thing.* *Gell.* Verbis ejus defatigati pertæduissent. *Cato.* Ne pertædescat, *sc.* ille (unless we will understand *illum,* in which case the verb will be *impers.*).

PĔRTÆDĔT (per & tædet), ēbat, tæsum est, impers. 2. *to be extremely weary of, be sick of, be disgusted with,* ἀδημονεῖται. *Cic.* Pertæsum est (me) levitatis, *I am sick of.* *Gell.* Quarum matrimonii pertædebat (eum). *Nepos.* Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est. *Lucret.* Esse domi quem pertæsum est. — With *dat.* *Gracch.* ap. *Diomed.* Usque adeo pertæsum vos mihi esse. —— ¶ See next word.

PĔRTÆSŬS, a, um, particip. from pertædet, of a *pass.* form, but *act.* signif. *quite weary of, tired or disgusted with,* ἐξακοροεσμένος. With *genit.* or *accus.* *Tacit.* Lenitudinis eorum pertæsa. *Sueton.* Quasi pertæsus ignaviam suam. —— ¶ Some said *Pertisus,* according to *Cic. Orat.* 48.

PĔRTĀNGŌ (per & tango), is, a. 3. *to pour over* with something. *Apic.* pullum jure.

PĔRTĔGŌ (per & tego), is, exi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover all over,* καταστεγάζω. *Plaut.*

PĔRTĔMĔRĀRĬŬS (per & temerarius), a, um, adj. *very inconsiderate, very rash.* *Cod. Just.*

PĔRTĔNDŌ (per & tendo), is, di, sum, a. and n. 3. properly, *to stretch, or extend to the end.* —— ¶ Hence, *to go right on, keep on to the end, persist, persevere, stick to it,* διατείνω. *Varr.* in aliqua re. *Propert.* Si pertendens animo cubaris. — Pertendere aliquid, *to carry through, carry to the end, perform, complete.* *Terent.* hoc, ut cœperam. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Quintil.* Se innocentem in tormentis esse pertendat, *maintain, stick to it.* — Also, *to go right on, push on, proceed* to a place. *Liv.* in majora castra. *Id.* Romam. *Hirt.* ad castra. —— ¶ Also, *to compare.* *Cic. Balb.* 5. But others (*Ern.* for instance) read *perpendemus.*

PĔRTENTŌ (per & tento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, *to feel all over.* —— ¶ Hence, *to try thoroughly, sound, try, test, put to the trial, search,* ἀποπειράομαι. *Tacit.* Allatis pugionibus duobus, cum utrumque pertentasset. *Terent.* Sed ea gratia simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. *Tacit.* Placuit pertentari animum cohortis. —— ¶ Also, *to examine minutely, weigh, consider.* *Cic.* Sed tu perspice rem, et pertenta. —— ¶ Also, *to fall upon, come upon, to move, affect, seize, pervade, penetrate.* *Virg.* Pertentant gaudia pectus. *Id.* Ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora. *Apul.* Diuturna fatigatione pertentatus, stertebat altius.

PĔRTĔNŬĬS (per & tenuis), e, adj. *very small or thin,* πολύλεπτος. *Plin.* Sabulum pertenue. —— ¶ Figur. *very small, slight, slender, weak or poor.* *Cic.* Spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur. *Id.* Pertenue argumentum. *Id.* Pertenuis suspicio.

PĔRTĔPĬDŬS (per & tepidus), a, um, adj. *very tepid or lukewarm.* *Vopisc.*

PĔRTĔRĔBRŌ (per & terebro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bore through, drill through,* διατρυπάω. *Cic.* columnam auream.

PĔRTERGĔŌ (per & tergeo), es, ersi, a. 2. [perhaps, also, PĔRTĔRGŌ, is, si, a. 3.] *to wipe well or carefully, wipe dry, wipe,* ἀπομάττω. *Colum.* Munda spongia vasa pertergere. *Horat.* Gausape purpureo mensam pertersit. *Lucret.* Et (aer) quasi perterget pupillas, atque ita transit.

PĔRTĔRŌ (per & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to rub hard, crush, bruise,* κατατρίβω. *Colum.* baccam myrti. —— ¶ See, also, *Pertritus, a, um.*

PĔRTĔRRĔFĂCĬŌ (perterreo & facio), is, a. 3. *to frighten greatly, terrify exceedingly,* ἐκπλήσσω. *Terent.*

PĔRTĔRRĔŌ (per & terreo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to frighten greatly, put in great terror, terrify,* καταπλήττω. *Cic.* aliquem ferro. *Terent.* aliquem. *Cæs.* alios magnitudine pœnæ. — Hence, Perterritus, a, um, *put in terror, greatly frightened, or terrified.* *Cic.* And with *metus* or *timore* added. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to frighten away.* *Cic. Cæcin.* 13. Tu a tuis ædibus vi et armis perterritus (unless *proterritus* is to be preferred).

PĔRTĔRRĬCRĔPŬS (perterreo & crepo), a, um, adj. *sounding, rattling,* &c. *terribly.* *Lucret.*

PĔRTĔRRĬTŌ (frequentat. from perterreo), as, a. 1. *to frighten greatly.* *Avien.*

PĔRTĔRRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from perterreo.

PĔRTĔXŌ (per & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave through,* h. e. *to weave in with;* hence, *to furnish with, adorn, decorate.* *Vitruv.* odeum antennis navium. —— ¶ Also, *to weave through, weave to the end, complete the web.* *Apul.* Palla bysso tenui pertexta, *h. e.* byssina. — Hence, *to go through with, carry out, complete,* for instance, a subject by words. *Lucret.* Inceptum pergam pertexere dictis. *Cic.* totum locum graviter. — Also, *to go through with, perform, accomplish.* *Cic.* Pertexe, quod exorsus es. *Vitruv.* cellam Cereris Dorico more, *to make, build.*

PĔRTEXTŬS, a, um, partic. from pertexo.

PĔRTĬCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a perch, pole, long staff,* κάμαξ. *Ovid.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a measuring-pole:* with this they divided the lands among the soldiers. *Propert.* — Hence, *the whole land, measured and divided by the* pertica. *Frontin.*

PĔRTĬCĀLĬS (pertica), e, adj. *serving to make poles or perches.* *Colum.*

PĔRTĬCĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *furnished with a pole.* *Martial.* 5, 12, 1. (Others read *pertinaci.*)

PĔRTĬMĔFACTŬS (pertimeo & facio), a, um, particip. *affrighted, put in great fright.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.*

PĔRTĬMĔŌ (per & timeo), es, n. 2. *to fear greatly.* *Lactant.*

PĔRTĬMĔSCŌ (per & timesco), is, mui, a. and n. 3. *to fear greatly, be greatly afraid, be in fear or fall into fear,* περιφοβέομαι. With *accus.* *Cic.* tantam religionem. So, in the *pass.* *Id.* Id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur. *Cæs.* Fames esset pertimescenda. — Without *accus.* *Cic.* Pertimescere de laude, de honore, de fama sua. *Nepos.* Pertimuerunt, ne desisceret.

PĔRTĬNĀCĬĂ (pertinax), æ, f. *obstinacy, stubbornness, frowardness, pertinacity, pertinaciousness,* αὐθάδεια. *Cic.* — In a good sense, *persistency, perseverance, constancy.* *Liv.*

PĔRTĬNĀCĬTĔR (pertinax), adv. *very tenaciously, fast.* *Quintil.* Hæc magis pertinaciter hærent. *Plin.* Pertinacissime retinere. —— ¶ Also, *obstinately, pertinaciously, stiffly, sturdily, stubbornly, perseveringly, unremittedly, steadily, constantly,* in a good or bad sense, ἐπιμόνως. *Plin.* Ligna viridia serræ pertinacius resistunt. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Nimium pertinaciter Lepido offensus. *Sueton.* Cæcilio Metello turbulentissimas leges ferenti, auctorem se pertinacissime præstitit. *Hirt.* Quum pertinacius reliquum multitudinem essent insecuti. *Sueton.* Pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus. —— ¶ Also, *without stopping, unremittedly.* *Sueton.* Cinis exarsit, atque in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit, *kept on shining.*

PĔRTĬNĀX (per & tenax), ācis, adj. *holding hard or fast, cleaving fast.* *Horat.* Pignus dereptum digito male pertinaci, *h. e. not holding very fast.* *Apul.* Ales unguibus pertinax. — Hence, *very close, very niggardly, very close-fisted.* *Plaut.* pater. —— ¶ Also, *that will not let go, firm, stiff, unflinching, unyielding, obstinate, sturdy, stanch, steadfast, stubborn, pertinacious, steady, uninterrupted, unremitted.* In a good or bad sense, δυσέριστος, ἐπίμονος. *Cic.* Concertationes in disputando pertinaces, indignæ mihi philosophia videri solent. *Id.* Certe pertinax non ero, tibique libenter assentiar. *Id.* Pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris. *Liv.* Vicit omnia pertinax virtus. *Id.* Vetus miles adversus temerarios impetus pertinax. *Id.* Turma pertinacior in repugnando. *Plin.* Hoc volumen pertinax fama antiquitasque vindicant. *Gell.* Stare solitus pertinaci statu, perdius atque pernox. With *infin.* *Horat.* Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, *obstinately persisting.* With *genit.* *Apul.* Vir justitiæ pertinax, *very tenacious.* —— ¶ Also, *lasting very long.* *Plin.* Siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax. *Id.* Tam pertinax spiritus (lusciniæ), *holding out so long, so long sustained.*

PĔRTĬNENTĔR (pertinens), adv. *aptly, appositely, pertinently.* *Tertull.* Vides quam pertinenter ad causam? *Id.* Pertinentissime ad hanc parabolam. *Id.* Pertinentius volebat agnosci.

PĔRTĬNĔŌ (per & teneo), es, nui, n. 2. *to reach, extend, stretch, continue,* καθήκω, παρήκω. *Cic.* Aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, *reaches, extends, goes to.* *Id.* Implicatio nervorum pertinet toto corpore, *extends through the whole body.* *Cæs.* Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur, pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni. *Id.* Omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, *ran to the sea.* *Id.* Silvam longe introrsus pertinere, *stretches, reaches, extends.* *Liv.* In vastæ magnitudinis urbe, partium sensus non satis pertinens in omnia, *to all parts, to all quarters, every where.* *Cic.* Venæ in omnes partes corporis pertinentes. *Id.* Deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to stretch, spread itself, extend, be diffused,* διήκω, καθήκω. *Liv.* Ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat, *spread or extended through, was diffused over, pervaded.* *Senec.* Fulmina perpetua, quorum significatio in totam vitam pertinet. *Cic.* Eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, *extends to the multitude as well.* *Id.* Quæ ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, *which might reach.* — Also, *to have a certain aim or tendency, to aim or tend, to have an influence or effect.* *Cæs.* Ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, *tend to unman the mind, have the effect of enervating,* &c. *Id.* Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, &c. *tended to the same thing, aimed at the same end, had the same purpose in view.* *Id.* Quod gloriarentur, quodque admirarentur, &c. eodem pertinere. *Cic.* Quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod intelligi volui, quam pauci, &c. *had that aim, was with that purpose.* *Horat.* Quo res hæc pertinet, *whither does this tend, what is the aim of this?* *Id.* Quorsum pertinuit stipare Platona Menandro? *h. e.* in quem finem, quo

consilio stipasti? — Also, *to have an effect upon, affect, be felt by.* *Cic.* Aliquid vim cœlestem ad eos, qui in terra gignuntur pertinere. *Id.* Nihil pertinuit ad nos ante ortum. *Id.* Nihil ad mortuos pertinet. — Also, *to fall upon, hit, suit, apply.* *Plaut.* Hæc malitia pertinet ad viros. *Cic.* Non esse obscurum, ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat. — Also, Res ad illum pertinet, *h. e. he is the author of it.* *Cic.* Ad quem maleficia pertinerent. — Also, *to extend to, affect for good or evil, be of use or injury.* *Cic.* ad Dolabellam, *h. e. to hurt.* *Liv.* Ad rem pertinere visum est, *h. e. to be of use.* *Cic.* Hoc nihil ad me pertinet, *h. e. I have no enjoyment thereof.* *Id.* Id valde pertinuit ad rempublicam, *was for the good of, was expedient for, the interest of, advantageous to.* — Also, *to relate to, concern, regard, belong to.* *Cic.* Si quid hoc ad rem pertinet, *if this is any thing to the purpose.* *Nep.* Quæ ad victum pertinebant, *had to do with, related to, belonged to.* *Cic.* Illa res ad meum officium pertinet, *belongs to, pertains to.* *Tacit.* Expugnatæ urbis prædam ad militem pertinere, *belonged to.* *Id.* Nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam pertinuit, *he was nowise related to.* Hence, *Plin.* Scrutati maxime pertinentia, *the things most to the purpose, the things especially pertinent.*

PERTINGO (per & tango), is, n. 3. same as *Pertineo.* *Vitruv.* (Ed. Schneid.) Apennini jugum pertingit circuitionibus contra fretum. *Fronto.* Ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere. Also, *Lucret.* 4, 278, Ed. Forbig. has *pertinget*, though Ed. Creech has *perterget.* Also, ascribed to *Cic.* and *Liv.*; but in all the passages critics now read *pertinere.*

PERTISUM, used anciently for *pertæsum.*

PERTOLERO (per & tolero), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to bear out, endure.* *Lucret.* omnia tormenta ætatis.

PERTONO (per & tono), as, ui, a. 1. *to thunder or thunder greatly, thunder at.* — Figur. *Hieronym.* aliquem, *to hurl thunder upon him.* *Ambros.* gloriam alicujus, *to thunder his glory*, h. e. *to announce, proclaim.*

PERTORQUEO (per & torqueo), es, a. 2. *to distort, writhe.* *Lucret.* Centauri fœdo pertorquent ora sapore.

PERTRACTATE (pertractatus), adv. *Plaut.* *Capt. prol.* 55. Non pertractate (hæc fabula) facta est, *h. e. not after the common way or fashion, not in the much-handled way* (but others read *prætextate*).

PERTRACTATIO (pertracto), onis, f. *a handling, feeling of,* ἐγχείρησις. *Gell.* partium ægrarum. — ¶ Also, *handling or handling assiduously, busying one's self with, occupying one's self with, constant study, careful attention to.* *Cic.* poetarum. *Id.* Non enim sine multa pertractatione rerumpublicarum, &c.

PERTRACTO (per & tracto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to feel over with the hands, handle, feel of, take hold of,* ἐγχειρέω. *Cic.* Barbatulos mullos exceptantem de piscina, et pertractantem. *Justin.* Tum pertrectare (illi) dormienti caput jubet. — Poetically of the eyes, *to explore, scan.* *Sil.* vulnera visu. — ¶ Figur. *to handle all over, busy one's self with, turn over, revolve,* in word or thought. *Cic.* totam philosophiam, *study through, explore, explain.* *Id.* Animos pertractat orator, *handles, knows how to affect.* *Id.* Ea, quæ rem continent, pertractemus, *go through, treat of, explain, declare.* *Quintil.* Omnis honesti justique disciplina erit pertractanda. *Plin. Ep.* Quæ scripsi, mecum ipse pertrecto, *go over, examine, retouch,* &c. *Cic.* Res humanas pertractatas habere, *to have learned, studied, thought over well.* — ¶ Written also *Pertrecto.*

PERTRACTUS (pertraho), us, m. *delay, duration.* *Tertull.*

PERTRACTUS, a, um, particip. from pertraho.

PERTRAHO (per & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. *to draw* to any place, *draw or drag* to the place of destination, *bring or conduct by force* to any place, *draw with an effort,* ἐφέλκω. *Liv.* Somno gravi Quintium oppressum in castra pertraxerunt. *Id.* Ratis ab actuariis aliquot navibus ad alteram ripam pertrahitur, *is towed across.* *Liv.* Lembum ad pertrahendam navim miserunt, *to bring up, bring in.* *Val. Max.* aliquem in jus. *Id.* aliquem intra mœnia. — ¶ Hence, *to draw or entice to* a place. *Liv.* hostem ad insidiarum locum. — ¶ Also, *to draw out, extract.* *Scribon. Larg.* virus.

PERTRANSEO (per & transeo), is, n. irreg. *to go through.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *to go by, pass by.* *Senec.*

PERTRANSLUCIDUS (per & translucidus), a, um, adj. *transparent,* or *very transparent.* *Plin.*

PERTRECTO, and its deriv. See *Pertracto,* &c.

PERTREPIDUS (per & trepidus), a, um, adj. *trembling greatly, very much afraid, in great alarm or in great haste.* *Capitol.*

PERTRIBUO (per & tribuo), is, ui, utum, a. 3. *to give.* *Plin. Ep.* 10, 18 (Ed. Cort.), and *Paneg.* 95 (Ed. Arntzen), testimonium.

PERTRICOSUS (per & tricosus), a, um, adj. *greatly confused,* or *very busy.* *Martial.* 4, 63, 14. res. (But others read *pertricosa,* or *prætricosa.*)

PERTRISTIS (per & tristis), e, adj. *very mournful, very doleful.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *very strict or severe, very austere or morose.* *Cic.*

PERTRITUS, a, um, particip. from pertero. — ¶ Adj. *worn out, trite, hackneyed, common.* *Senec.*

PERTRUX (per & trux), ucis, adj. *very frightful, very fierce.* *Apul.* (Other Edd. have *trucis.*)

PERTUMIDUS (per & tumidus), a, um, adj. *very much swollen up.* *Apul.* luna. (Others read *protumida.*)

PERTUMULTUOSE (per & tumultuose), adv. *in a very noisy or tumultuous manner;* or, *very disquietingly.* *Cic.* (Compare *Liv.* 2, 24. Tumultuosus nuntius.)

PERTUNDA (pertundo), *sc.* dea, *h. e.* quæ naturæ virginali pertundendæ præesse dicitur. *Arnob.*

PERTUNDO (per & tundo), is, udi, usum, a. 3. *to beat through, force a hole through, push or thrust through, bore through, perforate, punch,* διατρυπάω, διακόπτω. *Lucret.* Nonne vides guttas longo in spatio pertundere saxa? *Colum.* ova. *Cato.* Terebra vitem pertundere. *Plaut.* crumenam. *Vitruv.* crebra foramina. — Hence, Pertusus, a, um, *thrust through, bored through, perforated, having an aperture or hole.* *Cato.* sella, *with a hole in it.* *Liv.* Dolium a fundo pertusum. *Juvenal.* læna. *Pers.* Compita pertusa, *h. e.* pervia.

PERTURBATE (perturbatus), adv. *confusedly, without order,* διαταράκτως. *Cic.* dicere.

PERTURBATIO (perturbo), onis, f. *a confusing, disturbing, confusion, disturbance, disorder, disquiet, trouble,* ταραχή, frequently of civil commotions or revolutions. *Cic.* Quidquid peccatur, perturbatione peccatur rationis atque ordinis. *Id.* Hoc motu atque hac perturbatione animorum atque rerum. *Id.* Quibus sublatis, perturbatio vitæ sequitur, et magna confusio. *Cæs.* Magna totius exercitus perturbatio facta est. *Cic.* Tum serenitas, tum perturbatio cœli, *a cloudy, lowering sky, thick, lowering weather.* — Hence, *change,* in a bad sense. *Cic.* fortunæ et sermonis, *of fortune and speech or repute.* — ¶ In particular, *commotion in the soul, violent affection, emotion, passion,* πάθος. *Cic.* Perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, ægritudo, formido, libido, lætitia. *Id.* Impetu quodam animi, et perturbatione magis, quam judicio, aut consilio regi.

PERTURBATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *confusing, disturbing, disordering.* *Cassiod.*

PERTURBATOR (Id.), oris, m. *a disturber, disquieter, troubler,* ταρακτής. *Sulpic. Sever.*

PERTURBATRIX (perturbator), icis, f. *she that disturbs, a disquieter, confuser.* *Cic.*

PERTURBATUS, a, um, particip. from perturbo. — ¶ Adj. *confused, disturbed, troubled, unquiet.* *Senec.* Perturbatissimum tempestatis genus. — ¶ Also, *confounded.* *Cic.* Nunquam vidi hominem perturbatiorem metu.

PERTURBIDUS (per & turbidus), a, um, adj. *very much disturbed, all unquiet.* *Vopisc.*

PERTURBO (per & turbo), as, avi, atum, a. 1. *to disturb greatly, throw into confusion, confuse, embroil, trouble, discompose, disorder,* διαταράττω. *Cæs.* ordines (*the ranks*) impetu. *Sallust.* aciem. *Cic.* In ulteriorem Hispaniam missus, ut eam provinciam perturbaret. *Id.* Ut in iis perturbem ætatum ordinem. — ¶ Figur. *to discompose, disquiet, disturb, stir up, affect violently.* *Cic.* Παθητικόν, quo perturbantur animi, et concitantur. *Id.* Quum Milo magis de reip. salute, quam de sua perturbetur. *Id.* Magno animi motu perturbatus. — Hence, *to discompose, confound, put out of countenance, deprive of presence of mind.* *Cic.* Si vestro clamore (me) perturbatum iri arbitraretur. *Cæs.* Perturbari incommodo. — Also, *to disturb, break, violate.* *Cic.* pactiones perjurio. — ¶ Also, *to mix up, stir up, mix in with each other.* *Pallad.* Inulam et cyperum permiscere cum salibus, et diu oleo injecta perturbare. — ¶ *Perturbare* and *proturbare* are frequently interchanged in Codd. — ¶ See, also, *Perturbatus, a, um.*

PERTURPIS (per & turpis), e, adj. *very unbecoming, very abominable.* *Cic.*

PERTUSORA (pertundo), æ, f. *a thrusting through, boring through, perforation.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PERTUSUS, a, um, particip. from pertundo.

PERVADO (per & vado), is, asi, asum, n. 3. *to go through, come through, pass through, press through, penetrate, pervade,* διαβαίνω. *Liv.* Per æqua et iniqua loca pervadunt irrumpuntque. *Cic.* Opinio per animos gentium pervaserat, *had spread, extended.* *Id.* Incendium per agros pervasit. *Liv.* Fama forum atque urbem pervaserat, *had spread through, had pervaded.* *Quintil.* Pervasit jam multos ista persuasio. *Liv.* Murmur totam concionem pervasit, *passed or spread through.* *Cic.* Quacumque iter fecit, &c. ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, *to pass through, pass along.* *Tacit.* Impetu equi pervasit, *broke through and escaped.* — ¶ Also, *to go, come or press* to a place, *make its way to.* *Liv.* Præsidium Romanum ad castra consulis pervasit. *Cic.* Ne quid in eas (nares) possit pervadere, *can find its way, pass.* *Id.* Locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, *has not reached, penetrated.* *Apul.* domum. *Lucret.* florem ætatis, *sc.* ad. — ¶ *Particip.* Pervasus, a, um. *Ammian.*

PERVAGABILIS (pervagor), e, adj. *ranging or sweeping through.* *Sidon.*

PERVAGATUS, a, um, particip. from pervagor. — ¶ Adj. *spread, wide-spread, extended.* *Cic.* Gloria est pervagata fama meritorum. — ¶ Also, *very common, very generally known.* *Cic.* Desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere. *Id.* De communibus et pervagatis rebus audire. *Id.* Pervagatissimus ille versus. — ¶ Also, *common to many.* *Cic.* Pars argumentorum est adjuncta causæ, pars pervagatior, *common to several, more comprehensive.*

PERVAGOR (per & vagor), aris, atus sum, dep. 1. *to wander through, range through, wander or go over, rove about, spread over, overrun,* περιφέρομαι. *Liv.* Errabundi domos suas, ultimum illas visuri, pervagantur. *Cic.* Timores omnium mentes pervagantur. *Plin.* Menander Apamenam memoria pervagatur regionem. *Plin. Ep.* Cujus memoria orbem terrarum pervagatur. *Cæs.* Ut omnibus in locis pervagarentur. — ¶ Also, *to spread very far.* *Cic.* Quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est. — ¶ Also, *to become common, be assigned to or become possessed by many.* *Cic.* Ne is honos nimium pervagetur. — ¶ See, also, *Pervagatus, a, um.*

PERVAGUS (per & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering or roving about, or all about.* *Ovid.*

PERVALEO (per & valeo), es, lui, n. 2. *to have great strength. Lucret.*

PERVALIDUS (per & validus), a, um, adj. *very strong. Ammian.* Agminibus pervalidis.

PERVARIE (per & varie), adv. *with much variety, very variously,* πολυποικίλως. *Cic.*

PERVASOR (pervado), ōris, m. *one that violently invades others' possessions. Cassiod.*

PERVASTO (per & vasto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay utterly waste, ravage, desolate. Liv.* Libuos cum pervastassent. *Id.* fines.

PERVASUS, a, um, particip. from pervado.

PERUBIQUE (per & ubique), adv. *every where. Tertull.*

PERVECTOR (perveho), ōris, m. *a bearer to a place, conveyer. Symmach.* apicum, *a letter-carrier.*

PERVECTUS, a, um, particip. from perveho.

PERVEHO (per & veho), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to bear, carry or convey through;* hence, Pervehi, *to be carried or conveyed through, to pass through, sail through. Tacit.* Oceanum secunda navigatione. —— ¶ Also, *to carry, convey, bring to a place,* διακομίζω. *Liv.* Virgines et sacra in plaustrum imposuit, et Cære pervexit, *drove them to Cære. Plin.* Inde sandaracha et ochra pervehuntur ad nos, *are brought to us. Apul.* Equus, qui me strenue pervexit. — Hence, Pervehi, *to be carried* to, *to ride, sail,* &c. to; also, *to come. Cic.* in portum. *Id.* Pervehi aliquo velis passis. *Id.* Ad exitus pervehimur optatos, *we come,* a figure taken from sailing. *Auct.* ap. *Varr.* Dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum. Also, on foot. *Sil.* Illa cito passu pervecta ad litora, *having come.*

PERVELLO (per & vello), is, elli, a. 3. *to pluck or pluck hard, pull hard, twitch,* or *pull at,* &c. διατίλλω. *Ascon.* Pilos pervellerit. *Plaut.* Heu, nates pervellit. *Phædr.* Pervellit aurem porcello. Hence, *Val. Max.* Aurem alicujus, *to put him in mind. Senec.* aurem sibi. *Id.* Fidem pervellamus, *give it a twitch, rouse, admonish.* —— ¶ Also, *to incite, whet, sharpen. Horat.* lassum stomachum. —— ¶ Also, *to pain, bite, sting, torment, offend or disgust. Cic.* Fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit. *Id.* Si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit. — Hence, *to censure or disparage in a scornful manner. Cic.* Jus nostrum civile pervellit.

PERVENIO (per & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. Of men and beasts, *to come unto, arrive at, reach,* ἀφικνέομαι. *Cæs.* Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerant. *Cic.* ad portam Cælimontanam. *Nepos.* Nando in tutum pervenerunt, *came to safety.* — Figur. *Varr.* Calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, *h. e. to receive, take. Terent.* Sine me pervenire, quo volo, *h. e. let me come to that,* &c. *h. e. let me relate,* &c. *Nepos.* in odium alicujus. *Id.* in amicitiam alicujus intimam. *Cic.* in maximam invidiam. *Id.* ad suum, *to arrive at his own,* h. e. *to get it. Id.* ad primos comœdos, *to become one of the first comic players. Id.* in senatum, *to be taken into the senate. Id.* ad septuagesimum annum, *attain unto, reach. Cic.* Raro ad manus pervenitur (*impers.*), *the affair comes to blows, to violence. Nepos.* Huc ubi perventum est, *when they were come hither. Cæs.* Quoniam ad finem laborum esset perventum, *the end,* &c. *had been reached.* —— ¶ Of lifeless things, *to come to, arrive at. Nepos.* Consilia ad regis aures perventura, *come to, reach.* So, *Plaut.* Si ad herum hæc res pervenerit, *comes to your master's ears. Colum.* In meam notitiam decem modo pervenerunt, *have come to or within my knowledge. Cic.* Pecunia ad Verrem pervenit, *comes to Verres, Verres gets it. Id.* Ut hereditas ad filiam perveniret. So, *Cæs.* Magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram. *Cic.* Serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, *the saw came to Strato* (at auction), *Strato bid it off. Varr.* Si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods. Cæs.* Annona ad denarios L. pervenerat, *had come or risen.* Also, without a *prep.* like the Greek. *Ovid.* Verba aures non pervenientia nostras. —— ¶ For the simple *venio. Pandect.* Evenit, ut plebs in discordiam cum patribus perveniret. —— ¶ Pervenibo, *for* perveniam. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* — Pervenant, *for* perveniant. *Plaut.*

PERVENOR (per & venor), āris, dep. 1. *to hunt through;* figur. *Plaut.* Defessus sum urbem totam pervenarier, *with running through the city to find him.*

PERVENTIO (pervenio), ōnis, f. *an arriving. Augustin.*

PERVENTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who arrives at or reaches. Augustin.*

PERVENUSTUS (per & venustus), a, um, adj. *very comely. Sidon.*

PERVERRO (per & verro), is, a. 3. *to sweep, brush. Virg. Moret.* 23. but *Ed. Heyne* has *præverrit.*

PERVERSE, or **PERVORSE** (perversus, or pervorsus), adv. *the wrong way, preposterously, wrong, perversely,* διαστρόφως. *Sueton.* Sella curulis in Senatu perverse collocata. *Plaut.* Pervorse vides: puer sum septuennis. *Id.* Hæc sunt: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt. *Cic.* Deorum beneficio perverse uti, *turn it to bad account, pervert it. Id.* Stulta calliditas perverse imitata prudentiam. *Tertull.* Perversius cogitis tormentis de confessione decedere. *Hieron.* Quidam perversissime suspicantur.

PERVERSIBILIS (perverto), e, adj. *h. e.* qui perverti potest. *Prudent.* (But most read *perverse velis.*)

PERVERSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a turning about, inversion; wresting. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* and *Tertull.*

PERVERSITAS (perversus), ātis, f. *preposterousness, perversity, perverseness, untowardness, frowardness,* διαστροφή, κακοήθεια. *Cic.* Quæ est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? *Id.* Quæ multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, aut si qua est alia magna perversitas. *Id.* Summa opinionum perversitas. *Id.* Cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit. *Sueton.* Pertæsus morum perversitatem ejus.

PERVERSUS, or **PERVORSUS**, a, um, particip. from perverto, or pervorto. —— ¶ Adj. *turned round, turned the wrong way, distorted, awry,* διάστροφος. *Cic.* Erat perversissimis oculis, *h. e. squinting. Ovid.* Perversas induit illa comas, *puts on the hair askew. Id.* cachinnus, *wry. Liv.* 21, 33. Perversis rupibus juxta invia ac devia assueti discurrunt, *steep, precipitous, craggy;* otherwise, *loosened from their place and tumbled down.* —— ¶ Figur. *turned wrong, not such as it should be, preposterous, wrong, not right, untoward, perverse. Cic.* Perverso more quippiam facere. *Id.* Ita erit beata vita melius aliquid: quo quid potest dici perversius. *Id.* Itaque ut erat semper præposterus atque perversus, initium facit a Bulbo. *Id.* Perversa sapientia, *sc.* Stoicorum. *Senec.* Perversa præmia recti, *h. e.* pœnas, calamitates pro bonis. *Plin.* Perversa Grammaticorum subtilitas, *wrong-headed, absurd. D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Isti perversi sunt in me, *envious, malignant, ill-disposed. Virg.* Quæ tu, perverse Menalca, quum vidisti puero donata, dolebas, *malicious, spiteful.* — Hence, Perversum, *the wrong, wicked,* &c. *Senec.* Ratio in perversum solers.

PERVERTO, or **PERVORTO** (per & verto, or vorto), tis, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn round;* hence, *to overturn, overthrow, turn upside down, upset, throw down,* διαστρέφω. *Plaut.* Coqui aulas pervortunt, ignem restinguunt aqua. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* proceras pinus. *Cic.* omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta. *Plaut.* Balista pervortam turrim et propugnacula. —— ¶ Figur. *to overthrow, overturn, subvert, annihilate, throw down, destroy, ruin, precipitate, undo. Cic.* Labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam. *Id.* C. Cæsar omnia jura divina atque humana pervertit propter principatum. *Id.* Sacra inexpiabili scelere pervertit. *Nepos.* Quod ea civitas præcipua fide fuerat erga Athenienses, eam pervertere concupivit. *Id.* Et princeps largitione vetustos pervertit mores Carthaginiensium. *Cic.* Eos imitari cœpit, quos ipse perverterat. *Tacit.* Ollium amicitia Sejani pervertit, *upset, ruined, made to fall.* — Also, *to overturn, put down, put out of countenance, silence. Cic.* Nunquam ille me ullo artificio pervertet. —— ¶ See, also, *Perversus, a, um.*

PERVESPERI (per & vesperi), adv. *very late in the evening. Cic.*

PERVESTIGATIO (pervestigo), ōnis, f. *a tracing out, searching after, exploring, investigation,* ἐξιχνιασμός. *Cic.*

PERVESTIGATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a tracer out, searcher through, investigator,* ἐξιχνευτής. *Hieron.*

PERVESTIGO (per & vestigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to track out, trace out, search through,* as hounds do, διιχνεύω. *Cic.* Ita odorabantur omnia, et pervestigabant, ut ubi quidque esset, aliqua ratione invenirent. —— ¶ Figur. *to search out, trace out, search through, investigate, explore. Cic.* Quæ tentata jam et cœpta ab isto sunt, a me autem pervestigata et cognita. *Plaut.* Operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illæc.

PERVETUS (per & vetus), ĕris, adj. *very old,* πολύχρονος. *Cic.* Oppidum pervetus. *Id.* amicitia. *Id.* epistola. *Cels.* vinum.

PERVETUSTUS (per & vetustus), a, um, adj. *very old. Cic.*

PERVIAM (per viam), adv. *Plaut.* Qui angulos omnes mearum ædium mihi perviam facitis, *h. e.* pervios, *accessible. Fronto.* Ut ubi quæsitis opus sit, perviam potius ad vestigandum, quam invio progrediamur.

PERVIATICUM (per & viaticum), i, n. *provision for a journey. Fronto.*

PERVICACIA (pervicax), æ, f. *obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, persistency, inflexibility,* αὐθάδεια, μονοτονία. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *perseverance, firmness, steadiness. Tacit.* in hostem. *Plin.* Pervicacia perdurandi, *h. e. stubborn durability,* of a certain wood.

PERVICACITER (Id.), adv. *obstinately, stubbornly, stiffly, stoutly, persistingly,* ἐνστατικῶς. *Pandect.* Pecuniam deponere pervicaciter perstant. *Tacit.* Cæsis qui pervicacius restiterant. *Liv.* Pervicacius causam belli quærere.

PERVICAX (pervinco, or an obsol. pervico), ācis, adj. *persisting stiffly, obstinate, stubborn, headstrong, pertinacious, determined,* αὐθάδης, μονότονος. *Terent.* Adeon' pervicaci esse animo, ut puerum præoptares perire, potius quam, &c.? *Tacit.* Pervicaci accusatione conflictatus. *Id.* Pervicacia mulierum jussa. *Curt.* In Callisthenem pervicacioris iræ fuit. *Flor.* Pervicacissimi Latinorum. *Senec.* Conjugia pertinax abnuis, *you persist in refusing, are unbending in your refusal.* — With *genit. Tacit.* Opum contemptor, recti pervicax, *firm, unflinching, steady, in the right.*

PERVICTUS, a, um, particip. from pervinco.

PERVICUS, a, um, adj. same as *Pervicax. Plaut.* ap. *Non.*

PERVIDEO (per & video), es, īdi, īsum, a. and n. 2. *to look all over, look upon, see. Ovid.* Sol, qui pervidet omnia. — Hence, figur. *to see, look upon, view. Ovid.* Mens oculis pervidet suis. *Horat.* Quum tua pervideas mala. — Also, *to consider, examine. Lucret.* Pervideamus, utrum finitum omne constet, an, &c. *Cic.* aliquid penitus. —— ¶ Also, *to perceive,* or *to see,* when it means the same. *Colum.* Cur id accidat, non pervidet. *Cic.* Qui hoc non perviderit. *Lucret.* Quo jactari omnia corpora pervideas.

PERVIGEO (per & vigeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to flourish to the last. Tacit.* opibus atque honoribus, *to remain in continuing possession of.*

PERVIGIL (per & vigil), is, adj. *very or ever watchful, watching the whole night,* παννύχιος. *Ovid.* Ante meos oculos pervigil anguis erat. *Id.* Pervigil in mediæ sidera noctis eras. *Plin. Paneg.* Pervigiles et insomnes. *Justin.* Pervigil nox, *passed without sleep.* — Also, subst. *the watcher, he that keeps awake. Plin.* —— ¶ Pervigilis (*nomin.*), *for* pervigil. *Apul.*

PERVIGILATIO (pervigilo), ōnis, f. *a*

watching, or sitting up all night, παννυχίς. *Cic.*

PĔRVIGILIA (pervigil), æ, f. *a keeping awake the night through. Justin.*

PĔRVIGILIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a watching, remaining awake or sitting up all night long*, παννυχίς, παννυχισμός. *Plin.* — In particular, *a religious vigil through the night*, or *a certain religious service, in which they kept awake through the night, a night-festival. Liv.* Castra pervigilio neglecta. *Sueton.* Pervigilio anniversario coluit. —— ¶ Pervigilium Veneris, *a poem, ascribed by some to Catullus.*

PĔRVIGILŌ (per & vigilo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to watch through, watch all night long, remain awake*, παννυχίζω. *Cic.* Non orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet? *Liv.* Pervigilare in armis. *Virg.* Seros ad ignes pervigilat. *Tibull.* Et tecum longos pervigilare dies. *Plaut.* Pervigilare Veneri, *to keep a festival all night in honor of Venus.* (See *Pervigilium.*) — Hence, *Ovid.* Nox pervigilata in mero, *watched through, spent without sleep.*

PĔRVILIS (per & vilis), e, adj. *very cheap, very low, very insignificant. Liv.* annona. *Paul. Nol.* nummus.

PĔRVINCA. See *Vinca Pervinca.*

PĔRVINCŌ (per & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. and n. 3. Transitively, *to conquer quite, overcome by perseverance and exertion, get the better of*, ἐκνικάω. *Propert.* Mores dominæ, *the self-will.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to conquer, overcome.* Thus, *to outdo, exceed, surpass. Horat.* Quæ voces evaluere pervincere sonum? *Plaut.* Ne nos perfidia pervincamur. — *To bring, induce, prevail upon, with effort. Liv.* Multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut retinerent, &c. *Tacit.* Illam non verbera pervicere, quin objecta denegaret, *could not stop her from denying.* And, without acc. of person, *to bring it about, accomplish it, carry it through*, with effort. *Liv.* Pervicerunt remis, ut tenerent terram. *Id.* Neque, ut de agris referrent Coss. &c. pervincere potuit. *Id.* Ipsa virtus pervicerit, ne inhonorata esset. Also, *Tacit.* Ne utraque pervinceret, alterum concedere, *h. e.* obtineret. —— ¶ Also, *to show, prove, demonstrate. Lucret.* aliquid dictis. —— ¶ Intransitively, *to conquer, get the victory. Tacit.* Multum certato, pervicit Bardanes. — Hence, figur. *to conquer, carry the day, carry through or maintain one's opinion. Cic.* Restitit, ac pervicit Cato.

PĔRVIRENS (per & vireo), tis, particip. *ever green. Paul. Nol.*

PĔRVIRIDIS (per & viridis), e, adj. *very green. Plin.*

PĔRVISŌ (per & viso), is, a. 3. *to look upon, behold or behold the whole of. Manil.* magnum cælum.

PĔRVIVŌ (per & vivo), is, xi, n. 3. *to live* unto a certain time, *survive* until. *Plaut.* ad summam ætatem. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* usque adhuc.

PĔRVIUS (per & via), a, um, adj. *that may be passed through or over, passable, affording a passage, pervious*, διάβατος, εὔπορος. *Liv.* Saltus cava valle pervius. *Tacit.* amnis, *h. e.* vadosus, *abounding in fords. Plin.* Phasis pontibus cxx pervius. *Cic.* Perviæ transitiones, *h. e. passages. Terent.* Ædes fient perviæ, *h. e. will be thrown open.* — With the *dat. Lucan.* Phœbo non pervia taxus, *h. e. impervious to the rays of the sun, which does not transmit*, &c. *Val. Flacc.* Moles non pervia ponto, *h. e. impervious. Senec.* Nullis vulneribus pervia membra, *h. e. invulnerable. Ovid.* Rima pervia flatibus, *affording a passage. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* Annulus pervius, *h. e.* cavus, non solidus. — Hence, Pervium, *passage. Tacit.* Ne pervium exercitibus foret. — Figur. *Plaut.* Cor mihi nunc pervium est, *h. e.* (as it seems) *free, clear*, as being relieved from uncertainty and doubt. *Tacit.* Nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni pervium. —— ¶ Also, *to which the entrance is free, not obstructed. Calp.* sacraria. —— ¶ Actively, *making a passage, penetrating. Sil.* ensis.

PĔRULA (dimin. from pera), æ, f. *a little scrip or wallet. Senec.* — Hence, in sport, of a pregnant woman. *Apul.*

PĔRUNCTIŌ (perungo), ōnis, f. *an anointing. Plin.*

PĔRUNGŌ (per & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to anoint all over or to anoint largely, besmear, bedaub. Cic.* corpora oleo. *Ovid.* ora tota immunda manu, *bedaub, dirty. Horat.* Nardo perunctus. *Id.* Fæcibus ora peruncti, *h. e.* habentes ora fæcibus peruncta.

PĔRVŎLĀTICUS (pervolo), a, um, adj. *flying about, unsteady, flighty, volatile. Tertull.*

PĔRVŎLGŌ, same as *Pervulgo.*

PĔRVŎLITANTIA (pervolito), æ, f. *a flying about, circumvolution. Vitruv.* Mundi circa terram pervolitantia. (Al. leg. *pervolitantis.*)

PĔRVŎLITŌ (frequentat. from pervolo), as, n. 1. *to fly through, fly or flit about* somewhere. *Virg.* Omnia pervolitat loca. *Val. Flacc.* tecta. *Lucret.* Per dissepta domorum saxea voces pervolitant. *Vitruv.* iter, *to run through.*

PĔRVŎLŌ (per & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly through, fly about*, somewhere, διαπέτομαι. *Virg.* Magnas ædes pervolat hirundo. *Ovid.* Corvus aerium pervolat iter. *Id.* Rumor agitatis pervolat alis. — Hence, of any rapid motion, as running, riding, &c. *Lucret.* Ut æstus pervolet intactus. *Cic.* sex millia passuum cisiis, *to fly over, pass over rapidly. Juvenal.* totam urbem, *run through, post through, range through, run about the whole city.* —— ¶ Also, *to fly*, or *fly* to a place. *Cic.* Animus in hanc sedem pervolabit. *Lucret.* Quo pervolet ipse (animus); others read *pervolit* (from *pervolo, velle*) *ire. Apul.* Dehinc carpento pervolavi.

PĔRVŎLŌ (per & volo), velle, irreg. *to be much inclined, be very glad, desire greatly, wish earnestly. Cic.* Pervelim scire, *I should be very glad to know. Id.* Abs te mihi ignosci pervelim. *Liv.* Illa negavit unquam vidisse, et pervelle id videre. — Separately. *Cic.* Te quam primum per videre velim, *for* videre pervelim.

PĔRVŎLVŌ (per & volvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll over and over, tumble about*, διακυλινδέω. *Terent.* Te ibidem pervolvam in luto. — *Pass.* Pervolvi, *to be rolled about, to wallow, welter. Apul.* In suo sibi pervoluta sanguine. Figur. Pervolvi, *to be very conversant, busied much. Cic.* Ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus. — Of books, Pervolvere, *to read or read diligently. Catull.* Smyrnam (*a book*). This may have reference to the circumstance of the Roman books being rolled up, or may mean *to turn over and over*, and so *read much and often.*

PĔRVŎLŪTŌ (frequentat. from pervolvo), as, a. 1. *to read carefully, read over. Cic.* meos libros. *Id.* Omnium bonarum artium scriptores ac doctores et legendi, et pervolutandi. We may suppose a reference to the books being *rolled up*; but this is perhaps unnecessary.

PĔRVŎLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from pervolvo.

PERVORSE, } Same as *Perverse*,
PERVORTO, &c. } *Perverto*, &c.

PĔRURBĀNĒ (perurbanus), adv. *very happily, very facetiously. Sidon.*

PĔRURBĀNUS (per & urbanus), a, um, adj. *very polite, witty, pleasant, or facetious*; also, *over fine, over polite. Cic.*

PĔRURGEŌ (per & urgeo), es, si, a. 2. *to urge or press greatly. Sueton.* Summa vi Germanicum ad capessendam rempublicam perurgebant. — Perurgere aliquid, *to apply greatly to, take great pains with. Sever.* in *Ætna.* sacra, *sc.* the investigation of. —— ¶ Also, *to press hard, bear hard upon, put to great inconvenience, harass. Ammian.* innocentes maligna insectatione. *Spartian.* Cum videret se perurgeri sub hora mortis.

PĔRŪRŌ (per & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn through and through, consume by burning, burn*, διακαίω. *Plin.* vas. *Liv.* agrum, *lay waste with fire.* So, Perustus, a, um, *burnt up, burnt. Ovid.* ossa. *Propert.* Lybico sole perusta coma, *scorched.* So, *Senec.* Perusti populi, *sun-burnt.* —— ¶ Also, *to burn, inflame, heat. Plin. Ep.* Ardentissima febre peruri. — In particular, of love and other passions. *Ovid.* Valido perurimur æstu, *sc.* amoris. *Martial.* Uniones cor meum perurunt, *sc.* with the desire of having them. *Senec.* Pectus perustum curis. *Cic.* Perustus inani gloria, *burning with a thirst for vain-glory.* — Also, *to heat, inflame, enrage, set all on fire, irritate. Catull.* and *Senec.* — Also, *to inflame, gall, rub sore. Ovid.* Colla perusta (boum), *sore, galled, fretted. Horat.* Perustus latus (*as to his side*) funibus, et crura compede. — Also, of cold, *to burn, parch, sear. Ovid.* Terra perusta gelu. *Cato.* Substramentis operito, ne peruratur.

PĔRUSIA, æ, f. *a town of Etruria*, now *Perugia. Plin.* — Hence, Perusīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Perusia, Perusian. Liv.* cohors. *Propert.* funera (referring to the siege of Perusia by Augustus, who finally forced its defenders to surrender through extreme hunger). — Perusini, *the Perusians. Liv.* — Perusīnum, *sc.* rus, *a country-seat at or near Perusia. Plin. Ep.*

PĔRUSTUS, a, um, particip. from peruro.

PĔRŪTILIS (per & utilis), e, adj. *very useful, very profitable*, πάγχρηστος. *Cic.*

PĔRVULGĀTĒ (pervulgatus), adv. *after the common way, as the vulgar do. Gell.*

PĔRVULGĀTUS, a, um, particip. from pervulgo. —— ¶ Adj. *common to several, very usual, very common. Cic.* consolatio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Pervulgatissima verborum dignitas. *Gell.* Quod videtur pervulgatius esse. —— ¶ Also, *very well known. Cic.* Res in vulgus pervulgata. *Id.* Cupiditas sua apud omnes pervulgata.

PĔRVULGŌ (per & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to communicate or impart to every body without distinction, make common. Cic.* Præmia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari. *Id.* Operam suam pervulgare et communicare, *h. e.* vulgo passim offerre. — Hence, *to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad. Cic.* tabulas. *Id.* Hirtium, *to publish his book. Cæs.* edictum. *Cic.* Res abs te ipso pervulgata, *made known, made public.* —— ¶ Also, *to wander through, run through; traverse or to frequent, haunt. Pacuv.* ap. *Varr.* Litus pervolgans furor, *h. e.* pererrans. *Lucret.* Quæ pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes. *Id.* Solis pervolgant lumina cælum. —— ¶ Also written *pervolgo.* —— ¶ See *Pervulgatus, a, um.*

PES (πούς, ποδός), pĕdis, m. *the foot. Cic.* Si pes condoluit. *Id.* Calcei apti ad pedem. *Ovid.* Ictus pedis, *a kick. Id.* Certamine pedum vincere, *in the race. Liv.* Descendere, *or* degredi ad pedes, *to dismount*; of cavalry. *Cæs.* Ad pedes desilire, *to spring from the horse. Liv.* Deducere equitem (*for* equites) ad pedes, *make them dismount. Id.* Pugna it ad pedes. *Virg.* and *Senec.* Pedem ferre, *to go or come. Cic.* inferre, *to enter. Id.* Ponere in fundo, *set foot in. Id.* Ponere in possessionem libertatis, *to enter into, step into. Id.* Efferre porta, *h. e. to go out, step out. Liv.* referre; *or, Virg.* revocare, *h. e. to go back. Cic.* and *Liv.* conferre (see *Confero*). *Cic.* Ingredi iter pedibus, *on foot.* So, *Sueton.* Pedibus incedere. But *Cic.* Iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, *by land.* So, *Propert.* Seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos. Still different is, *Cic.* red. *Sen.* 4. Pedibus ire, *sc.* in sententiam, *to vote*, which was done by passing to one side of the house. *Terent.* Manibus pedibusque, *with hands and feet, with might and main. Liv.* Pedibus merere, *to serve as a foot-soldier, serve in the infantry. Terent.* Conjicere se in pedes, *take to one's feet, take to one's heels, run.* So, *Plaut.* Mene vis dem ipse in pedes? And omitting the verb. *Terent.* Ubi vidi, ego me in pedes, *sc.* conjeci. *Martial.* Verna ad pedes, *a waiter.* So, *Senec.* Servus, qui cœnanti ad pedes steterat, *had waited upon.* And, *Cic.* Servus a pedibus, *a slave employed to wait upon his master. Liv.* Urbes sub pedibus tuis relinquemus? *under your*

feet, h. e. *in your power*. So, *Virg.* Sub pedibus verti regique. Hence, *Ovid.* Sub pedibus timor est, *is made nothing of, is down.* So, *Id.* Sub pedibus jacere. Likewise, *Senec.* Sub pedibus fata posuit, *regarded not.* So, *Virg.* Metus et fatum subjecit pedibus. *Ovid.* Fortuna votis malignum opponit nostris pedem, *h. e. malignantly opposes our wishes.* *Id.* Pedem trahere, *to drag the foot, to halt, limp*, used of an iambic verse. *Cic.* Per me ista (*h. e.* istæ res) pedibus trahantur, *let those things go helter skelter for all me.* *Terent.* Non quod ante pedes modo est, videre, sed etiam illa, quæ futura sunt, prospicere, *what is before one's feet, before one's eyes, before one's face, palpable, glaring.* *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere. *Cic.* and *Martial.* Tollere pedem; *or, Martial.* pedes; obsceno sensu. *Quintil.* Omni pede stare, *take all pains, use every effort, make every exertion.* *Horat.* Ducentos versus dictabat, stans pede in uno, *h. e. without exertion, with ease.* *Id.* Pede pulsare terram, *to dance.* *Cic.* Circum pedes, *for* circum se. *Id.* Ante pedes Manilii constituunt, *h. e. before Manilius.* *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus accidere, *to fall at his feet*, suppliantly. So, *Id.* Ad pedes alicujus se projicere, se prosternere, se abjicere. Also, *Id.* Mater mihi ad pedes misera jacuit. *Liv.* Excipere se in pedes, *jump down to one's feet, spring to the ground.* *Plin.* Aves in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost.* *Virg.*, *Sil.* and *Ovid.* Pes dexter, felix secundus, *h. e.* felix accessus, adventus boni ominis. *Cic.* Res ita contractas, ut nec caput, nec pedes, *sc.* habeant, *or* appareant. —— ¶ Figur. of other things. Thus, *the foot* of a table, bench, couch, &c. *Terent.*, *Ovid.* and *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, Plano pede, *on plain ground, on the ground, par terre.* *Vitruv.* — Also, Pes veli, *the rope, which was suspended from each of the lower angles of the sail, by which the sail might be hauled to the wind, and hauled in or veered out at pleasure; the sheet.* *Cic.* Pes in navi. Hence, *Ovid.* Pede labitur æquo, *h. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft.* So, *Cic.* Pedibus æquis. And, *Catull.* Sive utrumque Jupiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem. Also, *Virg.* Una omnes fecere pedem, *veered one sheet, took advantage of a side wind, hauled the wind.* *Plin.* Proferre pedem, *to veer out the lee sheet*, and so *take the side wind.* So, *Senec.* Prolato pede transversos captare Notos. — Also, in verse or the rhythm of prose, *a foot.* *Cic.* Hence, *Horat.* Pedibus delectat claudere verba, *to make verses.* So, *Ovid.* In suos volui cogere verba pedes. *Id.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *h. e. hexameters and pentameters.* Hence, for *the kind of verse, kind of poem.* *Horat.* Lesbium servate pedem, *the Lesbian measure; the cadence of the Sapphic verse.* *Id.* Hunc socci cepere pedem, *kind of verse.* Also, in music, *a time.* *Plin.* Pedes musici. — Also attributed to flowing water, as the poets apply to it the terms *ire, currere*, &c. Thus, *Horat.* Levis lympha desilit crepante pede. *Virg.* Sonans liquido pede labitur unda. So, of time. *Ovid.* Cito pede labitur ætas. — Also, *a foot*, as a measure of dimension. *Plaut.* Non pedem, *not a foot broad.* *Cic.* Unum pedem discessisse, *a foot*, or *a step.* So, *Id.* Pedem non egressi sumus. *Cæs.* Duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit. Post eas vallum duodecim pedum exstruxit. Hence, *measure*, generally. *Plin.* Pes justus, *the right measure.* *Horat.* Pede suo se metiri, *to measure himself by his own measure*, h. e. *his own powers, ability.* — Also, *the foot or roots of a mountain.* *Ammian.* Imi pedes Cassii montis. — Also, *the ground, soil, extent of surface* of a land. *Solin.* and *Auson.* — Also, *the stalk or pedicle*, in particular, of grapes, *together with the pressed grape.* *Colum.* So, of olives. *Plin.* — Also, *a louse.* *Varr.* — Also, Pes milvinus, *or* milvi, *the stalk or stem of the herb* batis. *Colum.* — Also, Pedes gallinacei, *a certain herb.* *Plin.* — Also, Pedes betacei, *the roots or beets.* *Varr.* — Also, Navales pedes, *the rowers or sailors.* *Plaut.* — Also, *the bearers of a litter or palanquin.* *Catull.* 10, 22. Fractum veteris pedem grabati in collo sibi collocare. —— ¶ *Sever.* in *Ætna.* Bacchus flueret pede suo, *spontaneously.*

PESCENNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Pescennian, pertaining to the emperor Pescennius Niger.* *Spartian.*

PESSĀRIUM, ii, n. same as or similar to *Pessum.* *Theod. Prisc.*

PESSIMĒ, or PESSUMĒ (pessimus; it serves as the superl. of male), adverb, *worst, very ill, very badly*, κάκιστα. *Cic.* &c. —— ¶ Also, *very greatly, exceedingly.* *Plaut.* Pessime metui, ne solveret. —— ¶ *Petron.* Pessime mihi erat, ne, &c. *h. e.* maxime metuebam. —— ¶ See *Male.*

PESSIMUS, or PESSUMUS (perhaps allied with pessum; it serves as an irreg. superl. of malus), a, um, adj. *the worst, very bad*, πονηρότατος, κάκιστος. *Cic.* &c. — Absol. Pessimum, *the worst, the worst thing or part; very great evil.* *Plin.* Pessimum sanguinis, *the worst part of the blood.* *Id.* Cum induruit vitis, pessimum in vinea palmitem traducere. *Varr.* Metelli ac Luculli pessimo publico certant, *with very great harm to the public; very much to the hurt of the state.* — Pessimum esse, *to be worst, at the worst*, of a sick man. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *very roguish, very wanton.* *Catull.* puellæ. —— ¶ See *Malus.*

PESSĪNUS, or PESĪNUS (Πεσσινοῦς, Πεσινοῦς), untis, f. *a town in Galatia, famous for a temple of Cybele, who is hence called* Pessinuntia. *Liv.* — It is found of *masc. gen.* in *Cic. Harusp.* 13. —— ¶ Hence, Pessinuntius, a, um, adj. *belonging thereto, Pessinuntian.* *Cic.* — Also, Pessinunticus, a, um, adj. same as *Pessinuntius.* *Apul.*

PESSŬLUM, i, n. same as *Pessum.* *Cal. Aur.*

PESSŬLUS (πάσσαλος), i, m. *the bar or bolt of a door*, μοχλός, βλῆτρον, ἐπιβλής, μάγγανον. *Plaut.* Occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis. *Terent.* Pessulum ostio obdo, *I bolt the door.*

PESSUM, i, n. or PESSUS (πεσσός, πεσσόν), i, m. *a pessary.* *Apul.* and *Plin. Val.*

PESSUM (unc. perhaps an *acc.* of some obsol. nomin. with a prepos. understood; it appears to resemble venum), *down, to the bottom.* *Colum.* Si (caseus) pessum ibit, scies (muriam) esse adhuc crudam; si innatabit, maturam, *sink to the bottom.* *Lucret.* Multæ per mare pessum subsedere urbes, *have gone to the bottom, sunk.* So, *Plaut.* Abire pessum, *to sink, go to the bottom*, of a ship, and of a net. Even with an *adj.* *Id.* Abivisse pessum altum, *to the deep bottom or abyss.* *Prudent.* Pessum mergere pedes. *Mela.* Lacus folia non innatantia fert, sed pessum penitus accipit. Also, Pessum do (also written pessumdo, *or* pessundo), *to send or let fall to the bottom, plunge down.* *Lucan.* Celsa cacumina pessum tellus victa dedit. —— ¶ Figur. Pessum ire, *to go to the bottom, go to ruin, sink, perish, be ruined.* *Plaut.* Quia miser non eo pessum. *Plin.* Pessum fere vitæ pretia. *Tacit.* Pessum ituros Italiæ campos, si, &c. So, *Senec.* Vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sedentis. — And, Pessum dare (pessumdare, pessundare), *to send or let fall to the bottom, ruin, destroy, undo, put out of the world.* *Plaut.* Res pessimas pessundedi, iram, &c. *have put an end to, banished, put out of the way.* *Id.* pessumum exemplum. *Cic. fragm.* *Ovid.* cuncta. Passively, *Sallust.* Animus ad inertiam pessumdatus est, *has sunk into indolence.* — Also, *Plaut.* Istum pro suis factis pessimis pessum premam, *press or force to the bottom.* — And, *Apul.* Eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, *h. e. fling or cast quite down, precipitate utterly.* — Also, *Enn.* ap. *Lactant.* Ætate pessum acta, ad deos abiit, *having come to an end.*

PESSUMDŌ, or PESSUNDŌ (pessum & do), as, dĕdi, dătum. See the preceding word.

PESSUS, i, m. same as *Pessum*, i.

PESTIBILIS (pestis), e, adj. *destructive, noxious, pestilential.* *Cod. Just.*

PESTIFER, and PESTIFERUS (pestis & fero), a, um, adj. *destructive, pernicious, noxious, baleful, baneful, deadly, ruinous, fatal*, λοιμώδης. *Cic.* Pestifer civis. *Cels.* Sudor frigidus in acuta febre pestiferus est. *Id.* Acutus, et pestifer morbus. *Cic.* Pestiferum bellum. *Colum.* Pestifer aer. *Cic.* Vipera venenata et pestifera. *Id.* Antonii reditus crudelis et pestifer.

PESTIFERĒ (pestifer, or pestiferus), adv. *destructively, mischievously, perniciously, banefully*, λοιγίως. *Cic.*

PESTILENS (pestis), tis, adj. *pestilent, pestilential, unhealthy, deadly, infected*, λοιμώδης. *Cic.* Alios (locos) esse salubres, alios pestilentes. *Id.* Ædes pestilentes. *Liv.* Pestilentior annus. *Cic.* Pestilentissimus annus. *Id.* Aspiratio gravis et pestilens. With *dat.* *Liv.* Annus pestilens urbi. —— ¶ Also, *destructive, noxious, pestilent.* *Liv.* Pestilens collegæ munus esse. *Cic.* (of a Sardian) Homo pestiléntior patria sua.

PESTILENTIA (pestilens), æ, f. *a plague, pestilence, epidemic disorder, infectious or contagious disease*, λοιμός. *Cæs.* Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati. *Col.* Alia genera pecorum cum pestilentia vexantur, *a murrain.* *Liv.* Eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque. *Id.* Pestilentia urens urbem atque agros. — Also, generally, *unwholesome air or weather, or region.* *Cic.* Agrorum genus propter pestilentiam desertum, *unwholesome air, noxious atmosphere.* *Id.* In pestilentiæ finibus, *for* in pestilentibus finibus. *Id.* Possessores pestilentiæ, *for* agri pestilentis. *Id.* Pestilentiæ signa percipi, *whether the weather is or will be unhealthy.* —— ¶ Figur. *plague, pest, pestilence.* *Catull.* Oratio plena veneni et pestilentiæ.

PESTILENTIĀRIUS (pestilentia), a, um, adj. *pestilential.* *Tertull.*

PESTILENTIŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pestilential.* *Pandect.* locus.

PESTILENTUS, a, um, adj. same as *Pestilens.* *Laev.* ap. *Gell.*

PESTILIS (pestis), e, adj. *pestilential.* *Arnob.*

PESTILITĀS (pestilis), ātis, f. same as *Pestilentia.* *Lucret.*

PESTIS (unc.), is, f. a general name for *evil, mischief, bane, curse, plague, calamity, disaster, ruin, destruction, death, distemper*, &c. κακόν, βλάβη. It differs from *pestilentia*, as the whole from a part; it may refer to a pestilence, in the same way as it does to a fire, to death, &c. *Cic.* Nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur. *Id.* Ista imago, quæ domi posita pestem atque exsilium Sex. Titio attulisset. *Id.* Ibes avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, *sc.* by killing the winged snakes. *Liv.* Adeo ne fugæ quidem iter patuit, ut vix mille evaserint: ceteri passim, alii alia peste, absumpti sunt. *Virg.* Servatæ a peste carinæ, *h. e.* ab incendio. *Tacit.* Improvisior, graviorque pestis fuit, *h. e.* damnum ex terræ motu. *Plaut.* Quanta pernis pestis veniet! *what destruction! what consumption!* from the gluttony of the parasite. *Catull.* Nasorum interfice pestem, *h. e. stink, stench.* *Cic.* T. Annius ad illam pestem comprimendam, exstinguendam, funditus delendam natus esse videtur. *Id.* Pestem depellere. *Id.* miserrimam importare alicui. *Id.* machinari alicui. *Sallust.* Monere, ne præmia Metelli in pestem suam converteret, *to his own ruin or detriment.* — Hence, by metonymy, *ruin, destruction, bane, curse*, &c. *h. e. the person or thing that brings ruin*, &c. *Liv.* Avaritia et luxuria, quæ pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt. *Cic.* e *Soph.* Peste interimor textili, *h. e. the poisoned, consuming garment of Nessus.* *Id.* Illa furia ac pestis patriæ, *h. e. Clodius.* *Terent.* Pestis sum adolescentium, *the ruin, the death, the pest.* *Lucan.* Viles nec habentes nomina pestes, *h. e. poisonous herbs.* Also, with a *genit.* following, instead of an *adj.* *Cic.* Quædam pestes hominum laude aliena dolentium, *h. e.* pestiferi homines, *dangerous, injurious, baleful.* —— ¶ But sometimes absolutely, *a pestilence, epidemic, pest-*

plague, distemper, pestilentia. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* Hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis. *Virg.* Multæ pecudum pestes.

PĒTA (peto), æ, f. dea, quæ rebus petendis præerat. *Arnob.*

PĒTAMINĀRIUS (πετάμενος), ii, m. *a kind of tumbler or balancer. Firmic.*

PĒTASĀTUS (petasus), a, um, adj. *wearing a petasus*, πετασωμένος. *Cic.* Petasati veniunt, comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, *with their travelling hats on.*

PĒTASIŌ, ōnis, m. seems to be the same as *Petaso. Varr.*

PĒTASŌ (πετασών), ōnis, m. *a gammon of bacon.*

PĒTASUNCŬLUS (dimin. from petaso), i, m. *a small gammon of bacon. Juvenal.*

PĒTASUNCŬLUS (dimin. from petasus), i, m. *a small* petasus. *Arnob.*

PĔTASUS (πέτασος), i, m. *a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat, to keep off the sun, rain,* &c.; *a sort of travelling-cap. Plaut.* and *Arnob.* — Hence, something placed upon a building in the form of a hat, *a cap, hat.. Plin.*

PĒTAURISTA (πεταυριστής), æ, m. *a tumbler, vaulter, or rope-dancer. Varr.* — Figuratively, applied to *fleas. Plin.*

PĒTAURISTĀRIUS, ii, m. same as *Petaurista. Petron.*

PĒTAURUM (πέταυρον), i, n. *a staging or scaffold used by rope-dancers and jugglers. Martial.*

PĒTAX (peto), ācis, adj. *catching gladly at, striving after, greedy for. Fulgent.* Vita ornatus petax.

PĒTĒLIA, and PĒTILIA, æ, f. *a town of the Bruttian territory*, now *Strongoli. Virg.* — Hence, Petelīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the same*; Petelini, *the inhabitants of the same. Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also written *Petellia.* —— ¶ Petelinus lucus, *a grove near Rome. Liv.*

PĔTESSŌ, or PĔTISSŌ (peto), is, a. 3. *to strive after, seek after. Cic.* laudem equitandi. *Lucret.* pugnam cædesque.

PĒTĪGĬNŌSUS (petigo), a, um, adj. *full of scab or humor, scabby. Theod. Prisc.*

PĒTĪGŌ, ĭnis, f. *a running scab, itch, eruption. Cato.* (*Ed. Gesn.*; but *Ed. Schneid.* has *depetigini.*)

PĒTĪLIA, æ, f. See *Petelia.*

PĔTĪLIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to a certain Petilius. Martial.*

PETILIUM, ii, n. *an autumnal flower. Plin.*

PĔTĪLUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *dry, slender, small, thin. Lucil.* ap. *Non.* crura. *Plaut.* labra.

PĔTĪMEN (unc.), ĭnis, n. is supposed to be *an ulcer on the shoulder of a beast of burden or draught-beast. Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

PETIŎLUS (dimin. from pes), i, m. *a little foot, little leg*, for instance, of a lamb, ποδίον. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *the stalk of fruits. Colum.*

PĔTĪSIUS, a, um, adj. *Petisian. Plin.* mala, *a small apple, of a pleasant taste*; according to *Harduin. the paradise-apple.*

PĔTISSŌ. See *Petesso.*

PĔTĪTIŌ (peto), ōnis, f. *a requesting, asking, desiring, petition, solicitation*, αἴτησις. *Plin.* Successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a diis precum. *Traj.* ad *Plin. Jun.* Huic petitioni tuæ negare non sustineo. *Liv.* indutiarum. And especially, *a soliciting, making application or suing for an office or place. Cic.* Petitionis nostræ, quam tibi summæ curæ esse scio, hujusmodo ratio est, &c. *Cæs.* Quod in petitione consulatus ab eo erat sublevatus. *Valer. Max.* In petitione magistratus victus. *Sueton.* Dare alicui petitionem consulatus, *h. e.* ad petendum admittere. *Tacit.* Abstinere petitione honorum. *Cic.* Petitioni se dare; *or Quintil.* Ad petitionem descendere, *to sue for an office.* — In law, when a man demands or claims something as his by right, *a claim or making claim, an action to recover. Pandect.* Actio in personam infertur, petitio in rem. *Id.* Petitione hereditatis teneri, *h. e.* actione, qua hereditas petitur. *Quintil.* pecuniæ, *for recovering money. Cic.* Tibi integram petitionem reliquit. — Also, *the right to bring such action*, jus petendi. *Cic.* Amplius eo nomine neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum. *Pandect.* Heres meus ab omnibus vobis petitionem habebit. —— ¶ Also, *a push, pass, thrust, blow aimed, throw. Cic.* Quot ego tuas petitiones, parva quadam declinatione, effugi. — Figur. *an attack in words*, before a court. *Cic.*

PĔTĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an asker, seeker, demander*, αἰτητής. *Front.* Cum vacare aliquæ cœperint aquæ, adnuntiatur, ut petitoribus ex vacuis dari possint. — In particular, *one who solicits for an office, a candidate. Cic.* His levioribus comitiis diligentia et gratia petitorum honos paritur. *Horat.* Generosior descendat in campum petitor. — Also, *the plaintiff; he that brings a suit to establish a claim* (different from *accusator*, the accuser in a criminal case). *Cic.* Quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius: quis judex? Cluvius. *Id.* Possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. *Plin. Ep.* Dextrum, si a petitore; alterum, si a possessore esset acturus. — Also, *a suitor. Apul.* Nec quisquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit. — Also, *Lucan.* Famæ petitor, *seeking fame, striving for fame.*

PĔTĪTŌRIUS (petitor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the prosecution of a claim at law. Pandect.* Petitorio judicio uti. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to entreaty or request. Mamertin.* Artes petitorias exercere.

PĔTĪTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that makes a claim at law, the plaintiff. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *she that sues for an office or place. Quintil. declam.*

PĔTĪTŬRIŌ (desiderat. from peto), is, a. 4. *to desire* (*or have it in view*) *to sue for an office. Cic.* Video, hominem valde petiturire, *sc.* for the consulship.

PĔTĪTUS (peto), us, m. *a desiring, requesting, request. Gell.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ *Lucret.* Terræ petitus suavis, *h. e. falling to the ground, swoon.*

PĔTĪTUS, a, um, particip. from peto. —— ¶ Hence, Petitum, i, n. *a desire, request, demand. Catull.*

PĔTŌ (unc.), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. 3. *to ask, seek, request, desire, entreat*, αἰτῶ. *Cic.* A te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, &c. *Id.* Peto quæsoque, ut, &c. *Id.* Peto igitur a te, vel si pateris, oro, ut, &c. *Cæs.* ad *Cic.* Quod ne facias, pro jure amicitiæ nostræ a te peto. *Cic.* Per litteras precibus a Sulla petit, ut, &c. *Pandect.* Si de me petisses, ut, &c. *h. e.* a me. *Phædr.* Sincerum reddas judicium, peto, *sc.* that. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Si Octavius tibi placet, a quo de nostra salute petendum sit. *Cæs.* Passis manibus pacem a Romanis petierunt. *Cic.* opem ab aliquo. *Id.* M. Curtio (*dat.*) tribunatum a Cæsare petivi, *h. e. from Cæsar for Curtius.* So, *Tacit.* Petere vitam nocenti. *Liv.* Ad pacem petendam. *Justin.* Petito (*part. pass. abl.*) ut liceret, *h. e.* quum petisset. Also, aliquem. Thus, *Plaut.* Vos peto atque obsecro. Also, aliquem aliquid. Thus, *Quintil. declam.* Quidquid petii patrem, exoravi. *Ovid. Met.* 7, 296. (*Ed. Burm.*) Petit hoc Æetida munus. With *infin. Stat.* Arma petebat ferre. With *accus.* and *infin. Liv.* Petere se posse uti, *for* ut se uti possent. In particular, *to sue or apply for* an office. *Cic.* consulatum. *Id.* præturam. Also, Petere (absol.), *to sue or apply for an office or public dignity, to solicit an office*; differing from *ambire* (*to procure votes for one's self, to canvass*), which preceded the *petitio. Cic.* Nemo ex iis, qui nunc petunt. *Sallust.* Marius ab Metello petundi gratia missionem rogat, *for the purpose of soliciting* the consulship. Also, feminam, *to sue for. Ovid.* Multi illam petiere. *Liv.* Virginem petiere juvenes. — Also, *to sue for or demand at law, bring an action to recover. Cic.* Qui sibi soli petit. *Id.* Cum servo Aviti furti egit: nuper ab ipso Avito petere cœpit. *Id.* amplius a nemine. *Id.* alienos fundos. (The person who made the claim, the plaintiff, was called *petitor*; the person against whom the action was brought, the defendant, was called *unde petitur. Cic.*) — Also, generally, *to demand, require. Cic.* Ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus. *Varr.* Ita petit asparagus. *Quintil.* aliquem in vineula. *Id.* aliquem ad supplicium. —— ¶ Also, *to seek to attain, seek to procure, seek after, strive after. Cic.* præsidium ex optimi viri benevolentia. *Sallust.* A nobis ad societatem, ab illis ad prædam (tu) peteris. *Cic.* Qui eloquentiæ principatum petit. *Nepos.* salutem fuga. *Liv.* Magis tentata spes, quam petita pertinaciter. *Cic.* mortem. *Cels.* Sanguinis profusio, vel fortuita, vel petita, *h. e. designed, on purpose, obtained by artificial means.* So, with *infin. Horat.* Bene vivere petimus. So, also, *Sallust.* Ut (Sempronia) viros sæpius peteret, quam peteretur, *sought their favors. Propert.* Hic petitur, qui te prius ipse reliquit, *h. e. you seek his love.* — Hence, *to draw, fetch, derive, take. Terent.* E flamma petere te cibum posse arbitror. *Cic.* Quæ docti a Græcis petere mallent. *Id.* Ut ab his exiguam doloris oblivionem petam. *Sallust.* and *Cic.* pœnas ab aliquo, *to exact from, inflict on. Virg.* custodem Tartareum in vincla. *Plaut.* suspirium alte, *heave or fetch a deep sigh.* So, *Ovid.* gemitus de alto corde. *Horat.* spiritus imo latere. — Also, *to take, seize. Cæs.* fugam, *take to flight, flee. Liv.* Quam viam peteret, *take. Id.* Quod iter petiturus esset. *Cic.* Iter Brundisium terra, *take one's way to Brundisium by land. Id.* cursum alium, *take another way or route.* —— ¶ Also, *to fall upon, attack, assault, rush upon, make a thrust or pass at, aim a blow at. Cic.* Gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, &c. *Id.* Sciebam, Catilinam non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum solere petere, *to aim at. Ovid.* aliquem saxis. *Lucret.* Morsu petunt (canes), *bite.* So, figur. *Cic.* Nunc aperte rempubl. universam petis. *Id.* Qui me epistola petivit. *Liv.* aliquem fraude et insidiis. *Virg.* bello urbem. *Id.* Trojanos hæc monstra petunt, *h. e. point to the Trojans, aim at the Trojans.* — Also, in a friendly manner, or, at least, without a hostile purpose. *Virg.* Alta petens, telum tetendit, *aiming on high. Horat.* æra disco, *h. e. throw it into the air. Cæl.* ap. *Quintil.* collum alicujus amplexu, *to fall about his neck, hug him.* —— ¶ Also, *to direct one's course, go or repair to, make for, travel to. Cic.* Grues loca calidiora petentes maria transmittunt. *Id.* Per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus. *Liv.* Classis petere altum visa est. *Virg.* Per saxa volutus campum petit amnis. *Ovid.* cælum pennis. *Virg.* Demersis æquora rostris ima petunt, *h. e. dip under.* So, *pass. Ovid.* Grais Phasi (*voc.*) petite (*voc.*) viris, *h. e.* ad quem Graii profecti sunt. Also, figur. *Ovid.* Mons petit astra, *towers towards the stars. Plin.* Polygala palmi altitudinem petit, *grows to the height of.* — Hence, Petere aliquem, *to go to, visit. Virg.* Ut te supplex peterem. — Also, Petere aliquid in locum, *or*, ad aliquem, *go to a place* (*or person*) *for something, go to fetch, go in quest of*; or, *to fetch from some place or person. Plin.* In extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas. *Id.* Myrrham petunt ad Troglodytas. *Id.* Arena ad Æthiopas usque petitur. *Id.* Collis, in quem vimina petebantur. So, *Id.* Quæque trans maria petimus. *Id.* Si mens cogitet, quid, et quo petatur, et quare. —— ¶ Petitum, i, n. See *Petitus, a, um.*

PĔTŎRĬTUM, or PĔTORRĬTUM (from the Celtic petor, *four*, and rit, *a wheel*), i, n. *a kind of four-wheeled carriage or wagon. Varr.* and *Horat.*

PĔTŌSĪRIS, is, m. *an Egyptian mathematician and astrologer. Plin.* — Hence, generally, for *a mathematician and astrologer. Juvenal.*

PĔTRA (πέτρα), æ, f. *a rock, crag. Plin.* Or, *a stone. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Arabia, which is thence called* Petræa; now *Karak. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in Sicily.* (See *Petrīnus, a, um.*) —— ¶ Also, *a name of other towns.*

PĔTRÆA, æ, f. same as *Petra, a town in Sicily. Sil.*

PĔTRÆUS (πετραῖος), a, um, adj. *growing amongst rocks, rocky, stony. Plin.* brassica. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the* city *Petra, Petrean. Plin.* balanus. Hence, Arabia Petræa. See *Petra.*

PETREIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Petreian, pertaining to Petreius. Auct. B. Afric.*

PĔTRĒNSIS (petra), e, adj. *on or among rocks or stones. Cæl. Aurel.* pisces. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to the city Petra*; Petrenses, *the Petreans. Solin.*

PĔTRĒŬS, a, um, adj. either *of rock* or *of the apostle Peter. Augustin.* pedes.

PĔTRĪCŌSŬS (petra), a, um, adj. *rocky, stony*; hence, *difficult, hard, toilsome. Martial.* 3, 63, 14. res (but others read *pertricosa*, or *protricosa*).

PĔTRĪNŬS, a, um, adj. *in or from Petra in Sicily*; Petrini, *the inhabitants of Petra. Cic.* — The town is also called *Petrina* in *Anton. Itiner.* —— ¶ Petrinum, i, n. *a village or spot in Campania. Cic.* and *Horat.*

PĔTRĪNŬS (πέτρινος), a, um, adj. *of stone. Lactant.*

PĔTRĪTĒS (πετραίτης οἶνος), æ, m. vinum, *a wine*, perhaps *from Petra in Arabia. Plin.*

PĔTRŌ (petra), ōnis, m. *a ram, from the toughness of its flesh. Plaut.*

PĔTRŌCŌRII, ōrum, m. *a people in Aquitania. Cæs.* — Called, also, Petrocori by *Plin.*

PĔTRŌNĬŬS, ii, m. Petronius Arbiter, *lived under Nero, and wrote a book called* Satyricon. —— ¶ *Grat.* Petronios canes, *a kind of hound*; whether so called from *petra*, a rock, as being accustomed to the rocks, or from one Petronius, is uncertain.

PĔTRŎSĔLĪNUM (πετροσέλινον), i, n. *rock-parsley* (from this comes the English *parsley*). *Plin.*

PĔTRŌSŬS (petra), a, um, adj. *rocky, craggy, stony*, πετρώδης. *Plin.* Also, *Id.* in maritimis petrosis, *sc.* locis.

PĔTŬLĀNS (peto; perhaps immediately from an obsol. petulo), tis, adj. *saucy, pert, forward, impertinent, freakish, wanton, petulant, full of mischief, malicious, quarrelsome, teasing, rude*, ὑβριστής. *Cic.* Illud assequor, ut si quis mihi forte maledicat, petulans, aut plane insanus mihi esse videatur. *Id.* Fervidum quoddam, et petulans, et furiosum genus dicendi. *Lucret.* Carbasus percissa petulantibus Euris. *Juvenal.* Extensum petulans quatit hostia funem. *Arnob.* Aures convicio petulantiore pulsare. *Petron.* Me pueri imitatione petulantissima deriserunt. —— ¶ Also, *light, frivolous* in doing any thing, *too playful or wanton, apt to go to excess. Gell.* Animalia ad imitandum petulantia. —— ¶ Also, *wanton, loose, lewd, lascivious. Cic.*

PĔTŬLĀNTĔR (petulans), adv. *saucily, pertly, petulantly, impudently, wantonly, loosely, licentiously, maliciously*, ὑβριστικῶς. *Cic.* Diphilus tragœdus in nostrum Pompeium petulanter invectus est. *Id.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Quam censes acerba nunc esse, cum a perditis in civili nefario bello petulantissime fiant?

PĔTŬLĀNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *wantonness, freakishness, impudence, sauciness, petulance, love of mischief, quarrelsome temper*, ὕβρις. *Cic.* Petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium, quam senum, nec tamen omnium adolescentium, sed non proborum. *Gell.* Cum delicta sua, et petulantias dictorum diluisset. *Cic.* Ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia. *Id.* Abjecti hominis furorem et petulantiam fregistis. *Propert.* Petulantia linguæ, *opprobrious language. Sueton.* Petulantiam linguæ objurgasse, *the forwardness of his tongue, his overhasty expression.* — Also, of beasts, *viciousness* (unless it be, more literally, *aptness to butt or strike*). *Colum.* — And of things. *Plin.* Ramorum petulantia, *spreading exuberance, luxuriant growth.* —— ¶ Also, *inattention, heedlessness, negligence. Plaut.*

PĔTŬLCŬS (from peto, as hiulcus from hio), a, um, adj. *apt to butt or strike* with the horns, head, &c. κορυπτίλος. *Colum.* aries. *Lucret.* agni. *Virg.* hædi.

PEUCĒ (πεύκη), es, f. *the pine-tree, pitch-pine-tree. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of grape. Plin.*

PEUCĔDANUM, or -ŎN, i, n. and PEUCĔDANŎS (πευκέδανον & -ος), i, m. *the herb hogs-fennel or sulphur-wort, an umbelliferous plant* (Peucedanum officinale of Linn.). *Plin.*

PEUCĔTĬA, æ, f. *a region of Apulia. Plin.* — Hence, Peucetius, a, um, adj. *Peucetian, of or pertaining to Peucetia. Ovid.*

PEUMĔNĒ (πευμένη), es, f. *a kind of scum of silver. Plin.*

PĔXĀTŬS (pexus), a, um, adj. *clothed in a garment with the nap not yet worn off. Martial.*

PĔXĬTAS (Id.), ātis, f. *Plin.* telæ, *h. e.* perhaps, *closeness, compactness*; or, *the down or shag. Plin.*

PĔXŬS, a, um, particip. from pecto.

PĔZĪCÆ, ārum, f. *a sort of mushrooms without root or stalk. Plin.*

PHACELINUS, a, um, adj. See *Facelinus.*

PHÆĀCES, um, m. See *Phæax.*

PHÆĀCĬA (Φαιακία), æ, f. *an island of the Ionic sea*, otherwise called *Corcyra*, now *Corfu. Tibull.*

PHÆĀCIS (Φαιακίς), ĭdis, f. adj. *Phæacian*; hence, *Ovid.* Phæacis, *sc.* musa, *a poem upon the shipwreck and abode of Ulysses at Phæacia.*

PHÆĀCĬŬS (Φαιάκιος), a, um, adj. *Phæacian. Tibull.* tellus, *h. e. Corfu.*

PHÆĀCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Phæacius. Propert.*

PHÆĀX (Φαίαξ), ăcis, m. adj. *Phæacian. Juvenal.* populus. — Phæax, *a Phæacian*; Phæāces, *Phæacians. Ovid.* Rura Phæacum. *Horat.* Phæax reverti, *a Phæacian*, h. e. *in good keep*; for the Phæacians kept themselves well.

PHÆCĀSĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Phæcasiatus. Juvenal.* 3, 218. Phæcasianorum deorum. Another reading is *Phæcasiatorum.* Others read, *Hæc Asianorum*, and so *Ruperti.*

PHÆCĀSĬĀTŬS (phæcasium), a, um, adj. *wearing* phæcasia. *Senec.*

PHÆCĀSĬUM (φαικάσιον), ii, n. *a kind of Grecian shoe. Senec.* — Phæcasiæ (*plur.*). *Petron. Ed. Burm.*; but *Ed. Ant.* has *phæcasia.*

PHÆDŌN, ōnis, m. *a disciple of Socrates*; *from him Plato has entitled his dialogue on the immortality of the soul* Phædon. *Gell.*

PHÆDRA, æ, f. Φαίδρα, *the daughter of Minos of Crete, sister of Ariadne, and wife of Theseus, who married her after his desertion of her sister. She became enamored of her step-son Hippolytus, and when she found she could not induce him to comply with her wishes, accused him to his father of having sought to do her violence. Upon this Hippolytus was cursed by his father, and afterwards torn in pieces by his own horses. Phædra then acknowledged her crime, and was put to death by Theseus, or fell by her own hand. Senec.*

PHÆDRŬS, i, m. *a scholar of Socrates, from whom Plato has entitled one of his dialogues* Phædrus. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a freedman of Augustus, who wrote several books of fables in the manner of Æsop.*

PHÆNŎMĔNŎN (φαινόμενον), i, n. *an appearance*, and particularly, *in the air or sky*; *plur.* Phænomena, *phenomena or appearances in the air or sky. Lactant.*

PHÆNŎN (Φαίνων), ōnis, *the planet Saturn. Apul.*

PHÆSTŎS, i, f. or PHÆSTUM, i, n. *a town of Crete. Plin.* — Hence, Phæstias, ădis, adj. f. *belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian. Ovid.* Phæstiades, *sc.* feminæ, puellæ. — Also, Phæstius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Phæstum, i, n. *a town of Locris. Plin.* — Hence, Phæstius, a, um, adj. *Phæstian. Plin.* Apollo.

PHĂĔTHŌN (φαέθων, h. e. *the shining, luminous*), ontis, m. *an epithet of the sun*; and so, for *the sun. Virg.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of the Sun and Clymene. He obtained permission from his father to drive for one day the chariot of the sun, but not knowing how to guide it, and so putting the world in great danger, he was struck to the earth by a thunderbolt from Jupiter, and fell into the Po. Cic.* and *Ovid.* Hence, *Sueton.* Phaethontem orbi terrarum educare.

PHĂĔTHŎNTĒŬS, a, um, adj. *Phaethontean, pertaining to Phaethon. Ovid.* ignes. *Stat.* favilla, *h. e.* fulmen. *Martial.* umbra, *h. e. of a poplar-tree*; *because the sisters of Phaethon were changed into poplar-trees.*

PHĂĔTHŎNTĬAS, ădis, f. adj. *Phaethontian*; Phaethontiădes, *sc.* feminæ, puellæ, *sisters of Phaethon. These wept so sorely for their brother, that they were changed into poplars, or, according to others, into alders, and their tears into amber, which continued to distil from the trees. Ovid.*

PHĂĔTHŎNTIS, ĭdis, adj. f. *Phaethontian. Martial.* gutta, *h. e. amber.* — Phaethontĭdes, *the sisters of Phaethon. Avien.*

PHĂĔTHŎNTĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Phaethontian, relating to Phaethon. Sil.* amnis, *h. e. the Po.* —— ¶ Also, *of the sun. Sil.* Phaethontia ora (*plur.*), *h. e.* ora solis.

PHĂĔTHŪSA (φαέθουσα, h. e. *the shining, luminous*), æ, f. *a sister of Phaethon. Ovid.*

PHĂGĔDÆNA (φαγέδαινα), æ, f. *great appetite, ravening hunger*; hence, *a kind of corrosive ulcer, eating to the bone. Plin.* — Also, *a certain disease of bees. Colum.* (in Greek characters.)

PHĂGĔDÆNĬCŬS (φαγεδαινικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the ulcer* phagedæna. *Plin.*

PHĂGĔR, or PHAGRŬS (φάγρος), i, m. *a certain fish. Plin.* 32, 53. called, elsewhere, also, *pager* or *pagrus.*

PHĂGŌ (φάγος, φάγων), ōnis, m. *a glutton, gormandizer. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

PHAGRUS. See *Phager.*

PHALA, æ, f. See *Fala.*

PHĂLACRŎCŎRAX (φαλακροκόραξ, from φαλακρός, bald-headed, and κόραξ, a raven), ăcis, m. *a kind of raven*, peculiar, according to *Plin.*, to the Baleares.

PHĂLÆCŬS, i, m. *a Greek poet from whom a kind of verse, called* carmen Phalæcium, *or* Phalæcum, *or* Phaleucium, *has its name.*

PHĂLANGA, or PALANGA (φαλάγγη, or φάλαγξ), -æ, f. *a roller to put under ships and military machines*, in order to move them forward. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *a pole or stick to carry a burden with, carrying-pole. Vitruv.* — Also, generally, *a stick or club. Plin.*

PHĂLANGĀRĬŬS, or PALANGARĬŬS (phalanga), ii, m. *who carries a weight by means of long poles, carrier, porter. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also (from phalanx), *belonging to the phalanx*, *sc.* miles. *Lamprid.*

PHALANGION, ii, n. See *Phalangium.*

PHĂLANGĪTÆ (φαλαγγῖται), ārum, m. *soldiers of the phalanx. Liv.*

PHĂLANGĪTĒS (φαλαγγίτης), æ, m. *an herb which cured the sting or bite of the* phalangium (Anthericum liliastrum, L.). *Plin.*

PHĂLANGĬUM, or -ŎN (φαλάγγιον), ii, n. *a kind of venomous spider. Plin.* — *Phalangius* is read in *Veget.*, but some *Edd.* have *sphalangius*, as also, in other cases, *sphalangii, sphalangiis.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb*, same as *phalangites. Plin.*

PHĂLANTUM, i, n. *Tarentum. Martial.* (See next word.)

PHĂLANTŬS, i, m. *a Spartan who conquered and peopled Tarentum. Horat.* — Hence, Phalantēus, and Phalantīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Phalantus or Tarentum. Sil.* and *Martial.*

PHĂLANX (φάλαγξ), angis, f. *a phalanx, among the Macedonians a certain way of drawing up troops, in which the soldiers stood in firmly-closed ranks, and with their shields held closely together, pressed into the ranks of the enemy. Liv.* and *Curt.* — In the phalanx of the Gauls and Germans the shields were held closely together above their heads. *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 24. —— ¶ Also, *a body of soldiers drawn up in this manner. Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *any band of soldiers, or band of soldiers in close order, battalion. Virg.* Agamemnoniæ phalanges. *Id.* Tuscorum phalanx. *Nepos.* of the Athenians. — Also, generally, *throng, multitude, band. Prudent.* Phalanges culparum.

PHĂLĀRA, ōrum, n. *a town in Thessaly. Liv.*

PHALARICA. See *Falarica.*

PHĂLĀRIS, ĭdis, m. Φάλαρις, *a cruel tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily*, with regard to whose brazen bull, see *Perillus.*

Cic. —— ¶ Also, *an herb* (perhaps, Phalaris Canariensis of L.), *canary-grass*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an aquatic bird* (fulica of L.). *Varr.* — For which stands *Phaleris*. *Colum.* —— ¶ *Accus.* Phalarin is found in *Claudian*.

PHĂLĒRĂ, ōrum, n. See *Phalerum*.

PHĂLĔRÆ (φάλαρα, τὰ), ārum, f. *ornaments of horses*, perhaps consisting of small shields or plates upon the forehead (but this is doubtful). *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Virg.* — Also, *ornaments of men*, and also, *of women*. *Liv.* Ut plerique nobilium annulos aureos, et phaleras deponerent. *Sil.* Phaleris hic pectora fulget. *P. Syrus* ap. *Petron.* Matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis. *Virg.* Phaleras Rhamnetis et cingula rapit. —— ¶ Hence, *any external decoration, ornament*. *Symmach.* Præter loquendi phaleras, quibus te natura ditavit. *Pers.* Ad populum phaleras: ego te intus novi, *trappings, outward show, outside, factitious distinctions*. —— ¶ Also, Phalĕra, ōrum, n. like the Greek. *Plin.* ex *Annal.*

PHĂLĔRĀTŬS (phaleræ), a, um, adj. *adorned with* phaleræ, *adorned*. *Liv.* Sagula duo purpurea, et equos duo phaleratos, &c. — Also, of men; and generally, *decked, decorated, adorned*. *Petron.* Lecticæ impositus est, præcedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quatuor. *Sueton.* Armillata et phalerata Mazacum turba, atque cursorum. *Prudent.* Phalerata tempora vittis. —— ¶ Of words. *Terent.* Ut phaleratis dictis ducas me, et meam ductes gratiis? *with fine words, with showy language*.

PHĂLĒREŬS. See *Phalerum*.

PHĂLĒRĬCŬS, a, um. See *Phalerum*.

PHALERIS, idis, m. See *Phalaris*.

PHĂLĒRUM, i, and PHĂLĒRĂ, ōrum, n. *a place and harbor situated near Athens, and belonging to it*. *Plin.* — Hence, Phalēreus [trisyl.], ĕi and ĕos, m. Φαληρεύς, *belonging thereto, a native thereof*. *Cic.* Demetrius Phalereus, *a ruler of Athens, something more than 300 years B. C.* So, *accus.* *Quintil.* Demetrium Phalerea. — Also, Phalericus, a, um, adj. *Nepos.* Quum Phalerico portu Athenienses uterentur (others read *Phalereo*, as from Phalerĕus, a, um, but it is questionable whether this form occurs).

PHALEUCIUS, a, um. See *Phalæcus*.

PHALISCUS. See *Faliscus*.

PHĂLLŎVITRŎBŎLŎS, i, m. or (as others read) -UM, i, n. *a drinking-vessel, resembling a* phallus. *Capitolin.*

PHALLŬS (φαλλός), i, m. *the figure of the virile member, which was carried about on the festival of Bacchus*. *Arnob.* — Hence, Phallica carmina, *h. e.* Priapeia.

PHĂNÆ, ārum, f. *a harbor and promontory of Chios*. *Liv.* — Hence, Phanæus, a, um, adj. *Phanæan, of or pertaining to Phanæ*. *Virg.* Phanæus, *sc.* mons, *a mountain in Chios*.

PHANĔRŌSIS (φανέρωσις), is, f. *manifestation, revelation*. *Tertull.*

PHANTĂSIĂ (φαντασία), æ, f. *a notion, idea, thought*. *Senec.* Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit. —— ¶ As a term of reproach. *Petron.* Phantasia, non homo, *h. e.* *only the form or image of a man*; or only *a thought or notion* (of a man).

PHĂNTĂSMĂ (φάντασμα), ătis, n. *an apparition, spectre, phantom, vision*. *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *image in the thoughts*. *Augustin.*

PHĂNTĂSŎS (Φάντασος), i, m. *a son of sleep* (*Somnus*). *Ovid.*

PHĀŌN, ōnis, m. Φάων, *a Lesbian youth, beloved by Sappho*. *Ovid.* — He did not return the love of the poetess; from which he became a proverb. See *Plaut. Mil. glor.* 4, 6, 37 and 89.

PHARÆ, ārum, f. *a name of several towns*, as in Thessaly, Bœotia, &c. — Hence, Pharæus, a, um, adj. *Stat.* duces.

PHĂRĔTRĂ (φαρέτρα), æ, f. *a quiver, case or sheath for arrows*. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sundial*. *Vitruv.*

PHĂRĔTRĀTŬS (pharetra), a, um, adj. *furnished with a quiver, wearing or bearing a quiver, quivered*. *Ovid.* puer, *h. e.* *Cupid*. *Id.* virgo, *h. e.* *Diana*. *Horat.* Geloni.

PHĂRĔTRĬGĔR (pharetra & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a quiver, quivered*. *Sil.* rex, *h. e.* *Xerxes*.

PHĂRĬĂCŬS, a, um, same as *Pharius*. *Apul.*

PHARICŎN, or PHARICUM (φαρικόν), i, n. *a certain compound poison*. *Plin.*

PHĂRĬSÆŬS (φαρισαῖος), a, um, adj. *Pharisean, Pharisaic*. *Sedul.* convivia. — Pharisæus, i, m. *a Pharisee*. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, Pharisaicus, a, um, adj. *Pharisaic*. *Hieron.*

PHĂRĪTÆ, ārum, m. *inhabitants of the island Pharos*. *Hirt.*

PHĂRĬŬS, a, um, adj. Φάριος, *Pharian, in, near, or from Pharos*. *Lucan.* ignes. (See *Pharos*.) *Id.* æquor. — Hence, generally, *Egyptian*. *Ovid.* juvenca, *h. e.* *Io*. So, *Martial.* juvenca, *h. e.* *Isis*. *Tibull.* turba, *h. e.* *priests of Isis*. *Martial.* conjux, *h. e.* *Cleopatra*. *Stat.* dolores, *h. e.* luctus Ægyptiarum matrum in sacris Isidis, ob memoriam mutationis ejus in vaccam, vel ob amissum maritum Osiridem. *Ovid.* piscis, *h. e.* *the crocodile*, the dung of which was cosmetically used by women. *Lucan.* scelus, *h. e.* *the murder of Pompey*. —— ¶ Pharia uva, *a kind of grape*. *Plin.*

PHĂRMĂCEUTRĬĂ (φαρμακεύτρια), æ, f. *a sorceress, witch, enchantress*. *Virg. Ecl.* 8 (in the superscription).

PHĂRMĂCŎPŌLĂ (φαρμακοπώλης), æ, *a vender of medicines, quack, charlatan*. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Ei (*h. e.* pharmacopolæ) se nemo committit, si æger est. *Cic.* Pharmacopola circumforaneus. (Compare *Horat. Sat.* 1, 2, 1.)

PHĂRMĂCUM (φάρμακον), i, n. *a drug, medicine, poison*; sometimes in a good and sometimes in a bad sense. *Pandect.*

PHĂRMĂCŬS (φαρμακός), i, m. *a man, by the sacrifice or execution of whom, the guilt of another, and especially of a state, was expiated*. As this person was always an offender who had committed a crime worthy of death, *Pharmacus* was a term of reproach. Thus, *Petron.* Cui deo crinem vovisti? Pharmace, responde (the Greek φαρμακός is so used by *Aristophanes*, and this seems the best explanation; the word, however, means, also, *a mixer of poisons, sorcerer*, and may be thence used as a term of reproach).

PHĂRNĂCĒŌN (φαρνάκειον), i, n. *a kind of panax, named from* Pharnaces. *Plin.*

PHĂRNĂCĒS, is, m. *king of Pontus, and son of Mithridates*. *Cic.* and *Sueton.*

PHĂRŎS, or -ŬS (Φάρος), i, f. *an island near Alexandria in Egypt, where a famous light-house had been built by Ptolemy Philadelphus. This tower itself is called, also*, Pharos. *Cæs.* — Hence, Pharus, for *Egypt*. *Lucan.* — Also, *a pharos, a light-house or machine for lighting a harbor*, generally. *Stat.* So, *Sueton.* Turris phari (*at Capreæ*). —— ¶ In *Sueton. Claud.* 20, is read Alexandrini phari (*masc.*), where critics will read *Alexandrinæ*.

PHĂRSĀLĬĂ, æ, f. Φαρσαλία, *the region about Pharsalus*, also, *the town itself*. *Tacit.* — Also, *the battle near Pharsalus*. *Lucan.* —— ¶ *Catull.* begins a line thus, Pharsaliam coeunt, where the antepenult must be short, or the word be of three syllables.

PHĂRSĀLĬCŬS, a, um, adj. *Pharsalian, in, from, or belonging to Pharsalus or Pharsalia*. *Cic.* pugna, or prœlium, *the battle of Pharsalia*, in which Pompey's power was overthrown by Cæsar.

PHĂRSĀLĬŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Pharsalicus*. *Catull.* Pharsalia tecta frequentant. *Calpurn.* Pharsaliæ Cannæ (where the antepenult is short, unless the *iæ* be taken as one syll. thus, *Pharsaljæ*). *Liv.* terra.

PHĂRSĀLŎS, or -ŬS, i, f. *a town in Thessaly, near which Cæsar defeated Pompey*. *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Liv.* 33, 34. Pharsalo excepto, *Ed. Drakenb.* where now *excepta* is read.

PHĂRŬS, i, f. See *Pharos*.

PHĂSĒLIS, idis, f. *a town in Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia*. *Cic.* — Hence, Phaselitæ, ārum, m. *its inhabitants*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Phaselis, *a town in Judea, with a valley of the same name, abounding in lilies*. *Plin.* — Hence, Phaselinus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* oleum.

PHĂSĒLUS. See *Faselus*.

PHASEŎLUS. See *Faseolus*.

PHĀSGĂNĬŎN (φασγάνιον), ii, n. *sword-grass, sword-lily*. *Plin.*

PHĀSĬĂCŬS, a, um, adj. Φασιακός, *on, near, in, pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian, Colchian*. *Senec.* conjux, *h. e.* *Medea*. *Ovid.* terra. *Id.* corona, *h. e.* quam Medea Creusæ pellici dono dedit, qua illa cum regia igne absumpta est. *Petron.* Ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, *h. e.* *the pheasant*.

PHĀSĬĀNĀRĬŬS (phasianus), ii, m. *one who tends, has the care of or raises pheasants*. *Pandect.*

PHĀSĬĀNĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a pheasant*. *Pallad.*

PHĀSĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. Φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian*. *Plin.* avis *or* Phasiana (absol.); *or*, *Sueton.* Phasianus, i, m. *a pheasant* (Phasianus Colchicus of L.).

PHĀSĬĂS, ădis, f. adj. Φασιάς, *Phasian, Colchian*. *Ovid.* puella, *h. e.* *Medea*. So, *Id.* Phasias (absol.), *sc.* femina.

PHĀSĬŎLŎS (Φασίολος), i, m. *a plant*, same as *Isopyron*. *Plin.*

PHĀSIS, is and idis or idos, m. *a river in Colchis*. *Ovid.* — *Stat.* Phasidis ales, *the pheasant*. —— ¶ Adj. f. *Phasian*, same as *Phasias*. *Martial.* Volucres Phasides, *pheasants*. — Hence, Phasis, *sc.* femina, *the Colchian woman*, h. e. *Medea*. *Ovid.*

PHĀSMĂ (φάσμα), ătis, n. *an apparition, spectre, phantom, vision*. *Plin. Ep.* (as some read).

PHĀTNÆ (φάτναι), ārum, f. *the Cribs; a name given to the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer, called* Aselli. *Cic.* ap. *Prisc.*

PHAULĬŬS (φαύλιος), a, um, adj. *Plin.* olivæ, *a kind of olives, large and poor*, called, also, *regiæ*.

PHĂŸLLŬS, i, m. *a king of Ambracia, who is said to have been torn in pieces by a lion*; hence, Phayllæus, a, um, adj. *Ovid. Ib.* 502. necis. *Ed. Burm.* Otherwise *Paphageæ*.

PHĒGEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Φηγεύς [dissyll.], *the father of Alphesibœa*. *Hygin.* —— ¶ Hence, Phēgēĭūs, a, um, adj. *Phegeian, of or pertaining to Phegeus*. *Ovid.* ensis. —— ¶ Also, Phēgis, idis, f. *sc.* femina, *the daughter of Phegeus*, h. e. *Alphesibœa*. *Ovid.*

PHĔLLĀNDRĬŎN (φελλάνδριον), ii, n. *a certain marsh-plant*. *Plin.*

PHĔLLŎS (φελλός), i, m. *a cork-tree*; hence, *the part of the water-clock made of cork*. *Vitruv.*

PHĒMĬŬS, ii, m. *a player of the* cithara, *and teacher of Homer*. Hence, for *a good player of the* cithara. *Ovid.*

PHĒMŎNŎĒ, æ, f. *a certain prophetess and auguress*. *Plin.*

PHĔNĔŎS, or -ŬS, i, f. *a town of Arcadia*. *Catull.* Also, Pheneum, i, n. *Plin.* — Hence, Pheneātæ, ārum, m. *the inhabitants of this town*. *Cic.*

PHĔNGĪTĒS (φεγγίτης), æ, m. *a transparent stone, of the hardness of marble; isinglass-stone*, such as the ancients used in windows. *Plin.* 36, c. 22, sect. 46. Also, *Sueton. Domit.* 14. Phengitis lapis.

PHĔŎS, or PHILĔŎS (φέως, or φλέως), i, m. same as *Stœbe, a prickly plant*. *Plin.*

PHĔRÆ, ārum, f. *the name of several towns*; for instance, *in Messenia*. *Nepos.* — And, especially, *in Thessaly*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Pheræus, a, um, adj. *in or from Pheræ* (in Thessaly), *of Pheræ, Pheræan*. *Val. Max.* Alexander Pheræus; *and*, *Ovid.* Pheræus (absol.), *a cruel tyrant*. Hence, perhaps, *Ovid.* Pheræa gens, *h. e.* *cruel*. *Cic.* Pheræi, *the Pheræans*. — Hence, generally, *Thessalian*. *Ovid.* vaccæ, *h. e.* *of Admetus*, which were kept by Apollo. *Senec.* conjux, *h. e.* *Admetus*.

PHĔRĔCLŬS, i, m. Φέρεκλος, *an architect who built for Paris the ship in which he carried off Helen*. (*Homer.*) — Hence, Phereclēus, a, um, adj. *Pherecleian*. *Ovid.* puppis.

PHĔRĔCŸDÆ, ārum (*contr.* um), m. *inhabitants of Puteoli*. *Sil.*

PHĔRĔCŸDĒS, is, m. *a famous philosopher*

from Scyros, and teacher of Pythagoras. He first taught the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. *Cic.* — Hence, Phĕrĕcȳdēŭs, a, um, adj. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a Greek historian. Cic.*

PHĔRĒS, ētis, m. *a prince in Thessaly or Pheræ, and father of Admetus.* — Hence, Phĕrētĭădes, æ, m. *son of Pheres,* h. e. *Admetus. Ovid.*

PHĔRŎMBRŎS, i, cucumis silvaticus. *Apul.*

PHEUXASPIDION, ii, n. *an herb,* otherwise called *polium. Apul.*

PHIĂLĂ (φιάλη), æ, f. *a kind of drinking-cup, bowl or beaker. Juvenal.*

PHIDIĂS, æ, m. Φειδίας, *a famous sculptor, especially in ivory. His chief work was a statue of Minerva,* 20 *cubits in height; next to this was esteemed a statue of* Jupiter Olympius. *Cic.* — Hence, Phidiăcus, a, um, adj. *Phidian. Ovid.*

PHIDITIĂ, ōrum, n. See *Philitia.*

PHILĂDĔLPHIĂ, æ, f. *a city of Lydia;* hence, Philadelphēni, ōrum, *the Philadelphians. Tacit.* —— ¶ *Philadelphia* was also *the name of several other cities.*

PHILĂDĔLPHŬS (φιλάδελφος), i, m. *h. e. loving his brother; a surname of one of the Ptolemies.*

PHILÆNI, ōrum, m. *two Carthaginian brothers, who submitted to be buried alive for the good of their country. Sallust.*

PHILAGRIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of a certain Philagrius. Sidon.*

PHILAMMŎN, ōnis, m. *a singer and musician, son of Apollo. Ovid.*

PHILĂNTHRŌPIĂ (φιλανθρωπία), æ, f. *love of mankind, philanthropy, benevolence.* Hence, *a present. Pandect.* But others read *philanthropii,* or *philanthropi,* in the same signif.

PHILĂNTHRŌPIUM, ii, n. See the preceding word.

PHILĂNTHRŌPŎS (φιλάνθρωπος), i, f. *a plant, goose-grass, hay-riff,* (Galium aparine of L.). *Plin.*

PHILĒMŎN, ŏnis, m. *a Greek comic poet.* —— ¶ Also, *a countryman, husband of Baucis. Ovid.*

PHILĔTÆRIĂ (φιλεταίρειον), æ, f. *a plant;* same as *Polemonia. Plin.*

PHILĒTĀS, æ, m. *a Greek elegiac poet. Propert.* — Hence, Philetēŭs, a, um, adj. *Philetean. Propert.*

PHILIPPĒNSIS, e, adj. *of, from, at, near Philippi. Sueton.* bellum. *Plin.* Brutus, *h. e.* qui Philippensi acie cecidit.

PHILIPPĒŬS, a, um, adj. *Philippian, Philippic, pertaining to Philip, king of Macedon. Propert.* sanguis (in reference to Cleopatra, because the Egyptian kings were descended from Alexander, Philip's son). — Philippeus nummus, *a Macedonian gold coin, struck by king Philip. Plaut.* and *Liv.* Also, of other coins. *Valer.* ap. *Vopisc.* Argentei Philippei minutuli, *sc.* nummi. *Valer.* ap. *Treboll. Poll.* Philippeos nostri vultus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *Philippian, of, in or near Philippi. Manil.* campi.

PHILIPPI, ōrum, m. *a city in Macedonia (formerly in Thrace), near which Brutus and Cassius were beaten by Antony and Octavianus. Vellei.*

PHILIPPICŬS, a, um, adj. *Philippian, Philippic, pertaining to Philip of Macedon. Plaut.* talentum. *Cic.* orationes, *the orations of Demosthenes against Philip (from which Cicero called his own orations against Antony,* Philippicæ). *Juvenal.* Divina Philippica, *h. e. the second Philippic of Cicero.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to Philippi in Macedonia. Plin.* campi, *the plains of Philippi.* — In *Flor.* 4, 2, by Philippici campi are to be understood *Pharsalici;* for the battle between Cæsar and Pompey is there spoken of.

PHILIPPIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Philippicus,* in both signif. *Plaut.* and *Vellei.*

PHILIPPŬS, i, m. *a king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great. Justin.* — Also, *another king of Macedonia, father of Perseus. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a gold coin struck by Philip; a Philip d'or. Horat.* — And even *any similar coin. Auson.*

PHILISTÆA, æ, f. same as *Palæstina. Hieron.*

PHILITIĂ (φιλίτια), ōrum, n. *love-meals; the name of the public meals of the Lacedæmonians, at which all the citizens ate together in a frugal way. Cic.* — Another reading is phiditia (φειδίτια), *frugal repasts.* Both forms are used in the Greek.

PHILLȲRIDES, æ, m. See *Philyra,* at the end.

PHILŌ, ōnis, m. *an academic philosopher. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Philo Byblius (*h. e. from Byblos*), *a Jew who wrote in Greek.*

PHILŎCĂLIĂ (φιλοκαλία), æ, f. *a love for the beautiful. Augustin.*

PHILŎCHĂRĒS (φιλοχαρές), is, n. *an herb;* same as *Marrubium, Philopæs. Plin.*

PHILŎCTĒTĂ, and PHILŎCTĒTĒS, æ, m. *the son of Pœas, and companion of Hercules. Hercules, at his death, left him the poisoned arrows, without which, Troy could not be destroyed. The Greeks accordingly wished his presence with them in the Trojan war; but having wounded his foot with one of the poisoned arrows, and so making an intolerable stench, he was left behind at Lemnos. But at length Ulysses brought him to Troy, after Machaon had healed his foot. Ovid.* — Hence, Philoctetēŭs, a, um, adj. *Philoctetean. Cic.*

PHILŎGRÆCŬS (φιλος & Γραικός, or Græcus), i, m. *fond of using Greek, partial to Greek words,* φιλέλλην. *Varr.*

PHILŎLŎGIĂ (φιλολογία), æ, f. *the love of learned inquiries and the pursuit of the same,* in which sense the word embraced also philosophy and even learning or literature in general; *literary taste and pursuits. Cic.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ In the later and more limited signif. *philological investigation, philology, h. e.* so far as the explaining and bringing out of the correct sense of the learned works of others is understood. *Senec.* See *Philologus.*

PHILŎLŎGŬS (φιλόλογος), a, um, adj. *literary or occupied with learning or literature. Vitruv.* res. —— ¶ Philologus, i, m. *one who is fond of learned inquiries, a friend of science, a man of letters, learned man, scholar. Cic.* and *Sueton.* — Afterwards, *a scholar who explained the works of other learned men, by the help of antiquarian and historical knowledge; a philologer, philologist,* yet not in the broad sense in which it is at present used; for the ancients did not demand of their *philologus* the knowledge of art. As early as *Senec.* (in *Ep.* 108), we find *philologus* distinguished from *grammaticus* and *philosophus.*

PHILŎMĒLĂ, æ, f. Φιλομήλα, *the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion, and sister of Progne, the wife of Tereus, king of the Thracians. As she was on her way to visit her sister, under the care of Tereus, he violated her and cut out her tongue. His wife, discovering this, by way of revenge, served up to Tereus his son Itys. When this came out, Tereus was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, and Progne into a swallow, though others are uncertain which became a swallow and which a nightingale. Ovid.* &c. — The poets sometimes confound Philomela with Progne; for instance, *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 79. —— ¶ Also, *the nightingale. Virg.*

PHILŎMĒLIUM, and PHILŎMĒLUM, i, n. *a town in Great Phrygia. Cic.* — Hence, Philomelienses, ium, m. *the inhabitants of the same. Cic.*

PHILŌNIUM (φιλώνιον, sc. φάρμακον), ii, n. *a kind of medicine. Seren. Sammon.*

PHILŎPÆS (φιλόπαις), ædis, *an herb;* same as *Marrubium. Plin.*

PHILŎPĂTŎR (φιλοπάτωρ), ŏris, m. *loving his father; a surname of one of the Ptolemies who killed his father and mother. Justin.*

PHILŎRŌMÆŬS (φίλος & Roma), i, m. *a friend to the Romans. Cic.*

PHILŎSĂRCĂ (φιλόσαρκος), æ, m. *a lover of the flesh. Hieron.*

PHILŎSŎPHĂSTĔR (philosophus), tri, m. *a philosophaster, pretended philosopher. Augustin.*

PHILŎSŎPHIĂ (φιλοσοφία), æ, f. *philosophy. Cic.* Also, *plur.* in *Gell.* — Also, *a philosophical subject. Nepos, Epam.* 3. De philosophia sermonem habere. —— ¶ *Plur.* Philosophiæ, *sects of philosophers. Cic.*

PHILŎSŎPHICĒ (philosophicus), adv. *after the manner of a philosopher, philosophically. Lactant.*

PHILŎSŎPHICŬS (φιλοσοφικός), a, um, adj. *philosophical, relating to philosophy. Cic.*

PHILŎSŎPHŎR (φιλοσοφέω, ῶ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to philosophize, search into nature, inquire into the causes of effects, study wisdom, apply to philosophy, dispute or reason philosophically, play the philosopher,* &c. *Cic.*

PHILŎSŎPHŬS (φιλόσοφος), a, um, adj. *philosophical. Pacuv.* ap. *Gell.* sententia. — Hence, Philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher, lover of wisdom, interpreter of nature, teacher of virtue,* &c. *Cic.* — Philosopha, *a female philosopher. Id.* Quamquam ea villa, quæ nunc est, tanquam philosopha videtur esse.

PHILŎSTŎRGŬS (φιλόστοργος), a, um, adj. *affectionate, loving tenderly; especially,* one's parents, children, &c. *Fronto.*

PHILŎTĔCHNŬS (φιλότεχνος), a, um, adj. *loving the arts, belonging to the study of arts. Vitruv.*

PHILTRUM (φίλτρον), i, n. *an artificial means of exciting love; a philtre, charm, love-potion. Ovid.*

PHILȲRĂ, or PHILŬRĂ (φιλύρα), æ, f. *the linden-tree.* Hence, *the inner bark of the linden-tree,* of which the ancients made bands for garlands. *Horat.* and *Plin.* — Also, *the skin of the papyrus,* as it were, *a leaf. Plin.* —— ¶ As a proper name, *a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who was mother of Chiron the Centaur, by Neptune, and was changed into a linden-tree.* — Hence, Philȳrēiŭs, a, um, adj. Φιλυρήϊος, *pertaining to Philyra, and also Chiron the son of Philyra. Ovid.* heros, *h. e. Chiron. Id.* tecta, *h. e. of Chiron.* — Also, Philyrides, or Phillyrides, æ, m. Φιλλυρίδης, *the son of Philyra,* h. e. *Chiron. Propert.* and *Ovid.*

PHIMŬS (φιμός), i, m. *a dice-box;* same as *Fritillus. Horat.*

PHINEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. [dissyll.], Φινεύς, *a king in Arcadia or Thrace or Paphlagonia, who deprived his sons (by his first wife) of sight. As a punishment for this deed, the gods made him blind in his turn, and sent the harpies to him, who continually polluted his table and food. But when he had hospitably received the Argonauts, Calais and Zethus, by the injunction of Jason, drove away the harpies. Hygin., Val. Flacc.,* &c. Hence, figur. Phineus, for *a blind man. Martial.* — Hence, Phinēiŭs, and Phinēŭs, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Phineus, Phinean. Virg.* Phineia domus. *Senec.* Phineæ aves, *h. e. harpies.* — Also, Phinides, æ, m. Φινείδης, *son of Phineus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the brother of Cepheus, who wished to get away Andromeda, who had been promised to him; and, in consequence, became involved in a quarrel with Perseus, who turned him into a stone. Ovid.* — Hence, Phinēŭs, a, um, adj. *Phinean, of Phineus. Ovid.* manus. —— ¶ Also, *a certain Athenian. Ovid. Met.* 7, 399.

PHINTIĂ, æ, f. *a town in Sicily. Cic.*

PHINTIĀS, æ, m. *and Damon, two bosom friends. Cic.*

PHLĔBŎTŎMIĂ (φλεβοτομία), æ, f. *venesection, opening of a vein, taking blood. Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Written also *flebotomia.*

PHLĔBŎTŎMICĒ (φλεβοτομική), es, f. *phlebotomy,* as an art. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PHLĔBŎTŎMŌ (φλεβοτομέω, ῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to phlebotomize, let blood from, bleed. Cæl. Aurel.* Phlebotomat eos.

PHLĔBŎTŎMŬS (φλεβοτόμος), i, m. *a lancet; a fleam. Veget.*

PHLĔGĔTHŎN (φλεγέθων, h. e. *burning*), ontis, m. *a river of the lower world, flowing with fire for water. Virg.* — Hence, Phlegethontēŭs, a, um, adj. Φλεγεθόντειος, *Phlegethontean. Claudian.* — Also, Phlegethontis, idis, adj. f. *Phlegethontean. Ovid.* unda.

PHLĔGMĂ, or FLEGMĂ (φλέγμα), ătis, n. *a clammy humor of the body, phlegm. Pallad.* and *Veget.* — Hence, Phlegmăti-

cus (φλεγμονικός), a, um, adj. *full of phlegm. Theod. Prisc.*

PHLĔGMŎNĒ (φλεγμονή), es, f. *an inflammation of the parts under the skin*, h. e. *a stagnation of the blood, with heat, redness, swelling and pain. Plin.*

PHLĔGŎNTIS (φλεγοντίς), ĭdis, f. *a gem, unknown to us*, of a flaming hue. *Plin. Ed. Elz.* where *Hard.* has *phlogitide.*

PHLEGRĂ (properly for phlegyra, φλεγυρά, h. e. *burning*), æ, f. *sc.* terra, *a region of Macedonia, afterwards called* Pallene, *where the giants, in their war with the gods, are said to have been slain by lightning. Senec.* —— ¶ Hence, Phlegræus, a, um, adj. *burning. Sil.* vertex (Vesuvii). *Plin.* campi, *a sulphurous plain between Puteoli and Naples*, the modern *Solfatara.* (To this plain, also, the poets assign the battle of the giants with the gods. Thus, *Propert.* Gigantea litoris ora.) — Also, *Phlegrean, of or pertaining to Phlegræ in Macedonia. Ovid.* campi. *Propert.* juga. *Id.* tumultus, *h. e. the war of the giants with Jupiter. Stat.* prœlia, *h. e. civil, and impious as the battles of the giants with the gods.* — Also, figur. *Propert.* 3, 11, 37. campus, *near Pharsalus or Philippi*, on account of the bitter and bloody fight.

PHLĔGȲĂS, æ, m. *king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis.* He burned the temple of Apollo at Delphi, because that god had dishonored his daughter. For this Apollo thrust him down to the infernal regions, where he was made to sit under a rock, which always threatened to fall upon him. *Virg.* —— ¶ Phlegyæ, ārum, *a predatory people in Thessaly. Ovid.*

PHLEOS. See *Pheos.*

PHLĬĀSĬUS, a, um, adj. *in, from, at Phlius, Phliasian. Cic.* — Phliasii, *the Phliasians. Cic.*

PHLĪŪS, untis, f. Φλιοῦς, *a town of Achaia, and indeed of Sicyonia. Liv.*

PHLŎGĬNŎS (φλόγινος, h. e. *flamy*), i, m. *a gem of a flame color. Plin.*

PHLŎGĪTĒS (φλογίτης), æ, m. same as *Phlogitis. Solin.*

PHLŎGĪTIS (φλογῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a gem of a flaming hue. Plin.* See *Phlegontis.*

PHLŎMIS (φλομίς), ĭdis, f. same as *Verbascum, wool-blade. Plin.*

PHLŎMŎS (φλόμος), i, m. same as *Phlomis. Plin.*

PHLŌX (φλόξ, φλογὸς), phlŏgis, f. properly, *flame.* Also, *a wild violet, of a flame color. Plin.*

PHLŎBĒTŎR (φλοβήτωρ), ŏris, m. *a son of the god of sleep. Ovid.*

PHŌCĂ, æ, and PHŌCĒ (φώκη), es, f. *a seal, sea-calf*, (Phoca vitulina of L.). *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

PHŌCÆĂ, æ, f. Φωκαία, *a seaport of Ionia, from which Marseilles originated. Liv.*

PHŌCÆENSIS, e, adj. *in or of Phocæa, Phocean. Plin.* — Phocæenses, *the inhabitants of Phocæa. Liv.*

PHŌCÆŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Phocænsis*; thus, Phocæi, *the Phoceans. Horat.*

PHŌCĀĬCŬS, a, um, adj. Φωκαϊκός, *pertaining to Phocæa, Phocean. Ovid.* — Hence, for *Massiliensis*, because Massilia was a colony of Phocæa. *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *Phocian, pertaining to Phocis*, Φωκικός. *Ovid.* laurus, *h. e. Parnassian*, because Parnassus was in Phocis. —— ¶ Also, *Arcadian. Ovid. Met.* 2, 244., unless we will read *Psophaico* (from *Psophis*, a town of Arcadia).

PHŌCĀIS, ĭdis, adj. f. Φωκαΐς, *Phocean*, in, &c. *Phocæa*; hence, for *Massiliensis. Lucan.* and *Sil.*

PHOCE, es, f. See *Phoca.*

PHŌCENSIS, e, adj. *Phocian, pertaining to Phocis*; Phocenses, *the Phocians. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *Phocean, pertaining to Phocæa*; Phocæenses, *the Phoceans. Just.*

PHŌCĒŬS, a, um, adj. Φώκειος, *Phocian, pertaining to Phocis. Ovid.* rura. *Id.* juvenis, *or absol.* Phoceus, *h. e. Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis.*

PHŌCIS, ĭdis, f. Φωκίς, *Phocis, a region of Greece between Bœotia and Ætolia, in which were Delphi, Parnassus, Helicon, the Castalian fount, and the river Cephisus. Liv.* — Also, for *Phocæa*; subst. and adj. *Senec.* Phocide relicta. *Lucan.* Phocidos Massiliæ. Hence, for *Massilia. Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *sc.* arbor, *a kind of pear-tree. Plin.*

PHŌCŬS, i, m. Φῶκος, *the son of Æacus, and brother of Peleus and Telamon. Ovid.*

PHŒBĀS, ădis, f. Φοιβάς, *priestess of Phœbus, the inspired prophetess. Sil.* Phœbas Iliaca, *h. e. Cassandra.* So, *Ovid.* Serva Mycenæo Phœbas amata duci.

PHŒBĒ, es, f. Φοίβη, *the sister of Phœbus, Diana, the Moon. Virg.* and *Ovid.* Hence, for *night. Ovid.* Tertia Phœbe. —— ¶ Also, *the daughter of Leucippus. The daughters of Leucippus were affianced to Idas and Lynceus, but were carried off by Castor and Pollux. Ovid.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *the daughter of Leda and sister of Helen. Ovid. Her.* 8, 77.

PHŒBĒĬŬS, and contr. PHŒBĒŬS, a, um, adj. Φοιβήϊος, Φοίβειος, *Phœbean, of or pertaining to Phœbus or Apollo. Ovid.* ictus, *h. e. the rays and heat of the sun. Virg.* lampas, *h. e. the sun. Ovid.* ars, *the art of healing, medical art. Id.* ales, *h. e. the raven. Id.* juvenis, *h. e. Æsculapius, son of Phœbus. Id.* anguis, *h. e. Æsculapius, in the form of a snake. Id.* virgo, *h. e. Daphne*, and then for *a laurel wreath. Id.* sortes, *h. e.* oracula, responsa. *Id.* Rhodos, *h. e. where he was greatly adored. Lucan.* murus, *h. e. of Troy, which wall was built by Phœbus and Neptune.*

PHŒBĪGĔNĂ (Phœbus & gigno), æ, m. *son of Phœbus*, h. e. *Æsculapius. Virg.*

PHŒBŬS, i, m. Φοῖβος, *an epithet of Apollo. Virg.* Phœbus Apollo. Absol. Phœbus, *for* Apollo. *Propert.* and *Horat.* — Hence, among the Latin poets, for *the sun. Horat.* Fugat astra Phœbus. *Ovid.* Phœbus uterque, *h. e.* oriens et occidens.

PHŒNĪCĒ, es, f. Φοινίκη, *Phœnicia, a part of Syria. Cic.*

PHŒNĪCĔĂ (φοινικέα), æ, f. *mouse-barley. Plin.*

PHŒNĪCES, um, m. *the Phœnicians*, Φοίνικες. See *Phœnix.*

PHŒNĪCĔŬS, or PŒNĪCĔŬS (φοινίκεος), a, um, adj. *red or purple-red. Plin.* and *Ovid.*

PHŒNĪCĬĂ, æ, f. same as *Phœnice. Cic.*

PHŒNĪCIĀS, æ, m. See *Phœnix*, at the end.

PHŒNĪCĪTIS, ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, or PHŒNĪCĪTĒS, æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a gem*, so called from its likeness to a date (φοῖνιξ). *Plin.*

PHŒNĪCĬŬS, a, um, adj. Φοινίκιος, *Phœnician. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *red, purple-red*, φοινίκεος. *Plaut.*

PHŒNĪCŎBĂLĂNŬS (φοινικοβάλανος), i, m. *a certain Egyptian date. Plin.*

PHŒNĪCŎPTĔRŬS (φοινικόπτερος), i, m. properly, *having red feathers*; *a bird with red wings, the tongue of which was considered as a dainty by the ancients. Cels.* (Phœnicopterus of L., *flamingo.*)

PHŒNĪCŪRŬS (φοινίκουρος), i, m. *red-tail, a bird. Plin.*

PHŒNISSĂ, æ, f. adj. Φοίνισσα, *in or from Phœnicia, Phœnician. Virg.* Dido. *Ovid.* exsul, *h. e. Anna, the sister of Dido.* — Hence, *Theban*, as Thebes in Bœotia was founded by Phœnicians. *Stat.* cohors. — Or, *Carthaginian*, for a similar reason. *Sil.* —— ¶ Phœnissæ, *the Phœnician women*, a tragedy by *Euripides*, and by *Seneca.* —— ¶ Also, Phœnissa, *neutr. plur.* Thus, *Sil.* Phœnissa agmina.

PHŒNIX, īcis, m. Φοῖνιξ, *a Phœnician. Plin.* Cadmus Phœnix. So, Phœnices, *the Phœnicians. Cic.* — Adj. *Phœnician. Plin.* elate. — Hence, Phœnices, *Carthaginians*, for Carthage was founded by Phœnicians. *Sil.* So, in the *sing.* Phœnix, *h. e.* Carthaginiensis, *or* Pœnus. *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Amyntor and companion of Achilles in the Trojan war, who, having become blind, was restored to sight by Chiron. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the son of Agenor and brother of Cadmus and Europa. Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fabulous bird, the only one of its kind, which lived to a great age, and then burned itself (or died somehow) in its nest; whereupon a new Phœnix sprung from its ashes. Ovid.* Et vivax Phœnix, unica semper avis. *Claudian.* Unicus extremo Phœnix procedit ab Euro. *Stat.* Scandit odoratos Phœnix felicior ignes. (See, also, *Plin.* 10, cap. 2, sect. 2. *Tacit. Ann.* 6, 28.) —— ¶ Also, *a wind, south-south-east wind*, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem. *Plin.* where *Ed. Elz.* has *Phœnician.*

PHŎLŎĒ, es, f. Φολόη, *a mountain in Thessaly, where the Centaurs dwelt. Lucan.* and *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Pholōētĭcus, a, um, adj. *Sidon.* monstra, *h. e. Centaurs.* —— ¶ Also, *a woody mountain in Arcadia. Ovid.*

PHŎLŬS, i, m. *one of the Centaurs, son of Ixion. Virg.*

PHŌNASCŬS (φωνασκός), i, m. *one who exercises or trains the voice; one who instructs youth in singing and declaiming, a teacher of elocution. Sueton.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *the leader of a choir, music-director. Sidon.*

PHORCIS, ĭdis, f. See *Phorcus.*

PHŎRCŬS, i, or PHŎRCȲS, ȳos, or PHŎRCȲN, ȳnos, m. Φόρκυς, Φόρκυν, *a son of Neptune, and father of Medusa and her sisters. After his death, he became a sea-god. Cic.* Hence, *Virg.* Phorci chorus, *or* exercitus, *a kind of sea-deities.* —— ¶ From this seem to come, Phorcȳnis, ĭdis or ĭdos, f. *daughter of Phorcys*, h. e. *Medusa. Ovid.* — And, Phorcis, ĭdis or ĭdos, or Phorcȳs, ȳdis or ȳdos, f. same as *Phorcynis. Propert.* Ora Phorcidos, *h. e. Medusæ.* But *Ovid.* Sorores Phorcydes, *h. e.* Grææ. —— ¶ Also, Phorcus, *a certain sea-fish. Plin.*

PHORCȲNIS, } See *Phorcus.*
PHORCYS. }

PHŎRĪMŎN (φόριμον, *h. e.* utile), i, n. *a kind of alum. Plin.*

PHORMĬŎ, ōnis, m. *the name of a parasite in Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *a philosopher and orator at Ephesus. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Phormio, *or* Formio (φορμός), *a plaited mat or covering. Pandect.*

PHŎRŌNEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. [trisyll.], Φορωνεύς, *a king of Argos, son of Inachus. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Phŏrōnēus, a, um, adj. *Argive. Stat.* — Also, Phorōnis, ĭdis or ĭdos, adj. f. *Phoronean or Argive. Senec.* Phoronides venæ, *h. e. of the river Inachus. Ovid.* Phoronis, *h. e. Io, daughter of Inachus.*

PHŌSPHŎRŬS (φωσφόρος), i, m. *the light-bringer*; hence, *Lucifer, the morning star. Martial.* — Hence Phosphorĕus, a, um, adj. *Prudent.* (Others read *Bosporeum.*)

PHRĀĀTĒS, or PHRĀHĀTĒS, is, m. *a name common to several Parthian kings. Horat.*

PHRĂGMĪTIS (φραγμίτης, ὁ), is, f. *a kind of slender reed. Plin.*

PHRĀSIS (φράσις), is, f. *expression*, in speaking, elocutio. *Quintil.* and *Senec.*

PHRĒNĒSIS (φρένησις), is, f. *frenzy, madness, distraction, delirium. Senec.* and *Juvenal.*

PHRĔNĒTĬCŬS (φρενητικός), a, um, adj. *afflicted with delirium or frenzy, frantic, distracted. Cic.*

PHRENION, ii, n. *a plant*, same as *anemone. Plin.*

PHRĔNĪTĬCŬS (φρενιτικός), a, um, adj. same as *Phreneticus. Cels.*

PHRĔNĪTIS (φρενῖτις), ĭdis, f. *delirium, frenzy, distraction, the madness of fever. Cels.*

PHRĔNĪTĪZŌ (φρενιτίζω), as, n. 1. *to be afflicted with a frenzy, to be distracted, delirious. Cæl. Aurel.*

PHRĬXĒŬS, or PHRȲXĒŬS, a, um, adj. See *Phrixus.*

PHRĪXŬS, or PHRȲXŬS, i, m. Φρίξος, *the son of Athamas and Nephele, who, with his sister Helle, in order to escape from the cruelty of their stepmother Ino, fled away upon a ram with a golden fleece, which had been sent by their departed mother. Helle fell into the sea, but Phryxus arrived in Colchis, where he sacrificed the ram and hung up its golden fleece. To get this fleece was the purpose of the Argonautic expedition. Ovid.* Hence, *Stat.* Phrixi litora, *h. e. of the Hellespont*, which had its name from Helle, who fell there. — Hence, Phrixēus or Phryxēus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Phrixus. Ovid.* ovis. *Martial.* maritus, *h. e. (any) ram. Ovid.* Phrixeæ stagna sororis, *h. e.* Hellespontus. *Senec. Herc. Œt.* 776. mare, *h. e.* Hellespontus. But *Id. Agam.* 565. mare, *h. e. the Ægean.*

PHRŎNĒSIS (φρόνησις), is, f. *understanding, prudence, wisdom*, &c. *Plaut.* — Hence, as the name of a woman, Phronesium, ii, n. dimin. *little Prudence. Plaut.*
PHRȲGES, um, m. *the Phrygians.* See *Phryx.*
PHRȲGIA, æ, f. Φρυγία, *Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor. It was twofold, consisting of Great and Little Phrygia. Plin.*
PHRȲGIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Phrygian.* Hence, *embroidered*, because the Phrygians were very skilful in embroidering. *Senec. Benef.* 1. 3. Spissis auro Phrygianis, *sc.* vestibus, or some such word. But *Ed. Gronov.* has *Phryxianis.*
PHRȲGICŬS, a, um, adj. Φρυγικός, *Phrygian. Val. Max.*
PHRȲGIŌ, ōnis, m. *an embroiderer*, in gold, for instance; because the Phrygians were famous for their embroidery. *Plaut.*
PHRȲGIŌNIŬS (Phrygio), a, um, adj. *h. e. embroidered. Plin. Ed. Hard.* (Compare *Phrygio.*)
PHRȲGIŬS, a, um, adj. Φρύγιος, *in, from, pertaining to Phrygia, Phrygian:* also, because Troy was situated therein, *Trojan. Virg.* Ida. *Cic.* ferrum, *h. e. of the Phrygian slaves*, employed by Sylla in killing Roman citizens. *Virg.* pastor, *h. e. Paris. Id. Æn.* 12, 75. tyrannus, *h. e. Æneas.* But, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 203, *Laomedon. Val. Flacc.* minister, *h. e. Ganymede. Id.* monstra, *h. e.* marinum monstrum a Neptuno immissum in Laomedontem. *Propert.* 1. 2. 19. maritus, *h. e. Pelops.* But *Ovid. Met.* 14, 79. *Æneas. Stat.* Phrygii anni, *h. e.* Priami, vel Tithoni. *Ovid.* Minerva, *h. e.* Palladium. *Lucan.* magister, *h. e. Palinurus. Senec.* senex, *h. e. Tantalus.* But, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 16, 18. *Antenor. Ovid.* vates, *h. e. Helenus. Id.* and *Virg.* mater, *h. e. Cybele. Virg.* leones, *h. e. of Cybele. Ovid.* buxum, *h. e.* tibia in usum sacrorum Cybeles. *Stat.* nox, *h. e. in which the rites of Cybele are celebrated. Ovid.* modi, *h. e. a kind of vehement and stirring music*, which wrought those who heard it to frenzy; it was used in the rites of Cybele. *Virg.* chlamys, *h. e. embroidered*, for the Phrygians were famous for embroidery. So, *Ovid.* vestes. *Plin.* lapis, *a certain stone, used in dyeing.* But *Horat. Od.* 3, 1, 41. it is *Phrygian marble. Tibull.* 3. 3. 13. columnæ, *columns of Phrygian marble. Virg.* Phrygiæ, *sc.* feminæ, *Phrygian women. Liv.* Phrygius, *sc.* fluvius, *a river in Phrygia*, otherwise called *Phryx*; or, as others think, same as *Hyllus.*
PHRȲNĒ, es, f. Φρύνη, *a famous courtesan at Athens, who captivated even her judges by her beauty, and gained an acquittal. She acquired such wealth, that she offered to rebuild Thebes, after it had been razed to the ground by Alexander, if she might be allowed to set up there this inscription: Alexander demolished, but Phryne the courtesan restored. Propert.*
PHRȲNIŎN (φρύνιον), ii, n. *a plant*, same as *Poterion*, perhaps *tragacanth. Plin.*
PHRȲNŎS (φρῦνος), i, m. *a venomous toad living amongst thorn-hedges. Plin.*
PHRȲX, ȳgis, adj. Φρύξ, *Phrygian. Juvenal.* Phryx augur. *Stat.* Phrygas lucos. *Plin.* Basilica columnis e Phrygibus mirabilis (where *Phrygibus* may be an adj. or *e Phrygibus* stand for *e Phrygia*). — Phryx, *a Phrygian*; Phryges, *the Phrygians. Stat.* Phryga submittis citharæ, *h. e. Marsyas.* The Phrygians were in small esteem; hence, *Cic.* Hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem. — For Trojanus, Trojani. *Ovid.* Phryx pius, *h. e. Æneas. Propert.* Ante Phrygem Æneam. Hence, for Romani. *Sil.* — In particular of the priests of Cybele, consequently instead of *Gallus. Propert.* Phrygis insanos numeros. *Virg.* Corpus semiviri Phrygis, *h. e. Æneas*, in derision. — ¶ Also, Phryx, *a river of Phrygia. Plin.*
PHRȲXĔŬS, a, um. See *Phrixus.*
PHRȲXIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *h. e. curly, frizzled, like the Phrygian wool* (Phryxeum vellus) *or frieze. Plin.* toga. *Ed. Hard.*
PHRYXUS, i, m. See *Phrixus.*
PHTHIA, æ, f. Φθία, *a city of Thessaly, the birthplace of Achilles. Virg.* — ¶ Hence, Phthĭăs, ădis, f. Φθιάς, *from Phthia, Phthian. Ovid. sc.* femina. — ¶ Also, Phthĭōtēs, or Phthĭōtās, æ, m. Φθιώτης, *one from Phthia or Phthiotis, Phthian or Phthiotian. Cic.* — ¶ Also, Phthĭōtis, ĭdis, f. Φθιῶτις, *sc.* terra, *a part of Thessaly, in which was Phthia. Plin.* — ¶ Also, Phthiotĭcus, a, um, adj. Φθιωτικός, *from Phthia or Phthiotis, Phthiotian*, and so *Thessalian. Liv.* ager. *Catull.* Tempe. — ¶ Also, Phthĭus, a, um, adj. Φθῖος, *in or from Phthia, Phthian. Propert.* vir, *h. e. Achilles. Ovid.* rex, *h. e. Peleus.*
PHTHĪRĬĀSIS (φθειρίασις), is, f. *the lousy disease. Plin.*
PHTHĪRŎPHĂGI, ōrum, m. Φθειροφάγοι, *lice-eaters, a people of Sarmatia. Plin.*
PHTHĪRŎPHŎRŎS (φθειροφόρος), i, f. *a kind of pine which bears very small kernels* (Pinus Orientalis of L.). *Plin.*
PHTHISICŬS (φθισικός), a, um, adj. *ill of a phthisical consumption, consumptive, phthisical. Vitruv.* Resina, quæ medetur phthisicis, *sc.* hominibus.
PHTHISIS (φθίσις), is, f. *phthisic, phthisical, consumption, consumption of the lungs, phthisis. Senec.*
PHTHISISCĒNS (phthisis; as from phthisisco), tis, particip. *becoming phthisical, going into a consumption. Sidon.*
PHTHĪTĀRŎS, i, m. *a fish. Plin.*
PHTHIUS, a, um, adj. See *Phthia.*
PHTHŎNGŬS (φθόγγος), i, m. *a sound, note. Plin.*
PHTHŎRĬŬS (φθόριος), a, um, adj. *that has the power of corrupting or destroying. Plin.* vinum, *h. e. which produces abortion.*
PHU (φοῦ, Diosc.), n. indeclin. *a kind of valerian* (described by Sibthorp under the name Valeriana Dioscoridis). *Plin.*
PHUI, interj. *fugh! foh!* at a bad smell. *Plaut.*
PHY, interj. expressive of astonishment mingled with scorn, *fi! strange! indeed! Ter.* Phy! domi habuit, unde disceret.
PHȲCIS (φυκίς), ĭdis, f. *a fish, that loves the sea-weed. Plin.*
PHȲCĪTIS (φυκῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, or PHȲCĪTĒS (φυκίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a certain gem. Plin.*
PHȲCŎS (φῦκος, τό), i, n. *a marine plant, grass-wrack, sea-weed. Plin.* — Phycos thalassion (θαλάσσιον), *roccella, a shrub-like lichen, which was used for coloring wool* (Lichen roccella of L.). *Plin.*
PHȲLĂCA (φυλακή), æ, f. *a prison. Plaut.*
PHȲLĂCĒ, es, f. *a town of Epirus. Liv.* — ¶ Also, *a town of Thessaly, where Protesilaus once reigned. Plin.* — ¶ Hence, perhaps, Phylacēis, ĭdis, f. *from Phylace. Stat. sc.* femina, *h. e. Laodamia.* — Phylacēĭus, a, um, adj. *in or from Phylace, Phylaceian. Ovid.* conjux, *h. e. Laodamia.* — ¶ Phylacides or Phyllacides, æ, m. *h. e. Protesilaus*, as being from Phylace, or as the grandson of Phylacus. *Ovid.*
PHȲLĂCISTA (φυλακιστής), æ, m. *a jailer, keeper of a prison*; hence, figur. *a dun*, who keeps as close a watch in the front part of his debtor's house as if he were his jailer; *an importunate, troublesome creditor. Plaut.* Trecenti constant phylacistæ in atriis.
PHȲLACTĒRIUM (φυλακτήριον), ii, n. *an amulet. Marc. Emp.* — ¶ Also, among the Jews, *a phylactery, piece of parchment, containing the ten commandments, which they attached to the forehead*, &c. *that they might have the law of God ever before their eyes. Hieron.*
PHȲLĂRCHŬS (φύλαρχος), i, m. *the chief of the tribes, chief, prince. Cic.* Jamblichus phylarchus Arabum.
PHȲLĒ, es, f. *a castle in Attica. Nepos.*
PHYLLACIDES. See *Phylace.*
PHȲLLANTHĒS (φυλλανθές), is, n. *a plant. Plin.*
PHȲLLĒIS, ĭdis, f. adj. *from the town Phyllus* (Φυλλοῦς), *in Thessaly. Ovid.* — ¶ Also, Phyllēĭus, a, um, adj. *from Phyllus. Ovid.* juvenis, *h. e. Caeneus. Id.* mater, *h. e.* perhaps *Laodamia.*
PHȲLLIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. *a woman with whom Demophoon was in love; but who, because he staid away beyond the time he had set for his return, destroyed herself, and was changed into an almond-tree. Ovid.* — Hence, *the almond-tree. Pallad.* — ¶ Also, *an imaginary maiden. Virg.* and *Horat.*
PHȲLLŎN (φύλλον), i, n. properly *leaf*; hence, *a plant*, otherwise called *leucacantha. Plin.* — ¶ Also, *another herb. Plin.*
PHȲLLŎPHŎRES, *a plant*, same as *nerrubium. Apul.*
PHȲMA (φῦμα), ătis, n. *a kind of sore or blister. Cels.*
PHYNŎN, ŏnis, m. *a kind of eye-salve. Cels.*
PHȲRĀMA (φύραμα), ătis, n. *a certain resin or gum. Plin.*
PHȲSCŌN (φύσκων, big-belly), ōnis, m. *a surname given to one of the Ptolemies.*
PHȲSĒMA (φύσημα), ătis, n. *an inflated body, bladder*; hence, *an empty, inflated pearl. Plin.*
PHȲSĒTĒR (φυσητήρ), ēris, m. *a species of whale. Plin.*
PHȲSICA, æ, or PHȲSICĒ (φυσική), es, f. *physics, natural philosophy, natural science. Cic.*
PHȲSICĒ (physicus), adv. *physically, after the manner of natural philosophers* (physici). *Cic.* dicere.
PHȲSICŬLĀTŬS (Id.; as from physiculo), a, um, particip. *physically examined. Martian. Capell.*
PHȲSICŬS (φυσικός), a, um, adj. *physical, natural, relating to nature or natural science. Cic.* ratio. *Id.* Quiddam physicum explicare, *something physical, something relating to natural science.* — ¶ Hence, Physica, ōrum, n. *natural or physical things, physics, natural science. Cic.* Physicorum ignarus. — Also, Physicus, i, m. *an investigator of the nature of things, a physical inquirer, natural philosopher. Cic.*
PHȲSIŎGNŌMŎN (φυσιογνώμων), ŏnis, m. *a physiognomist, one who affects to know the character and dispositions of men from their bodies, faces, eyes*, &c. *Cic.*
PHȲSIŎLŎGIA (φυσιολογία), æ, f. *the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature, natural science, physiology*, especially as treating of the nature and reasons of things. *Cic.* calls it *ratio naturæ.*
PHȲSIS (φύσις), is, f. *nature*; hence, Physes, *certain gems*, which have no distinctive name. *Plin.*
PHȲTEUMA (φύτευμα), ătis, n. *groundsel, cressweort. Plin.*
PIĀBILIS (pio), e, adj. *that may be expiated, expiable. Ovid.* fulmen.
PIĀCŬLĀRIS (piaculum), e, adj. *expiatory, having the power to expiate or atone, atoning, propitiatory, absolving*, καθάρσιος. *Liv.* Quibusdam piacularibus sacrificiis factis. *Id.* Ut piacularia Junoni fierent, *sc.* sacrificia, *sin-offerings.*
PIĀCŬLĀRITĒR (piacularis), adv. *sinfully. Tertull.* (Al. leg. *peculiariter.*)
PIĀCŬLŌ (piaculum), as, a. 1. *to appease, propitiate* a god by a sacrifice. *Cato.*
PIĀCŬLUM (pio), i, n. *a means of appeasing the gods, propitiation, an atonement*, ἁγνισμός, καθάρσιον, in particular, *a propitiatory sacrifice, sin-offering* (both the offering and the thing offered). *Cic.* Habendas triduum ferias, et porco femina piaculum pati, *h. e. to make an atoning sacrifice. Horat.* Teque piacula nulla resolvent. *Cato.* Si fodere velis, altero piaculo facito. *Liv.* Signum in terram defodi, et piaculum hostia cædi, *h. e.* cæsa hostia piaculum fieri (*Gronov.* reads *hostiam*, as an apposition). *Virg.* Duc pecudes: ea prima piacula sunto. Hence, figur. *a sin-offering, atoning sacrifice, means of expiation. Liv.* Ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus. *Id.* Id piaculum rupti fœderis, *h. e. Hannibal.* Hence, *every means of making something good again*; for instance, *a remedy, specific. Horat.* Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piacula. — Used, also, to signify *punishment. Liv.* 29, 18. A violatoribus gravia piacula exegit. *Sil.* Exacta piacula cædis. — ¶ Also, *any evil, which requires or deserves an expiation.* — Hence, *a bad deed, sin, crime. Liv.* Piaculum committere. *Id.* sibi contrahere. *Plaut.* Piaculum est, miserí nos hominum rei male gerentum. Hence, *guilt or imputation of a crime*, &c. *Liv.* Sine piaculo rerum prætermissarum. *Id.* Piaculum mereri, *h. e. to com-*

mit sin. — Also, *an unhappy event, misfortune.* *Plin.* Domus tuta a piaculis omnibus. —— ¶ Piaclum, *for* piaculum. *Prudent.*

PIĀMEN, inis, n. same as *Piamentum.* *Ovid.*

PIĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a propitiation or means of propitiation, a means of expiation, atoning sacrifice,* κάθαρσις. *Plin.* terræ. Figur. *Senec.* Fuerim tantum doliturae domus piamentum.

PIĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a propitiating of the gods, an expiation.* *Plin.*

PIĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that propitiates the gods,* for instance, by a sacrifice. *Plaut.*

PICĂ, æ, f. *a pie, magpie,* κίττα. *Ovid.*

PICĀNŬS, i, m. *a mountain in the region of Picentia.* The i is shortened by *Sil.*, but lengthened by *Avien.*

PICĀRIĂ (pix), æ, f. *sc.* officina, *a pitch-hut, place for boiling pitch.* *Cic.*

PICĀTŬS, a, um. See Pico.

PICEĂ (pix), æ, f. *the pitch-pine,* πίτυς, πεύκη. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

PICEĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *besmeared with pitch, pitched,* πισσόχριστος. *Martial.* Non fuit Autolyci tam piceata manus, *h. e. thievish.*

PICENS, tis, adj. same as *Picenus, a, um, Picene, in or from the Picene territory.* *Liv.* populus. — Picentes, ium, *the inhabitants of Picenum.* *Varr.* and *Cic.* Genit. Picentum. *Sil.*

PICENTIĂ, æ, f. *a town of Lower Italy, near the Tuscan sea.* *Plin.*

PICENTINŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Picentia, Picentine, Picentian.* *Plin.* ager. — Picentinum, *the district of this town.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Picene, of or from* Picenum. *Martial.* Ceres, *h. e.* panis.

PICENUM, i, n. *a region of Italy, on the Adriatic;* the greater part of which is now the *district of Ancona.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, Picēnus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Picenum, Picene.* *Cic.* ager. *Plin.* olivæ. *Martial.* Picenæ, *sc.* olivæ.

PICEŬS (pix), a, um, adj. *of pitch.* *Lucan.* ignes. —— ¶ Also, *black like pitch, pitch-black.* *Virg.* Piceum fert humida lumen tæda. *Ovid.* Piceis e nubibus. *Martial.* Dentes piceique, buxeique. *Plin.* Imber piceus crassusque.

PICINŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pitch-black.* *Plin.*

PICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pitch, besmear or lay over with pitch, pitch up, tar,* κιττόω. *Sueton.* Picare dolia. *Plin.* parietes. Hence, Picātŭs, a, um. *Colum.* dolia. —— ¶ Also, *to mix or season with pitch.* Hence, *Colum.* Vinum picatum, *wine made more smart or tart with pitch.* But, *Martial.* Vinum picatum, *wine having a natural taste of pitch.*

PICRIDIĂ (πικρίδιος, or picris), æ, f. *bitter salad.* *Augustin.* (in *plur.*).

PICRIS (πικρὶς), idis, f. *a kind of bitter salad or bitter lettuce.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *another herb.* *Plin.*

PICTACIUM, ii, n. same as *Pittacium.* *Laber.* ap. *Gell.*

PICTĀVI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, in the region of what is now Poitou.* *Ammian.* — Hence, Pictāvicus, a, um, adj. *Auson.*

PICTI, ōrum, m. *the painted; the name which the old Caledonians, a people of Britain, who were accustomed to tattoo their bodies, have borne since the 11th century after Christ.*

PICTILIS (pictus), e, adj. *painted, embroidered.* *Apul.*

PICTŌNES, um, m. same as *Pictavi.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Pictōnicus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the Pictones, Pictonic.* *Auson.*

PICTŎR (pingo), ōris, m. *the painter.* *Cic.* —— ¶ As a name, *a family name of the Fabian gens.*

PICTŌRIŬS (pictor), a, um, adj. *relating or belonging to painters.* *Pandect.*

PICTŪRĂ (pingo), æ, f. *painting, the art of painting,* γραφική. *Cic.* Una est ars ratioque picturæ. — Hence, *a painting* of the face. *Plaut.* — Also, *painting,* by words. *Cic.* Ejus (*sc.* Homeri) picturam, non poesin, videmus. —— ¶ Also, *a painting, picture,* done by the pencil or in embroidery. *Cic.* Nego, ullam picturam neque in tabulis, neque textilem fuisse, quin conquæsierit, inspexerit. *Lucret.* Textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti jactaris. *Plin.* gemmarum. — Also, of the representation of figures in bass-relief, by sculpture. *Virg.*

PICTŪRĀTŬS (pictura), a, um, adj. *painted;* hence, *variegated of divers colors.* *Stat.* Picturatus floribus agger. —— ¶ Also, *embroidered.* *Virg.*

PICTŬS, a, um, particip. from pingo. —— ¶ Adj. *ornamental, painted,* of speech, *h. e. adorned with tropes and figures.* *Cic.* genus orationis. *Id.* Lysia nihil potest esse pictius.

PICŬLĂ (dimin. from pix), æ, f. *a little pitch.* *Apul.*

PICUMNŬS, i, m. *with Pilumnus, was a marriage-god.* *Varro.* He is said to have found out the use of manure. *Serv.* —— ¶ Also, *the woodpecker,* picus. *Non.* ex *Hygin.*

PICŬS, i, m. *a woodpecker,* πελεκάν. *Ovid.* It was of use in augury. —— ¶ Also, *a king of the Aborigines in Italy, son of Saturn, and grandfather of Latinus; he was very well skilled in augury. He was transformed into a woodpecker.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the griffin, a fabulous bird.* *Plaut.*

PIĒ (pius), adv. *piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately, as becomes a father, child, friend,* &c. εὐσεβῶς. *Cic.* Pie sancteque colere deos. *Id.* Pace tua, patria, dixerim: metuo enim, ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie. *Id.* Q. filius pie sane animum patris sui sorori tuæ reconciliavit. *Senec.* Quod utrumque piissime, et fortissime tulit. (See *Pius,* at the end.)

PIENS, tis, adj. same as *Pius.* *Inscript.* So, *Id.* Pientissimus.

PIERIĂ, æ, f. Πιερία, *a region of Macedonia.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a region of Syria.* *Plin.*

PIERICŬS, a, um, adj. Πιερικὸς, *pertaining to Pieria in Macedonia, Pierian.* *Plin.* pix.

PIERIS, idis or idos, Πιερὶς, *daughter of Pieros;* Pierides, *these daughters, who had a contest with the Muses in singing. The Pierides failed, and were turned into magpies.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a Muse.* *Ovid.* and *Horat.* So, Pierides, *the Muses,* perhaps so called from mount Pierus, which was sacred to them. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Hence, *Horat.* Calabræ Pierides, *the Muses* (h. e. *poems*) *of Ennius.*

PIERIŬS, a, um, adj. Πιέριος, *Pierian.* *Cic.* Pieriæ, *the Muses.* Also, Pierius, a, um, *pertaining to the Muses, poetic.* *Ovid.* via, *h. e. poesy, study or pursuit of poesy.* *Horat.* modi, *h. e. poems.* *Martial.* frons, *h. e.* poetæ. *Id.* corona, *h. e.* laurus. *Id.* grex, *h. e. of the Muses and of poets.* *Claudian.* modi, *h. e. music.* *Stat.* dies, *h. e.* quem impendimus litteris. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to mount Pierus in Thessaly, Pierian.* *Propert.* quercus. —— ¶ Also, *belonging to Pieria in Syria.* *Cic.* Seleucia Pieria. —— ¶ Jupiter Pierius, *father of the Muses.* *Cic. Nat. D.* 3. 21. (where *Ed. Ern.* has *Piero*).

PIERŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. *father of the nine* Pierides, *who contended with the Muses.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the father of the Muses.* *Cic. Nat. D.* 3. 21. as *Ernesti* reads. —— ¶ Also, *a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.* *Plin.* 4, c. 8. sect. 15.

PIETĀS (pius), ātis, f. in general, *such conduct as is conformable to duty; a sense of duty.* — In particular, towards the gods, *piety, devotion, religiousness, performance of duty to the gods,* εὐσέβεια. *Cic.* Est enim pietas justitia adversus deos. *Id.* Erga deos pietas. Also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness,* when one hesitates to do wrong. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 707. — Towards parents, children, brothers or sisters, relatives, one's country, rulers, benefactors, friends; *piety, respect, dutifulness, duty, loyalty, patriotism, love, gratitude,* &c.; or, *the duty of parents, children,* &c. εὐσέβεια. *Cic.* Pietas, quæ erga patriam, aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet. *Id.* Justitia erga parentes pietas nominatur. *Id.* Quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? *Id.* Justitiam cole, et pietatem, quæ cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est. *Id.* Hic tui omnes valent, summaque pietate te desiderant. *Tacit.* Solemnia pietatis, *h. e.* justa funeris, quæ matri defunctæ filius persolvit. *Nep.* Non minus ejus pietas, quam virtus bellica, *dutifulness, submissiveness.* — Also, *justice.* *Virg.* Pro talibus ausis Dii, si quæ est cælo pietas, quæ talia curet, persolvant grates dignas. So, *Sil.* 6, 410. — Also, *gentleness, mildness, graciousness, tenderness, compassion, clemency, lenity.* *Virg.* Si quid pietas antiqua labores respicit humanos. *Domit.* ap. *Sueton.* Permittite, P.C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis. *Pandect.* Patria potestas in pietate debet, non atrocitate consistere. —— ¶ Pietas, *as a goddess.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Pietas Julia, *a city of Istria,* in modern times *Pola.* *Plin.*

PIETĀTICULTRIX (pietas & cultrix), icis, f. *h. e.* quæ pietatem colit. *Petron.*

PIGEŌ (seems to be allied with piger), es, ŭi, n. and a. 2. Personally (rarely, however), *to feel disgust or loathing, be troubled, uneasy, repent.* *Plaut.* Pudere quam pigere præstat. *Justin.* Pigere facti cœpit (where *Ed. Græv.* has *Pigere facti eum cœpit*). Hence, *Propert.* Apollo poscitur verba pigenda lyra, *to be loathed by the lyre, that must be disagreeable to the lyre.* —— ¶ Impersonally, Piget, ēbat, ŭit, and itum est, *it displeases, chagrins, pains, disgusts, irks, troubles, grieves.* *Cic.* Ut me non solum pigeat stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudeat. *Terent.* Fratris me pudet pigetque. *Plaut.* Quod (*for* cujus) piget. *Id.* Loquere tuum mihi nomen, ni piget, *unless it is unpleasant to you.* *Sallust.* Incertum habeo, pudeat magis, an pigeat disserere. *Plaut.* Piget me, parum pudere te. *Cic.* Oratione multitudo inducitur ad pigendum. — Also, *it grieves, it repents;* piget me, *I grieve, I repent, I am sorry.* *Terent.* Factum esse id non negat, neque se id (*for* ejus) pigere. *Id.* Quod (*for* cujus) nos post pigeat. *Apul.* Vos hujus injuriæ pigeret. *Ovid.* Illa me composuisse piget. — Also, *it shames.* *Liv.* Fateri pigebat, *they were ashamed, it was mortifying.* So, *Apul.* Me dicere honeste pigeret.

PIGER (unc.), gra, grum, adj. *that goes to a thing unwillingly or loathingly, unready, backward, slow, lazy, inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, listless,* ὀκνηρὸς, ῥᾴθυμος, ἀργός. *Ovid.* ad pœnas. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Ad litteras scribendas pigerrimus. So, with *infin.* *Horat.* Piger scribendi ferre laborem. *Cic.* Interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare. *Martial.* Pueri Vatreno, Eridanoque pigriores. *Liv.* Gens pigerrima ad militaria opera. With *genit.* *Horat.* Militiæ piger et malus. *Sil.* Arar pigerrimus undæ. — Figur. *inactive, lazy, slow, sluggish, dull.* *Horat.* Piger annus pupillis, quos dura premit custodia matrum, *h. e. slow, long, lingering, tedious.* *Ovid.* palus, *stagnant.* *Horat.* campi, *h. e. sluggish, dull, deadened* (with cold), and so, *barren.* *Ovid.* pectora, *insensible, unsusceptible.* *Colum.* Pigriora remedia. *Claudian.* Elephanti pigra moles, *h. e.* gravis. — Also, *slow, lazy,* h. e. *making slow or sluggish.* *Catull.* sopor. *Tibull.* frigora. *Id.* senecta. —— ¶ Also, *heavy, dull, depressed, dejected, sad.* *Martial.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ *Superl.* Pigrissimus, *for* pigerrimus. *Tertull.*

PIGET, ēbat, ŭit, itum est. See *Pigeo.*

PIGMENTĀRIŬS (pigmentum), a, um, adj. *dealing in paints:* also, *in salves.* *Scrib. Larg.* Pigmentarii institores. Absol. Pigmentarius, *a vender of paints, salves, drugs.* *Cic.*

PIGMENTĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *colored, painted,* pigmentis ornatus. *Prudent.*

PIGMENTUM (pingo; as fragmentum from frango), i, n. *something to color with, a painter's color, paint;* for the most part in *plur.* χρώματα. *Cic.* Aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula. *Plin.* Vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa. Hence, *Plaut.* Pingere aliquem pigmentis ulmeis, *h. e. to give him a sound drubbing.* — Also, *ointment or paint,* used by women, φῦκος. *Plin.* Ut pigmentis perderet se. — Hence, figur. in speech, *coloring, ornament, embellishment.* *Cic.* And also, *tinsel, coloring,*

disguise, deceit. Cic. — Also, *ointment or balsam,* for a worthy use. Apul. (at a sacrifice). —— ¶ Also, *the juice of herbs, from which are made colors, salve, women's paint,* &c. Jul. Firm.

PIGNĔRĀTĬŌ (pignero), ōnis, f. *a pledging, pawning.* Pandect.

PIGNĔRĀTĪTĬŬS, or **-CĬUS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining or relating to a pledge.* Pandect. actio. So, Id. Pignoratitia, sc. actio. Id. Creditor, h. e. qui sub pignoribus credidit. —— ¶ Also, *that is given as a pledge, is pledged, mortgaged.* Pandect. fundus.

PIGNĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who takes a pledge,* ἐνεχυριαστής. Cic.

PIGNĔRŌ (pignus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give or deposit as a pledge, pawn, pledge,* ὑποτίθεμαι. Sueton. unionem ad itineris impensas. Pandect. Si rem, quam tibi pigneravi, subripuero. Liv. Bona, quæ publicari poterant, pigneranda pœnæ præbebant. — Figur. Liv. Pigneratos habere animos. —— ¶ Also, *to take as a pledge;* hence, figur. *to bind, obligate,* or *make one's own.* Apul. aliquem sibi beneficio. So, Pignerari, *for* pignerare se, *to pledge one's self, bind one's self.* Apul. cœnæ alicujus, *h. e. to promise to sup with him.*

PIGNĔRŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to receive as a pledge;* hence, figur. *to make one's own, take to one's self, bind, obligate.* Sueton. Fidem militum etiam præmio pigneratus. Cic. Mars fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, *h. e.* fortissimus quisque cadere solet in acie. — And also, *to take as a pledge or assurance, to receive as sure,* or simply, *to accept.* Ovid. Quod das mihi, pigneror omen.

PIGNORATICIUS or **-TIUS, PIGNORO,** &c. See *Pigneratitius, Pignero,* &c.

PIGNŎRISCĂPĬŌ (pignoris capio), ōnis, f. *the taking of a pledge.* Cato ap. Gell.

PIGNŬS (unc.), ŏris, *sometimes* ĕris, n. *a pawn, pledge, gage, mortgage,* whether person or thing, ὑποθήκη. Pandect. Pignori dare servum, prædium. Id. Pignori esse. Plaut. Si me opponam pignori, *give myself as a pledge.* So, Terent. Ager oppositus est pignori. Tacit. Domum agrosque pignori accipere, *take upon mortgage.* Liv. Pignora capere (a means of compulsion on the part of a magistrate, in order, for instance, to enforce the attendance of the senators, &c.). So, Cic. Pignora auferre. Id. Senatores pignoribus cogere. Id. Pignora cædere (*or* concidere, Ern.), *h. e.* distrahere, sub hasta vendere, consumere. Sueton. Marium pignora, *male hostages.* Liv. Sine pignore, *without hostage.* Id. Eo pignore, *h. e. a letter, which served as it were as a pledge.* Cæs. Pignore animos centurionum devinxit, *h. e. the money he had borrowed of them.* —— ¶ Hence, *a stake, wager.* Virg. Tu dic mecum quo pignore certes, *h. e. what bet you will lay with me.* Catull. Quovis Sabinum pignore esse contendunt, *are ready to stake any sum.* Ovid. Posito pignore. Val. Max. Ponere pignus cum aliquo de re quapiam. — Also, *the contract wherewith a pledge is given.* Pandect. — Also, *a pledge, sure token, proof, testimony, assurance, security.* Cic. Magnum pignus ab eo reipublicæ datum, se liberam civitatem esse velle, cum Dictatoris nomen sustulit. Id. Habet a M. Cœlio respubl. duas accusationes, pignora voluntatis. Tacit. Militum emebantur animi, ut pignus tanti sceleris nece aut vinculis legatorum daretur. Curt. Dextram ei reconciliatæ gratiæ pignus obtulit. Ovid. Pignora da genitor, per quæ tua vera propago credar. Id. In vultu pignora mentis habet. — Also, *children* are called *pignora,* as being a bond or pledge of conjugal love and fidelity. Prop. Nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, *the pledges of our love.* So, Stat. Adscita pignora, *adopted children.* And grandchildren. Ovid. Tot natos, natasque, et pignora cara, nepotes. Used, also, of other connections; as, parents, brothers or sisters, &c. Plin. Ep. and Quintil. Also, with a *genit.* Liv. Pignora conjugum ac liberorum, *h. e.* conjuges ac liberi quasi pignora. Hence, figur. of grafts or scions. Pallad.

PIGRĒ (piger), adv. *slowly, sluggishly, lazily, dully,* ὀκνηρῶς. Colum. Pigre ac segniter agere. Plin. Pigrius.

PIGRĔŌ (Id.), es, n. 2. *to be slow, or backward.* Enn. ap. Non. Pro ætate pigret sufferre laborem.

PIGRĒSCŌ (pigreo), is, n. 3. *to become sluggish or slow,* κατοκνέω. Plin.

PIGRĬTĬA, æ, and **PIGRĬTĬĒS** (piger), ēi, f. *slowness, slothfulness, laziness, unwillingness to act, want of alertness, backwardness,* ὀκνία. Cic. Pigritiam definiunt, metum consequentis laboris. Id. Noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam. Liv. Nox et fugientes texit, et Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum ignotis locis fecit. Id. Pigritia militandi. — Figur. Senec. Pigritiam stomachi nauseantis erigere, *h. e. weakness.*

PIGRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be slow, lazy, slack, dilatory.* Acc. ap. Non. Sed cur propter te pigrem hæc, aut hujusce dubitem parcere capiti? Lucret. Quod nisi pigraris, paulumve recessoris ab re.

PIGRŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to be slow, slack or backward to do a thing, to delay,* ὀκνέω. Cic. Tu scribere ne pigrere.

PIGRŌR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Pigritia.* Lucil. ap. Non.

PILĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a mortar,* ὅλμος, ἴγδη, θυεία. Cato and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a pillar,* κίων. Vitruv. Eorum parietes, pilæ, columnæ ad perpendiculum collocentur. Nepos. Ejus devotionis exemplum in pila lapidea incisum. Senec. Pilas operibus subdere. Liv. Locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim. Id. Loco qui nunc pila Horatia appellatur. In Rome the booksellers offered their books for sale as well in cases placed about columns of porticoes, as in shops. Horat. Sat. 1, 4, 71. — Hence, *a stone mole or dam,* ἐνδόμησις, χηλή. Virg. Æn. 9, 711. Sil. 4, 299., though here, perhaps, *pillar* may be understood; and the Romans built in the sea by the shore.

PĪLĂ, æ, f. *a ball or foot-ball to play with,* σφαῖρα. Cic. Pila ludere, *to play ball or foot-ball.* Id. Claudus pilam (see *Claudus*). Plaut. Pila est mea, *I have the ball, I have caught it, I have won;* a proverb. Petron. Pilas inter manus lusu expellente vibrare. Manil. Pilam celeri fugientem reddere planta. —— ¶ Also, *any thing that is round like a ball, a ball, round mass, sphere, globe.* Plin. Pilæ lanuginis. Id. Crystallina pila adversis posita solis radiis. Martial. Nursinæ pilæ, *h. e.* rapa rotunda. Propert. Et manibus dura frigus habere pila, *h. e.* pilam crystallinam tractando refrigerare manus. Varr. ap. Non. Terræ pila, *the ball of the earth, the globe.* Martial. Pilæ Mattiacæ, *soap-balls,* named from *Mattiacum.* — Hence, *balls or ballots,* used by judges in giving votes. Propert. — Also, *an image of a man stuffed with straw, which was thrown to bulls at public shows, to provoke them.* Martial. Sustulerat raptas taurus in astra pilas. Hence, Id. (de toga trita et lacera), Quæ passa est furias et cornua tauri: noluerit dici quam pila prima suam.

PĪLĀNŬS (pilum), i, m. same as *Triarius.* Ovid.

PĪLĀRIS (pila), e, adj. Stat. lusio, *h. e. at ball.*

PĪLĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a juggler who performed all kinds of tricks with balls.* Quintil.

PILATĒS, *a kind of stone.* Cato ap. Fest.

PĪLĀTIM (pila), adv. *pillar-wise, or with pillars.* Vitruv. Item quæ pilatim aguntur ædificia. —— ¶ Also (from pilus), *troop-wise, in companies, or in close ranks.* Asell. ap. Serv.

PĪLĀTRIX (pilo), īcis, f. *she that plunders or robs.* Titinn. ap. Non.

PĪLĀTŬS (pilum), a, um, adj. *armed with the* pilum. Virg. —— ¶ Also, particip. from pilo. Virg.

PĬLĔĀTŬS (pileus), a, um, adj. *wearing the* pileus. Liv. — On the festival of Saturn (*Saturnalia*) all the Romans wore hats. Martial. and Senec. — The hat was worn by freedmen, and was a sign of freedom; this explains Sueton. Tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice præbuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret. (Compare Liv. 33, 23; 45, 44.) —— ¶ Some nations used to wear the *pileus.* Thus, Martial. Parthi pileati. —— ¶ Gell. Servi pileati, *h. e. who wore a hat,* to show that the seller did not warrant them. —— ¶ Catull. Pileati fratres, *h. e. Castor and Pollux,* who wore the *pileus.*

PĪLENTUM (unc.), n. *an easy spring chariot or car, in which especially the Roman women rode,* μετέωρον, ὄχημα. Virg., Horat. and Liv. — The sacred furniture was also carried in the *pilentum.* Varr. Flacc. ap. Macrob.

PĬLĔŎLŬS, i, m. and **PĬLĔŎLUM** (dimin. from pileus & pileum), i, n. *a little hat,* πιλίδιον. Horat. and Colum.

PĬLĔŬS, i, m. and **PĬLĔUM** (πῖλος, felt, felt-hat), i, n. *a hat, felt-hat.* Plaut. — It was a mark of freedom; hence freedmen put it on, upon receiving their liberty. Plaut. Ut ego hic hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum. — Hence, put for *freedom.* Martial. Totis pilea sarcinis redemi. Liv. Ad pileum vocare, *to call (the slaves) to liberty,* h. e. *to entice them to take up arms, by the promise of freedom.* — The *pileus* was also put on by freeborn men, who had been delivered from captivity. Liv. 34, 52. —— ¶ Also, *the membrane or caul, which envelops the fetus.* Lamprid. —— ¶ Also, as it were, *a hat,* h. e. *protection, protecting person, defence.* Plaut. Te obsecro, meum pileum.

PĪLĬCRĔPŬS (pila & crepo), i, m. *a player with a ball, or with balls.* Senec.

PĪLŌ (pilus), as, n. and a. 1. *to get hairs, put forth hairs,* τριχόω. Afran. ap. Non. Præterea corpus meum nunc pilare primum cœpit. —— ¶ Transitively, *to deprive of hairs, pluck the hairs from.* Martial.

PĪLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pillage, rob, pill,* συλάω. Ammian. castra inimica. Id. villas. —— ¶ Also, *to press, fix,* perhaps from πιλέω. Host. ap. Serv.

PĬLŌSŬS (pilus), a, um, adj. *full of hair, covered with hair, hairy, shaggy,* τριχώδης. Cic. genæ. Varr. Ovis ventre piloso. Plin. Pilosioribus foliis.

PĬLŬLA (dimin. from pila), æ, f. *a little ball,* σφαιρίδιον. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, in medicine, *a pill; a bolus.* Plin. Axungia in pilulis sumpta.

PĪLUM (unc.), i, n. *a pestle or pounder, to bray any thing in a mortar with,* ὕπερος. Cato. Id pilis subigito. Plaut. ap. Fest. Pilum Græcum (according to Turneb.) est, quod in pinsendo tritico una deprimitur parte, altera attollitur. —— ¶ Also, *the* pilum, h. e. *the javelin or dart of the Roman infantry, which they discharged at the enemy in the commencement of the fight, and then immediately took to their swords.* Cic. and Liv. The defenders of besieged towns also used *pila,* which they hurled at the besiegers, and which were called *pila muralia.* Cæs. — Proverbially, Plaut. Pilum alicui injicere, *to make an attack upon him.* —— ¶ In Plaut. Ibo lavatum in Pilum, seems to make no sense; Lambinus reads *in Pyelum,* h. e. *into the bath.* —— ¶ Liv. Loco, qui nunc Pila Horatia vocatur; and just after, Inter illa pila, where now *Intra illam pilam* is read. (See *Pila, æ.*)

PĪLUMNŬS, i, m. *a god of matrimony.* Varr. ap. Non. — He is said to have been also, *deus pinsendi frumenti,* and to have been worshiped by *pistores.* Serv. — He was also, according to some *the husband of Danae, and an ancestor of Turnus.* Virg.

PĬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a hair,* commonly a short one, and especially of beasts, θρίξ. Ovid. Neve forent duris aspera crura pilis. Varr. Capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum. Cic. Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. — Hence, figur. *a hair,* of a trifle. Cic. Ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, *not a whit the less.* Id. Interea e Cappadocia ne pilum quidem, sc. accepi. Id. Ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *to have a hair of a good man about him* (a play upon the literal and figur. signif. of the word). Catull. Non facit pili cohortem, *values it not at a hair.*

PILUS (unc.), i, m. *a company of the Triarii.* Hence, Primus pilus, for which also occurs Primipilus, *the first company of the Triarii.* *Sallust.* and *Cæs.* Centurio primi pili. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Primum pilum ducere, *to be the first captain of the Triarii.* *Liv.* Assignare primum pilum. *Sueton.* Primos pilos ademit. (These last two passages may be referred also to the concluding signif. of *first captaincy.*) Hence, *Martial.* 1, 32, 3. Pilus, *for* Primus pilus. — The *Centurio primi pili* is also called *Primus pilus.* *Liv.* Duo primi pili inter Triarios erant, Romanus, Latinus. — Primus pilus is, also, *the place of first captain of the Triarii, the chief centurionship of the Triarii* (and indeed of the whole legion). *Cæs. B. C.* 3. 53. (*Ed. Oud.*). Ad primipilum (primum pilum, *Ed. Cellar.*) se transducere. (See, above, a passage from *Liv.* and one from *Sueton.* and also one from *Martial.*; all which may come under this head.) —— ¶ *Primus pilus* is more correct than *primipilus* or *primopilus*; yet *Primopilo* occurs in *Val. Max.* 1, 6, 11. *Ed. Torrent.*; and *Primipilum* in *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 53. *Ed. Oudend.*

PIMPLA, æ, f. is said to have been *a mountain, fountain,* &c. *in Bœotia*; according to *Strabo* and others it is *a place* (town, fountain, mountain) *in Macedonia, and indeed in Pieria; it seems to have been sacred to the Muses.* —— ¶ Hence, Pimplēis or Piplēis, īdis, f. *Pimplean.* *Auson.* Si recolis Pimpleida, *sc.* terram, *h. e. if you love the Muses, study, or make poetry.* Hence, Pimpleis or Pipleis, *sc.* Musa, *a Muse.* *Varro.* Pipleides. *Martial.* Mea Pimpleis. Also, *Horat. Od.* 1, 26, 9. Pimplei dulcis (*Ed. Bentl.*; others read *Pimplea*). — Also, Pimplēus or Piplēus, a, um, adj. *Pimplean, or sacred to the Muses.* *Catull.* Pimpleum scandere montem. Hence, *Horat.* Pimplea dulcis (*Ed. Gesn.*), *h. e. Muse.* Also, *Stat.* Pimplea, *a fountain of the Muses.* — Also, Pimpliăs, *or* Pimpliăs, ădis, f. *a Muse*; Pimpliădes, *the Muses.* *Varr.* and *Sidon.*

PIMPLEA, PIMPLEIS, PIMPLEUS, PIMPLIAS. } See *Pimpla.*

PINA, æ, f. See *Pinna.*

PINACŎTHĒCA (πινακοθήκη), æ, and PINACŎTHĒCĒ, es, f. *a picture gallery.* *Vitruv.*

PINĀRIUS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* —— ¶ Adj. *Pinarian.* *Virg.* domus. *Aurel. Vict.* gens. —— ¶ Subst. Pinarius, *one of this race.* *The Pinarii and Potitii were called to the care of the sacred rites of Hercules; but the former, coming late after the exta had been pretty well eaten, lost the right of partaking of them.* *Liv.* and *Virg.* (From this fact, many suppose that *Pinarius* comes from πεινᾶν, *to hunger.*)

PINĀSTELLUS, i, f. same as *Peucedanos.* *Apul.* The *nom.* may however be in *um.*

PINĀSTER (Id.), tri, m. *a kind of wild pine-tree,* or *wild pine-tree* generally. *Plin.*

PINĀX (πίναξ), ăcis, m. *a tablet, table*; hence, *a picture upon a wooden table.* Pinax Cebetis, *a book by Cebes the philosopher.* *Tertull.*

PINCERNA (πίνω, to drink, & κιρνάω, κεράω, or κεράννυμι, to mix,) æ, m. *a servant who pours in the wine, a cup-bearer,* οἰνοχόος. *Lamprid.*

PINDĂRUS, i, m. *Pindar, a Theban lyric poet, in the times of Æschylus. He wrote odes in honor of the victors at the Olympic and other games.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, Pindarĭcus, a, um, adj. *Pindaric, relating, belonging, pertaining to Pindar.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, Pindarĕus, *or* Pindarēus, a, um, adj. Πινδάρειος, *Pindaric.* *Martian. Cap.*

PINDENISSUS, i, f. *a town in Cilicia.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Pindenissæ, ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Pindenissus.* *Cic.*

PINDUS or -ŎS, i, m. Πίνδος, *a high mountain of Thessaly, separating it from Epirus and Macedonia.* *Virg.*

PINEA, æ, f. See *Pineus.*

PINĒTUM (pinus), i, n. *a pine-wood.* *Ovid.*

PINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of pines.* *Virg.* silva, *a pine-wood.* *Id.* ardor, *fire fed by pine sticks.* *Ovid.* Pinea texta, *h. e.* tabulata navium. *Martial.* Pinea compages, *h. e.* tabularum pinearum. *Cels.* Nucleus pineus; *or Plin.* Pinea nux; *and Colum.* Pinea, *sc.* nux, *pine-kernel.* Also, *Lamprid.* Pinea, *a pine-cone, pine-apple.*

PINGŌ (unc.), is, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. *to paint, depict,* γράφω. *Cic.* Tabulas pingere. *Id.* Helenæ simulacrum. *Id.* hominis speciem. *Id.* Tabula picta, *a painting, picture.* *Vitruv.* Exemplaria picta, *drawings.* *Tibull.* In mensa pingere castra mero. *Ovid.* Ille levi virga, &c. in spisso litore pingit opus, *draws, describes.* *Propert.* Pictos experiere metus, *vain, empty fears,* or *scarecrows, bugbears,* which are only painted. With *in.* *Ovid.* Quas (*sc.* comas) Dione pingitur sustinuisse manu. —— ¶ Figur. *to paint, paint* as it were, *give another appearance to, variegate, diversify, make to contrast, adorn with colors.* *Virg.* Sanguineis frontem moris, et tempora pingit, *bedaubs.* *Lucret.* Palloribus omnia pingunt. *Id.* Anni tempora pingebant viridantes floribus herbas. *Senec.* Stellis pingitur æther. *Virg.* Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha. *Martial.* Pingit barba genas. — Also, *to adorn, embellish.* *Cic.* verba (for instance, *by tropes*). *Id.* bibliothecam constructione et sittybis. —— ¶ Also, *to paint with the needle,* h. e. *to embroider.* *Ovid.* Pingere acu. *Cic.* Stragulum textile magnificis operibus pictum. *Martial.* Picti reges, *clad in embroidered garments.* *Liv.* Toga picta, *an embroidered garment, worn by a triumphing general* (compare *palmatus*). —— ¶ See, also, *Pictus, a, um.*

PINGUĀMEN (pinguis), ĭnis, n. *fat, fatness.* *Cyprian.*

PINGUĒDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *fatness, fat,* λίπος, λιπαρία. *Pallad.* and *Plin.* (*Ed. Hard.*) —— ¶ Hence, Pinguedinĕus, a, um, adj. *full of fat, fatty.* *Plin.* liquor (e lect. *Salmas.*).

PINGUEFACIŌ (pinguis & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (*pass.* Pinguefio, fīĕri, factus sum), *to fatten, make fat,* λιπαίνω. *Plin.*

PINGUESCŌ (pinguis), is, n. 3. *to become fat,* λιπάω, παχύνομαι. *Colum.* Omne emaciatum armentum medica pinguescit. *Plin.* Pinguescere lupini satu arva vineasque, *become fat or rich.* *Virg.* Bis sanguine nostro pinguescere campos. *Plin.* Ita maxime frumenta pinguescunt. — Hence, *to become fat, oily.* *Plin.* Nuces juglandes vetustate pinguescunt. *Id.* Vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, *h. e.* crassescit instar pinguis. *Id.* Achates politura pinguescit, *h. e.* nitorem induit instar pinguis. — Also, *to increase, become stronger.* *Stat.* Flammæ pinguescunt.

PINGUIĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a lover of fat.* *Martial.*

PINGUIS (unc.), e, adj. *fat, in good case,* λιπαρός, λίων. *Cic.* Crassum Thebis cœlum: itaque pingues Thebani, et valentes. *Horat.* Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises. *Plaut.* Pinguiorem agnum isti habent. *Juvenal.* Pinguissimus hædulus. *Colum.* Pinguem facere gallinam. *Horat.* Uncta pingui oluscula lardo. — Hence, Pingue, *fat,* πιμελή, στέαρ. *Virg.* Denso (taurum) distendere pingui. So, also, *Plin.* Taurorum, leonum, ac pantherarum pinguia. — Of other things, *fat, rich, heavy, fatty, unctuous*; and hence, *rich, yielding, productive, well-furnished.* *Virg.* ager, *fat, rich, heavy.* *Horat.* Campus pinguior sanguine. *Virg.* fimus, *fat.* *Id.* horti, *rich, yielding, fruitful.* *Catull.* Pingues mensæ, *well-furnished, rich.* *Virg.* stabula apum, *fat with honey.* *Ovid.* olivum, *fat, oily.* *Senec.* amomum, *fat, unctuous, rich.* *Lucan.* tædæ, *flowing abundantly with pitch.* *Ovid.* Tura pingues facientia flammas. *Horat.* ficus, *full, plump, juicy.* *Virg.* ara, *moistened or besmeared with the blood and fat of victims.* *Martial.* coma, *anointed.* (But *Sueton.* Pinguissima coma, *very abundant, very thick.*) *Horat.* merum; *or Cels.* vinum, *fat, oily, not thin* (tenuis), *strong-bodied.* —— ¶ Also, *besmeared.* *Juvenal.* Pinguia crura luto. *Martial.* Pinguis virga, *a lime-twig.* —— ¶ Also, *thick, gross, heavy.* *Cic.* Pingue cœlum (where *tenue* is opposed to it), *thick, gross, heavy with moisture.* *Plin.* folium. *Sueton.* coma, *thick, abundant.* *Plin.* color. *Sueton.* toga, *thick, coarse.* — Figur. of the mind, *heavy, stupid, gross, blockish, doltish.* *Horat.* Tardo cognomen pingui dare. *Ovid.* ingenium. *Cic.* Poetæ pingue quiddam sonantes. Hence, *Id.* Agamus pingui Minerva, *h. e.* non subtiliter. — Of words. *Quintil.* verba, *large, swelling, sounding,* or *filling out the cheeks.* — Of taste, *weak, dull, not tart or pungent.* *Plin.* sapor. *Id.* Quod dici dulce et pingue et suave non posset. —— ¶ Also, *making fat, fattening.* Hence, *making productive, fertilizing.* *Virg.* Nilus pingui flumine. — Also, used in reference to quiet and comfort, as these are good fatteners; it may be rendered, *quiet, easy, undisturbed, comfortable.* *Plin. Ep.* Quin tu te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis adseris? *Id.* Pinguius otium. *Ovid.* Pinguis somnus, *soft sleep, deep sleep.* *Id.* amor, *easy, without anxiety or toil, unconcerned.*

PINGUITER (pinguis), adv. *fatly, with fatness,* λιπαρῶς. *Colum.* Solum pinguiter densum. — Figur. *Pandect.* Pinguius accipere aliquid, *h. e.* crassiore Minerva et laxius. *Id.* Pinguius donatori succurrere debemus, *h. e. more bountifully, more liberally.*

PINGUITIA (Id.), æ, f. *fatness.* *Arnob.*

PINGUITIES (Id.), ēi, f. *fatness.* *Apul.*

PINGUITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *fatness, oiliness, richness,* πιμελή, λίπος. *Varr.* carnis. *Colum.* olei. *Id.* soli. *Pallad.* palmitis. — Figur. in the enunciation of letters, *too much stress or fulness.* *Quintil.*

PINGUICULUS, a, um, adj. dimin. from pinguior. *Solin.*

PINIFER (pinus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *pine-bearing,* πιτυόεις. *Virg.*

PINIGER (pinus & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *pine-bearing.* *Ovid.*

PINNA (unc.), æ, f. *a feather,* πτέρυξ; Pinnæ, *the feathers,* particularly the stronger ones on the wings and tail. *Varr.* and *Colum.* Feathers were used to bring on vomiting. *Sueton.* *Claud.* 33. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, 67. — Also, *a wing.* *Cic.* Præpetibus pinnis. — *Quintil.* 1, 4, 12. blames those who use *pinna* of fowls. —— ¶ Also, of sea animals, *a fin.* *Plin.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a battlement or pinnacle on a wall; plur.* Pinnæ, *teeth, battlements, pinnacles.* *Cæs.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, Pinnæ, *buckets, ladles* on a water-wheel. *Vitruv.* And, in the hydraulic organ, *stops.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also (πίννα, or πίνη), *the pinna, a shell-fish.* *Cic.* (For this also stands *pina.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48. *Ed. Ern.*)

PINNĀCŬLUM (pinna), i, n. *point, peak, ridge, pinnacle.* *Tertull.*

PINNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *feathered, winged, plumed,* πτερωτός. *Cic.* Cupido. — Figur. *Plin.* Abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, *h. e. with leaves lying one upon another, like the feathers of birds.* — Also, figur. *winged,* h. e. *swift, fleet.* *Porc. Licin.* ap. *Gell.* gradus.

PINNENSIS, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Pinna, a town of the Vestini.* *Val. Max.* juvenis. — Pinnenses, *the inhabitants thereof.* *Plin.*

PINNICILLUM, i, n. or PINNICILLUS, i, m. same as *Penicillus, a pencil, brush.* *Pallad.*

PINNIGER (pinna & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *feathered, winged.* *Accius* ap. *Cic.* corpus. *Lucret.* Pinnigeri sævit calcaribus ictus amoris, *h. e.* Cupidinis. *Ovid.* piscis, *h. e. having fins.*

PINNIRĂPUS (pinna & rapio), i, m. *who seeks to snatch away the summit of the helmet,* h. e. *a gladiator, whose adversary* (Samnis) *wore a helmet with a point or peak.* *Juvenal.*

PINNŎPHŸLAX (πιννοφύλαξ), ăcis, m. same as *Pinnoteres.* *Plin.*

PINNŎTĒRES (πιννοτήρης), æ, m. *the keeper of the pinna, a kind of small crab.* *Plin.*

PINNŎTHERES (πιννοθήρης), æ, m. *the smallest of the crab kind.* *Plin.* Accord-

ing to *Herd. brother Bernard* (Cancer Bernhardus, L.).

PINNŬLA (diminut. from pinna), æ, f. *a little quill or feather*, πτερύγιον. *Colum.* — Also, *a little wing*. *Plaut.* — Also, *a fin*. *Plin.*

PINSĀTĬŌ (pinso), ōnis, f. *a pounding, beating, bruising*. *Vitruv.*

PINSĬTŪS, a, um, particip. from pinso.

PINSŌ (πτίσσω, or, rather, the old root πίσσω), is, pinsi and pinsŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum and pistum, a. 3. *to bray, bruise, bruise small, pound*, πτισσω, μάσσω. *Varr.* far pilo. *Id.* ap. *Non.* farinam in pistrino. *Id.* uvam passam et ficum. *Vitruv.* Rudus pinsum. *Colum.* Panicum pinsitum. *Plin.* Zea ac tiphe pistæ seruntur, *h. e.* decorticatæ et purgatæ. — Hence, *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* Pinsibant humum cubitis, *h. e.* feriebant. *Plaut.* aliquem flagro, *to lash*. *Pers.* A tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, *pecks* (in reference to the crook of the hand, resembling a stork's beak; see *Ciconia*). —— ¶ Pinsibant, *for* pinsebant. *Enn.*

PINSŪS, a, um, particip. from pinso.

PINŪS (πίτυς), us and i, f. *the pine, wild pine, Scotch fir* (Pinus sylvestris of L.). *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of pine which bears edible fruit, stone pine* (Pinus pinea,). *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *something which is made of pine*. — Thus, *a ship*. *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *a pine-torch*. *Virg.* — Also, *a spear or javelin*. *Stat.* — Also, *an oar*. *Lucan.* — Also, *a pine-wreath*, such as Pan and Faunus wore. *Ovid.* —— ¶ In fable, Pitys (*h. e.* pinus) *is a nymph loved by Pan*. Hence, *Propert.* Pinus (*pine*) amica Arcadio deo.

PIŌ (pius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to appease* (*or seek to appease*) *by sacrifice, to propitiate*, σέβομαι. *Horat.* Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant. *Ovid.* Janus Agonali luce piandus erit. *Id.* Piare busta, *h. e.* placare manes. *Virg.* ossa. Hence, *Propert.* iram matris natorum cæde, *to appease, satiate*. —— ¶ Also, *to worship or perform religiously or devoutly*. *Plaut.* Ubi piem Pietatem? *Propert.* sacra. —— ¶ Also, *to purify in a religious manner, free from guilt*, &c. *absolve, cleanse*. *Plaut.* Jube te piari; nam ego insanum te esse scio. *Cic.* Si quid tibi piandum fuisset. —— ¶ Also, *to make good* (*or seek to make good*) *again, to give compensation or satisfaction for, to expiate, atone for, seek to avert by religious means*. *Ovid.* damna, *to repair, retrieve, make good*. *Id.* fulmen, *h. e. to make an offering in order to prevent the fulfilment of any ill omens from the lightning*. *Plin.* Cometes, terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, *not expiated without heavy calamity*. *Tacit.* prodigia. *Ovid.* imaginem noctis (*h. e.* somnium triste). *Virg.* Effigies nefas quæ triste piaret, *atone for, expiate, avert the punishment of*. *Id.* culpam morte, *to punish, take vengeance for*.

PIPĀTŪS (pipo), us, m. *the pipping, peeping of chickens*. *Varr.*

PIPĔR (πέπερι), ĕris, n. *pepper*. *Horat.* Et piper, et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis. *Vitruv.* Piperis baccæ, *peppercorns*. — Figur. of sharpness or pungency of speech. *Hieronym.* Ut te aliquid ... piperis mordeat, &c. *Petron.* Piper, non homo, *h. e.* (perhaps) *who speaks out freely or bitingly*.

PIPĔRĀTĀRĬŪS (piper), a, um, adj. *pertaining to pepper*. *Hieronym.* horrea, *pepper magazines*.

PIPĔRĀTŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *peppered, seasoned with pepper*. *Colum.* acetum. *Petron.* garum. — Hence, Piperatum (absol.), *a certain dish, seasoned with pepper*. *Cels.* and *Apic.* —— ¶ Figur. *seasoned with pepper, sharp, biting, stinging, pungent*. *Sidon.* Piperata facundia. *Id.* (*de epigrammatis*) Non pauca piperata, mellea multa.

PIPĔRĪTIS (πεπερῖτις), idis, f. *pepperwort*. *Plin.* (Probably, *Indian pepper*, Capsicum annuum, L.)

PIPILŌ (pipio), as, n. 1. *to peep, pip, chirp*. *Catull.* Ad solam dominam usque (passer) pipilabat.

PIPINNA, æ, f. *h. e.* parva mentula. *Martial.* 11, 73, 2. Others read otherwise.

PIPĬŌ, as, n. and a. 1. same as *Pipio, is, to peep*; hence, *to whimper, cry*. *Tertull.* Infantes pipiantes. *Id.* Cælestes imbres pipiavit Achamoth, *h. e.* pipians et flens velut effudit.

PIPĬŌ (from the sound, or from pipo), is, n. 4. *to peep, pip, chirp, cry, as a chicken, sparrow*, &c. πιπίζω. *Colum.* and *Auct. Carm. de Phil.* (who shortens the first syll.).

PIPĬŌ (pipio), ōnis, m. *a young peeping or chirping bird*, for instance, a young dove or pigeon. *Lamprid.*

PIPŌ (from the sound), as, n. 1. *to peep or pip, chirp*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Equi hinniunt, gallina pipat. — Also, of the hawk. *Auct. Carm. de Philom.*

PIPŬLUM (pipio), i, n. or PIPŬLŬS, i, m. *a peeping or crying as a small bird*; hence, *a whining, mournful cry, outcry, railing, scolding*. *Plaut.*

PIRĀCĬUM (pirum), ii, n. *perry*. *Hieron.* (Al. leg. *piraticum*.)

PIRÆEUS [trisyl. Pi-ræ-eus], ĕi, m. Πειραιεὺς, *a harbor and place near Athens, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piræeus*, now *Porto Drakone*, or *Porto Leone*. — The usual declension is, Piræeus, ĕi, ĕo, ĕum (*also* ĕa), ĕo. Thus, *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Post me erat Ægina, dextra Piræeus. *Nepos.* Triplex Piræei portus. *Cic.* Nimis imminebat Ægina Piræeo. *Sulpic.* ad *Cic.* Quum Piræeum navi advectus essem. *Nepos.* In Piræeum transiit. *Cic.* In Piræea quum exissem. *Id.* Ut semel e Piræeo eloquentia evecta est. — We also find the contracted forms, Piræi, Piræo, Piræum, *for* Piræei, &c. Thus, *Catull.* Litora Piræi. *Cic. Off.* 3, 11. (*Edd. Græv.* and *Heusing.*) Imminebat Ægina Piræo. *Gell.* In Piræum transmittebamus. *Terent.* Coimus in Piræo. Also, poetically, in *neut. pl.* *Ovid.* Piræa tuta. And, adjectively, *Id.* Piræa litora. The form of the *nomin.* Piræus, *or* Piræum, seems not to occur.

PIRÆŪS, a, um, adj. *Piræan*. *Propert.* portus. *Ovid.* litora.

PIRĀTA (πειρατής), æ, m. *a pirate, corsair, sea-robber*. *Cic.*

PIRĀTICUM, i, n. same as *Piracium*. *Hieronym.* (as some read).

PIRĀTĬCŬS (πειρατικός), a, um, adj. *of or relating to pirates, piratical*, ad piratas spectans. *Cic.* Myoparone piratico capto. *Liv.* navis. *Cic.* bellum, *h. e.* contra piratas. — Hence, Piratica, *sc.* ars, *or* res, *piracy*. *Cic.* Egestate et improbitate coactus piraticam ipse fecisset, *practise, carry on*. *Justin.* Piraticam exercere adversus patriam.

PIRENÆUS, a, um. See *Pyrenæus*.

PIRĒNĒ, es, f. Πειρήνη, *a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus). Also, *this fountain as sacred to the Muses*. *Stat.* — Hence, Pīrēnĭs, idis, f. adj. *Pirenian, pertaining to Pirene or to Corinth*. *Ovid.* unda. *Id.* Pirenis Ephyre, *h. e. Corinth*.

PIRITHŎŪS, i, m. Πειρίθοος, *the son of Ixion, husband of Hippodame or Hippodamia, king of the Lapithæ, and dear friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he went with Theseus to the lower world to carry off Proserpine, but never returned. His friend was taken prisoner, but was released by Hercules* (*and so was Pirithous, according to others*). *Horat.*, &c.

PIRUM, i, n. *a pear*, ἄπιον. *Horat.* and *Colum.*

PIRŪS, i, f. *the pear-tree*, ἄπιος. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

PIRUSTÆ, ārum, m. *a people in Illyricum*. *Cæs.* — Also, Perustæ. *Vellei.*

PISA, æ, f. *a city of Elis on the Alpheus, famous for the Olympic games*. *Virg.* — A plural form, *Pisæ*, also occurs. *Mela.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Pisæ, ārum, *a city of Etruria*, now *Pisa*. *Virg.* and *Liv.* It was a colony of the Grecian Pisa. *Virg.* and *Justin.*

PISÆŪS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Pisa in Elis, Pisæan*. *Ovid.* Arethusa, *h. e. which has its source in Elis*. *Id.* hasta, *h. e. of Œnomaus, king of Elis*. *Stat.* Pisæis metuendus habenis, *h. e.* certamine curuli. *Juvenal.* Pisææ ramus olivæ (as being the reward of victory at the Olympic games). *Stat.* Pisæus annus, *h. e. the time of the year at which the Olympic games were held*; namely, *midsummer*. *Id.* Pisæo pollice, *h. e.* ea manu, qua Phidias Jovem Olympium fecit. *Ovid.* Pisæam vexit, &c. *h. e. Hippodamia*.

PISĀNŪS, a, um, adj. *of Pisa in Etruria*. *Liv.* — Pisani, ōrum, *the Pisans*. *Liv.*

PISĀTĬŌ (piso), ōnis, f. *a pounding*. *Senec. Ep.* 86. (Better *Edd.* have *pisationes*.)

PISAURUM, i, n. *a town in Umbria*, now *Pesaro*. *Catull.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, Pisaurensis, e, adj. *pertaining to Pisaurum*. *Cic.*

PISCĀRĬŬS (piscis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to fishes or fishing*, ἁλιευτικός. *Plaut.* Ex copia piscaria consulere quid emam, æquum est. *Id.* Forum piscarium, *the fish-market*. *Id.* hamulus, *a fish-hook*. *Apul.* argumentum, *h. e. drawn from fishes*. — Piscaria, æ (absol.), *sc.* res, *fishery*. *Pandect.* Vectigal piscariarum. So, *Ed. Haloand.*; but *Torrentin.* has *picariarum*. — Also, Piscaria, *a place where fish is sold, fish-market*. So at least in *Varr.* ap. *Perott.*; and, in the same passage, Piscarius, *a fish-monger*.

PISCĀTĬŌ (piscor), ōnis, f. *fishing, fishery*, ἁλιεία. *Pandect.*

PISCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a fisherman, fisher*, ἁλιεύς. *Cic.*

PISCĀTŌRĬŬS (piscator), a, um, adj. *belonging to fishers and to fishing*, ἁλιευτικός. *Cæs.* Piscatoriæ naves, *fishing-smacks*. *Petron.* Piscatoria casa. *Plin.* arundo, *a fishing-rod*. *Colum.* forum, *fish-market*.

PISCĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that fishes*, ἁλιεύτρια. *Plin.*

PISCĀTŪRA (piscor), æ, f. *fishing*. *Tertull.*

PISCĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. *a fishing, catching of fish*, ἁλιεία, piscatio. *Plin.* Esse et in piscatu voluptatem, maxime testudinum. *Id.* Quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant. —— ¶ Also, *fishes, fish*. *Plaut.* Parare piscatum mihi. *Cic.* Piscatu, aucupio, venatione, his omnibus exquisitis, &c. —— ¶ *Genit.* Piscati, found in *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* and *Turpil. ibid.*

PISCĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from piscis), i, m. *a little fish*, ἰχθύδιον. *Cic.* Pisciculi parvi. *Terent.* Pisciculos minutos. *Varr.* Pisciculi.

PISCĪNA (piscis), æ, f. *a collection of water in which fish are kept; a fish-pond*, ἰχθυοτροφεῖον. *Cic.* —— ¶ In general, *a collection of water, pond, pool*, for instance, to bathe and swim in. *Plin. Ep.* Si natare latius, aut tepidius velis, in area piscina est. *Liv.* Piscina publica, *the public bathing-pond*, which was near the *Porta Capena*. — And for cattle to drink at, ducks to swim in, &c. *Colum.* Circa villam esse oportebit piscinas minimum duas, alteram quæ anseribus, ac pecoribus serviat, alteram, in qua lupinum, vimina, et virgas, atque alia, quæ sunt usibus nostris apta, maceremus. —— ¶ Also, *a reservoir, basin*, where the water of a river is deepened by artificial means. *Plin.* — Also, *a large vessel for holding water, receiver*, &c. *Plin.* lignea. —— ¶ Afterwards put also for *balneum*. Thus, *Sueton.* Calidæ piscinæ.

PISCĪNĀLIS, e, adj. ad piscinam spectans. *Pallad.* Piscinales cellæ in æstivis balneis, *h. e.* cellæ frigidariæ.

PISCĪNĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *one who loves to keep fish-ponds, or who is greatly delighted with fish-ponds*, ἰχθυοτροφός. *Cic.*

PISCĪNĔNSIS, e, adj. same as *Piscinalis*. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

PISCĪNĔLLA, and PISCĪNŬLA (dimin. from piscina), æ, f. *a small* piscina. *Varr.*

PISCIS (perhaps allied with the German *fisch*, and English *fish*), is, m. *a fish*, ἰχθύς. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. Also, *Plin.* 11, c. 53, sect. 116. Boves pisce vesci, *for* piscibus. Also, *Ovid.* Femina piscis. — Hence, Pisces, *the Fishes, a constellation*. *Ovid.* So, also, *Id.* Pisces gemini, *or* gemelli. One of these goes towards the north, the other towards the south. But, *Avien.* Piscis major,

another constellation in the southern sky, same as *Piscis aquosus* in *Virg.* — *Sil.* Curvus piscis, *the dolphin.*

PISCŎR (piscis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fish*, ἁλιεύω. *Cic.* ante suos hortulos. *Sueton.* Piscari hamo. *Id.* Piscatus est rete aurato.

PISCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *abounding in fish, full of fishes*, ἰχθυώδης. *Ovid.* amnes. *Virg.* scopuli.

PISCŬLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Piscosus*. *Plaut.* Qui salsis locis incolit pisculentis. *Solin.* Promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum. — Hence, Pisculentum, *something of fish, an application made of fishes.* *Apul.* Pisculento medicare faciem.

PISIDĂ, æ, m. Πισίδης, *a Pisidian.* *Plur.* Pisidæ, *the inhabitants of Pisidia, Pisidians.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Pisidĭcus, a, um, adj. *Pisidian.* *Plin.*

PISIDIĂ, æ, f. Πισιδία, *a district of Asia Minor.* *Liv.*

PISINNŬS (perhaps allied with pusillus), i, m. *a boy, little boy.* *Labeo* ap. *Scholiast. Persii.* Crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos. — Also, Pisinna, æ, f. *Martial.* 11, 73, 2. in some *Edd.*, *h. e.* parva puella, *little maid.*

PISĬNŬS, a, um, adj. *made from the leguminous plant* pisum. So *Gesner* reads; but others read *pissinus.*

PISISTRĂTŬS, i, m. Πεισίστρατος, *Pisistratus, sole ruler* (tyrannus) *at Athens, in the time of king Servius Tullius.* *Cic.* — Hence, Pisistrătĭdes, æ, m. *a descendant of the same.* *Liv.* Pisistratidæ.

PISITŌ, as, expresses the voice of the starling. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

PISŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Pinso, to pound, bray.* *Varr. Ed. Gesn.*

PISŌ (πτίσσω, πτίσω; comp. pinso), is, si, a. 3. *to bruise, beat or pound;* same as *Pinso.* *Cato* and *Plin.*

PISŌ (piso), ōnis, m. *a mortar.* *Marcell. Empir.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name*, for instance, of the Calpurnian gens. *Cic.* — Hence, Pisōnĭānus, a, um, adj. *Pisonian, relating to Piso or the Pisos.* *Sueton.* conjuratio. *Hieronym.* vitium, *h. e. of* L. Calp. Piso, *the enemy of Cicero.* (Comp. *Cic. Pis.* 1.)

PISSASPHALTŬS (πισσάσφαλτος), i, m. *pissasphaltus; a substance consisting of pitch and the slime called bitumen imbodied together.* *Plin.*

PISSELÆŎN (πισσέλαιον), i, n. *an oil made of cedar-pitch.* *Plin.*

PISSINŬS (πίσσινος), a, um, adj. *from pitch.* *Plin.* oleum, *pitch-oil.*

PISSŎCĒRŎS (πισσόκηρος), i, m. *pitch-wax; an artificial substance made of pitch and wax; the second foundation used by the bees.* *Plin.*

PISTĂCIĂ (πιστάκη), æ, f. *the pistache-tree.* *Pallad.* (in prose.)

PISTĂCIUM, or **PISTĂCEUM** (πιστάκιον), i, n. *a pistachio nut, fistinut.* *Pallad.* (who lengthens the antepenult.) and *Plin.*

PISTĂNĂ, æ, f. same as *Sagitta, arrow-head.* *Plin.*

PISTILLUM, i, n. or **PISTILLŬS** (pinso), i, m. *a pestle* to pound with in a mortar, ὕπερος. *Plaut.* and *Plin.*

PISTŌ, as, frequentat. from pinso. *Veget.*

PISTŎLŎCHIĂ (πιστολοχία), æ, f. *a plant which was said to further delivery; a kind of aristolochy or hartwort.* *Plin.* 25, c. 8, sect. 54. (where *Hard.* reads *plistolochia* in the same signif.).

PISTŎR (pinso), ōris, m. *a pounder, brayer*, especially who pounds corn in a mortar, or grinds it in a handmill; *a handmiller.* *Plaut.*, *Varro*, and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a baker* of bread, and also of pastry, comfits, &c.; so, sometimes, *a pastry-cook, confectioner*, &c. *Cic.*, *Plin.* and *Martial.* — Jupiter was called *Pistor*, because he put it into the heads of the Romans, who were besieged in the capitol, to throw down loaves of bread, and so lead the besieging Gauls to suppose they had plenty of it. *Ovid.*

PISTŌRICŬS (pistor), a, um, adj. same as *Pistorius.* *Pandect.* (Others read *pistorias.*)

PISTŌRIUM, ii, n. *a town in Etruria*, now *Pistoia;* hence, Pistoriensis, e, adj. *Sallust.* ager. *Plaut.* milites (where there is also an allusion to *pistor*).

PISTŌRIŬS (pistor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to bakers*, σιτοποιϊκός, ἀρτοποιϊκός. *Plin.* Operis pistorii genera. *Cels.* Opus pistorium valentissimum esse, quod ex frumento, adipe, melle, caseo constat, *pastry-work.* *Pandect.* Operas pistorias locare (as some read).

PISTRIGER (pistris & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a pistris, h. e. whose body ends in a pistris;* or otherwise, *carried by a pistris.* *Sidon.* Triton. (Others read *pristigero.*)

PISTRILLĂ (dimin. from pistrina), æ, f. *a hand-mill; or a little mill or grinding-house.* *Terent.*

PISTRINĂ (pinso), æ, f. *a place where corn is pounded or ground, and the meal baked, bake-house, bakery*, of pastry, &c. *Plin.*

PISTRINĀLIS (pistrinum), e, adj. *belonging to a pounding-mill or mill* (or *bake-house*), *in a pounding-mill*, &c. *Colum.* pecus, *h. e. swine which are fattened therein.*

PISTRINĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a miller, manager of a mill.* *Pandect.*

PISTRINENSIS, e, adj. same as *Pistrinalis.* *Sueton.* jumenta.

PISTRINUM (pinso), i, n. *a stamping or pounding-mill*, h. e. *a place where corn, before the invention of mills, was pounded in hollow blocks or mortars.* After the invention of mills, *a horse-mill, ass-mill*, &c.; slaves were also made to work in these by way of punishment, instead of beasts. *Terent.* Dedere aliquem in pistrinum. So, *Id.* dare. *Cic.* detrudere. *Pandect.* conjicere. — In these mills bread was also baked. Hence, Pistrinum exercere, *to be a miller and baker.* *Suet.* — Swine also were fattened in these mills upon the bran. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. of a laborious business or place of hard work, *mill, workhouse.* *Cic.* Tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum.

PISTRINŬS (pistris), a, um, adj. See *Pristīnus* (from pristis).

PISTRIS, or **PRISTIS**, is, also **PISTRIX**, or **PRISTIX** (πίστρις, πρίστις), īcis, f. *any great sea-monster, as a whale, shark, saw-fish.* *Virg.*, *Plin.* and *Flor.* — Hence, *the Whale*, as a constellation. *Cic.* in *Arat.* — Also, *a kind of fast-sailing ship*, larger than a frigate. *Liv.* — Also, *the name of a ship.* *Virg.*

PISTRIX (pistor), īcis, f. *a woman who pounds corn;* hence, *a bake-woman.* *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

PISTŬRĂ (pinso), æ, f. *a pounding*, for instance, of corn, *grinding.* *Plin.*

PISTŬS, a, um, particip. from pinso.

PISUM (πίσον), i, n. *pease, the pea.* *Colum.*

PITĂNE, es, f. *a town in Æolia.* *Ovid.*

PITHAULES (πιθαύλης), æ, m. *a cask-piper*, h. e. *who makes use of a cask or a pipe having some likeness to a cask.* *Senec. Ep.* 76. The signif., however, is doubtful. —— ¶ *Salmas.* prefers *Pythaules.*

PITHECIUM (πιθήκιον), ii, n. *a little ape.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a plant*, same as *antirrhinon.* *Apul.*

PITHECŪSĂ, æ, or **PITHECUSÆ**, ārum, f. *an island on the coast of Italy, near Cumæ*, now *Ischia.*

PITHEUS (πιθεύς), ĕi and ĕos [dissyll.], and **PITHŬS** (πίθος), i, and **PITHIĀS** (πιθίας), æ, m. *a meteor of the shape of a cask.* *Plin.*, *Senec.* and *Apul.* (*Manil.* calls these *dolia*).

PITISSO. See *Pytisso.*

PITTĂCIUM (πιττάκιον), ii, n. *a slip or bit of paper or parchment*, to stick upon something, on an *amphora*, for instance. *Petron.* Also, *a slip of paper, little paper, memorandum.* *Lamprid.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a little patch of linen or leather*, which is to be besmeared with some salve or ointment and applied to a diseased part. *Cels.*

PITTĂCŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. Πιττακός, *a philosopher at Mitylene, one of the seven wise men.* *Cic.*

PITTHEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Πιτθεύς, *a king of Trœzen, whose daughter Æthra was wife of Ægeus, and mother of Theseus.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Pitthēis, īdis or īdos, f. Πιτθηΐς, *Pitthean.* *Ovid.* sc. femina, *daughter of Pittheus*, h. e. *Æthra.* — Also, Pitthēĭŭs and *contr.* Pitthēŭs, a, um, adj. Πιτθήϊος, Πιτθεῖος, *Pitthean.* *Ovid.*

PITŬINŬS (πιτύϊνος), a, um, adj. *from pines.* *Veget.* resina.

PITŬITĂ (perhaps from πτύω, πιτύω), æ, f. *clammy moisture.* — In the body, *phlegm, rheum*, φλέγμα. *Cic.* Quemadmodum cum sanguis corruptus est, aut pituita redundat, aut bilis, in corpore morbi ægrotationesque nascuntur. *Plin.* Hujus radix pituitas capitis purgat. *Id.* Pituitam oris siccare. *Id.* Adversus acutas pituitæ fluxiones, quas Græci rheumatismos vocant. — In trees, *a viscous moisture or humor.* *Plin.* — In hens, *the pip.* *Plin.* —— ¶ This word is frequently of three syllables in poetry.

PITŬITĀRIĂ (pituita), æ, f. *sc.* herba, *an herb which is said to carry off* pituita oris. *Plin.*

PITŬITŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*, φλεγματώδης. *Cic.*

PITȲINŬS (πιτύϊνος), a, um, adj. *from pines.* *Marcell. Empir.*

PITȲIS (πιτυΐς), īdos, f. *a pine-apple.* *Plin.*

PITȲŎCĀMPĂ, æ, and **PITȲŎCĀMPE** (πιτυοκάμπη), es, f. *a worm that grows out of the pine-tree*, (Phalæna Bombyx pityocampa, L.). *Plin.*

PITȲSMA. See *Pytisma.*

PITȲŪSĂ (Πιτυοῦσα, *abounding in pines*), æ, f. *an island in the Argolic gulf.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Pityusæ, *two islands in the Mediterranean, near Spain*, namely *Ebusus* and *Ophiusa.* *Plin.* On account of the smallness of the latter, we find also *Pityusa*, without further distinction, to denote *Ebusus.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a vegetable or shrub.* *Plin.*

PIŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *pious, rightly disposed, religious, devout, revering the gods, virtuous, conscientious, godly, holy, good*, εὐσεβής. *Plaut.* Facilius, si quis pius est, a diis supplicans, quam qui scelestus est, inveniet veniam sibi. *Id.* At ego faciam, piam et pudicam esse tuam uxorem ut scias. *Cic.* homo. *Terent.* ingenium Pamphili. *Catull.* poeta. — Hence, *the departed, in Elysium*, are called *pii.* *Cic.* Vos, qui extremum spiritum in victoria effudistis, piorum estis sedem et locum consecuti. *Ovid.* Arva piorum. — Also, of things. *Cic.* Pia et æterna pax, *conscientious.* *Ovid.* Pium est, *it is conformable to duty, pleasing to the gods.* *Id.* Contra jusque piumque (*subst.*). *Horat.* Far pium (as being offered to the gods). *Cato.* quæstus, *just, permitted, righteous, honest, innocent.* *Horat.* Pii luci, *h. e. which only pious singers may enter;* or generally *sacred.* —— ¶ Also, *pious*, in respect of the relations we sustain to parents, children, brothers and sisters, relatives, friends, our country, our rulers, our benefactors, our teachers; consequently as the connection may require, *dutiful, affectionate, kind, grateful, loyal, respectful*, &c. *Ovid.* Pia sarcina nati, *h. e. Anchises*, who was borne on the shoulders of his son from the flames of Troy. *Id.* Impietate (*sc.* towards her son) pia (*sc.* towards her brother) est, *h. e. faithful, affectionate, sisterly*, &c. *Cic.* Pius in parentes. *Nepos.* Neque ea non pia fuerunt, *not patriotic.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Piæ propinquitates. *Ovid.* Pii metus (of a wife, anxious about her husband's life). *Id.* Affirmat fore se memorem piumque, *grateful or loving dearly.* —— ¶ Also, *lawful, legitimate, just.* *Cic.* Pius dolor et justa iracundia. *Liv.* bellum. —— ¶ Also, *gracious, forgiving, clement.* *Claudian.* — And generally, *gracious, kind, friendly;* hence, *Horat.* names his wine-jar, Pia testa. —— ¶ *Superl.* Piissimus. *Senec.* and *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* (but *Cic.* blames it). — Pientissimus. See *Piens.*

PIX (πίσσα), pĭcis, f. *pitch.* *Ovid.* and *Horat.* — It was used in punishing slaves, being dropped upon them boiling. *Lucret.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Pix liquida; and also, *Virg.* and *Vitruv.* Pix (merely), *tar.*

PLĂCĀBILIS (placo), e, adj. *easy to be appeased or pacified, flexible, placable*, εὔιλατος, εὐπαραμύθητος. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem præbes. *Cic.* Irritabiles animos esse optimorum sæpe hominum, et eos-

dem placabiles. *Liv.* Placabile ad justas preces ingenium. *Cic.* Omnia habuisset æquiora et placabiliora, quam animum prætoris. *Ovid.* ira. —— ¶ Also, *serving to appease or reconcile, easily appeasing or reconciling, propitiating, pacifying, soothing.* *Terent.* Quapropter te ipsum purgare ipsis coram, placabilius est. *Lactant.* hostia.

PLĂCĀBĬLĬTĀS (placabilis), ātis, f. *readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability*, τὸ εὐΐλατον. *Cic.*

PLĂCĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in a pacifying manner.* *Gell.*

PLĂCĀMĔN (placo), ĭnis, n. *a means of appeasing or reconciling.* *Liv.* cœlestis iræ.

PLĂCĀMĔNTUM, i, n. same as *Placamen.* *Tacit.* Non deum placamentis decedebat infamia. *Id.* hostilis iræ.

PLĂCĀTĒ (placatus), adv. *composedly, calmly, gently, mildly, meekly*, ἀταράκτως. *Cic.* Omnia humana placate et moderate feramus. *Id.* Hoc placatius ferre.

PLĂCĀTĬŌ (placo), ōnis, f. *an appeasing, pacifying, propitiating*, ἐξίλασμα. *Cic.*

PLĂCĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *placatory, appeasing.* *Tertull.*

PLĂCĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from placo. —— ¶ Adj. *appeased, reconciled.* *Liv.* Exercitus duci placatior. —— ¶ Also, *composed, peaceful, tranquil, at peace, quiet, still, calm.* *Cic.* Qui nonnunquam etiam sine visis somniorum placatissimam quietem affert. *Id.* Placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita. *Virg.* maria. *Propert.* Placata Venus, *friendly, kindly.* *Nepos.* Placatis in se civium animis, *kindly disposed, friendly.*

PLĂCĔNS, tis, particip. used as an adj. See *Placeo.*

PLĂCĔNTA (πλακοῦς, πλακόεντος), æ, f. *a cake, cheesecake.* *Horat.*

PLĂCĔNTĬA (placeo, placens), æ, f. *desire or art of pleasing*, ἀρέσκεια. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a city of Upper Italy*, now *Piacenza.* *Sil.* — Hence, Placentinus, a, um, adj. *Placentian, belonging to Placentia.* *Liv.* turma. *Plaut.* milites (with a reference also to *placenta*, a cake). *Liv.* Placentini, *the Placentians.*

PLĂCĔŌ (unc.), es, cŭi (also, a *pass.* form, placitus sum), cĭtum, n. 2. *to please, be pleasing, be agreeable, give content, give satisfaction, humor, suit the taste or temper of*, ἀρέσκω. *Petron.* Afræ volucres placent palato, *are grateful to the palate.* *Cic.* Non placet Antonio consulatus meus, *Antony does not like*, &c. *Id.* Nec dubito, quin mihi placitura sit, *and I have no doubt I shall like it.* *Id.* Exspecto quid istis placeat de epistola ad Cæsarem. *Id.* Sed heus tu! placet hoc tibi? *does this suit you?* *Id.* Se velle nobis placere, *to gratify.* *Plin.* Piper placet amaritudine, *is liked, is acceptable.* Hence, Placens, *pleasing, agreeable.* *Horat.* uxor. Also, Placere sibi, *to be pleased or satisfied with himself, flatter himself, pride or plume himself, deem himself good or strong enough.* *Cic.* Ego nunquam mihi minus, quam hesterno die, placui. *Petron.* Nolo tibi tam valde placeas. *Liv.* Quum primum ei res suæ placuissent, *when he should think himself sufficiently powerful, should be satisfied with the state of his affairs.* —— ¶ Without a *nomin.* Placet mihi, &c. *it pleases me*, &c. *it is my pleasure, I like it, it seems good to me*; and also, *it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold.* *Ovid.* Non ita diis placuit, *such was not the will of heaven.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* Si diis placet, *if the gods will* (ironically and mockingly; see *Deus*). *Nepos.* Se ignorare Aristidem: sed sibi non placere, quod elaborasset, ut, &c. *he did not like it, it displeased him.* *Cic.* Placet Carneadi duo esse genera visorum, *Carneades holds.* *Id.* Ut doctissimis placuit, *as the most learned have agreed.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ita nobis placitum est, ut ea scriberemus, *we have thought it good to write*, &c. *Cic.* His placuit, ut tu in Cumanum venires, *these were of opinion that you should come*, &c. *Apul.* Placuit ferremus, *sc. that.* *Cic.* Sibi placere, te ire in exsilium. — It may often be rendered, *to order, pass an order, will.* *Cic.* Senatui placere, ut Consules curent, &c. *Id.* Senatui placere, Cassium Syriam obtinere. And without *dat.* *Liv.* Suggestum adornari placuit. *Cæs.* Deliberatur de Avarico, incendi placeret, an defendi. —— ¶ *Particip.* Placitus, a, um, *that has pleased, that has been pleasing, that has been thought proper*, &c. *Cic.* Placitum est, ut reverteretur Pompeius. *Terent.* Ubi sunt cognitæ, placitæ sunt, *h. e.* placuerunt. *Id.* Vobis placita est conditio. — *Particip.* Placendus, a, um. *Plaut.* Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est, *for* placere debet. —— ¶ See, also, *Placitus, a, um.*

PLĂCĬBĬLĬS (placeo), e, adj. *that can please, pleasing, acceptable.* *Tertull.*

PLĂCĬDĒ (placidus), adv. *softly, gently, mildly, quietly, peaceably, calmly, placidly, tranquilly, composedly*, ἡσυχῇ. *Terent.* Suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *softly, lightly.* *Plaut.* Placide otioseque agere aliquid. *Cic.* Placide et sedate ferre dolorem. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Colles placide acclives, *gently, gradually.* *Sallust.* Placide et benigne simul verba facit. *Id.* Plebem placidius tractare. *Augustin.* Placidissime respondit.

PLACIDEIĀNUS. See *Pacideianus*, and *Æserninus.*

PLĂCĬDĬTĀS (placidus), ātis, f. *mildness, gentleness, mild disposition or nature*, εὐαρέστησις. *Varr.*

PLĂCĬDŬLŬS (dimin. from placidus), a, um, adj. *quiet, still.* *Auson.*

PLĂCĬDŬS (placeo), a, um, adj. *quiet, gentle, soft, mild, calm, tranquil, composed, undisturbed, still, placid*, πρᾶος, εὐμενής. *Cic.* Tranquillitas animi, id est placida quietaque constantia. *Id.* Placida ac lenis senectus. *Id.* Ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi. *Id.* Non semper fortis oratio quæritur, sed sæpe placida, summissa, lenis. *Id.* Semper in ejus animo placidissimam pacem esse. *Liv.* Nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat. *Virg.* Placida mors, *calm, tranquil.* *Id.* urbs, *h. e.* expers belli. *Plin. Ep.* dies, *clear, still, calm.* *Ovid.* amnis, *gentle, smooth.* *Plin. Ep.* mare, *calm, still.* *Ovid.* somnus. — Figur. *Sedul.* uvæ, *ripe or mild.* *Plin.* Arbores placidiores, *more tame, less wild, more fruitful*; opposed to *silvestres.*

PLĂCĪTIS (πλακῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of cadmia, which adheres to the sides of the furnace*, as a crust. *Plin.*

PLĂCĬTŌ (frequentat. from placeo), as, n. 1. *to please.* *Plaut.*

PLĂCĬTUM, i, n. See *Placitus.*

PLĂCĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from placeo. —— ¶ Adj. *agreeable, pleasing, grateful, acceptable*, ἀρεστός, *for* placens. *Virg.* Placita paci oliva. *Ovid.* Placita es simplicitate tua, *h. e. you please.* *Id.* Placitis abstinuisse bonis. *Sallust.* locus. *Justin.* Regem placitissimum (where others read *acceptissimum*). — It may also be rendered, *agreed upon, decided on.* *Justin.* locus (see above). —— ¶ Hence, Placitum, i, n. *what pleases one.* *Virg.* Si ultra placitum laudarit. — Also, *an opinion expressed, maxim, dogma, sentence, decision.* *Plin.* medicorum.

PLĀCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to appease, pacify, make to relent, soothe, calm, mitigate, allay, reconcile*, πραΰνω, ἀρέσκομαι. *Cæs.* numen deorum. *Cic.* divinum numen precibus. *Liv.* aliquem beneficiis. *Cic.* iram deorum donis. *Id.* Nostræ nobis sunt internos iræ discordiæque placandæ. *Horat.* invidiam. *Nepos.* and *Liv.* aliquem in aliquem; or, *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquem alicui, *to appease him towards, reconcile him to.* *Cic.* Homo sibi ipse placatus, *reconciled to himself, at peace with himself*; consequently, *of a calm spirit.* — Also, figur. *Ovid.* æquora. *Horat.* ventrem iratum esca. *Martial.* sitim. —— ¶ Also, *to seek or try to appease.* *Horat.* illacrymabilem Plutona tauris. *Terent.* Quum placo, adversor. —— ¶ See, also, *Placatus, a, um.*

PLACUSA, and **PLACUSIA.** } See *Plagusia.*

PLĀGA (πληγή), æ, f. *a stroke, blow, stripe.* *Cic.* Plagas perferre. *Terent.* pati. *Virg.* (*de trocho*) Dant animos plagæ. *Id.* Plagam ferentis Æneæ subiit mucronem, *in the act of inflicting.* — Also, of atoms, *for* impulsio, *impact.* *Cic.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ In particular, *a blow, stroke*, &c. which makes a wound; or *the wound itself.* *Nepos.* Plagis vulnerari. *Cic.* Plagam luculentam accipere. *Id.* mortiferam infligere. *Id.* gravem facere. *Id.* alicui imponere. *Plin.* inferre. *Liv.* Fœdiores patebant plagæ, *wounds.* *Cels.* Plagam suere. *Plin.* Canum plagas sanare, *h. e. made by dogs.* *Sueton.* Verbera et plagas, sæpe vulnera (where *verbera* signifies *marks or weals made with thongs* (or the *lashes* inflicted), and *plagas*, the *marks, bruises*, &c. *made with rods or staves* (or the *blows* inflicted with the same). — Figur. *Cic.* Illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuæ maxima. *Id.* Levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *h. e. loss.* *Nepos.* Hac perculsus plaga, *h. e.* calamitate.

PLĂGA (πλάγος), æ, f. *a tract, region, clime*, κλίμα, χώρα. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Cœli scrutantur plagas. *Plin.* septentrionalis. *Virg.* Ætheria lapsa plaga Jovis ales, *h. e. the air.* *Id.* Plaga solis iniqui, *h. e. the torrid zone.* So, *Senec.* Plaga fervida. *Id.* Omnis Eoæ plaga vasta terræ, *tract.* — Hence, *region, district, canton*, h. e. *the men of the same.* *Liv.* Una plaga continuit ceteros in armis. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of hunter's net, toils*, for catching wild beasts, θήρατρον, ἄρκυς; used, for the most part, in the *plur.* (The difference between *plagæ* and *retia* seems to be, that the former are used for catching wild beasts, the latter for birds and fishes.) *Cic.* Suntne insidiæ, tendere plagas, etiamsi excitaturus non sis, nec agitaturus? *Horat.* Extricata densis cerva plagis. *Ovid.* Inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit. Also, of the spider's web. *Plin.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Sese jam impedivit in plagas. *Cic.* Quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt. *Id.* Antonium conjeci in Cæsaris Octaviani plagas! —— ¶ Also, *a curtain.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

PLĂGĬĀRĬŬS (plagium), ii, m. *a kidnapper, man-stealer*, &c. (See *Plagium.*) *Cic.* *Q. Fr.* 1, 2, 2. and *Pandect.* — Hence, figur. *a man who gives himself out to be the author of another's book, a plagiary, literary thief.* *Martial.*

PLĂGĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. same as *Plagiarius.* *Tertull.*

PLĀGĬGĔR (plāga & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *getting blows, often beaten, born to be beaten*, πληγυπόρος. *Plaut.*

PLĀGĬGĔRŬLŬS (plaga & gerulus), a, um, adj. same as *Plagiger.* *Plaut.*

PLAGIOSIPPUS, i, m. perhaps *the name of a man.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 31.

PLĀGĬPĂTĬDA (plāga & patior), æ, m. *who suffers or puts up with blows.* *Plaut.*

PLĂGĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *the crime of knowingly buying or selling a freeman as a slave, or of enticing or stealing away, secreting, confining, buying, selling or giving away a slave, without his master's knowledge; kidnapping, man-stealing*, &c. ἀνδραποδισμός. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a hunting-net.* *Grat.* (But the reading is doubtful; *Ed. Burm.* reads otherwise.)

PLĀGŌ (plāga), as, a. 1. *to strike, wound.* *Augustin.*

PLĀGŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *full of strokes or stripes*, πληγώδης. *Apul.* —— ¶ Actively, *who gives others many blows.* *Horat.* Plagosus Orbilius, *the flogging Orbilius.*

PLĂGŬLA (dimin. from plāga), æ, f. *a curtain or hanging*, περιστρωμάτιον. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of a garment, to be sewed together with the other parts.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a leaf of paper*, to be joined with others, to make a *scapus.* *Plin.*

PLAGŪSĬA, æ, f. *a kind of fish.* *Plaut.* *Rud.* 2, 1, 9. (where *Salmas.* would read *placusas*, and *Reitz* has printed *placusias*).

PLANARĀTUM, i, n. *Plin.* 18, c. 18, s. 48. (a doubtful word, for which *Harduin* will read *plaustraratrum*, and *Richtsteig*, with greater probability, *planaratrum*, h. e. *a kind of plough, shovel-plough*).

PLĀNĀRĬŬS (planus), a, um, adj. *that is or takes place on the level ground*, not in an elevated situation (as the tribunal). *Ammian.*

PLANASIA, æ, f. *an island near Italy in the Ligurian sea*, now *Pianosa.* *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

PLANCA, æ, f. a plank, board, πλάξ. Pallad.

PLANCIANUS, a, um, adj. Plancian, pertaining to a Plancus, named from a Plancus, &c. Pandect.

PLANCTUS (plango), us, m. a striking or beating, especially with a loud noise, πλῆξις. Val. Flacc. Unum omnes incessere planctibus (of the Harpies, flapping their wings). Lucan. Exprimit planctus illisæ cautibus undæ. — Especially, a beating of the breast, arms, face, &c. for grief, κομμός, κοπετός. It may sometimes be rendered, loud mourning, wailing, plaint, &c. Senec. Pectora contusa planctu. Lucan. Puppes luctus planctusque ferebant. Flor. Theatri plausum in modum planctus circumsonare.

PLANCUS (perhaps allied with planus), a, um, adj. having flat soles, flat-footed. Fest.

PLANĒ (planus), adv. plainly, evenly; figur. straight-forward, in plain terms, without circumlocution, without the use of figures. Cic. Plane et Latine loqui. —— ¶ Also, plainly, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly, perspicuously. Cic. Alia potes, semel si obscurius dixeris, dicere alio loco planius. Id. Planius atque apertius dicere. Id. Apertissime planissimeque explicare. —— ¶ Also, altogether, totally, entirely, absolutely, fully, thoroughly. Cic. Quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene. Id. Illud plane moleste tuli. Auct. ad Herenn. Fieri potest, ut non plane par sit numerus syllabarum. Horat. Communi sensu plane caret. Cic. Quod jam propemodum, vel plane potius effeceras. — Hence, in answers, Plane, altogether, by all means, indeed, certainly. Plaut. So, Planissime, by all means, most certainly, most assuredly. Terent. —— ¶ Also, but, beginning a sentence. Pand. Plane si.

PLANĒS (πλάνης, h. e. wandering), ētis, m. a planet. Plur. Planetes. Gell. 14, 1. (but Ed. Longol. has planetæ).

PLANĒTA, or **PLANĒTĒS** (πλανήτης), æ, m. a planet, wandering star. Jul. Firmic. — The nom. will hardly be found.

PLANĒTĀRIUS (planeta), ii, m. an astrologer. August. (Al. rectius leg. planos.)

PLANĒTICUS (πλανητικός), a, um, adj. wandering, wandering about. Sidon. Planeticorum siderum globus.

PLANGŌ (for plago, from πλήσσω, or an obsol. πλάγω; so, pango from πάγω, and tango from tago), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. to beat, strike, especially with a noise, πλήττω, κόπτω. Lucret. Fluctus plangentes saxa, beating, lashing, roaring against. Id. Chartas volantes venti plangunt per auras, buffet. Ovid. Me miseram! quanto planguntur litora fluctu! Catull. tympana palmis. — Hence, of a bird caught in a snare. Ovid. Plangitur, h. e. beats herself with her wings, or beats about with her wings. — Especially, to beat the breast or any other part of the body, as a mark of grief. Ovid. Laniata pectora plangens. Id. femur mœrenti dextra. Id. lacertos. Hence, Plangi, and Plangere (sc. se), to beat one's breast and arms in grief, to mourn aloud or wring the hands. Ovid. Planguntur matres Calydonides, h. e. tundunt se præ dolore. Id. Planxere Naides: plangentibus adsonat echo. Stat. Ab omni plangitur (impers.) arce. Also, Plangere aliquem, or aliquid, to beat one's self in mourning for, to lament, bewail, bemoan. Tibull. Memphitem plangere docta bovem, h. e. Apim. Stat. Plangunt sua damna coloni. Id. Invidiam planxere deis, occasioned by their lamentations.

PLANGŌR (plango), ōris, m. a beating, with a noise. Catull. Undæ leni resonant plangore cachinni. Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 15. (Ed. Ern.) Plangor feminis, upon the thigh, in vehement speaking. — Especially, a beating of the breast, &c. for grief, loud mourning, lamenting, wailing. Cic. Plangore et lamentatione complemus forum. Ovid. Cæsis plangore lacertis. Id. Lacerare capillos, et dare (h. e. facere) plangorem.

PLANGUNCULA (dimin. from πλαγγών), æ, f. a little wax-doll. Cic. Att. 6, 1. (Ed. Ern.) Inventæ sunt quinque plangunculæ matronarum. — Doubtful.

PLANILOQUUS (planus & loquor), a, um, adj. speaking flatly or explicitly, or speaking plainly or distinctly. Plaut.

PLANIPES (planus & pes), ĕdis, m. a kind of mime or ballet-dancer, whose feet were bare, h. e. wearing neither the soccus nor cothurnus; another explanation is, that he performed non in suggestu scenæ, sed in plano; and yet another, that he had only socks (socci) on his feet. Juvenal.

PLANITAS (planus), ātis, f. Auct. dial. de oratorib. sententiarum, h. e. æquabilitas, vel perspicuitas, evenness or perspicuity (si lectio certa).

PLANITIA (Id.), æ, f. or **PLANITIES**, ēi, f. a plane or even surface, a plane place, level ground. Cæs. Erat inter oppidum et collem planitia. Vitruv. Planitiæ coronarum. Cic. Propter planitiem, magnitudinemque regionum. Sallust. Planities erat inter sinistros montes. Lucret. Planitiem ad speculi offendit imago.

PLANITIES, ēi, f. same as Planitia.

PLANITUS (planus), adv. h. e. plana via. Tertull.

PLANŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make plain, level, ὁμαλίζω. Coripp.

PLANTA (unc.), f. every vegetable which serves for propagation, young plant, set, slip, whether branch, tree or plant. — Thus, a young, green branch, scion, twig, graff, sucker, slip, cutting, κλάδος, κλών. For instance, Cic. of the vine. Varr. of the olive-tree. Virg. of other trees. — Also, an entire young tree which is transplanted. Plin. — Also, a plant. Ovid. and Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, the sole of the foot, πέλμα (it may sometimes be rendered foot, though sole is the proper meaning). Plin. Viris plantas esse cubitales. Virg. Ne teneras glacies secet plantas. Ovid. Aura refert oblata citis talaria plantis. Virg. Plantæ pedum. Sil. Quadrupedem planta fodiens, h. e. calcaribus. Val. Flacc. Intenta planta, h. e. intento gradu. Propert. Summa contingere sidera plantis, for to enjoy the highest good fortune. —— ¶ Proverb. Supra plantam, in the sense of ultra crepidam. Val. Max. Sutorem supra plantam ascendere vetuit.

PLANTĀGŌ, inis, f. plantain. Plin.

PLANTĀRIS (planta), e, adj. of or belonging to the sole of the foot, πελματώδης. Stat. Summa pedum propere plantaribus (Mercurius) alligat alis. Absol. Val. Flacc. Plantaria Perseos, h. e. talaria. —— ¶ Also, pertaining to suckers, layers, &c. Plur. Plantaria, a nursery for young trees; or young trees, sets. Virg. Silvarum aliæ exspectant viva (acc.) sua (abl.) plantaria terra. Plin. Plantaria instituunt, nurseries. Also, Juvenal. Exigui lætus plantaribus horti, the plants, pot-herbs. — Figur. Pers. Plantaria, hairs. — But these may be referred to Plantarium.

PLANTĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a nursery of young trees, φυτευτήριον. Plin. Ergo plantaria instituunt. (See Plantaris.) — Also, same as Planta. Plin. Plantaria transferuntur. — Figur. hairs. See Plantaris.

PLANTĀTIŌ (planto), ōnis, f. a setting, planting, transplanting, φύτευσις. Plin.

PLANTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a planter, transplanter, setter. Augustin.

PLANTIGER (planta & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adject. having young branches, having sprouts, φυτοφόρος. Plin.

PLANTŌ (planta), as, a. 1. to plant, set, φυτεύω, μεταφέρω, of garden vegetables. Pallad. — Also, to set, transfer by setting, of young trees. Plin.

PLANUS (πλάνος), i, m. a vagrant, vagabond. Petron. —— ¶ Also, a kind of juggler, who gets his living by his tricks; an impostor, cheat. Cic. Hic ille planus improbissimus. Horat. Attollere curat fracto crure planum.

PLANUS (unc.), a, um, adj. plain, even, flat, level, without eminences, ὁμαλός. Cæs. carina, flat. Cic. Cum duæ formæ præstantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis. Id. Æquus et planus locus. Id. Capua planissimo in loco explicata. Cæs. Aperto ac plano litore naves constituit. Plin. Plani pisces, flat. Plaut. via. Liv. Aditus planior. Vitruv. Ædificia, quæ plano pede instituuntur, h. e. sine hypogæis et concamerationibus, on the ground, par terre. Id. Conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt. —— ¶ Hence, Planum, a plain, level surface. Justin. Montes in planum ducebat, h. e. levelled mountains. Sallust. Aciem in planum deducit. Liv. Castra in planum deferre. Flor. Castra quæ in plano erant. — Also, De plano, or e plano, on the ground; on level ground, χαμόθεν, ἐξ ἐπιπέδου. Pandect. Ut in machina operaretur: ceterum si ut de plano opus faceret, &c. Used, also, of magistrates holding a court, when they do not sit on the tribunal, but pronounce judgment, &c. on the ground below; opposed to pro tribunali, h. e. from the bench; it may be sometimes rendered informally, extrajudicially. Sueton. Judices aut e plano, aut e Quæsitoris tribunali, legum et religionis admonebat. Pandect. Custodiæ non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, atque damnari. Also, In plano; thus, Senec. Hæc magnanimitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, h. e. better in a man of high station and wealthy, than in one who is poor and of low degree. Figur. Lucret. Hoc de plano possum promittere, h. e. easily, without trouble, difficulty or hesitation. —— ¶ Also, as in a level surface nothing obstructs the sight, planus, plain, clear, distinct, evident, intelligible. Cic. narrationes. Id. Hæc tuis proximis plana fecero, show clearly, make evident, prove. So, Id. Planum facere, Verrem dixisse, &c. Quint. Plana littera, h. e. that can be easily pronounced with only a moderate opening of the mouth. —— ¶ Also, easy, without difficulty. Val. Flacc. via.

PLASEA. See Palasea.

PLASMA (πλάσμα), ătis, n. something moulded, a form, of clay, for instance; a creature. Prudent. —— ¶ Also, a fiction, invention. Mart. Cap. —— ¶ Also, a potion or gargle, to soften the throat, and mellow the voice. Pers. 1, 17. Hence, Quintil. Lectio plasmate (an artificially soft modulation or flexion of the voice; a weakening of the clear and full voice by soft tones) effeminata.

PLASMĀTIŌ (plasmo), ōnis, f. a forming, moulding, fashioning, creating. Hieronym.

PLASMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a former, moulder, creator. Tertull.

PLASMŌ (plasma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to form, mould, fashion, πλάσσω. Prudent.

PLASSŌ (πλάσσω), as, a. 1. same as Plasmo. Apic.

PLASTĒS (πλάστης), æ, m. a moulder, worker in clay, &c. Vitruv. and Vellei.

PLASTICA, æ, f. See Plastice.

PLASTICĀTŌR (plasticus), ōris, m. one who makes figures, &c. in clay, &c. Jul. Firmic.

PLASTICĒ (πλαστική, sc. τέχνη), es, or **PLASTICA**, æ, f. the art of making images, &c. of potter's earth, plaster, &c. Plin. and Tertull.

PLASTICUS (πλαστικός), a, um, adj. pertaining to the making of images or figures out of clay, plaster, &c. plastic. Vitruv. Architectus rationis plasticæ non ignarus. — Plasticus, a maker of images, &c. in clay, plaster, &c. plastes. Jul. Firmic.

PLATÆÆ, ārum, f. Πλαταιαί, a city in Bœotia, famous for the victory of the Greeks over Mardonius. Cic. —— ¶ Hence, Platæensis, e, adj. belonging to Platææ. Platæenses, the Platæans. Nepos. — Also, Platæĕus, a, um, adj. same as Platæensis. Vitruv.

PLATALEA, æ, f. the spoonbill. Cic.

PLATANINUS (platanus), a, um, adj. of the platanus. Colum. folii.

PLATANISTA (πλατανιστής), æ, m. an unknown fish. Plin.

PLATANŌN (πλατανών), ōnis, m. a place covered with plane-trees, a plantation of plane-trees, a plane-grove. Martial.

PLATANUS (πλάτανος), i, f. a large tree, growing wild, which the ancients planted in great numbers, for its beautiful growth and its shade; the Oriental plane-tree (Platanus orientalis, L.). Plin. — It is called cælebs by Horat. because it was not usual to make it a support for vines.

—— ¶ Platanus, us, after the *fourth* decl. *Virg.* in Culic.

PLĂTĔA (πλατεῖα), æ, f. *a broad way* in a city, *a street.* *Terent.* and *Cæs.* — With short penult. *Horat.* and *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a broad place in the house, area, court.* *Lamprid.*

PLĂTĔA, æ, f. *the spoonbill;* according to others, *the bittern.* *Plin.*

PLĂTESSA, æ, f. *a kind of flat fish.* *Auson.*

PLĂTĬCE (platicus), es, f. *general, compendious, summary instruction, general scheme.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PLĂTĬCĒ, adv. *roughly, cursorily.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PLĂTĬCŬS (as it seems, from πλατύς, broad), a, um, adj. *compendious, summary, general.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PLĂTŌ, or PLĂTŌN, ōnis, m. Πλάτων, ωνος, *Plato, the celebrated philosopher and disciple of Socrates.* *Cic.* He taught in the gymnasium *Academia;* hence, his disciples are called *Platonici* and *Academici.* —— ¶ Also, *an Epicurean.* *Cic.*

PLĂTŌNĬCŬS, a, um, adj. Πλατωνικός, *Platonic, relating or belonging to Plato.* *Plin. Ep.*

PLĂTȲCĔRŌS (πλατύκερως), ōtis, *having broad horns,* as the buck, elk and reindeer. *Plin.*

PLĂTȲCŎRIĂSIS (πλατυκορίασις), is, f. *a disease in horses, when the pupil of the eye is unnaturally dilated.* *Veget.*

PLĂTȲŎPHTHĂLMŎS (πλατυόφθαλμος, broad-eyed), i, *a kind of antimony,* so called because it enlarges and beautifies the eyes. *Plin.*

PLĂTȲPHȲLLŎN (πλατύφυλλον), i, n. *a kind of spurge* (tithymalus) *with broad leaves.* *Plin.*

PLAUDŎ (unc.), is, si, sum, n. and a. 3. Intrans. *to clap, beat,* of two bodies struck together. *Virg.* Columbam plaudentem alis, *with its wings.* So, *Ovid.* Perdix plausit pennis. *Plaut.* manibus, *to clap with the hands,* for instance, in token of approbation, as at the theatre. So, *Terent.* Plaudite, *clap,* said by an actor at the end of a play. *Cic.* Manus in plaudendo consumere. *Id.* alicui, *to clap him.* — Hence, figur. *to give signs of approbation, applaud.* *Cic.* Diis hominibusque plaudentibus. So, Plaudere sibi, *to applaud one's self, regard one's self with approbation, be well satisfied with one's self, think complacently of one's self.* *Horat.* and *Plin. Ep.* — Also, *Senec.* Manus plaudunt, *the hands clap, make a clapping noise.* —— ¶ Trans. *to make to sound by beating or striking, to beat, clap, pat,* &c. κροτέω. *Ovid.* pectora (tauri) manu. *Virg.* telam pectine. *Ovid.* Plausa colla equorum. *Virg.* choreas pedibus, *h. e.* pede terram pulsando choreas agunt. —— ¶ Also, *to strike together with a clapping or flapping noise.* *Ovid.* alas. —— ¶ For *plaudo* is found, also, *plodo.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

PLAUSĬBĬLIS (plaudo), e, adj. *deserving to be clapped, worthy of applause, acceptable, pleasing,* κροτεῖσθαι ἄξιος. *Cic.*

PLAUSĬBĬLĬTĔR (plausibilis), adverb, *with applause.* *Sidon.* Plausibilius.

PLAUSĬLIS (plaudo), e, adject. *receiving with clapping of hands, applauding.* *Sidon.*

PLAUSĬTŎ (frequentat. from plaudo), as, n. 1. *to beat with the wings.* *Auct. Philom.* Plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes (unless this expresses *the note* of the bird).

PLAUSŎR (plaudo), ōris, m. *one who claps; especially, a clapper of the hands* in token of approbation. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, Plosor. *Sidon.*

PLAUSTRARĀTUM. See *Planaratrum.*

PLAUSTRĀRĬŬS (plaustrum), ii, m. *a maker of wagons,* ἁμαξοπηγός. *Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, *a wagoner,* ἁμαξεύς. *Pandect.* (Some *Edd.* have *plostrarium.*)

PLAUSTRĬLŪCŬS (plaustrum & luceo), a, um, adj. *shining like Charles's Wain.* *Martian. Capell.* (*Grotius* mallet *plaustriducis.*)

PLAUSTRĬX (plaudo), īcis, f. quæ plaudit. *Non.*

PLAUSTRUM (unc.), i, n. *a wagon, wain, heavy cart,* for carrying corn, wood, &c. ἅμαξα, ὄχημα. *Cic.* Se interfectum in plaustrum a caupone esse conjectum, et supra stercus injectum, *tumbrel, dung-cart.* *Ovid.* Stridentia plaustra, *creaking wagons.* *Juvenal.* Pinum plaustra vehunt. Proverb. *Plaut.* Peril! plaustrum perculi, *I have overturned my wagon;* like our vulgar expression, *I have upset my apple-cart.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation near the north pole, called* Ursa Major, *the Great Bear, or Charles's Wain.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ For *plaustrum* is found also *plostrum,* which, as it seems from *Sueton. Vesp.* 22, was in common use. *Cic., Varr.* and *Horat.*

PLAUSŬS, a, um, particip. from plaudo.

PLAUSŬS (plaudo), us, m. *a clapping, noise made by the striking of one body against another.* *Virg.* Plausum pennis dare. *Senec.* Palma cum palma collata plausum facit. *Plin.* (*de apib.*) Gaudent plausu atque tinnitu æris. —— ¶ Also, *the beating or clapping* of one body against another. *Virg.* Ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu, *flapping, beating,* of the wings. *Plin.* (of cocks) Cantum nuntient plausu laterum, *by beating their sides with their wings.* (Comp. *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Divin.* 2, 26.) — In particular, *a clapping of hands in token of joy, approbation,* &c. *Cic.* Maximo clamore atque plausu in Rostris collocatus sum. *Quintil.* Admirationem suam non acclamatione tantum, sed etiam plausu confiteri. — Hence, generally, *applause.* *Cic.* and *Horat.*

PLAUTĬĀNŬS, a, um. See *Plautius.*

PLAUTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Plautus.*

PLAUTĬŬS, or PLŌTĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* —— ¶ Adj. *Plautian, Plotian.* *Cic.* lex. —— ¶ Subst. Plautius *or* Plotius, Plautia *or* Plotia, *a man or woman of this gens.* Plautius *or* Plotius, *a poet.* *Cic.* — Hence, Plautiānus *or* Plotianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Plautius, Plautian.* *Gell.* fabulæ, *of the poet Plautius.* *Cic.* Bona Plotiana, *belonging to a certain Plotius.*

PLAUTŬS, i, m. (properly, *flat-footed*), *a Roman family name.* M. Accius Plautus, *a well-known comic poet, who died about eighty years before the birth of Cicero.* — Hence, Plautīnus, a, um, adj. *Plautian, pertaining to Plautus.* *Cic.* pater, *h. e. who is introduced by Plautus,* in his comedy *Trinummi.* *Horat.* numeri et sales. *Gell.* Plautinissimi versus, *most worthy of Plautus.*

PLĒBĒCŬLA (dimin. from plebs), æ, f. *the lowest of the common people, the rabble, mob,* δημίδιον. *Cic.*

PLĒBĒIŬS (plebs), a, um, adj. *of the common people, of the commonalty, plebeian,* δημοτικός. *Cic.* Quid tibi venit in mentem negare, Papirium quemquam unquam, nisi plebeium fuisse? fuerunt enim patricii minorum gentium. *Id.* Sunt amplæ et honestæ familiæ plebeiæ. *Liv.* Ne, si duos licebit creari patricios consules, neminem creetis plebeium, *h. e.* ex plebe. *Id.* Hanc ego aram Pudicitiæ (the goddess) plebeiæ dedico, *h. e.* plebis. *Cic.* ludi, *certain shows which were instituted after the expulsion of the kings for the freedom of the commonalty, or for the return of the commonalty, after the secession to the Aventine mount.* Absol. Plebeius, *a plebeian.* *Phædr.* — The plebeian order was the third in the state. —— ¶ Also, *plebeian, after the way of the plebeians,* and so, *common, vulgar, low, mean, sorry, sordid.* *Cic.* sermo, *common way of speaking, such as the common people use.* *Id.* Vestitus hac purpura plebeia, ac pæne fusca. *Id.* philosophi. *Plin.* Plebeia vina. *Id.* gemma. *Colum.* Plebeii sanguinis pulli.

PLĒBĒS, ĕi (contracted, i), f. *the common people,* the old form for *plebs.* *Cic., Sallust.* and *Liv.*

PLĒBĬCŎLA (plebs & colo), æ, m. *one who is a worshiper or favorer of the common people, a friend of the people,* δημοτικός. *Cic.*

PLĒBISCĪTUM (plebs & scitum), i, n. *a decree or ordinance of the commonalty,* ψήφισμα, χειροτονία. *Cic.* It is opposed to *Senatusconsultum,* for, in regard to decrees and ordinances, the people (*populus*) were divided into two classes, *plebs* and *senatus.* A decree of the whole people, or, which is the same thing, of the two above-named classes, was properly called *populi jussum.* Speaking strictly, we say, Senatus censet — Plebs sciscit — Populus jubet. —— ¶ *Plebis scitus* (of the *fourth* decl.) is found. *Vet. decret.* ap. *Cic.*

PLĒBĬTĀS (plebs), ātis, f. *plebeian condition or rank.* *Cato* ap. *Non.*

PLĒBS (πλῆθος), plēbis, f. *the common people or plebeians,* πλῆθος, δῆμος. *Cic.* Consulem de plebe non accipiebat, *from the plebeians.* *Liv.* Dictator de plebe dictus. *Plin.* Plebs urbana vel rustica. — Before the times of the *Gracchi* (*h. e.* before the Equites were raised above the plebeian order), the word *plebs* embraced all the inhabitants of Rome and the Roman state, except the senate; so that the Equites were really plebeians: accordingly, in *Livy,* Patres (*the senate*) *and* Plebs are opposed to each other; also, in the same, Populus (*h. e. the people collectively,* including the senate) *and* Plebs. After the Equites had been raised to be a separate order, the *plebs* formed the third and lowest order in the state. — *Horat.* Plebs eris, *h. e.* unus de plebe. — In general, of any state, *the populace, rout, mob, rabble.* *Cic.* — Figur. of *the inferior class or order, lowest sort.* *Ovid.* Vos quoque plebs superum, *the inferior deities.* So, *Colum.* (of bees, as distinguished from their queen) Tres alveorum plebes (*plur.*) in unum contribuere, *united three hives of bees.* —— ¶ *Plur.* Plebes, *Colum.*; Plebium, *Prudent.*; Plebibus, *Augustin.*

PLECTĬBĬLIS (plecto), e, adj. *deserving punishment.* *Sidon.*

PLECTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *plaited, twined,* πλεκτός. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *involved, intricate.* *Prudent.* Syllogismi plectiles.

PLECTŎ (πλήσσω, πλήττω), is, a. 3. *to punish.* *Cod. Just.* aliquem capite. It is, however, much more usual in the passive, *to be punished, suffer punishment.* *Terent.* Ego plectar pendens. *Horat.* Tergo plecti. *Cic.* Ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur. *Pandect.* Capitis pœna plecti. *Cic.* Multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, *h. e.* ob negligentiam. With *genit.* *Apul.* insimulationis falsæ. — Hence, Plecti, *to be blamed.* *Nepos.* Cavit, ne qua in re plecteretur.

PLECTŎ (πλέκω), is, xi and xŭi, xum, a. 3. *to plait, braid, intertwine.* *Priscian.* quotes an example of *perf.* Plexi. The *perf.* Plexui is found in the *Vulgate.* The *particip.* Plexus is more frequent. *Lucret.* Caput plexis redimire corollis. *Catull.* Hos (flores), indistinctis plexos tulit ipse corollis. *Lucret.* Plexa foramina linguæ. — Figur. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.* Plexa, non falsa autumare solet, *h. e. involved, intricate, ambiguous.* — Hence, *to twist, bend, turn.* *Phædr.* se. (Al. leg. *flecteret.*)

PLECTRĬPŎTENS (plectrum & potens), tis, adj. *powerful over the* plectrum, h. e. *great in lyric poesy.* *Sidon.*

PLECTRUM (πλῆκτρον), i, n. *the instrument with which a harper* (citharœdus) *struck the strings of his instrument, the quill.* *Cic.* — Also, poetically, for *the lyre, lute.* *Horat.* — And, also, for *a lyric poem or poems.* *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *the helm or upper part of the helm.* *Stat.*

PLĒIĂS (Πληϊάς), or PLEIAS, or PLIAS (Πλειάς), ădis, f. *one of the seven stars, so called.* *Virg.* Plur. *Ovid.* Pleiades or Pliades, the *Pleiads, the seven stars,* otherwise called *Vergiliæ.* Also, *Val. Flacc.* Pliada movere, *to cause the seven stars to rise.* — According to the fable, they were seven daughters of Atlas, by Pleione, namely, Electra, Halcyone, Celæno, Maia, Asterope, Taygete, Merope; hence, *Ovid.* Pleias, *one of these Pleiads or seven daughters,* as a person.

PLĒIŎNĒ, es, f. Πληϊόνη, *daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.* *Ovid.* Pleiones nepos, *h. e. Mercury, son of Maia, the daughter of Pleione.* — Also, Pleione, for *the seven stars* (Pleiades). *Val. Flacc.* 2, 77.

PLĒMĬNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Pleminius.* *Liv.*

PLEMMȲRIUM (Πλημμύριον), ii, n. *a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.* *Virg.*

PLĒNĒ (plenus), adv. *full.* *Plin.* Vasa

plene infundere, *full, to the full.* —— ¶ Also, *fully, completely, entirely, totally, quite*; also, *fully, largely, abundantly*, ἐκπλέως. *Cæs.* Quum opus hibernorum, munitionesque plene essent perfectæ. *Cic.* Si hoc plene vitare non potes. *Id.* Homines plene sapientes. *Plin. Ep.* Quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris. *Ovid.* Plenius facere aliquid, *h. e.* impensius, promptius, diligentius. *Plin.* Ostendemusque jam plenius, *h. e.* fusius, copiosius, uberius. *Horat.* Et te sonantem plenius, Alcæe. *Id.* Plenius æquo laudare, *more lavishly than is right.*

PLĒNILUNIUM (plenus & luna), ii, n. *full-moon*, πανσέληνον. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

PLĒNITĀS (plenus), ātis, f. *fulness, the being full, repletion. Vitruv.* Nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur. — Hence, *fulness, thickness. Vitruv.* corporis. —— ¶ Also, *copiousness, quantity. Vitruv.* humoris.

PLĒNITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *fulness, completeness. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Longitudo, aut plenitudo syllabarum. —— ¶ Also, *thickness. Colum.* Perticæ cacuminum modicæ plenitudinis. So, of man. *Plin.* Homo crescit ad plenitudinem.

PLĒNŬS (from the obsol. pleo, or the Greek πλέος), a, um, adj. *full, filled*, πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός. With the *genit. Cic.* Gallia plena civium R. *Id.* Plena domus cælati argenti, multæque stragulæ vestis. *Id.* Vini plenus, *filled with wine. Terent.* Plenior venustatis. — Often with *ablat. Cic.* Plena domus ornamentis. *Id.* Plenus sum exspectatione. *Liv.* Feroces et pleni adhortantium vocibus. — Also, *Virg.* Velis subit ostia plenis, *sc.* venti, *with full sails. Cic.* Plenissimis velis navigare. *Id.* Pleniore ore laudare, *h. e. more strongly or loudly, more largely.* — Hence, Plenum (absol.), *the full, the being full, fulness. Pallad.* Sorba fictilibus usque ad plenum claudantur urceolis. *Virg.* A fontibus undæ ad plenum calcentur. —— ¶ Also, *full, solid, thick, well-bodied, fleshy, corpulent. Cic.* jecur. *Cels.* Frigus prodest plenis (hominibus), *persons of a full habit. Horat.* Vulpecula pleno corpore. *Ovid.* femina. *Cic.* vox, *full, loud and clear.* So, *Id.* Homo plenior voce. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Syllaba plenior, *longer*, h. e. *having more letters. Cic.* Ut E plenissimum dicas, *very strong* (as a fault). *Ovid.* Plenissima verba, quibus grates agat, *fullest words, most significant, expressing strongly* what he wishes. *Quintil.* Pedes temporibus pleniores (*metrical*) *feet of a fuller sound. Cels.* Cibi pleniores, *more substantial, stronger*, and so, *more nourishing. Id.* vinum, *strong wine.* — Also, *thick*, generally. *Cic.* Plenior natura cæli, *thicker, grosser. Cels.* Specillum neque nimis tenue, neque nimis plenum. — Also, *pregnant, with young. Cic.* sus. *Ovid.* femina. *Id.* venter. *Id.* tellus. —— ¶ Also, *full*, h. e. *filled, satisfied, satiated. Ovid.* Plenus eras minimo. — Also, *glutted, cloyed, surfeited. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *full, abounding, amply furnished, well-stocked, rich. Cic.* Nobiles urbes atque plenæ. *Horat.* domos Arabum. *Id.* villa. *Virg.* mensa. *Cic.* Verres plenus decesserat. *Id.* Pecunia plena, *rich, large. Id.* Oratio plenior, *more full, more copious, richer.* So, *Id.* Qui Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem (*sc.* as an orator) dicet. —— ¶ Also, *full, numerous. Ovid.* Plenius agmen. *Tacit.* Plena Cæsarum domus. *Sueton.* Plenum convivium, *fully attended, with numerous guests.* —— ¶ Also, *full, laden, loaded. Liv.* Exercitus plenissimus præda. *Virg.* Apes crura (*as to their legs*) thymo plenæ. — In general, *full of, having* (*something*) *in great abundance or number. Cic.* Quis plenior inimicorum fuit? *Id.* Plenus negotii, *full of business. Liv.* iræ. *Cic.* officii. *Plaut.* vitii. *Id.* consilii, *abounding in. Cic.* ingenii. *Plin.* Plenus annis, *full of years.* —— ¶ Also, *full, complete, entire, whole, with nothing wanting. Cic.* Habere ad præturam gerendam plenum annum. *Id.* Sit plenum est, sit imminutum, *whole, full, entire, not contracted or diminished in any way. Id.* numerus. *Id.* Tres cohortes, quæ sint plenissimæ. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Plena argumentatio ex quinque partibus constat. *Cic.* gaudia. *Virg.* luna. *Id.* Plenis annis, *marriageable, mature, ripe. Colum.* Pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough* sunk in the ground. *Ovid.* Pleno vertice, *h. e.* toto vertice. *Liv.* Pleno gradu, *in full step, almost on the run. Grat.* Cædere hastilia plena manu, *with the whole hand, with the whole strength. Cic.* Quam plena manu nostros laudes in astra sustulit, *liberally, largely.* — Hence, *full, perfect. Ovid.* concordia. *Pandect.* Qui sunt pleno jure testantis, *h. e.* quorum non solum usus fructus, sed etiam proprietas ad testantem pertinet. *Id.* facultas accusandi. —— ¶ In plenum, *generally. Plin.* Quod in plenum satis sit dixisse hoc in loco.

PLĒŌ, *to fill. Fest.* — Hence, Pletus, a, um. *Lucret.* 2, 631. Pleti; but *Ed. Creech* has *læti.*

PLĔŎNĀSMŬS, or -ŎS (πλεονασμός), i, m. *a pleonasm, redundancy of words. Mart. Cap.*

PLĒRĪQUE, PLĒRÆQUE, &c. See *Plerusque.*

PLĒRŌMĂ (πλήρωμα), ătis, n. *fulness. Tertull.*

PLĒRŌPICŬS, a, um, adj. *Frontin. de Col.* p. 131. *Goes.* a false reading for *plerōticus* (πληρωτικός), *serving to fill out.*

PLĒRUMQUE, subst. and adv. See *Plerusque.*

PLĒRŬS, a, um, adj. *for* plerusque. *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* pars. *Cic. e legg.* xii. *tab.* Plures in plera sunto, *h. e.* in plures administrationes muneris. — Hence, Plerum, *for* plerumque. *Asell.* ap. *Prisc.*

PLĒRUSQUĔ (plerus & que), ăque, umque, adj. *most, the most*, occurs very frequently in the *plur.* and often also in the *sing.* —— ¶ *Plur. Terent.* Sororem plerique esse credebant meam, *most persons, most. Cic.* Multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur. *Varr.* Pleræque boves pariunt in decem annos. *Cæs.* Plerasque naves in Italiam remittit, *most of his ships. Id.* Plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis. *Plin.* Plerique e Græcis, nostrique. *Justin.* Parthiæ pleraque (*neut. pl.*) finium frigoris magnitudo possidet. Also, Plerique omnes, *by far the most, almost all*, οἱ πολλοὶ πάντες. *Terent.* Quod plerique omnes faciunt adolescentuli. So, *Id.* Dixi pleraque omnia. — It also often signifies *many or very many, a great many. Nepos.* Quum pleraque possimus proferre testimonia. *Id.* Non dubito fore plerosque, qui, &c. — Also, Pleraque, *for* in plerisque rebus, *in most respects. Gell.* —— ¶ *Sing. Sallust.* Juventus pleraque, sed maxime nobilium, Catilinæ favebat. *Id.* nobilitas. *Id.* Carthaginienses pleræque Africæ imperitabant, *the greatest part of Africa. Id.* Exercitum plerumque opperiri jubet, *h. e.* maximam partem exercitus. — Hence, *neutr.* Plerumque, as a *subst. the most, the most part, the greatest part. Sallust.* Plerumque noctis processit. *Liv.* Per Europæ plerumque. — Oftener as an *adv. for the most part, commonly*, ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ὡς τὸ πολύ. *Cic.* Quod fit etiam ab antiquis, sed plerumque casu, sæpe natura. *Colum.* Tarentinum pecus raro foris, plerumque domi alitur. Also, *sometimes. Quintil. declam.* and *Pandect.* Also, *very frequently, very often, very many a time. Tacit.* Plerumque permoveor. *Horat. Od.* 1, 34, 7. Diespiter nubila dividens plerumque.

PLĒTŪRĂ (obsol. pleo), æ, f. *a filling, fulness. Paulin.*

PLĒTŬS, a, um. See *Pleo.*

PLEURĬCŬS (πλευρικός), a, um, adj. *on the side, against the side, side. Frontin.*

PLEURISIS, is, f. *for* pleuritis. *Prudent.*

PLEURITICŬS (πλευριτικός), a, um, *pleuritic, having the pleurisy. Plin.* Medentur pleuriticis, *persons diseased with a pleurisy.*

PLEURĪTIS (πλευρῖτις), idis, f. *a pleurisy, pleuritic complaint. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of the hydraulic organ.* See *Plinthis.*

PLEURŌN, ōnis, f. *a town in Ætolia. Ovid.* Pleuron, in qua, &c. — Hence, Pleurōnius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Pleuron, Pleuronian. Ovid.* Also, Pleuronia, *sc.* terra, *Ætolia, or that part of Ætolia, in which was Pleuron. Auson.*

PLĔXŬS (plecto), us, m. *a plaiting, twining, bend. Manil.* 5, 147. Tortosque in plexum (*or* implexim) ponere crines (as *Scaliger* will read for *in flexum* or *in fluctum*).

PLĔXŬS, a, um, particip. from plecto.

PLĪĂDES. See *Pleias.*

PLICĀTILIS (plico), e, adj. *that is or may be folded, drawn together or rolled together*, πλεκτός. *Plin.*

PLICĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a folding, rolling together. Plin.* Stragulæ vestis plicaturas.

PLICŌ (πλέκω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fold, lay together, wind or roll together. Martial.* Tibi charta plicetur altera. *Virg.* Seque in sua membra plicantem (of the snake). — Plicatus, a, um. *Lucret.*

PLINIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Plinius, named from Plinius, Plinian. Plin.*

PLINIŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* —— ¶ Adj. *Plinian.* —— ¶ Subst. Plinius, Plinia, *a man or woman of this gens.* Thus, C. Plinius Secundus (*called also* Major, *h. e. the elder*), *a celebrated scholar, whose work on natural history, in thirty-seven books, is still extant.* — Also, C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, *nephew of the former* (*called also* Junior, *h. e. the younger*, for the sake of distinction): *his proper name is* Cæcilius, *for he took* Plinius *and* Secundus *from his uncle, who adopted him. He was proconsul of Bithynia. He has left letters and a panegyric on Trajan.* — Also, Plinius Valerianus, *a physician, who flourished a little before the time of Constantine.*

PLINTHIGONATOS. *Vitruv.* 10, 11, 7 (17, 5). *Ed. Laet.* a false reading for *Pterygoma.*

PLINTHIS (πλινθίς), idis, f. (probably *a square tile or brick*), in architecture, *the plinth or square base of a pillar. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, Plinthides, *the registers in a hydraulic organ. Vitruv.* 10, 8, 3. *Ed. Schneid.*, where others read *pleuritides.* —— ¶ Also, in the measuring of lands, same as *plinthus. Hygin.*, where others read *plinthus.*

PLINTHIUM (πλίνθιον), ii, n. *a hollow square figure, in which are the lines which mark the hours, a kind of sundial. Vitruv.*

PLINTHŬS (πλίνθος), i, m. and f.; in architecure, *the base or square foot of a column, the plinth. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, in the measuring of land, *a figure resembling a tile, containing a fixed number of jugera. Hygin.*

PLISTHĔNĒS, is, m. Πλεισθένης, *the son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, whom at his death he commended to his brother Atreus, who brought them up, and from whom they were called* Atridæ. *Others make Plisthenes son of Atreus.* — Hence, Plisthenides, æ, m. *son or descendant of Plisthenes*, for instance, *Menelaus. Sabin.* — Also, Plisthenius, a, um, adj. *Plisthenian. Ovid.* torus, *h. e. of Agamemnon.* —— ¶ Also, *son of Thyestes. Senec.*

PLISTŌLŎCHIĂ, æ, f. See *Pistolochia.*

PLISTŎLȲCIĂ, æ, f. *an herb*, same as *althæa. Plin.*

PLISTŌNICĒS (πλειστονίκης), æ, m. *the conqueror of many*, a surname. *Gell.*

PLŎCĒ (πλοκή), es, f. *a figure of speech, when a word is repeated several times, but each time in a different sense* (thus, Simia est simia, *an ape remains an ape*). *Mart. Cap.* —— ¶ In music, *h. e.* quum diversi soni sociantur. *Mart. Cap.*

PLŌDŌ. See *Plaudo.*

PLŌRĀBILIS (ploro), e, adj. *worthy of wailing, lamentable, deplorable. Pers.*

PLŌRĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, participial adj. *wailing, lamenting. Plaut.* But *Gronov.*, with others, reads *deplorabundus.*

PLŌRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wailing, lamenting, lamentation.* *Augustin.*

PLŌRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a wailer, lamenter.* *Martial.*

PLŌRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a wailing, lamenting, weeping,* κλαυθμός. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Ploratum edere. *Liv.* Omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant. — Hence, figur. of the sap of a tree, dropping like tears. *Plin.*

PLŌRŌ (unc.), as, avi, atum, n. and a. 1. *to cry, to call out with a cry.* *Fest.* e *legg. Servii Tullii.* Ast olœ plorassint. —— ¶ Commonly, *to wail, lament, cry out, weep aloud, moan* (for it is more than *lacrimari*), οἰμώζω, κλαίω. *Senec.* Lacrimandum est, non plorandum. *Cic.* Plorando fessus sum. *Id.* Senatum pro me non modo pugnare, sed etiam plorare et supplicare. *Plaut.* Jam ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, nisi te facio propitiam. *Horat.* Nil sibi legatum præter plorare, *h. e.* præter ploratum. *Id.* Jubeo te plorare. Also, *Tibull.* Plorare alicui, *to weep before one, weep in his bosom, shed tears before him.* — With *accus.*, *to wail or weep over, to lament, bewail.* *Horat.* raptum juvenem. *Id.* turpe commissum. *Quintil.* aliena. — So, Plorātus, a, um, *wept, lamented, bewailed.* *Ovid.* Veneri ploratus Adonis. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Horat.* Ploravere, meritis non respondere favorem, *they wept, grieved, that,* &c. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Me tamen objicere incolis plorares Aquilonibus, *you would weep to expose me, could not expose me without weeping.*

PLŌSOR, ōris. See *Plausor.*

PLŌSTĔLLUM (dimin. from plostrum), i, n. *a small wagon, wain or cart.* *Varr.* and *Horat.*

PLŌSTRĀRĬŬS (plostrum), a, um, adj. *pertaining, belonging to a wagon.* *Cato.* asinus.

PLŌSTRUM, i, n. See *Plaustrum.*

PLŌSUS, us, m. See *Plausus.*

PLOTIĀNUS, } PLOTIUS, } See *Plautius.*

PLŌXĔMUM, PLŌXĔMŬS, PLŌXIMŬS, or PLŌXĔNŬS, i, is supposed to be *a box or trunk for a carriage.* *Catull.*

PLŬIT. See *Pluo.*

PLŪMA (unc.), æ, f. *a soft feather, down-feather,* πτίλον; Plumæ (and also Pluma), *soft feathers, feathers* (when soft ones are meant), *down.* *Cic.* Animantes alias pluma, alias squama videmus obductas. *Id.* Plumæ versicolores columbis. *Virg.* Mollis pluma. *Ovid.* In plumis delituisse Jovem, *h. e.* sub forma cycni. *Martial.* Dormit in pluma, *on feathers.* *Juvenal.* Pensilibus plumis vehi, *h. e. in a litter, spread with a cushion or bed stuffed with feathers.* *Cic.* Consules pluma, aut folio facilius moventur, *more easily than a feather.* *Plaut.* Homo levior quam pluma. *Id.* Pluma haud interest, *there's not a feather's difference.* —— ¶ Figur. *the first beard or down upon the cheeks.* *Horat.* — The breastplates of the ancients were covered with scales, which lay upon one another like the soft feathers of birds. Thus, *Virg.* Pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro conserta, *h. e. after the manner of the soft feathers of birds.* So, *Sallust.* In modum plumæ. These *scales* are also called *plumæ.* *Stat.*

PLŪMĀRĬŬS (pluma), a, um, adj. *relating to the soft feathers of birds;* for instance, *embroidered or wrought with the needle, so as to resemble feathers.* *Hieron.* opus. *Id.* ars, *h. e. the art of embroidering.* — Plumarius, ii, m. *an embroiderer.* *Vitruv.*

PLŪMĀTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *embroidered like feathers;* Plumatile, *sc.* vestimentum, *an embroidered garment.* *Plaut.*

PLŪMĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. See *Plumo.*

PLŬMBĀGŌ (plumbum), ĭnis, f. *a kind of lead ore,* μολύβδαινα. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *leadwort, fleawort* (Plumbago Europæa of L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a leaden color in gems.* *Plin.*

PLŬMBĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to lead, belonging to lead, busied with lead,* μολυβδικός. *Plin.* Plumbariæ officinæ, *plumbers' shops.* *Id.* metalla, *lead mines.* *Vitruv.* artifex; *and Pandect.* Plumbarius (absol.), *a worker in lead, plumber.*

PLŬMBĀTŪRA (plumbo), æ, f. *a soldering or joining with lead,* μολύβδωσις. *Cass.* ap. *Paul.* in *Pandect.*

PLŬMBĀTŬS, a, um. See *Plumbo.*

PLŬMBĔŬS (plumbum), a, um, adj. *of lead, leaden,* μολύβδινος. *Lucret.* glans. So, *Spartian.* Plumbea, *sc.* glans *or* pila. *Plaut.* nummus. *Martial.* Plumbeus, *sc.* nummus. *Plin.* vas; *and Colum.* Plumbeum, *sc.* vas; *and Id.* Plumbea, *sc.* vasa. *Plin.* Publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus confici, *h. e.* plumbeis laminis in volumen convolutis. *Prudent.* Plumbeus ictus, *blows with a scourge, in which was a bullet.* *Plin.* color, *lead color, color such as lead has.* —— ¶ Figur, *leaden, oppressive, heavy as lead.* *Plaut.* Si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt. *Horat.* Plumbeus auster, autumnusque gravis. —— ¶ Figur. *leaden,* and so, *dull or blunt.* *Cic.* Quum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret, *with a leaden sword.* *Id.* O plumbeum pugionem (*h. e.* argumentum)! — Hence, *leaden, dull, heavy, without penetration or acuteness, blockish, stupid.* *Cic.* Nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus. *Terent.* Caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus. — Also, *leaden, insensible, without feeling.* *Licin. Crass.* ap. *Sueton.* cor. —— ¶ Also, *bad, poor, miserable.* *Martial.* vina. *Id.* mala (*apples*).

PLŬMBŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to solder with lead,* μολυβδόω. *Plin.* Neque argentum ex stanno plumbatur. *Cato.* Modiolos oleaginos facito, et eos circum plumbato. —— ¶ Also, *to make of lead;* in which sense *particip.* Plumbātus, a, um, *made of lead, leaden,* only occurs, which may be considered as an *adj.* *Plin.* sagitta. *Frontin.* canales. *Veget.* Plumbatæ, *sc.* glandes *or* pilæ, *leaden balls.*

PLŬMBŌSŬS (plumbum), a, um, adj. *having much lead mixed with it, full of lead.* *Plin.* molybdæna. *Id.* Fæx ejus intelligitur plumbosissima.

PLŬMBUM (unc.), i, n. *lead,* μόλυβδος. *Cato.* Dolia plumbo vincito. *Plin.* Plumbum nigrum, *h. e. lead.* *Id.* album, *or* candidum, *h. e. tin.* —— ¶ Figur. *lead,* h. e. *something made of lead.* Thus, *a leaden ball or bullet.* *Ovid.* Balearica plumbum funda jacit. *Virg.* Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo diffidit. — Also, *a whip or scourge to which such balls were attached.* *Prudent.* Plumbo cervix verberata. — Also, *a leaden pipe.* *Horat.* Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum. —— ¶ Also, *a defect in the eye.* *Plin.* Plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur.

PLŪMĒSCŌ (pluma), is, n. 3. *to begin to have feathers, become fledged,* ἀναπτερόομαι. *Plin.*

PLŪMĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of down-feathers or soft feathers, stuffed or furnished with the same.* *Cic.* Collocemus in culcita plumea. *Plin.* Auribus plumeis eminentibus. —— ¶ Also, *downy, like down or light feathers, light, delicate.* *Martial.* Plumea pondera foliis. *Arnob.* Nives plumeæ. *Apul.* Plumea et lactea cutis.

PLŪMĬGĔR (pluma & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing feathers.* *Plin.* anser.

PLŪMĬPĒS (pluma & pes), ĕdis, adj. *feather-footed.* *Catull.*

PLŪMŌ (pluma), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to cover with feathers, feather.* *Apul.* se in avem, *h. e. to transform.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* Plumato corpore corvus, *feathered.* *Plin.* Molli lanugine plumatus. —— ¶ Also, *to embroider,* and indeed, *in such a way as to resemble feathers.* *Vopisc.* Plumandi difficultas. *Lucan.* Pars auro plumata nitet. —— ¶ Also, of the scales upon armor, *to cover with scales, as with down or feathers* (see *Pluma*). *Justin.* Loricæ plumatæ, *scaly, in the manner of the plumage of birds.* —— ¶ Intrans. *to put forth feathers, assume feathers, become fledged.* *Gell.* Pullis plumantibus.

PLŪMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *covered with soft feathers or feathers, full of feathers.* *Propert.*

PLŪMŬLA (dimin. from pluma), æ, f. *a little down-feather or feather,* πτίλιον. *Colum.*

PLŬŌ (πλύω, πλύνω), is, plui and pluvi, n. and a. 3. *to rain,* ὕω. It occurs for the most part only in the third person, either personally or impersonally. *Plaut.* Pluet hodie, *it will rain to-day.* *Virg.* Dum pluit. *Cic.* Aqua, quæ pluendo crevisset, *by rain.* — We say, Res, re, *or* rem pluit, *it rains such a thing, such a thing rains* (h. e. *comes down in rain*). *Liv.* Lacte pluisse, *it had rained milk.* *Id.* Terra pluisse, *it had rained earth.* *Cic.* Sanguinem pluisse nuntiatum est. *Liv.* Sanguine pluisse. *Id.* Terram pluisse. *Id.* lapidibus. *Plin.* Effigies, quæ pluit, *which was rained down.* —— ¶ Figur. of similar things falling like rain. *Virg.* Tantum glandis pluit, *it rained such a shower of acorns, such a shower of acorns fell.* *Stat.* Stridentia fundæ saxa pluunt (where *funda* may be also *nomin.*). *Id.* Bellaria adorea pluebant. —— ¶ *Passively,* Pluitur, *for* pluit. *Apul.*

PLŬŌR (pluo), ōris, m. *rain.* *Laber.* ap. *Non.*

PLŪRĀLIS (plus), e, adj. *relating to more than one, plural,* πληθυντικός. *Quintil.* numerus, *plural number* in grammar. *Id.* Plurale, *sc.* nomen, *h. e. in the plural.*

PLŪRĀLĬTĀS (pluralis), ātis, f. *the plural number.* *Charis.*

PLŪRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *in the plural number, plurally.* *Quintil.*

PLŪRĀTĪVŬS (plus), a, um, adj. *plural.* *Gell.* numerus. *Id.* Hujus (h. e. *ego*) plurativum est *nos,* h. e. *is the plural.*

PLŪRES. See *Plus.*

PLŪRĬĒS (plus), adv. *often, oftentimes, several times,* πολλάκις. *Cæs.*

PLŪRĬFĀRĬAM (plures & the termination fariam), adv. *in many places or parts,* πλειστάκις, πολλαχοῦ. *Sueton.* Italiam operibus ac vectigalibus publicis plurifariam instruxit. *Id.* Cubicula plurifariam disposita. —— ¶ Also, *in many ways, in several ways, manifoldly.* *Apul.*

PLŪRĬFŌRMĬS (plures & forma), e, adj. *having many forms, manifold.* *Apul.*

PLŪRĬLĂTĔRŬS (plures & latus), a, um, adj. *having more sides.* *Frontin.*

PLŪRĬMŬS, a, um. See *Multus.*

PLŪRĬVŎCŬS (plus & voco), a, um, adj. *having more or many significations;* distinguished from *æquivocus* and *univocus.* *Martian. Capell.*

PLŪS, plūris. See *Multus.*

PLŪSCŬLŬS (dimin. from plus), a, um, adj. *somewhat more, a little more,* also, *somewhat much or many.* *Terent.* Pluscula supellectile opus est, *a little more.* *Colum.* Plusculo sale utendum erit. *Apul.* Similes alias plusculas (noctes), *several others.* —— ¶ *Neutr.* Plusculum, as a *subst.* *Cic.* Causæ, in quibus plusculum negotii est, *somewhat more trouble, or not a little trouble.* *Id.* Plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, *something more, than,* &c. — As an *adv.* *Plaut.* Mira sunt, nisi invitavit se se in cœna plusculum. *Id.* Negotium fuit plusculum (*sc.* quam) annum haud probe, *h. e. somewhat more than a year.*

PLŪSĬMŬS, anciently for *Plurimus.* *Varr.*

PLŪTARCHŬS, i, m. *Plutarch, a Greek writer in the time of the emperor Trajan.*

PLŬTĔŬS, i, m. and PLŬTĔUM, i, n. appears to be *all that is joined together of boards or other things, to make a cover or defence.* —— ¶ *A pent-house of boards, used in sieges, by which the besiegers at their work were screened from the missiles of the enemy.* *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 9. — Hence, figur. *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 111. Ad eum vineas pluteosque agam. —— ¶ *A kind of movable breastwork, parapet or fence* (made, for instance, of osiers covered with hides, &c.), *behind which the besiegers of a town made their approaches;* or also, *a breastwork, parapet,* &c. *raised upon a tower, a wall,* &c. *Veget. de re milit.* 4, 15. *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 15; 1, 25; 3, 24; *B. G.* 7, 25, 41. In like manner, *Liv.* 10, 38. Locus est conseptus cratibus pluteisque, *with boards* (*Fest.* says, the boards with which any thing is inclosed, are called *plutei*). —— ¶ *The guard-board, back-board, back,* of a bench or couch. *Sueton. Calig.* 26. Cœnanti modo ad pluteum, modo ad pedes stare. So, *Propert.* Plutei fulcra, *h. e.* lecti tricliniaris. —— ¶ *The guard of a bed,* h. e. *the back-board* on the opposite side

from that where they get in. So, perhaps, in *Martial.* 3, 91, 10. —— ¶ *A board on a funeral pile, upon which a corpse lies. Martial.* 8, 44, 13. —— ¶ *A book-shelf, book-case. Juvenal.* and *Pers.* —— ¶ *A wall or fence between two columns. Vitruv.* 4, 4; 5, 1.

PLŪTŌ, or **PLŪTŌN**, ōnis, m. Πλούτων, *the king of the lower world, husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. Cic., Virg.,* &c. — Hence, Plutōnius, a, um, adj. *Plutonian, relating, belonging,* &c. *to Pluto. Horat.* domus, *h. e. the lower regions. Prudent.* conjux, *h. e. Proserpine.* Hence, *Cic. Divin.* 1, 36. Plutonia, *sc.* loca, *a region in Asia, perhaps in Lydia,* which *Cic.* called *deadly,* which seems to account for the name.

PLŪTŌR (pluo), ōris, m. *who rains, sender or dispenser of rain. Augustin.*

PLŪTUS, i, m. Πλοῦτος, *the god of riches* (from πλοῦτος, *riches*). *Phædr.*

PLŬVIA (pluvius), æ, f. *sc.* aqua, *rain,* ὑετός. *Virg.* Also, *plur. Cic.* — Also, *rain-water. Plin.* Admixta pluvia. —— ¶ *Pluvia* is *rain,* the beneficial supply given by nature to the thirsting soil, as a general or lasting rain; *Imber* and *Nimbus* involve the idea of an unfriendly occurrence, as a shower which disturbs fine weather, with this difference, however, that *imber* is used of rain, as accompanied with cold, stormy weather, and *nimbus* in so far as it is attended with thick weather.

PLŬVIĀLIS (pluvia), e, adj. *relating to rain, belonging to rain, rainy,* ὑέτιος. *Colum.* dies. *Ovid.* aqua, *rain-water. Tacit.* Pluvialibus imbribus superfusus amnis. *Ovid.* fungi, *which grow by rain. Id.* sidus, *rainy, bringing rain.* So, *Virg.* Hædi (*a constellation*). And, *Id.* austri.

PLŬVIĀTĬCUS, a, um, adj. same as *Pluvialis. Marcell. Empir.* aqua, *rain-water.*

PLŬVIĀTĬLIS, e, adj. same as *Pluvialis. Cels.* aqua, *rain-water.*

PLŬVIŌSUS (pluvia), a, um, adj. *full of rain, rainy,* ὑέτιος. *Plin.* hiems.

PLŬVIUS (pluo), a, um, adj. *rainy, bringing or causing rain,* ὑέτιος. *Virg.* Hyades. *Horat.* Pluvii venti. *Id.* rores, *rains. Colum.* dies. *Cato.* Pluviæ tempestates. *Varr.* Pluvium cœlum. *Colum.* cœli status. *Tibull.* Jupiter. *Horat.* arcus, *the rainbow. Cic.* Aqua pluvia, *rain-water. Ovid.* Pluvium aurum, *a shower of gold.*

PNEUMĂTĬCUS (πνευματικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the air or wind, moved by wind, pneumatical, pneumatic. Plin.* Pneumatica organa, *engines with which, by the power of the air or wind, they draw up any thing,* as water from a well; as, the pump, &c. *Id.* Laudatus est Ctesibius pneumatica ratione, et hydraulicis organis repertis, *h. e. for the invention of air-machines and musical instruments that played by water. Vitruv.* Ctesibius Alexandrinus, qui spiritus naturales, pneumaticasque res invenit.

PNIGEUS (πνιγεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. [dissyllab.] *a machine or vessel like an inverted funnel, which, in an hydraulic machine, keeps down the ascending air, and, as it were, chokes it. Vitruv.*

PNIGĪTIS (πνιγῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* terra, *a certain coarse and glutinous kind of earth. Plin.*

PO, prep. insep., from the Gr. ποτί, h. e. πρός, *to, by,* &c. expressing power or possession, or strengthening the idea contained in the verb; as in *polleo, polliceor, pono,* &c.

PŌ', anciently for *post;* thus, Po' meridiem, ap. *Quintil.*

PŎCILLĀTŌR (pocillum), ōris, m. *a cup-bearer,* οἰνοχόος. *Apul.*

PŎCILLUM (dimin. of poculum), i, n. *a little cup. Liv.* and *Cato.*

PŌCŬLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit to drink, that may be drunk,* ποτός, πότιμος. *Cic.* (according to some *Edd.*) and *Quint. Scæv.* ap. *Gell.*

PŌCŬLUM (πόω, h. e. πίνω), i, n. *a cup, drinking-pot or bowl, beaker,* ποτήριον, ποτήρ. *Virg.* Nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit. *Ovid.* Terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant. *Tibull.* Fictilia pocula. *Horat.* aurea. *Cic.* Exhaurire poculum. *Horat.* ducere. *Petron.* avide siccare. —— ¶ Also, *the liquor that is drunk; a draught, potion. Virg.* Pocula sunt fontes liquidi. *Horat.* Desiderique temperare poculum, *h. e.* philtrum. *Flor.* Epulantes, ac, ubi essent, præ poculis nescientes, *h. e.* præ ebrietate. *Cic.* Inter cœnam, in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis hoc tibi accidisset. *Id.* Is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis. —— ¶ Poclum, *for* poculum. *Prudent.*

PŎDĂGER (ποδαγρός), ăgri, m. *one that is gouty. Enn.* ap. *Prisc.*

PŎDĂGRA (ποδάγρα), æ, f. *the gout in the feet. Cic., Ovid,* &c. — In *plur. Cels.* and *Plin.*

PŎDĂGRĬCUS (ποδαγρικός), a, um, adj. *afflicted or troubled with the gout, gouty. Cels.*

PŎDĂGRŌSUS (podagra), a, um, adject. *having the gout, gouty,* ποδαγρός. *Plaut.*

PŎDĂLĪRIUS, ii, m. Ποδαλείριος, *a son of Æsculapius, noted for his skill in the healing art. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a Trojan of the same name. Virg.*

PŎDĒRES (ποδήρης, from πούς & ἄρω), or **PŎDĒRIS**, is, m. *a linen garment worn by priests, reaching to the feet. Tertull.*

PŌDEX (pedo), ĭcis, m. *the fundament,* πρωκτός. *Horat.*

PŎDISMĂTUS (podismus), a, um, adj. *measured out by feet. Frontin.*

PŎDISMUS (ποδισμός), i, m. *a measuring out of any thing by feet. Vitruv.*

PŎDIUM (πόδιον), ii, n. perhaps, properly, *a step,* h. e. *an elevated place to step upon;* hence, *an elevated place, height. Pallad.* And, in a building, *a balcony. Plin. Ep.* and *Vitruv.* — Especially, in the circus or amphitheatre, *a projecting part, next the arena,* immediately in front of the place occupied by the emperor and nobles. *Sueton.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, *the prop, stay or continuing support of a building. Vitruv.*

PŒANTIĂDES, } See *Pœas.*
PŒANTIUS. }

PŒAS (Ποίας), antis, m. *a Thessalian, father of Philoctetes. Ovid.* Pœante satus, *son of Pœas,* h. e. *Philoctetes.* —— ¶ Hence, Pœantiădes, æ, m. *son of Pœas,* h. e. *Philoctetes. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Pœantius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Pœas. Ovid.* Pœantia proles, *or, Id.* Pœantius heros, *or, Id.* (absol.) Pœantius, *h. e. Philoctetes.* —— ¶ Also written *Pæas,* &c.

PŒCĬLE (ποικίλη, *sc.* στοά), *sc.* porticus, es, f. *a portico or gallery at Athens, where the Stoics were wont to walk and discourse,* so called from its being adorned with pictures. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a gallery at Elis. Plin.*

PŒMA (ποίημα), ătis, n. *a poem, poetical composition. Cic., Horat.,* &c. — *Gen. plur.* poematorum. *Cic.* ap. *Charis.* — *Dat.* or *abl. plur.* poematis. *Plaut., Varr.* and *Cic.*

PŒMATIUM (ποιημάτιον), ii, n. *a short poem. Plin. Ep.*

PŒMĔNIS (ποιμήν, -ένος), ĭdis, f. *the name of a dog, Keeper. Ovid.*

PŒNA (ποινή), æ, f. *the ransom-money for a deed of blood,* and, in a wider sense, *the satisfaction* which is given or taken for a crime committed or a wrong inflicted; hence, it may be sometimes translated *vengeance or revenge,* and sometimes *punishment. Cic.* Pœnas domestici sanguinis expetere, *to demand satisfaction for the blood of one of his family, or to avenge the blood,* &c. *Id.* Furiæ, quæ dies noctesque parentum pœnas a consceleratissimis filiis repetant, *punish the children for the murder of their parents, or avenge the blood of the parents upon the children. Id.* Pœnas hominis persequi, *to avenge one.* So, also, *Id.* Pœnas patrias (*h. e.* patris) persequi. *Sallust.* Pœnas capere pro aliquo, *to avenge one. Cic.* Ab aliquo petere pœnas sui doloris, *to seek to obtain satisfaction from any one for the mortification they suffer,* h. e. *to avenge themselves upon him for their,* &c. *Ovid.* Pœnas verborum capere, *to take vengeance for the words. Lucan.* Accipere pœnas, *to take revenge upon one, or to punish one. Liv.* Pœnas habere ab aliquo, *to have avenged one's self upon one.* But, *Id.* Pœnam habere, *to have his punishment,* h. e. *be punished. Cic.* Pœnas dare alicui, *to render satisfaction, afford revenge, suffer punishment* (where the *dat.* expresses the person who inflicts the punishment or is revenged thereby). And without the *dat. Id.* At dedit pœnas. *Id.* Do pœnas temeritatis. *Sallust.* Ne ille fratris mei necis graves pœnas reddet, *shall render a heavy account, pay a terrible atonement, suffer heavy punishment. Cic.* Pœna vitæ, *capital punishment.* So, *Cæs.* capitis. *Cic.* Pœna aliquem afficere, *or* multare, *to inflict punishment upon, to punish. Liv.* Pœnas capere de aliquo; *or, Virg.* sumere, *to punish him. Ovid.* In pœnas ire, *to resort to punishment, inflict punishment. Cic.* Aliqua pœna teneri, *to come under, be liable to. Id.* Pœnas alicui pendere alicujus rei (*for something*); *or, Terent.* (without *rei*), *to suffer,* &c. *Cic.* dependere reip.; *or, Pandect.* dependere, *to suffer. Cic.* expendere, solvere, persolvere, *to suffer punishment, be punished. Id.* Sustinere pœnam. *Id.* Sufferre pœnas. *Id.* subire. *Id.* perferre. *Id.* luere. *Id.* ferre; *or, Ovid.* pati, *to suffer punishment or be punished.* —— ¶ Also, *Punishment,* or *Vengeance,* as a goddess, *the goddess of punishment or vengeance,* who avenges the wrongs of the innocent, and punishes the wicked. *Cic.* O Pœna! o Furia sociorum! *Id.* A liberum Pœnis actum esse præcipitem. *Lucan.* Pœnæ nocentum. *Val. Flacc.* 1, 798. Grandæva Furorum Pœna parens. —— ¶ Also, *any hardship, torment, trouble, pain, suffering. Plin.* Illæ pariendi pœnis invalidæ. *Senec.* Frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pœnam. — Also, *hard usage, abuse, maltreatment. Virg.* Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? *to abuse you so cruelly, to show you such cruel usage.* Of victors to the vanquished. *Senec. Hippol.* 489. *Justin.* 3, 5. —— ¶ Also, *payment of a thing,* for instance, in play (which may be called punishment). *Ovid.* Victam ne pœna sequatur. *Virg.* votorum, *of his vows.* —— ¶ *Pœna,* as an atonement or means of expiation which a man renders; *Supplicium,* especially capital punishment and hard punishment; *Multa,* a fine; *Castigatio,* chastisement, particularly for the improvement of the sufferer, correction; *Animadversio,* punishing.

PŒNĀLIS (pœna), e, adj. *pertaining to punishment, penal. Plin.* Pilo vinctorum pœnali opera. *Id.* Pœnales aquas, dirisque genitas. *Solin.* Pœnales tenebræ, *h. e. into which one is cast by way of punishment. Pandect.* Pœnalis actio, *h. e. for the punishment of a crime which had remained unpunished. Id.* stipulatio. *Id.* causa. *Id.* conditio. *Id.* Pœnalia judicia. *Cod. Just.* Carcer pœnalium, carcer hominum noxiorum est.

PŒNĀLĬTER (pœnalis), adv. *by way of punishment. Ammian.*

PŒNĀRIUS (pœna), a, um, adj. same as *Pœnalis. Quintil.* actio.

PŒNI, ōrum, m. *the Carthaginians.* See *Pœnus.*

PŒNĬCE, adv. same as *Punice. Varr.* Qui de agricultura scripserunt et Pœnice, et Græce, et Latine, *in the Carthaginian language.*

PŒNĪCEUS. See *Phœniceus.*

PŒNĬCUS, a, um, same as *Punicus. Nep.*

PŒNĪNUS. See *Penninus.*

PŒNIO, is, an old form for *Punio. Gell.* — Also, as a *deponent. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44.

PŒNITENDUS, a, um. See *Pœnitet.*

PŒNITENS, entis. See *Pœniteo.*

PŒNITENTER (pœnitens), adv. *penitently. Minuc. Fel.*

PŒNITENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *repentance, penitence, contrition,* μετάνοια. *Phædr.* Dare pœnas turpes pœnitentiæ. *Liv.* Celerem pœnitentiam, sed eandem seram atque inutilem sequi. *Plin. Ep.* Ne rursus provinciæ, quod damnasse dicitur, placeat, agatque pœnitentiam pœnitentiæ suæ. *Tacit.* Dein mutati in pœnitentiam primani, quartanique, Voculam sequuntur. *Flor.* Inde Sardiniam recessit, ibique morbo, et pœnitentia interiit. *Pandect.* Pœnitentia

actus cernendo heres fieri potest, *h. e.* pœnitentia ductus.

PŒNITEŌ (pœna), ŭi, ēre, n. and a. 2. *to repent, be sorry, regret.* Liv. Si pœnitere possent. Cic. Pœnitens, *he that repents.* Sallust. Lepidus pœnitens consilii. Id. ap. Quintil. Pœniturus. Liv. Magister haud pœnitendus, *not to be repented of, whom one need not regret to have had.* So, also, Cic. Vis pœnitendi, *of repentance.* Id. fragm. Corrigere errorem pœnitendo, *by repentance.* —— ¶ Also, Aliqua res me pœnitet, *something repents me,* h. e. *I repent thereof.* Plaut. Conditio me non pœnitet. Gell. Neque id me pœnitet. Also, Cic. Quod pœnitere possit, *may cause regret or repentance.* And with *infin.* which stands as the subject. Cic. Me pœnitet didicisse. — Oftener, *impers.* Pœnitet me alicujus rei, *it repents me of something, I repent of something, I rue it.* Nepos. Populum judicii pœnitebat. Att. in Cic. Ep. Hoc dicam, non pœnitere me consilii. Sometimes, however, the person repenting or the thing repented of is wanting. Cic. Solet eum pœnitere. Ovid. Pœnitet et torqueor. —— ¶ Also, *to be discontented or dissatisfied* with something; in which case the person dissatisfied is in the *accus.* and the subject of his discontent in the *genit.* or *infin.* (or is expressed by a verb and particle); so that the verb is *impers.* Cic. Quid eum Mnesarchi pœnitet? Id. Suæ quemque fortunæ pœnitet. Cæs. An pœnitet me, quod transduxerim? Liv. Haud me pœnitet sententiæ eorum, *I am not displeased with the opinion of those,* &c. Id. Quum jam virium haud pœniteret.

PŒNITET. See *Pœniteo.*

PŒNITIŌ, ōnis, f. for *Punitio.* Gell.

PŒNITŪDŌ (pœniteo), ĭnis, f. same as *Pœnitentia* Pacuv.

PŒNITUS, a, um. See *Pœnio.*

PŒNŬLŬS (dimin. of Pœnus), i, m. *the young Carthaginian,* the name of a comedy of Plautus.

PŒNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. properly *Phœnician.* — Hence, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians, *Carthaginian.* Virg. leo. — Hence, subst. *a Carthaginian.* Plur. Pœni, *the Carthaginians.* Virg. — Hence, Cic. Pœnus, *h. e. Hannibal.* — The Carthaginians were cunning and crafty. Hence, Plaut. Pœnus plane es, *h. e. you are a complete Carthaginian, cunning, crafty.*

PŎĒSIS (ποίησις), is, f. *poetry.* Quintil. —— ¶ Also, *a poem, poems.* Cic. and Horat.

PŎĒTA (ποιητής), æ, m. *a poet, bard, writer of poetry.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a fit man for any thing, able to do* any thing. Plaut. Poeta ad eam rem.

PŎĒTICA, æ, and PŎĒTICĒ (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the poetic art; poetry.* Cic.

PŎĒTICĒ (poeticus), adv. *after the manner of the poets, poetically,* ποιητικῶς. Cic.

PŎĒTICŬS (ποιητικός), a, um, adj. *of a poet, poetic, poetical,* ποιητικός. Cic. verbum. Id. dii, *h. e. occurring in the poets.* Quintil. Poeticum, *h. e. any thing poetical.* Id. Poetica, *h. e. poetical things, verses, poetry.*

PŎĒTILLA (dimin. of poeta), æ, m. *a poetaster, vile petty poet.* Plaut.

PŎĒTŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Poetor.* Fronton.

PŎĒTŎR (poeta), āris, dep. 1. *to be a poet, to write verse or poetry,* ποιητίζω. Enn. and Auson.

PŎĒTRIA (ποιήτρια), æ, f. *a poetess.* Cic.

PŎĒTRIS (ποιητρίς), ĭdis or ĭdos, f. *a poetess.* Pers.

PŌGŌNIĀS (πωγωνίας), æ, m. *bearded,* sc. cometa, *a bearded comet.* Plin.

POL, interj. *by Pollux! by my faith! in truth!* Terent. and Cic. It is also joined with other affirmative particles. Terent. Sane pol, *or,* Id. Certe pol. — Terent. Per pol scitus, *h. e.* pol perscitus.

PŎLĔA (unc.), æ, f. with the Syrians, *the first dung voided by a young ass.* Plin.

PŎLĔMŌ, and PŎLĔMŌN (Πολέμων), ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Athens, teacher of Zeno.* Cic. and Horat. —— ¶ Also, *a king of Pontus.* — Hence, Polemoniacus, a, um, adj. *belonging to him.* Eutrop. Polemoniacus Pontus, *h. e. a part of Pontus.*

PŎLĔMŌNĒŬS (Πολεμώνειος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the philosopher Polemo.* Cic.

PŎLĔMŌNIA (πολεμώνιον), æ, f. *the herb wild sage.* Plin.

PŎLĔMŌNIĂCŬS, a, um. See *Polemo.*

PŎLENTA (probably from πάλη, *h. e.* pollen), æ, f. *pealed barley, pearled barley,* τὸ ἄλφιτον, τὰ ἄλφιτα. — Polenta, ōrum, n. Macrob.

PŎLENTĀRIŬS (polenta), a, um, adj. *relating to pealed barley,* ἀλφιτικός. Plaut. crepitus, *h. e. caused by eating pealed barley.*

PŎLIA (πωλιὰ), æ, f. *a kind of precious stone of a whitish gray color.* Plin.

PŎLIA (πωλεία), æ, f. *a herd of horses, a stud.* Pandect.

PŎLIMEN (polio), ĭnis, n. *a polish or ornament.* Apul. —— ¶ Arnob. Polimina, *h. e. testicles.*

PŎLIMENTUM (Id.), i, n. Plaut. Polimenta porcina, *h. e. testicles of swine.*

POLINDRUM (unc.), i, n. *a fictitious kind of spice.* Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.

PŎLIŌ (unc.), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to polish, smooth, furbish, file,* λεαίνω, ἀποξέω. Plin. gemmas, ebur, marmora, ligna. Ovid. frontes libellorum pumice. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. rogum ascia. So, also, Politus, a, um, *polished, furbished, smoothed.* Cic. columnæ. Martial. dens, *h. e. smooth.* Id. ligo, *h. e. much used, worn out.* — Hence, in general, *to prepare well, adorn, embellish, set off, refine, make neat, trim.* Plin. vestes, *h. e. to scour.* Enn. agros, *h. e. to harrow.* So, also, Varr. Fundus cultura politus, *h. e. carefully cultivated.* Liv. columnas albo, *h. e. to paint white.* Cic. orationem, *h. e. to polish.* So, also, Ovid. carmina. —— ¶ See, also, *Politus, a, um.*

PŎLIŌ (polio, is), ōnis, m. *one who dresses up or furbishes.* Pandect. Some Edd. read *polliones,* others *pelliones,* &c.

PŎLIŎN (πόλιον), or PŎLIUM, ii, n. *a kind of strong-smelling herb, perhaps the herb poley, poly, or poley-mountain* (Teucrium polium, L.). Plin.

PŎLIORCĒTĒS (πολιορκητής), æ, m. *a besieger or conqueror of towns,* a surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia. Vitruv.

PŎLĪTĒ (politus), adv. *in a polished manner, elegantly, exquisitely, splendidly,* γλαφυρῶς. Cic. dicere. Id. scribere. Id. Politius.

PŎLĪTĒS, æ, m. *a son of king Priam, killed by Pyrrhus.* Virg.

PŎLĪTĪA (πολιτεία), æ, f. *the polity or form of government of a state,* the name of a book of Plato on this subject. Cic.

PŎLĪTĪCŬS (πολιτικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to civil government, politic, political, civil.* Cic. libri. Id. philosophi.

PŎLĪTIŌ (polio, is), ōnis, f. *a polishing, finishing, rubbing, furbishing, refining, preparing, adorning,* στίλβωσις, λείωσις. Cato. agri, *h. e. a harrowing.* Vitruv. speculi, *h. e. a rubbing, polishing.* — Hence, *a plastering.* Vitruv.

PŎLĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that makes any thing smooth or more beautiful, rubs, prepares or dresses it, a finisher, refiner, polisher,* στιλβών. Jul. Firmic. gemmarum. Pandect. agri, *a tiller or dresser of ground.*

PŎLĪTŬLŬS (dimin. of politus), a, um, adj. *somewhat fine or polished, neat, trim, gay, spruce.* Cic.

PŎLĪTŪRA (polio, is), æ, f. *a polishing, smoothing, garnishing, refining, preparing, working,* λείωσις. Plin. chartæ. Id. marmoris. Id. gemmarum. Vitruv. pavimenti. Plin. vestium.

PŎLĪTŬS, a, um, partic. from polio. —— ¶ Adj. *polished, furbished, smoothed, made fine or neat, trimmed, set off, finished, decked, accomplished, refined, adorned, elegant, polite,* ξεστός, γλαφυρός. Cic. artibus, *h. e. refined, polished by,* &c. Cic. Politus e schola. Id. homo, *h. e. a man of taste, a polished man.* Id. Politior humanitas. Id. judicium, *h. e. fine, good taste.* Id. Apelles politissima arte perfecit, &c. Id. (Homo) omni doctrina politissimus.

PŎLĪUM, i, n. See *Polion.*

PŌLLA, æ, f. for PAULA, *the wife of D. Brutus.* Cic. — Also, *the wife of the poet Lucanus, afterwards married to the poet Statius.* Martial.

PŎLLEN (from πάλη), ĭnis, n. and PŎLLIS, ĭnis, f. and m. *any thing which is as fine as dust.* — Hence, *very fine flour, meal-dust, mill-dust,* πάλη, παιπάλη, γῦρις. Terent. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, of other things. Colum. turis. —— ¶ The nominative probably does not occur in the ancients.

PŎLLENS, tis, partic. from polleo. —— ¶ Adj. *able, powerful, strong,* δυνάμενος. Plaut. Vini pollens Liber. Tertull. Mens pollentior. Ovid. Hostis equo pollens. Plaut. Genus pollens, *h. e. a powerful, distinguished, opulent family.* Solin. Ingenia pollentissima. Ovid. Pollens sum, es, &c. *for* polleo, &c. —— ¶ Also, *respectable.* Apul. matrona.

PŎLLENTER (polleo), adv. *powerfully.* Claudian. Pollentius.

PŎLLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *power, might,* δύναμις. Plaut. — Hence, as a person and goddess. Liv. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Liguria.* Brut. in Cic. Ep. — Also, *a town in Picenum.* — Also, *a town in Majorca.* — Hence, Pollentīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pollentia.* Plin. Pollentini, *h. e. the inhabitants of Pollentia in Picenum.* Plin.

PŎLLEŌ (for po-valeo), es, n. 2. *to be able, be very strong or mighty, be of great force or power, prevail much, bear rule or sway, excel, exceed,* ἰσχύω. Cæs. Qui in republica, judiciisque tum plurimum pollebant. Cic. Ubi plurimum pollet oratio. Liv. Etruria tantum pollens terra marique. Sueton. Pollere pecunia. Cic. scientia. Tacit. armis, gratia, nobilitate. Plin. Herba valet adversus scorpiones, *h. e. is a powerful specific.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. Lucan. Vox pollentior herbis excantare deos. — *Pollere* and *posse* are frequently found together. Liv. Potes pollesque. Id. Potens pollensque, *or,* Sallust. Pollens potensque. —— ¶ Also, *to be worth, to have a value or repute.* Plin. Vitis pollet. —— ¶ Also, *to possess much or be rich in* any thing. Apul. utensilibus. —— ¶ See, also, *Pollens.*

PŎLLEX (polleo), ĭcis, m. *the thumb,* ἀντίχειρ. Cic. Pollices præcidere. Cæs. Digitus pollex. Quintil. infestus, *h. e. stretched forth as a mark of aversion.* Plin. Pollicem premere, *h. e. to press down the thumb* with the other fingers; *to hide it.* This was a token of favor. Hence, Horat. Pollice utroque laudare ludum, *h. e. to praise highly.* Juvenal. vertere, *h. e. to turn up or towards the breast.* This was a sign, that the people demanded a conquered gladiator to be slain. — It is also used for *digitus.* Virg. Æn. 11, 68. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 71. —— ¶ Also, *the great toe.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, from resemblance, *a short branch,* as of a vine, which is cut off above the first eye. Plin. — Also, *a projecting knob on the trunk of a tree.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the name of a slave of Cicero.* Cic.

PŎLLĬCĀRIS (pollex), e, adj. *of a thumb.* Plin. crassitudo, *h. e. thickness of a thumb.* Id. latitudo, *h. e. a thumb's breadth.*

PŎLLĬCĔŎR (po & liceor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. properly, *to offer one's self for any thing.* Terent. Qui modo sum pollicitus ducere. Cæs. Pollicetur Piso, sese ad Cæsarem iturum. Cic. Benigne, *or* liberalissime alicui polliceri, *h. e. to make kind offers.* — Also, in general, *to promise,* ὑπισχνέομαι. Terent. montes auri. Cic. alicui suum præsidium. Also, Id. de re. Senec. Sibi polliceri aliquid, *h. e. to hope for or expect any thing, reckon on any thing.* Senec. — Pollicitus, a, um, is frequently used passively, *promised.* Ovid. — Hence, Pollicitum, subst., *a promise.* Ovid. and Colum.

PŎLLĬCĬTĀTIŌ (pollicitor), ōnis, f. *a free or voluntary promise,* ἐπάγγελμα, ὑπόσχεσις. Terent. and Cæs.

PŎLLICITĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a promiser.* *Tertull.*

PŎLLICITĀTRIX (pollicitator), īcis, f. *she that promises.* *Tertull.*

PŎLLICITŎR (frequentat. of polliceor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to promise,* ὑπισχνέομαι. *Terent.* and *Pandect.*

PŎLLICITŬS, a, um. See *Polliceor.*

PŎLLINĀRĬŬS (pollen), a, um, adj. *pertaining to fine flour or meal.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.* cribrum, *h. e. a bolting-sieve.*

PŎLLINCTŎR (pollingo), ōris, m. *one that washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile,* ἐνταφιαστής, ταφεύς, νεκροστόλος. *Plaut.* and *Martial.*

PŎLLINGŎ (unc.), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to wash a corpse and prepare it for the funeral pile,* περιστέλλω νεκρὸν, στροπλοκῶ, ταριχεύω, ἐνταφιάζω. *Plaut.* Mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat. — Hence, Pollinctus, a, um, *washed and prepared for the funeral pile.* *Ammian.*

PŎLLĬŎ, ōnis, m. *the name of a Roman family.* Asinius Pollio was a celebrated orator and friend of Augustus. *Virg.* and *Horat.* — Trebellius Pollio was one of the six historians who wrote the history of the emperors from Hadrian to Carinus. —— ¶ Also, for *Pulio.* See *Polio, onis.*

POLLIS. See *Pollen.*

PŎLLĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Pollian.* *Liv.* tribus.

PŎLLŬBRUM, and **POLŬBRUM** (polluo), i, n. *a dish or basin to wash the hands or feet in; a laver,* χέρνιβον. *Fabius Pict.*

PŎLLŬCĔŎ (unc.), es, xi, ctum, a. 2. perhaps, *to offer in sacrifice,* ἀποθύω. *Cato.* Jovi vinum. But this may mean *to set before, serve up.* *Plaut.* Herculi decimam partem. But this may mean *to consecrate.* —— ¶ Also, *to serve up at table.* *Cass. Hem.* ap. *Plin.* pisces. Hence, *Plaut.* Non ego sum pollucta pago, *h. e. I am no dish for the village, for the common people,* says a girl that will not give herself to any one. — Also, perhaps, *to entertain, treat.* Hence, perhaps, *Plaut.* Virgis polluctus, *h. e. treated or served with a drubbing.* *Arnob.* olluctus opinione, *h. e. partaking of or having an opinion.* — Hence, Polluctum, subst., *a banquet, feast, entertainment.* *Plaut.* Neque sit quidquam polluoti domi. *Macrob.* Herculis. *Hemina* ap. *Plin.* Ad polluctum emere, *h. e. for a banquet or for a sacrifice.*

PŎLLŪCĒS, is, m. *for* Pollux. *Plaut.*

PŎLLŪCĬBĬLĬS (polluceo), e, adj. *splendid, magnificent, costly.* *Macrob.* cœna.

PŎLLŪCĬBĬLĬTĀS (pollucibilis), ātis, f. *excellence.* *Fulgent.*

PŎLLŪCĬBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *magnificently, sumptuously, nobly, splendidly,* πολυτελῶς. *Plaut.*

PŎLLŪCTĒ (polluctus), adv. *magnificently, sumptuously.* *Plaut.*

PŎLLŪCTUM, i, n. See *Polluceo.*

PŎLLŪCTŪRĂ (polluceo), æ, f. *a banquet, sumptuous entertainment, good cheer.* *Plaut.*

PŎLLŪCTŬS, a, um. See *Polluceo.*

PŎLLŬŎ (po & luo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to pollute, soil, defile, contaminate,* μολύνω, μιαίνω. *Virg.* ore dapes. *Ovid.* ora cruore. — Also, figur. *to pollute, defile, contaminate, corrupt, taint, violate, break, dishonor.* *Cic.* cærimonias stupro. *Id.* jura scelere. *Propert.* Jovem, *h. e. to violate.* *Ovid.* jejunia, *h. e. to break.* *Tibull.* formam auro, *h. e. to dishonor.* *Cic.* Polluta sacra. —— ¶ See, also, *Pollutus, a, um.*

PŎLLŪTĬŎ (polluo), ōnis, f. *pollution.* *Pallad.*

PŎLLŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that violates or breaks.* *Cassiod.* fœderis.

PŎLLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from polluo. —— ¶ Adj. *unchaste, vicious.* *Liv.* Polluta femina. *Tacit.* Pollutus princeps. *Sil.* Pollutior. *Apul.* Pollutissimus.

PŎLLUX (Πολυδεύκης), ūcis, m. *a son of Tyndarus or Jupiter and Leda, brother of Castor; he was celebrated as a pugilist or fighter with the cæstus, as Castor was celebrated as a good horseman.* Hence, *Martial.* Aliquem facere de Polluce Castorem, *h. e.* de pugile equitem.

PŎLŌSĒ (polus), adv. *going through the poles.* *Martian.*

PŎLŪBRUM. See *Pollubrum.*

PŎLŬLŬS, or **PŎLLŬLŬS**, a, um, adj. for *Paululus.* *Cato.*

PŎLŬS (πόλος), i, m. properly, *the end of the axle round which the wheel turns.* — Hence, Poli, *the poles;* the two ends of the axis of the earth and world. *Ovid.* Polus glacialis, *or* gelidus, *or, simply,* polus, *h. e. the north pole,* otherwise called *arcticus.* *Id.* australis, *h. e. the south pole,* otherwise called *antarcticus.* —— ¶ Also, *the whole heavens.* *Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Also, plur. Poli, *for* cœlum. *Val. Flacc.* Cum picei fulsere poli. *Id.* Hæsit polo, *h. e.* pendebat in aere. — Hence, *a celestial globe.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the pole-star, north star.* *Vitruv.*

PŎLŸĂCANTHŎS (πολυάκανθος), i, *the star-thistle or caltrop.* *Plin.*

PŎLŸĀNDRĬŎN (πολυάνδριον), ii, n. *a burying-place, cemetery.* *Arnob.*

PŎLŸĀNTHĔMUM (πολυάνθεμον), i, n. *crow-foot, gold-cup, goldknap or bachelor's button, ranunculus* (Ranunculus Polyanthemus, L.). *Plin.*

PŎLŸBĬŬS, ii, m. *a celebrated Grecian historian.*

PŎLŸCĀRPŎS (πολύκαρπος), same as *Polygonos.* *Apul.*

PŎLŸCHRŎNĬŬS (πολυχρόνιος), a, um, adj. *lasting or living long.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PŎLŸCLĒTŬS (Πολύκλειτος), i, m. *a celebrated statuary and artist in bass-relief.* — Hence, Polycletæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Polycletus.* *Stat.*

PŎLŸCNĒMŎN (πολύκνημον), i, n. *a kind of plant.* *Plin.* 26, 88.

PŎLŸCRĂTĒS (Πολυκράτης), is, m. *a very fortunate prince of Samos, who, however, was at last shamefully put to death.*

PŎLŸDĂMĀS (Πολυδάμας), antis, m. *a Trojan.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain athlete.* *Val. Max.*

PŎLŸDECTĒS (Πολυδέκτης), or **PŎLŸDECTĂ**, æ, m. *a king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

PŎLŸDŌRŬS (Πολύδωρος), i, m. *a son of Priam, who, with a large sum of money, was intrusted to the care of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, but was killed by him.* *Virg.* — Hence, Pŏlydōrēus, a, um, adj. *relating to Polydorus.* *Ovid.*

PŎLŸGĂLĂ (πολύγαλον), æ, f. *the herb milk-wort.* *Plin.*

PŎLYGNŌTŬS, i, m. *a celebrated painter.* *Cic.*

PŎLŸGŎNĂTŎN (πολυγόνατον), i, n. *the herb called Solomon's-seal* (Convallaria polygonatum, L.). *Plin.*

PŎLŸGŎNĬUM, i, n. same as *Polygonos.* *Scribon. Larg.*

PŎLŸGŌNĬŬS (πολυγώνιος), a, um, adj. *having many corners or angles.* *Vitruv.*

PŎLŸGŎNŎĪDĒS (πολυγονοειδὴς), is, n. *a species of the herb* clematis. *Plin.*

PŎLŸGŎNŎS, and **PŎLŸGŎNŬS** (πολύγονος), i, f. and **PŎLŸGŎNŎN** (πολύγονον), i, n. *the herb knot-grass,* also called *sanguinaria* (Polygonum, L.). *Plin.* 27, 91.

PŎLŸGRAMMŎS (πολύγραμμος), i, f. *a kind of jasper stone with many white streaks.* *Plin.* 37, 37.

PŎLŸGŸNÆCŎN (πολυγυναικεῖον), i, n. *a great assembly of women.* *Plin.* 35, 40, 29. *Ed. Hard.* Syngenicon.

PŎLŸHISTŎR (πολυΐστωρ), ōris, m. *a learned or knowing man, one who has read much,* the title of a book of *Solinus.*

PŎLŸHŸMNĬĂ (πολυμνία), æ, f. *one of the nine Muses.* *Horat.*

PŎLŸMACHÆRŎPLĂCĬDĒS, æ, m. *a fictitious name.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 2, 31.

PŎLŸMĬTŬS (πολύμιτος), a, um, adj. *wrought or woven with many threads,* as damask. *Plin.* — Hence, Polymitarius, *one who makes such cloth.*

PŎLŸMNĒSTŎR, and **PŎLŸMĒSTŎR** (Πολυμνήστωρ, and Πολυμήστωρ), ōris, m. *a king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione, who was intrusted with the care of Polydorus, but killed him.* See *Polydorus.*

PŎLŸMŸXŎS (πολύμυξος), i, f. sc. lucerna, *a lamp with divers matches or wicks.* *Martial.*

PŎLŸNEURŎN (πολύνευρον), i, n. *a kind of plant,* same as *plantago major.* *Apul.*

PŎLŸNĪCĒS (Πολυνείκης), is, m. *a son of Œdipus, brother of Eteocles, and son-in-law of Adrastus, contended with his brother for the kingdom of Thebes; at last they fought a duel, in which both perished.*

PŎLŸŌNŸMŎS (πολυώνυμος), i, f. *the herb parietary.* *Apul.*

PŎLŸPHĂGŬS (πολυφάγος), i, m. *a glutton, gormandizer.* *Suet.*

PŎLŸPHĒMŬS (Πολύφημος), i, m. *Polyphemus, Polypheme, one of the Cyclopes, in Sicily, and a son of Neptune; he had but one eye, which was put out by Ulysses, who very narrowly escaped the wrath of Polyphemus.*

PŎLŸPLŪSĬŬS (πολυπλούσιος), a, um, adj. *very rich, a fictitious family name.* *Plaut.*

PŎLŸPŎDĬUM, or **PŎLŸPŎDĬŎN** (πολυπόδιον), ii, n. *the herb fern or polypody.* *Plin.*

PŎLŸPŌSŬS (polypus), a, um, adj. *afflicted with a polypus in the nose.* *Martial.*

PŎLŸPTŸCHĂ (πολύπτυχα), ōrum, n. *account-books.* *Veget.*

PŎLŸPŬS (πολύπους), i, m. *a polypus, an aquatic animal or zoophyte having eight feet or arms* (Sepia octopodia, L.). *Plaut.* — Hence, figur. of a rapacious person. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *an ulcer or excrescence in the nose, which, as it were, extends its arms and feet like a polypus.* *Horat.* and *Gell.* Here the first syllable is used long.

PŎLŸRRHĪZŎS (πολύῤῥιζος), on, *having many roots.* — Hence, *a name of several plants.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Polyrrhizon, *a name of a particular plant.* *Plin.* 27, 103.

PŎLŸSĒMŬS (πολύσημος), a, um, adj. *of many significations.* *Serv.*

PŎLŸSPASTŎS (πολύσπαστος), on, *that is drawn by many wheels or pulleys.* — Hence, subst. *a windlass with many pulleys or truckles.* *Vitruv.*

PŎLŸTRĬCHŎN (πολύτριχον), i, *the herb golden maiden-hair, Venus' hair.* *Plin.* It is also called *Polythrix.* *Id.* — *Polytriches,* or *Polythrix,* is also *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

PŎLŸXĔNĂ (Πολυξένη), æ, f. *a daughter of Priam, who was killed by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, as an offering at the grave of his father. She was the mistress of Achilles.* — Hence, Polyxenius, a, um, adj. *relating to Polyxena.* *Catull.* 64, 368. cædes.

PŎLŸXŌ (Πολυξώ), us, f. *a prophetess of Lemnos.* *Stat.*

PŎLŸZŌNŎS (πολύζωνος), i, f. *a kind of precious stone, of a black color, with several stripes.* *Plin.* 37, 73.

PŌMĀRĬUM, ii, n. See *Pomarius.*

PŌMĀRĬŬS (pomum, or pomus), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, or concerned with fruit or fruit-trees.* *Cato.* seminarium. — Hence, Pomarius, subst. *a fruiterer, seller of fruits.* *Horat.* — Pomarium, ii, n. *an orchard.* *Cic.* Also, *a cellar or storehouse for fruit.* *Plin.*

PŌMĔRĬDĬĀNŬS, and **PŌSTMĔRĬDĬĀNŬS** (post & meridianus), a, um, adj. *in the afternoon,* δειλινός. The former form is found in *Cic.*, the latter in *Suet.* and *Vitruv.*

PŌMĒRĬUM, ii, n. See *Pomœrium.*

PŌMĒTĬĂ, æ, f. *a town of Latium,* also called *Suessa Pometia.* *Liv.* Also called *Pometii.* *Virg.* — Hence, Pometinus, a, um, *of or belonging to it.* *Liv.*

PŌMĒTUM (pomus), i, n. *an orchard, a place planted with fruit-trees.* *Pallad.*

PŌMĬFĔR (pomum & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing or producing any kind of fruit.* *Horat.* autumnus. *Sil.* arva.

PŌMŒRĬUM (post & mœrus, for murus), ii, n. *a space on the inside and outside of a city wall left free from buildings.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Varr.* Qui minore pomœrio finierunt, *h. e. confined themselves in narrower bounds.*

PŌMŌNĂ (pomum), æ, f. *the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.* Hence, figur. for *fruit or fruit-trees.* *Plin.* — Hence, Pomonalis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Pomona.* *Varr.* flamen, *h. e. the priest of Pomona.*

PŌMŌSŬS (pomum), a, um, adj. *full of fruit, abounding in fruit.* *Tibull.* hortus. *Prop.* corona, *h. e.* constans pomis junctis.

PŌMPA (πομπή), æ, f. *a solemn procession*, as, at a funeral. *Ovid.* Pompam funeris ire, *h. e. to attend a funeral procession.* At a wedding. *Ovid.* Pompam ducit. Also, of other solemn processions, as at festivals. *Virg.* At triumphs. *Ovid.* — Particularly, *the solemn procession in the* ludi Circenses, *in which the statues of the gods*, &c. *were borne. Ovid.* Circus erit pompa celeber, numeroque deorum. *Stat.* circensis. *Liv.* Pompam ducere. *Cic.* Quid tu hunc de pompa lætaturum putas? *of Cæsar, whose image had been borne among those of the gods at the solemn procession in the* ludi circenses. — Hence, *Cic.* Pomparum ferculis simile, *h. e. as slow as if in a procession.* So, also, of the lictors who went before the consul or proconsul. *Cic.* lictorum. — Also, *any procession, train, number of attendants or followers, retinue, suite, equipage. Terent.* Sua pompa eo deducenda, *h. e. train, retinue.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *any train, row, or procession of things carried one after another. Senec.* pecuniæ. *Comp. Tibull.* 3, 1, 3. —— ¶ Figur. *pomp, parade, show, ostentation, display. Cic.* rhetorum, *h. e. in speaking. Id.* Genus orationis pompæ aptius.

PŌMPĀBILIS (pompo), e, adj. *ostentatious, making parade, pompous. Trebell. Poll.*

PŌMPĀLIS (pompa), e, adj. *pompous, ostentatious. Capitolin.*

PŌMPĀLITĔR (pompalis), adv. *splendidly, in a pompous manner. Trebell. Poll.*

PŌMPĀTĬCŬS (pompa), a, um, adj. *splendid, showy, pompous. Tertull.*

PŌMPĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from pompo. —— ¶ Adj. *splendid, pompous. Tertull.* Pompatior suggestus.

PŌMPĔIĀNŬS (Pompeius), a, um, adj. *relating to Pompey. Cæs.* equitatus. *Martial.* theatrum, *h. e. built by Pompey.* So, also, *Vitruv.* porticus. *Suet.* curia. *Martial.* notus, *h. e. wind which blew on the curtains of Pompey's theatre.* — Also, *devoted to Pompey, of his party. Cæs.* Pompeiani, *h. e. Pompey's party.* —— ¶ Also (from Pompeii), *of, near, or belonging to Pompeii. Plin.* vinum. — Hence, *Cic.* Pompeianum, *sc.* prædium, *h. e. an estate of Cicero near Pompeii.*

PŌMPĔII, ōrum, m. *a town of Campania.*

PŌMPĔIŬS, or **PŌMPĔJŬS**, i, m. *a name of several Romans.* Cn. Pompeius Magnus was conquered by Cæsar, at Pharsalus, and fled to Egypt, where he was beheaded by order of the king. Pompeia was the wife of P. Vatinius. *Cic.* — Hence, Pompeius, *or* Pompēius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pompeius, Pompeian. Cic.* domus. *Id.* via. *Prop.* porticus. *Ovid.* umbra. *Cic.* lex, *h. e. originating with Cn. Pompeius.*

PŌMPHŎLȲX (πομφόλυξ), ȳgis, f. *a light, white substance coming from brass, and adhering in crusts to the domes of the furnaces; pompholyx. Plin.*

PŌMPĬLĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pompilius, Pompilian. Horat.* sanguis, *h. e. descendants of Numa Pompilius.* —— ¶ Also, *substant.* Pompilius Numa, *the second Roman king.*

PŌMPĬLŬS, or -ŎS (πομπίλος), i, m. *the pilot-fish* (Naucrates ductor, *Cuv.*; Gasterosteus ductor, L.). *Plin.*

PŌMPŌ (pompa), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to make any thing with pomp.* —— ¶ See, also, *Pompatus, a, um.*

PŌMPŌNĬĀNŬS (Pomponius), a, um, adj. *of or relating to, or called after, a certain Pomponius. Gell.*

PŌMPŌNĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Pomponius, a, um, adj. *relating to Pomponius, Pomponian.*

PŌMPŌSĒ (pomposus), adv. *pompously. Sidon.*

PŌMPŌSŬS (pompa), a, um, adj. *pompous, stately. Sidon.*

PŌMPTĪNA, or **PŌMTĪNA**, palus. See *Pontina.*

PŌMUM (unc.), i, n. *the fruit of any tree fit for eating, as apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, dates, nuts*, &c. μῆλον, ὀπώρα. *Plin.* — Also, *a mulberry. Ovid.* — Hence, *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Poma, *h. e. fruit.* — Also, *truffles. Martial.* — Also, *clusters of grapes. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, for *a fruit-tree. Cato, Virg.* and *Plin. Ep.*

PŌMŬS (unc.), i, f. *a fruit-tree. Tibull.*, *Cato* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *fruit. Cato.*

PŌNDĔRĀBILIS (pondero), e, adj. *capable of being weighed, ponderable. Claud. Mamert.*

PŌNDĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a weighing or poising. Vitruv.*

PŌNDĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a weigher*, ζυγοστάτης. *Cod. Just.*

PŌNDĔRĬTĀS (pondus), ātis, f. *weight. Acc.*

PŌNDĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh*, σταθμάομαι. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* aliquid. —— ¶ Figur. *to examine, weigh in the mind, ponder, consider, judge of. Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* aliquid re, *and* ex re, *h. e. from any thing.*

PŌNDĔRŌSŬS (pondus), a, um, adj. *weighty, heavy, ponderous, massy*, βαρύς. *Plaut.* compedes. *Varr.* Frumentum ponderosum. *Id.* Ponderosior. *Plin.* Ponderosissimus. *Val. Max.* verbera, *h. e. falling heavily.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* epistola, *h. e. containing much. Val. Max.* vox, *h. e. words of great weight.*

PŌNDĬCŬLUM (dimin. of pondus), i, n. *a small weight. Claudian.*

PŌNDŌ (pendo) seems to be the ablat. of pondus, i, *weight*, and signifies, therefore, *in weight. Gell.* Argenti plus pondo. *Liv.* Corona libram pondo, *h. e. a crown of one pound in weight.* So, also, *Id.* Pateræ libras fere omnes pondo, *h. e. all of one pound in weight.* So, also, *Plaut.* Piscium unciam pondo. —— ¶ *Pondo* occurs more frequently without *libra*, and signifies *pound*, with numbers of one, two, three, &c. and is then used as an *indeclinable substantive. Cic.* Auri quinque pondo, *h. e. five pounds of gold. Liv.* Patera ex quinque auri pondo. *Id.* Fulmen aureum quinquaginta pondo, *h. e. of fifty pounds. Id.* Sex millia pondo. *Id.* Ad millia pondo. *Id.* Torques aureus duo pondo, *h. e. of two pounds. Cic.* Auri pondo centum expensum. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Se in triginta pondo debere, *h. e. about thirty*, &c. So, also, when the weight is less than a pound. Uncia pondo, *the twelfth part of a pound or an ounce. Liv.* Singulas uncias auri pondo. So, also, *Cels.* Sextans pondo resinæ, *h. e. two twelfths of a pound, two ounces. Id.* Pondo semis salis, *h. e. half a pound. Colum.* Dodrans pondo mellis, *h. e. nine twelfths of a pound of honey.*

PŌNDŬS (Id.), ĕris, n. *a weight used in the scale. Liv.* Pondera allata. — Also, *the weight of a thing, that which a thing weighs. Plin.* Emere aliquid pondere, *h. e. to buy by weight. Cæs.* Ad certum pondus examinatis. — Also, *a heavy thing, thing of great weight. Lucan.* Pondera muralia saxi. *Cic.* In terram feruntur omnia pondera. *Virg.* Rapiens immania pondera baltei, *h. e.* ponderosissimum balteum. — Hence, *the fetus. Ovid.* So, also, *Propert.* Pondera uteri. — *Catull.* Pondera, *for* partes genitales. — Also, *weight, heaviness, load, burden. Cæs.* Saxa magni ponderis. *Cic.* Moveatur gravitate et pondere. — Hence, figur. *burden, load. Ovid.* senectæ. *Lucan.* curarum. — Also, *constancy, firmness. Prop.* 2, 25, 22. — Also, *weight, authority, importance, value, power. Cic.* Literæ maximi apud me sunt ponderis. *Id.* Persona testimonii pondus habet. *Id.* commendatio magnum pondus apud te habuit. *Id.* Pondera verborum. — Also, *gravity, decorum, propriety. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *equilibrium or perpendicular. Cic.* Motus oritur extra pondus, *h. e. out of equilibrium, out of a straight line. Horat.* Trans pondera (*sc.* corporis) dextram porrigere, *sc. when one stoops too much. Ovid.* Tellus ponderibus librata suis. —— ¶ Also, *a pound. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *quantity, number, sum, multitude. Cæs.* Magnum pondus argenti. *Liv.* Auri pondus ingens. *Varr.* artificum.

PŌNDŬSCŬLUM (dimin. of pondus), i, n. *a small weight*, βαρύλλιον. *Colum.*

PŌNĒ (seems to be used for posne, and formed from πρός, as the Dorians said ποτί for πρός), adv. or without a case, *behind, after*, ὄπισω, ὄπισθεν. *Cic.* Moveri ante et pone. *Virg.* Pars pontum pone legit. *Val. Flacc.* Pone jacere, *h. e. to throw behind one's self. Sil.* Pone aggredi, *h. e. from behind.* —— ¶ Also, preposit. with an *accusat.*, *behind. Liv.* Pone castra ibant, *h. e. behind the camp. Cic.* Pone quos labantur. *Cato.* Pone versus *or* vorsus; pone versum *or* vorsum, *h. e. behind.*

PONE VERSUS. See *Pone* and *Verto.*

PŌNŌ (unc.), is, pŏsŭi (or sivi), pŏsitum; a. 3. *to put, place, set, lay*, τίθημι. *Cæs.* tabulas in ærario. *Id.* legionem tuendæ oræ, *h. e. to post. Flor.* se in sella, *h. e. to sit down, take his seat. Cic.* Insidias contra aliquem ponere, *h. e. to lay an ambush for. Cæs.* castra, *h. e. to pitch. Colum.* ova, *h. e. to lay eggs*, of hens. *Ovid.* stipitem in ignem. *Id.* vestigia longo olivo, *sc.* in. *Cic.* aliquid in conspectu. *Id.* aliquid ante oculos. *Id.* aliquem in gratiam, *or* in gratia, *h. e. to bring into favor. Id.* fundamenta, *h. e. to lay the foundation. Liv.* naves, *h. e. to begin building ships. Virg.* aliquem terra, *for* in terra, *h. e. to bury.* So, also, absol. *Ovid. Fast.* 5, 480. Ponere avum. Hence, figur. *Propert.* Ponere amorem, *h. e. to bury his love.* — Hence, Positus, a, um, *put, laid, set.* Hence, *lying, situate, being. Cic.* Roma in montibus posita. *Id.* Posita ante oculos. Also, simply, *lying*, as, on the ground. *Horat.* nix, *h. e. fallen. Prop.* Positæ pruinæ. *Ovid.* Posito rore. *Plin.* carbunculus. — Hence, *buried* or *dead. Virg.* Sic te ut posita crudelis abessem? *h. e. laid out, dead, no more. Ovid.* Positis justa feruntur avis, *h. e. buried. Pandect.* Ubi corpus meum positum fuerit. *Virg.* Positus somno, *for* sopitus, dormiens. — Hence, *to set, sow, plant. Virg.* piros. *Horat.* arborem. *Colum.* lactucam, milium. — Also, *to set up, erect, build. Cic.* statuam. *Horat.* domum. *Liv.* aram. *Virg.* templum. — Hence, *to form, fashion. Horat.* Parrhasius aut Scopas; hoc saxo, liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum. It is properly used of a sculptor, like the Greek ἱστάναι, but also of a painter. So, also, of a carver. *Ovid.* Orphea posuit in medio poculo. — Hence, in general, *to make. Cic.* leges. *Id.* initium. *Tacit.* ritus festos, *h. e. to introduce. Colum.* rationem cum aliquo. — Also, *to think, judge, esteem, reckon, account. Cic.* aliquid in beneficio. *Id.* in laude, *h. e. to consider as praiseworthy. Nepos.* in vitiis. *Id.* Quæ omnia infamia ponuntur. *Cic.* in metu, *h. e. to fear or regard any thing as terrible.* — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* In quibus ponebat nihil esse omnino momenti. — Also, *to put, cause to rest or depend on. Cic.* spem in virtute. *Liv.* in dubio, *h. e. to doubt. Cic.* Quantum in amore tuo ponam. — So, also, Positus, a, um, *depending upon. Cæs.* Res posita erat in celeritate. — Also, *to speak of, mention, state, set down, say, cite, quote. Cic.* Ut paullo ante posui. *Liv.* aliquid pro certo. *Cic.* Ponor ad scribendum, *h. e. my name is put down in the written report of the decree of the senate.* — Also, *to lay down for a truth, assert, state, suppose for the sake of argument. Terent.* Pone, esse victum. *Cic.* Hoc posito atque concesso. — Also, *to allay, cause any thing to settle. Horat.* freta, *h. e. to calm.* Hence, *Virg.* Ventus ponit, *sc.* se, *h. e. abates.* — Also, *to set over, appoint as a guard or watch. Cæs.* alicui custodem. *Cic.* custodem frumento. —— ¶ Also, *to serve up, set before one at table. Martial.* porcum alicui. *Juvenal.* ad aliquem, *h. e. to help any one to any thing at table. Ovid.* merum, *or*, *Id.* Bacchum, *h. e.* vinum. — Also, *to lay down, propose*, as a reward. *Liv.* præmium. *Senec. Ep.* 87. Ponere pretium, *h. e. to fix a price.* So, also, simply, *Horat. Sat.* 2, 3, 23. Ponere. *Juvenal.* 1, 90. Ponere aliquid, *h. e. to risk.* — Hence, *to propose* a theme for disputing, &c. *Cic.* quæstiunculam. So, also, without an *accusat. to propose a question. Id.* Ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet. —— ¶ Also, *to lay or set in order, arrange. Ovid.* capillos. —— ¶ Also, *to lay aside, lay down, put off. Cic.* tunicam. *Cæs.* arma. *Sueton.* barbam, *h. e. to shave one's beard, or*

cause it to be shaved. Ovid. vestimenta de corpore. *Cic.* libros de manibus. So, also, *Virg.* Positum semen. — Hence, figur. *to lay aside, leave off, put away, forego, give up, omit.* Liv. curas. *Ovid.* vitia, metum. *Liv.* animos feroces. *Ovid.* amorem. *Cic.* vitam, *h. e. to lay down, lose, end. Virg.* Incendia vires posuere. Hence, *Cic.* ambitum verborum, *h. e. to end with a grace. Liv.* rudimentum, *or, Justin.* tirocinium, *h. e. to give the first proof of his skill. Suet. Oth.* 7. *Ed. Ern.* orationem, *h. e. to hold or make.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, impose. Cic.* nomen alicui rei. So, also, *Ovid.* Nomen positum. —— ¶ Also, *to lay out, spend. Horat.* pecuniam fenori, *h. e. to put out to usury, lay out at interest.* So, also, *Cic.* pecuniam apud aliquem, *sc.* fenori. *Id.* sumptum melius, *h. e. to spend in a better manner.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* curam, operam in re, *h. e. to bestow upon. Id.* diem in consideranda re. *Id.* se in rebus contemplandis, *h. e. to occupy himself with. Horat.* Otia recte ponere. —— ¶ Also, *to expose. Plaut.* caput suum periculo, *h. e. to danger.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, impress. Propert.* oscula in labellis, *h. e. to kiss.* —— ¶ Also, *to give as a pledge, stake, wager, bet, lay. Plaut.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to have. Plaut.* spem, *h. e. to hope.* —— ¶ Also, *to make, hold. Colum.* rationem cum aliquo. (See above.) *Sueton.* orationem. (See above.) *Plin. Ep.* calculos, *h. e. to consider rightly, calculate.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Posivi, *for* posui. — *Lucret.* Postus, a, um, *for* positus.

PŌNS (probably derived from pono, *for* id quod ponitur), tis, m. *a bridge* across a river, morass, &c., γέφυρα. *Nep.* Pontem in flumine facere, *or, Liv.* Amnem jungere ponte, *h. e. to throw a bridge over a river.* So, also, *Curt.* Flumini pontem imponere. *Liv.* Pontem injicere, *or, Tacit.* indere, *h. e. to throw across. Quintil.* Pontem rumpere, *or, Nep.* rescindere, *or, Cic.* interscindere, *or, Nep:* dissolvere, *or, Virg.* vellere, *h. e. to break or cut down.* —— ¶ Also, *a bridge from a ship to the shore, a plank for embarking or disembarking. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a way made of boards on the walls of a town from one tower to another. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a drawbridge on the wooden towers used by besiegers, which was dropped on the walls of the besieged town in order to afford a passage. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *raised pathways at the* comitia, *by which the people went to the* septum, *in order to give their votes. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the deck of a ship on which the machines of war were placed. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a floor of a tower. Virg.* —— ¶ *Lepid.* in *Cic. Ep.* Pons Argenteus, *h. e. a place with a bridge over the river* Argent *in* Provence.

PŌNTICŬLŬS (dimin. of pons), i, m. *a little bridge*, γεφυρίς. *Cic.*

PŌNTICŬS (Ποντικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the* Pontus Euxinus, *or Black sea;* or *to the district* Pontus. *Liv.* mare, *h. e. the Black sea. Ovid.* terra. *Plin.* nux, *h. e. the hazel-nut or a species of it. Id.* mus, *h. e.* perhaps, *the ermine. Juvenal.* Medicamina regis victi, *h. e.* Mithridatis. *Cels.* radix, *h. e. rhubarb.* —— ¶ *Ponticus* is also *a man's name.* The most celebrated is the poet Ponticus, a contemporary of Propertius and Ovid. *Propert.* and *Ovid.*

PŎNTĬFEX (unc.), icis, m. *a pontifex, chief priest, high priest*, ἱερεύς. Pontifices were a kind of chief priests who had the superintendence of religion and its ceremonies. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Their head or president was called *pontifex maximus. Cic.* — *Pontifices minores*, the lower or younger pontifices were perhaps secretaries of the pontifices, or discharged the office of secretary until they attained that of pontifex. *Liv.* Scribæ pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant. —— ¶ Also, *a bishop. Sidon.*

PŎNTĬFĬCĀLIS (pontifex), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a* pontifex, *pontifical*, ἱεραρχικός. *Liv.* insignia. *Cic.* auctoritas. *Suet.* ludi, *h. e. exhibited by the* pontifex maximus, *after he had entered on his office.*

PŎNTĬFĬCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the office or dignity of a* pontifex, ἀρχιερωσύνη. *Cic.* Qui statas solemnesque caremonias pontificatu, rerum bene gerendarum auctoritates augurio contineri putaverunt. *Sueton.* Pontificatus maximus.

PŎNTĬFĬCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the* pontifex *or the* pontifices, *pontifical. Cic.* jus. *Id.* libri, *books containing an account of the religious ceremonies of the* pontifices. — Hence, Pontificium, subst. *free power or right of doing any thing. Gell.*

PŌNTĪLIS (pons), e, adj. *h. e.* ad pontem pertinens. *Veget.* Stratus pontilis, *h. e.* perhaps, *a wooden floor.*

PŌNTĪNŬS, PŌMTĪNŬS, or PŌMPTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. denotes a country of Latium. — Hence, *Plin.* palus, *or, Id.* paludes, *h. e. a low country, about* 30 *miles in length, and from* 12 *to* 13 *in breadth, exposed to inundations of the rivers Amasenus and Ufens.* The Appian Way went through it. Cethegus, Cæsar, Augustus, Trajan, &c. and some popes in modern times, tried to drain it. *Liv.* Ager Pomtinus. — Hence, *Liv.* Pontinum, *h. e. the Pomtinian country. Cic.* Pomtina summa, *sc.* regio. —— ¶ Those who write it *Pomtinus*, derive it from the town *Pometia*, for *Pometinus*, and those who write it *Pontinus*, derive it from the town of *Pontia*, near *Terracina*.

PŌNTŌ (pons), ōnis, m. *a kind of Gallic sailing vessels*, perhaps *a transport. Cæs. B. C.* 3, 29. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a bridge of ships, ferry, pontoon. Pandect.* and *Auson.*

PŌNTŬS (πόντος), i, m. *the depth. Virg.* maris. —— ¶ Also, *the sea. Horat.* and *Virg.* — Particularly, *the Black sea. Cic.* In Ponti ore. — Hence, *the whole country about the Euxine. Cic.* Medea ex eodem Ponto. Hence, the letters of Ovid *ex Ponto.* — Particularly, *a district of* Asia Minor *on the Black sea, between Bithynia and Armenia, where Mithridates reigned as king. Virg.*

PŎPĂ (unc.), æ, m. *he whose duty it was to provide incense, water, wine, fire, vessels, &c. for a sacrifice, to lead the victim to the altar and strike the blow, differing from the* cultrarius, *who killed the victim. Cic.* —— ¶ *Pers.* 6, 74. Popa venter, *h. e. a glutton.*

PŎPĂNŬM (πόπανον), i, n. *a kind of cake such as was used at sacrifices. Juvenal.*

PŎPELLŬS (dimin. of populus), i, m. *the rabble, populace, canaille*, δημίδιον. *Horat.*

POPILIŬS, or POPILLIŬS, i, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Popilius, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Popilius. Liv.* familia.

PŎPĪNĂ (from πέπω, πέπτω, to cook), æ, f. *a cook's shop, victualling-house, eating-house*, καπηλεῖον, ὀψοπώλιον, δαωτεῖον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *food thereosld. Cic.*

PŎPĪNĀLIS (popina), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a cook's shop*, ὀψοποιϊκός, ὀψαορτυτικός. *Colum.* deliciæ.

PŎPĪNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Popinalis.* Hence, Popinarius, ii, m. *a victualler, cook*, ὀψοπώλης. *Lamprid.*

PŎPĪNĀTŎR (popino, are), ōris, same as *Popino. Macrob.*

PŎPĪNŌ (popina), ōnis, m. *a frequenter of victualling-houses, taverns; a glutton, slave to eating and drinking, belly-god, guttler*, ἄσωτος. *Horat.*

PŎPĪNŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to frequent victualling houses, feed luxuriously, guzzle, gormandize*, λιχνεύω. *Trebell. Poll.*

PŎPLES (unc.), itis, m. *the ham of the knee; the knee*, ἰγνύα. *Horat.* Contento poplite mirari aliquid, *with the sinews of the ham of the knee strongly stretched; with firm foot. Val. Flacc.* Submisso poplite, *with the knee bent. Curt.* Excipere se poplitibus, *to raise himself up, or support himself on his knees. Plin.* Poplites genibus imponere, *to cross the knees, sit with the knees crossed or with one knee upon the other. Claudian.* Vestis poplite fusa tenus, *down to the knees.*

PŎPLĬCŎLĂ (populus & colo), æ, m. *a favorer of the people.* This was a surname of Valerius. It afterwards became *publicola.*

POPLUS, i, m. for *Populus. Plaut.*

PŎPŬLŬS, i, m. for *Populus. Fab. Pict.*

PŎPPÆĂ, æ, f. *the wife of the emperor Nero.* — Hence, Poppæanus, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Poppæa. Juvenal.* Pinguia Poppæana, *h. e. bread-dough moistened with asses' milk, and put upon the face before going to sleep, in order to preserve the smoothness and delicacy of the skin, first used by Poppæa, and called after her.*

PŎPPȲSMĂ (πόππυσμα), ătis, n. *a noise made by clapping the hands together, or by a smacking of the lips or tongue*, as a sign of approbation or for the sake of appeasing. *Juvenal.*

PŎPPȲSMŬS (ποππυσμός), i, m. same as *Poppysma. Plin.*

PŎPPȲZŌN (ποππύζων), tis, *he that makes a noise by clapping the hands together or by a smacking of the lips*, as, in order to quiet a horse. *Plin.*

PŎPŬLĀBILIS (populor), e, adj. *that may be laid waste or destroyed. Ovid.*

PŎPŬLĀBŬNDŬS (from populo, or populor), a, um, adj. same as *Populans, laying waste, ravaging. Liv.*

PŎPŬLĀRIS (populus), e, adj. *of or belonging to the people, or the inhabitants* (especially of the lower classes) *of a town or country*, δημοτικός. *Cic.* lex, *h. e.* populi. *Id.* munus, *h. e. a present made to the people. Plaut.* cœna, *h. e. a feast given to the people on occasion of public rejoicings. Liv.* strepitus, *h. e. of the people. Cic.* laus, *h. e. of the people.* So, also, *Id.* gloria, admiratio. *Id.* honor, *h. e. proceeding from the people. Id.* aura, *h. e. favor with the people.* So, also, *Id.* ventus. *Plin.* civitas, *h. e. a democracy.* Hence, *Sueton.* Popularia, *sc.* sedilia, *h. e. the place where the common people sat at the public spectacles.* — Also, *common, usual with the people. Senec.* carmen, *h. e. a popular song. Cic.* sensus, usus, verba. —— ¶ Also, *of the same people or town, native. Ovid.* flumina. Hence, substantively, *Cic.* Popularis, *h. e. a countryman*, συμπατριώτης. *Id.* Popularem alicujus loci. Also, of animals. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Hence, figur. *belonging to the same company, society, party, set or gang, associates, partners, accomplices, fellows. Sallust.* Populares sceleris. *Senec.* Popularibus nostris hoc dico, *h. e. of my sect, to the Stoics.* —— ¶ Also, *favorable to, or courting the favor of, the common people. Cic.* consul. *Liv.* ingenium. *Cic.* sacerdos, *h. e.* Clodius. — Hence, a party at Rome was called *populares*, who sided with the common people against the senate. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *agreeable to the wishes of the people, in favor with or beloved by them, popular. Cic.* clementia. *Liv.* lex. *Lucan.* nomen. *Liv.* Nihil popularius. —— ¶ Also, *resembling the common people, mean, common, bad. Cic.* Nihil non summissum atque populare. *Colum.* pulli, *common bees. Cato.* sal. — Also, *changeable, not firm or stable, not resting on firm principles or a firm basis. Cic.* imperium. —— ¶ Also, *moving or making an impression on the people. Cic.* lacrimæ. *Q. Cic.* petitio. —— ¶ Popularis, *a citizen, one that is not a soldier. Capitol.*

PŎPŬLĀRĬTĀS (popularis), ātis, f. *a being of the same country;* also, *the attachment or friendship which arises from being of the same country. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a courting of popular favor. Suet.*

PŎPŬLĀRĬTER (Id.), adv. *after the manner of the people, commonly, vulgarly*, δημοτικῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *with devotion to the interests of the people, in a manner that is calculated to please the people, with the approbation or applause of the people, in a manner that makes an agreeable impression on the people, popularly. Cic.* agere. —— ¶ Also, *in a manner calculated to instigate the people, with too much devotion to the people, to please or humor the populace. Cic.*

PŎPŬLĀTIM (populus), adv. *from people to people, among all nations or in all towns, every where, universally. Cato.*

PŎPŬLĀTĬŌ (populor), ōnis, f. *a laying waste, depopulating, ravaging, ransacking, spoiling, pillaging, plundering*, πόρθησις. *Cæs.* — Also, *booty gained in this manner. Liv.* Pleni populationum. — Also, figur. *Plin.* morum, *h. e. ruin, corruption, degeneracy.* — Also, *a ruining by extravagant expenses. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the people, multitude, great number of people. Sedul.*

PŎPŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a destroyer, waster, ravager, spoiler, pillager, plunderer*, πορθητής. *Liv.*—Also, of animals. *Martial.* Glandis populator aper. — Also, figur. *Quintil.* Populator civitatis.

PŎPŬLĀTRIX (populator), icis, f. *she who ravages or destroys. Stat.*

PŎPŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a laying waste*, πόρθησις. *Lucan.*

PŎPŬLĒTUM (populus), i, n. *a place planted with poplars*, λευκών. *Plin.*

PŎPŬLĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a poplar-tree*, λεύκινος. *Virg.* umbra. *Val. Flacc.* sorores, *h. e. changed into poplars. Id.* flexus, *h. e. poplars planted in a circle.*

PŎPŬLĬFĔR (populus & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing poplars. Ovid.*

PŎPŬLĬFŪGĬA (populus & fugio), ōrum, n. *a festival in commemoration of the flight of the people. Varr.*

PŎPŬLISCĪTŬM (populi & scitum), i, n. *a decree of the people*, ψήφισμα. *Nep.*

PŎPŬLĬTŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. of populo. *Pandect.*

PŎPŬLNĔŬS, and PŎPŬLNŬS (populus), a, um, adj. *of a poplar-tree*, λεύκινος. *Cato* and *Pandect.*

PŎPŬLŌ (populus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. and PŎPŬLŎR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to depopulate, desolate, ravage, ransack, lay waste, destroy, spoil, plunder, pillage. Cic.* Agros populabatur. *Liv.* Uri sua popularique (*passively*). *Cic.* Provinciæ populatæ. *Propert.* Populavit. *Virg.* Populat acervum curculio. — Hence, figur. *to mutilate, deprive of its parts*, or, in general, *to deprive. Virg.* Tempora populata auribus raptis. *Ovid.* Hamus populatus, *h. e.* esca spoliatus. — Also, *to rob. Senec.*

PŎPŬLŌNĬA (populo), æ, f. *a goddess supposed to protect against devastations. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Etruria*, now *Piombino. Varr.*

PŎPŬLŎR, aris. See *Populo.*

PŎPŬLŌSĬTĀS (populosus), ātis, f. *multitude. Arnob.*

PŎPŬLŌSŬS (populus), a, um, adj. *well-peopled, populous, numerous*, πολυάνθρωπος. *Apul.* familia. *Veget.* Populosior. *Solin.* Populosissima insula.

PŎPŬLŬS (for pubulus, from pubes), i, m. *a people, the inhabitants of a town, country or state without the highest magistracy*, as, in Rome, without the senate. *Cic.* Senatus populusque Romanus. —— ¶ Also, *the people*, as opposed to the senate and knights at Rome, *the common people, commons. Martial.* Dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus. *Liv.* Populo divisit. — Hence, for *a street. Ovid.* Hæc populum spectat. —— ¶ Also, *a people, nation, all the inhabitants of a town, state or country, including magistrates and subjects. Cic.* Populus Romanus victor omnium gentium. *Liv.* Non populi, sed plebis magistratum esse. *Cic.* Quæstio ad populum pertinet, *h. e. to the judges who decide in the name of the people.* Thus the courts of justice in which the prætors presided, are called *judicia populi. Cic.* In this signification it may frequently be rendered *town* or *state. Cic.* Cum populo contrahunt. —— ¶ *Populus* frequently denotes a part of a nation, which is called *gens. Liv.* Non ex iisdem populis, quamquam eadem semper gens. —— ¶ Figur. *a multitude, large number of people, crowd, throng. Ovid.* fratrum. *Justin.* In tanto populo fratrum. Hence, of bees, *a stock or stall. Colum.* Duo populi. — Also, in general, *a great number. Plin.* imaginum. *Sidon.* scelerum.

PŌPŬLŬS (unc.), i, f. *a poplar, poplar-tree. Ovid.* Populo, vive, precor, &c. *Horat.* alba, *h. e. white poplar-tree.*

PORCA (porcus), æ, f. *a sow pig, sow, female swine*, ὗς, σῦς. *Cato* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the ground raised between two furrows in the form of a ridge, a balk of land. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, in Spain, *a piece of ground thirty feet broad and a hundred and eighty feet long. Colum.*

PORCĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to swine. Plin.* vulva, *h. e. which has brought forth in a regular way.* — Hence, *Jul. Firmic.* Porcarius, *h. e. a swineherd.*

PORCASTRUM (unc.), i, n. *purslain. Apul.*

PORCELLĪNŬS (porcellus), a, um, adj. *of young swine. Apic.*

PORCELLĬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *the cheslip or sow. Cæl. Aurel.*

PORCELLŬS (dimin. of porculus), i, m. *a little hog, young pig, porkling, porket*, χοίριον. *Varr.* (domesticated) and *Phædr.* (wild).

PORCĔŌ (perhaps from porro & arceo), es, a. 2. *to hinder, keep off*, ἀνείργω. *Enn.*

PORCETRA (porca), æ, f. *a young sow or yelt that has never farrowed but once*, χοῖρος, δέλφαξ. *Meliss.* ap. *Gell.*

PORCĬLĀCA (unc.), æ, f. *purslain. Plin.* 20, 81. *Ed. Hard.*

PORCĪNĀRĬŬS (porcus), i, m. *a seller of pork. Plaut.*

PORCĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a hog*, χοίρειος. *Plaut.* Porcina, *sc.* caro, *hog's flesh, pork. Senec.* vox, *h. e.* porci. Hence, *Veget.* caput, *h. e.* properly, *a pig's head.* Hence, *a kind of battle array*, also, called *cuneus. Veget.*

PORCĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* The most celebrated is M. Porcius Cato, who was censor, and hence is called *Censorinus*; also, *Major*, h. e. *the Elder*, whose life is written by Nepos, and from whom Cicero entitled his book on old age. M. Porcius the Younger, a contemporary of Cicero; he is called *Uticensis*, because he killed himself at Utica.

PORCŬLA (dimin. of porca), æ, f. *a little sow*, χοιρίδιον. *Plaut.*

PORCŬLĀTĬŌ (porculus), ōnis, f. *a breeding of swine*, χοιροβοσκία. *Varr.*

PORCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a feeder or breeder of young pigs or swine. Colum.*

PORCŬLĒTUM (porca), i, n. *a plat of ground laid out in ridges or in beds. Plin.*

PORCŬLŬS (dimin. of porcus), i, m. *a little hog, young pig, porket, porkling*, χοίριον. *Plaut.* Jubeas, si sapias, porculum afferri tibi. *Plin.* marinus, *h. e. a porpoise.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain hook in an oil-press*, according to Turnebus. *Cato, R. R.* 19.

PORCŬS (πόρκος), i, m. *a hog, swine, pig*; usually, *a young pig or porkling. Cic.* Villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, gallina, &c. *Varr.* Porcos suos alat scrofa, *h. e. pigs, farrows.* Hence, *Cic.* Porcus femina, *h. e. a young sow. Macrob.* Trojanus, *h. e. a pig stuffed with other animals for the table. Ammian.* Porci caput, *h. e. a kind of battle array.* — Hence, Porcus, *hog*, a term of reproach applied to a person that is fond of good living or given to debauchery. *Horat.* Porcus de grege Epicuri. — Also, *a kind of sea-fish. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Pudendum muliebre. Varr.*

PORGŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Porrigo. Virg.* and *Cic.* in *Arat.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Pergo. Lucret.* 1, 931. But *Ed. Creech.* reads *pergo.*

PORPHYRĔTĬCŬS (porphyrites), a, um, adj. *purple red*; or, *of porphyry*; or, *resembling porphyry. Sueton.* marmor.

PORPHYRĬŌ (πορφυρίων), ōnis, m. *a species of water-fowl* (Fulica porphyrio, L.). *Plin.*

PORPHYRĬŌN, ōnis, m. *one of the giants. Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a commentator of Horace.*

PORPHYRĪTĒS (πορφυρίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *porphyre or porphyry*; *a kind of red marble. Plin.* — *Lapis* is also joined with it. *Plin.*

PORPHYRĪTIS (πορφυρῖτις), ĭdis, f. *of a purple color. Plin.*

PORRĀCĔŬS (porrum), a, um, adj. *of leeks. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *like leeks, leek-green. Plin.*

PORRECTĒ (porrectus), adv. *extensively, far. Ammian.* Porrectius.

PORRECTĬŌ (porrigo), ōnis, f. *an extension, stretching out*, ἔκτασις. *Cic.* digitorum. —— ¶ Also, *a straight line. Vitruv.*

PORRECTŬS, a, um, particip. from porrigo. —— ¶ Adj. *stretched out, extended, long. Cic.* Porrectæ manus. *Sil.* Serpens centum porrectus in ulnas. *Tacit.* Porrectior acies. — Improperly, for *Mortuus. Catull.* — Also, *cheerful. Plaut.* Porrectior frons. — Porrectum, i, n. *extent, length. Plin.* — Also, *a straight line. Vitruv.* — Also, *a plain. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, of time, *continued, lengthened, long. Ovid.* mora. — Hence, in pronunciation, *lengthened, made long, produced. Quintil.* syllabæ. *Id.* literæ. —— ¶ See, also *Porricio.*

PORRĬCĬÆ (porricio), ārum, f. *the part of a victim which is offered to the gods. Arnob.* and *Solin.*

PORRĬCĬŌ (unc.), is, ēci or exi, ectum, a. 3. a word used at sacrifices for *projicio, to throw at a place; to consecrate or offer to the gods. Liv.* Exta in mare porricit. *Virg.* exta in fluctus. Hence, *Cic.* Inter cæsa et porrecta, *h. e. between slaying and laying on the altar*, a proverb, perhaps for *unseasonably, out of time.* — Also, *to produce, bring forth. Varr. R. R.* 1, 29. Seges frumentum porricit.

PORRĪGĬNŌSŬS (porrigo), a, um, adj. *troubled with scurf or dandruff*, πιτυρώδης. *Plin. Valer.*

PORRĪGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *a disease of the skin of the head between the hairs; the scurf, dandruff, scall*, πιτυρίασις, λεπίς. *Cels.* and *Horat.* — Also, of other hairy parts of the body. *Scribon. Larg.* — Also, of animals, perhaps, *scab, mange. Juvenal.*

PORRĬGŌ (porro, or pro & rego), is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. *to stretch, reach or spread out, extend*, προτείνω. *Cic.* manum. *Liv.* crus. *Cic.* membra. *Ovid.* brachia cœlo, *h. e.* ad cœlum. *Id.* brachia alicui, *for* ad aliquem. *Sallust.* aciem, *h. e. to extend, lengthen.* So, also, Porrigi, *to be stretched or spread out or extended; to stretch or spread itself out; to extend itself. Auct. B. Afric.* Jubet aciem porrigi. *Virg.* Corpus porrigitur in novem jugera. Hence, figur. of the situation of a thing. *Ovid.* Scopulus frontem porrigit in æquor. Hence, Porrigi, *to stretch itself, as it were, to a place; to lie or extend longitudinally. Plin. Ep.* Cubiculum porrigitur in solem. *Plin.* Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, *h. e. extends longitudinally.* So, also, Porrectus, a, um, *extending. Virg.* Rhodope porrecta sub axem. — Hence, figur. *to extend, enlarge, increase, protract, prolong, continue. Ovid.* Quo se non porrigat ira. *Cels.* Morbus porrigitur in id tempus, *h. e. is protracted.* — Also, *to lay at full length, lay on the ground. Liv.* hostem. *Ovid.* Porrexit in herbis, *h. e. extended, laid at full length.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold out or forth, offer, give. Cic.* alicui dextram. *Id.* alicui bona. *Id.* alicui gladium. *Ovid.* oscula lymphis. —— ¶ See, also, *Porrectus, a, um.*

PORRĪMA, æ, f. *a sister or companion of Carmenta. Ovid.*

PORRĪNA (porrum), æ, f. *a bed or quantity of leeks. Cato* and *Pandect.*

PORRŌ (πόῤῥω), adv. *afar off, at a distance, far. Terent.* Porro ab hac abstrahat, *h. e. far from her. Plaut.* Ubi tu hic habitas? porro illic longe, &c. —— ¶ Also, *farther, farther on. Liv.* ire. —— ¶ Also, *hereafter, henceforth, afterwards, in future, again. Terent.* Si porro esse odiosi pergitis. *Cic.* Sæpe audivi a majoribus, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant. —— ¶ Also, *and so on*, in enumeration, when several things are passed over. *Cic.* Exigua et porro minima, *h. e. and so on to the least.* —— ¶ *Tertull.* Porro Quirites, *h. e. come on! help, help, ye Romans!* But some prefer to read *proh.* —— ¶ Also, *next, then, moreover, besides, also. Cic.* Neque perfacete dicta neque porro digna. —— ¶ Also, *on the contrary. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

PORRUM (πράσον), i, n. and PORRŬS, i, m. *a scallion, leek. Plin.* There are two kinds of it, *capitatus* and *sectivus. Pallad.* capitatus, *or* capitatum. *Id.* and *Colum.* sectilis, *or* sectivus. So, also, *Martial.* Sectile porrum, *h. e. which was chopped up before it was eaten.*

PORSĒNA, and PORSENNA, æ, m. *a king of Etruria, who attempted to reinstate Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of the Romans. Liv.* and *Martial.* Porsena. *Virg.* and *Plin.* Porsenna. —

When goods were sold by auction at Rome, it was said proverbially, "Porsena's goods are sold." *Liv.* 2, 14.

PŎRTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a gate*, πύλη. *Cic.* urbis, *or, simply*, *Id.* Porta, *h. e. the gate of a city.* *Id.* Porta introire, *h. e. to go in at the gate.* *Liv.* Portæ fores objicere, *h. e. to shut the gate.* So, also, *Virg.* Portas objicere. — Also, *the gate of a camp.* *Cæs.* decumana. *Virg.* belli, *h. e.* templi Jani. *Varr.* Porta itineri longissima, *h. e. we are longer in setting out than in making the journey*; or, *the first step is the hardest.* —— ¶ Also, *any place of egress, approach or entrance; an outlet, inlet.* *Virg.* cœli, *for* cœlum. *Macrob.* solis, *h. e.* duo tropica signa. — Hence, *a strait.* *Manil.* — Hence, Portæ, *a narrow pass, passage, defile.* *Nepos.* Ciliciæ. *Ovid.* Porta Tænaria, *h. e. a cavern by which Hercules is said to have descended to the infernal regions.* Hence, *Cic.* Portæ jecoris. ¶ Figur. *Lucret.* Quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, *h. e. by what means.*

PŎRTĀBĬLĬS (porto), e, adj. *portable*, φερτός. *Sidon.* Et portandus quidem, sed portabilis. *Augustin.* Portabilius.

PŎRTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a carrying, carriage, conveyance*, ἀγωγή, φορά. *Sallust.*

PŎRTĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that serves for carrying.* *Cæl. Aurel.* sella, *h. e. a sedan.*

PŎRTĔNDŌ (probably for porro tendo), is, di, tum, a. 3. properly, *to stretch forth.* Hence, *to show.* *Liv.* Victoria portendit se omnibus, *h. e. shows itself.* *Id.* Deos portendisse auspicia, *h. e.* significasse, dedisse. — Hence, Portendi, *to impend.* *Liv.* Pericula portenduntur.— Hence, *to presage, portend, forebode, foretel, foreshow, betoken, augur, prognosticate*, ἐπισημαίνω. *Liv.* Dii portenderunt, clarum fore hoc caput. *Id.* Quod aves fieri posse portendunt. *Cic.* Dii periculum portendunt. *Id.* Rerum futurarum, quæ tum dormientibus tum vigilantibus portenduntur.

PŎRTĔNTĬFĔR (portentum & fero), a, um, adj. *carrying monsters with itself, effecting miracles or wonders.* *Ovid.* venena.

PŎRTĔNTĬFĬCŬS (portentum & facio), a, um, adj. *extraordinary, causing wonder, wonderful, prodigious; portentous, unnatural.* *Lactant.*

PŎRTĔNTŌSŬS (portentum), a, um, adj. *extraordinary, unnatural, portentous, monstrous, strange, prodigious, wonderful*, τερατώδης. *Cic.* Portentosa nata dicuntur, *h. e. monstrous births.* *Sueton.* caput. *Senec.* Portentosius. *Id.* Oratio portentosissima.

PŎRTĔNTUM (portendo), i, n. *an omen, prodigy, miracle, portent*, τέρας. *Cic., Sallust.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *any thing strange, a singular fiction, unnatural or singular occurrence or appearance.* *Cic.* poetarum et pictorum. — Also, *any singular or unnatural animal or birth, a monster.* *Horat.* Portenta subegit. *Ovid.* Portenta sub inguine Scyllæ, *h. e. dogs.* *Cic.* Hominum pecudumque portentis, *h. e. monstrous births.* — Hence, figur. of a monster in human shape. Thus Piso is called *portentum reipublicæ.* *Cic.*

PŎRTHMEUS (πορθμεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a ferryman.* *Petron.* Navita Porthmeus, *h. e. Charon.*

PŎRTHMŎS (πορθμός), i, m. *a strait.* *Plin.*

PŎRTĬCĀTĬŌ (porticus), ōnis, f. *a row of galleries or porticos.* *Pandect.*

PŎRTĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of porticus), æ, f. *a small gallery, covered way or portico.* *Cic.*

PŎRTĬCŬS (porta), us, f. *a portico, piazza, porch, covered walk surrounded with pillars*, στοά. The Romans had such porticos for walking in, at their houses, temples and public buildings, in order that they might be sheltered from the rain. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* Since Zeno taught in such a covered walk or portico, hence *porticus* (στοὰ) is said of his philosophy or sect. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an engine used at sieges, by which the soldiers were defended from the missile weapons of the enemy*, otherwise called *vineæ.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a tent.* *Cic.* *Tusc.* 2, 16. e *poeta.* —— ¶ Also, *a penthouse, eaves.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the uppermost row of seats in the amphitheatre, which was covered and destined for the use of poor citizens.* *Calp.*

PŎRTĬŌ (from πόρω), ōnis, f. *a portion, part*, μέρος, μερίς. *Plin.* and *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *a share.* *Justin.* Vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, *h. e. to invite to a share.* —— ¶ Also, *a proportion.* *Cic.* Nunquam in Sicilia frumentum est emptum, quin Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, *h. e. in proportion to the quantity collected.* So, also, *Plin.* Portione, *h. e. in proportion.* Sometimes it is followed by *ac, as.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *condition, quality, relation, respect, regard.* *Plin.* situs. *Id.* Ad suam quisque portionem, *h. e. nature, power.*

PŎRTĬŌNĀLĬS (portio), e, adj. *relating to or containing a part or portion.* *Tertull.*

PŎRTĬSCŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a hammer or other instrument, with which the officer in a ship, who commanded the rowers, used to beat time, and to regulate the motion of the oars.* *Enn.*

PŎRTĬTŌ (frequentat. of porto), as, a. 1. *to carry.* *Gell.*

PŎRTĬTŎR (portus), ōris, m. *he who watches the harbors and exacts the customs; a toll-gatherer, custom-house officer, custom-receiver, collector of portage*, ἐλλιμενιστής. *Cic.* They were very unpopular. Letters were also forwarded by them. *Terent.*

PŎRTĬTŎR (from obsol. poro), ōris, m. *one that conveys any person or thing.* In a boat or ship, *a ferryman, captain of a trading vessel.* *Senec.* and *Cod. Just.* Hence, Charon is called *portitor.* *Virg.* — Also, by land, *a carrier, carter, wagoner.* Hence, *Stat.* Portitor Ursæ, *h. e. the constellation Arctophylax, who, as it were, drives the wain of the constellation Ursa.* —— ¶ Also, *a porter, bearer, carrier.* *Colum.* Phryxi nec portitor Helles, *h. e. the ram which safely carried over Phryxus, but not Helle.* *Prudent.* ciborum.

PŎRTĬŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of portio), æ, f. *a small part or portion*, μερίς. *Plin.*

PŎRTŌ (from obsol. poro, πόρω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, bear, convey*, φέρω, βαστάζω. *Horat.* panem humeris. *Cæs.* onus. *Horat.* puerum Romam, *h. e. to carry, conduct, bring.* *Cic.* viaticum ad hostem. *Id.* Massiliam in triumpho. *Id.* hominem octophoro. *Nepos.* Vehiculo portaretur, *h. e. rode.* *Liv.* legiones secum in Hispaniam. —— ¶ Also, *to bring.* *Terent.* aliquid boni. *Liv.* lætum nuncium ad, &c. *Terent.* Nescio quid peccati portat hæc purgatio, *h. e. carries with it, imports, betokens, contains.* *Prop.* alicui timorem, *h. e. to cause, occasion.* *Ovid.* Portantia verba salutem, *h. e. importing.* *Terent.* fallaciam alicui, *h. e. to make use of against him.*

PŎRTŌRĬUM (from obsol. poro, *h. e.* porto), ii, n. *the tax, duty or tribute paid for goods imported; customs, imposts, tolls, tollage, portage*, τέλος. *Cic.* vini, *h. e. from wine.* *Plaut.* Portorium solvere, *h. e. to pay.* *Cic.* dare. *Id.* exigere, *h. e. to demand.* *Id.* imponere. *Id.* Portorium circumvectionis, *h. e. a tax paid for the right of carrying about and selling goods in the country.* —— ¶ Also, *fare, freight, money paid for carriage.* *Apul.*

PŎRTŬENSĬS (portus), e, adj. *being in a harbor*, particularly, *being in the harbor of Ostia, near Rome.* *Cod. Theod.* mensores, *h. e. who measured corn in the harbor of Ostia, cornmeters.*

PŎRTŬLĂ (dimin. of porta), æ, f. *a little port or gate*, πυλίς. *Liv.*

PŎRTŬLĀCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *purslain.* *Varro.* See *Porcilaca.*

PORTUMNUS, i, m. See *Portunus.*

PŎRTŪNĀLĬS, or **PŎRTUMNĀLĬS** (Portumnus or Portunus), e, adj. *relating to the god Portunus or Portumnus.* *Varr.* Portunalia, *h. e. a festival in his honor.*

PŎRTŪNŬS, or **PŎRTUMNŬS** (from obsol. poro, *h. e.* porto), i, m. *a god of navigation*, otherwise called *Palæmon.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

PŎRTŬŌSŬS (portus), a, um, adj. *abounding in harbors, having many good havens*, λιμενώδης. *Cic.* mare. *Id.* navigatio. *Sallust.* Portuosior.

PŎRTŬS (from obsol. poro), us, m. *a port, harbor, haven*, λιμήν. *Cic.* Portum tenere, *h. e. to have reached or gained the port.* *Nepos.* intrare, *or*, *Cic.* In portum pervenire, *or* venire, *or* penetrare, *or* invehi, *h. e. to come into port, enter a harbor.* So, also, *Id.* In portum navim conjicere, *or*, *Cæs.* se recipere. *Id.* Portum capere, *h. e. to come into port.* So, also, *Virg.* tangere. *Cæs.* E portu proficisci, *h. e. to sail out of port.* *Terent.* In portu navigare, *h. e. to be safe.* *Cic.* In portu esse, *h. e. to be in port, to be in safety or rest.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where customs or duties for goods imported or exported are taken care of.* *Cic.* In portu operas dabat, *h. e. was receiver of customs.* —— ¶ Also, *a place of refuge, place of retreat or security, shelter, asylum, rest, place of rest.* *Cic.* Senatus erat portus nationum. *Id.* philosophiæ. *Id.* supplicii, *h. e. a refuge from.* Hence *the grave* is called *portus corporis.* *Enn.* —— ¶ Also, *the mouth of a river.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a magazine, warehouse.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *for* domus. *Fest.* e *leg.* xii. *tab.* Ob portum obvagulatum ito.

PŎRŬS (πόρος), i, m. *a passage, way, canal.* *Plin.* 20, 84 (si lectio certa).

PŌRŬS (πῶρος), i, m. *tophus, a loose calcareous stone.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of India.* *Curt.*

PŌSCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of sour drink composed of vinegar, water and eggs.* *Plaut.* and *Suet.* — *Pusca* occurs also. *Veget.*

PŌSCĬNUMMĬŬS, or **PŌSCĬNUMĬŬS** (posco & nummus), a, um, adj. *demanding money.* *Apul.* basiola.

PŌSCŌ (unc.), is, pŏposci, a. 3. *to desire to get any thing from any one, to ask, call for, demand, pray earnestly, importune*, αἰτέω. *Cic.* aliquid sibi. *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquid ab aliquo. Also, with *ut* following. *Juvenal.* Poscimus, ut cœnes civiliter. *Virg.* aliquem in prœlia, *h. e. to challenge.* *Cic.* aliquem, *h. e. to demand to give up, or to demand for punishment.* *Liv.* dictatorem reum, *h. e. to accuse.* Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Quod res poscere videbatur. *Nep.* Quum tempus posceret. — The person of whom one requires or demands any thing, is also put in the *accusat.* *Cic.* Qui parentes pretium posceret. Hence, Poscor, *I am requested, they demand of me.* *Ovid.* Poscor meum Lælapa, *h. e.* Lælaps meus poscitur a me. *Ovid.* Poscor Palilia, *h. e. they desire of me now to introduce or celebrate the Palilian festival.* *Prop.* Apollo poscitur verba, *h. e. Apollo is called upon or invoked to assist in composing a poem.* Also, absolutely. *Ovid. Met.* 2, 144. Poscimur, *h. e. I am called for, must now appear.* *Ovid.* Poscimur Aonides, *h. e. now we must sing, were called upon, or requested.* So, also, *Horat. Od.* 1, 32, 1. Poscimur. But, in this passage, Bentley reads *Poscimus*, *sc.* a te, barbite. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Poscunt majoribus poculis, *sc.* bibere, *h. e. to drink from goblets.* — Hence, *to express a desire, desire, wish, dare*, with an *infinit.* following. *Virg.* Si poscunt solo decedere nostro. *Val. Flacc.* contra occurrere. —— ¶ Also, *to ask a price for any thing.* *Plaut.* Quanti poscit, *h. e. for what he asks.* —— ¶ Also, *to ask, inquire, demand to know.* *Virg.* causas. *Id.* Quæ sit sententia, posco. —— ¶ Also, *to call, call upon.* *Senec.* Alciden gemitu. *Plaut.* Hominem posco. But this may mean, *I demand* money *of him.* Hence, *Virg.* Poscor Olympo, *h. e. heaven calls me, I am meant, I am called or commanded to come and to fight.* — Also, *to invoke.* *Ovid.* numina.

PŌSĔĂ, or **PŌSĬĂ**, æ, f. same as *Pausea.* *Cato.*

PŎSĬTĬŌ (pono), ōnis, f. *a placing, setting, or putting*, θέσις. *Quintil.* nominis pro nomine. *Colum.* surculi, *a setting, planting.* —— ¶ Also, *an affirmation.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a theme, subject, argument.* *Quintil.* Positionis vitia. —— ¶ Also, *a lowering, depressing.* *Quintil.* Sublatio ac positio, *sc.* manus vel pedis

h. e. the raising and lowering of the hand or foot in beating time. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *a termination.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a site, situation, position, posture.* *Senec.* corporis. *Plin.* signiferi. *Id.* labyrinthi. *Quintil.* loci. *Tacit.* cœli, *h. e. clime.* — Hence, figur. *condition, state, situation.* *Senec.* mentis, *h. e. the state of mind.* — *Quintil.* Positiones, *h. e. circumstances.* — *Id.* Positio syllabæ, *h. e. the position of a short syllable, by which it becomes long, especially when two consonants come together; position.*

PŎSĬTĪVŬS (pono), a, um, adj. *placed, put.* *Nigid.* ap. *Gell.* Nomen positivum, *h. e. a name given, not natural.* *Serv.* Nomen positivum, *h. e. of the positive degree.* *Macrob.* Nomen positivum, *h. e. a substantive.*

PŎSĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a builder, founder,* θέτης. *Ovid.* templorum.

PŎSĬTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a posture, situation, position, disposition.* *Lucret.* corporum. *Gell.* verborum. *Prop.* dei. —— ¶ Also, *interpunction, pointing between words or sentences.* *Diomed.*

PŎSĬTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a position, situation, disposition.* *Ovid.* urbis. *Tacit.* regionis. Also, of the bones. *Cels.* Also, of a sepulchre. *Val. Flacc.*

PŎSĬTŬS, a, um. See *Pono.*

PŎSSĔSSĬŌ (possideo), ōnis, f. *a possessing, possession,* κτῆσις. *Cic.* fundi. *Id.* Esse in possessione bonorum. *Id.* In possessionem venire, *or* proficisci. *Id.* Possessionem hereditatis alicui dare, eripere. *Id.* Mittere aliquem in possessionem, *h. e. to put in possession.* Figur. *Id.* prudentiæ doctrinæque. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* laudis. —— ¶ Also, *any thing possessed, a possession, property,* particularly of immovables, *an estate,* κτῆμα. *Cic.* and *Nep.* —— ¶ Also, *for* possessor, *a possessor.* *Justin.* Si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *h. e.* mundum prius possedit.

PŎSSĔSSĬŌNCŬLĂ (dimin. of possessio), æ, f. *a small possession, a small estate.* *Cic.*

PŎSSĔSSĪVŬS (possideo), a, um, adj. *relating to possession, denoting possession, possessive,* κτητικός. *Charis.* nomina. *Quintil.* pronomina. *Priscian.* casus, *h. e. the genitive.*

PŎSSĔSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a possessor, owner, proprietor,* κτήτωρ. *Cic.* bonorum. Also, without a *genit.* *Id.* Si potes esse possessor. *Lucan.* regni inertis, *h. e.* Pluto. *Cic.* invidiæ aut pestilentiæ, *h. e.* agri invidiosi aut pestilentis. — Figur. *Petron.* Aquilo possessor Italici litoris. —— ¶ Also, *a defendant, person accused:* as *petitor* denotes *a plaintiff.* *Quintil.* and *Plin. Ep.*

PŎSSĔSSŌRĬŬS (possessor), a, um, adj. *relating to possession.* *Pandect.* actio.

PŎSSĔSSŬS (possideo), us, m. *possession.* *Apul.*

PŎSSĔSSŬS, a, um, particip. from possideo, or from possido.

PŎSSĔSTRĪX (possessor), īcis, f. *she who possesses.* *Afran.*

PŎSSĬBĬLĬS (possum), e, adj. *possible, practicable, feasible, that may be or is likely to be effected,* δυνατός. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.*

PŎSSĬBĬLĬTĀS (possibilis), ātis, f. *the power of doing any thing, possibility, power.* *Arnob.*

PŎSSĬDĔŌ (po & sideo), es, ēdi, essum, a. 2. *to possess, have, hold, enjoy, own, be master of,* κτάομαι, κατέχω. Immovable things. *Cic.* bona. *Cæs.* partem agri. Also, absolutely, *to have possessions, possess lands.* Movable things. *Plin.* uniones. — Figur. *to possess, have as one's own, have.* *Plaut.* nomen. *Cic.* ingenium. *Ovid.* Possidet hunc dea diem. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy.* *Cic.* forum armatis.

PŎSSĪDŌ (po & sido), is, ēdi, essum, a. 3. *to possess one's self of, take possession of.* *Lucret.* Aer possidat inane. *Ovid.* Humor ultima possedit. *Cic.* Bona sine testamento possederat. — So, also, Possessus, a, um, *taken into possession, possessed.* *Cic.* Agros Scipionum virtute possessos. *Tacit.* Possessa Achaia.

PŎSSUM (potis & sum), potes, potest, pŏtŭi, irreg. n. *to be able, have power,* δύναμαι. With or without an infinit. *Cic.* facere. *Id.* Plus, quam potero. *Plaut.* Possum scire quo profectus veneris? *h. e. will you not tell me?* Potest, *it is possible.* *Cic.* Potest ut fallar, *h. e. I may be mistaken.* Non potest fieri, ut non *or* quin, *h. e. at all events it is necessary, it must by all means,* &c. So, also, Non facere possum, ut non, &c. *h. e. I cannot but, I must by all means,* &c. *Cic.* Neque facere possum, ut non sim popularis. *Id.* Facere non possum, ut nihil dem literarum. Also, without *facere.* *Plaut.* Non possum, quin exclamem, *h. e. I cannot but exclaim.* Non possum non, with an *infinit.* following, *I must.* *Cic.* Non potui non dare. *Ovid.* Nihil possum nescisse, *h. e. I must have known it, I could not be ignorant of it, I cannot excuse myself on the plea of ignorance.* Potest, absol. *it is possible, it can happen or be.* *Cic.* Nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus. *Id.* Potest, ut commiseris. *Id.* Qui potest? *h. e. how is it possible?* *Id.* Quia nihil aliter possit. So, also, *Plaut.* Non potest, quin obsit. — *Posse* is sometimes used for *velle* with persons speaking elegantly. *Cic.* Rogo, ut possis. —— ¶ Also, *to be able to do or effect, to have weight, influence or efficacy.* *Cic.* Plus potest apud te pecuniæ cupiditas, *h. e. has more weight.* *Cæs.* Multum potest fortuna. —— ¶ Also, for *oportet,* or *debet.* *Cic.* Orbis est conversus citius, quam potuit, *h. e. than it ought.* But Ernesti reads *oportuit.* *Liv.* Fluctuatus est, utrum in regnum se reciperet an reverti in Thessaliam posset, *for* reverteretur. —— ¶ *Terent.* Potesse, *for* posse. *Plaut.* Potessit, *for* possit. *Id.* and *Cic.* in *Arat.* Possiem, es, et, *for* possim, &c. *Lucret.* Potestur, *for* potest, with an *infinit. pass.* following. So, also, *Cato.* Possitur. —— ¶ *Potens* is used adjectively. See *Potens.*

PŎST (for ponst, from pone), adv. *after, afterwards.* *Cic.* Initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo. *Id.* Paullo post, *or, Cæs.* and *Liv.* Post paullo, *h. e. soon afterwards.* Multo post, *or,* post multo, *long afterwards.* *Cic.* Multo post quam discessisti. *Nep.* Neque ita multo post. *Id.* Post non multo. *Cic.* Aliquanto post, *or* post aliquanto, *h. e. some considerable time after.* *Plaut.* Multis annis post, *or, Cic.* Multis post annis, *h. e. many years after.* *Id.* Anno post, *h. e. a year after, in the following year.* *Id.* Biennio post. *Plaut.* Paucis diebus post, *or, Liv.* Post paucis diebus, *or, Cic.* Paucis post diebus, quam discesserat, *h. e. a few days after.* *Id.* Hora post, *h. e. an hour after.* *Virg.* Longo post tempore. — It is frequently followed by *quam.* *Cic.* Post quam, *or,* postquam, *h. e. after that,* or *after.* — It is also pleonastically joined with *deinde,* or *inde.* *Terent.* Post deinde, *or, Nep.* Deinde post, *or, Lucret.* Post deinde. — It denotes, also, *behind.* *Cic.* Cui post erant. *Plin.* Post curvantur, *h. e. backwards.* Hence, figur. *Sallust.* Post fuere, *h. e. were slighted or neglected.* —— II. Preposition. with an *accusat.* *after,* or *since.* *Cic.* Aliquot post menses. *Id.* Post hominum memoriam, *h. e. in the memory of man.* *Id.* Post Brutum consulem, *h. e.* post consulatum Bruti. *Liv.* Post diem tertium, *h. e.* die tertio. *Cic.* Sexennio post Veios captos, *h. e. after the taking of Veii.* *Liv.* Post devictum Hannibalem, *h. e. after Hannibal had been conquered.* Hence, *Plaut.* Post id, *or, Cic.* Post ea, *or, Terent.* Post illa, *or, Cic.* Post hæc, *h. e. afterwards, after this.* It is also followed by *quam.* *Nep.* Post annum quartum, quam expulsus fuerat, *h. e. the fourth year after,* &c. *Cic.* Post diem tertium quam dixerat. — Also, *behind.* *Cæs.* Post castra, *h. e. in the rear of.* — Also, *below, beneath, under: after, next in order.* *Senec.* Nemo post te videntur, *h. e. inferior to.* *Horat.* Erat Lydia post Chloen. — Also, *besides.* *Calpurn.* Post sidera cœli sola Jovem Semele vidit. —— ¶ It is sometimes separated from its case. *Cic.* Post enim Chrysippum. — Also, after its case. *Cic.* Hunc post.

PŎSTAUTŬMNĀLĬS (post & autumnalis), e, adj. *coming after autumn or the fall of the leaf, late in the year.* *Plin.* pira.

PŎSTĔĀ (post & ea), adv. *afterward, after that or this, hereafter,* εἶτα, ἔπειτα. *Cic.* Postea aliquanto ipsos quoque tempestas jactare cœpit. *Plin.* Postea multo, *h. e. long after.* *Sallust.* Postea loci, *for* postea. It is al o frequently followed by *quam,* from which is formed *posteaquam,* as one word. *Cic.* Posteaquam honoribus inservire cœpi. It is also separated by inserting one or more words. *Cic.* Postea vero quam. Also, with a *subjunct.* following. *Cic.* Qui postea quam maximas ædificasset classes. —— ¶ Also, *further, besides.* *Cic.* Quid postea? *h. e. and what then?* — It is also joined with *deinde,* where one of them is redundant. *Liv.* Postea deinde. —— ¶ When the final *a* is *short,* the words should probably be written separately, as *post ea*; so *ante eā* for *anteā.*

PŎSTĔĀQUAM (postea & quam), adv. *after that, after,* ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή. *Cic.* (See *Postea.*) —— ¶ *Posteăquam* is also found.

PŎSTĔŌ (post & eo), is, n. 4. *to go after or behind; to be inferior.* *Sidon.* aliquem.

POSTĔRI, ōrum. See *Posterus.*

PŎSTĔRGĂNĔŬS (post & tergum), a, um, adj. *behind one's back.* *Arnob.*

POSTERIOR. See *Posterus.*

PŎSTĔRĬTĀS (posterus), ātis, f. *future time, futurity, posterity, succeeding generations, descendants, after-ages,* οἱ ἀπόγονοι. *Ovid.* In ore frequens posteritatis eris. *Quintil.* Historia non ad actum rei, sed ad memoriam posteritatis componitur. *Cic.* Invidia posteritatis, *h. e. evil report with or blame of posterity.* *Cæs.* Rationem habeat posteritatis, *h. e.* famæ apud posteros. — Hence, In posteritatem, *for the future.* *Cic.* and *Justin.* — Also, of animals. *Juvenal.* Posteritas et Hirpini. —— ¶ Also, *the last place, inferiority.* *Tertull.*

POSTERIUS. See *Posterus.*

PŎSTĔRŌ (posterus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to do any thing late, to be late with any thing, retard,* ὑστερέω. *Pallad.* Quod posteravit, *sc.* oliva.

PŎSTĔRŬLŬS (dimin. of posterus), a, um, adj. *Ammian.* Posterula, *sc.* via, *h. e. a by-way.*

PŎSTĔRŬS, or PŎSTĔR (from post), a, um, adj. comparat. Posterior, superl. Postremus and Postumus. — Posit. Posterus, *or,* Poster, a, um, *coming after, following, next, ensuing,* ὕστερος. *Cic.* Postero die, *h. e. on the following day.* *Nep.* Postera nocte. *Cic.* Postero anno. *Horat.* laus, *h. e. of posterity.* *Tacit.* Postero, *for* postero die. *Cic.* In posterum, *sc.* diem, *h. e. till the next day.* *Id.* In posterum, *sc.* tempus, *h. e. for the future, for the time to come.* *Justin.* Acies postera, *h. e.* posteri diei. *Posterus dies* is also followed by *quam.* *Cic.* Postero die, quam illa erant acta, *h. e. the day after,* &c. — Hence, Posteri, *posterity, descendants, after-ages,* οἱ ἐπιγινόμενοι, ἀπόγονοι. — Also, *inferior.* *Marc. Cap.* —— II. Compar. Posterior, posterius, *that comes after, happening or placed after, following, second, or next in order, time or place, posterior, latter* when two persons or things are spoken of, ὕστερος, ὑπίστερος, δεύτερος. *Cic.* cogitationes, *h. e. after-thoughts.* *Cic.* Paullo ætate posterior. *Plin.* pedes, *h. e. the hind feet.* *Pandect.* Posteriores, *for* posteri. — Hence, Posterius, adv. *after, afterward, at a later period,* ὕστερον. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Figur. *inferior, worse.* *Cic.* Nihil posterius, *h. e. worse.* *Terent.* Non posteriores feram, *sc.* partes, *h. e. I shall not be behindhand, will not play the lowest part.* —— III. Superl. Postremus, *or* Postumus. Postremus, a, um, *the last, hindmost,* usually when more than two are spoken of, ἔσχατος, τελευταῖος, ὕστατος. *Cic.* Alia prima, alia postrema. *Virg.* Nec tibi cura canum postrema, *h. e. not the last, a chief, especial.* So, also, *Cic.* Hoc non in postremis, *for* in primis, *particularly.* *Sallust.* acies, *h. e. the rear.* *Justin.* In postremo libro, *h. e. at the end of the book.* — Hence, Postremum, subst. *the last, the end.* — Postremo, *lastly, ultimately, finally, at last,* τὸ τελευταῖον, ὕστατον. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* — Ad postremum, *at last.* *Liv.* — Postremum, *sc.* ad, *for the last*

time. *Cic.* Also, *at last.* *Pallad.* — Also, *the worst, basest, vilest, meanest, most contemptible, extreme.* *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Servitus omnium malorum postremum est. (A new comparative and superlative of *postremus* occurs also. *Gracch.* ap. *Gell.* Natorum postremissimum, *h. e. the worst.* *Apul.* Nullum animal homine postremius). — Postumus, a, um, *the last.* — Hence, Postumum, *the last.* *Tertull.* It is particularly used of the last children of a father. *Virg.* proles. Also, simply, *Cic.* and *Pandect.* Postumus, *sc.* filius. Also, *Pandect.* Postuma, *sc.* filia. But it denotes generally *one born after the death of his father*, or *after his father has made his will, a posthumous offspring.* *Plaut.* and *Pandect.* Hence, some prefer to write *posthumus*, *h. e.* post humatum patrem natus. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Postumus, *for* Postumius.

PŎSTFACTŬS, or PŎST FACTŬS, a, um, adj. *made or done afterwards.* *Cic.* — Hence, Postfactum, *what is done afterwards.* *Pandect.* Ex postfacto.

PŎSTFĔRŌ (post & fero), ers, irreg. a. *to put after or behind, place or set behind, postpone; esteem less.* *Liv.* opes suas libertati.

PŎSTFŬTŪRŬS, a, um. See *Postsum.*

PŎSTGĔNITŬS and PŎST GĔNITŬS, a, um, adj. *born after.* Post geniti, *or*, postgeniti, *posterity.* *Horat.*

PŎSTHĂBĔŌ (post & habeo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to postpone, esteem less, set less by, neglect,* ὕστερον τίθεμαι, δεύτερον ἄγω. *Cæs.* omnia. *Terent.* omnes sibi res. *Cic.* Omnibus rebus posthabitis, *h. e. disregarding*, &c.

PŎSTHĀC (post & hac), adv. *in future, after this, hereafter, henceforth,* εἰσαῦθις, μετὰ ταῦτα. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *after that time, afterward.*

PŎSTHINC, and PŎST HINC, adv. *afterward, next,* ἑξῆς. *Virg.*

PŎSTHŌC, and PŎST HŌC, adv. *h. e.* postea. *Fragm. leg. Pap.* ap. *Fest.*

POSTHUMIUS. See *Postumius.*

POSTHŬMUS, &c. See *Postumus*, in *Posterus.*

PŎSTĬBĪ (post & ibi), adv. *hereupon, afterward, then.* *Plaut.*

POSTĪCA. See *Posticus.*

PŎSTĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of postica), æ, f. *a little back door or postern.* *Apul.*

PŎSTĪCŬLUM (dimin. of posticum), i, n. *a back building.* *Plaut.*

POSTĪCUM, i, n. See *Posticus.*

PŎSTĪCŬS (post), a, um, adj. *that is behind, hinder, lying backward, posterior,* ὀπίσθιος. *Liv.* pars ædium. *Plaut.* ostium, *h. e. a back door.* *Solin.* pedes, *h. e. hind feet.* *Apul.* Postica, *sc.* janua, *h. e. back door.* — Hence, Posticum, *sc.* ostium, *a back door.* *Hor.* Posticum, *sc.* ædificium, *a back building.* *Titinn.* ap. *Non.* Of a temple, *the back front.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a privy, jakes.* *Lucil.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Podex.* *Varr.*

PŎSTĬDĔĀ, for *Postea*, adv. *after that, afterward.* *Plaut.*

PŎSTĬLĒNĂ (post), æ, f. *the crupper of a horse,* ὑπουρίς, ὀπισθίνη. *Plaut.*

PŎSTILLĀ, and PŎST ILLĀ, adv. same as *Postea, after that, afterward.* *Terent.*

PŎSTIS (unc.), is, m. *a door-post, jamb,* παραστάς. *Cic.* curiæ. *Id.* Postem tenere, *h. e. to hold the post.* This was done by the person who consecrated a building. — Also, of any thing that stands up like a post. *Cic.* ambulationis. —— ¶ Also, *a door, gate, portal.* *Virg.* and *Senec.* — Hence, *figur.* *Lucret.* Cernere animus, sublatis postibus, *h. e.* oculis. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Posti, *for* Poste.

PŎSTLĪMĬNIUM (post & limen), ii, n. *a return behind one's threshold*, h. e. *home, consequently, to one's old rank and former rights*, or, *the right of returning home and to one's former rank and privileges.* *Cic.* Ei esse postliminium, *h. e. that he had the right of returning home and to his old privileges.* *Pandect.* Jus postliminii. — Hence, Postliminio, *by the law of return.* *Cic.* redire. Also, *again, anew, back.* *Apul.* in forum reducere. *Id.* Postliminio mortis surgere, *h. e. from death.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *a return.* *Tertull.* pacis ecclesiasticæ, *h. e. reconciliation.*

POSTMERIDIĀNUS. See *Pomeridianus.*

POSTMŎDO, adv. *for* Post, Postea. *Liv.*

PŎSTMŎDUM (from post & modus), adv. *presently, afterward, shortly.* *Liv.* and *Terent.*

PŎSTŎMIS (ἐπιστομίς), ĭdis, f. *a snaffle, brake, barnacle*, an instrument put upon the nose of unruly horses. Hence, of *a drinking-vessel*, which is as it were always at the nose of a tippler. *Lucil.* — Some read *prostomis.*

PŎSTPĂRTŎR (post & partor), ōris, m. *one that inherits any thing after us, a successor.* *Plaut.*

PŎSTPŌNŌ (post & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to postpone, value or esteem less, throw or lay aside, neglect, disregard,* δεύτερον ἄγειν, ὕστερον ποιεῖσθαι. *Cic.* omnia. *Ovid.* aliquem alicui. *Cæs.* Omnibus rebus postpositis, *h. e. laid aside.*

PŎSTPRINCĬPĬĂ (post & principia), ōrum, n. *the continuance of a thing after it is begun; the progress, course, or sequel of a thing after the beginning.* *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* Voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit. *Cic. Sext.* 55 (from a play). Postprincipia atque exitus vitiosæ vitæ.

PŎSTPŬTŌ (post & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to postpone, value less, disregard,* ὕστερον τίθεμαι. *Terent.* Omnia sibi postputavit esse præ meo commodo. *Id.* omnes res præ parente.

PŎSTQUAM, and PŎST QUAM, conjunct. *after, after that, when, as soon as,* ἐπειδή. When it does not refer to any thing preceding. *Cæs.* Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit. — *Post* is sometimes repeated. *Plaut.* Postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat. — When it refers to something preceding. In this case it is sometimes separated. *Cic.* Undecimo die postquam discesseram. *Id.* Quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras. —— ¶ Also, *inasmuch as, forasmuch as, whereas, because that.* *Terent.* Postquam poeta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, &c.

PŎSTRĒMĬTĀS (postremus), ātis, f. *the extremity of any thing, the last, end.* *Macrob.*

POSTRĒMUS, a, um. See *Posterus.*

PŎSTRĪDĬĒ (for postero die), adv. *the day after, the day following,* τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ. *Cic.* — It is also followed by *quam, after, when.* *Cic.* Postridie intellexi, quam discessi, *h. e. the day after I left you.* — It is also followed by an *accusat.* *Cic.* ludos, *h. e. the day after the games.* *Liv.* and *Gell.* Calendas, Nonas, Idus. — Also, by a *genit.* *Cæs.* Postridie ejus diei (here, *ejus diei* is redundant).

PŎSTRĪDŬĀNŬS, and PŎSTRĪDĪĀNŬS (postriduum), a, um, adj. *that is, comes, or happens, on the following day.* *Macrob.* dies, *h. e. next ensuing.*

PŎSTRĪDŬUM (posterus & dies), i, n. *the day following.* Hence, Postriduo, *the day after.* *Plaut.*

PŎSTSCĒNIUM (post & scena), ii, n. *the part of a theatre behind the scenes, where the actors dress, and do many things which the spectators do not see: the tiring-house, tiring-room, robing-room.* Hence, *Lucret.* Vitæ postscenia, *h. e. secret actions, hidden from the eyes of the world.*

PŎSTSCRĪBŌ (post & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write after or under, to add in writing.* *Tacit.*

PŎSTSIGNĀNĪ (post & signum), *sc.* milites, *those who in battle stand behind the standards.* *Frontin.* and *Ammian.*

PŎSTSUM (post & sum), fui, esse, *to be after or behind, to be future.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Also, *to give place, to be given up.* *Sallust.*

PŎSTVĔNIŌ (post & venio), is, n. 4. *to come after, succeed.* *Plin.*

PŎSTVERTĂ, and PŎSTVORTĂ (post & verto), æ, f. *a goddess supposed to preside over the birth of a child when it presented the feet.* *Varr.* — Comp. *Prosa.*

PŎSTŬLĀRĬŬS (postulo), a, um, adj. *demanding.* *Fest.* fulgura, *h. e. which admonish to fulfil a vow or perform a sacrifice.* So, also, *Cæcin.* ap. *Senec.* Postulatoria.

PŎSTŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a demand, request, desire,* αἴτησις. *Cic.* ignoscendi, *h. e. entreaty.* *Id.* æqua. —— ¶ Also, *the demand of a god*, for example, that an offering should be brought. *Cic.* Postulationes esse Jovi, *h. e. Jupiter had a demand.* *Id.* Telluri deberi postulationem, *h. e. that a demand of Tellus was not yet satisfied.* — *Postulio* is also used for *postulatio* in this signification. *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *a complaint, expostulation.* *Terent.* — Also, in a court of justice, *an application for redress.* *Suet. Ner.* 7. *Plin. Ep.* 7, 6, 4. — Also, *the demanding of a writ, or leave to prosecute, from the prætor.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit. *Cic.* Tuberonis.

PŎSTŬLĀTĪTĬŬS, and PŎSTŬLĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is demanded or requested.* *Senec.*

PŎSTŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who demands,* αἰτητής. — Also, *a plaintiff.* *Sueton.*

PŎSTŬLĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. See *Postularius.*

PŎSTŬLĀTRIX (postulator), īcis, f. *she that demands.* *Tertull.* solemnitates, *h. e.* supplicationes.

PŎSTŬLĀTUM (postulo), i, n. *a demand, request,* αἴτημα. *Cic.* and *Cæs.*

PŎSTŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a demand, suit.* *Liv.*

POSTULIO, ōnis, f. See *Postulatio.*

PŎSTŬLŌ (for posculo, from posco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wish to have, demand, ask, desire, require, will, pray, beg,* αἰτέω, δέομαι. *Cic.* aliquid ab aliquo. — Also, with *ut* following. *Cic.* Postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur. Also, with *de* following. *Cæs.* de colloquio, *h. e. to demand a conference.* — Also, of inanimate things, *to demand, require.* *Cic.* Quum tempus necessitasque postulat. — The person, of whom any thing is desired, is also put in the *accusat.*, and then *two accusatives* may come together. *Cic.* Orationes me duas postulas. — Hence, Postulor, *I am requested.* *Cic.* Ludos apparat non postulatus. —— ¶ Also, *to ask or inquire after any thing.* *Cic.* de fœdere. —— ¶ Also, *to seek, endeavor, attempt, wish.* With an *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Si tu postules incerta certa facere, &c. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Plaut.* Haud postulo me in lecto accumbere. *Cic.* Quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet, *h. e. who should imagine to know or be able to do this.* Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Herba ne spargi quidem postulat. —— ¶ Also, *to complain.* *Pandect.* apud aliquem, *or*, *Plaut.* cum aliquo, *h. e. to any person.* —— ¶ Also, *to accuse, sue at law, prosecute, arraign, impeach.* *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* aliquem de ambitu. *Sueton.* repetundarum, *or*, *Tacit.* repetundis. *Id.* majestatis. *Pandect.* capitis. — *Apul.* Postulare votum, *h. e. to make a vow.* —— ¶ Also, *to demand a writ, or leave to prosecute from the prætor.* *Cic.* Quum in Gabinium Piso delationem postularet.

PŎSTŬMĀTŬS (postumus), us, m. *the last or lowest place.* *Tertull.*

PŎSTŬMĬĀNŬS (Postumius), a, um, adj. *called after Postumius.* *Liv.*

PŎSTŬMĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Postumius, a, um, adj. *Postumian.* *Tacit.* via.

PŎSTŬMŌ (postumus), as, n. 1. *to come after, be inferior.* *Tertull.*

POSTŬMUS, a, um. See *Posterus.*

POSTUS, for *Positus.* See *Pono.*

PŌTĀBĬLIS (poto), e, adj. *that may be drunk, drinkable,* πότιμος. *Auson.*

PŌTĀCŬLUM (poto), i, n. same as *Potatio.* *Tertul.*

PŎTĂMANTIS (ποταμός), ĭdis, f. *a kind of plant growing on the shores of the river Indus*, also called *thalassegle.* *Plin.* 24, 102.

PŎTĂMŎGĔTŎN, and PŎTĂMŎGĪTŎN (ποταμογείτων), ŏnis, f. *an aquatic herb, water-milfoil* (Potamogeton, L.). *Plin.*

PŌTĀTĬŌ (poto), ōnis, f. *a drinking, bousing, toping; a carouse, drinking bout, potation,* πόσις, συμπόσιον. *Plaut.*

PŌTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a drinker, bibber,*

toper, guzzler, carouser, πότης. *Plaut.* Voluptarii, atque potatores maximi. *Sil.* aquæ, *h. e. one that lives on the water.*

PŌTĀTŌRĬUS (potator), a, um, adj. *belonging to or serving for drinking. Plin. Valerian.* vas, *h. e. a drinking-vessel.*

PŌTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a drinking, draught. Apul.*

PŌTĔ, *he can, it is able,* same as *Potest.* See *Potis.*

PŎTĔNS, particip. from possum. —— ¶ Adj. *able, having power, capable,* δυνάμενος. *Quintil.* efficiendi. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Pandect.* Si quis compensare potens solverit. —— ¶ Also, *efficacious, powerful, strong. Plin.* Herba potens adversus ranas. *Ovid.* Nihil est potentius auro. *Id.* verba. *Plin.* Odor potentissimus. *Liv.* arma potentiora. *Quintil.* Potentissima argumenta. —— ¶ Also, *potent, powerful, mighty, strong, rich, wealthy, having great weight or influence,* ἰσχυρὸς, δυνατός. *Cic.* civitas. *Id.* Duo reges potentissimi. *Id.* civis. *Suet.* Potens apud filium. —— ¶ Also, *master of,* with a *genit.* following. *Liv.* Dum potens mei sum. *Curt.* Non potens mei eram, *h. e. I was not myself, beside myself. Ovid.* mentis, *h. e. of sound mind, in one's right mind.* — Hence, in general, *having power over, ruling over, master, ruler. Liv.* Potentes rerum suarum et urbis, *h. e. masters of their state and city. Id.* Dii immortales ita vos potentes hujus consilii fecerunt, ut, — in vestra manu posuerint, *h. e. have placed within your reach the power of determining. Horat.* Diva potens Cypri, *h. e. Venus ruling over Cyprus. Calp.* Sylvanus potens nemorum. *Liv.* iræ, *h. e. master over his anger. Virg.* Nimborum tempestatumque potens, *h. e. Æolus. Ovid.* Diva potens uteri, *h. e. Lucina, presiding over childbirth. Senec.* Diva potens frugum, *h. e. Ceres. Liv.* imperii, *h. e. able to command, whom the soldiers obey. Lucan.* Animal potens leti, *h. e. which can kill, deadly.* Also, *imperious, domineering. Terent. Heaut.* 2, 1, 15. —— ¶ Also, *fit for* a thing. *Liv.* regni. *Id.* Neque pugnæ neque fugæ, *h. e. neither able to fight nor to flee. Id.* armorum tenendorum, *h. e. who is able to hold his arms.* —— ¶ Also, *that has attained* any thing. *Ovid.* voti. *Plaut.* pacis. —— ¶ Also, *fortunate, successful. Catull.* in amore. *Virg.* Parvo potens Fabricius, *h. e. rich.* —— ¶ *Ovid.* Potens jussi, *h. e. that has executed his command.*

PŎTENTĀTŎR (potens), ōris, m. *a ruler, potentate. Tertull.*

PŎTENTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *power, dominion, rule, command, in a state,* δυναστεία, δύναμις. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *power of doing any thing. Arnob.*

PŎTENTER (Id.), adv. *powerfully, mightily, strongly, effectually,* δυνατῶς. *Quintil.* dicere. *Horat.* Potentius. *Quintil. decl.* Potentissime. —— ¶ Also, *according to one's power or strength. Horat.*

PŎTENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *power, faculty, ability, capacity, force, efficacy,* δύναμις. *Virg.* solis. *Ovid.* morbi. *Id.* formæ. *Justin.* humana. Also, *the faculty of seeing. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *virtue, efficacy. Ovid.* herbarum. *Plin.* aquarum. —— ¶ Also, *power, might, authority, influence, sway, potency. Cic.* Potentia est ad sua conservanda, et alterius obtinenda, idonearum rerum facultas. *Sallust.* Postquam divitiæ honori esse cœperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur. *Cæs.* Ut quisque est genere, copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se clientes habet. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt. *Cic.* Erant in magna potentia, *h. e. authority.* — Also, *power which one has attained by the favor of any one. Ovid.* Nulla potentia longa.—Also, in the *plural. Cic.* Opum nimiarum potentiæ. —— ¶ Also, *power or authority over* any person or thing, *supreme power, empire, rule, dominion. Cic.* victoriæ. *Id.* rerum, *h. e. chief power. Nep.* singularis, *h. e. monarchical power.*—Comp. *Potestas.*

PŎTENTĬĀLĬTER (potentia), adv. *powerfully. Sidon.*

PŎTĒRĬUM, or **PŎTĒRĬŎN** (ποτήριον), ii, n. *a drinking-vessel, goblet. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of plant, perhaps tragacanth* (Astragalus Tragacantha, L.). *Plin.* 25, 76, and 27, 97.

PŎTESSE, potessem, &c. *for* posse, possem, &c. See *Possum.*

PŎTESTĀS (possum), ātis, f. *power or ability of doing* any thing, *power over* any thing, δύναμις. *Terent.* Qui habeam tantam potestatem astutiæ, *h. e. can contrive such a trick, be the author of such a cunning. Cic.* Habere potestatem vitæ necisque in aliquem. *Liv.* Pari potestate, *h. e. with equal power. Nep.* Esse in sua potestate, *h. e. to be one's own master. Cic.* Mihi est potestas, *or,* est in potestate mea, *h. e. I have it in my power, I am able, I can. Suet.* Jam istam volucrum fore potestatem, *h. e. it will depend upon,* &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Esse in potestate senatus, *h. e. to obey the decree or command of the senate. Liv.* Habere familiam in sua potestate, *h. e. to keep, retain in his power, not to manumit. Cic.* In potestate mentis esse, *h. e. to be in one's right mind, to be in his senses. Id.* Exisse ex *or* de potestate, *sc.* mentis, *h. e. to go out of one's mind, be deprived of one's senses, lose one's reason.* — Hence, *power, dominion, rule, empire, government. Nep.* Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere. *Id.* Sub potestatem redigere. Also, of single magistracies, *authority, power, or office of a magistrate, magistracy,* or simply, *office. Cic.* prætoria. *Nep.* Severe præfuit ei potestati. *Cic.* Dissimilitudo potestatum, *h. e. offices. Id.* Censores potestatem gererent, *h. e. bear an office.* — Also, *one who is in office or power, an officer, magistrate. Cic.* A magistratu aut aliqua potestate evocatus, *h. e. some lawful authority.* Hence, of Jupiter, *Virg.* Hominumque divumque potestas, *h. e. ruler, king.* So, also, *Suet.* Potestates, *h. e. governors of provinces.* —Also, *power, virtue, efficacy, force, operation, effect. Plin.* herbarum. *Pandect.* pecuniarum, *h. e. value. Vitruv.* celorum, *h. e. qualities, properties.* Hence, *signification,* as of a word. *Gell.* — Also, *nature, natural quality. Lucret.* Plumbi potestas, *for* plumbum. *Pandect.* actionum, *h. e. nature, quality.* — Hence, *the nature of circumstances, state of things. Gell.* —— ¶ *Opportunity. Cic.* Data est potestas augendæ dignitatis. *Id.* Quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit, *h. e. as often as I shall have opportunity to find or have trust-worthy persons, sc.* by whom I may send a letter. *Terent.* Liberius vivendi fuit ei, *h. e. he could live more freely.* — Facere sui potestatem alicui, *to give opportunity to any one to obtain from us what he wishes.* Hence, *to give an opportunity for fighting, engage in a fight. Cæs.* and *Nep.* Also, *to allow one's self to be seen or to be approached, permit an interview, grant an audience, allow access to. Cic.* Neque prætores adiri possent, vel potestatem sui facerent. So, also, *Id.* sui conveniendi. *Suet.* Potestatem sui non habuissent, *had not been allowed access; had not been admitted to an audience;* so, *Suet.* Potestatem sui, *sc.* adeundi, præbere, *h. e. to give an audience.* —— ¶ Also, *power, permission, leave, liberty, license.* Facere alicui potestatem, *to grant leave, give an opportunity; allow, permit. Cic.* interpellandi. *Liv.* Senatus populi potestatem fecit, *for* populo, *h. e. the senate put it in the power of the people. Cic.* Fit mihi potestas tabularum, *h. e. I am permitted to make use of them.*

PŎTESTĀTĪVUS (potestas), a, um, adj. *denoting or containing power. Tertull.*

POTESTUR. See *Possum.*

PŎTHŎS (πόθος), i, m. *a kind of summer plant or flower. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a celebrated statue by Scopas representing the genius of longing. Plin.*

PŌTĬLIS (poto), e, adj. *that serves for or belongs to drinking. Varr.* nidus, *h. e. a kind of drinking-vessel. Cæl. Aurel.* raptus, *h. e. an imbibing, drawing in as in drinking.*

PŎTIN'? *for* Potisne? *Terent.* Potin' es? *h. e. canst thou? are you able?* —— ¶ Also, *for* Potisne est. *Terent.* Potin' ut desinas? *h. e. can you leave off?* or *leave off.*

PŌTĪNA, æ, f. *the goddess of drinking* with children, also called *Potica. Varr.* and *Donat.*

PŌTĬŌ (poto), ōnis, f. *the act of drinking; drink; a draught, potion,* πόμα, πόσις. *Cic.* — Hence, *a poisonous draught. Cic.* — Also, *a potion or draught given by physicians to their patients. Plaut.* and *Cels.* — Also, *a love-potion. Horat.*

PŎTĬŌ (potis), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to put into the power of* any one, *subject to. Plaut.* aliquem servitutis, *h. e. to make a slave, reduce to slavery. Id.* Potiri (*passive*) hostium, *h. e. to fall into the power of the enemy. Lucret.* mortis, *h. e. to die.* — As a *dep. Potior, itus sum,* denotes more frequently *to be or become master of, gain or take possession of, acquire, gain, get, obtain, reach,* ἐπιτυγχάνω, with a *genit., accus.* or *ablat.,* also without a case. *Cic.* Libidines ad potiundum incitantur. *Cæs.* imperio. *Id.* victoria. *Cic.* voluptatibus. *Ovid.* monte, *h. e. to get to.* So, also, *Virg.* campo. *Cic.* urbe. *Liv.* præda. *Auson.* morte, *h. e. to die. Stat.* cæde, *h. e. to commit. Sallust.* urbis. *Cic.* regni. *Liv.* vexilli. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Potiti sunt Atheniensium, *h. e. have conquered or overcome. Nep.* rerum, *h. e. to obtain the chief power. Pacuv.* regnum. *Lucret.* sceptra. *Justin.* victoriam. *Plaut.* domum, *h. e. to reach.* —— ¶ Also, Potior, *to have in possession, possess, occupy, have. Liv.* mari. *Id.* oppido. *Cic.* rerum, *h. e. to possess or enjoy the chief power. Id.* Atheniensium civitas, dum ea rerum potita est. *Cic. Div.* 1, 40. Qui rerum potiebantur, *h. e. who had the supreme power, kings, princes. Nep.* summam imperii, *h. e. to have the supreme power. Terent.* gaudia, *h. e. to enjoy, have. Id.* commoda. —— ¶ Potiendus, *or* Potiundus, a, um. *Cæs.* Spem potiendorum castrorum. — *Potior* occurs also as a verb of the third conjugation. *Virg.* Potitur. *Manil.* Potimur. *Catull.* Poteretur. *Pacuv.* Poti, *for* potiri.

PŌTĬŌNŌ (pōtio, onis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give a potion or drink to. Veget.* jumentum. — Potionatus, a, um, *having received a potion or dose. Sueton.*

PŎTĬOR, iris, itus sum, dep. 4. See *Potio.*

PŎTĬŎR (potis), tius, ōris, adj. *better, preferable, more excellent,* κρείσσων, βελτίων. *Cic.* Mors servitute potior. *Id.* Potior patre. *Liv.* heres. —— ¶ Also, *more worthy,* followed, like *dignus,* by *qui, quæ, quod. Liv.* 26, 31. —— ¶ Superl. Potissimus, *or* Potissumus, a, um, *best, choicest, chief, especial, principal. Plaut.* homo. *Cic.* Quid potissimum sit. — The neut. *Potissimum* is also used adverbially. See *Potis.*

PŎTIS (pos not used, whence compos, impos), adv. comp. Potius, superl. Potissime.—I. Posit. *able, possible.* With *esse;* as, Potis est, *for* potest, with all genders. *Cic.* e *poeta.* Sanguis potis est consistere. *Virg.* Potis est vis ulla tenere. *Lucret.* Nec corpus potis est cerni. *Terent.* Si potis est, *h. e. if it be possible.* Also, in the *plural. Varr.* Quid pastores potis sunt. Also, *Lucret.* Potis es, *for* potes. — Also, without *esse. Virg.* Nec potis æquare, *for* potest. Hence, in the question *Potin'?* for *potisne? Terent.* Potin' es dicere? *for* potes. *Plaut.* Potin' est, *for* potest. *Potin'* is also used for *potin' est.* (See *Potin'.*) *Pote* occurs also, and may be considered as another form of this adverb; as *mage* for *magis.* — Pote, *or* Pote' without *esse,* is commonly used for *potest;* for example, when it is followed by an *infin. Varr.* Emtor pote ex emto vendito illum damnare. *Propert.* Nec devitari letum pote, quin obeamus. Also, *for* potest esse, *it may be, it is possible. Terent.* Nihil pote supra. *Cic.* Hoc quicquam pote impurius? It is also joined with *est. Catull.* 42, 16. But other *Edd.* read *potest.* — *Potis* is also used adjectively. *Varr. L. L.* 4, p. 18. *Bip. Macrob. Sat.* 3, 4. Divi potes. ——II. Comp. Potius, *rather, preferable, better, dearer, more. Cic.* Magnus vel potius summus. *Pandect.* Quæstio facti potius est, non juris. It is also followed by *quam, than. Cæs.* Neque se judicare, Galliam potius esse

Ariovisti quam Cæsaris. Also, by ut. Liv. Potius passuros, quam ut videantur, for visum iri. Also, with a subj. without ut. Cic. Perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret. — Virg. Quam potius, for potius quam. — Sometimes it is omitted where it should be used. Nepos. Statuit congredi, quam, &c. Or it is used redundantly, as with malle, præstat, præoptare. Cic. Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset. Id. Emori potius quam servire præstaret. Terent. Præoptares perire potius, quam, &c. Also, with a comp. Cic. Cum ei fuerit optabilius oblivisci posse potius, &c. — III. Superl. Potissime, most of all, especially, chiefly, principally. Cic. — Another form of the superl. is Potissimum (properly, neut. of Potissimus, a, um), especially, chiefly, principally. Terent., Cic., Sallust. and Cæs.

POTISSIME. See Potis.

POTISSIMUM, adj. See Potior. — Also, adv. See Potis.

POTISSUM, or POTIS SUM, h. e. possum. Plaut.

POTITIUS, i, m. a name of several Romans. — Hence, Potitius, a, um, Potitian. Liv. and Virg.

POTITO (frequentat. of poto), as, avi, atum, a. 1. to drink often; or, simply, to drink. Plaut.

POTITUS. See Potio, is.

POTIUNCULA (dimin. of potio), æ, f. a small potion or draught. Sueton.

POTIUS, adj. See Potior. — Also, adv. See Potis.

POTNIÆ, arum, f. a village near Thebes. — Hence, Potnias, adis, f. belonging to it. Ovid. equæ, or, Virg. quadrigæ, h. e. equi.

POTO (from πόω, h. e. πίνω), as, avi, atum and potum, n. and a. 1. to drink. Plin. cornibus, h. e. out of horns. — ¶ Also, to drink hard, tipple, tope, carouse. Terent. Obsonat, potat. Cic. Totos dies potabatur. — ¶ Also, transitively, to drink. Ovid. aquas. Plin. vinum. — Hence, figur. to suck or soak up. Horat. Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum. — Also, with poets, of those who live near a river. Senec. Potant flumen. — ¶ Plaut. crapulam, h. e. to get intoxicated. — ¶ Potatus, a, um, that has been drunk. Cic. vina. — Potus, a, um, that has been drunk, emptied by drinking. Cic. Sanguine poto. Horat. Poti fæce tenus cadi. Also, actively, that has drunk; also, drunken, intoxicated. Cic. Bene potus, h. e. very drunk. Hence, Potus sum, I have drunk, was used, according to Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25.

POTOR (poto), oris, m. a drinker, πότης. Horat. aquæ. Id. Rhodani, h. e. accola. — ¶ Also, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler. Horat. and Plin.

POTORIUS (potor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to drinking, πότιμος. Plin. vasa, to drink out of. Pandect. argentum, a silver drinking-vessel. — Hence, Plin. Potorium, sc. vas, h. e. a cup, beaker, vessel to drink out of, ποτήριον.

POTRIX (Id.), icis, f. a female drunkard, πότις. Phædr.

POTUA, æ, f. same as Potina. Arnob.

POTULENTUS (potus), a, um, adj. that may be drunk, drinkable. Cic. Potulenta, h. e. drinks. — ¶ Also, drunk, inebriated. Sueton.

POTURA (poto), æ, f. a drink, potion. Varr.

POTUS, a, um. See Poto.

POTUS (poto), us, m. a drinking; drink; a draught, potion, πόσις, πόμα. Cic. — Also, a tippling, revelling, carousing. Plin. — ¶ Also, for urine. Plin. hominum.

PRÆ (unc.), prep. before, πρό. Sallust. Præ se mittere. Liv. Præ se agere armenta, h. e. to drive before one's self. Cic. Pugionem præ se tulit, h. e. held before him. Liv. Præ se tulit quatuordecim millia pondo argenti. — Hence, figur. Præ se ferre, to publish, make known, manifest, exhibit, show clearly or openly, betray, discover; as, Cic. scelus. Id. vocem. So, also, Id. Præ se gerere. So, also, Catull. Præ se declarant gaudia vultu. — Further, Præ manu, in hand, at hand, in readiness. Plaut. Aurum, quod fuit præ manu. Terent. Si præ manu dederis, for in manus. Gell. Si liber præ manibus est, h. e. apud te. — Also, without a case, before. Terent. I præ, or, Id. Abi præ, h. e. go before. — Also, denoting preference, before. Cic. Præ ceteris floruisse, h. e. before others. Virg. Præ omnibus unum. — ¶ Also, for, through, by reason of, on account of. Cic. Nec loqui præ mœrore potuit. Id. Non præ lacrimis possum reliqua scribere. So, also, Id. Præ metu. Terent. Præ gaudio. Liv. Præ ira. — ¶ Also, in comparison with. Cic. Atticos præ se agrestes putat, h. e. compared with himself. — Also, adverbially, without a case, with quam or ut following. But this is generally written as one word, præquam, præut, in comparison with that which, &c. Terent. Nihil hoc est præquam alios sumptus facit. Id. Ludum fuisse præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, h. e. in comparison with the madness of this man.

PRÆACUO (præ & acuo), is, ui, atum, a. 3. to sharpen or point before, make pointed before; sharpen, make sharp or pointed. Cato. Præacuito. Cæs. Stipites præacuti.

PRÆACUTE (præacutus), adv. very subtly, very acutely. Apul.

PRÆACUTUS, a, um. See Præacuo.

PRÆALTE (præaltus), adv. very deeply. Veget.

PRÆALTUS (præ & altus), a, um, adj. very high or lofty, ὑπερύψηλος. Liv. — ¶ Also, very deep. Liv. flumen. Apul. Præaltissimus.

PRÆAMBULO (præ & ambulo), as, n. 1. to walk before. Martian. Capell.

PRÆAMBULUS (præambulo), a, um, adj. walking before, preceding. Mart. Capell.

PRÆAUDITUS (præ & auditus), a, um, adj. heard before, examined before. Pandect.

PRÆBEO (for præhibeo, from præ & habeo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. to hold out, proffer, offer. Terent. os, h. e. the face, for receiving a box on the ear. Liv. os ad contumeliam, h. e. to suffer himself to be openly disgraced. Ovid. manum verberibus. Liv. aures, h. e. to lend an ear, listen, attend. — ¶ Also, to give up, expose, yield. Liv. se telis hostium. Id. aliquem hosti ad cædem. — ¶ Also, to show, exhibit, let see. Apul. nudam suam pulchritudinem. — Hence, to show, exhibit, give, do. Liv. operam alicui, h. e. to serve. Plin. honorem alicui. Nepos. fidem alicui. — Hence, Præbere se, to show or prove himself, behave or conduct himself. Cic. se misericordem. Id. se talem, h. e. himself such a one. Id. se virum, h. e. to show or prove himself a man. So, also, without se. Terent. Præbuit strenuum virum, h. e. he showed himself, &c. — ¶ To give, supply, furnish, afford. Liv. alicui naves. Nepos. panem alicui. Liv. equos. Cic. Hæc studia rebus adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent. Plin. eundem usum, h. e. to have the same use. — Hence, to make, cause, occasion. Nepos. suspicionem. Liv. terrorem, tumultum. Cæs. opinionem timoris. Liv. sonitum, h. e. to make a noise. Cic. sponsalia alicui. Ovid. modum, h. e. to make music. Terent. ludos, h. e. to occasion sport or laughter, give rise to a laugh. — Also, to do or perform. vicem, to supply the place of, serve for; as, Plin. postium, h. e. serve for posts. Hence, Plin. Paneg. 64. jusjurandum, h. e. to administer. But some Edd. read differently. — Also, to allow, permit, let. Ovid. Præbuit ipsa rapi, sc. se, h. e. suffered herself to be carried off. — ¶ Præbita, plur., that is given to any one, as for his maintenance or support; allowance. Colum. and Sueton.

PRÆBIA (præbeo), orum, n. plur. amulets hung about the necks of children against poison and witchcraft, ἀλεξίφθορα. Varr. and Fest. (But some read prœbia.)

PRÆBIBO (præ & bibo), is, bi, a. 3. to drink beforehand, προπίνω. Hence, to drink to, drink to one's health. Cic. venenum alicui.

PRÆBITIO (præbeo), onis, f. a giving, affording, supplying, providing, παροχή. Varr. and Justin.

PRÆBITOR (Id.), oris, m. one that gives or supplies; a purveyor, provider, παρόχος. Cic.

PRÆBITUS, a, um. See Præbeo.

PRÆCADENS, tis, same as Procidens. Cæl. Aurel.

PRÆCALEFACTUS, and PRÆCALFACTUS (præ & calefactus), a, um, adj. warmed beforehand or very much. Scribon. Larg.

PRÆCALIDUS (præ & calidus), a, um, adj. very hot, very warm, διάθερμος. Tacit.

PRÆCALVUS (præ & calvus), a, um, adj. bald before, very bald. Sueton.

PRÆCANO (præ & cano), is, a. 3. to foretell, predict. Tertull. — ¶ Also, to break or destroy an enchantment. Plin.

PRÆCANTATIO (præcanto), onis, f. a charming, enchanting. Quintil. declam.

PRÆCANTATOR (Id.), oris, m. a charmer, enchanter, sorcerer, ἐπῳδός. Augustin.

PRÆCANTATRIX (præcantator), icis, f. an enchantress, witch. Plaut.

PRÆCANTRIX (præcano), icis, f. a sorceress, enchantress, witch. Varr.

PRÆCANTO (præ & canto), as, a. 1. to predict, prophesy. Lucil. — ¶ Also, to bewitch, enchant. Petron.

PRÆCANUS (præ & canus), a, um, adj. very gray-headed, gray-headed before the time. Horat.

PRÆCARPO, for Præcerpo. Macrob.

PRÆCARUS. See Percarus.

PRÆCAVEO (præ & caveo), es, avi, autum, a. and n. 2. to take care or beware, stand on one's guard, be on the watch or on the alert, προφυλάττομαι. Cic. Qui te incantum loco demovere potuerunt, præcaventem nunquam movebunt. Also, with ne following. Cæs. Quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat. Liv. ab insidiis. — ¶ Also, to take care of any one's safety. Liv. decemviris. Terent. sibi. — ¶ Also, transitively, to endeavor to ward off, prevent, beware of, provide or guard against. Gell. injurias. Cic. Peccata, quæ difficillime præcaventur. Quintil. Quod (accusat.) necessarium est præcavere. — Hence, Præcautus, a, um, that one has endeavored to guard against, in which one has used precaution that it might not happen. Cic. Res mihi tota præcauta est. Id. Quod a me ita præcautum est. Plaut. Præcauto opus est, h. e. precaution.

PRÆCAUTIO (præcaveo), onis, f. a precaution. Cæl. Aurel.

PRÆCAUTUS. See Præcaveo.

PRÆCEDO (præ & cedo), is, essi, essum, a. and n. 3. to go before, precede, προβαίνω. Plin. Cervi præcedentes. Ovid. Fama præcessit ad aures. Plin. Nulla præcedente injuria. Plin. Ep. Præcesserat tremor terræ. Also, to be carried before. Suet. Præcedente Victoria, h. e. the image of Victoria being carried before. Sueton. Præcedente titulo, qui causam pœnæ indicaret. — Also, transitively, to precede. Virg. agmen. — ¶ Figur. to excel, surpass, outdo, outstrip, be superior to. Plaut. Vestræ fortunæ meis præcedunt. Cæs. aliquem re, or, Plin. in re.

PRÆCELER (præ & celer), is, e, adj. very swift, quick or nimble. Plin.

PRÆCELERO (præ & celero), as, a. and n. 1. to make much haste. Stat. — ¶ Also, to get up to by making haste, to overtake. Stat. aliquem.

PRÆCELLENS, tis, particip. from præcello. — ¶ Adj. excellent, surpassing, exceeding, ἔξοχος. Cic. Vir virtute præcellens. Plin. Præcellentior. Cic. Præcellentissimus.

PRÆCELLENTIA (præcellens), æ, f. excellence. Tertull.

PRÆCELLEO, es, n. 2. for Præcello. Plaut.

PRÆCELLO (præ & cello), is, a. and n. 3. to distinguish one's self, excel in any thing. Sueton. arte. Tacit. opibus vetustis et gravitate morum. Id. per eloquentiam. — ¶ Also, to excel, surpass, exceed, προέχω. Sil. Ægide præcellant quantum fulmina. Tacit. aliquem re. Also, with a dat. following. Sil. mortalibus. — ¶ Also, to rule, preside over. Tacit. genti. — ¶ See, also, Præcellens.

PRÆCELSUS (præ & celsus), a, um, adj. *very high or lofty.* *Cic.* locus. *Stat.* fortuna.

PRÆCENTIO (præcino), ōnis, f. *a singing, or playing on an instrument before any thing, a prelude,* as, before a sacrifice, or a playing at a sacrifice. *Cic.* Before a battle. *Gell.*

PRÆCENTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *he who leads the choir, a director of music, a precentor,* χοροστάτης. *Apul.*

PRÆCENTORIUS (præcentor), a, um, adj. *belonging to a prelude.* *Solin.* arundines.

PRÆCEPS (præ & caput), cipitis, adj. *headlong, with the head foremost,* προκάρηνος, προπετής, πρoπρηνής. It is used of those who fall or are hurled down, and may frequently be rendered *down.* *Terent.* Aliquem præcipitem dare, *or*, *Cic.* dejicere, *h. e. to throw down.* So, also, *Auct. B. Afr.* mittere. *Virg.* Projecit præcipitem in undas. Hence, *Colum.* Præceps palmes, *h. e. bent downwards and tied to any thing.* — Also, of those that run quickly or are pursued, *headlong, swift, precipitate, hasty.* *Cæs.* Præcipites se fugæ mandant. *Horat.* Præceps fertur, *h. e. runs.* *Virg.* Præcipites columbæ, *h. e. flying.* *Cæs.* and *Cic.* Agere aliquem præcipitem, *h. e. to drive headlong.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* Agunt eum præcipitem Pœnæ, *h. e. hunt, pursue him.* *Sallust.* Quoniam ab inimicis præceps agor, *h. e. am persecuted or pursued.* *Tacit.* In gloriam præceps agebatur. — ¶ Also, in general, *swift, rapid, hastening.* *Horat.* amnis. *Ovid.* ventus. *Id.* nox, *h. e. passing away quickly.* *Cic.* profectio. *Id.* celeritas dicendi. — ¶ Also, *drawing to an end or close, declining, setting.* *Liv.* dies. *Id.* sol. *Sallust.* ætas. — ¶ Also, *steep, precipitous, downhill, sloping.* *Cæs.* locus. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* fossa, *h. e. deep.* *Plin. Paneg.* mons. *Catull.* 17, 9. Ire præcipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque. — Hence, *overhanging, bending down, inclining.* *Curt.* Murus in salum præceps. Figur. *Liv.* Animus præceps in avaritiam. Also, figur. *dangerous, critical, hazardous.* *Liv.* libertas. *Ovid.* tempus. *Cic.* via. *Id.* genus orationis. — Hence, Præceps, subst. *a precipice, steep place.* *Virg.* Turrim in præcipiti stantem. *Senec.* In præcipitia cursus iste ducit. *Liv.* In præceps deferri, *h. e. to fall down.* *Tacit.* In præceps jacere, *h. e. to hurl down.* — Figur. *critical circumstances, great danger, an extremity, extreme danger.* *Liv.* Rempublicam in præceps dare. *Cels.* Æger est in præcipiti, *h. e. is in great danger.* *Plin. Ep.* Debet orator accedere ad præceps, *h. e. to speak in an elevated style, used bold, lofty expressions.* — Also, *the highest, uppermost point.* *Juvenal.* Omne in præcipiti vitium stetit, *h. e. has reached the highest pitch.* — ¶ Figur. *precipitate, headlong, inconsiderate, hasty, rash.* *Cic.* furor. *Id.* homo. *Val. Max.* audacia. — ¶ Præceps, adv. *Ammian.* — ¶ *Nom.* Præcipes, *gen.* Præcipis, &c. seems also to have been in use. *Plaut.* Præcipem.

PRÆCEPTIO (præcipio), ōnis, f. *a taking or receiving beforehand,* as an inheritance. *Pandect.* bonorum. *Id.* dotis. *Plin. Ep.* Præceptionem 400 millium dedit. Hence, *Pandect.* Per præceptionem dare *or* legare, *h. e. to give or bequeath any thing in such a manner, that it be received before the distribution of the whole property among the heirs.* — ¶ Also, *an instruction, precept.* *Cic.* recti. *Id.* Stoicorum. — ¶ Also, *a notion or preconception.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *a command, order,* as of the emperor. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆCEPTIVE (præceptivus), adv. *by way of precept.* *Tertull.*

PRÆCEPTIVUS (præcipio), a, um, adj. *preceptive, giving moral rules or precepts.* *Senec.*

PRÆCEPTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who anticipates or takes beforehand.* *Paulin. Nolan.* — ¶ Also, *a commander.* *Gell.* — ¶ Also, *an instructor, teacher, preceptor, master.* *Cic.*

PRÆCEPTRIX (præceptor), īcis, f. *a preceptress, instructress.* *Cic.*

PRÆCEPTUM (præcipio), i, n. *an order or direction; a precept, rule, maxim; admonition, advice, counsel, instruction, command, injunction,* ἐντολή, παράγγελμα. *Cic.* Præcepta dare. *Id.* artis. *Cæs.* Præcepto observato. *Virg.* Præcepta facessere.

PRÆCEPTUS, a, um. See *Præcipio.*

PRÆCERPO (præ & carpo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to break off before or before the time, to crop or bite off, nip in the bud,* προαφαιρέω. *Plin.* germinum tenera. *Ovid.* messes. — Figur. *Cic.* fructum officii, *h. e. to diminish, take away or deprive of.* *Plin. Ep.* gratiam novitatis. *Liv.* Lætitia præcerpta, *h. e. enjoyed beforehand.* — ¶ Also, *to pluck off before,* or, simply, *to clip or pluck off.* *Stat.* jubas. — ¶ Also, *to make extracts from.* *Gell.* libros.

PRÆCERTATIO (obsol. præcerto, from præ & certo), ōnis, f. *a contest* for preference. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

PRÆCESSOR (præcedo), ōris, m. *a predecessor,* πρόγονος. *Tertull.*

PRÆCIA (præcieo), æ, m. *a public crier who went before the Flamines, to tell mechanics to lay aside their work and not to profane the sacred ceremonies.* *Fest.*

PRÆCIANUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 14, 3, 1. vinum, *h. e. a celebrated kind of wine.*

PRÆCIDANEUS (præ & cædo), a, um, adj. *that is killed before.* *Cato.* hostia, *h. e. a sacrifice offered before an undertaking.* Also, *an offering for the dead.* *Varr.* So, also, *Gell.* Hostiæ præcidaneæ, *h. e. killed a day previous to a solemn sacrifice.* *Atei.* ap. *Gell.* Feriæ præcidaneæ, *h. e. preceding others, holiday eves or vigils.*

PRÆCIDO (præ & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. properly, *to cut off from before.* — Hence, in general, *to cut off.* *Plaut.* linguam alicui, *h. e. to cut off or out,* or, figur. *to render dumb.* *Cic.* ancoras, *h. e. to cut the cable.* *Liv.* caput. *Hirt.* manus alicui. *Plin.* barbam. — Hence, Præcisus, a, um, *cut off.* *Martial.* Trinacria Italia præcisa, *h. e. separated from Italy.* — ¶ Also, figur. *to make short, shorten, abbreviate, express one's self briefly.* *Cic.* Brevi præcidam. *Id.* Præcide. *Plin.* iter. — Hence, *to cut short one's words, break off or finish abruptly.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, præcidimus. *Quintil.* Præcisa velut ante legitimum finem oratio. — ¶ Also, figur. *to omit, pass by.* *Senec.* sinus maris, *h. e. to avoid,* consequently, *to sail in a direct line, sail directly across the bay.* — ¶ Also, *to take away, deprive of.* *Cic.* spem. *Id.* sibi reditum. — ¶ Also, *to deny flatly, refuse.* *Cic.* — ¶ Also, *to cut up, cut to pieces.* *Liv.* canem. *Cic.* cotem novacula. *Id.* naves, *h. e. to render unfit for service.* Hence, *Cic.* amicitiam, *h. e. to break off at once.* — Hence, *to castrate.* *Lamprid.* Præcisus, *h. e. an eunuch.* — ¶ Also, *to strike, beat.* *Plaut.* os, *h. e. on the mouth.* — *Martial.* Præcidere os alicui, *or*, *Id.* aliquem. Other *Edd.* read *percidere.* (See *Percido.*) — *Næv.* Præcisum, *h. e.* pars carnis præcisa. — ¶ See, also, *Præcisus, a, um.*

PRÆCINCTIO (præcingo), ōnis, f. *a girding about, a girdle.* — Hence, in the amphitheatre, *a broad landing-place,* or, *the space between the spectators' seats.* *Vitruv.*

PRÆCINCTORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fit for girding.* *Vitruv.* funis. — Hence, Præcinctorium, *a girdle, apron,* περίζωμα. *Augustin.*

PRÆCINCTURA (Id.), æ, f. *a girding; a girdle,* διάζωσις. *Macrob.* and *Vitruv.*

PRÆCINCTUS, a, um. See *Præcingo.*

PRÆCINCTUS (præcingo), ūs, m. *a girding about.* *Varr.* — ¶ Also, *a dressing, putting on clothes.* *Macrob.*

PRÆCINGO (præ & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird, gird about,* διαζωννύμι. *Grat.* ilia cultro. — Præcingi, *to gird one's self.* *Ovid.* ense. — Præcinctus, a, um, *girded about, girt high.* *Horat.* Recte præcincti pueri. *Sueton.* Male præcinctus puer. — ¶ Also, *to surround with any thing.* *Propert.* fontem vallo. *Plin.* Tellus præcincta mari. *Plin. Ep.* Parietes testaceo opere præcincti, *h. e. overlaid.* — ¶ Also, *to furnish or provide with* any thing. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* Brundisium portu præcinctum.

PRÆCINO (præ & cano), is, cīnui, a. and n. 3. *to sing or play before,* προᾴδω. *Cic.* deorum pulvinaribus, et epulis, *h. e. to play at.* *Liv.* sacrificiis. *Flor.* alicui tibiis. *Gell.* Præcinente cithara. — ¶ Also, *to repeat a form of enchantment, to enchant, bewitch.* *Tibull.* — ¶ Also, transitively, *to prophesy, foretell, predict, presage.* *Cic.* Deos aliquid præcinere. *Plin.* responsa, *h. e.* dare responsa de futuris. *Id.* sideris cursum. *Tibull.* fugam.

PRÆCIPES. See *Præceps.*

PRÆCIPIO (præ & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. *to take, seize, or receive before,* προλαμβάνω. *Lucret.* aquam. *Cæs.* pecuniam mutuam, *h. e. to borrow beforehand.* *Liv.* iter, *h. e. to travel or march before another.* So, also, *Id.* Longius spatium fuga, *h. e. to go or march before.* *Tacit.* bellum, *h. e. to begin before.* *Liv.* Piræeum præcepit, *h. e. preoccupied, came quickly into.* *Virg.* Si lac præceperit æstus, *h. e. shall have dried up before* milking. *Flor.* Fata veneno, *h. e. to kill one's self by poison.* Hence, with jurists, *Plin. Ep.* Præcipere, *h. e. to receive any thing before the general distribution of an inheritance.* *Liv.* Tempore præcepto, *h. e. because it happened before.* *Hirt.* lætitiam, *h. e. to rejoice beforehand.* So, also, *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* gaudia. *Liv.* spem, *h. e. to hope beforehand.* *Id.* rem famā, *h. e. to hear or be informed of beforehand.* *Cæs.* victoriam animo, *h. e. to figure to one's self beforehand.* *Cic.* consilia hostium, *h. e. to know beforehand, know them before they are executed.* *Cæs.* opinione, *h. e. to conjecture beforehand.* *Cic.* cogitatione futura, *h. e. to anticipate in thought.* *Virg.* hostem spe, *h. e. to hope for.* *Id.* Omnia præcepi, *sc.* animo. *Cic.* aliquid consilio prudentiaque, *h. e. to do or conceive prudently beforehand.* *Id.* Res humanas præceptas habere, *h. e. to have learnt or made himself acquainted with beforehand.* — ¶ Also, *to give rules or precepts* to any one, *to admonish, advise, warn, say, tell.* *Nepos.* Legati ut tum exirent, præcepit. *Id.* lectoribus. *Cic.* Hoc tibi præcipio, *h. e. this rule I give you, I advise you,* &c. *Horat.* Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis, *h. e. in all your rules be short.* *Cic.* Recte præcipi potest in amicitiis. — Hence, of teachers, *to deliver, teach.* *Ovid.* artem. *Cic.* alicui rationem tempestatum. *Horat.* Præcipe cantus, *h. e. teach me, inspire me with an elegy, assist me to sing.* — Hence, simply, *to be a teacher, give instruction.* *Cic.* de eloquentia. *Sueton.* alicui. — Also, *to give rules or prescriptions* as a superior, physician, &c. *to enjoin, order, command, prescribe.* *Nepos.* Præcepit, ut sumerent. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Sunt, qui præcipiant, herbas sumere. *Plin.* Pæoniam præcipiunt eruere nocte.

PRÆCIPITANTER (præcipito), adv. *precipitately, with headlong haste,* προπετῶς. *Lucret.*

PRÆCIPITANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *a falling headlong, precipitating, falling down,* προπέτεια. *Gell.*

PRÆCIPITATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a precipitating, falling down.* *Vitruv.* and *Senec.*

PRÆCIPITIUM (præceps), ii, n. *a precipice, steep place,* κρημνός. *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, *a headlong fall, a falling down.* *Lactant.* aliorum. — Also, *an injury received from a fall.* *Plin.*

PRÆCIPITO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to precipitate, throw or tumble headlong,* κρημνίζω, κατακρημνίζω. *Cic.* se e Leucade. *Liv.* se de turri. *Cæs.* se in fossas. *Ovid.* senes pontibus, *sc.* de. *Liv.* equites ex equis. — Hence, Præcipitari, *for* præcipitare se. *Sallust.* Quum alii super vallum præcipitarentur. *Ovid.* Lux præcipitatur aquis, *h. e.* in aquas, *the sun sets.* So, also, *Id.* Scorpios in aquas præcipitatur, *h. e. sets.* — Præcipitare se, absol. *to throw himself from a precipice.* *Sueton. Oct.* 27. — Præcipitare se, *to descend or run down.* *Terent.* — Hence, *Cato.* vitem, *h. e. to bend the*

much *downwards*. *Colum.* palmitem, *h. e. to bend down, bind below.* — Figur. *to ruin, destroy.* *Liv.* rempublicam. *Ovid.* spem. *Cels.* ægrum. *Plin.* bellatores, *h. e. to ruin, render unfortunate.* — Also, *to hurry.* *Virg.* Furor iraque mentem præcipitant. — Hence, *to do any thing quickly, to hasten.* *Colum.* vindemiam. *Cic.* obitum. *Virg.* moras, *h. e. to lay aside all delay, to hasten.* *Quintil.* Ne præcipitetur editio, *h. e. overhastened, hurried.* *Liv.* Consilia raptim præcipitata, *h. e. rash resolutions.* — Also, *to urge or press on.* *Virg.* Curæ præcipitant dare tempus. *Val. Flacc.* Tiphyn pelago parari præcipitat. — Also, *to throw, cast or throw into.* *Cels.* se in exitium. *Plin.* arborem in senectam, *h. e. to cause it to grow old prematurely.* — Figur. *to cast or to cast down.* *Cic.* aliquem ex altissimo dignitatis gradu. — Also, *to cause to come to an end.* Hence, Præcipitatus, a, um, *coming to an end, drawing to a close.* *Ovid.* nox. *Mat. ap. Cic.* ætas, *h. e. old age.* —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to fall down, throw himself down.* *Liv.* in fossam. *Cic.* Nilus præcipitat ex montibus. *Id.* ad exitium. Hence, *Id.* Præcipitantem impellere, *h. e. to give a push to one already falling, to make an unfortunate person still more unfortunate.* — Hence, *to fall or light upon, fall into.* *Liv.* in insidias. *Plaut.* in amorem. — Figur. *to be too hasty.* *Cic.* — Also, *to come to an end, draw to a close.* *Virg.* Nox cœlo præcipitat, sc. in oceanum, *h. e. draws to a close.* *Cic.* Sol præcipitans, *h. e. drawing near his setting.* *Cæs.* hiems. Hence, *Cic.* Respublica præcipitans, *h. e. falling to ruin.*

PRÆCIPŬĒ (præcipuus), adv. *particularly, especially, chiefly, peculiarly, principally, singularly,* μάλιστα, ἐξαιρέτως. *Cic.*

PRÆCIPŬŬS (præcipio), a, um, adj. *particular, peculiar, special,* ἐξαίρετος, διάφορος. *Cic.* jus. *Id.* fortuna. *Liv.* Præcipuam sortem periculi petere. — Hence, *Suet. Galb.* 5. Præcipuum, *h. e. that which any one inherits before the distribution of the whole property among all the heirs.* —— ¶ Also, *remarkable, noted, singular, principal, distinguished, excellent.* *Quintil.* Cicero, præcipuus in eloquentia vir. *Flor.* Rex fraude præcipuus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* Præcipuus circumveniendi alicujus. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Plin.* Herbæ dentibus præcipua.

PRÆCISĒ (præcisus), adv. *briefly, succinctly, concisely, in few words,* ἀποτόμως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *peremptorily, positively, unconditionally.* *Pandect.* Cavebitur ei non præcise, sed sub conditione, *h. e.* non absolute. *Cic.* negare.

PRÆCISĬŌ (præcido), ōnis, f. *a cutting, cutting off,* ἀποτομή. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *the part where any thing has been cut off.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Aposiopesis, a figure of speech, when one abruptly breaks off his discourse, and leaves several words to be supplied.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

PRÆCISŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the cuttings of any thing.* *Apic.*

PRÆCISŬS, a, um, particip. from præcido. —— ¶ Adj. *steep, precipitous.* *Sallust.* iter. *Virg.* saxum. —— ¶ Also, *cut short, broken off, finished abruptly.* *Quintil.* Expositio simplex et undique præcisa. *Id.* conclusiones.

PRÆCLĀMŌ (præ & clamo), as, a. 1. *to call out before,* προβοάω. *Pandect.*

PRÆCLĀRĒ (præclarus), adv. *very clearly, very plainly,* καταφανῶς. *Cic.* intelligere. *Id.* explicare. —— ¶ Also, *very well, excellently, bravely, nobly,* καλῶς. *Cic.* gerere negotium. *Id.* meminisse. *Id.* facere, *h. e. to do very well, to do something excellent.* *Plin.* facere, *h. e. to help, cure.* *Cic.* Præclarissime facta.

PRÆCLĀRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Præclare.* *Claud. Quadrigar.*

PRÆCLĀRŬS (præ & clarus), a, um, adj. *very clear or bright,* καταφανής. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *very much celebrated.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *excellent, noble, beautiful, splendid, distinguished, remarkable.* *Cic.* indoles. *Id.* Homo in philosophia præclarus. *Id.* Præclarius. *Nepos.* Præclarissimum facinus. *Sallust.* Qui sceleribus suis præclarus est, *h. e. distinguishes himself.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* Livius eloquentiæ præclarus.

PRÆCLĀVĬUM (præ & clavus), ii, n. *the part of a garment before the purple stripe.* *Non.*

PRÆCLŪDŌ (præ & claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut,* διακλείω. *Cæs.* portas. —— ¶ Also, *to deprive of an entrance to any thing.* *Cic.* orbem terrarum alicui. *Id.* sibi curiam. —— ¶ Also, *to stop, impede, hinder, take away.* *Cic.* maritimos cursus, *h. e. to preclude the possibility of going by sea.* *Liv.* vocem alicui. *Cic.* aditum misericordiæ. *Phædr.* linguam cani, ne latret. *Suet.* Præclusit cunctos negotiatores, *h. e. ordered their shops to be shut up.*

PRÆCLŬĔŌ (præ & clueo), es, n. 2. *to be very famous, be celebrated or renowned.* *Prudent.*

PRÆCLŬĬS (præ & cluis), e, adj. *very celebrated.* *Martian. Capell.*

PRÆCLŪSĬŌ (præcludo), ōnis, f. *a stopping or damming up,* σύγκλεισις. *Vitruv.* aquarum.

PRÆCLŪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a precluder or hinderer* of any thing. *Tertull.* legis.

PRÆCLŪSŬS, a, um. See *Præcludo.*

PRÆCŌ (perhaps from præ & cieo), ōnis, m. *a public crier, common crier, beadle,* κῆρυξ. In a court of justice, where he published the names of the parties, the sentence, &c. and otherwise attended upon the magistrates. *Cic.* — Also, in the comitia, to which he called the people, and where he commanded silence, &c. *Cic.* and *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, at auctions, where he called over the articles to be sold. *Cic.* — Also, at public games, to which he invited the people, where he proclaimed the names of the victors, &c. *Cic.* — Also, at funerals, to invite attendants. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a proclaimer, publisher, praiser.* *Cic.* virtutis.

PRÆCŎCTŬS, a, um. See *Præcoquo.*

PRÆCŌGĬTĀTĬŌ (præcogito), ōnis, f. *forethought, a thinking upon or considering beforehand.* *Tertull.*

PRÆCŌGĬTŌ (præ & cogito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to think on or ponder beforehand, premeditate,* προνοοῦμαι. *Liv.* facinus.

PRÆCŌGNĬTĬŌ (præcognosco), ōnis, f. *precognition, previous knowledge.* *Boeth.*

PRÆCŌGNĬTŬS, a, um. See *Præcognosco.*

PRÆCŌGNŌSCŌ (præ & cognosco), is, ōvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to know before, understand beforehand.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.*

PRÆCŎLŌ (præ & colo), is, cŏlŭi, cultum, a. 3. *to prepare previously, form or cultivate before.* *Cic.* Habitus præculti. — Hence, Præcultus, a, um, *adorned, or highly adorned.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to honor or esteem beforehand or highly.* *Tacit.*

PRÆCŎMMŎDŌ (præ & commodo), as, a. 1. *to lend beforehand,* or, simply, *to lend, or to give as a favor.* *Cod. Just.*

PRÆCŎMMŎVĔŌ (præ & commoveo), es, a. 2. *to move greatly or beforehand.* *Senec.*

PRÆCŎMPŌNŌ (præ & compono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to prepare, adjust or bring into order beforehand.* *Ovid.* os.

PRÆCŎNCĔPTŬS (præ & conceptus) a, um, adj. *received beforehand.* *Plin.* 2, 84. But *Ed. Hard.* reads *conceptum.*

PRÆCŎNDĬŌ (præ & condio), is, a. 4. *to season beforehand.* *Apic.* leporem.

PRÆCŌNĬUM, ii, n. See *Præconius.*

PRÆCŌNĬŬS (præco), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a* præco. *Cic.* quæstus, *h. e. the profession of a* præco. — Hence, subst. Præconium, *the office of a* præco *or public crier.* *Cic.* Præconium facere, *h. e. to be a* præco. — Hence, in general, *the office of a crier, a crying out in public, a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad.* *Apul.* Præconio edicere. *Cic.* Tibi præconium deferam. *Id.* O meum miserum præconium! *Ovid.* Perago præconia casus, *h. e. I make known.* *Id.* famæ. —— ¶ Also, *praise, commendation, fame, renown.* *Cic.* laborum suorum. *Id.* tribuere alicui. *Ovid.* Formæ præconia feci.

PRÆCŌNŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to be a* præco, *cry in public.* *Marc. Cap.*

PRÆCŎNSŪMŌ (præ & consumo), is, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, a. 3. *to waste or spend beforehand.* *Ovid.* vires.

PRÆCŎNTRECTŌ (præ & contrecto), as, a. 1. *to handle beforehand, handle before in his thoughts.* *Ovid.* videndo.

PRÆCŎQUIS, e. See *Præcox.*

PRÆCŎQUŌ (præ & coquo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to boil beforehand,* προέψω. *Plin.* and *Cæl. Aur.* —— ¶ Also, *to boil very much.* *Plin.*

PRÆCŎQUUS. See *Præcox.*

PRÆCŎRDĬA (præ & cor), ōrum, n. *the diaphragm or midriff,* φρένες, διάφραγμα, διάζωμα. *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the vitals, intestines, bowels,* particularly *the stomach.* *Plin.* Præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine. *Cic.* Annulus in præcordiis piscis inventus. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 4, 26. Præcordia, *h. e. the stomach.* —— ¶ Also, *the heart, breast,* and other parts of the body which are separated from the bowels by the diaphragm. *Virg.* Coit in præcordia sanguis. *Liv.* Spiritus remanet in præcordiis. Also, poetically, for *corpus.* *Ovid.* In terra ponunt præcordia. —— ¶ Figur. *heart, breast,* when affections, desires, inclinations, feelings, &c. are spoken of. *Ovid.* Ferrea præcordia. *Horat.* Aperit præcordia Liber. *Ovid.* Stolidæ præcordia mentis, *h. e. thoughts, disposition.*

PRÆCŎRRUMPŌ (præ & corrumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to corrupt or bribe beforehand.* *Ovid.* donis.

PRÆCŎX, ŏcis or ŏquis, or PRÆCŎQUIS, e, or PRÆCŎQUŬS (præcoquo), a, um, adj. *that ripens, blossoms or grows soon, early, or before the usual time, precocious,* ἄνωρος, πρώϊμος. *Colum.* Vites præcoquis fructus. *Id.* Pira præcocia. *Id.* Uvas præcoquas. *Plin.* Rosa præcox. — Also, *bearing fruit early or before the usual time.* *Colum.* vites. *Plin.* arbores. — *Plin.* Loca præcocia, *h. e. where fruit ripens early.* —— ¶ Also, *that happens before the usual time, or untimely, overhasty, premature.* *Enn.* pugna. *Plin.* risus.

PRÆCRASSŬS (præ & crassus), a, um, adj. *very thick.* *Plin.* cortex.

PRÆCŬLCŌ (præ & calco), as, a. 1. *to inculcate before or strongly.* *Tertull.*

PRÆCULTŬS, a, um. See *Præcolo.*

PRÆCŬPĬDŬS (præ & cupidus), a, um, adj. *very desirous or fond of.* *Sueton.* rei.

PRÆCŪRŌ (præ & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care beforehand.* *Cæl.*

PRÆCURRŌ (præ & curro), is, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, a. 3. *to run before, go before, precede,* προτρέχω. *Terent.* Abi, præcurre. *Cæs.* ad aliquem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Cæs.* Eo fama jam præcucurrerat. — Hence, *Cic.* Præcurrentia, *h. e. things that go before.* —— ¶ Also, *to come before or sooner than another.* *Cæs.* — *Plin.* alicujus adventum. — Hence, figur. *to precede.* *Cic.* aliquem ætate. *Id.* Nec appetitus præcurrant rationem. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* Ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent. —— ¶ Also, *to surpass, excel, outstrip.* *Nepos.* and *Horat.* aliquem re. *Cic.* alicui re. —— ¶ *Ammian.* Rumore præcurso (*actively*).

PRÆCURSĬŌ (præcurro), ōnis, f. *a running or going before, a coming before,* προδρομή. *Cic.* visorum, *a forehappening.* —— ¶ Also, in war, *a running before,* in order to fight, before the regular contest commences. *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *a preparation, that which is to prepare the hearers for a thing in question.* *Cic.*

PRÆCURSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that runs or goes before, a precursor, forerunner,* πρόδρομος. *Plin. Paneg.* — Particularly, in war, *one that goes before the standards.* *Liv.* — Hence, *a scout, spy.* *Cic. Verr.* 5, 41. —— ¶ Figur. *Nazar.* Flos præcursor indolis bonæ, *h. e. preceding, going before.*

PRÆCURSŌRĬŬS (præcursor), a, um, adj. *running before.* *Plin. Ep.*

PRÆCURSŬS (præcurro), us, m. *a going, coming or running before.* *Plin.* Etesiarum præcursu, *h. e. before the* etesiæ *blow.*

PRÆCURSŬS, a, um. See *Præcurro.*

PRÆCŬTĬŌ (præ & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to shake, wave or swing before*

or *et.* *Propert.* 3, 14. faces. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 758. *Ed. Burm.* tædas.

PRÆDĂ (præs), æ, f. *prey, booty, plunder, spoil, pillage, taken from an enemy, whether it consists in cattle, slaves, money, or other things,* λεία. *Cic.* Præda parta. *Plaut.* Prædam capere de hostibus. *Liv.* Præda potiri. *Id.* Ingentes prædas faciunt. Particularly, *cattle. Sallust.* Prædas agere ex pacatis, *h. e. to drive off captured cattle.* So, also, *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Prædas hominum pecorumque agere. — Also, *any thing that a person takes from another unlawfully. Cic.* Prædam capere ex fortunis alicujus. *Sallust.* Regnum facit prædam sceleris sui, *h. e. the prize.* — ¶ Also, *an animal taken as a prey, caught or killed,* as, in the chase. *Horat., Virg.* and *Plin.* In fishing. *Ovid.* By bird-catching. *Senec.* Figur. *Ovid.* Præda mea, puellæ. —— ¶ Figur. *any gain, profit, advantage. Tibull.* Prædam laudant. *Horat.* Rejecta præda. *Cic.* Maximas prædas facere. *Nep. Chabr.* 2. A quibus magnas prædas faciebat, *h. e. from whom he derived great advantages.* — Hence, of a *thing found. Phædr.* Ostendit prædam.

PRÆDĀBUNDŬS (prædor), a, um, adj. *making an excursion for booty. Sallust.*

PRÆDAMNĀTĬŌ (prædamno), ōnis, f. *a condemning beforehand. Tertull.*

PRÆDĀMNŌ (præ & damno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to condemn beforehand, prejudge,* προκαταδικάζω. *Liv.* aliquem. — Figur. *Val. Max.* se perpetuæ infelicitatis, *h. e. to consider himself a bad man that does not deserve to become more happy.* —— ¶ Also, *to reject or renounce beforehand. Liv.* spem.

PRÆDĀTĬŌ (prædor), ōnis, f. *a plundering, freebooting, pirating, privateering,* λῃστεία, σύλη, ἀγρεύσις. *Tacit.* and *Vellei.*

PRÆDĀTĬTĬŬS, and PRÆDĀTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *taken as booty, plundered. Gell.*

PRÆDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a robber, pillager, plunderer, freebooter,* λῃστής. *Sallust.* Exercitus prædator ex sociis. *Cic.* Quos ego in eodem genere prædatorum pono. — Hence, figur. *Petron.* corporis, *h. e. a fornicator.* —— ¶ Also, *a hunter. Ovid.* aprorum. —— ¶ Also, *greedy of gain, avaricious. Tibull.*

PRÆDĀTŌRĬŬS (prædator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to pillaging, making booty, robbing or plundering, predatory, practising rapine,* λῃστικός. *Sallust.* manus. *Liv.* classis. *Id.* navis, *h. e. a pirate's ship, corsair.*

PRÆDĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that robs or plunders,* λῃστρίς. *Stat.* — Also, *predatory. Ammian.* bestia.

PRÆDĀTŬS, a, um. See *Prædo, āre,* and *Prædor.*

PRÆDĀTŬS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. *given beforehand. Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆDĔCESSŎR (præ & decessor), ōris, m. *a predecessor,* προάρξας. *Symmach.*

PRÆDĔLASSŌ (præ & delasso), as, a. 1. *to tire or weary beforehand. Ovid.*

PRÆDĔLĔGĀTĬŌ (præ & delegatio), ōnis, f. *h. e.* delegatio ante tempus. *Cod. Theod.*

PRÆDĔMNŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Prædamno.*

PRÆDĔNSŬS (præ & densus), a, um, adj. *very thick or dense. Plin.* terra.

PRÆDĔSĬGNŌ (præ & designo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to designate or appoint beforehand. Tertull.*

PRÆDĔSTĬNĀTĬŌ (prædestino), ōnis, f. *predestination. Boeth.*

PRÆDĔSTĬNŌ (præ & destino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to decree or ordain beforehand, determine before, predestine. Prudent.* — Hence, *to resolve upon beforehand. Liv.* triumphos.

PRÆDĔXTĔR (præ & dexter), a, um, adj. *very skilful. Grat.*

PRÆDĬĀTŎR (prædium), ōris, m. according to Salmasius, *a purchaser of farms pledged to the public. Cic. Att.* 12, 14 and 17, *Balb.* 20. Since such people, on account of their business, were well acquainted with the value of estates, and knew what was to be observed in selling, mortgaging, &c. such lands, they were sometimes able, without being themselves lawyers by profession, to give better information on matters relating to lands, than even lawyers. People of this description were Furius and Cascellius, mentioned by Cicero.

PRÆDĬĀTŌRĬŬS (prædiator), a, um, adj. *relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates. Sueton.* lex. *Cic.* Jus, *h. e. the laws concerning estates mortgaged to the state and for sale.* Comp. *Prædiator.*

PRÆDĬĀTŬS (prædium), a, um, adj. *possessed of lands, landed, wealthy. Apul.*

PRÆDĬCĀBĬLĬS (prædico), e, adj. *worthy of being mentioned, laudable. Cic.*

PRÆDĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a saying in public, a publishing, spreading abroad,* κήρυξις. *Cic.* societatis. So, also, of a præco, *a proclamation by the public crier. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a saying when it tends to praise; a praising, commending. Cic.*

PRÆDĬCĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *maintaining, asserting. Apul.* propositio, *h. e.* categorica.

PRÆDĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that makes any thing publicly known; a proclaimer, publisher, crier,* κῆρυξ. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a praiser, commender. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a preacher. Tertull.*

PRÆDĬCĀTRĪX (prædicator), īcis, f. *she who proclaims. Tertull.*

PRÆDĬCŌ (præ & dico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry in public, make known by crying in public, publish, proclaim,* κηρύσσω. *Cic.* —— ¶ In general, *to make any thing known, say, tell, relate, report. Terent.* vera. *Cic.* Ut prædicas, *h. e. as you say. Cæs.* Injuriam in eripiendis legionibus prædicat, *h. e. mentions emphatically.* — ¶ Also, *to praise, commend, extol, celebrate, make honorable mention of. Cic.* aliquid. *Nepos.* laudes alicujus. *Cæs.* de suis laudibus. *Cic.* Nostra prædicabitur pugna, *h. e.* prædicabitur nostram esse pugnam. So, also, Prædicatus, a, um. *Plaut.* familiariter, *h. e. described.* —— ¶ Also, *to predict, foretell, prophesy. Tertull.* persecutiones.

PRÆDĪCŌ (præ & dico, is), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to tell before, premise,* προλέγω. *Terent.* Hoc prædico tibi, quas credis esse has, non sunt veræ nuptiæ. *Quintil.* Theopompus prædictis minor, *h. e. the forenamed, forecited. Terent.* Prædiceres, *h. e. you should have told me before.* — Hence, *to foretell, forewarn, predict, prophesy. Cic.* futura. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to make known, publish, give notice or warning of. Tacit.* diem, *h. e. to appoint. Sueton.* horam. — Hence, *to command, order, say what any one shall do, charge, enjoin, intimate, advise, admonish. Nepos.* Eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitterent. *Cic.* Junonem prædicere, ne faceret.

PRÆDICTĬŌ (prædico), ōnis, f. *a saying beforehand. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a prediction, prophecy, foretelling, prognosticating,* πρόῤῥησις, προαγόρευσις, προφητεία. *Cic.*

PRÆDICTUM (Id.), i, n. *a foretelling, prophesying, predicting. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an agreement. Liv.* Ex prædicto. —— ¶ Also, *a command, order. Liv.* dictatoris.

PRÆDICTŬS, a, um. See *Prædico.*[1]

PRÆDIFFĬCĬLĬS (præ & difficilis), e, adj. *very difficult,* παγχάλεπος. *Tertull.*

PRÆDĬŎLUM (dimin. of prædium), i, n. *a small villa, farm or manor,* χωρίδιον. *Cic.*

PRÆDĪRŬS (præ & dirus), a, um, adj. *very horrid, very detestable. Ammian.*

PRÆDISCŌ (præ & disco), is, didici, a. 3. *to learn beforehand, make himself acquainted with beforehand,* προμανθάνω. *Cic.*

PRÆDISPŌNŌ (præ & dispono), is, ŏsŭi, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to place beforehand at different places. Liv.*

PRÆDĪTŬS (præ & datus), a, um, adj. *having, possessed of, endued with, furnished or gifted with,* ἔχων. *Cic.* facultatibus. *Id.* sensibus. *Id.* metu. *Id.* spe. *Id.* amentia. *Id.* vitio grandi.

PRÆDĪVĔS (præ & dives), ĭtis, *very rich or plentiful,* πολύκτητος. *Liv.*

PRÆDĪVĪNĀTĬŌ (prædivino), ōnis, f. *a divining, presentiment, prophesying, presage,* μαντεία. *Plin.*

PRÆDĪVĪNŌ (præ & divino), as, a. 1. *to have a presentiment, foreknow, presage,* προθεσπίζω. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

PRÆDĪVĪNŬS (præ & divinus), a, um, adj. *divining or foreshowing, presaging. Plin.* somnia.

PRÆDĬUM (præs), ii, n. *a farm, estate, manor,* χωρίον. *Cic.* rusticum. *Id.* urbanum. This means not only an estate in the city, but also any building in the country when built in the town fashion.

PRÆDŌ (præda), ōnis, m. *one that makes booty; a robber, spoiler, pillager, plunderer,* λῃστής. *Cic.* urbis. *Nepos.* maritimus, *h. e. a pirate, corsair.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a robber.* Thus the drones are called. *Colum.* Also, of men that possess estates belonging to other persons. *Pandect.*

PRÆDŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Prædor.*

PRÆDŎCĔŌ (præ & doceo), es, cui, ctum, a. 2. *to teach, instruct or inform any one of any thing beforehand. Prudent.* sepulcrum, *h. e. to show, point out. Sallust.* Prædocti a duce.

PRÆDŎMŌ (præ & domo), as, ui, itum, a. 1. *to subdue beforehand.* Figur. *Senec.* casus, *h. e. to master or surmount beforehand.*

PRÆDŌNĬŬS (prædo, onis), a, um, adj. *predatory,* λῃστικός. *Pandect.*

PRÆDŎR (præda), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to make booty, rob, plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage,* λῃΐζω, συλάω. *Cic.* Spes prædandi. *Ovid.* Prædari lupos jussit. — Also, *to take or possess one's self by unfair means* of things belonging to another. *Cic.* de aratorum bonis. *Id.* in bonis alienis. *Id.* Ex alterius imprudentia, *h. e. to cheat any one that does not know or understand a matter.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to rob, plunder, deprive of. Sueton.* bona. *Tacit.* socios. *Lactant.* maria, *to be a pirate.* — Also, of the taking or *catching* of animals, fishes, birds, &c. *Ovid.* ovem. *Propert.* pisces. Also, figur. *Ovid.* amores alicujus, *h. e. to rob him of his mistress. Horat.* Singula de nobis anni prædantur, *h. e.* eripiunt. *Ovid.* Me puella prædata est, *h. e. has caught me, caused me to fall in love with her.* —— ¶ Prædatus, a, um, *that has made booty. Tacit.* — Also, *that has taken or caught. Petron.* — Hence, *furnished with booty. Plaut.*

PRÆDŪCŌ (præ & duco), is, xi, ctum, *to draw, make, or put before,* προάγω. *Cæs.* fossam. *Id.* fossas viis.

PRÆDUCTŌRĬŬS (præduco), a, um, adj. *that serves for drawing before. Cato.*

PRÆDUCTŬS, a, um. See *Præduco.*

PRÆDULCĬS (præ & dulcis), e, adj. *very sweet, luscious,* πολυγλυκής. *Lucret.* Hoc tamen esse aliis possit prædulce videri. *Plin.* mel. *Id.* Prædulcia, *h. e. very sweet things or meats.* — Hence, figur. *very pleasing or delightful. Virg.* and *Plin.*

PRÆDŪRŌ (præ & duro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to harden very much. Prudent.*

PRÆDŪRŬS (præ & durus), a, um, adj. *very hard,* ὑπέρσκληρος. *Plin.* faba. —— ¶ Figur. *very hard. Val. Flacc.* labor. *Colum.* ætas, *h. e. that can endure much. Virg.* Homo prædurus viribus, *h. e. very strong. Quintil.* os, *h. e. impudent. Id.* verba, *h. e. harsh, not supple or pliant, hard to be got through with, not current.*

PRÆĒMĬNENTĬĂ (præemineo), æ, f. *excellence, preeminence. Claud. Mamert.*

PRÆĒMĬNĔŌ and PRÆMĬNĔŌ (præ & emineo, or mineo), es, ui, n. 2. *to project. Augustin.* — Figur. *to be preeminent or superior, excel, surpass. Tacit.* aliquem. Also, with a *dat.* or *ablat.* following. *Auson.* Græcis.

PRÆĔŌ (præ & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. *to go before, lead the way, precede,* προέρχομαι. *Liv.* Lævinus Romam præivit, *h. e. went before to Rome. Virg.* Præeunte carina. *Cic.* Natura præeunte. Also, with an *accusat.* of the person or thing before which one goes, or which one anticipates or outgoes. *Tacit.* aliquem. *Id.* famam sui. —— ¶ Figur. Præire alicui, *to recite or sing any thing to a person, or to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he might recite or sing after.* The

word does not always imply that any thing is recited or sung after the person who sings or plays. *Cic.* Ut mihi præeatis, *sc.* verba, *h. e. recite.* *Liv.* Præeunte Lepido. *Gell.* Tibias Graccho præisse, *h. e. has accompanied.* *Quintil.* Legentibus præire, *h. e. to read before.* *Gell.* Alicui de officio judicis, *h. e. to dictate, give an explanation.* It is also joined with *voce.* *Cic.* Ut vobis voce præirent, quid judicaretis, *h. e. dictate to you, direct you.* — That which is to be repeated, is also put in the *accusat.* *Liv.* verba, *h. e. to recite or dictate.* So, also, *Plaut.* verbis quidvis. *Liv.* carmen. *Tacit.* sacramentum. —— ¶ Also, *to order any thing to be done, prescribe.* *Liv.* Omnia, ut Decemviri præierunt, facta.

PRÆEXERCITĀMENTUM (præ & exercitamentum), i, n. *previous exercise.* *Priscian.*

PRÆFĀMEN (præfor), ĭnis, n. *a preface.* *Symmach.*

PRÆFARI, PRÆFARIS. } See *Prafor.*

PRÆFĀTIŌ (præfor), ōnis, f. *that which is said before one does any thing, an introduction, opening.* *Cic.* Quæ porro præfatio tuæ donationis fuit? *what was the preface or speech you made before you conferred the gift?* *Liv.* sacrorum, *that which is said previous to a sacrifice,* viz. Procul hinc, procul este, profani. — Hence, *an introduction, proem, preface of a writing or speech.* *Plin. Ep.*

PRÆFĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. of præfatio), æ, f. *a short preface, introduction.* *Hieronym.*

PRÆFĀTŬS, a, um. See *Prafor.*

PRÆFĀTŬS (præfor), us, m. *a saying beforehand.* *Symmach.*

PRÆFECTIĀNŬS (præfectus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a prefect, or commander of the body-guard.* *Ammian.*

PRÆFECTIŌ (præficio), ōnis, f. *a setting before.* *Martian Capell.*

PRÆFECTŌRIŬS (præfectus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a prefect.* *Pandect.* Vir præfectorius, *or, simply, Sidon.* Præfectorius, *h. e. that has been a prefect.*

PRÆFECTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the office of any president, overseer or superintendent; superintendence.* *Varr.* villæ. *Sueton.* morum. *Tacit.* annonæ. *Id.* prætorii. *Pandect.* urbis. —— Particularly, *the command in the cavalry, the allies and engineers* (fabri). *Hirt.* equitum. *Cic.* Præfecturas sumeret. *Nep.* consulum, *h. e.* apud consules. —— ¶ Also, *the government of a country or town.* — Hence, *a district, province.* *Tacit.* Proximas sibi præfecturas petere. *Plin.* Ægyptus dividitur in præfecturas, *h. e.* nomos (as they otherwise were called). — Also, *a town of Italy, which had no magistrates and laws of its own, but was governed immediately by Rome or by magistrates sent from Rome.* *Cic.* — Also, *the land measured out to a colony from the territory of a foreign town.* *Frontin.*

PRÆFECTŬS (præ & factus), a, um, adj. *done beforehand.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆFECTŬS, a, um, particip. from præficio. See *Præficio.*

PRÆFECTŬS (præficio), i, m. *a superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander, prefect,* ἐπιστάτης, προστάτης, ἔπαρχος. *Nep.* Præfectus morum. *Id.* custodum. *Tacit.* vigilum. *Id.* rei frumentariæ. *Cic.* libidinum suarum. *Id.* classis, *h. e. an admiral, commodore, commander of a fleet.* *Liv.* and *Pandect.* urbis, *h. e. the governor of the city in the absence of the consuls.* At the time of the emperors, it was a perpetual office with a certain jurisdiction, and the persons who held this office were chosen by the emperor from those who had been consuls. *Plin. Ep.* ærarii. *Liv.* juris. *Id.* navis, *h. e. a captain of a vessel.* *Tacit.* remigum, *h. e. the commander of the rowers or the ship's crew.* — Particularly, in the Roman army, *a general or colonel of cavalry, of the allies, and of the engineers,* corresponding to the *tribuni militum* of the infantry. *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Sallust.*, and *Nep.* — Præfectus castrorum, *a quartermaster.* *Veget.*, *Tacit.*, *Sueton.*, &c. — With foreign nations, *Præfectus* denotes *a commander, general.* *Nep.* Præfectus regis. *Suet.* Præfectus Ægypti, *h. e. governor.* So, also, *Nep.* Lydiæ. — *Præfectus legionis,* under the emperors, seems to be the same as *legatus legionis,* h. e. *the commander of a legion.* *Tacit.*

PRÆFECUNDŬS (præ & fecundus), a, um, adj. *very fruitful.* *Plin.*

PRÆFERICŬLUM (præfero), i, n. *a large vessel of brass, like a dish, without handles, used at sacrifices in honor of* Ops Consiva. *Fest.*

PRÆFERMENTŌ (præ & fermento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to leaven beforehand.* *Plin.* 18, 26. But *Ed. Hard.* reads *fermentabatur.*

PRÆFERŌ (præ & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bear or carry before, carry before one's self or another person,* προφέρω. *Cic.* faces prætoribus. *Id.* ardentem facem. Figur. *Id.* facem ad libidinem. *Ovid.* manus cautas, *h. e. to hold before one's self, stretch forth,* as, in the dark, in groping, feeling his way, or searching for any thing. — Hence, *to betray, show, discover, manifest, indicate, exhibit, make known.* *Cic.* avaritiam. *Ovid.* amorem. *Liv.* 3, 12. judicium, *h. e. to manifest their decision.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* sensus aperte. *Tacit.* modestiam, *h. e. to assume an air of modesty.* *Martial.* 5, 61. procuratorem vultu. *Cæs.* Opinio præfertur, *h. e. an opinion is entertained or spread abroad.* — Also, *to prefer, give the preference to.* *Cic.* aliquem sibi. *Sallust.* otium labori. *Virg.* Invidit prælato honori, *for* illi, qui prelatus erat honore. *Plin.* Præferre alicui aliquid, *h. e. to cause any thing to be preferred.* — *Prafero,* when followed by an *infinit.* denotes *to prefer, choose rather.* *Horat.* Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri. — Also, *to pretend, allege.* *Sisenn.* causam. — *Stat.* opem, *h. e. to help.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry by.* — Hence, Præferri, *to run, ride, pass by.* *Liv.* Prælatos hostes. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Liv.* Prælati castra. —— ¶ Also, *to take beforehand, anticipate.* *Liv.* diem triumphi, *h. e. to hasten the time of the celebration of his triumph, celebrate it sooner than intended.* —— ¶ See, also, *Prælatus, a, um.*

PRÆFEROX (præ & ferox), ōcis, adj. *very fierce, impetuous, courageous, overbearing, insolent.* *Liv.* and *Sueton.*

PRÆFERRĀTŬS (præ & ferratus), a, um, adj. *headed, tipped, shod or furnished with iron.* *Plin.* pilum. *Plaut.* tribunus, *h. e. bound in fetters.* *Cato.* modium, *h. e. bound with iron hoops.*

PRÆFERTILIS (præ & fertilis), e, adj. *very fertile.* *Prudent.*

PRÆFERVIDŬS (præ & fervidus), a, um, adj. *very hot.* *Colum.* regio. — Figur. *Liv.* Præfervida ira.

PRÆFESTINĀTIM (præ & festinatim), adv. *very hastily or with too much haste.* *Sisenn.*

PRÆFESTINŌ (præ & festino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hasten before the time, make too great haste.* *Liv.* deficere. — Hence, Præfestinatus, a, um, *done too hastily, precipitate.* *Ovid.* ictus. —— ¶ Also, *to hasten by, pass in haste.* *Tacit.* sinum.

PRÆFICA (unc.), æ, f. *a woman hired to lament at funerals, and to sing the funeral song,* ἰηλεμίστρια, θρηνήτρια. *Plaut.* — It is also joined with *mulier.* *Gell.*

PRÆFICIŌ (præ & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 1. *to set over, put in authority, appoint to the command of, cause to superintend or preside over, depute, constitute, delegate,* ἐφίστημι. *Plaut.* aliquem provinciæ, *h. e. to put one in office.* *Cic.* bello gerendo. *Id.* pecori. *Nep.* classi. *Plin.* sacerdotio Neptuni. *Cic.* imperatorem bello. Also, without a *dat.*, *to make a person governor or commander.* *Cic.* aliquem in exercitu. — *Liv.* sacerdotes diis, *for* sacris deorum. — Partic. Præfectus, a, um, *set over, made to preside over or superintend,* with a *dat.* following. It may frequently be rendered by the substantives *superintendent, overseer, director, president, commander.* *Pandect.* Præfectus prætorio, *h. e. commander of the imperial body-guards.* *Cic.* Præfectus moribus, *h. e. the censor.* — But *præfectus* is more frequently used as a substantive with a *genit.* See *Præfectus, i, m.*

PRÆFIDENTER (præfidens), adv. *too confidently.* *Augustin.* Præfidentius.

PRÆFIDŌ (præ & fido), is, sus sum, n. 3. *to trust too much.* *Cic.* sibi.

PRÆFIGŌ (præ & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix or fasten before, set up in front, fix on the end or extremity of,* προπήγνυμι. *Virg.* arma puppibus. *Id.* capita in hastis. *Cic.* Ripa præfixis sudibus munita. *Suet.* Caput præfixum hastæ. — Figur. *Pers.* nigrum vitio theta, *for damnare.* —— ¶ Also, *to furnish with any thing in front, to tip, head.* *Virg.* ora capistris, *h. e. to put on muzzles.* So, also, *Ovid.* Præfixa cornua ferro. *Liv.* Jacula præfixa ferro, *h. e. headed with iron.* —— ¶ Also, *to shut, close up.* *Plin.* prospectum. —— ¶ Also, *to pierce, transfix.* *Tibull.* Latus præfixa veru. —— ¶ Also, *to enchant, bewitch.* *Quintil. decl.* 10, 8.

PRÆFIGŪRĀTIŌ (præfiguro), ōnis, f. *a figuring beforehand, a prefiguration.* *Augustin.*

PRÆFIGŪRŌ (præ & figuro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to figure beforehand,* or, simply, *to figure.* *Lactant.*

PRÆFINIŌ (præ & finio), is, īvi and ĭi, ītum, a. 4. *to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe,* προορίζω. *Cic.* diem. *Id.* alicui quicquam. *Terent.* Præfinito loqui, *h. e. according to prescription.*

PRÆFINITIŌ (præfinio), ōnis, f. *an appointing beforehand, a prescription, determination, limitation, appointment,* προορισμός. *Pandect.*

PRÆFISCINE, and PRÆFISCINI (præ & fascinum), *give me leave to say; be it spoken in a good hour,* ἀβασκάντως. This word was used when a person praised himself, said any thing good of himself, &c. in order thereby, as the ancients supposed, to avert the effects of envy or enchantment. It occurs with *dixerim.* *Plaut.*; or without it. *Petron.*

PRÆFIXŬS, a, um. See *Præfigo.*

PRÆFLETŬS (præ & fletus), a, um, adj. *wept away, destroyed by weeping.* *Apul.* Visu præfleto. *Ed. Elmenh.* reads *perfleto.*

PRÆFLŌREŌ (præ & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. *to flourish or blossom before the time.* *Plin.*

PRÆFLŌRŌ (præ & flos), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive of its blossom beforehand.* — Hence, figur. *Gell.* fructum gaudii, *h. e. to diminish.* *Liv.* Gloriam præfloratam esse, *h. e. had lost its splendor.* *Apul.* Virgo ab alio præflorata, *h. e. deflowered.*

PRÆFLŬŌ (præ & fluo), is, n. 3. *to flow past* a place, παραρρέω. *Liv.* Infima valle præfluit Tiberis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Horat.* regna Dauni. *Tacit.* castra.

PRÆFLŬŬS (præfluo), a, um, adj. *flowing past.* *Plin.*

PRÆFŌCĀBILIS (præfoco), adj. *having the power of choking,* ἀποπνιγόεις. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆFŌCĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *suffocation,* καταπνιξις. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆFŌCŌ (præ & faux), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choke, stop up, suffocate, strangle,* ἀποπνίγω. *Ovid.*

PRÆFŌDIŌ (præ & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig before,* προορύττω. *Virg.* portas, *make trenches before the gates.* —— ¶ Also, *to dig beforehand.* *Plin.* scrobes, *h. e. to make pits beforehand.* — Also, *to bury beforehand.* *Ovid.* aurum.

PRÆFŒCUNDŬS. See *Præfecundus.*

PRÆFŌR (præ & for), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to say beforehand, speak before, utter first, premise,* with or without an *accusat.* of that which one says. *Liv.* carmen. *Cic.* Majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis, *quod bonum, faustum, felix esset,* præfabantur, *h. e. said before they undertook any thing:* Quod bonum, faustum, felix sit, *h. e. in god's name.* *Id.* Quæ de deorum natura præfati sumus, *h. e.* ante diximus. *Apul.* veniam, *h. e. to beg leave before one speaks, apologize for speaking.* *Cic.* honorem, *h. e. to say, with due respect be it spoken,* or, *with your leave be it said.* *Plin.* aliquem, *h. e. to say any thing of any one beforehand.* *Virg.* Divos, *h. e. to pray to the gods, or to invoke them beforehand.* *Cato.* Jovem vino, *h. e. to sacrifice and pray to him.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Id.*

Jovi. —— ¶ Also, *to prophesy, predict, foretell.* Catull. —— ¶ Cato. Præfato, præfamino, *for* præfator, præfaminor. — *Plin.* Humor præfandus, *h. e. the mention of which is prefaced by asking pardon, h. e.* excrementa. So, also, *Quintil.* Præfanda, *h. e.* turpia dictu. — Præfatus, a, um, *passively. Pandect.* Hence, *Symmach.* Præfatum, *h. e.* præfatio.

PRÆFŌRMĀTŌR (præformo), ōris, m. *one that prepares, forms or makes fit beforehand. Tertull.*

PRÆFŌRMIDŌ (præ & formido), as, a. 1. *to fear beforehand. Quintil.* 4, 55. *Spald.* But *Ed. Gesn.* reads *reform. Sil.* 3, 608. *Drak.* and *Rup.* Others read *performidate.*

PRÆFŌRMŌ (præ & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to form, fashion, instruct beforehand, prepare. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *to form or design beforehand. Quintil.* materiam. —— ¶ Also, *to set a copy, to draw or write something which another is to copy. Quintil.* literas infantibus.

PRÆFŌRTIS (præ & fortis), e, adj. *very brave or strong. Tertull.*

PRÆFŌTŪS, a, um. See *Præfoveo.*

PRÆFŌVĔŌ (præ & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to warm or foment previously. Cæl. Aurel.* Præfotæ partes aqua marina, &c.

PRÆFRĀCTĒ (præfractus), adv. *in an unyielding manner, resolutely, stiffly, rigidly, obstinately, severely, harshly,* αὐθαδῶς. *Cic.* defendere. *Val. Max.* Præfractius.

PRÆFRĀCTŪS, a, um, particip. from præfringo. —— ¶ Adj. *broken, harsh, rough, not flowing, not well connected. Cic.* Thucydides præfractior. —— ¶ Also, *hard, inflexible, unyielding, obstinate, rigid, severe. Cic.* Aristo. *Val. Max.* animus.

PRÆFRĪGĬDŪS (præ & frigidus), a, um, adj. *very cold,* κατάψυχρος. *Ovid.* Auster.

PRÆFRĬNGŌ (præ & frango), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break off before or above, break off at the end, break in two or in pieces, shiver,* διαῤῥήγνυμι. *Liv.* hastas. *Id.* cornu galeæ. — Præfractus, a, um, *broken off or in pieces. Cæs., Lucret.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ See, also, *Præfractus, a, um.*

PRÆFŪGĬŌ (præ & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgitum, a. 3. *to fly before. Tertull.*

PRÆFULCĬŌ (præ & fulcio), is, si, tum, a. 4. *to put* any thing *under as a prop or support.* — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* aliquem negotiis, *h. e. to set over.* So, also, *Id.* miseriis, *for* ministeriis. —— ¶ Also, *to underprop, support, underset, underbuild. Prudent.* — Figur. *Cic.* Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. *h. e. secure that beforehand. Gell.* aliquid multis modis.

PRÆFULGĔŌ (præ & fulgeo), es, si, n. 2. *to shine forth or greatly, to glitter,* περιστίλβω. *Virg.* Pellis præfulgens dentibus aureis. — Figur. *Tacit.* Consulari decore præfulgens. *Gell.* Præfulsit honesti dignitas. —— ¶ Also, *to shine or glitter too much. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* splendore.

PRÆFULGĬDŪS (præ & fulgidus), a, um, adj. *shining, glittering or lightening very much. Juvenc.* nubes.

PRÆFULGŪRŌ (præ & fulguro), as, n. 1. *to flash or glitter forth. Stat.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Val. Flacc.* vias ense, *h. e. to fill with flashes of light.*

PRÆFULTŪS, a, um. See *Præfulcio.*

PRÆFUNDŌ (præ & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to add besides. Simplic.* ap. *Goes.*

PRÆFURNIUM (præ & furnus), ii, n. *the mouth of an oven or furnace, the room where a bath is heated. Cato* and *Vitruv.*

PRÆFŪRŌ (præ & furo), is, n. 3. *to rage before or greatly. Stat.*

PRÆFUSCŪS (præ & fuscus), a, um, adj. *very swarthy or black. Manil.* 4, 721. (*Ed. Scalig. Al. leg.* tetrisque figuris perfusas, &c.)

PRÆGAUDĔŌ (præ & gaudeo), es, n. 2. *to rejoice greatly. Sil.*

PRÆGĔLĬDŪS (præ & gelidus), a, um, adj. *very cold,* κατάψυχρος. *Liv.*

PRÆGERMĬNŌ (præ & germino), as, a. 1. *to bud forth beforehand or early. Plin.*

PRÆGĔRŌ (præ & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to carry before. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to do before. Cæl. Aurel.* Prægesta, orum.

PRÆGESTĬŌ (præ & gestio), is, n. 4. *to desire greatly, exult. Cic.* videre.

PRÆGESTŪS, a, um. See *Prægero.*

PRÆGIGNŌ (præ & gigno), is, a. 3. *to generate, produce. Plaut.* morem prægigni, *h. e.* oriri.

PRÆGNANS (unc.), tis, adj. *with child, big with young, pregnant,* ἔγκυος, ἐγκύμων. *Cic.* uxor. *Varr.* sus. — Also, of trees, stones, &c. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *full of, abounding with, swollen. Juvenal.* fusus stamine, *h. e. loaded. Plin.* vipera veneno. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Plagæ prægnantes, *h. e. a sound drubbing.*

PRÆGNAS, ātis, adj. same as *Prægnans. Plaut.*

PRÆGNĀTĬŌ (obsol. prægno), ōnis, f. *a fructifying, making pregnant or big with young; a being with young; pregnancy,* κύησις. Of men or women. *Apul.* Of animals. *Varr.* Of plants. *Id.*

PRÆGNĀTŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *Prægnatio. Tertull.*

PRÆGNĀVĬTĔR (præ & gnaviter), adv. *very diligently. Plaut. Pers.* 4, 4, 39. But most *Edd.* read *prognariter.*

PRÆGNAX (from obsol. prægno), ācis, same as *Prægnans. Fulg.*

PRÆGRĂCĬLIS (præ & gracilis), e, adj. *very slender,* κάτισχνος. *Tacit.* proceritas.

PRÆGRĂDŌ (præ & grado), as, a. 1. *to go before, precede. Pacuv.*

PRÆGRANDIS (præ & grandis), e, adj. *very large, huge, bulky,* ὑπερμέγας. *Sueton.* membra. *Id.* oculi. —— ¶ Also, *very old. Pers.* senex, *h. e.* Aristophanes.

PRÆGRĂVĬDŪS (præ & gravidus), a, um, adj. *very weighty or ponderous. Stat.* moles.

PRÆGRĂVIS (præ & gravis), e, adj. *very heavy, over heavy, weighty, ponderous, unwieldy,* περίβαρυς. *Ovid.* onus. *Plin.* perdix, *h. e. heavy, unwieldy, not able to fly.* — Figur. *very heavy, oppressive, grievous or burdensome. Plin.* servitium. *Varr.* greges, *h. e. very expensive.*

PRÆGRĂVŌ (præ & gravo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to be very heavy, oppress with its weight, incommode much,* βρίθω. *Liv.* aliquem. *Id.* Scuta prægravata telis, *h. e. pressed down, loaded or heavy. Id.* Prægravans turba, *h. e. burdensome, too great. Colum.* Aures prægravantes, *h. e. hanging down, swagging.* — Also, *to press or weigh down. Horat.* Artes prægravat, *h. e. weighs down or depresses them by his superiority.* —— ¶ Also, *to be heavier than any thing, preponderate, outbalance, weigh too heavy,* ὑπερσταθμίζομαι. *Plin.* fructus. Figur. *Senec.* Pars prægravat.

PRÆGRĔDĬŎR (præ & gradior), edĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go before, precede,* προάγω, προπορεύομαι. *Cic.* Prægredientes amicos. *Sil.* equo, *h. e. to ride before.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Liv.* nuntios, *h. e. to come before, arrive sooner.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Varr.* gregi. —— ¶ Also, *to go or pass by. Tacit.* fines. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to surpass, excel. Sallust.* aliquem.

PRÆGRESSĬŌ (prægredior), ōnis, f. *a going before, precedence,* πρόβασις. *Cic.* causæ.

PRÆGRESSŪS (Id.), us, m. same as *Prægressio. Ammian.*

PRÆGŬBERNŌ (præ & guberno), as, a. 1. *to steer or guide forwards. Sidon.*

PRÆGUSTĀTŌR (prægusto), ōris, m. *one that tastes the meats and drinks before they are placed on the table of princes,* &c. *a taster, foretaster; a carver, a cupbearer,* προγεύστης, προτένθης. *Suet.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* libidinum tuarum.

PRÆGUSTŌ (præ & gusto) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste before, foretaste, act as a foretaster,* προγεύομαι. *Ovid.* cibus. *Justin.* potum regis. — Hence, *to take beforehand, eat or drink beforehand. Juvenal.* medicamina, *h. e.* antidota.

PRÆGYPSŌ (præ & gypso), as, a. 1. *to cover over in front or beforehand with gypsum. Cæl. Aurel.* os vasculi.

PRÆHĬBĔŌ (præ & habeo), es, a. 2. same as *Prœbeo,* which is formed from it, *to hold forth, offer, afford, give, supply. Plaut.* alicui cibum. — Hence, *Plaut.* verba, *h. e. to say, speak.*

PRÆJĂCĔŌ (præ & jaceo), es, cui, n. 2. *to lie before, be situated in front of,* πρόκειμαι. *Plin.* Mare præjacens Asiæ. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Tacit.* Campus castra præjacet.

PRÆJĂCĬŌ (præ & jacio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to throw or cast before, throw or lay beforehand or forwards,* προβάλλω. *Colum.* moles. —— ¶ Also, *to utter reproachfully, reproach. Dict. Cret.* probra.

PRÆINFUNDŌ (præ & infundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour into previously. Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆJŪDĬCĀTŪS, a, um, particip. from præjudico. —— ¶ Adj. *decided beforehand. Sidon.* Vir præjudicatissimus, *h. e. whose talents are already clearly ascertained.*

PRÆJŪDĬCĬĀLIS (præjudicium), e, adj. *that relates to or accords with a previous sentence or decision. Symmach.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to a previous examination. Justinian.* actio.

PRÆJŪDĬCĬUM (præ & judicium), ii, n. *any judgment or sentiment formed beforehand,* particularly, *a judgment, sentence or decision, preceding another. Liv.* senatus. — Especially, *a judgment, whether judicial or otherwise, which precedes a judicial sentence or decision.* Not judicial; *Liv.* 5, 11. *Cic.* in *Cæcil.* 4. *Plin. Ep.* 5. 1. *Quintil.* 5, 11, 13. *Liv.* 3, 40. Præjudicium rei tantæ afferre, *h. e. decide so weighty a matter before the time.* Judicial; *Cic. Cluent.* 22. Quum duobus præjudiciis jam damnatus esset, *h. e. by two judicial sentences before the one then to be pronounced. Plin. Ep.* Ne cognitioni Cæsaris præjudicium fieret. Comp. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 65. — Since previous judgments or sentences are frequently considered by judges as precedents to be followed in subsequent trials, which custom sometimes occasions disadvantage to the parties concerned; hence, *præjudicium* signifies, also, *a precedent. Cic. Mur.* 28. Judicium accusatoris pro præjudicio valere oportere. Also, *any thing preceding another thing in such a manner, that an opinion may be formed as to what is further to happen; an example. Cæs. B. C.* 32. Pompeius, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italia excessit, *h. e. your action decided Pompey to leave Italy before he was beaten in battle, for fear the rest should imitate it. Id.* An Africi belli præjudicia sequimini? *h. e. follow those who were conquered in the beginning of the war in Africa, and who will undoubtedly be conquered again. Sueton.* Quæstor ejus in præjudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *h. e. the quæstor was accused, and this circumstance made it probable, that he also would be impeached.* —— ¶ Also, *prejudice, harm, disadvantage. Senec.* Præjudicium in patrem quæri. *Gell.* Absque præjudicio, inquit Taurus, tu interea sede, dum inspicimus, &c. *Pandect.* Neque veritati facit præjudicium, *h. e. does no harm.* —— ¶ Also, *an inquiry or examination previous to a trial. Pandect.* So, also, perhaps, *Cic. Invent.* 2, 20. — Sometimes it may also be rendered, *a decision made beforehand or before the proper time. Liv.* 3, 40.

PRÆJŪDĬCŌ (præ & judico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to judge, give sentence or decide beforehand,* προδικάζω. Not judicially; *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* aliquid. *Liv.* Eventus belli præjudicatus. *Cic.* De iis censores præjudicent. Judicially; *Cic. Cluent.* 17. — Hence, *Cic.* Præjudicata opinio, *h. e. a prejudice, prepossession, an opinion formed beforehand.* — Hence, Præjudicatum, subst. *something decided beforehand. Liv.* Pro præjudicato ferre, *h. e. to esteem, consider.* Also, *prepossession, prejudice. Cic. Cluent.* 2. —— ¶ Also, *to be prejudicial, hurtful or injurious,* with a *dat.* following. *Pandect.* —— ¶ See, also, *Præjudicatus, a, um.*

PRÆJŪRĀTĬŌ (præjuro), ōnis, f. *a taking of an oath before others. Fest.*

PRÆJŬVŌ (præ & juvo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to help beforehand. Tacit.* aliquem.

PRÆLĀBŌR (præ & labor), labĕris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to pass by quickly, to glide, flow, fly, swim by. Cic.* Prælabitur piscis. *Lucan.* amnis *Virg.* Prælabi flumina

rotis, h. e. to pass rolling. — Figur. Cœlum. Tempus prolabens. —— ¶ Also, to glide, fly, swim, flow beforehand or before. Tacit. Germani nando prælabebantur. Apul. Prælabitur ales, h. e. flies before or beforehand.

PRÆLAMBŌ (præ & lambo), is, bi, a. 3. to lick in front, lick, or lick beforehand, προλείχω. Horat. Mus prælambens omne quod affert. — Figūr. of a river touching a place. Prud. arenas.

PRÆLARGUS (præ & largus), a, um, adj. very copious or abundant. Pers. Pulmo animæ prælargus. Juvenc. Prælargæ dapes.

PRÆLASSŌ (præ & lasso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to weary beforehand. Front.

PRÆLĀTIŌ (præfero), ōnis, f. a preferring, preference, πρόκρισις. Valer. Max.

PRÆLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one that prefers, προκρίνων. Tertull.

PRÆLĀTUS, a, um, particip. from præfero. —— ¶ Adj. preferable, superior. Plin. Sativa myrrha multum sylvestri prælata. Tertull. Prælatior.

PRÆLAVŌ (præ & lavo), is, a. 3. to wash, bathe or cleanse beforehand. Apul. os.

PRÆLAUTUS (præ & lautus), a, um, adj. very elegant or sumptuous, splendid. Sueton. homo.

PRÆLAXŌ (præ & laxo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to widen or relieve beforehand. Cœl. Aurel.

PRÆLECTIŌ (prælĕgo), ōnis, f. a reading before to others; a lesson, lecture, ἐξήγησις. Quintil.

PRÆLECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a reader, lecturer, γραμματιστής. Gell.

PRÆLECTUS, a, um. See Prælego.

PRÆLĒGŌ (præ & lego, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bequeath a thing to be given before the inheritance should be divided. Pandect. alicui rem.

PRÆLĔGŌ (præ & lego, is), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. to read before, read over, as a teacher to his scholars, lecture upon, προαναγινώσκω. Quintil. auctores. Id. Pueris prælegenda. —— ¶ Also, to select. Apul. —— ¶ Also, to pass or sail by. Tacit. Campaniam.

PRÆLIBĀTIŌ (prælibo), ōnis, f. a tasting or taking away beforehand. — Hence, an offering of the first fruits. Fest. —— ¶ Also, a lessening. Tertull.

PRÆLIBER (præ & liber), a, um, adj. very or entirely free. Prudent.

PRÆLIBŌ (præ & libo), as, a. 1. to taste beforehand, foretaste. Stat. nectar. — Figur. Stat. pectora vultu, h. e. to look at.

PRÆLICENTER (præ & licenter), adv. very boldly or too boldly, too licentiously, with too much freedom. Gell. verba fingere.

PRÆLIDŌ (præ & lædo), is, a. 3. h. e. præstringere, percurrere. Manil. 5, 81. (e lect. Scalig. But Ed. Stab. reads præcludere.)

PRÆLIGĀMEN (præligo), inis, n. that which one binds on or about before, an amulet. Marc. Empir.

PRÆLIGĀNEUS (prælego), a, um, adj. selected beforehand. Cato. vinum, h. e. a kind of poor wine, for which bad or unripe grapes were selected.

PRÆLIGŌ (præ & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bind on before, tie before, or, in general, bind on, or to, ἀποδέω. Liv. sarmenta cornibus boum. —— ¶ Also, to bind round, bind one thing about with another, or to bind up. Cic. os. Plin. vulnera. Suet. Cæs. 79. Coronam lauream candida fascia præligatam (many Edd. read, erroneously, præligata). — Hence, to cover. Petron. capita vestibus. —— ¶ Also, to bind off, separate by binding. Plin. Dextro teste præligato. —— ¶ Also, to bind. Hence, Plaut. Pectus præligatum, h. e. perhaps, fettered, charmed, or obdurate heart.

PRÆLINŌ (præ & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. to smear or daub in front. Gell. villas tectorio. Figur. Id. Cum fucatur atque prælinitur, fit præstigiosum.

PRÆLITUS. See Prælino.

PRÆLIUM, &c. See Prœlium.

PRÆLŎCŌ (præ & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to set before, or, simply, to set, put, place. Martian. Capell. and Augustin.

PRÆLŎCŪTIŌ (præloquor), ōnis, f. a speaking before, a preface, proem, preamble, προοίμιον. Senec.

PRÆLONGŌ (prælongus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to lengthen very much, ἀπομηκύνω. Plin.

PRÆLONGUS (præ & longus), a, um, adj. very long, περιμήκης. Liv. Prælongi gladii. Quintil. Prælongus homo, h. e. very tall.

PRÆLŎQUŎR (præ & loquor), ĕris, quūtus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. to speak beforehand, speak before another speaks, speak sooner than another. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, to speak before one says any thing else, to say any thing before, make a preface, premise. Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, to foretell, prophesy. Lactant.

PRÆLŪCEŌ (præ & luceo), es, xi, n. 2. to give light, hold or carry a light before, light. Manil. Faces præluxere. Phædr. Ignis præluceat facinori. Sueton. Servus prælucens. Stat. alicui. — Hence, figur. Cic. Amic. 7. Ed. Ern. Amicitia spe bona præluceat (Ed. Græv. reads spem bonam). —— ¶ Also, to shine brighter, outshine. Figur. Horat. Nullus sinus prælucet Bajis, h. e. surpasses, excels. —— ¶ Also, to cause to shine forth or give light, to carry any thing shining before. Auson. Præluceo lumen. Figur. Cic. spem. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, to shine forth or very much. Plin. Baculum prælucet.

PRÆLŪCIDUS (præ & lucidus), a, um, adj. shining greatly, very bright. Plin.

PRÆLŪDŌ (præ & ludo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. to play beforehand for practice or trial, make a prelude, to prepare or essay beforehand, ἀναβάλλομαι. Flor. Mariana rabies prælūserat. Plin. Nero præludit Pompeiano, h. e. præparat se ad canendum in theatro Pompeiano, h. e. sings beforehand for practice. Gell. tragœdiis. — Also, with an accusat. following. Rutil. pugnam, h. e. to prepare himself for fighting. Stat. aliquid operibus suis, h. e. to premise, preface.

PRÆLUM. See Prelum.

PRÆLUMBŌ (præ & lumbus), as, a. 1. to make hipshot. Nov. ap. Non.

PRÆLŪMINŌ (præ & lumino), as, āvi, ātum. a. 1. to illustrate, explain. Tertull.

PRÆLŪSIŌ (prælūdo), ōnis, f. a prelude, flourish, essay. Plin. Ep.

PRÆLUSTRIS (præ & lustro), e, adj. very conspicuous, high, illustrious, eminent. Ovid.

PRÆMĀCERŌ (præ & macero), as, a. 1. to soak or steep beforehand, προταριχεύω. Scribon. Larg. mala cydonia.

PRÆMALĔDICŌ (præ & maledico), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. to curse before. Tertull.

PRÆMĀLŌ (præ & malo), vis, malle, verb. irreg. to prefer. Apul. nullam Fotidi.

PRÆMANDŌ (præ & mando), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to order or command beforehand. With ut following. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. Ego tamen terra marique ut conquireretur, præmandavi. —— ¶ Also, to provide or procure beforehand. Plaut. puerum.

PRÆMANDŌ (præ & mando), is, di, sum, a. 3. to chew beforehand. — Figur. Gell. aliquid alicui, h. e. to explain accurately or too accurately.

PRÆMĀTŪRĒ (præmaturus), adverb, very early; too early or soon, prematurely, unseasonably, πρωϊαίτατα, πρὸ καιροῦ. Gell. and Plaut.

PRÆMĀTŪRUS (præ & maturus), a, um, adj. very early, ripe before the usual time, precocious, πρώϊος, πρόωρος. Colum. —— ¶ Also, untimely, immature, out of season, too soon or early, before the proper time, premature. Tacit. hiems. Planc. in Cic. Ep. denunciatio.

PRÆMĔDICĀTUS (præ & medicatus), a, um, adj. protected by medicines or charms, furnished beforehand with medicines or antidotes. Ovid. and Tertull.

PRÆMĔDITĀTIŌ (præmeditor), ōnis, f. a musing on or thinking of beforehand; premeditation, preconception, forethought, προμελέτησις. Cic.

PRÆMĔDITĀTŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. a place for preparation. Tertull.

PRÆMĔDITŎR (præ & meditor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to muse or think on before, premeditate, study beforehand, προμελετάω. Cic. quo animo accedam. Also, with an infin. following. Lucret. Effugere illorumque errorem præmeditamur, qui, &c. Also, with an accus. and infin. following. Cic. Est sapientis quidquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari ferendum modice esse, si evenerit. —— ¶ Præmeditatus, a, um, passively; premeditated, thought of beforehand. Cic. mala.

PRÆMENSUS, a, um. See Præmetior.

PRÆMERCŎR (præ & mercor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to buy before. Plaut.

PRÆMERGŌ (præ & mergo), si, sum, a. 3. to immerse previously. Germanic. Arat.

PRÆMĒTIŎR (præ & metior), īris, mensus sum, dep. 4. to measure or measure out beforehand. — Præmensus, a, um, passively. Tibull. lux, h. e. vita, measured out by the Fates, destined.

PRÆMĔTŎR (præ & metor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to measure before, or, simply, to measure. Solin. Alexandriam præmetatum Dinocratem. — Præmetatus, a, um, passively. Marc. Cap.

PRÆMĔTUENS (præ & metuens), tis, particip. from præmetuo. —— ¶ Adj. fearing beforehand. Phædr. doli (gen.)

PRÆMĔTUŌ (præ & metuo), is, a. and n. 3. to fear beforehand, or be in fear beforehand, προταρβέω, προδείδω. Lucret. At mens sibi conscia facti, præmetuens adhibet stimulos. Cæs. alicui, h. e. to be anxious for any person. —— ¶ Also, actively, to fear beforehand. Virg pœnas. —— ¶ See, also, Præmetuens.

PRÆMIĀTŎR (præmior), ōris, m. a robber. Non.

PRÆMIĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. she that rewards. Ammian.

PRÆMICŌ (præ & mico), as, n. 1. to glitter forth, or glitter very much. Apul.

PRÆMIGRŌ (præ & migro), as, n. 1. to remove beforehand. Plin.

PRÆMINEO. See Præemineo.

PRÆMINISTER (præ & minister), tri, m. a servant, an attendant. Macrob.

PRÆMINISTRA (præ & ministra), æ, f. she that serves. Apul.

PRÆMINISTRŌ (præ & ministro), as, n. & a. 1. to wait upon or attend. Gell. alicui. —— ¶ Also, to furnish, give. Tertull. fabulas.

PRÆMINŎR (præ & minor), āris, dep. 1. to threaten beforehand or greatly, or, simply, to threaten. Tertull.

PRÆMIŎR (præmium), āris, dep. 1. to make a condition of being rewarded, or to take bribes. Suet.

PRÆMISCEŌ (præ & misceo), es, scui, stum and xtum, a. 2. to mix beforehand. Apul.

PRÆMISSUS, a, um. See Præmitto.

PRÆMISTUS, or **PRÆMIXTUS**, a, um. See Præmisceo.

PRÆMITIS (præ & mitis), e, adj. very mild, gentle or quiet. Juvenc.

PRÆMITTŌ (præ & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. to send or despatch before, προαποστέλλω, προπέμπω. Cic. and Cæs. aliquem. Cic. literas alicui. Sueton. vocem, h. e. to speak before. Senec. cogitationes in longitudinem, h. e. to send his thoughts long before. — Plin. 12, 2. Præmissa vini, h. e. primitias, according to Dalechamp, or, according to Harduin, delectum vini exquisiti. —— ¶ Also, to set or place before. Plin.

PRÆMIUM (unc.), ii, n. a reward, recompense. Cic. Præmio aliquem afficere, or donare, or, Id. Alicui præmium dare, or tribuere, or persolvere, or, Catull. reddere, h. e. to give. Cic. proponere, or, Liv. ponere, or, Cic. exponere, h. e. to promise. Liv. Si sibi præmio foret, h. e. if he were rewarded. Sueton. Revocavit præmia coronarum, h. e. presents or rewards which used to be added to the garlands given to victors as a prize of their victory, and which he had formerly refused. — Also, ironically, for punishment. Ovid. Cape præmia facti. —— ¶ Also, advantage, profit, utility. Lucret., Cic. and Horat. —— Also, riches. Prop. 1, 15 (14), 16. Ovid. Amor. 2, 9, 40. (Comp. Lucret. 3, 969; 5, 5.) —— Also, prerogative, distinction. Horat. Sat. 1, 5, 35. —— ¶ Also, prey, booty, plunder, in war or otherwise. Virg. pugnæ. Ovid. Præmia ferre. (Comp. Tacit. Hist. 1, 50.) Also, of the chase, an animal that is killed. Prop. —— ¶ Also, an action that deserves reward, an heroic action. Virg. Æn. 12, 437.

PRÆMŎDĔRŎR (præ & moderor), āris, dep. 1. *to prescribe a measure.* *Gell.* gressibus, *h. e. to mark out the time for the steps.*

PRÆMŎDŬLŎR (præ & modulor), āris, dep. 1. *to measure beforehand* for instance, musically. — Hence, *Quintil.* cogitationem gestu, *h. e. to suit the thoughts to the gestures.*

PRÆMŎDUM (præ & modus), adverb, *beyond measure*, περίαλλα, ὑπερβεβλημένως. *Liv. Andr.* in *Odyss.* ap. *Gell.*

PRÆMŒNIŌ, is, a. 4. *for* Præmunio. *Gell.*

PRÆMŎLESTIA (præ & molestia), æ, f. *trouble or concern beforehand, fear, apprehension.* *Cic.*

PRÆMŎLIŎR (præ & molior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to prepare, make preparations beforehand.* *Liv.* res.

PRÆMOLLIŌ (præ & mollio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to soften or make mild beforehand*, προμαλάττω. *Quintil.* sulcum. — Hence, figur. *to make mild or gentle beforehand.* *Quintil.* mentes.

PRÆMŎLLIS (præ & mollis), e, adj. *very soft.* *Plin.*

PRÆMŎNĔŌ (præ & moneo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. *to forewarn, give warning beforehand, tell or advise previously*, προαγορεύω, προλέγω, προφωνέω. *Cic.* aliquem de re. Aliquid, *of any thing*; as, *Colum.* Varietatem cœli præmonitus. Also, with *ut*, when any thing is to be done. *Cic.* Ut caverem, præmonebat. Also, without *ut*, but with a *subjunct.* *Plin. Ep.* Ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas, nec cuiquam satis fidas. Also, with *ne*. *Justin.* Præmonito filio, ne alii, quam Thessalo, crederet. Also, with *quod*, instead of *ut*. *Ovid.* Præmoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat. — Also, of prophecies, *to predict, presage, forebode*, with an *accusat.* *Justin.* futura. *Ovid.* nefas. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Ovid.* Ex vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, præmonuisse ferunt.

PRÆMŎNĬTIŌ (præmoneo), ōnis, f. *a premonition.* *Tertull.*

PRÆMŎNĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who forewarns or admonishes previously.* *Apul.*

PRÆMŎNĬTŌRĬUS (præmonitor), a, um, adj. *serving for premonition, premonitory.* *Tertull.*

PRÆMŎNĬTUM (præmoneo), i, n. *a premonition.* *Gell.*

PRÆMŎNĬTUS, a, um. See *Præmoneo.*

PRÆMŎNĬTUS (præmoneo), us, m. *a warning, forewarning, foretelling, prediction.* *Ovid.*

PRÆMŌNSTRĀTIŌ (præmonstro), ōnis, f. *a showing or indicating beforehand.* *Lactant.*

PRÆMŌNSTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that shows any thing beforehand, a director, guide.* *Terent.*

PRÆMŌNSTRŌ (præ & monstro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to show beforehand*, προδείκνυμι. *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Also, with *ut* following, *to show, tell, give instruction.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to predict, presage, prognosticate.* *Cic.* Deos magnum aliquid præmonstrare.

PRÆMORDĔŌ (præ & mordeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. *to bite before*, or, in general, *to bite*, ἀποδάκνω. *Senec.* Ferarum est, præmordere, et urgere projectos. *Lucan.* linguam. Figur. *Juvenal.* aliquid ex aliquo, *h. e. to take away.* —— ¶ *Perf.* Præmorserit. *Plaut.*

PRÆMŎRĬŎR (præ & morior), ĕris, tuus sum, dep. 3. *to die before, die prematurely*, or, in general, *to die*, προαποθνήσκω. *Ovid.* — Figur. *to die.* *Plin.* Præmoritur visus, *the sight fails.* *Liv.* Pudor præmortuus.

PRÆMORSUS. See *Præmordeo.*

PRÆMORTŬUS, a, um. See *Præmorior.*

PRÆMŎVĔŌ (præ & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to move beforehand.* *Cæl. Aur.*

PRÆMULCĔŌ (præ & mulceo), es, si, sum, a. 2. perhaps *to bring forward by the stroke of the hand.* *Apul.*

PRÆMŪNIŌ (præ & munio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to secure, guard or fortify before*, or, in general, *to fortify, secure, guard*, προπαρασκευάζω. *Cæs.* aditus operibus, *h. e. to fortify.* *Id.* Isthmum. Figur. *Sueton.* Antidotis præmuniri, *h. e. to secure or fortify himself.* *Cic.* Genus dicendi præmunitum. —— ¶ Also, *to place one thing before another for the sake of fortifying or defending.* Fig. *Cic.* Quæ præmuniuntur sermoni, *h. e. premised, said before in order to obviate objections.* *Id.* Quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniuntur, *h. e. brought forward*, properly, *put before as a defence.* *Id.* Illud præfulci atque præmuni, ut, &c. *h. e. take care beforehand.*

PRÆMŪNĪTIŌ (præmunio), ōnis, f. *a fortifying or strengthening beforehand; a preparation, previous paving of the way for what is to follow; a premunition*, προεργασία, προκατασκευή. *Cic.*

PRÆMŪNĪTUS, a, um. See *Præmunio.*

PRÆNARRŌ (præ & narro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to say or tell beforehand*, προδιηγέομαι. *Terent.*

PRÆNATŌ (præ & nato), as, a. 1. *to swim before*, προνήχομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to swim, run or flow by*, παραῤῥέω. *Virg.*

PRÆNĀVĬGĀTIŌ (prænavigo), ōnis, f. *a sailing by.* *Plin.* Atlantis.

PRÆNĀVĬGŌ (præ & navigo), as, a. 1. *to sail by or past*, παραπλέομαι. *Valer. Max.* litus, *coast along the shore.* *Plin.* Oppida navigari tradunt. — Figur. *Senec.* vitam, *h. e. to spend.*

PRÆNECTŌ (præ & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 3. *to bind or tie up before.* *Solin.* os.

PRÆNESTĒ, is, n. *a town of Latium*, now *Palestrina.* According to *Cic. Cat.* 1, 3, 8, and *Gell.* 16, 13, it was a colony, probably founded by Sulla. — It occurs, also, as a *feminine.* *Virg.* Præneste sub ipsa. — Hence, Prænestinus, a, um, *of or belonging to Præneste.* *Cic.* sortes, *h. e. the oracles.* *Virg.* urbs, *h. e. the town of Præneste.* — Prænestini, *the inhabitants of Præneste.* *Cic.*

PRÆNEXUS, a, um. See *Prænecto.*

PRÆNIMIS (præ & nimis), adv. *too much*, ἄγαν. *Gell.*

PRÆNĬTĔŌ (præ & niteo), es, ui, n. 2. *to shine or glitter forth.* *Apul.* Vestes prænitent. Figur. *Vellei.* Virtus prænitens. — Also, with a *dat.* following, *to shine brighter than, outshine, surpass.* *Horat.* Cur tibi junior præniteat, *h. e. seems lovelier.*

PRÆNŌBĬLIS (præ & nobilis), e, adj. *very celebrated.* *Apul.* potio. *Id.* Prænobilior.

PRÆNŌMĔN (præ & nomen), ĭnis, n. *the prænomen or first name of a person among the Romans, by which the individuals of the same family were distinguished*; as, M. Tullius Cicero. Here *M.* is the *prænomen.* The *prænomina* are generally abbreviated; as, A. *h. e.* Aulus; C. *h. e.* Caius; Cn. *h. e.* Cnæus; D. *h. e.* Decimus; L. *h. e.* Lucius; M. *h. e.* Marcus; M'. *h. e.* Manius; P. *h. e.* Publius; S. *or* Sext. *h. e.* Sextus; T. *h. e.* Titus; Ti. *h. e.* Tiberius. —— ¶ Also, *any appellation or title which is placed before one's name*; as, *Suet.* Prænomen Imperatoris. — *Imp.* or *Imperator*, in the signification of *emperor*, used to be put before the name.

PRÆNŌMĬNŌ (præ & nomino), as, a. 1. *to give a prænomen.* *Varr.*

PRÆNŌSCŌ (præ & nosco), is, ōvi, ōtum, a. 3. *to learn beforehand, become acquainted with.* *Ovid.* promissum sibi cœlum. *Sil.* fata rerum. Hence, Prænosse, *for* prænovisse, *to know beforehand.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to know beforehand, foreknow*, προγινώσκω. *Cic.* futura.

PRÆNŌTIŌ (prænosco), ōnis, f. *a preconception, innate idea*, πρόγνωσις. *Cic.* deorum.

PRÆNŌTŌ (præ & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark or note before*, or, in general, *to mark, note*, διασημαίνω. *Apul.* literis librum. *Id.* aureos annulo, *h. e. to seal.* — Hence, *to entitle.* *Augustin.* librum. —— ¶ Also, *to mark or note beforehand.* *Tertull.* adventum Christi, *h. e. to predict.* —— ¶ Also, *to write down, to write.* *Apul.* fabellam.

PRÆNŪBĬLUS (præ & nubilus), a, um, adj. *very cloudy, very gloomy or dark*, συννεφής. *Ovid.* lucus.

PRÆNUNCIA. See *Prænuncius.*

PRÆNUNCIĀTIŌ (prænuncio), ōnis, f. *a prediction.* *Tertull.*

PRÆNUNCIĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *foretelling or forewarning.* *Plin.* ignes, *h. e. beacons lighted up to give notice of the approach of pirates.*

PRÆNUNCIĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that foretells or predicts.* *Prud.*

PRÆNUNCIŌ (præ & nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to announce beforehand, make known or signify beforehand, foretell, foreshow, predict*, προαγγέλλω. *Cic.* futura. *Nep.* de adventu. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Tu, Geta, abi, prænuntia, hanc venturam. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Juglans, frangi se, pronuntiat strepitu.

PRÆNUNCIUS (præ & nuncius), a, um, adj. *that foretells or forebodes.* Hence, subst. *a foreteller, harbinger, messenger, indication*, πρoάγγελος. *Lucret.* Zephyrus, prænuncius Veneris. *Ovid.* Ales prænuncius lucis, *h. e. the cock.* *Cic.* Stellæ prænunciæ calamitatum. *Id.* Inquisitio, prænuncia repulsæ. *Plin.* Prænuncium eventus. *Senec.* Procellarum quædam sunt prænuncia.

PRÆNUNCŬPŌ (præ & nuncupo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to name beforehand.* *Prudent.*

PRÆNUNTIA, PRÆNUNTIO, &c. See *Prænuncia, Prænuncio*, &c.

PRÆOBTŪRŌ (præ & obturo), as, a. 1. *to stop up before.* *Vitruv.*

PRÆOCCĬDŌ (præ & occido), is, n. 3. *to set before* as a star or constellation. *Plin.*

PRÆOCCŬPĀTIŌ (præoccupo), ōnis, f. *a seizing or possessing one's self of beforehand, preoccupation*, πρόληψις. *Nepos.* locorum. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of disease consisting in a painful extension of the stomach.* *Veget.*

PRÆOCCŬPŌ (præ & occupo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take possession of or make one's self master of beforehand, to seize on beforehand, do before another, preoccupy*, προκαταλαμβάνω. *Liv.* locum. *Id.* socios. *Cæs.* Se præoccupatum legatione a Pompeio, *h. e. he had beforehand (already before the war) received the place of legate from Pompey.* *Id.* Animos timor præoccupaverat. *Cic.* Quas partes præoccupavit oratio tua. *Liv.* Omnia præoccupavit accusator. — *Ante* is sometimes, pleonastically, joined with it. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to anticipate, prevent, surprise.* *Nepos.* Ne alter uter alterum præoccuparet. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Liv.* ferre legem, *h. e. to hasten in order to bring the bill sooner before the people.*

PRÆŎLĔŌ (præ & oleo), es, ere, n. 2. *to smell or emit a scent before.* *Fronto.*

PRÆŎPĬMUS (præ & opimus), a, um, adj. *very fat.* *Tertull.*

PRÆOPTŌ (præ & opto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wish rather, desire more, choose rather, prefer*, προαιρέομαι. *Liv.* Nemo non illos sibi, quam vos, dominos præoptet. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, *h. e. to prefer.* Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Adeon' pervicaci esse animo, ut puerum, præoptares perire, potius quam, &c. Here, *potius* is redundantly joined with it. Also, with *ut* or *uti* following. *Plaut.* Tuis stultis moribus præoptavisti, amorem tuum uti virtuti præponeres. — Also, aliquid alicui rei, *to prefer*; as, *Nepos.* equitis filiam nuptiis generosarum. *Liv.* leges civitati.

PRÆORDĬNŌ (præ & ordino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to preordain, put in order beforehand.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆOSTENDŌ (præ & ostendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to foreshow.* *Tertull.*

PRÆPALPŌ, as, a. 1. *or* PRÆPALPŎR, āris, dep. 1. *to stroke or pat beforehand or before.* *Paulin. Nol.*

PRÆPANDŌ (præ & pando), is, a. 3. *to open or spread before or beforehand*, or, in general, *to open, spread, show, let see.* *Cic.* ortus temporis hiberni. *Lucret.* lumine menti.

PRÆPĂRĀTIŌ (præparo), ōnis, f. *a preparing, getting or making ready, preparation*, ἑτοιμασία, παρασκευή. *Cic.* Præparationem diligentem adhibere. *Vellei.* belli. — Hence, of orators when they prepare their audience for what is to be said, προπαρασκευή. *Quintil.* 4, 2, 71.

PRÆPĂRĀTO. See *Præparo.*

PRÆPARĀTŌR (præparo), ōris, m. *a preparer*, παρασκευαστής. *Tertull.*

PRÆPARĀTŌRIUS (præparator), a, um, adj. *preparatory*, παρασκευαστικός. *Pandect.*

PRÆPARĀTŪRA (præparo), æ, f. *a preparing*. *Tertull.* viarum.

PRÆPARĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a preparation*. *Vellei.*

PRÆPARCUS (præ & parcus), a, um, adj. *very sparing, niggardly*, κυμινοπρίστης. *Plin.*

PRÆPARŌ (præ & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prepare, get or make ready beforehand*, παρασκευάζω. *Cic.* animos ad sapientiam. *Sallust.* se ad prœlia. *Cic.* aliquid, *h. e. to prepare himself for, think upon.* *Sueton.* profectionem, *h. e. to make preparations for one's departure.* *Cic.* Aures (auditorum) præparatæ. *Liv.* Præparata oratio, *h. e. a studied speech.* —— ¶ Also, *to provide.* *Cic.* res necessarias. *Plin.* hiemi cibos. —— ¶ Also, *to prepare, make ready, make.* *Cic.* hortos. — Also, of food, *to make fit for eating.* *Martial.* ova. — *Quintil.* Præparato, *or*, *Liv.* Ex præparato, *h. e. with preparation.*

PRÆPARVUS (præ & parvus), a, um, adj. *very small.* *Juvenc.*

PRÆPATIŌR (præ & patior), ĕris, passus sum, dep. 3. *to suffer very much.* *Cæl. Aur.*

PRÆPEDĪMENTUM (præpedio), i, n. *an impediment, hinderance*, ἐμπόδισμα. *Plaut.*

PRÆPEDIŌ (præ & pes), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to entangle the feet or other parts of the body, to shackle, bind, fetter, tie*, παρεμποδίζω. *Plaut.* Præpeditus ferro, *h. e. fettered.* *Tacit.* Præpeditis equis, *h. e. tied to the manger.* Figur. *Liv.* sese præda, *entangle, embarrass themselves.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to impede, hinder, obstruct.* *Ovid.* sonos. *Plaut.* Timor præpedit verba. *Cic.* Præpeditus morbo. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* Præpeditus Germanias servitio premere.

PRÆPENDEŌ (præ & pendeo), es, di, n. 2. *to hang before, hang down before.* *Cæs.*

PRÆPES (præ & peto), ĕtis, adj. *flying excellently, swift of flight, flying swiftly, nimble, fleet*, ὠκύπτερος. *Virg.* Præpetibus pennis se credere cælo. *Val. Flacc.* Boreas. *Plin.* volatus. — Hence, *a kind of prophetic bird, from the flight of which something favorable was predicted.* *Liv.* (*Avis* is also joined with it.) Hence, poetically. *Virg.* Pennæ præpetis omina, *h. e.* ex præpetibus avibus. —— ¶ Also, in general, *winged.* *Ovid.* deus, *h. e.* Cupido. Hence, as a substantive, *a bird, fowl.* *Ovid.* Præpes Jovis, *h. e.* aquila. — *Ovid.* Medusæus, *h. e.* Pegasus. — *Perseus* himself is called so, because he had small wings, and sat on the winged horse Pegasus. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *fortunate, lucky.* *Enn.* ap. *Gell.* portus. *Enn.* loca.

PRÆPIGNERĀTUS (præ & pigneratus), a, um, adj. *pledged, obliged, bound.* *Ammian.*

PRÆPILŌ (præ & pila), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furnish in front with a ball.* Hence, *Liv.* 26, 51. Præpilata missilia, *h. e. darts or missiles blunt at the point or rounded at the point like a ball, in order that they may not inflict wounds, foils.* *Auct. B. Afric.* pilum. Figur. *Plin.* Rotunditas præpilata, *h. e.* quasi præpilata. *Ammian.* Præpilata missilia. See *Præpīlo.*

PRÆPĪLŌ (præ & pilum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to point in front or at the end like a pilum.* *Ammian.* Præpilata missilia. — *Liv.* Præpilata missilia. See *Præpĭlo.*

PRÆPINGUIS (præ & pinguis), e, adj. *very fat*, εὔλιπής, καταπίμελος, ζατρεφής. *Virg.* solum, *very fertile or rich.* *Plin.* sues. — Figur. *Quintil.* vox, *h. e. too strong, of too much body.*

PRÆPOLLENS, tis, partic. from præpolleo. —— ¶ Adj. *very able, very distinguished, being able to perform much, very powerful or strong.* *Liv.* divitiis, *h. e. very rich.* *Id.* virtute. *Apul.* decore, *h. e. very beautiful.* *Augustin.* Præpollentior.

PRÆPOLLEŌ (præ & polleo), es, n. 2. *to be very powerful or distinguished, to be of great power, surpass in power.* *Tacit.* and *Apul.*

PRÆPONDERŌ (præ & pondero), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to be of greater weight, outweigh, preponderate, sink down*, ὑπερταλαντάω, ὑπερσταθμίζομαι. *Senec.* Ne portionum æquitate turbata, mundus præponderet. — Hence, *to have more weight or influence, be of greater value or esteem, have a superiority or preëminence.* *Stat.* Honestas præponderat. — Also, *to give a turn, decide.* *Quintil.* Si neutro litis conditio præponderet, *h. e. if neither decides.* *Lucan.* Quo præponderet ala, *h. e. inclines.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to weigh down, outweigh.* *Cic.* Præponderari honestate, *h. e. to be surpassed.*

PRÆPŌNŌ (præ & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. *to put or set before, place first*, προτίθημι. *Cic.* pauca, *sc.* scribendo. *Horat.* ultima primis. *Cic.* Præpositæ causæ, *h. e.* antecedentes. — Hence, *to set over, intrust with the charge or command of, place at the head of, appoint.* *Cic.* aliquem provinciæ, bello, navibus. *Ovid.* Præposita parientibus, *h. e. guardian.* *Cic.* Quæ præposita erat oraculo sacerdos. *Sueton.* Cubiculo præpositus, *h. e. chamberlain.* Also, without a *dat.* *Cæs.* aliquem media acie, *h. e. to make any one commander of the centre.* *Liv.* aliquem in lævo cornu. *Cic.* In ea ora, ubi præpositus sum, *h. e. where I am appointed commander, over which I am set.* Hence, Præpositus, *subst.* See below. —— ¶ Also, *to prefer, value or esteem more.* *Terent.* se alteri. *Cic.* amicitiam patriæ. — *Plaut.* Præposivi, *for* præposui. *Lucret.* Præposta, *for* præposita. —— ¶ See, also, *Præpositus, a, um.*

PRÆPORTŌ (præ & porto), as, a. 1. *to carry before, show.* *Cic.*

PRÆPŎSITIŌ (præpono), ōnis, f. *a putting or setting before; a preferring, a preference*, πρόθεσις. *Cic.* — Also, *a putting or setting over any thing as commander or superintendent.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *a preposition.* *Cic.*

PRÆPŎSITĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is set before.* *Diomed.* conjunctio.

PRÆPŎSITŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *the office of a president or overseer.* *Lamprid.*

PRÆPŎSITUS (Id.), i, m. *an officer, commander, chief, president, overseer, head*, ἐπιστάτης. *Plin. Ep.* rerum curæ Cæsaris. *Frontin.* aquarum. Also, without a *genit.* *Suet. Galb.* 12. Præpositi, *h. e. the governors of provinces.*

PRÆPŎSITUS, a, um, particip. from præpono. —— ¶ Adj. *to be preferred.* Hence, *Cic.* Præposita, *h. e. preferable things*, τὰ προηγμένα. This term was applied by the Stoics to those things which they would not call good, though they considered them better than their contraries, as riches, health, beauty, &c.

PRÆPŎSSUM (præ & possum), ŏtes, ŏtui, irreg. n. *to be very powerful, or more powerful, to have the superiority.* *Tacit.*

PRÆPŎSTĔRĒ (præposterus), adv. *preposterously, in a reversed order, wrongly, without order*, δυστραμμένως. *Cic.* Primas præpostere, reliquas ordine, quo sunt missæ reddere literas. *Plin.* Lævus calceus præpostere inductus, *h. e. the left instead of the right.*

PRÆPŎSTĔRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *preposterousness, a reversed order.* *Arnob.*

PRÆPŎSTĔRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to reverse in order.* *Quintil. decl.* ordinem.

PRÆPŎSTĔRUS (præ & posterus), a, um, adj. *having that first which ought to be last, beginning at the wrong end, overthwart, out of order, confused, preposterous, wrong, amiss*, πρωθύστερος. *Lucret.* ordo. *Cic.* gratulatio. *Tacit.* ambitio. *Plin.* natalis, *h. e. with the feet foremost.* *Id.* ficus, *h. e. that grow too early or too late.* *Senec.* frigus, *h. e. unseasonable.* —— ¶ Also, *perverse, acting preposterously.* *Cic.* homo.

PRÆPŎTENS (præ & potens), tis, *very able or powerful*, ὑπέροχος. *Cic.* vir. *Id.* philosophia. *Id.* homines, *h. e. very powerful, distinguished, influential or wealthy people.* *Id.* Carthago præpotens terra marique. Also, with an *ablat.* to the question, *By what?* *Liv.* Præpotens armis Romanus. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* Jupiter omnium rerum præpotens, *h. e. very mighty in all things, ruling over all things.*

PRÆPŎTENTIA (præpotens), æ, f. *superior power.* *Tertull.*

PRÆPŌTŌ (præ & poto), as, a. 1. *to drink before.* *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *to give drink to beforehand.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆPRŎPĔRANTER (præ & properanter), adv. *very swiftly, very hastily.* *Lucret.*

PRÆPRŎPĔRĒ (præproperus), adv. *very hastily, very quickly.* *Liv.* agere. —— ¶ Also, *too hastily, precipitately.* *Liv.* 22, 3.

PRÆPRŎPĔRUS (præ & properus), a, um, adj. *too hasty, overhasty, precipitate, sudden*, σπερχνός, ταχύς. *Cic.* festinatio. *Liv.* ingenium. —— ¶ Also, *very hasty or speedy, sudden, precipitate.* *Sil.* nisus.

PRÆPULCHER (præ & pulcher), chra, chrum, *very beautiful.* *Juvenc.*

PRÆPURGŌ (præ & purgo), as, a. 1. *to purge before*, προκαθαίρω. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆPŪTIĀTIŌ (præputium), ōnis, f. *a retaining the foreskin, a being uncircumcised*, ἀκροβυστία. *Tertull.*

PRÆPŪTIĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having the foreskin uncircumcised*, ἀκρόβυστος. *Tertull.*

PRÆPŪTIUM (unc.), ii, n. *the prepuce, foreskin.* *Juvenal.*

PRÆQUAM, or **PRÆ QUAM**, *in comparison with.* See *Præ.*

PRÆQUĔRŌR (præ & queror), ĕris, estus sum, dep. 3. *to complain before.* *Ovid.* multa.

PRÆRADIŌ (præ & radio), as, n. 1. *to beam or glitter forth*, ὑπερλάμπω. *Claudian.* Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to outshine.* *Ovid.*

PRÆRĀDŌ (præ & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shear, shave or cut off in front, or previously.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRÆRANCIDUS (præ & rancidus), a, um, adj. *stinking much.* Figur. *Prob. Val.* ap. *Gell.*

PRÆRAPIDUS (præ & rapidus), a, um, adj. *very swift or rapid*, ταχύς. *Liv.* gurges. *Senec.* amnis. — Hence, *very ardent.* *Sil.* juvenis.

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um. See *Prærado.*

PRÆREPTŌR (præripio), ōris, m. *one who robs another before his face.* *Hieronym.*

PRÆREPTUS, a, um. See *Præripio.*

PRÆRIGESCŌ (præ & rigesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to become stiff before.* *Tacit.* Præriguisse manus.

PRÆRIGIDUS (præ & rigidus), a, um, adj. *very stiff or rigid.* *Quintil.* mens.

PRÆRIPIA (præ & ripa), ōrum, n. *sc.* loca, *places on the banks of a river.* *Apul.*

PRÆRIPIO (præ & rapio), is, ĭpui, eptum, a. 3. *to take away any thing before another receives it, to take as it were out of one's mouth, to snatch away*, or, in general, *to take away or tear from beforehand*, προαρπάζω. *Plaut.* sponsam alicui. *Cic.* alicui laudem destinatam. — Also, in general, *to take away, deprive of.* *Ovid.* arma alicui. *Terent.* Ne illum præripiat tibi. *Hirt.* alicui victoriæ societatem. *Cic.* Eam laudem præreptam velim. — Also, *to take away before the time.* *Cic.* beneficium deorum festinatione, *h. e. to obtain before the time.* *Val. Flacc.* Brevibus præreptus in annis, *h. e. died prematurely.* —— ¶ Also, *to take away quickly.* *Sueton.* codicillos, *h. e. to take or seize hastily.* *Lucret.* oscula alicui, *h. e. to snatch kisses.* —— ¶ Also, *to do or perpetrate* any thing *beforehand.* *Senec.* scelus. —— ¶ Also, *to take early possession of* any thing. *Virg.* litora. —— ¶ Præripere se, *to flee quickly.* *Pandect.*

PRÆRŌBŎRŌ (præ & roboro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strengthen before.* *Cæl. Aur.*

PRÆRŌDŌ (præ & rodo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to gnaw before, gnaw at the end or top*, or, simply, *to gnaw.* *Plaut.* digitos. —— ¶ Also, *to gnaw, bite or nibble off or through.* *Horat.* hamum. *Plin.* caudas, *h. e. to bite off.*

PRÆRŎGĀTĪVĀRIUS (prærogativus), a, um, adj. *enjoying certain prerogatives or privileges.* Hence, *Symmach.* Prærogativarii veterani, *h. e. who had an expectance of being made life-guards of*

the emperor, as a reward for their services.

PRÆRŎGĀTĪVUS (prærogo), a, um, adj. that is asked before others for his opinion, voting first or before. Cic. centuria, or, simply, Id. and Liv. Prærogativa, sc. centuria, h. e. the century, to which it fell by lot to vote first in the comitia. So, also, Cic. and Liv. Prærogativa, sc. tribus. Also, in the plural, Liv. 10, 22. Prærogativæ (because it was double juniorum and seniorum). Prærogativa occurs also, collectively, with a plural. Liv. Prærogativa tribuum creant, for prærogativæ. Cic. Prærogativam referre (of the herald, who gave an account to the magistrate who held the comitia, of the result of the voting of the century that voted first, since the other tribes and centuries usually followed the example of the prærogativa). — Hence, Prærogativa denotes an election, choice, so far as another election is to follow, a previous or first election. Liv. militaris, or, comitiorum militarium. Id. equitum. — Also, a sure sign, prognostic, pledge, favorable omen. Cato ap. Cic. triumphi. Cic. voluntatis. — Also, preference, prerogative, privilege. Plin. and Pandect. —— ¶ Also, relating to the tribe or century that voted first. Cic. Omen prærogativum, for prærogativæ, or, prærogativarum. (But prærogativum may also be considered as the genit. by contraction for prærogativarum.)

PRÆRŎGŌ (præ & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ask before another, ask first. Hence, to propose, or make a motion beforehand. Cod. Theod. Lex prærogata, h. e. a law proposed previously. — Cic. Comitia tota comitiis fuerint prærogata, h. e. the first comitia had voted before the latter. (But Ed. Græv. reads prærogativa, and this seems to be preferable.) —— ¶ Also, to pay before the stated time, pay beforehand. Cod. Just.

PRÆRŌSUS, a, um. See Prærodo.

PRÆRUMPŌ (præ & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. to break or tear off from before, or, in general, to break off, tear off. Ovid. retinacula. Cæs. Funes prærumpebantur, h. e. broke off. Colum. Uncus prærumpitur, h. e. breaks off. —— ¶ See, also, Præruptus, a, um.

PRÆRUPTĒ (præruptus), adv. ruggedly, steeply, abruptly. Plin.

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um, particip. from prærumpo. —— ¶ Adj. broken or torn off. — Hence, steep, craggy, rugged, hard to climb, difficult of ascent, ἀπόῤῥωξ, ἐπίκρημνος, ἀπότομος. Cic. saxum. Cæs. locus. Liv. Prærupta, h. e. steep, craggy places. —— ¶ Figur. bold, precipitate, violent, furious. Tacit. Juvenis animo præruptus, h. e. violent or dangerous. Id. dominatio, h. e. inaccessible, not to be got at. Vellei. periculum, h. e. extreme, great. Pandect. seditio, h. e. dangerous, &c.

PRÆRŬTĬLUS (præ & rutilus), a, um, adj. very red. Tertull. Carm. de Judic.

PRÆS (unc.), prædis, m. a surety, bondsman, one who gives bail for another, ἔγγυος, ἐγγυητής. Cic. Prædem esse pro aliquo. Id. Prædes dare. Id. Prædis ac prædibus cavere populo, h. e. to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their goods (this is an old formulary, in which either prædiis, or prædibus is redundant, for prædes denotes also the goods or effects of bondsmen; as, Cic. Prædes tuos venderet).

PRÆS (perhaps from præ), adv. same as Præsto, at hand, there. Plaut. Ibi præs est, h. e. adest.

PRÆSĂGĀTUS, a, um, adj. h. e. præsagiendo formatus. Hieronym.

PRÆSĀGĬŌ (præ & sagio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to perceive beforehand, have a presentiment of any thing. Liv. aliquid animo. Plin. Equi præsagiunt pugnam. Terent. Animus præsagit mihi aliquid mali, h. e. I have a presentiment of some evil. —— ¶ Also, to presage, divine, forebode, augur, predict, προφητεύω, προμαντεύομαι. Plin. Galli præsagivere victoriam. Id. Luna tempestatem præsagit. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Exiguitas copiarum recessum præsagiebat. —— ¶ Also, to show, discover, be a sign or proof. Lucret. —— ¶ Præsagior, as a deponent, occurs. Plaut.

PRÆSĀGĪTĪŌ (præsagio), ōnis, f. a perceiving beforehand, presentiment, divining, presaging, power of prophesying, προμαντεία. Cic.

PRÆSĀGĬUM (Id.), ii, n. a presentiment, foreboding, presage, presension, prognostic, prophesying, προμάντευμα, προφητεία. Colum. tempestatis futuræ. Vellei. futuri periculi. Ovid. vatum. Sueton. mortis, h. e. signs of approaching death.

PRÆSĀGUS (præ & sagus), a, um, adj. perceiving beforehand, having a presentiment, foreseeing, presaging, divining, guessing, foreboding, foretelling, προγνώστης, προειδώς. Virg. Præsaga mali mens, apprehensive, prophetic. Stat. quies, a prophetical sleep. Virg. Præsagi fulminis ignes.

PRÆSĀNŌ (præ & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cure or heal before the time. Plin. vulnus. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, to heal before the time. Plin. Cicatrix præsanavit.

PRÆSAUCĬŌ (præ & saucio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to wound beforehand. Cæl. Aurel.

PRÆSCĂTĔŌ (præ & scateo), es, n. 2. to be very full. Gell. aliqua re.

PRÆSCĬENTĬA (prescio), æ, f. foreknowledge, prescience, πρόγνωσις. Tertull.

PRÆSCINDŌ (præ & scindo), is, ĭdi, issum, a. 3. to cut or lop off, cut to pieces, separate before or in front. Vitruv. 5, 7, 7. (But the reading præciduntur is preferable.)

PRÆSCĬŌ (præ & scio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to know beforehand, foreknow, foresee, προγινώσκω. Terent. præscisse.

PRÆSCISCŌ (præ & scisco), is, īvi, ītum, a. 3. to know beforehand, be informed of beforehand, προγινώσκω. Virg. and Liv.

PRÆSCĪTĪŌ (prescio), ōnis, f. a knowing beforehand; a presentiment, foreboding, presage, prediction. Ammian.

PRÆSCĪTUM (Id.), i, n. a knowing beforehand, prognostic, presage, omen or token of something to come. Plin. animi, h. e. a presentiment. Id. picorum, h. e. omen, prognostic.

PRÆSCĪUS (præ & scius), a, um, adj. foreknowing, προειδώς. Virg. Præscia corda. — Also, with a genit. following. Virg. venturi. Tacit. periculorum.

PRÆSCRĪBŌ (præ & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. to write before, prefix in writing, προγράφω. Gell. nomen libro. Virg. sibi nomen. Vellei. Ut præscripsimus, h. e. wrote before. (Ruhnk. prefers reading prædiximus.) Cic. Orat. 3, 2. Ed. Ern. Auctoritates præscriptæ, sc. Senatus consulto, h. e. the names of the senators present, which were prefixed to the decree of the senate. — Also, to mark out. Plin. — Also, figur. to delineate, describe. Tacit. Formam futuri principatus præscripsit. — Hence, to pretend, use as a pretext. Tacit. aliquem. — Also, to write something which another is to copy or to get by heart. Hence, figur. to prescribe, order, appoint, direct, command. Cic. jura civibus. Id. Quum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid ageret. Id. Quid aliis præscriberetis. Pandect. Verba præscripta. — Also, to make any thing known to one as a rule for his conduct, or by way of advice or warning; to admonish, say. Cic. alicui. — Also, to bring an exception or objection against an action in law; to except or object to; to put in a demur, παραγράφεσθαι. Quintil. alicui. — Also, to dictate. Tibull. carmina. —— ¶ Also, for perscribo, to write down, put down in writing. Pandect. and Cod. Just.

PRÆSCRIPTĬŌ (præscribo), ōnis, f. a writing before or prefixing in writing. Hence, an inscription, title, introduction, ἐπιγραφή. Cic. legis. So, also, Id. senatusconsulti. — Hence, figur. a pretext, alleged reason. Cæs. —— ¶ Also, a copy to be imitated by a pupil. — Hence, figur. a prescription, order, rule, law, νόμος. Cic. naturæ. Id. rationis. Id. semihoræ. — Also, an objection, exception or demur in law, παραγραφή. Quintil. and Pandect. — Also, a philosophical objection, subtilty or sophism. Senec. — Also, prescription, limitation. Pandect.

PRÆSCRIPTĪVĒ (præscriptivus), adv. with an exception. Tertull.

PRÆSCRIPTUM (præscribo), i, n. a copy for imitating or getting by heart. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, a prescription, rule, order, precept. Cic. legum. Id. Hæc præscripta servare. Cæs. Agere ad præscriptum. Cic. Ex communi præscripto civitatis. Horat. Intraque præscriptum Gelonos exiguis equitare campis, h. e. within the boundaries prescribed. — Lucret. Præscripta calcis, h. e. meta.

PRÆSCRIPTUS, a, um. See Præscribo.

PRÆSCRIPTUS (præscribo), us, m. a precept. Tertull.

PRÆSĔCA, æ, f. same as Brassica. Varr.

PRÆSĔCĀTUS, a, um. See Præseco.

PRÆSĔCŌ (præ & seco), as, cui, ctum and ctum, a. 1. to cut off from before; or, in general, to cut off, ἀποτέμνω. Cæs. crines. Vitruv. projecturas tignorum. Hence, Horat. Præsectum ad unguem castigare, h. e. to examine very strictly. — Præsecatus, a, um. Apul.

PRÆSECTUS, a, um. See Præseco.

PRÆSEGMEN (præseco), inis, n. a cutting, piece cut off; a paring as of nails, ἀπόκομμα. Plaut.

PRÆSĒMĬNĀTĬŌ (præsemino), ōnis, f. a sowing beforehand. —— ¶ Also, a fœtus. Vitruv.

PRÆSĒMĬNŌ (præ & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sow or plant beforehand. Lactant. — Figur. to undertake, lay the foundation, prepare. Ammian. majora.

PRÆSENS (from præs, h. e. præ & ens), tis, adj. present, in person, personally. Terent. and Cæs. Præsentem adesse. Cic. Quod adest, quodque præsens est. Id. Quo præsente, h. e. in whose presence, Plaut. Præsente nobis, for me. Cic. Præsens tecum egi, h. e. in person. Id. sermo, h. e. a conversation by word of mouth. Liv. certamen. Cic. perfugium, h. e. for the present. Id. judicium, h. e. the judgment which people now pass. Gell. verba, h. e. at present in use. Ovid. Præsenti tempore, or, Cic. In præsenti, sc. tempore, h. e. now, at present. Id. In præsens tempus, or, Id. In præsens, sc. tempus, h. e. for the present. So, also, In præsentia, sc. tempora, for the present. So, also, Justin. Ad præsens tempus, or, simply, Tacit. Ad præsens, h. e. for the present. Sueton. Præsentia, h. e. present circumstances; the present state of affairs. Cic. In rem præsentem venire, h. e. to view a thing in person or immediately, or to go to the spot where it was done. Hence, Liv. In re præsenti, h. e. on the spot, at the place where it happened. Quintil. Audientes in rem præsentem perducere, h. e. to bring as it were to the spot. —— ¶ Also, that is done immediately and not deferred. Cic. Præsens pœna sit, h. e. punishment may immediately follow. Liv. decretum, h. e. made on the spot or immediately. Cic. pecunia, h. e. ready money. So, also, Pandect. Fraudator præsens solverit, h. e. in cash. Id. Præsente dic dari, h. e. in ready money. Flor. mors. Propert. preces, h. e. a prayer which immediately follows a trespass. —— ¶ Also, effectual, prompt, efficacious, powerful. Cic. auxilium. Virg. Quo (malo) non præsentius ullum. Colum. Remedium præsentissimum, h. e. the quickest, most efficacious. Horat. Diva præsens tollere, h. e. powerful, able. —— ¶ Also, manifest, sure. Cic. insidiæ, h. e. manifest, open. Liv. Jam præsentior res erat. —— ¶ Also, lively. Liv. Memoria præsentior. —— ¶ Also, present, resolute, determined, confident, daring, bold. Cic. animus. Liv. Animus præsentior. So, also, Ovid. Animo præsens. —— ¶ Also, aiding, helping, propitious, favorable. Cic. deus. Virg. dea. Id. numina.

PRÆSENSĬŌ (præsentio), ōnis, f. a presentiment, foresight. Cic. rerum futurarum. —— ¶ Also, a perception formed beforehand. Cic.

PRÆSENSUS, a, um. See Præsentio.

PRÆSENTĀLIS (præsens), e, adj. present. Cod. Just.

PRÆSENTĀNEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. operating speedily, of quick efficacy, παραυτίκα ... Plin. remedium. Id. venenum. —

Hence, subst. Præsentaneum, *a remedy operating quickly.* Plin.

PRÆSENTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *present, happening immediately.* Plaut. Malum est præsentarium, *h. e. happens immediately.* — Hence, *ready.* Plaut. argentum, *h. e. ready money.*

PRÆSENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *presence, παρουσία.* Cic. alicujus. Pandect. Præsentiam sui facere, *h. e. to appear, present himself.* — The plural is found in Cic. — Hence, Cic. Præsentia animi, *h. e. presence of mind, resolution, courage.* —— ¶ Also, *power, efficacy, effect.* Ovid. veri.

PRÆSENTIO (præ & sentio), is, sensi, sensum, a. 4. *to perceive beforehand, foresee, presage, divine, augur, foreknow, preconceive, have a presentiment, προαισθάνομαι.* Cic. futura. Id. nihil in posterum. Liv. Præsensum est. — Pacat. Præsentisse, *for* præsensisse.

PRÆSENTO (præsens), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to present, exhibit to view, παρίστημι.* Apul. se alicui. Aur. Vict. caput alicui, *h. e. to present.*

PRÆSEPELIO (præ & sepelio), is, pelivi, pultum, a. 4. *to bury before.* Præsepultus, a, um, *buried before, already in the grave.* Quintil.

PRÆSEPES or PRÆSEPIS, is, f. and PRÆSEPIA, æ, f. and PRÆSEPE, is, n. and PRÆSEPIUM (præsepio), ii, n. *a crib, manger, φάτνη.* Cato. Bonas præsepis. Varr. In præsepiis. Phædr. Ad præsepe. Plaut. Ad præsepim. Horat. Certum præsepe, *h. e.* mensa. —— ¶ Also, *a stall, stable, place for cattle or horses, αὐλή, κλίσιον.* Varr. Præsepias. Cato. Præsepis hibernas. Calpurn. Nocturna præsepia, *h. e. fold, pen.* Virg. In præsepibus. — Figur. Plaut. Intra præsepis meas, *h. e. house.* Virg. Præsepibus arcent, *h. e. habitations.* Cic. In præsepibus, *h. e. stews, brothels.* —— ¶ Plin. Præsepia, same as *Phatne, the cluster of stars between the two stars called Aselli in Cancer.*

PRÆSEPIO (præ & sepio), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to secure in front with a fence or in a similar manner, block up, barricade, περιφράττω.* Cæs. Aditus trabibus præsepit.

PRÆSEPIS, PRÆSEPIUM. } See *Præsepes.*

PRÆSEPTUS. See *Præsepio.*

PRÆSEPULTUS, a, um. See *Præsepelio.*

PRÆSERO (præ & sero), is, a. 3. *to sow beforehand.* Paulin. Nolan.

PRÆSERTIM (præ & sero), adv. *especially, chiefly, principally, particularly.* Cic.

PRÆSERVIO (præ & servio), is, a. 4. *to serve.* Plaut. alicui. Figur. Gell. numeris.

PRÆSERVO (præ & servo), as, a. 1. *to watch or observe beforehand,* or, simply, *to observe.* Cæl. Aurel. aliquid.

PRÆSES (præsideo), idis, m. and f. *that sits before persons or things in order to guard, direct, or take care of them.* To guard them; hence. *protecting, guarding, defending.* Cels. Ars salutis humanæ præses, *h. e.* medicina. Senec. dextra. Plaut. locus, *h. e. a place of refuge.* Hence, subst. *a protector, defender, guardian.* Cic. reipublicæ. Id. templorum. — Also, *directing, taking care of.* Hence, subst. *one who presides, a president, superintendent, head, ruler, governor.* Virg. Præses belli, *h. e.* Minerva. Suet. Præses provinciæ, *h. e. a governor.*

PRÆSICCO (præ & sicco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dry beforehand.* Apul.

PRÆSICCUS (præ & siccus), a, um, adj. *very dry.* Prudent.

PRÆSIDĀLIS, or PRÆSIDIĀLIS (præses), e, adj. *relating to a governor of a province.* Treb. Poll. jus. Ammian. vir, *h. e. who has been a governor.*

PRÆSIDARIUS. See *Præsidiarius.*

PRÆSIDĀTUS (præses), us, m. *the office of a governor of a province.* Vopisc. —— ¶ Also, *the office of a protector or defender, a defence, protection.* Arnob.

PRÆSIDEO (præ & sedeo), es. ēdi, essum, n. 2. *to sit before.* Suet. —— ¶ Also, *to guard, protect, defend, be a protection,* with a *dat.* following. Cic. imperio. Id. urbi et reipublicæ. — Also, with an accusat. following. Tacit. litus Galliæ. —— ¶ Also, *to preside over, have the charge, management, or care of, superintend, direct, command.* Cæs. rebus urbanis. Ovid. armis. — Also, with an accusat. following. Tacit. exercitum. — Also, without a case, *to be at the head, to command.* Suet. Præsidenti patri ad genua se submisit. Sallust. In Piceno præsidebat. — Hence, *Præsidens,* same as *Præses.* Tacit.

PRÆSIDERO (præ & sidus), as, n. 1. of weather in advance of its proper constellations, like *προχειμάζειν.* Fest.

PRÆSIDIALIS. See *Præsidalis.*

PRÆSIDIĀRIUS (præsidium), a, um, adj. *that serves for defence or protection.* Liv. milites, *h. e. soldiers quartered in a garrison.* Colum. malleolus, *h. e. kept as a reserve, in case the vine should fail.* Id. palmes, same as *Resex.* —— ¶ Also, from præses, *relating to the governor of a province.* Spartian. toga.

PRÆSIDIĀTUS. See *Præsidatus.*

PRÆSIDIUM (præses), ii, n. *defence, protection, help, assistance.* Cic. Præsidium virtutis. Id. Alicui esse præsidio. Id. Ferre alicui præsidium. Cæs. In fuga sibi præsidium ponere. Nep. Alicui proficisci præsidio. — Particularly of soldiers who are to serve as an escort, convoy, guard or garrison. Cæs. Legiones quæ præsidio impedimentis erant. —— ¶ Also, *that which defends, assists or protects us, a guard, protection.* Cic. Classis præsidium provinciæ. Cic. Ad judicium cum præsidio venit. — Particularly, *soldiers or other persons, who by their presence protect a place, transport, camp,* &c. *a guard, convoy, escort, garrison.* Frequently it may be rendered *a station, troops, post.* Liv. Ibi (in castris) præsidio relicto. Nep. Præsidium dedit, *h. e. a guard, escort.* Cic. Italia præsidiis tenetur, *h. e. troops.* Liv. Tenere præsidiis urbes, *h. e. troops.* Cæs. Præsidia ad ripas disponere, *h. e. posts.* Liv. In præsidio relictus, *h. e. as a garrison or protection.* Hence, figur. Cic. In præsidio collocatus, *h. e. for protection.* Nep. In præsidio fuit, *h. e. was for a guard, or stood at his post.* — Also, *reserve.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 65. —— ¶ Also, *any place occupied by troops,* as, a hill, camp, &c. It may generally be rendered *a station, post,* sometimes also, *an entrenchment, camp,* &c. Cæs. Quum legio præsidium occupavisset. Cic. In præsidiis eratis, *h. e. in the camp, with the army.* Tacit. Præsidium regium expugnatum est, *h. e. castle.* Liv. Præsidio decedere, *or,* Cic. Præsidium relinquere, *h. e. to depart from, leave or abandon his post.* Figur. Cic. De præsidio decedere. Hence, Liv. Præsidium tutari, *h. e. to maintain his post.* Id. communire, *h. e. to fortify his post or camp.* —— ¶ Also, *any aid, assistance, help.* Cic. Quærere sibi præsidia. Nep. Quod satis esset præsidii, dedit, *h. e. every thing necessary for his support and safety.* — Hence, *a remedy* against diseases. Plin.

PRÆSIGNIFICATIO (præsignifico), ōnis, f. *a signifying beforehand.* Lactant.

PRÆSIGNIFICO (præ & significo), as, a. 1. *to show or signify beforehand, foretell, predict, προσημαίνω.* Cic.

PRÆSIGNIS (præ & signum), e, adj. *illustrious, distinguished, remarkable, excellent, ἔξοχος.* Ovid.

PRÆSIGNO (præ & signo), as, a. 1. *to mark before, προσημαίνω.* Plin.

PRÆSILIO (præ & salio), is, a. 4. *to spring or burst forth, start, προπηδάω.* Plaut.

PRÆSOLIDUS (præ & solidus), a, um, adj. *very solid, strong, constant, steadfast.* Juvenc.

PRÆSONO (præ & sono), as, ui, itum, n. 1. *to sound before.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *to sound louder or better.* Calpurn. chelyn.

PRÆSPARGO. See *Præspergo.*

PRÆSPECULOR (præ & speculor), āris, dep. 1. *to examine, inquire into, or weigh beforehand.* Ammian. Præspeculata utilitate.

PRÆSPERGO (præ & spargo), is, a. 3. *to scatter or strew before, προπάσσω.* Lucret.

PRÆSPĒRO (præ & spero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hope beforehand.* Tertull.

PRÆSTĀBILIS (præsto, as), e, adj. *excellent, distinguished, noble, ὑπέροχος, ἔξοχος.* Cic. Res magnitudine præstabiles. Id. Præstabilior. Also, with an *infinit.* following. Apul. ariolari, *h. e.* ariolando.

PRÆSTĀNA (Id.), æ, f. *a goddess worshiped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins.* Arnob.

PRÆSTĀNS, tis, particip. from præsto. —— ¶ Adj. *extraordinary, superior, excelling, excellent, distinguished, remarkable, notable, προεστάμενος, ὑπέροχος.* Cic. Præstantia debent ea dici, quæ habent aliquam comparationem. Nep. Viri usu et sapientia præstantes. Cic. Quid præstantius mihi potuit accidere, quam, &c. *more to be desired, better.* Id. Præstantissimus. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Virg. animi. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. Virg. Non præstantior alter ciere viros, &c.

PRÆSTĀNTER (præstans), adv. *excellently.* Quintil. and Plin. Præstantissime.

PRÆSTĀNTIA (Id.), æ, f. *excellence, preeminence, superiority, ἐξοχή.* Cic. animantium reliquorum, *h. e. before other creatures.* — The *genit.* answers frequently to the question, *Whose?* or, *Of what?* Cic. virtutis. —— ¶ Also, *power, efficacy.* Plin. remedii.

PRÆSTAT. See *Præsto, as.*

PRÆSTĀTIO (præsto, as), ōnis, f. *guaranty, warranty.* Pandect. Stipulationum quædam partium præstationem recipiunt. Senec. Ad præstationem scribant. —— ¶ Also, *payment* of what is due. Pandect. vectigalium.

PRÆSTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who gives security.* Frontin.

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um, an old form for pretersus, *wiped off beforehand.* Plaut. Pseud. 1, 2, 32.

PRÆSTERNO (præ & sterno), is, a. 3. *to strew before or beforehand, prepare beforehand, προστρωννύω.* Stat. altaria. Plaut. folia.

PRÆSTES (præsto), itis, m. and f. *a president, protector, guardian, παραστάτης.* Ovid. lares.

PRÆSTIGIA (probably from præstringo), æ, f. and commonly PRÆSTIGIÆ, ārum, f. *any thing which deceives the eye by the nimbleness of its motions; sleight of hand, legerdemain; jugglers' tricks, cunning sleights, τερθρεῖαι, θαύματα, γοητεύματα.* Figur. Cic. verborum. — Hence, *tricks, deceptions.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *wonderful or strange appearances or things.* Apul. — The *singular* is found Quintil. 4, 1, 77.

PRÆSTIGIĀTOR (præstigiæ), ōris, m. *a juggler, cheat, impostor; one who used legerdemain or sleight of hand, θαυματοποιός, ψηφοπαίκτης.* Plaut.

PRÆSTIGIĀTRIX (præstigiator), īcis, f. *she that practises sleight of hand, a female juggler.* Plaut.

PRÆSTIGIŌSUS (præstigiæ), a, um, adj. *full of deceitful tricks or delusions.* Gell.

PRÆSTIGIUM, ii, n. same as *Præstigia.* Cassiod.

PRÆSTINGUO (præ & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to extinguish, obscure.* Lucret. stellas. — Hence, figur. *to destroy.* Cæcil. ap. Cic. præstigias.

PRÆSTINO (from obsol. præstinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to buy, purchase, πρίαμαι.* Plaut. and Apul. aliquid.

PRÆSTITES. See *Præstes.*

PRÆSTITOR (præsto, as), ōris, m. *a giver.* Apul.

PRÆSTITUO (præ & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to determine or appoint beforehand, prescribe, mark out, προορίζω.* Cic. diem operi. Terent. diem alicui. Cic. Nulla præstituta die, *h. e. without the appointment of a certain day.* Hence, Cic. Prætor præstituit petitori, qua, &c. *h. e. prescribes.*

PRÆSTITUTUS, a, um. See *Præstituo.*

PRÆSTO (from præstus, for præsitus), adv. *present, here, ready at hand.* It is generally joined with *esse, to be present, appear, make its appearance, be at one's service, attend, pay his respects, wait upon, to be here, be on the spot, be ready or at hand, be in attendance, παρεῖναι,*

ἀνταντᾶν. *Terent.* Præsto est, *or* adest, *h. e. there he is.* *Id.* Domi præsto apud me esse. *Id.* Hic præsto est, *h. e. is there, is at hand, appears.* *Cic.* Quæstores mihi præsto fuerunt, *h. e. made their appearance.* Also, alicui, *to appear in a court of justice*; as, *Cic.* Qui tibi semper præsto fuit, *h. e. at your request.* *Liv.* Quæstores consulibus ad ministeria belli præsto essent, *h. e. should be at hand, should assist.* *Cic.* Animus præsto est, *h. e. courage is not wanting.* *Catull.* Tibi nulla fuit clementia præsto, *h. e. have you not had any compassion.* *Liv.* Commeatum exercitui præsto fore, *h. e. ready at hand.* *Cic.* Id ad nutum tibi præsto fuerit, *h. e. would have been at your service, would have been given you.* *Id.* Præsto esse virtutes, ut ancillulas, *h. e. to attend.* *Id.* Eum bubulco præsto ad portam fuisse, *h. e. had come to him.* — Also, without *esse.* *Terent.* Ipsum præsto video, *h. e. there I see him himself.* — Hence, figur. *to serve.* *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* saluti tuæ. *Id.* Ad omnia adsim præsto. — *Adire* is also joined with it. *Tibull.* Pauper erit præsto tibi, præsto pauper adibit, *h. e. will be at your service.*

PRÆSTŌ (præ & sto), as, ĭti, ĭtum and ātum, a. and n. 1. *to stand before,* προΐσταμαι. *Lucan.* 4, 30. *Ed. Corte.* Acies præstant. But *Ed. Burm.* reads *perstant.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be superior to or better than, to distinguish one's self,* διαφέρω. *Cic.* inter suos. *Lucret.* in re, *or*, *Cic.* re. Also, in a bad sense. *Sallust.* probro. Also, with an *accusat.* or *dat.* of the person to whom one is superior, *to excel, surpass, exceed, outstrip.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* alicui aliqua re. *Nep.* and *Liv.* aliquem aliqua re. — Hence, Præstat, *it is preferable or better.* *Cic.* Mori millies præstitit, quam hæc pati. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to warrant, answer, or be accountable for, be responsible, take upon one's self.* *Cic.* aliquem, *h. e. for any one.* *Id.* se, *h. e. for himself.* *Id.* damnum. *Id.* invidiam. *Id.* nihil. *Id.* periculum. *Id.* factum alicujus. — Also, with *a.* *Cic.* a vi, *to warrant that no force shall be used.* — Also, with *de re, on account of,* &c. following. *Cic.* Illa de ratione summaria non sunt ejusmodi, ut non cupiat tibi præstare, et in eo laboret. *Id.* de me. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat? — Since it may be supposed that that for which we are accountable, can be proved, given, done, received, obtained, hence, *præstare* denotes *to make, do, execute, perform, cause, effect.* *Cic.* suum munus. *Phædr.* assuetam vicem, *h. e. to discharge an office.* *Cic.* Quæ tibi jucunda præstabo. *Lucan.* bellum, *h. e.* pugnare. — Also, *to keep, abide by, act up to, make good, discharge, maintain.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* fidem, *h. e. to keep his promise, stand to his word.* Also, *Liv.* fidem, *h. e. to evince honesty.* *Id.* pacem, *h. e. to keep, maintain.* — Also, *to preserve.* *Cic.* socios salvos. *Id.* rempublicam. *Lucret.* omnia. *Cic.* aliquem finibus certis, *h. e. to keep in bounds.* *Horat.* aliquem incolumem. — Also, *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest.* *Cic.* omnia. *Liv.* and *Cic.* fidem. *Id.* voluntatem. *Id.* benevolentiam. — Hence, Præstare se, *to show, prove, or behave one's self.* *Cic.* Præsta te eum, *h. e. show yourself as such a one.* *Ovid.* se invictum. *Id.* Victoria se præstet, *h. e.* ostendat. — Also, *to maintain, preserve, retain, continue.* *Cic.* memoriam benevolentiæ. *Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* consuetudinem. — Also, *to bestow, afford, do, show, exhibit.* *Hirt.* alicui officia. *Cic.* alicui pietatem. *Id.* honorem debitum patri. — Hence, *to give.* *Liv.* stipendium exercitui. *Cic.* senatui sententiam præstaret, *h. e. gave his vote.* Hence, *Tacit.* terga hosti, *h. e. to turn one's back, flee.* — Also, *to give, procure.* *Cic.* voluptatem alicui. — Also, *to make safe.* *Ovid.* mare amanti. —— ¶ *Pandect.* Præstavi, *and* præstarim. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Præstaturus, a, um. *Pandect.* Præstatu, *or* præstitu ire, *for* præstatum, *or* præstitum iri. —— ¶ See, also, *Præstans.*

PRÆSTŌLŌ, same as *Præstolor.* *Turpil.*

PRÆSTŌLŎR (præsto), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wait,* περιμένω, ὑπομένω. *Cic.* apud aliquem. Also, with an *accusat.* or *dat. to wait for.* *Terent.* aliquem. *Cæs.* adventum. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* spei, *h. e.* propter spem. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sisenn.* advenientium cohortium.

PRÆSTRĀNGŬLŌ (præ & strangulo), as, a. 1. *to choke, deprive of breath.* *Quintil. declam.*

PRÆSTRĒNŬĒ (præ & strenue), adv. *very nimbly, actively, or hastily.* *Terent. Ad.* 2, 1, 13. Abi præstrenue. Bentley reads *abi præ strenue.*

PRÆSTRICTIŌ (præstringo), ōnis, f. *a binding fast or hard.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSTRICTŬS, a, um. See *Præstringo.*

PRÆSTRINGŌ (præ & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind fast or hard,* διασφίγγω. *Ovid.* faucem laqueo. *Tacit.* Pollices nodo. —— ¶ Also, *to bind or wind round.* *Stat.* tempora sertis. —— ¶ Also, *to check, stop.* *Plin.* Humor gelu præstrictus, *h. e. congealed, frozen.* —— ¶ Also, *to graze, touch.* *Sueton.* Quum lecticam ejus fulgor præstrinxisset. *Plin.* vites, *h. e. to deprive them of their eyes.* —— ¶ Also, *to weaken, blunt, render obtuse, dull, or blunt.* *Plin.* aciem ferri. *Cic.* oculos, *or*, *Liv.* aciem oculorum, *h. e. to dazzle, blind, obscure.* — Figur. *Cic. Ed. Ern.* aciem animi *or* mentis.

PRÆSTRŬCTIM (præstructus), adv. *with preparation.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSTRŬCTIŌ (præstruo), ōnis, f. *a preparation, foundation.* *Tertull.* evangelii.

PRÆSTRŬCTŌRĀ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Præstructio.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSTRŬCTŬS, a, um. See *Præstruo.*

PRÆSTRŬŌ (præ & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to build before in order to build something on it, to lay a foundation.* *Colum.* — Hence, *to make a kind of preparation.* *Liv.* Fraus fidem in parvis sibi præstruit, *h. e. procures credit for itself in small things, in order to deceive afterwards in great things.* —— ¶ Also, *to build before, in order to hinder or obstruct, to block or stop up, render impenetrable or impassable.* *Ovid.* aditum objice montis. —— ¶ Also, *to build beforehand.* Hence, *to prepare or get ready beforehand.* *Plin. Ep.* illud. *Suet.* Quum præstructum consulto esset, *h. e. agreed upon, concerted.*

PRÆSTŬPIDŬS (præ & stupidus), a, um, adj. *very unfeeling, very stupid.* *Juvenc.*

PRÆSŪDŌ (præ & sudo), as, n. 1. *to sweat before,* προϊδρόω. *Claud.* —— ¶ Hence, *to exercise one's self with pains beforehand.* *Stat.*

PRÆSŬL (præsilio), ŭlis, m. and f. *one that leaps or dances before others.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the chief of the* Salii *or priests of Mars, who yearly danced through the city, carrying the* ancilia. *Capitol.* —— ¶ Also, *one who presides over; a president,* πρόεδρος, προστάτης. *Pallad.* agri.

PRÆSŬLSŬS (præ & salsus), a, um, adj. *very salt.* *Colum.*

PRÆSŬLTĀTŎR (præsulto), ōris, m. *one that leaps or dances before.* *Liv.*

PRÆSŬLTŌ (præ & sulto), as, n. 1. *to leap or dance before,* προπηδάω. *Liv.*

PRÆSŬLTŎR (præsilio), ōris, m. same as *Præsultator.* *Lactant.*

PRÆSUM (præ & sum), prææs, præfŭi, irreg. n. properly, *to be before.* Hence, *to be set over, preside over, have the charge or command of, rule over, be in authority,* ἐπιστατέω, ἐφίσταμαι. *Cic.* sacris. *Cæs.* negotio. *Id.* exercitui. *Nep.* potestati, *h. e. an office.* — Also, without a *dat.* *Cic.* in provincia, *h. e. to be governor.* *Liv.* Qui in Brutiis præerat, *h. e. commanded.* So, also, *Cæs.* ibi. — Hence, *to take great part in any thing, be the chief person, direct, be the chief manager, author, adviser, abettor.* *Cic.* alicui rei. — Also, *to protect, defend.* *Ovid.* mœnibus. —— ¶ Also, *to carry on, profess.* *Cic.* ei studio. *Id.* artificio.

PRÆSŪMŌ (præ & sumo), is, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, a. 3. *to take before, take first, take to one's self,* προλαμβάνω. *Ovid.* dapes. *Plaut.* aliquid potu, *h. e. to drink beforehand.* *Id.* calidam cibis. *Claudian.* Præsumptum diadema, *h. e. taken before the lawful age.* Figur. *Quintil.* patientiam rei, *h. e. to arm himself beforehand with patience; to submit to beforehand.* *Id.* Tempus præsumtum, *h. e. spent beforehand.* *Id.* Inviti judices audiunt præsumentem partes suas, *h. e.* præoccupantem. *Id.* Ingenium judicio præsumitur, *h. e. judgment precedes the inventive faculty, is stronger than the judgment.* *Id.* Præsumpta opinio, *h. e. prejudice, prepossession.* *Tacit.* Præsumpta suspicio, *h. e. preconceived.* Hence, Præsumtum est, *it is a common opinion, it is commonly presumed, taken for granted.* *Pandect.* — Hence, figur. *to do any thing beforehand.* *Plin. Ep.* officia heredum, *h. e. to anticipate or perform beforehand.* *Id.* gaudium, *or* lætitiam, *h. e. to rejoice beforehand.* *Id.* aliquid voto, *h. e. to wish any thing beforehand.* *Id.* cogitatione, *h. e. to imagine or picture to one's self beforehand.* — Also, *to spend or pass beforehand.* *Plin.* tempus sementibus, *h. e. to anticipate.* *Tacit.* fortunam principatus inerti luxu, *h. e. to enjoy beforehand.* — Also, *to imagine, represent or picture to one's self beforehand.* *Virg.* bellum spe. *Senec.* futura. *Tacit.* Præsumptum habere, *h. e. to take for granted.* — Also, *to see before, infer beforehand, foreknow, know beforehand.* *Tacit.* fortunam utriusque. *Quintil.* Ingenium judicio præsumitur, *h. e. one sees wit before judgment.* (See above.) — Also, *to suppose, believe, imagine, presume.* *Justin.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to undertake, dare.* *Sulpic. Sever.* illicita.

PRÆSŬMPTĒ, or **PRÆSŬMTĒ** (præsumtus), adv. *boldly.* *Vopisc.*

PRÆSŬMPTIŌ, or **PRÆSŬMTIŌ** (præsumo), ōnis, f. *a taking beforehand*; or, *that which is taken beforehand,* πρόληψις. *Cic.* Præsumptio tamen, quam πρόληψιν iidem vocant, non dabitur, *h. e. the major proposition in a syllogism.* (But *Ed. Ern.* reads *assumtio.*) — Hence, *a previous use or enjoyment* of a thing. *Plin. Ep.* rerum, *h. e. early enjoyment or use.* *Id.* bonæ famæ. —— ¶ Also, in rhetoric, *an answering or refuting beforehand objections that may be or are expected to be made, preöccupation, anticipation of objections.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a conceiving, supposing, imagining, representing to one's self beforehand.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *assurance, presumption, boldness, audaciousness.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *prejudice, superstition.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *obstinacy.* *Apul.*

PRÆSŬMPTIŌSĒ, or **PRÆSŬMTIŌSĒ** (præsumtiosus), adv. *boldly, presumptuously.* *Sidon.* loqui.

PRÆSŬMPTIŌSŬS, or **PRÆSŬMTIŌSŬS** (præsumptio), a, um, adj. *full of boldness, presumptuous.* *Sidon.*

PRÆSŬMPTŎR, or **PRÆSŬMTŎR** (præsumo), ōris, m. *a presumptuous person.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSŬMPTŌRIĒ, or **PRÆSŬMTŌRIĒ** (obsol. præsumtorius), adv. *boldly, confidently, presumptuously.* *Tertull.*

PRÆSŬMPTŬŌSĒ, or **PRÆSŬMTŬŌSĒ** (præsumptuosus), adv. same as *Præsumptorie.* *Sidon.*

PRÆSŬMPTŬŌSŬS, or **PRÆSŬMTŬŌSŬS** (præsumtio, or præsumtus), a, um, adj. same as *Præsumtiosus.* *Salvian.*

PRÆSŬMPTŬS, and **PRÆSŬMTŬS,** a, um. See *Præsumo.*

PRÆSŬŌ (præ & suo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew before or at the extremity.* — Hence, *to cover.* *Ovid.* Præsuta foliis hasta.

PRÆSŬRGŌ (præ & surgo), is, rexi, rectum, n. 3. *to rise beforehand.* *Avien.*

PRÆTĀCTŬS, a, um. See *Prætango.*

PRÆTĀNGŌ (præ & tango), is, tĕtigi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch beforehand.* *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *to attack before,* of violent diseases. *Id.* Prætacta membra.

PRÆTĀRDŌ (præ & tardo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stop, keep back, detain.* *Incerti auct. epit. Iliad.* 922. *Ed. van Kooten.*

PRÆTĒCTŬS, a, um. See *Prætego.*

PRÆTĔGŌ (præ & tego), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to cover beforehand or before*; or, in general, *to cover,* ἐπικαλύπτω. *Propert.* caput. *Plin. Paneg.* Quæ somnum saxa prætexerint, *h. e. on what stones you have slept.*

PRÆTĔNDŌ (præ & tendo), is, di, tum,

a. 3. *to stretch forth or forwards*, προτείνω. *Plin.* cornua. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch or spread* one thing *before* another. *Plin.* membranam cordi. *Liv.* cilicia. — Hence, *to make, set, lay, place, put, hold, draw* one thing *before* another. *Virg.* sepem segeti. *Ovid.* vestem oculis, *to hold before*. *Virg.* manu ramum olivæ, *h. e. to hold out or before, carry before.* Hence, *Liv.* sermonem decreto, *h. e. to put before, prefix.* — Hence, Prætendi, of places, *to lie before*. *Liv.* Prætentum litus. *Plin.* Bæticæ prætenditur Lusitania. — Figur. *to pretend, allege as an excuse or pretext.* *Liv.* aliquid seditioni. *Cic.* nomen hominis doctissimi moribus tuis, *h. e. to cloak with, make a mask or veil of, screen or shelter yourself under*, &c. *Liv.* legatorum decretum calumniæ, *h. e. to excuse with.* — Also, *to exhibit, manifest, show, wear the appearance of.* *Apul.* humanitatem facie tenus. *Virg.* Nec conjugis prætendi tædas, *h. e. I have never shown myself your husband, said that I was*, &c. *Pandect.* debitum, *h. e. to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt.*

PRÆTĔNĔR (præ & tener), a, um, adj. *very soft or tender*, πολυτέρην. *Plin.*

PRÆTENTĀTŬS (prætento), us, m. *the act of groping or feeling out one's way.* *Plin.*

PRÆTENTŌ (præ & tento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to search or examine beforehand.* *Sueton.* sinum. —— ¶ Also, *to try beforehand, make trial of, essay*, προπειράομαι. *Ovid.* vires. *Quintil.* misericordiam judicis. *Tibull.* viam, *h. e. to feel or grope.* So, also, *Plin.* iter. —— ¶ Also, *to hold before one's self.* *Claudian.* pallia. —— ¶ Also, *to pretend.* *Val. Flacc.*

PRÆTENTŪRĂ (prætendo), æ, f. *a military guard on the confines of a province.* *Ammian.*

PRÆTENTŬS, a, um. See *Prætendo.*

PRÆTĔNŬIS (præ & tenuis), e, adj. *very thin or slender*, ὑπέρλεπτος. *Plin.* folium. *Id.* pons. *Quintil.* sonus, *h. e. fine or treble.*

PRÆTĔPĔŌ (præ & tepeo), es, n. 2. *to be lukewarm before.* Figur. Si prætepuisset amor, *h. e. if you had been in love before.* — It may also be derived from *prætepesco, to become lukewarm; to become enamored.*

PRÆTĔR (præ & the syllabic affix, ter), prep. and adv. *close by, near, along, past*, παρά, with *acc.* *Cic.* Præter oculos ferebant, *h. e. carried by before the eyes.* So, also, *Cæs.* Præter castra. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Nihil præter rem locuti sumus, *h. e. foreign from the purpose.* —— ¶ Also, *before.* *Plaut.* Præter pedes. *Liv.* Præter omnium oculos. *Lucret.* Videntur montes solem succedere præter. —— ¶ Also, *besides, together with.* *Cæs.* Ut præter se denos adducerent. —— ¶ Also, *except, beside, save*, ἐκτός, ἔξω. With an *acc.* following. *Cic.* Omnes præter Hortensium. Hence, *Terent.* Præter hæc, *h. e. besides, besides this.* Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* Nihil præter plorare, *for* ploratum. — Also, without an *acc.*, *except, save only*, πλήν. *Cic.* Nullas literas accepi, præter, quæ mihi redditæ sunt. *Id.* Cavendæ sunt familiaritates, præter hominum perpaucorum. *Id.* Non locupletari præter paucos. Hence, *Varr.* Præter si, *h. e. except if, except that, unless.* *Apul.* Præter quod, *h. e. except that.* *Plin.* Præterque, *h. e. and besides, and beyond that, and over and above.* — Præterquam, *or* præter quam, *besides, except, save only.* (See *Præterquam.*) —— ¶ Also, *beyond, contrary to, against*, with an *acc.* following. *Cic.* Præter consuetudinem, *h. e. contrary to custom.* *Id.* Præter naturam. *Id.* Præter modum, *h. e. beyond measure.* —— ¶ Also, *above, beyond, more than*, with an *acc.* following. *Cic.* Unus præter ceteros adjuvisti, *h. e. more than the others.* — Also, without an *acc.* with *quam* following. *Plaut.* Præter sapit, quam, &c. *h. e. is more prudent than*, &c. *Terent.* Et facere præter quam res, &c. *h. e. more than.* — Præter propter, *about, a little more or less, somewhere thereabouts.* *Gell.*

PRÆTĔRĂGŌ (præter & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive past or beyond.* *Horat.* equum.

PRÆTĔRBĪTŌ (præter & bito), is, a. 3. *to pass by or beyond*, παρέρχομαι. *Plaut.* ædes.

PRÆTĔRCURRŌ (præter & curro), is, curri, cursum, n. 3. *to run past or by.* *Veget.* Hence, *Ammian.* Prætercursa Chalcedone, *h. e. passed.*

PRÆTĔRDŪCŌ (præter & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead past or by.* *Plaut.*

PRÆTĔRĔĀ (præter & ea), adv. *besides, moreover, over and above*, ἀλλά τε, ἔτι. *Cic.* Also, distributively, when it may also be rendered *then, next, again, moreover.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *again, hereafter.* *Virg.* Neque illum præterea vidit.

PRÆTĔRĔŌ (præter & eo), is, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go or pass by*, παρέρχομαι. *Terent.* Præteriens modo mihi inquit, *h. e. in passing.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Ovid.* Unda præteriit. — Hence, of time, *to pass by, pass, elapse.* *Terent.* Præteriit tempus, *h. e. has gone by.* *Ovid.* hora. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to go or pass by, pass along.* *Cic.* hortos, *h. e. a garden.* Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Ripas flumina prætereunt. — Hence, of time, Præteritus, a, um, *past, gone by.* *Cic.* tempus. *Id.* ætas. *Propert.* nox. *Varr.* Diebus decem præteritis, *h. e. after ten days, ten days having elapsed, after the expiration of ten days.* *Sueton.* In præteritum, *sc.* tempus, *h. e. for the past, with regard to time past.* *Quintil.* Tempus præteritum, *h. e. the preterit tense.* Præterita, orum, *things that are past, things gone by, the past.* *Cic.* Animus meminit præteritorum. *Prop.* Viri præteriti, *h. e. dead and gone, former, departed.* —— ¶ Also, *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown.* *Cic.* Non me præterit, *h. e. I know, it is not unknown to me, it does not escape me, it does not escape my notice or observation, I am well aware.* Also, with a *nom.* *Terent.* An quicquam Parmenonem prætereat? *h. e. escape, be unknown, not occur?* —— ¶ Also, *to pass by or over in silence, make no mention of, omit, leave out.* *Cic.* silentio, *or, simply*, *Id.* Præterire. *Silentio præterire* denotes also, *to let pass, not to applaud.* *Cic. Brut.* 22. — Also, *to pass over, omit, make no use of.* *Terent. Ad. Prol.* 14. — Hence, Præterita, orum, *things past over.* Thus the books of Chronicles are called by *Hieron.*, since there are mentioned in them things that were omitted in the books of Kings. *Cic.* In præteritis relinquere, *h. e. to pass over, forget to mention.* — Hence, *not to recite; to omit, leave out.* *Liv.* Quatuor præteriti sunt. — Also, *to pass over in reading, not to read.* *Martial.* Prætereas, si quid non facit ad stomachum. — Hence, in general, *to omit*, as in writing. *Suet.* syllabas. — Also, *to neglect.* *Plin.* Quæ fœnisecas præterierunt, secari. — Hence, *to forget*, with an *infin.* following. *Plaut.* dicere. *Apul.* sciscitari. — Also, *to pass over* any one, *neglect, reject, take no notice of, exclude*, as in the distribution of offices, presents, &c. *Cic.* dignos, *h. e. not to give an office.* *Cæs.* Philippus et Marcellus prætereuntur, *h. e. were not appointed, did not obtain an office.* *Cic.* filium fratris, *h. e. to bequeath nothing to his brother's son.* *Ovid.* Me quoque Romani præteriere patres, *h. e. have neglected or forgotten me.* —— ¶ Also, *to escape.* *Terent.* Quid mali præterieris. —— ¶ Also, *to go, ride, run*, &c. *before.* *Virg.* aliquem cursu. — Hence, *to surpass, excel.* *Varr.* and *Ovid.* aliquem. — Also, *to exceed.* *Ovid.* modum, *h. e. measure.*

PRÆTĔRĔQUĬTŌ (præter & equito), as, a. 1. *to ride past.* *Liv.*

PRÆTĔRĔŪNTĔR (prætereo), adv. *cursorily.* *Augustin.*

PRÆTĔRFĔRŌ (præter & fero), tŭli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a. *to carry by or past.* — Hence, Præterferri, *to be carried by or past, to go, pass, run, fly, ride by.* *Liv.* Acies præterlata est latebras. *Lucret.* Vox præterlata.

PRÆTĔRFLŪŌ (præter & fluo), is, n. 3. *to flow past, run by*, παραῤῥέω. *Varr.* Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Liv.* mœnia. —— ¶ Figur. *to pass by or away.* *Cic.* Voluptas præterfluit, *h. e. vanishes, passes away.*

PRÆTĔRGRĔDĬŎR (præter & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go past or beyond, pass by*, παραβαίνω. *Cic.* castra, *h. e. by the camp.*

PRÆTĔRHĀC (præter & hac), adv. *moreover, besides, furthermore.* *Plaut.*

PRÆTĔRINQUĪRŌ (præter & inquiro), is, a. 3. *to inquire further.* *Ammian.*

PRÆTĔRĬTĬŌ (prætereo), ōnis, f. *a passing over, leaving out, neglecting*, παράλειψις. *Cod. Just.*

PRÆTĔRĬTŬS, a, um. See *Prætereo.*

PRÆTĔRLĀBŎR (præter & labor), ĕris, psus sum, dep. 3. *to slide, glide, fly, run, flow by*, παραῤῥέω. *Quintil.* Flumina præterlabentia. Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Virg.* tumulum, *h. e. to flow by.* *Id.* tellurem, *h. e. to sail by.* —— ¶ Figur. *to glide or pass by.* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 25. Definitio præterlabitur.

PRÆTĔRLAMBŌ (præter & lambo), is, a. 3. *to lick in passing.* *Ammian.* Fluvius præterlambit oppidum, *h. e. flows by or past.*

PRÆTĔRLĀTŬS, a, um. See *Præterfero.*

PRÆTĔRLŪŌ (præter & luo), is, n. 3. *to flow by or past.* *Apul. Met.* 6. But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *præterruenti.*

PRÆTĔRMĔŌ (præter & meo), as, n. 1. *to pass by, go past*, παραπορεύομαι. *Lucret.*

PRÆTĔRMISSĬŌ (prætermitto), ōnis, f. *a passing over, letting pass, omission*, παράλειψις. *Cic.* formæ. *Id.* ædilitatis, *an omitting to sue for.*

PRÆTĔRMISSŬS, a, um. See *Prætermitto.*

PRÆTĔRMITTŌ (præter & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to let pass*, παραλείπω. *Cic.* diem. *Cæs.* occasionem, *h. e. to let slip.* *Cic.* neminem. —— ¶ Also, *to omit, neglect.* *Cic.* gratulationem. *Id.* scelus. *Id.* defensionem. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Nep.* and *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to pass over* in speaking or writing, *not to speak of, to leave out, make no mention of, omit.* *Cic.* verba. *Id.* locum. —— ¶ Also, *to pass by or over, overlook, omit to notice, not to punish, to pardon, connive at.* *Terent.* Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Lucret.* Prætermittet te humanis concedere rebus. —— ¶ Also, *to let or bring over, send or transport beyond.* *Stat.*

PRÆTĔRMONSTRŌ (præter & monstro), as, a. 1. *to show as if in passing.* *Gell.*

PRÆTĔRNĀVĬGĀTĬŌ (præternavigo), ōnis, f. *a sailing by*, παράπλευσις. *Plin.*

PRÆTĔRNĀVĬGŌ (præter & navigo), as, n. 1. *to sail by or beyond*, παραπλέω. *Sueton.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Suet.* sinum.

PRÆTĔRŌ (præ & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to rub off before*, or, simply, *to rub off.* *Plin.*

PRÆTERPROPTER. See *Præter.*

PRÆTĔRQUAM, or PRÆTER QUAM, *besides, beyond, save, except*, πλὴν ἤ. *Terent.*, *Cic.*, *Nep.* and *Liv.* — Præterquam si, *except in case.* *Plin.* — Præterquam quod, *besides that, were it not that, but that.* *Cic.* — *Præterquam quod* is sometimes, redundantly, followed by *præterea.* *Cic.* — *Præterquam* denotes also *except that.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *besides this.* *Liv.*

PRÆTĔRRĀDŌ (præter & rado), is, a. 3. *to scrape or rake while passing*, παραξύω. *Lucret.* Vox præterradit fauces.

PRÆTĔRRŬŌ (præter & ruo), is, n. 3. *to rush by or past.* *Apul.* See *Præterluo.*

PRÆTĔRSUM (præ & sum), es, fui, irreg. n. *to be without, not to be present.* *Tertull.* rebus.

PRÆTĔRVECTĬŌ (prætervehο), ōnis, f. *a riding, sailing or passing by.* *Cic.*

PRÆTĔRVECTŬS. See *Prætervehο.*

PRÆTĔRVĔHŌ (præter & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry, convey, or lead past or by.* But more often as a *dep.* Prætervehor, ctus sum, *to be carried past or by, pass by or over, ride or sail past*, παρακομίζομαι. *Cic.* Neque enim sirenes vocum suavitate videntur revocare eos solitæ, qui prætervehebantur. *Sueton.* Prætervehens. *Liv.* Prætervehens equo, *h. e. riding by.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cæs.* Apolloniam prætervehun-

tur. *Sueton.* Velabrum prætervehens. Also, figur. *Cic.* locum silentio, *h. e. to pass over in silence.* *Id.* Oratio prætervecta est scopulos, *h. e. has passed the most difficult points.* *Id.* Oratio aures vestras prætervecta est. — Prætervehi, *to pass by, march by,* of foot soldiers. *Tacit.*

PRÆTĔRVĔRTŌ (præter & verto), is, a. 3. *to go or pass by.* *Plin.* solem.

PRÆTĔRVŎLŌ (præter & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly past or by, pass by,* παραπέτομαι, properly and figuratively, with and without an *accusat.* *Cic.* Quem prætervolat ales. *Id.* Prætervolat numerus. *Liv.* Occasionis opportunitas prætervolat, *h. e. slips away.* *Cic.* Hæc non prætervolant, *h. e. do not pass over cursorily.* — The preposition is also separated from the verb. *Horat.* Præter et volata litora.

PRÆTĔSTŌR (præ & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to bear witness to beforehand.* *Tertull.* viam vitæ.

PRÆTĔXŌ (præ & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave before.* Hence, in general, *to put before or in front of* any thing. *Plin.* nomina auctorum. *Id.* auctores volumini. *Id.* retia piscibus. *Plin. Paneg.* Postibus prætexi, *h. e. that your statues stand before the temples.* — Also, *to pretend, allege as a pretext or excuse.* *Cic.* cupiditatem triumphi, *h. e. to make the desire of a triumph a color or pretext.* *Tacit.* incruentam victoriam. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* Prætexentis, servatam ab eo filiam. —— ¶ Also, *to adorn any thing with something else wrought in the front of it, to border, fringe.* *Sil.* Prætextum velamen, *h. e.* toga prætexta. *Propert.* Senatus prætextus, *h. e.* prætexta indutus. Hence, *Liv.* Togæ, *or* tunicæ purpura prætextæ. But *purpura* is frequently omitted. Hence, *Cic.* Toga prætexta, *sc.* purpura, *or*, *Id.* Prætexta, *sc.* toga, *h. e. an upper garment bordered with purple.* Such a toga was worn at Rome not only by the higher magistrates, as, consuls, prætors, ædiles, but also by various orders of priests, by the magistrates *in municipiis et coloniis*, by the kings of Rome, and by freeborn children, both male and female, until they attained the age of maturity. *Cic.*, *Liv.* and *Propert.* — Hence, Prætexta, *sc.* fabula, *h. e. tragedy*, because magistrates and other persons of distinction were introduced into it. *Horat.* — Hence, figur. *to border.* *Cic.* Carmen primis literis sententiæ prætexitur, *h. e. the first letters of the verses form a sentence.* *Id.* Natura omnia lenioribus principiis prætexuit, *h. e. nature makes in all things a gentle, gradual beginning.* — Hence, in general, *to cover in front*, or, simply, *to cover.* *Virg.* Puppes prætexunt litora. *Id.* ripas arundine. *Plin.* Montes eas gentes prætexunt. *Tacit.* Nationes Rheno prætexuntur, *h. e. dwell behind the Rhine.* — Hence, figur. *to cover, cloak, disguise, color.* *Virg.* culpam nomine conjugii. — Also, *to adorn.* *Ovid.* Augusto prætextum nomine templum. *Tibull.* Litera prætexat fastigia chartæ, &c. *h. e. adorn or cover, my name may be inscribed upon it.*

PRÆTĔXTA, æ, f. See *Prætexo.*

PRÆTĔXTĀTUS (prætexta), a, um, adj. *wearing the* toga prætexta, both of men, to whom it belonged, and of freeborn children as long as they were not yet seventeen years of age. *Cic.* Hence, *Gell.* Prætextata ætas, *h. e. the age under seventeen.* *Martial.* amicitia, *h. e. from childhood.* —— ¶ Also, *unchaste, lewd, obscene.* *Sueton.* verba. *Juvenal.* mores.

PRÆTĔXTUM (prætexo), i, n. *an ornament.* *Senec.* reipublicæ. —— ¶ Also, *pretext, pretence, color, cloak.* *Suet.*

PRÆTĔXTUS (Id.), us, m. *an ornament.* *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *outward appearance.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a pretence, pretext, color, cloak, disguise, excuse,* πρόφασις, πρόσχημα. *Liv.* Sub prætextu verborum. *Justin.* Hoc prætextu.

PRÆTĔXTUS, a, um. See *Prætexo.*

PRÆTĬMĔŌ (præ & timeo), es, ui, n. and a. 2. *to fear beforehand, or to be in fear.* *Plaut.* sibi, *h. e. on his own account.* *Tibull.* pretimuisse (this may be, also, from *prætimesco.*)

PRÆTĬMESCŌ (præ & timesco), is, mui, n. 3. *to fall into fear beforehand, to be in fear beforehand.* See *Prætimeo.*

PRÆTĬMĬDUS (præ & timidus), a, um, adj. *very fearful.* *Auct. carm. de Iona.*

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um. See *Prætingo.*

PRÆTINGŌ (præ & tingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to dip in or moisten beforehand.* *Ovid.*

PRÆTONDĔŌ (præ & tondeo), es, tŏtondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to clip in front or beforehand.* *Apul.*

PRÆTŎR (for præĭtor, from præeo), ōris, m. properly, *any leader, chief, head, president.* Hence, the consul, as the chief magistrate, was formerly called *prætor maximus.* *Liv.* 7, 3. Also, simply, *prætor.* *Liv.* 3, 55. — *Tacit.* ærarii, *h. e. president.* — Particularly, *a general, commander,* στρατηγός. It is rarely applied to Roman generals, but very frequently to those of foreign nations, as, of the Athenians. *Cic.* and *Nepos.* Of the Thebans. *Cic.* — In civil life, *a chief, director, head, superintendent.* *Tacit.* ærarii. (See above.) The chief magistrate in Capua was called so, according to *Cic. Agr.* 2, 34; with us, *the mayor.* So, also, at Carthage. *Nep. Hann.* 7. In this passage, it is a civil magistrate. — *Prætor* is particularly *a magistrate at Rome, who administered justice, and ranked next to the consuls.* *Cic.* There were eight prætors at Rome in the time of Cicero. Of these, two were employed *in causis privatis*, h. e. *private disputes concerning property.* One of them was called *prætor urbanus*, who administered justice when the two parties were *cives*, h. e. possessed Roman citizenship. The other was called *prætor peregrinus*, who administered justice when both parties at variance, or only one of them, were *peregrini*, *h. e.* had not the right of Roman citizenship. The other six prætors were concerned with *causæ publicæ*, as murder, adultery, *ambitus*, &c. These eight prætors committed the examination of causes to subordinate judges, who were called *judices selecti*, and published the sentence of these judges, who formerly gave their votes *viva voce*, but afterwards on tablets. The prætors wore a *toga prætexta*, sat in *sellæ curules*, and were preceded by six lictors. Their office lasted a year. They afterwards went, as governors, into a province assigned to them by lot, in which there was no army. There they administered justice, performed the duties of the eight prætors at Rome, and were called *proprætores*; though such a governor was frequently, also, called *prætor.* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 4, and 60, 4, 25, &c. The administration of all prætors, both at Rome and in the provinces, consisted in two things, viz. *in edicto* and *decretis ex edicto.* (See *Jurisdictio.*) — The office of prætor was first instituted at Rome, A. U. C. 388, partly because the consuls, on account of the many wars in which they commanded, could no longer administer justice; partly, that thereby the patricians might have a compensation for sharing the consulate with the people (*plebs*, the ignoble). — At first, there was only one prætor. Sulla made their number six; Cæsar, eight; Augustus made sixteen. — *Cic.* ad *Div.* 2, 17, 12. Prætor, *for* proconsul. — *Cic.* Prætor primus, *h. e. who was first elected.* By this some understand the *prætor urbanus.*

PRÆTŌRIĀNUS (prætorium), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the body-guard, prætorian.* *Tacit.* miles, *h. e. a soldier of the emperor's body-guard.* —— ¶ Also, from prætor, *of or belonging to the prætor.* *Pandect.* tutor, *h. e.* qui a prætore urbis dari solet.

PRÆTŌRICIUS, or PRÆTŌRITIUS (prætor), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the prætor.* *Martial.* corona, *h. e. received from the prætor at the public games.*

PRÆTŌRIUM, ii, n. See *Prætorius.*

PRÆTŌRIUS (prætor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a general.* *Cæs.* cohors, *h. e. the body-guard which every general had, the prætorian cohort.* Hence, of Catiline, the chief and leader of the rabble that had conspired with him against the senate. *Cic.* Sectatorum prætoriam cohortem. — The governor, also, a proconsul or proprætor, had a *cohors prætoria*, h. e. *a suite.* *Cic.* — Particularly the emperors had cohorts as a body-guard, called *cohortes prætoriæ*, or *prætorianæ.* *Tacit.* and *Suet.* — *Liv.* navis, *h. e. the commander's or admiral's ship.* *Prop.* classica, *h. e. the signal of the general*, as, for an attack. *Cic.* imperium, *h. e. command* of a fleet. *Cæs.* porta, *h. e. gate of a camp, where the general had his tent.* —— ¶ Also, *of, belonging or relating to the prætor or prætors.* *Liv.* comitia, *h. e. the election of the prætors.* *Cic.* turba, *h. e. frequenting these* comitia. *Id.* jus, *h. e. proceeding from him, consisting in his sentences.* Hence, *Pandect.* actio. *Id.* exceptio, *h. e. customary there.* *Id.* potestas, *h. e. the office of a prætor.* *Cic.* Vir prætorius, *or, simply,* prætorius, *sc.* vir, *h. e. a prætorian man, one that has been a prætor.* Also, *a man of the rank of a prætor.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *of, belonging or relating to the proprætor.* *Cic.* domus, *h. e. the house or palace of a prætor in a province.* — Prætorium, subst., *sc.* tentorium, *or* tabernaculum, *the general's tent,* στρατήγιον. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* And because councils of war were held therein, hence, *a council of war.* *Liv.* dimittere, or mittere, *h. e. to dismiss.* — Also, figur. *the cell of the queen-bee.* *Virg.* — Prætorium, *sc.* domicilium, *or* ædificium, *the house or palace of the governor of a province, the prætor's or proprætor's house,* δικαστήριον. *Cic.* — Hence, perhaps, *a royal palace.* *Juvenal.* regis. — Also, *any splendid building, magnificent villa or country-seat.* *Suet.* and *Pandect.* — Also, *the emperor's body-guard.* *Sueton.* Their commander was called *præfectus prætorio*, of whom there were two.

PRÆTŎRQUĔŌ (præ & torqueo), es, si, tum, a. 2. *to twist forwards or round.* *Plaut.*

PRÆTŎRRĬDUS (præ & torridus), a, um, adj. *very hot, very dry.* *Calpurn.* æstas.

PRÆTŎRTUS, a, um. See *Prætorqueo.*

PRÆTRACTĀTUS (præ & tractatus), us, m. *a previous treatise, an introduction, preface.* *Tertull.*

PRÆTRĔPĬDŌ (præ & trepido), as, n. 1. *to tremble much, be very hasty.* *Catull.*

PRÆTRĔPĬDUS (præ & trepidus), a, um, adj. *trembling very much, very hasty, palpitating, throbbing.* *Pers.* cor. —— ¶ Also, *trembling very much, very anxious or disquieted.* *Sueton.* homo.

PRÆTRICŌSUS (præ & tricosus), a, um, adj. *confused, intricate or laborious.* *Martial.* 3, 63, 14. res. (*Al.* pertric. *or* petric.)

PRÆTRUNCŌ (præ & trunco), as, a. 1. *to cut off before*, or, in general, *to cut off, cut out,* ἀποκόπτω. *Plaut.*

PRÆTŬMĬDUS (præ & tumidus), a, um, adj. *very much swollen, rising, puffed up, puffing up.* *Claudian.* furor.

PRÆTŪRA (prætor), æ, f. *the prætorship; the office or dignity of a prætor,* στρατηγία. *Cic.* Prætura se abdicare, *h. e. to resign.*

PRÆTŪTII, ōrum, m. *a people of Picenum in Italy.* — Hence, Prætūtius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the country of the* Prætutii. *Plin.* — Prætūtiānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the* Prætutii. *Liv.* ager.

PRÆVĂLENTIA (prævaleo), æ, f. *superior force, prevalence.* *Pandect.*

PRÆVĂLĔŌ (præ & valeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to prevail, be better or more able, be of more value or worth, be stronger or more powerful, excel, exceed,* ὑπερισχύω. *Liv.* Prævalens populus. *Sueton.* auctoritate. *Phædr.* Sapientia prævalet virtute, *h. e. has more power than virtue.* —— ¶ Also, of medicines, *to have great virtue or efficacy, be very good against.* *Plin.* Lac prævalet ad vitia sananda.

PRÆVĂLESCŌ (præ & valesco), is, n. 3. *to grow or become very strong.* *Colum.*

PRÆVĂLĬDĒ (prævalidus), adv. *very strongly,* πάνυ ἰσχυρῶς. *Plin.*

PRÆVĂLĬDUS (præ & validus), a, um, adj. *very able or strong, very stout or ro-*

bust, ὑπερέχουσα. *Liv.* juvenis. *Sueton.* ramus. — Also, *very powerful*. *Liv.* urbes. Hence, *Virg.* terra, *h. e. too fertile, bearing too abundantly*. *Tacit.* vitia, *h. e. prevailing or increasing too much*.

PRÆVALLŌ (præ & vallo), as, a. 1. *to fortify before*. *Hirt.*

PRÆVAPŌRŌ (præ & vaporo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fumigate or perfume beforehand*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

PRÆVĀRICĀTIŌ (prævaricor), ōnis, f. *a transgressing the line of duty*, particularly of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *a shuffling, prevaricating, betraying the cause of one's client*, καθύφεσις. *Cic.*

PRÆVĀRICĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an advocate who collusively favors his opponent, a prevaricator, shuffler, one guilty of foul play in pleading*, καθυφετήρ. *Cic.* Prævaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* Catilinæ. *Id.* causæ publicæ.

PRÆVĀRICĀTRIX (prævaricator), īcis, f. *she that sins*. *Augustin.*

PRÆVĀRICŎR (præ & varico), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to straddle, walk wide; not to go straight; to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing*. *Plin.* Arator prævaricatur. — Hence, *to act wrongly, transgress his duty*, particularly in a court of justice, when one accuses or defends a person only in appearance, but in reality favors the opposite party, *to act by collusion in pleading, be guilty of collusory practices*, &c. *Cic.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* accusationi.

PRÆVĀRŬS (præ & varus), a, um, adj. *very crooked, irregular or bad*. *Cic.*

PRÆVĔHŌ (præ & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry, convey, or lead forth or before*. Hence, Prævehi, *to ride, fly, flow forth or before*. *Liv.* Equites prævecti, *h. e. riding before*. *Virg.* Prævectus equo. *Tacit.* Missilia prævehuntur, *h. e. flew before them*. —— ¶ Also, *to carry, convey or lead by or past*. Hence, Prævehi, *to go, pass, fly, flow or ride past or by*. *Liv.* Prævectus præter undecim fasces, *h. e. having rode by*. *Tacit.* Rhenus Germaniam prævehitur, *h. e. flows by*. Figur. *Plin.* Verba prævehuntur.

PRÆVELLŌ (præ & vello), is, velli and vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. *to tear away beforehand or before*, or, in general, *to tear away*. *Laber.* and *Tertull.*

PRÆVĒLŌ (præ & velo), as, a. 1. *to veil or cover before*, or, simply, *to veil, cover*, προκαλύπτω. *Claudian.* pudorem.

PRÆVĒLŌX (præ & velox), ōcis, *very swift*. *Plin.*

PRÆVĔNIŌ (præ & venio), is, ēni, entum, a. 4. *to come before, get the start*, προέρχομαι. *Liv.* Hostis breviore via prævenit. *Pandect.* accusando, *h. e. to accuse beforehand, to anticipate with an accusation, come sooner with it*. — Also, with an *accus.* following, *to anticipate, prevent*. *Liv.* hostem. *Id.* desiderium plebis. *Id.* famam. Hence, *Ovid.* and *Justin.* Morte præventus, *h. e. prevented by his death*. *Tacit.* Nisi præveniretur Agrippina, *h. e. was killed beforehand*. — Hence, figur. *to surpass, excel, exceed, be superior*. *Colum.*

PRÆVENTŌR (prævenio), ōris, m. *that comes before*. *Ammian.* Præventores, *h. e. a kind of soldiers*.

PRÆVENTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a preventing*. *Tertull.*

PRÆVENTŬS, a, um. See *Prævenio*.

PRÆVERBIUM (præ & verbum), ii, n. *a preposition*. *Varr.*

PRÆVERNŌ (præ & verno), as, n. 1. *Plin.* Prævernat, *h. e. it is spring too early, spring comes on too soon*.

PRÆVERRŌ (præ & verro), is, a. 3. *to sweep or brush before*. *Ovid.*

PRÆVERTŌ, and PRÆVORTŌ (præ & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and, in several instances, Prævertor, ēris, sus sum, dep. 3. *to prefer*. *Cic.* Quod huic sermoni prævertendum putes. —— ¶ Also, *to outstrip, get the start of, get before, outrun*. *Virg.* ventos cursu. *Id.* ventos equo. — Hence, figur. *to prevent, anticipate, be beforehand with*. *Liv.* Quorum usum opportunitas prævertit, *h. e. has rendered useless*. *Ovid.* Prævertunt me fata. *Lucan.* tristia leto. *Gell.* Mors præverterat. — Also, *to take possession of beforehand, prepossess*. *Virg.* animos amore. — Also, *to take before another*. *Plaut.* poculum. — Also, *to obviate, hinder, guard against*. *Seren. Samm.* virus. — Also, *to surpass*. *Cic. Sull.* 16. Quem non prævorterim, sc. in speaking harshly. — Also, figur. *to prevail over, have more force or weight, be superior, preferable, or of greater importance*. *Liv.* Bello prævertisse quicquam. *Plaut.* Metus prævertit. —— ¶ Also, *to apply one's self beforehand or principally to* any thing. *Horat.* Illud prævertamur, *h. e. above all let us turn our attention to this*. *Colum.* Nos ad ea præverti. — Also, with a *dat.* or *accus.* *to do first or in preference to any thing else, despatch first*. *Plaut.* Rei mandatæ præverti decet. *Id.* Hoc prævertar primum. *Liv.* Coacti omnibus eam rem præverti. *Id.* Aliud prævertendum sibi esse, *h. e. he had something more important to do*. Hence, perhaps, *Plaut.* Si quid dictum est per jocum, non æquum est, id te serio prævortier, *h. e. take in earnest*. *Id.* In rem quod sit, prævertaris, *h. e. do, perform*. *Id.* Cave pigritiæ prævortaris, *h. e. do not give yourself up to*.

PRÆVĔTŌ (præ & veto), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to forbid beforehand*. — Hence, Prævetitus, a, um, *forbidden beforehand*. *Sil.*

PRÆVEXŌ (præ & vexo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to torment, vex, misuse, or weaken beforehand or very much*. *Cœl. Aurel.* vires.

PRÆVIDEŌ (præ & video), es, īdi, īsum, a. 2. *to see before, foresee*, προοράω. *Cic.* futura. —— ¶ Also, *to provide beforehand*. *Nepos.* Nisi quid prævidisset. —— ¶ Also, *to overlook, not to see*. *Tacit. Ann.* 12, 63. Prævisa locorum utilitate. (*Lips.* and *Pick.* read *parum visa*.) In *Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 25. some read *quum tua prævideas mala*. But others read *pervideas*.

PRÆVINCIŌ (præ & vincio), is, nxi, nctum, a. 4. *to bind before*, or, in general, *to bind, tie*. *Gell.*

PRÆVINCTŬS, a, um. See *Prævincio*.

PRÆVIRIDIS (præ & viridis), e, adj. *very green*. *Frontin.*

PRÆVIRIDŌ (præ & virido), as, n. 1. *to be very verdant*. Figur. *to be very vigorous*. *Laber.*

PRÆVISŬS, a, um. See *Prævideo*.

PRÆVITIŌ (præ & vitio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to corrupt or infect beforehand*, προκαταισχύνω. *Ovid.* gurgitem.

PRÆVIŬS (præ & via), a, um, adj. *going before, leading the way, previous*, ὁδηγός. *Ovid.*

PRÆULCĔRŌ (præ & ulcero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to ulcerate or to make sore beforehand*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

PRÆUMBRŌ (præ & umbro), as, a. 1. *to cast a shade, darken, obscure*, ἐπισκιάζω. *Tacit.*

PRÆUNGŌ (præ & ungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to anoint or smear before*. *Theod. Prisc.* vulnus — Hence, Præunctus, a, um, *anointed or smeared before*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

PRÆŪRŌ (præ & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn any thing before, burn at the end or point*. *Liv.* Hasta præusta. *Cæs.* Sudes præustæ, *h. e. burnt at the point* in order to harden them. — Also, of cold. *Plin.* Præustis nive membris, *h. e. parched, blistered, frostbitten*.

PRÆVŎLŌ (præ & volo), as, n. 1. *to fly before or first*. *Cic.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Novisse mores me tuos meditate decet, curamque adhibere, ut prævolet mihi, quo tu velis.

PRÆUT, or PRÆ UT. See *Præ*.

PRAGMATĬCĀRIŬS (pragmaticus), ii, m. *one that writes down or composes imperial edicts and the like*. *Cod. Just.*

PRĀGMATĬCŬS (πραγματικός), a, um, adj. *experienced in state affairs or politics, having knowledge of business or of the world, political*. *Cic.* homo, *h. e. a man of business, man of the world*. *Id.* Si quid pragmaticon habes, scribe, *h. e. any thing relating to politics or state affairs*. —— ¶ With the Grecians, and afterwards with the Romans, *pragmatici* means *persons skilful in the law and in the management of lawsuits, who, for money, gave advice to orators and advocates*. *Cic.* — With later writers, *pragmaticus* means *a lawyer, advocate*. *Quintil.* 3, 6, 58; 12, 3, 4. *Juvenal.* 7, 123. —— ¶ Also, *relating to civil affairs*. Hence, *Cod. Just.* Pragmatica sanctio, *h. e. an imperial decree, edict, or ordinance made at the request of a community*. So, also, *Augustin.* Rescriptum pragmaticum, or, simply, *Cod. Theod.* Pragmaticum.

PRĀMNIŬS (πράμνιος), a, um, adj. *Pramnian*. *Plin.* vinum, *h. e. a kind of excellent wine near Smyrna*. —— ¶ Pramnion, *a kind of precious stone, a kind of morion*. *Plin.* 37, 63.

PRANDEŌ (prandium), es, prandi, pransum, a. 2. *to eat before the cœna or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the forenoon*. *Cic.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to breakfast upon, or eat any thing before the principal meal*, and sometimes in general *to eat*. *Plaut.* prandium calidum. *Horat.* olus. —— ¶ See, also, *Pransus, a, um*.

PRANDIUM (from Dor. πρὰν, for πρωΐ), ii, n. *a breakfast, luncheon*, ἄριστον. The Romans had only one regular meal called *cœna*, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Whoever would or could not wait till that time, ate something, as, bread, fishes, roasted meat, &c. The nobles and higher classes of the Romans considered it improper to make this a regular meal, with wine, &c. *Cic.* Prandiorum adparatus et violentiam. *Id.* Prandium alicui videre, *h. e. to provide*. *Plaut.* coquere. *Id.* comedere, or, *Id.* prandere. Such *prandia* were also given by candidates to their *tribules*. *Cic.* Also by the emperor to the people. *Sueton.* — It denotes also *any meal*. *Martial.* Tereos. —— ¶ Also, of the feeding or eating of animals. *Plaut.*

PRANSITŌ (frequentat. of prandeo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to eat in the forenoon*. Also, in general, *to eat*. *Plaut.*

PRANSŌR (prandeo), ōris, m. *one that eats in the forenoon, or partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest*, ἀριστητήρ. *Plaut.*

PRANSŌRIŬS (pransor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to eating at noon or in the forenoon*. *Quintil.* 6, 3, 99. candelabrum, *for* humile.

PRANSŬS (prandeo), a, um, adj. *that has eaten in the forenoon or before the principal meal, that has breakfasted*, and, perhaps, sometimes in general, *that has eaten*. *Horat.* — Soldiers usually took a meal before an engagement. *Liv.* Ducibus præceptum, ut prandere omnes juberent, armatos deinde signum exspectare. Hence, of soldiers, Curatus et pransus, *ready*. *Liv.* Ut ante lucem viri equique curati et pransi essent. So, also, *Cato.* Pransus et paratus. — But Pransus potus, *that has loaded his stomach with meat and wine, besotted with meat and drink*. *Cic.*

PRAPEDILON (unc.), i, n. *the herb lion's-foot*. *Apul.*

PRASINĀTŬS (prasinus), a, um, adj. *wearing a leek-green garment*. *Petron.*

PRASINŬS (πράσινος), a, um, adj. *of the color of a leek, greenish, green, porraceous*. *Plin.* color. *Sueton.* factio, *h. e. the leek-green faction of charioteers in the circus*. For the charioteers were distributed into four parties or factions, distinguished by the different color of their dress, viz. *alba, russata, veneta, prasina*. — Hence, *belonging to them*. *Sueton.* Prasinus agitator, or, *simply*, *Martial.* Prasinus, *sc.* agitator.

PRASIŌN, or PRASIUM, ii, n. See *Prasius*.

PRASIŬS (πράσιος), a, um, adj. *leek-green*. — Hence, Prasius, *sc.* lapis, *a kind of precious stone of the color of leek*. *Plin.* 37, 34. —— ¶ Prasion, or Prasium, ii, n. *the plant horehound* (Marrubium vulgare, L.). *Plin.* 20, 89.

PRASŎĪDES (πρασοειδής), is, *of the color of leek, leek-green*. Hence, *a kind of topaz*. *Plin.*

PRASŎN (πράσον), i, n. *a marine shrub resembling leek*. *Plin.* 13, 43.

PRĀTENSIS (pratum), e, adj. *of or belonging to a meadow*, λειμώνιος. *Horat.* fungus. *Plin.* flores, *h. e. meadow-flowers*.

PRĀTŬLUM (dimin. of pratum), i, n. *little meadow*, λειμώνιον. *Cic.*

PRĀTUM (unc.), i, n. *a meadow*, λειμών. Cic. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. Prata cædere, *or* secare, *h. e. to mow*. Cic. in Arat. Neptunia prata, *h. e. the sea*. —— ¶ Figur. *the grass that grows in meadows*. Plaut. and Ovid.

PRĀVĒ (pravus), adv. *crookedly*. Hence, *wrongly, amiss, badly*, κακῶς, πονηρῶς. Cic. facta. Horat. Versus prave facti. Liv. Religiones prave cultæ. Sallust. Pravissime.

PRĀVICŎRDIŬS (pravus & cor), a, um, adj. *having a depraved heart*. Augustin.

PRĀVITĀS (pravus), ātis, f. *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity, misshapedness*, σκολιότης. Cic. membrorum. Id. corporis. Colum. statuminum. Pallad. curvaturæ. Cic. oris, *h. e. a wry mouth made in speaking*, or, *defect or impropriety in pronunciation*. —— ¶ Figur. *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness, untowardness*. Cic. Ad pravitatem venire, *h. e. impropriety in speaking, in gestures*, &c. Gell. ominis, *h. e. a bad omen*. — Particularly, with regard to the mind and morals, *perverseness, depravity, viciousness, wickedness*. Liv. consulum, *h. e. bad behavior*. Q. Cic. animi, *h. e. perverseness*. So, also, Cic. mentis. Sallust. hominis.

PRĀVŬS (from παρὰ), a, um, adj. *crooked, not straight, misshapen, distorted, deformed, perverted*, στρεβλός, σκολιός. Cic. membra. Horat. talus. Lucret. regula. —— ¶ Also, *irregular, improper, wrong, bad*. Liv. Obtestari, ne pravo cum collega certamine rempublicam prodat. Cic. affectio. Tacit. æmulatio. Horat. Bellua prava, *h. e.* stulta. Cic. Nihil pravius. Id. Pravissima regula. Vellei. homo. Gell. Pravum omen, *h. e. a bad omen*. Also, with a genit. following. Sil. fidei, *h. e. faithless*. —— ¶ Pravum, *crookedness*. Hence, Tacit. In pravum elapsi artus.

PRĀXITĔLĒS (Πραξιτέλης), is, m. *a celebrated Grecian statuary*. — Hence, Praxitellus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Praxiteles*. Cic.

PRĔCĀBUNDŬS (precor), a, um, adj. *praying earnestly*. Pacat.

PRĔCĀRIŌ. See *Precarius*.

PRĔCĀRIUM. See *Precarius*.

PRĔCĀRIŬS (preces), a, um, adj. *obtained by prayer, entreaty, or as a favor, obtained by begging or as it were by begging*, ἱκετευτικός, δεδανεισμένος. Ovid. forma. Liv. libertas. Id. Precariam opem orare, *h. e. assistance rendered from mere favor, not from obligation*. — Hence, Precarium, *that which is obtained by begging or prayers*. Senec. — Hence, Precario, *by entreaty or request*. Terent. Hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario fac tradas. Cic. rogare. Plin. Ep. studeo, *h. e. I am obliged to beg, as it were, for time to pursue my studies*. —— ¶ Precarium, ii, n. subst. *an oratory, chapel*. Petron.

PRĔCĀTIŌ (precor), ōnis, f. *a praying, prayer, entreaty*, εὐχή, δέησις. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a formulary*, as, of superstitious people. Plin.

PRĔCĀTĪVĒ (precativus), adv. *by entreaty*. Ulpian.

PRĔCĀTĪVŬS (precor), a, um, adj. *that is prayed for or done by entreaty*. Ammian. pax. Ulpian. Modo precativo, *h. e. by prayer or entreaty*.

PRĔCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that prays*. Hence, *a mediator, an intercessor*, ἱκέτης. Terent.

PRĔCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a prayer, request*, δέησις. Stat.

PRECES. See *Prex*.

PRECIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *the name of a kind of pear*. Cloat. ap. Macrob.

PRĔCIŬS, or **PRĔTIŬS**, a, um, adj. *the name of a kind of vine*; as, Virg. Preciæ, *or*, Colum. Pretiæ, *sc.* vites.

PRĔCŎR (prex), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to pray, entreat, beg, beseech, petition, desire, request*, δέομαι. Cic. deos. Liv. Venire memorant ad precandum Romanum. Cic. a diis, ut patiantur. Also, aliquid, *for any thing*; as, Liv. opem. Cic. Hæc optavi, hæc precatus sum, *sc. the gods*. Id. aliquid ab aliquo. Cato. Bonas preces precari Jovem. — Also, *to invoke, call upon*. Ovid. Nyctelium patrem. — Also, Precor, absolutely. Ovid. Parce, precor, fasso, *h. e. I pray*. —— ¶ Also, *to pray to the gods, supplicate*. Liv. ad deos. —— ¶ Also, *to wish one well or ill*. Cic. and Liv. alicui aliquid. Cic. Male precari. Quintil. bene alicui. — Hence, *to curse, utter imprecations against*. Plaut., Cic., and Plin. Paneg. alicui. —— ¶ Precantur, *passively*. Varr.

PRĔHĔNDŌ, or **PRĔNDŌ** (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to take, take or lay hold of, grasp, catch, seize*, λαμβάνω. Plaut. aliquem pallio, *h. e. by his mantle*. Cic. aliquem manu. Id. dextram. Id. Ornabat locum, quem prehenderat. Id. Tellus prehendit stirpes, *when the trees take root*. — Hence, *to take root*. Pallad. —— ¶ Also, *to take by the sleeve, gown, hand*, &c. *stop, detain, fall in or meet with, accost*. Terent. and Cic. aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to catch, take by surprise, take in the act*. Plaut. in furto. Gell. furto manifesto. Plaut. mendacii, *h. e. to catch in a lie*. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to take, catch, seize*. Lucret. oculis, *h. e. to see*. Cic. Animus naturam prehenderit, *h. e. to comprehend, perceive, observe, notice*. Virg. oras Italiæ, *h. e. to reach, gain*. —— ¶ Also, *to seize, arrest*. Gell.

PRĔHĔNSIŌ, and **PRĔNSIŌ** (prehendo), ōnis, f. *a seizing, catching, taking or laying hold of*, λαβή. Also, *the right to lay hold of or arrest*. Varr. ap. Gell. Habere prehensionem, *or* prensionem, *h. e. the right of seizing and arresting any one*. —— ¶ Also, *a machine for raising or screwing up any thing, a windlass*. Cæs.

PRĔHĔNSŌ, and more frequently, **PRĔNSŌ** (frequentat. of prehendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take or lay hold of, catch at, seize*. Liv. manus. Horat. brachia. —— ¶ Also, *to take hold of any person, in order to talk with or entreat him*. Tacit. genua. Liv. veteranos. — Hence it may frequently be rendered *to ask, pray, entreat*. Liv. Ut vestem mutaret aut supplex prensaret homines. — Particularly, *to solicit for an office*. Liv. homines. Id. patres. Also, without an accus. Cic. Prensat Galba, *h. e. solicits for the consulate*. It was customary at Rome, that he who solicited for an office, should take every person by the hand and press it in a friendly manner.

PRĔHĔNSŬS, and **PRĔNSŬS**, a, um. See *Prehendo*.

PRELIUS lacus, *a lake of Etruria*, now *Lago di Castiglione*. Cic.

PRĔLUM (premo), i, n. *a press; an instrument or machine for pressing or squeezing grapes, olives*, &c. *a vine-press, oil-press*, &c. πιεστήρ. Varr. and Virg.

PRĔMĂ, æ, f. *h. e.* dea, quæ facit, ut ne virgo se commoveat, quando a sponso premitur. Augustin.

PRĔMŌ (from πρέω, i. e. πρίω), is, pressi, pressum, a. 3. *to press*, πιέζω, θλίβω. Virg. Natos ad pectora. Cic. Premi onere. Virg. Premere anguem, *h. e. to tread upon*. Horat. vina, *h. e. to press*. Ovid. ubera, *h. e. to milk*. Id. membra paterna rotis inductis, *h. e. to drive a chariot over one's father's corpse*. Plin. pollicem, *h. e. to be favorably inclined towards any one*. Sueton. feminam, *for* concumbere, inire. Also, of animals, *to tread*. Martial. Feminas premunt galli. Tacit. vestigia alicujus, *h. e. to tread in the footsteps of any one, follow his example*. Ovid. frena dente, *h. e. to chew, bite, champ*. Id. Juvenci pressi jugo, *h. e. yoked*. Cic. Necessitas eum premebat. Sallust. Ærumnæ me premunt. Cic. Premi ære alieno, *h. e. to be oppressed or overwhelmed*. Id. Invidia et odio populi. — Hence, *to touch*. Horat. litus, *h. e. to sail along the shore, keep close to the shore*. Ovid. Insulam premit amnis, *h. e. surrounds*. Id. latus, *h. e. to touch*. — Also, *to hold*. Ovid. frena manu. - Locum premere, *to be frequently at a place*; as, Cic. forum. — Also, *to sit, stand, lie, fall, lay one's self, or sit down upon*. Ovid. torum, *h. e. to lie upon*. Id. sedilia. Ovid. Am. 3, 6, 16. humum, *h. e. to lay one's self upon the ground*. Ovid. Fast. 4, 844. humum, *h. e. to fall upon the ground*. Ovid. terga equi, *h. e. to sit upon or ride*. Id. ebur, *h. e.* sellam curulem. Id. axes, *h. e.* currum. Liv. saltus montium præsidiis, *h. e. to occupy*. — Also, *to cover*. Ovid. Fronde premit crinem. Virg. Canitiem galea premimus. — Hence, *to cover, conceal, hide*. Virg. Mons urbis cladem ruina pressit. Id. Lumenque obscura luna premit, *h. e. the moon hid her light, set*. Horat. aliquid terra, *h. e. to bury*. Ovid. ossa, *h. e. to bury*. Figur. Virg. Me pressit alta quies, *h. e. I lay senseless in a deep sleep*. — Also, *to hide, conceal, dissemble*. Virg. curam sub corde. Id. aliquid ore, *h. e. to keep secret*. Tacit. iram, *h. e. to curb*. — Also, *to make or form any thing by pressing*. Virg. caseos. Id. lac, *h. e. to make cheese*. — Also, *to press upon, press, urge, pursue, chase, harass, incommode*. Horat. Culpam Pœna premit comes, *h. e. follows close upon*. Cæs. oppidum obsidione, *h. e. to lay close siege to*. Id. hostes. Particularly, of hunters pursuing game without ceasing. Virg. cervum ad retia, *h. e. to drive into the nets*. — Also, in general, *to pursue, urge, or ply* a person with words, questions, &c. Cic. aliquem. Or, with accusations. Ovid. aliquem criminibus. Also, by dunning or demands *of payment*. Cic. Attic. 6, 1. Or by any other demand. Nepos. Quum ad exeundum premeretur, *h. e. was pressed, urged or importuned*. Cic. argumentum, *h. e. to pursue, follow up, continue, not to desist from*. — Also, *to load, freight, trouble, incommode*. Tibull. ratem merce. Virg. Carinæ pressæ. Propert. Pressus multo mero, *h. e. loaded, heavy, overpowered*. Stat. Phaleras premere auro, *h. e. to adorn, ornament*. —— ¶ Also, *to press into*. Ovid. dentes in vite. Virg. Presso vomere. Lucan. ensem. — Also, *to press upon*. Prop. pollicem. Horat. cubitum, *h. e. to lean upon*. — Hence, *to mark*. Ovid. rem nota. —— ¶ Also, *to press or squeeze out*. Lucan. sucos. Virg. ignem. Figur. sonum, *to express a sound clearly*. Figur. Cic. Lingua sonos vocis pressos facit, *h. e. well expressed, clear, distinct*. —— ¶ Also, *to press down, let down*. Ovid. currum, *h. e. to drive too low*. Virg. Mundus premitur devexus in austros, *h. e. sinks down*. Senec. Dextra pressa, *h. e. let down*. — Hence, *to set or plant*. Virg. virgulta per agros. — Also, *to make or form* any thing *by pressing down, to make* any thing *deep*. Plin. Ep. fossam, *h. e. to draw a ditch*. Virg. sulcum. — Figur. *to lower, disparage, diminish, extenuate*. Tacit. famam alicujus. — Also, *to despise, contemn*. Cic. humana omnia. — Also, *to strike to the ground*. Virg. tres famulos. Tacit. paucos. — Also, *to surpass*. Ovid. Facta premant annos. — Also, *to rule*. Virg. populos ditione. —— ¶ Also, *to press together, press close, shut*. Ovid. alicui fauces. Virg. oculos. Id. os, *h. e. to shut the mouth*. Horat. collum laqueo, *h. e. to strangle*. Virg. Presso ter gutture, *h. e. at three intervals*. — Hence, Pressus, a, um, *joined, or closely joined*. Senec. amplexus, *h. e. a close embrace*. Ovid. Jungere oscula pressa, *h. e. to kiss*. Hence, Liv. Presso gradu incedere, and Id. Presso pede cedere, *h. e. step by step, or in close ranks*. — Hence, Premere, *to tighten, draw in*. Virg. habenas. — Also, *to prune, lop*. Horat. vitem falce. — Figur. *to compress, abridge*. Cic. Quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat. — Also, *to stop, arrest, hinder, check*. Virg. vestigia, *h. e. to stand still*. Cic. cursum. Virg. vocem, *sc.* suam, *h. e. to be silent*. Id. vocem alicujus, *h. e. to silence, cause to be silent*. Tacit. sanguinem, *h. e. to stop, stanch*. —— ¶ See, also, *Pressus, a, um*.

PRĔNDŌ. See *Prehendo*.

PRĔNSĀTIŌ (prenso), ōnis, f. *a soliciting, canvassing*, δεξίωσις, παραγγελία. Cic.

PRĔNSITŌ (frequentat. of prenso), as, a. 1. *to take or catch hold of*. Sidon.

PRĔNSŌ, as. See *Prehenso*.

PRĔNSŬS. See *Prehensus*.

PRESBȲTER (πρεσβύτερος), ĕri, m. *an elder, aged man*. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, *a priest, presbyter* in the Christian church, next in rank to a bishop. Tertull.

PRESBȲTĔRĀTŬS (presbyter), us, m. *the office of a presbyter*. Hieron.

PRESSE (pressus), adv. *with pressure.* *Gell.* Pressius conflictata, *h. e. much more pressed.* —— ¶ Also, *closely, shortly.* *Pallad.* Vites pressius putare. —— ¶ Also, of pronunciation, *clearly, distinctly.* *Cic.* Presse loqui, *h. e. not to pronounce the letters too broadly.* —— ¶ Also, of speaking, *closely, briefly, concisely, not diffusely.* *Cic.* dicere. — Hence, *without ornament.* *Plin. Ep.* Pressius describere. —— ¶ Also, *accurately, exactly, distinctly.* *Cic.* Pressius agere.

PRESSIM (Id.), adv. *by pressing, pressing to one's self.* *Apul.* deosculari. —— ¶ Also, *closely.* *Apul.*

PRESSIO (premo), ōnis, f. *a pressing, pressing down, pressure,* πίεσις. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the prop or stay under a lever whilst a burden is raised.* *Vitruv.*

PRESSO (frequentat. of premo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to press,* καταπιέζω. *Plaut.* vomicam. *Sil.* cinerem ad pectora. *Virg.* ubera, *h. e. to milk.*

PRESSOR (premo), ōris, m. *one that presses.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of hunter.* *Isidor.*

PRESSORIUS (pressor), a, um, adj. *serving for pressing, in which any thing is pressed.* *Colum.* vasa. *Ammian.* Pressorium, *h. e. a press.*

PRESSULE (pressulus), adv. *by pressing to or against any thing, closely, tightly.* *Apul.* exosculari. *Id.* adhærere.

PRESSULUS (dimin. of pressus), a, um, adj. *somewhat pressed, somewhat pressed in.* *Apul.* rotunditas, *h. e. flattish.*

PRESSURA (premo), æ, f. *a pressing, squeezing, pressure,* πίεσις, as a pressing of grapes, olives and other things. *Colum.* — Also, *a press, thronging of people.* *Apul.* — Also, *the downward pressure of water, a falling, descent, or flowing down of water.* *Front.* — Also, *that which is pressed out, juice.* *Lucan.* croci. — Also, *too heavy, long, unnatural sleep, lethargy.* *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *oppression, affliction, distress,* θλίψις. *Lactant.*

PRESSUS (premo), us, m. *a pressing, pressure.* With a *genit.* of the thing that presses. *Cic.* ponderum. — Also, with a *genit.* of the thing pressed or pressed together. *Cic.* palmarum. *Id.* oris, *h. e. a proper pressure of the lips in order to give due pronunciation to a word.*

PRESSUS, a, um, partic. from premo. —— ¶ Adj. *concise, nervous, without ornament.* *Cic.* Pressa oratio. *Id.* orator. *Id.* Oratio pressior. *Plin. Ep.* Stilus pressus, *h. e. without ornament, not elevated.* *Id.* Homo pressior, *h. e. more temperate, keeping himself more in bounds.* —— ¶ Also, *obscure, hollow, indistinct.* *Cic.* vox. *Id.* Pressi ac flebiles modi, *h. e. a dull, obscure melody.* —— ¶ Also, *exact, accurate, compact, pithy, careful.* *Cic.* Thucydides verbis pressus. *Cic. fragm.* Quis te fuit pressior? *Gell.* Verbum pressius. *Apul.* Pressiores cogitationes.

PRESTER (πρηστήρ), ēris, m. *burning.* Hence, *a sort of fiery whirlwind in appearance like a pillar of fire.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of serpent, the bite of which occasions a burning thirst and causes the body to swell.* *Plin.*

PRETIOSE (pretiosus), adv. *in a costly manner, richly, splendidly, preciously,* τιμίως. *Cic.* Vasa pretiose cælata. *Curt.* Pretiosius.

PRETIOSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *preciousness, valuableness.* *Capito* ap. *Macrob.*

PRETIOSUS (pretium), a, um, adj. *costly, precious, valuable, of great price or value, sumptuous, excellent,* ἔντιμος, πολύτιμος. *Cic.* equus. *Nepos.* possessiones. *Ovid.* Pretiosior. *Cic.* Res pretiosissimæ. — Particularly, *dear, expensive, causing much expense.* *Plaut., Propert.,* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *bestowing much expense upon any thing, buying at a high price.* *Horat.* emptor.

PRETIUM (from pres, for præs), ii, n. *worth, value, price,* τιμή, τίμημα, μισθός. *Plaut.* Pretium statuere merci, or, *Cic.* constituere, *h. e. to set, fix.* *Id.* conficere, *h. e. to set or cry out a price.* *Plaut.* and *Martial.* facere, *h. e. to set, fix, state or name a price.* Also, figur. *to value, estimate.* *Liv.* Hominum operæ pretium facere, *h. e. to value their service.* *Cic.* Pretium habere, *h. e. to be worth, have a value.* So, also, Est pretium; as, *Ovid.* morum, *h. e. have a value.* *Plin.* Esse in pretio, *to be in estimation, be of worth or value, be in repute.* *Ovid.* Esse in suo pretio. *Plin.* Maximo pretio esse. Hence, Esse magni pretii, *to be of great value or worth.* So, also, *Terent.* Majoris pretii. *Cic.* Parvi pretii. —— ¶ Also, *money spent for any thing.* *Cic.* Pretio emere, *h. e. for money.* *Id.* Pretium pactum. *Id.* Magno pretio, *h. e. for much money.* *Id.* Parvo pretio, *h. e. for little money, cheaply, at a low rate.* *Justin.* Sine pretio, *h. e. without ransom.* —— ¶ Also, *reward, meed, punishment; pay, hire, wages.* *Cic.* manus, *h. e. pay for making any thing.* (See *Manupretium.*) *Terent.* Pretium ob stultitiam fero, *h. e. punishment.* *Horat.* Habes pretium, *h. e. you are rewarded.* *Virg.* Pretio afficere, *h. e. to reward.* — Operæ pretium, *a reward for trouble or pains;* as, *Cic.* Operæ pretium est, *h. e. it is worth the trouble, the trouble rewards itself, it is worth the while, it is profitable or advisable.* So, also, *Sil.* 16, 45. Operis pretium est. — Also, *any thing worth the trouble or that repays the trouble.* *Liv.* Facere operæ pretium, *h. e. to do any thing worth the trouble.* *Id.* Habere operæ pretium, *h. e. a reward of service.* Sometimes *pretium* is omitted, sometimes *operæ.* *Plaut.* Est operæ. *Tacit.* Est pretium. —— ¶ Also, *money, gold, silver, coin.* *Ovid.* Est pretium (*money*) in pretio. *Horat.* Converso in pretium deo. —— ¶ Also, *a reward, or price, that is given or to be expected as a reward.* Thus, of a woman. *Ovid.* Pretium certaminis. *Liv.* Nullo satis digno moræ pretio tempus terunt, *h. e. with nothing that well rewards their trouble.* —— ¶ *Plin. Ep.* Pretia vivendi, *h. e. reasons or incitements for living.*

PREX (allied to precor), prĕcis, f. *a prayer, praying, entreaty,* δέησις. *Cic.* Prece humili. *Id.* Magna prece. The *plural* Preces, *a prayer, praying,* is much more frequent. *Cic.* Preces adhibere. *Cæs.* Omnibus precibus petere, or, *Cic.* orare. —— ¶ Also, *a prayer* addressed to the deity. *Ovid.* In prece totus eram. *Cic.* Eorum preces ac vota. *Liv.* Incassum mittere preces, *h. e. to pray in vain.* —— ¶ Also, *a curse, imprecation.* *Cæs.* Omnibus precibus detestatus. *Tacit.* Preces diras fundere. —— ¶ Also, *an intercession.* *Catull.* Castoris. —— ¶ Also, *a wish.* *Ovid.* Damus alternas accipimusque preces. —— ¶ The *nominat.* *Prex* probably does not occur.

PRIAMEIS (Πριαμηΐς), ĭdis, f. *of or belonging to Priam.* Hence, *Ovid.* Priameis, sc. femina or filia, *h. e. Cassandra, a daughter of Priam.*

PRIAMEIUS (Πριαμήϊος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Priam.* *Virg.* virgo, *h. e.* filia. *Ovid.* hospes, *h. e.* Paris. *Id.* conjux, *h. e.* Hecuba.

PRIAMIDES (Πριαμίδης), æ, m. *a son of Priam.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Plur.* Priamidæ, *the sons of Priam.* *Ovid.* — Also, *plur.* for *Trojans.* *Sil.*

PRIAMUS (Πρίαμος), i, m. *Priam, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polydorus, Polyxena, Cassandra,* &c. *After the taking of Troy, he was killed by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a son of Polites, and grandson of the above-named Priam.* *Virg.*

PRIAPEIA (Πριαπήϊα), ōrum, n. sc. carmina, *poems upon Priapus.*

PRIAPISCUS (πριαπίσκος), i, m. *the herb ragwort.* *Apul.*

PRIAPISMUS (πριαπισμός), i, m. *h. e.* morbus cum genitale membrum in longitudinem protenditur, et in circulum intumescit sine Veneris appetitu. *Cæl. Aurel.*

PRIAPUS, or PRIAPOS (Πρίαπος), i, m. *a divinity presiding over gardens and vineyards, where his statues used to be placed. He was represented with a penis of uncommon size.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Penis.* *Juvenal.* vitreus, *h. e. a drinking-vessel of this shape.* —— ¶ Also, for *a lascivious person.* *Catull.* and *Ovid.*

PRIDEM (unc.), adv. *long ago, long since, a long time ago,* πάλαι. *Terent.* Non pridem, *h. e. not long since, a little while ago.* *Cic.* Non ita pridem, *h. e. not just long ago.* *Id.* Jam pridem, *h. e. already a long time ago.* —— ¶ Also, *a little while ago, just before.* *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *formerly,* also, *before.* *Plaut., Cic.,* and *Justin.*

PRIDIANUS (pridie), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the day before, that was, happened, was used, eaten,* &c. *the day before,* ἕωλος. *Sueton.* cibus.

PRIDIE (for priori die), adv. *on the day before,* τῇ προτέρᾳ, τῇ προτεραίᾳ. *Cic.* Cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti. — Also, with *quam* following. *Plaut.* Si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, *a day before him.* *Cic.* Pridie, quam. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cic.* Pridie eum diem. *Id.* Pridie Idus. *Id.* Usque ad pridie Cal. Sept. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* Pridie insidiarum. *Cic.* Pridie ejus diei. — *Pridie Cal.* is also used for the *nominat.* *Cic.* Literarum tuarum pridie Cal. Jan. suavem habuit recordationem jurisjurandi, *for* pridie Cal. Jan., quo literæ tuæ datæ sunt, habuit, &c. —— ¶ Also, *before or several days before.* *Pandect.* Qui pridie, quam ex testamento ad libertatem perveniret, idem fieri passus est.

PRIENE, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece.* — Hence, Prienæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Priene.* *Sidon.* — Prienensis, e, adj. same as *Prienæus.* *Plin.* — Prieneus, ĕi and ĕos, same as *Prienæus.* *Auson.*

PRIMÆVUS (primus & ævum), a, um, adj. *that is in his first years, in the flower of his age, youthful, young,* νεανιεύων, νεανίσκος. *Virg.* Helenor. *Id.* corpus.

PRIMANUS (primus), a, um, adj. *of the first class, legion,* &c. Hence, *Tacit.* Primanus, sc. miles, *h. e. a soldier of the first legion.*

PRIMARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of the first rank, worth or dignity; chief, principal, excellent,* πρῶτος. *Cic.* femina. *Id.* Vir primarius populi. *Plaut.* parasitus. *Cic.* locus.

PRIMAS (Id.), ātis, m. and f. same as *Primarius, one of the first and principal, first, chief, principal.* *Apul.*

PRIMATUS (primas), us, m. *the first place or rank in worth or estimation; primacy, preëminence,* πρωτεῖον. *Varr.*

PRIME (primus), adv. *especially, principally.* *Næv.*

PRIMICERIATUS (primicerius), us, m. *the office of a chief.* *Cod. Just.*

PRIMICERIUS (primus & cera), a, um, adj. *whose name stands first on the tablets covered with wax.* Hence, *the first among those who have the same office, a chief, commander.* *Ammian.* protectorum, *h. e. commander of the guard.* *Cod. Theod.* notariorum, *h. e. chancellor or chief of the secretaries.* *Id.* sacri cubiculi, *h. e. lord of the bed-chamber.*

PRIMIGENIUS (primus & geno, or gigno), a, um, adj. *first of all, the first of its kind, deriving its origin from nothing, natural, original, primitive, primeval,* πρωτογόνος. *Varr.* semina. *Id.* verba, *h. e. primitives.* — *Primigenia* is also an epithet of *Fortuna.* *Cic.*

PRIMIGENUS (primus & geno, or gigno), a, um, adj. *original, first of all,* πρωτόγονος. *Lucret.*

PRIMIPARA (primus & pario), æ, f. *she that has brought forth her first offspring,* πρωτοτόκος. *Plin.*

PRIMIPILARIS (primipilus), e, adj. *belonging to the first company of the triarii.* *Tacit.* and *Sueton.* Primipilaris, sc. centurio, *h. e. the centurion or captain of this company.*

PRIMIPILARIUS (Id.), i, m. sc. centurio, same as *Primipilaris.* *Senec.*

PRIMIPILATUS (Id.), us, m. *the office of the chief centurion of the* triarii. *Cod. Just.*

PRIMIPILUS, or PRIMOPILUS (for primus pilus), i, m. *the chief centurion of the* triarii, πρῶτον πίλον ἄρχων. *Cæs.* See *Pilus.*

PRIMIPOTENS (primus & potens), tis, adj. *the first in power.* *Apul.*

PRIMISCRINIUS (primus & scrinium), ii, m. *the first of a college.* *Cod. Just.*

PRIMITER (primus), adv. *at first, first of all.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

PRIMITIÆ. See *Primitius.*

PRIMITIUS (primus), a, um, adj. *the first of its kind.* — Hence, Primitiæ, *sc.* partes, *the first of its kind or of a thing, the firstlings, first fruits.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of other things. *Stat.* armorum, *h. e.* belli, *beginning.* *Sil.* tori, *h. e. beginning, first enjoyment of matrimony.* *Colum.* vitis, *h. e.* prima germina. *Virg.* Spolia et primitiæ, *h. e. the first fruits of victory.* *Id.* miseræ, *h. e. the first attempt in fighting.* —— ¶ Also, *the first, most considerable, very considerable.* *Ovid. Met.* 12, 272. torris, *h. e. very large* (but *Ed. Burm.* reads *prunitium*).

PRIMITIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the first or earliest; primitive.* *Colum.* flores, *h. e. that blossom first.* *Id.* anni, *h. e. the first.* *Prisc.* verba, *h. e. primitives.*

PRIMITUS (Id.), adv. *at first, first of all, first, for the first time,* πρῶτον. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Sueton.* — *Primitu* is found instead of it in *Catull.*

PRIMO (Id.), adv. *at the first, at first, in the first place, first of all,* πρῶτον. It is usually followed by *deinde, postea, mox,* &c. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Quum primo, *as soon as.* *Liv.*

PRIMOGENITALIS (primogenitus), e, adj. *the first of all, primogenial.* *Tertull.*

PRIMOGENITUS (primus & genitus), a, um, adj. *first-born,* πρωτότοκος. *Plin.* and *Lactant.*

PRIMOPILUS, i, m. See *Primipilus.*

PRIMOPLASTUS (primus & πλαστός), a, um, adj. *first formed,* πρωτόπλαστος. *Prudent.*

PRIMORDIALIS (primordium), e, adj. *that is at first, primordial, original.* *Tertull.*

PRIMORDIUM (primus & ordior), ii, m. *a first beginning,* or, simply, *a beginning, origin, rise, commencement.* *Liv.* urbis. Also, in the *plural.* *Cic.* Primordia rerum. *Ovid.* mundi. — Also, separated and transposed. *Lucret.* Ordia prima.

PRIMORDIUS (primus & ordior), a, um, adj. *first, original, primitive.* *Colum.*

PRIMORIS (primus), e, adj. *the first.* *Varr.* imbres. *Plin.* dentes, *h. e. the first teeth; the front teeth, fore teeth.* — Also, *the first or foremost.* *Plin.* and *Gell.* pars. *Liv.* Provolat ad primores. *Id.* Quum primores caderent. — It is also used for *prima pars, the forepart,* and may frequently be rendered *before, front, extremity,* &c. *Plin.* Usque in primores manus, *h. e. the fore part of the hands.* *Gell.* Primori libro, *h. e. at the beginning of the book.* *Plaut.* Sumere digitulis primoribus, *h. e. with the fingers' ends.* *Cic.* Primoribus labris gustare, *h. e. to touch lightly or superficially.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the most eminent, principal or distinguished.* *Liv.* juventus. *Tacit.* feminæ. *Gell.* venti, *h. e. chief, cardinal.* — Primores, *the nobles, men of the first rank.* *Liv.* civitatis. *Horat.* populi.

PRIMOTICUS (primus), a, um, adj. *that grows first, early.* *Apic.* 4, 5 (others read *Primotina*).

PRIMOTINUS, a, um. See *Primoticus.*

PRIMULUM, adv. See *Primulus.*

PRIMULUS (dimin. of primus), a, um, adj. *first.* *Plaut.* Primulo diluculo, *h. e. at the beginning of morning twilight.* — Hence, Primulum, adv. *first, firstly.* *Terent.*

PRIMUM (primus), adv. *in the beginning, first, in the first place,* πρῶτον. It is frequently followed by *deinde, secondly, in the next place,* but frequently also without it. *Cic.* Primum, ne qui posset, &c. deinde, ne cui liceret, &c. postremo, ne quid jam a me, &c. — It is also followed by *tum.* *Cic.* Te valere, tua causa primum volo, tum mea. — It is also joined with *omnium, first of all.* *Cic.* Primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, adsum, provideo. — It denotes also, *for the first time.* *Cic.* Quo die primum convocati sumus. *Id.* Quam primum, *h. e. as soon as possible.* *Id.* Ut primum, *or*, ubi primum, *or*, quum primum, *h. e. as soon as.* So, also, *Liv.* Simul primum, *or*, *Cic.* Simulac primum. — *Dum* is sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Plaut.* Primum dum.

PRIMUS, a, um. See *Prior.*

PRINCEPS (primus & capio), ipis, m. and f. *the first* in time or order, πρῶτος. It may frequently be rendered *first, foremost.* *Liv.* Princeps in prœlium ibat, *h. e. he went first,* &c. *Cic.* Qui princeps est in agendo. *Id.* Princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *h. e. was the first province that entered into friendship with the Roman people.* *Id.* Firmani principes pecuniæ pollicendæ fuerunt, *h. e. promised first.* Hence, *Liv.* Princeps senatus, *h. e. the senator whose name was first marked in the list of senators by the censors.* Otherwise it may also mean *one of the most distinguished senators.* —— ¶ Also, *the most distinguished or noble, or, one of the most distinguished or noble,* consequently, *the first in rank.* *Cic.* Eudoxus in astrologia princeps. *Plin.* Femina princeps. *Horat.* Viris principibus. *Plin.* locus. Hence, Principes, *subst.*, *the most distinguished men, leading men.* *Cic.* civitatis, *or*, in civitate. Thus Fabius is called by *Liv.* Princeps civitatis. *Cic.* Principes conjurationis, *h. e. the principal persons, leading men.* *Id.* Princeps juventutis, *h. e. one of the most distinguished or noble among the youth, particularly of the knights.* In the time of the emperors, this was a title of honor applied to their sons, *imperial prince.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *an author, promoter, leader, head.* *Cic.* Zeno princeps Stoicorum. *Id.* consilii. *Liv.* familiæ, *h. e.* auctor. —— ¶ Also, *a superior, chief, director, president.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a prince, ruler, emperor.* *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Principes, *a class of soldiers who in battle formed the second line.* Their place was behind the *hastati*, and before the *triarii.* *Liv.* — Princeps, *sc.* ordo, *a company of these* principes. *Liv.* Signum primi principis, *h. e. of the first company of the* principes. — Princeps, *sc.* centurio, *a centurion or captain of* principes. *Cæs.* prior, *h. e. the first captain of* principes. *Centurio* is also joined with it. *Liv.* Pedanius princeps primus centurio. — Princeps, *sc.* ordo, *the office or place of captain or centurion of* principes. *Liv.* —— ¶ Princeps, *the name of a certain player on the flute.* *Phædr.* —— ¶ *Genit.* Principium, *for* principum. *Liv.*

PRINCIPALIS (princeps), e, adj. *the first, original.* *Cic.* causæ. *Quintil.* significatio. —— ¶ Fig. *principal, chief, most distinguished.* *Apul.* vir. *Quintil.* quæstio. *Plin.* Principale fuit, *h. e. a principal thing, a matter of importance.* *Tertull.* Principalior. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to a prince or emperor, princely, imperial.* *Plin. Paneg.* curæ. *Sueton.* majestas. —— ¶ Also, *belonging to the* principes (a kind of soldiers). *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *called after the place in a camp which was called* principia. Hence, Portæ principales, *two gates contiguous to the public place of a camp which was called* principia. One of them was called *dextra*, the other *sinistra*, because one was on the right hand, the other on the left. *Liv.* —— ¶ Principalis, *subst. one invested with the highest magisterial office in a town.* *Symm.*

PRINCIPALITAS (principalis), ātis, f. *preëminence, preference.* *Tertull.*

PRINCIPALITER (Id.), adv. *principally, chiefly, especially,* μάλιστα. *Solin.* —— ¶ Also, *princely, imperially, in a princely manner, as becomes a prince.* *Plin. Paneg.* — Also, *for* a principe. *Arnob.*

PRINCIPATUS (princeps), us, m. *the first or chief place, preëminence, preference.* *Cic.* Sol astrorum obtinet principatum. *Id.* Tenere principatum sententiæ, *h. e. to be able to give one's opinion or vote before others.* So, also, *Id.* belli propulsandi, *h. e.* in bello propulsando. —— ¶ Also, *the chief place or office in a state, the place of a commander-in-chief.* *Cic.* Cassio principatum dari. *Cæs.* Principatum in civitate obtinere. — Under the emperors, *imperial power, dignity or government; sovereignty, rule, dominion.* *Tacit.* Principatum alicui deferre. — Also, *the emperor himself.* *Plin. Paneg.* Nam tribunal quoque excogitatum principatui. —— ¶ Also, *principal part.* *Cic.* animæ. —— ¶ Also, *beginning, origin.* *Cic.*

PRINCIPIALIS (principium), e, adj. *that is from the beginning, original,* ἀρχικός. *Lucret.*

PRINCIPIUM (princeps), ii, n. *a beginning, commencement, origin,* ἀρχή. *Cic.* dicendi, *h. e. of a speech.* *Tacit.* pontis. *Cic.* Ducere principium ab aliquo, *h. e. to derive a beginning from, make a beginning.* *Ovid.* Ducere principium ab aliquo, *h. e. to derive his origin, be descended.* *Tacit.* capessere, *h. e. to make a beginning, begin.* *Cic.* In principio, *or* principio, *h. e. in the beginning, at first.* *Plaut.* Principio atque, *h. e. as soon as.* *Cic.* A principio, *h. e. from the beginning, from the first, at first.* — Hence, Principia, *the first in its kind, the elements, the first principles or elements.* *Cic.* juris. *Id.* naturæ. *Vitruv.* Omnium rerum principium aqua. — Also, *he that makes a beginning.* *Liv.* Faucia curia fuit principium, *h. e. began, voted first.* — Hence, *a beginner, founder, author, head, origin, ancestor,* &c. *Ovid.* Græcia principium moris fuit. — Also, *foundation.* *Cic.* urbis. — Principia, *the front of an army, the front lines.* *Sallust.* Aciem, transversis principiis, in planum deducit. *Liv.* and *Sallust.* Post principia, *h. e. behind the front.* — Also, *the chief place.* *Plin.* — Also, *dominion or rule over any one.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Principia, *a large public place in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants and tribunes, and the standards, where speeches were made and assemblies held.* *Liv.* In principiis ac prætorio sermones confundi. *Nep.* In principiis statuebat tabernaculum Alexandri. *Cic.* In vestrorum castrorum principiis, *h. e. with you.* — Also, *the whole number of principal officers.* *Ammian.*

PRINCIPIOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to rule, govern.* *Lactant.*

PRIOR (unc.), ōris. *Superlat.* Primus. — I. Comp. Prior, prius, *former, first, antecedent, previous, prior,* with regard to time and order, πρότερος. *Cic.* comitia. *Cæs.* Qui prior occupaverit, *h. e. first.* *Cic.* Priori posterius jungitur, *h. e. the latter with the former.* *Id.* Priore loco dicere, *h. e. first.* *Id.* Priore æstate, *h. e. last summer.* *Plin.* vinum, *h. e. wine of last year.* *Colum.* liber, *h. e. the preceding book.* Hence, *Nep.* Dionysius prior, *h. e. the elder.* *Virg.* and *Plin. Ep.* Priores, *h. e. those who lived in time past, our forefathers, ancestors.* —— ¶ Also, *the foremost,* when two are spoken of. *Nep.* Priores pedes, *h. e. the fore feet.* —— ¶ Also, *superior, more excellent.* *Terent.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* —— II. Superl. Primus, a, um, *the first* in order, time or place. *Cic.* Primus dicitur obligavisse, *h. e. first.* *Id.* Primæ literæ, postremæ, &c. *Id.* Idus primas, *h. e. the next Ides.* *Liv.* Primum initium. — Also, *the first or foremost.* *Nep.* pars ædium, *h. e. the fore part,* otherwise called *atrium.* *Plin.* dentes, *h. e. the fore teeth.* — Primum, *subst.*, *the first, foremost, beginning.* *Liv.* Provolant in primum, *h. e. before, or in the van.* Hence, *Cic.* A primo, *h. e. from the beginning, at first.* *Id.* Epistolas a primo lego, *h. e. the first letter, first, then the next, and so on.* *Liv.* and *Cic.* In primo, *h. e. before, in front, in the beginning, first.* *Plin.* Ex primo, *h. e. from the beginning.* — So, also, *Plur.* Prima, *the first, the beginning.* *Liv.* Also, *the first of things, the first elements or principles of things.* *Lucret.* E primis facta minutis. *Cic.* naturæ, *h. e. inclinations,* &c. *implanted by nature.* — Hence, In primis, *in the beginning, at first.* *Liv.* In primis parum proderat, deinde, &c. Also, *first,* or *before all.* *Sallust.* In primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes, &c. *Tacit.* Prima consiliorum, *for* prima consilia. *Lucret.* Prima viæ, *for* prima via. — Prima, *plur.* *at first.* *Grat.* Prima jubent tenui nascentem jungere filo limbum. — Quoque

is frequently found after *primus*, to express *the first possible*. Cic. Primo quoque tempore, *h. e. as soon as possible, at the first opportunity.* Id. Primo quoque die, *h. e. on the first day possible.* — *Primus, a, um*, is frequently used instead of the adverb *primum*. *Virg.* Vix prima inceperat æstas. *Liv.* Spolia, quæ prima opima appellata, *h. e. first.* Particularly, after *quum, ut,* &c. *Virg.* Quum prima examina ducunt, *for* quum primum, *h. e. as soon as.* Id. Ut primis plantis institerat, *for* ut primum, *h. e. as soon as.* — *Primus, a, um*, is frequently used for *prima pars*. Cic. In prima provincia, *h. e. at the entrance of the province.* Id. Primis labris, *h. e. with the extremity of the lips.* Cæs. and *Nep.* Prima nocte, *h. e. at the beginning of the night.* *Colum.* Primo anno, *h. e.* initio anni. *Virg.* Primo mense. *Liv.* Primus tumultus, *h. e. the beginning of the tumult.* —— ¶ Also, Primus, *the first* in rank, respectability, condition, or any other kind of superiority, *the chief, principal, most excellent, illustrious, noble, distinguished*; or, *one of the chief, principal, most excellent*, &c. Cic. Homines primi, *h. e. the most distinguished men.* Id. Comitia prima, *h. e. the most important* (the *centuriata* and *tributa* are called so.) *Terent.* Quod vel primum puto, *h. e. what I consider as the principal thing.* *Sallust.* Prima habere, *h. e. to consider as the most excellent.* *Virg.* Prima tenere, *h. e. to have the first place.* Hence, *Terent.* Partes primæ, *h. e. the principal part.* So, also, Primæ, *sc.* partes. Cic. Primas agere. — Hence, *Virg.* Ad prima, *h. e. especially, principally.* Cic. In primis, *h. e. above all, chiefly, especially.* Id. In primisque, *for* in primis quoque. So, also, Id. Cum primis. — It is also written *imprimis*, as one word.

PRIŎRĀTŬS (prior), us, m. *the first place, preference, priority.* *Tertull.*

PRIŎRSUM, and PRIŎRSUS (for prioversus), adv. *forward.* *Macrob.*

PRISCĒ (priscus), adv. *in the old or ancient manner, after the manner of the olden time, in a straight-forward way, without ceremony*, ἀρχαίως. Cic. agere.

PRISCIĀNŬS, i, m. *a grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian.* —— ¶ Theodorus Priscianus, *a physician in the time of the emperor Gratian.*

PRISCŬS (from pris, the Greek πρὶν), a, um, adj. *ancient, old, antique, former, customary in times of old*, ἀρχαῖος, ἀρχαϊκός. Cic. Credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris. Id. Quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat. — The Romans applied this term especially to the *most ancient times or the golden age.* *Horat.* Prisca gens mortalium. Id. Priscus Inachus. Id. Priscus pudor. — Hence, as a praise. Cic. Priscam imitari severitatem. *Liv.* Priscos mores revocare. — It is rarely used for *pristinus*. *Horat.* Venus. —— ¶ Also, *in the ancient manner, severe, strict, serious.* *Catull.* parens. —— ¶ *Priscus* is also *a surname of two poets.* *Ovid.*

PRISMĂ (πρίσμα), ătis, n. *a certain geometrical figure.* *Marc. Cap.*

PRISTĂ (πρίστης), æ, m. *a sawyer.* *Plin.*

PRISTINŬS (from pris, the Greek πρὶν), a, um, adj. *ancient, old, former, first, accustomed, wonted, pristine, original*, ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός. Cic. dignitas. Id. mos. *Liv.* Pristinum animum erga aliquem conservare. *Cæs.* In pristinum statum redire. — Hence, Pristinum, *subst.*, *a former state, condition, or footing.* *Nep.* In pristinum restituere, *h. e. to restore to its former condition.* —— ¶ Also, *last, just passed, of yesterday.* *Cæs.* dies. *Sueton.* nox.

PRISTINŬS, and PISTRINŬS (from pistris, or pristis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a whale.* *Colum.* sidus, *h. e. the constellation called the Whale.*

PRISTIS, and PRISTRIX, f. See *Pistris*.

PRIVĀTĬM (privatus), adv. *without reference to the state, in his own affairs, on business of his own, in his own name, as a private individual, in a private capacity, privately, in private.* Cic. Privatim aliquid agere, *h. e. in his own concerns.* Id. Eloquentia privatim et publice abuti, *h. e. with regard to the state and private individuals.* Id. Si privatim mandaset, *h. e. for his own person.* *Cæs.* Publice privatimque petere, *h. e. for themselves, or for single persons.* Cic. Nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit injuria, *h. e. for my person in particular.* —— ¶ Also, *especially, particularly, separately, distinctly.* *Plin.* De iis privatim condidit volumen. —— ¶ *Liv.* Privatim se tenere, *h. e. to keep himself or stay at home.*

PRIVĀTĬŎ (privo), ōnis, f. *a taking away, withdrawing, depriving* of any thing, στέρησις. Cic. doloris.

PRIVĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *depriving, denoting privation, privative*, στερητικός. *Gell.*

PRIVĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from privo. —— ¶ Adj. (from privus), *private*, of a person that is not in any public office. Cic. Vir privatus, *or, simply*, privatus, *h. e. a private person, one not a magistrate or in any public office.* Also, *one who is not emperor, king, or prince.* *Terent.* and Cic. —— ¶ Also, of things, *belonging or relating to individuals*, opposed to *publicus*. Cic. vita, *h. e. a private life*, of one who does not fill any office. Id. res, *h. e. a thing that belongs or relates to an individual, and consequently not to the state.* *Cæs.* agri, *h. e. private lands, that do not belong to the state, but to individuals.* Id. ædificia. Cic. Privata calamitas est, *h. e. afflicts me alone, not the state.* *Liv.* dolor, *h. e. private mourning or grief.* — Under the emperors, it was opposed to *imperial*. *Sueton.* spectacula, *h. e. private games, not at the expense of the emperor.* — Hence, Privatum, *subst.* *any one's house, private use or advantage, the expenses of a private person, out of one's own pocket.* *Liv.* In privato, *h. e. at home, privately, in private.* Id. Proripere se ex privato, *h. e. from the house.* Id. Tributum ex privato conferre, *h. e. from one's private property.*

PRIVĔRNUM, i, n. *a town of Latium*, now *Piperno*. — Hence, Privernas, ātis, *belonging to Privernum.* Cic. ager. Id. Quum in Privernate essemus, *h. e. at the Privernan estate.* — Privernates, *the inhabitants of Privernum.* *Liv.*

PRIVIGNŬS (for privigenus, from privus & gigno), i, m. *a step-son.* Cic. — Privigna, æ, f. *a step-daughter.* Cic. — Privigni, *step-children.* *Horat.*

PRIVILĒGIĀRIŬS (privilegium), ii, m. *one that has a privilege.* *Pandect.*

PRIVILĒGIUM (privus & lex), ii, n. *a law, decree, or bill against an individual.* Cic. Ferre privilegium de aliquo. In the time of the republic, it was not permitted to make or propose such a law. —— ¶ Also, *a privilege, prerogative, immunity, license, special right or grant; preference.* *Sueton.* Privilegium eripere. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* habere.

PRIVŎ (privus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take away from, deprive, bereave*, στερέω. Cic. aliquem vita. Id. aliquem somno. —— ¶ Also, *to free, deliver.* Cic. aliquem exsilio, dolore. — So, also, Privatus, a, um. Cic.

PRIUS (prior), adv. *before, sooner*, πρότερον. Cic. Quem fuit æquius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita. — Also, with *quam* following, *before that, before*, πρὶν ἤ. Cic. Cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam. —— ¶ Also, *sooner, rather*, with *quam, than*, following. Cic. Carnificinam prius subierint, quam, &c. — *Prop.* Quam prius, *for* priusquam. —— ¶ Also, *formerly, before, once.* *Catull.*

PRIUSQUAM, or PRIUS QUAM. See *Prius*.

PRIVŬS (perhaps from præ), a, um, adj. *single.* Cic. Privi homines, *h. e.* singuli. —— ¶ Also, *every.* *Lucret.* Hence, distributively, *each.* *Liv.* Privos lapides ferrent, *h. e. each a stone.* —— ¶ Also, *proper, one's own, peculiar, particular.* *Cato.* Opercula doliorum priva, *h. e. so that each vessel has its cover.* *Horat.* Quem ducit priva triremis. Id. Sive aliud privum. *Liv.* Milites binis privis tunicis donat.

PRŎ (unc.), preposit. *before, in front of, right opposite to*, πρό. Cic. Sedens pro æde Castoris. *Cæs.* Copias pro oppido collocaverat, *h. e. before.* —— ¶ Also, *for* in, *in, on.* *Cæs.* Pro suggestu. Id. Pro tribunali, *h. e. on the tribunal.* *Liv.* Pro concione. *Sueton.* Pro rostris. *Tacit.* Pro ripa. —— ¶ Also, *for, according to, conformably with, compared with.* Cic. Agere pro viribus. Id. Pro virili parte, *h. e. to the best of his power.* *Cæs.* Pro tempore et pro re, *h. e. according to time and circumstances.* *Liv.* Pro tempore. Id. Prœlium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit. Id. Latius quam pro copiis. Cic. Pro mea parte, *h. e. for my part.* Hence, Id. Pro se quisque, *h. e. every one without distinction, all together*, or, *each according to his ability.* — *Pro eo*, with *ac, atque, quam* or *quantum* following, *according as.* *Sulpic.* in Cic. *Ep.* Pro eo ac debui, *h. e. according to my duty.* Cic. Pro eo, quanti te facio, *h. e. according to the regard which I have for you.* *Pandect.* Pro eo est, atque si adhibitus non esset, *h. e. it is as though*, &c. *it is as good as if*, &c. — Pro eo quod, *because.* Cic. Pro eo, quod ejus nomen magnum erat. — *Pro eo* denotes, also, *for it, for this, for that.* Cic. Pro eo habeamus, *h. e. consider it so.* *Liv.* Pro eo veniam petitam velim. — Prout, *as, just as, according as.* Cic. Prout hominis facultates ferebant. *Pro eo ut* is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. Tamen pro eo, ut temporis difficultas tulit. *Terent.* Pro imperio, *h. e. imperiously, in a domineering manner.* *Liv.* Pro collegio decemvirorum, *h. e.* pro sententia collegii. —— ¶ Also, *for, on account of, by reason of.* Cic. Solvere pro vectura. — Also, *for, in the place of, instead of.* Cic. Pro salutaribus mortifera. *Liv.* Pro consule. Cic. Pro magistro esse, *or* operas dare, *h. e. to act in the place of a director*, or, *as a director, to be a director.* *Cæs.* Pro vallo carros objecerant, *h. e. instead of a rampart.* — Also, *as, for, as good as.* *Liv.* Scire pro certo, *h. e. for certain.* So, also, Cic. polliceri. Id. Pro infecto habere, *h. e. to consider as undone.* Id. Pro damnato esset, *h. e. as good as condemned.* *Terent.* Hunc amavi pro meo, *h. e. as my own.* *Liv.* Pro victis abiere, *h. e. as conquered.* Cic. Pro amico, *h. e. as a friend.* *Liv.* Transire pro transfuga, *h. e. as a deserter.* *Liv.* Pro amicis, *h. e. as friends, in a friendly manner.* Cic. Pro eo ac si, &c. *h. e. just as if*, &c. — Also, *for, to the advantage of, in favor of.* Cic. Hoc pro me est. *Liv.* Pro se esse loci angustias ratus. —— ¶ Also, *by.* Cic. Pro præde litis, &c. Id. Pro suffragio renunciatus.

PRŎ, or PROH! interject. expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! ah!* Cic. Pro dii immortales! *or*, Id. Pro deorum atque hominum fidem, *or*, *Terent.* Pro deum immortalium! *sc.* fidem, *or*, *Liv.* Pro deum fidem! *h. e. for heaven's sake! gracious heaven!* &c. Cic. Pro sancte Jupiter, *h. e. good god! O heavens!* &c. *Terent.* Pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam! *h. e. O god, what a folly!* *Tertull.* Pro malæ tractationis! — Sometimes it may be rendered *alas!* *Liv.* Tantum, pro! degeneramus, &c.

PRŎĂGŎRŬS (προήγορος, προάγορος), i, m. *the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily.* Cic.

PRŎĂMITĂ (pro & amita), æ, f. *the sister of one's great grandfather.* *Pandect.*

PRŎĂRCHĒ (προαρχή), es, f. *the name of one of the Æons of the Valentinians.* *Tertull.*

PRŎAUCTŎR (pro & auctor), ōris, m. *a remote author, founder or ancestor*, προκατάρχων. *Sueton.* generis.

PRŎĂVĬĂ (pro & avia), æ, f. *one's grandfather's or grandmother's mother by either side; a great grandmother*, προμάμμη. *Sueton.*

PRŎĂVITŬS (pro & avitus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a great grandfather or great grandmother; of or belonging to one's ancestors, ancient.* *Ovid.* regna.

PRŎĂVUNCŬLŬS (pro & avunculus), i, *one's great grandmother's brother.* *Pandect.*

PRŎĂVŬS (pro & avus), m. *a great grandfather, second grandfather*, πρόπαππος. Cic. — Also, for *an ancestor.* *Horat.* Proavi vestri, *h. e. your ances-*

tere. — So, also, for *abavus* or *tritavus*. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 3, 11. *Curt.* 6, 11, 26.

PRŎBĂ (allied to probo, as), æ, f. *a proof.* *Ammian.*

PRŎBĀBILIS (probo), e, adj. *probable, likely, likely to be true, credible,* πιθανός. *Cic.* ratio. *Id.* conjectura. —— ¶ Also, *deserving approbation, approvable, plausible, commendable, acceptable, pleasing, good, fit.* *Cic.* orator, *h. e. a tolerably good orator.* *Id.* Orator probabilior. *Id.* discipulus. *Id.* ingenium. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Plin.* aqua.

PRŎBĀBILITĀS (probabilis), ātis, f. *probability, likelihood, appearance of truth, credibility,* πιθανότης. *Cic.*

PRŎBĀBILITER (Id.), adv. *probably, likely, in likelihood, credibly, in a manner likely to produce conviction,* πιθανῶς. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Probabilius accusare. —— ¶ Also, *in a praiseworthy manner, so as to gain the approbation of others, laudably.* *Val. Max.*

PRŎBĀMENTUM (probo), i, n. *a proof.* *Cod. Theod.*

PRŎBĂTĂ (πρόβατα), ōrum, n. *sheep.* *Plin.* 7, 2.

PRŎBĀTIŌ (probo), ōnis, f. *approbation,* συγκατάθεσις, ἀποδοχή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a proof, demonstration, argument,* πίστις. *Quintil.* Probationes potentissimæ. *Plin.* oculorum, *h. e. ocular demonstration.* —— ¶ Also, *a trial, inspection, examination,* δοκιμασία. *Cic.* athletarum. *Plin.* croci.

PRŎBĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to proof.* *Quintil.*

PRŎBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an approver,* ἐπικριτής. *Cic.* facti.

PRŎBĀTŎRIĂ (probo), æ, f. *sc.* epistola, *h. e. a testimonial of good conduct,* &c. *Cod. Justin.*

PRŎBĀTUS, a, um, partic. from probo. —— ¶ Adj. *pleasant, acceptable, agreeable, grateful.* *Liv.* Probatior. *Cic.* Probatissimus alicui. —— ¶ Also, *proved, tried, of approved goodness, good, excellent.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Hence, *of tried worth or probity.* *Cic.* Probatus homo. *Id.* Femina probatissima.

PRŎBĒ (probus), adv. *well, rightly, properly, excellently,* καλῶς, εὖ. *Cic.* scire. *Id.* dicere. *Terent.* Narras probe, *h. e. you are bringing good news.* *Id.* Probissime, *h. e. very well.* —— ¶ Also, *very, much, very much.* *Plaut.* errare. *Terent.* Tui similis est probe.

PRŎBIĀNUS (Probus), a, um, adj. *called after one Probus.* *Lamprid.*

PRŎBITĀS (probus), ātis, f. *the goodness of a thing.* — Hence, of persons, *probity, honesty, virtue,* καλοκἀγαθία. *Cic.* — Also, *modesty.* *Plin. Ep.*

PRŎBITER (Id.), adv. *for* Probe. *Varr.*

PRŎBLĒMĂ (πρόβλημα), ătis, n. *a question, problem, proposition.* *Sueton.*

PRŎBŎ (probus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to consider as good, approve, be satisfied with,* δοκιμάζω. *Cic.* domum. *Id.* Hæc senatus probat. *Horat.* Se probare, *h. e. to be satisfied with one's self.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* transire. —— ¶ Also, *to see whether any thing be good or proper, to try, examine, inspect, judge of.* *Ovid.* amicitias utilitate. *Plaut.* Ex tuo ingenio mores alienos. — Also, *to find by experience.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *to make* any thing *pleasing or agreeable to* one, *to render* one *pleased or satisfied with* any thing. *Cic.* aliquid alicui. *Id.* alicui de re. Hence, *Id.* Probari alicui, *h. e. to gain approbation, please.* So, also, *Id.* Se alicui probare. —— ¶ Also, *to make credible, prove, show, demonstrate, make out, make good, convince,* ἀποδείκνυμι. *Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* aliquid alicui. *Ovid.* Patrio metu pater esse probor, *h. e. my paternal fear for you proves that I am your father.* — It may also be rendered, *to ascertain, prove.* *Plin.* Tus probatur candore, *h. e. the goodness of frankincense is ascertained,* &c. *Sil.* equum animi. Hence, Probatus, a, um, *ascertained, verified.* *Cic.* Hence, *Trajan.* ap. *Plin. Ep.* 10, 42 (39). Probare aliquem, *h. e. to declare one fit for military service.* Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* se pro aliquo, *h. e. to give himself out in a credible manner for somebody, to cause himself to be taken for somebody.* So, also, *Cic.* aliquem pro aliquo, *h. e. to give out for.* — Hence, Probari, *to be esteemed or regarded as something;* as, *Cic.* Vulnus pro ictu gladiatoris probari. — Hence, Probare, *to exhibit, manifest, show.* *Cic.* suum officium. —— ¶ See, also, *Probatus, a, um.*

PRŎBŎLĒ (προβολή), es, f. *a bringing forth, producing.* *Tertull.*

PRŎBŎSCIS (προβοσκίς), ĭdis, f. *the trunk, snout, or proboscis with which animals suck up things.* *Varr.* — Particularly, *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant.* *Flor.*

PRŎBRĂCHȲS (προβραχύς), ȳos, m. *sc.* pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables.*

PRŎBRŌSĒ (probrosus), adv. *ignominiously, shamefully, reproachfully, scandalously,* ἐπονειδίστως. *Gell.*

PRŎBRŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *ignominy, infamy.* *Salvian.*

PRŎBRŌSUS (probrum), a, um, adj. *ignominious, disgraceful, scandalous, infamous, reproachful, causing disgrace or shame,* ἐπονείδιστος. *Cic.* crimen. *Tacit.* carmen, *h. e. a lampoon.* *Plin.* Probrosius. —— ¶ Also, *acting disgracefully, drawing upon himself disgrace, infamous.* *Sueton.* femina. *Id.* natura.

PRŎBRUM (unc.), i, n. *a shameful or reproachful act,* αἶσχος, ὄνειδος, τὸ ἔλεγχος. *Cic.* Probra paterna. — Particularly of *whoredom, adultery.* *Plaut.* Insimulabit eam probri. *Cic.* Probri insimulasti feminam. —— ¶ Also, *disgrace, infamy, dishonor, reproach, shame.* *Cic.* Probro esse, *h. e. to be disgraceful.* *Terent.* In probro esse. *Sallust.* Probro habere, *h. e. to consider as disgraceful.* *Cic.* Probrum inferre alicui, *h. e. to cast disgrace upon.* —— ¶ Also, *a term of reproach, reproachful language, contumely, abuse, insult.* *Cic.* Literas plenas probrorum. —— ¶ It is used, also, *adjectively.* *Gell.* Animalia spurca atque probra (but perhaps *probra* denotes *infamous persons*).

PRŎBUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *that is as it ought to be, good, proper, excellent,* ἀγαθός. *Terent.* artifex. *Plaut.* merx. *Colum.* color. *Cic.* res. *Id.* navigium. *Liv.* argentum. —— ¶ Also, *morally good, honest, upright, virtuous, modest, unassuming.* *Cic.* filius. *Terent.* mulier. *Cic.* Homo probior. *Plin. Ep.* Vir probissimus. *Cic.* Proba oratio, *h. e. the language of virtue, the words of an honest man, a virtuous speech.*

PRŎCĂ, æ, m. See *Procas.*

PRŎCĀCIĂ (procax), æ, f. same as *Procacitas.* *Auson.*

PRŎCĀCITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *boldness or shamelessness in making demands.* Also, in general, *impudence, petulance, sauciness, pertness, procacity, wantonness,* αὐθάδεια. *Cic.* — Also, of animals. *Colum.*

PRŎCĀCITER (Id.), adv. *boldly, impudently, petulantly,* ἀκολάστως. *Curt.* Finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere. *Liv.* Procacius. *Curt.* Procacissime.

PRŎCĀS, and PRŎCĂ (Πρόκας), æ, m. *a king of Alba.* *Virg.* and *Liv.*

PRŎCĀTIŌ (proco), ōnis, f. *a demanding,* as in marriage, *a wooing.* *Apul.*

PRŎCĀX (Id.), ācis, *very covetous of every thing, extravagant in demand.* *Terent.* — Hence, in general, *too bold, impudent, insolent, forward, wanton, petulant, pert.* *Cic.* in lacessendo. *Sallust.* sermo. *Horat.* vernæ. *Ovid.* puella. *Colum.* Procacior. *Tacit.* Procacissima ingenia. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* otii, *h. e.* in otio. —— ¶ Figur. *Virg.* auster. *Plin.* Brachia procacia vitis, *h. e. winding themselves round the tree, and so, as it were, wanton.*

PRŌCĒDŌ (pro & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go before, go forth,* προβαίνω, προΐημι. *Hirt.* ante agmen. *Virg.* castris. *Cic.* in solem. — Hence, *to come, grow or spring forth, appear, rise.* *Colum.* Procedit germen. *Virg.* astrum. *Cic.* Posteaquam philosophia processit. — Also, *to go or step forth,* as, in order to fight or speak. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to happen, occur.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to originate or proceed from.* *Cod. Just.* Res, quæ ab imperatoribus procedunt. — Also, *to project.* *Plin.* Fossa in pedes binos procedit. *Cels.* Cubitus paululum procedit. —— ¶ Also, *to proceed, advance, go forward,* or, simply, *to go,* when one goes further forward. *Terent.* Fumus procedit. *Cæs.* longius. — Figur. *Cic.* longius, *h. e. to go further, or to a greater length.* *Cic.* alicui obviam, *h. e. to go to meet.* *Liv.* In multum vini processerat, *h. e. had drunk much wine.* *Cic.* Oratio procedit. — Hence, figur. *to advance, make progress, increase.* *Cic.* in philosophia, *h. e. to make progress.* *Id.* laude dicendi. *Id.* honoribus. *Id.* ætate, *h. e. to become older.* *Plin. Ep.* Libido procedendi, *h. e. of getting on, rising to a higher station in life.* *Sallust.* eo vecordiæ, *h. e. to arrive at such a pitch of folly.* *Cic.* Quo compositiones processerint, *h. e. to what perfection they have been brought.* *Liv.* Mentio eo processit, ut, &c. *h. e. it came to this,* &c. — Figur. *to make progress* in fortune, *succeed, be fortunate.* *Terent.* pulchre. — Also, figur. *to advance, appear.* *Cic.* Altera jam pagella succedit, *h. e. I am now writing the other page.* *Quintil.* Procedente libro, *h. e. in the course of this work.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to show one's self or appear in public.* *Propert.* Volo procedere. — Also, *to extend, project.* *Plin.* Lydia super Ioniam procedit. — Also, *to pass by, elapse.* *Cic.* Procedit dies. *Nepos.* nox. *Plin. Ep.* Procedente tempore, *h. e. in time, in progress of time, after some time, afterwards.* — Also, *to last, continue.* *Liv.* Stationes procedunt. — Also, *to be reckoned, brought into account.* *Liv.* Procedunt stipendia. *Id.* æra (*h. e.* stipendia). — Hence, *to be worth or to be reckoned equal to.* *Varr.* Binæ oves pro singulis procedant, *h. e. two should be counted for one.* — Hence, *to take place, be allowed.* *Pandect.* — Also, *to go on, succeed, turn out.* *Cic.* prospere. *Id.* bene. *Liv.* parum. — Also, *to go on well, succeed well, prosper, turn out well.* *Liv.* Consilia mihi procedunt. Also, without a *nominat.* *Cic.* Procedit, *h. e. it succeeds, prospers, turns out well.* — Also, *to benefit, be of use.* *Sallust.* alicui. — Particip. Processus, a, um, *advanced.* *Scrib. Larg.* ætas.

PRŎCĔLEUSMĂTĬCUS (προκελευσματικός), *sc.* pes, *a metrical foot consisting of four short syllables.*

PRŎCELLĂ (procello), æ, f. *a violent wind, with or without rain, a storm, tempest, hurricane,* θύελλα, ἄελλα. *Lucret.* venti. *Cic.* Nimbi, procellæ, turbines. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Procellæ invidiarum. *Id.* Procella temporis. *Nepos.* Procellæ civiles, *h. e. civil commotions, tumults.* *Quintil.* eloquentiæ, *h. e. vehemence.* So, also, *Id.* concionum. Hence, *Liv.* Procella equestris, *h. e. onset, charge, sudden attack of the cavalry.*

PRŌCELLŌ (pro & obsol. cello), is, a. 3. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overturn.* *Propert.* and *Plaut.*

PRŎCELLŌSĒ (procellosus), adv. *boisterously.* *Augustin.*

PRŎCELLŌSUS (procella), a, um, adj. *full of storms, stormy, boisterous, tempestuous,* ἀελλώδης, θυελλήεις. *Liv.* ver. —— ¶ Also, *stormy, raising storms.* *Liv.* ventus.

PRŎCER (unc.), ĕris, m. *one of the most distinguished, one of the nobles.* *Juvenal.* Agnosco procerem. — Much more frequent is the plural *Proceres, the chief or leading men, the great men, nobles.* *Liv.* Latinorum. *Id.* juventutis. *Cic.* Nostros proceres. — Also, figur. *the principal or most distinguished persons in any thing.* *Plin.* sapientiæ, *h. e. in wisdom.* *Id.* gulæ.

PRŎCĒRĒ (procerus), adv. *to a great length.* *Cic.* Procerius projectum brachium.

PRŎCĔRĒS, um, m. See *Procer.*

PRŎCĒRITĀS (procerus), ātis, f. *length,* μῆκος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *height.* *Cic.* — Particularly, of stature, *height, tallness.* *Cic.*

PRŎCĒRITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Proceritas.* *Solin.*

PRŎCĒRŬLUS (diminut. of procerus), a, um, adj. *somewhat long or tall.* *Apul.*

PRŎCĒRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *long,* μακρός. *Cic.* collum. *Lucret.* passus.

Cic. Procerior. —— ¶ Also, *high, tall.* *Virg.* Procera alnus. *Sueton.* statura. *Tacit.* Procerus habitu. *Cic.* Procerissima populus. *Catull.* palmæ, *h. e. lifted up.*

PRŎCESSIŌ (procedo), ōnis, f. *a going forth, going out, advancing, proceeding, going away, marching away. Cic.*

PRŎCESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a progress, course. Cic.* — Hence, *good progress, advance, growth, increase. Cic.* Tantos processus efficiebat. — Hence, *success, good fortune. Hirt., Ovid.,* and *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a running forward, a projecting, a process. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a passing by. Prudent.* dierum.

PRŎCESSŬS, a, um. See *Procedo.*

PRŎCHŎS ĂGRIŎS (πρόχος ἄγριος), *a kind of herb,* same as *Saxifraga, saxifrage. Apul.*

PRŎCHY̆TĂ, æ, and PRŎCHY̆TĒ (Προχύτη), es, f. *an island near Campania,* now *Procita.*

PRŎCIDENTIĂ (procido), æ, f. *the falling down of a thing out of its place; procidence,* πρόπτωσις. *Plin.* Procidentia oculi.

PRŎCIDŌ (pro & cado), is, ĭdi, n. 3. *to fall before itself, to fall down flat, fall prostrate,* προπίπτω. *Horat.* ad pedes. *Liv.* Pars muri prociderat. —— ¶ Also, *to fall forward,* as, when a member or part of the body falls out of its place. *Cels.* Oculi procidunt. *Plin.* Procidentia (*plur.*) sedis vulvæque.

PRŎCIDŬŬS (procido), a, um, adj. *that falls or has fallen down,* πρόπτωτος. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *that has fallen forth or projects. Plin.* sedes, *h. e.* anus.

PRŎCIĔŌ (pro & cieo), es, ivi, ĭtum, a. 2. *to demand, call forth. Liv. Andr.* ap. *Fest.*

PRŎCINCTŬĀLIS (procinctus), e, adj. *belonging to the marching of an army. Cassiod.*

PRŎCINCTŬS, a, um. See *Procingo.*

PRŎCINCTŬS (procingo), us, m. *a girding.* — Hence, *a preparing for fighting.* Hence, *the point of joining battle.* Also, *readiness for action. Plin.* In procinctu, *h. e. ready for action, about to join battle. Tacit.* In procinctu et castris habiti, *h. e. in practice of fighting, in actual service, on military duty. Ovid.* Carmina in procinctu facta, *h. e. in arms, in readiness to fight. Plin.* Tendere ad procinctum, *h. e. to go into battle. Cic.* Testamentum in procinctu facere, *h. e. to make a will when one is just about to go into battle.* Hence, in general, *Senec.* In procinctu, *h. e. in readiness.*

PRŎCINGŌ (pro & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird, arm, prepare.* Hence, Procinctus, a, um, *girded, prepared, ready to engage. Fab. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* classis, *h. e.* exercitus. *Justinian.* Testamentum procinctum, *for* in procinctu.

PRŎCLĀMĀTIŌ (proclamo), ōnis, f. *a crying out, calling out,* ἀναβόησις, ἀναγόρευσις. *Quintil.* Totus in lacrymas mœroremque resolutus, &c. in omni proclamatione gemituque frater. *Pandect.* in libertatem, *h. e. when one calls upon a judge to assert his liberty.*

PRŎCLĀMĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a bawler, vociferator, crier,* βόης, ἀνακηρύττων. Thus *Cicero* calls a bad advocate.

PRŎCLĀMŌ (pro & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry out, exclaim, vociferate, proclaim,* ἀναβοάω. *Cic.* Adsunt, defendunt, proclamant, &c. *Liv.* pro aliquo, *h. e. to cry out, bawl,* contemptuously of an advocate, for *to defend. Pandect.* ad, *or* in libertatem, *h. e. to call upon a judge to assert one's liberty.*

PRŎCLĪNĀTIŌ (proclino), ōnis, f. *a bending or leaning forward, a declivity, slope,* ἔγκλισις. *Vitruv.*

PRŎCLĪNŌ (pro & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incline or bend forwards,* or, in general, *to incline or bend,* ἐγκλίνω, κατακλίνω. *Ovid.* mare in litora. — Hence, Proclinari, *to incline forwards,* or, in general, *to incline or have an inclination, to* a place, *to slope. Colum.* In partem aliquam. *Vitruv.* Proclinata ad mare, *h. e. inclining, sloping down.* — Figur. *Cæs.* ap. *Cic.* Res proclinata, *h. e. an affair that is near its issue. Cæs.* Adjuvare rem proclinatam, *h. e. to promote a cause that is bad enough and needs no aid, to foment the quarrel, increase the inclination to rebellion,* &c.

PRŎCLĪVIS (pro & clivus), e, adj. *sloping, steep, going downwards or downhill,* ἐπίφορος, ἐγκλινής, κατάντης. *Liv.* via. Also, Proclive, *subst. Liv.* Per proclive, *h. e. downhill, downwards.* So, also, *Colum.* Per proclivia. *Hirt.* In proclive. Also, Proclive, *adv. downhill, downwards. Cic.* labi. —— ¶ Also, figur. *going downhill. Apul.* Proclivis senecta, *h. e. drawing near to death.* —— ¶ Also, *inclined or disposed to any thing, prone, having a propensity to, liable, subject,* and, sometimes, *ready, willing. Cic.* Ad morbum proclivior, *h. e. liable to, disposed to, easily falling into. Id.* ad comitatem. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Sil.* Egestas proclivis sceleri. Also, with *circa* following. *Quintil.* Judex erit circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior. —— ¶ Also, *easy. Cic.* Proclivia. *Id.* Proclivia dictu. *Terent.* Esse in proclivi, *h. e. to be easy.*

PRŎCLĪVĬTĀS (proclivis), ātis, f. *a descent, declivity, steep,* ἐπιῤῥέπεια. *Auct. B. Afric.* —— ¶ Also, *proneness, propensity, inclination, disposition. Cic.*

PRŎCLĪVĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *easily, readily,* εὐεμπτώτως. *Gell.* Facile et proclivitor persuasit. *Cic.* Proclivius.

PRŎCLĪVĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a declivity, steepness. Frontin.*

PRŎCLĪVŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Proclivis. Lucret.* and *Varr.*

PRŎCLŪDŌ (pro & claudo), is, a. 3. *to shut up. Pallad.*

PRŎCNĒ, or PRŎGNĒ, es, f. *a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus, king of Thrace. She was changed into a swallow, after Tereus had dishonored Philomela.* —— ¶ Also, *a swallow. Virg.* and *Ovid.*

PRŎCŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. and PRŎCŎR, āris, dep. 1. *to ask, demand. Cic.* and *Varr.*

PRŎCŒTŌN (προκοιτὼν), ōnis, m. *an anteroom, antechamber to a bedroom. Plin. Ep.*

PRŎCŎMIŎN (προκόμιον), ii, n. *the hair on the fore part of the head. Veget.*

PRŎCŌNSŬL (pro & consul), is, m. in the time of the republic, *one who, after the expiration of his consulship at Rome* (*and sometimes without having been consul*), *was governor of a province where there was an army* (*which he commanded*), *or who* (*without a province*) *commanded an army, a proconsul. Cic.* He had *legati* as assistants. Since he performed the duties of a consul, as well as of a prætor, *proconsul* is frequently used for *proprætor,* if the latter commanded an army. *Liv.* —— ¶ Under the emperors, as, under Augustus, who shared the provinces with the senate, *the governors of the provinces of the senate* were called *proconsules. Sueton.*

PRŎCŌNSŬLĀRIS (pro & consularis), e, adj. *of or belonging to a proconsul, proconsular,* ἀνθυπατικός. *Gell.* imperium. *Tacit.* vir, *or,* simply, *Id.* Proconsularis, *h. e. a proconsul. Liv.* imago, *h. e.* tribunatus militum (*because it was in the room of the consulate*).

PRŎCŌNSŬLĀTŬS (proconsul), us, m. *the office or dignity of a proconsul; a proconsulship,* ἀνθυπατεία. *Tacit.* — Also, *a proprætorship. Suet.*

PRŎCŎR, āris. See *Proco.*

PRŎCRĀSTĬNĀTIŌ (procrastino), ōnis, f. *a delaying or putting off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, procrastination,* ἀναβολή. *Cic.*

PRŎCRĀSTĬNŌ (pro & crastinus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to put off to the morrow, or from one morning to another, from day to day, defer, delay, procrastinate,* ἀναβάλλομαι. *Cic.*

PRŎCRAXĒ (from κράζω), for *Procraxisse, h. e.* clamasse. *Lucret.*

PRŎCRĔĀTIŌ (procreo), ōnis, f. *a producing, begetting, procreation, generation,* παιδοποιΐα. *Cic.* liberorum.

PRŎCRĔĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a procreator, creator, author,* γενητήρ. *Cic.* mundi. — Hence, *a father. Cic.* Procreatores, *h. e. parents.*

PRŎCRĔĀTRIX (procreator), īcis, f. *she that brings forth, a mother,* παιδοτόκος. *Cic.* artium.

PRŎCRĔŌ (pro & creo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to beget, generate, procreate, propagate, engender, produce, bring forth,* γεννάω. *Cic.* fetus. *Nepos.* liberos ex tribus uxoribus. *Ovid.* de aliqua. —— ¶ Also, *to produce, make, cause. Lucret.* and *Cic.*

PRŎCRESCŌ (pro & cresco), is, n. 3. *to grow up, come forth, spring up, be produced,* αὐξάνω. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to continue to grow, grow larger. Lucret.*

PRŎCRIS (Πρόκρις), is and ĭdis, f. *a daughter of Erechtheus, the wife of Cephalus. She followed him into a wood in order to watch him; but he, supposing her to be a wild beast, shot her. Ovid.*

PRŎCRŬSTĒS (Προκρούστης), æ, m. *a highwayman of Attica, who laid people on a bed, and when their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off; but if they were shorter, he had them stretched to make their length equal to it. He was killed by Theseus.*

PRŎCŬBŌ (pro & cubo), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to lie, lie along. Virg.* Procubat umbra.

PRŎCŪDŌ (pro & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to forge, hammer, prepare by forging,* κόπτω, κατακόπτω. *Horat.* enses. *Virg.* dentem vomeris. Figur. *Cic.* linguam, *h. e. to form.* — Also, figur. *to forge or to produce. Plaut.* dolos. *Lucret.* ignes. *Horat. Art.* 59. e *lect. Bentl.* nummum, *h. e. to coin.*

PRŎCŬL (from procello), adv. *at a distance,* whether far or near; *far, far off, from a distance, aloof, a great way off; at some distance,* πόῤῥω, ἄποθεν. *Cic.* Non procul, sed hic. *Cæs.* Procul tela conjicere. *Cic.* attendere. *Virg.* Procul este, *h. e. remove, stand aloof. Id.* Serta procul jacebant, *h. e. at some distance. Id.* Procul dependet galea, *h. e. at some distance.* Also, with an *ablat.* with or without *a. Cic.* Procul a conspectu. *Liv.* Procul mari. —— ¶ Figur. *far,* &c. and sometimes *without. Sallust.* Homines procul errant, *h. e. err very much. Liv.* Procul dubio, *h. e. without doubt, doubtless, indubitably. Colum.* Procul vero est, *h. e. is not true, far from the truth.* — Also, of value and of time. *Plin.* Æs procul a Corinthio, *h. e. is much inferior to. Stat.* Durabisne procul? *h. e. long.*

PRŎCŬLCĀTIŌ (proculco), ōnis, f. *a treading down. Plin.* — Figur. *Senec.* regni.

PRŎCŬLCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who treads before.* — Proculcatores, in an army, *scouts or advanced guards. Ammian.*

PRŎCŬLCŌ (pro & calco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tread down, trample upon,* καταπατέω. *Ovid.* segetes. — Proculcatus, a, um, *trodden down. Tacit.* senatus. *Sueton.* Proculcata respublica, *h. e. trampled upon.* — Figur. *low, common. Gell.* verba.

PRŎCŬLIĀNŬS, or PRŎCŬLEJĀNŬS, i, m. *one of the school or followers of the jurist Proculus. Pandect.*

PRŎCŬLŬS, i, m. *a Roman senator who gave out that he had seen Romulus as a god. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a lawyer. Pandect.*

PRŎCUMBŌ (pro & obsol. cumbo), is, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, n. 3. *to fall forward, fall down, lay one's self down, lie down, sink,* κατάκειμαι, ἀναπίπτω, κατακλίνομαι. *Cæs.* Procumbunt frumenta imbribus. *Id.* Vulneribus confectum procumbere. *Quintil.* Tecta procumbunt. *Cæs.* ad pedes, *h. e. to fall at one's feet, prostrate himself before.* So, also, *Liv.* ad genua alicujus. *Virg.* in ulva, *h. e. to lie down.* —— ¶ Also, *to lean forward upon any thing. Virg.* Olli certamine procumbunt, *sc. in order to row.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to fall down, go to ruin. Ovid.* Res procubuere meæ. —— ¶ Also, *to throw upon, rush upon, attack, assault. Martial.* in armos. Figur. *Tacit.* ad infimas obtestationes, *h. e. to condescend. Senec.* in voluptates, *h. e. to give himself up to.*

PRŎCŬPĬDŌ (pro & cupido), ĭnis, m. *a preceding or antecedent desire. Minuc. Fel.* amoris, *h. e.* anteceptus amor. (Al. aliter leg.)

PRŎCŪRĀTIŌ (procuro), ōnis, f. *the administration or doing of a thing,* ἐπιτροπή,

διοίκησις. It is usually applied to some trust, charge or office. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* existimationis. *Cic.* annonæ. *Plin. Ep.* Amplissimæ procurationes, *h. e. duties, charges.* — Also, *the place or office of a procurator. Tacit.* —— ¶ Particularly, *expiation by sacrifice, an endeavoring to avert any thing by an offering or sacrifice. Liv.* prodigii. *Cic.* Procuratio fieret.

PRŎCŪRĀTIUNCŬLA (dimin. of procuratio), æ, f. *a small government. Senec.*

PRŎCŪRĀTŎR (procuro), ōris, m. *one who discharges a trust or office, an agent, manager, administrator, superintendent, governor, procurator, proctor,* ἐπίτροπος, κηδεμών. *Cic.* Agere aliquid per procuratorem. *Plaut.* peni, *h. e. a steward, housekeeper. Cæs.* regni, *h. e. viceroy, regent.* —— ¶ Particularly, *a manager or steward of an estate. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, under the emperors, *one who managed the affairs of the emperor's revenue in a province.* In smaller provinces, they sometimes administered justice. *Tacit.* Cæsaris. *Id.* Judææ. — Knights and frequently also freedmen used to be appointed to such offices. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is used *short* by *Ovid.*

PRŎCŪRĀTŌRIUS (procurator), a, um, adj. *relating to agency, procuratory. Pandect.*

PRŎCŪRĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a governess, protectress,* ἐπίτροπος. *Cic.*

PRŎCŪRŌ (pro & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take care of, attend to, look after,* κηδέω. *Plaut.* se. *Virg.* corpus. *Cæs.* sacrificia publica. *Cato.* arbores. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Plaut.* Bene procuras mihi. *Arnob.* victui et potui. —— ¶ Particularly, *to take care of the affairs of a person in his absence, to be any one's agent or proxy,* with an *accusat.* of the thing. *Cic.* negotia Dionysii, *h. e. to take care of, manage. Cæs.* hereditatem. — Also, without an *accusat.* of the thing. *Plin. Ep.* in Hispania. — Also, with a *dat.* of the person following. *Pandect.* patri. —— ¶ Also, *to take care that proper religious ceremonies are performed, in order to prevent or avert the fulfilment of bad omens,* as, by sacrifices, &c. *to atone, expiate. Cic.* monstra, *h. e. to use certain means of atonement or expiation, as sacrifices,* &c. *on account of these bad omens.* So, also, *Liv.* prodigia. *Tibull.* somnia. Also, without an *accusat. Gell.* Jovi hostiis majoribus. Also, *impersonally. Liv.* Procuratum est. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is sometimes used *short. Tibull.* and *Ovid.*

PRŎCURRŌ (pro & curro), is, curri and cŭcurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run forth or to* a place, προτρέχω. *Liv.* in vias. *Cæs.* ex castris. *Ovid.* in freta, *h. e. to the seashore.* Particularly, in order to fight. *Cæs.* ex acie. *Virg.* Telum contorsit in hostes procurrens. —— ¶ Also, *to run forth, run or jut out, project, run to, extend. Ovid.* Terra procurrit in æquor. *Virg.* Saxa procurrentia. *Plin.* Radix in latitudinem procurrens. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to run farther. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ultra, *h. e. to go farther in it. Senec.* Pecunia procurrens, *h. e. increasing.*

PRŎCURSĀTIŌ (procurso), ōnis, f. *a running forth, advancing, sallying forth. Liv.* velitum. *Id.* Numidarum.

PRŎCURSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that runs forth or before. Liv.* Procursatores, *h. e. skirmishers.*

PRŎCURSIŌ (procurro), ōnis, f. *a running or advancing forwards. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a digression. Quintil.*

PRŎCURSŌ (frequentat. of procurro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to run forth, sally out, skirmish. Liv.*

PRŎCURSŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *running forth. Ammian.*

PRŎCURSUS (Id.), us, m. *a running forth or forward,* or, simply, *a running. Lucret.* and *Plin.* Particularly, in order to fight, *a sallying forth. Virg.* — Hence, figur. *a running forth or out, a projecting or jutting out. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a continuing to run.* Hence, *progress. Val. Max.* virtutis.

PRŎCURVŌ (pro & curvo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend, curve, bend or curve forwards. Stat.*

PRŎCURVUS (pro & curvus), a, um, adj. *curved, curved or bent forwards,* καμπύλος. *Virg.*

PRŎCUS (from proco, or procor), i, m. *a wooer, suitor,* μνηστήρ. *Cic.* and *Virg.*

PRŎCYŌN (Προκύων), ōnis, m. *a constellation,* otherwise called *Ante-canem,* or *Antecanis,* because it rises before the dog-star. Also, *the brightest star in this constellation. Cic.* and *Plin.*

PRŌDACTUS, a, um. See *Prodigo.*

PRŌDEAMBŬLŌ (pro & deambulo), as, n. 1. *to walk forth or abroad. Terent.*

PRŌDEŌ (for pro-eo), is, ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to go or come forth,* παρίημι. *Terent.* Nemo huc prodit. *Cic.* Obviam mihi est proditum. *Cæs.* Prodire ex portu. *Ovid.* utero. *Cic.* in publicum. *Cæs.* in prœlium. — Also, simply, *to go, to go to* a place. *Terent.* in funus, *h. e. to go to a funeral.* — Also, *to go out, go out of doors, show one's self in public. Liv.* — Hence, *to go or step forth, make one's appearance,* as an actor. *Cic.* in scenam, *or,* simply, *Plaut.* Prodire, *h. e. to play a part on the stage.* Also, as a witness. *Cic.* — Also, *to appear, show itself. Cic.* Consuetudo prodire cœpit. *Id.* Prodierint colores. — So, also, of plants, *to come forth, spring or grow up, appear. Varr.* and *Colum.* — So, also, *to stand out, project. Virg.* Rupes prodit in æquor. *Ovid.* talus. —— ¶ Also, *to go forward, advance, proceed,* or, simply, *to go,* when it means *to go forward. Cæs.* longius, *h. e. to go on. Horat.* Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. *Cic.* sumptu extra modum. *Id.* ad extremum, *sc.* in speaking. Hence, *Petron.* Prodeuntibus annis, *h. e. with advancing years.*

PRŌDESSE. See *Prosum.*

PRŎDĬCIUS (Prodicus), a, um, adj. *relating to Prodicus. Cic.* Hercules, *h. e. occurring in the writings of the philosopher Prodicus.*

PRŌDĪCŌ (pro & dico), is, ixi, ctum, a. 3. *to tell beforehand, predict, foretell.* — Hence, *to fix or appoint beforehand. Cic.* diem. —— ¶ Also, *to put off, defer, prolong. Liv.* diem, *h. e. to adjourn the trial to another day.*

PRŌDICTĀTŎR (pro & dictator), ōris, m. *a vice-dictator, one who has the power of a dictator, but not the title. Liv.*

PRŌDICTUS. See *Prodico.*

PRŎDĬGĀLĬTĀS (obsol. prodigalis, for prodigus), ātis, f. *prodigality. Auct. declam. in Catil.*

PRŎDĬGĒ (prodigus), adv. *prodigally, lavishly, expensively, extravagantly,* ἀσώτως. *Cic.*

PRŎDĬGENTIA (prodigo), æ, f. *prodigality, profusion, wastefulness, extravagance,* ἀσωτία. *Tacit.* opum.

PRŌDĬGIĀLIS (prodigium), e, adj. *unnatural, wonderful, prodigious. Ammian.* res. — Prodigiale, *adverbially. Stat.* — ¶ *Plaut.* Jupiter Prodigialis, *h. e. that averts bad omens.*

PRŌDĬGIĀLĬTĔR (prodigialis), adv. *unnaturally, wonderfully, prodigiously, in a strange manner. Horat.*

PRŌDĬGIŌSĒ (prodigiosus), adv. *in a strange or unnatural manner, prodigiously, portentously, monstrously, strangely, wonderfully,* τερατικῶς. *Plin.*

PRŌDĬGIŌSUS (prodigium), a, um, adj. *prodigious, portentous, monstrous, marvellous, miraculous, contrary to the common course of things, ominous, strange, wonderful,* τερατώδης. *Ovid.* mendacia. *Quintil.* corpus. *Treb. Poll.* Prodigiosius.

PRŎDĬGĬTĀS (prodigus), ātis, f. *profusion, prodigality. Lucil.*

PRŌDĬGIUM (for prodicium, from prodico, with changed quantity), ii, n. *a prophetic omen, or a sign from which any thing is prophesied, a miraculous sign. Cic.* Prædictiones — quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prædici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur. *Virg.* Nec tantis mora prodigiis. *Liv.* Prodigiorum cœlestium perita. *Cic.* Multa prodigia ejus vim declarant. —— ¶ Also, *any thing strange or unnatural.* Hence, *a strange, unnatural occurrence or thing, a prodigy, portent, miracle, omen. Cic.* Non furtum, sed prodigium. *Ovid.* Prodigium triplex, *h. e. monster.* Hence, Cicero calls Clodius *prodigium reipublicæ,* and Catiline *prodigium.*

PRŌDĬGŌ (pro & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive before, forth or to* a place, προάγω. *Varr.* pullos in solem. —— ¶ Also, *to drive away.* — Hence, *to lavish or squander away, spend riotously, waste,* καταναλίσκω. *Plaut.* suum. *Sallust.* aliena. Figur. *Gell.* artus suos. — Also, *to consume moderately, spend. Pandect.*

PRŎDĬGUS (prodigo), a, um, adj. *prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful,* ἄσωτος, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic.* homo. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* æris. Figur. *Horat.* animæ, *h. e. prodigal of life, not regarding his life, despising death.* — Hence, *rich, abounding in* any thing, *having an abundance. Ovid.* tellus. *Horat.* Locus prodigus herbæ. — Also, *large, strong. Plin.* odor. *Auson.* alvus, *h. e. large, thick.* —— ¶ Also, *expensive, causing expense. Plin.* res.

PRŎDĬGUUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is consumed. Veran.* ap. *Fest.*

PRŌDĬTIŌ (prodeo), ōnis, f. *a going or coming forth, an appearing. Sidon.*

PRŌDĬTIŌ (prodo), ōnis, f. *a discovery, manifestation; betraying, treachery, treason, faithlessness,* ἀποκάλυψις, προδοσία. —— ¶ Also, *a proroguing, putting off, deferring,* or *the right of deferring. Cato.*

PRŌDĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that acts treacherously and faithlessly towards any one, forsakes him or exposes him to danger, a betrayer, traitor,* προδότης. *Cic.* patriæ. Figur. *Horat.* Risus puellæ proditor, *h. e. betrayer, discoverer.*

PRŌDĬTRIX (proditor), īcis, f. *a traitress. Lactant.* and *Prudent.*

PRŌDĬTUS, a, um. See *Prodo.*

PRŌDŌ (pro & do), is, idi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to give or bring forth. Ovid.* suspiria, *h. e. to heave sighs, to sigh. Id.* fœtum. — Hence, *to bear, bring forth. Acc.* —— ¶ Also, *to make known, publish. Cic.* decretum. *Liv.* exemplum. — Hence, *to relate, report, record, write, hand down, transmit by writing,* particularly of historians. *Liv.* Falso proditum esse. *Id.* Sicut proditur. *Cic.* Quæ scriptores prodiderunt. *Id.* memoriæ. *Cæs.* Proditum memoria. — Also, *to publish or declare any one as appointed to an office, to appoint, create, elect, make. Cic.* interregem. *Id.* flaminem. —— ¶ Also, *to discover, disclose, betray. Cic.* conscios. *Ovid.* crimen vultu. —— ¶ Prodere aliquem *or* aliquid, *to act treacherously, perfidiously or faithlessly against any one or any thing, to bring into distress or cause any one's ruin by neglecting his duty.* — Hence, *to betray, expose to danger through one's fault. Liv.* urbem. *Cic.* Ne fortunas meas, ne unicam filiam tam temere proderem. *Terent.* vitam et pecuniam. *Cic.* caput et salutem alicujus. *Id.* utilitatem communem. *Liv.* libertatem. — Also, *to betray, give over treacherously into the hands of an enemy, yield or surrender perfidiously. Cic.* classem prædonibus. *Nep.* supplicem, *h. e. to surrender, give up.* — Also, *to desert, abandon or forsake treacherously. Cic.* officium. *Sallust.* fidem, *h. e. to break his word.* Hence, it is frequently joined with *deserere. Cic.* Is me deseruit ac prodidit. — Figur. *to place in bad circumstances. Plaut.* alvum, *h. e.* perhaps, *to spoil his stomach. Lucret.* Prodita judiciis fallacibus. —— ¶ Also, *to go further or cause to go further.* Hence, *to defer, delay, put off. Terent.* diem nuptiis. — Hence, *to prolong. Plaut.* alicui vitam. —— ¶ Also, *to deliver, give over. Virg.* aliquem ad mortem. — Also, *to leave behind, bequeath. Cic.* sacra suis posteris. *Id.* Jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendæ. *Id.* Regnum a Tantalo proditum. —— ¶ Also, *to put out of its place. Lucret.* Inclinent prodita. —— ¶ Also, *to propagate. Virg.* genus a sanguine Teucri.

PRŌDŎCEŌ (pro & doceo), es, a. 2. *to say or teach before. Horat.*

PRŌDORMĬŌ (pro & dormio), is, n. 4. a false reading for *perdormio*. *Fronto.*

PRŌDRŌMŬS (πρόδρομος), i, m. *a forerunner, harbinger. Cic.* —— ¶ Prodromi, *certain north-east winds blowing eight days before the rising of the dog-star. Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of early fig. Plin.*

PRŌDŪCŌ (pro & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead or bring forth, lead out*, ἐξάγω. *Plaut.* exercitum castris. *Cæs.* copias pro castris. *Nepos.* exercitum in aciem. *Cic.* aliquem in concionem, *or, simply, Id.* Producere, *h. e. to bring before the people, before the assembly of the people.* So, also, *Id.* aliquem, *h. e. to cause to appear as an actor.* — Also, *to lead or bring forth or expose to sale. Terent.* servos. *Colum.* vasa ad solem, *h. e. to the sun.* — Hence, *to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated or distinguished. Cic.* aliquem ad dignitatem. *Liv.* Omni genere honoris producere eum non destitit. — Also, *to bring forth, produce, bring into the world, beget, generate, procreate. Cic.* aliquem, *h. e. to beget. Horat.* Diva producas subolem. Also, of plants. *Pallad.* Fici producunt folia. — Hence, *to bring forth, make, cause. Cels.* Cibi carnem producunt. — Also, *to discover, make known, disclose. Juvenal.* occulta crimina. — Also, *to allure forth, bring forth or produce by gentle means. Senec.* vocem. — Hence, in general, *to allure, entice, incite, bring* to any thing. *Nepos.* in prœlium. —— ¶ Also, *to draw* one thing *before* another. *Stat.* nubila menti. *Terent.* moram malo, *h. e. to contrive some means of retarding, to stop the evil. Ovid.* scamnum lecto, *h. e. to place before or at the bed.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw out in length, stretch or lengthen out, extend. Martial.* pelles dentibus. *Plin.* lineas ex argento. — Figur. *to prolong, protract, continue. Plaut.* vitam alicui. *Cic.* convivium ad multam noctem. *Id.* sermonem in noctem. *Id.* sermonem longius. — Hence, *to lengthen in pronunciation, pronounce as long, produce*, opposed to *corripere. Quintil.* syllabam. *Cic.* literam. — Also, *to delay, protract, procrastinate. Cæs.* rem in hiemem. *Cic.* aliquem conditionibus, *h. e. to detain.* — Also, *to prolong, put off, defer. Cic.* diem. — Also, *to pass slowly*, or, simply, *to pass, spend. Terent.* diem. —— ¶ Also, *to lead or conduct* to a place. *Liv.* aliquem in concionem. *Terent.* aliquem rus, *h. e. to bring, accompany. Apul.* hospitem ad balneas. — Hence, *to induce, prevail upon, allure, entice, incite, cause. Terent.* aliquem falsa spe, *h. e. to wheedle, cajole, delude. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Producti sumus, ut loqueremur. *Cæs.* Notitia productus. —— ¶ Also, *to carry out* a corpse, *conduct* a funeral procession. *Lucan.* funus. — Hence, *to guide, educate, instruct. Cic.* Cicerone producendo. —— ¶ Also, *to lead or bring away. Colum.* bovem cunctantem. —— ¶ See, also, *Productus, a, um.*

PRŌDUCTĒ (productus), adv. *lengthened, long. Cic.* Quæ in *sapiente*, et *felice* producte dicitur, *h. e. as a long syllable. Gell.* Syllaba productius pronuntiata.

PRŌDUCTĬŌ (produco), ōnis, f. *a lengthening, prolonging*, ἀπότασις, ἔκταμα. *Cic.* temporis. *Id.* verbi. — Hence, *the lengthening or pronouncing of a syllable long. Cic.*

PRŌDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from produco. —— ¶ Adj. *made long, lengthened, long, prolonged, continued*, ἐκτεταμένος, προαχθείς. *Cic.* Dolor productior, *h. e. lasting longer. Horat.* Neu sit quinto productior actu fabula. *Colum.* Flagellum productissimum. —— ¶ Also, *preferable.* Hence, Producta, *with the Stoics, things which do not properly form a good in themselves, but are to be preferred to others*, τὰ προηγμένα. *Cic.*

PRŒBIA. See *Prœbia.*

PRŌĒGMĔNŌN (προηγμένον), i, n. same as *Productum, something preferable*, with *the Stoics. Cic.*

PRŒLIĀLIS, *for* Prœliaris. *Macrob.*

PRŒLIĀRIS (prœlium), e, adj. *of or belonging to a battle*, μάχιμος. *Plaut.* pugna, *h. e. a pitched battle, no skirmish. Apul.* dea, *h. e. Minerva, the goddess of war.*

PRŒLIĀTŌR (prœlior), ōris, m. *a fighter, combatant, warrior*, μαχητής. *Tacit.*

PRŒLIŌ, as, *for* Prœlior. *Enn.*

PRŒLIŌR (prœlium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fight, engage, join battle, combat, contend in fight*, μάχομαι. *Cic.* — Figur. with words. *Cic.*

PRŒLIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a fight, battle, engagement, combat, conflict, contest*, μάχη. *Cic.* Prœlium committere cum aliquo, *h. e. to join, give.* So, also, *Id.* facere, *or, Liv.* agere, *or, Sallust.* pugnare. *Liv.* conferre, *h. e. to join battle, fight.* So, also, *Prop.* miscere. — Also, *a fight, combat*, not between two armies, as *a duel, single combat. Liv.* Nec id prœlium fuit. —— ¶ Figur. *a contest, contention, strife, fight with words. Cic.* — Also, facetiously, of excessive eating and drinking. *Plaut.* Prœlium committere. —— ¶ Prœlia, *for* prœliantes, *combatants. Prop.*

PRŒTIDES, um, f. See *Prœtus.*

PRŒTŬS (Προῖτος), i, m. *a king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius.* — Hence, Prœtis, idis, f. *his daughter.* Plur. Prœtides, *his daughters, who were mad, imagining themselves to be cows, &c. Virg.*

PRŎFĀNĀTĬŌ (profano), ōnis, f. *a profanation, violation, pollution*, βεβήλωσις. *Tertull.*

PRŎFĀNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a profaner. Prudent.*

PRŎFĀNĒ (profanus), adv. *profanely, impiously, irreligiously. Lactant.*

PRŎFĀNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *unholiness, profaneness. Tertull.*

PRŎFĀNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dedicate or offer* any thing *to a god. Cato.* dapem. —— ¶ Also, *to profane, unhallow, defile, desecrate, pollute, violate*, βεβηλόω. *Liv.* dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes. — Hence, *to discover, betray, disclose, make known. Apul.* secreta.

PRŎFĀNŬS (pro & fanum), a, um, adj. *that is not dedicated to any god, not sacred, common, profane*, κοινός. *Cic.* locus. *Plin.* usus. *Ovid.* ignes. —— ¶ Also, *profane, unholy, not sacred, not belonging to or initiated into the service, secrets or ceremonies of a deity. Tacit.* animalia. *Virg.* Procul este profani. *Horat.* vulgus, *h. e. unlearned, illiterate, ignorant. Macrob.* Profani literarum, *h. e.* indocti. — Hence, *wicked, impious, irreligious. Ovid.* mens. *Id.* Phorbas. Profanum, *impiety, wickedness, vice. Plin.* bellorum. —— ¶ Also, *odious, abominable*; or, *ominous, ill-boding. Ovid.* bubo.

PROFĀRIS, PROFĀRI. See *Profor.*

PROFĀTUM, i, n. See *Profor.*

PRŎFĀTŬS (profor), us, m. *a speaking out, speaking, saying, pronouncing. Stat.*

PRŎFECTĬŌ (proficiscor), ōnis, f. *a going away or to a place, a setting out, departure, journey, march, voyage*, πορεία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* pecuniæ, *h. e. the source from which it is obtained.* —— ¶ *Profectio*, the departing upon a journey; *Iter*, the journey itself; *Via*, the way to be travelled.

PRŎFECTĪTĬŬS, and **PRŎFECTĪCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *coming or proceeding from any one. Pandect.* dos, *h. e. from a father.*

PRŎFECTŌ (perhaps for pro facto), adv. *certainly, surely, truly, in truth, indeed, doubtless, assuredly, really*, ἀληθῶς. *Cic.*

PRŎFECTŬS (proficio), us, m. *increase, growth, profit, advantage, progress, advancement, effect*, προκοπή. *Liv.* and *Quintil.*

PRŎFECTŬS (proficiscor), us, m. *an arising, beginning. Liv.* 1, 15.

PRŎFECTŬS, a, um, partic. from proficio, or from proficiscor.

PRŎFĔRŌ (pro & fero), ers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bring forth*, προφέρω. *Cic.* pecuniam ex arca. Proferre se, *to come forth, arise, show or display himself, appear. Sueton.* Dracone e pulvino se proferente. Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Proferunt se ingenia. — Hence, *to invent, discover, make known, spread abroad, reveal. Cic.* artem. *Terent.* palam. *Cic.* aliquid in medium. *Tibull.* enses, *h. e. to invent.* — Also, *to cite, quote, allege, produce, mention, say, bring forward. Cic.* paucos. *Id.* aliquid in medium. — Also, *to pronounce, utter, express. Quintil.* syllabas. — Also, *to raise*, as from ignorance, vice, &c. *Senec.* Se ipsi protulerunt. — Also, *to make, produce, let grow, cause. Plin. Ep.* laurum. — Also, *to publish, make known, spread abroad. Anton.* in *Cic. Ep.* rumorem. —— ¶ Also, *to bring to a place*, or, simply, *to bring. Plaut.* pecuniam alicui. *Cic.* Longius Cæcilium protulisset pietas. — Hence, *to incite, provoke. Lucan.* 2, 493. Prolatus ab ira (but *Ed. Burm.* reads *prælatus*). —— ¶ Also, *to continue. Plaut.* gradum, *h. e. to advance, go on. Horat.* pedem. —— ¶ Also, *to place farther, put forward. Liv.* castra, *h. e. to advance.* — Hence, *to enlarge, extend, widen. Liv.* pomœrium. *Cic.* fines officiorum. — Also, *to defer, put off. Terent.* nuptias. *Cic.* diem. *Tacit.* honorem. *Liv.* res in annum. Hence, *Cic.* Res prolatæ, *h. e. adjournment of public business, vacation, public holidays. Id.* Ante res prolatas, *h. e. before vacation time, before the holidays.* Also, of persons. *Liv.* exercitum, *h. e. to detain, keep back.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold before one's self. Enn.* se, *h. e.* clipeum. —— ¶ Also, *to set out, stretch out, extend. Plin.* pedes, *sc.* velorum.

PRŎFESSĬŌ (profiteor), ōnis, f. *a public acknowledgment concerning one's self, a declaration, profession, deposition, promise*, ἐπάγγελμα, ἐξομολόγησις. *Gell.* Summa professio stultitiæ, non ire obviam. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* bonæ voluntatis. Also, of inanimate things. *Pallad.* Genera, quæ professione vitiorum suorum contraria loca diligunt, *h. e. on account of their manifest faults.* —— ¶ Also, *a public statement or registering of one's name. Liv.* — Also, *a public statement or registering of one's property. Cic.* — Also, *a register of persons or their property, thus given in. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a public declaration or acknowledgment of one's profession or business*, or, *any one's profession or business. Cic.* bene dicendi. *Sueton.* Grammaticæ.

PRŎFESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a professor, master, public teacher*, σοφιστής, σχολάρχης, καθηγητής. *Quintil.* sapientiæ. *Sueton.* eloquentiæ. — Also, *for* medicus. *Cels.*

PRŎFESSŌRĬŬS (professor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a professor, professorial*, ἐπαγγελτικός. *Tacit.*

PRŎFESSŬS, a, um. See *Profiteor.*

PRŎFESTŬS (pro & festus), a, um, adj. *not kept as a holiday, on which work may be done, common*, ἄνεορτος. *Liv.* dies, or, *Horat.* lux, *h. e. a working-day.* —— ¶ Also, *unholy, not initiated. Gell.* vulgus, *h. e. rude.*

PRŎFĬCĬŌ (pro & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to advance, make progress, gain ground. Plin.* Quum quinqueremis sola non proficeret. —— ¶ Also, *to make progress, advance, derive advantage, increase, effect, obtain. Cic.* in philosophia. *Id.* nihil oratione. *Nepos.* non multum. *Quintil.* usque ad mores, *h. e. to have influence. Plin.* Pretium proficit, *h. e. rises, is increased. Id.* Vitis humore proficit, *h. e.* crescit. —— ¶ Also, *to be of use, be serviceable, effect, accomplish, help, contribute, conduce. Cic.* plurimum. *Ovid.* Verba profectura aliquid. — Also, in medicine. *Plin.* Radix ferulæ in febribus proficit.

PRŎFĬCISCŌ, is, n. 3. *for* Proficiscor. *Plaut.*

PRŎFĬCISCŌR (pro & facio, facesso, fascor), ĕris, profectus sum, n. dep. 3. *to set out, break up. Cæs.* — Hence, *to go, go* to a place. *Cic.* ad dormiendum, *or* ad somnum, *go to take sleep. Cic.* ad eam domum. *Id.* ad cœlum, *h. e. to die.* — Also, *to go, travel, journey, make a voyage, march. Nepos.* ad bellum. *Cæs.* in pugnam. *Liv.* portu, *for* e portu. *Terent.* Corinthum. *Cic.* ex Asia Romam versus. — Also, *to set out, depart, leave*, or, *to go, march. Nepos.* domo. *Id.* Athenis. *Prop.* magnum iter, *h. e. to make a long journey.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to go, come. Cic.* ad reliqua, *h. e. come to, speak of, pass or go on, proceed. Auct.* ad *Her.* ad exitium, *h. e. to endeavor to bring on or effect. Id.* in genus orationis, *h. e. to strive after.* — Also, *to*

begin, commence. *Cic.* Ut instituimus proficisci. *Id.* a lege. *Cæs.* ab hoc initio. *Cic.* A philosophia profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, *h. e.* post cognitam philosophiam. — Also, *to proceed, arise, take its origin, originate with, spring from.* *Cic.* a natura. *Id.* Venæ a corde profectæ. So, also, of disciples or pupils. *Cic.* Profecti ab Aristotele, *h. e. the followers or scholars.* So, also, *Id.* a Zenone. It may also be rendered *to be done.* *Cic.* Quæ a me in te profecta sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to intend to go.* *Plaut.* Nunc, quo profectus sum, ibo. *Terent.* alio.

PRŎFINDŌ (pro & findo), is, fīdi, fissum, a. 3. *to cleave*, κατακόπτω. *Stat. Theb.* 10, 12. (But *Ed. Gronov.* reads *profingunt.*)

PRŎFĬTĔŎR (pro & fateor), ēris, essus sum, dep. 2. *to profess, declare openly, own, acknowledge, avow*, ὁμολογέω, ἐξαγγέλλομαι. *Cic.* Non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri, *h. e. to confess freely.* *Id.* Profiteor, me relaturum. — Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to profess, to own or declare to be, practise or apply himself to* any thing. *Cic.* philosophiam, *h. e. to declare himself a philosopher.* *Id.* jus, *h. e. to profess to be a lawyer.* *Id.* Ista profitentur, *h. e. teach.* *Id.* se Grammaticum. *Horat.* amicum, *sc.* se. It is also joined with *esse.* *Cic.* Me defensorem esse profiteor. Hence, Profiteri, *to be a teacher.* *Plin. Ep.* Qui profitentur. *Ovid.* Magna professus, *h. e. that makes much of himself*, or, *that promises much.* *Sallust.* and *Hirt.* Indicium profiteri, *h. e. to make a deposition, give evidence.* —— ¶ Also, *to offer freely, to promise.* *Cic.* operam. *Id.* studium. *Id.* Profitetur se venturum. *Ovid.* Sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *h. e.* quæ se sumpturas promiserant. —— ¶ Also, *to make a public statement*, as, of one's name, property, &c. *to declare his name that it may be registered, enter an account of his property on the censor's books.* *Cic.* jugera. *Liv.* frumentum. *Id.* nomen, *or, simply*, *Cic.* Profiteri, *h. e. to give in one's name, make application for any thing*, as, for an office. *Sueton.* Profiteri se candidatum, *h. e. to declare himself a candidate.* *Id.* Profiteri lenocinium, *h. e. to have one's name registered by the ædile as that of a prostitute.* Hence, *Ovid.* Professæ, *sc.* feminæ, *h. e. public prostitutes, who had given in their names as such to the ædile.* *Terent.* In his profitetur nomen suum, *h. e. among these he reckons himself.* — *Professus, a, um*, is also used *passively, known, confessed, manifest.* *Ovid.* culpa. *Justin.* dux. *Senec.* and *Quintil.* Ex professo, *h. e. manifestly, openly, professedly, avowedly, intentionally.* So, also, *Apul.* De professo. —— ¶ *Profiteri* and *confiteri* are often interchanged even in *Codd.* but the former is *to declare aloud and publicly*, also, *to manifest openly*; the latter, *to confess, own, acknowledge what cannot be concealed.*

PRŎFLĀTŬS (proflo), us, m. *a blowing.* *Colum.* 5, 9, 7. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads, more correctly, *perflatu.*) — Also, *a snoring.* *Stat.*

PRŎFLICTŬS, a, um. See *Profligo, is.*

PRŎFLĪGĀTĬŌ (profligo, are), ōnis, f. *ruin, destruction.* *Auson.*

PRŎFLĪGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a prodigal, spendthrift*, καταναλίσκων, ῥαίστης. *Tacit.*

PRŎFLĪGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from profligo. —— ¶ Adj. *ruined, in a bad condition, cast down, miserable, wretched.* *Cic.* Mœrore afflictus, et profligatus. *Id.* judicia senatoria. — Particularly, *morally bad, profligate, abandoned, wicked, vicious.* *Cic. Arch.* 6. homo. *Id.* Tu profligatissime.

PRŎFLĪGŌ (pro & fligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw or dash to the ground, throw or cast down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, defeat*, καταβάλλω. *Cic.* copias hostium. *Cæs.* classem hostium. *Tacit.* prœlia, *h. e.* prœliantes. —— ¶ Figur. *to ruin, overpower.* *Cic.* rempublicam. *Nep.* opes tantas. *Liv.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to cause any thing to come to its end.* — Hence, *to bring nearly to a conclusion, finish or despatch almost, bring it far in any thing.* *Cic.* Bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum. *Id.* Quæstio profligata ac pæne ad exitum deducta est. *Sueton.* Profligari plurimum posse, *h. e. to be brought to its end.* *Senec.* Ætas profligata, *h. e. old age.* — Hence, *to do much* in any thing. *Justin.* Quantum profligatum sit. *Sueton.* plurimum. — Also, *to finish, end, terminate, despatch.* *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* and *Liv.* Res profligata est.

PRŎFLĪGŌ (Id.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cast or strike down, ruin.* *Gell.* Res profictæ.

PRŎFLŌ (pro & flo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to blow or breathe forth*, ἐκπνέω. *Ovid.* flammas. — Figur. *Virg.* somnum toto pectore, *h. e. to snore.* *Plin.* iras. —— ¶ Also, *to blow or puff up.* *Apul.* nares. —— ¶ Also, *to dissolve by blowing, melt, liquefy.* *Plin.*

PRŎFLŬĔNS, tis, particip. from profluo. —— ¶ Adj. *flowing, fluent*, of expression or style. *Cic.* loquacitas. *Id.* genus orationis. *Tacit.* eloquentia. —— ¶ *Subst.* Profluens, tis, *any running water.* *Plin.* — So, also, *Vitruv.* Profluens aquæ.

PRŎFLŬĔNTĔR (profluens), adv. *flowingly*; figur. *abundantly, plentifully, fluently.* *Cic.* Omnia profluenter, *h. e. according to one's wish, abundantly.* *Gell.* Profluentius exsequi, *h. e. in a flowing discourse.*

PRŎFLŬĔNTĬA (profluo), æ, f. *a flowing forth.* Figur. *Cic.* loquendi, *h. e. a stream of words, many words.*

PRŎFLŬŌ (pro & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow forth*, προῤῥέω. *Cæs.* ex monte, *h. e. to rise, take its rise.* *Justin.* Sudor profluens. — Also, *to flow* to a place. *Cic.* in mare. — Also, simply, *to flow, run.* *Cic.* Aqua profluens, *h. e. flowing or running water.* *Cels.* Venter profluit, *h. e. is relaxed, not costive.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to flow forth or* to a place, or, simply, *to flow.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat. *Cic.* Ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, *h. e.* veni. *Tacit.* ad incognitas libidines, *h. e. hit upon.* —— ¶ See, also, *Profluens.*

PRŎFLŬVĬUM (profluo), ii, n. *a flowing or flowing forth, gushing out*, καταῤῥοή. *Lucret.* and *Colum.* sanguinis. *Colum.* alvi, *or*, absolutely, *Cels.* Profluvium, *h. e. a looseness.* *Plin.* mulierum, *or* genitale, *h. e. monthly courses.* *Id.* genituræ, *h. e.* gonorrhœa.

PRŎFLŬVĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *flowing away, flowing.* — Hence, Profluvius, *subst. a flux*, as a disease. *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *inconstant.* *Cæcil.* fides.

PRŎFLŬŬS (profluo), a, um, adj. *flowing forth*, or, simply, *flowing.* *Colum.* and *Sidon.*

PRŎFŎR (pro & for), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to say or speak out*, or, simply, *to say, speak*, ἴκφημι. *Virg.* — Hence, Profatum, *a proposition, saying, axiom.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to foretell, predict, prophesy*, πρόφημι. *Lucret.* and *Petron.* —— ¶ The first person *profor, profer*, &c. seems not to occur.

PRŎFRINGŌ (pro & frango), is, a. 3. *to break into pieces.* *Stat.* inarata, *h. e. to plough.*

PRŎFŬGĬŌ (pro & fugio), is, ūgi, ĭtum, n. and a. 3. *to flee, fly, run away, escape*, ἀποφεύγω. *Cæs.* ex oppido. *Cic.* in exsilium. *Hirt.* longius. *Nepos.* domo. *Cic.* ad aliquem, *h. e. to take refuge, flee for succor.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to flee before or from* any thing, *to avoid carefully.* *Horat.* agros. *Colum.* sedes suas. *Senec.* conspectum civium. *Plin.* natos.

PRŎFŬGĬUM (profugio), ii, n. *a retreat, place of refuge.* *Sallust.* and *Cic.* (But most *Edd.* read *perfugium.*)

PRŎFŬGŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *fleeing or having fled, escaping by flight, fugitive*, αὐτόμολος, φύξηλις, φυγάς. *Liv.* domo. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* regni. —— ¶ Also, *put to flight.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Also, *fleeing hither and thither, wandering about, restless.* *Horat.* Scythes. —— ¶ Also, *that has been driven or has fled from his native country, banished, exiled.* *Liv.* Hannibal patria profugus. *Ovid.* classis. *Sallust.* Trojani. — Hence, Profugus, *an exile, banished person.* *Ovid.*

PRŎFUNDĒ (profundus), adv. *deeply, profoundly*, βαθέως. *Plin.* Profundius.

PRŎFUNDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *depth*, βαθύτης. *Macrob.* — Figur. *Ammian.* disciplinæ. *Hadrian.* ap. *Vopisc.* civitatis, *h. e. importance.*

PRŎFUNDŌ (pro & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to shed copiously, pour forth or out*, καταχέω, προχέω. *Cic.* sanguinem suum, *h. e. to shed.* *Senec.* lacrimas. *Plin.* sanguinem ex oculis, *h. e. to cause to flow.* *Id.* aquas sub mensas. —— ¶ Figur. *to throw away, spend uselessly.* *Lucret.* verba ventis. *Cic.* Quæ si non profundere videbor. — Hence, *to spend extravagantly, lavish, squander away, waste, consume*; also, *to spend, bestow upon, give.* *Cic.* patrimonia, *h. e. to squander.* *Id.* vitam pro patria. *Plin. Paneg.* pecuniam, *h. e. to spend liberally.* *Cic.* pecunias in res. *Id.* animam. *Id.* vires animi, *h. e. to exert.* So, also, *Id.* vocem, *h. e. to pour forth, utter, strain the voice.* — Hence, aliquid, *to be extravagant in any thing, carry too far, to do too much in any thing, or, at least, more than usual*; as, *Cic.* omnia nimis. *Nigid.* Profusus status vocis, *h. e. a strong voice.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour forth.* Hence, *to bring forth.* *Lucret.* puerum ex alvo matris. *Cic.* clamorem, *h. e. to raise a cry, shout.* *Catull.* voces pectore, *h. e. to pour forth, utter.* So, also, of corn and other fruits. *Colum.* Cum materia palmites profudit. *Cic.* Nec solum ea, quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur, sed etiam pecudes. *Plin.* Insula profusa ab Ænaria, *h. e.* orta. *Cic.* odium, *h. e. to vent.* *Id.* res, *h. e. to bring forward, say.* — Profundere se, *to pour forth, rush forth.* *Cic.* Lacrimæ se profuderunt. *Cæs.* Multitudo telorum se profudit. *Cic.* Voluptates se profundunt, *h. e. appear.* *Id.* se in aliquem, *h. e. to be liberal towards any one.* — So, also, Profundi, *to pour or rush forth.* *Plin.* Nilus e lacu profusus. *Sil.* Lacrimæ ore profusæ. —— ¶ Also, *to stretch at full length, throw down.* *Lucret.* Somnus membra profudit. So, also, Profusus, a, um. *Id.* Profusæ in terram, *h. e. prostrated, stretched at full length.* *Cic.* Se profundere, *h. e. to spread.* —— ¶ The *first syllable* is usually *short*, but sometimes, also, *long.* *Catull.* —— ¶ See, also, *Profusus, a, um.*

PRŎFUNDŬS (perhaps from pro & fundus), a, um, adj. *deep*, βαθύς. *Cic.* mare. *Id.* Gurges profundissimus. — Hence, of the infernal regions, *below, or in the infernal regions.* *Stat.* Jupiter, *h. e.* Pluto. *Virg.* nox Erebi. *Id.* manes, *h. e. the lower regions.* — Hence, Profundum, *subst. depth*, βάθος. *Cic.* aquæ. *Justin.* Profunda camporum. Figur. *Val. Max.* miseriarum. — Hence, *the depths of the sea*, or, *the sea.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *the stomach.* *Plaut.* — Hence, figur. Profundus, *deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable, boundless, immoderate, very great.* *Cic.* libidines. *Apul.* somnus. *Stat.* Mero profundo incaluere, *h. e.* multo. *Lucret.* silva. *Liv.* altitudo. *Horat.* Profundo Pindarus ore, *h. e. rich, copious in expression.* — Also, *unknown.* *Quintil.* ars. *Pandect.* In profundo esse, *h. e. to be unknown.* — Also, *high.* *Virg.* cœlum. Hence, Profundum, *height.* *Manil.* —— ¶ Also, *thick.* *Auson.* grando. *Solin.* Ursi profundioribus villis.

PRŎFŪSĒ (profusus), adv. *profusely, lavishly, extravagantly, expensively*, ἀφειδῶς. *Suet.* Profusissime. —— ¶ Also, *immoderately, excessively, exceedingly, very much*, σφόδρα. *Liv.* Profuse tendere in castra. *Sallust.* Profusius.

PRŎFŪSĬŌ (profundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring out, shedding*, πρόχυσις, ὑπέρχυσις. *Cels.* sanguinis, *a copious flow.* *Id.* alvi, *a looseness.* —— ¶ Figur. *profusion, an imparting abundantly, spending much.* *Vitruv.* sumptuum, *h. e. prodigality.* — Hence, *prodigality, wastefulness.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Suet.*

PRŎFŪSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a squanderer, prodigal.* *Tertull.*

PRŎFŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from profundo. —— ¶ Adj. *hanging down.* *Varro.* cauda. *Pallad.* Cauda profusior. —— ¶ Also, *immoderate, unrestrained, excessive.* *Cic.* hilaritas. *Id.* genus jocandi. *Sueton.* Profusissima libido.

—— ¶ Particularly, *immoderate in expense, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal, lavish.* Cic. nepos. Sallust. sui, *h. e. squandering his property.* Suet. Profusissima largitio, *h. q. profuse liberality.* Also, in a good sense. Stat. mens, *h. e. liberal.* Martial. homo. —— ¶ Also, *immoderate in expense or cost, too costly, expensive.*

PRŎGEMMŎ (pro & gemmo), as, n. 1. *to bud, put forth buds.* Colum.

PRŎGĔNĔR (pro & gener), i, m. *the husband of one's granddaughter,* ἐγγόνης ἀνήρ. Tacit. and Sueton.

PRŎGĔNĔRĀTĬŎ (progenero), ōnis, f. *a generating, engendering.* Plin.

PRŎGĔNĔRŎ (pro & genero), as, a. 1. *to generate, beget, produce.* Hor. and Colum.

PRŎGĔNĬĒS (progigno), ēi, f. *a descent, lineage, race, family,* γενεά. Terent. and Cic. —— ¶ Also, *all that are descended from any one.* Hence, *child, children, offspring, descendant, progeny, family.* Cic. Veteres se progeniem deorum esse dicebant. Id. Claudia mea progenie, *h. e. granddaughter.* Nepos. Miltiadis, *h. e. son.* Id. Herculis, *h. e.* posteri. Cic. Priamum tanta orbatum progenie, *h. e.* tot filiis. It is also used in circumlocutions. Liv. Ex magna progenie liberum, *for* e tam multis liberis. Id. Nepotum liberum progeniem, *for* nepotes liberos. — Also, of animals. Virg. and Colum. — Also, of plants. Colum. — Also, of other things. Thus Ovid calls his poems *mea progenies.* —— ¶ Plur. Progenies. Senec.

PRŎGĔNĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *the founder of a family, an ancestor,* προγεννήτωρ, πρόγονος, προπάτωρ. Nepos.

PRŎGĔNĬTŪS, a, um. See *Progigno.*

PRŎGERMĬNŎ (pro & germino), as, n. 1. *to shoot forth.* Colum. Surculus progerminat.

PRŎGĔRŎ (pro & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to carry forth or out; to throw or cast out,* προκομίζω, ἐκκομίζω. Plin. —— ¶ Also, *to carry before.* Apul.

PRŎGESTŎ (frequentat. of progero), as, a. 1. *to carry before.* Apul. nucleos.

PRŎGIGNŎ (pro & gigno), is, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, a. 3. *to generate, beget, engender, produce,* προγεννάω. Cic. and Virg.

PRŎGNĀRĬTĔR (from pro & gnarus), adv. *briskly, quickly.* Plaut.

PRŎGNĀTĬŎ (obsol. prognascor), ōnis, f. *birth, nativity.* Martian. Capell.

PRŎGNĀTŬS (particip. from obsol. prognascor), a, um, *descended, or sprung from,* ἀπόγονος, ἔκγονος. From parents, *born of.* Liv. deo. Plin. Arundines in palude prognatæ, *h. e. growing in.* — Hence, Prognati, *children.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, from ancestors, *descended, a descendant.* Cæs. ex Cimbris. Cic. Pelope prognatus, *h. e. grandson.* — Hence, subst. *a descendant.* Plaut.

PRŎGNĒ, es, f. See *Procne.*

PRŎGNŌSTĬCUM, or **PRŎGNŌSTĬCŎN** (προγνωστικόν), i, n. *a prognostic, prediction, sign or token of something future.* Cic. — Hence, Prognostica, *prognostics of the weather,* a translation of Aratus by Cicero. Cic.

PRŎGRAMMĂ (πρόγραμμα), ătis, n. *a written notification, an edict, proclamation, manifesto.* Vulcat. Gallic.

PRŎGRĔDĬŎR (pro & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to come or go forth, go on or forward, advance, proceed,* προέρχομαι. Cic. and Liv. — It may also be rendered, *to go away, depart.* Cæs. Ab eo loco progressus. — Also, *to go out.* Plin. Adeo sani, ut de progrediendo cogitarent, *h. e. about going out.* Cic. Deiot. 3. Neque odio tui progressus est, *sc.* ad bellum. — Hence, *to go from,* or, simply, *to go,* when it means *to go from,* or *to go to a place.* Cic. ex domo. Cæs. longius a castris. Cic. ad urbem. Id. alicui obviam, *h. e. to go to meet.* Liv. Præter paludes. —— ¶ Figur. *to advance, proceed, go on.* Cic. ætate, *h. e. to advance in years, grow older.* Id. in virtute, *h. e. to advance, increase.* Id. ultra aliquid. —— ¶ Comp. Progressior. Tertull.

PRŎGRESSĬŎ (progredior), ōnis, f. *a going forth or forward, an advancing,* πρόβασις. Hence, figur. *advancement, progress, increase, growth.* Cic. rei militaris. Id. Progressionem facere ad virtutem. — Hence, as a figure of speech, *when one strong expression is succeeded by a stronger.* Cic.

PRŎGRESSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that goes forward or advances.* Augustin.

PRŎGRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going forth.* Cic. Quæ primo progressu tradit elementa loquendi, *h. e. at the commencement.* Vitruv. Aggeribus expediantur progressus, *h. e. a running forward.* —— ¶ Also, *a going forward, advance.* Cic. stellarum. — Hence, figur. *increase, growth, progress, advancement, proficiency, improvement.* Cic. ætatis. Id. Progressus facere in studiis. — Cic. Off. 1, 4. Rerum progressus, *course of events.*

PRŎGRESSŬS, a, um. See *Progredior.*

PRŎGŬBERNĀTŎR (pro, & gubernator), ōris, m. *an under-pilot.* Cæcil.

PRŎGYMNASTĒS (προγυμναστής), æ, m. *one who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics.* Senec.

PROH, interject. See *Pro.*

PRŎHĬBĔŎ (from pro, for porro, & habeo), es, ŭi, ĭtum, a. 2. *to keep off, back, or away, keep or ward off, debar, hinder, impede, stop, prevent, prohibit, check, restrain, forbid, defend, protect,* κωλύω, εἴργω. Cæs. vim hostium ab oppidis. Cic. aliquem cibo tectoque. Id. aliquem voce supplicis, *h. e.* ne voce supplicis utatur. Hence, Senec. Prohibita, *forbidden things.* Cic. rempublicam a periculo, *h. e. to keep back, deliver, protect against.* Sallust. Janua prohibiti, *h. e. sent away.* Cic. cives calamitate. Liv. Campaniam populationibus. Plaut. alicui parentes, *h. e. to prevent from knowing them.* Terent. Si eveniat, quod dii prohibeant. — Also, with a *dat.* following. Sil. aquilæ, *for* ab aquila. — Also, with an *infin.* following. Cic. aliquem exire. — Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. Liv. — Also, with *ut* following. Cic. Dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, præsidium sectorum existimetur. — Also, with *ne* following. Cic. Potuisti prohibere, ne fieret. — Also, with *quo minus* following. Cic. Hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus. — Also, with two *accusatives.* Liv. Ut eos id prohiberet. —— ¶ *Prohibessim, is, it,* is sometimes used for *prohibuerim,* &c. Cato. Prohibessis. Plaut. Prohibessit. Cic. e legg. xii. tab. Prohibessint.

PRŎHĬBĬTĬŎ (prohibeo), ōnis, f. *a prohibition, forbidding, restraining,* ἀποκήρυξις. Quintil.

PRŎHĬBĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a warder off, prohibiter, forbidder,* κωλυτήρ. Arnob.

PRŎHĬBĬTŌRĬŬS (prohibitor), a, um, adj. *keeping back, prohibitory, forbidding, interdictory,* κωλυτικός. Plin.

PRŎHĬBĬTŬS, a, um. See *Prohibeo.*

PRŎHINC (pro & hinc), adv. *therefore.* Apul.

PRŌJECTĒ (projectus), adv. *with contempt, carelessly.* Tertull.

PRŌJECTĬŎ (projicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing forth, projection,* προβολή. Cic. brachii, *h. e. a stretching out.* —— ¶ *A building forward,* or, *the right of building forward or making a projection.* Pandect.

PRŌJECTĪTĬŬS, and **PRŌJECTĪCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *exposed.* Plaut. puella.

PRŌJECTŎ (frequentat. of projicio), as, a. 1. does not occur in its proper sense; figur. *to reproach, accuse.* Enn.

PRŌJECTŌRĬŬS (projicio), a, um, adj. *throwing out, ejecting, abstergent.* Æm. Mac. herba.

PRŌJECTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the jutting out or projecture of any part of a building,* προβολή, ἐκφορά. Vitruv.

PRŌJECTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a projecting, stretching out.* Lucret. corporis. Plin. frondis.

PRŌJECTŬS, a, um, particip. from projicio. —— ¶ Adj. *standing out, jutting, prominent, projecting.* Sueton. Venter projectus. Id. Venter Paullo projectior. — Projectum, subst. *the jutting out or projecture of any part of a building, the coping of a wall.* Pandect. — Figur. *very manifest or apparent, immoderate, excessive.* Cic. cupiditas. Id. audacia. Id. Homo ad audendum projectus, *h. e. a very bold or daring person.* Tacit. Projectissima gens ad libidinem, *h. e. prone, given or addicted to.* —— ¶ Also, *lying, stretched out, extended, prostrate.* Cæs. ad terram. Virg. in antro. Plin. Insula projecta in meridiem. —— ¶ Also, *bad, mean, vile, abject, despicable, contemptible.* Liv. consulare imperium. Prud. Quid projectius? —— ¶ Also, *dejected, cast down.* Tacit. vultus.

PRŌJĬCĬŎ (pro & jacio), is, ĕci, ectum, a. 3. *to throw forth or before,* προβάλλω. Horat. cibum, *h. e. food before dogs.* — Hence, *to throw forth, stretch out, extend, cause* any thing *to project.* Cic. brachium. Lucan. linguam. Quintil. pectus ac ventrem. — Hence, in building, *to cause* any thing *to jut out, make a projection.* Pandect. Jus projiciendi. — Hence, Projici, *to project, jut out.* Cic. Tectum projiceretur. Id. Urbe projecta in altum, *h. e. projecting or stretching far out into the sea.* —— ¶ Also, *to put before, put forth or forward.* Virg. pedem lævum. —— ¶ Also, *to hold before or forth.* Nepos. hastam. Liv. clipeum præ se. Id. Projecto læva scuto. —— ¶ Also, *to eject, expel, cast or drive out.* Cic. foras. Ovid. ab urbe. Also, of the sea. Cic. Projectus ad saxa. Virg. Projecta vilior alga. — Hence, *to banish, exile.* Tacit. aliquem in insulam. Ovid. Sarmaticas projectus in oras. — Also, *to put to flight.* Sisenn. ap. Non. Projectos persequi. —— ¶ Also, *to pour out.* Manil. fontem urna. Hirt. lacrimas, *h. e. to shed.* Senec. Verba projicere, *h. e. to utter.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw, throw down or* to a place. Cæs. aliquid in ignem. Virg. galeam ante pedes. — Se projicere, *to throw himself, throw himself down, fall down or prostrate.* Cic. ad pedes alicujus. Liv. in forum, *h. e. to run.* Cic. in judicium, *h. e. to wish eagerly to be present at.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw down or away.* Cæs. arma. — Also, *to put off, lay aside.* Horat. insignia. — Also, *to expose* a child. Plaut. — Hence, figur. *to expose to danger.* Liv. milites ad inconsultam pugnam. — Hence, figur. Se projicere, *to degrade himself, act beneath one's dignity or worth;* as, Liv. in fletus muliebres, *h. e. to weep like a woman.* Cic. Attic. 9, 6. Projicere se, *h. e. to commit an error from hurry, take a rash resolution.* — Also, figur. *to give up, yield, renounce, resign, reject, disdain.* Cæs. virtutem. Id. libertatem. Horat. ampullas. Plin. Ep. spem salutis. Ovid. pudorem. Virg. animam, *h. e. to kill himself.* — Also, figur. *not to esteem, to esteem lightly, despise, desert, give up or expose in a shameful manner.* Cæs. paratos. Id. Projectus a Pompeio. Cic. Proditus et projectus, *h. e. exposed to imminent danger.* —— ¶ Also, *to cast down, throw to the ground.* Tacit. effigies. Stat. artus. —— ¶ Also, *to put off, defer, delay.* Tacit. aliquem ultra quinquennium. —— ¶ See, also, *Projectus, a, um.*

PRŎĬN (for proinde), adv. *hence, therefore, on that account.* Terent.

PRŎINDĔ (pro & inde), adv. *hence, therefore, on that account.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *for* perinde, *just so, equally, all the same as, in like manner.* Quintil. Proinde impotentes deprehenduntur. Also, with *ac, atque, ut, quasi, tanquam,* following, *as, as if.* Cic. Proinde ac merita est. Verr. Proinde ut. Terent. Ut — proinde. Cic. Proinde quasi, *h. e. just as if.* Gell. Proinde tanquam. Id. Proinde atque. —— ¶ Also, *next, in the next place.* Quintil. Proinde intuenda ætas.

PRŌLĀBŎR (pro & labor), ĕris, psus sum, dep. 3. *to run, glide or move forward or to* a place, παρολισθέω. Cic. in Arat. Serpens prolabitur. — Hence, *to come to, fall into.* Cic. Huc libido est prolapsa. Liv. in misericordiam, *h. e. to become compassionate.* Tacit. ad superbiam. Cic. ad istam orationem. Id. longius, *h. e. to become more diffuse.* — Also, *to drop, escape.* Cic. Verbum a cupiditate prolapsum. — Also, *to slide forward.* Liv. Alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur. —— ¶ Also, *to fall down;* or, simply, *to fall.* Liv. ex equo. — *Cadere* is sometimes, redundantly, joined

with it; as, *Liv.* Velut si prolapsus cecidisset, *h. e. as if he had fallen.* — Also, *to fall* into. *Sueton.* in foramen. — Hence, *to err, make a mistake, fail.* *Cic.* cupiditate. — Also, *to fall, sink, decline, go to ruin.* *Tacit.* Studio magnificentiæ prolabebantur. *Liv.* Prolapsa disciplina. *Cic.* juventus. *Virg.* Pergama.

PRŎLAPSIŌ (prolabor), ōnis, f. *a slipping,* ὀλίσθησις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a fall,* πρόπτωσις. *Sueton.*

PRŎLAPSUS, a, um. See *Prolabor.*

PRŎLĀTĀTIŌ (prolato), ōnis, f. *a delay or putting off,* ἀνάβλησις. *Tacit. Hist.* 3, 82. (But *Ed. Ern.* reads *prolationem.*)

PRŎLĀTIŌ (profero), ōnis, f. *a bringing forward, relating, mentioning, quoting, citing.* *Cic.* — Also, *pronunciation, utterance.* *Liv.* nominum. —— ¶ Also, *a putting forward.* Hence, *an extending or enlarging.* *Liv.* finium. — Also, *a putting off, delaying, deferring.* *Cic.* judicii. *Id.* rerum, *h. e. the suspension of public business, holiday-time, vacation-time.* — Also, *a prolonging.* *Cic.* temporum.

PRŎLĀTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to enlarge, extend, lengthen, prolong, amplify, dilate,* παρεκτείνω. *Quintil.* imperium. *Lucret.* effugium. *Tacit.* vitam, *h. e. to prolong one's life, continue to live.* —— ¶ Also, *to defer, put off, delay, protract.* *Cic.* Prolatando. *Tacit.* diem ex die. *Sallust.* consultationes. *Liv.* comitia.

PRŎLĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Prolatio.* *Tertull.*

PRŎLECTĬBĬLIS (prolicio), e, adj. *alluring.* *Sidon.*

PRŎLECTŌ (frequentat. of prolicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to entice or allure forth.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to allure, entice, incite, amuse, delight, decoy.* *Cic.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to make sport of one, mock at*; or, *to provoke.* *Plaut.* aliquem probris.

PRŎLEPSIS (πρόληψις), is, f. *anticipation, a figure of speech; as, for example, when, in narrations, a name is applied to a thing before it actually had this name.*

PRŌLES (pro & oleo, olesco), is, f. *that which grows forth or has grown.* Hence, of men, *an offspring, child, children; grandson, descendant, posterity, race, family.* *Virg.* Prolis postuma, *h. e. child.* *Ovid.* gemella, *h. e. twins.* *Id.* Apollinea, *h. e. Æsculapius.* *Id.* Latoia, *h. e. Apollo and Diana.* *Virg.* altera Saturni, *h. e. Juno.* *Tibull.* Bacchi, *h. e.* Priapus. *Lucret.* Prolem propagando procudere, *h. e. to beget children.* *Cic.* e *poeta.* ferrea, *h. e. race.* *Plin.* Tuscorum, *h. e. descendants.* *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* equitum, *h. e. youth, young men.* *Liv.* Ausonia, *h. e. posterity.* —— ¶ Also, of animals, *race, stock,* &c. *Virg.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. *Virg.* olivæ, *h. e. the fruit or berries.* The *plural* occurs in *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the testicles.* *Arnob.*

PRŌLĒTĀRIUS (proles), a, um, adj. *concerned with children.* Proletarii, *the poor inhabitants of Rome, who, according to Livy, had less than eleven thousand asses, and could serve the state, not with money, but with their children.* *Gell.* — Hence, Proletarius, a, um, *low, common, vulgar.* *Plaut.* sermo.

PRŌLEVŌ (pro & levo), as, a. 1. *to draw forth, lift up, raise up.* *Tertull.*

PRŌLĬBŌ (pro & libo), as, a. 1. *to sacrifice, offer.* *Plin.*

PRŌLĬCEŌ, *for* Proliqueo (pro & liqueo), es, cui, n. 2. *to run or flow forth.* *Varr.*

PRŌLĬCIŌ (pro & lacio), is, a. 3. *to allure or entice forth*; or, *to entice, allure, invite, induce,* ἐπάγω. *Plaut.* and *Ovid.*

PRŌLĬQUĀTUS (obsol. proliquo), a, um, adj. *made fluid, liquefied.* Hence, *fluid, liquid.* *Apul.*

PRŌLĬQUEŌ. See *Proliceo.*

PRŌLIXĒ (prolixus), adv. *largely, freely, liberally, abundantly, copiously,* ἐκτενῶς. *Cic.* promittere. *Id.* respondere. *Terent.* Prolixius accipere, *h. e. to entertain more liberally or splendidly.* *Apul.* Arbor prolixe foliata, *h. e. having many leaves.* —— ¶ Also, *kindly, bountifully, willingly.* *Terent.* Age prolixe.

PRŌLIXĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *length.* *Apul.* terræ. *Symmach.* literarum, *h. e. length, prolixity.*

PRŌLIXĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Prolixitas.* *Pacuv.*

PRŌLIXŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to lengthen, make long.* *Colum.*

PRŌLIXUS (pro & laxus), a, um, adj. *long,* μακρός. *Terent.* capillus. *Sueton.* ramus. *Pandect.* status. *Lucret.* Non provolat tam prolixo ictu, *h. e. not so far.* *Colum.* Prolixior arator. — Hence, *prolix in speaking, verbose.* *Macrob.* — Also, *copious.* *Gell.* Esse prolixius, *h. e. to contain more.* —— ¶ Also, *disposed to kindness, kind, complaisant, good, willing.* *Cic.* natura. *Id.* animus. *Id.* Prolixior in Pompeium. —— ¶ Also, *succeeding, favorable, fortunate, happening as one could wish.* *Cic.* Cetera spero prolixa esse. *Gell.* Res secundæ atque prolixæ.

PRŌLŎCŪTŎR (proloquor), ōris, m. *one that speaks or speaks for any one; an orator, advocate.* *Quintil. decl.*

PRŌLŎGIUM (προλόγιον), ii, n. *a preface, prologue, proem.* *Pacuv.*

PRŌLŎGUS (πρόλογος), i, m. *a preface, prologue, proem,* προλόγιον, πρόλογος. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *he that speaks a prologue.* *Terent.*

PRŌLONGŌ (pro & longus), as, a. 1. *to lengthen out, prolong,* ἀναβάλλομαι. *Plin.* and *Senec.* (But better *Edd.* read *prorogare.*)

PRŌLŎQUIUM (proloquor), ii, n. *a proposition, aphorism, axiom.* *Varr.* and *Gell.*

PRŌLŎQUŎR (pro & loquor), ĕris, quūtus *or* cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to say any thing beforehand, to make a prologue.* *Terent.* Omitto proloqui, *h. e. I will make no long prologue, will proceed immediately to the principal subject.* —— ¶ Also, *to speak out, express freely, utter, declare,* or, simply, *to say,* πρόφημι. *Terent.* and *Liv.*

PRŌLŎQUŪTŎR, ōris, m. See *Prolocutor.*

PRŌLŪBĬDŌ (pro & lubido), ĭnis, f. same as *Prolubium.* *Varr.*

PRŌLŪBIUM (pro & lubet), ii, n. *caprice, whim, humor, will, inclination, desire,* ἐπιθυμία, προθυμία. *Terent.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *pleasure, delight.* *Gell.*

PRŌLŪCEŌ (pro & luceo), es, n. 2. *to shine forth.* *Senec.* Signa prolucent.

PRŌLŪDŌ (pro & ludo), is, si, sum, n. 3. *to practise a game beforehand, to make a prelude, to make trial beforehand, to essay.* Figur. *Virg.* ad pugnam, *h. e. to prepare to fight.* *Cic.* sententiis.

PRŌLŬŌ (pro & luo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to wash, rinse,* ἀποκλύζω. *Plaut.* cloacam, *for* ventrem, *h. e. to drink.* —— ¶ Also, *to wash away.* *Cæs. B.C.* 1, 48. *Ed. Oudend.* Tempestas nives proluit. *Virg.* Silvas Eridanus proluit. — Hence, figur. *to spend, squander.* *Gell.* pecuniam. —— ¶ Also, *to wash forth, throw out.* *Virg.* Fluctus proluit genus natantum. —— ¶ Also, *to moisten, wet, wash.* *Ovid.* manus in rore. Hence, of drinking. *Pers.* labra fonte, *h. e. to drink.* *Virg.* Pleno se proluit auro, *h. e. emptied the cup, drank it.* —— ¶ Also, *to make fluid.* *Colum.* ventrem, *h. e. to cause diarrhœa.* —— ¶ Also, *to inundate, overflow.* *Apul.* Prolutas esse regiones imbribus.

PRŌLŪSIŌ (proludo), ōnis, f. *a prelude, flourish, essay, proof, trial,* προγύμνασμα. *Cic.*

PRŌLŪSŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *serving as a trial.* *Pandect.* judicium, *h. e. concerted clandestinely.*

PRŌLŪTUS, a, um. See *Proluo.*

PRŌLŬVIES (proluo), ēi, f. *a flood, inundation, deluge,* κατάκλυσις, ἐπίῤῥοια. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *filth cast forth.* *Lucret.* alvi, or, *Virg.* ventris, *h. e. excrements.*

PRŌLŬVIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an inundation.* *Apul.*

PRŌLŬVIUM, ii, n. for *Prolubium.* *Apul. Met.* 10. p. 949. *Ed. Elm.*

PRŌLŸTÆ (προλύται), ārum, m. *jurists who had studied law for five years, and were dismissed by their teachers with credit.* *Justinian.*

PRŌMĀTERTERA (pro & matertera), æ, f. *the sister of one's great grandmother.* *Pandect.*

PRŌMERCĀLIS (pro & merx), e, adj. *that is to be sold, or exposed to sale,* ὤνιος. *Colum.* res. *Suet.* vestes. *Id.* Promercale divendere, *h. e. to cause to be offered for sale.*

PRŌMERCIUM (pro & merx), ii, n. *trade, traffic, merchandise,* ἀντιμπώλησις. *Pandect.*

PRŌMEREŌ (pro & mereo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. and PRŌMEREŎR (pro & mereor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to deserve, merit,* προσάγομαι, ἄξιός εἰμι. *Ovid.* Promeruit pœnam. *Plaut.* Quid mali sum promeritus? *Cic.* Levius punitus, quam sit ille promeritus. — Hence, Promeritus, a, um, *deserved, merited.* *Plaut.* malum. — Promeritum, *subst. merit, desert, favor, kindness.* *Cic.* in aliquem. *Plaut.* Male promerita, *h. e. ill deserving, demerit, bad actions.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Ex suo promerito, *h. e. guilt.* —— ¶ Also, *to gain.* *Quintil.* favorem. *Sueton.* amorem. —— ¶ Also, *to deserve well, act meritoriously.* *Cic.* de aliquo. *Virg.* Ego te nunquam negabo promeritam, *sc.* de me. *Ovid.* Bene promeritas. Also, *Sueton.* aliquem.

PRŌMERITUM, i, n. See *Promereo.*

PRŌMĒTHEUS (Προμηθεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a son of Iapetus, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. According to fable, he formed men from clay, and gave them life by means of fire brought secretly from heaven, for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture fed upon his entrails, which at last was killed by Hercules.* —— ¶ Poetically for *a skilful potter.* *Juvenal.*

PRŌMĒTHEUS (Προμήθειος), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Prometheus, Promethean.* *Propert.* juga, *h. e.* Caucasus.

PRŌMĒTHĬDES (Προμηθείδης), æ, m. *the son of Prometheus,* h. e. *Deucalion.* *Ovid.*

PRŌMĬCŌ (pro & mico), as, n. 1. *to glimmer forth, come quickly forth.* *Apul.* Promicant plumulæ, *h. e. grow forth.* *Id.* lacrimæ, *h. e. burst forth.*

PRŌMĬNENS (promineo), tis, n. *that projects, stands or juts out, a prominence.* *Tacit.* In prominenti litoris, *h. e. on the point of a prominent neck of land.* *Id.* Prominentia montium, *h. e. tops, summits, promontories.*

PRŌMĬNENTER (prominens), adv. *prominently.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Prominentius a lecto, *h. e. further from.*

PRŌMĬNENTIA (promineo), æ, f. *a standing or jutting out, prominence,* ἐξοχή. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a projecting place, a promontory.* *Solin.*

PRŌMĬNEŌ (pro & mineo), es, ui, n. 2. *to stand or jut out, be prominent, project, hang over,* ἐξέχω. *Liv.* in altum. *Ovid.* in pontum. *Id.* Coma in vultus prominet, *h. e. hangs over the face.* *Horat.* ore. *Liv.* Collis prominens. — Hence, *to lean forwards.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to extend.* *Liv.* in Ægæum usque mare. — Figur. *Liv.* Gloria in posteritatem prominet, *h. e. looks forward to.*

PRŌMĬNŌ (pro & mino), as, a. 1. *to drive, lead, conduct,* ἄγω. *Apul.*

PRŌMĬNŬLUS (promineo), a, um, adj. *standing or jutting out a little, somewhat prominent or projecting.* *Solin.*

PRŌMISCAM (promiscus), adv. *promiscuously, in common.* *Plaut.*

PRŌMISCĒ (Id.), adv. same as *Promiscue.* *Gell.*

PRŌMISCEŌ (pro & misceo), es, a. 2. same as *Permisceo, to mix, mingle.* *Macrob.*

PRŌMISCUĒ (promiscuus), adv. *in common, promiscuously, without order or distinction, indifferently, one with another, at random,* μίγδην, ἀδιακρίτως. *Cic.*, *Sallust* and *Liv.*

PRŌMISCUS (promisceo), a, um, adj. same as *Promiscuus.* *Gell.*

PRŌMISCŬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *mixed.* — Hence, *in common, of which one partakes as well as another.* *Liv.* Comitia plebi et patribus promiscua. *Id.* sacerdotia. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* Muta ista et inanima intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *h. e. are destroyed without distinction, and to be built again.* Hence, *Quintil.* nomen, *h. e.* epicœnum. *Liv.* In promiscuo esse, *h. e. to be in common.* —— ¶ Also, *one and the same, between which no difference*

is made. *Sallust.* Divina atque humana promiscua habere, *h. e. to make no distinction between things human and divine, to show a contempt of every thing sacred.* — Hence, *common, usual. Tacit.* patris patriæ cognomentum. *Id.* Promiscua et vilia mercari.

PRŌMISSIŌ (promitto), ōnis, f. *a promising, promise,* ἐπαγγελία. *Cic.*

PRŌMISSIVĒ (promissivus), adv. *in a promising manner. Tertull.*

PRŌMISSŎR (promitto), ōris, m. *a promisor, one who raises great expectations,* ἐπαγγελτής. *Horat.* and *Quintil.*

PRŌMISSUM (Id.), i, n. *a promise. Cic.* Promissum facere, *or, Plin. Ep.* implere, *h. e. to fulfil a promise.* So, also, *Cic.* Promissa servare, *or, Id.* Promissis stare, *or, Virg.* manere, *h. e. to keep his promise. Catull.* Promissa dare, *h. e. to make promises,* or, *to fulfil a promise. Cic.* Satisfacere suo promisso. Also, with *promitto. Cic.* Promissis standum, quæ quis promiserit. Also, with a *genit.* of the thing which is promised. *Cic.* Præmiorum promissis.

PRŌMISSŬS, a, um, particip. from promitto. —— ¶ Adj. *suffered to grow, growing long, hanging down long. Cæs.* capillus. *Virg.* barba. —— ¶ Also, *raising great expectations of its excellence. Horat.* Promissi iambi. *Id.* Promissum carmen.

PRŌMISSŬS (promitto), us, m. *a promise. Manil.*

PRŌMITTŌ (pro & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. *to let go forward.* Hence, *to let hang down, let grow, to lengthen or make long, to extend. Colum.* ramos longius. *Liv.* capillum ac barbam, *h. e. to let grow, not to have it cut or shaved. Plin.* Sonus promittitur, *h. e. is lengthened, drawn out, dwelt upon.* —— ¶ Also, *to let go before, send before. Lucret.* canes. —— ¶ Also, *to let go forth. Plin.* Nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, *h. e. grows faster.* — Hence, Promitti, *to project or extend. Mela.* Gallia huc usque promissa. — Especially, out of the mouth. Hence, *to say, assure. Cic.* Promitto tibi, tegulam illum nullam relicturum. *Horat.* de se. — Also, *to promise. Cic.* aliquid. *Id.* de re. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* De me tibi sic promitto, atque confirmo, me, &c. *Ovid.* Bene promittere, *h. e. to make kind promises, promise something good. Cic. Divin.* 2, 17. Bene promittere extis, *h. e. to give a good sign or favorable omen. Lucan.* sibi omnia, *h. e. to promise to himself every good thing, hope for the best.* — Also, *to vow, promise to a deity. Cic.* donum Jovi. *Id.* Promittere damni infecti, *sc.* causa, nomine, &c. *h. e. to make an engagement on account of a loss that may arise. Id.* Promittere ad aliquem, *sc.* se venturum, *h. e. to promise to visit any one. Plaut.* Ad cœnam alicui promittere, *h. e. to engage to dine with any one. Senec.* Se promittere oratorem, *h. e. to give hope that he will be an orator.* — Also, *to raise an expectation. Quintil.* Facere omnia, quam promittere, maluerunt. — Also, *to predict, say beforehand. Cic.* ad *Div.* 6, 1. — Also, *to portend, augur. Flor.* Clarum fore, flamma promiserat. — Also, *to bid, offer a price. Plin.* pro domo sestertium millies. — Also, *to threaten. Virg.* ultorem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Terra aquas promittit. —— ¶ *Terent.* Promisti, *for* promisisti. —— ¶ See, also, *Promissus, a, um.*

PRŌMŌ (for pro-emo, from pro & emo), is, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, a. 3. *to take, give or bring out or forth, produce,* προχειρίζομαι, ἐκφέρω. *Ovid.* tela e pharetra. *Cic.* pecuniam alicui ex ærario. *Horat.* vina dolio. — Also, in general, *to bring or send forth, show, utter, let see or hear. Martial.* gemitus de pectore. *Horat.* Sol diem promit. *Colum.* Vites se promunt, *h. e. put forth. Virg.* Se robore promunt, *h. e.* egrediuntur. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to take or give forth. Cic.* consilia, *h. e. to disclose. Plin. Ep.* justitiam. *Virg.* vires, *h. e. to show, exert.* —— ¶ Also, *to make known, bring to light, discover, say, declare, express, explain, tell, relate. Plaut.* omnia. *Liv.* Promendo, quæ acta essent. *Horat.* jura clienti. —— ¶ Also, *to bring to light, raise. Horat.* obscura. —— ¶ See, also, *Promptus, a, um.*

PRŌMŎNĔŌ (pro & moneo), es, a. 2. *to remind or advise beforehand. Cic. Att.* 4, 12. (But the latest *Edd.* read *promovebo.*)

PRŌMŎNTŌRIUM (pro & mons), ii, n. *the projecting part of a mountain, though it does not stretch into the sea. Liv.* 21, 35. —— ¶ Also, *a part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a promontory, cape, headland, high land jutting into the sea,* ἄκρα λίπας, ῥίον. *Cic.*

PRŌMŌTIŌ (promoveo), ōnis, f. *a moving forward.* —— ¶ Also, *a promotion, preferment, advancement,* προαγωγή. *Ascon. Pedian.*

PRŌMŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from promoveo. —— ¶ Adj. *to be preferred, preferable.* Hence, Promotum, *that which is preferable.* Thus the Stoics called that which did not deserve the name of good, but was preferable to the contrary, as health, beauty, &c. *Cic.*

PRŌMŌTŬS (promoveo), us, m. same as *Promotio. Tertull.*

PRŌMŎVĔŌ (pro & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to move forwards, make to advance, push or move onward, advance, move away, move or bring to a place,* προάγω, προςβιβάζω. *Liv.* aggerem ad urbem. *Cæs.* saxa vectibus. *Cic.* assa in alterem angulum. *Liv.* castra in agrum Ruscellanum. *Id.* castra ad Carthaginem. *Justin.* exercitum in Ætoliam. *Hirt.* legiones, *h. e. to push forward, make to advance. Terent.* Nihil promoves, *h. e. you do not stir from the spot, you do not get on a jot, you make no speed.* — Hence, *Apul.* Nocte promota, *h. e. late at night, at midnight.* — Hence, figur. *to advance, extend, enlarge, spread, increase. Ovid.* imperium. *Sueton.* mœnia. *Horat.* Doctrina vim promovet insitam. — Also, *to profit, do good, be of use, accomplish, effect. Terent.* parum. *Gell.* nihil. — Also, *to advance, make progress. Gell.* in studio facundiæ. — Also, *to delay, put off, defer, protract. Terent.* nuptias alicui. — Also, *to promote, advance, prefer to a place of honor. Plin. Ep.* aliquem in amplissimum ordinem. *Sueton.* ad præfecturam ærarii. —— ¶ Also, *to move forth.* — Hence, *to put forth. Phædr.* pedem triclinio. — Also, *to bring forth. Horat.* arcana loco, *h. e. to reveal the secrets.* —— ¶ *Cic. Att.* 4, 12. Te videbo et promovebo, *h. e.* according to *Tunstall, I will take you home along with me to an entertainment.* (Others read *promonebo.*)

PRŌMPTĀRIUM, ii, n. *for* Promptuarium. *Auson.*

PRŌMPTĔ, and PRŌMTĔ (promptus, or promtus), adv. *without delay, promptly, expeditiously, quickly, actively,* προθύμως, ἑτοίμως. *Tacit.* Prompte dare operam. *Id.* Promptius. *Plin. Ep.* Promptissime adero. —— ¶ Also, *easily. Juvenal.* Promptius. *Val. Max.* Promptissime. —— ¶ Also, *readily, willingly. Tacit.* Prompte necem subire, *h. e. cheerfully. Id.* Promptius.

PRŌMPTIM (Id.), adv. same as *Prompte. Tertull.*

PRŌMPTŌ (frequentat. of promo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give out. Plaut.* thesauros Jovis, *h. e. to be Jupiter's accountant or treasurer.*

PRŌMPTŬĀRIŬS, and PRŌMTŬĀRIŬS (promo), a, um, adj. *serving for keeping things in store, and from which they may be taken out. Cato.* armarium, *h. e. a storehouse.* So, also, *Apul.* cella. *A prison* is facetiously called so. *Plaut.* — Hence, Promptuarium, *subst., a storehouse, magazine, buttery, larder,* &c. *Apul.* Figur. *Apul.* rationis et orationis, *h. e. the mouth of man.*

PRŌMPTŬLŬS (dimin. of promptus), a, um, adj. *somewhat prompt, ready, or quick. Hieronym.*

PRŌMPTŬS, and PRŌMTŬS (promo), us, m. *a taking forth.* — Hence, *an exposing to public view, a being visible.* In promptu, *visible, manifest, public, before the eyes;* as, *Cic.* esse, *to be visible, evident, clear, easy to discern. Id.* ponere, *h. e. to place before the eye, make visible or manifest, let see.* So, also, *Sallust.* habere, *h. e. to let see, make a display of. Ovid.* In promptu scrinia habet, *h. e. before the eyes, every one can see them.* So, also, *Plaut.* Gerere iram in promptu, *h. e. to manifest.* Hence, *Cic.* In promptu esse, *h. e. to be common or known.* —— ¶ Also, *readiness, a being at hand. Cic.* In promptu esse, *h. e. to be at hand, to be there, to be present.* —— ¶ Also, *easiness. Ovid.* In promptu esse, *h. e. to be easy.*

PRŌMPTŬS, and PRŌMTŬS, a, um, particip. from promo. —— ¶ Adj. *visible, manifest, evident, clear. Cic.* Promptum est. *Id.* Prompta et aperta. —— ¶ Also, *ready, prepared, at hand,* ἕτοιμος. Of things. *Cic.* Fidem promptam præbuit. *Id.* Quæ tibi a multis prompta esse scio. *Id.* celeritas. *Sallust.* audacia. — Of men, *prepared, ready, prompt, active, vigorous, quick, expeditious, zealous, ardent, inclined to, bent on, bold,* &c. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos. *Cic.* Ad vim promptus. *Id.* Promptiores ad pericula. *Tacit.* in spem. *Cic.* Homo promptissimus. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* animus. *Cic.* Tres fratres promptos, non indisertos. — Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Liv.* ingenio, lingua. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Tacit.* animi. *Sallust.* Belli promptissimos. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Tacit.* Animus promptus libertati aut ad mortem. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Lucan.* pati. — Also, *brave, courageous. Liv.* manu. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, *easy, practicable. Cic.* defensio. *Tacit.* Promptissima mortis via. *Ovid.* Promptum est, *h. e. it is easy.* —— ¶ Also, *favorably inclined to. Tacit.* alicui.

PRŌMULCĔŌ (pro & mulceo), es, si, sum, a. 2. *to stroke forwards or lengthwise. Apul.*

PRŌMULGĀTIŌ (promulgo), ōnis, f. *a proclaiming, publishing, spreading abroad, promulgation,* διακήρυξις. *Cic.*

PRŌMULGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who publishes or proclaims. Fronto.*

PRŌMULGŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish or spread abroad, proclaim, promulgate, divulge,* διακηρύττω. *Cic.* legem, or rogationem, *h. e. a bill. Plin.* dies fastos. *Cic.* prœlia.

PRŌMULSĬDĀRIS (promulsis), e, *or* PRŌMULSĬDĀRIŬS, a, um, adj. *belonging to the first dish.* — Hence, Promulsidare, *the vessel in which the first dish was served up. Petron.* — *Plur.* Promulsidaria. *Pandect.*

PRŌMULSIS (pro & mulsum), ĭdis, f. *the antepast, first dish at a meal, as,* olives, sausages, &c. Probably so called, because it was eaten before mead (mulsum). *Cic.* Figur. *Petron.* libidinis. —— ¶ Also, *the vessel in which it is served up. Tertull.*

PRŌMULSŬS, a, um. See *Promulceo.*

PRŌMŬNTŌRIUM, ii, n. same as *Promontorium.*

PRŌMŬS (promo), a, um, adj. *taking out of,* as, out of the storehouse or larder. — Hence, Promus, *one who gives out provisions in a house, a steward, butler. Plaut.* Ædepol fecisti prodigum promum tibi. *Apul.* librorum. —— ¶ Also, *from which any thing is taken out. Tertull.* cella, *h. e. a storehouse, larder.*

PRŌMŪTŬŬS (pro & mutuus), a, um, adj. *that is advanced as a loan. Cæs. B. C. Ed. Oudend.* Vectigal promutuum imperabatur, *h. e. the tribute as a loan,* or, *collected before it was strictly due.* — Hence, Promutuum, *a loan. Pandect.* dare, *h. e. to advance.*

PRŌNĀŎS, i, m. See *Pronaus.*

PRŌNĀTŌ (pro & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim forth, swim to. Hygin.*

PRŌNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from prono. —— ¶ Also, for *Prognatus. Tertull.*

PRŌNĀŬS, or PRŌNĀŎS (πρόναος), i, m. *the vestibule or porch of a temple. Vitruv.*

PRŌNĒ (pronus), adv. *with inclination. Ammian.*

PRŌNECTŌ (pro & necto), is, a. 3. *to knit on or at length.* Hence, *to lengthen. Stat.* seriem.

PRŌNĔPŌS (pro & nepos), ōtis, m. *a great grandson,* δισέγγονος. *Cic.*

PRŌNEPTIS (pro & neptis), is, f. *a great granddaughter,* δισεγγόνη. *Pers.*

PRŌNIS, e, adj. for *Pronus, a, um. Varr.*

PRŌNITĀS (pronus), ātis, f. *inclination, propensity, proneness,* καταφέρεια. *Senec.*

PRŌNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to incline forwards, to bow.* *Sidon.*

PRŌNŒA (Πρόνοια), æ, f. *providence.* *Cic.*

PRŌNŌMEN (pro & nomen), ĭnis, n. *a pronoun,* ἀντωνυμία. *Varr.*

PRŌNŌMINĀLIS (pronomen), e, adj. *of or belonging to a pronoun.* *Priscian.*

PRŌNŌMINĀTIŌ (pro & nominatio), ōnis, f. *a figure of rhetoric, when another word is substituted for a proper name,* ἀντονομασία. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Africani nepos, *for* Gracchus.

PRŌNŬBŌ (pronubus), as, n. 1. *to do the office of a bridewoman.* *Hieron.*

PRŌNŬBŬS (pro & nubo), a, um, adj. *presiding over marriage.* *Virg.* Juno. — Also, *women* are called *pronubæ, who directed the wedding on the part of the bride, bridewomen.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to marriage.* *Claudian.* nox, *h. e. the marriage-night.*

PRŌNŬMĔRŌ (pro & numero), as, a. 1. *to count down, reckon.* *Sidon.*

PRŌNUNTIĀBILIS, or PRŌNUNCIĀBILIS (pronuntio, or pronuncio), e, adj. *that may be pronounced,* ἀποφαντικός, ῥητός. *Apul.*

PRŌNUNTIĀTIŌ, or PRŌNUNCIĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a publication, proclamation, public intimation, declaration,* ἐκφώνησις, ἀπαγγελία, ὑπόκρισις. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *the sentence of a judge.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a crying out, a proclamation of the public crier.* *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *an expression, word.* *Valer. Max.* — ¶ Also, *a speaking, speech, language.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a proposition,* as, in logic. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, of orators and actors, *action, pronunciation, delivery,* also called *actio.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* 3, 11. sqq. *Cic. Or.* 3, 57. sqq. *Quint.* 11, 3.

PRŌNUNTIĀTŎR, or PRŌNUNCIĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that makes any thing known, a relater, writer,* ἐκφωνητής. *Cic.*

PRŌNUNTIĀTUM, or PRŌNUNCIĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *a proposition, axiom,* ἀξίωμα. *Cic.*

PRŌNUNTIĀTŬS, or PRŌNUNCIĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a pronouncing, utterance, delivery.* *Gell.*

PRŌNUNTIŌ, and PRŌNUNCIŌ (pro & nuntio, or nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish, make publicly known, proclaim, announce.* *Hirt.* signum, *h. e. to give.* *Cic.* leges. *Liv.* prœlium in posterum diem. *Id.* iter. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following. *Suet.* Pronuntiavit, se cantaturum. Also, with *ut* or *ne* following. *Cæs.* Jusserunt pronuntiari, ut impedimenta relinquerent. *Id.* Duces pronunciari jusserunt, ne quis ab eo loco discederet. —— ¶ Also, *to disclose, discover, reveal, say.* *Cic.* rem. —— ¶ Also, *to say, tell, report, relate.* *Cæs.* aliquid sincere. —— ¶ Also, *to promise.* *Cic.* pecuniam pro reo. *Liv.* militi præmia. —— ¶ Also, of a herald, *to proclaim, publish, cry.* *Cic.* victorum nomina. — Also, of others. *Cic.* Magistri (auctionum) pronunciant. —— ¶ Also, *to create, nominate, appoint* to an office. *Liv.* aliquem prætorem. —— ¶ Also, *to pronounce.* *Plin. Ep.* quædam perperam. — Hence, *to recite, rehearse.* *Cic.* versus multos uno spiritu. Also, of an actor, *to act.* *Plin. Ep.* — Hence, *Cic.* ad *Div.* 1, 2. sententiam, *h. e. to repeat,* of a consul, when he repeats the vote of a senator, in order to take the votes of the other senators upon it. — Also, *to give sentence, declare in an official capacity.* *Cic.* De tribunali pronuntiavit, sese recepturum. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Suet.* and *Cic.* sententiam. — Hence, Pronunciatus, a, um, *declared or acknowledged by sentence.* *Pandect.* libertas. *Sueton.* civis.

PRŌNŬPĔR (pro & nuper), adv. *very lately, a little while ago,* νεωστί. *Plaut.*

PRŌNŬRŬS (pro & nurus), us, f. *a grandson's wife,* προνύμφη. *Ovid.*

PRŌNŬS (πρηνής), a, um, adj. *turned forwards, inclined or bending forward, leaning forward.* *Cic.* motus corporis. *Varr.* Puerum imponere equo pronum. *Cæs.* tigna. *Liv.* Urbs prona in paludes. *Stat.* calix, *h. e. overturned.* *Apul.* in baculum, *h. e. resting or leaning upon.* *Lucan.* Prona pericula mortis, *h. e. manifest.* —— ¶ Also, *running forwards.* *Ovid.* lepus. —— ¶ Also, *going or inclining downwards.* *Ovid.* via, *h. e. steep.* *Virg.* amnis. *Ovid.* currus. *Horat.* menses, *h. e. flying, quickly passing.* Hence, of stars when nearly setting or about to set, *setting,* or *about to set.* *Prop.* sidera. So, also, of the day, night, sun, &c. *Ovid.* Titan. *Stat.* dies, *h. e. drawing to its close.* Hence, *Senec.* Per pronum, *or, Sil.* Per prona, *h. e. downward.* —— ¶ Also, *situate or lying towards.* *Colum.* Solum pronum orienti. *Id.* Campus pronus ad solem. *Id.* Loca aquiloni prona. —— ¶ Also, *inclined* to any thing, *disposed, prone.* *Varr.* and *Sueton.* ad aliquid, *or, Horat.* in aliquid, *or, Tacit.* alicui rei. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Lucan.* ruendi in ferrum. —— ¶ Also, *inclined to favor, favoring.* *Tacit.* in aliquem. *Sueton.* alicui. *Tacit.* Pronis auribus audire, *h. e. to hear willingly.* —— ¶ Also, *easy, practicable, without difficulty.* *Sallust.* Omnia virtuti prona. *Plin. Ep.* Iter ad honores pronum. *Lucan.* and *Tacit.* Pronum est, *h. e. it is easy.* *Liv.* Pronius ad fidem, *h. e. more credible.*

PRŌŒMIŎR (proœmium), āris, dep. 1. *to make an introduction or preface to a speech,* προοιμιάζομαι. *Plin.*

PRŌŒMIŬM (προοίμιον), ii, n. *an introduction, preface, exordium, proem.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a beginning.* *Ovid.* rixæ.

PRŌPĀGĀTIŌ (propago, as), ōnis, f. *the propagating of vines and trees,* κατάθεσις. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *a propagating,* as, of a race. *Cic.* Quæ propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum. *Id.* nominis. —— ¶ Figur. *an extension, enlargement, prolonging,* ἔκτασις. *Cic.* imperii. *Id.* temporis. *Id.* vitæ.

PRŌPĀGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a propagator.* Hence, *a prolonger, extender, enlarger.* *Cic.* provinciæ, *h. e. one who causes a governor to retain his province beyond the usual time.*

PRŌPĀGĒS (Id.), is, f. *a layer.* — Hence, figur. *a descendant, children, race, posterity.* *Pacuv.* sanguinis. *Auson.* stirpis.

PRŌPĀGĬNŌ (propago), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate.* *Tertull.*

PRŌPAGMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a propagating, prolonging.* *Enn.* vitæ.

PRŌPĀGŌ (propago, as), ĭnis, f. *that which is propagated, a set, layer.* Of a vine. *Cic.* Of trees in general. *Virg.* and *Plin.* Of plants. *Plin.* — Also, *any shoot or branch which may be used as a layer.* *Horat.* — Hence, of men and animals, *a descendant, offspring, child, children, stock, race, breed.* *Nepos.* virorum, *h. e. race.* *Virg.* Romana, *h. e. the Roman race, the Romans.* *Ovid.* vera, *h. e. son.* *Lucret.* catulorum. So, also, of horses. *Nemes.*

PRŌPĀGŌ (from pro & pago, or pango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to propagate,* as, a vine, tree, &c. by layers, παραφύω. *Cato* and *Colum.* So, also, one's race. *Cic.* stirpem. *Apul.* familiam. —— ¶ Figur. *to propagate, increase, extend, enlarge.* *Liv.* terminos populi Romani bello. *Sueton.* imperium, *h. e. the empire.* — Also, *to prolong, extend the duration of.* *Flor.* bellum in posteros. *Cic.* aliquid posteritati, *h. e. to posterity.* *Id.* bellum, *h. e. to continue.* *Id.* multa sæcula reipublicæ, *h. e. to preserve the state many centuries.* *Id.* diem. *Id.* laudem alicujus ad sempiternam gloriam. *Id.* vitam aucupio, *h. e. to prolong, preserve.* *Liv.* imperium alicui in annum.

PRŌPĀLĀ (προπώλης), æ, m. *a forestaller, huckster, retailer.* *Varr.*

PRŌPĀLĀM (pro & palam), adv. *openly, in sight of all, in public, before the people,* ἐν τῷ φανερῷ. *Cic.* collocare, *h. e. to put up.* —— ¶ Also, *manifestly.* *Plaut.* fieri, *h. e. to become manifest.*

PRŌPĀLŌ (propalam), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make manifest or public, divulge.* *Sidon.*

PRŌPANDŌ (pro & pando), is, andi, ansum and assum, a. 3. *to spread out.* *Apul.*

PRŌPANSŬS, and PRŌPASSŬS, a, um. See *Propando.*

PRŌPĀTŎR (προπάτωρ), ōris, m. *an ancestor.* *Tertull.*

PRŌPĀTRUŬS (pro & patruus), i, m. *h. e.* frater proavi, *a great grandfather's brother, a great uncle.* *Pandect.*

PRŌPĀTŬLŬS (pro & patulus), a, um, adj. *open to inspection or entrance, open, uncovered,* προφανής. *Cic.* locus. — Propatulum, *an open or uncovered place,* as, in a yard or court. — Hence, In propatulo ædium, *h. e. in the court of house.* *Nep.* In propatulo domi abjicit. — In propatulo, *in an open, uncovered place, openly, publicly;* as, *Cic.* Cum victus et cultus humanus non, uti feris, in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, sed domi sub tecto accurandus esset. *Plin. Ep.* Hunc sermonem non apud populum, sed apud Decuriones habui, nec in propatulo, sed in curia. — *Mela.* Propatulo, *for* in propatulo. — Hence, In propatulo, *openly;* as, *Gell.* esse, *h. e. to be before one's eyes, to be visible.* *Sallust.* Pudicitiam in propatulo habuere, *h. e. put up publicly to sale,* as it were.

PRŌPĔ (unc.), adv. *near, nigh,* ἐγγύς. *Cic.* esse. *Id.* intueri aliquem. — So, also, Propius, *nearer.* *Cic.* accedere. *Id.* Proxime, *h. e. next, very near.* Also, of time. *Terent.* Prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, *h. e. the time is not far off,* &c. *Plaut.* Prope adest, ut, &c. *Liv.* Jam prope erat, ut pelleretur, *h. e. it wanted little,* &c. *Cic.* Propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, *h. e. it wanted little,* &c. *he was near being killed.* *Lucan.* Propius timuere sarissas, quam, &c. *h. e. more.* — Hence, Proxime, *a little before, last.* *Cic.* Quem proxime nominavi. — Also, *next time.* *Plin. Ep.* Velim ego, quum proxime judices contrahentur, quid sit juris, indices. — Also, *next in order, rank or value, immediately after.* *Cic.* Proxime secundum deos, homines hominibus utiles esse possunt. *Plin.* De lyncurio proxime dici cogit auctorum pertinacia. *Cic.* Proxime a Lacyde. — Also, *nearly, almost.* *Cic.* Proxime atque ille aut æque. — Also, *nearly, closely, nicely, as well as possible.* *Quintil.* signare. So, also, Propius, *more closely.* *Virg.* aspicere. —— ¶ Also, *near to, close or hard by,* sometimes with *a,* sometimes with an *accus.* or *dat.* *Cic.* Prope a Sicilia. *Id.* Prope a meis ædibus. *Id.* Prope me. *Cæs.* Prope castra. So, also, *Cic.* Propius urbem. *Id.* Propius a terris. *Id.* Proxime hostem. *Cæs.* Proxime hostium castris. *Nepos.* Propius Tiberi. *Cic.* Propius Grammatico accessi. Also, figur. *Liv.* Res est prope me tum. *Id.* Propius fidem est. *Id.* Proxime morem Romanum, *h. e. nearly so.* —— ¶ Also, *almost, nearly.* *Cic.* Prope desperatis rebus. *Liv.* Nox prope diremit colloquium, *h. e.* nox prope aderat, quum dirimeretur colloquium. —— ¶ Also, *in the same manner, just so.* *Horat.* Insanis et tu stultique prope omnes. —— ¶ Proximius, comparat. of proxime. *Minuc. Fel.*

PRŌPĔDĬEM (prope & dies), adv. *within a few days, in a short time, after a while, shortly, very soon.* *Cic.* — It is also written *prope diem.*

PRŌPELLŌ (pro & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive before one's self, drive out or forth.* *Liv.* pecus extra portam, *h. e. to drive out.* *Varr.* oves in pabulum. *Lucret.* aera præ se. Figur. *Petron.* cruda studia in forum. — Hence, *to drive further or forwards, push on, propel.* *Cic.* navem remis. *Gell.* nubes non procul. — Also, simply, *to put in motion, move.* *Lucret.* Animus corpus propellit. Figur. *Tacit.* initia. — Also, *to drive away.* *Cæs.* multitudinem hostium. *Liv.* hostem a castris. — Hence, *to drive away, keep or ward off, repel, remove.* *Liv.* periculum vitæ ab aliquo. *Prop.* suavia (*kisses*) dextra opposita. *Horat.* frigus duramque famem. *Colum.* injurias. — Also, *to hurl, throw.* *Cæs.* crates. *Sil.* hastam. — Also, *to drive to, urge, impel, incite.* *Tacit.* animos ad corrumpendum morem. —— ¶ Also, *to throw down.* *Ovid.* corpora in profundum. — Hence, *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow.* *Senec.* muros. *Val. Flacc.* urbem. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is *short* in *Lucret.*

PRŎPĔMŎDŎ (prope & modus), adv. *nearly, almost.* Liv.

PRŎPĔMŎDUM (Id.), adv. *nearly, almost,* ὀλίγου δεῖν, σχεδόν. Cic. —— ¶ Also, *in the same manner,* or, *nearly in the same manner.* Cic. Offic. 2, 8. —— ¶ It is also written *prope modum.*

PRŎPEMPTĬCŎS (προπεμπτικός), a, um, adj. *accompanying, relating to accompanying.* — Propempticum, *or* propempticon, *sc.* carmen, *a poem, in which a prosperous journey is wished to any one.* Stat.

PRŎPĔNDĔŎ (pro & pendeo), es, di, sum, n. 2. *to hang down, hang forth,* ἐπιῤῥέπω. Cic. Lanx propendet. Colum. Propendentes aures. Plin. Herba propendens ex ramis. Figur. Cic. Bona propendent, *h. e. weigh more, have the preponderance.* —— ¶ Also, *to be inclined, lean towards, be disposed.* Cic. Inclinant atque propendent. — Also, *to be favorably inclined to.* Cic. in aliquem.

PRŎPĔNDŎ, is, n. 3. for *Propendeo.* Plaut.

PRŎPĔNDŬLŬS (propendeo), a, um, adj. *hanging forth, forward or down.* Apul. crines.

PRŎPĔNSĒ (propensus), adv. *readily, willingly, favorably, with inclination,* ἐπιῤῥεπῶς. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Ut hanc concordiam et conspirationem omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem propense non crederent esse factam. Liv. Propensius.

PRŎPĔNSĬŎ (propendeo), ōnis, f. *inclination, propensity, proneness, readiness,* ἐπιῤῥοπή, προθυμία.

PRŎPĔNSŬS (Id.), a[illegible] *hanging down,* ἐπιῤῥεπής. Sol[illegible] ¶ Also, *inclined, disposed, apt, prone.* Cic. ad misericordiam. Id. Si quis est ad voluptates propensior. Hirt. Propensissima civitatum voluntate. — Also, with a *dat.* following. Justin. Alexandro. —— ¶ Also, *heavy, weighty.* Plaut. Propensior, *h. e. richer.* Hence, Cic. Propensius, *h. e. weightier, more important.* —— ¶ Also, *that comes nearer.* Cic. Ad veritatem propensior.

PRŎPĔRĀBĬLIS (propero), e, adj. *hastening, quick.* Tertull.

PRŎPĔRĀNTĔR (Id.), adv. *hastily, quickly, speedily.* Lucret. Usque adeo properanter ab omnibus ignibus ejus, &c. Sallust. Properantius. Cod. Theod. Properantissime.

PRŎPĔRANTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a hastening, hastiness.* Sallust.

PRŎPĔRĀTĬM (properatus), adv. *hastily, quickly.* Cæcil.

PRŎPĔRĀTĬŎ (propero), ōnis, f. *a making haste; haste, despatch, expedition,* σπουδή, ἔπειξις. Cic.

PRŎPĔRĀTŎ (Id.), adv. *quickly, hastily, speedily,* ἐπειγομένως. Tacit.

PRŎPĔRĒ (properus), adv. *in haste, in a hurry, hastily, speedily, quickly,* σπουδαίως, ἐπειγομένως. Nepos. egredere. Plaut. Propere esse, *h. e. to hasten.*

PRŎPĔRĬPĒS (properus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *swift of foot, hastening, nimble, quick.* Catull.

PRŎPĔRĬTĔR (properus), adv. *hastily, quickly.* Pacuv.

PRŎPĔRŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make haste, hasten, make speed, be quick,* ἐπείγω, σπεύδω. Cic. in patriam. Id. Romam. Ovid. sacris, *for* a sacris. — Also, in speaking or narrating. Sallust. De Carthagine silere melius puto, quoniam alio properare tempus monet. — Also, with a supine following. Sallust. adjutum. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. Cic. Quamquam justis de causis rationes deferre properarim. Terent. Properas abducere, *h. e. you hasten to lead away, you lead away quickly.* — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Mala decerpi properantia. — *Properato* is sometimes used for *properatu.* Cic. Properato opus est, *h. e. there is need of haste.* —— ¶ Also, *to do, make, prepare any thing with haste, to hasten, accelerate.* Plaut. obsonia. Id. vascula pure. Virg. mortem. Horat. pecuniam heredi. Id. opus, studium, *h. e. to pursue actively.* Sallust. Itinere properato. Tacit. Naves properatæ.

PRŎPĔRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *quick, hasty, speedy, coming or going in haste,* σπουδαῖος. Virg. and Tacit. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. Tacit. clarescere. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Tacit. occasionis, *h. e. eager to embrace.* Id. iræ.

PRŌPĒS (pro & pes), ĕdis, m. *a rope with which a sail is fastened.* Turpil.

PRŎPEXŬS (partic. from obsol. propecto), a, um, *combed or hanging down, combed forwards.* Virg. Propexa in pectore barba.

PRŎPHĒTĂ, and **PRŎPHĒTĒS** (προφήτης), æ, m. *a prophet, foreteller; one who predicts future events.* Apul. and Lactant.

PRŎPHĒTĀLIS (propheta), e, adj. *prophetic,* προφητικός. Hieronym. os.

PRŎPHĒTĪĂ (προφητεία), æ, f. *prophecy, prediction; the foretelling of things to come.* Tertull.

PRŎPHĒTĬĀLIS (prophetia), e, adj. *relating to prophecy, prophetic.* Tertull.

PRŎPHĒTĬCĒ (propheticus), adv. *prophetically,* προφητικῶς. Tertull.

PRŎPHĒTĬCŎS (προφητικός), a, um, adj. *prophetic, prophetical.* Prudent. os.

PRŎPHĒTĬS (προφῆτις), ĭdis, f. *a prophetess.* Tertull.

PRŎPHĒTISSĂ (propheta), æ, f. *a prophetess.* Tertull.

PRŎPHĒTŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prophesy, predict,* προφητεύω. Tertull. Scimus autem, sicut vocibus, ita et rebus prophetatum. Id. Mortem Christi prophetatam.

PRŎPĪNĀTĬŎ (propino), ōnis, f. *a drinking to one's health,* πρόποσις. Senec. —— ¶ Also, *an entertainment, banquet.* Inscript.

PRŎPĪNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who drinks to the health of another person,* προπότης. Ovid. de ar. am. 1, 587. (But Ed. Hein. and Burm. read *procurator.*)

PRŎPĪNŎ (προπίνω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drink to one, drink one's health.* Plaut. poculum. Martial. alicui. Cic. Propino hoc Critiæ. Plaut. salutem, *h. e. to drink one's health.* —— ¶ Also, *to give to drink.* Martial. — Also, to patients, *to let drink, give, administer.* Plin. radicem cum vino. —— ¶ Also, *to give or set before to eat.* Capitol. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to give or deliver to.* Terent. Hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino. Enn. versus mortalibus. Apul. puellas alicui, *h. e. to procure, give.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable occurs *long* in Martial.

PRŎPINQUĒ (propinquus), adv. *near at hand,* πλησίως. Plaut.

PRŎPINQUĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *nighness, nearness, vicinity, proximity, neighborhood,* ἐγγύτης. Cic. loci. Cæs. hostium. Id. Ex propinquitate pugnare, *h. e. close at hand, in the neighborhood.* —— ¶ Also, *relation by blood; affinity,* οἰκειότης, συνάφεια. Cic.

PRŎPINQUŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to approach, draw near, come nigh,* προσεγγίζω, of persons and things. Virg. Dies propinquat. Id. fluvio. Tacit. domui. — Also, with an *accus.* following. Sallust. amnem. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to bring near, bring, hasten, accelerate.* Virg. augurium. Sil. mortem.

PRŎPINQUŬS (prope), a, um, adj. *neighboring, near,* with regard to place or situation, γείτων. Cic. provincia. Id. prædium. Ovid. Propinquius exsilium. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Nepos. In propinquis urbis locis. — Propinquum, *neighborhood, nearness, short distance.* Hence, Liv. In propinquo esse, *h. e. to be near.* Id. Ex propinquo cognoscit, *h. e. near.* —— ¶ Also, *near, at hand,* with regard to time. Cic. reditus. Id. mors. —— ¶ Also, with regard to resemblance, *near, similar, resembling, like.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, with regard to relationship or connection, *near of kin, allied, nearly related.* Sallust. Tibi genere propinqui. — Hence, subst. *a kinsman, kinswoman, relation.* Cic. Tot propinqui. Id. Vestalis, hujus propinqua. — Figur. Varr. Propinquiora inter se verba.

PRŎPĬŎ (prope), as, n. 1. *to approach, draw near,* ἐγγίζω. Paulin. Nolan.

PRŎPĬŎR (Id.), ius, ōris, adj. superlat. Proximus. — I. COMPAR. Propior, *nearer, nigher,* with regard to place or situation. Virg. portus. Liv. tumulus. Virg. Propiora tenere. — Also, with an *accusative* following. Hirt. hostem. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. Stat. timeri. — Also, with a *genit.* following. Lucret. caliginis. Tacit. fluminis. — Also, with a *dat.* following. Ovid. patriæ. Horat. funeri, *h. e. to death.* —— ¶ Also, *nearer,* with regard to time, *later, more recent.* Pandect. tempus. Cic. epistola. Id. Veniunt ad propiora. —— ¶ Also, *nearer* in relationship, *more nearly related or allied, more closely akin.* Cic. alicui. —— ¶ Also, *nearer* in resemblance, *more nearly resembling, more like.* Cic. sceleri. Virg. tauro. Liv. Propius vero, *h. e. more likely or probable.* —— ¶ Also, *nearer* with regard to connection or reference, *more nearly related, more closely connected, of nearer import, affecting or concerning more nearly, closer.* Ovid. cura. Cic. societas. Id. periculum. Horat. amicus. Liv. dolor. — Also, *more intimate.* Tacit. Famæ propior. Id. Esse ei propiora consilia. Id. Cui propior cum Tiberio usus erat, *h. e. a closer intimacy.* —— ¶ Also, *more favorably inclined to.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *more fitting, suitable or adapted, better adapted or suited, better, preferable.* Cic. Portus propior huic ætati. Liv. Latium supplemento propius esse. Terent. delectatio. — II. SUPERL. Proximus, a, um, *very near, the next or nearest* with regard to place, distance or situation. Cic. via. Id. vicinus. Cæs. oppidum. Cic. ab aliquo. — Also, with a *dat.* following. Cic. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. Cæs. mare. — Hence, Proximum, *vicinity, neighborhood.* Terent. In proximo, *h. e. in the neighborhood.* Also, *the most convenient place.* Terent. Ibi proximum est, ubi mutes. Also, *that which follows next, the next in succession.* Cic. Proximum est, ut, &c. *h. e. it remains that, it follows that,* &c. — Also, with regard to time, *next, next ensuing, that follows next.* Cic. petitio. Id. annus. Cæs. nox. Also, with regard to time past, *last, latest.* Cic. nox. Nepos. Proximo triennio. Cic. Proximis superioribus diebus. Id. Censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat. Id. Proximis literis, *h. e. last.* Hence, Proximo, *lately.* Cic. — Also, with regard to resembling, *next, nearest, most like, most nearly resembling.* Cic. Id deo proximum est. Horat. Sint proxima veris. — Also, with regard to relationship, friendship, intimacy or other connection, order, age, rank, love, &c. *the next, nearest.* Cic. cognitione. Nep. propinquitate. Cic. Injuriosi sunt in proximos. Liv. A proximis, *h. e. relations.* Cic. Amore tibi proximi sumus. Nep. Ætate proximus erat. Terent. Proximus sum egomet mihi. Cic. religioni suæ, *h. e. devoted to or observant of.* Hence, Proximum, *relationship, connection.* Quintil. Ex proximo mutuari licet. — Also, *any other person, one's neighbor.* Val. Max. — Also, *fit, apt, striking.* Apul. argumentum. — Also, *easy, at hand, known.* Quintil. decl. and Prudent. — Also, *great, excellent.* Apul. humanitas. —— ¶ Comparat. Proximior. Senec. and Pandect.

PRŎPĬTĬĀBĬLIS (propitio), e, adj. *soon appeased, propitiable.* Enn.

PRŎPĬTĬĀTĬŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an appeasing, a propitiation, atonement.* Macrob.

PRŎPĬTĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a propitiator.* Hieronym.

PRŎPĬTĬŎ (propitius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make propitious, appease, pacify, propitiate,* ἱλάσκομαι. Plaut. Venerem. Tacit. Junonem.

PRŎPĬTĬŬS (pro & peto), a, um, adj. *appeased, kind, favorable, merciful, propitious,* ἵλαος, ἵλεως. Cic. dii. Id. homo. Plaut. Aliquem propitium facere. Terent. Satin' illi dii propitii sunt? *h. e. is he in his right senses?* —— ¶ The *first* syllable is used *short* in Senec. Agam., but *long* in Juvenc.

PRŎPĬŬS, adv. See *Prope.*

PRŎPLĀSMĂ (πρόπλασμα), ătis, n. *a mould, model, or pattern.* Plin.

PRŎPNĪGĔUM, or **PRŎPNĪGĒŎN** (προπνίγειον), i, n. *the place before a furnace or oven.* Vitruv.

PRŎPŒTĬDĒS (Προποιτίδες), um, f

certain girls of Cyprus, who, denying the divinity of Venus, were changed into stones. Ovid.

PRŎPŌLA (προπώλης), æ, m. *a retailer, huckster or huckstérer, forestaller,* προπώλης. Cic.

PRŎPŎLIS (προπολις), is, f. *bee-glue; the third foundation of the bees in making honey, a material of wax which they use in stopping up the entrances of the hive.* Varr. and Plin.

PRŎPŎMA (πρόπομα), ătis, n. *drink taken before eating.* Pallad.

PRŌPŌNŌ (pro & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to set out or expose to view, set forth or display, set before or up, offer, present,* προτίθημι. Cæs. vexillum. So, also, Liv. signum pugnæ. Cic. aliquid venale, or, *simply,* Sueton. Proponere, *h. e. to set out or expose for sale.* Also, of a prize at the games. Virg. Geminum pugnæ proponit honorem. Cic. leges in publicum, *h. e. to fix up to be read.* Id. fastos populo, *h. e. to proclaim, publish.* Id. mensas palam. Suet. Vectigalibus indictis neque propositis. So, also, Id. libellum. So, also, Cic. oculis or ante oculos, *h. e. to place before the eyes.* — Hence, figur. *to place before the eyes, represent to one's self, imagine.* Cic. aliquem sibi imitandum. Liv. vim fortunæ animo, *h. e. to consider.* Cic. sibi reges. Cæs. sibi solatium, *h. e. to console one's self with any thing.* Cæs. spem, *h. e. to make hope.* Cic. metum, *h. e. to cause.* — Hence, *to state, lay down, propose, say.* Cic. Proponat, quid dicturus sit. Id. Quæ proposueram. — Also, *to say, affirm, assert, maintain.* Cels. —— ¶ Also, *to report, represent, declare, point out, explain, tell, relate.* Cæs. aliquid. Id. de re. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. Cæs. Proponit, esse nonnullos, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to publish, make known.* Cic. epistolam in publico. — Hence, *to announce, promise, offer.* Cic. premia alicui. Suelon. millies sestertium gratuitum in triennii tempus, *h. e. to offer as a loan.* Sueton. munus, *h. e. to announce.* — Also, *to denounce, threaten.* Cic. mortem. — Also, *to propose.* Nepos. remedia morbo. — Also, *to mention.* Cic. viros notissimos. — Also, *to suggest, prompt.* Cic. Nihil erat propositum ad scribendum, *h. e. I had received from you no opportunity, no materials.* —— ¶ Also, *to propose for an answer.* Nepos. quæstionem. Cic. Sic est propositum, de quo disputaremus. —— ¶ Also, *to resolve on, design, intend, determine, purpose.* Cæs. aliquid animo. — Hence, Propositus, a, um, *resolved.* Cic. Propositum est mihi facere, *I have resolved, I intend.* — Also, with *ut* following. Cic. Quum mihi proposuissem, ut animos commoverem, *for* commovere. —— ¶ Also, *to set before.* — Hence, *to say beforehand.* Colum. Ut proposueram. — Also, *to state the first premise of a syllogism.* Cic. Quum proponimus.

PRŎPŎNTIS (Προποντὶς), ĭdos and ĭdis, f. *the Propontis,* now *Mar di Marmora, sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus.* — Hence, Propontiăcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Propontis.* Ovid.

PRŎPORRŌ (pro & porro), adv. *moreover, furthermore, still further.* Lucret. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *altogether, entire,* or, *nothing but.* Lucret.

PRŌPŌRTIŌ (pro & portio), ōnis, f. *proportion, comparative relation, symmetry, analogy, likeness,* ἀναλογία. Varr. and Cic.

PRŌPŌRTIŌNĀLIS (proportio), e, adj. *relating to proportion, proportional.* Frontin.

PRŌPŌRTIŌNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *formed according to proportion, proportioned.* Jul. Firmic.

PRŌPŌSITIŌ (propono), ōnis, f. *a setting out to view, displaying, showing, proposing,* πρόθεσις. Cic. vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *the first proposition of a syllogism.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a principal subject, theme.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, in general, *a proposition, sentence.* Quintil. — Also, for *casus, a case submitted to legal opinion.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *the statement or representation of a fact.* Quintil. —— ¶ Cic. animi, *h. e. resolution, determination, intention.* —— ¶ Also, *a proclaiming, publishing.* Pandect.

PRŌPŌSITUM (Id.), i, n. *a design, intention, purpose.* Nepos. peragere, *h. e. to execute.* Cic. assequi, *h. e. to obtain his end.* Id. tenere, *h. e. to persist in his design.* Cæs. habere. —— ¶ Also, *a theme, subject, main point.* Cic. Ad propositum revertamur. —— ¶ Also, *an assertion.* Quintil. Respondere propositis. —— ¶ Also, *a way, manner, or course of life.* Vellei. Vir proposito sanctissimus. Horat. Urgere propositum. —— ¶ Also, *the first premise of a syllogism.* Cic. Orat. 2, 53. —— ¶ Also, *a treatise on a subject in its general features.* Cic. Top. 21. —— ¶ See, also, *Propositus, a, um.*

PRŌPŌSITŬS, a, um, particip. from propono. —— ¶ Adj. *exposed.* Cæs. Oppida Romanis proposita ad prædam. Liv. bello. Cic. Mulier proposita omnibus, *h. e. a common strumpet.* Id. telis fortunæ. —— ¶ Also, *impending, imminent, threatening.* Cic. Propositum vitæ periculum. —— ¶ Also, *appointed, determined, prescribed.* Cic. Industriæ propositus. Id. Propositum genus quæstionum, *h. e.* finitum.

PRŌPRÆTŎR (pro & prætor), ōris, m. *a propretor, a governor of a province in which there was no army, consequently charged with the administration of justice only, and invested with the authority of a pretor at Rome.* Cic. He had usually filled the office of pretor at Rome.

PRŌPRIĀTIM (propriatus), adv. *properly.* Arnob.

PRŌPRIĒ (proprius), adv. *properly, peculiarly, for his own person.* Cic. Tamen promiscue toto campo, quam proprie parva frui parte malitis. —— ¶ Also, *properly, aptly, in its proper sense.* Cic. dicere. —— ¶ Also, *particularly, in particular, principally, especially.* Cic. Causam nullus ordo proprie susceperat. Id. Proprie tuum.

PRŌPRIĔTĀRIŬS (proprietas), a, um; adj. *possessing as a proprietor.* — Hence, Proprietarius, *a proprietor, possessor in his own right.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *belonging to any one as his property.* Paul. Sent. res.

PRŌPRIĔTĀS (proprius), ātis, f. *the property or peculiar nature of any thing; a property, nature, quality,* ἰδιότης. Cic. rerum. Liv. cœli terræque. Cic. Genere et proprietate, *h. e.* differentia specifica. —— ¶ Also, *property, right of property.* Sueton. jumenti. —— ¶ Also, *property, the thing possessed as property.* Pandect. Quod interfuit ejus, proprietatem non esse subreptam. Id. Dominus proprietatis, *h. e. proprietor.* —— ¶ Also, *proper signification.* Quintil.

PRŌPRIŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to appropriate.* Cal. Aurel.

PRŌPRITIM (Id.), adv. *properly.* Lucret.

PRŌPRIŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *peculiar, particular, special, private, proper, not common,* ἴδιος, κύριος. Cic. Vitium proprium senectutis. Cic. Cluent. 11. Propriam lucem accipere, *sc. after birth.* — It is followed by a *genit.* or *dat.* Cic. Libertatem propriam Romani generis. Id. Principia causarum propria esse debent. Id. vocabulum, or verbum, *h. e. the proper word for a thing.* — It is also joined with *meus, tuus, suus, noster,* &c. Cic. Sua propria facultate. Id. Ad vestra propria. — Proprium, subst. *property, one's own, nature, peculiar quality.* Cic. Omnia quæ nostra erant propria. Martial. Vivere de proprio. Cic. Quod est oratoris proprium, *h. e. peculiar quality.* Also, for *meus, tuus, noster,* &c. *my own, your own,* &c. Liv. Propria familia, *h. e. his own family.* Id. Propriis viribus bella gerere. —— ¶ Also, *lasting, permanent, perpetual, firm, steady.* Nep. munera. Terent. voluptates. Virg. Propriamque dicabo. Cic. Ut illi sit proprium atque perpetuum. Horat. Aliquid proprium alicui facere. —— ¶ Also, *sure.* Cæs. and Auct. B. Afric. victoria. —— ¶ Also, *fit, apt, suitable, proper.* Cic. Tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium, quam ceteris. Scrib. Larg. remedia. —— ¶ Also, *especial, singular, extraordinary.* Lentul. in Cic. Ep. consilium. Liv. ignominia. ——

¶ Also, *separate, apart.* Quintil. tempus. Cic. lex.

PRŎPTĔR (from prope, for propiter), adv. *near, hard by,* ἐγγύς. Cic. Propter est spelunca. Id. Filii propter cubantes. —— ¶ Also, preposit. with an *accusat.* following, *near, hard by, close to.* Cic. Insulæ propter Siciliam. Id. Propter urbem. —— ¶ Also, *for, on account of, by reason of, owing to.* Cic. Propter metum. Laber. Propter viam facere, *h. e. to offer sacrifice on account of a journey.* Cato. Propter viam facere, *h. e. to lose one's property.* So, also, Id. Propter viam sunt vocati ad cœnam, *h. e. lost all their property.* — Also, *for, on account of, in order to avoid or prevent.* Pallad. Propter serpentes. — Hence, Varr. Propter hoc, or, Colum. Propter quod, or, Quintil. Propter quæ, *h. e. for that cause or reason, on that account.* —— ¶ Also, *through,* denoting an efficient cause. Cic. Propter quos hanc lucem aspexerit. —— ¶ Also, *out of, through, on account of.* Terent. Propter invidiam. Varr. Propter aves fructus capias. —— ¶ It is sometimes put after its case. Cic. Quem propter. Tacit. Hostem propter.

PRŎPTĔRĔĀ (propter & ea), adv. *therefore, for that cause or reason, on that account,* δι[illegible]οῦτο, διότι. Cic. Hæc propterea de [illegible]dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignesceret. T[illegible] Id propterea (*pleonastically*).

PRŌPŪDIŌ[illegible]ropudium), a, um, adj. *shameful,* [illegible]*reful, barefaced, shameless, ba*[illegible]*ντος.* Gell. uxor. Plaut. [illegible]

PRŌPŪDIU[illegible] pudet), ii, n. *a shameful or base*[illegible]*on,* αἰσχύνη. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, as a[illegible]rm of reproach, *shameful person, vile wretch.* Plaut. and Cic.

PRŌPŪGNĀCŬLUM (propugno), i, n. *any thing by which one is protected from an enemy, a protection, defence, fortress, fort, bulwark, rampart, bastion,* ἐπιτείχισμα, προβολή. Tacit. mœnium. Horat. navium, *h. e.* naves turribus instructæ. Thus a fleet is called, Cic. Propugnaculum Siciliæ. Athens is called, Nep. Propugnaculum oppositum barbaris. Cic. Propugnacula imperii, *h. e. fleets and armies.* Also, of a house. Cic. Domus ut propugnacula habeat. —— ¶ Figur. *protection, defence, bulwark.* Nep. tyrannidis. Cic. Lex Ælia et Fusia, propugnacula tranquillitatis. Liv. Propugnaculo uti, *h. e. defence, proof.*

PRŌPŪGNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a defending of a place, fighting for,* ὑπερασπισμός. Valer. Max. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a defending.* Cic. dignitatis. — Also, with *pro* following. Cic. Pro ornamentis.

PRŌPŪGNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who with arms defends a place, a defender, soldier,* προασπιστής. Cæs. Dimissio propugnatorum, *h. e. of the marines.* Id. A propugnatoribus relictus locus. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a defender.* Cic. libertatis.

PRŌPŪGNŌ (pro & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fight in defence of, fight or contend for, defend,* προμαχέω, προασπίζω. Cic. pro suo partu. Cæs. Ex silvis rari propugnabant. — Figur. *to defend.* Cic. pro salute. Suet. absentiam suam. Apul. fratri. Horat. nugis.

PRŌPULSĀTIŌ (propulso), ōnis, f. *a keeping or warding off, repelling, driving or beating back,* ἐξώθησις. Cic.

PRŌPULSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a driver back, warder off,* διακρουστής. Val. Max.

PRŌPULSŌ (frequentat. of propello), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive back, repel, keep or ward off,* ἐξωθέω. Cæs. hostem. Liv. bellum a mœnibus. Cic. frigus, famem. Id. suspicionem a se. Colum. aquam radicibus.

PRŌPULSŬS, a, um. See *Propello.*

PRŌPULSŬS (propello), ūs, m. *a driving on, pushing forwards, an impulse, force,* πρόωσις. Senec.

PRŌPȲLÆUM, or PRŌPȲLÆŎN (προπύλαιον), i, n. *the place before a door or gate, particularly of a temple, a vestibule or porch,* προπύλαιον. Cic.

PRŌQUÆSTŎR (pro & quæstor), ōris, m. *a proquæstor, the quæstor who collected and superintended the revenue of a province, and when there was an army there, paid it.* — *Pro quæstore* is sometimes used instead of it. Cic. Quum pro

quæstore essem, *h. e. when I was proquæstor.*

PRŌQUAM, or PRŌ QUAM, *accordingly as, just as. Lucret.*

PRŌQUĪRĪTŌ (pro & quirito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry or exclaim publicly. Apul.* — Hence, *to publish, proclaim. Sidon.* legem.

PRŌRA (πρῶρα), æ, f. *the prow or fore-part of a ship*, πρῶρα. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* (The hinder part is called *puppis.*) *Ovid.* Proræ tutela, *h. e.* proreta. *Cic.* Prora et puppis mihi fuit, *h. e. my whole plan, all in all.* — With poets, also, for *a ship. Virg.*

PRŌRĔPŌ (pro & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep forth, come forth gradually or in an unobserved manner,* of animals. *Plin.* Cochleæ prorepunt e cavis terræ. *Horat.* Prorepserunt animalia terris. *Sueton. Claud.* 10. Prorepsit ad Solarium proximum. — Also, of inanimate things. *Claudian.* Prorepunt balsama ligno. Particularly, of growing plants, *to grow or spring forth. Colum.* Pampinus prorepsit e duro. *Id.* Oculi prorepentes. —— ¶ Also, *to creep or crawl along, creep to a place. Colum.* Nervus prorepit, *h. e. stretches, extends.* — Particularly, of plants. *Colum.* Prorepserint radices. *Id.* Humor lente prorepit, *h. e. goes away or flows out slowly.*

PRŌRĔTA (πρωράτης), æ, m. *he that sits on the prow of a ship and guides it; an under-pilot. Plaut.*

PRŌREUS (πρωρεὺς), ĕi and ĕos, m. same as *Proreta. Ovi*[illegible]

PRORIGA. See *Pero*[illegible]

PRŌRĬPĬŌ (pro & rapio)[illegible]tum, a. 3. *to snatch or drag for*[illegible]nem. *Ovid.* pedes, *h. e. t*[illegible] *run.* Se proripere, *to hasten* [illegible] *out;* as, *Cic.* ex curia. *Cæs.* po[illegible] —— ¶ Also, *to snatch or hurry away.* [illegible]ripere se, *to hurry or hasten away, run t*[illegible] *place, run away, escape;* as, *Liv.* in publicum. *Apul.* se cursu, *h. e. to run away.* So, also, without *se. Virg.* Quo proripis? Figur. *Horat.* aliquem in cædem.

PRŌRĪTŌ (pro & obsol. rito), as, a. 1. *to irritate, provoke,* παροξύνω. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to incite, allure, invite to any thing;* or, simply, *to incite, allure, invite. Senec.*

PRŌRŎGĀTĬŌ (prorogo), ōnis, f. *an asking of the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one.* — Hence, *a prolongation. Liv.* imperii, *h. e. of the command.* —— ¶ Also, *a deferring, putting off. Cic.* diei. —— ¶ Also, *application to the present case. Cic.* legis. —— ¶ Also, *an enlarging, augmenting, increasing. Liv.* imperii, *h. e. of the empire.*

PRŌRŎGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to or admitting of delay. Senec.* fulmina.

PRŌRŎGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a dispenser, steward. Cassiod.*

PRŌRŎGŌ (pro & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask the people whether any thing shall be prolonged to any one.* — Hence, *to prolong, continue. Cic.* and *Liv.* imperium alicui, *h. e. to prolong the command.* So, also, *Cic.* provinciam. *Id.* aliquid temporis. *Plin.* tempus, *or, Id.* moras, *h. e. to continue, last. Plaut.* vitam alicui. — Hence, *to preserve, keep for a long time. Plin.* Quippe etiam conditum prorogatur ad urinam ciendam. *Colum.* vivacitatem suam. *Horat.* Latium in alterum lustrum. —— ¶ Also, *to defer, put off. Cic.* dies ad solvendum. —— ¶ Also, *to pay;* or, *to pay beforehand, advance, lay out. Pandect.* nummos. —— ¶ Also, *to propagate. Cod. Just.* subolem.

PRŌRSUM (for proversum), adv. same as *Prorsus, forwards. Terent.* Rursum prorsum, *h. e. to and fro, backward and forward, up and down.* — Hence, *straight, straightway, straight on or along, directly. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *altogether, entirely, at all. Terent.*

PRŌRSŬS (for proversus), adv. *forwards. Plaut.* cedere. — Hence, *straight on or along, right onward, directly,* εὐθεῖα. *Plaut.* Prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum. *Gell.* Tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse. *Terent.* Prorsus irruat. — Hence, figur. *without hesitation, without ceremony;* or, *certainly, truly. Cic.* — Also, *exactly, precisely, just. Varr.* Inter cujus cæsa et porrecta flamen prorsus vinum legit. *Sallust.* Tutæ tranquillæque res omnes; sed ea prorsus opportuna Catilinæ. *Cic.* Ita prorsus existimo. —— ¶ Also, *quite, altogether, entirely, utterly, wholly, totally,* καθόλου. *Plaut.* Prorsus perii. *Cic.* Ita prorsus existimo. *Id.* Prorsus omnibus. *Terent.* Prorsus tacere nequeo. —— ¶ Also, *generally, in one word, in a word, in short. Sallust.*

PRŌRSŬS (for proversus), a, um, adj. *straight forward, right on, straight, direct. Avian.* Prorso tramite (some read *proso*, others, *prono*). — Hence, *prosa, not in verse. Apul.* Prorsa et vorsa facundia, *h. e. in prose and verse.* — Hence, probably, Prosus, a, um, *prosaic. Quintil.* Oratio prosa, *or, simply,* prosa, *sc.* oratio, *h. e. prose.* — *Virg.* Prosa, *h. e. a goddess, assistant of Lucina, and presiding over births with the head foremost.*

PRŌRUMPŌ (pro & rumpo), is, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to thrust forth, cause to break, burst or rush forth. Virg.* nubem atram ad æthera. Se prorumpere, *to break, burst or rush forth;* as, *Gell.* in fugam. So, also, Prorumpi, *to break, burst or rush forth;* as, *Lucret.* Prorumpitur in mare venti vis. *Virg.* Proruptus corpore sudor. *Id.* Mare proruptum. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to rush or break forth, burst or break out. Virg.* Prorumpit Tiberinus in mare. *Hirt.* fons. *Cic.* pestis. *Cæs.* per medios. *Tacit.* Nihil prorupit, *h. e. broke forth, appeared. Nepos.* vis morbi. — Figur. *Cic.* Eo prorumpere audaciam. *Tacit.* in scelera. *Id.* in necem militum. *Id.* Ad quod [illegible]rupit, *h. e. burst forth in these words,* [illegible] *speak. Apul.* in vocem subi[illegible] *to begin suddenly to speak.* —— [illegible] *Proruptus, a, um.*

PR[illegible] ([illegible]ruo), is, rŭi, rŭtum, a. 3. *to ru*[illegible]*rt.* in hostem. —— ¶ Also, *to fa*[illegible] *tumble down. Tacit.* Motu terræ [illegible]dum proruit. —— ¶ Also, *to cast forw*[illegible]; *to cast or throw forth. Terent.* se fora[illegible], *h. e. to rush out, run out.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw or cast down, throw to the ground, overthrow, overturn, pull down, demolish. Liv.* vallum. *Cæs.* munitiones. *Tacit.* Prorutæ domus, *h. e. tumbled down.*

PRŌRUPTĬŌ (prorumpo), ōnis, f. *a rushing forth; an eruption,* ἐξέλασις. *Aurel. Vict.* hostium, *h. e. a sally.*

PRŌRUPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that breaks forth or makes a sally. Ammian.*

PRŌRUPTŬS, a, um, particip. from prorumpo. —— ¶ Adj. *bold, audacious, licentious, unbounded. Cic.* audacia.

PRŌRŬTŬS, a, um. See *Proruo.*

PRŌSA. See *Prorsus, a, um.*

PRŌSAĬCŬS (prosa), a, um, adj. *prosaic,* πεζός. *Venant. Fortun.*

PRŌSĀPĬA (unc.), æ, f. *a race or family to which one belongs,* γενεὰ, γένος. *Plaut.* and *Sallust.*

PRŌSĀPĬĒS, ēi, f. same as *Prosapia. Non.*

PRŌSĀRĬŬS (prosa), a, um, adj. *prosaic. Sidon.*

PRŌSĀTŬS, a, um. See *Prosero, evi.*

PRŌSCĒNĬUM (προσκήνιον), ii, n. *the place before the scene, where the actors appeared; the stage. Virg.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *the whole theatre. Claudian.*

PRŌSCHŎLŬS (πρόσχολος), i, m. *an under-teacher, under-master. Auson.*

PRŌSCINDŌ (pro & scindo), is, scĭdi, scissum, a. 3. *to tear, split, cut in pieces,* προσχίζω, κατασχίζω. *Lucan.* quercum. *Varr.* terram, *h. e. to plough or break up uncultivated ground.* —— ¶ Also, *to plough, till. Virg.* terram. —— ¶ Figur. *to furrow, plough. Catull.* æquor. —— ¶ Figur. *to cut, lash, satirize, revile, taunt, censure, defame,* διακερτομεῖν. *Ovid., Plin.* and *Suet.*

PRŌSCISSĬŌ (proscindo), ōnis, f. *a tearing or cutting up.* — Hence, *a cutting or breaking up of unploughed ground. Colum.*

PRŌSCISSŬS, a, um. See *Proscindo.*

PRŌSCRĪBŌ (pro & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to publish* any thing *by writing,* ἀναγράφω, ἀπογράφω. *Cic.* calendas. *Id.* auctionem. *Id.* legem. — Also, with an acc. and *infin.* following. *Cic.* Senatum velle se frequentem esse, proscribi jussit. — Also, *to declare publicly. Sueton.* collegam Bithynicam reginam. —— ¶ Also, *to offer or post up in writing* any thing *to be sold, let or sold by auction; to advertise. Cic.* insulam. *Id.* bona. *Id.* fundum. *Plin. Ep.* Proscribebatur domus, seu quis emere, seu quis conducere vellet. —— ¶ Also, *to declare or publish in writing that one's lands, houses, &c. are forfeited. Cic.* aliquem, *h. e. to confiscate one's property, seize one's estate. Id.* Pompeium, *h. e. to confiscate the estates acquired to the state by Pompey. Id. Agr.* 3, 4. Vicinos proscripsit, *h. e.* agros vicinorum. *Id.* possessiones. —— ¶ Also, *to proscribe or outlaw* one, *doom to death and confiscation of property, publish in writing by hanging up a tablet that one's life and property are forfeited. Cic.* hominem. — Figur. *Petron.* dignitatem, *h. e. to bring into bad repute, make suspected by the people.*

PRŌSCRIPTĬŌ (proscribo), ōnis, f. *a publishing in writing.* — Hence, *a posting up in writing or proclaiming of a thing to be sold,* ἀναγραφὴ, προγραφή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a proscription or outlawry; a dooming to death and confiscation. Cic.*

PRŌSCRIPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that proscribes or outlaws,* προγραφεύς. *Plin.*

PRŌSCRIPTŬRĬŌ (desiderat. of proscribo), is, n. 4. *to desire or long to proscribe. Cic.*

PRŌSCRIPTŬS, a, um. See *Proscribo.*

PRŌSĔCŌ (pro & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut off or cut off from before. Apul.* nasum, aures. Particularly, at a sacrifice, *to cut off the part that is to be offered.* Hence it may also be rendered, *to sacrifice. Liv.* exta. — Hence, *Varr.* Prosectum, *and, plur. Ovid.* Prosecta, *h. e. that which is cut off for a sacrifice, the entrails of a victim,* otherwise called *prosiciæ.* —— ¶ Also, *to cut, cut in pieces,* as in ploughing. *Plin. Ep.* solum.

PRŌSĔCRŌ (pro & sacro), as, a. 1. *to sacrifice. Lactant.*

PRŌSĔCTA, ōrum, n. See *Proseco.*

PRŌSĔCTŎR (proseco), ōris, m. *one who cuts up. Tertull.*

PRŌSĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a cutting or slashing, a cut, stroke. Apul.* — Also, *a bite. Apul.*

PRŌSĔCŪTĬŌ, or PRŌSĔQUŪTĬŌ (prosequor), ōnis, f. *an attending or accompanying,* ἀκολουθία. *Cod. Theod.*

PRŌSĔCŪTŎR, and PRŌSĔQUŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an accompanier, companion, attendant. Pandect.*

PRŌSĔCŪTŌRĬŬS (prosecutor), a, um, adj. *relating to attending or accompanying. Cod. Just.* Prosecutoria, *sc.* epistola, *h. e. an order authorizing the removal of money by the hand of the bearer.*

PRŌSĔDA (pro & sedeo), æ, f. *a common prostitute, a harlot. Plaut.*

PROSEDĀMUM (unc.), i, n. *h. e.* pigritia equorum in coitu. *Plin.*

PRŌSĔLȲTŬS (προσήλυτος), i, m. *a new comer.* Hence, *one that has abandoned heathenism and embraced the Jewish religion, a proselyte. Tertull.*

PRŌSĔMĬNŌ (pro & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sow about,* or, simply, *to sow,* διασπείρω. *Cic.* — Figur. *to disseminate, propagate. Cic.* Familiæ proseminatæ sint, *h. e.* ortæ.

PRŌSENTĬŌ (pro & sentio), is, si, sum, a. 4. *to find out or perceive beforehand. Plaut.*

PRŌSĔQUŎR (pro & sequor), ĕris, cūtus or quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow after, follow, go with, accompany, attend,* κατακολουθέω, περιέπομαι. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Ventus prosequitur euntes. *Tacit.* Cattos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *h. e. extends as far as their country, and then ceases. Cic.* Existimatio usque ad rogum eum prosequitur. Hence, *Id.* Exsequias prosequi, *h. e. to attend at one's funeral, to follow to the grave.* So, also, *Petron.* defunctum. Hence, of an old man who is going to the grave. *Senec.* Videtur mihi prosequi se, *h. e. to attend himself to the grave as it were. Cic.* Sono subrustico prosequebatur atque imitabatur

antiquitatem, h. e. followed, imitated. — Hence, to follow or accompany, as it were with any thing, a person departing. Cic. aliquem verbis vehementioribus, h. e. to use violent language against any one who is departing. Cæs. aliquem contumeliosis vocibus. Liv. aliquem lacrimis, h. e. to look weeping after any one who is departing. —— ¶ Figur. to honor, adorn, present with any thing; or in any other way to affect with any thing, or make one the object of something. Cic. aliquem beneficiis. Id. aliquem misericordia. Id. aliquem verbis honorificis, h. e. to address respectfully. Id. virtutem alicujus grata memoria. Liv. aliquem laudibus, or, simply, Sueton. Prosequi, h. e. to praise. Plin. Ep. aliquem testimonio. Sueton. aliquem legatio, h. e. to present with. So, also, Id. aliquem largissime. So, also, Liv. legatos cum donis (in this passage, cum is redundant). —— ¶ Also, to prosecute or continue one's discourse, speak further, continue, proceed, describe more at large. Auct. ad Her. rem usque eo. Cic. Quod non longius prosequar. Plin. Ep. aliquid stilo. Virg. pascua versu, h. e. to describe at large. Virg. Prosequitur pavitans, h. e. goes on, continues. —— ¶ Also, to pursue. Cæs. hostem. — Also, without an accusat. Cæs. longius.

PRŎSĔRŌ (pro & sero), serui, is, rui, rtum, a. 3. to stretch forth. Avien. caput. Id. se.

PRŎSĔRŌ (pro & sero, sevi), is, sēvi, sătum, a. 3. to produce by sowing. Lucan. segetem. — Figur. Grat. artes, h. e. to produce. — Hence, Prosătus, a, um, brought forth, produced, sprung from. Apul.

PRŎSĔRPĬNA (probably from Περσεφόνη), æ, f. Proserpine, a daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, wife of Pluto, who carried her away from Sicily, as she was gathering flowers.

PRŎSĔRPĬNĀCA (unc.), æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called polygonon. Plin. 26, 11.

PRŎSĔRPĬNĀLIS (Proserpina), e, adj. of or belonging to Proserpine. Marc. Emp. herba, h. e. dragonwort, a kind of plant.

PRŎSĔRPŌ (pro & serpo), is, n. 3. to creep forth. Apul. —— ¶ Also, figur. to creep forth, come forth imperceptibly. Arnob. Sata in lucem proserpunt. Ammian. Malum proserpens. —— ¶ Also, to creep, creep forwards, creep along. Plaut. Bestia proserpens, h. e. a serpent. — Figur. Seren. Samm. Proserpit ad intima vulnus, h. e. steals, comes imperceptibly.

PRŎSEUCHA (προσευχή), æ, f. a prayer. —— ¶ Also, with the Jews, a place for prayer and devotional exercises on mountains, rivers, &c. Juvenal.

PRŎSFĔRĀRI, h. e. impetrari. Lucil.

PRŎSICIÆ (prosico), ārum, f. sc. partes, the part of the entrails and other parts of a victim which was cut off and offered to the gods. Solin.

PRŎSICIES (Id.), ēi, f. same as Prosiciæ. Varr.

PRŎSICIUM (Id.). ii, n. same as Prosiciæ. Fest.

PRŎSICŌ, as, a. 1. same as Proseco.

PRŎSIGNĀNŬS (pro & signum), i, m. standing or marching before the standards. Prosignani, a kind of soldiers who fought in the second line. Frontin.

PRŎSILIŌ (pro & salio), is, ui and īvi, and ĭi, n. 4. to leap or jump forth, spring up, ἐκπηδάω, προσάλλομαι. Cic. Repente prosiluerunt. Liv. ex tabernaculo. Id. in concionem. Sil. Prosiluit stratis. — Also, simply, to leap or spring to a place. Sueton. ad flumen. Petron. in publicum. —— ¶ Figur. to spring forth, burst forth, come forth suddenly or quickly. Ovid. Sanguis prosilit. Martial. Prosiliunt lacrimæ. Plin. Ep. Quod prosilit villæ, h. e. projects. Colum. Frutex prosilit, h. e. sprouts or shoots forth. — Also, to apply one's self, go about or proceed to, especially quickly. Pandect. ad accusationem.

PRŎSISTŌ (pro & sisto), is, n. 3. to step forth. — Hence, to project, stand out, be prominent. Apul.

PRŎSLĀMBĂNŎMĔNŎS (προσλαμβανόμενος), i, m. the note A in music. Vitruv.

PRŎSŎCĔR (pro & socer), ĕri, m. the wife's grandfather, ἀντιπενθερός. Ovid. and Pandect.

PRŎSŎCRŬS (pro & socrus), us, f. the wife's grandmother. Pandect.

PRŎSŎDIA (προσῳδία), æ, f. prosody, the accent of a word in writing or pronouncing it, and the rules for placing the accent. Varr. — Hence, Prosodiăcus, a, um, prosodiac. Marius Victorin.

PRŎSŎPIS (προσωπίς), ĭdis, f. and **PRŎSŌPĪTĒS** (προσωπίτης), æ, f. a kind of herb, otherwise called personacia. Apul.

PRŎSŎPŎPŒIA (προσωποποιΐα), æ, f. Prosopopœia, personification, an introducing things without life as speaking like persons, or an introducing of deceased or absent persons as speaking. Quintil. — Hence, Prosopopœĭcus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to prosopopœia. Jul. Firm.

PRŎSPĔCTĒ (prospectus), adv. advisedly, considerately, deliberately, prudently, ἐσκεμμένως. Tertull. Prospecte decernere. Augustin. Prospectissime.

PRŎSPĔCTĪVŬS (prospicio), a, um, adj. of or belonging to a prospect, prospective. Cod. Just.

PRŎSPĔCTŌ (frequentat. of prospicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to look forth, to look out. Liv. ex fenestris. — Hence, to look at any thing, to view, behold, see afar off, take a view of, gaze upon, προβλέπω. Sallust. prœlium. Ovid. Capitolia ex æde. Tacit. longissime. Hence, figur. of situation, to lie towards, look towards. Tacit. septentrionem. Id. Locus late prospectans, h. e. affording or commanding a wide prospect. Prospectans, turned forwards. Gell. vestigia pedum. — Also, to look about. Plaut. Sinite me prospectare. Liv. Diem de die prospectans, ex quod auxilium appareret, h. e. looking out for, expecting from day to day. — Hence, to await. Virg. Te quoque fata prospectant paria. — Figur. Cic. exsilium, h. e. to think upon. —— ¶ Also, to foresee. Apul. —— ¶ Also, to see, look out to see. Virg. euntem. Cic. Prospectat, quid agatur.

PRŎSPĔCTŎR (prospicio), ōris, m. one who beholds from afar off, one that foresees or provides. Tertull.

PRŎSPĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. a looking forward; a sight afar off, view, prospect, ἄποψις, πρόσοψις. Plin. maris. Cæs. Prospectum impedire. Liv. Prospectum præbere ad urbem. — Hence, sight, view. Liv. In prospectum populi producere. Cæs. Esse in prospectu, h. e. to be seen. — Also, poetically, for the eyes. Ovid. Æquora metior prospectu meo, h. e. measure or run over with my eye. — Also, appearance, outward show. Cic. Porticus pulcherrimo prospectu. — Figur. regard, respect. Gell. Prospectum rei habere, h. e. to have respect. —— ¶ Also, foresight. Tertull.

PRŎSPĔCTŬS, a, um. See Prospicio.

PRŎSPĔCŬLŎR (pro & speculor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to seek out, explore. Liv. —— ¶ Also, to look down or to a place. Auct. B. Afr. Ed. Oudend. de vallo. —— ¶ Also, to watch for. Liv. adventum imperatoris e muris.

PRŎSPĔR, and **PRŎSPĔRŬS** (unc.), a, um, adj. favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate, agreeable to one's wishes, εὐήμερος. Cic. fortuna. Id. Res prosperæ. Liv. successus. Vellei. Prosperrimus rerum eventus. Sueton. actiones, h. e. speeches before a court of justice which make an impression. Ovid. Prosperior. Hence, Prospera, plur., subst. prosperity, good fortune. Ovid. and Tacit. —— ¶ Also, favorable, benign, propitious, making happy or fortunate. Ovid. Bellona. Prud. Christus. — Also, with a genit. following. Horat. Prosperam frugum, sc. Lunam, h. e. with regard to.

PRŎSPĔRĒ (prosper, or prosperus), adv. happily, prosperously, fortunately, luckily, successfully, according to one's wish, εὐτυχῶς, εὐδαιμόνως, δεξιῶς. Cic. procedere. Colum. Prosperius. Sueton. Prosperrime.

PRŎSPĔRGŌ (pro & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. to bestrew, besprinkle. Tacit.

PRŎSPĔRĬTAS (prosper), ātis, f. prosperity, good fortune, good success, condition or quality according to one's wish, εὐτυχία. Cic. vitæ. Id. Improborum prosperitates. Nepos. valetudinis.

PRŎSPĔRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as Prospere. Enn.

PRŎSPĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. Of things, to prosper, make prosperous, make happy or successful, ὀλβιόω, εὐδαίμονα ποιῶ. Liv. victoriam. Horat. decreta Patrum. — Hence, Prosperatus, a, um, prospered, fortunate, successful, desired. Tertull. felicitas. —— ¶ Also, of persons, to bless, render happy or fortunate. Plaut. alicui. Id. Hanc tibi veniam prospero, for largior, h. e. I give you, &c. —— ¶ Also, of God. Prud. Deus prosperatus, h. e. appeased, propitiated.

PRŎSPĔRSŬS, a, um. See Prospergo.

PRŎSPĔRŬS. See Prosper.

PRŎSPĔX (prospicio), ĭcis, m. foreseeing, one that foresees. Tertull.

PRŎSPĬCĬENTĔR (prospiciens), adv. cautiously, providently, circumspectly, advisedly, προνοίως. Gell.

PRŎSPĬCĬENTIA (prospicio), æ, f. foresight, caution, forethought, care, πρόνοια. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a view. Hence, shape, appearance. Tertull.

PRŎSPĬCĬŌ (pro & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to look forward, see, προοράω. Cæs. ex castris in urbem. Terent. Parum prospiciunt oculi, h. e. do not see well. Cic. multum, h. e. to see far, have an extensive view. Ovid. Venus prospiciens, [illegible]tus at Cyprus. — Hence, figur. [illegible], to have a view of, command a [illegible] or prospect of, lie towards. Horat. Domus prospicit agros, h. e. commands a view of the fields. Plin. Villa lacum prospicit. — Also, to watch. Phædr. —— ¶ Also, to take care, provide, consult, use precaution. Terent. Nisi prospicis. Cic. Prospicite. Terent. Nisi prospectum aliquid est. — Also, with ut following. Cic. Prospicite, ut plus apud vos preces — valuisse videantur. — Also, with ne following. Cæs. Statuebat prospiciendum, ne quid sibi nocere posset. — Also, with a dat. following. Cic. sociis. Id. patriæ. Id. vectigalibus. Nepos. liberis suis. Cic. malo, h. e. to prevent. Varr. R. R. 1, 23 Quædam etiam serunda non tam propter præsentem fructum, quam in annum prospicientem, h. e. having respect to, &c. —— ¶ Also, transitively, to see before one's self, to see, view, behold from a distance. Virg. aliquem procul. Id. Italiam ab unda. Hence, Senec. Senectutem prospicere, h. e. to see old age before one's self, to be approaching old age. —— ¶ Also, to look at with attention. Nepos. aliquem. —— ¶ Also, to foresee, see or perceive beforehand. Cic. casus futuros. Liv. exitum vitæ. —— ¶ Also, to take care of or attend to any thing, look or see to, provide, procure, supply. Liv. sedem senectuti. Plin. Ep. filiæ maritum, h. e. to procure a husband. Cic. Ad prospicienda ferramenta. Liv. Prospecti commeatus, h. e. provided.

PRŎSPĬCŬĒ (prospicuus), adv. providently, carefully. Apul.

PRŎSPĬCŬS (prospicio), a, um, adj. taking care. Nov.

PRŎSPĬCŬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. that may be seen afar off, conspicuous, high. Stat. turris. —— ¶ Also, taking care. Apul.

PRŎSPĪRŌ (pro & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to breathe or blow forth, ἀποπνέω. Apul.

PRŎSTĂDIUM, ii, n. same as Prostas. Vitruv.

PRŎSTAS (προστάς), ădis, f. a vestibule, porch. Vitruv.

PRŎSTĔRNŌ (pro & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. to strew at a place, στρώννυμι. — Hence, to strew under. Plaut. Pœn. 2, 32. Ed. Camer. folia. (Other Edd. read præstern.) — Hence, figur. to lay under. Plin. Paneg. materiam laudibus, h. e. to give. — Also, to deliver up at discretion; to prostitute. Sueton. pudicitiam alicui. —— ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, throw down, overturn, overthrow, prostrate, lay flat, sometimes with, sometimes without force. Cic. se ad pedes alicujus. Id. hostem. Hence, Prostratus, a, um, cast down,

thrown to the ground, lying flat, prostrate, overthrown. Cic. ad pedes. *Sueton.* arbor. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* oppida. *Celsum.* Pisces prostrati, *h. e.* jacentes, *flat-fish.* — Hence, figur. *to humble or demean one's self too much.* *Cic.* se. — Also, *to destroy, subvert, ruin, overthrow.* *Cic.* omnia furore. *Id.* aliquem. *Plin.* more civitatis.

PROSTHESIS (πρόσθεσις), is, f. *an addition*; and **PROTHESIS** (πρόθεσις), is, f. *a prefixing of a syllable or letter to a word, as, gnatus, tetuli,* for *natus, tuli.* *Charis.*

PROSTIBILIS (prosto), e, adj. *that publicly exposes itself for hire.* Hence, Prostibilis, subst. *sc.* femina, *a public prostitute.* *Plaut.*

PROSTIBULA (Id.), æ, f. *a public prostitute.* *Plaut.*

PROSTIBULUM (Id.), i, n. *a common prostitute, harlot, parnel, strumpet,* ἑταίρα. *Plaut.* — Also, of males. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a brothel, bawdy-house.* *Isidor.*

PROSTITUO (pro & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to place before or in front,* προΐστημι. *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *to put up or expose publicly for sale.* — Hence, *to prostitute for hire.* *Sueton.* pudicitiam suam. *Ovid.* faciem suam. *Plaut.* aliquem populo. *Catull.* se. — Also, in other things. *Cato.* famam. *Ovid.* vocem foro ingrato. —— ¶ See, also, *Prostitutus, a, um.*

PROSTITUTIO (prostituo), ōnis, f. *prostitution,* πορναγωγή. *Arnob.*

PROSTITUTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a prostitutor,* πορναγωγός. *Tertull.*

PROSTITUTUS, a, um, partic. from prostituo. —— ¶ Adj. *prostituted, made common,* πορνευθείς. Prostitutissima lupa. *Sidon.* Prostituti sermones. — Prostituta, subst. *a common prostitute.* *Suet.*

PROSTO, as, iti, ātum, n. 1. *to stand before,* προΐσταμαι. Hence, *to project.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to stand any where in public,* as a seller. — Hence, *to carry on a trade.* *Plaut.* in occultis. — Also, *to be exposed for sale, stand to be hired or sold.* *Horat.* Liber prostat. *Cic.* Vox prostitit. — So, also, of common prostitutes, *to prostitute one's self.* *Senec.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Amicitiæ venerabile nomen prostat, &c. *h. e. friends are valued according to their riches.*

PROSTOMIS. See *Postomis.*

PROSTRATIO (prosterno), ōnis, f. *an overthrowing, prostration,* κατάστρωσις. *Tertull.* disciplinæ.

PROSTRATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *an overthrower.* *Jul. Firmic.*

PROSTRATUS, a, um. See *Prosterno.*

PROSTYLOS (πρόστυλος), on, *having pillars in front.* *Vitruv.*

PROSTYPUS, a, um. See *Protypus.*

PROSUBIGO (pro & subigo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to dig or cast up.* *Virg.* terram. —— ¶ Also, *to prepare or work beforehand,* or, simply, *to prepare.* *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ *Prudent.* molam, *h. e. to pull down,* or, *to trample upon.*

PROSUM (pro & sum), des, fui, irreg. *to do good, profit, be profitable or serviceable, be advantageous, avail, conduce,* ὠφελέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Prop.* Prosunt alicui venti, *h. e. are favorable to any one.* *Horat.* Profore, *for* profuturum esse. *Quintil.* in aliquid, *h. e. to or for any thing.* — Also, of medicines, herbs, &c. *to be good, to be of use, to be serviceable.* *Plin.* Faba prodest voci. *Id.* Isatis contra ignem sacrum prodest.

PROSUMIA (unc.), æ, f. *a spy-boat, yacht,* a kind of small light vessel for reconnoitring the enemy. *Cæcil.*

PROSUMNUS, i, m. *a lewd person, who is said to have shown Bacchus the way to the infernal regions.* *Arnob.*

PROSUMO (pro & sumo), is, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, a. 3. *to spend.* *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 6. Beneficium prosumpserit. (But *Herm.* reads *pro proprio perit.*)

PROSUS, a, um. See *Prorsus, a, um.*

PROTAGION (πρωτάγιον), ii, n. *a kind of good wine.* *Plin.*

PROTAGORAS (Πρωταγόρας), æ, m. *a philosopher of Abdera.* — Hence, Protagorius (Πρωταγόρειος), a, um, *relating to Protagoras.* *Gell.* Protagorion, *for* Protagorium, *sc.* dictum.

PROTASIS (πρότασις), is, f. *a proposition.* *Apul.* — Also, *the beginning or first part of any thing,* as, of a play. *Donat.* — [redacted]ce, Protaticus, a, um, adj. *occurring* [redacted] *Donat.* PR[redacted]nis, f. *a pro*[redacted] *tio*[redacted]σμός. *Tert*[redacted] *with eaves.* *Pa*[redacted]*dect.*

PROTECTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a life-guard, body-guard,* σωματοφύλαξ. *Spartian.* —— ¶ Also, *a defender, protector.* *Tertull.*

PROTECTORIUS (protector), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the body-guard or life-guard.* *Cod. Just.* dignitas.

PROTECTUM (protego), i, n. *the projecting part of a roof, eaves.* *Pandect.* Habere immissa vel protecta. *Plin.* Protecta vinearum.

PROTECTUS, a, um. particip. from protego. —— ¶ Adj. *covered, sheltered, protected, secured, guarded, safe, secure.* *Cod. Just.* status. *Cic.* Protectior.

PROTEGO (pro & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover before or in front,* or, in general, *to cover,* σκεπάζω. *Cæs.* tabernaculum hedera. *Colum.* Protectæ porticus. — Particularly, for the purpose of protection or defence. *Cæs.* aliquem scuto. *Virg.* Protecti corpora scutis. — Hence, figur. *to cover, defend, protect.* *Cic.* jacentem. *Liv.* regem. *Tacit.* aliquem precibus. — Hence, Protectus, a, um, *covered, protected, defended, secured, safe.* *Cod. Just.* status. *Cic.* Protectior. — Also, *to keep or ward off.* *Stat.* hiemes. — Also, *to cover, screen, hide, conceal.* *Justin.* insidias. *Vellei.* nequitiam supercilio truci. —— ¶ Also, *to make a jutty or projecture in the roof of a building.* *Cic.* ædes. Also, without an *accus.* *Pandect.* Jus protegendi. —— ¶ See *Protectus, a, um.*

PROTELO (pro & τῆλε, longe), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remove, drive or chase away, drive back, repulse.* *Terent.* aliquem sævis dictis. —— ¶ Also, *to protract, prolong, defer, delay, put off.* *Pandect.* diem. *Cod. Just.* litem. — Hence, *to keep alive, preserve the life of.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring to any place.* *Tertull.* aliquem in portum divinæ clementiæ.

PROTELUM (unc.), i, n. *a pulling or drawing of animals yoked together.* *Plin.* boum. —— ¶ Also, *a line, row, or continual succession of equal or similar things.* *Lucret.* plagarum. Hence, *Catull.* 56, 7. Protelo, *h. e.* protenus unoque tenore (others read *protele, h. e.* loco teli.)

PROTENDO (pro & tendo), is, di, tum and sum, a. 3. *to stretch forth or out, hold out before one's self, extend,* προτείνω. *Virg.* hastas. *Ovid.* brachia in mare. *Tacit.* cervicem. — Hence, Protendi, *to be stretched forth or out, or extended;* also, *to extend, stretch itself forth or out.* *Plin.* Digitus medius longissime protenditur, *h. e. projects.* — Hence, Protentus, a, um, *stretched forth or out, extended, held at length, protended.* *Tacit.* Eques, protentis hastis, perfringit. —— ¶ Also, *to extend, make long, lengthen, produce.* *Apul.* in plura verba. *Gell.* prepositiones, *h. e. to pronounce long.* —— ¶ See, also, *Protentus, a, um.*

PROTENSIO (protendo), ōnis, f. same as *Protasis, a proposition.* *Apul.*

PROTENTO (pro & tento), as, a. 1. *to try, prove.* *Avien.*

PROTENTUS, a, um, particip. from protendo. —— ¶ Adj. *extended, stretched out.* *Virg.* Pedes temo protentus in octo, *h. e. long.* *Avien.* Phœbi lucis in exortum protentior, *h. e. more projecting.* *Solin.* Protentior vita, *h. e. longior.*

PROTENUS. See *Protinus.*

PROTERMINO (pro & termino), as, a. 1. *to extend the limits or bounds of any thing,* παρατείνω. *Apul.* fines.

PROTERO (pro & tero), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. *to tread under foot, tread or trample upon, tread down, crush, squeeze, bruise,* καταπατέω. *Plaut.* januam lima, *h. e. to wear away, rasp.* *Cæs.* Equitatus aversos proterere incipit. *Liv.* frumentum. *Ovid.* arva florentia. — Hence, figur. *to tread under foot, trample upon, as it were.* *Cic.* aliquem, *h. e. to despise extremely.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* urbem, *h. e. to maltreat, abuse.* [redacted] Pœnos. [redacted]*roy.* *He*[redacted] *drives away.* [redacted]tus, a, um, *of* [redacted] *common, vulgar, trivial.* *Gell.* verba.

PROTERREO (pro & terreo), es, ui, itum, a. 2. *to frighten or chase away by terror and threats, scare,* διαφοβέω. *Terent.* filium. *Cæs.* hostes.

PROTERRITUS, a, um. See *Proterreo.*

PROTERVE (protervus), adv. *without being ashamed, boldly, with confidence.* *Plaut.* loqui. —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, *shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly, petulantly.* *Terent.* Proterve iracundus. *Ovid.* Timeo multa, quia feci multa proterve. *Id.* Protervius. *Augustin.* Protervissime.

PROTERVIA (protervus), æ, f. same as *Protervitas.* *Auson.*

PROTERVIO (Id.), is, n. 4. *to be without shame, impudent or wanton,* ἀκολασταίνω. *Tertull.*

PROTERVITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *shamelessness, impudence, wantonness, boldness, insolence, petulance, frowardness,* ἀκολασία, ἀσέλγεια. *Terent., Cic.* and *Horat.*

PROTERVITER (Id.), adv. same as *Proterve.* *Enn.*

PROTERVUS (protero), a, um, adj. *shameless, impudent, bold, petulant, wanton, froward, insolent, impertinent,* ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* oculi. *Id.* manus. *Cic.* dictum aut factum. *Horat.* ventus, *h. e. violent.* *Ovid.* stella canis, *h. e. very hot, very troublesome.* *Justin.* Protervior.

PROTESILAEUS (Πρωτεσιλάειος), a, um, adj. *of, relating to or called after Protesilaus.* *Catull.*

PROTESILAODAMIA, æ, *the name of a tragedy by Livius Andronicus.* *Gell.*

PROTESILAUS (Πρωτεσίλαος), i, m. *the husband of Laodamia, and one of the chiefs of the Grecians who went to Troy, where he was killed immediately after disembarking; he was, consequently, the first of the Grecians who fell before Troy.*

PROTESTOR (pro & testor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to testify, bear witness, prove clearly,* διαμαρτύρομαι. *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *to protest, declare, profess.* *Pandect.*

PROTEUS (Πρωτεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a sea-deity who kept the sea-calves of Neptune; he was a soothsayer, but would prophesy only when bound or compelled; he could transform himself into all kinds of shapes; he lived in or near Egypt.* Hence, *Virg.* Protei columnæ, *h. e.* fines Ægypti. — Figur. *of a fickle person.* *Horat.* Also, *of a cunning one.* *Id.*

PROTHEOREMA (προθεώρημα), ătis, n. *a considering beforehand.* *Martian. Capell.*

PROTHESIS. See *Prosthesis.*

PROTHYME (προθύμως), adv. *willingly, with pleasure, cheerfully.* *Plaut.*

PROTHYMIA (προθυμία), æ, f. *inclination, willingness, good-will, kindness, alacrity.* *Plaut.*

PROTHYRIS (προθυρίς), idis, f. perhaps *an ornament over a door or pillars, a cornice, volute.* *Vitruv.* 4, 6. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *paratides.*)

PROTHYRUM (πρόθυρον), i, n. same as *Diathyrum, rails before a door, an inclosure; an entry.* *Vitruv.*

PROTINAM, or **PROTENAM**, adv. same as *Protenus, away.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *immediately.* *Plaut.*

PROTINIS, and **PROTENIS**, adv. for *Protenus.* *Afran.*

PROTINUS, or **PROTENUS** (from pro, or porro, & tenus), adv. *before one's self, forward, onward, further, further on.* *Virg.* Protenus ago capellas. *Cic.* Ut pergeret protenus, *h. e. to go right on, to go right forward.* *Id.* Protenus profecti sunt ab hac disciplina. — Hence, *so on, again, further, in the next place, next in order or succession, immediately after, hereupon.* *Virg.* Protinus aerii mellis cœlestia dona exsequar. *Liv.* Protinus et alios Africæ regulos jussi adire. *Plin. Ep.* A capite portus triclinium excurrit valvis xystum desinentem, et protinus pratum, multumque

ruris videt fenestris. *Horat.* Protenus ut moneam. — Also, *immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith.* *Cic.* Protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum. *Cæs.* Hostes protinus ex eo loco contenderunt. — Also, with *a* following. *Plin.* a partu. — Also, with *de* following. *Liv.* de via. — Also, with *ut, quum, quam, ac* or *atque* following, when it denotes *as soon as, as soon as ever.* *Cels.* and *Ovid.* Protenus ut. *Plin.* Protenus quum. *Id.* Protenus quam. *Solin.* Protenus atque. Non protenus, *not immediately.* *Quintil.* Non autem, ut quidque præcipue necessarium est, sic ad efficiendum oratorem maximi protenus erit momenti. —— ¶ Also, *continuedly, uninterruptedly, without the interposition of any thing, without any thing intervening, without pause or interruption, constantly, continually.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 417; 7, 601. —— ¶ Also, *at once, at the same time.* *Suet.* Protenus virilem togam, *h. e.* statim cum virili toga.

PRŎTŎCŎMIUM (πρωτοκόμιον), ii, n. *the first hair, or the place where the hair begins.* *Veget.*

PRŌTŎGĔNES (Πρωτογενής), is, m. *the name of a celebrated painter.* *Cic.*

PRŌTŎLLŌ (pro & tollo), is, a. 3. *to stretch or bring forth.* *Plaut.* manum. —— ¶ Also, *to put off, defer, protract, prolong,* μηκύνω. *Plaut.* vitam in crastinum. *Id.* mortem sibi.

PRŌTŎMĔDIĂ (πρωτομηδία), æ, f. *a kind of herb used in enchantments.* *Plin.* 24, 102.

PRŌTŎMȲSTĂ (πρωτομύστης), æ, m. *a chief priest in mystic ceremonies.* *Sidon.*

PRŌTŎNŌ (pro & tono), as, n. 1. *to thunder forth.* *Val. Flacc.* Tali protonat ira.

PRŌTŎPLASTŬS (πρωτόπλαστος), a, um, adj. *first formed or created.* Protoplasti, *the first human beings.* *Tertull.*

PRŌTŎPRAXIĂ (πρωτοπραξία), æ, f. *the privilege of being preferred to other creditors.* *Plin. Ep.*

PRŌTŎSĔDĔŌ (πρῶτος, the first, & sedeo), es, n. 2. *to sit in the first place.* *Tertull.*

PRŌTŎSTĂSIĂ (πρωτοστασία), æ, f. *the office of a president, the office of superintending the collection of tribute.* *Cod. Just.*

PRŌTŎTŎMŬS (πρωτότομος), a, um, adj. *that is cut off first, of the first cutting.* *Colum.* caules, *h. e. that are cut first in spring.* So, also, *Martial.* Protolomi, *sc.* caules.

PRŌTŎTȲPIĂ (πρωτοτυπία), æ, f. *an office for fixing the amount to be paid as a substitute for a recruit.* *Cod. Theod.*

PRŌTRĂCTIŌ (protraho), ōnis, f. *a drawing forth, lengthening, producing.* *Macrob.*

PRŌTRĂCTŬS, a, um. See *Protraho.*

PRŌTRĂHŌ (pro & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw or drag forth,* παρέλκω. *Tacit.* aliquem e tentorio. *Virg.* cadaver. *Val. Max.* Protractus tenebris. — Also, *to draw or bring forth.* *Lucret.* in lucem. *Liv.* aliquem ad indicium. Hence, *to bring to light, discover, reveal, disclose, betray, make known or manifest.* *Liv.* facinus per indicium. *Id.* aliquem auctorem facinoris. — Also, *to draw to a place.* *Cic.* aliquem in convivium. *Id.* aliquem ad operas mercenarias. — Hence, figur. *to reduce.* *Plaut.* Ad paupertatem protractus. —— ¶ Also, *to draw forward or further.* — Hence, *to protract, defer, delay, put off, prolong,* ἀναβάλλεσθαι. *Sueton.* stipendia. *Id.* convivia in primam lucem. *Id.* spectaculum in serum. *Id.* Quinque horas protraxit, *h. e. lived five hours.* — Also, *to extend.* *Pandect.* usque ad Græcum sermonem. — Also, *to increase.* *Val. Max.* insolentiam.

PRŌTRĔPTICUM, and **PRŌTRĔPTICON** (προτρεπτικὸν), i, n. *an exhortation, hortatory discourse.* *Treb. Poll.*

PRŌTRĪMĔNTUM (protero), i, n. *minced meat, ragout,* or *a thick soup or sauce.* *Apul.*

PRŌTRŎPUM (πρότροπον), i, n. *the first new wine that runs out of the grapes without pressing.* *Plin.*

PRŌTRŪDŌ (pro & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust or push forward, propel, protrude, thrust or push out,* προςωθέω. *Cic.* cylindrum. *Phædr.* Protrusus foras. *Ammian.* Protrudi penatibus. — Hence, *to put off or defer.* *Cic.* comitia in Januarium.

PRŌTŪBĔRŌ (pro & tubero), as, n. 1. *to swell forth, protuberate, grow forth in the shape of a protuberance.* *Solin.* Poma protuberant, *h. e. grow forth.*

PRŌTŬMIDŬS (pro & tumidus), a, um, adj. *swollen forward, protuberant.* *Apul.*

PRŌTURBŌ (pro & turbo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drive or push away, thrust out by force, thrust or push from one, push off, repel, repulse,* ἀπωθέομαι. *Liv.* hostes telis. *Apul.* aliquem de domo. — Hence, *to drive back,* or *not to listen to.* *Tacit.* Proturbatis, qui de Othone nuntiabant. — Also, *to thrust, push, or throw down.* *Ovid.* silvas. —— ¶ Also, *to drive or push forth.* *Sil.* murmur pectore, *h. e. to send forth, utter.*

PRŌTŪTĔLĂ (pro & tutela), æ, f. *viceguardianship, vicetutelage.* *Pandect.*

PRŌTŪTŎR (pro & tutor), ōris, m. *a viceguardian.* *Ammian.* 29, 5. But the common reading is now *protectoribus.*

PRŌTȲPŬS (πρότυπος), a, um, adj. *formed beforehand.* Protypum, *an example, pattern, model, original, prototype.* *Plin.* 35, 43. *Salmasius* prefers reading *prostypa* (πρόστυπα), *h. e. basso-reliefs.*

PRŌTȲRUM, i, n. *a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos.* *Vitruv.* 8, 3, 12. Others read *protropum.*

PRŎVĔCTIŌ (proveho), ōnis, f. *promotion, advancement,* προαγωγή. *Lactant.*

PRŎVĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *promotion, advancement to honors.* *Aur. Vict.* —— ¶ Also, *increase, growth.* *Sidon.*

PRŎVĔCTŬS a, um. See *Proveho.*

PRŎVĔGĔŌ (pro & vegeo), es, a. 2. *to move forward, stir, advance.* *Pacuv.* gradum.

PRŎVĔHŌ (pro & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry or conduct forth,* προάγω. *Plaut.* Pol provexi, avehere non quivi. — Hence, Provehi, *to ride or sail forth, advance.* *Liv.* equo. *Cæs.* freto. — Figur. *to put forward, promote, raise, advance, prefer, exalt.* *Sueton.* aliquem ad honores. *Cic.* Ecquo te tua virtus provexisset. *Horat.* in majus. Passively. *Quintil.* Ne ultra provehantur, *h. e. advance.* —— ¶ Also, *to conduct, convey, carry away, on, along or forward.* *Lucret.* Aer quasi provehit. *Plin.* alvos apum mulis, *h. e. to carry away.* *Plin. Ep.* Saxa navis provehit. — Hence figur. *to transport, carry forward, cause any one to proceed further than he intended.* *Cic.* Vestra benignitas provexit orationem meam, *h. e. has made me more prolix.* *Liv.* Hæc spes provexit, ut, &c. *h. e. misled, seduced.* *Id.* Gaudio provehente, *sc.* me, *h. e. transported, made me more merry.* *Lucret.* vitam in altum, *h. e. into disquietude.* — The *passive* is commonly used as a *deponent, to ride or sail forward or on.* *Virg.* pelago. *Cæs.* Naves in altum provectæ. *Liv.* Provehi extra munitiones, *h. e. to advance.* — Figur. *to proceed in any thing, advance, go further in than before, go too far, to be transported or carried away.* *Cic.* Sentio me longius provectum, quam, &c. *h. e. that I have launched out farther.* *Liv.* Provehor amore, *h. e. I suffer myself to be transported or carried away.* *Id.* in maledicta, *h. e. to go so far as to revile.* *Virg.* Quid ultra provehor? *h. e. why do I speak any longer?* — Hence, Provehi, *to advance, make progress, increase in any thing.* *Tacit.* Postquam provecta jam senectus. So, also, *Nep.* Provectus ætate, *h. e. advanced in years.* *Cic.* Longius ætate provectus. *Arnob.* Provectior senectute. Also, without *ætate.* *Auson.* Sim provectior Nestore, *h. e. older.* *Quintil.* Ut in eo provehatur, *h. e. make progress,* sc. in learning. *Tacit.* Nox provecta. *Apul.* Die provecto, *h. e. clear daylight.* — *Provehi* is also used passively. *Tacit.* Dignitatem a Domitiano provectam, *h. e. raised higher or advanced.*

PRŎVĔNDŌ (pro & vendo), is, a. 3. *to sell.* *Afran.*

PRŎVĔNIŌ (pro & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come forth, appear,* προέρχομαι. *Næv.* ap. *Cic.* Proveniebant oratores novi. *Plaut.* Qui in scenam provenit. — Hence, *to come forth, be born or produced, grow or grow forth, spring forth, become.* *Cæs.* Frumentum angustius provenerat. *Plin.* Plumbum provenit. *Ovid.* Huic lena proveni, *h. e.* nata sum, *or,* facta sum. *Justin.* Artemenen primum Dario provenisse, *h. e. to come into the world.* — Also, *to come to pass, occur, happen.* *Suet.* Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum. —— ¶ Also, of plants, trees, &c. *to take root, thrive, grow, come up.* *Colum.* Provenit stirps. *Plin.* arbor. — Hence, figur. *to succeed, turn out well or ill, fall out.* *Tacit.* Ut initia belli provenissent. *Plaut.* sine malo. — Particularly, *to succeed well, prosper.* *Ovid.* Carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno. *Tacit.* Si cuncta provenissent. *Plin. Ep.* Studia hilaritate proveniunt. —— ¶ Also, of persons, *to come off well or ill.* *Plaut.* Proveni nequiter, *h. e. I have had ill luck.* *Terent.* Provenisti pulcre, *h. e. you have met with splendid success.*

PRŎVĔNTŬS (provenio), us, m. *a coming or growing forth.* *Plin.* rosarum. *Sueton.* vinearum, *h. e. growth of the vine.* — Hence, *growth, increase, improvement.* *Plin.* artium. — Also, *the quantity or number coming forth, growing up, produced or born; store, stock, supply, produce, income, revenue, crop,* &c. *Plin.* apum, *h. e. brood.* *Virg.* Proventu oneret sulcos, *h. e. plentiful crop.* — Particularly, *abundance, plenty, copiousness, good store, great number.* *Plin.* murium. *Plin. Ep.* poetarum, *h. e. a great number of poetical productions.* *Lucan.* scelerum. —— ¶ Also, *success, issue, event.* *Apul.* peregrinationis. — Particularly, *good success, good fortune.* *Cæs.* temporis superioris. *Plin. Ep.* orationis. *Liv.* rerum secundarum.

PRŎVĔRBIĀLIS (proverbium), e, adj. *proverbial.* *Gell.*

PRŎVĔRBIĀLITĔR (proverbialis), adv. *proverbially.* *Ammian.*

PRŎVĔRBIUM (pro & verbum), ii, n. *a proverb,* παροιμία. *Liv.* Venit in proverbium, *or,* *Cic.* In consuetudinem proverbii, *h. e. has grown into a proverb, has become a proverb.* *Id.* Quod est Græcis in proverbio, *h. e. is a proverb among them.* *Id.* Ut est in proverbio, *h. e. as the proverb says, to use a proverb, as the saying is.* *Id.* Veteri proverbio, *h. e. according to the old proverb.* —— ¶ Also, *a preposition.* *Gell.*

PRŎVĔRSŬS, a, um. See *Proverto.*

PRŎVĔRTŌ, or **PRŎVŎRTŌ** (pro & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn before one's self or forward.* — Hence, Proversus, a, um, *turned forward, straight forward.* *Varr.*

PRŎVĪDĒ (providus), adv. *cautiously, prudently, providently, wisely, carefully,* ἐκ προνοίας. *Plin.*

PRŎVĪDĔNS, tis, particip. from provideo. —— ¶ Adj. *cautious, provident, circumspect, wise, careful, prudent,* προορῶν, πρόνοος. *Cic.* Homo multum providens. *Id.* Providentius. *Plin. Ep.* Providentissimus.

PRŎVĪDĔNTĔR (providens), adv. *cautiously, with caution, providently, with foresight or precaution, wisely, prudently,* προνοητικῶς. *Sallust.* Providenter exornare aliquid. *Cic.* Providentissime.

PRŎVĪDĔNTIĂ (provideo), æ, f. *a foreseeing, foreknowing.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *foresight, forethought, timely care, providence, caution, prudence, carefulness,* πρόνοια. *Cic.* deorum. — Also, with a *genit.* of the object. *Tacit.* declinandi. *Pandect.* filiorum suorum. — Hence, *providence, divine providence, God.* *Tur.*

PRŎVĪDĔŌ (pro & video), es, īdi, īsum, a. and n. 2. *to look forward,* or, simply, *to see,* προοράω. *Liv.* procul. —— ¶ Also, *to be cautious, be on one's guard, take care, act cautiously.* *Cic.* Actum de te est, nisi provides. *Tacit.* Nec ausus est satis, nec providit. —— ¶ Also, *to provide, make provision, see to, look after, take care of.* *Cic.* multum in posterum. *Cæs.* de re frumentaria. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* vitæ hominum. *Id.* saluti. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to see beforehand.* *Plaut.* and *Horat.* aliquem. — Also, *to see at a distance.* *Suet.* Nave provisa. — Figur. *to foresee.* *Cic.* morbum. *Id.* Quod ego sensi atque providi. *Id.* Futura eloquentia provisa

in infante est. —— ¶ Also, *to see to, look after, take care of* any thing. *Cic.* Ut rectissime agantur omnia, providebo. *Id.* Provide, ne quid ei desit. — Particularly, *to provide for, procure. Cæs.* rem frumentariam. *Liv.* arma, frumentum. *Cæs.* Frumento exercitui proviso. —— ¶ Also, *to prevent, guard against, take precautions against, avoid, endeavor to prevent. Cic.* Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio potuit, ne occuparetur. *Id.* Quæ provideri poterant. *Tacit.* Proviso, *h. e. after it had been foreseen, with caution.* —— ¶ See, also, *Providens.*

PRŎVĪDŬS (provideo), a, um, adj. *foreseeing. Cic.* rerum futurarum. *Tacit.* Sanctum aliquid et providum. —— ¶ Also, *cautious, circumspect, prudent. Cic.* homo. *Plin. Ep.* Ne sit providum, *h. e. cautious, prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *providing for, taking care of. Cic.* (Natura) consultrix et provida utilitatum. *Id.* rerum omnium. —— ¶ Also, *providential. Tacit.*

PRŎVINCIĂ (obsol. provinco), æ, f. *a province, a country gained by the Romans by conquest, inheritance,* &c. *and added to their empire, being subject to them, paying tribute, and ruled by a governor called* proconsul *or* proprætor, *who was sent every year from Rome.* It was of two kinds; *prætoria,* when only a *proprætor* presided over it, and no army was kept there; *consularis,* when a *proconsul governed it,* and at the same time commanded an army. *Sueton.* Redigere in provinciæ formam, *h. e. to reduce to a province. Cic.* Provinciæ præesse, *or* provinciam obtinere, *or* administrare. *Id.* De provincia decedere, *h. e. to depart from. Id.* Provinciam deponere, *h. e. to resign.* — The *plural* occurs sometimes with reference to *one province,* probably on account of the dioceses or districts therein. Thus of Cilicia. *Cic.* Imperii tui provincias, *h. e. districts.* —— ¶ Also, *any office, official duty, business, employment, charge, province. Terent.* Duram cepisti provinciam, *h. e. office. Cic.* Eam provinciam susceperint, ut, &c. So, of commanding officers. *Hirt.* Inter se provincias partiuntur. *Liv.* Provincia urbana et peregrina, *h. e.* prætura urbana et peregrina. — Hence, *the office of carrying on a war, command,* when the country, place, or nation, against which a war is to be carried on, is called *provincia. Cic.* Consules partiri provincias. *Liv.* Veientes provincia evenit, *h. e. he was intrusted with the command against the Veientes.* So, also, *Liv.* Prætor, cui classis provincia evenerat, *h. e. the office of commanding the fleet.* —— ¶ Also, *the south-eastern part of Gaul,* now called *Provence. Cæs.*

PRŎVINCIĀLIS (provincia), e, adj. *of or belonging to a province or to provinces, provincial. Cic.* scientia, *h. e. of governing a province. Id.* administratio, *h. e. administration of a province. Tacit.* bellum, *h. e. in a province.* So, also, *Cic.* abstinentia. *Id.* ornamenta et commoda, *h. e. enjoyed by a magistrate in a province.* Hence, *Plin. Ep.* Provincialis, *h. e. one in or of a province. Cic.* Provinciales, *h. e. natives or inhabitants of a province, provincials.* —— ¶ Also, *usual or customary in a province, provincial. Tacit.* parsimonia. *Cic.* Aditus ad me minime provinciales, *h. e. I admit any inhabitant to my presence, I do not act as governors usually do, but any one may speak to me without ceremony.*

PRŎVINCIĀTIM (Id.), adv. *through the provinces, province by province,* κατ' ἐπαρχίας. *Sueton.*

PRŎVINDĔMIĀTŎR (pro & vindemiator), ōris, m. *a star over the right shoulder of the Virgin,* otherwise called *Vindemiator,* προτρυγητής. *Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.* Others read *provindemia.*

PRŎVĪSIŌ (provideo), ōnis, f. *a foreseeing,* πρόγνωσις, πρόοψις. *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 14. —— ¶ Also, *a preventing, obviating, hindering. Cic.* vitiorum. —— ¶ Also, *precaution, foresight. Cic. Orat.* 56. animi. —— ¶ Also, *a providing for* any thing. *Cic.* temporis posteri.

PRŎVĪSŌ (pro & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to go to look at* any thing or person, *to be on the look out for,* πρὸς τὸ ὁρᾷν προέρχομαι. *Terent.* Proviso, quid agat. *Id.* Huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, *I am here on the look out.*

PRŎVĪSŎR (provideo), ōris, m. *a foreseer. Tacit.* ingruentium dominationum. —— ¶ Also, *a provider. Horat.*

PRŎVĪSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a foreseeing. Tacit.* periculi. — Hence, *a providing for, taking care of; providence. Tacit.* rei frumentariæ. *Id.* deum.

PRŎVĪSŬS, a, um. See *Provideo.*

PRŎVĪVISCŌ (pro & vivisco), is, vixi, n. 3. *to revive, receive new life. Tacit.* Provixisse (others derive it from *Provivo*).

PRŎVĪVŌ (pro & vivo), vixi, victum, n. 3. *to survive or live longer. Tacit.* Provixisse. See *Provivisco.*

PRŎVŎCĀBILIS (provoco), e, adj. *easily called forth or caused. Cæl. Aurel.*

PRŎVŎCĀBŬLUM (pro & vocabulum), i, n. *a word which is used for another. Varr.*

PRŎVŎCĀTIŌ (provoco), ōnis, f. *a calling forth.* — Hence, *a challenge, defiance,* ἐρεθισμός, πρόκλησις. *Vellei.* —— ¶ Also, *an appealing from one judge to another, an appeal,* ἔφεσις. *Cic.* Pœna sine provocatione. *Liv.* Si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Est provocatio, *h. e. an appeal may be made. Liv.* Magistratus sine provocatione, *h. e. from whom no appeal can be made. Id.* Pœna sine provocatione, *h. e. against which no appeal can be made.*

PRŎVŎCĀTĪTIŬS, or **PRŎVŎCĀTĪCIŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *incited, drawn forth. Tertull.*

PRŎVŎCĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *called forth. Tertull.*

PRŎVŎCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a challenger, defier,* ἐρεθιστής. *Justin.* — Hence, *a peculiar kind of gladiator. Cic.*

PRŎVŎCĀTŌRIŬS (provocator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to challenging,* προκλητικός, ἐρεθιστικός. *Gell.* dona, *h. e. presents made to a person who had challenged or slain an enemy.*

PRŎVŎCĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *provoking. Lactant.*

PRŎVŎCŌ (pro & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call forth or out,* προκαλέω. *Plaut.* and *Phædr.* aliquem. — Figur. *Ovid.* Memnonis mater roseo ore provocet diem. *Colum.* radiculas, *h. e. draw forth.* —— ¶ Also, *to cite, summon. Plaut.* Provocatur pædagogus. *Apul.* aliquem ad judicem. —— ¶ Also, *to appeal.* (See below.) —— ¶ Also, *to challenge, invite. Plaut.* in aleam. *Cic.* ad pugnam. *Terent.* Hoc provocat me. *Id.* Pamphilam cantatum provocemus. — Hence, figur. *to surpass, vie with, be a match for. Virg.* auras cursibus. *Juven.* omnes opibus. *Quintil.* Græcos elegia. *Plin.* Excogitare provocavit, *for* studuit. — Also, *to incite, provoke. Sueton.* aliquem ad hilaritatem. *Cic.* aliquem maledictis. — Also, figur. *to cause any one, by an action, to do the same thing or something like it, to excite by example, to stimulate, encourage, irritate, exasperate, stir up, incite, rouse. Cic.* Provocatus beneficiis, injuriis. — Also, without an *ablat. Cic.* Qui mecum sæpissime non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam sua sponte de te communicat. —— ¶ Also, *to call or draw forth, occasion. Tacit.* officia comitate. *Id.* bella. *Plin. Paneg.* sermones. *Horat.* fascinum ab inguine. *Plin.* mortem. — *Flor.* 2, 17. Provocatus est, *for* provocavit. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to appeal. Cic.* ad populum, *h. e. to the people. Liv.* Provoco. — But it is also found with an *accusat. Pandect.* judicem, *for* ad judicem. — Hence, figur. *to appeal, refer to. Cic.* ad Catonem. *Apul.* ad literas.

PRŎVŎLŌ (pro & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly out, fly forward or forth,* ἐκπέτομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *to fly forth, come, run,* &c. *forth or forward with speed or quickly. Liv.*

PRŎVŎLVŌ (pro & volvo), is, olvi, ŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll or tumble forwards, roll along,* προκυλίω. *Terent.* aliquem in medium viam. *Liv.* se cum armis, *h. e. to roll down.* — Figur. *Gell.* Provolutus in iram, *h. e. overpowered.* —— ¶ Also, *to let down. Liv.* se alicui ad pedes, *h. e. to fall down, fall prostrate at one's feet.* So, also, *Id.* Provolvi ad genua. — Figur. *Tacit.* Ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *h. e. condescended to be the prostitute of Pallas.* —— ¶ Also, *to roll away.* Hence, figur. *Tacit.* Fortunis provolvi, *h. e. to lose his fortune, to become bankrupt.*

PRŎVŎLŪTŬS, a, um. See *Provolvo.*

PRŎVŎMŌ (pro & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to vomit or cast forth, emit. Lucret.*

PRŎŬT (pro & ut), adv. *according as, even as, just as, as,* ὥσγε, καθάπερ. *Cic.* Prout res postulat.

PRŎVULGŌ, or **PRŎVŎLGŌ** (pro & vulgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to publish, make publicly known. Sueton.*

PRŎXĔNĒTĂ (προξενητής), æ, m. *a negotiator or go-between in making bargains,* &c. *a broker. Martial.*

PRŎXĔNĒTICUM (προξενητικόν), i, n. *brokerage. Pandect.*

PRŎXĬMĀTŬS (proximus), us, m. *the next place after the* magister sacrorum scriniorum. *Cod. Theod.*

PRŎXĬMĒ, and **PRŎXŬMĒ**, adv. See *Prope.*

PRŎXĬMĬTĀS (proximus), atis, f. *nearness, neighborhood, vicinity, proximity,* ἐγγύτης. *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *likeness, resemblance. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *nearness of kindred, close relationship. Quintil.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *union, connection. Apul.*

PRŎXĬMŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to come very near to, approach, approximate, be next to,* ἐγγίζω. With a *dat.* following. *Cic.* Capiti autem equi proximat Aquarii dextra, totusque deinceps Aquarius. — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Apul.* ripam. — Also, without a case. *Apul.* Senex proximat, *h. e. approaches. Id.* Luce proximante.

PRŎXĬMŌ, ablat. *next, shortly before. Cic.* See *Propior.*

PRŎXĬMŬS, and **PRŎXŬMŬS**, a, um. See *Propior.*

PRŪDĒNS (for providens), tis, *foreseeing, foreknowing. Cic.* tantorum scelerum impendentium. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Plin.* Ob ea se peti, prudens. —— ¶ Also, *knowing, knowingly, advisedly, intentionally. Cic.* Prudens et sciens ad pestem sum profectus. *Horat.* Prudens prætereo. —— ¶ Also, *cautious. Cic.* Malebant me nimis timidum quam prudentem existimari. —— ¶ Also, *prudent, discreet, wise. Cic.* vir. *Ovid.* sententia. *Cic.* Prudentior. *Sallust.* Prudentissimus. *Nep.* Prudentissimum consilium. —— ¶ Also, *practised, skilful, skilled, versed, expert, knowing, learned, experienced in any thing. Cic.* in jure. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Nep. Con.* 1. rei militaris. So, also, *Pandect.* juris, *h. e. a lawyer, jurist.* So, also, simply, *Id.* Prudens.

PRŪDĔNTĔR (for providenter), adv. *cautiously, prudently, providently, wisely, discreetly,* φρονίμως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *skilfully, learnedly. Cic.* Prudentius. *Id.* Prudentissime.

PRŪDĔNTIĂ (prudens), æ, f. *a foreseeing. Cic.* futurorum. —— ¶ Also, *prudence, good sense, discretion. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *caution, foresight. Cic.* Prudentiam adhibere. —— ¶ Also, *understanding, capacity, knowledge, genius. Cic.* auditorum. —— ¶ Also, *knowledge, science, skill. Cic.* and *Nep.* juris.

PRŬĪNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *frozen dew, hoar frost, rime frost, rime,* πάχνη. *Cic.* — Hence, for *winter. Virg.* Ad medias pruinas sementem extende. —— ¶ Also, *ice, frozen snow,* or, simply, *snow. Virg.* Circumfusa pruinis. *Lucret.* Nix concreta pruina.

PRŬĪNŌSŬS (pruina), a, um, adj. *full of hoar frost, covered with rime or hoar frost, hoary,* παχνώδης. *Ovid.* nox. *Id.* Axis pruinosus, *for* matutinus.

PRŪNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a burning or live coal,* ἄνθραξ ἡμμένος, ἀνθρακίς. *Virg.*

PRŪNĪTIŬS (pruna), a, um, adj. *Ovid.* torris, *h. e. turned into charcoal;* or it may be derived from *prunus,* then it means *from a plum-tree.*

PRŪNŬLUM (dimin. of prunum), i, n. *a small plum. Fronto.*

PRŪNUM (prunus), i, n. *a plum,* κοκκύμη-

λον. Virg. Cerea pruna. Colum. silvestris, h. e. sloes.

PRŪNUS (προύνη), i, f. a plum-tree. Colum. silvestris, h. e. the sloe-tree, black-thorn.

PRŪRĪGĬNŌSŬS (prurigo), a, um, adj. itchy, having the itch, ξύσιλος, ὀδαξιστικός. Pandect.

PRŪRĪGŎ (prurio), ĭnis, f. an itching, κνησμός, ὀδαξισμός. Plin. cutis. —— ¶ Figur. an itching, great desire. — Hence, lasciviousness, lust. Martial. —— ¶ Also, scab or itch. Cels.

PRŪRĬŌ (unc.), is, n. 4. to itch, κνήθομαι. Cels. Frons prurit. Scrib. Larg. Os prurit. Juvenal. angulus ocelli. — Hence, figur. to itch, when one's cheek or back is desirous of blows, as it were. Plaut. Malæ an dentes tibi pruriunt? So, also, when one is afraid of blows. Plaut. Dentes pruriunt. Id. caput. —— ¶ Also, to be desirous of, or long for, any thing. Martial. in pugnam. —— ¶ Also, to be lascivious or wanton. Of persons. Martial. Figur. of things. Id. Carmina pruriant. Catull. Quod pruriat incitare, h. e. lasciviousness.

PRŪRĪTĪVŬS (prurio), a, um, adj. occasioning itching; or, caused by itching. Plin. 19, 45. Ed. Hard. ulcera.

PRŪRĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. an itching, κνησμός. Plin.

PRŪSĂ, æ, f. a town of Bithynia at the foot of mount Olympus, now Brusa. Prusenses, its inhabitants. Plin. Ep.

PRŪSĬĀS, æ, m. a king of Bithynia. — Hence, Prusiăcus, a, um, adj. relating to Prusias. Sil.

PRЎTĂNĒS, and PRЎTĂNIS (πρύτανις), is, m. one of the chief magistrates in some Grecian states, as at Athens, Corinth, &c. Senec. So, also, with the Rhodians. Liv.

PRЎTĂNĒUM (Πρυτανεῖον), i, n. a public building in Grecian towns, where the prytanes assembled and dined, and where men of merit were maintained at the expense of the public during their lifetime, as at Athens. Cic. Also, at Syracuse. Id.

PRЎTĂNIS, is, m. See Prytanes.

PSALLŎ (ψάλλω), is, i, n. 3. to play on a stringed instrument. Gell. —— ¶ Also, to sing to the lyre or harp; or, to play upon and sing to the lyre or harp. Horat. Docta psallere. —— ¶ Also, to sing the psalms of David, either to the sound of a stringed instrument, or not. Hieron.

PSALMĂ (ψαλμα), ătis, n. the music of the lyre: a song sung to the sound of the lyre. Augustin.

PSALMĬCĔN (psalmus & cano), ĭnis, m. a singer of psalms. Sidon.

PSALMISTĂ (ψαλμιστής), æ, m. a psalmist, writer and singer of sacred songs. Hieron.

PSALMŎGRĂPHŬS (ψαλμογράφος), i, m. a psalmist. Sidon.

PSALMŬS (ψαλμός), i, m. a psalm, holy song; a song sung to the lyre or harp. Tertull.

PSALTĒRIUM (ψαλτήριον), ii, n. a psaltery; a kind of stringed instrument resembling our harp. Cic. and Varr. —— ¶ Also, a song sung to the sound of this instrument. — Hence, a satirical song, pasquil. Varr. — Also, the psalms of David. Hieron.

PSALTĒS (ψάλτης), æ, m. one that plays on a stringed instrument, and perhaps sings to it. Quintil.

PSALTRĬĂ (ψάλτρια), æ, f. she that plays on a stringed instrument; a music-girl, singing-woman. Terent. and Cic.

PSALTRĬUM, ii, n. for Psalterium. Cic. Harusp. 21. But Ed. Ern. reads psalterium.

PSĂMĂTHĒ (Ψαμάθη), es, f. a daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives. Ovid. Pater Psamathes, h. e. Crotopus. —— ¶ Also, a sea-nymph, the mother of Phocus. Ovid. Met. 11.

PSĂRŌNIŬS (ψαρώνιος), ii, m. sc. lapis, a kind of spotted stone. Plin. 36, 43.

PSĔCĂS (ψεκὰς), ădis, f. a drop. —— ¶ Also, a nymph in the train of Diana. Ovid. — Also, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress, dressing-maid. Juvenal. Perhaps so called because she anointed the hair. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 8, 15. Precade natus, h. e. perhaps, for ancillâ natus.

PSĒGMĂ (ψῆγμα), ătis, n. for Spegma, h. e. perhaps, dross of metal. Plin. 34, 36. Ed. Hard.

PSĒPHISMĂ (ψήφισμα), ătis, n. a decree or ordinance of the people, with the Greeks; by the Romans it was called plebiscitum. Cic. —— ¶ Also, a public writing of a town or community. Plin. Ep.

PSĒPHŎPÆCTĒS (ψηφοπαίκτης), æ, m. a juggler, said to occur in Jul. Firm.

PSĒTTĂ, or PSITTĂ (ψῆττα), æ, f. same as Rhombus, a kind of plaice. Plin.

PSEUDANCHŪSĂ (ψευδάγχουσα), æ, f. wild bugloss. Plin.

PSEUDĂPŎSTŎLŬS (ψευδαπόστολος), i, m. a false apostle. Tertull.

PSEUDĔNĔDRŬS (ψευδένεδρος), i, m. one who is feigned to lay snares. Jul. Firm.

PSEUDISŎDŎMŎS (ψευδισόδομος), ii, built unequally. Plin. genus structuræ, h. e. having walls of unequal thickness.

PSEUDŎBŪNIŎN (ψευδοβούνιον), ii, n. a kind of shrub, perhaps the herb St. Barbara or winter-cresses. Plin. 24, 96.

PSEUDŎCĂTŎ (Ψευδοκάτων), ōnis, m. one who strives to imitate Cato, but without success: a false Cato. Cic.

PSEUDŎCHRISTŬS (ψευδόχριστος), i, m. a false Christ. Tertull.

PSEUDŎCЎPĔRŬS, and PSEUDŎCЎPRŬS (ψευδοκύπειρος), i, f. a kind of shrub resembling the shrub cyperus. Plin. 17, 20.

PSEUDŎDĂMĂSIPPŬS, i, m. a false Damasippus. Cic.

PSEUDŎDĔCIMIĀNĂ PIRĂ, resembling the Decimiana pira. Plin.

PSEUDŎDIĀCŎNŬS (ψευδοδιάκονος), i, m. a false deacon. Hieron.

PSEUDŎDICTĂMNUM (ψευδοδίκταμνον), i, n. and PSEUDŎDICTĂMNŬS, i, f. bastard-dittany. Plin. and Apul.

PSEUDŎDIPTĔRŎS (ψευδοδίπτερος), on, seeming to have two rows of pillars. Vitruv.

PSEUDŎĔPISCŎPŬS (ψευδοεπίσκοπος), i, m. a false bishop. Cyprian.

PSEUDŎFLĀVŬS (ψεῦδος & flavus), a, um, adj. not quite yellow, nearly yellow; or, yellowish. Marcell. Empir.

PSEUDŎLIQUIDŬS (ψεῦδος & liquidus), a, um, adj. seeming to be liquid. Marcell. Empir.

PSEUDŎLŬS (ψευδής), i, m. the Liar, a comedy of Plautus.

PSEUDŎMĔNŎS (ψευδόμενος), i, m. a kind of sophism or false syllogism. Cic.

PSEUDŎNARDŬS (ψευδόναρδος), i, f. bastard-nard. Plin.

PSEUDŎPĂTUM (ψευδόπατον), i, n. a false floor. Cod. Just.

PSEUDŎPĔRIPTĔRŎS (ψευδοπερίπτερος), on, seeming to have columns all round. Vitruv.

PSEUDŎPHILIPPŬS (Ψευδοφίλιππος), i, m. a false Philip. Cic. Thus the slave Andriscus was called, who pretended to be a son of Perseus, and called himself Philippus.

PSEUDŎPŎRTĬCŬS (ψεῦδος & porticus), i, f. a false portico. Plin. 6, 31. But Ed. Hard. reads portum habuit.

PSEUDŎPRŎPHĒTĂ (ψευδοπροφήτης), æ, m. a false prophet. Tertull.

PSEUDŎPRŎPHĒTĬĂ (ψευδοπροφητεία), æ, f. false prophecy. Tertull.

PSEUDŎPRŎPHĒTĬCŬS (ψευδοπροφητικός), a, um, adj. pseudoprophetic. Tertull.

PSEUDŎPRŎPHĒTIS (ψευδοπροφῆτις), ĭdis, f. a false prophetess. Tertull.

PSEUDŎSĔLINUM (ψευδοσέλινον), i, n. cinquefoil; a kind of herb, otherwise called apiastrum. Apul.

PSEUDŎSMĂRĂGDŬS (ψευδοσμάραγδος), i, m. false smaragdus. Plin.

PSEUDŎSPHĒX (ψευδόσφηξ), ēcis, f. a kind of wasp flying alone. Plin.

PSEUDŎTHЎRUM (ψευδόθυρον), i, n. a postern gate, back door, secret door. Ammian. palatii. Hence, Cic. Per pseudothyrum revertantur, h. e. in a secret manner; or, in another manner. Id. Non janua, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus (of unnatural fornication).

PSEUDŎŬRBĀNŬS (ψεῦδος & urbanus), a, um, resembling the fashion of towns. Vitruv. ædificia, h. e. houses in the country built like city houses.

PSĪLĂ (ψιλὸς, ή, όν), æ, f. sc. vestis, a coverlet, &c. having one side smooth, and a rough nap on the other. Lucil.

PSĪLŎCĬTHĂRISTĂ (ψιλοκιθαριστής), æ, m. one that plays upon the harp without singing to it. Suet.

PSĪLŌTHRUM (ψίλωθρον), i, n. an ointment to take away hair, and by this means, make the skin smooth. Martial. — Also, any means for removing the hair and making the skin smooth. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a kind of herb, otherwise called ampeloleuce, because it makes the skin smooth. Plin.

PSIMMЎTHIUM (ψιμμύθιον), i, n. ceruse or white lead. Plin.

PSĬTHĬĂ. See Psythia.

PSITTĂ. See Psetta.

PSITTĂCĬNŬS (psittacus), a, um, adj. of a parrot. Scribon. Larg. collyrium, h. e. green like a parrot.

PSITTĂCŬS (ψίττακος), i, m. a parrot. Plin.

PSŎĂDĬCŬS (ψοαδικός), a, um, adj. having pains in the muscles of the loins, psoadic. Cæl. Aurel.

PSŌLĔŬS (ψωλή), i, m. same as Penis. Auct. Priap.

PSŎPHŎDĒS (ψοφοδεής), is, m. the Bashful, the name of a comedy of Menander. Quintil.

PSŌRĂ (ψώρα), æ, f. the itch scab. Plin.

PSŌRĀNTHĔMIS (ψωρανθεμίς), ĭdis, f. a kind of rosemary. Apul.

PSŌRĬCŬS (ψωρικός), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the itch. Plin. medicamentum, or, simply, Cels. Psoricum, h. e. a psoric medicine, medicine for the scab.

PSЎCHĬCŬS (ψυχικός), a, um, adj. carnally-minded. Tertull.

PSЎCHŎMĂCHĬĂ (ψυχομαχία), æ, f. Battle of the Mind, the name of a poem by Prudentius.

PSЎCHŎMĂNTIUM, or PSЎCHŎMANTĒUM (ψυχομαντεῖον), i, n. a place where one inquires any thing of the spirits of the dead. Cic.

PSЎCHŎPHTHŎRŎS (ψυχοφθόρος), i, m. soul-destroyer, soul-killer. Cod. Just. Apollinarius is called so, as a denier of the human soul in Christ.

PSЎCHŎTRŎPHŎN (ψυχότροφον), i, n. the herb betony. Plin.

PSЎCHRŎLŪTĂ, and PSЎCHRŎLŪTĒS (ψυχρολούτης), æ, m. one who bathes in cold water. Senec. — Hence, Psychrŏlūsĭă (ψυχρολουσία), æ, f. a bathing in cold water. Cæl. Aur.

PSЎLLI (Ψύλλοι), ōrum, m. a people of Africa, who could charm serpents and cure their bite by sucking out the poison. Plin.

PSЎLLIŎN (ψύλλιον), ii, n. fleabane, fleawort. Plin.

PSЎTHĬĂ, æ, f. See Psythius.

PSЎTHĬŬS, or PSITHĬŬS (ψύθιος, or ψίθιος), a, um, adj. psythian, the name of a kind of wine or vine in Greece. Virg. and Colum. vitis, or, simply, Virg. Psythia. — Hence, Plin. Psythium, sc. vinum, h. e. raisin-wine.

PTĔ is joined to the pronouns meus, tuus, &c. perhaps without any signification, though it may frequently be rendered self, or own. Cic. Suopte pondere. Id. Suapte manu. Plaut. Meopte ingenio. Terent. Nostrapte culpa. Plaut. Sumpte. Id. Mepte.

PTĔRIS (πτερὶς), ĭdis, f. a kind of fern. Plin.

PTĔRNIX (πτέρνιξ), ĭcis, f. the straight stem of the herb cactos. Plin.

PTĔRŌMĂ (πτέρωμα), ătis, n. Plur. Pteromata, the wings on both sides of a building or temple. Vitruv.

PTĔRŎN (πτερὸν), i, n. same as Pteroma. Plin.

PTĔRŌTŎS (πτερωτὸς), on, winged, or, winged as it were. Plin. calix, h. e. having handles.

PTĔRЎGIUM (πτερύγιον), ii, n. a disease of the eyes, a pearl, web, haw, or pin. Cels. —— ¶ Also, a disease of the fingers, when the skin comes off with great pain. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a cloudy spot in a beryl. Plin.

PTĔRЎGŌMĂ (πτερύγωμα), ătis, n. a joining together of boards in the shape of wings, by which the arms of a machine are held together. Vitruv.

PTĬSĂNĂ (πτισάνη), æ, f. a decoction of barley, and sometimes of rice, barley-broth,

ptisan. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *unhusked or peeled barley.* *Cels.*

PTĬSĂNĀRĬUM (ptisana), ii, n. *a decoction of barley or rice; a ptisan.* *Horat.*

PTŎCHĒUM, and PTŎCHĬUM (πτωχεῖον), and PTŎCHŎTRŎPHĒUM, or PTŎCHŎTRŎPHĬUM (πτωχοτροφεῖον), i, n. *a poor-house, a hospital.* *Cod. Just.*

PTŎCHŎTRŎPHŬS (πτωχοτρόφος), i, m. *an overseer of the poor.* *Cod. Just.*

PTŎLĔMÆŬS, a, um. See *Ptolemæus.*

PTŎLĔMÆĬŬS, a, um. See *Ptolemæus.*

PTŎLĔMÆŬS (Πτολεμαῖος), i, m. *the first king of Egypt after the death of Alexander.* He was called *Ptolemæus Lagi*, sc. *filius*, and each of his successors had this name *Ptolemæus.* — Hence, Ptolemæus, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæan, Egyptian.* *Propert.* — Ptolemæius, a, um, adj. *Ptolemæan.* *Cic.* gymnasium.

PTŎLĔMĀIS (Πτολεμαΐς), ĭdis, f. *of or belonging to Ptolemy.* *Lucan.* Ptolemais, sc. femina, *h. e. Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes.* —— ¶ Also, *Egyptian.* *Auson.* aula. —— ¶ Also, *the name of some towns of Egypt.* *Cic.* — Also, *of Cyrenaica and Palestine.* — Hence, Ptolemenses, *inhabitants of Ptolemais.* *Pandect.*

PTŸĂS (πτυάς), ădis, f. *spitting.* Hence, *Plin.* aspis, *h. e. a kind of serpent said to spit venom into the eyes of men.* *Plin.*

PŪBĔDA (pubes), æ, m. *a youth of the age of puberty.* *Martian. Capell.*

PŪBĔO (Id.), es, ui, n. 2. *to arrive at puberty,* ἡβάω. It seems not to occur except in the participle *pubens*, for *pubuerit* belongs more properly to *pubesco.* — Hence, Pubens, *that is come to the age of puberty; a youth.* *Claudian.* Pubentes fratres. *Auson.* anni. — Figur. *Virg.* herbæ, *h. e.* either *full of juice*, or, *downy, covered with fine, soft hair*, or, *full grown.*

PŪBĔR. See *Pubes*, adj.

PŪBĔRTĀS (puber), ātis, f. *the age of puberty*, which commences in men at the age of fourteen, in women at the age of twelve years. *Tacit.* Pubertatem ingredi. —— ¶ Also, *the signs of puberty, as beard, and hair about the genitals.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Also, of plants. *Plin.* Incipientis uvæ pubertas, *h. e.* lanugo. —— ¶ Also, *manhood, power of generation.* *Tacit.* inexhausta. —— ¶ Also, *youth, young men.* *Val. Max.*

PŪBĔS (unc.), is, f. *the down or soft hair which begins to grow on young people when they come to the age of puberty,* ἥβη. *Cels.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *the hair of the eyelids.* *Marc. Cap.* ciliorum. — Also, *the genital region, the lower part of the belly, the groin.* *Virg.* — Also, *the genitals.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the youth, young men, men of a marriageable age, yeomanry.* *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Also, of animals, as, of bulls. *Virg.* — Hence, in general, *men, people, nation.* *Plaut.* Pube præsenti. *Virg.* Pubes Dardana, *h. e. Trojans.* *Id.* agrestis, *h. e. country people, rustics.*

PŪBĔS, and PŪBĔR (unc.), ĕris, adj. *arrived at the age of puberty, of ripe years, pubescent, grown up,* ἡβῶν, ἡβήτης, ἔφηβος. *Crassus* ap. *Cic.* Nisi puberem te haberet, &c. *Liv.* Puberem ætatem. *Nep.* Prius quam pubes esset. — Hence, Puberes, *persons grown up.* *Cæs.* Omnes puberes interficere. — Figur. of plants which are covered with fine, soft hair, *downy, mossy.* *Virg.* Puberibus caulem foliis.

PŪBĔSCŌ (pubeo), is, bui, n. 3. *to begin to have the first down or soft hair, get a beard,* &c. ἡβάω, ἡβάσκω. *Lucret.* Molli pubescere veste, *h. e.* barba. *Plin.* Pubescit homo solus, *h. e.* nascuntur ei pili circa pudenda. *Val. Flacc.* Pubescunt malæ, *h. e. become downy, begin to have a beard.* — Hence, *to arrive at the age of puberty, grow up to manhood.* *Cic.* Herculem cum primum pubesceret, &c. *Petron.* Pubescentibus annis. *Pandect.* Si alter eorum pubuerit. — Hence, figur. of plants and other things, *to grow up.* *Cic.* Quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt. *Id.* Ut omnia floreant et in suo quæque genere pubescant. *Claudian.* Pubescere leto, *h. e. to become young.* *Id.* Pubescentibus radiis, *h. e. shining fully.* — Also, of plants and other things, when they become covered with some substance, as the chin of a man is with a beard, *to become downy, mossy,* &c. *Ovid.* Prata pubescunt flore.

PŪBIS, is, f. for *Pubes.* *Prudent.*

PŪBLĬĀNŬS (Publius), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to one Publius.* *Senec.* sententia, *h. e.* Publii Syri.

PŪBLĬCĀNŬS (publicum), a, um, adj. *relating to the revenue of the state or to the farming of the revenue.* — Hence, Publicanus, *a farmer of the public revenue* (vectigalia), *namely of pasturage* (scriptura), *of the tithe of corn* (decimæ), *and of the customs* (portorium). These farmers were usually knights. *Cic.* Fortissimus et maximus publicanus. *Id.* Mulier publicana, *h. e. a female farmer of the revenue.*

PŪBLĬCĀTĬŌ (publico), ōnis, f. *a confiscating, appropriating to the state,* δήμευσις. *Cic.* bonorum.

PŪBLĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a publisher or proclaimer.* *Sidon.*

PŪBLĬCĀTRĪX (publicator), īcis, f. *she that publishes or makes known.* *Arnob.*

PŪBLĬCĒ (publicus), adv. *in the name or behalf of the state, town or community, by public authority.* δημοσίᾳ, δημοσίως. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* venire. —— ¶ Also, *with regard to the state, town or community, relating to the whole state, town, or community.* *Terent.* Haud mali quid ortum est publice, *h. e. to the injury of the state.* *Cæs.* Publice esse laudem, quam latissime vacare agros, *h. e. that it was an honor to the state.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 5, 7. scribere, *h. e. to write to the state or to the Roman senate.* *Cic. Attic.* 16, 11. Publice scripsi, *h. e. to the towns of Sicily, consequently to the magistrates.* So, also, *Nep.* Literas Athenas publice misit. —— ¶ Also, *at the expense of the state, town or community, at the public expense, on the public account.* *Nep.* alere. *Id.* elatus. *Liv.* vesci. —— ¶ Also, *all, without exception, all together, in a body.* *Liv.* ire exsulatum. *Pandect.* Publice licet cuilibet ædificare. —— ¶ Also, *publicly, in public, before the whole town, state or community, in the whole town or state, before or with every one.* *Gell.* disserere. *Apul.* Rumor publice crebuerat. *Cic.* Nullo tumultu publice concitato (but this may also mean *on the part of the state, so that the state took part in it*). *Cic.* Publice est interfectus, *h. e. publicly, in the street.*

PŪBLĬCĬĀNŬS (Publicius), a, um, adj. *Publician.* *Cic.* locus, *h. e.* probably, *on the* Clivus Publicius. *Pandect.* actio, or, simply, *Id.* Publiciana, *h. e. an action for a thing purchased, of which possession has not yet been obtained.*

PŪBLĬCĬTŬS (publicus), adv. same as *Publice, in the name, at the expense or order of the state,* &c. *Terent.* deportarier. —— ¶ Also, *publicly, before every one.* *Apul.* esse perinfamem. *Plaut.* auctionem facere.

PŪBLĬCĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* The most celebrated were L. and M. Publicius Malleolus, two brothers and ædiles. *Ovid.* — Hence, Publicius, a, um, *Publician.* *Ovid.* Clivus Publicius, *h. e. a hill in Rome called after the above-mentioned two brothers.*

PŪBLĬCŌ (publicus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to impart any thing to the state or community for public use.* — Hence, *Plaut.* corpus suum vulgo, or, *Tacit.* pudicitiam, *h. e. to prostitute himself.* *Sueton.* bibliothecas, *h. e. to appropriate for public use.* — Hence, *to cause to be heard in public.* *Sueton.* se, *h. e. to appear or sing in public.* — Also, *to cause to be publicly seen.* *Sueton.* simulacrum, *h. e. to set up in public.* *Tacit.* studia sua. —— ¶ Also, *to make publicly known, to publish.* *Sueton.* libellos. *Justin.* reticenda, *h. e. to disclose, discover.* *Plin. Ep.* epistolas, *h. e. to publish.* —— ¶ Also, *to appropriate to the state, make public property of, confiscate.* *Cæs.* regnum. *Id.* bona. *Cic.* privata. *Id.* Ptolemæum, *h. e. his property.* *Liv.* pecuniam.

PŪBLĬCŎLĂ, or PŎPLĬCŎLĂ (populus & colo), æ, m. *devoted to the people, a friend of the people,* a surname of *Valerius.* *Liv.*

PŪBLĬCŬS (for populicus, from populus), a, um, adj. *of, belonging, or relating to the state, town, or community, or to the inhabitants of a state, town, or community, peculiar or common to the state, town, or community, public, common.* *Cic.* Sumptu publico, *h. e. at the expense of the state.* *Id.* magnificentia, *h. e. splendor of the state.* *Liv.* Pessimum publicum, *h. e. detriment of the state.* *Id.* pœna, *h. e. in the name of the state*, or, *for a crime against the state.* *Plin. Ep.* funus, *h. e. at the public expense.* *Sueton. Vit.* 3. Publicum funus, *h. e. at which the whole state is in mourning, the transaction of public business suspended,* &c. *Liv.* sollicitudo, *h. e. with regard to the state.* *Cic.* Auctor consilii publici, *h. e. of the senate.* *Id.* loca. *Id.* judicia, *h. e. courts of justice for criminal trials.* So, also, causa, *a criminal process.* *Cic.* Causam publicam dicere, *h. e. to make a defence by a speech in such a process.* *Liv.* Causa publica, *h. e. an affair, business,* &c. *of the state.* *Cæs.* homo, *h. e. a public functionary, a person in the service of the state, a magistrate.* — Hence, Publicum, subst., *the property of the state, public lands.* *Cic.* Campanum. Also, *the revenue of the state, town, or community, public revenue.* *Cic.* Convivari de publico, *h. e. at the public expense.* *Horat.* Publica conducere. Hence, figur. *Senec.* Salutationum publicum exercet, *h. e. derives gain from paying his court.* Also, *a contract for a public undertaking, a farm from the state.* *Liv.* In eo publico essent. *Cic. Dom.* 23. *Ed. Ern.* Societas publicorum, *the company of farmers general.* *Plaut.* Publicum habere, *h. e. to be a farmer of the public revenue.* *Cic.* Publico frui. Also, *the public chest, treasury.* *Liv.* In publicum redigere, or, *Nep.* referre. *Suet.* Publico teneri, *h. e. to owe to the treasury.* Also, *the archives.* *Varr.* Also, *the public, state, town, community.* *Plin. Ep.* In publicum consulere, *h. e. to take care of the interest of the community or state.* *Liv.* In publico animadvertebatur, *h. e. it was punished in the name or on the part of the state.* *Id.* In publicum emere, *h. e. at the expense or in the name of the state or community.* *Id.* Leges publico proponere, *h. e. to the public, and, consequently, publicly.* Also, *any public place, street, market,* &c. *Cic.* Prodire in publicum, *h. e. to go abroad, appear in public.* *Id.* Convivari in publico, *h. e. in public, at a public place.* *Id.* In publico esse, *h. e. to be from home, appear in public.* *Liv.* Blandiores in publico, quam in privato, *h. e. publicly, in the street.* *Id.* Se proripere in publicum, *h. e. in the street.* *Cic.* Lex proponitur in publicum, *h. e. publicly.* *Id.* Publico carere, or, *Sueton.* abstinere, *h. e. not to go out in public, to stay at home.* —— ¶ Also, Publicus, *common, general, universal.* *Cic.* litora. *Horat.* cura, *h. e.* omnium. *Ovid.* favor, *h. e. the favor of all.* *Plin.* vina, *h. e. which grow every where in the country.* *Ovid.* Lux publica mundi, *h. e. the sun.* — Hence, *common, usual.* *Ovid.* verba. *Senec.* dies, *h. e. the day which all men have, from morning to evening.* *Plin. Ep.* officia. —— ¶ Also, *common, ordinary, indifferent, bad, trivial.* *Ovid.* structura carminis. *Juvenal.* vena.

PŪBLĬLĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Publilius, a, um, adj. *Publilian.* *Liv.* tribus.

PŪBLĬPŎR, ōris, m. *h. e.* Publii puer, *or* servus. *Quint.* 1, 4, 26.

PŪBLĬŬS, ii, m. *a Roman* prænomen. It is generally abbreviated, as, *P. Cornelius.*

PŪCĬNUM (Πούκινον), i, m. *a town of the kingdom of Illyria*, now *the village and castle of Proseck.* — Hence, Pucinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pucinum.* *Plin.* vinum.

PŬDĔFĂCĬŌ (pudeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to cause any one to be ashamed.* Pass. Pudefio, factus sum, fieri, *to be ashamed.* *Gell.* Pudefactus.

PŬDENDŬS, a, um. See *Pudeo.*

PŬDĒNS (pudeo), tis, adj. *modest, bashful, shamefaced,* αἰδήμων. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Pudentior. *Id.* Pudentissimus. *Terent.* animus. *Cic.* Nihil pudens. —— ¶ Also, *loving honor.* *Cic.* Pudentes ac boni viri.

PŬDENTĔR (pudens), adv. *modestly, bash-*

fully, αἰδημόνως. *Cic.* Pudenter appellare. *Id.* Pudentius. *Id.* Pudentissime.

PŬDEO (unc.), es, ui, itum, n. 2. *to be ashamed, αἰσχύνομαι.* *Plaut.* Pudeo. *Cic.* Induci ad pudendum. *Id.* Pudendo, *h. e. through shame.* — It is more frequently used *impersonally*, when the person ashamed is put in the *accusative*, and that *of* or *before* which one is ashamed in the *genitive*. *Cic.* Homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat. *Id.* Ceteros pudeat, si, &c. *Liv.* Pudet deorum atque hominum, *h. e. in the sight of god and man.* *Terent.* Pudet me tui, *h. e. I am ashamed before you.* So, also, *Cic.* Te municipiorum pudebat. — That of which one is ashamed, is also frequently found in the *infin.* *Terent.* Pudet dicere. *Apul.* Quod illum non puditum esse ostentare. *Terent.* Te id facere puduit. — Also, in the *nominative*. *Terent.* Non te hæc pudent? — *Petron.* Pudeatur, *for* pudeat. — Partic. Pudendus, a, um, *that one ought to be ashamed of, shameful, disgraceful, disreputable, bad.* *Ovid.* vita. *Virg.* vulnera. *Suet.* parentes. *Tacit.* inopia. *Quintil.* dicta. *Cic.* Ut pudendum sit, esse, &c. Hence, *Seren.* *Samm.* Membra pudenda, *or, simply, Auson.* Pudenda, *h. e. the privy parts.* *Minuc. Fel.* Pudenda corporis, *h. e.* podex. *Ovid.* Pars pudenda. —— ¶ See, also, *Pudens.*

PŬDESCO (pudeo), is, n. 3. *to be ashamed.* *Minuc. Fel.* Quod pudescit impudicitiæ.

PŬDET. See *Pudeo.*

PŬDIBILIS (pudeo), e, adj. same as *Pudendus.* *Lamprid.* Pubilia membra, *h. e. the privy parts.*

PŬDIBUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest, αἰδήμων.* *Horat.*, *Virg.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *shameful, that one ought to be ashamed of; shameful, infamous.* *Val. Flacc.* and *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *red.* *Stat.* dies (*of the rising sun, or rather the day blushing on account of the bad deed which it reveals*).

PŬDICE (pudicus), adv. *shamefacedly.* — Hence, *decently, modestly, chastely, honestly, virtuously, discreetly, σωφρόνως, ἁγνῶς, αἰδημόνως.* *Terent.* Ingenium bene et pudice doctum. *Plaut.* Pudicius.

PŬDICITIA (Id.), æ, f. *shamefacedness, chastity, modesty, discreetness, virtue, σωφροσύνη, ἁγνεία.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, of animals, as, of doves. *Plin.* — *Pudicitia* occurs, also, as *a goddess.* *Liv.*

PŬDICUS (pudeo), a, um, adj. *that is ashamed, shamefaced.* *Plaut.* Si quidem sis pudicus. *Petron.* oratio, *h. e. unadorned, plain.* —— ¶ Also, *modest, sober.* *Terent.* ingenium. — Particularly, *chaste, modest, virtuous, discreet.* *Cic.* homo. *Id.* domus. *Ovid.* mater. *Id.* mores. *Id.* Pudicior matrona. *Prop.* fama, *h. e. unblemished reputation.* *Plin.* Pudicissima femina.—*Cn. Gell.* ap. *Charis.* Pudicabus, *for* pudicis.

PŬDOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a being ashamed of doing or saying any thing improper or bad, shame.* *Cic.* Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur. *Horat.* paupertatis, *h. e. on account of poverty.* *Martial.* Sit pudor, *h. e. be ashamed.* *Ovid.* Si pudor est, *h. e. if you have any sense of shame.* *Id.* Pudor est referre, *h. e. I am ashamed to relate.* —— ¶ Also, *regard, respect, reverence, awe.* *Terent.* patris, *h. e. regard towards a father.* So, also, *Sil.* divum. *Cic.* famæ, *h. e. for one's reputation.* — Hence, *love of decency, decency, good manners, modesty.* *Cic.* Homo summo honore, pudore. — Also, *honor, reputation, character.* *Plin. Ep.* defuncti. — Particularly, *a woman's honor, chastity.* *Ovid.* Oblita pudoris. *Id.* Membra, quæ tibi pudorem abstulerunt, *h. e.* mentula. — Also, *sense of honor.* *Terent.* Pudore liberos retinere. —— ¶ Also, *a reason of being ashamed, shame, disgrace.* *Ovid.* Nec pudor est, *h. e. there is no need of being ashamed, it is no shame.* *Liv.* Pudori esse, *h. e. to be a disgrace.* *Id.* Cum pudore populi, *h. e. to the disgrace of,* &c. *Flor.* Pro pudor! *h. e. oh shame!* —— ¶ Also, *redness of the skin.* *Ovid.* famosus. —— ¶ *Pudor* works by the fear of contempt; *Verecundia*, by the fear of displeasing another; *Modestia*, by a regard to the propriety, which the *modus* or due measure prescribes.

PŬDŌRICŎLOR (pudor & color), ōris, adj. *having a blushing color, reddish.* *Lev.* ap. *Gell.*

PUELLA (puellus), æ, f. *any young woman, whether married or single.* Hence, *a girl, female child,* in order to distinguish the sex. *Terent.* Puellam parere. —— ¶ Also, *a girl, any young woman of twelve, sixteen or more years.* Thus *Penelope*, who had a husband and a son, calls herself *puella*. *Ovid.* — So, also, *Lucretia*. *Id.* — *Medea* is called *puella Phasias*. *Id.* — *Phædra*, in a letter to her step-son, calls herself *puella Cressa*. *Id.* — *Id.* Lesbis puella, *h. e. Sappho.* *Id.* Lyda, *h. e. Omphale.* *Horat.* Laborantes utero puellæ, *h. e. young women.* — So, also, in *Tacit. Ann.* 14, 64. of *Octavia*, the wife of Nero, when she was twenty years of age. —— ¶ Also, *a girl*, with regard to a lover, who calls his sweetheart "his girl," whether she be a virgin or a married woman. *Prop.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *girl*, with regard to her father, *daughter.* *Horat.* Danai puellæ. —— ¶ Also, of *a young cat.* *Martial.*

PUELLĀRIS (puella), e, adj. *of or belonging to a girl or young woman, youthful, young, childlike, girlish, κορώδης.* *Ovid.* Præda (*h. e.* flores) puellares animos prolectat (*of Proserpine, when she was carried away*). *Id.* plantæ (*of Europa, when Jupiter carried her away*). *Id.* pedes (*of Ariadne*). *Quintil.* ætas (*of the wife of Quintilian, when she was nineteen years of age*). *Plin. Ep.* suavitas (*of a girl of fourteen*). — Also, *childish, puerile, foolish.* *Plin.* augurium (but perhaps this may mean a sign, by which it may be seen whether she should have a boy or a girl).

PUELLĀRITER (puellaris), adv. *in the manner of a girl, like a girl, κορασιωδῶς.* *Plin. Ep.* aliquid nescire.

PUELLĀRIUS (puella), ii, m. *a friend of girls*, or *a lewd lover of boys.* *Petron.*

PUELLĀSCO (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become a girl, to become childish or girlish, grow effeminate, θηλύνομαι.* *Varr.*

PUELLĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to little children or girls.* *Solin.* tibia, *h. e. a child's pipe.*

PUELLITOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to act childishly, play, sport, be wanton, commit lewdness, wench.* *Laber.* cum cano eugio.

PUELLŬLA (dimin. of puella), æ, f. *a little girl, κοΐριον, κορίδιον.* *Catull.*

PUELLUS (contracted from puerulus), i, m. *a little boy, παιδίον.* *Lucret.*

PUER (from the Laconic πόϊρ, for παῖς), ĕri, m. *any child, whether boy or girl.* *Næv.* Proserpina puer Cereris. *Cic.* Pueri, *h. e. children.* —— ¶ Particularly, *a boy, a male child.* *Catull.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a boy*, with regard to age, a male person to his twelfth or eighteenth year, and sometimes of young men still older. Cicero, for instance, calls *Octavius*, when he was nineteen years of age, *puer*. So, also, *Scipio*, when he was more than twenty, is called *puer* by *Sil.* So, also, *Pallas*, who commanded a body of soldiers. *Virg.* — Hence, in caressing, *boy.* *Catull.* — Also, in scolding. *Terent. Ad.* 5, 8, 17, of a person who was going to be married. — A puero, *from boyhood or childhood, from a boy*; as, *Cic.* Audivi a puero. So, also, A pueris (when one speaks in the plural). *Cic.* A pueris haberemus, *for* haberem. So, also, of others. *Terent.* A pueris nasci senes. *Cic.* Ex pueris excedere, *h. e. to cease to be a boy, to become a youth.* —— ¶ Also, *a little son.* *Virg.* tuus. — Also, in general, *a son.* *Horat.* Latonæ, *h. e. Apollo.* *Id.* Ledæ pueros, *h. e. Castor and Pollux.* *Prop.* Pueri arcum sentire, *h. e. of Cupid.* —— ¶ Also, *a boy* for attendance. — Also, *any slave or servant.* *Cic.* tuus. *Liv.* Pueri regii, *h. e. pages, youths who attended the king.* —— ¶ Also, *an unmarried man, a bachelor.* *Ovid.* Fac puer esse velis. —— ¶ *Puerus* occurs, also. *Plaut.* Puere. —— ¶ It is also used as an *adjective.* *Paul. Nol.* (*fem.*)

PUERA (femin. of puer), æ, f. *a girl.* *Liv. Andr.* and *Varr.*

PUERĀSCO (puer), is, n. 3. *to grow up to be a boy or youth, to attain the age of boyhood or youth, νηπιάζω.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow young again.* *Auson.*

PUERCŬLUS (dimin. of puer), i, m. *a little boy.* *Arnob.*

PUERĪLIS (puer), e, adj. *of a boy or child, boyish, childish, childlike, youthful, παιδικός, παιδαριώδης.* *Cic.* ætas, *boyhood, childhood.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Anni puériles, *h. e. the years of boyhood or childhood.* *Cic.* species, *h. e. the shape of a boy.* *Id.* facies, *h. e. the face of a boy.* *Id.* tempus, *h. e. childhood.* *Virg.* agmen, *h. e.* puerorum. *Liv.* regnum, *h. e. in which the king is a minor.* *Cic.* delectatio, *h. e. childish delight.* —— ¶ Also, *childish, boyish, puerile, foolish, trivial, bad.* *Cic.* consilium. *Terent.* sententia. *Id.* Puerile est.

PUERĪLITĀS (puerilis), ātis, f. *boyhood, childhood, παιδία.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *puerility, boyishness, childishness.* *Senec.*

PUERĪLITER (Id.), *boyishly, like a boy, childishly, παιδικῶς.* *Liv.* blandiri. —— ¶ Also, *foolishly, weakly.* *Cic.* facere.

PUERITIA (puer), æ, f. *the first years to the age of sixteen or eighteen and over, boyhood, childhood, youth, παιδία.* *Cic.* Pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit. *Id.* In pueritia, *h. e. in childhood or youth; when a boy.* *Id.* A pueritia, *h. e. from childhood, from youth.* — Also, of animals, *youth.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *purity.* *Varr.* (But perhaps for this we should read *puritia.*)

PUERITIES, ēi, f. for *Pueritia.* *Auson.*

PUERPERA (puer & pario), æ, f. *a woman in childbed; a woman lately delivered, λεχώ, λοχεύτρια.* *Terent.* — Also, *a woman in labor.* *Plaut.* and *Catull.* — It is also used *adjectively.* *Ovid.* verba, *h. e. such words as are usually said to a woman lying in.* *Senec.* Puerpera uxor (but here *puerpera* may be used in apposition).

PUERPERIUM (puerpera), ii, n. *childbirth, delivery, childbed, a lying in, a being in labor, λοχεία.* *Plaut.* Puerperio cubare, *h. e. to be in childbed.* *Tacit.* Locus puerperio Antium fuit. —— ¶ Also, *the fetus, the new-born child.* *Gell.* Numerus puerperii, *h. e. the number of children born together.* *Plin.* Uno abortu duodecim puerperia egesta.

PUERTIA, æ, f. for *Pueritia.* *Horat.*

PUERŬLUS (dimin. of puer), i, m. *a little boy or slave.* *Cic.*

PUĔRUS, i, m. for *Puer.* See *Puer.*

PŪGA, or PȲGA (πυγή), æ, f. *the buttocks.* Also, *plur.* Pugæ. *Nov.*

PŬGIL (probably from pugnus), ĭlis, m. *one that fights with the cæstus, a boxer, pugilist, πύκτης.* *Cic.* Pugiles cæstibus contusi ne ingemiscunt quidem. *Gell.* ap. *Sueton.* Os pugilis, *h. e. a hard forehead, without sense of shame.*

PŬGILĀTIO (pugilo), ōnis, f. *a fighting with the cæstus, the exercise or art of boxing; pugilism, πυγμαχία.* *Cic.*

PŬGILĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a boxer.* *Arnob.*

PŬGILĀTŌRIUS (pugilator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a boxer.* *Plaut.* follis, *h. e. a ball which is struck by the fist.*

PŬGILĀTUS (pugilo), us, m. *a fighting with the cæstus, a boxing, pugilism, πυγμή, πυγμαχία.* *Plaut.*

PŬGILICE (pugil), adv. *like a boxer, ἀθλητικῶς.* *Plaut.* Pugilice valet, *h. e. he is as well as a boxer.*

PŬGILLAR, āris, n. See *Pugillaris.*

PŬGILLĀRIS (pugillus), e, adj. *that can be held in one's fist, that fills a hand.* *Juvenal.* testiculi. — Hence, *Plin. Ep.* Pugillāres, ium, m. *sc.* libelli, *or* codicilli, *or, Augustin.* Pugillar, āris, n. *sc.* scriptum, *h. e. a tablet for writing on.* *Plur.* Pugillaria. *Catull.* — The *first* syllable occurs *long* in *Juvenal.*

PŬGILLO, } PŬGILLOR, } same as *Pugilo, Pugilor.*

PŬGILLUS (dimin. of pugnus), i, m. *a little fist*, or, in general, *a fist, or a handful, grasp, δράξ, δρακός.* *Cato* and *Plin.*

PŬGILO (pugil), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. and PŬGILOR, āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fight with the fist, to box.* *Apul.* — Also, figur. *to fight with the feet, to kick.* *Apul.*

PŬGIO (pungo), ōnis, m. *a kind of short sword, a dagger, dirk, poniard, ἐγχειρίδιον, ξιφίδιον, παραζωστρίς.* *Cic.* — The

emperors wore it as a sign of their power over life and death. — It was also worn by the *præfecti prætorio*. *Aurel. Vict.* — Also, in the time of the emperors, by the *tribuni militum* and the *centuriones*. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Plumbeus pugio, *h. e. a weak proof, wretched argument.*

PŪGIUNCŬLUS (dimin. of pugio), i, m. *a little or short dagger.* *Cic.*

PŪGNA (pugnus), æ, f. *a battle, fight, encounter, engagement, combat,* μάχη. *Nepos.* Pugnam navalem facere. *Liv.* Pugnare pugnam claram. *Cic.* Pugna equestris. *Virg.* pedestris. *Macrob.* singularis, *h. e. single combat, a duel.* *Liv.* Pugnam laudare, *h. e. the fighting of a single person.* *Cic.* committere cum aliquo, *h. e. to join battle.* *Virg.* lacessere, *h. e. to begin, commence.* *Cic.* Pugna mala, *h. e. an unfortunate battle.* *Liv.* Segregare pugnam eorum, *for* pugnantes eos, *to separate them, and fight with each by himself.* *Liv.* Pugnam mediam tueri, *h. e. the soldiers in the centre.* —— ¶ Figur. *a contest, strife, dispute, debate.* *Cic.* doctissimorum hominum. *Plin.* litterarum, *h. e. of the learned.* *Cic.* Pugnas edere. —— ¶ Also, *an artifice, cunning trick.* *Plaut.* Aliquid pugnæ edidit. *Terent.* Dabit pugnam denuo. —— ¶ *Pugna* is the most general expression for a fight between individuals or bodies of men, with or without arms; *Prælium*, battle, engagement between two armies (compare *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 4. Diuturnitate pugnæ hostes defessi prœlio excedebant); *Certamen*, a contest for something, contest of rivalry, with or without arms; *Contentio*, with the signif. of *certamen*, conveys also the idea of an exertion of strength in the contest; *Concursus*, or *Concursus prœlii*, meeting, encounter, falling together in battle, with the accessory idea of haste, rapidity; *Congressus* is likewise the encounter, shock of armies in battle; *Dimicatio*, a decisive engagement, for the most part implying danger and effort; *Pugilatio*, the fighting of boxers with the cestus.

PŪGNĀCĬTĀS (pugnax), ātis, f. *an inclination or eagerness to fight; quarrelsomeness, pugnacity.* *Plin.* Capiuntur quoque pugnacitate ejusdem libidinis. — Also, figur. *Quintil.* argumentorum.

PŪGNĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *contentiously, obstinately, stubbornly, eagerly, strongly, keenly, vehemently, impetuously, ardently, violently, furiously,* ἐνστατικῶς. *Cic.* Pugnaciter certare. *Quintil.* Pugnacius. *Cic.* Pugnacissime.

PŪGNĀCŬLUM (pugno), i, m. *a fortified place from which one fights against an enemy, a fort, fortress, bulwark,* προμαχών. *Plaut.*

PŪGNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a fighter, combatant,* μαχητής. *Liv.* Fortissimus quisque pugnator esse desierat, *h. e. had left off fighting.* *Plin.* gallus.

PŪGNĀTŌRĬUS (pugnator), a, um, adj. *used in fighting, fit to fight with,* μάχιμος. *Sueton.* arma.

PŪGNĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *contentious, pugnacious, warlike, she that fights.* *Ammian.*

PŪGNĀX (pugno), ācis, *fond of fighting, warlike, ferocious, pugnacious,* μαχήμων, πλήκτης. *Cic.* centurio. *Ovid.* Minerva. *Id.* ensis. *Tacit.* Pugnacissimus. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Sil.* Tenui pugnax instare veruto. —— ¶ Also, figur. *contentious, warlike, fierce, vehement.* *Cic.* exordium dicendi. *Id.* Oratio pugnacior. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ovid.* Ignis aquæ pugnax, *h. e. repugnant, contrary.* —— ¶ Also, *refractory, obstinate, pertinacious.* *Cic.* contra senatorem. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* in vitiis. *Plin.* Quid ferri duritia pugnacius? *h. e. stubborn.* *Id.* musta, *h. e. strong.*

PŪGNĔUS (pugnus), a, um, adj. *of the fist.* *Plaut.* mergæ, for *blows with the fist.*

PŪGNĬTUS (Id.), adv. *with the fists.* *Cæc.*

PŪGNŌ (pugna), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight, combat, engage, contend,* with one person or with a whole army, μάχομαι. *Cæs.* Pugnatur omnibus locis. *Liv.* in hostem. *Nepos.* adversus aliquem. *Varr.* inter se. *Cic.* ex equo, *h. e. on horseback.* *Id.* Pro commodis patriæ. *Terent.* de loco, *h. e. for a place.* *Senec.* de genu, *h. e. kneeling.* — It is also joined with *pugnam, prœlium, bellum.* *Liv.* claram pugnam. *Cic.* Acerrima pugna pugnata. *Horat.* Pugnavit prœlia. *Sallust.* Prœlium male pugnatum. *Horat.* Bella pugnata. — Also, in poets, with a *dat.* *to contend against, oppose, resist, struggle or strive against.* *Virg.* amori. *Ovid.* Frigida pugnabant calidis. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be at variance, contradict, contradict one's self, to be repugnant, inconsistent, contradictory.* *Cic.* Pugnantia loqui. *Id.* secum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to endeavor to maintain or prevent any thing, to strive, take pains, exert one's self.* With *ut* following. *Cic.* Hoc pugnatur, ut ad illam prædam damnatio accedat. — Also, with *ne* following. *Cic.* Illud pugna, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Pugnat, molles evincere somnos. *Cic.* de Diis, *h. e. to maintain their existence.* —— ¶ Also, *to make use of artifices.* *Plaut.*

PŪGNUS (unc.), i, m. *a fist,* πυγμή, κόνδυλος. *Cic.* Pugnum facere, *h. e. to make a fist; to clench the hand.* *Pandect.* ducere alicui, *h. e. to strike with the fist, fetch him a blow or cuff.* *Horat.* Pugno victus, *h. e. in boxing.* So, also, *Id.* Superare pugnis, *h. e.* pugilatu —— ¶ Also, as a measure, *a handful.* *Cato.*

PŬLCHELLUS, and PŬLCELLUS (dimin. of pulcher), a, um, adj. *somewhat fair, or beautiful, pretty.* *Cic.*

PŬLCHER (from πολύχροος, or πολύχροος), chra, chrum, or PŬLCER, cra, crum, adj. properly, *of many colors.* — Hence, *fair, beautiful, beauteous, handsome,* in shape and appearance, καλός. *Cic.* puer. *Ovid.* hortus. *Cic.* Quid aspectu pulchrius? *Cæs.* Urbs pulcherrima. —— ¶ Also, *excellent, magnificent, splendid, honorable, noble, glorious, renowned, illustrious.* *Cæs.* exemplum. *Cic.* Nihil virtute pulchrius. *Sallust.* facinus. *Horat.* dies, *h. e. lucky, auspicious.* *Virg.* mors, *h. e. glorious.* *Cic.* Ne se pulchrum ac beatum putaret, *h. e. that he might not be too proud of himself.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sil.* iræ, *h. e.* ob iram.

PŬLCHRĀLIS, or PŬLCRĀLIS (pulcher), e, adj. *beautiful.* *Cato.*

PŬLCHRĒ, or PŬLCRĒ (pulcher, or pulcer), adv. *excellently, finely,* καλῶς. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Pulchre asseverat, *h. e. excellently, cunningly.* *Id.* Pulcherrime. — It may also frequently be rendered, *well, very well.* *Terent.* Macerentur pulchre. *Id.* callere. *Ovid.* placere. *Nep.* aliquid facere. Hence, *Plaut.* Pulchre vendere, *h. e. well, at a high rate.* *Id.* conciliare, *h. e. to purchase cheaply,* or, *to make a good bargain.* *Cic.* Pulchre est mihi, *h. e. I am well.* *Plaut.* Pulchre sum, *h. e. I am well, indulge myself.* — Also, in assenting, *well, finely, excellently.* *Terent.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *freely, abundantly, copiously.* *Plaut.* Pulchrius lignα præberi. —— ¶ Also, ironically, *badly, entirely, utterly.* *Plaut.* Peristi pulcre.

PŬLCHRĒSCŌ, or PŬLCRĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become beautiful.* *Seren. Sammon.*

PŬLCHRĬTĀS, or PŬLCRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *beauty.* *Cæcil.*

PŬLCHRĬTŪDŌ, or PŬLCRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *beauty, fairness, comeliness, excellence,* κάλλος. *Cic.* corporis. *Id.* virtutis. *Id.* verborum.

PŬLĒIĀTUS (puleium), a, um, adj. *furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal.* *Lamprid.* Puleiatum, *sc.* vinum, *h. e. wine seasoned with pennyroyal.*

PŬLĒIUM, and PŬLĒGIUM (probably from pulex), ii, n. *pennyroyal, fleabane, fleawort,* an odoriferous herb (Mentha pulegium, L.). *Cic.* — Hence, *Cic.* Ad cujus rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *h. e. pleasantness, agreeableness.*

PŪLĔX (unc.), icis, m. *a flea,* ψύλλα. *Plaut.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *an insect that gnaws herbs, springtail.* *Colum.*

PŪLĬCŌSUS (pulex), a, um, adj. *full of fleas, troubled or infested with fleas,* ψυλλώδης. *Colum.*

PŬLLĀRĬUS (pullus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to young animals.* *Veget.* collectio. — Hence, Pullarius, *one that fed the young sacred chickens, and predicted future events by their taking or rejecting the food.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to little children.* *Auson.* feles, *h. e. a man who takes and carries away little boys, as cats catch young birds, a kidnapper.*

PULLASTRA (Id.), æ, f. *sc.* gallina, *a young hen, pullet.* *Varr.*

PULLĀTIŌ (pullo), ōnis, f. *a hatching or breeding of chickens,* πωλοτεία. *Colum.*

PULLĀTUS (pullus), a, um, adj. *clothed in sable attire, clothed in mourning,* μελανείμων. *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *one whose toga does not look white and clean, but dirty and black.* — Hence, *common, bad, mean.* *Plin. Ep.* Pullati, *h. e. low, mean people.*

PULLĒIĀCĔUS, a, um, adj. used by the emperor Augustus *for* Pullus, *black.* *Sueton.*

PULLĬCĒNUS (dimin. of pullus), i, m. *a young bird, a chick, chicken.* *Lamprid.*

PULLĬGŌ (pullus), inis, f. *a black or dark color.* *Plin.* ovium.

PULLĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of young animals.* *Plin.* dentes, *h. e. the first teeth.*

PULLĬPRĒMA (pullus & premo), æ, m. or PULLĬPRĒMŌ, ōnis, m. *a pederast,* παιδεραστής, παιδοφθόρος. *Auson.*

PULLĬTĬĒS (pullus), ēi, f. *a young brood.* *Colum.*

PULLŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to put forth, sprout out, germinate.* *Calpurn.*

PULLŬLĀSCŌ (pullulo), is, n. 3. *to sprout out, bud, bourgeon,* βλαστάνω. *Colum.*

PULLŬLŌ (pullulus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to spring or sprout up, germinate, bourgeon,* παραφύω, βλαστάνω. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Figur. *Nep.* Pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *h. e. to spread, grow, increase.* *Virg.* Tot pullulat atra colubris. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forth or beget young.* *Apul.* Terras Venerem pullulasse.

PULLŬLUS (dimin. of pullus), a, um, adj. *young.* — Hence, *subst.* Pullulus, *a young animal, a chick, young dove,* &c. *Apul.* Bellus pullulus, *h. e. darling, chick,* &c. as a term of endearment. — Also, *a young twig, shoot.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, adj. *somewhat black, blackish.* *Colum.* terra.

PULLUS (from puellus, the dimin. of puer, for puerulus,) a, um, adj. *young.* *Plaut.* Meus pullus passer. — Hence, Pullus, *subst. any thing young, a young animal.* *Plin.* Pullus equinus, *h. e. a foal, colt.* *Varr.* asininus. — Particularly of birds. *Cic.* Pulli columbini. *Liv.* gallinacei, *h. e. chickens.* *Plin.* aquilæ. *Cic.* Pulli ex ovis orti, *h. e. young chicken.* Also, absolutely, *Horat.* Pullus, *h. e. a young chicken.* — Hence, particularly, of the chickens used in divination. (See *Pullarius.*) From their taking or rejecting the food offered to them, the fortunate or unfortunate issue of a battle was foretold. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a young branch, sprout, or shoot.* *Cato.* — Also, as a term of endearment applied to children. Thus Caligula, when a boy, was called *pullus et pupus.* *Sueton.* Thus, in Horace, a father calls his son who was too little, *pullus.* And Festus says, *Antiqui puerum, quem quis amabat, pullum ejus dicebant.*

PULLUS (dimin. of purus, for purulus), a, um, adj. *pure, clean.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Veste pulla candidi.

PULLUS (πελλός), a, um, adj. *black, blackish, of a dusky color,* commonly when so by nature, or made so by dirt and not by art, φαιός, ὄρφνινος. *Horat.* myrtus, *h. e. dark-green.* *Varr.* Lepus superiore parte pulla. *Colum.* color lanæ. *Ovid.* capilli. — Hence, of garments, Pulla vestis, toga, tunica, &c. *black with dirt and long wearing.* Such clothes were worn by mechanics and common people, either through poverty, or that they might not soil their white toga when at work. Hence, *Calpurn.* Pulla paupertas. Also, by mourners. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — *Pullum*, plur. *Pulla*, is also used as a *substantive, black color, black dress.* *Ovid.* Carbasa obscura pullo. *Id.* Pulla decent niveas. *Flor.* Dux cum pullo conspectus, *h. e. in a black dress.*

Horat. Picus pulla, *h. e. dark-colored, dark-green.* *Cato* and *Plin.* Terra pulla, *h. e. black earth,* a peculiar kind of loose, fertile soil. — Figur. *unfortunate, sad, mournful.* Hence, the Parcæ are said to spin black threads. *Martial.* Pulla stamina.

PŬLMENTĀRĬS (pulmentum), e, adj. *that serves for* pulmentum. *Plin.* caro.

PŬLMENTĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *any food that was eaten with puls, and afterward with bread,* as vegetables, meat, &c. *Senec.* Caricæ, si panem habeo, pro pulmentario sunt. *Horat.* Pulmentaria quære sudando, *h. e. by labor give a relish to what you eat.* — Also, of birds, *that which is given to them besides their principal food.* *Colum.*

PŬLMENTUM (probably abbreviated from pulpamentum, which is to be derived from pulpa), i, n. *that which is eaten with bread,* as, meat, vegetables, &c. *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *victuals, food, dish.* *Plaut.* and *Horat.* — But *Horat. Sat.* 2, 2, 34. Singula pulmenta, are *the single pieces (of fish), of which each guest received one.*

PŬLMŌ (from πλεύμων, for πνεύμων), ōnis, m. *the lungs.* *Cic.* — The plural occurs, also, because the lungs consist of two lobes. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — The lungs were used in divination by the haruspices. *Cic.* —— ¶ Pulmo marinus, *a kind of marine animal, holothuria, sea-lungs.* *Plin.*

PŬLMŌNĀCĔUS (pulmo), a, um, adj. *relating or salutary to the lungs.* *Veget.*

PŬLMŌNĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, diseased in the lungs,* πνευμονικός. *Colum.*

PŬLMŌNĔUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the lungs, pulmonic,* πνευμονικός. *Plaut.* Vomitum pulmoneum vomere, *h. e. to vomit the lungs.* *Id.* pedes, *h. e. feet as soft as the lungs,* of one who is afflicted with the palsy, gout, &c. and on that account walks slowly. *Plin.* mala, *h. e. a kind of soft, spongy apple.*

PŬLMŌNCŬLUS (dimin. of pulmo), i, m. *little lungs.* — Hence, *a fleshy substance in the shape of lungs on the hoofs of camels.* *Solin.* Also, *on the foot or back of an animal, as a disease.* *Veget.*

PULPA (corresponding to the Greek πόλφος, which is allied to πόλτος), æ, f. *the flesh of animals without fat and bone.* *Cato* and *Martial.* — Hence, contemptuously, *Pers.* Scelerata pulpa, *h. e. cursed flesh, cursed men.* —— ¶ Also, *the pulp of fruit.* *Scrib. Larg.* —— ¶ Also, *the pith or soft part of trees.* *Plin.*

PULPĀMEN (pulpa), ĭnis, n. perhaps *bymeat.* *Epit. Liv.*

PULPĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. perhaps *the fleshy parts of animals,* as fishes. *Plin.* 9, 18. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a dainty bit, dainty food.* *Plaut.* Nimis vellem aliquid pulpamenti. *Terent.* Tute lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris, *h. e. you are a hare, and seek venison.* —— ¶ Also, *that is eaten with bread,* as, vegetables, meat, &c. *Cic.* Pulpamentum fames est.

PULPĬTŌ (pulpitum), as, a. 1. *to make a stage or scaffold.* *Sidon.*

PULPĬTUM (unc.), i, n. *a stage, scaffold, gallery, raised floor, pulpit,* βῆμα, ἀνάβαθρον. For walking up. *Sueton.* Also, for disputing, speaking, teaching, delivering lectures, &c. *a pulpit, desk.* *Horat.* Also, for players, *an elevated scaffold, a stage.* *Horat.* Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco. *Juvenal.* Quem pulpita pascunt, *h. e. the stage, his theatrical pieces.*

PULPŌ (unc.), as, n. 1. *to cry as a hungry vulture.* *Auct. carm.* de *Philom.*

PULPŌSUS (pulpa), a, um, adj. *pulpous, fleshy.* *Apul.*

PULS (πόλτος), tis, f. *a kind of pap,* as, of meal, pulse, &c. which was eaten by the Romans before bread was in use. *Plin.* 18, 19. But it remained in use after bread was introduced, though generally only as the food of poor people. *Juvenal.* It was also used at sacrifices. *Id.* With such pap the Romans fed the sacred chickens, and gave it to them by small bits. Hence, *Cic.* Offa pultis.

PULSĀBŬLUM (pulso), i, n. *the instrument with which the strings of a stringed instrument are struck.* *Apul.*

PULSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a knocking, beating, striking,* κρούσις. *Cic.* Alexandrinorum. *Paul. Sent.* Pulsatio pudoris, *h. e.* stuprum vi illatum.

PULSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a beater, striker,* κρουστής. *Val. Flacc.* citharæ, *h. e. a harper.*

PULSIM (pulsus, a, um), adv. *by beating or striking.* *Nigid.*

PULSĬŌ (pello), ōnis, f. same as *Pulsatio.* *Arnob.*

PULSŌ (frequentat. of pello), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike or push forward, give an impulse to, propel.* *Cic.* aliquem. *Virg.* Nervo pulsante sagittam. *Ovid.* Fluctus pulsant latera navis. — Hence, of persons dancing or leaping. *Horat.* Tellurem pulsare libero pede, *h. e. to dance.* *Virg.* Flumina Thermodontis pulsant. — Also, of persons riding. *Virg.* Curru Phœbe pulsabat Olympum, *h. e. rode over, touched.* — Also, *to knock at.* *Plaut.* ostium, *or, Ovid.* fores. — Also, in general, *to beat, strike.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Ovid.* terras grandine, *h. e. to cause to hail upon the earth.* —— ¶ Also, *to put in motion by pushing, beating, striking.* *Virg.* chordas pectine, *to strike, play upon.* *Lucret.* tibiam digitis, *h. e. to play upon.* *Ovid.* Pulsarant arva ligones, *h. e. had worked or dug.* — Hence, figur. *to strike, touch, move, set in motion.* *Cic.* Imagines, quibus pulsatur animus, *h. e. which come into the mind, which one conceives.* *Virg.* Pavor pulsans corda. *Pandect.* verecundiam, *h. e. to excite, cause.* — Also, *to put in motion, disturb, agitate, vex.* *Ovid.* Quæ te vecordia pulsat. — Also, *to accuse.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to ward off, remove.* *Claudian.* pericula. —— ¶ Also, *to injure, offend.* *Virg.* divos. —— ¶ Also, *to pound, bruise.* *Plin.* semen in pila.

PULSŌSUS (pulsus), a, um, adj. *beating.* *Cal. Aurel.* dolor.

PULSUS (pello), us, m. *a pushing, stamping, beating, striking,* ὠθισμός, κροῦσις. *Cic.* remorum, *h. e. a rowing.* *Virg.* pedum. *Liv.* cymbalorum et tympanorum. *Ovid.* lyræ, *h. e. a striking or playing upon the lyre.* *Ammian.* terræ, *h. e. an earthquake.* *Tacit.* Pulsum venarum attingere, *h. e. to feel the pulse.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *an impulse.* *Cic.* Externus pulsus animos commovet.

PULSUS, a, um. See *Pello.*

PULTĀRĬUS (puls), ii, m. *a vessel in which a pap was boiled or served up.* —— ¶ Also, *a vessel for other purposes,* as, for warm drink. *Plin.* Also, for drinking new wine out of. *Petron.* Also, for preserving grapes in. *Colum.* Also, to put coals in for fumigating. *Pallad.* It was also used as a cupping-glass. *Cels.*

PULTĀTĬŌ (pulto), ōnis, f. *a beating, knocking.* *Plaut.*

PULTĬCŬLA (dimin. of puls), æ, f. *a pap.* *Cels.* and *Colum.*

PULTĬFAGUS, i. See *Pultiphagus.*

PULTĬFĬCUS (puls & facio), a, um, adj. *of which puls was made.* *Auson.*

PULTĬPHAGŌNĬDES (puls & φάγω), æ, m. *an eater of pap, a Roman.* *Plaut.* See the next following word.

PULTĬPHAGUS (Id.), i, m. *an eater of pap, a Roman.* *Plaut. Most.* 3, 2, 143. (Comp. *Plin.* 18, 8. Pulte, non pane, longo tempore vixisse Romanos manifestum est.)

PULTŌ (frequentat. of pello), as, a. 1. same as *Pulso, to beat, strike, knock or rap at.* *Terent.* fores, *or* ostium, *h. e. to knock at.* So, also, *Plaut.* ædes. *Id.* pectus digitis.

PULVER, ĕris, m. same as *Pulvis.* *Apul.*

PULVĔRĀTĬCUM (pulvis), i, n. *money for drink, a douceur,* particularly for dusty work. *Cod. Theod.*

PULVĔRĀTĬŌ (pulvero), ōnis, f. *a dissolving into dust, covering with dust; a harrowing or breaking of clods.* *Colum.*

PULVĔRĔUS (pulvis), a, um, adj. *of dust,* κονισάλεος, κόνιος. *Virg.* nubes, *h. e. a cloud of dust.* —— ¶ Also, *raising the dust.* *Ovid.* palla. —— ¶ Also, *full of dust, dusty.* *Ovid.* solum. *Plin.* aspectus, *h. e. covered with dust as it were.*

PULVĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover or sprinkle with dust,* κονίζω. *Plin.* se. — Especially, *to cover vines and grapes with dust by digging up the earth near them, in order to protect them against the sun and fogs.* *Plin.* uvas. —— ¶ Also, *to dissolve into dust, reduce to powder, pulverize.* *Calpurn.* herbas.

PULVĔRŬLENTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of dust, dusty,* κονισάλεος. *Cic.* via. — Figur. *attended with labor.* *Ovid.* præmia.

PULVILLUS (dimin. of pulvinus, *for* pulvinulus), i, m. *a little cushion or pillow.* *Horat.*

PULVĪNAR, and **PULVĪNĀR** (for pulvinare, *sc.* stragulum), āris, n. *a pillow, bolster, cushion,* or, *a place covered with cushions, a couch,* προσκεφάλαιον, προσκεφάλαιον. *Petron.* Caput super pulvinar inclinare. — On such a couch the ancients used to recline at table. This word is especially used of the couches on which the images of the gods were placed, that they might partake of the food set before them. Such an entertainment was called *lectisternium.* *Liv.* Pulvinar suscipere, *h. e.* instituere, ponere. *Cic.* dedicare. Hence, a *pulvinar* was consecrated to Cæsar, who was regarded as a god. *Cic.* Also to Romulus, as a god. *Ovid.* The emperors had a separate place in the circus, from which they looked at the games. This place was called *pulvinar.* *Sueton.* Spectabat e pulvinari. — Hence, *a bed, marriage-bed,* usually of divinities, or of persons of the imperial family, as, of Thetis. *Catull.* Of the empress Livia. *Ovid.* —— ¶ *The place in which the couches of the gods were kept, a temple, chapel.* *Cic.* Supplicatio ad omnia pulvinaria. *Id.* In pulvinaribus sanctissimis. —— ¶ *An entertainment at these sacred couches of the gods.* *Cic.*

PULVĪNĀRĬS (pulvinus), e, adj. *relating to a cushion, pillow or couch.* *Petron.* pica, *h. e. sitting on such a couch.*

PULVĪNĀRĬUM (pulvinarius, a, um), ii, n. same as *Pulvinar, a cushion, pillow* as, of a divinity in a temple. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a dock-yard.* *Plaut.*

PULVĪNĀRĬUS (pulvinus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to couches, particularly of the gods.* *Prudent.* Macellum pulvinarium, *h. e. a number of victims.*

PULVĪNĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *furnished with a cushion or bolster, or bolstered or furnished with a cushion as it were.* *Plin.* calyx, *h. e. convex.* *Id.* labrum scrobis. *Vitruv.* capitula columnarum. *Id.* columnæ, *h. e.* habentes capitula pulvinata.

PULVĪNŬLUS (dimin. of pulvinus), i, m. *a little cushion or pillow.* —— ¶ Also, *a little bank or heap.* *Colum.*

PULVĪNUS (unc.), i, m. *a cushion, squab, bolster* to sit or lie on. *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, *a pillow.* *Sallust.* —— ¶ Figur. *any thing raised in the form of a pillow,* as, *a bed in a garden.* *Varr.* — Also, *any piece of ground in a garden or field rising in a similar manner.* *Colum.* — Also, *a projection in a barn.* *Colum.* — Also, with sailors, *a sand-bank.* *Serv.* — Also, *a heap of sand and stones to serve as a foundation for a pillar.* *Vitruv.* — Also, *a part of a catapulta.* *Vitruv.*

PULVIS (unc.), ĕris, m. and sometimes f. *dust, powder,* κόνις. *Cic.* Multus in calceis pulvis, *h. e. dust.* *Prop.* horrida. *Juvenal.* Sulcos in pulvere ducere, *h. e. to labor in vain.* *Ovid.* amomi, *h. e. dust or powder.* *Id.* carbonis, *h. e. coal-dust.* *Cic.* Pulvis eruditus, *h. e. the dust in which mathematicians drew their figures;* so, also, simply, *Liv.* pulvis. *Cic.* Hominem a pulvere excitabo, *h. e.* geometram, mathematicum. Hence, *Virg.* hibernus, *h. e. a dry winter.* — Hence, figur. *the field in which they practised wrestling, fencing, and other bodily exercises.* *Virg.* Domitant in pulvere currus. Hence, *Cic.* Doctrinam in solem atque pulverem produxit, *h. e. in public.* So, also, *Id.* Processerat in solem et pulverem. *Ovid.* In suo pulvere, *h. e. on his own ground.* *Horat.* Palma sine pulvere, *h. e. without labor or fatigue.* — Also, *earth, soil.* *Prop.* — Hence, *potter's earth, clay.* *Martial.* Calices vili de pulvere natos. *Vitruv.* Pulvis Puteolanus. —— ¶ *Genit.* Pulvĕris.

Catull. — *Plur.* Pulverum. *Horat.* and *Plin.*

PŬLVISCŬLŬS (dimin. of pulvis), i, m. *small dust, fine powder.* *Solin.* Pulvisculus auratulus. *Plaut.* Rem auferre cum pulvisculo, *h. e.* *entirely, wholly.* *Apul.* Pulvisculus ex Arabicis frugibus, *h. e.* *tooth-powder.* — Also, *the dust* used by mathematicians. (Compare *Pulvis.*) *Apul.* Si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *h. e.* *geometry, mathematics.*

PŬMEX (unc.), icis, m. *a pumice-stone,* κίσσηρις. *Plaut.* and *Plin.* It was used for making things smooth, as, books. *Catull.* Also, to make the skin *smooth.* *Ovid.* Nec tuā mordaci pumice crura teras. *Plaut.* Aquam a pumice postulare, *h. e.* *to demand any thing from a person who does not have it.* — It is used as a *feminine* by *Catull.* —— ¶ Poetically, *any soft or brittle stone or rock.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

PŬMICEŬS (pumex), a, um, adj. *of pumice, and sometimes of other stone,* κισσηρώδης. *Ovid.* mola. *Plaut.* oculi, *h. e.* *that cannot weep.* *Martial.* fontes, *h. e.* e pumice manantes.

PŬMICŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rub or smooth with a pumice-stone, polish,* καταχισσηρίζω. *Lucil.* — Hence, Pumicatus, a, um, *smoothed with a pumice-stone, polished.* *Plin. Ep.* homo, *h. e.* delicatus, mollis. *Martial.* frons.

PŬMICŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *like a pumice, full of pores, porous,* κισσηρώδης. *Plin.* lapis. *Id.* Pumicosius.

PŬMILIŎ (pumilus), ōnis, m. *a dwarf, dand-prat, pygmy,* νάνος. *Senec.* — Also, of animals, as, of hens. *Plin.* — Also, of plants. *Plin.*

PŬMILŎ, ōnis, m. same as *Pumilio.* *Stat.*

PŬMILŬS (probably from πυγμαῖος), i, m. *a dwarf.* *Sueton.* pumilos. *Stat.* Mirantur pumilos ferociores (in this passage the first syllable is short). *Apul.* Pumilior.

PŬMŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of vine.* *Plin.*

PŬNCTĂ (pungo), æ, f. *a prick, sting, wound inflicted with the point of any thing.* *Veget.*

PŬNCTĀTIM (punctum), adv. *briefly, concisely.* *Claud. Mamert.*

PŬNCTILLUM (dimin. of punctum), i, n. *a small point, dot, spot.* *Solin.*

PŬNCTIM (pungo), adv. *with the point of a weapon,* στιγδην. *Liv.* petere hostem.

PŬNCTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a pricking, stinging, sting, stitch,* στίξις. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

PŬNCTIŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of punctio), æ, f. *a slight pricking, stinging, or sting.* *Senec.*

PŬNCTŬLUM (dimin. of punctum), i, n. *a slight pricking.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a short space of time.* *Apul.*

PŬNCTUM (pungo), i, n. *that which is made by pricking, a small hole.* *Martial.* Puncta, quæ terebrantur acu. *Vitruv.* angustissimum. — Hence, *a prick, sting.* *Plin.* crabronis. —— ¶ Also, *any point, spot, or dot,* as, on an egg, precious stone, &c. *Plin.* Also, in writing. *Auson.* The ancients, who used to write on wax tablets with a stylus, made points or dots by pricking the stylus into the wax. — Also, *a mathematical point.* *Cic.* — Hence, *any small part.* *Cic.* temporis, *or*, *Horat.* horæ, *or, simply,* *Arnob.* punctum, *h. e.* *a moment.* *Apul.* Puncto brevissimo, *h. e.* *in a very short time, in a moment, in an instant.* — Also, *any small part of any thing divided or measured off.* *Pers.* certo, *h. e.* *a certain weight or measure.* — Also, *a point on dice.* *Sueton.* Quadringentis in punctum sestertiis aleam lusit. —— —— ¶ Also, *a vote at the comitia, a suffrage, ballot.* *Cic.* In ancient times, before separate tablets were used in voting, a man, called *rogator*, used to mark the votes one by one by points on wax tablets. —— ¶ Figur. *a vote, approbation, assent.* *Horat.* Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.

PŬNCTŪRĂ (pungo), æ, f. *a pricking, sting, puncture,* στίξις. *Jul. Firmic.*

PŬNCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a puncture, pricking, or stinging,* στίξις. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a point.* *Plin.*

PŬNCTŬS, a, um. See *Pungo.*

PŬNGŎ (unc.), is, pŭpŭgi, punctum, a. 3. *to prick, sting,* στίζειν, νύσσειν. *Cic.* neminem. *Id.* Vulnus, quod acu punctum videretur. —— ¶ Also, *to penetrate, enter, touch sensibly.* *Lucret.* corpus. *Id.* sensum. *Plin.* Nitrum pungit, *h. e.* *has a pungent flavor.* —— ¶ Figur. *to prick, sting, bite, trouble, vex, afflict, goad, grieve, mortify, be disagreeable.* *Cic.* Scrupulus pungit me. *Id.* Ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit. — *Particip.* Punctus, a, um, *Lucret.* Puncto tempore, *or* puncto in tempore, *h. e.* *in a moment.*

PŬNICĀNS (punicus), tis, adj. *reddish, red.* *Apul.*

PŬNICĀNŬS (Punicus), a, um, adj. *made in the Carthaginian manner, Carthaginian, Punic.* *Cic.*

PŬNICĒ (Id.), adv. *after the manner of the Carthaginians; in the Punic tongue.* *Plaut.*

PŬNICEŬS (φοινίκεος), a, um, adj. *Carthaginian.* *Ovid.* dux. —— ¶ Also, *of a red or reddish color approaching to purple.* *Tibull.* Africa puniceum, purpureumque Tyros. *Ovid.* Puniceus crocus. *Id.* cruor.

PŬNICŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Phœnician.* *Virg.* regna. *Plin.* lingua. —— ¶ Also, *Carthaginian,* because Carthage was a colony of Phœnicia. *Cic.* literæ. *Id.* bellum, *h. e.* *Carthaginian, with Carthage.* *Plin.* malum, *or, simply,* *Id.* Punicum, *sc.* malum, *or*, *Ovid.* Pomum Punicum, *h. e.* *a pomegranate.* *Id.* grana, *h. e.* *the grains of it.* *Colum.* arbor, *h. e.* *a pomegranate tree* (Punica Granatum, L.). —— ¶ Also, the Carthaginians having the character of being false and faithless, *deceitful, perfidious, fraudulent, false.* *Sallust.* Fides Punica, *h. e.* *bad faith, perfidy.* —— ¶ Also, *red, reddish.* *Ovid.* rostra. —— ¶ Punica, *a kind of sea-fish.* *Colum.* 8, 16. (si lectio certa).

PŬNIŎ (for pœnio, from pœna), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to punish, chastise, castigate,* κολάζω. *Cic.* sontes. *Id.* maleficia. *Id.* aliquem supplicio. *Quintil. decl.* vitam sua manu, *h. e.* sibi adimere. —— ¶ Also, *to revenge.* *Cic.* dolorem. *Id.* donum. —— ¶ Punior, īris, ītus sum, &c. occurs also as a *deponent*, *to punish.* *Cic.* aliquem. — Also, *to revenge.* *Cic.*

PŬNIŎR, compar. (See *Punus.*) —— ¶ Also, a verb. See *Punio.*

PŬNĪTIŎ (punio), ōnis, f. *punishment, chastisement, castigation,* κόλασις. *Val. Max.*

PŬNĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a punisher,* κολαστής. *Val. Max.* —— ¶ Also, *an avenger, revenger.* *Cic.*

PŬNĪTŬS, a, um. See *Punio.*

PŬNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Pœnus, Carthaginian, a Carthaginian.* — Hence, Compar. Punior, *more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language.* *Plaut.*

PŬPĂ (pupus), æ, f. *a young girl, damsel, lass,* παιδισκάριον, κοράσιον, κόρη, κορίδιον. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a puppet, baby, doll.* *Varr.*

PŬPILLĂ (dimin. of pupa), æ, f. properly, *a little girl, damsel,* κόρη. — Hence, *a young orphan girl, ward.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the pupil or apple of the eye,* κόρη. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the eye.* *Apul. Met.* 3. (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *pupulis* in the same signification.)

PŬPILLĀRIS (pupillus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a pupil, ward, or minor, pupilary,* ὀρφανικός. *Liv.* pecuniæ, *h. e.* *the money of a pupil or ward.* *Quintil.* actiones. *Sueton.* ætas, *h. e.* *minority.* *Pandect.* substitutio, *h. e.* *the appointing an heir in case the ward should die under age* (this is called *substituere pupillariter.* *Cod. Just.*) Such a will is called *testamentum pupillare*, or *tabulæ pupillares.* *Pandect.*

PŬPILLĀRITER. See *Pupillaris.*

PŬPILLŎ, as, n. 1. *to cry like a peacock.* *Auct. Carm.* de *Philom.*

PŬPILLŬS (dimin. of pupulus), i, m. properly, *a little boy.* Hence, *a fatherless boy; a pupil, ward, orphan,* ὀρφανός. *Cic.*

PŬPINIŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a certain country in Latium, Pupinian.* *Cic.* Pupinia, *sc.* terra. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* Pupinia, *h. e.* *a tribe called after this country.* — Hence, Pupiniensis, e, adj. same as *Pupinius.* *Liv.* ager.

PŬPIŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* The most celebrated of them is a tragic poet mentioned by *Horace.* — Hence, Pupius, a, um, adj. *Pupian.* *Cic.* lex.

PŬPPIS (unc.), is, f. *the stern of a ship; the poop,* πρύμνη. *Cic.* Inhibitio remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim. *Virg.* Surgens a puppi ventus, *h. e.* *from the stern.* — When they were about to land, they used to turn the stern of the ship to the shore, and land from that part. Hence, *Virg.* Stant litore puppes. *Ovid.* Colchos advertere puppim, *h. e.* *to land.* — The pilot sat in this part of the ship. *Cic.* Hence, figur. of the rulers of a state. *Cic.* Sedebamus in puppi, *h. e.* *I was pilot, governed the state.* *Plaut.* Puppis pereunda est, *jocosely for* tergum meum. —— ¶ Figur. *the whole ship.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Hence, also, as *a certain constellation.* *Cic.*

PŬPŬLĂ (dimin. of pupa), æ, f. *a girl.* *Apul.* Mea pupula, *h. e.* *my love, my dear girl.* —— ¶ Also, *the apple of the eye.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Also, *the eye.* *Horat. Epod.* 5. 40.

PŬPŬLŬS (dimin. of pupus), i, m. *a little boy.* *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a puppet, doll.* *Arnob.*

PŬPŬS (unc.), i, m. *a boy or child,* παιδάριον. *Varr.* — Also, as a term of endearment. *Sueton.*

PŪRĒ (purus), adv. *cleanly, purely,* καθαρῶς. *Liv.* lavare. *Cato.* Purissime. — Figur. *Horat.* Quid pure tranquillet, *h. e.* *that gives perfect tranquillity.* —— ¶ Also, *purely, free from evil, unspottedly.* *Liv.* ætatem agere, *h. e.* *without sin, innocently, virtuously.* *Horat.* legere libellum. — Particularly, *purely, chastely.* *Liv.* Pure a matronis sacrificatum. —— ¶ Also, *purely, correctly, without fault* in speaking. *Cic.* loqui. —— ¶ Also, *clearly, brightly.* *Horat.* Marmore purius. —— ¶ Also, *clearly, distinctly, without covering or obscurity, naturally.* *Horat.* apparere. *Gell.* Purissime describere. —— ¶ Also, *simply, absolutely, unconditionally.* *Pandect.*

PŪRĔFĂCIŎ (purus & facio), is, a. 3. *to cleanse, make clean, purify.* *Non.*

PŪRGĀBILIS (purgo), e, adj. *that may be easily purged or cleansed.* *Plin.*

PŪRGĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *dirt, filth; the offscouring of any thing,* συρφετός. *Ovid.* Vestæ, *h. e.* *the dirt which was annually carried from the temple of Vesta.* —— ¶ Also, *a purgation, atonement, expiation.* *Ovid.* mali. —— ¶ Also, *purity, cleanliness, clearness.* *Prudent.*

PŪRGĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *filth, dirt, refuse, offscouring,* συρφετός, περίψημα, κάθαρμα. *Liv.* urbis. — Hence, as a term of reproach for bad people, *dregs, offscouring, outcast.* *Curt.* servorum, *h. e.* *the meanest or most despicable.* —— ¶ Also, *a purgation, expiation, atonement.* *Petron.*

PŪRGĀTĒ (purgatus), adv. *purely.* *Non.*

PŪRGĀTIŎ (purgo), ōnis, f. *a scouring, cleansing, purging,* κάθαρσις. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* cloacarum. *Plin.* menstrua, *h. e.* *the catamenia, monthly courses of women.* *Cic.* alvi, *h. e.* *a purging.* — Hence, *an expiation, atonement.* *Plin.* — Also, *an excuse, apology, justification.* *Cic.*

PŪRGĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *purging, purgative,* καθαρτικός. *Cal. Aurel.* medicamentum.

PŪRGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a cleanser, purger.* *Jul. Firmic.* — Also, with a *genit.* following, *Apul.* ferarum, *h. e.* *exterminator.*

PŪRGĀTŌRIŬS (purgator), a, um, adj. *cleansing, purgative, purgatory, cathartic,* καθαρτικός. *Symmach.*

PŪRGĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that purifies, purifying, cleansing.* *Tertull.*

PŪRGĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from purgo. —— ¶ Adj. *purged, cleansed, purified, made clean.* *Pers.* Somnia pituita purgatissima. —— ¶ Also, *excused, justified,* *Sallust.* Purgatior.

PŪRGĀTŬS (purgo), us, m. *a purging.* *Cic.*

PŪRGĬTŎ (frequentat. of purgo), as, a. 1. *to purify, cleanse.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to excuse.* *Plaut.*

PŪRGŎ (for purum ago), as, āvi, ātum, a.

1. to make clean, clean, cleanse, purge, purify, καθαρίζω, καθαίρω. Cic. locum. Terent. pisces, h. e. to gut and scale. Plin. viperam, h. e. to eviscerate. Id. prunum, h. e. to take out the stone. Horat. ungues, h. e. to pare. — Also, figur. Cic. urbem. — Also, to cleanse or purge the body. Cels. se. Cic. Quid — radix ad purgandum possit. Horat. Purgor bilem (here mark the accusat.). Horat. Purgatum te illius morbi esse (in this passage the genit. is used instead of an ablat.). — Since when a thing is cleansed, it regains its smooth surface, and all filth is removed, hence to make level again, level, make even. Pandect. viam. — Figur. to adjust, make up, balance, liquidate. Sueton. rationem, h. e. to make up, pay. — Also, to remove. Pallad. lapides. Plin. pituitas. Ovid. nefas. Quint. metum doloris. —— ¶ Also, to clear from accusation. — Hence, to excuse, justify. Cic. se alicui, h. e. before any one. Id. aliquem de luxuria. Liv. aliquid. — Also, with an accus. and infin. following, to say by way of defence, excuse or justification. Liv. Purgarent, nec accitos abeo Bastarnos, &c. — Aliquem alicujus rei, for in aliqua re; as, Liv. civitatem facti dictique. — Hence, to refute, contradict, rebut. Cic. and Liv. crimina. — Also, to absolve, acquit. Tacit. aliquem crimine. Liv. civitatem facti. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, to purify, expiate, atone, lustrate. Ovid. populos. Plin. domum. Also, rem, to atone for, make good. Ovid. nefas. (See above.) —— ¶ See, also, Purgatus, a, um.

PŪRĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (purifico), ōnis, f. a making clean, expiation, purification. Plin. Laurus purificationibus adhibetur. Martial. Religionis purificatione lustratus.

PŪRĬFĬCŌ (purificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to purify, make clean, cleanse, purge, καθαρίζω. Plin. favum. Id. gallinam. Gell. agrum. —— ¶ Also, of the soul, either morally, or by means of a ceremony, to purify. Sueton. se. — Also, of animals. Plin. Gallinæ se purificant.

PŪRĬFĬCŬS (purus & facio), a, um, adj. purifying. Lactant. Purifici roris perfusio.

PŪRĬTĀS (purus), ātis, f. cleanness, purity, καθαριότης, καθαρότης, ἁγνεία. Pallad. Vinum fæculentum statim limpidum reddi, si, &c. mox sumere puritatem, colarique debere, et in usum referri, clearness. Macrob. Simplex et absolutissima puritas. Capitolin. Amavit simplicitatem ingenii puritatemque vivendi. Hieronym. Puritas sermonis.

PŪRĬTĀS (pus), ātis, f. purulency. Cæl. Aurel. Attestante sanguinis puritate.

PŪRĬTER (purus), adv. purely, cleanly, καθαρῶς. Catull. Puriter lavit dentes.

PŪRĬTĬĀ (Id.), æ, f. cleanness, purity. Varr. ap. Non.

PŪRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to purify, make pure or clean, καθαρίζω. Plaut. Vascula intus pura propere (others read pura propera, or pure propera).

PURPŬRĂ (πορφύρα), æ, f. the purple shellfish from which the purple dye was produced. Plin. —— ¶ Also, purple, purple color. Horat. Certantem uvam purpuræ. Plin. Conchylia et purpuras. Virg. nigra. — A kind of purple dye was made from berries and other things. Plin. —— ¶ Also, that which is of a purple color or dyed with purple, as, a purple garment or a garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by emperors, kings, and magistrates. Cic. and Virg. Hence, of magistrates or kings. Flor. Septima purpura, h. e. the seventh consulate. Lucan. Purpura servit, h. e. reges. Eutrop. Sumere purpuram, h. e. to assume the purple, be made emperor. — Purple of inferior quality was also worn by the common people. Cic. plebeia. — Also, purple hair. Ovid. — Senec. Purpura exit, h. e. wool dyed with purple. — Also, a purple covering. Quintil. and Sueton. — Also, same as Porphyrites. Stat. Flavis excisa metallis purpura, h. e. porphyry.

PURPŬRĀRĬŬS (purpura), a, um, adj. of, belonging to, concerned with, or called after purple, πορφυρευτικός. Plin. officina. Pandect. taberna.

PURPŬRASCŌ (purpuro), is, n. 3. to grow or become of a purple color, πορφυρίζομαι. Cic. in fragm. ap. Non. Unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit.

PURPŬRĀTŌRĬŬS (purpuratus), a, um, adj. of, belonging, or relating to the first officers of a country. Sidon. Qui non affectasset habitum purpuratorium. (Alii leg. purpuratorum.)

PURPŬRĀTŬS (purpuro), i, m. one of the highest officers at the court of a king. Cic. Ista minitare purpuratis tuis, h. e. courtiers. Liv. Duces regii, præfecti et purpurati.

PURPŬRĔŬS (πορφύρεος), a, um, adj. of purple, of a purple color, purple. But since the purples of the ancients were very different, sometimes blackish, sometimes violet, sometimes of a rose-red, &c. it must frequently be rendered blackish, dark, violet, red, reddish, &c. Cic. vestitus. Id. pallium. Propert. papaver. Ovid. pudor. Id. genæ. Id. axis (h. e. currus solis). Propert. arcus. Ovid. crinis, or, Virg. capillus. h. e. the purple hair of Nisus. Id. anima, h. e. sanguis. Plin. viola. Id. salix. Horat. flos rosæ. Virg. mare, h. e. dark, dark-colored. Lucan. lapis, h. e. porphyry. — Since purple was not only a very beautiful, but also a shining color, hence it may sometimes be rendered shining, sometimes beautiful; sometimes both suit. Horat. olores. Ovid. lux. Virg. lumen. Ovid. amor, h. e. Cupido. Virg. ver, h. e. beautiful. —— ¶ Also, clothed in purple, wearing a purple garment. Ovid. rex. Horat. tyrannus. — Also, having on any purple thing, adorned with purple. Virg. Purpureus pennis, h. e. habens pennas purpureas in galea. — Also, covered with purple. Ovid. torus. —— ¶ Lucret. Vestis purpureai, for purpureæ.

PURPŬRISSĀTŬS (purpurissum), a, um, adj. painted with purpurissum, painted red. Plaut. Quia istas buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes. Apul. genæ. —— ¶ Sidon. fasti, h. e. consulares, because the consuls wore purple.

PURPŬRISSUM (πορφυρίζον), i, n. a sort of dark-red purple color used in painting. Plin. — Also, a color used in reddening the complexion. Plaut.

PURPŬRŌ (purpura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dye with purple, make of a purple color, purple. Fur. ap. Gell. undas, h. e. to blacken. — Hence, to clothe in purple. Plaut. Mulier purpurata. — Hence, Purpuratus. (See above.) — Figur. to beautify, adorn. Apul. —— ¶ Also, intransitively, to be purple, or purple-colored, or, to be adorned. Arnob. Violæ purpurantes. Colum. Purpurat auro.

PŪRŬLENTĀTĬŌ (purulentus), ōnis, f. purulence. Cæl. Aurel.

PŪRŬLENTĒ (Id.), adv. full of pus or matter, πυωδῶς. Plin.

PŪRŬLENTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. pus or matter, or, a quantity of matter, τὸ πυῶδες. Figur. Tertull. Haud facile has purulentias civitatis quis eliciet.

PŪRŬLENTŬS (pus), a, um, adj. full of matter, purulent, πυώδης. Plin. Aures purulentæ. Id. Purulentæ exscreationes. Id. Purulenta præcordiorum. Cels. Sputum mixtum purulentum.

PŪRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. pure, clean, free from dirt, filth, sin, &c., καθαρός, ἁγνός. Plaut. ædes. Virg. manus. Id. Purissima mella. Propert. fons. Cic. Purum liquidumque haurire. Virg. unda. Ovid. Aere purior ignis. Tibull. Torus purus, sc. a concubitu. Liv. locus, h. e. non pollutus. Tibull. cœlum, h. e. clear, serene. Liv. Purum ab humano cultu solum. Also, with a genit. following. Horat. sceleris. Claudian. hasta, h. e. not stained with blood. Plin. aurum. Cic. Multo puriora. Id. Purissima ætheris pars. Hence, Horat. Purum, sc. cœlum, h. e. a clear or serene sky. —— ¶ Also, that is in its natural state, pure, unmixed, naked, free, uncovered, unadorned, inartificial, natural, plain, unwrought, &c. Liv. campus, h. e. an open field, where there are no trees. Pandect. Locus purus, sc. a religione, h. e. a place not sacred or consecrated. — Hence, Purum, the open air. Virg. Laxus per purum immissis habenis. Pandect. charta, h. e. not written on. Virg. Parma pura, h. e. unadorned. Virg. and Suet. hasta, h. e. a spear without any iron, used by kings and heroes of the most ancient nations. Phædr. toga, h. e. without any purple border. Cic. argentum, h. e. plain, without figures chased in gold. Senec. genæ, h. e. beardless. Colum. vasa, h. e. not pitched, without pitch. Terent. oratio, h. e. unadorned, simple, natural, plain; so, also, Cic. brevitas. — Hence, clear, bright. Horat. sol. Plin. Ep. Dies purissimus. Ovid. Dies puri, h. e. pleasant, fortunate. — Also, holy, pious, virtuous, honest. Liv. bellum. Cic. Quisnam, qui tibi purior videatur? Horat. pectus. Id. homo. — Also, pure, spotless, undefiled, chaste. Cic. anima. Plin. Ep. corpus. Prop. dies. — Also, of gain, clear, after all deductions. Cic. Quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui pervenire, h. e. clear gain. — Also, purifying. Tibull. sulphur. — Also, unmixed. Tibull. nardum. —— ¶ Also, that is or is to be without conditions or exceptions, free from conditions or exceptions. Cic. Hic is, qui agit, judicium purum postulat: ille, quicum agitur, exceptionem addi ait oportere. Pandect. Puram accipere libertatem. —— ¶ Purus, pure, is opposed to contaminatus, and is used both of solids and fluids; Mundus, clean, is the opposite of sordidus, and is used only of solid bodies; Merus, clear, unmixed, is opposed to mixtus, and used only of fluids; Putus seems to be a technical expression, to denote refined, pure (gold or silver.)

PŪS (πύος, ὁ), pūris, n. white and viscous matter, pus. Cels. In Plur. Pura. Plin. —— ¶ Figur. of the malicious talk of a wicked person. Horat. Proscripti Regis Rupili pus atque venenum hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, &c.

PŪSĂ (pusus), æ, f. a girl. Pompon.

PŪSILLĀNĬMIS (pusillus & animus), e, adj. of a little mind, weak-minded, pusillanimous, μικρόθυμος. Tertull.

PŪSILLĬTĀS (pusillus), ātis, f. littleness, smallness. Lactant.

PŪSILLŬLŬS (dimin. of pusillus), a, um, adj. very little or small. Varr. ap. Non.

PŪSILLŬS (dimin. of pusus), a, um, adj. little or small, in size or circumference, μικρός. Cic. epistola. Id. testis. Plaut. mus. Juvenal. homo. Cic. Roma. Plin. folia. Quintil. vox. — Hence, subst. Pusillum, a little. Trebon. in Cic. Ep. laxamenti. Plin. Pusillo altior, h. e. a little higher. — Hence, adv. Pusillum, a little. Quintil. discedere. —— ¶ Figur. little, mean, vile, bad. Cic. animus, h. e. a little mind. Horat. animus, h. e. little courage, faint-heartedness, bashfulness, not presuming. Quintil. res. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. homo, h. e. of little or narrow mind. Senec. homo, h. e. a person of low rank. Martial. Pusillum est, h. e. a trifling matter.

PŪSĬŌ (pusus), ōnis, f. a little boy, παιδάριον. Cic.— Also, facetiously, of a youth. Apul.

PŪSĬŎLĂ (dimin. of pusa), æ, f. a little girl. Prudent.

PUSTŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. a blister, blain, push, pimple, pustule, φλύκταινα, πέμφιξ, ἐξάνθημα. Cels. —— ¶ Also, any similar bladder; a bubble of water, &c. Vitruv. Calx pustulas emittit. — So, also, of the work of an artist on a vessel. Martial.

PUSTŬLĀTĬŌ (pustulo), ōnis, f. an eruption of pustules or pimples. Cæl. Aurel.

PUSTŬLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. having blisters or pustules. — Hence, Sueton. argentum, h. e. pure silver, purified from all mixture of other metals and from dross.

PUSTŬLESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to break out in pimples. Cæl. Aurel.

PUSTŬLŌ (pustula), as, a. and n. 1. to occasion pustules. Cæl. Aurel. Ne usta pustulentur, h. e. get blisters. —— ¶ Also, to get pustules. Tertull. Si concha aliquid pustulat.

PUSTŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of pustules, pimples or blisters. Cels.

PŪSŬLĂ (for pustula), æ, f. a pustule, bladder, blister on the body. Plin. —

Also, *a similar bladder or blister in bread. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, in the language of shepherds, *erysipelas or St. Anthony's fire. Colum.* 7, 5.

PŪSŬLĀTŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Pustulatus. Pandect.* argentum.

PŪSŬLŌSŬS (pusula), a, um, adj. *full of pustules or blisters*, φλυκταινώδης. *Colum.*

PŪSŬS (puer), i, m. *a little boy. Pompon.* and *Lucret.*

PŬTĂ (puto), æ, f. *a goddess who presides over the pruning of trees. Arnob.*

PŬTĂ (properly, imperat. of puto), adv. *for instance, for example, to wit. Pers.* and *Pandect.* — It is sometimes also preceded by *ut. Senec.* and *Pandect.* Ut puta, *h. e. as for example.*

PŬTĀMĔN (puto), ĭnis, n. *that which is cut off as useless.* — Hence, *the outside, husk or shell of any thing*, λόπισμα, κέλυφος. *Cic.* juglandium. *Plin.* fabæ. *Id.* mali Punici. *Id.* ovi, *h. e. an egg-shell.*

PŬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cleansing, trimming, adorning.* — Hence, *a pruning or lopping of vines or trees*, κλάσις, κλάδευσις. *Cic.* arborum ac vitium. —— ¶ Also, *a reckoning, computation. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *an esteeming, taking for. Pandect.* personæ, *h. e. a taking one for a certain person.*

PŬTĀTĪVĒ (putativus), adv. *imaginarily. Hieron.*

PŬTĀTĪVŬS (puto), a, um, adj. *imaginary, not real, feigned, apparent. Tertull.*

PŬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a pruner, or lopper of trees; a vine-dresser*, κλαδευτήρ, κλάστης. *Varr.* and *Colum.*

PŬTĀTŌRĬŬS (putator), a, um, adj. *belonging to pruning. Pallad.*

PŬTĔAL, ālis, n. See *Putealis.*

PŬTĔĀLĬS (puteus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a well. Ovid.* undæ, *h. e. well-water.* So, also, *Colum.* fons. — Hence, Puteale, *sc.* operculum, *or, by contraction*, Puteal, *the cover of a well. Cic. Div.* 1, 17. — Particularly, *Horat.* Puteal Libonis, *or, simply, Cic. Sext.* 8. and *Horat.* Puteal, *h. e. a place in the Roman* forum *where usurers met, and where money matters were transacted.*

PŬTĔĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a well or pit*, φρεατιαῖος. *Colum.* aqua, *h. e. well-water.*

PŬTĔĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *sc.* fossor, *a digger of wells or pits*, φρεατορύκτης. *Plin.*

PŬTĔFACTŬS, a, um, adj. for *Putrefactus. Prudent.*

PŪTĔŌ (πύθω, πύθομαι), es, ui, n. 2. *to have a very ill smell, stink*, μυδάω. *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *to be rotten. Plaut.*

PŬTĔŎLĪ, ōrum, m. Ποτίολοι, *a town of Campania*, now *Pozzuolo.* — Hence, Puteolanus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Puteoli. Cic.* prædia. *Vitruv.* pulvis, *h. e. the dust or sand of Puteoli. Cic.* In Puteolano, *sc.* prædio. Puteolani, *the inhabitants of Puteoli. Cic.*

PŪTĔR (putĕo), pūtris, pūtre, adj. *putrid, putrefied, rotten, stinking. Varr.* Palus puter. *Cels.* ulcus. *Juvenal.* vomica, *h. e. full of matter. Horat.* fanum. *Propert.* navis. *Ovid.* poma. —— ¶ Also, *loose, friable, brittle, crumbling. Virg.* solum, *h. e. loose soil.* So, also, *Colum.* terra; *Virg.* gleba; *Colum.* arena. *Propert.* tellus, *h. e. reduced to dust. Stat.* arena. *Plin. Ep.* lapis, *h. e. brittle. Propert.* anima, *h. e.* senilis. —— ¶ *Horat.* Mammæ putres, *h. e. flabby. Id.* oculi, *h. e. weak* through drunkenness, or, *languishing, drunk with passion.* So, also, *Pers.* In Venerem putris, *h. e. lustful, lascivious.*

PŪTĔSCŌ, and PŪTĬSCŌ (Id.), is, tui, n. 3. *to rot, putrefy. Varr.* Soleant putescere semina. *Cic.* Ne putisceret. *Horat.* Putuit.

PŬTĔUM, i, n. for *Puteus. Varr.*

PŬTĔŬS (unc.), i, m. *a well*, φρέαρ. *Cic.* Ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi. *Plaut.* Puteum fodere, *or, Colum.* effodere, *h. e. to dig a well.* —— ¶ Also, *a pit. Virg.* Puteum demittere, *h. e. to make or dig a pit.* — Also, for keeping corn in. *Varr.* — Also, in mines, *a pit, shaft. Plin.* — Also, *an opening in a mine to admit air from without; an air-hole. Vitruv.* — Also, *a place under ground in which slaves were confined by way of punishment. Plaut.*

PŬTĬCŬLĪ (puteus), ōrum, m. and PŬTĬCŬLÆ, ārum, f. *the entrances to the catacombs, and these subterraneous passages themselves, near the Esquiline mountain.* They were used as burying-places for slaves or poor people who were not able to pay the expenses for burning a corpse. *Varr.* and *Fest.*

PŪTĬDĒ (putidus), adv. *stinkingly.* Hence, *disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly. Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Putidius literas exprimere, *h. e. affectedly, with excessive distinctness and slowness.*

PŪTĬDĬŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. of putidior), a, um, adj. *somewhat more stinking.* Hence, *somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting*, as in speaking, by affectation or prolixity. *Cic.* Simus putidiusculi, quanquam per te vix licet, *h. e. a little too exact or prolix.*

PŪTĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of putidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat stinking.* Hence, *disgusting in behavior or speech, disagreeable, affected. Martial.*

PŪTĬDŬS (puteo), a, um, adj. *stinking, of a bad smell, fetid, rotten, corrupt, putrid*, δυσώδης, μυδαλέος. *Cic.* caro. *Varr.* uva. *Horat.* Cerebrum putidius, *h. e. unsound, disordered, crazy, mad.* —— ¶ Also, *disgustful, disagreeable, unpleasant, affected, full of affectation. Plaut.* homo (of an enamored old man). — Particularly, *disgusting, disagreeable or affected in speaking*, as of trifles. *Cic.* Molesta et putida videri. Or, when one is too precise and affected, explaining every trifle, or pronouncing the letters too affectedly. *Cic.* Demosthenes. *Id.* Ne obscurum esset aut putidum, *h. e. affected. Id.* Putidum sit scribere, *h. e. disgusting, affected, tedious. Petron.* Jactatio putidissima.

PUTILLŬS (unc.), i, m. a term of endearment, *puppet*, &c. *Plaut.*

PŪTIS, adj. for *Putris, e. Lucret.* 3, 583. But *Ed. Creech.* reads *putre.*

PŪTISCŌ. See *Putesco.*

PŬTŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clean. Titinn.* lanam. — Particularly, *to lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches from trees, dress vines*, &c. κλαδεύω. *Cato.* arbores. *Virg.* vites. —— ¶ Figur. *to clear, adjust, settle or liquidate one's accounts. Cato. R. R.* and *Cic.* rationes cum aliquo, *h. e. to reckon or settle accounts with any one.* — Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Rationem puto, *h. e. I reflect, consider.* —— ¶ Also, *to count, reckon. Cato.* Pro binis putabuntur, *h. e. will be counted as two.* — Hence, *to estimate, value, esteem, reckon. Cic.* magni, *h. e. at a high rate. Id.* pluris, *h. e. at a higher rate. Id.* aliquid denariis quingentis, *h. e. at five hundred* denarii. — Also, with *in*, when it may also be rendered, *to hold, set down, account, consider, take for*, &c. *Cic.* mortem in fortuna quadam, non in pœna, *h. e. to consider it as a piece of good fortune. Id.* aliquem in aliquo numero. — Also, with *pro. Cic.* pro nihilo, *h. e. to set at nought, consider as nothing. Id.* pro decreto. — Also, with *supra. Cic.* Ratio supra hominem putanda, *h. e. to be regarded as superhuman, as greater than is usual with mankind.* — Also, *to think, account, esteem, judge, reckon, imagine, suppose*, νομίζω, οἴομαι. *Terent.* Recte putas. *Id.* Rem ipsam putasti, *h. e. you have touched the point, you have hit the truth. Cic.* Non putaram, *h. e. that I should not have supposed.* — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Noli putare, me maluisse, &c. *h. e. do not believe, that*, &c. *Juvenal.* Puta hoc deficere, *h. e. suppose that this was wanting, let us allow that*, &c. — The *infinit.* is sometimes omitted. *Terent.* Me putare hoc verum, *sc.* esse, *h. e. consider it as true. Cic.* hominem præ se neminem, *h. e. to despise every one in comparison with himself. Terent.* Dictum puta, *h. e. it is as good as if you had already said it, set down or account that as already said, I know what you would say.* So, also, *Ovid.* Facta puta, *h. e. account it already executed. Cic.* Tempus transmittendum putavi, *h. e. I have thought it right to spend, for I have spent, or must spend. Id.* Videte, quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis, *h. e. must come. Cic.* ad *Div.* 15, 20. Ut ei recte putarem, *sc.* commendari. — Putes, *you would imagine, one should think or believe. Ovid.* Stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde. So, also, *Id.* Putares. *Id.* Ut puto, *h. e. as I think, in my opinion*, or, *I think. Puto* is sometimes used instead of it, as in English, *I think*, h. e. *in my opinion. Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* — Also, of inanimate things, as of parts of the body. *Ovid.* Acies mea videt aut videre putat, &c. — Also, *to weigh, consider, ponder, revolve in one's mind, reflect. Cic.* illud. *Terent.* Rem putemus ipsam. *Virg.* Multa cum suo corde putabant. — Also, *to reason, dispute, say, speak*, if it be done with reason or consideration. *Plaut.* Mecum argumentis puta, *h. e. argue with me.*

PŪTŌR (puteo), ōris, m. *rottenness, putridness, a fetid smell, stink, stench*, δυσωδία. *Cato.*

PŪTRĀMĔN (puter), ĭnis, n. *putrefaction, corruption. Cyprian.*

PŪTRĒDŌ (putreo), ĭnis, f. *rottenness, corruption, putridness*, σαπρότης. *Apul.*

PŪTRĔFĂCĬŌ (putreo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. pass. Putrefio, factus sum, fiĕri, *to cause to putrefy, make rotten*, σήπω, πύθω. *Liv.* tectum imbribus. So, also, Putrefactus, a, um. *Lucret.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to make loose or brittle. Liv.* saxa infuso aceto.

PŪTRĔFĪŌ, is, actus sum, &c. See *Putrefacio.*

PŪTRĔŌ (puter), es, ui, n. 2. *to be rotten or putrid*, σήπομαι. *Pacuv.* Annis et ætate hoc corpus putret. *Pers.* 5, 58. In Venerem putret, *h. e. is amorous or lascivious.* (Al. leg. *est putris.*)

PŪTRĒSCŌ (putreo), is, trui, n. 3. *to grow rotten, rot, putrefy*, πύθομαι. *Cic.* Humine an sublime putrescat. *Horat.* Putrescit vestis. *Plin.* dentes, *h. e. grow carious.* —— ¶ Also, *to become loose or friable. Colum.* Solum putrescit.

PŪTRĬCĂVŬS (puter & cavus), a, um, adj. *hollow through putrefaction or rottenness. Lucret.* 2, 859. Putricava. But *Ed. Creech.* reads *putri, cava.*

PŪTRĬDŬS (putreo), a, um, adj. *rotten, corrupt, putrid*, σαπριώδης. *Cic.* dentes, *h. e. carious. Senec.* ædificium, *h. e. going to decay.* —— ¶ Also, *loose, friable, mellow. Plin.* loca.

PŪTRIS. See *Puter.*

PŪTRŌR (putreo), ōris, m. *rottenness, putridness. Lucret.*

PŪTRŬŌSŬS (putror), a, um, adj. *full of putridness or rottenness, putrid. Cæl. Aurel.*

PŪTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *pure*, καθαρός. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *clear, bright. Varr.* sol. —— ¶ Also, *not artificial, natural, plain, upright or clear. Cic.* Orationibus putissimis. —— ¶ Also, *pure, mere, without mixture or alloy.* It is sometimes joined with *purus*, perhaps to increase the force. *Alfen.* ap. *Gell.* Argentum purum putum, *h. e. pure silver without alloy.* — Hence, Purus putus, *nothing else than, mere. Plaut.* Purus putus hic sycophanta est.

PŪTŬS (unc.), i, m. *a boy. Virg.*

PUXIS, ĭdis, f. for *Pyxis. Scribon. Larg.*

PȲCNĪTIS (πυκνῖτις), ĭdis, f. same as *Verbascum. Apul.*

PȲCNŎCŌMŎN (πυκνόκομον), i, n. *a kind of plant. Plin.* 26, 36. According to *Columna, devil's-bit scabious* (Scabiosa succisa, L.); according to *Sprengel*, the same as *Leonurus marrubiastrum*, L.

PȲCNŎSTȲLŎS (πυκνόστυλος), on, *with many columns, having close columns*, when the distance of the columns is equal to one and a half times the thickness of a column. *Vitruv.*

PȲCTĂ, æ, and PȲCTĒS (πύκτης), æ, m. *a boxer, pugilist. Senec.*

PȲCTŎMĂCHĀRĬŬS (πυκτομαχέω), ii, m. same as *Pycta. Jul. Firmic.*

PȲDNĂ, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia. Nep.*

PȲGĂ (πυγή), æ, f. *the buttocks. Horat.*

PȲGĀRGŬS (πύγαργος), i, m. properly, *white on the hinder parts.* — Hence, *a kind of eagle. Plin.* According to *Billerbeck*, Falco Albicilla, L. *white-tailed eagle of Willughby.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of wild goat. Plin.*

PȲGĪSĬĂCŬS (pyga), a, um, adj. *Petron.* sacra, *h. e.* pædicatio.

PȲGMÆŬS (πυγμαῖος), a, um, adj. *three spans large.* — Hence, *dwarfish, a dwarf. Juvenal.* virgo. — Hence, Pygmæi, *a nation of dwarfs or pygmies, who are said to wage a continual war against the cranes. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to the Pygmies, Pygmean. Ovid.* Quæ Pygmæo sanguine gaudet avis, *h. e. a crane. Id.* mater, *h. e.* Gerana culta a Pygmæis.

PȲGMĂLĬŎN (Πυγμαλίων), ōnis, m. *a grandson of Agenor, who fell in love with his statue of a woman, which at last was changed into a woman. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a brother of Dido, whose husband he killed. Virg.* — Hence, Pygmalionēus, a, um, adj. *Pygmalionian.* Hence, *Tyrian, Phœnician. Sil.* Also, *Carthaginian. Id.*

PȲLĂDĒS (Πυλάδης), æ and is, m. *a son of king Strophius, and firm friend of Orestes, for whom he was going to sacrifice his life. Cic.* Hence, proverbially, for *an affectionate friend. Ovid.* — Pyladēus, a, um, adj. *Pyladean. Cic.* amicitia, *h. e. great, intimate.* —— ¶ Also, *a celebrated pantomime at the time of the emperor Augustus. Sueton.*

PȲLÆ (πύλαι), ārum, f. *gates.* Hence, *a defile or narrow pass between mountains. Cic.*

PȲLĂĬCŬS (πυλαϊκός), a, um, adj. *at or in narrow passes. Liv.* conventus, *or, Id.* concilium, *h. e. a convention or congress of the Grecian states at Thermopylæ.*

PȲLĬŬS, a, um. See *Pylos.*

PȲLŎS, or PȲLŬS (Πύλος), i, f. *the name of three towns of Peloponnesus, in each of which Nestor is said to have been born.* His birthplace is most probably *Pylus in Messenia,* now *Navarino.* — Hence, Pylius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pylos, Pylian. Ovid.* Also, *Nestorian. Ovid.* dies. *Martial.* senecta (for Nestor lived to a great age).

PȲRĂ (πυρὰ), æ, f. *a funeral pile. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a place on mount Œta, where Hercules burnt himself. Liv.*

PȲRĂCMŎN (Πυράκμων), ŏnis, m. *one of the Cyclopes or smiths of Vulcan. Virg.*

PȲRĂLIS (πυραλίς), ĭdis, f. *a small winged animal that was supposed to live in fire. Plin.* 11, 42. It is also called *Pyrausta* (πυραύστης). *Plin.* — Another animal seems to be meant in *Plin.* 10, 95.

PȲRĂMĒŬS, a, um. See *Pyramus.*

PȲRĂMĬDĀTŬS (pyramis), a, um, adj. *made in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal, pyramidical,* πυραμιδωτός, πυραμιδοειδής. *Cic. N. D.* 1, 24. (In *Ed. Ern.,* however, this word is omitted.)

PȲRĂMIS (πυραμίς), ĭdis, f. *a pyramid. Cic.*

PȲRĂMŬS (Πύραμος), i, m. *an unfortunate lover of the unfortunate Thisbe. Ovid.* — Hence, Pyramēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pyramus. Seren. Sam.* arbor, *h. e. the tree under which Pyramus killed himself, a mulberry-tree.*

PȲRAUSTĂ, æ, f. See *Pyralis.*

PYRĒN (πυρήν), ēnis, f. *a kind of precious stone. Plin.*

PȲRĒNÆŬS, or PȲRĒNĒŬS (Πυρήναιος), a, um, adj. *called after Pyrene,* as is supposed, *Pyrenæan. Liv.* montes, *or* saltus. *Sil.* mons. Also, simply, *Liv.* Pyrenæus, *h. e. the Pyrenees, between France and Spain.* —— ¶ Also, *Pyrenæan, of or belonging to the Pyrenees. Lucan.* nix. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is found *short* in *Lucan.*

PȲRĒNĀĬCŬS (Πυρηναϊκός), a, um, adj. *Pyrenæan. Auson.* nives.

PȲRĒNĒ (Πυρήνη), es, f. *a daughter of Bebryx, who was buried on the Pyrenæan mountains.* — Hence, *the Pyrenees. Tibull.* and *Lucan.* — Also, for *Spain. Sil.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable is found *short* in *Tibull.*

PȲRĒNEUS (Πυρηνεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a king of Thrace, who once invited the Muses into his house, and made an attempt to violate them. Ovid.*

PȲRĒTHRUM, or PȲRĒTHRŎN (πύρεθρον), i, n. *our Spanish chamomile or pellitory* (Anthemis pyrethrum, L.). *Plin.*

PȲRGI (Πύργοι), ōrum, m. *a town of Etruria. Virg.*

PȲRGIS (unc.), is, f. *the herb dog's-tongue or hound's-tongue. Apul.*

PȲRGŌ, us, f. *the nurse of the children of Priam. Virg.*

PȲRGŬS (πύργος), i, m. *a small wooden tower on the side of a gaming board, having steps on the inside, and an opening at the bottom.* Into this little tower the dice used to be thrown after they had been shaken in a cup, called *fritillus,* to make them fall down the steps upon the gaming board. *Sidon.*

PȲRIPHLĔGĔTHŎN (πυριφλεγέθων), tis, m. *burning with fire,* a river of the infernal regions, otherwise called *Phlegethon. Cic.*

PȲRĪTĒS (πυρίτης), æ, m. *a mill-stone.* It was called so by some, according to *Plin.* 36, 30. —— ¶ Also, *a stone from which brass is extracted by melting, a marcasite. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *firestone. Plin.*

PȲRĪTIS (πυρῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of precious stone, of a black color. Plin.* 37, 37.

PȲRŎCŎRĂX, ăcis, m. See *Pyrrhocorax.*

PȲRŎIS, or PȲRŎĒIS (πυρόεις), entis, m. *fiery.* — Hence, *the planet Mars. Colum.* — Also, *one of the horses of the sun. Ovid.*

PȲRŎPŒCĬLŎS (πυροποίκιλος) lapis, *a stone with fiery spots, a kind of red porphyry. Plin.*

PȲRŌPŬS (πυρωπός), i, m. *of the color of fire.* — Hence, *a mixture of brass and gold. Lucret., Prop., Ovid.* and *Plin.* In *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* some explain it *a carbuncle.*

PȲRRHĂ (Πύρρα), æ, and PȲRRHĒ, es, f. *a daughter of Epimetheus, and the wife of Deucalion. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of several towns,* as of one on the island of Lesbos.

PȲRRHÆŬS (Pyrrha), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Pyrrha. Stat.*

PȲRRHĒ, es, f. See *Pyrrha.*

PȲRRHĬĂS (Πυρρίας), ădis, f. *of the town of Pyrrha on the island of Lesbos. Ovid.*

PȲRRHĬCHĂ, æ, and PȲRRĬCHĒ (πυῤῥίχη), es, f. *a kind of dance in armor, or morris dance; the pyrrhic dance. Sueton.* In this passage, it is spoken of as danced by boys and girls. — Hence, Pyrrhicharii, *persons who engage in this dance. Pandect.*

PȲRRHĬCHĬŬS (πυῤῥίχιος), a, um, adj. pes, *a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables.* — versus, *a verse consisting of such feet.*

PȲRRHĬDÆ, æ, m. See *Pyrrhus.*

PȲRRHŌ (Πύῤῥων), ōnis, m. *a philosopher who doubted of every thing.* His followers were called *Pyrrhonii,* or *Sceptici. Cic.* and *Gell.*

PȲRRHŎCŎRĂX, or PȲRŎCŎRĂX (πυῤῥοκόραξ), ăcis, m. *a species of raven with a reddish beak, found on the Alps,* (Corvus pyrrhocorax, L.).

PȲRRHŌNĬŬS (πυῤῥώνιος), a, um, adj. *of, belonging or relating to Pyrrho.* — Pyrrhonii, *followers of Pyrrho.* See *Pyrrho.*

PȲRRHŬS (Πύῤῥος), i, m. *the son of Achilles, grandson of Peleus, and great-grandson of Æacus.* He settled in Epirus. He was also called *Neoptolemus. Virg.* — Hence, Pyrrhides, æ, m. *a descendant of Pyrrhus.* — Pyrrhidæ, *the inhabitants of Epirus. Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a king of Epirus, who waged war against the Romans, and derived his descent from Achilles,* whence he is sometimes called *Æacides.*

PȲRUM, i, n. same as *Pirum.*

PȲRŬS, i, f. same as *Pirus.*

PȲSMĂ (πύσμα), ătis, n. *a question. Marc. Cap.*

PȲTHĂGŎRĂS (Πυθαγόρας), æ, m. *a celebrated Grecian philosopher, prior to Socrates, and a native of Samos; he went to Italy, and lived at Croton about the time of Tarquinius Superbus. He taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and accordingly forbade his disciples to eat animal food. He also forbade them to eat beans, and obliged them to observe a silence of five years.* —— ¶ Litera Pythagoræ, *h. e.* y.

PȲTHĂGŎRĒŬS (Πυθαγόρειος), a, um, adj. *Pythagorean. Horat.* somnia. *Cic.* Pythagorei, *h. e. the disciples and followers of Pythagoras.*

PȲTHĂGŎRĬCŬS (Πυθαγορικός), a, um, adj. *Pythagoric, Pythagorean. Liv.* libri. *Cic.* Pythagorici, *h. e. the disciples and followers of Pythagoras.*

PȲTHĂGŎRISSŌ (πυθαγορίζω), as, n. 1. *to imitate or be a follower of Pythagoras. Apul.*

PȲTHAULĂ, and PȲTHAULĒS (πυθαύλης), æ, m. *one who plays a hymn on the flute in honor of* Apollo Pythius. *Hygin.* —— ¶ Also, *one who plays in the theatre,* particularly, *one who plays an accompaniment to a soliloquy. Varr.*

PȲTHĬĂ, æ, f. See *Pythius.*

PȲTHĬĂ, ōrum, n. See *Pythius.*

PȲTHĬĂS, æ, m. said to be *the well-known friend of Damon,* but his name is, more correctly, *Phintias. Cic. Off.* 3, 10.

PȲTHĬCŬS (Πυθικός), a, um, adj. same as *Pythius, Pythian. Liv.* Apollo.

PȲTHĬŎN (πυθίων), ii, n. *a kind of bulb. Plin.* 19, 40.

PȲTHĬŬS (Πύθιος), a, um, adj. *Pythian, Delphic. Horat.* incola, *h. e. Apollo. Cic.* Apollo. So, also, *Prop.* deus. —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to Apollo,* or *Delphic. Cic.* oraculum. *Prop.* regna, *h. e. the town of Delphi. Juvenal.* Pythia vates, *or, simply, Cic.* and *Nep.* Pythia, *sc.* vates, *h. e. the priestess or prophetess of Apollo at Delphi. Ovid.* and *Plin.* Pythia, *sc.* sollemnia, *or* certamina, *h. e. public games at Delphi in honor of Apollo.*

PȲTHŌ (Πυθὼ), us, f. *the former name of Delphi in Phocis on mount Parnassus.* Hence, *Tibull.* Delphica Pytho.

PȲTHŌN (πύθων), ōnis, m. *a large serpent near Delphi, killed by Apollo,* who, on that account, is said to have been surnamed *Pythius. Ovid.*

PȲTHŌNĬCŬS (πυθωνικός), a, um, adj. *prophetic, magic or devilish. Tertull.*

PȲTHŌNĬŎN (πυθώνιον), ii, n. *dragon-wort. Apul.*

PȲTISMĂ (πύτισμα), ătis, n. *that which one spits out, spittle; a spitting out, particularly when one spits out any thing that has been drunk, as, wine. Varr.*

PȲTISSŌ (πυτίζω), as, n. 1. *to spit out. Terent.*

PȲXĂCANTHŬS, or PȲXĂCANTHŎS (πυξάκανθα), i, m. and f. *the buckthorn, a kind of thorny shrub, with leaves resembling those of the box-tree,* (Rhamnus lycioides, L.). *Plin.* 12, 15.

PȲXĂGATHŬS, or PȲXĂGATHŎS (πὺξ ἀγαθός, Hom.), i, m. *a skilful pugilist,* πυξάγαθος. *Martial.*

PȲXĬDĀTŬS (pyxis), a, um, adj. *made boxwise, having a lid like a box. Plin.*

PȲXĬDĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of pyxis), æ, f. *a little box,* πυξίδιον. *Cels.*

PȲXĬNŬS (πύξινος), a, um, adj. *of boxwood.* —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to box, made of boxwood. Cels.* Pyxinum, *sc.* collyrium, *h. e. a kind of ointment kept in boxes made of box-wood.*

PȲXIS (πυξίς), ĭdis, f. *a box or small box,* as, for medicines, ointment, &c.; properly, *one made of box-wood,* but also *of any kind of wood, iron, tin, &c. Cic.* Pyxis veneni. *Sueton.* aurea. *Plin.* stannea. — Hence, figur. *any thing in the shape of a box. Plin.* 18, 29, 2. (perhaps a hollow piece of iron, in the shape of a box used by those who bray in a mortar.)

Q.

Q. as a prænomen, denotes *Quintus*, as, Q. Cæcilius Metellus. —— ¶ Also, for *que*. S. P. Q. R. *h. e.* Senatus populusque Romanus.

QUĀ (from the ablat. of qui, quæ, quod), adv. *sc.* parte, *on that side where.* — Hence, for *ubi*, *where*. *Cic.* Ad omnes aditus qua adire poterat. *Nepos.* Duæ viæ, qua ad hibernacula posset perveniri. — Hence, Qua — qua, *partly — partly*, or *as well — as, both — and.* *Cic.* Qua dominus, qua advocati. *Liv.* Qua nobilitate gentis, qua corporis magnitudine. — Also, *as far as.* *Ovid.* Effuge, qua potes. *Quintil.* Mitigare naturam, qua repugnat. — Also, *whither*. *Ovid.* Qua tulit impetus illos. —— ¶ Also, *sc.* ratione, *how, in what way, by what method or means.* *Cic.* Illuc qua veniam? *Virg.* Qua facere possis. — Hence, Ne qua, *lest by any means.* *Terent.* Fieri potis est ne qua exeat. — Hence, in general, for *quam*. *Colum.* Intra triginta dies, qua defecta est. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *quam*, which is more usual.

QUĀCŬNQUĔ (from quicunque, *sc.* parte), adv. *wheresoever, wherever.* *Liv.* Quacunque custodiant. *Cic.* and *Nep.* Quacunque iter fecit. — Also, *from what side soever, whencesoever.* *Plin.* Mundus convexus, mediusque quacunque cernatur. —— ¶ Also, *whithersoever*. *Cic.* Quacunque nos commovimus. —— ¶ Also, *in what manner soever, howsoever.* *Virg.*

QUĀDĀNTĔNŬS, or **QUĀDĀMTĔNŬS** (properly, quadam tenus, *sc.* parte), adv. *to a certain point.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *in part, in some measure, somewhat, to a certain extent*, μέχρι τινός. *Plin.*

QUĀDI, ōrum, m. *a people of Moravia.* *Tacit.*

QUĂDRĂ, æ, f. See *Quadrus*.

QUĂDRĀGĒNĀRĬŬS (quadrageni), a, um, adj. *containing forty, of the number forty.* Hence, *of forty years, forty years old.* *Senec.* pupillus. — Also, of measure. *Vitruv.* fistula, *h. e. made of a plate forty inches in breadth.* *Cato.* dolium, *h. e.* perhaps, *capable of holding forty* congii.

QUĂDRĀGĒNI (quadraginta), æ, a, adj. *forty*, distributively. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, without distribution, *forty*. *Colum.*

QUĂDRĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the fortieth*, τεσσαρακοστός. *Cato.* pars. *Varr.* Nono et quadragesimo anno. *Sueton.* Quadragesima, *sc.* pars. Particularly, *the fortieth part of a tax.* *Tacit.* and *Suet.*

QUĂDRĀGĬĒS (Id.), adv. *forty times*, τεσσαρακοντάκις. *Aurel. Vict.* — With *Sestert.* or *H. S.* (*h. e.* sestertium, sing. neut.) it denotes *forty hundred thousand sesterces or four millions.* *Cic. Flacc.* 13.

QUĂDRĀGINTĀ, *forty*, τεσσαράκοντα. *Cic.*

QUĂDRĀNGŬLĀTŬS (quadrangulus), a, um, adj. *quadrangular.* *Tertull.*

QUĂDRĀNGŬLŬS (quatuor & angulus), a, um, adj. *quadrangular, having four corners or angles*, τετράγωνος. *Plin.*

QUĂDRĀNS (quadro), tis, m. *the fourth part of any thing, a quarter*, τεταρτημόριον. *Cic.* — Hence, *the fourth part of an* as, or *three* unciæ. *Liv.* This was the usual price for bathing. — Also, *the fourth part of any whole.* *Vellei.* Creditoribus quadrantem solvi. *Suet.* Ex quadrante heredem instituere, *h. e. the fourth part of an inheritance.* — Also, of interest, *four per cent.* *Pandect.* Quadrantes usuras. — Also, *the fourth part of an acre* (jugerum). *Colum.* — Also, *a quarter of a pound, three ounces.* *Martial.* It is also joined with *pondo*, *a quarter of a pound.* *Colum.* — Also, as a measure of things liquid, *the fourth part of a* sextarius, or *three* cyathi. *Martial.* and *Cels.* — Also, *the fourth part of a foot.* *Gell.*

QUĂDRĀNTĂL (quadrantalis), ālis, n. *a measure*, otherwise called *amphora*, containing *eight* congii. *Cato* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a die, cube.* *Gell.*

QUĂDRĀNTĀLIS (quadrans), e, adj. *containing the fourth part of a measure.* *Plin.* Crassitudine quadrantali, *h. e. of a quarter of a foot.*

QUĂDRĀNTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a* quadrans, or *that may be had for a* quadrans. *Senec.* Cur enim ornaretur res quadrantaria, et in usum, non in oblectamenta reperta? *h. e. the bath*; for the price of bathing was a *quadrans*. Hence, *Cic. Cœl.* 26. (of Clodia, wife of Metellus), Nisi forte mulier potens quadrantaria illa permutatione familiaris facta erat balneatori, *h. e. common prostitute, who offers herself to every body* (*quadrantaria* may belong to *permutatione*). So, also, as it seems, *Quintil.* Quadrantaria Clytæmnestra (of the same Clodia).

QUĂDRĀRĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Cato, R. R.* 18. vasa (but without sense: some read *quadrinis*, or *quadrijugis*).

QUĂDRĀTĀRĬŬS (quadratus, quadratum), ii, m. *a stone-cutter*, ψώκτης. *Sidon.*

QUĂDRĀTĒ (quadratus), adv. *Manil.* Ternaque bis senis quadrate fingere signis, *h. e.* cum duodecim sint Zodiaci signa, in tria quadrata, seu in tres partes, quæ singulæ quatuor contineant, ea dividere.

QUĂDRĀTĬŌ (quadro), ōnis, f. *a square.* *Vitruv.*

QUĂDRĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a reducing to a square, squaring, quadrature.* *Apul.* circuli. — Hence, *a square, square plate.* *Vopisc.*

QUĂDRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *square*, τετράγωνος. *Lucret.* turris. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.* basis. *Id.* anguli, *h. e.* recti. *Id.* pes, *square foot.* *Id.* figura, *a square, quadrate.* — Hence, Quadratum, *a square, quadrate.* *Cic.* De dimensione quadrati. *Plin.* Quaterna cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venundantur, *four cubits square.* Also, among astrologers, *Quadratum*, when a planet, for instance that under which a person is born, is at that time distant from another heavenly body, say the sun, the fourth part of the zodiac or three signs; (*Triangulum*, when it is distant a third part or four signs). *Cic. Divin.* 2, 42. In like manner, *Plin.* Luna in quadrato solis dividua est, *h. e. when at the first quarter.* — *Quadratus* is also used of other things, which, though not perfectly square, approach that shape. Thus, *Liv.* Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est, *h. e. squared, hewn so as to fit on every side* (the opposite of *cæmentitius*). *Plin.* Fornices quadrati lapidis. Also, *Petron.* Canis ingens in pariete erat pictus, superque quadrata littera scriptum, Cave canem, *h. e. in great or capital letters*, which consist of right and square lines. Also, *Sueton.* Statura quadrata, *medium, middling, neither too tall nor too short.* In like manner, *Cels.* Corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile, neque obesum. *Plin.* Quadrata signa, *h. e.* statuæ. *Colum.* Parandi sunt boves novelli, quadrati. (In some of these places it may also be rendered, *well-set, thick-set, square.*) Also, *Tibull.* Quadratum agmen, *an army marching in a rectangle*, the baggage in the midst; and so ready for any enemy. Hence, *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Agmine quadrato incedere, ire, *h. e. in battle array, with closed ranks, ready for battle.* Also, *Petron.* Quadratum pallium, *h. e. four-cornered*, or, *having four points.* Also, *Gell.* numerus, *a square number.* Also, *Id.* versus, *h. e. an Iambic verse of eight* (and also of *seven*) *feet or four measures.* —— ¶ Also, *square, well joined or constructed.* *Quintil.* compositio (verborum). To this may be referred, *Sueton.* statura (in the sense of *well-proportioned*). — Hence, *Colum.* Per quadrata dolare materiam, *in a fitting manner, fitly.*

QUĂDRĬĀNGŬLŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Quadrangulus.* *Auson.*

QUĂDRĬDĒNS (quatuor & dens), tis, adj. *having four teeth, four-toothed.* *Cato.*

QUĂDRĬĒNNĀLIS (quadriennis), e, adj. *of four years.* *Pandect.*

QUĂDRĬĒNNIS (quatuor & annus), e, adj. *of four years.* *Aurel. Vict.* Valentinianus adhuc quadriennis creatus est imperator, *four years old.*

QUĂDRĬĒNNĬŬM (quadriennis), ii, n. (properly, as it seems, an adj. *sc.* spatium), *the space of four years, a time of four years, four years*, τετραετία. *Cic.* Fundus, quem quadriennium possedit Cæsennia. *Id.* Quadriennio ante Philippi mortem.

QUĂDRĬFĀRĬĀM (quatuor & the term. fariam, like bifariam, &c.), adv. *fourfold, into four parts*, τετραχῶς. *Liv.* Conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt. *Sueton.* Epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat. —— ¶ Also, *fourfold, in a fourfold manner, in four ways.* *Pandect.*

QUĂDRĬFĀRĬTĔR (quatuor & the termination), adv. *in a fourfold manner, in four ways.* *Pandect.*

QUĂDRĬFĬDŬS (quatuor & findo), a, um, adj. *cleft* (*or that may be cleft*) *into four parts.* *Virg.* Quadrifidasque sudes et acuto robore vallos. *Id.* Quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, *h. e. split it into four parts.* *Colum.* Tales quadrifidas ridicas subministrant. — Figur. *divided into four parts*; of the sun's course through the seasons. *Claudian.*

QUĂDRĬFĪNĀLIS (quadrifinium), e, adj. *bordering on four places, or marking four boundaries.* *Innocent.*

QUĂDRĬFĪNĬŬM (quatuor & finis), ii, n. *a place where four boundaries meet.* *Innocent.*

QUĂDRĬFLŪVĬŬM (quatuor & fluvius), ii, n. *the flowing into four parts.* Figur. *Vitruv.* Abies quadrifluviis disparatur, *h. e.* in quatuor partes secundum cursus venarum.

QUĂDRĬFLŬŬS (quatuor & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing in four streams or into four parts.* *Prudent.*

QUĂDRĬFŎRIS (quatuor & fores), e, adj. *having four doors or holes*, τετράθυρος. *Plin.* Vespæ nidos faciunt quadrifores. *Vitruv.* januæ, *with four leaves.*

QUĂDRĬFRŎNS (quatuor & frons), tis, adj. *having four foreheads.* *Augustin.*

QUĂDRĪGĂ, æ, f. *Plur.* **QUĂDRĪGÆ** (for quadrijugæ, from quatuor & jugum), ārum, *a yoke of four* (*horses*), *four* (*horses*) *yoked abreast*, τέθριππον, τέτρωρον. *Virg.* Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigæ. *Liv.* Exinde, duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum illigat Mettum. — Particularly of those who contended at public shows. *Cic.* Curru quadrigarum vehi. *Virg.* Carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ. — Poetically attributed to the sun, *Plaut.*; to Aurora, *Virg.*; to night, *Tibull.* — Also, found in the *sing.* *Plin.* Quadriga currusque, *h. e.* quatuor equi cum curru. *Propert.* Eleæ palma quadrigæ. — Used also of other animals, besides horses. *Varr.* of asses. *Sueton.* of camels. — Hence, *Sueton.* Eburneis quadrigis in abaco ludere, *h. e. with dice, which had the form of* quadrigæ. — Figur. *any thing consisting of four, any four.* *Vopisc.* Quadrigæ tyrannorum, *four tyrants, a yoke of four tyrants.* —— ¶ Also, *a chariot drawn by four horses abreast; a four-horse chariot.* *Liv.* and *Hirt.* Falcatæ quadrigæ (in

war). And in the *sing.* *Sueton.* Femur subdebile impulsu quadrigæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Petron.* Quadrigæ meæ decucurrerunt, *my joy, my cheerfulness is over.* *Cic.* Cursu corrigam tarditatem, tum equis, tum vero quadrigis poeticis (to denote speed; so, *Id.* Quasi quadrigis vehens per laudes). *Horat.* Navibus atque quadrigis petimus, &c. *h. e.* studiosissime.

QUĂDRĬGĂMŬS (quatuor & γάμος), i, m. *one who has married four times, has had four wives,* τετράγαμος. *Hieronym.*

QUĂDRĬGĀRĬŬS (quadriga), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a yoke of four horses or a chariot drawn by four horses abreast.* *Veget.* pulvis, *h. e. a certain powder, good for diseased animals* (*especially curing* quadrigarii equi; compare *Veget. Re Vet.* 4 (Al. 6), 13.) — Hence, *subst.* Quadrigarius, *the driver of a* quadriga, especially in the circus, τεθριπποελάτης. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to a driver of a four-horse chariot* (quadrigarius). *Sueton.* Quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of such a one.* —— ¶ *Nom. Prop.* Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *an old Roman historian.*

QUĂDRĬGĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *marked or stamped with the image of a* quadriga, τεθριππωτός. *Liv.* nummus.

QUĂDRĬGĔMĬNŬS (quatuor & geminus), a, um, adj. *fourfold, four.* *Plin.*

QUĂDRĬGĔNI, *for* Quadringeni.

QUĂDRĬGŬLĂ, æ, *plur.* QUĂDRĬGŬLÆ (dimin. from quadriga, quadrigæ), ārum, f. a *small* quadriga. *Cic.* Aut Philippus hasce in capulo quadrigulas vitare monebatur? In *sing.* *Plin.* Lævа tribus digitis quadrigulam tenuit, *h. e.* quatuor equulos junctos.

QUĂDRĬJŬGIS (quatuor & jugum), e, and QUĂDRĬJŬGŬS, a, um, adj. Thus, Quadrijuges equi, *four horses yoked abreast in one chariot.* *Virg.* Quadrijuges in equos tendit. So, *absol.* Quadrijugi, *sc.* equi. *Stat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, Quadrijugus, *or* Quadrijugis currus, *a chariot drawn by four horses yoked abreast; four-horse chariot.* *Virg.* Quadrijugo invehitur curru. *Apul.* Quadrijuges, et sejuges currus ponere. — Also, *Stat.* Quadrijugum certamen, *h. e.* quod quadrijugis, seu quadrigis fit.

QUĂDRĬLĂTĔRŬS (quatuor & latus), a, um, adj. *four-sided, quadrilateral.* *Frontin.*

QUĂDRĬLĪBRIS (quatuor & libra), e, adj. *weighing four pounds.* *Plaut.*

QUĂDRĬMĂNŬS (quatuor & manus), a, um, adj. *four-handed.* *Jul. Obseq.* —— ¶ Also, Quadrimanis, e, in the same sense. *Jul. Obseq.*

QUĂDRĬMĀTŬS (quadrimus), us, m. *the age of four years,* τετραετία. *Colum.*

QUĂDRĬMĔSTRIS (quatuor & mensis), e, adj. *of four months,* τετραμηνιαῖος. *Sueton.* consulatus.

QUĂDRĬMŬLŬS (diminut. from quadrimus), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* Altera quinquennis, altera autem quadrimula, cum nutrice una periere, *an infant four years old, a little thing four years old.*

QUĂDRĪMŬS (quatuor), a, um, adj. *of four years, of the age of four years, four years old,* τετραετής. *Horat.* Quadrimum merum. *Liv.* Infantem natum esse quadrimo parem. *Varr.* boves. *Pandect.* Ut trima, quadrima (dos), redderetur, *sc.* die (*a term*).

QUĂDRINGĔNĀRĬŬS (quadringeni), a, um, adj. *containing four hundred each.* *Cic.* Deiotarus' habet cohortes quadringenarias.

QUĂDRINGĔNI (quadringenti), æ, a, num. adj. *four hundred,* distributively, *h. e. four hundred each.* *Liv.* Denarios nummos quadringenos pendere quotannis in singulos.

QUĂDRINGĔNTĔNI, æ, a, num. adj. same as *Quadringeni.* *Vitruv.*

QUĂDRINGĔNTĔSĬMŬS (quadringenti), a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth,* τετρακοσιοστός. *Plin.*

QUĂDRINGĔNTI (quatuor & centum), æ, a, num. adj. *four hundred,* τετρακόσιοι. *Cic.* Also, *Juvenal.* Quinque tabernæ quadringenta parant, *sc.* sestertia.

QUĂDRINGĔNTĬĒS (quadringenti), adv. *four hundred times,* τετρακοσιάκις. *Cic.* HS. (*h. e.* sestertium, *neut. sing.*) quadringenties, *four hundred times a hundred thousand* sestertii (*h. e.* 40,000,000 sestertii, *or* 40,000 sestertia).

QUĂDRĪNI (quatuor), æ, a, num. adj. same as *Quaterni*, or *Quatuor.* *Plin.* — In *sing.* *Plin.* Febrem quadrini circuitus incipere, *h. e. the quartan.*

QUĂDRĬPĂRTĬŌ (quatuor & partio), is, a. 4. *to divide into four parts.* *Dict. Cret.*

QUĂDRĬPĂRTĪTĬŌ (quatuor & partior), ōnis, f. *a division into four parts.* *Varr.*

QUĂDRĬPĂRTĪTŌ, adv. See *Quadripartitus.*

QUĂDRĬPĂRTĪTŬS (quatuor & partior), a, um, adj. *divided into four parts, fourfold,* τετραμερής. *Cic.* Hæc erit quadripartita distributio totius accusationis meæ. *Id.* commutationes temporum. *Tacit.* Quadripartito exercitu, hos subruendo vallo inducit; alios scalas mœnibus admovere; multos, &c. *Quintil.* ratiocinatio. — Hence, *abl.* Quadripartito (*absol.*), *fourfold.* *Colum.* Brachia quadripartito locabimus.

QUĂDRĬPĔDŬS. See *Quadrupedus.*

QUĂDRĬPĔRTĪTŬS, a, um, same as *Quadripartitus.*

QUĂDRĬRĒMIS (quatuor & remus), is, f. *a quadrireme, vessel having four banks of oars,* τετρήρης. *Cic.*

QUĂDRĬSĒMŬS (quatuor & σῆμα), a, um, adj. *containing four lines or syllables of a certain measure.* *Martian. Capell.* Proceleusmaticus quadrisemo (*sc.* numero) exordium debet accipere.

QUĂDRĬVĬUM (quatuor & via), ii, n. *a place where four ways meet,* τετράοδον. *Juvenal.* — Figur. *h. e.* quatuor artes mathematicæ. *Boeth.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Inscript.* dii.

QUĂDRŌ (quadrus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to square, make square,* τετραγωνίζω. *Colum.* Sexagenum pedum abies atque populus singulis operis ad unguem quadrantur. — Hence, figur. *to bring into proper order, join properly together, perfect, make harmonious.* *Cic.* Sic minime animadvertetur delectationis aucupium, et quadrandæ orationis industria. *Horat.* Pars quadret acervum, *h. e.* perficiat, consummet (but with a reference to the number *four*). —— ¶ Intrans. *to be square*; hence, *to fit, answer, suit, be applicable, square* with, *be accommodated or adapted* to. *Cic.* Et tamen eam conjunctionem (verborum) sicuti versum, numerose cadere, et quadrare, et perfici volumus. *Quintil.* Præcipuum in hoc opus est, scire, quod quoque loco verbum maxime quadret. *Cic.* Nisi omnia, quæ cum turpitudine aliqua dicerentur, in istam (mulierem) quadrare apte viderentur. *Id.* Visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare. *Id.* Quoniam tibi ita quadrat, omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria, et Coriolano, *h. e. it so pleases you or seems probable to you.* — Also, of accounts, *to agree, square.* *Cic.* Quomodo ex decies H. S. sexcenta facta sint: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, vos existimabitis.

QUĂDRŬLĂ (dimin. from quadra), æ, f. *a little square.* *Solin.*

QUĂDRUM, i, n. See *Quadrus, a, um.*

QUĂDRŬPĔDĀNS (quatuor & pes), tis, particip. or adj. *going on four feet, prancing, galloping, four-footed.* *Plaut.* Quadrupedanti crucianti canterio advehuntur. *Plin.* Equo juxta quadrupedante, *going, galloping close by.* *Virg.* sonitus (of a horse), *h. e. galloping.* — *Substant.* Quadrupedans, *a horse.* *Virg.*

QUĂDRŬPĔDŬS (quadrupes), a, um, adj. *four-footed.* *Ammian.* Per ancoralia quadrupedo gradu repentes, *on all four.* *Fronto.* Quadripedo (*h. e.* quadrupedo) concito cursu, *h. e. gallop.* *Id.* Quadrupedo currere, *h. e.* quadrupedo cursu, *or* gradu.

QUĂDRŬPĒS (quatuor & pes), ĕdis, adj. *four-footed,* of beasts, τετράπους. *Quintil.* animal. *Enn. ap. Gell.* eques (but this is perhaps *galloping*). *Apul.* Quadrupedi cursu, *h. e.* (perhaps) *galloping.* — As a *subst.* fem. *and* neut. *a four-footed animal, quadruped.* *Cic.* Inter te, atque inter quadrupedem aliquam. *Cato.* Bovem aut aliam quamvis quadrupedem. *Plin.* Crocodilum habet Nilus quadrupes malum. *Colum.* Cetera quadrupedia. — Also, *masc. gen.* *Virg.* Quadrupedem citum, *horse.* *Id.* Saucius quadrupes, *stag.* —— ¶ Of men, when their arms are considered as feet. *Sueton.* Multos bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coercuit, *standing on all fours* like a beast. *Id.* Ita quadrupes per angustias effossæ cavernæ receptus, *creeping on all fours.* *Terent.* Quadrupedem constringito, *h. e. bind him hand and foot.*

QUĂDRŬPLĀRIS, e, adj. *for* Quadruplus. *Macrob.* Numerus quadruplaris.

QUĂDRŬPLĀTŎR (quadruplo), ōris, m. *one who multiplies fourfold*; hence for *one who makes great, heightens, exalts.* *Senec.* Isti beneficiorum suorum quadruplatores. —— ¶ Also, *an informer, an accuser for unworthy ends* (one who tries to get other's property by cunning arts), *chicaner,* ἐνδείκτης, συκοφάντης. *Cic.* Petit Nævius Turpio quidam istius excursor et emissarius, homo omnium ex illo conventu quadruplatorum deterrimus. *Liv.* Populum R. quadruplatoris personam laturum. —— ¶ Also, Quadruplatores, *men who farmed the tolls* (portoria), *and received the fourth part of the same.* *Sidon.*

QUĂDRŬPLĔX (quatuor & plico), Icis, adj. *fourfold, quadruple,* τετραπλοῦς. *Plaut.* Quam ego pecuniam quadruplicem abs te auferam, *four times as much.* *Liv.* Onerariarum quadruplicem ordinem opposuit, *a line of transports four deep.* *Plin. Ep.* Judicium, *h. e. of the* centumviri (who were divided into four colleges, departments, or the like). —— ¶ Also, *four.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* Præter quadruplices stellas in fronte locatas.

QUĂDRŬPLĬCĀTĬŌ (quadruplico), ōnis, f. *a quadruplication, making fourfold,* τετραπλασιασμός. *Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ In law, *a rebutter.* *Pandect.* (*Ed. Haloand.*; but *Ed. Torrent.* omits the word.)

QUĂDRŬPLĬCĀTŌ (quadruplico; properly, *ablat.* from quadruplicatus), adv. *four times as much, quadruply.* *Plin.* Emere aliquid quadruplicato, *for four times as much.*

QUĂDRŬPLĬCŌ (quadruplex), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to double twice, make fourfold, quadruplicate,* τετραπλασιάζω. *Plaut.*

QUĂDRŬPLŌ (quadruplus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make fourfold, multiply by four, quadruplicate.* *Pandect.*

QUĂDRŬPLŌR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to be an informer, chicaner.* *Plaut.*

QUĂDRŬPLŬS (quatuor & a termination as in the Greek τετραπλοῦς), a, um, adj. *four times as much, fourfold, quadruple,* τετραπλοῦς, τετραπλάσιος. *Sueton.* strena. — Hence, *neut.* Quadruplum, *the quadruple, or four times as much.* *Plin.* Hesiodus cornici novem nostras attribuit ætates, quadruplum ejus cervis. *Id.* Elephanto pulmo quadruplo (*abl.*) major bubulo. *Cato.* Furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *h. e. condemned to pay a fourfold penalty, four times as much as he had unjustly taken.* So, *Cic.* Qui habuit in edicto, se judicium in aratorem in quadruplum daturum. *Pandect.* Actio quadrupli, *h. e.* qua petitur quadruplum.

QUĂDRŬS (quatuor), a, um, adj. *square,* τετράγωνος. *Pallad.* and *Auct.* de *Limit.* —— ¶ Hence, Quadra, æ, f. *sc.* res, *a square thing, square.* In architecture, *the lowest member of the base of a pedestal; the foundation stone, plinth.* *Vitruv.* 3, 4 (3), 5. Also, *any small member, serving to separate other larger ones.* *Vitruv.* 3, 5, 2 (3, 3, 7). — Also, *a table, board* to eat upon. *Varr.* Hence, in *Virg.* *Æn.* 7, 115, some one calls the *flat cakes of bread,* which the Trojans were using instead of a table or plates, *quadras* (for which in *Æn.* 3, 257, stands *mensas*). So, also, *Juvenal.* Aliena vivere quadra, *to live from another's table, live at another's board,* as a parasite. — Also, *any square bit,* and generally, *a bit, morsel, small piece.* *Senec.* panis. *Martial.* casei. *Horat.* Mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, *h. e. bit of bread or cake,* &c. —— ¶ Also, Quadrum, *sc.* negotium, *something square, a*

square. *Colum.* Perticæ dolantur in quadrum. — Hence, proverbially, In quadrum redigere, *to bring into proper order*; as, Cic. sententias, *h. e. to embrace in harmonious, rhythmical periods.*

QUĂDRŬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *square; fourfold.* *Auson.* Errabam per quadrua compita, *h. e.* per semitas in quadrum, inter areolas, dispositas. *Prudent.* Hominis natura, quam corpore toto quadrua vis animat (where by *quadrua vis* are thought to be indicated the four ages of life).

QUÆRĬTŌ (frequentat. from quæro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to seek, look for.* *Plaut.* Quod quæritabam, filiam inveni meam. *Id.* Hominem inter vivos quæritamus mortuum. *Terent.* Ehem opportune: te ipsum quærito. *Id.* Lana ac tela victum quæritans, *earning her livelihood.* *Plaut.* Ibo hercle aliquo quæritatum ignem. *Id.* Quæritare hospitium ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to ask, demand, inquire, wish to know.* *Plaut.* Quid tu id quæritas?

QUÆRŌ (unc.), ris, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to seek, seek after, look for,* ζητέω. *Phædr.* Dum quærit escam, margaritam repperit. *Terent.* Te ipsum quærebam, Chreme, *you are the very person I was looking for.* *Cic.* Vexabatur uxor mea, liberi ad necem quærebantur. —— ¶ Also, *to seek, seek to get, seek to procure.* *Terent.* victum. *Cic.* honores alicui. — Hence, *to raise, draw* upon one's self or another, *get.* *Cic.* invidiam in aliquem. *Liv.* ignominiam alicui. *Tacit.* Mors quæsita, *violent death by one's own hand* (the opposite of *Naturalis*). —— ¶ Also, *to look round in vain* for something, *miss* something, *not be able to find* (and so the Greek ζητέω). *Propert.* Optatos quærere Tyndaridas. *Tibull.* Phœbi quæreret ille comam, *he would wish back, would regret the loss of, would miss.* *Cic.* Ætnensis ager sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut in uberrima Siciliæ parte Siciliam quæreremus, *we had to look for; we could not find, we missed.* —— ¶ Also, *to get, gain, make* (gain, profit, property), *acquire.* *Cic.* Qui honeste rem quærunt mercaturis faciendis. *Id.* Diu nihil quæsierat. *Terent.* Contrivi in quærendo vitam atque ætatem meam. *Cic.* Mihi opus est quæsito, *for* quærere, *I must acquire or make something.* — Also, generally, *to get, procure, bring about.* *Terent.* victum facile, *get a livelihood.* *Id.* laudem sibi. *Sallust.* Hæ sunt meæ imagines, hæc nobilitas: quæ ego plurimis meis laboribus et periculis quæsivi, *have obtained, acquired, won.* *Plaut.* liberos, *to get, beget.* —— ¶ Also, *to seek, try to effect, have in view, purpose, meditate, aim at, exert one's self, endeavor, desire.* *Terent.* Dum id quæro, tibi qui (*how*) filium restituerem, *think on.* *Propert.* Aliquid duram quærimus in dominam. *Cic.* fugam. — With *infin.* *Phædr.* Qui magnas opes exaggerare quærit omni vigilia, *seeks to,* &c. *Ovid.* Tristitiæ causam si quis cognoscere quærit. *Id.* Æra nitent usu: vestis bona quærit haberi. — With *ut.* *Cic.* Qui non modo, ut fugerent, sed etiam ipsius fugæ tutam viam quæsierunt. —— ¶ Also, *to call for, demand, need, require.* *Cic.* Nego esse quidquam a testibus dictum, quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quæreret. *Liv.* Bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsisset. —— ¶ Also, *to ask, inquire, interrogate.* *Cic.* Qui, num quid Romam velis, quærant. *Ovid.* Quæro, si quis Abydon eat. *Cic.* Quære, cur? ita se dicent juvari. *Tacit.* Quæsito, an Cæsar venisset, &c. *Plin.* Quum a puero quæsisset horas. *Cic.* Quæsivi ex Phania, quam in partem provinciæ putaret te velle ut venirem. *Cæs.* Quærit ex Lisco ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. *Cic.* Quærebat de me, quid, &c. *asked me.* So, *Liv.* Quæro de te, arbitrerisne, &c. But *Ovid.* Quærere de aliquo, *to ask after or about him.* Also, *Terent.* Quærere aliquem. And *passively.* *Cic.* Et sauciatio quæretur? *be asked after?* — Hence, *to ask, raise or start a question.* *Cic.* Dicere juberent, si quis quid quæreret. *Horat.* Natura fieret, an arte, quæsitum est. *Plin.* Quæritur inter medicos, cujus generis, &c. *it is a question.* — Also, *to wish to know.* *Cic.* Si, quid consentaneum sit, quærimus. *Id.* Omnino, si quæris, ludi apparatissimi, *if you wish to know, if you will know.* *Id.* Si verum quæris, *if you are desirous of hearing the truth.* *Id.* At sunt morosi, et difficiles senes: si quærimus, etiam avari, *if we will have the truth.* — Also, *to investigate, examine, make inquisition, try, hold an inquiry.* *Terent.* Hunc abduce, vinci, rem quære. *Cic.* de morte alicujus. *Plin. Ep.* Prætor, qui legibus quærit, *does the duty of a judge, with reference only to the laws and without respect of persons.* The person examined is construed with the prepos. *de*; thus, *Cic.* De servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri potest, *cannot be put to the torture to extort information from him against his master.* The person is found also in the *accus.* *Liv.* Hence come the forms of speech, Si quæris, *or* Si quærimus, *or*, Si quæritis, *h. e. to say the truth, in truth, in fact, to be honest;* properly, *if we* (*you*, &c.) *look well into the thing,* or as above, *if we will know the truth.* *Cic.* So, *Id.* Si, verum quæris. Further, *Cic.* Quid quæris, *or*, Noli quærere, *h. e. in short, in a word.* —— ¶ The *preterit* tenses are sometimes *syncopated*; as, *quæsierunt, quæsisset,* &c. —— ¶ See, also, *Quæsitus, a, um,* and *Quæsitum, i.*

QUÆSĪTĬŌ (quæro), ōnis, f. *a seeking or searching after,* ζήτησις. *Apul.* Psyche quæsitioni Cupidinis intenta. —— ¶ Also, *the question* (*by torture*), *inquisition.* *Tacit.* Quum postero ad quæsitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus.

QUÆSĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a seeker,* ζητητής. *Pacat.* —— ¶ Also, *an investigator, searcher, inquirer.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, judicially, *an inquisitor, commissioner.* *Liv.* criminum. *Sallust.* Quum ex Mamilia rogatione tres quæsitores rogarentur. So, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 5. Qui reo custodiam, quæsitori gratulationem decrevit, *sc.* of the Catilinarian conspiracy, at the time of which, *Cicero* (who by *quæsitor* means himself) was consul. Also, *Virg.* Quæsitor Minos urnam movet, *presiding judge.* — This name is applied particularly to the *Prætor who presides at a* quæstio. *Cic.*

QUÆSĪTUM, i, neut. of *Quæsitus, a, um,* used absol. *something gotten or acquired, a gain.* *Virg.* (Apes) in medium quæsita reponunt. *Horat.* Attentus quæsitis. *Ovid.* Quæsiti tenax. —— ¶ Also, *a question, inquiry.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ See *Quæro.*

QUÆSĪTŪRA, æ, f. *for* Quæstura. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 29. But *Ed. Ern.* has *quæsturam.*

QUÆSĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from quæro. —— ¶ Adj. *sought, studied, affected, assumed.* *Tacit.* Quæsita interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat. *Id.* Verba quæsita asperitate. —— ¶ Also, *sought, not common, extraordinary, elaborate, exquisite, refined.* *Tacit.* Quo quæsitior adulatio fuit. *Id.* Atheniensibus leges quæsitiores Solon perscripsit. *Id.* Nero reos quæsitissimis pœnis affecit, *with exquisite tortures.* *Sallust. fragm.* Epulæ quæsitissimæ.

QUÆSĪTŬS (quæro), us, m. *a seeking, searching;* also, *an investigating.* *Plin.* and *Macrob.*

QUÆSŌ (an old form of quæro, perhaps the original form, as the perf. quæsivi of quæro seems to indicate), is, īvi, a. and n. 3. *to seek,* ζητέω. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Ducit me uxorem liberum quæsendum gratia (where it may be, *get, beget*). *Plaut.* ap. *Non.* Quæse advenïente morbo nunc medicum tibi. —— ¶ Commonly, *to pray, entreat, beg, beseech,* δέομαι. *Lucret.* Prece quæsit paces. *Plaut.* Mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quæsere. *Terent.* Deos quæso, ut istæc prohibeant. *Plaut.* Unum hoc quæso. *Cic.* Quæso a vobis, ut mihi detis hanc veniam. *Id.* Peto, quæsoque, ut, &c. *Id.* Quæso, obtestorque, ne, &c. *Liv.* P. Decium quæso mecum consulem faciatis, *sc.* that. — It is most often found in the first person *sing.* *quæso.* But *quæsumus* also occurs. *Cic.* and *Liv.* We find *quæsivit* in *Sallust.* ap. *Prisc.*; and *quæsens* in *Apul.* (though in this last, *Ed. Oud.* has *quærens*). — *Quæso* is often thrown in between the parts of a sentence, like an interjection; *I pray, I beg, prithee, pray.* *Cic.* Ad ea, quæ dicturus sum, reficite vos, quæso, judices, per deos immortales. *Id.* Tu, quæso, crebro ad me scribe. *Id.* Quæso, etiamne tu has ineptias? *Terent.* Ubinam est, quæso? *Id.* Bona verba, quæso. *Cic.* Quamobrem aggredere, quæsumus, et sume ad hanc rem tempus.

QUÆSTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from quæstus), i, m. *small gain, little profit,* κερδύφιον. *Cic.*

QUÆSTĬŌ (quæro), ōnis, f. *a seeking,* ζήτησις. *Plaut.* Recipe te, quam primum potes: cave, fuas mihi in quæstione, *take care that I have not to seek for you; take care that you are not to seek.* So, *Id.* Tibi ne quæstioni essemus. —— ¶ Also, *an asking, interrogating, questioning, inquiry, investigation, question.* *Cæs.* Explorata re quæstione captivorum. *Cic.* Quæ (sententia) veri simillima, magna quæstio est, *it is a great question.* *Id.* Quæcumque (res) in disceptationem quæstionemque vocaretur, *made a question, brought into inquiry.* *Id.* Si quid habet quæstionis. *Id.* Res in quæstione versatur. *Plin.* Fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensæ quæstionis est. *Id.* In quæstione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit. — Hence, *a public inquisition, investigation, inquiry or trial* extraordinary or judicial. Extraordinary. *Cic.* Quæstiones in senatu habitæ. Judicial (in which the torture was sometimes used). *Cic.* Quum prætor quæstionem inter sicarios (*h. e. for assassination*) exercuisset. *Id.* Verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habuit pecuniæ publicæ. *Id.* Mortis paternæ de servis paternis quæstionem habere filio non licet, *h. e. to have the slaves examined by the torture, put them to the question.* *Liv.* habere ex his, qui simul fuerunt. *Cic.* de furto constituere. *Id.* Instituere de morte alicujus. *Id.* de morte viri habere. *Id.* habere de servis in caput filii. *Id.* Postulare servum in quæstionem. *Id.* Dare, *or*, ferre servum in quæstionem, *to give, offer.* *Plaut.* Servos dare quæstioni. *Cic.* Quæstionem ferre in aliquem. *Liv.* Quæstionem ponere in aliquem, *to appoint, fix.* *Cic.* Quæstiones sicæ, veneni, peculatus, &c. *Id.* Quæstione alligari, *become bound by, subject to.* *Pandect.* Quæstionem facere alicui, *raise or bring against one.* *Cic.* Quæstioni præesse (of the magistrate). — The *quæstiones* about crimes at Rome were called *quæstiones perpetuæ* from the year of the city 604, because from that time they were statedly held under the direction of the prætors; there were however also *quæstiones extraordinariæ*, h. e. *inquisitions extraordinary or by commission*, which did not always take place before the prætor. He, who conducted criminal inquisitions by law under the direction of the prætor, and was the highest judge, was called *judex quæstionis*, as it were, *the vice-president of the criminal court, the prætor's deputy.* — Also, Quæstio, *the inquisitors or judges* themselves. *Val. Max.* Totam quæstionem ad clementiam transulit. *Cic.* Quæstionem dimittere (but this can be *the trial*). —— ¶ Also, *a matter or subject, which comes into inquiry or consideration, which is to be written or spoken about,* &c.; *question.* *Cic.* de natura Deorum. *Id. Att.* 13, 19. Absolvi Academicam omnem quæstionem libris quatuor (where he refers to his work entitled *Quæstiones Academicæ*). *Id.* Quæstionem sustinere posse, *to be equal to the subject.* — Hence, in particular, *a rhetorical matter or subject in dispute.* *Cic.* — Also, *the main point in a disputed matter.* *Cic. Inv.* 1, 13.

QUÆSTĬŌNĀLĬTĔR (quæstio), adv. *by a question, in the form of a question.* *Fulgent. Planc.*

QUÆSTĬŌNĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *a torturer.* *Hieronym.*

QUÆSTIONCŬLA (dimin. from quæstio), æ, f. *a short or trifling question.* Cic.

QUÆSTŎR (for quæsitor, from quæro), ōris, m. *a seeker, searcher after.* Plaut. Martigenam ille aggressus belluam magnus Europæ quæstor. —— ¶ Also, *an inquisitor, or examiner of capital offences* (crimina capitalia), *a commissioner*, who held a court to try such offences. *Fest.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, a *quæstor* (perhaps so called, because in earlier times he held criminal inquisitions), *h. e. a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues*, a sort of *treasurer*, ταμίας. The most important of the quæstors was the quæstor at Rome (*quæstor urbanus*, or *ærarii*), who had the care of the *ærarium*, and who, when his year was out, went into a province as proquæstor. The office of quæstor was the lowest of those which were sought by the first men and nobles, and could regularly be held by no one before the twenty-fifth year of his age. In every war also there was a quæstor, to pay the soldiers, take possession of that part of the booty which belonged to the state, &c.; in the provinces especially were quæstors, who collected the revenue there and sent it to Rome to the public chest, and also, when an army was kept in the province, paid the soldiers. The quæstors, with the exception of the one at Rome, were properly called *Proquæstores*; but often also *Quæstores*, for instance in *Cic. Verr.* 1, 15. *Nepos. Cat.* 1. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Non quæstor imperii (*h. e.* in imperio meo), sed doloris mei (*h. e.* in dolore meo). —— ¶ Under the emperors there were other *Quæstores*, who were a kind of secretaries to the emperor, who employed them to communicate his messages to the senate, and to draw up decrees, &c., and who subscribed their names with his: they are called also *quæstores candidati*, and also *candidati principis*.

QUÆSTŌRĬUS (quæstor), a, um, adj. *quæstorian, of or pertaining to a quæstor.* Cic. Officio quæstorio adductus, *the duty of a quæstor.* Id. Legatus quæstorius, *h. e.* legatum in militia ex Quæstore agens (according to *Ascon.*) *Liv.* comitia. *Cic.* scelus, *h. e. committed in the quæstorship or by a quæstor.* *Sueton.* Quæstorii scribæ, *h. e. of the quæstor.* Id. Scriptum quæstorium comparavit, *h. e.* munus scribæ quæstorii. *Id.* munera, *h. e.* gladiatores. (Compare *Id. Claud.* 24, and *Tacit. Ann.* 11, 22; 13, 5). *Sicul. Fl.* agri, *lands taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor, in behalf of the state.* Hence, *Liv.* Quæstorium, *sc.* tentorium, *the tent of the quæstor in the camp.* *Cic.* Quæstorium, *sc.* ædificium, &c. *the dwelling of the quæstor in the province.* *Liv.* Porta quæstoria, *a gate in the camp, in the quarter of the quæstor's tent*, same as *Decumana.* *Cic.* Sicinius quæstorius mortuus est, *h. e. of quæstorian rank, having been quæstor, an ex-quæstor.* So, *Id.* Qui quæstorii?

QUÆSTŬĀRĬUS (quæstus), a, um, adj. *working for gain, whose services may be had for gain, driving a mercenary trade, by whom profit is to be made.* *Pandect.* mulier; and, *Senec.* Quæstuaria (*sc.* femina), *a prostitute for pay.* *Pandect.* Quæstuaria mancipia habere.

QUÆSTŬŌSĒ (quæstuosus), adv. *with gain, profitably*, κερδαλέως. *Senec.* Circumspicere, non ubi optime ponas, sed ubi quæstuosissime habeas. *Plin.* Non aliter quæstuosius censum haberi.

QUÆSTŬŌSŬS (quæstus), a, um, adj. *gainful, profitable, lucrative*, κερδαλέος. *Cic.* mercatura. *Id.* Cujus domus quæstuosissima est falsorum chirographorum officina. *Id.* Illa res calamitosa Heraclio, quæstuosa Verri. *Id.* Hoc multo est quæstuosius, quam, &c. —— ¶ Also, *looking to or bent on gain, set on gain, greedy after gain.* *Cic.* Quæstuosus homo. —— ¶ Also, *getting gain or profit, having great gain.* *Curt.* Gens Syrtica naviglorum spoliis quæstuosa, *who enrich themselves with.* *Tacit.* Milites nitidi et quæstuosi.

QUÆSTŪRA (quæstor), æ, f. *the office of quæstor, the quæstorship*, ταμιεία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Used by *Cic. Verr.* 5, 58. for the *chest of the quæstor.* See *Translator.*

QUÆSTŬS (quæro), us, m. *a getting, making* (of money). *Cæs.* Ad quæstus pecuniæ. —— ¶ Also, *any trade, employment, craft, profession, by which gain is acquired, work performed for gain, way of making money*, ἐμπόρευμα, ἐργασία. *Cic.* Illiberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum. *Plaut.* Quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem ullam. *Id.* Facere quæstum carcerarium. Very often of prostitutes. *Terent.* Quod pol si esset alia ex hoc quæstu, *of my trade or profession* (meretrix loquitur). *Id.* Quæstum facere, *to play the prostitute.* *Plaut.* Corpore quæstum facere. Also, *Id.* (*Leno*) Hic noster quæstus. Also, of a parasite. *Plaut.* Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum alimoniæ colo. —— ¶ Also, *gain, profit*, κέρδος. *Cic.* Quos illa cum quæstu compendioque dimittit. *Id.* Tantum de quæstu ac lucro dicam unius agri, et unius anni. *Cels.* Medici, qui quæstui serviunt. *Sallust.* Quibus honesta atque inhonesta omnia quæstui sunt, *h. e. are venal, who make a traffic thereof.* *Quintil.* Ut primum lingua esse cœpit in quæstu, *h. e. be turned to profit, be used for gain.* *Cic.* Quæstui habere rempublicam, *h. e. to get gain or make profit by administering the affairs of the state, to enrich one's self thereby.* *Id.* Pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, *to leave money at interest or on usury.* *Plin.* Intercipere alicujus quæstus. — Figur. *gain, profit.* *Cic.* M. Fabium quod mihi amicum tua commendatione das, nullum in eo facio quæstum, multi enim anni sunt, cum ille in ære meo est. *Horat.* Autumnusque gravis Libitinæ quæstus acerbæ, *the gain of Libitina*, h. e. *gainful to Libitina, that brings Libitina a good harvest.* —— ¶ Quæsti (*genit.*), *for quæstus.* *Terent.* — Quæstuis, *for* quæstus. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

QUĀLĬBĔT, and QUĀLŬBĔT (*abl.* from quilibet), *sc.* parte, *through whatever place, where one will, any where.* *Plaut.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *sc.* ratione, *any how, any way.* *Catull.*

QUĀLĬS (unc., though it seems to be allied with quis and qui), e, adj. *of what kind, sort or nature, what manner of, what*, interrogatively (or in exclamation) or not. Interrogatively, &c. ποῖος. *Cic.* Quali fide existimatis eos esse? *of what*, &c.? *of what sort of*, &c.? *Id.* Qualis est istorum oratio? *Plaut.* Qualine amico mea commendavi bona! *to what a friend! to what sort of a friend!* —— ¶ Not interrogatively, οἷος; followed by *talis* (its correlative) or not. *Cic.* Qualem te populo R. præbuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, *what you showed yourself, what manner of person you showed yourself.* *Id.* Doce me, quales sint (dii). *Id.* Rei natura qualis sit, quærimus, *h. e. how constituted.* *Id.* Contraria quoque et quæ, et qualia sint, intelligimus, *both what and of what nature.* *Id.* In hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *of such sort as, the like of which.* *Virg.* Bis sex, qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, *of such sort as, of such make.* *Id.* Quale est iter in silvis, *as, such as.* — Also, *as*, when preceded by *talis.* *Cic.* Ut res non tales, quales ante habitæ sint, habendæ videantur, *not such as*, &c. — Also, Qualis, *for* qualiter, *as, like as, in like manner as.* *Virg.* Qualis mœrens philomela queritur. *Id.* Quale manus addunt ebori decus. *Ovid.* Falcata novissima cauda est, qualia dividnæ sinuantur cornua lunæ. — Also, to introduce an example, *as, as for instance.* *Quintil.* Quale est illud Terentianum. —— ¶ Also, Quale, *having a quality.* *Senec.* Prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse. *Cic.* Quæ appellant qualia. —— ¶ Qualisqualis, *h. e.* qualiscumque, *of what sort or quality soever* (it be, &c.). *Pandect.* —— ¶ Qualis, *for* ut talis. *Cic.* Fuit talis, quales si omnes fuissent, nunquam desideratus esset tribunus, *for* ut, si omnes tales fuissent, &c.

QUĀLĬSCŬMQUĔ, or QUĀLĬSCUNQUĔ (qualis & the term. cumque), ĭacum(n)que, adj. *of what kind or sort soever*, οἷός περ, ὁποῖος δή. *Cic.* Sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, *be they as they may.* — With *talis* following, *as* (whatever it be) — *so or such.* *Cic.* Licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse. So, without *talis.* *Juvenal.* Facit indignatio versum, qualemcumque potest, *such as it can.* —— ¶ Also, *be it what it may, of any sort soever, any one.* *Cic.* Qualemcumque locum sequimur. *Tacit.* Bonos imperatores expetere, qualescumque tolerare, *put up with any.* —— ¶ Separately. *Cic.* Quale id cumque est.

QUĀLĬSLĬBĔT (qualis & libet), ĭlibet, adj. *be it of what sort it may, of what sort you will, what it pleases.* *Cic.* Formæ vel aureæ, vel qualeslibet (others, as *Ed. Ern.* have *quales libet*). *Apic.* Pisces qualeslibet rades.

QUĀLĬSNAM (qualis & nam), ĭnam, adj. *of what sort or nature.* *Apul.* (not interrogatively.)

QUĀLĬSQUĀLĬS. See *Qualis.*

QUĀLĬTĀS (qualis), ātis, f. *quality, property*, ποιότης. *Cic.* Quod ex utroque, id jam corpus, et quasi qualitatem quandam nominabant. *Quintil.* Qualitas cœli. *Colum.* Qualitatem litoris nostri contemplemur. *Id.* Frumentarius ager aliis qualitatibus æstimandus est. —— ¶ Also, same as *modus verbi.* *Quintil.*

QUĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *after what manner, how, in what way*, οἷον, οἷα. *Colum.* Refert, villa qualiter ædificetur. *Id.* Consideret, qualiter gallinas debeat tueri. *Martial.* Qualiter o vivam! quam large! quamque beate! —— ¶ Also, *as, just as.* *Plin.* Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. *Id.* Cyperos juncus est, qualiter diximus, angulosus, &c. — In comparisons, *like as, as.* *Val. Flacc.* Qualiter ex alta cum Juppiter arce coruscat. *Martial.* Qualiter Prometheus pectore pascit avem; sic pectora præbuit urso Laureolus. *Id.* Qualiter renovant incendia nidos, taliter exuta est Roma senectam. *Plin.* Fulmina cremantia a Martis sidere proficisci putant: qualiter (*as for instance*) cum Volsinii oppidum Tuscorum concrematum est. —— ¶ Qualiter qualiter, *in whatsoever way* (it be), *in any way soever, howsoever.* *Pandect.*

QUĀLĬTERCŬMQUĔ (qualiscumque, or qualiter & cumque), or QUĀLĬTERCUNQUĔ, adv. *howsoever, after what sort soever*, ὁποιωσοῦν. *Colum.*

QUĀLĬTERQUĀLĬTER. See *Qualiter.*

QUĀLUM, i, n. and QUĀLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a twig-basket, wicker-basket, hamper, an osier-colander*, ἠθμός, λικμητήρ. *Cato*, *Virg.*, and *Colum.*

QUAM (as it seems, allied with quis or quantus), *how, how much, as much as, ὅσον*, in exclamations, questions, &c. *Cic.* Quam nihil prætermittis in consilio dando! *Id.* Ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! *Id.* Quam vellem, me invitasses! *Id.* Quam multa, quam paucis! *Id.* Memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint. *Id.* Quam sint morosi qui amant, vel ex hoc intelligi potest. *Terent.* Turbent, quam velint, *as they will, as much as they will.* — Hence, Quam possum, *as I can, as well as I can, so far as is possible for me.* *Quintil.* Et, quam nos poterimus, elaborata, *h. e. according to our ability, to the best of our power.* *Ovid.* Et, quam quisque potest, mala nostra levate, *as or as well as each one can.* *Plin.* Vino quam possit, excellenti, *as excellent as can be, as excellent as possible.* *Curt.* Tibi, quam potest, denuntio, ipse indices, *as far as possible, sc.* fieri. Often with the *superl.* (of the adj. or adv.). *Cic.* Nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt, *as softly as they can.* *Id.* Quam maxima possum voce dico. *Plaut.* Ut, quam primum possis, redeas, *as soon as you can, the soonest you can.* *Terent.* Quam queas minimo, *as cheap as you can, the cheapest you can.* *Liv.* Quam asperrime poterat. And without *possum* or *queo.* *Cic.* Ut ex hac commendatione mihi Cuspius quam

maximas, quam primum, quam sæpissime gratias agat, *as great as possible, as quickly as possible, and as frequently as possible.* —— ¶ In comparisons, *as than*, according to the connection. — After *tam*, in which case it is rendered *as*. *Cic.* Non tam vitandi laboris causa, quam quod, &c. *not so much — as*. *Id.* Nemo tam multa scripsit, quam sunt nostra, *so — as*. And with *tam* suppressed. *Liv.* Homo non, quam illi sunt, gloriosus, *not so boastful, as*. *Id.* Non, quid ego fecerim, quam quid isti pati debuerint, *not so much — as*. Also, with *tam* following. *Cic.* Quodsi, quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, *h. e. if, in what degree he is bold to undertake, in the same degree, he were*, &c. If it has also a *superl.* or *magis*, it is rendered *the*, and *tam* is rendered *so much the*, or *the*. *Sallust.* Quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est. *Varr.* Quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt. (In these passages our idiom would require the *comp.*, but in the Latin the *superl.* has more force as expressing the utmost degree; we can say, however, *just as each one has acted most wickedly, just so he is the safest.*) Also, *Virg.* Quam magis spumaverit mulctra, læta magis manabunt flumina, *the more — the* (or *so much the*) *more*. *Plaut.* Quam magis capessis, tam (*h. e.* tam magis) æstus te refert, *the more — so much the more*. *Lucret.* Quam magis — tanto magis. *Virg.* Tam magis — quam magis, *so much the more — the more*. Also, *quam* followed by *sic*. *Virg.* Quam multa crepitant, sic, &c. — After other words of comparison; as, after *magis* and comparatives; after *præstat* (*it is better*), *malo* (*I prefer, I will rather*), and similar verbs; after *æque*, *idem*, *contra*, *secus*, *alius*, *aliter*, *supra*, &c.; sometimes *than*, sometimes *as*, sometimes *that*, &c. *Cic.* Nihil est timendum magis, quam (*than*) ille consul. *Id.* Crassus fuit plenior, quam quomodo a nobis inductus est. *Id.* Litteræ antiquiores, quam ruere (Cæsar) cœpit, *older than, h. e. written earlier than when, before that*. *Id.* Hoc inferius est, quam ut dignum videatur, &c. *h. e. too low to seem worthy*. *Id.* Majorem pecuniam, quam quantam hic dedisset. *Cic.* (after *malle*.) *Liv.* (after *æque*.) *Cic.* (after *contra*, *h. e. otherwise than or not so as*.) *Plaut.* (after *secus*.) *Cic.* (after *alius, a, ud.*) *Id.* (after *aliter*.) *Id.* (after *supra*, thus), Supra feret, quam fieri possit, *above what can*. *Id.* Ultra quam satis est, *further than, beyond what*. *Quintil.* *Pransus* atque *potus* diversum valent, quam indicant, *have a different force from what*, &c. Here belong several other words, as, for instance, words implying number and multiplication, such as *centesimus*, *dimidium*, *duplex*, *multiplex*, &c. when they serve for comparison. *Plaut.* Haud centesimam partem laudat, quam ipse meritus est, ut laudetur ipse, *h. e. the hundredth part he deserves*, &c. *Liv.* Dimidium tributi, quam quod, &c. *the half of what*. *Colum.* Ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, *double what, twice as many as*. *Liv.* Multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum, *h. e. manifold greater than, out of proportion to*. Also, after words which denote a time. *Sueton.* Intra quintum quam affuerat, diem. *Liv.* Septimo die, quam profectus erat. *Cic.* Postero die, quam erant acta. *Id.* Postridie venissemus, quam — fuissemus. *Id.* Epistola pridie data, quam illa. *Id.* Seculis multis ante inventa sunt, quam, &c. *before that, before*. *Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Post diem sextum, quam discesserant. Also, after *tantum*. *Liv.* Non tantum gaudium attulerunt, quam averterunt famam. Also, after the *superl.* *Liv.* Cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, sævissimo, *the most cruel that ever was*. It is also used in such a way, that *magis* or *potius* is to be supplied. *Plaut.* Tacita bona est semper mulier quam loquens. *Liv.* Ipsorum, quam Hannibalis interesse. *Val. Flacc.* Idque sedet quam non quæcunque subire. *Nep.* Statuit congredi, quam refugere. —— ¶ In exceptions, *than*, for nisi; *besides, but only, except*. *Curt.* Ne quis Asiæ rex sit, quam iste. —— ¶ Also, *as if*, for *quam si*. *Catull.* Utor tam bene, quam mihi pararim. —— ¶ Also, *very or very much or quite, indeed*. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Habet quam paucos. *Cic.* Mire quam cogitatio delectat. *Plaut.* Admodum quam sævus est, *very extremely cruel*. *Liv.* Pleraque oppido quam parva erant. *Cic.* Quod sane quam refrixit. —— ¶ Also, *so* (*or so much*) *as, however*; thus, Quam potest. (See above.) Hence, Quam longus, *for* totus. *Virg.* Ea nocte, quam longa est, *h. e.* tota. *Id.* Hiemem, quam longa (est), *h. e.* hiemem totam.

QUĀMDE, *for* Quam, *than*. *Lucret.* 1, 641.

QUĀMDIŪ (quam & diu), or QUAM DIŪ, conj. *how long, as long as*, and sometimes *as*, μέχρι οὗ. *Cæs.* Quamdiu potuit, tacuit, *as long as he could*. *Cic.* Ut nobis tempus, quamdiu diceremus, præstitueres, *how long*. *Id.* Qui se tamdiu tenuit, quamdiu in provincia Parthi fuerunt, *so long — as*. — Also, interrogatively (or in exclamation), adv. *how long*. *Cic.* Quamdiu diceres. —— ¶ Also, *so long as, all the while that, during the time that*. *Colum.* Quamdiu oleum conficitur. —— ¶ Also, *so long as till*. *Lamprid.* —— ¶ Also, adv. *how long since? when before?* *Plaut.* Quam diu id factum est?

QUĀMDŌDUM, or QUAM DŌDUM. See *Dudum*.

QUĀMLIBĔT, or QUĀMLŬBĔT (quam & libet, or lubet), adv. *as you* (*they*, &c.) *will, as you please, at pleasure*. *Phædr.* Quamlibet lambe otio. *Lucret.* Uti concedam, quamlubet, esto unica res. —— ¶ Also, *howsoever or however much, ever so much or ever so*. *Ovid.* Occupat (navis) egressas quamlibet ante rates, *h. e. to whatever distance they may have gone*. *Id.* Quamlibet infirmas adjuvat ira manus, *how weak soever, no matter how weak*. *Quintil.* Quamlibet parum sit, *be it as insignificant as it will, be it ever so insignificant*. —— ¶ As *however much* is sometimes nearly the same as *although*, the word may in some cases be so rendered. *Solin.* Quamlibet mater nobiliorem patrem affectaverit.

QUĀMŌBRĔM, conj. or QUAM ŌB RĔM, *why, wherefore*, παρ' ὅ. *Cæs.* Quum ex captivis quæreret, quamobrem Ariovistus non decertaret. *Cic.* Si res reperiatur, quam ob rem videantur illi, &c. *Terent.* Multæ sunt causæ, quam ob rem cupio, *why, for which*. *Cic.* Illud est, quam ob rem hæc commemorarim. *Id.* Multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quam ob rem putarem, &c. *why I should think, to lead me to think*. —— ¶ At the beginning of a period, *wherefore, for which cause*, διότι. *Cic.* Quam ob rem quæso a vobis. —— ¶ Interrogatively, *why? wherefore? for what reason?* διὰ τί. *Cic.* Piratam vivum tenuisti. quam ob rem? *Terent.* Repudiatus repetor: quam ob rem?

QUĀMPLŪRĒS (quam & plures), a, adj. or QUAM PLŪRĒS), a. *very many, a great many*. *Plaut.* Curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali. —— ¶ *Superl.* Quamplurimus, *or* Quam plurimus, a, um, *as many* (or *much*) *as possible, the greatest number or amount of*. *Cæs.* Ut quam plurimos colles quam maximo circuitu occuparet. *Cic.* Frumentum quam plurimo vendere. *Plin. Ep.* Hortor, ut quamplurima proferas. *Quintil.* Quamplurimum eruditionis. *Cato.* Quamplurimum brassicæ ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet, *the more cabbage*, &c. *the more speedily*, &c. (Compare *Quam*.) — Quamplurimum, adv. *Scrib. Larg.*

QUĀMPLŪRĬMŬS, a, um. See *Quamplures*.

QUĀMPRĪDEM, or QUAM PRIDEM, *how long since, for how long*; interrogatively or not. *Cic.* See *Pridem*.

QUĀMPRĪMUM, adv. or QUAM PRIMUM, *as soon as may be, as soon as possible, without delay*, ὅσον αὐτίκα. *Cic.* Cum has quam primum ad te perferri literas magnopere vellemus. *Cæs.* Ut ad se quam primum revertatur. With *possum*. *Plaut.* Ut quam primum possis, redeas, *as quickly as possible*. In like manner. *Id.* Quam primum expugnari potis est amator, optimum est, *the very soonest*.

QUĀMQUAM, or QUĀNQUAM (perhaps quam quam, or acc. of quisquis), conj. *although, though*, καίπερ. With the *indic.* *Sallust.* Quamquam tibi immaturo vita erepta est, tamen lætandum, &c. *Terent.* Quamquam est scelestus, non committet, &c. *Cic.* De Antonio, quamquam sæpe ex patruo nostra acceperamus, tamen ipse, &c. — But also with the *subj.* even in *Cic.*; though he commonly uses the *indic.* *Liv.* Hæc, quanquam variarent, proponenda erant. *Quintil.* Cædi vero discentes, quamquam receptum sit, minime velim. —— ¶ Also, to correct something going before, *though indeed, and yet*; in which sense it does not affect the mode of the verb. *Cic.* Quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim (here the *subj.* is used, as often, to soften the expression). *Virg.* Non jam prima peto quamquam o!

QUĀMVĪS (quam & vis, 2d pers. of volo), conj. and adv. *as much as you will, however much you will, never so —*, ὅσον βούλει. *Cic.* Quamvis parvis latebris contentus essem, *small as you will*, h. e. *however small*. *Id.* Quamvis multos nominatim proferre. *Plaut.* Audacter quamvis dicito, *as boldly as you will, however boldly*. *Catull.* Quamvis sordida res et invenusta est, *as much as can be*. *Cic.* Quamvis enumeres multos licet, *as many as you will, however many*. — Also, with a verb in the *subj.* *however* (*much*). *Cic.* Quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen, &c. *however wise you may be, be you never so wise*. *Id.* Quamvis in rebus turbidis sint. —— ¶ It may also be, *very or very indeed*. *Cic.* Quamvis copiose. *Varr.* Homo quamvis humanus. *Cic.* Quidvis facere, quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, &c. *very or no matter how*. Also, with the *superl.* *Colum.* Caseus quamvis mundissimis tabulis componitur, *never so clean, no matter how clean, they cannot be too clean*. —— ¶ Also, *although, though, albeit*, εἰ καίπερ. With *indic.* *Nepos.* Erat dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine. *Liv.* Quamvis infesto animo perveneras. — And without a verb. *Cic.* Res gesserat quamvis reip. calamitosas, attamen magnas, *although, though indeed*. — Also, with the *subj.* (implying *it may be or however much*). *Cic.* Etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor, approbator certe fuisti. *Varr.* Quæ quamvis sint fructuosæ, nihilo magis sunt, &c.

QUĀNĀM (ablat. from quisnam), *sc.* via, *by what way, what way, where*. *Liv.* Quum circumspectarent, quanam transirent. —— ¶ Also, *sc.* ratione, *by what way, in what way, how*. *Plin.*

QUĀNDIŪ. See *Quamdiu*.

QUĀNDŌ (unc.), adv. and conj. *when*, ὅτε, πότε, ἡνίκα, πηνίκα, in a question or not. *Cic.* Quando igitur est turpe? *Horat.* O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? *Cic.* Tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, *at the time that* (but in this connection, *quum* is much more frequent; see *Quum*, at the end). *Plaut.* Quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant. Also, in *suppos. Amph. Plauti.* Quando gentium? *when in the world?* —— ¶ Also, for *aliquando*, after the particles *num*, *ne*, *si*, ποτέ. *Cic.* Exsisti hoc loco quæstio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, *if ever*. *Id.* Ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur, *that at no time*, &c. ἵνα μήποτε. *Id.* Ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, *if ever at any time, in case that ever*. And, absol. *Ovid.* Nunc mihi, si quando, favete. —— ¶ Also, as a causal conjunction, *since, seeing that*, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὁπηνίκα. With *indic.* *Plaut.* Quando ita tibi lubet, vale. *Cic.* Ut omnes denique (quando unam societatem hominum esse volumus) propter se expetendi sint. — Found also with the *subj.* *Plin.* Quando senescant sata quædam aqua.

QUĀNDŌCUMQUĔ (quando & cumque), or QUĀNDŌCŬNQUĔ, adv. and conj. *whensoever, at what time soever*, ὁποτοῦν. *Horat.* Me discedere tristem, quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam,

every time that, as often as. *Propert.* Quandocumque nostros nox claudet ocellos, accipe, &c. —— ¶ Also, *at some time, one time or other, one day.* *Ovid.* Quandocumque mihi pœnas dabis. *Horat.* (*separately*) Garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque.

QUĀNDŎLĬBĔT (quando & libet), adv. *at some time or other, at its time.* *Lactant.*

QUĀNDŎQUĔ, adv. and conj. *for* Quandocumque, *at whatever time, whensoever, whenever.* *Horat.* Indignor, quandoque dormitat Homerus. *Liv.* Ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, feriæ agerentur. — Also, *at some time, at one time or other,* ἐνίοτε. *Cic.* Me commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat. *Liv.* Ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet. — Also, *sometimes.* *Cels.* Nonnunquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur. — Also, *since, seeing that, forasmuch as.* *Liv.* 9, 10. (perhaps the only instance), Quandoque homines spoponderunt. —— ¶ For *et quando.* *Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 60. O! rus, quando ego te aspiciam, quandoque licebit ducere, &c. *and when.* Also, *Sueton. Cæs.* 26. Ut absenti sibi, quandoque imperii tempus expleri cœpisset, petitio daretur, *then first, when,* &c.

QUĀNDŎQUĬDEM, or **QUĀNDŎ QUĬDEM**, conj. *since, seeing that, since indeed,* ἐπειδή. *Cic.* Quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas. *Virg.* Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba (where the *o* is short). Separately. *Cic.* Quando tu quidem, &c.

QUĀNQUAM. See *Quamquam.*

QUĀNTĬLLŬS (dimin. from quantulus), a, um, adj. *how great,* when one speaks diminishingly, *h. e. how very little, how small.* *Plaut.* Quantæ e quantillis (meæ filiæ) jam sunt factæ!——¶ Also, *how much,* when one speaks diminishingly, *how little.* *Plaut.* Quantillo argento te conduxit? — Hence, *neut.* Quantillum, *how much* (implying very little), *how little.* *Plaut.* Subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet. *Id.* (*Pho.*) Sitit hæc anus. (*Ps.*) quantillum sitit?

QUĀNTĬSPĔR (quantus), adv. *for how long?* *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ Also, *as long* (h. e. *for as long a time*) *as.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

QUĀNTĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *greatness, quantity, number, extent, amount,* ποσότης. *Vitruv.*, *Quintil.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Among jurists, *sum, quantity, amount,* of a thing or things which go by weight, measure, &c. opposed to *corpus* and *species.* *Pandect.* — Often of *a sum of money.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ In logic, *the quantity* (or *extent*) *of a proposition,* h. e. *whether it be general or particular.* *Apul.*

QUĀNTŎ. See *Quantus, a, um.*

QUĀNTŎCIŬS, *for* quanto ocius, adv. *the quickest possible, the quicker the better.* *Mamertin.*

QUĀNTŎPĔRĔ (for quanto opere), adv. and **QUĀNTŌ ŎPĔRĔ**, *how greatly, how much.* *Cic.* Perspicere quantopere hoc expediat. — Also, after *tantopere,* in which construction it is translated by *as.* *Cic.* Neque tantopere hanc disputationem desiderabam, quantopere delector, &c. — Separately with a word thrown in between its parts. *Cic.* Quanto se opere custodiant bestiæ.

QUĀNTŬLŬS (dimin. from quantus), a, um, adj. *how great,* speaking diminishingly, *h. e. how little, how small, how diminutive.* *Cic.* Sol, quantulus nobis videtur! mihi quidem quasi pedalis. *Id.* Id autem quantulum est? *Juvenal.* Mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula. — Hence, Quantulum, *how much,* when one speaks diminishingly or of a trifle. *Cic.* Nos, qui, quantulum judicare possemus, ostendimus, *how much* (speaking modestly) (used here *adverbially*). *Id.* Quantulum interest, utrum, &c.? *how much* (implying that it is very little). *Horat.* Quantulum summæ curtabit quisque dierum? —— ¶ Also, *as great as,* h. e. *as small as;* hence, Quantulum, *as much as,* h. e. *as little as.* *Cic.* Mulieri reddidit quantulum visum est. *Gell.* Carmen, quantulum est mihi memoriæ, dicam. — Hence, Quantulum quantulum, *be it as much* (h. e. *as little*) *as it may, be it ever so little, however little.* *Apul.* Amici quantulum quantulum ferentes auxilii.

QUĀNTŬLŬSCUMQUĔ, or **-CUNQUĔ** (quantulus & cumque), ăcumque, umcumque, adj. *how little* (*small*) *soever,* (*be it*) *never so little,* ὁπηλικοσοῦν. *Cic.* De hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate quæritis. *Juvenal.* Quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ. *Quintil.* Hoc, quantulumcumque est, lucrum. — Hence, *neut.* Quantulumcumque, *how little soever, little as, of how little value soever.* *Cic.* Quantulumcumque dicebamus.

QUĀNTŬLŬSLĬBĔT (quantulus & libet), ălibet, umlibet, adj. *however small.* *Pandect.* febricula.

QUĀNTŬLŬSQUISQUĔ (quantulus & quisque), ăquæque, umquodque, adj. *however great,* in the sense of *however small.* *Gell.*

QUĀNTUM. See *Quantus, a, um.*

QUĀNTUMVĪS (quantum & vis, from volo), conj. and adv. *as much as you will, how much soever, never so much.* *Cic. de Amic.* c. 20. Quantumvis licet excellas. *Plaut.* Meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet. —— ¶ Also, *never so; very or very indeed.* *Senec.* Janua, homo quantumvis vafer. *Sueton.* Quantumvis facundus et promptus. ——¶ Also, *although, though, albeit.* *Horat.* Ille catus, quantumvis rusticus. —— ¶ Also, with the *subj.* (*be it*) *never so, however.* *Senec.* Ista quantumvis exigua sint, in majus excedunt.

QUĀNTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *how great,* ὅσος, πόσος. *Cic.* In propagatione vitæ quantas hausit calamitates! *Nepos.* Reminiscens, a quanto bello principem ducum misisset. *Cic.* Quanti hominis putas esse historiam scribere? With *infin.* *Sil.* Quantus pugnas decurrere versu Mæonides. — It may also be rendered, *as great as, or great as,* in which case *tantus* either follows or is omitted. *Cic.* Si, quantam voluntatem habent, tantum haberent animum. *Liv.* Nisi, quanta vi expetant, tanta (vi) regna reges defendant. *Virg.* Quantus Polyphemus in antro claudit pecudes, centum alii hæc habitant ad litora Cyclopes, *for* quantus est Polyphemus, qui claudit, &c. tanti alii sunt Cyclopes, qui habitant, &c. *Ovid.* Acta est per lacrymas nox, quanta fuit, *h. e.* nox tota, *the livelong night.* (Compare *Quam,* at the end.) *Plaut.* Quanta mea sapientia est, *so far as I can judge.* — And also by *as or such* (*so great*) *as;* in which case *tantus* precedes or is wanting. *Cic.* Videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit. *Virg.* Tartarus bis patet in præceps tantum, quantus cœli suspectus, &c. *Liv.* Quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit. *Plin.* Crocodilus parit ova, quanta anseres, *as great as geese lay, as large as those of geese.* And with a *superl.* *Cic.* Tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum distantia, *h. e. as great as possible, the greatest possible, the greatest dissimilarity.* *Liv.* Quantis maximis itineribus poterat, *the greatest he could.* — Also, Quantus quantus, *for* quantuscumque, *how great soever, be it great as it will,* ὅσος ὅσος. *Terent.* Tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, *all over.* *Id.* Quanta quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen, &c. —— ¶ Also, *how great,* ironically, *h. e. how small.* *Plaut.* Homunculi quanti sunt, quum recogito! — So, Quantum, *how little.* *Lucan.* 3, 392. —— ¶ Also, *how much or how many, or as much* (*many*) *as.* *Propert.* Quanta millia dabit! Also with the words money, &c. *Cic.* Quanta pecunia. *Liv.* Quantum argentum.— *Absol.* Quantum, *how much, or as much as.* *Terent.* Herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear.* *Cic.* Rescribas ad me, quantum potest, *sc.* fieri, *as much as possible.* *Plaut.* Domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam. (In some passages it may be *as soon as.*) *Cic.* Quantum in ipsis fuit, *so far as in them lay, to the best of their ability.* *Terent.* O omnium, quantum est qui vivunt, homo hominum perjurissime, *h. e. of all living persons.* — Quantum ad, *what touches, what concerns or relates to, as to, as touching.* *Ovid.* Quantum ad Pirithoum, Phædra pudica fuit. — In quantum, *how far;* also, *so far as, so much as.* *Ovid.* In quantum quæque secuta est, *h. e. how far.* *Juvenal.* In quantum frigora poscunt, *so far as, to what extent* (*amount*). *Plin. Ep.* In quantum potuerit (*sc.* fieri), requirentur, *so far or so much as shall be possible.* Preceded by *in tantum, so far — as, to the extent — to which;* and followed by the same, *to what extent — to that extent, how far — so far.* *Vellei.* — Quantum has also a *superl.* with it. *Liv.* Quantum plurimum quisque posset adjicere, *the utmost that.* — Also, Quantum quantum, *however much.* *Plaut.* Denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum. — Also, Quantum, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* frumenti. *Catull.* Et quantum est hominum venustiorum, *as many as there are of,* &c. *all,* &c. — As an *adv.* for *quantopere.* *Liv.* Quantum a mari recessisset, minus obvium credens, &c. *for* quanto magis — tanto minus. *Flor.* Quantum opibus inferior, ita honore par. — The *genit.* *Quanti* is used with words of valuing, buying, selling, &c. to mean, *how high? how dear?* or *as high* (*dear*) *as,* and sometimes merely *as.* *Terent.* Quanti emit? *what did he give for her?* *Plaut.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Cic.* Emit tanti, quanti Pythius voluit, *h. e. as.* *Id.* Quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam curent, *for what — that so much,* &c. *Id.* Vide quanti apud me sis, *how high you stand with me, how highly I value you, what great account I make of you.* *Id.* Noli spectare, quanti sit homo: parvi enim pretii est. *Id.* Quum scias, quanti Tulliam faciam, *how much I set by.* *Terent.* Quanti est sapere! *how valuable it is! what a precious thing!* *Pandect.* Examinatur, quanti ejus intersit. *Cic.* Sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, *at whatever rate, sc.* they go, *be they as high as they may.* — The *ablat.* *Quanto* is joined with *magis* and *comparatives,* by *how much, by as much as or the.* *Cic.* Quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, &c.! *how much more.* *Cæs.* Quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litteræ mittebantur, *by how much* (*by as much as*) — *by so much, the more — the more.* *Cic.* Quanto diutius — tanto obscurior. So, also, *Liv.* Quanto longius — eo solutiore, &c. And without a correlative. *Liv.* Multitudinem segnius secuturam, quanto longius a domo traherentur, *the farther they were drawn.* *Colum.* Sus femina quanto fecundior est, celerius senescit, *the more fruitful.* Also used with words denoting superiority. *Nepos.* Hannibalem tanto præstitisse, &c. quanto populus Rom. antecedebat, &c. *Cæs.* Quanto præstat, &c. *how much better is it.* Also with the *positive.* *Tacit.* Tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis ædificationibus. Also with *ante, secus, aliud,* &c. *Cic.* Exponam, quanto ante providerit, *how much before.* *Quintil.* Ut appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum. — *Quantum* also stands for *quanto.* *Liv.* Quantum longius procederet, eo minorem, &c. *Sallust.* Quantum vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum socordia flagitiosior. — *Quantum* also stands for *ut tantum.* *Cic.* Tantum vales, quantum si ego valerem, &c. *h. e. that if I had as much influence,* &c.

QUĀNTŬSCUMQUĔ (quantus & cumque), or **QUĀNTŬSCUNQUĔ**, ăcumque, umcumque, adj. *how great soever,* h. e. *be it as great as it may,* ὁπηλικοσοῦν, ὁποσοσοῦν. *Cic.* Atque ego is, qui sum, quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, sic statuo, &c. *Id.* Quorum bona, quantacumque erant, statim comitibus suis descripsit. *Liv.* Quantumcumque præsidium est. — Also, for *quantuluscumque.* *Liv.* Quantacumque victoria, *however insignificant.* —— ¶ Also, *how much* (*many*) *soever.* *Cic.* Debeo profecto, quantumcumque possim,

in eo quoque elaborare (where it may be taken as an adv.), *as much* (*whatever that may be*) *as I can.* *Senec.* Tu non concupisces quanticumque ad libertatem pervenire, *at any price or cost whatever.* *Cod. Theod.* Naves eorum, quantæcumque fuerint, *h. e.* quotcumque.

QUANTUSLIBET (quantus & libet), ălibet, umlibet, adj. *as great as you please, how great soever, never so great*, ὁποσος-οῦν. *Ovid.* Quantolibet ordine dignus. *Plin.* Alnus quantilibet oneris patiens. *Id.* Quantaslibet suppurationes sanat. *Liv.* magnitudo. —— ¶ *Neut.* Quantumlibet, *as much as you*, &c. *will, how much soever, never so much.* *Eumen.* Te quantumlibet oderint hostes, dum perhorrescant, *as much as they will, never so much.* *Liv.* Quantumlibet intersit inter, &c. *be there never so great a difference.*

QUANTUSQUANTUS, or QUANTUS QUANTUS, a, um. See *Quantus.*

QUANTUSVIS (quantus & vis, from volo), tăvis, tumvis, adj. *as great as it may be, never so great, as great as you please, how great soever, any* (*without distinction*), ὁποσοσδήποτε. *Cæs.* Quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse. *Liv.* Portum satis amplum quantævis classi, *any fleet, be it never so great.* *Terent.* Videtur esse quantivis pretii, *worth any money.* —— ¶ Also, *as much as you will*, &c. *Neut.* Quantumvis. *Nazar.* Quantumvis fiduciæ capias. Hence, adverbially. See *Quantumvis.*

QUAPROPTER (qua & propter), *for what reason? why?* δι' ὅ; παρ' ὅ; *Terent.* Credo te mirari, quid sit, quapropter te puerum evocare jussi. — Interrogatively, *why? wherefore?* διὰ τί; *Plaut.* Quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? *Terent.* Parumper opperire me hic. (*My.*) quapropter? —— ¶ At the beginning of a period, *for which reason, wherefore, on which account*, διό, διὰ τοῦτο. *Sallust.* Quapropter vos moneo, uti forti animo sitis. *Cic.* Quapropter hoc dicam. *Terent.* (separately). Qua me propter exanimatum eduxi foras.

QUAQUA (abl. from quisquis), *sc.* parte, *what way soever, on what part soever, wheresoever*, ὅπουπερ ἄν. *Plaut.* Is deridiculus est, quaqua incedit, omnibus. *Id.* Quaqua tangit, omne amburit. *Apul.* Te, quaqua decideris, membratim dissipabunt. —— ¶ Quaqua versus (quaquaversus), *every way, in every direction*, ἁπανταχῆ. *Apul.*

QUAQUAM (abl. from quisquam), *sc.* parte, *through any way* (*part*), *any way, any where.* *Lucret.*

QUAQUE (abl. from quisque), *sc.* parte, *by whatever way, through whatever part, wherever.* *Manil.* Non ullo careat digito, quaque iverit, hasta, *h. e.* ubicumque hasta auctionis instituetur, non careat licitantibus.

QUARE, or QUA RE, conj. and adv. *by which, whereby.* *Nepos.* Multas res addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur. —— ¶ Also, *for what reason, on what* (*which*) *account, wherefore, why*, δι' ὅ, παρ' ὅ. *Cic.* Utendum est excusatione, quare id, quod feceris, necesse fuerit. *Horat.* Nunc accipe, quare desipiant omnes. *Cic.* Quæramus, quæ tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, *h. e.* propter quæ, *by reason of which, on account whereof.* *Id.* Fuit aperte mihi, nescio quare, non amicus, *I know not why.* — Interrogatively, διὰ τί; *on what account? wherefore? why?* *Cic.* Quare, Scævola, negasti? —— ¶ Also, *in order that, to the end that, that, so that*, ὥστε. *Cæs.* Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, &c. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia feci, quare perditis resisterem. *Cic.* Permulta dici possunt, quare intelligatur, summam facultatem, &c. —— ¶ Also, *by what means, in what way, how*, πῶ, πῶς. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, at the beginning of a period, *wherefore, for which reason, therefore*, διὰ τοῦτο, διότι. *Cic.* Quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, &c. *Horat.* Quare tu cave, ne minuas id. —— ¶ *Proverb.* *Nec quid, nec quare*, seems to be used of *something wonderful which we do not comprehend, and for which we can give no reason.* *Petron.*

QUARTADECIMANI, or QUARTADECUMANI (quartus decimus), ōrum, m. *sc.* milites, *the soldiers of the fourteenth legion.* *Tacit.*

QUARTANA, æ, f. See *Quartanus.*

QUARTANARIUS (quartanus), a, um, adj. perhaps, *amounting to the fourth part.* *Pallad.*

QUARTANUS (quartus), a, um, adj. Quartana febris, *and, absol.*, Quartana, *the quartan ague, quartan.* *Cic.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *of the fourth legion*; absol. Quartani, *the soldiers thereof.* *Tacit.*

QUARTARIUS (Id.), ii, m. *the fourth part of a measure*, and especially *of the* sextarius, *a quarter of a* sextarius. *Liv.*

QUARTATO (Id.), adv. *for the fourth time, four times.* *Cato* ap. *Serv.*

QUARTO, and QUARTUM. See *Quartus, a, um.*

QUARTUS (τέταρτος), a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.* *Cæs.* Quartam partem copiarum citra flumen esse. *Id.* Demptis quartis quibusque cohortibus. *Cic.* locus. *Id.* Carneades, qui est quartus ab Arcesila. *Virg.* Pilumnusque illi quartus pater, *h. e.* abavus. *Pandect.* and *Quintil.* Quarta, *sc.* pars, *the fourth part* of a thing; *the fourth or quarter.* — Quartusdecimus, *or* quartus decimus, *the fourteenth.* *Colum.* pars. *Tacit.* legio. —— ¶ Quartum, absol. in husbandry. *Colum.* Quando frumenta cum quarto responderint, *h. e. brings in a fourfold crop.* —— ¶ Quartum, adv. *for the fourth time*; *the fourth time*, τέταρτον. *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, Quartō (*abl.*), adv. *for the fourth time*; *the fourth time.* *Ovid.* — *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* says that *Quarto prætorem fieri* is *to be made prætor in the fourth place*, h. e. *with three before*; but *Quartum prætorem fieri*, is *to be made prætor for the fourth time.* But this distinction is not always observed.

QUARTUSDECIMUS. See *Quartus.*

QUASI (for quamsi), conj. *as if*, ὡσεί. *Cic.* Perinde quasi, *just as if.* — Especially, *as if*, in the sense of *just as if.* *Terent.* Modo introii. (*Si.*) quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, *as if I asked.* So, with *vero.* *Cic.* Quasi vero ego ad illos, non illi ad me venire debuerint. *Cæs.* Quasi vero consilii sit res. —— ¶ *Quasi* stands also with many words of comparison, for instance, after *sic, ita, perinde, proinde*, &c. *Cic.* Græcas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. *Id.* Qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, &c. *Plaut.* Ita jam quasi canes, haud secus circumstabant navem turbines venti. *Cic.* Proinde quasi nostram mentem videre possimus. *Id.* Atque hæc perinde loquor, quasi debueris, &c. Also, after *assimulo.* *Terent.* Assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *I will make as if I*, &c. — Also, followed by *si.* *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Quasi* has also the signif. of *as, just as.* *Plaut.* Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet. — Also, *for* sicut, *as.* *Sueton.* Quasi Augusti, ita et Liviæ filius. —— ¶ Also, *as it were.* *Cic.* Philosophia artium procreatrix quædam, et quasi parens. *Plin. Ep.* Permitto servis quoque quasi testamenta facere, *something like testaments, a sort of testaments.* —— ¶ Also, *about, nearly, almost.* *Cic.* Mihi quasi pedalis (*sc.* sol videtur). *Sueton.* Hora quasi septima. *Cic.* Quod minime quasi noceri potest, *h. e. almost none at all*; or, *nearly* (*about*) *the least of all.* *Plaut.* Quasi una ætas erat. —— ¶ *Spartian.* Dicere quasi joco, quasi serio, *h. e.* partim joco, partim serio. —— ¶ The *last syllable* is *shortened* by *Lucret.*, and also *lengthened* by the same (but it may be by cæsura).

QUASILLARIA (quasillus), æ, f. *a basket-wench, spinning-maid.* *Petron.*

QUASILLUS, i, m. or QUASILLUM (dimin. from qualus, or qualum), i, n. *a small wicker-basket*, τάλαρος, καλάθιον, κυρτίδιον. *Cato.* — Especially, *a basket in which spinners keep their wool*, &c.; *a work-basket.* *Tibull.*, *Propert.* and *Cic.*

QUASSABILIS (quasso), e, adj. *that may be shaken.* *Lucan.*

QUASSATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a shaking.* *Liv.* Capitum irrita quassatio excitans flammam, *a tossing about.* — Also, *a shaking*; or, *disorder.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *a striking together or beating.* *Arnob.* cymbalorum (but this may be *shaking*).

QUASSATURA (Id.), æ, f. *a shaking, shake.* —— ¶ Hence, *an injury occasioned thereby.* *Plin. Val.* —— ¶ Also, *the part injured thereby.* *Veget.*

QUASSO (frequentat. from quatio), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. *to shake or toss often*; or, *to shake, toss, shake violently*, διασείω, διασαλεύω. *Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Equus sæpe jubam quassat. *Plaut.* Tristis incedit, quassat caput. *Catull.* Me frequens tussis quassavit. *Virg.* Quassabat Etruscam pinum Mezentius, *brandished.* *Id.* hastam trementem. — Intransitively, *to shake often, shake.* *Plaut.* Quassanti capite incedit. *Virg.* Legumen siliqua quassante, *rattling.* —— ¶ Also, *to shake to pieces, shatter, break or dash to pieces, batter down, make leaky.* *Lucret.* Quassatis undique vasis diffluit humor. *Virg.* Classis ventis quassata. *Plin.* Nucem in saxa jaciunt sæpius, donec quassatum perfringere queant, *cracked.* *Liv.* Quassata muri reficere, *the shattered* (*dashed in, battered down*) *parts of the wall.* *Pallad.* olivam mola. — Hence, figur. *to ruin, shatter, break, reduce, exhaust, weaken.* *Cic.* Quassata respublica multa perderet ornamenta dignitatis. *Sueton.* Quare quassato corpore, neque frigora neque æstus facile tolerabat. *Sil.* Quassatus tempora Lyæo (*h. e.* vino), *drunken, beclouded, disordered.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike.* *Virg.* Ramum rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora (but this may be *shakes*).

QUASSUS, a, um, particip. from quatio.

QUASSUS (quatio), us, m. *a shaking.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

QUATEFACIO (quatio & facio), is, ēci, a. 3. *to make to shake, make to totter, deprive of the power of efficient action.* *Cic.* Antonium.

QUATENUS (properly qua tenus, *sc.* parte), conj. and adv. *how far, to what length or extent*, ᾗ καθότι. *Cic.* Quatenus sint ridicula tractanda, diligenter videndum est. *Liv.* Consules incerti, quatenus Voleru exerceret victoriam. *Cic.* Videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. —— ¶ Also, *as far as, where.* *Colum.* Præciditur superior pars (arboris) quæ ab apibus vacat, deinde inferior, quatenus videtur inhabitari. —— ¶ Also, *how long, up to what time.* *Cic.* Quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? —— ¶ Also, *so far as.* *Cic.* Quatenus de religione dicebat, Bibulo assensum est: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia. —— ¶ Also, *since, seeing that.* *Horat.* Jubeas miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit. *Plin. Ep.* Quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur. —— ¶ Also, *how.* *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *in order that, that.* *Pandect.* Cautio extorquenda est, quatenus et persequatur, et omni modo eum restituat.

QUATER (quatuor), adv. *four times*, τετράκις. *Virg.* Sonitum quater arma dedere. *Horat.* Ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas. *Auct. B. Afr.* Quater tantum, *four times as much.* — Ter et quater, *Horat.*; *or*, Ter aut quater, *Virg.*; *or*, Terque quaterque, *Id.*, *three times and* (*or*) *four times*, proverbially for *repeatedly or much.* — With other numerals. *Ovid.* Anni quater deni, *h. e. forty.* *Vitruv.* Quater centies, *four hundred times.* *Cic.* HS. (*h. e.* sestertium, *neut. sing.*) quater decies, *h. e. fourteen times a hundred thousand sestertii*; 1,400,000 *sesterces.*

QUATERCENTIES. See *Quater.*

QUATERDECIES. See *Quater.*

QUATERNARIUS (quaterni), a, um, adj. *consisting of four each, of four, containing four.* *Colum.* Scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor. *Plin.* Numerus quaternarius.

QUATERNI (quatuor), æ, a, num. adj. *four*; distributively, *four each or four every time.* *Horat.* Sæpe tribus lectis

videas cœnare quaternos, *four on a couch*. *Cic.* Quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse. *Id.* Quaternæ centesimæ, *h. e. four per cent. a month, forty-eight per cent. a year*. *Plin.* Balenæ quaternum (*genit. plur.*) jugerum. —— ¶ Cardinally, *four*. *Manil.*

QUATERNIO (quaterni), ōnis, m. *the number four, the four*. *Martian. Capell.*

QUATINUS, same as *Quatenus*.

QUATIO (unc.), is, (quassi seems not to occur,) quassum, a. 3. *to shake, move or toss violently, agitate*, σείω, κραδαίνω, τινάσσω. *Ovid.* Ventus quatit aquas. *Id.* Quassus ab imposito corpore lectus erat, *sc.* because the body trembled so. *Virg.* Harpyiæ quatiunt alas, *flap*. *Id.* cymbala. *Id.* Mihi frigidus horror membra quatit. *Ovid.* Quatere caput. *Horat.* populum risu, *make them laugh heartily, make them shake their sides with laughter*. —— ¶ Also, *to move, affect; to disturb, disquiet, agitate, shake*. *Gell.* Animus quatitur motibus pulsibusque. *Horat.* Pythius quatit mentem sacerdotum. *Senec.* populos terrore. *Cic.* Quod ægritudine, quasi tempestate, quatiatur. *Horat.* Justum virum non vultus tyranni mente quatit solida, *h. e. moves, agitates, disquiets so, that his firm mind is shaken from its position*. —— ¶ Also, *to vex, plague, harass*. *Virg.* oppida bello. *Id.* equum cursu, *to tire out, fret*. —— ¶ Also, *to beat; to drive, chase*. *Virg.* Equitum levia arma præmisit, quaterent campos, *to scour the plains*. *Id.* Quatit ungula campum. *Terent.* Homo quatietur foras, *be driven, thrust or pushed out of doors*. *Cic.* Arctophylax præ se quatit Arcton, *drives before him*. —— ¶ Also, *to shake to pieces, shatter, beat to pieces, break*. *Liv.* muros arietibus. — Hence, *particip.* Quassus, a, um. *Liv.* naves, *become leaky*. *Id.* muri. *Horat.* rates, *leaky or much injured*. *Ovid.* Quassas faces parabant, *h. e. bits of pine wood for torches* (which, of course, must have been *split off*). *Plaut.* aula, *broken pot*. Figur. *Ovid.* Tempora quassa mero, *disordered, heavy, misty, beclouded with wine*, h. e. *drunken*. — Hence, figur. *broken*. *Curt.* vox. *Quintil.* littera. — Also, *broken, prostrated, ruined*. *Senec.* domus. *Id.* Anima quassa malis.

QUATRIDUANUS (quatriduum), a, um, adj. *of four days, for four days' time*, τεσσαρήμερος. *Hieron.*

QUATRIDUUM (quatuor & dies), i, n. (*sc.* spatium), *the space of four days, four days' time, four days*, τετραήμερον. *Plaut.* Quos tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quatriduo. *Cic.* Triduo, aut quatriduo, ante hanc rem pulcherrimam. *Liv.* Justitium, quod quatriduum fuit. *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cassium quatridui iter Laodicea abfuisse, *four days' journey*.

QUATRIO (quatuor), ōnis, m. *the number four, the four of dice*. *Isid.*

QUATUOR, or **QUATTUOR** (probably from τέσσαρες, or τέτταρες), indec. num. adj. *four*. *Cic.* Ab iis rebus numero quatuor. *Plaut.* Quatuor quadraginta, *four and forty*. — The *first* syllable is *long* in *Virg.* for instance; some write *quattuor* in such cases, but others make the syllable always *long*, and, where it seems to be *short*, contract the word to *two syllables*.

QUATUORDECIES (quatuordecim), adv. *fourteen times*, τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάκις. *Plin.* A Gadibus quatuordecies centena.

QUATUORDECIM (quatuor & decem), indecl. num. adj. *fourteen*, δεκατέσσαρες. *Plin.* Quatuordecim partes. *Cic.* Sedere in quatuordecim ordinibus; *or*, *Sueton.* Sedere in quatuordecim, *sc.* ordinibus, *to sit in the knights' seats, consequently to be a knight* (eques); for the equites had fourteen rows of seats appropriated to them in the theatres.

QUATUORVIR. See *Quatuorviri*.

QUATUORVIRATUS (quatuorviri), us, m. *the office of one of the* quatuorviri. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.*

QUATUORVIRI (*h. e.* quatuor viri), ōrum, m. *four men who were associated together in an office or a commission, four men or masters, four commissioners*, to take care of the public ways, for instance. *Pandect.* — In many towns, for instance, *municipia*, or *coloniæ*; *the principal men, intendants or overseers*, were called *quatuorviri*; a sort of *burgomasters*. *Cic.*

QUE (perhaps from τε), conj. enclit. *and*; placed after the word which follows it in sense. *Cic.* Teque hortor. *Id.* Contra deos, arasque, et focos. *Nepos.* Adque regem transiit. *Id.* In foroque esse cœpit. *Cic.* A meque ipse deficerem. — Also, among the poets, after several words. *Tibull.* De facili compositque luto. *Virg.* Ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem. — The poets, also, sometimes place it before the word to which it would be annexed, or, at least, out of its usual place. *Horat.* Pacis mediusque belli, *for* pacis bellique. *Id.* Ut cantus referatque ludos. *Tibull.* Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, *for* terra marique sequitur. — *Que* is also doubled, *both — and*. *Ovid.* Quiescebant voces hominumque canumque. *Quintil.* Figuræ, quæque in sensibus, quæque in verbis sunt. Also, three or more times. *Terent.* Quod mihique, heræque, filiæque herili est. *Virg.* Omnia secum Afer agit, tectumque, laremque, armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram. Also, often *que — et*, or *et — que*, h. e. *both — and*. *Terent.* Accipioque et volo. *Liv.* Hastaque et gladius. *Id.* Et singulis universisque. *Cic.* Et salvum incolumeque. Also, *que — ac*. *Ovid. Met.* 4, 429. Satisque ac super. —— ¶ It stands, sometimes, after a period, without being strictly connected with what precedes. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 1. Tamen propius accedam. Trebatioque mandavi, ut, &c. *Id. Nat. Deor.* 58. Omnisque sensus hominum antecellit sensibus bestiarum. —— ¶ Also, Idque, *and that*. (See *Is*.) —— ¶ Also, *and in general, and generally*. *Liv.* Largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta. *Sueton.* Eloquentiam studiaque liberalia exercuit. —— ¶ It stands, also, for *but*. *Cic.* Non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. *Id.* Non eam exaggerantes, neque excludentes ab usu, potiusque impertientes, &c. —— ¶ Also, *also*. *Tacit.* Ac ne dubium haberetur, pecuniæ magnitudinem malo vertisse, aurariasque ejus sibimet Tiberius seposuit. *Cic. Nat. D.* 1, 1. In primisque magna dissensio est (si lectio certa). To this may, perhaps, be referred, *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 1. (quoted above). —— ¶ Also, *or*. *Virg.* Præcipitare subjectisque urere flammis (but 2d *Ed. Heyne* has *ve*). *Id.* Qualis ubi Lyciam Xanthique fluenta deserit Apollo. *Horat.* Uri virgis ferroque necari. —— ¶ *Que* frequently gives prominence to the word to which it is appended, and stands for *or rather*. *Plaut. Capt.* 5, 1, 1. Jovi Diisque ago gratias. —— ¶ *Que*, in poetry, is often *long*; thus, *Virg.* Liminaquē laurusque; as many think, by virtue of the cæsura.

QUEIS, for *Quibus*. See *Qui*, IV.

QUEMADMODUM, conj. and adv. or **QUEM AD MODUM**, *in what manner, in what way, how*, ὡς. *Cæs.* Si ipse populo R. non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur. *Cic.* Semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus. *Plaut.* Ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est. — Interrogatively, πῶς; *how?* *Cic.* Sed isti, qui Clodii leges timuerunt, quemadmodum ceteras observaverunt? *Plaut.* Facere amicum me potis es. (*Sa.*) Quemadmodum? —— ¶ Also, *as, like as, just as, even as*, καθάπερ, οἷον, ὥσπερ: to which answers *sic, ita, eodem modo*, or the like. *Cic.* Si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus, quum ex te quæruntur, sic de amicitia disputaris, quid sentias. *Id.* Tu quemadmodum me censes oportere esse in republica; ita esse scito molliorem. *Id.* Ut quemadmodum sint in se ipsos animati, eodem modo sint erga amicos. *Id.* Mihi detis hanc veniam; vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam.

QUEO (unc.), is, ivi and ii, itum, ire, irreg. n. *I can*, δύναμαι. Chiefly used, in prose, in the *present*. *Cic.* Non queo reliqua scribere. *Horat.* Liber sum, dic age: non quis. *Lucret.* Non quit sentire dolorem. *Terent.* Ut quimus, aiunt, *as we can*. *Plaut.* Quod manu non queunt tangere. *Virg.* Nec credere quivi. *Sallust.* Ne circumvenire queat. *Liv.* Ut vis a censoribus nullius auctoritate deterreri quiverit. The *imperative* and *gerund* are wanting; the *particip. quiens* is found in *Apul.* and *Pandect.*; *particip. fut.* seems to be wanting. —— ¶ It is also found in the *pass.* but only, as it seems, when followed by *infin. pass.* *Acc.* ap. *Diomed.* Neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum. *Lucret.* Dum veniant aliæ, ac suppleri summa queatur. *Terent.* Forma in tenebris nosci non quita est.

QUERCERUS. See *Querquerus*.

QUERCETUM (quercus), i, n. *a place covered with oaks, an oak wood*, δρυμός. *Varr.* and *Horat.*

QUERCEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of oak*. *Tacit.* Querceæ coronæ.

QUERCICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of oak*. *Sueton. Calig.* 19. corona (al. *quernea*).

QUERCUS (unc.), us, f. *the oak, oak-tree*, δρῦς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Poetically, for *something made of oak*. *Val. Flacc.* (for a ship.) *Sil.* (a drinking-vessel.) *Val. Flacc.* (a javelin.) *Juvenal.* Capitolina quercus, *h. e. the wreath of oak which a victor received at the Capitoline games*, which were instituted by Domitian. Also, *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* Quercus, *oaken wreath*, which was given to him who had saved a Roman citizen in war. Hence, *Virg.* Quercus civilis. — Also, for *acorns*. *Juvenal.* Veteris fastidia quercus. —— ¶ Also, after the 2*d decl.* *Cic. fragm.* ap. *Prisc.* Quercorum. *Pallad.* Querci (*genit. sing.*).

QUERELA (queror), æ, f. *a lament, complaint, plaint, complaining*, μομφή. *Cic.* Epistola plena stomachi et querelarum. *Id.* Jamne vides, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ? *h. e.* quid querantur de tua fronte, quæ eos fefellit. *Ovid.* Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas. *Cic.* Vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *h. e.* habet aliquid, de quo homines queruntur. *Id.* De tot tantisque injuriis consulum querela esse debuit, *h. e.* debuerunt consules queri. *Id.* Cui sunt inauditæ cum Deiotaro querelæ tuæ? *friendly complaints, remonstrances.* — Hence, of brute animals and things, when they utter *a plaintive noise or cry*. *Virg.* Veterem ranæ cecinere querelam. *Lucret.* (*de cycnis*) Cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam. *Ovid.* (*de cervo*) Mœstisque replet juga nota querelis. *Lucret.* Dulces querelas, tibia quas fundit. — Also, *a complaint, disorder, affection*. *Senec.* Quædam aquæ pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levant. —— ¶ Also, *a complaint*, before a court or ruler. *Justin.* and *Pandect.*

QUERIBUNDUS (Id.), a, um, participial adj. *complaining*, μεμψίμοιρος. *Cic.* Magna et queribunda voce dicebat. *Sil.* Hinc queribunda senectus.

QUERIMONIA (Id.), æ, f. *a lament, complaint*, same as *Querela*. *Cic.* Romæ querimoniæ de tuis injuriis habebantur. *Id.* criminis, *h. e.* de crimine. *Nepos.* Nulla unquam inter eos querimonia intercessit. *Liv.* Cum multæ querimoniæ ultro citroque jactatæ essent. *Horat.* Tristes querimoniæ. *Id.* Nec malis divulsus querimoniis amor, *complaints, bickerings, quarrels*.

QUERITOR (frequentat. from queror), āris, dep. 1. *to complain often*. *Plin. Paneg.* Messes nequicquam queritantibus sociis auferuntur.

QUERNEUS (for quercineus, from quercus), a, um, adj. *of oak, oak*. *Cato.* Frondem querneam cædito. *Colum.* frutices.

QUERNUS (for quercinus, from quercus), a, um, adj. *of oak, oak*, δρύϊνος. *Virg.* glandes. *Ovid.* Querno a stipite. *Id.* corona.

QUEROR (unc.), ĕris, questus sum, dep. 3. *to lament, complain*, μέμφομαι, μεμψιμοιρέω. *Cic.* Nisi omni tempore abusus ero, querere, deum atque hominum fidem implorabis. *Id.* At queritur, impudenter facit. Non enim omnia, quæ dolemus, eadem jure queri possu-

mus. *Cæs.* Suum fatum querebantur. *Plaut.* Ego meas queror fortunas. *Ovid.* Fortuna tua querenda est. *Cic.* Milo queritur injuriam meam (*h. e. done by me*). *Cæs.* de injuriis alicujus. *Cic.* de Milone expulso. — Also, with *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Ne expostulent, et querantur, se relictas esse. Also, *Id.* Queritur abesse, *sc.* se. — With *quod.* *Nepos.* Legatos miserunt Athenas questum (*sup.*), quod, &c. *Horat.* Quereris super hoc, quod non mittam carmina. — Also, *Stat.* Queror questus. *Ovid.* verba, *h. e. to utter complainingly.* — Also, followed by *quasi.* *Cic.* Illud queruntur quasi descissem a causa. — Also, cum aliquo, *to one;* as, *Cic.* Quererer tecum, atque expostularem. *Liv.* Questus est cum patribus, quod non esset habitus diis honos. So, *Plaut.* Apud novercam querere. *Id.* Meas fortunas eo questum ad vicinas. *Juvenal.* Nec quereris patri, *complain to your father.* *Ovid.* facta alicujus alicui. — *Plin. Paneg.* Queri libet, quod non inquirant, *h. e. it is to be lamented.* — Also, judicially. *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, of brute animals and things which utter a plaintive sound; *to plain, wail.* *Virg.* (of the owl). *Ovid.* (of the lyre). — Also, generally, of the song of birds, *to warble, chirp, sing.* *Horat.* Queruntur in silvis aves.

QUĔRQUĔDŬLA, æ, f. *a kind of duck,* perhaps *teal.* *Varr.*

QUĔRQUĔRUS, or **QUERCĔRUS** (καρκαίρω, to tremble), a, um, adj. *cold, so that one shivers.* *Plaut.* and *Gell.* febris, *fever accompanied with chills.* So, *Apul.* Querquerum (absol.).

QUĔRQUĔTŬLĀNUS (querquetum, for quercetum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to an oak-wood, named therefrom.* *Fest.* viræ (*h. e.* virgines), *nymphs who preside over an oak-wood.* *Tacit.* mons, *one of the hills of Rome,* afterwards called *mons Cælius.* *Plin.* porta, *a gate at Rome,* so called from an oak-grove in its neighborhood (this gate is called by *Fest.* Querquetularia).

QUĔRQUĔTUM, same as *Quercetum.*

QUĔRŬLUS (queror), a, um, adj. *full of complaints, complaining, querulous,* μεμψίμοιρος. *Plin. Ep.* Tam querulis libellis inquietor. *Curt.* Calamitas querula est. *Horat.* Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, *querulous, always complaining.* *Ovid.* Et nunquam queruli causa doloris abest. — Also, *sounding complainingly, plaintive.* *Ovid.* Impleveque sacram querulis ululatibus Iden. *Id.* vox. —— ¶ Also, of brute animals and things, *sounding, singing,* &c. *plaintively,* or, simply, *sounding, warbling, chirping, shrill, ringing, sonorous, soft resounding,* &c. *Horat.* tibia. *Propert.* tuba. *Virg.* cicada. *Ovid.* fores, *creaking.* *Petron.* (Amnis) querulo versabat rore lapillos, *purling.* *Ovid.* Querulus volucrum nidus.

QUES, *for* Qui (*plur.*). *Enn.* ap. *Varr.* — So, Quescumque, *for* quicumque. *Cato* ap. *Charis.* — And, Quesdam, *for* quidam. *Acc.* ap. *Prisc.*

QUĔSTUS (queror), us, m. *a complaining, lamentation,* μέμψις. *Cic.* Qui questus, qui mœror dignus inveniri in calamitate tanta potest? *Virg.* Cælum questibus implet. *Tacit.* In questus, lacrymas, vota effundi. *Val. Flacc.* Magnoque implorat numina questu. — Also, of lower animals; for instance, *the nightingale.* *Virg.*

QUĔSTUS, a, um, particip. from queror.

QUI, quæ, quod, pron. *who, which, what;* either when a question is asked, or when *is, ea, id,* or some other word, is referred to. It is often *who?* in which case *quis* is far more frequent than *qui,* and then a new *neut.* Quid, *what?* is added. Accordingly, Qui or *quis, quæ, quod* or *quid,* stands in interrogation or exclamation, sometimes with and sometimes without a *subst.* *Cic.* Quis clarior, *who?* *Id.* Qua stultitia fuit Roscius! *of what folly!* *Id.* Quid aliud agimus? *what other thing? what else?* — And, also, not in a question or exclamation, in which case the *subj.* readily follows. *Cic.* Si considerabis, quid Mithridates potuerit, *consider what Mithridates,* &c. *Id.* Te velle scire, qui sit reip. status. *Id.* Quos numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est. —— ¶ It often stands for *qualis.* *Terent.* Quis videor? (*Cha.*) miser, *what* (*in what state or condition*) *do I seem?* *Id.* Quid mulieris habes? *Cic.* Xenophon, qui vir! *what a man!* —— ¶ Quis quem, quis cui, &c. *who whom,* &c. *who the other,* &c. *Cic.* Considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom,* h. e. *who has defrauded and whom he has defrauded.* *Virg.* Quæ quibus anteferam, *what before what? what before what others?* —— ¶ Also, for *quisque,* h. e. *each one, each.* *Tacit.* Quantum quis professus erat, exsolvendo. —— ¶ Quis, *fem. gen.* *Varr.* Quis illæc est mulier? *who is,* &c.? — Also, *neut. gen.* *Varr.* Scortum ne quis sedeat. —— ¶ Especially is the *neut.* *Quid* to be attended to. — 1. It has often the *genit.* with it, *what, how much,* interrogatively or indefinitely. *Terent.* Quid causæ est? *for* quæ causa est? *Plaut.* Quid tibi ego ætatis videor? *how old do you take me to be?* *Terent.* Quæso, quid tu hominis es? *what sort of a man are you? h. e.* qualis homo. *Cic.* Exponam vobis, quid hominis sit, *what a man he is.* *Id.* Quid pictarum tabularum? *what number of? how many?* *Id.* Non video scitum me, quid ejus sit, *what is in it, how much is true, whether it be true, what is the truth concerning it.* *Terent.* Quid hominum! *what men! how many men!* — *Quid* also stands in the same case with its *subst.* like *quod.* *Plaut.* Quid est tibi hoc nomen? *Terent.* Quid videtur tibi hoc mancipium? — 2. Quid? *what?* or *how?* *Cic.* Quid? eundem destituisti? — 3. Quid? quod, *h. e. what shall I say thereof? that,* &c. *Cic.* Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in discrimen vocatur? It may often be rendered, *more than this, nay* or *nay even.* — 4. Quid, *why, wherefore.* *Plaut.* Quid venisti? *Terent.* Lætus est nescio quid, *I know not why.* *Cic.* Sed quid argumentor? — Also, instead of it, In quid, *for what? why?* *Senec.* — Hence, Quid ita? *why that? why so? how so?* *Cic.* Quam molestum est, uno digito plus habere! Quid ita? — And, Quid ni? *why not?* *Terent.* and *Cic.* Also, separately. *Terent.* Quid illam ni abducat? And, with *non,* pleonastically. *Senec.* Quid ni non permittam? — 5. Quid? si, *h. e. what? if,* &c. *how if?* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — 6. Quid? *furthermore, and again.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Quis, *for* uter. *Liv.* —— ¶ Quis, *for* quomodo, *how?* *Plaut.* Quis vocatur? — So, Quid. *Horat.* Quid tibi visa Chios? —— ¶ Qui, *for* si quis, *if any one.* *Liv.* Qui vere rem æstimare velit, *if any one, if one.* — II. *Any one, one,* for *aliquis.* *Cic.* Alienum esse a sapiente injuriam cui facere. *Id.* Detrahere quid de aliquo, quod sibi assumat, *any thing.* *Liv.* Omnia quæ ab nostrum (*genit.*) quo dicentur accipietis, *by any one of us.* — Especially after *si, nisi, ne, num, quo, quanto,* and sometimes *quum.* *Cic.* Si qui satis sibi septi esse videntur, *if any.* *Id.* Ne cui falso adsentiamur. *Id.* Num quod vestigium apparet, *does any?* *Id.* Si te quis adducat. In this case *qua* is often used for *quæ;* but *quæ* is also used. *Varr.* and *Cic.* Also, Si qui (*abl.*), *for* si qua, *if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* And, Si quid, *if in any thing, if in any respect, if in any particular.* *Liv.* And, Ne quid, *that in no particular.* *Liv.* And, Nisi quid, *unless, somewhat.* *Cic.* — III. *Who, which, that,* referring to *is, ea, id,* or some other word; in which sense *quis* and *quid* will hardly be found. — When it is joined with its *subst.* it agrees with it in gender, number and case; but if not joined with it, in gender and number. Thus, Ad quas res aptissimi erimus, in iis potissimum elaborabimus. *Nepos.* Incitabat omnes: quo in numero fuerunt Torquatus, &c. (literally), *in which number,* h. e. *in the number of whom, among whom.* *Liv.* Coloniam imposuerit, quam coloni Fregellas appellent. *Cic.* Cordis parte, quam ventriculum cordis appellant. *Cæs.* Helvetii diem dicunt, qua die omnes conveniant. *Cic.* Quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum, &c. *Id.* Calor, quem multum habet, *of which it has much.* *Liv.* Inter jocos, quos inconditos jaciunt. *Nepos.* Themistocles de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, misit, *h. e. him whom, the one whom.* *Cæs.* Qui volebant se existimari, &c. dicebant, *h. e. they who, those who.* — When a foregoing word is explained by a *subst.* with *esse,* or a verb of naming, &c. the pronoun *qui* often (in *Cic.* usually) accommodates itself to the following word. *Sallust.* Locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur. *Cic.* Domicilia, quas urbes dicimus. *Id.* Animal, quem vocamus hominem. *Liv.* Thebæ, quod Bœotiæ caput est. On the contrary, *Nepos.* Genus hominum, quod Helotes vocatur. *Liv.* Spem in discordia ponentes; eam impedimentum fore, &c. — The relative is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent. *Cic.* Aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti. *Liv.* Raptim quibus quisque poterat elatis. — The antecedent is sometimes implied in a possessive pronoun, in which case the relative takes its gender and person from the personal pron. implied. *Terent.* Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui gnatum haberem, &c. — The relative sometimes agrees only in sense, and not grammatically with the foregoing word. *Cic.* Illa furia, qui, *for* quæ, because Clodius is meant. *Sallust.* Earum rerum, quæ prima mortales ducunt. *Id.* Conjuravere pauci contra rempublicam; de qua (*sc.* conjuratione) dicam. —— ¶ It sometimes conveys the idea of *by virtue of, or such.* *Cic.* Per te ipsum, quæ tua natura est, judicabis, *such is your nature.* *Id.* Qui meus in te amor est, *by virtue of my love to you.* *Tacit.* Et, cujus lenitatis est Galba, jam fortasse promisit, *h. e. with his usual lenity.* —— ¶ Also, in a question with the interrogative particle *ne* added. *Terent.* Quemne ego heri vidi ad vos adferri? *h. e. him, whom I saw yesterday?* *Plaut.* Quemne ego servavi, &c.? *the person whom?* *Catull.* An patris auxilium sperem? quemne ipsa reliqui? —— ¶ *Quod,* followed by a *genit.* particularly when it signifies *so much as* (quantum). *Cic.* Quod in rebus honestis operæ ponetur, id juro laudabitur. *Liv.* Agro, quod ejus (agri) publicum populi Rom. esset, metiendo, *what thereof, so much thereof as,* &c. —— ¶ Also, Qui, quæ, quod, *for* ut ego, tu, &c. Thus, Dignus sum, qui lauder, *I am worthy to be praised;* Dignus est, quem laudemus, *he is worthy of our praise.* So, *Cic.* Nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit, &c. *that he cannot.* *Id.* Non vident id (*h. e.* tale quid) se cupere, quod si (*h. e.* ut, si id) adepti fuerint, fugitivo concedi necesse sit, *h. e. they do not perceive that they desire a thing such, that if they obtain it, they must yield it,* &c. *Id.* Ea (*h. e.* talia) me suasisse, quibus si (*h. e.* ut, si iis) paruisset, &c. — With this construction, the *subj.* is always used. —— ¶ Also, *for* quum ego, quum tu, quum is, &c. *since* (*as, because*) *I, thou,* &c.; also, *that* (*in that*) *I, thou,* &c. *Cic.* Maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, *as we could not have sailed without the greatest inconvenience.* *Id.* Hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, cœpit, &c. *as he suspected nothing, suspecting nothing.* *Id.* Videris sapiens, qui hinc absis, *that you are absent, in being absent.* — This construction also requires the *subj.* So, with *quippe qui,* which sometimes, however, takes an *indicat.* (See Quippe.) —— ¶ So, other similar constructions. Thus, *Liv.* Res parva dictu, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, *but such that.* *Cæs.* Cicero, qui per omnes superiores dies milites in castra continuisset, septimo die misit, &c. *although he had kept them within the camp.* —— ¶ Also, *for* nam (et, vero) ego, tu, &c. *Cic.* Fortunæ vicissitudines; quæ etsi nobis optabiles non fuerunt, &c. *for* nam (atque) etsi. —— ¶ Qui, *for* utinam. *Terent.* Homo confidens; qui

illum dii omnes perduint. So, *Cic. Att.* 4, 7. Unless *qui* is here the *ablat.* used as a particle. (See below, near the end.) —— ¶ Qui, *for* quæ. *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 1, 2. —— ¶ Redundantly. *Plaut.* Ut qui illi crederem, *that I*, &c. —— ¶ It is sometimes placed at a considerable distance from its antecedent. For instance, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 5. Qui si scisset, *sc.* Antonius. —— ¶ *Abl. neut.* Quo, *the*, with comparatives. *Cic.* Litteræ quo erant suaviores, eo majorem dolorem ille casus afferebat, *by what — by that*, h. e. *the — the* (or *so much the*). *Id.* Quo difficilius, hoc præclarius. *Terent.* Quo magis novi, tanto sæpius. And, without a correlative. *Liv.* Quo plures erant, major cædes fuit. — It is also, *that* (*in order that*) *the* (more). *Cic.* Si vultum fingeres, quo gravior viderere, *that you might appear the more*, &c. — Also, *for* quo magis. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Eo minus conarentur, quo illi videbant, &c. — Ex quo, *for* ex quo tempore, *from the time that or when, since. Liv.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, Quo, as an old *dative. Varr.* Alterum, quo ipse pastor mederi possit. — *Quo* is often, also, a particle. (See *Quo.*) —— ¶ Qua (*ablat.*), *where, whither, how, partly.* (See *Qua.*) IV. — *Genit.* Quojus, *for* cujus. *Plaut.* — *Dat.* Quoi, *for* cui. *Plaut.* — *Plur.* Ques, *for* qui, *Enn.*; and, Queis *or* quis, *for* quibus. *Horat.* and *Virg.* (*Queis* is a monosyllable, and used only as a relative.) — Especially, the old *abl.* qui, *for* quo, qua, quibus. *Cic.* Quicum, *for* quocum; *Virg. for* quacum; *Plaut. for* quibuscum. Hence, 1. Qui, *in order that, to the end that, that. Terent.* In prologis operam abutitur, non qui argumentum narret, sed qui respondeat. *Cic.* Homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, &c. — Also, simply, *that. Terent.* Efficite, qui detur tibi. — 2. *Whereby, wherewith, wherein. Nepos.* Ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit. *Plaut.* Ut det (*sc.* pecuniam), qui fiamus liberi. *Terent.* Multa concurrunt, qui conjecturam facio. *Horat.* Amator exclusus qui distat? *Id.* Ædificante casas qui sanior? — 3. *For* utinam. *Terent.* and *Cic.* (See above.) — 4. *How, in what way. Cic.* Deum intelligere qui possumus? *Id.* Qui fit ut ego nesciam? *how happens it? how comes it? Plaut.* Demiror, qui illæc me donatum esse sciat. — Also, *how or why? wherefore, for what reason? Terent.* and *Plaut.* Hence, Qui dum? *how so, why so? why? Terent.* — Also, *for* quanti, *how high? for how much. Plaut.* Qui datur, tanti indica. — 5. *That*, or *so that, therefore. Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 5, 58. — V. This word often stands before a preposition. *Cic.* Quocum, quibuscum, quicum. *Id.* Quas contra, quem propter, &c. *Id.* Quo de. — VI. *Cui* (*dat.*) is used by the poets either as a *monosyllable* or a *dissyllable*; in the latter case, the *i* is short. — The *i* in *quibus* is *short*.

QUI, *how*, &c. See *Qui, quæ, quod*, under IV.

QUIA (old *neut. plur.* of quid), conj. *because*, ἐπειδή, ὅτι. *Cic.* Urbs, quæ quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur. *Id.* Voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, optandam putat. *Terent.* An eo fit, quia in re nostra sumus præpediti? — *Quiane*, in a question, *because? is it because? Plaut.* (*Do.*) Tu nunc me irrides? (*Le.*) Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? *Virg.* Teucrum jussa sequar? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? — Quia enim, *for* quia. *Terent.* — Quia nam, *or* quianam, *why? and why? Plaut.* Nimis otiosum arbitror te esse. (*Di.*) quianam arbitrare? *Virg.* Cælicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis versa retro? —— ¶ Also, *that*, h. e. *because. Plaut.* Mater irata est mihi, quia non redierim. — Also, *that*, where at other times the *accus.* with *infin.* stands. *Pallad.* Hoc noveris, quia palmes induet, &c. —— ¶ The final *a* is found *long* in *Phædr.* and *Auson.*; but is always *shortened* by *Virg.*

QUIANAM, **QUIANE**. } See *Quia*.

QUICQUAM, or **QUIDQUAM**. } See *Quisquam*.

QUICQUE, or **QUIDQUE**. } See *Quisque*.

QUICQUID, or **QUIDQUID**. } See *Quisquis*.

QUICUM, *h. e.* quocum. See *Qui*, under IV. and V.

QUICUMQUE (qui & cumque), or **QUICUNQUE**, quæcum(n)que, quodcum(n)que, pron. *whosoever* (*whatsoever*), *whoever* (*whatever*), *every one who, all which*, ὅστις, ἄν. *Cic.* Quicumque is est, ei me profiteor inimicum, *whoever he is, whosoever he be. Id.* Quoscumque de te queri audivi, quacumque potui ratione placavi, *whomever* (*every body whom*) *I have heard complain of you, I have softened in every possible way, in whatever way I could. Nepos.* Ut quodcumque vellet, liceret impune facere, *whatever. Cic.* Non omnia, quæcumque loquimur, sunt revocanda, &c. *not all things, be they what they may, which we*, &c. *Phædr.* Eja, in commune, quodcumque est lucri, *h. e.* quantumcunque lucri; totum lucrum. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quodcumque militum contrahere poteritis, *h. e.* omnes milites, quos. *Propert.* Hoc quodcumque vides, qua Roma est, collis et herba fuit, *all this. Virg.* Tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni concilias, *all this authority of mine.* — Also, *for* qualiscumque. *Cic.* Quæcumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit. *Id.* Nos, quicumque eramus. — Often separated. *Terent.* Cum quibus erat cumque. *Cic.* Quam se cumque in partem dedisset. —— ¶ Also, *whosoever* (*whatsoever*), h. e. *every possible, every, all. Cic.* Quamobrem, quæcumque a me ornamenta in te proficiscentur. *Id.* Quæ sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo. *Propert.* Quocunque modo, *under all circumstances. Tacit.* Cuicumque nobili debitos honores, *to every noble.* —— ¶ Quocumque, *whithersoever*, &c. See *Quocumque*.

QUID. See *Qui*.

QUIDAM (qui & dam), quædam, quoddam, and quiddam, pron. *a certain* (of persons and things, that are either no further known, or that we do not choose to designate more particularly), *one*, ὁ δεῖνα, τίς. *Cic.* Quidam ex advocatis dixit, *a certain one, one. Id.* Quidam de collegis nostris. *Id.* Fuit quoddam tempus, quum, &c. *Id.* Scis me quodam tempore venisse, *at a certain time.* Hence, in oblique satire. *Terent.* Neque cicatrices ostendit, quod quidam facit, *which somebody* (*one I know, one I could name*) *does.* Also, joined with epithets to heighten or take from a thing. *Cic.* Remigem aliquem aut bajulum oratorem nobis descripsisti, inopem quendam et inurbanum. *Id.* Crassi responsum excellentis cujusdam est ingenii. *Id.* Te natura excelsum quendam genuit. Also, by way of limitation or qualification, *a certain; what I may call; as I may say; so to speak; a sort of. Cic.* Poeta bonus nemo esse potest sine afflatu quodam quasi furoris. *Id.* Milvo est quoddam bellum naturale cum corvo. — Quiddam, *something, a certain something. Cic.* In ista potestate inesse quiddam mali, *a certain degree of evil. Id.* In his quiddam divinum esse. —— ¶ Also, in *plur.* Quidam, quædam, quædam, *some, several. Cic.* Quosdam dies commorari. *Tacit.* Quidam bonorum cæsi. —— ¶ As opposed to others. *Cic.* Quibusdam quæstionibus alios, quibusdam esse alios aptiores locos, *to certain — to certain others, to some — to others. Id.* Corpuscula quædam — alia — alia — partim — quædam. —— ¶ Also, *some*, h. e. *considerable, tolerable. Ovid.* Ut quædam videri forma potest hominis. —— ¶ Also, for *many*, like *aliquis. Virg.* —— ¶ *Quiddam* is used substantively; *quoddam*, adjectively.

QUIDEM (unc.), conj. *indeed*, in concessions, *I grant it, 'tis true. Cic.* Oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuisti. *Id.* Misera est illa quidem consolatio, sed tamen necessaria. *Id.* Consules duos, bonos quidem, sed duntaxat bonos, amisimus, *good ones, 'tis true, but*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *indeed*, in explanations. *Cic.* Post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, *and indeed, and that. Id.* Tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem. (See *Et.*) —— ¶ Also, *namely, to wit. Plaut.* Eam sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam, Sysiteli quidem Philtonis filio. *Cic.* Duos sapientissimos auctores legum fuisse, alterum quidem palam, alterum obscurius. — Si quidem. (See *Siquidem.*) —— ¶ Also, *at least*; or *certainly, of a truth, assuredly. Cic.* Non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, *at least, at this time. Id.* Nunc quidem profecto Romæ es. *Terent.* Fratris me quidem pudet pigetque, *h. e. truly. Id.* Nam is quidem in culpa non est, *h. e. at least, of a truth, surely. Id.* Hoc quidem certe manifestum erit. — This *quidem* stands with especial emphasis in expressions of extreme indignation. *Sueton.* Ista quidem vis est, *this is violence indeed! Terent.* Nam istæc quidem contumelia est, hominem recipere, &c. —— ¶ Also, *but or yet, however. Cic.* Vagabitur modo nomen tuum longe atque late sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. *Nepos.* Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re quidem vera exercitui præfuit Conon. —— ¶ Also, *also, even. Terent.* Et poscit quidem? *Id.* Pergam quo cœpi iter. (*Ph.*) Et quidem ego, *and I too.* —— ¶ It has other uses, and it is often doubtful what the precise force of it is; it sometimes serves, like the Greek μὲν, to mark the divisions of a sentence, and to connect the members. *Cic.* Atque hoc nostra gravior est causa, quam illorum, quod illi quidem alterum metuunt, nos utrumque, *they for their part*; where *only* will do. *Nepos.* Afflictis semper succurrit: qui quidem Serviliam Bruti matrem, non minus post mortem ejus, quam florentem coluerit, *h. e. for example*; yet it may be *also. Id.* Quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur, *which I for my part*, &c. *Id.* Neque hoc per Senatum (Scipio) efficere potuit: quum quidem Scipio in civitate principatum obtineret, *though indeed. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 22. Servilius quidem et Aristoxenus duxerunt, *for example.* —— ¶ Ne — quidem, *not even.* See *Ne*.

QUIDNAM. See *Quisnam*.

QUIDNI. See *Quid*.

QUIDPIAM, **QUIDQUAM**. } See *Quispiam, Quisquam.*

QUIDQUID. See *Quisquis*.

QUIES (unc.), ētis, f. *rest, repose, cessation from labor*, ἡσυχία, παῦσις. *Cic.* Locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus fore videbatur. *Id.* Mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *resting-point. Plin. Paneg.* Labores otio et quiete recreare. *Cæs.* Ex diutino labore quieti se dare. *Id.* Quietem capere. In *plur. Cic.* Ludo et joco uti licet, sicut somno et quietibus ceteris. —— ¶ Also, *rest*, h. e. *quiet life, sitting still*, when a man, for instance, keeps aloof from party matters and remains neutral. *Nepos.* Attici quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata, ut, &c. *h. e. neutrality.* — Hence, *quiet, peace. Sallust.* Ex summa lætitia atque lascivia, quæ diuturna quies pepererat. *Tacit.* Ingrata genti quies. — Of inanimate things. *Plin.* Quies ventorum. *Virg.* Quies (*h. e.* tranquillitas veris) iret (for esset) frigusque caloremque inter. —— ¶ Also, *repose, sleep. Cic.* Secundum quietem visus ei dicitur draco, *in his sleep. Id.* and *Plaut.* In quiete; *and Sueton.* Per quietem, *in sleep. Virg.* Pressit jacentem dulcis et alta quies, *sweet and deep sleep. Ovid.* In stipula cepisse quietem, *to have slept. Cic.* Ire ad quietem. *Id.* Quieti se tradere. In *plur. Sallust.* Animus neque vigiliis, neque quietibus sedari poterat. — Hence, *the sleep of death, death. Virg.* Olli dura quies oculos urget. *Propert.* Quod si properarint fata quietem. — Also, *a dream. Vellei.* and *Stat.* — Also, *the time of sleep, the night. Propert.* Trahere quietem. *Stat.* Opaca quies. —— ¶ Also, *the place of rest*; hence, *lair, covert*, of a beast. *Lucret.* Quietes ferai. —— ¶ Quie (*abl.*), *for* quiete,

after 5th declension. *Mar.* ap. *Prisc.* —— ¶ Also, *adjectively.* *Nav.* ap. *Prisc.* Mentem quietem.

QUIĒSCENTIA (quiesco), æ, f. *rest.* *Jul. Firmic.*

QUIĒSCŌ (quies), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to rest, repose, take rest,* ἡσυχάζω. *Cic.* Dux gruum revolat, ut ipse quoque quiescat. Hence, of the dead. *Ovid.* Felicius ossa quiescant. — Also, *to come to rest.* *Virg.* Priusquam sedibus (*in the grave*) ossa quierunt. —— ¶ Hence, *to rest, be at rest or in inaction, keep one's self quiet.* *Cic.* Urbs renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere. *Id.* Nimia ista potentia quiescit. *Terent.* Nuptiis potuerat (*impers.*) quiesci (*infin. pass.*), *it would have been possible to be free and at rest from the marriage, we might have been undisturbed by.* *Virg.* Prato arma quiescunt, *h. e.* jacent. *Id.* Alta quierunt æquora, *were stilled, were become calm.* *Plin.* Quiescere ventos sationis die, utilissimum, *be at rest, be still.* *Id.* Quiescentes aquæ, *standing still, stagnant.* (In some cases, the meaning seems to be, *to come to rest.*) — Hence, *to keep quiet or still, take no part, remain neutral.* *Cic. Att.* 9, 10. — Also, *to have no care of public affairs, live a private man, live in retirement.* *Cic.* in republica. *Sueton. Ner.* 34. in secessu. —— ¶ Also, *to be still, hold one's peace, be silent.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Quiesce tu, cujus pater, &c. *Terent.* Ut quiescant, moneo, et desinant male dicere. *Ovid.* Quiescebant voces. —— ¶ Also, *to rest, repose,* h. e. *to sleep.* *Plaut.* Quievi noctem perpetem. *Cic.* Prætor quiescebat. *Curt.* Somno quiescere. *Apul.* Somnum humanum quievi, *I slept as a man.* —— ¶ Also, *to let (a thing) quietly take place, allow or suffer quietly.* *Cic.* Tamen quiescat, rem adduci ad interregnum. —— ¶ Also, *to hold in, stop, cease, leave off, give over.* *Cic.* Placet Chrysippo, aliquanto prius, quam ad multa perveniat, quiescere. *Plaut.* Quiesce hanc rem modo petere. — And also, *to rest, to omit, let alone.* *Horat. Art.* 380. Indoctusque pilæ quiescit, *does not try to play.* *Gell.* Edicere quiescebat. —— ¶ Also, *to remain undisturbed, unviolated.* *Liv.* Quietura fœdera. —— ¶ Also, *to be at rest, be easy, not to be anxious.* *Plaut.* cetera, *h. e.* de ceteris. —— ¶ Transitively, *to make quiet, make to cease.* *Senec.* tuas laudes (it may be like the example immediately preceding, *be still as to, be silent about*).

QUIĒTĒ (quietus), adv. *quietly, calmly, tranquilly,* ἡσύχως. *Cic.* Quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum. *Cæs.* Nostri quietissime se receperunt. *Liv.* Quietius deinde tranquilliusque eum bellaturum.

QUIĒTŪS (quiesco), a, um, adj. *at rest, enjoying rest, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled, contented, composed, easy,* ἥσυχος. *Terent.* Sex ego te totos, Parmeno, hos menses quietum reddam, ne sursum deorsum cursites, neve usque ad lucem vigiles. *Cic.* Animo quieto vivere. *Id.* Otiosam ætatem, et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere. *Liv.* Omnia quieta erant a bello. — Also, of inanimate things, *quiet, calm, tranquil.* *Cic.* Sermo senis est quietus et remissus, *h. e.* *not violent or heated.* —— ¶ Also, *at rest, quiet, keeping quiet.* *Cic.* Homo quietissimus. *Cæs.* Gallia quietior. *Plaut.* De istoc quietus esto, *unconcerned, not anxious at all.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Horat.* Diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *flowing gently and calmly.* *Colum.* bacca, *that has lain awhile;* opposed to *recens.* — In particular, *at rest, quiet, still,* h. e. *taking no part* in war, tumult or public business. *Nepos.* Hoc turbido tempore domi quietus erat, *he remained at home without taking any part.* *Justin.* Non contentus submovere bella, ultro etiam quietos lacessit. —— ¶ Also, *taking sleep, asleep.* *Tacit.* Quos simul quietos nox habuerat. — Hence, Quieti, *the dead.* *Nemes.* —— ¶ *Absol.* Quietum (as it seems), *the still air.* *Petron.* Myrto florenti quietum verberabat.

QUILIBET (qui & libet), quælibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, pron. *whosoever will, any one who will, any one whom you please, it matters not who, every one without distinction, any one, any, all,* ὁστισοῦν. *Cic.* Si quælibet vel minima res reperietur, quamobrem, &c. *Horat.* Do nomen quodlibet illi. *Liv.* Quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times.* *Cic.* Certo genere, non quolibet. *Id.* Hic apud majores nostros adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. *Pandect.* Sane non quælibet injuria est, *no every-day injury, no slight wrong.* — Also, Unus quilibet, *any one, be he who he may; any one, no matter who.* *Liv.* and *Quintil.* — *Substantively,* Quidlibet. *Horat.* Quidlibet audendi potestas, *any thing; what they will.* —— ¶ *Adverb.* Quolibet, *to any place he (they, &c.) will, whithersoever he, &c. will, any whither.* *Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

QUIMĀTŪS (quinque; as from quimus, a, um, which is not used), us, m. *the age of five years,* πενταετία. *Plin.*

QUIN (from qui, & ne, *h. e.* not), conj. and adv. *that not.* *Cic.* Facere non possum, quin mittam, *h. e.* *I must, I cannot do otherwise than, I cannot but.* *Terent.* Ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, *h. e.* *without their seeing me.* *Cic.* Quum causæ nihil est, quin secus judicaret, *no reason that he should not, no reason why he should not, no cause for not judging.* *Id.* Nihil abest, quin sum miserrimus, *that I am not* (h. e. *to my being*) *most wretched.* *Id.* Non poterit recusare, quin dicat, *h. e.* *refuse to speak.* *Quadriger.* ap. *Gell.* Pæne factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, *h. e.* *it wanted little of the camp being left.* *Cic.* Dubitatis, quin nobilissimum civem vindicatis, *do you hesitate or scruple to avenge?* (for the *infin.*) Also, after Non dubito, *I do not doubt* (better than the *infin.*). *Cic.* Non dubitabat, quin ei crederemus, *but that, that.* So, *Cæs.* Non esse dubium, quin plurimum Helvetii possent. And, *Cic.* Cave dubites, quin, &c. (where there is an implied negative). *Id.* Non dubito (non dubium est), quin non, &c. *but that not.* Further, *Liv.* (after *nego*). *Cic.* Quis ignorat, quin tria genera sint? *who is ignorant that there are three kinds?* *Cæs.* Neque abest suspicio, quin, &c. (In these last three cases the *accus.* with *infin.* is more usual.) So, also, *Cic.* after *dicere.* *Id.* Dies nullus est, quin ventitet, *no day passes that he does not,* &c. (but *quin* may be here for *quo non,* and accordingly come under the next head). Also, *Plaut.* Mirum, quin dicat, *that.* —— ¶ For *Qui* (*quæ, quod*) *non.* *Cic.* Nemo venit, quin videret, *who did not see.* *Terent.* Nihil est, quin possit depravarier, *that cannot.* *Cic.* Quis est, quin intelligat? *Id.* Nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin conquisierit. —— ¶ Also, *that — not, as if — not.* *Cic.* Non quin ipse dissentiam, *not that I do not,* &c. *not but that,* &c. *Liv.* Non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, sed ut, &c. *not but that, not that — not.* —— ¶ Also, *indeed, really, of a truth, troth!* *Plaut.* Hercle quin tu recte dicis. — Also, *nay, even, nay even, and what is more.* *Cic.* Te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas: quin hinc ipse evolare cupio. *Terent.* (*Ch.*) Syre, pudet me. (*Sy.*) credo: neque id injuria; quin mihi molestum est. *Liv.* Nunquam elusa fides; quin potius aucta. *Cic.* Credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, *ay, and nights too.* *Virg.* Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per urbem. So with *imo* added. *Cic.* Quin imo (*or* quinimo) leviter inter se dissident. *Plin. Ep.* Placuit sententia Cæpionis quin immo consurgenti ei acclamatum est. —— ¶ Also, *rather, nay rather.* *Liv.* 4, 43: 25, 36. —— ¶ Also, *why not?* *Cic.* Quin continetis vocem? *why do you not hold your peace?* *Liv.* Quin conscendimus equos? *Curt.* Quin igitur ulciscimur Græciam? (See the next signif.) —— ¶ It is also an exclamation expressive of impatience or serving to encourage. *Terent.* (*Ph.*) Audi obsecro. (*Do.*) Non audio. (*Ph.*) parumper. (*Do.*) quin omitte me, *but let me go, will you not let me go?* *Id.* Quin tu uno verbo dic, *well, tell me in one word.* *Id.* Quin beneficium rursum ei experiamur reddere, *come now, let us try, or, why do we not try?* *Id.* Quin jam habeo! *ay! but I have it already.* —— ¶ Also, *if not, unless.* *Cato* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ Quin tamen, *but yet, but nevertheless.* *Lucret.* 2, 29. (But *Ed. Creech.* has *attamen; Ed. Eichst.* *quum tamen.*)

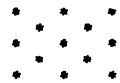
QUĪNAM. See *Quisnam.*

QUĪNĀRIŪS (quini), a, um, adj. *containing five,* πενταδικός. *Macrob.* numerus, *a five.* *Plin.* fistula, *h. e.* *a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was five inches broad.* *Varr.* nummus, *h. e.* *half a denarius.*

QUINCTILIS, QUINCTIŪS, &c. See *Quintilis,* &c.

QUINCUNCIĀLIS (quincunx), e, adj. *of or having the form of a* quincunx. *Plin.* Quincuncialis ordinum ratio. —— ¶ Also, *containing five twelfths of a whole;* for instance, *of a foot.* *Plin.* Herba quincuncialis, *five twelfths of a foot in height.* *Id.* magnitudo.

QUINCUNX (quinque & uncia), uncis, adj. *amounting to five twelfths.* *Pandect.* usuræ, *h. e.* *five twelfths per cent. a month, or five per cent. a year.* —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Quincunx, m. *five twelfths* of an *as,* for instance. *Horat.* Si de quincunce remota est uncia. — Of a *jugerum.* *Colum.* — Of a pound. *Colum.* — Of a *sextarius,* h. e. *five* cyathi. *Martial.* — Of an estate. *Plin.* — In interest, *five per cent. per annum.* *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *the five spots on dice* (tesseræ); hence, In quincuncem, *after the manner of these spots.* *Cic.* Ordines (arborum) directi in quincuncem; namely, thus,



Quintil. Quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui, in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? *Cæs.* Obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis scrobes fodiebantur. — This name is otherwise supposed to be derived from this, that formerly five *unciæ* were expressed by five marks arranged in this manner: otherwise from the circumstance that each angle resembles V or five.

QUINCUPĔDAL (quinque & pes), ālis, n. *an instrument* (for instance, *a measuring pole or rule*) *five feet long.* *Martial.* (in lemmate).

QUINCUPLEX (quinque & plico), icis, adj. *fivefold,* πενταπλοῦς. *Auson.* Tolosa. *Martial.* cera. So, *Id.* (in the title), Quincuplices, *sc.* pugillares.

QUINDĔCIĒS (quindecim), adv. *fifteen times,* δεκαπεντάκις. *Cic.* Sestert. (*sext. sing.*) quindecies, *h. e.* *fifteen hundred thousand* sestertii. So, *Martial.* 7, 9, 15. Quindecies (where *sestert.* is to be supplied).

QUINDĔCIM (quinque & decem), num. adj. *fifteen,* δεκαπέντε. *Cæs.*

QUINDĔCIMVIRĀLIS (quindecimviri), e, adj. *of or belonging to the* quindecimviri. *Tacit.* Sacerdotio Quindecimvirali præditus.

QUINDĔCIMVIRĀTŪS (quindecimvir), us, m. *the dignity of a* quindecimvir. *Lamprid.*

QUINDĔCIMVIR (quindecim & vir), i, m. *plur.* Quindecimviri, *a college or board of fifteen men, associated together in an office. There were at Rome* Quindecimviri Sibyllini, *or merely* Quindecimviri, *who had the charge of the Sibylline books, and whose duty it was in dangerous times to inspect these books, to find whether they provided any help in the existing emergency.* *Horat.* and *Tacit.* And in *sing.* *Sueton.* — Before Sylla these men were *ten* in number, *Decemviri.* — *There were also,* Quindecimviri agris dandis, *h. e.* *fifteen commissioners for the distribution of lands.* *Plin.* (in *sing. num.*)

QUINDĔCIMŪS (quindecim), a, um, num. adj. *the fifteenth.* *Marcell. Empir.*

QUINDĒNI. See *Quinideni.*

QUINGĒNĀRIŪS (quingeni), a, um, adj. *of or containing five hundred each.* *Curt.* cohortes. —— ¶ Also, *of or containing*

five hundred; hence, *of five hundred pounds.* *Plin.* thorax.

QUINGĔNI (quingenti), æ, a, num. adj. *five hundred,* distributively, *five hundred each.* *Cic.* Apud eum HS. (*h. e.* sestertia) quingena deposuerunt, *five hundred each.* *Sueton.* Legavit cohortibus urbanis quingenos numos, *five hundred to each cohort.* —— ¶ Not distributively, *five hundred.* *Colum.*

QUINGĔNTĀRIŬS (quingenti), a, um, adj. *containing five hundred.* *Veget.* cohors.

QUINGĔNTĒSIMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the five hundredth,* πεντακοσιοστός. *Cic.*

QUINGĔNTI (quinque & centum), æ, a, num. adj. *five hundred,* πεντακόσιοι. *Horat.* Quingentis emptus drachmis. *Plaut.* Quingentos occidere. *Sueton.* Tiberio legatum ad quingenta revocante, *sc.* sestertia. *Varr.* Quingentum millium verborum.

QUINGĔNTIĒS (quingenti), adv. *five hundred times,* πεντακοσιάκις. *Vitruv.* Quingenties mille, *five hundred thousand.* *Cic.* HS. (*h. e.* sestert. *neut. sing.*) quingenties, *h. e. five hundred times a hundred thousand sesterces* (sestertii), *fifty millions of sesterces.* So without *sestert.* *Sueton.* Millies et quingenties, *h. e.* 150,000,000 *sesterces.*

QUINI (quinque), æ, a, num. adj. *five,* distributively, *five each.* *Cic.* Græci stipati, quini in lectulis, *five in a couch.* *Colum.* Quinum pedum interordinia esse, *that the spaces between the rows be five feet each.* *Cæs.* Fossæ, quinos pedes altæ, *each five feet deep.* —— ¶ Not distributively, *five.* *Virg.* Cædit quinas de more bidentes. *Liv.* Quina nomina principum seditionis edita sunt. —— ¶ In *sing.* *Plaut.* Lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *h. e.* quæ vetat minorem viginti quinque annis stipulari. *Plin.* Scrobes non altiores quino semipede, *than two and a half feet each.*

QUINIDĔNI, or **QUINI DĔNI,** or **QUINDĔNI,** æ, a, num. adj. *fifteen,* distributively, *fifteen apiece.* *Liv.* Quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt. *Vitruv.* Latitudines pedum quindenum. *Sueton.* Promisit singulis quina dena sestertia. —— ¶ Not distributively, *fifteen.* *Plaut.* Quindenis hastis corpus transfigi.

QUINIMŎ, or **QUINIMMŎ.** See *Quin.*

QUINIŎ (quini), ōnis, m. *the number five, a number of five,* πεντάς. *Tertull.* — At dice, *the five.* *Isidor.*

QUINIVĪCĔNI, and **QUINI VICĔNI,** æ, a, num. adj. *twenty-five,* distributively, *twenty-five apiece.* *Liv.*

QUINQUĀGĔNĀRIŬS (quinquageni), a, um, adj. *of fifty, consisting of fifty, containing fifty,* πεντηκονταδικός. *Varr.* grex. *Quintil.* homo, *fifty years old.* *Vitruv.* fistula, *h. e. the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches broad.* *Cato.* urna, *holding fifty* sextarii. *Id.* dolium, *of fifty* quadrantalia, *or* congii.

QUINQUĀGĔNI (quinquaginta), æ, a, num. adj. *fifty,* distributively, *fifty each.* *Cic.* In singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? *Sueton.* Omnibus sestertia quinquagena promissa. *Plin.* Arbores quinquagenum cubitorum altitudine. Also in *sing.* *Plin.* Singula stamina centeno quinquageno filo constare. —— ¶ Not distributively, *fifty.* *Manil.*

QUINQUĀGĔSIĒS, adv. *for* Quinquagies. *Plaut.* *sc.* sestert. (*sing. neut.*) *h. e. fifty times a hundred thousand sesterces* (sestertii), *five millions of sesterces.*

QUINQUĀGĔSIMŬS (quinquaginta), a, um, num. adj. *the fiftieth,* πεντηκοστός. *Plin.* — Quinquagesima, *sc.* pars, *the fiftieth part,* as a tax. *Cic.*

QUINQUĀGIĒS (Id.), adv. *fifty times,* πεντηκοντάκις. *Plin.* Quinquagies centena millia. *Cels.* Quinquagies perfricare.

QUINQUĀGINTĀ (perhaps πεντήκοντα), indecl. num. adj. *fifty.* *Cic.*

QUINQUĀTRIA, ium or iōrum, n. pl. *sc.* sollemnia, same as *Quinquatrus.* *Sueton.*

QUINQUĀTRŬS (quinque), ŭum, f. *a festival in honor of Minerva,* as some say, continuing five days, according to others only one day. It is so called either from its five days' continuance, or because it fell on the 5th day after the ides of March, namely, xiv. Cal. Apr. There was a second, called *Quinquatrus Minores,* or *Minusculæ,* which was celebrated on the ides of June. *Varr., Cic.* and *Ovid.*

QUINQUĔ (πέντε), indecl. num. adj. *five.* *Cic.*

QUINQUĔFŎLIŬS (quinque & folium), a, um, adj. *having five leaves, five leaved,* πεντάφυλλος. *Plin.* rosa. — Hence, Quinquefolium, ii, n. *an herb, cinquefoil.* *Plin.*

QUINQUĔGĔNTIĀNI, ōrum, m. *a nation in Africa.* *Eutrop.* — Also written *Quinquegentani.* *Aurel. Vict.*

QUINQUĔGĔNŬS (quinque & genus), indecl. adj. *of five kinds.* *Auson.* Quinquegenus nux.

QUINQUĔLIBRĀLIS (quinque & libra), e, adj. *of five pounds.* *Colum.* pondus.

QUINQUĔLIBRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of five pounds weight.* *Vopisc.*

QUINQUĔMĔSTRIS (quinque & mensis), e, adj. *five months old,* πενταμηνιαῖος. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

QUINQUĔNNĀLIS (quinquennis), e, adj. *happening every fifth year* (quinto quoque anno), πεντετηρικός. *Cic.* Cum Olympiam venisset maxima illa quinquennali celebritate ludorum. *Liv.* vota. *Sueton.* certamen. *Tacit.* ludicrum. — Nero instituted a *quinquennale certamen,* which, having fallen into disuse, was restored by Domitian, and made sacred to Jupiter Capitolinus. —— ¶ Also, *lasting or continuing five years, of five years' length or duration.* *Liv.* censura. — Hence, Quinquennalis (absol.), *a certain magistrate in the* municipia, *who held his office five years.* *Apul.* So, also, adj. *Apul.* Quinquennalis magistratus, *h. e. this office.*

QUINQUĔNNIS (quinque & annus), e, adj. *of five years, five years old,* πενταετής. *Ovid.* Quinquennis Olympias. *Horat.* Vinum quinquenne. *Plaut.* filia.

QUINQUĔNNIUM (quinquennis), ii, n. *the space of five years, five years' time, five years,* πενταετία. *Cic.* Censores Magistratum quinquennium habento. *Ovid.* Tria quinquennia, *h. e. fifteen years.* —— ¶ *Stat.* Cum stata laudato caneret quinquennia versu, *h. e.* quinquennalia.

QUINQUĔPĀRTĪTŬS (quinque & partitus), or **QUINQUĔPĔRTĪTŬS,** a, um, adj. *divided into five parts, five-fold,* πενταμερής. *Cic.* argumentatio. — Hence, Quinquepartītō (*abl.*), adv. *into five parts, five-fold.* *Plin.* Foliis incisis quinquepartito.

QUINQUĔPĔDĀLIS (quinque & pes), e, adj. *of five feet.* *Hygin.*

QUINQUĔPLICŎ. See *Quinquiplico.*

QUINQUĔPRIMI, or **QUINQUĔ PRIMI,** *the five principal men,* perhaps of the city, next to the magistrates, πεντάπρωτοι. *Cic.*

QUINQUĔRĒMIS (quinque & remus), is, f. *that has five banks or benches of oars.* *Liv.* navis. — Absol. *sc.* navis, *a quinquereme, vessel of five banks or benches of oars,* πεντήρης. *Cic.*

QUINQUĔRTIŎ (quinquertium), ōnis, m. *one who exercises himself in the five sorts of exercise* called *quinquertium,* πένταθλος. *Liv. Andron.* ap. *Fest.*

QUINQUĔRTIUM (quinque & ars), ii, n. *the bodily exercises of the youth, of five sorts,* disci jactus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio, πένταθλον. *Fest.*

QUINQUĔSSIS (quinque & as), is, m. *five asses.* *Apul.* ap. *Priscian.*

QUINQUĔVIRĀTŬS (quinquevir), us, m. *the dignity or office of a* quinquevir, πενταδαρχία. *Cic.*

QUINQUĔVIR (quinque & vir), i, m. *Plur.* Quinquevĭri, *a board of five men, appointed to administer some office or execute some commission jointly; five commissioners,* for instance, to distribute lands. *Cic.;* to adjust the settlement of debts. *Liv.;* to repair walls and towers. *Liv.;* to act at night as deputies or substitutes for the magistrates. *Pandect.* — In *sing. num.* *Cic.* and *Horat.*

QUINQUIĒS (quinque), adv. *five times,* πεντάκις. *Cic.* Quinquies absolutus est. *Cato.* Quinquies quinque numerare. *Plin.* Quinquies mille, *five thousand.* *Cic.* Quinquies tanto amplius.

QUINQUIPLICŎ (quinque & plico), as, a. 1. *to make five-fold.* *Tacit.* (*Al. leg.* quintuplicari, *alii* quinqueplicari.)

QUINTADĔCIMĀNI (quintusdecimus), or **QUINTADĔCŬMĀNI,** ōrum, m. *sc.* milites, *soldiers of the fifteenth legion.* *Tacit.*

QUINTĀNŬS (quintus), a, um, adj. *of the fifth legion;* Quintāni, *soldiers of the fifth legion.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *the fifth in order,* of things which take place on the fifth day, in the fifth place, &c. *Varr.* Nonæ, *h. e. which fall on the fifth day of the month* (as septimanæ, *those which fall on the seventh*). *Plin.* Vineas semper quintanis (*sc.* vicibus) seminari, *h. e. at every fifth stake.* Also, *Fest.* Porta quintana, *a gate in the Roman camp, near which the sutlers had their stand.* Hence, *Liv.* 41, 2. Prætorio dejecto, ad quæstorium forum, quintanamque hostes pervenerunt, *h. e.* forum. So, in imitation of this, quintana. *Sueton.* Quintana domi constituta, *h. e.* foro.

QUINTĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *containing five.* *Vitruv.* numerus, *h. e. when the number* 6 *is taken as the whole.* *Hygin.* limes, *h. e.* qui quinque centurias cludit.

QUINTIĀNŬS, or **QUINCTIĀNŬS,** a, um, adj. *pertaining to, belonging to, named from, a Quintius.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

QUINTILIĀNŬS, or **QUINCTILIĀNŬS,** i, m. M. Fabius Quintilianus, *Quintilian, a famous rhetorician, from Calagurra in Spain. He was brought to Rome by Galba the emperor. His great work is* De Institutione Oratoria.

QUINTILIS, or **QUINCTILIS** (quintus), is, m. *a Roman month, the fifth, when the year began with March;* afterwards called *Julius* (*July*), from J. Cæsar. *Varr.* and *Ovid.* — *Adjectively.* *Liv.* Idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of Quintilis.*

QUINTIPŎR, *h. e.* Quinti puer. *Varr.*

QUINTIŬS, or **QUINCTIŬS,** a, um, adj. *the name of a Roman* gens. —— ¶ Adj. *Quintian.* *Liv.* gens. *Id.* prata (so called from L. Quintius Cincinnatus). —— ¶ *Subst.* Quintius, Quintia, *a man, woman of this* gens. T. Quintius Flamininus, *a Roman general, who conquered the Macedonian king Philippus, the father of Perseus.* *Liv.*

QUINTŌ, QUINTUM. See *Quintus.*

QUINTŬS (quinque), a, um, num. adj. *the fifth,* πέμπτος. *Liv.* — Hence, Quintō, *and* Quintum, *for the fifth time.* *Liv.* Lectisternium quinto post conditam urbem habitum est. *Id.* Declaratus consul Q. Fabius Maximus quintum. —— ¶ Quintus, *a Roman* prænomen, which is commonly written Q.

QUINTŬSDĔCIMŬS, or **QUINTUS DĔCIMŬS,** a, um, num. adj. *the fifteenth.* *Liv.*

QUIPPĔ (unc.), conj. *indeed, in fact, to be sure, to wit.* *Terent.* Quippe quia sæpe id remedium est. *Phædr.* Perituræ quippe, quamvis nemo læderet, *h. e. indeed, sure enough, at all events.* Also, ironically. *Virg.* Quippe vetor fatis, *indeed then!* So, *Cic.* Movet me quippe lumen curiæ, *and indeed, to be sure, and sure enough.* — So, with other particles. *Lucret.* Quippe videmus enim vestes madentes exsiccare solem, *for in fact we see,* &c. *we see for instance,* &c. *Nepos.* Neque Cimoni fuit turpe, habere, &c. quippe quum cives ejus, eodem uterentur instituto, *since to be sure, inasmuch as.* *Plin.* Insanabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desiit, *since in fact.* *Plaut.* Quippe quando mihi nihil credis. *Cic.* Leve numen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, *for indeed, for sure enough.* *Id.* Nec reprehendo: quippe quum ipse non fugerim, &c. *when indeed I myself, inasmuch as I myself.* — So, with the relative, Quippe qui, quæ, quod, *h. e. as who,* &c. *inasmuch as he,* &c. *seeing that he,* &c. *Cic.* Convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, *as he did not come.* *Nep.* Quum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venum dari jussisset, *inasmuch as he had commanded him to be sold.* *Cic.* Nihil attinet eam (causam), ex lege considerare

quippe quæ in lege scripta non sit, *seeing that it is not written*, &c. Also, with *indic.* *Plaut.* Dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *seeing that I*, &c., *for I*, &c. *Sallust.* Imperator (Jugurtham) magis magisque in dies amplecti, quippe cujus neque consilium, neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, *as no plan or undertaking of his was to no purpose.* — Also, placed absolutely, *Cic. Mur.* 35. Ergo ad cœnam petitionis causa si quis vocat, condemnetur. Quippe! inquit, *yes indeed! that he should!* *Id. Fin.* 4, 3. Ista ipsa, quæ tu breviter, Regem, Dictatorem, &c. a te quidem rotunde: quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, *rightly, with reason.* —— ¶ Also, *for, forasmuch as.* *Cic.* Quippe vides. *Sallust.* Quibus ludibrio videntur fuisse divitiæ. Quippe properabant, &c. —— ¶ Also, *as, as being.* *Cic.* Sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito. — So, Quippe qui, quæ, quod. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, *why*; hence, Quippeni, *why not?* *Plaut.* Quippe te ni contemnam? —— ¶ Quippe ubi, *particularly when, for when.* *Prop.* 2, 4, 9. — Also, *where indeed, where to wit, where forsooth, for or because there.* *Propert.* 1, 9, 27. *Virg. Georg.* 1, 505.

QUIPPIAM. See *Quispiam.*

QUIPPINI? *why not?* or *certainly, by all means*, &c. τί γὰρ οὔ; πῶς οὔ; *Plaut.* Quid illam? meretricem ne esse censes? (*Mi.*) quippini? *Id.* Diespiter vos perduit. (*Ad.*) te quippini? *and you too?* —— ¶ Also, *why?* *Plaut.*

QUIQUE. See *Quisque.*

QUIQUI. See *Quisquis.*

QUIRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Plin.* mala, *an excellent species of apple* (called also *Quiriniana. Varr.*).

QUIRĪNĀLIS (Quirinus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to Quirinus* (*the name of Romulus after his deification*). *Virg.* lituus, *h. e. such as Romulus afterwards bore.* So, *Id.* trabea. *Varr.* flamen, *his priest.* *Id.* collis, *the Quirinal hill* (*one of the seven of Rome*), now *Monte Cavallo.* *Cic.* Quirinalia, *sc.* sollemnia, *festival in honor of Quirinus*, which fell upon xiii. *Cal. Mart.*

QUIRĪNIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Quirinian.* *Varr.* mala, *a species of apple.* See *Quirianus.*

QUIRĪNUS (according to *Macrob.* 1, 9. *same as* bellorum potens, ab hasta, quam Sabini *curim* vocant), a, um. As a *subst.* Quirinus, i, m. *the name of the deified Romulus.* *Ovid.* Hence, *Horat.* Populus Quirini, *h. e. the Romans.* *Ovid.* Urbs Quirini, *Rome.* *Juvenal.* Gemini Quirini, *h. e. Romulus and Remus* (in like manner as Castor and Pollux are called *Castores*). — The name was also given to *Janus.* *Sueton.* Janus Quirinus. — We find it used in reference to *Antonius.* *Propert.* Tenero Quirino. — And also to *Augustus.* *Virg.* Victoris arma Quirini. —— ¶ Adj. *for* Quirinalis. *Ovid.* collis. — Also, Quirina, *sc.* tribus. *Cic.*

QUIRĪS, ītis, m. *one from Cures, a town of the Sabines, a Quirite.* *Virg.* Prisci Quirites. — In the time of Romulus a part of the Sabines passed over to Rome, and united themselves into one people with the Romans. Out of courtesy to them *the Roman citizens* were named *Quirites.* *Liv.* 1, 13. —— ¶ Hence, *a Roman, a citizen.* *Horat.* and *Ovid.* So, *Lucan.* Romani more Quiritis, *h. e. of a Roman citizen.* — Hence, *plur.* Quirites, *Romans, citizens*, particularly used of the citizens in Rome. Hence, *milites* and *Quirites* are opposed to each other, *Liv.* 45, 37., where *Quirites* has something reproachful in it, *citizens*, h. e. *not warriors.* So *Cæsar* once called his soldiers *Quirites* to humble them. *Sueton.* — The Romans were called by this name in formal address, in a speech, for instance, *Cic.*; or when something was formally done in their name. Hence, *Liv.* Populus Romanus Quiritium. *Id.* Pro populo Rom. Quiritibusque. (In these places it may be translated *citizens.*) *Horat.* Patres et Quirites, *h. e.* *senate and people.* *Cic.* Jus Quiritium, *h. e. the civil right, peculiar to those who are Roman citizens in the fullest sense.* —— ¶ Figur. of bees. *Virg.* Parvi Quirites.

QUIRĪTĀTIO (quirito), ōnis, f. *a crying out for help, mournful cry.* *Liv.*

QUIRĪTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *mournful cry, whimpering.* *Plin. Ep.* infantium. *Val. Max.* Lamentabilis quiritatus trepidæ civitatis.

QUIRITES, ium, *more usually than* um. See *Quiris.*

QUIRĪTO (according to the usual derivation, from Quirites), as, n. 1. and QUIRĪTOR, āris, dep. properly, *to implore the assistance of the Quirites or Roman citizens; to cry out or call for help, cry mournfully, scream, shriek*, σχετλιάζω. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.* Quum illi misero quiritanti, civis Romanus natus sum, responderet. *Liv.* Nulla vox quiritantium exaudiri poterat. — Also, simply, *to complain, lament.* *Plin.* and *Plin. Paneg.* — Or merely, *to cry, scream*, of an orator. *Quintil.*

QUIRRĪTO, as, n. 1. *to grunt*, of boars. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

QUIS, quæ, quŏd or quid, pron. See *Qui.*

QUISNAM, and QUINAM (quis, or qui, & nam), quænam, quodnam, and quidnam, pron. *who, which, what*, τίς: stronger than *quis.* *Cic.* Quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? *Plaut.* Quinam homo hic conqueritur? *Terent.* Quodnam ob facinus? *Cic.* Sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? *Horat.* Quisnam igitur liber? Sapiens. *Terent.* Quidnam (*adverbially*) Pamphilum exanimatum video? *why do I see? what can be the reason that I see?* (Compare *Quid*, in *Qui.*) — Not in a question. *Cic.* Quæsivit ab eis, quasnam virgines formosas haberent. *Nep.* Miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam (*what*) facerent de rebus suis. *Terent.* Reviso, quidnam Chærea hic rerum gerat, *what Chærea is about.* *Id.* Opperiar, ut sciam, quidnam hæc turba tristitiæ (*genit.*) afferat. —— ¶ *Quodnam* stands adjectively; *quidnam* substantively. —— ¶ As *quis* stands for *aliquis*, so, also, *quisnam* is used after *num.* *Cic.* Num quisnam præterea? *is there any one besides?* *Terent.* Ut sciam, num quidnam afferat. —— ¶ Also, separated. *Cic.* Quid se nam facturum arbitratus est? *Plaut.* Quid cerussa opus nam? —— ¶ Also, inverted. *Virg.* Nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? *and who*, &c.? *Terent.* Nam quæ hæc anus est? —— ¶ *Adv.* Quonam. See *Quonam.*

QUISPIAM (quis & piam), quæpiam, quodpiam, and quidpiam (*or* quippiam), pron. *any or some, any (some) one, any (some) thing.* *Cic.* Si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, *from any one, from some one.* *Id.* Ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur. *Terent.* Quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? *some god, any god.* *Cic.* Qui quum me esse quispiam dicet, *some one, some one or other.* *Cæs.* Quum quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, *any.* *Justin.* Neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum ejus, *any.* *Gell.* Grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus. *Id.* Quispiam ex iis. — Hence, *Quidpiam*, adverbially, *any or some, in any (some) thing, in any (some) respects or degrees.* *Cic.* Si grando quippiam nocuit, *has done some harm or any harm.* *Terent.* Num illi molestæ quidpiam sunt hæ nuptiæ? *in any respect.* —— ¶ Also, *many a.* *Cic.* Innocens est quispiam. —— ¶ The *plur.* is rare. *Cic.* Aliæ quæpiam rationes. —— ¶ Quidpiam impudicior, *for* paulo impudicior. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Quidpiam* stands substantively; *quodpiam* adjectively. —— ¶ *Quispiam* is particular; *quisquam* universal. —— ¶ Quopiam, *adv.* See Quopiam.

QUISQUAM (quis & quam), quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pron. *any, any one, any thing*, τὶς; emphatically and universally, in an expressed or implied negation, a condition, after comparatives, after *vix* and *sine.* *Plaut.* An invenire postulas quemquam coquum? *Id.* Nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo amet. *Terent.* An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? *is there any one in the whole world equally wretched?* *Cic.* Estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo, &c. *is there one of the human race?* *Id.* Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives. *Id.* Si quisquam fuit unquam, &c. *Plaut.* Neque illo quisquam est alter parcior, *is there another one?* *Cæs.* Neque se cujusquam imperio obtemperaturos. *Sallust.* Neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. — Quidquam (which is used substantively), *any thing.* *Cic.* Quidquam tu illa putas fuisse præ his de victoria gratulationibus? *Senec.* Vix spei quidquam est super, *there is scarcely any hope left.* *Cic.* Num quidnam novi? —— ¶ But also *for* quivis, quilibet, *any, any one.* *Cic.* Nisi vos fortiores cognossem, quam quemquam virum. —— ¶ *Nec* (*neque*) *quisquam* stands often for *nemo.* *Cic.* —— ¶ We also find, Nemo quisquam, nihil quidquam, *not any one, no one at all; not any thing at all.* *Terent.* — Also, Quisquam unus, *any one, a single one.* *Liv.* So, *Id.* Nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one.* —— ¶ The *fem.* is rare. *Plaut.* Quamquam porculam. — *Quisquam* is also *fem.* *Plaut.* Quisquam alia mulier. *Terent.* Quisquam illarum. —— ¶ After *quisquam* the *plur.* also is found. *Liv.* Quisquam, a quibus, *for* a quo. —— ¶ *Adv.* Quoquam. See *Quoquam.*

QUISQUE (quis & que), quæque, quodque and quidque (*or as some write it* quicque), pron. *every, every man, every one, each*, ἕκαστος, πᾶς τις, ὁστισοῦν. Usually as a *subst.* *Cic.* Quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. *Id.* Mens cujusque is est quisque, *the mind of every man, that is the man.* *Id.* Magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique præstare oporteat. *Id.* Ut quæque stellæ in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore. *Plin.* Scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, *every way.* *Plin.* Annis quibusque sorte reges singulos, &c. *every year.* *Sueton.* Archelaum, Trallianos, et Thessalos, varia quosque de causa, defendit, *each for a different reason.* *Cic.* Quid quisque necessariorum scribat, *every one of.* *Horat.* Quisque dierum, *every day, each day.* — It also stands with *sui, sibi, se, suus*, sometimes after, sometimes before. *Cic.* Pro se quisque loquebatur. *Id.* Quanti quisque se ipse faciat. *Id.* Quum suo cuique judicio sit utendum. *Id.* Ut suam quisque conditionem miserrimam putet. *Liv.* Sibi quoque tendente. —— ¶ Also, with comparatives. *Cic.* Quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, *h. e. every one, or one.* *Quintil.* Ut quique pedes sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc graviorem faciunt orationem. *Plin. Ep.* Bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major. —— ¶ Often with the *superl.* to express universality. *Cic.* Optimum quidque rarissimum est, *every best thing, whatever is most excellent, the best.* *Id.* Quos doctissimus quisque contemnit, *every most learned man, the most learned men, or all very learned men.* *Id.* Recentissima quæque sunt correcta maxima. — Also, with ordinal numerals. *Cic.* Tertio quoque verbo excitabantur, *at every third word.* *Id.* Quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, *every five years, every fifth year.* *Plaut.* Vix decimus quisque est, qui, &c. *hardly one man in ten.* — Also, with *primus*, signifying *the very first, the first or earliest possible.* *Cic.* Uti primo quoque die ad Senatum referant. *Liv.* Ut exercitui diem primam quamque diceret ad conveniendum. *Cic.* Primo quoque tempore, *on the earliest opportunity, as soon as possible.* —— ¶ *Quisque* frequently stands with a *verb plur.* *Plaut.* Ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam. *Liv.* Cetera multitudo sorte decimus quisque lecti, *h. e. were decimated.* *Virg.* Quisque suos patimur manes, *we each of us suffer.* *Cic.* Pro se quisque debemus, *we ought each.* *Tacit.* Suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes. —— ¶ Also, *Quisque*, of two, for *uterque.* *Ovid.* Atque ita quisque suas iterum redeamus ad urbes (so

Hero writes to Leander.) *Liv.* 2, 44. Duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus esse. —— ¶ Also, *Quisque* of a woman, accordingly *femin.* *Plaut.* Omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit. —— ¶ Often with *unus* preceding it, pleonastically, *every.* *Cic.* Unus quisque, unum quidque. (See *Unus.*) —— ¶ Also, *for* quicumque, *whoever, whosoever, every one who, all which,* ὅστις ἄν. *Plaut.* Quemque attigit, multat. *Id.* Quemque videritis hominem in nostris tegulis, hunc deturbatote. *Liv.* Cujusque populi cives vicissent. *Plaut.* Quisque accesserit, vapulato. —— ¶ Also, *for* quisquam *any one.* *Sallust.* Supra quam cuique credibile est. —— ¶ *Quidque* stands substantively; *quodque* adjectively.

QUISQUILIÆ (perhaps from quisque, *h. e.* of every sort), ārum, f. *any vile or worthless stuff,* such as is thrown away; *the refuse of a thing, fallen leaves or sprigs, stubble, offscouring, sweepings, rubbish, filth,* περιψήματα. *Cæcil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Apul.* — Figur. of vile men, beasts, things, *the refuse, trash, dregs, offscouring.* *Cic.* Omitto Numerium, Serranum, Ælium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianæ. *Apul.* uses it of *poor fish.* —— ¶ *Neut.* Quisquilia, *h. e. trash, stuff, trifles.* *Petron.*

QUISQUIS (quis & quis; like qualisqualis, ubiubi, &c.), quæquæ, quidquid, or quicquid, pron. *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one who, all that,* ὅστις. *Cic.* Quisquis ille est, *whoever he is, whosoever he be.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginiensis, quisquis erit, *whoever he may be.* *Plaut.* Quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit. *Tibull.* Quisquis ades, faveas. *Plaut.* Quisquis es, quidquid tibi nomen est, senex, &c. *Id.* Omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat. *Cic.* Dicam quod sentio, quoquo animo me auditurus est. *Id.* Quoquo modo se res habeat, *be the thing as it will.* *Id.* Quiqui integri sunt. — *Quidquid* stands *substantively.* *Plaut.* Hoc ego in mari, quidquid inest reperi. And with *genit.* *Cic.* Quidquid maleficii erit, id debebit, &c. *Catull.* Ridete, quidquid est cachinnorum, *all ye,* &c. *Horat.* Deorum quidquid regit terras, *h. e. all the gods who,* &c. — And, also, *adverbially.* *Liv.* Jam provideo animo, quidquid progredior, in vastiorem me altitudinem invehi, *how much soever, the farther, the more.* *Id.* Quidquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, *the further,* &c. *Gell.* Quidquid ita educati liberi amare videntur, non naturalis ille amor est, *in whatever respect or degree they seem, if they seem in any thing.* *Catull.* Ride, quidquid amas Catullum, *h. e.* quantum, *as you love Catullus.* — Also, *Quisquis,* with a *plur. verb.* *Propert.* Quisquis amas, hoc bustum cædit. *Tibull.* Procul abeitis, quisquis colis, &c. —— ¶ Also, *who or whatsoever it be,* h. e. *every one, every thing, any one or thing.* *Cic.* Quocumque in loco quisquis est. *Id.* Bestiæ, ut quidquid objectum est, eo contentæ non quærunt amplius. *Id.* Quatenus quidque se attingat, *every thing, or a thing, be it what it may.* *Suet.* Ne causam belli quoquo modo quærerent, *in any way, no matter how unjustifiable.* *Id.* Sed ut quoquo modo totus cremaretur, *in any way, no matter how.* *Liv.* Liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant. —— ¶ *Quidquid,* as an *adj.* *Cato.* Suum quidquid genus. —— ¶ *Unus* stands before *quisquis,* pleonastically. *Terent.* Unum quidquid. —— ¶ Quiqui, *for* quisquis. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Adv.* Quoquo. See *Quoquo.*

QUITUS, a, um. See *Queo.*

QUIVIS (qui & vis, from volo), quævis, quodvis, and quidvis, pron. *any you please, any soever, any or any one, every or every one,* ὅστις, ὁστισοῦν. *Cic.* Omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, in hac causa improbitatem cum veritate contendere. *Plaut.* Jupiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis. *Cæs.* Ad quamvis numerum equitum adire audent. *Cic.* Quævis amplificationes. *Horat.* Quovis sermone. *Cic.* Genus suum quodvis est diversum a reliquis, *each, every.* *Horat.* Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, *any body, any one without distinction, any one, no matter who, every one.* *Terent.* Ab quivis (*for* quovis) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas. — *Quidvis* stands *substantively, any thing, all in the world, no matter what.* *Cic.* Ut quidvis perpeti mallent. *Plaut.* Mihi quidvis sat est, *any thing.* And with a *genit.* *Terent.* Quidvis oneris impone. *Cato.* Quidvis anni, *for* quovis anni tempore. —— ¶ *Unus* stands with it pleonastically. *Cic.* Si tu, aut quivis unus, *any one.* *Id.* Non quivis unus ex populo, *any one without distinction.* *Terent.* Una harum quævis causa. —— ¶ Quavis (*abl.*), *sc.* ratione. *Horat.* —— ¶ *Adv.* Quovis. (See *Quovis.*) —— ¶ Non quivis, *not any one,* h. e. *not any one without choice, not every body;* non quisquam, *not any one,* h. e. *nobody.* So, *P. Syr.* ap. *Senec.* Cuivis potest accidere, quod cuiquam potest, *h. e. what may befall the race, as such, may befall any individual thereof.*

QUIVISCŬMQUĔ (quivis & cumque), or **QUIVISCŬNQUĔ**, quæviscumque, quodviscumque, pron. *whatsoever you will, any, every.* *Lucret.* and *Martial.*

QUŌ (produced from the *abl. neut.* of qui), adv. *where.* *Cic.* Se nescire, quo loci esset, *for* quo loco. —— ¶ Also, *wherefore, for which reason, on which account.* *Cic.* Quo etiam scripsit: Non curo, &c. *Nepos.* Quo factum est, *whence, by reason of which, wherefore.* —— ¶ Also, *because,* or *that;* or *as if.* *Plaut.* Non quo te impudicam crederem. *Cic.* Non quo ipse audieris. *Id.* Non eo (*on that account*) dico, quo mihi veniat, &c. *Terent.* Non quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci. —— ¶ Also, *whither, to which or what place, to which or what, to whom,* ποῖ; of places, persons or things. *Horat.* Quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? *Cæs.* Mulieres in eum locum conjecit, quo exercitui aditus non erat. *Cic.* Me ad eam partem provinciæ esse venturum, quo te velle arbitrarer. *Ovid.* Trabs quo cadat in dubio est. *Cato.* Dolia, quo vinaceos condat, *where.* *Plaut.* Quo illæ nubent? *h. e. whom?* *Cic.* Apud eos, quo se contulit, *h. e.* ad quos. Also, *Plaut.* Non hercle, quo hinc gentium aufugiam, scio, *whither in the world.* And, fig. *Liv.* Scire, quo amentiæ progressi sitis, *to what a pitch of, how far in.* — It is also, *to what end, use, purpose, aim, for what, why.* *Cic.* Quo hostem tam sceleratum reserves? *Id.* Quo tantam pecuniam? *Id.* Dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, *for what use.* *Horat.* Nescis, quo valeat nummus. *Cic.* Martis vero signum quo mihi pacis auctori? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Horat.* Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? *of what use? to what purpose?* *Ovid.* Quo tibi turritis incingere mœnibus urbes? *Propert.* Nam mihi quo, Pœnis si purpura fulgeat ostris? *what help, profit to me? of what avail to me?* So, *Pandect.* Quo bonum est? *what end does it answer? what good does it do?* — *Quo* stands, also, for *aliquo.* *Cic.* Si quo erat prodeundum, *any whither.* *Id.* Ne quo inciderem. —— ¶ Also, *to the end that, in order that, that.* *Ovid.* Fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? *Terent.* Hanc simulant parere, quo Chremetem absterreant. *Cic.* Quo gravior viderere, *that you, or that you so much the.* (See *Qui,* No. III. near the end.) — Also, merely *that.* *Liv.* Effecerat, quo is magis gauderet. And after *causa;* where it may be rendered *that,* or *why, on which account.* *Liv.* Vim morbi in causa esse, quo serius proficiscerentur. — Hence, Quo minus, *that not,* after verbs of hindering, restraining, withholding, deterring, and the like. *Nepos.* Ne quis impediretur, quo minus frueretur, &c. *be hindered from enjoying.* *Id.* Neque recusavit, quo minus pœnam subiret, *h. e. refuse to undergo.* *Cic.* Si te dolor tenuit, quo minus venires, *kept you from coming.* *Id.* Deterrere aliquem, quo minus, &c. *Cæs.* Stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, *it was owing to Trebonius that they did not,* &c. Also, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Impedimento est, quo secius feratur lex, *h. e.* quo minus. Also, quo ne (*h. e.* non). *Horat.* *Sat.* 2, 1, 36. *Cic.* Præfiniisti, quo ne pluris emerem, *that I should not,* &c. (if we will not understand *id* (*pretium*), and govern *quo* by *pluris*). —— ¶ Also, *as.* *Ovid.* Patrem, sed non quo filia debet, amavit. —— ¶ Also, *wherefore, why, on which account;* thus, In causa esse, quo. (See above.) —— ¶ Si quo, *if in any way, if any how.* *Liv.* 40, 26. —— ¶ In some of its meanings, *quo* is perhaps to be considered as derived from the old *dative* of *qui.*

QUŎAD (quo & ad), adv. and conj. *how long.* *Terent.* Senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? — Also, *so long as, as long as,* and sometimes *as.* *Cic.* Quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Habes patris tabulas omnes, quoad vixit. *Id.* Quoad potui, *as long as I could.* *Id.* Tam diu, quoad te non pœnitebit, *h. e. as.* —— ¶ Also, *till, until.* *Cæs.* Neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad præcipites hostes egerunt. *Nepos.* Ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renunciatum est vicisse Bœotios. *Id.* Quoad posset contendere. *Cic.* Ea continebis, quoad te videam. *Id.* Quum in senatu fuisset, quoad senatus dimissus est. —— ¶ Also, *how far.* *Cic.* Videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter. — Also, *so far as,* and sometimes *as.* *Cic.* Quoad progredi potuerit amentia. — Also, *as far as, till.* *Liv.* In aquam progressi, quoad capitibus exstare possunt, *h. e. having advanced into the water to such a distance, that there is depth enough for them to immerse themselves as far as their heads.* — Figur. *how far, so far as, as.* *Cic.* Ut quoad possem, nunquam discederem, *so far as I could.* *Id.* Cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci. *Id.* Usque eo, quoad, &c. *h. e. as.* Also, *for* quantum, with the *genit.* ejus (but with no other), *so much thereof, as; so far therein or herein, as;* and with a tense of the verb *possum, so far as I,* &c. *can in the matter, so far as possible.* *Cic.* Ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere. *Id.* Ut, quoad ejus fieri possit, desiderium minuatur. —— ¶ With the *accus. as to, touching, in respect of.* Some passages are so read in some editions, but, as it seems, incorrectly; so that this manner of expression is not to be considered as classical. —— ¶ For *quo, qua, quo.* *Plaut.* Dies, quoad referret, *for* qua, *or* ad quam. —— ¶ *Usque* is appended to *quoad;* quoad usque, *or* quoadusque, *until, or as long as till.* *Varr.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Among the poets, as a *monosyllable.* *Lucret.* and *Horat.*

QUŎADŬSQUĔ, or **QUŎAD ŬSQUĔ**, } See *Quoad,* at the end.

QUŎCIRCĀ (quo & circa), conj. *wherefore, therefore, for which reason,* διό. *Cic.* Quocirca bene Senatus decrevit, ut, &c. *Virg.* Quocirca capere reginam meditor. Separated. *Horat.* Quo, bone, circa in rebus jucundis vive beatus.

QUŎCŬMQUĔ (quo & cumque), or **QUŎCŬNQUĔ**, adv. *to whatsoever place, whithersoever,* ὅποι ἄν. *Cic.* Quocumque venerint, sperant, &c. *Id.* Oculi, quocumque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt. *Horat.* Ire, pedes quocumque ferent. — Also, *whithersoever it be, any whither soever.* *Virg.* Præcipites metus acer agit, quocumque rudentes excutere. —— ¶ Separated. *Cic.* Quo te cumque, &c. *Virg.* Quo res cumque cadent.

QUŎD (produced from the *neut.* of qui, quæ, quod, for propter quod; partly, also, for ad quod), conj. *that or why, wherefore.* *Cic.* Nihil est, quod te des in viam, *there is no reason why; there is no necessity that.* *Id.* Est magis, tibi quod gratuler. *Plaut.* Ut, quod ego ad te venio, intelligas, *why, wherefore, on what account.* —— ¶ Also, *that or because, in that,* ὅτι. *Cic.* Quum tibi agam gratias, quod me vivere coegisti. *Id.* Mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex. *Id.* Propter hanc causam, quod Leontini non me adjuverunt. *Id.* Hoc me ipse consolabar, quod non

dubitabam, &c. — Propterea quod, *for that reason, because; for the reason that: because. Terent.* Veritus sum, ut me deluderes, propterea quod amat filius. — Also, Id quod. *Terent.* (*So.*) Quod filia est inventa? (*Ch.*) non: sed id quod est consimilis moribus. —— ¶ Also, *as touching that; as to this, that;* or, also, *that,* when it has the same force. *Cic.* Quod scribis, te venturam; ego, vero volo, &c. (and so very often in *Cic. Ep.*). *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 40. Quod non fore dicto audientes milites dicantur, nihil se ea re commoveri. — Hence, *though, although. Terent.* Quod dicas mihi, *alium quærebam,* periisti. *Propert.* Quod non domus est mihi fulta columnis. *Ovid.* Quod virgo est. —— ¶ Also, *wherefore, on which account, therefore, accordingly. Terent.* Quod te oro, ne, &c. *Virg.* Quod te oro, eripe. *Cic.* Quod vobis venire in mentem necesse est, &c. *Id.* Quod quidem Cleanthis docet, quanta vis insit, &c. — Hence, to express a connection with a foregoing proposition, Quod si, *if then, if now, if accordingly,* and especially to express an inference from an assumed fact to something else; it may be sometimes rendered *but if. Cic.* and *Cæs.* So, Quod nisi. *Nepos.* Quod nisi debilitatus esset, *if then he had not been,* &c. *Cic.* Quod ego nisi repressissem. *Id.* Quod ni. Also, Quod utinam, Quod ubi, Quod quum. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* And, Quod ne. *Colum.* And with other words. (In this use, as a transition particle, it is often difficult to translate it; it evidently refers to something going before, and may be rendered by *then, now, but,* &c.) —— ¶ Also, *that or since. Plaut.* Jam diu est, quod victum non datis. *Terent.* Inde quod agrum mercatus es, *since the time when.* —— ¶ Also, *that,* after *facere,* for *ut. Vitruv.* So, after *excepto. Calp.* —— ¶ Also, *that,* where, at other times, the *acc.* with *infin.* is used. *Plaut.* Scio jam, filius quod amet meus instanc meretricem. *Vitruv.* Admiror, quod ita non scriptoribus iidem honores sint tributi. *Sueton.* Recordatus, quod nihil præstitisset. *Pallad.* Opinantes, quod a nulla ave tangatur. *Pandect.* (after *cognoscere*). *Varr.* (after *facile est*). — In particular, when *illud* precedes. *Cic.* Illud mihi occurrit, quod uxor discessit. — Also, *Liv.* Consul senatusconsultum recitari jussit: primum quod senatus jussisset, &c. —— ¶ Also, *what or so much as, so far as. Cic.* Quod ad me attinet. *Terent.* Ornato verbis, quod poteris, *as much as. Liv.* Quod fieri posset. *Id.* Quod continens memoria sit. So, Quod sciam, *as far as I know:* Quod salva fide possim: Quod commodo tuo fiat, &c. Also, *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Quod ad Cæsarem, crebri de eo rumores, *sc.* attinet, *or* pertinet, *as to Cæsar.* —— ¶ Also, *that or in which. Terent.* Si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit. — Also, *wherein or therein. Terent.* Quod illos ætas satis acuet.

QUŎDĀMMŎDŎ, adv. or QUŎDAM MŎDŎ, *in a manner, in a certain measure,* πω, πως. *Nepos.* Quodammodo latebat, cum tamen per eum unum gererentur omnia. *Cic.* Voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo. — Separated. *Quintil.* Quodam tamen modo.

QUOI, for *Cui.* See *Qui.*

QUŎJĀS, ātis, or QUŎJĀTIS, e, pron. *for* Cujas, *or* Cujatis. *Plaut.* Quojatis (*nom.*). *Id.* Quojates estis.

QUŎJŬS, a, um, *for* Cujus, a, um. *Plaut.*

QUŎJŬS, *genit. for* Cujus. *Plaut.* — So, also, Quojusmodi. *Plaut.*

QUŎLIBĔT (from quilibet, or quo & libet), adv. *whither it pleases, any whither soever. Ovid.* and *Lucret.*

QUOM, *for* Quum. See *Quum.*

QUŎMĬNŬS. See *Minus,* and especially *Quo.*

QUŎMŎDŎ, adv. and conj. or QUŎ MŎDŎ, *in what manner, in what way, after what fashion, how,* πῶς, τίνα τρόπον. *Cic.* Quomodo Græci ineptum appellent, non reperies. *Id.* Hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo. — In a question or exclamation. *Horat.* Mæcenas quomodo tecum? *Cic.* Quomodo se venditant Cæsari! — Also, *as, even as. Cic.* Me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci nobiles facti sunt. *Id.* Et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic. *Id.* Quomodo nunc se artes habent, pertimescenda est, &c. —— ¶ *Nam* is also appended. *Cic.* Quomodonam (same as *quomodo,* or more expressive) de nostris versibus Cæsar? *how?* —— ¶ Quo modo, *for* quocumque modo, *in whatever way or manner, howsoever. Cic.* ad *Div.* 20. —— ¶ The final *o* is *short,* for instance, in *Horat.* and *Martial.* It is *long* in *Catull.* 10, 7.

QUŎMŎDŎCŬMQUĔ (quomodo & cumque), or QUŎMŎDŎCŬNQUĔ, conj. and adv. *in whatever manner, howsoever,* ὁπωσοῦν. *Cic.* Quomodocumque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest. —— ¶ Also, *in what manner soever, be it how it may. Plaut.* Sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus.

QUŎMŎDŎLIBĔT (quomodo & libet), adv. *in whatever way one pleases. Augustin.*

QUŎMŎDŎNAM (quomodo & nam). See *Quomodo.*

QUŎNĀM (quo & nam), adv. *to what place? whither? Cic.* Eam si nunc sequor, quonam? *Plaut.* Cogito, quonam ego curram. —— ¶ Also, *whereto? to what? Cæs.* Quonam hæc omnia pertinere? —— ¶ Quonam usque, *how far? how long? Stat.* Quonam miseros Inachidas, quonam usque premes? *Id.* Quonam timidæ commenta parentis usque feres? *Gell.* Quæro, quonam usque id fieri debuit.

QUŎNDAM (*for* quumdam), adv. *at a certain time, at one time, once, in time past, formerly,* πάλαι. *Cic.* Populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore domestica crudelitate laborat. *Id.* Omnia fere, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt. *Plaut.* Verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri. Pleonastically, *Terent.* Olim isti fuit generi quondam quæstus apud sæclum prius. — It also expresses *late, deceased, once. Cod. Just.* Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum. *Id.* Si marito quondam suo heres non exstitit. —— ¶ Also, *at times, ever and anon, now and then, sometimes, occasionally. Cic.* Quid, cum sæpe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terræ interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? *Virg.* Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus. — So, of things which are wont to take place. *Albinov.* Liquitur, ut quondam Zephyris et solibus solvuntur teneræ nives. *Virg.* Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster. —— ¶ Also, *at some time, some time or other, in its time, once, hereafter. Horat.* Hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam. *Virg.* Nec quondam ullo se jactabit alumno. —— ¶ Also, *on a time, once. Sueton.* Adeo ut Senatus quondam decreverit. *Id.* Ad summam quondam ubertatem vini edixit, ne, &c.

QUŎNIAM (quom, for quum, & jam), conj. *when, after that, now that,* ἐπεί. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, much more frequently, *since now, seeing that, since, as, as indeed,* ἐπεὶ, ὅτι. *Cæs.* De suis rebus petere cœperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent. *Cic.* In eo, quoniam ita tu vis, nimium me gratum esse concedam. *Id.* Quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est. — Also, *for* quo, *that, because,* or *as if. Cic. Verr.* 1, 9. Non quoniam hoc sit necesse, *not that this is necessary.*

QUŎPIAM (quo & piam), adv. *to any place, any whither. Terent.*

QUŎQUAM (quo & quam), adv. *any whither, to any place,* ποῖ. *Cic.* Quoquam si accessisti, quo non attuleris tecum istum diem! *Nepos.* Neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe. — Also, *for* in aliquam rem. *Lucret.* Neque quoquam posse resolvi.

QUŎQUĔ (unc.), conj. (which always follows a word or words), *also, likewise, too, as well,* ἔτι, καί. *Cic.* Me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem. *Horat.* Pudicum servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi. *Gell.* Non sophistæ solum, sed philosophi quoque. — Also, with *etiam. Terent.* Ego pol quoque etiam timida sum. *Lucret.* Etiam quoque. And, with *et* (*h. e.* etiam). *Plin.* Sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiæ exempla. — Also, after *quot,* redundantly. *Quintil.* Totidem lixas, quot milites quoque. —— ¶ For *quidem. Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even that.* —— ¶ Quŏque, *of* quo *and* que, *and whither, and that;* also, *of* quo (*abl.*) *and* que. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, from *Quisque,* which see.

QUŎQUŎ (quo & quo, or quisquis), adv. *to whatever part, whithersoever,* ὁποιοῦν. *Cic.* Ita quoquo sese verterint Stoici, &c. *Plaut.* Quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *whithersoever in the world. Terent.* terrarum. *Plaut.* Quoquo ibo, mecum erit.

QUŎQUŎVĔRSŬS, and -UM (quoquo & versus, or -um), or QUŎQUŎVŎRSŬS, and -UM, adv. *in every direction, to every quarter, every way, on every side,* πανταχόσε. *Cæs.* Legatos quoquoversus dimittere. *Cic.* Pedes triginta quoquoversus. *Cato.* Pedes decem quoquovorsum.

QUŎRSUM, or QUŎRSŬS (for quo versus, or -um), adv. *toward what place, whitherward, whither,* ποῖ. *Terent.* Nescio hercle, quorsum eam. —— ¶ Figur. *to what, to what end,* πρὸς τί. *Terent.* Sane curæ est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *what this will come to, how it will end. Id.* Et heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet. *Cic.* Quorsum recidat responsum tuum, non laboro, *what may be the drift or purport of your answer, what direction your answer may take. Id.* Sed quorsum hæc pertinent? *what is the aim or application of these things? Senec.* Quorsus hæc quæstio pertinet? *Cic.* Quorsus istuc? non enim intelligo? *to what does this tend? what are you driving at?* —— ¶ Also, *for what, with what end or view, for what use. Cic.* Quorsum igitur hæc disputo? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, &c.

QUŎT (unc.), indecl. num. *how many,* πόσοι. *Plaut.* Quot sunt? *Cic.* Quot hausit calamitates! — Also, *as many as,* and sometimes *as. Plaut.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, *as. Cic.* Quot homines, tot causæ. *Id.* Cras, et quot dies erimus in Tusculano, *as many days as. Id.* Quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur. *Liv.* Et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati super essent, *as many times as there were,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *every.* Thus, Quot annis, *or* quotannis, *every year, yearly, annually. Cic.* Siculi quotannis tributa conferunt. *Virg.* Illum vidi juvenem quot annis. Also, *Cato.* Circum capita oleagina quot mensibus fodere oportet, *every month, monthly. Plaut.* Quot calendis petere cibum, *the first day of every month. Pandect.* Quot diebus, *every day, daily.* So, *Apul.* Quot dies obibam ministerium. —— ¶ Quot quot. See *Quotquot.*

QUŎTĀNNIS. See *Quot.*

QUŎTCŬMQUĔ (quot & cumque), or QUŎTCŬNQUĔ, indecl. num. *how many soever, as many as. Cic.* Quotcumque populus jusserit, tot sunto. *Catull.* Quotcumque (flores) ferunt campi, &c. hos tulit ipse. *Manil.* Totque dabit vires, dominos quotcumque recepit, *as — masters, how many soever they be.*

QUŎTĒNI (quot), æ, a, num. adj. *how many, distributively; how many each,* ποσάκις. *Cic.* Partes fecit, nescio, quotenorum jugerum.

QUŎTĒNNIS (quot & annus), e, adj. *of how many years, how many years old. Augustin.*

QUOTIDIĀNŬS (quotidie), a, um, adj. *daily, happening, coming, done, used,* &c. *every day,* καθημερινός. *Cæs.* labor. *Id.* Extra quotidianam consuetudinem. *Id.* Quotidianus agger, *added each day. Cic.* sermo. *Id.* Quotidianum victum

alicui præbere. *Id.* vita. *Nepos.* sumptus. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Quotidianum est, aliquid audire de te, *it is a daily occurrence, a thing of every day.* Also, *for* quotidie. *Plaut.* Nisi quotidianus sesquiopus confeceris. — Hence, Quotidiano (*sc.* tempore), *daily, every day. Cic. fragm.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *every-day, ordinary, common, usual, familiar. Cic.* Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus. *Id.* interdictum, *h. e. usual; wonted. Id.* vis. *Terent.* formæ, *every-day, ordinary beauties, common, every-day faces.* —— ¶ Of the first two syllables, the poets lengthen sometimes the one, and sometimes the other. Thus, in *Martial.* we find Quŏtī.; and in *Catull.*, on the contrary, Quōtĭ.; hence, in the latter, some write *quottidiana.* —— ¶ Written, also, *cotidianus.*

QUŎTĪDIĒ (quot & dies), adv. *every day, daily, day by day,* ὁσημέραι, *καθημέραν, καθ' ἑκάστην. Terent.* and *Cic.* — Quotidie, *daily,* for *every night. Quintil. decl.* 10, 14. —— ¶ Written, also, *cotidie.*

QUŎTĪDIŌ, or CŎTĪDIŌ, adv. same as *Quotidie.* Q. *Cap.* ap. *Charis.*

QUŎTIĒS, or QUŎTIENS (quot), adv. *how often? how many times?* ὁσάκις, *ποσάκις. Virg.* O quoties Galatea locuta est! *Cic.* Quoties, et quot nominibus statuas auferes? — Also, *as often as,* sometimes *as. Cic.* Ne toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto afferuntur, *as. Virg.* Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem, aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit, *as often as. Cic.* Quoties mihi potestas erit, non prætermittam, *as often as.*

QUŎTIESCŬMQUĔ (quoties & cumque), or -CŬNQUĔ, adv. *how often soever, as often soever as,* ὁποσακισοῦν. *Cic.* Quotiescumque dico, toties, &c. *Id.* Cetera quotiescumque voletis, parata vobis erunt.

QUŎTLĬBĔT (quot & libet), adv. *how many one will, as many as one pleases. Hygin.*

QUŎTQUŎT (quot & quot), num. adj. indecl. *how many soever, as many soever as,* ὅσοι ἄν. *Cic.* Si leges duæ, aut si plures, aut quotquot erunt, conservari non possint. *Catull.* Adeste, quot estis omnes, *how many soever ye all are. Horat.* Quotquot eunt dies, *h. e. daily.* —— ¶ Also, *every. Alf. JCtus* ap. *Gell.* Quotquot annis.

QUŎTŬMŬS (quotus), a, um, adj. same as *Quotus. Plaut.*

QUŎTŬS (quot), a, um, adj. *what in number, order, place,* &c. (sometimes equivalent to *how many, how few, what,* &c.). *Cic.* Quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? *Horat.* Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, *h. e. what number or place the year holds, which,* &c.; equivalent to *how many years? Id.* Hora quota est? *what is the hour? what o'clock is it?* (strictly, *what is the number or place of the hour?*) *Id.* Quota (*abl.*) caream frigoribus, *sc.* hora, *at what hour? Martial.* Quota puppis est, *h. e.* quot naves. *Horat.* Tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *h. e. how many companions* (umbræ) *you will bring,* or *how many fellow-guests you will have. Lucret.* Quota pars homo sit terrai, *h. e. how small a part, a very small part. Ovid.* Ex tot in Atrida pars quota laudis erat? *what part?* h. e. *how small a part, a very small part.* — Joined with *quisque,* it expresses universality. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quoto quoque loco libebit, *h. e. wheresoever, in what place soever.* Especially so, in the sense of *how many* or *how much,* h. e. *how few, how little, few, little. Cic.* Quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how few philosophers are there, who,* &c.? *Id.* Quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? *Quintil. declam.* Quotamquamque partem habeo viventis? *Ovid.* Forma quota quæque superbit? *Auct. Dial.* de *Orat.* Quotum quemque inveneris, qui, &c. *Curt.* Quoto cuique, *sc.* homini.

QUŎTŬSCŬMQUĔ (quotus & cumque), or QUŎTŬSCŬNQUĔ, quŏtŭcum(n)que, quotumcum(n)que, adj. *whatsoever in number, place, order,* &c.; and so, *how small soever, no matter how small, a very small, small as may be. Tibull.* and *Ovid.* pars.

QUŎTŬSQUISQUĔ. See *Quotus.*

QUŎVĬS (from quivis, or quo & vis), adv. *to any place soever, any whither,* πανταχόσε, ὅποι ἄν. *Plaut.* Cibo perduci poteris quovis. *Terent.* Imo abeat quovis gentium, *any whither in the world.*

QUŎŬSQUĔ (quo & usque), adv. *how long,* ἕως ἄν. *Cic.* Quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum. *Id.* Quousque ita dicis? *h. e.* quamdiu. *Id.* Quousque abutere patientia nostra? —— ¶ Also, *how far. Plin.* Mens reputet, quousque penetratura sit avaritia. *Gell.* Quousque degredi debeo? — Figur. *how far, to what extent. Pandect.* Si quæratur, quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare. —— ¶ Separated. *Martial.* Quo te spectabimus usque? (where *quo,* being separated from the vowel which followed it, is necessarily long.)

QUUM, or CUM, or, anciently, QUOM (an old *acc. neut.* of quus, for qui), adv. and conj. *when.* — 1. With the *indic. Cic.* Soletis, quum aliquid hujuscemodi auditis, continuo dicere, &c. *Id.* Decedes, quum voles. *Id.* Iter faciebam, quum has litteras dabam. *Id.* Apennnas vix discesserat, quum epistola. *Id.* Fuit tempus, quum homines bestiarum modo vagabantur. *Id.* Evolarat e conspectu quadriremis, quum etiam tum ceteræ naves moliebantur, *when, while, at which time.* So, *Id.* Cædebatur virgis, quum interea nulla vox alia audiebatur, &c. *when, while, all which time.* — Its correlative is *tum;* thus, Quum — tum, *when — then;* Tum — quum, *then — when. Cic.* Quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges. *Id.* Sed hæc tum laudemus, quum erunt perorata. *Id.* Considera tumne, quum ab ipso nascetur, an prius. (For a different use of *quum — tum,* see the end of the word.) — Sometimes, equivalent to *while, at which time.* (See above.) — It may be *whenever,* of a repeated action. *Cic.* Scribo ad vos, quum habeo, qui ferat. — 2. With the *subj.* when a thing is expressed with uncertainty, or when *may, might, should* are implied. *Cic.* Si, quum causa nulla esset, tabellarios ad te mitterem. *Id.* Et, quum sit necesse, servire tempori. — But also otherwise, with the *imp.* and *plup.*, when the events brought before us are considered as having a certain relation of cause and effect; but also in other instances, of some of which we can only say, that it seems to have been an idiom of the Latin language to prefer the *subj. Cic.* Alexander, quum interemisset Clitum, vix manus a se abstinuit, *when he had killed Clitus, having killed Clitus. Nepos. Alc.* 4. Quum ei nuntius missus esset, ut domum rediret, essetque in magna spe provinciæ bene administrandæ; non parere noluit, *when an order had been sent to him, an order having been sent to him.* (The force of *quum* in connection with the second verb *esset* is *although.* See below.) *Id.* Nam quum civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, amicorum concilium habebat, &c. *Cic.* Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter. *Id.* An tum eratis Consules, quum cunctus ordo reclamabat, quum cupere vos diceretis? (observe the change of mood.) — 3. With the historical *infin. Liv.* Populus promissa consulis exspectabat; quum Appius dicere, &c. — 4. With *acc.* and *infin.* in the *obliqua oratio. Liv.* — 5. Quum primum, *Cic.; or,* Quum subito, *Colum. as soon as.* — 6. Quum maxime (see *Maxime*) has, besides its other significations, also the following: — *Especially, particularly, preëminently. Terent.* Atqui quum maxime volo te dari operam ut fiat, *wish most heartily, most earnestly. Cic.* Quæ multos jam annos et nunc quum maxime filium interfectum cupit, *now most especially.* For this stands also *ut quum maxime. Terent.* Hanc amabat, ut quum maxime (*sc.* amaret), tum Pamphilus, quum pater, uxorem ut ducat, orare occipit, (strictly) *loved her then as at the time when his love was at the highest,* h. e. *was then desperately in love with her.* — Also, *just now, precisely now or precisely at the time. Cic.* Quem armis oppressa civitas pertulit, paretque quum maxime mortuo, *even yet also, now too. Id.* Verum tamen antiqua negligimus: etiamne ea negligemus, quæ fiunt quum maxime? *at this very time, just now.* (In these passages *Ernesti,* who does not allow that *now* is the proper signif. of these words, takes *quum maxime* for *ut quum maxime,* explaining them as in the passage from *Terent.* above; thus, Quæ fiunt quum maxime, *which now take place with extreme frequency; so frequently, that they never did more so.*) *Senec.* Nemo novit, nisi id tempus, quod quum maxime transit, *which is now passing.* —— ¶ Also, *when, that or since,* with the *indic. Cic.* Multi anni sunt, quum in aere meo est, *'tis many years that he has been in my debt.* —— ¶ Also, *since, as, seeing that, because;* and so we often use *when.* With the *subj. Cic.* Quæ quum ita sint. *Id.* Quum speraret te quoque ita existimare, ad te est profectus. — But *indic.* is found. *Cic.* Quum mecum esse non potuisti, &c. —— ¶ Also, *although,* where *when* will sometimes answer, with *subj. Cic.* Cui (senatus auctoritati) quum intercessissent, tamen est perscripta. (See an example from *Nepos* above.) —— ¶ Also, *that or because,* equivalent to *quod,* with the *indic. Cic.* Præclare facis, quum puerum diligis. —— ¶ Quum — tum, *as — so also, not only — but also, both — and,* connect partly words and partly sentences, in which latter case *quum* may stand either with the *subj.* or *indic.;* this is frequently used in passing from a general to a particular. *Cic.* Id, quum per se dignus putaretur, tum gratia Luculli impetravit. *Id.* Quum multæ res nequaquam satis explicatæ sint, tum perdifficilis quæstio est de natura deorum. *Id.* Quum ob ea, quæ ad te scripsi, tum quod Cæsar adest. *Nepos.* Inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam licentia. — As the emphasis falls upon the second of these, *tum* is sometimes strengthened by such particles as *etiam, vero, maxime, præcipue, imprimis. Cic.* — The *tum* is also repeated. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 13. Quum — tum — tum. — We also find *Quum — quum — tum. Cic.* ad *Div.* 6, 4. — And *simul* for *tum. Liv.* 3, 50. *post med.* — *Tum* is also wanting. *Cic.* Ejus quum totius est præclara species, imprimis suspicienda est figura capitis. —— ¶ Quom. *Plaut. Amph.* 1, 1, 44. et sæpius. —— ¶ Quando, *when,* in direct and indirect interrogation, where *quum* cannot be used. We say *tum — quum,* but rarely *tum — quando.* See *Quando.*

R.

R. stands for *Romanus*, R. P. for *Respublica*, R. R. for *rationum relatorum*. *Fest.* R. P. XX. for *retro pedes viginti.*

RĂBIDĒ (rabidus), adv. *ragingly, madly, furiously, outrageously*, λυσσηδόν. *Cic.* Omnia rabide appetens. *Augustin.* Rabidius.

RĂBIDŬS (rabies), a, um, adj. *mad, raving, fierce, rabid*, λυσσώδης. Of animals. *Plin.* Canis rabidi morsus. *Sueton.* fera. *Ovid.* lupa. *Id.* Rabidi bimembres (*the centaurs*). —— ¶ Figur. *raging, mad, furious, enraged, outrageous, savage, cruel. Virg.* fames. *Senec.* sitis. *Propert.* Et mulier rabida jactans convicia lingua. *Ovid.* Rabidos compescere mores. *Catull.* Rabidus animi furor. *Val. Flacc.* Pallas. *Id.* murmur. *Sil.* arma. *Id.* certamen. *Virg.* os Sibyllæ, *h. e. from inspiration. Ovid.* Freta rabidis tumescere ventis. *Stat.* dolor. *Gell.* facundia. *Lucan.* Auster. *Id.* Rabidique Leonis solstitiale caput, *sc.* propter Caniculam. *Id.* Rabidum latrare Pelorum, *sc.* propter Scyllæ canes. *Seren. Sammon.* Rabida podagra, *h. e. maddening*, as it were, with pain.

RĂBIĒS (rabio), ēi, f. *madness* of dogs and other beasts, λύσσα. *Colum.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, of men, *madness, rage, fury, fierceness, ungovernable anger, eager desire. Cic.* Hecubam autem putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam. *Petron.* Ex dolore in rabiem efferatus tollit clamorem. *Virg.* Collecta fatigat edendi ex longo rabies, *h. e.* ingens fames. *Id.* Improba rabies ventris, *ravenous hunger. Id.* Belli rabies. *Horat.* Rabies civica. *Id.* Indomitam rabiem sedare. *Vellei.* Tribunus continua rabie lacerabat Antonium. *Horat.* Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, *h. e.* dicacitas mordacissima, studium maledicendi. *Terent.* Præut hujus (hominis) rabies se dabit, *h. e.* impotentia in amore. *Virg.* Sed pectus anhelum, et rabie fera corda tument, *h. e.* furore divino, *with a divine heat, with prophetic frenzy.* — Also, of other things, *rage, fury. Val. Flacc.* pelagi. *Ovid.* ventorum. *Horat.* Rabies Noti. *Virg.* cæli marisque. *Plin.* mundi. *Horat.* Rabies canis, *h. e.* æstus caniculæ. —— ¶ *Rabies* in *genit.* for *rabiei. Lucret.* —— ¶ *Rabies* is also *one of the attendants of Mars. Val. Flacc.*

RĂBIŌ, ĕre. See *Rabo.*

RĂBIŌSĒ (rabiosus), adv. *madly, furiously. Cic.*

RĂBIŌSŬLŬS (dimin. of rabiosus), a, um, adj. *somewhat raving. Cic.*

RĂBIŌSŬS (rabies), a, um, adj. *mad, run mad*, properly of dogs and other animals, *rabid*, λυσσώδης. *Horat.* and *Plin.* canis. —— ¶ Figur. *raging, furious, raving. Cic.* fortitudo. *Senec.* Jurgia rabiosa fori clamosi. *Plaut.* Homo rabiosus, *frantic.*

RĂBŌ, or RĂBIŌ, is, n. 3. *to rave, rage, be mad or furious*, λυσσάω. *Cic.* e *Poeta.*

RĀBŌ, *for* Arrhabo. *Plaut.*

RĂBŬLĂ (perhaps from rabies), æ, m. *a pettifogger, sorry lawyer, brawler, forward, noisy speaker. Cic.* and *Quintil.*

RĂBŬLĀNŬS (perhaps from ravus), a, um, adj. perhaps *brownish, yellowish. Plin.* pix.

RĂBŬLĀTIŌ (rabula), ōnis, f. and RĂBŬLĀTŬS, us, m. *the brawling or verbosity of a sorry advocate; a pettifogging, wrangling. Marc. Cap.*

RĂBŬSCŬLŬS (perhaps from ravus), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Vitis rabuscula, perhaps *a vine having leaves of a grayish or dark color.*

RĂCĒMĀRIŬS (racemus), ii, m. *a barren vine-branch, or one that produces little fruit. Colum.*

RĂCĒMĀTIŌ (racemor), ōnis, f. *the gleaning of grapes*, βοτρυολογία. *Tertull.*

RĂCĒMĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having racemi or clusters. Plin.*

RĂCĒMIFĔR (racemus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing racemi or clusters. Ovid.* uva. — Also, *bearing clusters of grapes. Ovid.* Bacchus.

RĂCĒMŌR (racemus), āris, dep. 1. *to glean after the vintage; pick what others have left.* Figur. *Varr.*

RĂCĒMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of racemi, clusters, berries, or so formed. Plin.* Pomum suis inter ramos palmitibus racemosum. *Id.* Flos racemosus olivæ modo. *Id.* Racemosissimæ uvæ.

RĂCĒMŬS (ῥάξ, ῥαγός), i, m. *part of a bunch or cluster of grapes, containing a few berries on one stalk. Plin.* Dependent racemis, ut uvæ. —— ¶ Also, *a cluster;* as, *of grapes. Ovid.* Lecti de vite racemi. *Virg.* Tumidi racemi. *Sil.* Lucentes sole racemos. — Also, used of ivy and other plants. *Virg.* Raris sparsit labrusca racemis. *Plin.* (de hedera) Racemis in orbem circumactis, *ivy-clusters.* —— ¶ Also, *a berry, a grape. Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, *the juice of the grape*, h. e. *must or wine. Ovid.*

RĂDIANS, tis, partic. from radio.

RĂDIĀTĬLIS (radio), e, adj. *emitting rays. Venant. Fortun.*

RĂDIĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a casting forth rays, beaming, shining, beamy lustre, splendor. Plin.*

RĂDIĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from radio.

RĀDĪCĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from radicor.

RĀDĪCESCŌ (radix), is, n. 3. *to put forth roots, take root. Senec.*

RĀDĪCĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *from the root, by the roots*, ῥιζόθεν. *Colum.*, *Plin.*, *Catull.* and *Prop.* —— ¶ Figur. *from the very roots, utterly, entirely, totally, radically. Cic.* Radicitus evellere actiones. *Id.* Cupiditas extrahenda est radicitus. *Id.* Hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus. *Id.* Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem. *Plaut.* Omnia malefacta vestra repperi radicitus, *h. e. from the very beginning, thoroughly. Lucret.* Radicitus e vita se tollit, et ejicit.

RĀDĪCŌR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to take root, be rooted. Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Radicātus, a, um, *having roots. Colum.* Arbores aut radicata semina autumno serito. — Also, *having taken root, rooted.* Figur. *Sidon.* Naturali vitio fixum est radicatumque pectoribus humanis, ut, &c.

RĀDĪCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of roots, having many roots*, ῥιζώδης. *Plin.*

RĀDĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of radix), æ, f. *a little root*, ῥίζιον. *Cic.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *soapweed, fuller's weed. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of small radish. Colum.*

RĂDIŌ (radius, *a spoke*), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furnish with spokes. Varro.* Rota radiata, *set about with spokes.*

RĂDIŌ (radius, *a ray*), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANSITIV. *to emit rays, cast forth beams, glitter, glister, shine, radiate*, στίλβω. *Plin.* Astrobolos radiat candido in sole. *Id.* Felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi. *Propert.* and *Sil.* Pictis miles radiabat in armis. *Ovid.* Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ. *Id.* Unda repercussæ radiabat imagine lunæ. — Hence, Radians, *beaming, shining, refulgent. Virg.* luna. *Plin.* carbunculi. *Calpurn.* Cometes radianti luce. *Ovid.* aurum. *Id.* galea. Figur. *Val. Flacc.* juventa. — The deified emperors were represented as emitting rays, hence of deification. *Sil.* Radiabunt tempora nati, *will emit rays, will be deified.* —— ¶ Also, TRANS. *to illuminate, irradiate, enlighten, brighten. Propert.* Eois pectus radiare lapillis (another reading is *variare*). Hence, *passive.* Radiari, *to be furnished with rays, to radiate, shine, glisten. Ovid.* Scuta sed et galeæ gemmis radientur et auro. — Hence, Radiatus, a, um, *furnished with rays, shining. Acc.* ap. *Cic.* orbis solis. *Sueton.* corona. *Lucret.* insigne diei, *h. e.* sol. — Also, Radiare, *to illumine, to touch with rays, irradiate.* Hence, Radiatus, *irradiated. Lucan.* Phœbi radiatus ab ictu. Hence, figur. *Flor.* Quasi prospera ejus adversis radiarentur.

RĂDIŎLŬS (dimin. of radius), i, m. *a small ray or beam. Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *a long olive*, otherwise called *radius. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of herb. Apul.*

RĂDIŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *emitting many rays, radiant, resplendent, shining*, ἀκτινοβόλος. *Plaut.* Commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari.

RĂDIŬS (perhaps from ῥάβδος), ii, m. *a rod, staff. Liv.* 33, 5. Radii acuti immissi, *sticks, rods. Plin.* ferreus, *an iron rod or wire.* — Especially, *a rod or staff used by mathematicians for measuring and drawing figures in the dust*, &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a radius*, h. e. *a line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle. Cic.* — Hence, *a spoke of a wheel. Virg.* Radiis trivere rotis. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Radii rotarum. — Also, *a beam or ray of the sun, a ray of light. Cic.* So also, of lightning, *a flash. Virg.* Also, of the eyes. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a weaver's shuttle. Ovid.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the radius or lesser bone of the arm between the elbow and the wrist. Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *the sting of the fish* pastinaca. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the spur* of several birds, as the cock. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of long olive. Virg.* and *Colum.*

RĀDIX (according to some from ῥίζα; to others, from ῥάδιξ), īcis, f. *the root of a tree, plant*, &c. *Cic.* Videmus, ea, quæ terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari. *Virg.* Ab radicibus eruere segetem, *to tear up by the root. Cato.* Radicem, or radices capere, *or, Varr.* Radicem agere, *or, Ovid.* Radices agere, *to take root;* hence, figur. *Cic.* Vera gloria radices agit, *takes root, strikes root.* Hence, A radicibus, *from the roots, from the very foundation;* as, *Phædr.* A radicibus domum evertere. —— ¶ Figur. *root*, h. e. *that upon which any thing is fixed or grows. Plaut.* and *Ovid.* Of the tongue. *Petron.* of the hair. *Ovid.* of feathers. *Virg.*, *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* of a rock. —— ¶ Also, figur. *the root*, h. e. *the foot, lower part* of a mountain, hill, &c. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 41 and 42. *Nepos. Milt.* 5. *Liv.* 28, 15. — 36, 23. *Flor.* Alpium. *Cic.* Palatii, *h. e.* montis Palatini. *Plin.* Radices pyramidum *Id.* Gemmæ radix. —— ¶ Also, figur. *root*, h. e. *origin, foundation, source. Cic.* patientiæ. *Varr.* Ea erunt ex radicibus trinis, *from three roots or sources. Id.* Cetera quæ non sunt ab aliquo verbo, sed suas habent radices. *Cic.* Ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum C. Marium, *h. e.* municipem nostrum. *Plin.* Apollinis se radice ortum jactabat, *from the race or line.* — Also, *Cic.* Pompeius, eo robore vir, iis radicibus, Q. Cassium sine sorte delegit, *h. e.* ea firmitate opum et potentiæ in republica, *so deeply rooted in the affections of the commonwealth.* —— ¶ Also, *a root, an eatable root. Cæs. B. C.* 3, 48. *Cels.* Radix dulcis, *liquorice.* — Especially, *a radish. Colum.* Satio optima radicis et rapæ. *Id.* Radix Syriaca, *a kind of small radish. Id.* Radix lanaria, *fuller's weed.*

RĀDŌ (unc.), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shave, scrape, scratch. Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* Mulieres genas ne radunto, *tear by scratching*, as a mark of grief. — Hence, *to make smooth by shaving, scraping, grubbing*, &c. *Lucret.* Levare et radere tigna. *Horat.* Lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, *h. e. to sweep.* So, *Id.* Aquilo radit terram, *h. e. sweeps. Co-*

lum. Area primum radatur; deinde confodiatur, *h. e. cleared.* Hence, figur. *to polish, refine. Martial.* aliquid lima. — Figur. *to grate, offend. Quintil.* aures. Also, *to satirize, censure Pers.* mores. — Also, *to rub or graze upon, glide or skim along, pass close by, just touch or almost touch in passing. Sil.* saxa vomere, *to plough. Virg.* litora, *sail by, coast along. Id.* cautes, *sail past. Ovid.* metam ultimam, *h. e. be almost at the goal, touch the goal. Id.* Sicco freta radere passu, *skim over. Propert.* Alter remus aquas, alter radat arenas, *graze.* Also, *Virg.* Inter navem Gyæ scopulosque radit iter lævum (*h. e. left of Gyas*) interior. *Id.* (Columba) radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas, *skims through the air.* And of rivers. *Tibull.* Qua Gyndes radit campos. *Senec.* Mæander radit arenas, *grazes, glides along, licks.* —— ¶ Also, *to shave or scrape off,* either of the thing from which something is scraped, or the thing which is removed by scraping; also, *to scrape or scratch out. Tacit.* nomen fastis, *erase. Plin.* parietes, *scrape off,* h. e. *scrape off the dirt from them. Sueton.* barbam, *shave off. Petron.* caput, *shave. Horat.* Aquosus Eurus arva radit imbribus, *scrapes away, washes away. Plin.* Herbam marris ad solum radere, *grub or chop off.* — Hence, figur. *to scrape away, take away, remove. Pers.* Damnosa Canicula (*unlucky throw at dice*) quantum raderet. *Martial.* Ista tonstrix non tondet, sed radit, *shaves* her lovers of their money. —— ¶ *Radere,* ξυρεῖν, to shave off, shave clean to the skin, with the razor; *Tondere,* κείρειν, to cut off, shear with shears or scissors: the former only of men, the latter also of animals.

RĂDŬLA (rado), æ, f. *a scraper, instrument for scraping off any thing,* κνηστήριον. *Colum.*

RÆTIA, RÆTICUS, &c. } See *Rhætia,* &c.

RĀIA, æ, f. *a certain sea-fish,* called *a ray. Plin.*

RĀLLUM (for radulum, from rado), i, n. *an instrument by which the earth is removed from the ploughshare. Plin.*

RĀLLŬS (as for rarulus, from rarus), a, um, adj. *somewhat thin. Plaut.* Tunica ralla.

RĀMĀLE (ramus), is, n. *a sear or dead bough, an useless or withered branch. Ovid.* Ramalia arida. *Pers.* Veteris ramalia fagi. *Tacit.* Arbor mortuis ramalibus.

RĀMENTA, æ, f. same as *Ramentum. Plaut.*

RĀMENTŌSŬS (ramentum), a, um, adj. ramentis plenus. *Cæl. Aurel.*

RĀMENTUM (for radimentum, from rado), i, n. *a little piece or bit scraped from gold, silver, wood,* &c. *a chip, shaving,* ῥίνημα, ξύσμα. It differs from *scobs,* which is *the dust made by a file or such like. Lucret.* Ramenta ferri. *Plin.* Ramenta eboris. *Id.* auri. *Id.* e cornibus. *Id.* salis. *Id.* lapidis specularis. *Id.* pellis cervinæ dejecta pumice. *Id.* ligni. —— ¶ Also, *any small piece. Martial.* Ramentum sulphuratum, *a match. Plin.* Ramenta fluminum, *h. e.* arenæ. *Plaut.* Omne (aurum) cum ramento, *all the gold with the scrapings; every farthing, every cent.* Also, *small pieces of food, victuals. Scrib. Larg.* Rejiciunt ab stomacho ramenta.

RĀMEŬS (ramus), a, um, adj. *of a bough or branch. Virg.* Ramea fragmenta.

RĀMEX (Id.), Icis, m. *a branch, a bough; a cross-bar of a fence. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a rupture, hernia,* κιρσοκήλη. *Cels.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, Ramices, *the lungs,* or rather, *the pectoral veins or veins of the lungs. Plaut.*

RĀMICŌSŬS (ramex), a, um, adj. *burst or bursten, afflicted with a hernia or rupture. Plin.*

RĀMNES [Tuscan form], Ium, or **RĀMNENSES** [Latin form], Ium, m. *the name of one of the three tribes* (Ramnes, *of Latins,* Tities or Titienses, *of Sabines,* Luceres, *of Etrurians*), *from whose political association sprung the Roman state. Liv.* 10, 6. They were named from Romulus, and formed one of the three centuries of *equites* chosen by him. *Liv.* 1, 13 and 36. —— ¶ For *the equites or knights* generally. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 341. —— ¶ Written, also, *Rhamnes,* &c.

RĀMŌSŬS (ramus), a, um, adj. *full of boughs or branches, branchy, branching,* ἐρνώδης, κλαδώδης. *Lucret.* arbor. *Ovid.* stipes. *Propert.* Silvani ramosa domus. *Plin.* Lappago similis anagallidi, nisi esset ramosior. *Id.* Curalium ramosissimum. *Virg.* Et ramosa Mycon vivacis cornua cervi. *Plin.* Radices ramosæ. —— ¶ Figur. *Ovid.* (*de hydra*) Hanc ramosam natis e cæde colubris, *h. e. whence snakes sprung forth like boughs. Pers.* Et vitæ ramosa in compita, *branching out in various directions. Lucret.* Ramosa nubila.

RĀMŬLŌSŬS (ramulus), a, um, adj. *full of little boughs or sprigs. Plin.* folia.

RĀMŬLŬS (dimin. of ramus), i, m. *a little branch or bough, a shoot, sprig,* κλαδίον. *Cic.*

RĀMŬS (unc.), i, m. *a branch, bough, an arm of a tree,* ἔρνος, κλάδος. *Cic., Virg.,* &c. Also, of plants. *Colum.* Also, *the branch of the root* of a tree. *Id.* — Hence, Rami, *for* arbor, *a tree. Virg.* Baccas dant rami. And, *the fruit of trees. Virg.* Rami atque venatus alebat. —— ¶ Also, *the tip* of a horn. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *frankincense. Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Mentula. Nævius.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Ramos miseriarum amputare. —— ¶ Also, of *a line of consanguinity. Pers.* Stemmate quod Tusco ramum ducis, *h. e. you are descended from.* —— ¶ *Pers.* Ramos Samios (*h. e.* Pythagoræ), *h. e. the two branches of the letter Y,* representing the way to virtue and vice. —— ¶ Also, of a mountain, *a branch, part of a chain. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a club. Propert.* Mænalio jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *h. e. the club of Hercules.*

RĀMUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of ramus), i, m. *a small branch or bough. Plin.* — Figur. *Hieron.*

RĀNA (according to *Varro,* from the sound of its voice), æ, f. *a frog,* βάτραχος. *Plin.,* &c. Also, *a paddock, green frog. Plin.* Hence, Prognostica ranarum, *prognostics of weather. Cic.* Pluvias metuo, si prognostica nostra vera sunt, ranæ enim ῥητορεύουσιν. — *Martial.* Perlege Mæonio cantatas carmine ranas, *h. e. Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice,* Βατραχομυομαχία. — *Petron.* Inflat se tanquam rana (proverb. of one over-well satisfied with himself). — *Petron.* Qui fuit rana, nunc est rex (proverb. of one who, from a low origin, has very much raised himself), *the beggar's now a king.* — *Plin.* Rana rubeta, *or, Horat.* Rana, *a poisonous kind of frog. Juvenal.* Ranarum viscera nunquam inspexi, *sc.* for omens. —— ¶ Also, *a swelling on the tongue of beasts. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish* (Lophius piscatorius, L.). *Plin.* Also called by *Plin.* Rana piscatrix, and by *Cic.* Rana marina.

RĀNCEŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. *to be rancid, putrid, stinking.* — Hence, Rancens, tis, *rancid, putrid, stinking, mouldy. Lucret.*

RĀNCIDĒ (rancidus), adv. *rancidly, stinkingly, rankly;* hence, figur. *disgustingly. Gell.*

RĀNCIDŬLŬS (dimin. of rancidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat rank or rancid, stinking, fetid. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Figur. *disgusting, nauseous. Pers.* and *Martial.*

RĀNCIDŬS (ranceo), a, um, adj. *rank, rancid, musty, stale, rammish, putrid, stinking,* ταγγός, αἴωλος, σαπρός. *Horat.* Rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant non quia nasus illis nullus erat; sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes tardius adveniens vitiatum commodius, quam integrum edax dominus consumeret. *Lucret.* Rancida cadavera. *Apul.* Rancidiora seligens. —— ¶ Figur. *disgusting, nauseous, offensive. Juvenal.* Nam quid rancidius. *Plin.* (*de boletis*) Rancido aspectu, *h. e.* lurido, et qualis solet esse rerum rancidarum.

RĀNCŌ, as, n. 1. *to cry as a tiger. Auct. carm.* de *Phil.* Tigrides indomitæ rancant. (Al. leg. *raucant.*)

RĀNCŌR (ranceo), ōris, m. *rancidness, rancidity. Pallad.* —— ¶ Figur. *rancor, inveterate malignity, malice, steadfast hate. Hieron.*

RĀNŬLA (dimin. of rana), æ, f. *a little frog, tadpole,* βατράχιον. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a swelling on the tongue of cattle,* also called *rana. Veget.*

RĀNŬNCŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. *a little frog, tadpole, porwigle;* also, in general, *a frog,* βάτραχος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb,* same as *Batrachium. Plin.*

RĀPA, æ, f. same as *Rapum.*

RĀPĀCIA (rapa), ōrum, n. *the stalks and leaves of turnips, rapes or naveses. Plin.* —— ¶ It is also written *rapicia.* As an *adj. Cato.* Semen rapicium, *rape-seed.*

RĂPĀCIDA (rapax), æ, m. *a robber, plunderer, thief. Plaut.*

RĂPĀCITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *robbery, pillaging, rapacity,* ἁρπακτικόν. *Cic.*

RĂPAX (rapio), ācis, *rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder, eagerly desirous of what belongs to another; a robber,* ἅρπαξ. *Cic.* Olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax. *Id.* Furem aliquem, aut rapacem accusare. *Plaut.* Vos scelesti, vos rapaces, vos prædones. *Sueton.* Procuratorum rapacissimus. — Also, of one *grasping at presents. Horat.* Cinara rapax. *Tibull.* domina. *Id.* saga. — Also, of animals. *Horat.* lupus. *Plin.* Ungues hominibus lati, rapacibus unci, *beasts of prey. Horat.* Rapaces Harpuiæ. — Also, of other things. *Cic.* Nihil est rapacius, quam natura. *Senec.* Rapacia virtutis ingenia. *Plin.* Nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi. *Id.* Succinum rapacissimum ignium. *Cic.* Rapax unda. *Lucret.* Rapaces fluvii. *Id.* Falces rapaces. *Catull.* Turbida rapacior procella. *Ovid.* Rapax ventus. *Lucret.* Rapax vis solis. *Ovid.* ignis. *Id.* Scylla rapax. *Horat.* Rapax Orcus. *Id.* fortuna. *Senec.* Rapaces Fati manus. *Tibull.* Mors rapax. *Propert.* Mars rapax. —— ¶ *Veget.* Dentes rapaces, *the fore-teeth.* —— ¶ In *Tacit.* the 21st legion is named *Rapax,* and the soldiers composing it are called *Rapaces.* So, *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

RĂPHANINŬS (raphanus), a, um, adj. *of a radish,* ῥαφάνινος. *Plin.* oleum.

RĂPHANITIS (ῥαφανῖτις), Idis, f. *a kind of flower-de-luce. Plin.*

RĂPHANŎS ĂGRIA (ῥάφανος ἀγρία), *a kind of horseradish, h. e.* raphanus silvestris. *Plin.*

RĂPHANŬS (ῥάφανος), i, m. *a radish. Plin.* — Of *fem.* gender in *Pallad.*

RĀPICIA, &c. See *Rapacia.*

RĂPIDĒ (rapidus), adv. *rapidly, swiftly, violently, hastily,* ὁρμητικῶς, ἁρπακτικῶς. *Cic.* Rapide. *Tacit.* Rapidius.

RĂPIDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *swiftness, velocity, rapidity. Cæs.*

RĂPIDŬS (rapio), a, um, adj. *tearing or hurrying away. Ovid.* Destituor rapidis præda cibusque feris. *Lucret.* leones, canes. — Also, figur. *tearing, hurrying, rapid, swift, moving impetuously and hurrying with it as it goes,* of rivers, storms, &c. ὁρμητικός, ἁρπακτικός. *Virg.* torrens. *Lucret.* turbo. *Propert.* Hæc videam rapidas in vanum ferre procellas. *Virg.* Rapidis ludibria ventis. *Tibull.* mare. *Virg.* Rapidis feruntur passibus. *Id.* currus. *Curt.* Rapidior unda. *Ovid.* Rapidi equi. *Id.* Volucris rapidissima, *swiftly flying. Ovid.* orbis (cœli). *Cic.* oratio, *hurried. Liv.* Rapidus in consiliis, *overhasty.* —— ¶ Also, *vehement, violent, impetuous, heated, hot, burning. Ovid.* Ora rapidæ patientia (*able to bear*) flammæ. *Virg.* Sirius. *Id.* Rapido fessi æstu. *Id.* Rapidi potentia solis.

RĂPĪNA (Id.), æ, f. *robbery, rapine, pillaging, plundering, ravin,* ἅρπασμα. *Cic.* Nihil cogitant nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. *Cæs.* Hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque prohibere. *Auct. B. Afric.* Rapinas per municipia facere. — Figur. Rapina alimenti, *a withdrawing.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is taken by force, booty, plunder. Virg.* Rapinæ ostenduntur. *Martial.* Rapinas æquorum, *h. e. fishes caught. Id.* In populum multa rapina cadit, *h. e.* missilia munera a populo diripienda. *Ovid.* Stulta rapina est mea, *h. e.* stulta est femina a me capta. *Plin.* Terra

tres partes abstulit cœlum: Oceani rapina in incerto est, *what the ocean encroaches upon; what the ocean usurps to itself.* —— ¶ Sever. in Ætna. 611. Tum vero, ut cuique est animus, viresque, rapina tutari conantur opes, *h. e. by quickly collecting and removing their property.*

RĂPĪNA (rapa), æ, f. *a bed of rapes, a field of turnips.* Colum. —— ¶ Also, *rapes, turnips.* Cato.

RĂPĪNĀTĬŌ (rapina), ōnis, f. *a pillaging, plundering.* M. Aurel. ap. Fronton.

RĂPĪNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a robber.* Lucil.

RĂPĬŌ (from ἅρπω, ἁρπάω, ἁρπάζω), is, pui, ptum, a. 3. *to rob, carry off by force,* ἁρπάζω. Cic. Spes rapiendi atque prædandi. Id. Ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset. Sallust. Sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere. Liv. virgines ad stuprum. Virg. Tempora populata raptis auribus, *h. e. cut off.* Horat. oscula, *to snatch.* Ovid. Si quis rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis, arma feras; rapta conjuge, lentus eris? Hence, Raptum, *what is got by robbery, booty, plunder.* Liv. Vivere rapto; or, Ovid. ex rapto, *to live by robbery* (strictly, *to live upon the booty one gets by robbery*). — Hence, *to rob, take away, snatch away, withdraw.* Ovid. Ingenio vires ille dat, ille rapit. Senec. Rapit somnos pavor. Id. Cur tuos rapis aspectus? — Also, *to rob, plunder.* Liv. villas. — Also, *to carry off, ravish.* Ovid. Te (sc. Helenam) rapuit Theseus. Id. Rapta semel, videbor (ego, sc. Helena) bis quoque digna rapi? Also, *to deflour, debauch.* Quintil. 9, 2, 70. —— ¶ Also, of any thing which is done with speed or haste, especially when accompanied with violence. — *To tear, drag, snatch, hurry away.* Cic. aliquem ad supplicium. Plaut. Vi rapiam te domum. Id. aliquem ad carnificem. Liv. corpus consulis, *remove hastily.* Plaut. aliquem in jus. Id. Opta ocius, rapi te obtorto collo mavis, an trahi. Ovid. Raptus Hæmoniis Hector equis, *dragged.* Horat. Ni hinc te rapis, *make off, hurry off.* Val. Flacc. Membra toris rapit, *h. e. springs up.* Hence, of persons dying prematurely, Rapi, *to be snatched away.* Ovid. Amicus raptus. Plin. Agrippa quinquagesimo uno raptus anno. And of persons carried away into a foreign land. Ovid. and Propert. Also, figur. *to carry away, hurry away or off, transport.* Cic. Cupiditas te rapiebat. Ovid. Cæco raptus amore. Cic. Quum Cæsar amentia quædam raperetur. Horat. Furor ne cæcos, an rapit vis acrior? Id. In medias res auditorem rapit, *hurries.* Cic. Incensi omnes rapimur ad libertatem recuperandam. With infin. Manil. Mundus rapit ætherios pandere census, *hurries away, attracts, draws.* So, also, absol. *to carry away, transport, ravish, attract, captivate.* Propert. Utraque forma rapit. — Also, *to hurry, force, snatch or draw* to any thing. Cic. Honesta res (hos) totos ad se convertit et rapit, *draws,* as it were *snatches, hurries.* Terent. aliquid in pejorem partem, *h. e. put a wrong construction on, misconstrue, misrepresent.* So, also, Pollio ad Cic. Verebar, ne pium meum consilium raperent in contrarium partem obtrectatores mei. Also, Virg. Animum celerem in partes rapit varias, *hurries in different directions.* Phædr. Si quis rapiet ad se quod erit commune omnium, *forcibly appropriate to himself.* — Also, *to snatch, catch or seize hurriedly, take or take in quickly.* Cic. e poeta. Vive, Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape, *snatch a last hasty glance of the sun.* Horat. Sic tamen ut limis rapias, quid cera velit, *h. e. read rapidly with a sidelong glance.* Ovid. Comæ nigrum rapuere colorem, *contracted quickly.* Virg. Rapuit in fomite flammam. Ovid. Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulphura flammam, *catch quickly.* Sulpic. Sever. Quum liber tota certatim urbe raperetur, *eagerly bought.* — Also, *to take quickly.* Liv. castra. Also, Virg. Pars silvas rapit, *range quickly through.* Stat. Campum sonipes rapit, h. e. celeriter percurrit. — Also, *to bring quickly.* Liv. commeatum in naves, *hurry on board.* Horat. aliquid sub divum, *drag into broad light.* Senec. ensem per nostrum latus, *drive, plunge, force.* — Also, *to hurry, lead quickly.* Liv. agmen Tusculum, *march his army rapidly to Tusculum.* Virg. Rapit acer totam aciem in Teucros. — Also, *to make or do quickly, hasten, make haste with, speed.* Liv. nuptias. Plin. Agricolæ (*by the husbandman*) rapienda sunt ea, *must be despatched without loss of time.* Ovid. fugam. Cic. Ipsæ res verba rapiunt, *hasten along the words, bring a copious stream of words;* or, *the words follow of themselves.* — Also, *to read rapidly.* Horat. (See above.) —— ¶ Rapsit, *for* rapuerit. Cic. Leg. 2, 9. e legg. xii. tab. Ed. Ern. — Raptabus (*femin.*), *for* raptis. Cn. Gell. ap. Charis.

RĂPISTRUM, i, n. probably *the herb wild-rape.* Colum.

RĂPŌ (rapio), ōnis, m. same as *Raptor.* Varr. ap. Non.

RAPTIM (Id.), adv. *by rapine, by violent robbery, rapaciously,* ἁρπαλέως, ἁρπαγίμως. Liv. Cibo vinoque raptim hausto. Plin. Semen raptim avium fame devoratum. —— ¶ Also, *quickly, hastily, in haste.* Cic. Agere rem raptim. Cæs. Aguntur omnia raptim. Liv. Exercitus raptim ductus. Cic. Hæc scripsi raptim. Liv. Raptim cibum capere. Virg. Fugiens raptim secat æthera pennis.

RAPTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a carrying off by force, abduction.* Terent. Ctesiphontem audivi una in raptione fuisse cum Æschino. Arnob. Raptio Proserpinæ, *the rape of Proserpine.*

RAPTĬTŌ (frequentat. from rapto), as, a. 1. same as *Rapto.* Gell. 9, 6.

RAPTŌ (frequentat. of rapio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rob, plunder, ravage.* Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *to drag or carry away violently, take away by force, drag by force.* Lucret. Avia cum Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum æthere raptavit toto, terrasque per omnes. Virg. Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros, *he had dragged.* Cic. Conjux raptata, sc. ad tabulam Valeriam. Ovid. Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehensis. Stat. Manu raptare aliquem. Lucret. Mare, terras, nubila cœli verrunt (venti), ac subito vexantia turbine raptant. Plaut. Quid me raptas? Sil. Sparsi ad pabula campis vicinis raptanda, *to forage.* —— ¶ Figur. *to drag along with violence.* Plaut. Me amor raptat, retinet. Valer. Flacc. Sacer effera raptat corda pavor, *h. e. agitates, disquiets.* Propert. Nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina (al. *crimine*) divos? h. e. quasi in jus rapiam, incusem, reos faciam, *charge, accuse.* Auctor Argum. Amphitr. Plaut. Turbas uxori ciet Amphitruo, atque invicem raptant pro mœchis, *h. e. upbraid, reproach.* — Also, figur. *to lead quickly.* Auct. B. Afric. legiones huc atque illuc.

RAPTŎR (rapio), ōris, m. *a seizer or taker away by force, a plunderer, robber, spoiler, ravisher,* ἁρπακτήρ. Plaut. Raptor hostium, h. e. qui hostes vivos capit, et abducit. Id. Raptores panis et peni. Propert. Incola Cacus erat, metuendo raptor ab antro. Tacit. Discordiis et seditionibus potens, raptor, largitor, &c. Martial. Raptor Gangeticus, h. e. venator, qui tigridum catulos, matribus absentibus rapit. Phædr. Milvius raptor, *ravenous.* Virg. Raptores lupi. Vellei. Raptores Italicæ libertatis. Val. Max. Raptor spiritus, *a killer, slayer.* —— ¶ Also, *a ravisher, violator, deflourer.* Tacit. Raptor filiæ meæ. Senec. Raptor thalami mei, h. e. uxoris. Horat. Tityosque raptor, *h. e. who was about to ravish Latona.* Hence, Senec. Raptor stupri, h. e. qui per vim stuprum intulit, vel inferre tentavit. —— ¶ Also, *that draws or attracts* to itself. Augustin. Magnes raptor ferri, *the attractor.*

RAPTŌRĬUS (raptor), a, um, adj. *fit for dragging.* Cœl. Aurel.

RAPTUS (rapio), us, m. *a robbing, plundering.* Tacit. Hence, *a rape, forcible abduction.* Cic. virginis. Ovid. Proserpinæ. —— ¶ Also, *a carrying or taking away by force, a removing.* Plin. Ramentorum crinibus pampinato semper orbe se volvens, ad incitatos runcinarum raptus, *h. e. at every stroke of the plane.*

RAPTUS, a, um, particip. from rapio.

RĂPŬLUM (dimin. of rapum), i, n. *a little rape or turnip,* γογγυλίδιον. Horat.

RĀPUM (ῥάπυς), i, n. *seldom* **RĀPA**, æ, f. *a rape, turnip, navew,* (Brassica rapa, L.), γογγύλη. Colum., Plin., &c.

RĀRĒ (rarus), adv. *thinly, not close together, scatteredly.* Colum. Rare conserere. Id. Rarius. Id. Rarissime. —— ¶ Also, *seldom, not often, rarely,* σπανίως. Plaut. Hic piscis rare capitur. Cic. Si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis. Sueton. Spectaculis rarissime interfuit. (In this sense *raro* is more common.)

RĀRĔFĂCĬŌ (rarus & facio), ācis, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make thin, rarefy,* ἀραιόω. Lucret. — Also, irreg. passiv. Rarefio, fieri, factus sum, *to be rarefied, become thin.* Lucret.

RĀRĔFĪŌ, is, actus sum. See *Rarefacio.*

RĀRENTER (rarus), adv. *rarely, not often, seldom,* σπανίως. Liv. Andron. ap. Non. —— ¶ Also, *sometimes.* Cato.

RĀRESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow thin, lose thickness or compactness, become loose, break away from each other, not hang closely together,* ἀραιοῦμαι. Lucret. Rarescunt nubila, *are rarefied.* Id. Rarescit terra calore. Plin. Quadrupedibus in senectute lanæ rarescunt. Stat. Rarescunt alta colonis Mænala. Sil. Rarescit miles, atque aperit patulas vias, *h. e. the ranks begin to have breaks.* Virg. Angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *will open, dilate, expand.* Tacit. Colles paulatim rarescunt, *h. e. become fewer or rarer, open.* —— ¶ Also, *to become less frequent, decrease.* Propert. Litore si tacito sonitus rarescit arenæ.

RĀRĬPĬLUS (rarus & pilus), a, um, adj. *having thin hair or few hairs, thin-haired,* ψεδνός, ἀραιόθριξ. Colum.

RĀRĬTĀS (rarus), ātis, f. *thinness, rarity, looseness,* ἀραιότης, μανότης. Cic. In pulmonibus inest raritas quædam. Vitruv. (de calce) Foraminum raritates. Plin. Nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis. Id. Raritatem superciliorum emendare. Quintil. Raritas dentium. —— ¶ Also, *fewness, scantiness, thinness, scarceness, rareness, scarcity, rarity,* σπανιότης. Plin. Modo multitudo (*stellarum*) conferta inest, modo raritas. Sueton. Tantam infirmitatem magna cura tuebatur: in primis levandi raritate. Id. Raritas remanentium. Plin. exemplorum. Id. Quinque, nec plures arbores, nōn raritate magis, quam suavitate mirabiles. Id. Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit: Bucephalon eum vocarunt. Gell. Antiquos Romanos Varro dicit non recepisse hujuscemodi quasi monstruosas raritates, *strange and unnatural things.*

RĀRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Raritas.* Colum.

RĀRŌ (abl.), adv. See *Rarus, a, um.*

RĀRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. (the opposite of *densus*), *rare, thin, not close or thick, not dense, thinly scattered, loose, full of holes, spaces, breaks, interstices; here and there, single,* ἀραιός, μανός. Virg. Rara acies, *not close or thick.* Lucret. Aer rarior. Id. lingua, *spongy, porous.* Quintil. manus, *with the fingers spread apart.* Colum. terra, *loose.* Ovid. tunica, *thin, not thick,* and so, *transparent.* Id. Alba et rara coma, *thin, thinly-scattered, scattered singly.* Horat. Lacrima manat rara, *now and then, singly, one at a time, drop by drop, not in connected drops.* Virg. retia, *full of holes or interstices.* Plin. Baccæ expanduntur raræ. Cæs. Raros milites, ne animadverterentur, in castra transducit, *a few at a time, in small bodies,* or *singly, one by one.* Id. Ut rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur, *singly or in small bodies.* Liv. Raris locis ignes fieri, *h. e. here and there.* Virg. Apparent rari in gurgite nantes, *here and there or single.* Ovid. Quercus patulis rarissima ramis, *very thin, very open.* Virg. Raris racemis, *here and there.* So, Id. umbra. —— ¶ Also, *rare, seldom to be seen or met with, scarce, infrequent, few, scanty,* σπανός. Cic. Omnia præclara rara. Id. Optimum quidque rarissimum est. Horat. Rara juventus, *few, thinned.* Sallust. Raris animus est, *few have the strength of mind.* Quintil. Rarum est, ut, &c. *it is rare, that; it seldom*

happens, that. — Also, *few, seldom one, rarely one.* *Quintil.* Rarus (homo) reperiebatur, qui, &c. *Propert.* Rarus motus, *a rare* (h. e.), *a deep breath*, for the deeper the breath, the more infrequent. — Also, *rare or rarely doing.* *Tacit.* Cæsar rarus egressu, *seldom going out.* *Plin.* Leones rari in potu, *seldom drinking.* — Figur. *rare, or rare of its kind, excellent, extraordinary, superior.* *Propert.* puella. *Ovid.* Rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi. *Id.* Juvenis rarissime. —— ¶ Hence, Rarō (*abl.*), *sc.* tempore, *not often, rarely, seldom,* σπανίως. *Cic.* Vinum ægrotis prodest raro. *Id.* Evenire raro. *Plin.* Raro unquam, *rarely ever, hardly ever.* — Also, *now and then, occasionally, sometimes.* *Cic.* — *Comp.* Rarius, and *superl.* Rarissime, belong to *Rare.*

RĀSĀMEN (rado), inis, n. *that which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving.* *Marcel. Empir.*

RĀSILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that may be shaven or polished.* *Virg.* Rasile buxum. —— ¶ Also, *shaved, scraped, polished, planed, made smooth,* ξεστός. *Catull.* Rasilemque subi forem. *Sil.* hasta. *Ovid.* Rasiles calathi. *Vellei.* Triumphus Hispaniensis argento rasili constitit, *polished, burnished.* *Ovid.* and *Stat.* fibula. *Plin.* palmes (same as *draco*), *h. e. an old branch.* *Prudent.* scopulus, *h. e. bare, without trees or any herbage.*

RASIS, is, f. *a kind of raw pitch.* *Colum.*

RĀSITŌ (frequentat. of rado), as, a. 1. *to shave or scrape often, to shave,* ξυράω. *Sueton.* and *Gell.*

RĀSTELLUS (diminut. of raster), i, m. ξύστρον, parvum rastrum, *h. e. a toothed instrument, of iron or wood, for breaking clods of earth,* &c. *a small rake or harrow, a kind of spade.* *Suet., Colum.* and *Varr.*

RĀSTER, or **RĀSTRUS** (rado), i, m. same as *Rastrum.* *Terent.* and *Virg.*

RĀSTRUM (Id.), i, n. in *plur.* **RĀSTRA**, ōrum, n. but oftener, **RĀSTRI**, ōrum, m. from raster, *a toothed instrument used in husbandry, generally of iron, but sometimes of wood, a rake, harrow, drag, to break clods with; a weeding-hook, mattock, hoe,* δίκελλα, ξύστρον. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — *Terent.* Mihi res ad rastros redit, *h. e. I am reduced to the harrow, I must obtain a living by the labor of my hands.*

RĀSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a scraping, shaving, rasure,* ξέσις. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is scraped or shaved off, a shaving,* ξέσμα. *Veget.*

RĀSUS (Id.), us, m. *a scraping, shaving,* ξέσις. *Varr.*

RĀSUS, a, um, particip. from rado.

RĂTĀRIA (ratis), *sc.* navis, *a kind of small vessel*, perhaps, *a raft.* *Gell.*

RĂTIĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *a lighterman, barger,* σχεδιαγός. *Pandect.*

RĂTIHĂBITIO (ratus & habeo), ōnis, f. *a ratification, approval,* κύρωσις. *Pandect.*

RĂTIŌ (reor), ōnis, f. I. *a reckoning, calculation, account.* *Sueton.* Ante omnes Pallantem a rationibus (suspexit), *his accountant, master of accounts, treasurer.* *Plaut.* Rationem putare cum aliquo, *hold a reckoning, reckon with.* *Cic.* Rationes referre, *give in, present, return his accounts.* *Id.* Rationem inire, *to reckon, reckon up.* So, *Id.* Inibitur ratio quæstus. (This phrase is also used figur. in the sense of *to consider, deliberate, find means.* *Cic.* Hence, *Id.* Inita subductaque ratione, *after consideration or deliberation.* Also, Inire rationem, uter, &c. *form an estimate, decide, conclude.* *Liv.*) *Senec.* Ponere rationem singulorum, *reckon, reckon up, reckon over, make calculations concerning the circumstances of each.* (Hence, *Pandect.* Ponere rationem alicujus rei, *to investigate, inquire into.*) *Cic.* Astrologus, qui non tam cæli rationem, quam cælati argenti duceret, *made calculation, calculated.* So, *Id.* Syracusani habebant rationem quotidie piratarum, qui ferirentur, *reckoned, counted.* (Hence, figur. *Id.* Ut aliquam, si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet, *should have some regard.* So, also, *Id.* Officii rationem atque existimationis duceret.) *Plaut.* Ratio apparet, *agrees, hits.* So, Ratio constat (figur. *Justin.* Ut otii mei apud te ratio constaret, *h. e. account.* And, also, Ratio constat, *it is reasonable, profitable.* *Plin. Ep.* See, also, *Consto*, where this is more fully exemplified). *Cic.* Rationem reddere rei, *or* de re, *to give in a reckoning, or render an account.* Also, *Id.* Rationem dare, *for* reddere. — In particular, *a reckoning or account between merchants, or debtor and creditor.* *Cic.* Qui jam cum isto ratione conjunctus esset, *h. e. connected with him in mercantile transactions* (which, of course, involve computations of some sort or other). *Id.* Magna ratione cum Mauritaniæ rege contracta, *h. e. having become the king's creditor to a large amount.* Hence, Habere rationem, *to stand in connection, intercourse, relation, have to do*; as, *Cic.* cum femina. —— Hence, *quantity, sum, amount, number.* *Plaut.* Ea nimia est ratio. *Id.* Ista ratio maxima est. — *Sueton.* Rationes imperii, *same as* rationarium imperii. *Cic. Verr.* 5, 57. Ratio carceris, *the register or record of the prison.* (See the passage, where *Cic.* himself explains the words.) — II. *Regard, respect, consideration*, sometimes *care, concern.* *Cic.* Rationem veritatis fidei, religionis abjudicare, *care for truth, regard to truth.* *Id.* Quædam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt. *Id.* Sin est in me ratio reipublicæ, *I have regard or respect to the state.* Frequently, Habere rationem, *to have regard, have a care, care*; with a *genit.*, or, also, without it. *Cic.* hominum, rei, temporis. *Id.* salutis et dignitatis. *Id.* Pecuniæ ratio potest haberi, *h. e. the money can be taken care for, can be got.* *Id.* Deos piorum et impiorum habere rationem. *Id.* Habenda est ratio, quos imitemur, *regard must be had.* *Id.* Habeo rationem, quid a populo acceperim. *Nepos.* Primum ratio habebatur (ejus), qui maximus natu esset. Also, *Cic.* Suam rationem ducere, *take regard to himself, look to his own interest.* — III. *Interest, advantage.* *Cic.* Rationes meas vestri saluti anteposuissem. — IV. *Opinion*, especially with reasons. *Cic.* Ab hac ratione dissentiunt. *Terent.* Mea sic est ratio. — Hence, *purpose, intention, plan.* *Cic.* Ratio mea mutata est. *Id.* Tua ratio est, ut, &c. *Cæs.* Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit. — Also, *proposal, proposition.* *Nepos.* Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda. — Also, *purport, effect.* *Cic.* Epistola in eandem rationem scripta. *Id.* Quum in eandem rationem loqueretur. — Also, *the system* of a philosopher, for instance. *Cic.* Platonis rationem suscipere. *Id. Off.* 1, 41. Cynicorum. *Id.* Stoicorum. — V. *Reason, reasonable conduct, reasonable manner, reasonableness, wisdom, consideration.* *Cæs.* Quod nobis quidem nulla ratione factum videtur, *without reason, in an unreasonable manner, unwisely.* *Cic.* Quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *rationally, wisely, well.* *Id.* In ratione versantur, *are reasonable, have reason in them.* *Id.* Ratio non est (with *infin.*), *it is unreasonable, unwise, foolish.* — In particular is Ratio, *the reasoning faculty, reason, the power by which we consider and decide.* *Cic.* Altera pars in ratione posita est, quæ docet et explanat, quid faciendum fugiendumque sit, ita fit, ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet. *Id.* A deo rationem habemus. Hence, —— ¶ *Proceeding or action in which reason is employed, matter, affair, transaction, business.* *Cic.* In hac ratione quid res ferat, perspicies, *herein, in this matter or affair.* *Id.* Nec totam Gallici belli rationem perturbare debemus, *conduct.* *Id.* Ad eam rationem existimabam aptam esse naturam meam. — Hence, *a question, subject, matter*, of discussion. *Cic.* Ratio de natura deorum. —— ¶ Also, *investigation, inquiry.* *Cic.* Negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione, quam ob rem, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a thing made by reason, skill, ingenuity; a production of reason*, &c. *Cic.* Quæ sunt in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava, dijudicant. —— ¶ Also, *a measure.* *Terent.* Conturbasti meas rationes. *Cic.* Rationes vitæ meæ, *h. e. plan of life.* —— ¶ Also, *a principle.* *Terent.* Bonæ tuæ rationes. *Cic. Fin.* 3, 20. Cynicorum ratio (but in *Off.* 1, 41. *system*; see above). *Id.* Ratio delicatior et mollior. —— ¶ Also, *a rule.* *Cic.* Adhibenda, tanquam obrussa, ratio, quæ mutari non potest. — Hence, *regularity, regular manner or way.* *Cic.* Ut ratione et via procedat oratio. *Id.* Ratione et numero moveri, *with regularity.* — Generally, *way, manner, kind, quality, nature, constitution.* *Cic.* De ratione accusationis tuæ dicendum nobis erit. *Id.* Hæc omnia ad rationem civitatis si dirigas, recta sunt. *Id.* Splendidam rationem dicendi tenet. *Cæs.* Qua ratione agi placeat, *in what way, how.* *Cic.* Nec minus vellent te quoque aliqua ratione, si possent, tollere. To this may be referred, *Cic.* Ad nostrorum annalium rationum, veteres; ad ipsorum, recentes, *in relation to, in respect to, as our* (*their*) *annals run.* — Also, *method* which one follows, *way, course, conduct.* *Cic.* Dissimilitudo meæ rationis offendit hominem. *Id.* Mea ratio in tota amicitia constans reperietur. *Id.* Perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio. *Id.* Necessaria mathematicorum ratio. — Also, *arrangement, disposition, order.* *Cic.* totius belli. —— ¶ Also, *means, expedient*, frequently. *Terent.* Cepi rationem, ut neque egeres, &c. *have adopted a means.* So, *Cic.* Inire rationem. *Id.* Illam rationem quæreremus, quemadmodum possemus, &c. *Id.* Rationis inventor. —— ¶ Also, *theoretical knowledge, science, skill, ability.* *Cic.* civilis. *Id. Arch.* 1. Hujusce rei ratio. *Id. Cæcil.* 11. Aliqua in legibus aut ratio aut exercitatio. *Id. Brut.* 74. Laus non fuit rationis aut scientiæ, sed quasi bonæ consuetudinis, *h. e. was not the result of theory, or a well-grounded knowledge of art.* —— ¶ Also, *a reason, reasonable ground.* *Cic.* Et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit. *Id.* Te, quum res videres, rationem causamque non quærere. *Id.* Nihil rationis affere. *Id.* Aliquid rationibus exquisitis confirmare. *Id.* Quid quæris rationem? *Id.* Est aliqua rei ratio, *h. e. there is something in that!* (properly, *there is a reasonable cause for it, a reasonable cause can be assigned for it*). — Hence, *reason, pretence or show.* *Cic.* Quam habet rationem, non quæro, æquitatis, sed improbitatis? —— ¶ Also, *a conclusion by reasoning, syllogism, or proof, production of proof, argumentation.* *Cic.* Ad huc progressa est ratio, ut ea duceretur, &c. *Id.* Concludere rationem. *Id.* Conclusio rationis. Hence, *Id.* Controversia in ratione (opposed to *in scripto*).

RĂTIŌCĬNĀBILITER (ratiocinor), adv. *rationally, reasonably.* *Macrob.*

RĂTIŌCĬNĀTIŌ (ratiocinor), ōnis, f. *a reasoning about a thing, a considering or estimating* in its different points. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a syllogism.* *Cic.* And, also, *a proving by syllogisms.* *Quintil.* 8, 4. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of thought,* διαλογισμός, *when one reasons with himself, as if another person, using both question and reply* (as in *Terent. Eun.* 1, 1, 1.). *Auct. ad Herenn.*

RĂTIŌCĬNĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pertaining to reasoning or arguing, inferred by reasoning, ratiocinative, argumentative, discoursive, disputative.* *Cic.* Genus ratiocinativum, cum ex eo, quod scriptum est, aliud quoque, quod scriptum non est, invenitur. *Quintil.* Ratiocinativa quæstio. *Id.* Hic statue ducit ex eo, quod scriptum est, id, quod incertum est: quod quoniam ratiocinatione colligitur, ratiocinativus dicitur. *Diomed.* conjunctio, *illative.*

RĂTIŌCĬNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a caster up of accounts, accountant, computist, auditor, calculator, reckoner,* λογιστής, λογιστής, subducendæ rationis peritus, a rationibus, calculator. *Cic.* and *Colum.* — Figur. *one that reckons over or considers.* *Cic.* officiorum.

RĂTIŌCĬNIUM (ratio), ii, n. *a reckoning, computing.* *Colum.*

RĂTIŌCĬNŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to cast up accounts, account, reckon,*

calculate, compute, λογίζομαι, λογοθετέω. *Cic.* Also, passively, *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw a conclusion, reason, infer by reason, argue. Cic.* Si recte ratiocinabimur. *Id.* Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic inter se, &c. *Id.* Ratiocinari, quid in similibus fieri soleat. —— ¶ Also, *to reason, consider, weigh, reflect upon. Plaut.* Principium, quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Socii nostri, cum belligerare nobiscum vellent, profecto ratiocinati essent etiam, atque etiam, quid possent facere.

RĂTIŌNĀBILIS (Id.), e, *reasonable, endowed with reason, rational*, λογικός. *Senec.* natura. *Quintil.* Nec, si mutis finis voluptas, rationabilibus quoque: imo ex contrario, quia mutis ideo non rationabilibus. —— ¶ Also, *agreeable to reason*, εὔλογος. *Pandect.* Sententia vera et rationabilis. *Id.* Rationabilius.

RĂTIŌNĀBILITĀS (rationabilis), ātis, f. *reason, the use of reason*, λόγος, τὸ λογιστικόν. *Apul.*

RĂTIŌNĀBILITER (Id.), adv. *rationally, reasonably*, εὐλόγως. *Apul.*

RĂTIŌNĀLIS (ratio), e, adj. *of or belonging to accounts.* Hence, *subst.* Rationālis, is, m. *one who has the general management of accounts, revenues*, &c.: particularly, *one sent by the emperor into a province to manage the revenues, a receiver. Lamprid.* — Rationalia, ium, n. *books of accounts. Pandect.* (others read differently). —— ¶ *Reasonable, rational, endued with reason*, λογικός. *Quintil.* animal. —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to reason, agreeable to reason. Senec.* Pars philosophiæ rationalis, *h. e. logic. Cels.* Disciplina rationalis, *and*, *Id.* Rationalis ars, *h. e. which follows reason*, and not mere practice; hence, *Id.* medicina, *and*, *Id.* medici. —— ¶ Also, *argumentative. Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Rationalis causa, *h. e.* quæstio ratiocinativa.

RĂTIŌNĀLITĀS (rationalis), ātis, f. *reason, the use of reason. Tertull.*

RĂTIŌNĀLITER (Id.), adv. *reasonably, agreeably to reason, rationally, by reason. Senec.*

RĂTIŌNĀRIUS (ratio), a, um, adj. *of or relating to accounts.* Hence, Rationarius, ii, m. *a computist, auditor, teller, caster up of accounts, accountant. Pandect.* — Rationarium, ii, n. *a schedule, statistical sketch or tables, register or report of the number of the legions and ships, the amount of the public moneys*, &c. *Sueton.* imperii.

RĂTIS (unc.), is, f. *pieces of timber pinned together; a float, raft*, σχεδία. *Plin., Cic., Cæs.* &c. —— ¶ Among the poets, frequently for *navis, a boat, bark, ship, vessel. Virg.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a bridge of boats, ponton. Liv.* Ratem solvere. *Id.* Rate jungere flumen.

RĂTĪTUS (ratis), a, um, adj. *stamped with the figure of a* ratis. *Festus.*

RĂTIUNCŬLA (dimin. of ratio), æ, f. *a little reckoning, small account, a reckoning, account. Plaut.* Subduxi ratiunculam. *Terent.* Erat ei de ratiuncula jampridem apud me reliquum pauxillulum nummorum. —— ¶ Also, *a small reason or argument. Cic.* Leves ratiunculæ. *Id.* Concludunt ratiunculis.

RĂTŌ, adv. See *Ratus.*

RATUMĒNA porta, *a gate of Rome. Festus* and *Plin.*

RĂTUS, a, um, particip. from reor. —— ¶ Adj. *reckoned, calculated, computed, fixed by calculation*; thus, Rata pars, *the proportional part, the proportion*, for instance, in a distribution or in measuring, &c.; Pro rata parte, *in proportion, proportionally. Cæs.* Militibus agros pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus. *Cic.* Omnia ista, perinde ut cuique data sunt, pro rata portione longa aut brevia dicuntur. Also, merely, *Liv.* Pro rata, *in proportion.* Also, *Plin.* Pro rata portione. And, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 5. Intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctus. Also, *Vitruv.* Secundum ratam partem. —— ¶ Also, *firm, confirmed, having force, established, good in law, valid, certain, sure; fixed, unalterable, abiding. Cic.* Cujus tribunatus si ratus est, nihil est quod irritum ex actis Cæsaris possit esse. *Id.* Quæ quamquam, si leges irritas feceritis, rata esse non possunt, tamen, &c. *Id.* Censoriæ subscriptiones fixæ et in perpetuum ratæ. *Id.* Putasne, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? *Id.* Decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debet. *Tacit.* Ut amicitia societasque nostra in æternum rata sint. *Horat.* Ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas. *Ovid.* Efficiat ratas preces, *h. e.* exauditas, et voti compotes. *Senec.* Nimis ratum in dicendo judicium, *h. e. too strict, rigid, inflexible. Cic.* cursus astrorum, *fixed, uniform, immutable. Id.* cursus lunæ. *Id.* Rato tempore, *at a fixed, appointed, preëstablished time.* — Hence, Ratum habere, ducere, *to account valid, approve, confirm, ratify*; as, *Cic.* Ratum habere judicium. *Liv.* Qui non duxerint societatem ratam. Also, *Cic.* Facere (augurium) ratum, *to confirm, ratify. Id.* Ista mihi rata sunt, *I approve of them, confirm them. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *safe, certain, sure. Cic.* conclusio. *Ovid.* fides et vox. — Hence, Ratō (*abl.*), *constantly, surely. Tertull.* So, *Id.* Rato habere, *to ratify, approve.* —— ¶ *Superl. Cato.* Beneficia ratissima. —— ¶ Of persons. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Ratus Romulus, *h. e.* certus se vicisse. —— ¶ Cavere de rato, *h. e.* cavere, se ratum habiturum. *Pand.*

RAUCA, æ, f. *an earth-worm injurious to the roots of trees. Plin.*

RAUCIDŬLUS (dimin. of raucus), a, um, adj. *somewhat hoarse. Hieronym.*

RAUCIŌ (raucus), is, si, sum, n. 4. *to be or become hoarse. Lucil.* ap. *Priscian.*

RAUCISŎNUS (raucus & sonus), a, um, adj. *hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding. Catull.* bombus. *Lucret.* cantus.

RAUCITĀS (raucus), ātis, f. *hoarseness, a bass, grave, or deep sound; a loud, rough noise. Cels.* and *Plin.*

RAUCUS (ravus, *for* ravicus), a, um, adj. *hoarse, harsh, jarring, grating, rough, unpleasant, disagreeable*, βραγχώδης. *Cic.* Itaque nos raucos sæpe attentissime audiri video. *Lucret.* fauces. *Ovid.* guttur. *Val. Flacc.* Raucus fremitus, *h. e. the confused voices of many speaking together. Ovid.* Ranarum vox rauca. *Id.* Picarum rauca garrulitas. *Id.* (de apro) Fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos spuma fluit. *Id.* rudens rauco Sileni vector asellus, *h. e.* rauco clamore. *Id.* Raucum stridorem et similis tribuit. *Virg.* Raucæ palumbes. *Id.* cicadæ. *Senec.* strix. So, *Virg. Æn.* 11, 458. cycni, *and Id.* 7, 705. volucres (but by some in these two passages considered equivalent to *canori*). — Also, used of things without life, *hoarse-sounding, hoarse-resounding, sounding. Propert.* Rauco classica cornu. *Virg.* Martius æris rauci canor, *h. e.* tubæ. *Ovid.* Tympana rauca. *Propert.* cymbala. *Id.* tibia. *Virg.* Unda cadens raucum per levia murmur saxa ciens. *Stat.* Rauca tonitrua. *Id.* Raucum litus. *Horat.* Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ. *Val. Flacc.* Venti rauco ad litora tractu unanimi freta curva ferunt. *Martial.* Bruma Aquilone rauco mugit. *Id.* Raucæ cortis aves, *h. e. geese, ducks*, &c. *Juvenal.* Raucus circus, as it were, *hoarse with the cries of the spectators. Ovid.* Raucaque concussæ signa dedere fores, *h. e.* strepentes vocibus. *Propert.* Rauci sonuerunt cardine postes. *Virg.* Telum rauco ære repulsum, *h. e.* scuto. — Also, the *neut.* Raucum, *and* rauca, are used *adverbially.* — *Serv.* Raucior. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Nisi rumor jam raucus erit factus, *h. e. shall have in great measure subsided. Martial.* Raucæ chartæ, *h. e. the briefs of the lawyers, which they in pleading causes vociferate even till they are hoarse. Id.* causidici, *and* rogatores, *hoarse with screaming.* So, *Juvenal.* cohors, *h. e. the priests of Cybele, hoarse from their constant cries. Horat.* Vicinia rauca reclamat, *h. e. even to hoarseness, without ceasing. Ovid.* Illa sonat raucum. *Virg.* Amnis rauca sonans. *Lucan.* Pontus rauca gemit.

RAUDIUS, a, um, adj. *Raudian. Vellei.* campi, *in Upper Italy, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.*

RAUDUS, and **RŌDUS**, and **RŪDUS**, (unc.), ŏris, n. *brass or copper, a piece of brass or copper*, perhaps *a brass or copper coin. Val. Max.*, and *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Porta rauduscŭla, *and* raudusculāna, *and* radusculana, *a gate at Rome*, because it was *made of brass or overlaid with brass*, or because *a brazen image of Cippus adorned the gate. Varr.* and *Val. Max.*

RAUDUSCULA, or **RAUDUSCULANA**. See *Raudus.*

RAUDUSCŬLUM, and **RODUSCŬLUM**, and **RUDUSCŬLUM** (dimin. of raudus), i, n. *a small piece of brass or copper, coined or uncoined.* Hence, in familiar conversation, *a little money, a small sum of money. Cic.*

RAVENNA, æ, f. *Ravenna, a city of Italy, in Gallia Cispadana, near the Adriatic sea.* — Hence, Ravennas, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Ravenna. Plin., Colum., Martial.*, &c.

RĀVIDUS (ravus), a, um, adj. *grayish, grayish-yellow*, &c. (Compare *Ravus.*) *Colum.* oculi.

RĀVIŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. *to cry or speak till one be hoarse. Plaut.*

RĀVIS (allied to ravus, raucus), is, f. *hoarseness. Plaut.* Ad ravim poscam, *h. e. to hoarseness, till I become hoarse.* So, *Id.* Ad raucam ravim.

RAURĂCI, ōrum, m. *a people in Gaul, near the Rhine*, not far from *Basle. Cæs.*

RĀVŬLUS (dimin. of ravus), a, um, adj. *somewhat hoarse. Sidon.*

RĀVUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *grey, greyish, gray-yellow, russet, or yellowish* (according to *Fest.* between *flavus* and *cæsius*). *Horat.* Rava lupa; *Id.* leones; (These some refer to the color of the eyes.) Also, *Varr.* Arietes ravis oculis. —— ¶ Also, *hoarse. Sidon.*

RĔ, insep. prepos. signifies in composition, *back in return, again, anew, against, to and fro*, &c.; it sometimes reverses the signif. of the simple verb, as in *recludo*; and sometimes adds nothing to the sense of the simple verb. — Before *a, e*, and *i, o, u, h*, the letter *d* is often inserted, as in *redamo, redeo, redimo, redundo, redhibeo*, and in *reddo*; analogous to *sed* in *seditio*, from *se* and *eo*, and *ind* in *indoles*, though the latter may be from *indu* and *oleo.* — Redi occurs in *redivivus*, perhaps analogous to *indi* for *in.* —— ¶ *Re* is often long in poetry.

RĒA, æ, f. See *Reus, a, um.*

RĔACCENSUS (re & accendo), a, um, particip. See *Redaccendo.*

RĔADOPTŌ (re & adopto), as, a. 1. *to adopt anew or again. Pandect.* (where others read *readoptarit*).

RĔADUNĀTIŌ (readuno, not used), ōnis, f. *a reunion. Tertull.*

RĔÆDIFICŌ (re & ædifico), as, a. 1. *to rebuild, build afresh, anew or again*, ἀνοικοδομέω. *Liv.* 5, 53. (*Ed. Gronov.*) and *Tertull.*

RĔAPSE (for re ipsa), adv. *in truth, in very deed, in reality, in fact, indeed, in good sooth*, αὐτόχρημα. *Cic.* Also, separated by tmesis. *Lucret.* Dum ne sit re tamen apse.

RĔASSUMŌ, or **RĔADSUMŌ** (re & adsumo), is, a. 3. *to reassume*, ἀναλαμβάνω. *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6. (Alii rectius *resumit.*)

RĔĀTE, is, n. *a town of the Sabines in Italy*, now *Rieti. Plin.* and *Sil.* — Hence, Reatinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Reate. Plin.* ager. *Id.* Reatini asini (Reate was famous for its breed of asses). *Cic.* Reatina præfectura. *Varro.* Reatinum (absol.), *the territory belonging to Reate. Liv.* Reatini, *the inhabitants thereof.*

RĔĀTUS (reus), us, m. *the state of a person accused or impeached; the condition of a person arraigned*, ἡ τοῦ ἐνόχου κατάστασις. *Pandect.* In reatu esse, *to be accused. Justin.* Revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, *h. e. to plead his cause, to defend himself.* —— ¶ Also, *the crime with which one is charged. Apul.* and *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *the dress and general appearance of an accused person. Apul.*

RĔBAPTIZŌ (re & baptizo), as, a. 1. *to rebaptize. Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Hence, Rebaptizātor, ōris, m. *a rebaptizer. Augustin.*

RĔBELLĀTIŌ (rebello), ōnis, f. *a renewal of war*, especially by a subdued

people, *revolt, insurrection*. *Tacit.* and *Val. Max.*

RĔBELLĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that renews or often renews war*, especially against her subduer, *revolting, insurgent*. *Ovid.* Germania. *Liv.* provincia.

RĔBELLIŌ (rebellis), ōnis, f. *the renewal of war*, also, *the renewed war* itself, on the part of a once subdued nation, *revolt, insurrection*. *Cæs.* Legatum in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. *Sueton.* Audita rebellione Germaniæ. *Tacit.* Rebellionem Britanniæ comprimere. See *Rebello*.

RĔBELLIŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a rebel*. *Trebell. Poll.*

RĔBELLIS (re & bellum), e, adj. *making war afresh, renewer of war*, especially against the victor, *insurgent, revolting, rebellious*. *Virg.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Rebellis Amor. *Stat.* Flammas rebelles seditione rogi.

RĔBELLIUM (rebello), ii, n. same as *Rebellio*. *Liv.* 42, 21. (the only place in which it occurs).

RĔBELLŌ (re & bello), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to begin war again, renew the war, rise up again in arms*, especially of those, who, having been once subdued, take up arms again; *to revolt, rise up in insurrection* (not *to rebel* against rightful authority). *Hirt.* Si diversis in locis plures rebellare cœpissent. *Liv.* In Veliternos, quod toties rebellassent, graviter sævitum. — Also, *to renew the fight or contest*. *Ovid. Met.* 9, 81. Tauro mutatus membra rebello (where Achelous describes his fight with Hercules). — Hence, figur. *to make fresh opposition, resist again*. *Plin.* Rebellat sæpe humor (in paper). *Senec.* Cinis monstri in nos rebellat. — Also, figur. *to break out again or afresh, reappear*. *Plin.* Rebellare quæ curaverint vitia. —— ¶ *Rebellare* does not express *rebellion* against the rightful authority of a sovereign, but the renewal of war on the part of a people once subjected or reduced to quiet. It may be rendered *to revolt, rise up in insurrection, renew hostilities*. —— ¶ Deponently. *Val. Max.* Eorum consilio Privernatos rebellatos. *Senec.* Fessus quidem pudor rebellat.

RĔBITŌ (re & bito), is, n. 3. *to return*, redeo. *Plaut.*

RĔBŌŌ (re & boo), as, n. 1. *to return an echo, to reëcho*. *Lucret.* Nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa. *Virg.* Reboant silvæque, et magnus Olympus. —— ¶ Also, *to resound, sound, ring*. *Sil.* Rupti reboant poli. *Val. Flacc.* Reboatque superbis comminus ursa lupis (*dat.*). *Lucret.* Reboat raucum bombum tuba. *Nemesian.* Te pinus reboat.

RĔBULLIŌ (re & bullio), is, īvi, ītum, n. and a. 4. *to boil or bubble again, to bubble forth*. *Apul.* Vinum in omnibus doliis ferventi calore rebullire. —— ¶ Also, *to cause to bubble forth, cast forth with a bubbling noise*. *Apul.* spiritum rebulliret.

RĔCALCITRŌ (re & calcitro), as, n. 1. *to kick or strike with the heel, wince*, ἀναλακτίζω, same as *Calcitro*. Figur. *Horat.* Cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, *h. e. makes one feel his anger*.

RĔCALCŌ (re & calco), as, a. 1. *to tread down or upon again*, παλιμπατέω. *Colum.* humum. *Apul.* Priora vestigia recalcare, *to retrace*.

RĔCALĔFACIŌ (re & calefacio), and **RĔCALFACIŌ**, is, fēci, factum, a. 3. [*Pass.* Recalefio, and Recalfio, fiēri, fis, factus sum], *to make warm again, to warm again*. *Ovid.* Telum sanguine recalfecit. *Scribon. Larg.* Quæ eodem die rursus recalfiunt. *Cæl. Aurel.* Recalefacto corpore. — Figur. *Ovid.* Recalface mentem.

RĔCALĔŌ (re & caleo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be warm or hot again, be very hot*, ἀναθέρομαι. *Virg.* Recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine. — Figur. *Ammian.* Recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata.

RĔCALĔSCŌ (re & calesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to grow or become hot again*, ἀναθερμαίνομαι. *Cic.* Cum motu atque agitatione recalescunt. — Figur. *Ovid.* Mens recalescit. *Plin. Ep.* Recalescere ex integro, et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, *h. e.* rursus accendi et intendere animum ad scribendum. *Flor.* Thessalici incendii (*h. e.* prœlii) cineres recaluere.

RĔCALFACIŌ, and **RĔCALFIŌ**. } See *Recalefacio*.

RĔCALVASTER (re & calvus), tri, m. *somewhat bald, bald in front, bald on the forehead*. *Senec.*

RĔCALVUS (Id.), a, um, same as *Recalvaster*. *Plaut.*

RĔCANDĔSCŌ, is, n. 3. and **RĔCANDĔŌ** (re & candeo), es, dui, n. 2. *to grow or become white again*, ἀναλευκαίνομαι. *Ovid.* Percussa recanduit unda, *h. e. on account of the foam; foamed*. —— ¶ Also, *to grow hot or warm again*. *Ovid.* Tellus recanduit æstu. *Id.* Flamma recandescet (others read *redardescet*). — Figur. *Ovid.* Audito clangore recanduit ira.

RĔCANŌ (re & cano), is, a. and n. 3. *to sing or sing back, draw by singing*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to charm back, destroy enchantment, make a charm of no effect*. *Plin.*

RĔCANTŌ (re & canto), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to sing back, sound back, echo back*. *Martial.* Recantat echo. —— ¶ Trans. *to charm back, charm away*. *Ovid.* Recantatas curas. —— ¶ Also, *to recant, retract*. *Horat.* Recantatis opprobriis.

RĔCAPITŬLŌ (re & caput), as, a. 1. *to recapitulate*, ἀνακεφαλαιόομαι. *Tertull.*

RĔCAVĔŌ (re & caveo), es, cāvi, cautum, n. 2. *to give security in one's turn*. *Cod. Just.* — Hence, Recautum, i, n. *a quittance, release*. *Justinian.*

RĔCAVUS (re & cavus), a, um, adj. *hollow or arched inwards* (which may be upwards), *concave*. *Prudent.*

RĔCĒDŌ (re & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go back, fall back, retire, retreat, recede, give ground*, χάζομαι, ἀναχωρέω. *Cic.* Undæ maris accedunt et recedunt, *ebb*. *Id.* Ne a Mutina quidem recessisse. *Plaut.* Pone nos recede. *Cæs.* Censebant in castra Corneliana recedendum. — Hence, of places which seem to one travelling to go back, *to recede*. *Virg.* Provehimur portu: terræque urbesque recedunt. — Also, of places which lie at a distance, are remote or retired. *Virg.* Anchisæ domus recessit, *lay at a distance, was retired*. *Val. Flacc.* Quantum Phasis recessit! *Catull.* Quacumque opulenta recessit Regia, *h. e.* quocumque recessus et cubicula Regia habuit. So, of the natural situation of places or countries. *Plin.* Syria Palæstina, vocatur, qua contingit Arabas: et qua recedit intus, Damascena. *Id.* Macedonia ad Epiroticas gentes in solis occasum recedens, *stretching, extending*. Of other things. *Quintil.* Pictor efficit, ut quædam eminere, quædam recessisse credamus, *to be more remote, lie further back*. *Plin.* Recessit venter, *is drawn in, is shrunk, does not project*. —— ¶ Also, *to go away, go off, depart, draw off, withdraw, remove, retire*. *Cic.* Recede de medio, *depart, away with you, make off*. *Hirt.* Ex eo loco cum copiis recedit. *Cic.* Posteaquam ab armis recessimus. *Nepos.* a conspectu suorum. *Id.* Neque a caritate patriæ potuit recedere, *h. e. could he give up, could he renounce*. *Cic.* ab augendis hominum utilitatibus et commodis, *to renounce*. *Virg.* In ventos vita recessit, *departed, fled, passed*. *Horat.* Senes ut in otia tuta recedant, *retire, withdraw*. *Ovid.* thalamo, *for* e thalamo. So, also, *Plaut.* loco. *Cic.* ab officio, *swerve from, depart from*. *Id.* ab usitata consuetudine. *Id.* a vita, *to die*. *Pandect.* Si ex venditione recessum fuerit (*pass. impers.*) — Hence, of two things which become separated, disjoined, severed. *Ovid.* Caput e nostra citius cervice recedet. *Plin.* Maturitatem adepti, statim e pediculo recedunt, *they part or break from*. So, also, *Cic.* Quum res ab eo recessisset et ad heredem pervenisset, *had passed from*. —— ¶ Also, *to go apart, retire* to one's bedchamber, for instance. *Petron.* Pigritia recedendi. —— ¶ Recesset, *for* recessisset. *Plaut.* —— Recesse, *for* recessisse. *Lucret.* —— ¶ See, also, *Recessus, a, um*.

RĔCELLŌ (re & cello, not used), is, n. and a. 3. *to strike back, bound back, fall back, fly back, bend or move back*. *Lucret.* Inclinatur enim (terra), retroque recellit. *Liv.* Gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum. —— ¶ Trans. *to throw back or bend back*. *Apul.* Totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello.

RĔCENS (unc.), tis, adj. *fresh, new, newly or lately made, done, suffered, born, &c. recent*, νεαρός. *Cæs.* Recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere. *Cic.* Non modo antiquis illis fortissimis viris, sed his recentibus. *Cæs.* Recentibus cæspitibus tabernacula constrata, *fresh*. *Id.* Hostes recenti victoria efferri sciebat, *late, recent*. *Varr.* Cum habent catulos recentes, *lately born*. *Ovid.* lac, *fresh*. *Cæs.* milites, *fresh*. *Ovid.* aqua. *Cic.* Recentiores, *sc.* philosophi, *later, modern*. So, *Plin.* Recentiores, *later writers*. *Cic.* Bello Latinorum, in nostra acie Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt: et recentiore memoria iidem, &c. *in later times*. *Id.* Recentissima tua est epistola calendis data, *your last letter*. *Propert.* Recentes aræ, *h. e.* recentibus herbis ac floribus ornatæ. *Ovid.* Recentes animæ, *h. e. lately separated from the body*. *Pers.* Sub sole recenti, *under the newly-risen sun*, h. e. *in the east*. *Id.* toga, *new*. *Virg.* Recens cæde locus, *h. e. where blood has been very lately spilt*. *Tacit.* Recens victoria miles. *Varro.* Pullus recens a partu, *newly foaled*. *Virg.* Recens a vulnere, *h. e. with a wound yet fresh*. *Cic.* Homerus, qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, *who lived immediately after them*. *Senec.* Viros a diis recentes, *h. e. sprung immediately from the gods*. *Liv.* Hannibalem recentem ab excidio Sagunti Iberum transire, *fresh from*, h. e. *immediately after*. *Cic.* Homines Roma (*from Rome*) recentes. *Id.* Quum e provincia recens esset, *newly returned*. *Id.* Recenti re auditum, *while the affair was fresh, presently, immediately*. *Id.* Recenti negotio. *Pandect.* In recenti. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Quod alius alio recentior sit in dolore, *is more new in pain, less used to pain, more lately feeling pain*. *Tacit.* Comitatum longo mœrore fessum recentes in dolore anteibant, *those whose grief was fresh*. *Id.* Ut erat recens ira, *fresh with indignation, burning with recent indignation*. —— ¶ Adverbially, Recens, *lately, of late, freshly, newly, recently, just*, νέον. *Lucret.* Scena croco perfusa recens. *Plaut.* Puer recens natus. *Virg.* Sole recens orto. *Liv.* Recens accepta calamitas. *Sueton.* Romam recens conditam commigravit. *Tacit.* Recens consuerant patres, ut, &c.

RĔCENSĔŌ (re & censeo), es, sui, situm and sum, a. 2. *to go through, run over, review, survey, inspect, examine, muster, count, enumerate, number, tell over*, ἐπιλέγομαι, ἐξαριθμέω. *Virg.* Omnemque suorum recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes, fataque, fortunasque virum, moresque, manusque. *Cæs.* Hæc (millia militum) in Æduorum finibus recensebantur, numerusque inibatur. *Liv.* Cum ad exercitum recensendum concionem haberet. *Id.* Recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, *run over, examined, inspected, took a survey of*. *Id.* cladem, *to examine into, go through*, h. e. *see how many were lost*. *Sueton.* Qui recensiti non essent, *who had not been taken by the census into the number of those who received corn at the public cost*. — Hence, *to go over, review, revise*. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to go through, pass through, run through*. *Ovid.* Signa recensuerat sol. —— ¶ Also, *to recite, recount, rehearse, relate*. *Ovid.* Fortia facta recense. *Stat.* exempla.

RĔCENSIŌ (recenseo), ōnis, f. *a review, survey, numbering, recension*, κατάλεξις, ἀναρίθμησις. *Cic.*

RĔCENSITIŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Recensio*. *Pandect.*

RĔCENSĬTUS, a, um, particip. from recenseo.

RĔCENSUS (recenseo), us, m. *a going through, reviewing, numbering*, for in-

stance, of the citizens, at which time they were required to give an account of their property, *recension*, same as *Recensio*. *Sueton.*

RECĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. from recenseo.

RECĔNTĔR (recens), adv. *lately, newly, recently*, νεωστί. *Pallad.* Turdi recenter capti. *Id.* Recenter lecta poma, *just gathered*. *Justin.* Res recentissime gestæ. *Plin.* Quam recentissime stercorato solo.

RECĔNTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to renew, renovate*, ἀνανεόω. *Matt.* ap. *Gell.*

RECĔPTĀCŬLUM (recepto), i, n. *a receptacle, place to receive or keep things in, a storehouse, magazine, reservoir*, &c. ἐκδοχεῖον. *Cic.* Quum alvi natura cibi et potionis sit receptaculum. *Liv.* mercibus, *for wares*, h. e. *depot*. *Vitruv.* Fistulæ intra receptacula, *reservoirs, cisterns*. *Tacit.* Subterranei specus receptaculum frugibus. —— ¶ Also, *a place of refuge, retreat, shelter, lurking-place*. *Cæs.* Ne suis sint ad detrectandam militiam receptacula. *Cic.* Receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum. *Liv.* hostium.

RECĔPTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a taking again, recovering*. *Ammian.* spiritus.

RECĔPTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a receiver, harborer*, especially of thieves, robbers, and the goods they have taken, ὑποδέκτης, ἀνάδοχος. *Pandect.* — Also, of places, *receiver, harbor, refuge, shelter*. *Cic.* Ille latronum occultator et receptator locus. *Flor.* Rhenus receptator hostium.

RECĔPTĪBĬLIS (recipio), e, adj. *recoverable*. *Augustin.*

RECĔPTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a receiving, reception*, ἔκδεξις. *Plaut.* Quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum (*for* viri)? *h. e.* quare recipis ad te virum meum?

RECĔPTĪTĬŬS, or **-CĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is excepted or reserved*, for instance, in a sale or marriage-contract. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* servus, *h. e. reserved by the wife to be her own*, and not at the disposal of the husband; as *Gell.* explains it. —— ¶ Also, *that is stipulated for*. *Pandect.* dos. *Id.* actio, *founded on a stipulation*.

RECĔPTŌ (frequentat. from recipio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to take again or back, take up or to one's self again, recover*, especially of what is repeated. *Virg.* hastam, *draw out, draw back*. *Lucret.* Id rursum cœli templa receptant. *Lucan.* Placido natura receptat cuncta sinu. *Lucret.* Redit in sensus, animamque receptat. —— ¶ Also, *to receive or admit repeatedly*. *Terent.* Meum receptas filium ad te, *receive his visits*. *Liv.* mercatores. — Hence, *to harbor, protect*, in repeated instances. *Tacit.* Eodem subsidio obærati adversum creditores receptabantur. —— ¶ Also, *to take back often, take or draw back*. *Terent.* se in tectum, *betake one's self*. *Pers.* Litus se valle receptat, *retires and forms a valley*. *Virg.* Sese quo stella receptet, *retires* (which it does repeatedly). —— ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self, promise, allow*. *Lucret.* 1, 668. (but *Ed. Creech* has *reparcent*).

RECĔPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a receiver, harborer, entertainer*. *Tacit.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a recoverer, retaker*. *Vopisc.*

RECĔPTŌRĬŬS (receptor), a, um, adj. *fit for receiving*. *Tertull.* — Receptorium, ii, n. *a place to which any one betakes himself, place of shelter*. *Sidon.*

RECĔPTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she who receives or harbors*. *Cic.*

RECĔPTUM (recipio), i, n. *a promise, engagement*. *Cic.*

RECĔPTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a taking back*. *Liv.* sententiæ, *receding from, change of*. —— ¶ Also, *a retiring, falling back, retreat*, ἀποστροφή, ἀναχώρησις. *Cæs.* Ita se collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, *they may easily fall back*. *Auct. B. Hisp.* Nostros equites in receptu adversarii cupidius sunt insecuti. *Liv.* Receptui signum dare, *give the signal for retreat*. *Cæs.* Receptui canere, *to call back the soldiers by the sound of the trumpet, sound a retreat* (strictly, *for a retreat*); it does not necessarily imply defeat. — Also, figur. *Cic.* A quibus quum ratio cecinit receptui, *has called off the mind*. *Ovid.* Cane, Musa, receptus, *h. e.* cessa, desine, finem fac. *Liv.* Receptus a malis consiliis, *desisting, relinquishment, abandonment*. —— ¶ Also, *retreat, refuge*. *Cæs.* Habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam et amicitiam receptum. —— ¶ Also, *refuge*, h. e. *place of refuge, asylum, retreat*. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Animadverti, nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, nisi in his partibus. *Virg.* Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus. —— ¶ Also, *abode, nest*. *Solin.* Perdices receptus suos vestiunt, &c. —— ¶ *Quintil.* Receptus spiritus, *the fetching or drawing of the breath*. *Eumen.* Receptus et recursus maris, *the ebb and flow*.

RECĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from recipio. —— ¶ Adj. *received, approved, current, usual, wonted*. *Quintil.* Publice recepta persuasio. *Id.* Sequi maxime recepta. *Tertull.* Auctoritas receptior. *Solin.* Scriptores receptissimi, *most current or received, most authentic or credible*. — *Receptum est*, followed by *accus.* and *infin.* *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

RECĔSSIM (recedo), adv. *by going backwards, backwards*. *Plaut.*

RECĔSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a retiring*, of the wind. *Vitruv.*

RECĔSSŬS, a, um, particip. from recedo. —— ¶ Adj. *retiring, receding*. *Vitruv.* Scenam recessiorem, *standing further back*.

RECĔSSŬS (recedo), us, m. *a going back, drawing back, retiring, retreating, retreat*, ἀναχώρησις, κατάδυσις, ἀπόστασις, ἀπόκινος. *Cic.* (Æstuum marinorum) accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur, *reflux, ebbing*. *Id.* lunæ a sole. *Cæs.* Ut se sub ipso vallo constipaverant, recessum primis ultimi non dabant. *Plin.* Candore in recessu gemmæ ridente, *h. e. when the gem is withdrawn to a distance*. — Figur. *Cic.* Tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *sc.* in speaking. *Id.* Ut metus recessum quemdam animi efficiat, *shrinking, drawing back* —— ¶ Also, *a retired, remote, sequestered, lonely or secret place, recess, nook, retreat*. *Ovid.* Recessus speluncæ similis. *Plin.* Juxta mare Lymira: atque in recessu Phellus, *further inland*. *Id.* Oceanus Europam recessibus crebris excavans, *bays, gulfs*. *Petron.* Stipant equi recessus Danai, *the nooks, corners, lurking-places; the belly*. *Plin.* Chamæleoni oculi in recessu cavo. — In particular, of the inner apartments and halls of a house. *Quintil.* Domus in multos diducta recessus. *Ovid.* Marmoreo superi sedere recessu, *the great hall of assembly*. — Figur. *Cic.* Cum in animis hominum tantæ latebræ sint, et tanti recessus, *corners, nooks, retreats*. *Plin. Ep.* Vita hominum altos recessus habet. *Quintil.* Grammatica plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittit, *h. e. has more in it than it shows on the outside*. —— ¶ Also, *rest, relaxation*. *Val. Max.* Strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, hoc vehementiores impetus edunt (a figure taken from the practice of leapers to *run back* before they leap).

RECHAMŬS, i, m. same as *Trochlea*. *Vitruv.* — Doubtful.

RECHARMĬDŌ, as, a. 1. humorously, *to strip or divest of the name* Charmides. *Plaut.* Proin tu te rursum recharmida, *h. e. dismiss the joy which you felt at the mention of the money*; in allusion to the Greek χάρμη, *joy*.

RECĬDĪVĀTŬS (recidivus), us, m. *a restoration, renewal*. *Tertull.* Scripturæ carnis recidivatum pollicentur.

RECĬDĪVŬS (recido), a, um, adj. *that comes again, returning, recurring*, ὑπότροπος. *Cels.* and *Plin.* febris. —— ¶ Also, *that comes up or rises again*, after having been destroyed; *rising afresh, renewed from its ruins, regenerated*. *Virg.* Latium Teucri, recidivaque Pergama quærunt. *Mela.* Subinde recidivis seminibus segetem novantibus. *Sil.* Gens recidiva Phrygum, *h. e.* Romani.

RECĬDŌ (re & cado), is, ĭdi, āsum, n. 3. *to fall back*, ἀναπίπτω. *Liv.* Etiamsi (navis) recta reciderat, *sc.* after having been lifted into the air. *Cic.* Quia et recidant omnia in terras, et oriantur a terris. — Hence, *to fly back, recoil*. *Cic.* Ramulus in oculum recidit. — Figur. *to fall back, relapse*. *Liv.* In graviorem morbum recidere. *Cic.* In eandem recidere fortunam. — Also, figur. *to return, recur*, of fever. *Plin.* — Also, figur. *to fall back* upon the person who was the author thereof, *to recoil, be visited* upon. *Liv.* Pleraque eorum (maleficiorum), quo (*h. e.* in quos) debuerint, recidisse. *Id.* Consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia. —— ¶ Also, *to fall*. — Hence, figur. *to fall, fall off, slacken, abate*. *Cic.* Contentio nimia vocis reciderat (but here *re* evidently retains its force; for as the exertion of voice was assumed, any abatement of it would be so far a return to its former state). — Also, figur. *to fall, light, come* to or upon (especially when diminution, deterioration, or the like is implied). *Cic.* Omnem suspicionem in vosmet recidere intelligatis. *Id.* Omnia ex lætitia ad luctum reciderunt, *have come to, been turned to*. *Id.* Id puto ad nihil recasurum, *come to nothing, end in nothing*. *Quintil.* Eo res recidit, *come to that*. *Terent.* Artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *come or be reduced to a few*, h. e. *come to be practised by few*. *Cæs.* Casus ad ipsos recidere potest, *come to, light upon*. *Cic.* Quorsum recidat responsum, non laboro, *which way it may turn out, what may be its purport*. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is sometimes *lengthened* by the poets; for example, by *Lucret.* and *Ovid.*

RECĪDŌ (re & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut off, cut down, cut away, pare away*, ἀποκόπτω. *Cato.* vepres. *Ovid.* barbam falce. *Calp.* gramina morsu, *to crop*. *Lucan.* caput ense. *Martial.* longas comas. *Plin.* ungues. *Pallad.* mella, *take out the honey*. — Also, *to cut, cut up*. *Pallad.* mala in brevissimas partic as. — Figur. *to cut down or away, cut off, lop off, retrench, reduce*. *Cic.* Nationes partim recisæ, partim repressæ, *cut off*. *Sueton.* mercedes scenicorum, *cut down, retrench, reduce*. *Senec.* Hi stirpem hostium gaudent recidi. *Horat.* Ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, *will retrench*. *Quintil.* nimiam loquacitatem. *Horat.* Si non supplicio culpa reciditur. —— ¶ See, also, *Recisus, a, um*.

RECINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from recingo.

RECINGŌ (re & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to ungird, loose* what was girded, ἀποζωννύω. *Ovid.* tunicas. *Virg.* Vestis recincta, *ungirt, hanging down loose*. *Ovid.* Zona recincta. Hence, *Ovid.* Recingor, *I ungird, I strip*. *Id.* Sumptumque recingitur anguem, *h. e. lays aside or puts off the snake with which she was girded*. *Stat.* Recingi ferrum, *to put off his sword*. —— ¶ Also, *to gird back, throw back*. *Val. Flacc.* Vestis recincta.

RECINIATUS. See *Riciniatus*.

RECINIUM, or **RECINUS.** See *Ricinium*.

RECĬNŌ (re & cano), is, nui, a. and n. 3. *to sing or sing repeatedly*. *Horat.* Omen parræ recinentis. — With *accus.* *to sing off, repeat*. *Horat.* Hæc juvenes recinunt dictata, senesque. —— ¶ Also, *to sound, resound*. *Cic.* In vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam urbanius. — With *accus.* *to sound or sound back*. *Horat.* Cujus nomen recinet imago (*echo*). —— ¶ Also, trans. *to retract, recant*. *Apul.*

RECĬPĔRĀTĬŌ, **RECĬPĔRĀTŌR**, **RECĬPĔRŌ**, &c. } See *Recuperatio*, &c.

RECĬPĬŌ (re & capio), is, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. I. *to take again or back*, ἀναλαμβάνω. —— ¶ *To take or seize again, take back, resume*. *Liv.* arma, quæ tradiderunt. *Martial.* pecuniam mutuam. *Liv.* reges. — Hence, *to retake, bring again into one's power*. *Cic.* Maximus, qui Tarentum recepit. *Cæs.* Labienus civitatem recepit. — Also, *to get again, recover, regain*. *Liv.* res amissas. *Id.* animum a *or* ex pavore, *h. e. to recover one's self, recover one's presence of mind, take heart*. *Cic.* Ut me recepi, *when I recovered* from

my amazement, *came to myself*. *Terent.* Quid festinas? animam recipe, *get your breath again, recover your breath.* — Also, *to place in its former state, reëstablish, reinstate, restore.* *Liv.* res afflictas. —— ¶ Also, *to take or draw back, draw to one's self.* *Virg.* ensem. *Cels.* Sagitta sæpius ab altera parte recipienda est, *h. e. to be extracted.* *Virg.* Recepit ad sese, et sacra longævum in sede locavit. — Hence, *to bring off, rescue, save.* *Virg.* aliquem ex medio hoste. *Liv.* aliquem ex servitute. — Also, *to except, reserve,* at a sale for instance. *Plaut.* Posticulum recepit, quum ædes vendidit. *Cic.* Rutis cæsis receptis. — Also, Recipere se, *to betake one's self back, come back, return*; as, *Terent.* Quam mox se recipiat Geta. *Cic.* Qui quum ad diem se recepisset, &c. *Id.* Recipe te ad nos. *Cæs.* Ut inde se in currus citissime recipere consueverint. So, also, of an army, *to draw back, retire, make a retreat, retreat.* *Cæs.* Si sine maximo detrimento legiones se recepissent inde, quo temere essent progressæ. *Id.* Pedem referre, et quod mons suberat, eo se recipere cœperunt. *Id.* Rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur. Also, without *me, te, se,* &c. *Cæs.* Si quo erat longius prodeundum, aut celerius recipiendum. *Plaut.* Cum præda recipias, *sc.* te. Also, figur. *Plaut.* Ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, *betake yourself again, return.* *Cic.* se ad frugem bonam, *to amend, reform, become wiser and better.* *Plin. Paneg.* Ceterum egressus, statim se recipiebat in principem, *h. e. immediately resumed the bearing of an emperor, was the emperor again.* — II. *to take, receive, accept, adopt, take upon one's self.* —— ¶ *To take, receive, take in.* *Cic.* Alvus continet, quod recipit. *Id.* mandatum. *Ovid.* Tabellas dare et recipere. *Stat.* Preces receptæ, *heard, granted.* *Cic.* (of the prætor), Recipere nomen alicujus, *to receive or admit his name among the accused, admit a complaint against him.* *Id.* Si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recepisset, *had received.* *Liv.* urbem, *to take.* *Cæs.* Recepto Asculo. *Id.* Duas receptas provincias. (In this use of the word it often implies a capitulation or voluntary surrender on the part of the city, &c. taken.) *Virg.* Recipere pœnam ab aliquo, *take vengeance or inflict punishment upon.* *Cic.* Si hos quæstus recipere posses. *Liv.* labem in se, *to contract.* Also, *Id.* Recipere ferrum, *to receive or take the sword, submit to be pierced with the sword,* of vanquished gladiators. *Cæs.* Recipere tela ab aperto latere, *to receive, be shot by.* *Cic.* telum toto corpore, *let himself be pierced through and through.* —— ¶ Also, *to accept, undertake, take on one's self.* *Cic.* causam, *to undertake,* when solicited; suscipere, *to take up* of one's own accord. (Compare *Cic. in Cæcil. Div.* 8.) — Also, *to take up, adopt, receive into use.* *Tacit.* More inter veteres recepto. *Plin. Ep.* Est omnino iniquum, sed usu receptum, *h. e. usual, common, received.* *Quintil.* Tropi in usum recepti. (See *Receptus, a, um.*) — Also, Recipere aliquem, *to take up, interest one's self for*; as, *Vatin.* ad *Cic.* Quem in periculo recepisti. *Id.* clientes. —— ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self, pledge one's self, engage, warrant, guaranty, pass one's word, solemnly assure, sacredly promise.* *Terent.* Ad me recipio: faciet. *Cic.* Quum ædes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, recepit. *Id.* Promitto inque me recipio, fore eum tibi voluptati. *Solin.* Periculum ad me recipio. So, *Pandect.* periculum in se, *take upon his own shoulders.* *Cic.* Mihi receperat, se defensurum, *had solemnly assured me.* *Id.* De æstate polliceris, vel potius recipis, *promise, or rather pledge yourself.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Omnia ei petenti recepi. *Cic.* fidem alicui, *to pledge, plight, positively engage.* *Liv.* Obsides reddi receptum est. —— ¶ Also, *to take, receive, accept, admit.* *Plaut.* nos in custodiam. *Liv.* aliquem urbe, tecto, mensa, *receive, harbor.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* aliquem splendide, *receive, treat, entertain.* *Cic.* aliquem civitate. *Id.* aliquem in ordinem senatorium. *Id.* aliquem in familiaritatem. *Liv.* Romulus receptus ad deos. *Ovid.* Receptus cœlo, *or* in cœlo, *or* cœlesti sede. *Cæs.* Receptus in servitutem. — Also, *to take, march, bring, cause to go,* any whither. *Liv.* copias in tumulum. —— ¶ Also, *to admit of, allow, suffer, bear, be content with, allow to take place.* *Liv.* Cunctationem res non ultra recipit. *Colum.* Oliva recipit quamcumque volueris condituram. *Quintil.* emendationem. —— ¶ Also, *to embrace, contain, comprehend, or be capable of containing, admit of.* *Vellei.* Quantas (virtutes) natura mortalis recipit. *Senec.* Hoc regnum recipit duos. —— ¶ Also, *to free, deliver.* *Propert.* terram (of Hercules). —— ¶ Recepso, *for* recepero. *Catull.* —— ¶ See, also, *Receptus, a, um.*

RĔCIPRŎCĀTIŌ (reciproco), ōnis, *a going back upon its own path, returning upon itself, retrogradation, retrogression, return,* παλινδρομία. *Plin.* Observata æstus reciprocatione, *the ebb and flow*; or, *the ebb.* *Id.* Longitudo fili (*of the spider's web*) a culmine, ac rursus a terra per illud ipsum velox reciprocatio. *Id.* (of goats meeting on a narrow bridge), Reciprocatio, *retracing their steps by walking backwards.* *Gell.* Reciprocatio talionum, *h. e. retaliation.*

RĔCIPRŎCĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Reciprocatio.* *Prudent.*

RĔCIPRŎCICŌRNIS (reciprocus & cornu), e, adj. *having horns bent inwards or back.* *Laber.* ap. *Tertull.*

RĔCIPRŎCŌ (reciprocus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. *to fetch back the same way, bring back again, make to return upon its own path,* ἀντιστρέφω, παλινδρομέω. *Liv.* animam, *draw breath again, respire.* *Sil.* Undas refluus reciprocat æstus, *makes to ebb, carries back.* *Cic.* In motu reciprocando, *in ebbing.* *Liv.* Quinqueremem credens in adversum æstum reciprocari non posse, *be made to return, sail back.* *Plin.* Æstus semper profluens, nunquam reciprocatur, *flows back, returns.* — Absol. *to go back, return, ebb.* *Plin.* Æstus maris accedere, et reciprocare, maxime mirum. *Id.* (of planets), Reciprocare ad solem. — It seems, also, sometimes, to be used of motion back and forth. *Gell.* Reciprocans telum manu, *moving hither and thither, thrusting forward and drawing back, flourishing.* *Id.* Per quam (fistulam) spiritus reciprocatur, *comes and goes.* So, *Cic.* In motu reciprocando (quoted above). —— ¶ Figur. of the subject and predicate of a proposition, Reciprocari, *to be convertible, infer each other, depend on each other by mutual consequence*; or, simply, *to be converted.* *Cic. Divin.* 1, 6.

RĔCIPRŎCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *returning upon itself or its own path, retrograding,* ἀντίστροφος, παλίνδρομος. *Actius* ap. *Varr.* Reciproca tela (of arrows which are drawn back before being discharged). *Sil.* Reciproca Tethys, *ebbing and flowing.* *Plin.* Reciprocis amnibus siccatum litus, *retreating, receding.* *Id.* Lacus maturius reciprocus, *h. e. returning to itself, after having overflowed.* — Figur. *Gell.* argumentum, *that may be retorted upon him who advanced it.* *Prisc.* pronomina, *reflective.* *Plin.* voces, *reverberating; echoes.* —— ¶ Also, *reciprocal, mutual, alternate.* *Gell.* taliones. *Plin.* ars, *h. e. so that it bores its way forward, and at the same time sucks the blood.* *Hieronym.* epistolæ.

RĔCISĀMĔNTUM (recīdo), i, n. *a little piece cut off from any thing, a paring, shaving, chip, bit,* ἀπόκομμα. *Plin.*

RĔCISIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cutting off, cutting away,* ἀνατομή. *Plin.* Omnis rosa recisione atque ustione proficit. — Figur. *a retrenchment, reduction, diminution.* *Pandect.*

RĔCISŬS, a, um, particip. from recīdo. —— ¶ Adj. *short, brief, compendious.* *Pandect.* Tempus recisius. *Vellei.* Opus hoc tam recisum.

RĔCITĀTIŌ (recito), ōnis, f. *a reading off, reading over aloud,* ἀνάγνωσις. *Cic.* literarum. *Id.* Ut eum recitationis suæ pœniteret. — Of *the reading of one's poems,* &c. *to others before publication.* *Plin. Ep.*

RĔCITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who reads off, a reader,* ἀναγνωστής. *Cic.* Tres et ipse excitavit recitatores cum singulis libellis. — Also of *a poet,* &c. *who reads his writings before his friends or in public.* *Horat.* and *Plin. Ep.*

RĔCITŌ (re & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. *to read off, read aloud,* ἀναγινώσκω. *Cic.* litteras in senatu. *Id.* Philippus Censor avunculum suum præteriit in recitando Senatu, *h. e. in reading the roll of the senate.* *Id.* Da quæso scribæ: recitet ex codice. *Liv.* Brutus jusjurandum populi recitat. *Cic.* Testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus. — It was usual for poets, and afterwards for other writers, to read their works to their friends (and sometimes more publicly) before publishing them. *Horat.* Nec recitem quidquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis, coramve quibuslibet: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, quique lavantes. *Ovid.* Sæpe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes. *Juvenal.* Augusto recitantes mense poetas. —— ¶ Also, *to say by heart, repeat from memory, say off, recite.* *Cels.* Recitare, si qua meminerunt. *Martial.* Spectant, qui recitare solent, *h. e. actors.*

RĔCLĀMĀTIŌ (reclamo), ōnis, f. *a crying out in disapprobation, cry of opposition or dislike, loud expression of displeasure.* *Cic.* and *Apul.*

RĔCLĀMITŌ (frequentat. from reclamo), as, n. 1. *to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict*; with *dative.* *Cic.*

RĔCLĀMŌ (re & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to cry or bawl out against, oppose with clamor, contradict with a loud voice, gainsay, manifest indignation or aversion by crying out,* ἀντιβοάω, ἀντιλέγω. *Cic.* In his si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant. *Id.* Ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est. *Plin. Ep.* Cum mihi quidam e judicibus ipsis pro reo gratiosissimo reclamarent. *Cic.* Una voce omnes, ne is juraret, reclamasse. Figur. *Lucret.* Cui ratio vera reclamat. — It may, also, be translated, *to cry no.* *Cic. Sext.* 59. — Hence, *to object.* *Quintil.* Quæ mihi reclamari (*to be objected*) videntur (where it is not *impers.* but is used as if it were *transitive* in the *active voice*). —— ¶ Also, *to cry out, call out, exclaim.* *Horat.* Vicinia rauca reclamat. *Phædr.* Reclamant omnes, vindicandam injuriam. —— ¶ Also, *to call or call again, call upon.* *Val. Flacc.* Rursus Hylan, et rursus Hylan reclamat. *Id.* dominam nomine. — Hence, Reclamare in libertatem, *h. e.* proclamare. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Poetically, *to ring again, resound, reëcho, reverberate.* *Virg.* Scopulis illisa reclamant æquora. *Stat.* Ager domino reclamat, *answers with an echo, responds.*

RĔCLĀNGĔNS (re & clango), entis, particip. *resounding, sounding, ringing.* *Ammian.*

RECLINIS (reclino), e, adj. *leaning back, bent back, reclining, leaning.* *Tacit.* Ille ut erat reclinis. *Senec.* Æger reclini pectore immugit leo. — With *dative.* *Senec.* hastæ. *Val. Flacc.* stratis. — With a *prep.* *Martial.* in gramine.

RĔCLINŌ (re & clino), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to bend back*; hence, generally, *to bend, to incline upon or against something,* ἀνακλίνω. *Cæs.* Huc quum se reclinaverint, *h. e. they recline or lean upon these.* *Virg.* Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant. *Cic. in Arat.* At Cepheus caput, atque humeros, palmasque reclinat. *Senec.* onus imperii in aliquem. Also, Reclinātus, a, um, *bent back, reclined, leaning.* *Cæs.* Ita paululum reclinatæ quietem capiunt. *Petron.* in cubitum, *supported by.* *Horat.* in gramine, *stretched out.* — Hence, *to relieve, suffer to rest.* *Horat.* Nullum a labore me reclinat otium.

RĔCLINŬS, a, um, adj. *for* Reclinis. *Vopisc.*

RĔCLIVIS (re & clivus), e, adj. *bending back, sloping, inclined.* *Pallad.* Frumenta lætantur patenti campo et ad solem reclivi.

RĔCLŪDŌ (re & claudo), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to open, throw open, unclose* what was before closed or shut up, ἀνοίγω. *Plaut.* Pergam pultare ostium, heus, reclude. *Id.* armarium. *Ovid.* portas hosti. Also, *Stat.* Quo (psittaco) recluso, *let out of his cage.* — Hence, figur. *to open, unclose, bring to light, bring out, expose, disclose, show.* *Virg.* Si terra dehiscens (inferna) regna recludat. *Id.* ensem, *draw, unsheath.* *Id.* Tellus dente recluditur unco (*h. e.* bidente), *is broken up, loosened.* *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Quibus ego iram omnem recludam. *Horat.* Ebrietas operta recludit, *lays open, reveals, divulges, blabs.* *Virg.* Sanctos ausus recludere fontes, *unlock the sacred springs.* *Ovid.* Via arcis reclusa. *Horat.* Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, *h. e. to open a way of return from death.* — Also, figur. *to open,* with a sharp instrument. *Virg.* pectus mucrone. *Ovid.* jugulum ense. *Colum.* Suppuratio ferro reclusa. —— ¶ Also, *to shut, shut up,* κατακλείω. *Justin.* Omnibus rebus exspoliatæ in carcerem recluduntur. *Ammian.* Recluso templo. So, *Justinian.* Quod cognatis a prætore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum.

RĔCLŪSUS, a, um, particip. from recludo.

RĔCOCTUS, a, um, particip. from recoquo.

RĔCŒNŌ (re & cœno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sup again.* *Macrob.* (But *Ed. Gronov.* and others have *canasse.*)

RĔCŌGITĀTIŌ (recogito), ōnis, f. *a considering, reflection.* *Tertull.* (others read *irrecogitatio*).

RĔCŌGITĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a considering, reflection, thought.* *Tertull.*

RĔCŌGITŌ (re & cogito), as, a. 1. *to think back, think again.* *Cic.* de nominibus Pompeianis. —— ¶ Also, *to reflect, consider or consider again and again.* *Colum.* Sæpe mecum recogitans, quam turpi consensu, &c. *Plaut.* Homunculi quanti sunt! cum recogito, &c.

RĔCŌGNITIŌ (recognosco), ōnis, f. *renewed acquaintance or knowledge, recognition, reconsideration, renewed reflection, recollection*; or, simply, *reflection, consideration.* *Cic.* scelerum suorum. —— ¶ Also, *a reviewing, examination, investigation, inspection.* *Colum.* Frequens recognitio peccandi locum non præbet. *Liv.* Per recognitionem Postumii magna pars agri recuperata in publicum erat. *Sueton.* Recognitio equitum, *review.*

RĔCŌGNITUS, a, um, particip. from recognosco.

RĔCŌGNŌSCŌ (re & cognosco), is, gnōvi, gnitum, a. 3. *to make acquaintance with again or anew, learn afresh, bring to remembrance, call to mind, recollect.* *Cic.* Neque mihi videtur hæc multitudo, cognoscere (*to learn*) ex me causam voluisse; sed ea, quæ scit, mecum recognoscere, *call to mind, refresh their memory of.* *Id.* Quanquam non alienum fuit personas quasdam a vobis recognosci. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Verba tua recognosce, *bring to mind.* *Id.* Illa non discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere. *Id.* Quæ qualis fuerit, ex eo, quem produxit, recognoscere potestis. *Id.* Quum istius furtum recognosceret, *brought to remembrance, called to mind.* — It may also be, *to see or perceive again or anew, recognize.* *Pompei.* ad *Cic.* Recognovi tuam pristinam virtutem. —— ¶ Also, *to go, look or think over anew; review, reëxamine.* *Cic.* Nos Cn. Pompeii decretum recognoscemus? *Plin. Ep.* Libellos legere et recognoscere. *Cic.* Omnia summa cura recognita et colata. Hence, *Pandect.* Descriptum et recognitum, *a copy which has been duly compared with the original; a true copy.* —— ¶ Also, *to inspect, examine, review.* *Sueton.* turmas equitum frequenter. *Id.* seriem custodiarum. *Liv.* res suas, *see if they are his.*

RĔCŌGŌ (re & cogo), gis, a. 3. *h. e.* rursus cogo. *Paulin. Nolan.*

RĔCOLLECTUS, a, um, particip. from recolligo.

RĔCOLLĬGŌ (re & colligo), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to gather up again, re-collect, collect or gather together,* ἀναλέγομαι. *Lucan.* (de *fulmine*) Dat stragem late sparsosque recolligit ignes. *Senec.* Recollectos mittere talos. *Colum.* Ut, quæ nata sunt ova, recolligantur. *Plin. Ep.* Quam hæsisset stola, vertit se, ac recollegit, *gathered in.* —— ¶ Also, *to get again, recover.* *Ovid.* Renovata senectus primos recolligat annos, *recover, resume; become young again.* *Plin.* vires ab imbecillitate, *recover, recruit.* *Id.* Recolligenti se a longa valetudine, *recovering, convalescent.* *Id.* Ægri se recolligentes. — Figur. *Ovid.* Quin te ipsa recolligis? *why do you not return to your senses? recover spirit?* *Cic.* Si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *made friendly again, reconciled.* —— ¶ Also, *to take again, take to one's self again.* *Justin.* Recolligit parvulum, *sc.* quem exposuerat.

RĔCOLLŎCŌ (re & colloco), as, a. 1. *to replace, or lay again* somewhere. *Cæl. Aurel.* Tum æger lecto recollocandus.

RĔCŌLŌ (re & cōlo), as, a. 1. *to strain again.* *Scribon. Larg.* oleum per linteum.

RĔCŎLŌ (re & cŏlo), is, colui, cultum, a. 3. *to cultivate or till anew, work anew.* *Liv.* terram. *Ovid.* Humo recultæ. *Liv.* Metalla vetera intermissa recoluit. — Figur. *to cultivate anew, improve anew.* *Plin. Ep.* ingenia. —— ¶ Also, *to inhabit again, revisit.* *Calp.* Pan recolit silvas. *Phædr.* Nemo libenter recolit, qui læsit, locum. —— ¶ Also, *to honor again, dignify again.* *Tacit.* nobiles adolescentulos avitis ac paternis sacerdotiis. — Also, *to honor anew,* or simply, *to honor.* *Claudian.* Iste dies semper dapibus recoletur opimis. —— ¶ Also, *to set up anew, renew, restore, reëstablish, reinstate.* *Tacit.* imagines Galbæ subversas. *Cic. fragm.* dignitatem suam. *Tacit.* Lepidus avitum decus recoluit, *revived the glory of his ancestors.* —— ¶ Also, *to resume, renew, practise or exercise again.* *Cic.* Ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, recolendas. *Plaut.* Antiqua recolam, et servibo mihi. —— ¶ Also, *to reflect upon, revolve, consider, contemplate, meditate on; recollect, call to mind.* *Plaut.* Hæc ego ago cum meo animo, et recolo. *Cic.* Quæ si tecum ipse recolis, æquiore animo moriere. *Virg.* Animas lustrabat studio recolens, *considering.* *Ovid.* Hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat.

RĔCOMMĬNISCŎR (re & comminiscor), ĕris, dep. 3. *bring to remembrance, think out again, find or make out again.* *Plaut.*

RĔCOMPENSĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Compensatio.* *Cassiod.*

RĔCOMPENSŌ (re & compenso), as, same as *Compenso.* *Augustin.*

RĔCOMPINGŌ (re & compingo), is, a. 3. *to fasten together again, recompact, reunite.* *Tertull.*

RĔCOMPŌNŌ (re & compono), is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. *to put together again, rearrange, readjust.* *Ovid.* Recompositæ comæ. *Veget.* Fracturam recompones, et fasciis colligabis.

RĔCONCILIĀTIŌ (reconcilio), ōnis, f. *a restoration, reëstablishment, reinstatement, renewal.* *Cic.* concordiæ. *Id.* Significat reconciliationem esse gratiæ factam, *of friendship,* consequently *a reconciliation.* *Id.* Reconciliationes gratiarum. *Id.* Reconciliatio gratiæ suæ et Pompeii, *h. e. between him and Pompey.* —— ¶ Also, *a reconciliation, reconcilement, renewal of good will.* *Cic.* Irridebatur hæc illius reconciliatio. *Sueton.* De reconciliatione agere per amicos. *Id.* Reconciliationem simulare, *to make as if he had laid aside all enmity.* *Justin.* Inchoata inter fratres reconciliatio. *Sueton.* Antonii societas reconciliationibus variis male focillata.

RĔCONCILIĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a restorer, reëstablisher, reinstater, procurer back.* *Liv.* pacis.

RĔCONCILIŌ (re & concilio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to get back or again, bring back.* *Plaut.* filium domum. *Liv.* eos (patrem et filium) in gratiam, *reconcile them to each other.* *Cic.* me in gratiam cum Cæsare. —— ¶ Also, *to procure again, reëstablish, restore.* *Liv.* and *Nepos.* pacem. *Cic.* existimationem judiciorum. *Nepos.* insulam oratione, *bring over again.* *Cic.* Ut agerem cum Lucceio de vestra vetere gratia reconcilianda, *restoring your old friendship.* *Tacit.* Reconciliavit paulisper studia patrum cognitio, *brought back for a little the favor of the senators, conciliated again.* —— ¶ Also, *to reunite, reconcile, make friendly.* *Cic.* animum patris sui sorori tuæ. *Liv.* militum animos imperatori. *Cic.* aliquem alicui. *Sueton.* Reconciliatus Antonio. —— ¶ Also, *to restore, make well again.* *Varr.* apes. —— ¶ Reconciliassere, *for* reconciliaturum esse. *Plaut.* — Reconciliasso, *for* reconciliavero. *Plaut.*

RĔCONCINNŌ (re & concinno), as, a. 1. *to make or manufacture again.* *Plaut.* novum spinther. —— ¶ Also, *to set right or make up again, mend, refit, repair.* *Cic.* Tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno. *Cæs.* Diuturni laboris detrimentum virtute militum brevi reconcinnatur. *Plaut.* Pallam illam ad phrygionem ut deferas, ut reconcinnetur.

RĔCONCLŪDŌ (re & concludo), is, a. 3. *to shut up, enclose.* *Tertull.*

RĔCONDĬTUS, a, um, particip. from recondo. —— ¶ Adj. *concealed, retired, sequestered, hidden.* *Catull.* Domina saltuum reconditorum, *retired, secret.* *Cic.* Locus intra oceanum jam nullus est, neque tam longinquus, neque tam reconditus, quo, &c. — Also, figur. *secret, hidden, abstruse, profound, recondite, not for every one, not common.* *Cic.* Qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas litteras, *h. e. which not every one learns or understands.* *Id.* Exercitationem mentis a reconditis abstrusisque rebus ad causas forenses popularesque traducere. *Id.* Recondita quædam ratio, *profound theory.* *Id.* Si quid erit reconditum, *secret, behind the curtain.* *Id.* A me ea, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt: a Lucullo autem reconditiora desidero. *Id.* Natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *loving solitude,* or also, *close, reserved, uncommunicative.* *Augustus* ap. *Sueton.* verba, *uncommon,* and especially *antiquated, obsolete, out of use.* *Plin.* In recondito, *in secret, laid up, out of sight.*

RĔCONDŌ (re & condo), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to put or lay together again*; hence, *to lay up, hoard, put away, stow away,* ἀποτίθεμαι, ἀποταμιεύω. *Cic. fragm.* victum tectis. *Colum.* oleum novis vasis. *Id.* uvas in amphoras. *Id.* frumenta in annos. *Quintil.* Opes ærario reconditæ. *Horat.* Prome reconditum Cæcubum (vinum). — Figur. *to lay up, hoard, store up.* *Cic.* Mens aliqua visa recondit; e quibus memoria oritur, *treasures up.* *Tacit.* Odia quæ reconderet auctaque promeret. So, *Id.* Verba recondebat, *laid up in his heart or memory*; or, as below, *buried in the secrecy of his mind.* —— ¶ Also, *to hide, conceal, secrete, put out of sight.* *Virg.* Ascanium curva valle recondo. *Ovid.* Quasque recondiderat (humus), effodiuntur opes. *Flor.* Sacra in doliis defossa terræ recondere. — Figur. *Senec.* In hoc me recondidi, et fores clausi, *I have shut myself up in retirement, sequestered myself.* *Quintil.* Demosthenes se in locum, ex quo nihil prospici posset, recondebat, *was wont to retire.* — Hence, *to hide, say nothing of, bury in silence or secrecy.* *Virg.* Multi, quos fama obscura recondit. *Senec.* Quidquid arcani apparo, penitus recondas. — Also, *to close again, close, shut.* *Ovid.* oculos. — Also, *Cic.* Gladium in vaginam recondere, *to put up again, sheath again.* Hence, *Ovid.* Gladium lateri recondere, *bury or sheath in the side, thrust into the side.* So, *Virg.* ensem in pulmone. Also, *Ovid.* Quas serpens avida recondidit alvo, *h. e. eat, devoured.* —— ¶ Also, *to bury.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to discharge, emit.* *Propert.* aquas ore. —— ¶ See, also, *Reconditus, a, um.*

RĔCONDŪCŌ (re & conduco), is, uxi, uctum, a. and n. 3. *to hire anew, farm or contract for again.* *Pandect.* Qui remansit in conductione, reconduxisse videbitur. *Plin.* Ægrum reconductum, *h. e. taken again to cure.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring back.* *Quintil. decl.* Copias vicinarum civitatum.

RĔCONFLŌ (re & conflo), as, a. 1. *to blow up again.* Figur. *Lucret.* Unde (*h. e.* ab animæ parte) reconflari sensus per membra repente possit, *h. e. be rekindled, reëxcited.*

RĔCŌNSIGNŌ (re & consigno), as, a. 1. *to mark again.* *Tertull.*

RĔCŌNSUĒSCŌ (re & consuesco), is, suēvi, n. 3. used by *Tertull.* in the sense of *in contrarium consuescere.*

RĔCŎQUŌ (re & coquo), is, coxi, coctum, a. 3. *to cook, boil, seethe,* &c. *over again.* *Cic.* aliquem tanquam Peliam, *sc. to make him young again* (in reference to Medea). *Martial.* Velabrensi massa recocta foco, *h. e.* caseus, igni primum, deinde fumo coctus. *Senec.* Lana sæpius macerata et recocta. — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro corvum deludet hiantem, *h. e. cooked* (or, as below, *forged*) *over;* humorously, for *factus* (others explain it by *wily, cunning, artful*). Also, of old people, perhaps in allusion to Pelias. *Catull.* Fuffitio seni recocto (otherwise, *artful, cunning;* or, *hale, lusty;* or, *given to drunkenness*). Also, *Petron.* Anus recocta vino. —— ¶ Also, *to smelt or forge anew or over again, reforge.* *Virg.* enses fornacibus. *Id.* Aurum recoctum, *melted over again,* and so, *double-refined, purest.* — Figur. *Quintil.* Tullius se Moloni rursus formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to be melted over again, remoulded, refashioned,* h. e. *to receive the highest finish, the last polish, utmost perfection.*

RĔCŌRDĀBILIS (recordor), e, adj. *that may or ought to be or is remembered.* *Claud. Mamert.*

RĔCŌRDĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a calling to mind, recollection, remembrance,* ἀνάμνησις. *Cic.* Qui patris clarissimi recordatione et memoria fletum populo moveret. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio et proximi memoria. *Id.* Repetenda est mihi veteris cujusdam memoriæ non satis explicata recordatio. *Id.* Recordationes fugio, quæ dolorem efficiunt. *Id.* Habere recordationem alicujus rei, *to have what reminds of something, to remind of something.*

RĔCŌRDĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, *h. e.* ad recordationem pertinens. *Mart. Capell.* species verborum, *h. e. the pluperfect* in grammar.

RĔCŌRDĀTUS (Id.), us, m. same as *Recordatio.* *Tertull.*

RĔCŌRDŌ (re & cor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remind.* *Quadrig.* ap. *Non.* aliquem patria (*al.* patriæ). —— ¶ Also, *to recollect, bring to remembrance;* passively, Recordātus, a, um. *Sidon.*

RĔCŌRDŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to think back upon* something, *call or bring to mind, bethink one's self, remind one's self, recollect,* ἀναμιμνήσκομαι. With *genit.* *Cic.* Nunquam illos aspicio, quin per hunc me his conservatum esse meminerim, hujusque meriti in me recorder. *Id.* Cum aliquo dolore flagitiorum suorum recordabitur. — With *accus.* *Cic.* Recorder desperationes eorum, qui senes erant adolescente me. *Id.* Pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam. — With prep. *de.* *Cic.* Te aliquid de hujus illo quæstorio officio cogitantem, etiam de aliis quibusdam quæstoribus reminiscentem recordari. — Also, otherwise. *Cic.* Ego recordor, longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, *sc.* me. *Id.* Hoc mihi jam ante placuisse, potes ex superioribus meis litteris recordari. *Id.* Recordor, quantum hæ quæstiones punctorum nobis detraxerint. *Id.* Non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim. —— ¶ Also, *to consider, weigh, ponder, turn over or revolve in one's mind, reflect, represent to one's self, lay to heart* (to which signification some of the foregoing examples can be referred). *Plaut.* Recordatus multum et diu cogitavi, &c. *Cic.* Quum tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem diligentius essem mecum recordatus. *Horat.* Quocirca mecum loquor hæc, tacitusque recordor. — And, even of the future. *Ovid.* Quæ sum passura, recordor. *Justin.* Jam ruinam urbis recordantes.

RĔCŌRPŎRĀTIŌ (recorporo), ōnis, f. *a reinvesting or refurnishing with a body or flesh, reimbodying or reincarnation.* *Tertull.* ossium. —— ¶ Also, *the restoration of the body to its former state, so far as the opening of its obstructed passages is concerned.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

RĔCŌRPŎRĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *useful to restore the body to its former state, tending to open the body.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

RĔCŌRPŎRŌ (re & corporo), as, a. 1. *to reinvest with a body, reimbody.* *Tertull.* animam. *Id.* Qui in asinos et mulos recorporabuntur. —— ¶ Also, intrans. *to open the obstructed passages of the body, and so far restore it to its former state.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

RĔCŎRRĬGŌ (re & corrigo), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to mend, correct or set right again, reform.* *Senec.*

RĔCRĀSTĬNŌ (re & crastinus), as, n. 1. *to put off from day to day, procrastinate, delay,* ἀναβάλλομαι. *Colum.*

RĔCRĔĀTIŌ (recreo), ōnis, f. *a restoring, recruiting,* ἀνάληψις. *Plin.* ab ægritudine.

RĔCRĔĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a reëstablisher, restorer, refresher, recruiter.* *Tertull.*

RĔCRĒMENTUM (re & cerno, *to separate, purge*), i, n. *recrement, refuse, filth, dirt,* φόρμα, σκωρία. *Cels.* Illinenda sunt plumbi recremento, *dross, spume.* *Plin.* Farrago ex recrementis farris, *refuse, chaff.* *Gell.* Aridiora recrementa in alvum convenire, *excrements.*

RĔCRĔŌ (re & creo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remake, reproduce, restore, renew,* ἀνασκευάζω. *Lucret.* (of the sun), Recreare lumen. *Plin.* Præcipua commendatio ejus ad carnes recreandas. *Lucret.* Recreari recipit res, *to recover, increase, grow.* —— ¶ Very often, either of body or mind, *to set up again, restore, repair, recruit, refresh, reinvigorate, reassure,* ἀνακομίζω, ἀναζωπυρέω, ἀναψύχω. *Cic.* Qui e gravi morbo recreati sunt, *have been restored, have recovered.* *Id.* Recreandæ voculæ causa ambulare. *Plin.* Recreans membra olei liquor. *Lucret.* Athenæ recreaverunt vitam, *sc.* by introducing the arts of ploughing and sowing, and so substituting corn for ruder food. *Cic.* Vester conspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam. *Id.* Ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum. *Id.* Litteris sustentor et recreor. *Id.* Quum animus se collegit atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo. *Id.* Quod me ab hoc mœrore recreari vis. With *genit.* *Apul.* Recreatur animi, *in spirit.* — Also, generally. *Cic.* Ut simul cum republica (causa) necessario reviviscat atque recreetur. *Id.* provinciam afflictam. *Colum.* Ut vinea nullis impensis recreari possit. —— ¶ Also, *to reëlect.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 4. where, however, *creari* is now read.

RĔCRĔPŌ (re & crepo), as, n. 1. *to sound back, ring again; or to resound, clang, ring.* *Catull.* Cymbala recrepant. —— ¶ Transitively, *Virg.* in *Ciri.* Lapis recrepat Cyllenia munera pulsus, *h. e. imitates the lyre.*

RĔCRĒSCŌ (re & cresco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to grow or grow forth again, grow up or increase again,* ἀναφύομαι. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Recretus, *having grown again.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

RĔCRŪDĒSCŌ (re & crudesco), is, dui, n. 3. *to become raw again, break open afresh,* of wounds. *Cic.* Illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt. —— ¶ Also, *to break out afresh, be renewed,* of violent and bad things. *Liv.* Recrudescente Manliana seditione. *Id.* Paulisper recruduit pugna. *Senec.* amor.

RĒCTĀ, *sc.* via. See *Rectus, a, um.*

RĒCTĒ (rectus), adv. *in a straight or direct line,* ὀρθῶς. *Cic.* Atomi, quæ recte, quæ obliquæ ferantur, *perpendicularly.* *Plin.* Satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes, *h. e. upright.* —— ¶ Also, *rightly, properly, correctly, duly, in a reasonable manner, as it should be, well,* καλῶς, εὖ. *Plaut.* Recte et sapienter facere. *Id.* Scio absurde dictum hoc derisores dicere: at ego aio, recte. *Cic.* Seu recte, seu perperam facere cœperunt. *Id.* Rectissime conclusum dicitis, *most correctly, most logically.* So, *Id.* Epicurus deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *logically.* — Also, *rightly, properly,* h. e. *honestly, frankly, sincerely, without deceit, uprightly.* *Liv.* restituere. *Phædr.* loqui. — Hence, *safely, with safety.* *Cæs.* Recte se (whether) se illi sint commissuri. *Cic.* Homines, quibus recte dem (litteras). — Also, *well,* in various uses. *Cic.* Tuæ litteræ recte sperare jubent, *to hope well, have good hope.* *Plaut.* Mulier recte olet, ubi nihil olet. *Cic.* Profecto, si recte homines novi, non mentientur. *Id.* Rectissime, Quinte, animadvertis. *Terent.* Ætate sapimus rectius. *Horat.* Rectius vives. *Plaut.* Visam, quieverint recte, nec ne; num infuerit febris. *Quintil.* Rectene omnia? *is all well?* *Cic.* Apud matrem recte est, *it is well.* *Dolabell.* ad *Cic.* Rectissime sunt apud te omnia. *Gell.* Recte sit oculis tuis, *health to your eyes.* Also, in an answer, *good, it is well.* *Terent.* (*Thra.*) Primum ædes expugnabo. (*Gna.*) recte. *Cic.* Recte, inquam. Also, in familiar speech, when it might have been omitted. *Petron.* Recte: videbo te, &c. Also, when one does not wish to tell the truth, *it is well, nothing is the matter.* *Terent.* (*Æsch.*) Perii! (*Mi.*) Quid est? (*Æsch.*) nihil: recte: perge. It is sometimes equivalent to *nothing or no!* *Terent.* Rogo, num quid velit, recte, inquit, abeo. *Id.* Tum quod dem ei, recte est: nam nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, *h. e. I can make no answer but* recte, *well;* or *I have nothing to give her.* Also, *Terent.* Jam recte, *h. e. enough, I have said enough.* Further, *Cic.* Recte vendere, *at a good price, to advantage.* *Cato.* Ex eo die dies quadraginta quinque recte putabis, *advantageously.* *Terent.* Recte ego mihi vidissem, *h. e.* utiliter mihi consuluissem. — Also, *well, happily, prosperously, as one could wish.* *Terent.* Quum et recte et tempore suo pepererit. *Horat.* Procedere recte qui mœchis non vultis. — Also, *right, well, very, much.* *Plaut.* Ille est oneratus recte, et plus justo vehit. *Cato.* Vineam alligato recte. — Also, *entirely, completely, fully.* *Varr.* Pecus quod recte sanum est. — Also, *with reason, rightly, justly.* *Cic.* Recte ac merito commovebamur. *Terent.* Recte fugi has nuptias. *Horat.* Rectius occupat nomen beati, qui, &c. — Also, *right on, straight forward.* *Cic.* Si enim recte ambulaverit. Hence, *right on, without circumlocution.* *Plaut.* narrare aliquid. *Quintil.* Quod recte dici potest, circumimus amore verborum, *straight forward, plainly, without figures.*

RĒCTIŌ (rego), ōnis, f. *a ruling, governing, administration, government,* ἐπιστασία. *Cic.*

RĒCTĬTŪDŌ (rectus), ĭnis, f. *straightness.* *Aggen. Urbic.* in *Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *correctness, right way.* *Justin.*

RĒCTŌ, *for* Recta. *Pandect.* See *Rectus.*

RĒCTŎR (rego), ōris, m. *a director, ruler, governor,* ἰθυντής, κυβερνήτης. *Cic.* Tot navium rectores profecti ab Ilio. *Curt.* elephanti. *Sueton.* equi, *rider.* *Liv.* 4, 14. reipublicæ, *h. e.* dictator. *Ovid.* Olympi, *or* superum, *or* deum, *h. e. Jupiter.* *Id.* maris, *h. e. Neptune.* *Id.* Dolopum, *king.* *Sueton.* provinciæ, *governor.* *Id.* Rectorem apponere ætate parvulis, ac mente lapsis, *governor, guardian.* *Plin. Ep.* Ibi boves, aratra, rectores, *h. e. herdsmen or ploughmen.* *Lucan.* castris, *for* castrorum, *h. e. commander.* *Sallust.* Animus rector humani generis. — Figur. *Quintil.* Judicis vultus sæpe ipse rector est dicentis, *the regulator, guide.*

RĒCTRIX (rector), īcis, f. *a directress, governess,* ἰθύντειρα. *Colum.* Videmus hominibus inspiratam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, animam. *Plin.* Italia rectrix mundi.

RĒCTŪRA, æ, f. same as *Rectitudo.* *Frontin.*

RĒCTUS, a, um, particip. from rego. —— ¶ Adj. *right, straight, direct, not crooked,* ὀρθός, εὐθύς. *Horat.* Curvo dignoscere rectum. *Cæs.* Saxa, quæ rectis lineis suos ordines servant. *Cic.* Ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat. *Senec.* Equi recti in pedes jactant onus. *Cæs.* Recto ad Iberum itinere contendunt, *straight forward, right on.* *Ovid.* Recto se attollere trunco, *upright.* *Lucan.* Depressum tumulo, quod non legat advena rectus, *standing upright.* *Ovid.* Inter-

dum longa trabe (anguis), rectior exit, *straighter*. *Cels.* Rectum intestinum, *the straight gut or rectum*. *Juvenal.* æs, *h. e.* tuba. *Liv.* saxa, *rising perpendicularly*. *Quintil.* Via rectissima. *Horat.* Rectius crus. *Senec.* coma, *straight*. *Cic.* Hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, *h. e. with eyes looking straight on, not cast down, erect*. *Ovid.* (de Invidia) Nusquam recta acies (for the envious are represented as looking askance). *Senec.* Adversus apparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, *unquailing, steady gaze*. — *Abl.* Recta via, *right on, right along, directly, straightway*. *Terent.* Eo recta via illuc. *Id.* In pistrinum recta proficiscar via. And, Recta, *sc.* via. *Cic.* Batronius e navi recta ad me venit domum. *Horat.* Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum. *Cic.* Sibi recta iter esse Romam. Also, figur. *Terent.* Recta via rem narrare ordine, *right on, straight forward, plainly, nakedly*. Also, *Id.* Recta via reputare, *rightly, properly*. — Also, Recto, *for* recta, *directly*. *Pandect.* — Also, In rectum, *in a straight line, right on or forward*. *Ovid.* Iter non agit in rectum. — In grammar, Casus recti, *independent cases*, namely, *the nomin.* and *vocat.* *Quintil.* — There was in Rome a *via recta*, so called. *Ovid.* So, *Martial.* Recta, *sc.* via. — Recta tunica, *a tunic put on by boys under the* toga virilis, *when they assumed that dress*. *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *straightforward, plain, unornamented* (but without fault); it may also be *natural, inartificial, simple, unaffected*. *Quintil.* vox, sonus, *straight forward, without inflections, variations*, &c. *Id.* oratio, *plain*, h. e. *without figures*. *Cic.* Quæ sunt recta et simplicia laudantur. *Quintil.* Sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus. *Cic.* Commentarii Cæsaris sunt recti. — ¶ Also, *properly constituted, such as it should be, regular, right, good*, and sometimes, *right, virtuous*. *Sueton.* Recta cœna, *and* Recta, *sc.* cœna, *a regular, legitimate, duly-ordered supper; an open table*, to which the clients might come and find good fare, and not be put off with a *sportula*. *Cic.* Ex quibus unus L. Cæsar est rectus, *is what he should be*. *Plin. Ep.* Rectus auditor, *judicious, of correct taste and judgment*. *Quintil.* judex, *impartial, steady*. *Terent.* Facile, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, *good advice*. *Cic.* Quid rectum sit, apparet: quid expediat, obscurum est, *right*. — Hence, Rectum, *the right, virtue*; similar to the Platonic ὀρθόν. *Cic.* Recti pravique partes. *Senec.* Simplex recti natura est. *Virg.* Mens conscia recti, *conscious of rectitude*. — Rectum est, *it is right, proper, reasonable*; followed by *infin.* or *accus.* with *infin.* *Cic.* — ¶ With a *genit.* *Senec.* Rectus judicii.

RĔCŬBĬTŬS (recumbo), us, m. *a falling down*. *Plin.*

RĔCŬBŌ (re & cubo), as, bŭi, bĭtum, n. 1. *to lie on one's back*, or, in general, *to lie, recline*, for rest or at table, for instance. *Cic.* In hortulis suis recubans molliter et delicate. *Tibull.* Tyrio recubare toro. *Plin. Ep.* Cum lector inductus est, calceos poscunt, aut non minore cum tædio recubant. So, of brute animals. *Virg.* Sus alba solo recubans.

RĔCŬLĂ, or RĒSCŬLĂ, æ, f. dimin. from res. *Plaut. fragm.* and *Apul.*

RĔCULTŬS, a, um, particip. from recŏlo, is.

RĔCUMBŌ (re & cumbo, not used), is, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, n. 3. *to lay one's self down again, lie down again*. *Cic.* Eum, quum se collegisset, recubuisse. *Sueton.* Chariclem remanere ac recumbere hortatus est. — ¶ Also, *to lay one's self down on one's back*, or simply, *lay one's self down*, for rest or at table, for instance. *Cic.* Quum recubuisset in herba. *Justin.* Saturnalibus in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbunt, *sc.* at table. *Horat.* lectis Archiacis, *on Archian table-couches*. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Vitis liberata vinculo in terra recumbit. *Martial.* Jugera pauca longo jugo recumbunt, *lean against, touch, or lie along*. — ¶ Also, *to fall down*. *Ovid.* Tauros medio recumbere sulco. *Id.* Cervix humero recumbit. *Virg.* In humeros cervix collapsa recumbit. *Lucret.* Mulier sopita recumbit. — ¶ Also, *to sink, fall, or settle down, or be laid, subside*. *Virg.* Nebulæ campo recumbunt, *fall or settle upon*. *Senec.* Pelagus recumbit, *subsides, becomes calm*. — ¶ Also, *to lie, recline*. *Plin. Ep.* Veiento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbebat. *Id.* Recumbebat mecum Rufus. *Senec.* Recumbens antro, *h. e.* jacens.

RĔCŬPĔRĀTĬŌ, or RĔCĬPĔRĀTĬŌ (recupero), ōnis, f. *a recovery, regaining, getting back*, ἀνάληψις. *Cic.* libertatis. *Justin.* urbium, quas amiserat.

RĔCŬPĔRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *recoverable*. *Aggen. Urb.* in *Frontin.*

RĔCŬPĔRĀTŎR, or RĔCĬPĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a recoverer*. *Tacit.* Camillus reciperator urbis. — Hence, Recuperatores, *certain judges, named usually by the prætor at Rome and in the provinces, to decide certain matters; judges delegate*. For instance, in disputes about money-matters and property. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* Also, to determine the damages where a wrong has been done. *Gell.* Also, to inquire whether a man be freeborn or not. *Sueton.* Also, in a dispute, to which of two claimants the *corona muralis* belonged. *Liv.*

RĔCŬPĔRĀTŌRĬŬS, or RĔCĬPĔRĀTŌRĬŬS (recuperator), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the* recuperatores. *Cic.* Judicium. — See *Recuperator*.

RĔCŬPĔRŌ, or RĔCĬPĔRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to get again, regain, get back, recover*, ἀναλαμβάνω, ἀνακομίζομαι. *Cæs.* libertatem. *Id.* amissa. *Sallust.* pacem. *Cic.* villam suam ab aliquo. *Id.* rem suam judicio. *Id.* jus suum aliqua ratione. *Justin.* sanitatem, *recover*. *Tacit.* vires cibo somnoque. *Liv.* urbem ab Romanis. *Cic.* rempublicam, *to regain his ascendency in the state*. — Also, though rarely, of persons. *Cæs.* suos obsides. *Nepos.* Pelopidam (in vincula conjectum), *restore to liberty*. And, figur. *Nepos.* adolescentulos, *to regain*, h. e. *bring over to his side again*. Hence, Reciperare se, *to recruit one's self, repair one's strength, recover one's vigor*; as, *Varr.* quiete. So, *Id.* Radices recipientes in se succum, reciperantur. — ¶ Also, *to resume, readopt*. *Sueton.* usum togæ. — ¶ *Recipero* is used by *Cic.* and *Liv.*

RĔCŪRŌ (re & curo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cure again*, or simply *cure*, ἀνακομίζω. *Catull.* and *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *to attend, or attend carefully to, take pains with, work, dress, or prepare with care*. *Plin.* chartam.

RĔCURRŌ (re & curro), is, curri and cŭcurri, cursum, n. 3. *to run back, return running*, ἀνατρέχω. *Terent.* Jam huc recurret. *Liv.* ad naves. *Ovid.* Cœptum sæpe recurrit iter. So, also, *Id.* Inque suos fontes versa recurrit aqua. And, *Id.* Conversis sol recurret equis. *Virg.* Qua sol utrumque recurrens aspicit Oceanum. — Hence, *to come back, come again, return*. *Ovid.* Littera (*letter*) nostra recurrens. *Horat.* Recurrentes anni. *Gell.* Febris quartis diebus recurrens. *Cic.* Luna in initia recurrit, *becomes new*. *Id.* Statim ut recurreret (homo). *Vellei.* De quo si quis ambiget, recurrat ad priorem consulatum ejus, *recur to, go back to, call to mind*. And, figur. *Cæs.* ad easdem conditiones, *return*. — Also, *to resort to, have recourse to, recur*. *Cæs.* Uti eo recurrant, quod contempserint. *Quintil.* Nunc necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores recurrere, qui desertam partem oratoriæ artis occupaverunt. *Id.* Ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, &c. — Also, *Sidon.* Versus recurrens, *a verse which may be read backwards*. — ¶ Also, simply, *to run*. *Martial.* ad cœnam.

RĔCURSĬŌ (recurro), ōnis, f. same as *Recursus*. *Martian. Capell.*

RĔCURSĬTANS (re & cursito), tis, particip. as from recursito, *often running back or returning*. *Martian. Capell.*

RĔCURSŌ (frequentat. from recurro), as, n. 1. *to run back often*, ἀνατρέχω. *Plaut.* Quid ego huc recursem? *Senec.* Talis recursat huc et huc motu effero. *Lucret.* Et cita dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant. — ¶ Figur. *to return often*. *Virg.* Sub noctem cura recursat. — Referred to the memory, *to recur often*. *Virg.* Multa viri virtus animo recursat.

RĔCURSŬS (recurro), us, m. *a running back*, ἀναδρομή. *Virg.* Inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus, *sc.* on horseback. *Ovid.* Per alternos unda labente recursus, *h. e. flow and ebb*. *Plin.* Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Mæandri recursibus, *h. e. windings*. — ¶ Also, *a return, retreat*. *Liv.* Ut subeunti sæpe ad mœnia urbis recursus pateret. *Ovid.* Dent modo fata recursus. *Cels.* Facilis ad bonam valetudinem recursus est.

RĔCURVŌ (re & curvo, or recurvus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend or curve back or backwards*. *Colum.* Radix duritia humi coercita recurvatur. *Ovid.* colla equi. *Cels.* Mucrone intus recurvato. *Ovid.* aquas in caput, *h. e. make to flow back, force to return*.

RĔCURVŬS (re & curvus), a, um, adj. *bent back, curved or crooked back*, παλίγγναμπτος, παλίγκλαστος. *Plin.* Conchæ ad plausum apertæ, ad buccinum recurvæ. *Virg.* Cornu recurvo intendit vocem, *h. e.* buccina. *Ovid.* Cornibus aeriis, atque in sua terga recurvis. *Id.* Æra recurva, *h. e. hooks, fish-hooks*. *Id.* Recurva puppis. *Id.* Ne victor tecto morerere recurvo, *h. e. the labyrinth*. *Id.* Nexu recurvo serpunt, *h. e.* retorto, contorto.

RĔCŪSĀBĬLĬS (recuso), e, adject. *which may or should be refused or rejected*. *Tertull.*

RĔCŪSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a refusal, opposition*, ἀπάντησις. *Cic.* Nam hæc ipsa recusatio disputationis disputatio quædam fuit. *Cæs.* Quod sine recusatione fecerunt. *Cic.* Sine recusatione, ac sine ulla mora negotium susceperunt. — Figur. *Petron.* Recusatio stomachi, *loathing, nausea*. — ¶ Also, *objection, exception, counter-plea*. *Cic.* (who opposes it to *petitio* and to *accusatio*) and *Quintil.*

RĔCŪSŌ (re & causa), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to make objection against*. Hence, — ¶ *To refuse, reject, decline, make opposition, be reluctant, draw back*, παραιτέομαι, ἀνανεύω. *Cic.* Non recuso, non abnuo. *Cæs.* Iniquum esse de stipendio recusare. *Liv.* Nihil (*h. e.* non) recusatur (*impers.*). *Nepos.* Cum tantum haberet amorem omnium, ut nullo recusante regnum obtineret. — With *accus.* *Terent.* Nunquam ausus sum recusare eam, *sc. to marry her*. *Justin.* Ptolemæus recusabat regem Aridæum, *h. e.* nolebat Aridæum regnare. *Cæs.* Recusare amicitiam populi R. *Id.* nullum periculum, *to be ready to undergo any danger*. *Cic.* Populum Rom. disceptatorem non modo non recuso, sed etiam deposco. *Ovid.* Qui frena coactus sæpe recusati ceperit imperii. And, figur. *Ovid.* Rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat. *Plin.* Falsæ gemmæ recusant limæ probationem, *will not bear*. *Virg.* Genua cursum recusant. — With *accus.* and *infin.* *Plin.* Maxime vero quæstum esse immani pretio vitæ recusabant, *h. e.* nolebant. — With *infin.* *Cæs.* Neque adhuc repertus est quisquam, qui mori recusaret, *was unwilling*. *Horat.* Quæ facere ipse recusem. — With *ne*, *quin*, *quo minus*. *Cæs.* Ne unus omnes antecederet, recusabant. *Nepos.* Illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset. *Cic.* Sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, *to speak*. *Id.* Non recusasse, quin acciperet, *to receive*. *Id.* Non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, *h. e. refuse to allow others to dissent from us*. *Cæs.* Recusant, quin contendant. *Nepos.* Neque recusavit, quo minus legis pœnam subiret, *to undergo or suffer*. *Cic.* Nec recusabo, quo minus omnes mea legant, *h. e. prohibit them from reading*. — ¶ Also, *to deny*; with *accus.* and *infin.* *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *to refute*. *Tertull.* mendacium.

RĔCUSSĀBĬLĬS (as from recusso, freq. from recutio), e, adj. qui recutitur. *Cæl. Aurel.* Recussabilis sphæra, *a round*

case stuffed with meal, sand, &c. and jerked back and forth.

RĔCUSSUS (recutio), us, m. *a jerking back, rebound, repercussion.* Plin.

RĔCUSSUS, a, um, particip. from recutio.

RĔCŬTIŌ (re & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to shake back, dash back, shake off.* Val. Flacc. Recusso æquore. Augustin. Christi recutiens jugum. —— ¶ Also, *to shake, make to shake.* Virg. Utero (sc. equi) recusso, gemitum dedere cavernæ. —— ¶ Also, *to frighten up, start up.* Apul. Recussus somno.

RĔCŬTĪTUS (re & cutis), a, um, adj. *skinned over again, having a fresh skin, galled and healed over and over again.* Martial. Ruptæ recutita colla mulæ. —— ¶ Also, *circumcised.* Martial. Judæi.

RĔDĂCCENDŌ (re & accendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to rekindle.* Tertull. —— ¶ Hieron. Reaccensus (al. redaccensus).

RĔDĀCTUS (redigo), us, m. *the proceeds.* Pandect.

RĔDĀCTUS, a, um, particip. from redigo. Cæs.

RĔDĂDOPTŌ (re & adopto), or **RĔĂDOPTŌ**, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adopt again or back.* Pandect.

RĔDĂMBŬLŌ (re & ambulo), as, n. 1. *to come back again, return,* ἀναβαδίζω. Plaut.

RĔDĂMŌ (re & amo), as, a. 1. *to love back, return love for love, love in return,* ἀντιφιλέω. Cic. (who does not use it without the qualifying addition, *ut ita dicam*).

RĔDĂNĬMĀTIŌ (redanimo), ōnis, f. *reanimation.* Tertull.

RĔDĂNĬMŌ (re & animo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reanimate, restore to life.* Tertull.

RĔDĀRDESCŌ (re & ardesco), is, n. 3. *to become inflamed again.* Ovid.

RĔDĀRGŬŌ (re & arguo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to confute, refute, disprove, show to be false or in the wrong,* ἐξελέγχω. Cic. Nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur. Id. Oratio, quæ neque redargui, neque convinci potest. Id. Redargue me, si mentior. Id. vim deorum, *show or make it clear that there is no such thing.* —— ¶ Also, *to blame, find fault with.* Cic. In hoc inconstantiam redarguo tuam. —— ¶ Also, *to prove or show against one,* or simply, *to show, prove, make good.* Gell. Audi rationem, falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere, falsam esse, tu non queas, *which you cannot show to be false* (accus. and infin.).

RĔDĀRMŌ (re & armo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to arm again.* Dict. Cret. Novis jaculis manus redarmatæ sunt.

RĔDAUSPĬCŌ (re & auspico), as, a. 1. *to return.* Plaut. in catenas (in jest; literally, *to take the auspices again,* and so, *begin afresh*).

RĔDDĬTIŌ (reddo), ōnis, f. *the after-part of a period or comparison, answering to the antecedent part of the same,* ἀπόδοσις. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, *a giving, presenting.* Augustin. rationis, *of the reason or cause.*

RĔDDĬTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *redditive, correspondent.* Diomed. pars, h. e. redditio, *in grammar.*

RĔDDĬTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who gives back, payer.* Augustin. debitorum.

RĔDDĬTUS, a, um, particip. from reddo.

RĔDDŌ (re & do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to give back, restore, return,* ἀποδίδωμι. Liv. Tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent. Cic. Salutem redditam sibi ac restitutam accipere. Cæs. Obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet. Cic. Cogebantur, quæ abstulerant, reddere. Hence, Reddere se, or reddi, *to return again;* with dat. Liv. Se reddidit convivio. Virg. Explebo numerum reddarque tenebris. And, Id. An Teucrum iterum se reddat in arma. — Hence, (a) *to give forth, send forth.* Lucret. vitam; or, Ovid. lucem (h. e. vitam), *to give up the ghost, die.* Cic. Quod reliquum vitæ fames fecerat, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to offer up.* Id. Arteria aspera animam a pulmonibus respirat et reddit. Ovid. Janua reddit stridorem, *creaks.* Id. fœtum ventre, *to bring forth, be delivered of.* — Hence, of the discharges and evacuations of the body. Cels. urinam, *to void, discharge.* Plin. calculum urina, *to pass.* Ovid. obscena. Cels. bilem alvo. Plin. Ep. sanguinem, *to raise.* Plin. Fel redditum, *discharged at the mouth, spit out.* Colum. fimum, *to void.* —(b) *To give, give in, hand in, deliver, render,* what belongs to another, or what he lays claim to or expects; but also merely *to give.* Plaut. rationem alicui, *render an account.* So, Cic. Semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur. Id. litteras alicui, *deliver.* Id. suum cuique honorem. Id. Perge de Cæsare, et redde quæ restant, *say, give us.* Ovid. causam, *tell or give the cause.* Cic. Sed etiam, si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *yield, relinquish, concede, give up;* or, *give back.* Id. Macedoniam alicui, *give.* — Hence, *to bestow,* figur. *to grant, permit.* Liv. Si, connubiis redditis, unam hanc civitatem tandem facitis. Virg. Superstitio (*oath*) superis reddita, h. e. concessa. — Also, *to bestow,* h. e. *not to take, leave* one something which he has, *allow.* Liv. sacra. Cic. Thermitanis urbem, agros, leges suas. — Also, *to pay.* Terent. argentum. Ovid. vota Jovi. Nepos. debitum naturæ, *h. e. to die.* Sallust. pœnas impietatis, *to suffer.* — Also, *to bring in, yield, bear, give.* Terent. Fructum (*income*) quem reddunt prædia. Colum. Pratum non minus in pabulo reddit, quam in fœno. Plin. Modius farinæ viginti duas libras panis reddit, *affords, gives.* — Also, *to repeat.* Ovid. (de Echo), ver ba novissima. — Also, *to pronounce.* Ovid. verba bene, male. — Also, *to repeat, recite, rehearse, say off, give utterance to;* also, *to answer.* Horat. dictata magistro. Cic. Ut ea verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset. Horat. carmen. Lucret. Reddere dicta, *to speak or answer.* Ovid. Quum talia reddidit hospes, *replied thus.* Virg. Notas audire et reddere voces. Ovid. verba Latine, *speak, say.* — Also, *to be like, resemble, represent, imitate, express, make like;* as if, *to give back* the original. Virg. Qui te nomine reddet Silvius Æneas, *bear your name.* Senec. Natus vultus tuos reddit, *has your countenance, looks like you.* Plin. Ep. Matrem hæc reddit ac refert nobis. So of imitative arts and of writings. Martial. (of a statue of Memor), Spirat Apellea redditus arte Memor, *expressed to the life.* Petron. Omnia diligenter pictor reddiderat. Plin. Ep. In litteris veteres reddit, *writes like the old writers.* Of other things. Plin. Odorem croci saporemque reddit, *it smells and tastes like saffron.* Id. Limus imaginem quandam uvæ reddit. — Also, *to set against each other.* Cic. paribus paria. —— ¶ Also, *to give back, give in return, give* this for that. Cæs. vitam hominis pro vita hominis. Liv. responsum, *to answer.* Cic. Quod quidem ego tibi reddo tuum, *and with this I give you back your own, I retort your own.* To this may be referred, Virg. Notas audire et reddere voces. — Hence, *to requite, recompense, return.* Cic. beneficium. Liv. terrorem illatum. Colum. Vineam cum magno fenore gratiam reddidisse, *h. e. cover the outlay and yield a large profit besides.* — Also, *to translate, render.* Cic. ea Latine, *translate into Latin, render in Latin.* Id. In quibus verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, *to render word for word.* —— ¶ Also, *to make again, replace with new.* Plaut. Dominus reddere alias (tegulas) nevolt, *have new tiles made or put in the place of the old.* — Also, *to make or render.* Terent. Dictum ac factum reddidi, *h. e.* statim feci. Cic. Domum ejus exornatam reddiderat inanem. Id. Ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, &c. Id. Reddere aliquem iratum alicui. Cæs. Loca ea tuta ab hostibus reddebat. Ovid. Illum Pallas avem reddidit, *made him a bird, transformed him into a bird.* — Hence, *to give, hold.* Sueton. Reddere (al. edere) venationes et ludos. Cæs. Judicia in privatos reddebat. —— ¶ Reddibo, reddibitur, *for* reddam, reddetur. Plaut.

RĔDEMPTIŌ, or **RĔDEMTIŌ** (redimo), ōnis, f. *a purchasing, buying.* Cic. Ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est hujus judicii facta grandi pecunia, *h. e. a bargain was made by certain men, in consideration of a certain sum, to buy him an acquittal.* Id. Reorum pactiones, redemptiones. —— ¶ Also, *a ransoming, redemption.* Liv. Captivis redemptio negabatur. Val. Max. Aurum, quod pro redemptione puellæ allatum erat. Hirt. sacramenti, *buying off.* —— ¶ Also, *a farming* of the revenue. Cic.

RĔDEMPTĬTŌ, or **RĔDEMTĬTŌ** (frequentat. from redempto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to redeem, make amends for.* Cato ap. Fest. malefacta benefactis.

RĔDEMPTŌ, or **RĔDEMTŌ** (frequentat. from redimo), as, a. 1. *to redeem,* especially often or in numerous instances. Tacit.

RĔDEMPTŎR, or **RĔDEMTŎR** (redimo), ōris, m. *a buyer, buyer up.* Pandect. litium, causarum, *who buys up and conducts them on his own account.* —— ¶ Also, *a ransomer, redeemer,* applied to Christ. Hieronym. —— ¶ Also, *one who undertakes to do something for money or some advantage to himself,* for instance, to build or furnish something, *an undertaker, contractor,* ἐργολάβος. Cic. Redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta, et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam. Plin. Redemptor cloacarum. Id. Redemptor tutelæ Capitolii. Cic. Hostias nisi ad sacrificium redemptor præbuisset. Liv. Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare, *h. e. purveyors, providers, commissaries.* —— ¶ Also, *a farmer* of the public revenues. Pandect. vectigalium. Id. pontis, *h. e. of the tolls of the bridge.*

RĔDEMPTRIX, or **RĔDEMTRIX** (redemptor), īcis, f. *that redeems, redeemer.* Prudent.

RĔDEMPTŪRA, or **RĔDEMTŪRA** (redimo), æ, f. *an undertaking or farming.* Liv.

RĔDEMPTUS, or **RĔDEMTUS**, a, um, particip. from redimo.

RĔDĔŌ (re & eo), is, ĭi, *rarely* īvi, ĭtum, irreg. n. *to return, come back or again, go back,* ἐπανέρχομαι, ἐπάνειμι. Cic. e provincia. Terent. Video rure redeuntem senem. Id. Peregre rediens. Cic. a Cæsare. Cæs. Eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Id. Redire domum. Hirt. ad exercitum. Cic. ad suum vestitum. Ovid. Amnes in fontes rediere suos. Ter. Animus mihi rediit, et cura ex corde excessit. Liv. Redire in amicitiam alicujus. Cic. Redire viam, *to go the way back.* So, pass. impers. Cæs. Interea manerent induciæ, dum ab illo rediri posset, *h. e. till he could return.* Nep. Postquam domum reditum est. Plaut. In Epidamnum redeundum est mihi. With infin. Virg. in Ciri. Redit ascendere muros. — Also, of inanimate things. Propert. Tristia jam redeunt iterum solemnia nobis. Virg. Redeuntibus annis. Horat. Redeunt gramina campis. Virg. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem. Liv. Mos redit. Id. Ager ad Ardeates rediit, *came again to the,* &c. — Also, Cic. Red. Sen. 11. Quum res redissent, *had come back again.* Plaut. Quando res redierunt (*opposed to* prolatis rebus; see Profero). Terent. Oratio redit ad integrum, *the words begin over again.* — Also, Liv. Retro redire; or, Terent. Rursum redire, *to return back, return again;* where *retro* and *rursum* might have been omitted. — Also, *to come in, accrue, be yielded or returned,* of income or revenue. Nep. Pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat. Id. Ex qua regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant. Varr. Semen redit cum decimo, *h. e. yields or bears tenfold.* — When one returns from a digression to his subject. Horat. Illuc, unde abii, redeo. Nep. Illuc redeamus. — Also, Ut ad pauca redeam, *to make short.* Terent. — Redire in gratiam cum aliquo, *be reconciled to him.* Cic. and Nep. So, Nep. Se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled to his mother,* h. e. *had never fallen out with her.* — Redire in viam, *to return to the (right) way, come to one's senses, reform, repent;* as, Cic. Si erratum est, redeamus in viam. Terent. Te ero

ut redeat in viam. — Redire ad se, *to come to himself*, from insensibility, for instance. *Liv.* Or from anger, *compose one's self*. *Terent.* Also, *to come back to one's former self, resume one's old ways*. *Cic.* So, *Id.* ad se, atque ad mores suos. *Terent.* Rursum ad ingenium redit, *to his natural bent, to his own character*. — Redire in memoriam, *to recall to mind, refresh one's memory, renew one's recollection, bethink one's self anew*. *Cic.* mortuorum. *Id.* quo die profectus sit. *Terent.* Redi mecum in memoriam. — Redire animo, *to recur to memory, come to mind, suggest itself*. *Plin. Ep.* So, *Val. Flacc.* Redeunt singula menti. —— ¶ Also, *to come, fall, be brought or reduced*. *Cæs.* Pilis missis ad gladios redierunt, *they came, fell, resorted to their swords*. *Auct. B. Afr.* ad manus, *come to close quarters*. *Cic.* Hæc bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt. *Cæs.* Ad duas legiones redierat, *he was reduced*. *Terent.* Mihi illæc vero ad rastros res redit, *h. e. I shall be brought to the utmost extremity, be reduced to indigence, come to the harrow*. *Id.* Adeon' rem rediisse, ut, &c. *come to that pass*. *Id.* Si eo meæ fortunæ redeunt, abs te ut distrahar. *Id.* In eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit necesse, *is come to that pass*, &c. *Id.* Ad restim mihi res redit, *I am brought to perdition; I may go and hang myself*. *Plin.* Ad miraculum redit, *is wonderful*. *Terent.* Bona ad me redierunt, *have come or fallen to me* (where *re* implies perhaps a claim or due course of things; compare *Reddo*). *Id.* Omnia hæc verba huc redeunt denique, *come to this*. *Cæs.* Quorum ad arbitrium summa rerum redeat. *Id.* Collis paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *lost itself in the plain*. *Val. Flacc.* In nubem Ossa redit, *lifts itself, soars into the clouds*. *Liv.* Res ad interregnum rediit, *it came to an interregnum*. *Id.* Res ad Patres redierat. *Cic.* Si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, *if he gets nothing*, &c. —— ¶ Redies, *for* redibis. *Apul.* — *Redeam* seems to stand for *redibo* in *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 3, 6.

RĔDHĬBĔO (re & habeo), es, bŭi, bĭtum, a. 2. *to take back what one has sold, for some defect*. *Plaut.* Dixit se redhibere, si non placeat. —— ¶ Also, *to return a thing bought to the seller for some fault or defect*, ἀνάγω. *Cic.* Dicenda vitia ea, quæ nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili. —— ¶ Also, not in buying or selling, *to return, restore*. *Plaut.* Salvum (argentum) tibi item, ut mihi dedisti, redhibebo. (*Non.* legit *reddibo*.) *Cod. Just.* sumptus.

RĔDHĬBĬTĬO (redhibeo), ōnis, f. of the seller, *the taking back of a thing sold for some defect*; of the buyer, *the returning of a thing bought, for the same reason*. *Quintil.* and *Pandect.* —— ¶ And generally, *restoration*. *Tertull.* carnis et sanguinis.

RĔDHĬBĬTŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to the return or resumption of a thing sold*. *Pandect.* actio.

RĔDHĬBĬTUS, a, um, particip. from redhibeo.

RĔDHOSTĬO (re & hostio), is, 4. gratiam refero. *Fest.*

RĔDĪCO (re & dico), is, a. 3. *to say again or often, repeat*. *Sidon.*

RĔDĬCŬLUS, i, m. *a certain god, first brought to light in the second Punic war, when Hannibal turned back from Rome*. *Fest.* The name is also found in *Plin.*

RĔDĬGO (re & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive back, force back*. *Lucret.* Disjectosque redegit equos. *Ovid.* Filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas. *Liv.* hostem in castra. — Also, simply, *to drive*. *Justin.* Principes civitatis in exsilium redegit. —— ¶ Also, *to bring again or back*. *Terent.* Redige in memoriam. *Cæs.* rem ad pristinam rationem. *Terent.* homines in gratiam, *reconcile them to each other, make them friends again*. *Justin.* homines in pristinam sortem servitutis. — Also, simply, *to bring*, properly and figur.; *to reduce, constrain, force*, &c., and especially where humiliation, diminution or limitation is implied. *Liv.* Pars maxima prædæ ad quæstorem redacta est. *Id.* pecuniam in publicum. *Cic.* gentes in ditionem imperii. *Nep.* insulas sub potestatem Atheniensium. *Cæs.* Æduos, a Cæsare in servitutem redactos. *Cic.* Familia ad paucos redacta. *Terent.* patrem ad inopiam. *Sueton.* Galliam in provinciæ formam redegit. *Liv.* in certum, *bring to certainty*. *Id.* in nihilum; *or*, *Lucret.* ad nihilum, *bring to nought, reduce to nothing*. So, *Liv.* ad vanum et irritum, *make vain, make void or of no effect*. *Cic.* omnia in unum, *bring together, collect into a mass*. *Plin.* farris pretium ad assem. *Varr.* Hosce ad sex libros redegit, *reduced, compressed*. *Senec.* timorem ad verum, *bring it to the test of truth, examine and see what is in it*. *Quintil.* Redigere aliquid prosa scriptum in versiculos, *reduce to verse*. — The phrase *Redigere in ordinem* has various meanings. Thus, *to bring into order, reduce to order, set or dispose in order*. *Auct.* ad *Heren.* Also, *to admit or adopt into the rank of a classic, pronounce to be classical*. *Quintil.* 1, 4, 3. (It is equivalent to the Greek ἐγκρίνειν, and is opposed to *Eximere numero*, ἐκκρίνειν.) So, *Id.* 10, 1, 54. Neminem sui temporis in numerum redegerunt, *reckoned as poets, numbered among the poets*. Also, in several writers of the silver age, *to put down, degrade, lower*. *Sueton. Vesp.* 15. (a manner of expression borrowed from military life, when an officer was degraded to the rank of a common soldier, which seems to be a better explanation than that given under *Ordo*; for this, *Liv.* has *In ordinem cogere*). — Hence, *to bring together, collect, gather in*. *Pandect.* fructus, *fruits of the field*. *Cic.* Quum frumenti copia penes istum esset redacta. —— ¶ Also, *to call in* outstanding moneys, *collect, raise* by selling securities or other property in one's hands. *Horat.* Fenerator Alfius omnem redegit pecuniam. *Cic.* Bona vendit, pecuniam redigit. *Plaut.* Argentum tibi redigam, *h. e. will raise it by selling something, and pay you*. *Liv.* Quibus sub hasta venum datis tantum æris redactum est, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to make, render*. *Cæs.* Quæ facilia ex difficillimis redegerat. *Id.* Hos multo infirmiores redegerunt.

RĔDĬMĪCŬLUM (redimio), i, n. *a band* for the hair, forehead, neck, breast of women, *head-band, necklace, fillet, riband*, &c. κάλλυντρον, ἀναδέσμη, στρόφιον, ταινία. *Cic.*, *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* So, *Ovid.* Aurea marmoreo redimicula solvite collo. — Figur. *band or bond, tie*. *Plaut.*

RĔDĬMĬO (unc.), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to bind round, wind round, wreath, crown, encircle, gird*, ἀναδέω. *Cic.* Sertis redimiri et rosa. *Lucret.* caput atque humeros plexis corollis. *Ovid.* lauro tabellas. *Catull.* Frons redimita capillo. *Virg.* Redimibat (*for* redimiebat) tempora vitta. *Cic.* Quibusdam redimita cingulis. — And generally, *to surround, environ, encompass, begird*. *Catull.* Loca redimita silvis. *Senec.* Naxos redimita ponto.

RĔDĬMĪTUS (redimio), us, m. *a binding about, crowning*. *Solin.*

RĔDĬMO (re & emo), is, ēmi, emptum or emtum, a. 3. *to buy back or again, repurchase*. *Cic.* Domum non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet. *Id.* Frusinatem fundum redimere. —— ¶ Also, *to buy or purchase in return*. *Plaut.* Orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, aliam illi redimam meliorem. —— ¶ Also, simply, *to buy, purchase*. *Liv.* necessaria ad cultum. *Cic.* Vitam alicujus pretio. *Martial.* Et redimunt soli carmina docta coci. — Hence, figur. *to buy, purchase*, h. e. *acquire, gain, or procure for a price*. *Cic.* pacem parte fructuum. *Cæs.* pacem obsidibus. *Id.* largitione militum voluntates. *Sallust.* Jugurtha belli moram redimebat, *procured by his money*. —— ¶ Also, *to redeem, ransom* by money, ἀπολυτρόομαι. *Cic.* captos e servitute. *Id.* Suis facultatibus captos a prædonibus redimunt. — Hence, figur. *to buy off, redeem, ransom*, h. e. *free or rescue by payment of a certain price*. *Cic.* Pecunia se palam a judicibus redemerat, *had bought off*. *Nep.* Ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte posset redimere. *Ovid.* Ut corpus redimas, ferrum patieris, *h. e.* a morbo liberes. *Liv.* Majores se a Gallis auro redemisse. *Cic.* Urbem quinque hominum pœna redemi. *Senec.* Verba mea redimam, *will redeem my promise*, h. e. *fulfil it, and release myself from it* by giving the promised present. *Juvenal.* Monstrum nulla virtute redemptum a vitiis. — Also, figur. *to buy off*, h. e. *avert, repel, ward off, by payment of money or some other price*. *Cic.* metum virgarum pretio. *Id.* Acerbitatem a republica meis incommodis redemissem. *Pandect.* delatorem, *buy him off, bribe him off*. *Ovid.* suam mortem morte alterius. *Cic.* Societatis non suas lites redemit, quum fundum a Flavio accepit, *h. e. put an end to, by compounding for a certain sum or property, compromised*. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Redimere præteritam culpam, *to redeem, make amends for, atone for*. So, *Ovid.* Ut sua per nostram redimat perjuria pœnam. *Senec.* Vitia virtutibus, *redeem, make amends for*. —— ¶ Also, *to farm*. *Cæs.* vectigalia. *Cic.* picarias. — Also, *to undertake* for or in hope of some valuable consideration, *contract for*. *Cic.* Si pupillo opus redimitur. *Varr.* Qui de censoribus classicum ad comitia redemptum habent. *Pandect.* Si vestimenta texenda redemerit, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam. —— ¶ Also, *to hire*. *Liv.* Redimendi et conducendi jus. — Hence, figur. *Plin. Ep.* Sequuntur auditores, conducti et redempti mancipes. *Petron.* Plausor redemptus (in both it may be also, *bribed, bought*).

RĔDĬNDŪTUS (re & indutus), a, um, particip. *clothed again*. *Tertull.* carnem.

RĔDINTĔGRĀTĬO (redintegro), ōnis, *a renewal, restoration*. *Macrob.* and *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *a repetition*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* ejusdem verbi.

RĔDINTĔGRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a renewer, restorer*. *Tertull.*

RĔDINTĔGRO (re & integro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make whole or make whole again, entirely restore to its former footing, complete again*. *Cæs.* deminutas copias, *fill up again*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *entirely repeated*. —— ¶ Also, *to renew, refresh, bring back or on again*. *Cic.* Auditoris memoria redintegrabitur. *Cæs.* Hostibus spes victoriæ redintegraretur. *Id.* Redintegratis viribus. *Liv.* Redintegrata ira. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Redintegrare prœlium, *begin over again, renew*. *Liv.* animum. *Id.* Redintegrata est omnibus memoria fœdissimæ potestatis. — Intrans. *to become renewed*. *Varro.* Iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegravit (*Schneid.* redintegrabit). —— ¶ Also, *to repeat*. *Auct.* ad *Her.* verbum. —— ¶ Also, *to restore, recruit, refresh*. *Varr.* columbas. *Tacit.* animos legentium. —— ¶ Reintegrare. *Senec.*

RĔDINVĔNĬO (re & invenio), is, a. 4. *to find again*. *Tertull.*

RĔDĬNUNT, *h. e.* redeunt. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

RĔDĬPISCŎR (re & apiscor), ĕris, redeptus sum, dep. 3. *to recover, get again*. *Plaut.*

RĔDISCO (re & disco), is, a. 3. *to learn again*. *Venant. Fort.*

RĔDĬTĬO (redeo), ōnis, f. *a returning, return*, ἀναστροφή. *Cæs.* Domum reditionis spe sublata, *of returning home*. *Plaut.* Jube abire rursum, quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit?

RĔDĬTUS (Id.), us, m. *a return*, ἀναστροφή. *Cic.* Noster itus, reditus, incessus. *Id.* Inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullæ. *Hirt.* Nullum reditum habere in civitatem, *have no way of returning, be unable to return*. *Catull.* Reditum ferre ad *or* in aliquem locum, *h. e.* redire. *Nep.* Excludi reditu in Asiam. *Cic.* Reditus domum (*home*) e foro. *Id.* Quempiam prohibere reditu ad aliquem. *Id.* Hominibus in Curiam reditus esset, *h. e.* homines redire possent. *Id.* Reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, *reconciliation*. *Id.* gratiæ. In *plur.* *num.* *Horat.* Reditus abscindere dulces. *Cic.* Septenos solis reditus. —— ¶ Also, *income revenue, return*,

produce. *Nep.* Omnis ejus pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus. *Ovid.* Aut populi reditus positam componet ad hastam, *h. e.* vestigalia populi R. publice locabit. *Plin. Ep.* Esse in reditu, *to bring in something, yield revenue.*

RĔDĬVĬUM, } See *Reduvium*, &c.
RĔDĬVĬŌSŬS. }

RĔDĬVĪVĀTĬŌ (redivivus), ōnis, f. *reanimation.* *Cassiod.*

RĔDĬVĪVŬS (re & vivus), a, um, adj. *living again, restored to life.* *Prudent.* Christus. — Figur. *what is renewed and as it were made to live again;* especially of materials, *which are used over again.* *Juvenal.* Velut exhausta redivivus pullulet arca numus. *Cic.* lapis. *Vitruv.* rudus.

RĔDŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a kind of fish.* *Auson.*

RĔDŎLĔŌ (re & oleo), es, ui, n. 2. *to emit a smell; to smell,* ἀπόζω. *Ovid.* — The *acc.* answers to the question, *Of what?* *Cic.* vinum, *h. e. of wine.* Also, the *abl.* when one may ask at the same time, *With what?* *Virg.* thymo. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ex illius orationibus Athenæ redolere videntur, *h. e. to smell forth; to be observed.* Also, with an *acc.* following. *Cic.* doctrinam, *h. e. of learning.* So, also, *Id.* antiquitatem. — *Capitol.* Redolet mihi, *I have a scent of or perceive any thing.*

RĔDŎMĬTŬS (obsol. redomo), a, um, adj. *tamed.* *Cic.*

RĔDŌNES, um, m. *a people.* See *Rhedones.*

RĔDŌNŌ (re & dono), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give back again, restore, return,* ἀποδίδωμι. *Horat.* Quis te redonavit Diis patriis. *Id.* Graves iras, et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *I will give up to Mars,* viz. *to please Mars, or on Mars's account,* &c.; *I will drop or lay aside my bitter resentment,* &c.; *I will forgive or not prosecute with hostility,* &c.

RĔDOPTŌ (re & opto), as, a. 1. *to wish for again.* *Tertull.*

RĔDŎRDĬŎR (re & ordior), īris, dep. 4. *to unweave, unravel.* *Plin.* telas.

RĔDORMĬŌ (re & dormio), is, n. 4. *to sleep again,* ἀνακοιμάομαι. *Plin. Ep.* and *Cels.*

RĔDORMĪTĀTĬŌ (obsol. redormito), ōnis, f. *a sleeping again or falling asleep again after waking.* *Plin.*

RĔDORNŌ (re & orno), as, a. 1. *to adorn again.* *Tertull.*

RĔDŪCŌ (re & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring or lead back, conduct back,* ἀνάγω. *Cæs.* legiones ex Britannia. *Cic.* aliquem ad villam. *Id.* aliquem de exsilio. *Id.* regem, *h. e. to reinstate.* *Id.* Reductus sum, *sc.* de exsilio. So, also, *Id.* Reducti. *Cæs.* turres, *h. e. to bring back.* *Horat.* febrem, *h. e. to cause to return.* *Virg.* æstatem. *Terent.* aliquem in gratiam, *h. e. to restore.* *Cic.* aliquem ad salutem. *Nepos.* ad officium. *Terent.* aliquem, *h. e. to reclaim from wickedness.* *Cic.* aliquid in memoriam, *h. e. to bring back to one's recollection, recall to one's remembrance.* — Hence, *to take to one's self again.* *Terent.* and *Nepos.* uxorem, *h. e. to fetch her home again, take for wife again.* So, also, *Sueton.* in matrimonium. — Also, *to bring into practice again, set on foot again, renew.* *Plin. Ep.* morem. *Tacit.* legem. — Also, *to bring to.* *Ovid.* in formam, *h. e. to give a shape.* *Plin.* corpus ad maciem, *h. e. to reduce.* — Also, *to bring out again;* or, simply, *to bring out, get out.* *Plin.* LX pondo panis e modio, *h. e. to get out or make.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw back, retract.* *Cic. fragm.* calculum. *Quintil.* brachia. *Virg.* aliquem a morte, *h. e. to withdraw, rescue, save.* *Cæs.* falces. so, *to draw back, withdraw, retire;* as, figur. *Ovid.* a contemplatu mali, *h. e. from the contemplation of misfortune.* *Senec.* liberalitem, *h. e. to limit, confine.* — Hence, figur. *to remove.* Hence, Reductus, a, um, *remote, retired, removed back, sequestered, lonely, solitary.* *Virg.* vallis. *Id.* sinus, *h. e. winding.* Hence, in painting. *Quintil.* Alia eminentiora, alia reductiora, *h. e. less prominent, more dark, in the shade.* — Also, *to set behind or after.* Hence, with the Stoics, *Cic.* Reducta, *h. e. things that deserve to be postponed, inferior,* opposed to *producta.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable is found *long* in *Lucret.*, whence some write *redduco.*

RĔDUCTĬŌ (reduco), ōnis, f. *a bringing or leading back, conducting back, restoring,* ἀναγωγή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a pulling or drawing back.* *Vitruv.*

RĔDUCTŌ (frequentat. of reduco), as, a. 1. *to lead or bring back.* *Aurel. Vict.*

RĔDUCTŎR (reduco), ōris, m. *a bringer back, restorer,* κατάγωγεύς. *Liv.* plebis. *Plin. Ep.* literarum.

RĔDUCTŬS, a, um. See *Reduco.*

RĔDULCĔRŌ (re & ulcero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to ulcerate again, make sore again, scratch open again,* ἀνελκόω. *Colum.* Scabra pars prius aspera testa vel pumice reduleeratur. — Figur. *Apul.* dolorem, *h. e. to renew.*

RĔDUNCŬS (re & uncus), a, um, adj. *bent or curved back,* ἀνακαμπής. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *bent or curved inwards.* *Ovid.*

RĔDUNDANS, tis, particip. from redundo. —— ¶ Adj. *overflowing, excessive, superfluous.* *Tertull.* Redundantior.

RĔDUNDANTĔR (redundo), adv. *luxuriantly, superfluously, abundantly, copiously, redundantly, excessively.* *Plin. Ep.*

RĔDUNDANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *an overflowing of water;* or, *water overflowing.* *Vitruv.* — Figur. *superfluity, luxuriancy, exuberance, redundance, superabundance,* πλεονασμός. *Cic.*

RĔDUNDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a flowing back or an overflowing of water.* — Hence, *Plin.* stomachi, *h. e. a rising of the stomach.* — Figur. *Vitruv.* Astra redundationibus referuntur, *h. e. a flowing back, as it were, of the heavens; the revolution of the heavens.*

RĔDUNDŌ (re & unda), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to flow back, overflow, run over, discharge itself,* περισσεύω, ὑπερβλύζω. *Cic.* Redundat mare. *Id.* locus. *Lucret.* Nilus campis redundat. *Cic.* pituita. *Plin.* sanguis in oculos. *Ovid.* Gutture fac pleno sumpta redundet aqua, *h. e. drink till you are full.* — Also, of places. *Cic.* Locus sanguine redundavit, *h. e. swam with blood.* —— ¶ Figur. *to redound to, fall upon, extend to, come to,* &c. *Cic.* Infamia ad amicos redundat. *Id.* Nullum in me periculum redundarit ex, &c. *Id.* Nationes in provincias redundare poterant, *h. e. overflow them.* —— ¶ Also, *to come forth, become visible or manifest, appear, follow.* *Cic.* Sermones aliquid redundant. *Id.* Ex ea causa redundat reus Postumius, *h. e. it follows that he is guilty.* —— ¶ Figur. *to abound, be superfluous or redundant, be too copious or luxuriant.* Hence, *to have a redundance of or abound in* any thing. *Cic.* aliqua re. *Id.* Tuus deus non uno digito redundat, sed capite, &c. *h. e. has not only a finger too much, but,* &c. Also, *to be superfluous or redundant.* *Cic.* Neque in Crasso redundaret. Also, *to remain.* *Cic.* Ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid redundabit. — Hence, Redundans, *overflowing, having superabundance, copious, redundant, exuberant.* *Cic.* orator. — Hence, *one that has eaten or drunk immoderately, stuffed himself with food or filled his belly with drink.* *Plin. Paneg.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to cause any thing to overflow or discharge itself.* Hence, *Ovid.* Redundatæ aquæ. — Hence, figur. of a river speaking. *Stat.* Talia faucibus redundat, *h. e. pours forth these words.* —— ¶ See, also, *Redundans.*

RĔDŬPLĬCŌ (re & duplico), as, a. 1. *to redouble.* *Tertull.*

RĔDŪRESCŌ (re & duresco), is, n. 3. *to grow hard again.* *Vitruv.*

RĔDŬVĬA, or **RĔDĬVĬA** (from obsol. reduo), æ, f. *an agnail, rivet.* *Plin.* Reduvias sanare. *Cic.* Capiti mederi debeo, et reduviam curo, *h. e. to neglect matters of importance, and trouble one's self about a trifle.* —— ¶ *Solin.* escarum, *h. e. the remainder of the food which sticks between the crocodile's teeth.* *Id.* conchyliorum, *h. e. the remainder thereof, the fragments of shells.*

RĔDŬVĬŌSŬS, or **RĔDĬVĬŌSŬS** (reduvia), a, um, adj. *full of agnails.* Figur. *Lex.* ap. *Fest.* Scabra in legendo rediviosaque offendens, *h. e.* aspera, hiantia.

RĔDUX (reduco), ŭcis, *leading or bringing back.* *Ovid.* Jupiter. —— ¶ Also, *brought back, returning, returned, come back.* *Liv.* navis. *Terent.* Facere aliquem reducem, *h. e. to bring back again.* So, also, *Cic.* Me reducem esse voluistis, *h. e. have brought me back, sc.* from exile. *Plaut.* Te reducem patri reddiderunt, *h. e. brought back safe and sound.*

RĔEXĬNĀNĬŌ (re & exinanio), is, a. 3. *to empty again.* *Apic.*

RĔFABRĬCŌ (re & fabrico), as, a. 1. *to rebuild.* *Cod. Just.*

RĔFĂCĬŌ (re & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. same as *Reficio.* *Propert.* iter, *h. e.* repetere, according to *Scaliger.*

RĔFECTĬŌ (reficio), ōnis, f. *a restoring, repairing, rebuilding, refitting,* ἐπισκευή. *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a recovering, refreshment, recreation, refection; repose, relief.* *Quintil.* and *Cels.*

RĔFECTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a repairer, rebuilder,* μεταποιητής. *Sueton.*

RĔFECTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a refreshment, recreation.* *Apul.*

RĔFECTŬS, a, um, particip. from reficio. —— ¶ Adj. *refreshed, recruited, vigorous.* *Marc. Cap.* Refectior.

RĔFELLŌ (re & fallo), is, a. 3. *to remove an illusion.* — Hence, *to confute, refute, contradict, prove false, disprove, rebut, refel,* ἀντιλέγω, διελέγχω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* aliquid.

RĔFERCĬŌ (re & farcio), is, fersi, fertum, a. 4. *to fill, stuff, cram,* ἀναπληρόω. *Cic.* cloacas corporibus. — Figur. *to fill or stuff with* any thing. *Cic.* aures sermonibus. —— ¶ Also, *to stuff, cram or fill into.* *Cic.* omnia libris, *for* in libros, *or for* libros omnibus rebus. *Id.* Quæ peranguste refersit in oratione, *h. e. has brought forward in a compressed or condensed form.* —— ¶ See, also, *Refertus, a, um.*

RĔFĔRĬĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. same as *Requies.* *Cassiod.*

RĔFĔRĬŌ (re & ferio), is, a. 4. *to strike again,* ἀνταίω, ἀντιπλήττω. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike back.* *Ovid.* Speculi referitur imagine Phœbus, *h. e. is reflected.*

RĔFĔRĪVŬS, a, um. See *Refrivus.*

RĔFĔRŌ (re & fero), fers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to bring or carry back or again,* ἀναφέρω. *Liv.* prædam. *Cic.* Me referunt pedes in Tusculanum. — Se referre, or referri, *to return, retire, withdraw;* as, *Cic.* Iterum Romam se retulit. *Virg.* Classem relatam, *h. e.* rediisse. Figur. *Cic.* Ut eo, unde digressa est, se referat oratio. *Id.* se ad philosophiam, *to betake himself to the study of philosophy.* *Sil.* Ensem referre vaginæ, *h. e. to sheathe again, put up, put back.* Also, *to give back.* *Horat.* pannum. *Cic.* pateram. — Hence, *to drive back.* *Cic.* Auster me Rhegium retulit. *Pandect.* Jusjurandum, *h. e. to retort an oath which is tendered, upon him who proposes it.* — Hence, *to refute.* *Ovid.* opprobria. — Also, *to cause to rebound;* in *pass.* *to rebound, resound, sound.* *Cic.* Sonus relatus. *Id.* Usque Romam sonus referantur. — Also, *to draw back.* *Ovid.* manus. *Liv.* pedem, *or* gradum, *h. e. to return, retire.* Hence, of victory. *Virg.* In decimum vestigia retulit annum, *h. e. has retired from us, has forsaken us.* Also, of an orator. *Quintil.* Ab iis, quæ non adjuvant, pedem referre. *Plin.* Seleucia a mari relata, *h. e. distant, remote.* *Pandect.* diem, *h. e. to anticipate.* — Also, *to bring back word, inform one of any thing, report, give an account of, relate.* *Cæs.* Cognoscerent et ad se referrent. — Also, *to bring forth again.* — Hence, *to reëstablish, restore, renew.* *Cic.* laudem Valeriæ gentis. *Id.* consuetudinem. — Also, *to repeat, renew.* *Cic.* mysteria. *Virg.* sacra. *Id.* arma, *h. e.* bellum. Also, *to repeat by word of mouth.* *Liv.* idem illud responsum, *h. e. to give the same reply.* *Horat.* acumen meretricis, *h. e. to repeat the wit or witty words of a prostitute.* — Also, *to repeat in his mind or memory, to call to mind, remember, think*

again upon, reflect or meditate upon. Ovid. — Also, to be like, resemble, imitate. Virg. aliquem ore. Plin. Ep. mores alicujus. Virg. Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, h. e. having the name of his grandfather, the courage and bravery of his father. — Also, to give from one's self. Ovid. vina, h. e. to vomit, throw up. — Also, to bring forward again. Cic. rem judicatam, sc. in judicium. — Also, to change, alter. Virg. in melius, h. e. to make better. — Also, to bear away, gain, obtain, acquire. Tacit. decus. Virg. laudem et spolia. —— ¶ Also, to bring in return or on the contrary. — Hence, to say any thing in return, object, answer, reply. Cic. Quid a nobis refertur? Id. defensioni alicujus. — Also, to return, requite, recompense, give in return. Cic. salutem alicui, h. e. to return a compliment, salute in return. Id. gratiam, h. e. to return thanks, give proofs of his gratitude by deeds. Id. Par pro pari referre, h. e. to repay like for like. Ovid. vicem. — Also, to compare, judge of. Nepos. alienos mores ad suos. — Also, to cause a thing to have reference to any thing or person; to refer to any thing. Cic. divinationem ad naturam deorum. Id. omnia ad voluptatem corporis. Varr. ad fructum, h. e. to look for or have regard to use. — Hence, to make one thing accord with another, adapt. Cic. consilia et facta ad dignitatem. Id. omnia ad suum arbitrium. — Referri, to have reference to, belong, pertain or relate to, concern. Cic. Hoc refertur ad te. So, also, Referre, sc. se, to have reference to, belong, relate or pertain to, concern, have influence. Cic. ad virtutem. —— ¶ Also, to carry, bear, bring. Cic. opem, h. e. to render assistance. Id. fructum. Apul. Se referre cubiculo (h. e. in cubiculum), h. e. to betake one's self to. Cic. consulatum ad patrem. — Hence, to bring, turn, direct, put, apply to. Cic. animum ad veritatem. Ovid. gemmam ad os, h. e. to hold at, put upon. Tacit. manum ad capulum. Virg. oculos in aliquem. — Also, to deliver, give in. Cic. rationes ad ærarium, h. e. to return or give in one's account. — Hence, to deliver, bring. Cæs. mandata. Id. B. G. 1, 35. and Liv. 37, 28. responsum. — Also, to make a report, particularly to magistrates or persons in authority. Liv. legationem, h. e. to make a report of the result of an embassy. (But deferre means simply to announce, give information.) Cic. prærogativam, sc. centuriam, h. e. to report or deliver the votes of the century that voted first. — Also, to tell, relate, say, mention, cite, recite, repeat. Nep. Quum relatum legent. Id. versum Homeri. Horat. recte facta. Terent. alicui consilia. Also, with an accusat. and infin. following. Liv. Qui a se Macedonum reges ex ea civitate oriundos referunt. — Also, to propose, or lay before, consult. Cic. Ad senatum referre, or, simply, referre, h. e. to propose or lay before the senate, make a motion in the senate. This was usually done by the consuls and the tribunes of the people, and, in absence of the consuls, by the prætor urbanus. Sometimes any distinguished senator could make a motion after having given his vote. Hence, Cic. Sententiam simpliciter referre, h. e. to deliver his opinion in the senate. Id. ad populum, h. e. to bring before the people, propose to the people. For this, Ferre ad populum is more usual. Cic. ad haruspices ostenta. Nep. ad oracula, h. e. to consult the oracles. Id. ad consilium. So, also, ad hominem; as, Cic. Ad me ne referrent, h. e. that they did not consult me. Also, of a countryman who states his cases to an advocate and consults him. Cic. Qui cum Galbam seduxisset, atque ad eum retulisset, &c. — Hence, figur. to consult, take advice. Cic. ad se ipsum, h. e. to ask himself. Phædr. ad animum. — Also, to register, mark or set down, record, enter in a register. Cic. in tabulas publicas. So, also, Id. rationes in tabulas. Id. senatus consulta, sc. in ærarium. Id. Rosc. Com. 1. nomen in codicem, or in tabulas, h. e. to enter in an account-book. So, also, Cic. in rationibus. Id. in libellum. — Hence, Acceptum alicui referre, to put to a person's credit in an account-book, to enter an amount received, or, in general, to have received or be indebted to any person for any thing. (See Accipio.) — Also, to reckon, count, number or reckon among. Cic. in reos, in proscriptos. Id. in deorum numero, or, Sueton. numerum, or, Cic. in deos, h. e. to reckon among the gods. Hence, Tacit. causam rei ad aliquem, h. e. to ascribe or impute the reason or cause to any one. Virg. Numerum ovium referre, h. e. to count. — Referre is sometimes used for in rationes referre. Cic. Operi publico referunt, h. e. they enter the money for a public building, they enter the money with this title or memorandum, "for a public building." —— ¶ Also, to execute, accomplish, effect, bring to pass. Liv. decretum sine cæde nostra. —— ¶ Refert, as an impersonal verb. See Refert.

RĔFERT (re, abl. of res & fert), impers., it profits, is the interest of, concerns, imports, διαφέρει, προσήκει, συμφέρει. It is sometimes found with a nominat., and sometimes without, which, however, is seldom any other than a pronoun, as, id, illud, quod, &c. Of what consequence or concern a thing is, is expressed by the adverbs magnopere, &c. nihil, particularly by the genitives magni, parvi, quanti. But the thing or person whom a thing concerns, is sometimes found with ad, rarely in a simple accusative or genitive. More frequent are the ablatives mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, to which belongs also cuja (for cujus). Cic. Magnopere refert id ipsum, h. e. that very thing is of great importance. Id. Parvi refert, abs te jus dici. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Aliquid quod referret scire. Cic. Magni refert, quid, &c. Id. Refert etiam, qui audiant. Id. Quid refert, utrum, &c. Id. Quod tua nihil referebat. Terent. Mea minime refert. Id. Quod retulit? h. e. of what use has it been? Quintil. Multum refert, quid, &c. Terent. Illud permagni referre. Id. Tua quod nihil refert, h. e. what does not at all concern you. Cic. Quanti id refert. Plaut. Quam ad rem istuc refert? h. e. what purpose does it serve? what end does it answer? Id. Quid id ad me refert? h. e. what is that to me? Id. Quid te retulit? h. e. what was it to you? Sallust. Illorum magis, quam sua retulisse. Quintil. Plurimum refert compositionis, h. e. with regard to, &c. — The dat. occurs also. Plaut. Cui rei retulit? h. e. what purpose did it serve? — As that, which is of importance, is frequently put in the infinit., so refert is sometimes followed by ut. Colum. Tantum retulerit, ut observemus. Terent. Illud permagni referre, ut, &c.

RĔFERTŬS, a, um, particip. from refercio. —— ¶ Adj. filled, stuffed, crammed, full, replenished, well stocked or stored, βεβυσμένος, with an ablat. or genit. following. Cic. Insula referta divitiis, h. e. abounding. Id. omnibus rebus. Id. Gallia referta est negotiatorum. Id. Theatrum refertissimum celebritate. — Also, figur. full, rich, abounding in, amply provided with. Cic. Vita referta bonis. — Also, with de following. Cic. Quærebat, cur de prooemiis, et de epilogis referti essent eorum libri. — Also, without a case, full, rich, well provided. Cic. Alia referta. Id. Ærarium refertius.

RĔFERVĔŌ (re & ferveo), es, n. 2. to ferment or boil again, to be boiling hot, boil up. Plin. — Figur. Cic. Crimen refervens, h. e. flagrant, atrocious.

RĔFERVESCŌ (referveo), is, vi or bui, n. 3. to boil up again, to boil up, to grow hot. Cic. Sanguis refervescit. —— ¶ Also, to lose its heat, to cool. Cic. Oratio refervérat.

RĔFIBŬLŌ (re & fibulo), as, a. 1. to unclasp, unbuckle. Martial.

RĔFICIŌ (re & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. to make again or anew. Pandect. testamentum. Sallust. arma, tela. Cic. ea, quæ sunt omissa. — Hence, to restore any thing to its former state. Liv. ordines, h. e. the ranks. Nep. res. Cic. salutem. — Also, to reinstate, to restore to the government of a country. Tacit. Pulsus ac rursus Langobardorum opibus refectus. — Hence, to rebuild. Nep. muros. Cæs. pontem. — Also, to repair, refit. Cæs. naves. Cic. ædes. Cæs. muros, classem. Cic. opus. — Also, to rekindle. Ovid. flammam. — Also, to restore to its proper number. Hence, to fill up, supply, recruit. Liv. 3, 10. exercitum. Cæs. copias. So, also, of cattle. Virg. Georg. 5, 69. — Also, to restore to health, cure, heal. Sallust. saucios. Cic. Tironis reficiendi spes. — Also, to restore, recover, relieve, revive, refresh, recruit. Liv. vires cibo. Cæs. exercitum ex labore. Liv. militem ex jactatione maritima. Cic. Quoad me reficiam. — So, also, of the mind. Cic. Me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, h. e. encourages me, gives me strength. Id. Reficite vos, h. e. take encouragement. Liv. animos militum a terrore. — Also, with regard to power. Nep. Lacedæmonii se nunquam refecerunt. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. herbas. Plin. terras. Id. stomachum. Virg. saltus. —— ¶ Also, to make again, to reelect. Cic. tribunos. Senec. consulem. —— ¶ Also, to receive again or in return. Varr. sumptum, h. e. to receive the expenses again. Id. fructus. —— ¶ Also, to make, effect. Varr. Quod ex uno facto dei reficitur. — Hence, to collect, get, receive. Pandect. pecuniam ex venditionibus. Cic. tantum ex possessionibus. Id. plus mercedis ex fundo. —— ¶ See, also, Refectus, a, um.

RĔFICTIŌ (refingo), ōnis, f. same as Refectio. Pandect.

RĔFIGŌ (re & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to pluck down what is fastened, unfasten, unfix, unloose, loosen, tear off, ἀποκαθηλόω. Cic. tabulas, h. e. to take down. Horat. signa templis, h. e. pluck down, remove by force. — Hence, to cancel, annul, abrogate, abolish, of laws and decrees which were set up in public, and hence, to tear them down was to abrogate them. Cic. leges. Id. æra, h. e. leges. — Also, to pack up. Cur. in Cic. Ep. ad Div. 7, 29. Ed. Ern. Other Edd. read defigere in the same sense. —— ¶ Also, to fix or fasten anew, or, simply, to fasten. Virg. Georg. 4, 202. Better Edd. read refingunt.

RĔFINGŌ (re & fingo), is, a. 3. to form or make again, to restore. Virg.

RĔFIRMŌ (re & firmo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fix again. Sex. Ruf.

RĔFIXŬS, a, um. See Refigo.

RĔFLĀBĬLIS (reflo), e, adj. that evaporates. Cæl. Aurel.

RĔFLĀGĬTŌ (re & flagito), as, a. 1. to demand again, ἀναιτίζω. Catull.

RĔFLĀTIŌ (reflo), ōnis, f. evaporation Cæl. Aurel.

RĔFLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. a blowing back. Plin. — Hence, a contrary wind, ἀντίπνοια. Cic.

RĔFLECTŌ (re & flecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. to bend or turn back or backwards, ἀνακάμπτω. Plin. caudam. Ovid. cervicem. Catull. caput. — Hence, Reflecti, to bend itself back. Ovid. and Plin. — Hence, figur. to bend, guide, appease, move, touch. Cic. mentes. Id. animum. — Also, to turn back. Hence, Virg. animum, h. e. to reflect. Id. orsa in melius. Catull. pedem, or, Valer. Max. cursum, h. e. to return, go back. —— ¶ Also, to turn away. Ovid. oculos. —— ¶ Also, to turn about, convert, as, a proposition. Apul.

RĔFLEXIM (reflexus, a, um), adv. invertedly, conversely. Apul.

RĔFLEXIŌ (reflecto), ōnis, f. a turning or bending back. Macrob. cervicis. — Hence, a conversion. Apul.

RĔFLEXŬS (Id.), us, m. a bending back. Apul. oceani, h. e. a bay.

RĔFLEXŬS, a, um. See Reflecto.

RĔFLŌ (re & flo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. to blow contrary, blow back or against, or, simply, to blow, ἀντιπνέω. Cic. — Figur. Cic. Fortuna reflavit. —— ¶ Also, transitively, to blow back. Lucret. aerem. Apul. anhelitus, h. e. to fetch breath, breathe. —— ¶ Also, to inflate, puff up by blowing, as, a garment. Apul. —— ¶ Also, to evaporate. Cæl. Aurel. —— ¶ Also, to discharge the wind with

which any thing is inflated. *Lamprid.* follem.

REFLŌRĔŌ (re & floreo), es, ui, n. 2. *to blossom again.* *Cyprian.*

REFLŌRĔSCŌ (re & floresco), is, rui, n. 3. *to flourish or blossom again, flourish anew, begin to blossom again,* ἀνανθέω. *Plin.* — Figur. *Sil.* Reflorescens juventa.

REFLŬŌ (re & fluo), is, xi, xum, n. 3. *to flow back,* ἀναῤῥέω. *Virg.* Nilus refluit campis. *Val. Flacc.* Refluens Padus, *h. e. overflowing.* Also, in the *passive;* as, *Plin.* Reflui.

REFLŬŬS (refluus), a, um, adj. *flowing or running back,* παλίῤῥοος. *Plin.* mare. *Apul.* Litus refluum, *h. e.* litus maris reflui.

REFŎCILLŌ (re & focillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to live again, revive, refresh, restore, bring to one's self again,* properly by means of warmth. *Senec.*

REFŎDIŌ (re & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig out, dig up,* ἀνορύσσω. *Plin.*

REFŌRMĀTIŌ (reformo), ōnis, f. *a transformation,* μεταμόρφωσις. *Apul.*

REFŌRMĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a transformer.* — Hence, *a changer, reformer, renewer,* ἀναπλαστής. *Plin. Ep.* litterarum senescentium.

REFŌRMĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Reformatio.* *Tertull.*

REFŌRMĪDĀTIŌ (reformido), ōnis, f. *a fearing, fear, dread,* φόβος. *Cic.*

REFŌRMĪDŌ (re & formido), as, a. and n. 1. *to fear, dread, stand in awe of,* περιφοβέομαι. *Cic.* bellum. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Cic.* dicere. — Hence, figur. *Virg.* (Vites) ferrum reformidant, *h. e. pruning is injurious to them.* —— ¶ Also, *intransitively,* of plants when they are injured and hindered in their growth. *Colum.* Oculus (vitis) reformidat, *h. e. suffers, ceases growing.*

REFŌRMŌ (re & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give another shape to, transform, change, new mould or shape,* μεταμορφόω. *Ovid.* Iolcus reformatus in annos primos. *Id.* Dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, *h. e. until it resume its former shape.* *Apul.* Hunc reformavit ad homines, *h. e. has restored him to the human form.* *Id.* figuras in facies hominum. — Hence, figur. *to change, alter, reform, amend.* *Plin. Paneg.* mores depravatos. *Pand.* in pejus. —— ¶ Also, *to form, fashion, shape.* *Apul.* in speciem Veneris.

REFŎSSŬS, a, um. See *Refodio.*

REFŌTŬS, a, um. See *Refoveo.*

REFŎVĔŌ (re & foveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to warm again, cherish, refresh, restore, revive, comfort, relieve,* ἀναθάλπω. *Ovid.* pectora. *Gell.* animum. *Tacit.* vires. *Ovid.* ignes, *h. e. to rekindle.* *Plin. Ep.* studia prope exstincta. *Sil.* vulnus, *h. e. to take care of by applying poultices, bandages,* &c. *Val. Flacc.* Hoc nobis refove caput, *h. e. make well again.*

REFRĀCTĀRĬŎLŬS (dimin. of refractarius), a, um, adj. *somewhat stubborn, obstinate, refractory, or unruly,* ἀντιτυπής. Hence, *opposing in trifles.* *Cic.* dicendi genus.

REFRĀCTĀRĬŬS (refringo), a, um, adj. *obstinate, self willed, stubborn, unruly, refractory,* ἀντίτυπος. *Senec.*

REFRÆNĀTIŌ, }
REFRÆNŌ. } See *Refrenatio,* &c.

REFRĀGĀTIŌ (refragor), ōnis, f. *resistance, opposition,* ἀντιμάχησις. *Augustin.*

REFRĀGĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an opposer, opponent, adversary,* ἀντιχειροτονῶν. *Ascon.*

REFRĀGŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to oppose, resist, stand in the way of, cross, thwart, gainsay,* ἀντιλέγω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* petitioni. — Figur. *Quintil.* Cui non refragatur ingenium. *Plin.* Lactuca refragatur Veneri, *h. e. is adverse to.*

REFRĒNĀTIŌ (refreno), ōnis, f. *a checking, bridling, curbing, restraining,* κολασμός. *Senec.*

REFRĒNŌ (re & freno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to keep back by a bridle,* χαλιναγωγέω. *Curt.* equos. — Hence, in general, *to restrain, curb, bridle, check, stay, keep or hold in, repress, stop, keep back or off.* *Lucret.* fluvios. *Ovid.* aquas. *Cic.* animum. *Id.* juventutem. *Id.* adolescentes a gloria.

REFRĬCŌ (re & frico), as, ui, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to rub or scratch again,* ἀναψάω. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *to scratch open again, rip up, cause to bleed afresh.* *Cic.* vulnus. — Hence, *to renew, excite afresh.* *Cic.* desiderium ac dolorem. *Id.* memoriam pulcherrimi facti. — Also, *to move, affect, disturb, distress anew.* *Cic.* animum memoria. —— ¶ Also, *intransitively,* of wounds and diseases, *to open afresh, appear again.* *Cic.* Crebro refricat lippitudo.

REFRĪGĔRĀTIŌ (refrigero), ōnis, f. *a cooling, refreshing,* ἀνάψυξις. *Cic.* Et refrigeratio æstate, et vicissim aut sol, aut ignis hibernus. *Vitruv.* Cœli refrigerationes. —— ¶ Also, *a mitigating.* *Veget.*

REFRĪGĔRĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *cooling, refreshing.* *Plin.*

REFRĪGĔRĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that cools or refreshes.* *Plin.*

REFRĪGĔRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a cooling.* — Hence, *a mitigation, refreshment, consolation.* *Tertull.*

REFRĪGĔRŌ (re & frigero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive of warmth or heat, make cool, chill or cold, to cool, chill,* ἀναψύχω. *Plin.* aquam decoctam. *Cic.* Ignis refrigeratus. *Id.* Stella Saturni refrigerat. *Colum.* vitem. *Cic.* membra refrigerata. — Hence, of medicines and food, *to lessen the heat of the body, cool, refresh.* *Cels.* Refrigerant olera. *Plin.* podagras, *h. e. to cool, relieve.* *Cic.* Umbris refrigerari, *h. e. to cool itself.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to deprive of fire or vigor, cause any thing to be carried on with less zeal or eagerness, render languid.* *Cic.* Accusatio refrigerata. *Id.* Sermone refrigerato, *h. e. having abated or relaxed.* *Quintil.* Amore inventionis refrigerato. —— ¶ Aliquem refrigerare, *to cause any one to relax or leave off;* as, *Quintil.* testem, *h. e. to silence.* — *Sueton.* Ægre perlegit refrigeratus sæpe a semet ipso, *h. e. applause being lessened through his own fault,* because he always interrupted himself by laughing. — *Vellei.* Refrigeratus ab Antonio — transfugit ad, &c. *h. e. exposed to ridicule.* — *Tertull.* Refrigerari alicui, *h. e. to refresh or assist.*

REFRĪGĔSCENTIA (refrigesco), æ, f. same as *Refrigeratio.* *Tertull.*

REFRĪGĔSCŌ (re & frigesco), is, frixi, n. 3. *to lose its fire or warmth, grow cold, cool,* ἀναψύχομαι. *Lucret.* Refrigescit plaga per auras. *Colum.* ager. *Cato.* vinum. *Ovid.* cor. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to grow cold or languid, grow stale or flat, subside, be disregarded, cease to give interest, lose its force or vigor, go on coldly, not to succeed well.* *Terent.* Res refrixerit, *h. e. will have grown stale; will have blown over; will be forgotten.* *Cic.* Crimen refrixit. *Plin. Ep.* Amor non refrixit. *Cic.* Vereor, ne hasta Cæsaris refrixerit, *lest the auction of Cæsar should go on coldly.* *Id.* Cum Romæ a judiciis forum refrixerit, *there shall be little business in the forum.* *Id.* Fortes refrixerunt, *h. e. were disregarded, ceased to give interest.* — Also, of persons who do not succeed in an undertaking. *Cic.* Scaurus refrixerat, *h. e.* perhaps, *did not succeed in his endeavors to get an office.* So, also, *Cic.* Memmius. —— ¶ *Veget.* Refriguit, *for* refrixit.

REFRINGŌ (re & frango), is, ēgi, fractum, a. 3. *to break, break open or to pieces,* ἀνακλάω. *Liv.* carcerem. *Ovid.* portas. *Lucret.* Refracta videntur, *h. e. broken to pieces.* — Hence, figur. *to break, check, repress, weaken, destroy.* *Liv.* vim fortunæ. *Cic.* claustra nobilitatis. *Nepos.* dominationem Atheniensium. *Horat.* Achivos, *h. e. to overpower, conquer, subdue.* —— ¶ Also, *to break.* *Stat.* verba, *to form in the manner of children.* Hence, of rays of light. *Plin.* Radium solis refringi, *h. e. to be refracted.*

REFRĪVŬS, or **REFERĪVŬS** (refero), a, um, adj. *Plin.* and *Fest.* faba, *h. e. which was carried home at seed-time, on account of a good omen, or to be offered in sacrifice.*

REFRONDĒSCŌ (re & frondesco), is, n. 3. *to be covered with leaves again, grow green again.* *Sidon.*

REFŬGA (refugio), æ, m. and f. *a fugitive, runaway,* αὐτόμολος. *Pandect.*

REFŬGIŌ (re & fugio), is, ūgi, ūgitum, a. and n. 3. *to flee back, retreat.* *Cic.* Syracusas. *Hirt.* in castra. *Virg.* Mille fugit refugitque vias, *h. e.* per vias. — Hence, figur. *to flee back, recede, retire.* *Cic.* Vites a caulibus refugere dicuntur. — Also, figur. applied to the mind, *to draw back, shrink.* *Cic.* Animus refugit. *Id.* Refugit a te admonendo. — Also, of places which are remote, *to flee back* as it were, *to be remote.* *Virg.* Refugit a litore templum. —— ¶ Also, *to flee or flee to a place.* *Cæs.* oppido capto. *Liv.* in aquam. — Hence, *to flee to, take refuge with.* *Cic.* ad legatos. *Liv.* ad urbem. *Id.* in arcem. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to flee* any thing, *flee from or before* any thing. *Cic.* impetum ac tela. — Hence, figur. *to escape.* *Colum.* memoriam. — Figur. *to flee, be afraid of, fear, shun, avoid, abstain from, refuse, reject, abhor.* *Virg.* ministeria. *Asin. Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* periculum. *Cic.* judicem. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Horat.* tendere. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is found *long* in *Lucret.* 3, 69.

REFŬGIUM (refugio), ii, n. *a refuge,* καταφυγή. *Justin.* Portas refugiis profugorum aperire. —— ¶ Also, *a place of refuge, shelter or retreat.* *Cic.* Populorum refugium erat Senatus. *Liv.* Silvæ dederunt refugium. *Justin.* Montium refugia. — Also, *a hiding-place, secret place,* as, in a house. *Pandect.*

REFŬGŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *flying back.* *Tacit.* — Figur. *fleeing back, receding.* *Ovid.* unda. *Lucan.* Nilus. *Id.* Capillos a fronte refugos, *h. e. turned back.*

REFULGENTIA (refulgeo), æ, f. *reflection of light, refulgence.* *Apul.*

REFULGĔŌ (re & fulgeo), es, ulsi, n. 2. properly, *to lighten back.* — Hence, *to reflect a shining brightness, be resplendent, shine bright, glitter,* ἀντιλάμπω. *Liv.* Arma refulgentia, *h. e. glittering.* *Virg.* nubes. *Plin.* color purpuræ. *Horat.* Stella refulsit, *h. e.* apparuit. So, also, *Pallad.* Ubi æstas refulserit, *h. e.* apparuerit. But, perhaps, in the two last passages, it may be derived from *refulgesco.* —— ¶ Figur. *to shine or glitter forth, be conspicuous or distinguished.* *Prop.* Fama refulget. *Plin.* In qua primus refulsit Apollodorus.

REFULGĔSCŌ (refulgeo), is, fulsi, n. 3. *to begin to shine or glitter.* Refulsit stella, æstas. See *Refulgeo.*

REFUNDŌ (re & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour back,* ἀναχέω. *Cic.* vapores eadem (*for* eodem). *Ovid.* æquor in æquor. *Cels.* intestina. *Lucan.* Refusus oceanus, *h. e. ebbing and flowing.* — Hence, *to give back, restore, return, refund.* *Plin. Paneg.* Nilo copias suas. *Pandect.* impensas. — Also, *to reject, disdain.* *Claudian.* serta. — Also, *to ascribe, impute, charge with.* *Spartian.* necem in consilia Tutiani. — Also, *to squander.* *Claudian.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause to overflow.* Hence, *pass. to overflow.* *Virg.* Stagna refusa vadis. *Id.* Palus Acheronte refuso. — Hence, figur. *pass. to spread, extend.* *Sil.* Campus in immensum refusus, *h. e. extending.* *Val. Flacc.* Spiris refusis nemus implicuit anguis. *Claudian.* Chiron refusus, *h. e. reclining, leaning.* *Lucan.* Refusa in gremium, *h. e. lying on.* —— ¶ Also, Refundere, *to melt.* *Plin.* glaciem.

REFŪSĒ (refusus), adv. *overflowingly.* *Colum.* Refusius egesta humus, *h. e.* perhaps *loosely.*

REFŪSIŌ (refundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring back.* *Macrob.*

REFŪSŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *giving back, returning, answering.* *Sidon.* literæ, *h. e. answers, replies,* or, *by which any thing is remitted, or by which thanks are returned.*

REFŪSŬS, a, um. See *Refundo.*

REFŪTĀTIŌ (refuto), ōnis, f. *a refutation,* διάλυσις, ἀνασκευή. *Cic.*

REFŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a refuter.* *Arnob.*

REFŪTĀTŌRĬŬS (refutator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to refutation.* *Cod. Just.*

REFŪTĀTŬS (refuto), us, m. *refutation.* *Lucret.*

REFŪTŌ (re & futo, obsol.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, *to check boiling water by the infusion of cold.* — Hence,

figur. to drive or keep back, suppress, subdue, restrain, check, repress, repel, resist. Cic. gentes bello. *Id.* cupiditatem alicujus. *Id.* clamorem. *Id.* bonitatem. — Hence, *to refute, disprove.* Cic. maledicta. *Id.* testes. — Hence, *to maintain that any thing is not, to deny.* Lucret. 3, 351. But *Ed. Creech.* reads *remutat.* — Also, *to disdain, not to accept, to reject, disapprove.* Solin. nummum. *Sallust. fragm.* vitam, *h. e.* nolle vivere.

RĔGĀLIŎLŬS (regalis), or **RĔGĀVIŎLŬS** (from rex avium), i, m. *a kind of small bird,* perhaps, *a wren.* Sueton. *Cæs.* 81.

RĒGĀLIS (rex), e, adj. *like or becoming a king, usual with kings, kingly, royal, regal, princely,* βασιλικός. *Cic.* ornatus. *Liv.* animus. *Plaut.* Regalior. —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to a king or kings, royal.* Cic. potestas. *Id.* nomen, *h. e.* regis. So, also, *Val. Flacc.* jussa. *Ovid.* virgo, *h. e. a royal princess, princess of the blood royal.* Hence, *Ammian.* Regales, *h. e. royal persons.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to, or treating of, kings.* Ovid. carmen. *Id.* scriptum.

RĒGĀLĬTĔR (regalis), adv. *like a king, in a royal manner, royally,* βασιλικῶς. *Liv.*

RĔGĀVIŎLŬS, i, m. See *Regaliolus.*

RĔGĔLĀTĬŎ (regelo), ōnis, f. *a thawing.* Aggen. Urb.

RĔGĔLŎ (re & gelo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to thaw again, become tepid again,* of things that had been frozen. *Colum.* Vites regelare sinuntur. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to free from ice or cold, to thaw again, to warm again.* Colum. solum. *Id.* frigora brumæ. *Martial.* Sucina regelata manu, *h. e. warmed.* —— ¶ Also, *to refresh, cool, air.* Varr. granaria.

RĔGĔMŎ (re & gemo), is, n. 3. *to groan or sigh.* Figur. *Stat.* Lacus regemunt.

RĔGĔNĔRĀTĬŎ (regenero), ōnis, f. *regeneration,* ἀναγέννησις. *Augustin.*

RĔGĔNĔRŎ (re & genero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, bring forth, or beget again, to produce, propagate, or renew again by birth, to regenerate, reproduce.* Plin. nævos. *Id.* vitium. —— ¶ Also, *to restore by birth,* or, *to become like by birth.* Plin. aliquem.

RĔGERMĬNĀTĬŎ (regermino), ōnis, f. *a springing up or budding again,* ἀναβλάστησις. *Plin.*

RĔGERMĬNŎ (re & germino), as, n. 1. *to sprout or spring up again, spring anew, grow afresh,* ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

RĔGĔRŎ (re & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to bear or carry back,* ἀνακομίζω. *Plin.* Lintribusque afferuntur onera, et regeruntur. — Also, *to bring in return, bring instead of.* Pandect. terram aliam. *Ovid.* humum. — Hence, *to throw back.* Plin. radios, *h. e. to reflect.* — Also, *to turn back.* Senec. fata. — Also, *to boil away.* Varr. — Also, *to bring out or forth, throw out, dig out.* Colum. — Also, figur. *to throw back, give in return, retort.* Cass. in *Cic. Ep.* Stoicos. *Horat.* convicia. *Plin. Ep.* culpam in aliquem, *h. e. to throw the blame on.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring, bring to* a place. *Colum.* culmos in acervum. — Hence, figur. *to bring, enter, transcribe.* Quintil. in commentarios. — *Senec.* matri fetus, *h. e. to get with child.*

RĔGESTUM (regero), i, n. *earth thrown up.* Colum. —— ¶ Regesta, ōrum, *a list, register.* Vopisc.

RĔGESTŬS, a, um. See *Regero.*

RĒGĬA, æ, f. See *Regius.*

RĔGĬBĬLIS (rego), e, adj. *governable.* Ammian.

RĒGĬĒ (regius), adv. *like a king, royally, splendidly, pompously, magnificently,* βασιλικῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *despotically, tyrannically.* Cic.

RĔGĬENSIS, e. See *Regium.*

RĒGĬFĬCĒ (regificus), adv. *royally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently,* βασιλικῶς. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

RĒGĬFĬCŬS (rex & facio), a, um, adj. *royal, splendid, princely, sumptuous, magnificent,* βασιλικός. *Virg.*

RĒGĬFŬGĬUM (rex & fugio), ii, n. *the Flight of the King,* the name of a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the expulsion of the last king; it was celebrated on the twentieth of February. *Auson.* — Also, the name of another festival, where the *rex sacrificulus* sacrificed in public, and then immediately fled. *Fest.*

RĔGIGNŎ (re & gigno), is, gĕnui, gĕnĭtum, a. 3. *to produce anew, restore,* ἀναγεννάω. *Lucret.*

RĒGILLŬS (dimin. of regius), a, um. adj. *royal, kingly.* Plaut. induculа. —— ¶ Rēgillus, *or* Rēgillum, i, m. and n. *a town of the Sabines.* It is also called *Regilli,* ōrum, m. *Sueton.* — Hence, Regillensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to this town.* Liv. So, also, Regillanus, a, um, adj. *Sueton.* —— ¶ *Liv.* Regillus lacus, *or, simply, Cic.* Regillus, *a lake of Latium.*

RĔGĬMEN (rego), ĭnis, n. *that by which one guides or governs any thing,* as, the rudder of a ship. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a guiding, governing, directing,* as, of a ship. *Tacit.* Variis undique procellis incerti fluctus prospectum adimere, regimen impedire. *Id.* cohortium, *h. e. command.* — Figur. *a governing, directing, ruling.* Liv. magistratus. *Id.* rerum, *h. e. of the state.* Lucret. vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *one that guides or governs, a governor, director.* Liv.

RĔGĬMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Regimen.* Pandect.

RĒGĪNA (rex), æ, f. *a queen,* βασίλισσα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* Also, the goddesses were so called. *Cic.* Juno regina. *Horat.* Calliope. *Id.* bicornis siderum, *h. e.* Luna. — Hence, figur. *queen, mistress.* Cic. Oratio regina omnium rerum. — Also, *a chief person or thing, or any thing that excels others.* Stat. chori. *Id.* Appia regina viarum. — Also, *a noble lady, woman of distinction.* Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *a royal princess, a king's daughter.* Virg. —— ¶ Also, *the wife of the* rex sacrorum. *Macrob.*

RĔGĬŎ (rego), ōnis, f. *a direction, line.* Cæs. Silva Hercynia recta regione Danubii pertinet ad fines Dacorum. *Liv.* Portæ regione platearum patent, *h. e. towards the street,* or, *in a straight line with the street.* Virg. Nota excedo regione viarum. — Hence, E regione, *in a straight line.* Cic. Also, *over against, opposite to, directly opposite.* Nep. Acie e regione instructa. *Cæs.* E regione oppidi. *Cic.* Esse e regione alicui. Hence, figur. *on the contrary.* Hieronym. —— ¶ Also, *a boundary line.* Cic. Orat. 2, 2. — Hence, *a boundary, bound, limit, border.* Cic. Balb. 28. Plural. *limits, boundaries.* Cic. Arch. 10. It is also joined with *termini.* Cic. Regionibus ac terminis iisdem contineri. — Hence, figur. *limits, bounds.* Cic. officii. — Also, *a path, track.* Cic. De recta regione deflectere. *Id.* Lunæ regio. —— ¶ Also, *a region, country, district, territory, tract of land,* of any size. *Cic.* Terræ maximas regiones inhabitabiles videmus. *Liv.* In quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, *h. e. provinces or districts.* Horat. vespertina, *h. e. the west.* Plaut. Hac regione, *h. e. hereabouts.* Terent. In his regionibus, *h. e.* locis. *Liv.* Regione occidentis, *h. e. towards the west.*

RĔGĬŌNĀLIS (regio), e, adj. *of or belonging to a region or district.* Augustin.

RĔGĬŌNĀLĬTĔR (regionalis), adv. same as *Regionatim.* Apul.

RĔGĬŌNĀTIM (regio), adv. *from quarter to quarter, ward by ward, by districts,* κατὰ χώρας. *Liv.*

RĒGĬUM, and **RĒGĬUM LĔPĬDI**, *a town of* Gallia Cispadana, now *Reggio.* — Hence, Regienses, *its inhabitants.* Cic.

RĒGĬŬS (rex), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a king, becoming a king, kingly, royal, regal, princely,* βασιλικός. *Cic.* potestas, *despotic, absolute.* Id. Ornatu regio esse, *to be clothed like a king.* Id. Apparatu regio accipere aliquem, *with regal magnificence.* Ovid. virgo, *h. e. a royal princess.* Liv. Legatio regia, *h. e.* regis. *Val. Max.* Interitus regii, *h. e.* regum. *Liv.* nomen. *Cic.* ad *Div.* causa, *h. e.* regis, *restoration of the king.* Tibull. lympha, *h. e. from which the kings of Parthia used to drink.* Plin. Ep. Regium est, *h. e. it is something kingly.* Cic. bellum, *h. e.* cum rege. *Nep.* regii, *h. e. the servants of the king.* — Also, *splendid, sumptuous, magnificent.* Horat. moles. — Hence, Regia, *sc.* sedes *or* domus, in various senses. Thus, *the royal palace, residence of a king, the court.* Cic. Hence, *the town in which a king resides.* Horat. Crœsi regia, Sardes. (But here *urbs* also may be understood.) Also, Regia, *the king's tent in a camp.* Liv. Also, Regia, *the royal family.* Liv. Also, Regia, *king and courtiers, the court.* Tacit. and *Petron.* Also, Regia, *a public building at Rome where the* pontifices *assembled.* Cic. (It was so called, either because the *rex sacrorum* dwelt in it, or because the castle of Numa formerly stood there.) Also, Regia, *a splendid part of the scenery in the theatre.* Vitruv. Also, figur. of a bullock. *Val. Flacc.* Gregis regia cui cessit, *h. e. the mastery.* — *Liv.* Atrium regium, *h. e. a certain public building at Rome.* —— ¶ *Cels.* and *Horat.* Morbus regius, *h. e. the jaundice.* —— ¶ *Plin.* 18, 64. Stella regia, *h. e. a large bright star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus.

RĔGLESCIT, *for* Reglíscit (from re & glisco), *it increases, grows.* Plaut. ap. *Fest.*

RĔGLŪTĬNŎ (re & glutino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unglue, separate from glue,* or, in general, *to separate, loosen.* Catull. —— ¶ Also, *to join together again.* Prudent.

RĒGNĀTŎR (regno), ōris, m. *a ruler, king,* βασιλευτής. *Virg.* Olympi, *h. e.* Jupiter. — Hence, figur. *king.* Stat. lyricæ cohortis, *h. e.* Pindarus. — Also, *an owner, possessor.* Martial. agelli.

RĒGNĀTRIX (regnator), īcis, f. *royal, imperial.* Tacit. domus, *h. e. the imperial family.*

RĒGNĬCŎLA (regnum & colo), æ, m. and f. *one who dwells in a kingdom, or in the same kingdom.* Augustin.

RĒGNŎ (regnum), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to be king, have kingly power, to reign, rule, govern as a king,* βασιλεύω. *Cic.* Regem Cypri eodem jure regnantem. *Nepos.* Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante, Asiam transisse, *in the reign of.* Liv. Romæ regnatum est, *h. e. there were kings at Rome.* Tacit. Advenæ in nos regnarunt. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* Populorum regnavit (but others read *regnator*). —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be king, have kingly power, rule like a king or at pleasure, tyrannize, domineer, rule with absolute power, lord it over,* &c. *Cic.* Se regnaturum putaret, *h. e. play the master, act according to his pleasure.* Id. Timarchem omnibus oppidis regnasse. *Id.* Græcia regnante, *h. e. when Greece was in possession of supreme power, when Greece was free.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be king, to be able to live as one likes.* Horat. Vivo et regno. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to rule, be powerful, have great power or influence, have the mastery, prevail.* Cic. In quibus tu regnas. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Ignis per alta cacumina regnat. *Ovid.* Ardor edendi per viscera regnat, *h. e. rages.* Martial. Quum regnat rosa, *h. e. at a feast where the guests used to crown themselves with roses.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, but only with poets or imitators of poets, *to rule, govern.* Lucan. 8, 500. Nilonque Pharonque si regnare piget. More frequently in the *passive.* Virg. Terra regnata Lycurgo. *Horat.* Regnata Cyro Bactra. *Tacit.* Gentes quæ regnantur.

RĒGNUM (rex), i, n. *royal dignity, regal government, sovereignty,* βασιλεία. *Cic.* Regnum appetere. *Liv.* Regnum redit ad aliquem, *h. e. he becomes king.* Id. Regnum agere, *h. e. to be king.* — Hence, figur. *great power or influence.* Cic. forense, *h. e. when one gains all his suits in a court of justice, and consequently is a great orator.* So, also, of advocates or pleaders in court. *Cic.* judiciorum. *Id.* Abuteris atomorum regno. — Also, by the Romans, who could not endure the name of king, it was frequently used in an odious sense, *tyranny, despotism.* Ovid. Crimen regni. Hence, *Cic.* Hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto

potest, h. e. this is tyrannical, &c. — Also, of command in other things. *Horat.* Regnum viri, *h. e. the presidency at a banquet, when one prescribes how much each shall drink.* So, also, of the power which a girl exerts over her lover. *Horat.* Eram sub regno Cinaræ. —— ¶ Also, *a kingdom, realm, country subject to a king. Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, *the infernal regions. Virg.* — Hence, figur. *of any place of which one is completely master. Cic.* Nisi hic in tuo regno essemus. —— ¶ Also, for *rex. Lucan.* 4, 692. — Regna, *for* reges. *Stat.*

RĔGŌ (ὀρέγω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to direct in a straight line, to direct. Virg.* tela per auras. —— ¶ Also, *to regulate, settle. Cic.* fines. *Id.* naturam ad tempus. —— ¶ Also, *to manage, guide, govern, turn, direct. Ovid.* habenas. *Virg.* clavum. *Propert.* iter. *Sueton.* domesticam disciplinam, *h. e. to maintain, uphold.* — Hence, figur. *to rule, govern, sway, control. Cic.* motum mundi. *Id.* juvenem. *Id.* rempublicam. *Virg.* imperium, *h. e. to have.* — Hence, Regens, *a king, regent, ruler, prince. Claudian.* — Also, *to set right, correct. Cæs.* errantem. *Cic.* Te regere possum. —— ¶ See, also, *Rectus, a, um.*

RĔGRĂDĀTĬŌ (obsol. regrado), ōnis, f. *a degradation,* καταβιβασμός. *Cod. Theod.*

RĔGRĂDĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *put back with regard to rank or order. Solin.*

RĔGRĔDĬŎR (re & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go or come back, return,* ἐπαναχωρέω. *Cic.* Atque ut regredi, quam progredi mallent. *Plaut.* in memoriam, *h. e. to recollect.*

RĔGRĔDŌ (re & gradus), is, n. 3. *to cause to go back, to draw back. Enn.* gradum, *h. e. to go back.*

RĔGRESSĬŌ (regredior), ōnis, f. *a return, going back, retiring,* ἀναχώρησις. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a repeating of the same word in a sentence,* a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called *epanodos. Quint.*

RĔGRESSŬS, a, um, particip. from regredior.

RĔGRESSŬS (regredior), us, m. *a return, regress. Cic.* Nihil errat, quod in omni æternitate conservat progressus et regressus. *Ovid.* Dare regressum alicui, *to allow him to return.* Hence, figur. *Liv.* ab ira. *Tacit.* ad pœnitendum, *h. e. room for repentance. Virg.* Neque habet Fortuna regressum, *h. e. will not change.* — Hence, *a last resource. Tacit.* ad principem.

RĒGŬLĂ (rego), æ, f. *any straight piece of wood. Cæs.* — Particularly, *a rule, square, ruler,* στάθμη, κανών. *Cic.* and *Vitruv.* — Hence, figur. *a rule, example, pattern. Cic.* juris. *Id.* Regula, ad quam judicia rerum dirigentur. —— ¶ Also, in architecture, *a shank of a triglyph. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, Regulæ, *the sticks of which a strainer in a wine press is formed. Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of herb,* same as *basilisca. Apul.*

RĒGŬLĀRĬS (regula), e, adj. *Plin.* æs, *h. e. malleable, that can be wrought or be made into bars.*

RĒGŬLĀRĬTĔR (regularis), adv. *regularly, according to rule,* κανονικῶς. *Pandect.*

RĒGŬLĀTĬM (regulatus), adv. *regularly. Veget.*

RĒGŬLŌ (regula), as, a. 1. *to regulate. Cæl. Aurel.*

RĒGŬLŬS (dimin. of rex), i, m. *the king of a small country, a petty king, prince, chieftain,* βασιλίσκος. *Liv.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a prince royal, or the son of a king. Liv.* — Also, *one of the royal family. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of small bird,* perhaps *a wren. Auct. Carm. de Philom.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name.* The most celebrated is the consul M. Attilius Regulus, who, when a captive at Carthage, was sent thence to Rome, to procure the release of some Carthaginian captives; but when at Rome, he opposed this measure, and afterwards returned to Carthage, where he is said to have been put to death.

RĔGUSTŌ (re & gusto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to taste again,* ἀναγεύομαι. *Senec.* bilem. — Figur. *Cic.* litteras, *h. e. to read over again.* —— ¶ Also, *to taste, to eat. Pers.* Regustatum salinum, *h. e. the vessel from which one has eaten salt.*

RĔGȲRŌ (re & gyro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to wheel about in a circle, turn round.* — Figur. *Flor.* Bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, *revolved again into Spain, returned to Spain.*

RĔHĀLŌ (re & halo), as, a. 1. *to breathe back again, exhale,* ἀάζω. *Lucret.*

REICIŌ, *for* Rejicio. See *Rejicio.*

REICŬLŬS, a, um. See *Rejiculus.*

RĔINTĔGRŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Redintegro.*

RĔITĔRĀTĬŌ (reitero), ōnis, f. *a repeating. Quintil.*

RĔITĔRŌ (re & itero), as, a. 1. *to repeat. Apul. Met.* 8. *Ed. Elm.*

RĔJĔCTĀNĔŬS (rejicio), a, um, adj. *to be rejected,* ἀποπροηγμένος. *Cic.*

RĔJĔCTĀTĬŌ (rejecto), ōnis, f. *a throwing back. Solin.*

RĔJĔCTĬŌ (rejicio), ōnis, f. *a throwing back. Plin.* sanguinis, *h. e. a vomiting, casting up or spitting blood.* Hence, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 53. Rejectio in alium, *h. e. a retort.* But *Ed. Ern.* and *Orell.* read *trajectio.* — Hence, figur. *a rejecting, disdaining. Cic.* civitatis. *Id.* judicum, *h. e. a challenging, or objecting to any of the* judices, *sc.* by any of the parties; for either party had the privilege of rejecting such of the judges as they did not like, in whose stead others were chosen. Hence, *Plin.* Est quædam publica etiam eruditorum rejectio, *h. e. the privilege of scholars to object publicly to a judge.*

RĔJĔCTŌ (frequentat. of rejicio), as, a. 1. *to throw back, drive back. Lucret.* voces, *h. e. to reëcho.* — Hence, *to cast up, vomit. Spartian.* caseum. — Also, *to throw away again. Sil.* prædam.

RĔJĔCTŬS (rejicio), us, m. *a certain part of a ship,* with which we are not acquainted. *Hygin.*

RĔJĔCTŬS, a, um, partic. from rejicio. —— ¶ Adj. *to be rejected. Cic.* Rejecta, (with the Stoics) *things to be rejected,* h. e. *things which are not indeed evils, but are not to be accounted as good.*

RĔJĬCĬŌ (re & jacio), is, ĕci, ectum, a. 3. *to cast or fling back, throw in return. Cæs.* telum in hostes. —— ¶ Also, *to throw back, throw behind. Virg.* parmas, *h. e. to throw behind, hold before their backs. Quintil.* togam in humerum. So, also, Rejectus, a, um, *cast or thrown back. Plin.* Rejectis post terga manibus. *Lucret.* vox, *h. e. reëchoing. Terent.* Capillus circum caput rejectus. — Also, *to throw back to its former place. Plin.* fucum in alveum. — Hence, *to drive or chase back. Virg.* capellas a flumine. *Cæs.* hostes in oppidum. *Cic.* hostem ab Antiochea. — Figur. *to drive back, repel. Cic.* ferrum et audaciam, *h. e. to keep back. Horat.* minas Hannibalis. — Also, *to place behind. Liv.* in postremam aciem. — Also, *to throw away or aside, throw or cast off. Cic.* sagula. *Ovid.* vestem de corpore. *Id.* librum e suo gremio. — Also, *to avert. Cic.* proscriptionem a vobis. — Also, *to keep off or away, keep back. Plin. Ep.* contactum a corpore. *Cic.* aliquem a libris. *Virg.* oculos arvis, *h. e. to turn away.* — Also, *to vomit, cast up. Plin.* sanguinem. *Sueton.* Senos sextantes si excessisset, rejiciebat. — Also, *to turn over to another, remand, refer, leave to. Liv.* rem ad novos consules. *Id.* rem a se ad populum. *Id.* invidiam rei ad senatum. *Cic.* aliquem ad epistolam. *Liv.* Rejecti ad consules. — Also, *to reject, neglect, slight, refuse, spurn, set aside. Cic.* aliquid. *Horat.* aliquem. Particularly, *Cic.* judices, *h. e. to challenge the judges.* This was done by the parties who had power to reject the judges mistrusted by them, upon which new judges were elected by lot. Since the election of judges could not take place without a preceding rejection, it also means *to choose, elect. Cic.* recuperatores. — Also, *to defer, put off. Cic.* reliqua in Januarium. —— ¶ Also, *to throw, cast,* or, *to throw or cast to a place. Terent.* se in aliquem. *Lucret.* se in gremium alicujus. *Petron.* se in grabatum. Hence, se aliquo, *to meddle with, have to do with. Balb.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sic huc te rejicis. —— ¶ Poets use sometimes *reice* (dissyl.) for *rejice. Virg.*

RĔJĬCŬLŬS (rejicio), a, um, adj. *to be rejected. Varr.* ap. *Non.* aves, *h. e. little worth. Senec.* mancipia, *h. e. worthless, vile.*

RĔLĀBŎR (re & labor), ĕris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to slide back. Ovid.* Prenso rudente relabi. — Figur. *Horat.* In præcepta Aristippi relabor, *h. e.* revertor. — Hence, *to flow back. Horat.* Relabitur rivus montibus, *h. e.* in montes. — Also, *to sail back. Ovid.*

RĔLAMBŌ (re & lambo), is, a. 3. *to lick again. Sedul.*

RĔLANGUESCŌ (re & languesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to grow languid again, become feeble or faint again,* or, simply, *to become feeble, faint or languid, abate, slacken,* ἀνασθενέω. *Senec.* Venti relanguescunt, *assuage, abate. Plin.* Stella relanguescit, *grows dim again. Ovid.* Relanguit ardor. *Cæs.* Animi relanguescunt, *h. e. relax, languish.*

RĔLĀTĬŌ (refero), ōnis, f. *a carrying or bringing back. Quintil.* crebra, *h. e.* perhaps, *a frequent dipping the pen in ink,* or, *the frequent bringing of the hand to the inkstand.* — Hence, *a returning, requital. Senec.* gratiæ. — *Cic.* criminis, *h. e. a retorting of an accusation upon another.* — *Pandect.* jurisjurandi, *h. e. a retorting of an oath which is tendered upon the party proposing it.* — Also, *a repetition.* Hence, as *a certain figure of rhetoric. Cic.* — Also, *a telling, relating, recounting, mentioning, recital. Justin.* rerum gestarum. —— ¶ Also, *a laying of a thing before the senate. Cic.* Et quis audivit non modo actionem aliquam, aut relationem, sed vocem omnino, aut querelam tuam? *Tacit.* Relationem egredi, *h. e. to give his opinion on something unconnected with his vote,* of a senator after he has voted. —— ¶ Also, *respect, regard, reference, relation. Quintil.*

RĔLĀTĪVĒ (relativus), adv. *relatively. Augustin.*

RĔLĀTĪVŬS (refero), a, um, adj. *having relation, relative,* ἀναφορικός, ὁ πρός τι. *Arnob.*

RĔLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a relater, reporter. Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *a proposer of a thing to the senate. Balb.* in *Cic. Ep.*

RĔLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a mentioning, relation, recital. Tacit.*

RĔLĀTŬS, a, um. See *Refero.*

RĔLAXĀTĬŌ (relaxo), ōnis, f. *a widening, extending.* — Hence, *an easing, a relaxation, remission,* ἀναχαλασμός. *Cic.* animi, *an unbending, easing. Id.* doloris, *an abatement.*

RĔLAXĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who opens or loosens any thing. Cæl. Aurel.*

RĔLAXŌ (re & laxo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to widen again,* or, simply, *to widen, make wide. Cic.* Alvus relaxatur, *h. e. is relaxed. Ovid.* ora fontibus. *Vitruv.* media intervalla, *h. e. to make more spacious.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to ease, relieve. Cic.* animum. So, also, *Id.* Relaxari animo, *h. e. to recover.* — Also, with an *ablat.* to the question, *In what? Cic.* se occupationibus, *h. e. to relieve or recreate one's self from business.* So, also, *Id.* se a necessitate, &c. *to free himself from. Id.* Quicquid astrinxi, relaxat, *h. e. remits, in it mitigates my severity. Id.* Dolor longus relaxat, *h. e. gives relief,* or, *sc.* se, *abates, is assuaged. Id.* curas requiete. — Hence, *to relax, cheer up. Petron.* vultum in hilaritatem. — Also, *to mitigate, soften, alleviate. Calp.* frigora. *Cic.* tristitiam et severitatem. —— ¶ Also, *to loose, unloose, open. Ovid.* claustra. *Virg.* vias. *Ovid.* vincula. Also, *to open, make loose,* as, the earth. *Varr.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to slacken, relax. Senec.* arcum, *h. e. to unstring, unbend.* — Hence, figur. *to relax, make licentious. Claudian.* mores.

RĔLAXŬS (re & laxus), a, um, adj. *enlarged, loosened, made loose. Colum.*

RĔLECTŬS, a, um. See *Relego.*

RĔLĒGĀTĬŌ (relēgo), ōnis, f. *a sending away, a banishment,* ἐξορισμός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a restoring by will or testament. Pandect.* —— ¶ *Exsilium,* banishment, exile, residence out of one's country, whether voluntary or compulsory, in consequence of a crime laid to one's charge or actually perpetrated; the *exsilium legitimum* took away the privileges

of a citizen: *Relegatio*, banishment to an appointed place at a certain distance from Rome, with only a limited enjoyment of personal freedom there; the *relegati* retained the rights of citizens: *Deportatio*, transportation, when the offender was bound and brought safely guarded to an island, which he might not leave without permission, which however, in most cases, was never granted.

RĔLĒGŌ (re & lego, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to send away, or out of the way, remove. Virg.* tauros procul atque in sola pascua. *Id.* aliquem nymphæ et nemori, *h. e.* ad nympham et in nemus. (But it may also mean to *intrust.*) *Cic.* Catonem Cyprum. — Particularly, *to banish, exile. Cic.* Relegare filium ab hominibus. *Liv.* aliquem in exsilium. *Tacit.* in insulam. But in the time of Augustus it was distinguished from *exsilium*, and considered as a milder punishment, at least in name. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. *to remove to a distance. Lucan.* bella. *Cæs.* Relegati a ceteris. *Cic.* Terris gens relegata alternis. — Also, *to refer* to a book or an author. *Plin.* ad auctores. *Nep. Cat.* 3. *Ed. Heusing.* studiosos ad volumen (but others read *delegamus*). — Also, *to impute, ascribe, assign, attribute. Quintil.* culpam in hominem. *Id.* mala ad crimen fortunæ. Also, with a *dat.* following. *Tibull.* causas alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to restore by will or testament. Pandect.* dotem.

RĔLĔGŌ, or **RĔLĬGŌ** (re & lego, is), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. properly, *to take back again piece by piece. Ovid.* Filo relecto, *h. e. by winding or gathering up again*, of Theseus, who got out of the labyrinth by means of the thread which Ariadne gave him. — Hence, *to draw back. Val. Flacc.* Abies docilis relegi. — Also, *to go back again, go or wander over again. Ovid.* aquas Hellespontiacas, *h. e. to sail over again. Val. Flacc.* vias. *Virg.* litora, *h. e. to sail back*, or *to sail along again. Claudian.* vestigia cursu, *h. e. to go over again, retrace.* —— ¶ Also, *to read again or anew. Ovid.* scripta. — Also, simply, *to read. Martial.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *to go over in his mind, consider minutely. Cic.* Sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo. — Hence, Religens, *religious, pious, revering the gods. Gell.* 4, 9 (from an old poem). Religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas.

RĔLENTESCŌ (re & lentesco), is, n. 3. *to grow slow again, lose its fire, abate, ἀναχλιαίνομαι. Ovid.* Relentescit amor.

RĔLĒRĬMUS, for *Releverimus. Plaut.* See *Relino.*

RĔLĔVĀMEN (relevo), inis, n. *an alleviation. Priscian.* in *Perieg.*

RĔLĔVŌ (re & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten again*, or simply, *to lighten, to make easier, more tolerable or smaller, to ease, relieve, lessen, diminish, abate, assuage, alleviate. Cic.* epistolam. *Ovid.* vimina torta, *h. e.* exonerare. *Id.* luctum, famem, sitim. *Cic.* morbum. — Also, *to ease, comfort, relieve, refresh, console, recreate. Ovid.* pectora mero, *h. e. to refresh. Cic.* Potius relevare, quam castigare, *h. e. to console. Id.* Cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit. *Sueton.* Publicanos tertia mercedum parte, *h. e. to remit the third part of the rent.* — Hence, Relevari, *to be relieved, recover one's self. Ovid.* Non est in medico semper, relevetur ut æger. *Cic.* Relevata respublica. *Id.* Cura et metu relevati. — Hence, same as in *integrum restituere. Pandect.* — Also, *to free from a burden.* Hence, in *pass. to be delivered, brought to bed. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to lift up, raise up, raise. Ovid.* corpus e terra. *Id.* membra in cubitum, *h. e. to rest upon.*

RĔLĬCĪNUS (re & licinus), a, um, adj. *bent back or upwards. Apul.* Coma relicinus. *Id.* frons.

RĔLICTIŌ (relinquo), ōnis, f. *a leaving behind, leaving, forsaking, abandoning, ἀπόλειψις. Cic.*

RĔLICTUS (Id.), us, m. *a forsaking, neglecting. Gell.* Esse relictui, *h. e. to be abandoned or neglected.*

RĔLICTUS, a, um. See *Relinquo.*

RĔLĬCŬUS, a, um, adj. same as *Reliquus.* See *Reliquus.*

RĔLĪDŌ (re & lædo), si, sum, a. 3. *to strike back*, or, simply, *to strike. Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *to destroy. Auson.*

RĔLĬGĀMEN (religo), inis, n. *a tie, ligament. Prudent.*

RĔLĬGĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a binding, tying, ἀνάδεσις. Cic.*

RĔLĬGENS. See *Relego.*

RĔLĬGIŌ (relego, is), ōnis, f. *religion, the religious rites and institutions of the Romans. Cic.* Religio est, quæ superioris cujusdam naturæ, quam divinam vocant, curam cæremoniamque affert. *Plin.* Religio est, *h. e. it is a religious custom.* — Hence, of the Christian religion. *Lactant.* — Also, in the plural. *Cæs.* Religiones, *h. e. religious rites and ceremonies.* —— ¶ Also, *conscientiousness. Cic.* judicis. *Id.* vitæ, *h. e. irreproachableness, integrity.* — Hence, *conscience, or a scruple of conscience*, or, *any scruple. Cic.* Alicui religionem injicere, or, *Liv.* incutere, or, *Cic.* offerre, or, *Id.* afferre, *h. e. to occasion or cause a scruple to any one. Id.* Res venit in religionem, *h. e. occasions a scruple. Terent.* Nihil esse mihi, religio est dicere, *h. e. I scruple.* So, also, *Cic.* Religio Mario non fuerat, &c. *Liv.* Aliquid trahere in religionem, *h. e. to scruple concerning. Id.* Religio incessit, *h. e. they had a scruple. Cic.* Habere rem religioni, *h. e. to have a scruple concerning it.* — Also, *any thing that is apt to cause such a scruple in one, a doubtful point, sin, guilt. Cic.* Religio hæret in republica. *Id.* Religione solvere. —— ¶ Also, *sacredness, holiness, or sanctity of a place, thing, or deity. Cic.* Inferre religionem. *Id.* Religione liberare locum, *h. e. to profane. Id.* fani. — Also, of sacred things. *Cic.* Tantis eorum religionibus violatis, *h. e. the images of the gods.* —— ¶ Also, *obligation. Liv.* Aliquem obstringere religione — faciendo. So, also, *Cic.* Populum religione obstringere. *Liv.* Nullam scelere religionem exsolvi. *Cic.* officii. *Id.* societatis. —— ¶ Also, *superstition. Cic.* Religiones suscipere. *Id.* Religione solvere. —— ¶ The *first* syllable is sometimes used *long* by poets, and hence it is sometimes printed *relligio.*

RĔLĬGIŌSĒ (religiosus), adv. *sacredly, religiously, devoutly, εὐσεβῶς. Cic.* Templum religiosissime colere. *Plin. Ep.* Religiosius natalem celebrare. —— ¶ Also, *conscientiously, scrupulously, exactly, nicely, carefully. Cic.* testimonium dicere. *Id.* commendare. *Colum.* Religiosius rem rusticam colunt.

RĔLĬGIŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *religiousness, conscientiousness. Apul.*

RĔLĬGIŌSUS (religio), a, um, adj. *sacred, holy*, of things and places, *that is held in veneration. Cic.* locus. *Id.* templum. *Id.* Quicquid religiosissimum in templis erat. *Id.* Dedicatio est religiosa, *h. e. is sacred, contains a sacred obligation.* — Also, *holy, conformable to religion, pious, devout, religious. Plin.* Religiosius putant. — Also, *adapted to religious service. Sueton.* vestis. —— ¶ Also, *full of scruples of conscience, scrupulous. Liv.* Religiosum est, *h. e. it causes scruples.* — Hence, *conscientious, religious. Cic.* homo. *Sallust.* Homo religiosissimus. — Figur. *exact, accurate. Cic.* aures. *Id.* Auctor religiosissimus. — *Cic.* and *Liv.* dies, *h. e. a day commemorative of some unfortunate event*, as, of the defeat near the river Allia, *a day of mourning.* — Also, *too religious, bigoted, superstitious. Gell.* 4, 9, from an old poet.

RĔLĬGŌ (re & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind back*, or, in general, *to bind, tie, fasten, ἀναδέω. Cæs.* naves ad terram. *Virg.* classem ab aggere. *Ovid.* classem litore. *Cæs.* tigna clavis. *Sueton.* manus post terga. *Colum.* herbam desectam, *h. e. to bind, tie together.* —— ¶ Also, *to unbind. Catull.* Juga manu.

RĔLĬGŌ, is. See *Relego, is*

RĔLĬNŌ (re & lino), is, lēvi, lĭtum, a. 3. *to open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, ἀποχρίω. Terent.* dolia omnia, *h. e. to tap every cask. Virg.* mella, *h. e. to take out some honey.* — *Plaut.* Relerimus, *for* releverimus.

RĔLINQUŌ (re & linquo), is, liqui, lictum, a. 3. *to leave behind, leave, ἀπολείπω, ἀφίημι. Cic.* fratrem, *sc.* in the province. *Cæs.* legatos ad exercitum. *Cic.* fundos decem, *sc.* at his death. So, also, *Id.* heredem. *Nep.* domum hereditate. — Also, *to leave, not to take away, not to abrogate. Liv.* Modo ut relinquerentur tribuni. — Also, *to leave behind one's self. Virg.* Colles clamore relinqui, *h. e. the lowing of the cattle left the hills behind, reëchoed over the hills.* —— ¶ Also, *to give up, abandon. Cic.* urbem direptioni. — Hence, *to let, allow, permit*, with an *infinit.* following. *Sil.* Nullique relinques penetrare. —— ¶ Also, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert. Nep.* aliquem. *Cic.* rem. *Id.* Ab omni honestate relictus. — Also, *to forsake, not to assist. Nep.* aliquem. *Virg.* vitam, or, *Terent.* animam, *h. e. to quit or give up one's life, to die. Lucret.* Aliquem relinquit vita, or, *Nep.* anima, *h. e. he dies.* —— ¶ Also, *not to care about, not to punish, not to mind, not to mention, to omit, neglect. Cic.* jus suum. *Id.* injurias, *h. e. not to revenge, to leave unpunished. Id.* cædes, *h. e. not to mention, to pass over. Terent.* Relictis rebus, or, *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Relictis rebus omnibus, *h. e. all other things set aside.* — Also, *to let alone. Varr.* agrum, *h. e. not to sow, to leave fallow.* —— ¶ Also, *to leave remaining, leave behind. Cic.* granum nullum. — Hence, Relinqui, *to remain, be left. Cæs.* Tempus relinquitur. *Id.* Via una relinquebatur. *Cic.* Nihil relinquitur, nisi fuga. *Id.* Relinquitur, ut quiescamus. — Hence, Relictus, a, um, *left, remaining. Plaut.* Nihil relicti mihi est. — Relictum, *a remainder. Ovid.*

RĔLĬQUĀTIŌ (reliquor), ōnis, f. *an arrearage. Pandect.* — Figur. *Tertull.* ætatis, *h. e. what is wanting in years.*

RĔLĬQUĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who is in arrearage. Pandect.*

RĔLĬQUĀTRIX (reliquator), icis, f. *she that is in arrears.* Figur. *Tertull.* delictorum.

RĔLĬQUIA, æ, f. See *Reliquiæ.*

RĔLĬQUIÆ (reliquus), ārum, f. *the remains, relics, remainder, rest, remnant, or residue of any thing, τὰ λείψανα, τὰ λοιπά. Nep.* copiarum. *Cic.* conjurationis. *Id.* cibi; or, *simply, Senec.* Reliquiæ, *h. e. the excrements. Plaut.* and *Sueton.* Reliquiæ, *sc.* cibi or ciborum, *h. e. the remainder of food.* Hence, with allusion to this. *Cic.* Vellem me ad cœnam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil fuisset, *h. e. nothing should have been left, Antony too should then have been killed.* — Also, with a genitive of him that leaves any thing remaining. *Cic.* Avi reliquias persequi, *h. e. that which the grandfather left, the war against Carthage. Liv.* Danaum, *h. e. the remnant (of the Trojans), who escaped from the Greeks. Id.* Reliquias tantæ cladis colligere, *h. e. the remainder of the troops.* — Hence, *the remains or relics of a corpse, the ashes or bones of a person. Cic.* Marii. *Sueton.* Reliquias gentili Domitiorum monumento condere. — Also, *the flesh of a victim which is not burnt*, opposed to *exta. Sueton. Aug.* 1. —— ¶ It is also found in the *singular. Apul.* Converritorem pridianæ reliquiæ (*gen.*). —— ¶ Since the poets sometimes use the *first* syllable *long*, some write the word *relliquiæ.*

RĔLĬQUŌ, as. See *Reliquor.*

RĔLĬQUŎR (reliquus), āris, ātus sum, depon. 1. *to be behind in the payment of money, be in arrearage, to leave a balance unpaid, not to pay all that is owing, to leave some part still to be paid, λοιπογραφῶ, λοιπάζω. Pandect.* — Also, with an *accus.* following. *Pandect.* summam. — Also, actively. *Id.* Quæ quis se reliquavit, *h. e. that which any one has left unpaid.*

RĔLĬQUUS (relinquo), a, um, adj. *remaining, the rest, the residue. Cic.* Si qua spes reliqua est. *Id.* pecunia, *h. e. the money that remains still to be paid. Id.* Familia, ex qua reliquus est Rufus, *h. e. remains, survives.* — Hence, Reliquum, and *plur.* Reliqua, *the rest, remainder. Liv.* Reliqua belli. Particularly, *the remainder of a debt, a balance due, arrears. Cic.* Quum tanta reliqua sint. *Pandect.* Reliqua reddere. *Id.* trahere, or, *Id.* debere, or, *Id.* habere,

h. e. to be in arrears. *Plin. Ep.* Reliqua creverunt. — Reliquum est, ut, &c. *it remains, is left.* *Cic.* Reliquum est, ut egomet mihi consulam, *h. e. it remains only, that,* &c. *Ut* is also sometimes omitted. *Cic.* Reliquum est simus, &c. — Further, *Cic.* Nihil est reliqui, *h. e. nothing remains.* *Id.* Reliquum habeo aliquem, *h. e. I have still left or remaining.* — Reliquum facere, *to leave remaining, leave; pass by, pass over, omit.* *Cic.* Quod fortuna reliqui fecit, *h. e. has left.* *Id.* Agros reliqui feci, *h. e. have left or passed over.* For *reliquum facere* occurs also *velle aliquid reliquum esse;* thus, *Cic.* Filium, quem tantum unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluistis. Further, *Id.* Nullum munus cuiquam reliquum fecisti, *h. e. hast fulfilled all.* Hence, Nihil reliqui facere, *to leave nothing remaining.* *Cic.* Also, *to leave nothing undone, omit nothing;* as, *Nepos.* Nihil reliqui feci, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, *h. e. I left nothing undone.* *Cæs.* Nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *h. e. they omitted nothing.* — Further, *Cic.* Quod reliquum est, *or, Id.* De reliquo, *or, Plaut.* Reliquum, *or, Cic.* Reliqua, *h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains, moreover.* *Vopisc.* Et reliqua, *or, Cic.* Reliquaque, *h. e. and so forth, and so on.* —— ¶ Also, *future.* *Cic.* gloria. *Nepos.* tempus. *Cic.* In reliquum tempus, *or, Liv.* In reliquum, *sc.* tempus, *h. e. in future, for the future, henceforward.* —— ¶ Also, *other.* *Cic.* Reliqui, *h. e. the others, the rest.* *Nep.* exercitus. —— ¶ *Reliquus* was in ancient prose used as a *quadrisyllable,* and so it is used by *Lucret.* 1, 561; 4, 977, where the *first* syllable is *long,* and also written *relicuus.* *Reliquus* was first used as a *trisyllable* by those poets who wrote hexameters. So, *Lucret.* 3, 648.

RĔLISUS, a, um. See *Relido.*

RĔLLIGIO, } See *Religio,* &c.
RĔLLIGIŌSUS. }

RĔLŎCO (re & loco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to let out again.* *Pandect.*

RĔLŎQUŎR (re & loquor), ĕris, cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to speak again, reply.* *Varr.*

RĔLŪCEO (re & luceo), es, luxi, n. 2. *to shine back,* or, simply, *to shine, be bright or clear, glitter, twinkle,* ἀναλάμπω. *Cic.* Stella relucet. *Virg.* Freta igni relucent. *Liv.* Flamma relucens. *Tacit.* Cæco reluxit dies, *h. e. the blind man recovered his sight.*

RĔLŪCESCO (incept. of reluceo), is, luxi, n. 3. *to become again clear or bright,* or, simply, *to become clear or bright, shine.* *Martian. Capell.* Luna relucescit. Hence, *Plin. Ep.* Paulum reluxit, *h. e. it became again somewhat clear.* Figur. *Val. Max.* 9, 15, 5. Cæsariana æquitas reluxit, *h. e. shone forth.* (But *Ed. Torren.* reads *reduxit.*)

RĔLUCTO, as, for *Reluctor.* *Apul.*

RĔLUCTŎR (re & luctor) āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to struggle or wrestle against,* ἀντιπαλαίω, ἀντιμάχομαι. *Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Figur. *to resist, be repugnant, reluctant or adverse to.* *Ovid.* Ore reluctanti. *Virg.* Nares et spiritus oris multa reluctanti obsuitur. *Martial.* alicui. *Plin. Ep.* Etesiæ reluctantur navigationi. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Claudian.* sedare, *h. e. to endeavor,* &c.

RĔLŪDO (re & ludo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to jest or mock in return.* *Senec.* adversum jocos alicujus.

RĔLŪMINO (re & lumino), as, a. 1. *to illumine again, make clear again.* *Tertull.* cæcos, *h. e. to restore to them their sight.*

RĔLŬO (re & luo), is, a. 3. *to redeem a pledge, recover a pawn.* *Cæcil.*

RĔMĂCRESCO (re & macresco), is, crui, n. 3. *to grow lean again,* or, simply, *to grow thin or lean,* μινύθω, ἰσχναίνομαι. *Sueton.*

RĔMĂLĔDICO (re & maledico), is, a. 3. *to return scurrilous language, speak ill for ill,* ἀντιλοιδορέω. *Sueton.*

RĔMANCIPO (re & mancipo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to emancipate again,* ἀναχειρόω. *Boeth.*

RĔMANDO (re & mando, is), is, di, sum, n. and a. 3. *to chew over again, chew the cud, ruminate,* ἀναμασσάομαι. *Plin.*

RĔMANDO (re & mando, as), as, a. 1. *to send word again, or in return.* *Eutrop.*

RĔMĂNEO (re & maneo), es, ansi, ansum, n. 2. *to stay or remain behind,* or, simply, *to stay, remain, continue, abide,* διαμένω. *Cæs.* domi. *Id.* uno in loco, *h. e. to remain.* *Cic.* Animos remanere post mortem. — Figur. *to remain, continue, hold out, last, endure, be left or remaining.* *Cic.* Vestigia antiqui officii remanent. *Cæs.* Pars integra remanebat, *h. e. remained whole.*

RĔMĀNO (re & mano), as, a. 1. *to flow back, or again,* or, simply, *to flow,* ἀπορρέω. *Lucret.* retro.

RĔMANSIO (remaneo), ōnis, f. *a staying behind,* or, *a remaining at a former place,* διαμονή. *Cic.*

RĔMANSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that stays behind.* — Hence, *one who exceeds his furlough.* *Pandect.*

RĔMEĀBILIS (remeo), e, adj. *going back.* *Stat.*

RĔMEĀCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *the place where one turns back,* or, *a return.* *Apul.*

RĔMEĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a return.* *Pandect.*

RĔMĔDIĀBILIS (remedio), e, adj. *curable, remediable.* *Senec.*

RĔMĔDIĀLIS (remedium), e, adj. *healing.* *Macrob.*

RĔMĔDIĀTIO (remedio), ōnis, f. *a remedying or healing.* *Scribon. Larg.*

RĔMĔDIĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, *a healer, curer.* *Tertull.*

RĔMĔDIO (remedium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to remedy, cure, heal.* *Scribon. Larg.* dolorem. *Id.* aliquem.

RĔMĔDIŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to heal, cure.* *Apul.* alicui.

RĔMĔDITŎR (re & meditor), āris, dep. 1. *to meditate or ponder again.* *Senec.*

RĔMĔDIUM (re & medeor), ii, n. *a medicine, remedy,* ἄκος, βοήθημα. *Tacit.* cæcitatis. *Cic.* Remedio esse, *h. e. to be a remedy against, to be good for.* *Plin.* In remedio est, si, &c. *h. e. it is good for, a remedy against.* —— ¶ Figur. *any remedy or means against* any thing. *Cic.* ad magnitudinem frigorum. *Liv.* timoris. *Id.* timori. Also, with *ut* following. *Plin.* Remedium, ut gravissima quæque grana ejus serantur.

RĔMĔMĬNI, isti, defect. *to recollect.* *Tertull.* priorum.

RĔMĔMŎRO (re & memoro), as, a. 1. *to mention or narrate again.* *Tertull.*

RĔMENSUS, a, um. See *Remetior.*

RĔMEO (re & meo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go or come back again, return,* ἐπανέρχομαι. *Virg.* Remeat victor. *Cic.* aer. *Tacit.* navis. Also, with an *accus.* following. *Virg.* urbes, *for* in urbes. *Horat.* ævum peractum, *h. e. to live again.*

RĔMERGO (re & mergo), is, a. 3. *to dip in or immerse again.* *Augustin.* 1. 8.

RĔMĒTIŎR (re & metior), īris, mensus sum, dep. 4. *to measure over again, to measure back,* ἀναμετρέω. *Virg.* astra, *h. e. to observe again.* — Hence, *to go back.* *Stat.* iter, *h. e. to travel or journey back.* *Plin.* mille stadia. *Senec.* Sol diem remitītur, *h. e. goes back by day* to the east. *Passively, Virg.* Remenso pelago. — Also, *to reflect upon, consider again.* *Plin. Ep.* discrimen. — Also, *to repeat, tell again.* *Apul.* fabulam. — Also, *to void or discharge again.* *Senec.* aliquid vomitu, *h. e. to vomit.* So, also, of urine. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *to measure in return.* *Quintil. decl.* frumentum pecunia, *h. e. to measure out to any one as much money as there was money in the measure.*

RĔMEX (remus & ago), īgis, m. *a rower,* ἐρέτης. *Cic.* — *Remex* occurs, also, for the plural *remiges.* *Virg.* and *Tacit.*

RĔMI, or RHĔMI, ōrum, m. *inhabitants of the part of Gaul near modern Rheims.* *Cæs.*

RĔMĬGĀTIO (remigo), ōnis, f. *a rowing,* εἰρεσία. *Cic.*

RĔMĬGIUM (remex), ii, n. *all that part of a ship's furniture which is connected with the rowing of it, or (as may be said) the oarage.* *Virg.* — Hence, figur. of the wings of birds, rowing through the air, as it were. *Avien.* and *Apul.* So, also, of Mercury. *Virg. Æn.* 1, 301. Also, of Dædalus. *Virg.* Tibi sacravit remigium alarum suarum. —— ¶ Also, *a rowing.* *Plin.* Portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans. *Ovid.* Findite remigio aquas. —— ¶ Also, *the rowers.* *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Liv.* — *Plaut.* Meo remigio rem gero, *h. e. I do as I please, steer my own course.*

RĔMĬGO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to row,* ἐρέσσω. *Cic.* paulum, *h. e. slowly.* *Senec.* Contra aquam remigantes, *rowing against the stream.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Claudian.* alnum, *h. e.* navem. — *Quintil.* mentions *pennis remigare,* of birds, as poetical.

RĔMĬGRO (re & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to remove back again, return to* a place *in order to dwell there,* ἐπανέρχομαι. *Cic.* Romam. *Id.* in domum veterem. — Figur. *to come again, return again.* *Cic.* ad justitiam. *Plaut.* Remigrat animus mihi, *h. e. I recover myself, take courage again.*

RĔMĬNISCENTIA (reminiscor), æ, f. *a recollecting, remembrance, reminiscence,* ἀνάμνησις. *Tertull.*

RĔMĬNISCŎR (from re & obsol. meniscor, or miniscor, which is to be derived from the obsolete verb meno, memini, mentum), ĕris, dep. 3. *to remember, call to mind, recollect,* ἀναμιμνήσκω. *Cic.* and *Nep.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Nep.* and *Cæs.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to think upon, reflect upon, consider.* *Cic.* Ea potius reminiscere. —— ¶ Also, *to invent, contrive, imagine, conceive.* *Nep.* plura bona.

RĔMĬPES (remus & pes), ĕdis, *rowing with its feet.* *Auson.* anates. —— ¶ Also, *that has oars instead of feet, as it were.* *Auson.* lembi, *h. e. the oar-finned galleys.*

RĔMISCEO (re & misceo), es, scui, stum and xtum, a. 2. *to mix or mingle again,* ἀναμίγνυμι. *Senec.* Animus naturæ suæ remiscebitur. —— ¶ Also, *to mingle together.* *Horat.* veris falsa.

RĔMISSA (remitto), æ, f. *a pardon, remission.* *Tertull.*

RĔMISSĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that may be pushed before and back again.* *Cato.* vectis.

RĔMISSE (remissus), adv. *condescendingly, mildly, gently, not vehemently.* *Cic.* Quam leniter, quam remisse! *Id.* Remissius disputare. —— ¶ Also, *merrily, facetiously, jocosely.* *Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *with too much indulgence, negligently, remissly.* *Colum.*

RĔMISSĬBILIS (remitto), e, adj. *that can be remitted, remissible.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *easy.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

RĔMISSIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a throwing back.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a letting down, lowering.* *Cic.* superciliorum. —— ¶ Also, *an abating, diminishing, decreasing.* *Varr.* laboris. *Cic.* pœnæ. *Id.* morbi. *Id.* vocis, *h. e. a lowering of the voice.* — Also, *a ceasing, end.* *Cels.* febris. — It may also be rendered *abatement, remission.* *Sueton.* Publicanos remissionem petentes. *Plin. Ep.* Remissiones, *h. e. a remission of the rent.* —— ¶ Also, *a remission of* any thing. *Tacit.* tributi. *Pandect.* Remissio nunciationis, *h. e. an abolishing or recalling of a prohibition.* —— ¶ Also, *an omission, intermission, cessation.* *Cic.* usus, *h. e. of intercourse.* —— ¶ *Cic. Orat.* 2, 6. animi, *or, simply, Tacit.* Remissio, *h. e. relaxation, recreation.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 5, 2. animi, *h. e. calmness, tranquillity.* *Cic. Or.* 2, 17. animi, *h. e. lenity, mildness.*

RĔMISSĪVUS (remitto), a, um, adj. *relaxing, laxative,* of medicines. *Cœl. Aurel.*

RĔMISSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui remittit. *Ambros.*

RĔMISSUS, a, um, particip. from remitto. —— ¶ Adj. *relaxed, languid.* *Mart.* corpus. *Lucret.* membra. —— ¶ Also, *not vehement, mild, gentle.* *Cic.* homo in sermone. *Id.* Remissiora dicendi genera. *Id.* cantus. —— ¶ Also, *faint, sluggish, remiss, negligent, not active or lively.* *Nep.* in labore. *Cic.* Remissior in petendo. *Plin.* carbunculus, *h. e. not so brilliant.* —— ¶ Also, *negligently guarded.* *Propert.* mons. —— ¶ Also, *cheerful, merry, good-humored, gay.* *Cic.* homo. *Sueton.* Remississimus ad otium. *Cic.* jocus. *Cic. Sext.* 54. Genus dicendi remissius. —— ¶ Also, *slight, mean.* *Cic.* Remissior æstimatio. ——

¶ Also, *gentle, mild, moderate, abating*. *Cæs.* Ventus remissior. *Id.* frigus.

REMISTUS, a, um. See *Remisceo*.

REMITTO (re & mitto), is, misi, missum, a. 3. *to let go back, send back, despatch back*, ἀναπέμπω. *Liv.* concionem, *h. e. to let the people go home*. *Pandect.* adulterum. *Cic.* mulieres Romam. *Cæs.* aliquem cum legione in hiberna. *Id.* obsides alicui. *Cic.* librum alicui. *Id.* nuncium uxori, *h. e. to send a bill of divorce*. So, also, *Terent.* Repudium remittere, *h. e. to break off a marriage-contract*. — Hence, *to throw back*. *Cæs.* pila. *Nep.* calces, *h. e. to kick*. —— ¶ Also, *to send forth again*, or, simply, *to send forth*. *Virg.* Vocem nemora remittunt, *h. e. echo*. *Ovid.* sanguinem e pulmone. *Plin.* Digitum retrahere et remittere. *Horat.* sonum. *Colum.* Lactis plurimum ficus remittit. *Id.* Oleæ librum (*inner bark*) remittunt, *h. e. get, take on*. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* opinionem animo, *h. e. to renounce, give up*. So, also, *Vitruv.* colores. — Hence, *to produce, cause, occasion*. *Horat.* Atramenta remittunt labem. *Id.* Quod bacca remisit olivæ. *Colum.* Vasa ænea æruginem remittunt. —— ¶ Also, *to draw back*. *Senec.* manum. —— ¶ Also, *to refer*. *Tacit.* causam ad senatum. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem ad ipsum volumen. —— ¶ Also, *to let go back, slacken, relax, let loose* any thing that was strained. *Horat.* arcum, *h. e. to unbend, unstring*. *Cic.* ramulum adductum. *Id.* habenas, *h. e. to let go, slacken the reins*. So, also, *Ovid.* frena equo. — Hence, *to let down, let sink or fall down*. *Virg.* brachia. *Plin.* aures. *Ovid.* Tunica remissa. *Id.* Digiti sopore remissi. —— ¶ Also, *to loosen*. *Ovid.* vincula. — Hence, *to make liquid*, or *to make liquid again*. *Seren. Samm.* serum igne. *Virg.* Calor mella liquefacta remittit, *h. e. dissolves, melts*. (In this passage there is a pleonasm, and *liquefacta* may be explained by *liquefaciendo*, *h. e. makes it liquid by melting it*.) — Also, *to free from, relieve from*. *Plin. Ep.* Quin etiam cum perustus ardentissima febri, tandem remissus, &c. *Ovid.* Vere remissus ager, *h. e. in spring the ground is free from snow and ice*. —— ¶ Also, *to cause any thing to remit, abate or cease, to keep back*. *Liv.* Spes animos a certamine remisit. *Nepos.* Se remittere, *or*, *Plin. Ep.* Remitti, *h. e. to recreate himself, amuse or divert himself*. *Cic.* animum, *h. e. to unbend the mind*. *Id.* Cantus remittunt animos, *h. e. recreate the mind*. — *Se remittere*, or, simply, *remittere*, sc. *se*, denotes, also, *to remit, abate, become milder or less, decrease, cease*. *Cic.* Quum remiserant dolores. *Terent.* Dolores se remittent. *Liv.* Imbres remiserunt. *Cæs.* Ventus remisit. — Also, Remitti, *to abate, cease*. *Cels.* Febres remittuntur. *Cic. e poeta.* Vita remissa, *h. e.* finita. —— ¶ Also, *to give a thing its free course, not to restrain, to indulge*. *Cic.* appetitus. —— ¶ Also, *to give back, return, restore, not to want to keep*. *Cæs.* alicui beneficium. *Cic.* Id reddo ac remitto (but here it may mean, *to resign*, as in *Cic. Philip.* 8, 8. Provinciam remitto). — Hence, in another sense, *to return*. *Virg.* veniam, *h. e. a favor*. —— ¶ Also, *to permit, concede, grant, allow, comply with*. *Cic.* memoriam. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* alicui legionem, *h. e. to give up or resign to any one*. *Liv.* Remittentibus tribunis comitia sunt habita, *h. e. by permission of the tribunes*. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Claudian.* — Also, *to remit, dispense with*. *Cic.* navem. *Id.* multam. *Liv.* pœnam. *Cæs.* pecunias. *Val. Flacc.* culpam, *h. e. to pardon*. *Virg.* Erycis tibi terga remitto, *h. e. I will make no use of them*. — Also, with a *dat.* of the person for the sake of whom any thing is remitted. *Liv.* inimicitias suas reipublicæ. *Id.* memoriam simultatum patriæ, *h. e. to drop the remembrance of private animosities for the sake of his country*. — Also, *to make an abatement, not to take any thing too strictly, not to exact rigorously*. *Cic.* nihil. *Id.* alicui de summa. — Also, *to leave off, discontinue, intermit, interrupt, yield, omit*. *Cic.* de celeritate. *Id.* aliquantum. *Liv.* industriam. *Terent.* nullum tempus. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Horat.* quærere, *h. e. to omit*. *Terent.* Remittas me onerare injuriis. —— ¶ See, also, *Remissus, a, um*.

REMIVAGUS (remus & vagor), a, um, adj. *impelled by oars*. *Varr.*

REMIXTUS, a, um. See *Remisceo*.

REMMIUS, ii, m. *the name of a Roman*. — Hence, Remmius, a, um, adj. *Remmian*. *Cic.* rex, *h. e. originating with one Remmius*. According to this law, an accuser who could not prove his accusation, was punished, and this punishment probably consisted in branding the letter K. *h. e. Kalumniator*, on his forehead.

REMOLIOR (re & molior), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *to move or push back or away*, ἀπωθέω. *Ovid.* pondera. —— ¶ Also, *to move or put in motion again, to work or cultivate again*. *Colum.* Terra remoliri debet (in this passage it is used *passively*).

REMOLITUS, a, um. See *Remolior*.

REMOLLESCO (re & mollesco), is, n. 3. *to grow or become soft again*, or, simply, *to grow or become soft*, ἀναμαλάττομαι. *Ovid.* Ut sole cera remollescit. — Hence, figur. *to be softened or moved*. *Ovid.* precibus. — Also, *to grow effeminate, lose manly strength*. *Cæs.*

REMOLLIO (re & mollio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to soften again, soften, make soft, mollify*, ἀναμαλάττω. *Apul.* — Hence, *to make effeminate*. *Ovid.* artus. — Also, *to soften, mollify*. *Suet.*

REMONEO (re & moneo), es, a. 2. *to warn again or frequently*, or, simply, *to warn*. *Apul.*

REMORA (re & mora), æ, f. *a stop, delay, hinderance, obstruction*. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the thing that delays or hinders, a hinderance*. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fish*, same as *Echeneis*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Remora, *the name which Remus intended to give to the city of Rome*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

REMORAMEN (remoror), inis, n. *a stop or hinderance*. *Ovid.*

REMORBESCO (re & obsol. morbesco), is, n. 3. *to become sick again*.

REMORDEO (re & mordeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. *to bite again*, ἀντιδάκνω. — Hence, figur. *to return an attack*. *Horat.* aliquem. — Also, *to disturb, vex or grieve again*. *Lucret.* — Also, simply, *to disturb*. *Liv.* Libertatis desiderium remordet animos, *affects, excites*. *Virg.* Te cura remordet.

REMORIS (remoror), e, adj. *detaining, delaying*. *Fest.* aves, *h. e. birds, the sight of which made it necessary to put off the performance of any thing*. —— ¶ Also, *slow*. *Auct. Vict.*

REMOROR (re & moror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to tarry, stay, linger, delay*. *Plaut.* Diu intus remoratur. *Liv.* Remorari in Italia. —— ¶ Also, *transitively, to stop, delay, obstruct, hinder, keep back, stay, retard*, ἀναβάλλω, ἐπέχω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Sallust.* aliquem ab negotiis. *Id.* iter alicujus. *Prop.* Te longæ fata senectæ remorentur, *h. e.* mortem differant. *Cic.* Num unum diem postea Saturninum mors ac pœna remorata est? *h. e. was his death put off for a single day?* (But others read, *mors a reipublicæ pœna remorata est*.)

REMOTE (remotus), adv. *afar off, at a distance*, πόῤῥω. *Cic.* Remotius. *Augustin.* Remotissime.

REMOTIO (removeo), onis, f. *a removing, removal*, ἀποκίνησις. *Cic.* criminis, *h. e. a disavowing, denying*.

REMOTUS, a, um, particip. from removeo. —— ¶ Adj. *remote*. *Cic.* Locus ab arbitris remotus. *Ovid.* Antrum remotius. *Cic.* Apulia ab impetu belli remotissima. Also, without a preposition. *Vellei.* Remoto mari loco. *Suet.* Civitatis oculis remotus. —— ¶ Also, figur. *having nothing to do with, not connected with, not feeling, enjoying*, &c. any thing. *Cic.* A culpa remotus est, *h. e. is not in fault*. *Id.* Ab suspicione remotissimus. *Id.* A vulgari scientia remotiora. —— ¶ Also, *averse to*. *Cic.* ab inani laude. —— ¶ Also, *that is to be rejected or postponed, or to be considered as being of less value*. *Cic.* Remota, *same as* rejecta, *h. e.* among the Stoics, *things which are not evil, but yet are to be rejected or postponed to other things*.

REMOVEO (re & moveo), es, ovi, otum, a. 2. properly, *to move back*. — Hence, in general, *to remove, take away*, ἀποκινέω. *Cic.* pecora. *Id.* aliquid ex oratione. *Id.* aliquid de medio. *Id.* aliquid ab oculis. *Lucret.* aliquem a vita, *h. e. to kill*. *Cæs.* aliquem a republica, *h. e. to remove from taking part in affairs of the state*; or, *to depose*. — Also, with a simple *abl.* *Sueton.* aliquem quæstura. — Also, of the soldiery. *Sueton.* prætorianos, *h. e. to discharge, disband*. — *Cic.* se artibus. *Id.* se a negotiis publicis, *h. e. to withdraw, retire*. *Id.* Remoto joco, *h. e. joking apart*. —— ¶ See, also, *Remotus, a, um*.

REMUGIO (re & mugio), is, n. 4. *to bellow again, answer by bellowing*; or, simply, *to bellow*, παραμυκάομαι. *Ovid.* ad verba alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to bellow back*; or, simply, *to bellow*. *Virg.* Sibylla remugit antro. — Hence, *to sound back, resound, reëcho*; or, simply, *to sound, make a great sound or noise*. *Virg.* Vox remugit. *Horat.* Nemus ventis remugit.

REMULCEO (re & mulceo), es, si, sum, a. 2. *to stroke back, bend or turn back*. *Virg.* caudam. —— ¶ Also, *to stroke*. *Apul.* aures equi. — Hence, figur. *to soothe, appease, quiet*. *Stat.* — Also, *to delight*. *Apul.*

REMULCUM (from ῥυμουλκέω, for ῥυμὸν ἕλκω), i, n. or REMULCUS, i, m. *a cable or rope to tow a ship with*. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Navem remulco trahere, *h. e. to tow*.

REMULUS, i, m. *a king of Alba*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, same as Remus. *Sulpic. Sat.* 19. —— ¶ Also, another. *Virg. Æn.* 9, 360.

REMULUS (dimin. of remus), i, m. *a small oar*. *Titinn.*

REMUNERATIO (remuneror), onis, f. *a recompense, reward, remuneration, requital*, ἀντιδωρεά. *Cic.*

REMUNERATOR (Id.), oris, m. *a rewarder, one who remunerates*, ἀντιδωροδμένος. *Tertull.*

REMUNERO, as, a. 1. same as *Remuneror*. *Q. Cic.* and *Pandect.* — Hence, *passively*. *Tertull.*

REMUNEROR (re & muneror), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to remunerate, reward, requite, recompense, return a kindness, give a present in return*, ἀντιδωροῦμαι, ἀνταμείβομαι. *Cic.* aliquem simillimo munere. *Cæs.* aliquem præmio. Also, rem. *Cic. Red. Sen.* 12. *Ed. Ern.* Quibus officiis beneficiis officia remunerabor? (But *Ed. Græv.* reads *remunerabo*.) — Also, in a bad sense, *to repay*. *Catull.* aliquem suppliciis.

REMURIA (perhaps from Remus), ōrum, n. *a festival*; same as *Lemuria*. It is said to be so called from Remus. *Ovid.*

REMURMURO (re & murmuro), as, n. and a. 1. *to murmur back, remurmur, reëcho, resound*, ἀντιμορμύρω. *Virg.* Unda remurmurat. — Also, *transitively*. *Calpurn.* carmina.

REMUS (ἐρετμός), i, m. *an oar*, κώπη, ἐρετμός. *Cic.* Pulsu remorum. *Ovid.* Remos ducere, *or*, *Virg.* impellere, *h. e. to row*. So, also, *Cæs.* Navim remis incitare. *Virg.* Remis insurgere, *h. e. to row*; or, *to row hard*. So, also, *Id.* Incumbere remis. *Ovid.* Remos reducere ad pectora, *h. e. to row*. Hence, *Cæs.* Remis, *or*, *Ovid.* Remo, *h. e. by rowing*. *Quintil.* Inhibere remos, *h. e. to row slowly*; or, *to cease rowing*. *Curt.* Inhibere remis, *h. e. to row backwards*. *Liv.* Servos ad remum dare, *h. e. to set them to the oar*. — Figur. *Cic.* Orationem remis propellere. — Remis velisque, *or*, ventis remis, *or*, velis remisque, *with all one's might, with all possible speed*. *Virg.* Remis velisque petivit. *Cic.* Ventis remis in patriam festinare. *Id.* Velis, ut aiunt, remisque fugienda. — *Remi*, from resemblance, of the hands and feet of a person swimming. *Ovid.* Also, of the wings of birds. *Ovid.* Alarum remis.

REMUS (Ῥέμος), i, m. *the brother of Romulus, the first king of Rome*. *Liv.* — *Catull.* Remi nepotes, *h. e. the Romans*.

REMUTO (re & muto), as, a. 1. *to change or alter again*; or, simply, *to change*.

Auct. Dial. de Orat. 19. (But most *Edd.* read *mutandam.*)

REN (φρὴν), rēnis, m. *a kidney.* Since there are two of them, it is generally found in the plural, Renes, *the reins or kidneys.* *Cic.* Humores qui ex renibus profunduntur. *Id.* Laborare ex renibus, *h. e. to have a pain in the kidneys; to have a nephritic disease.* — Also, *the loins.* *Nemesian.* — The *genit. plur.* is *renum* and *renium.* *Plin.* — For *ren* the ancients said also *rien.* *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.*

RĔNĀLIS (ren), e, adj. *of or belonging to the reins.* *Cæl. Aurel.* passio.

RĔNĀRRŌ (re & narro), as, a. 1. *to tell over again, relate anew;* or, simply, *to tell, relate.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.*

RĔNĀSCŎR (re & nascor), ĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. *to rise or be born again, spring or come up again, grow again, be renewed,* ἀναγεννάομαι. *Cic.* Pinnæ renascuntur. *Id.* Principium ab alio renascetur. *Plin.* Phœnix renascitur ex seipsa. *Horat.* vocabula. *Id.* Trojæ renascens fortuna. *Cic.* Bellum renatum. *Plin.* dens. *Ovid.* Pythagoras posse renasci nos putat.

RĔNĀTŌ, as. See *Reno, as.*

RĔNĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from renascor, and from reno.

RĔNĀVIGŌ (re & navigo), as, a. 1. *to sail back or again, return by sea,* ἀναπλέω. *Cic.*

RĔNĔCTŌ (re & necto), is, a. 3. *to connect or join.* *Avien.*

RĔNĔŌ (re & neo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to spin back; to undo the texture of a web; to take out the threads of the woof from the warp.* — Hence, of the Parcæ, *to reverse or alter the destinies of man.* *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 757. Fila reneri (other *Edd.* read *teneri*). *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* 444. Fila renenda (others read *tenenda*).

RĔNĔS. See *Ren.*

RĔNĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of ren), i, m. *a little kidney.* *Marcell. Empir.*

RĔNĪDĔNTIA (renideo), æ, *a laughing or smiling.* *Tertull.*

RĔNĪDĔŌ (re & obsol. nideo), es, n. 2. *to laugh or smile,* μειδιᾶν. *Liv.* Homo renidens. *Ovid.* Ore renidenti. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* Adjecisse renidet, *h. e. laughs, rejoices.* — Hence, figur. *Apul.* Fortuna mihi renidens, *h. e. smiling at me, friendly towards me.* *Quintil.* Velut hilarior renidet oratio. —— ¶ Also, *to shine, glitter, be bright or resplendent,* φαιδρύνομαι. *Horat.* Renidet luna. *Virg.* æs, *h. e.* arma. *Lucret.* Non domus auro renidet. Figur. *Claudian.* salus, *h. e.* spes salutis.

RĔNĪDĔSCŌ (renideo), is, n. 3. *to grow bright or shining, glitter,* ἀναστίλβω. *Lucret.*

RĔNĪSŬS, a, um. See *Renitor.*

RĔNĪSŬS, or RĔNĪXŬS (renitor), us, m. *resistance.* *Cels.*

RĔNĬTĔŌ (re & niteo), es, n. 2. *to reflect;* or, simply, *to shine, glitter.* *Plin.* 37, 23. Candore renitente (but *Ed. Hard.* reads *ridente*). *Apul. Met.* 2. Nitor — renitet (but *Ed. Oudend.* reads *renidet*).

RĔNĪTŎR (re & nitor), ĕris, nisus or nixus sum, dep. 3. *to strive or struggle against, resist, withstand,* ἀντερείδω. *Liv.* Cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent se se, negat, &c. *Plin.* Alter motus alteri renititur.

RĔNĪXŬS, a, um. See *Renitor.*

RĔNĪXŬS, us. See *Renisus.*

RĔNŌ (re & no), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim back again,* ἀνανήχομαι. *Horat.* Simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, *for* renaverint, *shall have swum to the surface, shall have floated.* *Augustin.* Renato stagno (but others read *renatato,* from *renato, as*).

RĒNŌ, or RHĒNŌ (a Celtic word), ōnis, m. according to some, *a kind of garment of the ancient Germans, which covered only their breast and shoulders; a kind of skin;* according to others, *a reindeer-skin.* But, in *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 21. *Pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur,* the word *reno* seems to denote the animal from which the *tegumenta* were taken, namely, *a reindeer,* if the reading in this passage be correct.

RĔNŌDIS (re & nodus), e, adj. *tied back;* or, simply, *tied.* *Capitolin.* capillus.

RĔNŌDŌ (re & nodo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to untie, loosen.* *Horat.* comam, *h. e. to let hang loose, not to tie in knots.* *Valer. Flacc.* Teque renodatam pharetris ac pace fruentem, *h. e. having put off your quiver.*

RĔNŌRMŌ (re & normo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *h. e.* ad normam rursus exigere. *Frontin.*

RĔNŌSCŌ (re & nosco), is, a. 3. *to recognize.* *Paul. Nol.*

RĔNŎVĀMEN (renovo), ĭnis, n. *a renewing, changing.* *Ovid.*

RĔNŎVĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a renewing, renewal, renovation,* ἀνανέωσις. *Cic.* mundi. *Id.* timoris. *Id.* singulorum annorum, *h. e.* anatocismus. —— ¶ Also, *a repeating, taking up again.* *Cic.* doctrinæ.

RĔNŎVĔLLŌ (re & novello), as, a. 1. *to renew, plant or set anew,* ἐπανανεόω. *Colum.* vineam.

RĔNŎVŌ (re & novo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to renew, repeat, restore,* ἀνανεόω. *Cic.* templum. *Cæs.* prœlium. *Id.* bellum. *Cic.* memoriam, *h. e. the remembrance.* *Ovid.* agrum, *h. e. to plough.* *Ovid.* Senectus renovata, *h. e. made young.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause any one to recover; to refresh, revive, recover, recreate, relieve.* *Cic.* se, *h. e. to recover one's self.* *Id.* animum. *Quintil.* aures. *Cic.* rempublicam. —— ¶ Also, *to repeat with words.* *Cic.* Renovabo id, quod dixi. *Id.* militiam. —— ¶ Also, *to alter, change.* *Petron.*

RĔNŪBŌ (re & nubo), is, n. 3. *to marry again a husband.* *Tertull.*

RĔNŪDŌ (re & nudo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bare, make bare.* *Apul.* brachia. — Also, with an *ablat.* following. *Apul.* Renudata laciniis. —— ¶ Also, *to uncover, open.* *Arnob.*

RĔNŪDŬS (re & nudus), a, um, adj. same as *Nudus.* *Tertull.*

RĔNŬMĔRŌ (re & numero), as, a. 1. *to pay again, pay back, repay,* ἐπαναριθμέω. *Terent.* dotem. —— ¶ Also, *to number, count.* *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 53. But other *Edd.* read *renunciaverunt.*

RĔNŪNTIĀTĬŌ, or RĔNŪNCĬĀTĬŌ (renuncio), ōnis, f. *a declaring, reporting; a report, account returned, intelligence, notice, public information,* ἀπαγγελία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a renunciation, giving warning, retracting, recalling.* *Ascon.*

RĔNŪNTĬĀTŎR, or RĔNŪNCĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a relater, reporter, publisher, proclaimer, discoverer,* ἀπαγγελτήρ. *Tertull.*

RĔNŪNTĬŌ, or RĔNŪNCĬŌ (re & nuncio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bring or carry word back, report,* ἀναγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω. *Terent.* responsum, *h. e. to bring an answer.* *Liv.* aliquid in concilium. *Cic.* legationem, *h. e. to report the success of an embassy.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *to report, announce, intimate, relate, inform.* *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* aliquid ad senatum. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Terent.* Renuntiat collegæ, facturum se, quod vellet. *Sulpic. in Cic. Ep.* alicui de re. — Hence, *to proclaim publicly,* by word of mouth, for example, that one has been elected consul, &c. *Cic.* If it be done by the *præco,* it may also be rendered, *to cry;* if by a consul, emperor, &c. *to proclaim, publish, declare publicly.* — Also, *to give out publicly.* *Cic.* numerum. — *Terent.* repudium alicui, *h. e. to break off a marriage.* —— ¶ Also, *to give warning, retract, recall, revoke.* *Liv.* alicui amicitiam. *Cic.* decisionem tutoribus. *Id.* hospitium alicui, *h. e. to give warning to quit a lodging.* Also, *Plaut.* ad aliquem, *h. e. to excuse himself, sc.* for not being able to come to any one. — Hence, figur. *to renounce, give up, break off, disclaim.* *Cic.* Stoicis. *Quintil.* civilibus officiis. *Plin. Ep.* advocationibus. *Sueton.* vitæ, *h. e. to put an end to his life.*

RĔNŪNTĬŬS (re & nuntius), a, um, adj. *bringing back intelligence, informing, reporting.* — Hence, Renuntius, subst. *one that brings back intelligence.* *Plaut.*

RĔNŬŌ (re & nuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to deny or disapprove by nodding or winking, to shake his head at* any thing, ἀνανεύω. *Horat.* Renuit, negitatque Sabellus. *Ovid.* Ortulo renuente. *Quintil.* Annuendi renuendique motus. — Hence, *to deny, disapprove.* *Horat.* aliquid. — Also, with a *dat.* following. *Cic.* crimini. — Also, *to decline.* *Cic.* convivium.

RĔNŪTŌ (frequentat. of renuo), as, n. 1. *to be against, not to be inclined, not to desire, to refuse.* *Lucret.* Simulacra renutant, *sc.* transire per foramina rerum, *h. e.* nolunt, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to deny, not to admit, to be opposed.* *Lucret.* 4, 351. *Ed. Creech.* Si quis, corpus sentire, renutat.

RĔNŪTRĬŌ (re & nutrio), is, a. 4. *to nourish again.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

RĔNŪTŬS (renuo), us, m. *a denying by winking, nodding, beckoning or shaking the head, a denial, refusal,* ἀνάνευσις. *Plin. Ep.*

RĔŎR (ῥέω), rēris, rātus sum, dep. 2. properly, perhaps, *to reckon.* — Hence, Ratus, a, um, passively. (See *Ratus.*) —— ¶ Also, *to suppose, judge, think, imagine, deem, believe,* νομίζω, οἶμαι, ἡγέομαι. *Cic.* — *Reor* is also used absolutely, *I think.* *Cic.* Nam, reor, nullus posset esse jucundior. — Also, *for to hope.* *Virg.* Ut potius reor.

RĔPĀGĔS (re and pango *or* pago), um, f. same as *Repagula.* *Fest.*

RĔPĀGŬLUM (repages), i, n. *that is put before a door to fasten it, a bar, bolt,* &c. *Cic.*

RĔPANDIRŎSTRŬS (repandus & rostrum), a, um, adj. *having a snout bent upwards.* *Pacuv.* pecus Nerei, *h. e. dolphins.*

RĔPANDŌ (re & pando), is, a. 3. *to open again,* or, simply, *to open,* ἀνοίγω. *Apul.* fores.

RĔPANDŬS (re & pandus), a, um, adj. *bent backwards or upwards,* ἀνάσιμος, ἀνάκυρτος. *Ovid.* Truncoque repandus in undas corpore desiluit, falcata novissima cauda est. *Cic.* calceolus.

RĔPANGŌ (re & pango), is, a. 3. *to set or plant into.* *Colum.*

RĔPĂRĀBĬLIS (reparo), e, adj. *that may be repaired or recovered, capable of being amended or retrieved, reparable, retrievable,* ἀνασκευαστός. *Ovid.* damnum. *Auson.* Phœnix, *h. e. that is restored or made alive again, or comes again after death.* *Calp.* silva, *h. e. covered again with leaves.* —— ¶ Also, *that may be acquired.* *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *repeating.* *Pers.* echo.

RĔPĂRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a repairing, restoring, renewing,* ἀνασκευή. *Prudent.* vitæ.

RĔPĂRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a repairer, restorer, renewer,* ἀνασκευαστής. *Stat.*

RĔPARCŌ (re & parco), is, n. 3. *to spare, be sparing with* any thing, ἀναφείδομαι. *Plaut.* saviis. —— ¶ Also, *not to spare.* Reparco facere, *I do not spare the deed, I do it.* *Lucret.* 1, 668. *Ed. Creech.* Ex ulla facere id si parte reparcent (but *Eichst.* reads *ex nulla parte,* and explains *reparco* by *abstineo,* which gives the same sense.)

RĔPĀRĬŌ. See *Repatrio.*

RĔPĂRŌ (re & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to get or procure again, recover, repair, restore, renew,* ἀνασκευάζω. *Cic.* Perdere, quod reparare posset. *Hirt.* classem. *Liv.* exercitum. *Tacit.* vires. *Horat.* res amissas. *Plin. Ep.* ignem. *Liv.* tribuniciam potestatem. *Plin.* capillos. — Hence, *to restore, rebuild, refit, repair, renew.* *Plin. Ep.* ædificia. *Ovid.* cornua. — Also, *to restore, refresh, revive, recreate.* *Ovid.* membra. *Quintil.* Ingenia reparantur, *h. e. recover, revive.* — Also, *to renew, repeat.* *Liv.* bellum. *Justin.* prœlium. —— ¶ Also, *to get or procure in return, to purchase in the place of, exchange.* *Horat.* vina merce Syra, *h. e. to exchange wine for,* &c. So, also, *Pandect.* merces. *Horat.* Cleopatra reparavit classe latentes oras, *h. e. saved herself, fled.*

RĔPARTŬRĬŌ (re & parturio), is, a. 4. *to bring forth again.* *Alcim. Av.*

RĔPASCŌ (re & pasco), is, a. 3. *to feed, feed again.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

RĔPASTĬNĀTĬŌ (repastino), ōnis, f. *a digging round again,* βωλοστροφία. *Colum.* — Figur. *Tertull.* Repastinatio, *h. e.* excisio et amputatio inutilium.

RĔPASTĬNŌ (re & pastino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dig around again,* or, simply, *to dig around,* βωλοστροφέω, ...

τεστρέφω. *Plin.* agrum. *Colum.* vineas. — Hence, *Colum.* Repastinatum, *sc.* solum, *h. e. a place so prepared.* — Also, without an *accusat.* *Varr.* altius. — Hence, figur. *Tertull.* ungues, *h. e. to clean.* *Id.* usum divitiarum, *h. e.* coercere.

RĔPĀTRĬŌ (re & patria), as, n. 1. *to return to one's country, go home again.* *Solin.* — Hence, *to return.* *Solin.* 33. But *Salmas.* reads *repariemus*, h. e. *to sail back with a fair wind.*

RĔPECTŌ (re & pecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to comb again*, or, simply, *to comb.* *Stat.* jubas. *Ovid.* Coma repexa.

RĔPĔDŌ (re & pes), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to go back*, *ἀναποδίζω*. *Lucil.* — Also, with an *accusat.* following. *Pacuv.* gradum.

RĔPELLŌ (re & pello), is, pŭli, pulsum, a. 3. *to drive back*, *ἀνωθέω*, *ἀνακρούω*. *Cic.* homines a templi aditu. *Liv.* Hannibalem a Nola. *Cæs.* Telis repulsi. *Virg.* Telum ære repulsum, *which bounded back.* — Hence, *to drive back, repulse, repel, expel.* *Cic.* aliquem ex urbe. — Figur. *Colum.* sævitiam capri. *Ovid.* Ver hiemem repellit. — Figur. *to keep off, remove, hinder.* *Cic.* dolorem a se. *Id.* vim vi. *Id.* oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum. *Id.* furores Clodii a cervicibus civium. *Id.* injuriam ab aliquo. *Ovid.* facinus, *h. e. to hinder, prevent.* *Cic.* contumeliam, *h. e. to refrain from abusive language.* So, also, *Tacit.* iracundiam. *Cæs.* aliquem a spe, *h. e. to deprive one of hope.* —— ¶ Also, *to push back.* *Cic.* aliquem a genibus suis. *Ovid.* repagula. *Id.* mensas, *h. e. to overturn.* So, also, *Id.* aras. *Hirt.* naves a terra, *or*, *Ovid.* tellurem, *sc.* a mari, *h. e. to set sail, sail away.* Poetically, *Ovid.* Tellurem repulit hasta, *h. e. pushing back*, as it were, *the ground, she swung herself on high.* So, also, *Virg.* Amnes oceani pede repellere, *h. e. to push back the waters*, for, *to rise from the ocean*, of the rising of a constellation. — Hence, *to refute.* *Phædr.* Repulsus veritatis viribus. — Also, figur. *to reject, refuse, disdain, repel, turn away.* *Phædr.* A quo repulsus. *Ovid.* Foribus repulsus. *Sallust.* Repulsus ab amicitia. *Virg.* connubia. *Ovid.* preces. So, also, Repulsus, a, um, *disdained, scorned, refused*, as a lover. *Ovid.* So, also, of those who do not succeed in their endeavors to obtain an office. *Sallust.* Repulsus abibis. *Cic.* Repulsus honor augeatur. — Also, *to drive, compel*, or, *to put in low circumstances.* *Plaut.* ad meretricium quæstum. —— ¶ Also, *to strike, beat.* *Tibull.* Æra repulsa. —— ¶ The *first* syllable in *repulit* is also used *long* by poets, whence some print *reppulit.* —— ¶ See, also, *Repulsus, a, um.*

RĔPENDŌ (re & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to weigh back, weigh to again, return in the same weight*, *ἀντισταθμίζω*. *Ovid.* pensa, *that which has been spun.* —— ¶ Also, *to weigh in return, pay in the same weight, return*, with regard to weight. *Cic.* aurum pro capite, *or*, *Vellei.* caput auro, *h. e. to pay the weight of the head in gold.* *Plin.* Pondus argento rependitur, *h. e. is valued equal to silver in weight.* — Hence, *to ransom.* *Horat.* Miles auro repensus. *Sil.* captivam manum ductore. — Hence, *to give or pay any thing as a reward, to return.* *Ovid.* gratiam, *h. e. to return.* *Propert.* pretium vitæ, *h. e. to pay, reward.* *Id.* vices, *h. e. to do the same, return like for like.* *Virg.* Si magna rependam, *h. e. repay well your kindness.* *Ovid.* vitam dote, *h. e. to reward for the saving of one's life.* *Senec.* Pœnas pares sceleribus, *h. e. to suffer punishment.* — Also, in a bad sense, when one returns evil for evil. *Stat.* mæstam noctem, *h. e. to revenge.* *Ovid.* culpam culpa. — Also, *to equal one thing to another.* *Virg.* Fatis contraria fata rependens, *h. e. whilst I compared these contrary fates, and weighed one against the other.* — Hence, *to make up for, make amends for, repair.* *Ovid.* damnum. —— ¶ Also, *to weigh.* *Plin.* Ravenna ternos asparagos libris rependit, *h. e. three pieces of asparagus weigh a pound at Ravenna.* — Hence *to weigh, consider.* *Claudian.* fata.

RĔPĒNS, particip. from repo.

RĔPENS (from *ῥέπω*, *h. e.* vergo), tis, *sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for, coming unawares*, *αἰφνίδιος*. *Cic.* adventus. *Liv.* bellum. — Hence, Repente, adv. *suddenly, on a sudden, unawares, unexpectedly, quickly, hastily.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — *Repens* is sometimes used for *repente.* *Ovid.* Jauus repens obtulit, &c.

RĔPENSĀTRIX (repens), īcis, f. *she that rewards.* *Martian. Capell.*

RĔPENSŌ (frequentat. of rependo), as, a. 1. *to counterbalance, compensate, recompense, make up for, make amends for, return.* *Colum.* and *Vellei.* aliquid aliqua re.

RĔPENSŬS, a, um. See *Rependo.*

RĔPENTĔ, adv. See *Repens.*

RĔPENTĪNĒ (repentinus), adv. *suddenly.* *Lactant.*

RĔPENTĪNŬS (repens), a, um, adj. *unlooked for, unexpected, sudden, coming unawares*, *αἰφνίδιος*. *Cic.* amor. *Cæs.* adventus. *Liv.* exercitus, *h. e. hastily raised.* *Cic. Brut.* 69. homo, *h. e. one that suddenly becomes known, an upstart.* *Tacit.* venenum, *h. e. operating quickly.* — Hence, *Cic.* Repentino, *sc.* tempore, or, *Apul.* De repentino, *h. e. suddenly.*

RĔPERCUSSĬBĬLIS (repercutio), e, adj. *that can be struck back, or that can rebound.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

RĔPERCUSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a striking back or again, repercussion, reverberation, reflection*, *ἀντιτυπία*, *ἀνάκλασις*. *Senec.* siderum, *h. e. reflection.*

RĔPERCUSSŬS, a, um. See *Repercutio.*

RĔPERCUSSŬS (Id.), us, f. same as *Repercussio.* *Plin. Ep.* solis, *h. e. reflection.* *Id.* maris, *h. e. counter-pressure.* *Flor.* galearum, *h. e. reflection*

RĔPERCŬTĬŌ (re & percutio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to strike or beat back, cause to rebound, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate*, *ἀντικαίω*, *ἀντιπλήττω*. *Val. Max.* Homo repercussus, *sc. by a wave of the sea.* — Figur. *Plin.* Repercutere fascinationes, *h. e. to avert, bring to nothing.* *Id.* hominem dicto, *or, simply*, *Quintil.* hominem, *h. e. to retort upon.* — Hence, particularly, of the reëchoing of the voice, sound, &c. *Tacit.* Voces repercussæ montis anfractu, *h. e. reëchoed.* *Curt.* Clamor jugis montium repercussus. *Liv.* Valles repercussæ, *sc.* clamoribus, *h. e. reëchoing, resounding.* — Also, of the reflection of light. *Virg.* Lumen aquæ sole repercussum, *h. e. reflected.* *Ovid.* Gemmæ reddebant lumina repercusso Phœbo (*h. e.* sole). *Plin.* Repercusso aere.

RĔPĔRĬŌ (probably from re & pario), is, pĕri, pertum, a. 4. *to find again*, or, simply, *to find, meet with*, whether by searching for or by accident, *εὑρίσκω*. *Terent.* parentes suos. *Cic.* exitum. —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, discover, observe, learn, hear, ascertain, see.* *Cic.* causas duas. *Terent.* verum. *Cæs.* Neque reperire poterat, quanta esset, &c. *h. e. hear, ascertain.* —— ¶ Also, *to find or discover to be.* *Cic.* Stoici inopes reperiuntur, *h. e. show themselves to be.* —— ¶ Also, *to get, receive, obtain, acquire, gain.* *Terent.* rem et gloriam. *Plaut.* nomen. —— ¶ Also, *to invent, contrive, devise, scheme.* *Terent.* aliquid. *Id.* causam. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Plin.* condire reperit. — Hence, Repertum, *an invention, device.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to find out, find, procure.* *Cic.* aliquem Pseudodamasippum. *Id.* viam. —— ¶ *Cæcil.* Reperibit, *for* reperiet. *Plaut.* Reperibitur, *for* reperietur. —— ¶ *Invenio*, literally to come upon something, expresses finding, as a general idea: *Reperio* supposes a previous concealment of the thing found and pains-taking in the search for it; to find, find out, discover: *Offendo*, to hit upon, light upon, expresses an unexpected finding or falling in with, unexpected either to the person who happens upon the thing, or to the thing happened upon: *Deprehendo* (to catch, when the person found would have escaped if he could; to detect, catch, when he would have kept himself concealed) exhibits the discovery as disadvantageous to the object sought.

RĔPERTŌR (reperio), ōris, m. *a finder, discoverer, inventer, deviser, author*, *εὑρετής*. *Virg.* medicinæ. *Varr.* vitis. *Ovid. Pont.* 2, 9, 44. Repertor, *sc.* bovis ænei, *h. e.* Perillus. —— ¶ Also, *one that brings forth or produces, a creator, author, former, maker.* *Virg.* hominum rerumque, *h. e.* Jupiter. *Quintil.* legis. *Tacit.* flagitii.

RĔPERTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *an inventory, register*, *ἀναγραφή*. *Pandect.*

RĔPERTRIX (repertor), īcis, f. *an inventress, authoress.* *Apul.*

RĔPERTŬS (reperio), us, m. *a finding*, *εὕρεσις*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *an inventing, discovering.* *Apul.*

RĔPERTŬS, a, um. See *Reperio.*

RĔPĔTENTĬA (repeto), æ, f. *a repeating, remembering, recollecting.* *Lucret.*

RĔPĔTĪTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a repetition.* *Cic.* ejusdem verbi. — Hence, *a figure of speech, when the same word is repeated in the beginning of sentences or clauses following upon each other*, otherwise called *anaphora*, *ἀναφορά*, *ἐπιβολή*. *Auct.* ad *Her.* —— ¶ Also, *a demanding back or again.* *Pandect.*

RĔPĔTĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a demander back*, *ἀπαιτητής*. *Ovid.*

RĔPĔTĪTŬS, a, um. See *Repeto.*

RĔPĔTŌ (re & peto), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 3. *to ask or demand again.* *Terent.* Repudiatus repetor. *Cæs.* Gallum ab eodem repetit. — Hence, in a judicial sense, *to accuse, prosecute or arraign again or a second time.* *Sueton.* aliquem. — Also, *to ask or demand back, demand as one's right or due, claim.* *Cic.* promissa. *Id.* me ab istius furore. *Virg.* Hinc Dardanus ortus huc repetit, *h. e. Dardanus, who was born here, gives us, as his descendants, the right of returning to this place.* *Liv.* urbes in antiquum jus. *Id.* civitatem in libertatem. *Cic.* Salaminii Homerum repetunt, *h. e. claim him as their countryman.* *Id.* pecunias ereptas. Hence, *Res repetere*, of the *Feciales*, when they, in the name of the state, demanded the things which had been carried off, or reparation for them, or satisfaction for any other injury. Hence, it is commonly rendered, *to demand satisfaction.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Hence, Pecuniæ repetundæ (*for* repetendæ), *or, simply*, repetundæ, *sc.* pecuniæ, *or* res, *money or any thing else to be restored, which, for instance, by a governor, has been unlawfully taken or extorted from his subjects.* *Cic.* Lex de pecuniis repetundis, *or* pecuniarum repetundarum. *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Postulare aliquem de repetundis, *or*, *Tacit.* Repetundis, *h. e. to accuse of extortion.* *Quintil.* Repetundarum insimulari. *Suet.* convinci. *Vellei.* damnari. — Also, *to demand again or in return.* *Terent.* Neque repeto pro illa quicquam pretii. — Also, *to demand.* *Cic.* jus suum. *Id.* rationem ab aliquo. *Id.* pœnas ab aliquo, *h. e. to punish.* —— ¶ Also, *to fetch back or again.* *Cic.* Me repetistis. — Hence, *to undertake again, recommence, resume, enter upon again, or anew.* *Liv.* pugnam. *Id.* viam, *h. e. to return.* *Cic.* studia. *Id.* somnum, *h. e. to sleep again.* *Id.* consuetudinem. — Hence, *to repeat in one's thoughts, think upon again, reflect upon, call to mind, recollect, remember.* *Cic.* rei memoriam. *Id.* præcepta. — Also, *to repeat with words, say, write, do again.* *Cic.* Repete, quæ cœpisti. *Ovid.* suspiria. *Prop.* Unde tuos repetam fastus? *h. e. where shall I commence to describe your haughty coldness?* — *Repetitus, a, um*, may frequently be rendered *again, repeatedly.* *Ovid.* Repetitaque pectora percussit. *Liv.* Regem repetitum sæpius cuspide ad terram affixit. — Also, *to trace back, derive.* *Virg.* originem domus. *Cic.* aliquid alte et a capite. *Id.* Repetunt ab Erechtheo, *h. e. begin with.* *Id.* longius, *h. e. to trace far back.* *Id.* initia amicitiæ ex parentibus. — Also, *to get again, get again possession of.* *Liv.* Politorium bello repetitum. — Also, *to endeavor to get or obtain again.* *Tacit.* Dies libertatis improspere repetitæ. — Also, *to make good, make up for.* *Colum.* quicquid superfuit. *Cic. Fin.* 5, 19. Prætermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur. —— ¶ Also, *to go again or back towards any thing.* Hence, *to go back or return to.* *Cic.* castra, *h. e. into the camp.*

Nepos. Macedoniam. Also, without an accus. *Liv.* retro in Asiam. *Cels.* Febricula repetit, *h. e. returns.* — Also, *to strike again.* *Senec.* mulam calcibus. — Also, *to attack or seize again* with any thing. *Sueton.* aliquem toxico. *Val. Flacc.* Repetuntur pectora luctu, *h. e. are seized again.* *Sil.* Dulci repetitus amore, *h. e. recollecting his ancient love.* — Also, of gladiators, *to strike back.* *Quintil.* Bis cavere, bis repetere. —— ¶ Also, *to reckon backwards.* *Pandect.*

REPĔTUNDÆ, ārum, f. See *Repeto.*

REPĔXUS, a, um. See *Repecto.*

REPIGNĔRŌ, and **REPIGNŌRŌ** (re & pignero), as, a. 1. *to redeem a pledge, replevin.* *Pandect.*

REPĪGRITIŌR (allied to piger), *h. e.* aliquantum piger. *Martian. Capell.*

REPĪGRŌ (re & pigro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to retard, hinder, check, keep back.* *Apul.* impetum.

REPINGŌ (re & pingo), is, a. 3. *to paint or form again.* *Venant. Fortun.*

REPLĔCTŌ (re & plecto), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend or turn back.* *Plaut.* Cauda replexa.

REPLAUDŌ (re & plaudo), is, a. 3. *to strike back,* or, simply, *to strike,* so that it sounds or claps. *Apul.* frontem.

REPLĔŌ (re & obsol. pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill again, replenish,* ἀναμεστόω, ἀναπληρόω. *Cic.* exhaustas domos. — Hence, *to make again complete, fill up.* *Liv.* exercitum. *Plin.* vulnera, *h. e. to fill up with flesh.* *Ovid.* Quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, *h. e. supplied.* — Hence, *to restore, refresh.* *Stat.* vires. *Vellei.* urbem spectaculis, *h. e. to make cheerful.* —— ¶ Also, *to make full, fill, fill up, satiate.* *Ovid.* corpora carne. *Cæs.* exercitum frumento, *h. e. to provide.* *Ovid.* sinum floribus. — Figur. *Cic.* Repleri scientia juris. — Hence, Repletus, a, um. *full, filled,* properly and figuratively. *Cic.* Templis repletis, *h. e. full of men.* *Sueton.* Repletus eruditione. — Hence, Replere, *to make pregnant.* *Justin.* and *Pallad.* — Also, *to heap.* *Lucret.* aquas. —— ¶ Also, of diseases, *to infect.* *Liv.* —— ¶ *Stat.* Replesti, *for* replevisti. *Lucret.* Replerat, *for* repleverat.

REPLĒTIŌ (repleo), ōnis, f. *a filling up, complement, fulness, repletion.* *Cod. Just.*

REPLĒTUS, a, um. See *Repleo.*

REPLEXUS, a, um. See *Replecto.*

REPLICĀTIŌ (replico), ōnis, f. *a folding or rolling back, drawing up again,* ἀνάπτυξις. *Cic.* mundi. — Hence, with jurists, *an answer to an exception, a replication.* *Pandect.*

REPLICŌ (re & plico), as (ui and āvi), ātum, a. 1. *to fold back, roll back,* ἀναπτύσσω. — Hence, of a book, *to open,* because the ancients were obliged to roll back their books in order to read them. *Cic.* memoriam annalium. So, also, *Id.* memoriam temporum. *Arnob.* aliquem (scriptorem). — *Cic.* Temporis primum quidque replicantis, *h. e. causing to come to pass in succession.* —— ¶ Also, *to bend back.* *Quintil.* labra. *Plin.* cervicem. *Cato.* laminas. —— ¶ Also, *to draw back.* *Apul.* vestigium suum, *h. e. to go back.* —— ¶ Also, *to revolve in his mind.* *Apul.* Hæc identidem mecum replicans. —— ¶ Also, with jurists, *to make a reply or replication, to confirm what has been said by fresh allegations.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to repeat, relate repeatedly.* *Ammian.* —— ¶ The perfect *replicui,* or *replicavi,* does not occur. — *Stat.* Replictæ, *for* replicatæ.

REPLUM (perhaps from repleo), i, n. *the case or frame of a door.* *Vitruv.*

REPLUMBŌ (re & plumbo), as, a. 1. *to unsolder, deprive of the lead,* ἀναμολυβδόω. *Senec.* argentum.

REPLUMIS (re & pluma), e, adj. *covered with feathers anew, fledged again.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

REPLUŌ (re & pluo), is, n. 3. *to rain again, rain back or rain down.* *Musa* ap. *Senec.*

RĒPŌ (ἕρπω), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep or crawl,* of men and animals. *Sallust.* Cochlea repens. *Plin.* formica. *Nep.* Qua unus homo vix poterat repere. — Also, of persons travelling slowly. *Horat.* Millia tum pransi tria repimus. — Also, of persons swimming. *Arnob.* flumen. — Also, of plants. *Plin.* Cucurbitæ humi repunt, *h. e. run.* — Also, of sailing vessels. *Pacuv.* Æquore in alto ratibus serpentibus. — Also, of movable wooden towers. *Lucan.* Per iter longum causa repsere latenti. — Figur. of a low or simple style. *Horat.* Sermo repens per humum. —— ¶ Also, *to go slowly or imperceptibly.* *Colum.* Aqua repit. Also, of cranes. *Enn.* Per fabam repunt.

REPŌLIŌ (re & polio), is, a. 4. *to clean or polish again.* *Colum.* frumenta.

REPŌNDĔRŌ (re & pondero), as, a. 1. *to weigh to in return, to return, repay, give as a recompense.* *Sidon.* alicui gloriam.

REPŌNŌ (re & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to lay, set, put, or place back, backwards, or behind one's self.* *Lucret.* Tereti cervice reposta. — Hence, *to lay any thing back or aside in order to keep or preserve it.* — Hence, *to keep, preserve, lay up, store up, reserve.* *Liv.* pecuniam in thesauris. *Cæs.* arma. *Quintil.* alimenta in hiemem. *Id.* res suis locis. *Tacit.* odium, *h. e. to reserve, store up, conceal for the present.* *Cic. Att.* 13, 12. Catulo et Lucullo alibi reponemus, *h. e. I will reserve a place for them elsewhere, sc. where they shall be introduced as speaking.* *Virg.* Hæc sensibus imis reponas, *h. e. observe them well, fix them in your mind.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay aside, put away, lay down.* *Ovid.* telas. *Virg.* cæstus artemque, *h. e. to lay aside, give up, leave off.* *Quintil.* scripta in aliquod tempus. *Catull.* onus. *Virg.* faciemque deæ vestemque. *Val. Flacc.* brachia, *h. e. to let hang down.* *Manil.* iram. *Stat.* fugam, *h. e. to discontinue, leave off.* — Hence, *to bury, inter.* *Virg.* Tellure repostos. *Propert.* An poteris siccis mea fata (poetically, *for my ashes, my corpse*) reponere ocellis? —— ¶ Also, *to remove.* *Virg.* Falcem arbusta reponunt, *h. e. render the pruning-knife needless.* —— ¶ Also, *to set, put, lay, or place down again or anew, to put back in its former place, to replace.* *Cic.* lapidem suo loco. *Id.* columnas. *Virg.* vina mensis. *Id.* humum. *Cels.* femur, *h. e. to set.* *Id.* ossa in suas sedes. *Horat.* se in cubitum, *h. e. to lean again on his elbow, begin again to eat.* *Cic.* insigne regium, *h. e. to put the diadem again on his head.* *Quintil.* In memoriam reponi, *h. e. to recollect, remember.* — Hence, *to serve up again,* as, food. *Martial.* cœnam. *Quintil.* togam, *h. e. to take up again in order to make it sit properly on the body, to adjust.* — Hence, *to restore to its former condition, to repair.* *Virg.* robora flammis ambesa. *Tacit.* pontes ruptos. *Sil.* tempora cessata, *h. e. to make up for.* —Hence, *Val. Flacc.* pontum et turbata litora, *h. e. to calm, still, hush.* — Also, *to reinstate.* *Sil.* reges. *Virg.* aliquem in sceptra, *h. e. to restore to any one his royal dignity.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring forward again, renew, repeat.* *Horat.* Achillem, *h. e. to bring again upon the stage.* So, also, *Id.* fabulam. —— ¶ Also, *to return, give back, repay, restore.* *Plaut.* nummos. *Horat.* donata. —— ¶ Also, *to put down repeatedly,* as, in walking. *Enn.* and *Virg.* mollia crura. *Virg.* plena pocula. —— ¶ Also, *to lay, set, put, or place in return or in the place of any thing.* *Cic.* Te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas. *Id.* præclarum diem illis diebus festis, *h. e. to put in their place.* *Quintil.* verbum aliud. *Colum.* Eorum in vicem reponenda. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* In ejus locum reponi. — Hence, *to answer, reply, bring forward in return or reply.* *Cic.* Tibi idem reponam, *h. e. lest I put the same question to you instead of an answer.* — Also, *to return, retaliate, repay.* *Senec.* injuriam. *Virg.* Hæc pro virginitate reponit. —— ¶ Also, *to put, set, lay, place,* and consequently, *for pono.* *Cic.* Grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt. *Horat.* ligna super foco. *Id.* animas sedibus. *Liv.* literas in gremio. *Cic.* sidera in numero deorum. So, also, *Id.* in deos, *h. e. to place among the gods.* *Plin. Ep.* In aliqua re vigilias somnum, *h. e. to spend, bestow upon.* *Cic.* rem in artis loco, *h. e. to consider as an art.* *Cic. Phil.* 10, 7. In eadem causa reponatur, *h. e. should have the same just cause* (but *Ed. Ern.* reads, more correctly, *ponatur*). — Hence, figur. *to put or to let rest or depend upon.* *Cæs.* spem in virtute. *Cic.* causam totam in judicium humanitatis. — Hence, Repositum esse, *to rest or depend upon.* *Cic.* In te repositam esse rempublicam. *Liv.* in armis. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Reposivi, *for* reposui. —— ¶ See, also, *Repositus,* or *Repostus, a, um.*

REPŌRRIGŌ (re & porrigo), is, a. 3. *to stretch forth or hand again.* *Petron.*

REPŌRTŌ (re & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, carry, conduct, lead, or bring back,* ἀνακομίζω. *Quintil.* infantem. *Liv.* legiones. *Cic.* exercitum Britannia. *Cæs.* milites navibus in Siciliam. *Auct. B. Hisp.* se, *h. e. to return.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to bring back, report.* *Virg.* tristia dicta. — Also, *to repeat.* *Ovid.* audita verba. — Hence, in general, *to relate, report.* *Virg.* Regis ad aures nuncius reportat, advenisse viros. —— ¶ Also, *to carry or bear off, gain, obtain, get.* *Cic.* a rege victoriam. *Id.* laudem ex hostibus. *Horat.* spem bonam. *Flor.* spolia de rege. *Plin.* triumphum.

REPŌSCŌ (re & posco), is, a. 3. *to demand again or back, ask again what is one's own, claim,* ἀπαιτέω. *Cic.* Catilinam a me reposcebant. — Also, with a double accusat. of the person and thing. *Cic.* aliquem simulacrum. *Virg.* Parthos signa. —— ¶ Also, *to demand, ask, exact, require,* particularly, repeatedly, or with importunity. *Cic.* rationem vitæ. *Liv.* 39, 37. Rationem reposcitis, quid victis fecerimus. *Virg.* responsa. *Id.* pœnas, *h. e. to demand punishment.* Also, *Catull.* pœnas a te, *to punish.* *Virg.* Fœdus reposcite flammis, *h. e. the fulfilment of the agreement.* —— ¶ Also, *to demand in return.* *Martial.* vicem, *h. e. a reward, return.* *Plin. Ep.* gratiam.

REPŌSCŌ (reposco, is), ōnis, m. *one who demands any thing back, a dun.* *Ammian.*

REPŌSITIŌ (repono), ōnis, f. *a laying up.* *Pallad.*

REPŌSITŌR, or **REPŌSTŌR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a restorer.* *Ovid.* templorum.

REPŌSITŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *that upon which any thing is placed,* as, *a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a place or room in which things are laid up, a repository, cabinet,* &c. *Capitol.*

REPŌSITUS, or **REPŌSTUS**, a, um, particip. from repono. —— ¶ Adj. *remote, distant.* *Virg.* Terræ repostæ. *Val. Flacc.* Gentes repostæ.

REPŌSTŌR, ōris, m. See *Repositor.*

REPŌSTŌRIUM. See *Repositorium.*

REPŌSTUS. See *Repositus.*

REPŌTĀTIŌ (re & poto), ōnis, f. *a drinking again.* *Varr.*

REPŌTIA (Id.), ōrum, n. *a drinking or carousing after an entertainment.* *Apul.* — Hence, *a feast or banquet on the day after marriage,* τὰ ἐπαύλια. *Horat.*

REPRÆSENTĀNEUS (re & præsentaneus), a, um, adj. *present, at hand, doing any thing, punishing.* *Tertull.* potestas.

REPRÆSENTĀTIŌ (repræsento), ōnis, f. *a representation, showing, manifesting, placing before the eyes,* ὑποτύπωσις. *Quintil.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *Val. Max.* patris, *h. e. image, likeness, representation.* —— ¶ Also, *a paying in ready money.* *Cic.* — Also, *an immediate accomplishment or discharge of any thing.* *Pandect.* fideicommissi.

REPRÆSENTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, *a representative.* *Tertull.* patris.

REPRÆSENTŌ (re & præsento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make present again, restore, renew.* *Cic.* memoriam rei. *Id.* libertatem morte. — Hence, *to recite, repeat from memory what one has heard or read.* *Plin.* volumina. —— ¶ Also, *to make present, present, exhibit.* *Colum.* se, *h. e. to be present.* *Apul.* Repræsentari judicio, *h. e. to present himself, appear.* *Plin. Ep.* Repræsentare aliquem absentem sibi, *h. e. to represent to himself.* *Quintil.* imagines rerum animo. — Hence, of painters, sculptors and orators, *to represent, make visible, show, place before one's eyes, express, portray, draw, paint,* &c. *Plin.* veritatem. *Id.* Alcibiadem. *Quintil.* affectus. So, also, *Liv.* minas iræque cœlestes. *Quintil.* imaginem sceleris

— Also, *to represent, express, imitate.* *Plin.* Gemma cerasum repræsentat. *Horat.* virtutem moresque Catonis. *Plin. Ep.* affectum patris, *h. e. to represent by actions and sentiments.* — Hence, figur. *to supply the place of* any thing. *Plin.* Butyrum olei vicem repræsentat. — Also, *to do, make, procure, perform, execute, say, give any thing immediately, without delay, or even before the time,* consequently *not to defer, or put off, to hasten.* *Cæs.* Se repræsentaturum id, &c. *h. e. do immediately.* *Suet.* verbera, vulnera, necem, *h. e. to inflict on the spot or immediately.* *Pandect.* libertatem. *Quintil.* Judicia repræsentata, *h. e. immediately, on the spot, for which, therefore, the orator could not prepare himself.* *Hirt.* Si, quæ polliceretur, repræsentaturus esset. *Cic.* medicinam, *h. e. to procure, use, or apply immediately.* *Plin.* conceptus, *h. e. to occasion immediate pregnancy.* *Cic.* improbitatem, *h. e. to fulfil without delay, to hasten.* *Sueton.* pœnam, *h. e. to punish immediately.* *Cic.* diem promissorum, *h. e. to anticipate,* or, *to keep his promise immediately.* — Hence, of payments, *to pay immediately, without delay,* consequently, *to pay ready money,* or, *to pay.* *Cic.* Repræsentabimus. *Sueton.* summam. *Id.* mercedem alicui. — Sometimes it may be rendered *to pay beforehand or in advance.*

RĔPRÆSTŌ (re & præsto), as, āvi, a. 1. *to procure again with certainty,* or *to warrant.* *Pandect.*

RĔPRĔHĔNDŌ (re & prehendo), or **RĔPRĔNDŌ**, is, di, sum, a. 3. *to catch again,* ἀναλαμβάνω. *Plaut.* servum (fugitivum). *Curt.* Reprehensi ex fuga Persæ. (Comp. *Phædr.* 5, 8, 4.) —— ¶ Also, *to draw or pull back, hold back.* *Plaut.* aliquem pallio. *Liv.* aliquem manu. So, also figur., *Cic. Acad.* 4, 45. aliquem manu. *Lucret.* euntem ab exitio. *Propert.* cursum, *h. e. to stop, stay, detain.* *Ovid.* Membra reprensa. — Also, *to keep back, retain, preserve.* *Lucret.* vinclum. — Figur. *Terent.* Me reprehendi, *h. e. I checked myself, refrained from,* &c. *Cic.* genus pecuniæ, *h. e. to check.* —— ¶ Also, *to refute, convict.* *Cic.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to make good that which had been neglected or omitted.* *Cic.* Quod erat prætermissum, id reprehendisti. *Terent.* Locus reprehensus. —— ¶ Also, *to reprove, blame, reprehend, censure, rebuke, find fault with.* *Terent.* aliquid. *Cic.* aliquid in aliquo. *Id.* aliquem de re. Also, *Id.* aliquem in re, *h. e. for or on account of any thing.* Also, *Quintil.* aliquem aliqua re. —— ¶ *Reprehendo* occurs also. *Fronto.*

RĔPRĔHĔNSIŌ (reprehendo), ōnis, f. *a drawing or holding back.* — Hence, *a stopping.* *Cic.* Sine reprehensione. —— ¶ Also, *a refuting.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a rebuking, reproving, blaming, accusing; a reprimand, censure, reproof, reprehension,* ἐπιτίμησις, ἐπίπληξις. *Cic.* In varias reprehensiones incurreret. *Quintil.* Si reprehensionem non capit persona, *h. e. cannot be found fault with.* — Also, *a figure of rhetoric, when an orator corrects himself.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a fault which deserves to be blamed.* *Quintil.* 3, 11, 22.

RĔPRĔHĔNSŌ (frequentat. of reprehendo), as, a. 1. *to draw or keep back.* *Liv.* 2, 10. singulos.

RĔPRĔHĔNSŎR (reprehendo), ōris, m. *a reprover, blamer, censurer, reprehender,* μῶμος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who improves or changes.* *Cic.* comitiorum.

RĔPRĔHĔNSŬS, a, um, } See *Reprehendo.*
RĔPRĔNDŌ. }

RĔPRĔSSĒ (repressus), adv. *constrainedly, with restraint or limitation.* *Gell.* Repressius peccare.

RĔPRĔSSŎR (reprimo), ōris, m. *a restrainer, represser,* καταστάλτης. *Cic.*

RĔPRĔSSŬS, a, um. See *Reprimo.*

RĔPRĬMŌ (re & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. properly, *to press back.* — Hence, *to keep back, repress, check, restrain, curb, keep within bounds, confine, stop, hinder,* ἀναστέλλω, καταστέλλω. *Cæs.* cursum. *Cic.* conatus alicujus. *Id.* fletum. *Cæs.* fugam. *Cic.* impetus. *Id.* itinera, *h. e. to march slowly.* *Virg.* dextram. *Id.* retro pedem. *Cic.* odium suum a corpore alicujus. So, also, of medicines and other things relating to the body. *Cels.* alvum. *Id.* Reprimentia medicamenta. — Hence, Reprimere se, *to restrain or check one's self, refrain.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* — Also, *to drive back.* *Cæs.* Represso Catulo. *Plin.* Reprimere sudorem.

RĔPRŎBĀTIŌ (reprobo), ōnis, f. *reprobation.* *Tertull.*

RĔPRŎBĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that reprobates.* *Tertull.*

RĔPRŎBŌ (re & probo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disapprove, reprove, reject,* ἀποδοκιμάζω. *Cic.*

RĔPRŎBŬS (re & probus), a, um, adj. *spurious, false, bad.* *Pandect.* pecunia, *h. e. bad money, false coin.*

RĔPRŎMISSIŌ (repromitto), ōnis, f. *a promising in return,* ἐγγύησις. *Cic.*

RĔPRŎMITTŌ (re & promitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. *to promise in return,* ἀναδέχομαι. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to promise.* *Cic.* and *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *to promise again or anew.* *Sueton.*

RĔPTĀBUNDŬS (repto), a, um, adj. *creeping, crawling.* *Senec.*

RĔPTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a creeping, crawling,* ἕρψις. *Quintil.*

RĔPTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a creeping,* ἑρπυσμός. *Plin.* and *Tertull.*

RĔPTĬLIS (repo), e, adj. *creeping, reptile,* ἑρπετός. *Sidon.*

RĔPTŌ (frequentat. of repo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to creep,* ἑρπύζω. Of men. *Plaut.* — Of animals. *Gell.* — Of plants. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to go along slowly or softly, creep, crawl.* *Lucret.* Pecudes reptant. *Horat.* Tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres. *Plin. Ep.* per limitem, *for* ambulare. —— ¶ Also, *transitively, to creep or crawl over any thing.* Hence, *passively, Stat.* Ager reptatus, *sc.* ab angue.

RĔPŪBĒSCŌ (re & pubesco), is, n. 3. *to grow young again,* ἀνηβάω. *Colum.*

RĔPŬDĬĀTIŌ (repudio), ōnis, f. *a casting off, rejecting, refusing,* ἀποπομπή. *Cic.*

RĔPŬDĬĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a rejecter.* *Tertull.*

RĔPŬDĬŌ (repudium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, perhaps, *to push or strike back.* — Hence, figur. *to reject, refuse, cast off,* ἀποπέμπω, ἀποβάλλω. *Terent.* consilium. *Cic.* Cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis. *Id.* conditionem æquissimam. *Id.* officium, *h. e. to neglect, slight, disdain.* — Hence, *to remove.* *Cic.* consilium senatus a republica. — Also, of the breaking off of a marriage-contract between persons married or about to be married, *to divorce, repudiate, put away.* *Sueton.* uxorem. *Id.* sponsum. *Id.* sponsam. *Terent.* Repudiatus repetor.

RĔPŬDĬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that ought to be rejected or broken off, offensive, scandalous.* *Plaut.* nuptiæ, *h. e. when the bridegroom hesitates to marry a woman on account of some faults.*

RĔPŬDĬUM (either from re & pudet, or from pavio), ii, n. properly, *repentance afterwards,* or *a pushing back.* Hence, *the breaking off of a marriage-contract before the marriage, by the bridegroom.* *Terent.* Repudium renunciare, *or, Plaut.* remittere, *h. e. to break off a marriage-contract, declare or make known such breaking off.* *Pandect.* mittere, *of the bride when she invalidates the betrothment.* — Also, of a husband who divorces his wife. *Sueton.* Uxori repudium remittere, *h. e. to give a writing of divorce.* So, also, *Pandect.* mittere, *or, Tacit.* dicere, *or, Tertull.* scribere. *Justin.* Uxorem repudio dimittere. — Also, of a wife who divorces her husband. *Pandect.* Mittere repudium marito. *Val. Max.* Repudium inter uxorem et virum intercessit, *h. e. a divorce.*

RĔPŬĔRĀSCŌ (re & puerasco), or **RĔPŬĔRISCŌ**, is, n. 3. *to become a boy again, to become young again,* ἀνανηπιοῦμαι. *Cic. Senect.* 23. —— ¶ Figur. *to become childish.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to do, act, or play like a child.* *Cic. Or.* 2, 6. — In all these passages we find *repuerascere;* only in *Cic. Senect.* 23. occurs *repueriscam.* *Ed. Græv.* and *Ern.*

RĔPŬGNANTER (repugnans), adv. *with repugnance, unwillingly, repugnantly, crossly,* ἄκοντι. *Cic.*

RĔPŬGNANTĬA (repugno), æ, f. *a contending or fighting against any one.* *Plin.* Dedit repugnantiam apibus, *h. e. the sting.* —— ¶ Figur. *a contradiction, repugnance, contrariety, incompatibility.* *Cic.* rerum.

RĔPŬGNĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a resisting, opposing.* *Apul.*

RĔPŬGNĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *defensive.* *Vitruv.* res, *h. e. things or machines for defence.*

RĔPŬGNŌ (re & pugno), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fight or contend against, make a resistance, resist, defend himself,* ἀντιμάχομαι, ἐναντιοῦμαι. *Cæs.* Nostri primo fortiter repugnare. *Cic.* Cum repugnare possent. —— ¶ Figur. of things, *to be contrary to or against, be inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant, or contradictory.* *Cic.* Hæc inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident. *Id.* Repugnat enim, recte accipere et invitum reddere. Hence, *Id.* Repugnantia, *contradictions.* —— ¶ Also, *to resist, oppose, be against.* *Cic.* contra veritatem. *Id.* fortunæ. *Ovid.* amori. *Cic.* Non repugno, *h. e. I have no objection.* *Quint.* Non repugnare circa aliquid, *h. e. to prove himself not indocile in any thing.* — Also with *ne* following. *Ovid.* Si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat. — Also, with an *infin.* following. *Ovid. Her.* 17, 137. amare. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infin.* following. *Lucret.* Quod fieri contra coram natura repugnat. — Also, aliquid. *Tertull.* Diversitas est nobis repugnanda.

RĔPULLĒSCŌ (re & pullesco), is, n. 3. *to bud, spring, bourgeon, or sprout forth again,* ἀναβλαστάνω. *Colum.*

RĔPULLŬLŌ (re & pullulo), as, n. 1. *to sprout forth again,* ἀναβλαστάνω. *Plin.*

RĔPULSA (repello), æ, f. *a being unsuccessful in one's endeavors or requests.* In asking or praying, *a repulse, denial, refusal,* ἀποδοκιμασία, ἀποτύχημα. *Nep.* Repulsam ferre, *or, Ovid.* pati, *h. e. to receive a refusal.* Particularly in canvassing for an office. *Cic.* Repulsa consulatus. *Id.* Sine repulsa factum esse consulem, *h. e. immediately, without having previously tried in vain to obtain it.* *Id.* A populo repulsam ferre, *or, simply, Id.* Repulsam ferre, *or, Id.* accipere, *h. e. not to obtain the office sought for, to receive a repulse.* *Horat.* Virtus repulsæ nescia. —— ¶ Also, in other endeavors. *Phædr.* Nec hanc repulsam sentiret, *h. e. repulse, rejection, a being driven away.* *Senec.* In tristitiam ira post repulsam revolvitur, *h. e. failure of his designs and endeavors.*

RĔPULSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a driving back, a refutation.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

RĔPULSŌ (frequentat. of repello), as, a. 1. *to drive or beat back.* *Lucret.* verba. *Id.* dicta, *h. e. to refute.*

RĔPULSŌRĬŬS (repello), a, um, adj. *driving back.* *Ammian.*

RĔPULSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a beating or driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reverberating, reflecting,* ἀπόκρουσις. *Cic.* scopulorum, *h. e. reverberation, rebounding or reëchoing on the rocks,* or *the noise or echo itself.* *Plin.* dentium, *h. e. a striking together.* *Id.* durioris materiæ, *h. e. resistance.* *Claudian.* Raucus repulsus umbonum, *h. e. noise.* — Also, of light. *Lucret.* Crebro repulsu rejectæ (effigiæ) reddunt speculorum ex æquore visum, *reflection.*

RĔPULSŬS, a, um, particip. from repello. —— ¶ Adj. *distant, far.* *Lucret.* Quod procul a vera ratione repulsum. —— ¶ Also, *refused.* *Cato.* Repulsior.

RĔPŪMĬCĀTIŌ (from re & pumico), ōnis, f. *a smoothing, polishing.* *Plin.*

RĔPUNGŌ (re & pungo), is, a. 3. *to prick or goad again;* figur. *to vex in return,* ἀντιστίζω. *Cic.* animos.

RĔPURGĬUM (repurgo), ii, n. *a cleansing again,* ἀποκάθαρσις. *Cod. Just.*

RĔPURGŌ (re & purgo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make clean again,* or, simply, *to clean, cleanse,* ἀποκαθαίρω. *Liv.* iter, *h. e. to clear, make passable.* *Curt.* hortum. *Plin.* vulnera. *Ovid.* humum saxis. —— ¶ Also, *to make clear again.* *Ovid.* cœlum. —— ¶ Also, *to remove for the sake of cleansing.* *Ovid.* mortale. *Plin.* Repurgatis interaneis.

REPŬTĀTĬŌ (reputo), ōnis, *f. a counting, reckoning. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *consideration, regard, reflection,* ἀναλογισμός. *Tacit.* veterum novorumque morum.

RĔPŬTĔSCŌ (re & putesco), is, n. 3. *to grow stinking. Tertull.*

RĔPŬTŌ (re & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reckon, calculate, compute, count. Plin.* annos. —— ¶ Also, *to charge in an account. Pandect.* alicui aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to consider, weigh over, revolve in one's mind, reflect upon,* ἀναλογίζομαι. *Cic.* aliquid secum.

RĔQUĬĒS (re & quies), ētis and ēi, f. *rest, repose, quiet, ease, refreshment, relaxation, respite, intermission,* ἀνάπαυσις. *Cic.* curarum. *Virg.* pugnæ. *Cic.* animi et corporis. *Id.* Quærere requietem occupationibus. —— ¶ Also, sometimes, *pleasure, sport. Horat. Epist.* 1, 7, 79. —— ¶ The *genit.* *requie,* for *requiei,* occurs in *Sallust. fragm.,* though the *genitive requiei* does, perhaps, not occur. — The *accusative* is commonly *requiem.*

RĔQUĬĒSCŌ (re & quiesco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to rest, repose,* ἀναπαύομαι, ἡσυχάζω. *Virg.* sub umbra. *Cic.* a muneribus reipublicæ. *Tacit.* a domesticis malis. — Also, in the Greek manner, with an *accusat.* following. *Propert.* Quamvis ille suam lassus requiescat avenam, *h. e.* quod attinet avenam sive fistulam. — Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus. — Hence, *to rest, sleep. Propert.* lecto. *Id.* Jupiter Alcmenæ geminas requieverat Arctos. Hence, of the dead. *Martial.* Fabricio junctus fido requiescit Aquinus. *Ovid.* Ossa requiescite in urna. — Also, *to find consolation or recreation* in any thing. *Cic.* In spe hujus. *Id.* eorum exitio. —— ¶ See, also, *Requietus, a, um.*

RĔQUĬĒTĬŌ (requiesco), ōnis, f. *rest, repose. Hieron.*

RĔQUĬĒTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having rested or taken rest, having reposed,* ἀναπεπαυμένος. *Liv.* miles. *Ovid.* ager, *h. e. that has lain fallow. Colum.* Terra requietior, *h. e. which has lain longer untilled.* —— ¶ Also, *that is no longer new or fresh. Colum.* caseus. *Id.* ovum.

RĔQUĪRĬTŌ (requiro), as, a. 1. *to inquire for* any thing. *Plaut.* rem.

RĔQUĪRŌ (re & quæro), is, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to seek again,* ἀναζητέω. *Gell.* cervam. — Also, simply, *to look for, seek after, search for, seek. Cic.* libros. *Terent.* aliquem. *Colum.* Columbæ evolitant ad requirendos cibos. — Hence, *to miss* any thing, *perceive that any thing is wanting, look in vain for. Cic.* majorum prudentiam in aliqua re. *Id.* subsidia belli. *Ovid.* Multos inde requiro. *Cic. Mur.* 29. Quæ nonnumquam requirimus, *h. e. have to find fault with.* — Also, *to demand, require, desire, consider necessary. Nepos.* Neque amplius requisivit, *h. e. he did not demand any thing else. Cic.* Non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior. *Id.* Virtus nullam voluptatem requirit. *Id.* In hoc bello virtutes multæ requiruntur. —— ¶ Also, *to ask or inquire after any thing again. Cic.* Ut (pueri) pulsi requirant. — Also, simply, *to ask, demand or inquire of. Cic.* ab, or ex aliquo, *h. e. to ask any one, inquire of him. Id.* aliquid, *h. e. to ask or inquire after any thing.* — Hence, *to examine, inquire into. Cic.* rationes. *Plin. Ep.* impendia reipublicæ. — Also, *to get information. Nepos.* Quum requisisset, ubinam esset.

RĔQUĪSĪTĬŌ (requiro), ōnis, f. *an examining, a searching or inquiring into. Gell.*

RĔQUĪSĪTUM (Id.), i, n. *a question, interrogation. Quintil.* Ad requisita respondere. —— ¶ Also, *want, need, necessity. Sallust.* Ad requisita naturæ, *sc.* discedere, *h. e. the needs of nature, to ease nature.*

RĔQUĪSĪTŬS, a, um. See *Requiro.*

RĒS (unc.), rĕi, f. *a thing,* in its most extensive signification. — Hence, *any thing in the world,* for which we sometimes say *a being. Cic.* Rerum, quæ nunquam fuerunt, ut Scyllæ, &c. *Virg.* Rebus non abstulit colorem, *h. e. from the things in this world. Ovid.* Pulcherrima rerum, *h. e. of all creatures,* consequently *most beautiful of all.* Hence, *Cic.* Res navalis, *h. e. naval affairs.* So, also, *Id* militaris, *the art of war. Id.* frumentaria, *h. e. provisions. Id.* rustica, *h. e. husbandry. Id.* judiciaria, *h. e. a judicial proceeding. Id.* Res judicatæ, *h. e. judicial decisions, lawsuits which are decided. Terent.* uxoria, *h. e. marriage. Cato* Res divina, *h. e. a sacrifice. Cic.* Res Venereæ, *or, Lucret.* and *Ovid.* Res Veneris, *h. e.* concubitus. Particularly, with a *genit.* following, *a thing that belongs or relates to any thing else. Phædr.* Res cibi, *h. e. that is fit for eating, an eatable. Cic.* Res rationum, *h. e. things taken into account.* — Hence, plur. Res, *the things in the world, people in the world, the ways of the world,* or, *the world. Terent.* and *Cæs.* Imperitus rerum, *h. e. not acquainted with the world. Lucret.* Corpora esse in rebus. *Ovid.* Caput rerum urbs Romana, *h. e. the head of the world. Cic.* Natura rerum, *h. e. the world.* — Again, *Liv.* Pro re, *or, Cic.* Pro re nata, *or, Terent.* E re nata, *h. e. according to the nature of a thing.* — Again, Res, *an occurrence, event. Cic.* Res omnes literis tuis cognoscamus. *Liv.* Res belli adversæ, *h. e. misfortunes in war. Liv.* Res Romani populi perscribere, *h. e. events or history.* — Hence, Mala res, *a bad thing, misfortune. Terent.* I in malam rem, *h. e. go and be hanged.* —— ¶ Also, *an action, deed, exploit, undertaking, performance. Terent.* Aut consilio aut re juvero, *h. e. by deeds. Sallust.* Auctor rerum, *h. e. accomplisher of exploits. Liv.* Clamorem res est secuta. — Hence, of war and combat. *Liv.* Ante rem, *h. e. before the engagement.* — Rem gerere, *to perform an action or deed, to do any thing,* whether in war or otherwise. *Cic.* Res quomodo gesta sit, *h. e. happened.* Particularly in war, when it means, of generals, *to command, carry on war, to fight,* but of other soldiers, *to fight. Cæs.* Cominus rem gerunt, *h. e. fight. Horat.* Res gerere, *h. e. to do deeds. Nepos.* Rem gerere male, *h. e. to be unsuccessful or unfortunate* in war. — Hence, Res, *or* Res gestæ, *actions, deeds,* not in war. *Cic.* Also, in war, *military exploits. Id.* So, also, *Id.* Rem administrare, *h. e. to carry on a war.* Hence, *Liv.* Summa rerum, *h. e. great battle, pitched battle. Terent.* Summa rerum, *h. e. a main thing.* — Hence, plur. Res, *history. Liv.* populi Romani. *Nepos.* Persicæ, *h. e Persian history.* — Res publica, *or* respublica, *any action or deed relating to the state,* as, a war carried on in the name of the state. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Rempublicam egregie gerere, *h. e. to do excellent services to the state.* —— ¶ Also, *experience. Cic.* Res eum quotidie mitiorem facit. *Terent.* Res, ætas, usus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a fact, reality, truth. Plaut.* Rem fabulare, *h. e. truth. Terent.* Arbitrari, quod res est. *Cic.* Re multo magis quam verbis reputata, *h. e. by fact,* or *result, issue. Ovid.* Suadet rebus, non voce. Hence, *Cic.* Re, *or* re ipsa, *or, Id.* Re vera, *or* revera, *h. e. indeed, in fact, truly. Id.* Quid in re sit, *h. e. as to what is true or real, as to the reality.* So, also, *Id.* Inesse in ratione rerum. But this may also mean, *to be in the world,* which, however, amounts nearly to the same thing. *Id.* Positum esse in re, *h. e. to be real.* —— ¶ Also, *an effect, issue, result, event. Cic.* Res indicabit. *Id.* Ut ipsa res declaravit. *Marcell.* in *Cic. Ep.* Re tibi præstabo. But this may also mean, *in fact, really;* the sense, however, is essentially the same. —— ¶ Also, *a circumstance. Cic.* Res tuæ. Also, in the singular. *Id.* Si res ita postulabit. *Liv.* Re laxata. Hence, *Cic.* Res secundæ, adversæ, *h. e. prosperous, distressful circumstances, prosperity, adversity. Id.* Bonis rebus. *Cic. Flacc.* 5. His rebus, *h. e. in such circumstances. Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 1. Salvis rebus, *h. e. while affairs were yet in a good state.* —— ¶ Also, *an affair, concern, business. Cic.* Me de illius re laborare. *Id.* Abeit rei publicæ causa. —— ¶ Also, *a cause, reason. Cic.* Ea re, *or, Lucret.* Hac re *or, Plaut.* Ob eam rem, *h. e. on that account, therefore.* —— ¶ Also, *a view, purpose, end. Plaut.* Cui rei? *h. e. to what end? for what purpose?* —— ¶ Also, *a cause, lawsuit, action at law, process. Cic.* De rebus ab ipso cognitis. —— ¶ Also, *an affair which one person has with another, or that which one has to do or is doing with another. Cic.* Rem cum Oppianico transigit. *Id.* Tecum mihi res est, *h. e. I have something to do with you. Terent.* Rem habere cum aliquo, *h. e. to have to do with any one,* a decent expression for *to have amorous intercourse with any one.* —— ¶ Also, *a means. Cic.* Quibuscunque rebus possim. —— ¶ Also, *the thing,* where it may also be rendered *it. Cic.* Sic se res habet, *h. e. so it is. Id.* Male se res habet, *h. e. it is bad, it is not well.* —— ¶ Also, *an argument, proof. Cic.* Te vincam rebus necessariis. —— ¶ Also, *property, effects, substance, state, wealth, circumstances. Cic.* Rem augere. *Id.* conficere, *h. e. to spend, squander. Horat.* facere, *h. e. to make money, get or acquire property.* So, also, *Cic.* Res familiaris, *property. Cic. Off.* 2, 11. Rem gerere, *h. e. to take care of or manage one's property.* Hence, Respublica, *the property of the state. Cic.* Reliquias reipublicæ dissipare. *Sueton.* res, *h. e. riches.* —— ¶ Also, *benefit, advantage, profit, interest, weal. Terent.* Ad rem avidior, *h. e. profit. Cic.* In rem suam convertere, *h. e. to make use of to his advantage. Terent.* Dum ob rem, *h. e. provided it be profitable. Id.* Si in rem est, *h. e. if it be advantageous.* So, also, *Terent.* and *Cic.* E re, *h. e. to the advantage of any one. Cic.* and *Liv.* E republica, *or,* e re publica, *or,* ex re publica, *h. e. for the good of the state. Plaut.* Ab re, *h. e. to the prejudice or detriment of any one.* But *Ab re* denotes, also, *from the thing. Liv.* Id ab re interregnum appellatum. Also, Ab re, *with regard to property. Terent.* At enim metuas, ne ab re sint omissiores paulo. Also, Ab re, *unserviceable, unsuitable, foreign to the purpose. Sueton.* Non ab re fuerit subtexere quæ evenerint. — Hence, Res publica, *the good or advantage of the state, the common weal. Cic.* Partem reipublicæ suscipere. *Id.* Rempublicam gerere, *or* administrare, *h. e. to consult the good of the state, to serve the state.* Particularly, as a general, in carrying on a war. *Cic.* (See above.) Or, as a quæstor, by superintending the public revenues. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 13. —— ¶ Also, *power, might.* Hence, Res publica, *the power of the state. Cic.* Recuperavit rempublicam. Particularly, in the plural, Res, *power, might.* Hence, *Liv.* Summa rerum, *h. e. the chief command. Nepos.* Potiri rerum, *h. e. to obtain the power in a state;* also, *to have the superiority, sovereignty or supreme power.* (See *Potior.*) —— ¶ Also, *the state. Liv.* Albana. *Id.* Romana. *Id.* Maximam hanc rem fecerunt. — Hence, Res publica, *a state,* particularly *a free state, a republic, commonwealth. Cic.* Si erit ulla respublica. Particularly, in the plural, Res, *the state. Nepos.* Rebus tranquillitatis. *Liv.* Summa rerum, *h. e. the welfare of the state, or the whole state.* —— ¶ *Liv.* Res magna, *h. e. something great.* —— ¶ The *penult* of *rei* is properly *short,* but occurs *long* in *Lucret.,* when some have printed *reii.*

RĔSACRŌ (re & sacro), as, a. 1. *to free from a curse. Nep.*

RĔSÆVĬŌ (re & sævio), is, n. 4. *to rage again. Ovid.*

RĔSALŪTĀTĬŌ (resaluto), ōnis, f. *a saluting in return. Sueton.*

RĔSALŪTŌ (re & saluto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute again, return a salute,* ἀντασπάζομαι, ἀντιπροσαγορεύομαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Martial.* aliquem dominum, *h. e. to give him the title.*

RĔSĀNĔSCŌ (re & sanesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to become sound again, heal again, recover one's senses. Ovid.* and *Lactant.*

RĔSĀNŌ (re & sano), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sound again, cure or heal again. Lactant.*

RĔSARCĬŌ (re & sarcio), is, sarsi, sartum, a. 4. *to patch, mend, repair, refit,* ἀναῤῥάπτω. *Terent.* vestem. *Liv.* tec-

ta. — Hence, figur. *to compensate, make amends for, make up for, supply.* *Suet.* damnum. *Plin.* locum, *h. e. to fill up again.*

RESARRIO (re & sarrio), is, a. 4. *to hoe again in order to clear from weeds, to rake or sarcle again,* ἀνασκάλλω. *Plin.*

RESCINDO (re & scindo), is, idi, issum, a. 3. *to cut, cut off, cut or break down, destroy, tear up or off, rend in pieces,* διασχίζω, ἀναῤῥηγνύω. *Cæs.* pontem, *h. e. to cut or break down.* *Tibull.* vestem a membris. *Prop.* sinum. *Colum.* venam, *h. e. to open a vein.* *Virg.* latebram teli, *h. e. to cut to pieces.* Particularly, of a wound, *h. e. to tear open,* or, *to tear open again.* *Ovid.* vulnus. So, also, *Id.* luctus obductos, *h. e. to renew.* —— ¶ Also, *to sever, separate.* *Horat.* gratiam. —— ¶ Also, *to open.* *Lucret.* vias, *h. e. to open a passage.* *Virg.* os ulceris, *h. e. to cut or lay open.* *Cic.* locum firmatum. —— ¶ Also, *to annul, make void, abrogate, cancel, abolish, repeal.* *Cic.* voluntates mortuorum. *Id.* pactiones. *Id.* sua judicia. *Quintil.* testamentum. *Sueton.* alicujus decreta.

RESCIO (re & scio), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. *to know again.* *Gell.*

RESCISCO (re & scisco), is, ivi and ii, itum, 3. *to learn again,* or, simply, *to learn, hear, ascertain, find out, gain information,* μανθάνω. *Terent.* Ubi rem rescivi. *Cic.* Quum id rescierit. *Nep.* Rescituros.

RESCISSIO (rescindo), ōnis, *a destroying, rescinding, revoking, annulling, making void.* *Pandect.* and *Tertull.*

RESCISSORIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *destroying, annulling, abrogating.* *Pandect.* actio.

RESCISSUS, a, um. See *Rescindo.*

RESCRIBO (re & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write again, anew, or once more.* *Sueton.* commentarios. *Plin. Ep.* rationes. *Liv.* Ex eodem milite novas legiones, *h. e. to enrol again or anew.* —— ¶ Also, *to write back, again, or in return.* *Cic.* epistolam. — Hence, *to answer, reply in writing.* *Cic.* ad aliquem, *or* alicui. *Id.* ad literas, *or* ad epistolam, *or* literis, *h. e. to a letter.* Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* Rescripserat, sese deducturum, &c. — Hence, of lawyers, when they give an answer or decision in matters of law. *Pandect.* — Particularly of princes, emperors, &c. *Pandect.* — Hence, Rescriptum, *a rescript, answer of the emperor to a petition.* *Plin. Ep.* — Also, Rescribere, *to write against.* *Suet.* alicujus libro. *Id.* actionibus, *h. e. to refute.* —— ¶ Also, *to write back or transfer from one account-book into another.* Hence, *to pay back.* *Terent.* Argentum mihi jube rescribi, *h. e. cause the money to be written back to me or to be put to my account.* *Horat.* Nunquam rescribere, *h. e. to pay back.* — *Cæs.* ad equum, *h. e. to transfer from the infantry to the cavalry.* — *Cic.* reliqua, *h. e. to pay money by bill,* or, *to write down as a remainder.* —— ¶ Also, for scribo, *to write, commit to writing.* *Cic.* Cantus rescriptos vocum sonis, *h. e. represented by notes,* or, *written on notes,* or, *with the text set under the notes.*

RESCRIPTIO (rescribo), ōnis, f. *a writing back, a reply, rescript.* *Pandect.*

RESCRIPTUS, a, um. See *Rescribo.*

RESCULA. See *Recula.*

RESCULPO (re & sculpo), is, a. 3. *to carve or form again.* Hence, figur. *to restore, renew.* *Tertull.* crimen.

RESECATIO (reseco), ōnis, f. same as *Resectio.* *Salvian.*

RESECATUS, a, um, particip. from reseco. —— ¶ Adj. *strict, severe or exact.* *Apul.* Resecatior.

RESECO (re & seco), as, cui, ctum and catum, a. 1. *to cut off,* ἀποτέμνω. *Virg.* truncos. *Ovid.* partem de tergore. *Cic. Verr.* 3, 50. De vivo resecare, *h. e. to deprive one even of the most necessary things.* — So, also, particip. Resectus, a, um, *cut off or out.* *Cic.* lingua. — Resecatus, a, um. *Eumen.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to cut off, curtail, restrain, check, stop, remove.* *Cic.* libidinem. *Id.* nimia. —— ¶ Also, *to abridge, shorten.* *Horat.* spem. —— ¶ *Cic.* Ad vivum resecare, *h. e. to take it very strictly, examine too closely;* properly, *to cut to the quick.* —— ¶ See, also, *Resecatus, a, um.*

RESECRATIO (resecro), ōnis, f. *a taking off of a curse or execration.* *Augustin.*

RESECRO, or **RESACRO** (re & sacro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pray again or anew, pray repeatedly.* *Plaut.* Obsecro te, resecro. —— ¶ Also, *to recall one's prayer.* *Plaut.* Resecro, mater, quod jamdudum obsecraveram. *Ammian.* Nec resecravit, *h. e.* non retractavit votum. —— ¶ Also, *to free from a curse or execration.* *Nepos, Alcibiad.* 6. (Most *Edd.* read, in this passage, *resacrare.*)

RESECTIO (reseco), ōnis, f. *a cutting off,* ἀνατομή. *Colum.*

RESECTUS, a, um. See *Reseco.*

RESECUTUS. See *Resequor.*

RESEDA (resedo), æ, f. *a kind of plant,* (Reseda alba, L.). *Plin.*

RESEDO (re & sedo), as, a. 1. *to assuage.* *Plin.*

RESEGMEN (reseco), inis, n. *any thing cut off; a cutting, paring, chip,* ἀπόκομμα. *Plin.* unguium, *h. e. of the nails.*

RESEMINO (re & semino), as, a. 1. *to sow again, beget or bring forth again.* *Ovid.*

RESEQUOR (re & sequor), ĕris, quūtus or cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to answer, reply, rejoin.* *Ovid.* aliquem dictis.

RESERATUS (resero, as), us, m. *an unlocking, opening.* *Sidon.*

RESERO (re & sero, is), is, sēvi, (satum,) a. 3. *to sow, set or plant again,* ἀναφυτεύω. *Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to sow or plant* with any thing. *Varr.* agrum.

RESERO (re & sero, as), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unlock, unbar, unbolt, set or throw open, open,* ἀνοίγω. *Ovid.* portas hosti. *Plin.* domos. — Figur. *to open.* *Cic.* Italiam gentibus. *Id.* rem familiarem. *Plin. Paneg.* ora, *h. e. the mouth.* *Liv.* Reseratæ aures sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to discover, disclose.* *Ovid.* oracula. *Sil.* futura. —— ¶ Also, *to begin, commence.* *Ovid.* annum. *Plin. Paneg.* fastos, *h. e. to enter upon the consulship at the beginning of the year.*

RESERVO (re & servo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to reserve, keep,* ἀποτίθημι, διαφυλάττω. *Cæs.* legiones ad pericula. *Id.* in aliud tempus. *Cic.* in diem. *Id.* ad extremum, *h. e. to the last.* *Id.* cetera præsenti sermoni, *h. e. for conversation.* *Id.* Minucio me reservabam, *h. e. I waited for Minucius with my letter, that I might give it to him* (*me*, in this passage, is used for *meam epistolam*). —— ¶ Also, *to preserve, save, not to suffer to go to ruin or be destroyed.* *Cic.* omnes. *Cels.* fetum. — Also, *to retain.* *Cic.* nihil ad similitudinem hominis.

RESES (resideo), idis, adj. *that sits or remains sitting, or that remains, does not move or stir, that always sits at the same place.* *Varr.* caseus in corpore, *h. e. that is not digested.* *Id.* aqua, *h. e. stagnant, standing.* *Liv.* plebs, *h. e. remaining.* —— ¶ Also, *slothful, sluggish, lazy, idle, inactive, inert, unoccupied, not busy, lying fallow, quiet.* *Liv.* Eum residem tempus terere. *Virg.* animus.

RESEX (reseco), icis, *m.* palmes, *a young vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful.* *Colum.*

RESIDEO (re & sedeo), es, sēdi, sessum, n. 2. *to sit,* καθίζομαι. *Phædr.* Corvus arbore residens. *Sil.* Residet equo. —— ¶ Also, *to remain behind;* or, simply, *to remain.* *Cic.* In corpore nullum residere sensum. *Id.* Culpa residet. *Id.* In nutu residebat auctoritas, *h. e. was visible.* —— ¶ Also, *to rest, be inactive or idle.* *Cic.* Qua resident mortui. *Plaut.* Venter gutturque resident. —— ¶ The *perfect*, and the tenses derived from it, for the most part belong to *resido.* — It is sometimes used for *resido.* *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2. Resideamus, *h. e. let us sit down* (*Residamus*, however, would be more correct). So, also, *Plin.* Fons intumescit ac residet. *Vitruv.* Aqua ad suum locum residet.

RESIDO (re & sido), is, sēdi, sessum, n. 3. *to sit down.* *Virg.* Mediis residunt ædibus. — Hence, *to settle* any where in order to dwell there. *Virg.* Siculis arvis. — Also, *to settle, take up one's abode* any where in order to rest. *Cic.* in villa. —— ¶ Also, *to sink or settle down.* *Cic.* Si montes resedissent. — Hence, of a sediment, *to subside or settle to the bottom.* *Plin.* — Also, of other things. *Horat.* Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ pelles, *h. e. a rough skin settles or begins to grow on my legs.* — Figur. *to settle, cease, become still or calm.* *Cæs.* Mens resedit. *Id.* Tumor animi resedisset. *Liv.* ira. *Plin.* Lien ægri residit, *h. e. heals.* *Virg.* bellum. *Liv.* terror. Also, of a person speaking. *Plin. Ep.* Nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, *h. e. he raised and lowered his voice by turns.* — Also, *to grow weary or faint, abate.* *Liv.* Residere Samnitium animos. —— ¶ Also, *to withdraw, retire.* *Virg.* Retro residunt. *Id.* Maria in se ipsa residant. *Plin.* Nilus incipit crescere et residit. — Also, *to terminate.* *Ovid.* In quinque residat, *h. e. in a pentameter.* —— ¶ Also, *for* resideo, *to remain.* *Plin. Ep.* 4, 22. Vitia intra ipsos residunt (other *Edd.* read *resident*).

RESIDUUS (resideo), a, um, adj. *remaining, which is left,* λοιπός, ὑπόλοιπος. *Liv.* simulatio. *Cic.* Quid potest esse residui? *h. e. what can be left?* *Id.* pecuniæ, *h. e. not yet paid.* So, also, *Id.* Residuum, *h. e. a residue, remainder, rest.* So, also, Residua, ōrum. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *slothful, inactive.* *Acc.*

RESIGNACULUM (resigno), i, n. *that which unseals.* *Tertull.*

RESIGNATRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that unseals or opens.* *Tertull.*

RESIGNO (re & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unseal, break open a seal, open what is sealed,* ἀποσφραγίζω. *Cic.* literas. *Horat.* testamenta. — Hence, *to open.* *Sil.* Perjuria Graia resignat, *h. e. separates the troops of the perjured Grecians, opens or breaks their ranks.* — Hence, figur. *to disclose, reveal, unfold, discover, declare.* *Ovid.* fata venientia. — Also, *to annul, abolish, cancel, invalidate, destroy.* *Cic.* fidem tabularum. *Sil.* pacta. — Also, *to alter, change.* *Flor.* aliquid ex fide constituti. —— ¶ Also, *for* rescribere, *to transfer, write from one account-book to another.* Hence, *to give back.* *Horat.* cuncta. —— ¶ Also, *to assign.* *Cato.* Resignatis vectigalibus. —— ¶ Also, *for* signare et resignare. *Virg.* Lumina morte resignat, *h. e. he closes and opens the eyes at pleasure.*

RESILIO (re & salio), is, silui and silii, sultum, n. 4. *to leap back,* ἀναπηδάω. Of men. *Liv.* ad manipulos. Of animals. *Ovid.* Ranæ resiliunt in lacus. Also, of things, *to rebound, recoil.* *Ovid.* Resilit grando a culmine tecti. — Hence, figur. *to leap, bound or start back, recoil.* *Vitruv.* Vox resiliens. *Cic.* Ab hoc crimen resilire videas. — Also, *to retire, withdraw, recede.* *Ovid.* in spatium breve, *h. e. to be contracted, grow less.* *Plin.* Mamma resilit, *h. e. shrinks, withers, decays.* *Id.* Polypus resilit a tetro odore. *Id.* Taurus resilit a septentrione. — Also, *to desist, quit, give up.* *Pandect.* Ut emptori liceret resilire, *h. e. to break off the bargain.* *Quintil.* Resiliendum ab iis, quæ non recipientur.

RESIMUS (re & simus), a, um, adj. *bent back or upwards.* *Ovid.* nares (*of apes*). *Colum.* Boves naribus resimis.

RESINA (ῥητίνη), æ, f. *resin or rosin; a gummy substance exuding from trees.* *Plin.*

RESINACEUS (resina), a, um, adj. *of or like resin, resinaceous,* ῥητινώδης. *Plin.*

RESINALIS (Id.), e, adj. *resinous.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

RESINATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *resined.* — Hence, *besmeared with resin.* *Juvenal.* juventus, *h. e. having the hairs pulled off their body by means of resin, effeminate.* —— ¶ Also, *resined, seasoned with resin.* *Cels.* vinum (the ancients hung resin in casks of wine in order to improve its flavor).

RESINOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of resin, resinous, gummy,* ῥητινώδης. *Plin.* ladanum. *Id.* Brutia pix est resinosissima.

RESINULA (dimin. of resina), æ, f. *a little piece of resin.* *Arnob.* Panchaicæ resinulæ, *h. e. frankincense.*

RESIPIO (re & sapio), is, ivi and ii, and ui,

n. 3. *to taste, savor or smack of*, χυμὸν ἔχω. *Plin.* Vinum resipit picem, *h. e. tastes of pitch.* — Hence, figur. *to savor of* any thing, *have a resemblance to. Gell.* 3, 3. stilum Plautinum (but *Ed. Longol.* reads *recipiant*). — Also, *to taste differently from its flavor, have a better taste. Auson.* Ut insulæ resiperent.

RĔSIPISCENTIA (resipisco), æ, f. *change of mind, conversion, repentance, penitence*, μετάνοια. *Lactant.*

RĔSIPISCŌ (resipio), is, sipui and sipivi, and sipii and sipi, n. 3. *to receive its flavor again; to become savory again.* — Hence, *to come to one's self again, recover, revive*, ἀναφρονῶ. *Plaut.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to take courage again. Terent. Andr.* 4, 2, 15. —— ¶ Also, *to recover one's senses again. Cic.* and *Liv.*

RĔSISTŌ (re & sisto), is, stiti, stĭtum, n. 3. *to step back, place one's self back. Virg. Geo.* 4, 494. — Hence, *to stand still, halt, stop, stay*, ἐφίσταμαι. *Terent.* Resiste. *Cæs.* E regione unius eorum pontium cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit. *Liv.* Bæbius restitit ad Pellinæum oppugnandum. *Cic.* Virtus resistet extra fores carceris. *Id.* Negabat se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *sc.* colloquii causa, *h. e. that he had ever spoken a word to him.* — Figur. *to stop, stop short, pause*, as in speaking. *Cic.* Sed ego in hoc resisto. So, also, *Ovid.* Verba resistunt. Also, of other things. *Martial.* Rota resistit. *Colum.* dolor intestinorum. — Also, *to set foot firmly. Cic.* Lapsi resistamus. — Also, *to remain, remain behind, continue. Cæs.* An inopia navium ibi restitisset. —— ¶ Also, *to withstand, resist, hold out against, oppose, make opposition or resistance*, ἀνθίσταμαι. *Cæs.* hostibus. *Cic.* dolori. *Id.* contra veritatem. *Nepos.* Qui adversus resistere auderent. — Also, with *ne* following. *Nepos.* Restitit, ne statua poneretur, *h. e. he made opposition to*, &c.

RĔSŎLŪBILIS (resolvo), e, adj. *dissoluble, that may be dissolved again. Prudent.*

RĔSŎLVŌ (re & solvo), is, solvi, sŏlūtum, a. 3. *to untie again that which was tied*, or, simply, *to unbind, unloose, untie*, ἀναλύω. *Ovid.* vestes, *h. e. to unloose, ungird. Quintil.* vulnus. *Colum.* aliquem (vinctum). *Ovid.* equos, *h. e. to unyoke. Id.* Puella resoluta capillos, *h. e.* capillis resolutis. — Hence, figur. *Colum.* glebam in pulverem. *Virg.* Gleba se resolvit, *h. e. is dissolved, becomes loose.* —— ¶ Hence, *to open. Liv.* literas. *Ovid.* ora. *Id.* fauces in verba, *h. e. the mouth in order to speak.* — Also, *to dissolve, melt. Ovid.* nivem. *Plin.* margaritas in tabem. — Also, *to melt down, melt again, new cast*, as, coin. *Lamprid.* — Also, *to disperse, dissipate. Ovid.* nebulas. *Virg.* tenebras. *Id.* curas. — Also, *to finish. Horat.* litem lite. — Also, of the body, *to dissolve* by sleep, death, voluptuousness, &c. *to weaken, enfeeble, enervate, effeminate; melt, transport, ravish, delight. Virg.* Cerberus immania terga resolvit fusus humi, *h. e. stretched himself out. Senec.* Felicitas illos totos resolvit, *h. e. renders effeminate. Ovid.* Ut jacui totis resoluta medullis, *h. e. transported, delighted.* — Also, *to cancel, annul, destroy, make void. Pandect.* stipulationem. *Virg.* jura pudoris, *h. e. to break, violate. Tacit.* disciplinam militarem. *Virg.* Dolos tecti (labyrinthi) ambagesque resolvit, *h. e. frustrated them by showing how one might get out by the help of a thread. Sil.* fraudes, *h. e. to frustrate, confound, disappoint. Tacit.* vectigal, *h. e. to abolish.* — Also, *to free, liberate, release, acquit. Horat.* Te piacula nulla resolvent. *Tibull.* Amore resolutus. — Also, *to explain, free from difficulties. Lucret.* Quod superest, quoniam magni per cærula mundi qua fieri quidquid posset, ratione, resolvi, &c. *Quintil.* ambiguitatem. — Hence, *to refute. Quintil.* dicta. — Also, *to pull down. Sil.* muros ariete. —— ¶ Also, *to pay back. Plaut.* — Also, simply, *to pay. Plaut.* argentum. *Id.* pro vectura.

RĔSŎLŪTĒ (resolutus), adv. *loosely.* Hence, *freely, without restraint. Tertull.*

RĔSŎLŪTIŌ (resolvo), ōnis, f. *a loosening, untying*, ἀνάλυσις. *Gell.* lori. —— ¶ Also, *an explaining. Gell.* sophismatis. —— ¶ Also, *a relaxing, weakness, palsy. Cels.* nervorum, *h. e. a palsy or paralysis. Id.* ventris, *h. e. a lax or looseness.* —— ¶ Also, *a making null or void. Pandect.*

RĔSŎLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from resolvo. —— ¶ Adj. *effeminate, voluptuous, libidinous. Martial.* Resolutior cinædo. —— ¶ Also, *unrestrained. Sil.* gaudia.

RĔSŎNĀBILIS (resono), e, adj. *resounding, re-echoing. Ovid.* echo.

RĔSŎNANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *a resounding, an echo*, ἀντήχησις. *Vitruv.*

RĔSŎNŌ (re & sono), as, āvi, n. 1. *to sound again, resound, ring again*, ἀντηχέω. *Virg.* Resonant plangoribus ædes. *Cic.* Resonans theatrum. — Particularly, of an echo. *Varr.* Μελιττῶνας facere oportet, potissimum ubi non resonent imagines. So, also, *Cic.* Gloria virtuti resonat, tanquam imago (*echo*), *h. e. is its echo.* —— ¶ Also, *to sound, give a sound. Cic.* Nervos resonare. *Virg.* Resonant avibus virgulta, *h. e. are filled with the music of birds. Horat.* Umbræ resonarint triste, *h. e. murmured or sounded mournfully.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to resound with* any thing, *to sound. Virg.* Doces silvas resonare Amaryllida. — Hence, *to make or cause a sound. Cic.* In fidibus testudine resonatur, *h. e. a sound is returned.* — Also, *to cause to resound, fill with sound. Virg.* lucos cantu. —— ¶ *Resono, is*, occurs also. *Pacuv.* Resonit. *Enn.* Resonunt.

RĔSŎNUS (resono), a, um, adj. *resounding, reëchoing*, ἀντηχῶν. *Ovid.* vox. —— ¶ Also, *sounding. Val. Flacc.* ictus.

RĔSŌPIŌ (re & sopio), is, a. 4. *to lull to sleep. Fulgent.* in *contin. Virgil.*

RĔSORBEŌ (re & sorbeo), es, bui and psi, ptum, a. 2. *to suck or draw back, swallow again, resorb*, ἀναῤῥοφέω. *Ovid.* fluctus. *Plin.* Mare in se resorberi. *Id.* vocem. *Quintil.* spiritum. Hence, *Sil.* fletum, *h. e. to keep the tears back by force.*

RESPECTŌ (frequentat. of respicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to look back, look round or behind*, or, simply, *to look at any thing*, ἀποβλέπω, παπταίνω. *Terent.* Quid respectas? *Lucret.* Respectare funera. *Liv.* ad tribunal. — Hence, figur. *to care about, regard, respect. Virg.* Si qua pios respectant numina. — Also, *to expect, wait for. Varr.* Respectantes dum (reliquæ apes) conveniant. *Cic.* par munus ab aliqua.

RESPECTUS (respicio), us, m. *a looking back or about*, ἀπόβλεμμα, ἐπιστροφή. *Liv.* Sine respectu fugere. *Cic.* incendiorum, *h. e. looking round at.* —— ¶ Also, *respect, regard, consideration. Cic.* Respectum ad senatum habere, *h. e. to have respect to the senate.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Ovid.* mei. *Liv.* rerum privatarum. —— ¶ Also, *a refuge, place of refuge, shelter, retreat. Cic.* Qui respectum pulcherrimum et præsidium firmissimum adimit reipublicæ. *Liv.* ad Romanos.

RESPECTUS, a, um. See *Respicio.*

RESPERGŌ (re & spergo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to sprinkle back.* Hence, *to strew or scatter back. Pallad.* radices, *h. e. to spread out.* —— ¶ *To sprinkle, besprinkle. Cic.* oculos. *Id.* manus sanguine. — Also, *to strew. Plin.* Respersum guttis, *h. e. besprinkled, strewed* as it were, *variegated.* — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* 2, 143. Aurora respergit lumine terras, *h. e. fills.* (But *Ed. Creech.* reads *spargit*, &c.) *Senec.* Nulla nube respersus Titan (*h. e.* sol), *h. e. covered.* — *Tacit.* Probro respergi, *h. e. to disgrace himself.*

RESPERGŌ (respergo, is), ĭnis, f. *a besprinkling. Prudent.*

RESPERSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sprinkling, besprinkling*, ῥαντισμός. *Cic.* pigmentorum. *Id.* sumptuosa, *h. e.* infusio unguentorum et vini in rogum.

RESPERSUS (Id.), us, m. *a besprinkling. Plin.*

RESPERSUS, a, um. See *Respergo, is.*

RESPICIŌ (re & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. and n. 3. *to look back or behind one's self*, ἀποβλέπω, ἀφοράω. *Cic.* longe retro. *Terent.* ad aliquem. *Apul.* in aliquem. *Ovid.* Eurydicen suam respicit Orpheus, *h. e. looks back at her.* — Also, figur. *to think or reflect upon, recollect. Cic.* Quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium præteriti temporis. — Hence, *to observe behind one's self. Liv.* Quos quum respexisset. — Also, *to regard, respect, consider. Terent.* Neque te respicis, *h. e. you have no respect to yourself. Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Si Cæsar se respexerit, *h. e. will act prudently, reasonably. Cic.* Ut respiciam generum meum. *Terent.* ætatem tuam. *Cic.* Minime respiciens patriam, *h. e. not acting suitably to his native country.* (*Ed. Schutz* reads more correctly *resipiens.*) — Also, *to care for, look upon. Cic.* rempublicam. *Terent.* Dii nos respiciunt. *Cic.* commoda populi. — Also, *to belong, pertain, or relate to. Cæs.* Ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *h. e. he had the chief command. Pandect.* Periculum ad venditorem respicere. — Also, *to look for* any thing *with longing or ardent desire, to look anxiously for, expect, hope. Liv.* spem ab Romanis. *Id.* subsidia. —— ¶ Also, *to see, perceive. Plaut.* Respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere. *Virg.* Respiciunt, volitare favillam. *Val. Flacc.* in auras. — Hence, *to see, look at. Lucan.* sidera. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Respexis, *for* respexeris.

RESPĪRĀCŬLUM (respiro), i, n. *the wind pipe, respiration. Claud. Mamert.*

RESPĪRĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *the wind pipe*, or, *a fetching of breath*, ἀνάπνευμα. *Ovid.*

RESPĪRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *recreation, comfort. Augustin.*

RESPĪRĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a breathing or fetching breath; respiration*, ἀνάπνευσις. *Cic.* — Hence, *a pause* in speaking, when one stops and takes breath. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an exhalation, evaporation. Cic.* aquarum. —— ¶ Also, *a resting, pausing, intermission. Liv.*

RESPĪRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a fetching breath, respiration. Cic.*

RESPĪRĪTUS (Id.), us, m. *a fetching breath, breathing back or out. Cic.*

RESPĪRŌ (re & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to breathe back. Cic.* animam. — Hence, *to fetch or draw breath. Cic., Juvenal.* and *Plin.* — Also, *to exhale. Stat.* aera malignum. — Also, of wind instruments, *to sound. Calpurn.* —— ¶ Also, *to fetch breath again, recover breath. Plaut.* and *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *to recover, rest, repose, be relieved or refreshed*, from fear, terror, business, distress, &c. *Cic.* a metu. *Id.* Si civitas respiraverit. *Liv.* Spatium respirandi. Also, passively. *Liv.* Ita respiratum est, *h. e. thus they recovered.* — Also, *to abate, be diminished, cease. Cic.* Cupiditas atque avaritia respiravit. *Id.* Oppugnatio respiravit, *h. e. was suspended or discontinued.*

RESPLENDENTIA (resplendeo), æ, f. *resplendence, splendor. Augustin.*

RESPLENDEŌ (re & splendeo), es, n. 2. *to be resplendent*, ἐκλάμπω. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to shine, glitter. Manil.*

RESPONDEŌ (re & spondeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. *to promise in return*, ἐπαγγέλλομαι. *Plaut.* — Also, simply, *to promise. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to answer, reply*, properly by word of mouth. *Senec.* Tibi non rescribam, se respondeam. But commonly it means, *to reply, answer*, whether by word of mouth or by writing. *Cic.* criminibus. *Id.* epistolæ. *Quintil.* adversario. *Cic.* ad aliquid. *Terent.* Aliud mihi respondes. *Cic.* Videat, quid respondeat. Particularly of those who are consulted, as, lawyers. *Cic.* de jure, *h. e. to give counsel. Id.* Ad jus respondendum. Also, of haruspices. *Cic.* Also, of soothsayers. *Vellei.* ex notis corporis. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Saxa respondent voci, *h. e. echo.* So, also, *Ovid.* Respondent flebile ripæ. — Hence, *to answer to one's name when it is read or called over, to appear, be present. Cic.* Verrem non responsurum, *h. e. would not appear in* court. *Id.* Nec respondere ausus. For the names of the parties were called over in order to know whether they

were present. Hence, it may also be rendered *to defend or vindicate one's self. Liv.* Quia non respondebant, quorum nomina delata erant, *h. e.* non aderant, *did not appear. Horat.* Respondere debebat. Thus in the army it was usual to call over the names of the soldiers; and of such as were not present, and consequently could not answer, it was said, Non respondent, *they are not present. Liv.* Qui ad nomina non respondissent. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Pedes respondere non vocatos, *h. e. appear, be at hand.* So, also, *Quintil.* Verba respondebunt. — Also, *to answer to, agree, correspond or square with, harmonize, be proportionate, accord, fit, suit, be proper, resemble, act or behave one's self conformable to. Cic.* Verba verbis respondeant. *Id.* patri, *h. e. to resemble. Virg.* Dictis maris cetera respondent, *h. e. correspond to, agree with. Liv.* Eventus ad spem respondit. *Cic.* Tua virtus opinioni hominum respondet. *Id.* Porticus, quæ Palatio respondeat, *h. e. a gallery which should be like that on the Palatine mount. Quintil.* Verba belle respondent, *h. e. suit well. Horat.* Nomine tuo respondes, *h. e. you act in a manner worthy of your name. Ovid.* Vires veteres mihi non respondent in carmina, *h. e. I do not have them any longer.* — Also, *to return at its regular time, keep its time or hour. Senec.* Podagra ad tempus respondet, *h. e. comes at its time.* — *Cic.* also uses the word in the sense of the Greek ἀντίστροφον εἶναι; thus, *Orat.* 32, Rhetoricam respondere ex altera parte dialecticæ, *h. e. is its side-piece,* &c. — Also, *to be conformable to expectation. Cels.* Feminæ, quibus sanguis per menstrua non respondet, *h. e. does not flow duly. Id.* Quod sæpius respondeat, *h. e. a remedy that frequently answers, benefits, or is of use. Id.* Quæ varie responderunt, *h. e. have had various effects, have been of service to some, but not to others.* — Also, of plants, *to bear, bring forth, yield. Colum.* Frumenta cum quarto responderint, *h. e. have borne fourfold. Id.* Vitis non respondet, *h. e. does not bear. Senec.* Metalla plenius responsura, *h. e. that will yield or produce more.* — Also, *to requite, repay, return. Cic.* amori amore. *Id.* liberalitati. — Also, *to lie opposite. Virg.* Contra respondet tellus. — Also, *to abide by or keep one's promise. Cic.* ad tempus, *h. e. to pay at the proper time. Senec.* nominibus, *h. e. to pay. Quintil.* ad reliqua, *h. e. to pay the remainder.* — Also, *to be a match for, to resist. Cic.* Urbes tumulis respondebunt. *Id.* orationi illorum. — Also, *to prove right, come to pass, take place, be fulfilled. Cels.* Conjectura respondet. — Also, *to pertain or belong to. Pandect.* Cui reipublicæ vicus ille respondet.

RĔSPŌNSIŌ (respondeo), ōnis, f. *an answer, reply,* ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* In quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, qui ita dicebat, *comiter esse communicater. Id.* Sibi ipsi responsio, *h. e. a replying to one's self in a speech.* — ¶ Also, *a refutation. Quintil.* 5, 7, 14.

RĔSPŌNSITŌ (frequentat. of responso), as, a. 1. *to answer, give counsel in law,* &c. ἀνταποκρίνομαι. *Cic.*

RĔSPŌNSIVĒ (responsivus, from respondeo), adv. *replying or answering. Ascon.*

RĔSPŌNSŌ (frequentat. of respondeo), as, a. 1. *to answer, reply. Plaut.* — Figur. *Virg.* Ripæ responsant, *h. e. echo, re-echo.* — Also, *to accompany a song by playing on an instrument. Sueton.* ap. *Diomed.* — ¶ Also, *to resist, oppose, withstand. Plaut.* alicui. *Horat.* cupidinibus. *Id.* cœnis, *h. e. to refuse, reject an invitation to.* — ¶ Also, *to answer to, agree with, suit. Horat.* palato.

RĔSPŌNSŌR (respondeo), ōris, m. *one that replies or answers. Plaut.* — Hence, *one that gives answers to clients, a counsellor at law. Horat. Ep.* 1, 16, 43. (But Bentley and others read *quo res sponsore.*)

RĔSPŌNSUM (Id.), i, n. *an answer, reply,* ἀπόκρισις. *Cic.* Responsum dare alicui, *or* reddere, *h. e. to give an answer. Id.* ferre, *or* auferre, *h. e. to receive. Terent.* renunciare, *h. e. to bring.* So, also, of the response of an oracle. *Terent.* Non Apollinis magis verum, quam hoc, responsum est. *Nep.* Inde dei Delphici responso erutus. *Cic.* haruspicum. Of the Sibyl. *Virg.* So, also, of a counsellor's opinion. *Cic.*

RĔSPŌNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *an answer. Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *a corresponding to, agreeing with, harmony, proportion. Vitruv.* — ¶ *Cod. Just.* Ad responsum, *or,* adresponsum, *h. e. a kind of commissary in an army.*

RĔSPŬBLICA, and RES PŬBLICA. See *Res,* and *Publicus.*

RĔSPŬŌ (re & spuo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. properly, *to spit back.* Hence, *to spit out, discharge by spitting,* ἀποπτύω. *Scrib. Larg.* varios liquores ex stomacho, *h. e. to discharge by vomiting. Stat.* frenos cum sanguine. — ¶ Also, *to discharge, repel, not to admit, push back, remove from itself, keep off. Cic.* Reliquiæ cibi, quas natura respuit, *h. e. discharges through the ways of nature. Id.* Gustatus dulce respuit, *h. e. rejects. Quintil.* Vascula oris angusti superfusam humoris copiam respuunt. *Lucret.* ferrum ab se. *Plin.* Omne respuens vulnus, *h. e.* invulnerabilis. — ¶ Also, *to reject, disapprove, not to accept. Cæs.* conditionem. *Id.* defensionem. *Horat.* poetas. *Cic.* aliquem auribus. So, also, *Id.* Aures respuunt, *h. e. it is disagreeable to the ear.* — *Respuens,* with a *genit.* following. *Gell.* vocum communium.

RĔSTĂGNĀTĬŌ (restagno), ōnis, f. *an overflowing, running over, inundation,* πλημμύρα. *Plin.* Euphratis. Hence, *Id.* alvi, *h. e. a rising of the food from the stomach towards the mouth.*

RĔSTĂGNŌ (re & stagno), as, n. 1. *to run over, overflow,* λιμνάζω, πλημμυρῶ. *Ovid.* Restagnans mare. *Sil.* Restagnant arva palude. *Cæs.* Locus late restagnat, *h. e. forms a lake.*

RĔSTAURĀTĬŌ (restauro), ōnis, f. *a renovation, renewal, renewing,* ἀνασκευή. *Pandect.*

RĔSTAURŌ (unc.), as, a. 1. *to repair, rebuild, restore,* ἀνασκευάζω. *Tacit.* theatrum. *Id.* ædem. *Pandect.* aliquid in pristinum statum. — ¶ Also, *to renew, repeat, recommence. Justin.* bellum. *Pandect.* actionem.

RĔSTĬĀRĬŬS (restis), i, m. *a ropemaker. Fronto.*

RĔSTĬBĬLĬŌ (re & stabilio), is, a. 4. *to restore, reëstablish. Pacuv.*

RĔSTĬBĬLIS (restituo), e, adj. *that is restored. Plin.* Platanus restibilis facta, *h. e. has recovered itself.* — ¶ Also, *that is restored or renewed every year. Varr.* ager, *h. e. sown every year, and consequently not lying fallow;* so, also, *Varr.* terra; and *Cato.* locus; also, *Colum.* Restibile, perhaps, *sc.* solum. *Varr.* seges, *h. e. which bears also for the coming year. Plin.* fecunditas, *h. e. which continues yearly. Colum.* vinetum, *or, Id.* vinea, *h. e. that is dug up every year.*

RĔSTĬCŬLA (dimin. of restis), æ, f. *a little rope or cord,* σχοινίον. *Varr.*

RĔSTĬCŬLŬS (Id.), i, m. same as *Resticula. Pandect.*

RĔSTILLŌ (re & stillo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to drop back or again, let flow by drops.* Figur. *Cic. Att.* 9, 7. *Edd. Ern.* Litteræ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt, *h. e. have instilled again.* — ¶ Also, intransitively, *to drop back, fall or flow by drops. Prudent.*

RĔSTINCTĬŌ (restinguo), ōnis, f. *a quenching,* as, of thirst, ἀπόσβεσις. *Cic.*

RĔSTINCTŬS, a, um. particip. from restinguo.

RĔSTINGUĬBĬLIS (restinguo), e, adj. *that may be extinguished. Augustin.*

RĔSTINGUŌ (re & stinguo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to extinguish,* ἀποσβέννυμι. *Cic.* ignem. *Cæs.* aggerem (ardentem). *Plin.* calcem, *h. e. to quench, slake. Id.* Carbo restinctus. Also, absolutely. *Cæs.* Ad restinguendum concurrunt, *h. e. to extinguish the fire.* — ¶ Hence, figur. *to quench, assuage, allay, moderate, still, pacify, temper, appease. Cic.* sitim. *Id.* ardorem cupiditatum. *Id.* mentes auditorum inflammatas. *Id.* odium. — ¶ Also, in general, *to destroy, bring to nothing, ruin, stop. Terent.* verba (iræ plena) una lacrimula, *h. e. to overcome, defeat, destroy. Plin.* morbum. *Id.* ictus scorpionum. *Id.* venena. *Cic.* studia, *h. e. to stop, hinder. Id.* sermunculum. *Id.* Animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, *h. e. to be destroyed, perish.* — Hence, *to kill. Plin.* cimices.

RĔSTĬŌ (restis), ōnis, m. *one that makes or sells ropes, or does both, a ropemaker, cordmaker,* σχοινοπώλης, σχοινοπλόκος. *Sueton.* — Hence, jocosely, for *one that is scourged with ropes. Plaut. Most.* 4, 2, 2.

RĔSTĬPŬLĀTĬŌ (restipulor), ōnis, f. *the demanding of a counter-engagement,* or *a counter-engagement. Cic.*

RĔSTĬPŬLŎR (re & stipulor), āris, dep. 1. *to ask a counter-obligation; to engage reciprocally,* ἀντεπερωτάω. *Cic.*

RĔSTIS (unc.), is, f. *a cord, rope,* σχοῖνος, ἀγχόνη, ἐλλεδανός. *Varr.* — Also, for rope-dancers to dance upon. *Juvenal.* — Also, for hanging, *a halter. Plaut.* Hence, *Terent.* Res redit ad restim, *h. e. my affairs are become so desperate, that I should hang myself.* — Young persons used to dance in a circle, each taking hold of a rope. *Liv.* 27, 34. Hence, *Terent.* Ductare restim, *h. e. to draw a rope in dancing, to dance in a circle.* — ¶ Restes allii, *the leaves of garlic. Plin.* So also of onions. *Martial.*

RĔSTĬTŌ (frequentat. of resto), as, n. 1. *to stand still, stop, remain. Plaut., Terent.* and *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *to resist. Liv.* — ¶ Also, *to tarry, hesitate. Terent.* and *Plin.*

RĔSTĬTRIX (from resisto, or resto), īcis, f. *she that stays behind. Plaut.*

RĔSTĬTŬŌ (re & statuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to put or set up again, replace. Cic.* statuam. — ¶ Also, *to restore to its former situation or condition. Cic.* ædes, *h. e. to rebuild. Terent.* fores, *h. e. to cause to be repaired or made again. Cæs.* oppida, *h. e. to restore or rebuild.* So, also, *Nepos.* muros. *Ovid.* comas disjectas, *h. e. to put in order again. Cic.* provinciam in antiquum statum, *h. e. to restore. Id.* aliquid in pristinam dignitatem. *Nepos.* aliquem in regnum. *Cic. Cæcin.* 29. aliquem, *h. e. to reinstate to his possessions and rights. Liv.* aciem, *h. e. to rally.* So, also, *Id.* prœlium, *or* pugnam, *h. e. to renew. Cic.* aliquem in amicitiam suam; for this we find, also, aliquem alicui; as, *Liv.* Ætolos Romanis. *Plin.* sanitatem. — Also, *to restore* to health, *make sound, heal, cure. Plin.* visum. *Cic.* depravata. Also, morally. *Plaut.* hominem. Also, *Plin.* aliquid sanitati. Also, Sibi restitui; as, *Plin.* Vina sibi restituuntur, *h. e. recover their flavor.* Hence, se, *to revive, recover;* as, *Varr.* Apes restituunt se, ac reviviscunt. Hence, *Cic.* judicia, *h. e. to reverse a sentence, and set the matter on its old footing.* So, also, *Id.* vim factam. — Also, *to make good, make up for, repair. Liv.* damnum. — ¶ Also, *to bring back again, recall* from banishment. *Nepos.* in patriam. *Cic.* Causa restituendi mei, *sc. into my country from exile. Liv.* sospites Romam ad propinquos. — ¶ Also, *to give back, restore, return. Cæs.* aliquem alicui. *Liv.* agrum alicui. — Also, with *ad. Liv.* Arpi restituti ad Romanos. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* and *Liv.* se alicui, *h. e. to become one's friend again, renew friendship with.* — ¶ Also, *to deliver to any one that which belongs to him,* as, by the decision of a judge, *to adjudge. Phædr.* apibus fructum suum.

RĔSTĬTŪTĬŌ (restituo), ōnis, f. *a restoring. Sueton.* domus, *h. e. rebuilding. Val. Max.* libertatis. — Also, *a restoring to his place in the senate. Sueton. Oth.* 2. — ¶ Also, *a recalling from exile. Cic.* — Also, *a pardoning,* as, of a condemned criminal. *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, *a renewing. Arnob.* lunæ. — ¶ Also, *a restoring, returning, giving back, restitution. Pandect.*

RĔSTĬTŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a restorer. Cic.* salutis. *Liv.* templorum, *h. e. a rebuilder.*

RĔSTĬTŪTŌRĬŬS (restitutor), a, um, adj. *relating to restitution. Pandect.* judicium.

RĔSTĬTŪTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that restores or gives back.* *Apul.*

RĔSTĬTŪTUS, a, um, particip. from restituo.

RĔSTŌ (re & sto), as, iti, n. 1. *to stay or remain behind,* or, simply, *to stay, remain.* *Liv.* Quid solum restantem prodesse potuisse? *Cic.* Romæ restiterunt. *Id.* Si restitero. (The last two may also be derived from *resisto.*) — Hence, *to remain, be left.* *Cic.* Hic restat actus. *Virg.* Dona pelago et flammis restantia, *h. e. that have been preserved from the sea and from flames.* — *Restat* is frequently followed by an *infinit.* *Terent.* Restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere. *Horat.* Ire tamen restat, Numa quo devenit et Ancus. — Mihi hoc restat, *it awaits me;* as, *Virg.* Hoc Latio restare. *Cic.* Quæ ei sola restiterunt. — Hence, *Cic.* Quod restat, *h. e. for the future.* *Cic.* Restat, ut, &c. *it still remains that,* &c. — Also, with other words expressing a similar idea. *Liv.* Spem reliquam restare, *remain.* Likewise, *Virg.* Superstites restarem. In all these passages, *restare* means *to remain.* —— ¶ Also, *to resist, oppose, withstand.* *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Hence, figur. of things that do not yield or that stand firm. *Lucret.* Æra, quæ claustris restantia vociferantur. *Tacit.* Restantibus laminis adversum pila. *Propert.* Amor, qui restat, *h. e. stands firm, holds out.* —— ¶ It is also used in *passive.* *Liv.* 34, 15. *Ed. Drak.* Qua minima vi restatur, *h. e. where the resistance is least.*

RĔSTRICTĒ (restrictus), adv. *closely, sparingly.* *Cic.* Restricte facere aliquid. *Augustin.* Restrictius. *Plin. Ep.* Restrictissime. —— ¶ Also, *precisely, exactly, strictly.* *Cic.* Cetera restricte præcipio. *Id.* observo.

RĔSTRICTIŌ (restringo), ōnis, f. *a restriction, restraint.* *Augustin.*

RĔSTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from restringo. —— ¶ Adj. *bound hard or tight, tied fast,* ἀνασταλθείς. *Suet.* toga, *h. e. tight.* *Id.* Digiti restrictiores, *h. e. shorter.* *Serenn. Samm.* Alvus restricta, *h. e. costive.* —— ¶ Also, *narrow, confined, limited, modest.* *Plin. Ep.* Restrictius arbitraris. —— ¶ Also, *sparing, stingy, niggardly.* *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Restrictior. —— ¶ Also, *rigorous, strict, severe.* *Tacit.* imperium. *Cod. Just.* Restrictissimis regulis.

RĔSTRINGŌ (re & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to draw back or to one's self.* *Quintil.* lævam. —— ¶ Also, *to bind or draw back,* in order to widen or to make more narrow, close or tight. Hence, *to bind or draw back* in order to open any thing. Hence, *to open.* *Plaut.* dentes, *h. e. to show one's teeth.* *Apul.* labella. — Also, *to relax, make languid.* *Tacit.* animum mœstitia. —— ¶ Also, *to bind back,* in order to tie any thing hard or tight. *Plin.* manus ad terga, *h. e. upon one's back.* *Horat.* Restrictis lacertis. — Hence, *to bind, fetter, shackle.* *Tacit.* vinculum ad arcum sellæ. Also, with a *dat.* following, for *ad aliquid.* *Catull.* Restrictus silici. — Hence, figur. *Plin. Ep.* omnes ad custodiam pecuniæ, *h. e. to urge, excite, incite.* *Tertull.* paralyticos, *h. e. to cure,* properly, *to make the joints firm again.* — Also, *to restrain, check, confine, stop, restrict.* *Plin. Ep.* sumptus. —— ¶ See, also, *Restrictus.*

RĔSTRUCTUS, a, um. See *Restruo.*

RĔSTRUŌ (re & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to rebuild, erect again.* *Tertull.* aras. — Hence, *to restore.* *Tertull.* fidem.

RĔSŪDŌ (re & sudo) as, a. and n. 1. *to sweat.* *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to sweat, sweat forth, exude.* *Prudent.*

RĔSULCŌ (re & sulco), as, a. 1. *to furrow or plough again.* — Figur. *Prudent.* vulnera, *h. e. to scratch up again.*

RĔSULTŌ (frequentat. of resilio), as, n. 1. *to spring or leap back, rebound,* ἀναπηδάω. *Virg.* Tela galea resultant. *Plin.* Aer resultat. — Hence, of an echo. *Virg.* Imago vocis resultat. — Hence, of places and things, *to resound, sound, ring.* *Virg.* Colles clamore resultant. *Plin. Paneg.* Tecta resultantia vocibus. —— ¶ Figur. *to leap, hop;* as a fault of a speech when there are too many short syllables in it. *Quintil.* Vitiosum dicendi genus, quod verborum licentia resultat. — Also, of the voice. *Quintil.* Pronunciatio resultans vocis mutationibus. — Also, *to oppose, resist.* *Plin. Ep.* Barbara nomina versibus resultant. —— ¶ Also, transit., *to make rebound, echo back, make to sound.* *Apul.* Saxa parilem sonum resultarent. *Calp.* Carmina, quæ nemorale resultent.

RĔSŪMŌ (re & sumo), is, mpsi *or* msi, mptum *or* mtum, a. 3. *to take up again, take again, resume,* ἀναλαμβάνω. *Ovid.* tabellas. *Quintil.* librum in manus. *Tacit.* arma, *h. e. to take up again.* — Hence, *to take again, make use of again.* *Plin. Paneg.* prætextas, *h. e. to put on again.* *Id.* libertatem, *h. e. to liberate one's self again.* — Also, *to take up again, resume, occupy one's self again with.* *Plin. Paneg.* curas principales. — Also, *to renew, repeat.* *Tacit.* pugnam. *Id.* hostilia. *Stat.* gemitus. —— ¶ Also, *to get or receive again.* *Ovid.* vires. *Sueton.* somnum. *Id.* animum, *h. e. to take courage again.* —— ¶ Also, *to restore, refresh, cause to recover.* *Cal. Aurel.* ægrum.

RĔSUMPTIŌ, or RĔSUMTIŌ (resumo), ōnis, f. *a restoring, recovering, reviving, refreshing.* *Cal. Aurel.*

RĔSUMPTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that serves for recovering, reviving or refreshing.* *Cel. Aurel.*

RĔSUMPTŌRIUS, or RĔSUMTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. *for* Resumptivus. *Cal. Aurel.*

RĔSUMPTUS, or RĔSUMTUS, a, um. See *Resumo.*

RĔSUŌ (re & suo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to rip open.* *Sueton.* Tunica resuta.

RĔSŬPĪNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from resupino. —— ¶ Adj. *lying or laid on his back,* ὑπτιωθείς. — Hence, *lazy, slothful, effeminate.* *Juvenc.* Gallus. — Figur. *leaning back.* *Vitruv.* Resupinatam facit ejus speciem. —— ¶ Also, *curved, bent.* *Cels.* os.

RĔSŬPĪNŌ (re & supino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend back or backwards.* *Plin.* caput. *Liv.* assurgentem umbone, *h. e. to strike back to the ground.* *Quintil.* nares manu. — Hence, Resupinari, *to be bent backwards or back, to bend itself back or on its back.* *Plin.* Leones resupinari, *h. e. lay themselves upon their backs.* — Hence, Resupinare feminam, *for* concumbere cum femina; as, *Juvenal.* aviam. —— ¶ Also, *to turn or force back, break in, drive in, overthrow.* *Prop.* valvas, *h. e. to open, tear open, force in.* —— ¶ Also, *to destroy, ruin.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* rem. —— ¶ Also, *to make proud, puff up.* *Senec.* —— ¶ See, also, *Resupinatus, a, um.*

RĔSŬPĪNUS (re & supinus), a, um, adj. *bent backwards or back, lying on one's back or with the face upwards, turning or looking upwards, supine,* ὕπτιος. So, of a man when he bends his head back. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, of proud persons who carry their noses high, bend their heads back. *Ovid.* and *Senec.* Here it may also be rendered *proud.* — Also, when one lies on his back upon the ground. *Ovid. Met.* 8, 84. *Her.* 16, 255. Here it may be rendered *on his back,* or *lying on his back.* Hence, *Ovid.* Resupinum aliquem fundere, *h. e. to throw on his back upon the ground.* *Plin.* Humi jacentes resupini. So, also, *Ovid.* collum. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* vomer, *h. e. bent back.* —— ¶ Also, *effeminate, slothful.* *Quintil.* voluptas. —— ¶ Also, *negligent, careless.* *Pandect.* homo. *Id.* existimatio.

RĔSURGŌ (re & surgo), is, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. *to rise again, raise one's self again, appear again,* ἀνίσταμαι. *Ovid.* Resurgam, *sc. from my bed.* *Tacit.* Jacentes nullo ad resurgendum nisu. *Ovid.* Herba resurgens, *h. e. springing up again.* *Id.* Luna resurgit, *h. e. rises.* *Tacit.* arbor. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to rise again, rouse one's self again.* *Tacit.* in ultionem. —— ¶ Also, *to arise again, break forth again.* *Vellei.* Resurgit bellum. *Virg.* amor. —— ¶ Also, *to come forth again,* or *to rise again.* *Propert.* Roma resurges. *Liv.* Res Romana velut resurgeret. —— ¶ Also, *to come to life again, rise from the dead.* *Lactant.* — Also, *to be built again.* *Tacit.* Resurgens urbs.

RĔSURRECTIŌ (resurgo), ōnis, f. *a rising from the dead, resurrection,* ἀνάστασις. *Tertull.*

RĔSUSCITĀTIŌ (resuscito), ōnis, f. *a raising from the dead, resuscitation.* *Tertull.*

RĔSUSCITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that raises from the dead.* *Tertull.*

RĔSUSCITŌ (re & suscito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to rouse again, revive, excite again, renew,* ἀνεγείρω. *Ovid.* iram. — Hence, *Pandect.* legatum, *h. e. to renew again, make valid again.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring to life again.* *Tertull.*

RĔSŪTUS, a, um. See *Resuo.*

RĔTÆ (unc.), ārum, f. said to denote *trees projecting from the banks of a river.* *Gell.* 11, 17. Hence, is said to be derived *Rete, as, to clear a river of such trees.* *Gell.* flumen.

RĔTĀLIŌ (re & talio, onis), as, a. 1. *to retaliate.* *Gell.* (Id) retaliari debet.

RĔTARDĀTIŌ (retardo), ōnis, f. *a stopping, delaying, hindering, retarding,* ἀναβολή, μέλλησις. *Cic.*

RĔTARDŌ (re & tardo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to keep back, detain, stop, delay, hinder, impede, retard,* ἀνίσχω. *Cic.* aliquem in via. *Id.* aliquem a scribendo. *Id.* impetus hostium. *Plin. Ep.* a scribendi studio. — Hence, Retardari, *to be detained, tarry, go slowly.* *Cic.* Motus stellarum retardantur.

RĔTAXŌ (re & taxo), as, a. 1. *to reprove, blame, tax,* or *to blame in return,* ἐγκαλέω. *Sueton.*

RĒTĔ (unc.), is, n. *a net,* particularly *a net for catching fish.* *Cic.* Araneæ quasi rete texunt. *Plaut.* Rete jacere. *Virg.* Retia ponere cervis. *Terent.* tendere. — Also, figur. *Propert.* Tendis retia mihi. *Lucret.* Retibus (amoris) exire. *Plaut.* Albo rete aliena oppugnare bona, *h. e.* albo (prætoris), tanquam rete (*abl.*). — *Retis, is, f.* occurs also. *Varr.* and *Plaut.* Retem. — The *ablat.* is *reti* and *rete.* *Varr., Ovid.* and *Plin.;* as, *Varr.* Rete (*abl.*) cannabina (*fem.*).

RĔTECTUS, a, um, particip. from retego.

RĔTĔGŌ (re & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to uncover, open,* ἀνακαλύπτω. *Cic.* thecam nummariam. *Plin.* vestes super clunes, *h. e. to take up.* *Propert.* Sacra nullis retecta viris, *h. e. from which men are excluded.* — Hence, *to bare.* *Lucan.* vultus. *Id.* ensem, *h. e. to draw, unsheath.* *Virg.* Homo retectus, *h. e. not covered, not protected, sc. with a shield.* *Sueton.* Retectis pedibus conquiescebat, *h. e. his feet being uncovered.* — Also, *to make visible.* *Virg.* orbem radiis. *Id.* Jam rebus luce retectis, *h. e.* orto die. — Also, *to disclose, reveal, discover.* *Horat.* arcanum consilium. *Virg.* scelus. —— ¶ Also, *to cover again.* *Pallad.*

RĔTENDŌ (re & tendo), is, di, sum and tum, a. 3. *to slacken that which has been strained,* ἀνίημι. *Ovid.* arcum. *Id.* Arcus retentus, *or, Phædr.* retensus.

RĔTENSUS, a, um, particip. from retendo.

RĔTENTĀTŌR (retento), ōris, m. *a detainer, retainer,* διακάτοχος. *Cassiod.*

RĔTENTĀTRIX (retentator), īcis, f. *she that retains.* *Macrob.*

RĔTENTIŌ (retineo), ōnis, f. *a holding in, keeping back.* *Cic.* pecuniæ. *Id.* aurigæ, *h. e. a holding in.* *Id.* assensionis, *h. e. a withholding.* —— ¶ Also, *a keeping back, retaining.* *Ascon.* judicum. *Lactant.* societatis, *h. e. preservation.* *Pandect.* Retentionem habere, *or,* facere, *h. e. to be permitted to retain.*

RĔTENTŌ (re & tento), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to try or attempt again, reattempt,* ἀναπειράω. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* viam leti. *Ovid.* studium. *Senec.* memoriam. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Retentans infringere vestes. — Also, *to occupy one's self again with* any thing, *take hold of again.* *Val. Flacc.* Spes aliquem retentat. *Id.* vota dimissa, *h. e. to hope again for any thing which one had given up.*

RĔTENTŌ (retineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hold or keep back, detain, stop, hold or keep in, retain.* *Plaut.* and *Liv.* aliquem. *Lucret.* cœlum a terris, *h. e. to separate.*

— Hence, *to preserve*. Cic. sensus vitasque.

RĔTĔNTŎR (retineo), ōris, m. *a retainer, detainer*. Apul.

RĔTENTŬS, a, um, particip. from retendo, and from retineo.

RĔTENTŬS (retineo), us, m. same as *Retentio*. Claudian.

RĔTERGĔŌ, or RĔTERGŌ (from re & tergeo, or tergo), es, si, a. 2. and 3. *to wipe, cleanse*. Ammian. fossas.

RĔTĔRŌ (re & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to rub, rub again, cleanse, ἀνατρίβω*. Nov. Retritum rutabulum.

RĔTEXŌ (re & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to unweave, untwist, untwine, unwind, unravel, ἀναλύω*, as, *telam, the web*, as Penelope did in order to put off her suitors (as is related in the Odyssey). Hence, Ovid. Tela retexta dolo, *h. e. Homer's Odyssey*. Hence, proverbially. Cic. Quasi Penelope telam retexens. — Hence, *to invalidate, cancel, annul, destroy, reverse*. Cic. præturam. Id. superiora. Manil. jura. — Also, *to alter, change*. Cic. orationem. Horat. scriptorum quæque, *h. e. revise, correct*. — Also, *to diminish or make less by degrees*. Ovid. Luna quater plenum retexuit orbem. —— ¶ Also, *to weave again or anew*. — Hence, *to renew, repeat*. Ovid. fila properata, *sc. of life*. Virg. orbes, *h. e. to repeat*. — Also, *to go through, recount, relate*. Apul. ordine singula. —— ¶ The perfect *retexi* occurs also Manil.

RĔTEXTŬS, a, um. See *Retexo*.

RĔTĬĀRĬŬS (rete), i, m. *sc.* gladiator, *a kind of gladiator who, besides a trident* (fuscina), *used a net which he endeavored to throw over the head of his antagonist, who was a kind of gladiator called* mirmillo *and* secutor. Quintil. Hence, Martial. Ferula contra retiarium, proverbially, *of weak arms against a person well equipped*.

RĔTĬCENTĔR (reticeo), adv. *silently, in silence*. Cic. Att. 10, 6. But Ed. Ern. and several others read *retice*.

RĔTĬCENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *a being silent*. Cic. posterorum. Id. Pœna reticentiæ, *h. e. a concealing, when one does not say that which he ought to reveal*. —— ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric, otherwise called* aposiopesis. Cic.

RĔTĬCĔŌ (re & taceo), es, ui, n. 2. *to hold one's peace, be silent, ἀποσιωπάω*. Cic. de injuriis. Liv. alicui, *h. e. respecting any person*. — Also, *not to answer or reply to* a person. Ovid. and Liv. — Also, of animals. Plin. — Hence, figur. Claudian. Lyra, quæ reticet. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to conceal, keep secret*. Cic. aliquid.

RĔTĬCŬLĀTŬS (reticulum), a, um, adj. *made like a net, δικτυόδετος, δικτυωτός*. Varr. fenestra, *h. e. a lattice window, trellis*.

RĔTĬCŬLUM (dimin. of rete), i, n. *a small net, δικτύδιον*. — Also, *any thing made like a net*. — Hence, *a small net or bag to keep any thing in*. Cic. Reticulum plenum rosæ, *h. e. a bag made like a net of very fine thread, with small meshes or holes, filled with roses to serve as a nosegay*. —— ¶ Also, *a small bag to carry any thing in*. Horat. panis. —— ¶ Also, *a coif, band or fillet of net-work for covering the hair or keeping it together*. Varr. and Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of net used in playing at ball*. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a curtain made of net-work*. Spartian. —— ¶ Also, *a sort of net-work, made of brass wire*. Fest. æneum.

RĔTĬCŬLUS, i, m. same as *Reticulum*. Varr. and Plin.

RĔTĬNĀCŬLUM (retineo), i, n. *any thing with which another thing is stayed or held back; a stay, holdfast, tie, rope, halter*, &c. ἔχμα. Ovid. Retinacula classis, *h. e. cables*. Virg. Retinacula tendens auriga, *h. e. the reins*. Vitruv. Tignum distinetur retinaculis. —— ¶ Figur. Plin. Ep. Vitæ retinacula abrumpere.

RĔTĬNĀX (Id.), ācis, adj. *retaining, holding back*. Symmach.

RĔTĬNENS, tis, particip. from retineo. —— ¶ Adj. *holding fast, observant, tenacious, κατέχων*. Cic. sui juris. Tacit. avitæ nobilitatis.

RĔTĬNENTĬA (retineo), æ, f. *a holding back, retaining*. Hence, *remembrance*. Lucret.

RĔTĬNĔŌ (re & teneo), es, tinui, tentum, a. 2. *to hold or keep back or in, stop, keep from going on or from falling, κατέχω*. Cæs. and Cic. aliquem. Plin. Arbusculæ retentæ, *sc. in growing*. (But other Edd. read *retonsæ*.) Ovid. Lacrimis vix retentis. Id. Lingua retenta metu, *h. e. checked, restrained*. Cic. Studia, quæ retenta animo, remissa temporibus revocavi. Nep. se domi, *h. e. to keep one's self at home, not to go from home*. —— ¶ Also, *to keep attentive*. Cic. Ordo ipse annalium nos retinet. —— ¶ Also, *to retain, keep, preserve, maintain*. Cato in Cic. Ep. provinciam. Cæs. virtutem. Horat. amicos. Cic. jus suum. Id. morem, *h. e. to retain, observe*. Id. Retineri in vita, *h. e.* manere. Nep. aliquid memoria, *h. e. to keep in mind or remembrance, remember*. So, also, without *memoria*; as, Gell. Retineo, *h. e. I remember, recollect*. So, also, Cic. aliquem, *h. e. to keep or retain as a friend*. — Hence, *to observe*. Cic. officium. —— ¶ Also, *to preserve, save from destruction*. Spartian. labantem disciplinam. —— ¶ Also, *to keep or preserve* in any thing, *cause to remain in*. Cic. aliquem in officio. — Also, in general, *to keep in check or order*. Terent. liberos. —— ¶ Also, *to keep or retain with one's self*. Cic. aliquem, *sc. as a guest*. Plin. Paneg. uxorem. — Also, *to keep what should have been given back*. Cic. Cluent. 36. — Also, *to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal, not to talk of*. Horat. —— ¶ Also, *to hold, have*. Cic. arcum manu. —— ¶ Also, *to have, be possessed of, occupy, inhabit*. Lucret. So, also, Cic. Impios retinent odia. —— ¶ See, also, *Retinens*.

RĔTINGŌ (re & tingo), is, a. 3. seems to mean merely *to make*. Pallad. Decemb. 2.

RĔTĬŎLUM (dimin. of rete), i, n. *a little net*. Apul.

RĔTIS, is, f. for Rete. See *Rete*.

RĔTŌ, as, a. 1. See *Reta*.

RĔTONDĔŌ (re & tondeo), es, di, sum, a. 2. *to clip or shear again*, or, simply, *to clip or shear*. — Hence, *to mow, graze*. Plin. segetes.

RĔTŎNŌ (re & tono), as, n. 1. *to thunder or sound back, resound*, or, simply, *to sound, ἀναβροντάω*. Catull.

RĔTONSŬS, a, um, particip. from retondeo.

RĔTORPESCŌ (re & torpesco), is, pui, n. 3. *to become torpid or without feeling again*, or, simply, *to become torpid or without feeling*. Tertull.

RĔTORQUĔŌ (re & torqueo), es, si, tum, a. 2. *to writhe or twist back, bend back, turn or cast back*, or, simply, *to turn, twist, writhe, bend, ἀντιστρέφω*. Cæs. agmen ad dextram. Cic. oculos ad urbem. Ovid. caput in sua terga. Id. ora ad os Phœbi, *h. e. to turn towards*. Virg. currum. Sil. hastam, *h. e. to hurl back*. Crinem, *to crisp, curl*. Martial. Crine retorto, *h. e. crisped, curled*. Horat. Manibus retortis, *h. e. tied behind the back*. — Hence, of clothing, *to throw back*. Virg. amictum. — Also, of the mind. Senec. animum ad præterita, *h. e. to turn one's thoughts to, reflect upon*. Virg. mentem, *h. e. to change his mind*. — Also, *to drive back, repulse*. Horat. Rhœtum. Id. Retortæ litore undæ. — Also, *to draw back, keep from*. Quintil. decl. aliquem, *sc.* a morte. — Apul. argumentum, *h. e. to retort*. So, also, Pandect. crimen in aliquem. Justin. scelus (*h. e.* mortem) in auctorem, *h. e. to inflict upon him the death which he intended for us*. — Claudian. viam, *h. e. to return by the same way*.

RĔTORRĔŌ (re & torreo), es, torrui, tostum, a. 2. *to roast or dry again*, or, simply, *to roast, dry*. Colum.

RĔTORRESCŌ (re & torresco), is, n. 3. *to become dry or parched or withered again*, or, simply, *to become dry or parched, dry up, wither, καταξηραίνομαι*. Colum.

RĔTORRĬDĔ (retorridus), adv. *dryly, κατεξηραμμένως*. Plin.

RĔTORRĬDŬS (re & torridus), a, um, adj. *shrivelled or wrinkled with too much heat, parched, dried up with heat, burnt up, κατάξηρος*. Varr. prata. Colum. planta. Senec. ramus. — Figur. Phædr. mus, *h. e.* perhaps, *old*, or, *of great experience*, and, consequently, *cunning*. Gell. Detriti et retorridi, *h. e. after many years, after much experience therein*. Capitol. Vultu retorridus, *h. e. serious, gloomy*.

RĔTORTŬS, a, um, particip. from retorqueo.

RĔTOSTŬS, a, um, particip. from retorreo.

RĔTRACTĀTĬŌ (retracto), ōnis, f. *a taking of a thing in hand again in order to go through it*. Hence, Retractationes, *revisions, corrections*, the name of two books of Augustine. —— ¶ Also, *a refusal, long delay, hesitation*. Cic. Sine retractatione.

RĔTRACTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that refuses*. Tertull. officii.

RĔTRACTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from retracto. —— ¶ Adj. *revised, corrected, amended*. Cic. Retractatius σύνταγμα.

RĔTRACTĀTŬS (retracto), us, m. *a going over again, reconsideration*. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, *hesitation, doubt, refusal*. Tertull. Sine ullo retractatu, *h. e. without any allowance, hesitation*, &c.

RĔTRACTĬŌ (retraho), ōnis, f. *a drawing back*. Vitruv. graduum, *h. e. the breadth of the steps*. Arnob. Sine ulla retractione, *h. e. without refusal*. — Hence, *a diminishing*. Macrob. dierum.

RĔTRACTŌ (re & tracto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to handle again, feel again*. Ovid. vulnera. Virg. Æn. 10, 396. ferrum (of an amputated hand). Ovid. vota (*the beloved image*). — Hence, *to take up again*. Virg. Æn. 7. 694. ferrum. Liv. arma. — Also, *to take in hand again, undertake anew*. Colum. pedamenta, *h. e. to make anew*. Ovid. verba desueta, *h. e. to practise one's self in again*. Plin. Ep. orationem, *h. e. to look over again, to revise, correct, amend*. Id. opera, *h. e. to correct, amend*. Id. finitam causam, *h. e. to take up again a cause which has already been decided*. — Also, *to look over or examine again*. Colum. — Also, *to reflect upon again, consider anew*. Cic. aliquid diligenter. Ovid. fata. Senec. memoriam, *h. e. to renew, repeat*. Ovid. secum memorata. —— ¶ Also, *to draw back*. — Hence, *to retract, revoke, recant, recall*. Virg. dicta. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. largitiones. — Also, *to withdraw himself, refuse, decline, resist, oppose, hesitate, doubt, be reluctant*. Virg. Quid retractas? Liv. Nullo retractante. Cic. Sive retractas. —— ¶ Also, *to find fault with, censure, criticize*. Gell. opus. —— ¶ See, also, *Retractatus, a, um*.

RĔTRACTŬS, a, um, partic. from retraho. —— ¶ Adj. *drawn back*, as it were, *remote, concealed, hidden*. Liv. Retractior a mari murus. Id. Sinus maris introrsus retractus. Senec. Retracti introrsus oculi, *h. e. eyes lying deep*.

RĔTRACTŬS (retraho), us, m. *a drawing back*. Tertull.

RĔTRĀDŌ (re & trado), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to restore, deliver again*. Pandect.

RĔTRAHŌ (re & traho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw back, withdraw, ἀνέλκω*. Cic. manum. Id. Hannibalem in Africam. Virg. Unda pedem retrahit. Ovid. se ab ictu. — Especially, *to bring back* (*fugitives*). Cic. and Liv. Hence, facetiously, Terent. argentum fugitivum, *h. e. to bring back*. — Hence, *to keep from, detain from*. Cic. consules a fœdere. — Also, *to rescue, save, deliver*. Nepos. ab interitu. Sueton. ex magnis detrimentis. — Also, *to keep secret, conceal, suppress, keep out of sight, hush up*. Senec. vires ingenii. Id. verba. — Also, *to shorten*. Manil. noctes. — Also, *to withdraw, remove*. Horat. se. Cels. a convictu. Sueton. Ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, *h. e.* subtraxit, *took away*. — Figur. *not to assist*. Catull. —— ¶ Also, *to draw or drag again*. Tacit. ad eosdem cruciatus. — Hence, *to bring forth again, bring to light again, make known again*. Varr. verba. Tacit. obliterata ærarii nomina. — Also, *to restore, put again*. Trajan. in Plin. Ep. in conditionem proborum ministrorum. —— ¶ Also, *for* traho, *to draw*. Tacit. Imaginem nocturnæ quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, *h. e. explained it as something certain, considered it as a reali*

ty. — Hence, *to bring. Cic.* in odium judicis, *h. e. to render odious.* —— ¶ See, also, *Retractus, a, um.*

RĔTRĔCTŌ, same as *Retracto.*

RĔTRIBŪŌ (re & tribuo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to give back, restore, return,* ἀνταποδίδωμι. *Liv.* pecuniam populo. — Hence, *to give one his due. Cic.* fructum. —— ¶ Also, *to give again or in return. Lucret.* corpora rebus. *Lactant.* vicem alicui, *h. e. to repay.*

RĔTRIBŪTĬŌ (retribuo), ōnis, f. *a giving or bestowing in return, a recompense, repayment, retribution,* ἀντιδωρεά, ἀνταπόδοσις. *Tertull.* vitæ æternæ. *Lactant.* contumeliæ.

RĔTRIBŪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who rewards or recompenses. Tertull.*

RĔTRIBŪTŬS, a, um. See *Retribuo.*

RĔTRIMĔNTUM (retero), i, n. *the refuse, sediment or dregs* of any thing, ἀπόκριμα. Of pressed olives. *Varr.* Of metal, *the dross. Cels.* plumbi. *Varr.* cibi, *h. e. the excrements.*

RĔTRĪTŪRŌ (re & trituro), as, a. 1. *to thresh again,* or, simply, *to thresh. Augustin.*

RĔTRĪTŬS, a, um. See *Retero.*

RĔTRŌ (unc.), adv. *behind, on the back side, back, backwards,* ὀπίσω, ὄπισθεν, to the question, *Where? Terent.* Est mihi in ultimis conclave ædibus quoddam retro. *Cic.* Quid retro atque a tergo fieret. — Hence, *differently, in a different manner from other people; perversely. Senec.* vivere. — Also, *on the other hand, on the contrary. Quintil.* and *Pandect.* — Also, *before, formerly, in time past. Horat.* Quodcunque retro est. *Plin. Ep.* Retro habeatur ratio. —— ¶ Also, *backwards, back, behind,* to the question, *Whither? Liv.* inhibere navem. *Horat.* fugere. *Virg.* dare lintea, *h. e. to sail back. Cic.* respicere. — Hence, figur. *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 31. Retro ponere, *h. e. to postpone. Virg.* Sententia versa retro, *h. e.* in contrarium, *or* mutata. *Lucret.* Retro abhorret ab hac, *h. e.* aversatur. *Plin. Ep.* Pretium retro abiit, *h. e. is lowered.* —— ¶ Also, *back. Pandect.* dare, *h. e. to give back, return.* —— ¶ It is sometimes redundantly joined with *respicere, redire,* &c. *Cic.* respicere. *Liv.* redire. *Id.* remittere. *Id.* revocare. —— ¶ Also, with an *accusat.* following, *behind. Apul.* Retro metas. — Also, with *versus* or *ad. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit.

RĔTRŌĂGŌ, and RĔTRŌ ĂGŌ, is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive or throw back, turn back,* ἀποστρέφω. *Quintil.* capillos, *h. e. to stroke or push back.* — Figur. *Senec.* iram. *Plin.* honores. — Hence, *to reverse, invert, alter, change. Quintil.* ordinem, *h. e. to reverse the order of things, begin at the wrong end. Id.* literas, *h. e. invert the order of the letters, have them repeated in a reversed order.* Hence the *anapæstus* is called *dactylus retroactus. Quintil.*

RĔTRŌCĒDŌ, or RĔTRŌ CĒDŌ, is, n. 3. *to go back, recede, retire,* ἀναποδίζω. *Liv.*

RĔTRŌCESSŬS (retrocedo), us, m. *a going back or backwards, retrocession,* ἀναχώρησις. *Apul.*

RĔTRŌCĬTŬS (retro & citus), a, um, adj. *bent back, crooked. Lucret.*

RĔTRŌDŪCŌ, and RĔTRŌ DŪCŌ, is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring, lead or draw back or backwards,* ἀνάγω. *Vitruv.*

RĔTRŌĔŌ, and RĔTRŌ ĔŌ, is, n. 4. *to go back or backwards, return,* ὑποστρέφω. *Senec.*

RĔTRŌFLECTŌ, and RĔTRŌ FLECTŌ, is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to bend back or backwards,* ἀνακάμπτω. *Petron.* radices capillorum.

RĔTRŌGRĂDĀTĬŌ (retrogrado), ōnis, f. *a going backwards or back. Marc. Cap.*

RĔTRŌGRĂDĬŎR, and RĔTRŌ GRĂDĬŎR, ĕris, dep. 3. *to go back or backwards, retrograde,* ἀναχάζω. *Plin.*

RĔTRŌGRĂDIS (retrogradior), e, adj. *going backwards or back, retrograde. Apul.*

RĔTRŌGRĂDŌ (retrogradus, or retrogadus), as, n. 1. *to go backwards or back. Martian. Capell.*

RĔTRŌGRĂDŬS (retrogradior), a, um, adj. *going backwards or back, retrograde,* ὀπισθοπόρος. *Plin.*

RĔTRŌGRESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going back or backwards, retrogression. Macrob.*

RĔTRŌLĔGŌ, and RĔTRŌ LĔGŌ, is, a. 3. *to go or sail backwards or back. Quintil.*

RĔTRŌPENDŬLŬS (retro & pendulus), a, um, adj. *hanging backwards or back. Apul.*

RĔTRŌRSUM, and RĔTRŌRSŬS, adv. See *Retrorsus, a, um.*

RĔTRŌRSŬS (for retro versus, or vorsus), a, um, adj. *turned backward. Plin.* manus. — Figur. of time, *ancient, of time past.* — Hence, compar. Retrorsior, *or* Retrosior, *h. e.* antiquior, *more ancient. Tertull.* — Hence, Retrorsus, *or* Retrorsum, adv. *backward, back. Horat.* Retrorsum vela dare. *Plin.* Retrorsum redeunt (here it is redundant). Hence, *on the contrary. Cic.* Deinde retrorsum vicissim, &c. Also, *to time past. Pandect.* Retrorsum se actio refert. *Id.* Retrorsus ad id tempus reducere. Also, *back or again. Pandect.* Retrorsus venisset.

RĔTRŌSĬŎR. See *Retrorsus, a, um.*

RĔTRŌSPĬCĬŌ (retro & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to look backwards or back. Vitruv.* orbem lunæ.

RĔTRŌVERSĬM (retroversus), adv. *backwards. Claud. Mamert.*

RĔTRŌVERSUM, and RĔTRŌVERSŬS. See *Retroverto.*

RĔTRŌVERTŌ, or RĔTRŌ VERTŌ, is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn backwards or back.* — Hence, Retroversus, a, um, *turned about, turned back or backwards. Ovid.* Ipse retroversus prodidit ora. *Lactant.* Argumentum retroversum. Also, Versus retro. *Virg.* Sententia versa retro, *h. e.* mutata. — Hence, Retroversus, *and* Retroversum, adv. *backwards, behind one's self. Plaut.* Retroversum cedam. *Petron.* Colonia retroversus crescit, *h. e. decreases.*

RĔTRŪDŌ (re & trudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to thrust back,* ἀπωθέω. *Plaut.* — Figur. *to remove, hide, conceal.* — Hence, Retrusus, a, um, *remote, hidden, concealed. Cic.* Jacent retrusa et abdita.

RĔTUNDŌ (re & tundo), is, tŭdi, tūsum and tunsum, a. 3. *to thrust, push, or drive back. Lucan.* Boreas retundit pelagus. — Hence, Retusus, a, um, *reflected. Claudian.* Fratre (lunæ, *h. e.* sole) retuso. —— ¶ Also, *to check, restrain, repress. Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* improbitatem alicujus. *Terent.* animum, qui luxuria diffluit. *Liv.* linguas Ætolorum, *h. e. to silence. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* sermones, *h. e. to refute.* —— ¶ Also, *to blunt, make dull. Ovid.* tela. *Plin.* ascias. — Figur. *Liv.* impetum. *Id.* hostem, *h. e. to check his impetuosity. Cic.* gladios, or ferrum alicujus, *h. e. to frustrate his murderous designs. Id.* mucronem stili. *Quintil.* mucronem ingenii. —— ¶ See, also, *Retusus, a, um.*

RĔTUNSŬS, a, um, partic. from retusus.

RĔTŪRŌ (the opposite of obturo, and of a similar derivation), as, a. 1. *to open. Varr.* aures.

RĔTŪSŬS, or RĔTUNSŬS, a, um, partic. from retundo. —— ¶ Adj. *blunted, blunt, obtuse,* properly and figuratively. *Plaut.* Securis retunsa. *Virg.* Ferrum retusum. *Cic.* Ingenium retusum. *Sil.* Res retusæ, *h. e. weakened.* —— ¶ Also, of light, *dark, obscure. Claudian.* Stella crine retuso. —— ¶ Also, *without feeling. Plaut.* Cor retunsum.

RĔVĂLESCŌ (re & valesco), is, lui, n. 3. *to grow well again, recover one's health,* ἀναῤῥώννυμαι. *Ovid.* — Figur. *to recover itself, return to its former good condition. Tacit.* Laodicea revaluit. *Apul.* Revalescente astutia. — Also, *to gain again its former power or authority. Tacit.* Ut diplomata revalescerent.

RĔVĂNESCŌ (re & vanesco), is, nui, n. 3. *to vanish away again,* ἀναφανίζομαι. *Ovid.*

REUDIGNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany, near the Elbe. Tacit.*

RĔVĔHŌ (re & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to conduct, carry or bring back,* whether on one's shoulders or on horseback, or in carriages, ships, &c. ἀνακομίζω. *Ovid.* Tela revexit, *sc.* nave. *Liv.* Præda revecta, *h. e. brought back, sc.* in waggons. — Hence, Revehi, *to come, sail or ride back,* when *equo, curru, nave,* &c. is either joined with it or understood. *Liv.* ad prœlium, *h. e. to ride back. Horat.* Ithacam. *Ovid.* Revectus equis. *Plin.* curru triumphali. *Liv.* Quum per Circum reveheretur, *h. e. rode back.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ad superiorem ætatem revecti sumus, *h. e. have come back. Plin. Ep.* Famam ex Bithynia revexisti, *h. e. brought back.* —— ¶ Also, *for* veho et reveho, *to carry to a place and back again. Val. Flacc.* Quos revehat.

RĔVĔLĀTĬŌ (revelo), ōnis, f. *an uncovering, making bare. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a revealing, discovering,* ἀποκάλυψις. *Tertull.*

RĔVĔLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a revealer, discloser,* ἀποκαλύπτων. *Tertull.*

RĔVĔLĀTŌRĬŬS (revelator), a, um, adj. *revealing, belonging to revelation,* ἀποκαλυπτικός. *Tertull.*

RĔVELLŌ (re & vello), is, velli, vulsum, a. 3. *to pull or tear away, pull or tear off, pull or tear out,* ἀνασπάω, ἀποσπάω. *Cic.* crucem. *Id.* tela de corpore. *Virg.* telum ab alta radice. *Colum.* pellem (bovis), *h. e. to pull at. Horat.* Usque proximos revellis agri terminos, *h. e. extend your lands. Ovid.* Morte ab aliquo revelli, *h. e. to be separated, torn.* So, also, Revulsus, *or* Revolsus, a, um. *Cic.* tabula. *Id.* claustra portarum. Hence, *Sil.* Signa (militaria) revellere, *h. e. to decamp with an army,* because then the standards, which had been fixed in the ground, were pulled out. *Ovid.* puerum, *h. e. to tear or take away by force. Virg.* Quos Sidonia urbe revelli, *h. e. torn or carried away, removed.* —— ¶ Also, *to tear up, pull open, open. Ovid.* humum dente curvo, *h. e. to plough. Auct.* ad *Her.* sepulcra, *h. e. to break open, to open. Virg.* cinerem manesve, *for* sepulcrum. —— ¶ Figur. *to tear away, banish, eradicate, extirpate, destroy. Cic.* consulatum ex omni memoria, *h. e. to blot out. Id.* injurias. *Pers.* alicui avias, *h. e. old prejudices.*

RĔVĒLŌ (re & velo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to unveil, uncover, bare,* ἀποκαλύπτω. *Sueton.* caput. *Tacit.* frontem. *Ovid.* os. *Id.* sacra. —— ¶ Figur. *to discover, reveal. Tertull.*

RĔVENDŌ (re & vendo), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to sell again,* ἀναπιπράσκω. *Pandect.*

RĔVĒNĔŌ (re & veneo), is, īvi and ĭi, n. 4. *to be sold again. Pandect.*

RĔVĔNĬŌ (re & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come again or back, return,* ἐπανέρχομαι. *Cic.* domum. — Figur. *Plaut.* Res in eum revenit locum. *Id.* in gratiam, *h. e. to be reconciled.*

RĔVENTŬS (revenio), us, m. *a return. Suev.* ap. *Macrob.*

RĔVĒRĀ, and RĒ VĒRĀ, *indeed, in very deed, in reality, really, truly, verily, in good earnest, assuredly,* ὄντως, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ. *Cic.*

RĔVERBĔRŌ (re & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike or beat back, repel, cause to reverberate,* ἀπωθέω. *Senec.* and *Colum.* — Figur. *Senec.* iram fortunæ.

RĔVĔRĔCUNDĬTĔR (re & verecunditer), adv. *respectfully. Enn.*

RĔVĔRENDŬS, a, um, particip. from revereor. —— ¶ Adj. *venerable, awful, to be revered, reverend,* αἰδέσιμος. *Ovid.* Noxque tenebrarum specie reverenda tuarum. *Cod. Just.* Reverendissimi Episcopi, *right reverend.*

RĔVĔRENS, tis, particip. from revereor. —— ¶ Adj. *respectful, regardful. Tacit.* Sermo erga patrem reverens. *Plin. Ep.* Illud reverentius. *Flor.* Reverentior majestatis. *Plin. Ep.* Reverentissimus mei. — Also, *modest, shamefaced. Propert.* ora (Musarum). — Also, *venerable, reverend. Flor.* Reverentius visum est nomen Augusti.

RĔVĔRENTĔR (reverens), adv. *with fear and regard, reverently, respectfully, devoutly,* εὐλαβῶς. *Plin. Ep.* Adire reverenter aliquem. *Tacit.* Reverentius. *Sueton.* and *Plin. Ep.* Reverentissime.

RĔVĔRENTĬA (revereor), æ, f. *fear. Colum.* discendi. *Propert.* poscendi. — Hence, *respect, regard, consideration.*

Quintil. decl. languoris. —— ¶ Also, *respect, regard, reverence, awe.* *Cic.* adversus homines. *Plin. Ep.* Alicui reverentiam præstare. *Id.* habere. *Quintil.* Oblivisci reverentiæ, quæ parentibus debetur. *Juvenal.* legum. *Id.* Maxima debetur puero reverentia. — Hence, as a title of honor. *Plin. Paneg.* Ego reverentiæ vestræ (*sc.* senatus) sic inserviam, *h. e.* with us, *your honor, your reverence,* &c.

RĔVĔRĔŎR (re & vereor), ēris, itus sum, dep. 2. *to fear, be afraid of, hesitate.* *Terent.* simultatem meam. *Cic.* suspicionem. *Terent.* adventum. *Liv.* cœtum virorum. Also, with *quo minus* following. *Terent.* Ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum. —— ¶ Also, *to stand in awe of, respect, honor, regard, esteem, venerate, reverence, revere.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* virtutes, *h. e. to esteem, venerate.* *Colum.* Illustrium scriptorum auctoritatem. —— ¶ Also, *to spare.* *Plin.* quæstus suos. —— ¶ It is also used *passively* and *impersonally.* *Varr.* Non te tui pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, *h. e.* if *you do not fear me.* Perhaps *se* is to be understood. —— ¶ See, also, *Reverens,* and *Reverendus.*

RĔVERGŎ (re & vergo), is, a. 3. *to incline backwards.* — Hence, *to tend, conduce, turn.* *Claud. Mamert.*

RĔVERRŎ (re & verro), is, n. 3. *to sweep back, to scatter abroad that which has been swept together.* *Plaut.*

RĔVERSĬŎ, or **RĔVŎRSĬŎ** (revertor), ōnis, f. *an inverting,* as, when one says *mecum* for *cum me.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a turning about on a journey, a turning back before arriving at the place of destination.* *Cic.* Reditu vel potius reversione. — Also, in general, *a returning, coming back,* as, of a fever. *Cic.* Tertianas febres, et quartanas divinas esse dicendum est, quarum reversione quid potest esse constantius? *Id.* Reversionem facere, *h. e. to return.*

RĔVERSŎ (re & verso), as, a. 1. *to turn round again.* *Augustin.*

RĔVERSŬS, a, um. See *Reverto.*

RĔVERTĬCŬLUM (revertor), i, n. *a return, revolution.* *Apul.*

RĔVERTŎ, or **RĔVŎRTŎ** (re & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. and **RĔVERTŎR**, ĕris, sus sum, dep. 3. *to turn back, come back, return.* *Cic.* ex itinere. *Cæs.* ad aliquem. *Cic.* Laodiceam. *Terent.* domum. — Figur. *Liv.* in gratiam cum aliquo, *h. e. to be reconciled.* *Cæs.* ad sanitatem, *h. e. to return to reason.* *Lucret.* ad vitam. *Ovid.* Pœna reversura est in caput tuum. *Pandect.* ad aliquem, *or, Id.* adversus aliquem, *h. e. to come upon a person for payment or indemnification.* *Sallust.* Malum in civitatem reverterat. *Cic.* Ut ad me revertar, *h. e. to return to myself, sc.* in speaking. *Id.* ad propositum, *h. e. to come to the purpose.* —— ¶ Also, simply, *to go, come.* *Varr.* Scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, si qua in re quæres, &c. *h. e.* quos legas. *Cic.* Revertitur ad commodum, *h. e. relates to.* *Tacit.* Ne ira victoris in tribunos reverteretur, *h. e. be turned, direct itself.*

RĔVESTĬŎ (re & vestio), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to clothe again.* *Tertull.*

RĔVĬBRĀTĬŎ (revibro), ōnis, f. *a reflection.* *Hygin.*

RĔVĬBRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. same as *Revibratio.* *Martian. Capell.*

RĔVĬBRŎ (re & vibro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to rebound.* *Marc. Cap.* radios, *h. e. to reflect.* —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to reflect light.* *Mart. Capell.*

RĔVICTĬŎ (revinco), ōnis, f. *a refutation.* *Apul.*

RĔVICTŬS, a, um, partic. from revinco.

RĔVĬDĔŎ (re & video), es, a. 2. *to see again, go again to see.* *Plaut.* ad heram, *h. e. to go home.*

RĔVĬGĔSCŎ (re & vigesco), is, gui, n. 3. *to become lively again.* *Juvenc.*

RĔVĬLĔSCŎ (re & vilesco), is, n. 3. *to become contemptible or vile, lose its value.* *Senec.*

RĔVĬMĔNTUM (obsol. revieo), i, n. supposed to denote the same thing as *Fimbria.* *Fronto.*

RĔVINCĬBĬLIS (revinco), e, adj. *that may be disproved or refuted.* *Tertull.*

RĔVINCĬŎ (re & vincio), is, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. *to bind back or backwards,* ἀναδέω. *Virg.* Juvenem manus post terga revinctum, *for* cujus manus post terga revinctæ erant. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to bind or fasten to* any thing. *Cæs.* trabes. *Propert.* latus ense, *h. e. the sword on his side.* *Virg.* Quam (insulam) revinxit Gyaro, &c. *h. e. has fastened,* as it were. *Id.* Revinxit serpentum spiris, *h. e. surrounded.* *Ovid.* Zona de poste revincta. — Also, figur. *Catull.* mentem amore, *h. e. to captivate.* *Claudian.* Latices in glaciem revincti, *h. e. frozen.* —— ¶ Also, *to unloose.* *Colum.* aliquem.

RĔVINCŎ (re & vinco), is, ici, ictum, a. 3. *to conquer.* *Horat.* catervas. — Hence, *to convince, convict, disprove, refute,* ἐξελέγχω. *Liv.* crimen. *Cic.* aliquem. *Gell.* In culpa revictus.

RĔVINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from revincio.

RĔVĬRĔŎ (re & vireo), es, n. 2. *to grow green again.* *Albinov.*

RĔVĬRESCŎ (incept. of revireo), is, rui, n. 3. *to become or grow green again,* ἀναθάλλω. *Ovid.* Silvæ revirescunt. — Hence, figur. *to recover one's former liveliness, courage, strength, youth,* &c. *revive, flourish again, become young again.* *Ovid.* Revirescere posse parentem, *h. e. to become young again.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Aliquando reipublicæ rationes reviruere. *Cic.* Impolitæ res ad renovandum bellum revirescent, *will recover strength or courage again.* *Tacit.* Domum Germanici revirescere, *h. e. flourish again.*

RĔVISCĔRĀTĬŎ (obsol. reviscero, as), ōnis, f. *a restoring of the flesh.* *Tertull.*

RĔVĪSĬŎ (revideo), ōnis, f. *a seeing again.* *Claud. Mamert.*

RĔVĪSĬTŎ (re & visito), as, a. 1. *to revisit.* *Plin.* urbem.

RĔVĪSŎ (re & viso), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to return or come again to see, come back to see, revisit,* ἀνεπισκέπτομαι. *Plaut.* Reviso, quod agant, *h. e. I will see once more what they are doing.* *Id.* Ad me revisas. *Gell.* Revise ad me, *h. e. call again, visit me again.* —— ¶ Also, transitively. *Cic.* Revise nos aliquando, *h. e. visit us again some time or other.* *Id.* rem Gallicanam, *h. e. to go to see, to visit.* *Colum.* agrum sæpius, *h. e. to survey, look at, go to see.* *Liv.* Domos revisebant, *h. e. went or came home.*

RĔVĪVESCŎ, is, n. 3. See *Revivisco.*

RĔVĪVĬFĬCŎ (re & vivifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to restore to life.* *Tertull.*

RĔVĪVISCŎ, or **RĔVĪVESCŎ** (re & vivisco), is, vixi, victum, n. 3. *to recover life, come to life again, revive,* ἀναβιόω. *Cic.* — Figur. *to grow again.* *Plin.* Pennæ avulsæ reviviscunt. *Colum.* Gramina reviviscunt. — Also, *to be renewed or repeated.* *Cic.* Reviviscere memoriam ac desiderium mei. *Id.* Reviviscunt homines justitia, abstinentia.

RĔVĪVŎ (re & vivo), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to live again.* *Paul. Nol.*

RĔUNCTŎR (obsol. reungo), ōris, m. *one employed by a physician to anoint and rub his patients.* *Plin.*

RĔVŎCĀBĬLIS (revoco), e, adj. *that may or can be recalled, revocable.* *Ovid.* telum. *Propert.* carmen fatorum, *h. e. changeable.* *Claudian.* damnum, *h. e. reparable.* *Val. Flacc.* Non revocabilis unquam pudor.

RĔVŎCĀMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *a calling back.* *Ovid.* — Hence, *a detaining.* *Ovid.*

RĔVŎCĀTĬŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a calling back, recalling, recall, revocation,* ἀνάκλησις. *Cic.* a bello. *Pandect.* domus, *for* ad domum. —— ¶ Also, *a calling or alluring to a place.* *Cic.* ad contemplandas voluptates.

RĔVŎCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who recalls.* *Quintil. declam.* animarum, *h. e. a restorer to life.*

RĔVŎCĀTŌRĬŬS (revocator), a, um, adj. *calling back, recalling.* *Cod. Just.* Revocatoria, *sc.* epistola, *h. e. a letter of recall.* —— ¶ Also, *drawing back.* *Theod. Prisc.*

RĔVŎCŎ (re & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call again,* ἀνακαλέω. *Liv.* in suffragium. *Petron.* rursus ad bibendum. —— ¶ Also, *to call in return.* Hence, *to invite* any one *again or in return.* *Cic.* Istum non fere quisquam vocabat, nec mirum, qui non revocaturus esset, *h. e. could not invite in return.* —— ¶ Also, *to call back, recall* one who has departed or is about to depart. *Cic.* aliquem de medio cursu. *Virg.* aliquem a morte. *Cic.* aliquem ex itinere. *Id.* Qui me revocastis, *sc. from exile.* — Hence, figur. *to entice back, to entice or draw forth again.* *Ovid.* oculos, *h. e. to cause one to open his eyes again or to look again at a thing.* *Liv.* Spes Samnites ad Claudium rursus revocavit. — Also, *to renew.* *Cic.* studia intermissa. *Tacit.* antiquam militiam. — Also, *to restore, renew.* *Cic.* vires. *Virg.* animos. *Liv.* memoriam cædis. *Id.* priscos mores. — Also, *to draw, set, put, bring or fetch back.* *Virg.* pedem, *and, Id.* gradum, *h. e. to return.* *Justin.* aliquem in memoriam rei, *h. e. to remind of any thing.* *Plin.* prætermissa, *h. e. to make good, make up for.* *Colum.* terram in liram, *h. e. to bring again.* *Propert.* perjuria, *h. e. to repeat.* — Hence, se, *to return.* *Cic.* ad industriam. Also, *to recollect.* *Id.* Revocat se ad ea, *h. e. recollects,* or *thinks upon again.* *Id.* Se ad se revocare, *or, simply,* Se revocare, *h. e. to recollect one's self, bethink one's self.* — Hence, figur. *to hold back, keep back.* *Cic.* aliquem a turpissimo consilio. — Also, *to bound, limit, restrain, confine, keep short, shorten.* *Cic.* vitem, *h. e. to prune.* *Id.* comitia in unam domum. *Id.* Revocare se non poterat, *h. e. withdraw himself from his society.* *Val. Flacc.* Phœbus revocaverat umbras, *h. e. had shortened.* — Also, *to recall, retract, revoke.* *Senec.* promissum suum. *Ovid.* facta. *Tacit.* libertatem, *h. e. to reduce again to slavery, make again a slave.* — Also, *to call upon any one to repeat what he has said, read or sung; to cause a thing to be repeated by calling for it,* as, by an actor, singer, lecturer, crier, &c. Of an actor. *Liv.* Quum sæpius revocatus vocem retudisset, *h. e. since he was frequently obliged to repeat it.* Of a poet. *Cic.* Revocatum (Archiam) eandem rem dicere. Of a præco. *Liv.* Præco revocatus. — Also, aliquid. *Cic.* versus, *h. e. to cause the verses to be repeated.* *Id.* Millies revocatum est, *h. e. they cried out a thousand times that it be repeated.* — Also, *to call out that one appear again.* *Cic.* Hominem revocat populus, *sc.* in judicium. —— ¶ Also, *to call,* particularly *frequently or repeatedly.* *Horat.* Quo te revocant preces. *Liv.* Dominis revocatis. — Hence, *to apply to.* *Cic.* aliquid ad suas res. — Also, *to bring or draw to.* *Cic.* in dubium, *h. e. to doubt.* *Cato.* ad rationem, *h. e. to call to account.* *Cic.* omnia ad suam potentiam. *Id.* rem ad manus, *h. e. to bring to blows.* *Liv.* spem consulatus in partem, *h. e. to bisect,* as it were, *give hopes of dividing the consulate.* *Cic. Cœl.* 27. Revocare ad se maximi facinoris crimen, *h. e. to bring upon himself an accusation.* — Also, *to refer to.* *Cic.* Me ad Antonii æstimationem revocaturus es? *h. e. will you say that Verres imitated Antony with regard to this tax?* — Also, *to refer, reduce, arrange, adapt, judge of.* *Cic.* omnia ad gloriam. *Id.* consilia ad naturam.

RĔVŎLŎ (re & volo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly back,* ἀναπέτομαι. *Cic.* — Figur. *to return quickly, hasten back.* *Ovid.* Revolat telum. *Vellei.* homo.

RĔVOLSŬS, a, um. See *Revello.*

RĔVŎLŪBĬLIS (revolvo), e, adj. *that may be rolled or wound back,* ἑλικός, ἐπίτροχος. *Ovid.* pondus, *h. e.* saxum. *Sil.* unda, *h. e. flowing back.*

RĔVOLVŎ (re & volvo), is, volvi, vŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll or wind back,* ἀνακυλίω, ἀναστρέφω. *Cic.* Draco revolvens sese. *Colum.* Pelagus fluctum revolvit. *Senec.* Revolvere fila, *or, Suet.* stamina, *h. e. to unwind the threads on the spindle, to reverse or alter fate,* said of the Parcæ. — Hence, Se revolvere, *or* revolvi, *to roll itself back, revolve, return,* of the stars, of years and times. *Plin.* Centesima revolvente se luna. *Claudian.* Secula revolvuntur. *Virg.* Revoluta dies. — *Revolvi* denotes, also, in general, *to fall or roll back, return.* *Virg.* Revolutus equo, *h. e. fallen from.* *Ovid.* rursus eodem, *h. e.* redire. *Virg.* In

veterem revoluta figuram, *h. e. returned, was changed again.* *Id.* Ter revoluta toro, *h. e. she fell back.* *Cic.* Revolvor in Tusculanum, *h. e.* redeo. *Id.* Eodem revolveris, *h. e. you fall upon the same thing, say the same thing as before.* *Ovid.* Revoluta secula, *h. e. past.* *Tacit.* Revolvi ad memoriam rei, *h. e. to remember.* — *Revolvi* denotes, also, *to come to, fall into, hit upon.* *Cic.* ad patris sententiam. *Ovid.* Quid ad ista revolvor? *Tacit.* ad vana. *Justin.* in luxuriam. —— ¶ Also, Revolvere, of a book, *to open*, because the books of the ancients were rolled together, and consequently were to be unrolled in order to be read. *Liv.* Origenes (*a book* of Cato). *Plin. Ep.* librum ad extremum, *h. e. to turn over, read.* —— ¶ Also, Revolvere *to repeat.* — Hence, *to read again.* *Horat.* loca jam recitata. — Also, *to think upon again, reconsider, revolve in one's mind, reflect upon.* *Ovid.* visa. *Tacit.* dicta factaque.— Also, *to relate again.* *Virg.* — Also, *to repeat in travelling or going.* *Virg.* iter, *h. e. to return by the same way.* *Id.* Pontus æstu revoluta resorbens saxa, *h. e. over which it flows back.* — Also, *to repeat by actions or experience.* *Virg.* Iterum revolvere casus, *h. e.* denuo subire. *Sil.* Fata revolvam, *h. e. to let return, renew.*

RĔVŎLŪTĬŌ (revolvo), ōnis, f. *a revolution, return.* *Augustin.*

RĔVŎLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from revolvo.

RĔVŎMŌ (re & vomo), is, ui, ĭtum, a. 3. *to spit back, discharge by spitting, vomit or throw up again, disgorge,* ἀνεμέω. *Virg.* fluctus. — Figur. *Ovid.* Charybdis vorat revomitque carinas. *Flor.* victoriam.

RĔVŎRSĬŌ, ōnis, f. See *Reversio.*

RĔVŎRTŌ, &c. See *Reverto.*

RĔŬS (res), i, m. and RĔĂ, æ, f. *a person accused or impeached in a court of justice,* whether in a civil or criminal suit, *a culprit, criminal, defendant, guilty,* ὑπόδικος, ἔνοχος, ὑπαίτιος. The thing of which one is accused or for which one is prosecuted, is put in the *genit.*; less frequently with *de* and an *ablat.* *Cic.* Reum facere aliquem, *h. e. to accuse, impeach.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* de vi. *Cic.* Reum fieri, *h. e. to be accused or prosecuted.* *Id.* Ut socrus rea ne fiat. *Liv.* Aliquem reum agere, *h. e. to accuse, charge.* *Ovid.* Aliquem agere reum legum spretarum, *h. e. to accuse.* *Cic.* Referre in reos, *h. e. to write among the number of the accused* (this was done by the prætor). *Cic.* Aliquem ex reis eximere, *h. e. to strike out of the number.* *Plin. Ep.* Postulare aliquem reum impietatis, *h. e. to accuse.* *Cic.* Sextius, qui est de vi reus. — Also, out of a court of justice, Reum agere, *to accuse.* *Ovid.* Reus agor. Ironically, *Id.* Rea laudis agar. *Liv.* Reus fortunæ, *h. e. to be blamed for a misfortune.* *Id.* Reus culpæ alienæ. — *Rei* are also the parties, both *the defendant and plaintiff.* *Cic. Orat.* 2, 79. Reos appello, quorum res est. —— ¶ Also, *one who is bound to do or perform any thing, bound by, obliged to perform.* *Pandect.* satis dandi. *Virg.* voti, *h. e. bound to fulfil his vow,* and, consequently, *having obtained his wish.* *Liv.* suæ partis, *h. e. bound to be answerable for.*

RĔVŬLSĬŌ (revello), ōnis, f. *a tearing or pulling away,* ἀπόσπασμα. *Plin.*

RĔVŬLSŬS, a, um, particip. from revello.

RĒX (rego), rēgis, m. properly, *a ruler, governor, director*; hence, *one that has the sovereign power in a state,* whether large or small, or in a city, *a king, sovereign, monarch,* βασιλεύς. Thus the *king* of Egypt is called by *Cic.* rex. *Romulus* is also called by *Liv.* rex, who ruled only over the single city of Rome; and thus the succeeding kings were called. *Id.* And *Æneas* is called by *Virg.* rex (though he had no territory). There were also in the free state of Lacedæmon two *reges* or *kings*, who were subject to the *Ephori*, and consequently were not sovereigns. *Nepos.* Also, at Carthage, there was a *rex.* *Id.* By way of eminence, *the king of Persia,* and afterwards of *Parthia*, was called by the Greeks Βασιλεύς βασιλέων, hence in *Sueton.* Rex regum, *the king of kings,* h. e. *the Parthian king.* Also, *the king of Persia* was simply called βασιλεύς, *the king*; hence, *Terent.* In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit. Also, several *gods* were called *reges.* *Virg.* Rex divum atque hominum, *or*, *Id.* deorum, *h. e. Jupiter.* *Ovid.* Rex aquarum, *h. e. Neptune.* *Virg.* Regis solio, *h. e.* Plutonis. *Senec.* Rex tertiæ sortis, *h. e. Pluto.* *Virg.* Rex Stygius, *h. e. Pluto.* The name is also used in reference to animals. *Phædr.* Quum se ferarum regem fecisset leo. *Stat.* Rex armenti, *h. e.* taurus. *Virg.* Reges apum. *Plin.* avium, *h. e.* trochilos. Also, of rivers, mountains, &c. *Virg.* Fluviorum rex Eridanus. — By *reges* is frequently meant *a king and his consort.* *Liv.* Also, *princes, children of a king*, or, generally, *the royal family or kindred.* *Cic.* Reges Syriæ, regis Antiochi filios. *Cæs.* Controversias regum, *h. e. of Ptolemy and Cleopatra*, who were brother and sister, husband and wife. —— ¶ After the Romans had deposed and expelled from Rome their last king, Tarquin, the name of *rex* was very odious to them, and nothing could more imbitter them against a person than its being said that he was endeavoring to become *rex*, or his being called *rex*; in this sense it means *a tyrant, despot, unlimited lord.* *Cic.* Rex populi Romani, *and*, *Id.* Ei regi, *h. e. Cæsar.* *Id.* Decem reges ærarii, vectigalium, provinciarum omnium, totius reipublicæ, regnorum, liberorum populorum, orbis denique terrarum domini constituerentur (where Cicero thus calls the commissioners for the distribution of land, to cast odium upon Rullus). — *Cic.* Rex sacrorum, *or* *Liv.* Rex sacrificus, *or*, *Id.* Rex sacrificulus, *a kind of priest* under the Pontifex Maximus, who performed certain sacrificial duties, which, before the expulsion of kings, were performed especially by them. — Also, parasites called their *patrons*, reges. *Terent.* — Also, *any powerful or fortunate person* was called *rex.* *Plaut.* Rex sum, si, &c. *Horat.* Rex eris, si, &c. *Ascon.* Rex causarum, *h. e. that gains every cause*, of a great judicial orator, as Hortensius. *Terent.* Regem me esse oportuit. — *Rex* also stands for *the dignity, character, disposition, or sentiments of a king.* *Ovid.* Rex patrem (*h. e.* paternum animum) vicit. — *The priest of Diana near Aricia*, is also called *rex*; namely, *Suet.* Rex nemorensis. —— ¶ Also, *that rules, sways, or has kingly power.* *Virg.* Populum late regem. —— ¶ Also, *the governor or director of a youth, a preceptor, master.* *Horat.* pueritiæ. —— ¶ *Macrob.* Rex mensæ, *the master or director of a feast*, especially, *one that regulated the drinking.* —— ¶ Also, Rex, *a surname of the Marcian* gens. *Suet.* Q. Marcius Rex.

RHA ('Pᾶ), now *the Volga.* *Mela.* —— ¶ Also, *a root* growing near this river, otherwise called *Rha Ponticum* and *Radix Pontica*, *rhubarb* (Rheum Rhaponticum, L.). *Cels.*

RHĂBDŎS (ῥάβδος), i, f. *a meteor resembling a straight rod.* *Apul.*

RHĂBŌ, ōnis, same as *Rabo.*

RHĂCĪNŬS, i, m. *a fish.* *Ovid.* ap. *Plin.*

RHĂCŌMĂ æ, f. *a kind of herb or root*, perhaps the same as *Rha, Rha Ponticum.* *Plin.*

RHĂDĂMĂNTHŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. 'Ραδάμανθος, *a son of Jupiter and brother of Minos. On account of his justice, poets have made him the judge of the infernal regions.* *Virg.* —— ¶ *Accus.* Rhadamanthem, as from Rhadamas, anthis, *or*, Rhadamanthes, is. *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 83.

RHĂDĬNĒ (ῥαδινή), es, f. *slender, slim.* *Lucret.*

RHÆTI, RHĒTI, or RÆTI, ōrum, m. *the people of Rhætia.* *Plin.*, &c.

RHÆTĬĂ, RÆTĬĂ, or RHĒTĬĂ, æ, f. *a country lying between the Danube, Rhine, and Lech.* It was south of *Vindelicia*, from which it is therefore distinguished, but sometimes both are comprehended under the name *Rhætia.* — Hence, Rhæticus, Ræticus, or Rheticus, a, um, adj. *Rhætian.* *Plin.* vinum. *Virg.* vitis. — Rhætus, a, um, adj. *Rhætian.* *Horat. Od.* 4, 4, 17 (others read *Rhæti* for the *Rhæti* and *Vindelici* together).

RHĂGĂDĒS (ῥαγάδες), um, f. and RHĂGĂDĬĂ (ῥαγάδια), ōrum, n. *chaps on the lips, feet*, &c. *Plin.*

RHĂGĬŌN (ῥάγιον), ii, n. properly, *a small berry*, hence, from its resemblance, *a small black spider.* *Plin.*

RHAMNES, &c. See *Ramnes*, &c.

RHĂMNŎS, or -ŬS (ῥάμνος), i, f. *a kind of white bramble called rhamn or Christ's-thorn; rheinberry or buckthorn* (Rhamnus, L.). *Plin.*

RHĂMNŪS, untis, f. 'Ραμνοῦς, *a town of Crete.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town, village, or hamlet of Attica*, where there was a celebrated statue of the goddess Nemesis. *Plin.* and *Lucan.* — Hence, Rhamnūsis, ĭdis, f. adj. *of or pertaining to Rhamnus*; hence, *Ovid.* Rhamnusis, *sc.* dea, *the goddess Nemesis.* — Also, Rhamnusius, a, um, adj. *of, in, at, or belonging to Rhamnus.* *Terent.* Rhamnusium se aiebat. *Catull.* Rhamnusia virgo, *or*, *Claud.* Dea Rhamnusia, *or* *Ovid.* (simply) Rhamnusia, *sc.* dea, *h. e. Nemesis.*

RHĂPĒĬŌN (ῥαπήϊον), ii, n. *an herb*, the same as *Leontopetalon.* *Plin.*

RHĂPĬSMĂ (ῥάπισμα), ătis, n. *a blow with a staff, or a cuff with the hand.* *Cod. Just.*

RHĂPSŌDĬĂ (ῥαψῳδία), æ, f. *a rhapsody*; by this name each of the books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey is called. *Nepos.* Versum illum Homeri retulit ex secunda rhapsodia, *h. e. second book.*

RHĔĂ ('Pέα, and 'Pέη), æ, f. *a goddess*, same as *Cybele.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Remus and Romulus.* *Liv.* and *Flor.* (It is another that is mentioned in *Virg. Æn.* 7, 659.) —— ¶ In *Prudent.* and *Virg.* the *first* syllable is *long*, as from the Greek 'Pεία.

RHĒCTÆ (ῥῆκται), ārum, n. *earthquakes causing the ground to break open.* *Apul.*

RHĒDĂ (according to *Quintil.* a Gallic word), æ, f. *a carriage* (with four wheels, according to *Isidor.*) *for travelling; a coach, calash, caroche,* ἀπήνη, ζεῦγος, ὄχημα, τετράκυκλον. *Cic.* Cum veheretur in rheda. *Horat.* Tollere aliquem rheda, *to take with one's self in the carriage.* —— ¶ It is also written *reda.*

RHĒDĀRĬŬS (rheda), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a rheda or carriage.* *Varr.* Ex equili educere rhedarias mulas. Hence, *subst.* Rhedarius, ii, m. *sc.* auriga, *the driver of a rheda*; *a coachman, charioteer,* ζευγηλάτης. Also, *sc.* artifex, *a wheelwright, coachmaker,* ζευγοποιός. *Capitolin.*

RHĒDŎNĒS, or RĒDŎNĒS, um, m. *a people of Celtic Gaul.* *Cæs.*

RHĒGĪNŬS, a, um. See *Rhegium.*

RHĒGĬUM, ii, n. now *Reggio in Calabria*, 'Ρήγιον, *a city in the southern part of Italy in the country of the Bruttii.* — Hence, Rheginus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Rhegium.* *Sil.* Rhegina litora. *Cic.* Rhegini, *the inhabitants.* —— ¶ *Regium* is another town; but some also write this town *Regium.* *Cic. Attic.* 16, 6. Regio, *for* Rhegio (*Ed. Ernesti*).

RHĒMI, ōrum, m. See *Remi.*

RHĒNĀNŬS (Rhenus), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, or found on the Rhine, Rhenish.* *Martial.* Rhenanam numeras Sarmaticamque manum, *h. e.* Germanorum copias.

RHĒNŌ, ōnis, m. See *Reno.*

RHĒNŬS, i, m. *the Rhine, a river of Germany,* 'Ρῆνος. *Cæs.* — Also, used as an adj. *Horat.* Flumen Rhenum. — Rhenus, *h. e.* imago Rheni. *Pers.* Ingentesque locat Cæsonia Rhenos, *h. e.* in triumpho transvehendos (some understand it *accolas Rheni*).

RHĒSŬS, i, m. 'Ρῆσος, *a king of Thrace, who came to the aid of the Trojans. When the Greeks had been informed by an oracle that they could not take Troy, unless they obtained possession of the horses of Rhesus, before they tasted the grass and water of Troy, they sent Ulysses and Diomedes, who, stealing into the tent of Rhe-*

sus, killed him, and obtained possession of the horses. Cic. and *Virg.*

RHETICŌ, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Germany near Bonn.* Mela.

RHĒTŎR (ῥήτωρ), ŏris, m. *a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician.* Cic. and Plin. Ep. —— ¶ Also, *an orator.* Cic. and *Nepos.*

RHĒTŎRICĂ, æ, and RHĒTŎRICĒ, es, f. See *Rhetoricus.*

RHĒTŎRICĒ (rhetoricus), adv. *rhetorically, oratorically, like an orator,* ῥητορικῶς. Cic.

RHĒTŎRICŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. same as *Rhetoricor.* Nov. ap. Non.

RHĒTŎRICŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to speak like an orator,* ῥητορεύω. Tertull.

RHĒTŎRICŎTĔRŎS (ῥητορικώτερος), i, adj. in *comp.* degree after the Greek form. Cic. ex *Lucil.* Crassum habeo generum, ne rhetoricotero' (*for* rhetoricoteros) tu sis.

RHĒTŎRICŬS (ῥητορικός), a, um, adj. *of or relating to rhetoric, of a rhetorician, of rhetoric, rhetorical.* Cic. ars, *rhetoric:* for which we also find *rhetorica, æ,* and after the Greek form, *rhetorice, es.* Cic. and *Quintil.* — Cic. Rhetorici libri; *also, Quintil.* (simply) Rhetoricus, *sc.* liber. — Rhetorica, ōrum, n. *rhetoric.* Cic.

RHĒTŎRISCŬS (dimin. of rhetor), i, m. *a mean or paltry rhetorician.* Gell. 17, 20. (*Ed. Longol.* has ῥητορίσκε.)

RHĒTŎRISSŌ (ῥητορίζω), as, n. 1. *to speak like an orator.* Pompon. ap. Non.

RHĒTRĂ (ῥήτρα), æ, f. *a word, saying, law.* Ammian. Rhetræ Lycurgi.

RHEUMĂ (ῥεῦμα), ătis, n. *a rheum, catarrh.* Hieron.

RHEUMĂTICŬS (ῥευματικός), a, um, adj. *troubled with rheum or catarrh, having a catarrh.* Plin.

RHEUMĂTISMŬS (ῥευματισμός), i, m. *a rheum, flux, catarrh.* Plin.

RHĒXIĂ, æ, f. *an herb;* same as *Onochiles.* Plin. 22, 25.

RHINĂ (ῥίνη, a file), æ, f. *a sea-fish;* otherwise called *squatus.* Plin.

RHINIŎN (ῥίνιον), ii, n. *a kind of ointment* (collyrium) *for removing scars, hard skin,* &c. Cels.

RHINŎCĔRŎS (ῥινόκερως), ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros.* — Vessels to wash in were made from the horn of the rhinoceros; hence, *Juvenal.* Magno cum rhinocerote lavari, *h. e.* ingenti gutto ex cornu rhinocerotis. *Martial.* (*Guttus corneus.*) Gestavit modo fronte me juvencus: verum rhinocerota me putabis. — Also, proverbially or facetiously, *Martial.* Nasum rhinocerotis habere, *h. e. to be very satirical.* — Also, *a person whose mouth and teeth project much* is called *rhinoceros.* Lucil. ap. Non.

RHINŎCĔRŌTICŬS (ῥινοκερωτικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a rhinoceros.* Sidon. Naris rhinocerotica, *satire, ridicule.*

RHIPÆUS, RHIPHÆUS, RIPÆUS, RIPHÆUS (Ῥίπαιος, and Ῥιπαῖος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of Sarmatia, or Scythia, or the North.* Plin. Riphæi montes, *or, Virg.* Rhipææ arces, *or, Plin.* Riphæa juga, *or, Mela.* Rhipæus mons, *a chain of mountains in this country; the Rhiphæan mountains* (which, according to some, are fictitious). Stat. Rhiphæa grando, *h. e.* nix durata gelu. *Val. Flacc.* Rhiphæus orbis, *h. e.* Scythicus. *Claudian.* axis, *h. e.* septemtrionalis.

RHIZIĂS (ῥιζίας), æ, m. *from the root;* hence, Rhizias, *sc.* succus, ῥιζίας ὀπός, *the juice from the root of the herb* laserpitium (which is better than the *succus caulias,* καυλίας ὀπός, *the juice from the stem or stalk*).

RHIZŎTŎMŬMĔNĂ (ῥιζοτομούμενα), ōrum, n. *the things pertaining to medicines made from roots of herbs cut up,* the title of a book of *Micton* or *Miction.* Plin.

RHIZŎTŎMŬS, or -ŎS (ῥιζοτόμος), i, *a kind of Illyrian iris.* Plin.

RHŌ (ῥῶ), n. indecl. *the Greek name of the letter R.* Cic.

RHŎĂ, æ, f. same as *Rhœas.* Plin.

RHŎDĂNITIS. See *Rhodanus.*

RHŎDĂNŬS, i, m. *the Rhone,* Ῥοδανός, *a river in France.* Cæs. — Hence, Rhodanitis, ĭdis, f. adj. *belonging to or near the Rhone.* Sidon. Rhodanitidas per urbes.

RHŎDIĂCŬS (Ῥοδιακός), a, um, adj. same as *Rhodius.* Vitruv.

RHŎDIĔNSIS (Rhodos), e, adj. same as *Rhodius.* Sueton.

RHŎDINŬS (ῥόδινος), a, um, adj. *of roses, made of roses,* rosaceus. Plin. unguentum, *rose ointment.*

RHŎDITĒS (ῥοδίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, or RHŎDITIS (ῥοδῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, *a precious stone of a rose color.* Plin.

RHŎDIŬS (Ῥόδιος), a, um, adj. *of Rhodes, Rhodian.* Ovid. Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis. *Tacit.* secessus, *h. e. to Rhodes.* Sueton. classis, *h. e. a fleet of ships constructed in the manner of the Rhodian ships.* Cic. Rhodii, *the inhabitants of Rhodes,* who were celebrated as navigators. — As the Rhodians, also, were distinguished for their eloquence, Cic. Rhodii oratores (who preserved the mean between Asiatic copiousness and the Attic polish).

RHŎDŎDĂPHNĒ (ῥοδοδάφνη), es, f. *the rose-bay or oleander.* Plin.

RHŎDŎDĔNDRŎS, i, f. and RHŎDŎDĔNDRŎN, i, n. the same as *Rhododaphne.* Plin.

RHŎDŎMĔLI (ῥοδόμελι), n. indeclin. *a conserve of roses sweetened with honey.* Pallad.

RHŎDŎPĒ (Ῥοδόπη), es, f. *a sea-nymph, daughter of Pontus and Mare.* Hygin. —— ¶ Also, *a high mountain of Thrace, opposite mount Hæmus.* Ovid. — Hence, Rhodopeius, a, um, adj. *belonging to or found on mount Rhodope, Rhodopeian, Thracian.* Ovid. vates, *h. e. Orpheus.* Id. heros, *h. e. Orpheus.* Id. regna, *h. e. Thrace.* Stat. conjux, *h. e. Procne, wife of Tereus, king of Thrace.* — Rhodopæus (contracted from *Rhodopeius*), a, um, adj. *Lucan.*

RHŎDŎPĒIŬS, and RHŎDŎPÆŬS. See *Rhodope.*

RHODŎRĂ, æ, f. *the name of an herb* in the Gallic language, *meadow-sweet* (Spiræa ulmaria, L.). Plin.).

RHŎDŎS (Ῥόδος), or -ŬS, i, f. *a celebrated island and town in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its colossus, and for the skill of its inhabitants in naval affairs.* Plin., Ovid., &c.

RHŒĂS, ădis, f. or RŒĂ (ῥοά, and ῥοιά), æ, f. *wild poppy.* Plin.

RHŒCŬS. See *Rhœtus.*

RHŒTĒIŬS. See *Rhœteum.*

RHŒTĒUM (Ῥοίτειον), i, n. *a town and promontory of Troas.* — Hence, Rhœteius, and by contract. Rhœtēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Rhœteum, Rhœteian, Phrygian, Trojan.* Virg. ductor, *h. e. Æneas.* Ovid. Rhœteum profundum, *or, Id.* Rhœteum, *sc.* mare *or* profundum, *the sea washing the promontory Rhœteum.* Stat. Rhœteæ trabes, *h. e.* e quibus constructa est classis a Paride Helenam rapturo. — Also, *Roman,* because the Romans were descended from the Trojans. *Sil.*

RHŒTĒŬS See *Rhœteum.*

RHŒTŬS, or RHŒCŬS, i, m. *one of the giants.* Horat. —— ¶ Also, the name of *a centaur.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a king of the Marrubii or Marsi.* Virg.

RHŎICŬS, a, um. See *Rhus.*

RHŎITĒS (ῥοΐτης, sc. οἶνος), æ, m. vinum, *pomegranate wine.* Plin.

RHŎMBŎIDĒS (ῥομβοειδής), is, *rhomboidal, rhombic.* Frontin.

RHŎMBŬS (ῥόμβος), i, m. *a rhombus,* h. e. *a parallelogram with equal sides, but not having right angles.* Frontin. —— ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, *a spinning-wheel, a reel, winder, whirl, or turn.* Ovid. Scit bene quid gramen, quid torto concita rhombo licia, quid valeat virus amantis equæ. *Propert.* Magico torti sub carmine rhombi. —— ¶ Also, *a fish,* supposed to be *the pearl; or turbot.* Plin., *Horat.,* &c.

RHŎMPHÆĂ, and RŎMPHÆĂ (ῥομφαία), also, RŎMPIĂ, æ, f. *a kind of weapon;* according to *Isidor. a two-edged sword;* or, perhaps it is rather *a missile weapon.* Liv. — Hence, Rhomphæālis, *or* Romphæālis, *or* Rhomphæālis, e, adj. *Prudent.* Dextram perarmat rhomphæali incendio, *h. e.* rhomphæa flammante, *with a flaming sword.*

RHŎNCHISŎNŬS (rhoncus & sono), a, um. adj. *making a snorting noise.* Sidon.

RHŎNCHISSŌ (ῥογχάζω), as, n. 1. *to snort, snore.* Plaut.

RHŎNCHŌ (ronchus), as, n. 1. *to snort.* Sidon.

RHŎNCHŬS (ῥόγχος), i, m. *a snorting, snoring.* Martial. Nos accubamus, et silentium rhonchis præstare jussi, nutibus propinamus. —— ¶ Hence, *the low croaking of a frog.* Apul. —— ¶ Also, *a mocking, sneering, jeering, a sneer.* Martial. Nec rhonchos metues malignorum. —— ¶ Also written *ronchus.*

RHŎPĂLŎN (ῥόπαλον), i, n. properly *a club;* hence, from the resemblance of its root, *a water-lily.* Plin.

RHŎSIĂCŬS, and RHŎSIŬS, a, um. See *Rhosos.*

RHŎSŎS, or -ŬS (Ῥῶσος), i, f. *a town of Cilicia.* — Hence, Rhŏsĭcus, *and* Rhosius, a, um, adj. *Rhosian, of or pertaining to Rhosos.* Plin. Rhosii montes. *Cic.* Rhosiaca vasa (others read differently).

RHŬS (ῥοῦς, ῥούς), rhŏis, m. and f. *a bushy shrub called sumach.* Plin. — The *gen.* is also *rhus.* Scribon. Larg. Also, *gen.* roris. *Colum.* And *abl.* rore; unless we correct it *rhois, rhoe.* Also, *acc.* rhum and *rhun.* Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Rhŏĭcus, a, um, adj. *Plin.* Medici rhoicis (*sc.* foliis) utuntur, &c.

RHŎSĔLĬNŎN (ῥοσέλινον), i, n. *wild parsley.* Apul.

RHŸPĂRŎGRĂPHŬS (ῥυπαρός and γράφω), i, m. *a painter of low or mean subjects.* Plin.

RHŸPŌDĒS (ῥυπώδες), adj. neutr. *sc.* emplastrum, *a kind of plaster.* Cels.

RHŸTHMICŬS (ῥυθμικός), a, um, adj. *rhythmical.* Cic. Rhythmici, *sc.* artifices, *persons who studiously observed numbers or harmony in speaking or singing.*

RHŸTHMŬS (ῥυθμός), i, m. *consonance, harmony, proportion, rhythm, number, metre.* Martian. Capell. —— ¶ In speech, same as *numerus,* h. e. *rhythm, harmony, which results from a happy alternation of long and short syllables.* Quintil.

RHŸTIUM (ῥύτιον), ii, n. *a kind of vessel or cup, narrow at the bottom and broad at the top,* in the shape of a horn. Martial.

RICĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a hood with which women covered their heads at sacrifices,* καλύπτρα. *Plaut.* and *Gell.*

RICINIUM (perhaps from rica), or RĒCINIUM, ii, n. and RICINŬS, or RĒCINŬS, i, m. *a garment for women; perhaps a covering for the head, a veil, a hood.* Varr. and *Cic.*

RICINŬS (unc.), i, m. *a kind of vermin,* that torments and sucks the blood of sheep, dogs, &c. *a tick or tike,* κρότων. *Varr., Colum.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shrub.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *an unripe mulberry.* Plin.

RICTŌ (ringor), as, n. 1. *to grin or snarl frequently.* Spartian. in *Geta.*

RICTUM (Id.), i, n. the same as *Rictus.* Lucret. and *Cic.*

RICTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open; the mouth; the jaws;* of men and beasts, ῥύγχος, χάνος. Quintil. Ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat. *Id. declam.* Illos oculos, illam gratissimam faciem, et rictus oris expressos, &c. *Sueton.* Risus indecens, ira turpior, spumante rictu, humentibus naribus. *Horat.* Risu diducere rictum. *Juvenal.* Ad conspectum cœnæ diducere rictum, *h. e. to open the mouth.* Ovid. Sint modici rictus, sint parvæ utrinque lacunæ. *Id.* Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres. *Ovid.* (de ranis) Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus. *Id.* In lapidem rictus serpentis apertos congelat. *Id.* Rictus lupi fulmineos. *Id.* Rictus Cerberei. *Id.* Cæde leæna boum spumantes oblita rictus.

RICŬLĂ (dimin. of rica), æ, f. *a small cap or veil.* Turpil.

RIDĔŌ (perhaps from μειδάω, by change of μ into r), des, si, sum, n. and a. 2. *to laugh,* γελάω. Intrans. *Cic.* M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius. *Cic.* Ridere convivæ, cachinnari ipse Apronius. *Catull.* Ridentem catuli ore

Gallicani. Horat. Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? (proverb), h. e. many a true word is spoken in jest. Cic. Non puto esse, qui his temporibus ridere possit, to laugh, jest, joke. Id. Ridere de re, to laugh at any thing. — Ridere alicui, to smile upon; as, Plaut. Si mihi rides. Virg. Cui non risere parentes. Id. olli. So, Plaut. Neque me (where the dat. would be more correct) rident. Cic. Ne si istum habuerimus, rideamus γέλωτα Σαρδόνιον, h. e. to our loss, to force a laugh. — Hence, figur. to laugh, of things without life, h. e. to look pleasant, have a joyful appearance. Virg. Omnia nunc rident. Id. Acantho ridenti. Lucret. Tempestas ridebat. Id. Ridentibus undis, h. e. lenibus, tranquillis. Ovid. Ager ridet. Horat. Domus ridet argento. Ovid. Fortuna ridet. — Also, figur. to smile upon, to please. Horat. Ille mihi præter omnes angulus ridet. —— ¶ Trans. to laugh at, or deride any person or thing, to ridicule, mock, scoff. Cic. hominem. Id. nivem atram. Tacit. Nemo illic vitia ridet, h. e. regards them as things to be laughed at, as trifles. And so, in passive, Cic. Nihil magis ridetur, quam, &c. h. e. they laugh at nothing, &c. Horat. Ridetur ab omni conventu, he is laughed at, derided. Val. Max. Socrates cum parvulis filiolis ludens ab Alcibiade risus est. (Rideor is also used as a dep. for rideo. Petron. Qui rideatur alios.) —— ¶ Also, trans. to say laughing. Cic. Hæc ego non rideo, h. e. find nothing to laugh at in these things.

RIDIBUNDUS (rideo), a, um, adj. laughing much, inclined to laughing, waggish, μειδιῶν. Plaut. and Gell.

RIDICA, æ, f. the prop of a vine; a stay, fork, χάραξ, ἄγρεμον. It was made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape; whereas palus was entire, and of a round shape (teres). Varr. —— ¶ The first syllable is made short, and the second long by Jul. Scalig. in Ætn. Robustearum fascias ridicarum.

RIDICULA (dimin. of ridica), or REDICULA, æ, f. a small stake or fork; a plug, peg. Senec.

RIDICULARIUS (ridiculus), a, um, adj. at which one ought to laugh, laughable; or, belonging or pertaining to laughable things. Plaut. Ridicularia (absol.), jests or things to be laughed at. Gell. Ridicularius homo, one that raises laughter by jesting, &c.

RIDICULE (Id.), adv. laughably, pleasantly, ridiculously, humorously, jokingly, in a good or bad sense. Cic. Non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete. Plaut. Novistin' hominem? (Sy.) ridicule rogitas, quocum una cibum capere soleo. Phædr. Ridicule magis hoc dictum, quam vere æstimo. Cic. Naturis aliorum irridendis, ipsorum ridicule indicandis risus moventur, h. e. while they humorously betray their own character.

RIDICULOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. laughable, worthy of being laughed at, ridiculous. Arnob. Ridiculosa negotia defendere. Plaut. Advexit secum parasitos ridiculosissimos, very droll or jocose, at whom we cannot help laughing.

RIDICULUS (rideo), a, um, adj. merry, jocose, worthy to be laughed at, exciting laughter, apt to make one laugh, laughable, γελοῖος. Cic. Homo facie magis, quam facetiis ridiculus. Horat. mus. Plaut. res, a laughable, jesting matter. Cic. Ridiculi videbantur esse, worth laughing at, and thus, witty. Plaut. Ridiculum dictum, or, Cic. (merely) Ridiculum, a jesting expression, jest, joke, bon-mot. Plaut. Ridiculus (homo), a jester, buffoon. Cic. Ridiculi (homines) ex dolore, jesting. Catull. O rem ridiculam, Cato, et jocosam! Plaut. Quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus. Id. Solet jocari sæpe mecum illo modo: quamvis ridiculus est, ubi uxor non adest, h. e. facetus, urbanus. Also, followed by an infin. Horat. Homo ridiculus totas simul absorbere (others read obsorbere) placentas, h. e. they laughed at him for, &c. — Hence, subst. Ridiculum, i, n. a jest, joke, any thing laughable. Terent. Mihi fuit ridiculo, it was laughable to me. Id. Pro ridiculo putare, to make sport of. (Bentley reads pro deridiculo.) —— ¶ Also, laughable, ridiculous. Terent. caput, a ridiculous person. Juvenal. Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se, quam quod ridiculos homines facit. Cic. Ridiculum est, it is ridiculous or silly. (Many examples from above may be referred to this head.)

RIEN, is, m. an old form for Ren.

RIGATIO (rigo), ōnis, f. a watering, wetting, moistening, irrigation, sprinkling, ἄρδευμα. Colum.

RIGATOR (Id.), ōris, m. a waterer, moistener, ὁ ἀρδεύων. Tertull.

RIGENS, tis, particip. from rigeo. —— ¶ Adj. stiff with cold, frozen, benumbed; hard, stiff; inflexible. Liv. Omnia rigentia gelu. Martial. Aquam potare rigentem de nive, cold, fresh. Lucan. Membra rigentia fugiente vita, cold, chill. Tibull. Pars terræ rigens, the frigid zone. Solin. Pars mundi rigentissima, h. e. frigidissima. Ovid. Et secui madidas ungue rigente genas, h. e. rigid, without feeling. Quintil. Caput prædurum ac rigens. Id. (de statua) Adversa facies, et demissa brachia et juncti pedes, et a summis ad ima rigens opus, upright and stiff. Plin. Rigentes oculi, fixed. Claudian. Muri adamante rigentes, hard, impenetrable. Senec. Coma rigens Herculis, h. e. hirta, horrida, erecta. Id. Rigenti cernitur Trachin jugo, h. e. rugged. Id. Saxa rigentia, barren, bare. Virg. Loricam ex ære rigentem, h. e. rectam, duram, non facile flexilem. Id. Vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, stiff. Senec. Vir rigens tot malis, h. e. cujus animus tot malis induruit. Id. Animum rigentem tristis Hippolyti doma, h. e. cold, cruel, obdurate, inflexible. Id. Si metu corpus rigens remittet artus, h. e. metu, quasi gelu, constrictum, et induratum.

RIGEO (ῥιγέω), es, gui, n. 2. to be stiff, as with cold; to be very cold or chill; to be frozen, benumbed with cold. Cic. Partes terræ incultas, quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore. Tibull. (de aqua) Sed durata riget densam in glaciemque, nivemque. Martial. Riget horridus december. Plin. Ep. Cryptoporticus subterraneæ similis, æstate incluso frigore riget, is cool. — Also, to be stiff with gold, iron, &c. Virg. Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, were stiff. Ovid. Gelidoque comæ terrore rigebant, stood on end. Id. Roboribus duris janua fulta riget, h. e. immota manet, et limini valide hæret. Id. (de Mida) Sive ille sua Cerealia dextra munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigebant, h. e. were stiff, were hardened into gold, were changed into gold. Id. Sensit riguisse lacertos, h. e. were hardened into stone, were changed into stone. So, Senec. Riget superba Tantalis luctu parens. Id. Versi retro torquentur oculi: rursus immites rigent, h. e. duri fiunt, nec circumaguntur. Id. Vultus citatus ira riget. Ovid. Igne micant oculi, riget ardua cervix, h. e. stands stiff or upright. Horat. Prata rigent, sc. glacie. —— ¶ Hence, to be stiff, to run up straight, be bald or without ornament, as of trees without foliage, meadows, mountains, &c. without grass, &c. Ovid. Sine frondibus arbos nuda riget. Id. Et riget amissa spina relicta rosa. Id. Late riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu. —— ¶ Figur. to be stiff or inflexible; to be unbending or unyielding. Martial. Feritas immota riget. —— ¶ The perfect rigui seems usually to belong to rigesco. —— ¶ See, also, Rigens.

RIGESCO (frequentat. of rigeo), is, gui, n. 3. to grow stiff with cold, stiffen with cold, &c.; to become stiff, hard, harden. Virg. Vestes rigescunt. Plin. Aquæ rigescunt in grandines, harden into. Senec. Extrema riguerunt, are benumbed. Ovid. Rigescunt electra. Id. Materna rigescere sensit ubera, h. e. harden into stone. Id. PupPim rigescere. —— ¶ Hence, to stiffen, h. e. stand up or on end. Ovid. Metu riguisse capillos. —— ¶ Figur. to stiffen or grow hard. Claudian. Secula rigescent, h. e. will grow serious or manly.

RIGIDE (rigidus), adv. stiffly, inflexibly, firmly. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, in a right line, in a straight line. Senec. —— ¶ Also, rigorously, severely, rigidly. Ovid. Ecquid ab hac omnes rigide submovimus arte? Val. Max. Dissolutam disciplinam rigidius adstringere conatus.

RIGIDITAS (Id.), ātis, f. stiffness, hardness, firmness, rigidity, σκληρότης, ἀκαμψία. Vitruv. Populus, salix, tilia, vitex parum terreni habentes, egregiam habere videntur in usu rigiditatem.

RIGIDO (Id.), as, a. 1. to make stiff or hard. Senec.

RIGIDUS (rigeo), a, um, adj. stiff, as with cold. Virg. Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante moveri, frozen. Ovid. aquas. Lucret. pruinæ, and, Id. frigus, stiff, rendering stiff. Auson. Rigidi poetæ, benumbed with cold, without poetic fire. — Also, of other things. Ovid. silex. Id. ferrum. Virg. ensis. Id. hasta. Martial. vena, h. e. mentula. Hence, Priapus is called by Auct. ad Herenn. Deus rigidus, and, Ovid. Rigidus custos ruris, h. e. mentula rigida præditus. —— ¶ Hence, erect, upright. Ovid. columnæ. Id. capilli, erect, on end. Virg. quercus. Ovid. malus (a mast). —— ¶ Figur. stiff, rigid, inflexible, firm, immovable. Liv. Innocentia. Ovid. vultus. Id. mens, inexorable. —— ¶ Also, rude, rough, unmannerly. Ovid. mores. Cic. Signa rigidiora, not well wrought. Arnob. Stoliditas rigidissima. —— ¶ Also, harsh, rigid, severe. Horat. satelles. Ovid. censor. Plin. Ep. sententia. —— ¶ Also, hardy, patient; laborious. Martial. fossor. Ovid. Sabini. —— ¶ Also, rough, wild, cruel, fierce, savage, ruthless. Ovid. feræ. Id. Getæ. Martial. leo. Ovid. Mars.

RIGO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. properly, to convey water or any other liquid from one place to another. Liv. 5, 16. Aquam Albanam per agros rigabis. Plin. sanguinem per venas, diffuse. Figur. Fur. ap. Macrob. Mitemque rigat per pectora somnum. Hence, se, se, with an acc., to extend or spread itself over. Lucret. Imbres qui maria ac terras rigant, spread abroad upon, &c. Prudent. Quies pectus placat rigante somno. —— ¶ Also, to water, as a river, &c.; to irrigate, moisten, wet, bedew, ἀρδεύω. Plin. Fluvius Astaces rigat campos. Id. Euphrate accolæ rigant campos. Id. Desiderant maxime rigari arbores, quæ assuevere. Colum. Seminaria conspergi potius, quam rigari debent. Ovid. Hortus liquidæ fonte rigatur aquæ. Propert. Operosa rigat Marcius antra liquor. Tibull. Quaque Istrus Tanaisque Getas rigat, flows by. — Hence, generally, to water, h. e. to moisten, wet, bedew. Lucret. vestem (lotio). Ovid. and Virg. ora lacrimis. Ovid. ora fletibus. Id. Imber (h. e. lacrimæ) rigans genas. And, figur. Cic. in carm. de suo consul. Natos vitali rore rigabat. Auct. ad Herenn. Isti cum se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, cultivate, improve.

RIGOR (ῥῖγος), ōris, m. stiffness, inflexibility, hardness. Virg. ferri. Cels. nervorum. Colum. Rigorem habere, to be stiff, inflexible. —— ¶ Figur. inflexibility, hardness, rigor, severity, austerity, harshness. Tacit. veteris disciplinæ. Pandect. juris. Senec. Hoc meus meruit rigor, h. e. constanter aversus ab amore animus. —— ¶ Also, rudeness, unpolished manners, roughness, harshness. Ovid. Te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli, &c. Hence, in painting, statues, &c. Plin. Vultum ab antiquo rigore variare. Also, Quint. Rigor accentus, h. e. when one speaks on continually in the same tone. —— ¶ Also, the straight position, straight line of a thing; as, the regular course of a stream. Pandect. Also, in lands. Frontin. —— ¶ Also, stiffness occasioned by cold; or, cold itself. Lucret. Gelidus rigor. Ovid. Alpinus rigor. Justin. hiemis. Plin. Ep. aquæ. Liv. Torpentibus rigore membris.

RIGORATUS, a, um, particip. as from rigoro, from rigor, stiffened, hardened, made stiff or upright. Plin. Traduces

alligantur una conciliati, virgultorum comitatu obiter rigorati, qua deficiant. (Perhaps the only example.)

RĪGŌRŌSŬS (rigor), a, um, adj. *stiff, rigid, severe, rigorous.* *Senec. Ep.* 11. (The best *Edd.* omit this word).

RĪGŬŬS (rigo), a, um, adj. *well watered, moistened, washed, wet, moist,* ἀρδόμενος. *Ovid.* Riguis plantam deponere in hortis. *Plin.* Mons opacus, numerosus, et scatebris fontium riguus. *Id.* Italia ulmos siccanas præfert, quæ non sint riguæ. — Hence, Riguum, i, n. *a place that is well watered; a meadow.* *Plin.* Circa Babylonis rigua. *Id.* Cucurbitæ amant rigua, ac fimum. — And, figur. Riguus, *full, abounding.* *Solin.* Plurimo lacte rigua bos. —— ¶ Also, actively, *that waters or moistens, watering,* ἄρδων. *Virg.* Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes. — Hence, absol. Riguus, *and* Riguum, *a watering, or the water itself used in watering.* *Plin.* Ficus arbor ipsa riguis alitur. *Id.* Rigua æstivis vaporibus utilia. *Id.* Riguus pro sarculo est.

RĪMĂ (perhaps from ῥῆγμα), æ, f. *a fissure, cleft, chink, cranny, crack, rift,* σχίσμα, ῥαγὰς, ῥῆγμα. *Horat.* Forte per angustam tenuis nitedula rimam repserat in cumeram frumenti. *Plin. Ep.* Theatrum ingentibus rimis descendit, et hiat. *Virg.* Laxis laterum compagibus omnes (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt, *leak, let in water.* *Terent.* Plenus rimarum sum, *full of chinks: a blab.* *Propert.* Cava rima (where cava is redundant). *Plin.* Dipsacos sanat rimas sedis (*h. e.* podicis), *chaps.* *Ovid.* Dissilit omne solum, penetratque in Tartara rimis lumen, *chasms.* — Hence, *Cic.* Rimas agere, *or, Ovid.* ducere, *to crack.* *Cic.* Rimas explere, *to stuff or fill up the cracks.* *Ovid.* Rimas facere, *to make chinks.* — Hence, *Plaut.* Reperitis rimam, *evasion, subterfuge* (as, in English, *to find a hole to creep out at*). — Hence, *Virg.* Ignea rima, *lightning.* — Also, *Juvenal.* 3, 97. Rima, *h. e.* cunnus, τὸ αἰδοῖον θηλυκὸν, σχίσμα.

RĪMĀBUNDŬS (rimor), a, um, adj. *examining closely, contemplating.* *Apul.*

RĪMĀTIM (rima), adv. *through the chinks.* *Martian. Capell.*

RĪMĀTŎR (rimor), ōris, m. *an investigator.* *Arnob.*

RĪMŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Rimor.* Hence, Rimatus, a, um, passively, *searched out, investigated.* *Sidon.*

RĪMŎR (rima), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *properly, to make chinks;* hence, *to turn up the ground.* *Virg.* rastris terram. *Id.* Volucres rimantur prata, *turn up the meadows in search of food.* So, *Id.* Vultur viscera rimatur epulis (for food). —— ¶ Hence, *to search, pry into, examine diligently, explore,* ἐρευνάω. *Cic.* Id quoque rimatur quantum potest (Al. aliter leg.) *Virg.* Partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus lethale ferat. *Stat.* Oculis cæli rimari plagas. *Ovid.* Elatis rimantur naribus auras. *Quintil. declam.* Rimari occasionem criminum. *Tacit.* Omnium secreta rimans. *Id.* Rimandis offensis sagax. *Juvenal.* Rimari exta, *to inspect.* —— ¶ Also, *to seek.* *Virg.* telum. *Apul.* fustem.

RĪMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of chinks or clefts, chinky, leaky,* ῥωγαλέος. *Colum.* Ædificium fissum et rimosum. *Virg.* Rimosa cymba. *Propert.* Rimosæ fores. *Juvenal.* Rimosa vasa. *Gell.* Rimosior pulmo. — Figur. *Horat.* Auris rimosa, *that is, as it were, full of chinks, that cannot keep a secret.*

RĪMŬLĂ (dimin. from rima), æ, f. *a small chink.* *Cels.*

RINGŎR (unc.), ěris, dep. 3. *to open the mouth wide, grin or show the teeth like a dog.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Fit desubito hilarus, tristis saltat, ridens ringitur. —— ¶ Hence, *to be indignant or behave indignantly, chafe, fume, feel or show vexation, fret, show the teeth.* *Terent.* Ille ringitur, tu rideas. *Horat.* Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri, quam sapere et ringi. —— ¶ Also, *to wrinkle together, contract, open.* *Varr.* Radices supra terram aere frigidiore ringuntur (*Ed. Schneid.* hae cinguntur). —— ¶ Rictus sum seems not to occur, though *Rictus,* us, the subst. is common.

RĪPĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the bank of a river,* ὄχθη; as *litus,* of the sea. *Plaut.* Vos mihi amnes estis: vestra ripa vos sequar. *Ovid.* Riparum clausas margine finit aquas. *Virg.* Gramineo ripæ ab aggere. *Horat.* Sinistra ripa, *the left bank,* h. e. *left* as you go down (as if the river were a person). But, *Ovid.* In dextram tendens sua brachia ripam, *h. e. right* to the person sailing up. — Sometimes also used of *the sea-shore.* *Horat.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ *Ripa,* the bank of a river: *Litus,* the shore, strand, edge and border of the land: *Ora,* the coast, strip of coast running in to some extent, hence with the accessory idea of habitation. *Plin. Ep.* 6, 6, 2. Gravis et pestilens ora Tuscorum, quæ per litus extenditur: *Crepido,* a walled or otherwise firm bank: *Margo,* edge, margin, generally.

RĪPÆŬS, a, um. See *Rhipæus.*

RĪPĀRIENSIS (ripa), e, adj. *stationed on or belonging to the bank.* *Vopisc.* Riparenses, sc. milites, *h. e. stationed on the bank (of the Danube).*

RĪPĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dwelling on the bank.* *Plin.* hirundo, *bank-swallow.*

RĪPENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *on the bank.* *Ammian.* Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube.* *Cod. Theod.* milites, *stationed on the bank.* (Compar. *Ripariensis.*)

RĪPEŬS, a, um, same as *Rhipæus.* *Enn.* ap. *Varr.*

RĪPHÆŬS, a, um. See *Rhipæus.*

RĪPŬLĂ (dimin. from ripa), æ, f. *a little bank,* ὀχθίδιον. *Cic.*

RISCŬS (ῥίσκος), i, m. *a chest, trunk, or coffer in which to lay clothes, trinkets,* &c. *Terent.* and *Pandect.*

RĪSĬBĬLIS (rideo), e, adj. *that can laugh.* *Martian. Capell.*

RĪSĬLŎQUIŬM (risus & loquor), ii, n. sermo cum risu. *Tertull.*

RĪSĬŌ (rideo), ōnis, f. *a laughing, laugh.* *Plaut.*

RĪSĬTŌ (frequentat. from rideo), as, a. 1. *Nov.* ap. *Non.*

RĪSŎR (rideo), ōris, m. *a laugher, derider, mocker,* καταγελαστής. *Horat.*

RĪSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a laughing, laughter, laugh,* γέλως. *Cic.* Risum alicui movere, *make one laugh.* *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Risus facit, *he raises laughter, is laughed at.* *Cic.* Risum concitare, *to raise.* *Horat.* Risus dare alicui, *afford him laughter.* *Justin.* Risum præbere, *make himself a laughingstock.* *Horat.* Captare risus hominum, *seek to raise.* *Cic.* Miros risus edere, *to laugh heartily.* *Quintil.* Risu aliquid excipere, *laugh over it.* *Cic.* Risu corruere; *or, Terent.* emori, *to be ready to burst or die with laughing.* *Ovid.* Risu contendere ilia. *Petron.* Risu commovere latera. *Juvenal.* Risu pulmonem agitare. *Horat.* Risum tollere, *set up a laugh.* *Id.* Risu populum quatere, *shake them with laughter, make them shake with laughing.* *Id.* In risum aliquid vertere, *turn to ridicule.* *Plaut.* Risum continere; *and Cic.* tenere, *to contain, refrain from, hold in.* *Cic.* Qui risus hominum de te erat! *how men laughed at you!* *Liv.* Fabia risui sorori fuit, *was laughed at by her sister.* *Ovid.* Ille est risus omnibus, *he is laughed at by all, is an occasion of laughter to all.* *Cic.* Ista ad risum. —— ¶ Also, *derision.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3. Qui risus, &c. —— ¶ As a god. *Apul.*

RĪTĒ (properly *abl.* from a *nomin.* not used, the ground form of ritus, for ritu; hence in *Stat.* Rite nefasto), adv. *in due form, in the proper manner, with the proper ceremonies,* εὐαγῶς, προσηκόντως. *Cic.* Rite deos colere. *Horat.* Rite Latonæ puerum canentes. *Virg.* Exsequiis rite solutis. *Id.* Mactabat rite bidentes. —— ¶ Also, *in the proper or usual manner, as the way is.* *Lucret.* Manu retinentes pocula rite. *Horat.* Scythæ campestres, quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, *according to their custom, as their way is.* *Virg.* Religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Testes rite adfuerunt. —— ¶ Also, *in the proper manner, properly, duly, rightly, with reason, aright, well.* *Plaut.* Hic rite productus est patri, *has been well brought up.* *Ovid.* Spem rite dare, *on good grounds, with reason.* *Id.* Si maxima Juno rite vocor, *rightly, correctly.* *Cic.* Scientia, quæ potest appellari rite sapientia, *properly, truly.* *Virg.* Rite memor, *remembering accurately, or correctly.* *Liv.* Uni deo rite dedicari. —— ¶ Also, *happily, fortunately, prosperously.* *Plaut.* Deos deasque veneror, ut rite venerim. *Virg.* Tu rite propinques augurium, diva.

RĪTŪĀLIS (ritus), e, adject. *concerning usages or ceremonies.* *Fest.* libri.

RĪTŪĀLĬTĔR (ritualis), adv. *according to the due usages or ceremonies.* *Ammian.*

RĪTŬS (see rite), us, m. *an approved usage, old custom, rite, ceremony,* especially in religious observances, θεσμός. *Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *any use, custom way, manner, style, mode, fashion.* *Ovid.* Ritus referre Cyclopum, *to imitate or practise the ways of the Cyclopes.* *Plin.* Italia, quæ sparsa congregaret imperia, ritusque molliret, *soften or civilize manners.* *Id.* Duo examina (*swarms of bees*) dissimiles habuere ritus. *Horat.* Cur novo sublime ritu moliar atrium? *in a new way, fashion, taste.* *Plin.* Ritu naturæ capite hominem gigni mos est, *in the course of nature.* *Pandect.* Ritus nuptiarum. — Frequently, Ritu, *after the manner or fashion of, in the way of, like as.* *Cic.* Erat ei vivendum latronum ritu. *Id.* Qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt. *Plaut.* Hæc mulier cantherino ritu adstans somniat, *like a horse, horse-fashion.* *Horat.* Cetera fluminis ritu feruntur. *Lucret.* Quo ritu, *h. e.* quo modo. —— ¶ Rituis (*genit.*). *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

RĪVĀLIS (rivus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a rivulet or brook.* *Colum.* allecula, *h. e. living therein.* —— ¶ Also, *having a brook in the field, in common with another; Plur.* Rivales, *those who have a brook in common, get water from the same brook.* *Pandect.* — Hence, perhaps, Rivalis, *a rival, competitor in love,* ἀντεραστής. *Plaut.* Eadem est amica ambobus: rivales sumus. *Terent.* Miles Thraso Phædriæ rivalis. *Ovid.* Me tibi rivalem si juvat esse, veta. *Id.* Rivalem patienter habe. *Catull.* Rivales socii puellularum. Of beasts. *Colum.* Aries rivalem violentissime persequitur. Hence, Amare sine rivali, *to love without rival, to have the object of one's love to one's self, be the only lover.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* se.

RĪVĀLĬTĀS (rivalis), ātis, f. *rivalship, rivalry, competition* between men who love the same woman, *jealousy of rivals.* *Cic.* — Also, between women who love the same man. *Apul.*

RĪVĀTIM (rivus), adv. *in streams or brooks,* or *after the manner of a stream or brook.* *Macrob.*

RĪVĬFĪNĀLIS (rivus & finalis), e, adj. *bounded by a brook.* *Sicul. Flacc.*

RĪVĪNŬS, i, m. same as *Rivalis.* *Argum. Asin. Planti.* Al. leg. *rivalis.*

RĪVŌ (rivus), as, a. 1. *to lead or draw off.* *Paul. Nol.*

RĪVŬLŬS (dimin. from rivus), i, m. *a little brook, rill, rivulet,* ῥυάκιον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a little canal or pipe.* *Cels.*

RĪVŬS (perhaps ῥέω), i, m. *a small stream of water, brook, rill,* ῥύαξ, ὀχετός. *Catull.* Qualis in aerii pellucens vertice montis rivus, muscoso prosilit e lapide. *Cic.* Rivorum a fonte deductio. *Virg.* Rivos deducere, *h. e. drain the fields.* *Id.* inducere, *h. e. flood or float the fields.* *Virg.* Tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus. *Cas.* Ut vallem rivumque transiret. Proverbially, *Ovid.* E rivo flumina magna facis, *you make mountains of a mole-hill.* — Hence, *a water-pipe, channel, conduit, canal, gutter, trench.* *Pandect.* and *Vitruv.* — Figur. of any liquid, as blood, milk, &c. *stream, rill.* *Virg.* Rivis currentia vina, *flowing in streams.* *Id.* Sudor fluit undique rivis, *runs down in streams.* *Lucret.* Argenti rivus et auri, *Ovid.* lacrimarum. Hence figur. *Horat.* Ut te liquidus fortunæ rivus inauret. *Plin.* Rivi ignium.

RIXĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a squabble, quarrel, brawl, jar,* ἔρις; generally with blows. *Cic.* Ecce autem nova turba atque rixa. *Horat.*

Turpgrunt humeros immodicæ mero rixæ. *Tacit.* Jurgio primum, mox rixa inter Batavos et legionarios prope in prœlium exarsere. *Horat.* Centaurea cum Lapithis rixa. *Quint.* Ire in rixam. Of animals. *Plin.* (*de apibus*) Rixa in convehendis floribus exorta. *Ovid.* (of wolves). —— ¶ Figur. *dispute, strife, contention, disagreement, variance, contest.* *Cic.* Academiæ nostræ cum Zenone magna rixa est. *Martial.* Nobilis pietatis rixa. *Flor.* cum Oceano.

RIXĀTŎR (rixor), ōris, m. *a brawler, wrangler.* *Quintil.*

RIXŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Rixor.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

RIXŎR (rixa), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to brawl, quarrel, jangle, jar, wrangle, dispute,* νεικέω, ἐρίζω. *Lucret.* Multo cum sanguine sæpe rixantes. *Cic.* Cum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus. —— ¶ Figur. *to strive, jar, disagree, quarrel, clash.* *Senec.* Inter se rixantur cupiditas et timor. *Martial.* Et cum theatro sæculoque rixaris, *h. e. are indignant at, angry with, declaim or inveigh against.* *Plin.* Rami arborum inter se rixantes, *h. e.* crescentes unus contra alterum, seque invicem implicantes luctantium more. *Quintil.* Consonantes in commissura verborum rixantur, *clash.* *Varr.* Herbæ rixantur, et celerius rumpuntur, quam sequuntur, *resist, yield reluctantly, will not come.*

RIXŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *quarrelsome, ready to fight, pugnacious,* ἐριστικός. *Colum.* Non rixosarum avium lanistæ.

RŎBĔŬS, a, um, same as *Rubeus.*

RŎBĪGĀLIA, or RŌBĪGĀLIA (robigo), ium, n. *a festival observed at Rome on the 25th of April in honor of the deity* Robigus, *or* Robigo, *for the preservation of the corn from mildew.* *Varro.*

RŎBĪGĬNŌ, or RŌBĪGĬNŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to contract rust, rust,* ἰόομαι. *Apul.*

RŎBĪGĬNŌSŬS, or RŌBĪGĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *covered with rust, rusty,* ἰώδης. *Plaut.* Robiginosam strigilem. — Figur. *Martial.* dentes, *envious, spiteful.*

RŎBĪGŌ, or RŌBĪGŌ (from robus, or rubus, *h. e.* ruber), inis, f. *rust,* ἰός, ἐρυσίβη. *Plin.* Æs ac ferrum rubigo corripit. *Id.* Æra extersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, quam neglecta, *contract rust, rust.* So, *Id.* sentire. *Virg.* Pila exesa scabra robigine. — Figur. *Ovid.* Ingenium longa rubigine læsum torpet. *Val. Max.* Imperium vetustatis rubigine obsitum, *with the rust of antiquity.* *Senec.* Rubigo animorum effricanda est. —— ¶ Hence, *what is like rust.* Thus, *rust, rust-spot, or rust-color,* or *other like soil or smut.* *Ovid.* (on the teeth). *Plin.* (on millstones). — And especially, *mildew, blight,* a disease of corn. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, *as a goddess, who was supposed to keep off mildew.* *Ovid.* and *Colum.* But *Varro* makes this deity *a god,* with the name *Robigus.* — Also, *rottenness, foulness, corruption.* *Calp.* 5, 76. —— ¶ Also, vitium obscenæ libidinis, quod ulcus vocatur, σαρφιασις. So *Serv.*, who adds, ut *Varro* dicit.

RŎBĪGŬS (robigo), i, m. *the god of mildew,* h. e. *who was supposed to avert the mildew.* *Varr.* — *Ovid.* makes this deity *a goddess,* with the name *Robigo.* See *Robigo.*

RŎBĬŬS, a, um, same as *Robeus,* or *Rubeus.*

RŌBŎRĀRĬUM (robur), ii, n. *a close or keep of strong wood,* same as *Vivarium,* h. e. *an inclosure, park or conservatory for animals.* *Scipio African.* ap. *Gell.*

RŌBŎRĀSCŌ (roboro), is, n. 3. *to acquire strength.* *Nœv.* ap. *Non.*

RŌBŎRĔŬS (robur), a, um, adj. *of hard oak or other solid wood.* *Ovid.*

RŌBŎRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make strong, strengthen, invigorate, fortify,* κραταιόω. *Lucret.* Adulta ætas cum primum roborat artus. *Plin.* Hirundines nidos stramento roborant. *Id.* Cum spica deflorescere cœpit, atque roborari, *get strength.* *Colum.* Equus roborandus est largo cibo. *Cic.* gravitatem (animi) perpetua constantia. — Hence, adj. *Tertull.* Roboratior exitus.

RŌBŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *stiff, rigid;* as when an animal is as rigid as wood, and cannot move a joint. *Veget.* passio.

RŌBŬR (perhaps ῥώμη; in which case *strength* would seem to be the primitive signif.), ŏris, n. *a very hard species of oak.* *Plin.* 16, 6, sect. 8., where it is distinguished from *ilex, quercus,* &c. — It is also used, however, of *any strong or solid tree or stock.* Thus *Virg. Æn.* 12, 782. applies the term to the *wild olive-tree.* Also, *Id.* Quercus antiquo robore (where *robore* seems to be *stock,* though it may be *strength, firmness, toughness*). Also, *Stat.* Robora Maurorum, *h. e.* arbores citri. *Cic.* Sapiens non est e robore dolatus (which may be taken strictly, *hewn out of hard oak,* or, more broadly, *out of tough and solid wood*). *Stat.* Robore natus, *h. e. hard, wild.* —— ¶ Hence, *something made of hard oak* (*or other tough and solid wood*), as a spear, bench, prison, &c. *Sil.* Robur letale, *h. e.* hasta. *Virg.* Ferro præfixum robur acuto, *shaft of the spear.* *Martial.* Cujus (Herculis) læva calet robore, *h. e. club.* *Virg.* Sacrum robur, *the wooden horse.* *Id.* Robur aratri, *h. e. the plough, made of hard, sound-hearted timber.* *Cic.* Lacedæmonii epulis in robore accumbunt, *h. e. hard benches or settles.* Also, of the battering-ram. *Lucan.* Robur impingere. — It also occurs as *a place of imprisonment, place in the prison* (into which malefactors were thrust and also executed), *black-hole.* *Liv.* Ut in carcerem inter fures nocturnos vir clarissimus includatur, et in robore et tenebris exspiret. *Tacit.* Robur et saxum minitari. *Horat.* Parthus catenas et Italum robur pertimescit. —— ¶ Also, *any thing hard and strong.* *Colum.* Pallentia robora betæ, *h. e. stalks.* —— ¶ Figur. *the oak,* h. e. *the strongest, bravest, most excellent of its kind, the heart, flower, nerve.* *Liv.* Robora peditum. *Virg.* Arcadas equites, robora pubis. *Liv.* Robur omne virium (*h. e.* exercitus). *Id.* Quod roboris provincia habuerat, *h. e. the flower or kernel of the soldiers.* —— ¶ Also, *hardness.* *Lucret.* saxi franguntur. *Virg.* Æterna ferri robora. — Hence, *stiffness or rigidity of the joints,* in beasts, for example. *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *strength, vigor, robustness, hardihood, firmness,* of the body, the soul, and other things. *Cic.* Qui si jam satis ætatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret. *Id.* Dummodo plus in virtute teneamus firmitatis et roboris. *Id.* Quantum in cujusque animo roboris est. *Id.* Animi invicti magnitudo ac robur. *Liv.* navium. *Quintil.* Robur contra dolores ac metus. —— ¶ Robus, *for* robur. *Cato.* — Robus (*for* robur) is also *a kind of wheat,* so called from its weight. *Colum.* 2, 6.

RŌBŬRNĔŬS (robur), a, um, adj. *of oak,* δρύϊνος. *Colum.* fruges, *h. e. acorns.*

RŌBŬS (old form for rufus), a, um, adj. *red,* as the hair of bulls. *Fest.*

RŌBŬS, ŏris, n. for *robur.* See *Robur,* at the end.

RŌBUSTĒ (robustus), adv. *stoutly, strongly, firmly.* *Nazar.* Natio robuste r[...]ata est. *Augustin.* Robustius.

RŌBUSTĔŬS (robur), a, um, adj. *of hard oak or other hard wood.* *Vitruv.*

RŌBUSTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of hard oak or other hard wood.* *Cato.* stipites. *Varr.* materia. *Horat.* fores. —— ¶ Also, *hard, firm, solid, strong, lusty, hardy, sturdy, robust.* *Plin.* Cornua ad incursum robusta. *Id.* Lapides contra humores robusti. *Colum.* Robustissimum solum, *h. e. very strong, fruitful, productive.* *Cels.* Robustior cibus, *stronger, more nourishing.* *Plin.* Triticum robustius. In particular of bodily vigor. *Nepos.* Postquam robustior est factus, *stronger, more robust.* *Sueton.* Corpore amplo atque robusto esse. *Ovid.* (of Hercules), Crassaque robusto deducis pollice fila. *Cic.* homines. *Plin.* vox. Hence, of the soul and other things. *Cic.* Sed hæc, quæ robustioris improbitatis sunt, omittamus. *Id.* Omne malum inveteratum fit plerumque robustius, *more hardy, more sturdy, stronger.* *Id.* Robustus animus, *strong, firm, robust spirit.* *Id.* Robusta et stabilis fortitudo. *Justin.* Exercitus partem robustissimam amisit. *Nepos.* Domesticis rebus minus robustus. *Cic.* Robusta frequentia (hominum). *Pers.* Robus tum carmen, *h. e. robustious.*

RŌDŌ (perhaps from τρώγω), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to gnaw,* τρώγω. *Ovid.* Rode, caper, vitem. *Horat.* Dente rodens pollicem. *Id.* Cum servis diaria rodere, *to gnaw the hard food which slaves eat.* *Senec.* nivem, *h. e.* lambere, bibere. — Figur. *to traduce, calumniate, slander, backbite.* *Cic.* In conviviis rodunt. *Horat.* absentem amicum. And, *Pers.* Murmura quum secum rodunt, *mutter to themselves, chew their murmurs,* as it were. —— ¶ Hence, *to eat away, wear or waste away, corrode, consume.* *Plin.* Tophus tectorii calce roditur. *Ovid.* Ferrum rubigine roditur. — Also, *to wash away,* of rivers which carry away portions of their banks. *Lucret.*

RŌDUS, } See *Raudus,* &c.
RŌDUSCULUM. }

RŎGĀLIS (rogus), e, adj. *of or belonging to a funeral pile.* *Ovid.* flamma, *of the funeral pile.*

RŎGĀMENTUM (rogo), i, n. *a question.* *Apul.*

RŎGĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a question, interrogation,* ἐρώτημα; for instance, as a figure of speech. *Cic.* — Hence, *an inquiry of the people, if they will decree this or that; proposal to the people for a law or order, the proposed law or order, the bill.* (*Rogatio,* according to *Ernesti* on *Sueton. Cæs.* 5. is an ordinance which particularly concerns an individual or several individuals, and does not extend to all; while *Lex* is general and extends to all.) *Cæs.* Rogationem ad populum ferre, *or simply, Liv.* Rogationem ferre, *to propose, present, offer to the people.* *Cic.* promulgare, *make known, publish.* *Id.* perferre, *carry through.* *Id.* accipere, *to accept, approve.* *Id.* Rogatio Cæcilia, *h. e. drawn up by Cæcilius.* —— ¶ Also, *such a proposition or bill, after it has been accepted, law, ordinance.* *Liv.* Recitabat rogationis carmen, *h. e. the form of the law, the law.* —— ¶ Also, *a request, suit, requesting, entreating; canvassing for one's friend.* *Cic.* Non etiam rogatione, sed etiam testimonio tuo. *Id.* Rogatio ipsa semper est gratiosissima.

RŎGĀTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. from rogatio), æ, f. *a short question, or a question,* speaking diminishingly. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a small bill or law.* *Cic. Dom.* 20.

RŎGĀTŎR (rogo), ōris, m. *an asker;* hence, *a proposer of a law or order, the offerer of a bill to the people.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* legum. — Also, *he that presided at the comitia, and asked the people if they would make this or that man consul,* &c.; *moderator, chairman.* *Cic.* comitiorum. — Also, in earlier times, when the people voted by word of mouth, *he that asked and took down their votes;* the name *rogator* was continued even after the people had abandoned the old practice, and voted by ballot, and was applied to *him who stood by the urn into which the ballots were cast, and who was commonly a friend of the person whom t[...] concerned, or one benefited by the pr[...] law, or the author of the same.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an asker, petitioner.* *C[...]* — Hence, *a beggar, mendicant.* *Martial.*

RŎGĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a desire, request, suit,* δέησις. *Cic.* Chilius te rogat, et ego ejus rogatu, *at his request.* —— ¶ Also, *a question, inquiry.* *Cic.* Numquam nobis ad rogatum respondent (but this may be the *neut.* of the *particip.*).

RŎGĬTĀTĬŌ (rogito), ōnis, f. *a question, inquiry;* hence, *a proposed law, bill.* *Plaut.*

RŎGĬTŌ (frequentat. from rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to ask frequently,* or, simply, *to ask, make repeated inquiry, inquire, interrogate.* *Terent.* Observabam servulos venientes: rogitabam, heus puer, &c. *Virg.* Multa super (*concerning*) Priamo rogitans. *Plaut.* Rogitando sum raucus factus. *Id.* Venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, *h. e. ask the price of fish.* *Terent.* Rogitavit me, ubi fuerim. *Id.* Perii! quid ego feci? (*Chre.*) rogitas? *do you ask?* (implying that he ought to know or must know without asking, compare *Rogo*). So, *Plaut.* Verberabilissime, etiam rogitas? —— ¶ Also, *to request, entreat, ask often.* *Terent.*

Rogitare, ad cœnam ut veniat. *Cic. fragm. orat. pro Scaur.* Consensio testium labefacta est compromisso Sardorum, et conjuratione rogitata.

RŎGŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to ask, inquire, interrogate, request or demand to know,* ἔρομαι, πυνθάνομαι. *Terent.* Roget quis: quid tibi cum illa? *Ovid.* Si forte rogas, *if peradventure you would know. Cic.* Quibusnam de servis? rogas? *do you ask? do you wish to know? Plaut.* Quid negotii sit, rogas? *Terent.* (*So.*) Quapropter? (*Si.*) rogas? *do you ask? have you to ask that?* chidingly. So, *Id.* Quid vis? (*Da.*) at etiam rogas? *Cic.* Rogavi, pervenissentne Agrigentum, *I asked whether they,* &c. *Plaut.* De istoc (*h. e.* de ista re) rogare omitte. — It takes an *accus.* either of the person to whom the inquiry is addressed, or of the thing asked. *Cic. fragm.* Roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego, &c. *Terent.* Dic quod rogo, *tell me what I ask. Cic.* Respondeto ad ea, quæ de te rogaro, *which I shall ask you.* Hence, in *pass.* Rogor, *I am asked:* Res rogatur, *the thing is asked after.* Thus, *Cic.* Rogatus de Cybea, *asked, interrogated. Id.* Me non esse rogatum sententiam, *was not asked my opinion, sc.* in the senate. So, *Id.* Ego rogatus, *sc.* sententiam. *Ovid.* Via roganda est, *you must ask the way.* — Both *accusatives* (of the person and of the thing) are often found together. *Plaut.* Dicisne hoc, quod te rogo? *Phædr.* Rogare aliquem causam alicujus rei. *Cic.* Racilius de privatis me sententiam rogavit, *asked me for my opinion, vote.* — Hence, Rogatum, *a question. Cic.* Nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent (unless it be from *rogatus, us*). — *Rogare* is, also, *to ask one if he will promise something. Pandect.* In novissima parte pactorum ita solet inseri: Rogavit Titius: respondit Mævius. Hence, *Plaut.* Roga me viginti minas, *desire me to promise you.* — This verb is ofted used of the *comitia.* Thus, *Cic.* Rogare populum; *and, Liv.* plebem, *to ask the people if they will approve of a certain proposition or bill, or will accept the nomination of a person for an office, and choose him accordingly.* So, also, Rogare aliquem *and* aliquid, *to propose to the people a person for their choice, or something* (*a law,* for instance) *for their acceptance. Cic.* Leges perniciosas rogavi, *have proposed, brought in, presented. Id. Leg.* 2, 10. Leges a me rogabuntur, *h. e.* facetiously, for *memorabuntur. Id.* Majus imperium a minore rogari non est jus (as, for instance, that a consul should be proposed by a prætor). *Id.* consules, *propose them for election, nominate them to the people. Id.* Comitia consulibus rogandis, *h. e. for the choice of consuls.* Hence, Rogare populum aliquid, *or* aliquem, *to propose or offer to the people a person for their choice or a measure for their acceptance;* as, *Liv.* Ut duo viros ædiles dictator populum rogaret. *Cic. e legg.* xii. *tab.* Quod tribuni plebem rogassint, ratum esto. — Also used of the people, *to choose, make, ordain. Cic. e legg.* xii. *tab.* Tribuni, quos sibi plebs rogassit. *Id.* Si lex non jure rogata est, *if the law has not been passed* (or, *if the bill has not been proposed*) *in due form and manner,* by consulting the auspices, &c. *Pandect.* Lege rogatum est, ut, &c. *it has been ordained. Cic.* De hoc est rogatum, ut, &c. *Id.* Rogare provinciam alicui, *to appoint, decree, assign.* — Also, Milites sacramento rogare, *to swear the soldiers, bind them to an oath,* because they are previously asked, if they will take and keep the oath. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *to ask, request, entreat, pray, beg,* δέομαι. *Cic.* Rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut de sua provincia decedat. *Ovid.* Rogat, tentes (without the *conj.*). *Terent.* Rogat te frater, ne abeas longius. *Gell.* (with *infin.*). *Martial.* Rogare divitias deos. *Cic.* Taurum de aqua ducenda rogabo. *Sueton.* Patrem, et filiam rogantes pro vita. *Nepos.* Nolite, rogo vos, mihi dare, &c. *Cic.* Hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo. *Plaut.* Quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant. *Id.* Aquam hinc de proximo rogabo. *Asellio* ap. *Gell.* Crepidarium cultellum rogavit a crepidario sutore. *Pandect.* Rogare fidejussores, *h. e.* precibus arcessere. *Plin. Ep.* Ille me in consilium rogavit. *Lamprid.* Ad Palatium eum rogavit, *asked him, invited him.* And in *pass. Horat.* Causa mea permulta rogatus fecit, *being asked to do. Sueton.* Rogatus, ut cantaret, *being requested to play. Pandect.* Rogatus testis, *a witness whose presence has been requested. Lamprid.* Matrem suam in senatum rogari jussit. And with *accus. Ovid.* Hoc estote rogati, ut, &c. *be asked for this,* h. e. *we ask this of you. Liv.* Rogatus auxilia. — *Cic.* distinguishes *rogare* (*to ask, beg*), from *petere* (*to sue for in form*). Thus, *Phil.* 2, 30. Consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares. — Proverb. *Cic.* Malo emere, quam rogare, *I would rather buy it, than ask another to lend it to me,* of things of small cost. — Precario rogare aliquem, *h. e. to ask without having any claim upon the person asked, ask wholly as a favor. Cic.* — Rogassit, *for* rogaverit. *Cic. e legg.* xii. *tab.* —— ¶ Also, *to take* (hence, *erogo, derogo,* &c.), also, *to fetch or derive. Auct. ad Her.* exemplum aliunde. *Plaut.* aquam hinc de proximo. See above.

RŎGŬS (unc.), i, m. *a funeral pile,* on which dead bodies were buried, *funeral pyre,* πυρά. *Cic.* Metellum multi filii in rogum imposuerunt. *Id.* In rogum illatus est. *Plin.* A viginti liberis rogo illata. *Cic.* Ascendere in rogum ardentem. *Id.* Rogum exstruere. *Plin.* accendere. *Ovid.* Diffugiunt carmina rogos, *h. e.* mortem. Hence, *Propert.* Obserat herbosos lurida porta rogos, *h. e.* mortuos, quorum sepulcris flores ingesti erant. —— ¶ *Rogum,* neut. gen. *Afran.* ap *Non.* Hoc rogum.

RŌMĂ, æ, f. *Rome, the capital of the Roman empire, situated in Latium on the Tiber. Liv.*

RŌMĀNĒ (Romanus), adv. *as becomes a Roman, in the true Roman way. Gell.*

RŌMĀNĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the Roman empire. Ven. Fort.* (aliter *Germania*).

RŌMĀNĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Roman, made at Rome. Cato.* aratra.

RŌMĀNĬENSIS (Id.), e, adj. *Roman. Cato.* sal. —— ¶ Romanensis. *Inscript.*

RŌMĀNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the Roman way. Tertull.*

RŌMĀNŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from Romanus. *Varr.* porta, *a gate at Rome.*

RŌMĀNŬS (Roma), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Rome or the Roman empire, Roman,* Ῥωμαῖος. *Cic.* populus. *Id.* homo, *a Roman. Id.* Juno, *h. e. worshiped by the Romans in the Roman way. Laurea.* ap. *Plin.* lingua, *h. e. the Latin language. Plin.* Romanum judicium, *h. e.* ut Romani judicant, censent. *Liv.* urbs, *h. e. Rome. Cic.* ludi, *h. e.* Magni, so called because instituted by the Romans themselves; they were at first *Circenses,* afterwards *Scenici. Liv.* bellum, *h. e.* in a twofold sense, either *a war waged by the Romans,* or *a war waged with them; Roman war. Quintil.* pudor, *proper to Romans.* Romano more, *in the Roman way,* h. e. *openly, plainly, frankly, sincerely, candidly; simply, outright, in the proper sense, in plain speech. Cic.* Hæc spondeo, non illo vetere verbo meo, sed more Romano. *Id.* Ego te Balbo more Romano commendabo. — Hence, Romani, ōrum, *the Romans. Cæs.* and *Virg.* — Also, Romanus, *for* Romani. *Liv.* 2, 27. Romanus promissa consulis exspectabat. And *for* Imperator, *or* dux Romanus. *Liv.* 21, 59.

RŌMĬLĬŬS, a, um. For instance, Romilia tribus, *a Roman tribe beyond the Tiber, in Etruria. Cic.*

RŎMPHÆĂ. See *Rhomphæa.*

RŌMŬLĀRIS, e, adj. *relating or pertaining to Romulus. Liv.* Ficus Romularis (afterwards called *Ruminalis*), *the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found sucking.* —— ¶ Also, *Roman. Sidon.* populus.

RŌMŬLENSIS (Romulus), e, adj. *Plin.* Colonia Romulensis, *Hispalis in Spain* (called, also, *Julia Romula,* or *Romula,* and *Julia Romulea. Isid.* and *Inscript.*).

RŌMŬLĔŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Romulus, Romulean. Ovid.* ensis, *of Romulus. Id.* manus, *of Romulus. Petron.* casa, *hut of Romulus. Juvenal.* fera, *h. e.* lupa. —— ¶ Also, *Romulean, Roman. Ovid.* urbs, *h. e. Rome. Id.* colles, *h. e. Rome. Sil.* senatus.

RŌMŬLĬDĒS, æ, m. *a descendant of Romulus;* hence, Romulidæ, *the Romans. Virg.*

RŌMŬLŬS, i, m. *Romulus, the son of the Alban princess Ilia or Rhea, and, according to the common tradition, joint founder, with his brother Remus, of Rome. Having slain his brother in a quarrel, he ruled alone over the infant city; dying, at length, after a reign of thirty-seven years, he was enrolled among the gods, under the name of Quirinus. Liv.* 1, 4. sqq.

RŌMŬLŬS, a, um, adj. *for* Romuleus. *Ovid.* ficus, same as *Ruminalis.* — Hence, *Roman. Virg.* tellus.

RŌNCHŬS, &c. See *Rhonchus,* &c.

RŌRĀRĬŬS (ros), a, um, adj. Rorarii, *sc.* milites, *a kind of young, raw, light-armed soldiers, who were stationed behind the* Triarii, *but ran forward when the occasion required it, and retired again to their former post. Liv.* 8, 8.

RŌRĀTĬŌ (roro), ōnis, f. *the falling of the dew. Apul.* — Also, *the dew itself. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a disease of vines, in which the young berries drop off, caused by a fall of cold dew at the time they shed their blossoms. Plin.*

RŌRĒSCŌ (ros), is, n. 3. *to resolve itself into dew, begin to drop like dew. Ovid.*

RŌRĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Roscidus. Propert.* and *Apul.*

RŌRĬFĔR (ros & fero), ĕră, ĕrum, adj. *bringing dew,* δροσοφόρος. *Lucret.*

RŌRĬFLŬŬS (ros & fluo, a, um), adj. *flowing with dew. Poeta* in *Catalect.* luna.

RŌRĬGĔR (ros & gero), a, um, adj. *bringing dew. Fulgent.*

RŌRŌ (ros), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. intrans. *to drop dew, let the dew fall. Ovid.* Quum rorare Tithonia conjux cœperit. — Of the dew itself; thus, *impers.* Rorat, *it dews, dew falls. Colum.* — Hence, of small rain or other moisture like dew. *Virg.* Rorantia vidimus astra, *dropping as with dew. Varr.* Ante rorat (*impers.*), quam pluit, *it drops small drops, drizzles. Plin.* Si roraverit (*impers.*) quantulumcumque imbrem (*accus.*). *Lucret.* Lacrimæ rorantes, *dropping, falling in drops. Ovid.* (Delphini) multa aspergine rorant, (as it were) *scatter dew, or make dew fall. Manil.* Rorans juvenis, *h. e. Ganymedes,* who became *the constellation* Aquarius. *Cic.* Pocula rorantia, *which, as it were, shed the wine in drops,* h. e. *small, only sipped, not tippled from;* or, *bedewing or besprinkling,* as it were, *not steeping or drenching.* —— ¶ Also, *to be bedewed, covered with dew;* hence, *to drop, drip, trickle, drizzle, run, be moist. Ovid.* (de Noto) Rorant pennæ. *Id.* Siccabat rorantes capillos. *Virg.* Rorabant sanguine vepres. *Ovid.* Rorantia fontibus antra. *Martial.* Exprimere nasum rorantem frigore. (But some of these may be referred above.) — Hence, figur. for *to be filled* with some liquid. *Virg.* Rorantes lacte capellæ. —— ¶ Trans. *to bedew. Ovid.* Roratæ rosæ. — Or, generally, *to moisten, wet, besprinkle, make to drop or run* with something. *Lucret.* Lacrimis ora rorantes. *Sil.* saxa cruore. *Ovid.* Lacrimis oculi rorantur obortis. *Manil.* Nereis roravit undas, *bedewed the waters with her tears.* —— ¶ Also, *to drop,* h. e. *make to drop, drop down, send or pour in drops, shed down. Auct. Pervig. Ven.* Humorem, quem astra rorant noctibus. *Apul.* Balsama rorans. *Ovid.* Roratæ aquæ, *dropped down, shed down in drops.*

RŌRŬLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of dew, dewy, bedewed;* also, *hoary* with frost, *frosty. Colum.* and *Cato.*

RŌS (perh. δρόσος), rōris, m. *dew,* δρόσος, ἔρση, ψεκάς. *Plin.* Ros cecidit. *Ovid.* Ubi canuerint herbæ rore recente, *fresh dew.* — Also, in *plur. Cic.* (as a poet) Rores aurora remittit. *Plin.* Neque in nube, neque in flatu cadunt rores. —— ¶ Hence, of any liquid falling in drops, *dew. Virg.* Spargens rore levi. *Horat.* Rores pluvii. *Id.* (of tears), Stillare rorem ex oculis. *Ovid.* Madidæ

lacrimarum rore. —— ¶ Also, of any fluid, as water, milk, &c. *Lucret.* Aerias auras, roremque liquorum. *Id.* salis, *h. e.* maris. *Propert.* Ionio rore, *h. e. Ionian sea.* *Ovid.* Vivo prolue rore manus, *living, flowing water.* *Id.* Artus liquido perfundere rore, *water.* *Cic.* (as a poet) Natos vitali rore rigabat, *h. e. milk from the breast.* *Ovid.* Sparsos stillanti rore capillos, *h. e. blood.* Hence, of balsam, ointment. *Ovid.* Non Arabo noster rore capillus olet. *Tibull.* Stillabat Syrio rore coma. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Ros maris; *or, Horat.* Ros marinus; *or, Colum.* Marinus ros; *or, Id.* Rosmarinus, i, m.; *or, Plin.* Rosmarinum, i, n. *rosemary* (Rosmarinus officinalis, L.).

RŎSĂ (ῥόδον), æ, f. *the rose.* *Cic.* — The *sing.* Rosa is also used for *plur.* Rosæ. *Cic.* Pulvinus rosa fartus. *Id.* Reticulum plenum rosæ. *Id.* Potare in rosa, *h. e. crowned with roses.* *Id.* Redimitus rosa. *Propert.* Illa molliter tenera poneret ossa rosa. — Figur. *Martial.* Vivere in rosa, *to live in roses,* h. e. *luxuriously, agreeably, deliciously.* *Senec.* In rosa jaceat, *h. e. in pleasures, delights.* *Cic.* In viola et in rosa (opposed to *in cruciatu atque tormentis*). —— ¶ For *rosy redness.* *Ovid.* Plena rosarum atria. *Martial.* Rubeant labra rosis. —— ¶ As a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Mea rosa. —— ¶ Also, *ointment or oil of roses.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a rosebush.* *Plin.* Radix silvestris rosæ. *Virg.* Rosa, Pæsti bis florens, *damask-rose.* *Apul.* Rosa laurea, *laurel-rose* (Nerium oleander, L.).

RŎSĀCĔŬS (rosa), a, um, adj. *of roses,* ῥόδινος. *Plin.* corona. *Id.* oleum; *and,* Rosaceum, *sc.* oleum, *oil of roses.*

RŎSĀNS (rosa; as if from roso), tis, adj. *rosy, rosy red.* *Poeta in Catal.*

RŎSĀRĬŬS (rosa), a, um, adj. *of or from roses,* ῥόδινος. *Apul.* Rosarium venenum, *h. e. the taking of the laurel-rose, supposed to be poisonous.* *Id.* auxilium, *help derived from taking roses.* *Sueton.* absortio (absorptio), *a certain dish.* — Rosarium, ii, n. *a place covered with roses, a rose-hedge or rose-garden,* ῥοδών, ῥοδωνιά. *Virg.* Biferi rosaria Pæsti.

RŎSĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *furnished with roses, prepared with roses.* *Seren. Sammon.* Lana oleo madefit rosato. — Hence, absol. Rosatum, *sc.* vinum, *rose-wine, wine seasoned with roses,* ῥοδίτης οἶνος. *Pallad.* — But in *Apic.* 1, 4. p. 12. (*Ed. Listor*) Rosatum is, according to Boettiger, *a rose conserve.*

RŎSCĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Roscian, of Roscius.* *Cic.* imitatio, *h. e. of the actor Roscius.*

RŌSCĬDŬS (ros), a, um, adj. *wet or moistened with dew, full of dew, dew-besprent, dewy,* and hence, *moist as with dew, dropping like dew, moist, wet,* δροσώδης, ἐρσήεις. *Varr.* herba. *Plin.* Roscido humore viventes, *h. e.* rore. *Virg.* Roscida mala legere. *Id.* Roscida mella, *h. e. dropping down like dew.* *Plin.* Folia melle roscida, *moistened with honey,* as if *bedewed with honey.* *Ovid.* Roscida dea, *h. e. Aurora.* *Virg.* Luna. *Ovid.* Hesperus. *Plin.* noctes. *Virg.* Iris roscida pennis, *moistened, wet.* *Ovid.* pruina, *h. e. dew.* *Virg.* Saxa roscida rivis, *moist, wet.* *Ovid.* antra.

RŎSCĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ Adj. *Roscian.* *Cic.* Lex, *proposed by the tribune L. Rosc. Otho, by which the equites received separate seats in the theatre.* —— ¶ Subst. L. Roscius Otho, mentioned above. — Q. Roscius, *the greatest comic actor at Rome of his time; he instructed Cicero in declamation and gesture.* Hence, any one who excelled in his own art or science was called *a Roscius.* *Cic. Arch.* 1, 2. — Sext. Roscius, *of Ameria, who was defended by Cicero when tried for parricide.*

RŎSĔĂ, æ, f. See *Roseus.*

RŎSĔĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Rosean, from the region Rosea.* *Varro.*

RŎSĒTUM (rosa), i, n. *a place covered with roses, rose-garden, rose-bushes growing together.* *Virg.*

RŎSĔŬS (ros), a, um, adj. denotes *a region in the Sabine territory near Reate, where especially horses were pastured. The region itself is called* Rosea, *sc.* terra *or* regio. *Varr.* Also, Rosia, *Cic.* —

Hence, *Virg.* Rosea rura, *fields of Rosea.* *Plin.* cannabis, *growing in Rosea.*

RŎSĔŬS (rosa), a, um, adj. *of roses, filled with roses.* *Senec.* vinculum, *crown or wreath of roses.* So, also, *Virg.* strophium. *Claudian.* flores, *roses.* *Id.* ripa, *rosy, full of roses.* —— ¶ Also, *rosy, rose-colored, rose-red.* *Plin.* pannus. *Id.* color, *rose-color.* *Catull.* fucus. *Ovid.* rubor. *Nemes.* mustum, *rosy.* — The poets use *roseus* of persons and the parts of the body, when they will convey the idea of beautiful and blooming form and color; as, also, of Aurora, the Sun, &c. *Virg.* cervix (Veneris). *Id.* os (Veneris). *Id.* genæ. *Martial.* labra. *Val. Flacc.* honor, *h. e.* venustas admiratione et honore digna. *Martial.* ephebus, *h. e.* formosus. *Ovid.* dea, *h. e. Aurora.* *Propert.* Eous, *h. e.* Lucifer. *Lucret.* lampas (solis). *Virg.* Phœbus. *Id.* Roseis Aurora quadrigis.

RŌSĬA, æ, f. See *Röseus, a, um.*

RŌSĬDŬS, a, um, same as *Roscidus.* *Colum.*

ROSINA herba, *an herb.* *Veget.*

RŌSĬŌ (rodo), ōnis, f. *a gnawing,* τρῶξις, ἐρεθισμός. *Cels.* Bilis alvo cum rosione redditur, *a griping of the bowels.*

RŌSMĀRĪNŬS, and RŌSMĀRĪNUM, i, m. and n. *rosemary.* (See *Ros*, at the end.) — In *Colum.* 12, 36, the *Edd.* have commonly *rorismarini* (*gen.*), as one word, but unnecessarily.

RŌSTELLUM (dimin. from rostrum), i, n. *a little bill, snout, beak,* &c. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

RŌSTRĂ, ōrum, n. See *Rostrum.*

RŌSTRĀLĬS (rostra), e, adj. *pertaining or belonging to the rostra.* *Sidon.* tabula.

RŌSTRĀNS (as from rostro), tis, particip. *Plin.* Rostrante vomere, *h. e. striking or driving in its point.* (But *Hard.* suspects that *restrate* should be read.)

RŌSTRĀTŬS (rostrum), a, um, adj. *furnished with a beak, muzzle, snout, or something like, beaked,* &c. *Plin.* falx, *having a curved, projecting point, like a beak.* Especially, of ships armed with a beak. *Cic.* navis. *Auct. B. Afric.* Cum naviculis cujusquemodi generis triginta, inibi paucis rostratis, profectus, &c. *Plin.* prora. Absol. *Sidon.* Rostratæ, *h. e.* naves rostratæ. *Plin.* Liburnicarum modo rostrato impetu feruntur. Hence, Columna rostrata, *a marble column, adorned with beaks of ships, which was erected in the forum by Duilius, after a naval victory over the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.* *Liv.* It has been dug up in modern times, and placed in the *Museum Palatinum.* It bore an inscription, which Ciacconi has published and illustrated, and Grævius has inserted in his edition of *Florus.* Also, *Plin.* corona, *h. e.* navalis; *a crown decorated with small beaks, which was awarded to him who had first boarded the enemy's ship, or had in any way displayed extraordinary gallantry in a naval engagement.* Hence, of Agrippa. *Virg.* Cui tempora navali fulgent rostrata (*nom.*) corona (*abl.*), *beaked with the naval crown.*

RŌSTRUM (from rodo; as claustrum from claudo), i, n. (properly, *an instrument or organ to gnaw with*), *the beak, bill, or nib of a bird; the snout, muzzle, chaps, of a fish or beast,* ῥύγχος. *Cic.* of birds, swine. *Plin.* of camels, dolphins, lions, bees, &c. *Varr.* of goats. *Lucan.* of dogs. — Also, of men, *chaps, muzzle, mouth,* either contemptuously or in familiar speech. *Plaut.* Apud mensam plenam homini rostrum deliges. *Lucil.* ap *Non.* Arripio rostrum, labiasque hujus. *Pandect.* Rostrum personæ, *h. e. the mouth of an image of a man.* — Figur. *something resembling a beak or snout.* *Colum.* Falcis vinitoriæ pars, quæ adunca est, rostrum appellatur, *the hooked point, beak, or bill.* *Plin.* Vomer exigua cuspide in rostro, *h. e.* in anteriori parte. *Id.* lucernæ, *the beak of a lamp.* *Id.* Malleorum rostra, *h. e. the heads.* *Id.* Rostrum insulæ, *h. e. a part of the island running out to a point.* Especially, *the beak of a ship,* ἔμβολον. It was usually covered with brass or iron, and was of great use in naval engagements. *Liv.* Rhodia cum rostro percussisset Sidoniam navem. *Auct. B. Afric.* Naves rostris perforatæ mer-

guntur. Hence, *Virg.* for *prora.* —— ¶ The Romans, having taken several ships from the inhabitants of Antium, used their beaks to adorn the place in front of the *Curia Hostilia*, where the stage or pulpit was erected, from which addresses were made to the people. *Liv.* Hence, Rostra, *this stage or pulpit, the rostra.* *Cic.* Cum Vettius perorasset, descendissetque de Rostris. *Liv.* Prætor in Rostra ascendit. *Id.* Vociferantes, ut in Rostris prius, quam in Senatu, literæ recitarentur. *Varr.* Comitia edicere e Rostris. *Sueton.* Laudatus est pro Rostris a Druso, *in the* Rostra, *from the* Rostra. — Figur. *Lucan.* Rostra movere, *h. e. the people assembled there.* *Id.* Tenere rostra, *h. e.* dominari in concionibus. *Id.* Rostra forumque optare, *for* pacem.

RŎSŬLĔNTŬS (rosa), a, um, adj. *abounding in roses, rosy.* *Prudent.* prata. —— ¶ Also, *rose-colored, rosy.* *Mart. Cap.*

RŌSŬS, a, um, particip. from rodo.

RŎTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a wheel,* of a carriage, τροχός. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — In the poets, *the carriage, car, chariot* itself. *Ovid.* Pedibusve rotave. *Id.* Si rota defuerit, pede carpe viam. So, also, *plur.* Rotæ. *Virg.* E rotis prospexit. *Ovid.* Rotis expelli. *Propert.* Nobilis e tectis fundere gesa rotis, *h. e.* ex esseedo, aut covino. Hence, *Senec.* Rota Phœbi, *the car of Phœbus.* — Also, Rotæ, for *the horses.* *Sil.* Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis. —— ¶ Also, *a round body, orb.* *Lucret.* Major solis rota. *Id.* Neque solis rota altivolans cerni poterat. *Tibull.* Rota Luciferi (though this can be *chariot*). —— ¶ Also, *circle, circuit.* *Virg.* Ixionii rota constitit orbis (*wheel*). *Tibull.* Versatur celeri orbe rotæ. *Propert.* Septima metam trivit rota, *h. e. revolution, course,* in the circus. *Senec.* Rota præcipitis anni, *circular course, revolution.* —— ¶ Also, *the wheel,* on which malefactors were tortured among the Greeks. *Cic.* In rotam ascendere. — Ixion was doomed to such a punishment in the lower regions. —— ¶ Figur. of Fortune or Chance. *Cic.* Fortunæ rotam pertimescebat, *the wheel of Fortune; the fickleness or instability of Fortune.* — Also, *Ovid.* Imparibus vecta Thalia rotis (of elegiac verses, consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters). — Also, of love. *Plaut.* Versor in amoris rota miser. —— ¶ Also, *a potter's wheel.* *Horat.* Currente rota urceus exit. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish or whale.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of goat.* *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 5. (where *platycerotas* is more correctly read).

RŎTĀBĬLĬS (roto), e, adj. *turning in a circle, rotary, circular.* *Ammian.*

RŎTĀLĬS (rota), e, adj. *wheeled, having wheels.* *Capitol.*

RŎTĀTĬLĬS (roto), e, adj. *rotary, rotatory, turning in a circle, circular, revolving.* *Sidon.*

RŎTĀTĬM (rota), adv. *like a wheel, in a circle.* *Apul.* —— ¶ *Diomed.* Rotatim dicere, *h. e.* per trochæos loqui.

RŎTĀTĬŌ (roto), ōnis, f. *a turning round, or carrying about in a circle, rotation,* κυκλοφορία. *Vitruv.*

RŎTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a whirler round, he that turns something round in a circular direction.* *Stat.* Et tu Bassaridum rotator Evan. *Cassiod.* Camerarum rotator, *h. e.* qui cameras in fornicis speciem ædificat.

RŎTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a turning or whirling round.* *Stat.*

RŎTŌ (rota), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to turn a thing round like a wheel, whirl round, swing round, hurl,* κυκλόω, περιελίσσω, σφενδονάω, τροχίζω. *Ovid.* Learchum rapit, ei bis terque per auras more rotat fundæ. *Horat.* Flammæ trepidant rotantes vertice fumum, *whirling up.* *Lucret.* (*de ventis*) Rotantque cavis flammam fornacibus intus, *whirl round.* *Virg.* Ac rotat ensem fulmineum, *swings it round* before fetching a blow. *Ovid.* Fulvus aper fulmineo rabidos rotat ore canes. *Stat.* In ora loquentis telum immane rotat. *Manil.* Orbis sidereus ætherios rotat cursus. Figur. *Juvenal* Sermo rotatus. — Hence, Rotari, *to go or turn round in a circle, revolve, roll*

round. Manil. and Stat. So, Ovid. Rotati poli, *revolving*. —— ¶ Intrans. *to roll round or over*. Virg. Saxa rotantia impulerat torrens. — Of the peacock, *to make a wheel* (with the tail). Colum.

ROTULA (dimin. from rota), æ, f. *a little wheel*, τροχίσκος. Plaut.

ROTULUS, i, m. same as Rotula. Calp. 7, 51. Ed. Beck.

ROTUNDA, æ, f. See Rotundus, a, um.

ROTUNDATIO (rotundo), ōnis, f. *a rounding, making round*; also, *the round, circle*. Vitruv. Circumagitur linea rotundationis, h. e. *the circumference*.

ROTUNDE (rotundus), adverb, *roundly*, στρογγύλως. Colum. (Ed. Schneid.) Ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur. —— ¶ Figur. *in well-turned or smooth diction, in good connection, elegantly*. Cic.

ROTUNDIFOLIUS (rotundus & folium), a, um, adj. *having round leaves*. Apul.

ROTUNDITAS (rotundus), ātis, f. *roundness, circularity*. Plin. — Figur. *roundness, smoothness, and suitable construction*. Macrob. verborum.

ROTUNDO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to round, make round*, στρογγυλόω. Cic. Cumque similem universitatis efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit. Vitruv. Rotundare tignum ad circinum. Plin. Herbæ mox in caulem rotundantur, *round themselves into a stem, become rounded*, &c. Mela. Flamma cogit se ac rotundat. — Hence, Rotundātus, a, um, *rounded, round*. Vitruv. —— ¶ Figur. *to heap or bring together*. Horat. mille talenta. — Also, *to round, compose smoothly and skilfully*; hence, Rotundātus, *smoothly composed, smooth, flowing*, &c. Sidon. hendecasyllabi.

ROTUNDULA (dimin. from rotunda), æ, f. *a little round mass, as a little ball, little roll, pellet*, &c. Apul.

ROTUNDUS (rota), a, um, adj. *round, circular, globular, spherical*, στρογγύλος, τροχόεις. Cic. Stellæ globosæ et rotundæ. Id. Mundum Deus ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius. Id. Stellarum rotundi ambitus. Ovid. ora, *a round face*. Cic. Medius mundi locus, qui est idem infimus in rotundo. Cels. Capita feminum rotundiora, quam humerorum sunt, cum illa ex ceteris rotundissima sint. — Hence, Rotundum, *a round thing, an orb or sphere*. Cic. Also, Rotunda, *a round* (h. e. *cylindrical*) *mass*. Scribon. Larg. —— ¶ Figur. of the wise man. Horat. Teres atque rotundus, *round and smooth like a ball*, with no asperities or eminences, presenting a smooth and slippery surface to every thing that would cleave to him. (Comp. Auson. Idyll. 16, 4.) —— ¶ Also, figur. of the dress. Quintil. toga, h. e. *sitting close to the body, or hanging down alike all around*. —— ¶ And figur. of diction, especially periodic diction, *well-knit, round, smooth, flowing, equable, even, without asperities*. Cic. Erat verborum et delectus elegans, et apta et quasi rotunda constructio. Id. Thucydides videbatur Socrati præfractior, nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus. Gell. Verbis brevibus et rotundis vinctum. Horat. Ore rotundo loqui, h. e. *in rounded periods, smoothly, with beautiful expression*. — Otherwise, Quintil. Quum illa rotunda, et undique circumcisa insistere invicem nequeant (as a building cannot be constructed of round stones).

RUBEDO (rubeo), ĭnis, f. *redness*. Firmic.

RUBEFACIO (rubeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. (part. pass. Rubefactus) *to make red, tinge with red, redden*. Ovid. Arundo exiguo rubefecit sanguine setas. Id. Cornua rubefacta cruore.

RUBEFACTUS, a, um. See Rubefacio.

RUBELLIANUS (rubellus), a, um, adj. *reddish*. Colum. vitis, *a kind of vine with reddish wood*.

RUBELLIO (Id.), ōnis, m. *a reddish fish, perhaps a species of mullet*. Plin.

RUBELLULUS (dimin. from rubellus) a, um, adj. *somewhat reddish*. Mart. Cap.

RUBELLUS (dimin. from ruber), a, um, adj. *somewhat red, reddish*, ὑπέρυθρος. Martial. vinum. Plin. vinea.

RUBENS, tis, particip. from rubeo. —— ¶ Adj. *red, reddish*. Plin. Rubentior.

RUBEO (ruber), es, ui, n. 2. *to be red*, ἐρυθραίνομαι; of blood, color, fire, inflammations, &c. Virg. Puniceis invecta rotis aurora rubebit. Juvenal. Rubet ille flagellis. Catull. Flendo rubent ocelli, *are red with weeping*. Hence, Rubens, *red, ruddy, glowing red*. Ovid. vina. Virg. Suave rubens hyacinthus. Horat. dextra, *red right hand*, as armed with lightning. Ovid. Ferrum rubens igne, *red-hot*. —— ¶ Also, *to be red, blush*. Cic. Rubeo, mihi crede. Tibull. Ore rubente. —— ¶ See, also, Rubens, and Rubesco.

RUBER (unc.), ūbra, ūbrum, *red, ruddy*, ἐρυθρός. Plin. sal. Horat. Panni rubri cruore. Id. sanguis. Ovid. flamma. Horat. Canicula, h. e. *burning, fiery*. Propert. Aurora. Martial. (Homo) ruber crine. Cels. Color ex rubro subniger, *blackish mixed with red, red-blackish*. Plin. Colorem illico mutant rubriore pilo. Cels. Nitrum quam ruberrimum. —— ¶ Mare Rubrum, same as Erythræum, comprehends *the sea of Arabia*, and even *the whole Indian ocean*; the sinus Arabicus (the modern *Red sea*) and the sinus Persicus were branches of this. Cic. Belluæ, quæ in rubro mari Indiave gignantur. Sil. Lapis rubris advectus ab undis. Plin. Litus rubrum, h. e. litus maris rubri. But in Virg. Sol oceani rubro lavit æquore currum; æquor rubrum oceani, is *the ocean reddened by the beams of the sun*. —— ¶ Saxa rubra, *a place in Etruria*, Cic.; called also Rubræ breves by Martial. —— ¶ Rubræ leges, *with red titles*. Juvenal. (Comp. rubrica.)

RUBESCO (rubeo), cis, bui, n. 3. *to become red, redden*, ἐρυθραίνω. Virg. Arva cæde rubescunt. Id. Rubescebat radiis mare. Id. Jam rubescebat Aurora, for oriebatur. Ovid. Cancri signa rubescunt, h. e. *by the entering sun*. Id. Saxa rubuerunt sanguine. Plin. Rosa rubescens. —— ¶ Also, *to redden, color up, blush*. Ovid. Et rubuere genæ.

RUBETA (rubus), æ, f. *a kind of venomous frog, living among bramble-bushes, bramble-frog*, φρῦνος. Plin. and Juvenal. Also, Rana rubeta. Propert. and Plin.

RUBETUM (Id.), i, n. *a place where bramble-bushes grow, bramble-thicket*. Ovid.

RUBEUS (ruber), a, um, adj. *red, ruddy*. Varr. color.

RUBEUS (rubus), a, um, adj. *of bramble-bushes*. Virg. virga.

RUBI, ōrum, m. *a town of Apulia*, now Ruvo. Horat.

RUBIA (ruber), æ, f. *madder*. Vitruv.

RUBICO, or **RUBICON**, ōnis, m. *a small river of Italy, near Ravenna, which was the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul*. Plin.

RUBICUNDULUS (dimin. from rubicundus), a, um, adj. *somewhat red, pretty red*. Juvenal.

RUBICUNDUS (rubeo), a, um, adj. *red, ruddy*, ἐρυθραῖος. Ovid. Priapus, h. e. *painted red*. Id. matrona, *reddened or browned by the sun, sunburnt*. Terent. homo, *red in the face*. Varr. Sabula rubicundior. Virg. Ceres, h. e. *reddish, yellowish*.

RUBIDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *red, ruddy*, also, perhaps, *reddish, swarthy red*. Sueton. Facies rubida ex vinolentia. Gell. Rubidus est rufus atrior, et nigrore multo inustus. Plaut. panis, h. e. *brown*.

RUBIGO, **RUBIGALIS**, **RUBIGINO**, **RUBIGINOSUS**, **RUBIGUS**, } See Robigo, Robigalis, &c.

RUBOR (rubeo), ōris, m. *redness, red color*, ἐρυθρότης. Cic. Medicamenta fucati candoris, et ruboris. Plin. Cocci rubor. Val. Flacc. Aureus rubor. Virg. Vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, h. e. colorem purpuræ. Plin. Rubori illinitur spuma, h. e. suffuso sanguini sub cute. Plaut. In ruborem te totum dabo, sc. with blows. — Also, of the countenance, *glow, blush, flush*. Ovid. Roseo suffusa rubore. Plin. Alius est iræ rubor, et alius verecundiæ. — Hence, *blush, blushing*, to indicate shame or modesty. Liv. Masinissæ hæc audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrymæ etiam obortæ. Auct. ad Herenn. Ruborem alicui elicere, *to put to the blush*. Tacit. Ruborem inferre, *induce a blush*. Sueton. Vultu modesto ruborisque pleno. Ovid. Nec fuit iis rubori, stivam aratri repetere, *nor did they blush, were they ashamed*. Tacit. Rubori mihi est, quod nondum omnes fortuna antecellis, *I blush, that*, &c. *I am ashamed, that*, &c. — Hence, *shamefacedness, modesty*. Cic. Præstet orator ruborem suum, rerum obscenitate vitanda. — Also, *a thing to blush at, a cause for shame, a shame*. Ovid. Nil tua facta ruboris habent. Tacit. Nec rubor est inter comites aspici. Id. Rubor ac dedecus.

RUBRIANUS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a Rubrius*. Pandect. senatus consultum, h. e. *under the consulship of Rubrius*.

RUBRICA (ruber), æ, f. *any red earth*. Vitruv. — Also, joined with or nearly preceded by terra. Colum. —— ¶ Also, *any red color dug from the earth*, as, *ruddle, red chalk, red clay, red ochre*. Plaut., Auct. ad Her., and Horat. —— ¶ As the titles of laws were made or painted red, *the title of a law or ordinance, rubric*. Pandect. — Also, *the law itself*. Quintil. Se ad album ac rubricam transtulerunt, *to the study of the laws*. Pers. Si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit.

RUBRICATUS (rubrica), a, um, adj. *made or painted red*. Auct. Priap.

RUBRICOSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of red earth, consisting of red earth, red*. Cato. ager. Colum. solum.

RUBRUS, a, um, for Ruber. Sidon.

RUBUM, i, n. See Rubus, at the end.

RUBUS (allied with ruber, rubeo), i, m. *the bramble or blackberry-bush*, βάτος. Virg. and Plin. Also, Plin. Genus (rubi) Idæum, *the sacred raspberry* (Rubus sanctus, of Schreb. and Willd.) — Also, fem. Prudent. —— ¶ Also, *the blackberry*. Calpurn. Rubos colligere. Propert. Puniceis plena canistra rubis. So, also, Liv. Rubis. (But in the last two, the nomin. may be rubum, as prunum, pirum, &c.)

RUCTAMEN (ructo), ĭnis, n. *a belching, rifting*. Prudent. carnis.

RUCTATRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that belches, belching*. Martial. menta, *causing belching*.

RUCTO (frequentat. from rugo, not used, which is from the Greek ἐρύγω, or ἐρεύγω; erugo is used by Fest. and eructus by Gell.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to belch, rift*. Plaut. Pergin' ructare in os mihi? Cic. Magister equitum, cui ructare turpe esset. So, *deponently*, Cic. (teste Festo). — With an accus. of the food, which rises in the stomach. Thus, Ructo (ructor) acidum, crudum, *my food rises with a sour or crude taste*. Plin. Stomachus acida ructans, *rising sour*. Cels. Qui crudum ructat. Martial. Ructare aprum. Varr. Aves etiam nunc ructor, *I taste the birds even now, they rise in my stomach*. — Hence, *to belch out*. Sil. Permixtoque mero ructatos ore cruores. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to belch out, emit*. Horat. sublimes versus. Pallad. Si terra fumum ructaverit. Sidon. Ructans semideum propinquitates, h. e. jactans, in ore habens.

RUCTOR, āris. See Ructo.

RUCTUO, same as Ructo. Augustin.

RUCTUOSUS (ructus), a, um, adj. *full of belches*. Cel. ap. Quintil.

RUCTUS (rugo, not used; see Ructo), us, m. *a belch, belching, eructation, breaking wind upwards, rising of the stomach*, ἐρυγή. Cic. Stoici crepitus aiunt æque liberos, ac ructus esse oportere. Plin. Peucedani succus ructus gignit, *causes, brings on*. So, Id. Anethum ructus movet, *and*, Id. Smyrnion ciet ructus, *and*, Id. Silphion facit ructus. — Figur. Vitruv. fontium, *the bubbling up*.

RUDEATUS, a, um, same as Rudectus. Cato. — Doubtful.

RUDECTUS (rudus), a, um, adj. *full of rubbish*; hence, of soil, *dry or meagre*. Cato.

RUDENS (unc.), tis, m. *a stout rope*. Vitruv. (of the catapulta and balista). — More often *a rope of a ship*, especially one attached to the yard or sail, κάλως, πρότονος, ἐπίτονος, καρχήσιοι. Cic. Explicatio rudentis. Virg. Stridor rudentum, *the creaking of the cordage*. Catull. Sustollant vela rudentes. Virg. Laxare

rudentes. — Hence, put for *ship or navigation*. *Val. Flacc.* Illicitas temerare rudentibus undas. *Cic.* Rudentibus apta fortuna, *attached to the cordage or to navigation*, and, of course, very uncertain. —— ¶ Also, *fem. Plaut.* — *Genit. plur.* Rudentum, *Virg.*; but *Rudentium* occurs in *Vitruv.* and *Prudent.* —— ¶ Particip. from rudo.

RŬDENTISĪBĬLŬS (rudens & sibilus), i, m. *the creaking of the cordage*, unless it be *the whistling of the wind among the ropes*. *Pacuv.* ap. *Varr.*

RŬDĔRA, um, n. See *Rudus*.

RŬDĔRĀRĬŬS (rudus), a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to rubbish*. *Apul.*

RŬDĔRĀTĬŌ (rudero), ōnis, f. *the laying of a pavement of small stones or rubbish*. *Vitruv.* — Also, *the composition* itself of which the pavement is made. *Vitruv.*

RŬDĔRĀTŬS, a, um. See *Rudero*.

RŬDĔRŌ (rudus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to cover with rubbish or small stones*. Hence, Ruderātus, a, um, *covered therewith*. *Plin.* ager, *full of rubbish*, &c. or *meagre, dry*. —— ¶ Also, *to make a pavement of rubbish or small stones*. *Vitruv.*

RŬDĬÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Calabria, the birthplace of the poet Ennius*. *Sil.* —— ¶ Hence, Rudīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Rudiæ, Rudian*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, Rudīus, a, um, adj. same as *Rudinus*. *Cic.* (de *Ennio*) homo.

RŬDĬĀRĬŬS (rudis), a, um, adj. Rudiarius, ii, m. *a gladiator, who has received his discharge and been presented with the rudis*. *Sueton.* See *Rudis*, subst.

RŬDĬCŬLA (dimin. from rudis), æ, f. *a little stick*; for instance, *stirring-stick, ladle, spattle*, κύκηθρον, σπάθη. *Colum.*

RŬDĬMENTUM (from a verb rudio, ire, not used, as the long i shows, and this from rudis), i, n. *the first attempt, trial, or essay, first beginning*. *Liv.* Rudimentum militare, *in military service*. *Id.* Rudimentum primum puerilis regni. *Virg.* Dura rudimenta belli. *Quintil.* Prima rudimenta rhetorices, *rudiments, first principles*. *Ovid.* Turpe rudimentum, patriæ præponere raptam, *a disgraceful essay, a shameful attempt*. *Liv.* Rudimentum adolescentiæ ponere, *make trial of, essay*. *Justin.* Prima pueritiæ rudimenta deposuit. *Stat.* Cujus (Achillis) cruda rudimenta formaverit Centaurus (Chiron).

RŬDĪNŬS, a, um. See *Rudiæ*.

RŬDIS (unc.), is, f. *any slender stick or rod*. Thus, *a ladle or spattle*, to stir with. *Cato* and *Plin.* — Especially, *a rod or foil*, with which soldiers or gladiators fought for exercise or sport. *Ovid.*, *Liv.* and *Sueton.* Such *a foil or rod* was given to gladiators, when discharged from fighting in the arena. *Cic.* Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? — Hence, figur. of one who takes an honorable leave of a thing, receives *an honorable discharge*, has served his time out, is released from certain duties or offices. *Horat.* Donatum jam rude quæris, Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo. *Martial.* Ut nondum credas me meruisse rudem. *Juvenal.* Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, *will retire from his profession, relinquish his profession*.

RŬDIS (unc.), e, adj. *unwrought, uncultivated, in its native state, in a state of nature, raw* (as we say, raw material), *unpolished, rude, rough, rugged, unformed*, αὐτόσκευος, ἀνέργαστος. *Plin.* æs. *Virg.* At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus. *Colum.* Rudem potius eligendum agrum, quam ubi fuerit seges. *Petron.* Rudis atque infecta materies. *Ovid.* Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, *rude, shapeless, without form*. *Id.* lana, *raw, undressed*. *Plin.* Succinum advehi rude. *Senec.* Dare legem rudibus capillis, *undressed*. *Liv.* Rudis in militari homine lingua, *uncultivated, unpractised*. *Tacit.* Incondita ac rudi voce (*style*) memoriam servitutis composuisse, *inartificial, without art*. *Cic.* Quæ pueris nobis rudia exciderunt, *rude*. *Martial.* agna, *yet very young*. —— ¶ Hence, *ignorant, unknowing, inexperienced, raw, untaught, unskilled, unversed, unpractised, inexpert*, ἀπαίδευτος, ἀμαθής; often with *genit.*; also with prep. *in*; also with *abl.* without a prep.; also with *ad*; also *absol.* *Cic.* Imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique. *Id.* Quis est tam rudis in republica, qui, &c.? *Horat.* belli civilis. *Ovid.* Juvenca operum conjugiique rudis. *Cic.* Provinciæ rudis erat et tiro. *Id.* Rudis in jure. *Id.* Orator nulla in re tiro ac rudis. *Propert.* Sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit. *Ovid.* Arte rudis. *Liv.* Rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse. *Ovid.* Ad mala rudes, *unacquainted*. *Tacit.* Rudes anni, *inexperienced years, childhood*. *Quintil.* Rude seculum, *&* sine litteris, *illiterate*. —— ¶ Also, *unsuitable, ill-suited or hurtful*. *Martial.* Fontes rudes puellis. —— ¶ Also, *rude, unformed, inelegant, disagreeable*. *Quintil.* Sit vox non subsurda, rudis, immanis, &c. *Ovid.* Rudem præbente modum tibicine Tusco. —— ¶ Also, *hard, or unripe, raw*. *Martial.* uva. —— ¶ Also, *unadorned*. *Ovid.* opus. *Id.* vestis. —— ¶ Also, *unaffected, artless, natural, simple*. *Martial.* querelæ. —— ¶ Also, *young, new*. *Val. Flacc.* nati, *new-born*. *Plin.* medicamenta, *not before used, fresh*. *Martial.* Secreta quære carmina, et rudes curas, *h. e.* quæ nondum vulgatæ sunt, neque expertæ judicium vulgi. *Apul.* Rudem dedicantes carinam. *Id.* amor. — Hence, *new* in something, *inexperienced, unused* to a thing. *Catull.* Amphitrite, *not yet navigated, never yet sailed on*. *Propert.* Rudes animi, *sc.* in love. *Senec.* dextra, *sc.* in bloody deeds. — It may sometimes be rendered *innocent*. *Martial.* filia. So, anni, animi. (See above.) —— ¶ *Superl.* Rudissimus. *Ammian.* 26, 6 (15) (some read *durissimus*).

RŬDĬTĀS (rudis), ātis, f. *ignorance, want of skill*, ἀμαθία. *Apul.*

RŬDĪTŬS (rudo), us, m. *a braying*, ὀγκηθμός. *Apul.*

RŬDĬŬS, a, um. See *Rudiæ*.

RŪDŌ (perhaps from the sound), is, rūdi and rudīvi, dītum, n. 3. *to roar or cry*. *Virg.* Iræ leonum sub nocte rudentum. *Id.* (Cervos) graviter rudentes cædunt. And, of men. *Virg.* (Cacum) insueta rudentem. *Lucil.* ap. *Varr.* Hæc rudet e rostris. Of things. *Virg.* Prora rudens, *roaring, murmuring*. But especially of the ass, *to bray*, ὀγκάομαι. *Ovid.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ *Perf.* Rudivi. *Apul.* —— ¶ Rūdere, with long u. *Pers.*

RŪDŌR (rudo), ōris, m. *a roaring, hollow noise, rumbling, sound like thunder*. *Apul.*

RŬDŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. is double, *vetus* and *novum*. — Rudus vetus, *or* Rudus, *old rubbish, ruins, fragments of stone, plaster*, &c. from old buildings, ἐρείπιον. *Tacit.* Ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat. *Sueton.* Alveum Tiberis perpurgavit, completum olim ruderibus. *Id.* Rudera purgare, *clear away the rubbish*. — Rudus novum, *or* Rudus, *fresh rubbish, broken stones, gravel*, &c. which, being mixed with lime, made a cast or a pavement. *Cato.* Rudus inducere. *Plin.* fistucare, *to ram*. *Id.* Ruderi novo tertiam partem testæ tusæ addere. *Hirt.* Alexandriæ ædificia tecta sunt rudere, aut pavimentis, *with broken stones*, &c.; but it may be *pavement*. — Hence, *a pavement, flooring, beaten floor*, made of stones, &c. and consolidated with lime. *Auct. B. Hisp.* 8. So, *Hirt. B. Alex.* 1. (See above). —— ¶ *Rudus* is also used by *Colum.* to denote *a kind of compost* for enriching the soil. *Colum.* Rudere pingui saturare jejunia terræ. —— ¶ Also, *a bit or lump of brass*. *Prudent.* — Also, *a bit of brass, or a small copper coin*. *Liv.* 26, 11. See *Raudus*.

RŬDUSCŬLA porta. See *Raudus*.

RŬDUSCŬLUM, i, n. See *Rausculum*.

RŪFESCŌ (rufus), is, n. 3. *to become red or reddish*. *Plin.*

RŪFĬŬS, ii, m. same as *Chama*. *Plin.*

RŪFŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make red or reddish*. *Plin.* capillum.

RŪFRÆ, ārum, f. *a town in Campania*. *Virg.*

RŪFŬLŬS (dimin. from rufus), a, um, adj. *somewhat red, reddish*. *Plin.* Mandragora foliis hirsutis, radicibus binis rufulis. *Plaut.* Rufulus (homo), *red-headed, red-head*. —— ¶ Those *Tribuni militum* were called *Rufuli*, who were chosen by the general; those elected by the people *Comitiati*. *Liv.* 7, 5.

RŪFŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *red, reddish, yellow red, tawny*. *Vitruv.* armenta. *Cels.* sanguis. *Gell.* color. — Of persons, *red-haired, red-headed, red head*. *Plaut.* Rufus quidam. *Terent.* Virgo rufa. —— ¶ *Rufus* was also *a family name*. Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historian*. —— ¶ *Albicans, Flavus*, Gr. ξανθός, pale yellow, straw colored; *Fulvus*, golden-yellow; *Rufus*, yellow-red; *Rutilus*, Gr. πυῤῥός, fiery red, high red. Hair of a high red was considered as a beauty, but of a yellow red as a blemish (at least, in women).

RŪGA (ῥύω, the ground form of ῥύομαι, to draw; from which comes the Gr. ῥυτίς, ruga), æ, f. *a wrinkle*, ῥυτίς. *Horat.* Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives. *Ovid.* Jamque meos vultus ruga senilis arat (*furrows*). So, *Id.* Sulcare rugis cutem. — Wrinkles often denote old age. Thus, *Horat.* Nec pietas moram rugis afferet. *Cic.* Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt. — Often, also, sadness and grief. Thus, *Ovid.* Tunc dolor, et curæ, rugaque tristis abit. *Juvenal.* Hæc si rugam trahit, *h. e. if this displeases you*. *Varr.* Hujusce pedes solent dolere et in fronte contrahere rugas, *cause, bring on*. — Often, seriousness, austerity, stern character or bearing. *Cic.* Populum R. rugis supercilioque decepit. *Ovid.* Vir traxit vultum, rugasque coegit, *put on dark looks*. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis. *Id.* Pruna siccata in rugas. *Id.* Cortex arboris replicatur in rugas. *Juvenal.* Nitidis rebus maculam ac rugam figere, *h. e. to disfigure, mar, corrupt, stain with disgrace* (but for *ac rugam* is also read *hæsuram*). —— ¶ Also, *a fold* in a garment. *Plin.* Rugæ in veste, *wrinkles, plaits, puckers, rumples*, projecting where the garment has been folded (opposed to *sinus*, which means *creases*).

RŪGĪNŌSŬS, a, um, same as *Rugosus*. *Cal. Aurel.*

RŪGĬŌ (from the sound), is, n. 4. *to roar*, of lions, βρυχάομαι. *Spartian.*

RŪGĪTŬS (rugio), us, m. *the roaring of a lion*, βρυχηθμός. *Vopisc.* —— ¶ Hence, *a rumbling in the bowels*. *Cal. Aurel.*

RŪGŌ (ruga), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to wrinkle, gather or contract into wrinkles*, ῥυτιδόω. *Hieronym.* frontem. — Hence, Rugātus, a, um, *wrinkled*. *Plin.* (of shells). —— ¶ Intrans. *to wrinkle*, ῥυτιδόομαι. *Plaut.*

RŪGŌSĬTĀS (rugosus), ātis, f. *corrugation, wrinkledness, wrinkles*. *Tertull.*

RŪGŌSŬS (ruga), a, um, adj. *wrinkled, full of wrinkles, corrugated, shrivelled, rivelled, furrowed*, ῥυτιδώδης. *Ovid.* Rugosæ genæ. *Tibull.* ora. *Martial.* Rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem. *Colum.* acina. *Ovid.* populi cortex. *Pers.* piper. *Id.* sanna, *sc.* because in sneering we wrinkle the nose and mouth. *Horat.* Rugosus frigore pagus, *h. e. shrivelled*, or *shrivelling, causing wrinkles*.

RŬĬDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 18, c. 10, sect. 23. pilum (*pestle*), *h. e. rough, uneven*, or *not planed or smoothed*.

RŬĪNA (ruo), æ, f. *a fall, downfall*, πτῶσις, κατάπτωσις. *Lucret.* Ruina grandinis. *Martial.* nucum. *Propert.* Capanei magno grata ruina Jovi, *h. e.* cum ictus fulmine de muro Thebarum cecidit. *Cic.* Ruina conclavis oppressus. *Horat.* Capitolio Regina dementes ruinas parabat. *Senec.* In ruinam prona sunt, quæ sine fundamentis crevere, *are apt to fall*. *Virg. Æn.* 2, 310. Domus dedit ruinam, *fell, fell in*. *Horat.* Aulæa ruinas in patinam fecere, *fell down*. *Virg.* Turris lapsa repente ruinam trahit, *h. e. falls*. —— ¶ Hence, *overthrow, defeat*, of an army. *Liv.* Ibi vero clamor jubentium referre signa, ruinæ quoque prope similem trepidationem fecit. —— ¶ Also, *fall, downfall, ruin, destruction, overthrow, disaster*. *Cic.* Ruinas fortunarum tuarum tibi impendent. *Liv.* Sagunti ruinæ nostris capitibus incident. *Sallust.* Incendium meum ruina (*sc.* reipublicæ) restinguam. So, *Cic.* Id (incendium) non aqua, sed ruina restincturum. *Ovid.* Ætatis facta est

tanta ruina mœ, *such ruin, such havoc.* *Virg.* Generis lapsi sarcire ruinas (of the loss of honey). —— ¶ Also, *fall*, of a person; *death or destruction.* *Horat.* Ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *will prove fatal to both of us.* *Plin.* Neronis. — Also, *a fall, stumble, slip, false step.* *Lucret.* Principiis in rerum fecere ruinas, *missed it, erred.* —— ¶ Also, *the thing that falls, falls away, or is torn down; ruin, ruins, wreck.* *Plin.* Flumina ducere ad lavandam hanc ruinam. *Ovid.* Troja ruinas ostendit. *Liv.* Ruinas transcendere. Hence, *Virg.* Cœli ruina, *h. e. rain* (which falls from heaven; or, *the fall of the sky*, a proverbial expression for *heavy rain; compare Rue*). So, *Val. Flacc.* poli, *the crashing of thunder.* —— ¶ Also, *attack, assault, onslaught, storm, irruption.* *Martial.* Cyaneæ ruinæ. *Virg. Æn.* 11, 613. Ruinam dant (*make*) sonitu ingenti.

RUINOSUS (ruina), a, um, adj. *ready or like to fall, ruinous, crazy,* ἐρείψιμος. *Cic.* Ædes male materiatæ, ruinosæ. —— ¶ Also, *fallen, gone to ruin.* *Ovid.* Ruinosas occulit herba domos.

RULLA. See *Rallum.*

RUMA, æ, f. RUMIS, is, f. and RUMEN (unc.), inis, n. *the breast which gives suck,* an old word for *mamma.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruma. *Varr.* Rumis. *Plin.* Rumen. In all these it is spoken of as an old word. —— ¶ Also, *the gullet, throat,* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Rumen. *Serv.* Ruma.

RUMBOTINUS. See *Rumpotinus.*

RUMEN, inis, n. See *Ruma.*

RUMEX, icis, m. and f. *sorrel, sour dock, monk's-rhubarb.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of missile weapon.* *Gell.* 10, 25.

RUMIA, or RUMINA (ruma), æ, f. *a goddess of sucking.* *Varr.*

RUMIFICO (rumor & facio), as, a. 1. *to say or speak among themselves, tell to one another, rumor, spread abroad, proclaim, extol,* &c. *Plaut.* Quam Thebani rumificant probam, *extol as,* &c.

RUMIGERATIO (rumigero), ōnis, f. *a spreading of reports abroad.* *Lamprid.*

RUMIGERO (rumor & gero), as, a. 1. *to rumor, publish.* *Fest.*

RUMIGERULUS (rumor & gerulus), a, um, adj. *talebearing, news-dealing, a talebearer, newsmonger,* διαθρυλλῶν. *Ammian.*

RUMIGO (ruma & ago), as, a. 1. *to chew over again,* of an ass, *ruminate;* with accus. *Apul.*

RUMINA, see *Rumia,* and *Ruminus;* but

RUMINA, see *Ruminus,* and *Ruminalis.*

RUMINALIS (rumen), e, adj. *that chews the cud, ruminating.* *Plin.* hostia. —— ¶ Ruminalis ficus (*and, Ovid.* Rumina ficus), *the name of the fig-tree beneath which Romulus and Remus were found sucking,* before called *Romularis,* or *Romula.* *Liv.*

RUMINATIO (rumino), ōnis, f. *a chewing of the cud, rumination,* μηρυκισμός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *return or repetition.* *Plin.* hiemis. —— ¶ *A calling any thing to mind, thinking over, musing, revolving in the mind, meditation.* *Cic.* De ruminatione quotidiana, de cogitatione Publii, &c. *h. e. the secret schemes which Cæsar and Pompey were daily plotting against the republic.*

RUMINATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *that chews over, ruminates.* *Arnob.*

RUMINO (rumen), as, a. and n. 1. and RUMINOR, āris, dep. 1. *to chew the cud, chew over again, ruminate,* μηρύκω, ἀναμηρυκάομαι. *Varr.* Bos ruminat. *Ovid.* (*de tauro*), Dum jacet, et lente revocatas ruminat herbas. —— ¶ Figur. *to chew over again,* h. e. *to call to remembrance, recall to mind, muse or meditate again upon, ruminate upon;* more frequently as a *deponent.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ruminabitur humanitatem. *Id. ibid.* Odysseam ruminari incipis. In an *active* form. *Sym.* Dum carmina tua ruminas.

RUMINUS (ruma), a, um, adj. Rumina dea. (See *Rumia.*) —— ¶ Also, *Nourishing,* a name of Jupiter. *Augustin.*

RUMINUS, a, um, same as *Ruminalis.*

RUMIS, is, f. See *Ruma.*

RUMITO, as, same as *Rumigero.* *Nav.* ap. *Fest.*

RUMO, as, *for* Rumino, according to *Fest.*

RUMOR (unc.), ōris, m. *noise, bustle, stir, rustling,* especially when soft and gentle, *murmuring, whispering, buzzing.* —— ¶ Of the wind. *Cic.* e *poeta.* Solvere imperat, secundo rumore (as some explain it). So, *Virg.* Iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo (others refer it to the speeches or acclamations of the men; it is also referred to the plash of the oars and keel). —— ¶ Of flowing water. *Auson.* —— ¶ Of men, when it is either *bustle, stir, murmur, noise,* which people make; as in *Claudian.* Nereides ibant, audito rumore. *Apul.* Trepidus rumor viciniæ conclamantis, latrones, *h. e. noise or cry.* Or, *the murmuring or talk* of people about something, *talk or conversation among themselves, gossip, talk,* that spreads secretly. *Terent.* Qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris! *What a talk there will be! What will not people say?* *Catull.* Rumores senum severiorum unius æstimemus assis, *the idle talk.* *Cic.* Varii rumores multique, quos cuperem veros. *Tacit.* Testamentum ejus multo apud vulgum rumore fuit, *was much talked about,* &c. *Id.* Multus ea super re rumor. Hence, *Id.* Hæc secundo rumore, *with approbation, with favor,* as shown by the tone of conversation.—Hence, *the talk, flying or popular report, rumor, bruit,* which we hear, but cannot tell where it arose. *Cæs.* Rumor multa fingebat. *Id.* Rumor multa perfert. *Cic.* Rumor serpit, *spreads.* So, *Horat.* Rumor manat per compita. And, *Virg.* Rumor diditur per agmina. *Hirt.* Rumores exsistunt, præsidia adduci, &c. *spring up, arise.* *Terent.* and *Nepos.* Rumorem differre; *or, Liv.* dissipare, *or, Cic.* spargere; *or, Tacit.* dispergere, *to spread or disseminate a report.* So, *Virg.* serere. Also, with *genit.* of the object. *Cic.* Totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur. And with *de.* *Id.* Rumores de oppresso Dolabella. Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Rumor est (with *acc.* and *infin.*), *there is a report, report goes, 'tis the report, it is said, they say.* Also, *Tacit.* Rumor incedit (with *acc.* and *infin.*), *report goes,* or *goes abroad.* *Martial.* Rumor sonat aliquem auctorem. *Sallust. fragm.* Primo rumore, *at the first report.* *Liv.* Adverso rumore esse, *be in bad repute.* So, *Horat.* Rumore malo flagrare. *Tacit.* Claro apud vulgum rumore esse, *be in high report, in great repute.* — Also, *good report, repute, approbation or applause.* *Plaut.* Rumori servire. *Cic.* Rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quæsitum. *Tacit.* Plebis rumorem affectavit. — Also, *evil report, blame, defamation, slander, misrepresentation.* *Sallust. fragm.*

RUMPIA. See *Rhomphæa.*

RUMPO (unc.), is, rūpi, ruptum, a. 3. *to break, burst, tear, rend or rive asunder or in pieces,* ῥήγνυμι. *Cic.* Rumpere vincula carceris. *Lucret.* Vis venti rumpit nubem. *Ovid.* catenas. *Id.* Ruperat vomer humum. *Horat.* obstantia claustra. *Id.* Ventus rumpit carinam, *shatters.* Hence, Rumpi, *to burst apart, break open or to pieces.* *Plin.* Tofi gelu rumpuntur in testas. So, Rupta (*neut. pl.*) *rents or ruptures* of the body, as in consequence of a fall or blow. *Plin.* Contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque. — Also, *to tear, tear away or off.* *Virg.* Fugite, atque ab litore rumpite funem. *Ovid.* vestes a pectore. — Also, *to make to burst.* *Plin.* Bovem ita inflammat, ut rumpat. *Martial.* Leporem forti rumpere equo, *h. e. chase him so hard that he is ready to burst with weariness.* Hence, Rumpere se, *and* Rumpi, *be rent, burst, break to pieces.* *Virg.* Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis. *Id.* Invidia rumpantur ilia Codro. *Plaut.* Ego me tua causa non rupturus sum, *will not burst myself.* — Also, hyperbolically, Rumpere, *to burst,* h. e. *to fill or strain to bursting, almost to burst or rend;* so, Rumpi, *to burst, be ready to burst, all but burst,* in a *neuter* sense. *Virg.* Ruperunt horrea messes, *crowd the barns to bursting.* *Ovid.* Cerno rumpi penetralia turba. *Virg.* Cantu rumpent arbusta cicadæ, *h. e. will chirp so that the trees will be ready to burst.* *Juvenal.* Assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ. *Ovid.* Rumpor et invideo, quum, &c. *I burst, when,* &c.; *I all but burst.* *Virg.* Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci pectora. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to break up, bring to nought, nullify, make void, annul.* *Cic.* Fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere. *Id.* Constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *becomes void, is invalidated.* *Virg.* Rege amisso, rupere fidem, *dissolve their connection.* *Horat.* Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, *to break, dissever, dissolve.* Also, *Virg.* Rumpe moras omnes, *away with all delay, make all haste.* So, *Ovid.* Tu rumpe moram, *break through all delay.* —— ¶ Also, *to injure, mar, damage, hurt, spoil, violate, infringe.* *Cato* ap. *Prisc.* Si quis membrum rupit, aut os fregit. *Pandect.* mulas onere. *Id.* aliquem flagris. *Liv.* Cædes ruptura jus gentium. —— ¶ Also, *to tear, rend or force open, open by force,* &c. *Plin.* vomicas, *make them open.* *Cels.* Vomica rumpitur, *breaks, opens.* Also, *Virg.* viam ferro per hostes, *cut his way, force a way by the sword.* *Ovid.* Fontem dura ungula rupit, *caused to burst forth, struck out.* — Hence, *to burst open,* h. e. *to break through, force a way through or into, penetrate by force.* *Virg.* agmina rapido cursu. *Sil.* Annibal rupit Alpes. *Virg.* Rumpunt aditus. —— ¶ Also, *to burst out,* h. e. *give burst to, vent furiously or vehemently, give vent to.* *Virg.* Composito rumpit vocem. *Id.* questus suo pectore. —— ¶ Also, Rumpere se, *or* rumpi, *to break forth, burst forth, dart forth, issue forcibly or furiously.* *Virg.* Tantus se nubibus imber ruperat. *Id.* Inter nubila se rumpent radii. *Id.* Amnes rumpuntur fontibus. *Id.* Rupto turbine venti confligunt, *bursting forth, having burst forth.* —— ¶ Also, *to break off, interrupt.* *Virg.* sacra. *Id.* Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor. *Senec.* Rumpe fletus, *h. e.* omitte flere. *Ovid.* iter inceptum. *Horat.* reditum alicui, *h. e.* intercludere. *Ovid.* Excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba. *Tacit.* Rupta taciturnitas, *broken.* *Virg.* Alta silentia rumpere, *break my deep silence.* *Sueton.* Quidam patientiam rumperent, *could no longer keep patience, lost all patience.* —— ¶ Also, *to break, separate sever, dissever, force apart.* *Val. Flacc.* Amplexus fessi rupere supremos. *Sil.* Congeminat sonitus rupti violentia cœli, *of the rent heavens, sc.* by lightning. — Hence, *to break or rend off, cut off.* *Ovid.* colla tauri securi. — Also, *to slay by mangling, tear to death, rend.* *Ovid.* Te rumpat aper. —— ¶ Also, *to weary out, tire out, exhaust, enfeeble, debilitate.* *Veget.* Omne animal est debile, si rumpitur. *Propert.* membra libidinibus. So, *Catull.* ilia. *Ovid.* Quem Veneris certamina rumpunt. —— ¶ Rupsit, *for* ruperit. *Fest.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.*

RUMPOTINETUM (rumpotinus), i, n. *a place planted with low trees, with vine-branches carried over from one to another.* *Colum.*

RUMPOTINUS, or RUMBOTINUS (rumpus & teneo, *for* rumpos tenens), a, um, adj. *which supports the vine-branches which are carried over from tree to tree.* *Colum.* Rumpotinæ arbores. *Id.* Genus arbusti rumpotinum. In particular is the *opulus* called *rumpotinus,* as a *subst.* *Plin.* (which reading is supposed to be more correct than *populus,* because *Colum.* mentions the *opulus,* but not the *populus,* as suitable for an *arbustum rumpotinum*).

RUMPUS (rumpo), i, m. same as *Tradux, a vine-branch carried over from one tree to another.* *Varr.*

RUMUSCULUS (dimin. from rumor), i, m. *talk of people, prattle, gossip,* speaking diminishingly or contemptuously. *Cic.*

RUNA, æ, f. *a kind of weapon,* perhaps *a missile weapon or* pilum. *Cic.*— Hence, Runatus, a, um. *Enn.* —— ¶ *Rūna* est etiam littera apud populos septentrionales, qui iis litteris utebantur ad res gestas scripto consignandas, aut ad magicas præstigias, easque oblongis baculis inscribere solebant. *Ven. Fort.* Barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis.

RUNCATIO (runco), ōnis, f. *a weeding, weeding out,* βοτανισμός. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *weeds which are torn up.* *Colum.*

RŬNCĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a weeder*, βοτανιστής. *Colum.*

RŬNCĪNĂ (ῥυκάνη), æ, f. *a plane.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Dea Runcina (from runcare, *to mow*), *a goddess of corn.* *Augustin.*

RŬNCĪNŌ (runcina), as, a. 1. *to plane, smooth with a plane*, ῥυκανίζω. *Arnob.*

RŬNCŌ (runco, as), ōnis, m. *a weeding-hook, mattock, grub-axe.* *Pallad.*

RŬNCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weed, weed out, stub up*, βοτανίζω. *Cato.* spinas. *Varr.* segetes. *Colum.* Qui runcaturi sunt. — Hence, *to pluck, strip of its hair.* *Pers.* Penem arcanaque lumbi runcans. — Also, *to mow.* *August.* frumenta.

RŬŌ (ἐρούω), is, rŭi, rŭĭtum and rŭtum, n. and a. 3. Intrans. *to fall down impetuously, rush headlong, rush down, dash down, tumble down, fall to the ground*, πίπτω, καταφέρομαι. *Liv.* Crebris motibus terræ ruunt tecta, *are thrown down.* *Ovid.* Urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum. *Virg.* Ruit alto a culmine Troja. *Id.* Ruunt de montibus amnes, *rush down, dash down, precipitate themselves.* *Id.* Ruit æthere toto turbidus imber aqua, *pours down.* *Id.* Ruebant victores victique, *fell, were slain.* — Figur. *Cic.* Ruere illa non possunt, *fall, be overthrown, be ruined.* *Tacit.* Ruentia (opposed to *prospera*), *a state of things hastening to ruin, declining circumstances.* *Virg.* Ruit arduus æther, *falls down, is precipitated*, proverbially, of a violent rain. *Terent.* Quid si cœlum ruat? *what if the sky should fall?* —— ¶ Also, *to rush out or forth, issue rapidly.* *Virg.* Ostia centum, unde ruunt totidem voces. *Id. Æn.* 2, 250. Ruit Oceano nox, *comes rapidly up, rushes up from the ocean*, h. e. *sets in.* *Id. Æn.* 6, 539. Nox ruit. *Id.* Revoluta ruebat dies. *Val. Flacc.* Vesper ruit. —— ¶ Also, *to rush in, press in, run in, make an irruption into, dash in.* *Flor.* Rex infesto in Cappadociam agmine ruebat. *Tacit.* Legio sustinuit ruentes, mox impulit. —— ¶ Also, *to rush or precipitate one's self* any whither, *run, speed, haste.* *Liv.* Legiones infesto agmine ruere ad urbem. *Virg.* Æneas, Turnusque ruunt per prœlia. *Liv.* Eques pedesque certatim portis ruere, *rush out at the gates.* *Tacit.* Ruere cuncti in castra. *Flor.* Ut destinata morte in prœlium ruerent. *Cic.* Illum ruere nunciant, *h. e. runs, hastens.* *Id.* ad interitum voluntarium. *Tacit.* in servitium. *Id.* in exitium. *Virg.* Huc omnis turba ruebat, *rushed, ran.* *Liv.* Crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, *you rush into cruelty, plunge into cruel measures.* So, *pass. impers.* *Liv.* Ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, *we rush, men rush.* — Hence, figur. *to rush headlong or inconsiderately forward, dash on, speak or act rashly or at random, take no counsel, be overhasty, be carried away, slip, err, go astray.* *Propert.* Nescit vestra ruens ira referre pedem. *Cic.* Ego bonos viros sequar, etiamsi ruent. *Id.* In agendo ruere, ac sæpe peccare. *Id.* Emptorem pati ruere, *to act amiss, go astray, make a bad bargain.* *Liv.* Accusator pati reum ruere, *to dash on*, and so injure his own cause. *Terent.* Vide, ne quid imprudens ruas, *make a slip.* *Cic.* Ruebant in tenebris, *rushed blindly on.* *Id.* Ruit in dicendo, *goes wrong, runs astray.* — Also, figur. *to hasten to a close, draw to an end, pass off, decline, set.* *Virg.* Ruit imbriferum ver. *Apul.* Sol ruit cœlo; *or*, merely, *Virg.* and *Val. Flacc.* Sol ruit, *sets.* —— II. Trans. *to throw down with violence, force, or rapidity, dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, pull down or over, overthrow, prostrate, precipitate, send to the bottom*, καθαιρέω. *Plaut.* Procellæ ruunt antennas. *Lucret.* Venti vis ingentes ruit naves. *Val. Flacc.* Amnis fluctu arbusta ruens. *Virg.* cumulos arenæ, *break down*, and so *level.* *Lucret.* aliquem ad terram. *Apul.* (de aquila) In prædam superne sese ruere, *precipitate herself*, h. e. *pounce, dart down.* — Hence, Rutus, a, um, *torn down or that may be torn down.* *Cic.* and *Pandect.* Ruta cæsa; *or*, *Crass.* ap. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* Ruta et cæsa, *all movables, things not fixtures.* — Figur. *Cic.* Seu ruet, seu eriget rempublicam, *prostrate, overthrow, ruin.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw or tear out or up.* *Lucret.* Mare permotum ventis ruit arenam. *Virg.* Venti mare ruunt a sedibus imis. *Id.* Vela dabant, et spumas salis ære ruebant, *dashed through the foam of the sea with their beaks* (literally *threw out or up the foam or spray*). *Id.* (Ignis) ruit atram ad cœlum nubem, *drives up, carries up.* *Horat.* Unde divitias ærisque ruam acervos, *may get, find, draw.*

RŪPĒS (unc.), is, f. *a rock*, especially a precipitous one, *crag, cliff, steep*, ἐρίπνη, ῥωγάς. *Ovid.* Pendentes rupe capellas pascere. *Id.* Caucasea rupes. *Virg.* Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes. *Liv.* Rupem pandere, *or* munire, *make passable, pervious.* — Also, *a rock in the sea, shelf.* *Stat.* Undisonæ rupes. *Virg.* Velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in æquor. *Val. Flacc.* In medio rupes latet horrida ponto. — *Virg.* Cavæ rupes, *chasms or clefts of the rocks, hollows, caverns.* *Id.* Sibylla rupe sub ima fata canit, *h. e. cave.*

RŬPĔX (unc.), ĭcis, m. *a hard, clownish man, boor, rustic, lout, cuddy.* *Gell.*

RŬPĬCĀPRĂ (rupes & capra), æ, f. properly, *goat of the rocks; a chamois*; according to *Hard.*, *wild goat.* *Plin.*

RŬPĬCŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Rupex.* *Apul.*

RŬPĪNĂ (rupes), æ, f. *a rock or rocky place, cleft of a rock.* *Apul.*

RUPTIM, adv. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 5. *Ed. Oudend.* a false reading for *raptim.*

RUPTĬŌ (rumpo), ōnis, f. *a breaking or tearing; injury*, ῥηγή. *Pandect.*

RUPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a breaker, violator, nullifier*, ῥήκτης. *Liv.* Ruptor fœderis humani. *Tacit.* Ruptores pacis.

RUPTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a rupture* of a limb, *injury*, &c. *Gell.* (Al. leg. *ruptæ*, or *rupti.*)

RUPTŬS, a, um, particip. from rumpo.

RŪRĀLĬS (rus), e, adj. *of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic*, ἀγροῖκος. *Nemesian.* Apollo. *Ammian.* negotia.

RŪRĀLĬTĔR (ruralis), adv. more rusticorum. *Cassiod.*

RŪRĀTĬŌ (ruro), ōnis, f. *rural life, husbandry, rural economy.* *Apul.*

RŪRESCŌ (rus), is, n. 3. *to become rural.* *Enn.* ap. *Charis.* (Al. leg. *rarescant.*)

RŪRESTRĬS (Id.), e, adj. *relating to the country or the field, rural, rustic*, ἀγροῖκος, γεωργικός. *Apul.* arva. *Pandect.* opus, *field-labor, rustic work.*

RŪRĬCŎLĂ (rus & colo), æ, adj. *tilling the field, rustic, rural, country*, ἀγροικος. *Ovid.* Ruricolæ Cereri assurgite. *Id.* Ruricola deus, *h. e. Priapus.* *Id.* boves. *Id.* aratrum. — Hence, Ruricolæ, *country people, rustics.* *Ovid.* and *Colum.*

RŪRĬCŎLĀRĬS (ruricola), e, adj. *relating to tillage, cultivating the field, rustic.* *Ven. Fort.* cultores.

RŪRĬGĔNĂ (rus & gigno), æ, m. or f. *one born in the country; a countryman, rustic.* *Ovid.* Rurigenæ pavere feram.

RŪRĪNĂ (rus), æ, f. *sc.* dea, *a rural deity of the Romans.* *Augustin. Civ. D.* 4, 8. Some read *rusina.*

RŪRŌ (rus), as, n. 1. and **RŪRŎR**, āris, dep. 1. *to live in the country, carry on husbandry*, ἀγραυλέω. *Plaut.* and *Varr.*

RURSUS, and **RURSUM** (contracted from revorsus, revorsum, *h. e.* reversus, reversum), adv. *backwards, back*, ὀπίσω. *Plaut.* Quum sursum ad summum escenderis, periculum esse, a summo ne rursum cadas, *fall back.* *Cæs.* Rursum se recipit. *Cic.* Rursum trahere (aliquid). Hence, *Plaut.* Rursum versum accedere, *backwards.* *Terent.* Rursum prorsum; *or*, *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Rursus prorsus, *backwards and forwards.* So, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Rursus ac prorsus. —— ¶ Also, *again, on the other hand, on the contrary.* *Cic.* Quod neque amplecteretur artem, neque rursus eam totam repudiaret. *Tacit.* Quem casum neque ambitiose, neque per lamenta rursus ac mœrorem muliebriter tulit. *Quintil.* Rursus quidam arbitrantur. —— ¶ Also, *again, a second time, afresh, anew*, αὖθις. *Terent.* Dic hoc rursum. *Cic.* Facis, ut rursus plebs in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur. *Cæs.* Rursus instare. —— ¶ With *reverti, reducere, redire*, &c. it is used redundantly. *Cæs.*, *Terent.*, &c. And even *Plaut.* Revorter (revertor) rursus denuo Carthaginem. —— ¶ The ancients said also *rursum*, for *rursum.* — Hence, Rusor, *a god, to whom sacrifices were made, because all things return to the place whence they come.* *Varr.* ap. *Augustin.*

RŪS (unc.), rūris, n. *the country, field, fields*, ἀγρός, ἀγροικία. *Hirt.* Rura colentes, *tilling the fields.* *Horat.* Paterna rura bobus exercere. *Plin.* Coli rura ab ergastulis, pessimum est. *Virg.* Florea rura. *Id.* Aspera dumis rura. *Horat.* Honores ruris. *Virg.* Ruris opaci umbræ. — Also, *the country* as opposed to the town, *village, farm, country seat, estate in the country.* *Terent.* Ego rus ibo, *into the country*, h. e. *to my country seat or farm.* *Cic.* Habet rus amœnum, *country seat, country estate.* *Id.* Rura peragrantes, *country seats or estates.* *Terent.* Ex meo propinquo rure. *Ovid.* Rure frui. — The *acc.* answers to the question, *Whither?* and the *abl.* the question, *Whence?* or *Where?* *Terent.* Rus ibo (as above). *Cic.* Vivere ruri; *and*, *Horat.* Rure, *in the country.* *Plaut.* Redire ruri; *or*, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Rure, *from*, &c. *Liv.* Rure morientem. —— ¶ Figur. *the country*, h. e. *rusticity, country ways, rudeness, uncouthness.* *Catull.* Pleni ruris et inficetiarum annales. *Horat.* Manent vestigia ruris.

RUSCĀRĬŬS (ruscum), a, um, adj. *relating to butchers-broom, adapted thereto.* *Cato R. R.* 11. (*Ed. Gesn.*). falculæ. (Yet in *Varr. R. R.* 1, 22. where these instruments are mentioned, *rustaria* is read in *Ed. Gesn.*; both, perhaps, have the same sense.)

RUSCŬLUM (dimin. from rus), i, n. *a little country seat or farm.* *Gell.*

RUSCUM, i, n. or **RUSCUS**, i, f. *a shrub of which they made brushes or brooms; butchers-broom* (Ruscus aculeatus, L.), ὀξυμυρσίνη. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

RŪSE, anciently for *Rure.* *Varr.*

RUSELLÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Etruria.* — Hence, Rusellānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Rusellæ.* *Plin.* and *Liv.* Hence, Rusellāni, *the inhabitants.* *Liv.*

RŪSĪNĂ, æ, f. See *Rurina.*

RŪSŌR, ōris, m. See *Rursus*, at the end.

RUSPŎR (unc.), āris, dep. 1. *to seek diligently, search, explore*, ἐξερευνάω. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ Ruspare, *for* ruspari. *Tertull.*

RUSSĀTŬS (russus), a, um, adj. *red*; hence, *dressed in red.* *Tertull.* — One of the parties of charioteers in the circus was dressed in red, hence called *factio russata.* Hence, *Plin.* Russatus auriga.

RUSSĔŎLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from russeus. *Prudent.*

RUSSĔŬS (russus), a, um, adj. *red, reddish.* *Petron.*

RUSSŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from russus. *Capitol.*

RUSSŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *red.* *Lucret.* velum. *Catull.* Russam defricare gingivam. *Gell.* color. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* fauces (galli gallinacei).

RUSTĀRĬŬS, a, um. See *Ruscarius.*

RUSTĬCĀNŬS (rusticus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the country* (*field, village, farm*, &c.), *in the country, rustic.* *Cic.* vita, *country life* (limited, however, to residence in the country, while *Rustica vita* denotes country life with all the occupations pertaining thereto). *Id.* homines, *country people*, h. e. *who live in the country and are engaged in husbandry, whether noblemen or peasants.* *Id.* Illud, quod loquitur, priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum. — Hence, absol. Rusticanus, *a countryman, rustic.* *Cic.*

RUSTĬCĀTĬM, adv. *for* Rustice. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

RUSTĬCĀTĬŌ (rusticor), ōnis, f. *a dwelling in the country, country life, rustication.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *husbandry.* *Colum.*

RUSTĬCĒ (rusticus), adv. *like a rustic, rustically.* *Cic.* loqui. *Horat.* Rusticius toga defluit. — Hence, figur. *rustically*, h. e. *awkwardly, grossly, unskilfully, rudely, uncivilly.* *Cic.* Urgent rustice sane, negant enim posse. *Id.* Facere rustice.

RUSTĬCELLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from rusticulus. *Varr.* ap. *Plin.*

RŪSTĬCĬTĀS (rusticus), ātis, f. In a good sense, *husbandry, rural economy*. *Pallad.* — Also, *country people*. *Pallad.* — Also, *the way of country people, the manner of the country, rustic simplicity, rusticity*, as being honest, upright, &c. *Plin. Ep.* 1, 14. Rusticitas antiqua. —— ¶ In a bad sense, *rusticity*, h. e. *awkwardness, clownishness, rudeness, unmannerliness, inelegance, coarseness*. *Quintil.* Os, in quo nulla neque rusticitas, neque peregrinitas resonet. *Id.* verborum, atque ipsius etiam soni. *Ovid.* Cultus adest: nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas. *Plin.* Rusticitati propior, quam deliciis. — Also, *clownish shame, awkward bashfulness, ill-timed diffidence*. *Ovid.* and *Senec.* — Also, *rudeness, ignorance*, such as is often found in rustics. *Pandect.*

RŪSTĬCŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to dwell in the country, pass some time in the country, rusticate*, ἀγραυλέω. *Cic.* Hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur. *Id.* Si qui dies ad rusticandum dati sunt. —— ¶ Also, *to carry on husbandry, be a husbandman*. *Colum.* — In particular, of those who actually perform the work of husbandry, as the slaves, for instance. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to act or speak in a rustic manner: to write rudely or in a gross style*. *Sidon.*

RŪSTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. from rusticus), a, um, adj. *rustic, in the country*. *Cic.* Rusticulus, *sc.* homo, *countryman, peasant*. *Plin.* Rusticula, *sc.* gallina, *a certain woodhen, otherwise called rustica*, according to some, *heathcock, heathpout;* according to others, *partridge;* to others, *snipe, woodcock*. —— ¶ Also, *somewhat rustic or rustic, rude or somewhat rude, inelegant*. *Martial.* libellus, *written in a rude and rustic style*.

RŪSTĬCŬS (rus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the country (field, village, farm), rustic, rural, country*, ἄγροικος. *Cic.* prædium, *estate in the country, farm*. *Id.* vita, *country life* (compare *Rusticanus*). *Id.* mores. *Id.* Res rusticæ; *or, Colum.* Res rustica, *husbandry, rural economy*. *Plin. Ep.* hortus. *Terent.* Opus rusticum facere, *h. e. tilling the fields, agriculture*. *Juvenal.* carcer, *h. e.* ergastulum. *Ovid.* numina, *rural deities*. *Cic.* Rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat. *Ovid.* sedulitas, *industry of the country people*. *Gell.* vocabulum, *country word*, h. e. *used by country people*. *Cic.* Rusticus homo, *or* Rusticus (absol.), *a countryman*, h. e. *every one who lives in the country or on a farm, and is engaged in husbandry, be his rank what it may;* sometimes *country-citizen, country-gentleman;* sometimes, *boor, peasant, clown, rustic*. *Ovid.* Rustica colona, *country-woman, farmer's wife*. Hence, *Varr.* Rustica, *sc.* gallina, *a kind of hen* (see *Rusticulus*). —— ¶ Hence, *rustic*, h. e. *rude, unpolished, boorish, clownish, unmannered, unrefined, inelegant, coarse, gross, simple, awkwardly bashful, foolishly timid, brutal*. *Virg.* Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam. *Cic.* Homines rustici et agrestes. *Martial.* Hæc tam rustica, delicate lector, rides nomina? *Virg.* Rusticus es, Corydon, *h. e. stupid, simple*. *Ovid.* Addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis. *Id.* Fuge, rustice pudor (so, *Cic.* Subrusticus pudor), *boorish diffidence, simple bashfulness*. *Id.* Vocetur rustica judicio nostra querela tuo. *Id.* Non rusticus hospes, *h. e. genteel in his way of living*. — Hence, Rusticus (absol.), *boor, clown*, h. e. *rude, unmannerly fellow, lout, clodpole, brute*. *Ovid.* Lacertos imposuit collo rusticus iste tuo (so Paris calls *Menelaus* in his letter to Helen). *Virg.* Rusticus es, Corydon (see above). So, in *femin.* Rustica. *Plaut.* Me pro rustica haberi. *Phædr.* Quid horum simile tibi contingit, rustica? (says the fly to the ant). — Hence, *rude, without taste or sentiment* in respect of love, *indifferent to love, unsusceptible, cold-hearted*. *Ovid.* Nec tamen est rustica. —— ¶ Also, *rustic, simple, plain, unaffected, artless*. *Senec.* Simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti. *Martial.* Rustica veritas.

RUSUM. See *Rursus*, at the end.

RŪTA (ῥύτη, or ῥυτή), æ, f. *rue, herb of grace, herbgrace*, πήγανον. *Ovid.* Utilius sumas acuentes lumina rutas. *Martial.* Cucurbitas condere in rutæ folium. — This is a bitter herb. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, *h. e. disagreeableness*.

RŪTA CÆSA, *neut. pl.* See *Ruo*.

RŪTĀBRI (ruo), ōrum, m. same as *Rastri*. *Varr.*

RŪTĀBŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *an instrument for moving, stirring, raking*. —— ¶ Thus, *an instrument to rake the fire forward for baking, oven-rake*. *Cato* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a stirring instrument, spattle, ladle*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Penis*. *Næv.* ap. *Fest.*

RŪTĀCĔŬS (ruta), a, um, adj. *made from rue*. *Plin. Valer.* oleum.

RŪTĀTŬS (ruta), a, um, adj. *furnished or prepared with rue, seasoned or medicated with rue*. *Plin.* mustum. *Martial.* lacerti, *h. e. covered, adorned or wrapped about with rue*. The ancients were wont to serve up many dishes with rue.

RŪTELLUM (dimin. from rutrum), i, n. *a strickle*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

RŪTĒNI, or RŬTHĒNI, ōrum, m. *a people of* Gallia Aquitanica. *Cæs.*

RŬTĬLANS (rutilo), tis, particip. and adj. *red, fiery red, golden yellow*, or *shining, glittering, gleaming*, like gold. See *Rutilo*.

RŬTĬLESCŎ (rutilus), is, n. 3. *to become red or reddish*. *Plin.* Lepores rutilescunt.

RŬTĬLĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Rutilian*. *Cic.* narratio, *h. e. of Rutilius*.

RŬTĬLĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*. —— ¶ Adject. *Rutilian*. —— ¶ Subst. — P. Rutilius Lupus, *an orator, historian and consul, in the time of Marius*. *Cic.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* — P. Rutilius Lupus, *an orator of a later period, who wrote* de figuris sententiarum, &c. *Quintil.* — Claud. Rutilius, *from Gaul, who composed an* Itinerarium *in verse, in the time of the Younger Theodosius*.

RŬTĬLŎ (rutilus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. trans. *to make red, reddish, or of a bright yellow*. *Plin.* capillos. *Liv.* Rutilatæ comæ. —— ¶ Intrans. *to be red or reddish, be of a golden color*, or *to shine or glister like gold*. *Acc.* ap. *Varr.* Jamque Auroram rutilare procul cerno. *Virg.* Arma rutilare vident. So, also, *Rutilans*. Thus, *Tacit.* arma. *Plin.* color. *Ven. Fort.* Rutilantior auro.

RŬTĬLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *red, fiery red, bright red, high red, golden yellow*, πυῤῥός. *Virg.* ignis. *Ovid.* flammæ. *Id.* cruor. *Plaut.* caput, *red-haired*. *Sueton.* barba. *Ovid.* capilli. *Cic.* fulgor. *Catull.* juba leonis. *Val. Flacc.* pellis, *h. e. the golden fleece*. *Claudian.* fontes, *h. e. the Pactolus, flowing with gold*. *Lucan.* metallum, *h. e.* aurum. —— ¶ Also, *bright, resplendent, refulgent, glittering, gleaming*. *Val. Flacc.* thorax. *Claudian.* columnæ.

RŪTRUM (ruo), i, n. *an instrument for turning up or about, raking, grubbing, digging*. —— ¶ Thus, perhaps, *a mattock, spade, pickaxe*, σκαπάνη, σκαφεῖον, κρώπιον. *Cato* and *Liv.* — Remus is said to have been slain with a tool of this kind. —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for beating or mixing mortar, trowel*. *Vitruv.*

RŪTŬBA (perhaps, ruo), æ, f. *tumult, disorder, confusion, turmoil*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Liguria*, now *La Rotta*. *Lucan.*

RŪTŬLA, æ, f. dimin. from ruta. *Cic.*

RŬTŬLŬS, a, um. —— ¶ *Subst.* *Virg.* Rutulus, *a Rutulian*. *Id.* Rutulus audax, *h. e. Turnus*. Plur. *Liv.* Rutuli. — The Rutulians were a people of ancient Latium, whose capital was Ardea. — Also, Rutuli, *for* Saguntini. *Sil.*, who says the Saguntines were a colony of the Rutulians. —— ¶ *Adjectively* used, *Rutulian, of or belonging to the Rutuli*. *Virg.* rex, *h. e. Turnus*. *Id.* sanguis.

RŪTŬLUS, i, m. *a barrier*. *Calpurn.* (e lect. *Salmas.*; the *Edd.* have commonly *rotulam* or *rutilum*).

RŪTŬPĬÆ, ārum, f. *a town in England, according to* Camden and Horsley, now *Richborough*, according to D'Anville, *Sandwich*. — Hence, Rutupinus, a, um, adj. *Rutupian*. *Lucan.* litora.

RŪTŬS, a, um. See *Ruo*.

S.

S., *or* Sext., *h. e.* Sextius, *a Roman prænomen;* thus, S. Roscius. — Also, S. *or* Sp., *for* Spurius. — S. C., *h. e.* Senatus consultum. — S. P. Q. R., *h. e.* Senatus populusque Rom. — On coins S. denotes *semissis*.

SĂBA, æ, f. *a town of Arabia Felix*. The country about it, which abounded in frankincense, is also called *Saba*. *Plin.* 12, 30. — Hence, Sabæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Saba;* sometimes, also, *Arabian*. *Virg* tus. *Id.* Sabæi, *h. e. the inhabitants of Saba*. *Ovid.* terra, *h. e. Arabia Felix*, now *Yemen*.

SABACIUS. See *Sabazius*.

SABADIA, ōrum, n. See *Sabazia*.

SABADIUS. See *Sabazius*.

SABÆI, / SABÆUS, a, um. } See *Saba*.

SABĀIA, or SABĀJA (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of beer used by the Illyrians*. *Ammian.* — Hence, Sabaiarius, *one that drinks or makes beer*. *Ammian.*

SABANUM, or SAVANUM (σάβανον), i, n. *a linen cloth*, used for wiping dry after bathing and on other occasions. *Pallad.*

SĂBAŌTH (Hebr.), σαβαώθ. As, *Prud.* Deus Sabaoth, *h. e. the God of hosts*.

SABĀTA, or SABBĀTA, ōrum, n. *a maritime town of Liguria*, now *Savona, or in its neighborhood*. — Hence, Sabatius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sabata*. — Hence, Vada Sabatia, *a town not far from Sabata, and consequently also in Liguria*, now *Vadi*. *Plin.* It is also simply called *Vada*. *Brut.* in Cic. *Ep.* Also, *Sabatia*. *Mela.* —— ¶ *Sil.* Sabatia stagna. See *Sabate*.

SĂBĀTE, es, f. *a town and lake of Etruria*. —— ¶ Hence, Sabatinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sabate*. *Colum.* ager. *Liv.* tribus. —— ¶ Hence, also, Sabatius, a, um, adj. same as *Sabatinus*. *Sil.* stagna.

SABATĪNŬS, a, um. See *Sabate*, and *Sabatus*.

SABĀTIUS, a, um. See *Sabata*, and *Sabate*.

SABATŬS, i, m. *a river of Campania*. — Hence, Sabatini, *the people living in its neighborhood*. *Liv.*

SĂBĀZĬA, or SĂBĀDĬA (Sabazius, or Sabadius), ōrum, n. *a festival or sacred rites in honor of the god Sabazius*. *Cic.*

SĂBĀZĬŬS (Σαβάζιος), or SĂBĀDĬŬS, or SĂBĀCĬŬS, i, m. *a name of the god Dionysus or Bacchus*. *Cic.* — *Sebadius* is also found. *Macrob.*

SABBĂTĀRĬŬS (sabbatum), a, um, adj. *relating to the sabbath, sabbatical*. *Sidon.* luxus. — Hence, Sabbatarius, *one that keeps the sabbath, a Jew*. *Martial.*

SABBĂTISMŬS (σαββατισμός), i, m. *a keeping the sabbath*. *Augustin.*

SABBĂTĪZŎ (σαββατίζω), as, a. 1. *to keep or observe the sabbath*. *Tertull.*

SABBĂTUM (σάββατον, from the Hebrew, signifying rest), i, n. *the sabbath of the Jews*. *Plin.* In Judæa rivus sabbatis omnibus siccatur. *Horat.* Tricesima sabbata, *h. e.* according to some, *the thirtieth day of the*

month; according to others, *the feast of passover*, which was celebrated in the thirtieth week after the beginning of the year in the month of September. —— ¶ *Sabbata* means sometimes *festivals of the Jews*. *Juvenal*.

SĂBELLĬCŬS (Sabellus), a, um, adj. *Sabellian*, *Samnite*. *Virg*.

SĂBELLŬS (dimin. of Sabinus), a, um, adj. *Samnite*, because the Samnites were descended from the Sabines. *Liv*. cohortes. *Horat*. anus. — Hence, *Plin*. and *Horat*. Sabelli, *h. e. the Samnites*. — In *Horat. Ep*. 1, 16, 49, *Sabellus* seems to be a *proper noun*, unless Horace calls himself so, because he had a villa *in the Sabine territory*.

SĂBĪNĂ, æ, f. See *Sabinus*.

SĂBĪNĒ (Sabinus), adv. *in the Sabine language*. *Varr*.

SĂBĪNĬĀNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *called after one Sabinus*. *Pandect*. Sabiniani, *h. e. disciples or followers of the jurist Massurius Sabinus*. *Cod. Justin*. Libri Sabiniani, *h. e. his writings*.

SĂBĪNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *relating to the Sabines*, *Sabine*. *Varr*. lingua. *Juvenal*. bacca, *h. e. olive*. *Martial*. fæx, *h. e.* oleum. *Liv*. mulier. *Cic*. ager. — Hence, Sabinus, Sabina, *subst. a Sabine man or woman*. *Cic*. Sabini, *h. e. the Sabines*, *a people near Latium*. *Ovid*. Sabinæ, *h. e. Sabine women*. *Virg*. and *Ovid*. Herba Sabina, *h. e. savin or sabine*, βράθυ, (Juniperus Sabina, L.) —— ¶ Sabinus, *the name of a family*. Of which were *the jurist Massurius Sabinus*, and *the poet Sabinus*, a contemporary of Ovid.

SĂBRĀTĂ, or SĂBRĀTHĂ, æ, f. *a town of Africa near the Lesser Syrtis*, now called *Sabart*. *Sil*. — Hence, Sabratensis, e, adj. *relating to Sabrata*. *Sueton*.

SĂBŪCŬS. See *Sambucus*.

SĂBŬLĒTUM (sabulum), i, n. *a sandy place*, ψαμαθών. *Plin*.

SĂBŬLŌ, ōnis, m. and SĂBŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *sand*, particularly *coarse sand*, *gravel*, ψάμμος. *Varr*. and *Vitruv*. —— ¶ Also, *one that strikes a certain musical instrument*. *Macrob. Sat*. 2, 1. (But others read *subulonis*, or *fabulonis*.)

SĂBŬLŌSŬS (sabulum), a, um, adj. *full of sand*, *sandy*, *gravelly*, *gritty*, ψαμμώδης. *Vitruv*. — Hence, *Plin*. Sabulosa (*plur*.), *h. e. sandy places*.

SĂBŬLUM (unc.), i, n. same as *Sabulo*, *sand*. *Plin*. —— ¶ Also, *the quill or plectrum for playing on the guitar*. *Apul. Flor*. 2. (But *Ed. Elm*. reads *pulsabulum*.)

SĂBURRĂ, and SĂBORRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *coarse sand or gravel put into the bottom of a ship to keep it steady*, *ballast*, *lastage*, ἕρμα, ἕρμασμα. *Liv*. and *Virg*.

SĂBURRĀLĬS (saburra), e, adj. *consisting of sand*. *Vitruv*.

SĂBURRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to load with gravel*, *ballast*, *poise*, *steady*, *make steady*, ἑρματίζω. *Plin*. —— ¶ Figur. *to load one's self with food and drink*, *to satiate or fill one's self*. *Plaut*. Ubi saburratæ sumus, *h. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer*.

SĂCÆ, ārum, m. See *Saces*.

SACAL, *h. e.* electrum, in the Egyptian language. *Plin*. 47, 11, 1.

SĂCCĀRĬŬS (saccus), a, um, adj. *relating to or concerned with bags*. *Pandect*. Saccarius, *sc*. homo, *h. e. one that carries bags*. *Quintil*. 8, 2, 13. navis, *h. e. that is laden with sacks*, or *with corn in bags*, *a corn-ship*. *Apul. Met*. 1. *Ed. Oud*. Saccariam facere, *h. e. to carry bags* as a day-laborer. (*Others read* sagariam, *sc*. negotiationem, *or* artem).

SĂCCĀTŬS, a, um. See *Sacco*.

SĂCCĔLLĀTĬŌ (saccellus), ōnis, f. *a laying on of a little bag*, as on a diseased part of the body; also, *the bag itself*. *Veget*.

SĂCCĔLLŬS (dimin. of saccus), i, m. *a little bag or satchel*. *Petron*. and *Cels*.

SĂCCĔŬS (saccus), a, um, adj. *made of sackcloth*, *of coarse cloth or linen*. *Hieron*. tunica.

SĂCCHĂRUM, or SĂCCHĂRŌN (σάκχαρον), i, n. *sugar*, but not our sugar, which was unknown to the ancients, till the time of the crusades; it was a juice distilling from the joints of a kind of bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea*), probably what is now called *tabaschir*. *Plin*. 12, 17.

SĂCCĬBUCCĬS (saccus & bucca), e, adj. *chubby-cheeked*. *Arnob*.

SĂCCĬPĔRĬUM (saccus & pera), ii, n. *a pocket or scrip*, *or that into which one puts a purse*. *Plaut*. — *Sacciperio*, ōnis, m. is also found. *Varr*.

SĂCCŌ (saccus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strain through* a bag, filter, &c. σακκίζω. *Plin*. aquam. *Martial*. vinum. *Lucret*. Saccatur humor corporis, *h. e. urine*.

SĂCCŬLĀRĬŬS (sacculus), a, um, adj. *relating to or concerned with small bags*. *Ascon*. Saccularii, *h. e. that had received money*, *and consequently small money-bags*. — Also, Saccularii, *a kind of magicians or jugglers*. *Pandect*. Saccularii, qui vetitas in sacculis artes exercentes, partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, &c. *h. e. cutpurses*, because they picked the pockets of the people.

SĂCCŬLŬS (dimin. of saccus), i, m. *a little bag*, *pouch*, *or purse*, σάκκιον, μαρσύπιον, βαλάντιον. For money. *Catull*. Plenus sacculus est aranearum, *h. e. the purse is empty*. Also, for corn. *Apul*. Sacculo et utribus vacuis. Also, for straining wine. *Lucil*. ap. *Cic*.

SĂCCŬS (σάκκος), i, m. *a sack or bag* for any purpose. *Cic*. Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, *h. e.* perhaps, *corn-bags*. — Also, *a money-bag*. *Horat*. — Also, *a small bag for laying upon a diseased part of the body*. *Plin*. — Also, *a coarse bag for straining any thing through*, as fat, *Plin*.; or, honey, *Id*.; particularly wine. *Id*. So, also, *Martial*. nivarius, *h. e. through which snow water is strained*. — *Plaut*. Ad saccum ire, *h. e. to go a begging*, *have recourse to begging*. Others explain it of a place before the *porta trigemina* at Rome, where beggars used to sit, and which was called *saccus*, or *sacculus*. —— ¶ Also, *sackcloth*. *Hieron*.

SĂCĔLLUM (dimin. of sacrum), i, n. *any place without a roof consecrated to a deity*, or, *a room in a house with an altar sacred to the service of a deity*; also, *a small chapel containing the image of some deity*. *Cic*.

SĂCĔR (probably from ἅζω), săcra, săcrum, adj. *consecrated*, *holy*, *sacred* to a deity, ἱερός. *Ovid*. Mensis sacer Manibus. *Plin*. Esculus sacra Jovi. *Virg*. Cereri sacrum Polypœten, *h. e. a priest of Ceres*. Also, with a *genit*. *Cic*. Illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, *for* diis. Hence, figur. *Tacit*. Pugionem magno operi sacrum, *h. e. destined*. — Hence, in general, *holy*, *sacred*, *dedicated to the gods*, *religious*, *inviolable*. *Cic*. Sacræ ædes, *h. e. temples*. *Id*. signa. *Ovid*. Jura sacerrima. *Prop*. Vesta. *Id*. Cybele. *Horat*. silentium. *Id*. vates. *Sallust*. Sacra profanaque omnia polluere. *Plin*. Est sacrum, *h. e. it is sacred*, *something holy*. So, also, *Id*. In sacro esse diis, *h. e. to be sacred or holy*. — Also, in general, *sacred according to the idea of a particular person*, *venerable*, *admirable*, *not common*. *Martial*. lingua, *sc*. of Cicero. *Id*. Maro. *Quintil*. memoria patris. *Prop*. Sacros amantes, *h. e. admirable*, or, *sacred to Venus*. — *Cic*. and *Liv*. Mons sacer, *h. e. the mountain to which the people betook themselves*, *when*, *in their indignation against the senate*, *they left Rome*; because, according to Festus, the people when they left the mountain consecrated it to Jupiter; according to others, it was called *sacer*, because the *leges sacratæ* were made on it. — *Sacer* was also used of the emperors, by way of flattery. *Martial*. Sacra Cæsaris aure. *Sueton*. occupationes. — *Cels*. Os sacrum, *h. e. the lowest part of the spine*. — *Cic*. Sacra via, *or*, *Horat*. Sacer clivus, *h. e. a street at Rome leading from the amphitheatre across the forum to the capitol*. —— ¶ Also, *consecrated to the infernal deities as a sacrifice*, consequently, *to death*. Hence, *accursed*, *criminal*, *impious*, *wicked*. *Liv*. 3, 55. Sacrum sanciri. *Id*. Ejus caput Jovi (*sc*. Stygio, *h. e.* Plutoni) sacrum esset. So, also, *Horat*. Is intestabilis et sacer esto, *h. e. accursed*. — Hence, *accursed*, *detestable*, *execrable*, *horrible*, *infamous*, *ungodly*, as a term of reproach. *Plaut*. Ego sum sacer. *Virg*. Auri sacra fames. *Catull*. hircus alarum. *Val. Flacc*. venenum, *h. e. magical*, *secret*. *Cel. Aurel*. Sacer morbus, *h. e. epilepsy*. *Virg*. Ignis sacer. (See *Ignis*.) —— ¶ Sacer, cris, cre, was also in use among the ancients; as, *Plaut*. and *Varr*. Sacres porci. —— ¶ *Sacer* is said of all buildings and places consecrated to the gods, even if they have not been solemnly dedicated by the augurs: *Sanctus*, of places and things which have acquired an inviolable sanctity from certain statutes or established usages, as city-walls, gates, &c.: *Religiosus*, which it is a matter of conscience not to violate, as sepulchres, oaths, &c.

SĂCĔRDŌS (sacer), ōtis, m. and f. *a priest or priestess*, ἱερεύς, ἱέρεια. To which *the augur*, *pontifex*, *flamen*, *Vestal virgins*, &c. belonged. *Cic*. Sacerdotum duo genera sunto: unum quod præsit cæremoniis et sacris: alterum, &c. *Id*. Sacerdotes populi Romani, *h. e. priests*. *Id*. Sacerdotes Cereris, *h. e. priestesses*. *Id*. Fonteia sacerdos, *h. e. vestal*. *Ovid*. Vestæ sacerdos, *h. e. vestal*. *Virg*. Phœbi sacerdos, *h. e. priest*. Hence, facetiously, *Cic*. Sacerdos popularis, *h. e. Clodius*, because he attempted to get access to the temple of Bona Dea in woman's clothes. — Also, in apposition. *Virg*. Regina sacerdos (where the princess Rhea is so called, because she was a vestal. *Vellei*. A nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman family name*. *Cic*.

SĂCĔRDŌTĀLĬS (sacerdos), e, adj. *of or belonging to a priest*, *sacerdotal*, *priestly*, ἱερατικός. *Plin. Ep*. ludi, *h. e. given by the priests at entering upon their office*.

SĂCĔRDŌTISSĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a priestess*, ἱέρεια. *Massur. Sabin*. ap. *Gell*. 10, 15. In other *Edd*. it is omitted.

SĂCĔRDŌTĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *the office of a priest*, *priesthood*, ἱερωσύνη. *Cic*. Virgo Vestalis sacerdotio prædita. *Id*. Sacerdotium inire. *Id*. In sacerdotium venire. *Id*. Sacerdotiis præesse. *Plin*. Sacerdotio præficere aliquem.

SĂCĔRDŌTŬLĂ (dimin. of sacerdos), æ, f. *a young or inferior priestess*. *Varr*.

SĂCĔRSĀNCTŬS, a, um, for *Sacrosanctus*. *Tertull*.

SĂCĒS (Σάκης), æ, m. and plur. SĂCÆ (Σάκαι), ārum, m. *the name of the nomadic nations living in the country north of the Persian empire*, *by the Greeks called Scythians*. *Plin*.

SĂCŌMĂ (σήκωμα, Dor. σάκωμα), ătis, n. *what is put in the scales to make equal weight*; *a counterpoise*. *Vitruv*.

SACONDIŬS (unc.), i, m. *a kind of amethyst among the Indians*, *approaching the color of hyacinths*, *which color is called sacos by them*; *and when it is lighter*, *such an amethyst is called* sapenos. *Plin*.

SACŌPĒNIUM (σαγόπηνον), ii, n. *the gum-like juice of a rod-like plant or shrub*; *also the shrub itself*. *Plin*. 19, 52. It is also called *sagapenon*. *Id*. 20, 75.

SACOS. See *Sacondios*.

SĂCRĀMĔNTUM (sacro), i, n. *that by which a person binds himself or another to perform any thing*. — Hence, *a depositing a sum of money with the pontifex in civil suits*, *so that the losing party was to forfeit the sum deposited*. *Ascon*. — Also, *the sum of money thus deposited*. *Varr*. — Hence, *a civil suit or cause*. *Cic*. Sacramentum nostrum justum judicare. *Id*. Sacramento contendere. —— ¶ Also, *an oath*. *Plin. Ep*. Sacramento se obstringere. *Horat*. Perfidum sacramentum dicere. — Particularly, *the oath taken by soldiers*. *Cic*. Aliquem militiæ sacramento obligare, *h. e. to swear*, *bind one by the military oath*. So, also, *Cæs*. and *Liv*. Milites sacramento rogare, *or*, *Liv*. adigere, *h. e. to make them swear*, *to administer an oath*, *swear in*. *Cæs*. Dicere sacramentum, *or*, *Liv*. sacramento, *h. e. to swear*, *take the oath*. *Id*. Alicui sacramento dicere, *h. e. to swear to any one*. *Cæs*. Sacramentum negligere. —— ¶ Also, in ecclesiastical writers, *a mystery*, *holy thing*, as, the word of God. *Prudent*. Cum sacramentum meum erit canendum. *Apul*. judicii,

h. e. sanctity. —— ¶ Also, *union, bond, tie. Petron.* amicitiæ. —— ¶ Also, *an agreement, league. Apul.* Si quod inesset mutis animalibus sacramentum.

SACRĀNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Latium.* — Hence, Sacrānus, a, um, adj. *Virg.* acies.

SĂCRĀRIUM (from sacrum, or sacra), ii, n. *a place where sacred things were kept, a sacristy, vestry,* ἱερατεῖον, ἱεροφυλάκιον. Thus, *Cære*, where the sacred things of Rome were kept, is called by *Liv.* Sacrarium populi Romani. — Figur. *Senec.* Arcana naturæ in interiore sacrario clausa sunt. —— ¶ Also, *a place for divine service, a chapel, temple. Cic.* Bonæ Deæ. *Virg.* Sacraria Ditis, *h. e. the sacred abode of Pluto, the infernal regions.* — Also, *the place where women met for secret celebration of the Bacchanalia. Liv.* — Also, *a private chapel in one's house. Cic.* In tuo sacrario. Hence, ironically. *Id.* Sacrarium libidinum tuarum. — Also, *an apartment or chamber of the emperor. Auson.*

SĂCRĀTIŌ (sacro), ōnis, f. *a consecration,* ἀφιέρωσις. *Macrob.*

SĂCRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that consecrates. Augustin.*

SĂCRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from sacro. —— ¶ Adj. *consecrated, hallowed, sacred,* ἱερωθείς. *Virg.* templum. *Ovid.* dux, *h. e.* Augustus. *Martial.* Dies sacratior. *Plin.* Numen gentibus sacratissimum.

SĂCRICŎLĂ (sacrum & colo), æ, m. and f. *a sacrificer; a priest or priestess; sacrificing, performing divine service,* ἱεροποιός. *Tacit.*

SĂCRIFĔR (sacra & fero), a, um, adj. *carrying sacred things,* ἱεροφόρος. *Ovid.*

SĂCRĬFĬCĀLIS (sacrificium), e, adj. *pertaining to a sacrifice or priest, sacrificial. Tacit.* — *Sacrificialis* is also found.

SĂCRIFICĀTIŌ (sacrifico), ōnis, f. *a sacrificing,* ἱερουργία, θυσία. *Cic.*

SĂCRIFICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sacrificer,* θύτης. *Tertull.*

SĂCRĬFICĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a sacrificing. Apul.*

SĂCRĬFICIĀLIS, e. See *Sacrificalis.*

SĂCRIFICIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a sacrifice, sacrificing,* θυσία, ἱερουργία. *Cic.* Sacrificium facere, *h. e. to sacrifice. Id.* violare.

SĂCRIFICŌ, and **SĂCRŬFICŌ** (sacrificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sacrifice, offer or perform sacrifice,* θύω. *Nepos.* apud aram. *Varr.* diis. *Ovid.* suem. *Fest.* mustum Libero. *Plaut.* Jovi vivo argento. — *Plaut.* Sacrufico, *for* sacrifico. — *Varr.* Sacrificor, āris. Hence, Sacrificati, *those Christians who, when persecuted, through fear offered sacrifice to the heathen deities. Cypr.*

SĂCRIFICŬLŬS (dimin. of sacrificus), a, um, adj. *sacrificing. Liv.* rex, *h. e. a superior kind of priest.* — Hence, *Liv.* Sacrificulus, *h. e. a sacrificing priest.*

SĂCRIFICŬS (sacrum & facio), a, um, adj. *sacrificing,* ἱεροποιός. *Ovid.* Ancus. *Liv.* rex (see *Rex*). —— ¶ Also, *relating to sacrificing. Ovid.* ritus, *h. e. rites at sacrifices. Id.* dies, *h. e. a day on which sacrifices are made. Id.* os, *h. e. the language of priests or persons sacrificing. Sil.* cruor, *h. e. shed in sacrifice.*

SĂCRILĔGĒ (sacrilegus), adv. *impiously, sacrilegiously,* ἱεροσύλως. *Tertull.*

SĂCRILĔGIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the crime of stealing or robbing sacred things; sacrilege,* ἱεροσυλία. *Quintil.* Sacrilegium facere, *h. e. to commit. Phædr.* Fur onustus sacrilegio, *h. e. with the sacred things robbed.* —— ¶ Also, *a violation of religious duties and rites. Nepos.*

SĂCRILĔGŬS (sacra & lego), a, um, adj. *one that steals sacred things out of a temple or any thing else which has been consecrated to the gods, sacrilegious; a sacrilegious person,* θεοσυλής, ἱερόσυλος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *one who violates his duty towards the gods, religious rites,* &c. *irreligious, impious, profane.* Thus Erisichthon is called *sacrilegus* by *Ovid.*, because he despised Ceres; so, also, Pentheus, because he despised the sacred rites of Bacchus. —— ¶ Also, *that commits gross crimes or sin, wicked, cursed, accursed, ungodly. Ovid.* artes meretricum. *Id.* linguæ. *Id.* manus. *Id.* feminæ, *h. e. those who tore Orpheus to pieces.* — Frequently, it is merely a word of abuse, *cursed fellow, rascal,* as with us, *thief, gallows-bird,* &c. of persons who never stole, &c. *Terent.* Illi sacrilego. *Id.* Sacrilega, *arch-jade,* &c.

SĂCRĬPŎRTŬS, us, m. *a place or arch at Rome, in the fourth region. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a town near Rome, in the country of the Volsci, between Signia and Præneste, where Sylla conquered young Marius. Vellei.* and *Flor.* —— ¶ Also, *a town on the bay of Tarentum. Liv.*

SACRIUM, ii, n. *amber,* in the Scythian language. *Plin.* 37, 11, 1.

SĂCRŌ (sacer), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sacred, consecrate, dedicate or devote to the gods;* in certain connexions, *to devote, doom, decree accursed,* ἱερόω. *Virg.* aras. *Liv.* caput. Hence, in general, *to devote, give, destine, appoint. Virg.* honorem alicui, *h. e. to give forever. Id.* Telis Evandri sacrarunt, *h. e. destined. Horat.* Quod Libitina sacravit, *h. e. that which is dead.* —— ¶ Also, *to consecrate, render inviolable or sacred. Liv.* fœdus. *Martial.* nemus honore, *h. e.* exstructo sepulcro religiosum facere. *Liv.* deum sede, *h. e. to dedicate or consecrate a temple to a deity, to honor a deity by erecting a temple. Cic.* Lex sacrata, *h. e. a law cursing the offender.* — Also, in general, *sacred, holy. Liv.* Vivit eloquentia Catonis sacrata scriptis omnis generis, *h. e. rendered sacred or immortal by his writings.* —— ¶ See, also, *Sacratus, a, um.*

SĂCRŌSANCTŬS (sacer & sanctus), a, um, adj. *sacred, inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty,* ἐκτεθειασμένος. *Cic.* possessiones. So, according to *Liv.* 3, 55, the tribunes of the people were *sacrosancti;* no one dared, under punishment of death, to hurt them. —— ¶ Also, in general, *sacred, venerable. Plin. Ep.* memoria alicujus. *Apul.* imago.

SĂCRŬFICŌ, āre. See *Sacrifico.*

SĂCRUM (sacer), i, n. *any thing sacred or consecrated to the gods,* τὸ ἱερόν. *Phædr.* Sacrum accendere, *h. e. a sacrifice. Hirt.* Sacra proferre. *Cic.* Sacra ex ædibus eripuisse, *h. e. statues,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *any sacred rite,* particularly *a sacrifice. Cic.* Sacra facere, *h. e. to sacrifice. Propert.* Junoni sacrum facere. *Horat.* Sacrum Cereris. *Sallust.* In solennibus sacris. — Hence, *Plaut.* Inter sacrum (*sacrifice*) et saxum (*sacrificial knife*) stare, *h. e. to stand between the door and wall, to be in jeopardy.* Some families were obliged to make certain sacrifices annually, which were attended with trouble and expense, so that they endeavored to get rid of this custom. Hence, the proverbial expression, *Plaut.* Hereditas sine sacris, *h. e. advantage without inconvenience or charges.* — Hence, Sacrum, *any thing secret. Quintil.* Sacra tradentium artes. *Id.* Sacra literarum colere. — Poems, also, are called *sacred things. Martial.* Sacra Maronis.

SĀDDŬCÆŬS, i. *Plur.* Sadducæi, ōrum, m. *the Sadducees, a sect among the Jews, who denied the existence of angels, and supposed that the souls of men perish with their bodies,* &c. *Tertull.*

SÆCLUM, i, n. See *Seculum.*

SÆCULARIS, } See *Secularis, Seculum.*
SÆCULUM. }

SÆPĔ (for αἰεί τε), adv. *often, oftentimes, many times, frequently,* πολλάκις. *Cic.* Quod etsi sæpe dictum est, dicendum tamen est sæpius. *Id.* Sæpissime. — *Sæpius* is frequently used for *sæpe. Virg.* — *Numero* is frequently joined to *sæpe,* without adding to the sense. *Cic.* Sæpe numero admirari soleo.

SÆPĔNŬMĔRŌ, adv. See *Sæpe.*

SÆPES, is, f. See *Sepes.*

SÆPICŬLĔ (dimin. of sæpe), adv. *often. Plaut.* and *Apul.*

SÆPIO, &c. See *Sepio.*

SÆPIS, e, adj. *frequent.* Hence, *Cato.* Sæpissimam discordiam.

SÆTA, æ, f. See *Seta.*

SÆTĂBIS. See *Setabis.*

SÆTIGER, SÆTOSUS. See *Setiger,* &c.

SÆVĔ (sævus), adv. *cruelly, fiercely, savagely,* ὠμῶς. *Sueton.* Multa sæve factitavit. *Ovid.* Sævius. *Colum.* Sævissime.

SÆVIDICTUM (sævus & dictum), i, n. *a harsh, angry word. Terent.* See *Sævidicus.*

SÆVIDICŬS (sævus & dico), a, um, adj. *spoken harshly or angrily. Terent. Phorm.* 2, 2, 36. Sævidicis dictis. (*Al.* sævidictis, *or* sævis dictis.)

SÆVIŌ (sævus), is, īvi or ii, ītum, n. 4. *to rage, be fierce, or cruel, to vent one's rage,* χαλεπαίνω. *Liv.* in aliquem. *Pandect.* in se, *h. e. to lay violent hands upon himself. Liv.* in delubra, *h. e. to lay them waste. Virg.* animis, *h. e. to be angry or full of indignation.* Also, with a *dat.* following. *Ovid.* mihi, *for* in me. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Manus impia sævit exstinguere. Also, of animals and inanimate things. *Virg.* Sævit anguis. *Ovid.* lupus. *Cæs.* ventus. *Virg.* amor. *Sallust.* mare. *Horat.* libido circa jecur. *Gell.* oratio. *Sil.* hinnitus equorum, *h. e. is violent or loud.* — Hence, *to roar, bellow. Virg.* Ursi sævire. — Also, *to behave courageously or valiantly. Martial.* Mars sævit in armis. —— ¶ Also, *to be angry or in a passion. Terent.* Ne sævi tantopere. *Plaut.* Leniter sævire, *h. e. to be slow to anger, restrain his anger.*

SÆVIS, e, *for* Sævus, a, um. *Ammian.*

SÆVITĀS (sævus), ātis, f. *cruelty, rage. Prudent.*

SÆVITĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Sæve. Plaut.*

SÆVITIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *harshness, severity, rage, vehemence, violence, cruelty, fierceness, ferocity, barbarity, savageness, inhumanity, fellness,* ἀπήνεια, ὠμότης. Of men. *Cic.* heri in famulos. *Sueton.* dictorum factorumque. *Id.* ingenii. *Sallust.* feneratorum. *Id.* belli. *Id.* hostium. *Propert.* Iasidos, *h. e.* animus durus et ab amore alienus. — It is also found in the *plural* in *Sallust. fragm.* Quibus sævitiis oppressa plebs, &c. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* canum. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* hiemis, *h. e. severity. Sallust.* temporis, *h. e.* hiemis. *Colum.* amoris. *Tacit.* annonæ, *h. e. great scarcity of provisions. Vellei.* maris.

SÆVITIĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Sævitia. Tacit.*

SÆVITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Sævitia. Plaut.*

SÆVŬS (perhaps from scævus), a, um, adj. *rigorous, severe, cruel, fierce, barbarous, fell, savage, inhuman, ferocious, ruthless, pitiless,* ἀπηνής, ὠμός, χαλεπός. Of men and animals. *Terent.* homo. *Id.* uxor. *Tibull.* puella, *h. e. cruel towards her lover. Virg.* Juno. *Id.* Sævior leæna. *Plin.* Animalia sævissima dentibus. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Horat.* opprobria fingere. — Also, of inanimate things. *Cic.* ventus. *Virg.* gelu. *Id.* horror. *Id.* scopulus. *Propert.* fletus. *Tibull.* somnia. *Tacit.* facies. *Stat.* odor vini, *h. e. making wild or furious.* —— ¶ Also, *terrible, powerful, mighty. Virg.* tridens. *Id.* Æneas sævus in armis, *h. e. terrible* to his enemies, or *brave, valiant.* So, also, *Id.* Hector, *h. e. brave. Tibull.* falx, *h. e. terrible. Virg.* funera, *h. e. dreadful to look upon. Id.* verbera. — *Stat.* Sævum, *for* sæve.

SĂGĂ, æ, f. See *Săgus, a, um.*

SĀGĂ, æ, f. See *Săgus, a, um.*

SĂGĀCITĀS (sagax), ātis, f. *the power of perceiving any thing easily, or of tracing out.* By the senses, *quickness, sagacity;* especially of dogs, *quickness and keenness of scent,* ῥινηλασία. *Cic.* Canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium. *Plin.* canum. Also, *Senec.* Valetudo, vires, forma, sagacitas sensuum, hæc omnia æstimatorem desiderant. Also, by the mind, *sharpness of wit, quickness or keenness of perception, sagacity, subtilty, shrewdness, acuteness, penetration, ingenuity,* ἀγχίνοια. *Cic.* and *Nep.* hominis. *Val. Max.* consilii.

SĂGĀCITĔR (Id.), adv. *quickly,* of the senses, when they are quick of perception, especially of the sense of smelling, *with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell, sagaciously. Plin.* Vultures sagacius odorantur. *Id.* and *Cic.* Sagacissime. *Colum.* Canes sagaciter odorantur. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *cunningly, accurately, sagaciously, shrewdly, acutely,* ἀγχινόως. *Cic.* pervestigare.

SĂGĂNĂ, æ, f. same as *Saga, a witch. Priscian.* — Hence, *the name of a certain enchantress. Horat.*

SAGAPĒNON, i, n. See *Sacopenium.*

SĂGĂRIS, is, m. *a river of Phrygia and Bithynia. Ovid.* It is also called *Sangarius. Liv.* — Hence, Sagarītis, ĭdis, f. *belonging to it. Ovid.* nympha.

SĂGĀRIŬS (sagum), a, um, adj. *relating to the garment* sagum. *Pandect.* negotiatio, *h. e. a trade therewith.* So, also, absol., sagaria, *sc.* negotiatio. *Apul. Met.* 1. Sagariam facere. (But others read *saccariam.*)

SĂGĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *clothed in a* sagum. *Cic.* — Also, *made of thick or thickened wool. Colum.* Cucullis sagatis. (But the reading *sagis cucullatis* seems to be preferable.)

SĂGĀX(sagio), ācis, adj. *tracing out or perceiving any thing easily.* Of the senses, as, of smell. *Cic.* canis. *Sil.* Umber nare sagax. *Plaut.* nasus. — Also, of hearing. *Ovid.* Sagacior anser. — Also, of the taste. *Plin.* Palatum sagacissimum. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *perceiving any thing easily, sagacious, quick, cunning, acute, shrewd, ingenious, provident, foreseeing,* ἀγχίνοος. *Cic.* mens. *Plin.* Vir sagacis animi. *Justin.* Ingenia sagaciora. *Cic.* Sagacissimus ad suspicandum. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* utilium rerum. *Justin.* prodigiorum. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* videre.

SĀGDĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a precious stone of leek-green color. Plin.* 37, 67.

SĂGĒNĂ (σαγήνη), æ, f. *a kind of fishing-net. Manil.*

SAGENON, i, n. *the Indian name of an excellent kind of opal. Plin.* 37, 46.

SĂGINĂ (from σάττω, to fill, cram), æ, f. *a fattening, feeding in order to make fat.* Of animals. *Varr.* anserum. Also, *meat with which any animal is crammed or fatted,* σιτεία, σίτευσις. *Varr.* — Also, of men, for *nourishment, feeding, food. Plaut.* In saginam, *h. e. for feeding. Cic.* Non auctoritate, sed sagina tenebat. —— ¶ Also, *a fatted animal. Plaut.* Saginam cædite, *h. e. eat.* —— ¶ Also, *fatness*, produced by feeding or much eating. *Justin.* corporis. —— ¶ Also, *food. Sueton.* ferarum. *Plin.* Orca saginam persequitur. *Tacit.* gladiatoria, *h. e. food such as gladiators receive, the gladiators' mess.* So, also, *Propert.* Qui dabit venalia fata (vitam suam) saginæ (gladiatoriæ), *h. e. to feed like a gladiator;* for gladiators used to eat great quantities of nourishing food.

SĂGINĀRIUM (sagino), ii, n. *a place where animals are fatted*, as, a pen, coop, sty, σιτιστήριον. *Varr.*

SĂGINĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a fattening, fatting,* σίτευσις. *Plin.*

SĂGINŌ (sagina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fatten,* λαρινεύω, σιτεύω. *Varr.* boves. *Propert.* porcum. *Liv.* Terra, quæ copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret. —— ¶ Also, *to feed, give to eat. Plin.* convivas, *h. e. to entertain. Quintil.* catulos ferarum. —— ¶ Figur. *to feed or fatten. Cic.* Sanguine reipublicæ saginari.

SĀGIŌ (sagus), is, a. 4. *to perceive, trace, scent easily,* ῥινηλατέω. *Cic.*

SĂGITTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *an arrow, dart,* τόξευμα, βέλος, ἰός, ὀϊστός. *Cic.* Sagittæ pendebant ab humero. *Tibull.* Sagittam jacere. *Virg.* conjicere. *Ovid.* impellere nervo, *h. e. to shoot, dart.* Arrows were also attributed to Cupid. *Ovid.* Vince Cupidineas pariter, Parthasque sagittas. *Horat.* Cupido acuens sagittas. *Lucret.* Sagittæ Veneris, *h. e. arrows of love, darts of Cupid.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation* called *the Arrow. Cic.* — ¶ Also, *an herb* called *arrow's-head or adder's-tongue. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument for bleeding, a lancet. Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *the extreme thin part of a shoot* (malleolus) *of a vine or other tree. Colum.*

SĂGITTĀRIŬS (sagitta), a, um, adj. *relating to or concerned with arrows, sagittal, sagittary,* τοξικός. *Plin.* calamus, *h. e. good for making arrows. Pandect.* faber, *h. e. a maker of arrows,* βελοποιός. — Hence, *subst.*, Sagittarius, *an archer, bowman. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Among the Romans, the archers belonged to the light troops. — Also, *the Sagittarius or Archer, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac*, otherwise called *Arcitenens. Cic.*

SĂGITTĀTŬS, a, um. See *Sagitto.*

SĂGITTĬFĔR (sagitta & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing arrows,* διστοφόρος. *Ovid.* pharetra. — Hence, *armed with arrows, an archer. Virg.* Geloni. — Hence, Sagittifer, *the Sagittarius or Archer, a constellation. Manil.*

SĂGITTĬGĔR (sagitta & gero), a, um, adj. *carrying arrows.* — Sagittiger, *subst. the Archer, a constellation. Avien.*

SĂGITTĬPŎTENS (sagitta & potens), tis, adj. *powerful with arrows.* — Hence, *the Sagittarius, a constellation. Cic.*

SĂGITTŌ (sagitta), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to shoot arrows, shoot with arrows,* τοξεύω. *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *to shoot or hit with arrows.* aliquem. Hence, Sagittatus, a, um, *shot or hit with arrows. Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *to furnish with arrows.* Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Savia sagittata, *h. e. kisses wounding the heart like arrows.*

SĂGITTŬLĂ (dimin. of sagitta), æ, f. *a little arrow. Apul.*

SĂGMĂ (σάγμα), ătis, n. and æ, f. *a pack-saddle. Veget.* and *Vulgat.*

SĂGMĀRIŬS (sagma), a, um, adj. *relating to a packsaddle. Lamprid.* equus, *h. e. a sumpter horse.*

SĂGMĔN (sancio), ĭnis, n. *that by which any thing is rendered inviolable.* Hence, *the grass torn up with the earth, which a* fetialis *always had with him when he made a league with an enemy. Liv.* Hereby his person was inviolable by the enemy.

SĂGŎCHLĂMȲS (sagum & chlamys), ȳdis, f. *a kind of garment*, perhaps, *a military cloak. Treb. Poll.*

SĂGŬLĀTŬS (obsol. sagulo), a, um, adj. *clothed in the* sagulum. *Sueton.*

SĂGŬLUM (dimin. of sagum), i, n. *a kind of thick, short upper garment or cloak thrown over the shoulders and fastened to the side with a buckle*, as, in travelling, in war, &c. Such a garment was worn by the lictors when they returned from a province. *Cic.* Hence, *a travelling-cloak.* It was particularly worn in war by common soldiers. *Liv.* Also, by the general. *Sil.* Also by the Gauls as they besieged the capitol. *Virg.* Also used in boats instead of sails. *Tacit.* In this passage it may also mean *cloak* or *thick cloth.*

SĂGUM, i, n. *a soldier's cloak.* See *Sagus, a, um.*

SĂGUNTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Saguntus.*

SĂGUNTŬS, or -ŬS, i, f. and **SĂGUNTIUM**, ii, n. *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in alliance with the Romans, situated beyond the Ebro, on the Mediterranean sea*, now *Murviedro. Hannibal commenced the second Punic war by besieging it. The inhabitants, not to fall into the enemy's hands, burnt themselves, with their houses and all their effects. It is also celebrated for the clay in its neighborhood and the vessels made of it.* — Hence, Saguntīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine. Liv.* clades. *Id.* Saguntini, *h. e. the Saguntines.*

SĂGŬS (perhaps from σάγος), a, um, adj. properly, perhaps, *thick*, or *made thick.* Hence, *subst.* Sagum, *sc.* vestimentum *or* pallium, *or* Sagus *or* Saga, *a thick woollen garment or cloak worn in rough weather, in travelling, in war,* &c. Such a *sagum* used to be worn by slaves. *Cato* and *Colum.* Also by shepherds. *Plin.* Particularly by soldiers in war. *Cæs.* Also by officers and generals. *Sallust.* Also by the other Romans in Rome, especially at the approach of war (in tumultu), that they might be ready, if they should be called upon to fight. Hence, *Cic.* Saga sumere. *Id.* Ad saga ire. *Id.* Est in sagis civitas. In all these passages an approaching war is spoken of. — These *saga* were different in quality, some better than others, some with and others without buckles. *Treb. Poll.* Saga fibulatoria. — Most frequently found is the neuter *sagum; sagus* and the feminine *saga* are less frequent. *Varr.* Sagus. *Enn.* Sagas cæruleas. —— ¶ This garment was also used for other purposes, as for tossing a person as we toss a man in a blanket. *Martial* 1, 1, 8. *Sueton. Oth.* 2. Also, for stretching or holding out, in order to catch arrows. *Veget.* Also as a covering, as, of animals. *Id.* —— ¶ Sagum, as a substantive, seems also to denote *any thing thick*, as, thick wool *Varr.*

SĀGŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *easily tracing out or perceiving any thing.* Hence, *presaging, prophetic. Stat.* aves. *Cic* anus, *h. e. a wise woman, a fortune-teller.* Such women were accounted sorceresses, and occasionally employed as procuresses. Hence, Saga, *sc.* mulier, *an enchantress, witch, sorceress. Tibull., Horat.*, and *Ovid.* Also, *a procuress. Turpil.* and *Tibull.* 1, 6, 32 (1, 5, 59).

SAIS (Σάϊς), is, f. *a town of Lower Egypt.* — Hence, Saïtes, æ, m. *belonging to it. Cic.* Saïtæ, *its inhabitants.*

SĂL (ἅλς), sălis, m. and n. and plur. Sales, masc. *salt. Cic.* Pro sale. *Colum.* Sal montanum. *Varr.* Aspergi solent sales. *Id.* Vides, poni sal et mel. *Colum.* Sal coctum. Hence, *Plaut.* Salem lingere, *h. e. to eat.* —— ¶ Figur. *wit, a witty saying, smart reply, witticism, repartee. Cic.* Leporem quendam et salem consequi. *Id.* Sale et facetiis Cæsar vicit omnes. *Id.* Urbani sales. *Horat.* Sale nigro, *h. e. biting wit, satirical wit, sarcasm.* —— ¶ Also, *sense, shrewdness, cunning. Terent.* Qui habet salem, quod in te est. —— ¶ Also, *elegance, taste. Nepos.* Tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat. —— ¶ Also, *incentive, stimulus*, as, to hunger, thirst, &c. *Plin.* Aviditatem naturali sale augent. —— ¶ With poets also, *sea-water, the sea. Virg.* Artus sale tabentes, *h. e. sea-water. Id.* Tyrrheno sale, *h. e. in the Tyrrhenian sea. Id.* Campos salis, *h. e. the surface of the sea, the sea.* —— ¶ Also, *a fault in precious stones and crystal*, when there is a spot upon them in the shape of a grain of salt. *Plin.* Sal. *Id.* Sales. —— ¶ *Varr.* Sale, *for* sal. — The plural *Salia*, used by mineralogists in modern times, is not found in any ancient writer.

SĂLĂCĂCCĂBIĂ (sal & caccabus), ōrum, n. *salted victuals boiled in a pot. Apic.*

SĂLĂCIĂ (salum & cieo), æ, f. *a sea-goddess, by the Grecians called Tethys, the wife of Oceanus. Cic.* — Hence, poetically, *the sea. Pacuv.*

SĀLĀCĬTĀS (salax), ātis, f. *lust, lechery, salacity. Plin.* passeris.

SĂLĂCŌN, or **SĂLĂCŌ** (σαλάκων), ōnis, m. *a vile, insolent fellow, who has no reason for being insolent. Cic.*

SĂLĂMANDRĂ (σαλαμάνδρα), æ, f. *a salamander, a sort of poisonous lizard. Plin.*

SĂLĂMĪNĂ, æ, f. See *Salamis.*

SĂLĂMĪNIĀCŬS (Σαλαμινιακός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the island of Salamis, Salaminian. Lucan.*

SĂLĂMĪNIŬS (Σαλαμίνιος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the island of Salamis. Cic.* tropæum, *h. e. of the victory of Themistocles over the Persians.* So, also, *Nepos.* victoria. *Horat.* Teucer, *h. e. of Salamis. Cic. Arch.* 8. Salaminii, *h. e. the inhabitants of Salamis.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to the town Salamis on the island of Cyprus, Salaminian. Cic. Att.* 5, 21. Salaminii, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

SĂLĂMIS (Σαλαμίς), or **SĂLĂMĪN**, īnis, f. or **SĂLĂMĪNĂ**, æ, f. *an island and town in the* Sinus Saronicus *near Attica, of which Telamon, the father of Ajax and Teucer, was king, and near which Themistocles obtained a victory by sea over the Persians. Cic., Ovid.*, and *Plin.* — Hence, *for* prælium ad Salamina. *Lucan.* 3, 183. *Flor.* 2, 8. —— ¶ Also, *a town of Cyprus built by Teucer. Cic.*

SĂLĂPIĂ, or **SĂLPIĂ**, æ, f. *a town of Apulia.* — Hence, *Cic.* Salapini, *or* Salpini, *or*, *Liv.* Salapitāni, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

SALAPITTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a box on the ear,* ῥάπισμα. *Arnob.*

SĂLĂPŪTIUM (perhaps from salax & putus), i, n. seems to be *a term of reproach applied to a little man. Catull.* (But Salmasius prefers the reading *salopygium*, h. e. *a wagtail.*)

SALAR (unc.), āris, m. *a kind of fish. Auson.* According to Gesner, *a young salmon.* According to others, *a common trout.*

SALARIĀNUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* 15, 25. castanea, *h. e. a kind of chestnut.*

SALĀRIĀRIUS (salarium), i, m. *a hired person who receives his pay. Pandect.*

SALĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Salarius.*

SALĀRIUS (sal), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to salt,* ἁλώδης. *Liv.* annona, *h. e. the yearly revenue from salt,* or, *the amount of salt annually sold or to be sold. Id.* via, *h. e. the salt road, by which the Sabines fetched salt from the sea.* It is also simply called *Salaria. Cic.* — Hence, Salarius, *subst. one that sells salt or salted fish. Martial.* — Salarium, *subst. sc.* argentum, properly, *money for salt.* Hence, *allowance of expenses on a journey. Cic., Tacit.,* and *Sueton.* — Also, Salarium, *pay, allowance, salary, pension,* given, for instance, by Nero to poor senators. *Sueton. Ner.* 10.

SALAX (from salio, to leap), ācis, adj. of male animals, *salacious, lecherous, lewd, lascivious, lustful, wanton, goatish,* ἀφροδισιαστικός. *Ovid.* aries. *Varr.* gallus. *Lactant.* Salaciora animalia. *Plin.* Salacissimus. —— ¶ Figur. *making salacious, provoking lust. Ovid.* eruca. *Id.* herba, *h. e.* eruca.

SALE, is, n. See *Sal.*

SALEBRA (from salio, to leap), æ, f. *ruggedness, a rough or rugged place; salebrosity. Horat.* and *Colum.* — Hence, figur. *ruggedness, roughness,* as, in speaking. *Cic.* Herodotus sine salebris fluit. *Id.* Nunquam in tantas salebras incidisset, *h. e. difficulties. Val. Max.* tristitiæ, *h. e. mournful event. Id.* Guttur salebris spiritus prægravavit, *h. e. by the violent agitation of the breath.*

SALEBRĀTIM (salebra), adv. *ruggedly, by rugged places. Sidon.*

SALEBRĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rugged, uneven. Sidon.*

SALEBRITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *roughness, ruggedness, unevenness. Apul.*

SALEBRŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rough, rugged, uneven,* δυσώμαλος, τραχύς. *Apul.* semita. *Ovid.* saxa. — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* oratio, *h. e. rugged.*

SALENTĪNI, or SALLENTĪNI (Σαλεντῖνοι), ōrum, m. *a people on the coast of Calabria. Liv.* — Also, *the country of the* Salentini. — Hence, Salentīnus, or Sallentīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the Salentini, Salentinian. Virg.* campi. *Plin.* Salentinum, *h. e. the territory of the Salentini.*

SALERNUM, i, n. *an Italian town on the Etrurian sea, in the country of the Picentini,* now *Salerno.* — Hence, Salernitānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Salernum, Salernian. Plin.*

SALGAMA (σάλγαμα, from ἅλς, sal), ōrum, n. *pickles, preserves. Colum.* — Hence, Salgamārius, *a maker or seller of pickles or preserves,* ἀλμευτής. *Colum.*

SALIARIS (Salius), e, adj. *Salian, of or belonging to the Salii or priests of Mars. Horat.* carmen, *h. e. a hymn, which they were obliged to sing every year.* — Since they sumptuously feasted on this occasion, hence, of feasting, *sumptuous, excellent. Horat.* dapes. *Cic.* Epulari Saliarem in modum. *Apul.* cœnæ.

SALIĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *the office or dignity of a* Salius *or priest of Mars. Capitolin.*

SALICASTRUM (salix), i, n. *a kind of wild vine running in willow-thickets,* ἄμπελος ἀγρία. *Plin.*

SALICTĀRIUS (salictum), a, um, adj. *relating to willow-thickets. Plin.* lupus, *h. e. a kind of hops which grow in willow grounds or climb up by willows.* — Hence, Salictarius, ii, m. subst. *one who takes care of willow trees, and makes poles and other things of willows. Cato.*

SALICTETUM, for *Salictum. Pandect.*

SALICTUM (for salicetum, from salix), i, n. *a grove or thicket of willows; a willow-ground; a plantation of willows; willows,* ἰτεών. *Cic., Virg.,* &c.

SALIFODĪNA (sal & fodina), æ, f. *a salt-pit,* ἁλοπήγιον. *Vitruv.* 8, 3, 7. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *salis fodinas.*

SALIGNEUS, and SALIGNUS (salix), a, um, adj. *of willows, or of the wood of willows,* ἰτέϊνος. *Colum.* Saligneа clava. *Id.* Salignæ perticæ. *Horat.* Salignus fustis. *Ovid.* Verua saligna. *Id.* Salignus lectus. *Virg.* Salignæ crates.

SALII, ōrum, m. See *Salius.*

SALILLUM (dimin. of salinum), i, n. *a little saltcellar. Catull.* — Figur. *Plaut.* animæ.

SALĪNA (salinus, a, um), æ, f. *sc.* officina, *a place where salt is made, a salt-work.* But it is generally only found in the *plural. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Particularly *the saltpits near Ostia, not far from the seashore,* are called *Salinæ.* Sea water was conducted into them by means of a canal, and a kind of coarse salt made of it by the heat of the sun. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a place at Rome, where there was, perhaps, a salt magazine. Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *wit, witty sayings. Cic.* Possessio salinarum mearum.

SALĪNĀRIUS (sal), a, um, adj. *pertaining to salt or salt-works. Vitruv.*

SALĪNĀTOR (salinæ), ōris, m. *a dealer in salt, salt-maker. Enn.* and *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family. Liv.*

SALĪNUM (salinus), i, n. *sc.* vas, *a saltcellar, vessel for holding salt,* used sometimes for serving up salt in at table, sometimes at sacrifices, ἁλοδοχεῖον. *Horat.* and *Liv.* — The *masculine* form *Salinus* is found in *Varr.*

SALĪNUS (sal), a, um, adj. *relating to salt.* — Hence, Salinæ, salinum. See *Salina, salinum.*

SALIO, or SALLIO (sal), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to season with salt, salt, powder, pickle,* ἁλίζω. *Varr.* pernas. So, Salitus, or Sallitus, a, um. *Colum.*

SALIO (ἅλλομαι), is, salivi *or* salii, and salui, saltum, n. and a. 4. *to leap, jump, hop, skip, bound,* πηδάω. *Liv.* de muro. *Id.* super vallum. *Ovid.* in aquas. Also, of animals. *Plin.* Aves ambulant quædam, saliunt aliæ. Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Salit grando. —— ¶ Also, *to shoot or spring up, come forth quickly. Lucret.* Arbusta e terra salirent. *Varr.* Aqua salit, *h. e. flows down.* Hence, *Cic.* Salientes, *sc.* aquæ, *h. e. pipes from which water rushes forth, and is conducted farther; a fountain, water springing forth by art. Plin.* 36, 24. speaks of 150 such fountains, and from the expression used by him, it is evident, that these fountains resembled ours. —— ¶ Also, *to leap,* h. e. *to move quickly, tremble, beat, throb, palpitate, pant,* πάλλω, πάλλομαι. *Ovid.* Venæ tentatæ pollice saliunt. *Plin.* Gutta salit in ovo. Also, Sal *or* mica (salis) saliens, *h. e. salt which when thrown into the fire leaps up. Tibull.* Farre pio et saliente sale, *for* mola salsa. So, also, *Horat.* Farre pio et saliente mica. (Comp. *Ovid. Fast.* 4, 409.) Further, *Ovid.* Pectora trepido salientia motu. *Plaut.* Supercilium salit. —— ¶ Also, of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover. Varr.* Verres incipit salire. *Id.* Equus matrem saliret. Also, of peacocks. *Id.* Antequam salire incipiant. Also, of geese. *Id.* Saliunt fere in aqua, *copulate.* Hence, *passively. Id.* Neque pati oportet, minores, quam bimas, saliri. *Ovid.* Læta salitur ovis. —— ¶ *Salui* is most frequently found: *Salii* is also in use; but it is doubtful if *salivi* occurs.

SALISĀTIO, or SALISSĀTIO (saliso, or salisso), ōnis, f. *a beating, palpitating,* παλμός. *Marcell. Empir.* cordis.

SALISĀTOR, and SALISSĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who forebodes to himself good or evil from the trembling motion of any part of his body. Isidor.*

SALISUBSULUS (Salius & subsilio, for salius subsiliens), i, m. *a dancing priest of Mars. Catull.* (According to others, it is an epithet of Mars himself.)

SALĪTIO (salio), ōnis, f. *a mounting or leaping. Veget.* equorum, *h. e.* in equos.

SALĪTŪRA (salio), æ, f. *a powdering, salting, seasoning with salt, pickling,* ἅλισις. *Colum.* musti.

SALĪTUS, a, um. See *Salio, to salt.*

SALĪVA (probably from σίαλος), æ, f. *spittle, spit, slaver, drivel, saliva,* σίαλον, σιαλίς. *Catull.* A te sudor abest, abest saliva mucusque. *Plin.* Salivam ingerere in manum, *h. e. to spit into one's hand. Senec.* pinguis, *h. e. thick. Hieron.* Una saliva, *h. e. in one breath, without interruption. Plin.* Jejuna, *h. e. spittle of a person in the morning before he has taken any food, said to be good against poison and enchantment.* But *Prop.* Arcanæ salivæ, *h. e. sorcery or enchantment* by means of spittle. *Plin.* Salivam ciere, *h. e. to excite or provoke spittle.* So, also, *Senec.* movere, *h. e. to excite spittle, make one's mouth water, excite an appetite. Id.* Ætna salivam tibi movet, *h. e. you have a desire to see and describe mount Ætna.* —— ¶ Also, *an appetite, desire. Pers.* mercurialis, *h. e. after gain.* —— ¶ Also, *the taste or flavor* of a thing, as, of wine. *Propert.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *spittle-like humor or slime,* as, of snails, oysters, &c. *Plin.* cochlearum. *Id.* lacrimationum. Also, of honey. *Id.* —— ¶ *Saliva,* spittle in the mouth: *Sputum,* when it is ejected.

SALĪVĀRIUS (saliva), a, um, adj. *like spittle, clammy, slimy,* σιαλώδης. *Plin.* lentor.

SALĪVĀTIO (salivo), ōnis, f. *a salivation,* σιαλισμός. *Cæl. Aurel.*

SALĪVĀTUM (unc.), i, n. seems to be *a kind of medicine,* usually *a fluid, a drink, potion, decoction;* sometimes, perhaps, *a dry or solid medicine for exciting spittle. Colum.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* farinæ.

SALIUNCA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of odoriferous herb, wild or Celtic nard* (Valeriana Celtica, L.). *Virg.* and *Plin.*

SALĪVO (saliva), as, a. 1. *to spit,* σιαλίζω. Figur. *Plin.* lentorem ceræ, *h. e. to yield.* —— ¶ Also, *to cure by salivation. Colum.* pecus.

SALĪVŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of spittle, slabbering, drivelling. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *like spittle, slimy, clammy. Plin.*

SALIUS (salio), ii, m. properly, *a leaper;* hence, *Plur.* Salii, *Salians,* originally a name common to all priests, to whose office song and dance belonged; for example, *Virg. Æn.* 8, 285, calls *priests of Hercules* by this name. From the time of Numa the name was confined to a distinct class of priests, namely *the priests of Mars,* who annually went in procession through the city on the first of March, dressed in embroidered vests, and armed with their little shield *ancile* and a sword, and sung in public an old song, which had become unintelligible in the time of Cicero. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Their president was called *Magister Saliorum* and *Præsul.* Numa first created twelve; Tullus Hostilius added as many more. *Liv.* — Hence, Salius, a, um, adj. *Salian. Horat.* In morem Salium (where Salium may also be *gen.* for Saliorum). *Fest.* virgines.

SALIX (perhaps from ἑλίκη), icis, f. *a willow, willow-tree,* ἰτέα. *Varr.* — Also, *a willow-branch, withy, switch. Prudent.*

SALLENTĪNI, SALLENTĪNUS. } See *Salentini,* &c.

SALLIO, and SALLITUS. } See *Salio, to salt.*

SALLO, or SALO (sal), is, salli, salsum, a. 3. *to salt. Lucil.* and *Varr.*

SALLUSTIĀNUS, and SALUSTIĀNUS (Sallustius), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sallust, Sallustian. Tacit.* horti. *Quintil.* brevitas. *Gell.* lectio, *h. e. of Sallust. Senec.* Sallustianus, *h. e. an imitator of Sallust.*

SALLUSTIUS, and SALUSTIUS, ii, m. *Sallust.* C. Sallustius Crispus, a celebrated historian, cotemporary and enemy of Cicero. He wrote *Bellum Catilinarium* and *Jugurthinum.* — Also, *his sister's son. Horat.*

SALMACIDUS (salsus & acidus), a, um, adj. *salsoacid, having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. Plin.* aqua.

SALMACIS (Σαλμακίς), idis, f. *a fountain of Caria, said to render persons effeminate and voluptuous.* Hence the fable, that a nymph, by the name of Salmacis, embraced in it a youth named Hermaphroditus, and both grew together. — Hence, perhaps, Salmacis, *an effeminate person. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Salmaci, da spolia.

SALMO (perhaps from salio), ōnis, m. *a salmon. Auson.*

SALMŌNEUS (Σαλμωνεύς), ĕi and ĕos,

m. a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, father of Tyro, king of Elis; he tried to imitate the thunder and lightning of Jupiter, and for this purpose, drove over a brazen bridge, and threw torches among the people, but was cast into the infernal regions by lightning. Virg.

SĂLMŌNIS (Σαλμωνίς), ĭdis, f. a daughter of Salmoneus, by the name of Tyro, became pregnant by Neptune, who had changed himself into the form of her lover Enipeus, and brought forth Neleus and Pelias. Prop. and Ovid.

SAL NITRUM. See Nitrum.

SĂLŌNĂ, æ, and SĂLŌNÆ, ārum, f. a town of Dalmatia. Cæs.

SĂLŌR (salum), ōris, m. a sea-green color. Martian. Capell.

SĂLPĂ (σάλπη), æ, f. a sea-fish, which, like a stock-fish, must be beaten with rods in order to make it tender. Plin. 9, 32.

SĂLPIĂ, SĂLPINI. See Salapia.

SĂLPICTĂ, or SĂLPINCTĂ, or SĂLPISTĂ (σαλπιγκτής, or σαλπιστής), æ, m. a trumpeter. Vopisc.

SĂLPINX (σάλπιγξ), ingis, f. a trumpet. Serv.

SĂLPŪGĂ, æ, f. a kind of venomous ant, so called in Hispania Bætica, elsewhere Solipuga. Plin. 29, 29. Lucan. 9, 37. Ed. Burm.

SĂLSĀMĔN, ĭnis, n. same as Salsamentum. Arnob.

SĂLSĀMĔNTĀRIŬS (salsamentum), a, um, adj. relating to salted or pickled fish or its pickle, ταριχηρής. Colum. vasa, h. e. for holding salt fish. — Hence, Salsamentarius, absolutely, one that deals in salted or pickled fish, ταριχευτής. Auct. ad Herenn.

SĂLSĀMENTUM (from the obsol. verb salso), i, n. fish-pickle, brine. Cic. —— ¶ Also, salted or pickled fish, τάριχος. Terent., Varr., and Colum.

SĂLSĒ (salsus), adv. saltly, with taste of salt. Figur. wittily, acutely, smartly, pleasantly, facetiously, σκωπτικῶς, κομψῶς. Cic. dicere. Quintil. Salsius. Cic. Salsissime.

SĂLSĒDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. saltness, taste of salt, ἅλμη. Pallad.

SĂLSILĀGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. saltness. Plin.

SĂLSIPŌTĔNS (salsus & potens), tis, adj. ruling over the salt sea, h. e. Neptune. Plaut.

SĂLSITŪDŌ (salsus), ĭnis, f. saltness, brackishness. Plin.

SĂLSŪGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. a salt liquor at the bottom of saltpits under the salt; saltness, brackishness. Plin.

SĂLSŪRĂ (sallo, ere), æ, f. a salting, pickling. Also, the brine or pickle itself. Varr. Corpus suis, quod in salsura fuit. Colum. suillæ. Id. Pabula salsuræ, h. e. pickled fish. — Hence, figur. Plaut. Meæ animæ salsura evenit, h. e. I am dejected or in an ill humor.

SĂLSŬS, a, um, particip. from sallo. —— ¶ Adj. salted, salt, brackish, briny, ἁλικός. Lucret. sapor. Plin. gustus. Colum. caseus. Virg. terra. Enn. ap. Macrob. mare. Plin. Salsissimus sal. Id. Salsior cibus. Virg. Vada salsa, h. e. mare. Id. Salsi fluctus. Hirt. Aqua salsior. Cels. Vinum salsum, h. e. mixed with sea-water. Terent. Hoc salsum est, h. e. that is too salt. — Hence, Salsum, any thing salted. Plur. Salsa, h. e. things or food salted. Plin. Præcipue tamen salsis aluntur. Hence, Martial. Mola salsa, or, Ovid. Salsa farra, or, Virg. Salsæ fruges, h. e. cakes strewed with salt. (See Mola.) —— ¶ Figur. like salt, tasting like salt, sharp, acrid, pungent. Virg. sudor. Lucret. lacrimæ. Virg. rubigo, h. e. corrosive. —— ¶ Also, savory, tasty. Plaut. Neque salsum, neque suave esse potest quicquam, ubi amor non admiscetur. —— ¶ Also, witty, acute, sharp, keen, smart, facetious, σκωπτικός, γελοῖος. Cic. homo. Id. Salsiores. Id. Salsissimus. Id. Inveni ridicula et salsa multa Græcorum. —— ¶ Also, fine, pretty, pleasant, agreeable. Cic. Hoc salsum illi et venustum videbatur. Cic. Attic. 16, 12. De Ἡρακλειδίῳ Varronis negotia salsa, h. e. that is an amusing story.

SĂLTĀBUNDŬS (salto), a, um, adj. dancing. Gell.

SĂLTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a dancing, dance, ὄρχησις, χόρευσις, σκίρτησις. Cic. The dances of the Romans consisted chiefly in artificial gestures and gesticulations, in which the hands were employed more than the feet. Cic. Brut. 62. To this belong pantomimes and ballet-dancers, who represented an action merely by gestures, without speaking a word. Sueton.

SĂLTĀTIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. of saltatio), æ, f. a little dance. Vopisc.

SĂLTĀTŎR (salto), ōris, m. a dancer at entertainments and banquets. Such dancing was considered as disreputable. Hence the word generally implies contempt. Cic. Mur. 6. Red. Sen. 6. Off. 1. 42. Deiot. 10. — Also, on the stage, a ballet-dancer, a pantomime. Quintil.

SĂLTĀTŌRIĒ (saltatorius), adv. in a dancing attitude. Apul.

SĂLTĀTŌRIŬS (saltator), a, um, adj. of or belonging to dancing or a dance, saltatory, ὀρχηστικός. Cic. Orbem saltatorium versare, h. e. to dance in a circle. Scip. Afric. ap. Macrob. ludus, h. e. a dancing-school.

SĂLTĀTRĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of saltatrix), æ, f. a little dancing girl. Gell.

SĂLTĀTRIX (saltator), īcis, f. a female dancer, ballet-dancer, pantomime, ὀρχήστρια. Cic.

SĂLTĀTŬS (salto), us, m. a dancing. Ovid. and Liv.

SĂLTEM (from salus, not used, a whole, allied with salus), adv. on the whole at least, opposed to partim. — Hence, at least, at the least, at all events, in any case, τὸ ἔσχατον, ἀλλά γε ἀλλά, κἄν, γοῦν. Cic. Eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem. —— ¶ Also, else. Plaut. Quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? —— ¶ Also, even. Quintil. Illud vix saltem præcipiendum videtur, ne turbidus sermo, &c. — Hence, Non saltem, not even. Quintil. Nec vero saltem iis, quibus ad evitanda vitia judicii satis fuit, sufficiat, &c.

SĂLTĬCŬS (saltus), a, um, adj. dancing, skipping. Tertull.

SĂLTIM, adv. same as Saltem. Auson. and Terent.

SĂLTĬTŌ (frequentat. of salto), as, a. 1. to dance, dance often, σκαίρω. Quintil.

SĂLTŌ (frequentat. of salio), as, āvi, ātum, n. & a. 1. to dance, χορεύω, ὀρχέομαι, to make all kinds of gestures and gesticulations, in a pantomimic manner, not merely with the feet, but with the whole body, particularly with the hands; for the dances of the ancients consisted more in an artificial motion of the hands than of the feet. Ovid. Si vox est, canta: si mollia brachia, salta. Cic. Nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit. Id. Discere saltare, h. e. to learn to dance. — Hence, figur. of an orator, with regard to expression. Cic. Saltat, incidens particulas, h. e. he dances, leaps as it were on account of his short sentences. —— ¶ Also, to express or represent any thing by dancing. Sueton. Pyrrhicham, sc. saltationem. Ovid. puellam. Id. carmina. Horat. Cyclopa. Id. Turnum. Sueton. tragœdiam.

SĂLTŬĀRIS (saltus), e, adj. dancing. Plin.

SĂLTŬĀRIŬS (from saltus, a forest), ii, m. one who has the care of a forest, pastures, &c. also, of an estate. Pandect.

SĂLTŬĀTIM (from saltus, a leaping), adv. by leaps, πηδηματικῶς. Gell. — Figur. Sisenn. ap. Gell. scribere, h. e. not with due order, but with digressions.

SĂLTŬENSIS (from saltus, a forest), e, adj. relating to a forest or pastures. Cod. Just. coloni.

SĂLTŬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of woods or forests, woody, πολύκνημος. Sallust. loca. Nepos. regio.

SĂLTŬS (salio), us, m. a leaping, leap, ἅλμα, πήδημα. Cic. Nec saltu uteretur. Virg. Saltu venit super ardua Pergama, h. e. leaped over, for went over. Ovid. Saltum dare, h. e. to leap. — Hence, a leaping for pleasure, a dancing, dance. Ovid. agrestis. Virg. Saltu corpora ad terram misere, h. e. leaped or threw themselves to the ground.

SĂLTŬS (from ἄλσος, for which Pindar uses ἄλτις), us, m. a wooded chain of mountains. Nepos. Pyrenæus. Id. Graius, h. e. the Alps. Hence it is distinguished from mons and silva. Cæs. Sil vis aut saltibus. Virg. Saltus silvasque Justin. Montes saltusque. —— ¶ Also a forest, wood where cattle pasture, pasture for cattle. Virg. Saltibus in vacuis pascant. Pandect. pascuus. Varr. Saltibus silvestribus delectantur. — Sometimes, also, an estate, farm, manor with pasture-grounds. Juvenal. Unde tot Quintilianus habet saltus. Cic. De saltu agroque dejicitur. — Hence, Saltus, as a certain measure of land or a number of acres, four centuriæ, or eight hundred jugera. Varr. R. R. 1, 10. —— ¶ Also, an entrance or end of a wood or narrow pass. Liv. Thermopylarum. Virg. nemorum. —— ¶ Figur. of a dangerous affair. Plaut. Ex hoc saltu damni eliciam foras. —— ¶ Figur. of other things. Plaut. Saltum obseptum, h. e. pudendum muliebre. —— ¶ Genit. Salti, for saltus. Acc.

SĂLVĀTŎR (salvo), ōris, m. a savior, preserver, σωτήρ. Tertull. Used only by later writers, instead of servator.

SĂLŪBĔR (salus), bris, bre, and SĂLŪBRIS, bre, adj. healthful, promoting health, wholesome, salubrious, σωτήριος, ὄλβιος, ὑγιεινός. Cic. Salubris annus. Ovid. Phœbe saluber (voc.). Varr. Saluber locus. Id. Ager salubrior. Plin. Saluberrimum est, h. e. it is very wholesome. Plin. Ep. triclinium. Virg. somnus. Colum. Vinum corpori salubre. Id. cœlum. Cato. Lotium ad omnes res salubre est. —— ¶ Also, in general, wholesome, good, useful, profitable, advantageous. Cic. Dixi sententiam reipub. saluberrimam. Liv. Res salubrior. Horat. justitia. Cic. consilia, wholesome advice. Quintil. liber. Sueton. Saluber magis, quam ambitiosus princeps, h. e. who, in the distribution of his favors, aims rather to benefit others than to gain their favor. —— ¶ Also, sound, well, healthy, ὑγιής. Sallust. corpus. Liv. Corpora salubriora. — Hence, good, fit, proper. Cic. Quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione. Grat. Tela modi salubris, h. e. mediocris magnitudinis.

SĂLŪBRITĀS (saluber), ātis, f. wholesomeness, healthfulness, salubrity, ὑγιότης. Cic. Ex habitu, atque ex colore exteorum tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiæ signa percipi. Id. loci. Colum. Hæc remedia salubritatem faciunt, h. e. health. Tacit. aquarum. Plin. Ep. cœli. Plin. Fons medicæ salubritatis, h. e. mineral spring, mineral-water. — Hence, figur. soundness. Cic. Atticæ dictionis, h. e. soundness, purity. Id. A Jurisconsultis salubritas quædam; ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, h. e. some help. — Sometimes it occurs in the plural. Vitruv. Salubritates regionum.

SĂLŪBRITĔR (saluber), adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously, ὑγιεινῶς. Colum. Ut et panis diligenter confiat, et reliqua salubriter apparentur. Cic. Salubrius. Plin. Saluberrime. —— ¶ Also, profitably, usefully, advantageously. Liv. bellum trahere. Plin. Ep. Salubriter emere, h. e. at a low rate. Id. Saluberrime reficiantur, h. e. at a small expense.

SĂLVĒ (salvus), adv. well, in good health, in a good condition, in good circumstances. Plaut. Salvene advenio? h. e. do I find it well with you? is it well with you? Apul. Quam salve agit Demeas? h. e. how is Demeas? Hence, Terent. Satin' salve? h. e. how are you? is all well? (Instead of this phrase, used by persons meeting, we find in Liv. Satin' salvæ? Perhaps both expressions are correct, if with salve we understand agitur, and res with salvæ).

SĂLVĒ, imperat. of salveo. See Salveo.

SĂLVĔŌ (salvus), es, n. 2. to be well, in good health. Plaut. Non salveo. But it is generally only used in greeting, taking leave, or wishing. Hence, we commonly find only Salve, salvete, salveto, salvebis, and salvere (jubeo). — In greeting, saluting, paying or returning a compliment, receiving a person, &c. how do you do? how fare you? good day to you, God save you, welcome, your most obedient servant, &c. χαῖρε, ὑγίαινε. Terent. Salve. Id. Salvete. Plaut. Salveto. Cic. Salvebis a meo Cicerone, h. e. my son desires to be remembered to

you. *Plaut.* Jubeo te salvere, *h. e. I greet you.* *Cic.* Dionysium velim salvere jubeas, *h. e. remember me to Dionysius.* *Liv.* Deum salvere jubent, *h. e. salute him as a god, address him as a god, with* Salve deus! *Plaut.* Jubemus te salvere, *h. e. good day to you.* Also, ironically. *Id.* Salvete, fures. It is particularly used when one mentions any person or thing with respect. *Virg.* Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus. *Id.* Salve, vera Jovis proles.— In the morning, they waited upon a person with *Salve!* in the evening with *Ave!* *Sueton. Galb.* 4. — Also, in taking leave, *farewell, good bye, adieu, God be with you,* &c. *Plaut.* Sometimes it is joined with *vale.* *Id.* Salve atque vale, *or, Cic.* Vale, salve. — Hence, in bidding farewell to deceased persons. *Virg.* Salve æternum mihi, æternumque vale, *h. e. farewell forever!* — Also, at sneezing. *Petron.* Salvere Githona jubet.

SĂLVIĂ (salvus), æ, f. *sage,* ἐλελίσφακον. *Plin.*

SĂLVIFICĀTŌR (salvifico), ōris, m. same as *Salvator.* *Tertull.*

SĂLVIFICŌ (salvificus), as, a. 1. *to save.* *Sedul.*

SĂLVIFICŬS (salvus & facio), a, um, adj. *saving.* *Alcim. Avit.*

SĂLUM (σάλος), i, n. properly, *the agitated motion of the sea.* Hence, *the open or high sea, the main, the deep, the ocean at some distance from its shore.* *Cic.* Siqui ex alto, cum ad patriam accessisset, tempestate subito rejectus, optaret, ut cum esset a patria dejectus, eo restitueretur; hoc, opinor, optaret, ut a quo loco depulsus esset, in eum se fortuna restitueret, non in salum, sed in ipsam urbem, quam petebat. — Also, *the sea at some distance from its shore, where ships may safely ride at anchor, road, or anchoring-ground.* *Nepos.* Procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris. *Liv.* Postquam navis ad ostium amnis Tiberini adcessisset, in salum nave evectus ab sacerdotibus deam adcepit. — With poets, in general, *the sea.* *Propert.* Ægæum salum. *Virg.* Superante salo. *Ovid.* Immensum salum. — Also, *the waves of a river.* *Stat.* Amnis sævit majore salo. —— ¶ Also, *a sailing upon the sea, a voyage,* or, *the tossing or rolling of a ship in a voyage.* *Cæs.* Salo nauseaque confecti. —— ¶ Also, *sea-color, sea-green.* *Marc. Cap.* Urna sali resplendentis. —— ¶ Figur. *agitation, commotion, disturbance, trouble.* *Apul.* Quum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem. —— ¶ *Salus* is found. *Enn.* Undantem salum.

SĂLVŌ (salvus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to save,* σώζω. *Plin.*

SĂLŪS (from salvus, or allied to it), ūtis, f. *a freedom from injury, uninjured condition.* — Hence, *health.* *Terent.* Quæ assolent signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video. *Id.* Cum salute ejus fiat, *h. e. without impairing his health.* *Cic.* Medicina ad salutem reducere, *h. e. to cure.* *Id.* Qui medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur. *Apul.* Salutem alicui imprecari, *h. e. to wish health to* at sneezing. — Also, *welfare, prosperity, fortune.* *Virg.* Nulla salus bello. *Plaut.* Redilt sua salute, *h. e. to their good fortune.* *Cato.* Bona salute, *h. e. which may God avert, which Heaven forefend.* *Nepos.* Id quantæ saluti fuerit. *Cic.* Utilitati salutique servire. — Hence, *the welfare of a Roman as a citizen when he does not live in exile.* *Cic.* Restitutio salutis meæ, *h. e. a recalling from exile.* And so, frequently, *a return from exile.* *Id.* De meo studio erga salutem tuam. — Hence, *Cic.* Augurium salutis, *h. e. an augury by which they inquired whether they might pray for the welfare of the people.* — Also, *life,* but generally only when it is in danger or about to be so. *Cic.* Salutis tuæ rationem judicum severitati reservavit. — It is also a term of endearment, *my love, my dear, my life.* *Plaut.* Quid agis, mea salus? —— ¶ Also, *recovery.* *Cic. N. D.* 3, 38. ægrorum. — Also, *a saving, safety, deliverance, preservation.* *Nepos.* Sine spe salutis. *Cic.* Ad salutem revocare, *h. e. to save, put in safety.* *Cic.* Salutem ferre alicui. *Id.* Salutem afferre reipublicæ, *h. e. to afford deliverance.* *Cæs.* Pecuniæ salutem attulit, *h. e. has saved.* *Nepos.* Salutem petere, *h. e. to save one's self, seek safety.* — Hence, *a means of safety, remedy, refuge.* *Liv.* Una salus est. *Cic.* Nulla salus reipublicæ reperiri potest. *Id.* Si ulla salus servare posset. — Also, *a goddess and daughter of Æsculapius,* by the Greeks called *Hygiea.* Hence, *Cic.* Salus ipsa tueri non potest innocentiam. (Comp. *Terent. Ad.* 4, 7, 43.) —— ¶ Also, *security,* that a person or thing will not perish, be injured or lost. *Cic.* Juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit. —— ¶ Also, *greeting, salutation, compliment.* *Cic.* Salutem nunciare, *h. e. to carry one's compliments.* *Id.* ascribere, *h. e. to add a salutation* to a letter. — Hence, Impertire alicui salutem, *or* aliquem salute, *h. e. to make one's compliments;* as, *Cic.* Impertit tibi multam salutem, *h. e. sends many compliments to you.* *Terent.* Plurima salute Parmenonem impertit Gnatho. *Auson.* Salutem accipere, *h. e. to receive a salutation.* *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to make one's compliments, to salute.* *Id.* reddere, *h. e. to return.* Hence, *Id.* Salute data redditaque, *or, Id.* Salute accepta reddltaque, *h. e. after an exchange of salutations, having saluted each other.* So, also, *Plaut.* Salutem dicere alicui, *h. e. to salute.* Also, without *dicere;* as, *Cic.* Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, *h. e. Anacharsis to Hanno, greeting.* *Ovid.* Salutem alicui afferre, *h. e. to salute, make one's compliments.* — *Salutem dicere* denotes, also, *to take leave.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* foro et curiæ, *h. e. to bid farewell to, renounce, give up.*

SĂLŪSTIŬS. See *Sallustius.*

SĂLŪTĀBUNDŬS (saluto), a, um, adj. *greeting, saluting.* *Mart. Capell.*

SĂLŪTĀRIS (salus), e, adj. *salutary, healthful, wholesome, salubrious,* σωτήριος. *Cic.* res. *Ovid.* herba. *Horat.* ars, *h. e. medicine, the healing art.* —— ¶ Also, *wholesome, salutary, serviceable, profitable, useful.* *Cic.* consilium. *Id.* Nihil salutarius. *Id.* litera, *h. e. the letter A* (absolvo), because in courts of justice it denoted an acquittal, as, on the contrary C (*h. e.* condemno) is called *litera tristis.* — *Sueton.* Digitus salutaris, *h. e. the forefinger.*

SĂLŪTĀRITĔR (salutaris), adv. *salutarily, beneficially, safely, profitably, with benefit or wholesome effect,* σωτηρίως. *Cic.*

SĂLŪTĀRIŬS (salus), a, um, adj. same as *Salutaris.* *Tertull.* Salutariis remunerari, *h. e.* muneribus, donis.

SĂLŪTĀTIŌ (saluto), ōnis, f. *a saluting, greeting, salutation, paying respect to, salute,* ἄσπασμα. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Particularly, when one makes his compliment to another in his own house, *visit, court, waiting upon.* *Cic.* Dare se salutationi amicorum, *h. e. to receive visits from.* *Id.* Ubi salutatio defluxit, *h. e. visit to me.* — Hence, to an emperor. *Gell.* Opperientes salutationem Cæsaris, *h. e. would pay their court to the emperor.* — So, also, in a temple. *Vitruv.* Salutationem facere, *h. e. to perform devotional exercises, to worship.*

SĂLŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who salutes or pays court to another,* προσηγορος. *Stat.* —— ¶ Particularly, *one that every morning salutes or pays court to a person of distinction, goes to him every morning and says,* Salve. This was customary at Rome. Q. *Cic.*

SĂLŪTĀTŌRIŬS (salutator), a, um, adj. *relating to saluting or making court, salutatory,* προσαγορευτικός. *Plin. Ep.* cubiculum, *h. e. an audience-chamber.*

SĂLŪTĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that salutes.* *Juvenal.* turba, *h. e. the crowd of clients, who come to salute their patron in the morning.* *Martial.* pica. *Id.* charta, *h. e.* epistola, *a complimentary epistle.*

SĂLŪTIFĔR (salus & fero), a, um, adj. *bringing health or safety, wholesome, healthful, salutiferous,* σωτήριος. *Ovid.* puer, *h. e. Æsculapius.* *Id.* Salutiferam opem dare. *Martial.* aquæ. *Ovid.* Opem salutiferam dare.

SĂLŪTIFICĀTŌR (salutifico, not used), ōris, m. *a savior.* *Tertull.*

SĂLŪTIGĔR (salus & gero), a, um, adj. *wholesome, bringing fortune, health or safety.* *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *bringing salutations or compliments, saluting.* *Auson.* libelli, *h. e.* epistolæ. — Hence, Salutiger, *subst. a servant for sending out, a messenger.* *Apul.*

SĂLŪTIGĔRŬLŬS (salus & gerulus), a, um, adj. *conveying a salutation or compliments.* *Plaut.* pueri, *h. e. whose office it is to carry salutations or messages to and fro, to go on errands; messengers.*

SĂLŪTŌ (salus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to salute, greet, wish health to, pay respect to, to say* salve *to any one, make his compliments,* ἀσπάζομαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Tironem meum saluta nostris verbis, *remember me to.* *Ovid.* Salutatum vult te mea litera (*h. e.* epistola), *for* te salutat. *Plin.* Cur sternutamentis salutamus? *do we say, God bless you?* — Hence, *Cic.* deos, *h. e. to reverence or worship the images of the gods.* So, also, *Ovid.* numen. *Virg.* augurium, *h. e. to salute, welcome or show respect to.* — Hence, *to call or style in salutation.* *Tacit.* aliquem imperatorem. — Also, *to visit, go to see, call upon,* ἐπισκέπτεσθαι. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Venit salutandi causa. — Particularly, *to pay a visit to a person of distinction in order to show one's respect, to pay one's court.* *Cic.* Sunt honorabilia salutari, appeti. *Tacit.* Agmina salutantium. — Also, *to take leave,* since, also, in taking leave they said, *Salve.* *Plaut.* Saluto te, priusquam eo. —— ¶ Also, *to save.* *Plin.* 17, 35, 11. Palmites salutentur. (But *Ed. Hard.* reads *salventur.*)

SĂLVŬS (σάος, σῶς), a, um, adj. *unhurt, uninjured.* *Cic.* respublica. *Id.* epistola, *h. e. entire, not torn.* *Prop.* Penelope, *h. e. inviolate, chaste.* Hence, *Cic.* Salvo officio, *h. e. without violating one's duty.* *Senec.* Salva conscientia, *h. e. without acting against one's conscience.* *Cic.* Salvo jure amicitiæ. *Pandect.* Salvo eo, ut, &c. *h. e. with this reservation or proviso.* *Cic.* Salvis rebus, *h. e. whilst the state was still uninjured.* —— ¶ Also, *safe, not lost.* *Plaut.* argentum. *Cic.* clipeus. —— ¶ Also, *in a good condition, sound.* *Terent.* Salva res est, *h. e. all's well, nothing is yet lost.* *Liv.* Satin' salvæ? *h. e. is all well?* —— ¶ Also, *saved, delivered.* *Cic.* Quum salvi esse possent. *Terent.* Salvus sum, *h. e. I am safe, all is well, I am freed from difficulties.* So, also, *Id.* Salvæ sumus. —— ¶ Also, *sound, safe and sound, well, in good health,* σῶος. *Terent.* Salvum venisse. *Cic.* Te salvum conserves, *h. e. sound or alive.* *Terent.* Salvane est Philumena? Hence, *Id.* Salvus sis, *same as* salve, h. e. *how do you do? good day to you, heaven bless you,* χαῖρε, ὑγίαινε. —— ¶ *Salvus,* who is yet alive, still continued in life: *Sospes,* who has received help (mostly found among the poets): *Incolumis,* that has met with no mischance, that is yet unharmed.

SAMÆI, orum. See *Same.*

SAMĂRA. See *Samera.*

SAMĂRDĂCŬS (said to be an African word), i, m. *a juggler, cheat.* *Schol. Cruquii* ad *Horat. Sat.* 1, 6, 113.

SĂMĂRIĂ (Σαμάρεια), æ, f. *a country and town of Palestine.* — Hence, Samarites, *or* Samarita, æ, m. *a Samaritan.* *Tacit.* — Samaritānus, a, um, adj. *Samaritan.* *Sedul.* — Samariticus, a, um, adj. same as *Samaritanus.* *Juvenc.* — Samaritis, idis, f. *Samaritan, a Samaritan woman.* *Juvenc.* and *Alcim. Avit.*

SAMARŌBRIVĂ, æ, f. *a town of Gaul,* now *Amiens.* *Cic.*

SĀMBŪCĂ (σαμβύκη), æ, f. *a triangular stringed instrument,* perhaps *a kind of harp.* *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *a warlike machine used at sieges, by which the besiegers could get upon the wall, a sort of wooden bridge.* *Vitruv.*

SĀMBŪCŬS (sambucus), a, um, adj. *of an elder or elder-tree,* ἀκτινος. *Aur. Vict.* baculus. *Plin.* arbor, *h. e. an elder-tree.*

SĀMBŪCINĂ (sambuca & cano), æ, f. *a woman who played on the sambuca,* σαμβυκίστρια. *Plaut.*

SĀMBŪCISTRIĂ (σαμβυκίστρια), æ, f. same as *Sambucina.* *Liv.*

SAMBŪCŬS, and SABŪCŬS (unc.), i, f. *an alder or alder-tree*, ἀκτῆ, ἀκτίς. *Plin.* and *Scrib.* *Samm.* — Hence, *Scrib. Larg.* Sabucum, *h. e. the fruit of an alder-tree.*

SĂMĒ (Σάμη), es, f. *an island of the Ionian sea, near Cephalenia.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a town on the island of Cephalenia.* *Liv.* — Hence, *Id.* Samæi, *its inhabitants.*

SAMĔRĂ, and SAMĂRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the seed of the elm*, πτελέας σπέρμα. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

SĂMIĂ, æ, f. See *Samius.*

SAMIŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to polish, furbish.* *Veget.* loricas. *Vopisc.* Ferramenta samiata.

SĂMIŎLŬS (dimin. of Samius), a, um, adj. *earthen.* *Plaut.* poterium.

SĂMIŬS (Σάμιος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Samos, Samian.* *Terent.* mater. *Liv.* 37, 10. terra, *h. e. the country belonging to Samos;* in this passage, *that part of the coast opposite to the island of Samos,* which belonged to it. *Cic.* Juno, *h. e. worshiped in Samos.* *Juvenal.* Genitrix quæ delectatur Samia arena, *h. e.* Juno. *Cic.* Samii, *h. e. the inhabitants of Samos.* — *Ovid.* Samius senex, *or, simply, Id.* Samius, *h. e. Pythagoras, a native of Samos.* — *Plin.* Samia terra, *h. e. Samian earth, a kind of clay.* — *Plin.* lapis, *h. e. a kind of stone for furbishing gold, probably merely Samian earth somewhat hardened.* — *Tertull.* Samia, *sc.* placenta, *h. e. a kind of cake made in Samos.* — Samos was celebrated for the earthen vessels made in it. Hence, Samius, a, um, adj. *earthen.* *Cic.* capedines. *Tibull.* testa. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Samia, *sc.* vasa, *h. e. earthen vessels.*

SĀMNĬS, ītis, m. or SĀMNĪTIS, e, adj. *of or belonging to Samnium, Samnite.* *Liv.* Exercitum Samnitem. *Id.* Ager Samnis. *Plin.* Bello Samniti. — Samnis, subst. *an inhabitant of Samnium, a Samnite.* *Liv.* Samnis. *Id.* Samnites. Also, *a kind of gladiators.* *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* — The nominat. *Samnitis* is found in *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

SĀMNĪTICŬS (Samnis), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite.* *Sueton.*

SĀMNĪTIS. See *Samnis.*

SĀMNIUM, ii, n. *a country of Italy inhabited by the Samnites.* *Flor.*

SAMŎLŬS (unc.), i, f. *a kind of herb.* *Plin.* 24, 63. According to *Dalechamp* and *Hard.* Anemone Pulsatilla, L.; according to *Sprengel*, Samolus Valerandi, L.

SĂMŎS, and SĀMŬS (Σάμος), i, f. *an island near Ionia, opposite to Ephesus, birthplace of Pythagoras, famous for its earth and the vessels made of it.* — Hence, Samius, a, um, adj. (See *Samius.*) — *Virg.* Samos Threicia, *h. e. Samothrace.* —— ¶ Also, same as *the island of Same.* *Auson.*

SĂMŎTHRĀCĒ (Σαμοθράκη), es, f. and SĂMŎTHRĀCĂ, æ, f. *an island of the Ægean sea near Thrace.* It is also called *Samothracia.* *Virg.*

SĂMŎTHRĀCĒNŬS (Samothrace), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Samothrace, Samothracian.* *Plin.*

SĂMŎTHRĀCES, um, m. See *Samothrax.*

SĂMŎTHRĀCIĂ, æ, f. See *Samothracius.*

SĂMŎTHRĀCIŬS (Samothrace), a, um, adj. *on or of Samothrace, Samothracian.* *Plin.* cæpa. *Lucret.* Samothracia ferrea, *h. e.* annuli ferrei. — Hence, *Plin.* Samothracia insula, *and, simply, Virg.* Samothracia, *h. e. the island of Samothrace.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

SĂMŎTHRĀX, ācis, *on or of Samothrace, Samothracian.* *Varr.* dii. — Hence, Samothrax, subst. *an inhabitant of Samothrace, a Samothracian.* *Liv.* Samothraces, *h. e. the Samothracians.*

SĂMPSICERĂMŬS, i, m. *a small king of Emesa, conquered by Pompey.* Cicero facetiously calls Pompey himself so. *Attic.* 2, 14.

SĂMPSŪCHINŬS (σαμψύχινος), a, um, adj. *of marjoram.* *Plin.* oleum.

SĂMPSŪCHUM (σάμψυχον), i, n. *marjoram, sweet marjoram* (Origanum marjorana, L.) *Plin.*

SĂMSĂ, SĂMPSĂ, or SĂNSĂ, æ, f. *the softened pulp of olives, out of which afterwards oil is pressed.* *Colum.*

SAMUS. See *Samos.*

SĀNĀBĬLIS (sano), e, adj. *that may be healed, admitting of cure, curable, remediable*, ἰάσιμος. *Cic.* homo. *Cels.* Sanabilior. *Ovid.* vulnus.

SĀNĀS, ātis, *plur.* SĀNĀTES, um, m. *those people of Latium, who revolted from the Romans, but were afterwards reconciled to them,* as it were *sanata mente.* *Fest.* and *Gell.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.*

SĀNĀTIŌ (sano), ōnis, f. *a healing, curing*, ἴασις. *Cic.* corporum. — Figur. *Id.* malorum.

SĀNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a healer*, θεραπευτής. *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĂNCAPTIS (unc.), ĭdis, f. *a fictitious spice.* *Plaut. Pseud.* 3, 2, 43.

SĂNCHROMĂTŎN (unc.), i, n. *a kind of herb, same as dracontea.* *Apul.*

SĂNCIŌ (from ἅζω, ἁγίω, ἁγίζω), is, īvi or ii, *but usually* xi, citum and ctum, a. 4. *to consecrate, dedicate.* *Stat.* alicui carmina. —— ¶ Also, *to make any thing sacred or inviolable, to ordain or appoint as sacred and inviolable;* as, a law, in which the punishment announced to the transgressor is death. Hence, it may frequently be rendered *to decree, ordain, appoint, fix, establish, order, command*, κυρόομαι. *Cic.* legem, *h. e. to make or enact.* *Liv.* Lex diligenter sancta. *Cic.* In legibus eadem illa sancta sunt. *Liv.* Fœdus sanguine alicujus. *Stat.* pœnam. *Suet.* veniam omnium factorum dictorumque. Also, absolutely. *Cic.* Sanxit edicto, ne, &c. *Id.* Solon capite sanxit, si qui, &c. *h. e. appointed under punishment of death,* &c. *Id.* Neque ulla lex sancit, quo minus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to make any thing fixed, irrevocable, unchangeable, inviolable, valid or permanent, to approve, confirm, ratify.* *Cic.* acta Cæsaris. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus. *Virg.* Qui fœdera fulmine sancit. *Nep.* Quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit. *Cic.* augurem, *h. e. to approve of his election.* *Propert.* Hercules sanxerat orbem, *h. e.* firmaverat, in perpetuum pacaverat. —— ¶ Also, *to forbid* any thing *under pain of punishment.* *Cic.* aliquid lege. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* incestum supplicio. —— ¶ Also, *to punish.* *Cic.* Honoris cupiditas ignominia sancitur. —— ¶ *Sancivi* perhaps does not occur, but instead of it *sancii* is found in *Pompon.* ap. *Prisc.* *Sanxi* is commonly used. —— ¶ See, also, *Sanctus, a, um.*

SĂNCTĒ (sanctus), adv. *inviolably or without intention to violate, solemnly.* *Plaut.* Jurare. — Hence, *strictly forbidden.* *Cic.* Sanctius judicata. —— ¶ Also, *piously, religiously, holily, blamelessly, conscientiously*, ἁγίως, εὐσεβῶς. *Cic.* Se sanctissime gerere. *Id.* Sanctissime observare promissa. *Id.* deum colere. —— ¶ Also, *chastely, decently.* *Quintil.* Dicta sancte et antique. — Also, *exactly, scrupulously, carefully.* *Quintil.* Opinionem sanctissime conservare. *Cic.* tabulas servare.

SĂNCTĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become holy or sacred.* *Acc.*

SĂNCTIFICĀTIŌ (sanctifico), ōnis, f. *a sanctification*, ἁγίασμα. *Tertull.*

SĂNCTIFICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sanctifier.* *Tertull.*

SĂNCTIFICIUM (sanctificus), ii, n. *sanctification.* *Tertull.*

SĂNCTIFICŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to sanctify*, ἁγιάζω. *Tertull.*

SĂNCTIFICŬS (sanctus & facio), a, um, adj. *sanctifying.* *Juvenc.*

SĂNCTILŎQUŬS (sancte & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking holily.* *Prudent.*

SĂNCTIMŌNIĂ (sanctus), æ, f. *conscientiousness, virtuousness, probity, uprightness, unblamableness.* *Cic.* Domus clausa sanctimoniæ. — Also, *holiness, solemnity.* *Auct.* ad *Heren.* nuptiarum. *Cic.* Ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, *h. e.* ad deos sanctos. — Also, *scrupulousness, accuracy, care.* *Cic.* Sanctimonia et diligentia.

SĂNCTIMŌNIĀLIS (sanctimonia), e, adj. *holy, pious.* It is generally used of monastic life. *Cod. Just.* vita, *h. e. a monastic life.* *Id.* mulier, *and, simply, Augustin.* Sanctimonialis, *a nun.*

SĂNCTIMŌNIĀLITĔR (sanctimonialis), adv. *holily, piously.* *Cod. Just.* tempus vitæ degere, *h. e. in a monastery.*

SĂNCTIŌ (sancio), ōnis, f. *a decreeing, ordaining or establishing strictly.* *Cic.* legum. Also, *Id.* fœderis, *h. e. a clause, reservation, separate article.* — Hence, *a decree, ordinance, law.* *Liv.* Facere irritas sanctiones. *Cic.* Sanctiones sacrandæ sunt, &c.

SĂNCTĬTĀS (sanctus), ātis, f. *sacredness, inviolableness, sanctity, sanctitude*, ἁγιότης, ὁσιότης. *Cic.* tribunatus. *Tacit.* Templo sanctitatem tribuere. Also, in the plural. *Cic.* Religionum sanctitates. *Id. N. D.* 2, 2. Religionum sanctitates, *h. e. worshiping the gods rationally and without superstition.* —— ¶ Also, *holiness, sanctity, piety, irreproachableness, integrity, uprightness, honesty, honor, virtue.* *Cic.* Elucere sanctitatem. *Nep.* Quanta sanctitate bellum gessisset. — Hence, *chastity, continency.* *Quintil.* docentis. *Cic.* matronarum. — Also, *piety towards the gods, devotion.* *Cic.* Deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas.

SĂNCTĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Sanctitas.* *Cic. fragm.*

SĂNCTŎR (for sancitor, from sancio), ōris, m. *an ordainer, establisher.* *Tacit.* legum, *h. e. legislator.*

SĂNCTŪĀRIUM (sanctus), ii, n. *a sanctuary or place where sacred things were kept*, ἁγιαστήριον. *Aggen.* ap. *Goes.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where sacred things are kept,* as, the cabinet of a prince. *Plin.* Mithridatis.

SĂNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from sancio. —— ¶ Adj. *sacred, inviolable.* *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* tribuni plebis. *Cic.* societas. *Id.* officium. *Id.* Quod mihi est sanctius. *Nep.* Jura patriæ sanctiora quam hospitii duxit. —— ¶ Also, *holy, divine, godlike, sacred, venerable, estimable, important.* *Cic.* Sanctissima existimatio. *Id.* stella Mercurii. *Virg.* Sancte deorum, *for* sancte deus. *Cic.* nomen poetæ. *Horat.* dies, *h. e. held sacred, celebrated.* *Cic.* Sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium, *h. e.* senatus. *Virg.* Sancti ignes, *h. e. in honor of the gods at sacrifices.* *Ovid.* Sancti ignes, *h. e.* Vestæ, *in the temple of Vesta.* *Horat.* Osiris. *Virg.* Vates sanctissima, *h. e. the sibyl.* *Ovid.* Sanctius animal, *h. e. man.* *Plin. Ep.* Sanctissime imperator, *h. e. most revered emperor.* —— ¶ Also, *pious, innocent, virtuous, upright, honest, incorrupt, sincere, without vices*, ὅσιος, ἅγιος. *Cic.* vir. *Id.* Homo sanctissimus. *Id.* Nemo sanctior illo viro. *Val. Max.* manus. *Horat.* virgo, *h. e. a Vestal.* *Juvenal.* mores. *Virg.* conjux, *h. e. upright, pious, virtuous, chaste.* *Tibull.* Mulier sancti pudoris. — Hence, figur. *Gell.* oratio, *h. e. good, faultless, pure.*

SĂNCŬS, i, m. *the name of a deity among the Sabines.* *Liv.* *Ovid.* takes *Sancus, Semo* and *Fidius* for one and the same person. Said to be *Hercules.* *Varr.*

SĂNDĂLĂ, æ, f. See *Sandalum.*

SĂNDĂLIĀRIŬS (sandalium), a, um, adj. *relating to slippers.* *Gell.* Sandaliarius, *sc.* vicus, *h. e. slipper-street, shoemakers' street.* *Sueton.* Apollo Sandaliarius, *h. e. a statue of Apollo called after the* vicus sandaliarius *where it stood.* *Plaut. Aulul.* 3, 5, 39. Sandalarii sutores. (This reading is preferable to the common one, which is *sedentarii.*)

SĂNDĂLĬGĔRŬLŬS (sandalium & gerulus), a, um, adj. *bearing slippers or pantofles.* *Plaut.* Sandaligerulæ, *h. e. female attendants that carried slippers after their mistresses.*

SĂNDĂLIS (σανδαλίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of palm or date-tree, the fruit of which is said to resemble slippers.* *Plin.*

SĂNDĂLIUM (σανδάλιον), ii, n. *a kind of shoes, with thick soles of light wood, cork or leather, tied to the foot with straps, at first worn by both sexes, afterwards particularly by women; a sandal, slipper.* *Terent.* In *Albinov.* *in obitum Mæcen.* 65. the *second* syllable is used *long.*

SĂNDĂLUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of white corn, perhaps a kind of spelt.* *Plin.* 18, 11. But *Ed. Hard.* reads *sandalam.*

SĂNDĂPĬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of bier*, νεκροφόρτιον, perhaps only for common people or malefactors. *Martial*, and

Sueton. The corpses of persons of distinction were usually borne in a litter.

SĂNDAPĪLĀRĬUS (sandapila), ii, m. *one that carries a bier; a bearer.* *Sidon.*

SĂNDĂRĂCĂ, and **SĂNDĂRĂCHĂ** (σανδαράκη, and σανδαράχη), æ, f. *sandarach, a kind of red paint.* It was of two kinds, either dug or manufactured. The former was a kind of red arsenic, mixed with brimstone, *red orpiment;* the second consisted of *cerussa usta seu in fornace cocta*, and was *a kind of vermilion.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of food for bees*, otherwise called *erithace.* *Plin.*

SĂNDĂRĂCĀTŬS, or **SĂNDĂRĂCHĀTŬS** (sandaraca, or sandaracha), a, um, adj. *mixed with sandarach.* *Plin.*

SĂNDĂRĂCĬNŬS, or **SĂNDĂRĂCHĬNŬS** (σανδαράχινος), a, um, adj. *of or resembling sandarach, orange-colored.* *Nav. ap. Fest.* Merula sandaracino ore.

SĂNDĂRĔSŬS, or **SĂNDĂRĪSŎS** (unc.), i, f. *a kind of precious stone found in India and Arabia*, by some also called *garamantites*, and *sandastros;* perhaps *a species of onyx.* *Plin.*

SĂNDIX (σάνδιξ), īcis, and **SĂNDȲX** (σάνδυξ), ȳcis, m. and f. *a kind of shrub with scarlet-red flowers*, according to Hesychius. This plant is probably meant, *Grat. Cyneg.* 86. *Vopisc. in Aurel.* 29. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of red pigment, composed of red ochre and cinnabar;* according to others, *cinnabar.* *Prop.*, *Virg.* and *Plin.* — The *genit.* has its penult both *short* and *long* — long in *Propert.*, short in *Grat.*

SĀNĒ (sanus), adv. *reasonably, soberly, discreetly*, ὑγιῶς. *Plaut.* amare. *Horat.* Sanius. —— ¶ Also, *certainly, truly, indeed, of a truth, verily, assuredly*, μέντοι. *Cic.* Sane vellem. — Hence, in answers, *truly, indeed, certainly, yes*, &c. *Terent.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? (*Par.*) sane, *h. e. she is indeed.* — It is also pleonastically joined with other affirmative particles. *Terent.* Sane pol illa temulenta est mulier, *h. e. in troth, but she is*, &c. So, also, *Id.* Sane hercle, *or*, *Cic.* Sane hercule. — Hence, in concessions, *for my part, if you like, as far as I am concerned*, &c. *Cic.* Hoc si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane. *Virg.* Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis. —— ¶ Also, *very, very much, right.* *Plaut.* & *Terent.* Sane bene. So, also, *Cic.* Sane quam, *h. e. very (much), very (much) indeed.* — ¶ With imperatives, it may frequently be rendered, *then, but, only.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* Age sane, *h. e. well then*, or *come on then.* *Terent.* Abi sane, *h. e. do but only go.* *Id.* I sane, *h. e. go then.* *Id.* Cedo sane, *h. e. give it me.* —— ¶ Also, ironically, *certa.·ly, indeed.* *Cic.* legem timeo.

SĀNESCŌ (Id.), is, nui, n. 3. *to become sound, whole or well, heal, get well, recover*, ὑγιάζομαι. *Cels.* Ulcera difficile sanescunt, *heal with difficulty.* *Id.* Corpus sanescit.

SĂNGĂRĬUS. See *Sagaris.*

SĂNGUĀLIS, or **SĂNQUĀLIS** (unc.), is, f. *sc.* avis, *a kind of bird*, called by some *an osprey* (ossifraga), *sea-eagle*, &c. *Liv.* and *Plin.*

SĂNGUĔN (unc.), inis, n. same as *Sanguis, blood*, αἷμα. *Enn.* and *Lucret.* — Also, *a descendant, son, grandson.* *Enn.* — The cases terminating in *inis*, *ini*, &c. are generally referred to *sanguis.* See *Sanguis.*

SANGUICŬLŬS (dimin. of sanguis), i, m. *the blood of a goat or hog made into meat; a blood-pudding, black-pudding.* *Plin.*

SĂNGUĬLENTŬS (sanguis), a, um, adj. *bloody.* *Scribon. Larg.*

SĂNGUĬNĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Sanguinarius.* *Cels.* herba, *h. e. bloodwort.*

SĂNGUĬNĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to blood.* *Colum.* herba, *h. e. bloodwort*, said to stanch blood. —— ¶ Also, *blood-thirsty, delighting in the shedding of blood, sanguinary, bloody, cruel*, αἱματοχαρής, φόνιος. *Cic.* juventus. *Plin. Ep.* sententia. *Justin.* bella.

SĂNGUĬNĀTĬŌ (sanguino), ōnis, f. *a bleeding.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

SANGUĬNĔUS (sanguis), a, um, adj. *consisting of blood.* *Cic.* imber, *h. e. a shower of blood.* *Ovid.* guttæ. —— ¶ Also, *bloody, stained with blood.* *Ovid.* caput. *Id.* manus. *Horat.* rixa. —— ¶ Also, *of the color of blood, blood-red, red.* *Cic.* sagulum. *Plin.* color vini. *Id.* sucus herbæ. —— ¶ Also, *blood-thirsty, sanguinary.* *Virg.* Mavors.

SĂNGUĬNŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to run with blood, bleed*, αἱμοῤῥέω. *Quin. decl.* Sanguinantes lacertos porrigere. *Tertull.* Femina sanguinans, *h. e.* cui menses fluunt. —— ¶ Also, *to be blood-thirsty.* Figur. *Auct. Dial. de Orat.* 18. Eloquentia sanguinans, *h. e. that drains the purses of clients.* —— ¶ Also, *to be of a blood color.* *Apul.*

SĂNGUĬNŎLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of blood, bloody*, αἱματώδης. *Ovid.* pectora. *Varr.* seditio. *Ovid.* color. Figur. *Auct. ad Herenn.* palma. —— ¶ Also, *blood-thirsty* — Hence, *cruel.* *Ovid.* litera, *h. e. hurting, offending, injuring*, &c. *Senec.* centesimæ, *h. e. heavy interest, which*, as it were, *sucks the blood of the poor.*

SĂNGUĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *sanguineous, plethoric.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

SĂNGUIS (unc.), inis, m. *blood*, αἷμα. *Cels.* Sanguinem mittere alicui, *h. e. to let blood, bleed.* So, *Petron.* Sanguinem mittere ex brachio, in temporibus, a capite. Also, facetiously; *Cic.* provinciæ. Also, *Plin.* Sanguinem extrahere, *or*, *Colum.* detrahere, *or*, *Plin.* emittere venis, *or*, *Gell.* demittere, *h. e. to let blood.* *Cels.* Missio sanguinis, *h. e. a letting of blood, a bleeding.* *Plin.* Sanguinem sistere, *or*, *Cels.* cohibere, *h. e. to stanch, stop.* *Cic.* fundere, *h. e. to pour out.* *Curt.* fundere, *h. e. to shed.* *Cic.* effundere, *h. e. to shed.* *Liv.* facere, *to shed blood* in war, &c. *Id.* Hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, *h. e. you must shed the blood of the enemy or give yours.* —— ¶ Figur. *death* by violence. *Ovid.* Fraterni sanguinis insons. —— ¶ Figur. *blood, vigor, spirit, strength, force.* *Cic.* Amisimus succum et sanguinem. *Virg.* Quibus integer ævi sanguis. — Hence, of speech. *Cic.* In orationis subtilitate etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen succum aliquem oportet. So, also, of an orator. *Id.* Verum sanguinem deperdebat. —— ¶ Also, *property, money.* *Cic.* De sanguine ærarii detrahere. —— ¶ Also, *natural moisture, juice, sap.* *Calp.* Baccas turgentes sanguine Pallas amat, *h. e. oil.* *Manil.* Viridis nemori sanguis decedit, *h. e. the sap of trees.* Also, of the purple color. *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *blood, that which is necessary for the propagation of the species*, &c. Hence, of relationship, *blood, kindred, offspring, stock, parentage, race, descent, consanguinity, relationship.* *Cic.* Magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis. *Id.* Cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis. *Liv.* Ne sanguis societur, *sc. by intermarriages.* *Cic.* Sanguine conjunctus, *h. e. a relative by blood.* *Plin. Ep.* Attingere aliquem sanguine, *h. e. to be related with.* — Hence, *descendant, child, grandson, granddaughter*, &c. *Virg.* Projice tela, sanguis meus. *Tibull.* Est sanguis tuus, *for* filia. *Horat.* Regius sanguis, *h. e. a royal princess.*

SĂNGUĬSŪGĂ (sanguis & sugo), æ, f. *a leech, horse-leech, blood-sucker*, βδέλλα. *Cels.*

SĂNĬĒS (probably allied to sanguis), ēi, f. *bloody matter, corrupted blood or other humors of the body which have not yet formed themselves into white and viscous matter* (pus), ἰχώρ. *Cels.* 5, 26, 20. Ex vulneribus ulceribusque exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est. Sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa, et glutinosa, et colorata. Pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie. — Also, *blood.* *Virg.* Saniem eructare. Particularly, *old, corrupt blood.* *Ovid.* Saniem conjecto emittite ferro. *Senec.* Antiqui medici nesciebant saniem emittere. — Also, of *the juice of a purple-fish.* *Vitruv.* 7, 13. *Plin.* 9, 62. —— ¶ Also, *any thing resembling matter, any corrupt humor, sanies, viscous humor*, as, matter that discharges itself from the ears. *Plin.* Sanie si manant aures. From a cancer. *Cato.* Also, of the humor in spiders which serves as blood. *Plin.* Sanies aranei. *Id.* olivæ, *h. e. juice.* *Manil.* Sanies pretiosa fluit, *h. e. muria, pickle.* *Plin.* Auri sanies, *h. e.* chrysocolla. — With poets, also, *poison, venom.* *Virg.* Perfusus sanie atroque veneno. *Horat.* Sanies manat ore trilingui. *Ovid.* Colubræ saniem vomunt.

SĀNĬFĔR (sanus & fero), a, um, adj. *making sound, healing.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĂNĬŌSŬS (sanies), a, um, adj. *full of corrupt blood or matter*, ἰχωρώδης. *Plin.*

SĀNĬTĀS (sanus), ātis, f. *soundness of body, health*, ὑγίεια. *Cic.* Corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas est. *Plin.* Ulcera sanitati restituere, *h. e. to heal.* *Cels.* ossis, *h. e. when the bone reunites.* *Senec.* Sanitas debetur medico, *h. e. recovery.* —— ¶ Figur. *soundness of mind.* *Cic.* animi. Hence, *a thinking and acting rationally, sound judgment, good sense, reason, discretion, sanity*, σωφροσύνη. *Cæs.* Ad sanitatem reverti, *or*, *Cic.* redire, *or*, *Id.* se convertere, *h. e. to become rational.* *Id.* Ad sanitatem reducere, *h. e. to restore to reason or to his right mind.* So, also, *Hirt.* perducere, *or*, *Id.* revocare. *Liv.* Sanitatem animis afferre. *Cic.* Sanitate vacans, *h. e. irrational.* —— ¶ Also, of speech, *propriety, correctness, regularity, purity.* *Cic.* So, also, *Id.* oratoris. *Tacit. Dial.* 26. eloquentiæ, *h. e. its sober and discreet language.* —— ¶ *Macrob.* metri, *h. e. correctness, regularity.* *Tacit.* victoriæ, *h. e. completeness.*

SĀNĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *rationally.* *Afran.*

SANNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *an opening of the mouth and showing of the teeth, a distortion of the countenance, wry mouth.* *Juvenal.* — Hence, *a manner of derision*, by *a scornful grimace, sneer*, μῶκος, χλεύη. *Pers.*

SANNĬŌ (sanna), ōnis, m. *one who makes a wry mouth and shows his teeth, in order to mock at or ridicule another person*, χλευαστής. Hence, *any one who endeavors to divert other people by ridiculous and mocking gestures or words, a mimic, jester, buffoon.* *Cic.*

SĀNŌ (sanus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to heal, cure, restore to health*, ὑγιάζω. *Nep.* aliquem. *Cic.* vomicam. *Id.* oculorum tumorem. *Propert.* crura. *Ovid.* vulnera. *Plin.* tumores. *Propert.* dolorem. —— ¶ Figur. *to heal, cure, correct, repair, restore.* *Cic.* reipublicæ partes ægras. *Id.* avaritiæ vulnera. *Cæs.* mentes. *Tibull.* curas. *Hirt.* Timentes animos consolatione. *Liv.* discordiam, *to still, settle, allay.* *Senec.* scelus, *h. e. to expiate.* *Plin.* nidorem, *h. e. to remove, correct.* *Cic.* Literæ me sanarunt, *h. e. made me reasonable in my pain, or pacified me.* *Id.* Causa sanari non potest, *h. e. to become better, be defended.*

SĂNQUĀLIS. See *Sangualis.*

SANSĂ. See *Samsa.*

SANTĔRNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *borax or mountain-green, prepared for soldering gold.* *Plin.*

SANTŎNES. See *Santo.*

SANTŌ, ōnis, and **SANTŎNŬS**, i, m. *a native of Saintonge.* The plural *Santones* is found in *Plin.*, and *Santoni* in *Mela.* The *Santones* were a people of *Gallia Aquitanica*, and lived on the ocean in what is now called the province of *Saintonge.* *Santoni* is frequently used for the town inhabited by them, which was *Mediolanum*, now *Saintes.* *Auson.* — Hence, Santonicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the Santones or their country.* *Tibull.* oceanus. *Plin.* absinthium. For this we find, *Colum.* Santonica herba, *or*, *Martial.* virga.

SANTŎNUS. See *Santo.*

SĀNŬS (perhaps from σάος), a, um, adj. *sound in health, in a good state of body, healthy, well, whole, sane*, ὑγιής. *Cic.* pars corporis. *Id.* Sanum facere, *h. e. to make sound, heal, cure.* *Plaut.* Sanior. *Gell.* Sanissimus. *Propert.* 3, 24, 15. Vulnera ad sanum coiere, *h. e. are healed.* But other *Edd.* read *ad saniem.* *Lucret.* Aer sanus, *h. e. salubrious.* —— ¶ Figur. *sound, in a good condition.* *Cic.* respublica. *Plaut.* armamenta navis. *Quintil.* vox, *h. e. free from natural faults.* —— ¶ Also, of the understanding, *sound in mind, in his senses, in his*

right mind, sober, wise, discreet, σώφρων. *Cic.* mens. *Virg.* sensus. *Cic.* homo. — *Sanus* denotes also a person of sound or correct taste, opposed to *ineptus.* *Terent.* Satin' sanus es? *h. e. are you in your senses?* *Horat.* Sanior. *Cic.* Sanissimus. Also, *Horat.* Mentis bene sanæ. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Plaut.* mentis. Also, with *a, with respect to.* *Horat.* ab illis vitiis. — Hence, *Cic.* Male sanus, *h. e. not in his senses, crackbrained.* — Figur. of a river when it flows gently. *Claudian.* Eadem clementia sani gurgitis immensum diducit in ostia Gangem. — Also, of a speech or an orator, when there is nothing superfluous, harsh or absurd in his speech, *sound, sensible.* *Cic.* Sani oratores. *Id.* Rhodii saniores. *Id.* genus dicendi. — ¶ *Sanus* and *Saluber* both denote health, the being well; but with this difference, that *Sanum corpus* signifies rather the temporary state of the body (allied with *integrum*), while *salubre* denotes a constitutional soundness (allied with *robustum*): *Validus* presents health as giving the power of action, and is used especially in a physical regard: *Bellus*, our *well*, denotes at the same time the agreeable sensation of health.

SĂPĂ (perhaps from ὀπὸς), æ, f. *new wine boiled down,* ἕψημα, σίραιον. According to *Varr.*, *must boiled down to a half;* according to *Plin.*, *must boiled down to a third.* This thickened must was used by the ancients for drinking. *Ovid.* Also, for seasoning or strengthening wine. *Colum.*

SĂPÆI (Σαπαῖοι), ōrum, m. *a people of Thrace, on the Propontis.* *Ovid.*

SAPENOS, i, m. See *Sacondios.*

SĂPĔRDĂ (σαπέρδης), æ, m. *a fish of small value, caught in the Euxine sea.* *Pers.* — ¶ Also, adj. *wise, elegant, witty.* *Varr.* ap. *Fest.*

SĂPHON (unc.), ōnis, m. *a rope, cable on the fore part of a ship.* *Isidor. Origg.* 19, 4. (*Vossius* dissents from this, and understands *the river Savo in Italy.*)

SĂPĬDĒ (sapidus), adv. *savorily,* εὐχύλως. *Apul.* Sapidissime.

SĂPĬDŬS (sapio), a, um, adj. *well-relished, savory, tasted, tasteful, palatable,* εὔχυλος. *Apic.* jus. *Id.* Avis sapidior. *Apul.* Tucetum sapidissimum. — ¶ Also, *prudent, wise.* *Alcim. Avit.*

SĂPĬĒNS, tis, particip. from sapio. — ¶ Adj. *wise, judicious, well advised,* particularly *well acquainted with the true value of things,* φρόνιμος, σοφός. *Cic.* vir. *Id.* Sapientior. *Id.* Homo sapientissimus. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Animalia sapientiora. — Also, of things. *Cic.* excusatio. *Nepos.* vita. *Ovid.* consilium. *Id.* Sapientior ætas. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Gell.* rerum. *Plin.* Sapientissima arborum, *h. e. the mulberry-tree,* because it does not bud before the cold is over. — ¶ Also, *subst. a taster, sweet-tooth, gulligut.* *Horat. Sat.* 2, 4, 44. — Also, *a wise man.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* There were seven sages of Greece, viz. Thales, Solon, Chilon, Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander. Hence, *Cic.* Septem, *sc.* sapientes. In Rome this title was given to the lawyer L. Atilius, also to M. Cato, &c. *Id.*

SĂPĬĒNTĔR (sapiens), adv. *with taste, wisely, discreetly, prudently, circumspectly,* σοφῶς. *Cic.* facere. *Terent.* dicere. *Cic.* Sapientius. *Id.* Sapientissime. — ¶ Also, *magnanimously, generously.* *Ovid.* amare hostem. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* ferre.

SĂPĬĒNTĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *wisdom, prudence, discretion, discernment, good sense, judgment,* φρόνησις, σοφία. *Terent.* Incredibile est, quantum herum anteeo sapientia. *Nep.* Quantæ sit sapientiæ, retinere eorum usum, &c. *Cic.* Pro vestra sapientia. *Plaut.* Quanta mea sapientia est, *h. e. as far as I know.* *Id.* Facere pro sapientia, *h. e. to the best of one's power and ability.* — ¶ Also, *knowledge.* *Cic.* rerum. *Id.* Sine omni sapientia. *Id.* Oscitans et dormitans sapientia, *h. e. jurisprudence.* So, also, *Id.* Audacia pro sapientia uti. — ¶ Also, *sense.* *Plaut.* Non habet plus sapientiæ quam lapis. — ¶ Also, *practical wisdom, philosophy, an esteeming things according to their true value, and disregarding, neglecting or despising riches, honor, injury,* &c. *Cic.* Plus me tua sapientia consolatur. *Tacit.* Sapientiæ doctores. — Hence, *magnanimity, calmness, patience.* *Cic.* Plus me tua sapientia consolatur. *Id.* victoris. — ¶ *Cic.* Sapientias (*plur.*).

SĂPĬĒNTĬĀLĬS (sapientia), e, adj. *relating to wisdom.* *Tertull.*

SĂPĬĒNTĬPŎTĒNS (sapientia & potens), tis, adj. *mighty in wisdom, exceedingly wise.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

SĂPĬNĔŬS, SĂPPĬNĔŬS, and SAPPĬNĬŬS (sapinus), a, um, adj. *of the tree* sapinus. *Colum.* nuces, *fir-apples.* *Vitruv.* Sapinea vocatur pars abietis ima.

SAPINIA Tribus. See *Sapinius.*

SĂPĪNŎS, i, m *a kind of amethyst.* *Plin.* See *Sapenos.*

SĂPĪNŬS, and SĂPPĪNŬS (unc.), i, f. *a kind of pine or fir-tree.* *Varr.* Also, *Plin.* 16, 23, where *Ed. Hard.* reads sappium (*accus.*). — ¶ Also, *the lower part of a pine or fir-tree that has no knots.* *Plin.*

SĂPĬŌ (unc.), is, ivi and ii, or ui, n. 3. *to taste or have a taste or relish, to savor,* χυλὸν ἔχω. *Plaut.* Sus sapit. *Colum.* Caseus jucundissime sapit. — Also, with an *accusat.* of that of which any thing tastes. *Plin.* Mella herbam eam sapiunt, *taste of that herb.* — Also, *to smell of* any thing. *Plaut.* Quid sapit? *h. e. of what does it smell?* *Cic.* Unguenta crocum sapiunt. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* patruos, *h. e. resemble them, are such censurers as they.* — ¶ Also, *to have a taste or perception of taste.* *Cic.* Ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatum. — Hence, figur. *to be wise, to be possessed of good sense, judgment, discernment or discretion, be circumspect, or discreet,* φρονεῖν. *Cic.* Sapere eum plus quam ceteros. *Id.* nihil, *h. e. to have no sense.* *Horat.* nil parvum, *h. e. to have no taste for mean things.* *Terent.* Si sapis. *Id.* ad omnia, *h. e. with regard to,* &c. — Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to understand.* *Plaut.* nullam rem. *Cic.* recta. — ¶ The perfect *sapui* seems not to occur. *Sapivi* and *sapii* are but rarely found. *Næv.* Sapivi. *Plaut.* Sapisset. (*Prisc.* reads *sapuisset* in this passage.) *Martial.* Sapisti. — ¶ See, also, *Sapiens.*

SĂPĬS (Σάπις), is, m. *a river of Italy,* now *Il Savio.* — Hence, perhaps, *Liv.* Tribus Sapinia, *or* Sappinia.

SAPIUM, or SĂPPIUM, or SAPIŬS, or SĂPPIŬS, i, *a kind of pine-tree.* See *Sapinus.*

SĂPŌ (from the Low-German word sepe), ōnis, m. *soap.* *Plin.*

SĂPŌR (sapio), ōris, m. *a taste, savor, relish,* χυλός, χυμός. *Cic.* Qui non sapore capiatur. *Ovid.* Poma sapore tristi. *Plin.* amarus, dulcis, &c. — Hence, *wit.* *Cic.* vernaculus. — Also, *a thing that has a good flavor, a luxury, delicacy.* *Cic.* Sapores annui. *Virg.* Gallæ admisce saporem, *for* gallam. *Plin.* Acervatio saporum, *h. e. dainties.* — Also, *scent, smell, odor.* *Plin.* Oleum gravi sapore. — Hence, Sapores, *odoriferous things.* *Virg.* Huc tu adsperge sapores. — ¶ Also, *taste* which a person has of any thing. *Lucret.* oris. — Hence, figur. *taste, judgment, discernment, sense.* *Cic.* Homo sine sapore.

SĂPŌRĀTŬS (sapor), a, um, adj. *having a taste or flavor, seasoned, savory, tasteful,* γευστικός. *Ammian.* cibus.

SĂPŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *savory, tasteful,* γευστός. *Lactant.*

SAPPHICUS, a, um. See *Sappho.*

SĂPPHĪRĀTŬS (sapphirus), a, um, adj. *having, or adorned with sapphires,* σαπφειρωτός. *Sidon.*

SĂPPHĪRĪNŬS (σαπφείρινος), a, um, adj. *of a sapphire, sapphirine.* *Plin.* lapis, *h. e. sapphire.*

SĂPPHĪRŬS (σάπφειρος), i, f. *a sapphire.* *Plin.* 37, 39. It corresponds to our *lapis lazuli.*

SĂPPHŌ (Σαπφώ), us, f. *a lyric poetess of the island of Lesbos.* A kind of metre is called after her *genus Sapphicum.* — Hence, Sapphicus, a, um, adj. *relating to Sappho, Sapphic.* *Catull.* musa, *h. e. Sappho.*

SĂPPĬNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *Liv.* tribus, *h. e. a country of Umbria.* See *Sapis.*

SAPPIUM. See *Sapium.*

SĂPRŌPHĂGŌ (σαπρὸς & φάγω), is, a. 3. *to eat putrid meat.* *Martial.*

SĂPRŎS (σαπρὸς), adj. *putrid, rotten.* *Plin.* caseus.

SARA. See *Sarra.*

SARABALLA, ōrum, n. same as *Sarabara.* *Hieron.*

SARABARA (unc.), æ, f. and SARABARA, ōrum, n. *a kind of trousers worn by the Persians.* *Tertull.*

SARACĒNI (Σαρακηνοί), ōrum, m. *the Saracens, a people of Arabia.* *Ammian.*

SĂRCASMŬS (σαρκασμὸς), i, m. *a keen reproach, taunt, gibe, sarcasm.* *Quintil.*

SĂRCĪMĔN (sarcio), inis, n. *a seam, suture,* ῥαφή. *Apul.*

SĂRCĬNĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a bundle, burden, load, pack, baggage, luggage,* τὰ σκεύη, τὸ φορτίον, φάκελλος. *Cæs.* Sarcinas projicere, *h. e. to throw away the baggage.* *Id.* Legionem sub sarcinis adoriri. *Martial.* Salva est uxor sarcinæque, *h. e. property.* *Propert.* militiæ tuæ, *for* comes. *Varr.* Sarcinas colligere, *h. e. to pack up.* — Hence, *burden, fetus.* *Ovid.* prima. — Also, *burden, load, weight, trouble.* *Ovid.* publica rerum, *h. e. the burden of government.* — ¶ *Sarcinæ* is used of the baggage, which each soldier carries for himself; *Impedimenta*, of that of the whole army, and especially that which is carried on wagons or beasts of burden.

SĂRCĬNĀLĬS (sarcina), e, adj. *relating to bundles, burdens, or baggage.* *Ammian.* jumenta, *packhorses, beasts of burden.*

SĂRCĬNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to bundles, burdens, or baggage,* σκευοφορικός. *Cæs.* jumenta, *h. e. beasts of burden.*

SĂRCĬNĀTŎR (sarcino), ōris, m. *a botcher or mender of old garments,* σκευαστήρ.

SĂRCĬNĀTRIX (sarcinator), icis, f. *she that mends, a seamstress,* ῥάπτρια. *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

SĂRCĬNĀTŬS (sarcina), a, um, adj. *having burdens or bundles, laden with packs, burdened, loaded with baggage,* σκευοφορῶν. *Plaut.*

SĂRCĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *loaded with burdens, burdened.* *Apul.* Lupi vastis corporibus sarcinosi. *Auct. Priap.* Sarcinosior, *h. e.* majore inguinum pondere præditus.

SĂRCĬNŬLĂ (dimin. of sarcina), æ, f. *a little pack, burden or fardel,* σκευάριον. *Catull.* Sarcinulas expedire, *h. e. to make ready* for travelling. *Plin. Ep.* alligare, *h. e. to pack up, make one's self ready for travelling.* — Hence, *Juvenal.* Collige sarcinulas et exi, *h. e. pack up your things.* — Also, *property, fortune.* *Juvenal.* Gener puellæ sarcinulis impar.

SĂRCĬŌ (unc.), is, sarsi, sartum, a. 4. *to botch, mend, patch, repair, restore, make whole,* ῥάπτω, ἀνασκευάζω. *Cato.* funes veteres. *Plin.* dolia quassa. *Colum.* pedamenta. *Plin.* fragmenta crystalli. *Id.* seminaria. *Id.* rimas pedum, *h. e. to heal.* So, also, *Id.* rupta intestina. *Juvenal.* Sarta tunica. *Scribon. Larg.* Vulnus sartum. — ¶ Figur. *to repair, restore, make good, make amends, compensate.* *Liv.* damnum. *Cæs.* detrimentum. *Cic.* injuriam. *Virg.* ruinas generis lapsi, *sc.* apum. *Cic.* Temporis longam usuram, qua caruimus, sarciam, *h. e. to make up for.* *Horat.* Gratia male sarta, *h. e. renewed.* — The participle *Sartus, a, um,* has all these significations. Sartus et tectus, *or, more frequently,* Sartus tectus, *in a good condition,* properly, of buildings, *well-repaired, built or roofed, in good repair.* *Cic.* Ædem sartam tectam tradere. *Cic.* Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset. *Id.* Chelidon in his sartis tectis (*sc.* exigendis) dominata est. *Id.* Sarta tecta exigere, *h. e. to examine whether all be well built, repaired, or in good condition.* *Id.* Quomodo in sartis tectis (*sc.* exigendis) se gesserit. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Id.* Sarta tecta ædium tueri. — Figur. *in a good condition.* *Plaut.*

Sarta tecta tua præcepta habui, h. e. I have punctually observed. Id. Curium sartum et tectum integrumque conserves, h. e. safe and sound.

SĂRCĬŎN (σαρκίον), ii, n. a small piece of flesh. — Hence, a fault in emeralds. Plin.

SĂRCĪTIS (σαρκῖτις), ĭdis, f. and SĂRCĪTĒS (σαρκίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone, resembling beef. Plin.

SĂRCŎCOLLĂ (σαρκοκόλλα), æ, f. a tree growing in Persia, and yielding a gum used in closing wounds. Plin. – Also, the gum of this tree. Plin.

SĂRCŎPHĂGŬS (σαρκοφάγος), a, um, adj. eating or consuming flesh. Plin. lapis, h. e. a kind of lime-stone, used for coffins, in which corpses were consumed and reduced to ashes within forty days. It is also called lapis Assius. — Hence, Sarcophagus, subst. a grave, sepulchre, tomb. Juvenal.

SĂRCŌSIS (σάρκωσις), is, f. a swelling in the flesh, a swelling to which animals are subject. Veget.

SĂRCŬLĀTĬŌ (sarculo), ōnis, f. a hoeing, digging about, raking, σκάλσις. Plin. soli.

SĂRCŬLŌ (sarculum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to rake, hoe, dig about, σκάλλω. Pallad. frumenta. Id. segetes.

SĂRCŬLUM (sarrio, or sario), i, n. and SĂRCŬLŬS, i, m. a weeding-hook, hoe, rake, σκαλὶς, σκαλιστήριον. Plin. and Horat. It was frequently used instead of a plough, in order to make the soil loose. Hence, Plin. Sarculis arant, h. e. use a hoe instead of a plough.

SĂRDĂ (unc.), æ, f. a kind of tunny, which, like our herrings, used to be pickled or salted. Plin. It corresponds to the anchovy. —— ¶ Also, a kind of precious stone. Plin. It corresponds to our sard and cornelian.

SĂRDĂCHĀTĒS (σαρδαχάτης), æ, m. a kind of agate. Plin.

SĂRDĂNĂPĀLĬCŬS (Sardanapalus), a, um, adj. relating to Sardanapalus. Sidon.

SĂRDĂNĂPĀLŬS (Σαρδανάπαλος), i, m. a voluptuous king of Assyria, who at last burned himself on a funeral pile. Justin.

SĂRDĪ, ōrum, m. See Sardus.

SĂRDĬĀNŬS, a, um. See Sardis.

SĂRDĬNĬĂ, æ, f. an island near Italy, Σαρδὼ, Σαρδών. —— ¶ Also, sc. pelamis, same as Sardo. Colum.

SĂRDĬNĬĀNŬS (Sardinia), a, um, adj. Sardinian. Varr.

SĂRDĬNĬENSIS (Id.), e, adj. Sardinian. Nepos.

SĂRDIS (Σάρδις), is, f. and, more frequently, plur. Sardes (Σάρδεις), ium, f. the capital of Lydia, and formerly the residence of king Crœsus. — Hence, Sardĭus, a, um, adj. relating to Sardis, Sardian. Plin. — Sardiānus, a, um, adj. Sardian. Plin. — Sardiani, the inhabitants of Sardis. Plin.

SĂRDŎNĬCŬS, a, um, adj. same as Sardous. Rutil. 1, 354. But some Edd. read Sardoo, and others Sardonio.

SĂRDŎNĬŬS (Σαρδόνιος), a, um, adj. Sardinian, Sardonian, Sardonic. Solin.

SĂRDŎNȲCHĀTŬS (sardonyx), a, um, adj. adorned with sardonyx stones, σαρδονυχωτός. Martial.

SĂRDŎNȲCHŬS, i, m. same as Sardonyx. Juvenal. 13, 139. Al. leg. Sardonyches.

SĂRDŎNȲX (σαρδόνυξ), ȳchis, m. and f. a sardonyx, cornelian. Plin. 37, 23.

SĂRDŎŬS (Σαρδῷος), a, um, adj. of Sardinia, Sardinian. Ovid. regna. Virg. herba, h. e. a kind of poisonous ranunculus, according to Sprengel, Ranunculus hirsutus, Ait.

SĂRDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sardinia, Sardinian. Horat. Tigellius. Liv. Sardi, h. e. the inhabitants of Sardinia. Cic. Sardi venales, h. e. bad Sardinians, easily to be bought as slaves.

SĂRGŬS (σαργος), i, m. a kind of sea-fish. Plin.

SĂRI (σάρι), n. a kind of shrub growing on the banks of the Nile. Plin. 13, 45.

SĂRIO, &c. See Sarrio.

SĂRISSĂ (σάρισσα), æ, f. a kind of spear, pike or lance used by the Macedonians. Liv. 37, 42. — Hence, Sarissophŏrus (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian armed with a lance. Liv.

SĂRMĂDĂCŬS (σαρμάδακος), i, m. same as Samardacus. Augustin.

SĂRMĂTĂ (Σαρμάτης), æ, m. Plur. Sarmatæ, the Sarmatians, a nation in the modern Poland, Russia, Tartary and adjoining countries. — Hence, Sarmatia, æ, f. the country of the Sarmatians. It was divided into European and Asiatic, on the eastern bank of the river Don, in the modern Astracan. — Sarmătice, adv. in the Sarmatian language. Ovid. — Sarmătĭcus, a, um, adj. Sarmatian. Ovid. gens. Id. mare, h. e. the Black sea. Martial. laurus, h. e. the victory over the Sarmatians. — Sarmătis, ĭdis, f. Sarmatian. Ovid.

SĂRMEN, ĭnis, n. for Sarmentum. Plin.

SĂRMENTĪTĬŬS, and SĂRMENTĪCĬŬS (sarmentum), a, um, adj. of twigs or branches of brushwood or vines. Colum. cinis. —— ¶ The Christians were called Sarmenticii, and Semaxii, or Semiaxii, because, as Tertull. says, Ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur.

SĂRMENTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of twigs or branches, κληματώδης. Plin.

SĂRMENTUM (from the obsol. sarpo), i, n. a sere branch cut off, κλῆμα, φρύγανον. — Also, in general, a twig or thin branch of a tree, vine or plant, whether green or dry. Green. Cic. Senect. 15. Vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum, ne silvescat sarmentis. Also, dry, when sarmenta means fagots or brushwood, usually formed into bundles. Cic. Ligna et sarmenta circumdare, h. e. brushwood. Liv. Fasces sarmentorum, h. e. fagots of brushwood, fascines.

SĂRNŬS, i, m. a river of Campania, now Sarno. Virg.

SĂRŌNĬCŬS sinus, Σαρωνικὸς κόλπος, a gulf of the Ægean sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus, now the gulf of Engia.

SĂRPĒDŌN (Σαρπηδὼν), ōnis, m. a son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who took part with the Trojans, and was slain by Patroclus. Virg.

SĂRRĂ, or SARĂ, æ, f. the ancient name of Tyre in Phœnicia. — Hence, Sarrānus, a, um, adj. Tyrian. Virg. Also, Carthaginian, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Tyrians. Sil.

SĂRRĂCŬLUM, and contr. SĂRRĂCLUM, i, n. dimin. of sarracum. Ammian.

SĂRRĂCUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of heavy wagon or carriage, ἅμαξα. Vitruv. — We find, also, serracum in Sidon. and soracum in Plaut.

SĂRRĀNŬS, a, um. See Sarra.

SĂRRASTĒS, um, a people of Campania. Virg.

SĂRRĬŌ, and SARĬŌ (from σαίρω, or σαρόω), is, ivi and ii, and ui, ĭtum, a. 4. to weed with a hook; to hoe, rake, sarcle, βοτανίζω, σκαλίζω. Varr. segetes. Hence, Martial. Saxum sarrire, h. e. to undertake a useless labor, labor in vain.

SĂRRĪTĬŌ, and SARĪTĬŌ (sarrio), ōnis, f. a weeding with a hook, a hoeing, raking, σκάλσις, σκαλισμός. Colum.

SĂRRĪTŌR, and SĂRĪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a weeder, hoer, sarcler. Colum.

SĂRRĪTŌRĬŬS (sarritor), a, um, adj. of or belonging to hoeing. Colum.

SĂRRĪTŪRĂ (sarrio), æ, f. same as Sarritio. Colum.

SĂRRĪTŬS, a, um. See Sarrio.

SĂRSĬNĂ, æ, f. a town of Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus. — Hence, Sarsinatis, e, adj. of or belonging to Sarsina. — Sarsinates, its inhabitants. Plin. — It is also written Sassina.

SĂRTĀGŌ (unc.), ĭnis, f. a frying-pan, τήγανον. Plin. — Figur. Pers. Sartago loquendi, h. e. a motley mixture, medley.

SĂRTŌR (sarcio), ōris, m. a botcher, mender of old garments, ἀκεστής. Non.

SĂRTŌR (sarrio), ōris, m. a weeder, sarcler, hoer. — Hence, Plaut. Sator sartorque scelerum.

SĂRTŪRĂ, æ, f. same as Sarritura. Plin.

SĂRTŪRĂ (sarcio), æ, f. a mending, repairing, patching. Colum.

SĂSSĬNĂ, æ, f. (See Sarsina.) — Hence, Sassinas, ātis. Martial. sylva. But another place called Sassina, and situated near Baiæ, seems to be meant.

SĂT (for satis), adv. enough, sufficiently, ἅλις. Cic. Sat bonus, h. e. good enough. Terent. Sat scio, h. e. I know it for certain or very well. Cic. Sat diu. Virg. Sat funera vidimus, h. e. deaths enough. Id. Sat est exspectare sinum factis, h. e. you will be satisfied if you receive it. Terent. Sat habeo, h. e. I am content or satisfied. Cic. Non sat habeo illexisse, &c. Also, with a genit. Propert. Sat tibi sit pœnæ nox. Plaut. Sat est osculi mihi vestri, h. e. I do not want to kiss you. Hence, Id. Sat esse alicui, h. e. to be a match for.

SĂTĂGEŬS (satago), a, um, adj. vexing himself, being troubled, over-busy. Senec.

SĂTĂGĬTŌ, or SĂT ĂGĬTŌ, as, n. 1. to have enough to do, to be sufficiently employed. Plaut. Agitas sat tuarum rerum.

SĂTĂGŌ (sat & ago), is, ēgi, actum, n. 3. to satisfy. Plaut. Nunc satagit, h. e. now he pays. — Also, to bustle, be busy about any thing, run to and fro. Petron. Curris, satagis tanquam mus in matella. Quintil. Manilium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, non agere dixit, sed satagere. —— ¶ Also, to have enough to do, to have one's hands full of business, be busily occupied, to have sorrow, cares, be troubled, &c. πολυπραγμονέω, διαπονοῦμαι, ἀγωνιῶ. Terent. suarum rerum, h. e. to have his hands full of his own business, be sufficiently troubled with his own concerns. Auct. B. Afric. Satagentibus. — Instead of it, we find, also, satis agere. Cic. Agitur tamen satis, h. e. but one has his trouble.

SĂTĂN, indeclin. and SĂTĂNĂS, æ, m. an adversary, enemy. Tertull. Suscitavit illi Satan, id est hostem, Idumæum. — Hence, the devil, Satan. Tertull.

SĂTĂNĀRĬĂ, æ, f. sc. herba, same as Peucedanos, hair-strong, sulphurwort. Apul.

SATARIUS, same as Saturius. Cato.

SĂTELLES (unc.), ĭtis, m. and f. a lifeguard, lifeguardsman, soldier who guarded the person of the prince, δορυφόρος, σωματοφύλαξ. Nep. and Liv. Also, of bees. Plin. Circa eum satellites quidam, &c. —— ¶ Figur. a servant, attendant. Cic. Auroræ, h. e. Lucifer. Horat. Orci, h. e. Charon. Cic. Jovis, h. e. an eagle. Id. Sensus tanquam satellites attribuit —— ¶ Especially, in a bad sense, a partner or associate in crime, accomplice, aider, abettor. Cic. audaciæ. Id. scelerum. Also, of things of the feminine gender. Id. Viribus corporis abutebatur, perniciosissimis satellitibus.

SĂTELLĬTĬUM (satelles), ii, n. a guarding a prince's person. —— ¶ Figur. protection. Augustin.

SĂTĬANTĔR (satians), adv. sufficiently, to satiety. Apul. Equi pasti satianter.

SĂTĬĀS (satis), ātis, f. sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness, κόρος. Lucret. cibi. Id. Ad satiatem, h. e. even to plentifulness, abundantly. Sallust. fragm. frumenti. Liv. Jam vini satias est. —— ¶ Also, satiety, loathsomeness, disgust. Terent. Ubi satias cœpit fieri commuto locum. Liv. Amoris satias.

SĂTĬĀTĒ (satiatus), adv. sufficiently, abundantly, copiously, κατακόρως. Vitruv. Satiate. Tertull. Satiatissime.

SĂTĬCŬLĂ, æ, f. a town of Samnium. — Hence, Saticulānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Saticula. Liv. — Saticulani, its inhabitants. Liv. — Saticŭlus, a, um, adj. same as Saticulanus. Virg. Saticulus, an inhabitant of Saticula.

SĂTĬĒS (satis), ēi, f. same as Satietas. Plin.

SĂTĬĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. satiety, fulness, κόρος. Plin. —— ¶ Also, loathsomeness, nausea, disgust. Cic. cibi. Terent. amoris. Cic. Satietas provinciæ me tenet. Plaut. Satietatem capere alicujus rei, or hominis, h. e. to become tired of or disgusted with. Cic. afferre or habere, or, Auct. ad Heren. parĕre, or, Quintil. creare, h. e. to occasion. Cic. Satietatem sui superare, h. e. to cause that people do not get tired of us. — Ad satietatem, or, Usque ad satietatem, or Ad satietatem usque, h. e. to satiety, so as to be cloyed or sated, ἄχρι κόρου. Sueton. Prandere ad satietatem. Petron. Re quapiam usque ad satietatem frui. Plaut. Amor amarum ad satietatem usque aggerit. — The plural Satietates is found Cic. Amic. 19. —— ¶ Also, copiousness, plenty, abundance.

Vitruv. humoris. —— ¶ Also, for Stercus. Satin. 2.

SATIN' for Satisne. In an interrogation it has the force of an affirmation. Plaut. Satin' ille homo ludibrio nos habet, h. e. not enough? not very? —— ¶ Also, enough? sufficiently? quite? Terent. Satin' sanus es? h. e. are you (quite) in your right senses? Plaut. Satin' plane video? h. e. do I see sufficiently clearly? do not my eyes deceive me? Cic. Satin' est id ad, &c.? h. e. is that sufficient for, &c.? Terent. Satin' recte? h. e. is all quite well? Liv. and Terent. Satin' salve? or satin' salvæ? h. e. is all well? —— ¶ Also, truly, in truth, indeed, in fact, or is it not so? in familiar talk. Plaut. Satin' parva res est. Id. Satin' si cui, &c. h. e. indeed, or is it not true? Id. Satin' abiit, h. e. surely he is gone. So, also, Id. Satine. Also, Satin' ut, with an indicat. following. Id. Satin' ut, commoditas me usquequaquam adjuvat.

SATINE, for Satisne. See Satin'.

SĀTIŌ (satis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fill with food and drink, sate, satiate, satisfy, κορέω. Colum. turtures. Lucret. agnos. — Figur. to fill sufficiently. Of colors, to saturate, impregnate. Plin. Color Tyrius pelagio satiatur. — Also, of dung or manure, when the land has enough of it. Plin. Satiari stercore. — Also, of other things. Ovid. Ignes satiantur odoribus, h. e. multo ture sparguntur. Veget. anum oleo, h. e. to anoint, smear. Martial. Satiari lumine Phœbi, h. e. plene illustrari. —— ¶ Also, to satisfy, content. Cic. desideria naturæ. Ovid. famem. Martial. sitim. Cic. aviditatem legendi. Id. animum. Id. Nequaquam se esse satiatum, sc. videndo, h. e. had not seen enough. Liv. Romanus satiatus somno, h. e. having enjoyed sleep enough. Tacit. Satiatum esse prosperis adversisque, h. e. having had his full share both of good and bad fortune. —— ¶ Also, to overfill, glut, cause weariness, disgust or loathing, to cloy. Cic. Numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat. Tibull. Satiatus aratro, h. e. who has ploughed enough or made himself weary with ploughing. — Also, followed by a gen. Ovid. Satiatus cædis.

SĀTIŌ (sero), ōnis, f. a sowing or planting, σπορά. Cic., Virg. and Liv.

SĂTIRĂ, æ. See Satyra.

SĂTIS (ἅλις), enough, sufficient, ἱκανός, with and without a genit. Cic. Satis temporis habere. Terent. Satis jam verborum est. Cic. Satis est. Liv. Quibus non fuit satis consules spondere. Virg. Se satis ambobus venire (for esse). — Also, adjectively, with substantives. Auct. ad Heren. Vix satis otium suppeditare, h. e. sufficient leisure. So, also, Cic. Satis consilium habere. Id. Satis veterator. — It is frequently joined with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. Cic. Sed jam satis multa de causa, sc. dixi, h. e. I have said enough. Terent. Nequeo satis mirari. Plaut. Satis audacter. Terent. Satis cum periculo, h. e. with considerable risk. Hence, Cic. De hoc satis, sc. dictum est. So, also, Nep. Sed satis de hoc: reliquos ordiamur, h. e. of this enough, enough on this head. Terent. Satis certo scio, h. e. I am perfectly sure. Cic. Satis persuasum esse, h. e. to be well persuaded. Nep. Vir satis exercitatus in dicendo, h. e. well exercised, much versed. — Satis agere, or satagere, to have one's hands full of business. (See Satago.) — Satis habere, to have enough, consider sufficient, hence, to be satisfied or content. Nep. A ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere. Cic. Satis habeas, nihil me tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueri. Id. Satis superque habere dicit, quod, &c. Also, with an accusat. following. Plaut. Quando id, quod sat erat, satis habere noluit, h. e. to be content or satisfied with, consider sufficient. Nep. Nec vero id satis habuit, sed, &c. h. e. he was not satisfied with that. — Satis facere, or satisfacere, to satisfy, content, give satisfaction. (See Satisfacio.) — Satis credere, same as satis habere, to be content or satisfied. Sil. — Particularly, with accipio, do, exigo, offero, peto, &c. it signifies sufficient security or bail. Cic. Verr. 1, 45. Satis accipere, h. e. to receive or take sufficient security, ἱκανὸν λαμβάνω. Also, passively. Cato. Quæ satis accipiunda sunt, satis accipiantur, h. e. in which security is to be taken, &c. Hence, figur. Plaut. Satis acceptum habere, h. e. to be assured, to be quite certain. Pandect. Satis offerre, h. e. to offer security. Id. Satis petere, h. e. to demand security or bail. Also, with a genit. following. Id. Ne Satis fidei commissi petatur, h. e. nomine fidei commissi. Cic. Satis dare, or satisdare, h. e. to give sufficient security for the performance of any thing, give bail, ἱκανὸν δίδωμι. (See Satisdo.) Pandect. Satis exigere, h. e. to demand security or bail. Id. Satis cavere, h. e. to give security. —— ¶ Also, well, enough, well enough, sufficiently, duly, properly, ἅλις, ἱκανῶς. Cæs. Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia est. Cic. Non enim satis intelligebam, h. e. not rightly. Id. Plus quam satis est. Id. Plus quam satis est doleo. Terent. Calescis plus satis. Horat. Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit. — Also, enough, passably, tolerably, moderately. Cic. Satis literatus, h. e. somewhat. Id. Sat bonus orator, h. e. a moderate or tolerable orator. Cæs. Satis magnus. Cato ap. Cic. Satis bene pascere, h. e. moderately, indifferently well. (Colum. præfat. 6, and Plin. 18, 5, relating the same thing, use the expression mediocriter pascere.) —— ¶ Comparat. Satius, preferable, better. Adjectively. Terent. Quanto satius est, te id dare operam, quam, &c. h. e. better. Cic. Mori satius esse. Also, adverbially, rather, instead of potius. Varr. Ego, quod magis pertineat ad Fundani valetudinem, satius dicam, h. e. potius. Cic. Multo satius cavendum putavi. —— ¶ Satis, enough, sufficiently, so that one needs no more: Abunde, more than enough: Affatim, enough even to weariness, so that one wishes no more. — Affatim denotes enough, in a subjective and relative sense: Satis, sufficiency, in an objective and absolute sense. A man may have what is to him affatim, and yet not really have satis.

SĂTISACCEPTIŌ (satisaccipio), ōnis, f. a taking of security, admitting to bail, ἱκανοληψία. Pandect.

SĂTISACCIPIŌ, and SĂTIS ACCIPIŌ. See Satis.

SĂTISDĂTIŌ (satisdo), ōnis, f. a satisfying, as, by payment. Pandect. — Hence, a giving security or bail, ἱκανοδοσία. Pandect. Satisdatio eodem modo appellata est, quo satisfactio. Cic. Att. 5, 1. Satisdationes secundum mancipium, h. e. warranties, guaranties made by simple promises. Plin. capitalis, h. e. a pledging his life. — Also, same as Repromissio. Pandect.

SĂTISDĂTŌ. See Satisdo.

SĂTISDĂTŌR (satisdo), ōris, m. one that gives security for himself or others, a surety, bail. Ascon.

SĂTISDĂTUM. See Satisdo.

SĂTISDŌ, and SĂTIS DŌ, das, dĕdi, datum, a. 1. to give enough or sufficient. — Hence, to give security for the performance of any thing, give bail, security, ἱκανὸν δίδωμι. Cic. Verr. 1, 56. — Also, with a genit. following. Plin. damni infecti, sc. nomine, h. e. on account of a loss to be apprehended, or, in case a loss should arise. So, also, Val. Max. pecuniæ judicatæ. — Hence, Satisdatum, subst. a giving security, or security or bail given. Pandect. Si quis satisdato promiserit. Hence, Cic. Satisdato debere, h. e. to be liable or owe by virtue of security given.

SĂTISFĂCIŌ, and SĂTIS FĂCIŌ, is, ĕci, actum, a. 3. to discharge or perform one's duty, give satisfaction, satisfy, πληροφορέω. Cic. officio suo. Id. Vitæ satisfeci, h. e. I have lived long enough. Id. alicui aliquid petenti. — Also, without a dat. Cic. Histriones satisfaciebant, h. e. gave satisfaction, performed what was expected from them. — Hence, to satisfy by payment. Cœl. in Cic. Ep. in pecunia. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, to make payment, pay, discharge a debt. Cic. Ipse Fufiis satisfecit, h. e. pays the Fufians. Id. de visceribus suis, h. e. to pay. Plaut. pro re, h. e. for any thing. — Also, to satisfy by giving security, to give security or bail. Pandect. Satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non solutum. Also, with a genit. following. Id. Cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis satisfieret, sc. nomine. — Also, to satisfy by an excuse, justification or vindication, to excuse, exculpate or justify one's self, to make an apology, own one's self to be in fault, ask pardon for having given offence, give satisfaction. Cic. Nisi publice satisfactum sit, h. e. unless a public apology were made. Cæs. de injuriis. Cic. Pro injuriis satisfacere alicui. — Also, to satisfy by punishment, give satisfaction, suffer punishment from the injured person. Martial. Sæpe satisfecit prædæ venator.

SĂTISFACTIŌ (satisfacio), ōnis, f. a satisfaction. — Hence, a satisfying by payment, or a paying. Pandect. — Also, a satisfying by an excuse or justification. Hence, an excuse, justification, exculpation, apology, asking pardon. Cic. — Also, a satisfying by punishment or revenge, a satisfaction. Tacit. and Pandect. Of animals, as, of pigeons. Plin.

SĂTIUS. See Satis.

SĂTĪVUS (sero, sevi, &c.), a, um, adj. that is sown or planted, and, consequently, does not grow wild, ἥμερος. Varr. res. Plin. morus.

SĂTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a sower, planter, or setter, φυτευτής. Colum. vitis. Plin. oleæ. Cic. Omnium rerum quæ natura administrantur, sator est mundus. —— ¶ Also, a begetter, producer, father, creator, author. Cic. e Sophocle. Cœlestum sator, h. e. father. Virg. Hominum sator atque deorum, h. e. Jupiter, the sire or creator, &c. Senec. Alcidæ, h. e. father. Liv. litis, h. e. sower, promoter, author. Sil. turbarum, h. e. author.

SĂTŌRIUS (sator), a, um, adj. relating to sowing or planting. Colum.

SĂTRĂPĒA. See Satrapia.

SĂTRĂPĒS, æ and is, and SĂTRĂPA, æ, and SĂTRĂPS (σατράπης), ăpis, m. the governor of a province amongst the Persians; a satrap, Persian viceroy, bashaw. The nominat. satrapes is found in Terent. and Nepos., satrapa in Curt. Satrape in Sidon. The genit. satrapis, which is found in Nepos, may be derived from satrapes, as well as from satraps.

SĂTRĂPĪA, and SĂTRĂPĒA (σατραπεία), æ, f. a satrapy or province of Persia. Curt.

SĂTRĂPS. See Satrapes.

SĂTRĬCUM, i, n. a town of Latium. Cic. Hence, Liv. Satricani, h. e. the inhabitants of Satricum.

SĂTŬLLĒ (satullus), adv. sufficiently. Apul.

SĂTŬLLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to satisfy, satiate. Varr.

SĂTŬLLUS (dimin. of satur), a, um, adj. full, full of food, sated, speaking of small animals. Varr.

SĂTŬR (satis), ŭra, ŭrum, adj. full, full of food, sated, that has eaten enough, ἔμπλεως, χορτασθείς. Terent. Tu cum satura eris. Cic. pullus. Also, with a genit. following. Terent. omnium rerum, h. e. that has eaten enough of every thing. Colum. Saturior lactis. Hence, Plaut. Ire quo saturi solent, h. e. ire cacatum. —— ¶ Also, satisfied, having enough. Cic. Expleti atque saturi. —— ¶ Also, abundant, rich, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, full. Virg. Tarentum. Pers. res. Virg. præsepia, h. e. plena pabuli. Colum. autumnus. — Hence, figur. of speech. Cic. Nec satura jejune dicat, h. e. subjects on which a great deal may be said, fertile subjects. — Also, of color, strong, full or deep. Plin. color. (The opposite is dilutus.) —— ¶ Also, of garments when they are thoroughly dyed, impregnated, saturated, dyed. Senec. Vestes saturæ ostro. Senec. Purpura saturior. —— ¶ Also, fat, fatted. Martial. aves. —— ¶ Also, various. Thus, of pantomimes. Manil. gestus. — Hence, consisting of various things. Lanx satura, or, usually, satura, sc. lanx, or res, h. e. a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, and annually offered to the gods. Acron. ad Horat. Lanx plena diversis frugibus

in templum Cereris infertur, quæ satura nomine adpellatur. Also, *a mixture of various things, a medley.* Hence, *a dish made up of several ingredients, an oglio. Fest.* Satura est cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum. Also, *a poem which has no connection, and consists of many metres and various arguments. Liv.* Saturas peragebant. *Fest.* Satura dicitur genus carminis, ubi de multis rebus disputatur. Also, *a law containing several distinct particulars, clauses or ordinances. Fest.* Satura est lex multis aliis legibus conferta. — Hence, Per saturam, *without order or distinction, confusedly. Fest.* Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est. *Sallust.* Postero die quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, in deditionem accipitur. *Lactant.* Festus in libris historiarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses Saturno humanas hostias solitos immolare. —— ¶ From this word *satura* the word *satira*, h. e. *a satire*, is said to be formed, for which others write *satyra*, and many suppose, a satire (satira) is so called from its comprehending many different subjects and metres; this may apply to the satires of Varro, but not to those of Horace and Persius. (See *Satyra.*) —— ¶ Saturæ palus, *a lake of Latium. Virg.*

SĂTŬRĀMĔN (saturo), ĭnis, n. *a satisfying, satiating. Paulin. Nolan.*

SĂTŬRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a satiating, satisfying. Augustin.*

SĂTŬRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who satiates or satisfies. Augustin.*

SĂTŬRĀTŬS a, um, particip. from saturo. —— ¶ Adj. *strong, deep. Plin.* Color saturatior.

SĂTŬRĔIĂ (Id.), æ, f. and **SĂTŬRĔIUM** (Id.), ii, n. *savory,* θύμβρα. *Plin.* and *Ovid.*

SĂTŬRĔIĀNŬS, a, um, denotes a part of Apulia. *Horat.* caballus, *h. e. Apulian.*

SĂTŬRĔIUM. See *Satureia.*

SĂTŬRITĀS (satur), ātis, f. *satiety, fulness, repletion,* κόρος, πλησμονή. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *abundance, plenty. Cic.* omnium rerum. —— ¶ Also, of colors, *fulness or depth. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *excrements. Plin.*

SĀTŬRNĀLĬĂ, um, n. See *Saturnalis.*

SĀTŬRNĀLĬCĬŬS, or **SĀTŬRNĀLĬTĬŬS** (Saturnalia), a, um, adj. *relating to the festival in honor of Saturn. Martial.* tributum, *h. e. a present made on this festival;* for presents used to be exchanged on this occasion.

SĀTŬRNĀLIS (Saturnus), e, adj. *relating to Saturn, Saturnian. Macrob.* festum, *or, Cic.* Saturnalia, *sc.* festa *or* sollemnia, *h. e. a festival in honor of Saturn and in commemoration of the happy time under his reign in Latium.* It lasted several days. The first day was called *Saturnalia prima, Liv.* the second and third, *Saturnalia secunda, tertia.* At this festival it was customary for friends to send presents one to another. Slaves sat at table, and were waited upon by their masters. No criminals were executed, schools were shut, war was never declared, but all was mirth and riot.

SĀTŬRNĀLĬTĬŬS, a, um. See *Saturnalicius.*

SĀTŬRNĬĂ, æ, f. See *Saturnius.*

SĀTŬRNĬGĔNĂ (Saturnus & gigno), æ, m. and f. *a son or daughter of Saturn. Auson.*

SĀTŬRNĪNŬS, i, m. *the name of a turbulent tribune. Cic.*

SĀTŬRNĬŬS (Saturnus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian,* Κρόνιος. *Cic.* stella, *h. e. the planet Saturn. Val. Flacc.* sidera, *h. e.* Capricornus. *Virg.* regna, *h. e. the golden age, the reign of Saturn. Id.* arva, *or, Id.* tellus, *or, simply, Justin.* Saturnia, *h. e. Italy,* because Saturn reigned there. *Horat.* numerus, *h. e. old Italian,* consequently, *rough poetry. Ovid.* falx, *h. e. with which Saturn is represented.* — Hence, Saturnius, *a son of Saturn. Virg.* Saturnius pater, *h. e. Jupiter. Id.* domitor maris, *h. e.* Neptunus. So, also, Saturnia, *a daughter of Saturn. Id.* Juno, *h. e. daughter of Saturn. Ovid.* virgo, *h. e. Vesta, daughter,* or, according to others, *mother of Saturn. Ovid.* proles, *h. e. Picus, son of Saturn.* — *Juno* is also absolutely called *Saturnia. Virg.* and *Ovid.* — *Saturnia* is also *a town of Latium, built by Saturn on the Tarpeian mountain, where Rome was afterwards built. Virg. Æneid.* 8, 357. — *The mountain* itself was also called *Mons Saturnius. Justin.*

SĀTŬRNŬS, i, m. *Saturn,* Κρόνος, *an indigenous god of the Latins, who was worshiped as god of sowing and planting* (a satu *or* satione frugum), *and had Ops (the earth) for wife. He was afterwards confounded with the Grecian Kronos, and hence represented as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Juno, Ceres, Picus, &c. The golden age is said to have been in his reign.* The treasury was in his temple. *Plin. Ep.* According to others, it was in the temple of Ops. *Cic.* Both were perhaps one and the same temple. —— ¶ Also, *the planet Saturn. Cic.* —— ¶ *Tibull.* Dies Saturni, *h. e. Saturday, or the sabbath.*

SĂTŬRŌ (satur), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to satiate, sate, glut,* κορέω. *Cic.* animalia ubertate mammarum. *Id.* se sanguine civium. *Juvenal.* Glebula saturabat patrem, *h. e.* alebat. — Hence, figur. *to satisfy. Claudian.* famem epulis. *Cic.* perfidiam alicujus. *Id.* odium. *Id.* Homines saturati honoribus. — Also, *to fill. Sever. Ætna.* 266. horrea. *Virg.* sola fimo, *h. e. to enrich. Ovid.* Saturata murice palla. *Claudian.* Saturantur murice vestes, *h. e. are saturated or dyed. Stat.* capillum amomo, *h. e. to anoint. Pallad.* aditus cinere, *h. e.* implere. *Plin.* Lunæ sidus terras saturat. *Martial.* Saturata Cydonia melle, *h. e preserved. Vitruv.* tabulas pice. —— ¶ Also, *to cause one to be tired of or disgusted with any thing. Plaut.* Hæ res vitæ me saturant, *h. e. make me weary of life.*

SĂTŬS (sero, sevi, &c.), us, m. *a sowing, planting,* σπορά. *Cic.* vitium. Figur. *Cic.* Philosophia præparat animos ad satus accipiendos. —— ¶ Also, *a begetting, producing, origin, race, stock, family. Cic.* Hoc Herculi Jovis satu edito potuit contingere, *from the seed. Id.* A primo satu, *from the first origin or birth.*

SĂTŬS, a, um. See *Sero, sevi,* &c.

SĂTȲRĂ (from satur, *h. e.* mixed), or **SĂTIRĂ**, or **SĂTŬRĂ**, æ, f. *sc.* poesis, *a satire,* σατύρα, τὸ σατυρικὸν ποίημα, a poem on various subjects, and written in different metres, such as the satires of Ennius and Varro were. — Also, *a sarcastic poem, a satire,* a poem, in which the passions, prejudices, follies and vices of men are represented and ridiculed with wit and sarcasm, such as the satires of Lucilius, Horace, Persius, &c. are. *Horat.* Sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer.

SĂTȲRĬĂSIS (σατυρίασις), is, f. *h. e.* quum nimia tentigine virile membrum erigitur. *Cal. Aurel.*

SĂTȲRĬCŬS (σατυρικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the satyrs. Vitruv.* genus scenæ. —— ¶ Also, *relating to satire, satiric, satirical. Lactant.* carmen.

SĂTȲRĬŎN (σατύριον), ii, n. *satyrion or ragwort, dog-scullions. Plin.*

SĂTȲRISCŬS (σατυρίσκος), i, m. *a young satyr. Cic.*

SĂTȲRŎGRĂPHŬS (σατυρογράφος), i, m. *a satiric writer. Sidon.*

SĂTȲRŬS (σάτυρος), i, m. *a kind of ape. Plin.* —— ¶ Satyri, with poets, *a kind of semi-deities, having two goat's feet, usually called satyrs, and living in woods, fields, and on mountains. Horat.* and *Ovid.* — *Ovid.* Satyrus Phryx, *h. e.* Marsyas. — The dancer Bathyllus is called *satyrus*, by *Persius*, because he could leap as nimbly as a satyr. — Satyri, *satires, satirical plays for the stage, in which satyrs were introduced. Horat.* Satyrorum scriptor.

SAUCĬĀTĬŌ (saucio), ōnis, f. *a wounding,* τραῦμα, τρῶσις. *Cic.*

SAUCĬĔTĀS (saucius), ātis, f. *a hurting.* Hence, *indisposition, illness. Cæl. Aurel.*

SAUCĬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound, hurt,* τραυματίζω. *Plaut.* aliquem virgis. *Cic.* telis. *Ovid.* genas ungue. Figur. *Plin.* radices. *Ovid.* humum vomere. *Plaut.* alicui cor. *Id.* famam, *h. e. to injure.* — Also, *to wound mortally, to kill. Cic. Att.* 14, 22. —— ¶ *Enn.* Hæc anus se sauciavit flore Liberi; *h. e. has intoxicated herself.*

SAUCĬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *wounded,* τρωθείς, τραυματίας. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Figur. *hurt, injured. Horat.* Malus saucius Africo, *h. e. shattered. Ovid.* Tellus saucia vomeribus. Hence, of a person accused *de repetundis. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sic nunc neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius, de repetundis saucius Pilo traditur, *h. e. not condemned, but wounded* as it were *in his reputation, and consequently not without blame. Ovid.* Glacies saucia sole, *h. e. melting.* —— ¶ Also, *wounded in mind, feeling pain, grieving, sad, troubled, vexed, offended. Cic.* animus. Also with a *genit.* following. *Apul.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *wounded by love, or the arrows of Cupid, lovesick. Virg.* Regina saucia cura, *h. e.* amore. *Ovid.* Saucius a nostro igne. —— ¶ Also, *intoxicated, inebriated. Justin.* Hesterno mero saucii. —— ¶ Also, *ill, sick, unwell, distempered. Propert.* Nunc utcunque potes, fato gere saucia morem. *Apul.* Alvus lubrico fluxu saucia. —— ¶ Also, in general, *a being unwell in any respect. Apul.* Fauces fame saucias. So, also, *Sil.* Bellua male saucia, *h. e. hungry.* — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Apul.* Mihi fatigationis hesternæ saucio, *h. e. still weary from yesterday's journey,* or *not quite recovered from it.*

SAURĬŌN (σαύριον), ii, n. *mustard. Plin.*

SAURĪTĒS (σαυρίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *or* **SAURITIS** (σαυρῖτις), idis, f. *a kind of precious stone. Plin.* 37, 67.

SAURIX, and **SORIX** (unc.), icis, m. *a kind of owl. Mar. Victorin.*

SAURŎCTŎNŎS (σαυροκτόνος), *the lizard-killer. Plin.* Apollo sauroctonos, *a statue of Praxiteles.*

SAURŎMĂTĒS (Σαυρομάτης), or **SAURŎMĂTĂ**, æ, m. *a Sarmatian. Ovid.* — *Plur.* Sauromatæ, *h. e.* Sarmatæ. *Ovid.* — Also, adjectively, *Sarmatian. Plin. Ep.* tabellarius.

SAURŎMĂTIS (Σαυροματίς), idis, f. *Sarmatian, a Sarmatian woman. Plin.*

SAVĂNUM. See *Sabanum.*

SAVILLUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of cake or a kind of sweetmeats. Cato.*

SAVIO,
SAVIOR,
SAVIOLUM,
SAVIUM. } See *Suavio,* &c.

SĀVŬS, i, m. *the Save, a river falling into the Danube. Plin.*

SĂXĀTĬLIS (saxum), e, adj. *that is or dwells amongst rocks or stones,* πετραῖος. *Varr.* columbæ, *h. e. living in towers. Cels.* pisces, *or absolutely, Plin.* Saxatiles, *sc.* pisces, *h. e. found near rocks.* Hence, perhaps, *Ovid. Halieut.* 109. Saxatilis, *h. e.* unus e genere saxatilium (probably because he did not know its proper name). — Hence, *Plaut.* Piscatus saxatilis, *h. e. a fishing among rocks.*

SĂXĔTĀNŬS (saxetum), a, um, adj. same as *Saxatilis. Martial.* 7, 71. lacerti. But others read *Sexitani*, from the town *Sex*, or *Sexti Firmum*, in Spain, and *Sexitanus* is found, *Plin.* 32, 53.

SĂXĒTUM (saxum), i, n. *a place full of rocks or stones,* τραχών. *Cic.*

SĂXĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of rocks or stone, stony, rocky,* λίθινος. *Ovid.* scopulus. *Plin.* Saxea crepido. *Ovid.* tecta, *h. e.* marmorea. *Id.* Niobe saxea facta. *Virg.* umbra, *h. e.* a saxo imminenti oriens. — Figur. *Plin. Ep.* Saxeus es, *hard-hearted, obdurate. Apul.* dentes.

SĂXĬĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *of stone or rock, or stones. Frontin.* termini.

SĂXĬFĔR (saxum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing stones. Val. Flacc.*

SĂXĬFĬCŬS (saxum & facio), a, um, adj. *turning into stone or rock, petrifying. Ovid.* Medusa.

SĂXĬFRĂGŬS (saxum & frango), a, um, adj. *breaking stones or rocks. Vetus Poeta* ap. Cic. undæ. Hence of the herb *adiantum*, which breaks stones in the body. *Plin.* Calculos e corpore mire pellit, frangitque, utique nigrum, qua de causa potius, quam quod in saxis nas-

ceretur, a nostris saxifragum appellatum crediderim. Hence, this herb is called *saxifraga* by *Seren. Samm.* and *Apul.*

SĀXĬGĔNŬS (saxum & gigno), a, um, adj. *born or sprung from rocks or stones. Prudent.*

SĀXĬTĀS (saxum), ātis, f. *the nature or hardness of stone or rock. Cæl. Aurel.*

SĀXŌ, ŏnis, m. *a Saxon. Claudian.* — *Plur.* Saxones, *the Saxons, a German nation living in the northern part of Germany about the modern Holstein, Sleswick, &c.*

SĀXŌSĬTĀS (saxosus), ātis, f. *the nature or hardness of rock. Cæl. Aurel.*

SĀXŌSŬS (saxum), a, um, adj. *full of rocks or stones, stony, rocky,* πετρώδης. *Colum.* loca. *Virg.* valles. *Id.* montes. *Plin.* Saxosa, *sc.* loca. —— ¶ Also, *found in stones or rocks. Plin.* frutex. *Id.* Euphrates, *h. e.* inter *or* per saxa defluens. *Virg.* Hypanis saxosum sonans, *h. e. sounding between rocks.*

SĀXŬLUM (dimin. of saxum), i, n. *a little rock or stone,* λιθίσκος, πετρίδιον. *Cic.*

SĀXUM (unc.), i, n. *a rock,* πέτρα. *Virg.* Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis. *Liv.* Tarpeium. *Cic.* sacrum, *h. e. a rock near the Aventine mountain, which was sacred because it was near the temple of* Bona dea, and was called simply *saxum. Ovid. Fast.* 5, 150. *Virg.* Saxa latentia, *h. e. rocks under water.* Particularly *the rock on the Capitoline mountain,* from which malefactors were precipitated, and which is otherwise called *rupes Tarpeia,* was simply called *saxum. Cic.* and *Horat.* — Hence, Saxa rubra, *a certain place.* (See *Ruber.*) — Saxa, *rocky, stony places. Martial.* Ligurum. — *Terent.* Saxum volvere, *h. e. to trouble one's self with any thing,* like Sisyphus with his rock in the lower regions. —— ¶ Also, *a stone, particularly a large stone. Cic.* Saxa jacere. *Liv.* ingerere. *Ovid.* In saxo sedi. *Cic.* Ex spelunca saxum in crura incidisse. Hence, Saxum silex, *a flint-stone. Vitruv.* and *Liv.* Victims used to be slain with a flint-stone. Hence, *Plaut.* Esse inter sacrum et saxum, *h. e. to be in the greatest danger, difficulty or embarrassment.* — Hence, *a stone-wall. Ovid. Fast.* 3, 431. — Also, *the stone foundation of a building. Liv.* 6, 4. Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum est. — Also, *a kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia). *Plin.* 35, 57, our fuller's earth, which is found in large layers.

SĀXŬŌSŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Saxosus. Sicul. Flacc.*

SCĂBELLUM, and, incorrectly, SCĂBILLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. *a little bench, footstool,* ὑποπόδιον, θρανίον. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always gave the same tone.* They danced to it on the stage; and it seems to have been used for giving notice that an act of a play was finished or beginning. *Cic.*

SCĂBER (scabo), ăbra, ăbrum, adj. *rough, not smooth,* τραχύς. *Ovid.* and *Cels.* unguis. *Virg.* tophus. *Plin.* gemma. *Id.* folia. *Id.* Arbor scabro aspectu. *Id.* Arbor scabrior. *Horat.* homo, *h. e. not dressed.* Hence, *Virg.* Robigo scabra. — Hence, figur. *rough. Macrob.* versus, *h. e. rough, not elegant, not polished.* —— ¶ Also, *scabby, scabbed, scabious,* ψωρώδης. *Colum.* oves.

SCĂBĬDŬS (scabies), a, um, adj. *scabby. Marcell. Empir.* — Figur. *Tertull.* concupiscentia, *h. e. bad.*

SCĂBĬĒS (scabo), ēi, f. *a roughness of the skin with an itching, a scab, the itch, mange,* ψώρα. *Cels.* Scabies est durities cutis rubicunda, ex qua pustulæ oriuntur, quædam humidiores, quædam sicciores. Exit ex quibusdam sanies, fitque ex his continuata exulceratio pruriens. *Colum.* Oves infestantur scabie. *Plin.* canum, pecorum. *Horat* mala, *h. e.* according to some, *the leprosy,* which is also by *Tacit. Hist.* 5, 4, called *scabies.* — Also, *the scab,* a disease of trees and plants. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *roughness of any thing, want of smoothness. Virg.* Nec scabie, et salsa lædit robigine ferrum, *roughness. Apul.* Scabiem vetustam cariosæ testæ, occipit exsculpere, *h. e. filth.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *an itching, allurement, attraction. Cic. Leg.* 1, 17. Quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent. *Horat.* lucri, *h. e. an itching desire to have.* — Particularly, *a strong desire for debauchery. Martial.*

SCĂBILLUM. See *Scabellum.*

SCĂBĬŎLA (dimin. of scabies), æ, f. *Augustin.* Salvos eos facit non a peccatis, sed a scabiolis.

SCĂBĬŌSŬS (scabies), a, um, adj. *scabby, scabbed, covered with scabs, mangy, itchy, scabious,* ψωρώδης. *Colum.* bos. *Pers.* homo. —— ¶ Also, *rough, rugged,* τραχύς. *Plin.* curalium. *Pers.* far, *h. e. bad, spoiled, worm-eaten.*

SCĂBĬTŪDŌ (scabies), ĭnis, f. *scabbiness, manginess, itch.* — Figur. *Petron.* Omnem scabitudinem animo delere, *h. e. anger.*

SCĂBŌ (from κάβω, κάπω, σκάπτω), is, bi, a. 3. *to scratch, rub,* κνάομαι. *Horat.* caput. *Plin.* aures pedibus. —— ¶ Also, *to scratch, scratch off or away. Plin.* Laminas scabendo purgare, *h. e. by scraping.* —— ¶ Also, *to scratch, scratch out. Plin.* Pedibus tellurem scabere non cessant.

SCĂBRĀTŬS, a, um. See *Scabro.*

SCĂBRĒDŌ (scaber), ĭnis, f. *roughness of the skin, scabbiness. Apul.*

SCĂBRĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Scabritia. Pacuv.*

SCĂBRĬDŬS (scabres), a, um, adj. *rough. Venant. Fortun.*

SCĂBRĬTĬA, æ, and SCĂBRĬTĬĒS (scaber), ēi, f. *roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, want of smoothness,* τραχύτης. *Plin.* chartæ. *Id.* corticis. *Id.* unguium. *Id.* ferramentorum, *rustiness.* —— ¶ Also, *the scab, itch,* ψώρα. *Colum.* Scabritiem tollere.

SCĂBRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make rough. Colum.* Vitis scabrata, *h. e. made rough by pruning it with a dull knife.*

SCĂBRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rough. Prudent.*

SCÆĂ, æ, f. See *Scæus.*

SCÆNĂ, æ, f. See *Scena.*

SCÆŬS (σκαιός), a, um, adj. same as *Scævus. Virg.* porta, *h. e. a gate of Troy, the western gate.*

SCÆVĂ (scævus), æ, m. *one who uses his left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed,* σκαιός. *Pandect.*

SCÆVĂ (Id.), æ, f. *an omen, augury,* whether fortunate or not. *Plaut.* bona. *Id.* canina, *h. e. an omen taken from meeting a dog.*

SCÆVĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *perverseness, pravity, stupidity,* σκαιότης. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *an unhappy condition, misfortune, mishap. Apul.*

SCÆVŎLĂ (dimin. of Scæva), æ, m. *one who uses his left hand instead of his right, one who is left-handed.* This was a family name of the *gens Mucia.* Q. Mucius Scævola was a great lawyer. The first of this name, C. Mucius Scævola, was a soldier, who went to kill in his camp Porsena, king of Etruria, who was then carrying on war against Rome; but, by mistake, he killed another. Enraged at himself, he punished this fault of his right hand by thrusting it into the fire; hence, he became left-handed, and received the surname Scævola, which he bequeathed to his posterity.

SCÆVŬS (σκαιός), a, um, adj. *left. Vitruv.* itinera, *h. e. oblique from the left side. Serv.* iter. —— ¶ Also, *lucky, fortunate. Varr.* comitia. Lightning on the left side, or on the side towards the east, was considered a favorable omen by the Romans. —— ¶ Also, of persons, *awkward, stupid, silly, perverse. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, of things, *unlucky, sad. Apul.* Somnium scævissimum. *Id.* fortuna. *Id.* eventus.

SCĀLĂ (scando), arum, f. *a ladder, stair, pair of stairs, staircase,* κλίμαξ. *Pandect.* Qui scalam sciens commodaverit ad adscendendum. *Cels.* gallinaria. But the plural *scalæ* occurs much more frequently, and is used of several ladders or stairs as well as of a single ladder. Of several. *Sallust.* Murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, *to scale. Enn.* ap. *Macrob.* Romani scalis summa nituntur opum vi, *endeavor to take the place by escalade. Cæs.* Milites positis scalis muros ascendunt, *scale the wall. Id.* Scalas admovere, *to fix, rear, apply. Tacit.* apponere. Also, used in ships as a kind of bridge for stepping out. *Virg.* Forte ratis celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi expositis stabat scalis, et ponte parato. So, also, *Liv.* 26, 45. Also, of a single ladder. *Cic.* Cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebras abdidisset, *under a staircase. Horat.* In scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenæ. *Martial.* Scalis habito tribus, sed altis, *h. e. up three flights of stairs, in the garret.* —— ¶ Also, *the step of a ladder or pair of stairs. Martial.* Hæc per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, &c. —— ¶ Scalæ Gemoniæ. See *Gemonius.*

SCĀLĀRĬS (scala), e, adj. *of or belonging to a ladder or stair. Vitruv.* forma, *h. e. the shape of a ladder.* — Hence, *Id.* scalaria, *h. e.* scalæ (unless this be from *scalarium*).

SCĀLDĬS, is, m. *the river Scheldt. Cæs.* and *Plin.*

SCĀLĒNŬS (σκαληνός), a, um, adj. *unequal, of unequal sides,* as, a scalene triangle. *Auson.*

SCĀLMŬS (σκαλμός), i, m. *a round piece of wood, called a thowl, to which an oar was tied. Cic.* and *Vitruv.* — Hence, *an oar. Cic.* Navicula duorum scalmorum. — Also, *a boat, bark. Cic.* Scalmum nullum videt.

SCĀLPELLŌ (scalpellum), as, a. 1. *to scratch or make a slight incision with a lancet, little knife, or any other surgical instrument. Veget.*

SCĀLPELLUM, i, n. and SCĀLPELLŬS (dimin. of scalprum, or scalper), i, m. *a small, sharp instrument for cutting,* particularly, *a surgical instrument for opening a vein or cutting away dead flesh, &c. a lancet, scalpel, little knife,* σμίλιον, φλεβοτόμον. *Cic.* Scalpellum. *Cels.* Si timide scalpellus dimittitur, summam cutem lacerat, neque venam incidit, *h. e. a lancet.*

SCĀLPER (scalpo), pri, m. same as *Scalprum. Cels.*

SCĀLPŌ (γλάφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to cut, carve, grave, engrave,* γλάφω, κνάω, as an image in marble, or the marble itself. *Cic.* Ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum, apta manus est. *Horat.* sepulcro querelam. *Plin.* Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora. *Id.* Scalpere Alexandrum in gemma. *Id.* Scalpere gemmas. Also, in wood, *to cut, carve. Vitruv.* Capita leonina. —— ¶ Also, *to scrape, rub, scratch, claw. Juvenal.* digito caput. *Plin.* dentes. *Horat.* terram unguibus. *Pallad.* strata, *h. e. to dig up a little. Colum.* Vitiosum locum pecudes aut morsu scalpunt, *h. e. bite at it.* — Also, figur. *to tickle. Pers.* Scalpuntur intima versu. —— ¶ *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Scalpere alicui nates, *h. e.* virgis cædere.

SCĀLPRĀTŬS (scalprum), a, um, adj. *having a scalprum, or formed like a pointed instrument for cutting,* κολαπτηροειδής. *Colum.*

SCĀLPRUM (scalpo), i, n. *a sharp instrument for cutting,* σμίλη, κολαπτήρ. — Hence, *an awl or paring-knife used by shoemakers. Horat.* Si scalpra et formas non sutor, &c. *h. e. paring-knives.* — Also, *an instrument used by sculptors, stone-masons, &c. Liv.* fabrile, *h. e. a chisel.* — Also, *an instrument used by vine-dressers and gardeners. Plin.* Cortices scalpro excidi, *h. e. a pruning-knife, hedge-bill. Colum.* calls *the fore-part of a pruning-knife* scalprum. — Also, *a knife or any other sharp instrument used by surgeons. Cels.* Scalpro deradere. *Id.* Ad manum scalprumque venire. *Id.* Scalpro plano excidere, *a lancet.* — Also, *a penknife. Tacit.* Petito per speciem studiorum scalpro, levem ictum venis intulit. *Sueton.* Scalpro librario venas sibi incidit.

SCĀLPTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a graver, cutter in metal or stone,* κολάπτης. *Plin.* marmorum.

SCĀLPTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *an instrument for scratching or rubbing. Martial.*

SCĀLPTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a graving or carving; sculpture,* γλυφή. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure graved, carved work. Vitruv., Plin.* and *Suet.*

SCĀLPTŪRĪGŌ, or **SCĀLPŪRĪGŌ** (from scalpo, or scalpturio), ĭnis, f. *a scratching, scratching gently, rubbing, tickling, or a pleasing sensation arising from scratching the skin when it itches.* *Solin.*

SCĀLPTŪRĬŌ, or **SCĀLPŪRĬŌ** (desiderat. of scalpo), is, a. 4. *to scratch, claw,* κνάω, κνήθω, κνίζω. *Plaut.*

SCĀLPTŪRŌ (scalptura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to adorn with carved work, engravings,* &c. *Plin.*

SCĀLPTŬS, a, um. See *Scalpo.*

SCĀLPŪRĪGŌ. See *Scalpturigo.*

SCĀLPŪRĬŌ. See *Scalpturio.*

SCĂMANDĔR (Σκάμανδρος), dri, m. *a river of Troas.* *Catull.*

SCAMBŪS (σκαμβός), a, um, adj. *crooked-legged, bow-legged, with shambling legs,* σκαμβός. *Sueton.*

SCĂMILLŬS (dimin. of scamnum), i, m. properly, *a footstool, a little bench.* — Hence, figur. *Vitruv.* Scamilli impares, *h. e. unequal projections or the steps on the pedestals of columns.*

SCĂMMA (σκάμμα), ătis, n. properly, *a ditch.* — Hence, *a place for wrestling, surrounded with a ditch.* *Hieron.* —— ¶ Also, *a wrestling, contest.* *Tertull.*

SCAMMĔLLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. *a little bench or footstool.* *Apul.* ap. *Prisc.* 3. (Some read *scamnellum*, or *scamillum.*)

SCĂMMŌNĬA, or **SCĂMMŌNĔA** (σκαμμωνία), æ, f. *scammony* (Convolvulus Scammonia, L.). *Cic.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Scammonium, or Scammoneum, *the juice of its root.* *Cato* and *Plin.*

SCĂMMŌNĪTĒS (σκαμμωνίτης οἶνος), æ, m. *wine seasoned with the juice of scammony.* *Plin.*

SCĂMMŌNĬUM. See *Scammonia.*

SCĂMNĀTŬS (scamnum), a, um, adj. *Aggen.* ager, *h. e. having its furrows across or from east to west.*

SCĂMNŬLUM (dimin. of scamnum), i, n. *a little bench.* *Diomed.*

SCĂMNUM (scando), i, n. *a bench, stool, footstool,* βάθρον, ὑποπόδιον. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a bench, seat,* θρόνος. *Ovid.* Ante focos olim longis considere scamnis mos erat. *Martial.* Sedere in scamnis equitum, *h. e. the knights' seats in the theatre.* — Also, of trees, when their thick, long branches form a bench, and serve for a seat. *Plin.* Cujus Princeps in Veliterno rure miratus unius platani, tabulata, laxeque ramorum trabibus scamna patula. — Hence, figur. *Enn.* Scamna regni, *h. e. a royal seat, throne, kingdom.* — Also, *a bank or ridge of earth, a balk, the soil left unploughed in a ploughed field.* *Colum.* Aratrum scamna facit. *Plin.* Scamna inter duos sulcos cruda ne relinquantur. — Also, in a vineyard, *the space between two furrows, in which the vines are placed.* *Colum.* Intermissis totidem pedum scamnis, donec peragant ordinem. — Also, *the breadth of a field;* (*the length* was called *striga*). *Auct. rei agrar.* ap. *Goes.*

SCANDĂLĪZŌ (σκανδαλίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scandalize,* in a theological sense, *give offence, tempt to evil.* *Tertull.*

SCANDĂLUM (σκάνδαλον), i, n. *that upon which a person stumbles or may stumble in walking, stumbling-block.* *Prudent.* —— ¶ Figur. with ecclesiastical writers, *an offence or an inducement to sin.* *Tertull.*

SCĀNDĬĀNŬS (Scandius), a, um, adj. *called after a certain Scandius, Scandian.* *Colum.* mala.

SCĀNDĬNĀVĬA, or **-NŎVĬA**, æ, f. is said to be *a great island north of Germany.* *Mela.* and *Plin.* According to *Mannert.*, it is *the southern point of Sweden, or the province Schonen.*

SCĀNDĪX (σκάνδιξ), īcis, f. *the herb chervil* (Scandix Cærefolium, L.). *Plin.*

SCANDŌ (unc.), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to climb, mount, clamber, get up, ascend,* ἀναβαίνω. *Liv.* in aggerem. — Figur. *to rise, appear high, be high.* Hence, Scandens, *rising, high, lofty.* *Propert.* arx. —— ¶ Also, with an *acc.* *to climb upon.* *Cic.* malos. *Cæs.* vallum. *Liv.* muros. — Hence, figur. *Lucret.* gradus ætatis, *h. e. to advance in age.* — *Diomed.* versum, *h. e. to scan.*

SCANDŬLA (scindo, σχίζω), æ, f. *a lath, shingle,* σχίδαξ, σχίδιον, καλυμμάτιον. *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Also, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 42. (*Ed. Oud.* and others read *scindulis.*)

SCANDŬLĀRIS (scandula), e, adj. *consisting of shingles.* *Apul. Metam.* 3. tectum, *covered with shingles or laths.* Al. leg. *scindulare.*

SCANDŬLĀRĬUS (Id.), ii, m. *one that covers roofs with shingles.* *Pandect.*

SCANSĬLIS (scando), e, adj. *that may be climbed,* ἀναβατός. *Plin.* ficus. — Hence, of climacterical years, by which a person advances, step by step, to a certain age or period of life. *Plin.* Lex annorum scansilis.

SCANSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a climbing up,* ἐπίβασις. *Varr.* in lectum. — Hence, figur. *the elevation of the voice on a musical scale.* *Vitruv.* — Also, *a scanning of verses.* *Beda.*

SCANSŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to climbing.* *Vitruv.* Scansoria machina, *h. e. a machine for scaling or climbing.*

SCANTĬA silva. See *Scantius.*

SCANTĬĀNŬS (Scantius), a, um, adj. *called after one Scantius, Scantian.* — Hence, perhaps, *Varr.* mala. *Plin.* uva, *or* vitis.

SCANTĪNĬŬS, ii, m. *the name of a Roman.* — Scantinius, *or* Scatinius, a, um, adj. *Scantinian or Scatinian.* *Cic.* lex, *sc.* against pederasts.

SCAPHA (σκάφη), æ, f. *a skiff, bark, boat; a small vessel,* ἐφολκίς, σκάφη. *Cic.*

SCAPHĒ (σκάφη), es, f. and **SCAPHIUM** (σκαφίον), ii, n. *a concave vessel for various purposes.* *Vitruv.* Scaphium æreum aut plumbeum. — Particularly, one used as *a water-clock or clepsydra.* *Vitruv.* — Also, one used as *a sun-dial.* *Martian.* *Capell.* — Also, *a drinking-vessel.* *Cic.* — Also, *a chamber-pot, closestool.* *Martial.*

SCAPHŬLA (dimin. of scapha), æ, f. *a little boat, wherry, scull.* *Veget.*

SCAPHUM, i, n. an incorrect reading for *scaphium.* *Vitruv.*

SCĂPTĒSŬLA (σκαπτὴ ὕλη, from σκάπτω, fodio, and ὕλη, silva), æ, f. *a small town of Thrace, near Abdera, celebrated on account of its gold and silver mines.* Thucydides lived and died in this place as an exile. *Lucret.*

SCAPTĬA, æ, f. *a town of Latium.* — Hence, Scaptius, a, um, adj. *Scaptian.* *Liv.* tribus.

SCĂPŬLA (σκάπτεσθαι), æ, f. *a shoulder-blade.* It is usually found in the *plural,* Scapulæ, *the shoulder-blades; the shoulders,* συνωμίαι, ὦμοι. Of persons. *Ovid.* Scapulis altis. *Cels.* Rursus a cervice duo ossa lata utrinque ad scapulas tendunt, nostri scutula operta, ὠμοπλάτας Græci nominant. — It frequently includes *the back.* *Terent.* Scapulas perdidi, *h. e. I was soundly beaten.* — Also, of animals. *Varr.* Equus scapulis latis. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, *an upper part corresponding to a shoulder in animals.* *Vitruv.* machinæ. *Tertull.* montium. —— ¶ It is also *the name of a Roman family.* *Liv.* P. Cornelius Scapula.

SCAPŬLĀNŬS (Scapula), a, um, adj. *called after one Scapula.* *Cic.*

SCĀPŬS (σκᾶπος, Dor. for σκῆπος, from σκάπω, or σκήπω, the root of σκήπτω), i, m. *any thing that serves as a support; a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk.* — Hence, *the stalk or stem of an herb,* καυλός, σκήπων. *Varr.* lupini. —— ¶ Also, *the shaft or shank of a pillar.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the beam of a balance.* *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the shank of a candlestick.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a weaver's instrument, by the strokes of which the web is compressed and thickened; the yarn-beam.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a strong, long beam belonging to a door.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the post or pillar of a staircase, by which the stairs are supported.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a cylinder on which the ancients rolled their writings.* Not only writings, but also papyrus-leaves, which were to be written on, were rolled upon a *scapus;* and sold in that form. Such a *scapus* contained at the most 20 leaves, so that it may be called *a quire.* See *Plin.* 13, 23. fin.

SCĂRĂBÆŬS, or **SCĂRĂBÆŬS** (from σκάραβος, κάραβος), i, m. *a beetle, scarab, scarabee, scarabee,* σκαράβειος, κάνθαρος. *Plin.*

SCĂRDĬA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *aristolochia.* *Apul.*

SCĀRĪFĬCĀTĬŌ (scarifico), ōnis, f. *a slitting, making a slight incision, cutting, lancing, scarifying; scarification,* σχάσις. Of men and animals. *Colum.* — Of trees. *Plin.* — Of land, *a ploughing over lightly.* *Plin.*

SCĀRĪFĬCŌ (σκαριφάομαι, σκαριφεύω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to scratch, slit, make a slight incision, scarify,* σκαριφάομαι, ἀποσχάζω, ἐπιξέω. *Plin.* gingivas. *Pallad.* truncum arboris. Hence, *Plin.* dolorem, *h. e. to remove by scratching or scarifying.*

SCĀRĪFĬŌ (pass. of scarifico), is, *to be scratched or scarified.* *Scrib. Larg.*

SCĂRĪTĒS (σκαρίτης), æ, m. or **SCĂRĪTIS** (σκαρῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of precious stone of the color of the fish* scarus. *Plin.* 37, 72.

SCĂRŬS (σκάρος), i, m. *a certain sea-fish which was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans* (Scarus Creticus, Aldrov., *the parrot-fish.*) *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

SCĂTĔBRA (scateo), æ, f. *the bubbling or rising up of water out of a spring,* πίδαξ, πηγή. *Plin.* fontium. — Also, in general, *water.* *Virg. Geo.* 1, 110. —— ¶ Also, *a river of Latium.* *Plin.*

SCĂTĔŌ (unc.), es, n. 2. and **SCĂTŌ**, is, n. 3. *to bubble, gush or spring forth,* βλύζω, βράζω. *Lucret.* Fons scatit. — Hence, figur. in general, *to come forth, come forth in great numbers.* *Lucret.* Semina scatere foras possunt. — Also, *to be frequent.* *Plin.* Cuniculi scatent in Hispania. —— ¶ Also, *to be full of any thing, swarm with, be crowded by, abound with, be rich in,* with a *genit.* or *abl.* *Liv.* Arx scatens fontibus. *Horat.* Pontus scatens beluis. *Mela.* Nilus scatet piscibus. *Plin.* Metallis scatet Hispania. *Lucret.* Terra scatit ferarum. — Figur. *Plin.* Volumen scatet ostentis. *Gell.* Puer scatens argutiis. *Id.* Scatebat irarum. — Also, with an *acc.* following. *Plaut.* Id tuus scatet animus, *h. e.* ea re.

SCATINIUS, a, um. See *Scantinius.*

SCATO, is. See *Scateo.*

SCATUREX. See *Scaturix.*

SCĂTŪRĪGĬNŌSŬS (scaturigo), a, um, adj. *full of springs, full of water springing forth, boggy, marshy.* *Colum.*

SCĂTŪRĪGŌ (scaturio), ĭnis, f. *water gushing or bubbling forth, spring-water,* πίδαξ. *Colum.*

SCĂTŪRĬŌ (scateo), īris, n. 4. *to stream or gush out, bubble or flow forth like water from a spring, spring forth,* βλύζω. *Pallad.* Aqua scaturiens. — Figur. *Prudent.* Scaturientes auræ sermonis. *Priap.* vermiculi. —— ¶ Also, *to be full of any thing.* *Colum.* Solum fontibus non scaturiat. — Figur. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Curio totus hoc scaturit, *h. e. is quite full of this opinion.*

SCĂTŪRIX (scaturio), īcis, f. same as *Scaturigo.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 2, 794. (al. leg. *scaturex.*)

SCAURĬĀNŬS (Scaurus), a, um, adj. *relating to Scaurus.* *Martian. Capell.* oratio, *h. e. in defence of Scaurus.*

SCAURŬS (allied to σκάζειν, to limp), a, um, adj. *having large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out, club-footed,* σκαῦρος. *Horat.* — Hence, Scaurus, *the name of a Roman family.* M. Æmilius Scaurus was a celebrated orator. *Cic.*

SCĀZŌN (σκάζων), ontis, m. *limping.* A kind of iambic verse, having a trochee instead of an iambus in the last place, is so called. — Hence, *a kind of satirical poem.* *Plin. Ep.*

SCĔLĔRĀTĒ (sceleratus), adv. *wickedly, impiously, viciously,* δυσσεβῶς. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Sceleratius. *Id.* Sceleratissime.

SCĔLĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from scelero. —— ¶ Adj. *polluted by vices or wickedness, wicked, bad, impious, vicious, flagitious, nefarious, irreligious, cursed, infamous, detestable,* ἀνόσιος, κατάρατος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Contra patriam scelerata arma capere. *Id.* preces. *Virg.* terra. *Justin.* audacia. *Cic.* Hasta sceleratior. *Id.* Homo sceleratissimus. Hence, *Id.* Scelerati, *sc.* homines, *h. e. wicked, infamous persons.* *Virg.* Sceleratas sumere pœnas, *for* a scelerata fœmina. —— ¶ Also, as a term of re-

proach, *wicked, cursed, infamous*, of places where wickedness is committed or punished. *Liv.* 1, 48. Vicus sceleratus, *h. e. the name of a street in Rome, where Tullia, the daughter of king Servius, drove over the corpse of her father. Liv.* Campus sceleratus, *h. e. where vestal virgins were buried alive for incontinency. Ovid.* Sedes scelerata, *or, Virg.* Limen sceleratum, *h. e. the abode of the wicked in the lower regions.* — Also, in general, of men or things with which we are displeased. Hence it may frequently be rendered *noxious, pernicious, injurious, hurtful, harmful; rigid, severe, austere; too vehement; troublesome, importunate; unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky; too cunning, crafty, wily,* &c. *Fest.* Porta scelerata, *h. e. a gate at Rome, so called, because the three hundred Fabii went out through it, in order to fight with the Veientes, in which contest they all perished. Sceleratus* denotes here *infelix. Sueton.* Castra scelerata, *h. e. unfortunate,* because Drusus died in it. *Auct. consol.* ad *Liv.* 135. Ego sustineo positum scelerata videre, *h. e.* infelix. *Virg.* Frigus sceleratum, *h. e. noxious. Apul.* Herba scelerata, probably *marsh crow-foot* (Ranunculus sceleratus, L.). *Plin.* Sceleratissimi serpentum. *Martial.* poemata, *h. e. troublesome, disagreeable, disgustful. Horat.* Proteus, *h. e. too cunning.*

SCĔLĔRĬTĀS (scelus), ātis, f. *wickedness, guilt. Pandect.*

SCĔLĔRŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *a villain, wicked man. Petron.* 50. (But *Ed. Anton.* reads *scelio* in the same signification.)

SCĔLĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to pollute by wickedness or an impious action, to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate,* μιαίνω. *Virg.* manus. *Catull.* Penates. —— ¶ Also, *to make noxious or injurious. Sicul.* Scelerata sucis spicula. —— ¶ See, also, *Sceleratus, a, um.*

SCĔLĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *vicious, abominable, wicked. Lucret.* facta. *Varr.* homo.

SCĔLESTĒ (scelestus), adv. *wickedly, impiously, viciously, abominably, detestably, roguishly,* ἀνοσίως. *Liv.* facere. *Plaut.* Sceleste parta bona. *Vellei.* insimulare aliquem. *Valer. Max.* exercere arma. *Cic.* suspicari, *h. e. roguishly, archly. Augustin.* Scelestius.

SCĔLESTŬS (scelus), a, um, adj. *vicious, flagitious, cursed, abominable, roguish, villanous, wicked, mischievous, unprincipled, knavish,* ἀνόσιος. *Cic.* facinus. *Sallust.* nuptiæ. *Terent.* homo. *Liv.* Sermo scelestior. —— ¶ Also, as a term of reproach, *wicked, villanous, cursed, infamous, abominable. Plaut.* Annus scelestior, *h. e. worse, more unfortunate. Id.* Scelestissimum te arbitror, *h. e. the most wicked,* because he had told him incredible things. *Id.* Me scelestum, qui non circumspexi, *h. e. am I not a blockhead?* &c. — Also, in jest, of cunning or witty persons, *wicked, roguish, arch, sly, wily. Plaut.* Sapit scelesta multum, *h. e. this roguish woman,* &c.

SCĔLĔTŬS (σκελετός), i, m. properly, *a mummy.* Hence, *a skeleton. Apul.*

SCĔLĔTYRBĒ (σκελοτύρβη), es, f. *a kind of palsy of the legs and knees, by which the nerves of the knees are weakened, so that the person afflicted with it cannot go straight. Plin.*

SCĔLIŌ, ōnis, m. See *Scelero, ōnis.*

SCĔLŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *a heinous action, crime, enormity, a wicked, impious action, deed of knavery, misdeed, sin,* κακούργημα, ἀσέβημα. *Cic.* scelus facere, *or, Id.* admittere, *or, Id.* edere, *or, Id.* concipere, *or, Id.* in sese concipere, *or, Id.* suscipere, *or, Id.* committere, *h. e. to commit or perpetrate. Id.* Scelere se devincire, *or, Id.* se obstringere, *or, Id.* se alligare, *or, Id.* astringi, *h. e. to load one's self with, make one's self guilty of. Liv.* divinum et humanum, *h. e. against god and man. Id.* legatorum interfectorum, *h. e.* ob legatos interfectos. *Id.* Minister sceleris, *h. e. of murder.* —— ¶ Also, *impiety, irreligion, wickedness, want of religion. Cic.* Hinc pietas, illinc scelus. —— ¶ Also, of animals, *mischievous disposition, malice. Plin.* salamandræ —— ¶ Also, *horrible or terrible event.* Thus, *Plin.* 2, 86. calls *earthquakes, inundations,* &c. *scelera naturæ.* —— ¶ Also, *a disagreeable thing or event, a calamity, misfortune, mishap. Plaut.* Major filius potitus est hostium, quod hoc est scelus! *Terent.* Nec quemquam esse hominem arbitror, cui magis bonæ felicitates omnes adversæ sient. (*Par.*) quid hoc est sceleris? —— ¶ Also, *an abominable person. Cic.* Ne bestiis, quæ tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur. Particularly, as a term of reproach, *a rogue, scoundrel, rascal, villain. Plaut.* Scelus viri. *Id.* Abin' a me, scelus? *h. e. drab! baggage! strumpet!* — Hence, when used of men, it is also joined with a pronoun of the *masculine* gender. *Plaut.* Is me scelus usque attondit dolis doctis indoctum. *Terent.* Ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?

SCĒNA, and SCÆNA (σκηνή), æ, f. properly, *an arbor, bower, tent.* In such arbors or tents made of branches and leaves, theatrical pieces were anciently performed. — ¶ Hence, *the place in the theatre where the actors perform; the stage, scene. Cic.* Agunt in scena gestum. *Nepos.* In scenam prodire, *or* ad scenam ire, *h. e. to play a part on the stage. Virg.* Scenis agitatus Orestes, *h. e.* in tragœdiis. —— ¶ Also, figur. *the stage, any thing that is done publicly or before the eyes of all, or otherwise comes under the eyes of all.* Hence it may frequently be rendered, *the public, the eyes of the public, the world, external appearance, show, state, parade. Cic.* Quæ si minus in scena sunt, *h. e. are not so striking, not so much known, do not attract so much the eyes of all. Cic.* Scenæ servire, *h. e. to show one's self in public; to play a part while the eyes of every one are upon a person;* or, *to temporize. Cic. Orat.* 2, 83. Maxima quasi oratori scena videatur concio, *h. e. an assembly of the people is to an orator a large scene,* as it were. *Cic.* Verba ad scenam sumuntur, *h. e. for the public; to make use of them in public. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Scena rei totius est, *h. e. external appearance;* or, *pretext, pretence. Sueton.* Non minore scena, *h. e. not with less show or parade;* or, *not with less preparation. Virg.* Silvis scena coruscis desuper, *h. e. beautiful prospect or view.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *sight, condition, situation. Apul.* Specta scenam calamitatis meæ, *h. e. the sad situation in which I am.* —— ¶ Also, *the part or character which one acts. Apul.* Scena, quam sponte sumpserat. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of knife or instrument for cutting. Fest.*

SCĒNĀLIS (scena), e, adj. same as *Scenicus. Lucret.* 4, 77.* species. (Most *Edd.* read *scenai.*)

SCĒNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, same as *Scenicus. Ammian.* artifex, *h. e. an actor.*

SCĒNĀTĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, same as *Scenicus. Varr.*

SCĒNĀTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. same as *Scenicus. Varr.*

SCĒNĬCĒ (scenicus), adv. *as upon the stage, theatrically, after the manner of players,* σκηνικῶς. *Quintil.*

SCĒNĬCŬS (σκηνικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the stage, scenical, scenic, dramatic, theatrical,* σκηνικός. *Liv.* ludi, *h. e. theatrical plays,* as comedies, &c. *Cic.* artifices, *h. e. actors. Id.* Res forenses scenica prope venustate tractare. *Ovid.* adulteria, *h. e. represented on the stage. Quintil.* actores, *or,* simply, *Cic.* Scenici, *h. e. actors, players, performers, stage-players, comedians. Cod. Just.* Scenica, *h. e. an actress.* —— ¶ Also, *theatrical, pretended. Flor.* rex, *h. e. Andriscus, who pretended to be king Philip.*

SCĒNĪTÆ (σκηνῖται), ārum, m. *people living in tents or movable huts, which they carry along with them when they are travelling. Plin.* Arabes scenitæ, *h. e. the modern Beduins.*

SCĒNŎGRĂPHĬA (σκηνογραφία), æ, f. *a draught or sketch of the frontispiece and sides of a building. Vitruv.* 1, 2. (Others read *sciagraphia.*)

SCĔPSIS (Σκῆψις), is, f. *a town of Mysia.* Hence, Scepsius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Scepsis. Cic.* Metrodorus.

SCEPTĬCŬS (σκεπτικός), a, um, adj. *meditating.* — Hence, Sceptici, *the Sceptics.* The disciples of Pyrrho are so called, because they doubted of every thing, and would not give their assent to any thing without having previously meditated upon it. *Quintil.*

SCEPTŎS (σκηπτός), i, m. *any thing coming down from the clouds. Apul.* Sceptos generale omnibus, quæ de nubibus cadunt, nomen est.

SCEPTRĬFĔR (sceptrum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a sceptre. Ovid.* manus.

SCEPTRĬGĔR (sceptrum & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a sceptre,* σκηπτροφόρος. *Sil.*

SCEPTRUM (σκῆπτρον), i, n. properly, *that upon which one leans or supports himself.* — Hence, *a staff for walking with,* particularly, *a royal staff or sceptre. Cic.* Rex sedens cum sceptro. *Sueton.* Jovis. *Id.* Sceptrum Augusti, *h. e. the sceptre or staff of a triumphing general,* otherwise called *scipio eburneus. Sceptrum* is also attributed to tragedy, because kings are introduced in it. *Ovid.* Sceptra tamen sumpsi: curaque Tragœdia nostra crevit. — Hence, facetiously. *Martial.* Sceptra pædagogorum, *h. e.* ferulæ, *rods.* — Also, figur. *sceptre, kingdom, dominion, rule, authority, government. Virg.* Ante sceptrum Dictæi regis. *Id.* Sceptra petit Evandri, *h. e.* ivit in regnum Evandri. *Ovid.* Asiæ. —— ¶ Also, *a name of the shrub* aspalathus. *Plin.*

SCEPTŪCHŎS (σκηπτοῦχος), i, m. *having a sceptre, one of the first servants at court in the Eastern countries, a viceroy, governor. Tacit.*

SCHĔDA, or SCIDA (σχίδη), æ, f. *a small piece torn off.* — Hence, *a small leaf cut off from the* papyrus, *of which paper was made. Plin.* 13, 23, where *Edd. Hard.* and *Elzev.* have *scheda.* — Hence, in general, *a leaf or sheet of paper. Cic.* Ut scida nequa depereat. *Quintil.* Omnes schedas excutit.

SCHĔDĬŎS (σχέδιος), a, um, adj. *made in haste or on the instant, hastily put or thrown together, extemporary, not properly worked. Pandect.* navis, *h. e. only made of beams joined together.* — Hence, *Apul.* Schedium, *h. e. any thing made suddenly and without preparation.*

SCHĔDŬLA, or SCIDŬLA (dimin. of scheda, or scida), æ, f. *a small scroll or leaf of paper,* σχίδιον. *Cic.*

SCHĒMA (σχῆμα), ătis, n. and SCHĒMA, æ, f. *a habit, dress, garb. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *figure, fashion, posture, carriage, manner. Sueton.* Exemplar imperatæ schemæ. *Vitruv.* Geometrica schemata, *h. e. geometrical figures, diagrams. Id.* Schemata trigoni. —— ¶ Also, *a rhetorical figure, figure of speech. Petron.* Schemas loqui, *to speak figuratively.* — Particularly, *a manner of speaking by which the speaker says another thing than what he seems to say. Quintil.*

SCHĒMĂTISMŎS (σχηματισμός), i, m. *a figurative manner of speaking. Quintil.*

SCHĬDĬÆ (σχίδιον, plur. σχίδια), ārum, f. *little pieces of wood, chips, shavings, splinters. Vitruv.*

SCHISMA (σχίσμα), ătis, n. *a schism, disunion, separation. Tertull.*

SCHISMĂTĬCŬS (σχισματικός), a, um, adj. *separating from the church, schismatical. Augustin.*

SCHISTŎS, or SCHISTŬS (σχιστός), a, um, adj. *cleft, split, that may be cleft, split or divided. Plin.* lapis, *h. e. a kind of stone which looks as if it was split. Id.* lac, *h. e. the curds of milk when separated from the whey. Id.* cæpa, *because its leaves are torn off, which afterwards grow again.*

SCHŒNEUS (Σχοινεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *the father of Atalanta.* — Hence, Schœnēis, idis, f. sc. femina, *h. e. Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus. Ovid.* — Schœnis, idis, f. same as *Schœneis. Sidon.* — Schœnēius, a, um, adj. *relating to Schœneus. Ovid.* virgo, *or, simply, Id.* Schœneia, *h. e.* Atalanta.

SCHŒNĬCŬLŬS, or SCHŒNĬCŎLUS (schœnus), a, um, adj. *anointed with a coarse ointment made from bulrush.* Hence, *women,* perhaps *prostitutes,* are called *schœnicolæ. Varr.* (Some think

there was no such ointment, and would rather read *cœnicolæ*.)

SCHŒNIS, ĭdis, f. See *Schœneus*.

SCHŒNŎBĂTES (σχοινοβάτης), æ, m. *a rope-dancer*. *Juvenal.*

SCHŒNUM, i, n. and **SCHŒNŬS** (σχοῖνος), i, m. *a rush, bulrush*. The ancients made use of an odoriferous species of rush (Andropogon Schœnanthos, L.) to season their wine, and give it a certain taste and fragrance. *Cato* and *Colum.* They also made an ointment of it. But Meursius ridicules the idea of an ointment made of rushes, and reads *cœno*, from cœnum, *dirt*. —— ¶ Also, *a measure of distance with the Persians*, the length of which is not exactly known; some reckoned four, others five thousand *passus*. Herodotus reckons 60 stadia to an Egyptian schœnus.

SCHŎLĂ (σχολή), æ, f. *a cessation, leisure, rest from labor*, particularly *leisure from affairs of the state and manual labor, which may be spent in literary occupations.* — Hence, *any learned examination, dissertation, disputation, conversation, lecture, explanation.* *Cic.* Certæ scholæ sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriæ, &c. *Id.* Vertes te ad alteram scholam, *h. e. matter, subject.* *Id.* Quinque scholas in totidem libros contuli. *Id.* Scholas Græcorum more habere. *Id.* Scholam explicare, *h. e. to deliver a philosophical lecture.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where teachers and scholars meet to teach and to be taught, a school.* *Cic.* Homo de schola. *Quintil.* Studentem frequentiæ scholarum tradere. *Sueton.* Scholam aperire, *h. e. to open or set up a school, begin to teach or deliver lectures.* *Id.* dimittere, *h. e. to resign the office of teacher.* —— ¶ Also, *all those who embrace the opinions of some eminent teacher, the followers of a teacher or school, a sect, a school.* *Cic.* Clamabunt omnes philosophorum scholæ. *Plin.* Dissedernnt hæ scholæ. —— ¶ Also, *a gallery or piazza where works of art were placed and scholars met for conversation.* *Plin.* Octaviæ scholæ. —— ¶ Also, *a number of men who, by profession or office, belong to each other, and meet together, a college, class, board, corps, body, regiment, company, &c.* *Cod. Just.* and *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *a building where such a college, class, &c. meets.* *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* —— ¶ Also, in a bathing-room, *the place surrounding the bathing-tub, where persons waiting to bathe rested until they could enter the bath, or where attendants upon persons bathing stood.* *Vitruv.* Schola labri et alvei.

SCHŎLĀRIS (schola), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a school.* *Hieronym.* declamatio. —— ¶ Also, *relating to classes.* — Hence, Scholares, *soldiers of the guard.* *Cod. Just.*

SCHŎLĀSTICŬS (σχολαστικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a school or college,* particularly, *relating to the study of rhetoric.* *Quintil.* materia. *Gell.* declamatio. — Hence, Scholastica, ōrum, n. *or* Scholasticæ (*sc.* declamationes), ārum, f. *Quintil.* In scholasticis quoque nonnunquam evenit, ut, &c. *h. e. in the school of rhetoricians, or in rhetorical exercises.* — Hence, Scholasticus, i, m. *a scholar, student,* particularly, *a student of rhetoric.* *Quintil.* Also, *a teacher of a school,* particularly, *a teacher or professor of rhetoric, a rhetorician.* *Sueton.* and *Plin. Ep.* Hence, as a term of reproach, *a pedant.* *Apul.* Also, *an advocate, pleader.* *Cod. Theod.* Also, *a scholar, learned man, man of letters.* *Hieron.* Also, *a grammarian.* *Virg.*

SCHŎLICŬS (σχολικός), a, um, adj. *relating to a school or school affairs.* *Gell.*

SCHŎLIŎN (σχόλιον), ii, n. *a scholion, scholium, explanatory note.* *Cic.*

SCHYTANUM (unc.), i, n. *a means used in dyeing to assist substances in taking the colors.* *Plin.* 33, 26. (*Ed. Hard.* reads *Scytatum.*)

SCIĂDEUS (σκιαδεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a kind of sea-fish, the female of which is called* sciæna; it is otherwise called *umbra*, perhaps *a kind of grayling or omber* (Salmo Thymallus, L.), in French, *l'ombre.*

SCIÆNĂ, æ, f. See *Sciadeus.*

SCIĀGRĂPHIĂ, or **SCIŎGRĂPHIĂ** (σκιαγραφία), æ, f. *the first rude draught of a thing; a sketch, design, model.* *Vitruv.* 1, 2. (Alii leg. *scenographia.*)

SCIĀPŎDES (σκιάποδες), um, m. *a fabulous nation, said to cover themselves with the shadow of their feet.* *Plin.* (Some read *Sciopodes.*)

SCIBILIS (scio), e, adj. *that may be known.* *Tertull.*

SCIDA, } **SCIDULA**. } See *Scheda, Schedula.*

SCIĔNS, tis, particip. from scio. —— ¶ Adj. *knowing, having a knowledge of.* *Terent.* Ut sis sciens, *h. e. in order that you may know.* *Id.* Scientem aliquem facere, *h. e. to inform, give information.* —— ¶ Also, *knowing, having a knowledge of, skilled, well skilled or versed, experienced, expert, having an insight into any thing,* with and without a *genit.* *Varr.* Scientem esse oportet earum rerum. *Sallust.* belli. *Horat.* citharæ. *Cic.* Scientissimus reipublicæ gerendæ. *Id.* Quis scientior fuit? *Id.* Scientissimus gubernator. Also, with an *infin.* following. *Horat.* flectere equum. —— ¶ Also, *knowingly, with knowledge.* *Cic.* A me sciente occultatur. *Id.* Offenderet sciens neminem. *Id.* Prudens et sciens, *or*, *Terent.* Prudens sciens, *h. e. on purpose, willing, meaning or intending it, with one's eyes open.*

SCIĔNTĔR (sciens), adv. *knowingly, expertly, skilfully,* εἰδότως, ἐπιστημόνως. *Cic.* dicere. *Nepos.* cantare. *Cæs.* Scientius. *Cic.* Scientissime. —— ¶ Also, *knowingly, designedly, on purpose, on set purpose.* *Plin. Paneg.* fallere.

SCIĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *knowledge, science, skill, expertness,* ἐπιστήμη. *Cic.* regionum. *Cæs.* linguæ Gallicæ. *Cic.* artium. *Id.* Scientiam hominis fugere, *h. e. to be unknown to a person.* *Id.* Scientia comprehendisse, *h. e. to know, have learnt.* *Id.* Habere scientiam rei, *or*, *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* tenere, *h. e. to know, have knowledge of.* *Cic.* Alicujus scientiæ satisfacere, *h. e. to satisfy, to say as much as the other already knows.* *Quintil.* Recte loquendi scientia. *Id.* Scientia rerum, *h. e. great learning.* *Cic.* Scientia de re, *for* rei. — It is also found in the *plural.* *Cic.* Scientiæ. —— ¶ *Scientia* was used by the ancients only in a *subjective*, never in an *objective* sense, as it has been by many moderns, who falsely write *scientia* for *doctrina*, or *disciplina.*

SCIĔNTIŎLĂ (dimin. of scientia), æ, f. *a little knowledge or science.* *Arnob.*

SCILICĔT (for scire licet), adv. *it is evident, it is clear or manifest, it is plain to see; truly, in truth, verily, certainly, doubtless, assuredly, indeed,* ἀληθῶς, δηλαδή. *Terent.* Scilicet me facturum, *h. e. of course I shall do it, or, I shall certainly do it.* — Also, without an *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Est adventus scilicet Cæsaris in exspectatione. *Id.* Habebo scilicet. — Hence, ironically, *of course, indeed, so then, certainly forsooth, &c.* *Cic.* Ego istius pecudis consilio scilicet aut præsidio niti volebam. *Virg.* Scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat. — It may also be rendered, *namely, to wit, that is to say.* *Cic.* Istis tamen alio tempore responsurus sum, tum scilicet, cum tibi. It may also be rendered *just.* —— ¶ Also, in answers, *yes, certainly, &c.* *Terent.* Et nova nupta eadem hæc discet? (*Mi.*) scilicet, *h. e. exactly so; yes, yes, sir.* *Id.* Fratris igitur Thais tota est? (*Chæ.*) scilicet, *h. e. precisely.* —— ¶ It is also used to excite the attention to an idea following, *lo! ha! only think!* *Virg.* Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossan scilicet atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum.

SCILLĂ, or **SQUILLĂ** (σκίλλα), æ, f. *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill,* (Scilla maritima, L.) *Plin.* In this signification, *scilla* is more frequent. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of crab which defends the pinna.* *Cic.* In this signification, *squilla* is more frequently found.

SCILLĪNŬS (scilla), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to sea-onions or squills.* *Plin.* acetum.

SCILLĪTĔS (σκιλλίτης), æ, m. *of sea-onions or squills.* *Colum.* Vinum scillites, *h. e. wine seasoned with squills.*

SCILLĪTICŬS (σκιλλιτικός), a, um, adj. *of squills or sea-leeks.* *Cels.*

SCIMPŎDIUM (σκιμπόδιον), ii, n. *a small bed or couch.* *Gell.*

SCIN'? *h. e.* scisne. See *Scio.*

SCINCŬS, and **SCINCŎS** (σκίγγος, or σκίγκος), i, m. *a kind of lizard resembling a crocodile, found about the Nile.* *Plin.*

SCINDŌ (σχίζω), is, scidi, scissum, a. 3. *to cut, tear, rend, break asunder, split, divide or separate by force.* *Cæs.* vallum, *to pull out the palisades.* *Cic.* epistolam, *h. e. to tear, tear in pieces.* So, also, *Virg.* crines. *Id.* quercum cuneis, *h. e. to cleave.* *Id.* æquor ferro, *h. e. to plough.* *Ovid.* Navis scindit aquas. *Senec.* aves in frusta (of food), *h. e. to divide, carve, cut into small pieces.* *Martial.* Nihil scidisti, *h. e. you have given your guests nothing to eat.* Further, *Prop.* vestes de corpore. *Cic.* alicui pænulam, *h. e. to tear one's travelling-cloak,* h. e. *to ask, solicit, urge or force him to stay.* — So, also, Scissus, a, um. *Liv.* vestis. *Virg.* Mater scissa comam, *h. e.* habens comam scissam. *Lucan.* Scissa genas, *h. e. with scratched cheeks.* *Martial.* humus, *h. e.* effossa. —— ¶ Also, *to tear open,* as, wounds. Figur. *Cic.* dolorem, *h. e. to renew.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to tear to pieces, lacerate, distract.* *Lucret.* Curæ animum scindunt. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to interrupt.* *Cic.* verba fletu. *Plin. Ep.* actionem. —— ¶ Figur. *to divide.* *Virg.* Scindit se nubes. — Also, in general, *to divide, separate.* *Virg.* Genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *h. e. branches off.* *Quintil.* Scidit se studium. — Hence, Scindi, *to be separated or divided, to separate or divide itself.* *Virg.* In contraria studia scinditur vulgus. *Tacit.* Hi in duas factiones scinduntur. Hence, *Id.* Scindere agmen, *h. e. to separate, break through.* —— ¶ Also, *to destroy, overthrow, raze.* *Plaut.* urbem. —— ¶ *Stat.* chelyn, *h. e. to strike too violently,* of a player who is out of humor.

SCINDŬLĂ. See *Scandula.*

SCINIFES. See *Cinifes.*

SCINIS. See *Sinis.*

SCINTILLĂ (perhaps from scindo), æ, f. *a spark, sparkle,* σπινθήρ. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a bright point like a spark.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a spark, the smallest part of a thing.* *Cic.* Ut ne qua scintilla belli relinquatur, *h. e. not a spark, not a vestige.*

SCINTILLĀTIŌ (scintillo), ōnis, f. *a sparkling,* σπινθηρισμός. *Plin.*

SCINTILLŌ (scintilla), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sparkle, emit sparks,* σπινθηρίζω. *Plin.* and *Virg.* — Figur. *Sil.* Scintillavit ira, *h. e. sparkled, flashed.* *Calp.* Venus, *h. e.* amor.

SCINTILLŬLĂ (dimin. of scintilla), æ, f. *a little spark,* μικρὸς σπινθήρ. *Cic.*

SCIŌ (unc.), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 4. *to know, have knowledge of* any thing, *δαίω, ἴσημι, γινώσκω.* *Cic.* Ille tenet et scit. *Liv.* Nec satis scio, nec si sciam, dicere ausim. *Cels.* and *Liv.* Scire licet, *h. e. you must know, it is evident or manifest.* *Liv.* Facile est scitu. Also, *scito*, for *scitu.* *Terent.* Scito huic opus est. *Cic.* Fac ut sciam, *h. e. let me know, inform me of it.* — Also, with *quod* instead of an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Plaut.* Scio jam, filius quod amet meus. *Liv.* Scituros, quod sine restituta potestate redigi in concordiam res nequeant. — Haud scio an, *perhaps, probably, in my opinion, I should think, doubtless.* *Cic.* Est id quidem magnum, et haud scio an maximum. *Id.* Haud scio, an nihil quicquam melius sit. *Terent.* Haud scio, anne uxorem ducat, *h. e. I would not answer for it, he is going to marry.* When followed by *ne*, it expresses a doubt. *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 54. Haud scio mirandumne sit, *h. e. we need not wonder.* — Scito (*imper.*), *know, you must know, I will tell you, I let you know, I inform you;* as, *Terent.* Semper tu scito, flamma fumo est proxima, *h. e. keep this in mind.* *Cic.* Apud Segestanos repertum esse, judices, scitote neminem, qui illud signum auderet attingere. — Scires, *you would think, suppose, conclude;* as, *Ovid.* Seu pingebat acu, scires a Pallade doctam. — Scire de aliqua re,

or de homine, *to know or have a knowledge of any thing or person*: as, *Cic.* De legibus instituendis Lycurgum scisse melius, quam Hyperidem. *Id.* Cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sulla se scire negarit. — Scire ex aliquo, *or* de aliquo, *to know any thing from a person, understand or hear from*, &c., *have information from*; as, *Cic.* Ex quo vel ex sobrio, vel certe ex ebrio scire posses. *Id.* Id de Marcello, aut certe de Postumia sciri potest. — Quod sciam, *as far as I know, to my knowledge*; as, *Cic.* Sestius non venerat, quod sciam. So, also, Quod scio; as, *Quintil.* Quod scio, victis etiam gladiatores parcunt. — Scin'? *do you know? Terent.* Scin' tu, ut — habeat? *Plaut.* Scin' quomodo? *Terent.* Scin' me, in quibus sim gaudiis? *for* scin' in quibus ego sim, &c. — Partic. Sciens. S. C. de *Bacch.* Senatus sententiam uti scientes essetis. —— ¶ Also, *to be able, to know, have knowledge of or understand* any thing. *Cic.* Latine, Græce, *h. e. to know Latin or Greek. Terent.* Fidibus scire, *sc.* canere, *h. e. to be able to play on a stringed instrument. Plaut.* omnes linguas. *Cic.* Rerum, quæ sciuntur. — Also, in general, *to be able*, where *possum* is otherwise used. *Liv.* Major, quam ut reus esse sciret. —— ¶ Also, *to learn, find, hear, see, know. Cic.* Quid autem dubitaverim, cum videre te, scies. *Id.* Qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus es, quid igitur proficis? *Id.* Quoad scitum, *sc.* Sextium vivere, *h. e. knew or was informed.* —— ¶ Also, *for* scisco, *to ordain, decree, appoint. Pandect.* Lex scit. *Liv.* Sciret plebs, ut, &c. —— ¶ Scibo, is, it, *for* sciam, es, et. *Terent.* —— ¶ See, also, *Sciens.*

SCIOGRAPHIA. See *Sciagraphia.*

SCIŎLŬS (dimin. of scius), a, um, adj. *one who affects wisdom or knowledge of any thing, a conceited or arrogant person, a sciolist, smatterer. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *knowing, having a knowledge of, being skilled or experienced in any thing. Frontin.* nandi.

SCIŎPŎDES. See *Sciapodes.*

SCIŎTHĒRICŎN (σκιοθηρικὸν), n. *a sun-dial. Plin.* — Also, *Sciother. Hygin.*

SCIPIĀDES (Σκιπιάδης), or SCIPIĀDA, æ, m. *one of the family of the Scipios, a Scipio*, or *Scipio. Horat.* — Plur. Scipiadæ, *the Scipios. Virg.*

SCIPIŌ (σκίπων, σκήπων), ōnis, m. *a staff*, as, for walking, and, as occasion served, for beating. *Plaut.* — eburneus, *a staff worn by the* viri triumphales. *Liv.* Also, by the consuls under the emperors. *Vopisc.* Such a staff the Romans sent as a present to king Masinissa. *Liv.* —— ¶ Scipio (Σκιπίων, Σκηπίων), *a family name of the* gens Cornelia. Publius Scipio Africanus Major defeated Annibal at Zama. His grandson, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Minor, destroyed Carthage.

SCIPIŌNĀRIŬS (Scipio), a, um, adj. *of Scipio. Varr.*

SCIRŌMA (σκίρωμα), and SCIRRHŌMA (σκίῤῥωμα), ătis, n. *a hard swelling, unattended with pain, but very dangerous, a scirrhus, scirrhous tumor. Plin.*

SCIRŌN (Σκίρων, or Σκείρων), ōnis, m. *a highwayman slain by Theseus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, with the Athenians, *a west or north-west wind*, so called because it blew from the Scironic rocks. *Senec.*

SCIRŌNIS (Σκιρωνὶς, Σκειρωνὶς), ĭdis, f. *called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironic. Senec.* petræ, same as *saxa Scironica.*

SCIRŌNIŬS (Σκιρώνιος), a, um, adj. *called after the highwayman Sciron, Scironic. Plin.* saxa, *near Attica, in the country of Megara.*

SCIRŎS, and SCIRRHŎS (σκίρος, and σκίῤῥος), i, m. same as *Sciroma. Plin.*

SCIRPEŬS, or SIRPEUS (scirpus), a, um, adj. *of a bulrush*, σχοινώδης. *Plaut.* ratis. *Ovid.* imago. So, also, *Id.* simulacrum. Such images were annually thrown into the Tiber, instead of men. (Here most *Edd.* have *scirpeus.*) — Hence, Scirpea, *or*, usually, Sirpea, subst. *sc.* res, *or* corbis, *h. e. a hurdle or basket-work for a wagon or carriage. Varr.* and *Ovid.*

SCIRPICŬLŬS, or SIRPICŬLŬS (scirpus), a, um, adj. *consisting or made of bulrushes.* — Hence, *Varr.* and *Prop.* Scirpiculus, *or* sirpiculus, and scirpicula *or* sirpicula, *sc.* corbis, *h. e. a wicker-basket. Plaut.* Sirpiculis piscariis, *h. e. bow-nets, weels, wicker-baskets.* — *Varr.* Sirpiculæ falces, *h. e.* perhaps, *pruning-knives used in training a vine.*

SCIRPŌ, or SIRPŌ (scirpus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind, plait. Varr.*

SCIRPŬLŬS, a, um, adj. *Plin.* vitis, *h. e. a kind of vine.* So, also, *Id.* uva.

SCIRPŬS, or SIRPŬS (γρῖπος, or γρῖφος), i, m. *a rush, bulrush*, σπάρτη, σχοῖνος. *Plin.* Since rushes have no knots, hence the proverb, *Terent.* Nodum in scirpo quærere, *h. e. to seek a knot in a bulrush, to stumble upon plain ground, look for difficulties where there are none.* —— ¶ Also, *a net made of bulrushes.* Hence, *a riddle. Gell.*

SCIRRHŌMA. See *Sciroma.*

SCIRRHUS. See *Sciros.*

SCISCITĀTIŌ (sciscitor), ōnis, f. *a demand, asking, inquiry*, πεῦσις, ἐρώτησις. *Petron.*

SCISCITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an inquirer, demander, investigator*, πευθὴν. *Martial.*

SCISCITŌ (scisco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Sciscitor.* Hence, Sciscitatus, a, um, passively, *asked*, ἐρωτηθεὶς. *Ammian.*

SCISCITŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to inquire, demand, ask, interrogate, question, seek to be informed*, πυνθάνομαι, ἐξερέω. *Cic.* de victoria. *Id.* Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabor sententiam. *Terent.* Sciscitari quid sit. *Liv.* Sciscitari, uter Porsena esset. *Cic.* Ab utroque sciscitor, cur mundi ædificatores repente extiterint. Also, with an *accusat.* of the person interrogated. *Liv.* Cum vidisset os specus, per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt. *Sueton.* Ut mane singulos sciscitaretur, jamne jentassent. —— ¶ Also, *to try, essay. Capitol.* Sciscitatus, an humeri apti essent oneri ferendo.

SCISCŌ (scio), is, scivi, scitum, a. 3. *to inquire, know, learn, ascertain*, εἴδω, ἴσημι. *Plaut.* Ocius accurro, ut sciscam, quid velit. —— ¶ Also, *to approve of any thing by one's vote, to vote, give one's vote or suffrage. Cic.* legem, *or*, *Id.* rogationem, *h. e. to approve of a bill or proposed law.* This was done by the people. Sometimes, also, *to make a motion, propose a law.* — Hence, *to enact or make a law, to decree, ordain, determine, establish, appoint, constitute*, ψηφίζομαι, χειροτονέω. *Cic.* Quæ sciscerit plebs. — Also, without an *accusat. Cic.* Athenienses sciverunt, ut Æginetis pollices præciderentur. *Liv.* Plebes scivit, ut, &c. — Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Sil.* Solem concedere nocti sciscant.

SCISSĬLIS (scindo), e, adj. *that may easily be rent, cut, cleft, split or broken*, εὔκλαστος, εὐδιαίρετος. *Cels.* alumen. —— ¶ Also, *rent, torn. Apul.*

SCISSIM (scissus), a, um, adv. *by cleaving, splitting, dividing or parting. Prudent.*

SCISSIŌ (scindo), ōnis, f. *a tearing, separating, dividing*, τμῆσις. *Macrob.*

SCISSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who tears or divides.* Hence, *a carver, cutter up of meat*, χειρονόμος. *Petron.*

SCISSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a tearing, rending, dividing. Plin.* — Figur. *dissension, quarrel. Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *a cut, notch, cleft, rent, scissure, fissure, crack, chink*, σχίσις. *Plin.*

SCISSŬS, a, um, particip. from scindo. —— ¶ Adj. *that may easily be split. Colum.* alumen. — Also, figur. *torn or looking as if it was torn. Prop.* genæ, *h. e. furrowed, wrinkled. Martial.* venter, *h. e. wrinkled, shrivelled. Cic.* Vox scissa, *or* Vocis genus scissum, *h. e. broken, interrupted or quaking.* — Subst. Scissum, i, n. *a rent, scissure, opening, hole. Plin.* Scissa reficere.

SCITĀMENTUM (scitus, a, um), i, n. plur. Scitamenta, *dainties, sweetmeats, delicate food*, ἡδύσματα. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *dainties*, of rare expressions, ironically. *Gell.* Ὁμοιοτέλευτα, καὶ πάρισα, καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα, ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, quæ isti ἀπειρόκαλοι in collocandis verbis immodice faciunt.

SCITĀTIŌ (scitor), ōnis, f. *a demand, inquiry*, πεῦσις. *Ammian.*

SCITĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a demander, asker, inquirer. Ammian.* 22, 8. (Alii leg. *scrutatores.*)

SCITĒ (scitus, a, um), adv. *skilfully, dexterously, nicely, cleverly*, ἐπιστημόνως, ἐμμελῶς. *Liv.* loqui. *Cic.* Capella scite facta. *Gell.* Scitius. *Plaut.* Scitissime. —— ¶ Also, *tastefully, elegantly. Liv.* coli, *h. e. to dress fashionably. Sallust.* exornare convivium.

SCITŌ (scio), as, a. 1. *to know. Ammian.* 30, 5. (Al. leg. *noscitabat.*)

SCITŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to desire to know, to ask, demand, inquire. Virg.* oracula, *h. e. to consult. Ovid.* Scitatur ab ipsa, cujus velit esse mariti. *Horat.* Scitari libet ex ipso. *Ovid.* Scitari quempiam de re aliqua. *Id.* causam viæ. *Id.* Quid veniat, scitatur. *Cic.* Non te id scitari, qualem esse oratorem vellem. Sometimes it may be rendered *to learn, be informed. Horat.* ex aliquo.

SCITŬLĒ (scitulus), adv. *skilfully, elegantly, gracefully. Apul.*

SCITŬLŬS (dimin. of scitus), a, um, adj. *handsome, beautiful, pretty, neat, trim, fine, elegant. Plaut.* forma, *fine. Apul.* caupona (*hostess*).

SCITUM (scisco), i, n. *an ordinance, statute, decree*, ψήφισμα. *Liv.* plebis. *Id.* pontificis. *Cic.* Cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat. *Id.* Ctesiphon scitum fecit, ut corona aurea donaretur. — Hence, Populi scitum, plebis scitum, *or*, populiscitum, plebiscitum. —— ¶ Also, same as *Dogma, a maxim, dogma, axiom, tenet of a philosopher*, ἀξίωμα. *Senec.*

SCITŬS (Id.), us, m. *an ordinance, decree. Liv.* and *Cic.* plebis.

SCITŬS (properly, a participle from scio, *or* scisco), a, um, adj. *knowing, skilful, wise, shrewd, acute, dexterous, expert, adroit, crafty, cunning*, συνετὸς, σοφὸς. *Plaut.* sycophanta. *Gell.* mulier. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Scitus agaso, *well acquainted with the roads.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Ovid.* Scitus vadorum, *h. e. well acquainted with. Id.* lyræ. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Sil.* Scitus accendere. *Plaut.* Oratio scitissima, *h. e. well-written. Id.* Scitius. — Hence, Scitum est, *it is wise. it is best. Terent.* Hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quid ex usu siet. *Cic.* Scitum est, causam conferre in tempus, cum afferre plura, si cupias, non queas. Also, *it is worth knowing. Plin.* Scitum est, inter Protogenem, et eum quod accidit. So, also, *Cic.* Vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est. — Hence, Scitum, subst. *a shrewd saying, acute or witty remark, a clever thought, pensée. Cic.* Scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa, melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur. —— ¶ Also, *pretty, fine, handsome, elegant. Terent.* puer. *Fest.* facies. *Lamprid.* Forma scitior. —— ¶ Also, *fit, suitable, proper, convenient. Plaut.* nox. *Gell.* vox.

SCIŪRŬS (σκίουρος), i, m. *a squirrel. Plin.*

SCIŬS (scio), a, um, adj. *knowing, having knowledge of*, εἰδὼς, ἐπιστήμων. *Lactant.* Rerum scius. *Pacuv.* ap. *Priscian.* Perrogitando advenas de natis, neque quenquam invenit scium. —— ¶ Also, *knowingly, wittingly, deliberately. Lactant.* Puto, eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere.

SCLŎPPŬS, or SCLŎPŬS (unc.), i, m. *a sound made by striking on the cheek when inflated. Pers.* (But some prefer the reading *stlopus*, or *stloppus.*)

SCŎBĪNA (scobis), æ, f. *a graver or file to smooth with; a rasp*, ῥίνη. *Varr.*

SCŎBIS, and SCŎBS (scabo), bis, f. *powder or dust produced by filing, sawing, or boring; sawdust, scrapings, filings*, ῥίνημα. The nominat. *scobis* is found in *Cels.* and *Colum.* Figur. *Plin.* Scobem cutis œsypum extenuat, *h. e. scurf or any thing like it.* — It is used as a *masculine* by *Vitruv.* and *Pallad.* — *Scobs* seems not to occur, but *Priscian* recognizes it as usual.

SCŎLĒCIĂ (σκωληκία), æ, f. *a kind of verdigris.* *Plin.*

SCŎLĒCIŎN (σκωλήκιον), ii, n. *a kind of scarlet berry said to change itself into a small worm.* *Plin.*

SCŎLIBRŎCHŎN (σκολίβροχον), i, n. *a kind of plant,* otherwise called *callitrichon* and *scolopendrion.* *Apul.*

SCŎLIŬS (σκολιός), a, um, adj. *crooked.* — Hence, Carmen scolion, *h. e. a kind of song sung at table, which, as some suppose, was sung in turns by the guests, who sat opposite each other, and, consequently, in a zigzag course.*

SCŎLŎPĀX (σκολώπαξ), ācis, m. *a snipe.* *Nemesian.*

SCŎLŎPENDRĂ (σκολόπενδρα), æ, f. *a scolopendra, a kind of multipede.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish.* *Plin.*

SCŎLŎPENDRIUM, or **SCŎLŎPENDRIŎN** (σκολοπένδριον), ii, n. See *Scolibrochon.*

SCŎLȲMŎS (σκόλυμος), i, m. *a kind of artichoke* (Cynara carduneulus, L.). *Plin.*

SCŎMBER (σκόμβρος), bri, m. *a kind of sea-fish, usually supposed to be a mackerel* (Scomber scomber, L.).

SCŌMMĂ (σκῶμμα), ătis, n. *a scoff, mock, jeer, taunt, gibe, flout, cavil.* *Macrob.*

SCŌPĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a thin branch of trees, shrubs,* &c. The singular was but little used, and *Quintil.* 1, 5, 16, finds fault with the use of it. But we find in *Plin.* Scopa regia, *h. e.* according to Sprengel, *a species of the herb goose-foot resembling a besom* (Chenopodium scoparia, L.). It is commonly found in the *plural.* *Pallad.* Asparagi radices annis omnibus incendamus in scopis. *Plin.* absinthii in vinum additæ. And so, of other herbs. — Hence, Scopæ, *a broom, besom,* κόρος, καλλύντρον, σαρώθρον. *Plaut.* Munditias fieri volo: afferte huc scopas, simulque arundinem. *Horat.* Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus consistit sumptus! *Plin.* Myrti foliis acutis, ex qua fiunt ruri scopæ. — Hence, *Cic.* Scopas dissolvere, *h. e. to take a broom to pieces, to deprive a thing of its order or connection,* or, *to make a thing entirely useless.* — Hence, Cicero calls a worthless person *scopas solutas.*

SCŌPÆ, ārum, f. See *Scopa.*

SCŌPĀRIŬS (scopæ), ii, m. *a sweeper,* σαρωθήρ. *Pandect.*

SCŎPĀS (Σκόπας), æ, m. *a celebrated statuary of Paros.* *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a Thessalian of rank at the time of Simonides.* *Quintil.* 11, 2, 14.

SCŌPĒS (σκῶπες), um, f. *a species of owl.* *Plin.* 10, 70, *ex Hom.*

SCŌPIŌ (unc.), ōnis, and **SCŌPŬS**, i, m. *the stalk or pedicle of grapes,* κρεμαστήρ. *Colum.* and *Varr.* — *Scopium* is also found in *Cic.*

SCOPIUM, ii, n. See *Scopio.*

SCŎPTŬLĂ (unc.), ōrum, n. *the shoulder-bones.* *Cels.* 8, 1. (But *Ed. Almel.* reads *scutula.*)

SCŌPŬLĂ (dimin. of scopa), æ, f. *a little besom or broom,* κόρηθρον. *Colum.*

SCŎPŬLŌSŬS (scopulus), a, um, adj. *full of rocks or shelves, rocky, shelvy,* σκοπελώδης. *Cic.* mare. *Sil.* collis. *Plin.* Scopulosa, *sc.* loca. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* locus, *h. e. dangerous.* *Val. Flacc.* terga bellua, *h. e. projecting like a rock.*

SCŎPŬLŬS (σκόπελος), i, m. *any high projecting place, from which one can see objects at a great distance, the summit of a mountain, a high rock, cliff, crag.* *Virg.* Ipsa hæret scopulis, et quantum vertice ad auras, &c. *Ovid.* Scopulus Mavortis, *h. e.* Areopagus. — Also, with poets, in general, *any large stone.* *Val. Flacc.* Machina muri, quæ scopulis trabibusque diu, confectaque flammis procubuit tandem. *Id.* Imber agens scopulos, *h. e.* lapides. —— ¶ Particularly, *a rock in the sea or on the seashore, a cliff.* *Cæs.* Remigum numero pars ad scopulos allisa. So, also, *Cic.* Ad scopulos affligi. *Ovid.* Terra tribus scopulis currit in æquora, *h. e.* promontoriis. — Figur. *Ovid.* Scopulos et ferrum gestare in corde (of a hard-hearted and unmerciful person). *Lucret.* Ad scopulum ire, *h. e. to perish.* — Also, figur. *a rock,* of critical, dangerous things. *Cic.* Rationes ad scopulos appellere.

SCŎPŬS (σκοπός), i, m. *a mark, scope, at which one shoots.* *Sueton. Dom.* 19. (But *Ed. Wolf.* reads *scopulo.*) — Figur. *an end, design, aim, object, purpose.* *Cic.* But in this passage it is written with Greek characters. —— ¶ Scopus, *a stalk or pedicle of grapes.* See *Scopio.*

SCŎRDĂLIĂ (scordalus), æ, f. *contention, quarrel.* *Petron.*

SCŎRDĂLŬS (unc.), i, m. perhaps, *quarrelsome, insolent, daring, audacious.* *Senec.*

SCŎRDILŎN (unc.), i, n. same as *Scordium.* *Apul.*

SCŎRDIUM, or **SCŎRDIŎN** (σκόρδιον), ii, n. *a plant smelling like garlic, scordium or water-germander,* (Teucrum scordium, L.) *Plin.* 25, 27.

SCŎRDŎTIS (unc.), is, f. same as *Scordium.* *Plin.*

SCŌRIĂ (σκωρία), æ, f. *dross, the refuse of metal.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *dirt, filth.* *Virg.*

SCŎRPÆNĂ (σκόρπαινα), æ, f. *a sea-scorpion.* *Plin.* 32, 53.

SCŎRPIĂCŬS (σκορπιακός), a, um, adj. *relating to scorpions.* *Tertull.* Scorpiacum, *sc.* medicamentum, *h. e. a remedy against the sting of a scorpion.*

SCŎRPINĀCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of herb,* same as *Proserpinaca.* *Apul.*

SCŎRPIŌ, ōnis, and **SCŎRPIŬS**, and **SCŎRPIŎS** (σκορπίος, σκορπίων), i, m. *a scorpion.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Also, *the Scorpion, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *an engine for throwing stones, darts and other missiles, called a scorpion.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Particularly *Ammian.* 23, 4. and *Veget. de re mil.* 4, 22. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish,* probably *the sea-scorpion,* (Cottus scorpio, L.) *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of plant, scorpion-grass, scorpion-wort, or scorpion's-tail* (Spartium scorpius, L.). *Plin.* 22, 17. — Also, *a shrub,* otherwise called *tragos.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a heap of stones piled up in the form of a pyramid, and serving as a boundary-mark.* *Sicul. Flacc.*

SCŎRPIŎCTŎNŎN (σκορπιοκτόνον), i, n. *the herb heliotrope.* *Apul.*

SCŎRPIŎN (unc.), ii, n. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *telyphonon.* *Plin.*

SCŎRPIŌNIŬS (scorpio), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a scorpion.* *Plin.* genus cucumeris, *so called on account of its resemblance to the tail of a scorpion, and because it is good against the sting of that insect.*

SCŎRPIŎS, ii, m. See *Scorpio.*

SCŎRPĪTĒS (σκορπίτης), æ, m. or **SCŎRPĪTIS** (σκορπῖτις), idis, f. *a kind of precious stone resembling a scorpion.* *Plin.*

SCŎRPIŪRŬS, or **SCŎRPIŪRŎS** (σκορπίουρος), i, m. and **SCŎRPIŪRŎN** (σκορπίουρον), i, n. *scorpion's-tail; a kind of heliotrope.* *Plin.*

SCŎRPIŬS, ii, m. See *Scorpio.*

SCŎRTĀTŎR (scortor), ōris, m. *a whoremonger, whoremaster, fornicator,* ἑταιριστής, πόρνος. *Cic.*

SCŎRTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *whoredom.* *Apul.*

SCŎRTEŬS (scortum), a, um, adj. *made of hides or skins,* σκύτινος. *Cels.* pulvinus. — Hence, *Ovid.* Scortea, *things made of hides or leather.* Hence, Scortea, *sc.* vestis, *a garment made of skins or leather.* *Martial.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *old, wrinkled, ugly.* *Apul.* Scortum scorteum.

SCŎRTILLUM (dimin. of scortum), i, n. *a little or young harlot or courtesan,* πορνίδιον, ἑταιρίδιον. *Catull.*

SCŎRTŎR (scortum), āris, dep. 1. *to whore, wench,* ἑταιρίζομαι. *Varr.*

SCŎRTUM (σκύτος), i, n. *a skin, hide,* δέρας. *Varr.* Pellem antiqui dicebant scortum. *Tertull.* Herculis, *h. e. the lion's skin of Hercules.* —— ¶ Also, *any person, male or female, who commits fornication; a harlot, courtesan, whore, prostitute, drab, strumpet.* *Cic.*

SCŎTI, ōrum, m. See *Scotus.*

SCŎTIĂ (σκοτία), æ, f. *darkness.* — Hence, in architecture, *the rundle in the bottom of a pillar.* *Vitruv.* 3, 5, 2. —— ¶ Also, *a gutter at the end of a cornice.* *Vitruv.* 4, 3, 6. —— ¶ Scŏtia, æ, f. *Scotland.*

SCŎTICŬS (Scotia), a, um, adj. *Scottish, Scotch.* *Claudian.* tela.

SCŎTINŬS, or **SCŎTINŎS** (σκοτεινός), a, um, adj. *dark.* Hence, *an epithet of the philosopher Heraclitus.* *Senec.* Heraclitus, cui cognomen Scotinon fecit orationis obscuritas.

SCŎTŬS (unc.), i, m. *a Scotchman.* *Claudian.*

SCRĀNCIĂ (unc.), æ, f. *perhaps an epithet of a prostitute.* *Plaut. fragm.* ap. *Varr.*

SCREĀTŎR (screo), ōris, m. *a hawker or hemmer.* *Plaut.*

SCREĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a hawking, hemming,* χρέμψις. *Terent.*

SCREŎ (unc.), as, a. 1. *to hawk, hem,* χρέμπτομαι. *Plaut.*

SCRĪBĂ (scribo), æ, m. *any one that writes;* particularly, *one who writes in the service of another,* as of a prince, college, &c.; with us, *a writer, scribe, notary, secretary, clerk, amanuensis,* γραμματεύς, λογογράφος. Hence, the *scribæ* are sometimes to be considered as mean and inferior, and sometimes as respectable, and persons of importance, though none of them were in great repute in free Rome, because they served for pay. They were of two kinds: *Publici,* who were in the service of the senate and higher magistrates, as consuls, prætors, ædiles, quæstors, governors, &c. *Cic.* Scriba ædilicius. *Sueton.* quæstorius. Also, of princes and kings. *Plin.* Scribis regum. *Liv.* Scriba cum rege sedens. *Nepos.* Fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, itaque eum habuit Philippus rex ad manum scribæ loco, quod multo apud Graios honorificentius est, quam apud Romanos. *Privati,* who were kept by a private individual. *Varr.* Scriba librarius. These are otherwise simply called *librarii.* *Horat.* Scriba Neronis (*h. e.* Tiberii). So, also, *Cic. ad Div.* 5, 20. Scriba meus. (But in this passage, it may also mean a *scriba publicus,* because Cicero speaks here as proconsul.) — *Inscript.* Scriba ab epistolis, *h. e. a secretary.*

SCRĪBĀTŬS (scribo), us, m. *the office of a scribe or secretary, a writership, secretaryship.* *Cod. Just.*

SCRĪBLĪTĂ, or **SCRĪBĪLĪTĂ** (unc.) æ, f. probably *a kind of pastry.* *Plaut.* and *Martial.* — Hence, *Afran.* Scriblitarius, *h. e. a pastry-cook.*

SCRĪBŎ (γράφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to engrave, imprint, mark, draw lines, make characters,* properly with a style or any other pointed instrument, by which the surface of any thing is torn open and made rough. Hence, *to mark, draw, paint, write,* because the ancients wrote with a style on waxen tablets. *Quintil.* Stigma fugitivo scribere, *h. e. to brand a runaway slave.* *Cic.* lineam, *h. e. to draw a line.* *Catull.* Frontem tabernæ scribere scipionibus, *h. e. to mark.* *Martial.* Jupiter scriptus auro. — Hence, *to mark out, delineate, describe, sketch.* *Plin. Ep.* formam. *Horat.* Scribetur tibi forma et situs agri. — Especially, *to write* with a style or pen. — Hence, *to write, make letters or join them.* *Cic.* literam. *Id.* Erat scriptum ipsius manu. Figur. *Terent.* Mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo, *h. e. impressed, treasured up.* — Also, *to write, inform by writing, intimate by letter, write a letter* to a person. *Cic.* Ego ad quos scribam, nescio. *Id.* In ista epistola nihil mihi scripsisti de tuis rebus. *Plaut.* salutem, *h. e. to greet, send one's compliments to any one in writing.* *Cic.* Scribitur nobis, multitudinem convenisse. Also, with a *nominat.* and *infinit.* *Cic.* Hæc avis scribitur solere. — Also, *to write, to commission, demand, ask, command by writing.* *Cic.* Si quid ad me scripseris. With *ut* following. *Id.* Patroni scribere, ut is ad suos scriberet; ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam venirem. Also, without *ut.* *Cæs.* Scribit Labieno, veniat. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* Scribitur tetrarchis jussis Corbulonis obsequi. — Scribere ad aliquem de aliquo, *to commend;* as, *Cic.* Accuratissime ad me de te scripsit, *h. e. has commended you very much to me.* — Also, *to write, draw up,*

compose. Cic. Scripsi tres libros. *Id.* defensionem. *Id.* historiam. *Horat.* poemata. Cic. carmen in aliquem. Also, simply, Scribere, *to write, compose any thing,* especially poems. *Terent.* Ad scribendum animum appulit, *h. e. to writing or composing any thing.* Cic. Se ad scribendi studium contulit, *h. e. to composing a poem.* Also, simply, Scribere, *to write, treat of any thing in writing.* *Gell.* Ut Plutarchus scribit. — Also, of advocates, *to give written formularies or rules.* Cic. *Mur.* 9. — Cic. Dicam alicui scribere, *h. e. to bring an action against a person in writing.* *Id.* leges, *h. e. to make, draw up.* *Liv.* fœdus amicitiæ, *h. e. to make.* Cic. testamentum, *h. e. to make a will.* *Id.* senatus consultum, *h. e. to commit to writing.* Also, simply, *scribere.* *Id.* Adesse scribendo, *h. e. to be present when a decree of the senate was committed to writing.* So, also, *Id.* Esse ad scribendum. — Also, *to appoint, institute, designate by writing.* Cic. aliquem heredem, *h. e. to appoint or designate by writing in a will as one's heir.* So, also, *Id.* aliquem tutorem. *Pandect.* servo libertatem, *h. e. to bequeath by will.* — *Plaut.* Scribere alicui numos, *h. e. to pay by a bill of exchange.* *Horat.* Scribe decem a Nerio, *h. e.* scribe te decem sestertia accepisse a Nerio, *borrow of Nerius* 10,000 *sesterces.* — Also, *to sing or write of* any one. Cic. Eum Marium, quem scripsissem, *h. e.* de quo scripsissem, cecinissem, *of whom I wrote the poem called Marius.* *Horat.* Scribēre Vario (*dat.* for *a Vario*). — Also, *to write or put down a name in a list or catalogue.* — Hence, *to enlist, enrol, levy.* *Liv.* milites. Cic. supplementum legionibus, *h. e. to enlist recruits.* *Liv.* socios navales, *h. e. to levy;* or, with us, *press sailors.* *Id.* Colonos scribere in urbem aliquam, *h. e. to send.* Also, of other persons. *Horat.* Scribe tui gregis hunc, *h. e. reckon him among your friends.* — Also, *to write, entitle.* *Liv.* se consulem. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Scripsti, *for* scripsisti. *Auson.* Scripse, *for* scripsisse.

SCRIBŌNIŪS LĀRGŪS, *a physician in the time of the emperors Tiberius and Claudius.*

SCRINIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a wooden case for keeping papers, books, ointments,* &c.; *a casket, coffer, trunk, chest, case; a desk, escritoire, book-case,* κιβωτός, κιβώτιον. *Sallust.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* Under the emperors in later times, there were four kinds of *scrinia:* memoriæ, epistolarum, libellorum, and epistolarum Græcarum.

SCRIPLUM, i, n. same as *Scripulum.* *Rhemn. Fann.*

SCRIPTILIS (scribo), e, adj. *that can be written.* *Ammian.*

SCRIPTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a writing, the act of writing.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a writing for exercise, or that which one writes for exercise.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a writing; a thing written.* Cic.

SCRIPTITŌ (frequentat. of scribo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to write often.* Cic. Scribas, vel potius scriptites. —— ¶ Also, *to write,* particularly when it is done *often,* or, simply, *to write.* Cic. orationes multas. *Id.* Græci sic scriptitarunt, *h. e.* scripserunt.

SCRIPTŌR (scribo), ōris, m. *any one that writes or composes in writing, a writer, an author,* συγγραφεύς. Cic. artium bonarum. *Id.* rerum suarum. *Horat.* Trojani belli, *h. e.* Homerus. Cic. legum, *h. e. a legislator.* — Also, without a *genit.* Lysias is called by Cic. Subtilis scriptor. *Liv.* Scriptores rerum, *h. e. historians.* — Also, same as *Scriba.* *Horat.* Scriptor librarius, *and, simply,* Cic. Scriptor, *h. e. a scribe, secretary.* *Id.* Scriptor rerum domesticarum, *h. e. who writes an account of all that passes at home.*

SCRIPTŌRIŪS (scriptor), a, um, adj. *of or serving for writing,* γραφικός. *Cels.* calamus. *Id.* atramentum.

SCRIPTŬLUM (dimin. of scriptum), i, n. *a line or a little line.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, for *Scripulum.* *Varr.*

SCRIPTUM (scribo), i, n. *a writing, thing written; any thing committed to writing,* σύγγραμμα. Cic. Scriptum relinquere, *h. e. to leave behind in writing.* *Id.* Quod a Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, *h. e. in writing,* properly *among his writings.* *Id.* Mandare scriptis, *h. e. to commit to writing, to write down.* *Id.* Scripta scribere. *Id.* De scripto dicere, *h. e. to speak from written notes, to read a speech, recite from a written composition.* *Id.* Laudavit scripto meo, *h. e. a speech which I had composed.* *Id.* Quoniam scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *h. e. a written ordinance.* *Id.* Quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *h. e. when the meaning and intention of the writer does not seem to agree with his expressions.* —— ¶ Also, *a writing.* Cic. In scripto multo essem crebrior, *h. e. in letter-writing.* —— ¶ Also, *a line.* Cic. Lusus duodecim scriptorum, *h. e. a certain game played with dice and men.* —— ¶ Scriptum facere, *h. e.* scribam esse, *to be a writer or secretary.* See *Scriptus, us.*

SCRIPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a marking.* Hence, *a line or limit, boundary.* *Petron.* malarum. —— ¶ Also, *a writing; the act of writing,* γραφή. Cic. assidua. *Id.* Scriptura persequi aliquid, *h. e. to write.* — Hence, *a writing, thing written, any thing committed to writing.* *Nepos.* Genus scripturæ, *h. e. a style or manner of writing.* *Cæc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mendum scripturæ, *h. e. an error in writing.* Cic. Per scripturam complecti, *h. e. to compose in writing.* *Id.* Ex inferiore scriptura, *h. e.* parte testamenti. *Id.* Scripturam, in qua inerit illud ambiguum. *Val. Max.* Duabus arcis lapideis repertis, quarum in altera scriptura indicabat corpus Numæ Pompilii inesse, *h. e. the inscription or superscription.* *Sueton.* Libelli scriptura brevi, *h. e. notes or billets expressed in a few words.* — Particularly of poems. *Terent.* Ne cum scriptura evanesceret. *Sueton. in Vita Juvenal.* Genus scripturæ excoluit, *h. e.* satyræ faciendæ. — Hence, with ecclesiastical writers, *Scriptura,* and plur. *Scripturæ, the Bible, Scriptures, sacred writings,* τὰ ἱερὰ βιβλία. — Also, *a style or manner of writing.* *Terent.* Fabulas tenui esse oratione et scriptura levi. — Also, *a tax paid from public pastures.* Cic. Vectigal ex scriptura, *h. e. revenue from public pastures.* *Id.* Qui pro magistro est in scriptura.

SCRIPTŪRĀRIŪS (scriptura), a, um, adj. *relating to the tax from public pastures,* consequently, *relating to public pastures.* *Fest.* ager, *h. e. on which cattle were pastured for a certain rent.* *Lucil.* Scripturarius homo, *h. e. one who has to do with the money arising from public pastures, whether as a recorder or as a farmer.*

SCRIPTŪRIŌ (desiderat. of scribo), is, a. 4. *to desire to write.* *Sidon.*

SCRIPTŪS (scribo), us, m. *a writing;* particularly, *the office of a secretary, secretariship.* *Liv.* Scriptum facere, *h. e. to be a writer or secretary.* *Fronto.* Scriptus publicus.

SCRIPTŪS, a, um. See *Scribo.*

SCRIPŬLĀRIS, or SCRŪPŬLĀRIS (scripulum, or scrupulum), e, adj *of a scruple,* in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPŬLĀTIM, or SCRŪPŬLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *by scruples,* in weight. *Plin.*

SCRIPŬLUM, or SCRŪPŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *a scruple or the smallest part of a weight or measure.* As a weight, *the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound.* Cic. *Attic.* 4, 16. *Ed. Ern.* Scripulum. *Ovid.* Scrupula quinque. *Vitr.* Auri scripulum. —— ¶ Also, *the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of an acre* (jugerum): *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the smallest part of any measure,* as, of a degree in astronomy, otherwise called *a minute.* —— ¶ Instead of *Scripulum,* or *Scrupulum,* we find also in *Varr.* Scriptulum; in *Rhemn. Fann.* Scriplum; in *Inscript.* Scrupulus.

SCRŎBICŬLŪS (dimin. of scrobs), i, m. *a little ditch or furrow,* βόθριον. *Colum.*

SCRŎBIS, and SCRŎBS (unc.), bis, m. and f. *a ditch, furrow, hole,* ὄρυγμα, σκάμμα. *Colum.* Ne protinus tota scrobe terra compleatur. *Id.* Scrobis fieri debet latus pedum duorum. *Id.* Hunc scrobem autumno facito. *Plin.* Platani in sua scrobe reponuntur. *Id.* Ramum ab arbore in scrobem deprimere. — Hence, also, *a grave.* *Sueton.* Scrobem coram fieri imperavit, dimensus ad corporis sui modulum.

SCRŌFĂ, or SCRŌPHĂ (γρομφάς), æ, f. *a sow that has had pigs, or is kept for breeding.* *Varr.*

SCRŌFĪNŪS (scrofa), a, um, adj. *of a sow.* *Marcell. Empir.*

SCRŌFIŌ, or SCRŌPHIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a meeting of the boundaries of two fields in the form of a wedge.* *Script. rei agr.*

SCRŌFIPĀSCŪS, or SCRŌPHIPĀSCŪS (scrofa & pasco), a, um, adj. *feeding or keeping sows.* *Plaut.*

SCRŌFŬLĂ, or SCRŌPHŬLĂ (scrofa, or scropha), æ, f. *a swelling of the glands of the neck; the scrofula or king's evil,* χοιράδες. *Veget.*

SCRŌTUM (perhaps from scortum, in the sense of skin), i, n. *the scrotum,* κόρυκος, ὄσχεος. *Cels.*

SCRŪPĔDĂ (perhaps from scrupus & pes), æ, f. *Plur.* Scrupedæ, *sc.* meretrices, *h. e.* according to some, *moving awkwardly or heavily, shambling.* Others render it *bandy-legged,* and derive it from *scaurus.* According to *Scaliger* and *Passow,* it is to be derived from κρούπεζα, or κρουπίζα, *a high wooden shoe,* and consequently signifies *moving heavily, hobbling.*

SCRŪPĔŪS (scrupus), a, um, adj. *consisting of pointed, sharp, rough stones, stony, pebbly, rough, rugged, steep.* *Virg.* spelunca. — Figur. *Auson.* difficultas, *h. e.* ardua.

SCRŪPŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of rough stones, rough.* *Plaut.* via. *Lucan.* saxum. *Grat.* Pyrene, *the rocky Pyrenees.* *Apul.* agrum. — Figur. *Lucret.* ratio.

SCRŪPŬLĀRIS. See *Scripularis.*

SCRŪPŬLĀTIM. See *Scripulatim.*

SCRŪPŬLŌSĒ (scrupulosus), adv. *scrupulously, carefully, exactly, nicely, anxiously,* ὑπερακριβῶς. *Plin.* Scrupulosius. *Colum.* Scrupulose probare. *Id.* Scrupulosissime.

SCRŪPŬLŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *too much nicety or exactness; scrupulousness, scrupulosity,* ὑπερακρίβεια. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *anxiety, grief, doubtfulness, solicitude.* *Tertull.*

SCRŪPŬLŌSŪS (scrupulus), a, um, adj. *full of pointed, sharp, or rough stones, full of little gravel stones, gravelly, pebbly.* Hence, *rough, rugged, full of points.* Cic. Scrupulosæ cotes. *Pacuv.* specus. —— ¶ Also, figur. *exact, nice, diligent, scrupulous, precise, curious, full of doubts.* *Frontin.* Scrupulosa inquisitione invenire aliquid. *Plin.* Ventorum ratio erit paulo scrupulosior. *Valer. Max.* cura. *Apul.* Scrupulosissimus deorum cultus, *superstitious.* *Tertull.* Fides scrupulosior. *Apul.* lector. —— ¶ Also, *difficult, troublesome.* *Quintil.* disputatio. *Plin. Ep.* volumina.

SCRŪPŬLUM, i, n. *a scruple.* See *Scripulum.*

SCRŪPŬLŪS (dimin. of scrupus), i, m. *a small pointed stone, bit of gravel,* ψηφίς. *Solin.* Such a small stone is troublesome in a shoe, &c.; hence, *a scruple, doubt, difficulty, uneasiness, trouble, anxiety.* *Terent.* Mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet, *h. e. I have still a scruple.* Cic. Sin scrupulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur. *Id.* Hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, *h. e. to take away, remove.* *Plin. Ep.* Exime hunc mihi scrupulum, *h. e. take away, remove.* Cic. Hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, *h. e. was occasioned.* *Terent.* Timet: injeci scrupulum homini, *I have put a flea in his ear; I have given him a bone to pick.* *Colum.* Sine scrupulo, *h. e. without hesitation.* —— ¶ Also, *fear.* *Apul.* Reus scrupulo quæstionis liberatur, *from the fear of being tortured.* —— ¶ Also, *care, diligence, caution.* *Apul.* Quibus scrupulis perniciem prohibeat? *by what care or diligence.* — Also, *a difficulty,* of things not easily to be explained. *Gell.* Hos argutæ desidiæ

aculeos cum audiremus, neque in his scrupulis aut emolumentum ad rationem vitæ pertinens, aut finem ullum quærendi videremus, &c. —— ¶ Also, *for* Scrupulum, *a scruple, the smallest part of a weight.* (See *Scripulum.*) —— ¶ Also, *the smallest part of any thing. Inscript.* Vixit annos viginti et unum, menses tres, horas quatuor, scrupulos sex, *six minutes.*

SCRŪPUS (unc.), i, m. *a rough stone,* λίθαξ. *Petron.*

SCRŪTA (γρύτη, ἡ), ōrum, n. *things old, worn out, broken,* as, *old clothes, or rags, frippery, lumber, old trash or trumpery, tatters, broken stuff. Horat.* — Hence, Scrutarius, ii, m. *one that deals therein, a seller of old stuff or trumpery, a broker, ragman,* &c. *Lucil.* — Scrutaria, æ, f. *sc.* ars, *the trade of such a man. Apul.* Scrutariam facere, *h. e. to deal in old stuff or trumpery.* (It is in this passage used of thieves who steal only trifles.)

SCRŪTĀRIUS, a, um. See *Scruta.*

SCRŪTĀTIŌ (scrutor), ōnis, f. *a searching, inquiry, examination,* ἐξέτασις. *Sen.*

SCRŪTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a searcher, examiner, inquirer,* ἐξεταστής. *Stat.* profundi, *fisherman. Lucan.* auri, *one who digs up. Sueton.* and *Justin.* Salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit. —— ¶ Also, *one who seeks or searches after. Lucan.* fati.

SCRŪTĀTRIX (scrutator), icis, f. *she that searches, examines, or inquires. Alcim. Avit.*

SCRUTILLUS (unc.), i, m. *the belly of a swine stuffed or filled with forced meat. Plaut.*

SCRŪTINIUM (scrutor), ii, n. *an inquiry, search, investigation, scrutiny,* ἐξερεύνησις. *Apul.*

SCRŪTŌR (scruta), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to search, explore,* ἐξετάζω, ἐρευνάω. *Cic.* domos, naves. *Id.* Non scrutor te. *Id.* Alpes. *Stat.* Latebras animæ mucrone, *h. e. to stab deeply in the breast. Tacit.* mare, *h. e. to fish.* —— ¶ Also, *to seek, search for. Cic.* argumenta. *Plin.* venas inter saxa. —— ¶ Also, *to examine, investigate, search into, inquire into, pry into. Cic.* sordes omnes. *Horat.* arcanum. *Ovid.* mentes deum. *Tacit.* fata alicujus. —— ¶ *Scruto* seems likewise to have been in use. Hence, Scrutari and Scrutatus, a, um, *passively* in *Ammian.*

SCULNA (for seculna, from sequor), æ, m. and f. same as *Sequester, an umpire, judge, arbiter,* συνθηκοφύλαξ. *Lævius.* ap. *Gell.*

SCULPŌ (γλύφω), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to form or fashion any thing by graving, carving or cutting, to carve in stone, grave in metal, cut, engrave, sculpture,* γλύφω, γλάφω. *Ovid.* ebur, *h. e. to make a statue out of ivory. Vitruv.* denticulos in coronis. *Apul.* gemmas. *Justin.* ancoram in gemma. *Cic.* E saxo sculptus, *h. e. formed out of stone. Sueton. Aug. Ed. Græv.* Imago sculpta. (*Ed. Ern.* reads *scalpta*; but *sculpo* and *scalpo* seem to be one and the same word.) — Hence, figur. *Apul.* Sculptum in animo.

SCULPŌNEÆ (probably from sculpo), æ, f. *Plur.* Sculponeæ, *an inferior kind of shoe, such as slaves wore, wooden shoes. Plaut.*

SCULPTILIS (sculpo), e, adj. *formed or fashioned by graving or carving. Ovid.* opus dentis, *h. e. things made of ivory.*

SCULPTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who forms or fashions any thing by graving or carving, a graver, engraver, carver, sculptor,* γλύπτης. *Plin.* gemmarum.

SCULPTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a forming or fashioning by graving or carving, a graving, carving; sculpture,* γλυφή. *Plin.* l. 16, c. 40. Habent in sculpturis facilitatem ficus et salix. *Justin.* Annulus ejusdem sculpturæ. *Sueton. Ner.* 46. *Ed. Græv.* Annulus, cujus gemmæ sculptura erat Proserpinæ raptus. (But *Ed. Ern.* reads *scalptura.*) See, also, Quintil. 2, 21, 9.

SCULPTŪRĀTUS (sculpturo), a, um, adj. as, *Venant. Fortun.* ars, *h. e. the art of forming or fashioning any thing by graving or carving, the art of sculpture or engraving.*

SCULPTUS, a, um. See *Sculpo.*

SCURRA (unc.), æ, m. properly, perhaps, *a townsman, one who lives in a town. Plaut.* Non placet, quem scurræ laudant. (But this may also be referred to the next signification.) —— ¶ Also, *a townsman fashionably dressed, a gentleman,* or, a nickname of townsmen, *a dandy, petit-maitre.* It is sometimes opposed to *homo militaris. Plaut.* Scurra es. (*Ep.*) Scio te esse quidem hominem militarem. —— ¶ Also, *a buffoon, jester, droll, mimic. Cic.* Scurram improbissimum. Thus, Zeno called Socrates *scurram Atticum. Cic.* — *Juvenal.* Catulli, *h. e. pantomime.* —— ¶ Also, in later times, *a soldier of the guard. Lamprid.*

SCURRĪLIS (scurra), e, adj. *buffoon-like, scurrilous,* βωμολοχικός. *Cic.* jocus. *Id.* dicacitas. —— ¶ Also, *merry, jolly, jocose, playful, facetious. Val. Max.* 8, 8, 2.

SCURRĪLITĀS (scurrilis), ātis, f. *buffoonery, scurrility, drollery, pleasantry,* βωμολοχία. *Auct. dial. de Orat.*

SCURRĪLITĔR (Id.), adv. *scurrilously,* βωμολοχικῶς. *Plin. Ep.*

SCURRŎR (scurra), āris, dep. 1. *to play the buffoon, act the part of a scoffer or jester,* βωμολοχέω. *Horat.* Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu. —— ¶ Also, *to act the parasite, to flatter, wheedle. Horat.*

SCURRŬLA (dimin. of scurra), æ, m. *a buffoon, jester. Apul.*

SCŪTA. See *Scutum,* and *Scutra.*

SCŪTĀLE (scutum), is, n. *the thong of a sling. Liv.*

SCŪTĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a shield. Veget.* fabrica, *h. e. a place where shields are made.* — Hence, Scutarius, ii, m. *a shield-maker, maker of shields,* ἀσπιδοποιός. *Plaut.* Also, *one that bears or is armed with a shield, a targetier.* They were a kind of foreign troops, and belonged perhaps to the guard. *Ammian.*

SCŪTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. probably same as *Scutatus,* or *Scutarius, a soldier armed with a shield; a targetier. Veget.*

SCŪTĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *armed with a shield or buckler, shielded,* ἀσπιδιώτης, φερεσσακής. *Cæs.* cohortes. Also, *subst. a targetier. Liv.* Quatuor millia scutatorum.

SCUTELLA (dimin. of scutra), æ, f. *a kind of eating or drinking vessel, a dish or platter; a trencher,* πινακίσκος. *Cic.* potionis. Also, *a stand for placing other vessels upon, a salver. Pandect.*

SCŪTICA (σκυτική, from σκύτος, leather), æ, f. *a thong-lash or strap; a lash, whip,* σκυτάλη. *Horat.* —— ¶ *Scutica,* the lash or strap, is a severer punishment than *ferula,* the rod, and a lighter punishment than *flagellum,* the scourge, knout.

SCŪTIGERŬLUS (scutum & gerulus), a, um, adj. *carrying a shield. Plaut.* homo, *h. e. one who carries the shield of his master; an armor-bearer, squire,* ὑπλοφόρος.

SCŪTRA (unc.), æ, f. *a dish, plate, platter. Cato.* — *Scuta* occurs also. *Lucil.*

SCŪTRISCUM (dimin. of scutra), i, n. *a dish. Cato.*

SCŪTŬLA (σκυτάλη), æ, f. *a cylinder, roller, cylindrical piece of wood. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also (perhaps dimin. of scutra), *a small dish, plate, platter. Martial.* It was probably commonly rhomboidal in shape.— Hence, Scutula, *any rhomboidal or quadrangular figure, a rhombus or rhomboid,* as, for inlaying floors after the pattern of a chess-board. *Vitruv.*; or in weaving, *Plin.*; or for other purposes. *Id.*

SCŪTŬLĀTUS (scutula), a, um, adj. *having figures of the shape of a rhombus, diamonded, checkered, formed into lozenges. Plin.* rete, *h. e. a cobweb. Juvenal.* Scutulata, *sc.* vestimenta, *h. e. checkered, streaked, striped.* Hence, of colors, *streaked, checkered. Pallad.* equus.

SCŪTŬLUM (dimin. of scutum), i, n. *a little shield or buckler,* ἀσπίδιον. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a shoulder-bone, shoulder-blade. Cels.* 8, 1. *Ed. Almenov.* Scutula operta. (Other *Edd.* read *scoptula.*)

SCŪTUM (from σκύτος, leather), i, n. *a buckler, shield, target,* ἀσπίς, such as was borne by the Roman infantry. It was long, whereas the *clypeus* was round and of a smaller size. *Liv.* Also by the cavalry. *Id.* Scuta equestria. Hence, *Cic.* Scutum abjicere, *h. e. to throw away. Id.* rejicere, *h. e. to hold behind, in order to cover the back.* — The *Scutum,* θυρεός, door-shield, consisted of two boards glued together, which were covered with linen, and again with a calf-skin. In the centre was a knob or boss, *umbo.* It had a handle, and was two and a half feet broad, and from four to four and a half long. Compare *Veget.* 2, 18. —— ¶ Figur. *a shield, defence, protection. Liv.* —— ¶ *Lucret.* Scuta, *for* scutatum. But it is perhaps used for *scutra.*

SCȲBILITES (Σκυβελίτης), æ, m. *a kind of sweet wine in Galatia. Plin.* 14, 11.

SCȲLACEUM, and SCȲLACIUM, ii, n. *a town of Lower Italy, now Squillace.* — Hence, Scylläcĕus, a, um, adj. *belonging to it. Ovid.* litora.

SCȲLLA (Σκύλλα), æ, f. *a rock in Lower Italy, projecting into the sea, on the Sicilian straits, opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. Virg.* It was dangerous to sailors. Hence the proverb, Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim, *h. e. out of the frying-pan into the fire, from one evil into another.* —— ¶ Also, *a daughter of Phorcus, changed into the above-mentioned rock, after she had before been changed into a monster with dogs about her middle. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who cut off the purple hair of her father, upon which his welfare depended; she was afterwards changed into a bird* called *ciris. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *for* scilla, *a sea-onion. Colum.* 10, 374. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *scilla.*)

SCȲLLÆUS (Σκυλλαῖος), a, um, adj. *relating to Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus. Virg.* rabies. (Here, the dogs about her middle are alluded to.) *Lucan.* undæ, *h. e. near Sicily.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to Scylla, the daughter of Nisus. Stat.* rura, *h. e.* Megarensia.

SCȲMNUS (σκύμνος), i, m. *a young animal,* particularly, *a young lion. Lucret.* Scymni leonum.

SCYNIFES. See *Cinifes.*

SCȲPHULUS (dimin. of scyphus), i, m. *a little cup,* σκύφιον. *Paulin. Nolan.*

SCȲPHUS (σκύφος), i, m. *a drinking-vessel used by the ancients at table, a cup, goblet,* with us, *a wine-glass. Cic., Virg.,* and *Horat.* — Hence, *Cic.* Inter scyphos, *h. e. at wine-drinking, over a glass of wine.*

SCYRĒIS, idis, } See *Scyros.*
SCYRIAS, adis, &c. }

SCYRON, ōnis, is found in some *Edd.* for *Sciron.*

SCȲRŎS, and SCȲRUS (Σκῦρος), i, f. *the island Sciro in the Ægean sea, near Eubœa. Lycomedes was king of this island, whose daughter Deidamia was mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, who had disguised himself in woman's clothes.* — Hence, Scyrēis, Idis, f. *of or belonging to Scyros. Stat.* Scyreides, *sc.* puellæ. — Scyrētĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Scyros. Plin.* — Scyrias, ădis, f. same as *Scyreis. Ovid.* puella, *h. e.* Deidamia. — Scyrĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Scyros. Plin.* Scyrĭus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Scyros. Propert.* Deidamia. *Virg.* pubes. *Ovid.* membra, *h. e.* Pyrrhi.

SCȲTALA, æ, and SCȲTALE (σκυτάλη), es, f. *a piece of leather that has been rolled upon a round staff. Such a strap, after it was disengaged from the staff, the Lacedæmonians sent to their generals, in order to convey to them secret commands: the general, in order to be able to read the order, had to roll the strap upon a similar staff; it was, consequently, a secret written order. Nep. Paus.* 3. *Gell.* 17. 9. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of serpent. Solin.* So, *Plin.* Scytalen et angues (others read *mygalen, h. e.* murem araneum.)

SCȲTALOSAGITTIPELLIGER (from scytala, sagitta, pellis, & gero), *a title of Hercules, h. e.* clavam, sagittam et pellem gerens, σκυταλοτοξοδερματοφόρος. *Tertull.*

SCȲTĀTUM, i, n. See *Schytanum.*

SCȲTHA, or SCȲTHES (Σκύθης), æ, m. *a Scythian. Cic.* — Plur. Scythæ, *an indefinite name, sometimes denoting a single nation, sometimes a common name of all those nomadic nations who lived in the country north and east of the Black and Caspian seas.* —— ¶ Also, adjective-

ly, *Scythian.* *Senec.* pontus, *h. e.* Euxinus. *Martial.* smaragdus.

SCȲTHIĂ (Σκυθία), æ, f. *the country of the Scythians. Ovid.*

SCȲTHICĒ, es. See *Scythicus.*

SCȲTHICŬS (Σκυθικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Scythians, Scythian. Ovid.* arcus. *Id.* frigus. *Lucan.* nives. *Horat.* amnis, *h. e.* Tanais. *Ovid.* fretum, *or, Val. Flacc.* pontus, *h. e.* pontus Euxinus. *Plin.* Scythicus Oceanus, *the Frozen ocean. Id.* Scythicus equitatus. *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* Diana, *h. e.* quæ in Taurica Chersoneso olim humanis hostiis culta fuit, deinde Ariciam usque translata est. *Plin.* herba, *or, simply, Id.* Scythice, es, f. *a kind of herb.* — Also, for *Parthicus. Lucan.* pharetra.

SCȲTHIS (Σκυθίς), idis, f. *of or in Scythia, Scythian.* Hence, subst. *a Scythian woman. Ovid.*

SCȲTHISSĂ, æ, f. same as *Scythis; Scythian, a Scythian woman. Nepos.* mater.

SCȲZINŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* vinum, *h. e. a kind of wine made of herbs.*

SE, from sui. (See *Sui.*) —— ¶ Also, for *Sine, without. Cic.* e legg. xii. *tab.* Se fraude esto. (Instead of it, we find also *sed.*) —— ¶ Also, *an inseparable preposition* (formed from *sed*, as *re* from *red*, whence the letter *d* is found before a vowel), *without.* Securus, *h. e.* sine cura. Also, *apart, separately, aside.* Sepono, *I lay aside.* Sedeo, *to go separately,* from which *seditio* is derived. —— ¶ Also, for *semi, half,* as, selibra, semodius. —— ¶ Also, for *sex,* as semestris.

SĒBĀCĔŬS, or **SĒVĀCĔŬS** (sebum), a, um, adj. *made of tallow.* Hence, *Apul.* Sebacei, *h. e. tallow-candles.*

SĒBĀLIS, or **SĒVĀLIS** (Id.), e, adj. *of tallow. Ammian.* fax.

SEBAZIUS, ii, m. See *Sabazius.*

SĒBĒTHŎS, or **SĒBĒTHŬS**, or **SĒBĒTŬS**, or **SĒBĒTŎS**, i, m. *a small river of Campania near Neapolis.* — Hence, Sebethis, idis, f. *belonging to it. Virg.* nympha.

SĒBŌ, or **SĒVŌ** (sebum), as, a. 1. *to overlay with tallow,* στεατόω. *Colum.* candelas, *h. e. to make, cast or dip candles.*

SĒBŌSŬS, and **SĒVŌSŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of tallow or suet, greasy. Plin.*

SĒBUM, and **SĒVUM** (unc.), i, n. *tallow, suet,* στέαρ. *Plaut.* and *Colum.*

SĒBUSIĀNI, ōrum, m. same as *Segusiani. Cic.*

SĔCĀBILIS (seco), e, adj. *that may be cut. Lactant.*

SĔCĀLĔ (unc.), is, n. *a kind of corn,* perhaps *rye* (Secale Cereale, L.). According to others, *a kind of spelt. Plin.*

SĔCĀMĔNTUM (seco), i, n. *any thing that is made of cut wood. Plin.*

SĒCĒDŌ (se & cedo), is, cessi, cessum, n. 3. *to go apart, retire, withdraw, step aside, retreat, secede, go away, separate,* ἀναχωρέω. *Plaut.* de via. *Cic.* Secedant improbi. *Sallust.* Plebs a patribus secessit. *Liv.* In sacrum montem. *Sallust.* In abditam partem ædium. *Quintil.* ad stilum, *to betake one's self to writing or composing. Propert.* Lex vetat secedere amantes, *to be separated from each other.* — Hence, Secessisse, *to be distant. Plin. Ep.* Villa 17 mill. passuum ab urbe secessit. — Also, absolutely, Secedere, *to leave the noise and bustle of the town and go into the country, to retire into solitude. Sueton.*

SĒCERNŌ (se & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to put asunder or apart, sever, part, separate,* ἀποκρίνω, ἀφορίζω. *Cic.* aliquem. *Varr.* arietes. *Horat.* Europen ab Afris. *Liv.* se e grege imperatorum, *h. e. to except. Id.* Secernere partem prædæ in publicum, *to set aside. Horat.* Me Nympharum chori secernunt populo (*dat.*), *h. e.* a populo. *Ovid.* in orbes, *h. e. to divide.* — Hence, *to distinguish. Cic.* blandum amicum a vero. *Horat.* honestum turpi. —— ¶ See, also, *Secretus, a, um.*

SĒCESPITĂ (seco), æ, f. *a knife used in sacrifices. Sueton.*

SĒCESSIŌ (secedo), ōnis, f. *a going away, a separation, a retiring, withdrawing, going aside or apart, secession,* ἀναχώρησις. *Cic.* subscriptorum. *Liv.* ab suis. *Cæs.* Secessionem facere. Particularly, *the separation of the Plebeians from the Patricians, as the former left the city and withdrew to the Aventine mountain. Liv.* 2, 32.

SĒCESSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a going away, separation, retiring, withdrawing, departure,* ἀποχώρησις, ἀναχώρησις. *Cic.* plebis. *Gell.* animi a corpore. —— ¶ Also, *a withdrawing from other persons, retirement, solitude. Ovid.* and *Suet.* —— ¶ Also, *a retreat, remote or solitary place,* as, in the country for recreation, particularly, a summer-residence. *Virg., Suet.* and *Plin. Paneg.* — Hence, figur. *Val. Max.* In secessu quam in fronte beatior, *h. e. in his mind. Hieron.* In secessum projici, *h. e.* in partem posticam corporis, *or, the draught, privy.*

SĒCIUS. See *Secus.*

SĒCLŪDŌ (se & cludo, *h. e.* claudo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to shut up apart or in a separate place, to shut up, confine, separate,* ἀποκλείω. *Varr.* incientes. *Stat.* inter puellas, *shut up, confine.* — Hence, *Prop.* Secludi, *h. e. to hide or conceal one's self. Virg.* Antro seclusa, *h. e.* inclusa. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, seclude. Cæs.* munitione flumen a monte. *Lucret.* terram lumine solis, *sc.* a. *Cic.* Aqua seclusa. *Id.* A conspectu parentum ac liberum seclusus. *Virg.* Nemus seclusum, *h. e. apart from others. Varr.* In secluso, *h. e. in a retired place, not before the eyes of all.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove. Virg.* curas.

SĒCLUM. See *Seculum.*

SĒCLŪSŌRIUM (secludo), ii, n. *a place where any thing is shut up apart, a coop,* ἐγκλειστήριον. *Varr.*

SĒCLŪSŬS, a, um. See *Secludo.*

SĔCŌ (unc.), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut, cut off,* τέμνω, κόπτω, πρίω. *Plaut.* digitum. *Cæs.* pabula. *Cic.* varices. *Q. Cic.* alicui collum. *Sueton.* fauces novacula. *Horat.* Unguis sectus. —— ¶ Also, *to wound, scratch. Virg.* Secuerunt corpora vepres. *Horat.* Aucto ne secer ungui. *Id.* Sectus flagellis. *Id.* Sectæ ungue genæ, *h. e. scratched. Tibull.* Verbere terga seca. *Martial.* comas, *h. e. to tear.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause pain, torment. Catull.* Si quem podagra secat. — Hence, with words, *to cut up, satirise, lash. Pers.* urbem. —— ¶ Also, *to cut, cut in pieces. Virg.* tergora in frusta. *Justin.* corium in partes tenuissimas. *Horat.* marmora. *Id.* Herbæ sectæ. — Hence, *to separate. Lucan.* Undas secat Isthmos. *Plin.* Amnis urbem secans. — Hence, *to end, decide, determine. Horat.* lites. *Id.* magnas res. — Also, *to divide. Cic.* causas in plura genera. *Horat.* Orbis sectus, *h. e.* pars terrarum orbis. Figur. *Ovid.* Mens secta. — Also, *to go, run, pass, fly, sail through. Virg.* Avis secat æthera. *Ovid.* æquor puppe, *h. e. to sail through or over. Quintil.* Vox secans aera. — Also, *to gnaw, eat, corrode. Plaut.* Termes postes secat. —— ¶ Also, *to cut for the sake of a cure, to endeavor to cure by cutting. Plin.* corpora. *Cic.* Quum varices secabantur Mario, dolebat. — Hence, Sectum, *a cut,* or *a part of the body that is cut. Plin.* Spongiæ imposita secta recentia non patiuntur intumescere. —— ¶ Also, *to castrate. Martial.* Sectus puer. —— ¶ Also, *to cut, make by cutting or separating. Virg.* viam ad naves, *h. e. to go. Quintil.* Diversæ viæ secari cœperunt, *h. e. set foot upon. Virg.* Via secta, *h. e.* facta. *Id.* arcum, *h. e. to make.* —— ¶ *Virg.* Spem secare, *h. e. to entertain a hope.* —— ¶ *Colum.* Secaturus.

SĒCŌRDIĂ. See *Socordia.*

SĒCRĒTĀRIUM (secretus), ii, n. *a secret, separated, lonely or solitary place. Apul.* Secretaria terræ. — Also, in a church. *Sulpic. Sever.* — Also, for judges. *Lactant.*

SĒCRĒTĒ (secretus), adv. *secretly, separately. Tertull.* Præceptum secrete adorandi. *Senec.* Secretius.

SĒCRĒTIM (Id.), adv. same as *Secrete. Ammian.*

SĒCRĒTIŌ (secerno), ōnis, f. *a separating,* ἔκκρισις. *Cic.*

SĒCRĒTŌ. See *Secretus.*

SĒCRĒTŬS, a, um, particip. from secerno. —— ¶ Adj. *separate, remote, apart. Varr.* Pascere oves secretas, *h. e. by themselves, apart from the rest. Id.* In secretam corbem, *h. e. into a separate basket. Virg.* arva. —— ¶ Also, *deprived. Lucret.* Natura secreta cibo. Also, with a *genit. Lucret.* Secreta teporis. —— ¶ Also, *secret. Ovid.* artes, *h. e. magical. Lucan.* carmina, *h. e. Sibylline. Quintil.* Lingua secretior, *h. e. of obsolete expressions.* —— ¶ Also, *solitary. Martial.* quies. *Tacit.* colles. *Senec.* Secretissimus homo. —— ¶ Also, *chosen, not common. Quintil.* figuræ. — Secretus, a, um, is also used for *secrete; secretly, privately. Virg.* Secreta pyram erige. — Hence, Secretum, subst. *a secret, solitary or retired place, a solitude, place of retirement. Virg.* Secreta Sibyllæ. *Horat.* In secreta. *Phædr.* Secretum petit. *Secretum petere* denotes, also, *to desire to speak to a person alone or in secret, desire to be heard in secret, demand a private audience. Sueton.* Secretum petenti, non nisi adhibito filio Druso dedit. *Tacit.* Petito secreto, futura aperit. *Tacit.* Secretiora Germaniæ. *Plin. Ep.* Dulce secretum. — Hence, Secreto, *separately, apart, in a separate place. Senec.* ambulare. *Liv.* Consilia secreto ab aliis coquebant. — Also, *solitude, a remaining alone, retirement. Ovid.* longum. — Also, *any thing secret, a secret, mystery. Plin. Ep.* Quin etiam uxor quamquam omnis secreti capacissima, digrediebatur. *Tacit.* Omnium secreta rimari. — Hence, Secreto, *secretly, privily, in secret. Plaut.* Secreto illum adjutabo. *Sallust.* monere. — So, also, In secreto, *alone, apart, separate from others. Liv.* Tempus in secreto ibi tereret. — Secreta, *secret or private papers, writings. Sueton.* In secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli. —— ¶ *Secretius,* adv. belongs to *secrete.*

SĔCTĂ (sequor), æ, f. *a manner of acting, rule, method. Cic.* vitæ. *Id.* Horum sectam persequimur. —— ¶ Also, *a party, sect, faction. Cic.* philosophorum, *h. e. sect. Id.* Sectam Antonii secuti essent. — Also, of highwaymen, *a band. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a sex, class. Apul.* mulierum. — Also, *race, nation. Apul.* Secta cuja provenerit. (Others read *sectacula.*)

SĔCTĀCŬLUM (sequor), i, n. or **SĔCTĀCŬLĂ**, æ, f. *a succession, race, line. Apul.* Natalium sectacula, *h. e. a lineage, descent, race, ancestors.* (Others read *natalium, secta cuja,* &c. See *Secta.*)

SĔCTĀRIŬS (secta), a, um, adj. *that is followed by others. Plaut.* vervex, *h. e. a belwether.* (Others render it *a ram castrated, a wether,* as if from *seco*).

SĔCTĀTIŌ (sector), ōnis, f. *a following after, striving after any thing. Tertull.* boni.

SĔCTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that attends or accompanies another every where, an attendant, companion. Cic.* Gabinii. — Particularly, *one who attends or accompanies out of affection or attachment. Cic.* Quid opus est sectatoribus? —— ¶ Also, *an adherent, follower. Tacit.* Sectatoribus dimissis. —— ¶ Also, *a follower, disciple. Gell.* Aristotelis. *Id.* eloquentiæ.

SĔCTILIS (seco), e, adj. *cleft, divided, cut,* τμητός, εὔσχιστος. *Ovid.* ebur. *Plin.* laminæ. — Hence, *Vitruv.* and *Sueton.* Pavimenta sectilia, *h. e. consisting of slabs of marble of different forms, mosaic work.* —— ¶ Also, *that may be cut or cleft. Martial.* porrum, *h. e. chives, sulleek. Plin.* lapis.

SĔCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces, section, division,* τμῆσις, τομή, σχίσις. *Vitruv.* corporum. *Plin.* brassicæ. — Also, *castration. Apul.* Destinatam sectionem meam flagitat. —— ¶ Also, *a dividing, distributing. Cic.* prædæ, *h. e. booty which is to be distributed.* Also, without *præda. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 33. oppidi. —— ¶ Also, *an auction,* but for the most part only of booty or of the goods of a proscribed person. *Suet.* Sectionibus uberius compendium nactus. *Tacit.* Sectiones exercere. — Hence, *a purchasing at an auction. Cic.* Ad scelus sectionis accedere. *Id.* Pro sectione debebas. — Also, *things or property sold by auction. Tacit.* Reliquias Neronianarum sectionum.

SĔCTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is or may*

be out. *Colum.* porrum, *h. e. chives, cut-leek.*

SĔCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who cuts, cuts off or in pieces, a cutter,* τμητός. *Plaut.* zonarius, *a cutpurse,* βαλαντιοτόμος. *Cic.* collorum, *h. e. a murderer, bandit.* *Colum.* feni, *h. e. a mower.* —— ¶ Also, *one that buys goods sold by auction by or in the name of the state, and afterwards sells them again by retail.* *Cic.* bonorum. *Id.* Pompeii, *h. e.* bonorum Pompeii. — Hence, figur. *Lucan.* favoris, *h. e. one that sells his favor.*

SĔCTŎR (frequentat. of sequor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to follow, follow after, attend, accompany,* out of regard or affection, and, especially, if it be done frequently, παρακολουθέω. *Cic.* aliquem totos dies, *h. e. to accompany.* *Tibull.* oves, *h. e. to tend.* *Id.* aratrum. *Horat.* matronas, *h. e. to run after.* — Hence, *to wait upon, be a servant.* *Cic.* Chrysogonum. *Plaut.* filium. —— ¶ Also, *to follow, attend, run after out of contempt, to pursue.* *Cic.* Ut pueri eum sectentur. — Hence, in general, *to pursue, chase.* *Ovid.* leporem. *Virg.* apros, *h. e. to hunt.* —— ¶ Also, *to endeavor to obtain or catch by hunting, to strive after.* *Cas.* prædam. — Also, in general, *to strive after, aim at.* *Sueton.* præcepta. *Horat. Art.* 25. lenia. (Others read *levia.*) — Also, *to like to go or run to a place, to frequent.* *Plin.* gymnasia, porticus. — Hence, *to concern or trouble one's self, search, endeavor to find out.* *Horat.* Mitte sectari. —— ¶ In a *passive* signification it occurs in *Varr.* Qui vellet se a [illegible] sectari.

SĔCTRIX (sector, oris,) īcis, f. *she [illegible] buys at an auction goods of proscribed persons.* *Plin.*

SĔCTŪRA (seco), æ, f. *a cutting; the act of cutting,* τομή. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the place where a cut is made,* as, in wood. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the place where any thing is cut, hewn or dug.* *Cas.* Ærariæ secturæ, *h. e. copper-mines.*

SECTUS, a, um. See *Seco.*

SĔCŪBĀTIŌ (secubo), ōnis, f. same as *Secubitus.* *Solin.*

SĔCŬBITŬS (Id.), us, m. *a lying or sleeping alone or by one's self, without a bedfellow.* *Ovid.*

SĔCŬBŌ (se & cubo), as, ui, ĭtum, n. 1. *to lie alone, sleep by one's self, without a bedfellow,* ἀνακοιτεῖν. *Ovid.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *to live alone, in solitude, or remote from others.* *Propert.*

SĔCŬLA (seco), æ, f. *a scythe, sickle,* δρεπάνη. *Varr.*

SÆCŬLĀRIS, or **SÆCŬLĀRIS** (seculum, or sæculum), e, adj. *relating to a century, happening every hundred years.* *Val. Max.* ludi, *h. e. celebrated every hundredth year.* They were also celebrated in the one hundred and tenth year. *Sueton.* Also, after a space of less than a hundred years. *Id.* — Hence, carmen, *a poem sung by boys and girls at the secular plays.* —— ¶ With ecclesiastical writers, *secular, temporal, worldly, laical,* opposed to *spiritual, ecclesiastical, clerical.* *Tertull.* literæ. *Sidon.* historia.

SÆCŬLUM (produced for seclum, which form was the only one known to Lucretius, afterwards, also, sæculum and sæclum; it is allied to secus, *h. e.* sexus, γένος), i, n. *a sex, breed.* *Lucret.* Secla hominum, pavonum, ferarum, leonum. *Id.* Muliebre seclum, *h. e.* mulieres. —— ¶ Also, *an age, a generation,* generally reckoned at thirty-three years. *Liv.* Secula plura numerentur. — Also, *the time of a man's life.* *Censorin.* —— ¶ Also, *a century.* *Cic.* Duobus seculis ante. *Sil.* Ire in secula, *h. e. to be praised through all ages, to be celebrated.* —— ¶ Hence, *a century,* h. e. *the persons living in a century.* *Cic.* Judicium reliquorum seculorum. — Also, in general, *a great number of years.* *Virg.* Seclis effeta senectus. — Also, *the reign of a prince, the time during which he reigns.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *the time in which one lives,* by which frequently men and manners are meant. *Virg.* Mitescent secula. *Terent.* Seculum prius. *Virg.* Impia æternam timuerunt secula noctem, *h. e. men.* *Tacit.* Nec corrumpere aut corrumpi seculum vocatur, *h. e.* *fashion, custom, spirit of the age.* — Hence, in a biblical sense, *the world, life on earth.* *Prudent.* Also, *the manner of life of the heathens.* *Tertull.* Videmus seculi exempla.

SĔCUM, *h. e.* cum se. See *Cum*, and *Sui.*

SĔCUNDĀNUS (secundus), a, um, adj. *of the second class or division.* *Liv.* miles, *h. e. of the second legion.*

SĔCUNDĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that follows after the first, the second in order or rank, the next to the first, of the second sort or quality, secondary, inferior.* *Colum.* mel. *Sueton.* panis.

SĔCUNDĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *the second place.* *Tertull.*

SĔCUNDĒ (Id.), adv. *happily, fortunately, prosperously, luckily.* *Cato.*

SĔCUNDICĒRIUS (secundus & cera), ii, m. *one of the second order or degree.* *Cod. Just.*

SĔCUNDŌ (secundus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to follow, accompany.* — Hence, *to favor, prosper, make prosperous or fortunate, second, further,* εὐοδόω. *Prop.* Aura secundat iter. *Justin.* Secundante vento, *h. e. with a fair wind.* *Virg.* Dii incepta secundent. *Id.* eventus. —— ¶ Also, *to accommodate, suit, adapt to* any thing. *Plaut.* Tempus ei rei secundes.

SĔCUNDŌ (Id.), adv. *the second time.* *Hirt.* —— ¶ Also, *secondly, [illegible] the second place,* δεύτερον, δευτέρως. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *twice.* *Treb. Poll.*

SĔCUNDUM (Id.), adv. *after, immediately after, behind.* *Plaut.* I secundum. —— ¶ Also, *in the second place.* *Varr.* Animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis, et quemadmodum constituerint paces: secundum, qua fide et justitia eas coluerint. —— ¶ It is also used as a preposition with an *accusat. nigh, near, hard or fast by, just by, close to; by, along;* or, simply, *on,* κατά, παρά. *Varr.* Præcidere arbores secundum terram. *Cic.* Facere iter secundum mare, *coast along.* *Cas.* Secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. *Plaut.* Quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? *Plin.* Secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt æstuaria. *Varr.* Cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Vulnus accipere in capite secundum aurem. — Also, in *Cic.* Secundum quietem, *h. e. in one's sleep, while asleep.* — Also, *immediately after or behind.* *Plaut.* Ite secundum me. — Also, *behind.* *Plaut.* Secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi. — Also, of time, *after, immediately after.* *Cato.* Secundum vindemiam. *Cic.* Secundum comitia. *Liv.* Secundum hæc, *h. e. after this, then.* — Also, *after* in order or rank, *after, next to.* *Cic.* Secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine. *Id.* In actione secundum vocem vultus valet. *Id.* Secundum ea quæro, servarisne in eo fidem, *h. e. hereupon, in the next place.* *Id.* Heres secundum filiam, *h. e. that inherits after the daughter.* — Also, *according to, conformably with, agreeably with.* *Cic.* Secundum naturam vivere. *Sueton.* Secundum aliquem sentire. — Also, *for, in favor of.* *Cic.* Nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse. *Tacit.* Post principia belli secundum Flavianos, *favorable to the Flavians.*

SĔCUNDUS (sequor), a, um, adj. *following.* *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Si te lumine secundo hic offendero, *h. e. to-morrow.* *Cic.* and *Nepos.* Mensa secunda, *h. e. the dessert.* —— ¶ Also, *following after the first, the second.* *Cic.* Id secundum erat de tribus. *Id.* heres, *h. e. the second heir, after-heir, one who inherits in case of the death of the first, or when the first heir refuses to enter upon his inheritance.* *Ovid.* Secundus a fine, *h. e.* penultimus. *Cic.* Partes secundæ, *h. e. the second part in a play.* Also, simply, *Plin.* Secundæ, sc. partes. Hence, *Cic. Brut.* 69. *Ed. Ern.* Fuit Crassi quasi secundarum, *h. e. played, as it were, the second part, after Crassus, followed him.* *Quintil.* Secundas alicui deferre, *h. e. to assign or put in the second place.* — Figur. *Senec.* Secundas agere, or, *Horat.* Partes secundas tractare, *h. e. to yield to, agree with, assent to, say yes.* — Secundæ denotes, also, *the after-birth, secundine,* τὰ δεύτερα, δευτέριον, τὰ ὕστερα. *Cels.* Medicus trahere umbilicum debet usque ad eas, quas secundas vocant, quod velamentum infantis intus fuit. *Partus* is also joined with it. *Plin.* Secundas partus evocare. — Also, *the following, next, or second in rank.* *Hirt.* Secundus a rege, *h. e. the next to the king.* *Cic.* Secundus ad principatum. *Nepos.* Hæc fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondæ. *Horat.* Nil generatur simile aut secundum. — Also, *inferior, worse, secondary, subordinate.* *Horat.* panis. *Virg.* Haud ulli virtute secundus. —— ¶ Also, *following, going in the same direction, coming after.* *Virg.* Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo, *h. e. with his quickly-following chariot.* — Particularly, of wind and water. Of water, *down the stream, down the current of the river.* *Liv.* Secundo Tiberi defertur. *Id.* Secunda aqua, *h. e. down the stream.* *Id.* Naves mari secundo misit, *h. e. with the tide.* — Of wind, *fair, favorable.* *Cic.* Cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, *h. e. favorable.* *Id.* Secundissimi venti. — Also, of other things. *Nigid.* Etesiæ secundo sole flant, *h. e.* secundum cursum solis. — Hence, *favoring, favorable, giving approbation.* *Cic.* Secundo populo facere aliquid, *h. e. with the approbation of the people, so as to have the people on one's side.* *Id.* voluntas concionis. *Virg.* Clamore secundo, *h. e. with favoring applauses and acclamation.* *Id.* Diis auspicibus et Junone secunda, *h. e. propitious.* *Liv.* Secundis auribus accipi. *Sueton.* Reliqua militia secundiore fama fuit, *h. e. obtained greater credit.* *Liv.* Verba secunda iræ, *h. e. favoring anger.* *Id.* Leges secundissimas plebi, adversas nobilitati tulit, *h. e. most advantageous, favorable, or agreeable.* *Ovid.* Verba secunda loqui alicui, *h. e. to agree with, give assent or approbation,* or, *to say always, by way of flattery, what another likes to hear.* — Also, *according to one's wish, prosperous, successful, lucky, fortunate, favorable.* *Cic.* prœlium. *Id.* auspicia. *Id.* Res secundæ, *h. e. prosperous circumstances, prosperity.* *Tacit.* navigatio. *Nepos.* fortuna, or, *plur.* fortunæ, *h. e. good fortune, success.* Also, Secundum, subst. *any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune.* *Nepos.* Si quid secundi evenisset. Also, in the plur. neut. *Terent.* Secunda, *h. e. fortunate circumstances, good fortune.*

SĔCŪRĒ (securus), adv. *free from grief or care, carelessly, recklessly, negligently, easily, indifferently, remissly,* ἀμελῶς. *Sueton.* aliquid ferre. *Justin.* Securius. —— ¶ Also, *securely, safely, with confidence, without fear or apprehension,* ἀδεῶς, ἀμερίμνως. *Val. Max.* vivere. *Plin. Ep.* Securius.

SĔCŪRICLĀTUS (securicula), a, um, adj. *fastened with swallow-tail work, joined by mortise and tenon, mortised, of the form of a swallow's tail.* *Vitruv.*

SĔCŪRICŬLA (dimin. of securis), æ, f. *a little axe or hatchet,* πελεκύδιον. *Plaut.* — Also, *an agricultural instrument used in ploughing for cutting the roots.* *Plin.* — Hence, in carpentry from resemblance, *a kind of joining of the form of a swallow's tail, a dove-tail,* πελεκινωτόν. *Vitruv.*

SĔCŪRIDĀCA (securis), æ, f. *a kind of weed growing among lentils.* *Plin.*

SĔCŪRIFER (securis & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing an axe or hatchet,* πελεκυφόρος. *Ovid.*

SĔCŪRIGER (securis & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *carrying an axe or hatchet.* *Ovid.* puellæ, *h. e. Amazons.*

SĔCŪRIS (seco), is, f. *an axe or hatchet,* πέλεκυς. It was used in war for fighting. *Virg.* Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures. Also, for slaying victims. *Ovid.* Candidaque adducta collum percussa securi victima. *Horat.* Victima pontificum secures cervice tinget. Also, for felling trees. *Virg.* Procumbunt piceæ, sonat icta securibus ilex. Also, for cutting marble in the quarries. *Stat.* Synnade quod mœsta

Phrygiæ fodere secures. — Also, *the part of a vine-dresser's knife which is used for chopping*. *Colum.* — It was particularly used for beheading criminals. *Cic.* Securi ferire, *or* percutere, *h. e. to behead* with an axe. *Virg.* Torquatus sævus securi, *h. e. who was a severe commander, and caused his own son to be beheaded for fighting the enemy without order.* — The lictors carried axes in the fasces before the magistrates, particularly before the consuls. Hence, Secures, *the sovereignty of the Roman people*, and *the power of the magistrates*. *Cæs.* Gallia securibus subjecta, *h. e. Roman power*. *Horat.* Virtus nec sumit nec ponit secures, *h. e.* magistratus, honores. *Id.* Medus timet secures, *h. e.* imperium Rom. *Virg.* Sævas secures accipiet. Also, in the *singular*. *Ovid.* Germania colla Romanæ præbens animosa securi. —— ¶ Securim injicere, *or* infligere, *to do an injury*; as, *Cic.* Securim injicere petitioni. *Id.* Infligere securim reipublicæ. — *Id.* Securis Tenedia (proverbial of great severity).

SĒCŪRITĀS (securus), ātis, f. *security, ease, quiet, peace of mind, composure*, ἀσφάλεια, ἀμεριμνία, εὐθυμία. *Cic.* Qui autem illam maxime optatam et expeditam securitatem (securitatem autem nunc appello vacuitatem ægritudinis, in qua vita beata posita est) habere quisquam potest, cui aut adsit, aut adesse possit multitudo malorum? Also, in the *plural*. *Plin.* Vinum jejunos bibere inutilissimum est curis: somno vero ac securitatibus jamdudum hoc fuit, quod, &c., *for driving away cares.* —— ¶ Also, *boldness, intrepidity, firmness, confidence*. *Plin. Ep.* Ut timorem ejus sua securitate leniret. *Quintil.* Sic est habenda auctoritatis ratio, ne sit invisa securitas. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Plin.* mortis, *h. e. with regard to death.* —— ¶ Also, *carelessness, thoughtlessness, negligence, remissness, recklessness*, ἀμέλεια. *Quintil.* Quia res altera tædium laboris, altera securitatem parit. —— ¶ *Safety, security, freedom from danger*. *Plin. Ep.* multorum. *Plin.* itinerum, *h. e. with regard to a journey.* — Also, *security by means of a receipt or acknowledgment*. *Ammian.* and *Pandect.*

SĒCŪRUS (se & cura), a, um, adj. *secure, quiet, easy, undisturbed, without anxiety, without care, careless, unconcerned*, ἀμέριμνος, ἀμελής. *Horat.* homo. *Ovid.* quies. *Liv.* Securior ab aliquo, *h. e. with regard to*. *Id.* Securus de bello erat. *Cic.* Animus securus de re. Also with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* amorum, *h. e.* de amoribus. *Ovid.* famæ. —— ¶ Also, *secure, without fear*, ἀδεής. *Plin.* Securus a metu. *Lamprid.* Urbs securissima. Also with a *genit.* following. *Virg.* pelagi. — Also, *bold, audacious*. *Senect.* reus. *Tacit.* Luxus securior. —— ¶ Also, *secure, safe, not to be feared, causing no fear or anxiety*. *Liv.* tempus, locus. *Plaut.* Iram matris sibi esse securam, *h. e. not to be feared*. *Tacit.* loca. *Quintil.* lectio. —— ¶ *Securus*, secure, who is without fear, even though danger be actually at hand: *Tutus*, safe, who is not in danger, even though he be in fear.

SĔCUS (τέκος), n. indeclin. same as *Sexus, a sex*, γένος. *Sueton.* muliebre. *Plaut.* Virile secus nunquam ullum habui, *I never had any child of the male sex*. — More frequently we find, Secus (*acc.*) (*sc.* ad, *with regard to*); as, *Liv.* Liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, *h. e. free persons of the male sex, free males*. *Tacit.* Virile ac muliebre secus omnis ætas. *Sueton.* Muliebre secus omnes summovit.

SĔCUS (sequor), adv. comparat. Sĕcius. *Secus* is frequently used *for* aliter, *not so, otherwise, differently*, ἄλλως, ἑτέρως. *Cic.* Id secus est, *h. e. that is different, otherwise, not so*. *Id.* Nemo dicet secus, *h. e. no one will say otherwise, none will deny it*. Non, *or*, haud secus, *not otherwise, even so, just so*. — Also followed by *ac, atque, quam, than*; thus, *Cic.* Non secus ac sentiebam. *Virg.* Haud secus ac jussi faciunt. *Sallust.* Haud secus atque in mari. *Cic.* Ne quid fiat secus quam volumus. *Id.* Paulo secus atque, &c. Further, *Cic.* Longe secus, *h. e. quite or far otherwise*. *Id.* Non multo secus, *h. e. not much otherwise, almost, nearly, about, nearly so, thereabouts.* — Also, *ill, badly, not rightly, not well*, and sometimes *not* either in opposition to a preceding *recte, bene, beate*, &c., or without *recte, beate, bene*, &c. *Cic.* Recte an secus, *h. e. right or wrong*. *Liv.* Pro bene aut secus consulto, *h. e. well or ill*. *Cic.* Aut beate aut secus vivendi, *h. e. happily or not*. *Id.* Cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te tamen recte vereque sensisse, *h. e. turn out badly*. *Id.* Secus existimare de animo alicujus, *h. e. to judge ill*. *Liv.* Nequid de collega secus scriberet, *h. e. any thing bad*. *Cic.* Secus aliquid committere erga aliquem, *h. e. not to act rightly*. *Sallust.* Quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, &c. *h. e. turned out ill*. *Tacit.* Quamquam cœpta secus cadebant, *h. e. were unsuccessful*. *Sallust.* Si morbo aut fato huic imperio secus accidat, *h. e. if any ill should befall*. — Also, *less*. *Tacit.* Neque multo secus in iis virium, *h. e. much less strength*. (In this passage it is used as a substantive for *minus*). — Also, *more*. *Apul.* Modico secus progressus, *h. e. having advanced a little onward, having gone a little farther*. *Id.* Mihi relictum a patre sestert. vicies, paulo secus, *h. e. a little more or above*. — Also, same as *secundum, by, along, near, nigh to, on*, πλησίον, with an *accusat.* *Plin.* Nascitur secus fluvios. *Quintil.* Secus viam stare. — It is also joined to some words, as, circumsecus, *round about*, utrinquesecus, *on both sides*. (See *Circumsecus, Utrinquesecus.*) —— ¶ Comparat. Sĕcius, *otherwise, differently*, ἀλλοιοτέρως. *Plaut.* Hæc nihilo mihi esse videntur secius, quam somnia, *h. e. nothing but dreams*. *Id.* Nam si servus meus esses, nihilo secius mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *h. e. just so*. *Ovid.* Non secius uritur, quam, &c. *h. e. not otherwise, just as*. So, also, *Virg.* Non secius ut. *h. e. not otherwise than, just as*. — For *secius* we find also *sequius*; *differently, otherwise*. *Plaut.* Quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? *Apul.* Sequius ac rata fuerat. — Also, for *minus*; *less*, but with a negative particle preceding, as, *non, nec, nihilo*, &c. *Terent.* Nihilo secius mox puerum deferent, *h. e. nevertheless*. So, also, *Virg.* Filius ardentes haud secius æquore campi exercebat equos. *Id.* Interea tonon secius aere ningit, *h. e. nevertheless*. *Nep.* Neque eo secius Atheniensibus officia præstabat. *Lucret.* Nec hoc secius concurrunt. *Sueton.* Nec eo secius quidquam ex consuetudine luxus omisit. We find also *nihilo sequius*, for *nihilo secius*. *Cæs. B. C.* 2, 7. *Ed. Oudend.* — Also, *not*, after *quo, that*. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Impedimento est, quo secius lex feratur, *for* quo minus, &c. — Also, *worse*, or, *bad, not right*. *Plaut.* Me moror, cum hoc ago secius.

SĔCŪTIŌ, or **SĔQUŪTIŌ** (sequor), ōnis, f. *a following, following after, striving after*. *Augustin.* Dei.

SĔCŪTŎR, and **SĔQUŪTŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *a follower, attendant*, ἀκόλουθος. *Apul.* Acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, *h. e. an overseer who always was to keep an eye over her*. *Id.* Quem prioris exemplo sepulturæ traditum, bonum secutorem Lamacho dedimus. — It is also an epithet of Mars. *Apul.* Hircum Marti secutori victimant. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of gladiator*. *Cic.* He fought with a *retiarius*, whence some consider him to be the same as *Mirmillo*.

SĔCŪTULEIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *following or running after every where*. *Petron.* mulier, *h. e. running after men*.

SĔD (unc.), adv. *but*, ἀλλά. *Cic.* Sed tamen, etsi omnium, &c. — *Enim* is frequently joined with and increases its force. *Ovid.* Sed enim non sustinet ultra perdere blanditias, &c. *Cic.* Sed enim οἰκονομία, &c. — Also, Sed enimvero, *for* sed. *Liv.* Sed enimvero cum detestabilis altera res, et proxima parricidio sit, &c. — *Autem* is sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Virg.* Sed quid ego hæc autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo. — Hence, *but*, when a speaker corrects or augments what has been said before. In this case it may also be rendered, *yea, yes*. *Plaut.* Clavas? sed probas, *h. e. yes, good ones*. — Hence, Sed etiam, *but also, yea also, even, nay even*. *Cic.* In sinu avarissimæ, sed etiam crudelissimæ uxoris centuriones trucidavit. *Id.* Hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, *h. e. yea also*, or *even*. — When the context has been interrupted by a parenthesis, or in any other manner by the insertion of several words, it is used to restore the connection, and put for *inquam* or *igitur*, and may be rendered, *I say*, or *then*, or *therefore*. *Cic.* Quare si hac eloquentia, atque hoc oratore contenti sumus, qui sciat aut negare, &c. si satis esse putatis ea discere, quæ, &c. sed si his contenti estis, oratorem in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, *h. e. if, I say, ye are content*, &c. —— ¶ Also, as an adversative, *but*. *Cic.* Zeno nullo modo is erat, qui nervos virtutis incideret, sed qui, &c. So, also, Sed etiam, sed et, sed quoque, *but also*. *Cic.* Amisimus non solum succum et sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis. *Sed et*, when preceded by *non solum*, denotes *but even*. *Enim* is sometimes, *redundantly*, joined with. *Virg.* Non laudis amor cessit, sed enim gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet. — *Etiam, quoque, et*, are frequently omitted. *Cic.* Negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit. *Id.* Non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis. — *Modo, solum, tantum*, are often omitted, and *non* is followed by *sed*, or *verum etiam*, or *quoque*, &c. *Liv.* Non mihi cum Eumene disceptatio est, sed etiam vobiscum. Or *non* is followed by *sed* only. *Virg. Ge.* 3, 178. In *Sueton.* we frequently find *sed et* without being preceded by *non solum*, and may be rendered *and besides*. — The adversative *sed* is sometimes omitted. *Liv.* 39, 8. Sacrificus, *for* sed sacrificus. — *Set* seems anciently to have been used for *sed*. *Terent. Ed. Bentl.*

SĒDĀMEN (sedo), inis. n. *an allayment, alleviation, cure, remedy*. *Senec.*

SĒDĀTE (sedatus), adv. *calmly, quietly, sedately*, ἠρεμαίως. *Cic.* Sedate dolorem ferre. *Ammian.* Sedatius.

SĒDĀTIŌ (sedo), ōnis, f. *an allaying, calming, moderating, assuaging*. *Cic.*

SĒDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *an appeaser, pacifier*. *Arnob.*

SĒDĀTUS, a, um, particip. from sedo. —— ¶ Adj. *calm, quiet, tranquil, still, sedate, composed*, πεπαυμένος, ἤρεμος, ἥσυχος, ἡσυχαῖος. *Cic.* homo. *Liv.* Sedato gradu abire. *Cic.* Animus sedatior. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Vox sedatissima.

SĒDĒCENNIS, and **SEXDĒCENNIS** (sedecim & annus), e, adj. *sixteen years old*. *Auson.*

SĒDĒCIĒS (sedecim), adv. *sixteen times*, ἑκκαιδεκάκις. *Plin.*

SĒDĒCIM, and **SEXDĒCIM** (sex & decem), adv. *sixteen*, ἑκκαίδεκα, δεκαέξ. *Liv.*, *Terent.*, and *Nep.* — Instead of it we find also, *Liv.* Decem et sex.

SĔDĔCŬLA (dimin. of sedes), æ, f. *a little seat or chair*, θρανίδιον. *Cic.*

SĔDENTĀRIUS (sedens), a, um, adj. *working while sitting*. *Plaut.* sutor, *that is done or made sitting, sedentary*, ἑδραῖος. *Colum.* opera. *Plin. Paneg.* necessitas assentiendi, *h. e. when a senator says yes while sitting, and consequently does not rise, make a speech, &c.*

SĔDEŌ (from ἕζομαι, fut. ἑδοῦμαι, from which ἕδος, a seat), es, ēdi, sessum. n. 2. *to sit*, κάθημαι. *Cic.* in sella. *Liv.* carpento. *Id.* sede regia. *Cic.* in equo, *or Martial.* equo. *Cic.* ad latus prætoris. *Virg.* per juga, *for* in jugis. *Asin. Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Histrionem in quatuordecim (*sc.* ordines) sessum deduxit. — Also, *transitively*, when used of riding on horseback, as, Sedere equum. Hence, *passively*, *Spartian.* Sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, *h. e. to be ridden*. *Veget.* Si sæpius animalia sedeantur. Also of animals. *Plin.* Polypus in ovis sedet. — Of birds *Ovid.* Corax sedit in humo. — *Cic.*

Sedens iis assensi, *h. e. sitting, with few words, sc.* in the senate-house; for when a senator accompanied his vote by a speech, he rose from his seat; but when he gave it in a few words, he remained seated. *Cic.* Quum tot oratores sedeant, ego surrexerim, *h. e. remain seated and do not speak*, for persons that were going to speak, used to rise. —— ¶ Of a judge, *to sit as a judge, sit in judgment, sit on the bench, be a judge. Cic.* Mortis ultores sedetis, *h. e.* estis. *Phædr.* Judex inter illos sedit simius. *Cic.* Sedissent judices in Fabricium. — Also, of assessors or counsels of the prætor or other persons who sat with him for the sake of honor on his tribunal. *Cic.* Nobis sedentibus in tribunali Pompeii. — Also, of advocates and friends of the accused, who, in a court of justice, sat down near him, in order to show their regard for him. *Cic.* Marius mœrorem orationis meæ præsens ac sedens lacrymis suis adjuvaret. — Also, of magistrates, when they direct any thing sitting or are present. *Cic. red. Sen.* 5. *Brut.* 13. —— ¶ Also, of all things which are firm or immovable, lie fast, sit close. Hence, it may frequently be rendered, *to sit, be fast, fixed or immovable, sit close or tight, hang fast, adhere closely*, &c. *Martial.* Parma sedet, *h. e. adheres firmly. Ovid.* Pallia in lecto sedent, *h. e. fit closely. Quintil.* Toga sedet melius, *h. e. sits better, fits better.* — Figur. *Plin. Paneg.* Bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, *h. e. would sit upon, be supported by. Quintil.* Sedebit hoc, *h. e.* apte claudetur. — Hence, *to be bent on, determined, fixed, resolved. Virg.* Id sedet Æneæ. *Id.* Sedet hoc animo. *Plin.* Sedere cœpit hæc sententia. — Also, *to remain. Quintil.* Vox auribus sedens, *h. e. dwelling on the ear.* —— ¶ Also, *to stay or continue long at a place*, as, in war, before a fortress. *Liv.* ad Suessulam. *Id.* Sedendo expugnare urbem. — Also, *to sit still, to be idle or inactive, loiter, linger, tarry. Nep.* Artibus Fabii sedendo et uno loco diu. *Cic.* Corcyræ non sederemus, *h. e. would not remain. Horat.* Sedit, qui timuit, ne non succederet, *h. e. remained at home.* —— ¶ Also, *to dwell, have one's abode.* Figur. *Ovid.* Pallor in ore sedet. —— ¶ Also, *to be or lie low, be situate in a low place. Sil.* Campo Nola sedet. *Lucret.* Ut depressa sederent. So, also, of a balance. *Tibull.* Sedet, *h. e. is low or sinks.* Hence, *Martial.* Lacturca sedens, *h. e. low.* —— ¶ Also, of a weapon for thrusting or cutting, *to pierce, penetrate. Stat.* Sedet telum. *Ovid.* Plagam sedere arcebat, *h. e. did not let it penetrate deeply.*

SĒDĔŌ (se, *or* sed, & eo), is, n. 4. *to go apart, separate.* It seems not to occur, but *seditio, a sedition*, is derived from it.

SĒDĒS (sĕdeo), is, f. *a seat, place to sit on; a chair, bench*, ἕδρα, βάθρον. *Cic.* Omnes in iis sedibus consedisse. *Liv.* regia, *h. e. throne.* —— ¶ Also, *a seat, abode, dwelling-place, residence, settlement, habitation, mansion, place, spot. Cic.* Omni in sede ferrum metuemus. *Cæs.* Reverti in suas sedes. *Virg.* Sedes fundatur Veneri, *h. e. temple. Cic.* Actum esse præcipitem in sceleratorum sedem, *h. e. the infernal regions.* So, also, *Ovid.* Sedes silentum (*h. e.* mortuorum). *Id.* amnis, *h. e. of the river Peneus. Virg.* Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, *h. e. in the grave. Id.* Siquando sedem angustam thesauris relines, *h. e.* alvearia. *Juvenal.* Alicubi sedem figere, *to take up his abode. Tacit.* Catti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, *of their territory. Plin.* Circus exstructus longitudine stadiorum trium ad sedem CCLX millium, *h. e.* ut esset capax 260 millium sedentium. *Petron.* Ædificant auro, sedesque ad sidera mittunt, *their houses or palaces.* Figur. *Vellei.* belli, *h. e. a strong place in war time, where troops are exercised, where arms, magazines, &c. may be kept. Cic.* Neque verba sedem habere possunt, *h. e. place. Horat.* Priores tenet sedes, *h. e. rank, place.* —— ¶ Also, *that upon which any thing rests, and, as it were, sits, that by which it is supported, the base, foundation, bottom, place. Virg.* Turrim convellimus altis sedibus. *Id.* Totamque a sedibus urbem eruit, *from its base or foundation. Id.* Totum mare a sedibus imis una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, *from the very bottom. Cels.* Ossa suis sedibus mota, *h. e. dislocated. Id.* Ossa in suam sedem compellere, *into their place. Id.* reponere, *h. e. to set. Cic.* Roma convulsa suis sedibus. *Quint.* Sedes orationis, *h. e. a place for stopping.* —— ¶ Also, *the fundament, seat*, same as *Podex. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the excrements. Cels.* —— ¶ The *genit. sedum* is found in *Cic. Ed. Ern.*, and *sedium* in *Vellei.*

SĒDIGĬTŬS (sex & digitus), a, um, adj. *having six fingers on one hand. Plin.*

SĔDĪLĔ (sĕdeo), is, n. *any thing to sit on: a seat, bench, stool*, ἕδρα. *Ovid.* Factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo. *Sueton.* Sedilia lignea. —— ¶ Also, *a sitting. Cels.*

SĔDĬMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *a sediment. Cæl. Aurel.*

SĔDĬMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a settling, sinking down; a sediment*, ὑπόστασις. *Plin.*

SĒDĬTĬŌ (sēdeo), ōnis, f. *a separation*, as, of married people. *Terent. Andr.* 5, 1, 11. Also, of soldiers or armies, *secession. Cic.* Magnam seditionem in castris inter Pœnos et Siculos. Particularly, of the people from the magistrates, when the former do not obey the latter, or wholly separate from them. *Liv.* 2, 31. —— ¶ Also, in general, *dissension, discord, quarrel, broil, strife; a popular commotion or insurrection: civil discord, sedition*, διάστασις, ἀνταστασία. *Liv.* inter auctores belli pacisque. *Cic.* Seditionem concitare, *or, Liv.* concire, *or, Cic.* conflare, *h. e. to excite, stir up. Tacit.* alere, *h. e. to foster. Id.* coercere, *or* compescere, *or* comprimere, *h. e. to check, suppress, quell. Cic.* sedare. *Sueton.* componere. *Liv.* Ætoli erant in seditionibus, *h. e. made an insurrection, revolted. Id.* In seditione ipsi inter se sunt. — Figur. *Stat.* maris, *h. e. storm, tempest.*

SĒDĬTĬŌSĒ (seditiosus), adv. *turbulently, seditiously*, στασιαστικῶς. *Cic.* Concionibus seditiose concitatis. *Tacit.* Seditiosius. *Cic.* Seditiosissime.

SĒDĬTĬŌSŬS (seditio), a, um, adj. *causing sedition, turbulent, tumultuous, seditious, treasonable, factious, mutinous*, στασιωτικός. *Cic.* civis. *Ascon.* Seditiosior concio. *Tacit.* Seditiosissimus quisque. *Id.* voces. —— ¶ Also, *full of sedition, full of troubles and commotions in the state, exposed to civil broils. Cic.* vita.

SĒDŌ (perhaps from sēdeo, for sedere facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause any thing to settle or sink. Phædr.* pulverem. — Figur. *to allay, appease, mitigate, calm, soften, assuage, pacify, quiet, soothe, settle, stay, ease, relieve, check, end, stop*, παύω. *Cic.* curriculum, *h. e. to stop. Id.* bellum. *Id.* pugnam. *Id.* tempestatem. *Liv.* incendia, *h. e. to extinguish. Ovid.* sitim, *h. e. to quench. Plin.* famem, *h. e. to still. Nep.* lassitudinem. *Propert.* fletus. *Cic.* invidiam. *Id.* appetitus. *Id.* impetum populi. *Plaut.* iram. *Cic.* seditionem. *Id.* fluctus. *Ovid.* ventos. *Cæs.* tumultum. *Propert.* vela fessa, *h. e. to enter a harbor. Plin.* scabiem. *Id.* dolores. *Plaut.* aliquem, *h. e. to satiate, satisfy, sc. by drinking.* —— ¶ Also, intransitively, *to be allayed, to cease. Cn. Gell.* ap. *Gell.* Tempestas sedavit. —— ¶ See, also, *Sedatus, a, um.*

SĒDŪCŌ (se & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to lead aside or apart*, as, to speak with any one in private, ἀπάγομαι. *Cic.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to set aside, put by, make his own*, as, money. *Senec.* aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, divide. Ovid.* Seducit terras unda duas. *Id.* Nulla dies me seducat ab isto. *Cæs. B. C.* 1, 7. *Ed. Oudend.* A quibus seductum queritur, *sc.* a se, *h. e. removed or withdrawn from his friendship.* (Others read *deductum.*) —— ¶ Also, *to remove, take away. Ovid.* stipitem. —— ¶ Also, *to withdraw. Cic.* se. —— ¶ Also, *to turn aside, turn away elsewhere. Propert.* ocellos. —— ¶ Also, *to deceive, mislead, seduce. Tertull.* Nam etsi Angelus, qui seduxit, sed liber et suæ potestatis, qui seductus est. *Pers.* Seductis Divis, *h. e. bribed by sacrifices.* —— ¶ See, also, *Seductus, a, um.*

SĒDUCTĬLĬS (seduco), e, adj. *that can be deceived or misled*, εὐεξαπάτητος. *Augustin.*

SĒDUCTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a leading aside, or apart*, ἀπαγωγή. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a separation. Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *a deceiving, seducing; seduction. Tertull.*

SĒDUCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a seducer, deceiver*, πλάνος, ἀπατητής. *Augustin.*

SĒDUCTŌRĬŬS (seductor), a, um, adj. *seducing. Augustin.*

SĒDUCTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that seduces or deceives. Tertull.*

SĒDUCTŬS (seduco), us, m. *a removing; solitude. Senec. Tranquil.* 3. In seductu. (But *Ed. Gronov.* reads *in seducto.*)

SĒDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from seduco. —— ¶ Adj. *remote, distant. Ovid.* terræ. *Liv.* Consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *h. e. secret, of which others do not know, to which others are not privy. Senec.* In seducto, *h. e. in solitude, not publicly.*

SĔDŬLĀRĬA (sedes), ōrum, n. *seats or cushions for sitting on. Pandect.*

SĒDŬLĒ (sedulus), adv. *busily, industriously, diligently. Colum.*

SĒDŬLĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *carefulness, diligence, application, activity, assiduity, industry, zeal, earnestness, sedulity*, ἐπιμέλεια. *Cic.* poetæ. Also, of ants. *Plin.* Jam in opere qui labor! quæ sedulitas! —— ¶ Also, *overacted diligence, officiousness, too great nicety or exactness*, περιεργία. *Horat.* Sedulitas autem stulte, quam diligit, urget.

SĒDŬLŌ (Id.), adverb, *diligently.* See *Sedulus, a, um.*

SĒDŬLŬS (sēdeo), a, um, adj. *careful, attentive, anxious, diligent, assiduous, earnest, zealous, prompt, sedulous, faithful, honest*, σπουδαῖος, ἐπιμελής. *Cic.* homo. *Ovid.* apis. *Id.* brachia. *Senec.* labor. — Hence, ablat. neut. Sedulo, *with diligence, diligently, assiduously, industriously, studiously, strenuously, earnestly, sedulously*, ἐπιμελῶς, σπουδαίως. *Terent.* Facio sedulo. *Cic.* Sedulo fit. *Liv.* audire, *h. e. attentively. Cic.* Sedulo argumentaris, *h. e. laboriously. Sueton.* Observatum est sedulo, *h. e. strictly.* — Also, Sedulo, *carefully, exactly, accurately, uprightly, plainly, sincerely, honestly. Terent.* Sedulo hunc dixisse credo. *Plaut.* Nihil credis, quod dico sedulo, *h. e. so candidly.* — Also, Sedulo, *purposely, on purpose, intentionally. Terent., Liv.* and *Quintil.*

SĔDUM (unc.), i, n. *a plant growing upon roofs, the herb sengreen or houseleek*, ἀείζωον. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, for *Sedile. Varr. L. L.* 4, 28, where others read *solium.*

SEDŪNI, ōrum, m. *a people of the Alps in Gaul.* Their *town* was called *Seduni*, from which the name of the modern *Sitten.*

SĔGES (from τέκω, τίκτω), ĕtis, f. *that which is produced, young growth.* Hence, *any thing with which land is sown or planted to the time of reaping or gathering, standing corn, growing corn, a crop. Cic.* Lætas esse segetes. *Colum.* Seges it in articulum. *Virg.* matura messi. *Ovid.* in herbis, *h. e. corn which is still green. Colum.* Demessis segetibus. *Senec.* Indorum, *h. e.* aromata. — Also, of vines, *Virg. Ge.* 2, 411. — Also, of men who grew like seed out of the earth. *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. *advantage, profit, benefit. Juvenal.* Quæ inde seges. — Also, *a multitude, great number. Virg.* telorum. — Hence, of a poet. *Ovid.* Uberius nulli provenit ista seges. —— ¶ Also, *a cornfield, land that is sown. Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *seed that is sown. Cato.* Segetem defrudare. — Hence, figur. *cause, occasion, material. Cic.* Quid odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suæ gloriæ. *Arnob.* criminum. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Stimulorum seges, *a term of reproach applied to a female slave who is always scourged.*

SĔGESTA, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.* — Hence, Segestānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to it.* Segestani, *its inhabitants. Cic.* — Se-

gestensis, e, adj. same as *Segestanus*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a goddess of green corn. Plin.* Also called *Segetia. Macrob.*

SĔGĔSTĀNŬS, a, um. See *Segesta.*

SĔGĔSTĒNSIS. See *Segesta.*

SĔGĔSTRĔ, is, and SĔGĔSTRIUM (perhaps from seges), ii, n. *any covering or coverlet*, as, *a straw-mat. Varr.* Quod involvebant (lectisam) quod fere stramenta erant e segete, segestria appellant. *Lucil.* Segestre. — Also, *a wrapper, packing-cloth. Plin.* Emporetica inutilis scribendo, involucris chartarum, segestriumque in mercibus usum prebet. Also, *a garment made of skins. Sueton.* Segestri indutus. (But the common reading is *sestertio.*)

SĔGĔTĀLIS (seges), e, adj. *relating to young corn. Apul.* gladiolus, *h. e. a kind of herb growing among young corn.*

SĔGĔTIA. See *Segesta.*

SĔGMĔN (for secamen, from seco), inis, n. *that which is cut off. Fab. Pict.* ap. *Gell.* Unguium et capilli segmina. —— ¶ Also, *a small piece, a bit. Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *a hollow in a hand, wall,* &c. *Vitruv.*

SĔGMĔNTĀTŬS (segmentum), a, um, adj. *bordered or adorned with small pieces, inlaid, set, bordered, variegated, embroidered. Juvenal.* cunæ, *h. e. a cradle with inlaid work.* (But this may also mean *bordered, fringed.*) *Symm.* vestis, *h. e. fringed, bordered.* Figur. *Id.* Tulliano auro, *h. e. bordered as it were.* — *Martial.* 6, 74. Calvam segmentatus unguento, *h. e. smeared with ointments, as with beauty-patches.* (But other *Edd.* read *semitactus.*)

SĔGMĔNTUM (for secamentum, from seco), i, n. *a cut, incision. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a segment, portion, division, section. Plin.* mundi, *h. e. parallel, climate.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece cut off from any thing; a paring, cutting, shred, chop, κοπή, κόμμα. Plin.* Also, in general, *a piece.* — *Segmenta* are also mentioned as articles of female dress. *Val. Max.* Senatus permisit feminis purpurea veste, et aureis uti segmentis. *Ovid.* Quid de veste loquar? nec vos, segmenta, requiro, nec quæ bis Tyrio murice lana rubes, *h. e.* pernaps, *thin gold plates sewed to the flounces, or embroidered gold threads.*

SĔGNĔSCŌ (segnis), is, n. 3. *to become slow, abate, decrease. Cæl. Aurel.*

SĔGNĬPĔS (segnis & pes), ĕdis, *slow-footed, slow-paced, sluggish, βραδύπους. Juvenal.*

SĔGNIS (from se, *h. e.* sine, & ignis), e, adj. *inactive, without ardor or energy, dull, heavy, slothful, slow, sluggish, lazy; ὀκνηρός, ἀργός, νωθής. Nepos.* ad persequendum. *Cæs.* Laudat promptos, segniores castigat. *Liv.* Segnior ad credendum. *Virg.* Equus segnior annis. *Id.* Segnem volvi sinit, *sc.* vulnere, *h. e.* non amplius fugere valentem. *Liv.* bellum, *h. e. slow, not prosecuted zealously.* So, also, *Id.* obsidio. *Curt.* ætas, *h. e.* senectus. *Liv.* mors, *sc. by poison (in opposition to death by the sword). Apul.* Corpus segnissimum. *Cic.* Cultus terræ segnior. Also, with a *genit.* or *infinit. Tacit.* occasionum, *h. e. at occasions that offer. Horat.* solvere nodum. Hence, *Curt.* aqua, *h. e. flowing slowly. Virg.* campus, *h. e. exhausted or barren. Quintil.* silva, *h. e. unproductive, unfruitful.* So, also, *Virg.* carduus. —— ¶ *Liv.* Segne, *for* segniter. — *Pandect.* Segnitior, *for* segnior.

SĔGNĬTĀS (segnis), ātis, same as *Segnitia. Acc.*

SĔGNĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *not lively, inactively, slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, negligently, remissly, inertly, ὀκνηρῶς, ἀργῶς. Liv.* agere. *Horat.* Segnius. *Cassiod.* Segnissime. *Nepos.* and *Sallust.* Nihilo segnius; *and, Plin. Ep.* Non segnius, *h. e. nevertheless, notwithstanding, or, no less, likewise, in like manner, similarly. Plin.* Non segnius et in silente.

SĔGNĬTĬA (Id.), æ, and SĔGNĬTĬĔS, ĕi, f. *slowness, sluggishness, sloth, laziness, supineness, inactivity, negligence, remissness, want of alacrity, ἀργία, ὄκνος. Cic.* Sine segnitia. *Id.* Segnitiem hominum castigemus. — Figur. *Colum.* ventorum, *h. e. a calm. Quintil.* verbi, *h. e. when a word does not express a thing properly and strongly enough.*

SĔGNĬTĬĔS. See *Segnitia.*

SĔGRĔGĀTIM (segregatus), adv. *apart, separately. Prudent.*

SĔGRĔGĀTĬŌ (segrego), ōnis, f. *a separation. Tertull.*

SĔGRĔGIS, e, or SĔGRĔX, ĕgis, and SĔGRĔGŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *removed from the flock or company, separated, ἀποδιωρισθείς, νοσφισθείς. Senec.* Vitam agere segregem, *h. e. solitary. Auson.* Ipse tuo vivens segregus arbitrio.

SĔGRĔGŌ (se & grego), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to detach, disjoin, separate from the flock, ἀποβουκολέω. Phædr.* oves. — Hence, in general, *to separate, part, sever, remove, alienate, put away, ἀφορίζω. Cic.* Segregare aliquem a numero civium. *Id.* liberos a se. *Terent.* Segregatum habuisse, *for* segregasse. *Cic.* Comitatu segregata, *sc.* a. *Liv.* Ut segregaret pugnam eorum, *h. e.* pugnantes. *Plaut.* suspicionem et culpam ab se. *Id.* sermonem, *h. e. to break off, cease to speak, be silent.* —— ¶ *Lucret.* Seque gregari, *for* segregarique.

SĔGRĔGŬS, SĔGRĔX. } See *Segregis.*

SEGOLLUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of earth, or mark on the earth's surface, which discovers a vein of gold beneath. Plin.*

SĔGŪSIĀNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul near modern Lyons. Cæs.* They were also called *Secusiani*, and *Sebusiani. Cic.*

SĒIA (sero, sevi), æ, f. *a goddess of sowing. Plin.*

SĒIĀNIĀNŬS (Sejanus), a, um, adj. *called after Sejanus. Senec.*

SĒIĀNŬS (Sejus), a, um, adj. *called after one Sejus. Varr.* ædes. Equus Sejanus, *a horse that belonged to one Cn. Sejus, who, like all that afterwards were proprietors of this horse, was unfortunate.* Hence, of unfortunate persons, *Gell.* Equum Sejanum habere. — *Cic.* Sejanum, *sc.* prædium. — Sejanus, i, m. *a powerful and afterwards unfortunate friend and minister of Tiberius.*

SĒJŬGIS (sex & jugum), e, adj. *with six horses. Apul.* currus, *h. e. a chariot drawn by six horses. Liv.* Sejuges (probably, *sc.* equi), *h. e. six horses yoked together. Plin.* 34, 10. Sejuges, *h. e. a chariot drawn by six horses* (opposed to *bigæ* and *quadrigæ*).

SĒJŬGIS (se & jugum), e, adj. *separated, divided. Sidon.*

SĒJŬGŌ (se & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to separate, divide, part. Cic.* Animi partem non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam.

SĒJŬNCTIM (sejunctus), adv. *separately. Tibull.*

SĒJŬNCTĬŌ (sejungo), ōnis, f. *a separating, parting, dividing, διάζευξις. Cic.* — Figur. *dissension, quarrel. Flor.*

SĒJŬNCTŬS, a, um. See *Sejungo.*

SĒJŬNGŌ (se & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to separate, disjoin, sever, part or put asunder, divide, χωρίζω, ἀποζεύγνυμι. Cic.* se ab aliquo. *Id.* se a libertate verborum, *h. e. to refrain one's self. Id.* Bonum, quod non possit ab honestate sejungi. — Hence, *to distinguish. Cic.* morbum ab ægrotatione.

SĔLĀGŌ (unc.), inis, f. *a plant, the upright club-moss* (Lycopodium selago, L.). *Plin.*

SĔLĀS (σέλας), n. *a kind of lightning or meteor. Apul.* — Plur. Sela. *Senec.*

SĒLĒCTĬŌ (seligo), ōnis, f. *a selection, choice, ἐκλογή. Cic.*

SĒLĒCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a selector, αἱρέτης. Augustin.*

SĔLĒNĬŌN (σελήνιον), ii, n. *the herb peony or piony. Apul.*

SĔLĒNĪTIS (σεληνῖτις), ĭdis, f. *sc.* gemma, or SĔLĒNĪTĒS (σεληνίτης), æ, m. *sc.* lapis, *a kind of precious stone of the color of moonlight,* perhaps *isinglass. Plin.*

SELENITIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a kind of ivy. Plin.*

SĔLĒNŎGŎNŎN (σεληνόγονον), i, n. same as *Selenion. Apul.*

SĔLEUCĪA, or SĔLEUCĒA (Σελεύκεια), æ, f. *a name of several towns*, as of one in Syria. *Cic.*

SĔLEUCĪĀNŬS (Seleucia), a, um, adj. *Cic.* provincia, *h. e. the province of Syria or Silicia.*

SĔLEUCIS (Σελευκίς), ĭdis, f. *a country of Syria, the principal town of which is Seleucia. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of bird on mount Casius, that ate locusts,* (Turdus Seleucis, L.). *Plin.* 10, 39.

SĔLEUCŬS NĪCĀTŌR, *the first Grecian king of Syria, after Alexander's death.*

SĒLĪBRA (for semilibra), æ, f. *the half of a pound or as; six ounces, ἡμίλιτρον. Plin.* —— ¶ *Martial* makes the *first* syllable *short.*

SĒLĬGŌ (se & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to select, choose or cull out, pick and lay aside, make choice of, ἀπολέγω, ἐκλέγω. Cic.* exempla. *Id.* Selectæ sententiæ. — Hence, *Cic.* Selecti judices, *h. e. judges in criminal causes.* — *Dii selecti* are, according to *Varro*, the following twenty; Janus, Jupiter, Saturnus, Genius, Mercurius, Apollo, Mars, Vulcanus, Neptunus, Sol, Orcus, Liber pater; together with the goddesses, Tellus, Ceres, Juno, Luna, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Vesta.

SĔLĪNŎĪDĒS (σελινοειδής), *a kind of cabbage resembling ivy. Plin.*

SĔLĪNŎN, or SĔLĪNUM (σέλινον), i, n. same as *Apium. Apul.*

SĔLĪNŪS (Σελινοῦς), untis, f. *a maritime town of Sicily, called after the parsley, which grows there in great abundance. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Cilicia,* afterwards called *Trajanopolis*, now *Selinti. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Selinuntius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Selinus. Plin.* Selinuntii, *h. e. the inhabitants of Selinus in Cilicia.* — Selinusius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Selinus. Plin.* and *Vitruv.* terra, *h. e. a kind of earth, celebrated as a medicine.*

SELIQUĀSTRUM (sedeo), i, n. *a kind of seat or chair, ἕδρα. Varr.*

SĔLLA (contr. for sedela, from sĕdeo), æ, f. *a seat, chair, ἕδρα, θρόνος. Cic.* In sella sedere. —— ¶ Particularly, *a stool upon which mechanics work. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the chair of a teacher. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the curule chair*, otherwise called *sella curulis*, upon which superior magistrates sat. *Cic.* Hence, *Id.* Jussit vocari ad sellam, *h. e.* ad se. —— ¶ Also, *a closestool, θρανίον. Scribon. Larg.* It is otherwise called, *Cato.* Sella pertusa, *or, Varr.* Sella familiarica. —— ¶ Also, *a portable chair, sedan, litter, φορεῖον. Sueton.* gestatoria. *Id.* muliebris, *or, simply, Plin. Ep.* Sella. *Martial.* Sella gestari. *Plin. Ep.* vehi. —— ¶ Also, *a saddle. Cod. Theod.* Sexaginta libras sella cum frenis non transeat. *Veget.* Ad usum sellæ Persis provinciis omnibus meliores præstat equos, *h. e. for riding.* — *Labor.* Duabus sellis sedere, *h. e. to sit upon two chairs, to temporize, serve two masters, to hold with the hare and run with the hounds.*

SĔLLĀRĬŎLŬS (dimin. of sellarius), a, um, adj. *Martial.* popinæ, *h. e.* pernaps, *for sitting down to feast;* or *lewd.*

SĔLLĀRIS (sella), e, adj. *relating to chairs or seats. Cæl. Aurel.* gestatio, *h. e. a carrying in a sedan. Veget.* jumenta, *h. e. carrying sedan chairs or saddles, and consequently used to ride upon.*

SĔLLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to chairs.* — Hence, Sellaria, æ, *subst.* perhaps *a parlor. Plin.* — Sellarius, *subst.* used of monstrous lewdness. *Tacit.*

SĔLLISTERNIUM (sella & sterno), ii, n. *an entertainment, at which they did not recline, like men, on couches, but, like women, sat upon seats or chairs.* Hence, an entertainment in honor of a goddess must needs be a *sellisternium*, as, in honor of Juno. *Tacit.* The image of Juno was placed upon a seat.

SĔLLŬLA (dimin. of sella), æ, f. *a little chair or sedan. Tacit.*

SĔLLŬLĀRĬŬS (sellula), a, um, adj. *relating to a chair. Gell.* quæstus, *h. e. profits arising from sedentary trades. Apul.* ars, *h. e. a sedentary trade,* as, that of a shoemaker. *Id.* artifex, *or, simply, Cic.* and *Liv.* Sellularius, *h. e. one who works in a sitting posture, a sedentary mechanic.*

SĒMĀDĀPĔRTŬS, SĒMĀNĬMIS, &c. } See *Semiadapertus*, &c.

SĒMBĔLLA (for semilibella), æ, f. *h. e.* libellæ dimidium. *Varr.*

SĔMĔL (perhaps from simul), adv. *a*

single time, once, ἅπαξ. *Nepos.* Cannam capitis semel dixit. *Cic.* Si semel tristior effectus est. *Id.* Semel atque iterum, *h. e. once and again*, consequently, *twice*. *Id.* Plus quam semel, *or*, *Varr.* Plus semel, *h. e. more than once*. *Cic.* Non semel, *or*, *Plaut.* Haud semel, *h. e. not once only*; hence, it may frequently be rendered *several times, often*. —— ¶ Also, in reckoning, *once*. *Plin.* Semel ac vicies, *h. e. twenty-one times*. —— ¶ Also, *once, h. e. the first time, first*, for *primum*, in counting, when *iterum, deinde, item*, &c. *h. e. the second time, secondly*, follows. *Cæs.* Vibullium bis in potestatem pervenisse Cæsaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania. *Sueton.* Parentes vagitu suo pæne bis prodidit: semel cum a nutricis ubere: item cum a sinu matris, &c. — Also, in other cases. *Cic.* Semel exorari soles, *h. e. immediately, at the first application*. *Nepos.* Quod semel annuisset. Hence, Ut semel, *as soon as*. Instead of this, we find sometimes *semel ut*. *Cæs.* Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias prœlio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare. *Plaut.* Septem menses sunt, cum in hasce ædes pedem nemo intro retulit, semel ut emigravimus, *h. e.* ex quo primum. —— ¶ Also, *for* aliquando, *at some time or other, at any one time, once*. *Terent.* Si semel tuum animum ille intellexerit, *if ever*, &c. *Liv.* Quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res. — Also, of things that cannot be altered, helped or undone, *once*. *Cic.* Qui semel verecundiæ fines transierit, eum bene oportet esse impudentem. (But in this passage, it may also mean *a single time*.) *Liv.* Ubi semel procubuissent. *Ovid.* Semel quoniam venerat. *Liv.* Possessum semel obtinerent imperium, *h. e. already*. *Quintil.* Denique ut semel finiam. —— ¶ Also, *at once, immediately, at the same time*. *Virg.* Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit. *Liv.* Dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent. *Quintil.* Nam orationis omnes virtutes simul complectitur. *Horat.* Ridiculus totas semel obsorbere placentas. —— ¶ Also, *forever, once for all*. *Virg.* Humum ore momordit. (See above.) *Plin.* Ut semel dicamus, *h. e. to mention it once for all*. *Quintil.* Nec hoc semel decretum erat. *Cic.* Quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet. *Id.* Ut fundus semel indicaretur, *h. e. that the price should be named once for all*. (Here it may also mean, *once, at any time*; or it may express a request, *that the price should at last*, &c.)

SĔMĔLĒ (Σεμέλη), es, and **SĔMĔLA**, æ, f. *a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter*. When Jupiter, at her request, came to her armed with lightning, she was killed by it. *Horat.* Semelæ puer, *h. e.* Bacchus. — Hence, Sĕmĕlēïus, and contr. Semelēus, a, um, adj. *of or relating to Semele*. *Ovid.* Semeleia proles, *h. e.* Bacchus. *Horat.* Semeleius Thyoneus, *h. e.* Bacchus. *Stat.* Semelea busta.

SĒMEN (for segmen), ĭnis, n. *any thing that is or may be sown or planted, or serves for sowing or planting*. — Hence, *seed of corn and vegetables in general*, σπόρος, σπέρμα. *Cic.* Semen manu spargere. *Colum.* mandare terræ. *Plin.* In semen abire, *h. e. to run to seed*. — Particularly, *a kind of corn* otherwise called *zea, spelt*. *Plin.* — Also, *the seed of trees from which others are reared*. *Plin.* and *Virg.* — Also, *of men and animals*. *Lucret.* Ex homine humanum semen ciet una hominum vis. *Varr.* Semen asini conceptum. *Ovid.* Creatas semine Saturni, *h. e. begotten by Saturn*. — Also, of trees and vines, *any branch or shoot used for propagating, a graft, set, slip, cion*, &c. *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, *the swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn, fry*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *seed, that from which any thing springs or arises, a cause, first cause, first principle, element, origin, rise, foundation, occasion, author*. *Cic.* virtutum. *Id.* belli. *Liv.* Tribuni semina discordiarum. *Virg.* Quærit semina flammæ in venis silicis, *h. e. sparks, strikes fire*. —— ¶ Also, figur. *seed, race, family, offspring, progeny, child, children*. *Cic.* Romanum. *Liv.* Regio semine orta, *h. e. of royal blood or family*. *Ovid.* Cœlestia semina partu ediderat, *h. e. bore two children of divine origin*. *Id.* Semina Phœbi, *h. e. Æsculapius, the son of Phœbus*. *Id* matrum. — Also, of animals. *Varr.* Pecus boni seminis, *h. e. race, breed*.

SĒMENTĀTĬŌ (semento), ōnis, f. *a sowing*. *Tertull.*

SĒMENTĬFĔR (sementis & fero), a, um, adj. *bearing seed, fruitful in corn*. *Virg.*

SĒMENTĪNUS. See *Sementivus*.

SĒMENTIS (semen), is, f. *a sowing*, σπόρος. *Cic.* Quid sit sementis. *Cato.* Facere sementim, *or*, *Liv.* sementem, *h. e. to sow*. *Cæs.* Sementes maximas facere, *h. e. to sow much, sow many fields*. *Cic.* Ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *h. e. as you sow, so you will reap*. — Hence, figur. *a sowing*. *Cic.* malorum. Facetiously, *Plaut.* Sementem in ore faciam, *h. e. I will beat soundly*. —— ¶ Also, *seed-time*. *Cato* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *seed sown*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *young corn, growing corn, a crop*. *Ovid.* and *Gell.*

SĒMENTĪVUS, or **SĒMENTĪNUS** (sementis), a, um, adj. *relating to sowing, happening at seed-time*. *Ovid.* dies, *or*, *Varr.* feriæ, *h. e. a festival at the conclusion of sowing*. *Cato.* pira, *and*, *Varr.* mala, *h. e.* probably, *fruit that becomes ripe at the time of sowing, and consequently in autumn*. — *Triticum, hordeum, faba*, &c. are called by Pliny *sementiva*, because they are to be sown early.

SĒMENTŌ (sementis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to produce seed, grow to seed*, σπερματίζω. *Plin.* Herbæ sementaturæ.

SĒMERMIS, &c. See *Semiermis*.

SĒMESTRIS (sex & mensis), e, adj. *of six months*, ἑξάμηνος, ἑξάμηνος. *Cic.* regnum. *Plin.* filius, *h. e. six months old*. *Id.* vita. *Id.* aves, *h. e. that remain half a year with us*. *Varr.* dies aut nox, *h. e. in the North, where the day lasts half a year*. — Hence, *Pandect.* Semestria, *h. e. a book containing the decrees of half a year*. *Juvenal.* 7, 89. Semestre aurum, *h. e. a ring worn six months, and then put off*. (In this passage, rings of knights are meant, and the words *Semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro*, may be rendered, *makes knights of poets*.)

SĒMESTRIS (semi & mensis), e, adj. *of half a month, half-monthly*, ἡμιμήνιος. *Apul.* luna, *h. e.* plena.

SĒMESTRIUM (semestris), ii, n. *sc.* tempus, *the space of half a month*, ἡμιμηνιαῖον. *Colum.*

SĒMĒSUS (semi & esus), a, um, adj. *half-eaten, gnawed*, ἡμίβρωτος, ἡμιδαής. *Sueton.* obsonia. *Horat.* pisces.

SĒMET. See in *Sui*.

SĒMĔTER (se & metrum), tra, trum, adj. *without proper measure, not symmetrical*, ἄμετρον. *Prudent.*

SĒMI (ἡμι), *half*, in compounds. See the following words.

SĒMIĀCERBUS (semi & acerbus), a, um, adj. *half-sour, hardly ripe*, ὑπόδριμυς. *Pallad.* uva.

SĒMIADAPERTUS, and **SĒMADAPERTUS** (semi & adapertus), a, um, adj. *half-open, half-shut*. *Ovid.*

SĒMIADŎPERTŬLUS (dimin. of semiadopertus), a, um, adj. *half-shut, half-covered*. *Apul.* oculi, *half-closed*.

SĒMIAGRESTIS (semi & agrestis), e, adj. *half-rustic, half-wild, half-clownish, somewhat rude or boorish*. *Aurel. Vict.*

SĒMIAMBUSTUS (semi & ambustus), a, um, adj. *half-burnt*, ἡμίκαυστος, ἡμιφλογής. *Sueton.* cadaver.

SĒMIAMICTUS (semi & amictus), a, um, *half-naked, half-clothed, badly clothed*, ἡμίγυμνος. *Apul.*

SĒMIAMPUTĀTUS (semi & amputatus), a, um, adject. *half cut or half cut off*. *Apul.*

SĒMIANIMIS, or **SĒMANIMIS**, e, and **SĒMIANIMUS**, or **SĒMANIMUS** (semi & anima), a, um, adj. *half-alive, half-dead*, ἡμίπνοος. *Liv.* Corpora semianima. *Virg.* Semanimes digiti.

SĒMIANNUUS (semi & annuus), a, um, adject. *of half a year*. *Martian. Capell.*

SĒMIĀPERTUS (semi & apertus), a, um, adject. *half-open*, ἡμιανέωκτος. *Liv.* porta.

SĒMIASSUS (semi & assus), a, um, adj. *half-roasted or burnt*. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* rex.

SĒMIĀTRĀTUS (semi & atratus), a, um, adj. *half-clothed in black, in half-mourning*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (Al. leg. *semiatri, half-black*.)

SĒMIAXIUS. See *Sarmentitius*.

SĒMIBARBĂRUS (semi & barbarus), a, um, adj. *half a barbarian*. *Sueton.*

SĒMIBŌS (semi & bos), bŏvis, adj. *half an ox, half man, half ox*. *Ovid.*

SĒMICANĀLĬCULUS (semi & canaliculus), i, m. *a half-tube*. Hence, *a chamfret or channel on a pillar*. *Vitruv.*

SĒMICĀNUS (semi & canus), a, um, adj. *half-gray, half-hoary, grizzly*, μιξόθριξ. *Apul.*

SĒMICĂPER (semi & caper), căpri, m. *half a goat*, ἡμίτραγος. *Ovid.*

SĒMICINCTIUM (semi & cinctus), ii, n. *a sort of girdle, or narrow apron, girding only half of the body*, ἡμιζώνιον. *Martial.*

SĒMICIRCŬLĀRIS (semi & circularis), e, adj. *semicircular*, ἡμικύκλιος. *Colum.*

SĒMICIRCŬLĀTUS (semi & circulatus), a, um, adj. *made semicircular, semicircular*. *Cels.*

SĒMICIRCŬLUS (semi & circulus), i, m. *a semicircle, half-circle*, ἡμίκυκλος. *Cels.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, adj. *semicircular*. *Colum.* ager.

SĒMICLAUSUS (semi & clausus), a, um, adj. *half-shut*. *Apul.* os.

SĒMICOCTUS (semi & coctus), a, um, adject. *half-boiled, or sodden*, ἡμίεφθος. *Plin.*

SĒMICOMBUSTUS (semi & combustus), a, um, adj. *half-burnt*. *Prudent.*

SĒMICONFECTUS (semi & confectus), a, um, adj. *half-made, half-wrought*. *Sidon.*

SĒMICONSPICUUS (semi & conspicuus), a, um, adj. *half-seen, half-visible*. *Apul.*

SĒMICORPŎRĀLIS (semi & corporalis), e, adject. same as *Semicorporeus*. *Firmic.*

SĒMICORPŎRĔUS (semi & corporeus), a, um, adj. *having half a body*. *Firmic.*

SĒMICREMĀTUS (semi & crematus), a, um, adj. *half-burnt*, ἡμίφλεκτος. *Ovid.*

SĒMICRĔMUS (semi & cremo), a, um, adj. *half-burnt*. *Ovid.*

SĒMICRŪDUS (semi & crudus), a, um, adj. *half-raw*, ἡμίωμος. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *that has only half digested*. *Stat.*

SĒMICŪBITĀLIS (semi & cubitalis), e, adj. *of half a cubit*. *Liv.* hastile.

SĒMICŪPA (semi & cupa), æ, f. *half a tun*, a term of reproach. *Ammian.* 28, 4, 28.

SĒMIDĔUS (semi & deus), i, m. and **SĒMIDEA**, æ, f. *half-divine, a half-god or goddess, demigod*, ἡμίθεος, ἥρως, ἡρωΐνη, ἡμιθέαινα. *Ovid.* Semideum genus. *Id.* Semideique deique. *Id.* Semideæ Dryades. *Lucan.* Semideosque canes, *h. e.* Anubis.

SĒMIDIĒS (semi & dies), ēi, m. *half a day*. *Auson.*

SĒMIDIGITĀLIS (semi & digitalis), e, adj. *of half a finger's length or breadth, of half an inch*. *Vitruv.* foramen.

SĒMIDOCTUS (semi & doctus), a, um, adj. *half-learned, half-taught, unskilled, a smatterer; sciolist, half-scholar*, ἡμιμαθής. *Plaut.* discipulus. *Cic.* Apud doctos, et semidoctos.

SĒMIERMIS, and **SĒMERMIS**, e, and **SĒMIERMUS**, or **SĒMERMUS** (semi & arma), a, um, adj. *half-armed, badly or indifferently armed*, ἡμίοπλος. *Liv.* Semiermes. *Tacit.* Semermos. *Id.* Semermes.

SĒMIFACTUS (semi & factus), a, um, adj. *half-made, imperfect*, ἀτελής. *Tacit.*

SĒMIFASTĪGIUM (semi & fastigium), ii, n. *h. e.* dimidiatum fastigium. *Vitruv.*

SĒMIFĔR (semi & ferus), ĕra, ĕrum, adject. *half-beast*, μιξόθηρ, ἡμίθηρ. *Ovid.* Hylonome, qua nulla nitentior inter semiferos altis habitavit femina silvis, *h. e.* Centauros. *Id.* Semifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno lætus erat, *h. e.* Chiron. *Cic.* Corpore semifero magno Capricornus in orbe,

because he is half goat and half fish. Virg. pectus Tritonis. —— ¶ Also, of animals, *half-wild.* Plin. Glires, semiferum animal. —— ¶ Also, of persons, *half wild, of wild or rough manners.* Plin.

SĒMIFŌRMIS (semi & forma), e, adj. *half-formed, imperfect,* ἡμίμορφος. Colum. pulli. *Id.* luna, *a half-moon.*

SĒMIFULTUS (semi & fultus), a, um, adj. *half-propped or supported.* Martial.

SĒMIFŪMANS (semi & fumans), tis, adj. *half-smoking.* Sidon.

SĒMIFŪNIUM (semi & funis), ii, n. *a half-rope; a cord.* Cato.

SĒMIGÆTŪLUS (semi & Gætulus), i, m. *half-Gætulian, half a Gætulian.* Apul.

SĒMIGERMĀNUS (semi & Germanus), a, um, adj. *half-German.* Liv. gens.

SĒMIGRÆCĒ (semigræcus), adv. *half after the manner of the Greeks.* Lucil.

SĒMIGRÆCUS (semi & Græcus), a, um, adj. *half a Greek, half-Greek, half-Grecian,* ἡμιέλλην. Varr.

SĒMIGRAVIS (semi & gravis), e, adj. *half-oppressed.* Hence, *half-intoxicated.* Liv.

SĒMIGRŌ (se & migro), as, n. 1. *to remove apart,* ἀποικέω. Cic.

SĒMIHIANS (semi & hians), tis, adj. *half-open.* Catull.

SĒMIHIULCUS (semi & hiulcus), a, um, adj. *half-open.* Gell. ex poeta.

SĒMIHŎMŌ (semi & homo), ĭnis, m. *half man, half beast, half human,* ἡμιάνθρωπος. Ovid. Semihomines Centauri. —— ¶ Also, *a savage, wild, fierce man.* Virg. Semihomo Cacus.

• SĒMIHŌRA (semi & hora), æ, f. *half an hour; a half-hour,* ἡμιώριον. Cic.

SĒMIJĒJŪNIUM (semi & jejunium), ii, n. *a half-fast, half a fast-day.* Tertull.

SĒMIINĀNIS, and SĒMINĀNIS (semi & inanis), e, adj. *half empty or void, not quite full.* Plin.

SĒMIINTĔGER (semi & integer), ĕgra, ĕgrum, adj. *half whole or entire.* Ammian.

SĒMIJŪGĔRUM (semi & jugerum), i, n. *half an acre* (jugerum), ἡμίπλεθρον. Colum.

SĒMILĂCER (semi & lacer), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *half-torn,* ἡμίρακτος. Ovid.

SĒMILĂTER (semi & later), ĕris, m. *a half-brick.* Vitruv. Ed. Lat.

SĒMILĂTĔRIUM (semi & later), ii, n. *half a tile,* ἡμιπλίνθιον. Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.

SĒMILAUTUS (semi & lautus), a, um, adj. *half-washed, dirty.* Catull.

SĒMILĪBER (semi & liber), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *half-free,* ἡμιελεύθερος. Cic.

SĒMILĪBRA (semi & libra), æ, f. *half a pound.* Apul.

SĒMILIXA (semi & lixa), æ, m. *half a sutler, not much better than a sutler.* Liv.

SĒMILIXŬLA (semi & lixula), æ, f. *half a circle, or a small circle made of meal, water and cheese.* Varr.

SĒMILŪNĀTICUS (semi & lunaticus), a, um, adj. *half-lunatic.* Jul. Firmic.

SĒMIMĂDĬDUS (semi & madidus), a, um, adj. *half wet or moist,* ἡμίβροχος. Colum.

SĒMIMĂRĪNUS (semi & marinus), a, um, adj. *half in the sea.* Lucret.

SĒMIMĀS (semi & mas), ăris, m. *half man and half woman, half male and half female, a hermaphrodite,* ἀνδρόγυνος. Liv. —— ¶ Also, *castrated, an eunuch,* ἡμίανδρος. Varr. Capi semimares, quod sunt castrati. Ovid. Ibunt semimares, et inania tympana tundent, *h. e. the priests of Cybele.* Id. ovis, *h. e.* vervex, *a wether.*

SĒMIMASCŬLUS (semi & masculus), i, m. *half-man, castrated.* Fulgent.

SĒMIMĀTŪRUS (semi & maturus), a, um, adj. *half-ripe.* Pallad.

SĒMIMĒDUS (semi & Medus), i, m. *half a Median.* Apul.

SĒMIMĔTŌPION, or SĒMIMĔTŌPIUM (semi & metopa), ii, n. *half a metopa.* Vitruv.

SĒMIMITRA (semi & mitra), æ, f. *h. e.* dimidia mitra. Pandect.

SĒMIMORTUUS (semi & mortuus), a, um, adj. *half-dead,* ἡμιθανής. Catull.

SĒMINĀLIS (semen), e, adj. *of or belonging to seed, serving for sowing or crop, seminal,* σπερματικός. Colum. vicia. Lactant. venæ (in homine). Tertull. Seminalia, *h. e.* segetes.

SĒMINĀNIS. See *Semiinanis.*

SĒMINĀRIUS (semen), a, um, adj. *relating to seeds, sets or slips.* Cato. pilum, *h. e. for bruising seed.* — Hence, Seminarium, subst. *a nursery, or plantation of young trees; a seminary, seedplot,* φυτευτήριον, φυτώριον. Varr., Colum. and Plin. Figur. Liv. Equites seminarium senatus. Cic. Catilinarium. Id. triumphorum.

SĒMINĀTIŌ (semino), ōnis, *a sowing, breeding.* Varr.

SĒMINĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sower, maker, effecter, author,* σπορεύς. Cic.

SĒMINEX (semi & nex), ĕcis, or SĒMINĔCIS, e, adj. *half-slain or dead,* ἡμισφαγής. Liv. homo. Ovid. artus, *h. e. not yet quite dead, not yet cold.* Sil. Seminecem vitam exhalare. —— ¶ The nominat. perhaps does not occur.

SĒMINIUM (semen), ii, n. *the seed from which animals are produced,* σπέρμα. Plaut. and Varr. —— ¶ Also, *a race, kind, stock, breed.* Varr. In seminio legendo, *h. e. in choosing a good kind for breeding.* Id. Quo sit seminio quærendum, *h. e. of what breed.*

SĒMINŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sow,* σπείρω. Colum. — Hence, *to beget, breed, generate, engender.* Colum. and Plaut. — Figur. *to sow, disseminate, spread abroad.* Lactant. cultum dei per terram. — Also, figur. *to produce.* Virg. Viscum quod non sua seminat arbos. —— ¶ Also, *to sow* land. Colum. agrum. — Hence, *to impregnate.* Colum. Tauri seminandis armentis idonei.

SĒMINŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of seed.* Auct. Priap.

SĒMINŪDUS (semi & nudus), a, um, adj. *half-naked,* ἡμίγυμνος. Liv.

SĒMINŪMĬDA (semi & Numida), æ, m. *a half-Numidian.* Apul.

SĒMIŎBŎLUS (semi & obolus), i, m. *half an obole,* ἡμιωβόλιον. Rhemn. Fann.

SĒMIOBRUTUS (semi & obrutus), a, um, adj. *half covered over or buried.* Apul.

SĒMIŎNUSTUS (semi & onustus), a, um, adj. *half-laden.* Sisenn.

SĒMIORBIS (semi & orbis), is, m. *a semicircle,* ἡμίκυκλος. Senec.

SĒMIPĀGĀNUS (semi & paganus), i, m. *h. e. not a true poet.* Pers.

SĒMIPATENS (semi & patens), tis, adj. *half-open.* Sidon.

SĒMIPĔDĀLIS (semi & pedalis), e, adj. *half a foot in length,* ἡμιποδιαῖος. Plin. altitudo. Vitruv. altitudo.

SĒMIPĔDĀNĔUS (semi & pedaneus), a, um, adj. same as *Semipedalis.* Colum.

SĒMIPĔRACTUS (semi & peractus), a, um, adj. *half made or finished.* Paulin. Nolan.

SĒMIPĔRĔMPTUS (semi & peremptus), a, um, adj. *half destroyed or consumed.* Tertull.

SĒMIPERFECTUS (semi & perfectus), a, um, adj. *half-finished.* Sueton. —— ¶ Also, *not quite perfect, imperfect.* Apul.

SĒMIPERSA (semi & Persa), æ, m. *a half-Persian.* Apul.

SĒMIPĒS (semi & pes), ĕdis, m. *half a foot,* ἡμιπόδιον. As a measure. Vitruv. Laterem longum pede, latum semipede. — Also, *half a foot of a verse.* Gell. Varro scripsit, observasse se in versu hexametro, quod omni modo quintus semipes verbum finiret. —— ¶ Also, *one that is crippled by the loss of one foot, and can therefore walk only on one.* Prudent.

SĒMIPHALĀRICA, or SĒMIFALĀRICA (semi & phalarica, or falarica), æ, f. *a half-falarica or half-pike,* h. e. *resembling it, but smaller.* Gell.

SĒMIPISCĪNA (semi & piscina), æ, f. *a half-fishpond; a small fishpond; a small pond.* Varr.

SĒMIPLACENTĪNUS (semi & Placentinus), a, um, adj. *a half-Placentian,* h. e. *in some respect a Placentian.* Cic.

SĒMIPLĒNĒ (semiplenus), adv. *half-full, half-complete, not entire, half, in part.* Sidon.

SĒMIPLĒNUS (semi & plenus), a, um, adj. *half-full, not full,* ἡμιπλεος. Cic. naves. —— ¶ Also, *half-complete, not having its proper number.* Vellei. legio. Liv. stationes, *h. e. not completely manned.*

SĒMIPUELLA (semi & puella), æ, f. *a half-girl,* h. e. *that is, half girl and half bird,* as a siren. Auson.

SĒMIPULLĀTUS (semi & pullatus), a, um, adj. *dressed half in black.* Sidon.

SĒMIPŬTĀTUS (semi & putatus), a, um, adj. *half or not well cut or pruned,* ἡμικλάδευτος. Virg.

SĒMĪRĂMIS (Σεμίραμις), is and ĭdis, f. *a queen of Assyria, celebrated for her great mind and wantonness; she was the wife of king Ninus.* — Cicero calls Gabinius *Semiramis,* on account of his profligacy. — Hence, Semiramius, a, um, adj. *relating to Semiramis.* Ovid. sanguis. Martial. acus, *h. e. Babylonian.*

SĒMIRĀSUS (semi & rasus), a, um, adj *half-shaven.* Catull.

SĒMIRĔDUCTUS (semi & reductus), a, um, adj. *half or a little bent back.* Ovid.

SĒMIRĔFECTUS (semi & refectus), a, um, adj. *half or not quite refitted or repaired,* ἡμιανασκευαστος. Ovid.

SĒMIRŌSUS (semi & rosus), a, um, adj. *half-gnawed.* Arnob.

SĒMIRŎTUNDUS (semi & rotundus), a, um, adj. *half-round, semicircular.* Apul. — Hence, Semirotundum, *any thing half round;* hence, *a semicircular sofa or couch for reclining on at table, otherwise called* sigma. Apul. Met. 5. (But Ed. Oudend. reads differently.)

SĒMIRUPTUS (semi & ruptus), a, um, adj. *half-torn, half broken down.* Dict. Cretens.

SĒMIRŪTUS (semi & rutus), a, um, adj. *half pulled down, half destroyed or torn,* ἡμιβαλής. Liv. urbs. Id. murus.

SĒMIS (probably from ἥμισυ, a half), indecl. *half, the half of any thing.* Colum. Hoc est semis, *h. e. that is the half.* Vitruv. Dividere in partes undecim semis, *h. e. into eleven and a half parts.* —— ¶ Also, *half an as.* Horat.

SĒMISAUCIUS (semi & saucius), a, um, adj. *half-wounded,* ἡμίτρωτος. Augustin.

SĒMISĔPULTUS (semi & sepultus), a, um, adj. *half-buried,* ἡμιταφής. Ovid.

SĒMISERMŌ (semi & sermo), ōnis, m. *half or imperfect language.* Hieron.

SĒMISICCUS (semi & siccus), a, um, adj. *half-dry.* Pallad.

SĒMISOMNIS, e, and SĒMISOMNUS (semi & somnus), a, um, adj. *half-asleep, half-awake,* ἡμίυπνος. Cic. Cum illi spectarent mimos semisomni. Cel. ap. Quintil. Semisomno sopore.

SĒMISŎNANS (semi & sonans), tis, adj. *half-sounding.* Apul. litera, *h. e.* semivocalis.

SĒMISŌPĪTUS (semi & sopitus), a, um, adj. *half-asleep,* ἡμίυπνος. Apul.

SĒMISŌPŌRUS (semi & soporus), a, um, adj. *half-asleep.* Sidon.

SĒMISPATHA (semi & spatha), æ, f. *a half-spatha, h. e. a sword which is smaller than a* spatha. Veget.

SĒMISSĀLIS (semissis), e, adj. *relating to half an as or a half.* Pandect. usuræ, *h. e. when, of a hundred asses, half an as is paid every month,* h. e. *six per cent.*

SĒMISSĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, same as *Semissalis.* Pandect. coheres, *h. e. who inherits a half.*

SĒMISSIS (semis & as), is, m. *the half of an as,* a Roman copper coin. Liv. Gracchus legem tulit frumentariam, ut semisse et triente frumentum plebi daretur. — Hence, Vatin. in Cic. Ep. Homo non semissis, *h. e. a worthless fellow.* — Also, *a gold coin, about half a ducat.* Lamprid. in Alex. Sev. 39. —— ¶ Also, *the half of any thing.* Liv. agri. Colum. Duos pedes et semissem, *h. e. two feet and a half.* — Hence, Semisses, *six per cent.;* properly, when, of a hundred *denarii, asses,* &c. half a *denarius, as,* &c. is paid monthly. Cic. Semissibus magna copia est, *h. e. much money may be had at six per cent.* — Hence, Colum. Usuræ semissium, *h. e. interest at six per cent.* Also, adjectively. Pandect. Usuræ semisses, *h. e. interest at six per cent.* —— ¶ Also, with mathematicians, *the half of the number six,* h. e. *three.* Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *a semicircular instrument with which horses are cauterized to effect a cure.* Vitruv. — Hence,

Semiusso, as, a. 1. *to burn or cauterize in the said manner. Veget.* — Perhaps, in both passages, *semissis* denotes the measure how much is to be burnt.

SĒMISSŌ, as. See *Semissis*, at the end.

SĒMISŬPĪNUS (semi & supinus), a, um, adj. *half or partly bent backwards, half-supine*, ἡμιύπτιος. *Ovid.*

SĒMĪTA (unc.), æ, f. *a narrow way, path, foot-path*, τρίβος, οἴμη, as in a wood. *Liv.* Simul in silvam ventum est, ubi plures diversæ semitæ erant, cum perpaucis via divertit. — Also, in a town, *a narrow street, thoroughfare. Cic.* Angustissimæ semitæ. — Particularly, *the causeway for foot-passengers in a street. Plaut.* Nec quisquam sit tam opulentus, qui mihi obsistat in via, quin cadat, quin capite sistat in via de semita. *Plin.* Arteria, id est spiritus semita. *Claudian.* lunæ, *h. e. course.* —— ¶ Figur. *Phædr.* Æsopi semitam feci viam, *h. e. have enlarged upon his subject. Cic.* Pecuniam, qua via visa est exire, eadem semita revertisse, *h. e. in the same manner.* (But it seems to be preferable to read *quæ* for *qua*, and *eandem* for *eadem*; then *semita* would mean *secretly, imperceptibly.*) *Horat.* vitæ. — Hence, a proverb, of persons who would advise others, but are not able to manage their own affairs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam.

SĒMITACTUS (semi & tactus), a, um, adj. *half-touched. Martial.* 6, 74, 2. unguento. (Others read *segmentatus*.)

SĒMITĀRIUS (semita), a, um, adj. *relating to or to be found in foot-paths and narrow streets. Catull.* mœchi.

SĒMITĀTIM (Id.), *by by-roads or foot-paths. Titinn.*

SĒMITECTUS (semi & tectus), a, um, adj. *half-covered, half-naked*, ἡμικάλυπτος. *Senec.*

SĒMITŎNIUM (from ἡμιτόνιον, or from semi & tonus), ii, n. *a half-tone, semitone. Macrob. somn. Scip.* 2, 1.

SĒMITRACTĀTUS (semi & tractatus), a, um, adj. *half treated of, imperfectly handled. Tertull.*

SĒMITREPIDUS (semi & trepidus), a, um, adj. *half trembling or afraid. Apul.*

SĒMITRĪTUS (semi & tritus), a, um, adj. *half-threshed*, ἡμιτριβής. *Colum.*

SĒMIVIETUS (semi & vietus), a, um, adj. *half-wrinkled, half-withered. Colum.*

SĒMIVIR (semi & vir), iri, m. *half a man, one that is a man, but does not deserve this name, because he is half man and half beast*, as a centaur. *Ovid.* Semivir Nessus. *Id.* Semivir bos, *h. e.* Minotaurus. *Or because he has been castrated, or otherwise lost his manhood. Plin.* Testes homini tantum injuria, aut sponte naturæ franguntur, idque tertium ab hermaphroditis et spadonibus semiviri genus habent. *Or because he is effeminate, womanish. Virg.* Paris cum semiviro comitatu (in this passage it is used *adjectively*.) *Id.* Phrygiæ semiviri. (Here it is a term of reproach.) — Also, same as *Pathicus. Liv.* Qui tam atrocem cædem pertinere ad illos semiviros credebant.

SĒMIVĪVUS (semi & vivus), a, um, adj. *half-alive, half-dead, almost dead*, ἡμίζωος. *Cic.* Hominem semivivum reliquit. — Figur. *Cic.* voces, *h. e. weak, faint, not lively. Id.* Abjecti hominis et semivivi furorem fregistis.

SĒMIVŌCĀLIS (semi & vocalis), e, adj. *half-sounding, half-vocal, half or somewhat approaching the human voice*, ἡμίφωνος. *Varr.* In tres partes instrumenti genus dividunt, vocale, et semivocale, et mutum: vocale, in quo sunt servi: semivocale, in quo sunt boves: mutum, in quo sunt plaustra. So is *Signum militare* threefold, according to *Veget.* vocale, *words*, semivocale, *trumpets, horns, &c.*, mutum, *h. e.* vexilla. —— ¶ Also, *approaching vowels, a semi-vowel. Quintil.* literæ, *or, simply*, semivocales, *sc.* literæ, *h. e. such as in pronunciation begin with a vowel*, as, F, L, M, N, R, S, X.

SĒMIVŎLŬCER (semi & volucer), ŭcris, ŭcre, adj. *half-winged. Sidon.* puellæ, *h. e. the sirens.*

SĒMIUSTŬLANDUS (semi & ustulandus), a, um, adj. *to be half burnt. Suet.*

SĒMIUSTŬLĀTUS (semi & ustulatus), a, um, adj. *half-burnt. Cic.*

SĒMIUSTUS, and **SĒMUSTUS** (semi & ustus), a, um, adj. *half-burnt, roasted, or scorched*, ἡμίκαυστος, ἡμιφλεγής. *Virg.* and *Liv.* Semiustus. *Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Semustus.

SĒMIZŌNĀRIUS (semi & zona), ii, m. *one that makes* semicinctia *or small girdles. Plaut.*

SĒMNŎNES, um, m. *a German nation, living between the rivers Elbe and Vistula. Tacit.*

SĒMŌ (for semihomo, or semihemo), ōnis, m. *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 214. Quærebam, nonas Sanco, Fidione referrem, an tibi, Semo pater: tunc mihi Sancus ait: Cuicumque ex istis dederis, ego munus habebo: Nomina trina fero. In this passage, Sancus, Fidius and Semo are one and the same god. So, also, *Liv.* Bona (*Vitruvii damnati*) Semoni Sanco censuerunt consecranda. — He is, perhaps, *Hercules.*

SĒMŌDIĀLIS (semodius), e, adj. *of half a modius or peck. Cato.* placenta.

SĒMŌDIUS (for semimodius), i, m. *half a modius or peck*, ἡμιμόδιον. *Cato* and *Colum.*

SEMONIA, æ, f. *a certain goddess. Macrob.*

SĒMŌTE (semotus), adv. *separately. Marcell. Empir.*

SĒMŌTUS, a, um, particip. from semoveo. —— ¶ Adj. *put or set aside, removed, separated, distant*, ἀποχωρισθείς. *Lucret.* a curis. *Id.* cura, *for* a cura. *Cæs.* Locus a militibus semotus. *Hirt.* Semotæ partes urbis, *h. e. remote, distant. Auct. Dial. de Or.* 2. dictio, *h. e. a speaking in private. Lactant.* Nihil a sapientis ratione semotius.

SĒMŎVEO (se & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. *to remove or put aside, set apart, separate, put away, remove*, ἀποχωρίζω. *Cic.* aliquem a liberis. *Id.* voluptatem. —— ¶ See also *Semotus, a, um.*

SEMPER (for semel per), adv. *once for all, always, ever, forever, continually*, ἀεί. *Terent.* and *Cic.* — With a substantive it is used for *sempiternus. Terent.* Heri semper lenitas. *Liv.* Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor. — Sometimes it is redundant, or serves to give force to the idea expressed. *Terent.* Nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin semper veniat. *Cic.* Cum ruri assiduus semper vixerit.

SEMPERFLŌRIUM (semper & flos), ii, n. *the herb evergreen or houseleek. Apul.*

SEMPERVĪVUS (semper & vivus), a, um, adj. *always living. Apul.* Sempervivа herba, *or, simply, Pallad.* Sempervivа, *or, Plin.* Sempervivum, *h. e. the herb houseleek or aygreen*, ἀείζωον.

SEMPITERNE (sempiternus), adv. *always, continually, perpetually, for aye. Pacuv.*

SEMPITERNITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *perpetuity, eternity. Apul.*

SEMPITERNŌ (Id.), adv. *always.* See *Sempiternus.*

SEMPITERNUS (semper), a, um, adj. *continual, perpetual, endless, eternal, everlasting, sempiternal*, ἀΐδιος, αἰώνιος. *Cic.* Ignis Vestæ perpetuus et sempiternus. *Id.* tempus. *Id.* vincula, *h. e. imprisonment for life. Id.* animos esse sempiternos. — Hence, Sempiternum, adv. *forever. Plaut.* So, also, *Cic.* Sempiterno, *sc.* tempore, *h. e. always, forever.*

SEMPRŌNIĀNUS (Sempronius), a, um, adj. *relating to, proceeding from, or called after Sempronius. Cic.* senatusconsultum, *h. e. relating to him. Liv.* clades.

SEMPRŌNIUS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* — Hence, Sempronius, a, um, adj. *Sempronian. Liv.* lex agraria. *Cic.* lex frumentaria.

SĒMUNCIA (for semiuncia), æ, f. *half an ounce; the twenty-fourth part of an as, consequently a small coin. Varr.* — Hence, *the twenty-fourth part of any thing. Cic.* Heres ex deunce et semuncia. *Colum.* jugeri. Also, *the twenty-fourth part of a pound, half an ounce. Cic.* auri. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* recti, *h. e. a grain of sense. Ascon.* Bona ejus semuncia venerunt. —— ¶ Also, *a certain implement used in husbandry. Cato. R. R.* 10. (Some explain it *a sumpter-saddle.*)

SĒMUNCIĀLIS (semuncia), e, adj. *containing the twenty-fourth part of an as or of a pound, of half an ounce. Plin.* Semunciales asses.

SĒMUNCIĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Semuncialis. Liv.* fenus, *h. e.* according to Ernesti, *when for a hundred asses the twenty-fourth part of an as was paid monthly, consequently, half an as yearly, interest at a half per cent.* Others explain it, more correctly, *six per cent.* See *Unciarius.*

SEMURIUM (unc.), ii, n. *the name of a plain near Rome. Cic.*

SĒMUSTUS. See *Semiustus.*

SĒNA, æ, f. *a town of Etruria*, now *Siena.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Umbria on the Adriatic*, now *Senigaglia. Liv.* Here Livius Salinator defeated Asdrubal. Hence, *Cic. Brut.* 18. Prœlium Senense.

SĒNĀCŬLUM (from senatus, us, or allied to it), i, n. *a senate-house, council-chamber, place where the senate met*, βουλευτήριον. *Varr.*

SĒNĀRIŎLUS (dimin. of senarius), a, um. *Cic.* versus, *h. e. verses consisting of six feet.*

SĒNĀRIUS (seni), a, um, adj. *consisting of six things, containing six*, ἑκταῖος. *Macrob.* numerus, *h. e. a six. Cic.* versus, *or, simply*, Senarius, *sc.* versus, *h. e. a verse consisting of six feet, usually iambic.*

SĒNĀTOR (senex), ōris, m. *a senator, member of the senate, particularly at Rome*, γερουσιαστής, βουλευτής. *Cic.* — Romulus first created a hundred senators, which number was afterwards increased to two hundred, under C. Gracchus to three hundred, under Sulla to above four hundred, under Cæsar to nine hundred, &c. — The senators were created, at the time of the republic, by the censor, who read over a list of them; those whose names he recited were considered senators; and those whose names he omitted, ceased to be senators. — The place of a senator was not considered as an office, but merely as a dignity or rank, like that of the nobili in Venice. — A senator was required to possess property to the amount of eight hundred sesterces, in order that he might be able to live suitably to his rank, for he did not receive any salary. — A certain age was required, probably, the age of twenty-five. — Senators wore a particular kind of shoe with a half-moon, and had a separate place in the theatre, called *orchestra.*

SĒNĀTŌRIUS (senator), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a Roman senator, senatorial*, βουλευτικός. *Cic.* ordo, *h. e. rank*, which was the highest. *Cic. Verr.* 1, 2. consilium, *h. e. the college of judges, which consisted of senators. Plin. Ep.* jus. *Sallust.* Homo senatorius, *or, simply*, Senatorius, *h. e. one who belongs to the senate, a senator.*

SĒNĀTUS (senex), us, m. *a senate, council, of a state or town, the body of magistrates*, βουλή, γερουσία. *Cic.* — Particularly, *the senate of Rome*; its presidents were at first the kings, and afterwards the consuls. *Cic.* In senatum venire, *h. e. to become a senator*, or *to come to the assembly of the senate. Id.* In senatum legere, *h. e. to make or elect a senator. Id.* Senatum cooptare, *h. e. to elect or make senators. Id.* Senatu movere, *h. e. to expel from the senate. Liv.* Senatum legere, *h. e. to call over the senators, recite their names. Cic.* convocare, *or, Liv.* vocare, *h. e. to call the senators together, call them to a meeting, call a meeting of the senators. Cic.* consultum, *or* senatusconsultum, *h. e. a decree of the senate against which no protest has been made. Id.* Senatus auctoritas, *h. e. a decree or judgment of the senate protested against.* — Especially, *a meeting of the senate. Cic.* Senatum habere, *h. e. to hold a meeting of the senate. Id.* dimittere, *or*, mittere, *h. e. to dismiss the senate, close the meeting of the senate. Id.* Eo die senatus erat futurus, *h. e. on that day was to be a meeting of the senate. Id.* In senatum venire, *h. e. to come to or attend the meeting of the senate. Id.* frequens, *h. e. attended by such a number of senators as was required to form a decree. Id.* Datur alicui

senatus, *h. e. any one is admitted to an audience of the senate, he is permitted to appear before the senate.* — Also, *the place where the senators sit together*, as, in the theatre, *the senators' seats. Sueton.* In senatu sedere. — The *genit. Senati* is found in *Plaut.*, *Sallust.*, and *Cic. in Cæcil. Ed. Ern.*

SENATUSCONSULTUM, or SENATUS CONSULTUM. See *Senatus*.

SĔNĔCĂ, æ, m. *a name of several Romans.* The most celebrated of them are: M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician under Augustus and Tiberius; and his son, L. Annæus Seneca, distinguished as a philosopher, who was tutor to the emperor Nero, who afterwards commanded him to destroy himself. — There was also a tragic poet by the name of Seneca, but what Seneca was the author of these tragedies, is not decided.

SĔNĔCIŌ (senex), ōnis, m. *a Roman family name.* —— ¶ Also, *an herb*; same as *Erigeron. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Senex. Afran.* ap. *Prisc.*

SĔNĔCTĂ, æ, f. See *Senectus, a, um.*

SĔNĔCTŬS (senex), a, um, adj. *old, aged. Lucret.* membra. *Sallust.* corpus. *Plaut.* Ætas senecta, *h. e. old age.* — Hence, Senecta, *subst.* sc. ætas, *old age. Hor.* Non turpem senectam degere. *Virg.* Vires ultra sortemque senectæ. *Terent.* In senecta, *h. e. in old age. Tacit.* extrema. — Also, of animals, plants, and other things. *Virg.* equi. *Plin.* cervi. *Id.* ulmorum. *Id.* margaritæ. Also, of wine. *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. Plin.* Senectam exuere. —— ¶ Also, for *Senex. Sil.* 8, 6.

SĔNĔCTŪS (Id.), ūtis, f. *age, old age*, *γῆρας*. *Cic.* Vixit ad summam senectutem. *Nep.* Ad extremam senectutem, *h. e. to extreme old age. Virg.* Cruda viridisque senectus. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Senectus in equis et ceteris veterinis intelligitur dentium brochitate. — Figur. *Cic.* Oratio plena literatæ senectutis. —— ¶ Also, *the age of a thing, long duration. Ovid.* cariosa, *sc.* tabellarum. *Juvenal.* vini. —— ¶ Also, *morosity, austereness, gravity of old age. Horat. Ep.* 13, 5. — Hence, *uncleanliness, squalor, slovenliness. Claudian.* — Also, *laziness, inactivity, slowness. Val. Flacc.* — Also, *hoariness, hoary hairs. Virg. Æn.* 5, 416. —— ¶ Also, *old age*, h. e. *old persons. Cic.* Senectus semper agens aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *the slough which a serpent yearly casts off. Plin.*

SĔNĔNSIS, e. See *Sena*.

SĔNĔŌ (senex), es, ui, n. 2. *to be old or aged, be advanced in years*, *γηράω*. *Catull.* — Figur. *to be weak, feeble. Pacuv.* — Perf. *senui*, seems to belong to *Senesco*.

SĔNĔSCŌ (seneo), is, nui, n. 3. *to grow old, become aged*, *γηράσκω*. *Cic.* Senescit ætas. *Suet.* Avus senuit. —— ¶ Also, *to grow old in any thing. Liv.* Cum diis hominibusque accusandis senesceret. —— ¶ Also, *to decrease with years or time, to become weak, feeble or inactive. Cic.* Senescit laus. *Liv.* bellum. *Cic.* arbor cum luna. *Nepos.* Opes senescere. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Luna senescens, *h. e. waning. Cic.* Hiems senescens, *h. e. drawing to an end. Liv.* pugna. *Ovid.* amor. *Varr.* Ne desiderio (agni) senescant, *h. e. grow lean. Liv.* vitia. *Id.* Hannibalem fama senescere et viribus, *h. e. to decline. Plin.* Smaragdi senescunt, *h. e. lose their color. Id.* Caseus senescit. — Senescendus, a, um, *that is to become old, or will become old. Varr.* homo. —— ¶ *Senescere*, of men who increase in years and decline in strength, to become old; so, *Consenescere* and *Senem fieri*. — Also, *Senescere*, of things which decrease through age or time, as fame, &c.; or which spoil, as, vinegar, flesh, &c.; for which latter *Veterascere* is also used. *Vetustescere* or *Vetustiscere*, of things which improve by age.

SĔNĔX (unc.), sĕnis, adj. compar. senior, *old, aged, advanced in years, ancient*, *παλαιός, γηραιός*. *Ovid.* miles. *Id.* cervus. *Id.* Anni seniores. *Cic.* Quæ vis est senior, quam ætas populorum. *Martial.* autumnus, *h. e. old wine.* — Also, *savoring of age, mature, manly. Cic.* Senior oratio, quam illa ætas ferebat, *h. e. seemed to be above his years.* —— ¶ Also, *subst.* Senex, senis, m. and f. *an old man, an old woman*, *γέρων, γραῦς*. *Cic.* Senes stulti. So, also, Senior, *an old man, elder. Virg.* Vix ea fatus erat senior, *h. e. the aged sire.* Also, as a term of respect or endearment. Thus Lucilius, who was forty-six years old, is called by *Horat.* Senex. But it may also mean *old, an old man*, for *senex* is not always a person above sixty or seventy. Hannibal, for instance, as he returned from Italy, called himself, according to Livy, *senex*, though he was certainly not fifty years of age. — According to *Varr.* ap. *Censorin.* 14. all persons between forty and sixty are called *seniores.* — So, also, *Liv.* Seniores Patrum; in this passage *juniores* are opposed to *seniores.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Senicem, *for* senem.

SĒNI (sex), æ, a, adj. *six*, distributively, *six each. Liv.* Cum in sex partes divisus exercitus senis horis in orbem succederet prœlio, *six hours each division. Plin.* Æstus maris senis semper horis reciproci, *every six hours. Id.* Digiti quibusdam in manibus seni, *six on each hand. Colum.* Non debent amplius quam terna pavonina et sena generis sui fovere, *three and six at once. Plin.* Militibus singulis data sena millia sestertium, *six thousand each. Curt.* Senos viros singuli currus vehebant, *each chariot carried six.* —— ¶ Also, *six*, as a cardinal number. *Cic.* Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *sixteen and seventeen years old. Ovid.* Post decies senos annos, *after sixty years.*

SĔNĪCĂ (senex), æ, m. or f. same as *Senex. Plaut.*

SĔNĪCŬLŬS (dimin. of senex), i, m. *a sorry little old man; an old dotard*, *γερόντιον*. *Apul.*

SĒNIDĒNI, and SĒNI DĒNI, æ, a, *sixteen*, distributively. *Liv.* Ut tribuni militum senideni in quatuor legiones a populo crearentur. —— ¶ Also, without distribution, *sixteen. Vitruv.* Latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senumdenum. *Cic.* Pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, *h. e. sixteen and seventeen years old.*

SĔNĪLĬS (senex), e, adj. *of or pertaining to old men or old women*, *γεροντικός*. *Cic.* prudentia, *h. e. of an old man. Id.* statua, *h. e. in the form of an old man. Ovid.* anni. *Id.* Turpe senilis amor, *h. e.* senis. *Plin.* Ulcera senilia, *h. e.* senum. *Id.* juventa, *h. e. having an aged appearance. Horat.* Seniles partes juveni mandare. *Tacit.* adoptio, *h. e. by an old man.* Hence, *Ovid.* hiems, *h. e. old age. Apul.* Senile illud facinus, *h. e. that wicked old woman.*

SĔNĪLĬTĔR (senilis), adv. *after the manner of old persons. Quintil.*

SĒNIŌ (seni), ōnis, m. *the number six at dice*, *ἑξάς*. *Sueton.* Senionem mittere, *h. e. to throw the dice in such a manner that each of them shows the number six.*

SĔNIŎR. See *Senex*.

SĒNIPĔS (seni & pes), ĕdis, adj. *of six feet. Sidon.* stilus, *h. e.* versus sex pedum.

SĔNIŬS (senex), a, um, adj. *old, aged.* — Hence, Senius, *an old man. Cic.* Ille senius. *Terent.* Illum senium perdant. *Sil.* Æquat senium (*acc.*). —— ¶ Senium, subst. *age, old age*, *γῆρας*. *Stat.* Adrastus æger senio, *with the infirmities of old age. Tacit.* Curvata senio membra. — Also, *long duration. Liv.* tabis. — Also, *moroseness, peevishness, ill humor. Horat.* Camenæ. — Also, *vexation, trouble, chagrin, mortification. Plaut.* Id illi senio est. — Also, *pain, sorrow, grief. Cic.* Tota civitas confecta senio est. — Also, *decrease, decline, weakness. Plin.* lunæ, *h. e. the moon in her last quarter. Cic.* Senio alebant sui, *for* suo. — Also, *old dirt or filth, squalor. Sil.* Senium repellere templis. — Also, *slowness, inactivity. Senec.* Torpor mentis ac senium. — Also, *an old man. Lucil.* ap. *Donat.* Te, senium atque insulse sophista.

SĔNŌ, ōnis, Plur. Senōnes, um, m. *a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the modern* Sens. —— ¶ Also, *a people of Upper Italy descended from them. Liv.* — Hence, Senonĭcus, a, um, adj. *relating to the Senones. Gell.* bellum.

SĔNSĀTŬS (sensus), a, um, adj. *gifted with sense, wise, intelligent. Jul. Firmic.*

SĔNSIBILIS (sentio), e, adj. *sensible, perceptible by the senses*, *αἰσθητός*. *Vitruv.* and *Senec.*

SĔNSIBILITĀS (sensibilis), ātis, f. *the sense or meaning of words. Non.*

SĔNSIBILITĔR (Id.), adv. *by the senses, sensibly*, *αἰσθητῶς*. *Arnob.* commovere.

SĔNSICŬLŬS (dimin. of sensus), i, m. *a small sentence*, or *a trifling thought or sentiment. Quintil.*

SĔNSIFĔR (sensus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *causing feeling or sense. Lucret.*

SĔNSIFICŌ (sensificus), as, a. 1. *to make sensible. Martian. Capell.*

SĔNSIFICŬS (sensus & facio), a, um, adj. *making sensible, causing sensation*, *αἰσθηματοποιός*. *Macrob.*

SĔNSILIS (sentio), e, adj. *sensible, that may be perceived by the senses. Lucret.*

SĔNSIM (Id.), adv. *by little and little, insensibly, imperceptibly, by degrees, gradually*, *σχολῇ, ἠρέμα*. *Cic.* Sensim sine sensu senescit ætas. *Phædr.* gaudere, *h. e.* moderate. *Gell.* pavescere, *h. e.* leviter.

SĔNSŬĀLIS (sensus), e, adj. *sensible, endowed with sense, sensual. Tertull.*

SĔNSŬĀLITĀS (sensualis), ātis, f. *sensibility. Tertull.*

SĔNSŬS, a, um. See *Sentio*.

SĔNSŬS (sentio), us, m. *sensation, feeling, perception, sense. Cic.* doloris. *Id.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *sense, the faculty or power of perceiving*, *αἴσθημα, αἴσθησις*. *Cic.* Sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum, in capite, collocati sunt. *Id.* videndi. —— ¶ Also, *feeling, emotion, affection, passion. Cic.* amoris. *Id.* Oratio sensus habeat. —— ¶ Also, *feeling, sense, understanding, capacity, comprehension, notion, idea. Cic.* Ab imperitorum intelligentia sensuque disjunctum. *Id.* Oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat. *Id.* Vulgaris popularisque sensus. — Hence, *Communis sensus* denotes, with Cicero, *the universal feeling of men, moral feeling, h. e.* which all men have, as, in judging of truth and untruth, right and wrong, also called by him *communes hominum sensus.* In the time of Augustus and afterwards, it denoted *common sense or understanding. Horat.*, *Phædr.* and *Quintil.* — Hence, *a perception or idea of a thing present, consciousness. Cic.* Esse in morte sensum. — Also, *reason, understanding. Pandect.* Animal quod sensu caret. — Also, *the sense, meaning, notion, signification of a word. Ovid.* Is verbi sensus. *Quintil.* Ambiguitas quæ turbare potest sensum. *Id.* Priusquam sensum invenerint. — Also, *taste*, in judging of any thing; *a perception of beauty. Cic.* Mirari solebam, istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere. — Also, *a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period. Quintil.* Sed nunc id volunt, ut omnis locus, omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem. *Id.* acer. — Also, *an opinion, thought, sentiment*; in *plur. sentiments, feelings. Cic.* Sensum deponere. *Id.* Nostri sensus congruebant. *Nepos.* Sensus suos alicui aperire. *Cic.* Vultus sensus animi plerumque indicat. *Id.* Nemo in terris est mihi tam consentientibus sensibus, *h. e. whose mind so entirely accords with my own.*

SĔNTĔNTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *opinion, idea, thought* in the mind, opposed to the expression thereof. *Cic.* Sententiam fronte tegere. *Id.* aperire. *Id.* mutare. *Id.* In hac sum sententia, ut, &c. *Id.* In sententia manere, *or* permanere. *Id.* Ex animi sententia jurare, *h. e. according to one's real opinion, sincerely, in earnest*, *κατὰ γνώμην*. Hence, *Id.* Ex sententia, *h. e. agreeably to one's wish*, *κατὰ γνώμην*. *Cic. de Orat.* 2, 64. Ridicule etiam illud L. Porcius Nasica censori Catoni: Ex tui animi sententia (*I ask you upon your conscience*) tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex mei animi sententia (*to my liking*). —— ¶ Also, *an opinion observable or expressed. Cic.* De sententia alicujus, *h. e. agreeably with any one's opinion.* So, also, *Id.* Ex sententia senatus. *Id.* Mea sententia, *h. e. in my opinion or judgment, as I conceive, as I think or imagine.* — Hence, *the opinion or vote of senators in the senate-house. Cic.* Sententiam dicere,

or, *Id.* ferre, or, *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to give his opinion or vote, to vote.* *Id.* In sententiam alicujus discedere, *h. e. to assent to one's opinions.* *Cic.* referre, *h. e. to deliver.* — Of judges, *a vote, judgment, sentence.* *Cic.* Sententiam ferre, or dicere, *h. e. to vote.* — Also, *a vote of the people in the* comitia. *Cic.* Sententiam ferre. —— ¶ Also, *wisdom, understanding.* *Cic.* Non viribus res magnæ geruntur, sed sententia. —— ¶ Also, *sense, meaning, signification, acceptation of a word,* διάνοια. *Cic.* Sub voce sententiam subjicere, *h. e. to connect a meaning with a word.* *Id.* Id habet hanc sententiam, *h. e. means or implies this.* —— ¶ Also, *the purport, amount, or substance of what is said.* *Cic.* concionis. *Liv.* and *Cic.* In hanc sententiam, *h. e. to this effect or purport.* —— ¶ Also, *a thought, sentence, period.* *Cic. Phil.* 13, 10. — Hence, particularly, *a witty or wise saying, a sentiment, maxim, apophthegm.* *Cic.* acuta. *Id.* gravis. — Also, *a speech delivered in the senate,* in so far, as it developes more particularly the opinion of the senator. *Quintil.* Ciceronis sententiæ et conciones. — Also, *an oration or composition on a saying.* *Quintil.* 1, 9, 3. —— ¶ Also, a *resolution, intention, purpose, design.* *Cic.* Si honestatem tueri sententia est. *Id.* Sententiam mutare. *Id.* In sententia manere. *Liv.* Hannibali sententia stetit, *h. e. his resolution or purpose was fixed.*

SĔNTĔNTIĀLĬTĔR (from sententialis, or sententia), adv. *in the form of a sentence or maxim,* γνωμολογικῶς. *Tertull.*

SĔNTĔNTIŎLĂ (dimin. of sententia), æ, f. *a little or short sentence or sentiment,* γνωμίδιον, ῥησείδιον. *Cic.*

SĔNTĔNTIŌSĒ (sententiosus), adv. *sententiously, pithily.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *by witty sayings.* *Cic.*

SĔNTĔNTIŌSŬS (sententia), a, um, adj. *full of thoughts, sententious,* especially, *full of witty thoughts.* *Cic.*

SĔNTĬCĒTUM (sentis), i, n. *a place full of briers,* ἀκανθεών. *Plaut.*

SĔNTĬCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of briers, thorny,* ἀκανθώδης. Figur. *Afran.* verba.

SĔNTĪNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the filth that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water or bulge-water.* *Plin.* navium. *Cæs.* Milites conflictati sentinæ vitiis. — Hence, figur. of the lowest and worst of the people, *the rabble, canaille, dregs of a state or city, refuse.* *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Id.* urbis. *Val. Max.* exercitus. — Also, *the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water collects.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* Sedebamus in puppi, nunc autem vix est in sentina locus, *h. e. in the lowest part* of the state. —— ¶ Also, *water that makes its way into a ship.* *Senec.* Navis, quæ sentinam trahit, *h. e. that lets in water, leaks.*

SĔNTĪNĀCŬLUM (sentino), i, n. *an instrument for drawing out the bilge-water, a pump.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĔNTĪNĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who pumps the bilge-water from a ship.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĔNTĪNŌ (sentina), as, a. 1. *to pump out the bilge-water from a ship.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĔNTĪNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of bilge-water.* *Cato.* navis.

SĔNTĪNUM, i, n. *a town of Umbria.* — Hence, Sentinas, ātis, adj. *belonging to it.* *Liv.* ager. *Frontin.* In Sentinate, *for* in agro Sentinate.

SĔNTĪNŬS, i, m. *a god who was supposed to give to new-born children their senses.* *Augustin.*

SĔNTIŌ (unc.), is, nsi, nsum, a. 4. *to discern by the senses, be sensible of, perceive, feel,* αἰσθάνομαι, sensu percipio. *Lucret.* odores. *Cic.* suavitatem cibi. *Plaut.* sonitum, *I perceive or hear.* *Lucret.* Sentire sonare. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* colorem, *h. e. to see.* *Plin.* paralysin et morbos articularios, *h. e. to be afflicted with.* Hence, *Ovid.* Sentire aliquem, *h. e. to have carnal knowledge of any one.* — Hence, *to feel, experience to one's hurt.* *Cæs.* Quid sensisset ad Avaricum. *Terent.* Sentiet, qui vir sim, *h. e. she shall find to her cost.* *Horat.* Philippos. — Also, of inanimate things, *to feel.* *Plin.* Vites orbitas vinculi sentiunt. *Id.* Gemma ignem non sentiens, *h. e. not affected by.* *Liv.* Ora senserat vastationem. — Also, *to be liable, or subject to, suffer, be afflicted with.* *Plin.* morbos. *Id.* Radix celeriter cariem sentit. —— ¶ Also, of the mind, *to see, perceive, notice, observe, discover.* *Cæs.* At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu de profectione eorum senserunt, &c. *for* profectionem. *Cic.* Sentit animus se moveri. *Id.* Siquid est in me ingenii, quod sentio, quam sit exiguum, *h. e. I am perfectly sensible, I am well aware.* *Terent.* Inepta esse sentio. — Hence, *to know.* *Cic.* Ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. *Cæs.* Plus de victoria sentire, *h. e. to be wiser, know more or see farther.* —— ¶ Also, *to think, judge, be of opinion, imagine, suppose, deem.* *Cic.* Causa hæc inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent idem. *Id.* Recte sentire. *Id.* Jocasne an ita sentiens, *h. e. being seriously of this opinion.* *Id.* humiliter, *h. e. to have low sentiments.* *Id.* de aliquo mirabiliter, *h. e. to judge excellently of any one, to have a high opinion of him.* *Id.* cum aliquo, or, *Plaut.* ab aliquo, *h. e. to be of the same opinion with any one, be of the same way of thinking, entertain the same sentiments as, be on his side.* So, also, *Gell.* pro alicujus causa. — Hence, partic. Sensus, a, um. *Cic.* Ut sensum est. Hence, *plur.* Sensa, *thoughts, ideas, conceptions.* *Cic.* mentis. —— ¶ Also, *to give one's opinion, to vote.* *Cic.* Sed ego cum sensissem, de iis, qui exercitus haberent, sententiam oportere, &c. —— ¶ *Terent.* Sensti, *for* sensisti.

SĔNTIS (unc.), is, m. *a brier, bramble, thorn,* ἄκανθα. *Colum.* Liberantur arva sentibus. *Id.* Græci κυνόσβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus. —— ¶ It is used as a *feminine* by *Ovid.* Sentes natæ.

SĔNTISCŌ (incept. of sentio), is, n. 3. *to observe, perceive.* *Lucret.*

SĔNTIX (sentis), īcis, m. same as *Cynosbatos.* *Apul.*

SĔNTŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of thorns, thorny.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

SĔNTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rough, rugged, not smooth, thorny, brambly,* ἀκανθώδης. *Virg.* Loca senta situ, or, *Ovid.* Loca senta, *h. e. rough, not cultivated.* *Terent.* homo, *h. e.* perhaps, *lean, whose bones show themselves.*

SĔŌRSUM, and **SĔŌRSŬS**, adv. See *Seorsus, a, um.*

SĔŌRSŬS (for sevorsus, from se & vorto, or verto), a, um, adj. *apart, not common with others, separate from others.* *Cato.* vocabulum. — Hence, Seorsus, or Seorsum, adv. *apart, asunder, one from another, separately,* χωρὶς, κατὰ μόνας. *Terent.* Omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi, *h. e. especially, particularly.* *Plaut.* Præterea centum denaria seorsus. — It is also followed by *a,* h. e. *apart from, without.* *Sallust.* Qui plerumque seorsum a rege exercitum ductare. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Seorsum a collega puto mihi omnia paranda. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo. *Plaut.* Abs te seorsum sentio, *h. e. am not of your opinion.* — Also, with a simple *ablat.* *Lucret.* Seorsum corpore, *h. e. without a body.* —— ¶ With poets it is a *dissyllable.*

SĔPĀR (se & par), ăris, adj. *separate, apart, different.* *Val. Flacc.*

SĔPĂRĀBĬLIS (separo), e, adj. *that can be separated or severed, separable,* χωριστός. *Cic.*

SĔPĂRĀTĒ (separatus), adv. *separately.* *Cic.* Separatius.

SĔPĂRĀTIM (Id.), *separately, apart, in particular,* χωρίς. *Cic.* Separatim semel, iterum cum universis. *Liv.* Castra separatim habebant. — Also, with *a.* *Cic.* Dii separatim ab universis singulos diligunt. *Id.* Nihil separatim a reliquis civibus, *h. e. nothing that does not concern the other citizens also.* —— ¶ Also, *for* in abstracto. *Cic. Or.* 2, 27.

SĔPĂRĀTIŌ (separo), ōnis, f. *a separation,* ἀφορισμός. *Cic.*

SĔPĂRĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *separating.* *Diomed.*

SĔPĂRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a separator,* χωριστής. *Tertull.*

SĔPĂRĀTRIX (separator), īcis, f. *she that separates.* *Augustin.*

SĔPĂRĀTŬS (separo), us, m. *a division.* *Apul.*

SĔPĂRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from separo. —— ¶ Adj. *separate, distinct, particular, different.* *Cic.* volumen. *Id. Invent.* 1, 18. exordium (where it is explained). *Nep.* Separatis temporibus, *h. e. at different times.* *Tertull.* Separatior.

SĔPĂRŌ (se & paro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to separate, part,* χωρίζω, ἀφορίζω. *Cic.* bella ab historiis suis perpetuis. Also, without *a.* *Ovid.* Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum. —— ¶ See, also, *Separatus, a, um.*

SĔPĔLĪBĬLIS (sepelio), e, adj. *that may be put aside, buried or concealed.* *Plaut.* stultitia.

SĔPĔLIŌ, is, pelīvi and pelii, pultum, a. 4. *to bury, inter,* θάπτω. *Cic.* e *Legg.* xii. *tab.* Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito. *Ovid.* ossa. — Also, *to burn.* *Suston. Dom.* 15. — Hence, figur. *Terent.* Sepultus sum, *h. e. I am undone, I am lost, I am a dead man, it is all over with me.* *Ovid.* Fama sepulta, *h. e.* exstincta. *Cic.* Bellum sepultum, *h. e. suppressed or ended.* *Plaut.* Somnum sepelire, *h. e. to drive away or end.* *Cic.* dolorem, *h. e. to hide, cover, conceal.* *Virg.* Somno vinoque sepultus, *h. e. buried as it were in sleep and wine, rendered senseless by wine and sleep, in the deepest sleep and intoxication.* *Cic.* Patria sepulta. *Horat.* Inertia sepulta, *h. e.* mersa otio. *Id.* Hæc sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, *for* sublata. *Virg.* Custode sepulto, *h. e. put to sleep.* —— ¶ The perfect *sepeli* is found in *Pers.* — *Sepelitus,* for *sepultus,* in *Cato* ap. *Priscian.* —— ¶ *Efferre,* to carry out to burial: *Sepelire,* to bury, inter: *Humare,* to bury in the ground, put into a grave; *Plin.* 7, 54, 55. Sepultus intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus (Compare *Cic. legg.* 2, 22): *Tumulare,* to cover with a mound. *Sepelire* and *humare* are however, also used, as θάπτειν, of burning, though rarely.

SĔPĔS (sex & pes), ĕdis, m. and f. *of six feet,* ἑξάπους. *Apul.*

SĒPĒS, or **SÆPĒS** (perhaps from σηκός), is, f. *a hedge, fence,* φραγμός, φράγμα. *Cæs.* Densissimæ sepes. *Colum.* Vivam sepem structili prætulerunt, *a quick-set hedge.* *Virg.* Segeti prætendere sepem. — Hence, *any inclosure.* *Ovid.* portarum. *Cic.* Stridor adaugescit scopulorum sæpe repulsus. —— ¶ *Seps* is also found. *Val. Flacc.*

SĒPĬĂ (σηπία), æ, f. *the cuttle-fish.* *Cic.* The black juice of this fish was formerly used in writing. — Hence, *ink.* *Pers.*

SĒPĬCŬLĂ, or **SÆPĬCŬLĂ** (dimin. of sepes), æ, f. *a little hedge.* *Apul.*

SĒPĪMĔN, or **SÆPĪMĔN** (sepio, or sæpio), ĭnis, n. *a hedge, fence, inclosure.* *Apul.*

SĒPĪMĔNTUM, or **SÆPĪMĔNTUM** (Id.), i, n. *a hedge, fence, inclosure.* *Cic.*

SĒPIŌ, and **SÆPIŌ** (sepes, or sæpes), is, psi, ptum, a. 4. *to hedge in, fence,* φράττω, περιβάλλομαι. *Colum.* segetem. *Liv.* vallum arboribus. Figur. *Cic.* locum cogitatione. —— ¶ Also, *to surround with any thing, to inclose, environ.* *Nep.* urbem muris. *Cic.* oppidum castris. *Nepos.* domum custodibus. *Virg.* se tectis, *h. e. to shut himself up in his palace.* —— ¶ Also, *to guard, garrison, man, occupy.* *Liv.* urbem præsidio, *h. e. to garrison.* *Id.* vias. —— ¶ Also, *to cover, secure, shelter, screen.* *Cic.* Natura oculos membranis vestivit et sepsit. *Curt.* transitum. *Cic.* aliquid memoria. —— ¶ *Liv.* Sepiesent.

SĒPIŎLĂ (dimin. of sepia), æ, f. *a small cuttle-fish.* *Plaut.*

SEPLASIA, **SEPLASIARIUS**. } See *Seplasius.*

SĒPLĀSIŬS, a, um, adj. *Seplasian.* *Cic.* Seplasia, *sc.* platea, *h. e. a street at Capua where ointments were sold.* — Hence, *Petron.* Seplasium, *sc.* unguentum, *h. e. Seplasian ointment.* — Hence, *Lamprid.* Seplasiarius, *h. e. a dealer in Seplasian ointment.*

SĒPŌNŌ (se & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to lay apart or aside, set aside, lay up, put by,* ἀποτίθημι, ἀποτάσσω. *Cic.* aliquid. *Liv.* pecuniam in ædificationem templi.

— Hence, *to reserve, retain for one's self.* *Tacit.* Augustus seposuit Ægyptum. —— ¶ Also, *to lay aside, remove, dismiss.* *Ovid.* curas. *Plin.* mentionem rei, *h. e. to omit, pass by.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove, put or send away.* *Tacit.* aliquem in insulam, *h. e. to banish.* *Id.* aliquem a domo sua. Hence, *Liv.* aliquid extra certamen, *h. e. to put out of dispute.* —— ¶ Also, *to distinguish.* *Horat.* inurbanum dictum lepido dicto. —— ¶ Also, *to choose, select.* *Cic.* sibi tempus ad aliquid agendum. *Phædr.* vestem alicui. — Hence, Sepositus, a, um, *chosen, selected.* *Tacit.* Locus servilibus pœnis sepositus. —— ¶ See, also, *Sepositus, a, um.*

SĔPŌSĬTĬŌ (sepono), ōnis, f. *a setting apart, laying up,* ἀπόθεσις. *Veget.*

SĔPŌSĬTŬS, a, um, partic. from sepono. —— ¶ Adj. *distant, remote.* *Martial.* gens. *Id.* locus. —— ¶ Also, *chosen, select, precious, valuable.* *Tibull.* vestis. *Martial.* grex.

SĒPS (σήψ), sēpis, m. and f. *a kind of small lizard, the bite of which causes the flesh to putrefy;* according to *Schneider,* Chamæsaura Chalcis. It is also called *chalcis,* or *chalcidice.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of insect,* perhaps *a millepede.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *for* sepes. See *Sepes.*

SEPSE, *for* Se ipse. *Cic.* ap. *Senec.*

SEPTA, orum. See *Septum.*

SĔPTĂS (ἑπτάς), ădis, f. *the number seven,* so called by the ancients, according to *Macrob.*

SĔPTEM (ἑπτά), indecl. adj. *seven.* *Virg.* Septem discrimina vocum. *Cic.* Septem, *sc.* sapientes, *h. e. the seven wise men of Greece, οἱ ἑπτά.* *Senec.* Septem stellæ, *h. e.* septentrio. *Cic.* Septem et decem, *or, Liv.* Decem et septem, *h. e. seventeen.* *Id.* Septem et triginta annos. *Nepos.* Septem et septuaginta. *Cic.* Viginti et septem, *h. e. twenty-seven.*

SĔPTEMBER (septem), bris, bre, adj. *the seventh,* but only used of the month. Hence, *Cic.* Mensis September, *or, simply, Varr.* September, *h. e. the month September.* *Sueton.* Idibus Septembribus, *h. e. on the thirteenth of September.* *Cic.* Calendis Septembribus, *h. e. on the first of September.*

SĔPTEMDĔCIM, or **SĔPTENDĔCIM** (septem & decem), indec. adj. *seventeen.* *Cic.*

SĔPTEMFLŬŬS (septem & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing sevenfold,* ἑπτάῤῥοος. *Ovid.* Nilus, *h. e. having seven mouths.*

SĔPTEMGĔMĬNŬS (septem & geminus), a, um, adj. *sevenfold,* ἑπταπλοῦς. *Virg.* Nilus. *Stat.* Roma, *built on seven hills.*

SĔPTEMMĔSTRIS (septem & mensis), e, adj. *of seven months.* *Censorin.* infans.

SĔPTEMNERVĬA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *plantago major.* *Apul.*

SĔPTEMPĔDĀLIS (septem & pedalis), e, adj. *of seven feet, seven feet long,* ἑπταπόδιαῖος. *Plaut.*

SĔPTEMPLĔX (septem & plica, from plico), icis, adj. *sevenfold,* ἑπταπλοῦς. *Virg.* clypeus, *h. e. sevenfold, covered with seven hides.*

SĔPTEMTRĬŌ. See *Septentrio.*

SĔPTEMVĬR (septem & vir), viri, m. *one of seven men appointed to execute any commission.* Septemviri, *seven joint commissioners,* as, for dividing land. *Cic.* — *Gell.* Septemviri Epulones, *or, simply, Tacit.* Septemviri, *h. e. a college of priests who prepared the feasts in honor of the gods.*

SĔPTEMVĬRĀLIS (septemvir), e, adj. *of or belonging to a* septemvir. *Cic. Phil.* 13, 12. Septemviralis, *sc.* vir, *h. e. one of seven joint commissioners, a* septemvir. *Id.* 12, 9. auctoritas, *h. e. the authority of a* septemvir. *Pandect.* judicia, *h. e. administered by seven judges chosen from the* septemviri.

SĔPTEMVĬRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the office or dignity of a* septemvir ; *a septemvirate.* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 38. Eundem in Septemviratu nonne destituisti? *Plin. Ep.* 10, 8. Also, *the office or dignity of one of the* Septemviri Epulones.

SĔPTĒNĀRĬŬS (septeni), a, um, adj. *containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary,* ἑπταδικός. *Plin., Gell.* and *Macrob.* numerus, *a septenary.* *Cic.* versus, *h. e.* *consisting of seven feet.* *Frontin.* fistula, *h. e. the diameter of which contains seven* quadrantes. *Martial.* synthesis, *h. e.* perhaps, *a set or service of seven vessels.*

SĔPTENDĔCIM. See *Septemdecim.*

SĔPTĒNI, æ, a. See *Septenus.*

SĔPTENNIS, and **SĔPTŬENNIS** (septem & annus), e, adj. *seven years old.* *Plaut.*

SĔPTENNIUM (septennis), ii, n. *the space of seven years.* *Prudent.*

SĔPTENTRĬŌ, or **SĔPTEMTRĬŌ** (septem & trio), ōnis, and **SEPTENTRĬŌNES**, or **SĔPTEMTRĬŌNES**, um, plural, m. properly, *the seven plough-oxen;* hence, from resemblance, *the seven stars which form the constellation* called *Arctos; the Greater Bear; Charles's-Wain,* ἄρκτος. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* *The two Bears* are also called *Septentriones.* *Vitruv.* Septentrio Major, *h. e. the Greater Bear.* *Id.* Septentrio Minor, *h. e. the Lesser Bear.* —— ¶ Also, *the north.* *Virg.* Septem subjecta trioni. (Here it is separated.) It is also found in the *plural.* *Cic. Nat. D.* 2, 19. — Also, *the north pole.* *Plin.* — Also, *a kind of north wind,* otherwise called *Aparctias.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

SĔPTENTRĬŌNĀLIS (septentrio), e, adj. *northern,* ἀρκτικός. *Vitruv.* Hence, *Plin.* Septentrionalia, *h. e. the northern parts of any country.*

SĔPTENTRĬŌNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *northern.* *Gell.* ventus, *h. e.* Aparctias.

SĔPTĒNŬS (septem), a, um, and **SĔPTĒNI**, æ, a, adj. *seven,* distributively. *Colum.* In serias singulas, quæ sint amphorarum septenum, &c. *h. e. each containing seven* amphoræ. *Plin.* Septenas epistolas dictare, *h. e. seven at one time.* *Calp.* Septena canna, *the shepherd's pipe of seven reeds.* —— ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, *seven.* *Cic.* Pueri senum septenumque denum annorum, *h. e. sixteen and seventeen years old.* — The *singular* is found in *Val. Flacc.* and *Plin.*

SĔPTĬCĬĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Septician.* *Martial.* libra, *h. e. reduced from twelve unciæ to eight and a half.*

SĔPTĬCOLLIS (septem & collis), e, adj. *built or standing upon seven hills, seven-hilled.* *Prudent.* arx, *h. e.* Roma.

SĔPTĬCŬS (σηπτικός), a, um, adj. *corrosive, septic, septical.* *Plin.*

SĔPTĬES (septem), adv. *seven times,* ἑπτάκις. *Liv.* Euripus septies die temporibus statis reciprocat. *Cic.* Septies millies sestertium (*sing. neut.*), *h. e. seven thousand times a hundred thousand* sestertii, 700,000,000 *sesterces.*

SĔPTĬFĀRĬAM, *sevenfold, in seven parts,* ἑπταμερῶς. *Santra.* ap. *Non.*

SĔPTĬFŌLĬUM (septem & folium), ii, n. *the herb tormentil, ashweed, setfoil or septfoil,* ἑπτάφυλλον. *Apul.*

SĔPTĬFŎRIS (septem & foris), e, adj. *having seven doors or openings.* *Sidon.* fistula, *having seven stops.*

SĔPTĬFORMIS (septem & forma), e, adj. *sevenfold, having seven forms or shapes.* *Augustin.*

SĔPTĬMĀNA, æ, f. See *Septimanus.*

SĔPTĬMĀNŬS (septimus), a, um, adj. *belonging to the seventh legion.* *Tacit.* Septimani, *sc.* milites. —— ¶ Also, *relating to the number seven.* *Varr.* Nonæ, *h. e. that fall on the seventh day of a month.* *Arnob.* fetura, *h. e. a fœtus seven months old.* — Hence, Septimana, subst., *a week.* *Theod.*

SĔPTĬMĀTRŬS (septimus), uum, f. *a festival celebrated on the seventh day after the ides of a month.* *Varr.* It is perhaps the festival of Minerva (otherwise called *Quinquatrus*), when it fell on the seventh day after the *Idus Martia.*

SĔPTĬMĬŬS, i, m. *a Roman gentile name.*

SĔPTĬMŌ. See *Septimus.*

SĔPTĬMONTĬĀLIS (septimontium), e, adj. *relating to the festival* septimontium. *Sueton.* sacrum. *Colum.* satio, *h. e. happening at that time.*

SĔPTĬMONTĬUM. See *Septimontius.*

SĔPTĬMONTĬŬS (septem & mons), a, um, adj. *relating to the seven hills, or to the seventh hill of Rome.* *Varr.* Septimontium, *sc.* sacrum, *h. e. a festival celebrated at Rome in the month of December, in commemoration of the seventh hill being added to Rome.* *Tertull.* Septimontius, *sc.* deus, *h. e. a deity in honor of whom* (as *Tertull.* seems to say) *this festival was celebrated.*

SĔPTĬMŬS (septem), a, um, adj. *the seventh,* ἕβδομος. *Cic.* locus. *Virg.* ætas. *Cic.* Sententia decima septima, *or* decimaseptima. *Quintil.* casus, *h. e.* ablativus. — Hence, Septimum, adv. *the seventh time.* *Cic.* — Septimo, adv. *for the seventh time.* *Cl. Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Also, *seven times.* *Treb. Poll.* — *Plaut.* Die septimi, *for* septimo.

SĔPTĬMUSDĔCĬMŬS, or **SĔPTĬMUS DĔCĬMŬS**, a, um, adj. *the seventeenth.* *Vitruv.*

SĔPTINGENĀRĬŬS (septingeni), a, um, adj. *consisting of seven hundred.* *Varr.*

SĔPTINGENI (septingenti), æ, a, adj. *seven hundred,* distributively. *Plin.*

SĔPTINGENTĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the seven hundredth.* *Liv.* annus.

SĔPTINGENTI (septem & centum), æ, a, adj. *seven hundred,* ἑπτακόσιοι. *Liv.*

SĔPTINGENTIES (septingenti), adv. *seven hundred times.* *Plin.* sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *h. e. seven hundred times a hundred thousand* sestertii.

SĔPTĬŌ (sepio), ōnis, f. *a hedging in or fencing; inclosing.* *Vitruv.* Locus, qui in ea septione finitus fuerit. *Vopisc.* urbis, *h. e. an erecting a wall round a city.*

SĔPTĬPES (septem & pes), ĕdis, adj. *seven feet in size.* *Sidon.*

SĔPTIZŌNIUM (septem & zona), ii, n. *a large building at Rome, probably of seven stories or divisions.* *Sueton.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒNĀRĬŬS (septuageni), a, um, adj. *consisting of seventy, septuagenary,* ἑβδομηκοστός. *Pandect.* homo, *h. e. seventy years old, a septuagenarian.* *Frontin.* fistula, *h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent into its shape, was seventy inches wide.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒNI, æ, a. See *Septuagenus.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒNIQUINI (septuageni & quini), æ, a, adj. *seventy-five.* *Frontin.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒNŬS (septuaginta), a, um, *and, more frequently,* **SĔPTŬĀGĒNI**, æ, a, adj. *seventy,* distributively. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, *seventy.* *Colum.* — It is found in *sing.* in *Plin.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒSIES (Id.), adv. *seventy times.* *Martian. Capell.*

SĔPTŬĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the seventieth,* ἑβδομηκοστός. *Cic.*

SĔPTŬĀGIES (Id.), adv. *seventy times,* ἑβδομηκοντάκις. *Colum.*

SĔPTŬĀGINTA (from septem; ginta is probably after the Greek κοντα in ἑβδομήκοντα), adv. *seventy.* *Cic.*

SĔPTŬENNIS. See *Septennis.*

SĔPTUM (sepio), i, n. *any place fenced round, paled in, hedged or inclosed: a hedge, fence, palisade, wall, mound,* φράγμα. *Cic.* Fragmentis septorum, *h. e. barriers.* *Id.* Quibus septis belluas continebimus. *Virg.* Exiret victima septis, *h. e. folds, pens.* *Colum.* Animadvertimus intra septa pelagios greges, *h. e. in the fishponds.* *Lucret.* Septa domorum, *h. e. the walls of houses, houses.* *Varr.* Septum venationis, *h. e.* vivarium. *Cels.* Transversum septum, *h. e. the midriff, diaphragm.* — Septa, *the inclosure within which the Roman people voted in the comitia.* *Cic.* Also, *floodgates, sluices, locks, wear.* *Pandect.*

SĔPTŬNX (septem & uncia), cis, m. *seven twelfths of an as or of any whole,* ἑπτούγκιον. *Colum.* jugeri. *Liv.* auri, probably, *seven ounces.* —— ¶ Also, *seven things of the same kind,* as, seven cups of wine. *Martial.*

SĔPTŬŌSE (septum), adv. *obscurely, indistinctly,* ἀσαφῶς. *Liv. Andron.*

SĔPTŬPLUS (ἑπτάπλους), a, um, adj. *sevenfold.* — Hence, Septuplum, *a septuple.* *Augustin.*

SĔPTŬS, a, um. See *Sepio.*

SĔPULCRĀLIS (sepulcrum), e, adj. *of or belonging to a tomb or sepulchre, sepulchral,* ἐπιτάφιος. *Ovid.* ara. *Id.* fax, *h. e. a funeral torch.*

SĔPULCRĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a burying-place, burial-ground, cemetery.* *Catull.*

SĔPULCRUM (sepelio), i, n. *a grave,* τάφος. *Pandect.* Sepulcrum est, ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt. *Nep.* Monumentum sepulcri, *h. e. tomb, monument.* *Cic.* Monumenta sepulcrorum. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Aliquem condere sepulcro, *h. e. to bury, inter.* *Horat.* Hono-

rum sepulcri, *h. e. a gravestone, inscription, epitaph*, &c. — Also, *a tomb-hill or barrow. Virg.* Onerare membra sepulcro. — Also, *a funeral pile. Terent.* Ad sepulcrum venimus; in ignem imposita est. *Virg.* Ara sepulcri, *h. e. a funeral pile.* — Figur. *Enn.* vulturii, *h. e. maw.* So, of an old man. *Plaut.* Sepulcrum vetus, *h. e. a walking sepulchre.* —— ¶ Also, *a grave, together with its monument, gravestone, inscription*, &c. *a tomb, sepulchre, mausoleum. Horat.* Sepulcrum exstruere. *Cic.* facere. *Id.* legere sepulcra, *h. e. the epitaphs on the tombs. Horat.* Summam incidere sepulcro. —— ¶ Also, *a corpse or the soul of a dead person. Ovid.* Placatis sepulcris. *Catull.* Gratum mutis sepulcris. —— ¶ Some write *sepulchrum*, but without reason.

SĔPULTŎR (sepelio), ōris, m. *a burier*, ταφεύς, νεκροθάπτης. *Augustin.*

SĔPULTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the act of burying; burial, interment; a burial, funeral, funeral rites, obsequies*, ταφή, τυμβεία. *Cic.* Sepultura aliquem afficere. — Also, *a grave, tomb, sepulchre. Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Locum sepulturæ dare. *Cic.* Mortes et sepulturæ deorum. — Also, *burning. Tacit. Ann.* 2, 73.

SĔPULTŪRĀRĬŬS (sepultura), a, um, adj. *pertaining to burial. Auct. de limitib.* ap. *Goes.* fines.

SĔPULTŬS, a, um. See *Sepelio*.

SĔQUĀCĬTĀS (sequax), ātis, f. *a following easily, sequaciousness. Sidon.*

SĔQUĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *h. e.* sequendo. *Arnob.*

SĔQUĂNĂ, æ, m. *the Seine, a river of France. Cæs.* — Hence, Sequani, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, at the sources of the Seine. Cæs.* — Sequanicus, a, um, adj. *relating to the Sequani. Martial.*

SĔQUĀX (sequor), ācis, *following easily, quickly or frequently. Ovid.* equus. *Virg.* undæ, *h. e. that pursue the ships which pass by*, or, *when one wave presses upon or follows closely another. Id.* flammæ, *h. e. quickly catching hold or spreading. Id.* capreæ, *h. e. fond of gnawing vines. Id.* fumus, *h. e. easily spreading in all quarters, penetrating every thing. Plaut.* hederæ, *h. e. climbing or spreading every way. Virg.* Latio (*for* Latinis) dant terga sequaci, *h. e. pursuing. Lucret.* curæ, *h. e. that follow men every where. Id.* mores. — Hence, Sequax, with a *genit.* following, *a follower, lover. Manil.* Bacchi et Veneris. —— ¶ Also, *flexible, pliant, ductile*, consequently *easily to be wrought. Plin.* lentitia (virgarum salicis). *Id.* Materia sequacior. *Plin. Paneg.* Atque, ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus. *Pacat.* in *Paneg. Theod.* Sequaces discipuli, *h. e. obedient, tractable, docile.*

SĔQUĒLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a sequel, consequence, conclusion*, παρακολούθησις. *Gell.* Incommoda non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta. *Lactant.* Mors sequela morborum est. —— ¶ Also, *that which follows. Pandect.* Jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus.

SĔQUĔNS, tis, particip. from sequor. —— ¶ Subst. neut. according to some, same as *epitheton. Quintil.*

SĔQUENTĬĂ (sequor), æ, f. *the succession or order in which one thing follows another. Frontin.*

SĔQUESTĔR (Id.), tra, trum, and SĔQUESTĔR, tris, tre, adj. *mediating. Virg.* Pace sequestra, *h. e. by the mediation or interposition of peace.* — Hence, Sequester, subst. *a mediator or go-between*, as, one who allows himself to be employed in bribery. *Cic.* Quo sequestre in judice corrumpendo usus est. *Sil.* pacis, *h. e. a mediator. Val. Max.* Suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, *h. e. as a reward of perjury*, of judges who acquitted Clodius for the gratification of their sensuality. — Particularly, *a person, in whose hands that concerning which the parties contend, as, money*, &c. *is deposited. Plaut.* Nisi das sequestrum. *Gell.* Apud sequestrem depositum. —— ¶ Sequestra, æ, f. *a mediatrix, go-between. Stat.* pacis. *Apul.* stupri, *h. e. a procuress.* —— ¶ Sequestrum, i, n. *or* Sequestre, is, n. *the depositing of a disputed thing in the hands of a third person.* Sequestro, *as a deposit or for safe keeping*; as, *Plaut.* deponere, *h. e. to deposit.* So, also, *Ascon.* Deponere in sequestri, *or*, *Pandect.* In sequestre. *Id.* Pecuniam sequestre ponere. (Other *Edd.* read *in sequestre.*)

SĔQUESTRĀRĬŬS (sequester), a, um, adj. *relating to depositing or to a deposit. Pandect.* actio.

SĔQUESTRĀTĬŌ (sequestro), ōnis, f. *a depositing of money. Cod. Theod.*

SĔQUESTRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who sequestrates.* Figur. *one who hinders. Symmach.* officiorum.

SĔQUESTRĀTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a place where any thing is deposited, laid up or put for safe keeping. Tertull.*

SĔQUESTRŌ (sequester), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deposit with a* sequester. — Hence, *to give for safe keeping.* — Also, *to separate, remove. Macrob.*

SĔQUESTRŌ, adv. See *Sequester*.

SĔQUĬŎR, (from sequor, or for secior, as comparat. of secus), us, adj. properly, *that which follows the first or any thing.* Hence, *worse, inferior*, ἐλάττων, χείρων, *or, poor, mean, bad, evil. Liv.* Invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, *h. e. any thing bad or evil. Pandect.* vita, *h. e. bad. Apul.* sexus, *h. e. the female sex.* —— ¶ Sequius, adv. is used like *secius, worse*, or, *bad, evil. Senec.* loqui de aliquo. *Varr.* cogitare de aliquo. — Also, *otherwise, differently, not so. Plaut.* dicere. — Also, *less. Cæs. B. C.* 2, 7. *Ed. Oudend.* Nihilo sequius, *h. e. nevertheless.*

SĔQUŎR (ἕπομαι), ōris, quūtus and cūtus sum, dep. 3. *to go or come after, walk behind, follow. Terent.* I præ, sequar. Also, of inanimate things. *Virg.* Mille sequentia tela. *Id.* Sequitur clamor. *Sallust.* Gloria sequebatur, *h. e. attended him. Plin. Ep.* Sequi gloria debet, non appeti, *h. e. come of itself*, &c. *Cic.* Et quæ sequuntur, *h. e.* et cetera. — Hence, of things which are easily managed, *to follow. Varr.* Celerius rumpuntur herbæ aridæ, quam sequuntur, *h. e. they can be pulled up from the ground. Cic.* Oratio ita mollis, ut sequatur, quocunque torqueas. *Liv.* Telum non sequitur. *Ovid.* Qua licet et sequitur, pudor est miscendus amori, *h. e. may easily be done.* — Also, *to follow, follow as a consequence. Cic.* Sequitur, ut doceam. *Id.* Si hæc enunciatio non vera est, sequitur, ut falsa sit. *Id.* Nec sequitur illico, esse causas, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to speak, say.* In this signification, some derive it from ἔπω. *Plaut.* Cum ipso sum secuta. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to follow, go after any one, go or come along with, accompany, attend* as a friend. *Terent.* Sequere me intro. Or, as an enemy, *to pursue. Liv.* Sequi hostem vestigiis, *h. e. to pursue closely. Cæs.* Neque prius sequendi fecerunt, quam muro oppidi appropinquarent. — Figur. *Ovid.* Sequi viam, *h. e. to pursue or take a road. Quintil.* Quæ apertiorem motum animi sequuntur, *h. e. accompany, are inseparably connected with.* — Hence, *to follow; come after, be subsequent or consequent, ensue. Cic.* Pœna sequitur scelus. *Virg.* Dixerat: et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus, *h. e. after him spoke, or to him replied*, &c. — Also, *to succeed. Quintil.* Sed non omnia nos ducentes ex Græco sequuntur. — Also, *to follow, conform to. Cic.* leges, *h. e. to obey. Id.* consilium alicujus, *h. e. to follow any one's advice. Nepos.* exemplum, *h. e. to imitate. Id.* sententiam alicujus, *h. e. to approve of or assent to any one's proposal. Cic.* Platonem, *h. e. to embrace or approve of his doctrines, hold his tenets. Id.* and *Liv.* Patrem sequuntur liberi, *h. e. retain the rank or remain in the condition of their father. Val. Flacc.* Sequi verba ducis, *h. e. to repeat.* — Hence, *to follow, take one's part, hold with* any one. *Cic.* amicum. *Virg.* arma victricia. — Also, *to go to* a place. *Cic.* Formias. *Virg.* Italiam. — Also, *to follow after, seek for, seek to attain, pursue, court. Terent.* lites. *Nepos.* amicitiam alicujus. *Cic.* amœnitatem et salubritatem. *Virg.* extrema ferro, *h. e. to destroy one's self.* — Also, *to aim at, have in view. Terent.* commodum alicujus, *h. e. to study, consult. Cic.* Non spem, sed officium. *Id.* otium. *Id.* verbum, *h. e. to follow or observe its proper meaning.* — Also, *to become the property of* any one, *fall to the portion of.* Res me sequitur, *the thing becomes mine, I receive it. Horat.* Heredes monumentum ne sequeretur. *Cæs.* Pœna sequitur damnatum. *Pandect.* Plumbum cum sequetur. — Also, *to continue, follow up, prosecute. Cic.* interdictum. *Tacit.* adulationem longius. — Also, *to treat of, mention, explain. Senec.* laudes alicujus. *Id.* facta clara genitoris.

SĔQUUTULEIUS. See *Secutuleius*.

SĔQUUTOR. See *Secutor*.

SĔQUŪTŬS, and SĔCŪTŬS, particip. See in *Sequor*.

SĒR (Σήρ), is, and *plur.* SĒRES (Σῆρες), um, m. *a people who dwelt in the eastern part of Asia, and are generally supposed to be the same with the Chinese.* From them the Roman ladies received the *vestes Sericæ. Plin.*

SĔRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a lock for fastening doors, chests*, &c. κλεῖθρον. The locks of the ancients were not, like ours, fastened to the doors, but they were put on when the door was closed. *Juvenal.* Ponere seram. After opening the door, they took or tore off the lock. *Ovid.* Seram demere. *Id.* excutere.

SĔRĀNŬS, or, as critics prefer, SERRĀNŬS, i, m. *a name of several Romans.* M. Attilius Serranus is said to have received this name *a serendo (sowing). Cic.*

SĔRĀPĒUM, and SĔRĀPĬUM (Σεραπεῖον), i, n. *a temple of Serapis. Tertull.*

SĔRĀPĬĀS (σεραπιάς), ădis, f. *a kind of plant*, same as *orchis. Plin.* It is also called *serapion*, ii, n. *Apul.*

SĔRĀPĬCŬS (perhaps from Serapis), a, um, adj. *Tertull.* cœnæ, *h. e. sumptuous.*

SĔRĀPĬŌ, and SĔRĀPĬŌN (Σεραπίων), ōnis, m. *a name of several persons*, as of P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica. *Cic.*

SĔRĀPION, ii, n. See *Serapias*.

SĔRĀPIS (Σεράπις), is and ĭdis, m. *the principal god of the Egyptians*, otherwise called *Apis* and *Osiris. Martial.*

SERAPIUM. See *Serapeum*.

SĔRĀRĬŬS (serum), a, um, adj. *living on whey, fatted with whey. Cato.*

SĒRĒ (serus), adv. *late, slowly. Cic.* Serius. *Horat.* Serius ocius, *h. e. sooner or later. Cæs.* Serissime.

SĔRĒNĀTŎR (sereno), ōris, m. *the clearer up*, an epithet of Jupiter. *Apul.*

SĔRĒNĬFĔR (serenum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing fair or clear weather*, αἰθρηγενέτης. *Avien.* aquilo.

SĔRĒNĬTĀS (serenus), ātis, f. *fair and clear weather; a clear or serene sky; clearness*, αἶθρα, εὐδία. *Cic.* cœli. *Auct. B. Hisp.* diei solisque. *Liv.* Serenitas reddita. — Hence, figur. *Liv.* Serenitas fortunæ, *h. e. prosperity. Senec.* mea, *h. e. tranquillity of mind.* —— ¶ As, a title of the emperor, *serene highness. Veget.*

SĔRĒNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make clear or fair, clear up*, αἰθριάζω. *Virg.* cœlum. *Cic.* Lux serenans. — Figur. *Plin.* nubila animi, *h. e. to clear up, dispel. Virg.* spem fronte, *h. e. to evince hope by a calm brow. Plin.* Serenatus Phœbus, *h. e.* propitius.

SĔRĒNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *clear and fair, without clouds and rain, bright, serene*, αἴθριος, εὔδιος. *Virg.* cœlum. *Id.* nox. *Id.* pelagus. *Plin.* aer. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* tempestas. *Martial.* Cœlum serenius. — Hence, Serenum, subst. *fair weather, a clear or serene sky. Liv.* Sereno, *h. e. in fair weather, with a clear sky. Sueton.* Puro sereno. Also, in the plural. *Virg.* Aperta serena. — Hence, *clear, bright, shining. Plin.* color. *Martial.* aqua. *Pers.* vox. — Also, figur. *serene, calm, cheerful, gladsome. Cic.* frons, *h. e. cheerful. Lucret.* vita, *h. e. tranquil. Ovid.* Quumque serenus erit, sc. Augustus, *h. e. cheerful.* — Also, *prosperous, happy, lucky, propitious. Sil.* res. — Also, a title of the emperors, *serene. Martial.* calls Domitian *Jovem serenum. Cod. Theod.* Serenissimo principi. —— ¶ Also, *clearing the sky, bringing fair weather. Plaut.* favonius.

SĔRES. See *Ser*.

SĔRESCŌ (serenus), is, n. 3. *to grow dry,*

ξηραίνομαι. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also (from serum), *to turn into whey.* *Plin.* Lac frigore serescit.

SĔRGIĀNŬS (Sergius), a, um, adj. *called after one Sergius.* *Varr.* olea. Otherwise called *Sergia.* *Plin.*

SĔRGIŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans.* L. Sergius Catilina made a conspiracy against Rome, which was quelled by Cicero. — Hence, Sergius, a, um, adj. *Sergian.* *Plin.* olea (see *Sergianus*).

SĔRIĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a vessel for holding wine, oil, &c. a butt, jar, keg, pot, pipkin.* *Terent.* and *Varr.*

SĒRICĀRIŬS (sericum), a, um, adj. *relating to silk or silken stuffs.* *Jul. Firmic.* textor.

SĒRICĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *clothed in silk,* σηρικοφόρος. *Sueton.*

SĒRICEŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of silk, silk, silken.* *Flor.*

SERICHATUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of spice or aromatic plant.* *Plin.* 12, 45.

SĒRICŎBLATTĂ (sericus & blatta), æ, f. *sc.* vestis, *a garment of purple silk.* *Cod. Just.*

SĒRICŬS (Σηρικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the Seres.* *Plin.* ferrum. *Horat.* sagitta. — The Seres were especially celebrated for their silken stuffs, which were exported from their country to Europe, &c. Hence, *Horat.* Sericus pulvillus, *h. e. a silken cushion.* *Plin.* vestis, *h. e. a garment or covering of silk.* So, also, *Quint.* toga. *Prop.* carpenta, *h. e.* velis Sericis ornata. Hence, *Propert.* and *Martial.* Serica, *silken stuffs or garments.*

SĔRIĒS (sero, ui, &c.), ēi, f. *a row, number, series, order of things put together,* τάξις, διαδοχή. *Curt.* vinculorum. *Tibull.* juvenum (in dancing). *Cic.* causarum. *Id.* rerum. *Quint.* rei actæ. *Ovid.* temporis. — Also, *an issue, lineage or descent of kindred; a line, succession.* *Ovid.* Digne vir hac serie.

SĔRIĔTĀS (serius, a, um), ātis, f. *seriousness, gravity.* *Auson.*

SĔRIŌ, adv. See *Serius, a, um.*

SĔRIŎLĂ (dimin. of seria), æ, f. *a small tun.* *Pers.*

SĔRIPHŎS, or **SĔRIPHUS** (Σέριφος), i, f. *one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean sea.* — Hence, Seriphius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Seriphos.* *Cic.*

SĔRIS (σέρις), idis, f. *a kind of endive, or succory, planted in gardens.* *Plin.*

SĒRITĀS (serus), ātis, f. *slowness, late arrival.* *Symmach.*

SĒRIŬS, adv. See *Sero.*

SĔRIŬS (from se or sine, & risus), a, um, adj. *grave, serious, in earnest, of weight or importance,* σπουδαῖος. *Cic.* res. *Horat.* verba. *Sueton.* tempus. — Serium, *any thing serious.* *Plaut.* Si quid per jocum dixi, nolito in serium convertere, *h. e. to take it in earnest.* Hence, Serio, ablat. *in earnest, in right earnest, seriously, gravely,* ἐν σπουδῇ. *Terent.* and *Liv.* — Seria, plur. *serious affairs, matters of weight.* *Sallust.* Joca atque seria cum aliquo agere. So, also, *Cic.* Quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, *sc.* agimus, *or* aguntur, *h. e.* familiaris. —— ¶ *Severus,* in an *active* sense, that indulges in no jest or sportive language: *Serium,* in a *neuter* sense, that is no jest: hence, *Severus* is used of persons and only by personification of things; *Serius,* of things.

SĔRMŌ (sero, ui, &c.), ōnis, m. *any thing spoken, a discourse, talk, speech,* λόγος. *Cic.* in circulis. *Id.* Esse in ore et sermone omnium. —— ¶ Hence, *the common talk of people* about any thing, *common report* either in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* In sermonem hominum venire, *h. e. to become common talk.* *Id.* Sermonem dare, *or, Liv.* Sermones præbere, *h. e. to give occasion for, &c.* *Propert.* Inter eos sermo es, *h. e. you are the subject of conversation.* So, also, *Cic.* Cataplus, sermo illius temporis. —— ¶ Also, *a speaking* (as opposed to *bawling, screaming*), *a speaking in a moderate tone.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Continuum clamorem remittere et ad sermonem transire oportet. *Cic.* Plenus sermonis orator, *h. e. who seldom raises his voice above a moderate pitch.* —— ¶ Also, *a speaking* with any one, *conversation, discourse.* *Cic.* Fit sermo inter eos. *Id.* Sermonem cum aliquo conferre, *h. e. to discourse, converse.* *Id.* Dare se in sermonem, *h. e. to begin a conversation.* *Terent.* Sermonem quærere, *h. e. to seek material or a subject for conversation.* *Cic.* Sermo literarum, *h. e. a conversing by writing.* —— ¶ Also, *a speech, oration.* *Plin. Ep.* Sermonem habere apud municipes. —— ¶ Also, *a satire.* *Horat. Ep.* 2, 2, 60. — *Sermo* also embraces in *Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 250, *epistles* and *satires* as approaching the common tone of conversation, and opposed to lofty poetical expression. —— ¶ Also, *a treatise, writing.* *Horat. Od.* 3, 8, 5. —— ¶ Also, *a language, tongue, dialect.* *Nepos.* Persarum. *Cic.* Sermone uti, qui notus est.

SĔRMŌCINANTĔR (sermocinor), adv. *in discourse, by discourse or conversation.* *Sidon.*

SĔRMŌCINĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a speaking, discoursing.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure of rhetoric when one is introduced as speaking.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

SĔRMŌCINĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *conversing.* *Quintil.* 3, 4. Plato Sophista judiciali et concionali tertiam adjecit προσομιλητικὴν, quam sane permittamus nobis dicere sermocinatricem, *h. e. the art of conversing.* — Hence, Sermonatrix, subst. *a tattler.* *Apul.*

SĔRMŌCINŎR (sermo), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to talk, converse, discourse,* ὁμιλέω. *Cic.* cum aliquo.

SĔRMŌNĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *speaking.* *Tertull.*

SĔRMŌNŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. same as *Sermocinor.* *Gell.*

SĔRMUNCŬLŬS (dimin. of sermo), i, m. *a little discourse; idle talk, tittle-tattle.* *Cic.* Urbani sermunculi, *a town's talk.*

SĔRŌ (unc.), is, sēvi, sătum, a. 3. *to sow, plant,* σπείρω. *Cæs.* frumenta. *Cic.* Ut tantum decumæ sit, quantum severis. *Virg.* Conducta tellure serere, *h. e. to sow a rented field, to cultivate a rented field.* *Id.* Satæ messes. — Hence, Sata, ōrum, *sowed vegetables, crop.* *Virg.* Also, *planted, vegetables, plantations.* *Id.* — *Cic.* Arbores serere. *Plaut.* Mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, *h. e. it does not concern me, I derive neither profit nor loss from it.* — Hence, figur. *to produce, bring forth, beget.* *Cic.* genus humanum. — Satus, a, um, *produced, begotten, created, born.* *Cic.* Non temere satiet creati sumus. *Ovid.* Matre satus terra, *h. e. born.* *Virg.* Anchisa satus, *h. e. son of Anchises.* *Ovid.* Satus Nereide, *h. e. brought forth by or son of Thetis.* *Id.* Satæ Pelia, *h. e. daughter of Pelias.* *Liv.* Stirpe divina satus. —— ¶ Also, *to sow, disseminate, scatter, spread, produce, occasion, excite.* *Suet.* causam discordiarum. *Lucret.* vulnera, *h. e. to occasion.* *Liv.* certamina, *h. e. to occasion.* *Id.* crimina, *h. e. to spread abroad.* *Justin.* opinionem, *h. e. to spread.* *Virg.* rumores, *h. e. to spread, disseminate.* *Liv.* discordias. *Id.* mentionem, *h. e. to mention here and there.* *Cic.* mores, *h. e. to introduce, occasion.* *Liv.* bella ex bellis, *h. e. to occasion or begin one war after another.* *Plaut.* Serere alicui negotium, *h. e. to occasion trouble.* —— ¶ Also, *to sow, plant* with any thing. *Plin.* terram panico. *Cic.* Jugera sunt sata.

SĔRŌ (from εἴρω, εἴρω), is, rui, rtum, a. 3. *to join or bind together, to connect,* properly and figuratively. *Liv.* Fati lege rerum humanarum ordo seritur. *Cic.* Causa causam ex æternitate serens. *Senec.* Moras serere, *h. e.* facere. *Liv.* fabulam argumento, *h. e. to compose a play from a well-connected story.* *Id.* colloquia cum aliquo, *h. e. to converse.* And so, in general, *to utter, speak, say.* *Id.* orationes populares. *Virg.* multa inter se. — Particip. Sertus, a, um, *joined or bound together, connected.* *Nep.* Sertæ loricæ, *h. e. the leather of which is covered with iron rings, connected with each other in the form of chains.* Particularly, of flowers and garlands, *wreathed, interwoven, &c.* *Lucan.* Serta corona. *Apul.* flores. —— ¶ The *perfect serui,* probably, does not occur.

SĒRŌ, adv. See *Serus, a, um.*

SĒRŌTĬNŬS (from sero, *late*), a, um, adj. *late, coming, growing, or happening late,* ὄψιμος, ὄψιμος. *Plin.* hiems. *Id.* pira. *Colum.* pulli. —— ¶ Also, *bringing forth or producing* any thing *late.* *Plin.* loca. —— ¶ Also, *doing* any thing *late.* *Senec.* raptor.

SĔRPĒNS (serpo), tis, m. and f. *a creeping animal.* Hence, *a serpent,* ὄφις. *Cic.* — Also, *the name of two constellations.* *Plin.* Serpens septentrionalis austrinave. —— ¶ Also, *a worm,* as in the human body. *Plin.*

SĔRPENTĀRIĂ (serpens), æ, f. *sc.* herba, *dragonwort.* *Apul.*

SĔRPENTĀRIŬS, ii, n. same as *Ophiuchus.* *Hygin.*

SĔRPENTĬGĔNĂ (serpens & gigno), æ, m. and f. *engendered or born of a serpent, serpent-born,* ὀφιογενής. *Ovid.*

SĔRPENTĪNŬS (serpens), a, um, adj. *of a serpent.* *Ambros.*

SĔRPENTĬPĒS (serpens & pes), ĕdis, adj. *serpent-footed, having serpents' feet, or feet resembling them.* *Ovid.*

SĔRPĔRASTRUM (from sirpo, *to bind*), i, n. *a bandage or splint bound round the crooked knees of children in order to make them straight.* *Varr.* — *Cic. Att.* 7, 3. calls the officers of his cohort, whom he used to keep the army in check, *serperastra.*

SĔRPILLUM, i, n. See *Serpyllum.*

SĔRPŌ (ἕρπω), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep, crawl, glide on the belly* as serpents do. *Cic.* Bestiæ serpentes. — Also, with an *accusat. to creep upon;* as, terram; thus, *Solin.* Insula nullo serpatur angue. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to creep, slide, to come, go or move by degrees, unobservedly or imperceptibly.* *Plin.* Somno serpente. *Ovid.* Ister in mare serpit. *Lucret.* Aer serpit, *h. e.* spirat, flat. *Id.* sol. *Id.* Serpit senectus per membra. *Cic.* avis. *Id.* Serpere occulte cœpisti, *h. e. you did unobservedly proceed in your speech.* —— ¶ Also, *to spread by degrees or imperceptibly.* *Plin.* Serpunt rami. *Cic.* vitis. *Lucret.* ignis. *Virg.* contagia. *Cels.* ulcus. — Also, figur. *to spread, extend itself, prevail, get the upper hand.* *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas amicitia. *Id.* rumor. *Id.* malum. *Id.* consuetudo. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to creep.* *Horat.* humi, *h. e.* humili stilo uti. —— ¶ *Serpo* and *repo* are both derived from ἕρπω, although in *repo* the *e* is *long,* but in signification they are quite different; that which *repit* (*creeps*) has short legs; that which *serpit* (*crawls*) rolls along upon its belly as snakes do.

SĔRPOLLUM, i, n. See *Serpyllum.*

SĔRPYLLĬFĔR (serpyllum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing wild thyme.* *Sidon.*

SĔRPY̆LLUM, **SĔRPILLUM**, and **SĔRPOLLUM** (ἕρπυλλον), i, n. *wild thyme* (Thymus Serpyllum, L.). *Virg.* and *Colum.*

SĔRRĂ (for segra, from seco), æ, f. *a saw,* πρίων. *Cic.* — Also, *a saw for sawing marble.* *Plin.* 36, 9. — Hence, proverbially, *Varr.* Serram cum aliquo ducere, *h. e. to quarrel with any one.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of battle-array among the Romans.* *Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-fish,* perhaps *a saw-fish.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of threshing-cart.* *Hieronym.*

SĔRRĀBĬLIS (serro), e, adj. *that may be sawed or cut with a saw,* εὐπριστος. *Plin.*

SĔRRĂCŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *the rudder of a ship,* πηδάλιον. *Pandect.* (Others read *serraculum.*)

SĔRRĂCUM, i, n. See *Sarracum.*

SĔRRĀGŌ (serra), ĭnis, f. *sawdust,* πρίσμα. *Cæl. Aurel.*

SĔRRĀNŬS, i, m. See *Seranus.*

SĔRRĀTIM (serra), adv. *like or in the form of a saw.* *Vitruv.*

SĔRRĀTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to sawing.* *Ammian.*

SĔRRĀTŬLA (dimin. of serratus, a, um), æ, f. *betony, sawwort.* *Plin.*

SĔRRĀTŪRĂ (serro), æ, f. *a sawing.* *Pallad.*

SĔRRĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made or denticulated like a saw,* πριονοειδής. *Plin.* dentes. *Id.* folia. *Id.* fistula, *h. e. a kind of corn-mill resembling our coffee-mills.* *Tacit.* nummi, *h. e.* perhaps *marked with the figure of a saw* or *denticulated like a saw* (others read *sertati,* &c.).

SĔRRŌ (serra), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to saw, cut with a saw,* πρίζω. *Veget.*

SĔRRŬLA (dimin. of serra), æ, f. *a little saw*, πριόνιον. *Cic.*

SĔRTA, ōrum, and **SĔRTA**, æ, f. See *Sertum*.

SĔRTĀTŬS (sertum), a, um, adj. *crowned*. *Martian. Capell.*

SĔRTŌRIĀNŬS (Sertorius), a, um, adj. *called after Sertorius, relating to him*. *Cic.* duces. *Id.* bellum.

SĔRTŌRIŬS, ii, m. Quintus Sertorius, *an adherent of Marius, and an excellent general, who fled to Spain when Sylla obtained the ascendancy, where he fought bravely for a long time, till at length he was treacherously slain by Perperna.*

SERTŬLA CAMPĀNA. See *Sertum*.

SĔRTUM (sero, ui), i, n. usually *plur.* Serta, ōrum, *also*, Serta, æ, f. *a garland, festoon*. *Cic.* Sertis redimiri. *Ovid.* Spicea serta (*plur.*), *h. e. a wreath of ears of corn*. *Prop.* Serta in pocula demissa. — *Serta* denotes, also, *a string of fruit*. *Pallad. Mart.* 10, 28. Lino, velut serta pertusi. — *Cato.* Serta Campanica, *or simply*, *Id.* Serta, *h. e. a kind of herb*, same as *melilotos*. It is also called by *Plin.* Sertula Campana. —— ¶ *Serta*, στέμματα, garlands of flowers, festoons, serve to adorn altars, doors, drinking-cups, &c., and were used more for sacrifice and decoration of temples: *Corollæ*, στέφανοι, στεφανίσκοι, wreaths, crowns, serve to crown men on solemn occasions, victims, or to be sent by a lover to his mistress as the language of flowers, &c. This distinction has been overlooked by the moderns.

SĔRTŬS, a, um. See *Sero*, ui.

SĔRVA (servus), æ, f. *a female slave, woman-servant, maid-servant, handmaid*, δούλη. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

SĔRVĀBILIS (servo), e, adj. *that may be preserved or kept*, σώσιμος. *Plin.* uva. —— ¶ Also, *that can be saved*. *Ovid.*

SĔRVĀCŬLUM, i, n. See *Serraculum*.

SĔRVĀTIŌ (servo), ōnis, f. *an observing, observance*. *Plin. Ep.*

SĔRVĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that observes or takes care of*. *Lucan.* Olympi. *Stat.* nemoris. —— ¶ Also, *one that observes, keeps, fulfils*. *Claudian.* fœderis. —— ¶ Also, *a preserver, deliverer, saver, saviour*, σωτήρ. *Cic.* reipublicæ. *Prop.* mundi. — Hence, a title of Jupiter. *Plin.*

SĔRVĀTRIX (servator), īcis, f. *she that saves or delivers*, σώτειρα. *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, *she that covers, guards or protects*. *Stat.* pectoris. —— ¶ Also, *she that observes or fulfils*. *Apul.* convenientiæ.

SĔRVIA (sero, ui), æ, f. *a nosegay or wreath*. *Plin.*

SĔRVIĀNŬS (Servius), a, um, adj. *Servian, called after the lawyer Servius Sulpicius*. *Pandect.* actio.

SĔRVICŬLŬS (dimin. of servus), i, m. *a little slave*. *Tertull.*

SĔRVILIĀNŬS (Servilius), a, um, adj. *called after Servilius, Servilian*. *Sueton.*

SĔRVILICŎLA (servulus & colo), æ, m. and f. *honoring or respecting slaves*. *Plaut. Ed. Cam.* Servilicolæ, *sc.* meretrices. (But *Ed. Gron.* reads *servolicola*, and *Ed. Taubm.* *servulicula*.)

SĔRVĪLIS (servus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile*, δουλικός. *Cic.* jugum. *Id.* vestis. *Cæs.* tumultus, *h. e. of slaves*. *Liv.* indoles, *h. e. a servile disposition*. *Tacit.* animus, *h. e. a servile mind*. *Liv.* terror, *h. e.* propter servos. *Cic.* percunctatio, *h. e. a question put by a slave*.

SĔRVĪLĬTĔR (servilis), adv. *like a slave, slavishly, servilely*, δουλικῶς. *Cic.*

SĔRVĪLIŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans*. — Hence, Servilius, a, um, adj. *Servilian*. *Cic.* lex. *Id.* lacus.

SĔRVIŌ (servus), is, ivi and ii, itum, n. 4. *to be a slave, serve in the capacity of a servant or slave*, δουλεύω. *Cic.* apud aliquem. *Terent.* alicui. Also, pleonastically, with the *accusat.* servitutem. *Cic.* Servire servitutem. *Plaut.* Privatam servitutem servire alicui. — Also, of things, as houses, fields, &c. *to be subject to certain servitudes, or to be subject to* any one *in some respects*. *Cic.* Ædes quæ serviebant Sergio. *Id.* Prædia, quæ serviebant. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to serve for* any thing, *to be serviceable or fit for* any thing. *to be used for* any thing. *Plin.* Chartis serviunt calami. *Id.* Candelæ luminibus et funeribus serviunt. *Plin. Ep.* Domus serviet domino non minori. —— ¶ Also, *to serve, show kindness, do a favor, be obliging, please, humor, gratify*. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* amori aliorum. *Cæs.* auribus alicujus. *Cic.* iracundiæ. — Also, *to be at one's service*. *Calp.* Totus tibi serviet hornus. —— ¶ Also, *to pay attention to, have regard to, take care of* any thing, *bestow pains upon, aim at*. *Cic.* brevitati. *Id.* valetudini. *Id.* gloriæ. —— ¶ Also, *to conform or accommodate one's self to*. *Cic.* tempori. *Id.* personæ. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Servibas, *for* serviebas. *Id.* Servibo, *for* serviam.

SĔRVITIUM (servus), ii, n. *slavery, servitude, bondage, service*, δουλεία. *Liv.* Ducere aliquem in servitium. *Terent.* Tibi pro servitio debeo, *h. e. as your slave*. *Virg.* Servitio exire, *h. e.* liberari. *Virg.* Servitio premere, *h. e. to subjugate*. — Also, figur. *Ovid.* amoris. —— ¶ Also, Servitia, *slaves*. *Cic.* Servitia sileant. *Id.* Servitia concitare. Also, in the *singular*, but only collectively, *slaves*. *Cic.* Servitium in scenam immissum. *Tacit.* Servitii decem millia.

SERVITRICIUS, a, um. See *Servitrix*.

SĔRVĪTRIX (servio), īcis, f. *a female servant or slave*. *Plaut.* Stabulum servitricium (a term of reproach). — Others derive it from *Servitricius*, *a, um.*

SĔRVĪTŪDŌ (servus), ĭnis, f. *slavery, servitude*. *Liv.*

SĔRVĪTŪS (Id.), ūtis, f. of men, *the condition of a servant or slave*. Hence, *slavery, servitude, service, bondage*, δουλεία. *Terent.* justa. *Cic.* Aliquem in servitutem abducere. *Id.* Esse in servitute, *h. e. to be in slavery, to be a slave*. *Id.* Servitutem servire, *h. e. to be a slave, serve as a slave*. *Plaut.* Servitus alicui, *h. e. service due to any one*. — Also, *service for hire*. *Cic.* Merces est auctoramentum servitutis. — Also, *thraldom or servitude of a state when it has a ruler who is not of its own choice*. *Cic.* — Also, *subjection to any one whom one recognizes as a master, obedience*, as of a wife to her husband. *Liv.* muliebris. Of a son to his father. *Plaut.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* officii, *h. e. the obligation to an observance of duty, duty to obey*. *Quintil.* juris, *h. e. obligation to obey the laws*. —— ¶ Also, of houses, fields, &c. *a servitude, a liability to certain burdens or duties*. *Pandect.* prædiorum. *Cic.* Fundo servitutem imponere. —— ¶ Also, *servants, slaves*. Hence, figur. *Horat.* Servitus crescit nova, *h. e. slaves, lovers of a girl*.

SĔRVIŬS (Id.), ii, m. properly *the child of a slave*. Hence, *a Roman prænomen, first given to king Servius Tullius; afterwards only a prænomen of the* gens Sulpicia. Servius Sulpicius was a great lawyer and consul in the time of Cicero. *Cic.* — Another Servius Sulpicius was a poet and orator. *Ovid.*

SĔRUM (probably from ὀρὸς, or ὀῤῥὸς), i, n. *the watery part of coagulated milk, whey*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Hence, *the watery part of other things*. *Plin.* Refinam decoctam minus picis reddere, quoniam in serum abeat.

SĔRVŌ (ἐρύω, ἐρύομαι), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to observe, watch or wait for*. *Cic.* ortum caniculæ. *Virg.* sidera. *Id.* Quantum oculi possent servare sequentum, *h. e. as far as they could see or observe*. — Also, intransitively. *Cic.* de cœlo, *h. e. to observe lightning*. (This was a duty of augurs.) So, also, *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 33. Indiligentius servaturos, *h. e. would keep careless watch*. — Hence, perhaps, Servare domi *or* intus, *to be or stay at home*. *Plaut.* Nemo in ædibus servat, *h. e. there is no one in the house or at home*. *Id.* Intus serva, *h. e. stay at home*. So, also, *Id.* apud me, *h. e. with me, in my house*. So, also, *Terent. Eun.* 4, 7, 10. *Ed. Bentl.* Solus Sannio servat domi, *h. e. is at home*. (But other *Edd.* read *domum*, h. e. *guards the house, keeps the house*.) — Hence, Servare, *to take care, heed, be on one's guard, prevent*. *Liv.* Servarent, ne qui nocturni cœtus fierent. *Horat.* Serva! *h. e. take care! be on your guard!* So, also, *Plaut.* and *Terent.* Hem serva! —— ¶ Also, *to guard, watch, keep*. *Cic.* aliquem libera custodia, *h. e. to keep*. *Id.* volumen epistolarum. *Nep.* fructus. *Cæs.* Cassivelaunus itinera nostra servabat, *h. e. kept watch of, never lost sight of*. Hence, *Virg.* limen, *h. e. to stay at home*, properly *to guard or keep the house or room*. So, also, *Id.* Vestibulum servat, *h. e. is, or remains in the vestibule*. So, also, *Terent.* domum. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, *to observe, keep, maintain, not to violate or act against*. *Cic.* amicitiam. *Id.* legem. *Id.* pacem cum aliquo. *Id.* promissa. *Nep.* jusjurandum. *Liv.* diem, *h. e. to observe the day*. *Id.* vigilias, *h. e. to keep watches*. *Cic.* consuetudinem. *Id.* fidem, *h. e. to keep his word*. *Id.* fidem jurisjurandi cum hoste, *h. e. not to violate the faith of an oath*. —— ¶ Also, *to preserve, save, deliver from destruction, cause that any thing be not destroyed, ruined or lost*. *Cic.* populum. *Id.* aliquem ex judicio. *Nep.* navem ex hieme. —— ¶ Also, *to preserve, to preserve in its condition, to retain or keep*. *Cæs.* ordines. *Id.* Fides concentum servant. *Virg.* Nomen et arma servant locum, *h. e.* loci memoriam. —— ¶ Also, *to preserve, keep, lay aside or reserve for some other time, defer*. *Plin.* vermes in melle. *Cato.* vinum in vetustatem. *Cic.* se ad tempora. *Liv.* se ad majora. Also, with a *dat.* to the question, *For what?* *Virg.* Vosmet rebus servate secundis. Also, with *se*. *Cic.* Eo me servavi, *h. e. I waited so long*. —— ¶ Also, *to receive, obtain, get*. *Pandect.* aliquid ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy, inhabit, dwell, live, or reside in*. *Virg.* silvas et flumina. *Val. Flacc.* Has nimbi ventique domos et naufraga servat tempestas. —— ¶ Also, *to hold, have*. *Virg.* falcem. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Servasso, is, &c. *for* servavero, &c.

SĔRVŎLĬCŎLA, æ, m. and f. See *Servilicola*.

SĔRVŎLŬS, i, m. See *Servulus*.

SĔRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *late*, χρόνιος, ὄψιος. *Cic.* gratulatio. *Liv.* Bellum serius. *Ovid.* ætas. *Colum.* ficus, *h. e. growing late*. *Plin.* Serissima omnium Amerina (pira). — Hence, Serum, *subst.* *a late period or time*. *Liv.* Rem in serum trahere, *h. e. to be late, stay or come too late*. *Id.* Serum diei, *h. e. evening*, ὀψία. *Id.* noctis, *h. e. a late hour of the night*. Hence, Sero, *ablat.* *late*. *Cic.* Quam sero prodierit. Also, Sero, *in the evening*. *Id.* Eo die venit Lentulus sero. — *Serius* and *serissime* belong to *sere*. — Hence, Serus, *late in fulfilment*. *Liv.* spes. *Cic.* portenta. *Val. Flacc.* malum. — Also, *late, doing any thing late*. *Ovid.* Serus abi, *h. e. go away late*. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* studiorum, *h. e. ignorant*, ὀψιμαθής. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Propert.* versare boves. — Also, *aged, old, not young*. *Ovid.* platanus. *Virg.* ulmus. — Also, *slow, long, protracted, lasting a long time*. *Ovid.* bellum. *Val. Flacc.* piacula, *h. e.* crimes. — Also, *far distant, remote*. *Val. Flacc.* amnis. —— ¶ Also, *too late, useless, idle, fruitless*. *Cic.* calendæ. *Sallust.* bellum. *Phædr.* pœnitentia. — Hence, Serus, a, um, *for* sero. *Ovid.* Venis serus, *h. e. too late*. *Virg.* Sera assurgis. — Hence, Sero, *ablat.* *too late*. *Cic.* Sero resistimus. Hence, a proverb. *Id.* Sero sapiunt Phryges. *Id.* Sero est, *for* serum. Also, Sera (*plur. acc.*) *for* sero. *Virg.* Sera comantem.

SĔRVŎLA (dimin. of serva), æ, f. *a female slave, handmaid or maid-servant*. *Cic.*

SĔRVŬLŬS, and **SĔRVŎLŬS** (dimin. of servus), i, m. *a little slave; a slave*, δουλάριον. *Plaut.* and *Cic.*

SĔRVŬS, or **SĔRVŎS** (from servo, or rather ἐρύω), a, um, adj. *serving, ministering, bound to services, slavish, servile*. *Ovid.* manus. *Id.* aqua, *h. e.* aqua quam servi bibunt. *Liv.* civitas. *Id.* capita, *h. e.* servi. Figur. *Horat.* O imitatores servum pecus. — Hence, *subst.* Servus, i, m. *a slave*. *Cic.* Serva, æ, f. *a female slave*. *Liv.* Also, Servum, i, n. *Pandect.* Quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est. (Slaves were either *privati*, belonging to certain masters, or *publici*, slaves of the state, servants of magis-

trates. *Cic.*) Hence, figur. *Cic.* Servi cupiditatum. *Id.* legum, *h. e. slaves, subjects. Id.* Servus potestatis (vestræ), *h. e. subject to your power.* —— ¶ Also, of houses or lands, *subject to certain servitudes, liable to certain burdens or duties, of base tenure. Cic.* Prædia serva. *Pandect.* ædes.

SĒSĂMĂ. See *Sesamum.*

SĒSĂMĬNŬS (σησάμινος), a, um, adj. *of sesame. Plin.* oleum.

SĒSĂMŎĪDĒS (σησαμοειδής), is, n. *an herb resembling sesame,* perhaps *a species of* Erigeron, *L. Plin.*

SĒSĂMŬM (σήσαμον), i, n. and SĒSĂMĂ (σησάμη), æ, f. *sesame, sesamum* (Sesamum Orientale, L.). — *Sesamum* is found in *Cels.* and *Plin.* — The plural *Sesama, orum,* is used when several are spoken of. *Colum.* — *Sesama, æ,* occurs in *Plin.*

SĒSCŬLȲSSĒS. See *Sesquiulysses.*

SĒSCONCĬĂ (for sesquiuncia), æ, f. *a twelfth and a half,* μία ἥμισυ οὐγκία. *Pandect.* hereditatis. *Colum.* radicis, *h. e. an ounce and a half.* — Also, *adjectively. Plaut.* In manibus gestant copulas sescuncias, *h. e. an inch and a half thick.*

SĒSCONCĬĀLIS (sescuncia), e, adj. *of an inch and a half. Plin.* crassitudo.

SĒSCŬNX, and SĒSQUŬNX, cis, m. same as *Sescuncia. Plin.*

SĒSCŬPLĒX, and SĒSQUĬPLĒX (sesqui & plica, not used), Ĭcis, adj. *one and a half time. Sescuplex* occurs in *Quintil.; Sesquiplex* in *Cic.*

SĒSCŬPLŬS, or SĒSQUĬPLŬS (sesqui), a, um, adj. *one and a half time as much, containing as much and half as much more,* ἡμιόλιος. *Quintil.* and *Plin.*

SĒSĔLIS (σέσελις, and σέσελι), is, f. *hartwort. Cic.* — It is also called *seseli. Plin.* Also, *Sile,* or *Sil. Plin.* De sili. *Id.* Silis (*genit.*).

SESĬA. See *Sessia.*

SĔSŌSTRIS (Σέσωστρις), is and Ĭdis, m. *a celebrated king of Egypt. Tacit.*

SĒSQUI (probably from semis & quis, quid, for aliquis, aliquid), *as much more. Cic.* Sesqui major, *h. e. as great and half as much greater.* So, also, when it is compounded with a substantive, as *sesquicyathus, &c.* —— ¶ When compounded with numerals, it denotes that one such part is to be added as is indicated by the number following; as, sesquialter, $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$; sesquitertius, $\frac{4}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, &c.

SĒSQUĬĀLTĔR (sesqui & alter), a, um, adj. *containing one and a half of any thing, containing three halves,* ἡμιόλιος, ἐπιδεύτερος. *Cic.*

SĒSQUĬCŬLĒĀRIS (sesqui & culearis), e, adj. *containing a* culeus *and a half,* τριημικολαῖος. *Colum.* dolium.

SĒSQUĬCȲĂTHŬS (sesqui & cyathus), i, m. *a* cyathus *and a half. Cels.*

SĒSQUĬDIGITĀLIS (sesqui & digitalis), e, adj. *of a finger's breadth and a half, of an inch and a half. Vitruv.* foramen.

SĒSQUĬDIGITŬS (sesqui & digitus), i, m. *a finger and a half, an inch and a half. Vitruv.*

SĒSQUĬHŌRĂ (sesqui & hora), æ, f. *an hour and a half,* τριημιώριον. *Plin. Ep.*

SĒSQUĬJŬGĔRŬM (sesqui & jugerum), i, n. *an acre and a half. Plin.*

SĒSQUĬLIBRĂ (sesqui & libra), æ, f. *a pound and a half,* τριημίλιτρον. *Colum.*

SĒSQUĬMĒNSIS (sesqui & mensis), is, m. *a month and a half,* τριημίμηνον. *Varr.*

SĒSQUĬMŎDĬŬS (sesqui & modius), ii, m. *a* modius *and a half. Varr.*

SĒSQUĬŎBŎLŬS (sesqui & obolus), i, m. *an obole and a half,* τριημιώβολον. *Plin.*

SĒSQUĬŎCTĀVŬS (sesqui & octavus), a, um, adj. denotes the ratio 8 : 9, consequently $1\frac{1}{8}$, ἐπόγδοος. *Cic.*

SĒSQUĬŎPĔRĂ (sesqui & opera), æ, f. *a day's work and a half,* τριημιέργιον. *Colum.*

SĒSQUĬŎPŬS (sesqui & opus), ĕris, n. *the work of a day and a half. Plaut.*

SĒSQUĬPĔDĀLIS (sesqui & pedalis), e, adj. *of a foot and a half, sesquipedal. Vitruv.* latitudo. *Colum.* mensura. *Cæs.* tigna. Figur. *Horat.* verba, *h. e. of an unnatural length, huge, big.*

SĒSQUĬPĔDĀNĔŬS (sesqui & pedaneus), a, um, adj. same as *Sesquipedalis. Plin.*

SĒSQUĬPĒS (sesqui & pes), ĕdis, m. *a foot and a half,* in breadth, length, &c. τριημιπόδιον. *Colum.* and *Martial.*

SĒSQUĬPLĀGĂ (sesqui & plaga), æ, f. *a stroke or blow and a half. Tacit.*

SĒSQUĬPLĒX. See *Sescuplex.*

SĒSQUĬPLŬS. See *Sescuplus.*

SĒSQUĬTĔRTĬŬS (sesqui & tertius), a, um, adj. denotes the ratio 3 : 4, consequently $1\frac{1}{3}$. *Cic.*

SĒSQUĬŬLȲSSĒS, and SĒSCŬLȲSSĒS (sesqui & Ulysses), is, m. *one Ulysses and a half,* h. e. *a very cunning person,* a satire of Varro. *Plin.*

SĔSSĬĂ, or SĔSĬĂ columna, *a column in the* circus maximus, *so called, because the* Dea Sessia, *the goddess of sowing or seed, was on it. Tertull.*

SĔSSĬBŬLUM (sedeo), i, n. *a seat, chair. Plaut.*

SĔSSĬLIS (sedeo), e, adj. *fit to sit upon. Ovid.* tergum (equi). —— ¶ Also, *sitting easily.* Hence, *standing easily firm,* as a drinking-vessel, which consequently has a broad bottom. *Pers.* obba. *Plin.* pira (probably because they are thick, and on that account stand easily). —— ¶ Also, *low, dwarfish, seeming to sit. Plin.* lactuca.

SĔSSĬMŌNIUM (sedeo), ii, n. *a seat, abode, dwelling-place. Vitruv.* deorum.

SĔSSĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sitting,* ἵδρευσις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a session, sitting in judgment,* of the prætor. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where one sits; a seat, chair, &c. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a staying, abiding or tarrying* in a place. *Cic.*

SĔSSĬTŌ (frequentat. of sedeo), as, n. 1. *to sit often, sit,* καθέζομαι. *Cic.* in labris. *Apul.* Sessitandi regio, *h. e. the fundament.*

SĔSSĬŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of sessio), æ, f. *a sitting.* Hence, *an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together. Cic.*

SĔSSŌR (sedeo), ōris, m. *a sitter,* ἑδρευτής, as in the theatre. *Horat.* In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro. Also, on horseback or on any other animal. *Senec.* Pecora verbere domantur: nec irascimur illis, cum sessorem recusaverint. —— ¶ Also, *an inhabitant. Nepos.*

SĔSSŌRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *that upon which one sits,* as a chair, seat, &c. *Cæl. Aur.* —— ¶ Also, *a seat, dwelling. Petron.* viperæ.

SĔSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a sitting. Apul.*

SĔSTĔRTĬĀRIŬS (sestertius), a, um, adj. *that may be had for a sesterce;* or, *scarcely worth a sesterce. Petron.* gladiator. *Id.* homo.

SĔSTĔRTĬŎLUM (dimin. of sestertium), i, n. same as *Sestertium. Martial.* Sestertiolum (*neut. sing.*) bis decies, *h. e. two millions of sesterces.*

SĔSTĔRTĬŬS (semis & tertius), a, um, adj. *two and a half.* — Hence, *Colum.* Sestertius nummus, *or, simply, Cic.* Sestertius, *sc.* nummus, *h. e. a sesterce;* a Roman silver coin (properly, the value of two asses and a half), four of which made a denarius. — Also, *a trifle,* for which any thing is sold. *Cic.* — Sestertium, ii, n. *sc.* pondo, *a sum of money of the value of a thousand sestertii. Cic.* Sexcenta sestertia, *h. e. six hundred thousand* sestertii. The ancients used to denote both by IIS or HS; hence it is frequently difficult to conjecture whether *sestertii* or *sestertia* is meant. The ancients usually reckoned by sesterces, and, when a sum amounts to ten hundred thousand and more, *a hundred* is omitted, but understood. The neuter singular, *sestertium,* is generally joined in all its cases with numerals in *ies;* as, Decies sestertium, *h. e. ten times a hundred thousand* sestertii. *Cic.* Sestertium millies relinquatur, *h. e. a thousand times a hundred thousand* sestertii. *Nepos.* In sestertio vicies, *h. e. twenty times a hundred thousand sesterces,* 2,000,000 *sesterces. Tacit.* Sestertii ter millies possessor. — *Solin.* Sestertio amplo comparare, *h. e. with a large sum of money.* — *Sestertius* is also *a copper coin. Plin.* —— ¶ As a measure. *Colum.* Quod vocant rustici sestertium, *h. e. two feet and a half deep.*

SĔSTĬĂCŬS (Σηστιακός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sestos. Stat.*

SĔSTĬĀNŬS (Sestius), a, um, adj. *Sestian, called after one Sestius. Colum.* mala.

SĔSTĬAS (Σηστιάς), ădis, f. *of or belonging to Sestos. Stat.* Sestias, *sc.* puella, *h. e. Hero.*

SĔSTĬŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens; *same as* Sextius, *with this difference, however, that the patrician family was called* Sestius, *but the plebeian,* Sextius.

SĔSTŎS, or SĔSTŬS (Σηστός), i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the Hellespont; opposite to which, on the Asiatic shore, Abydos was situated. The celebrated Hero lived in Sestus, and her lover Leander at Abydos. He often swam across the Hellespont to visit her, and at last was drowned.* See *Ovid. Her.* 18 and 19.

SĔSTŬS (Sestus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sestus. Ovid.* puella, *h. e. Hero.*

SĔT, for *Sed.* See *Sed.*

SĒTĂ, or SÆTĂ (unc.), æ, f. *any stiff, big, rough hair.* Of swine, *a bristle. Ovid.* and *Colum.* Also, of other animals. *Cic.* Seta equina, *h. e. horsehair. Virg.* hirci, *h. e. goat's-hair. Id.* leonis. *Id.* vaccæ. Also, of men, when their hair is rough and strong. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a hair or bristle for angling; a fishing-line. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a brush or pencil made of bristles or hair. Vitruv.*

SĒTĂBIS, or SÆTĂBIS, is, f. *a town of Spain,* now *S. Felipe, in Valencia.* — Hence, Setabitāni, *or* Sætabitāni, *its inhabitants. Plin.* — Setăbus, *or* Sætăbus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Setabis. Catull.* sudaria.

SĒTĀNĬĂ (σητανία), æ, f. and SĒTĀNĬUM (σητάνιον), ii, n. *a kind of medlar. Plin.* and *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a sort of onion. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of bulb. Plin.* —— ¶ Triticum Setanium. *Plin.* See *Sitanius, a, um.*

SĒTĬĂ, æ, f. *a town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Sezza.* — Hence, Setīnus, a, um, adj. *Cic.* ager. *Plin.* Setini, *h. e. the inhabitants of Setia.*

SĒTĬGĔR (seta & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *having bristles, setaceous, bristly,* χαιτοφόρος. *Virg.* sus. Hence, *Ovid.* Setiger, *for* aper.

SĒTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Setia.*

SĒTŌSŬS, or SÆTŌSŬS (seta), a, um, adj. *full of bristles or strong hair, bristly, setaceous, hairy,* χαιτήεις. *Virg.* aper. *Cels.* pectus, *h. e. hairy. Propert.* verbera, *h. e. hairy,* of skin.

SĒTŬLĂ, or SÆTŬLĂ (dimin. of seta), æ, f. *a little bristle. Arnob.*

SEU (from sive); it is put twice or more than twice. When each *seu,* for which also *sive* may be used, has a separate verb, or when the first *seu* or *sive* begins a period and belongs to a verb, then it means *whether — or. Cæs.* Facile esse rem, seu manerent, seu proficiscantur. *Cic.* Seu recte, seu perperam facere cœperunt, excellunt. *Ut* is also used instead of the latter *seu. Virg.* Seu imber proluit, aut annis solvit vetustas. One *seu* is sometimes omitted. *Horat.* Tollere seu ponere vult freta. — When this is not the case, then *seu* (*sive*) — *seu* (*sive*) means *either — or,* for which *whether — or* may sometimes be used. *Cæs.* Seu quod existimarent — sive quod confiderent. *Liv.* Creverant seu maritimis, seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudine. *Id.* Sive timore seu conscientia. —— ¶ A single *seu,* when used in the beginning of a sentence, denotes *and if, or or if, even if, although. Propert.* 2, 26, 29. Seu mare per longum cogitet ire, &c. — Also, after a word, *or. Cic.* Nuncios seu potius Pegasos. *Liv.* Matri seu novercæ. *Propert.* Prora cubile mihi seu mihi puppis erit.

SĒVĀCEŬS, SĒVĀLIS. See *Sebaceus, &c.*

SĔVĒRĒ (severus), adv. *gravely, seriously, severely, austerely, rigidly, strictly in one's principles,* αὐστηρῶς, ἀποτόμως. *Sallust.* judicare. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* Severius. *Cic.* Severissime.

SĔVĒRĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *gravity, seriousness, severity, harshness, rigor, strictness, austereness*, αὐστηρότης. *Cic.* judiciorum. — Hence, *harshness, unpleasantness*. *Plin.* vitiorum.

SĔVĒRĬTĔR (Id.), adv. same as *Severe*. *Plaut.*

SĔVĒRĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Severitas*. *Plaut.*

SĔVĒRŬS (se & verus), a, um, adj. literally, *one that always separates the truth*. — Hence, *serious* in quality. *Cic.* Tubero vita severus. *Id.* sententia. *Id.* Res severissima. — Particularly, in judging, *serious, strict, severe, rigorous*. *Cic.* judex. — Also, in external appearance, *grave, serious*. *Cic.* Vultus severior. *Terent.* homo. —— ¶ Also, *severe, harsh*. *Cic.* in filium. *Id.* judicia. —— ¶ Also, *cruel*. *Propert.* turba Eumenidum. *Horat.* uncus. *Virg.* amnis Cocyti. —— ¶ Also, *true, real*. *Plaut.* Id eventurum esse severum et serium, *h. e. in reality*. —— ¶ Also, *accurate, careful*. *Cic.* custos. *Plin.* Auctor severissimus. —— ¶ Also, figur. *severe, serious*. *Horat.* vinum Falernum, *h. e.* austerum. *Lucret.* silentia noctis. —— ¶ Severus, *a Roman family name*; for instance, Cornel. Severus, *a poet in the time of Augustus, author of a poem* de Ætna. Sulpicius Severus, *a Christian writer of the fifth century, who wrote* de vita Martini, &c. —— ¶ Mons Severus, *a mountain in the Sabine territory*. *Virg.*

SEVIĀNŬS (Sevius), a, um, adj. *called after one Sevius*. *Plin.* pira.

SĔVIR, and SĔXVIR (sex & vir), ĭri, m. *one of six men appointed to execute any commission, or connected by office or employment*. *Petron.* — Seviri Augustales, *h. e. the six highest priests in honor of Augustus*. *Capitol.* — Seviri equitum Romanorum, *h. e. the presidents of the six divisions of the Roman knights*.

SĔVĬRĀLIS (sevir), e, adj. *relating to the* Seviri. *Capitolin.* ludi.

SĔVĬRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the dignity or office of a* Sevir. *Petron.*

SĒVŌ, as. See *Sebo*.

SĒVŌCŌ (se & voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to call apart or aside*, ἀποκαλέω. *Cæs.* aliquem. *Cic.* plebem in Aventinum. —— ¶ Also, *to draw aside*. Hence, *Cic.* aliquid ad se, *h. e. to take to one's self, embezzle public money*. —— ¶ Also, *to separate, sever, part, remove*. *Cic.* animum a voluptate, *h. e. to abstain from*. *Id.* eloquentiam a poetis. *Id.* se a corporibus. *Cic.* and *Plaut.* Sevocare se, *h. e. to retire, withdraw*. Hence, *Plaut.* Se in consilium solus sevocat, *h. e. consults himself alone*.

SĒVŌSŬS, a, um. See *Sebosus, a, um*.

SĒVUM, i, n. See *Sebum*.

SEX (from ἕξ), adj. num. *six*. *Liv.* In sex locis. *Cic.* Sex et quinquaginta, *h. e. fifty-six*. *Liv.* Decem et sex millia, *h. e. sixteen thousand*. *Lucret.* Sex aut septem, *or*, *Terent.* and *Horat.* Sex septem, *h. e. from six to seven, six or seven*.

SĔXĀGĒNĀRĬŬS (sexageni), a, um, adj. *of sixty, sexagenary*. *Quintil.* homo, *h. e. sixty years old*, ἑξηκονταετής. *Frontin.* fistula, *h. e. a pipe, the plate of which, before it was bent, was sixty inches wide*. — *Fest.* Sexagenarios de ponte dejiciebant, *h. e. persons sixty years old shall no longer vote in the* comitia.

SĔXĀGĒNI (sexaginta), æ, a, adj. *sixty*, distributively. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, as a cardinal number, *sixty*. *Cic.*

SĔXĀGĒNIQUĪNI, or SĔXĀGĒNI QUĪNI, æ, a, *sixty-five*. *Frontin.*

SĔXĀGĒSIĒS (sexaginta), adv. same as *Sexagies*. *Mart. Capell.*

SĔXĀGĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the sixtieth*, ἑξηκοστός. *Flor.* dies. *Cic.* Quarto et sexagesimo anno. *Id.* Die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto. Hence, *Plin.* Sexagesima, *sc.* pars, *h. e. the sixtieth part*.

SĔXĀGĬĒS, adv. *sixty times*, ἑξηκοντάκις. *Cic.* sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *h. e. sixty times a hundred thousand* sestertii. *Id.* Bona patris quæ sunt sexagies, *h. e. sixty times a hundred thousand* sestertii, 6,000,000 *sesterces*.

SĔXĀGINTĀ (ἑξήκοντα), num. *sixty*. *Cic.* pedes. *Liv.* Major sexaginta annis, *h. e. above sixty years old*. — Also, for *very many*. *Martial.* limina.

SĔXANGŬLĀTŬS (sexangulus), a, um, adj. *sexangular*. *Solin.*

SĔXANGŬLŬS (sex & angulus), a, um, adj. *having six corners or angles, sixcornered, hexagonal*, ἑξαγώνιος. *Ovid.*

SĔXĀTRŬS (sex), uum, f. *the sixth day after the ides*. *Varr.*

SĔXCĒNĀRĬŬS (sexceni), a, um, adj. *consisting of six hundred*. *Cæs.* cohortes.

SĔXCĒNI (sexcenti), æ, a, adj. *six hundred*, distributively. *Colum.*

SĔXCENTĒNI (Id.), æ, a, adj. *six hundred*, distributively. *Colum.* and *Sueton.*

SĔXCENTĒSĬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the six hundredth*. *Plin.* annus.

SĔXCENTI (sex & centum), æ, a, num. adj. *six hundred*, ἑξακόσιοι. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — It is frequently used as an indefinitely great number, as in English, *a thousand*, h. e. *innumerable*.

SĔXCENTIĒS (sexcenti), adv. *six hundred times*, ἑξακοσιάκις. *Plaut.* Plus sexcenties. *Cic.* sestertium (*neut. sing.*), *h. e. sixty million* sestertii.

SĔXCENTŎPLĀGŬS (sexcenti & plaga), a, um, adj. *receiving six hundred stripes or blows*, ἑξακοσιάπληγος. *Plaut.*

SĔXDĔCIM (sex & decem), num. adj. *sixteen*. *Liv.* See *Sedecim*.

SĔXENNIS (sex & annus), e, adj. *of six years, six years old*, ἑξαετής. *Plaut.*

SĔXENNIUM (sexennis), ii, n. *the space of six years*, ἑξαετία. *Cic.*

SĔXĬĒS (sex), adv. *six times*, ἑξάκις. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *for the sixth time*. *Vellei.*

SĔXPRĪMI (sex & primus), ōrum, m. *the six chief men of the council in smaller towns, or the six principal citizens*. *Cic.*

SEXTĂDĔCĬMĀNŬS (sextadecima, *sc.* legio), *sc.* miles, *a soldier of the sixteenth legion*. *Plaut.*

SEXTĀNĔŬS (sextus), a, um, adj same as *Sextus*. *Auct. de limitib.* ap *Goes.*

SEXTANS (sex), tis, m. *the sixth part of an as*. *Varr.* — Hence, *a small coin of the value of the sixth part of an as*. *Liv.* — Also, *the sixth part of any whole*, as, of an inheritance. *Cic.* In sextante sunt. — Also, *the sixth part of a pound*. *Ovid.* In this signification *pondo* is sometimes joined with it. *Scrib. Larg.* — Also, *the sixth part* of other things. *Varr.* agri. — In drinking, *sextans* signifies *two small cups* (cyathi). *Martial.* — Also, *the sixth part of the number six*, consequently *one*. *Vitruv.*

SEXTANTĀLIS (sextans), e, adj. *containing a sixth part*. *Vitruv.* fusi, *h. e. two inches thick*.

SEXTANTĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *containing a sixth part*. *Fest.* Sextantarium as, *h. e. containing or weighing the sixth part of an old* as, *consequently only two* unciæ. So, also, *Plin.* Asses sextantario pondere.

SEXTĀRĬŎLŬS (dimin. of sextarius), i, m. *a small vessel containing a* sextarius. *August.* ap. *Suet.*

SEXTĀRĬŬS (sextus), ii, m. *the sixth part*. *Fest.* — Hence, of liquids, *the sixth part of a* congius, *about a pint and a half English*. *Cic.* aquæ. *Horat.* vini. — Also, of things dry, *the fourth part of a* modius. *Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a vessel which holds a* sextarius. *Cato.*

SEXTĬĀNŬS (Sextius), a, um, adj. *proceeding from or named after one Sextius*. *Cic.* dicta.

SEXTĪLĬĀNŬS (Sextilius), a, um, adj. *Sextilian, proceeding from or called after one Sextilius*. *Macrob.* pira.

SEXTĪLIS (sextus), e, adj. properly, *the sixth*, but used only of the month. — Hence, *Horat.* Mensis sextilis, *or*, *simply*, *Id.* Sextilis, *h. e. the month of August*. It was the sixth, reckoning from March; for in ancient times, they had only ten months, the first of which was the month of March. Numa added the months of January and February. — Hence, *Cic.* Calendis Sextilibus, *h. e. on the first of August*. *Liv.* Nonæ Sextiles.

SEXTĬŬS, ii, m. *a name of several Romans*. P. Sextius, when tribune of the people, promoted the recall of Cicero, and was afterwards defended by that orator in a speech still extant. — Hence, Sextius, a, um, adj. *Sextian*. *Liv.* lex, *h. e. made by one Sextius*. *Cic.* tabula, *h. e. a table of the banker Sextius, where sales, auctions*, &c. *were made*.

SEXTŌ, adv. See *Sextus*.

SEXTŬLA (from sextulus, a, um, dimin. of sextus), æ, f. *sc.* pars, *the sixth part of an ounce* (uncia). *Varr.* Hence, *the seventy-second part of an* as *or whole*.

SEXTŬS (sex), a, um, adj. *the sixth*, ἕκτος. *Cic.* liber. *Quintil.* casus, *h. e.* ablativus. — Hence, Sextum, *the sixth time*. *Cic.* Sextum consul. — Sexto, *ablat.*; *six times*. *Treb. Poll.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman prænomen*. —— ¶ Sexti Firmum, *a town of* Hispania Bætica.

SEXTŬSDĔCĬMŬS, or SEXTUS DĔCĬMŬS, a, um, adj. *the sixteenth*. *Cic.* Also, Sextusdecŭmus, a, um. *Tacit.*

SĔXVIR, ĭri, m. See *Sevir*.

SĔXUNGŬLŬS (sex & ungula), a, um, adj. *having six claws*. Hence, of a prostitute. *Plaut.* Sexungula, *h. e. rapacious*.

SĔXŬS (unc.), us, m. *a sex*, male or female, γένος, ἕξις. Of men. *Cic.* Hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit. *Liv.* 27, 11. Natus ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu infans, *h. e. an hermaphrodite*. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* — Also, of trees, stones, &c. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the genital members*. *Plin.*

SĪ (from εἰ), conj. *if*, conditional. *Cic.* Nunquam labere, si te audies. Hence, Si minus, *if not*. *Cic.* Ut vitemus oculos hominum, si linguas minus facile possumus. — Also, in corrections, *if indeed*. *Cic.* Delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus. — Also, *since, because, inasmuch as*. *Cic.* Si est boni consulis, &c. *Virg.* Si qua pios respectant numina. *Liv.* Si nos eludunt. — Also, *when*, for *quando*. *Cic.* Quod si cepero, tum mittam. — Also, in wishing, *O that! would that!* *Virg.* Si nunc se ostendat. So, also, *O si!* *Horat.* O si angulus accedat! — Also, in comparisons, Ac si, *as if*, with a *subjunct.* following. *Liv.* In eo honore apud vos esse, ac si incolerent. *Cic.* Decumani, ac si venissem cum imperio, Græci se obtulerunt. So, also, Perinde ac si. (See *Perinde*.) — Also, for *quandoquidem, since now*. *Quintil.* Et si refutavimus, quæ contra dicuntur. —— ¶ Also, *if, although, even though*. *Cic.* Si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus. —— ¶ Also, *whether if, if perchance*. *Terent.* Visam, si domi est. *Cæs.* Conati, si possent, &c. *Cic.* Dicito, si silentium esse videatur. *Liv.* Castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, *h. e. in order to try*, &c. —— ¶ Si is frequently omitted. *Cic. Off.* 3, 19. At dares hanc vim Crasso, &c. —— ¶ It is sometimes used for *sive*. *Plaut.* Si media nox est, sive est prima vespera. — Hence, *si — si*, for *sive — sive*. *Gell.* Si deo, si deæ. —— ¶ Also, for *sin*. *Cic.* Si cito te retuleris, — si diutius, &c. —— ¶ *Si ne*, for *si non*. *Plaut.* Si ne ei caput exoculassitis. —— ¶ *Quodsi* is frequently used for *si* at the beginning of a period, when the preceding subject is connected with it. It is rendered, *if, if now, if however, if therefore*, &c. *Cic. Cat.* 2, 5. *Cic. Rosc. Com.* 18. —— ¶ After *si*, the *ali* is frequently omitted from *aliquis, aliquando, alicubi, alicunde*. Hence, we find Si quis, si quando, sicubi, sicunde. But *ali* is also frequently retained. *Cic.* Si aliquid. *Id.* Si aliquando. — *Si quis* is also used for *is, qui*. So, also, *Si qui* (plur.), for ii, *qui*, &c. *Cic.* Si accusandi sunt, si qui pertimuerunt, *for* ii qui pertimuerunt.

SĬĀGŌN (σιαγών), ŏnis, f. *a jaw, cheekbone*. — Plur. Siagones, *the muscles of the cheeks*. *Cœl. Aurel.* They are also called *Siagonitæ*. *Id.*

SĬĀGŌNĪTÆ, ārum, m. See *Siagon*.

SĪBĪLĀTRIX (sibilo), ĭcis, f. *hissing, whistling*. *Marc. Cap.* fistula.

SĪBĪLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a hissing*. *Cœl. Aurel.*

SĪBĪLŌ (sibilus), as, n. and a. 1. *to hiss, make a hissing noise, whistle*, συρίττω. *Cic.* Populares isti jam etiam modestos homines sibilare docuerunt. *Virg.* Sibilat anguis. *Lucan.* aura. — Also, of hot iron when dipped in water, *to hiss*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to hiss at* in contempt. *Horat.* aliquem.

SIBILŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *hissing*, *whistling*. *Virg.* colla (of a snake). So, also, *Id.* ora.

SIBĪLŬS (from the sound made in hissing, &c.), i, m. *a hissing*, *whistling*, as of a dart shot off or flying, or of the wind blowing gently through the foliage of trees. *Sil.* Sibila stridentis teli. *Lucret.* calamorum. *Virg.* Austri, *h. e.* *gentle breeze or blowing*. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* rudentum. Also, of a shepherd's pipe. *Ovid.* Also, of a snake. *Id.* Sibila dare, *or*, *Val. Flacc.* torquere, *to raise or make*. Also, of persons. *Liv.* Sibilo signum dare. *Cic.* Sibilis aliquem explodere. *Id.* Intactus a sibilo. —— ¶ In the *plural*, we find the two forms *sibili* and *sibila*; the former occurs in *Cic.* ap. *Charis*; the latter is more frequent, and may be considered as a collective plural; so that *sibili* are single hissing sounds, *sibila* continued hissing.

SIBINĂ, or SIBȲNĂ (σιβύνη), æ, f. *a kind of hunting-spear*. *Tertull.* —— ¶ *Sibones* are mentioned, *Gell.* 10, 25. They are perhaps the same kind of weapon.

SIBO, ōnis. See *Sibina*.

SIBȲLLĂ (from Σιός, h. e. Διός βουλή), æ, f. *a sybil*, Σίβυλλα, *an ancient prophetess and priestess of Apollo*. There were ten celebrated sibyls, as, at Delphi, Cumæ, &c. The sibyl at Cumæ is introduced *Virg. Æn.* 6. According to fable, the sibyl at Cumæ once brought to Tarquinius Priscus, or to Tarquinius Superbus, nine books, for which she demanded three hundred pieces of gold; when he would not give this sum, she burnt three of them in his presence, and demanded the same sum for the remaining six; as he refused to buy them at this price, she threw three more into the fire, and asked the same sum for the three that were left. Upon this the king is said to have bought the books for the sum demanded. These three books were afterwards preserved as sacred, and other similar prophetic books of the other sibyls were added to them. These are said to be the celebrated sibylline books which the Romans consulted in dangerous times. Others give a different account. These books were at first committed to the care of two men (*duumviri*), afterwards of ten (*decemviri*), and at last of fifteen (*quindecimviri*).

SIBȲLLĪNŬS (Σιβύλλινος), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a sibil*, *sibylline*. *Cic.* vaticinatio. *Id.* libri, *h. e.* *sibylline books* (see *Sibylla*.) So, also, *Cic.* fata. *Id.* Sacerdos.

SIBȲNĂ. See *Sibina*.

SIC (unc.), adv. *so*, *thus*, *after this fashion*, *in this* (or *such a*) *way*, οὕτω, οὕτως. *Cic.* Sive sic est, sive illo modo. Also, *thus*, *in this shape or form*. *Virg.* Sic se infert. — It is frequently followed by *ut*, *that*. *Cic.* Tibi sic commendo, ut majore studio non possim. — Also, by *ut*, *as*, *like*, &c. *Cic.* Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem. *Id.* Sic suscipias, ut si esset, &c. *h. e.* *as if he were*, &c. So, also, *Id.* Sic ulciscar facinorum singula, quemadmodum a quibusque sum provocatus. *Id.* Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ. *Id.* Græcas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens. —— ¶ Also, *such*, for *talis*. *Terent.* Sic sum. *Cæs.* Sic vulgus est. — Also, without a *nominat.* *Horat.* Sic est, *h. e.* *so it is*, *it is even so*. — Also, simply, *Sic*, in affirmations, *just so*, *yes*. *Terent. Phorm.* 2, 2, 2. —— ¶ Also, *so*, *just as desired*, *without impediment*. *Terent.* Mirabar, hoc si sic abiret. —— ¶ Also, *thus*, *in such circumstances*, *as one is*, *lives*, *goes*, &c. *Petron.* Quod me sic vides. — Also, as οὕτως, *so*, *off-hand*, *without further ado*, *without ceremony*. *Cic. S. Rosc.* 26. Non sic nudos in flumen projicere. —— ¶ Also, *so*, in familiar language, as when one says, It is so pleasant in the garden, &c. *Horat.* Jacentes sic temere. —— ¶ Also, *so so*, when a person intimates that a thing is bad, but does not choose to speak out plainly. *Terent.* Quid rei gerit? sic, tenuiter, *h. e.* *so so*, *very poorly* (here *tenuiter* is to explain *sic*). *Id.* Sic satis, *h. e.* *tolerably*. —— ¶ Also, *so*, in wishes. *Horat.* Sic te Diva potens Cypri regat. *Ovid.* Sic ames. —— ¶ Also, *therefore*, *hence*, *on that account*. *Cic.* Quia non est obscura tua benevolentia, sic fit, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, in asseverations, *as truly as I wish*, *that*, &c.; *so sure*, *as*. *Ovid.* Sic Deus adjuvet, ut nemo constitit, &c. *h. e.* *as truly as I wish that*, &c. *so true it is that no one*, &c. — It also expresses a simple wish, when *ut* does not follow. *Virg.* Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, &c. —— ¶ Also, *hereupon*. *Liv.* Sic Numitori deditur (here it may mean *therefore*, or *in this manner*). —— ¶ Before an *accusat.* and *infinit.* it is frequently redundant, or may be rendered *this*, *that*, *thus much*, *so much*. *Cic.* Sic velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse. —— ¶ *Plaut.* Sicce, *for* sic. — *Terent.* Siccine, in a question, *for* sicne.

SICĂ (perhaps from seco), æ, f. *a dagger*, *dirk*, *poniard*, δόλον, μάχαιρα, ἐγχειρίδιον. *Cic.* — Figur. *Plin.* Apri dentium sicas exacuunt. —— ¶ Also, *assassination*, *secret murder*. *Cic.* Hinc sicæ, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur.

SICĀMBĔR, bra, brum. See *Sygamber*.

SICĀNI, ōrum, m. *a people who emigrated from Spain*, *and lived on the western shore of Italy*; *they afterwards settled in Sicily*. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 293. *Sil.* 14, 34.

SICĀNIĂ (Σικανία), æ, f. *Sicily*. *Ovid.*

SICĀNIS, ĭdis, f. *Sicilian*. *Ovid.*

SICĀNIŬS, a, um, adj. *Sicilian*. *Virg.*

SICĀNŬS, and SICĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *in*, *of*, *near Sicily*, *Sicilian*. *Virg.* fluctus. *Id.* montes. In these passages *si* is used short, and *ca* long. *Sil.* 14, 259. Sicana. Here *si* is used long, and *ca* short. *Si* and *ca* are also used long. *Auson.* Sicana medimna.

SICĀRIŬS (sica), i, m. *an assassin*, *cut-throat*, *murderer*, *ruffian*, *bravo*, ξιφοφόρος. *Cic.* — Hence, Inter sicarios, *for assassination*; as, *Cic.* accusare aliquem, *h. e.* *to accuse one of assassination*. *Id.* defendere. *Id.* exercere quæstionem.

SICCĀBILIS (sicco), e, adj. *drying*. *Cæl. Aurel.*

SICCĀNEŬS (siccus), a, um, adj. *dry*, *of a dry nature*, *naturally dry*. *Colum.* pratum.

SICCĀNŬS, a, um, same as *Siccaneus*. *Plin.*

SICCĀSCŌ (siccus), is, cāvi, n. 3. *to become dry*. *Cato.* Siccaverit.

SICCĀTIŌ (sicco), ōnis, f. *a drying*. *Plin.*

SICCĀTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *drying*. *Cæl. Aurel.*

SICCĀTŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *drying*, *having the power of drying*. *Theodor. Priscian.*

SICCĒ (siccus), adv. *dryly*, *without wet or damp*, ξηρῶς. *Colum.* — Figur. *Cic.* Quasi sicce dicere. —— ¶ For *sic*. *Plaut.*

SICCĒSCŌ (sicco), is, n. 3. *to dry*, *grow dry*, *dry up*, ξηραίνομαι. *Vitruv.*

SICCĬFICŬS (siccus & facio), a, um, adj. *making dry*. *Macrob.*

SICCINĚ? (sic & ne), adv. for *Sicne*, *so? is it so?* *Terent.* Siccine agis?

SICCITĀS (siccus), ātis, *dryness*, *want of moisture*, ξηρότης. *Cæs.* paludum. — Hence, *drought*, *droughtiness*, *dry weather*, *want of rain*. *Liv.* and *Cic.* — Figur. *dryness*, *meagreness*. *Cic.* orationis. —— ¶ Also, of the body, *dryness*, *freedom from gross humors*. *Cic.* corporis.

SICCŌ (siccus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to dry*, *make dry*, ξηραίνω, ἄζω. *Virg.* vellera. *Ovid.* herbas. *Cic.* paludes, *h. e.* *to drain*. *Prop.* lacrimas, *h. e.* *to wipe off or away*. — Hence, *to drink up*, *empty*, *drain*. *Horat.* calices. Hence, *Martial.* Permessida ore, *h. e.* *to make many poems*. — Also, *to milk*. *Ovid.* ovem. — Also, *to suck*, *drain by sucking*. *Virg.* and *Plin.* ubera.

SICCŌCŬLŬS (siccus & oculus), a, um, adj. *having dry eyes*, *dry-eyed*. *Plaut.*

SICCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *dry*, *without moisture*, ξηρός, ἀζαλέος. *Horat.* urna. *Plin.* cœlum. *Pandect.* via. *Horat.* dies, *h. e.* *without rain*. *Colum.* Horreum siccissimum. *Martial.* aquæ, *h. e.* *snow*. *Ovid.* signa, *h. e.* *the Greater and the Lesser Bear*, because they never set in the sea. *Tibull.* pocula, *h. e.* *empty*. *Virg.* lignum, *h. e.* *strong*. — Hence, Siccum, subst. *dry land*. *Liv.* In sicco, *h. e.* *on dry land*. Plur. Sicca, *dry places*. Also, *the earth or land*. *Quintil.* Hence, *Plin.* Panis siccus, *h. e.* *dry bread without butter or any thing else to moisten it*. — Hence, *dry*, *without tears*, *tearless*. *Horat.* and *Quintil.* oculi. *Senec.* homo, *h. e.* *not weeping*. — Also, *dry with thirst*. *Plaut.* Siti sicca sum. *Ovid.* vox. —— ¶ Also, *that has not yet drunk*, consequently, *thirsty*. *Plaut.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *that does not drink or intoxicate himself*, *sober*, *abstemious*, *temperate*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *clear*, *bright*, *cloudless*. *Prop.* canis, *sc.* the constellation. *Id.* and *Plin.* luna (but this may also mean, when the moon has no light, *new moon*). —— ¶ Also, *dry*, *cold*, *without feeling of enjoyment*, *without sense for pleasure*. Hence, *Ovid.* Sicca puella, *sc.* in concubitu. —— ¶ Also, *living poorly*, *without the means of anointing or perfuming his body*. *Horat. Ep.* I, 17, 11. —— ¶ Also, of the body, as a part of health, *dry*, *free from gross humors*, *not bloated*, &c. *Plin.* Corpora sicciora. *Plaut.* mulier. — Hence, figur. of oratorical style, *without redundance*, *nervous*. *Cic.* orator. *Quintil.* dicendi genus, *h. e.* *without redundancies*, *nervous* (but this may also be rendered *dry*, *meagre*, *without ornament*). —— ¶ Also, *drying*, *making dry*. *Scrib. Larg.* —— ¶ *Aridus*, dry, *h. e.* deprived of the humors or moistures of which the nourishing juices consist, is more than *siccus*, dry, *h. e.* not moist.

SICĔLICŌN (σικελικόν), i, n. same as *Psyllion*, *fleabane*. *Plin.*

SICĔLIS (Σικελίς), ĭdis, f. *in*, *of*, *near Sicily*, *Sicilian*. *Virg.* Musæ. *Ovid.* puella, *or*, *simply*, *Id.* Sicelis, *h. e.* *a Sicilian girl*.

SICĔRĂ (σίκερα, τό, from the Hebrew), æ, f. *a kind of intoxicating liquor used by the Hebrews*. *Hieron.*

SICHÆŬS, or SȲCHÆŬS, i, m. *the husband of Dido*. *Virg.* Also, *adjectively*, Sichæus, a, um. *Id.* cinis.

SICĬLIĂ (Σικελία), æ, f. *Sicily*, *an island near Italy*.

SICILISSĬTŌ (frequentat. of sicilisso), as, n. 1. *to contain Sicilian things*, consequently, *to express Sicilian customs*, *language*, &c. *Plaut.*

SICILICŬLĂ (dimin. of sicilis), æ, f. *a little knife*; *a little dagger*. *Plaut.*

SICILICŬS, or SICILIQUŬS (unc.), i, m. *the fourth part of the twelfth of an as or any whole*, or, *the forty-eighth part*, as of an inheritance. *Pandect.* — Hence, *two drachmæ*. *Rhemn. Fann.* —— ¶ Also, *the fourth part of an inch*. *Plin.* —— ¶ horæ, *the forty-eighth part of an hour*. *Plin.* —— ¶ jugeri, *the forty-eighth part of a jugerum*. *Colum.*

SICILIĔNSIS (Sicilia), e, adj. *in*, *of*, *near Sicily*, *Sicilian*. *Cic.* fretum, *the straits of Messina*. *Id.* pecunia, *h. e.* *money earned in Sicily*. *Sueton.* bellum, *h. e.* *carried on in Sicily*.

SICILIMĔNTUM (sicilio), i, n. *that is mown with a sickle*, *grass that is cut or mown a second time*; *an after-math*. *Cato.*

SICILIŌ (sicilis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to cut or mow with a sickle or scythe after hay has been already made*, *to cut an after-math*. *Varr.* prata.

SICILIS (seco), is, f. *an instrument for cutting*, *a sword*, *sickle*, &c. *Plin.*

SICINNISTĂ (σικιννιστής), æ, m. *a dancer in a satirical drama*. *Acc.* ap. *Gell.*

SICINNIUM (σίκιννις), ii, n. *a sort of dance performed in a satirical drama*, *and distinguished by swift and simple motions*. *Acc.* ap. *Gell.*

SICLŬS (σίκλος, from the Hebr.), i, m. *a shekel*, *a sort of Hebrew coin*. *Hieron.*

SICŌRIS, is, m. *a river of Spain*, *now Segre*. *Cæs.*

SICŬBI, *for* Si alicubi, *if in any place*, *if any where*, εἴπου, εἴποθι, εἴπῃ. *Cic.*

SICŬLĂ (dimin. of sica), æ, f. *a little dagger or poniard*, ξιφίδιον. Hence, facetiously, *for* mentula. *Catull.*

SICŬLI, ōrum, m. *the* Siculi, *a people of Illyria*, *who early immigrated into Italy*, *and occupied the whole land from the Tiber to the eastern shore*; *afterwards they were compelled to emigrate to Sicily*. *Plin.* — Hence *the Sicilians*. *Cic.*

SICŪLUS (Sicilia), a, um, adj. *in, of, near Sicily, belonging to it, Sicilian. Virg.* tellus. *Id.* pastor, *h. e. the poet Theocritus. Martial.* fratres, *h. e.* Amphinomus et Anapis. *Juvenal.* conjux, *h. e.* Proserpina. *Prop.* fuga, *sc.* Sex. Pompeii. *Ovid.* tyrannus, *h. e.* Phalaris. — Hence, Siculi, *the Sicilians.* See *Siculi.*

SICUNDE, *for* Si alicunde, *if from any place*, εἴποθεν. *Cic.*

SICUT, and **SICŪTI** (sic & ut, or uti), conj. *so as, just as,* for instance, any one is, in the same condition, dress, &c. ὡς, ὥσπερ. *Ovid.* Sicut eram (Gr. ὥσπερ εἶχον), fugio sine vestibus, *h. e. just as I was.* —— ¶ Also, *as, Pallad.* Sicut adolescit, terram subinde colligimus. —— ¶ Also, *as, like. Cic.* Me sicut alterum parentem observat. *Id.* Si me, sicut soles, amas. — It is also followed by *sic, ita, item* (*h. e.* ita). *Plaut.* Sicut — ita. *Cic.* Sicut in foro bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti. *Quintil.* Sicut firmiores profectus alit æmulatio, ita incipientibus jucundior imitatio. — Hence, *as, for example. Nep. Dat.* 9. — Also, *for* qualis, *as, such as. Plaut.* Sicut est hic. — Also, *as it were. Cic.* Ex his diversis sicut familiis. —— ¶ Also, *as indeed. Cic.* Quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, *h. e. as indeed they were.* —— ¶ Also, *as if, just as if. Sallust.* Alii, sicuti populi jura defenderent, &c. —— ¶ Also, *although. Liv.* Quam (amicitiam Romanam) sicut minoribus viribus quam Massilienses, pari colebant fide.

SICŪTI. See *Sicut.*

SICYŌN (Σικυὼν), ōnis, f. *a town of Achaia.* — Hence, Sicyonius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Sicyon, Sicyonian. Virg.* bacca. *Cic.* calcei, *h. e. a kind of soft shoes,* which were also called *Sicyonia. Lucret.*

SICYŎS AGRIŎS (σίκυος ἄγριος), *wild cucumber,* a kind of shrub. *Apul.*

SIDA, æ, f. *a town of Pamphylia. Cic.*

SIDERĀLIS (sidus), e, adj. *of or belonging to the stars. Plin.* scientia.

SIDERĀTICIUS, a, um. See *Sideratitius.*

SIDERĀTIŌ (sideror), ōnis, f. *a configuration of the stars,* as respects the fate of man, *horoscope, Sign. Firmic.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of blight or blast arising from great heat and drought, as in the dog-days. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a disease of animals, which seizes them suddenly, and brings on a kind of numbness; a numbness, stiffness, palsy, siriasis, stroke of the sun. Scribon. Larg.*

SIDERĀTITIUS, or **SIDERĀTICIUS** (sideratio), a, um, adj. *attacked with the disease sideratio, benumbed, palsied, smit with siriasis. Veget.* jumenta.

SIDERĀTUS, a, um. See *Sideror.*

SIDEREUS (sidus), a, um, adj. *full of constellations or stars, starry,* ἀστρῷος, ἀστερόεις, ad sidera pertinens, stellatus, stellans, cœlestis. *Ovid.* cœlum. *Id. Met.* 15, 665. ignes, *h. e.* astra (see below). *Id.* arx (*h. e.* cœlum). *Virg.* sedes (*h. e.* cœlum). *Ovid.* canis, *the dogstar.* — Also, *heavenly, divine. Propert.* dea, *h. e.* luna (but this may also mean *the night*; for *corona deæ sidereæ,* in the same passage, are the stars). *Ovid.* conjux, *h. e. Ceyx,* so called because he is a son of Lucifer, the morning-star. — Hence, figur. *divine, heavenly, excellent. Martial.* ministri, *h. e. beautiful. Ovid.* Pedo. — Also, *starry as it were, clear, bright, glittering, shining. Virg.* clipeus. *Val. Flacc.* os. —— ¶ Also, *proceeding from or belonging to a luminous heavenly body. Ovid. Met.* 1, 779. ignes, *h. e. the fire of the sun, the sun. Ovid.* æstus, *h. e. the heat of the sun. Id.* lux solis.

SIDERIŌN (σιδήριον), ii, n. *an herb which heals all wounds made with iron, vervain, all-heal, ironwort. Plin.*

SIDERĪTES (σιδηρίτης), æ, m. and **SIDERĪTIS** (σιδηρῖτις), idis, f. *the magnet, loadstone. Plin.* 36, 25. — Also, *a kind of precious stone, a species of diamond. Plin.* 37, 15 and 67. —— ¶ Sideritis, *vervain. Plin.* 25, 19, and 26, 88.

SIDERĪTESIS, *same as Heliotropium. Apul.*

SIDERĪTIS, idis, f. See *Siderites.*

SIDEROPŒCILOS (σιδηροποίκιλος), i, m. *a kind of variegated precious stone. Plin.* 37, 67.

SIDERŎR (sidus), āris, ātus sum, pass. 1. *to be blasted or planet-struck, be suddenly benumbed. Plin.*

SIDICĪNUS, a, um, adj. *relating to the town of Teanum Sidicinum in Campania, Sidicinian. Virg.* — Sidicini, *its inhabitants. Cic.*

SIDŌ (ἵζω), is, sīdi and sēdi, n. 3. *to let one's self down, to light or perch like a bird, descend, settle down,* καθιζάνω; hence, it may sometimes be rendered *to sink, settle. Virg.* Columbæ super arbore sidunt. *Colum.* Cum siderit (pix). *Liv.* Nebula campo sederat. — Hence, *to stick fast. Liv.* Ubi cymbæ siderent. *Sil.* Lancea sedit feminæ. — Also, *to remain lying. Propert.* Pallia sidere in lecto. Also, *to sit, be fixed. Liv.* Quum siderit gigans. —— ¶ Also, *to sink, go to the bottom. Nep.* Navis cœpit sidere. — Figur. *Plin.* Fundamenta imperii sidentia. *Tacit.* Metu sidente, *h. e. subsiding. Sil.* His dictis sedere minæ.

SIDŌN (Σιδών), ōnis, f. *a town of Phœnicia. Virg.* Sidōna. *Sil.* Sidōne.

SIDŌNICUS, same as *Sidonius. Sallust.*

SIDONES, um, m. same as *Sidonii. Curt.*

SIDŌNIS, idis, f. *Sidonian, Tyrian. Ovid.* concha, *h. e. Tyrian purple. Id.* tellus, *h. e. Phœnicia.* — Also, *subst. a Sidonian woman. Ovid. Art.* 3, 252. Perque fretum falso, Sidoni, vecta bove, *h. e. Europa. Id. Met.* 14, 79. Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti Sidonis, inque pyra, &c. *h. e. Dido. Id. Fast.* 3, 649. Sidonis interea magno clamore per agros, &c. *h. e. Anna, the sister of Dido.*

SIDŌNIUS a, um, adj. *Sidonian, Tyrian, Phœnician. Ovid.* hospes, *h. e. Cadmus. Virg.* urbs, or, *Ovid.* mœnia, *h. e. the town of Sidon. Martial.* amor, *h. e.* Europæ. *Just.* Sidonia, *sc.* terra, *h. e. the country about Sidon. Ovid.* Sidonii, *h. e. Sidonians or Tyrians.* It is particularly used of purple. *Ovid.* ostrum. *Virg.* chlamys, *purple.* — Also, because Carthage and Thebes were founded by Sidonians, *Carthaginian; Theban. Sil.* and *Stat.*

SIDŪS (εἶδος), ĕris, n. *any luminous heavenly body.* — Hence, *the sun. Ovid.* and *Justin.* — Also, *the moon. Plin.* — Also, *a planet. Plin.* Veneris, Saturni. — Also, *a constellation, sign in the heavens consisting of many stars, cluster of fixed stars,* ἄστρον. *Cic.* — Also, *a star,* ἀστήρ. *Cic.* Sidera innumerabilia. — Often, Sidera, *the heavens. Juv.* Ad sidera missus. *Virg.* Ad sidera ferre, *h. e. to extol to the stars, praise much. Calpurn.* Sideribus regnare. Ad sidera, hyperbolically, *to the stars, to the very heavens, very high,* or, simply, *up;* as, *Propert.* Ad sidera ducti. *Virg.* Poma ad sidera nituntur, *h. e. grow up. Id.* Sub sidera lapsæ, *h. e. flew up or upwards. Id.* Jactant voces ad sidera. — Further, Sidera tangere, ferire, &c. *to touch the stars, strike the stars,* h. e. *to be great, fortunate, happy, divine, elevated above other mortals. Ovid.* Vertice sidera tangere, or, *Horat.* ferire. *Virg.* Sub pedibus videt nubes et sidera, *h. e. is indeed a god.* —— ¶ Because the stars shine at night, are fiery and an ornament of the heavens: —— Sidera, *the night. Propert.* Exactis sideribus. — Also, Sidus, *for decus, an ornament. Ovid.* Fabiæ gentis. — Also, Sidus, for *beauty. Stat.* Puerum egregie præclarum sidere formæ. — Also, Sidera, of *beautiful eyes, suns or stars as it were. Ovid.* Geminum, sua lumina (*eyes*), sidus. — Also, *Sidus,* as a term of endearment, *sun, star,* &c. *Sueton.* Et lætissimo agmine incessit, super fausta nomina, sidus et pullum et puppum et alumnum, appellantium. —— ¶ On account of the influence which the stars have or are supposed to have, *Sidus* denotes *a season of the year. Virg.* Quo sidere terras vertere conveniat. *Id.* Hiberno sidere, *h. e. in winter. Id.* Mutato sidere, *h. e. in another season.* Also, *a day. Ovid.* brumale, *h. e. the shortest day.* — Also, *a climate; clime, region, country. Plin. Paneg.* patrium. *Virg.* Tot sidera emensæ. *Id.* Nec sidus regione viæ litusve fefellit. — Also, *weather. Ovid.* Nec dubitate, precor, tecto grave sidus et imbrem vitare meo, *h. e. a tempest, stormy weather. Virg.* Minervæ, *h. e. a storm raised by Minerva. Ovid.* Sideraque ventique nocent. *Virg.* Abrupto sidere nimbus it ad terras, *h. e. tempest-cloud. Plin.* Sidus confectum, *h. e. when the weather, occasioned by a constellation, was over.* — Also, of *a disease* called *sideratio. Plin.* Afflantur alii sidere, *h. e. are blasted or planet-struck. Martial.* Subito fias sidere mutus. — They used, also, to cast nativities from the position of the planets, from a belief that the constellation, under which a person was born, had an influence upon his life and fortune. *Cic.* natalicium, *h. e. the horoscope, the configuration of the planets at the time of a person's birth. Ovid.* Grave sidus habenti. (Here it may also be rendered *ill luck, bad fortune.*) *Propert.* Vivere me duro sidere certus eris. (Here it may be rendered *fate,* or *ill luck, bad fortune.*) *Stat.* O sidere dextro edite! *h. e. born under a lucky star.*

SIEM, sies, siet, *for* Sim, sis, sit. *Plaut.*

SIFO, **SIFŌN.** See *Sipho.*

SIGALIŌN (from σιγάω, to be silent), ōnis, m. *a deity among the Egyptians who enjoined silence,* same as *Harpocrates. Auson.*

SIGAMBER, } See *Sygamber.*
SIGAMBRI, &c. }

SIGEIUS, a, um. See *Sigeum.*

SIGEUM (Σίγειον), i, n. *a town and promontory of Troas.* —— ¶ Hence, Sigeius, and Sigeus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sigeum. Cic.* — Also, *Roman. Sil.*

SIGEUS, a, um. See *Sigeum.*

SIGILLĀRIUS, or **SIGILLIĀRIUS** (sigillum), ii, m. probably *one who makes images of wax,* κοροπλάθος. *Fabr. Inscr.*

SIGILLĀRIA (Id.), ōrum, n. *a festival at Rome, at which, among other presents, they used to send little images to one another. Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *the said little images. Senec.* — Also, *a place in Rome where images, books and other things were sold. Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *images, pictures. Tertull.*

SIGILLĀRITIUS, or **SIGILLĀRICIUS** (sigillaria), a, um, adj. *relating to the festival called* Sigillaria. — Hence, *Spartian.* Sigillaricia, *sc.* munera, *h. e. presents made at this festival.* —— ¶ Also, (from sigillum), *belonging to sealing. Vopisc.* annulus, *h. e. a seal-ring.*

SIGILLĀTIM (for singulatim, or singillatim), adv. *separately, severally, in particular, individually, one by one. Sueton.*

SIGILLĀTUS (sigillum), a, um, adj. *adorned with little images or figures, having little images set in or wrought or embossed on it. Cic.* scyphi.

SIGILLIŎLUM (dimin. of sigillum), i, n. *a little figure or image,* σφραγίδιον. *Arnob.*

SIGILLUM (dimin. of signum), i, n. *a little image or figure,* ἀγαλμάτιον, σφραγίδιον. Hence, *a figure engraved in a signet, a seal,* σφραγιστήρ. *Cic.* — Also, *a figure embossed or fixed to a vessel. Cic.* Patellam, in qua sigilla erant. — Also, *a figure wrought or woven into* any thing. *Ovid. Met.* 6, 86. — Also, *a figure cut into* any thing. *Virg.* — Also, *a separate image, small statue or figure of marble, wax,* &c. *Cic.*

SIGIMERUS, i, m. *a prince of the* Cherusci, *the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes. Vellei.* — He is also called *Segimerus. Tacit.*

SIGLUM (perhaps for singula, or sigilla), i, n. *Plur.* Sigla, *single letters which signify whole words, abbreviations. Justin.* — Instead of it we find also *singlæ. Id.*

SIGMA (σίγμα), ătis, n. *the Greek letter* σ, *one form of which, when, written as a capital, was* C, (as appears on ancient monuments), *consequently of a semicircle.* — Hence, *a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of a semicircle, which was very convenient for a round table. Martial.* — Also, *a bathing-tub of this shape. Sidon.*

SIGNĀCŬLUM (signo), i, n. *a sign, mark. Tertull.* corporis, *h. e. circumcision.* — Hence, *the image in a signet, a seal, signet. Apul.*

SIGNANTER (signans), adv. *significantly, distinctly. Auson.*

SIGNĀTE (signatus), adverb, *distinctly, plainly. Gell.* loqui. *Ammian.* Signatius.

SIGNĀTIŌ (signo), ōnis, f. *a marking signing. Auct. dial. de Orat.*

SIGNĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sealer, signer; one who attests a writing by affixing his seal*, σφραγιστής. *Sueton.* Testamentum, non admissis signatoribus, nisi senatorii ordinis, recitavit. *Sallust.* falsus, *h. e. one who makes and seals a false will. Juvenal.* Venit cum signatoribus, *sc. of a marriage deed.*

SIGNĀTŌRĬUS (signator), a, um, adj. *that is used to seal with. Val. Max.* annulus, *h. e. a seal-ring, signet.*

SIGNĀTŪRA (signo), æ, f. *a seal, signature. Sueton. Ner.* 17. Cautum ut in testamentis primæ duæ ceræ, testatorum modo nomine inscripto, vacuæ signaturis ostenderentur. (But, in this passage, it seems to be the participle, and is to be rendered, *to those persons who were to seal it as witnesses.*)

SIGNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from signo. —— ¶ Adj. *plain, clear, evident, manifest. Tertull.* Signatius.

SIGNĬA, æ, f. *a town of Latium*, now *Segni.* — Hence, Signīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Signia. Cels.* vinum. *Colum.* opus, *or, simply, Id.* Signinum, *sc.* opus, *h. e. a kind of plaster for pavements or walls made of potshards and mortar beaten together. Liv.* Signini, *h. e. the inhabitants of Signia.*

SIGNĬFACĬŌ (signum & facio), is, a. 3. *to signify. Pandect.*

SIGNĬFER (signum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a mark, sign, figure or images*, σημειοφόρος. *Val. Flacc.* crater, *h. e. embossed, wrought or carved with figures or images upon it.* — Particularly, of stars and constellations. *Lucan.* cœlum, *h. e. starry, bearing the heavenly signs or constellations.* — Hence, *Cic.* Orbis signifer, *or, simply, Vitruv.* Signifer, *h. e. the zodiac.* —— ¶ Also, *carrying a standard.* Hence, *subst. one that bears a standard. Ovid.* Signifer aquilæ, *h. e. the Parthian who took the Roman eagles.* Also, *one who bears the standard in war, a standard-bearer, ensign. Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Hence, figur. *a leader, head. Cic.* calamitosorum. *Id.* juventutis.

SIGNĬFEX (signum & facio), ĭcis, m. *one that makes images and all kinds of figures*, particularly *statues, a statuary*, ἀγαλματοποιός. *Apul.*

SIGNĬFĬCĀBĬLIS (significo), e, adj. *significative. Varr.*

SIGNĬFĬCANTER (significans), adverb, *clearly, evidently, plainly, expressly, significantly, intelligibly, full of expression*, ἐπισήμως, ἐκφαντικῶς, ἐμφατικῶς. *Quintil.* dicere. *Cic.* Significantius. *Quintil. decl.* Significantissime.

SIGNĬFĬCANTĬA (significo), æ, f. *signification, import, meaning*, σημασία. *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *significancy, energy or emphasis of a word*, ἔμφασις. *Quintil.*

SIGNĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a signifying, revealing, intimation, expression, declaration*, σημείωσις, ἐπισημασία. *Cic.* voluntatis. *Id.* rerum futurarum. *Id.* literarum, *h. e. intimation by letter. Id.* deorum. —— ¶ Also, *public marks of honor, expressions of esteem, praise or applause. Cic.* populi. —— ¶ Also, *meaning, signification, sense, import, acceptation. Cic.* scripti. *Quintil.* verborum. —— ¶ With orators, *the lively representation of a thing, by which more is meant than meets the ear. Cic. Or.* 40. —— ¶ Also, *a sign, token, mark. Cic.* virtutis. *Id.* Dare significationem artificii.

SIGNĬFĬCĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *denoting, signifying, significant, significative*, σημαντικός. *Pandect.* Quæ res efficit, ut ea appellatio certi significativa sit.

SIGNĬFĬCĀTŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *denoting, signifying. Tertull.*

SIGNĬFĬCĀTUS (Id.) us, m. *a betokening, token, sign, intimation, prognostic. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *signification, meaning, import, sense. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *name, appellation. Arnob.*

SIGNĬFĬCŌ (signum & facio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give a sign*, as with the voice, gestures, &c. *to give notice or warning, signify, indicate, intimate, notify, make acquainted with, show, declare, express, manifest*, σημαίνω, δηλόω. *Cæs.* voce et manibus. *Ovid.* nutu. *Cic.* literis, *or* per literas, *h. e. by writing. Id.* Canes significant, si fures venerint. *Id.* Non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum arbitror, *h. e. not merely to point out obscurely, but to declare plainly.* —— ¶ Also, of future things, *to indicate, betoken, portend. Cic.* futura. *Colum.* Ventus tempestatem significat. *Plin.* pluviam. *Cic.* Ex (by) aliquo monstro significatum. —— ¶ Also, *to signify, mean, import. Cic.* Uno verbo significari res duas.

SIGNĪNUS, a, um. See *Signia.*

SIGNĬTĔNENS (signum & teneo), tis, adj. *starry. Enn.* bigæ.

SIGNŌ (signum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to mark, mark out*, σημειόω. *Plaut.* locum. *Ovid.* mœnia aratro. *Virg.* regionem in cortice. *Id.* limite campum, *or, Ovid.* humum, *h. e. to divide by boundaries.* — Hence, *to mark*, for *to touch, make, cover*, &c. when marks of the touch, &c. are left behind. *Horat.* humum pede certo, *h. e. to touch, tread upon. Propert.* humum cyclade, *h. e. to touch. Virg.* vestigia pulvere, *h. e. to make. Ovid.* Cruor signaverat herbam, *h. e. touched, moistened, covered. Id.* lanugine malas, *h. e. to get his first beard.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark with a pen, graving-tool, pencil*, &c. consequently, of *writing, graving, painting*, &c. *Ovid.* carmine saxum, *h. e. to inscribe, grave. Virg.* rem carmine. *Martial.* vultus imagine, *h. e. to express, form, paint.* — Figur. *Cic.* Quasi signabit in animo speciem. *Ovid.* aliquid animo, *h. e. to mark, impress on one's mind. Martial.* Filia patrii signatur imagine vultus, *h. e. is the image of her father.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark with a seal.* Hence, *to seal. Nepos.* epistolam. *Cic.* libellum. — Also, without an *accusat. to seal. Martial.* Mea gemma signat. — Hence, figur. *Martial.* quinquennia lustro, *h. e. to close. Plin. Ep.* vota, *h. e. to confirm, strengthen. Varr.* Sacra signata, *h. e.* clausa, custodita. —— ¶ Also, *to mark by words, gestures*, &c. *to point out, express. Cic.* aliquid nomine, *h. e. to name. Quintil.* aliquid verbis, *h. e. to express. Id.* Quæ proprie signari poterant, *h. e. expressed, said. Virg.* Se signari oculis videt, *h. e. that the eyes of all are directed to him.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark with a stamp.* Hence, *to stamp, coin. Plin.* denarium. *Cic.* Argentum signatum, *h. e. silver money.* —— ¶ Also, *to mark* by way of honor, *decorate, adorn. Virg.* aliquem honore. —— ¶ Also, *to mark out, select. Martial.* Myrrhina. —— ¶ Also, *to mark, observe, notice. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to write down, record, commit to writing. Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ See, also, *Signatus, a, um.*

SIGNUM (from εἰκός), i, n. *a mark, sign*, σημεῖον. *Nepos.* luxuriæ. *Cic.* Signum dare cantandi, *h. e. to give a sign. Prop.* 1, 19 (18), 17. Signa dare, *h. e. to have marks of inward grief on one's countenance.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *a sign, proof. Cic.* doloris. *Nepos.* Est signum, *h. e. it is a sign, proof. Cic.* Est signo, *h. e. it is a proof, it proves.* —— ¶ Also, *a sign of any thing future, a token, symptom, ominous appearance, prognostic, omen. Cic.* Medici signa quædam habent ex venis et ex spiritu ægroto. *Id.* Nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ne committeret prœlium. *Virg.* Signa dare. —— ¶ Also, *a signal in war for an attack, march, relief of a guard*, &c. *given by musical instruments or otherwise. Liv.* Signum canere, *h. e. to give by blowing. Id.* Signum canit, *for* canitur. *Terent.* and *Cæs.* Signum dare, *h. e. to give a signal*, as, for an attack. Also, for a meeting. *Cic.* Vis innumerabilis in scenam, signo dato, irrupit. So, also, *Liv.* Signum proponere, *h. e. by a purple cloth, or, rather, flag or standard, which was, perhaps, fixed upon the general's tent.* Hence, probably, *Cic.* Signum tollere, *h. e. to hoist a standard, erect a signal, give occasion for hope.* — *Signum* denotes, also, *a signal, watchword. Virg., Sueton., Cæs. B. G.* 2, 20. Signum dandum. (But *Signum tuba dandum* in the same section, *the signal for assembling.*) *Tac. Ann.* 1, 7. — Hence, *Senec.* Virtutem jubes signum petere, *h. e. to be subject* (to pleasure), *wait the commands* of pleasure). —— ¶ Also, *an image, whether wrought, cast, made of marble or other materials, a figure, statue, image. Cic.* Qui signa fabricantur, *h. e. statues. Id.* Signum eburneum, *h. e. figure, statue. Virg.* Pallam signis auroque rigentem, *h. e. stiff with figures wrought in gold.* — Also, of pictures. *Plaut.* Signum pictum. — Hence, *the image in a seal-ring, seal*, σφραγίς. *Cic.* Volumen epistolarum sub signo habeo, *h. e. under a seal.* — Figur. *Cic.* Sub signo claustrisque reipublicæ, *h. e. under lock and key, shut up safe*, as it were, for *in one's neighborhood.* — Also, *the impression of a seal, seal. Cic. Verr.* 1, 45. Obsignata non minus multis signis, quam lege oportet. Also, *a constellation, celestial sign* ἄστρον. *Cic.* leonis. *Id.* Obitus signorum — Also, *a standard, banner, ensign. Cic* and *Cæs.* Signa militaria, *or, simply, Cæs* signa. The standards went always before in a march or attack; hence, *Cæs* Signa inferre, *h. e. to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack. Liv.* portæ, *h. e. to attack the gate. Cæs.* in hostes. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Signa conferre cum hoste, *h. e. to join battle, to fight a regular battle.* So, also, *Liv.* in lævum cornu. *Id.* Collatis signis pugnare, *h. e. to fight in a regular battle. Cic.* Collatis signis superare hostem, *h. e. in a pitched battle.* Hence, figuratively or facetiously, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5. Signa conferre, *h. e. to fight.* Further, *Cæs.* Signa conferre, *h. e. to bring the standards together. Id.* Signis in unum collatis, *h. e. joined. Liv.* Signa conferre ad aliquem, *h. e. to join one's army to that of another. Id.* Signa movere, *h. e. to break up a camp, to march an army. Id.* vellere *or* convellere, *h. e. to pull the standards out of the ground, in order to march*, consequently, *to break up an encampment, march away. Cæs.* convertere, *h. e. to direct one's march to another place, to wheel about.* Sub signis, *under the colors*, h. e. *together, in order, in rank and file*; as, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Legiones habeo sub signis. *Cic.* Legionem ducere sub signis.

SIL (unc.), is, n. *a kind of yellow earth or ochre*, ὤχρα. *Plin.* — Hence, Silācĕus, a, um, adj. *yellowish like ochre. Plin.* —— ¶ Sil, *or* Sile, same as *Seselis.* See *Seselis.*

SILA, æ, f. *a forest of the Bruttii in Italy, a part of the Apennine mountains. Cic.* and *Virg.*

SILĀCĔUS, a, um. See *Sil.*

SILĀNUS (unc.), i, m. *a conduit-pipe, a fountain, water-spout*, κρουνός, σωλήν. *Lucret.*

SILĀRUS, i, m. *a river of Lucania*, now *Selo. Virg.*

SILAUS, i, m. *a kind of parsley, smallage* (Apium graveolens, L.). *Plin.*

SILE. See *Seselis.*

SILENTER (sileo), adv. *silently. Juvenc.*

SILENTĬĀRĬUS (silentium), ii, m. *at the Byzantine court, the title of an assessor in the privy council, the next in dignity to a senator. Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, in private houses, *a kind of slave, whose duty it perhaps was to keep the other slaves in order, a kind of confidential slave. Salvian.*

SILENTĬŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of silence, silent. Apul.*

SILENTĬUM (sileo), ii, n. *a being silent*, σιγή. *Cic.* Cæteris silentium fuit, *h. e. the rest were silent. Liv.* Silentium tenere, *or* obtinere, *h. e. to keep silence, be silent. Virg.* and *Plin. Ep.* rumpere, *h. e. to speak. Liv.* Silentio patrum edicitur delectus, *h. e. without opposition or objection on the part of the senate. Cic.* De Parthis silentium est, *h. e. all is quiet. Id.* Silentio præterire, *or* transire, *h. e. to pass over in silence. Ovid.* Silentia longa facere, *h. e. to be silent for a long time.* — *Silentio præterire* denotes, also, *to let any thing pass by in silence, to listen to it silently. Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *silence*, when neither any one is speaking, nor any other noise is made by any person. *Terent.* Silentium dare, *h. e. to be silent. Plaut.* facere, *to be silent.* (See *Ovid.* above.) Hence, *Cic.* Silentium fieri jussisti, *h. e. commanded silence*; or, *to cause silence.* — Hence, Silentio, *in silence, silently*; as, *Cæs.* egredi. *Cic.* Ferentes silentio, *h. e. without a murmur, without crying. Terent.* Adesse per silentium. *Liv.*, and *Terent.* Cum silentio, *h. e. silently.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *silence, stillness, quietness* of any thing. *Ovid.* ruris. *Liv.*

Per silentium noctis, or Silentio noctis, *h. e. in the silence of night, at dead of night*. — Hence, figur. *a stand-still, stop, cessation, stillness, quietness, tranquillity*. Cic. Judiciorum. Sil. vitæ, *h. e. a quiet, inactive life*. — Also, of wood that makes no noise, does not snap. Plin.

SILENTUS (Id.), a, um, *silent*. Lav. ap. Gell. Loca silenta.

SILENUS (Σιληνός), i, m. *a Bacchic fable, the tutor and companion of Bacchus, represented as bald-headed, always drunk, riding on an ass*, &c. Horat., Virg. and Ovid. — Afterwards, Sileni are mentioned as *forest-gods*; these are the same as old *satyri*. Catull.

SILEO (σίζω, to make silence, as oleo from ὄζω), es, ui, n. and a. 2. *to be silent, cease to speak*. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *to be silent, not to speak at all*. Cic. de aliquo. Id. de re. — Hence, Silentes, *the pupils of Pythagoras*, so called because they were obliged to keep silence for five years, and only to listen to his lectures. Ovid. Also, with an *accus. to keep secret*. Cic. Hoc silebis. Also, with an *infinit.* following. Auct. B. Hisp. verbum facere, *h. e. not to speak a word*. — Hence, *to be silent, to write nothing*. Cic. Silere non possum. — Also, figur. *to be silent, to be still, to be at rest, be calm*. Cic. Musæ Varronis silent, *h. e. Varro writes nothing*. Virg. Silet nox. Id. æquor. Ovid. aer. — Also, *to be still, to be inactive*. Cic. Leges silent inter arma. — Also, of plants, when they do not sprout forth. Colum. Dum silent virgæ. —— ¶ Silens, *still*, properly and figuratively. Tibull. nox. Colum. ventus, *h. e. hushed*. Id. luna, *h. e. when she does not shine, the new moon*. Id. ovum, *h. e. in which a motion of the young bird is not perceived*. Virg. lucus. Plin. Paneg. ærarium, *h. e. without informers*. Particularly the souls of the departed, or the shades in the infernal regions, are called *Umbræ silentes*, Virg., or, simply, Id. and Ovid. Silentes.

SILER (unc.), ĕris, n. *a kind of shrub*, the seed of which was used as a medicine. Countrymen made use of staffs of this to keep off serpents. Virg. and Plin. According to Cæsalpin, *the common spindle-tree* (Evonymus Europæus, L.). According to others, *a kind of brook-willow*.

SILESCO (incept. of sileo), is, lui, n. 3. *to be silent, become silent*. Virg. —— ¶ Also, *to abate, grow calm, quiet or still*. Terent. Silescunt turbæ. Catull. Cœli furor æquinoctialis silescit. Ovid. venti.

SILEX (unc.), ĭcis, m. and in Virgil also f. *a flint, flint-stone*; also, *any hard, small stone*. Liv. Clivum silice sternere. Virg. Silici scintillam excudit. Also, with *lapis*, as, in English, *flint, flint-stone*, Liv.; or, *saxum*. Id. —— ¶ Also, *any rock or large stone*. Virg. dura. Id. acuta. Sueton. Rupes durissimi silicis. —— ¶ Also, *limestone*. Vitruv. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, figur. of hard-heartedness. Ovid. Dicam silices pectus habere tuum.

SILIANUS (Silius), a, um, adj. *belonging to or called after one Silius*. Cic.

SILICARIUS (silex), ii, m. *one that paves roads with flints or field-stones*. Frontin.

SILICERNIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a funeral entertainment*. Varr. Hence, *a term of reproach applied to an old man*. Terent. Ad. 4, 3, 34. Exercebo te, ut dignus es, silicernium. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sausage*. Arnob.

SILICEUS (silex), a, um, adj. *of flint or limestone*, λίθινος. Vitruv. saxa.

SILICIA, æ, f. *fenugreek*, same as *fenum Græcum*. Plin.

SILICULA (dimin. of siliqua), æ, f. *a little pod or husk*. Varr.

SILIGINARIUS (siligo), a, um, adj. *concerned with or pertaining to wheat or wheat-flour*. — Hence, Pandect. Siliginarius, *h. e. a baker or dealer therein*.

SILIGINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of siligo*. Senec. panis.

SILIGO (unc.), ĭnis, f. *a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat* (Triticum hibernum, L.). Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the flour of this wheat*. Plin.

SILIQUA (unc.), æ, f. *the husk, pod or shell of a bean, pea or the like*, λοβός. Varr. and Virg. — Hence, Siliquæ (plur.), *pulse*. Horat. —— ¶ Also, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's-bread*, κεράτιον, ξυλόκερας. Colum. —— ¶ Also, in the language of countrymen, *fenugreek* (fenum Græcum). Colum. —— ¶ Also, *a small weight, the sixth part of a scruple*. Rhemn. Fann. — Hence, *a small coin, the twenty-fourth part of a solidus*. So, perhaps, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

SILIQUASTRUM (siliqua), i, n. *pepperwort*, πιπερῖτις. Plin.

SILIQUOR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to put forth or grow into a husk or pod*. Plin.

SILLUS (σίλλος), i, m. *a kind of satirical writings, such as Timon composed on Plato*. Gell. — Hence, Sillographus (σιλλογράφος), i, m. *a writer of lampoons or satires*. Ammian.

SILLYBUS (σίλλυβος), i, m. *a small piece of parchment fixed to a book, and containing the title or name of the author of the book*. Cic. Ep. ad Att. 4, 5. (But Ed. Ern. reads *sittybis*.)

SILO (unc.), ōnis, m. *one who has his nose turned upwards; chamois-nosed, snub-nosed*, σιμός. Plaut.

SILPHIUM (σίλφιον), ii, n. same as *Laserpitium*. Cato.

SILVA, or **SYLVA** (from ὕλη, with the Æol. digamma ὕλϝα), æ, f. *a wood or forest; woody ground, woodlands*. Cic. Silvarum dea, *h. e.* Diana. Id. numina, *h. e.* Fauni et Satyri. — Also, *a great number of shrubs or plants*. Virg. and Colum. — Also, *a number of trees in a garden, an orchard*. Cic. Signa in silva deposita. — With poets, frequently, *a tree, or trees*. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Hence, *any multitude or quantity of things, out of which any thing is wrought*, as a speech, *materials, store, stock*. Cic. rerum sententiarumque. Id. virtutum et vitiorum. — Juvenal. Silva comæ, *h. e. a forest of hair* as it were, *hair in disorder, not dressed*. —— ¶ Horat. Siluæ, *for* silvæ. —— ¶ *Silva* and *Nemus* are indeed for the most part interchanged in Ovid. as, in Met. III, 28, 44, 55: II, 418. But they are also sometimes distinguished from each other, and connected together, as, Met. II, 438. *Silva* in Met. I, 563, sq. is any place overgrown with wild trees; but *Nemus* is a wood made pleasant by streams and green spots, and serviceable for pasture or habitation. But again in Ovid. Met. III, 175. sq. *Nemus* and *Lucus* are thus distinguished; that *Nemus* denotes the whole pasturable wood, but *Lucus* only a consecrated part of the same. *Arbusta* in Met. I, 286; II, 710, are walks of trees, planted by men, but especially rows of elms and poplars on vine hills, on which vines were trained. The sacred groves, *Luci*, may also be planted near cities or upon citadels, Ovid. Met. I, 301; but they are only for religious purposes; *Arbusta* are for the benefit of man. *Saltus* refers not to the woods, but to the locality; they are hollows or recesses, &c. of mountains, (as *juga* the heights) adapted to pasture and the chase. Met. II, 498; II. 689.

SILVANUS, or **SYLVANUS** (silva, or sylva), i, m. *the god of woods*, Ὑλικὸς Θεός. The invention of the art of planting trees was attributed to him. — *Mars*, also, is so called. Cato. — Plur. Silvani, *gods of woods and fields*. Ovid.

SILVATICUS, or **SYLVATICUS** (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a wood, woody*, ὑλαῖος. Varr. falx. —— ¶ Also, *wild, growing wild, found or living in woods*. Varr. pirus. Id. sus.

SILVESCO, or **SYLVESCO** (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become a forest*. — Hence, *to grow thick, bushy or woody*, ἀπολοχμόομαι. Cic.

SILVESTER, or **SYLVESTER** (Id.), stris, stre, adj. *full of woods, woody*, ὑλώδης. Cic. loca. Ovid. Umbra silvestris, *h. e.* arborum. —— ¶ Also, *living or growing in a wood, growing wild, wild*. Cic. cursus, *h. e. in a forest*. Plin. rosa. Id. tauri. Id. Silvestriora. Horat. homo. Virg. musa, *h. e. a pastoral poem*. Liv. materia, *h. e. trees, wood*. —— ¶ *Silvestris, e*, is also found. Cæs. Collis silvestris.

SILVIA, or **SYLVIA**, æ, f. *Rhea Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus*. Liv.

SILVICOLA, or **SYLVICOLA** (from silva, or sylva, & colo), æ, m. and f. *a forester, inhabitant of the woods or forests*, ὑλοκάτοικος. Virg.

SILVICULTRIX, or **SYLVICULTRIX** (Id.), ĭcis, f. *living in the woods*. Catull. cerva.

SILVIFRAGUS, or **SYLVIFRAGUS** (silva, or sylva, & frango), a, um, adject. *breaking to pieces a wood or trees*. Lucret. flabra.

SILVIGER, or **SYLVIGER** (silva, or sylva, & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a forest, or trees, woody*. Plin.

SILONCULUS (dimin. of silo, or silus), i, m. *somewhat snub-nosed*. Arnob.

SILVOSUS, or **SYLVOSUS** (silva, or sylva), a, um, adj. *full of woods or trees, woody*, ὑλώδης. Liv. saltus. —— ¶ Also, *full of wood*. Vitruv. arbor. Plin. Rami emicant silvosa multitudine. (But this may also mean *woody, resembling a wood, like a wood*.)

SILURUS (σίλουρος), i, m. *a kind of fish*, supposed to be *the sly silurus or sheat-fish*, called in the United States *the horn-pout*, (Silurus glanis, L.) Plin.

SILUS (σιλλός, or σιλός), a, um, adj. *having the nose turned upwards, snub-nosed*, σιμός. Cic.

SILVULA, or **SYLVULA** (dimin. of silva, or sylva), æ, f. *a little wood*. Colum.

SILYBUM (σίλυβον), i, n. *a thistle-like plant* (Gundelia Tournefortii, L.). Plin.

SIMA, æ, f. *the blunt part on the top of a pillar; the ogee*. Vitruv.

SIMÆTHIUS, &c. See *Simæthum*.

SIMBRUVIUM, ii, n. *the Simbruvian waters or lakes*. Sil. 8, 369. (used in this passage collectively, for *stagna Simbruvina*, as Heinsius and others prefer to read also in Tacit. Ann. 14, 22. for *Simbruina*).

SIMIA (simus), æ, f. *an ape*, πίθηκος, properly, *a female ape*. Cic. — *Simius, ii*, m. is also found. Martial. — Hence, figur. *an ape, a servile or foolish imitator*. Plin. Ep. Rusticum Stoicorum simiam appellat. Horat. Simius iste. — Also, *ape*, a word of abuse, *jackanapes*. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Illius simiæ vultum subire. Vatin. in Cic. Ep. Simius, non semissis homo.

SIMILA (unc.), æ, f. *the finest wheat-flour*. Cels. — It is also called *similago*. Plin.

SIMILAGO, ĭnis, f. See *Simila*.

SIMILIGENUS (similis & genus), a, um, adj. *of a like kind*. Cæl. Aur.

SIMILIS (unc.), e, adj. *like, resembling, similar*, ὅμοιος, with a *dat.* or *genit.* to the question, *To whom?* or, *To what?* Cic. patri. Id. patris. Nepos. Corpore simillimum sui. Cic. Quod simile habet epistola concioni? Id. Similiores Atticorum. Id. Simillimum deo. Virg. Simile metallum, *h. e.* par. Cic. Similis est improbitas. Hence, Id. Veri similis, *or* vero similis, *h. e. probable*. — It is also followed by *inter*. Cic. Homines inter se similes, *for* sibi. — When in English *as* follows, this is expressed by *atque, ac, tanquam*. Cic. Similem habuit vultum, ac si, &c. *h. e. as if*. Id. Simile atque. Id. Similes sunt dii, tanquam si, &c. — Hence, *subst.* Simile, *any thing like, a resemblance, likeness, a simile, comparison*. Cic. Unum simile. — That *similis* properly is not synonymous with *par*, appears from Liv. 45, 43. Similia magis quam paria. — Hence, of paintings and other representations in metal, &c. Cic. Similem sui speciem inclusit in clipeo. Juvenal. Similem Aristotelem, *h. e. a picture of Aristotle*.

SIMILITAS (similis), ātis, f. same as *Similitudo*. Cæcil. —— ¶ Also, *similar quality, or quality of the same kind*. Vitruv.

SIMILITER (Id.), adv. *in like manner, alike, similarly, likewise, nearly so*, ὁμοίως. Cic. Similiter atque uno modo dicere. Phædr. Similius. Cic. Simillime. — It is also followed by *ac, atque, ut*, h. e. *as*. Cic. Similiter facis ac si, &c. *h. e. just so as*, &c. Id. Similiter atque. Id. Similiter ut si, &c. — Also, with a *dat.* Plin. Similiter his, &c. — Liv. 4, 33. Similius, *for* verisimilius.

SIMILITUDO (Id.), ĭnis, f. *likeness, resemblance, similitude, similarity, affinity*, ὁμοιότης. Cic. Est inter ipsos similitudo. Id. Est homini cum deo similitudo. Id. Habet honestatis similitudinem. Cæs. Genus radicis ad similitu-

dinem panis efficiebant, *h. e. baked bread of it.* *Plin.* Veri similitudo, *h. e. a true resemblance.* — Also, *probability.* (See *Verisimilitudo.*) —— ¶ Also, *an image,* whether painted or made of clay, &c. *a painting, likeness,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *a simile, parable, comparison.* *Cic.* Similitudo sequitur, quæ late patet. *Liv.* Similitudine uti. —— ¶ Also, *an imitating, endeavoring to become like any one.* *Cic.* Similitudini relinquere. —— ¶ Also, *uniformity.* *Cic. Inv.* 1, 41.

SIMILŌ, as. See *Simulo.*

SIMINĪNUS (simia), a, um, adj. *of an ape.* *Jul. Obseq.* caput, *h. e. an ape's head.* *Apul.* herba, *h. e. a kind of herb.*

SIMIŎLUS (dimin. of simius), i, m. *a little ape,* πιθήκιον. *Cic.*

SIMITŪ, same as *Simul, together, at once, at the same time,* ἅμα. *Plaut.* Ita tres simitu res agendæ sunt. *Id.* Ut simitu, *h. e. as soon as.*

SIMIUS. See *Simia.*

SIMŌ (simus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to turn upwards.* *Vitruv.* (Others explain it *to mask.*)

SIMŎIS (Σιμόεις), entis, m. *the Simois, a river near Troy.* *Virg.*

SIMŌNIDES (Σιμωνίδης), is, m. *a poet of Amorgus.* Also, *a poet of Cea.* The latter is the most celebrated. *Cic.* — Hence, Simōnīdēus, a, um, adj. *relating to Simonides.* *Catull.*

SIMPLĀRIS (simplus), e, adj. *simple.* *Veget.* armaturæ, *h. e. soldiers who received but a simple ration.*

SIMPLĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *simple.* *Pandect.* conditio, *h. e.* ubi venditor non cogitur de dupla repromittere, sed de simpla tantum.

SIMPLEX (from semel, for which sem or sim was also in use, & plico), icis, *simple, uncompounded,* ἁπλοῦς. *Cic.* natura animi. —— ¶ Also, *simple, not mixed with any thing, unmixed, pure.* *Cic.* Hæc simplicia, illa mixta. *Plin.* cibus, *or, Horat.* esca, *h. e. plain or simple food, without spices or other relish.* *Sueton.* mors, *h. e. simple death, without torture.* *Ovid.* aqua, *h. e. pure water.* *Cic.* judicium aurium, *h. e. a mere hearing without due consideration.* —— ¶ Also, *simple, inartificial, natural, plain.* *Quintil.* candor. *Id.* Simpliciora decent militares. —— ¶ Also, *single, without connection.* *Cic.* Simplici in genere. *Id.* verba, *h. e. single words.* *Quintil.* verba, *not compounded words.* —— ¶ Also, *single, one.* *Terent.* argumentum. *Cic.* officium. *Nep.* fortuna. *Plin.* cursus venarum, *h. e. single or straight.* *Virg.* Nec via mortis erat simplex. —— ¶ Also, *open, sincere, plain, frank, candid, ingenuous, without dissimulation or disguise, guileless, upright, honest.* *Cic.* homo. *Id.* animus. *Tacit.* cogitationes. *Horat.* Simplicior, *h. e. too natural, not sufficiently observing proper forms.* *Senec.* Simplicissimus. —— ¶ Also, *simple, unsuspecting.* *Plin.* Cervus animal simplex. *Horat. Sat.* 2, 2, 67. Simplex Nævius, *h. e. good natured, never suspecting any thing ill.* —— ¶ Also, *straight, without bendings.* *Cic.* iter. So, *Plin.* 8, 16. Villus simplex (opposed to *crispiores jubæ*). —— ¶ Also, *unconditional, absolute.* *Cic.* necessitudo. —— ¶ Also, *not intricate, without difficulty.* *Cic.* res.

SIMPLICITĀS (simplex), ātis, f. *simplicity, singleness, when any thing is not compounded,* ἁπλότης. *Lucret.* Sunt igitur solida primordia simplicitate. — Hence, of wood that is plain, not curled, striped, or spotted. *Plin.* materiæ. —— ¶ Also, *naturalness.* Hence, *openheartedness, innocence, candor, sincerity, openness, frankness, plainness, simplicity, honesty, freedom from prejudice.* *Liv.* puerilis. *Quintil.* orationis.

SIMPLICITĔR (Id.), adv. *simply, plainly, without ornament or art, naturally.* *Cic.* exponere. *Id.* loqui. *Tacit.* Simplicius. —— ¶ Also, *absolutely, without limitation.* *Cic.* defendere. —— ¶ Also, *simply, independently, without regard to men or things.* *Cic.* Sententiam referre. —— ¶ Also, *simply, absolutely, without relation to any other thing.* *Cic.* Cum quæritur, quale quid sit, aut simpliciter quæritur, aut comparate. —— ¶ Also, *simply,* in itself, *separately, without connection.* *Cic. Or.* 3, 37. Verborum primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte. —— ¶ Also, *openly, frankly, sincerely, without dissimulation or disguise, honestly, uprightly.* *Liv.* Simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent. *Tacit.* Ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos hodie loquimur. *Cic.* Simpliciter breviterque dicendum, *h. e. directly.* Very frequently another word is joined to *simpliciter* in this signification. *Plin. Ep.* Simpliciter et libere. *Sueton.* Simpliciter et palam. —— ¶ Also, *straightly, without bendings.* *Plin.* Simplicius sparsum, *h. e.* rectiore cursu venarum. —— ¶ Also, *singly, in the singular number.* *Hieron.* Dicere simpliciter, *h. e. in the singular number.* (But this may also mean *simply.*)

SIMPLICŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make simple or single.* *Pallad.* radicem, *h. e. to strike out a single root.*

SIMPLUS (ἁπλοῦς), a, um, adj. *simple, one only, single.* — Hence, Simplum, i, n. *that which is simple.* *Cic.* — Simpla, æ, f. *the simple purchase-money.* *Varr.*

SIMPŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of ladle used at sacrifices to pour wine into a cup.* *Cic.* — Hence, proverbially, *Cic.* Fluctus excitare in simpulo, *h. e. to make much ado about nothing.*

SIMPŬVIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a kind of vessel used at sacrifices,* perhaps same as *Simpulum.* *Juvenal.*

SIMŬL (properly for simile, *h. e.* similiter), adv. *together, in company,* ἅμα, ὁμοῦ. *Cic.* Simul eramus invicem. — Also, *together, at once.* *Terent.* Multi concurrunt simul. —— ¶ Also, *together, together with, at the same time.* *Cic.* Simul nobiscum introiit. *Nep.* Copias simul cum nuntio dilapsuras. *Terent.* Simul amabant. — Also, with an *ablat.* following, *for* simul cum. *Ovid.* Simul nobis habitat. *Horat.* Simul his. — Hence, Simul — simul, *as well — as, both — and.* *Cæs.* Simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut impetrarent. —— ¶ Also, *as soon,* followed by *ac, atque,* or *ut.* Hence, Simul ac, *or* Simul atque, *or* Simul ut, *as soon as.* *Cic.* Simul ac mihi collibitum est. *Id.* Simul atque increpuit. *Id.* Omne animal simul ut ortum est, se ipsum diligit. Also, Simul et, *for* simul ac. *Cic.* Epistola tua, quam accepi, simul et in Cumanum veni, eodem die. — Also, Simul ac primum, *as soon as, no sooner than.* *Cic.* Simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, aversa est pecunia publica. — Also, simply, Simul, *as soon as.* *Cic.* Et, simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur. *Liv.* Simul clamor est exauditus, in arcem fugiunt, *h. e. no sooner was,* &c. *than,* &c. Hence, *Id.* Simul primum, *for* simul ac primum.

SIMŬLĀCRUM (simulo), i, n. *the likeness, resemblance or representation* of any thing; *an image, picture, figure, effigy, statue,* εἴδωλον, ἄγαλμα. *Cic.* hominis. *Id.* Pingere simulacrum Helenæ. *Id.* oppidorum. *Tacit.* montium (painted). *Cic.* Statuæ et imagines non animorum simulacra, sed corporum. *Senec.* literarum, *h. e. letters which a child makes under a writing-master.* — Hence, figur. *shadow, resemblance, appearance, semblance* of a thing. *Cic.* civitatis. *Id.* Simulacra virtutum, *h. e. semblance, shadows.* *Virg.* pugnæ, *h. e. a mock-fight.* *Liv.* navalis pugnæ, *h. e. a sea-fight for practice.* —— ¶ Also, *a description.* *Liv.* viri. —— ¶ Also, *an apparition, a spectre, ghost, phantom, shade, vision.* *Plin. Ep.* Audita simulacra, *h. e. stories of ghosts or apparitions.* *Virg.* pallentia. *Ovid.* somni, *h. e. visions in dreaming, dreams.* *Id.* vana. *Cic.* religionis, *h. e.* auguria. —— ¶ *Simulacrum,* image, likeness, refers mainly to resemblance to the person or thing which it is intended to represent; hence, it may be used of an image which is not concrete or is without form, as, in a mirror or water (so, likewise of the images of a dream, spectres, &c.) *Signum* is used of an image, whether cast, carved, or wrought, &c. also, of a bust (otherwise called *Herma* or *Hermes, Image*); so likewise of the image in a signet ring; and as *simulacrum,* by eminence, of the images of the gods. *Statua,* standing image, is used almost exclusively of a statue cast in brass, representing the full form and the whole body. *Effigies* regularly belongs only to such images as are formed of wood, metal, stone, clay, or wax, rarely to *pictura* or *tabula,* pictures. *Imago* has a very broad signification, as it may be used of any image, even of an after-conception of the same in the fancy.

SIMŬLĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. *an imitation, image, resemblance,* προσποίημα. *Ovid.*

SIMŬLĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *an imitation, a fiction.* *Gell.*

SIMŬLANS, tis, particip. from simulo. —— ¶ Adj. *imitating.* *Ovid.* Vocum simulantior ales (*the parrot*).

SIMŬLANTER (simulans), adv. *feignedly.* *Apul.*

SIMŬLĀTE (simulatus), adv. *feignedly, not sincerely, pretendedly, counterfeitly, fictitiously,* ὑποκριτικῶς. *Cic.*

SIMŬLĀTĪLIS (simulo), e, adj. *imitated.* *Venant. Fortun.*

SIMŬLĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an imitation, falsely assumed appearance.* *Cic.* virtutis. —— ¶ Also, *a pretending to be what one is not, a show, seeming, a counterfeiting, feigning; pretence, color, disguise; insincerity, hypocrisy, deceit, simulation,* ὑπόκρισις, εἰρωνεία. *Cic.* Legis agrariæ simulatione. *Cæs.* Agere cum simulatione timoris. *Id.* Per simulationem vulnerum se recipere.

SIMŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an imitator.* *Ovid.* figuræ. —— ¶ Also, *a feigner, pretender, counterfeiter,* ὑποκριτής. *Sueton.* cujuslibet rei, *h. e. who can assume all shapes, can say any thing contrary to his real opinion in order to please others,* &c. *Cic.* In omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Græci nominaverunt, Socratem accepimus, *h. e. who always spoke otherwise than he thought, a master of artful dissimulation.* *Tacit.* segnitiæ.

SIMŬLĀTŌRIE (simulatorius), adverb, *feignedly.* *Cassiod.*

SIMŬLĀTŌRIUS (simulator), a, um, adj. *feigned, hypocritical.* *Cassiod.*

SIMŬLĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that makes alike or gives a form.* *Stat.* Circe, *h. e. who changed men into animals, and consequently gave them another shape.*

SIMŬLŌ, or SIMĬLŌ (similis), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make* any thing or person *like* another. *Virg.* Simulata magnis Pergama. *Cic.* Minervam simulatam Mentori, *h. e. who had assumed the shape of Mentor.* —— ¶ Also, *to make like, paint, represent.* *Horat.* cupressum. —— ¶ Also, *to imitate, resemble.* *Virg.* nimbos. *Horat.* Catonem. — Hence, Simulatus, a, um, *imitated, pretended, feigned, counterfeited, seeming, fictitious, affected, false.* *Nepos.* amicitia. *Cic.* sedulitas. *Id.* Nec simulatum quicquam potest esse diurnum. *Virg.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *to simulate, say or pretend any thing which is not real, to act as though that were real which is not so, to counterfeit, feign, put on the appearance of* a thing. *Terent.* mortem. *Ovid.* gaudia vultu. *Id.* lacrimas. *Cic.* Simulavit se furere. Hence, *Sallust.* negotia, *h. e. to transact his affairs with dissimulation or cunning.* *Liv.* Simulabat ægrum, *for* se ægrum esse, *h. e. feigned to be sick.* So, also, *Ovid.* Simula sanum. Also, absolutely. *Terent.* Cur simulat? *h. e. why does he dissemble?* —— ¶ See, also, *Simulans.*

SIMULTĀS (for similitas), ātis, f. *a grudge or hatred,* properly towards an equal, *dislike or aversion, secret grudge, dissembled animosity or hatred;* in *Cic.* often *political enmity.* *Quintil.* Simultates cum aliquo gerere, *h. e. to have.* *Cic.* Simultates cum aliquo exercere. *Nepos.* Nunquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate. —— ¶ Also, *an agreement.* *Hygin.* —— ¶ According to *Herzog,* on *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 44. *Simultas* is from *simul,* and is accordingly equivalent to *jealousy, rivalry,* when two persons are striving for the same end. — *Doederlein* finds no confirmation of the idea that *simultas* especially signifies a secret enmity, one which rests upon hypocrisy, consequently a grudge.

SIMŬLŬS (dimin. of simus), a, um, adj. *somewhat flat-nosed.* *Lucret.*

SĪMŬS (σιμός), a, um, adj. *bent upwards or flat*, as a nose. *Martial.* Puer sima nare. *Cels.* A parte, qua sima est. —— ¶ Also, *having a nose turned upwards, flat-nosed, chamois-nosed, snub-nosed*, σιμός. *Virg.* capella.

SĪN (unc.), conj. *but if, if however*, εἰ δὲ, ἢν δὲ, ἐὰν, when the contrary or any thing opposed to it precedes. It is frequently preceded by *si*. *Terent.* Si relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo, sin opitulor, hujus minas. Thus, *Si* — *sin* occurs frequently. *Cic.* Si ita est, omnia faciliora: sin aliter, magnum negotium. Also, Nisi — sin. *Plaut.* Nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comœdiai: sin odio est, dicam tamen. — It is frequently not preceded by *si*. *Cic.* Danda opera est, ne tributum conferendum sit; sin qua necessitas obvenerit, &c. — Instead of *sin*, we sometimes find *sin autem*. *Cic.* Si vir esse volet, præclara συνοδία: sin autem, erimus nos, qui solemus. Or, *sin vero*. *Colum.* Primum esse admissuræ tempus vernum, parilibus, si sit ovis matura: sin vero feta, circa Julium mensem. (In these passages *autem* and *vero* are redundant.) — *Sin minus, sin aliter, sin secus* sometimes form a whole clause, and are to be rendered *but if not*. *Cic.* Quod si adsecutus sum, gaudeo; sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, quod, &c. So, also, *Id.* Sin aliter. *Plaut.* Sin secus. Instead of it, *sin autem* is found. *Cic. Att.* 10, 7. med. Also, *sin*. *Id.* 16, 13. — Quod sin, *for* sin. *Val. Flacc.* — *Si* is sometimes followed by a double *sin*. *Cic.* Quodsi scribere oblitus est — ; sin nostri oblitus es — ; sin æstivorum, &c.

SĬNĀPI, n. indeclin. and SĬNĀPIS (σίνηπι, σίναπι), is, f. *mustard.* *Plin.*

SĬNĀPISMŬS (σιναπισμός), i, m. *a mustard-plaster.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

SĬNĀPIZŌ (σιναπίζω), as, a. 1. for example, *Veget.* partem corporis, *h. e. to apply or put on a mustard-plaster.*

SINCĒRĒ (sincerus), adv. *from one's heart, sincerely, plainly, frankly, openly, candidly, ingenuously, without disguise*, ἀκεραίως. *Cic.* loqui. *Gell.* Sincerius. *Augustin.* Sincerissime. —— ¶ Also, *well.* *Plaut.*

SINCĒRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *cleanliness, purity.* *Plin.* vasorum. —— ¶ Also, *integrity, entireness, a being uninjured or spoiled, goodness, soundness, good and proper quality.* *Pallad.* capitis. *Plin.* salinarum. *Senec.* Bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, *h. e. completeness, perfection.* *Gell.* verborum, *h. e. goodness.* —— ¶ Also, *sincerity, frankness, uprightness, integrity*, ἀκεραιότης. *Gell.*

SINCĒRITER (Id.), *sincerely*, ἀκεραίως. *Gell.*

SINCĒRŬS (for simcerus, from semel, & κεράω), a, um, adject. *mixed simply.* Hence, *not painted, genuine, natural, real.* *Ovid.* genæ. *Cic.* Secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris. *Gell.* Stoicus, *h. e. a real stoic.* — Hence, *upright, candid, sincere, ingenuous, honest.* *Cic.* Nihil sinceri. *Liv.* fides. *Cic.* pronuntiator rerum gestarum. *Gell.* Scriptor sincerissimus. —— ¶ Also, *pure, clean, without dirt, without spots.* *Horat.* vas. *Plaut.* tergum, *h. e. without red marks from blows.* *Id.* porci, *h. e. without measles, or sound.* —— ¶ Also, *pure, unmixed, mere, simple.* *Liv.* prœlium equestre, *h. e. a battle between cavalry, without infantry.* *Tacit.* gens. *Plin.* axungia. — Hence, figur. *pure, unmixed.* *Cic.* voluptas. *Justin.* Sincerius gaudium. —— ¶ Also, *uninjured, unhurt, entire, whole.* *Ovid.* corpus. *Id.* Minerva, *h. e.* inviolatæ virginitatis. *Cic.* Sincerum integrumque. —— ¶ Also, *uncorrupt, not spoiled, genuine, good, sound.* *Gell.* Corpus sincerius. *Plaut.* porci. (See above.) *Plin.* gemma. *Cic.* judicium. *Ovid.* pars, *h. e. sound or uninjured.*

SINCĬPUT (perhaps for semicaput, ἡμικέφαλον), itis, n. *one half of the head.* *Plaut.* Laridum pernonidem, aut sinciput. *Plin.* Sincipita verrina. (Some suppose that it denotes *the fore part of the head.*) —— ¶ Also, *the head.* *Sidon.* Dissicit ancipiti miserabile sinciput ense. *Plaut.* Non tibi sanum est sinciput, *h. e. you are not in your senses.*

SINDŌN (σινδὼν), ŏnis, f. *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin; also, a cotton garment.* *Martial.*

SĬNĔ (perhaps from sino), a preposition governing *an ablat.*; *without*, ἄνευ. *Terent.* Sine periculo. *Cic.* Sine dubio. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Cum fratre an sine? *sc.* eo (fratre). — It is generally joined with *ullus* instead of *omnis*. *Cic.* Sine ulla dubitatione. *Omnis* is, however, also joined with it. *Cic.* Sine omni sapientia. — It is sometimes put after its case. *Horat.* Vitiis nemo sine nascitur.

SINGĬLIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *an inferior kind of short garment.* *Treb. Poll.*

SINGILLĀRIŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Singularius.* *Tertull.* motus.

SINGILLĀTIM. See *Singulatim*.

SINGLÆ, ārum. See *Siglum*.

SINGLĀRITER, adv. *for* Singulariter. *Lucret.* 6, 1065. (But *Ed. Creech.* reads *singulariter*, which, however, is to be pronounced as a *quadrisyllable*.)

SINGŬLĀRIĒ (singularius), adv. same as *Singulariter.* *Cic. fragm.*

SINGŬLĀRIS (singulus), e, adject. *one only, single*, ἑνικός. *Cic.* homo. *Plin.* Qui singularis natus sit, *h. e.* solus. *Macrob.* pugna, *h. e. with one only, a single combat, a duel.* —— ¶ Also, *one of its kind, one and no more.* *Cic.* Singularem deus hunc mundum creavit. — Hence, *extraordinary, excellent, remarkable, singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled.* *Cic.* Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis. *Id.* vir. *Nep.* fides. *Cic.* crudelitas. — Also, *belonging to one person.* *Nepos.* potentia, *or* imperium, *h. e. monarchy.* — Also, *relating to one person or thing.* *Quintil.* numerus, *h. e. the singular number.* *Id.* nomen, *h. e. found or used in the singular.* —— ¶ Also, *not common with others, separate, apart.* *Sueton.* locus. *Cic.* beneficium. — *Tacit.* Ala singularium, *h. e. a peculiar kind of horsemen.* — *Cod. Just.* Singulares, *h. e. a kind of scribes or copyists; same as* Notarii per siglas scribentes, *h. e.* probably, *a kind of short-hand-writers.*

SINGŬLĀRITĀS (singularis), ātis, f. *the being one or one only or alone.* *Tertull.* — Hence, *single life.* *Tertull.*

SINGŬLĀRITER (Id.), adverb, *singly.* Hence, *in the singular number*, ἑνικῶς. *Quintil.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *all alone, alone, separately.* *Paulin. Nolan.* —— ¶ Also, *greatly, exceedingly, particularly.* *Cic.* diligere.

SINGŬLĀRIŬS (singulus), a, um, adj. same as *Singularis, single*, ἑνικός. *Gell.* literæ. —— ¶ Also, *simple.* *Plaut.* catenæ. —— ¶ Also, *singular, remarkable.* *Gell.* velocitas.

SINGŬLĀTIM, or SINGILLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *singly, one by one, piece by piece, man by man.* *Cic.* — Instead of it, *sigillatim* is sometimes used. *Sueton.*

SINGŬLI. See *Singulus*.

SINGULTIM (singultus), adv. *with sobs or sobbing, sobbingly*, μετὰ λυγμοῦ. *Apul. Metam.* 2. (But *Ed. Oudend.* reads *singulis*.) —— ¶ Also, for *singulatim*. *Horat. Sat.* 1, 6, 56.

SINGULTIŌ (Id.), is, n. 4. *to sob*, λύζω. *Apul.* — Also, *to yex, hickup.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *to cluck*, as a hen does. *Colum.*

SINGULTŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to sob, yex, hickup*, λύζω. *Quintil.* Si non intersistentes offensantesque brevia illa atque concisa singultantium more ejecturi simus. *Stat.* Verba singultantia, *h. e. broken.* — Also, of persons dying, *to rattle in the throat.* *Virg.* Truncus sanguine singultans. — Also, of water when it passes through a narrow opening with a bubbling noise. *Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *to breathe out with sobs, to sob away, to gasp away with short sobs or rattling in the throat.* *Ovid.* animam. *Id.* Sonis singultatis.

SINGULTŬS (singuli), us, m. *a sob, sobbing.* *Cic.* — Also, *the hickup, hiccough, or yex.* *Plin.* — Also, of persons dying, *a rattling in the throat.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a similar sound produced by animals*, as, of a raven, *a croaking.* *Plin.* of a hen, *a clucking.* *Colum.*

SINGŬLŬS (unc.), a, um, and more frequently, *plur.* Singuli, æ, a, adj. *single, one separate from another.* *Plaut.* Singulum vestigium. *Gell.* Numero singulo dicere, *h. e.* singulari. *Cic.* Singuli (plur.). *Plin.* Quadrageni singuli, *h. e. forty-one.* — Hence, *one*, distributively, *one to each.* *Cic.* Legiones singulas posuit Brundisii, Tarenti, &c. *h. e. one to each place.* *Liv.* Filiæ singulos filios habentes. —— ¶ Also, *each, every, each particularly.* *Cæs.* Centurionibus, quibus singulæ naves erant attributæ, *h. e. one to each centurion.* *Cic.* Describebat censores binos in singulas civitates. *Id.* Singulis diebus. *Id.* In dies singulos, *h. e. daily, from day to day.* —— ¶ Also, *alone, without company.* *Senec.* Nunquam sumus singuli.

SĪNIS (Σίνις, *h. e.* villain, robber)), is, m. *a highwayman of Corinth, who compelled travellers to attempt to bend pines, and hung those who were not able to accomplish this task. He was killed by Theseus.* *Ovid. Met.* 7, 440. He is the same one that was properly named Sciron, also Damastes, Polypemon, Procrustes. Only the Athenians, to do honor to Theseus, made from these epithets of an individual, as many monsters.

SĬNISTER (from sino), tra, trum, adj. *left, on the left, on the left hand or side*, σκαιός, ἀριστερός. *Sueton.* calceus. *Nepos.* manus. *Horat.* ripa. *Cæs.* pars. *Id.* Sinistra, *sc.* manus, *h. e. the left hand.* Hence, *Cic.* A sinistra, *sc.* manu *or* parte, *h. e. on the left hand.* So, also, *Id.* Sinistra (*ablat.*). — The *comparat.* *Sinisterior*, us, though the *genit.* is *sinistri*, and not *sinisteri*, is also found in the signification of the *positive*. *Ovid.* rota. *Varr.* pars. *Galb.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cornu sinisterius. —— ¶ Also, *sinister, adverse, contrary, baleful, pernicious, unfortunate, bad.* *Ovid.* signa. *Propert.* pugna. *Tacit.* fama. *Virg.* Notus pecori sinister. *Apul.* Sinistro pede proficisci, *h. e. at an unlucky hour.* —— ¶ Also, *perverse, wrong, sinister, bad, ill.* *Tacit.* interpretatio. *Virg.* mores. — Hence, Sinistrum, *any thing wrong or bad.* *Ovid.* Studiosa sinistri. — Also, with a *genit.* following. *Sil.* Fidei sinister, *h. e. that does not keep his word, faithless.* —— ¶ In the auspices and divination from lightning, it denotes *auspicious, lucky, being of a good omen*, because the Romans turned their face towards the south, and the eastern side was considered fortunate. *Ovid.* tonitru. (Comp. *Cic. Divin.* 2, 35 and 39.) — When Greeks are speaking, it means *unlucky, bad.* *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* Avibus sinistris, *h. e. at an unlucky hour.* — Sometimes, also, with Romans, *unlucky.* *Val. Max.* auspiciis. *Cic. Phil.* 2, 38. fulmen.

SĬNISTERITĀS (sinister), ātis, f. *untowardness, awkwardness.* *Plin. Ep.*

SĬNISTRĒ (Id.), adv. *on the left hand.* Hence, *in a sinister way, perversely, corruptly, maliciously, unfairly, badly, wrong, ill*, σκαιῶς. *Horat.*

SĬNISTRŌRSUM, and SĬNISTRŌRSŬS (for sinistroversum, or sinistroversus), adv. *towards the left hand, to the left*, ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ. *Cæs.* and *Horat.*

SĬNISTRŌVERSŬS, adv. same as *Sinistrorsus.* *Lactant.*

SĪNŌ (unc.), is, sīvi, sītum, a. 3. *to permit, suffer, allow, give one leave, let one do a thing*, ἐάω. *Cic.* Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. *Cic.* Nunquam sinit eum respicere. *Terent.* Sinite, exorator ut sim. — Also, without *ut*. *Terent.* Dicat sine, *h. e. let him say, allow him to say.* *Cic.* Non sinam respondeant. — Also, *passively*, *Cic.* Accusare non est situs, *h. e. he was not permitted.* — *Sine*, in familiar talk, *let.* *Plaut.* Sine herus adveniat, *h. e.* in a threatening manner, *let him but come, and then I will make my complaint.* — *Esse* is sometimes omitted. *Liv.* Humiliora sineret ea. — Also, with the omission of an *infinit.* *to let any thing or person alone, to omit.* *Plaut.* Sine, *h. e. let it be.* *Cato.* Nec plus aqua sita

siet horam unam, *h. e. the watering is not to be deferred longer than an hour.* — Also, *to leave, forsake, abandon.* *Virg.* agmina. — Also, *to leave, suffer to be or remain* at any place. *Varr.* Sinunt cum matribus, *sc.* esse. *Virg.* Neu propius tectis taxum sine. — Also, *not to take away.* *Virg.* animam. — Also, *to leave to.* *Virg.* arma viris. — Also, *to let go.* *Terent.* Sine me, *h. e. let me go.* — Also, *to let one work or do any thing.* *Terent. Heaut.* 1, 1, 38. Sine, *sc.* me. — Also, *to let any one speak of any thing or celebrate in verse.* *Virg.* Si quem numina læva sinunt, auditque Apollo. *Plin. Ep.* Illud nec dii sinant, *h. e. God forbid!* μὴ γένοιτο. So, also, *Liv.* Ne istud Jupiter sirit. — Perf. *Sini*, for *sivi*. *Terent.* in some *Edd.* — *Plaut.* Sinit, *for* sinat. — *Liv.* Sirit, *for* siverit. So, also, *Plaut.* Siris, siritis. *Liv.* Sissem, *for* sivissem. —— ¶ Partic. Situs, a, um (unless it is in part an *adj.*). *permitted, allowed.* *Cic.* Situs est accusare. — Also, *placed, put.* *Plaut.* In suo quidque loco situm. — Hence, *lying, laid, buried, interred.* *Liv.* Hic siti sunt Acarnanes. *Cic.* Marii sitas reliquias dissipari jussit. — Also, of places, *lying, situate.* *Nepos.* Urbes, quæ in ora Græciæ sitæ sunt. *Liv.* Insula, in qua sita Carthago est. *Plin.* Insulæ ante promontorium sitæ. — Also, *being, put, placed,* of persons and things. *Terent.* Virgo sita erat exadversum, *h. e. was opposite.* *Cic.* Lingua in ore sita est. *Plin.* Statuæ ad ædem sitæ. — Hence, Situm esse, *to depend upon, rest with.* *Cic.* Est situm in nobis. *Nepos.* In ejus pernicie patriæ sitam putabant salutem. — Also, *built, erected, founded.* *Tacit.* Urbs a Philippo sita.

SINŌPĒ (Σινώπη), es, f. *a town of Paphlagonia, on the Black sea, a colony of Miletus, and the birthplace of Diogenes.* — Hence, Sinopensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Sinope.* *Liv.* Sinopenses, *h. e. the inhabitants of Sinope.* — Sinōpeus (Σινωπεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *of or belonging to Sinope.* *Ovid.* Cynicus, *h. e. Diogenes.* — Sinōpĭcus (Σινωπικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sinope.* *Cels.* — Sinōpis (Σινωπίς), Idis, f. *of or belonging to Sinope.* Hence, *Plin.* Sinopis, *sc.* terra, *h. e. a kind of red color.* —— ¶ Also, Sinōpe, *a Grecian town in Latium,* whither the Romans sent a colony, and which they called *Sinuessa.* *Liv.*

SINŬĀMEN (sino), Inis, n. *a bending, turning, winding.* *Prudent.*

SINŬĀTIŌ (sinuo), ōnis, f. *a bending, bend, curve.* *Fulgent.* Corniculata Lunæ sinuatio.

SINŬESSA, æ, f. *a town of Latium.* — Hence, Sinuessānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sinuessa.* *Cic.*

SINUM, i, n. and SINUS (δῖνος), i and us, m. *a kind of big-bellied earthen vessel, for wine, milk,* &c. *Plaut.*, *Varr.* and *Virg.*

SINŬŌ (sinus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to turn or wind like a serpent, wreathe, twist, bend, bow, curve,* κολπόω. *Ovid.* arcum, *h. e. to bend.* *Virg.* terga. *Ovid.* Serpens sinuatur in arcus, *h. e.* sinuat se. *Plin.* Luna sinuata in orbem. *Calp.* Vallis sinuata latus. —— ¶ Also, *to hollow, excavate, eat, corrode.* *Cels.* 7, 2.

SINŬŌSĒ (sinuosus), adv. *full of curves or folds.* — Hence, figur. *Gell.* Dicere sinuosius, *h. e. more intricately or obscurely.*

SINŬŌSUS (sinus), a, um, adj. *full of folds, turnings, or windings, crooked, winding, bent, sinuous,* κολπώδης. *Ovid.* vestis, *h. e. full of folds.* *Plin.* Folia sinuosa lateribus. *Virg.* Flexus anguis. —— ¶ Also, figur. *Quintil.* narratio, *h. e. full of digressions.* *Gell.* quæstio, *h. e. full of difficulties, intricate, perplexed.* *Pers.* In sinuoso pectore, *h. e. in my inmost heart, in the bottom of my heart.*

SINUS (unc.), us, m. *any bent surface or semicircular hollow, a bosom, fold.* Hence, *the bosom or full part of a garment which covers the breast.* (The *sinus togæ*, the large lappet formed by throwing the gown about the left arm, and drawn together with the arm, formed a part of this bosom, or the bosom itself.) Hence, *Sinus* may sometimes be rendered *the lap.* The Romans made use of this fold in the *toga* as a pocket, in which they carried letters, purses, daggers, &c.; and hence, Augustus used to cause the *sinus* of persons approaching him to be searched. *Sueton.* Prætentato sinu. *Propert.* Sinus ponderat, *h. e. she searches the pockets.* *Terent.* Alicui manum in sinum inserere, *h. e. to put his hand in his bosom.* *Cic.* Cedo literas ex ipsius sinu. — Also, *the breast, bosom.* *Ovid.* Metu micuere sinus. *Propert.* Sinus meos fugit, *h. e. she flies from my embrace.* — Hence, *Sinus*, of things done in secret. *Cic.* Gaudere in sinu, *h. e. to rejoice secretly.* — Also, of great love. *Cic.* In sinu est meo, *h. e. I love him very much.* *Id.* In sinu gestare, *h. e. to esteem and love greatly.* Hence, *Plin. Ep.* In sinu amici deflere, *h. e. to weep on the bosom of a friend.* *Tacit.* In sinu avi falsa per didicerat, *h. e. in the lap, in daily intercourse with.* *Cic.* Bibulum noli dimittere ex sinu tuo. — Also, *the innermost part* of a thing, *the heart, the bowels.* *Sallust.* In sinu urbis sunt hostes. — Also, *a hiding-place, secret place.* *Tacit.* ambitiosus. — Also, figur. *bosom, lap, refuge, retreat.* *Plin. Paneg.* Confugit in sinum tuum respublica. — Also, for *power.* *Tacit.* Opes in sinu præfectorum fore. *Pandect.* In sinu meo habui, *h. e. in my power, at my disposal.* —— ¶ Also, *any bent surface, a bending, flexure, cavity.* *Cic.* Torvus draco serpit, subter supraque revolvens sese conficiensque sinus e corpore flexos, *h. e. folds, spires.* Also, *the curve or hook* of a pruning knife. *Colum.* Pars falcis, quæ flectitur, sinus nominatur. — *Cels.* Sinus ossis, *h. e. the sinus of a bone* (to which the *process* is opposed). — Also, of hair, *a curl, ringlet.* *Ovid.* Also, of a garment, *a fold or plait.* *Liv.* Sinu ex toga facto. *Virg.* Sinus fluentes. Sinus togæ, *the lappet formed when the toga was thrown over the left arm.* — (See above.) — Hence, Sinus, *a garment,* but probably only a folded or plaited garment, either of women. *Ovid.* Indue regales sinus; or of men. *Stat.* — Also, *the hollow or aperture of a net.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *a net.* *Juvenal.* So also of a spider. *Plin.* — Also, of a sail when the wind fills it, *the belly, bend.* *Virg.* Sinus implere secundos. *Ovid.* Pleno pandere vela sinu. — Also, of waters, *a bend, a bay, gulf.* *Cic.* Sinus ad urbem flectitur. *Id.* maritimus. — *Senec.* terræ, *h. e. a hollow, opening, abyss.* —— ¶ Sinus, *a kind of vessel.* See *Sinum.*

SIŌN, or SIUM (σίον), ii, n. *a plant growing in marshes and on meadows, water-parsnep* (Sium latifolium, L.). *Plin.*

SIPĀRIUM (unc.), ii, n. *the veil, or curtain, of a theatre,* perhaps only a small kind of it. *Cic.* Post siparium, *h. e. behind the curtain.* *Apul.* Aulæo subducto et complicitis sipariis. *Apul.* distinguishes therefore between *aulæum* and *siparium.* *Siparium* seems to have been used in comedies, and not in tragedies. *Senec.* Verba cothurno, non tantum sipario, fortiora. —— ¶ Also, *a curtain or cloth spread over the seats of the judges as a covering against the sun.* *Quintil.*

SIPHŌ, or SIPHŌN (σίφων), ōnis, m. *a tube or pipe, from which water springs forth.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a pipe by which, in conflagrations, the fire was extinguished, a kind of fire-engine.* *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *a pipe for drawing wine from a cask, a siphon.* *Cic.* —— ¶ It is also written *sifo* and *sifon.*

SIPHUNCŬLUS (dimin. of sipho, or siphon), i, m. *a small pipe,* &c. *Plin. Ep.*

SIPŌ, as, a. 1. obsol. *Dissipo, insipo, obsipo,* are derived from it.

SIPONTUM, i, n. *a town of Apulia.* It is also called *Sipus, untis,* f. *Lucan.* Hence, Sipontīnus, a, um, adj. *relating to Sipontum.* *Cic.*

SIPTĀCHŌRA (σιπταχόρα), æ, f. *the Indian name of a tree exuding* electrum, *h. e. a kind of odoriferous gum.* *Plin.*

SIPUS, untis, f. See *Sipontum.*

SIPŸLUS (Σίπυλος), i, m. *a mountain of Lydia, and partly of Phrygia Major. On this mountain Niobe is said to have been changed into a stone.* — Hence, Sipylēius, a, um, adj.

SIQUA, or SI QUĀ, *if perhaps.* See *Siquis.*

SIQUANDŌ, or SI QUANDŌ, *for* Si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever,* εἴποτε. *Cic.* When used without a verb, it denotes *if it ever happened or is to happen, if it ever has been done or shall be done, h. e. now especially.* *Ovid.* Nunc mihi, si quando, puer et Cytherea favete.

SIQUIDEM, or SI QUIDEM, *if indeed.* *Terent.* Actum est, siquidem hæc vera prædicat. *Cic.* O fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit. —— ¶ Also, *if, even if, although.* *Plaut.* Siquidem Jovis fuit. —— ¶ Also, *since, seeing that, inasmuch as.* *Cic.* Præclare ponitur, siquidem id egisti. *Cæs.* Illius patientiam pæne obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret. —— ¶ *Si* in *siquidem* is *short* with poets.

SIQUIS, and SIQUI, siqua, siquod and siquid, or properly, SI QUIS, SI QUI, si qua, si quod, si quid, *for* si aliquis, &c. *if any one, if any.* (See *Si, Qui,* and *Aliquis.*) —— ¶ Si qui, *or* siqui, *h. e.* si qua ratione, *if in any way, if by any means.* *Liv.* Instead of this we find also, *Si qua, sc.* ratione. *Plaut.* Siqua queat reperire, quæ sustulerit. *Virg.* Siqua fata sinant. —— ¶ Si quo, *or* siquo, *for* si aliquo, *if any whither.* *Cic.* Siquo literas misit. Also, *if for any purpose.* *Liv.* Si quo opera opus esset. —— ¶ Si qua, *for* si quæ. *Cic.* Si qua erunt, doce me. —— ¶ *Si quid* denotes, also, *if perhaps, if by any means.* *Virg.* —— ¶ See, also, *Qui,* and *Aliquis.* —— ¶ *Si qui* is for the most part used *adjectively, Si quis,* as a *substantive.*

SIRÆUM (σίραιον), i, n. same as *Sapa.* *Plin.*

SIRBĒNUS (συρβηνός), a, um, adj. *that speaks indistinctly or confusedly.* *Fronto.*

SIRCITŬLA, æ, f. *a kind of grape.* *Colum.*

SIRCŬLA, æ, f. *a kind of grape.* *Plin.* 14, 4, 6.

SIRĒDON (σειρηδών), ŏnis, f. same as *Siren.* *Auson.*

SIRĒMPS, and SIRĒMPSE, same as *Similis, like, the same.* *Senec.* Sirempse lex. *Plaut.* Sirempse legem.

SIRĒN (Σειρήν), ēnis, f. *a siren.* The sirens had the form of a virgin above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird. With their sweet voice they charmed sailors and detained them on their voyage. *Ovid.* — *Virg.* Scopuli sirenum, *h. e. three rocks near Campania, where the sirens are said to have resided.* — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Vitanda est improba Siren, desidia. —— ¶ Also, same as *Fucus, a drone.* *Plin.* 11, 16.

SIRĒNÆUS, same as *Sirenius.* *Hieron.*

SIRĒNIUS (Σειρήνιος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the sirens.* *Gell.*

SIRIĂCUS (σειριακός), a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to, or proceeding from the dog-star.* *Avien.* calor.

SIRIĀSIS (σειρίασις), is, f. *a disease in children,* probably *an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.* *Plin.*

SIRIM, is, it, *for* Siverim. See *Sino.*

SIRIUM, ii, n. *mugwort.* *Apul.*

SIRIUS (Σείριος), ii, m. *Sirius, the dog-star.* *Virg.* — Also, *adjectively.* *Id.* Sirius ardor.

SIRŌNA, æ, f. *a goddess mentioned together with Apollo in some inscriptions found on the river Rhine.*

SIRPĒ (unc.), is, n. *laserwort.* *Plaut.* — Hence, Sirpīcus, a, um, adj. *Solin.*

SIRPEUS, SIRPEA. See *Scirpeus.*

SIRPICŬLUS. See *Scirpiculus.*

SIRPŌ, as, a. 1. See *Scirpo.*

SIRPUS, i, m. See *Scirpus.*

SIRULŬGUS, i, m. *an animal* not known to us. *Plin.* 30, 52. (But *Ed. Hard.* reads *subjugum.*)

SIRUS (σιρός, or σειρός), i, m. *a subterraneous granary: a cave under ground to keep corn in.* *Colum.*

SIS, from sum. —— ¶ Also, *for* Sivis, *if thou wilt, if you please,* if it be your pleasure. *Plaut.* Sis, herum tuis factis sospitari, da mihi istas viginti minas. *Cic.* Refer animum, sis, ad veritatem. — It is usually a form of common conversation, used in entreaties, commands, threats, warnings, &c. *do you hear? will you?* *Terent.* Cave sis. *Id.* Fac, sis, nunc promissa apparent. *Id.* Tace sis, stulta. — *Plur.* Sultis, *for* si

vultis, hear, or do you hear? Plaut. Adeste, sultis.

SISAPŌ, ōnis, f. a town of Hispania Bætica, now Guadalcanal. Cic.

SISARA, æ, f. same as Erice. Plin.

SISENNA, æ, m. an orator and historian. Cic.

SISER (σίσαρον), ĕris, n. a plant with a root fit for eating, the skirret or skirwort (Sium sisarum, L.), or, the carrot (Daucus carota, L.). Plin. — Also, mascul. or femin. Plin. Tres siseres.

SISICHTHŌN (σεισίχθων), ŏnis, m. a shaker of the earth, an epithet of Neptune. Ammian.

SISTENTŌ, as, n. 1. perhaps for se sustentare. Plaut.

SISTŌ (from ἱστάω, ἱστῶ, ἵστημι), is, stiti and steti, statum, a. and n. 3. Transitive, to place, put, set, cause any thing to stand. Virg. aciem in litore. Id. alicui jaculum in ore, h. e. to hit in the mouth. — Hence, to bring or lead to a place. Plaut. aliquem in viam. Virg. Huc siste sororem. — Hence, Sistere se, or aliquem, to appear or cause another to appear in court; as, Liv. puellam. Cic. Vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, h. e. he became surety for his appearance. Pandect. Si reus dolo actoris non stiterit. Cic. Vadimonium sistere, h. e. to appear to his recognizance, or on the day when the action is to be tried. Hence, in general, whether in a court of justice or not, to appear, show one's self, be forthcoming, be to be found, be in the way. Cic. se vegetum alicui. Id. Ante Calendas Jan., ubicunque erimus, abs te peto, ut te sistas. —— ¶ Also, to cause any thing to stand or stand still, to check, stop, stay, arrest, detain, keep back. Liv. legiones. Id. impetum. Virg. equos. Liv. fugam. Ovid. lacrimas, h. e. to repress. Id. pedem, or, Liv. gradum, h. e. to stand still, to halt. Ovid. sitim, h. e. to allay or quench. Plin. sanguinem, h. e. to stanch. Id. alvum, h. e. to stop a flux. Ovid. certamina, h. e. to end. Id. opus, h. e. to end. Id. labores, h. e. to give over. Id. metum, h. e. to cease. —— ¶ Also, to make firm, fix. Plin. dentes. Virg. rem Romanam, h. e. to prop, stay. —— ¶ Intransitive, to stand, to be made to stand on. Plaut. Quin capite sistat in via de semita, h. e. to fall on his head. Id. Qui obstiterit, ore sistet, h. e. shall be made to kiss the ground. —— ¶ Also, to stand still, stop, take firm footing, settle, rest. Virg. Ubi sistere detur. Id. Sistunt amnes, h. e. stand still. Liv. Ab Epheso profectus primo ad Myonnesum stetit. — Hence, to continue, endure, last, remain in a good condition. Cic. Rempublicam sistere negat posse. Hence the forms, Sisti potest, one can subsist, endure any thing; Non sisti potest, one cannot subsist, it cannot be endured; as, Liv. Vix concordia (abl.) sisti posse videatur. Id. Nec sisti posse, ni omnibus consulatur, h. e. the state could not last, &c.; or, nor can the mischief be stopped. —— ¶ Also, to appear, come. Cic. Testificatur, Quintium non stitisse. —— ¶ Also, to show one's self as, &c. or to be. Manil. Judex sistet, h. e. will become or be a judge. —— ¶ Partic. Stātus, a, um, put, presented, brought before a court of justice. Pandect. — Also, fixed, appointed, agreed upon. Cic. dies cum hoste. — Also, set, fixed, stated, certain. Liv. dies. Cic. cærimoniæ. Id. sacrificium. Plin. cursus siderum. Id. Stato tempore, h. e. at a certain, appointed time. Censorin. stella, h. e. a fixed star. — Also, holding a mean, middling. Enn. forma, h. e. when one is neither very beautiful nor very ugly, of middling beauty.

SISTRĀTUS (sistrum), a, um, adj. having or bearing a clapper. Martial.

SISTRUM (σεῖστρον), i, n. a sort of clapper, particularly such a one as was used in Egypt at the religious ceremonies in the sacred rites of Isis. Ovid. It was made of metal, and consisted chiefly of some small rods, put through a plate of metal, which, when shaken, made a rattling noise. It was also used by the Egyptians instead of a trumpet, as in war. Virg.

SISURNA (σίσυρα, or σίσυρνα), æ, f. a kind of coarse coverlet or mattress. Ammian.

SISȲMBRIUM (σισύμβριον), ii, n. a kind of herb, perhaps water-cresses. Ovid.

SISȲPHĒIUS, same as Sisyphius. Avien.

SISȲPHIDES (Σισυφίδης), æ, m. a son of Sisyphus. Ovid. Ulysses is called so, because he is said to have been begotten by Sisyphus before the marriage of his mother Anticlea with Laertes.

SISȲPHIUS (Sisyphus), a, um, adj. relating to Sisyphus. Propert. labor. Ovid. Sanguine cretus Sisyphio, h. e. Ulysses (because Sisyphus is said to have been his true father). (See Sisyphides.) —— ¶ Also, Sisyphian, Corinthian, because Sisyphus had been king of Corinth. Ovid. opes.

SISȲPHUS, or **SISȲPHŌS** (Σίσυφος), i, m. a son of Æolus, brother of Salmoneus, and king of Corinth. As a punishment for his depredations in Attica, he was compelled to roll a large stone up a mountain in the infernal regions, which, however, always rolled down again.

SISYRINCHION (σισυρίγχιον), ii, n. a sort of large onion. Plin.

SITANIUS, or **SETANIUS** (σητάνειος, or σητάνιος), a, um, adj. of this year. Plin. triticum, h. e. summer-wheat. Id. panis, h. e. bread made of it.

SITARCHIA, or, more correctly, **SITARCIA** (σιταρκία), æ, f. provisions for a voyage or journey. Hieron. —— ¶ Also, that which contains these provisions. Vulgat.

SITELLA (dimin. of situla), æ, f. a vessel which was filled with water, and into which afterwards wooden ballots were thrown, a ballot-box, καλπίδιον. Plaut. and Cic.

SITHŌN (Σίθων), ŏnis, m. in or of Thrace, a Thracian. Ovid. Properly, of Sithonia, a country of Thrace. — Hence, Sithŏnis, ĭdis, f. of or belonging to Sithonia or Thrace, Sithonian, Thracian. Ovid. Subst. a Thracian woman. — Sithŏnius, a, um, adj. Sithonian, Thracian. Virg. and Ovid. — Sithonii, the Thracians. Horat.

SITICEN (situs & cano), ĭnis, m. a musician at a funeral. Cato.

SITICULŌSUS (sitis), a, um, adj. thirsty, thirsting. Sidon. — Hence, without moisture, dry, arid, parched, barren, δίψιος. Horat. Apulia. Vitruv. calx. —— ¶ Also, causing thirst, διψητικός. Plin.

SITIENTER (sitiens), adv. thirstily. — Hence, eagerly, greedily. Cic. expetere.

SITIŌ (sitis), is, ivi, itum, n. and a. 4. Intransitiv. to thirst, be thirsty, διψάω. Plaut. Ego esurio, et sitio. Also, with a genit. following. Symmach. Sitiunt aeris. —— ¶ Also, figur. of plants, trees, fields, to thirst, be parched or dry, want moisture. Ovid. Sitit tellus. Virg. herba. Plin. arbor. Cic. Sitire agros. Plin. Ep. Colonia sitiens, h. e. that has no water. Plin. Sitientia, sc. loca, h. e. dry places. —— ¶ Also, of countries and nations, to have great heat, be in a hot climate. Virg. Afri sitientes. So, also, Ovid. Canicula sitiens, h. e. hot. —— ¶ Also, to thirst after, desire earnestly or eagerly, covet. Cic. Aures sitientes. — Sitiens is also used with a genit. following. Cic. virtutis. — Plin. Luna sitiens, h. e. when the moon has no light, new moon. Others explain it clear. —— ¶ Transitiv. to thirst after. Martial. Tagum. Hence, passively. Ovid. Aquæ sitiuntur, h. e. they thirst for water. —— ¶ Also, to be desirous of or covet any thing, thirst after. Cic. sanguinem. Id. honores.

SITIS (unc.), is, f. thirst, δίψα, δίψος. Cic. Sitim explere, or, Ovid. extinguere, or, Virg. restinguere, or, Ovid. sedare, or, Cic. depellere, h. e. to quench. Plin. Sitim facere. Ovid. colligere, h. e. to become thirsty. Virg. colligere, h. e. to occasion or create thirst. —— ¶ Figur. of plants, the earth, &c. thirst, dryness, aridity, drought, sultriness, great heat. Colum. æstatis, h. e. plantarum. Virg. Siti findit Canis arva. Id. Deserta siti regio. —— ¶ Also, figur. thirst, strong or eager desire, covetousness, greediness. Cic. cupiditatis. Horat. argenti. Quintil. Alicui facere sitim audiendi.

SITISTA ova (σιτιστὰ ᾠά), h. e. ova tota lutea, quum triduo incubita tolluntur. Plin.

SITITES (σιτίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 25. Ed. Hard.

SITITOR (sitio), ōris, m. one who thirsts, διψητικός, διψῶν. Figur. thirsting after, desirous of. Apul. novitatis.

SITIVE (sitivus, not used, from situs), adv. with regard to situation. Tertull.

SITŌNA (σιτώνης), æ, m. one who purchases corn, as, for an army, a purveyor, quarter-master. Pandect. — The office of such a person is called Sitonia (σιτωνία), æ, f. Id.

SITTACE (σιττάκη), es, f. a parrot, with the Indians. Plin.

SITTȲBUS (σίττυβος), i, m. same as Sillybus. Cic. Att. 4, 5. Ed. Ern. (Others read sillybis.)

SITULA (unc.), æ, f. a vessel for holding water, a bucket, pail, waterpot, ὑδρία, κάλπις. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, a vessel from which lots were drawn, a ballot-box. Plaut.

SITULUS, i, m. same as Situla. Cato and Vitruv.

SITUS (sino), us, m. site, situation, local position, τοποθεσία, θέσις. Cic. loci. Cæs. oppidorum. Cic. rerum. Id. membrorum. — Hence, a structure. Horat. pyramidum. — Also, a region, country, tract. Plin. meridianus. —— ¶ Also, a lying or remaining long in one place. Apul. Gladius situ rubiginat, h. e. want of use. Virg. Situ durescere campum, h. e. by lying fallow. — Also, want of cultivation or care, neglect. Ovid. Cessat terra situ. So, also, Virg. Loca senta situ. — Also, age, especially old age. Ovid. Demptos Æsonis esse situs. Virg. Senectus situ victa. —— ¶ Also, mould, mustiness, rust, dirt, filth which a thing acquires from lying too long in one place, from not being worked, used, cleansed, &c. Tibull. Occupat arma situs, h. e. rust, dirt. Ovid. Canescunt tecta situ. Plin. Crocum quod redolet situm. — Hence, of dirt or filthiness of the body. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12. e poeta. — Also, of the mind, getting mouldy or rusty, as it were, from inactivity and idleness. Ovid. Ne pereunt pectora situ, h. e. inactivity. Quintil. Velut situm ducere, h. e. to moulder away, as it were. Id. Situ secreti consumi, h. e. to get rusty as it were, in solitude. — Also, of things which are forgotten by posterity. Propert. In æterno jacere situ, h. e. oblivion. — Also, of things that grow out of use. Vellei. Sepulta ac situ obsita justitia.

SITUS, a, um, situated, &c. See Sino.

SIVE (for ve si, or vel si), conj. or if. Terent. Postulo, sive æquum est, oro. Horat. Venias augur Apollo, sive tu mavis Erycina. Particularly, after si. Plaut. Si media nox est, sive est prima vespera. Cic. Nam si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullæ unquam cohærescent: sive aliæ declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu recte ferentur, &c. — More frequently it is repeated, in which case the former is rendered if, or if either, or, simply, either, or whether; and the latter, or if, or simply or. With a separate verb to each sive. Cic. Sive enim illud animo fecisset — explesset odium suum: sive patriam liberare voluisset, non, &c. With one verb in common. Cic. Sive deus sive natura ademerat. Cæs. Sive casu sive consilio deorum. —— ¶ An is sometimes used instead of the latter sive. Tacit. Sive vecordia, an, &c. Or vel. Veget. Loco circumfuso mari sive paludibus vel fluminibus. — Seu is frequently used instead of the first or second sive. (See Seu.) —— ¶ Frequently it is used only once, in which case it is to be rendered or. Justin. Prœlio sive naufragio. Cic. Regis Philippi sive Persæ. Virg. Parthus sive Cydon. Hence, in explanations. Quintil. Vocabulum sive appellationem.

SIUM, ii, n. See Sion.

SMARAGDINEUS (smaragdus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an emerald. Marc. Cap.

SMARAGDINUS (σμαράγδινος), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to an emerald, green like an emerald. Cels. emplastrum, h. e. green like an emerald.

SMARAGDUS, and **ZMARAGDUS** (σμάραγδος), i, m. an emerald, by which the ancients understood any precious stone and semi-gems of green color. Plin. — Hence, figur. the color of an emerald. Phædr. and Auct. Carm. de Phœn. —— ¶ The penult of smaragdus is used short by Martial.

SMĂRĬS (σμαρὶς), ĭdis, f. *a small sea-fish of an inferior kind.* Ovid.

SMĒCTĬCŬS (σμηκτικὸς), a, um, adj. *abstersive, cleansing.* Plin.

SMĒGMĂ (σμῆγμα), ătis, n. *an abstersive or detersive medicine;* particularly, *a composition for smoothing the skin.* Plin.

SMĔRDĂLĔŬS, or **SMĒRDĂLĔŬS** (σμερδαλέος), a, um, adj. *terrible.* Priap.

SMĪLĀX (σμίλαξ), ăcis, f. *a kind of herb, withwind* (Smilax aspera, L.). Plin. —— ¶ Also, *the yew-tree.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of oak* (Quercus ilex, L. variet. β). Plin.

SMĪLĬŎN (σμίλιον), ii, n. *a kind of eye-salve.* Cels.

SMINTHEUS (Σμινθεὺς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a surname of Apollo, either from Sminthe, a town in the Trojan territory, or from σμίνθος, which, in the Cretan language, denotes a mouse, the mice-killer.* Ovid. — Hence, Sminthēus, a, um, adj. *of Apollo.* Senec. — Sminthĭus, a, um, adj. *of Apollo.* Dict. Cret.

SMȲRNĂ (Σμύρνη), æ, f. *a town of Ionia; according to some, the birthplace of Homer.* —— ¶ Also, *myrrh.* Pandect.

SMȲRNÆŬS (Σμυρναῖος), a, um, adj. *of Smyrna, Smyrnean.* Plin. Smyrnæi, *the inhabitants of Smyrna.* Liv. — Also, *Smyrnean,* when Homer is spoken of, who is said to have been born there. Lucan. vates, *h. e. Homer.* Sil. plectra, *h. e. Homeric.*

SMȲRNĬŎN, or **SMȲRNIUM** (σμύρνιον), ii, n. *a kind of herb, common Alexander* (Smyrnium olus atrum, L.). Plin.

SMȲRRHIZĂ (σμυῤῥίζα), æ, f. *a kind of herb,* same as *myrrhis,* or *myrrha.* Plin. 24, 97.

SMȲRUS, i, m. same as *Myrus.* Plin.

SŎBŎLĒS. See *Suboles.*

SŎBŎLĒSCŌ. See *Subolesco.*

SŌBRĬĒ (sobrius), adv. *soberly, temperately, abstemiously.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *wisely, prudently, sensibly.* Plaut.

SŌBRĬĔFĂCTŬS (sobrie & factus), a, um, adj. *having become reasonable, sobered.* Apul.

SŌBRĬĔTĀS (sobrius), ātis, f. *sobriety, temperance in drinking.* Senec. — Also, in general, *sobriety, temperance.* Pandect. vitæ. — Also, *reasonableness.* Arnob.

SŌBRĪNĂ (sobrinus), æ, f. *a cousin-german,* ἀνεψιά. Plaut.

SŌBRĪNŬS (for sororinus, from soror), i, m. *a cousin-german,* when the mothers are sisters, ἀνεψιὸς, ἀνεψιάδοῦς. Cic.

SŌBRĬŌ (sobrius), as, a. 1. *to sober, make sober.* Paul. Nol.

SŌBRĬŬS (for sōēbrius), a, um, adj. *sober, not intoxicated or drunken,* νηφάλιος. Cic. — Also, of inanimate things. Tibull. pocula, *h. e. not intoxicating.* So, also, Id. lympha. Tacit. convictus. Martial. Verba non sobria, *h. e. words uttered by a drunken person.* Plin. uva, *h. e. not intoxicating.* —— ¶ Also, *sober, temperate, frugal, moderate in his desires, not addicted to pleasure.* Horat. Caret invidenda sobrius aula. Terent. Ruri esse parcum ac sobrium. Cic. Homines frugi ac sobrii. —— ¶ Also, *reasonable, prudent, sensible, cautious, circumspect.* Cic. orator. Id. homo. Senec. ingenium. Ovid. Sobria ferre pedem, *h. e. cautiously.* Gell. Sobria dicere. —— ¶ Comparat. Sobrior. Lactant. —— ¶ *Siccus* denotes one that has drank nothing: *Sobrius,* rather one who has no inclination to drink to excess.

SŎCCĀTŬS (soccus), a, um, adj. *wearing socks or slippers.* Senec.

SŎCCĬFĔR (soccus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. same as *Soccatus.* Sidon.

SŎCCŬLŬS (dimin. of soccus), i, m. *a little sock or shoe,* ἐμβάδιον. Senec.

SŎCCŬS (unc.), i, m. *a sock, kind of low-heeled light shoe worn by the Grecians, a slipper, sandal,* ποδεῖον, ὑπόδεσις, ἐπικρατίδες. Cic. — *Socci* were also attributed to the god Hymen. Catull. — On account of their lightness they were worn by comic actors, *a comedian's shoe.* — Hence, *a comedy.* Horat. and Ovid.

SŎCĔR (ἑκυρὸς), ĕri, m. *a father-in-law,* ἑκυρός, πενθερός. Cic. — Soceri, *parents-in-law, a father-in-law, and a mother-in-law.* Virg. — In Terent. Hec. 5, 2, 4. Laches says, Noster socer venit, *h. e. my son's father-in-law.* — Socer magnus, *a grandfather-in-law, a wife's grandfather.* Pandect.

SŎCĔRŬS, i, m. for *Socer.* Plaut.

SŎCĬĂ, æ, f. See *Socius.*

SŎCĬĀBĬLĬS (socio), e, adj. *that may be joined or easily joined together or united,* συναγελαστικός. Plin. —— ¶ Also, *sociable, companionable.* Senec. —— ¶ Also, *living in harmony, peaceable, friendly.* Liv. consortio inter reges.

SŎCĬĀLĬS (socius), e, adj. *sociable, social, companionable, friendly, relating to society,* ἑταιρικός. Senec. Homo sociale animal. Id. Beneficium dare socialis res est. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to marriage, nuptial, conjugal.* Ovid. amor. Id. torus. Id. anni. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to allies or confederates, social, confederate,* συμμαχικός. Cic. lex. Liv. fœdus. Id. exercitus, *h. e. the army of the allies.* Nep. bellum, *h. e. a war with the allies, social war.*

SŎCĬĀLĬTĀS (socialis), ātis, f. *sociableness, companionableness.* Plin. Paneg.

SŎCĬĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *socially, sociably.* Horat.

SŎCĬĀTĬŌ (socio), ōnis, f. *conjunction, union.* Martian. Capell.

SŎCĬĀTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that joins or associates, uniting.* Val. Flacc.

SŎCĬĔNNŬS (socius), i, m. *a companion, comrade.* Plaut.

SŎCĬĔTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *any connection of one person or thing with another, union, company, conjunction, communion, society, fellowship, association, alliance, conspiracy, connection which exists among nations speaking the same language, national connexion; connexion by marriage and by blood;* κοινωνία, ἑταιρία. Cic. hominum inter ipsos. Liv. regni, *want of faith between two joint sovereigns.* Cic. sceleris. Id. Societatem coire, *or,* Id. statuere, *or,* Id. inire, *or,* Id. conflare, *h. e. to make.* Id. conciliare, *h. e. to make.* Id. naturæ cum somniis, *h. e. connection, participation.* Id. Venire in societatem laudum alicujus, *h. e. to partake.* Plin. nominum, *h. e. when several things have the same name.* —— ¶ Also, in trading, *a society, company, association.* Cic. Societatem facere. Id. gerere, *to be in partnership.* Id. Judicium societatis, *h. e. an action against any one for defrauding his partner.* —— ¶ Also, *a company or society of the farmers of the public revenue.* Cic. Bithynica. —— ¶ Also, *a league, alliance, confederacy between two states or princes,* συμμαχία. Sallust. Societatem cum aliquo conjungere, *h. e. to make or enter into.* Nep. habere cum aliquo. Liv. Societatem belli facere.

SŎCĬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join, unite, associate,* συμμίγνυμι, συναγελάζω. Cic. vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione. Id. periculum vitæ suæ cum aliquo, *h. e. to risk his life with any one.* Id. Cum periculum vitæ tuæ mecum sociare voluisses. Virg. Se alicui vinclo jugali, *to marry.* Id. aliquem domo, *to receive into his house, entertain, make welcome.* Stat. juvencos aratro, *to yoke, couple,* &c. Sil. dextras, *to plight one's faith.* Ovid. carmina nervis, *to accompany with the lyre.* Tibull. gaudia cum aliquo. Id. se participem in casus omnes, *to share with him all the chances of fortune.* Sil. manus alicui, *to come to his assistance.* Val. Flacc. sanguinem, *h. e. relationship, family.* Liv. cum scientia diligentiam, *to unite, join, add.* Columm. Apii succus sociatur olivo, *is mingled or blended.* Ovid. Sociare cubilia cum aliquo, *h. e.* nubere, socio toro jungi. —— ¶ Also, *to commit or do* any thing *in company with several persons.* Justin. Sociari parricidium potuit.

SŎCĬŎFRAUDŬS (socius & fraudo), a, um, adj. *that deceives his comrades.* Plaut.

SŎCĬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. and subst. *partaking, participating, connected, united, associated, joining or sharing in, social; a companion, associate, fellow, sharer, partner,* σύζυγος, κοινωνός. Ovid. Socios penates. Id. Moras socias jungere, *h. e.* simul morari. Cic. Socius periculorum, *h. e. sharing.* Id. belli. Id. amentiæ. —— ¶ Particularly, with regard to relationship, *allied, related.* Ovid. Socius sanguinis, *h. e. a brother.* —— ¶ Also, with regard to marriage. Ovid. Socius tori, *h. e. a partner or sharer, a husband.* Id. Socia tori, *or, simply,* Sallust. Socia, *h. e. a wife.* Ovid. Lectus socius, *h. e. the genial couch.* —— ¶ Also, with regard to a league or alliance, *allied, confederate, leagued.* Ovid. Classis socia. Virg. agmina. Quintil. Socia civitas. Ovid. Timuit socias manus, *h. e.* bellum sociale. Hence, Socius, subst. *an ally, confederate,* σύμμαχος. Cæs. Socios sibi arcessunt. Cic. Huic populo socii fuerunt, *for* hujus populi. (The Romans gave the name of *socii* more especially to the Italian people under their protection, who, in case of a war, were obliged to send auxiliaries. Cic. and Liv. Also, the inhabitants of the provinces, though they were their subjects, were called *socii,* by way of courtesy. Cic.) —— ¶ Also, with regard to trade, *a partner, associate.* Cic. Sociam tibi velles adjungere. Hence, a phrase in law, Pro socio, *as a partner, on account of a crime committed as a partner.* Cic. damnari, *h. e. for defrauding his partner.* Hence, Id. Judicium pro socio, *h. e. a trial for such a crime.* —— ¶ Also, of those who *do, undertake, hire, rent,* &c. *any thing in company or jointly.* Hence, Socii, *a company of farmers of the public revenue.* Cic. Bithyniæ. —— ¶ Also, *any companion or comrade.* Hence, Æneas condescendingly calls his people *socii.* Virg. —— ¶ Socii navales. (See *Navalis.*) —— ¶ Liv. Socium, *for* sociorum.

SŎCŌRDĬĂ, or **SĒCŌRDĬĂ** (socors), æ, f. *foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity, blockishness, dulness,* ἀσυνεσία, μωρία, ἄνοια. Tacit. —— ¶ Also, *sleepiness, inattention, carelessness, indolence, sloth, laziness, sluggishness, inactivity,* βλακεία. Terent. and Sallust.

SŎCŌRDĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *carelessly, sluggishly, slothfully, negligently,* κατεβλακευμένως. Liv. Socordius.

SŎCŎRS (se & cor), dis, adj. *senseless, thoughtless, foolish, simple, silly, dull, stupid, blockish,* ἀκάρδιος, ἄνους, ἀσύνετος, ἀβέλτερος. Cic. Homines non socordes. Sidon. Socordior. Apul. Socordissimus. —— ¶ Also, *sluggish, inactive, slothful, lazy, careless, negligent, indolent,* ἀργός, μεθήμων. Terent. rerum, *for* in rebus.

SŌCRĂTĒS (Σωκράτης), is, m. *a celebrated philosopher at Athens. He was accused of atheism and of corrupting the youth, and condemned to drink hemlock.*

SŌCRĂTĬCŬS (Σωκρατικὸς), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Socrates, Socratic.* Horat. chartæ, *h. e. philosophy.* Cic. Philosophi Socratici, *or, simply,* Id. Socratici, *h. e. his pupils or followers.* Quintil. Interrogationes.

SŎCRŬĀLĬS (socrus), e, adj. *of a mother-in-law.* Sidon.

SŎCRŬS (ἑκυρὰ), us, f. *a mother-in-law.* Cic. — Pandect. magna, *h. e. a wife's grandmother.* Id. major, *h. e.* proavia uxoris meæ.

SŎDĀLĬS (unc.), e, adj. *social, companionable.* Ovid. turba. — Hence, Sodalis, subst. *a companion, intimate acquaintance, comrade, fellow at meals or pastimes, boon-companion, crony,* σύσσιτος, ἑταῖρος. Terent. and Cic. — Also, by way of contempt, *comrade, fellow, accomplice.* Plaut. — *Sodales* are especially *friends who frequently eat or feast with each other, fellows at meals.* Cic. — Also, contemptuously, *pot-companions.* Cic. Planc. 19. Cal. 7. — There were also banqueting societies in honor of certain deities. Cic. Sodalis in Lupercis. Here it may be rendered *a member.* — There were also other *sodales,* as, Tacit. Augustales, *h. e. a sort of priests in honor of Augustus, who together formed a college.* —— ¶ Figur. *a comrade, companion.* Horat. Eurus sodalis hiemis. Id. Cratera sodalis Veneris, *sc.* because wine and love are usually found together. —— ¶ Also, *a companion in any thing, similar, like.* Cic. Ille sodalis istius erat in hoc morbo.

SŎDĀLĬTĀS (sodalis), ātis, f. *fellowship, society, companionship, intimacy, friendship,* ἑταιρεία, συσσιτία. Cic. Ab aliquo officia sodalitatis flagitare. Id. Homo summa sodalitate, *h. e. that has the*

greatest number of bosom-friends. —— ¶ Particularly, *a company assembled for feasting, a feasting or banqueting-club. Cic.* Sodalitates me quæstore constitutæ sunt. *Id.* fera, *sc.* Lupercorum (*for they had also feasts in honor of deities*). *Id.* Consensio, quæ honeste magis, quam vere, sodalitas nominaretur (*for such societies were sometimes made the instruments of bribery and dangerous conspiracies; on this account they were frequently forbidden by the magistrates. Cic. Quint. Fr.* 2, 3.).

SŎDĀLĪTIUS, and SŎDĀLĪCIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to companionship or fellowship, social. Ammian.* consortium. *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 10, 46. Jure sodalicio (others read *sodalicii*). *Pandect.* collegia, *h. e. banqueting-clubs.* — Hence, Sodalicium, *or* Sodalitium, *a company or society of friends, companionship, fellowship, brotherhood, intercourse with bosom-friends,* συσσίτιον, ἑταιρεία. *Catull.* —— ¶ Particularly, *a feasting or banqueting-club. Auct.* ad *Her.* 4, 51. At such feasts, plots, briberies, &c. were contrived and talked over. On that account they were in bad repute. *Cic. Planc.* 15. They were forbidden by the magistrates. *Cic.* Lex de sodaliciis.

SŌDĒS (according to *Cicero*, from *si audes*, but more correctly, from *si audis*, as *sis* from *si vis*, and *sultis* from *si vultis*), a form used in familiar language, *I pray you, I beg of you, I beseech you, if you can, if you know, if it be not disagreeable to you, if you have no objection, if you please, with your leave. Cic.* Jube, sodes. *Terent.* Dic sodes.

SŎDŎMĂ, æ, f. and SŎDŎMUM, i, n. and SŎDŎMĂ, ōrum, n. plur. and SŎDŎMĪ, ōrum, m. *Sodom, a town of Palestine.* — Hence, Sŏdŏmīta, æ, m. and f. *of or belonging to Sodom. Prud.* libido. *Id.* Sŏdŏmītæ, *h. e. its inhabitants.* —— ¶ Sŏdŏmīticus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sodom. Hieron.*

SŎGDIĀNĂ regio, *or, simply,* SŎGDIĀNĂ, *a country of Asia beyond the Caspian sea.*

SŌL (unc.), sōlis, m. *the sun,* ἥλιος. *Cic.* præcipitans, *h. e. declining. Horat.* Supremo sole, *h. e. in the evening. Virg.* Sole novo, *h. e. in the morning, at sunrise. Liv.* Duos soles visos. — Also, as a person. *Cic.* Circe et Pasiphae e Perseide Oceani filia natæ, Sole patre. *Ovid.* Filia solis, *h. e.* Pasiphae. — *Plin.* Solis gemma, *h. e. a kind of precious stone.* —— ¶ Also, *the sun, sunshine, the heat of the sun. Cic.* Ambulare in sole, *h. e. in the sunshine, in the sun. Ovid.* Soles et nubila, *h. e. sunshine, clear days. Sueton.* Seu sol seu imber esset. — Hence, *sol* is used for *labor or work done in the sun,* as, fighting, speaking in public, and is opposed to *umbra, that which is done for pleasure or pastime, or not in public, or for exercise.* — Hence, of military service. *Cic.* Cedat umbra (*h. e.* jurisprudentia) soli, *h. e. to military service.* — Also, of public speeches, as in the forum. *Cic.* Procedere in solem et pulverem. *Id.* Doctrinam in solem et pulverem producere, *h. e. to appear in public.* —— ¶ Also, *the sun, the heat of the sun.* nimius. —— ¶ Also, *the sun, a sunny place. Cic.* In Lucretino tuo sole. — Hence, *for* Solarium, *a balcony. Terent. Ad.* 4, 3, 32. —— ¶ Also, *a day. Virg.* Tres soles erramus. *Horat.* niger. *Calp.* Trini soles. —— ¶ Also, *a year. Grat.* Binos soles. —— ¶ Also, of an extraordinary person or thing, *a sun or star. Cic.* Africanus, sol alter. *Id.* Sol mihi excidisse e mundo videtur, *h. e. I should sooner have expected the sky to fall.*

SŌLĀGŌ (sol), inis, f. *the sunflower, turnsol, girasole. Apul.*

SŌLĀMEN (solor), inis, n. *comfort, relief, ease, consolation. Virg.*

SŌLĀNUM (unc.), i, n. *nightshade. Plin.*

SŌLĀNŬS (sol), a, um, adj. *coming from the sun.* — Hence, Solanus, subst. *sc.* ventus, *the east wind,* ἀπηλιώτης. *Vitruv.*

SŌLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the sun, solar,* ἡλιακός. *Ovid.* lumen, *h. e. the light of the sun, day-light. Senec.* arcus, *h. e. standing opposite the sun. Plin.* circulus, *h. e. the ecliptic. Cels.* herba, *h. e. the sunflower, turnsol.*

SŌLĀRIUM, ii, n. See *Solarius.*

SŌLĀRIŬS (sol), a, um, adj. *relating to the sun.* — Hence, *Plin.* horologium, *or, absol., Plaut.* Solarium, *h. e. a sun-dial*; also, *any clock or dial,* even, *a water-clock. Cic.* Such a water-clock was in the Roman forum, near which persons used to lounge. — Solarium, *any place exposed to the sun, chamber, flat roof, terrace, balcony. Plaut.* and *Suet.*

SŎLĀRIŬS (solum), a, um, adj. *relating to the ground.* Hence, Solarium, subst. *sc.* vectigal, *a ground-rent. Pandect.*

SŌLĀTIŎLUM (dimin. of solatium), i, n. *a little comfort. Catull.*

SŌLĀTIUM (solor), ii, n. *comfort, consolation,* παραμυθία. *Cic.* servitutis. *Id.* Solatium afferre, *or* præbere, *h. e. to comfort. Cæs.* Hoc est mihi solatio. *Cic.* Vacare culpa magnum est solatium. *Ovid.* Solatia dicere, *h. e. to utter the language of consolation, speak comfortable words.* —— ¶ Also, *comfort, aid, assistance, relief, resource, succor, refuge in difficulty or distress. Cic.* annonæ. —— ¶ Also, *compensation. Tacit.* Ne sine solatio ageret. —— ¶ Also, *any thing which consoles. Ovid.* Aves solatia ruris. *Virg.* Dicta, duri solatia casus.

SŌLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a comforter, consoler,* παράκλητος. *Tibull.*

SŌLĀTŬS, a, um, partic. from solor. See *Solor.*

SŌLĀTŬS (sol), a, um, adj. *burnt by the sun, sunburnt; struck or deprived of reason by the sun, sunstruck. Plin.*

SŌLĀTŬS (solus), a, um, adj. *made desolate.* See *Solo, are.*

SOLDURIŬS (unc.), ii, m. Plur. Soldurii, *a kind of vassals or retainers in Gaul, who devoted themselves to the service of some prince or great man, lived with him, went into war with him, were his inseparable companions and friends, and died with him. Cæs.*

SŎLDŬS. See *Solidus.*

SŎLĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the sole of the foot. Veg.* —— ¶ Soleæ, *a sort of open shoe; a slipper, covering only the sole of the foot, and laced on,* σανδάλιον, ὑπόδημα, ἐμβάδιον, κρηπίς. *Gell.* 13, 20. When the ancients reclined at table, they put off the *soleæ*, and when they rose from table, they had them brought by the servants, which is called by *Horat.* Soleas poscere. *Martial.* deponere, *h. e. to put them off.* — Hence, from the resemblance, *a kind of fetters for the feet. Cic.* — Also, *a kind of shoe for horses, mules,* &c. which, however, differed from our horse-shoes, for they were not fastened on by nails, but like slippers put on and taken off. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sole-fish,* βούγλωσσος, (Pleuronectes solea, L.) *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *an instrument used in pressing olives. Colum.* —— ¶ *Soleæ*, as well as *Crepidæ*, were what we call soles, which covered merely the sole of the foot, and were tied above it with straps; when tipped with gold or silver, they were called *Sandalia*; and when studded with pegs or nails to make them last longer, they were called *Caligæ*: these *caligæ* were worn especially by soldiers. The *Calcei*, like our shoes, covered the whole foot, and were tied above with strings or straps; they were of tanned leather; the *Perones* were shoes of undressed leather, which went up above the ankles, and were worn especially by countrymen and soldiers. *Cothurni* were high shoes, the use of which was borrowed from the Greeks, and which at Rome were worn especially by women.

SŎLĔĀRIS (solea), e, adj. *resembling a sole. Spartian.* in *Carac.* 9. cella. (*Casaubonus* reads *soliaris*, without any reason however.)

SŎLĔĀRIŬS (Id.), ii, m. *one who makes soleæ, or slippers,* ἐμβαδοποιός. *Plaut.*

SŎLĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *wearing soleæ, or slippers. Cic.*

SŎLENTINŬS, for *Soluntinus. Cic.* See *Solus, untis.*

SŎLEMNIS, SŎLLEMNIS, and SŎLENNIS (from sollus, *h. e.* totus, & annus), e, adj. *celebrated, performed or to be done every year. Cic.* iter. *Id.* Dies deorum festi ac sollemnes. —— ¶ Also, *solemn, festive. Cic.* religiones. *Id.* verba. *Id.* epulæ. *Id.* ludi. *Id.* sacrificium. *Horat.* dies. *Virg.* aræ. *Apul.* Sollemnissimas preces. — Hence, Sollemne, subst. *any solemnity, solemn festival, solemn rite or ceremony. Liv.* Sollemne clavi figendi. *Tacit.* funeris. *Liv.* Fidei sollemne instituit, *h. e. a festival and sacrifices.* — So, also, of public games. *Liv.* Solemne allatum ex Arcadia. *Cic.* Sollemnia ludorum. — Hence, Sollemnia, *sacrifices. Liv.* Extis sollemnium vesci. *Virg.* Tumulo sollemnia mittet. —— ¶ Also, *common, usual, customary, ordinary. Liv.* lascivia militum. *Cic.* officium. *Horat.* opus. *Suet.* mos. — Hence, Sollemne, *any thing usual, a custom, practice. Cic.* Nostrum illud sollemne servemus, *h. e. our usual custom or practice. Liv.* Inter cetera sollemnia. — Hence, Sollemne est mihi, *it is my custom. Suet.* Feminis gladiatores spectare sollemne erat. — Hence, *Horat.* Sollemnia insanire, *h. e. to be mad in the common way.* —— ¶ Also, *regular, formal, appointed by law. Pandect.* numerus. Hence, *Id.* Sollemnia, *h. e. formalities.*

SŎLEMNITĀS, SŎLLEMNITĀS, and SŎLENNITĀS (solemnis), ātis, f. *solemnity, celebration of a day, festival,* ἑορτή. *Gell.* Dierum sollemnitates. —— ¶ Also, *formality. Pandect.* juris.

SŎLEMNITER, SŎLLEMNITER, and SŎLENNITER (Id.), adv. *in the usual form or manner,* ἐξ ἔθους. *Pallad.* Deinde hordeum præbere poteris solenniter, *h. e. for their ordinary food. Plin.* se purificantes. —— ¶ Also, *solemnly. Liv.* omnia peragere. *Justin.* convivium instituere. —— ¶ Also, *formally, observing all formalities of law. Pandect.*

SŎLLEMNITŬS, SŎLEMNITŬS, or SŎLENNITŬS, adv. same as *Sollemniter. Liv. Andr.*

SŌLEN (σωλήν), enis, n. *a kind of shell-fish, the razor-sheath* (Solen, L.). *Plin.*

SŎLĔŌ (unc.), es, ĭtus sum, n. 2. *to use, be accustomed or wont,* εἴωθα, εἴθισμαι. With an *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, *is in the habit of lying. Id.* Ut solet, *sc.* fieri, *h. e. as is usual. Terent.* Ut solet, *sc.* facere, *h. e. as he is accustomed, according to his custom.* — Partic. Solens, *according to custom, customary, wonted. Plaut.* Lubens fecero et solens. *Id.* Solens sum, *h. e.* soleo. — *Solĭtus*, a, um, is either used *passively*, or as an *adjective*, *usual, customary.* (See *Solitus, a, um.*) —— ¶ Also, Solere, *to have intercourse with*, generally, as a lover. *Plaut.* cum viris. —— ¶ *Sallust.* Soluerat, *for* solitus erat.

SŎLERS, and SŎLLERS (from sollus, *h. e.* totus & ars), tis, adj. *skilful, expert,* ἀγχίνοος, συνετός. *Terent.* adolescens. *Cic.* genus acuminis. *Id.* descriptio. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Horat.* hominem ponere. Also, with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* lyræ. *Cic.* Sollertior. *Sallust.* Sollertissimus. — Hence, *fit, capable of producing any thing. Cato.* ager, *h. e. skilfully cultivated.* —— ¶ Also, *skilful in invention, inventive, ingenious, sagacious, adroit, clever, intelligent. Cic.* natura. *Id.* providentia. *Id.* Nihil sollertius. —— ¶ Also, *cunning, wily, crafty. Ovid.* Ulysses.

SŎLERTER, and SŎLLERTER (solers), adv. *ingeniously, sagaciously, skilfully, shrewdly, cunningly,* φιλοτέχνως, συνετῶς. *Cic.* Ratio res ad vitam necessarias sollerter consecuta est. *Id.* Sollertius. *Id.* Sollertissime.

SŎLERTIĂ, and SŎLLERTIĂ (Id.), æ, f. *ingenuity, sagacity, genius, capacity, quickness, shrewdness, dexterity, adroitness, skill,* ἀγχίνοια, σύνεσις, εὐτεχνία. *Cic.* naturæ. *Id.* judicandi. —— ¶ Also, *craftiness, subtlety, archness, slyness, policy, cunning. Cic.* Fugienda est talis sollertia. —— ¶ The *plural* is found in *Vitruv.*

SŎLI, or SŎLŒ (Σόλοι), ōrum, m. *a town of Cilicia.* — Hence, Solensis, e, adj. and Soleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *of or belonging to Soli. Plin.*

SŎLIĀRIS (solium), e, adj. *of or belong-*

ing to a bathing-tub. Spartian. (e lect. Casauboni.) See *Solearis.*

SŎLĬCĂNŬS (solus & cano), a, um, adj. *singing alone. Martian. Capell.*

SOLICITO, SOLICITUS, with its derivatives. See *Sollicito*, &c.

SŎLĬDĀMEN (solido), ĭnis, n. same as *Solidamentum. Venant. Fortun.*

SŎLĬDĀMENTUM (Id.), ī, n. *that by which any thing becomes firm or solid. Lactant.* corporis.

SŎLĬDĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a making solid or firm, a fastening, στερέωσις. Vitruv.*

SŎLĬDĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that strengthens or fastens. Arnob.*

SŎLĬDĒ (solidus), adv. *solidly, firmly, στερεῶς. Colum.* Cista solide contexta. *Gell.* Solidius. —— ¶ Also, *fully, completely, wholly, entirely, thoroughly, perfectly, very much. Terent.* gaudere. *Plaut.* scire. *Apul.* formidare.

SŎLĬDESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become firm or solid, στερεοῦμαι. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to close, grow together, become whole. Plin.*

SŎLĬDĬPES (solidus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having a whole, not a cloven foot. Plin.*

SŎLĬDĬTĀS (solidus), ātis, f. *solidity, solidness, density, στερεότης. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *thickness. Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *a whole thing, the whole, ὁλότης. Cod. Just.* possessionis. —— ¶ Also, *firmness, durability. Vitruv.*

SŎLĬDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make solid or dense, στερεόω. Vitruv.* locum fistucationibus. *Virg.* aream creta, *h. e. to cover.* —— ¶ Also, *to make firm, strengthen. Tacit.* muros. *Plin.* fistulas stanno, *h. e. to solder.* — Figur. *Auct. Paneg.* ad *Constant.* imperium Romanum. *Cod. Just.* aliquid constitutione, *h. e. decree, order.* —— ¶ Also, *to join, make whole, cement. Plin. Ep.* fracta. *Plin.* nervos incisos. —— ¶ Also, *to make complete, adjust. Ascon.* rationes, *h. e. to balance or make up accounts.*

SŎLĬDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *solid, dense, not hollow, not loose or full of holes. Cic.* paries. *Id.* columna. *Colum.* Caseus solidior. *Plin.* Boves solidis ungulis, *h. e. not cloven.* — Hence, Solidum, *solid ground, firm land.* Also, *any thing dense, thick or solid. Virg.* Finditur in solidum (arboris) cuneis via, *h. e. into the solid wood, into the middle.* — Solida, *dense or solid things or bodies, solids. Cic.* — Hence, of metals, Solidus, *solid, massive. Tacit.* Vasa auro solida. So, also, of ivory. *Virg.* Ex solido elephanto. Also, of marble. *Id.* Solido de marmore templum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *palpable, sensible. Cic.* Nihil quod solidum tenere possit. (But this may also be rendered *real.*) —— ¶ Also, *solid, substantial, strong*, with regard to food. — Hence, *Cic.* suavitas, *h. e. nourishing. Id.* eloquentia, *h. e. pithy.* —— ¶ Also, *firm, hard. Ovid.* ripa. *Id.* Solidissima terra. *Virg.* adamas. *Vitruv.* Structura solidissima. *Horat.* Solidum, *h. e. something firm.* — Hence, figur. *firm. Horat.* mens. — Hence, Solidum, *firm ground. Virg.* and *Ovid.* Figur. *Virg.* and *Senec.* In solido, *h. e. in safety.* —— ¶ Also, *whole, entire, complete, perfect. Cic.* usura. *Virg.* vires. *Liv.* consulatus. *Id.* stipendia. *Horat.* Decies solidum, *h. e. full ten hundred thousand* sestertii. *Cic.* Solidum, *h. e. the whole.* — Hence, figur. *complete, entire, not deficient, perfect. Ascon.* rationes, *h. e. correct. Terent.* gaudium. *Id.* beneficium. *Liv.* libertas. *Cic.* effigies justitiæ (but this may also mean *true, real*). — *Martial.* and *Pandect.* Solidus (or Soldus), *sc.* nummus, *h. e. a sort of gold coin, about a ducat in value.* —— ¶ Also, *true, real, not imaginary, not vain. Cic.* res. *Id.* laus. *Id.* effigies. *Id.* suavitas. *Id.* Quod solidum tenere possit. *Id.* utilitas. —— ¶ Also, *solid, strong, large, thick. Ovid.* tori Herculis. *Virg.* telum. *Pallad.* vinum.

SŎLĬFER (sol & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or bringing forth the sun, ἡλιοφόρος. Senec.* plaga, *h. e. the east.*

SŎLĬFERRĔŬS, or SŎLLĬFERRĔŬS (sollus *h. e.* totus, & ferreus), a, um, adj. *of solid iron, ὁλοσιδήρεος. Liv.* Soliferreum, *sc.* telum, *h. e. a javelin of solid iron.*

SŎLĬFŬGĂ. See *Solipuga.*

SŎLĬGĔNĂ (sol & gigno), æ, m. and f. *a child of the sun. Val. Flacc. Æetes.*

SŎLĬLŎQUĬUM (solus & loquor), ii, n. *a soliloquy, μονολογία. Augustin.*

SŎLĬPŬGĂ, SŎLĬPUNGĂ, SŎLPŬGĂ, SALPŬGĂ, and SŎLĬFŬGĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of venomous ant. Plin.* Or, *a kind of venomous spider. Solin.*

SŎLISTĬMŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Cic.* tripudium, *h. e. an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn so greedily, that it fell from their mouths and rebounded from the ground.* — Festus writes *sollistimum.*

SŎLĬTĀNĔŬS (solus), a, um, adj. *alone, separate, set apart, distinct. Theod. Prisc.*

SŎLĬTĀNĔŬS (solitus), a, um, adj. *usual, customary, ordinary. Marc. Empir.*

SOLITĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. As, *Plin.* cochleæ, *h. e. from Africa, perhaps from* promontorium Solis.

SŎLĬTĀRĬŬS (solus), a, um, adj. *lonesome, lone, lonely, alone, solitary, without company, private, retired, ἔρημος. Cic.* homo. *Quintil.* vita. *Cic.* Natura solitarium nihil amat. *Plin. Paneg.* cœna.

SŎLĬTĀS (solus), ātis, f. *loneliness, a being alone, solitude. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

SŎLĬTĀTĬM (Id.), adv. *solitarily. Fronto.*

SŎLĬTAURĬLĬA. See *Suovetaurilia.*

SŎLĬTĒ (solitus), adv. *alone. Plaut.*

SŎLĬTŌ (frequentat. of soleo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be much accustomed or wont, εἴωθα. Gell.*

SŎLĬTŪDŌ (solus), ĭnis, f. *a lonely or solitary place; a desert, wilderness; a being alone, solitude, retirement, ἐρημία. Cic.* loci. *Terent.* Solitudo ante ostium, *h. e. I do not see any person before the door. Cic.* In foro ab oratoribus. *Id.* Discedere in aliquas solitudines. *Id.* in agris. —— ¶ Also, *a being deserted or left alone, solitary state or condition, loneliness, helplessness. Cic.* liberorum, *h. e. when they have lost their father. Id.* viduarum. *Id.* tua, *h. e. that you are without me.* —— ¶ Also, *when there are but few persons at a place, small number of men, want of men, weakness with regard to number. Nep.* Ejus solitudo, *h. e. his weakness, as he had only thirty men with him. Liv.* Eadem solitudo, *want of men.* —— ¶ *Vastitas*, desolation, devastation, waste, expresses with censure what *Solitudo*, solitude, expresses indifferently and sometimes with praise.

SŎLĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from soleo. —— ¶ Adj. *usual, customary, accustomed, wonted, ordinary, ἔθιμος, ἠθάς. Ovid.* artes. *Liv.* Solitum quicquam civitatis. — Hence, Solitum, *a custom, habit, ordinary practice. Horat.* Præter solitum. *Liv.* Solito magis, *h. e. more than usual or than otherwise. Virg.* Solitum tibi, *h. e. according to your custom.*

SŎLĬVĂGŬS (solus & vagus), a, um, adj. *wandering alone, solitary, fond of solitude, φιλέρημος, οἰόβολος. Cic.* bestiæ. —— ¶ Also, *going alone. Cic.* cœlum, *h. e. that moves itself alone.* —— ¶ Also, *alone, solitary, for itself. Cic.* cognitio, *h. e. that concerns itself only for itself and not for the good of others.*

SŎLĬUM (perhaps allied to sella), ii, n. *a high elevated seat, a throne, regal seat, θρόνος.* For kings. *Cic.* For Jupiter. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *throne, royal dignity, kingdom. Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — Also, for the gods in the temples. *Cic.* — Also, *a seat used by lawyers, upon which they sat at home, when they gave advice to their clients or answered questions concerning the law. Cic.* — Also, for others. *Claudian.* eburnum, *h. e.* sella curulis. —— ¶ Also, *a tub. Plin.* Particularly, *a bathing-tub. Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a stone coffin. Sueton.*

SŎLLEMNIS, &c. See *Solemnis.*

SŎLLERS, &c. See *Solers.*

SŎLLĬCĬTĀTĬŌ (sollicito), ōnis, f. *a troubling, disturbing, trouble, care. Terent.* nuptiarum, *h. e.* propter nuptias. —— ¶ Also, *an instigating to mutiny or rebellion, an instigation, tempting, seducing. Cic.*

SŎLLĬCĬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a troubler, disturber. Pandect.* alienarum nuptiarum, *h. e. one who endeavors to seduce other men's wives.* —— ¶ Also, *a tempter, enticer, seducer. Pandect.* servi.

SŎLLĬCĬTĒ (sollicitus), adv. *full of anxiety or solicitude, anxiously. Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *diligently, carefully, earnestly, urgently, pressingly. Plin. Ep.* petere. *Id.* Sollicitius. *Sueton.* Sollicitissime.

SŎLLĬCĬTŌ (from sollus *h. e.* totus, & cito *h. e.* moveo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to put in motion or endeavor to put in motion, to move, stir, remove, displace. Lucret.* mundum suis de sedibus. *Cels.* stomachum vomitu. *Tibull.* ferro humum, *loosen, turn up. Virg.* tellurem, *h. e. to plough. Id.* freta remis, *h. e. to row. Ovid.* stamina pollice. *Id.* feras, *h. e. to hunt, pursue, chase. Virg.* spicula, *h. e. to try to draw out.* —— ¶ Also, *to trouble, keep busy. Plaut.* myropolas. —— ¶ Also, *to tempt, instigate to mutiny or rebellion, urge, rouse, press, endeavor to seduce or gain over, καταπειράζω. Cic.* exercitum. *Nep.* servos. *Cæs.* aliquem pecunia. —— ¶ Also, *to provoke, irritate, make angry. Liv.* Jovis sollicitati. —— ¶ Also, *to excite, allure, entice, invite, induce, endeavor to persuade or induce. Cic.* aliquem ad venenum dandum alicui. *Id.* dicebat, se sollicitatum esse, *h. e. he was hired or instigated. Cæs.* Civitates sollicitant, ut, &c. *Justin.* aliquem ad colloquium. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Sollicitor, nullos esse putare deos, *h. e. I am induced to think.* —— ¶ Also, *to make or endeavor to make wavering or tottering, to cause to shake. Ovid.* fidem liminis, *h. e. to open the door or try to open it.* Figur. *Liv.* pacem, *h. e. to disturb, break. Ovid.* toros, *h. e. to seduce or attempt to seduce another's wife.* —— ¶ Also, *to disquiet, trouble, disturb, make solicitous, harass, torment, vex, incommode. Cic.* Illa cura me sollicitat. *Id.* animum. *Terent.* senectutem. *Horat.* stomachum, *h. e. to load, oppress.*

SŎLLĬCĬTŪDŌ (sollicitus), ĭnis, f. *solicitude, anxiety, disquiet, trouble, uneasiness of mind, care, μέριμνα, ἐπιμέλεια. Cic.* animi. *Terent.* Res est mihi sollicitudini. *Cic.* Sollicitudinem alicui afferre, or, *Terent.* Aliquem afficere sollicitudine, *h. e. to cause solicitude or anxiety.* Also, in the *plural. Cic.* Sollicitudines leniuntur.

SŎLLĬCĬTŬS (sollus *h. e.* totus, & cieo), a, um, adj. *moved, tossed, agitated, disturbed, troubled. Virg.* mare. —— ¶ Also, *solicitous, anxious, uneasy, troubled, disquieted, πολυμέριμνος. Cic.* civitas. *Id.* Sollicitus de re. Also, with an *accusat. Liv.* Meam vicem sollicitus. *Cic.* Animo sollicito esse. *Id.* Sollicitum habere aliquem, *h. e. to cause trouble or anxiety; to keep employed, keep going or on the move.* It is also followed by *ne. Justin.* Sollicitus, ne consuleret, &c. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Sollicitior. *Quintil. decl.* Sollicitissimus. — Hence, of animals. *Ovid.* equus. *Liv.* canes, *h. e. unquiet, watchful.* — Also, of inanimate things. *Liv.* nox. *Horat.* opes. *Ovid.* amor. *Id.* metus. *Cic.* In vita tyrannorum omnia sollicita. —— ¶ Also, *occupied, employed, busy. Horat. Ep.* 2, 1, 221.

SŎLLĬFERRĔUM, i, n. See *Soliferreus.*

SŎLLISTĬMŬS, a, um. See *Solistimus.*

SŎLLŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Totus. Fest.*

SŎLŌ (solus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make desolate, lay waste, destroy, ἐρημόω. Stat.* urbes. *Val. Flacc.* Puppis solata, *h. e. deserted.*

SŎLŒ, ōrum, m. See *Soli.*

SŎLŒCISMŬS (σολοικισμός), i, m. *a fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism. Auct.* ad *Her.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *a fault. Martial.* —— ¶ *Auson.* Soloecismus, *h. e.* barbarismus.

SŎLŒCISTĂ (σολοικιστής), æ, m. *one that makes solecisms. Hieronym.*

SŎLŒCŬS (σόλοικος), a, um, adj. *faulty with regard to grammar.* — Hence, Solœcum, same as *Solœcismus, a solecism. Gell.*

SŎLŌN (Σόλων), ōnis, m. *one of the seven sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of Athens; he lived about the year 600 before the birth of Christ.*

SOLŌNĬŬS, a, um, adj. *of or relating to a certain country in Latium, Solonian. Liv.* ager. *Cic.* Ire in Solonium, *h. e. to the Solonian country.*

SŎLŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to console, comfort, solace, παραμυθέομαι. Plaut., Virg.* and *Horat.* aliquem. ——

¶ Also, *to alleviate, mitigate, soothe, ease, relieve, make tolerable, or to endeavor to alleviate, &c.* *Virg.* amorem ægrum testudine, *h. e. the sorrows of love with a lyre.* *Plin. Ep.* desiderium fratris nepote. *Virg.* famem concussa quercu, *h. e. to satiate, satisfy, assuage with acorns.* *Id.* laborem cantu. *Ovid.* lacrimas alicujus. *Virg.* metum. *Id.* Fessos opibus solatur, *h. e. refreshes.*

SŎLŎX (unc.), ōcis, adj. *thick, strong in threads.* *Titin.* lana. *Lucil.* pecus, *h. e.* oves crassa lana vestitæ. Also, as a *substantive.* *Tertull.* Solocem, *sc.* lanam. — Hence, figur. *Symmach.* Cantilena elaborata filo soloci.

SŎLPŪGA. See *Solipuga.* *Lucan.*

SŎLSĔQUIUM (sol & sequor), ii, n. *the sunflower, turnsol, girasole.* *Apul.*

SŎLSTĬTIĀLIS (solstitium), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial,* τροπικός. *Cic.* dies, *h. e. the day on which the sun enters Cancer, and summer begins, consequently the longest day.* So, also, *Ovid.* tempus. *Plin.* exortus, *or,* *Justin.* ortus solis, *h. e. that part of the heavens where the sun rises at the solstice.* So, also, *Plin.* occasus. *Cic.* orbis, *or,* *Varr.* circulus, *h. e. the tropic of Cancer.* *Ovid.* nox, *h. e. the night at this time; the shortest night.* *Plaut.* morbus, *h. e.* perhaps, *a disease common at this time.* —— ¶ Also, *that happens about the summer-solstice.* *Liv.* Solstitiali tempore, *h. e. in the middle of summer.* *Plaut.* and *Plin.* herba, *h. e. a summer-plant.* *Plin.* acini. *Colum.* spina. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the solstice or to the sun.* *Liv.* annus, *h. e. a solar year.*

SŎLSTĬTIUM (sol & sisto), ii, n. *the solstice,* ἡλίου τροπή. *Colum.* brumale, *h. e. the winter-solstice, when the sun is in Capricornus.* *Id.* æstivum, *h. e. the summer-solstice, when the sun enters Cancer.* But the Romans commonly called only the summer-solstice *solstitium,* and the winter-solstice they called *bruma.* *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the summer.* *Virg.* and *Horat.* — Hence, *the heat of the summer.* *Virg.* Solstitium pecori defendite.

SŎLŪBĬLIS (solvo), e, adj. *which may be unloosed or dissolved, soluble,* λύσιμος. *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *loosening, relaxing.* *Cal. Aurel.*

SŎLUM (unc.), i, n. *the lowest part of any thing,* which we call *the ground, basis, foundation, bottom,* πέδον, ἔδαφος. *Cæs.* fossæ. *Liv.* Clivus ad solum exustus est, *h. e. to the ground.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* oratoris, *h. e. basis.* —— ¶ Particularly, *the floor,* as, of a room. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the ground on which a house stands or has stood.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *the sole of the foot.* *Cic.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the sole of a shoe or slipper.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the soil, ground,* whether it is cultivated or not. *Cic.* macrum, *h. e. poor.* *Colum.* pingue, *h. e. rich.* *Ovid.* Ponere membra solo, *h. e. on the ground, to lie down.* *Virg.* Viridi solo, *h. e.* terra. *Lucret.* Solum terræ, *h. e. ground, earth.* So, also, *Cæs.* Agri solum. Hence, the proverb, *Cic.* Quodcunque in solum venit, *h. e. whatever comes uppermost.* So, also. *Id.* Quod in solum, *sc.* venit. *Liv.* Solo æquare, *h. e. to level with the ground.* Figur. *Liv.* dictaturam, *h. e. to abolish forever.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Pandect.* Res soli, *or* res quæ solo continentur, *h. e. all that stands upon or in the ground,* as, houses, land, trees, &c. So, also, Solum, *ground, land and every thing belonging to it, all immovable property, fixtures, real estate.* *Suet.* Collocare in solo, *h. e. to lend on landed property.* — Also, *soil, land, country.* *Cic.* Solum patriæ, *h. e. the soil of one's native country.* *Id.* Sola terrarum. Hence, *Id.* Solum vertere, *h. e. to leave his country;* particularly, *to go into banishment.* So, also, *Id.* mutare. —— ¶ Also, *that upon which any thing rests, lies or is.* *Virg.* Cereale, *h. e. an under-crust.* *Id.* Subtrahiturque solum, *sc.* navi, *h. e. sea.* So, also, *Val. Flacc.* ponti. *Ovid.* Astra tenent cœleste solum, *h. e.* cœlum.

SŌLUM, adv. *only, alone,* μόνον. See *Solus, a, um.*

SŌLUMMŎDŎ (solum & modo), adv. *only,* μόνον. *Plin.*

SŎLUNTĪNUS. See *Solus, untis.*

SOLVO (unc.), is, solvi, sŏlūtum, a. 3. *to loose, loosen, unloose, untie, unbind, disengage,* λύω, διαλύω. *Terent.* aliquem. *Horat.* equum. *Virg.* funem. *Horat.* nodum. *Propert.* corollas de fronte. *Ovid.* comas casside. *Liv.* navem, *and Cæs.* naves, *or,* *Ovid.* ratem, *or simply,* *Cic.* Solvere, *h. e. to sail away, set sail, put to sea,* properly, *to loosen the ship from the shore.* So, also, *Propert.* classem. So, also, *Cæs.* Solvere a terra. *Id.* ex portu. *Id.* Navis solvit, *h. e. sets sail.* —— ¶ Also, *to solve, explain, unravel.* *Quintil.* ænigmata. *Cic.* captiosa. —— ¶ Also, of dying, and death, *to dissolve.* *Senec.* aliquem, *h. e. to kill.* So, also, *Propert.* vitam alicui. *Ovid.* Solvi, *h. e. to die.* So, also, *Id.* morte. —— ¶ Also, *to dissolve into its parts, to melt, destroy, break up, break in pieces.* *Lactant.* Rigor auri solvitur æstu. *Tacit.* pontem, *h. e. to break or cut down.* *Cels.* alvum, *or,* *Colum.* ventrem, *h. e. to relax, loosen.* — Hence, Solvi in aliquid, *or* Se solvere in aliquid; as, *Lucan.* Tellus se solvit in amnem. *Id.* Solvi in arenas. Figur. *Propert.* Solvi in otia. — Solvi, *to putrefy.* *Virg.* Solvuntur viscera. —— ¶ *Horat.* Solvere versum, *h. e. to deprive of metre, turn into prose.* —— ¶ Also, *to open.* *Ovid.* os. *Senec.* linguam, *h. e. to speak.* *Colum.* venam. *Cic.* epistolam. —— ¶ Also, *to drive away, dispel, break up.* *Plin. Ep.* noctem. *Virg.* pudorem. *Cels.* ebrietatem. —— ¶ Also, *to weaken, relax, debilitate, enervate, enfeeble, make languid,* as, by sleep, death, laughing, voluptuousness, &c. *Ovid.* Homines solverat alta quies. *Virg.* Solvuntur frigore membra, *sc. for fear of death.* *Id.* corpus in Venerem. —— ¶ Also, *to make cheerful, make laugh.* *Martial.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to violate, break.* *Liv.* morem traditum. *Ovid.* jejunia, *h. e. to break one's fast, to eat.* —— ¶ Also, *to separate, part.* *Propert.* acies. *Virg.* agmina. —— ¶ Also, *to pay.* *Cic.* pecuniam alicui. *Id.* nihil. *Sallust.* æs alienum. Also, *ab aliquo,* when the person is pointed out by whom payment is made; as, *Cic.* ab Egnatio. Also, without an *accusat.* *Cic.* pro vectura, *h. e. for carriage.* *Id.* Non solvendo esse, *h. e. not to be able to pay, to be insolvent.* So, also, *Liv.* Solvendo ære (*for* æri) alieno non esse. — Hence, Solutus, a, um, *paid.* *Cic.* Hoc, quod debeo, peto a te. ut ante provideas, planeque expeditas et solutum relinquas. — Solutum, *payment.* Hence, *Senec.* and *Pandect.* In solutum accipere, *h. e. to receive in payment,* or, *to receive on account.* — Hence, figur., *Sallust.* Solvere pœnas, *h. e. to suffer punishment.* — Also, *to atone for.* *Ovid.* injuriam pœnis. — Also, *to return, requite, recompense, compensate, make up for.* *Terent.* Neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod mihi re male feceris. *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.* beneficia. — *Terent.* fidem, *h. e. to keep his word.* *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* and *Ovid.* Fides soluta est, *h. e. a promise is fulfilled or no longer binding.* — Figur. *to pay, give, perform or do what one owes.* *Cic.* patriæ quod debes. *Id.* justa paterno funeri. *Id.* vota. —— ¶ Also, *to despatch.* *Plaut.* militem. —— ¶ Also, *to free, release, exempt.* *Cic.* civitatem religione. *Id.* aliquem legibus, *h. e. to exempt, excuse, free, release.* *Virg.* corde metum, *for* cor metu, *h. e. to free or banish, dismiss.* Also, without an *ablat.* *Horat.* animum, *h. e. to free from care, to cheer.* *Virg.* Nec Rutulos solvo, *h. e. I do not acquit them, do not except them.* —— ¶ *Catull.* Soluit, *for* solvit. So, also, *Tibull.* Soluisse.

SŌLUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *gen.* solius, *dat.* soli, *alone, only, unaccompanied,* μόνος. *Cic.* Solum regnare, *h. e. to be king alone, without a colleague.* — Also, *for* solum, *only, merely.* *Cic.* Solos novem menses. —— ¶ Also, *alone, without friends, relations,* &c. *Terent.* Sola sum. —— ¶ Also, *alone, without protection, without friends.* *Terent. Andr.* —— ¶ Also, *lonely, solitary, desert, retired, unfrequented.* *Terent.* locus. *Cic.* loca. —— ¶ *Unus* is sometimes, redundantly, joined with it. *Cic.* Uno illo solo antistite. — *Cato.* Soli, *for* solius. *Terent.* Solæ, *for* soli. —— ¶ The *accusat.* *solum* is sometimes used *adverbially; only, alone.* *Cic.* Hence, *Cæs.* Non solum — sed etiam. *Nepos.* Non solum, sed et.

SŎLUS (Σολοῦς), untis, f. *a town of Sicily.* Soluntini, *its inhabitants.* *Cic.*

SŎLŪTĒ (solutus), adv. *loosely.* Hence, *freely, without restraint, at liberty,* λελυμένως. *Cic.* moveri. —— ¶ Also, *remissly, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.* *Cic.* dicere. *Senec.* Solutius. —— ¶ Also, *without difficulty, easily, freely, fluently.* *Cic.* dicere. *Tacit.* Solutius.

SŎLŪTĬLIS (solutus), e, adj. *that is easily loosed, or undone, soluble,* λύσιμος. *Suet.*

SŎLŪTIM, same as *Solute.* *Tertull.*

SŎLŪTĬO (solvo), ōnis, f. *a loosing, unloosing, dissolution,* λύσις. *Cic.* hominis. —— ¶ Also, *a solution, explanation.* *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *weakness, looseness.* *Cels.* stomachi. —— ¶ Also, *payment.* *Cic.* rerum creditarum. *Id.* Solutione impedita. —— ¶ *Cic.* linguæ, *h. e. readiness of speech.*

SŎLŪTŎR (solvo), ōris, m. *a looser.* — Hence, *a payer.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *an opener.* *Augustin.*

SŎLŪTUS, a, um, particip. from solvo. —— ¶ Adj. *unbound.* *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. prose,* πεζὸς λόγος, or, *unharmonious, not rhythmical.* *Quintil.* Soluta componere, *h. e. to render harmonious that which is unharmonious.* —— ¶ Also, *loose.* *Colum.* terra. *Plin.* Solutior. —— ¶ Also, *cheerful, merry.* *Horat.* Facere aliquem solutum. —— ¶ Also, *free, unrestrained.* *Cic.* motus. *Id.* voluntas. — Hence, *free from any thing, without having received any presents, without obligations, unprejudiced, unbiased, impartial.* *Cic.* Veniebant soluti ad causas, *h. e. not under any obligations, independent.* *Id.* prædia, *h. e. free from encumbrances or debts.* — Also, *free from any thing,* with a *genit.* following. *Horat.* operum. — Also, *free, in one's own power.* *Cic.* Si essent omnia mihi solutissima, *h. e. if I were at perfect freedom.* — Also, *without difficulties, easy.* *Cic.* Ratio solutior. — Also, *that can do any thing easily, to whom any thing is not difficult.* *Cic.* Solutissimus in dicendo, *h. e. fluent, copious.* —— ¶ Also, *unrestrained, immoderate, unbounded, excessive, extravagant, licentious.* *Virg.* risus. *Cic.* prætura. *Id.* Homo solutus in gestu. *Id.* Lenitas solutior, *h. e. too great, excessive, immoderate,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *weak.* *Scribon. Larg.* stomachus.

SŎLȲMA, ōrum, n. *Jerusalem.* *Martial.*

SŎLȲMUS (Solyma), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Jerusalem, Jewish.* *Juvenal.* — Solymi, *a people of or bordering upon Lycia, from whom, according to some, the Jews were descended, and called their city* Hierosolyma. *Tacit. Hist.* 5, 2.

SŎMNĬĀLIS (somnium), e, adj. *like a dream, dreamt.* *Fulg.* figmentum.

SŎMNĬĀTŎR (somnio), ōris, m. *a dreamer, one who has faith in dreams.* *Senec.*

SŎMNĬCŬLŌSĒ (somniculosus), adverb, *sleepily, drowsily.* *Plaut.*

SŎMNĬCŬLŌSUS (as if from somniculus, dimin. of somnus), a, um, adj. *sleepy, drowsy, dronish, sluggish, slothful, dreaming, dozy,* ὑπνώδης, ὑπνωτικός. *Colum.* villicus. *Cic.* senectus. —— ¶ Also, *making sleepy and sluggish, causing sleep, numbness or torpidity, opiate, narcotic.* *Cinna* ap. *Gell.* aspis.

SŎMNĬFĔR, or **SŎMNĬFĔRUS** (somnus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bringing on or causing sleep, somniferous, soporiferous,* ὑπνοφόρος. *Ovid.* virga. —— ¶ Also, *causing torpidity, deadly.* *Ovid.* venenum.

SŎMNĬFĬCUS (somnus & facio), a, um, adj. *causing sleep, somniferous,* ὑπνωτικός. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *causing torpidity or numbness, narcotic.* *Plin.*

SŎMNĬO (somnium), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dream, fancy in one's sleep, see in a dream,* ὀνειρώττω. *Cic.* de aliquo. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cic.* Somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui. Also, with an *accusat.* *Cic.* ovum, *h. e. of an egg.* *Id.* Id, quod somniarimus. evadere,

happen, come to pass.) Plin. Ep. Refert, eventura soleas somniare. Also, with somnium. Plaut. Mirum somniavi somnium. —— ¶ Also, to dream, as it were, imagine idly or vainly, talk foolishly. Plaut. Somnias, h. e. you are dreaming. Cic. aliquid. Id. Portenta non disserentium philosophorum, sed somniantium.

SŎMNĬUM (somnus), ii, n. a dream, ὄναρ, ὄνειρος, ἐνύπνιον. Cic. Somnio uti, or, Ovid. Somnium videre, h. e. to have a dream, to dream. — Hence, figur. a dream, imagination, fancy, stuff, nonsense, a vain thing. Cic. Somnia Sabinorum. Terent. Somnium! h. e. nonsense! Id. Tu nil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, h. e. a mere nothing, foolishness. —— ¶ Also, poetically, sleep. Virg. Tibi somnia tristia portans.

SŎMNŎLENTĬA (somnolentus), æ, f. drowsiness, sleepiness. Sidon.

SŎMNŎLENTŬS (somnus), a, um, adj. full of sleep, sleepy, drowsy, dozy. Apul.

SŎMNORĪNŬS. See Somnurnus.

SŎMNURNŬS (somnus), a, um, adj. that is seen in sleep, ὑπνωματικός. Varr. imagines. (Others read somnorinas.)

SŎMNŬS (ὕπνος), i, m. sleep. Cic. Somnum capere posse, h. e. to be able to sleep, or fall asleep. Id. videre, h. e. to sleep. Id. tenere, h. e. to keep one's self from falling asleep. Id. Dare se somno, h. e. to lie down to sleep. Id. Proficisci ad somnum, h. e. to go to sleep, go to bed. Horat. Somnos ducere, h. e. to bring sleep, to lull to sleep. Virg. Somnos ducere, h. e. to sleep. Sueton. Interruptum somnum recuperare non posse, h. e. not to be able to fall asleep again. Cic. Per somnum, or somno, h. e. in one's sleep, while one is asleep. So, also, Id. In somnis videre, h. e. in one's sleep, in a dream. Ovid. Imago somni, h. e. a dream. —— ¶ Also, a sleeping long, sleepiness. Cic. Somno natus. Sallust. Dediti somno. — Also, somnolency, lethargy. Plin. Plantago datur et in somnum euntibus, h. e. to lethargic patients, to persons lying under a lethargy. — Also, sloth, laziness. Vellei. —— ¶ Also, a calm of the sea. Stat. —— ¶ Also, night. Virg. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas. Id. Primo somno, h. e. in the first sleep, in the fore part of the night. —— ¶ Also, the sleep of death, death. Horat. longus. —— ¶ Also, a dream. Sil.

SŎMPHŎS (σομφός), i, m. a kind of wild gourd. Plin. (Ed. Hard. reads spongos.)

SŎNĀBĬLIS (sono), e, adj. sounding, resounding, easily sounding, ἠχώδης. Ovid.

SŎNĀX (Id.), ācis, sounding, resounding, sounding very much, ἠχώδης. Ovid.

SŎNCHŎS, or -ŬS (σόγχος), i, m. sowthistle (Sonchus oleraceus, L.). Plin.

SŎNĬPES (sonus & pes), ĕdis, adj. sounding with the feet. Grat. — Hence, subst. a horse, steed. Virg.

SŎNĬTŌ (frequentat. of sono), as, n. 1. to sound, make a noise, διηχέω. Solin.

SŎNĬTŬS (sono), us, m. a sound, noise, din, ἦχος. Auct. ad Herenn. tubæ. Cic. verborum. Virg. Olympi, h. e. thunder. Nepos. flammæ, h. e. crackling. Ovid. pedum, h. e. stamping, clattering. Plin. aurium, h. e. humming, tingling, ringing. Tibull. aquæ, h. e. murmuring, purling. Plin. stertentium, h. e. snoring. Id. maris, h. e. roaring. Virg. armorum, h. e. clashing. Plaut. forium, h. e. creaking. Cic. Nosti sonitus nostros, sc. in dicendo, h. e. the thunder of my speech. Id. Sonitum reddere, or, Lucret. facere, h. e. to make; send forth.

SŎNĪVĬŬS (sonus), a, um, adj. making a noise, sounding. Cic.

SŎNŌ (Id.), as, ui, ĭtum, ōrāvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. INTRANS. to sound, make a noise, resound, ἠχέω. Cæs. Tympana sonuerunt. Propert. plectra. Virg. verbera. Horat. mare. Propert. Cerberus. Tibull. Rixæ sonant. Horat. Sonare plectro, h. e. to play. — Hence, of the voice of a man when he speaks, sings, laughs, &c. in which sense it is frequently joined with an adverbial accusative. Ovid. femineum, h. e. to laugh like a woman. Id. raucum, h. e. to laugh hoarsely. Virg. mortale. Id. Vox hominem sonat, h. e. sounds like a human voice. Cic. Inani voce sonare, h. e. to speak empty words; to make a mere jingle of words. Id. contrarium, h. e. to speak differently. — Also, to sound well or ill, to be right or wrong. Augustin. —— ¶ Also, to retiche, resound, reverberate. Virg. Ripæ sonant. —— II. TRANSITIVE. to sound, utter, pronounce. Virg. Atavos sonans, h. e. boasting of. Sil. Sonant te voce minores, h. e. call. — Hence, to sing of, celebrate, extol, praise. Ovid. bella. Id. Te carmina nostra sonabunt. Also, passively. Horat. Si ve mendaci lyra voles sonari. Ovid. Magna nobis ore sonandus eris. — Also, to betray by the voice. Propert. furem. —— ¶ Also, to signify. Cic. unum, h. e. the same thing. Id. Quid sonet hæc vox. —— ¶ Tertull. Sonaverint. Horat. Sonaturum. —— ¶ Lucret. Sonĕre, for sonāre. Enn. Sonunt, for sonant.

SŎNŎR (sono), ōris, m. a loud sound or noise, ἦχος, βρόμος. Virg. Sonorem dant silvæ.

SŎNŌRĒ (sonorus), adv. with a loud sound or noise, aloud, loudly, sonorously. Gell.

SŎNŌRŬS (sonor), a, um, adj. sounding, loud, sonorous, noisy, making a great or loud noise. Tibull. cithara, shrill, musical. Virg. flumina. Id. tempestas.

SŎNS (unc.), tis, adj. hurtful, harmful, noxious, βλαβερός. Stat. dei, inimical, hostile, malevolent. —— ¶ Also, that has committed any bad action, a criminal; guilty, criminal, faulty. Cic. Punire sontes. Virg. anima. Ovid. sanguis.

SŎNTĬCŬS (sons), a, um, adj. dangerous, serious, important, weighty. Gell. and Pandect. morbus, h. e. a disorder which excuses any one from appearing before a court of justice, or performing any thing else. (Especially epilepsy seems to be meant.) Nev. causa, h. e. important. So, also, Tibull. Non illi sontica causa est, h. e. a sufficient cause, he is not sick.

SŎNŬS (allied to tonus), i, m. a sound, note, tone, noise, din, ἦχος, φθόγγος, κρότος. Cic. dulcis. Id. nervorum. Id. Lingua sonos efficit. Horat. Chorda sonum reddit. Ovid. tympani. — Hence, a word, as far as it sounds or is heard, the sound of a word. Cic. Inanes sonos fundere. Ovid. Edidit ore sonos. — Also, language. Horat.

SŎPHĬA (σοφία), æ, f. wisdom. Martial.

SŎPHISMA (σόφισμα), ătis, n. a sophism, deceitful argument, false conclusion, fallacy. Cic. — Hence, Sophismaticus, a, um, adj. that draws false conclusions; a sophist. Gell.

SŎPHISTA æ, and SŎPHISTES (σοφιστής), æ, m. a sophist, a learned man who united philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others in these sciences for money, whether in schools or in conversations. Cic. These sophists frequently used to travel from place to place, and to display their skill for money, as musicians sometimes do; for this purpose, they caused a subject to be proposed, on which they immediately made a speech, or proceeded to dispute. Hence, this name came to be used by way of contempt, especially since many of them concerned themselves only with useless subtilties. —— ¶ Also, a dialogue of Plato. Quintil.

SŎPHISTĬCĒ, es, or SŎPHISTĬCA (σοφιστική, sc. τέχνη), æ, f. sc. ars, the profession of a sophist, sophistry. Apul.

SŎPHISTĬCĒ (sophisticus), adv. sophistically, with sophistry. Cod. Just.

SŎPHISTĬCŬS (σοφιστικός), a, um, adj. sophistic, sophistical, fallacious, deceitful. Tiro ap Gell. res. Gell. captio.

SŎPHŎCLES (Σοφοκλῆς), is, m. a celebrated Grecian tragic writer. Cic. —— ¶ Genit. Sophocli. Gell. — Vocat. Sophocle. Cic.

SŎPHŎCLĒŬS (Σοφόκλειος), a, um, adj. relating to Sophocles. Cic. and Virg.

SŎPHŌS (σοφῶς), adv. an exclamation denoting approbation or praise, wisely, excellently, bravely, very well. Martial.

SŎPHŎS, or SŎPHŬS (σοφός), i, m. wise; a wise man, sage, philosopher. Cic. e Poeta. clamor. Martial. Te sophos omnis amat. Phædr. Victor sophus.

SŎPHRŎN, ŏnis, m. a Grecian composer of mimes. Quintil.

SŌPĬŌ (allied to sopor), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. 4. to deprive of feeling or sense, by fainting, sleep, &c. Hence, to cast asleep, lull asleep, κοιμίζω. Liv. aliquem. — Hence, Sopitus, lulled asleep, sound or fast asleep. Liv. vigiles. Cic. corpus. Nepos. Somno sopitus, h. e. lulled to sleep. — Hence, figur. to lull asleep, set or lay at rest, settle, quiet, calm, assuage, still, end, finish. Claudian. labores. Plin. Venti, tempestates sopiuntur, h. e. rest, cease. Cic. Virtus sopita sit. Virg. Ignis sopitus, h. e. the sleeping embers, dormant fires. —— ¶ Also, to kill. Sil. —— ¶ Also, to deprive of sensation, render senseless, stun, make faint or swoon. — Hence, Sopiri, to be senseless, faint away, swoon. Liv. Sopitum fuisse regem subito ictu. Id. Quies sopita, h. e. profound sleep.

SŌPŎR (probably from ὀπός), ōris, m. the juice of poppy, opium. Plin. E nigro papavere sopor gignitur. —— ¶ Also, a soporific medicine, a sleepy drink or potion, sleepy draught, φάρμακον ὑπνωτικόν. Senec. Soporem sumere. — Also, a soporific potion depriving of life. Nep. Dion. 2. —— ¶ Also, a deep or dead sleep, a lethargy, morbid drowsiness, κάρος. Plin. Junci semine somnum allici: sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat. — With poets, also, in general, sleep. Virg. and Ovid. — Hence, deprivation of sense or feeling, stupefaction, insensibility. Cal. ap. Quintil. Semisomno sopore. — Also, figur. sleep, sleepiness, laziness, sloth. Tacit. — Also, the sleep of death, death. Plaut. Sopori dare, h. e. to kill. Horat. Perpetuus sopor. — Also, the temple of the head. Stat. — Also, a dream. Claudian.

SŌPŌRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from soporo. —— ¶ Adj. (from sopor), cast into a deep sleep, fast asleep, κατακοιμισθείς. Ovid. hostis. Val. Flacc. artus. — Figur. mitigated, allayed. Curt. dolor.

SŌPŌRĬFER (sopor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bringing or causing sleep, soporific, narcotic, ὑπνωτικός. Virg.

SŌPŌRŌ (sopor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to render soporific. Virg. Ramus vi soporatus Stygia. —— ¶ Also, to lay asleep, cast into sleep. Soporari, to fall asleep. Cels. —— ¶ Also, to stupefy, deprive of sense or feeling. Plin. serpentes. —— ¶ See, also, Soporatus, a, um.

SŌPŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. sleepy, drowsy, heavy with sleep, causing sleep, ὑπνωτικός. Val. Flacc. homo. Virg. nox. Sil. amnis, h. e. Lethe.

SŌRA, æ, f. a town of Latium. — Hence, Sorānus, a, um, adj. belonging to it. Cic.

SŌRACTE, and SAURACTE, is, n. and SŌRACTES, is, m. a mountain of Etruria, not far from Rome, now Monte di S. Silvestro, on which there was a celebrated temple of Apollo. Horat. and Virg.

SŌRACUM (σώρακος), i, n. a kind of vessel or carriage. See Sarracum.

SŌRĀNŬS, a, um. See Sora.

SŌRĀNŬS (σωρός), i, m. a name of Pluto or the secret tutelary god of Rome.

SORBĔŌ (ῥόφω, ῥοφέω, the root of ῥοφέω), es, ui, a. 2. to swallow any thing fluid, to sup as one does an egg, suck, suck in, drink up, ῥοφέω. Plin. ovum. Id. sanguinem. —— ¶ Also, in general, to swallow, suck in, absorb. Virg. Charybdis sorbet fluctus. Val. Flacc. Puppis sorbet mare. Plin. Minus sorbet charta, h. e. does not suck in so much ink. Id. Genera rubricæ sorbentur, h. e. are absorbed deeply, as, in painting walls. —— ¶ Also, figur. to swallow, endure, bear. Cic. odia. Id. aliquid animo. —— ¶ Sorbo, ĕre, is also found. Tibull. 4, 1, 72. Sorbēret undas (but others read serperet).

SORBĬLIS (sorbeo), e, adj. that may be supped up, ῥοφητός. Cels. ovum.

SORBILLŌ (dimin. of sorbeo), as, a. 1. to sip, sup, suck. Terent. cyathos.

SORBĬLUM (unc.), i, n. perhaps sighing. Plaut. Victitandum sorbilo, h. e. miserably.

SORBĬTĬŌ (sorbeo), ōnis, f. a supping up, sipping, swallowing, drinking, draught, ῥόφησις. Pers. cicuta, a draught of hemlock. —— ¶ Also, any thing that may be supped up, a drink, potion, broth. Cels.

SORBĬTĬUM (sorbeo), ii, n. same as Sorbitio. Seren. Sammon.

SŎRBITIŬNCŬLĂ (dimin. of sorbitio), æ, f. *a little mess of pottage. Hieronym.*
SŎRBŎ, is, a. 3. See *Sorbeo.*
SŎRBUM (unc.), i, n. *the fruit of the service-tree; a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry,* οὖον. *Virg.*
SŎRBŬS (unc.), i, f. *a species of the service-tree,* (Sorbus terminalis, L.) ὄα, ὄη, & οἴη, & οὔα. *Colum.*
SŎRDĔŎ (sordes), es, ui, n. 2. *to be filthy, dirty, sordid or nasty,* ῥυπάω. *Plaut.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *to be mean or low. Plaut.* and *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to be slighted or despised, be nothing esteemed. Liv.* Adeo se suis sordere. *Virg.* Tibi munera sordent. *Horat.* Cunctane præ campo sordent?
SŎRDĒS, is, and, more frequently, SŎRDĒS (unc.), ium, f. *filth, dirt, nastiness, squalor, uncleanness,* ῥύπος, ῥύπασμα. *Cic.* aurium. —— ¶ Particularly, *dirt of clothes, soiled clothes, shabby clothes,* such as the Romans wore on sorrowful occasions, as at the death of relations, or when they themselves, their relations or friends were accused. Hence, it may sometimes be rendered *mourning. Cic.* Jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, *h. e. in tears and mourning. Id.* Sordes lugubres, *h. e. mourning-dress. Liv.* Sordes reorum, *h. e. unhappy situation.* —— ¶ Figur. *the rabble, canaille, meanest or dregs of the people. Cic.* Apud sordem urbis et fæcem, *h. e. the lowest of the people. Id.* O lutum! O sordes! *h. e. vile, mean fellow!* —— ¶ Also, *lowness, low or mean condition or quality. Cic.* hominis. *Id.* fortunæ et vitæ. —— ¶ Also, figur. *baseness, low or infamous behavior, meanness, mean-spiritedness, covetousness, sordid avarice. Cic.* domesticæ. *Id.* judicum, *h. e. sordidness,* when they suffer themselves to be bribed. *Id.* Mens oppleta sordibus. *h. e. a mean, sordid spirit.* — Particularly, *niggardliness, stinginess, meanness. Cic.* Amat sordes multo minus. *Id.* Sordem in re familiari.
SŎRDĔSCŎ (sordeo), is, n. 3. *to become filthy, grow dirty or nasty,* ῥυπαίνομαι. *Plin.* Manus sordescunt. *Gell.* Ager sordescit, *h. e. becomes wild, lies uncultivated. Horat.* Contrectatus (liber) ubi manibus sordescere vulgi cœperis, *h. e. to be soiled or defiled,* h. e. *to become contemptible.*
SŎRDICŬLĂ (dimin. of sordes), æ, f. *a little dirt or filth. Marcell. Empir.*
SŎRDIDĀTŬS (sordidus), a, um, adj. *meanly or shabbily dressed, clad in sorry or dirty clothes, clothed in a ragged or old garment,* δυςείμων. *Cic.* The Romans, when in mourning, or when they themselves or their relations or friends were accused, or were otherwise in distress, put on dirty or sorry garments; hence, *Sordidatus* is used of *one who, on account of such circumstances, wears such clothes. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *polluted. Sidon.* Conscientia sordidatissima.
SŎRDIDĒ (sordidus), adv. *dirtily, nastily, in a dirty manner,* ῥυπαρῶς. *Val. Max.* Donec caput ejus sordide in loco sedentis abscinderetur, *h. e.* alvi levandæ causa. *Lamprid.* Sordidissime. — Hence, *lowly, meanly,* with regard to birth, rank, words, actions, &c. *Plaut.* loqui, *h. e. to speak vulgarly. Auct. dial.* de Or. Sordidius natus. — Also, *meanly, unbecomingly. Cic.* dicere. — Particularly, *niggardly, stingily, sordidly, penuriously, meanly. Cic.* and *Sueton.*
SŎRDIDŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to foul, make dirty or nasty, pollute,* ῥυπαίνω. *Lactant.*
SŎRDIDŬLŬS (dimin. of sordĭdus), a, um, adj. *somewhat filthy or nasty. Juvenal.* toga. —— ¶ Also, *vile, mean, low. Plaut.*
SŎRDIDŬS (sordes), a, um, adj. *filthy, dirty, nasty, squalid, sordid, foul,* ῥυπαρός. *Ovid.* lana. *Virg.* amictus. *Horat.* fumus. *Ovid.* terga suis, *h. e.* fumosa, *ham.* Hence, of rustic matters. *Virg.* rura. —— ¶ Also, *mean, low,* with regard to birth, rank, profession, &c. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Orator sordidior. *Liv.* Homo sordido loco natus, *h. e. of mean birth or parentage. Cic.* ars. *Id.* reus. —— ¶ Also, *base, mean, despicable, dishonorable, disgraceful. Cic.* Homo sordidissimus. — Particularly, *niggardly, sordid, penurious, avaricious. Cic.* homo. *Horat.* cupido. *Sueton.* Ædilis sordidus, *h. e. who has acted against his duty for money. Id.* Periculum sordidissimum, *h. e. low, sc.* from the lowest of the people. —— ¶ Also, *wearing a soiled garment. Cic.* Squalore sordidus. *Horat.* Sordidi nati.
SŎRDITŪDŎ (sordes), inis, f. *dirt, filth,* ῥύπασμα. *Plaut.*
SŎRDŬLENTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dirty, filthy, wearing dirty clothes. Tertull.*
SŎREX (ὕραξ), ĭcis, m. *a field-mouse, shrew-mouse,* μῦς. *Terent.* — The *first* syllable is found *long* in *Seren. Samm.*, *short* in *Auct. Carm.* de *Philom.*
SŎRICĪNŬS (sorex), a, um, adj. *of a field-mouse,* μύειος. *Plaut.*
SŎRICŬLĀTŬS. See *Sororiculatus.*
SŎRĪTĒS (σωρείτης), æ, m. *a sorites, where one proposition is accumulated upon another, and a conclusion drawn from the whole. Cic.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable, contrary to analogy, is made *short* by *Martian. Capell.*
SŎRIX, or **SAURIX** (unc.), icis, m. *a kind of bird,* perhaps *a kind of owl. Mar. Vict.*
SŎRŎR (unc.), ōris, f. *a sister,* ἀδελφή. *Ovid.* Phœbi, *h. e.* Luna. *Virg.* Magna soror matris (*h. e.* noctis) Eumenidum, *h. e.* Terra. — *Ovid.* Sorores, *or, Horat.* Tres sorores, *h. e. the Fates.* — Also, *the Furies* are called *sorores. Ovid.* — Also, *the Muses. Propert.* — Also, *the fifty daughters of Danaus. Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *sister,* a term of endearment applied to friends. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *for* soror patruelis, *a cousin. Ovid. Met.* 1, 351. —— ¶ Also, figur. of things which are like or connected with each other. So the left hand is called by *Plaut.* Soror dextræ. So, also, *the hairs that remain,* are called *sorores* of those that are cut off. *Catull.*
SŎRŌRCŬLĂ (dimin. of soror), æ, f. *a little sister,* ἀδελφίς. *Plaut.*
SŎRŌRICĪDĂ (soror & cædo), æ, m. *a murderer of his own sister. Cic.*
SŎRŌRICŬLĀTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin. Ed. Hard.* 8, 74. vestis. (*Ed. Elzev.* reads *soriculata.* It is uncertain what this means. The reading *orbiculata,* h. e. *with circular spots,* is perhaps preferable.)
SŎRŌRIŎ (soror), as, n. 1. *to grow up together as sisters. Plaut.* Papillæ sororiabant, *h. e. began to swell.*
SŎRŌRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a sister, sisterly,* ἀδελφικός. *Cic.* stuprum, *h. e. incest. Ovid.* oscula, *h. e. such as a sister gives to a brother.*
SŎRS (from sero, as fors from fero), tis, f. *any thing used to determine chances,* a lot, die, &c. *Cic.* Conjicere sortes in hydriam. *Cæs.* dejicere, *sc.* in sitellam, *or, Cic.* conjicere, *h. e. to cast lots. Id.* Sortem ducere, *h. e. to draw a lot. Id.* Sors mea exit, *h. e. comes out. Liv.* Ut sors exciderat, *h. e. had come out or fallen out.* — Oracles had amongst other means of divination also *sortes,* h. e. *lots, tablets,* &c. which were given to those who came for advice, and on which the answer was written. *Liv.* Sortes attenuatæ. *Cic.* Sortes tollere, *h. e. to draw.* — Hence, Sors, *a prophecy. Liv.* oraculi, *h. e. the response of an oracle. Cic.* Sors (*the response of an oracle*) ad sortes referenda. *Horat.* Dictæ per carmina sortes. — Sortes, *an oracle, a place where oracular responses are given. Cic.* Sors ipsa ad sortes referenda. *Virg.* Lyciæ, *h. e. at Patara in Lycia.* —— ¶ Also, *a lot, a casting or drawing lots. Sallust.* Sorte ducere, *h. e. to choose by lot. Cic.* Res revocatur ad sortem, *h. e. it is drawn for, decided by lot. Liv.* Conjicere in sortem provincias, *h. e. to throw into the urn, to cast lots for. Cic.* Ei sorte provincia obvenit. *Id.* Extra sortem, *h. e. without drawing lots.* —— ¶ Figur. *lot,* h. e. *an office, discharging the duties of an office. Cic.* Nunquam afuit, nisi sorte, *h. e. on account of his office, on business. Virg.* Cecidit custodia sorti. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a lot, any thing obtained by lot or chance.* Hence, *share, part. Liv.* In nullam sortem bonorum nato. — Also, *a child. Ovid.* Saturni sors prima. — Also, *the lot or destiny* of a man, *fate, condition, circumstances, chance, fortune. Virg.* Nescia mens sortis futuræ. *Liv.* iniquissima. — Hence, particularly, *station or rank* of a person. *Horat.* Non tuæ sortis hominem. *Sueton.* Homo ultimæ sortis. *Ovid.* Sors tua mortalis, *h. e. your rank is that of a man, you are a man, and not a god. Id.* prior, *h. e. the first rank, preëminence. Liv.* prima, secunda, *h. e. rank. Ovid.* Prima sors inter mortales, *h. e. the first, chiefest, friend.* —— ¶ Also, *a capital, money put out at interest. Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Sortis (*nominat.*), *for* sors. — *Liv.* and *Plaut.* Sorti (*ablat.*), *for* sorte.
SŎRSUM. See *Seorsum.*
SŎRTICŬLĂ (dimin. of sors), æ, f. *a little lot; a small tablet or ticket. Sueton.*
SŎRTIFĔR (sors & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *giving oracular responses. Lucan.*
SŎRTIGĔR (sors & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. same as *Sortifer. Lucan.*
SŎRTILĔGŬS (sors & lego), a, um, adj. *prophetic. Horat.* Delphi. — Hence, Sortilegus, subst. *one who predicts future events, a diviner, fortune-teller.* By lots. *Cic.* By oracles. *Lucan.*
SŎRTIŎ (sors), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. same as *Sortior. Plaut.* — Hence, Sortitus, a, um, *given or appointed by lot.* — Hence, Sortito, *by lot. Cic.* Also, *by fate or destiny. Horat.*
SŎRTIŎR (Id.), iris, itus sum, dep. 4. *to cast or draw lots. Cic.* inter se. *Quintil.* Prætor certa lege sortitur, *h. e. appoints the judges by lot.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to draw lots concerning any thing, to cause or order to draw lots, to divide or distribute by lot, to assign or determine by lot, allot. Cic.* provinciam. *Id.* tribus. *Id.* dicas, *h. e.* judices. — Hence, *to choose, select, procure. Virg.* fortunam oculis. *Id.* subolem. *Justin.* matrimonium. — Also, *to divide or distribute among themselves or others, to share. Virg.* laborem. *Id.* periculum. *Liv.* regnum in plebem. —— ¶ Also, *to receive or obtain by lot. Horat.* regna vini. *Liv.* peregrinam provinciam. — Hence, in general, *to obtain, receive. Horat.* amicum casu. *Liv.* mediterranea Asiæ. *Pandect.* filium. —— ¶ Sortitus, a, um, *passively.* See *Sortio.*
SŎRTIS, is, f. See *Sors.*
SŎRTITIŎ (sortior), ōnis, f. *a casting or drawing of lots, choosing or determining by lot,* κλήρωσις, λάξις. *Cic.* provinciarum, *h. e. concerning the provinces. Id.* ædilicia, *h. e. concerning the ædileship. Id.* judicum. *Id.* Sortitione in aliquem animadvertere, *h. e. by lot,* or, *at pleasure,* or, *as it happens.*
SŎRTĪTŎ. See *Sortio.*
SŎRTĪTŎR (sortior), ōris, m. *a caster of lots,* κληρωτής. *Senec.* urnæ.
SŎRTĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a casting or drawing of lots. Plaut.* Specula in sortitu est mihi. *Virg.* Quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos, *h. e. concerning whom no lots were cast.* — Also, *a voting or taking of votes about a proposal.* — Hence, Uno sortitu, *at once, at the same time. Cic. Dom.* 19.
SŎRTĪTŬS, a, um. See *Sortio,* and *Sortior.*
SŎRŸ (σῶρυ), ўos, n. *a kind of brass ore. Plin.* 34, 29.
SŌSIŬS, a, um, adj. *the name of a Roman gens. Sosii* were booksellers in Rome at the time of Horace. *Horat.*
SŎSPĔS (from σῶς, or σωστός, *h. e.* salvus), ĭtis, adj. *safe and sound, safe, unhurt, uninjured. Liv.* Sospites ad suos restituit. *Horat.* Juvenes nuper sospites, *h. e.* qui nuper sospites redierunt e bello. *Id.* Navis sospes ab ignibus. —— ¶ Also, *prosperous, happy, lucky, auspicious. Plaut.* dies. — Also, *making fortunate or happy, saving, delivering. Horat.*
SŎSPĬTĂ (sospes), æ, f. *she that saves or delivers,* σώτειρα. *Cic.* Juno sospita (otherwise called *dea Salus,* and by the Grecians, *Hygiea*).
SŎSPĬTĀLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *giving health or safety, salutary, preserving or delivering from danger,* σωτήριος. *Plaut.*
SŎSPĬTĀLĬTĀS (sospitalis), ātis, f. *safety, health. Macrob.*
SŎSPĬTĀS (sospes), ātis, f. *prosperity, safety, health. Macrob.*

SŎSPĬTĀTŎR (sospito), ōris, m. *a savior, preserver, protector*, σωτήρ. *Apul.*

SŎSPĬTĀTRĬX (sospitator), īcis, f. *she that saves or delivers. Apul.*

SŎSPĬTŎ (sospes), as, a. 1. *to save, preserve, keep safe or in health, bless, prosper*, σώζω. *Liv.* progeniem.

SŎTĀDĒS, æ, m. *a poet who composed verses which, when read backwards, had an obscene meaning.* — Hence, Sotadēus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Sotades. Quintil.* — Sotadĭcus, a, um, adj. *Sotadic. Plin. Ep.*

SŎTĀDĒŬS, and **SŎTĀDĬCŬS**, } See *Sotades*.

SŌTĒR (σωτήρ), ēris, m. *a giver of health or safety; a preserver from evil, savior, deliverer. Cic.*

SŌTĒRĬĀ (σωτήρια), ōrum, n. *sc.* munera, *congratulatory presents sent to friends who had recovered from disease or escaped from danger. Martial.*

SŎZŪSĀ (σώζουσα), æ, m. *mugwort or motherwort. Apul.*

SPĀDĪCĀRĬŬS (spadix), ii, m. *one that dyes with a chestnut-brown color. Jul. Firmic.*

SPĀDĪCUM, i, n. same as *Spadix. Ammian.*

SPĀDĪX (σπάδιξ), īcis, m. *a palm branch with the fruit on it. Gell.* — Hence, adj. *dark red, chestnut-brown. Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of musical instrument like a lyre. Quintil.*

SPĀDŎ (σπάδων), ōnis, m. *one who is deprived of generative power whether by nature or castration, an eunuch. Pandect.* — Also, of animals, *a gelding*, &c. *Veget.* — Hence, figur. of unfruitful grafts, trees, &c. *Colum.* — Also, of a reed that has no down. *Plin.*

SPĀDŌNĀTŬS (spado), us, m. *the state of an eunuch. Tertull.*

SPĀDŌNĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *unfruitful, barren. Plin.* laurus. *Id.* mala, *h. e. containing no seed.*

SPÆRĪTĀ, æ, f. *for* Sphærita, *a kind of cake with small risings or protuberances. Cato.*

SPAGAS, *a kind of pitch in Asia. Plin.*

SPĂRGĂNĬŎN (σπαργάνιον), ii, n. *a plant* (Sparganium ramosum, Sm.). *Plin.*

SPĀRGŎ (spargo, ere), īnis, f. *a sprinkling, spray. Venant. Fortun.*

SPĀRGŎ (σπείρω), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to throw here and there, strew or throw about, scatter*, σπείρω, σκορπίζω. *Cic.* nummos populo. *Virg.* nuces. — Figur. *Cic.* venena, *h. e. to administer poison.* — Also, *to sprinkle, squirt. Lucret.* cruorem. Also, without an *accusat. Cic.* Qui spargunt, *h. e. sprinkle, sc.* in order to lay the dust. — Hence, *to scatter seed, to sow. Ovid.* semina humo. Figur. *Cic.* animos in corpora, *h. e. to sow* as it were. *Id.* Omnia, quæ gerebam, spargere me in orbis terræ memoriam. — Also, *to throw, hurl. Virg.* tela. *Propert.* pondera fundæ. Also, without an *accusat. Claud. Quadrig.* Sagittarius cum funditore utrinque summo studio spargunt fortissime, *h. e. shoot, hurl, sling. Senec.* Geryon sparsus, *h. e. overthrown, overcome, cast to the ground.* — Also, *to divide, spread, extend, spread abroad, disperse. Plin.* Cupressus spargit ramos. *Id.* Cacumina se in aristas spargunt. *Id.* Rhenus in Mosam se spargit, *h. e.* late influit. *Virg.* voces in vulgus. *Id.* arma (*h. e.* bellum) per agros. *Martial.* nomen suum in toto orbe. *Ovid.* Aper spargit canes. *Liv.* se toto campo. *Id.* se in fugam. *Tacit.* bellum, *h. e. to carry the war now hither and now thither. Martial.* manum, *h. e. to extend.* Hence, *Ovid.* Sparserat nomen fama per urbes, *h. e. spread. Tacit.* Spargebatur, Albinum regis insigne usurpare, *h. e. it was rumored, a report was spread abroad.* — Also, *to spend, waste. Horat.* sua. — Also, *to divide, distribute. Plin.* genera in species. *Tacit.* legiones. *Curt.* vestigia fugæ, *h. e. to divide so that they cannot be known.* — Also, *to remove or separate. Val. Flacc.* Alciden ab Argis. *Justin.* fratres. — Also, *to divide, part, separate, tear to pieces. Ovid.* corpora. — Also, *to intersperse, to hint at here and there. Horat.* Sparge subinde. —— ¶ Also, *to strew, strew upon. Virg.* humum foliis. — Also, *to besprinkle, sprinkle, squirt at. Virg.* corpus lympha. — Hence, figur. *to strew. Virg.* Aurora spargebat lumine terras. *Ovid.* cœlum astris. *Cic.* Literæ humanitatis sale sparsæ. — Also, *to moisten, wet, bedew, water, irrigate. Plin.* cytisum. *Horat.* Lacrima favillam amici. Hence, *Virg.* Haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove, *h. e. wash the mouth with a draught of water.* — Also, figur. *to sprinkle, make spotted, variegate. Virg.* alas coloribus. —— ¶ See, also, *Sparsus, a, um.*

SPĀRSĬLĬS (spargo, ere), e, adj. *that may be scattered or dispersed. Tertull.*

SPĀRSĬM (sparsus), adv. *scatteredly, here and there, in a scattered manner, dispersedly*, σποράδην. *Apul.*

SPĀRSĬŎ (spargo, ere), ōnis, f. *a scattering, strewing, sprinkling, besprinkling*, διασπορά. *Senec.*

SPĀRSŬS, a, um, particip. from spargo. —— ¶ Adj. *scattered. Virg.* crines, *h. e. in disorder, loose, dishevelled. Quintil.* manus, *h. e. extended or thrown here and there. Martial.* homo, *h. e.* vagans. *Plin.* Sparsior racemus. —— ¶ Also, *spotted, variegated, colored. Terent.* Os sparsum, *h. e. freckled. Liv.* Anguis maculis sparsus. *Ovid.* Porticus sparsa tabellis, *h. e.* ornata.

SPĀRTĀ, æ, and **SPĀRTĒ** (Σπάρτη), es, f. same as *Lacedæmon; a town of Peloponnesus.*

SPĀRTĀCŬS, i, m. *a celebrated gladiator, who carried on a war against the Romans.*

SPĀRTĀNŬS (Sparta), a, um, adj. *at or of Sparta, belonging to it, Spartan. Liv.* disciplina. *Martial.* saxum, *h. e.* marmor. *Justin.* Spartani, *h. e. the inhabitants of Sparta.*

SPĀRTĀRĬŬS (spartum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to broom. Plin.* Spartaria, *sc.* loca, *h. e. places that produce broom.*

SPĀRTĔŎLŬS (dimin. of sparteus), i, m. *a basket made of broom. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a fire-watchman. Schol. Juvenal.*

SPĀRTĔŬS (spartum), a, um, adj. *of broom*, σπάρτινος. *Cato* and *Colum.* funis. *Colum.* solea, *or, simply, Id.* Spartea, *sc.* solea.

SPĀRTĪ (Σπαρτοί), *the* Sparti, *a race of armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. Ammian.*

SPĀRTĬĀCŬS (Sparta), a, um, adj. *Spartan. Apul.*

SPĀRTĬĀTĒS (Σπαρτιάτης), æ, m. *at or of Sparta, a Spartan. Cic.*

SPĀRTĬĀTĬCŬS (Sparta), a, um, adj. *Spartan. Plaut.*

SPĀRTĬCŬS (Σπαρτικὸς), a, um, adj. *Spartan. Virg.* in *Cul.*

SPĀRTŎPŎLĬŎS (σπαρτοπόλιος), ii, f. *sc.* gemma, *a kind of precious stone. Plin.*

SPĀRTUM (σπάρτον), i, n. *a kind of plant of which ropes, garments, &c. were made, especially frequent in Spain*, where even now it is called *Esparto. Plin.* 24, 40. It was probably *a kind of Spanish broom* (Stipa tenacissima, L.). —— ¶ Also, *a rope made of it. Plin.*

SPĂRŬLŬS (dimin. of sparus), i, m. *a kind of fish. Ovid.*

SPĂRUM, i, n. same as *Sparus.*

SPĂRŬS (σπάρος), i, m. and though less frequently, **SPĂRUM**, ii, n. *a kind of missile weapon, a spear, lance. Sallust.* and *Nep.* — It was also used by shepherds in hunting.

SPĂRŬS (σπάρος), i, m. *a kind of fish, the gilt-head* (Sparus aurata, L.). *Plin.*

SPASMĀ (σπάσμα), ătis, n. same as *Spasmus. Plin.*

SPASMŬS (σπασμός), i, m. *a spasm, convulsion, violent or immoderate contraction of the sinews; the cramp. Plin.*

SPASTĬCŬS (σπαστικός), a, um, adj. *afflicted with the cramp, or spasms. Plin.*

SPĂTĂLĒ (σπατάλη), es, f. *luxury, voluptuousness. Varr.* (Others read *spatula.*)

SPĂTĂLĬUM, ii, n. See *Spathalium.*

SPĂTĂLŎCĬNÆDŬS (from σπάταλος & κιναιδος), i, m. *a voluptuous, lewd man. Petron.*

SPĂTHĀ (σπάθη), æ, f. *a slice or reed for stirring any boiling liquid; a scummer, ladle, spattle; an instrument called a spatula, used by medical men for spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. Cels.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a slay or weaver's reed, an instrument used by weavers for knocking the threads of a web together. Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a broad two-edged sword without a point, for cutting. Tacit.* —— ¶ Spatha, æ, *or* Spathe, es, *the branch of a palm-tree* or *the capsule containing the flowers and fruit. Plin.* —— ¶ Spatha, æ, *or* Spathe, es, *a kind of tree*, same as *elate. Plin.*

SPĂTHĂLĬUM, and **SPĂTHĂLĬON** (σπαθάλιον), ii, n. *a branch of a palm-tree. Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *an ornament for the hands of women, a bracelet. Plin.* —— ¶ *Spatalium* is also read.

SPĂTHĒ, es, f. See *Spatha.*

SPĂTHŬLĀ, æ, f. See *Spatula.*

SPĂTĬĀTŎR (spatior), ōris, m. *one who walks about. Cato.*

SPĂTĬŎLUM (dimin. of spatium), i, n. *a small space. Pallad.*

SPĂTĬŎR (spatium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to walk about, walk*, περιπατεῖν. *Cic.* in xysto. —— ¶ Also, *to go, run. Propert.* Pompa spatiatur. *Plin.* Spatiante vena intus. —— ¶ Also, *to spread. Ovid.* and *Senec.*

SPĂTĬŌSĒ (spatiosus), adv. *at long intervals of time. Propert.* Spatiosius, *h. e. later, more slowly.* —— ¶ Also, *in a large space, extensively, spaciously. Plin.* Inula fruticat spatiose, *h. e. spreads itself. Id.* Partes spatiose operire. —— ¶ Also, *widely, largely. Ovid.* Spatiosius increvit flumen.

SPĂTĬŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *spaciousness, wideness. Sidon.*

SPĂTĬŌSŬS (spatium), a, um, adj. *of great extent, spacious, large, wide, broad, extensive, ample, roomy*, εὐρύχωρος. *Plin.* insula. *Ovid.* taurus. *Colum.* stabulum. *Plin. Ep.* Spatiosa et capax domus. *Vitruv.* Spatiosiora ædificia. — Particularly, *long, tall. Ovid.* Andromache spatiosior æquo. *Id.* Quid erat spatiosius illis, *sc.* capillis. — Hence, of time, *long, lasting, of long continuance. Ovid.* nox. *Id.* tempus. *Quintil.* vox, *h. e. a long word.* — Also, figur. *great. Senec.* res.

SPĂTĬUM (pateo, in the sense of *patulus locus*), ii, n. *a space or distance which one has to run through, a course*, as in a race. *Cic.* Decurrere spatium. Also, of the stars or planets. *Cic.* Also, of stone thrown. *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *a manner of life, fixed time*, &c. *Cic.* defensionis. *Ovid.* ævi. *Virg.* Mea quem spatiis propioribus ætas insequitur, *h. e. who is nearer to me in age.* — Also, *a running in a course, a race, course, heat. Sueton.* Singulos missus a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit. *Virg.* and *Sil.* Addere in spatia, *h. e.* addere spatia in spatia, *to hasten the course* (otherwise *corripere spatia*). —— ¶ Also, *a space or distance which one has to go through.* — Hence, *a way, journey. Nepos.* Dimidium spatium confecerat. — Also, *a walk, place to walk in. Cic.* Ad spatia nostra. — Also, *a walking. Cic.* Duobus spatiis tribusve factis, *h. e. after taking two or three turns.* —— ¶ Also, *room, space, extent, spot*, τόπος, μέσον. *Cæs.* locorum. *Nepos.* Spatium non est agitandi, *h. e. there is no room.* — Hence, *interval, distance, space between*, διάστημα. *Cæs.* Ab tanto spatio. — Also, *size, bigness, bulk, wide circumference. Ovid.* hostis. *Lucan.* elephanti. *Plin.* hominis. — Also, *length. Ovid.* viæ. *Id.* Trahit in spatium, *h. e. lengthens.* — Also, *a space of time. Cic.* temporis. — Hence, of time with regard to any thing, *time, space of time, space, respite, delay, leisure. Cic.* Spatium ad dicendum habere. *Id.* Spatium sumere ad aliquid, *h. e. to take time. Id.* dare. *Id.* Tempus et spatium datum (in this passage either *spatium* or *tempus* is redundant). *Ovid.* Spatium posco, *h. e. delay.* — Also, *an interval of time, intervening time. Cic.* Hoc interim spatio. — Also, *time*, with regard to duration. *Propert.* parvum, *h. e. a short time. Liv.* Brevi spatio, *h. e. in a short time. Ovid.* Arbor spatio durata. — Hence, of a metrical foot, *time, measure, quantity. Cic. Or.* 57. — Also, *a year. Plin.* sexagesimum vitæ. — Also, *opportunity*, *prae-*

tionability. *Terent.* Tempus spatium dabat, ut, &c. *h. e. permitted.*

SPATULA, or **SPATHULA** (probably dimin. of spatha), æ, f. *Apic.* porcina, *h. e.* perhaps, *a long broad piece.* —— ¶ Also, *voluptuousness, lewdness.* *Varr.* (Others read *spatale.*) —— ¶ Also, *a branch of a palm-tree.* *Vulgat.*

SPECIALIS (species), e, adj. *not general, particular, special,* εἰδικός. *Quintil.* tempus. *Id.* Quæstio generalis — specialis. —— ¶ Also, *peculiar, proper, not in common with others,* ἴδιος. *Treb. Poll.*

SPECIALITAS (specialis), ātis, f. *speciality, particularity, peculiar quality.* *Tertull.*

SPECIALITER (Id.), adv. *specially, particularly, specifically* opposed to *generaliter.* *Cels.* and *Quintil.*

SPECIARIUS (species), a, um, adj. *consisting of wine, oil, wheat,* &c. *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 53 (si lectio certa).

SPECIATIM (Id.), adv. *specially.* *Cic. red. Sen.* 8. *Ed. Græv.* (Al. leg. *separatim.*)

SPECIATUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *formed, shaped.* *Tertull.*

SPECIES (specio), ēi, f. ACTIVELY, *a seeing, sight, look, view.* *Vitruv.* oculi. *Id.* acuta. *Lucret.* Speciem aliquo vertere, *h. e. to turn his eyes to any place.* *Cic.* Prima specie, *h. e. at first sight.* —— ¶ PASSIVELY, *look, mien, appearance.* *Cic.* Speciem boni viri præ se ferre. *Plaut.* Præter speciem stultus es, *h. e. contrary to what one would judge from your looks.* *Liv.* Speciem ridentis præbere, *h. e. to assume the mien of a person laughing.* *Ovid.* In speciem, *h. e. in the manner of, like.* —— ¶ Also, *the form* seen with the eyes, *the outward form, exterior;* especially of imposing forms and appearances. *Cic.* humana. *Id.* auspiciorum. *Nep.* Hanc esse speciem libertatis, si, &c. *h. e. the outside of freedom* (or it may be, *an essential part of the idea of liberty; an essential of liberty*). —— ¶ Also, *beautiful form, beauty.* *Juvenal.* juvenis. *Ovid.* vaccæ. So, *Cic.* Speciem candoremque cœli, *splendor and beauty* (as striking the sight). — Also, *ornament, splendor, beauty, show.* *Liv.* Triumpho maximam speciem captiva arma præbuere. *Id.* Adhibere in dicendo speciem. —— ¶ Also, *a form which is seen by the mind.* Hence, *form or nature* of any thing. *Cic.* eloquentiæ. *Id.* Optima species et quasi figura dicendi, *h. e. the ideal of style and eloquence.* —— ¶ Also, *an idea, notion,* ἰδέα. *Cic.* Mentem volebant rerum esse judicem: solam censebant idoneam, cui crederetur, quia sola cerneret id, quod semper esset simplex et unius modi et tale, quale esset: hanc illi ideam appellabant, nos recte speciem possumus dicere. *Id.* Species, forma et notio boni viri. — Also, *an appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition.* *Liv.* nocturna. —— ¶ Also, *appearance, semblance, pretence, pretext, color, cloak, show, seeming.* *Cic.* Speciem utilitatis habere. *Liv.* Fraudi imponere speciem juris. Hence, *Cic.* Specie, *h. e. in appearance.* *Liv.* Per speciem auxilii ferendi, *h. e. in appearance, or under color or pretence.* So, also, *Cæs.* In speciem. *Cic.* Specie reipublicæ lapsi. *Liv.* Specie ut induciæ essent. *Id.* In pace speciem belli quærere. —— ¶ Also, *an image, form, likeness, statue.* *Cic.* Jovis. —— ¶ Also, *a species.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Casus, a case.* *Plin. Ep.* Hæc species incidit. —— ¶ Also, *a single piece.* *Pandect.* Species argenti, *h. e. pieces, sorts.* — Hence, Species (plur.), *single things which are joined,* as, goods, wares, &c. *Cod. Just.* publicæ. — Also, *spices, drugs, ingredients.* *Macrob.* —— ¶ *Genit.* Specie, *for* speciei. *Mat.* ap. *Gell.* — *Specierum* and *speciebus* were not used by the ancients, according to *Cic.*; but the latter is found in *Apul.*

SPECILLATUS (specillum), a, um, adj. *set as it were with mirrors.* *Vopisc.*

SPECILLUM (specio), i, n. *a chirurgical instrument for searching wounds and ulcers: a probe.* *Cic.* and *Cels.*

SPECIMEN (species), inis, n. *a proof,* δεῖγμα, δεῖξις. *Cic.* Specimen dare. *Id.* ingenii. —— ¶ Also, *token, mark.* *Virg.* solis avi. *Liv.* animorum. —— ¶ Also, *a pattern, model, example, specimen.* *Cic.* prudentiæ. —— ¶ Also, *an ornament.* *Senec.* domus.

SPECIO (σκέπτω), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to see,* σκοπέω. *Enn.* Vos epulo postquam spexit. *Varr.* Avem specere. *Plaut.* Specimen specitur, *h. e. the thing is put to the proof.* —— ¶ *Plaut.* Spicit, *for* specit. *Cato.* Spiciunt.

SPECIOSE (speciosus), adv. *gracefully, showily, splendidly, pompously, magnificently,* εὐειδῶς, ὡραίως. *Quintil.* dicere. *Horat.* and *Liv.* Speciosius. *Quintil.* Speciosissime.

SPECIOSITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *fairness, grace, beauty.* *Tertull.*

SPECIOSUS (species), a, um, adj. *having a good shape or appearance, beautiful to the sight, well formed, fine, beautiful, handsome, fair, showy* (it denotes a higher degree of beauty than *formosus,* what we may call *strikingly beautiful*), εὐειδής, ὡραῖος. *Ovid.* mulier. *Quint.* Homo speciosissimus. *Cels.* Speciosior homo. *Ovid.* nomen. — Hence, *well-sounding.* *Cic.* causa. *Quintil.* eloquentia. *Tacit.* nomina. — Also, *respectable, distinguished, considerable, striking, remarkable.* *Tacit.* opes. *Vellei.* familia. —— ¶ Also, *having a good appearance, specious, plausible.* *Liv.* Dictu speciosa, *h. e. plausible.* *Ovid.* damnum. *Horat.* vocabula. *Liv.* titulus.

SPECTABILIS (specto), e, adj. *that may be seen, visible,* θεατός. *Cic.* corpus cœli. —— ¶ Also, *that is worth seeing, worthy of notice or regard, worthy of admiration, notable, considerable, remarkable, distinguished,* περίβλεπτος. *Ovid.* Auro spectabilis Niobe. *Plin.* proceritas arborum. *Id.* mons. — Under the emperors, it was a title of the chief officers of the second rank. *Pandect.* (The title itself was called *spectabilitas.* *Cod. Just.*)

SPECTABILITAS, ātis, f. See *Spectabilis.*

SPECTACULUM (specto), i, n. *the place from which one sees any thing.* Hence, *a seat, bench in the theatre.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a theatre, or amphitheatre.* *Suet.* Ingredi spectacula. *Calpurn.* Spectacula surgere. —— ¶ Also, *any thing presented to the view, any thing to be seen or looked on.* Hence, *a sight.* *Cic.* luctuosum. *Id.* rerum cœlestium. *Ovid.* Præbere spectacula, *h. e. to present himself to the view.* *Id.* capere, *h. e. to look at.* *Cic.* Spectaculo esse, *h. e. to serve as a spectacle or delight to the eye.* — Also, *a public sight or show, a stage-play.* *Cic., Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a viewing, looking at, seeing.* *Liv.* Euripi. *Virg.* Non ista spectacula poscit. —— ¶ Also, *any thing that serves for a sight, show or spectacle.* *Prop.* Spectaculum pependit. —— ¶ *Propert.* Spectaclum.

SPECTAMEN (Id.), inis, n. *a mark, proof.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a sight, spectacle.* *Apul.*

SPECTATE (spectatus), adv. *excellently, splendidly, remarkably,* εὐδοκίμως. *Plin.* Spectatissime.

SPECTATIO (specto), ōnis, f. *a viewing, beholding,* θέα. *Cic.* apparatus. —— ¶ Also, *a trying, proving, examining,* δοκιμασία. *Cic.* pecuniæ. — Hence, *consideration, regard, respect.* *Flor.*

SPECTATIVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *theoretic, speculative, contemplative,* θεωρητικός. *Quintil.*

SPECTATOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a beholder, looker-on, observer, contemplator,* θεατής. *Cic.* rerum. —— ¶ Also, *a spectator,* as, in a theatre. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an examiner, judge, critic.* *Terent.* formarum. *Liv.* virtutis.

SPECTATRIX (spectator), icis, f. *she that sees or looks at any thing, a spectatress,* θεάτρια. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *she that judges or tries.* *Ammian.*

SPECTATUS, a, um, particip. from specto. —— ¶ Adj. *proved, tried.* *Cic.* Igni spectatus, *h. e. tried in the furnace.* *Cic.* homo. *Liv.* castitas. *Id.* Spectatissimum sit. — Hence, *of proved or tried talent, integrity or honesty, excellent, worthy, respectable.* *Cic.* vir. *Id.* Vir spectatissimus. *Id.* Femina spectatissima. — Also, *goodly, beautiful, excellent, worth seeing, deserving to be seen.* *Plin.* Peninsula spectatior.

SPECTILE, or **SPETILE** (unc.), is, n. *a part of the belly of a pig,* or *lard.* *Plaut.*

SPECTIO (specio, ere), ōnis, f. *a looking at any thing, observing,* as of an augur who observes the flight of birds, lightning, &c. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the right of the consul or any other magistrate of ordering the augur to observe the flight of birds,* &c., *or, in case he himself is an augur, of observing it at pleasure.* *Cic. Phil.* 2, 32. Nos (augures) nunciationem solum habemus, consules etiam spectionem.

SPECTO (frequentat. of specio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to look, see, look at* any thing, particularly *with attention,* ὁράω. *Cic.* alte, *h. e. on high.* *Terent.* per flabellum. *Ovid.* Specto, si (*h. e.* an) sint in litore passus. — ¶ Also, with an *accusat.* following, *to look at* any thing, *to see, view, pay attention, observe.* *Cic., Terent.* and *Ovid.* aliquid. — Particularly, of plays, *to attend as a spectator.* *Cic.* Megalesia. *Nepos.* ludos. —— ¶ Also, *to have in view, mind, heed, keep one's eyes upon, intend, endeavor, strive, to tend, drive, lead, point to* some end. *Cic.* nihil nisi fugam. *Id.* Spectavi semper, ut tibi possem esse conjunctus. *Id.* Res spectat ad arma, *h. e. it looks as if a war was about to commence.* *Liv.* Res seditionem spectat. *Id.* Plebs ad defectionem spectat. *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* Summa judicii spectat huc. *Cic.* Quorsum spectat oratio. *Id.* Hoc eo spectabat, ut, &c. *h. e. had reference to this.* *Nepos.* Alio spectabat. —— ¶ Also, *to look at* any person. *Cic.* aliquem. Particularly, with respect or admiration, *to look up to, respect, regard with admiration.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *to look at, have regard, pay attention to* any thing. *Cic.* fortunam. *Virg.* ad vitulam. —— ¶ Also, *to see, watch, wait to see* how any thing will turn out. *Plaut.* Spectans, quas res geras. —— ¶ Also, *to look at in order to examine.* Hence, *to try, examine, prove.* *Ovid.* aurum. *Lucret.* hominem. —— ¶ Also, *to judge of.* *Cic.* aliquem ex trunco corporis. —— ¶ Also, *to look to or towards, be turned or lie towards, point towards, face,* of houses, towns, nations, &c. *Cic.* Parte, quæ ad fretum spectaret. *Cæs.* Belgæ spectant in septentriones. *Liv.* Prora spectat sepulcrum, *h. e. turns to.* —— ¶ Also, *to belong, concern, pertain, relate to.* *Cic.* ad emptionem. *Id.* ad religionem. *Id.* Consilia ad concordiam spectaverunt. *Pandect.* Solvendi necessitas debitorem spectaret. —— ¶ Also, *to expect, wait for.* *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 44. *Ed. Oudend.* locum probandæ virtutis. *Cic.* Quem ex his tribus a me testem spectabis?

SPECTRUM (specio), i, n. *the form or image of a thing represented to the intellect; an idea: a spectre, phantom, vision, apparition,* εἴδωλον, φάσμα, φάντασμα. *Cic.* Spectra Catiana, *h. e. images or forms, which, as some suppose, emanate from objects seen or thought of, and by means of which they are supposed to be seen or perceived.*

SPECULA (dimin. of spes), æ, f. *small or little hope,* ἐλπίδιον. *Cic.*

SPECULA (specio), æ, f. *a high place for viewing things from; a prospect; a beacon; watchtower,* σκοπή. *Cic.* — Hence, figur. *Liv.* and *Cic.* In speculis esse, *h. e. to be on the watch, to watch, observe.* — With poets, in general, *a height, eminence.* *Virg.* montis. — Hence, also, *the walls of a town.* *Virg.* E speculis clamorem tollunt.

SPECULABILIS (speculor), e, adj. *that may be seen, visible.* *Stat.*

SPECULABUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *looking out for, waiting, watching.* *Sueton.*

SPECULAMEN (Id.), inis, n. *a looking at, observing.* *Prudent.*

SPECULAR, is, n. See *Specularis.*

SPECULARIS (speculum), e, adj. *like a mirror, transparent,* κατοπτρικός. *Senec.* — Hence, *Plin.* lapis, *h. e. mirror-stone,* probably *talc,* a kind of transparent stone, which can be separated into thin leaves; these leaves were used by the ancients as we use panes of glass. — Hence, Specularia, um and ōrum, *h. e. panes of glass, or windows.* *Senec.* and

Plin. Also, *hot-house windows. Martial.* 8, 14. — So, also, in the *singular, Specular*, for *specularе. Tertull.* —— ¶ *Fenestra*, properly any aperture in the wall for the admission of air or light to an apartment, denotes also a kind of lattice, which was often attached to a house; *Virg.* seems to refer to this, *Æn.* 3, 151. Qua se plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras. *Specularia*, windows of *lapis specularis*, probably *talc. Vitreæ*, glass windows which are first mentioned in the 4th century (but they are said to have been found at Pompeii). See *Hieronym.* in *Ezech.* 40, 16. The ancients also made windows and a kind of mirror of a mineral substance, called *phengites* (probably *mica*). See *Sueton. Domit.* 14.

SPĔCŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), ii, m. *one who makes panes, a glazier. Pandect.* (It may also mean *one who makes mirrors.*)

SPĔCŬLĀTĬŌ (speculor), ōnis, f. *an exploration, observation or discovery. Ammian.*

SPĔCŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a spy, scout, messenger*, διόπτης, σκοπιήτης, προσκοπος. *Cæs.* and *Cic.* — Hence, in general, *a searcher, investigator, explorer, examiner, observer. Cic.* naturæ. — Also, of bees, *harbingers.* —— ¶ *Speculatores* are also a kind of officers about the persons of generals (*Auct. B. Afric.* 31 and 37), and afterwards about the emperors (*Sueton. Calig.* 44), for quick conveyance of public despatches, and sometimes for a body-guard, with us, *aids-de-camp, adjutants, guards, life-guards, body-guards*, σωματοφύλακες. They were also employed to behead soldiers. *Senec.* — (Some *Edd.* read *spiculatores.*)

SPĔCŬLĀTŌRĬŬS (speculator), a, um, adj. *belonging to espial. Cæs.* navigia, *or*, *Liv.* naves, *h. e. spy-sloops, vessels of observation.* —— ¶ *Sueton.* caliga, *h. e. such as were worn by the* Speculatores *or body-guard of the emperor.*

SPĔCŬLĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that spies, watches or observes. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *she that looks at. Stat.*

SPĔCŬLĀTŬS (speculor), us, m. *a watching or lying in wait. Plin.* 10, 94. (*Ed. Hard.* reads *speculatæ.*)

SPĔCŬLĀTŬS (speculum), a, um, adj. *adorned with looking-glasses. Sueton.*

SPĔCŬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from speculor.

SPĔCŬLŎR (specula), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to see, to look around, to look at* a place. *Ovid.* in omnes partes. —— ¶ Also, *to espy, reconnoitre, explore, pry into, watch, observe, wait for, lie in wait for. Plaut.* Speculabor, ne quis adsit. *Liv.* Specularetur, quæ fortuna esset. *Cic.* omnia. *Id.* rostra. *Sallust.* alicujus consilia. *Cic.* aliquem. *Virg.* columbam, *h. e. to look at, aim at.* —— ¶ Also, *to view, contemplate, behold. Justin.* incendia villarum de muris.

SPĔCŬLUM (specio), i, n. *a looking-glass, mirror*, κάτοπτρον. *Cic.* Imagines, quæ finguntur et redduntur in speculis. *Plin.* concavum, *h. e. a concave mirror. Ovid.* Speculo placere, *h. e. to be well adorned.* — The mirrors of the ancients were for the most part of silver, tin, smaragdus, &c. —— ¶ Also, figur. *a mirror, an image or likeness* of any one. *Plaut.* Speculum video. *Cic.* Infantes et bestias esse speculum naturæ, *h. e. a mirror of nature, nature could be observed in them.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *mirror, smoothness* as of a mirror. *Phædr.* lympharum. —— ¶ Also, figur. of imitation. *Macrob.* Opus Virgilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est.

SPĔCŬS (σπέος), us, m., f. and n. *a den, cave, cavern, grotto*, ἄντρον. It is most frequently used as a *masculine. Horat.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* As a *feminine* it occurs in *Varr.* and *Gell.* As a *neuter* in *Virg.* Specus horrendum. — Also, *a cave or cavity made by art. Virg.* In defossis specubus. *Varr.* Perducere specus e piscina in mare, *h. e. ditches.* — So, also, in mines, *a pit. Vitruv.* — Also, *a covered water-course. Cic.*, *Hirt.* and *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *cavity, hollow. Phædr.* alvi. *Virg.* vulneris. —— ¶ It is also used as a noun of the *second* declension. *Acc.* In specis.

SPĒGMA, ătis, n. *Plin.* See *Pegma.*

SPĒLÆUM (σπήλαιον), i, n. *a cave, cavern, den. Virg.*

SPĔLTA (unc.), æ, f. *spelt. Rhemn. Fann.* Totidem speltas, *h. e. grains of spelt.*

SPĒLUNCA (σπῆλυγξ), æ, f. *a cavern, cave, grot*, σπέος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a country-seat of the emperor Tiberius near Terracina. Tacit.*

SPĒLUNCŌSŬS (spelunca), a, um, adj. *full of caverns. Cal. Aurel.*

SPĒRA, æ, f. for *Sphæra. Prudent.*

SPĒRĀBĬLĬS (spero), e, adj. *that may be hoped for*, ἐλπιστός. *Plaut.*

SPĔRCHĒIS, ĭdis, f. *relating to the river Spercheos. Ovid.* undæ, *h. e. its waters.*

SPĔRCHĒŌS, or SPĔRCHĒŎS, or SPĔRCHĪŎS, or SPĔRCHĪŬS (Σπερχειός), i, m. *a river of Thessaly.*

SPĔRCHĪŎNĬDĒS, æ, m. perhaps, *a son or descendant of the river Spercheos*, or, *dwelling on its banks.*

SPĔRCHĪŬS, or -ŎS, ii, m. See *Spercheos.*

SPĒRĒS (allied to spero), is, f. *hope.* It is found in the *plural* only. *Enn.* speres. *Varr.* speribus.

SPĔRGŌ, is, a. 3. same as *Spargo. Colum.* 12, 39, 3. *Ed. Schneid.*

SPĔRMA (σπέρμα), ătis, n. *seed, sperm. Sulpic. Sever.*

SPĔRMĂTĬCŬS (σπερματικός), a, um, adj. *relating to seed, spermatic. Cal. Aurel.* port.

SPERNAX (sperno), ācis, adj. *despising, slighting, contemning, showing contempt. Sil.* mortis.

SPĔRNŌ (σπείρω), is, sprēvi, sprētum, a. 3. *to separate, sever, remove*, ἀφορίζω. *Plaut.* ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to reject, spurn, disdain, despise, slight, scorn, contemn*, ἀτίζω. *Virg.*, *Terent.* and *Cic.* aliquem *or* aliquid. *Liv.* Nequaquam spernendus auctor, *h. e. not to be rejected; credible. Tacit.* Spernendus morum, *h. e. with regard to*, &c. *Apul.* Spernens dotis, *for* dotem. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Ovid.* Spernit deferri, *h. e.* non vult. — Hence, Spretus, a, um, *despised, contemned*, &c. *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, *contemptible. Plin.* —— ¶ *Prud.* Sprerunt, *for* spreverunt.

SPĔRNŎR, āris, dep. 1. *to despise. Juvenal.* 4, 4, *Ed. Ruperti.* Spernatur. (Other *Edd.* read *aspernatur*). *Fronto.* Pietatem spernuabere?

SPĒRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to hope, entertain hopes, trust*, ἐλπίζω. *Cic.* bene *or* recte, *h. e. to entertain good hopes. Nep.* de aliquo. *Cic.* aliquid. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following, most commonly an *infinit.* of the *fut. Terent.* Spero, æternam inter nos gratiam fore. But, also, with an *infinit.* of the *present* tense. *Cic.* Spero, ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum. Also, with *nomin. particip.* following. *Propert.* Visura speraret, *for* se visuram esse. Also, with *fore ut* following. *Cic.* Spero, fore, ut contingat, &c. Also, simply with *ut. Q. Cic.* Qui abs te aliquod beneficium aut habeant, aut, ut habeant, sperant. — Hence, Speratus, a, um, *hoped for. Cic.* gloria. Particularly of betrothed persons, *a betrothed bride, a lover, suitor. Afran.* and *Plaut.* Also, of married persons. *Plaut.* Amphitruo uxorem salutat speratam suam. — *Spero* is sometimes used for *ut spero. Terent.* Flet aliquid, spero. — Also, aliquem, *for* de aliquo, *to hope in any one. Plaut.* deos teque. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to expect or to fear, apprehend. Cic.* Id quod non spero. *Id.* Hæc spero vobis molesta videri. *Flor.* bellum. *Virg.* deos, *h. e. to fear. Id.* Hunc si potui sperare dolorem, et perferre potero. —— ¶ Also, *to intend doing* any thing, *to purpose, undertake. Virg.* abscondere fugam. *Colum.* Quod sapienter speravimus.

SPĒS (probably contr. from speres), ĕi, f. *hope. Liv.* lentior or sera, *h. e. late in fulfilment. Cic.* vera, *h. e. well-grounded. Terent.* falsa. *Cic.* Spes est in vobis, *h. e. rests, depends upon. Id.* Spem ponere in re, *h. e. to put.* So, also, *Id.* in aliquem, *or*, *Id.* collocare in aliquo. *Id.* habere. Also, Spes rei, *for* de re. *Cic.* emptionis, *h. e. that the purchase is unchangeable. Id.* peccatorum. *Tacit.* Egregiæ spei filia, *h. e. a hopeful daughter.* In spem venire, *or* ingredi, *or* adduci, *h. e. to begin to hope. Cic.* Spes me tenet, *h. e. I hope. Id.* Esse in magna spe, *or*, *Id.* magna spe. *Id.* Spe niti, *or*, *Id.* duci, *or*, *Id.* teneri, *h. e. to hope, entertain hopes. Ovid.* Spem agitare, *h. e. to have hope. In spe esse* denotes, also, *to be hoped for*; as, *Cic.* Pax fuit in spe. *Id.* Quod nulla habeo in spe, *h. e. that I do not hope, that does not make me hope. Id.* Id in optima spe pono, *h. e. that raises a good hope in me. Id.* Præter spem, *or*, *Liv.* Contra spem, *h. e. contrary to expectation. Cic.* Spem alicui facere, *or*, *Id.* dare, *or*, *Id.* ostendere, *or*, *Id.* afferre, *h. e. to give hope. Liv.* incidere, *or*, *Cic.* præcidere, *or*, *Liv.* destituere, *or*, *Cic.* fallere, *or*, *Id.* eripere, *or*, *Terent.* adimere, *h. e. to deprive of. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* abjicere, *h. e. to give up. Cic.* perdere, *h. e. to lose. Horat.* deponere, *h. e. to give up. Terent.* De spe decedere, *h. e. to lose hope. Liv.* Partim spe, partim metu, *h. e. promises.* — *Tacit.* In secundam spem, *h. e. to appoint one his heir in case of the death of the first heir.* — *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Spes (*plur.*). *Sidon.* Spebus. *Eumen.* Sperum. — Also, *Hope*, as a goddess. *Liv.* — *Spes* is sometimes followed by *ut*, instead of an *accusat.* and *infin. Auson.* Consul ut ipse foret, spes mihi certa fuit. —— ¶ Also, in a higher style of writing, *hope, that in which one places hope.* Thus, of young goats; *Virg.* gregis. So, also, of a woman. *Ovid.* Spes invidiosa procorum. —— ¶ Also, *expectation, apprehension, fear. Lucan.* naufragii. *Liv.* Spe serius. — Also, *thought. Tacit.* partæ victoriæ.

SPETĪLE, is, n. See *Spectile.*

SPEUSTĬCŬS (σπευστικός), a, um, adj. *hastily made. Plin.* panis.

SPHĂCŎS (σφάκος), i, m. same as *Sphagnos. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *elelisphacos. Plin.*

SPHÆRA (σφαῖρα), æ, f. *a globe, sphere, ball. Cic.* — Also, *a ball for playing with. Cal. Aurel.* — Also, *a celestial body, sphere. Plin.* — Also, *an orbit in which a celestial body moves. Cic.* — Also, *a globe of glass*, in which the revolution of the planets could be observed, and which was first made by Archimedes. *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 25.

SPHÆRĀLĬS (sphæra), e, adj. *of or relating to a ball or sphere. Macrob.* extremitas. —— ¶ Also, *spherical, globular*, σφαιρικός. *Macrob.*

SPHÆRĬCŬS (σφαιρικός), a, um, adj. *round, spherical. Macrob.*

SPHÆRĬŎN (σφαιρίον), ii, n. *a little ball. Cels.*

SPHÆRISTA (σφαιριστής), æ, m. *a tennis-player. Sidon.*

SHÆRISTĒRĬUM (σφαιριστήριον), ii, n. *a place where people exercised themselves at ball or the like; a tennis-court, bowling-green. Plin. Ep.*

SPHÆRĪTA, æ, f. See *Sperita.*

SPHÆRŌĪDĒS (σφαιροειδής), is, adj. *round like a sphere, spherical. Vitruv.* schema.

SPHÆRŎMĂCHĬA (σφαιρομαχία), æ, f. *a manner of fighting in which the persons fighting, instead of the* cæstus, *made use of leaden balls in a leathern thong which they tied around their hands. Stat.*

SPHĂGNŎS (σφάγνος), i, m. *a kind of odoriferous moss. Plin.*

SPHINGĬŎN, or SPHINGĬUM (σφιγγίον), ii, n. *a kind of ape*, perhaps the *hare-lipped monkey* (Simia Cynocephalus, L.). *Plin.*

SPHINX (Σφίγξ), gis, f. *the Sphinx*, a kind of monster near Thebes, that used to propose a riddle to travellers, and tore to pieces those who could not solve it. *Auson.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of ape. Plin.*

SPHŎNDȲLŎS (σφόνδυλος), i, m. *a kind of shell-fish or oyster*, otherwise called *spondylus. Colum.*

SPHRĀGĬS (σφραγίς), ĭdis, f. *a seal, signet.* — Hence, *a kind of precious stone, especially used for seals. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *Lemnian earth*, so called because it was not sold otherwise than *signata*, h. e. *marked with a seal.* —— ¶ *Celsus* gives the name of *sphragides* to a kind of *pastilli.*

SPHRĀGĪTĬS (σφραγῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a mark impressed by a seal. Prudent.*

SPHYGMUS (σφυγμὸς), i, m. *pulse.* *Vitruv.* *Ed. Schneid.*

SPHYRÆNA (σφύραινα), æ, f. *a kind of sea-fish*, otherwise called *sudis*. *Plin.*

SPICA, æ, f. and **SPICUM**, i, n. and **SPICUS** (unc.), i, m. properly *a point.* Hence, *an ear of corn*, στάχυς. *Cic.* Ad spicam perducere fruges. *Mamertin.* Spica (*plur.*). *Cic.* Frugum spici. — Hence, *a star in the constellation* Virgo. *Cic.* Illustre spicum. *Colum.* Spica (*sing.*). — It is also used of plants, the tops of which resemble an ear of corn. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Particularly of nard. *Plin.* Spica nardi. Hence, *Veget.* Spica nardi, *or*, *Scrib. Larg.* Spica, *h. e. the plant spikenard.* So, also, *Colum.* allii, *h. e. a clove of garlic.* —— ¶ Spicus crinalis, *or* spicum, *or* spiculum crinale, *h. e. a hair-pin or any other pointed instrument for dressing the hair.* *Martian. Capell.* —— ¶ Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements in the shape of an ear of corn.* *Vitruv.*

SPICATUS, a, um. See *Spica.*

SPICEUS (spica), a, um, adj. *consisting of ears of corn*, σταχύϊνος. *Ovid.* serta, *or*, *Tibull.* corona, *h. e. a garland made of ears of corn.* *Virg.* messis, *h. e. corn harvest.*

SPICIFER (spica & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or producing ears of corn*, σταχυοφόρος. *Senec.* dea, *h. e.* Ceres. *Martial.* Nilus.

SPICILEGIUM (spica & lego), ii, n. *a gleaning, leasing, gathering of the ears of corn after reaping*, σταχυολογία. *Varr.*

SPICIO, *for* Specio. See *Specio.*

SPICLUM, i, n. See *Spiculum.*

SPICO (spica), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make sharp at the end, to point.* *Grat.* hastilia. — Hence, Spicatus, a, um, *pointed.* *Grat.* —— ¶ Also, *to furnish with an ear of corn.* Hence, Spicari, *to shoot ears of corn, &c.* *Plin.* Grana spicantur. *Id.* Herbæ spicatæ, *h. e. bearing ears or tops like ears of corn.* *Vitruv.* and *Plin.* Spicata testacea, *h. e. a pavement of bricks of the form of an ear of corn.*

SPICULA, æ, f. same as *Chamæpitys.* *Apul.*

SPICULATOR, ōris, m. See *Speculator.*

SPICULO (spiculum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sharpen at the point, point, spike*, ἀκονάω. *Plin.* Telum vero perfodiendo tergori quo spiculavit ingenio! *Solin.* Cauda spiculata.

SPICULUM (spicum), i, n. *any point or sting*, as of a bee. *Virg.* Of a scorpion. *Ovid.* Particularly of a missile weapon, as, of a javelin. *Cic.*, *Ovid.* and *Liv.* Of a dart. *Horat.* calami. — Hence, with poets, *the whole dart, javelin or arrow.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of Cupid. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Figur. *Prudent.* solis, *h. e. ray.*

SPICULUS (perhaps from spica), a, um, adj. *pointed.* *Tertull.* Lucernæ spiculo lumine.

SPICUM, i, n. and **SPICUS**, i, m. } See *Spica.*

SPINA (unc.), æ, f. *a thorn, prickle*, as of roses, &c. ἄκανθα. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Also, of asparagus. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. *any thing that looks like a thorn.* *Petron.* argentea, *h. e. a toothpick.* — Also, *desires, cares.* *Horat.* Spinas animo evellere. —— ¶ Also, *a thorn or thorny shrub or plant.* *Ovid.* Sæpe creat molles aspera spina rosas. —— ¶ Also, *any prickle*, as, of a hedgehog. *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the spine or backbone of men and animals.* *Varr.*, *Virg.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a bone of a fish.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, figur., in speaking and disputing, Spinæ, *that which is disagreeable, too meagre, &c.* *Cic.* disserendi, *h. e. subtilties in disputing.* *Id.* partiendi et definiendi, *h. e. subtile or nice divisions and explanations.*

SPINALIS (spina), e, adj. *relating to the backbone or spine.* *Macrob.* medulla, *h. e. the spinal marrow.*

SPINEA. See *Spionia.*

SPINEOLA, *sc.* rosa, *a kind of small-leaved rose.* *Plin.* 21, 10.

SPINESCO (spina), is, n. 3. *to grow thorny.* *Martian. Capell.*

SPINETUM (Id.), i, n. *a place set thick with thorns or briers, a thicket of thorn-bushes, a brake*, ἀκανθών. *Virg.*

SPINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of thorns or prickles, thorny*, ἀκάνθινος. *Ovid.* vincula.

SPINIENSIS (Id.), *sc.* deus, *the god of thorns, the god who is supposed to hinder the growth of thorns.* *Augustin.*

SPINIFER (spina & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or producing thorns, thorny, prickly*, ἀκανθοφόρος. *Cic.* and *Pallad.*

SPINIGER (spina & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. same as *Spinifer.* *Prudent.*

SPINOSULUS (dimin. of spinosus), a, um, adj. *somewhat thorny.* Hence, figur. *Hieronym.* Primum spinosulus noster obmutuit, *sc.* in disputing.

SPINOSUS (spina), a, um, adj. *full of thorns or prickles, prickly, thorny*, ἀκανθώδης. *Varr.* loca. *Ovid.* herbæ. *Plin.* folia. —— ¶ Also, figur. *full of thorns, stinging like thorns.* *Catull.* curæ. —— ¶ Also, figur. in speaking, *harsh, confused, obscure, difficult, crabbed, disagreeable, subtile.* *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Spinosiora. *Augustin.* Spinosissimæ disciplinæ.

SPINTHER (σφιγκτὴρ), ēris, n. *a kind of ornament for women, a bracelet.* *Plaut.*

SPINTHRIA, and **SPINTRIA** (σπινθὴρ), æ, m. *h. e.* qui muliebria patitur, seque aliis abutendum præbet. *Sueton.*

SPINTURNICIUM (dimin. of spinturnix), ii, n. *a kind of ugly animal;* or same as *Spinturnix.* *Plaut.*

SPINTURNIX (unc.), īcis, f. *a kind of unsightly and inauspicious bird.* *Plin.* 10, 17.

SPINULA (dimin. of spina), æ, f. *a little thorn or prickle*, ἀκάνθιον. *Arnob.*

SPINUS (spina), i, f. *the sloe-tree* (Prunus spinosa, L.). *Virg.*

SPIONIA (unc.), æ, f. *sc.* vitis, *a kind of vine.* *Colum.* — Hence, Spionicus, a, um, adj. *relating to it.* *Colum.* gustus, *h. e. wine made of it.*

SPIRA (σπεῖρα), æ, f. *any thing wreathed or contorted.* — Hence, *a kind of cake, a cracknel, simnel, twist.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of curved ornament for the hair.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a spire, fold of a serpent.* *Virg.* So, also, of the intestines. *Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *the cross-grained parts of wood.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the pedestal of a column.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a riband with which a cap or hat was fastened under the chin.* *Juvenal.*

SPIRABILIS (spiro), e, adj. *that is or can be breathed, airy, or consisting of air or a similar substance, aerial.* *Cic.* animus. *Id.* natura. —— ¶ Also, *serviceable for life.* *Virg.* lumen cœli. —— ¶ Also, *serving for breathing in, that can breathe in.* *Plin.* viscera.

SPIRACULUM (Id.), i, n. *a breathing-hole, vent, spiracle*, ἀναφύσημα, ἀναπνοή. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

SPIRÆA (σπειραία), æ, f. *the herb meadow-sweet* (Spiræa, L.). *Plin.*

SPIRAMEN (spiro), ĭnis, n. *a breathing-hole, passage for the breath, vent, spiracle.* *Lucan.* navis. —— ¶ Also, *a blowing, breathing.* *Stat.* and *Ammian.*

SPIRAMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a breathing-place, spiracle, vent, air-hole.* *Virg.* Cæca relaxat spiramenta, *the hidden pores.* *Id.* animæ, *h. e. the lungs.* *Justin.* cavernarum. —— ¶ Also, *a breathing, blowing.* *Vitruv.* ventorum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *space, delay.* *Tacit.* temporum.

SPIRATIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a breathing.* *Scribon. Larg.* —— ¶ Also, *the breath.* *Scribon. Larg.*

SPIRATUS (Id.), us, m. *a breathing, the breath.* *Plin.*

SPIRIDION (σπειρίδιον), ii, n. *a little winding.* Also, *a surname of the rhetorician Glycon.* *Quintil.*

SPIRITALIS, or **SPIRITUALIS** (spiritus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to air or wind, pneumatic*, πνευματικός. *Vitruv.* machina, *h. e. moved by air*, like an organ. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to the breath.* *Lactant.* fistula, *h. e.* arteria aspera. —— ¶ Also, *spiritual.* *Tertull.* and *Prudent.*

SPIRITALITER, or **SPIRITUALITER** (spiritalis, or spiritualis), adv. *spiritually.* *Tertull.*

SPIRITUALIS. See *Spiritalis.*

SPIRITUALITER. See *Spiritaliter.*

SPIRITUS (spiro), us, m. *a blowing of the wind.* *Virg.* Boreæ. — Hence, *wind, air.* *Varr.* Quo spiritus non pervenit. *Quintil.* Circumfusus nobis spiritus. *Cels.* Alvus redditur cum multo spiritu, *h. e. wind.* —— ¶ Also, (with and without *cœli*), h. e. *air, an inhaling of air, a drawing breath, a breathing, the breath.* *Cic.* cœli. *Id.* Aer spiritu ductus. — Also, *air so far as it is inhaled.* *Cic.* Quid est tam commune, quam spiritus vivis? *Pallad.* Noxius cœli spiritus. —— ¶ Also, *breath, drawing breath.* *Cic.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e. to breathe out.* *Id.* angustior, *h. e. short breath.* *Id.* Uno spiritu, *h. e. in one breath.* *Id.* extremus, *h. e. the last breath of life.* — Hence, *life.* *Cic.* Spiritum auferre. *Id.* Spiritum patriæ reddere, *or*, *simply*, *Vellei.* Spiritum reddere, *h. e. to give up the ghost, expire, die.* — Hence, *a sighing.* *Prop.* — Also, *the hissing of a serpent.* *Virg.* — Also, *the letter* H. *Auson.* — Also, *a tone, sound, voice.* *Quintil.* — Also, *a small space of time determined by the breath.* *Cic. Orat.* 3, 48. —— ¶ Also, *exhalation, vapor, smell, odor.* *Lucret.* unguenti. *Cels.* odoris fœdi. *Vitruv.* Aeris spiritus graves, *h. e. noxious vapors or exhalations.* —— ¶ Also, *the spirit or soul.* *Ovid.* Morte carens spiritus. — Hence, *spirit or soul*, for *person.* *Vell.* Subrefectus alloquio carissimi sibi spiritus. —— ¶ Also, *spirit, soul, mind, high spirit, elevation of mind*, both in a good and in a bad sense; hence it sometimes includes *haughtiness, pride, arrogance, &c.* *Cic.* Res gestæ meæ mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt. *Virg.* Qui spiritus illi, qui vultus, &c. *h. e. soul, majesty.* *Cic.* Regio spiritu. *Id.* Ejus spiritu Sicilienses quos fuisse putetis. *Cæs.* Tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat. *Cic.* Spiritus tribunicios. *Liv.* Spiritus patricii, *aristocratic pride.* *Cic.* Spiritus remittere. *Liv.* Vir ingentis spiritus, *h. e. of high spirit, very ambitious.* *Tacit.* Altiores spiritus sumere, *h. e. to aim higher.* —— ¶ Also, *endeavor or exertion of mind, great effort.* *Cic.* Dolabellæ. —— ¶ Also, *disposition.* *Liv.* hostiles. —— ¶ Also, *vigor, or activity of mind, energy, spirit, courage.* *Liv.* feroces. *Id.* Spiritus facere, *h. e. to inspire with courage or high-mindedness.* —— ¶ Also, *indignation, exasperation.* *Tacit.* Spiritus alicujus mitigare. —— ¶ Also, *inspiration, enthusiasm, prophetic or poetic spirit.* *Liv.* divinus. *Quintil.* poeticus. *Horat.* Mihi spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ Parca dedit. —— ¶ Also, *a spirit*, as a person. *Veget.* Sanctus, *h. e. the Holy Spirit, Holy Ghost.* *Sedul.* Spiritus nigri, *h. e. evil spirits.*

SPIRO (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to breathe, blow*, πνέω. *Virg.* Zephyri spirant. Figur. *Propert.* alicui, *h. e. to favor.* —— ¶ Also, *to breathe, fetch breath, respire.* *Cic.* Dum spirare potero. *Martial.* querulum, *h. e. to sigh.* — Hence, *to live.* *Cic.* Abeo spirante defendi. Also with an *ablat.* following. *Virg.* ignibus, *h. e. to exhale fire.* — Hence, figur. *to breathe, to live.* *Cic.* Videtur Lælii mens spirare in scriptis. *Horat.* Spirat adhuc amor. *Virg.* Spirantia exta, *h. e. still warm, reeking.* — Also, *to live, to live* as it were, *to seem to live*, as, in the imitative arts, *to be painted, represented or expressed to the life.* *Virg.* Spirantia signa. *Id.* Spirantia æra, *h. e. statues that seem to breathe.* *Martial.* Spirat picta tabella. — Of poets, *to be inspired, to be possessed of poetical enthusiasm or genius.* *Horat.* Quod spiro et placeo, tuum est. — Also, *to have to deal with, to be occupied with, to meddle with.* *Val. Flacc.* Spirans Medea venenis. —— ¶ Also, *to breathe, emit odor, smell.* *Virg.* Thymbra graviter spirans. —— ¶ Also, *to issue breathing or steaming, to burst forth.* *Lucret.* Fons spirat. *Ovid.* Spirat e pectore flamma. —— ¶ Also, *to roar or foam.* *Virg.* Qua vada non spirant, *h. e. do not boil.* *Id.* Freta spirantia, *h. e. raging, boiling, agitated.* —— ¶ Also, *to sound.* *Quintil.* dulcius. —— II. TRANSITIVE, *to breathe, breathe out, exhale.* *Claudian.* sulfur pectore. *Juvenal.* mendacia. — Hence, figur. *to design, intend, be full of.* *Liv.* tribunatum. *Virg.* immane. *Horat.* tragicum satis, *h. e. to have a genius for tragic poetry.* *Id.* Quæ spirabat amores,

h. e. breathed love, was charming. — Also, to breathe, exhale, emit odor. Virg. odorem.

SPIRŬLA (dimin. of spira), æ, f. a small cracknel. Arnob.

SPISSĀMENTUM (spisso), i, n. a thickening, any thing put or pressed close together. Colum. —— ¶ Also, a stopping up. Senec.

SPISSĒ (spissus), adv. thickly, πυκνῶς. Colum. Spisse ponere arbores. Id. Spissius. —— ¶ Also, slowly. Cic. —— ¶ Also, frequently, in quick succession. Petron. Spissius basiare.

SPISSĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. to thicken, grow, or become thick, πυκνόομαι. Lucret.

SPISSIGRADŬS (spisse & gradior), a, um, adj. going slowly, βραδύπορος. Plaut.

SPISSITĀS (spissus), ātis, f. thickness, consistency, density, πυκνότης. Vitruv.

SPISSITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Spissitas. Senec.

SPISSŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to thicken, make thick, condense, inspissate, πυκνόω. Plin. lac. Id. Vis ejus (herbæ) spissare corpora, h. e. to brace, stop the pores of. — Hence, Spissatus, a, um, thickened, condensed. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, to repeat in quick succession. Petron.

SPISSŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. thick, crowded, dense, close, πυκνός, παχύς. Horat. coma. Ovid. grando. Horat. theatrum, h. e. crowded, full. Virg. arena. Colum. Semen spissius. Plaut. tunica. Senec. Spississimum. —— ¶ Also, slow, tiresome. Cic. exitus. Id. Spissius. Plaut. Pro spisso, h. e. slowly, late. —— ¶ Also, repeated in quick succession. Petron. oscula.

SPITHAMA (σπιθαμή), æ, f. a span; the length from the thumb's end to the end of the little finger. Plin.

SPLĒN (σπλὴν), splēnis, m. the milt or spleen. Plin. Splenem pota consumit. Pers. Sum petulanti splene cachinno, h. e. I am disposed to laugh at the faults of others.

SPLENDĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to shine, glitter, glister, be bright, λάμπω. Lucret. Claro splendere calore. Senec. Non toga splendeat. Virg. Splendet pontus. — So, also, Splendens, bright, glittering, shining, resplendent. Plaut. and Virg. —— ¶ Also, to shine, be beautiful, distinguished. Cic. Virtus splendet per se. Liv. Splendere aliena invidia, h. e. to derive lustre from the odium of another. Horat. Splendet hospes. Plin. Splendentes auctores, h. e. clari, insignes.

SPLENDĒSCŌ (splendeo), is, n. 3. to become shining, begin to glitter or shine, brighten, grow bright, shine, be resplendent, ἀγλαΐζομαι. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Nihil est tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, h. e. may not derive lustre from.

SPLENDICŌ (frequentat. of splendeo), as, n. 1. to shine. Apul.

SPLENDIDĒ (splendidus), adv. properly, brightly. Hence, figur. splendidly, nobly, honorably, magnificently, beautifully, λαμπρῶς. Cic. ornare convivium. Id. ætatem exigere. Id. dicere. Hirt. Splendidius. Sueton. Splendidissime. —— ¶ Also, clearly, distinctly. Cic. loqui.

SPLENDIDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to make shining or bright. Apul. dentes.

SPLENDIDŬS (splendeo), a, um, adj. bright, shining, clear, glittering, λαμπρός. Lucret. color. Plin. cœlum, h. e. serene, clear. Horat. bilis, h. e. flava, anger. Tibull. Sol splendidior. Cic. Splendidissimus candor. —— ¶ Also, having a good appearance, sounding well. Cic. nomen. Ovid. verba. Horat. Splendidius. —— ¶ Also, splendid, costly, magnificent, noble. Nep. Civitas splendidissima. Id. homo. Cic. nihil. —— ¶ Also, distinguished, illustrious. Cic. homo. Prop. fama. Cic. eques. (It was a common appellation of knights.) —— ¶ Also, clear, perspicuous. Cic. oratio. Id. ratio dicendi.

SPLENDIFICĒ (splendificus), adv. splendidly, brightly. Fulgent.

SPLENDŌR (splendeo), ōris, m. clearness, splendor, brightness, radiance, lustre, sheen, αὐγή, λάμψις. Plaut. cœli. Ovid. flammæ. Lucret. aquæ. Auct. ad Her. auri. Ovid. floris, h. e. beautiful color. —— ¶ Also, figur. splendor, sumptuousness, magnificence, in style of living. Cic. and Gell. —— ¶ Also, figur. excellence, dignity, splendor, lustre, eminence, honor, renown. Cic. dignitatis. Id. vitæ. Id. animi. Id. equester. (This word is particularly applied to knights as a title.) —— ¶ Also, an ornament. Cic. ordinis. —— ¶ Also, clearness, clear sound. Cic. vocis. Id. verborum, h. e. well-sounding words, such as orators used to select.

SPLENDŌRIFĔR (splendor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bringing splendor or brightness. Tertull.

SPLĒNĒTICŬS (splen), a, um, adj. sick of the spleen, splenetic, σπληνώδης. Apul.

SPLĒNIĀTŬS (splenium), a, um, adj. plastered, having a plaster or patch on, σπληνιωτός. Martial.

SPLĒNICŬS (σπληνικός), a, um, adj. splenetic. Plin.

SPLĒNIUM (σπλήνιον), ii, n. spleenwort, miltwaste. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a patch, plaster. Plin. and Martial.

SPŎDIUM (σπόδιον), ii, n. ashes. Plin. —— ¶ Also, metallic dross. Plin.

SPŎDŎS (σποδός), i, f. same as Spodium. Plin.

SPŎLĒTIUM, ii, and **SPŎLĒTUM**, i, n. a town of Umbria. — Hence, Spoletinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Spoletium. Cic. — Spoletini, its inhabitants. Liv. — Spŏlētānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Spoletum. Spoletani, its inhabitants. Liv. 27, 10. (But Ed. Drak. reads Spoletini.)

SPŎLIĀRIUM (spolium), ii, n. the place where the clothes are taken off, as, from gladiators slain in the amphitheatre. Senec. —— ¶ Also, a slaughter-house, den of murderers, cut-throat place, den of robbers. Senec. The treasury in which money extorted from the people had been deposited, is called so by Plin. Paneg. 36.

SPŎLIĀTIŌ (spolio), ōnis, f. a pillaging, pilfering, plundering, robbing; spoliation, depredation, σκύλευσις. Liv. sacrorum. Cic. dignitatis.

SPŎLIĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a plunderer, robber, pillager, σκυλευτήρ, λαφυραγωγός. Cic. and Liv.

SPŎLIĀTRIX (spoliator), icis, f. plundering, she that robs or pillages, σκυλεύτρια. Cic.

SPŎLIĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from spolio. —— ¶ Adj. plundered, poor. Cic. Nihil illo regno spoliatius.

SPŎLIŌ (spolium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to strip any one, take off his clothes, as, in order to cudgel or plunder him. Cic. hominem. Hence, Petron. folliculos leguminum, h. e. to strip, hull. —— ¶ Also, to rob, plunder, spoil. Cic. aliquem argento. Id. fana. — Hence, in general, to deprive. Virg. aliquem vita. Cic. dignitate. Id. dignitatem. —— ¶ See, also, Spoliatus, a, um.

SPŎLIUM (probably from σκῦλον), ii, n. the skin of an animal, whether stripped or cast off. Ovid. leonis, h. e. a lion's skin. Id. pecudis, h. e. a ram's skin. Lucret. serpentis, h. e. slough. —— ¶ Also, that which a Roman soldier took from an enemy slain in battle, particularly arms; armor gained as booty, for it was customary to take off the armor of a slain enemy, and to keep it as a trophy. Liv. Spolia cæsorum legere. — Hence, figur. victory. Virg. Spolia ampla referre, h. e. to conquer a woman, to make her enamored. — Spolia opima. (See Opimus.) —— ¶ Also, any thing taken from an enemy in war, plunder, booty, spoil, pillage. Cic. Spolium classium, h. e. the ships' beaks which the Romans took from the inhabitants of Antium. Id. hostium, h. e. statues, &c. Liv. agrorum, h. e. that which is plundered from the fields. So, also, of horses, captives. Id. —— ¶ Also, any thing robbed or taken from another, plunder, prey, &c. Cic. Aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus. Ovid. sceleris, of the golden hair which Scylla took from her father and gave to Minos. Petron. mendici, h. e. a beggar's garment.

SPONDA (unc.), æ, f. the frame, foot or basis of a bed, sofa, couch, &c. Ovid. Sponda pedibusque salignis, h. e. frame of a couch. —— ¶ Also, a bedstead. Hence, a bed. Ovid. Ascendit, spondaque sibi propiore recumbit. Horat. Cubare in extrema sponda. Martial. interior, h. e. pars interior spondæ. —— ¶ Also, a long bench for lying or sitting upon, a sofa, couch. Virg. aurea. —— ¶ Also, a bier. Martial.

SPŎNDÆŬS, i. See Spondeus.

SPŎNDAICŬS (σπονδαϊκός), a, um, adj. consisting of spondees or spondaic verses. Terentian.

SPŎNDĀLIA, or **SPONDAULIA**. See Spondialia.

SPŎNDĔŌ (σπένδω), es, spŏpondi, sponsum, a. 2. properly, to engage to contribute. Hence, to promise solemnly, pledge one's word or credit, bind one's self, ἀναδέχομαι, particularly used of contracts, treaties, &c. Cic. honores et præmia alicui. Liv. pacem. Cic. pro aliquo, h. e. to be surety or bail for. Id. aliquid pro aliquo. Id. de aliquo. Plaut. gnatam alicui, h. e. to promise in marriage, betroth, espouse, affiance. — Hence, Sponsus, a, um, promised, promised in marriage, betrothed, engaged. Varr. pecunia. Terent. Pamphilam sponsam mihi. Horat. Sponsum, h. e. any thing promised. — Hence, Justin. Spondere sibi, h. e. to believe confidently. Also, without sibi. Liv. animis, h. e. to feel confident of any thing in one's own mind, hope for certain, trust. — Also, figur. of inanimate things, to promise, give certain hope. Justin. Ingenium magnum spondebat virum. Ovid. Placidum spondentia sidera. — Liv. Spondere sponsionem, h. e. facere.

SPŎNDĒŬS (σπονδεῖος), a, um, adj. of or belonging to libations. — Hence, Spondeum, sc. vas, a vessel used at libations. —— ¶ Spondeus, sc. pes, a spondee or poetical foot consisting of two long syllables, so called because it was much used in hymns sung at sacrifices. Cic. Spondeum, sc. carmen, h. e. consisting of spondees.

SPŎNDIĀLIA, or **SPŎNDĀLIA** (unc.), um, n. hymns sung at sacrifices, and accompanied with musical instruments, lest the person sacrificing might hear any thing of bad omen. Cic. Orat. 2, 46. (But Salmasius reads, more correctly, spondaulia.)

SPŎNDȲLĒ (σπονδύλη), es, f. a kind of insect living under ground and gnawing roots. Plin.

SPŎNDȲLIUM, or **SPŎNDȲLIŎN** (σφονδύλιον, or σπονδύλιον), ii, n. a kind of plant, cow-parsnep or all-heal (Heracleum spondylium, L.). Plin.

SPŎNDȲLŬS (σπόνδυλος, or σφόνδυλος), i, m. a vertebra, joint of the spine. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the hard white in an oyster or other shell-fish, τράχηλος. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a species of bivalve shells (Spondylus gæderopus, L.). Plin.

SPŎNGIA (σπογγία), æ, f. a sponge. Cic. Hence, perhaps, the jest of Augustus. Sueton. Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, h. e. he had destroyed his poem Ajax. — Also, a spongy ball growing on the wild rose-tree, rose-gall. Plin. — Hence, from resemblance, Spongiæ, the roots of some plants, as, of asparagus. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a kind of porous stone, pumice-stone. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, broken iron after it has been melted. Plin. —— ¶ Also, a kind of moss growing in meadows. Plin.

SPŎNGIŌ (σπογγίζω), as, a. 1. to sponge, wipe or cleanse with a sponge, σπογγίζω. Apic.

SPŎNGIŎLA (dimin. of spongia), æ, f. a little sponge, σπογγίον. — Hence, rose-gall. Plin. —— ¶ Also, the roots of asparagus clottered and growing close together. Colum.

SPŎNGIŎLŬS (Id.), i, m. a kind of fungus growing in meadows. Apic.

SPŎNGIŌSŬS (spongia), a, um, adj. spongy, like a sponge, full of small holes or eyes, σπογγιώδης. Cels. pulmo. Plin. pumex.

SPŎNGĪTĒS (σπογγίτης), æ, m. or **SPONGITIS** (σπογγῖτις), idis, f. a sponge-stone; according to Plin. 37, 67, a kind of precious stone.

SPŎNGIZŌ (σπογγίζω), as, a. 1. *to wipe away with a sponge.* *Apic.*
SPŎNGŎS, i, m. See *Somphos.*
SPŎNS (spondeo), tis, f. properly *a voluntary contribution.* Hence, *free-will, will.* It usually occurs only in the *genit.* and *abl. sing.* Sponte alicujus, *with the free-will of, or agreeably to the will of any one;* as, *Tacit.* Sponte Antonii. *Id.* Sponte legatorum. *Id.* Non sponte principis, *h. e. without leave or permission from the prince.* *Id.* Gnarus, cujus sponte præficeretur, *h. e. at whose instance.* *Id.* litigatoris, *h. e. at the pleasure, at the will.* *Id.* incolarum, *h. e. by consent.* More frequently occurs, Sponte mea, tua, sua, &c., *or, simply,* Sponte, *of my, thy, your, his own free-will, of one's self, of one's own accord or free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously, willingly, freely.* *Cic.* Tua sponte facere. *Id.* Sua sponte et voluntate fecissent. *Cic.* Mea sponte feceram. *Virg.* Non sponte sequor. — Also, *of one's self, by one's own discernment or sagacity.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 4, 3. Neque id mea sponte prospexi. — Also, *of one's self, by one's self, alone, without any one's assistance, aid or interference.* *Cic.* Nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio. *Id.* Si sua sponte venisset, *h. e. of his own accord, without orders.* *Id.* Ignis sua sponte exstinguitur. — Also, of inanimate things, *of itself, in itself, simply, absolutely.* *Cic.* Res, quæ sua sponte scelerata est. — Also, *for the first time, without a precedent.* *Cic.* Quod Verres sua sponte instituisset. —— ¶ In the *genit.* *Cels.* Homo, qui suæ spontis est, *h. e. his own master, at his own disposal, at liberty to act as he pleases.* *Colum.* Cytisus suæ spontis, *h. e. of spontaneous growth, without having been planted.* *Id.* Aqua suæ spontis, *h. e. that flows without the assistance of art.*
SPŎNSĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a betrothed woman.* *Terent.*
SPŎNSĀLIS (sponsus), e, adj. *relating to espousals, sponsal,* νυμφικός. *Hieron.* tabulæ. *Tertull.* Sponsalis, *for* thalamus sponsalis. — Hence, Sponsalia, um, and ōrum, n. *espousals, betrothing,* μνηστεία. *Cic.* Sponsalibus factis. — Also, *an entertainment given at the espousals of any persons.* *Cic.* Sponsalia Crassipedi præbui. —— ¶ Also, Sponsalia, *presents made to bethrothed persons.* *Cod. Just.*
SPŎNSĀLĪTIŬS, or **SPŎNSĀLĪCIŬS** (sponsalia), a, um, adj. *relating to espousals or betrothing, sponsal.* *Cod. Just.* arrha.
SPŎNSIŌ (spondeo), ōnis, f. *a solemn promise or engagement,* ἐπάγγελμα. *Cic.* voti. — Hence, *a stipulation made by two parties in a process at law, to pay down a certain sum of money, which fell to the gaining party after the cause was determined; a sort of wager at law,* ἐγγύη. *Cic.* Sponsionem facere cum aliquo, *h. e. to lay such a wager.* *Id.* Vincere sponsione or sponsionem, *h. e. to win the wager.* *Id.* Sponsione lacessere, *h. e. to challenge to such a wager.* It is frequently followed by *ni* or *si.* *Cic.* Sponsionem facere, ni possessionem dedit. *Id.* Sponsio quæ in verba facta est? Si, &c. — Also, *the money thus deposited* was called *sponsio,* according to *Varr.* — Also, *a being or giving security or bail.* *Liv.* Facere pacem per sponsionem. *Cic.* Sponsionem acceptam facere; *h. e. to abandon, dispense with, acquit of paying it.* *Liv.* Sponsione defendere, *h. e. by bail.* — Figur. *security.* *Pandect.* reipublicæ.
SPŎNSIUNCŬLĂ (dimin. of sponsio), æ, f. *a little stipulation or wager.* *Petron.*
SPŎNSŌ (frequentat. of spondeo), as, a. 1. *to enter into a marriage contract, betroth one's self.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to betroth, affiance.* *Tertull.* Virgines sponsari non possunt.
SPŎNSŎR (spondeo), ōris, m. *a surety, bail,* ἐγγυητής. *Cic.* Quod sponsor es pro Pompeio. *Lucan.* salutis, *h. e. for any one's life.* — Also, in money-matters. *Suet. Cæs.* 18. — Also, of women. *Ovid.* — Hence, *a godfather or godmother, sponsor.* *Tertull.*
SPŎNSUM (Id.), i, n. *a solemn promise.* *Cic.*
SPŎNSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a solemn promise or engagement,* as, to give one his daughter in marriage. *Varr.* Also, of payment. *Cic.* De sponsu tuo, &c. *h. e. bail, suretiship.* So, also, *Pandect.* Interrogatio sponsus. Hence, *Varr.* Ex sponsu agere.
SPŎNSŬS, a, um. See *Spondeo.*
SPŎNSŬS (spondeo), i, m. *a betrothed husband,* νυμφίος. *Cic.* — Also, same as *Procus, a suitor, wooer,* μνηστήρ. *Horat.*
SPŎNTĀLIS (spons), e, adj. same as *Spontaneus.* *Apul.*
SPŎNTĀLĬTĔR (spontalis), adv. *spontaneously.* *Sidon.*
SPŎNTĀNĒĒ (spontaneus), adv. *spontaneously.* *Vulgat.*
SPŎNTĀNĔŬS (spons), a, um, adj. *spontaneous, voluntary, of one's own accord,* αὐτόματος, αὐθαίρετος. *Senec.* motus. *Cod. Just.* voluntas.
SPŎNTĔ, } See *Spons.*
SPŎNTIS, }
SPŎNTĪVŬS (spons), a, um, adj. *spontaneous, voluntary.* *Solin.* 2. e lect. *Salm.*
SPŎRĂS (σποράς), ădis, f. *scattered* — Hence, Sporădes, *sc.* insulæ, *some islands of the Ægean sea, between the Cyclades and Crete.*
SPŎRTĂ (σπυρίς), æ, f. *a basket.* *Colum.*
SPŎRTĔLLĂ (dimin. of sporta), æ, f. *a little basket,* σπυρίδιον. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *a dish of cold meats, cakes, &c.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 20. It is opposed to a regular meal, and derives its name from being served up or handed round in a small basket.
SPŎRTŬLĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a little basket,* σπυρίδιον. *Plaut.* —— ¶ It was customary to distribute sometimes victuals among clients and other persons of low rank; this was called *sportula,* probably because it was served up for each in a small basket, consequently *a small basket of food for each person.* *Martial.* Hence, Claudius calls *a short play,* to which he invited the people, by this name. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *a present, gratuity, fee.* *Plin. Ep.*
SPRĒTĬŌ (sperno), ōnis, f. *a despising, contempt.* *Liv.*
SPRĒTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a despiser, contemner, scorner, disdainer, slighter,* ἐξουθενητής. *Ovid.*
SPRĒTŬS, a, um. See *Sperno.*
SPRĒTŬS (sperno), us, m. *contempt.* *Apul.*
SPŪMĂ (spuo), æ, f. *foam, froth,* ἀφρός. *Plin.* Spumas ore fundere. *Cic.* Spumas agere in ore, *h. e. to foam.* *Colum.* Spumam eximere, *h. e. to scum, skim.* *Virg.* argenti, *h. e. litharge of silver,* λιθάργυρος. *Plin.* salis, *h. e. salt made of the foam of the sea.* *Martial.* Spuma caustica, *h. e. caustic soap with which the Germans and Gauls used to dye their hair red.* It is also called *Spuma Batava.* *Id.*
SPŪMĀBUNDŬS (spumo), a, um, adj. *foaming.* *Apul.*
SPŪMĀTŬS, a, um. See *Spumo.*
SPŪMĀTŬS (spumo), us, m. *a foaming, foam,* ἀφρισμός. *Stat.*
SPŪMĒSCŌ (spuma), is, n. 3. *to begin to foam or froth,* ἀφροῦμαι. *Ovid.*
SPŪMĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of froth or foam, foamy, frothy,* ἀφρίδεις. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *resembling foam, looking like foam.* *Plin.* sucus.
SPŪMĬDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of froth or foam, frothy, foaming.* *Apul.*
SPŪMĬFĔR (spuma & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing froth or foam, casting out foam, foaming.* *Ovid.* fons.
SPŪMĬGĔNĂ (spuma & geno, or gigno), æ, m. and f. *foam-born, spumigenous.* *Martian. Capell.*
SPŪMĬGĔR (spuma & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing froth or foam with itself, foaming, frothy.* *Manil.*
SPŪMŌ (spuma), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. *to foam, froth,* ἀφρίζω. *Virg.* Spumans salum. *Id.* aper. —— ¶ Also, *to foam, h. e. to work, ferment.* *Cels.* Terra spumat. —— ¶ Also, *to make to foam, cover with froth or foam.* Hence, Spumatus, a, um, *foamy, covered with foam.* *Cic.* saxa. —— ¶ Also, *to foam forth, to produce or bring forth foaming.* *Claudian.* Equi potantes spumant oblivia linguis. Figur. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Iste spumans ex ore scelus.
SPŪMŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *full of foam, froth or scum, foamy, frothy,* ἀφρώδης. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *Pers.* Hoc spumosum, *h. e.* perhaps *bombastical.*
SPŬŌ (πτύω), is, ŭi, ūtum, n. and a. 3 *to spit.* *Plin.* in sinum. —— ¶ Also, *to spit out.* *Virg.* terram.
SPURCĀMĔN (spurco), ĭnis, n. *dirt, filth.* *Prudent.*
SPURCĒ (spurcus), adv. *dirtily, filthily, nastily, impurely, foully,* ῥυπαρῶς. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *basely, meanly, badly.* *Cic.* dicere. *Cato.* Spurcius. *Cic.* Spurcissime.
SPURCĬDĬCŬS (spurce & dico), a, um, adj. *obscene, indelicate,* αἰσχρολόγος. *Plaut.* versus.
SPURCĬFĬCŬS (spurcus & facio), a, um, adj. *making filthy or dirty,* ῥυπαροποιός. *Plaut.*
SPURCĬLŎQUĬUM (spurce & loquor), ii, n. *obscene language.* *Tertull.*
SPURCĬTĬĂ, æ, and **SPURCĬTĬĒS** (spurcus), ei, f. *filthiness, nastiness, dirtiness, foulness,* ἀκαθαρσία, ῥυπαρία. *Colum.* Spurcitia. *Lucret.* Spurcities. The plural is found in *Varr.*
SPURCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to befoul, dirty, defile,* ῥυπαίνω. *Plaut.*, *Catull.* and *Pandect.*
SPURCŬS (allied to porcus), a, um, adj. *filthy, nasty, dirty, foul, unclean,* ῥυπαρός, μιαρός. *Catull.* saliva. *Gell.* Urina spurcius. —— ¶ Also, in general, *base, mean, rascally, infamous.* *Cic.* Heluo spurcissimus. *Martial.* Nihil est te spurcius. *Gell.* Vita spurcissima. — Particularly, of debauchery, *obscene, impure, bawdy.* *Martial.* meretrix. —— ¶ Also, *bad.* *Cic.* tempestas, *h. e. bad weather.* *Colum.* ager, *h. e. poor land.*
SPŪRINNĂ, æ, m. *a celebrated* haruspex, *who warned Cæsar of the fifteenth of March.* *Cic.*
SPŬRĬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *of spurious or illegitimate birth, bastard, bastardly, baseborn, illegitimate,* νόθος. Subst. *a bastard, illegitimate or spurious child.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *spurious.* *Auson.* versus. —— ¶ Also, *a Roman* prænomen, *which is commonly written* Sp., as, Sp. Ælius. —— ¶ The children of a Roman citizen by a foreign woman, or the reverse, were considered as spurious, regarded in no better light than the children of slaves, and called *Hybridæ* or *Ibrides,* mongrels. All children not begotten in wedlock were called *Illegitimi,* bastards, of whom there were four kinds — *Naturales,* νόθοι, born of a concubine or mistress: *Spurii,* children of a common prostitute by an unknown father: *Adulterini,* μοιχικοί, the fruit of an adulterous connection: *Incestuosi,* of an incestuous connection.
SPŪTĀMĔN (sputo), ĭnis, n. *spittle.* *Prudent.*
SPŪTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *spittle.* *Tertull.*
SPŪTĀTĬLĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *enough to make one spit; contemptible, despicable,* καταπτυστος. *Sisenn.* ap. *Cic.* crimina.
SPŪTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a spitter,* πτυστής. *Plaut.*
SPŪTISMĂ (spuo), ătis, n. *a spitting.* *Vitruv.* 7. (But *Schneider* and *Scaliger* read *ptismatis.*)
SPŪTŌ (frequentat. of spuo), as, a. 1. *to spit, spit out,* ἀναπτύω. *Plaut.* sanguinem. —— ¶ Also, *to spit at.* *Plaut.* Morbus, qui sputatur, *h. e. madness.* Others explain it *epilepsy.*
SPŪTUM (spuo), i, n. *spittle,* πτύσμα. *Cels.* — Figur. *Martial.* Hoc linitur sputo Jani caryota calendis, *h. e. with this thing, with this thing which is as thin as spittle.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is thrown up.* *Cels.* biliosum, purulentum.
SPŪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a spitting.* *Cæl. Aurel.*
SQUĀLENTĬĂ (squaleo), æ, f. *dirt, filth.* *Tertull.*
SQUĀLĔŌ, or **SQUALLĔŌ** (σκέλλω), es, ui, n. 2. *to be stiff, rough or horrid.* Hence, of hard or dried substances, *to be stiff or rough.* *Virg.* Squalentes conchæ. Particularly of uncultivated fields. *Virg.* Squalent arva. — Also,

of other things, to be dry, arid or parched. Lucan. Squalebant pulvere fauces. — Also, of metals, *to shine, glitter. Claudian.* Filaque concreto cogit squalere metallo. *Virg.* Maculis auro squalentes. —— ¶ Also, *to be rough* by any covering or coat of scales. *Virg.* Picti squalentia terga lacerti. — Particularly, of dirt and filth, *to be dirty, filthy, foul. Ovid.* Fastigia squalebant musco. *Lucan.* Atro squalentes pulvere vestes. — Also, *to have on soiled garments,* such as were worn by persons in distress or accused of some crime. *Cic.* Squalent municipia, *h. e. mourn.*

SQUĀLĒS (squaleo), is, f. *filth, dirt. Varr.* agri.

SQUĀLIDĒ (squalidus), adv. *dirtily, without ornament, uncouthly. Cic.* Squalidius definire, *h. e. more roughly or uncouthly.*

SQUĀLIDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *dirt, filth.* Hence, *darkness. Ammian.* Squaliditate maxima rerum ordines implicare.

SQUĀLIDŪS, or **SQUĀLLIDŪS** (squaleo), a, um, adj. *dirty, filthy, foul, unclean. Ovid.* humus. *Id.* carcer. *Terent.* homo. *Liv.* Corpora squalida et prope efferata. — Also, *rough, not smooth. Lucret.* 2, 468. — Also, *having on soiled garments,* such as were worn by persons accused, in distress, or in mourning. *Ovid.* reus. *Plin. Ep.* senectus. — Also, *rough, unadorned, without ornament, dry. Cic.* Squalidiora sunt. —— ¶ Also, *shining. Acc.* Squalidum aurum.

SQUĀLITĀS (squaleo), ātis, f. same as *Squalor. Acc.*

SQUĀLITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Squalor. Acc.*

SQUĀLŎR, or **SQUĀLLŎR** (squaleo), ōris, m. *filthiness, foulness, nastiness, squalor, dirtiness, filth,* αὐχμὸς, ῥυπαρία. *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, of soiled garments, such as were worn by mourners, persons accused, or otherwise in distressed circumstances. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *roughness, absence of smoothness, ruggedness, unevenness. Lucret.* Figur. *Quintil.* seculi.

SQUĀLŬS, a, um, *for* Squalidus. *Enn.*

SQUĂLŬS (perhaps from squalor), i, m. *a kind of fish. Ovid.*

SQUĀMĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the scale of a fish or serpent,* λεπὶς, φολίς. *Cic., Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, figur. *a fish. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing shaped like a scale, or covering any thing like a scale,* as, the rings or little plates in a coat of mail. *Virg.* Turnus thoraca indutus, ahenis horrebat squamis. *Plin.* ferri, *h. e. the sparks, scales and offal of iron. Id.* milii, *h. e. husk. Id.* in oculis, *h. e. the cataract.* —— ¶ *Sidon.* sermonis, *h. e. roughness, ruggedness.*

SQUĂMĀNS (squama), tis, adj. *scaly. Manil.*

SQUĂMĀTIM (Id.), adverb, *in the manner of scales, like scales. Plin.*

SQUĀMĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of scales. Tertull.*

SQUĀMĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adject. *scaly, scaled, full of scales,* φολιδωτός. *Virg.* anguis. — Figur. *Claudian.* Auro squameus, *h. e. wearing a coat of mail made of golden scales.*

SQUĀMĬFĔR (squama & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or having scales, scaly,* λεπιδοφόρος. *Senec.* turba, *h. e. serpents.*

SQUĀMĬGĔR (squama & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing scales, full of scales, scaly. Ovid.* cervix (anguis). *Plin.* animalia, *h. e. fishes;* so, *Lucret.* Mutæque natantes squamigerum (*gen. pl.*) pecudes.

SQUĀMŌSŬS (squama), a, um, adj. *scaly, scaled, rough with scales, full of scales,* φολιδωτός. *Virg.* draco. *Plaut.* pecus, *h. e. fishes. Cic.* Squamoso corpore pisces. —— ¶ Figur. *Lucan.* lingua, *h. e. dry and rough. Plin.* smaragdi.

SQUĂMŬLĂ (diminut. of squama), æ, f. *a little scale,* λεπίδιον. *Cels.*

SQUĀRRŌSŬS (according to *Scaliger,* from ἐσχάρα, the scurf or scab of a wound), a, um, adject. *covered with a scurf, scab or crust. Lucil.*

SQUĂTĪNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a species of shark, the angel-fish,* (Squalus Squatina, L.) *Plin.*

SQUATŬS, i, m. same as *Squatina. Plin.*

SQUILLĂ, æ, f. See *Scilla.*

SQUINŪ ĂNTHŎS (σχοίνου ἄνθος), us, m. *squinant, camel's-hay. Pallad.*

ST, interject. *hist! whist! hush! hark!* σίγα. *Plaut.*

STĂBIÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Campania.* — Hence, Stabiānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Stabiæ. Cic.* Stabianum, *h. e. the territory and country round about Stabiæ, or a country-seat in it.*

STĂBILĪMĔN (stabilio), ĭnis, n. *a stay, support, staff, establishment, stabiliment,* βεβαίωμα. *Vetus Poeta* ap. *Cic.*

STĂBILIMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a stay, support, sta[illegible]ment. Plaut.* and *Plin.*

STĂBILIŌ [illegible]bilis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to make [illegible]eadfast, firm, stable, or sure; to pr[illegible] support, settle, fix, establish,* βεβα[illegible]. *Cæs.* stipites. *Plin.* dentes. [illegible]urat. *Cic.* rempublicam. *Id.* leges. [illegible] *Gell.* aliquem, *h. e. to strengthen, [illegible]make steadfast or persevering.*

STĂBILIS (sto), e, adject. *firm, standing firm, not wavering, fixed, stable, steady,* βέβαιος. *Cic.* via. *Ovid.* pes. *Liv.* pugna, *h. e. when one fights standing, and does not move from the spot. Plaut.* domus, *h. e. constant, permanent, where one always lives.* —— ¶ Figur. *firm, constant, steadfast, lasting, durable, unchangeable. Cic.* amicus. *Id.* animus. *Id.* decretum. *Id.* sedes. *Plin.* aquæ, *h. e.* perennes. *Cato.* Quæstus stabilissimus. *Tacit.* Imperium stabilius. *Cic.* Voluptas stabilis, *h. e. the steady sensual pleasures of the Epicureans, a freedom from all pain,* (opposed to *voluptas quæ in motu est.*) —— ¶ Also, *firmly resolved or determined. Plaut.* —— ¶ *Quintil.* pes, *h. e. a foot consisting of long syllables. Horat.* Spondei stabiles. Hence, *Quintil.* Stabilis, *h. e. consisting of such feet.*

STĂBILITĀS (stabilis), ātis, f. *a standing firm, firmness, stability, stableness, steadfastness,* βεβαιότης, στερεότης. *Cic.* Stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quæ sustinent. *Plin.* dentium, *h. e. fastness. Cæs.* peditum in prœliis, *h. e. when they fight at one place only.* —— ¶ Also, *constancy, firmness, unchangeableness. Cic.* amicitiæ. *Id.* fortunæ.

STĂBILĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *firmly, durably, lastingly. Vitruv.* Tympanum stabiliter includatur. *Sueton.* Stabilius.

STĂBILĪTŎR (stabilio), ōris, m. *an establisher. Senec.*

STĂBŬLĀRĬŬS (stabulum), a, um, adj. *relating to a stable.* — Hence, Stabularius, subst. *an ostler, stable-keeper. Colum.* Also, *an innkeeper, host, landlord,* πανδοχεύς. *Senec.* So, also, *Augustin.* Mulier stabularia.

STĂBŬLĀTĬŌ (stabulor), ōnis, f. *a place for the stabling or housing of beasts, a place where cattle stand,* ἐπιστάθμευσις. *Colum.*

STĂBŬLŌ (stabulum), as, a. and n. 1. *to stable or house beasts,* σηκάζω. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to stand in a stable, have one's stand* any where. *Virg.* Centauri in foribus Orci stabulant. *Id.* una, *h. e. to stall together.*

STĂBŬLŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to stable, stand in a stable or stall, kennel, roost, have his stand or live at a place,* αὐλίζομαι. Of quadrupeds. *Ovid.* and *Colum.* Of birds. *Varr.* Of fishes. *to harbor. Colum.* Of a serpent. *Gell.*

STĂBŬLUM (sto), i, n. *any place of standing, abode, dwelling.* For men. *Plaut.* Particularly for shepherds, *a hut. Liv.* — Hence, *an inn, house of entertainment for travellers,* πανδοχεῖον. *Plin. Ep.* Urbem Italiamque, non pro patria, sed pro hospitio aut stabulo quasi peregrinantes habere. *Martial.* Sic etiam in stabulo semper, sic cœnat in agro. *Pandect.* Cauponam vel stabulum exercere, *h. e. to keep an inn, be an innkeeper.* — Also, for animals. For wild animals. *Virg.* ferarum, *h. e. haunts, dens, retreats.* Also, for tame animals, when it may sometimes be rendered *a stable or stall for beasts,* αὔλιον, σταθμός. *Virg.* Stabuli custos e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit. *Id.* Stabulis in mollibus herbam carpere oves, *h. e. sheepcotes, folds. Colum.* avium cohortalium, *h. e. roosts. Id.* pavonum, *h. e. roost.* Also, for bees, *a bee-hive. Id.* Also, for fishes, *a fish-pond. Id.* — Hence, with poets, *cattle, sheep, a herd of cattle or sheep. Martial.* Nutritor stabuli. — *Stabula,* with poets, sometimes, *pasture. Virg.* — Also, contemptuously, *a brothel,* πορνεῖον. *Cic. Phil.* 2, 28. — Also, as a term of reproach, *stable, abode. Plaut.* flagitii, *h. e. infamous fellow.* Thus, Cæsar was called *Stabulum Nicomedis,* because these parties were charged with an unnatural crime.

STĂCHȲS (στάχυς), ȳos, f. *horse-mint. Plin.*

STĀCTĂ, æ, and **STĂCTĒ** (στακτὴ), es, f. *a kind of oil or gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. Lucret.* and *Plin.* — *Myrrha* is also joined with it. *Scrib. Larg.*

STĂCTŎN, or **STĂCTUM** (στακτὸν), i, n. *a kind of eye-salve. Scrib. Larg.*

STĂCŬLĂ, æ, f. same as *Sircula. Plin.*

STĂDIĀLIS (stadium), e, adj. *containing a stadium. Auct. Gromat.*

STĂDIĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having a race-course. Vitruv.*

STĂDIŎDRŎMŬS (σταδιοδρόμος), i, m. *one who ran in the stadium. Plin.*

STĂDIUM (στάδιον), ii, n. *a Grecian measure of distances, a distance of* 125 *paces or* 625 *feet. Plin.* 2, 21. —— ¶ Also, *a race-course. Cic.* Qui stadium currit. Figur. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* artis. —— ¶ Also, *Macrob.* Stadius (*masc.*), *for* stadium.

STĂGĪRĂ (Στάγειρα), ōrum, n. *a town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle.* — Hence, Stagirites, æ, m. *at or of Stagira;* thus *Aristotle* is called. *Cic.*

STĀGNĀTĬLIS (stagno), e, adj. *of a lake or pool. Plin. Val.* pisces.

STĀGNĀTŬS, a, um. See *Stagno.*

STĀGNĒNSIS (stagnum), e, adj. *of a pool or standing water. Augustin.*

STĀGNĔŬS a, um, *for* Stanneus. *Colum.*

STĀGNĬNŬS (stagnum), a, um, adj. *of or resembling stagnant water. Frontin.* color.

STĀGNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to be a lake or standing water,* λιμνάζω, of waters when they overflow; hence it may also be rendered *to overflow, form lakes or pools. Plin.* Ubi aquæ evagatæ stagnant. *Id.* Aquæ stagnantes, *h. e. stagnant water. Curt.* Ganges stagnat. *Virg.* Stagnantem flumine Nilum. — Hence, *to be a lake* as it were, *to be overflowed, to be under water. Ovid.* Orbis stagnat paludibus. *Sallust. fragm.* Mœnia stagnabant. *Sil.* Stagnans ripa. *Plin.* solum. Hence, figur. *Sil.* Regna stagnantia sanguine. —— II. TRANSITIVE. *to make a lake* as it were. Hence, *to overflow, inundate, deluge. Tacit.* Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat. —— ¶ Also, *to cause to stand, deprive of motion. Justin.* Bitumine aqua stagnatur. — Hence, *to fortify, secure. Justin.* se adversus insidias. *Veget.* Potionibus stagnata animalia, *h. e. strengthened.* —— ¶ Also, *to tin.* Stagnatus, a, um, *tinned. Plin. Valer.*

STĀGNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of stagnant waters,* as, pools, &c. *Apul.*

STĀGNUM (perhaps from sto), i, n. *any standing water; a lake, pool, pond, &c.* λίμνη. *Cic., Virg., Horat.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ With poets, in general, *water. Virg.* Stagna refusa. *Ovid.* Stagna Phryxeæ sororis, *h. e. the Hellespont.* —— ¶ Also, *a ditch, canal.* Thus, perhaps, *Ovid. Pont.* 1, 8, 38. —— ¶ Also, same as *Solium, a tub. Tacit.* calidæ aquæ.

STĂGŌNĬĀS (σταγονίας), æ, m. *a kind of frankincense. Plin.*

STĂGŌNITIS (σταγονῖτις), ĭdis, f. *galbanum, or the tree from which it is produced. Plin.*

STĂLĀGMIĀS (σταλαγμίας), æ, m. *a kind of vitriol which is thickened when it distils in mountains,* same as *Chalcanthum stillaticium. Plin.*

STĂLĀGMIUM (στάλαγμα), ii, n. *Plur.* Stalagmia, *a kind of pendants or earrings consisting of golden pearls. Plin.*

STĀMEN (from statum, the supine of sisto), ĭnis, n. *the warp, or stamen of a web*, στήμων. (The cross-threads are called *subtemen*.) *Ovid*. Stamen secernit arundo. *Senec*. Stamen intendere, *h. e. to lay the warp*. —— ¶ Hence, *any thread*. Of a spindle. *Ovid*. Stamina ducere, *or* torquere, *h. e. to spin*. —— Hence, *a spinning*. *Propert*. Stamine fallere somnum. — Also, of the Parcæ, *the thread of fate, fate, thread of life*. *Tibull*. and *Ovid*. Hence, *Juvenal*. De nimio stamine queri, *h. e. too long a life*. — Also, not on a spindle, as of knitted nets. *Plin*. Of Ariadne, with which she helped Theseus out of the labyrinth. *Propert*. Of a spider's web. *Ovid*. and *Plin*. — Also, *the string of a musical instrument*. *Ovid*. —— ¶ Also, *any thing made of threads*, as, a garment. *Claudian*. And, *a fillet of priests*. *Propert*. —— ¶ Also, *any thing resembling threads*, as, the veins or grains of wood. *Plin*. Of lilies, perhaps *the stamina*. *Id*.

STĀMĬNĀTŬS (stamen), a, um, adj. *consisting of threads*. *Petron*. 41. Staminatas (*sc*. vestes) duxi. (Others read *stamniatas*.)

STĀMĬNEŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of threads, full of threads*. *Propert*. Staminea rota. —— ¶ Also, *resembling threads, fibrous*. *Plin*. Stamineam in hoc usu probant venam (*sc*. in wood) et vocant feruleam.

STĀMNIĀTŬS, a, um, adj. See *Staminatus*.

STANNEŬS (stannum), a, um, adj. *made of or covered with* stannum. *Plin*. Stannea pyxis.

STANNUM (unc.), i, n. with the ancients, not *tin*, but rather *a composition of lead and silver*. *Plin*. Not before the fourth century *stannum* seems to have been used in the signification of *tin*.

STĂPHIS (σταφίς), ĭdis, f. perhaps *lousewort, stavesacre, larkspur*. *Plin*. 23, 13. — It is also called *staphis agria* in *Pallad*.

STĂPHȲLĪNŬS, or STĂPHȲLĪNŎS (σταφυλῖνος), i, m. *a kind of parsnep*. *Plin*.

STĂPHȲLŎDENDRŎN (σταφυλόδενδρον), i, n. *the pistache tree* (Staphylea pinnata, L.). *Plin*.

STĂPHȲLŌMA (σταφύλωμα), ătis, n. *a disease of the eye, in the shape of a grape or grape-stone*. *Veget*.

STĂPĬA (unc.), æ, f. *a stirrup*. *Inscript*.

STĂTĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin*. vinum, *h. e. a kind of excellent Italian wine*. —— ¶ Statanus, *or* Statulinus, or Statilinus, *a tutelar deity of children to whom sacrifices were made, when the children learned to stand on their feet*. *Varr*. and *Augustin*.

STĂTĀRĬŬS (status), a, um, adj. *that is done standing*. *Mamertin*. prandium, *h. e. that is eaten standing and in haste*. —— ¶ Also, *that acts or is done standing or on the same spot*, without going away. *Liv*. miles, *h. e. that does not move from the spot in fighting, that stands firm and fights in his ranks, and does not run backwards and forwards like light troops*. So, also, *Ammian*. pugna. *Terent*. comœdia, *h. e. still, quiet*, in which the actors are not required to run up and down, make noise, &c. (Such an actor is called *statarius*.) Hence, *Cic*. orator, *h. e. who stands still in his place, does not run backwards and forwards while speaking; a calm, dispassionate speaker*.

STĂTASSŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to cause to stand, to fix or fasten*. *Cic*.

STĂTĒR (στατήρ), ēris, m. *a Hebrew silver coin worth four* drachmæ, *or* denarii. *Hieron*. Stater dicitur, qui duo habet didrachmata.

STĂTĒRA (from ἵστημι, to weigh), æ, f. *a balance either with or without scales, a steelyard*, σταθμός, ζυγός. *Vitruv*. Statera judicare de salubritate aquarum. *Sueton*. Dicitur vidisse quondam per quietem stateram positam examine æquo, &c. *Cic*. aurificis. *Varr*. auraria, *h. e. a goldsmith's balance*. —— ¶ Also, *the value of any thing*. *Plin*. —— ¶ Also, *the bar on the pole of a chariot*. *Stat*. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of platter*. *Plin*. 33, 52.

STĂTĪCE (στατική), es, f. *a species of the herb sea-thrift* (Statice Armeria, L.). *Plin*.

STĂTĪCŬLUM (probably dimin. of statua), i, n. *a little image or statue*, ἀγαλμάτιον. *Plin*. —— ¶ Also, *any statue*. *Tertull*. Evertetis et comminuetis staticula earum, *h. e. idols*.

STĂTĪCŬLŬS (status), i, m. *a kind of gentle dance*, ὄρχημα. *Plaut*.

STĂTIELLÆ aquæ, *a town of Liguria*, now *Acqui, in Montferrat*. — Hence, *Liv*. Statielli, *h. e. its inhabitants*. — Statiellas, ātis, *of or belonging to* Statiellæ aquæ. *Liv*. Statiellates, *its inhabitants*. — *Brut*. in *Cic*. *Ep*. Statiellenses, *its inhabitants*.

STĂTĪLĪNUS. See *Statanus*.

STĂTIM (sto), adv. *on the spot where one stands*. — Hence, *on the instant, immediately, forthwith, straightway*, εὐθὺς, αὐτίκα, παραχρῆμα. *Cic*., *Cæs*. and *Liv*. — It is also followed by *ac, atque, ut, quum, quam*. *Cic*. Statim ut deposuimus, sensi, &c. *h. e. as soon as ever*. *Pandect*. Statim atque. *Pallad*. Statim quum spargitur. *Pandect*. Statim quam. — It is also followed by *simul ac*. *Cic*. — Also, *not long ago, recently, newly, just*. *Pallad*. —— ¶ Also, *standing firm on the spot, without retreating or giving way*. *Plaut*. rem gerere. — Hence, *firmly, immovably*. *Plaut*. Statim stant signa. *Terent*. Talenta bina statim capiebat, *h. e. constantly, every year*. —— ¶ Statim, *immediately*, is found with a *short penult* in *Martial*., with a *long penult* in *Avien*.

STĂTĪNA, æ, f. *a goddess said to assist children when they begin to stand on their feet*. *Tertull*.

STĂTĪNÆ, ārum, f. *sc*. aquæ, *waters in Campania*. *Stat*.

STĂTĬŌ (sto), ōnis, f. *the act of standing; a standing still*, στάσις. *Manil*. terræ. *Lucret*. Manere in statione, *h. e. to stand still, not to move*. Hence, of the heavenly bodies, when they seem to be stationary. *Plin*. — *Vitruv*. Stationem facere, *h. e. to stand still*. —— ¶ Also, *a stay, sojourn, residence*. *Cic*. Statio mea Athenis nunc placet. *Pallad*. humoris, *h. e. a lying long on the plough*. —— ¶ Also, *any place where persons or things stay or abide*. Hence, of soldiers who are placed as sentries or guards, *a station, post, outpost, picket, guard*, ὑπόστημα, φυλακτήριον. *Liv*. Stationes portis disposuit. *Id*. Ab statione clamor ortus, *h. e. from the picket*. *Cæs*. Equites ex statione, *h. e. of the guard or picket*. *Liv*. Stationem habere, *h. e. to keep watch, to have outposts*. So, also, *Cæs*. In statione esse, *h. e. to be on guard*. *Tacit*. Stationem agere, *h. e. to mount guard, be on guard, watch, be on duty*. *Cæs*. In stationem succedere, *h. e. to relieve*. Hence, figur. *Ovid*. Imperii. *Cic*. De statione vitæ discedere, *h. e. to die*. *Ovid*. In statione manebant, *sc*. oculi. — Also, *any place where people sit or stand for the sake of conversation*. *Plin*. *Ep*. and *Pandect*. — Also, *any place where people meet in order to obtain information on matters of law*. *Gell*. — Also, *a place where the ambassadors of municipal towns met or resided, lodgings, residence, quarters*. *Plin*. — Also, *the residence of officers concerned in the treasury business; also, their office*. *Cod. Just*. — Also, in general, *residence, lodgings, quarters, abode, any place where one lives*. *Ovid*. Qua positus fueris in statione, mane. *Virg*. Sedes apibus statioque petenda. *Cic*. *Attic*. 6, 9. In arce Athenis statio mea nunc placet. (But see above.) — Also, *a place of assembly for Christian worship where they prayed standing*. *Tertull*. — Also, *order*. *Ovid*. Comas ponere in statione, *h. e. to bring the hair into its proper order, to dress the hair*. —— ¶ Also, *a stall, stable*. *Pandect*. —— ¶ Also, *a post-house*. *Inscr*. —— ¶ Also, *a station for ships, a bay, creek, road, anchoring-place*, ναύσταθμος, ναύλοχον. *Virg*. and *Liv*. — Hence, figur. *Ovid*. Fluctibus ejectum tuta statione recepi, *h. e. harbor, place of refuge*. —— ¶ *Vitruv*. 1, 2, 5, *that which is positive, settled by arbitrary appointment or custom (opposed to the natural)*.

STĂTĬŌNĀLIS (statio), e, adj. *standing still, fixed, stationary*. *Plin*. Martis stella.

STĂTĬŌNĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to standing still or a standing place*. Hence, *Pandect*. milites, *or, simply, Id*. Stationarii, *h. e. soldiers on guard*. —— ¶ Also, Stationarii, *those who assisted the post-runners, a sort of postmasters*. *Cod. Theod*.

STĂTĪVŬS (sto), a, um, adj. *standing, standing still*, σταδός. *Varr*. aqua, *h. e. standing water*, σταδὸν ὕδωρ. *Cic*. and *Liv*. præsidium, *h. e. outposts, a picket*. *Cæs*. castra, *or, simply, Liv*. Stativa, *h. e. a standing camp, station, quarters*, σταθμός. Also, ironically, of a proprætor who had no army. *Cic*. *Verr*. 5, 12. *an idle halting on his journey and neglecting his business*. Hence, Stativa, *sc*. castra, *a station, quarters or resting-place of a traveller*. *Plin*. — Also, *a station for ships*. *Cic*. Agros, urbes, stativa, portus, totam denique Bithyniam, decemviri vendituri sint, *h. e. bays, creeks, anchorages, roads*. (Grævius explains it, *standing waters*, as, lakes, &c. Some read *stagna*.) —— ¶ Also, *appointed, fixed, stated*, for *Status, a, um*. *Macrob*. feriæ.

STĂTŎR (sisto), ōris, m. *one that causes any thing to stand*. Hence, *Jupiter* is called *Stator*, according to *Liv*. 1, 12, because he stopped the flight of the Romans. But *Cic*. *Cat*. 1, 13, calls him so, because he is *a supporter or preserver*. —— ¶ Also, *a preserver*. *Cic*. Stator hujus urbis. (See above.) —— ¶ Also (from sto), *an attendant, servant*, particularly of magistrates in the provinces. *Cic*. Existimavi esse faciendum, ut ad te statores meos et lictores cum litteris mitterem.

STĂTŬA (statuo), æ, f. *a statue*, commonly, *a statue cast*, ἄγαλμα, ἀνδριάς. *Cic*. Statuam alicui ponere, *or* statuere, *or*, *Nep*. constituere, *h. e. to erect*. But, also, *a statue of marble*. *Vitruv*.

STĂTŬĀRĬŬS (statua), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to statues*. Hence, *Plin*. ars, *or, simply, Id*. Statuaria, *sc*. ars, *the art of making statues; statuary*. — Statuarius, absol. *a statuary, maker of statues, sculptor*, ἀγαλματοποιός. *Plin*.

STĂTŬLĪBER, i, m. and STĂTŬLĪBERA (properly statu & liber, or libera), æ, f. *a slave that is declared free by will of his or her master on condition of fulfilling certain conditions*. *Pandect*.

STĂTŬLĪNUS. See *Statanus*.

STĂTŬMĀRĬA, æ, f. same as *Proserpinaca*. *Apul*.

STĂTŪMĔN (statuo), ĭnis, n. *that upon which any thing stands or rests or may rest*. Hence, *a prop*. *Colum*. — Also, *the ribs of a ship* are called *statumina*. *Cæs*. (Otherwise, they are called *costæ navium*.) — Also, *any ground-work or foundation* of a thing. *Vitruv*.

STĂTŪMĬNĀTĬŌ (statumino), ōnis, f. *a ground-work, foundation*. *Vitruv*.

STĂTŪMĬNŌ (statumen), as, a. 1. *to make firm by a prop, support or ground-work, to prop up, underset, underprop, support*, ἐρείδω, στηρίζω, χαρακόω. *Plin*. vineam, *h. e. to underprop*. *Vitruv*. Statuminetur saxo, *h. e. let a coat be laid down*.

STĂTŬNCŬLA, æ, f. or STĂTŬNCŬLUM (dimin. of statua), i, n. *a small statue*. *Petron*. 50. (si lectio certa).

STĂTŬŌ (from statum, the supine of sisto), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to cause to stand, to put, place, set*, τίθημι. *Plaut*. navem, *h. e. to anchor*. *Liv*. Equus Curtium statuit in vado. *Prop*. boves. *Cic*. aliquem ante oculos. *Liv*. captivos in medio. *Virg*. crateras. —— ¶ Also, *to place, set up, raise, erect, build*, ἵστημι. *Cic*. statuam. *Nepos*. tabernaculum. *Virg*. urbem. *Ovid*. aras. — Hence, figur. *to make, establish*. *Cic*. regnum. *Terent*. exemplum, *h. e. to set an example, give a precedent*. *Justin*. sedes alicubi, *h. e. to fix one's habitation, settle, take up one's abode*. —— ¶ Also, *to prescribe, set, appoint, fix, assign*. *Auct*. ad *Herenn*. jus. *Cic*. sibi finem consilii. *Liv*. tempus colloquio. *Terent*. preti-

um arti. Cic. Statuto loco. Liv. Dies est statutus comitiis. — Hence, to determine, decide, give sentence, pass judgment or sentence. Cæs. de aliquo. Id. in aliquem aliquid gravius. Cic. contra aliquem. Tacit. de se, h. e. to destroy himself. Liv. Vix statuere apud animum possum, utrum, &c. h. e. decide, determine. So, also, Cic. Neque possum statuere, utrum, &c. — Also, to resolve, determine, consider. Nepos. belli finem facere. Cic. Statutum habere cum animo. Liv. Statuerent apud animos, quid, &c. Also, with ut following. Tacit. Statuisse, ut legiones in Syriam transferret. — Also, to decree. Cic. Statuitur, ne sit Creta provincia. — Also, to imagine, believe, be of opinion, suppose, think, take for certain. Cic. Laudem statuo esse maximam. Id. Ut mihi statuo, h. e. as I believe or suppose. — Also, to decide, inquire into, examine. Ovid. res privatas. —— ¶ Statutus, a, um, tall, of high stature. Plaut.

STĂTŪRĂ (sto), æ, f. stature, size, bigness, height of body, μέγεθος. Of men. Cic. Of animals. Colum. Of trees, height, size. Id.

STĂTŬS (Id.), us, m. a standing, στάσις. Cic. Status, incessus, sessio, h. e. a standing, walking, sitting. Id. erectus, h. e. a standing upright or erect. —— ¶ Also, stature, size, size of the body. Of men. Colum. Of animals. Id. Of plants. Pallad. —— ¶ Also, posture, attitude, carriage. Nep. Illo statu statuam fieri voluit, h. e. in that posture. Ovid. artificis. — Particularly, the attitude or posture of a person fighting. Horat. minax. Liv. Statu movere hostem, h. e. to compel him to give up his position. — Hence, figur. state, station, condition, circumstances. Cic. Adversarios de omni statu dejicere. So, also, Cic. demovere. Id. Restituere aliquem in pristinum statum. Id. Status vitæ. Liv. Statum cœli notare. Tacit. Hic status belli erat. — Also, quiet, peaceful condition, prosperity. Tacit. Agr. 7. urbis. Liv. 34, 61. Statum civitatis turbare. — Hence, Cic. Status regum, h. e. quality, degree of power, whether they are sovereign and powerful or not (but according to Schuetz, royal domains.) — Also, station in life, rank, birth, difference which is made by birth, as, between a free person and a slave, Pandect., between persons of noble or ignoble birth, patricians or plebeians. Cic. Agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, h. e. ranks. Vellei. Statum nullum habere, h. e. to have no property, no residence, have nothing to lose, of persons who are proscribed. — Pandect. Status ætatis, h. e. the age of twenty-five years. —— ¶ Cic. and Quintil. Status causæ, or simply, Status, h. e. the state of the case. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, same as modus verbi. Quintil.

STĂTŬS, a, um. See Sisto.

STĂTŪTIŌ (statuo), ōnis, f. a placing, setting up, fixing, στάσις. Vitruv.

STĂTŪTŬS, a, um. See Statuo.

STĔĂTĪTIS (στεατῖτις), ĭdis, f. and **STĔĂTĪTĒS** (στεατίτης), æ, m. a kind of precious stone. Plin. 37, 71.

STĔĂTŌMĂ (στεάτωμα), ătis, n. a kind of tumor or swelling containing something of a fat or tallowy nature. Cels.

STĔGĂ (στέγη), æ, f. the deck or hatches of a ship. Plaut.

STEGNŎS (στεγνὸς), a, um, adj. close, firm, astringent. Plin.

STĒLĂ, æ, and **STĒLĒ** (στήλη), es, f. a column, pillar. Enn. and Plin.

STĔLĔPHŪRŎS (στελεφοῦρος), i, m. a kind of plant, perhaps Ravenna sugar-cane (Saccharum Ravennæ, L.). Plin.

STĒLIS (στηλὶς), ĭdis, f. a kind of misletoe on the fir or larch-tree. Plin.

STĒLLĂ (for sterula, dimin. of ἀστὴρ), æ, f. a star. Cic. — Hence, a figure resembling a star. Colum. — Also, the pupil of the eye. Claudian. — Also, the star-fish. Plin. — Also, a sparkle or bright spot on precious stones, or the lustre of precious stones. Plin. — Plin. Peculiares stellæ, h. e. glow-worms. — Lucret. Fulgentes stellæ, h. e. lightning. — Also, a planet. Virg. Saturni. Cic. Quinque stellæ. So, also, Id. Stellæ errantes, vagæ, h. e. planets. Cic. Stellæ inerrantes, h. e. fixed stars. Plaut. Diurna stella, h. e. the morning-star. — Also, a comet. Virg. —— ¶ Also, with poets, a constellation. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, the sun. Ovid. Cinget geminos stella serena polos.

STĒLLĀNS (stella), tis, adj. starry. Cic. nox. Lucret. cœlum. — Figur. sparkling, shining, glittering. Ovid. gemma. Plin. volatus. Martial. Frontem stellantem, h. e. torn, mangled.

STĒLLĀRIS (stella), e, adj. of a star. Macrob. essentia, the substance of the stars.

STĒLLĀS, ātis. See Stellatis.

STĒLLĀTĪNŬS (stellas), a, um, adj. of or belonging to the ager Stellatis. Liv. tribus.

STĒLLĀTIS, e, or **STĒLLĀS**, ātis. Cic. Ager Stellatis, h. e. a piece of land in Campania, probably so called from a town by the name of Stella.

STĒLLĀTŪRĂ (unc.), æ, f. a deduction made from the allowance of soldiers. Spartian.

STĒLLĀTŬS (stella), a, um, adj. full of stars, studded or adorned with stars, starry, ἀστερωτὸς, ἀστερόεις. Cic. Cepheus. — Hence, figur. set with stars as it were. Ovid. Argus, h. e. having many eyes. Virg. ensis, h. e. glittering. Plin. Salamandra, animal stellatum.

STĒLLĬFĔR (stella & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bearing stars, starry, ἀστεροφόρος. Cic.

STĒLLĬGĔR (stella & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bearing stars, starry. Varr.

STĒLLĬMĪCĀNS (stella & mico), tis, adj. glittering with stars. Varr.

STĒLLIŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. a kind of lizard having its back variegated with spots like stars, ἀσκαλαβώτης, γαλεώτης, (Lacerta gecko, L.) Plin. It is said to be cunning. Virg. Hence, figur. of a cunning, crafty person. Apul.

STĒLLIŌNĀTŬS (stello), us, m. all kinds of fraud or cozenage in bargaining not expressly forbidden by law. Pandect.

STĒLLŌ (stella), as, a. 1. to mark or variegate in the manner of stars. Plin. Hyadum numero, et dispositione stellantur.

STĔMMĂ (στέμμα), ătis, n. a garland, crown, wreath, chaplet, στέμμα, στέφανος. Prudent. Particularly, a garland or wreath, with which images of ancestors were adorned or surrounded. Senec. and Plin. —— ¶ Also, a genealogical tree, pedigree, lineage of one's ancestors. Senec. and Sueton. — Figur. Martial. argenti.

STĔNŎCŎRIĂSIS (στενοκορίασις), is, f. a kind of disease in the eyes of horses, when the pupils are uncommonly small. Veget.

STĔNTŎR (Στέντωρ), ŏris, m. a Grecian, whose voice is said to have equalled the united voices of fifty men. Juvenal. — Hence, Stentŏrĕus, a, um, adj. Stentorean, sounding loudly. Arnob.

STĔPHĂNĔPLŎCŎS (στεφανηπλόκος), or **STĔPHĂNŎPLŎCŎS** (στεφανοπλόκος), i, f. she that wreathes chaplets, the name of Glycera as a picture of Pausias. Plin. — It is also called stephanepōlis, or stephanopōlis (στεφανόπωλις), she that sells garlands or chaplets. Id.

STĔPHĂNĪTIS (στεφανῖτις), ĭdis, f. sc. vitis, a kind of vine which winds itself in the shape of garlands. Plin. — The plural Stephanitæ, probably from nom. sing. Stephanites, æ, m. is found in Colum.

STĔPHĂNŎMĔLIS (unc.), n. a kind of herb good for bleedings at the nose. Plin.

STEPHANOPLŎCUS, } See Stephaneplocos.
STEPHANOPŌLIS. }

STĔPHĂNŎS (στέφανος), i, m. a name of several plants, as, Alexandri. Plin.

STERCES, is, m. See Sterculius.

STĔRCŎRĀRIŬS (stercus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to dung, κοπρικός. Varr. crates.

STĔRCŎRĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. a dunging, manuring, κοπρισμός. Colum.

STĔRCŎRĔŬS (stercus), a, um, adj. of or relating to dung, stinking like dung, dirty, filthy, κοπρικός, as a term of reproach. Plaut. miles.

STĔRCŎRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to dung, manure with dung, κοπρίζω. Cic. agrum. —— ¶ Also, to clear of dung, cleanse from dung. Pandect. latrinas. Colum. Colluvies stercorata, h. e. heaps of dung brought together.

STĔRCŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. manured, well manured. Colum. solum. Cato. Locus stercorosissimus. —— ¶ Also, full of dung, full of filth or dirt. Colum. aqua.

STĔRCŬLINIUM, } See Sterquilinium.
STĔRCŬLINUM, i, n. }

STĔRCŬLIŬS, **STĔRCŬLŬS**, **STĔRCŪTIŬS**, or **STĔRCŪTŬS** (stercus), i, m. the god of dung with the Romans, according to some, a name of Saturn, according to others, of Picumnus. Plin., Macrob., Lactant., Plaut. and Augustin. — He was also called Sterces. Augustin.

STĔRCŬS (unc.), ŏris, n. the excrements of men and animals, dung, ordure, muck, manure, σπίλεθος, σκῶρ, κόπρος. Varr. — Hence, as a term of reproach. Cic. Stercus curiæ. —— ¶ Figur. refuse. Scrib. Larg. ferri, h. e. dross.

STERCUTIUS, } See Sterculius.
STERCUTUS. }

STERELȲTIS (unc.), ĭdis, f. a kind of silver-litharge. Plin.

STĔRĔŎBĂTĂ (στερεοβάτης), æ, f. the patten of a pillar; the zocle, or low square member serving to support a column. Vitruv.

STĔRGĔTHRŎN (στέργηθρον), i, n. large houseleek. Plin.

STERICŬLA. See Sterilicula.

STĔRIGMŬS (στηριγμὸς), i, m. a kind of meteor. Apul.

STĔRILĔFIŌ (sterilis & fio), is, to become unfruitful or barren. Solin. 25. (Others read steriles fiunt).

STĔRILĒSCŌ (sterilis), is, n. 3. to grow or become barren. Plin.

STĔRILICŬLĂ (sterilis), æ, f. vulva porcæ virginis. Petron. 35. (Others read stericula in the same signification.)

STĔRILIS (dimin. of sterus, a, um, the Greek στερὸς, στεῤῥὸς), e, adj. incapable of bearing fruit or producing young, barren, sterile, fruitless, ἄκαρπος, ἄγονος. Virg. ager. Id. platanus. Id. avena. Id. vacca. Ovid. herba. Juvenal. uxor. Catull. vir, h. e. eunuchus. Varr. Galli ad partum steriliores. Also, with a genit. following. Plin. Steriles plumbi lapides. — Hence, with poets, making unfruitful. Horat. robigo, h. e. blasting mildew. Martial. hiems. —— ¶ Also, figur. fruitless, useless, without profit or advantage. Cic. Februarius. Pandect. nummi, h. e. bearing no interest. Martial. amicus, h. e. from whom not much advantage is to be expected. —— ¶ Also, empty. Plaut. manus. Plin. Ep. epistolæ. h. e. without presents. Also, with a genit. following. Tacit. Virtutum sterile seculum. Vellei. Urbes studiorum steriles. Also, with an ablat. following. Plin. Paneg. laude.

STĔRILITĀS (sterilis), ātis, f. barrenness, sterility, unfruitfulness, στείρωσις. Cic. agrorum. Plin. mulierum. Id. arborum. Also, without a genit. Suet. Magna quondam sterilitate, h. e. scarcity. — Figur. Plin. fortunæ. Id. cœlestis, h. e. malign influence of the atmosphere, bad weather. Also, in the plural. Plin. Ep. Continuæ sterilitates.

STĔRILŬS, a, um, adj. same as Sterilis. Lucret.

STĔRNĀX (sterno), ācis, adj. throwing to the ground. Virg. equus, h. e. that throws off his rider. Sidon. cives, h. e. who fall to the ground as humble suppliants.

STĔRNŌ (from στέρω, στέρνω, also from στεράω, στράω, of which the perf. and supine are formed), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. to spread, scatter, strew, στορέω, στρώννυμι. Ovid. vestes. Id. arenam. — Hence, Stratus, a, um, scattered, spread, strewed. Sueton. Strata sub pedibus vestis. Virg. Strata jacent poma. —— ¶ Also, to throw to the ground, throw down, καταβάλλω. By force, or as an enemy. Liv. omnia ferro. Virg. Torrens sternit sata. Plin. Elephanti stabula dentibus sternunt. Justin. Stratorum hominum caterva. Hence, figur. Virg. Corda pavor stravit, h. e. to make faint-hearted, discourage. Cic. Afflictos se et stratos esse, h. e. miserable, unhappy. Also, not forcibly or in a hostile

manner. *Liv.* Sternere corpora, *or*, *Virg.* se, *or*, *Liv.* sterni, *h. e. to throw one's self to the ground, lie down, fall prostrate.* Hence, Stratus, a, um, *lying.* *Cic.* humi. *Horat.* sub arbuto. *Liv.* Stratus somno, *h. e. sleeping.* *Cic.* Stratus ad pedes alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to extend, stretch forth.* *Plin.* Insulæ sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum. —— ¶ Also, *to level, make straight.* *Cic.* locum, *h. e. to level with the ground.* *Virg.* æquora, *h. e. to calm, still.* *Horat.* ventos, *h. e. to calm.* — Hence, *to make passable, make a path.* *Lucret.* viam per mare. *Sil.* Iter sternere. — Particularly, by paving, *to pave.* *Liv.* viam silice. *Id.* Via strata, *h. e. a street.* *Virg.* Strata viarum, *for* stratæ viæ. —— ¶ Also, *to cover by strewing*, or, in general, *to cover.* *Horat.* nemus foliis. *Virg.* humum stipula. *Lucret.* campos arboribus. *Virg.* Terram cæsi stravere juvenci. *Juvenal.* Stratum classibus æquor. — Hence, *to spread or cover the couches on which people slept or reclined at table.* *Cic.* lectulos pellibus, *or, simply*, *Id.* Sternere lectum, *h. e. to cover with cushions or mattresses, get ready.* So, also, *Cic.* triclinium. *Plin. Ep.* Sternere, *h. e. to make or get ready a place to lie on.* — *Liv.* Equum sternere, *h. e. to saddle.*

STĔRNŪMENTUM (sternuo), i, n. *any thing that causes sneezing.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a sneezing, πταρμός.* *Plin.*

STĔRNŬŌ (πτάρνυμαι), is, ui, ūtum, n. and a. 3. *to sneeze or neese, πταίρω, πτάρνυμαι.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of a lamp, *to crackle.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to give by sneezing.* *Prop.* Sternuere omen alicui.

STĔRNŪTĀMENTUM (sternuto), i, n. *a sneezing or neezing, πταρμός.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing that causes to sneeze.* *Plin. Ed. Elzev.* (But *Ed. Hard.* reads *sternumentum.*)

STĔRNŪTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a sneezing, πταρμός.* *Apul.*

STĔRNŪTŌ (frequentat. of sternuo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to sneeze often, sneeze, πτάρνυμαι.* *Petron.*

STĔRŎPĒ (Στερόπη), es, f. *one of the Pleiades.* *Ovid.*

STĔRŎPĒS (Στερόπης), is, m. *one of the smiths of Vulcan.* *Virg.*

STĔRQUILINIUM, or **STĔRCŬLINIUM**, or **STĔRCŬLINUM** (stercus), i, n. *a dunghill, laystall, mixen, κοπρών.* *Cato.*

STĔRTINIUS, ii, m. *a Stoic philosopher.* *Horat.* — Hence, Stertinius, a, um, adj. *Stertinian.* *Horat.*

STĔRTŌ (δέρθω, δαρθάνω), is, ŭi, n. 3. *to snore, snort, breathe hard through the nose, ῥέγχω.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to sleep, sleep fast.* *Terent.*

STHĔNĔBŒA, or **STHĔNŎBŒA**, æ, f. *the wife of Prœtus; she fell in love with Bellerophon.* — Hence, Sthenebœius, *or* Sthenobœius, a, um, adj. *relating to Sthenebœa.* *Sidon.* heros, *h. e.* Bellerophon.

STHĔNĔLUS, i, m. *a Grecian who fought at Troy.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the father of Eurystheus.* *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *a king of Liguria, whose son Cycnus was changed into a swan.* — Hence, Sthĕnĕlēius, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* hostis, *h. e.* Eurystheus. — Sthenelēis, idis, f. *Ovid.* volucris, *h. e. a swan.*

STIBADIUM (στιβάδιον), ii, n. *a semicircular seat or couch*, otherwise called *Sigma.* *Plin. Ep.*

STIBIUM, ii, n. and **STIBI**, and **STIMMI** (στίβι, and στίμμι), n. *antimony.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of black paint made of pulverized antimony, and used by women to paint their eyebrows black;* it is now called *Surmé* by the women in the East. *Plin.*

STICHA, and **STICA** (στίχη), æ, f. *a kind of grape.* *Plin.*

STICŬLA (perhaps dimin. of stica), æ, f. *a kind of grape.* *Colum.*

STIGMA (στίγμα), ătis, n. *a mark made by puncture.* Hence, *a mark burnt in, a brand, stigma.* With such marks were branded runaway slaves. *Quintil.* Hence, figur. *a stigma, infamy, disgrace.* *Martial.* Recruits, also, were branded with such a mark. *Veget.* — Also, *a mark made in the face by an inexperienced barber, a cut.* *Martial.*

STIGMATIAS (στιγματίας), æ, m. *a slave who had been stigmatized or branded on the forehead.* *Cic.*

STIGMŌ (stigma), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to brand, stigmatize, στιγματίζω.* *Prudent.*

STIGMŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of brand-marks, branded, marked by punctures, στιγματώδης.* *Petron.* and *Plin.*

STILBON (from στίλβων, particip. of στίλβω), tis, *the planet Mercury.* *Apul.*

STILLA (dimin. of stiria), æ, f. *a drop, σταλαγμός.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Figur. *a drop, a little.* *Martial.* olei. *Augustin.* temporis. —— ¶ *Stilla* is a drop measured by art: *Gutta*, a natural drop.

STILLĀTIM (stilla), adv. *by drops, drop by drop, πεοιστάλδην.* *Varr.*

STILLĀTITIUS, and **STILLĀTICIUS** (stillo), a, um, adj. *that drops, dropping, falling in drops, σταγονίας.* *Plin.*

STILLĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dropping.* *Plin. Valerian.*

STILLICIDIUM (stilla & cado), ii, n. *any liquid falling in drops, σταλαγμός.* *Lucret.* Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat. *Plin.* Stillicidia urinæ, *h. e. a strangury.* Hence, *Senec.* Per stillicidia amittere animam, *h. e. gradually.* —— ¶ Particularly, *the water that drops from the eaves of houses.* *Vitruv.*

STILLŌ (stilla), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to fall in drops, drop, distil, trickle down, στάζω.* *Varr.* Vas, unde stillet aqua. *Ovid.* De ilice stillabant mella. *Cic.* Pugio stillans. Hence, *Stat.* Plumis stillare diem, *h. e.* plenum esse. *Senec.* Orationem stillare, *h. e. to flow slowly.* *Calpurn.* Stillantes voces, *h. e. broken sounds.* —— ¶ Also, *to let fall in drops, drop, distil.* *Horat.* rorem ex oculis, *h. e. tears.*

STILUS, or **STȲLUS** (στῦλος), i, m. properly, *a column, pillar.* Hence, *a pointed stake or spike of iron*, as, to put in the ground. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *a long, round, pointed instrument used in agriculture and gardening*, as, for separating plants. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the stem or stalk of a plant*, as, of asparagus. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a style for writing with*, particularly, *the iron style of the Romans, which was broad at the top and pointed below, with which they wrote on waxen tablets.* *Plaut.* It was especially used in writing for exercise, or when they wrote in haste. When they had made a mistake, they turned the style, with the broad end of which they could erase what had been written, and so correct it. Hence, *Horat.* Stilum vertas, *h. e. turn the style, expunge, erase, blot out, alter, correct.* So, also, *Cic.* Vertit stilum in tabulis. — Hence, *a writing.* *Cæcil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Or, *composition, statement in writing.* *Sueton. Oct.* 85; *Calig.* 53. — Also, *a writing for the sake of practice, a writing frequently.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a style or manner of writing.* *Terent.* and *Cic.*

STIMMI, n. See *Stibium.*

STIMŬLA (stimulus) æ, f. *a goddess supposed to excite persons to the performance of their work.* According to others, she was so called because she excited persons to lewdness. *Ovid.*

STIMŬLĀTIŌ (stimulo), ōnis, f. *an excitement, incitement, instigation, stimulation, κεντρισμός.* *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

STIMŬLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *an exciter, instigator, stimulator, κέντωρ.* *Claudian.*

STIMŬLĀTRIX (stimulator), icis, f. *she that stimulates or incites.* *Plaut.*

STIMŬLEUS (stimulus), a, um, adj. *consisting in prickles or goads.* *Plaut.* supplicium, *h. e. a punishment of slaves with pricking or goading, κέντρινος.* *Plaut.* stimuli.

STIMŬLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to prick, goad, κεντέω.* *Colum.* Ea res ferum prohibet a rixa, cum stimulatum suo ictu ipse se sauciat. *Lucan.* currus, *h. e.* equos, *to drive on.* —— ¶ Also, *to torment, vex, trouble, disturb.* *Cic.* Te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum. —— ¶ Also, *to incite, instigate, impel, excite, provoke.* *Cic.* Stimulabat me, ut caverem. *Liv.* ad arma. *Plin.* animantium conceptus, *h. e.* animantia ad concipiendum.

STIMŬLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of goads or prickles, full of incentives or incitements.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

STIMŬLUS (στίζω), i, m. *a prickle, any sharp-pointed thing*, such, for example, as were concealed under the surface of the ground, in order to annoy an enemy, especially his cavalry. *Cæs.* — Particularly, *an instrument with a sharp point, with which countrymen pricked their oxen in ploughing, and roused them to work, a goad, κέντρον.* *Plaut.* — Slaves used to be punished or tortured with it. *Plaut.* Hence, by way of contempt. *Cic.* Dum te stimulis fodiam. — Hence, of the horses of the sun. *Ovid.* Parce stimulis, *h. e.* with us, *spare the whip.* — Also, of the inspiration of the sibyl. *Virg.* Stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, *h. e. spurs* as it were. —— ¶ Figur. *a sting, cause of unquietness, pang, torment.* *Cic.* doloris. *Liv.* Amoris stimuli, *h. e. jealousy.* —— ¶ Also, *an incitement, inducement, incentive.* *Cic.* gloriæ. *Id.* Stimulos admovere homini, *h. e. to stimulate, incite.* So, also, *Quintil.* addere, *or*, *Ovid.* adjicere. —— ¶ Stimulum, i, n. *Plaut.* Stimulum in manu est.

STINGUŌ (στίζω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to extinguish.* *Lucret.* ignes. *Id.* Stingui, *h. e. to be extinguished, to die, to fade.*

STIPĀTIŌ (stipo), ōnis, f. *a stuffing, cramming, filling up close, crowding together.* Hence, *a crowd of people.* *Plin. Ep.* Tanta stipatione cetera tenebantur. — Also, of animals and things, *a crowd, throng, great number.* *Plin.* — Also, *a suite, retinue, train, number of attendants.* *Cic.* Autronii aspectus, concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum.

STIPĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one of a suite, a guard, body-guard* of a king. *Cic.* — Hence, in an odious sense, of persons who attend one in a similar manner, *an attendant, companion.* *Cic.* Quis est Sergius? armiger Catilinæ, stipator tui corporis, signifer seditionis.

STIPĀTUS, a, um, particip. from stipo. —— ¶ Adj. *surrounded, encompassed, environed.* *Sidon.* Stipatissimus ab omni ordine.

STIPENDIĀLIS (stipendium), e, adj. *relating to tribute.* *Sidon.* Stipendiale fœdus, *h. e. by which one engages to pay tribute.*

STIPENDIĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to tribute.* Hence, *bound to pay a yearly tribute or contribution, tributary, stipendiary, ὑποτελής.* *Cæs.* civitas. *Cic.* homo. *Cæs.* Æduos sibi stipendiarios factos. Also, as a *subst.* *Id.* Stipendiarii Æduorum. (*Stipendarii* and *Vectigales* are thus distinguished; that the former pay annually a fixed sum by way of tribute, and the latter pay taxes according to the amount of their property and the produce of their lands.) — *Cic.* Vectigal stipendiarium, *h. e. a fixed annual contribution of money.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to pay, serving for pay or hire, receiving pay.* *Auct. B. Afric.* cohors. *Liv.* Stipendiarii facti sunt.

STIPENDIOR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be paid, to serve for hire, μισθοφορέω.* *Plin.* Regi peditum sexcenta millia stipendiantur. Hence, *Tertull.* Butyro stipendiati, *h. e. receiving as though in payment or for maintenance.*

STIPENDIUM (for stipipendium, from stips & pendo), ii, n. *the pay of soldiers, ἀποφορά.* *Cic.* Stipendium militibus persolvere, *or*, *Liv.* dare, *or*, *Cic.* numerare. *Liv.* accipere. Hence, *Cic.* Stipendia merere, *or* mereri, *h. e. to do military service, serve as a soldier.* — Hence, *a campaign, military service.* *Sallust.* and *Liv.* Stipendia facere, *or*, *Cic.* merere, *or*, *Id.* mereri, *h. e. to serve as a soldier, do military service.* *Nepos.* Primum stipendium meruit, *h. e. made his first campaign.* *Cic.* Milites stipendiis confectis, *or*, *Liv.* emeritis, *h. e. who have completed the time of their service.* *Plin. Ep.* Castrensibus stipendiis im

bui, *h. e. to learn military service in a camp.* — Figur. *military service.* *Senec.* vitæ humanæ, *h. e.* officium. — Also, *expense.* *Colum.* 2, 2. (But *Schneider* reads, more correctly, *impendii.*) — ¶ Also, *a tax, tribute, contribution.* *Liv.* pendere. *Id.* remittere. *Id.* Stipendio multare. Hence, *that which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, a punishment.* *Catull.* Dira ferens stipendia tauro (*h. e.* Minotauro). *Horat.* Quod me manet stipendium? *h. e.* pœna. — Also, *assistance.* *Colum.*

STĪPES (στύπος), ĭtis, m. *any piece of wood standing in the ground, a trunk, stem, post, stake, stoop.* Hence, *the trunk of a tree.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* Also, *a tree.* *Ovid.* Also, *a branch or bough.* *Martial.* Also, *a stake or post.* *Cæs.* — ¶ Also, proverbially, *a block, blockhead, dunce.* *Cic.*

STĬPĬDŌSŬS (stipes), a, um, adj. *woody, ligneous.* *Apul.* radix.

STĪPŌ (from στείβω, στίβω, στίπω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stuff, cram, constipate, press close, compress,* στείβω, *ἐπάγω.* *Virg.* mella. — Hence, Stipatus, a, um, *pressed close together, close together.* *Cic.* Græci. *Liv.* phalanx, *h. e. in close array.* *Lucan.* membra. — ¶ Hence, *to fill up, stuff, cram.* *Flor.* nucem sulphure et igne. *Colum.* calathos prunis. *Tertull.* calceum, *h. e. to put on tightly.* — Hence, Stipatus, a, um, *full of any thing.* *Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.* — ¶ Also, *to join closely to.* *Propert.* se gregibus. — ¶ Stipari, *to throng, crowd, stand close together.* *Claudian.* — ¶ Also, of a crowd or great number, *to encompass, surround, environ.* *Cic.* senatum armatis. *Id.* Stipatus lictoribus. — ¶ Also, of a crowd or great number of people, *to attend, accompany.* *Cic.* Stipatus choro juventutis. *Liv.* Satellitum turba stipante. — ¶ See, also, *Stipatus, a, um.*

STĬPS (perhaps from stipo), stĭpis, f. *a contribution in money.* *Liv.* — ¶ Particularly, *money collected or begged, alms, charity.* *Liv.* Stipem colligere, *h. e. to beg, ask alms.* — ¶ Also, *a small coin,* such as is given to beggars. *Apul.* — ¶ Also, *profit, gain, advantage.* *Colum.* and *Quintil.* — ¶ Also, *a fine.* *Val. Max.* — ¶ Also, *a present or gift of money,* as, a new year's gift. *Ovid.* and *Suet.* — ¶ The *nominat. stips* does not occur. — *Stips* is also used for *stipes, a stake, staff,* &c. *Petron.*

STĬPŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the stem, stalk or blade of corn; a straw, stubble,* καλάμη. *Terent.* Stipulam colligere. *Varr.* legere. *Virg.* Stipulam urere, *h. e. the stubble.* — Also, *a stalk of a reed.* *Virg.* — Also, of beans. *Ovid.* Of hay. *Varr.* Hence, *straw.* *Ovid.*

STĬPŬLĀTĬŌ (stipulor), ōnis, f. *a formal demanding of a person whether he is willing to promise any thing, a stipulation, contract, obligation, covenant, agreement, bargain, promise, engagement,* ἐπερώτησις. *Cic.*

STĬPŬLĀTĬUNCŬLĂ (dimin. of stipulatio), æ, f. *a small stipulation,* ἐπερωτημάτιον. *Cic.*

STĬPŬLĀTŎR (stipulor), ōris, m. *one who demands a formal promise, a stipulator, contractor,* ἐπερωτητής. *Sueton.*

STĬPŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a demanded promise, stipulation.* *Pandect.*

STĬPŬLŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to demand a formal promise, to stipulate, make a bargain or contract in a set form,* ἐπερωτάω. *Cic.* and *Pandect.* — ¶ Also, *to promise or engage on demand.* *Pandect.* — Also, *passively.* *Cic.* Pecunia stipulata.

STĪRĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a globule or shoot of ice: an icicle,* σταλαγμός. *Virg.*

STĪRĬĀCŬS (stiria), a, um, adj. *frozen.* *Solin.* gutta.

STIRPESCŌ (stirps), is, n. 3. *to grow to a stem or stalk,* ῥιζοφυτοῦμαι. *Plin.*

STIRPĬTŬS (Id.), adv. *from the very root, by the roots, root and branch, utterly,* ῥιζόθεν. *Cic.*

STIRPS (unc.), pis, f. *the lowest part of a tree, including the roots.* *Cic.* — Also, *the root of a tree.* *Cic.* — Hence, *any root, plant or shrub.* *Cic.* — Figur. *root, cause, source, beginning, rise, origin, ground.* *Cic.* virtutis. *Id.* juris. — ¶ Also, *the stem, stock or stalk of a tree.* *Virg.* — ¶ Also, *the tree without branches, or without regard to its branches.* *Plin.* — Particularly, *a young tree, slip, set.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a shoot, twig, branch.* *Lucret.* and *Colum.* — ¶ Also, *a stock, family, kindred, race, lineage.* *Cic.* — *Stirps* is a part of a *gens*; the latter comprehends all *stirpes.* — Also, *a tribe, a part of a nation.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *the person upon whom the continuance of a family depends.* *Liv.* — ¶ Also, *descent, offspring, progeny, posterity, child or children, descendants.* *Liv.* Stirpem augere. *Id.* Stirpem ex se relinquere. *Nepos.* Neque stirps potest deesse, *h. e. children.* — ¶ Also, *a quality or disposition derived from one's ancestors.* — ¶ It occurs as a *masculine* in *Enn.*, *Cato*, and *Virg.*

STĪVĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the plough-tail or handle,* ἐχέτλη. *Virg.*

STLĀTĂ (perhaps from latus, a, um), æ, f. *a kind of broad ship.* *Gell.*

STLĀTĀRĬŬS (stlata), a, um, adj. *foreign, imported by ships.* *Juvenal.* purpura. (Others explain it *latus clavus.*)

STLIS, used for *Lis* by the ancients, according to *Quintil.* 1, 4, 16.

STLOCUS, i, m. for *Locus.* *Quintil.*

STLŎPPŬS, or **STLOPUS,** i, m. See *Sclopus.*

STŌ (from στάω, στῶ, whence ἵστημι), stas, stĕti, stātum, n. 1. *to stand,* ἵστημι. *Cic.* Quum virgo staret et Cæcilia sederet. *Id.* Signa stant ad impluvium. — Particularly, *to stand* in order to make a set speech. Hence, *to make a set speech.* *Cic.* Stantibus necesse dicere. — Also, *to stand* for the purpose of fighting. Hence, *to fight.* *Nep.* in primis, *h. e. among the foremost.* *Cic.* Pulcherrime steti, *h. e. have fought gloriously.* Hence, *Nep.* ab aliquo, or cum aliquo, *h. e. to stand on one's side, side with, hold with, take one's part, fight on one's side.* So, also, *Cic.* a mendacio. *Liv.* pro aliquo stare, *h. e. to fight for any one, defend him.* — ¶ Also, *to stand, maintain one's ground, stand firm, not to run away,* as, in fighting. *Cic.* — Hence, *to stand, stand still, not to move, to be motionless.* *Virg.* Equus stare nescit. *Id.* Mare stat. *Sil.* Stabat ingens ad mœnia bellum. — Also, *to go on in speaking,* &c. *without interruption,* as, of an actor, when the piece pleases and is performed well. *Terent.* — ¶ Also, *not to be bankrupt, to be solvent.* *Cic.* Sine provincia stare non posse, *h. e. to be ruined.* *Sueton.* Nisi principem se stare non posse. — ¶ Also, *to maintain one's rank, dignity, power, authority, continue to flourish.* *Cic.* Me stante stare non poterant. *Liv.* Respublica stetit virtute tua. *Id.* Regnum fraterna stare concordia. *Id.* Civitas stetit Lycurgi legibus. — ¶ Also, *to be fixed, appointed, determined, resolved, unchangeable.* *Virg.* Stat sua cuique dies. *Terent.* Sententia stat. *Liv.* alicui, *h. e. any one is resolved.* *Nep.* Stat, *h. e. it is resolved or determined.* *Sil.* Stabat fatis, *h. e. it was determined by fate.* — ¶ Also, *to be firm or steadfast.* *Cic.* animis. — Particularly, *to persevere, persist, continue in* any thing, *abide by, stand to.* *Cic.* in fide. *Liv.* in sententia. *Id.* fœdere. *Cic.* promissis, *h. e. to keep.* Also, with a *dat.* *Pandect.* sententiæ. — ¶ Also, *to remain, endure, last, continue, not to be changed.* *Liv.* Regnum stetit puero. *Cic.* Qui si steterit idem mihique paruerit. — ¶ Also, *to stand out, project.* *Ovid.* Stantes oculi. — ¶ Also, *to stick, be fixed.* *Ovid.* Hasta stetit medio tergo. — ¶ Also, *to be thick, stiff or full of* any thing. *Virg.* Pulvere cœlum stare. *Id.* Stant lumina flamma. Also, without an ablat. *to stand, be stiff.* *Priap.* — ¶ Also, *to cost.* *Liv.* centum talentis. *Id.* multo sanguine. *Horat.* magno pretio, or, *Liv.* magno. *Senec.* pluris. — ¶ Also, Stat per me, quo minus, &c. *it is owing to me, I am the cause, I am to blame, that not,* &c. *Cæs.* Stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur. Also, with *quin,* for *quo minus.* *Liv.* Per eum non stetisset, quin, &c. Also, with *ne.* *Id.* Per milites nec stetisse, ne vincerent. Also, without a *conjunct.* *Terent.* Per me stetisse. *Quintil.* Non per me stetit, sed per illa. — ¶ Also, *to depend upon.* *Val. Flacc.* Salus stat in armis. *Sil.* Vigili stant bella magistro. — ¶ Also, for *esse,* implying standing, continuance, firmness, &c. *Virg.* In Ascanio stat cura parentis. *Liv.* Aliquamdiu atrox. pugna stetit. *Lucan.* Proles Metelli stabit barbarico conjux millesima lecto.

STŒBĒ (στοιβή), and στοίβη), es, f. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *phleos.* *Plin.*

STŒCHĀS (στοιχάς), ădis, f. *sc.* insula. Plural, Stœchades, *sc.* insulæ, *some islands on the coast of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *d'Hyeres.* — ¶ Also, *sc.* herba, *stechados, French lavender* (Lavandula Stœchas, L.). *Plin.*

STŌĬCĒ (stoicus), adv. *like a Stoic, Stoically,* Στωϊκῶς. *Cic.*

STŌĬCĪ, ōrum, m. See *Stoicus.*

STŌĬCĬDĂ (stoicus), æ, m. *a Stoic,* contemptuously of dissolute, vicious philosophers who pretended to be stoics. *Juvenal.*

STŌĬCŬS (Στωϊκός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Stoics, Stoic, Stoical,* Στωϊκός. *Cic.* schola. — Hence, Stoicus, *a Stoic, Stoic philosopher.* *Plur.* Stoici. *Cic.*

STŎLĂ (στολή), æ, f. *a long garment which reached from the neck to the ankles, worn by decent women of rank, a lady's robe, a stole, cimar.* *Cic.* Hence, for *a lady.* *Horat.* It was also worn by men. *Enn.* Particularly by players on the flute at the festival of Minerva. *Ovid.* Also by certain priests, *a sacerdotal robe.* *Apul.*

STŎLĀTŬS (stola), a, um, adj. *wearing the stola,* ἐστολισμένος. *Vitruv.* statua. Caligula called his great-grandmother Livia, *Ulyxes stolatus.* *Sueton.* — ¶ Also, *of or belonging to a lady.* *Martial.* pudor.

STŎLĬDĒ (stolidus), adv. *stupidly, foolishly, simply,* ἀνοήτως, ἠλιθίως. *Liv.* Juvenem stolide ferocem viribus suis cernebat. *Ammian.* Stolidius.

STŎLĬDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *folly, stupidity, blockishness,* ἀβελτερία, ἠλιθιότης. *Flor.*

STŎLĬDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *stupid, foolish, senseless, dull, doltish, silly, blockish, sottish,* ἠλίθιος, ἀνόητος. *Liv.* fiducia. *Terent.* Vix sensi stolidus, *h. e. fool that I am.* — ¶ Also, *inefficacious, inactive.* *Cic.*

STŎLŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a stupid fellow.* *Auson.* — ¶ Also, *a shoot, branch, twig, or scion, springing out of the root or side of the stock of a tree; an useless sucker; a water-shoot.* *Varr.*

STŎMĂCĂCĒ (στομακάκη), es, f. *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth.* *Plin.*

STŎMĂCHĀBUNDŬS (stomachor), a, um, adj. *full of indignation.* *Gell.*

STŎMĂCHANTĔR (stomachans), adv. *with indignation, indignantly.* *Augustin.*

STŎMĂCHĬCŬS (στομαχικός), a, um, adj. *having a weak stomach, disordered in the stomach, laboring under a complaint of the stomach.* *Senec.*

STŎMĂCHŎR (stomachus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to be or become indignant, be angry or greatly displeased, be vexed or out of humor, fret,* ἀγανακτέω. *Cic.* Non dubito, quin stomachere, quod tecum de eadem re agam sæpius. *Id.* cum aliquo, *h. e. to quarrel with any one, be angry with him.*

STŎMĂCHŌSĒ (stomachosus), adv. *angrily, passionately, fretfully, peevishly.* *Cic.* Rescripsi ei stomachosius.

STŎMĂCHŌSŬS (stomachus), a, um, adj. *full of indignation, angry, passionate, choleric,* ὀργίλος. *Horat.* eques. — ¶ Also, *that betrays indignation, acrimonious, severe, fretful, peevish.* *Cic.* Genus acuminis stomachosum. *Id.* Stomachosiores.

STŎMĂCHŬS (στόμαχος), i, m. *the œsophagus, by which food is conveyed to the stomach.* *Cic.* and *Cels.* — Also, *the lower part of the œsophagus; the pylorus, or orifice of the stomach.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *the stomach.* *Cic.* and *Cels.* — ¶ Also, *the power of the mind to bear*

any thing with difficulty or ease, willingly or unwillingly, sensibility. Cic. Consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo. —— ¶ Also, *a taste for any thing, a liking.* Cic. Ludi non sunt stomachi tui, *h. e. not to your mind, taste or liking.* — Also, *indignation, vexation, chagrin, fretfulness, peevishness, anger, passion, choler, bile.* Cic. In stomacho ridere. *Id.* Stomachum facere, *or*, movere alicui, *h. e. to excite indignation.* *Id.* In aliquem stomachum erumpere, *h. e. to vent his anger against any one.*

STŎMĂTĬCĒ (στοματική), es, f. *a medicine against diseases of the mouth.* *Plin.*

STŎMŌMĂ (στόμωμα), ătis, n. *a finer kind of scales which fly off from iron* (squama ferri) *in hammering.* *Cels.* Also, *from copper* (æris). *Plin.*

STŎRĂX, ăcis, m. *for* Styrax. *Solin.*

STŎRĔĂ, and **STŎRĬĂ** (probably from στορέω), æ, f. *a covering of platted straw, reeds or ropes, a mat,* ψίαθος. *Cæs.* and *Liv.*

STRĂBŌ (στραβών), ōnis, m. *one who looks asquint; goggle-eyed, squint-eyed.* Cic. and *Horat.* (*Strabo* expresses a greater deformity than *Pætus.* *Horat.* Strabonem appellat pætum pater.) —— ¶ Also, *the name of a Roman family.*

STRĂBŌNŬS (strabo), i, *squinting.* *Petron.*

STRĂBŬS (στραβός), a, um, adj. *squinting.* *Varr.*

STRĀGĒS (sterno), is, f. *a throwing or striking down, a fall, ruin, overthrow.* *Liv.* tectorum. *Id.* arborum. *Virg.* Stragem dare, *h. e. to beat down.* Also, of men. *Liv.* Stragem dedere inter se, *h. e. threw one another to the ground.* Also, of persons fighting. *Cic.* Strages edere. — Hence, *a heap of things or men thrown to the ground.* *Liv.* armorum. *Id.* Complere strage campos. Frequently it may be rendered *overthrow, defeat, slaughter, massacre, carnage.* Cic. Facere strages. *Id.* Strages edere.

STRĀGŬLUM, i, n. See *Stragulus.*

STRĀGŬLŬS (sterno), a, um, adj. *that with which any thing is covered, or that which is spread over any thing, particularly in order to make it soft or more even.* Cic. Vestis stragula, *h. e. a cushion, mattress, blanket, coverlet, quilt, carpet,* στρῶμα, ἐπίβλημα. — Stragulum, *a cover or coverlet for a couch, bed,* &c. *Cic.* and *Senec.* Also, *a coverlet put over a corpse.* *Sueton.* Also, *a covering for a horse, a saddle, housing, horse-cloth, blanket.* *Martial.* Also, *that which birds put under their eggs to make a soft bed for them.* *Plin.*

STRĀMĔN (Id.), Ynis, n. *any thing spread or strewed on the ground for resting on; straw, litter,* &c. κάρφη, κάρφος. *Virg.* Hic juvenem agresti sublimem in stramine ponunt.

STRĀMĔNTĀRĬŬS (stramentum), a, um, adj. *relating to straw.* *Cato.* falces, *h. e. with which straw is cut.*

STRĀMĔNTĪTĬŬS, and **STRĀMĔNTĪCĬŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *of straw, made of straw,* καρφίτης. *Auct. B. Hispan.*

STRĀMĔNTŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to fetch straw.* *Hygin.*

STRĀMĔNTUM (sterno), i, n. *that which is spread or strewed under any thing,* particularly, *straw for strewing under.* *Nepos.* and *Colum.* Also, *for thatching houses.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.* Also, *for setting fire to.* *Hirt.* Also, *straw while growing, the stalk of corn.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *that with which any thing is covered, a covering, coverlet, mattress.* *Cæs.*

STRĀMĬNĔŬS (stramen), a, um, adj. *of straw, made of or thatched with straw,* καρφίτης, καρφώδης. *Ovid.*

STRANGĬĂ, or rather **STRANGĬAS** (στραγγίας), æ, m. *a kind of Grecian wheat.* *Plin.*

STRANGŬLĀBĬLIS (strangulo), e, adj. *that can be choked or strangled.* *Tertull.*

STRANGŬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a choking, stifling, strangling, suffocating; suffocation, strangulation,* πνῖξις, πνιγμός. *Plin.* His nucleis ad purgationem uti non censuerim, propter ancipitem strangulationem. *Id.* Strangulationes vulvæ, *h. e. hysterics.*

STRANGŬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that chokes or strangles.* *Spartian.*

STRANGŬLĀTRIX (strangulator), īcis, f. *she that chokes or strangles.* *Prudent.* Manus strangulatrix faucium.

STRANGŬLĀTŬS (strangulo), us, m. same as *Strangulatio.* *Plin.*

STRANGŬLŌ (στραγγαλάω, στραγγαλίζω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to suffocate, strangle, choke, stifle.* *Cic.* patrem. *Plin.* anserem. — Hence, Strangulari, *to be choked, to lose one's breath.* *Plin.* — Also, Strangulare, *to cause a sensation like that of choking.* *Cels.* — Hence, figur. *to choke, stifle.* *Quintil.* vocem. *Plin.* solum, *h. e. to prevent it from bearing crops.* So, also, *Id.* arborem, *h. e. to take away their nourishment.* Also, of the mind. *Ovid.* Strangulat inclusus dolor, *h. e. chokes, torments.* *Juvenal.* Plures pecunia strangulat, *h. e. torments.*

STRANGŬRĬĂ (στραγγουρία), æ, f. *a strangury, difficulty of urine attended with pain.* *Cic.*

STRANGŪRĬŌSŬS (stranguria), a, um, adj. *afflicted with a strangury.* *Marcell. Empir.*

STRĂTĂGĒMĂ. See *Strategema.*

STRĂTĒGĒMĂ (στρατήγημα), ătis, n. *a stratagem, military artifice.* *Val. Max.* — Hence, *any cunning action.* *Cic.*

STRĂTĒGĒUM, i, and **STRĂTĒGIUM** (στρατηγεῖον, and στρατήγιον), ii, n. *a general's tent.* This was the name of a *porticus* at Smyrna. *Vitruv.* 5, 9, 1. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *Stratoniceum.*)

STRĂTĒGĬĂ (στρατηγία), æ, f. *a district, province.* *Plin.*

STRĂTĒGŬS (στρατηγός), i, m. *a general.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a master or president of a feast.* *Plaut.*

STRĂTĬŌTĒS (στρατιώτης), æ, m. *a kind of water-plant.* *Plin.* 24. 105. It is either Stratiotes aloides, L. *or* Pistia stratiotes, L.

STRĂTĬŌTĬCĒ (στρατιωτική), es, f. same as *Stratiotes.* *Apul.*

STRĂTĬŌTĬCŬS (στρατιωτικός), a, um, adj. *military, soldierlike.* *Plaut.*

STRĂTŎNĪCĒĂ, æ, f. *a town of Caria.* — Hence, Stratonicensis, e, adj. *of, or belonging to Stratonicea.* *Cic.*

STRĂTŎNĪCĒUM, i, n. *a temple of* Venus Stratonicis. *Vitruv.*

STRĂTŎNĪCIS, Ydis, f. *a name of Venus with the inhabitants of Smyrna.* *Tacit.*

STRĂTŎPĔDUM (στρατόπεδον), i, n. same as *Castra.* *Jul. Obseq.*

STRĀTŎR (sterno), ōris, m. *he that saddles, bridles, and holds the horse for his master to mount; a yeoman of the stirrup to a prince; an equery or groom of a stable,* ἀναβολεύς. *Spartian.*

STRĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Paul. Sentent.* vestis, *h. e.* stragula.

STRĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *that with which one covers any thing.* Hence, *that which is laid on a couch, bedstead,* &c. *a cushion, mattress.* Hence, it may frequently be rendered, *a bed, couch.* *Liv.* Molle stratum. *Lucret.* Lecti mollia strata, *h. e. a soft mattress or quilt.* *Virg.* Membra stratis reponere. — Hence, *a horse-cloth, blanket, housing, a saddle.* *Plin.* Also, *a pack-saddle.* *Liv.*

STRĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *the paving of causeways, streets or highways,* στρῶσις. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a layer of earth or dung.* *Pallad.*

STRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a strewing, spreading.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a coverlet, carpet, mattress,* as, a horse-cloth. *Solin.*

STRĀTŬS, a, um. See *Sterno.*

STREBŬLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plaut.* caro, *h. e. the flesh about the haunches of victims.*

STRĒNĂ (unc.), æ, f. *food or a kind of food.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a new year's gift.* *Sueton.*

STRĒNĬĂ, æ, f. *a goddess presiding over new year's gifts* (strenia), *and having a temple at Rome.* *Varr.*

STRĒNŬĂ, æ, f. same as *Strenia.* But Augustin derives it from *strenuus*, and, according to him, it is a goddess who gives cheerfulness to work.

STRĒNŬĒ (strenuus), adv. *quickly, nimbly, actively, promptly, vigorously.* *Cic.* navigare. *Veget.* Bella strenuissime confecta.

STRĒNŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *quickness, activity, promptness, nimbleness, agility, strenuousness,* τὸ δραστήριον, ἀνδραγαθία. *Varr.* and *Ovid.*

STRĒNŬŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. *to do any thing promptly or actively.* *Plaut.* Dum tu strenuas, res erit soluta. (But others read differently.)

STRĒNŬŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *active, strenuous, ready, prompt, quick, nimble,* ἀνδραγαθητής, δραστήριος. *Cato.* mercator. *Ovid.* navis. *Gell.* corpus. *Cels.* manus. *Colum.* toxicum, *h. e. operating quickly.* *Hirt.* Strenuus in re. *Cic.* Si minus fortem, attamen strenuum. *Lucil.* Villicus strenuior. — Hence, in fighting, *brave, courageous, valiant.* *Nep.* bello. Also, with a *genit.* *Tacit.* militiæ. — Also, in a bad sense, *audacious, turbulent.* *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 52.

STRĔPĬTŌ (frequentat. of strepo), as, n. 1. *to make a great or frequent noise,* κτυπέω. *Virg.*

STRĔPĬTŬS (strepo), us, m. *a harsh or confused noise, rumbling or rattling noise, hurly-burly, rustling, rattling, clashing, din,* ψόφος. *Cæs.* rotarum. *Cic.* Non strepitu, sed clamore. *Horat.* citharæ, *h. e. sound.* Hence, *Quintil.* fortunæ, *h. e. show.* *Virg.* Acherontis, *h. e. fear of it.*

STRĔPŌ (unc.), is, ui, Ytum, n. 3. *to make a noise or sound, utter loudly, rustle, rumble, roar, rattle, murmur, ring, hum,* &c. ψοφέω. *Cic.* inter se, *to murmur.* *Tacit.* vocibus truculentis. *Liv.* Hæc quum streperent. *Horat.* Fluvius strepit. *Id.* lituus, *h. e. sounds.* *Plin.* apes, *h. e. hum, buzz.* — Hence, of things at or round which a noise is made, *to resound, reëcho, ring.* *Liv.* Aures strepunt clamoribus. *Virg.* Strepit murmure campus. — Figur. *Plin.* gloria, *h. e. to be praised.*

STRĔPSĬCĔRŌS (στρεψίκερως), ōtis, m. *a kind of goat with writhed horns.* *Plin.*

STRĔPTŬS (στρεπτός), on, *turned, twisted.* — Hence, *Plin.* uva, *h. e. a kind of grape.*

STRĬĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the eminence, ridge, or convex line running between two chamfrets or channels on a column.* *Vitruv.* 4, 4, 3. — Generally, same as *Strix*, *a furrow, chamfer, channel, hollow, flute of a pillar,* ῥάβδωσις. *Vitruv.* columnæ. *Varr.* Striam facit, *h. e. a furrow.*

STRĬĀTŪRĂ (strio), æ, f. *chamfreting, channeling,* ῥάβδωσις. *Vitruv.*

STRĬĀTŬS, a, um. See *Strio.*

STRĪBLĬGŌ (probably from στρεβλός), Inis, f. *a solecism,* σολοικισμός. *Gell.*

STRĪBLĪTĂ. See *Scriblita.*

STRICTĒ (strictus), adv. *closely, tightly,* στενῶς. *Pallad.* In foramen conjicere lapidem. *Id.* Strictius. *Gell.* Strictissime. —— ¶ Also, *strictly, accurately, rigidly.* *Pandect.* Strictius interpretari.

STRICTĬM (Id.), adv. *closely, tightly,* λιγδην. *Plaut.* and *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *shortly, briefly, slightly, by the by, cursorily, superficially.* *Cic.* dicere. —— ¶ Also, *quickly.* *Apul.*

STRICTĬVILLÆ, or **STRITTIVILLÆ**, *a term of reproach applied to prostitutes.* *Plaut.* ap. *Gell.* (si lectio certa). Some explain it, *that deprive themselves of their hair.*

STRICTĪVŬS (stringo), a, um, adj. *that is stripped or plucked off,* δρεπτικός. *Cato.* olea.

STRICTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who gathers or strips* olives *off the tree.* *Cato.*

STRICTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a stripping, gathering or plucking off.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a compression.* *Cæl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *a mass of unwrought iron.* *Virg.* Also, *a bar of iron.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

STRICTŬS, a, um, particip. from stringo ¶ Adj. *drawn together.* — Hence, *narrow,* στενός. *Ovid.* Janua strictissima. —— ¶ Also, *thick.* *Scrib. Larg.* emplastrum. *Veget.* venter, *h. e. bound, costive.* —— ¶ Also, *rigid, rigorous, severe, strict.* *Manil.* Cato. *Auson.* Strictior aura, *h. e. more severe or cold air.* —— ¶ Also, *short, brief, concise, nervous* in speaking, writing, &c. *Quintil.* Æschines. *Id.* Strictior Demosthenes.

STRIDEO, es, and **STRIDO** (τρίζω), is, di, n. 2. and 3. *to utter a shrill or grating sound, creak or screak, whiz, hiss, buzz, hum.* *Virg.* Bellua Lernæ horrendum stridens, *h. e. hissing.* *Horat.* Stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *h. e. to whisper.* *Juvenal.* Presso stridere molari, *to gnash or grind the teeth.* *Tibull.* Serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, *hisses.* *Virg.* Stridere apes utero, *h. e. to murmur, hum, buzz.* *Plin.* Gryllus stridat noctibus, *h. e. chirps.* *Virg.* Stridentia plaustra, *creaking.* *Id.* Cycni ludunt stridentibus alis, *flapping.* *Lucan.* Quam segnis strideret arundinis aer, *h. e. would whiz or sing.* *Virg.* Strident hastilibus auræ, *sings.* *Id.* Stridens sagitta, *whistling.* *Id.* Nervo stridente sagitta diverberat auras, *twanging.* *Id.* Ventis stridens silva, *rustling, whistling.* *Ovid.* Stridunt aquilone rudentes, *crack.* *Lucret.* Serræ stridentis acerbus horror, *creaking, screaking, grating.* *Virg.* Cardo stridebat, *creaked, grated.* *Ovid.* Stridet jecur, *crackles.* *Virg.* Mare stridit, *roars, bellows.* *Id.* Stridens aquilone procella, *howling, roaring, whistling.*

STRIDOR (strido), ōris, m. *any noise or sound, a shrill or grating sound; a creaking or screaking, a hissing, whizzing, whistling, humming,* &c. τρισμός, ῥοῖζος, ῥοιβδησις. *Cic.* serræ, *grating.* *Acc. ap. Cic.* aquilonis, *h. e. whistling, roaring.* *Propert.* procellæ. *Lucan.* lituum, *braying.* *Virg.* rudentum, *cracking.* *Juvenal.* catenæ. *Hirt.* fundarum et lapidum, *whistling, singing, whizzing.* *Plin.* suis, *h. e. a grunting.* *Ovid.* Vulnere sanguis inustus terribilem stridore sonum dedit, *hissed horribly.* *Plin.* Stridores aurium, *ringing, tingling.* *Id.* Stridorem dentibus facere, *h. e. to gnash.*

STRIDŬLUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rustling, sounding, hissing, whistling, creaking, whizzing, crackling, buzzing,* &c. λιγύς, λιγυρός, ῥοιζώδης. *Ovid.* plaustra, *creaking.* *Senec.* vox, *shrill, acute.* *Claudian.* examina, *sc.* apum, *buzzing, humming.* *Id.* Stridula fraxinus, *h. e. whizzing.*

STRIGA (unc.), æ, f. *a long line of grass or corn cut down, a swath.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *for* Strix, *a kind of nocturnal bird which sucks out the blood of children.* *Petron.* — Hence, *a hag, witch,* as a term of reproach. *Apul.*

STRIGĀTUS (striga), a, um, adj. *Frontin.* ager, *h. e. that has furrows running lengthwise.*

STRIGES. See *Strix.*

STRIGILECULA (dimin. of strigilis), æ, f. *a small currycomb,* ξυστρίς. *Apul.*

STRIGILIS (stringo), is, f. *a scraper used in baths for rubbing off sweat and filth from the body,* στλεγγίς, ξύστρα. *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a surgical instrument,* as, for dropping any thing into the ear. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a small piece of pure gold* in Spain. *Plin.*

STRIGMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *that which is scraped or scratched off.* *Plin.* — Particularly, *filth, sweat,* &c. *scraped or washed off from the body.* Also, in general, *filth, dirt.* *Plin.*

STRIGO (striga), as, n. 1. *to stop in order to rest, to rest in working, take breath.* *Plin.*

STRIGŌSUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *lean, lank, thin, scraggy, meagre,* ἰσχνός, στριφνός. *Colum.* — Hence, figur. of an orator. *Cic.* Strigosior, *h. e. more jejune or barren, without ornament of words.*

STRINGO (στράγγω), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to touch lightly, graze upon, pass close by.* *Virg.* Tela stringentia corpus. *Liv.* Vulnera stricta frigore matutino. *Ovid.* metas. — Hence, *to strip, pluck or cut off.* *Virg.* frondes. *Id.* baccas. *Liv.* Strictis rubis. *Virg.* hordea. — Hence, *to graze or wound slightly.* *Senec.* Gladius stringit et transforat. — Hence, *to diminish, take away* any thing. *Lucret.* Nulla potest vis stringere. *Horat.* rem ingluvie, *h. e. to squander, spend.* — Also, figur. *to wound, hurt, injure.* *Ovid.* nomen. *Id.* pectora delicto. — Also, *to touch, move, affect.* *Virg.* Animum (Iuli) strinxit patriæ pietatis imago. —— ¶ Also, *to draw, unsheathe.* *Liv.* gladium. *Id.* cultrum. *Ovid.* Strictæ manus, *for* pugnantes, *or,* telo armatæ adversus aliquem. *Stat.* Setæ strictæ, *h. e.* erectæ. — Hence, figur. *Calpurn.* dentes, *to gnash the teeth.* *Val. Flacc.* arcum, *h. e. to bend.* *Ovid.* iambum in hostes. —— ¶ Also, *to draw tight or close, tie hard, draw, press or bind together.* *Liv.* nodum. *Ovid.* Vincula pedes stringebant, *h. e. pinched.* *Gell.* Gelu stringi, *h. e. to freeze.* Hence, Strictus, a, um, *frozen.* *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Stringere, *to touch upon, speak briefly of.* *Quintil.* rem. — Also, *to tie, tie to* any thing. *Plaut.* aliquem ad carnarium. Hence, figur. *to trig* a wheel. *Juvenal.* rotam. — Also, *to rule, keep in check.* *Claudian.* Gens nutu stringitur. —— ¶ See, also, *Strictus, a, um.*

STRINGOR (stringo), ōris, m. *a grazing, touching or drawing together, or the power of drawing together.* *Lucret.* gelidai aquai.

STRIO (stria), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make striæ on a column,* ῥυμοτομέω. *Vitruv.* — Hence, Striatus, a, um, *striated.* *Plin.* concha. *Id.* folia. *Apul.* frons, *h. e. wrinkled.*

STRITO (unc.), as, n. 1. *to walk slowly.* *Varr.* and *Phædr.*

STRITTIVILLÆ, ārum, f. See *Strictivilla.*

STRIX (unc.), īgis, f. *a channel, chamfer, furrow, flute, or hollow streak on a column.* *Vitruv.* (Some read *strigilis,* or *strigiis.*)

STRIX (στρίγξ, from στρίζω, or τρίζω, strido), īgis, f. *a horned owl, a nocturnal bird supposed to suck the blood of children in the cradle, and to supply them with poisonous milk from its own breast.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.*

STRŎBILUS (στρόβιλος), i, m. *a pine-apple.* *Pandect.*

STRŎBUS (στρόβος), i, m. *a tree of Carmania yielding an odoriferous gum.* *Plin.* 12, 40. —— ¶ Also, same as *Ladanum.* *Plin.*

STRŌMA (στρῶμα), ătis, n. *a mattress, coverlet.* *Capitolin.*

STRŎMBUS (στρόμβος), i, m. *a kind of wreathed snail.* *Plin.*

STRŎNGYLE (στρογγύλη), es, f. *a kind of alum.* *Plin.*

STRŎPHA, æ, and **STRŎPHE** (στροφή), es, f. *a turning.* Hence, *a rope with which oars were tied.* *Vitruv.* (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *struppis.*) —— ¶ In dramatic poetry, *that part of a hymn which was sung by the chorus during their first course round the altar.* *Macrob.* (The other part, sung at their return, was called *antistropha.*) —— ¶ Also, *an artifice, trick.* *Plin. Ep.* Ego aliquam stropham inveniam.

STRŎPHAS (στροφάς), ădis, f. Plur. Strophades, *sc.* insulæ, *two islands of the Ionic sea.* They are said to be so called from the return of Calais and Zethes, who, after having pursued the harpies from the kingdom of Phineus as far as these islands, returned.

STRŎPHIĀRIUS (strophia), ii, m. *a maker of* strophia, or *a dealer in them,* στροφιοποιός. *Plaut.* Strophiarii adstant, adstant semizonarii.

STRŎPHIŎLUM (dimin. of strophium), i, n. *a small garland.* *Plin.*

STRŎPHIUM (στρόφιον), ii, n. *that is bound or wound about.* Hence, *a bandage worn by women round the breast; a stomacher.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a garland, chaplet, crown.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a rope.* *Apul.* ancoræ, *h. e. the cable of an anchor.*

STRŎPHIUS, ii, m. *a king of Phocis, the father of Pylades.* *Ovid.* Strophio natus, *h. e.* Pylades.

STRŎPHŌSUS (strophus), a, um, adj. *being afflicted with the gripes.* *Veget.*

STRŎPHUS (στρόφος, and στροφός), i, m. *the gripes, belly-ache.* *Veget.*

STRŎPPUS (στρόφιον), i, m. *a garland or chaplet* with the ancient Romans, according to *Plin.* 21, 2. (According to *Boettiger, strings put round as a diadem.*)

STRUCTE (structus), adv. *with ornament.* *Tertull.* Quæ vobis causa est structius prodeundi?

STRUCTILIS (struo), e, adj. *built or made of several parts or pieces, constructed,* κατασκευαστός. *Vitruv.* canalis. —— ¶ Also, *serviceable for putting together or building.* *Martial.* Structile cæmentum.

STRUCTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a putting or joining together, an erecting, building, constructing,* κατασκευή. *Jul. Firmic.* Arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas, et quidquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinent. *Pallad.* Inter spatia structionis, *h. e.* inter strata olivarum, *between the rows or layers.* — Figur. *Tertull.* fidei.

STRUCTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *any one that puts things together in order,* as, a building, *a builder, mason, carpenter,* τοιχοδόμος. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *that serves up meat in order, sets or arranges the table and carves, seneschal,* τραπεζοποιός. *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

STRUCTŌRIUS (structor), a, um, adj. *relating to building.* *Tertull.*

STRUCTŪRA (struo), æ, f. *a putting together in order, construction, texture, structure, arrangement, disposition,* κατασκευή. *Cels.* Ossa in manu oblonga omnia, et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur. — Hence, *a building, erecting* out of stones. *Cæs.* parietum. — Also, in a speech, *a joining or connecting* thoughts or words *properly, arrangement, order, structure, composition.* *Cic.* verborum. —— ¶ Also, *a structure, building.* *Vitruv.*

STRUCTUS, a, um. See *Struo.*

STRUES (struo), is, f. *a heap or pile* of many things together, θεσμός, θήμων, σωρός. *Ovid.* Armaque cum telis in strue mixta. *Tacit.* corporum, *a heap of slain.* *Plin.* uvarum in vinea. —— ¶ Particularly, *a heap* of wood. *Liv.* lignorum. Also, without *lignorum.* *Plin.* — Hence, *a funeral pile.* *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *a heap of small offering cakes, which were laid together in the shape of fingers joined together.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a heap or pile, as a certain measure of things.* *Cic.* laterum. —— ¶ Also, *a crowd or great number of soldiers,* as for instance, of a phalanx. *Liv.*

STRUIX (Id.), icis, f. *a heap* of things put together. *Liv. Andr.* Struices saxeæ. *Plaut.* Tantas struices concinnat patinarias, *h. e. heaps up many dishes.*

STRŪMA, æ, f. *a struma, or glandular swelling of the neck,* χοιράς. *Cic.* — Figur. *Cic.* civitatis, *alluding to the struma of Vatinius.*

STRŪMĀTICUS (struma), a, um, adj. *having a struma.* *Firmic.*

STRŪMEA (Id.), æ, f. *a kind of herb good for the struma.* *Plin.*

STRŪMELLA (dimin. of struma), æ, f. *a small glandular swelling of the neck.* *Marcell. Empir.*

STRŪMENTUM (struo), i, n. same as *Instrumentum.* *Tertull.*

STRŪMŌSUS (struma), a, um, adj. *having swellings in the glands of the neck,* χοιραδώδης. *Colum.*

STRŪMUS (Id.), i, m. *a kind of herb used for curing the struma,* also called *strychnos.* *Plin.*

STRUO (another form for στρόω, sterno), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to join together.* *Cæs.* lateres. *Quintil.* verbum ex duobus vocabulis. *Lucret.* Structa saxorum, *h. e. a stone building.* *Ovid.* Avenæ structæ, *h. e.* fistula. —— ¶ Also, *to raise, build, erect, rear, fabricate, construct,* κατασκευάζω. *Hirt.* aggeres, *to heap up.* *Virg.* pyram. *Id.* templa. *Horat.* acervum, *h. e. to make.* *Martial.* muros. *Tacit.* stagnum. *Prop.* viam, *h. e. to make, make passable.* Also, without an *accus. to build.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to arrange, put in order, set in array.* *Liv.* aciem, *h. e. to draw up an army in battle array.* So, also, *Cæs.* copias. Hence, *Cic.* verba. —— ¶ Also, *to get ready, prepare.* *Virg.* penum. *Tacit.* convivia. — Hence, *to plot, prepare, contrive, devise, scheme, hatch, intend, design, cause, make.* *Cic.* alicui calamitatem. *Id.* sollicitudinem. *Liv.* insidias. *Tacit.* mortem alicui. *Terent.* Hosce id struere. —— ¶ Also, *to order, regulate, appoint.* *Val. Flacc.* varios reges per secula. —— ¶ Also, *to heap up, accumulate, increase.* *Pers.* rem. *Virg.* altaria donis.

STRŎPPUS (unc.), i, m. *a thong, strap.* *Graecè.* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *a rope for fastening an oar*, τροπωτήρ. *Liv. Andr.* and *Vitruv. Ed. Schneid.*

STRŬTHĔUS, or STRŪTHIUS (στρούθιος), a, um, adj. *of a sparrow.* *Colum.* mala, *h. e. a kind of small quinces.*

STRŪTHIŌ (στρουθίων), ōnis, m. *an ostrich.* *Capitol.* (It is otherwise called *Struthiocamelus*, στρουθιοκάμηλος. *Plin.*)

STRŪTHIŎCAMĒLĪNUS (στρουθιοκαμήλινος), a, um, adj. *of an ostrich.* *Plin.*

STRŪTHIŎCAMĒLUS (στρουθιοκάμηλος), i, m. *an ostrich.* See *Struthio.*

STRŪTHIŎN (στρούθιον), or STRŪTHIUM, ii, n. *a kind of plant,* called *soapwort* (Saponaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.* 19, 18, and 24, 58.

STRŪTHŎPUS (στρουθόπους), ŏdis, *sparrow-footed.* *Plin.*

STRȲCHNŎS (στρύχνος), i, m. and STRȲCHNUM (στρύχνον), i, n. *nightshade.* *Plin.*

STRȲMŌN, and STRȲMŌ (Στρυμών), ōnis, m. *a river forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace, until a part of Thrace was joined with Macedonia.* — Hence, Strymŏnis, ĭdis, f. *belonging to the river Strymon, Thracian, a Thracian woman.* *Propert.* — Strymŏnĭus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the river Strymon, Thracian.* *Virg.*

STŬDĔŌ (probably from σπουδή, or σπουδάζω), es, ui, n. 2. *to bestow pains upon, attend to, apply the mind to, labor or endeavor to do, exert one's self to obtain, pursue, be bent or set one's mind on a thing,* σπουδέω, σπουδάζω, ἐπιτηδεύω, φροντίζω. With an *infinit.* or *dat.* *Nep.* intrare. *Cic.* præturæ. *Id.* virtuti. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* *Cic.* Gratum se videri studet. Also, with *ut.* *Hirt.* Cæsar studebat, ut excluderet. Also, with *ne.* *Phædr.* Ne solus esset, studui. Also, with an *accusat.* *Cic.* Unum studetis. *Horat.* Hoc studet unum. — Particularly, *to study, apply one's self to the study of, cultivate.* *Cic.* literis. Also, simply, *Quintil.* and *Plin. Ep.* Studere, *h. e. to study.* —— ¶ Also, *to be attached or favorably inclined to, to favor.* *Cic.* tibi. *Nep.* rebus Atheniensium. —— ¶ Also, *to desire, wish, be anxious.* *Cic.* scire.

STŬDĬŌSĒ (studiosus), adv. *diligently, carefully, attentively, studiously, sedulously, earnestly, eagerly,* σπουδαίως. *Cic.* discere. *Id.* Studiosius. *Plin. Ep.* Studiosissime.

STŬDĬŌSUS (studium), a, um, adj. *anxious, eager, desirous, zealous, fond,* σπουδαῖος. *Cic.* venandi. *Horat.* florum. *Justin.* Studiosior. *Sueton.* Studiosissimus lautitiarum. Also, with a *dat.* *Plaut.* rei nullæ nisi adulterio. Also, with *ad.* *Varr.* Studiosiores ad opus. — Particularly, *desirous of learning* any thing, *studious,* φιλορήτωρ, φιλόλογος, φιλομαθής. *Cic.* dicendi. *Nep.* literarum. Hence, simply, *studying, a student.* *Cic.* Laborem utilem studiosis. Also, of men, *devoted to study or learning, learned, literary.* *Cic.* Valde studiosus ac diligens. *Horat.* cohors. *Quintil.* disputatio, *h. e. learned conversation.* — Hence, in later times, same as *Peritus.* *Sueton.* Studiosus juris, *h. e. a lawyer.* —— ¶ Also, *favorably inclined, favoring, attached or partial to,* σπουδαστής, ἐπιτήδειος. *Cic.* mei. *Id.* victoriæ. *Id.* Studiosissimus existimationis meæ.

STŬDĬUM (σπουδή), ii, n. *eagerness, zeal, fondness, desire, inclination, endeavor, exertion,* σπουδή. *Cic.* Summo studio discere. *Id.* Ardere studio viri reperiendi. *Id.* Studio accusare, *h. e. from inclination.* —— ¶ Particularly, *study.* *Cic.* Pabulum studii. So, also, *Id.* Studia. *Id.* Studia exercere. — Hence, Studia, *studies, literature, learning, things that are studied.* *Cic.* Dignum studiis. *Tacit.* honesta, *h. e. polite literature.* —— ¶ Also, *favor, inclination.* *Liv.* Minus cupiditatis ac studii. *Cic.* partium, *h. e. partiality.* — Also, *attachment, devotedness, observance.* *Liv.* erga aliquem. — Also, *approbation, applause,* as expressed by outward signs. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *propensity, fondness* for any thing, *favorite study, employment or pursuit.* *Terent.* Eorum obsequi studiis. *Nep.* Studiis eorum inservisse. — Also, *a manner of life, profession, employment, business, trade, occupation.* *Cic.* Vitæ studium, *h. e. a manner of life.* *Terent.* Se applicare ad studium musicum, *h. e. to apply himself to music.* Hence, of a scholar, Studia, *studies.* *Cic.* Si me dignum iis studiis habes. —— ¶ Also, *a place of study, a study, school,* μουσεῖον. *Capitol.*

STULTĒ (stultus), adv. *foolishly, unwisely, imprudently, sillily, unadvisedly,* μωρῶς, ἀνοήτως. *Cic.* Stulte omnia et incaute. *Liv.* Stultius. *Cic.* Stultissime.

STULTĬLŎQUENTĬA (stulte & loquor), æ, f. *foolish or silly talk.* *Plaut.*

STULTĬLŎQUĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *foolish discourse, idle talk,* μωρολογία. *Plaut.*

STULTĬLŎQUUS (stulte & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking or talking foolishly; a foolish talker or babbler.* *Plaut.*

STULTĬTĬA (stultus), æ, f. *folly, foolishness, silliness, fatuity, imprudence,* μωρία, ἄνοια. *Cic.* — Hence, of a bad action, as, fornication. *Plaut.*

STULTĬVĬDUS (stulte & video), a, um, adj. *seeing things in a foolish light, seeing incorrectly.* *Plaut.*

STULTŬLUS (dimin. of stultus), a, um, adj. *somewhat silly or foolish.* *Apul.*

STULTUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *infatuated, foolish, unwise, simple, silly, sottish, unadvised, imprudent,* ἀνόητος, μωρός. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Stultissima persona. *Id.* loquacitas. *Sallust.* lætitia. *Martial.* labor. *Liv.* Consilium stultissimum. *Cic.* Reddere aliquem stultiorem. — Hence, Stultus, *a fool, simpleton.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ *Stultus,* foolish, a fool, denotes only a momentary error: *Stolidus,* dolt, blockhead, denotes a character: *Fatuus,* simple, denotes a mind naturally weak; hence the climax in *Plaut.* Stulti, stolidi, fatui.

STŪPA, with its derivatives. See *Stuppa,* &c.

STŬPĔFACĬŌ (stupeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. Pass. Stupefio, is, actus sum, ĭeri, *to stupefy, astonish, strike with wonder or amazement, stun, benumb,* ἐκπλήττω. *Liv.* luctus, *h. e. to cause them to be forgotten.* — Stupefactus, a, um, *astonished, amazed.* *Cic.*

STŬPĔFACTUS, a, um, particip. from stupefacio.

STŬPĔFĪŌ. See *Stupefacio.*

STŬPĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be torpid or benumbed, be insensible, be stupefied,* ἐκπλήττομαι. *Cic.* Cum semisomnis stuperet. *Terent.* Animus stupet. — Particularly, *to be amazed, astonished, surprised, struck with astonishment, be lost in wonder or amazement, gaze with admiration,* θαυμάζω, θαμβέω. *Cic.* Nos barones stupemus. *Val. Flacc.* Stupet in ducibus. Also, with an *accusat.* *Virg.* domum, *h. e. is amazed at.* — Stupendus, a, um, *stupendous, astonishing, amazing, wonderful, admirable.* *Val. Max.* Also, with a *genit.* *Liv.* animi. —— ¶ Also, of inanimate things, which are motionless or move with difficulty, which seem to be fatigued or to rest, *to stop, stand still.* *Liv.* Stupente seditione. *Martial.* Unda quæ stupet pigro lacu, *h. e. standing, not running water.* *Ovid.* Stupuerunt verba palato, *h. e. died away, ceased.*

STŬPESCŌ (stupeo), is, pui, n. 3. *to become astonished,* ἐκπλήττομαι. *Cic.*

STŪPĔUS. See *Stuppeus.*

STŬPĬDĬTAS (stupidus), ātis, f. *insensibility, senselessness, stupidity, dulness, doltishness, blockishness,* ἔκπληξις. *Cic.*

STŬPĬDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to astonish, amaze, stupefy.* *Martian. Capell.*

STŬPĬDUS (stupeo), a, um, adj. *without sensibility, senseless, stupefied,* ἀναίσθητος. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* homo. *Tertull.* Stupidissimus. —— ¶ Also, *amazed, surprised, lost in admiration, astonished,* ἔκπληκτος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *stupid, dull.* *Cic.*

STŬPŎR (stupeo), ōris, m. *a deprivation or suspension of the senses, senselessness, numbness, stupor,* ἀναισθησία. *Cic.* sensus. *Id.* in corpore. —— ¶ Also, *senselessness, stupidity, dulness, foolishness, insensibility.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *astonishment, stupefaction, amazement,* θάμβος. *Liv.* Stupor Patres defixit.

STŬPŌRĀTUS (stupor), a, um, adj. *gazed at, or consisting in being gazed at or admired.* *Tertull.*

STUPPA, and STŪPA (στύππη, or στύππα), æ, f. *the coarse part of flax; tow, hards, oakum.* *Cæs.* and *Liv.*

STUPPĀRĬUS, and STŪPĀRĬUS (stuppa, or stupa), a, um, adj. *relating to tow.* *Plin.* malleus, *h. e. a mallet used in beating flax.*

STUPPĔUS, and STŪPĔUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of tow or hards, hempen.* *Virg.* vincula, *h. e. ropes.*

STŬPRĀTĬŌ (stupro), ōnis, f. *constupration, defilement, violation.* *Arnob.*

STŬPRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a defiler,* διακορίζων. *Senec.*

STUPRĒ (unc.), adv. *basely,* αἰσχρῶς. *Nævius* ap. *Fest.*

STUPRŌ (stuprum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to disgrace, defile.* *Cic.* pulvinar. —— ¶ Also, *to violate, ravish, debauch, deflour,* διακορίζω. *Cic.* filiam.

STUPRŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *debauched.* *Val. Max.*

STUPRUM (unc.), i, n. *shame, disgrace.* *Næv.* Cum stupro redire. —— ¶ Also, *fornication, violation, adultery, lewdness, debauchery,* διακόρευσις, φθορά. *Cic.* Vini, somni, stupri plenus. *Id.* Stuprum alicui offerre, or afferre, *h. e. to violate, ravish, commit fornication.* So, also, *Id.* Facere cum aliqua. *Liv.* pati. — Also, of animals. *Colum.* — Hence, Stuprum, *a person that commits fornication.* *Propert.* Clytemnestræ stuprum, *h. e.* Clytemnestra adultera.

STURNUS (unc.), i, m. *a starling or stare* (Sturnus vulgaris, L.). *Plin.*

STȲGĬĀLIS (styx), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the Styx.* *Virg.* in *Ciri.* Stygialis sacra.

STȲGĬUS (Στύγιος), a, um, adj. *of the Styx, Stygian, infernal, hellish.* *Virg.* lacus, *h. e. the lake Styx.* *Id.* Jupiter, or, frater, or, rex, *h. e. Pluto.* *Stat.* Juno, *h. e.* Proserpina. *Virg.* cymba, or carina, *h. e. the boat of Charon.*—Hence, *horrible, deadly, noxious, melancholy.* *Ovid.* bubo. *Id.* os, *sc.* serpentis. *Virg.* vis. *Sil.* frigus, *h. e. coldness of death.* *Id.* color, *h. e. color of death.* — Also, *magical.* *Lucan.* carmen. *Sil.* religio.

STȲLŎBĀTA, and STȲLŎBĀTES (στυλοβάτης), æ, m. *a basement upon which pillars are supported, stylobate.* *Vitruv.*

STȲLUS, i, m. See *Stilus.*

STȲMMA (στύμμα), ătis, n. *the chief ingredient of an ointment.* *Plin.*

STȲMPHĀLUS, or STȲMPHĀLOS (Στύμφαλος), i, m. and STȲMPHĀLUM, i, n. *a lake, river and town of Arcadia, celebrated for its strange birds called* Stymphalides. — Hence, Stymphālĭcus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to lake Stymphalus, Stymphalian.* *Plaut.* aves. — Stymphālis, ĭdis, f. *Stymphalian.* *Ovid.* undæ, *h. e. the lake Stymphalus.* *Hygin.* aves, or, *simply, Martial.* Stymphalides, *sc.* aves, *h. e. certain birds which greatly annoyed the inhabitants, and were at length destroyed by Hercules.*

STȲPTĒRĬA (στυπτηρία), æ, f. *alum.* *Pandect.*

STȲPTĬCUS (στυπτικός), a, um, adj. *astringent, binding, styptical, styptic.* *Plin.* medicamenta. — Also, of flavor, *sour, sharp, tart, acid.* *Pallad.* Stypticum vinum.

STȲRAX (στύραξ), ăcis, m. *storax, a kind of resin.* *Plin.* — Also, *the storax-tree.* *Plin.*

STȲX (Στύξ), ȳgis and ȳgos, f. *a fountain of Arcadia, which afterwards became a river or lake.* *Curt.* Its water was poisonous and corrosive. — Hence, in fable, *a water or lake in the infernal regions.* *Virg.* The gods swore by it; such an oath was sacred, and to be kept. — Hence, for *the infernal regions.* *Virg.* — Also, for *poison.* *Senec.* —— ¶ It was anciently, also, the name of the *lake Avernus.* *Sil.*

SUĀDA, æ, f. See *Suadus.*

SUĀDĒLA (suadeo), æ, f. *an advising, persuading.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *Eloquence.*

as a person, or, the goddess of eloquence. Horat. Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque.

SUĀDENTĔR (Id.), adv. persuasively. Arnob.

SUĀDEŌ (from ἁδέω, for ἁνδάνω), es, si, sum, n. and a. 2. properly, to represent in a pleasing manner. Hence, to advise, exhort, recommend, suggest to one, counsel, πείθω. Cic. Cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem. Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Ep. Suadentibus annis. — Also, to persuade. Cic. Nisi mihi suasissem. —— ¶ Also, transitively, to advise any thing or to any thing. Cic. pacem. Id. legem. Id. Quod ipso tibi suaseris. Also, with an infinit. following. Virg. Juturnam succurrere fratri suasi. Also, with ut following. Nepos. Suadet Lacedæmoniis, ut, &c. Also, with ne following. Plin. Ep. Suasisset Lepido, ne, &c. Also, without ut. Nepos. Se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret. Also, passively. Plaut. Quod suadetur. — Hence, Suasum, advice, counsel. Tertull. Quia suasum impune quid negligas quam jussum, &c. Terent. Ob meum suasum. (In the latter passage, it may also be derived from Suasus, us.) — Also, to advise any one. Cic. Me, ut sibi essem legatus, non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit. Tertull. Tu es, quæ eum suasisti. — Also, to persuade. Hence, Suasus, a, um, persuaded. Apul.

SUĀDŬS (suadeo), a, um, adj. advising. Male suadus. (See Malesuadus.) —— ¶ Also, persuasive, πειθάνος. Symmach. — Hence, Suada, eloquence; also, Eloquence, as a person, Πειθώ. Cethegus is called by Ennius Suadæ medulla, according to Cic.; but, according to Gell. Suada medulla. —— ¶ Also, charming, agreeable. Apul.

SŬĀRIŬS (sus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to swine, ὕειος, ὑϊκός. Plin. negotiator, a dealer in swine. Pandect. forum, the swine-market. — Also, absolutely. Plin. Suarius, h. e. a swine-herd, or a dealer in swine.

SUĀSIŌ (suadeo), ōnis, f. a counselling, exhorting, advising, advice, παράκλησις. Senec. —— ¶ Also, a recommendation, or commendatory oration. Cic. Suasio legis.

SUĀSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a counsellor, exhorter, adviser, εἰσηγητής. Cic. Suasor facti. Liv. legis, h. e. one who speaks in favor of a bill or proposed law. Ovid. pacis.

SUĀSŌRIŬS (suasor), a, um, adj. pertaining to advice or counsel, exhorting, παραινετικός. Quintil. pars. Id. Suasoria, sc. oratio, h. e. a speech in which advice is given, or any thing recommended. Apul. oscula.

SUĀSŬS, a, um, particip. from suadeo.

SUĀSŬS (suadeo), us, m. an advising, advice, counsel. Terent. Ob meum suasum.

SŬĀTIM (sus), adv. like a swine, ὑϊκῶς. Nigid. ap. Non.

SUĀVĔ. See Suavis.

SUĀVĔŎLĔNS, and SUĀVĔ ŎLĔNS, tis, adject. sweet-smelling, ἡδύπνοος. Catull. amaracus.

SUĀVĔŎLENTIA (suaveolens), æ, f. a sweet scent, sweet odor. Figur. Sidon. Suaveolentia pudicitiæ.

SUĀVIĀTIŌ, and SĀVIĀTIŌ (suavior), ōnis, f. a kissing, φίλησις. Plaut. Suavis suaviatio.

SUĀVIDICŬS (suave & dico), a, um, adj. sweetly-speaking, pleasant. Lucret. Suavidici versus.

SUĀVIFICŌ (suavis & facio), as, a. 1. to make pleasant or sweet. Cassiod.

SUĀVILLUM, and SĀVILLUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of sweet cake. Cato.

SUĀVILŎQUENS (suave & loquor), tis, adj. speaking sweetly, pleasant, agreeable, ἡδυεπής, ἡδυλόγος. Enn. ap. Cic. ex Cic. fragm. jucunditas. Lucret. Suaviloquens carmen.

SUĀVILŎQUENTIA (suaviloquens), æ, f. sweet speaking, sweetness or harmoniousness of diction, ἡδυεπία. Cic.

SUĀVILŎQUŬS (suave & loquor), a, um, adj. speaking or sounding sweetly. Lucret.

SUĀVILŪDIŬS (suavis & ludus), ii, m. one that takes delight in stage-plays, or delights others with them. Tertull.

SUĀVIŌ, or SĀVIŌ (suavium, or savium), as, a. 1. to kiss. Pompon. ap. Non. Ego illam non amplectar, non suaviem?

SUĀVIŎLUM, and SĀVIŎLUM (dimin. of suavium, or savium), i, n. a little kiss, φιλημάτιον. Catull. Saviolum tristi tristius helleboro.

SUĀVIŎR, and SĀVIŎR (suavium, or savium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to kiss, φιλέω. Cic. Atticam nostram suaviari cupio.

SUĀVIS (from ἡδύς, or ἀδύς), e, adj. sweet, pleasant, grateful, delightful, luscious, agreeable to the senses. Cic. odor. Plin. aqua. — Hence, in general, pleasant, agreeable. Lucret. flores. Cic. homo. Cæl. in Cic. Ep. Mihi suavissimum est, dare, &c. Horat. Sermo suavior. —— ¶ Suave, adverbially, for suaviter. Horat. Suave resonare.

SUĀVITĀS (suavis), ātis, f. sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, with regard to the senses, ἦδος, γλυκύτης. Cic. cibi. Id. odorum. Id. coloris. Id. Suavitates, h. e. enjoyments. —— ¶ Also, in general, pleasantness, sweetness, grace, gracefulness. Nepos. vocis. Cic. sermonum, ingenii. — Hence, pleasantness in behavior, courteousness, affability. Cic.

SUĀVITĔR (Id.), adv. sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably to the senses, ἡδέως. Cic. Quam suaviter voluptas sensibus blandiatur. Plin. Odor suaviter gravis. —— ¶ Also, in general, sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. Cic. loqui. Id. meminisse, h. e. with pleasure. Id. Suavissime scriptæ literæ. Horat. Suavius. Plin. Suavissime et peritissime legere, with a good pronunciation, and a fine tone of voice. Petron. Facere sibi suaviter, to enjoy himself, take his pleasure.

SUĀVITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as Suavitas. Auct. ad Herenn.

SUĀVIUM, and SĀVIUM, ii, n. the mouth or the lip. Plaut. and Gell. —— ¶ Also, a kiss, φίλημα. Cic. Alicui dare savium, h. e. to give a kiss, to kiss. —— ¶ Also, a term of endearment used by lovers. Terent. Meum suavium, h. e. my sweet, my dear.

SŬB (from ὑπ', h. e. ὑπό), under, with reference to a thing that is higher or above, usually with an accusat. to the question, Whither? with an ablat. to the question, Where? Cic. Habitare sub terra. Cæs. and Liv. Mittere sub jugum, or, Liv. sub jugo. — Also, under, at the time of, under the government. Nepos. Sub proscriptione. Sueton. Sub eo, h. e. under his government. — Also, beneath, at the foot of. Cæs. Sub montem consedisse. Virg. Sub rupe. — Also, from under, from beneath. Plaut. Sub terra erepsisti. — Also, under, on, with. Cels. Sub frigido sudore mori. Cic. Sub ea conditione, h. e. on this condition. Sueton. Sub pœna mortis, h. e. on pain of death. — Also, under, when it denotes subjection or subordination, command, superintendence, &c. Nepos. Cujus sub imperio erat. Liv. Sub Hannibale magistro edoctus. Cic. Sub sensus subjecta sunt. — Also, under, before, or in. Cæs. Sub oculis domini probare operam studebant. Liv. Sub oculis erant. Senec. Sub oculos venire. — Also, under, or in. Liv. Sub armis manere, h. e. under arms. Id. Sub jactu teli esse, h. e. within the reach of. So, also, Id. Sub ictum venire. Ovid. Spatiari sub umbra. Plaut. Sub manus succedit, h. e. under or in one's hands. —— ¶ Also, of place, time and other things, in. Horat. Sub alta domo. Virg. Sub templo lustrat singula. Ovid. Aberat sub Libycis oris. Virg. Sub nocte, in the night time. Colum. Sub exspectatione, h. e. in expectation. —— ¶ Also, of time, at, by, during. Cæs. Sub profectione, h. e. during the march. Virg. Sub noctem cura recursat, h. e. at night. Ovid. Sub luce, h. e. by day. —— ¶ Also, of time, towards. Cæs. Sub noctem. —— ¶ Also, immediately after. Cic. Sub eas (literas) statim recitatæ sunt tuæ. Liv. Sub hanc vocem fremitus multitudinis fuit, h. e. on these words there arose, &c. Id. Sub hæc dicta omnes procubuerunt, h. e. at these words. Virg. Ille sub hæc dixit, h. e. upon this. Id. Sub quo, h. e. immediately after him. —— ¶ Also, by, near, hard by. Varr. Sub urbe Roma. Planc. in Cic. Ep. Sub manu esse, h. e. to be at hand. Liv. Missi sub muros ad colloquium. Virg. Sub illo tumulo —— ¶ Also, by. Ovid. Cadere sub milite, h. e. to be slain by, &c. —— ¶ Also, with. Propert. Querula sub lite peregit. —— ¶ Also, to the sound of. Virg. Sub crotalo movere latus. —— ¶ Also, on account of. Colum. Sub hoc metu. Virg. Falsa sub proditione. —— ¶ Also, on, upon. Virg. Monte sub aerio. Plaut. Sub solum, h. e. humi. —— ¶ Also, towards, to the question, Whither? Virg. Via sub mœnia tendit. Id. Oculos sub astra tenebat.

SŬBĂBSURDĔ (subabsurdus), adv. somewhat absurdly, ὑπατόπως. Cic. Quæ subabsurde dicuntur.

SŬBĂBSURDŬS (sub & absurdus), a, um, adj. somewhat absurd, ὑπάτοπος. Cic.

SŬBĂCCŪSŌ (sub & accuso), as, a. 1. to blame somewhat, find fault with slightly, ὑπομέμφομαι. Cic. discessum. Id. aliquem.

SŬBĂCIDŬS (sub & acidus), a, um, adj. somewhat sour or sharp, ὑπόξυς. Cato. vinum.

SŬBĂCTIŌ (subigo), ōnis, f. a preparing or working by pounding, kneading, chewing, φύρασις. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, figur. a cultivating or improving of the mind. Cic.

SŬBĂCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one who works any thing. Lamprid.

SŬBĂCTŬS (Id.), us, m. a working, kneading. Plin.

SŬBĂCTŬS, a, um. See Subigo.

SŬBĂDJŪVA (sub & adjuvo), æ, m. an assistant. Cod. Just.

SŬBĂDMŎVĔŌ (sub & admoveo), es, a. 2. to bring by degrees or clandestinely near or to. Colum.

SŬBĂDRŎGĀNTĔR (sub & adroganter), adv. same as Subarroganter.

SŬBĂDSENTIŌ, or SŬBĂDSENTIŎR, same as Subassentio, or -or.

SŬBÆRĀTŬS (sub & æratus) a, um, adj. that is brass within, ὑπόχαλκος. Pers. aurum, h. e. that has gold outside, but copper inside.

SŬBĂGITĀTIŌ, and SŬBIGITĀTIŌ (subagito), ōnis, f. a working. — Figur. a feeling or touching in a lewd manner. Plaut.

SŬBĂGITĀTRIX, and SŬBIGITĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. she that works. — Figur. she that feels or touches in a lewd manner. Plaut.

SŬBĂGITŌ, and SŬBIGITŌ (frequentat. of subigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to work. — Hence, to feel or touch in a lascivious manner. Terent. — Also, perhaps, de concubitu. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, to ply. Apul.

SŬBĂGRESTIS (sub & agrestis), e, adj. somewhat rude, clownish, or rustic, ὑπαγροῖος. Cic.

SŬBĀLĀRIS (sub & alaris), e, adj. under the wings. Lamprid. —— ¶ Also, under the arm-pits. Nepos. telum, h. e. carried or used to be carried under the arm-pits.

SŬBĂLBĔNS (sub & albens), adject. tis, whitish. Cassiod.

SŬBĂLBICĀNS (sub & albicans), adj. tis, whitish. Varr.

SŬBĂLBIDŬS (sub & albidus), a, um, adj. somewhat white, a little white, whitish, ὑπόλευκος. Plin.

SŬBĂLBŬS (sub & albus), a, um, adj. whitish, a little white, ὑπόλευκος. Varr.

SŬBĂLPĪNŬS (sub & Alpinus), a, um, adj. on or near the Alps, Subalpine. Plin.

SŬBĂLTERNICUM (unc.), i, n. a kind of amber of a reddish color. Plin.

SŬBĂMĀRŬS (sub & amarus), a, um, adj. somewhat bitter, ὑπόπικρος. Cic.

SŬBĂPĔRIŌ (sub & aperio), is, a. 4. to open gently or secretly, ὑπανοίγω. Arnob.

SŬBĂQUĀNĔŬS (sub & aqua), a, um, adj. that lies under water, ὕφυδρος. Tertull.

SŬBĂQUILŬS (sub & aquilus), a, um, adj. somewhat brown or tawny. Plaut.

SŬBĂRĀTŎR (subaro), ōris, m. *he who ploughs near* to any thing. *Plin.*
SŬBĀRESCŌ (sub & aresco), is, n. 3. *to become somewhat dry. Vitruv.*
SŬBARGŬTŬLŬS (sub & argutulus), a, um, adj. *somewhat pert. Gell.*
SŬBARMĀLIS (sub & armus), e, adj. *that is under the arm.* — Hence, Subarmale, is, n. *or*, Subarmalis, is, m. *a kind of garment which perhaps was thrown back under the arm. Valerian.* ap. *Treb. Poll.* and ap. *Vopisc.*
SŬBĂRŌ (sub & aro), as, a. 1. *to plough under or near* any thing, ὑπαρόω. *Plin.*
SŬBARRŎGANTĔR (sub & arroganter), adv. *somewhat arrogantly or proudly*, ὑπαλαζόνως. *Cic.*
SŬBĂSPĔR (sub & asper), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *somewhat rough. Cels.*
SŬBASSENTIŌ (sub & assentio), is, n. 4. or **SŬBASSENTIŎR**, īris, dep. 4. *to yield or assent a little. Quintil.* Subassentientibus humeris.
SŬBASSŌ (sub & asso), as, a. 1. *to roast a little or by degrees. Apic.* Subassare tubera. *Id.* pisces.
SŬBĀTIŌ (subo) ōnis, f. *desire of copulation*, said of hogs. *Plin.*
SŬBAUDIŌ (sub & audio), is, a. 4. *to hear a little*, or, simply, *to hear. Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to understand. Ascon.*
SŬBAURĀTŬS (sub & auratus), a, um, adj. *somewhat gilt. Petron.* annulus.
SŬBAUSCULTŌ (sub & ausculto), as, a. 1. *to listen, hearken, eavesdrop*, ὑπακροάομαι. *Cic.*
SŬBAUSTĒRŬS (sub & austerus), a, um, adj. *somewhat tart. Cels.* Vinum subausterum.
SUBBALBĒ (sub & balbe), adv. *somewhat stammeringly or stutteringly. Spartian.*
SUBBALLIŌ, ōnis, m. as it were, *under-Ballio, vice-Ballio. Plaut.*
SUBBASILICĀNŬS (sub & basilica), a, um, adj. *one who walks in piazzas or courts to inquire about news; an exchange-walker, an idle lounger. Plaut.*
SUBBĬBŌ (sub & bibo), is, ībi, ībitum, a. 3. *to drink a little, tipple*, ὑποπίνω. *Plaut.* and *Sueton.*
SUBBĪNĪ (sub & bini), æ, a, adj. *two or two and two. Manil.*
SUBBLANDIŎR (sub & blandior), īris, dep. 4. *to flatter, caress or fondle a little*, or, in general, *to fondle, caress, flatter. Plaut.* alicui.
SUBBRĔVIS (sub & brevis), e, adj. *somewhat short. Plin.*
SUBCÆRŬLEŬS (sub & cæruleus), a, um, adj. *bluish. Cels.*
SUBCANDĬDŬS (sub & candidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat white, whitish*, ὑπόλευκος. *Plin.*
SUBCĀVŬS (sub & cavus), a, um, adj. *hollow underneath. Lucret.*
SUBCENTŬRIŌ (sub & centurio), ōnis, m. *a subcenturion, under-centurion*, ὑφεκατόνταρχος. *Liv.*
SUBCENTŬRIŌ, as. See *Succenturio.*
SUBCERNŌ, and **SUCCERNŌ** (sub & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to range, bolt, searce or sift meal*, ἐκκρίνω, σήθω. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to shake, agitate, toss. Sever.* in *Ætna.*
SUBCĬNĔRĪCIŬS (sub & cinericius), a, um, adj. *baked under or in the ashes. Isidor.* panis.
SUBCINGŌ, &c. See *Succingo.*
SUBCĪSĪVŬS. See *Subsecivus.*
SUBCŌACTŬS, a, um, adj. an incorrect reading, in *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 44. *Ed. Oudend.* reads *coactus.*
SUBCŒLESTIS (sub & cœlestis), e, adj. *under the heavens. Tertull.*
SUBCŒNŌ (sub & cœno), as, a. 1. *to sup or eat below*, ὑποδειπνέω. *Quintil.* 6, 3.
SUBCŒRŬLEŬS, a, um. See *Subcæruleus.*
SUBCONTŬMĒLIŌSĒ (sub & contumeliose), adv. *somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously*, ὑφυβριστικῶς. *Cic.*
SUBCŎQUŌ (sub & coquo), is, a. 3. *to cook a little or slightly. Marcell. Empir.*
SUBCORTEX (sub & cortex) Icis, m. and f. *the inner bark or rind. Veget.*
SUBCRASSŬLŬS (sub & crassulus, not used, dimin. of crassus), a, um, adj. *somewhat thick. Capitolin.*
SUBCRESCŌ. See *Succresco.*
SUBCRĒTŬS, or **SUCCRĒTŬS**, particip. from subcerno.

SUBCRISPŬS (sub & crispus), a, um, adj. *somewhat crisped, curled, or frizzled. Cic.* capillus.
SUBCRŪDŬS (sub & crudus), a, um, adj. *somewhat raw, not quite boiled. Cato* and *Cels.*
SUBCRUENTŬS (sub & cruentus), a, um, adj. *somewhat bloody*, ὕφαιμος. *Cels.*
SUBCŬBŌ, &c. See *Succubo.*
SUBCULTRŌ (sub & culter), as, a. 1. *to cut with a knife. Apic.*
SUBCUMBŬS, or **SUCCUMBŬS** (unc.), i, m. *a boundary-stone. Auct.* de limit.
SUBCŬNEŌ (sub & cuneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to join by wedges, to wedge. Vitruv.*
SUBCURVŬS (sub & curvus), a, um, adj. *somewhat crooked. Ammian.*
SUBCUSTŎS (sub & custos), ōdis, m. and f. *an under-keeper*, ὑποφύλαξ, ἀντιφύλαξ. *Plaut.*
SUBDEALBŌ (sub & dealbo), as, a. 1. *to make whitish. Varr.*
SUBDĒBĬLIS (sub & debilis), e, adj. *somewhat weak or lame. Sueton.*
SUBDĒBĬLĬTĀTŬS (sub & debilitatus), a, um, adj. *somewhat weakened, debilitated, or discouraged*, ὑπεξασθενῶν. *Cic.*
SUBDĒFĬCIŌ (sub & deficio), is, n. 3. *to become somewhat or gradually weak or languid. Curt.*
SUBDĬĀCŎNŬS (sub & diaconus), i, m. *a subdeacon*, ὑποδιάκονος. *Cod. Justinian.*
SUBDĪĀLIS (sub dio), e, adj. *in the open air*, ὑπαίθριος. *Plin.* — Hence, Subdiale, *a sollar. Plin.* — Instead of it, we find *subdival. Tertull.* — *Subdivalis, e*, is used for *subdialis* by *Ammian.*
SUBDIFFĬCĬLIS (sub & difficilis), e, adj. *somewhat difficult*, ὑποχαλεπός. *Cic.*
SUBDIFFĪDŌ (sub & diffido), is, n. 3. *to distrust a little. Cic.*
SUBDISJUNCTĪVŬS (sub & disjunctivus), a, um, adj. *subdisjunctive, said of two things opposed to each other, either so that one only at once, or neither of them, may take place, or so that one or the other must take place. Pandect.*
SUBDISTINGUŌ (sub & distinguo), is, a. 3. *to make a small interpunction*, as, a colon. *Ascon.*
SUBDĬTĪTIŬS, and **SUBDĬTĪCIŬS** (subdo), a, um, adj. *pretended, supposed, feigned, supposititious, counterfeit*, ὑποβολιμαῖος, ὑπόβλητος. *Cic.*
SUBDĬTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, *supposititious, counterfeit, spurious, supposed, feigned, pretended. Plaut.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *put for another. Arnob.*
SUBDĬTŌ (frequentat. of subdo), as, a. 1. *to afford, supply. Lucret.*
SUBDĬTŬS, a, um. See *Subdo.*
SUBDĬŪ (sub & diu, *for* dio), adv. *in the day time, by day*, καθ' ἡμέραν. *Plaut.*
SUBDĪVĀL, } See *Subdialis.*
SUBDĪVĀLIS. }
SUBDĪVĪDŌ (sub & divido), is, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to subdivide. Augustin.* libros.
SUBDĪVĪSIŌ (subdivido), ōnis, f. *a subdivision. Hieronym.*
SUBDĪVĪSŬS, a, um. See *Subdivido.*
SUBDŌ (sub & do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to put, place, or set under*, ὑποτίθημι. *Cic.* ignes. *Ovid.* se aquis, *h. e. to dive.* Hence, *Liv.* spiritus alicui, *h. e. to make proud.* — Hence, *to put under in writing, write below. Gell.* versus. — Also, in speaking, *to subjoin. Auson.* Illico subdidisti. — Also, *to subjugate, make subject, reduce. Tacit.* Ne feminæ imperio subderentur. *Tibull.* Proles subdita regno. — Also, *to expose, subject, give up, leave to. Plin. Ep.* rem casibus. *Lucret.* rem oculorum visui, *h. e. to make visible. Sil.* colla Fortunæ, *h. e. to bend.* — Also, *to put* one thing or person *in the place of* another, *to substitute. Cic.* judicem in meum locum. *Gell.* verbum verbo. Particularly, with deception, *to substitute, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, to forge, counterfeit, falsify. Tacit.* testamentum. *Cic.* aliquem in alicujus locum. Hence, Subditus, a, um, *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit, pretended, false. Liv.* filius. — Also, *to suborn. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to put, apply or give to. Liv.* calcaria equo, *h. e. to apply the spurs, to spur. Tacit.* taurос aratro, *h. e. to join or put to. Virg.* Flamma medullis subdita, *h. e.* injecta. *Ovid.* Subdita templo Appias, *h. e. near it.* — Hence, *to use, apply. Cod. Just.* supplicia.
SUBDŎCEŌ (sub & doceo), es, a. and n. 2. Trans. *to teach somewhat or now and then*, ὑποδιδάσκω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Intrans. *to be an assistant-teacher, assist as an under-teacher. Augustin.* grammatico.
SUBDŎCTŎR (subdoceo), ōris, m. *an under-teacher, under-master, usher. Auson.*
SUBDŎLĒ (subdolus), adv. *deceitfully, cunningly, craftily, subtly*, ὑπούλως. *Plaut.*
SUBDŎLŬS (sub & dolus), a, um, adj. *cunning, crafty, deceitful, sly, subtle*, ἀπατηλός. *Cæs.* oratio. *Sallust.* homo. — Hence, *dangerous. Martial.* rete.
SUBDŎMŌ (sub & domo), as, ui, ĭtum, a. 1. *to tame, subdue. Plaut.*
SUBDŬBĬTŌ (sub & dubito), as, n. 1. *to be somewhat doubtful, doubt a little*, ὑπενδοιάζω. *Cic.*
SUBDŪCŌ (sub & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw from under, draw away, take away*, particularly secretly or by stealth. *Cato.* Ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito. *Virg.* ensem capiti. *Cæs.* lapides ex turri. *Liv.* aliquid furto. *Propert.* amores, *sc.* by intrigue. — Also, in general, *to withdraw, take away, remove. Cic.* cibum athletæ, *h. e. to withhold. Terent.* se clam alicui, *h. e. to withdraw one's self by stealth, steal away.* — Hence, *to withdraw, draw off, lead away. Cæs.* copias in proximum collem. *Liv.* cohortes e dextro cornu. — Also, *to remove, conceal, hide. Pandect.* rem de judicio. — Also, *to loosen, open*, by purges or emetics. *Cels.* alvum. — Also, *to reckon, reckon together, calculate, compute, cast up or balance* an account. *Cic.* rationes, *h. e. to cast up an account.* So, also, *Id.* calculos. *Id.* summam. Hence, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Subducta ratione, *h. e. with deliberation.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw up, lift or raise up. Liv.* cataractam in tantum altitudinis. *Ovid.* tunicas. — Hence, *to haul to land, draw ashore*, ἀνέλκειν, (opposed to deducere, καθέλκειν.) *Cæs.* naves. *Liv.* classem. —— ¶ Also, *to bring or lead* to a place. *Sallust.* milites in primam aciem. *Cæs.* copias in collem. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, *to draw down. Virg.* Se subducere colles incipiunt, *h. e. decrease, decline, lose themselves in the plain.* —— ¶ See, also, *Subductus, a, um.*
SUBDUCTĀRIŬS (subduco), a, um, adj. *that with which any thing is drawn or lifted up. Cato.* funis.
SUBDUCTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a drawing a ship ashore, hauling it to land. Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *a computation, calculation.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Subductiones.
SUBDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from subduco. —— ¶ Adj. *remote, retired, concealed. Plin.* cubiculum. *Martial.* Terra subductior.
SUBDULCIS (sub & dulcis), e, adj. *somewhat sweet*, ὑπογλυκύς. *Plin.*
SUBDŪRŬS (sub & durus), a, um, adj. *somewhat hard or difficult. Q. Cic.*
SUBĔDŌ (sub & edo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. *to eat or wear away underneath*, ὑποτρώγω. *Ovid.*
SUBEŌ (sub & eo), is, īvi and ii, ĭtum, irreg. n. 4. *to go under* any thing, ὕπειμι, δύνω. *Ovid.* aquas. *Cæs.* tectum, *h. e. under a roof, into a house. Virg.* operta telluris. *Liv.* Luna sub orbem solis subit. Hence, *Propert.* Subire alicui, *or*, *Juvenal.* aliquem, *for* concumbere cum aliquo. — Hence, *to go under, stoop. Virg.* Ille astu subit, *h. e. stooped. Id.* mucronem, *to run under the sword.* Particularly, *to go under* any thing for the purpose of carrying it, *to bear. Horat.* onus. *Virg.* parentem humeris. *Id.* feretro. — Hence, figur. *to encounter, undergo, sustain, endure, suffer. Cic.* labores. *Id.* pœnam. *Id.* dolorem. *Id.* judicium. *Virg.* and *Plin.* currum, *h. e. to be yoked to a chariot. Ovid.* verbera, *h. e. to be beaten.* Also, with an infinit. following, for *conari. Stat.* pellere tela. —— ¶ Also, *to go or come up, ascend, climb, mount. Hirt.* collem. *Liv.* muros. *Virg.* Orbem medium

mox subibat. — Figur. *Virg.* Herbæ subeunt, *h. e. to grow, spring or come up.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to or into* any thing, *approach, advance, draw near, come up to. Liv.* ad hostes. *Id.* ad urbem. *Virg.* muros. *Ovid.* latebras. *Horat.* cavum, *h. e. to go into, enter. Liv.* Nunquam eo subiri potuit. So, also, in chess. *Ovid.* Partem subire, *to make an attack upon a part.* — Also, *to approach* for the purpose of speaking to, *to accost, address. Stat.* Tonantem Juno subit. — Also, figur. *to come or go. Cic.* Verba sub acumen stili subeant. *Virg.* Subeunt morbi. *Ovid.* Subeunt mihi fastidia (feminarum), *h. e. comes upon.* — Hence, *to fall upon, assail, attack, invade. Virg.* Herbosum. *Liv.* mœnia. — Also, *to come into* one's mind, *suggest itself to* one's recollection, *occur. Liv.* Subiit cogitatio animum. *Ovid.* Mentem subiit, quo præmia facto pararis. *Id.* Subeunt verba. —— ¶ Also, *to come in the place of* any one, *succeed, come after. Liv.* Primæ legioni tertia subiit. *Ovid.* Furcas subiere columnæ. *Ovid.* Subiit argentea proles. —— ¶ Also, *to come unobservedly, come by stealth, steal upon, steal into. Ovid.* Subit sopor furtim. *Propert.* Illa subit. —— ¶ See, also, *Subitus, a, um.*

SŬBĔR (unc.), ĕris, n. *the cork-tree, cork-oak,* (Quercus suber, L.), ὕψος, φελλὸς, *φλοιὸς δένδρου. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *cork. Virg.*

SŬBĔRECTŬS, a, um, particip. from suberigo.

SŬBĔRĔŬS (suber), a, um, adj. *of the cork-tree. Seren. Sammon.* Subereus cortex.

SŬBĔRIĔS, ēi, f. same as *Suber. Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

SŬBĔRIGŌ (sub & erigo), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to raise or lift up. Sil.* Isthmon suberigit unda.

SŬBĔRĪNŬS (suber), a, um, adj. same as *Subereus. Sidon.*

SŬBĔRRŌ (sub & erro), as, n. 1. *to wander* any where, ὑποπλανάομαι. *Claudian.* montibus.

SŬBĔX (for subjex, from subjicio), ĭcis, m. *that which is laid under, a bottom, base. Enn.*

SŬBEXHIBĔŌ (sub & exhibeo), es, a. 2. *to represent by any thing, to exhibit or show somewhat. Arnob.*

SŬBFERMENTĀTŬS (sub & fermentatus), a, um, adj. *somewhat fermented. Tertull.*

SŬBFĔRVĔŌ, SŬBFĔRVĔFĂCIŌ, &c. See *Suffervеo,* &c.

SŬBFLĀVŬS, and SŬFFLĀVŬS (sub & flavus), a, um, adj. *somewhat yellowish or flaxen. Sueton.* capillus.

SŬBFŎDIŌ. See *Suffodio.*

SŬBFRĪGIDĔ (subfrigidus), adv. *somewhat coldly,* ὑποψύχρως. — Hence, *somewhat absurdly or sillily. Gell.*

SŬBFRĪGIDŬS (sub & frigidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat cold, cool,* ὑπόψυχρος. — Figur. *Ammian.* Subfrigidum argumentum.

SŬBFUSCŬLŬS, and SŬFFUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of subfuscus, or suffuscus), a, um, adj. *somewhat dark-brown. Apul.*

SŬBFUSCŬS, and SŬFFUSCŬS (sub & fuscus), a, um, adj. *somewhat dark-brown. Tacit.* Margarita subfusca et liventia.

SŬBGĔRŌ, &c. See *Suggero.*

SŬBGLŪTIŌ (sub & glutio), is, n. 4. *to sob, yex, hickup. Veget.*

SŬBGRANDIS (sub & grandis), e, adj. *somewhat large or big. Cic.* Subgrande cubiculum.

SŬBGRĔDIŎR. See *Suggredior.*

SŬBGRUNDĂ, and SŬGGRUNDĂ (sub & grunda), æ, f. *the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain,* γεῖσον. *Varr.*

SŬBGRUNDĀRIUM (unc.), ii, n. *the grave of a child not yet forty days old. Fulg. Planc.*

SŬBGRUNDĀTIŌ, or SŬGGRUNDĀTIŌ (subgrunda, or suggrunda), ōnis, f. *the eaves of a house,* γείσωσις. *Vitruv.* Cantherii prominentes ad extremam subgrundinationem.

SŬBGRUNDIUM, or SŬGGRUNDIUM (unc.), ii, n. *the eaves of a house. Vitruv.* Tabulæ in subgrundiis collocatæ.

SŬBGRUNNIŌ (sub & grunnio), is, n. 4. *to grunt a little. Paulin. Nolan.*

SŬBHÆRĔŌ (sub & hæreo), es, n. 2. *to hang, stick, cleave. Valer. Max.* in suspicione.

SŬBHASTĀRIŬS (sub & hasta), a, um, adj. *to be sold by auction. Cod. Theod.* possessiones.

SŬBHASTĀTIŌ (subhasto), ōnis, f. *a sale by auction. Cod. Just.*

SŬBHASTŌ (sub & hasta), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sell by auction,* λαφυροπωλέω. *Cod. Theod.*

SŬBHORRESCŌ (sub & horresco), is, n. 3. *to become rough or boisterous. Sisenn.* ap. *Non.*

SŬBHORRĬDŬS (sub & horridus), a, um, adj. *somewhat rough or uncouth,* ὑποφρικώδης. *Cic.* Tristis, taciturnus, subhorridus.

SŬBHŪMĬDŬS (sub & humidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat moist. Cels.*

SŬBJĂCĔŌ, es, ui, n. 2. *to be or lie beneath, to lie below or near* a thing, ὑπόκειμαι. *Plin. Ep.* Subjacens mare. *Id.* Fenestris subjacet vestibulum villæ. —— ¶ Also, *to be subject or exposed to, to be joined or connected with, to exist or be present. Quintil.* Causa, cui subjacent lites, *h. e. belong.* —— ¶ Also, *to be in the power of* any one. *Lactant.* Subjacet deo.

SŬBJACTŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Subjecto. Varr.*

SŬBĪCĔS, um, m. • See *Subex.*

SŬBICŬLUM (subjicio), i, n. *that which is laid under* any thing. *Plaut.*

SŬBĪDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *burning with love;* or, *skilled in matters of love. Gell.* 19, 9, e *poeta.*

SŬBJECTĔ (subjectus), adv. *humbly, submissively. Cæs.*

SŬBJECTIŌ (subjicio), ōnis, f. *a putting or placing under,* ὑπόθεσις. Hence, *that which is put under* a catapulta. *Vitruv.* — *Cic.* Sub aspectum, *h. e. the bringing or placing of a thing under one's view.* —— ¶ Also, *a forging or falsifying. Liv.* testamenti. —— ¶ Also, *an adding, annexing or subjoining. Auct.* ad *Her.* rationis. — Hence, *a rhetorical figure, when an orator asks a question, and then supplies the answer,* ἀνθυφορά. *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, *an annexed explanation. Auct.* ad *Her.*

SŬBJECTĪVĔ (subjectivus), adv. *relating to the subject. Martian. Capell.*

SŬBJECTĪVŬS (subjectus), a, um, adj. *that is added or subjoined. Tertull.* —— ¶ *Apul.* pars, *h. e. the subject of a sentence.*

SŬBJECTŌ (frequentat. of subjicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw or put under,* ὑποτίθημι. *Ovid.* manus. —— ¶ Also, *to add, join or apply to. Horat.* stimulos alicui, *h. e. to prick.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw or cast up,* ἀναῤῥίπτω. *Virg.* arenam alte.

SŬBJECTŎR (subjicio), ōris, m. *a forger or falsifier,* ὑποβολεύς. *Cic.* testamentorum.

SŬBJECTUM (Id.), i, n. *the subject. Apul.*

SŬBJECTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a putting under, joining to. Plin.*

SŬBJECTŬS, a, um, particip. from subjicio. —— ¶ Adj. *lying under. Cic.* aquiloni. —— ¶ Also, *subject, subjected, in subjection, ruled over.* Hence, Subjecti, *subjects. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *subordinate. Cic.* Sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia pudor, &c. —— ¶ Also, *lying near or by* any thing, *bordering upon. Liv.* Campus viæ subjectus. *Cic.* Alvi natura subjecta stomacho. —— ¶ Also, *connected with, or belonging to* any thing. *Cic.* Memoria et scientia oratoribus subjecta esse debent. *Id.* Materia ad argumentum subjecta.

SŬBĬGĬTŌ. See *Subagito.*

SŬBĬGŌ (sub & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive, bring, lead, or conduct to* a place, ὑπάγω. *Varr.* sues in umbrosum locum. *Liv.* naves ad castellum. — Hence, figur. *to bring to* any thing, *force, constrain, compel, oblige. Liv.* hostes ad deditionem. *Id.* Metu subactus. Also, with ut following. *Plaut.* Ego illum verberibus, ut sit quietus, subegero. Also, with an *infinit. Sallust.* Mortales falsos fieri subegit. *Liv.* Tarquinienses metu subegerat, frumentum exercitui præbere. — Also, *to drive, put in motion, impel. Virg.* navem conto. *Val. Flacc.* pontum remis, *h. e. to row.* —— ¶ Also, *to drive up or upwards. Virg.* lembum adverso flumine, *h. e. to row against the stream. Sil.* ad sidera. —— ¶ Also, *to join to* any thing. *Senec.* sonipedes jugo, *h. e. to yoke.* —— ¶ Also, *to work, prepare,* as, by kneading, pounding, ploughing, chewing, &c. *Cato.* corium pilis. *Vitruv.* terram cum paleis. *Plin.* farinam, *h. e. to knead. Id.* Subigere non queunt, *h. e. masticate. Id.* Pelles subactæ, *h. e. tanned, dressed. Ovid.* opus digitis, *h. e. to spin.* — Hence, of the earth, *to work, break up, dig, till, plough, cultivate. Cic.* glebas. *Id.* arva aratris. — Also, *to rub, curry. Colum.* terga. *Vitruv.* candela linteisque, *h. e. to rub, polish.* — Also, *to whet, sharpen, edge. Virg.* secures in cote. — Also, *to make soft, pliable or manageable. Senec.* virum, *h. e. to break the spirits of.* — Also, *to torment, excruciate. Acc.* Mors amici subigit. — Also, *to make tame, tame. Colum.* virum. — Hence, of men and nations, *to make subject, subject, reduce, subjugate, vanquish, conquer, subdue. Sallust.* nationes. *Cic.* partem orbis. *Id.* Quos vici et subegi. Also, of animals. *Id.* Aquila subigit anguem. Hence, in a double sense. *Sueton.* Gallias Cæsar subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem. — Also, *to work, form, cultivate. Cic.* Ingenium subactum. *Liv.* Homines subacti. —— ¶ *Cic.* Sŭbigit.

SŬBJĬCIŌ (sub & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw, put, lay, or set under or below,* ὑποτίθημι. *Cic.* ignem. *Plin.* ova gallinis. *Nepos.* epistolam sub pulvinum. *Liv.* aliquid oculis, or, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* sub aspectum, *h. e. to place under or before one's eyes, to make visible.* — Hence, *to subject, make subject, submit. Cic.* se imperio alicujus. *Virg.* Parcere subjectis, *h. e. the humble or submissive.* — Also, *to expose, subject, make liable. Cæs.* navigationem hiemi, *h. e. to expose to the dangers of a tempest. Cic.* scelus odio. *Id.* bona voci præconis, or, *Id.* sub præcone, *h. e. to cause to be sold by auction.* So, also, simply, *Sueton.* Subjicere. Hence, *Cic.* Subjici sensibus. *Id.* Mare est subjectum ventis. — Also, *to drive under* any thing. *Varr.* oves sub arbores. — Also, *to put in the place of another, to substitute. Hirt.* integras copias vulneratis. — Hence, *to substitute false for true, forge, falsify. Cic.* testamenta. — Hence, *to subordinate, range, or place* one thing *under or within* another, *reckon* one thing *under or within* another. *Cic.* partes (*h. e. species*) generibus. —— ¶ Also, *to throw upwards, raise, set or lift up. Liv.* regem in equum. *Virg.* corpora saltu in equos, *h. e. to leap on their horses.* — Hence, Subjicere se, *to rise, climb up;* as, *Virg.* Alnus se subjicit. *Id.* taurus. So, also, Subjici, *for subjicere se;* as, *Virg.* Subjecta flamma. —— ¶ Also, *to place near or at the foot of. Liv.* ædes colli, *h. e. to build at the foot of a hill. Id.* castra urbi, *h. e. to pitch near.* — Hence, *to add, join. Ovid.* pennas. *Cic.* Ossa subjecta corpori. So, also, in speaking and writing, *to add, subjoin. Cic.* rationem. — Also, *to place near or by. Cæs.* castris legiones. — Also, *to connect. Cic.* sententiam cum voce, *h. e. an idea with a word, to understand any thing by it.* So, also, *Id.* rem voci. — Also, *to put after* any thing. *Quintil.* longis literis breves. — Hence, *to subjoin, answer, reply. Cic.* Quod subjicit. *Liv.* Tum risum obortum Scipionis, et subjecisse. —— ¶ Also, *to suggest, prompt, bring to mind or recollection, hint. Cic.* Subjiciens, quid dicerem. *Liv.* consilia. *Id.* spem alicui, *h. e. to create, instil, inspire with hope. Propert.* carmina. *Liv.* Quæ subjicere conditio rerum poterat. *Sulpic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Tibi subjice ea, *h. e. remember, represent to yourself.* Sometimes it may be rendered, *to say.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, hand. Cic.* libellum alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to suborn. Cæs.* Metellum. —— ¶ *Cic.* terram ferro, *h. e. to cultivate, plough.* —— ¶ See, also, *Subjectus, a, um.*

SŬBIMPŬDENS (sub & impudens), tis, *somewhat impudent,* ὑποαναίσχυντος. *Cic.*

SŬBĬNĀNIS (sub & inanis), e, adj. *somewhat empty and vain,* ὑπόκενος. *Cic.*

SŬBINDE (sub & inde), adv. *then, thereupon, upon that, after that, afterwards,* εἶτα. *Horat.* — Also, *immediately afterwards, presently.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *soon after.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *in quick succession, frequently, from time to time, now and then.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *in succession, one after another.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *immediately.* *Liv.*

SŬBINDO (sub & indo), is, a. 3. *to subjoin, add.* *Aurel. Vict.*

SŬBINFLĀTŬS (sub & inflatus), a, um, adj. *somewhat blown or puffed up.* *Arnob.* pectus.

SŬBINFLŬO (sub & influo), is, n 3. *to flow into.* *Senec.*

SŬBINJĬCIO (sub & injicio), is, ēci, ectum, a. 3. *to lay or put upon.* *Senec.* manum.

SŬBINSTILLO (sub & instillo), as, a. 1. *to drop into.* *Apic.*

SŬBINSŬLSŬS (sub & insulsus), a, um, adj. *somewhat silly, dull or insipid,* ὑπάναλος. *Cic.*

SŬBINTELLĬGO (sub & intelligo), is, a. 3. *to understand a little,* or, simply, *to understand, perceive.* *Hieronym.*

SŬBINTRO (sub & intro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to go or come into secretly, to steal in,* or, simply, *to enter or go into,* ὑπεισέρχομαι. *Augustin.*

SŬBINTRŌDŪCO (sub & introduco), is, a. 3. *to introduce.* *Augustin.*

SŬBINTRŎEO (sub & introeo), is, a. 4. *to enter, go into.* *Arnob.* speciem, *h. e. to assume.*

SŬBINVĬDEO (sub & invideo), es, īdi, īsum, n. 2. *to envy a little,* ὑποφθονέω. *Cic.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to hate a little.* — Hence, Subinvisus, a, um, adj. *somewhat odious.* *Cic.*

SŬBINVĪTO (sub & invito), as, a. 1. *to invite a little,* ὑποκαλέω. *Cic.*

SŬBIRĀSCOR (sub & irascor), ēris, dep. 3. *to be a little angry, be somewhat angry, be displeased,* ὑποργίζομαι. *Cic.* brevitati literarum.

SŬBIRĀTŬS (sub & iratus), a, um, adj. *somewhat angry.* *Cic.* alicui.

SUBIS (unc.), is, f. *a kind of bird that breaks the eggs of eagles.* *Plin.*

SŬBITĀNEŬS (subitus), a, um, adj. *sudden.* *Colum.* imber, *a sudden and unexpected shower.*

SŬBITĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. any thing *done suddenly.* *Liv.* milites, *suddenly raised.* *Tacit.* ædificia, *h. e. suddenly or hastily built.* *Gell.* dictio, *h. e. a speaking extempore.*

SŬBĬTO (Id.), adv. *suddenly, on a sudden, hastily, quickly,* ἐξαίφνης. *Cic.* Comitia habere subito. *Id.* Subito dicere, *h. e. to speak extempore.*

SŬBĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from subeo. —— ¶ Adj. *sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected,* αἰφνίδιος. *Cic.* res. *Id.* tempestas. — Hence, *that is done or made without premeditation, extemporary.* *Cic.* oratio, *h. e. extemporary.* *Cæs.* consilia, *h. e. hasty.* *Plin.* causa, *h. e. pleaded extempore.* — Also, *new, young, not old.* *Tacit.* miles, *h. e. raw, newly raised.* *Plin. Ep.* imago. — Hence, Subitum, *any thing sudden or unexpected.* *Plaut.* Si tibi nihil subiti est. *Cic.* Subitum est, *h. e. it is sudden or too sudden.* *Plin.* Subita belli, *h. e. sudden emergencies.* *Id.* In subito, *h. e. on a sudden emergency.*

SŬBJŬGĀLIS (sub & jugalis), e, adj. *accustomed to the yoke,* ὑποζύγιος. *Prudent.*

SŬBJŬGĀTOR (subjugo), ōris, m. *a subjugator, subduer.* *Apul.* Malorum subjugator.

SŬBJŬGIS (sub & jugum), e, adj. *fixed to the yoke.* *Cato.* Subjugia lora; (but it may also be from *subjugius.*)

SŬBJŬGIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a yoke.* — Hence, Subjugia, *h. e. the animals joined in one yoke, a yoke.* *Vitruv.* So, also, *Cato.* Subjugia lora, *h. e. the thongs with which beasts are fastened to the yoke.*

SŬBJŬGO (sub & jugo), as, a. 1. *to bring under the yoke, subjugate, conquer, subdue,* ὑποτάσσω. *Lactant.* populum legi. *Ascon.* provinciam.

SŬBJŬGŬS (sub & jugus), a, um, adj. *yoked, or to be yoked,* ὑποζύγιος. *Apul.* —— ¶ Animal subjugum, *h. e. a kind of animal.* *Plin.* 30, 52. *Ed. Hard.*

SŬBJUNCTĪVŬS modus, *the subjunctive mood,* ὑποτακτικός. *Prisc.*

SŬBJUNCTŌRIUM (subjungo), ii, n. *a carriage drawn by animals.* *Cod. Theod.*

SŬBJUNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from subjungo.

SŬBJUNGO (sub & jungo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to add, join with, subjoin, annex, connect.* *Cic.* omnes artes oratori, *h. e. to require that an orator should be master of.* *Plin. Ep.* preces. *Virg.* Puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones. —— ¶ Also, *to yoke, harness.* *Virg.* tigres curru, *for* currui. *Colum.* juvencos plostro. — Hence, *to make subject, cause to submit, subjugate, subdue, reduce.* *Cic.* urbes sub imperium. *Vellei.* provincias imperio nostro. *Horat.* sibi res. — Also, *to rule over.* *Virg.* gentem. —— ¶ Also, *to substitute.* *Gell.* Exempta una littera sonitus vastioris, et subjuncta lenioris.

SŬBLĀBIUM (sub & labium), ii, n. *a kind of herb* called *dog's-tongue.* *Apul.*

SŬBLĀBOR (sub & labor), ēris, lapsus sum, dep. 3. *to fall down or to ruins.* *Plin. Ep.* Ædificia vetustate sublapsa. — Hence, *to go to ruin, to vanish.* *Virg.* Sublapsa spes. —— ¶ Also, *to slip or glide imperceptibly.* *Virg.* Lues udo sublapsa veneno pertentat sensus.

SŬBLĀBRO (sub & labrum), as, a. 1. *to put into the mouth,* ὑποχειλίζω. *Non.*

SŬBLĀCENSIS, e, adj. See *Sublaqueum.*

SŬBLĀCRĬMO (sub & lacrimo), as, n. 1. *to weep a little.* *Veget.*

SŬBLĀMĬNA (sub & lamina), æ, f. *an under-plate.* *Cato.*

SŬBLĀPSŬS, a, um, particip. from sublabor.

SŬBLĀQUEUM, i, n. *a town of Italy, in the territory of the Æqui.* — Also, *an estate of Nero near this town.* *Tacit.* Hence, Sublacensis, e, adj. *belonging to Sublaqueum.*

SŬBLĀTĒ (sublatus), adv. *highly, loftily.* *Ammian.* Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, minuitur postea. — Figur. *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Sublatius dicere, *h. e. braggingly, proudly, haughtily.*

SŬBLĀTĬO (tollo), ōnis, f. *a raising or lifting up* of the hand or foot in measuring time, ἄρσις. *Quintil.* — Figur. *Cic.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *an annulling, destroying.* *Quintil.* judicii.

SŬBLĀTŪRŬS, particip. from tollo.

SŬBLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from tollo.

SŬBLĀVO (sub & lavo), as, a. 1. *to wash or bathe below or underneath, or on the lower part.* *Cels.*

SŬBLECTĬO (sublego), ōnis, f. *a gleaning, leasing.* *Tertull.*

SŬBLECTO (sub & lacto), as, a. 1. *to decoy, wheedle, chouse, fool.* *Plaut.* os, *h. e. to make sport of.*

SŬBLECTŬS, a, um, particip. from sublego.

SŬBLĒGO (sub & lego), is, ēgi, ectum, a. 3. *to gather from below, gather underneath,* ἀναλέγω. *Colum.* olivam. *Horat.* Mensam perterserit, et alter sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile, *h. e. what falls from the table.* —— ¶ Also, *to rob secretly, to steal.* *Plaut.* liberos. *Virg.* carmina, *h. e. to listen to privily.* —— ¶ Also, *to supply, substitute, choose in place of* another. *Liv.* in demortuorum locum. *Justin.* senatum. *Val. Max.* principes in ordinem senatorum. —— ¶ Also, *to read.* *Gell.*

SŬBLESTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *weak, little.* *Plaut.* fides. *Id.* Sublestior fides. *Id.* Sublestissimum vinum.

SŬBLĔVO (sub & levo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lighten, lessen, diminish.* *Cic.* vitia. *Id.* pericula. *Id.* offensionem. — Hence, *to lighten, ease, relieve, soften.* *Cic.* statum. *Id.* res adversas. — Also, *to help, aid, assist, favor.* *Cic.* causam inimici. *Nepos.* fugam alicujus pecunia. *Cic.* homines. —— ¶ Also, *to lift, raise or hold up, lift from the ground, support,* ὑπεξαίρω. *Cæs.* se, *h. e. to raise or lift himself up, rise or get up.* *Cic.* aliquem stratum ad pedes. *Cæs.* Ab iis sublevatus murum ascendit. *Plin.* regem humeris, *h. e. to carry.* *Id.* retia furcis. *Auct. ad Herenn.* mentum sinistra, *h. e. to hold.* —— ¶ Also, *to annul, cancel.* *Cic.* Sublevata quæstio.

SŬBLĪCA (from ὑποβλής), æ, f. *a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for bearing or supporting any thing.* *Cæs.* and *Vitruv.*

SŬBLĪCĬŬS (sublica), a, um, adj. *consisting of beams, or resting on piles.* *Liv.* pons, *h. e. a bridge over the Tiber built by Ancus Marcius.*

SŬBLĪDO (sub & lædo), is, īsi, īsum, a. 3. *to injure or spoil by degrees.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to press out.* *Prudent.* Sublidere murmur voce minuta, *h. e. to murmur.*

SŬBLĬGĀCŬLUM (subligo), i, n. *a kind of girdle or covering round the loins worn under the tunic; slop, trowsers, galligaskins, drawers,* περίζωμα. *Cic.*

SŬBLĬGAR (for subligare, from subligo), is, n. *that which one binds about the loins, an apron,* &c. *Martial.*

SŬBLĬGĀTĬO (subligo), ōnis, f. *a binding or tying to* any thing. *Pallad.*

SŬBLĬGĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a truss,* περίζωμα. *Theod. Prisc.*

SŬBLĬGO (sub & ligo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind or tie below,* or, in general, *to bind to* any thing, ὑποδέω. *Plin.* vites. *Virg.* lateri ensem, *to gird.* —— ¶ Also, *to tuck up, gird up.* *Martial.* Virgo subligata, *h. e. girt, or wearing an apron.* —— ¶ Also, *to gird.* *Val. Flacc.* Quem balteus subligat, *h. e.* qui balteo cingitur, *or* cinctus est.

SŬBLĪMĒ, adv. See *Sublimis.*

SŬBLĪMIS (unc.), e, adj. *lofty, high, on high, elevated,* μετέωρος, ὑψηλός. *Ovid.* columna. *Virg.* porta. *Ovid.* cacumen montis. *Colum.* armenta, *h. e. large, tall.* —— ¶ Also, *aloft in the air.* *Liv.* Sublimis abiit, *h. e. went towards heaven.* *Terent.* Sublimem aliquem rapere, *or* arripere, *or,* *Plaut.* ferre, *h. e. to carry any one away on one's shoulders.* —— ¶ Also, *living, dwelling, sitting or being on high.* *Catull.* aranea. *Virg.* Sublimes in equis redeunt. *Liv.* Iret consul sublimis curru multijugis equis, *h. e. on a triumphal car.* —— ¶ Also, *exalted, sublime, lofty, great in its kind,* with regard to rank, mind, style, &c. *Horat.* Sublimia curæ. *Quintil.* Sublimior cothurnus. *Ovid.* mens. *Varr.* vir. —— ¶ Sublime, subst. *height,* and sometimes *the air.* *Cic.* In sublime ferri (yet a better reading throughout is Sublime ferri), *h. e. to be carried on high or through the air.* —— ¶ Also, Sublime, adverbially, *aloft, on high, through or in the air.* *Cic.* Aer sublime fertur. *Id.* Sonus sublime fertur. *Id.* Sublime putrescere. —— ¶ Superlat. Sublimissimus. *Tertull.* —— ¶ *Sublimus, a, um,* occurs also. *Lucret.* and *Sallust.* Sublima.

SŬBLĪMĬTĀS (sublimis), ātis, f. *height,* ὑψηλότης. —— ¶ Also, *the place above the ground.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *perfection, excellence.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *loftiness, sublimity,* in writing and speaking. *Quintil.* Sublimitas, et magnificentia, et nitor.

SŬBLĪMĬTER (Id.), adv. *highly, on high, aloft, loftily, sublimely,* μετεώρως, ὑψηλῶς. *Colum.* volitare. *Ovid.* Sublimius. — Figur. *Quintil.* Sublimius dicenda.

SŬBLĪMO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lift or raise up, set on high, exalt,* μετεωρίζω. *Enn.* facem. *Vitruv.* Granaria sublimata, *h. e. erected in an elevated place.*

SŬBLĪMŬS, a, um. See *Sublimis,* at the end.

SŬBLINGĬO (sub & lingo), ōnis, m. *an under-scullion.* *Plaut.* coqui.

SŬBLĪNĬO (sub & linio), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. same as *Sublino.* *Plaut.* os, *h. e. to flatter, bribe or cheat.*

SŬBLĬNO (sub & lino), is, lēvi, lĭtum, a. 3. *to anoint or besmear underneath, lay on a ground color,* ὑποχρίω. *Plin.* — Also, *to underlay* with any thing. *Plin.* Quæ bractea aurea sublinuntur. —— ¶ Also, *to smear.* *Plaut.* os alicui, *h. e. to deceive, cheat, fool, make a fool of,* ὑποτρεμίζειν.

SŬBLĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from sublino.

SŬBLĪVĬDŬS (sub & lividus), a, um, adj. *somewhat livid, somewhat black and blue,* ὑποπέλιδνος. *Cels.*

SŬBLŪCĀNŬS (sub & lux), a, um, adj.

towards day, about dayspring, a little before daylight, ἀμφίλυκος. Plin. tempora.

SŬBLŪCĔŌ (sub & luceo), es, xi, n. 2. to shine forth from below, to give a little light, shine somewhat, glimmer, ὑποφαύσκω. Virg.

SŬBLŪCĬDŬS (sub & lucidus), a, um, adj. somewhat light, ὑπολαμπής. Apul. lucus.

SŬBLŪCŌ (sub & lux), as, a. 1. to make light, thin, clear, ὑποκαθαίρω. Fest. arbores.

SŬBLŬŌ (sub & luo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. to wash underneath, rinse, bathe, ὑπολούω. Martial. inguina. — Hence, to wash below, flow by. Cæs. Montem flumen subluebat.

SŬBLŪSTRĬS (sub & lux), e, adj. somewhat clear, having a faint light, glimmering, ὑπόλαμπρος. Liv. nox.

SŬBLŪTĔŬS (sub & luteus), a, um, adj. yellowish. Apul.

SŬBLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from subluo.

SŬBLŬVĬĒS (subluo), ēi, f. filth, uncleanness, ῥύπος. Apul. —— ¶ Also, a disease in the feet of sheep between the claws; the foul. Colum.

SŬBMÆSTŬS, or SŬBMŒSTŬS (sub & mœstus), a, um, adj. somewhat sorrowful. Ammian.

SŬBMĀNŌ (sub & mano), as, n. 1. to flow underneath or under any thing. Vitruv.

SŬBMĔĬŌ (sub & meio), is, n. 3. to make water under one's self. Marcel. Empir.

SŬBMĔĬŬLŬS (submeio), i, m. one that makes water under one's self. Marcell. Empir.

SŬBMĔMŎRĀTĬŌ (submemoro), ōnis, f. a memorial, ὑπόμνημα. Pandect.

SŬBMĔRGŌ, and SUMMĔRGŌ (sub & mergo), gis, si, sum, a. 3. to sink or plunge under water, overwhelm, dip, drown, submerge, submerse, καταδύω. Cæs. navem. Virg. homines ponto. Cic. Equus submersus. — Figur. Arnob. lectionem, h. e. to suppress, conceal.

SŬBMĔRSĬŌ (submergo), ōnis, f. a plunging under water, drowning, sinking; submersion, ὑπόδυσις. Jul. Firmic.

SŬBMĔRSŬS (Id.), us, m. a plunging under water, a sinking. Tertull.

SŬBMĔRSŬS, and SUMMĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from submergo.

SŬBMĔRŬS (sub & merus), a, um, adj. almost pure, with little mixture. Plaut. vinum.

SŬBMĬNĬA (perhaps from sub & minium), æ, f. perhaps a vermilion-colored garment. Plaut.

SŬBMĬNISTRĀTĬŌ (subministro), ōnis, f. a giving, supplying, affording, χορηγία. Tertull.

SŬBMĬNISTRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. a furnisher, supplier, promoter, χορηγός. Senec.

SŬBMĬNISTRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. a giving, supplying. Macrob.

SŬBMĬNISTRŌ (sub & ministro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to give, procure, send, furnish, afford, supply, ἐκπορίζω. Cic. tela clam. Id. alicui pecuniam. Id. adjumenta arti. Auct. B. Afric. defatigatis integros equites, h. e. to send. Cæs. auxilia hostibus, h. e. to give, send.

SŬBMISSĒ, and SUMMISSĒ (submissus), adv. with condescension, without pride, modestly, humbly, submissively, ταπεινῶς. Cic. supplicare. Id. Submissius nos geramus. —— ¶ Also, dispassionately, calmly. Cic. dicere. —— ¶ Also, gently, softly. Cic. Demosthenes submissius a primo. Claudian. dolere, h. e. less. —— ¶ Also, with a low voice. Petron.

SŬBMISSIM (Id.), adv. softly, gently, calmly, with a low voice, in a low tone of voice. Sueton.

SŬBMISSĬŌ (submitto), ōnis, f. a making low, lowering, depression, ταπείνωσις, χάλασμα. Cic. vocis, h. e. a speaking low. Id. orationis, h. e. a moderate style, without ornament, passion, &c. Id. Parium comparatio nec elationem habet, nec submissionem, h. e. a lowering, lessening, diminishing.

SŬBMISSŬS (Id.), us, m. a sending to. Tertull.

SŬBMISSŬS, and SUMMISSŬS, a, um, particip. from submitto. —— ¶ Adj. soft, gentle, low, not vehement. Cic. vox. Quintil. Submissus, h. e. speaking with a low voice. —— ¶ Also, low. Ovid. vertex. Quintil. Submissior. Cic. orator, h. e. speaking on low subjects, without ornament or passion. Id. Submissa dicere, h. e. trifling, low, trivial things. Quintil. Submissa, h. e. that demand no ornament or exertion of the voice. —— ¶ Also, low, mean, crouching, grovelling, abject. Cic. Submissum vivere. Id. Ne quid humile, submissum, faciamus. —— ¶ Also, humble, submissive. Cæs. B. C. 3, 19. Submissa oratione loqui. Lucan. preces. Hirt. Submissiores. —— ¶ Also, yielding, appeased, compassionate. Stat.

SŬBMITTŌ, and SUMMITTŌ (sub & mitto), is, īsi, issum, a. 3. to let down, lower. Liv. fasces, h. e. to lower. Id. se ad pedes. — Figur. Liv. animos, h. e. to lose courage, despond. So, also, Brut. and Cass. in Cic. Ep. animum. Cic. se, h. e. to lower one's self, condescend. — Hence, to moderate, relax, give way, lessen, abate. Cic. multum, h. e. not to speak very strongly. Quintil. orationem, h. e. to speak in a low style, without ornament and exertion. — Hence, to yield, give up, resign. Liv. alicui imperium. Justin. se alicui, h. e. to place himself after, yield superiority, or, to submit, give way. Plin. pretia, h. e. to lower, lessen. — Also, to give up, remit. Virg. furorem. — Hence, Submissus, or Summissus, a, um, let down, lowered. Liv. Stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, h. e. stooping a little. — ¶ Also, to let under, let go under or let stand under, place or put under. Colum. agnos nutricibus. Id. canterium vitibus. — Hence, to subject, make subject. Virg. animos amori. Ovid. se culpæ, h. e. to commit a fault. —— ¶ Hence, to let go up, to raise, lift up. Senec. manus. Propert. colores. — Hence, to let grow, cause to grow, put forth. Lucret. flores. Val. Flacc. gramina. Also, in general, to bring forth, produce. Horat. Non monstrum submissere Colchi majus. — Also, to let grow, not to cut off. Colum. salicem. Plin. Ep. capillum. Varr. prata. — Also, to bring up or reserve for breeding, to raise, consequently, not to kill, &c. Varr. arietes. Virg. vitulos. Horat. monstrum, h. e. to nourish, bring up. —— ¶ Also, to send privily or underhand. Cic. aliquem. — Hence, in general, to send, send off, despatch. Cæs. subsidia alicui. Cic. Huic vos non submittetis? sc. successorem, h. e. will you not send a successor? (But Drakenborch ad Liv. 6, 6. takes submittere absolutely for auxilium mittere.) —— ¶ Also, to send out, send about or appoint, suborn. Sueton. consulares.

SŬBMIXTŬS, or SŬBMISTŬS (sub & mixtus, or mistus), a, um, adj. mixed. Tibull. 3, 4, 89. (But most Edd. read succincta.)

SŬBMŒNĬUM, ii, n. See Summœnium.

SŬBMŒSTŬS, a, um. See Submæstus.

SŬBMŎLESTĒ (submolestus), adv. somewhat troublesomely, or unpleasantly, ὑποδυσφόρως. Cic. fero, h. e. I am somewhat displeased.

SŬBMŎLESTŬS (sub & molestus), a, um, adj. somewhat troublesome or vexatious, ὑποδυσχερής. Cic.

SŬBMŎNĔŌ, or SUMMŎNĔŌ (sub & moneo), es, ui, ĭtum, a. 2. to remind privily, give a hint, ὑπαναμιμνήσκω. Terent.

SŬBMŌRŌSŬS (sub & morosus), a, um, adj. somewhat peevish or morose, ὑποδύσκολος. Cic.

SŬBMŌTŌR, and SUMMŌTŌR (submoveo), ōris, m. a remover or clearer. Liv. aditus, h. e. that clears the way. This was the office of the lictor.

SŬBMŌTŬS, and SUMMŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from submoveo.

SŬBMŌTŬS, or SUMMŌTŬS (submoveo), us, m. a clearing the way, a making room. Plin. lictorum, h. e. by the lictors.

SŬBMŎVĔŌ, and SUMMŎVĔŌ (sub & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to remove, displace, carry or remove to a distance, remove out of the way, drive back, compel to retire or make room, cause to give way, ὑπωθέω, μεθίστημι. Cic. aliquem. Plin. Paneg. regnum. Cæs. hostes ex muro. Id. reliquos a porta. Also, without a prep. Liv. lembos statione. Ovid. Submotus patria, or, simply, Id. Submotus, h. e. banished, an exile. So, also, Id. Submotus ad Istrum. Particularly of the lictors, when they command the people to make room. Liv. Submove turbam, h. e. clear the way. Id. Tribuni submoverunt populum, sc. per lictores. Also, without an accusat. Id. Lictores submoventes. Id. Submoveri jubet, h. e. orders to make room. Hence, Liv. Summoto, h. e. after room had been made. —— ¶ Also, to remove, withdraw, keep off. Cic. aliquem a republica, h. e. arcere ab honoribus. Liv. aliquem a bello, h. e. to remove, withdraw. Horat. Jupiter hiemes submovet, h. e. removes, dispels. Lucan. hiemem tecto, h. e. to ward or keep off the cold. Plin. Germaniam ab Italia Alpes submovent, h. e. part, separate. —— ¶ Also, to dispose of, sell. Colum. oves. —— ¶ Also, figur. to remove. Horat. litora, h. e. to build upon, or, to remove the sight of, by building upon or near them. —— ¶ Horat. Submosses, for submovisses.

SŬBMURMŬRŌ (sub & murmuro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to murmur a little or in secret. Augustin. Submurmuraverunt argentarii, qui subter erant.

SŬBMŪTŌ, and SUMMŪTŌ (sub & muto), as, a. 1. to change, exchange, ὑπαλλάττω. Cic.

SŬBNASCŎR (sub & nascor), nascĕris, nātus sum, dep. 3. to grow up under or after, spring up, grow up, germinate, ὑποφύομαι. Ovid. and Plin.

SŬBNĀTŌ (sub & nato), as, n. 1. to swim beneath. Sil.

SŬBNECTŌ (sub & necto), is, xui, xum, a. 3. to tie or bind to, tie together. Plin. aliquid collo. Virg. cingula mammæ. Id. vestem. Val. Flacc. crinem auro. —— ¶ Also, to subjoin, join to, add. Justin. fabulam.

SŬBNĔGŌ (sub & nego), as, a. 1. to deny in some degree, ὑπαρνοῦμαι. Cic.

SŬBNERVŌ (sub & nervus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to cut the sinews, unnerve, lame, νευροκοπέω. Tertull. —— ¶ Also, to refute. Apul. Calumnias præcipitasti et subnervasti.

SŬBNEXŬS, a, um. See Subnecto.

SŬBNĬGER (sub & niger), ĭgra, ĭgrum, adj. a little black, somewhat black, blackish, ὑπομέλας. Plaut. Subnigri oculi. Varr. Canes labris subnigris. Cels. Cutis colorem habet ex rubro subnigrum.

SŬBNĪTŎR (sub & nitor), ĕris, nixus or nisus sum, dep. 3. to lean or support one's self on any thing. It is commonly only found in the partic. Subnixus or Subnisus, a, um, underpropped, supported, resting, or leaning on. Cic. Circulos verticibus subnixos. Virg. Folio subnixa. Id. Mitra mentum subnixus, h. e. fastened under the chin. Id. Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petilia muro, h. e. built by Philoctetes. — Also, supported by, relying or depending upon. Liv. auxiliis. Id. judiciis senatus. Tacit. propinquitatibus. — Also, elated, puffed up. Liv. victoria. Cic. Artis arrogantia subnixi ambulant, h. e. stately, elevated. — Also, furnished with any thing. Sil. Galea coruscis subnixa cristis. Tertull. servitute, h. e. in servitude.

SŬBNŌTĀTĬŌ (subnoto), ōnis, f. a signing, subscription, ὑπογραφή. Cod. Theodos.

SŬBNŌTŌ (sub & noto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to note or observe secretly, take notice of, notice, ὑποσημειόω. Martial. verba. —— ¶ Also, write under, mark down, mark, note, write. Apul. — Hence, to subscribe, ὑπογράφειν. Plin. libellos.

SŬBNŪBA (sub & nubo), æ, f. a concubine. Ovid.

SŬBNŪBĬLŬS (sub & nubilus), a, um, adj. somewhat cloudy, dark or obscure, ὑπονέφελος. Cæs.

SŬBŌ (συβάω not used, from ὗς), as, n. 1. to desire to copulate. Properly, of sows. Plin. — Also, of other animals. Lucret. — Of man. Horat.

SŬBOBSCĒNŬS, or SŬBOBSCŒNŬS (sub & obscenus, or obscœnus), a, um, adj. somewhat obscene, smutty or nasty, ὑπαισχρος. Cic.

SŬBOBSCŪRĒ (subobscurus), adv. somewhat darkly or obscurely. Gell.

SŬBOBSCŪRŬS (sub & obscurus), a, um,

adj. *somewhat obscure or difficult to be understood*, ὑποσκοτεινός. *Cic.*

SŬBŎCŬLĀRIS (sub & ocularis), e, adj. *that is under or near the eye.* *Veget.* venæ.

SŬBŎDIŌSŬS (sub & odiosus), a, um, adj. *somewhat odious or vexatious*, ὑπομίσητος. *Cic.*

SŬBŎDŌRŎR (sub & odoror), āris, dep. 1. *to smell or scent slightly, perceive slightly.* *Ammian.*

SŬBŎFFENDŌ (sub & offendo), is, n. 3. *to give some offence or displease a little*, ὑποβλάπτω. *Cic.* apud aliquem.

SŬBŎLĔŌ (sub & oleo), es, ui, n. 2. *to emit a scent*, ὑπόζω. Hence, *Plaut.* Hoc subolet mihi, *or, simply*, Subolet mihi, *h. e. I perceive something of it, smell or suspect it, smell a rat*, &c. *Terent.* Ut ne paululum quidem suboleat, *sc.* tibi.

SŬBŎLĒS (subolesco), more correctly than SŎBŎLĒS, is, f. *any thing which grows out of another, a young shoot, growth, branch, twig*, &c. Of vines or trees. *Colum.* and *Plin.* Of onions. *Colum.* Of hair. *Varr.* — Figur. of men and animals, *the young, a child, offspring, descendant, posterity.* *Liv.* stirpis. *Cic.* juventutis. *Id.* Subolem propagare, *h. e. to get children.* *Horat.* Subolem producas, *h. e. let them grow up to manhood.* Also, of one person. Scipio calls himself *subolem imperatorum*, h. e. *the offspring.* *Virg.* Si de te suscepta fuisset suboles, *h. e. a child.* *Prop.* Archytæ suboles, *h. e.* filius. — Also, of animals. *Horat.* Hædus, suboles lascivi gregis. *Colum.* capellæ.

SŬBŎLĒSCŌ (sub & olesco), is, n. 3. *to grow up.* *Liv.*

SŬBŎLFACIŌ (sub & olfacio), is, a. 3. *to smell, perceive by the scent.* *Petron.*

SŬBŎRIŎR (sub & orior), ŏris, ortus sum, dep. 3. *to rise or grow up.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.*

SŬBŎRNĀTŎR (suborno), ōris, m. *a suborner.* *Ammian.*

SŬBŎRNŌ (sub & orno), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furnish, provide, supply, fit out, adorn*, κατασκευάζω. *Anton.* in *Cic. Ep.* aliquem pecunia. *Cic.* A natura subornatus. *Petron.* Leporem pinnis subornatum —— ¶ Also, *to instruct* one *privately what to do, instigate, suborn, procure by bribes.* *Cic.* falsum testem. *Id.* accusatorem. *Justin.* aliquem in bellum. *Liv.* militem, ut perferat nuntium, &c. *Sueton.* percussorem alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to keep in readiness.* *Petron.*

SŬBŎRTŬS (suborior), us, m. *a rising.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a setting* of a star. *Manil.*

SŬBŎSTENDŌ (sub & ostendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to show at or by*, or, simply, *to show.* *Tertull.* Quod alias palam non docebat subostendisse. *Id.* spem.

SŬBPÆTŬLŬS (sub & pætulus), a, um, adj. *somewhat pink-eyed, having a little cast or squint.* *Varr.* oculi.

SŬBPALLĬDŬS, and SŬPPALLĬDŬS (sub & pallidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat pale*, ὑπωχρος. *Cels.*

SŬBPALPŌ, and SŬBPALPŎR. See *Suppalpo*, &c.

SŬBPĂRĂSĪTŎR. See *Supparasitor.*

SŬBPĂTĔŌ, and SŬPPĂTĔŌ (sub & pateo), es, ui, n. 2. *to lie open beneath, to be at the foot of.* *Apul.* Campi subpatentes.

SŬBPINGŌ. See *Suppingo.*

SŬBPINGUIS, and SŬPPINGUIS (sub & pinguis), e, adj. *somewhat fat*, ὑπολίπαρος. *Cels.*

SŬBPŎDĔT. See *Suppudet.*

SŬBRĂDĬŌ (sub & radio), as, a. 1. *to cause to beam forth, to indicate.* *Tertull.*

SŬBRĀDŌ (sub & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scratch, scrape, scrape underneath or from below.* *Cato.* ficos. — Hence, *Ammian.* fines, *h. e. to touch or flow by.*

SŬBRANCĬDŬS (sub & rancidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat rancid or stinking*, ὑπόσαπρος. *Cic.*

SŬBRĀSŬS, a, um, particip. from subrado.

SŬBRAUCŬS (sub & raucus), a, um, adj. *a little hoarse*, ὑποβραγχώδης. *Cic.* vox.

SŬBRĒCTĬŌ, or SŬRRĒCTĬŌ (subrigo), ōnis, f. *a raising up, erection.* *Arnob.*

SŬBRĒCTŬS, and SŬRRĒCTŬS, a, um, particip. from subrigo. —— ¶ Adj. (from sub & rectus), *somewhat straight.* *Auct. rei. agr.* Subrectus locus. *Id.* Subrectior vallis.

SŬBRĔFECTŬS (sub & refectus), a, um, adj. *somewhat restored.* *Vellei.*

SŬBRĒGŬLŬS (sub & regulus), i, m. *a petty prince who is subject to another, a vassal.* *Ammian.*

SŬBRĔMĂNĔŌ (sub & remaneo), es, n. 2. *to remain.* *Tertull.*

SŬBRĒMĬGŌ (sub & remigo), as, n. 1. *to row underneath*, or, simply, *to row*, ὑπηρετέω. *Virg.*

SŬBRĒNĀLIS (sub & renalis), e, adj. *relating to the reins or kidneys.* *Veget.* morbus, *h. e. a nephritic disorder.*

SŬBRĔPŌ, and SŬRRĔPŌ (sub & repo), is, psi, ptum, n. 3. *to creep under, creep or steal along, steal softly, unawares, or by little and little, come on insensibly*, ὑφέρπω, ὑποδύομαι. *Cic.* sub tabulas. *Horat.* mœnia, *h. e. to steal into the town.* *Colum.* clathris. *Plin.* In subreptum, *h. e.* latenter. Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Somnus in oculos subrepit. *Lucan.* Et nova desuetis subrepens vita medullis. *Plin.* Huic oblivionem cibi subrepere, *h. e. that he forgot to eat.* *Tibull.* Subrepet ætas iners, *h. e.* senectus. *Quintil.* Subrepetur (*impersonal.*) animo judicis, *h. e. the judge will be taken by surprise.* —— ¶ Also, *to grow or come forth.* *Colum.* Cogit subrepere persica prunis.

SŬBRĔPTĬŌ, and SŬRRĔPTĬŌ (subripio), ōnis, f. *a stealing, purloining*, ὑφαρπαγή. *Apul.*

SŬBRĔPTĬŌ, or SŬRRĔPTĬŌ (subrepo), ōnis, f. *subreption, obreption.* *Cod. Justin.*

SŬBRĔPTĪTĬŬS, and SŬRRĔPTĪTĬŬS, and -CĬŬS (subripio), a, um, adj. *stolen*, κλοπαῖος. *Plaut.*

SŬBRĔPTĪTĬŬS, or SŬRRĔPTĪTĬŬS, or, SŬBRĔPTĪCĬŬS, or SŬRRĔPTĪCĬŬS (subrepo), a, um, adj. *clandestine.* *Plaut.*

SŬBRĔPTĬTŌ (frequentat. of subrepo), as, n. 1. *to creep or steal to* a place, ὑφερπύζω. *Colum.*

SŬBRĔPTĪVŬS (subripio), a, um, adj. *stolen, surreptitious, feigned, false.* *Cod. Theod.*

SŬBRĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from surripio.

SŬBRĪDĔŌ (sub & rideo), es, risi, risum, a. 2. *to smile*, ὑπομειδιάω. *Cic.*

SŬBRĪDĬCŬLĒ (sub & ridicule), adverb, *somewhat ridiculously or laughably*, ὑπογελοίως. *Cic.*

SŬBRĬGŌ, and SŬRRĬGŌ, or SURGŌ (sub & rego), is, rexi, rectum, a. 3. SUBRIGO, or SURRIGO, *to lift or raise up, set up, erect*, ὑπαίρω, ἀναίρω. *Virg.* aures, *to erect, prick up.* *Plin.* obeliscum. *Id.* se. *Liv.* Subrecto mucrone. —— ¶ SURGO, *to lift or raise up, set up, erect.* *Plaut.* lumbos. — Also, and more frequently, *to rise, arise, get up.* *Cic.* e lectulo. *Id.* de sella. *Plin. Ep.* e cœna. *Ovid.* humo. Particularly of orators when they rise in order to speak. *Cic.* — Hence, *to rise, arise from one's bed or from sleep.* *Cic.* ante lucem. — Also, *to rise, arise, spring or grow up, appear, begin, show one's self.* *Virg.* Surgat dies. *Horat.* sol. *Ovid.* nox. *Virg.* ventus. *Id.* messis. *Quintil.* fons. — Also, *to come, appear.* *Virg.* Surgit ab Arpis Tydides. *Id.* ad auras ætherias, *h. e. to come into the light of the world, to be born.* — Also, *to rise, rise up, grow up*, of corn, &c. *Horat.* Ceres culmo surgeret. *Colum.* Surgit sementis. — Also, of men, *to grow, grow up.* *Virg.* Surgens Iulus. *Id.* Arx surgit, *h. e.* ædificatur. *Ovid.* mare, *h. e. swells.* *Virg.* Surgens in cornua cervus. — Also, *to apply one's self to* any thing, *to begin or undertake* any thing. *Apul.* in Venerem. —— ¶ *Martial.* Surrexti, *for* surrexisti. *Horat.* Surrexe, *for* surrexisse. —— ¶ *Surgere*, to stand up, lift one's self up, arise: *Exsistere*, to arise and come into existence.

SŬBRĬGŬŬS (sub & riguus), a, um, adj. *watered.* *Plin.*

SŬBRINGŎR (sub & ringor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to be somewhat indignant, fret a little.* *Cic.*

SŬBRĬPĬŌ. See *Surripio.*

SŬBRŎGŌ, or SŬRRŎGŌ (sub & rogo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to substitute, put in the place of*, ἀντικαθίστημι. *Liv.* collegam in locum Bruti. —— ¶ *Subrogare* was said of the director of the *Comitia*: *Sufficere*, of the people.

SŬBRŎSTRĀNI (sub & rostra), ōrum, m. *men who used to saunter or lounge in the forum near the rostra, idlers, loiterers.* *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.*

SŬBRŎTŌ (sub & roto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furnish with wheels below, put upon wheels.* *Vitruv.* Aries subrotatus, *h. e. mounted on wheels.*

SŬBRŎTUNDŬS (sub & rotundus), a, um, adj. *somewhat round*, ὑποστρόγγυλος. *Cels.* radicula.

SŬBRŬBĔŌ (sub & rubeo), es, n. 2. *to be somewhat red or reddish*, ὑπερυθραίνομαι. *Ovid.*

SŬBRŬBĔR (sub & ruber), ŭbra, ŭbrum, adj. *somewhat red, reddish, ruddy.* *Cels.* caro.

SŬBRŬBICUNDŬS (sub & rubicundus), a, um, adj. *somewhat red, ruddy*, ὑπέρυθρος. *Cels.*

SŬBRŬFŬS (sub & rufus), a, um, adj. *somewhat red, reddish*, ὑπόπυρρος. *Plin.* color. — Of men, *having reddish hair.* *Plaut.*

SŬBRŬMŌ (sub & ruma), as, a. 1. *to put to the dug.* *Colum.*

SŬBRUMPŌ (sub & rumpo), is, ūpi, uptum, a. 3. *to break, destroy.* *Arnob.*

SŬBRŬMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *sucking*, ὑπομάστιος. *Virg.* agnus.

SŬBRUNCĪVŬS (subrunco, not used, from sub & runco), a, um, adj. *subject to be rooted up.* *Hyg. de limit.*

SŬBRŬŌ (sub & ruo), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to pull down from below*, or, simply, *to pull down, overthrow, overturn, demolish*, κατασκάπτω. *Liv.* murum. *Id.* murum ab imo. *Cæs.* arbores a radicibus, *h. e. to dig under.* *Plin. Ep.* Amnis subruit montes, *h. e. undermines.* —— ¶ Figur. *to undermine, overthrow, destroy, ruin.* *Liv.* libertatem. *Horat.* reges muneribus.

SŬBRUSTĬCĒ (subrusticus), adv. *somewhat rustically or rudely*, ὑπαγροίκως. *Gell.*

SŬBRUSTĬCŬS (sub & rusticus), a, um, adj. *somewhat rustic, rude, or clownish*, ὑπάγροικος. *Cic.* pudor.

SŬBRŬTĬLŌ (sub & rutilo), as, n. 1. *to glimmer forth.* *Claud. Mamert.*

SŬBRŬTĬLŬS (sub & rutilus), a, um, adj. *somewhat reddish or ruddy*, ὑπέρυθρος. *Plin.*

SŬBRŬTŬS, a, um, particip. from subruo.

SŬBSALSŬS (sub & salsus), a, um, adj. *somewhat salt, saltish, brackish*, ὑφάλμυρος. *Cels.* aqua.

SŬBSANNŌ (sub & sanna), as, a. 1. *to deride by mocking gestures, to laugh to scorn, mock, ridicule, deride, scoff, banter*, χλευάζω, ἐκμυκτηρίζω. *Tertull.* and *Nemes.* aliquid.

SŬBSCRĪBENDĀRĬŬS (subscribo), ii, m. *an officer for writing or signing.* *Cod. Theod.*

SŬBSCRĪBŌ (sub & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write under or below*, ὑπογράφω. *Cic.* causam parricidii. *Id.* Statuis subscripsit, reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, *wrote beneath, inscribed.* *Horat.* Si quæret pater urbium subscribi statuis. *Id.* Hæc subscribe libello. — Also, *to annex in writing the contents of a rescript or any other document.* *Lamprid.* — Hence, *to sign, put one's name under* any writing. *Pandect.* rationes, and rationibus. — Hence, *to grant by one's signature.* *Sueton.* Quingenties sestertium ad peragendam auream domum. — Also, figur. *to subscribe, assent, favor, support, approve, aid, promote.* *Liv.* odiis. *Ovid.* iræ Cæsaris. —— ¶ Also, *to sign or subscribe one's name.* Hence, of the censor when he signed his report containing his remarks and reasons for removing any from their rank. *Cic.* — Hence, of an accuser, plaintiff or prosecutor, *to subscribe a charge, to bring an action or indictment at law, commence a process or sue a writ against any one*; for the accuser, or plaintiff, &c. was accustomed to set his name to the information, &c. *Plaut.*

homini dicam, *h. e. to bring an action against him.* Cic. Subscripsit, quod is pecuniam accepisset, *h. e. brought a charge.* Id. in aliquem, *h. e. to bring an action against any one.* So, also, Pandect. in crimen, *or* crimen. — Hence, Tacit. Suspiria subscribebantur, *h. e. even sighs were made a ground of accusation.* Plin. Ep. cum ceteris centumvirale judicium, *h. e. raised an action or suit against the rest before the* centumviri. — Of an assistant in a prosecution, *to join in subscribing one's name, to concur or assist in a prosecution.* Cic. and Nepos. —— ¶ Also, *to write, mark or note down, register.* Cic. numerum. —— ¶ Also, *to write or note down in secret.* Sueton. quædam. —— ¶ Also, *to leave to in writing,* or, simply, *to leave to, grant, concede.* Tertull. alicui aliquid.

SŬBSCRĪPTĬŌ (subscribo), ōnis, f. *any thing underwritten; a subscription,* ὑπογραφὴ, ἐπιγραφή. Cic. Particularly of the censor. Cic. Subscriptiones censoriæ, *h. e. remarks in writing accompanied with the signature of the censor.* — Of a prosecutor, &c. *a subscription;* also, *a written complaint.* Senec. and Pandect. — Of an assistant prosecutor, *a joint subscription, a joint complaint.* Cic. — Also, *the contents of a written document subscribed or annexed to the same,* as, of a rescript or a writing. (See Subscribo.) Pandect. and Sueton. —— ¶ Also, *a register, list.* Cic. jugerum.

SŬBSCRĪPTŎR (subscribo), ōris, m. *one that subscribes or signs.* — Hence, *a plaintiff, prosecutor, accuser;* usually, *an assistant or second to a principal prosecutor.* Cic. —— ¶ Also, *a favorer, approver.* Gell. verbi.

SŬBSCRĪPTŬS, a, um, particip. from subscribo.

SŬBSCŬS (sub & cudo), ūdis, f. *a kind of cramping resembling two dove-tails joined together.* It consists of two *securiculæ.* Vitruv. Trabes subscudibus compactæ. Id. Subscus ferrea, *h. e. a cramp-iron.* —— ¶ Plur. *Subscudines* is found in Augustin.

SŬBSĔCĪVŬS, or SŬBSĬCĪVŬS (sub & seco), and SŬBCĪSĪVŬS, or SŬCCĪSĪVŬS (sub & cædo), a, um, adj. *cut off below,* or, simply, *cut off.* Hence, of *land, that is not of the appointed measure, and is left remaining in measuring or dividing lands.* Hence, Subsecivum, or Subsicivum, *a small patch of land.* Varr. In subsicivum, *h. e. in small fields.* —— ¶ Also, *that is done besides the principal business, or remains from a principal thing.* Cic. operæ, *h. e. work done in spare time.* Id. Tempora subseciva, *h. e. spare time, leisure hours.* —— ¶ Also, *deficient, defective, imperfect.* Apul. —— ¶ Also, *remaining, left, residuous.* Apul.

SŬBSĔCŌ (sub & seco), as, cui, ctum, a. 1. *to cut away below, cut,* ὑποτέμνω. Varr. herbam falce. Ovid. ungues. Id. radices, *h. e. to bite off.*

SŬBSĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from subseco.

SŬBSĔCUNDĀRĬŬS (sub & secundarius), a, um, same as *Secundarius.* Gell. tempora, *spare time, leisure time.*

SŬBSELLĬUM (probably sub & sella), ii, n. *a low seat or bench,* with reference to a more elevated seat. Varr. L. L. 4, 28. Usually, any *common bench or seat.* Cels. Homo resupinus super subsellium est collocandus. Plaut. Vir imi subsellii, *h. e. a common man.* Hence, *a bench for the spectators at the theatre.* Cic. Also, *for the tribunes in the* forum. Liv. and Suet. Particularly, in courts of justice, *for judges, plaintiffs, defendants, advocates,* &c. Cic. — Hence, figur. Cic. Subsellia, *h. e. courts of justice.* Id. In utrisque subselliis, *h. e. in public and private suits or causes.* (Others explain it, *accuser or plaintiff and defendant;* others, *judge and advocate.*) — Cic. Judicatio longi subsellii, *h. e. a long, protracted consideration.* —— ¶ Also, *the persons on a bench.* Martial.

SŬBSENTĀTŎR (unc.), ōris, m. *a flatterer.* Plaut. ap. Fronton.

SŬBSENTĬŌ (sub & sentio), is, si, sum, n. 4. *to perceive somewhat, smell out.* Terent.

SŬBSĔQUENTĔR (subsequens), adv. *in succession, one after another, successively.* Messala Corv.

SŬBSĔQUŎR (sub & sequor), ĕris, cūtus and quūtus sum, dep. 3. *to follow forthwith, soon, or near after, come after,* ἐφέπομαι. Cæs. signa. — Hence, *to attend, accompany, be connected with.* Cic. Hos motus subsequi debet gestus, *h. e. second, be adapted to.* Id. suo sermone humanitatem literarum, *h. e. has seconded or confirmed.* Sueton. Male subsequi verba dicentis, *h. e. not to be able to follow in writing down the words of a speaker.* —— ¶ Also, *to follow hard upon,* or, simply, *to follow.* Cic. Stella subsequitur. —— ¶ Also, *to follow, obey, conform one's self to* any thing. Ovid. voluntatem.

SŬBSĒRĬCŬS (sub & sericus), a, um, adj. *not quite of silk, half silk.* Lamprid.

SŬBSĔRŌ (sub & sero, sevi), is, a. 3. *to sow or plant in the place of,* ὑποφυτεύω, ἐπισπείρω. Colum.

SŬBSĔRŌ (sub & sero, serui), is, ui, tum, a. 3. *to put or insert under.* Apul. —— ¶ Also, *to put or mix among, to add.* Ammian.

SŬBSERTŬS, a, um, particip. from subsero, ui, &c.

SŬBSERVĬŌ (sub & servio), is, a. 4. *to serve, be subservient or subject to, be a slave,* ὑπηρετέω. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, *to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to, adapt to.* Terent. alicujus orationi verbis, *h. e. to make one's answer correspond with another's question.*

SŬBSESSA (subsideo), æ, f. *an ambuscade or ambush,* ἐνέδραι. Veget.

SŬBSESSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who stoops down in order to lie in wait, a lier in wait,* ἐπίβουλος. Petron. —— ¶ Figur. *waiting for* any thing, *one who has a secret design upon* any thing. Val. Max. matrimonii alicui.

SŬBSICCŌ (sub & sicco), as, a. 1. *to dry up, dry.* Colum.

SŬBSĬCĪVŬS. See *Subsecivus.*

SŬBSĬDENTĬA (subsido), æ, f. *a sinking down, settling.* Vitruv. aquarum, *h. e. sediment.*

SŬBSĬDĔŌ (Id.), es, ēdi, essum, n. 2. *to sit below, sit, remain sitting, stay behind.* Quintil. in minore schola. —— ¶ The perfect *subsedi,* and the tenses derived from it, seem to belong to *subsido.*

SŬBSĬDĬĀLIS (subsidium), e, adj. *belonging to a reserve.* Ammian.

SŬBSĬDĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary.* Cæs. cohortes. — Figur. Colum. palmes, *h. e. a young branch of a vine left to preserve the stock.* Pandect. actio.

SŬBSĬDĬŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to be in reserve, be ready to give assistance.* Hirt.

SŬBSĬDĬUM (subsideo), ii, n. *a place where one sits still in order to wait for any thing, a place of reserve.* Liv. Legio in subsidio posita. — Also, *any place to which one withdraws or retires, a place of refuge or shelter.* Tacit. Hence, *a station for ships, an anchorage.* Id. —— ¶ Subsidia, *a body of troops in reserve.* Cæs. and Liv. Particularly, *the* Triarii, *Roman soldiers stooping down on one knee behind the* Principes, *until the front ranks required their assistance, when they received orders to stand up and aid them.* Liv. — Also, *the rear, the place in which a body of reserve is posted.* Liv. — Hence, Subsidium, *help which one sends, succor, reinforcement, troops which are sent to assist those engaged in fighting.* Cæs. Subsidium mittere. — Also, *help or assistance afforded to persons fighting.* Cæs. Subsidium ferre. Nep. Subsidio ire, *or,* Cic. and Nep. venire. — Also, *help in distress.* Cæs. Subsidio proficisci. — Also, *help, assistance, aid, succor, relief, protection, defence.* Cic. His subsidiis ea sum consecutus, *h. e. aid.* Cæs. Subsidio esse, *h. e. to help, assist.* Id. Subsidium ponere in fuga, *h. e. safety.*

SŬBSĪDŌ (sub & sido), is, īdi and ēdi, essum, n. 3. *to seat one's self, sit down, crouch down, squat.* Liv. Subsidunt Hispani. Id. Elephanti clunibus subsidentes. — Hence, of the female of animals in copulation. Horat. Tigres subsidere cervis. — Hence, figur. *to settle, subside.* Virg. Subsidunt undæ, *h. e. the waves subside or become calm.* Propert. venti, *h. e. abate.* Hirt. Aqua subsidit, *h. e. settles, becomes clear.* Cels. Oculi vehementer subsederunt, *h. e. are sunken.* — Also, *to stop, halt on a way.* Cic. Subsedi in via. — Also, *to remain, stay, remain behind.* Cæs. Multitudo calonum in castris subsederat. Hence, Quintil. Vox silentio subsidat, *h. e. decrease.* —— ¶ Also, *to stoop down in order to lie in wait.* Hence, *to lie in wait, lie in ambush, wait for.* Liv. in insidiis. Cic. in loco. Also, with a dat. Auson. fero. Virg. Asiam devictam, *for* Agamemnonem. —— ¶ Also, *to sink down, fall to the bottom, settle, subside.* Colum. Quicquid fæcis subsederit. Lucret. Urbe subsedit. Ovid. Jussit subsidere valles, *h. e. to sink.* Sil. Subsidere fata viderat, *h. e. to sink.* — Hence, figur. *to relax, remit, abate, decrease, be diminished.* Quintil. Subsidere impetum dicendi. Plin. menses mulierum. — Also, *to perish, be lost.* Virg. Commixti corpore tantum subsident Teucri, *h. e. shall lose their name, no longer be called Trojans, but Latins.*

SŬBSĬDŬŬS (subsideo), a, um, adj. *settling at the bottom.* Grat.

SŬBSIGNĀNŬS (sub & signum), a, um, adj. *being or serving under the standards.* Tacit. milites, *h. e. legionary soldiers that were used as a reserve for the centre of an army.*

SŬBSIGNĀTĬŌ (subsigno), ōnis, f. *a subscribing,* ὑποσφράγισμα, ὑπογραφή. Pandect. — Hence, Tertull. Per subsignationem pœnitentiæ, *h. e.* per pœnitentiam, *certainty, assurance.*

SŬBSIGNŌ (sub & signo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to write below or underneath, write or mark under,* ὑπογράφω. Plin. — Hence, *to pledge, engage.* Plin. Ep. fidem pro moribus alicujus. — Also, *to assure, confirm, approve.* Plin. Ep. aliquid. —— ¶ Also, *to note down, register.* Cic. prædia apud ærarium.

SŬBSĬLĬŌ, and SŬSSĬLĬŌ (sub & salio), is, silivi *or* silii, and silui, sultum, n. 4. *to leap up,* ὑφάλλομαι. Plaut. Pessuli, subsilite et mittite istam foras, *leap from your staples.* Lucret. Subsiliunt ignes ad secta domorum, *ascend, mount up.* Propert. Canes subsiluere, *for* apparuerunt. — Hence, figur. Senec. Subsiliisti et acrior constitisti. —— ¶ Also, *to leap to or into* a place. Senec. in flammas.

SŬBSĬMĬLIS (sub & similis), e, adj. *almost like or somewhat like,* παρεοικὼς, παρόμοιος. Cels. melli.

SŬBSĪMŬS (sub & simus), a, um, adj. *somewhat snub or flat nosed,* ὑπόσιμος. Varr.

SŬBSĬPĬŌ (sub & sapio), is, n. 3. *to have some flavor, taste a little.* Varr.

SŬBSISTŌ (sub & sisto), is, stiti, a. and n. 3. Trans. *to cause to stand or stand still, to stop, stay, detain,* ἐφίστημι. Liv. feras, *h. e. to attack.* Id. Romanum nec acies subsistere poterant, *h. e. to resist.* — II. Intrans. *to resist, withstand, hold out or stand firm against, be a match for, be equal to.* Liv. Hannibali. — Also, *to hold out, hold fast, not to give way.* Cæs. Quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent. — Figur. Brut. in Cic. Ep. sumptui, *h. e. to bear.* —— ¶ Also, *to stand still, halt.* Cæs. in itinere. — Hence, *to stop, cease, abate.* Ovid. Subsistit clamor. Quintil. lacrimæ. Ovid. lingua timore. Id. ingenium malis, *h. e. to want, fail, be wanting.* — Also, *to remain, abide, stay.* Varr. and Plin. — Also, *to remain alive.* Pandect. — Also, *to doubt, hesitate.* Pandect. —— ¶ Also, *to assist.* Apul. alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to subsist, consist, hold, be valid or consistent with.* Pandect. Sententia subsistit.

SŬBSĬTŬS (sub & situs), a, um, adj. *situate under or near.* Apul.

SŬBSŌLĀNŬS (sub & solanus), a, um, adj. *eastern.* Plin. — Hence, Subsolanus, sc. ventus, *the east wind.* Plin.

SŬBSŎNŌ (sub & sono), as, n. 1. *to say in secret, give to understand, intimate.* Sisenn.

SŬBSORTĬŎR (sub & sortior), īris, ītus sum, dep. 4. *to choose by lot again,* ἐπι-

λαγχάνω, ὑποκαθίστημι. *Cic.* judices, *h. e. to choose by lot new judges, in the place of those who had before been elected by lot, but had been rejected by the parties.* This is called *subsortitio.*

SŬBSORTĪTĬŌ (subsortior), ōnis, f. *a choosing by lot of new* judices (*or, as we say, jurymen*) *in place of such as were rejected* (*challenged*) *by the defendant or prosecutor*, ὑποκατάστασις. *Cic.* judicum. — Also, of citizens who were to receive corn. *Sueton. Cæs.* 41.

SŬBSPARGŌ (sub & spargo), is, a. 3. *to scatter under.* *Tertull.*

SŬBSTANTĬA (substo), æ, f. (a word of late use) *the substance or essence of a thing*, ὑπόστασις, οὐσία. *Quintil.* hominis. *Id.* De substantia aut de qualitate controversiam esse, *h. e. being or existence.* *Senec.* Non habere substantiam, *h. e. not to exist.* — Also, *the thing itself.* *Pandect.* — Hence, *substance, amount.* *Aur. Vict.* paternorum bonorum. — Hence, *substance, goods, property, effects, fortune.* *Pandect.* — Also, *the argument, subject matter.* *Frontin.* —— ¶ Also, *food.* *Prud.*

SŬBSTANTĬĀLIS (substantia), e, adj. *essential, substantial.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *self-existent, independent.* *Ammian.*

SŬBSTANTĬĀLĬTER (substantialis), adv. *substantially.* *Tertull.*

SŬBSTANTĬŎLA (dimin. of substantia), æ, f. *a small property.* *Hieronym.*

SŬBSTANTĪVĀLIS (substantivus), e, adj. *substantial.* *Tertull.*

SŬBSTANTĪVUS (substantia), a, um, adj. *that can subsist by itself, substantive, substantial*, ὑπαρκτικός. *Tertull.* Substantiva res.

SŬBSTERNŌ (sub & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to strew, scatter, or spread under or below, spread on the ground, place under*, ὑποστορνύω. *Terent.* verbenas. *Cato.* herbam ovibus. — Also, without an *accusat.* of the thing to be strewed under. *Plin.* pecori. — Also, with an *accusat.* of the person or thing under which one strews any thing. *Plin.* pullos, *for* pullis. — Hence, *to scatter or sow under.* *Colum.* semina hordei. — Also, in general, *to lay or put under.* *Plin.* colorem, *h. e. to lay a ground color.* *Cic.* omne corporeum animo, *h. e. to subject.* *Sueton.* pudicitiam alicui, *h. e. to give up, deliver up.* — Hence, Substratus, a, um, *laid under, lying under or beneath.* *Liv.* — Also, *to give, procure, cause.* *Lucret.* Substernere delicias. —— ¶ Also, *to strew or cover* one thing *with* another. *Cic.* nidos mollissime. *Varr.* solum paleis.

SŬBSTILLUS (sub & stillo), a, um, adj. *dropping a little.* *Cato.* lotium, *h. e. a strangury.* — Hence, Substillum, *rainy weather*, when it drops. *Tertull.*

SŬBSTĬNĔŌ (sub & teneo), es, a. 2. same as *Sustineo.* *Apul.*

SŬBSTĬTŬŌ (sub & statuo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to put, lay or place under*, ὑφίστημι. *Pallad.* plantæ lapides. — Hence, figur. *to make subject, expose.* *Plin. Ep.* aliquem crimini, *to accuse, impeach*, *h. e.* reum facere, et accusare. *Quintil.* Fortuna sæpe substituitur culpæ, *bears the blame.* *Cels.* aliquem arbitrio, *to oblige him to refer the matter to arbitration.* —— ¶ Also, *to put before* any thing. *Liv.* aliquid animo, *to figure to himself.* *Ovid.* funera fratrum oculis suis. —— ¶ Also, *to place* any where, *put to, join, add.* *Hirt. de B. Afric.* post elephantos armaturas leves. *Quintil. decl.* aliquam ream, *h. e. to accuse*, properly, *to place at the bar as an accused person.* — Hence, *to make.* *Quintil.* accusationem. —— ¶ Also, *to put* a thing or person *in the place of* another, *to substitute.* *Cic.* in locum eorum cives Romanos. *Id.* aliquem pro aliquo. *Id.* rem pro re. *Sueton.* sibi consules. *Pandect.* heredem. *Quintil.* Substitutus heres, *h. e. an heir who inherits in case the first heir should die.*

SŬBSTĬTŪTĬŌ (substituo), ōnis, f. *a substituting, a putting* a thing or person *in the place of* another, ὑποκατάστασις. *Pandect* heredis.

SŬBSTĬTŪTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Apul.* propositio, *h. e.* conditionalis.

SŬBSTĬTŪTUS, a, um. See *Substituo.*

SŬBSTŌ (sub & sto), as, n. 1. *to be under, near or in, to be*, ὑφίσταμαι. *Cels.* Nullo dolore substante. —— ¶ Also, *to stand firm, stand his ground, bear up, resist, withstand, hold out.* *Terent.* Metuo, ut substet hospes.

SŬBSTŎMĂCHOR (sub & stomachor), āris, dep. 1. *to be somewhat indignant or displeased.* *Augustin.*

SŬBSTRĀMEN (substerno), ĭnis, n. *any thing spread or laid underneath; straw, litter*, ὑπόστρωμα. *Varro.* — Also, *any thing put under.* *Sil.* plaustris, *h. e. wheels*, or *cylinders.*

SŬBSTRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Substramen.* *Cato.*

SŬBSTRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a spreading or laying under*, ὑπόστρωσις. *Plin.*

SŬBSTRĀTUS, a, um, particip. from substerno.

SŬBSTRĔPŌ (sub & strepo), is, n. 3. *to sound or utter a little.* *Plin.* verba.

SŬBSTRICTUS, a, um, particip. from substringo. —— ¶ Adj. *narrow, tight, close, straight, drawn up, contracted, meagre, lean.* *Ovid.* crura. *Id.* Canis substricta gerens ilia, *h. e. a greyhound.* *Colum.* Taurus ventre substrictiore.

SŬBSTRĪDŌ (sub & strido), is, n. 3. *to hiss or gnash the teeth a little*, or, simply, *to hiss, gnash the teeth.* *Ammian.*

SŬBSTRINGŌ (sub & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind, tie or draw up.* *Nep.* caput equi loro altius. — Figur. *Horat.* aurem, *h. e. to prick up, lend an ear, listen.* —— ¶ Also, *to bind or draw together.* *Colum.* boves. *Tacit.* crinem nodo. *Sil.* lintea malo, *h. e. to furl the sails.* — Figur. *to stop, check, repress, restrain, confine, abridge.* *Veget.* sanguinem. *Quintil.* effusa, *h. e. to contract, bring into less compass.*

SŬBSTRUCTĬŌ (substruo), ōnis, f. *that which is built under, a foundation, substruction, substructure, under-building*, ὑποτείχισμα. *Cic.* Substructionum moles. *Cæs.* Theatri substructiones maximæ. *Vitruv.* Maxima esse debet cura substructionum.

SŬBSTRUCTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Substructio.* *Vitruv.*

SŬBSTRUCTUS, a, um, particip. from substruo.

SŬBSTRŬŌ (sub & struo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to build under, to lay the foundation of a building, found, build*, ὑποτειχίζω. *Plaut.* fundamentum. *Vitruv.* intervalla montium. *Liv.* Capitolium. *Plin.* canales. —— ¶ Also, *to pave.* *Liv.* viam glarea.

SŬBSULTIM (subsilio), adv. *by leaping or jumping.* *Sueton.* decurrere.

SŬBSULTŌ, and **SUSSULTŌ** (frequentat. of subsilio), as, n. 1. *to hop, jump, leap*, ὑφάλλομαι. *Plaut.*—Hence, of a speech, *to leap*, as it were. *Quintil.* Ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis.

SŬBSUM (sub & sum), ŭbes, fui, esse, irreg. n. *to be under or behind*, ὕπειμι. *Tibull.* Suberat Pan ilicis umbræ. *Virg.* Nigra subest lingua palato. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Subest intra cutem vulnus (*or* ulcus). —— ¶ Also, *to be in the neighborhood, to be near, to be at hand.* *Cæs.* Suberat mons. *Id.* hiems. *Cic.* dies. *Ovid.* Templa mari subsunt. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Me subesse propinquis locis. —— ¶ Also, *to be subject.* *Ovid.* Notitiæ suberit tuæ, *h. e. you will have knowledge of all that she says or does.* —— ¶ Also, *to be joined or connected with, to exist, to be.* *Cic.* Aliqua subest causa. *Id.* spes. *Id.* suspicio. *Id.* Si his vitiis ratio non subesset. *Quintil.* Si nulla subsit similitudo. *Id.* Iis subest natura, *h. e. they have*, &c.

SŬBSŬŌ (sub & suo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to sew to below*, as, institam, *a fringe.* — Hence, *Horat.* Subsuta instita vestis, *h. e. a garment having a fringe sewed to its bottom*, consequently, *a lady's garment.*

SŬBSURDUS (sub & surdus), a, um, adj. *somewhat deaf.* *Quintil.* vox, &c. *hard to be heard, weak*, or *sounding disagreeably.*

SŬBSŪTUS, a, um, particip. from subsuo.

SŬBTĀBĬDUS (sub & tabidus), a, um, adj. *melting or wasting away a little.* Figur. *Ammian.* Stetit subtabidus, *h. e. surprised or pale.*

SŬBTĂCĬTUS (sub & tacitus), a, um, adj. *somewhat still or silent.* *Prudent.*

SŬBTECTUS, a, um, particip. from subtego.

SŬBTEGMEN. See *Subtemen.*

SŬBTĔGŌ (sub & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover below or from below*, or, simply, *to cover.* *Ammian.* Ferrea munimenta cælum omne subtexerunt. *Vitruv.* 9, 4, 3. Subtecti. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *subjecti.*)

SŬBTĒGŬLĀNEUS (sub & tegula), a, um, adj. *that is under the roof.* *Plin.*

SŬBTĒMEN, and **SŬBTEGMEN** (for subteximen, from subtexo), ĭnis, n. *that is or may be woven into any thing.* — Hence, *the woof of a web*, κρόκη. *Varr.* Stamen a stando, subtemen, quod subit stamini. *Ovid.* Tela jugo vincta est: stamen secernit arundo: Inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis: Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina ductum Percusso feriunt insecti pectine dentes. *Virg.* Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes. *Tibull.* Tyrio subtemine vestem. —— ¶ Also, *any thread*; also, *one that is spun.* *Terent.* Subtemen nebat, *h. e. was spinning yarn.* Hence, also, of the *Parcæ.* *Horat.* — Also, in general, *a thread.* *Nemes.* Metus subtemine tendere longo. —— ¶ The orthography *subtemen* is safer and more common.

SŬBTENDŌ (sub & tendo), is, di, tum or sum, a. 3. *to stretch under, subtend.* *Cato.* Lectos loris subtentos.

SŬBTENTŌ (sub & tento), as, a. 1. same as *Tento.* *Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 15. Subtentatum. (But *Ed. Gron.* reads *sustentatum.*)

SŬBTENTUS, a, um. See *Subtendo.*

SŬBTĔNŬIS (sub & tenuis), e, adj. *somewhat slender, thin or small*, ὑπόλεπτος. *Varr.*

SŬBTER (sub), adv. *below, beneath, underneath.* *Cic.* Quæ supra et subter, unum esse. —— ¶ Also, prepos. *under*, ὑπό, with an *accus.* to the question, *Whither?* sometimes, also, to the question, *Where?* *Cic.* Cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. *Propert.* Canis subter pineta, *h. e.* sub pinetis. — Also, with an *ablat.* to the question, *Where?* *Virg.* Subter densa testudine.

SŬBTERACTUS, a, um. See *Subterago.*

SŬBTERĂGŌ (subter & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive below or underneath.* *Cels.*

SŬBTERANHĒLŌ, or **SŬBTER ANHĒLŌ**, as, n. 1. *to gasp or pant under.* *Stat.* Inessaque pondere tanto subteranhelat humus.

SŬBTERCĂVĀTUS (subter & cavatus), a, um, adj. *hollowed underneath.* *Solin.*

SŬBTERCURRŌ (subter & curro), is, n. 3. *to run beneath or under any thing.* *Vitruv.* Subtercurrens basim Vergilianum. (But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *Supercurrens basi Vergilias.*)

SŬBTERCŬTĀNEUS (subter & cutis), a, um, adj. *that is under the skin.* *Aur. Vict.* morbus, *h. e. the dropsy.*

SŬBTERDŪCŌ (subter & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to withdraw*, ὑφαιρέω, ὑφέλκω. *Plaut.* se alicui, *h. e. to steal away, or withdraw one's self privily.*

SŬBTERFLŬŌ (subter & fluo), is, n. 3. *to flow beneath, or run under*, ὑπορρεῖν. *Vitruv.*

SŬBTERFŬGĬŌ (subter & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgitum, a. 3. *to escape or get away privily, give one the slip*, or, simply, *to escape, get away, flee away*, ὑποφεύγω. *Plaut.* — Also, with an *accusat.* *to avoid, shun, escape.* *Cic.* Subterfugere pœnam. *Id.* periculum.

SŬBTERFUNDŌ (subter & fundo), as, a. 1. *to establish or make firm underneath.* *Lactant.*

SŬBTERHĂBĔŌ (subter & habeo), es, ŭi, ĭtum, a. 2. *to esteem lightly, disdain, reject.* *Apul.* Meis amoribus subterhabitis, &c. (Al. leg. *insuper habitis.*)

SŬBTERJĂCĔŌ (subter & jaceo), es, n. 2. *to lie beneath.* *Alcim. Avit.*

SŬBTERJĂCĬŌ (subter & jacio), is, a. 3. *to throw beneath.* *Pallad.* Hordei grana subterjaciuntur.

SŬBTERĬŎR (subter), ōris, adj. *lower.* *Æmil. Macer.*

SŬBTERLĀBOR (subter & labor), ĕris, psus sum, dep. 3. *to slip, slide, run or flow underneath*, or *under* any thing, ὑπολισ-

Salvo. *Virg.* fluctus Sicanos. —— ¶ Also, *to escape.* *Liv.*

SŬBTĔRLĬNŌ (subter & lino), is, līvi or lēvi, lītum, a. 3. *to anoint underneath,* ὑποχρίω. *Plin.* plantas ægri.

SŬBTĔRLŬŌ (subter & luo), is, a. 3. *to wash away below.* Hence, *to glide or flow beneath or under* any thing. *Claudian.*

SŬBTĔRLŬVĬŌ (subterluo), ōnis, f. *a washing away or flowing beneath.* *Claud. Mamert.*

SŬBTĔRMĔŌ (subter & meo), as, n. 1. *to pass beneath or under* any thing, ὑποπορεύομαι. *Claudian.* — Also, of stars, *to set.* *Plin.*

SŬBTĔRNĂTŌ (subter & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim beneath or under* any thing. *Solin.*

SŬBTĔRNŬS (subter), a, um, adj. *that is beneath.* *Prudent.*

SŬBTĔRŌ (sub & tero), is, trīvi, trītum, a. 3. *to bruise, pound or break to pieces,* συντρίβω. *Colum.* cæpam. —— ¶ Also, *to rub or rub off below, to wear away.* *Cato* and *Colum.* pedes.

SŬBTĔRPĔNDĔŌ (subter & pendeo), es, n. 2. *to hang down.* *Pallad.*

SŬBTĔRRĀNĔŬS (sub & terra), a, um, adj. *that is under ground, subterraneous, subterranean,* ὑπόγειος. *Cic.* — Subterraneum, *a subterraneous place.* *Apul.*

SŬBTĔRRĒNŬS (sub & terrenus), a, um, adj. *subterraneous.* *Apul.*

SŬBTĔRRĔŬS (sub & terreus), a, um, adj. *subterraneous.* *Arnob.*

SŬBTĔRSĔCŌ (subter & seco), as, a. 1. *to cut underneath.* *Cic.* in *Arat.*

SŬBTĔRTĔNŬŌ (subter & tenuo), as, a. 1. *to waste or wear thin below, wear in the inside by frequent use.* *Lucret.*

SŬBTĔRVĂCŌ (subter & vaco), as, n. 1. *to be empty below.* *Senec.*

SŬBTĔRVŎLŌ (subter & volo), as, n. 1. *to fly beneath or under* any thing. *Stat.*

SŬBTĔRVŎLVŌ (subter & volvo), is, a. 3. *to roll under.* *Ammian.*

SŬBTĔXŌ (sub & texo), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave below or under* any thing. Hence, *to draw* one thing *under* another, *to draw before* any thing. *Ovid.* nubes soli. — Hence, *to cover, hide or darken* one thing with another *from below.* *Virg.* cœlum fumo. *Lucret.* Subtexant nubila cœlum. —— ¶ Also, *to annex by weaving.* Hence, *to annex, add, subjoin.* *Juvenal.* lunam alutæ. *Liv.* Subtexit fabulæ huic, legatos interrogatos esse. *Colum.* curam olitoris officiis villici. *Manil.* Subtexta mala bonis, *h. e. mixed with.* —— ¶ Also, *to join together, compose.* *Nepos.* originem familiarum. *Tibull.* carmina.

SŬBTĔXTŬS, a, um, particip. from subtexo.

SŬBTĪLĬLŎQUĔNTĬĂ (subtilis & loquor), æ, adj. *h. e.* subtilis locutio. *Tertull.*

SŬBTĪLĬLŎQUŬS (subtile & loquor), a, um, adj. *h. e.* subtiliter loquens. *Tertull.*

SŬBTĪLĬS (for subtexilis), e, adj. *finely woven, fine, not thick or coarse, thin, tender, minute,* λεπτός. *Lucret.* filum. *Id.* corpus. *Id.* ignis. *Plin.* farina. *Id.* Sucus subtilissimus. *Id.* Semen subtilius. *Manil.* Græcia, *h. e. slender.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *fine, nice, exquisite, acute, subtile, discerning, refined, accurate, correct, excellent,* of things and persons. *Horat.* palatum, *h. e. delicate, fine, nice.* *Colum.* gula. *Cic.* judicium, *h. e. fine, nice, discerning, accurate.* *Id.* venustas, *h. e. fine.* *Plin.* sententia, *h. e. a fine, excellent thought.* *Id.* Inventum subtilissimum, *h. e. an ingenious discovery.* *Cels.* Curationes subtilissimæ. So, also, of orators and writers. *Cic.* Subtilis oratione, *h. e. accurate.* *Id.* scriptor. *Senec.* Democritus subtilissimus omnium. *Cic.* Subtile disserendi genus Stoicorum, *h. e. accurate, acute,* or *plain, simple, without ornament.* —— ¶ Also, of orators, *plain, without ornament.* *Cic.* orator. *Id.* oratio. *Id.* disserendi genus Stoicorum.

SŬBTĪLĬTĀS (subtilis), ātis, f. *fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness, subtilty, subtileness,* λεπτότης, λεπτομέρεια. *Vitruv.* muliebris, *h. e. slenderness, slimness.* *Plin.* Insecta, immensæ subtilitatis animalia, *smallness, minuteness.* *Id.* ferramentorum, *h. e.* acies. *Id.* linea, *slenderness.* *Id.* Tam opportunæ injuriæ subtilitas erat, *minuteness, fineness, delicacy of workmanship.* *Id.* humoris. —— ¶ Also, *accuracy, exactness, profoundness, subtilty, acuteness, sharpness of wit, discernment, shrewdness, quickness, penetration, ingenuity.* *Plin.* mentis. *Cic.* scriptorum tuorum. *Id.* Subtilitatem Lysias habuit. *Id.* linguæ. *Id.* disserendi. *Id.* Remota subtilitate disputandi, *h. e. without entering into nice or acute inquiries.* *Id.* sententiarum, *h. e. pointedness.* *Petron.* ingens, *h. e. dexterity, adroitness.* —— ¶ Also, of style, *simplicity, plainness, want of ornament, naturalness, naiveté.* *Cic.* orationis. —— ¶ Also, *an ingenious remedy.* *Petron.* 17. (si lectio certa).

SŬBTĪLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *finely, delicately, subtilely,* λεπτῶς. *Lucret.* Res subtiliter connexæ. *Pallad.* fodere, *lightly, not deeply.* —— ¶ Also, *finely, accurately, exactly.* *Cic.* judicare. *Plin. Ep.* disputare. *Liv.* numerum exsequi, *h. e. exactly, acutely, ingeniously, shrewdly, nicely.* —— ¶ Also, *at large, fully, minutely, distinctly, particularly, accurately, correctly, exactly.* *Cic.* disserere. *Id.* Subtilius scribam ad te. *Id.* Subtilissime perpolita. —— ¶ Also, *without ornament in speaking, with simplicity of diction, simply, plainly.* *Cic.* dicere. *Id.* Tenues causas agimus subtilius.

SŬBTĬMĔŌ (sub & timeo), es, a. 2. *to be somewhat afraid,* ὑποφοβέομαι. *Cic.*

SŬBTINNĬŌ (sub & tinnio), is, n. 4. *to sound or tinkle a little.* *Tertull.*

SŬBTĬTŬBO (sub & titubo), as, n. 1. *to waver somewhat.* *Prud.*

SŬBTRĀCTŬS, a, um. See *Subtraho.*

SŬBTRĂHŌ (sub & traho), is, axi, actum, a. 3. *to take away, take away below, or secretly, remove, withdraw, carry off, deprive,* ὑφέλκω, ὑφαιρέω. *Cæs.* aggerem cuniculis subtrahebant, *carried off or withdrew from below the earth of the mound by mines.* *Hirt.* impedimenta clandestina fuga. *Cic.* alicui cibum. *Ovid.* colla jugo. *Cels.* materiam, *h. e. to carry off, remove.* *Liv.* Eum judicio mors subtraxit. *Cic.* materiem furori. — Hence, Subtrahere se, *to withdraw, retire, go off, or steal away.* *Virg.* se aspectui. *Colum.* se labori. *Cic.* se a cura reipublicæ. *Flor.* se ad Parthos, *h. e.* transire. Also, simply, *Liv.* Se subtrahere. So also *Lucret.* and *Colum.* Subtrahi, *for* se subtrahere. *Plin.* Subtractus fuga, *h. e. having escaped or fled.* — Hence, *Tacit.* oculos, *h. e. to turn away one's eyes.* — *Tacit.* nomina, *h. e. to omit, pass over in silence.* — *Virg.* Solum (*h. e.* mare) subtrahitur (*of persons rowing*). *Tacit.* Solum (*h. e.* terra) subtrahitur (*of one swimming over*).

SŬBTRISTĬS (sub & tristis), e, adj. *somewhat sad or melancholy,* ὑπολύπηρος. *Terent.* Subtristis visus est esse aliquantulum mihi. *Hieronym.* Subtristior.

SŬBTRĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from subtero.

SŬBTŬNDŌ (sub & tundo), is, tŭdi, tūsum, a. 3. *to beat a little.* *Tibull.* genas.

SŬBTŬRPĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of subturpis), a, um, adj. *a little mean or base.* *Cic.*

SŬBTŬRPĬS (sub & turpis), e, adj. *somewhat base or filthy,* ὑπαίσχρος. *Cic.*

SŬBTŬS (sub), adv. *under, underneath, beneath, below,* ὑπένερθε. *Varr.* and *Liv.*

SŬBTUSSĬŌ (sub & tussio), is, n. 4. *to cough a little.* *Veget.*

SŬBTŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from subtundo.

SŬBŬCŬLĂ (probably from subuo not used for subduo, as exuo for exduo from the Greek ἐκδύω), æ, f. *an under-tunic or garment worn next the skin, a shirt,* worn by men, ὑπόβασις, ὑποδύτης, ὑποεσθής. *Horat.* (Such a garment for women was called *indusium.*)

SŬBŬCŬLĀTŬS (subucula), a, um, adj. *wearing a subucula,* ὑποχιτωνωτός. *Cic.* ap. *Quintil.* 8, 3, according to some old *Edd.*

SŬBVĔCTĬŌ (subveho), ōnis, f. *a carrying, conveying, transporting,* συγκομιδή. *Cæs.* and *Liv.*

SŬBVĔCTŌ (frequentat. of subveho), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, carry, conduct, bring, convey.* *Virg.* Subvectat corpora cymba, *wafts or ferries over.* *Id.* saxa humeris. *Colum.* onera.

SŬBVĔCTŎR (subveho), ōris, m. *one that carries or conveys* to a place. *Avien.*

SŬBVĔCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a conveying.* *Tacit.*

SŬBVĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from subveho.

SŬBVĔHŌ (sub & veho), is, ēxi, ēctum, a. 3. *to carry or bring up,* ὑποκομίζω. *Lucret.* — Hence, *to convey up a river, against the stream.* *Tacit.* naves, copias. — Hence, Subvehi, *to be conveyed or brought up, to go, ride,* &c., *up.* *Ovid.* curru. *Virg.* Ad arces subvehitur matrum caterva, *sc.* pilentis. — Hence, *to convey up the stream or from the sea.* *Cæs.* frumentum fluvio Arari. — Subvehi, *to be brought up the stream, to sail up a river.* *Tacit.* Subvecta utensilia ab Ostia. *Liv.* Flumine adverso subvectum. —— ¶ Also, *to carry, convey, conduct, transport* to a place. *Liv.* Commeatus subvehi, *to be brought or conveyed to a place.* *Liv.* commeatus subvehebantur. Also, *to sail to.* *Liv.* lembis.

SŬBVELLŌ (sub & vello), is, velli, vulsum, a. 3. *to pluck, pull out.* *Scipio Afr.* ap. *Gell.*

SŬBVĔNĬŌ (sub & venio), is, ēni, entum, n. 4. *to come to, come on, come after,* ὑπέρχομαι, ἐπέρχομαι. *Plin.* Tantundem (salis) nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, *h. e. just as much salt comes anew.* —— ¶ Also, *to come to one's assistance, assist, relieve, aid, succor,* βοηθέω. *Cic.* patriæ. *Id.* alicui. — Also, of diseases, *to cure, heal, relieve.* *Cic.* gravedini. *Id.* saluti remediis. — Also, of the prætor, *to assist* in a judicial way. *Pandect.* Si verberibus vulneravit non mediocriter, æquissimum erit prætorem ei subvenire. — Also, *passively.* *Cic.* Huic rei subventum est a nobis. *Tacit.* Non aliter flagitiis ejus subveniri potuisse. —— ¶ Also, *to occur to the mind, present itself to the recollection.* *Gell.* —— ¶ *Subvenire,* to come to one's help, when he is in difficulty or embarrassment: *Succurrere,* to run or hasten to one's help, when he is in pressing need or difficulty.

SŬBVENTŌ (frequentat. of subvenio), as, n. 1. *to come to one's assistance, assist, aid, help.* *Plaut.*

SŬBVĔRBUSTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. perhaps *branded.* *Plaut.* and *Tertull.*

SŬBVĔRĔŎR (sub & vereor), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. *to fear somewhat, be somewhat afraid,* εὐλαβέομαι. *Cic.*

SŬBVĔRSĬŌ (subverto), ōnis, f. *an overthrow, subversion, destruction.* *Arnob.* humani generis.

SŬBVĔRSŌ, or **SŬBVŎRSŌ** (frequentat. of subverto), as, a. 1. *to subvert, overthrow, ruin.* *Plaut.*

SŬBVĔRSŎR (subverto), ōris, m. *one that overthrows, subverts, or destroys.* *Tacit.*

SŬBVĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from subverto.

SŬBVĔRTŌ, or **SŬBVŎRTŌ** (from sub & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn upside down, overturn, throw to the ground.* καταστρέφω. *Horat.* Calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret. *Sueton.* mensam. *Sallust.* montes. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert, annul.* *Sallust.* decretum, *h. e. to annul, reverse, make void.* *Justin.* imperium. *Terent.* aliquem. *Tacit.* Subversa Crassorum domus.

SŬBVESPĔRŬS (sub & vesperus), i, m. *sc.* ventus, *h. e. the west-south-west wind.* *Vitruv.*

SŬBVEXŬS (probably for subvectus), a, um, adj. *rising, of a gentle ascent, sloping upwards* (the opposite of *devexus*). *Liv.*

SŬBVĬRĬDĬS (sub & viridis), e, adj. *somewhat green, greenish,* ὑπόχλωρος. *Plin.*

SŬBŬLĂ (probably from suo), æ, f. *a pointed instrument, a bodkin, a shoemaker's awl,* περόνη. *Colum.* and *Martial.*

SŬBULCŬS (sus), i, m. *a swineherd,* συβώτης, ὑφορβός. *Varr.*

SŬBŬLŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. same as *Tibicen, a piper,* αὐλητής. *Enn.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of hart, having plain horns like an awl, or without knags or tines, a spitter.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Pædico.* *Auson.*

SŬBVŎLŌ (sub & volo), as, n. 1. *to fly up*, ὑποπέταμαι. *Cic.* and *Ovid.*

SŬBVŎLVŌ (sub & volvo), is, a. 3. *to roll up or to* any thing, ὑποκυλίω. *Virg.*

SŬBŪRA, or **SŬBURRA** (unc.), æ, f. *the name of a street in Rome, where many prostitutes dwelt, and vegetables and other provisions were sold. Liv.*

SŬBŪRĀNŬS, or **SŬBURRĀNŬS** (Subura, or suburra), a, um, adj. *in or belonging to the Subura. Cic.* tribus.

SŬBURBĀNĬTĀS (suburbanus), ātis, f. *nearness to the city, a being or lying in the suburbs*, τὸ προαστεῖον. *Cic.*

SŬBURBĀNŬS (sub & urbanus), a, um, adj. *near or about the city, in the suburbs, suburban, suburbian*, προαστεῖος. *Cic.* ager. *Id.* gymnasium. *Tacit.* peregrinatio, *h. e.* per loca Romæ propinqua. *Flor.* Sicilia suburbana provincia, *h. e. the nearest province.* — Hence, Suburbanum, *sc.* prædium, *an estate near a city*, especially, *near the city of Rome. Cic.*

SŬBURBĬCĀRĬŬS (sub & urbicarius), a, um, adj. same as *Suburbanus. Cod. Theod.*

SŬBURBĬUM (sub & urbs), ii, n. *the suburbs of a city*, προαστεῖον. *Cic.*

SŬBURGĔŌ, or **SŬBURGUĔŌ** (sub & urgeo), es, a. 2. *to press to, drive to, drive close to. Virg.*

SŬBŪRŌ (sub & uro), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn a little, scorch, singe, burn. Sueton.*

SŬBURRA, æ, f. See *Subura.*

SŬBUSTĬŌ (suburo), ōnis, f. *a heating from below. Cod. Theod.*

SŬBUSTŬS, a, um. See *Suburo.*

SŬBVULSŬS, or **SŬBVŎLSŬS**, a, um. See *Subvello.*

SŬBVULTŪRĬŬS (sub & vulturius), a, um, adj. *somewhat like a vulture. Plaut.* corpus. (It is probably only a fondling expression, like *subaquilum*, the word joined with it.)

SŬCCĒDĀNĔŬS, and **SŬCCĪDĀNĔŬS** (from succedo, or succido), a, um, adj. *supplying the place of something else, substituted, a substitute*, διάδοχος, ἀντάνδρος. *Pandect.* Nec patiuntur, ut succedanei sint alieni periculi. *Plaut.* Ut meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdas succedaneum, *h. e. that you should make me atone for your folly.* — Hence, *Gell.* hostia, *h. e. a victim sacrificed instead of another, when the former has not given favorable omens. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *placed after. Justin.*

SŬCCĒDŌ, and **SŬBCĒDŌ** (sub & cedo), is, essi, essum, n. 3. *to go under* any thing, ὑποδύομαι. *Val. Flacc.* Volucres succedunt ramis, *h. e. betake themselves under, take shelter under. Virg.* sub umbras. *Cic.* tectum, *h. e. under the roof, into the house. Virg.* tumulo terræ, *h. e. to be buried.* — Hence, *to undertake, to take upon one's self. Virg.* oneri. *Plin.* operi. — Also, *to submit. Justin.* dominationi. — Also, *to go into, enter, go to* a place. *Virg.* fluvio, *h. e. to enter the river. Id.* alto cœlo. *Cæs.* Fons, quo mare succedit. *Virg.* Tectis succedite nostris, *h. e. house. Id.* pugnæ. —— ¶ Also, *to go to, approach, advance*, with an *accusat.*, *dat.* or with *prepos. Cæs.* aciem. *Liv.* tumulum. *Id.* muros. *Id.* muris. *Cæs.* portis. *Liv.* mœnibus. *Cæs.* sub montem. *Liv.* ad castra. *Id.* ad montes. Also, without a case. *Liv.* Exprobrans metum successit. —— ¶ Also, *to follow close upon, succeed, come after or immediately upon, to enter or come into the place of* any person or thing, *to supply the place of. Cæs.* Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* Succedam muneri tuo. *Id.* Ætas ætati succedit. *Id.* in locum alicujus. *Liv.* in pugnam. *Id.* prœlio. *Id.* in paternas opes. *Cic.* orationi alicujus, *h. e. to speak after any one.* — Also, *passively*, Succeditur mihi, *I am succeeded*, in office, &c. *Cic.* Ne tibi succederetur. —— ¶ Also, *to turn out well, fall out prosperously or to one's wish, prosper, meet or be attended with success, succeed*, εὐτυχεῖν, προχωρεῖν. *Cic.* Hæc prospere succedebant. *Cæs.* Res nulla successerat. *Id.* Tempus melius succedere, *h. e. that times mended, grew better.* — Also, absolutely, Succedit, *it turns out well, succeeds. Cic.* Si ex sententia successerit. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Si mihi successerit. *Liv.* Inceptis succederet, *for* incepta succederent. *Id.* Fraudi successisset. — Also, *passively. Liv.* Nolle successum patribus. —*Cic. fil.* in *Cic. Ep.* Velles omnia mihi successa, *for* successisse. —— ¶ Also, *to go up, ascend, mount, climb. Liv.* in arduum. —— ¶ Also, *to belong to, to be included in* any thing. *Quintil.* probationi.

SŬCCENDŌ, or **SŬBCENDŌ** (sub & cando, not in use), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to set fire to from below*, or, in general, *to set fire to, set on fire, light up, kindle, burn*, ὑποκαίω. *Liv.* pontem. *Cæs.* aggerem. *Senec.* aras, *h. e. to kindle a fire on them.* — Hence, *to inflame, heat, make fiery* as it were. *Lucan.* Rubor ora succendit. — Particularly, *to inflame, fire, inspire with. Ovid.* Amore succensus, *or, simply, Propert.* Succensus, a, um, *enamored.*

SŬCCENSĔŌ (succensus; or sub & censeo), es, ui, n. 2. *to be angry or displeased with*, ἀγανακτέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Terent.* Si id succenseant, *h. e.* propter id. —— ¶ *Stomachari*, to be vexed or put out with some person or at some thing; *Irasci*, to be angry, to be in a passion, implies for the most part a sufficient occasion for anger, but may be precipitate and upon slight grounds; *Succensere* (properly to go over or reckon over afterwards), to be angry with one, has always a good or an apparently good reason, and arises rather from reflection and meditation, than momentarily or from a passionate disposition.

SŬCCENSĬŌ (succendo), ōnis, f. *a heating, warming. Ammian.*

SŬCCENSĬŌ (succenseo), ōnis, f. *anger, wrath, indignation. Symmach.*

SŬCCENSŬS, a, um, particip. from succendo.

SŬCCENTĪVŬS, and **SŬBCENTĪVŬS** (succino), a, um, adj. *singing to, accompanying. Varr.* tibia.

SŬCCENTŎR, and **SŬBCENTŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *he that causes or promotes. Ammian.* fabularum.

SŬCCENTŬRĬŌ, and **SŬBCENTŬRĬŌ** (sub & centurio), as, a. 1. *to supply the place of soldiers slain or discharged, to recruit*, ἐπιλαγχάνω. Hence, in general, *to put* any thing *in the place of* another. *Favorin.* ap. *Gell.* — Hence, *Terent.* Succenturiatus in insidiis ero, *h. e. I will assist or help you in need.*

SŬCCENTŬRĬŌ, ōnis, m. See *Subcenturio.*

SŬCCENTŬS, and **SŬBCENTŬS** (succino), us, m. *an accompanying. Martian. Capell.*

SŬCCERDA. See *Sucerda.*

SŬCCERNŌ. See *Subcerno.*

SŬCCESSĬŌ (succedo), ōnis, f. *a following of one thing after another, a coming into the place of another; succession*, διαδοχή. *Cic.* voluptatis. — Particularly, *a following or succeeding in an office, inheritance*, &c. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* in locum Antonii. *Sueton.* imperii. *Justin.* Annuæ successiones. *Flor.* Cæsaris, *h. e.* in locum Cæsaris. *Plin. Ep.* Morbi per successiones traduntur, *h. e. are hereditary.* —— ¶ Also, *a happy issue, success. Augustin.*

SŬCCESSĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *following each other, one after another, successive. Lactant.*

SŬCCESSŎR, or **SŬBCESSŎR** (Id.), ōris, m. *one that follows or succeeds another in office, possessions, business*, &c. *a successor*, διάδοχος. *Cic.* Cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum. *Ovid.* studii. *Id.* sagittæ, *h. e. heir.* — Figur. *Ovid.* Junius successor Maii. *Id.* novus, *h. e. a new shield. Id.* Successore novo tollitur omnis amor, *h. e. a new love or lover.* — *Sueton.* Successores alicui dare, *or* mittere, *h. e. to remove from office. Plin. Ep.* accipere, *h. e. to be removed, to lose one's office.* — Also, of women. *Corn. Sever.*

SŬCCESSŌRĬŬS (successor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to succession. Ammian.* jus, *h. e. the right of succession.*

SŬCCESSŬS (succedo), us, m. *a going down, or a place where one goes down, a cave. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *an advancing, approaching. Cæs.* hostium. —— ¶ Also, *course, duration, space. Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *success, happy issue, prosperous event, prosperity, good fortune*, εὐτυχία. *Liv.* Prosperos successus dare orsis. *Ovid.* Successum artes non habuere meæ. *Liv.* Multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere. *Sueton.* Successum victoriæ moderari.

SŬCCESSŬS, a, um, particip. from succedo.

SŬCCĪDĀNĔŬS. See *Succedaneus.*

SŬCCĪDĬA (succido), æ, f. *a side or flitch of bacon, salted pork*, ταριχεία. *Varr.* and *Cic.* Hence, *Cato.* Succidias humanas facere, *h. e. to kill, destroy men.*

SŬCCĪDŌ, and **SŬBCĪDŌ** (sub & cædo), is, īdi, īsum, a. 3. *to cut off below, or from below*, or, in general, *to cut, cut down, fell*, ὑποτέμνω, ὑποκόπτω. *Cæs.* and *Virg.* arborem. *Ovid.* herbas, *h. e. to mow.* — Also, *to slay, cut down. Sil.* gregem ferro. — Also, *to geld, castrate. Claudian.*

SŬCCĬDŌ, and **SŬBCĬDŌ** (sub & cado), is, ĭdi, n. 3. *to sink or fall down, fail, falter*, ὑποπίπτω. *Plaut.* Genua inedia succidunt, *fail, are weak, are scarcely able to support me. Virg.* Ægri succidimus. —— ¶ Figur. *to sink. Senec.* Mens succidit.

SŬCCĬDŬS. See *Sucidus.*

SŬCCĬDŬŬS (succido), a, um, adj. *falling, ready to fall or sink, faltering*, ὑποπίπτων, σφαλερός. *Ovid.* genu. *Id.* poples. — Figur. *Stat.* flamma, *h. e. going out, dying, expiring.* —— ¶ Also, perhaps, for *Successivus. Sidon.*

SŬCCINCTĒ (succinctus), adv. *shortly, briefly, compendiously, concisely, succinctly. Ammian.* docere. *Id.* Succinctius.

SŬCCINCTIM (Id.), adv. same as *Succincte. Claud. Mam.*

SŬCCINCTŌRĬUM (succingo), ii, n. *an apron, leather apron*, περίζωμα. *Augustin.*

SŬCCINCTŬLŬS (dimin. of succinctus), a, um, adj. *tucked up, girt. Apul.*

SŬCCINCTŬS, and **SŬBCINCTŬS**, a, um, particip. from succingo. —— ¶ Adj. *ready, prepared for* any thing. *Quintil.* Succincti ad omnem clausulam. *Ovid.* prædæ, *h. e.* ad prædam. —— ¶ Also, *short, brief, concise, succinct. Martial.* libellus. *Plin.* Arbor succinctior.

SŬCCĬNĔŬS, a, um. See *Sucineus.*

SŬCCINGŌ, or **SŬBCINGŌ** (sub & cingo), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to gird, bind round, or encircle below*, ὑποζώννυμι. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *to gird or tuck up, truss up. Juvenal.* tunicas. — Hence, Succinctus, a, um, *girt, trussed up, tucked. Plaut.* mulier. *Ovid.* Diana. *Martial.* amicus, *h. e. wearing a short garment.* Particularly of those who are girt or wore short garments on account of their employment or business. *Martial.* cursor, *h. e. nimble, speedy.* —— ¶ Also, *to gird or gird about with* any thing, *to furnish, provide, fit out, equip or surround with* any thing. *Cic.* se canibus. — Succinctus, a, um, *furnished, provided, fitted out, equipped, armed, surrounded, environed, encompassed, beset. Virg.* pharetra. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* gladio. *Liv.* cultro. *Id.* parmis legionibusque. *Quintil.* scientia. *Cic.* Carthago succincta portubus. *Sil.* Succinctus dolis.

SŬCCINGŬLUM, and **SŬBCINGŬLUM** (succingo), i, n. *a sword-belt or girdle. Plaut.*

SŬCCĬNŌ, and **SŬBCĬNŌ** (sub & cano), is, cinui, centum, a. 3. *to sing to, sing after another*, ὑπᾴδω. *Calpurn.* cantibus, *h. e. to accompany a song.* — Figur. *Horat.* Succinit alter, *whines after him.*

SŬCCĬNUM, i, n. See *Sucinum.*

SŬCCĬNŬS, a, um. See *Sucinus.*

SŬCCĬPĬŌ, *for* Suscipio. *Lucret.*

SŬCCĪSĬŌ (succido), ōnis, f. *a cutting off or away. Sidon.*

SŬCCĪSĪVŬS. See *Subsecivus.*

SŬCCĪSŬS, a, um, particip. from succido.

SŬCCLĀMĀTĬŌ, and **SŬBCLĀMĀTĬŌ** (succlamo), ōnis, f. *an acclamation, exclamation, shouting*, ἐπιφώνημα. *Liv.*

SŬCCLĀMŌ, and **SŬBCLĀMŌ** (sub & clamo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cry or call out, exclaim, shout*, ἐπιφωνέω. *Liv.* alicui. *Id.* Quum succlamasset, nihil se

mutare sententiæ. *Val. Max.* dicto alicui. Also, Succlamor, *to be called out against. Quintil. decl.* Succlamatus maledictis.

SŬCCŌ, ōnis, m. See *Suco*.

SŬCCŎLLŌ, and SŬBCŎLLŌ (sub & collum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear or carry on the neck or shoulders. Varr.* and *Sueton.*

SŬCCŌSŬS. See *Sucosus*.

SŬCCRĒSCŌ, and SŬBCRĒSCŌ (sub & cresco), is, crēvi, crētum, n. 3. *to grow beneath or under, by or near* any thing. *Cels.* Ordo pilorum succrescit. —— ¶ Also, *to grow up. Ovid.* Succrescit ab imo. *Colum.* Herba succrescit. Figur. *Cic.* Orator succrescat ætati, *h. e. grows up after, succeeds to. Liv.* Se gloriæ seniorum succrevisse. *Ovid.* Vident succrescere vina, *h. e. to come forth.*

SŬCCRĒTŬS. See *Subcerno*.

SŬCCROTILLŬS (unc.), a, um, adject. *weak, feeble. Afran.* vox.

SŬCCŬBĂ, and SŬBCŬBĂ (sub & cubo), æ, f. *a prostitute, concubine. Ovid. Her.* 6, 153. But the reading *subnuba* is to be preferred. — Figur. *Apul.* Succuba formæ, *h. e. rival.* — Also, same as *Cinædus. Prud.*

SŬCCŬBŌ, and SŬBCŬBŌ (sub & cubo), as, ui, ītum, n. 1. *to lie below or under* any thing, ὑπόκειμαι. *Apul.*

SŬCCŬBŌNĔŬS, and SŬBCŬBŌNĔŬS (succubo), a, um, adj. *lying under or by the side of, committing fornication. Titin.*

SŬCCŪDŌ, and SŬBCŪDŌ (sub & cudo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to forge, make, fabricate. Varr.*

SŬCCŬLĔNTŬS. See *Suculentus*.

SŬCCŬMBŌ, and SŬBCŬMBŌ (sub & cumbo, not used), is, cŭbui, cŭbitum, n. 3. *to fall down, fall to the ground, sink,* ὑποπίπτω. *Catull.* Succumbens victima ferro. *Plin.* Trahuntur moles internæ tantæ, non succumbentibus causis operis. —— ¶ Hence, *to be conquered or overpowered, succumb, yield. Nepos.* and *Liv.* alicui. *Ovid.* somno. *Liv.* oneri, *h. e. to carry a weight,* or, *to be unable to support it. Cic.* senectuti. *Virg.* culpæ, *h. e. to commit a fault. Cæs.* labori. *Liv.* tempori, *h. e. to accommodate one's self to,* or *to yield to. Ovid.* precibus, *h. e. to yield. Cic.* animo, *h. e. to lose courage, be dejected.* —— ¶ Also, *to submit. Claudian.* regno. —— ¶ Also, *to lie with, cohabit,* &c. as the female with the male. *Varr.* Virgines ut succumberent, quibus vellent. *Martial.* Gallina marito succumbit.

SŬCCŬRRŌ, and SŬBCŬRRŌ (sub & curro), is, cŭcurri or curri, cursum, n. 3. *to run, go near, or hasten to. Cic.* Succurram atque subibo. *Cæs.* auxilio, *h. e. to run to one's assistance.* —— ¶ Also, *to run to one's assistance, succor, aid, assist, help, relieve,* ἐπικουρέω. *Cic.* alicui. *Id.* saluti. — Also, in medicine and surgery, *to be of use, to relieve, be good against, beneficial to. Cels.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to come into one's mind, occur to one's thoughts, suggest itself to one's recollection. Cic.* Ut quidque succurrit. *Liv.* Multa succurrunt, quæ dicerentur. *Plin.* Mirari succurrit, *I cannot but wonder.*

SŬCCŬS. See *Sucus*.

SŬCCŬSSĀTŌR (succusso), ōris, m. *a jolter, tosser,* ὑποσειστής. *Lucil.* caballus, *h. e. a horse that trots and jolts.*

SŬCCŬSSIŌ (succutio), ōnis, f. *a shaking, tossing. Senec.*

SŬCCŬSSŌ (frequentat. of succutio), as, a. 1. *to shake, jog, jolt,* κατασείω. *Acc.*

SŬCCŬSSŌR (succutio), ōris, m. same as *Succussator. Lucil.*

SŬCCŬSSŬS (Id.), us, m. *a trotting, jogging, jolting. Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

SŬCCŬSSŬS, a, um, particip. from succutio.

SŬCCŬTIŌ, and SŬBCŬTIŌ (sub & quatio), is, ussi, ussum, a. 3. *to toss up, shake, jolt, agitate,* ὑποσείω. *Lucret., Ovid.* and *Senec.* — Figur. *Val. Max.* Vultum mutavit tristitiæ salebra succussum.

SŬCĒRDĂ, or SŬCCĒRDĂ (from sus, and, perhaps, cerno, for excerno), æ, f. *the dung of swine,* χοιρεία κόπρος. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

SŬCĬDŬS and SŬCCĬDŬS (sucus), a, um, adj. *full of juice, juicy. Plaut.* ancilla, *h. e. healthy, well-grown, plump. Varr.* Lana sucida, *h. e. recently shorn, and not yet cleansed.* Healing powers used to be ascribed to such wool.

SŬCĬNĔŬS, or SŬCCĬNĔŬS (sucinum), a, um, adj. *of amber. Plin.* novacula, *h. e. having a handle of amber.*

SŬCĬNUM, or SŬCCĬNUM (sucus), i, n. *amber,* ἤλεκτρον, otherwise called *electrum. Plin.*

SŬCĬNŬS, or SŬCCĬNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Sucineus. Martial.*

SŪCŌ, or SŪCCŌ (sugo), ōnis, m. *a sucker.* Figur. *a usurer. Cic.*

SŬCŌSŬS, and SŬCCŌSŬS (sucus), a, um, adj. *full of juice or moisture, juicy, moist, sappy,* ὀπώδης. *Colum.* solum. —— ¶ Figur. *having money, rich. Petron.*

SŪCTŬS, a, um, particip. from sugo.

SŪCTŬS (sugo), us, m. *a sucking,* σπάσις, ἀποθηλασμός. *Plin.*

SŬCŬLĂ (dimin. of sus), æ, f. *a little sow,* ὕαινα, χοιρίδιον. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a machine for raising weights, a winch, windlass. Vitruv.* Also, of a wine-press. *Cato.* —— ¶ Suculæ, *the constellation* otherwise called *Hyades,* ὑάδες. *Cic.* — Also, in the *sing. Colum.* Sucula, *h. e. the brightest star in this constellation.*

SŬCŬLĔNTŬS, or SŬCCŬLĔNTŬS (sucus), a, um, adj. *full of juice, juicy, sappy. Apul.*

SŬCŬLĔNTŬS (sus), a, um, adj. *of a swine, swinish, brutal. Prudent.* Furores suculenti.

SŬCŬLŬS (dimin. of sus), i, m. *a little or young pig,* ὑΐδιον. *Justinian.*

SŬCŬS, and SŬCCŬS (sugo), i, m. *juice, moisture, sap,* χυμός. *Tibull.* uvæ. *Plin.* Sucus nuci expressus. *Plaut.* cochleæ. *Lucret.* Sucum sentimus in ore, *sc. of food. Cic.* Stirpes e terra sucum trahunt. *Id.* Sucus quo alimus, *h. e. chyle. Plin.* terræ. *Terent.* Corpus suci plenum. — Hence, *taste, flavor, relish* of any thing. *Ovid.* Piscis suco ingratus. *Horat.* Ova suci melioris. — Figur. *Cic.* Amisimus sucum et sanguinem, *h. e. vigor, force, strength, liveliness, spirits.* Particularly of an orator and speeches, *energy, force, spirit, genius. Cic.* orationis. *Id.* Retinebant sucum Periclis. —— ¶ Also, *any thick liquid. Plin.* lactis. *Horat.* piscis. *Plin.* rosæ, *h. e. rose-oil, rose-ointment. Ovid.* olivi, *h. e. ointment. Pallad.* villarum, *h. e. puddle from the drainings of dung.* —— ¶ Also, as a medicine, *a juice, drink, potion, sirup, ointment. Ovid.* amarus. *Tibull.* Sucos herbasque dedi, *h. e. juices, ointments.* —— ¶ Sucus, us. *Apul.* Sucuum.

SŪDĀBUNDŬS (sudo), a, um, adj. *covered with sweat, sweating. Auct. Paneg.* ad *Pison.*

SŪDĀRIŎLUM (dimin. of sudarium), i, n. *a little napkin. Apul.*

SŪDĀRIUM (sudor), ii, n. *a cloth for wiping off the sweat; a napkin, handkerchief,* καψιδρώτιον, ῥινόμακτρον. *Catull.* and *Sueton.*

SŪDĀTIŌ (sudo), ōnis, f. *a sweating,* ἵδρωσις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a sweating-room. Vitruv.*

SŪDĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a sweater, one that sweats much and often,* ἱδρωτήρ. *Plin.*

SŪDĀTŌRIŬS (sudator), a, um, adj. *belonging to or serving for sweating,* ἱδρωτικός. *Plaut.* unctio, *used after sweating in a bath.* — Hence, Sudatorium, subst. *a sudatory, sweating-bath, sweating-room in a bath,* ὑπόκαυστον. *Senec.*

SŪDĀTRIX (Id.), icis, f. *she that sweats, sweating, apt to sweat or cause sweat. Martial.*

SŪDĒS, or SŪDIS (unc.), is, f. *a thick stake, a pile driven into the ground in fortifications,* &c. χάραξ. *Cæs.* 18. Ripa acutis sudibus præfixis munita. — Also, as a weapon. *Liv.* 40, 6. — Figur. *Apul.* Saxeæ sudes, *h. e. crags.* — The nominative *sudes,* or *sudis,* seems not to occur. —— ¶ *Sudis,* same as *sphyræna, a kind of sea-fish (supposed to be* Esox Sphyræna, L.). *Plin.*

SŪDŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. Intrans. *to sweat, perspire,* ἱδρόω. *Cic.* Deorum sudasse simulacra. *Liv.* sanguine, *h. e. to sweat blood. Lucret.* Sudans autumnus, *h. e.* sudores eliciens. — Hence, poetically, *to sweat* with any thing, *be wet* with any thing, *drop with, be drenched. Virg.* Sudavit sanguine litus. *Id.* humore. — Also, *to sweat, issue like sweat, come forth by sweating,* as it were. *Virg.* Balsama sudantia ligno. — Also, *to sweat, labor hard, toil hard, take much pains, exert one's self, have to do. Terent.* Sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine. *Cic.* Vides, me sudare, *h. e. that I sweat, that it gives me much trouble to give an answer. Id.* Sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, *h. e. work hard.* Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Stat.* Sub ingenti gaudet sudare pharetra. —— II. Transitive. *to emit by sweating, sweat, drop, distil. Virg.* Quercus sudabunt mella. *Justin.* Arbores balsama sudant. Hence, *Tacit.* Balsama sudantur. —— ¶ Also, *to sweat through, perform with sweat, or by toil and hard labor. Prudent.* prœlium. *Stat.* Sudatus labor. *Sil.* Thorax sudatus, *h. e. made.* —— ¶ Also, *to besweat, moisten with sweat. Quintil.* Vestis sudata.

SŪDŎR (unc.), ōris, m. *sweat,* ἱδρώς. *Cic.* Simulacrum multo sudore manavit. *Horat.* Cum sudor ad imos manaret talos. *Virg.* Sudor it per artus. *Flor.* In sudorem ire, *h. e. to sweat. Plin.* Sudorem emittere, *h. e. to sweat. Id.* facere, *or,* movere, *or, Cels.* elicere, *or, Nep.* excutere, *h. e. to cause to sweat.* —— ¶ Figur. *sweat, toil, pains, exertion. Cic.* Stilus multi sudoris est. *Id.* Multo sudore ac labore. —— ¶ Also, *any moisture that runs forth like sweat. Plin.* picis. *Id.* cœli (*of honey*). — Also, *any moisture. Lucret.* maris.

SŪDŌRŬS (sudor), a, um, adj. *full of sweat, sweating, sweaty. Apul.* Corpus sudorum.

SŪDŬS (se & udus), a, um, adj. *fair and dry, without clouds, clear, serene,* αἴθριος. *Virg.* ver. *Senec.* nubes. — Hence, Sudum, subst., *fair weather, a clear sky,* αἴθρα. Also, adverbially. *Prud.* —— ¶ Also, *somewhat moist. Arnob.* —— ¶ *Apul.* Suda specula, *h. e. clear,* or *dry.*

SŬĔŌ (unc.), es, ēvi, ētum, n. 2. *to use, be wont or accustomed,* εἴωθα, ἐθίζομαι. *Lucret.* Suemus. *Propert.* Suevit. — *Suevi, sueveram,* &c. seem to belong to *suesco.*

SŬĒRĂ (sus), æ, f. *sc.* caro, *pork. Varr.*

SŬĒSCŌ (inchoat. of sueo), is, suēvi, suētum, n. and a. 3. *to become accustomed, be habituated,* ἐθίζομαι. *Tacit.* militiæ. — Hence, Suevi, *I am accustomed, use.* Sueveram, *I used. Cic.* Quod suesti, *h. e. as you are accustomed. Cic.* in *Arat.* Suerunt, *for* sueverunt. *Lucret.* Suevit. —— ¶ Also, transitively, *to accustom to* any thing. *Tacit.* viros disciplina.

SUESSĀNŬS (Suessa), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the town of Suessa. Cic.*

SUESSIŌNES, or SUESSŌNES, um, m. *a people of Gaul, near modern Soissons. Cæs.* and *Hirt.*

SUĒTŬS (sueo), a, um, adj. *accustomed, wont, used, habituated,* εἰωθώς, ἐθιστός. *Virg.* armis. *Tacit.* latrociniis. Also, with an *infinit. Liv.* abstinere. *Virg.* Equi curru succedere sueti. —— ¶ Also, *usual, customary. Tacit.* Cheruscis sueta apud paludes prœlia. — Suetum, i, *that which is usual, custom. Apul.*

SUĒVI, ōrum. See *Suevus*.

SUĒVIĂ, æ, f. See *Suevus*.

SUĒVICŬS, a, um. See *Suevus*.

SUĒVŬS, or, with poets, SŬĒVŬS, a, um, adj. *Suevian.* — Suevi, *a nation of Germany, on the shores of the Baltic, from which they spread towards the west and south. Cæs.* — Hence, Suēvia, æ, f. *their country. Tacit.* — Suēvĭcus, a, um, adj. *Suevian. Tacit.* Suevicum mare.

SŬFĒS, or SŬFFĒS (probably from Hebr.), ētis, m. *the title of the chief magistrate at Carthage, who was the same in that city as the consul was at Rome.* — Plur. Sufetes. *Liv.*

SŬFFARCĬNŌ (sub & farcino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stuff, load, fill. Apul.* aliquem muneribus. — Hence, Suffarcinatus, a, um, adj. *stuffed up, having one's*

lep full. *Terent.* — Figur. *Apul.* bellule, *h. e. well stuffed or fed.*

SŬFFARRĀNĔŬS, or SŬFFARRĀNĬŬS, (sub & far), a, um, adj. *conveying corn.* Cic. ap. *Plin.* mulio.

SŬFFECTĬŌ, or SŬBFECTĬŌ (sufficio), ōnis, f. *an addition, a coloring.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *substitution.* *Arnob.*

SŬFFECTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a substituting, putting one thing in the place of another.* *Tertull.*

SŬFFECTŬS, and SŬBFECTŬS, a, um, particip. from sufficio.

SŬFFERCĬŌ, or SŬBFERCĬŌ (sub & farcio), is, si, ctum *or* tum, a. 4. *to stuff under, to stuff or cram full below.* — Hence, Sufferctus, or Suffertus, a, um, *full.* *Sueton.* Aliquid sufferti tinnire, *h. e. something that fills the ear.*

SŬFFERENTĬA (suffero), æ, f. *an enduring, bearing, tolerating, patience.* *Tertull.*

SŬFFĔRŌ, and SŬBFĔRŌ (sub & fero), ers, sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre *or* subferre, irr. a. *to bear, support,* ὑφίστημι. *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *to bear, endure, sustain, be equal to.* *Terent.* sumptus. *Varr.* labores. *Plaut.* anhelitum, *h. e. to be able to fetch breath.* —— ¶ Also, *to suffer, undergo,* ὑποφέρειν. *Plaut.* plagas. *Terent.* supplicium. *Cic.* multam. *Id.* pœnam, or pœnas, *h. e. to suffer or undergo punishment.* *Plaut.* alicui, *h. e. from any one.* — Hence, *to bear, pay, take upon one's self.* *Pandect.* æstimationem. —— ¶ Also, *to lay under.* *Plaut.* tergum. —— ¶ Also, *to supply sufficiently.* *Varr.* lac. —— ¶ *Sustuli,* and *sublatum,* are usually referred to *tollo.*

SŬFFERTŬS, a, um, particip. from suffercio.

SŬFFERVĔFACĬŌ, and SŬBFERVĔFACĬŌ (sub & fervefacio) is, a. 3. *to make somewhat hot,* or, simply, *to make hot, heat,* ὑποθερμαίνω. *Plin.* — Pass. Suffervefio, actus sum, *to grow somewhat hot,* or, simply, *to grow hot.* *Plin.*

SŬFFERVĔFĪŌ, irreg. pass. See *Suffervefacio.*

SŬFFERVĔŌ, and SŬBFERVĔŌ (sub & ferveo), es, n. 2. *to be somewhat hot, boil somewhat,* ὑποζέω. *Apul.*

SŬFFES. See *Sufes.*

SŬFFĪBŬLUM (sub & fibula), i, n. *a kind of covering for the head, or a veil,* as of vestals. *Fest.* Also, of priests. *Varr.*

SŬFFĬCĬENTER (sufficiens), adv. *sufficiently, enough,* ἀποχρώντως, ἀρκετῶς. *Aurel. Vict.* Latinis litteris sufficienter instructus.

SŬFFĬCĬENTĬA (sufficio), æ, f. *sufficiency, competency.* *Tertull.*

SŬFFĬCĬŌ, and SŬBFĬCĬŌ (sub & facio), is, ēci, ectum, a. and n. 3. Trans. *to substitute, put in the place of* another, ὑφίστημι. *Liv.* collegam censori. *Id.* censorem in locum demortui. *Cic.* consulem. —— ¶ Also, *to afford, supply, furnish, give.* *Virg.* vires. *Id.* satis humorem, *h. e. produce, yield.* —— ¶ Also, *to add to.* *Senec.* ventos. *Liv.* milites excursionibus, *h. e. to send them out on little excursions.* —— ¶ Also, *to put into,* as, into a caldron for dyeing. — Hence, *to dip in, dye, tinge, impregnate* with a color. *Cic.* lanam medicamentis. *Virg.* Suffecti sanguine. — II. Intrans. *to be sufficient, be equal to, be able to withstand or resist, have sufficient strength,* ἀρκέω. *Cic.* Nec scribæ sufficere. *Liv.* Non sufficiebant muri, *h. e. could not hold out, were not able to resist.* *Virg.* Nec sufficit umbo ictibus, *h. e. is equal to, is able to withstand.* *Liv.* ad patiendum. *Id.* Inopi ærario, nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, *h. e. to have the means,* &c. Also, with an infinit. *to be able.* *Virg.* tendere. —— ¶ Also, *to be sufficient or enough.* *Plin. Ep.* Sufficit, *h. e. it suffices, is enough.* — Sufficiens, *sufficient, enough.* *Liv.* vires. —— ¶ Also, *to be, to be at hand, to be in store.* *Liv.* Sufficiunt milites Volscis. *Ovid.* verba. *Id.* Sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? *h. e.* semperne accusabor abs te.

SŬFFĪGŌ, and SŬBFĪGŌ (sub & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix below or under,* ὑποπήγνυμι, προσπήγνυμι. Hence, *to stud, tip, set or nail with* any thing below. *Plin.* crepidas clavis. *Senec.* trabes multo auro. —— ¶ Also, *to fix or fasten to* any thing. *Horat.* aliquem in cruce, *or, Cic.* cruci, *or, Justin.* in crucem. *Sueton.* Caput hasta suffixum, *h. e. put upon a spear.* —— ¶ Also, *to strike into.* Hence, *Senec.* Stimulos dolori. —— ¶ Also, *to lean upon.* *Apul.* cubitum.

SŬFFĪMEN (suffio), ĭnis, n. *any thing burnt to produce a perfume,* θύημα. *Ovid.*

SŬFFĪMENTŌ (suffimentum), as, n. 1. *to fumigate.* *Veget.*

SŬFFĪMENTUM (suffio), i, n. *that with which one fumigates, a perfume.* *Cic.*

SŬFFĪŌ, and SŬBFĪŌ (sub & fio), is, ivi and ii, ītum, n. and a. 4. Intrans. *to perfume, fumigate* with any thing, ὑποθυμιάω. *Virg.* thymo. — II. Trans. *to perfume or fumigate* any thing. *Lucret.* se odoribus. *Propert.* locum. *Plin.* tecta. *Id.* oculos jocinore. So, also, *Ovid.* Suffitus, a, um. —— ¶ Also, *to burn for the purpose of perfuming, or fumigating.* *Plin.* rutam. —— ¶ Also, *to warm.* *Lucret.* terram ignibus.

SŬFFĪTĬŌ (suffio), ōnis, f. *a perfuming, fumigating, a fumigation,* ὑποθυμίασις. *Colum.* nimia. *Id.* Suffitionem doliorum facere, *h. e. to fumigate.*

SŬFFĪTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a burner of incense or perfumes,* ὑποθυμιαστής. *Plin.* Puer suffitor.

SŬFFĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a perfuming, fumigation,* θυμίασις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the smoke or vapor produced by fumigating.* *Plin.* Suffitum hujus herbæ excipientes ore.

SŬFFĪTŬS, a, um. See *Suffio.*

SŬFFIXŬS, and SŬBFIXŬS, a, um. See *Suffigo.*

SŬFFLĀBĬLIS (sufflo), e, adj. *that can be breathed.* *Prudent.* anima.

SŬFFLĀMEN (unc.), ĭnis, n. *a trigger or catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain.* *Juvenal.* Ipse rotam stringit multo sufflaminĕ consul, *locks or clogs the wheel with a drag-chain.* —— ¶ Also, *a hinderance, impediment.* *Juvenal.* Longo sufflamine litis.

SŬFFLĀMĬNŌ (sufflamen), as, a. 1. *to stop by a trigger or drag-chain; to trig.* *Senec.* rotam. —— ¶ Also, *to stay, stop, check, repress.* *Senec.*

SŬFFLAMMŌ, and SŬBFLAMMŌ (sub & flammo), as, a. 1. *to inflame, kindle.* *Sidon.*

SŬFFLĀTĬŌ (sufflo), ōnis, f. ὑποφυσίσσις, ἐμφύσημα, *a blowing or puffing up, inflation.* *Plin.*

SŬFFLĀVŬS. See *Subflavus.*

SŬFFLŌ, and SŬBFLŌ (sub & flo), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. Intrans. *to blow at or against.* *Martial.* Sufflavit buccis, *h. e. blew.* *Plin.* per fores, *h. e. to blow through.* —— ¶ Also, *to boast.* *Pers.* Suffla. — II. Trans. *to blow or puff up, inflate, swell.* *Plaut.* buccas. Sufflatus, a, um, *puffed or blown up, inflated, swelled.* *Varr.* corpus, *h. e. swollen.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to puff up, make proud.* — Hence, Sufflatus, a, um, *puffed up, proud, conceited;* also, *tumid, hyperbolical.* *Varr.* Scientia sufflatus. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Figura sufflata. —— ¶ Also, *to blow up, on, or upon.* *Plin.* ignes. *Plaut.* se uxori, *h. e. to be angry with.* — Hence, Sufflatus, a, um, *angry.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to blow at or against.* *Petron.* Quos si sufflasses.

SŬFFŌCĀBĬLIS (suffoco), e, adj. *that can suffocate or choke any one, suffocating.* *Cæl. Aurel.* locus.

SŬFFŌCĀTĬŌ, or SŬBFŌCĀTĬŌ (suffoco), ōnis, f. *a suffocating, choking, stifling,* πνίξ, ἀγχόνη. *Plin.* mulierum, *h. e. hysterics.*

SŬFFŌCŌ, and SŬBFŌCŌ (sub & faux), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate,* πνίγω, ἄγχω. *Cic.* patrem. — Figur. *Cic.* urbem fame, *h. e. to starve, reduce by famine.* *Quintil.* Vox suffocata, *h. e. choked or stifled* as it were, *not clear or distinct.* *Plin.* Suffocata mulier, *h. e. hysterical.* — Also, *to choke a tree, deprive it of its nourishment by binding it too tight.* *Plin.*

SŬFFŎDĬŌ, and SŬBFŎDĬŌ (sub & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to dig under, undermine,* ὑπορύττω. *Tacit.* muros. *Plin.* montes. *Hirt.* Alexandria est suffossa. *Cic.* Sacella suffossa. *Plin.* radices, *h. e. to dig under,* or *to dig up,* or *to cut through.* —— ¶ Also, *to stab below.* *Cæs.* equos, *h. e. to stab under the belly.* *Liv.* ilia equo.

SŬFFOSSĬŌ, or SŬBFOSSĬŌ (subfodio), ōnis, f. *a digging below or under; an undermining,* ὑπορυχή. *Senec.*

SŬFFOSSŎR, or SŬBFOSSŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a miner.* *Vitruv.*

SŬFFOSSŬS, a, um, particip. from suffodio.

SŬFFRÆNĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. See *Suffrenatio.*

SŬFFRĀGĀTĬŌ (suffragor), ōnis, f. *a favoring, using one's influence in favor of a person, recommending any one for any office.* *Cic.* consulatus. *Id.* militaris, *h. e. on the part of the military or soldiers.* *Id.* urbana.

SŬFFRĀGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a voter, favorer or supporter of one in suing for an office; one who assists one with his vote; a supporter, favorer, partisan.* *Cic., Varr.,* and *Sueton.*

SŬFFRĀGĀTŌRĬŬS (suffragator), a, um, adj. *of or relating to the supporting of a candidate.* Q. *Cic.* Suffragatoria amicitia.

SŬFFRĀGĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that favors.* *Augustin.*

SŬFFRĀGĬNŌSŬS (suffrago), a, um, adj. *diseased in the hough or pastern.* *Colum.*

SŬFFRĀGĬUM (sub & frango), ii, n. *a broken piece, shard, a potsherd,* with which the ancients used to vote in the assemblies of the people. Hence, *a vote or suffrage, given by each Roman citizen in the comitia at the election of a magistrate or the enacting of a law, or by a judge in condemning or acquitting a person accused,* ψῆφος, χειροτονία. *Cic.* Ferre suffragium, *h. e. to vote.* *Liv.* Suffragium it per omnes, *h. e. all vote.* *Id.* Suffragium inire, *h. e. to vote.* *Id.* In suffragium mittere, *h. e. to let vote.* *Nep.* Testarum suffragia, *h. e.* ostracismus. — Hence, figur. *vote, voice, opinion, judgment, recommendation, favor, consent, approbation, approval.* *Cic.* tuum. *Horat.* populi. Also, of inanimate things. *Pandect.* temporis. —— ¶ Also, *the right of voting or suffrage.* *Liv.* Alicui suffragium impartiri. *Id.* dare, *h. e. to permit to vote.* *Id.* Res est militaris suffragii, *h. e. the army has the right of voting or electing.*

SŬFFRĀGŌ (probably from sub & frango), ĭnis, f. *the joint of the hinder leg of a beast; the pastern; the ham or hough,* κάμψις, ἰγνύς. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a shoot of a vine.* *Colum.*

SŬFFRĀGŎR (suffragium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to give one's vote in favor of a person, support or promote the interest of a candidate for a public office, vote for, make interest for,* ψηφίζομαι. *Cic.* Suffragandi libido. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to aid, assist, favor, support, promote, second, approve, recommend.* *Cic.* Domus suffragata domino ad consulatum. *Cic.* cupiditati alicujus. *Id.* sibi. *Id.* Suffragante fortuna, *h. e. by the aid of fortune.* *Nep.* Suffragante Theramene, *h. e. by the favor or interest of.* *Quintil.* Si tempus suffragatur. *Cic.* Legi illius spes suffragatum.

SŬFFRĒNĀTĬŌ, or SŬBFRĒNĀTĬŌ (sub & freno), ōnis, f. *a bridling.* Hence, *a joining or binding closely together, a cementing.* *Plin.* lapidis.

SŬFFRENDENS, and SŬBFRENDENS (sub & frendens), tis, *gnashing the teeth a little, gnashing the teeth at any thing,* or, simply, *gnashing the teeth.* *Ammian.*

SŬFFRĬCŌ, and SŬBFRĬCŌ (sub & frico), as, a. 1. *to rub, rub or wipe off,* ὑποτρίβω. *Colum.*

SŬFFRINGŌ, and SŬBFRINGŌ (sub & fringo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to break below,* or *to break,* ὑπάγνυμι. *Cic.* crura alicui.

SŬFFRĬŌ, or SŬBFRĬŌ (sub & frio), as, a. 1. *to rub off or away.* *Colum.* 12, 38. But *Ed. Schneid.* reads *suffricatur.*

SŬFFŬGĬŌ, and SŬBFŬGĬŌ (sub & fugio), is, fūgi, fŭgitum, a. and n. *to fly to a place,* or, simply, *to fly.* *Liv.* in tecta. —— ¶ Also, *to escape, shun, flee from.* *Lucret.* tactum.

SŬFFŬGĬUM (suffugio), ii, n. *a place of refuge or shelter*, καταφυγή. *Ovid.* Nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem. *Plin. Ep.* imbris, *h. e. against.* —— ¶ Also, *a remedy. Apul.* pestis, *h. e. against. Quintil.* Suffugia infirmitatis.

SŬFFŬLCĬŌ, or **SŬBFŬLCĬŌ** (sub & fulcio), cis, fulsi, fultum, a. 4. *to underprop, underset, prop, support*, ὑπερείδω. *Lucret.* artus, *to strengthen. Id.* porticum columnis. *Martial.* Lectica Syris suffulta, *h. e. borne or supported by.* —— ¶ Also, *to put* one thing *under* another *as a support. Plaut.* columnam mento.

SŬFFULTŬS, a, um, particip. from suffulcio.

SŬFFŪMĬGĀTĬŌ, or **SŬBFŪMĬGĀTĬŌ** (suffumigo), ōnis, f. *a perfuming or fumigating from below*, or, simply, *a perfuming, a fumigating. Veget.*

SŬFFŪMĬGŌ, and **SŬBFŪMĬGŌ** (sub & fumigo), as, a. 1. *to fumigate below*, or, in general, *to fumigate, smoke, perfume by smoke*, ὑποκαπνίζω. *Varr.* Suffumigandum est, *h. e. fumigation is to be resorted to. Cels.* Subfumigare aliquid sulphure.

SŬFFŬNDŌ, or **SŬBFŬNDŌ** (sub & fundo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay under as a foundation, to lay as a foundation. Varr.* ap. *Non.*

SŬFFŬNDŌ, and **SŬBFŬNDŌ** (sub & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour under or underneath, pour out or forth*, ἐπιχέω, ὑποχύω. *Plaut.* Aquam frigidam suffundunt, *h. e. speak maliciously, enviously, coldly or contemptuously of us. Senec.* Aqua suffunditur, *h. e. flows under.* — Hence, Suffusus, a, um, *poured under, running or flowing under, diffused, suffused, spreading below. Cic.* Sanguis cordi suffusus, *h. e. diffused through the heart, flowing under or in the heart. Ovid.* Intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, *h. e. the dropsy. Plin.* Sanguis oculis suffusus, *h. e. the blood of bloodshot eyes. Id.* bilis, *h. e. jaundice.* Hence, figur. *of a blush. Virg.* Suffundere ore ruborem, *to spread a blush over the face; to blush. Liv.* Rubor mihi suffunditur, *h. e. I blush. Ovid.* Rubore suffundi, *h. e. to blush. Pacat.* Vultum rubore suffundere, *h. e. to blush. Tertull.* Suffundi, *h. e. to blush.* — Also, *to cause a thing to be suffused, tingled*, &c. *with another*; it may frequently be rendered to *sprinkle, suffuse, tinge, pour upon, overspread, cover, fill. Plin.* Lanæ crebro suffusæ, *h. e. wetted, moistened. Cic.* Æther calore suffusus, *h. e. supplied with. Ovid.* Lingua suffusa veneno, *h. e. has poison under it. Id.* Suffusus lumina flamma. *Virg.* Lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, *h. e.* habens oculos suffusos lacrimis, *bedewed with tears. Plin.* Oculi suffusi cruore, *h. e. bloodshot. Plin. Ep.* Facies multo rubore suffusa. *Quintil.* Oculi suffusi voluptate. *Tibull.* Minio suffusus, *h. e. tinged, colored. Senec.* Oculi suffunduntur, *h. e. have a cataract. Plin.* Homo felle suffusus, *h. e. jaundiced, icterical. Lucret.* Omnia suffundens nigrore, *h. e. suffusing, coloring. Id.* cœlum caligine, *h. e. to cover. Hieron.* Suffundere aliquem, *h. e. to put to the blush. Ovid.* Sales suffusi felle, *h. e. satirical, malicious wit. Cic.* Animus malevolentia suffusus, *h. e. envious, malevolent.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour to or into, add by pouring to. Plaut.* mare vinis, *h. e. sea-water into wine. Id.* aquulam. *Ovid.* merum. *Quintil.* merum in os. Hence, figur. *Varr.* cibo vires, *h. e. to supply with.* —— ¶ See also, *Suffusus, a, um.*

SŬFFŪRŎR, or **SŬBFŪRŎR** (sub & furor), āris, dep. 1. *to steal privily*, or, simply, *to steal, filch, purloin*, κλέπτω. *Plaut.*

SŬFFUSCŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Subfuscus.*

SŬFFŪSĬŌ, or **SŬBFŪSĬŌ** (suffundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring or spreading under. Plin.* fellis, *h. e. the jaundice.* Hence, *Plin.* oculorum, *h. e. a cataract.* — Also, *a disease in the feet occasioned by labor*, perhaps, *a swelling. Veget.* —— ¶ Also, *a pouring or pouring upon. Apic.* vini. — Hence, *an infusion. Pallad.* cucumeris.

SŬFFŪSŬS, or **SŬBFŪSŬS**, a, um, particip. from suffundo. —— ¶ Adj. *bashful. Tertull.* Suffusior.

SŬGĀMBĔR, bra, brum, adj. See *Sygamber.*

SŬGGĔRŌ, and **SŬBGĔRŌ** (sub & gero), is, gessi, gestum, a. 3. *to put under. Virg.* flammam costis aheni. — Figur. *Liv.* invidiæ flammam ac materiam criminibus. — Hence, *to set under, put immediately after. Liv.* Horatium Bruto. —— ¶ Also, *to carry or bring. Virg.* tela. *Propert.* Humus suggesta. *Plin.* Aliæ apes struunt, aliæ suggerunt. — Hence, *to afford, furnish, supply, produce, yield*, ἐπαρκέω. *Hirt.* apparatus. *Terent.* sumptus rebus. *Ovid.* alimenta. *Tacit.* cibum alicui. *Plin. Ep.* Silvæ suggerunt ligna. — Also, *to suggest, prompt, put in mind, remind, advise to any thing*, ὑποτίθεσθαι. *Pandect.* Æquitas restitutionem suggerit. *Id.* Res suggerit, ut — credantur, *h. e.* monet, postulat. — Also, *to procure, make. Plaut.* milvinam (famem). *Cic.* ludum Druso, *h. e. to impose upon, blind the eyes of.* —— ¶ Also, *to add, subjoin, annex, assign. Cic.* ratiunculas huic sententiæ. *Id.* verba, *h. e. to supply, insert. Id.* Suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *h. e. were added.* —— ¶ Also, *to heap up by adding, to raise. Sil.* Celsis suggesta theatra columnis.

SŬGGESTĬŌ, and **SŬBGESTĬŌ** (suggero), ōnis, f. *an adding, heaping up. Cœl. Aurel.* —— ¶ Also, *a suggestion, prompting, putting in mind. Vopisc.* —— ¶ Also, *a rhetorical figure, when an orator puts a question and answers it himself. Quintil.* 9, 2, 15. *Spald.*

SŬGGESTUM (Id.), i, n. *any elevated place made of earth, stones*, &c. *Varr.* Particularly, *an elevated place to speak from, a pulpit, a tribunal or scaffold whence they harangued the people or the soldiery*, ἀνάβαθρον. *Cic.* In suggestis consistere.

SŬGGESTŬS, and **SŬBGESTŬS**, a, um, particip. from suggero, *or* subgero.

SŬGGESTŬS, or **SŬBGESTŬS** (suggero), us, m. *a providing, furnishing, preparation. Tertull.* Circensium. —— ¶ Also, *a suggesting, prompting, putting in mind. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *any elevated place made of earth, stones*, &c. *Cato.* Labrum in suggestu. *Colum.* lapideus, *h. e. a bank of stone. Stat.* comæ, *h. e. the pile of hair on a woman's head*, πύργον πλοκάμων. — Particularly, *an elevated place to speak from*, as, to the people or the soldiery, ἀνάβαθρον. *Liv.* and *Plin.* Cæsar caused such elevated seats or thrones to be erected for himself in the senate-house and theatre. *Flor.* and *Sueton.* — Hence, figur. *a height. Apul.* fortunarum. — Also, *splendor, pomp. Tertull.* honorum.

SŬGGILLŌ, &c. See *Sugillo*, &c.

SŬGGRĔDĬŎR, and **SŬBGRĔDĬŎR** (sub & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to go or come up to, approach*, ὑποβαίνω. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to attack. Tacit.*

SŬGGRUNDA, and } See *Subgrunda*,
SŬGGRUNDĬUM, &c. } &c.

SŬGILLĀTĬŌ, and **SŬGGILLĀTĬŌ** (sugillo), ōnis, f. *a black or blue mark made by a blow upon any part of the body; discoloration by a blow or bruise; lividity, a bruise, contusion*, ὑπωπιασμός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a taunting, reviling, an affront or insult; ignominy. Liv.* Sugillatio consulum.

SŬGILLĀTĬUNCŬLA (dimin. of sugillatio), æ, f. *Claud. Mamert.*

SŬGILLŌ, and **SŬGGILLŌ** (for subcillare, from sub & cilium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to discolor the skin by a blow or stroke, beat black and blue, make livid by a bruise*, ὑπωπιάζω. *Senec.* Athleta sugillatus est. *Plin.* Sugillata, *sc.* loca, *h. e. black and blue spots.* — Hence, figur. *to flout, jeer, taunt, scoff, scorn, insult, affront, revile, defame, disgrace. Liv.* aliquem. *Val. Max.* jura. — Also, *to offend, injure. Pandect.* pudorem. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *to beat or strike out. Varr.* oculos patri. —— ¶ Also, *to suggest. Prudent.* verba alicui.

SŪGŌ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to suck*, μύζω. *Varr.* mammam. Also, without an *accusat. Cic.* Animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. —— ¶ Also, *to suck out, exhaust, drain. Varr.* terram. *Pallad.* Porca sucta. —— ¶ Also, *to suck in, imbibe. Cic.* Errorem cum lacte nutricis suxisse.

SŬI (οὗ), sibi, se, *of himself, herself, itself, or themselves, to himself*, &c. *himself*, &c. ἑαυτοῦ. It is properly a reciprocal pronoun, and, as such, refers to the next preceding subject or nominative. *Cic.* Homo se amat, &c.: ipse per se facere. It is also frequently, when no ambiguity is occasioned by it, used instead of a case of the pronoun *ille* or *ipse. Cic.* Persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, *h. e. him.* So, also, *Id.* Petivit, ut se ascriberent. Proverbially. *Id.* Qui nec sibi nec alteri, *h. e. that benefit neither themselves nor others.* — The preposition *cum* is always put after *se. Cic.* Secum. — *Secum* denotes, also, *alone, by one's self. Cic.* Animum secum vivere, *h. e. to live by itself.* — *Sese* is frequently used for *se. Terent., Cic.* and *Virg.* — *Met* is frequently joined to it. *Liv.* Semet. — *Sibi* is frequently redundant. *Terent.* Quid hic sibi vestitus quærit? *Liv.* Quidnam sibi clamor vellet. Particularly when joined with *Suus, a, um. Terent.* Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *h. e. with his own sword. Colum.* Singula suo sibi jure eluito. — *Cic.* Ad se, *h. e.* domum suam. So, also, *Id.* Apud se, *h. e.* domi suæ. — *Sui* is sometimes used for *Suus, a, um. Sueton.* Adventu sui, *for* suo. *Cic.* Senio sui, *for* suo. — *Sui*, as a plural, is used with the *genit. singul.* of the *partic.* in *dus. Cæs.* Venerunt sui purgandi causa. So, also, *Cic.* Sui conservandi causa profugerunt. — *Inter se*, for *se* or *sibi invicem.* See *Inter.*

SŬĪLE (sus), is, n. *sc.* stabulum, *a swine-cote, hog-house, sty*, συοστασία, συφεός, συφεών. *Colum.* Porculator suile converrit.

SŬILLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to swine, swinish*, ὑϊκός. *Liv.* grex, *h. e. a herd of swine. Plin.* Suilla, *sc.* caro, *h. e. pork.* Hence, *Id.* fungus, *h. e. an inferior kind of mushroom, swine-mushroom.*

SULCA ficus. See *Sulcus, a, um.*

SŬLCĀMĔN (sulco), ĭnis, n. *a ploughing, furrowing*, or, *a furrow. Apul.* Glebæ Siculæ sulcamina.

SŬLCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who furrows or ploughs; a ploughman*, αὐλακοτρυγάτης. *Prudent.* campi. — Hence, figur. *one that furrows and ploughs* as it were, *cuts, tears. Claudian.* Lateris sulcator vultur. — Particularly of persons sailing. *Stat.* Averni, *h. e. the rower or ferryman.* Also, of rivers. *Lucan.* Fluvius sulcator arenæ, *h. e. that flows through.*

SŬLCŌ (sulcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to furrow, make furrows, till, plough*, αὐλακίζω. *Ovid.* humum vomere. — Hence, figur. *to furrow. Varr.* fossas, *h. e. to dig. Ovid.* Serpens sulcat arenam. — So, also, of the ruts or hollows made by a carriage, ship, &c. *to plough, furrow, sail over. Virg.* vada carina. *Ovid.* undas rate. *Plin.* mare arbore. *Senec.* iter cœli medium, *h. e. to fly through.* Also, of rivers. *Sil.* Sulcat arenas Bagrada, *h. e. flows through.* Also, of wrinkles. *Ovid.* cutem rugis, *h. e. to wrinkle.*

SŬLCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Colum.* Ficus sulca, *h. e. a kind of fig.*

SŬLCŬS (ὁλκός), i, m. *a furrow*, αὖλαξ, ὁλκός. *Cic.* Sulcum imprimere, *or*, *Colum.* ducere, *or*, *Id.* facere, *h. e. to make. Virg.* Infindere sulcos telluri. — Hence, *a ploughing. Colum.* Altero sulco. *Plin.* Nono sulco. —— ¶ Also, figur. *any thing that resembles a furrow*, as, a wrinkle. *Martial.* Also, *a rut, furrow or mark made by a carriage-wheel on the ground, by a ship in the sea*, &c. *Virg.* Infindunt sulcos. *Prudent.* Calami sulcos, *h. e.* scripta. Of a meteor. *Virg.* Longo limite sulcus dat lucem. —— ¶ Also, *a small ditch, drain. Colum.* aquarius, *h. e. a drain in a field.* — Also, *a furrow, ditch or hollow, in which trees, vines and other plants are placed. Virg.* — The ancients used also to draw a ditch or furrow round towns about to

be built, which marked the boundaries. Virg. and Ovid. —— ¶ Also, for Cunnus. Lucret. —— ¶ Also, a ridge made by a furrow. Pallad. —— ¶ Also, a curve of a serpent. Apul. —— ¶ Sulcus, the furrow drawn by the ploughshare: Porca, the earth thrown up between two furrows; if the space between the furrows was somewhat broader, Lira was used instead of porca: Elix, a water-furrow to carry off the water from moist fields.

SŬLFŬR, &c. See Sulphur, &c.

SULLA, and **SȲLLA** (Σύλλας), æ, m. the name of a family of the gens Cornelia. The most celebrated of this family was the dictator L. Cornelius Sulla, an enemy of Marius, whose death he survived. He commanded in the war against Mithridates, became dictator, but resigned this office before its term was expired.

SULLĀNŬS, and **SȲLLĀNŬS** (Sulla, or Sylla), a, um, adj. relating to Sulla. Cic. homines, h. e. the followers of Sulla.

SULLĀTŬRĬŌ, and **SȲLLĀTŬRĬŌ** (Id.), is, n. 4. to follow the practices of Sylla. Cic.

SULMŌ, ōnis, m. an Italian town in the territory of the Peligni, the birthplace of Ovid. Ovid. aquosus. — Hence, Sulmonensis, e, adject. of or belonging to Sulmo. Sulmonenses, its inhabitants. Cæs.

SULPHŬR, and **SULFŬR** (unc.), ŭris, n. sulphur, brimstone, θεῖον. Virg. Viva sulphura. Calp. 5, 78. Sulfura viventia, h. e. virgin sulphur. —— ¶ Also, on account of its sulphureous smell, lightning. Pers. —— ¶ Tertull. Sulfurem, for sulfur.

SULPHŬRĀNS. See Sulphuro.

SULPHŬRĀRĬA, or **SULFŬRĀRĬA** (sulfur), æ, f. a place where brimstone is gotten or prepared; a mine of sulphur. Pandect.

SULPHŬRĀTĬŌ, or **SULFŬRĀTĬŌ** (sulfuro), ōnis, f. a vein of sulphur in the earth. Senec.

SULPHŬRĀTŬS, and **SULFŬRĀTŬS**, a, um, particip. from sulphuro. —— ¶ Adj. impregnated with sulphur, sulphureous, θειώδης. Vitruv. fons. Tertull. Gehenna sulphuratior. — Hence, Plin. Sulfurata, sc. loca, h. e. places full of brimstone, veins of brimstone. — Martial. Sulfuratum, h. e. a brimstone-match.

SULPHŬRĔŬS, and **SULFŬRĔŬS** (sulfur), a, um, adj. sulphureous, sulphureous, containing sulphur, θειώδης. Virg. aqua. —— ¶ Also, sulphureous, resembling sulphur. Plin. color, h. e. brimstone-color.

SULPHŬRŌ, or **SULFŬRŌ** (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. INTRANS. to be sulphureous, contain sulphur. Tertull. Aqua sulfurans. —— ¶ TRANS. to fill, saturate, impregnate with or dip in sulphur. — Hence, Sulfuratus, a, um, dipped in, saturated or impregnated with sulphur. Cels. lana. —— ¶ See, also, Sulphuratus, a, um.

SULPHŬRŌSŬS, or **SULFŬRŌSŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. full of sulphur, sulphureous. Plin.

SULPICIŬS, ii, m. a name of many Romans. — Hence, Sulpicianus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Sulpicius. Quintil. seditio, h. e. raised by the tribune P. Sulpicius.

SULTIS, for Si vultis, if you wish or please. See Sis.

SUM (see at the end of the word), es, est, fui, esse, irreg. n. to be, exist, εἰμί, ὑπάρχω, τυγχάνω. Cic. Id aut esse, aut non esse. Id. Adhuc sumus, h. e. vivimus. Id. Si non ero. Fuit, he has lived, is dead, is lost; as, Tibull. Nos fuisse. Virg. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium. Nullus sum, I exist no longer, it is over with me; as, Cic. Me nullum fore. Id. Alteri nulli sunt, h. e. perierunt. Hence, Plaut. and Terent. Nullus or nulla sum, I am lost or undone. Further, Propert. Diu esse, h. e. to last, endure. Also, Sunt qui, &c. there are people who, there are those who, &c. followed by an indicat. or subjunct. Cic. Off. 1, 24. Ed. Græv. et Ernest. Sunt, qui anteponant. (But Ed. Heusing reads anteponunt.) Cic. Sunt, qui dicant. Id. (Ed. Græv. and Heusing.) Sunt, qui non audent. (But Ed. Ernest. reads audeant.) Cic. Sunt, quæ præterii. Horat. Sunt, quos juvat. Propert. Est, quibus, for sunt, quibus. Further, Terent. Quid est tibi? what ails you? what is the matter with you? — Hence, Est, it is even so. Cic. ap. Lactant. Est vero, inquit, Africane. So, Sit ita, be it so, or well; as, Cic. Sit ita sane. So, also, Id. Esto. Also, with an accusat. and infinit. following. Horat. Esto, alios teneri, let it be, grant it. So, also, sit, with ut following; as, Colum. Sit, ut intereant. It is frequently followed by ut in circumlocutions. Cic. Est, ut id deceat, for id decet. Id. Est, ut philosophi tradant, for philosophi tradunt. Horat. Non est, ut possit, for non potest. Cæs. Futurum esse, ut omnes pellerentur, for pulsum iri. It is also followed by an infinit. Sallust. Fuerit mihi eguisse, for eguerim. It is also followed by quin for ut non. Auct. ad Herenn. Nunquam est, quin aliquid memoriæ tradere velimus. Also, Est ut denotes, there is reason for, I, thou, he, &c. must, ought, may, am, art or is permitted. Plin. Neque est, ut putemus, ignorari ea ab animalibus, h. e. we must not think, &c. Cic. Magis est, ut moleste ferat, h. e. he has more reason, &c. It is also followed by an infinit. Virg. Nec sit mihi credere. Tibull. Tunc mihi non oculis sit timuisse meis. (Est for licet properly occurs only in the poets of the golden and silver ages in imitation of the Greek, although Liv. 42, 41; Plin. 11, 37; and 17, 9. Tacit. Germ. 5. so use it.) — Est, ubi, there are cases in which or where; sometimes. Cic. Est, ubi id maxime valeat. — Est, quum, there are cases in which or when; sometimes. Auct. ad Herenn. Est, quum non est satis. — Est, quod, &c. there is reason why; or, I, you, he, &c. have cause or reason for, &c. Cic. Magis est, quod gratuler. On the other hand, Non est, quod, &c. or nihil est, quod or cur, there is no reason for, or, I, you, he, &c. have no cause or reason for, &c.; as, Cic. Nihil est, quod gestias. — Mihi est res, I have, &c.; as, Cic. Cui nomen Arethusa est. Plaut. Nomen Mercurii est mihi. Liv. Cui postea Africano fuit cognomen. (In this construction of naming, it appears that the nominative, as well as the genitive or dative, may be used.) Terent. Unde esset adolescenti, quod daret amicæ, h. e. whence he might find means to give a present. Est mihi tecum aliquid, or nihil, I have something or nothing to do with you, have connection or no connection with you; as, Cic. Sibi cum illa nihil futurum. Id. Si mihi tecum minus esset, h. e. if I had less to do with. —— ¶ Also, to be, when followed by a predicate which is put in the nominat. Cic. Non sum ita hebes. Instead of this nominat. an adverb is frequently used. Cic. Sic vita hominum est. Terent. Tibi bene esse, quum sibi sit male. — It is frequently omitted, particularly with adjectives and participles. Cic. Omnia præclara rara, sc. sunt. Liv. Subinde arreptus, sc. est. — The nominative with which the verb est agrees is sometimes omitted, as, negotium, proprium, &c. Cic. Cujusvis hominis est errare, h. e. to err is the lot of any man; any man may err. Cæs. Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, &c. So, also, officium, opus, negotium, duty. Cic. Est adolescentis, majores natu vereri. Cæs. Fuit meum lugere. Cic. Est tuum videre, &c. —— ¶ Also, to be, in describing the nature or quality of a person or thing, or its size, importance, weight, age, &c.; this nature or quality is expressed by a genit. or an ablat. of a substantive, accompanied by an adjective, pronoun, or participle. The verb sum may, in this case, be rendered variously, to be, to have, &c. Nepos. Ejusdem ætatis fuit, of the same age, lived at the same time. Id. Alienæ erat civitatis, h. e. was from a foreign state. Terent. Nulli consilii sum, h. e. stupid. Cæs. Summi ut sint laboris, h. e. fit for great labor. Liv. Nec se suæ potestatis esse, h. e. were not in their own power, had not the disposal of themselves. The verb is also sometimes omitted. Sueton. Libidinis profusissimæ, sc. fuit. To this belongs Magni (tanti, &c.) esse, sc. pretii, to be of great value, to be worth much, to cost much; as, Cic. Frumentum fuit tanti. Id. Ager pluris est. Also, with an ablat. Id. Esse sestertiis ternis. Figur. to be much esteemed, to be of great value; as, Id. Magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ. Id. Mea conscientia mihi pluris est. — Also, with an ablat. Terent. Ætate ea sum, h. e. I am of that age. Cic. Fac animo magno sis, h. e. have, &c. Id. Ægro corpore esse, h. e. to be sick. Horat. Quære, quo sit patre. Cic. Simus ea mente, h. e. let us be of such a mind or disposition. —— ¶ Also, to be, to stay. Cic. apud aliquem, h. e. to stay at any one's house. Id. Simul cum aliquo, h. e. to be together with any one. Id. Fuisse cum femina, for concubuisse. Id. Secum esse, h. e. to be by himself, to be alone. Id. Ad me fuerunt, for apud me. Id. Civitas erat in sagis. Id. Esse cum dynastis in gratia. Id. Quid fuit in literis? h. e. what was contained, &c.? Ovid. Esse in aliquo, h. e. to be in any one, bear his form, to be transformed into him. — Figur. Cic. Summo in honore esse. Id. in magna spe. Id. in servitute. Id. in bonis, h. e. in the possession of the property. Terent. in mora, h. e. to cause delay. Cic. in amore et deliciis alicui, h. e. to be any one's darling or favorite. Also, without in, when an adjective, pronoun or participle is joined with it. Cic. Esse summo honore. Id. spe bona. Id. magna gloria apud omnes. Esse ab aliquo, to be of any one, to belong to him; as, Terent. Ab Andria est ancilla hæc. Cic. Erat ab Aristotele, h. e. he was a follower of. — Also, to consist in, depend upon. Liv. Omnem spem in impetu esse equitum. Cic. Res est in opinione. — Esse in, with an accusat. following to the question, Where? occurs also; as, Cic. in Syriam. — Id. Esse pro aliquo, h. e. to be for any one, to be of use to him. —— ¶ Also, to find place, take place, be permitted, with substantives denoting action, particularly with those terminating in tio. Liv. Nec provocatio erat. Terent. Neque dictio est. Cic. Consules, quorum cognitio et judicium fuit. — It is frequently found with an infinit., and may be rendered one can, it is possible. Terent. scire. Liv. negare. Virg. credere. —— ¶ Also, to belong or pertain to. Cic. Æmilius, cujus tum fasces erant, h. e. who was presiding consul. Liv. Rhodiorum esse, h. e. to belong to the Rhodians. Cic. Palestræ magis est. Id. Quorum cognitio et judicium fuit. —— ¶ Also, to be one's own, devoted to. Cic. Me Pompeii totum esse. Liv. Plebs novarum rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse. Id. Hominum, non causarum erant, h. e. had respect only to the persons, not to the causes, looked only to, &c. Id. Suarum rerum erant, h. e. minded only their own business. —— ¶ Also, to be good, serviceable or of use for any thing. With ad. Cato. Vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam. Also, with the genit. of a substantive joined with a participle in dus. Liv. Nihil æque dissolvendæ religionis esse, h. e. contribute so much, &c. Sallust. Conservandæ libertatis esse. Also, with a dat. Plin. Radix est vescendo. Pandect. Esui esse. —— ¶ Also, to cost, be worth, be sold at a certain price, with an ablat. or genit. Cic. sestertiis duobus. Id. mille denarium. Id. tanti. Id. pluris. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, to be, occasion. Cic. Impedimento esse alicui. Id. Detrimento, maculæ, invidiæ, infamiæ nobis esse. Id. Esse signo, or, Id. argumento, h. e. to be a sign, show, prove. —— ¶ Also, to suit, be suitable. Cic. Est palæstræ. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, to be fit or convenient for. Pand. and Gell. potui. Plin. vescendo. (See above) Liv. Sum oneri ferendo, I can bear, I am equal to the burden. Cic. Non esse solvendo, h. e. to be unable to pay, to be insolvent. Also, with an ablat. Liv. solvendo ære alieno. —— ¶ Also, to happen, come to pass, become. Liv. Quid se futurum esset. Cic. Quæ futura sunt. Plaut. Si quid eo fuerit, h. e. if any thing should happen to him, if he should die. —— ¶ Also, to occupy or

concern one's self with any thing. Liv. Prætores trahenda re esse, h. e. delayed or endeavored to delay the matter. —— ¶ Also, to be, with a certain power or efficacy. Liv. Deos et jusjurandum esse, h. e. vim habere. —— ¶ Siem, sies, siet, for sim, &c. Plaut., Lucret. and Terent. — Escit, for erit. Lucret. Escunt, for erunt. Cic. e legg. xii tab. —— ¶ Sum is composed of parts of two different verbs. Sum itself seems to be shortened from esum or esumi for eso, from ἔω, εἰμί, εἰμί; Fui is from the old form fuo, Greek φύω.

SŪMEN (for sugimen, from sugo), inis, n. a breast, teat, of women. Lucil. Also, of animals, particularly a sow's udder, a sow's belly with the paps on it, οὖθαρ, ἦθρον. Plin. —— ¶ Figur. of a rich piece of land. Varr. Esse sumen Italiæ, h. e. the richest part.

SŪMĬNĀTŬS (sumen), a, um, adj. that has an udder or breast full of milk. Lamprid. sus, h. e. sucking. Arnob. caro, h. e. perhaps, with the breast or udder.

SUMMĂ (summus, a, um), æ, f. the sum or aggregate of any thing, κεφάλαιον. Cic. litium, h. e. the amount of money to be restored. Id. Summam facere, h. e. to sum up, reckon together. Figur. Id. Summam facere cogitationum suarum, h. e. to connect his ideas. Id. Summam conficere, h. e. to sum up. — Hence, a sum of money. Terent. and Liv. — Also, figur. the sum, contents, substance. Liv. querelarum. Cic. juris. Id. Summam rei dicere. But this may also mean the main point. Id. Summæ rerum, h. e. the chief particulars, principal heads, main points. Id. mali, h. e. amount, quantity. Virg. Hæc summa est, h. e. this is the sum of my commands. — Hence, Summa summarum, the substance. Senec. Summa ergo summarum hæc erit: tardiloquum te esse jubeo, h. e. the sum or substance of all I have said. — Also, amount, quantity, number. Cic. prædæ. Liv. copiarum. —— ¶ Also, the whole of a thing. Ovid. rerum, h. e. the whole world. Id. certaminis, h. e. the whole contest. Liv. Ad discrimen summam rerum adducere, h. e. to fight with the whole army, expose the whole army to danger. Liv. Summæ rerum prosperum eventum portendit, h. e. to the whole war. Cæs. Summa exercitus, h. e. the whole army. Hence, Cic. Summa reipublicæ, or, Liv. Summa rerum, h. e. the whole state. Cic. Summa est in testibus, h. e. the whole matter or all depends upon the witnesses, or, the chief or main point. — Hence, Summa summarum, the sum of sums, the sum total. the whole generally; as, Lucret. Sicuti summarum summa est æterna, h. e. the universe. Plaut. Penes quam amantum summa summarum redit, h. e. who rules the whole fortune of lovers, to whom all lovers are subject, who has the supreme power, &c. —— ¶ Also, the chief point. Virg. belli. Liv. Lectis rerum summis. Cic. Ipsæ summæ rerum. Id. Summa est in testibus. — Also, a principal person. Ovid. Summa ducum, for summus dux. —— ¶ Also, the chief thing, or the most excellent in a person or thing. Cic. hominis. Id. philosophiæ. Liv. rei, h. e. the chief point, the chief power. Also, supreme power, command in chief. Liv. Summæ rei præerat. Summæ reipublicæ præficere. (See above.) Nepos. Summa rerum, h. e. supreme power. So, also, Summa imperii, supreme power, highest authority, whether in war or not, command in chief. Cæs. and Nepos. Also, not in war. Nepos. Summa imperii custodiæ, h. e. superintendence of the prisoners, or of the prisons. Ovid. Summa ducum, h. e. summus dux. (See above.) — Summa rerum, a decisive battle. Liv. Periculum summæ rerum facere. Id. De summa rerum decernere, h. e. to fight a decisive battle. Also, main point, principal business. Terent. Summa rerum ad te redit, h. e. the principal business, or, all, the whole matter. So, also, Cic. Summa reipublicæ. This may also mean the whole state. (See above.) Hence, absolutely, Summa, the highest or supreme power. Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. rerum, h. e. of the state. But perhaps summa rerum means together chief power. Hence, Summa summarum, supreme power. —— ¶ Also, preference, preëminence, first place, first rank. Plaut. Solus summam habet hic apud nos. Cic. Summam ordinis concedunt. —— ¶ Also, perfection. Quintil. —— ¶ Ad summam, or, in summa, or, in omni summa, on the whole, in short, in a word, to conclude, finally. Cic.

SUMMĀLIS (summa), e, adj. containing a sum, whole. Tertull.

SUMMĀNŌ (Summanus), as, a. 1. perhaps, to have under the hands or in hand. Plaut.

SUMMĀNŬS, i, m. the name of a certain god, otherwise called Soranus. He is said to have been Pluto, according to Marc. Cap. He was also called Submanus. Plaut. — Instead of Summanus, or Summarius, in Cic. Att. 10, 1, the reading summerius is to be preferred.

SUMMĀRĬUM (summa), ii, n. a summary, compendium, abstract, abridgment, epitome, recapitulation, ἐπιτομή. Senec.

SUMMĀRĬŬS, ii, m. See Summanus.

SUMMĀS (summus), ātis, m. and f. a chief, principal, or leading person, noble, chief, principal, ἄριστος. Plaut. Summates viri, grandees. Id. Summates matronæ.

SUMMĀTIM (summa), adv. generally, summarily, κεφαλαιωδῶς, ἐν ἐπιτομῇ. Cic. —— ¶ Also, lightly, superficially. Colum. and Sueton. —— ¶ Also, above, on the upper end. Calp. Stringere virgas.

SUMMĀTŬS (summus), us, m. the highest rank or authority; supremacy, preëminence, sovereignty, chief rule, πρωτεῖον, ἀρχή. Lucret.

SUMMĒ (Id.), adv. highly, extremely, very greatly, in the highest degree, εἰς τὰ μάλιστα. Cic. officiosus. Id. contendere.

SUMMERGŌ. See Submergo.

SUMMĬTĀS (summus), ātis, f. height, highness; the top, summit of any thing, ἄκρα. Plin.

SUMMITTŌ. See Submitto.

SUMMŒNIĀNŬS. See Summœnium.

SUMMŒNIUM, and **SUBMŒNIUM** (sub & mœnia), ii, n. a place at Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwelt. Martial. — Hence, Summœniānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to this place. Martial.

SUMMŌNEŌ. See Submoneo.

SUMMŌPĔRĔ, or **SUMMŌ ŎPĔRĔ**, adv. very much, exceedingly, with great exertion, μάλιστα. Cic.

SUMMŌTĔNŬS, or **SUMMŌ TĔNŬS**, adv. to the very top or extremity. Apul.

SUMMŎVEŌ. See Submoveo.

SUMMŬLĂ (dimin. of summa), æ, f. a small sum. Senec.

SUMMŬS, a, um. See Superus.

SUMMŪTŌ. See Submuto.

SŪMŌ (sub & emo), is, msi and mpsi, mtum and mptum, a. 3. to take, take up, λαμβάνω. Liv. ferrum. Id. arma. Nep. cibum. Id. regium ornatum et nomen, h. e. to assume. Id. venenum. Cic. legem in manus. Terent. argentum ab aliquo, h. e. to take, receive. Cic. pecuniam mutuam, h. e. to borrow. So, also, simply, Id. pecuniam, h. e. to make a loan. Liv. tempus cibi, h. e. to take time for. Cic. literas, h. e. to take or receive. Ovid. animum, h. e. to take courage. Liv. supplicium, h. e. to inflict punishment, punish. So, also, Cic. de matre. Virg. Æn. 6, 505. Sumere pœnas, h. e. to abuse, treat ill. — Hence, to captivate, inflame with passion. Apul. Venustate alicujus sumi. — Particularly, to cite, bring forward. Cic. homines notos. Id. annum. Auct. ad Her. exemplum. — Also, to buy, purchase. Cic. genus signorum. Horat. Parvo sumi. — Also, to choose, select. Cic. Capuam. Id. sibi studium philosophiæ. Nep. aliquem sibi imperatorem. Horat. Sumite materiam vestris æquam viribus. Cæs. diem ad deliberandum. Sil. periculum, h. e. subire. Also, with an infinit. following. Horat. celebrare. — Also, to undertake, enter upon, take in hand, begin. Liv. bellum, h. e. to enter upon, engage in. Tacit. Agric. 16. Sumpsere bellum, h. e. they took up arms, εἵλοντο πόλεμον. Cic. inimicitias, h. e. to conceive. — Also, to take to one's self, to take. Cic. frumentum in cellam. — Hence, figur. to assume, use. Cic. arrogantiam sibi. Ovid. vultus acerbos. Liv. mores antiquos. — Also, to arrogate, assume to one's self. Cic. sibi partes imperatorias. Id. Mihi non tantum sumo. Id. Sumpsi hoc mihi, h. e. I have taken the liberty of, &c. — Also, to take or assume for certain, take for granted, suppose, affirm, maintain. Cic. aliquid pro certo. Id. Beatos esse deos sumpsisti. — Also, to lay out, expend, spend. Plaut. Minus in hisce rebus sumtum est sex minis. Id. alicui aliquid. Terent. operam. Cæs. laborem. Terent. diem rei. — Hence, to consume, wear out, harass. Cic. e poeta. Curis sumptus. — Also, to take for use, use, enjoy. Ovid. feminam. Nemes. gaudia — Also, to take, put on. Ovid. gausapa. — Also, to make. Ovid. tentamina vocis. — Also, to procure. Liv. laxamentum plebi. —— ¶ Also, to reckon, reckon together, compute. Plaut. Non tibi illud, si sumas, apparere potest; (unless we read summes, from obsol. summo, h. e. to sum up.) —— ¶ Accipere has reference to something offered, and supposes a giver: Sumere, to take (with choice), may be without a giver, and commonly relates to something which we are allowed to appropriate to ourselves: Capere, to take, seize, take possession of, very often refers to something which does not belong to us.

SUMPTĬFĂCĬŌ, or **SUMTĬFĂCĬŌ** (sumtus & facio), is, a. 3. to lay out, spend, expend, δαπανάω. Plaut. restim.

SUMPTĬŌ, and **SUMTĬŌ** (sumo), ōnis, f. a taking, λῆψις. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, one of the two premises of a syllogism, the assumption. Cic.

SUMPTĬTŌ, and **SUMTĬTŌ** (frequentat. of sumo), as, a. 1. to take. Plin. elleborum.

SUMPTŪĀRĬŬS, and **SUMTŪĀRĬŬS** (sumptus), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to expense, sumptuary, δαπανηματικός. Cic. lex, h. e. the sumptuary law.

SUMPTŪŌSĒ, and **SUMTŪŌSĒ** (sumptuosus), adv. with much expense, expensively, sumptuously, δαπανηρῶς. Catull. Convivia lauta sumptuose facere. Cic. Sumptuosius.

SUMPTŪŌSĬTĀS, or **SUMTŪŌSĬTĀS** (Id.), ātis, f. expensiveness, costliness, sumptuousness. Sidon.

SUMPTŪŌSŬS, and **SUMTŪŌSŬS** (sumptus, or sumtus), a, um, adj. dear, expensive, costly, sumptuous, splendid, δαπανηρός. Cic. cœna. Id. Ludos sumptuosiores. Sueton. Sumptuosissimi operis. —— ¶ Also, spending much, prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. Terent. amica. Cic. homo.

SUMPTŬS, and **SUMTŬS** (sumo), us, m. charge, expense, cost, δαπάνη. Cic. epularum. Id. Sumptum facere in rem, or, impendere, or, insumere, or, ponere, h. e. to make, spend. Id. Sumptum dare, h. e. to pay one his expenses. Id. afferre, h. e. to cause, occasion. Id. inferre alicui, h. e. to charge. Also, in the plural. Terent. Suppeditare alicui sumptibus, h. e. to supply him with money for his expenses. Cic. Sumtus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari æqualiter. — Terent. Sumptum suum exercere opere rustico, h. e. earn what they cost. —— ¶ Plaut. Sumpti, for sumptus.

SUMPTŬS, and **SUMTŬS**, a, um, particip. from sumo.

SUMSĬŌ, for Sumtio. Cato.

SUMTĬFĂCĬŌ, } See Sumptifacio, &c.
SUMTĬŌ, &c. }

SŬNĬCŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. a kind of measure. Pallad. Nov. 22. (But some prefer the reading semisicilicus, h. e. half a sextarius.)

SŪNĬUM, or **SŪNION** (Σούνιον), ii, n. a promontory and town of Attica.

SŬŌ (unc.), is, sŭi, sūtum, a. 3. to sew or stitch, join or tack together, ῥάπτω. Cels. foramen. Cic. Tegumenta texta vel suta. — Hence, Sutum, subst. that is sewed together. Virg. Suta, h. e. a coat of mail. — Figur. Terent. Ne quid suo suat capiti, h. e. cause, occasion.

SŬŎPTĔ, same as *Sua ipsius*. *Cic.*
SŬŎVĔTAURĪLĬA, or **SŬŎVĬTAURĪLĬA** (sus, ovis & taurus), ium, n. *a certain solemn sacrifice, offered at lustrations, &c. at which a pig, sheep and bull were sacrificed.* *Liv.* (Instead of it, *solitaurilia* occurs in *Fest.* and *Ascon.*)
SŬPELLECTĬCĀRĬŬS (supellex), a, um, adj. *relating to household stuff.* *Pandect.* servi, *h. e. that have the care of it.*
SŬPELLEX (unc.), lectilis, f. *household furniture or stuff, household-goods, movables, chattels,* τὰ σκεύη, τὰ ἔπιπλα. *Cic.* Pretiosa vestis, multa et lauta supellex. *Liv.* militaris. — Figur. Amicos parare, optimam vitæ supellectilem. *Quintil.* Copiosam sibi verborum supellectilem comparare, *h. e. store.*
SŬPĔR (ὑπέρ), adv. *above, over.* *Cæs.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *besides,* with *quam* following. *Liv.* Super quam quod, *h. e. besides that.* Also, without *quam, moreover, besides.* *Ovid.* Dederatque super. *Virg.* Super poscunt. —— ¶ Also, *upon this, thereupon.* *Virg.* Super tales effundit voces. —— ¶ Also, *over and above, in addition, more.* *Horat.* Super quam, *h. e. more than.* Also, without *quam.* *Cic.* Satis superque dixi, *h. e. enough and more than enough.* *Horat.* Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, *h. e. very much, exceedingly.* —— ¶ Also, *left, remaining.* *Nepos.* Præter arma nihil erat super. *Liv.* Quid super sanguinis, *sc.* esse. —— ¶ It is, also, a *preposition* governing an *accusat.* or *ablat.*, and denotes, *over, upon, on,* ἐπί, ὑπέρ. *Cic.* Super aspidem assidere. *Cæs.* Qui super musculo struantur. *Liv.* Aqua super montium juga concreta erat. *Id.* Domos super se ipsos concremaverunt, *h. e. burnt their houses over their own heads.* *Sueton.* Super currum, *h. e. on a chariot.* —— ¶ Also, *above,* with reference to situation. *Liv.* Super flumen instruit aciem. *Id.* Situs super flumen. —— ¶ Also, *beyond.* *Sallust.* Super Numidiam agitare, *h. e.* esse. — Hence, *by,* in passing a place. *Liv.* Super Sunium navigans. — Also, *over against, opposite.* *Liv.* Super Demetriadem. —— ¶ Also, *above,* with regard to place, rank, &c. *Horat.* Erat super ipsum. *Curt.* Cubabat super regem. —— ¶ Also, *over, at.* *Plaut.* Super cœna loqui. *Plin. Ep.* and *Suet.* Super cœnam. — Hence, in general, *at, during,* of time. *Virg.* Nocte super media. *Curt.* Super vinum. —— ¶ Also, *besides.* *Liv.* Super ceteros honores. *Id.* Vulnus super vulnus, *h. e. wound upon wound, one wound after another.* *Id.* Super hæc. —— ¶ Also, of number, preëminence or excellence, *over, above, more.* *Sueton.* Famosissima super ceteros cœna. *Liv.* Super omnia, *h. e. above all.* —— ¶ Also, *of, on, about, concerning,* περί. *Nep.* Super tali causa missi. *Cic.* Hac super re scribam ad te. —— ¶ Also, *over,* with regard to oversight or office. *Scrib. Larg.* 162. Libertus super hæreditates. (Others read *supra.*) —— ¶ Super, adj. *for* superus. *Cato.*
SŬPĔRĀ (for supera parte), adv. same as *Supra, above.* *Lucret.* Id quod supera ostendimus. —— ¶ As a *preposition,* it denotes *over, above.* *Lucret.* Supera terram.
SŬPĔRĀBĬLIS (supero), e, adj. *that may be surmounted or passed over.* *Liv.* murus. —— ¶ Also, *that may be conquered or overcome, conquerable.* *Ovid.* Per vim non est superabilis ulli. *Tacit.* Nullis casibus superabiles Romanos. — Hence, *curable.* *Tacit.* cæcitas.
SŬPĔRĀBLŬŎ (super & abluo), is, a. 3. *to wash away above,* ὑπερλούω. *Avien.*
SŬPĔRĀBUNDŎ (super & abundo), as, n. 1. *to superabound, be superfluous,* περισσεύω. *Tertull.*
SŬPĔRACCŎMMŎDŎ (super & accommodo), as, a. 1. *to fit above, put upon.* *Cels.*
SŬPĔRACERVŎ (super & acervo), as, a. 1. *to heap or pile up.* *Tertull.*
SŬPĔRADDŎ (super & addo), is, a. 3. *to add above, to add over and above, to add,* ἐπιπροστίθημι. *Virg.* carmen, *inscribe besides.*
SŬPĔRADDŪCŎ (super & adduco), is, a. 3. *to bring besides.* *Plaut.*
SŬPĔRADJĬCĬŎ (super & adjicio), is, eci, ectum, a. 3. *to add, add over and above.* *Pallad.*
SŬPĔRADŌRNŎ (super & adorno), as, a. 1. *to adorn above.* *Senec.*
SŬPĔRADSISTŎ, **SŬPĔRADSPERGŎ**, **SŬPĔRADSTŎ**. } See *Superassisto,* &c.
SŬPĔRÆDĬFĬCĀTĬŎ (superædifico), ōnis, f. *a building upon.* *Tertull.*
SŬPĔRÆDĬFĬCŎ (super & ædifico), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to build upon.* *Paulin. Nolan.*
SŬPĔRAGGĔRŎ (super & aggero), as, a. 1. *to cover with a heap above.* *Colum.*
SŬPĔRĀGŎ (super & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive or bring over any thing.* *Tibull.* 4. 1. 157. Sol superegerit ortus. (Al. leg. *super ingerit.*)
SŬPĔRALLĬGŎ (super & alligo), as, a. 1. *to bind to above.* *Plin.*
SŬPĔRAMBŬLŎ (super & ambulo), as, a. 1. *to walk over or upon.* *Sedul.* undas.
SŬPĔRĀMENTUM (supero), i, n. *a remainder.* *Pandect.*
SŬPĔRANTEACTŬS (super & anteactus), a, um, adj. *Lucret.* ætas, *h. e. past or gone by.*
SŬPĔRARGŪMENTŎ, same as *Superargumentor.*
SŬPĔRARGŪMENTŎR (super & argumentor), āris, dep. 1. *to ground his proof upon, to argue over and above, prove besides.* *Tertull.*
SŬPĔRASPERGŎ, or **SŬPĔRADSPERGŎ** (super & adspergo), is, a. 3. *to scatter upon or over,* or, *to scatter upon besides.* *Veget.*
SŬPĔRASSISTŎ, or **SŬPĔRADSISTŎ** (super & adsisto), is, stiti, a. 3. *to step upon.* *Virg.* Superadstitit arce.
SŬPĔRASTŎ, or **SŬPĔRADSTŎ** (super & adsto), as, stiti, n. 1. *to stand above or over.* *Manil.*
SŬPĔRĀTĬŎ (supero), ōnis, f. *a going over any thing, a conquering, exceeding, surpassing.* *Vitruv.*
SŬPĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a conqueror, subduer.* *Ovid.*
SŬPĔRATTOLLŎ (super & attollo), is, a. 3. *to lift over.* *Plaut.* pedes limen.
SŬPĔRATTRAHŎ, or **SŬPĔRADTRAHŎ** (super & adtraho), is, a. 3. *to draw up.* *Avien.*
SŬPERBĒ (superbus), adv. *proudly, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently,* ὑπερηφάνως. *Cæs.* imperare. *Cic.* Superbius. *Id.* Superbissime.
SŬPERBĬA (ὑπερβίη), æ, f. *pride, haughtiness, insolence, arrogance,* ὑπερηφανία. *Cic.* — Also, of a woman, *prudery.* *Tacit.* — Figur. *Vitruv.* candoris, *h. e. the quality of the white color, that it does not easily take any other.* —— ¶ Also, in a good sense, *pride.* *Horat.* Sume superbiam quæsitam meritis, *h. e. a noble pride.* *Tacit.* Nec tantam Vespasiano superbiam, *h. e. greatness of soul.*
SŬPERBĬBŎ (super & bibo), is, a. 3. *to drink after or upon,* ἐπιπίνω. *Plin.*
SŬPERBĬFĬCŬS (superbus & facio), a, um, adj. *making proud,* γαυρικοποιός. *Senec.*
SŬPERBĬLŎQUENTĬA (superbus & loquor), æ, f. *proud, arrogant speech,* μεγαληγορία. *Cic.* e *Poeta.*
SŬPERBĬŎ (superbus), is, n. 4. *to be proud, act proudly, boast, glory,* ὑπερηφανεύομαι. *Ovid.* forma. Also, without an *ablat.* *Cic.* — Also, with an *infinit.* following, *to scorn, disdain.* *Stat.* Spoliare superbit. —— ¶ Also, *to be splendid, make a show, glitter, shine.* *Plin.* and *Prop.*
SŬPERBĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *insolently, haughtily.* *Afran.*
SŬPERBŬS (ὑπέρβιος), a, um, adj. *proud, haughty, puffed up, vain-glorious, arrogant, assuming, insolent, disdainful, scornful,* ὑπερήφανος. *Cic.* homo. *Id.* Victoria est superba, *h. e. makes haughty.* *Id.* Superbior. *Id.* Superbissima familia. *Plaut.* Faciam hodie te superbum, *h. e. I shall give you so sound a drubbing, that you will not be able to walk away, but must be carried away;* (proud people prefer riding or being carried to walking.) — Also, of animals and things. *Martial.* galli. *Virg.* gressus. — The last Roman king, *Tarquinius Superbus,* was also simply called *Superbus.* *Cic.* — Hence, *fastidious, not easily to be satisfied, capricious, judging severely, supercilious, nice, squeamish.* *Cic.* Judicium aurium superbissimum, *h. e. not content with what is common, but must have something extraordinary.* — *Senec.* Also, *disobliging from a feeling of superiority.* *Cic. Attic.* 8, 4. —— ¶ Also, *raising itself above others by its superiority or excellence, splendid, magnificent, superb, rich, costly, remarkable, excellent, distinguished, illustrious, noble, brave.* *Virg.* conjugium. *Id.* Bello superbus. *Id.* Tibur. *Horat.* Atridæ, *h. e. magnanimous, brave.* —— ¶ *Colum.* pira, *h. e.* perhaps, *muscadel pears.*
SŬPERCALCŎ (super & calco), as, a. 1. *to tread upon, lay closely upon,* ἐπιστείβω. *Colum.*
SŬPERCERNŎ (super & cerno), is, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. *to sift upon or over,* ἐπικρίνω. *Plin.*
SŬPERCĬLĬŌSŬS (supercilium), a, um, adj. *too serious, austere, censorious, strict, severe,* ὑπερόφρυς. *Senec.* censor. *Martian. Capell.* Superciliosior. —— ¶ Also, *proud, haughty, disdainful.* *Arnob.* res, *h. e. manifesting pride.*
SŬPERCĬLĬUM (super & cilium), ii, n. *a brow or eyebrow, the ridge of hair above the eyelids,* ὀφρύς. *Cic.* — Hence, *austereness, seriousness, gravity, severity.* *Cic.* — Also, *pride, haughtiness.* *Cic.* — Also, for *anger.* *Catull.* Tollat rubra supercilia, *h. e. knit the brows, frown.* —— ¶ Also, *a nod.* *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *the top or height of any thing, the brow, ridge, or summit of a hill.* *Liv.* tumuli. *Id.* Infimo supercilio, *h. e. at the foot of the mountain.* — Hence, in architecture, *the projecting part of a column, a kind of moulding, over the ogee of the cornice.* *Vitruv.* Hence, *Id.* Crassitudo supercilii, *h. e. the lintil.*
SŬPERCŒLESTIS (super & cœlestis), e, adj. *supercelestial.* *Tertull.* sedes.
SŬPERCŎMPŌNŎ (super & compono), is, a. 3. *to place together upon.* *Apic.*
SŬPERCŌNCĪDŎ (super & concido), is, a. 3. *to cut in pieces over.* *Apic.*
SŬPERCŌNTĔGŎ (super & contego), is, a. 3. *to cover over.* *Cels.* renes tunicis.
SŬPERCŎRRŬŎ, is, n. 3. *to fall down upon,* ἐπιπίπτω. *Val. Max.*
SŬPERCRĔĀTŬS (super & creatus), a, um, adj. *grown to, adventitious,* ἐπιγέννητος. *Cœl. Aurel.*
SŬPERCRESCŎ (super & cresco), is, ēvi, ētum, n. 3. *to grow up, over, or upon,* ἐπιφύομαι. *Cels.* — Figur. *Quintil. declam.* caritati, *h. e.* accedere.
SŬPERCŬBŎ (super & cubo), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to lie or sleep upon,* ἐπικεῖμαι. *Colum.*
SŬPERCURRŎ (super & curro), is, n. 3. *to run over.* — Hence, *to surpass, exceed.* *Plin. Ep.* vectigalia.
SŬPERDĪCŎ (super & dico), is, a. 3. *to say besides, add.* *Pandect.*
SŬPERDĬMĬDĬŬS (super & dimidius), a, um, adj. *containing a number one and a half time.* *Martian. Capell.*
SŬPERDŎ (super & do), as, a. 1. *to lay or put upon,* ἐπιδίδωμι. *Cels.*
SŬPERDŪCŎ (super & duco), is, a. 3. *to lead or draw over.* *Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *to bring upon or besides,* ἐπεισάγω. *Capitolin.* liberis novercam, *h. e. to take another wife, and thus give his children a stepmother.*
SŬPERDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from superduco.
SŬPERĒDĬTŬS (super & editus), a, um, adj. *raised above, high above.* *Lucret.*
SŬPERĔDŎ (super & edo), is, ēdi, ēsum, a. 3. *to eat besides or after something else,* ἐπιφάγω. *Plin.*
SŬPEREFFLŬŎ (super & effluo), is, n. 3. *to be superfluous.* *Paulin.* —— ¶ Also, *to flow over.* *Val. Flacc.* 4, 688. Scopulo supereffluit æquor. (Others read *scopulos super effluit.*)
SŬPEREFFUNDŎ (super & effundo), is, n. 3. *to produce besides.* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 482, where it is separated into two words.
SŬPERĒMĬCŎ (super & emico), as, n. 1. *to spring or go over.* *Sidon.*
SŬPEREMĬNENTĬA (supereminens), æ, f. *supereminence.* *Augustin.* Dei.
SŬPEREMĬNEŎ (super & emineo), es, a. 2. *to project above, be or appear above,*

overtop, be higher or above others, surpass, outstrip, ὑπερέχω. *Virg.*, *Colum.* and *Ovid.*

SŬPĔRĔMŎRĬŎR (super & emorior), ĕris, dep. 3. *to die upon.* *Plin.*

SŬPĔRĔNĂTŌ (super & enato), as, n. 1. *to swim or sail over.* *Lucan.*

SŬPĔRĔŌ (super & eo), is, irreg. n. *to pass over.* *Lucret.* 3, 1044. (*Ed. Creech.* reads *super ire lacunas.*)

SŬPĔRĔRECTŬS (super & erectus), a, um, adj. *standing over or upon.* *Ammian.*

SŬPĔRĔRŎGĀTĬŌ (supererogo), ōnis, f. *a paying over and above, supererogation.* *Quintil. decl.*

SŬPĔRĔRŎGŌ (super & erogo), as, a. 1. *to pay or spend over and above.* *Cod. Just.*

SŬPĔRĔSCIT, same as *Supererit.* *Enn.*

SŬPĔRĔVŎLŌ (super & evolo), as, n. 1. *to fly over.* *Lucan.* Alpem.

SŬPĔRĔXĀCTĬŌ (superexigo), ōnis, f. *a demanding over and above.* *Cod. Just.*

SŬPĔRĔXALTŌ (super & exalto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to exalt.* *Augustin.*

SŬPĔRĔXCĔLLĔNS (super & excellens), tis, adj. *very excellent.* *Salvian.*

SŬPĔRĔXCŬRRŌ (super & excurro), is, n. 3. *to run or stretch over, spread over.* *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRĔXĔŌ (super & exeo) is, irreg. n. *to extend.* *Auson.*

SŬPĔRĔXĬGŌ (super & exigo), is, a. 3. *to exact over and above.* *Cod. Just.*

SŬPĔRĔXTŎLLŌ (super & extollo), is, a. 3. *to raise above others.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRĔXŬLTŌ (super & exulto), as, n. 1. *to leap up, exult.* *Symmach.*

SŬPĔRFĔRŌ (super & fero), ers, tŭli, lātum, irreg. a. *to carry over or beyond*, ἐπιφέρω. — Hence, Superferri, *to fly, ride, run, swim, &c. over.* *Plin.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to carry beyond the usual time.* *Plin.* Et periclitari partus (*the fetus*), si superferatur, *be carried beyond the usual time.* —— ¶ Also, *to lay, place, or put over.* *Plin.* Pedem superlatum. —— ¶ Also, *to raise or lift up.* Hence, Superlatus, a, um, *excessive, hyperbolical, exaggerated.* *Cic.*

SŬPĔRFĔTŌ, and **SŬPĔRFŒTŌ** (super & feto), as, n. 1. *to conceive anew after being with young*, ἐπικυΐω. *Plin.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬĀLĬS (superficies), e, adj. *superficial.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬĀLĬTĔR (superficialis), adv. *superficially.* *Cassiod.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬĀRĬŬS (superficies), a, um, adj. *built or dwelling on rented land*, ἐπιπολαῖος. *Pandect.* ædes, *houses built upon another man's ground, and subject in consequence to a quit-rent or ground-rent.* *Id.* Superficiarius, *h. e. who lives or has settled on rented ground.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬĔNS (as if from superficio), tis, adj. *superfluous or overflowing.* *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬĒS (super & facies), ēi, f. *the upper part* of any thing, or *that which is over or which is placed over* any thing. *Plin.* testudinum, *h. e. the upper shell or upper part of the shell.* — Particularly, of trees and plants, *that which grows above the earth, and is therefore distinguished from the root and stump.* *Plin.* — Hence, *the top* of any thing. *Plin.* — Also, *the upper part* of a candlestick in which the candle is placed. *Plin.* — Also, *the upper part or surface of water.* *Colum.* — Also, in buildings, sometimes *the roof* relatively to the building beneath, *Plin.*; and sometimes *the whole building* relatively to the ground on which it stands. *Pandect.*, *Liv.* 5, 54, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1. — *Plin.* corporum, *h. e. the upper part.* —— ¶ With mathematicians, *a superficies, surface, length and breadth without thickness.* *Macrob.*

SŬPĔRFĬCĬŬM, ii, n. same as *Superficies.* *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRFĬGŌ (super & figo), is, xi, xum, a. 3. *to fix or put upon.* *Liv.*

SŬPĔRFĬŌ (super & fio), is, irreg. *to remain, be left, be over and above.* *Plaut.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to come or appear uppermost*, as, when any thing is turned round. *Gell.*

SŬPĔRFĬXŬS, a, um, particip. from superfigo.

SŬPĔRFLEXŬS (super & flexus), a, um, adj. *bent over.* *Sidon.*

SŬPĔRFLŌRĔSCŌ (super & floresco), is, n. 3. *to blossom over* itself. *Plin.* sibi.

SŬPĔRFLŬĒ (superfluus), adv. *superfluously*, παρελκόντως. *Augustin.*

SŬPĔRFLŬĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *superfluity, superfluousness, superabundance*, περιουσία. *Plin.*

SŬPĔRFLŬŌ (Id.), adv. same as *Superflue, superfluously.* *Augustin.*

SŬPĔRFLŬŌ (super & fluo), is, uxi, n. and a. 3. Intrans. *to run over, overflow*, ἐπιρρέω. *Tacit.* Nilus superfluit. — Hence, figur. *to have a superabundance.* *Cic.* Nos superfluentes. — Also, *to be superabundant, abound.* *Tacit.* Superfluente multitudine. — Also, *to be superfluous.* *Quintil.* Nihil superfluat. —— ¶ Transitive. *to flow by or past.* *Quintil.* aures.

SŬPĔRFLŬŬS (superfluo), a, um, adj. *running over, overflowing*, ἐπιρρέων. *Plin. Paneg.* —— ¶ Also, *unnecessary, superfluous.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *remaining over and above.* *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRFŒTŌ. See *Superfeto.*

SŬPĔRFŎRĀNĔŬS (super & forum), a, um, adj. *superfluous, unnecessary.* *Symmach.*

SŬPĔRFŎRE, *for* Superfuturum esse. *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRFŎRŌ (super & foro), as, a. 1. *to bore above.* *Scribi Larg.*

SŬPĔRFRŬTĬCŌ (super & frutico), as, n. 1. *to bud or sprout again.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRFŬGĬŌ (super & fugio), is, n. 3. *to fly upon or over.* *Val. Flacc.*

SŬPĔRFULGĔŌ (super & fulgeo), es, n. 2. *to shine over* any thing, *to shine or glitter forth*, ἐπιστιλβέω. *Stat.* Templa superfulges.

SŬPĔRFUNDŌ (super & fundo), is, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3. *to pour upon or over*, ὑπερχέω. *Colum.* oleum alicui rei. *Quintil.* Superfusa humoris copia. Hence, Superfundi, *to overflow.* *Liv.* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus. Hence, figur. *to spread, take up a great space.* *Senec.* Corpora superfunduntur. —— ¶ Also, *to cast, put or lay upon or over, to overlay.* *Pallad.* pavimenta. — Hence, Superfundi, *to pour, throw or lay himself or itself upon, spread over or upon.* *Colum.* Terra superfusa scamnis. *Liv.* Hostes superfusi, *h. e. who rushed upon him.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour or throw over.* *Tacit.* vim telorum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to pour, spread.* *Liv.* Superfudit se (regnum Macedoniæ) in Asiam, *h. e. was spread, extended.* *Calp.* Lac superfusum. *Plin.* Gens superfusa montibus, *h. e. scattered or dispersed over.* *Liv.* Lætitia se superfundens, *h. e. excessive, extravagant.* —— ¶ Also, *to pour upon, wet, moisten, cover by pouring*, or, in general, *to cover.* *Colum.* aliquid oleo. *Tacit.* Alarum signa pulsu sonituque et nube ipsa operient et superfundent — equites equosque.

SŬPĔRFŪSĬŌ (superfundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring over or upon*, ἐπίχυσις. *Ammian.* —— ¶ Also, *a casting, throwing or laying over or upon.* *Pallad.* pavimenti.

SŬPĔRFŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from superfundo.

SŬPĔRFŬTŪRŬS. See *Supersum.*

SŬPĔRGĔRŌ (super & gero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to put or heap upon.* *Colum.* terram. —— ¶ Also, *to step up above.* *Apul.* Supergesto operculo.

SŬPĔRGRĔDĬŎR (super & gradior), ĕris, essus sum, dep. 3. *to step, go or pass over.* *Colum.* limen. —— ¶ Figur. *to go, come or pass over.* *Senec.* necessitates, *h. e. to endure, support.* —— ¶ Also, *to surpass, excel.* *Quintil.* and *Justin.* aliquid. —— ¶ *Plin.* Supergradior *for* supergredior. — Supergredio, *for* supergredior. *Apul.* Supergresserat annum XII. — Hence, Supergressus, a, um, *passively.* *Pallad.*

SŬPĔRGRĔSSŬS, a, um, particip. from supergredior.

SŬPĔRGRĔSSŬS (supergredior), us, m. *an exceeding, excelling, surpassing.* *Tertull.* Per supergressum, *h. e. exceedingly, extraordinarily.*

SŬPĔRHĂBĔŌ (super & habeo), es, a. 2. *to have over or upon.* *Cels.*

SŬPĔRI, ōrum. See *Superus.*

SŬPĔRJĂCĔŌ (super & jaceo), es, n. 2. *to lie over or upon.* *Cels.*

SŬPĔRJĂCĬŌ (super & jacio), is, jēci, jactum and jectum, a. 3. *to cast or throw over or upon*, ἐπιβάλλω. *Colum.* Folia superjaciebantur. *Virg.* Scopulos superjacit undam Pontus. *Horat.* Æquor superjectum, *h. e. overflowed.* — Hence, Superjectus, a, um, *lying above* any thing. *Plin.* Phrygia Troadi superjecta. —— ¶ Also, *to exaggerate, go too far.* *Liv.* fidem augendo. —— ¶ *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* Superjactus, a, um.

SŬPĔRJACTŌ (super & jacto), as, a. 1 *to spring over.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to cast or fling up.* *Val. Max.*

SŬPĔRJACTŬS, a, um, particip. from superjacio.

SŬPĔRJECTĬŌ (superjacio), ōnis, f. *a throwing over.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *an hyperbole.* *Quintil.*

SŬPĔRJECTŬS, a, um, particip. from superjacio.

SŬPĔRJECTŬS (superjacio), us, m. *a leaping upon, lying over or upon.* *Colum.*

SŬPĔRILLĬGŌ (super & illigo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bind to above, to tie or bind upon*, ὑπερδέω. *Plin.*

SŬPĔRILLĬNŌ (super & illino), is, ēvi, ĭtum, a. 3. *to smear or anoint above.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *to smear upon.* *Cels.* —— ¶ *Superillinio* occurs also. Hence, Superillinitus, a, um. *Apul.*

SŬPĔRIMMĬNĔŌ (super & immineo), es, n. 2. *to hang over, overhang.* *Virg.* Ense sequens superimminet. *Avien.* Pudor superimminet.

SŬPĔRIMMITTŌ (super & immitto), is, a. 3. *to throw into or upon.* *Apic.*

SŬPĔRIMPĔNDĔNS (super & impendens), tis, adj. *hanging over, overhanging.* *Catull.*

SŬPĔRIMPŌNŌ (super & impono), is, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, a. 3. *to put, lay, or place upon*, ἐπιτίθημι. *Cels.*

SŬPĔRIMPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from superimpono.

SŬPĔRINCENDŌ (super & incendo), is, a. 3. *to inflame more.* *Valer. Flacc.* aliquem.

SŬPĔRINCĬDŌ (super & incido), is, n. 3. *to fall down into or upon from above.* *Liv.*

SŬPĔRINCĪDŌ (super & incido), is, a. 3. *to make an incision above.* *Cels.*

SŬPĔRINCRĒSCŌ (super & incresco), is, n. 3. *to grow over or upon.* *Cels.*

SŬPĔRINCŬBŌ (super & incubo), as, n. 1. *to lie upon.* *Liv.*

SŬPĔRINCUMBŌ (super & incumbo), is, cŭbŭi, n. 3. *to lie down upon.* *Ovid.*

SŬPĔRINCURVĀTŬS (super & incurvatus), a, um, adj. *bending over upon.* *Apul.*

SŬPĔRINDICTĬŌ (superindico), ōnis, f. and **SŬPĔRINDICTŬM**, i, n. *an extraordinary duty or impost.* *Cod. Just.*

SŬPĔRINDŪCŌ (super & induco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw over.* — Hence, Superinductus, a, um, *drawn over.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to mention afterwards or thereupon.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRINDUCTĪTĬŬS, or **SŬPĔRINDUCTĪCĬŬS**, a, um, adj. *supposititious.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRINDUCTĬŌ (super & inductio), ōnis, f. *that is inserted by writing it above the line written.* *Pandect.*

SŬPĔRINDUCTŬS, a, um, particip. from superinduco.

SŬPĔRINDŪMENTŬM (superinduo), i, n. *a cloak or other outer garment.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRINDŬŌ (super & induo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. *to put on over the rest of one's clothes*, ἐπενδύω. *Sueton.*

SŬPĔRINDŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from superinduo.

SŬPĔRINFUNDŌ (super & infundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour over or upon.* *Cels.*

SŬPĔRINFŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from superinfundo.

SŬPĔRINGĔRŌ (super & ingero), is, essi, estum, a. 3. *to lay or heap upon*, ἐπιφέρω. *Plin.* and *Colum.* — Figur. *Tibull.* ortus, *h. e. to rise, shine.*

SŬPĔRINJECTŬS, a, um, particip. from superinjicio.

SŬPĔRINJĬCĬŌ (super & injicio), is, ēci, jectum, a. 3. *to lay or throw above, throw or cast over or upon*, ἐπεμβάλλω. *Virg.* and *Cels.*

SŪPERINLIGO, SŪPERINLINO, SŪPERINMINEO, SŪPERINMITTO, SŪPERINPENDENS, SŪPERINPONO, See *Superilligo, Superillino, Superimmineo, Superimmitto, Superimpendens, Superimpono.*

SŪPERINSIDEŌ (super & insideo), es, n. 2. *to sit or be upon or near.* *Lucret.* 3, 914. (*Ed. Creech.* reads *insidet insuper.*)

SŪPERINSPICIŌ (super & inspicio), is, a. 3. *to have the care of, to superintend.* *Sidon.*

SŪPERINSTERNŌ (super & insterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to strew, spread, or lay upon.* *Liv.*

SŪPERINSTILLŌ (super & instillo), as, a. 1. *to drop upon.* *Apic.*

SŪPERINSTRĀTUS, a, um, particip. from superinsterno.

SŪPERINSTREPŌ (super & instrepo), is, n. 3. *to sound above.* *Sil.*

SŪPERINSTRUCTUS, a, um, particip. from superinstruo.

SŪPERINSTRUŌ (super & instruo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to build upon or over.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *to build or place over one another, place one above another.* *Colum.*

SŪPERINSULTŌ (super & insulto), as, n. 1. *to leap about upon.* *Claudian.*

SŪPERINTEGŌ (super & intego), is, texi, tectum, a. 3. *to cover over or above,* ἐπεγκαλύπτω. *Plin.*

SŪPERINTENDŌ (super & intendo), is, n. 3. *to superintend,* ἐπισκοπῶ. *Augustin.*

SŪPERINTENTŌR (superintendo), ōris, m. *a superintendent, overseer.* *Augustin.*

SŪPERINTŌNŌ (super & intono), as, n. 1. *to sound over or above,* ἐπιβροντάω. *Virg.*

SŪPERINVEHŌ (super & inveho), is, a. 3. *to carry over or above.* *Avien.*

SŪPERINVERGŌ (super & invergo), is, a. 3. *to pour above or over.* *Ovid.*

SŪPERINUNDŌ (super & inundo), as, n. 1. *to overflow.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERINUNGŌ (super & inungo), is, a. 3. *to anoint or smear over,* ἐξαλείφω. *Cels.*

SŪPERIŌR. See *Superus.*

SŪPERJŪMENTĀRIUS (super & jumentarius), ii, m. *a master mule-driver, director of the drivers of beasts of burden.* *Sueton.*

SŪPERIUS. See *Superus.*

SŪPERLĀBŌR (super & labor), ĕris, dep. 3. *to glide or run over.* *Senec.*

SŪPERLĂCRȲMŌ (super & lacrymo), as, a. 1. *to weep over.* *Colum.*

SŪPERLĀTIŌ (superfero), ōnis, f. *an exaggerating.* *Cic.* veritatis, *or, simply,* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Superlatio, *h. e. an hyperbole,* ὑπέρθεσις, ὑπερβολή. —— ¶ Also, *a surname.* *Val. Max.* 6, 9, 12. (si lectio certa).

SŪPERLĀTUS, a, um, particip. from superfero.

SŪPERLĪMINĀRE (super & liminaris), is, n. *the transom or lintel over a door,* ὑπέρθυρον. *Plin.* 29, 26. (But *Ed. Hard.* reads *supero limine.*)

SŪPERLINŌ (super & lino), is, lēvi, litum, a. 3. *to daub or smear over,* ἐπιχρίω. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *to smear over* with any thing, *besmear above.* *Plin.*

SŪPERLITIŌ (superlino), ōnis, f. *a smearing over,* ἐπίχρισις. *Marcell. Empir.*

SŪPERLITUS, a, um, particip. from superlino.

SŪPERMANDŌ (super & mando), is, a. 3. *to chew or eat upon or after* something else, ἐπιμασσάομαι. *Plin.*

SŪPERMEŌ (super & meo), as, n. 1. *to flow, run or glide over,* ὑπεῤῥέω. *Plin.*

SŪPERMĒTIŎR (super & metior), īris, mensus sum, dep. 4. *to mete out more copiously.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERMICŌ (super & mico), as, n. 1. *to leap over, surpass, excel.* *Senec.*

SŪPERMITTŌ (super & mitto), is, misi, missum, a. 3. *to pour or put over or upon, to put in afterwards, add.* *Justin.* aquam potioni.

SŪPERMUNDIĀLIS (super & mundialis), e, adj. *that is above the world, supersecular.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERMŪNIŌ (super & munio), is, a. 4. *to fortify above.* *Colum.*

SŪPERNĀS (supernus), ātis, adj. *that is or comes from above,* as, from the upper sea or the Adriatic. *Plin.* abies. — Hence, *Vitruv.* Supernas (ventus), *h. e. a wind between north-east and north.*

SŪPERNASCŎR (super & nascor), nascĕris, nātus sum, 3. *to grow above or over.* *Cels.* Supernatis ulceribus.

SŪPERNĂTŌ (super & nato), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim above, or at the top, float,* ἐπικολάζω. *Colum.* Also, with a *dat.* *Apul.*

SŪPERNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from supernascor.

SŪPERNE (supernus), adv. *from above, from on high,* ἄνωθεν. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *above.* *Horat.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *up, upwards.* *Plin.* tendere.

SŪPERNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *height, the highest.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERNŌ (super & no), as, n. 1. *to swim above, or at the top.* *Gell.*

SŪPERNŌMINŌ (super & nomino), as, a. 1. *to surname.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERNUMERĀRIUS (super & numerarius), a, um, adj. *supernumerary.* *Veget.*

SŪPERNUS (super), a, um, adj. *that is above, on high, upper,* ὑπέρτερος. *Plin.* pars. *Horat.* Tibur, *h. e. situated on the mountain.*—Hence, *above, celestial.* *Ovid.*

SŪPERŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. INTRANS. *to be above.* — Hence, *to project, come forth.* *Plaut.* Sol superabat e mari. *Virg.* Superant capite et cervicibus altis. — Also, *to be superior, have superiority, prevail.* *Cæs.* Virtute nostri milites facile superabant. *Nep.* Quum videret hostes superare equitatu. Also, figur. *to have superiority, prevail.* *Plin. Ep.* Superavit morbus. *Liv.* Tantum superantibus malis, *h. e. preponderating.* Also, *to abound, be very frequent, superfluous or redundant.* *Cic.* Partem superare mendosum est. *Id.* De eo, quod ipsis superat. *Sallust.* Divitiæ superant. *Liv.* Quum otium superat. *Id.* Superante multitudine. Also, *to remain, be left.* *Horat.* Quid superat? *Liv.* Aliquot horis die superante. Hence, *Cæs.* Superare vita, *h. e. to survive, outlive,* ἐπιβιόω. Also, without *vita,* with a *dat.* *Virg.* captæ urbi. Also, *to be still alive.* *Virg.* Superatne et vescitur aura? — Also, *to be easy, to be practicable.* *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* ad *Div.* 8, 5. Et quam hoc Cæsari superet. —— ¶ TRANSITIVE. *to pass, come, go, ride, swim,* &c. *over.* *Cæs.* ripas fluminis. *Liv.* Alpes. *Cic.* regionem. *Ovid.* retia saltu, *h. e. to leap over.* *Virg.* aliquid ascensu, *h. e. to climb, mount, ascend.* Hence, figur. *to surmount, overcome, endure.* *Virg.* casus. *Cæs.* omnia, *h. e. cold, storms,* &c. Also, *to be greater, to surpass, exceed.* *Varr.* Ne sumptus fructum superet. —— ¶ Also, *to pass, go, run, ride, swim,* &c. *by.* *Liv.* promontorium. *Nepos.* Eubœam, *double.* *Virg.* fontem Timavi, *to weather.* *Liv.* insidias. — Also, *to surpass, exceed, excel, outdo, outreach.* *Cic.* omnes in re. *Id.* aliquem doctrina. *Liv.* omnes scelere. — Also, *to come before or earlier.* *Cic.* Epistolam fama esset superatura. — Also, *to conquer, overcome, vanquish, subdue,* νικάω. *Cæs.* hostem prælio. *Nepos.* Asiam bello.

SŪPERŎBRUŌ (super & obruo), is, ui, ŭtum, a. 3. *to cover above,* ὑπερχωννύω. *Propert.* aliquem.

SŪPERŎBRUTUS, a, um. See *Superobruo.*

SŪPERŎCCIDŌ (super & occido), is, n. 3. *to set immediately after.* *Macrob.* Luna soli superoccidens.

SŪPERPENDENS (super & pendens), tis, adj. *overhanging.* *Liv.* saxum.

SŪPERPINGŌ (super & pingo), is, nxi, ctum, a. 3. *to paint above or over,* ὑπεργράφω. *Avien.* and *Sidon.*

SŪPERPLAUDŌ (super & plaudo), is, n. 3. *to flap* the wings *over.* *Solin.*

SŪPERPONDIUM (super & pondus), ii, n. *an overweight,* ἐπίμετρον. *Apul.*

SŪPERPŌNŌ (super & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsĭtum, is, a. 3. *to place, lay or put over or upon,* ὑπερτίθημι. *Liv.* Superpositum capiti decus. *Ovid.* manum. *Colum.* vitis brachia jugo. —— ¶ Also, *to place over* in situation. *Colum.* villam profluenti. *Plin.* Galatia superposita, *h. e. lies above.* — Also, *to place before.* *Senec.* huic aliud genus. —— ¶ Also, *to place after, postpone.* *Quintil.* Levioribus superponenda sunt

SŪPERPŎSITIŌ (superpono), ōnis, f. *the paroxysm of a disease,* παροξυσμός. *Cæl. Aurel.*

SŪPERPŎSITUS, a, um, particip. from superpono.

SŪPERQUAM. See *Super.*

SŪPERQUĀRTUS (super & quartus), a, um, adj. *Marc. Cap.* numerus, *h. e. one and a quarter,* expressing the ratio 5 : 4.

SŪPERQUĂTIŌ (super & quatio), is, a. 3. *to shake above.* *Avien.*

SŪPERQUINTUS (super & quintus), a, um, adj. *Marc. Cap.* numerus, *h. e. one and a fifth,* expressing the ratio of 6 : 5.

SŪPERRĀDŌ (super & rado), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to scrape above.* *Plin.*

SŪPERRIMUS, a, um, superlat. of superus. *Varr.*

SŪPERRUŌ (super & ruo), is, n. 3. *to rush or fall upon* any thing. *Apul.*

SŪPERSĂPIŌ (super & sapio), is, n. 3. *to have a very good taste.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERSCANDŌ (super & scando), is, a. 3. *to step or climb over,* ὑπερβαίνω. *Liv.* corpora. — *Superscendo* occurs, also, instead of it. *Colum.*

SŪPERSCRĪBŌ (super & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write upon or over, write above, superscribe,* ἐπιγράφω. *Gell.*

SŪPERSCRIPTUS, a, um, particip. from superscribo.

SŪPERSĔDEŌ (super & sedeo), es, sēdi, sessum, a. 2. *to sit upon or above* any thing, ἐπικαθίζομαι. *Sueton.* elephanto. Also, with an *accusat.* *Apul.* ansam. —— ¶ Also, *to omit doing* a thing, *forbear, let pass, leave off, give over, cease, desist.* With an *ablat.* *Cic.* Supersedere labore. Sometimes, though rarely, with an *accusat.* *Gell.* operam. Hence, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Hæc causa est supersedenda. Also, with a *dat.* *Auct. B. Afric.* pugnæ. Also, with an *infin.* h. e. *I spare myself the trouble of doing any thing, need not, omit, will not;* as, *Liv.* loqui.

SŪPERSĒMINĀTŎR (supersemino), ōris, m. *one who sows upon or in addition to.* *Tertull.*

SŪPERSĒMINŌ (super & semino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to sow upon, over or in addition to,* ἐπισπείρω. *Hieronym.*

SŪPERSESSUS, a, um, particip. from supersedeo.

SŪPERSIDŌ (super & sido), is, n. 3. *to remain.* *Marc. Cap.*

SŪPERSILIŌ (super & salio), is, a. 4. *to leap upon.* *Colum.*

SŪPERSISTŌ (super & sisto), is, stiti, stitum, a. 3. *to place one's self upon, step upon.* *Apul.*

SŪPERSPERGŌ (super & spargo), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to strew over, bestrew,* ἐπιπάσσω. *Solin.*

SŪPERSPERSUS, a, um, particip. from superspergo.

SŪPERSTĀGNŌ (super & stagno), as, n. 1. *to overflow, become standing water,* ἐπιλιμνάζω. *Tacit.*

SŪPERSTĂTŪMINŌ (super & statumino), as, a. 1. *to place or fix* any thing *upon* another *as a support.* *Pallad.*

SŪPERSTERNŌ (super & sterno), is, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. *to strew, spread upon or cover over,* ὑποστρώννυμι. *Colum.*

SŪPERSTES (supersto), itis, adj. *that stands by* when a thing is done, *that is present* at a thing, *a witness.* *Plaut.* ap. *Fest.* Nemo hic adest superstes. *Cic.* (from an old legal form) Suis utrisque superstitibus præsentibus, *h. e.* testibus. —— ¶ Also, *surviving, outliving,* περίλειπος, περιγινόμενος. *Terent.* and *Ovid.* alicui. Also, with a *genit.* *Cic.*, *Liv.*, and *Tacit.* (In *Cic.* the construction with a *gen.* occurs only once, but is the usual form in *Liv.* and *Tacit.*) — Hence, *Senec.* sibi, *h. e. one outliving himself, who has lived long enough, or is wearied of life.* *Tacit.* Pauci non modo aliorum, sed etiam nostri superstites, *h. e. ourselves spiritually dead.* *Liv.* gloriæ suæ, *h. e. that outlives his fame.* — Hence, *remaining, left.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *living long.* *Terent.* Deos quæso, ut sit superstes. — Figur. *Lucan.* Superstite Roma, *h. e. lasting long,* or, *remaining.*

SŪPERSTILLŌ (super & stillo), as, a. 1. *to pour upon drop by drop.* *Apic.*

SŪPERSTITIŌ (superstes), ōnis, f. *super-*

stition. *Cic.* anilis. *Tacit.* Superstitione infectus. —— ¶ Also, *religion, holiness, sanctity, religious duty.* *Cic.* Superstitione liberari, *h. e. religion, worship of the gods.* *Justin.* templi, *h. e. sanctity.* *Senec.* virtutis, *h. e. religious reverence.* — Particularly, *false religion.* *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *an oath.* *Virg.* —— ¶ *Cic. Nat. Deor.* 1, 42. *post init.* makes this distinction; *Superstitio* est, in qua timor inanis deorum, *religio* quæ deorum cultu pio continetur.

SŬPĔRSTĬTĬŌSĒ (superstitiosus), adv. *superstitiously.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *too scrupulously, too nicely or exactly.* *Quintil.* inhærere.

SŬPĔRSTĬTĬŌSŬS (superstitio), a, um, adj. *prophetic, a diviner, prophet, prophetess.* *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* vox. *Plaut.* homo. *Id.* Si ista superstitiosa aut hariola est. —— ¶ Also, *superstitious.* *Cic.* philosophi. *Tertull.* Seculum superstitiosissimum. *Cic.* Nimium superstitiosum esse. —— ¶ Also, *religious.* *Cic.* Nimium superstitiosum esse. (See above.)

SŬPĔRSTĬTŌ (superstes), as, a. and n. 1. Trans. *to preserve, keep safe.* *Enn.* —— ¶ Intrans. *to remain, to be in abundance.* *Plaut.* mihi.

SŬPĔRSTŌ (super & sto), as, n. 1. *to stand over or upon,* ἐφίστημι. With a dat. *Liv.* corporibus. *Id.* turribus. *Sueton.* columnæ. Also, with an accus. *Ovid.* Ossa superstabant volucres.

SŬPĔRSTRĀTŬS, particip. from supersterno.

SŬPĔRSTRICTŬS, a, um, particip. from superstringo.

SŬPĔRSTRINGŌ (super & stringo), is, inxi, ictum, a. 3. *to bind or draw together, above, or over.* *Sidon.* latera balteis.

SŬPĔRSTRŬŌ (super & struo), is, ūxi, ūctum, a. 3. *to build up, upon or over, superstruct,* ἐποικοδομέω. *Tacit.* Figur. *Quintil.* Quicquid superstruxeris, corruet.

SŬPĔRSUM (super & sum), es, fŭi, esse, *to remain, be left behind, exist still,* περίειμι, περιγίνομαι. *Cæs.* Multum æstatis supererat. *Cic.* Nulli supersint de inimicis. *Id.* Tantum civium superfuturum. *Plin. Ep.* Superest, ut, *h. e. it still remains that.* Hence, *Cic.* Quod superest, *h. e. as for the rest, as to what remains.* *Virg.* Quod superest, *h. e. the rest, remainder.* — Also, in general, *to remain.* *Liv.* Quod gerendis rebus superesset. *Cic.* Qui superfuerunt. — Also, *to remain to be done.* *Nepos.* Non multum superesse munitionis. — Also, *to remain, to be still present, exist still.* *Liv.* Deos non superesse. *Virg.* Modo vita supersit, *h. e. if life be but granted to me, if I do but live.* — Also, *to survive, outlive.* *Liv.* patri. —— ¶ Also, *to be in abundance, be over and above, abound, be in great plenty.* *Terent.* Tanta res erat et supererat. *Id.* Quia superest. *Cic.* Verba mihi superesse. *Ovid.* Fama Jovi superest. —— ¶ Also, *to be superfluous, unnecessary, redundant, too much.* *Cic.* Neque absit quicquam, neque supersit. *Tacit.* Urbis quæ domui supererant, *h. e. what remained of the city after the building of the palace.* —— ¶ Also, *to be present, to be.* *August.* ap. *Sueton.* Cunctari enim se, ne, si superesset, eriperet legibus reum. *Cels.* Quamdiu supererunt vires. — Hence, *to serve* any one *by his presence,* particularly of advocates. *August.* ap. *Sueton. Aug.* 56. alicui. (But *Gell.* 1, 22, finds fault with this expression.) —— ¶ Also, *to be above or over* any thing, *to project.* *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, figur. *to be equal to, to bear, endure.* *Virg.* labori. —— ¶ Also, *to have abundance* of any thing, *be amply provided, to excel.* *Cic.* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ This verb is also found separated. *Nep.* Nihil erat super. —— ¶ *Pandect.* Superfore, *for* superfuturum esse. —— ¶ *Restare* points to a remainder: *Superstare,* to a being over and above.

SŬPĔRTECTŬS, a, um, particip. from supertego.

SŬPĔRTĔGŌ (super & tego), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to cover above or from above.* *Colum.* — Also, in general, *to cover,* as, with a garment. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *to cover over, put as a covering upon.* *Veget.*

SŬPĔRTERRĒNŬS (super & terrenus), a, um, adj. *that is above the earth.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRTERTĬŬS (super & tertius), a, um, adj. *Martian.* *Capell.* numerus, *h. e. one and a third,* denoting the ratio 4 : 3.

SŬPĔRTRĂHŌ (super & traho), is, a. 3. *to draw* one thing *over* another. *Plin.*

SŬPĔRVĂCĀNĔŬS (supervaco), a, um, adj. *that is over and above what is necessary, and consequently not absolutely necessary, above what is usual or ordinary,* περισσός. *Cato.* vasa, *h. e. vessels which one does not use at present, but which can be used if occasion requires.* *Cic.* opus, *h. e. done at leisure hours.* —— ¶ Also, *superfluous, needless, useless.* *Cic.* literæ.

SŬPĔRVĂCŌ (super & vaco), as, n. 1. *to be superfluous.* *Gell.*

SŬPĔRVĂCŬĒ (supervacuus), adv. *superfluously.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRVĂCŬŌ, *for* Supervacue. See *Supervacuus.*

SŬPĔRVĂCŬŬS (super & vacuus), a, um, adj. *superfluous, needless, useless, vain, idle, unprofitable, answering no end or purpose,* περισσός, κενός. *Horat.*, *Colum.* and *Quintil.* — Hence, *Senec.* In supervacuum, *or, Plin.* Supervacuo, *or, Liv.* Ex supervacuo, *h. e. superfluously, in vain, uselessly, unnecessarily.*

SŬPĔRVĀDŌ (super & vado), is, n. 3. *to go, climb, or pass over, surmount,* ὑπερβαίνω. *Liv.* ruinas.

SŬPĔRVĂGŎR (super & vagor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to wander too far, extend itself overmuch, spread superfluously,* ὑπερπερισσεύω. *Colum.*

SŬPĔRVECTŎR (super & vector), āris, dep. 1. *to pass over, fly over, hover over.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRVECTŬS, a, um, particip. from superveho.

SŬPĔRVĔHŌ (super & veho), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry over, or beyond,* ὑπεροχέω. — Hence, Supervehi, *to ride,* &c. *over.* *Liv.* promontorium.

SŬPĔRVĔNĬŌ (super & venio), is, ēni, entum, a. 4. *to come over or upon,* ὑπέρχομαι. *Horat.* Unda supervenit undam. *Ovid.* Crura loquentis terra supervenit, *h. e. came over, covered them.* *Colum.* jugum. — Hence, of the copulation of animals, *to cover.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to come upon suddenly, come unexpectedly or unlooked for, surprise.* *Liv.* munientibus. *Id.* huic lætitiæ. *Justin.* securis et lætis, *h. e. to attack suddenly and unexpectedly, surprise.* — Also, in general, *to come to, be added or joined to.* *Cels.* Ulcus ulceri supervenit. *Liv.* Legati superveniunt. *Id.* Signa legionum supervenerunt, *h. e. came to their help.* —— ¶ Also, *to exceed.* *Colum.* quintam lunam, *h. e.* transcendere, *last longer.* — Hence, *to surpass, excel.* *Stat.*

SŬPĔRVENTŎR (supervenio), ōris, m. *that comes over or to a place.* — Hence, *Ammian.* Superventores, *h. e. a kind of soldiers that were perhaps used for sudden and unexpected attacks, a surprise,* &c. See *Præventor.*

SŬPĔRVENTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a coming up or upon; a coming on a sudden; an unexpected arrival,* ἐπέλευσις. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a surprise.* *Veget.*

SŬPĔRVINCŌ (super & vinco), is, a. 3. *to overcome, vanquish, conquer.* *Tertull.*

SŬPĔRVĪVŌ (super & vivo), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to survive,* περιβιόω. *Justin.* alicui. *Plin. Ep.* gloriæ suæ, *h. e. to live in the greatest glory.*

SŬPĔRUNCTĬŌ (superungo), ōnis, f. *an anointing or smearing over.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

SŬPĔRUNCTŬS, a, um. See *Superungo.*

SŬPĔRUNDŌ (super & undo), as, a. 1. *to overflow.* Figur. *Paulin. Nolan.* Superundat gratia.

SŬPĔRUNGŌ (super & ungo), is, unxi, unctum, a. 3. *to anoint or smear over,* ἐπαλείφω. *Cels.* and *Scrib. Larg.*

SŬPĔRVŎLĬTŌ (super & volito), as, n. 1. *to fly frequently over,* ἐφίπταμαι. *Virg.* tecta.

SŬPĔRVŎLŌ (super & volo), as, n. 1. *to fly over,* ὑπερίπταμαι. *Ovid.* orbem. *Plin.* Supervolantes alte alites. *Virg.* Supervolat hasta.

SŬPĔRVŎLVŌ (super & volvo), is, volvi, vŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll over,* ἐπικυλινδέω. *Avien.*

SŬPĔRVŎLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from supervolvo.

SŬPĔRURGĔŌ (super & urgeo), es, n. 2. *to press from above.* *Tacit.*

SŬPĔRŬS, or, though rarely, SŬPĔR (from adv. super), a, um, adj. *Compar.* Superior. *Superl.* Superrimus, Supremus, and Summus. — I. Posit. Superus, *or* Super, a, um, *that is above, upper, above, higher.* *Plaut.* limen. *Cic.* Super in ferque vicinus. *Id.* Res superæ. *Id.* Mare superum, *h. e. the upper sea, the Adriatic* (in opposition to *mare inferum,* h. e. *the Etrurian or Tuscan sea*). *Plaut.* Superi dii, *h. e. the celestial gods.* (They are, also, simply called *Superi.*) *Virg.* Also, of the things on the earth. *Id.* Superis ab oris, *h. e. from the upper world.* *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Superas ad auras, *h. e. the upper world* (in distinction from the lower regions.) — Hence, Superi, *the upper world, men upon earth,* in opposition to the under world. *Virg.* Ad superos fleti. *Vellei.* Apud superos. — Also, *the living,* as opposed to the departed. *Val. Flacc.* — Hence, Superum, subst. *a height.* *Plaut.* De supero, *h. e. from above, from on high.* — Hence, ablat. Supera, *sc.* parte, *or, more frequently, contr.* Supra, adv. and prepos. (See *Supra.*) —— II. Compar. Superior, *neut.* Superius, *upper,* with reference to any thing lower. *Cæs.* pars collis. *Cic.* domus. *Id.* scriptura. Locus, *an upper place, or one higher than another;* as, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 42. De loco superiore dicere, *h. e. from a tribunal, as a prætor.* *Id.* 1, 5. De loco superiore agere, *h. e. from the rostra.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 3, 8. Ex superiore loco, *h. e. the tribunal of a governor.* — Also, *any height or eminence,* as a hill. *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 23. Ex loco superiore. —— ¶ Hence, with regard to time, *past, gone by, former, above, last, first; older, more advanced in age.* *Cic.* annus. *Id.* nox, *h. e. the night before.* *Id.* vita. *Id.* facinus. *Id.* tempora. *Nep.* crudelitas. *Plin.* genus, *h. e. first mentioned.* *Cæs.* Omnes ætatis superiores, *h. e. of advanced age.* *Cic.* Africanus superior, *h. e. the elder, that lived before the other or younger Africanus.* So, also, *Nep.* Dionysius. *Cic.* Superiorum ætas, *h. e.* ætas hominum qui ante nos vixere. —— ¶ Also, *superior* in power, authority, rank, &c. *more distinguished, excellent or noble, higher, excelling others, more important,* &c. *Cic.* Honoris gradu superior. *Id.* Superior contra improbos. *Id.* Populus superior factus, *h. e. gained the superiority.* *Cæs.* Superiores habebantur, *h. e. as superior or as people in superior circumstances.* *Cic.* Loco, fortuna, fama superiores, *h. e. superior or more distinguished.* *Id.* Superioribus invidetur, *h. e. superiors.* *Varr.* Superior ætate, *h. e. older, more advanced in age.* — Hence, in war, *a conqueror, vanquisher.* *Nep.* Discessit superior, *h. e. came off victorious.* *Cæs.* Nostri superiores fuerint, *h. e. conquered.* —— III. The *superl.* *Superrimus* is mentioned by *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3. —— ¶ Another form of the *superl.* is SUPRĒMUS, a, um, *highest, uppermost, upmost, topmost.* *Virg.* montes. But this may also mean *the tops, summits, highest parts of the mountains.* —— ¶ Hence, *the highest, chief, supreme.* *Plaut.* Jupiter. —— ¶ Also, *the highest, greatest, extreme, worst.* *Virg.* macies. *Cic.* supplicium. —— ¶ Also, *the last, latest, extreme, final.* *Virg.* nox. *Ovid.* Manum supremam imponere, *h. e. to put the last hand to.* *Plin.* Supremis suis annis, *h. e. in his last years.* — *Supremus, a, um,* is also used for *pars suprema.* *Colum.* Nocte suprema, *h. e. at the end of the night.* *Horat.* Sole supremo, *h. e.* occidente. — *Supremus, a, um,* means especially *last* with regard to life, or when death is spoken of. *Cic.* dies, *h. e. the last day, the day of one's death.* *Tibull.* hora, *h. e. the last hour, the hour of one's death.* *Virg.* honor, *h. e. the last honors* of a funeral with ceremonies. *Ovid.* ignes, *h. e. funeral pile.* *Id.* tori, *h. e. biers.* *Id.* Vocat ore supremo, *h. e. with a dying mouth, or before his death.* *Quintil.* judicia, *h. e. a last will or testament.* So, also, *Martial*

tabulæ. *Plin. Ep.* tituli, *h. e. epitaphs. Sueton.* cura, *h. e. the last, before his death. Virg.* sors Trojæ, *h. e. destruction, overthrow.* — Hence, Supremum, *the last, the end. Virg.* Ventum ad supremum est. — Hence, Suprema, ōrum, *the end of life, death. Ovid.* and *Tacit.* Also, *a last will, testament. Tacit.* Also, *that which remains after a corpse has been burnt; bones, ashes, relics. Ammian.* Also, *the last honors paid to a corpse; burial and other ceremonies. Virg.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Another form of the *superl.* is SUMMUS, a, um, *highest, topmost, uppermost. Cæs.* jugum montis. *Summus, a, um,* is particularly frequently used for *Summa pars. Cic.* Summa urbs, *h.e.* summa pars urbis, *the highest part of the city. Id.* In summa sacra via, *h. e. at the top of the. Cic.* Ad summam aquam, *h. e. to the surface of the water. Virg.* Summa ab unda, *h. e. from the surface of the waves.* Hence, Summum, *the uppermost part of a thing, its top or summit, the greatest height of a thing, the height. Cic.* A summo, *h. e. from above or at the top. Cæs.* Ad summum. *Plin. Ep.* Sunt in summo, *h. e. at the highest top. A summo* (mascul.) may also denote *from the highest or first. Cic. Senect.* 14. —— ¶ Hence, Summus, a, um, *last, extreme. Virg.* dies. *Cic.* senectus. *Quintil.* Summam manum imponere, *h. e. to put the last hand to.* Hence, Summum, *the last. Varr.* diei, *h. e. the end, the evening. Cic.* Ad summum, *or* summum, *sc.* ad, *h. e. at most, at the utmost, at the farthest. Summum* denotes, also, *at last, for the last time. Auct. Consol. ad Liv.* Hence, Summo, ablat. *at last, at the end, lastly. Quintil.* — Summus *for* summa pars, *the extreme part. Quintil.* Summi digiti, *the tips of the toes.* —— ¶ Summus, a, um, figur. *the highest,* h. e. *the greatest,* or *very great,* in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* hiems, *the height of winter. Nep.* paupertas, *h. e. extreme. Id.* periculum. *Cic.* prudentia, *h. e. consummate. Id.* Summo jure, *h. e. with all the rigor of the law. Id.* Summo studio, *h. e. with the greatest zeal. Id.* pecunia, *h. e. very much money. Id.* imperator. *Terent.* Summus amicus meus. *Cic.* vir, *h. e. a very great man. Sallust.* scelus. *Cic.* Summum bonum. Hence, *plur.* Summa, *the greatest, most important things,* or, *very great, very important things. Cic.* Concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeii summa esse omnia, *h. e. all these good qualities in the highest degree. Id.* In quo omnia summa sunt, *h. e. in whom all the highest qualities are found. Id.* Omnia summa facere, *h. e. to bestow the greatest pains or attention, to do the utmost in one's power.* — Also, *highest,* h. e. *most important, most critical, very important, very critical or hazardous. Cic.* tempus reipublicæ, *h. e. a critical juncture or important period. Virg.* res, *h. e. a very important thing, a chief point. Nep.* De summis rebus dimicare, *h. e. for one's all.* (But this may also mean *supreme power, chief command.*) *Summa res* denotes, also, *the main point, that upon which the whole of any thing depends, the welfare of any thing.* Summa res publica, *the good or welfare of the state;* as, *Cic.* Ad summam rempublicam pertinere. Also, *the highest welfare of the state;* as, *Cic.* Summa respublica tentatur. —— ¶ Also, *whole or general.* existimatio hominis, *the whole credit of a man, his honor or reputation generally.* salus reipublicæ, *the whole welfare or safety of the state,* or, *the safety or welfare of the state in general.* — Hence, Summa res, *the whole matter or concern, or matter or concern in general. Virg.* Quo res summa loco? *h. e. how is it with the whole? how is it with the state?* Also, *the whole power. Justin.* Summæ rei aliquem præponere, *h. e. to intrust him with the highest authority or chief command.* — Hence, Summa respublica, *the whole welfare, safety or interest of the state,* or, *the welfare of the whole state. Liv.* Cuiquam summam rempublicam permitti, *h. e. the whole state or the welfare of the whole state. Cic.* De summa republica fieri, *h. e. the whole state, the state in general, or the welfare of the state.* —— ¶ See, also, *Summa, æ.*

SŬPĪNĀLIS (supinus). *Jupiter* is so called, because he can throw backwards and destroy every thing. *Augustin.*

SŬPĪNĀTĬŌ (supino), ōnis, f. *a bending back. Cæl. Aurel.* stomachi, *h. e. when it does not retain food.*

SŬPĪNĒ (supinus), adv. *lying backwards.* Hence, *carelessly, supinely. Senec.*

SŬPĪNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a bending backwards. Quintil.* —— ¶ Figur. *Solin.* insulæ, *h. e. flatness.*

SŬPĪNŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bend or lay backwards, place in a supine posture, lay* a person *on his back,* ὑπτιόω. *Stat.* juvenem in terga. *Virg.* Supinatus, a, um. *Quintil.* manus. *Horat.* Supinor nasum, *h. e. I turn up my nose.* —— ¶ Also, *to turn round, turn up. Virg.* glebas, *sc. with a mattock.* — Hence, *to plough. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to raise, lift up. Stat.* Supinantur devexa, *h. e. rose, were seen.*

SŬPĪNŬS (ὕπτιος), a, um, adj. *backwards, bent backwards, lying on the back, supine. Cic.* motus corporis. *Horat.* Stertit supinus. *Cic.* os. *Liv.* Manus supinas tendere. *Plin.* Supini cubitus, *h. e. a lying on the back.* —— ¶ Also, *going, rising, stretched upwards. Plin.* cornua. *Id.* falx. *Martial.* palmes. *Liv.* jactus, *h. e. a throwing up. Plin.* In supinum, *h. e. upwards. Id.* Supinior tonsura. *Horat.* Tibur, *h. e. situate on the declivity of a hill.* —— ¶ Also, *extending, flat, even, level. Plin.* mare. Also, simply, *lying. Juvenal.* Pater excitat de media nocte supinum (*sc.* in lecto) juvenem, *h. e. sleeping. Plin.* vindemia. —— ¶ Also, *indolent, careless, negligent, supine. Quint.* Otiosi et supini. *Catull.* animus. *Juvenal.* Mæcenas. —— ¶ Also, *going back, backward, retrograde. Ovid.* Flumina in fontes cursu reditura supino. (But this may also be rendered *upwards.*) *Lucret.* Sursum supina reverti. *Martial.* carmen, *h. e. that can be read backwards.* —— ¶ Also, *of a gentle ascent, gently sloping, slanting, oblique, inclined, steep. Liv.* vallis. *Virg.* collis. —— ¶ Also, *easy, commodious. Plin.* cathedra, *h. e. a lounge chair, an easy chair.* —— ¶ Also, *proud. Martial.* —— ¶ In grammar, Supinum, *sc.* verbum, *the supine. Prisc.*

SŬPPĀCTŬS, and SŬBPĀCTŬS, a, um, particip. from suppingo.

SŬPPĀLPŌ, or SŬBPĀLPŌ, same as *Suppalpor. Symmach.*

SŬPPĀLPŎR, and SŬBPĀLPŎR (sub & palpor), āris, dep. 1. *to stroke, wheedle, cajole, caress, coax. Plaut.*

SŬPPĂR, and SŬBPĂR (sub & par), ăris, adj. *nearly equal, contemporary,* πάρισος. Also, in general, *equal. Cic.* alicui. —— ¶ Also, *agreeing, accordant. Apul.*

SŬPPĂRĂSĪTŎR, and SŬBPĂRĂSĪTŎR (sub & parasitor), āris, dep. 1. *to flatter, fawn like a parasite,* ὑποπαρασιτεύομαι. *Plaut.* alicui.

SŬPPĂRŌ, and SŬBPĂRŌ (sub & paro), as, a. 1. *to adjust, fit. Tertull.*

SŬPPĂRŌ (sub & par), as, a. 1. *to make equal or like. Tertull.*

SŬPPĂRŬM, i, n. and SŬPPĂRŬS (unc.), i, m. *a kind of garment worn by men. Varr.* — Also, *a kind of garment worn by women. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a sail fastened to the highest part of the mast, a topsail. Senec.* and *Stat.*

SŬPPĔDĀNĔŬM, or SŬBPĔDĀNĔŬM (sub & pedaneus), i, n. *a footstool,* ὑποπόδιον. *Lactant.*

SŬPPĔDĬTĀTĬŌ, or SŬBPĔDĬTĀTĬŌ (suppedito), ōnis, f. *a supplying; plenty, abundance, store, affluence,* or rather, *exuberance. Cic.* bonorum.

SŬPPĔDĬTŌ, and SŬBPĔDĬTŌ (from suppeto, for suppetito), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to be in store, be enough or sufficient, abound. Plaut.* Gaudium gaudiis suppeditat. *Liv.* multitudo. *Cic.* Ne chartam quidem suppeditare. Also, *impersonally. Terent.* Ut tuo amori suppeditari possit, *h. e. that there may be money enough to carry on your amour.* — Also, *to be at hand, exist, be. Liv.* Nec consilium nec ratio suppeditat. Hence, Vita mihi suppeditat, *I still have my life, I still live;* as, *Cic.* Cui si vita suppeditasset, *h. e. if he had lived. Tacit.* Quod si vita suppeditet, *h. e. if I remain alive.* — Suppeditat, *one can readily or easily;* as, *Lucret.* dicere. - Also, *to be sufficient, to suffice,* ἐπαρκεῖν. *Cic.* ad cultum. — Also, *to be fit* for any thing, *to be a match for, to be equal to. Plaut.* labori. *Cic.* Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus. —— ¶ Also, *to have an abundance, abound in. Cic.* Omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, ille eget. (See the preceding passage.) —— ¶ TRANSITIVE. *to furnish, afford, supply, give, procure,* ἐπαρκέω. *Cic.* alicui frumentum. *Id.* cibos. *Id.* Domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amœnitatem, *serves me instead of a garden. Auct.* ad *Her.* otium studio, *h. e. to devote to. Id.* alicui ingenium suum, *h. e. to devote his talents to the service of any one.* — Also, absolutely, *to assist, aid. Cic.* alicui. *Terent.* alicui sumptibus.

SŬPPĒDŌ, and SŬBPĒDŌ (sub & pedo), is, n. 3. *h. e.* paululum pedere, *or* pedere ad, &c. *Cic.*

SŬPPENDĔŌ, and SŬBPENDĔŌ (sub & pendeo), es, n. 2. *to hang down, to hang under or below. Colum.*

SŬPPERNŌ, or SŬBPERNŌ (sub & perna), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to break one's hip, to lame. Fest.* — Hence, *Catull.* Alnus supernata securi, *h. e. cut or hewn down.*

SŬPPERTURBŌ, and SŬBPERTURBŌ (sub & perturbo), as, a. 1. *to disturb or alarm a little. Senec. Apocol.* (But *Ed. Lips.* reads *superturbatur.*)

SŬPPĒS, and SŬBPĒS (sub & pes), ĕdis, *h. e.* qui supinis est pedibus. *Petron.*

SŬPPĔTĬÆ, and SŬBPĔTĬÆ (suppeto), ārum, f. *aid, help, succor, assistance,* βοήθεια, ἐπικουρία. It is generally found in the *nominat.* and *accusat.* only. *Plaut.* Suppetiæ. *Id.* Suppetias ferre, *or* afferre, *h. e. to render assistance, assist, help.* — *Suppetias* is frequently used for *ad suppetias. Plaut.* Alicui suppetias advenire, *or, Auct. B. Afr.* venire, *or, Id.* proficisci, *or, Id.* ire, *or, Id.* occurrere, *h. e. to come to any one's assistance. Auct. B. Afr.* Milites suppetias mittere, *h. e. to send to any one's assistance.*

SŬPPĔTĬĀTŬS, or SŬBPĔTĬĀTŬS (suppeto), us, m. *help, assistance. Apul.*

SŬPPĔTĬŎR, or SŬBPĔTĬŎR (suppetiæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to come to one's help, to aid, help, succor,* ἀρήγω. *Apul.* alicui.

SŬPPĔTŌ, and SŬBPĔTŌ (sub & peto), is, īvi and ii, ītum, a. 3. *to go or come to.* Hence, *to occur, suggest itself to one, come into one's mind. Cic.* Crimina mihi suppetunt. —— ¶ Also, *to be at hand or in store, to be. Cic.* Mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem, *h. e. I have nothing but,* &c. Hence, *Cic.* Vita mihi suppetit, *h. e. I am still alive.* —— ¶ Also, *to be equal, to equal. Plaut.* Utinam quæ dicis, dictis facta suppetant, *h. e. I wish you may be as good as your word.* — Hence, *to be sufficient. Cic.* Ut sumptibus copiæ suppetant. — Also, *to give or afford a sufficiency or enough. Horat.* doloribus novis. —— ¶ Also, *to ask in another's name. Pandect.*

SŬPPĪLĀTŎR, and SŬBPĪLĀTŎR (suppilo), ōris, m. properly, *one that plucks out the hair.* Hence, *a plunderer. Laber.* (Others read *suppolitores.*)

SŬPPĪLŌ, and SŬBPĪLŌ (sub & pilus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to steal craftily or underhand, pilfer, purloin, filch,* ὑπεξαιροῦμαι. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to rob, strip, pillage. Plaut.*

SŬPPINGŌ, or SŬBPINGŌ (sub & pango), is, pēgi, pactum, a. 3. *to fasten under. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to case or cover below. Plaut.*

SŬPPINGŌ, or SŬBPINGŌ (sub & pingo), is, pinxi, pictum, a. 3. *to paint. Avien.*

SŬPPINGUIS. See *Subpinguis.*

SŬPPLANTŌ, and SŬBPLANTŌ (sub & planto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to trip up one's heels, make to fall,* ὑποσκελίζειν. *Cic.* aliquem. —— ¶ Hence, *to throw down. Plin.* uvas. *Id.* vitem in terram, *or, simply, Colum.* vitem, *h. e. to set in the earth.* —— ¶ Also, *to throw to the ground, tear down. Vitruv.* fulturas. —— ¶ *Pers.* verba palato, *h. e. to*

lop, mince, fritter. —— ¶ Also, *to overturn, overthrow, throw to the ground.* *Cic.* aliquem. (See above.) Figur. *Quintil. decl.* judicium, *h. e.* evertere, labefactare.

SŬPPLAUDŌ, or SŬPPLŌDŌ (sub & plaudo, or plodo), is, si, sum, a. and n. 3. INTRANS. *to applaud.* In this signification, *supplaudo* only is used. *Tertull.* —— ¶ TRANS. *to stamp.* *Cic.* pedem, *h. e. with the foot.* In this sense, *supplodo* is used. — Also, *to tread under foot, destroy.* *Macrob.* Supplodere calumniam.

SŬPPLAUSIŌ, or SŬPPLŌSIŌ (supplaudo, or supplodo), ōnis, f. *a stamping* with the feet. *Cic.* Nihil nisi supplosionem pedis imitatus.

SŬPPLĔMENTUM, or SŬBPLĔMENTUM (suppleo), i, n. *that with which any thing empty or wanting is filled up or supplied, a supply, filling up, supplement,* πλήρωμα, as, *supplies, reinforcements, recruits.* *Cic.* Scribere supplementum legionibus, *h. e. to recruit.* *Cæs.* Pars supplementi. Also, of other things. *Justin.* urbium. — Hence, *help, aid.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a supplying, making up, making complete, recruiting.* *Liv.* Ad supplementum remigum. *Id.* exercitus. *Colum.* gregis.

SŬPPLĔŌ, and SŬBPLĔŌ (sub & pleo), es, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. *to fill, fill up, supply, complete, repair, restore,* ἀναπληρόω. *Ovid.* sanguine venas. *Cic.* scriptum. *Sueton.* damnum, *h. e. to make good, repair.* *Cic.* usum provinciæ, *h. e. to supply what is wanting in the province, when it was lost.* *Sueton.* senatum. *Cic.* bibliothecam. *Liv.* legiones, *h. e. to recruit, make complete, make up their numbers.* *Liv.* naves remigio, *h. e. to furnish with the full complement of rowers.* — Hence, *to supply* the place of. *Senec.* locum parentis. — Also, *to add,* in order to make a number complete. *Cic.* Ponite ante oculos Marcum Antonium, consularem: Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros.

SŬPPLĒTUS, a, um, particip. from suppleo.

SŬPPLEX, or SŬBPLEX (sub & plico), Icis, adj. properly, *that kneels down, bends the knees before any one; suppliant, humbly begging or entreating, petitioning for any thing with the body bent, or on one's knees, kneeling, prostrate, humble, submissive,* ἱκέτης. *Cic.* Supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas. *Id.* Tendit ad vos manus supplices. *Id.* Orat multis et supplicibus verbis. *Martial.* libellus, *h. e. a memorial, petition.* Hence, *Cic.* Supplicem esse alicui, *h. e. to supplicate, entreat, beseech, humble one's self before any one, pray to one humbly or kneeling.* *Cæs.* Supplicem habere aliquem malis, *h. e. to humble or compel to surrender.* —— ¶ Also, as a subst. *a suppliant, humble petitioner.* *Cic.* Vester est supplex. Also, with a *genit.* of the person to whom one prays for help or commiseration, before whom a person humbles himself. *Nep.* dei, *h. e. who flees to the altar of a god, and there seeks a place of refuge.* *Cic.* Supplex misericordiæ vestræ.

SŬPPLICĀMENTUM, or SŬBPLICĀMENTUM (supplico), i, n. *religious worship of a deity by prayer, sacrifice,* &c. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *punishment, torment, torture.* *Tertull.* Timor supplicamentum habet.

SŬPPLICĀTIŌ, or SŬBPLICĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a kneeling down, a humbling one's self before any one, particularly before God.* Hence, *public worship of God, a solemn thanksgiving,* ἱκεσία, as, for the delivery of the state of some calamity. *Cic.* For a victory. *Id.* — Also, *a supplication, or religious humiliation, on account of prodigies, or in times of distress, to avert the wrath and to implore the favor of the gods.* *Liv.* — Also, at funerals, perhaps in honor of the deceased person, in order to give thanks to him, or to return thanks to the gods for him and his actions. *Cic.* So, also, *Id.* Supplicationes mortuorum, *for* pro mortuis.

SŬPPLICĀTŌR, or SŬBPLICĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who humbles himself before any one, prays to him humbly, a suppliant.* *Prudent.*

SŬPPLICĒ (supplex), adv. same as *Suppliciter.* *Varr.* e *carm. Saliari.*

SŬPPLICITĔR, or SŬBPLICITĔR (Id.), adv. properly, *on the knees.* Hence, *in the manner of a suppliant, humbly, suppliantly, submissively,* ἱκετικῶς. *Cic.* Suppliciter demisseque respondere. *Cæs.* Suppliciterque locuti, flentes pacem petissent. *Horat.* Effigies cerea suppliciter stabat, *in the attitude of a suppliant.*

SŬPPLICIUM, or SŬBPLICIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a kneeling down in order to show respect to any one.* Hence, *humiliation before God, a supplication, prayer, humble entreaty,* ἱκεσία. *Sallust.* and *Liv.* — Also, *a humble entreaty addressed to men.* *Sallust.* — Also, *an act of worship,* as, a sacrifice, offering, &c. *Liv.* Precibus suppliciisque deos placare. *Varr.* Deorum supplicia, *h. e. sacrifices, or a thanksgiving, or a fast.* *Tacit.* Supplicia diis decernantur, *h. e. public prayers.* —— ¶ Also, *a kneeling down in order to be beheaded.* Hence, *capital punishment;* also, *torture, torment;* also, *any severe punishment,* τιμωρία. *Nep.* Ad supplicium dare aliquem. *Cæs.* Sumere supplicium de aliquo. *Cic.* Omni supplicio cruciare. *Id.* Supplicium sumere virgis, *h. e. to cudgel.* *Cæs.* Ad ultimum supplicium progredi, *h. e. to destroy one's self.* *Terent.* and *Nep.* Supplicium dare alicui, *h. e. to suffer punishment, be punished by any one.* *Cic.* subire, *h. e. to suffer punishment.* — Hence, in general, *punishment.* *Terent.* Paululum supplicii satis est patri. *Virg.* malorum. — Also, figur. *abuse, misfortune, distress, suffering, torment, torture.* *Cæs.* Satis supplicii tulisse, *sc. through want and thirst.* *Virg.* Dira tegentem supplicia, *h. e. his wounds.* *Terent.* Supplicium de se dare filio, *h. e. to torment himself on account of his son,* or, *to give him satisfaction.* Also, *a means of punishment or torture.* *Plin.* — Also, *satisfaction.* *Plaut.* Dabitur supplicium mihi de tergo vestro.

SŬPPLICŌ, and SŬBPLICŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to kneel down before* any one, *pay respects to, humble one's self before,* προσκυνέω. *Cic.* alicui publice. *Id.* Græcis. —— ¶ Also, *to pray or beg humbly, beseech, implore.* *Cic.* Cæsari pro aliquo. *Quintil.* pro capite suo. — Also, without a case. *Cic.* Precari, supplicare. *Plaut.* a diis. —— ¶ Also, *to pay honor or devotion to the gods, worship, supplicate, or implore their favor.* *Sallust.* diis. Also, without a *dat.* *Liv.* Supplicatum iere. — Also, *to return thanks to the gods,* as for a victory. *Liv.* —— ¶ With an *accusat.* it is found in *Pandect.* Supplicavit imperatores, *h. e. entreated.*

SŬPPLICŬĒ (Id.), adv. same as *Suppliciter.* *Apul.*

SŬPPLŌDŌ, and SŬBPLŌDŌ. See *Supplaudo.*

SŬPPLŌSIŌ. See *Supplausio.*

SŬPPŒNITET, and SŬBPŒNITET (sub & pœnitet), ēbat, imp. 2. *to repent somewhat, or be a little dissatisfied,* ὑπομεταμελεῖ. *Cic.* Nam et illum furoris, et hunc copiarum suppœnitet, *somewhat repents of,* &c. *is dissatisfied with,* &c.

SŬPPŌLITŌR, ōris, m. See *Suppilator.*

SŬPPŌNŌ, and SŬBPŌNŌ (sub & pono), is, ōsui, ōsitum, a. 3. *to put, place, set, or lay under,* ὑποτίθημι. *Cic.* ova gallinis. *Ovid.* ignem tectis. *Id.* manum. *Varr.* vitulum vaccæ. *Ovid.* terræ dentes vipereos, *h. e. to put under the ground, to sow.* *Id.* aliquem tumulo, *or* terræ, *h. e. to bury, inter.* *Id.* pecus agresti fano, *h. e. to place under cover of, to drive under,* or *to drive into.* *Virg.* cultrum, *h. e. to put the knife to the throat,* in slaying cattle, &c. *Id.* Pasiphae supposta (*for* supposita), *sc.* tauro. — Suppositus, a, um, *placed, put, set, or laid under, being under.* *Horat.* Ignes suppositi cineri. — Hence, *to annex, add, subjoin.* *Cic.* generi partes. *Id.* exempla. — Also, *to make subject, to subject.* *Cic.* se criminibus. — Also, *to postpone, value less, esteem lightly.* *Ovid.* Latio Samon. — Also, *to suppose, grant, ascertain.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *to put in the place of* any thing or person, *substitute.* *Cic.* operæ nostræ fidem amicorum. — Hence, *to substitute falsely or fraudulently, put something spurious into the place of what is true and genuine, falsify, forge, counterfeit.* *Cic.* testamentum. *Id.* personam. — Also, *to pledge.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Perf. Supposivi. *Plaut.*

SŬPPORTŌ, and SŬBPORTŌ (sub & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, bring, or convey,* ὑπάγω. *Liv.* omnia in castra. *Cæs.* frumentum exercitui navibus.

SŬPPŎSITIŌ, or SŬBPŎSITIŌ (suppono), ōnis, f. *a putting or setting under,* ὑπόθεσις. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a putting* a thing or person *in the place of another, a substituting.* *Plaut.*

SŬPPŎSITĪTIUS, and SŬPPŎSITĪCIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *substituted or put in place of another, supposititious, not genuine, false,* ὑποβολιμαῖος. *Varr.* and *Martial.*

SŬPPŎSITŌRIUS, or SŬBPŎSITŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is laid or put under.* *Vopisc.* cella, same as *tepidaria,* because it is under the *frigidaria.*

SŬPPŎSITUS, and SŬBPŎSITUS, a, um, particip. from suppono.

SŬPPOSTRIX (for suppositrix, from suppono), Icis, f. *she that substitutes,* particularly *she that steals boys, and makes them pass for her own.* *Plaut.*

SŬPPOSTUS, *for* Suppositus. See *Suppono.*

SŬPPRESSĒ (suppressus), adv. same as *Represse.* *Gell.* 12, 11. Suppressius. Others read *repressius.*

SŬPPRESSIŌ, or SŬBPRESSIŌ (supprimo), ōnis, f. *a pressing down, a suppression or stopping,* ἀποκρυψις. *Plin.* nocturna, *h. e. anguish in sleep, the nightmare.* —— ¶ Also, *a keeping back, embezzling, sc.* pecuniæ. *Cic.*

SŬPPRESSŌR, and SŬBPRESSŌR (subprimo), ōris, m. *a detainer, concealer.* *Pandect.*

SŬPPRESSUS, and SŬBPRESSUS, a, um, particip. from supprimo. —— ¶ Adj. *low.* *Cic.* Vox suppressa. *Id.* Orator suppressior ut voce, sic etiam oratione. — Also, *short.* *Varr.* mentum.

SŬPPRIMŌ, and SŬBPRIMŌ (sub & premo), is, essi, essum, a. 3. *to press down,* καταβάλλω. Hence, *to sink,* *Liv.* navem. —— ¶ Also, *to keep back, detain, to check, stop, restrain, stay, suppress,* ἐπέχω. *Nep.* classem. *Cæs.* hostem. *Cic.* ægritudinem. *Cels.* sanguinem, *h. e. to stop, stanch.* *Ovid.* iter, *h. e. to stop, not to march.* *Ovid.* vocem, *h. e. to be silent.* —— ¶ Also, *to keep back, keep to one's self, conceal, hide, suppress.* *Cic.* pecuniam. *Liv.* famam decreti. *Cic.* Nummos suppressos esse, *h. e. withheld fraudulently.* *Tacit.* nomen alicujus, *h. e. to keep secret.* —— ¶ Also, *to stop, stay, close.* *Cels.* Alvus suppressa, *h. e. bound, costive.* *Ovid.* Fons suppressus. —— ¶ Also, *to press up, drive up.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ See, also, *Suppressus, a, um.*

SŬPPRŌMUS, and SŬBPRŌMUS (sub & promus), i, m. *an under-butler,* ὑποταμίας. *Plaut.*

SŬPPŬDET, and SŬBPŬDET (sub & pudet), ebat, duit, imp. 2. *to be somewhat ashamed.* *Cic.* Eorum me suppudebat.

SŬPPŪRĀTIŌ, or SŬBPŪRĀTIŌ (suppuro), ōnis, f. *a collection of pus in a bag or cyst, an encysted tumor, aposthume or imposthume, abscess, suppuration,* ἐμπύημα, ἀπόστημα. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

SŬPPŪRĀTŌRIUS, or SŬBPŪRĀTŌRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to suppuration or to an imposthume.* *Plin.*

SŬPPŪRŌ, and SŬBPŪRŌ (sub & pus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. INTRANS. *to breed or generate matter, matter, come to a head, suppurate, rankle, fester,* ἐμπυέω. *Plin.* — Figur. *to become noxious, to show its mischievous qualities.* *Senec.* —— ¶ TRANS. *to cause to suppurate, bring to a head.* Hence, Suppuratus, a, um, *suppurated, full of matter.* *Plin.* aures. *Id.* Suppurata, *h. e. matter.* — Figur. *Senec.* tristitia, *h. e. rooted deeply in the heart.* — Also, *to bring forth by suppurating.* Figur. *Senec.* malum, *h. e. to bring forth.*

SŪPPŬS, and SŬPŬS (from supo or sipo, the root of dissipo), a, um, adj. used by the ancient Romans for *Supinus. Lucil.* ap. *Fest.*

SŬPPŬTĀRĬŬS (supputo), a, um, adj. *relating to or serving for calculation. Tertull.*

SŬPPŬTĀTĬŌ, or SŬBPŬTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a counting, reckoning, calculation, computation. Vitruv.*

SŬPPŬTĀTŎR, or SŬBPŬTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a computer, calculator. Firmic.*

SŬPPŬTŌ, and SŬBPŬTŌ (sub & puto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut here and there, prune or lop trees. Cato* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *to count, reckon, calculate, compute. Ovid.*

SŬPRĀ (for supera, *sc.* parte, from superus), adv. *on the upper side, above. Cic.* Supra et subter. So also *Compar.* Superius, *over, above. Pallad.* Piscina superius construenda est. *Senec.* Superius rapiuntur, *h. e. upwards, on high.* — Hence, figur. *more. Cic.* Supra adjecit, *h. e. offered more, offered a higher price. Id.* Ut nihil posset supra (esse), *h. e. that nothing can be more so, or better.* Hence, Supra quam, *more than, higher than, above what, beyond what. Sallust.* Supra quam credibile est. *Cic.* Rem supra feret, quam fieri potest, *h. e. make greater than it possibly can be, exceed the bounds of possibility.* So, also, *Pandect.* Supra quod. —— ¶ Also, in a writing, when one speaks of a thing which has before been mentioned, *above, before. Cic.* Quæ supra dixi. *Id.* Supra scripsi. *Comparat.* Superius. *Auct. B. Hispan.* demonstravimus, *h. e. above, before.* So, also, *Phædr.* Dixi superius. —— ¶ Also, *further, more. Horat.* Nihil supra deos lacesso. —— ¶ Also, *back, farther back, from times past. Sallust.* Supra repetere. —— ¶ PREPOSITION. It denotes, *above, over. Cic.* Supra terram. *Id.* Supra me Atticus, *h. e. Atticus lay above me at table.* Supra caput esse, *to be over one's head,* of persons and things that incommode or annoy us by their nearness; as, *Liv.* Hostes supra caput sint, *h. e.* immineant. *Cic.* Ecce supra caput homo levis, *h. e. plagues me.* —— ¶ Also, *above,* in situation. *Liv.* Supra Suessulam. —— ¶ Also, *above, more than,* denoting an exceeding, surpassing, being superior, &c. *Cic.* Supra hominis fortunam esse. *Liv.* Cæsa supra millia viginti. *Horat.* Supra vires. *Liv.* Supra modum. *Virg.* Supra aliquem ire, *to surpass, excel.* So, also, *Id.* Esse supra aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *besides. Liv.* Supra belli metum id quoque accesserat. —— ¶ Also, of time, *before. Cæs.* Paullo supra hanc memoriam, *h. e. a little before these times* —— ¶ Also, denoting superintendence, *over. Vitruv.* Qui supra bibliothecam fuerat. *Quintil. decl.* Supra rationes esse positum.

SŬPRĀDĪCŌ (supra & dico), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to say or mention before or above. Cic.*

SŬPRĀDICTŬS, a, um. See *Supradico.*

SŬPRĀFĀTUS (supra & fatus), a, um, adj. *above-mentioned. Sidon.* sacerdos.

SŬPRĀJĂCĬŌ (supra & jacio), is, a. 3. *to throw upon. Colum.*

SŬPRĀNĀTŌ (supra & nato), as, n. 1. *to swim or float upon. Vitruv.*

SŬPRĀPŎSĬTĬŌ (suprapono), ōnis, f. *a paroxysm. Cæl. Aurel.*

SŬPRĀPŎSĬTŬS (supra & positus), a, um, adj. *put or placed before, mentioned or stated before. Cels.* and *Quintil.*

SŬPRĀSCANDŌ (supra & scando), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to climb or pass over. Liv.* fines.

SŬPRĀSCRĪBŌ (supra & scribo), is, psi, ptum, a. 3. *to write, put or mention above or before. Cic.*

SŬPRĀSCRIPTŬS. See *Suprascribo.*

SŬPRĒMĬTĀS (supremus), ātis, f. *the highest.* Hence, *the highest honor. Claud. Mam.* —— ¶ Also, *death, one's latter end. Ammian.*

SŬPRĒMŌ (Id.), adv. *at last. Plin.*

SŬPRĒMUM (Id.), adv. *for the last time. Ovid.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *at last, in the end. Plin.*

SŬPRĒMŬS, a, um. See *Superus.*

SŬPUS. See *Suppus.*

SŪRA (unc.), æ, f. *the calf of the leg,* γαστροκνημία. *Cic., Horat.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *the shin-bone,* or, *the whole leg. Virg.* Suras cothurno vincire. —— ¶ Also, *the fibula, or outer and lesser bone of the leg. Cels.* 8, 1.

SŪRCŬLŌ (for surculo), as, a. 1. *to bind together with sprigs or twigs. Apic.*

SŪRCŬLĀCĔŬS (surculus), a, um, adj. *lignous,* ξυλώδης. *Plin.*

SŪRCŬLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *producing twigs or sprigs,* ξυλώδης. *Colum.*

SŪRCŬLĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *relating to or planted with young trees,* νεόκλωνος. *Varr.* ager. —— ¶ Also, *relating to or living on twigs. Plin.* Surcularia cicada.

SŪRCŬLŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to lop, prune, cut off young shoots. Colum.* — See, also, *Surclo.*

SŪRCŬLŌSĒ (surculosus), adv. *like wood. Plin.*

SŪRCŬLŌSŬS (surculus), a, um, adj. *of a ligneous quality, hard like wood, lignous, woody,* φρυγανώδης. *Plin.* frutex. *Id.* herba.

SŪRCŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a young twig or small branch of a tree; a sprout, sprig, spray or burgeon;* φρύγανον, κλών. *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Also, *a splinter, splint, thorn. Plin.* extrahere. *Sueton.* Divulsa sentibus pænula, trajectos surculos rasit. Figur. *Cic.* Surculum defringere de jure civili. —— ¶ Also, *a graft, imp, scion, a shoot, set or slip, a layer. Cic.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a small tree, a shrub. Colum.*

SŬRDĀSTĔR (surdus), stra, strum, adj. *half-deaf, somewhat deaf, deafish,* ὑπόκωφος. *Cic.*

SŬRDĒ (Id.), adv. *deafly,* κωφῶς. —— ¶ Also, *faintly, not distinctly. Afran.* ap. *Charis.* audire.

SŬRDĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow deaf,* κωφάομαι. *Augustin.*

SŬRDĬGŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *deafness. Marcell. Empir.*

SŬRDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *deafness,* κώφωσις. *Cic.*

SŬRDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *that has not the sense of hearing, deaf,* κωφός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *that does not or will not hear, deaf, insensible, regardless, inattentive, inflexible, inexorable. Plaut.* homo. *Ovid.* mens. *Id.* Surdior. *Liv.* Leges rem surdam esse. *Id.* Surdis auribus canere, *h. e. to preach to deaf ears, to talk to the wind, spend one's breath to no purpose.* So, also, *Terent.* Surdo narrare fabulam. *Ovid.* Surdus ad munera. *Martial.* Janua surda lacrimis. *Ovid.* Surdior freto. *Plin.* tellus, *h. e.* culturæ non respondens. Also, with a *genit. Colum.* veritatis. —— ¶ Also, *that does not understand what he hears, and consequently is as good as deaf. Cic.* In horum sermone surdi. —— ¶ Also, *that is not heard, silent, mute, dumb, making no sound. Prop.* lyra. *Plin.* ictus. *Ovid.* gratia, *h. e. that is kept secret. Pers.* vota, *h. e. that are not fulfilled, to which the gods turn a deaf ear.* — Hence, *of which one does not hear any thing, unknown, not celebrated. Plin.* herba. *Sil.* nomen. —— ¶ Also, *in which one hears nothing, or does not hear any thing distinctly, where the voice is not clearly heard, unfavorable for hearing. Vitruv.* locus, *h. e. where the voice is lost or heard indistinctly.* Hence, of the lower regions. *Senec.* Surda loca. —— ¶ Also, *unpleasant to the ear, harsh, inharmonious, grating. Quintil.* Surdum quiddam et barbarum. —— ¶ Also, *not striking, not to be perceived, faint, dim, dark, dull, not bright or clear, weak. Plin.* color. *Id.* materia, *h. e. plain, bad. Pers.* Cinnama spirant surdum, *h. e. emit a dull or weak scent.* —— ¶ Also, *inanimate, lifeless, senseless. Plin.* res. —— ¶ Superlat. Surdissimus. *Augustin.*

SŬRĒNA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of fish or muscle. Varr. L. L.* 4, 12. —— ¶ Also, *the name of the highest office, next to that of king, in Persia. Tacit.*

SŬRGŌ, is, rexi, ectum, a. 3. See *Subrigo.*

SŪRĬŌ (sus), is, n. 4. *to rut, desire to copulate,* καπρίζω. Of male animals, as of fishes. *Apul.* Also, of Bacchus. *Arnob.*

SŬRPŬIT, *for* Surripuit. So, also, Surpuerat, *for* surripuerat; Surpere, *for* surripere, &c. See *Surripio.*

SŬRRECTĬŌ (surrigo), ōnis, f. *a rising again, resurrection,* ἀνάστασις. *Arator.*

SŬRRECTŬS, a, um. See *Subrigo.*

SŬRRENTĪNŬS, a, um, adj. See *Surrentum.*

SŬRRENTUM, i, n. *a town of Campania,* now *Sorrento.* — Hence, Surrentinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Surrentum. Ovid.*

SŬRRĒPŌ, &c. See *Subrepo.*

SURREPSIT. See *Surripio.*

SŬRRĔPTŬS, and SŬBRĔPTŬS, a, um, particip. from surripio.

SŬRRĬGŌ. See *Subrigo.*

SŬRRĬPĬŌ, and SŬBRĬPĬŌ (sub & rapio), is, ĭpui, reptum, a. 3. *to snatch or take away secretly, withdraw privily, steal, filch,* ὑφαιρέω. *Cic.* aliquid ab aliquo. *Id.* filium ex custodia. *Id.* libros. *Martial.* mappam prætori. *Horat.* de mille modiis unum. *Cic.* Parmam, *h. e. to take by stratagem. Quintil.* spiritum, *h. e. to breathe imperceptibly.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to snatch or take away secretly,* or, simply, *to take away, withdraw. Cic.* aliquid spatii, *h. e. to snatch or steal a little time. Plaut.* se alicui, *h. e. to withdraw privily from one, steal away. Id.* se aliquo, *h. e. to steal to a place, come to a place without being perceived. Ovid.* crimina oculis patris. *Cic.* Virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. *Ovid.* diem, *h. e. to spend his time unprofitably. Horat.* aliquem morti. — *Surripi* is also said of an accused person who procures his acquittal by bribery and other dishonourable means; *to get clear* from punishment. (See *Cic. Verr.* 1, 4.) —— ¶ *Horat.* Surpite, *for* surripite. *Id.* Surpuerat, *for* surripuerat. *Lucret.* Surpere, *for* surripere. *Plaut.* Surpuit, *for* surripuit. *Id.* Surrepsit, *for* surripuerit.

SŬRRŎGŌ. See *Subrogo.*

SŪRSUM, and SŪRSŬS (sub & versum), adv. *up, upwards, on high,* ἄνω. *Lucret.* Sursum mare. Sursum deorsum, *up and down;* as, *Cic.* commeare. *Terent.* cursitare. Hence, proverbially. *Senec.* Sursum deorsum versare, *h. e. to mix or mingle among each other.* — Versus, or vorsus, or versum, or vorsum, *wards, towards,* is sometimes redundantly joined with it. *Varr.* Sursum vorsum serpit. *Cic.* Sursum versus reditur. *Lucret.* Sursus vorsus gignuntur. —— ¶ Also, *upwards,* or, *above,* to the question, *Where? Cic.* Naves recte sursum sunt. *Tubero* ap. *Gell.* Sursum ac deorsum, *h. e. above and below.* Hence, proverbially, *Petron.* Quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, *h. e. turn topsy-turvy.* —— ¶ *Cato.* Susum, *for* sursum. From *susum* was probably afterwards formed *sus,* as, suscipio, &c. — Hence, Susque deque, *for* sursum deorsum, properly *up and down, above and below.* It is used proverbially to denote neglect, contempt or carelessness. *Laber.* ap. *Gell.* Susque deque ferre, *or, Plaut.* Susque deque habere aliquid, *h. e. not to care about any thing, not to mind it, not to regard, to slight, pass over with indifference. Cic.* Nam de Octavio susque deque, *sc.* fero, *or* habeo, *h. e. I do not care about. Varr.* Susque deque esse, *h. e. to be of no consequence or importance, to be a matter not worth thinking of.* So, also, *Cic.* De Octavio susque deque est. See above.

SŪS (unc.), adv. *up, upwards.* See *Sursum.*

SŪS (ὗς, or σῦς), sŭis, m. and f. *a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow. Cic.* Sus vero quid habet præter escam? *Id.* Sus Minervam docet, (*proverbial, of an ignorant or foolish person undertaking to teach one that is wiser than himself.*) So, also, *Cic.* Et docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem. —— ¶ Nominat. Suis. *Prudent.* — *Suibus* occurs in *Varr.* More frequent is *subus. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fish. Ovid. Halieut.* 130.

SŪSA (Σοῦσα, τὰ), ōrum, n. *formerly the capital of the Persian empire, situate in the province Susiana or Susiane.* — Hence, Susis, ĭdis, f. *relating to Susa, Susian, Persian. Sidon.*

SŬSCĔPTĬŌ (suscipio), ōnis, f. *an under-*

taking, taking in hand, ὑποδοχή. *Cic.* causæ. *Id.* laborum dolorumque.

SŬSCEPTO (frequentat. of suscipio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to undertake, take upon one's self. Apul.*

SŬSCEPTŎR (suscipio), ōris, m. *one that undertakes* any thing, *a contractor, an undertaker,* διαδοχεύς. *Justin.* —— ¶ Also, *one that undertakes the defence* of any thing. *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Also, *one that receives,* as, for instance, into his house, gamesters, thieves, &c. *a harborer* of gamesters, thieves, &c. ὑποδέκτης. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a receiver, collector, tax-gatherer,* διαδέκτης. *Cod. Just.* — Also, *one who receives money unlawfully obtained. Ascon.* pecuniarum extraordinariarum.

SŬSCEPTŬS, a, um, particip. from suscipio.

SŬSCIPIŌ (sus, for susum, sursum, & capio), is, cēpi, ceptum, a. 3. *to take or lift up,* as, in order to carry. Hence, *to bear, prop up, support. Plin. Ep.* Fulturæ, quibus theatrum suscipitur. Figur. *Plin. Ep.* famam defuncti, *h. e. to support, defend.* Hence, *to defend, take under one's protection. Vatin.* in *Cic. Ep.* aliquem. *Quintil.* reum. Hence, *to undertake* any thing, *take upon one's self to do, perform, accomplish, begin,* particularly when it is done voluntarily (opposed to *recipere,* which denotes *to undertake any thing committed to him*). *Cic.* Vel negligentiæ in susceptis rebus vel perfidiæ in receptis. *Liv.* Seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia. (This difference is, however, not always observed.) *Cic.* Suscipere iter Asiaticum. *Id.* bellum, *h. e. to begin. Id.* negotium. *Quintil.* officium, *h. e. an office. Cic.* salutem reipublicæ. *Id.* personam viri boni, *h. e. to assume the character of. Id.* consilium, *h. e. to form a determination or resolution. Nepos.* odium, *h. e. to conceive a hatred. Cic.* benevolentiam, *h. e. to resolve to love, become attached. Id.* patrocinium voluptatis. *Id.* causam, *a cause.* (Compare *Recipio.*) Also, sibi rem, where *sibi* might be omitted; as, *Cic.* sibi propugnationem. *Id.* sibi auctoritatem, *h. e. to assume, or to usurp or arrogate to himself.* Further, *Id.* Pro me uno susceptum est, *h. e.* factum est. *Liv.* votum, *h. e. to make a vow. Id.* maleficium, *h. e. to commit, do.* So, also, *Cic.* scelus in se. *Liv.* prodigia, *h. e. to take care that the fulfilment of omens be averted by sacrifices and other rites;* or, *to acknowledge, admit, regard them as omens, consider them as real or genuine omens. Cic.* sacra, *h. e. to receive or adopt. Liv.* pulvinar, *h. e. to prepare a couch for dining, prepare a feast for the gods. Cic.* severitatem, *h. e. to use, exercise, employ.* So, also, *Id.* orationem. *Id.* impudentiam. *Id.* Suscepit vita, ut, &c. *h. e. has sanctioned or adopted as a custom or fashion,* &c. *Varr.* ferias, *h. e. to institute. Cic.* culpam, *h. e. to incur,* or, *to make or commit a mistake. Id.* turpitudinem, *h. e. to incur, commit.* Maculam alicui, *to attach, bring upon;* as, *Cic.* Macula huic imperio suscipiatur (but here it may be used for *accipiatur.*) So, also, *Id.* Macula suscepta. — Also, *to take upon one's self to bear or suffer, to bear, suffer, endure, encounter, undergo, submit to. Cic.* pœnam, *h. e. to receive. Id.* pericula. *Id.* inimicitias, laborem, sumptum. *Id.* odium, *h. e. to incur. Id.* molestiam. *Id.* æs alienum amicorum, *h. e. to take upon himself to pay their debts. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* aliquem inimicum, *h. e. to make his enemy.* —— ¶ Also, *to receive, catch,* as, any one who is about to fall. *Virg.* Dominam ruentem suscipiunt, *h. e. keep from falling. Id.* Tepidum cruorem suscipiunt pateris. *Propert.* flumen. Also, *to take to one's self. Ovid.* aquam, *h. e. to take into the mouth.* — Hence, *to receive. Pandect.* pecuniam. *Lucret.* morbos, *h. e. to contract. Quintil.* cicatrices. *Cic.* dolorem, *h. e. to give himself up to grief. Id.* invidiam, *h. e. to incur hatred, make himself hated.* Liberos, *to get or beget children,* also, *to bear;* as, *Plaut.* Filiam ex te suscepi, *h. e. have had, have borne. Cic.* liberos ex filia libertini. *Id.* In lucem editi et suscepti sumus. *Id.* Quo (die) utinam susceptus non essem. *Liberos suscipere* signifies, also, *to bring up, educate children,* or *to acknowledge them as such.* (See below.) — Also, *to adopt,* as, customs. *Cic.* religiones, *h. e. to adopt new religious rites. Id.* personam viri boni. (See above.) Also, *to take* as a scholar or pupil. *Quintil.* Discipulos a se susceptos. Also, *to undertake* a lawsuit for another person. *Cic.* causam. *Quintil.* litem. (See above.) — Also, *to assume* any thing *as true, maintain, assert, grant, concede, allow, admit. Cic.* Quæ si suscipimus. — Also, *to take, admit, be susceptible or capable of. Cic.* consolationem. *Id.* crimen, *h. e. to be capable of,* or, *to admit the charge or imputation of.* — Also, *to acknowledge,* for instance, as one's child. *Terent.* puerum, *h. e. to acknowledge,* or, *to educate. Liv.* prodigia, *h. e. to acknowledge.* (See above.) — Also, *to resume, reply, rejoin, answer, take the word. Varr.* and *Virg.* — Also, *to take. Ovid.* aquam, *h. e. to take into his mouth.* (See above.) *Cic.* aliquem in civitatem, *h. e. to take, receive. Id.* cursum. *Id.* consilium, *h. e. to resolve.* (See above.) *Id.* auctoritatem. (See above.) *Quintil.* sermonem, *h. e. to take up or continue a discourse.* — Also, *to draw. Propert.* flumen. *Ovid.* aquam. (See above.) — Also, *to bring up, have one brought up, educate. Terent.* (See above.) —— ¶ *Succipio* occurs, also. *Lucret.*

SŬSCITĀBŬLUM (suscito), i, n. *an incitement,* ὀρμητήριον. *Varr.* vocis.

SŬSCITĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a resuscitation. Tertull.*

SŬSCITĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a raiser up, restorer. Tertull.* and *Sidon.* — Also, found in *Martial. III,* 82, 16. *Ed. Bipont.;* but *Boettiger* reads, perhaps more correctly, *siccitator.*

SŬSCITŌ (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & cito), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to raise or stir up, lift up,* ἐγείρω. *Virg.* Et qui proscisso quæ suscitat æquore terga, rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro. *Ovid.* lintea. —— ¶ Also, *to erect, build. Lucret.* delubra. —— ¶ Also, *to cause any one to rise, to raise, rouse, awaken. Cic.* Te ab tuis subselliis testem suscitabo. *Plaut.* aliquem somno. *Cic.* e somno. *Augustin.* Suscitatus, *h. e. roused from the dead.* — Hence, figur. *Virg.* ignes sopitos, *h. e. to stir up, rekindle. Ovid.* exstinctos ignes, *sc.* amoris, *h. e.* amorem, *to rekindle.* —— ¶ Also, *to drive away. Catull.* vulturium a capite. —— ¶ Also, *to raise, rouse, excite, incite, put in motion, encourage. Brut.* and *Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* bellum, *h. e. to raise, excite, kindle. Virg.* viros in arma, *h. e. to incite, urge. Horat.* Tacentem Apollo suscitat Musam. — Hence, *to cause, make. Virg.* cædem, *h. e. to cut down, slay. Prop.* crepitum pede. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forth. Enn.* ap. *Cic.* sententias.

SŬSINĀTŬS (susinus), a, um, adj. *made of lilies. Marc. Emp.* oleum.

SŬSINŬS (σούσινος), a, um, adj. *made of lilies. Cels.* unguentum.

SŬSIS, ĭdis, f. See *Susa.*

SŬSPĔCTIŌ (suspicio), ōnis, f. *suspicion, mistrust. Enn.* —— ¶ Also, *an esteeming highly, a looking up to with admiration. Arnob.*

SŬSPĔCTŌ (frequentat. of suspicio), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to look up,* ἀναβλέπω. *Plin.* Leo suspectans, *sc.* in arborem. *Terent.* tabulam, *h. e. at a painting.* —— ¶ Also, *to suspect, mistrust. Tacit.* fraudem. *Id.* aliquem. — Suspectari, *to be suspected. Tacit.* alicui, *h. e. by any one.* —— ¶ *Suspector* occurs as a deponent in *Ammian.*

SŬSPĔCTŌ (suspectus), adv. *with suspicion, suspiciously, in a suspicious manner. Pandect.*

SŬSPĔCTŎR (suspicio, ere), ōris, m. *an admirer. Sidon.*

SŬSPĔCTŎR, āris. See *Suspecto, as.*

SŬSPĔCTŬS (suspicio), us, m. *a looking up or upwards,* ἀνάβλεψις. *Virg.* ad Olympum. —— ¶ Also, *a height. Virg.* Turris vasto suspectu. —— ¶ Also, *admiration, esteem, regard. Ovid.* and *Vitruv.*

SŬSPĔCTŬS, a, um, particip. from suspicio. —— ¶ Adj. (from sub & specio), *suspected, exciting suspicion and mistrust. Cic.* Meis civibus suspectum. *Horat.* Nec metues suspecta Cyrum. *Cic.* Medicina pluribus suspecta. *Plin. Ep.* locus. *Liv.* bellum, *h. e. which is expected. Cic.* Eo suspectior. *Cæs.* and *Sallust.* Suspectum habere, *h. e. to suspect.* — Also, with *de. Cic.* de noverca. — Also, with a *genit. Tacit.* criminum. — Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Tacit.* Suspectus consilia ejus fovisse. —— ¶ Also, *suspicious, suspecting, mistrusting, suspectful, apt to suspect. Caton. Distich.* Suspectus caveas, ne sis miser omnibus horis. *Ammian.* Suspectior.

SŬSPENDIŌSŬS (suspendium), a, um, adj. *that has hanged himself. Plin.*

SŬSPENDIUM (suspendo), ii, n. *a hanging up, hanging* in order to cause death, ἀγχόνη, ἀρτάνη. *Cic.* Injuriæ remedium morte ac suspendio quærere. *Ovid.* Præbuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, *h. e. has served for hanging by the neck. Plaut.* Hercle me suspendio satius est mortuum, *I had rather be hanged. Petron.* Suspendio vitam finire, *to hang one's self. Cels.* Ex suspendio detractus est.

SŬSPENDŌ (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & pendo), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to hang, hang up,* ἀναρτάω, ἀνακρεμάω. *Virg.* nidum tigno. *Id.* oscilla ex pinu. *Id.* columbam ab alto malo. *Plin.* aliquid e collo, *or, Id.* collo, *or, Id.* in collo, *h. e. by the neck. Cic.* aliquem arbori, *h. e. on a tree.* So, also, *Id.* in oleastro. *Id.* se de ficu. Also, simply, *Id.* Se suspendere, *h. e. to hang one's self.* — Figur. *Horat.* Suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, *h. e. gazed with admiration on.* — Also, *to hang up in honor of a deity, to consecrate or dedicate* offerings in a temple. *Virg.* arma Quirino. — Hence, Suspensus, a, um, *hanging, hung up, suspended. Liv.* Reste suspensus manibus se demisisset. *Cels.* Brachium ex cervice suspensum. *Horat.* Suspensus tabulam lacerto, *h. e. having a tablet hanging on his arm.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause* any thing *to be high, to make high, raise. Cæs.* tectum turris. *Sil.* Castra saxis præruptis, *h. e. to pitch on high rocks. Virg.* tellurem sulco tenui, *h. e. to plough lightly, loosen up.* —— ¶ Also, *to cause* a thing *to be suspended,* so as not to rest at all, or but slightly, on any thing below. *Cels.* Suspendi lectus debet et moveri. *Val. Flacc.* Junonem suspendit Olympo, *h. e. fastened her to Olympus, so that she was suspended therefrom.* — Also, in general, *to press upon lightly, to touch gently. Quintil.* pedem summis digitis, *h. e. to walk or stand on tiptoe. Terent.* Suspenso gradu ire, *h. e. to walk on tiptoe.* So, also, *Phædr.* Suspenso pede evagari, *or, Ovid.* Ferre suspensos gradus. *Lucret.* dentes, *h. e. to bite gently.* Suspendere ædificium, *to erect a building on an arch or vault;* as, *Cic.* balneolas. *Id.* Ita ædificatum, ut suspendi non posset, *h. e. stand fast without support from beneath.* — Hence, *to support, prop. Plin.* terram columnis. *Cæs.* tignis contignationem, *h. e. to prop up. Colum.* dolia subjectis lapidibus, *h. e. to raise from the ground,* or *throw upon. Liv.* murum furculis. — Also, *to interrupt, stop, check, restrain. Ovid.* fletum. *Quintil.* Dolore per intervalla suspenso. *Cels.* causas morbi. Hence, *Lucret.* Aura suspensa levisque, *h. e. gentle, soft.* — Also, *to leave undecided. Liv.* rem medio responso. — Also, *to keep or leave in uncertainty, keep in suspense. Quintil.* judicum animos. *Plin. Ep.* aliquem exspectatione. — Also, *to make loose, to loosen. Colum.* glebas. — Also, *to put* any thing *not deeply. Colum.* vineam in summa terra, *h. e.* leviter demergere. —— ¶ See, also, *Suspensus, a, um.*

SŬSPENSĒ (suspensus), adv. *in suspense. Augustin.*

SŬSPENSIŌ (suspendo), ōnis, f. *an arch, vault, arched or vaulted place. Vitruv.*

SŬSPENSŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *an arching or vaulting; arched work, a building which rests upon an arch. Vitruv.* caldariorum.

SŬSPENSŬS, a, um, particip. from sus-

pendo. —— ¶ Adj. *depending upon* any thing. *Cic.* Ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt. *Id.* Rationes suspensas habere extrinsecus, *h. e. to depend upon external things*, as, *riches*, &c. *for happiness or peace.* —— ¶ Also, *raised, high, elevated.* *Sil.* Corus suspensum in terras portat mare. —— ¶ Also, *suspended, floating.* *Cic.* Currus suspensus, *sc.* in aqua. *Virg.* Per mare suspensa ferret iter. *Claudian.* Agmina suspensa, *h. e. flying, hastening.* —— ¶ Also, *uncertain, doubtful, full of expectation, in suspense, on the stretch.* *Cic.* animus. *Id.* exspectatio. *Id.* plebs. *Liv.* Suspensus animi, *for* animo. *Plin. Paneg.* vestigium, *h. e. where one cannot tread securely.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Animo suspensior. *Cic.* Animus suspensus, *h. e. when one has not thoroughly considered a matter, wavering, unresolved.* *Tacit.* verba, *h. e. ambiguous.* *Liv.* res, *h. e. a critical situation.* *Cic* Spem suspensam tenere, *h. e. to leave in uncertainty.* Hence, *Plin. Ep.* In suspenso relinquere, *h. e. to leave undetermined, undecided.* *Id.* In suspenso esse, *h. e. to be undecided.* — Also, Suspensus, *anxious, fearful, timid.* *Ovid.* timor. *Id.* nox. *Plin. Ep.* Suspensa manu laudare, *h. e. timidly.* —— ¶ Also, *loose.* *Plin. Ep.* terra. *Id.* Suspensissimum pastinatum.

SUSPICĀBILIS (suspicor), e, adj. *consisting in conjectures only, uncertain.* *Arnob.* ars, *h. e. medicine.*

SUSPICĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that suspects.* *Varr. L. L.* 6, 3.

SUSPICĀX (Id.), ācis, *apt to suspect, suspectful, mistrustful,* ὑπολημπτικός. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *suspicious, causing suspicion.* *Tacit.*

SUSPICIŌ (suspicio, ĕre), ōnis, f. *suspicion, mistrust, distrust,* ὑποψία, ὑπόληψις. *Cic.* In hac re nulla subest suspicio. *Terent.* Incidit mihi suspicio, *h. e. I suspect.* *Nep.* Venit ei in suspicionem, *h. e. he suspects.* *Cic.* Suspicionem habere, *h. e. to suspect, mistrust.* *Nepos.* and *Cic.* Suspicionem habere, *h. e. to be suspected.* *Cic.* Suspicio cadit in aliquem, *or*, *Id.* pertinet ad aliquem, *h. e. suspicion falls upon any one.* *Liv.* In suspicione esse alicui, *h. e. to be suspected.* *Plaut.* Erat suspicio, dolo malo hæc fieri omnia. *Cæs.* Non abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit. *Cic.* Suspicionem a se removere. *Id.* alicui dare, *or*, *Nepos.* præbere, *or*, *Cic.* afferre, *or*, *Id.* inferre, *or*, *Id.* injicere, *or*, *Id.* facere, *or*, *Id.* movere, *h. e. to raise, cause or occasion a suspicion.* *Nep.* Aliquem in suspicionem adducere alicui, *h. e. to render suspected.* *Cic.* In suspicionem alicui venire. *Id.* In suspicionem cadere, *or* vocari, *h. e. to fall into suspicion.* The *plural, suspiciones,* occurs also. *Cic.* Crimen multis suspicionibus arguitur, *h. e. suspicious circumstances.* —— ¶ Also, *opinion, notion, conception, idea.* *Cic.* deorum, *h. e.* de diis, *that there are gods.* — Hence, *a slight token, appearance.* *Petron.* vulneris. —— ¶ Also, *a figurative manner of speaking.* *Quintil.* Per suspicionem dicere.

SUSPICIŌ (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & specio), is, exi, ectum, n. and a. 3. Intrans. *to look up or upwards,* ἀναβλέπω. *Cic.* in cœlum. —— ¶ Transitive. *to look or look up at* any thing. *Cic.* cœlum. *Id.* astra. — Hence, *to look upon with admiration, look up to, admire, honor, respect, esteem, regard.* *Cic.* viros. *Id.* nihil. *Id.* Suspicienda est figura, *h. e. is admirable or worth seeing.* —— ¶ Also (from sub & specio), *to look secretly at* any thing, *to suspect, mistrust.* *Sallust.* aliquem. In this signification, *Suspectus, a, um,* occurs more frequently. See *Suspectus, a, um.*

SUSPICIŌSĒ (suspiciosus), adv. *with suspicion or mistrust, suspiciously, so as to raise suspicion,* ὑπόπτως. *Cic.* aliquid dicere. *Id.* Suspiciosius.

SUSPICIŌSUS (suspicio, onis), a, um, adj. *full of suspicion, suspectful, suspicious, mistrustful,* ὑπολημπτικός. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *full of suspicion, calculated to raise suspicion, suspicious, suspected.* *Cic.* Facere crimen suspiciosum. *Id.* Tempus suspiciosissimum.

SUSPICŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Suspicor.* *Plaut.*

SUSPICOR (suspicio, ere), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust,* ὑπολαμβάνω. *Cic.* nihil alicui. *Id.* aliquid de aliquo. Also, with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* following. *Cæs.* Debere se suspicari, simulata Cæsarem amicitia, &c. *Apul.* aliquem, *h. e. to suspect, have a suspicion of.* —— ¶ Also, *to think, be of opinion, imagine, conjecture, suppose, suspect,* οἶμαι. *Cic.* aliquid. — Also, *to hope.* *Cic.*

SUSPĪRĀTIŌ (suspiro), ōnis, f. *a sighing, a sigh,* στέναγμα. *Quintil.*

SUSPĪRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a sighing, a sigh.* *Cic.*

SUSPĪRIŌSĒ (suspiriosus), adv. *with a difficulty of breathing.* *Colum.*

SUSPĪRIŌSUS (suspirium), a, um, adj. *troubled with a difficulty of breathing or shortness of breath, breathing short, asthmatical,* ἀσθματικός. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Veget.* Suspiriosus morbus, *h. e. a kind of disease,* otherwise called *aridus.*

SUSPĪRITUS (suspiro), us, m. *shortness of breath.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a sighing, groaning.* *Liv.*

SUSPĪRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a sigh, groan,* στέναγμα. *Cic.* Sine cura, sine suspirio. *Ovid.* Suspiria trahere, *h. e. to sigh.* —— ¶ Also, *a shortness of breath, difficulty of breathing, an asthma,* ἆσθμα. *Senec.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a breathing, respiring, breath.* *Lucan.*

SUSPĪRŌ (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & spiro), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. Intrans. *to exhale, evaporate.* *Pallad.* Foramen, quo æstuantia vina suspirent. —— ¶ Also, *to sigh, heave a sigh, draw breath from the bottom of the breast,* στένω. *Cic.* occulte. — Also, *to betray one's fear or anxiety by sighing.* *Horat.* Adulta virgo suspiret, ne rudis agminum sponsus lacessat leonem. — Also, of inanimate things. *Enn.* Curæ suspirantes, *h. e. distressing.* *Sil.* Tellus atro exundante vapore suspirans. — Hence, *Ovid.* in femina, *h. e. to sigh after, long for, desire vehemently, be deeply in love with.* —— ¶ Transitive. *to breathe out, exhale,* ἀναπνέω. *Lucan.* nebulas. —— ¶ Also, *for* spirare, *to breathe, be full of* any thing. *Sil.* Inclusum suspirat pectore Bacchum. —— ¶ Also, *to sigh for* any thing. *Tibull.* alios amores, *h. e. to have another love or beloved object.* *Juvenal.* matrem, *h. e. to sigh after, long for.*

SUSQUĒ DĒQUĒ. See *Sursum.*

SUSSILIŌ. See *Subsilio.*

SUSSULTŌ. See *Subsulto.*

SUSTENTĀCULUM (sustento), i, n. *a prop, stay, support,* ἔρεισμα. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *nourishment, support, maintenance.* *Augustin.* corporis.

SUSTENTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a deferring, delay.* *Cic.* Also, *restraint, forbearance.* *Lactant.* sui. — Also, *a figure of speech when an orator does not directly name a thing, but leaves his hearers for a time, as it were, to guess at it, a keeping in suspense.* *Cels.* ap. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *sustenance, maintenance.* *Pandect.* mulieris.

SUSTENTĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *a sustaining, holding up or upright, supporting.* *Apul.* Levia sustentatui, gravia demersui. *Auson.* calanticæ.

SUSTENTŌ (frequentat. of sustineo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to keep upright, bear or hold up, uphold, support, hold,* ἀποστηρίζω. *Plin.* corpus. *Virg.* fratrem ruentem dextra. *Claudian.* polum, *h. e. to hold, bear.* —— ¶ Figur. *to keep upright, support, sustain, uphold, maintain, preserve, save from destruction.* *Cic.* imbecillitatem valetudinis. *Id.* valetudinem. *Cæs.* bella aliorum auxiliis. *Id.* famem pecore. *Cic.* parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, *h. e. to make up for.* *Id.* rempublicam. *Tacit.* pugnam manu, voce. *Id.* aciem. *Cic.* amicos fide. *Id.* Catonem a Crasso sustentari. *Id.* alicujus tenuitatem suis angustiis. *Id.* Me una consolatio sustentat. *Id.* Spes mentes civium sustentet. *Id.* egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio. *Id.* Eloquentia sustentatus, *h. e. aided.* *Id.* Sustentor literis, *h. e. comfort myself.* *Id.* Sustenta te. *Plaut.* Sustentare, *sc.* se, *h. e. to keep one's self in health.* —— ¶ Also, *to nourish, feed, maintain, support.* *Terent.* familiam. *Cic.* se amicorum liberalitate. — Also, *to refresh, comfort.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold out, bear, suffer, endure.* *Cic.* mærorem. *Tacit.* aciem diu. Also, without an *accusat.* *to hold out, bear, endure.* So, also, *Cæs.* Ægre sustentatum est. *Id.* Ægre is dies sustentatur, *h. e. they scarcely hold out that day.* *Sueton.* Sustentavit aliquamdiu, *h. e. he held out for some time.* —— ¶ Also, *to withstand, oppose, resist.* *Tacit.* impetus legionum. *Id.* hostem. —— ¶ Also, *to check, stop, restrain, keep back,* ἐπέχειν. *Auct. B. Afric.* aciem. *Sallust.* Paulisper a rege sustentati. — Hence, *to delay, defer, put off.* *Cic.* rem. *Id.* malum. *Id.* ædificationem ad tuum adventum.

SUSTINEŌ (from sus, for susum, *h. e.* sursum, & teneo), es, tinui, tentum, a. 2. *to hold or keep up or upright, prevent from falling, sustain, uphold, upbear, support, bear, carry,* ὑφίστημι, ἀνέχω. Hence, *to keep upright, cause* any thing *not to sink, support, bear.* *Cic.* Aer sustinet volatus avium. *Id.* se, *h. e. to keep one's self from falling.* *Liv.* vix arma. *Id.* arma male, *h. e. not to hold the shield as it ought to be held.* —— ¶ Hence, also, *to bear, carry.* *Cic.* bovem. *Id.* Columnæ et templa et porticus sustinent. *Horat.* Lapis albus pocula sustinet, *h. e. bears, holds.* *Liv.* Furcis spectacula sustinentibus. Also, *to bear fruit.* *Ovid.* Arbores sustineant poma. — Also, *to wear, to have.* *Ovid.* clipeum. — Hence, figur. *to bear, take upon one's self, undertake.* *Cic.* causam, *h. e. to bear the blame, take it upon one's self.* *Id.* causam publicam, *h. e. to take upon one's self.* *Id.* tres personas, *h. e. to take upon one's self the parts of three persons, represent three persons.* *Sueton.* personam magistri, *h. e. to represent or personate a teacher.* *Juvenal.* Thaida, *h. e. to represent Thais, play the part of Thais.* *Id.* exspectationem, *h. e. to have to fulfil.* — Also, *to suffer, bear, undergo, endure.* *Cic.* pœnam. *Id.* potentiam alicujus. *Id.* crimen. *Id.* causas multorum, *h. e. cannot bear the prayers of many, or cannot refuse the requests.* — Also, in war, *to hold out against, withstand.* *Cæs.* impetum hostium. *Id.* vulnera. *Liv.* certamen. Also, without an *accusat.* *Cic.* Brutus Mutinæ vix sustinebat, *h. e. scarcely held out* in a blockade. — Aliquem non sustinere, *not to be able to refuse or withstand.* *Liv.* Eos querentes non sustinuit. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* eos rogantes. — Hence, Sustineo, *to be able, to be in a state or condition, to be bold enough, prevail upon one's self.* *Plin.* haurire aquam, *h. e. to be bold enough to drink.* *Ovid.* deseruisse, *for* deserere. — Non sustineo, *I cannot bear or endure it, cannot prevail upon myself, am not able, cannot bring myself, cannot.* *Ovid.* perdere blanditias, *h. e. have no longer patience, do not suffer or endure.* *Sueton.* nocere. Also with an *accusat.* and *infinit.* *Cic.* Sustinebunt, se literis non credidisse? — Also, *to bear, be equal to.* *Cic.* nomen consulis. *Id.* quæstionem. —— ¶ Hence, also, *to maintain, feed, nourish, sustain, provide for.* *Cic.* Ager hominum quinque millia sustinere potest. *Virg.* nepotes. *Cic.* Re frumentaria alimur et sustinemur. *Colum.* penuriam, *h. e. to relieve, assist.* *Virg.* Arbor umbram sustinet, *h. e.* efficit. — Also, *to refresh, comfort.* *Val. Flacc.* collapsam matrem. —— ¶ Hence, also, *to keep back, keep in, withhold, curb, stop, check, restrain, stay, retard.* *Cæs.* equum incitatum, *h. e. to stop.* *Cic.* remos. *Liv.* agmen. *Id.* signa, *h. e. to make a halt with an army.* *Val. Flacc.* se, *h. e. to halt, stand still, stop short.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* impetum. *Cic.* assensionem, *or*, assensum. Hence, *Cæcin.* in *Cic. Ep.* se, *h. e. to refrain himself, withhold.* *Cic.* se ab assensu. *Id.* Me sustinebam, ne scriberem, *for* a scribendo. —— ¶ Hence, also, *to put off, defer, delay, prolong, protract.* *Cic.* solutionem. *Liv.* rem in noctem. *Cic.* se, *h. e. to stay or reside any where.* —— ¶ Hence, also, *to maintain, preserve, uphold, support, sustain, defend, protect, shelter, cause* any

thing *to endure or last.* Cic. civitatis dignitatem ac decus. *Id.* exspectationem. *Id.* amicum labentem. *Mæcen.* ap. *Senec.* vitam alicui. — Hence, Sustineri, *to consist in* any thing. *Cic.* jurisdictione. —— ¶ Hence, also, *to hold*, as, in one's hand. *Plaut.* Sustine hoc. *Ovid.* speculum manu. — Also, *to have, bear, carry or wear.* *Ovid.* sinus similes fluctibus, *h. e.* vestem. — Also, *to have or contain.* *Plaut.* historiam.

SŪSTŎLLŌ (from sus, *h. e.* sursum, & tollo), is, tŭli, a. 3. *to raise or lift up, take up*, αἴρω, ἀναίρω. *Plaut.* amiculum. — Also, *to erect, build.* *Cod. Theod.* —— ¶ Also, *to take away.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to remove, pull down, destroy.* *Plaut.* ædes. —— ¶ The perfect *sustuli* is generally referred to *tollo* and *suffero.* See *Tollo* and *Suffero.*

SŪSTRINGŌ, } See *Substringo.*
SŪSTRICTŬS. }

SŪSTŬLI. See *Tollo* and *Suffero.*

SŪSUM. See *Sursum.*

SŬSURRĀMEN (susurro), inis, n. *a murmuring.* *Apul.*

SŬSURRĀTIM (susurrus), adv. *softly, in a low voice.* *Martian. Capell.*

SŬSURRĀTĬŌ (susurro), ōnis, f. *a whispering, whisper, soft murmur.* *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep.*

SŬSURRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one that speaks softly, a whisperer.* *Cal.* in *Cic. Ep. ad Div.* 8, 1. (Some read *susurrationes.*)

SŬSURRŌ (susurrus), ōnis, m. *a murmurer, whisperer, makebate, eavesdropper, tale-bearer*, ψιθυρός, ψιθυριστής. *Sidon.*

SŬSURRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS., *to make a low noise, buzz, murmur, hum, mutter*, ψιθυρίζω. Of men, *to whisper, speak softly.* *Ovid.* cum aliquo de aliquo. *Terent.* Susurrari audio, *h. e. that they murmur or whisper it abroad.* — Also, of water. *Virg.* Lymphæ susurrantis. — Also, of the wind. *Virg.* Aura susurrantis venti. — Also, of bees, *to hum, buzz.* *Virg.* Tum sonus auditur, tractimque susurrant, *h. e. make a drawling hum.* —— ¶ TRANSITIVE. *to murmur, hum or whisper* any thing. *Martial.* cantica. *Calp.* Te platanus susurrat, te pinus, *h. e. your name*, &c.

SŬSURRUM (Id.), i, n. *a murmuring.* *Ovid.* Lingua refert audita susurra. (But *susurra* is perhaps the *ablat.* and belongs to *lingua.*)

SŬSURRUS (ψίθυρος), i, m. *a gentle murmur, low noise, soft, still noise, whispering, murmuring, whistling*, &c. ψιθυρισμός. Of the wind among the foliage of a tree. *Virg.* Sepes sæpe levi somnos suadebit inire susurro. — Of men. *Cic.* Demosthenes susurro delectari se dicebat. — Also, of tell-tales, whisperers and informers. *Juvenal.* Tenui jugulos aperire susurro, *h. e. by a secret accusation or small surmise.* *Plin. Paneg.* Insidiantes susurros. —— ¶ It is also found as a *noun* of the *fourth declension.* *Apul.* Susurru.

SŬSURRUS, a, um, *murmuring.* See *Susurrum.*

SŪTĒLA (suo), æ, f. *a sewing, sewing together.* Hence, *guile, craft, subtilty, deceit; a crafty device, arch or cunning contrivance*, κακοῤῥαφία. *Plaut.*

SŪTERNA. Read by some for *sutrina.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

SŪTĬLIS (suo), e, adj. *sewed, bound, patched or stitched together*, ῥαπτός. *Virg.* balteus. *Id.* cymba. *Val. Flacc.* domus, *h. e. made of hides stitched together.* *Plin.* naves. *Ovid.* corona. So, also, *Martial.* rosa, *h. e. a garland of roses or roses entwined in the hair.*

SŪTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a shoemaker, cobbler*, ῥάπτης. *Plaut.* — It is frequently used of people of the lower class. *Cic.* Id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt. *Plin.* Ne sutor supra crepidam judicaret. Hence, the proverb, Ne sutor supra crepidam, *sc.* judicet or judica, *h. e. let not a shoemaker go beyond his last.*

SŪTŌRITIUS, or **SŪTŌRICIUS** (sutor), a, um, adj. same as *Sutorius.* *Marc. Emp.*

SŪTŌRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler*, ῥαπτικός. *Cic.* atramentum, *h. e. shoemaker's blacking.* — Hence, *Cic.* Sutorius, *h. e. that has been a shoemaker.*

SŪTRĪNUS (contracted from sutorinus, from sutor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a shoemaker or cobbler.* *Tacit.* taberna, *h. e. a shoemaker's shop.* *Plin.* ars, *h. e. the trade of a shoemaker*, σκυτική. So, also, simply, Sutrina, *sc.* ars. *Vitruv.* Sutrinam facere, *h. e. to carry on the trade of a shoemaker.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* Sutrina, *sc.* officina, or taberna, *h. e. a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*, σκυτεῖον.

SŪTRĬUM, ii, n. *a town of Etruria*, now *Sutri.* — Hence, Sutrinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sutrium.* *Liv.* — Sutrius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sutrium.* *Sil.*

SŪTŪRA (suo), æ, f. *a sewing or stitching; a seam*, ῥαφή. *Cels.* Oras vulneris suturæ comprehendunt. *Id.* calvariæ, *a suture.*

SŪTUS, a, um, particip. from suo.

SŬUS (ἑός, ἑή, ἑόν), a, um, possess. adj. pron. *belonging or relating to him, her, it, them, one's own, its own*, σφέτερος, ἑός. It should properly be referred to the next subject. *Nepos.* Sua manu scripsit, *h. e. with his own hand.* It is also joined with *proprius.* *Cic.* Sua cuique laus propria debetur. But it is used also in other connections for *illius, illorum, illarum*, and the context must determine to what it refers. *Nep.* Incidit in eandem invidiam, quam pater suus. *Cic.* Minerva dicitur patrem interemisse, virginitatem suam violare conantem, *for* illius. — Hence, Suus, and Sui, *one's own people, friends, party.* Cic. Quem sui Cæsarem salutabant suum, *one's own.* *Id.* Ad suum pervenire, *h. e. to come to his own.* *Liv.* Quod suum non esset. — *Sibi* is often redundantly joined with it. *Terent.* Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo. — It is frequently used where it might have been omitted. *Cic.* Uxorem suam interrogavit. — It is often omitted where it might or ought to stand. *Liv.* Auxere iras, *sc.* suas. *Virg.* Sibi letum peperere manu, *sc.* sua. —— ¶ Also, *his, her, its, proper, peculiar, fixed, appointed.* *Cic.* Suum numerum habere. *Liv.* Suo marte pugnare, *h. e. in a proper, suitable manner*, of cavalry when they fight on horseback, and not on foot. *Sueton.* Sua morte defungi, *h. e. to die a natural death.* *Cic.* Anno suo, *h. e. in his proper or regular year.* *Id.* Qui autem anno suo petierint consulatum, sine repulsa non esse factos. (A certain age was required for high offices, and whoever was not of that age, could not properly obtain them.) *Id.* Tempore suo, *h. e. at a proper time.* —— ¶ Also, *inclined, devoted or favorable to him, her, them:* also, *favorable, welcome.* *Cic.* Utebatur populo suo. *Liv.* Æstu suo Locros trajecit. *Virg.* Sui dii. *Horat.* ventus. *Val. Flacc.* sidera. *Nepos.* Reddere aliquem suum, *h. e. his friend, favorable.* —— ¶ Also, *proper, own, not strange or foreign.* *Cic.* Suos deos aut novos. *Virg.* Viscum, quod non sua seminat arbos. —— ¶ Also, *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free.* *Plaut.* Ancilla nunc sua est. *Cic.* Poterit esse in disputando suus, *h. e. not depending upon others.* *Pandect.* Suus non est, *h. e. not in his senses.* *Ovid.* Vix sua erat, *h. e. was beside herself.* —— ¶ Suus, a, um, *for* sui, *h. e.* erga se. *Sallust.* Injuria sua, *h. e. towards one's self.* *Nepos.* Suus accusator. — Also, with *met* or *pte* annexed. *Liv.* Summet. *Id.* Suismet. *Cic.* Suopte. *Id.* Suapte manu. *Terent.* Suum, *for* suorum. — *Suus* is frequently followed by *quisque.* *Cic.* Sua quemque fraus vexat. Sometimes also preceded by *quisque;* as, *Liv.* In civitatem quemque suam.

SȲAGRUS (σύαγρος), i, f. *a kind of palm-tree.* *Plin.* 13, 9.

SȲBĂRIS (Σύβαρις), is and idis, f. *a river and town of Lucania.* *The inhabitants of this town were very voluptuous.* *It was destroyed by the inhabitants of Croton; but afterwards rebuilt, and called* Thurii or Thuriæ. — Hence, Sȳbărīta, æ, m. *of or belonging to or an inhabitant of Sybaris.* *Quintil.* — Sȳbărītānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Sybaris.* *Plin.* — Sȳbărītĭcus, a, um, adj. *Sybaritan; voluptuous.* *Martial.* — Sȳbărītis, idis, f. *Sybaritan.* Sybaritis, subst. *a kind of voluptuous poem.* *Ovid.*

SȲBĂRĪTA, } See *Sybaris.*
SȲBĂRĪTĀNUS, &c. }

SȲCĂMĪNUS, or **SȲCĂMĪNŎS** (συκάμινος), i, f. *the mulberry-tree.* *Cels.* It is also called *Sycaminon, onis.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Sycomorus.* *Cels.*

SȲCĒ (συκῆ), es, f. *a kind of herb*, same as *peplis.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of pine-tree, or the pitch thereof.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of running sore in the corner of the eye.* *Plin.*

SȲCHÆUS, i, m. See *Sichæus.*

SȲCĪTĒS (συκίτης), æ, m. *sc.* οἶνος, *fig-wine.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *sc.* lapis, or Sycitis, idis, f. *sc.* gemma, *a kind of precious stone, of the color of figs.* *Plin.*

SȲCŎLATRŌNIDÆ, ārum, m. *a fictitious people.* *Plaut.*

SȲCŎMŎRUS (συκόμορος), i, f. *the wild fig-tree, the mulberry fig-tree, the sycamine or sycamore-tree* (Ficus sycomorus, L.). *Cels.*

SȲCŌPHANTA (συκοφάντης), æ, m. properly, *one that informs against people exporting figs from Attica contrary to law.* Hence, *a cheat, knave, calumniator, sycophant, false accuser, informer, tale-bearer, a crafty, deceitful, lying fellow, one that seeks advantage by knavish tricks.* *Terent.*

SȲCŌPHANTĬA (συκοφαντία), æ, f. *deceit, cunning, craft, artifice, knavery.* *Plaut.*

SȲCŌPHANTĬŌSĒ (sycophantia), adv. *craftily, deceitfully, knavishly, slanderously*, συκοφαντικῶς. *Plaut.*

SȲCŌPHANTŎR (συκοφαντέω, -ῶ), āris, dep. 1. *to play the sycophant, play a double part, act deceitfully or knavishly, cheat.* *Plaut.*

SȲCŌPHȲLLŌN (συκοφύλλον), i, n. *marshmallows.* *Apul.*

SȲDUS. See *Sidus.*

SȲĒNĒ (Συήνη), es, f. *a town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its granite.* — Hence poetically, for *granite from that place.* *Stat.*

SȲĒNĪTĒS (Συηνίτης), æ, m. *of or belonging to Syene.* *Ovid.* Phorbas. *Plin.* lapis, *h. e. a kind of red granite, of which the Egyptian pyramids are built.*

SYGAMBER, bra, brum, adj. *Sygambrian; a Sygambrian man, a Sygambrian woman.* *Ovid. Am.* 1, 14, 49. *Tacit.* cohors. — Sygambri (Σύγαμβροι), *a people of Germany living on the shores of the river Lippe.* *Cæs.* — Sygambria, æ, f. *their country.* *Claudian.* — It is, also, written *Sic., Sig.*, and *Sug.*

SȲLA, æ, m. See *Sila.*

SȲLLA, } See *Sulla*, &c.
SȲLLĀNUS, &c. }

SȲLLĂBA (συλλαβή), æ, f. *a syllable.* *Cic.* — Hence, Syllabæ, *verses, poems.* *Martial.*

SȲLLĂBĀTIM (syllaba), adv. *syllable by syllable, by syllables*, κατὰ συλλαβάς. *Cic.*

SȲLLĂBUS (σύλλαβος), i, m. *a register, list.* *Augustin.*

SȲLLEPSIS (σύλληψις), is, f. in grammar, *a figure whereby words are referred to another to which they do not properly belong*, as, Hic arma, hic currus fuit, *where* fuit *is also referred to* arma. *Thus, again,* Demosthenes cum ceteris erant expulsi, *where* erant *belongs also to* Demosthenes.

SȲLLŎGISMĂTĬCUS (συλλογισματικός), a, um, adj. *consisting of syllogisms.* *Fulgent.*

SȲLLŎGISMUS (συλλογισμός), i, m. *a syllogism, kind of argument or reasoning.* *Quintil.* rhetoricus, *h. e.* enthymema.

SȲLLŎGISTĬCUS (συλλογιστικός), a, um, adj. *relating to a syllogism, syllogistical, syllogistic.* *Quintil.* Syllogisticus status, *h. e.* rationativus.

SȲLVA, }
SȲLVĀNUS, } See *Silva*, &c.
SȲLVĀTĬCUS, &c. }

SȲMÆTHEUS, a, um. See *Symæthum.*

SȲMÆTHIS, } See *Symæthum.*
SȲMÆTHIUS, a, um. }

SȲMÆTHUM, and **SȲMĒTHUM,** i, n. and **SȲMÆTHUS,** i, m. *a town and river of Sicily.* — Hence, Symæthēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Symæthum.* *Ovid.* — Symæthis, idis, f. *of or belonging to Symæthum.* *Ovid.* — Symæ-

thius, a, um, adj. same as *Symætheus, a, um. Virg.*

SȲMBŎLĂ (συμβολὴ), æ, f. *a contribution or share given to any thing*, as, money contributed to an entertainment. *Terent.* Symbolam dedit, cœnavit, *h. e. he contributed his share towards the feast.* Hence, *Id.* Edere de symbolis, *h. e. to feast together with money contributed by each person. Id.* De symbolis quid actum est, *h. e. what has been done with this collection? what has become of the club?* — Hence, *Gell.* Symbolæ, *h. e. questions which friends propose to each other, and thus, as it were, entertain themselves.* —— ¶ Sometimes it seems to denote *the feast or entertainment itself. Plaut.* Symbolam dabo. —— ¶ Also, *for* Symbolum. *Apul.*

SȲMBŎLĬCĒ (symbolum), adv. *symbolically, metaphorically, typically*, συμβολικῶς. *Gell.* appellare.

SȲMBŎLUM (σύμβολον), i, n. and **SȲMBŎLŬS** (σύμβολος), i, m. *any mark or sign by which one person gives another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with any one. Plaut.* Quem symbolum? *Id.* Symbolum est. — According to *Plin.* 33, 4, the Grecians and Romans called a signet *symbolum*.

SȲMMĔTRĬĂ (συμμετρία), æ, f. *symmetry, proportion, harmony. Vitruv.*

SȲMMĔTRŎS (σύμμετρος), on, adj. *proportionate, symmetrical. Vitruv.*

SȲMMȲSTĂ (συμμύστης), æ, m. *a fellow-priest, a priest of the same college. Apul.*

SȲMPĂSMĂ (σύμπασμα), ătis, n. *a medical powder which was sprinkled on the body. Cæl. Aurel.*

SȲMPĂTHĬĂ (συμπάθεια), æ, f. *sympathy, fellow-feeling, natural inclination. Vitruv.*

SȲMPHŌNĬĂ (συμφωνία), æ, f. *symphony, concert of musical instruments, harmony of mingled sounds. Cic.* Also, *of a signal* in war. *Prudent.*

SȲMPHŌNĬĂCŬS (συμφωνιακός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to music, a concert or choir. Cic.* pueri, or servi, *h. e. slaves who made music to amuse their masters, singers, musicians, musical or singing-boys, choristers.* —— ¶ *Pallad.* herba, *h. e. henbane.*

SȲMPHȲTŎN (σύμφυτον), or **SȲMPHȲTUM**, i, n. *wallwort, comfrey, or bugle. Plin.* 27, 24. —— ¶ Also, *an herb* otherwise called *helenion. Plin.* 14, 19, 5.

SȲMPLĒGĂS (συμπληγὰς), ădis or ădos, f. *striking together.* Hence, Symplegades, *sc.* insulæ, *two islands of the Black sea, of which it was fabled that they frequently dashed against each other, until they were fixed after the Argo had passed between them. Ovid.* — *Martial.* uses it figuratively of *the buttocks.* —— ¶ Also, as a substant. *a joining together. Rutil.*

SȲMPLĒGMĂ (σύμπλεγμα), ătis, n. *a group*, particularly of wrestlers in the act of wrestling. *Plin.* — *Symplegmata*, in mimic plays, *unexpected or wonderful events, intrigues*, &c. *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Concubitus. Martial.*

SȲMPLŎCĒ (συμπλοκὴ), es, f. *a figure of rhetoric, when the beginning and conclusion, or the first and last words, are repeated. Marc. Cap.*

SȲMPŎSĬĂCŬS (συμποσιακός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a feast, convivial. Gell.* quæstiunculæ. Hence, *Id.* Symposiaca (*plur.*), *h. e. writings or a writing relating to an entertainment.*

SȲMPŎSĬUM (συμπόσιον), ii, n. *a feast, banquet*, the name of a book of Plato. *Nepos.*

SȲMPSĂLMĂ (σύμψαλμα), ătis, n. *a playing together on a stringed instrument, or a singing together to the same. Augustin.*

SȲNÆRĔSIS (συναίρεσις), is, f. *the contraction of two vowels into one*, as, when *alveo* is read or scanned as a dissyllable.

SȲNĂGŌGĂ (συναγωγὴ), æ, f. *a congregation, assembly.* Hence, *a synagogue or congregation of Jews.*

SȲNĂLŒPHĒ (συναλοιφὴ), es, f. *synalepha, a poetic figure, by which the final vowel or diphthong of a word is elided by the vowel or diphthong of the following word, so that the two words sound as one;* thus in verse, *ante illum* is read *antillum* or *ant'illum*.

SȲNANCHĒ (συνάγχη), es, f. *a disease in the fauces; the quinsy, or sore-throat. Gell.* and *Cæl. Aurel.*

SȲNANCHĬCŬS (συναγχικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the* synanche. *Cæl. Aurel.* passio.

SȲNĂPOTHNESCONTES (συναποθνήσκοντες), *The Dying Together;* the title of a Greek comedy of Diphilus. *Terent.*

SȲNĂRISTŌSÆ, or -ŪSÆ (Συναριστῶσαι), *The Women breakfasting together;* the title of a comedy of Menander. *Gell.*

SȲNCĔRĂSTUM (συγκεραστὸν), i, n. properly, *any thing mixed;* hence, *any meat or dish. Varr.*

SȲNCĒRŬS, &c. See *Sincerus*, &c.

SȲNCHRISMĂ (σύγχρισμα), ătis, n. *an anointing. Veget.*

SȲNCHRŎNŬS (σύγχρονος), a, um, adj. *contemporary, a contemporary. Hieron.*

SȲNCHȲSIS (σύγχυσις), is, f. *a confused order of words.*

SȲNCŎPĒ, es, and **SȲNCŎPĂ** (συγκοπή), æ, f. *syncope, when a letter or syllable is omitted in the middle of a word.* —— ¶ Also, *a fainting, swooning, syncope. Veget.*

SȲNCŎPŌ (syncope), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to faint, swoon, to lose one's strength. Veget.*

SȲNCRĂSIS (σύγκρασις), is, f. *a mingling, mixture; the name of one of the Æons. Tertull.*

SȲNDĬCŬS (σύνδικος), i, m. *a syndic; the representative and defender of the rights of a community. Pandect.*

SȲNECDŎCHĒ (συνεκδοχὴ), es, f. *synecdoche, a trope by which the whole stands for a part, or the contrary;* as, Achelous, *for water. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a figure by which a word is omitted, which may be understood. Quintil.*

SȲNECDŎCHĬCĒ (as from synecdochicus, from synecdoche), adv. *by the figure synecdoche. Hieron.*

SȲNĔCHĒS (συνεχὴς), is, *h. e.* continuus, perpetuus. *Mart. Capell.*

SȲNĔDRŬS (σύνεδρος), i, m. *an assessor or counsellor in a college. Liv.*

SȲNEMMĔNŎN (συνημμένον, *h. e.* connexum), i, n. *connected*, as a musical term of sounds and strings. *Vitruv.*

SȲNEPHĒBI (συνέφηβοι), ōrum, m. *Youths of the Same Age;* a title of a comedy of Statius Cæcilius. *Cic.*

SȲNEPHĪTĒS. See *Synophites.*

SȲNĔSIS (σύνεσις), is, f. *understanding.* Hence, *one of the Æons. Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a connection of words according to the idea, and not according to the word;* as, turba ruunt. — Called, also, *synthesis.*

SȲNGRĂPHĂ (συγγραφὴ), æ, f. *a writing whereby a creditor got security from his debtor for the payment of a sum of money; a bond or bill signed and sealed by both parties, and a copy of it given to each; any written obligation or contract between two or more parties; articles of agreement. Cic.* Facere syngraphas cum aliquo, *to take a bill of exchange*, as for a debt. *Id.* Si habuerit, unde tibi solvet, quod ei per syngrapham credidisti, *if he have wherewithal to pay you what you took his bond for. Id.* Agere ex syngrapha, *to go to law about a bond or writing.*

SȲNGRĂPHŬS (σύγγραφος), i, m. *a written agreement between two persons, a written contract. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a writing by means of which one can go safely any where, a pass, passport. Plaut.*

SȲNIZĒSIS (συνίζησις), is, f. same as *Synæresis. Serv.*

SȲNNĂDĂ, ōrum, n. *Cic.*, or, æ, f. *Plin.*, or **SȲNNĂS**, ădis or ădos, f. *Cic. a town of* Phrygia Major. — Hence, Synnadensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to it. Cic.* — Synnadicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to it. Plin.*

SȲNŎCHĪTĒS (συνοχίτης), æ, m. or **SȲNŎCHĪTIS** (συνοχῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a kind of precious stone said to be efficacious in raising ghosts. Plin.* 37, 73.

SȲNŎDĬCŬS (συνοδικός), a, um, adj. *going or coming together, synodical. Jul. Firmic.*

SȲNŎDĪTÆ (συνοδῖται), ārum, m. *that go or come together*, the name of a kind of monks. *Cod. Just.*

SȲNŎDONTĪTIS (συνοδοντῖτις), or **SȲNŎDONTĪTES** (συνοδοντίτης), æ, m. *a kind of fish found in the brains of a fish called* synodus. *Plin.*

SȲNŎDŪS (συνόδους), ontis, m. *a shark. Ovid.*

SȲNŎDŬS (σύνοδος), i, f. *a council, assembly, synod. Cod. Just.*

SȲNŒCĬUM (συνοίκιον), ii, n. *a room in which several persons live together. Petron.*

SȲNŌNĒTŎN (συνώνητον), i, n. *a buying up, a buying several things. Cod. Theod.*

SȲNŌNȲMĬĂ (συνωνυμία), æ, f. *sameness of meaning, a joining of words of the same meaning. Marc. Cap.*

SȲNŎPHĪTĒS (συνοφίτης), æ, m. *a kind of precious stone*, otherwise called *galactites. Plin.*

SȲNŎPSIS (σύνοψις), is, f. *a compendium, abstract, synopsis. Pandect.*

SȲNŌRIS (συνωρὶς), ĭdis, f. *a yoke, a pair. Hieron.*

SȲNTĂGMĂ (σύνταγμα), ătis, n. *any thing put together in order.* Hence, *a treatise, discourse, book. Cic.*

SȲNTĂXIS (σύνταξις), is, f. *a putting together in order, construction, syntax. Prisc.*

SȲNTĒCTĬCŬS, a, um. See *Syntexis.*

SȲNTĒXIS (σύντηξις), is, f. *a melting together, a melting.* Hence, *a decrease of strength, a deep consumption or decline; a lingering disease that wastes away the body.* — Hence, Syntectĭcus, a, um, adj. *ill of consumption. Plin.*

SȲNTHĒMĂ, and **SȲNTHĒMĂ** (σύνθεμα, or σύνθημα), ătis, n. *a token agreed upon, a mark, a watchword; a passport. Hieron.*

SȲNTHĔSĬNŬS (synthesis), a, um, adj. *h. e.* ad synthesin pertinens. For example, Synthesina, *sc.* vestis, *said to be used for* synthesis. *Sueton. Ner.* 51. Synthesinam indutus.

SȲNTHĔSIS (σύνθεσις), is, f. *a composition or mixture of several ingredients, as in medicines. Seren. Sammon.* — Hence, in grammar, Synthesis. (See *Synesis.*) —— ¶ Also, *a putting together of several things, which belong together by fashion*, &c. as, *a service of plate. Martial.* septenaria. — Also, *a set or suit of wearing apparel. Pandect.* Quæro, an ex universa veste, id est synthesi, tunicas singulas, an et palliola eligere possit. *Martial.* Innumeris synthesibus. Hence, *a light robe.* It was only used at table or about the house. *Martial.* 5, 80, 2. It was not worn in the streets, except at the Saturnalia. *Martial.* 14, 1, 1.

SȲNTŎNŬS (σύντονος), a, um, adj. *sounding alike, harmonious.* — Hence, Syntonum, i, n. subst. *a kind of musical instrument*, same as *scabellum. Quintil.* Syntonorum modi.

SȲNTRŎPHĬUM, or **SȲNTRŎPHĬŎN** (συντρόφιον), ii, n. *the brambleberry-tree. Apul.*

SȲNTRŎPHŬS (σύντροφος), i, m. *one that is or has been brought up with another. Tertull.*

SȲPHĀX (Σύφαξ), ācis, m. *a king of Numidia.* — The *penult* of the *oblique* cases is generally *long. Ovid., Propert.* and *Juvenal.* But *Claudian de B. Gild.* 90, makes it *short*, as, Haurire venena, compulimus dirum Syphacen (another reading is *Annibalem*).

SȲRĂCŌSĬŬS. See *Syracusæ.*

SȲRĂCŪSÆ (Συρακοῦσαι), ārum, f. *Syracuse, a maritime town of Sicily.* — Hence, Sȳrăcūsānŭs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan. Cic.* mensæ. *Id.* Syracusani, *h. e. the inhabitants of Syracuse.* — Syrăcūsĭus, a, um, adj. *Syracusan. Cic.* — Syrăcŏsius, a, um, adj. *Syracusan. Virg.*

SYRĒŎN (unc.), i, n. *a kind of herb*, otherwise called *tordylion. Plin.*

SȲRĬĂ (Συρία), æ, f. *a country of Asia on the Mediterranean, between Cilicia and Palestine. Plin.* —— ¶ *Syria* and *Assyria* are frequently interchanged, especially among the poets: so also in *Sueton. Cæs.* 22. Syria, *for* Assyria. —— ¶ *Syriæ* (plur.), also occurs. In *Sext. Ru.* 10. *Antiochus* is called *Syriarum rex.*

SŸRIACŬS (Συριακός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian, Syriac.* Cic.

SŸRIĀRCHA (Συριάρχης), æ, m. *the chief priest in Syria who superintended the public games.* Cod. Theod. — His office and dignity were called *Syriarchia.* Cod. Just.

SŸRIĀTICŬS (Syria), a, um, adj. *Syrian.* Flor.

SŸRICŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Syrian.* Colum.

SŸRINGĀTŬS (syrinx), a, um, adj. *hollowed out like a pipe.* Apic. hædus.

SŸRINGIĀS (συριγγίας), æ, m. sc. calamus, *a kind of cane or reed good for pipes,* συριγγίας. Plin.

SŸRINGITĒS (συριγγίτης), æ, m. *a kind of precious stone.* Plin. 37, 67.

SŸRINGŎTŎMIUM (συριγγοτόμιον), ii, n. *a surgical instrument for cutting fistulæ.* Veget.

SŸRINX (Σύριγξ), ingis, f. *a reed or pipe made of a reed.* — Hence, *a girl changed into a reed.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a subterraneous cave or passage.* Ammian.

SŸRISCŬS (Συρίσκος), a, um, adj. *Syrian.* Virg.

SŸRITĒS (συρίτης), æ, m. *a small stone found in the bladder of wolves.* Plin.

SŸRIŬS (Σύριος), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Syria, Syrian.* Tibull. ros. Sueton. dea, h. e. perhaps *Cybele.* —— ¶ Sȳrĭŭs, a, um, *of or belonging to the island of Syros.* Cic.

SŸRMA (σύρμα), ătis, n. *that which is dragged or trailed.* Hence, *the train of a robe, a robe with a train.* Martial.

SŸRMATICŬS (συρματικός), a, um, adj. *having a train.* Veget. jumentum, h. e. *limping, foundered.*

SŸRŎPHŒNIX (Συροφοίνιξ), Icis, m. and f. *of Phœnicia, on the borders of Syria.* Juvenal.

SŸRŎS, i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades.*

SŸRTICŬS (Συρτικός), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to, or at the Syrtes.* Senec. gentes. —— ¶ Also, *sandy.* Sidon.

SŸRTIS (σύρτις), is, f. *sands, shelves, quicksands, a syrtis, a sandy place in the sea, attracting ships which sailed near it, and on that account dangerous to pass.* There were particularly two such in the Mediterranean sea, near Africa, *Syrtis Major* and *Minor*; the former near Cyrenaica, the latter near Byzacene. Sallust. and Liv. — Hence, *a sandy, desert country,* whether near the Syrtes or elsewhere. Horat. and Lucan. — Figur. Cic. Orat. 3, 41. patrimonii, h. e. perhaps *a spendthrift.* —— ¶ Also, adjectively, *that is near the Syrtes.*

SŸRŬS (probably from σύρω), i, m. *a besom, broom.* Varr.

SŸRŬS (Σύρος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Syria, Syrian.* Horat. — Hence, Syrus, i, m. *a Syrian.* Syri, *the Syrians.* Cic.

SŸSTĒMA (σύστημα), ătis, n. *a whole consisting of several things, a system.* Marc. Cap.

SŸSTŎLĒ (συστολή), es, f. *the figure called systole, when a long syllable is used as a short one.* Diomed.

SŸSTŸLŎS (σύστυλος), on, adj. *close columned, when the columns are six modules distant from each other.* Vitruv.

SŸZŸGIA (συζυγία), æ, f. *a conjunction or joining together.* Tertull.

T.

T, as a prænomen, denotes *Titus,* as, T. Livius; but *Ti.* denotes *Tiberius,* as, Ti. Gracchus.

TĂBĀNŬS (unc.), i, m. *a gadfly, horsefly, oxfly, gadbee, dunfly,* μύωψ, or οἶστρος. Varr.

TĀBĔFACTŬS (obsol. tabefacio), a, um, adj. *melted, dissolved,* τηκτός. Solin.

TĂBELLA (dimin. of tabula), æ, f. *a little table or tablet, small board,* σανίδιον, πινάκιον. Plin. — Hence, *the trough in which Romulus and Remus were exposed.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of pastry or cake.* Martial. —— ¶ Also, *a fan.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a board for gaming upon, a gaming-table.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *a picture, painting,* γραφή, δέλτος. Cic. Exhedria volebam tabellis ornare. Plin. Comicæ tabellæ, h. e. *representing scenes taken from theatrical pieces.* —— ¶ Also, *a tablet used by schoolboys for writing on, or for casting up sums.* Plin. — Also, in general, *a writing-tablet.* Ovid. Also, *a letter, billet, note,* ἐπιστολή. Ovid. — Hence, *any writing or written composition,* as, a bill, bond, contract, will, &c. γραμματίδιον, γραμματεῖον. Juvenal. Falsas signare tabellas, h. e. *will, testament.* Sueton. Tabellæ dotis, h. *a marriage-contract.* Cic. Tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, h. e. *you commit to writing what I have said.* Id. Tabellæ quæstionis, h. e. *minutes of evidence.* Martial. Quadringentorum reddis mihi tabellas, h. e. *bonds.* Liv. Signatis tabellis publicis, h. e. *public papers which lay in the archives.* — Particularly, *a letter or writing.* Cic. Tabellas proferri jussimus. —— ¶ Also, *a votive tablet, a tablet or small board on which a person acknowledged in writing that he had been succored or benefited by some deity.* Such tablets used to be hung up in the temple of that deity in token of gratitude. Juvenal. Votiva tabella, *or,* simply, Tibull. and Ovid. Votiva. —— ¶ Also, *a tablet used in voting in the* comitia. Cic. In the time of Cicero, the people voted no longer by word of mouth, but by tablets which were cast into an urn. When *comitia* were held for the election of a magistrate, they wrote the names of the candidates on separate tablets, and he whose name stood on the greatest number of tablets, obtained the office. If the *comitia* were held respecting a bill for a law which was to be ratified or rejected, each voter received two tablets. On the one, by which the bill was approved of, the letters *U. R.*, h. e. *uti rogas,* were written; on the other, by which it was rejected, the letter *A.*, h. e. antiquo, *I reject the bill.* — Such tablets were also used in courts of justice. Each judge received three, on one of which was written the letter *A.*, h. e. absolvo; on another C., h. e. condemno; on the third *N. L.*, h. e. non liquet, *the matter is not exactly clear to me, I do not know how to vote.* If, after the votes had been given, those with *A.* were the greatest number, then the accused was acquitted; if those with C., he was condemned; if those with *N. L.*, the matter was undecided. —— ¶ Also, *a tent.* Varr. dimidiata, h. e. *a small, narrow tent.*

TĂBELLĀRIŬS (tabella), a, um, adj. *relating to tablets.* Tabellaria lex, *a regulation that, in voting, tablets should be used instead of word of mouth.* There were four such *leges;* namely, *Gabinia,* that the election of magistrates should be made by tablets. *Cassia,* that tablets should be used in courts of justice, except in the *judicium perduellionis.* *Cœlia* had reference to the *judicium perduellionis.* *Papiria,* that the people, in ratifying or rejecting a law, should vote with tablets. —— ¶ Also, *relating to letters.* Senec. navis, h. e. *a packet-boat.* — Hence, Tabellarius, subst. *a letter-carrier, courier,* γραμματοφόρος. Cic.

TĂBELLIŌ (tabella), ōnis, m. *a notary, scrivener, one who draws up written instruments,* as, contracts, wills, &c. Pandect.

TĀBEŌ (from τήκω, Dor. τάκω), es, ui, n. 2. *to melt.* Hence, *to drop, drip, or trickle* with any thing. Virg. Artus sale tabentes, h. e. *drenched with salt water.* Id. genæ, h. e. *wet with tears.* —— ¶ Hence, also, *to decay, waste away, be consumed.* Ovid. Corpora tabent.

TĂBĒRNA (unc.), æ, f. *a hut for dwelling in, a cottage.* Horat. Pauperum tabernæ. —— ¶ Also, *a stall, shed, or shop where any thing is sold.* Also, *a workshop.* Cic. Concursare circum tabernas. Id. libraria, *or, simply,* Horat. Taberna, h. e. *a bookseller's shop.* Varr. unguentaria. Horat. tonsoris. Pandect. cauponia. Tacit. sutrina. Liv. argentaria, h. e. *an exchange office, a bank.* Also, *a butcher's shop or stall.* Liv. Ad tabernas, quibus Novis est nomen; ibi ab lanio cultro arrepto, &c. Cic. In tabernam devertere, h. e. *an inn, tavern, or public house.* Also, *a bawdy house, brothel.* Catull. and Propert. In Rome there was a place in the *forum* called *tabernæ,* h. e. *the shops.* There were *tabernæ veteres* and *novæ.* Also, without *tabernæ.* Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, *a hut, booth, shed, or stand for spectators at the games.* Cic. Mur. 35.

TĂBĒRNĀCŬLUM (taberna), i, n. *a tent* which one pitches for his pleasure, on a journey, or when one has not or cannot find any other shelter or dwelling. Cic. Particularly, in war. Id. militare, *or, simply,* Cæs. and Nep. Tabernaculum. — Also, *a tent which the consul, or any other magistrate about to hold the* comitia, *erected outside the city, in order to take the auspices in them.* Capere tabernaculum, *to provide or take possession of such a tent;* as, Cic. recte, h. e. *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies.* Id. vitio, h. e. *not properly.* Id. In una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitæ collocare, h. e. *to devote himself entirely to the study of philosophy.*

TĂBĔRNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of, belonging, or relating to huts, booths, or shops.* Apul. blanditiæ, h. e. *common, such as are made in huts.* — Hence, Tabernarius, subst. *one who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper,* consequently *a common man.* Cic.

TĂBĔRNŬLA (dimin. of taberna), æ, f. *a hut, cottage, cot, small house.* Apul. —— ¶ Also, *a booth, shop, tavern.* Sueton. and Pandect.

TĀBĒS (tabeo), is, f. *a gradual wasting away* of any thing or body *by melting, putrefaction, disease,* &c. Hence, it may be rendered *a wasting away, melting, dissolving, corruption, putrefaction,* &c. Senec. Ex mollissimo tabes est (nivis). Plin. arboris, h. e. *a mouldering, rotting, or wasting of trees.* Liv. Tabes cadavera absumebat, h. e. *corruption, putrefaction.* Ovid. Corpora tabe vetustas abstulerit. — Hence, *a wasting away* of a person or animal, either by a disease or with grief, *a consumption, phthisis, cachexy, atrophy.* Cic. and Liv. —— ¶ Also, *an infectious or spreading disease, pestilence, plague.* Sallust. Tanta vis morbi, uti tabes plerosque civium animos invaserat. Liv. fenoris crescentis, h. e. *the plague of the daily-increasing burden of debt.* Tacit. Ann. 11, 6. Tabes fori. —— ¶ Also, *the moisture of a wasting, decaying, or dissolving substance,* &c. Plin. Corpora in tabem resolvit. Lucan. nivis, h. e. *slime of melting snow.* Liv. sanguinis. — Also, *any moisture,* particularly, *impure, viscous or corroding matter.* Ovid. veneni. Hence, Tacit. oculorum, h. e. *blindness occasioned by an excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye.*

TĀBĒSCŌ (incept. of tabeo), is, n. 3. *to melt gradually, be dissolved or consumed, waste or pine away, decline, languish, decay, decrease, vanish,* &c. *by degrees,* τήκομαι. Cic. Frigoribus durescit humor et tabescit calore, h. e. *thaws.* Lucret. Cera tabescens. Plin. Sal tabescit. Cic. dolore, h. e. *to pine away with grief.* So, also, Id. desiderio. Particularly, with love. Ovid. — The perfect *tabui,* and the tenses derived from it, seem usually to belong to this verb. Ovid. Tabe-

rant cura. —— ¶ *Arescere*, to be bereft of vigor and become dry, dry up, parch: *Flaccescere*, to lose its fresh color or look, to become flaccid and flabby, to wither: *Tabescere*, to decrease imperceptibly in compass, fall away, &c.

TĀBIDŌSUS (tabidus), a, um, adj. same as *Tabidus*. *Tertull.* — *Tabiosus, a, um*, occurs, also, instead of it. *Tertull.*

TĀBIDŬLUS (dimin. of tabidus), a, um, adj. *consuming*. *Virg.*

TĀBIDUS (tabes), a, um, adj. *melting, disappearing by degrees*. *Liv.* nix. Hence, figur. *decaying or wasting away*. *Ovid.* mens. — Also, *pining away* with grief. *Calp.* — Also, *corrupted, putrefying*. *Suet.* corpus. — Also, *infected, consumptive, phthisical*. *Senec.* juvencus. —— ¶ Also, *consuming or wasting by degrees*. *Virg.* lues. *Ovid.* vetustas. *Tacit.* venenum.

TĀBIFICĀBILIS, e, *for* Tabificus. *Acc.*

TĀBIFICUS (tabes & facio), a, um, adj. *consuming, wasting or melting by degrees*. *Lucret.* radii (solis). *Lucan.* aer, *h. e. pestilential*. *Sueton.* venenum, *h. e. destroying gradually*. *Cic.* perturbationes.

TĀBIFLŬUS (tabes & fluo), a, um, adj. *that wastes away by degrees*. *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *consuming by degrees*. *Venant. Fortun.*

TĀBIŌSUS, a, um. See *Tabidosus*.

TĀBITŪDŌ (tabes), inis, f. *consumption, phthisis*. *Plin.*

TABLINUM, i, n. See *Tabulinum*.

TABŬLA (unc.), æ, f. *a board or plank*, as, for building, σανίς, πίναξ, πλάξ. *Cic.* Tabulam arripere de naufragio. *Plin.* Latera cluduntur tabulis. — Hence, *a bench made of boards*. *Horat.* Solventur risu tabulæ, *h. e. the benches will be broken down by the laughter*. —— ¶ Also, *a board or table for playing on, a gaming-table, gaming-board*. *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a board for painting on*. — Hence, *Cic.* Tabula picta, *or, simply*, *Id.* Tabula, *h. e. a painting, picture*. *Id.* Manum de tabula, *h. e. enough!* properly *the hand from the picture*, for pictures are spoiled by being too much labored. — Persons that had been shipwrecked used to have themselves and the history of their misfortunes painted on a board, with which they went about begging. *Pers.* Or to hang it up in a temple, with a vow that they would never go to sea again. *Horat. Od.* 1, 5, 13. But here the *tabula votiva* may have been suspended in token of gratitude for life preserved. —— ¶ Also, *a tablet for writing or casting up accounts upon*. *Varr.* literaria, *h. e. a writing-tablet*. Also, simply, *Horat.* tabula, *h. e. a tablet that is written or reckoned upon*. *Plaut.* cerata, *h. e. a tablet covered with wax for writing on*. — Hence, *any table or tablet upon which any thing is or has been written*, as, a table on which laws are written. *Cic.* Tabulas figere, *h. e. an advertisement of an auction, a table containing a list of things to be sold by auction*. Hence, for *an auction*. *Cic.* Adest ad tabulam. — Also, *a table containing a list of persons proscribed, a proscription-table*. *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 9. — Also, *a tablet for voting*. *Cic.* Custodes tabularum. But this may mean *tablets on which the votes of each tribe were marked*. — Also, *a geographical table or description, a map, chart*. *Cic.* Dicæarchi. — Also, *any written composition, writing, book, register, list, catalogue*. *Liv.* Tabulam posuisse, *h. e. a book containing an account of proceedings*. *Id.* Tabularum cura, *h. e. archives*. *Tacit.* Tabulæ nuptiales, *or, simply, Juvenal.* Tabulæ, *h. e. a marriage-contract*. — Hence, Tabulæ, *account-books*. *Cic.* Conficere tabulas, *h. e. to keep an account-book, keep a book wherein the money that one received and expended was written down*. *Id.* Tabulæ novæ, *h. e. the altering of account-books to the advantage of the debtor, so that he would have to pay less than he owed*. *Cæs.* Timorem novarum tabularum tollere. — Tabulæ publicæ, *state-papers, public records or writings, the archives*. Also, without *publicæ*. *Cic. Cat.* 1, 2. Cura tabularum. (See above.) — Also, *a will, testament*. *Ovid.* and *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Also, *a table*. Hence, *a banker's table or counter, a bank*. *Cic.* Sextia. —— ¶ Also, *a certain measure or division of land*, as, *a bed, plot*, for example, in a vineyard. *Pallad.* —— ¶ Tabulæ, *layers or folds*, as, of a garment. *Tertull.*

TĂBŬLĀMENTUM (tabula), i, n. *a flooring, boarding, wainscoting*. *Frontin.*

TĂBŬLĀRIA, æ, f. See *Tabularius*.

TĂBŬLĀRIS (tabula), e, adj. *of or relating to tables or boards*. *Plin.* temperatura æris, *h. e. that serves for making thin plates*. — Hence, Tabulare, *a plate*. *Senec.* — *Veget.* palati, *h. e. the roof of the mouth*.

TĂBŬLĀRIUS (tabula), a, um, adj. *relating to written compositions*. — Hence, *Cic.* Tabularium, *sc.* ædificium, *h. e. the archives*. *Claud.* ap. *Non.* Tabularia, *sc.* ædes, *h. e. the archives*. *Cod. Just.* Administrare tabulariam, *sc.* rem, *h. e. to take care of the archives, accounts and other things of this description belonging to a town*. *Pandect.* Tabularius, *sc.* homo, *h. e. one that takes care of the papers, registers, records*, &c. *of magistrates, a registrary, recorder*, &c.

TĂBŬLĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in divisions or rows*. *Pallad.*

TĂBŬLĀTIŌ (tabulo), ōnis, f. *a covering with boards or planks; a planking, flooring, wainscoting; a boarded floor; a story* in a building. *Cæs.* and *Vitruv.*

TĂBŬLĀTUM (Id.), i, n. *any thing boarded or planked, any thing put together or consisting of boards, a boarded floor*. *Martial.* catastæ. — Particularly, for keeping or laying up any thing, *a storeroom, loft*, &c. *Cato.* Si in tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, *a store-room*. *Id.* Ligna domino in tabulato condito. *Colum.* Fœnum in tabulata componere, *hay-lofts*. Also, for poultry. *Colum.* — Hence, *a story* in a building. *Cæs.* Turris quatuor tabulatorum. — Hence, of trees made to grow upwards in the shape of stories, as it were, having vines trained to them, and running from story to story. *Virg.* and *Colum.* — Also, *a layer or row* of things, as, of grapes. *Colum.*

TĂBŬLĪNUM, or TĀBLĪNUM (tabula), i, n. *a terrace, balcony, or other floored place in the open air*. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a picture-gallery*. *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a place where records*, &c. *were kept, archives*. *Vitruv.*

TĂBŬLŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover with boards or planks, to board, plank, floor*. *Plin. Ep.* Transitus tabulatus. (But others read *tubulatus*.) *Fest.* Ædificia tabulata, *h. e. consisting of boards*. —— ¶ Also, *to lay in rows or folds, to fold*. *Tertull.*

TĀBUM (allied to tabes), i, n. same as *Tabes; an infectious disease, pestilence, plague, pest, poison*. *Liv.* Corpora affecta tabo. *Virg.* Infecit pabula tabo. —— ¶ Also, *corrupt moisture, matter, putrid gore, corrupt or foul blood, sanies*, φθίσις, λύθρον. *Virg.* Terram tabo maculant. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Saxa spargens tabo. — Hence, *any similar liquid*, as, *the liquor of the purple-fish*. *Stat.*

TĂBURNUS, i, m. *mountains between Campania, Samnium and Apulia*, now *Taburo*. *Virg.*

TĂCĔŌ (from ἀκέων, the particip. of ἀκέω, with *t* prefixed), es, ui, itum, a. and n. 2. INTRANS. *to be silent, not to speak, hold one's peace, say nothing*, σιγάω. *Terent.* Quin taces? *Cic.* de re. — Also, for *not to say much*. *Cic.* Tacere adversarios. — Hence, figur. *to be silent, still, quiet*. *Virg.* Tacet omnis ager. *Ovid.* Plectra dolore tacent. *Id.* Oculi taceure tui. *Id.* Blanditiæ taceant, *h. e.* absint. *Liv.* Tacere indolem Romanam, *h. e. did not show itself, had disappeared*. — Hence, Tacens, *still*. Of the lower regions. *Virg.* loca. *Tacit.* locus. *Senec.* ventus, *h. e. hushed*. *Martial.* Ister, *h. e. frozen, still*. *Propert.* aqua. —— ¶ TRANSITIVE. *to be silent with regard to* any thing, *pass over in silence, to keep secret*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* aliquid. Also, *passively*. *Terent.* Tacitum est. —— ¶ See, also, *Tacitus, a, um*. —— ¶ *Silere*, to make no sound, make no noise, be still, opposed to *strepere, fremere: Tacere*, to utter not a word, be silent (hence also, to be out of humor. *Prop.* 1, 11, 22), especially to be silent about, pass over in silence, opposed to *dicere, loqui: Reticere*, to be silent when we should speak, conceal by silence, opposed to *eloqui*.

TĂCĬTA (tacitus, a, um), æ, f. *sc.* dea, *the goddess of silence or secrecy*, otherwise called *Muta*. *Ovid.*

TĂCĬTĒ (tacitus), adv. *silently, in silence, tacitly*, σιγῇ, σιωπῇ. *Cic.* rogare. *Liv.* Aliquid tacite habere, *h. e. to pass over in silence, keep secret or to one's self*. —— ¶ Also, *still, secretly, in secret, covertly, clandestinely*. *Cic.* perire.

TĂCĬTŌ, ablat. same as *Tacite*. *Justin.*

TĂCĬTŬRĬŌ (desiderat. of taceo), is, n. 4. *to desire or endeavor to be silent*. *Sidon.*

TĂCĬTURNĬTĀS (taciturnus), ātis, f. *a being silent, taciturnity, silence, stillness*, σιγή, σιωπή. *Cic.* testium. *Id.* curiæ. —— ¶ Also, *discreet observance of silence, secrecy*. *Terent.* Opus est fide ac taciturnitate. *Cic.* nostri hominis. —— ¶ *Silentium*, the being still, generally: *Taciturnitas*, almost always silence as a virtue, or at least as a habit.

TĂCĬTURNUS (tacitus), a, um, adj. *silent, not talkative, of few words, close, reserved, taciturn*, σιωπηρός. *Nepos.* obstinatio, *h. e. obstinate silence*. *Cic.* homo, *h. e. who does not speak much*. *Horat.* Ingenium statua taciturnius. — Hence, *silent, quiet, still, without noise*. *Plaut.* Ostium taciturnissimum. *Horat.* Tineas pasces taciturnus, *h. e. in silence, not read*. *Lucret.* and *Ovid.* silentia.

TĂCĬTUS, a, um, particip. from taceo. —— ¶ Adj. *that is passed over in silence or kept secret*. *Cic.* Aliquid tacitum relinquere, *h. e. to pass over in silence, say nothing of it, not to mention it*. *Id.* Aliquid tacitum tenere, *h. e. to keep to one's self*. *Plaut.* Quod tacito opus est, *h. e. what ought to be kept secret*. *Liv.* Tacitum pati aliquid, *h. e. to endure silently*. But *Tacitum fero*, or *aufero*, denotes that another is silent, properly, *I carry it off without contradiction or reply of the other*. *Cic.* Non feres tacitum, *h. e. I shall not be silent*. *Liv.* Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum, *h. e. Turnus had not been silent with regard to this*. *Liv.* Ut tacitum feras, *h. e. that I may be quiet*. *Plaut.* Tacita ut hæc auferas, *h. e.* ut taceam. But *Fero tacitus* means, also, *I bear any thing quietly, put up with it*. *Liv.* Contumeliam tacitus tulit. (See below.) — Hence, Tacitum, subst. *a secret*. *Ovid.* Vulgator taciti. — Hence, Tacitus, a, um, *that is done without words or voice, silent, secret*. *Cic.* ascensio, *h. e. implied, tacit*. *Liv.* induciæ, *h. e. made in silence, not formally agreed upon*. *Cic.* exceptio, *h. e. made as a matter of course, without being written or prescribed*. — Also, in general, *secret, hidden, concealed*. *Virg.* vulnus. *Cic.* judicium. *Val. Flacc.* catenæ, *h. e. concealed, invisible*. — Also, *for* Tacite, *silently, in silence, in secret, secretly*. *Horat.* Mirari secum tacitus, *h. e. by himself*. *Cic.* Tacita tecum loquitur patria. —— ¶ Also, *silent, still, not speaking, mute*. *Plaut.* mulier. *Cic.* Me tacito, *h. e. if I be silent*, or, *without my saying any thing*. *Id.* Hoc tacitus præterire non possum, *h. e. in silence*. *Liv.* Contumeliam tacitus tulit, *h. e. he put up with it without saying any thing*. *Val. Flacc.* Taciti sedent ad jussa, *h. e. with silent attention*. — Also, *still, quiet, not making any noise, attended with no noise, sound*, &c. *Cic.* exspectatio. *Ovid.* aqua. *Id.* nox. *Id.* vox, *h. e. a low, soft voice*. — Hence, Tacitum, subst. *secrecy*. *Terent.* Tacito opus est. Also, *stillness*. *Lucan.* Trahitur Ganges per tacitum mundi. *Virg.* Per tacitum, *or*, *Justin.* Tacito, *h. e. silently, in stillness or silence, without any noise*. Tacita, *sc.* dea. See *Tacita*.

TĂCĬTUS, i, m. *C. Cornelius Tacitus, an orator and historian of the first century*.

TACTĬLIS (tango), e, adj. *that may be touched, tangible*, ἁπτός. *Lucret.*

TACTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a touching*, ἅψις. *Plaut.* Quid tibi meam tactio est? *h. e. why do you touch?* &c. —— ¶ Also, *feeling*. *Cic.* Voluptates oculorum et tactionum.

TACTUS (tango), us, m. *a touching, touch*, ἅψις. *Cic.* Res sub tactum cadit, *h. e. is tangible*. — Hence, *effect, operation, influ-*

ence. *Cic.* solis. *Id.* lunæ. —— ¶ Also, *tangibility.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *the sense of feeling.* *Cic.*

TACTŬS, a, um, particip. from tango.

TÆDA, and TĒDA (from δαΐς, or δᾴς, accusat. δαΐδα, or δᾷδα), æ, f. *a tree producing pitch; the torch-tree or pitch-tree, a species of pine* (Pinus Cembra, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *a board or plank of this tree.* *Juvenal.* latissima, *h. e. a plank or bottom of a ship.* —— ¶ Also, *a branch of this tree.* *Calp.* frondens. —— ¶ Also, *wood of the pine-tree, a piece or chip of pine-wood.* *Cæs.* and *Vitruv.* — Hence, *a torch of pine-wood.* *Cic.* Inflammare tædas. *Id.* Tædæ ardentes, *h. e. burning torches.* Such torches were used at the worship of a deity. *Ovid.* Also, at funerals. *Sil.* Particularly at weddings. Hence, *a nuptial torch.* *Ovid.* Tæda jugalis, *or, simply, Prop.* tæda. — Also, *a wedding, marriage, matrimony.* *Ovid.* Dignari aliquam tæda. *Virg.* Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset. *Lucan.* Fœdera tædæ. — Also, *a beloved girl, mistress,* or *love.* *Propert.* Me non aliæ poterunt corrumpere tædæ. — Also, *an instrument of torture.* *Lucret.* —— ¶ Also, *a small piece of fat or pork.* *Arnob.*

TÆDĒSCIT (tædet), ēbat, impers. 3. *it causes disgust or loathing.* *Minuc. Fel.* aliquem rei.

TÆDĔT (unc.), ēbat, dŭit and sum est, impers. 2. *to loathe, be disgusted with, be tired or weary of.* The person who feels disgust is put in the *accusat.* and that with which he is disgusted in the *genit.* or *infinit.* *Plaut.* Me convivii tæsum est. *Terent.* Tædet eadem audire millies. *Cic.* Tædet nos vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *to be dissatisfied with* any thing. *Liv.* —— ¶ With later writers it is also used as a *personal* verb. *Hieron.* Cœpi tædere captivitatis.

TÆDIFĔR (tæda & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a torch,* δᾳδοφόρος. *Ovid.* dea, *h. e. Ceres,* because she kindled a piece of pine-wood on mount Ætna, in order to search for her daughter.

TÆDIŌ (tædium), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to feel disgust or loathing, be weary.* *Lamprid.*

TÆDIŌSĒ (tædiosus), adv. *with disgust or weariness.* *Apul.*

TÆDIŌSŬS (tædium), a, um, adj. *disgusting, irksome, tedious, wearisome.* *Firmic.*

TÆDIUM (tædet), ii, n. *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; a loathing or disgust,* ἄχθος, σίκχος. *Liv.* Tædium afferre, *h. e. to cause.* Me capit tædium rei, *I am weary or tired of a thing;* as, *Liv.* Ipsos belli tædium cepit. —— ¶ Also, *any thing loathsome, disgusting, noisome, irksome, a nuisance.* *Plin.* calls gnats and flies *tædia.* *Id.* Vetustas oleo tædium affert, *h. e. a rancid, loathsome taste and smell.*

TÆNARIDĒS (Ταιναρίδης), æ, m. *of Tænarum.* — Hence, *Lacedæmonian, of Laconica.* *Ovid.* Tollere Tænarides, &c. *h. e.* Hyacinthus.

TÆNARIS (Ταιναρίς), ĭdis, f. *of or belonging to Tænarum.* — Hence, *Lacedæmonian.* *Ovid.* ora. *Id.* soror, *or, simply,* Tænaris, *h. e.* Helena.

TÆNARIŬS (Ταινάριος), a, um, adj. *of, belonging or relating to Tænarus or Tænarum, Tænarian, Lacedæmonian.* *Prop.* deus, *h. e. Neptune, who had a temple at Tænarum.* *Ovid.* Marita, *h. e.* Helena. — It was supposed that a cave there was the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, *Ovid.* Tænaria porta, *h. e. the Tænarian entrance to the infernal regions.* So, also, *Virg.* fauces. Hence, *subterranean, infernal.* *Ovid.* valles, *h. e. the infernal regions.*

TÆNARŬS, and -ŎS (Ταίναρος), i, m. and f. and TÆNARUM, and -ŎN (Ταίναρον), i, n. *a mountain and promontory, together with a town of the same name, in Laconia.* *Tænarus,* as a promontory, occurs in *Mela.* *Tænarum,* as a city, in *Plin.* Here was a temple of Neptune. *Nepos.* A cavern there was considered to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Hence, for *the infernal regions.* *Horat.*

TÆNIA (ταινία), æ, f. *a band, fillet or riband,* as, for the hair. *Martial.* 14, 94, 1. Tænia ne madidos violet crines. (But other *Edd.* read *tenuis ne madidi violent,* &c.) Also, as an ornament of garlands or wreaths. *Enn.* On the head. *Virg.* Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis. *Id.* Tænia vittæ. Also, for winding round a corpse. *Cæcil.* —— ¶ Also, *any thing resembling a band, riband or fillet.* — Hence, *a tape-worm* (Tænia solium, and vulgaris, L.). *Plin.* — Also, *a kind of fish* (Cepola tænia, L.). *Plin.* 32, 24. — Also, in architecture, *a border, wreath, or frieze on a pillar.* *Vitruv.* — Also, *a streak in paper.* *Plin.* — *Plin.* Tæniæ candicantis vadi, *h. e. the projecting points of long bars, tracts, rows, or reefs of rocks in the sea.* — Hence, the *murices* caught on these rocks are called *purpuræ tænienses.* *Plin.*

TÆNIĒNSIS, e. See *Tænia.*

TÆNIŎLA (dimin. of tænia), æ, f. *a small band or riband.* *Colum.*

TÆSUM EST. See *Tædet.*

TÆTER, &c. See *Teter,* &c.

TĂGAX (tago), ācis, adj. *that likes to touch any thing, thievish.* *Lucil.*

TĂGĒNIA (ταγηνίαι), ōrum, n. *a kind of fish.* *Plaut.*

TĀGĒS, ētis and æ, m. *the name of a boy who was once ploughed up in Etruria, and is said to have first made known the art of divination.* *Cic.* — Hence, Tagēticus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this boy.* *Macrob.*

TĀGĒTICŬS, a, um. See *Tages.*

TĀGŌ (the ancient form for tango), is (tĕtigi, tactum), a. 3. *to touch,* ἅπτομαι. *Plaut.* and *Gell.* — Hence, *Varr.* Taxis, *for* tetigeris. — *Tetigi, tactum,* are usually referred to *tango.*

TĀGŬS, i, m. *a river of Spain and Portugal,* now *Tejo.* It is celebrated for its gold sand. *Plin.*

TĀLAIŎNIDĒS, æ, m. See *Talaus.*

TĀLĀRIA, ium, n. See *Talaris.*

TĀLĀRIS (talus), e, adj. *of, belonging, or relating to the ankles.* *Cic.* tunica, *h. e. reaching down to the ankles.* — Hence, Talaria, ium, *sc.* calceamenta, *h. e. wings on the ankles,* or, *winged sandals or shoes.* Such sandals were attributed to Mercury. *Virg.* Also, to Perseus. *Ovid.* Also, to Minerva. *Cic. N. D.* 3, 23; where we find talaria pinnarum. Hence, proverbially, *Cic.* Talaria videamus, *h. e. let us fly.* — Talaria, *sc.* vestimenta, *a long garment reaching down to the ankles.* *Ovid.* — Also, *the ankles or the parts round the ankles.* *Senec.* Morbus cœpit talaria intendere. —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to dice.* *Quintil.* Talaris ludus, *h. e. the game at dice.*

TĀLĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or relating to dice.* *Cic.* ludus, *h. e. the game at dice.* *Id.* Consessus in ludo talario, *h. e. places where they play at dice.* *Plaut.* lex.

TĂLĀSSIŌ, ōnis, or TĂLĀSSIŬS, ii, or TĂLĀSSŬS, i, m. *a noble Roman, who had one of the captive Sabine females for his wife.* *Liv.* 1, 9. —— ¶ Also, *a word used at weddings,* perhaps, *the god of weddings,* or, *a wedding.* *Catull.* Servire Talassio, *h. e. to marry.* *Martial.* Talassionem verbis dicere non Talassionis, *h. e. to describe a wedding with words which are not proper for such a festivity.* *Id.* Tua verba, Talasse, *h. e. nuptial words.*

TĂLAŬS (Ταλαός), i, m. *one of the Argonauts, the father of Adrastus, Eriphyle,* &c. *Ovid.* Talai gener, *h. e.* perhaps, *Amphiaraus, husband of Eriphyle.* — Hence, Tălāĭŏnides, æ, *the son of Talaus,* h. e. *Adrastus.* Also, *the daughter of Talaus.* Thus *Eriphyle* is called. *Ovid. Art.* 3, 13. (But perhaps we ought to read *Talaionia.*)

TĀLĔA (unc.), æ, f. *any piece that has been cut off.* *Cæs.* ferrea, *h. e. a piece of iron.* —— ¶ Also, *a branch of a tree cut on both ends and planted in the ground to produce a new tree; a cutting, set, scion, stock,* πάσσαλος, θαλλία, θάλεια. *Varr.* — Hence, *a stake fixed in the ground to obstruct the progress of an enemy's cavalry.* *Cæs.* Taleæ ferreis hamis infixis, &c. — Also, *a small beam used in architecture to bind the junctures of a wall.* *Vitruv.*

TĂLENTĀRIŬS (talentum), a, um, adj. *of a talent, or sixty pounds.* *Sisenn.* balista, *h. e. with which stones, &c. of sixty pounds weight are discharged.*

TĂLENTUM (τάλαντον), i, n. properly, *a balance.* — Also, *that which is weighed.* Since the ancients weighed silver in paying it, hence it denotes *a sum of money and a weight.* A talent, with the Greeks, was a sum of money varying in amount. An Attic talent contained sixty *minæ* or six thousand *drachmæ,* or nearly nine hundred Spanish dollars. *Cic.* — A talent, as a weight, varied likewise. An Attic talent weighed sixty *minæ.* *Liv.* Quadringenta talenta argenti aurique recepisset. *Plin.* Singula millia talentum thuris pensitasse. *Virg.* Auri argentique talenta. *Id.* auri eborisque.

TĀLEŎLA (dimin. of talea), æ, f. *a small branch, cion, or stock set in the ground,* θαλλίον. *Colum.*

TĀLIŌ (talis), ōnis, f. *punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like; a retaliation,* ἀμοιβή. *Plin.* Sicut in Cornelia familia nemo ante Syllam Dictatorem traditur crematus: idque voluisse, veritum talionem, eruto C. Marii cadavere. *Martial.* Sine talione, *h. e. with impunity.*

TĀLIPĔDŌ (talus & pedo, as), as, n. 1. *to walk on the ankles, to stagger, stumble, trip, totter,* παραφέρομαι. *Lucret.*

TĀLIS (unc.), e, adj. *such, of such a nature, quality, or kind, such like, so constituted* (or *so,* when equivalent to *so constituted,* τοῖος, τοιοῦτος. *Cic.* Aliquid tale, *or, Liv.* Tale quid, *h. e. something of the kind.* — It is also frequently followed by *ut, that;* also by *qualis* or *ac, atque, as.* *Cic.* Tales esse, ut — laudemur. *Id.* Talis, qualem te esse video. *Id.* Honos talis paucis est delatus ac mihi. *Terent.* Tali mactatum, atque hic est, in fortunio. — It is also followed by *qui.* *Cic.* Talem te esse oportet, qui sejungat, &c. — It is also used, like τοιοῦτος, with some emphasis, for *tantus; such, so distinguished, of so great merit.* *Nepos.* Quod talem virum e civitate expulissent, *such a worthy or great man.* *Sallust.* Tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum appetere non audebat, *although so distinguished a personage.* —— ¶ Also, *this,* for which we also say *such.* *Nepos.* Tali modo. *Virg.* Talia fatur, *h. e. speaks to the following effect.*

TĀLISCŬNQUĔ, same as *Talis.* *Priap.*

TĀLITĔR (talis), adv. *in such a manner, in such sort, so,* τοίως. *Plin.*

TĀLITRUM (unc.), i, n. *a rap or fillip with one's finger,* κονδυλισμός. *Suet.*

TĀLLA (unc.), æ, f. *the blade of an onion.* *Lucil.*

TĀLPA (talus & pes), æ, f. and with poets, also m. *a mole, mouldwarp.* *Cic.*

TĀLPĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Talpana vitis, *h. e. a kind of vine.*

TĀLPĪNŬS (talpa), a, um, adj. *of or like a mole.* *Cassiod.* animal, *h. e. a mole.*

TĀLTHȲBIŬS (Ταλθύβιος), ii, m. *a herald and messenger of Agamemnon.* *Ovid.*

TĀLŬS (unc.), i, m. *the ankle, ankle-bone in men, the pastern-bone of a beast,* ἀστράγαλος. *Cels.* Talus in omnes partes prolabitur. *Plin.* Talos asinus Indicus unus solidipedum habet. *Cic.* Purpura usque ad talos demissa. Hence, Recto talo stare, *to stand upright.* Figur. *Horat.* Recto stat fabula talo, *h. e. gains approbation, pleases, is applauded.* *Pers.* Recto vivere talo, *h. e. to act well.* —— ¶ Also, *a die.* For a kind of dice were made from the pastern-bones of the hind legs of certain animals. Two sides of these dice (ἀστράγαλοι) were curved, and the other four sides only were marked; but the *tesseræ* (κύβοι) were shaped like a cube, and all the six sides of them were marked. They played with only three *tesseræ,* but with four *tali.* Instead of dice made from the pastern-bones of animals, rich people frequently had them made of ivory, crystal, &c. One side of a die was marked with a one, the opposite side with six, and the others with three and four. The luckiest throw, when each of the four sides had a different number, as, 1, 3, 4, 6, was called *Venus,* or *jactus Veneris.* The worst or most unlucky throw, when each of the sides had the

same number, was called *canis*. Hence, *Plin.* Talis ludere. *Cic.* Quatuor talis jactis.

TAM (from the accusat. τὴν), *so, so very*, τοσοῦτον. *Cic.* Tam multa. *Id.* Tam vehementer. Also, before a *diminutive*. *Terent.* Tam ob parvulam rem. *Plin.* Tam parvulis in faucibus. Also, before *nullus*. *Plin.* In corporibus tam parvis atque tam nullis, &c. Also, before *superlatives*. *Cic.* Tam gravissimis judiciis concisus. Particularly, when *quam* with a *superlative* precedes. *Sallust.* Quam pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, *h. e. the worse — the more.* So, also, *Terent.* Quam minima in spe situs erit, tam facillime, &c. Also, before a *comparative*. *Cic.* Non tam in prœliis quam in promissis firmiorem. Also, before *magis*, *the more*. *Virg.* Quam magis — tam magis. Also, before *substantives*. *Plaut.* Te tam esse matulam. *Cic.* Cur tam tempori exclamarit occisum. Also, before *verbs*. *Cic.* Non tam scribere possum, quam, &c. Also, with *ut*, *that*, following. *Cæs.* Non tam imperitum, ut non sciret. *Cic.* Non essem tam inurbanus, uti eo gravarer. *Qui, quæ, quod*, occurs sometimes instead of *ut*. *Cic.* Quis est tam lynceus, qui nihil offendat? It is also followed by *quam, as*, by *atque, as*, and by *quasi, as if*. *Cic.* Tam multa, quam multa, &c. *Id.* Tam præcise quam mihi. *Plaut.* Tam consimilis est atque ego. *Id.* Tam pudica est, quasi — sit. Also, *Tam — quam* denotes, *as well — as*. *Sueton.* Tam fœderatis, quam infestis gentibus. —— ¶ Also, for *talis*, *such, of such a nature, quality, or condition*. *Cic.* Hæc tam esse, quam audio. —— ¶ Also, for *tamen*. *Titinn.* ap. *Fest.*

TAMA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of swelling*, particularly *of the feet and legs*. *Lucil.* ap. *Fest.* and *Lucret.*

TAMARICE (ταμαρίκη), es, f. same as *Tamarix*. *Plin.* — *Tamaricum* occurs also. *Scrib. Larg.*

TAMARISCUS, i, f. same as *Tamarix*. *Pallad.*

TAMARIX, icis, f. *the tamarisk*. *Colum.*

TAMASEUS, or TAMASEOS (Ταμασεῖος), and TAMASSOS, or TAMASOS, i, f. *a town of Cyprus*. — Hence, Tamasæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to it*. *Ovid.*

TAMDIU, or TAM DIU, *so long*, with reference to a certain time, ὅσον χρόνον. It is frequently followed by *quam diu*, also by *quoad, dum, quam, donec*. *Cic.* Tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo. *Id.* Tamdiu, quoad, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, dum, &c. *Id.* Tamdiu, quam licuit. *Colum.* Tamdiu, donec, &c. *Ut* occurs also instead of *donec, dum*, &c. *Pallad.* Tamdiu subigenda est, ut — levemus, *h. e. until*. —— ¶ Also, *so very long, a long time*. *Cic.* Te abfui a nobis tam diu, dolui. — Also, *so long since*. *Tacit.*

TAMEN (unc.), conj. *but notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet*, ὅμως, ὅμως μὲν τοι. *Cic.* Quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. So, also, *Tamenne* in a question. *Cic.* Tamenne plus Gallorum consensio valebit, quam summæ auctoritatis hominum? *Id.* Tamen nihilo minus. *Cæs.* Nihilo tamen secius. — It is frequently put after a word, but also before one. *Cic.* Tamen to offeres? —— ¶ Also, *at least, yet at least*. *Cic.* Nonnihil tamen. —— ¶ Also, *but at last, at length however*. *Ovid.* Reperit ossa tamen. *Terent.* Retraham argentum tamen. *Sueton.* Egressus est tamen. —— ¶ *Ovid.* Si tamen, *h. e. if indeed*. —— ¶ Also, *perhaps*. *Plin. Ep.* Nisi quod tamen poetis mentiri licet. —— ¶ Also, *also*. *Ovid.* Tamen excute nullum.

TAMENETSI, or TAMEN ETSI, *though, although, notwithstanding that*. *Terent.*, *Cic.* and *Sallust.*

TAMESIS, and THAMESIS, is, m. *the Thames*. *Cæs.* — It is also called *Tamesa, æ*, m. *Tacit.*

TAMETSI (tamen & etsi), conj. *though, although, albeit or notwithstanding that*, καί τοι, εἰ καί. *Cic.* —— ¶ In the conclusion of a sentence, *however*. *Cic.*

TAMIACUS (ταμιακός), a, um, adj. *belonging to the imperial fiscus or treasury*. *Cod. Just.* prædia, *h. e. domains, crown-lands*. — *Subst.* Tamiacus, *a subject who cultivates domains*. *Cod. Just.*

TAMINIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* uva, *h. e. a kind of wild grape*. The vine on which it grows was called *taminus*. *Plin.* It is supposed to be *Delphinium staphis agria*, L.

TAMNUS, i, m. See *Taminius*.

TAMPHILUS, i, m. *a Roman surname*. — Hence, Tamphilānus, a, um, adj. *Nep.*

TAMQUAM. See *Tanquam*.

TANAGER, or TANAGRUS, i, m. *a river of Lucania*, now called *Negro*. *Virg.*

TANAGRA, æ, f. *a town of Bœotia*. — Hence, Tanagræus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tanagra*. *Cic.* — Tanagricus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tanagra*. *Varr.*

TANAGRUS, i, m. See *Tanager*.

TANAIS (Τάναϊς), is, m. *the river Don*. *Virg.* — Curtius gives to the river, which is called *Jaxartes* by Strabo, the name of *Tanais*. —— ¶ *Liv.* 38, 38. Cis Taurum usque ad Tanaim (an erroneous reading for *ad Halyn*.)

TANAITÆ, ārum, m. *the inhabitants of the country on the river Don*. *Plin.*

TANAITICUS (Tanais), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the river Don*. *Sidon.*

TANAQUIL, ilis, f. *the proud wife of the Roman king Tarquinius Priscus*. — Hence, also, of an ambitious, domineering wife. *Juvenal.*

TANDEM (from tum demum), adv. *at last, at length, finally, in the end*, τελευταῖον, ὀψέποτε. *Cic.* Polliceor, me esse perfecturum, ut jam tandem illi fateantur, &c. *Id.* Tandem aliquando, *h. e. at last*, with some emphasis. — Also, for *tandem aliquando*. *Horat. Od.* 1, 23, 11. *Cic. Agr.* 2, 37. — Also, *in short*. *Lucret.* Tandem in eodem homine atque in eodem vase maneret. *Apul.* Tandem denique, *h. e. at last*. This is a pleonasm. —— ¶ Also, in impassioned language, *pray, in all the world, for heaven's sake*. *Cic.* Quonam tandem modo?

TANGIBILIS (tango), e, adj. *tangible*, ἁπτός. *Lactant.*

TANGO (from τάω, τάγω, τάγγω), is, tĕtĭgi, tactum, a. 3. *to touch*, θίγω, ἅπτομαι. *Cic.* terram genu. —— ¶ Also, *to come to, arrive at, reach, enter*. *Cic.* Simul ac tetigit provinciam. *Horat.* vada. *Juvenal.* limina. *Horat.* terminum (mundi) armis. —— ¶ Also, *to besprinkle, anoint, smear, moisten, wash*. *Ovid.* corpus aqua. *Plin.* palpebras saliva. — Also, *to paint, dye*. *Juvenal.* Supercilium madida fuligine tactum. — Also, *to fumigate*. *Ovid.* Tacta sulfure ovis. —— ¶ Also, *to touch*, for *concumbere*. *Horat.* matronam. —— ¶ Also, *to touch, take away, carry off*. *Cic.* teruncium de præda. *Id.* nullum agrum ab invito. *Terent.* Tetigine tui quidquam? *h. e. have I touched or taken?* — Also, *to receive*. *Cic.* aliquid communi nomine. —— ¶ Also, *to border upon, be contiguous to, be in the neighborhood of*. *Cic.* Villa, quæ viam tangit. *Cæs.* Civitas Rhenum tangit. —— ¶ Also, *to touch, strike, beat*. *Ovid.* chordas. *Horat.* aliquem flagello. —— ¶ Also, *to touch, taste, drink, eat*. *Ovid.* saporem mellis. *Horat.* cibos dente. *Ovid.* Non illa (corpora) tetigere lupi. *Plaut.* calicem, *h. e. to drink, empty*. —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slay*. Quemquam oportuisse tangi. —— ¶ Also, *to move, touch, affect, incite, make an impression upon*. *Cic.* Minæ Clodii modice me tangunt. *Virg.* Nec solos tangit Atridas iste dolor. *Ovid.* Vota tetigere deos. *Liv.* Tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, *h. e. he remembered his grandchildren*. — Tactus, a, um, *moved, affected, incited, impressed, penetrated*. *Ovid.* cupidine, *h. e. smitten*. *Liv.* religione. —— ¶ Also, *to take in hand, undertake*. *Ovid.* carmina. —— ¶ Also, *to cite, mention*. *Cic.* Leviter unum, quodque tangam. —— ¶ Also, *to cheat, chouse, gull, cozen, defraud, deceive*. *Petron.* volucres tectis arundinibus. *Plaut.* Tactus sum visco, *h. e. I am caught*. — Also, *to cheat out of* any thing. *Plaut.* hominem bolo. —— ¶ Also, *to hit, strike*. *Ovid.* Tactus fulmine, *or*, *Cic.* De cœlo tactus, *or*, *simply*, *Plin.* Tactus, *h. e. struck with lightning*. So, also, of a missile weapon. *Tibull.* locum funda. Rem acu, *to touch the point, hit the right nail on the head*; as, *Plaut.* Acu tetigisti, sc. rem. — Also, *to rally, banter, nettle, sting*. *Terent.* Rhodium tetigi in convivio, *I galled or nettled; I stung to the quick; I rallied, bantered, or played upon*. —— ¶ Also, *to cover, overlay*. *Varr.* Tectorio tacta. —— ¶ *Varr.* Taxis, *for* tetigeris.

TANGOMENAS. *Petron.* 34, and 73. faciamus. But *Ed. Anton.* reads *tengo menas* (τέγγω μῆνας), *I wet the moon*, h. e. *I drink all night*.

TANIACÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *long pieces of pork*. *Varr. R. R.* 2, 4 (si lectio certa).

TANOS (unc.), i, m. *a kind of precious stone*. *Plin.*

TANQUAM, and TAMQUAM (tam & quam), adv. *as, just as, as it were*, ὥσπερ, ὁμοίως. *Cic.* Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. *Id.* Apud eum sic fui, tanquam domi meæ. *Id.* Ita discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. *Id.* Essem tanquam prodigus, *h. e. as it were*. It is also followed by *sic* or *ita*. *Cic.* Tanquam bona valetudo jucundior est, sic, &c. *h. e. as*. *Id.* Tanquam poetæ solent, sic tu, &c. It is also followed by *item*. *Terent.* Tanquam philosophorum habent disciplinæ ex ipsis vocabula, parasiti item ut Gnathonici vocentur. Hence, *Cic.* Tanquam si, *h. e. as if, just as if*. *Id.* Tanquam si tua res agatur. *Tanquam* is frequently used for *tanquam si*. *Cic.* Tanquam clausa sit Asia, *h. e. as if, just as if*. —— ¶ *Prout*, καθ' ὅσον, as something is constituted, according as (implying an accordance with the nature, quality, &c. of the thing): *Sicut*, as, so as, like as, in the same manner as: *Ut*, ὡς, expresses a relation, in so far as, as being as: *Tanquam*, a degree, as, as if, just as; as, Ut amicum te amo, *h. e.* in so far as you are my friend, as being my friend, inasmuch as you are my friend; Te tanquam amicum amo, *h. e.* as a friend, as dearly as if you were, &c.

TANTALEUS, &c. See *Tantalus*.

TANTALUS, or TANTALOS (Τάνταλος), i, m. *a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods, and to their confidence; but having disclosed what he had heard at these feasts (or, as others relate, having served up his son as food for the gods), he was obliged, as a punishment for this, to stand in the infernal regions up to the chin in water, and always to suffer thirst and hunger, because the water and the fruit-tree, which projected over him, immediately withdrew themselves whenever he attempted to catch at either of them. A rock also hung over him, threatening to fall on him.* — *Tantaleus* (trisyll.), for *Tantalus*. *Prop.* —— ¶ Hence, Tantalēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tantalus*. *Propert.* Tantalicus, a, um, adj. same as *Tantaleus, a, um*. *Senec.* Tantalides, æ, m. *a son or descendant of Tantalus*. *Ovid. Trist.* 2, 385. Tantalides, *h. e.* Pelops. *Id. Her.* 8, 45. Tantalides, *h. e.* Agamemnon. *Id.* 8, 122. Tantalides, *h. e.* Orestes. *Id.* Tantalidæ, *h. e. Atreus and Thyestes*. *Cic. e poeta.* Tantalidarum internecioni, *h. e.* nepotum Tantali. — Tantalis, idis and idos, f. *of or belonging to Tantalus*; also, *a descendant of Tantalus*. *Ovid. Met.* 6, 210. Tantalis, *h. e.* Niobe. *Id. Her.* 8, 122. Tantalis, *h. e. Hermione, daughter of Menelaus*. *Id. Her.* 8, 66. Tantalides matres, *h. e. women descended from Tantalus*, as Helen, &c.

TANTIDEM. See *Tantusdem*.

TANTILLUS (dimin. of tantulus), a, um, adj. *so small or little*, μικρὸς ὅσος. *Terent.* Quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, *thus high, no bigger than this*. — Hence, *subst.* Tantillum, *so little*. *Catull.* Nec possum flentibus ullis tantillum vostræ demere sævitiæ, *take away never so little, diminish in the least*. *Plaut.* Potate haud tantillo minus.

TANTISPER (tantus & per), adv. *so long, for so long time*, μέχρι τοῦ, μέχρις ἄν.

Cic. Ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur. Also, with *quoad* following. *Gell.* Viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio. —— ¶ Also, *in the mean time, meanwhile.* *Cic. Tuscul.* 5, 7.

TĀNTŎ. See *Tantus.*

TĀNTŎPĔRĔ, and TĀNTŎ ŎPĔRĔ, adv. *with so great trouble, so much, so greatly, so earnestly, to such a degree,* τηλικοῦτον, τοσοῦτον. *Cic.* discere. *Nep.* Quies tantopere Cæsari fuit grata.

TĀNTŬLŬS (dimin. of tantus), a, um, adj. *so little, so small.* *Cic.* causa. *Id.* granum. — Hence, Tantulum, subst. *so little.* *Cic.* Non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem prætereris. *Horat.* Tantulo, *h. e. for so little, at so very low a price.* Also, with a *genit.* following. *Cic.* Tantulum moræ.

TĀNTŬM, *so much, only.* See *Tantus.*

TĀNTŬMMŎDŎ, or TĀNTŬM MŎDŎ, *only,* μόνον, μόνως. *Cic.* — Also, for *dummodo ; if only, provided only.* *Cic.* Tantummodo ne Italiam relinquat.

TĀNTŬMST, *for* Tantum est. *Plaut.*

TĀNTŬNDĔM. See *Tantusdem.*

TĀNTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *so great.* *Cic.* vitia. *Id.* homo. *Virg.* Tanto tractu, *h. e.* magno. *Cic.* Tanta pecunia, *h. e. so much money.* *Plaut.* Tantus natu, *h. e. so old.* (In all these examples, it is used without a direct comparison.) — It is frequently followed by *ut, that.* *Cic.* Non fuit tantus, ut de eo conqueramur. Also by *Qui, quæ, quod,* instead. *Cic.* Nulla est tanta vis, quæ non frangi possit, *so great,* &c. *that it.* Frequently, also, by *quantus.* *Cic.* Nullam vidi tantam (concionem), quanta nunc vestra est, *so great, as.* Also, by *quam.* *Virg. Æn.* 6, 353. — *Plin.* Tantus ille ventorum, *for* ventus. — Hence, Tanto opere. (See *Tantopere.*) —— ¶ Also, *so little, so small, so trifling.* *Cic.* Vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis vix contenti esse possimus. *Plin.* Nec sidera tanta debent existimari, quanta cernuntur. — Hence, *subst.* Tantum, *such a trifle, so little, so small a number, so few.* *Cæs.* Tantum præsidii, navium. — Also, *adverbially, only, but, alone, merely.* *Cic.* Nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. *Tantum modo* is sometimes used instead of this. (See *Tantummodo.*) — 1. Tantum non, *only not.* *Liv.* Tantum non cunctandum esse. Also, *I will not say, not at all, by no means, far from this.* *Cic. Att.* 14, 5. — Also, *almost, nearly, all but, within a very little.* *Liv.* 4, 2; 5, 7. *Nep. Dat.* 1, 2. So also frequently in *Sueton.* — 2. Tantum quod, *only, just, just then, at the moment.* *Cic.* Tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litteræ redditæ sunt, *I had just arrived.* Also, *when hardly, as soon as.* *Nep. Dat.* 6. *Tantum* is also used for *tantum quod,* or *modo.* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 16. Serta tantum delapsa, *h. e. having but just fallen off.* — *Tantum quod* denotes, also, *only, merely, only that, except only, nothing is wanting but that.* *Cic. Verr.* 1, 45. (Comp. 3, 53.) — *Tantum quod* is also to be explained as two words. *Liv.* Tantum, quod exstaret aqua, quærentibus, *h. e. only so much as was above water.* *Id.* Tantum, quod Ætoli accesserant, superabant, *h. e. only because.* —— ¶ Also, Tantus, *so much.* *Plaut.* Tanta mira, *h. e. so many wonders.* *Cic. Verr.* 2, 74. Tanta vestis. — Hence, *subst.* Tantum, *so much.* *Liv.* Alterum tantum, *as much again, twice as much.* *Cic.* Tantum abest, ut, &c. *h. e. instead of,* &c., *so far from,* &c. Also, with *ut* repeated. *Cic.* Tantum abest, ut istos ornem, ut eos oderim, *h. e. so far am I from,* &c. *that,* &c. — *Tantum* denotes also, *only so much, only so many.* *Cæs.* Tantum navium reperit, ut anguste, &c. (See also, *Nepos. Regg.* 1. which example is given below). Also, with a *genit.* *Liv.* Tantum belli. *Id.* hostium. *Cic.* auctoritatis. *Liv.* Tantum temporis, *h. e. so long a time.* *Cæs.* Tantum ejus opinionis perdidisse. Also, with *quantum, as,* following. *Cic.* Cum auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos — esse voluistis. *Tantum* is also followed by a verb in the *plur.* *Plaut.* Tantum hominum incedunt. It is also followed by *quam.* *Liv.* Non tantum gaudii attulerunt, quam, &c. — 1. *Genit.* tanti. Tanti esse, *to be of so great value, be worth so much ;* as, *Cic.* Frumentum tanti fuit. *Plaut.* Tanti vendere, *h. e. to sell for so much or at such a price.* So, also, *Cic.* Tanti emere. *Terent.* dare, *h. e. to sell or give away for such a price.* — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Tanti fieri, *h. e. to be worth so much, to be valued so much, to be so highly esteemed.* So, also, *Id.* Tanti esse apud aliquem, *h. e. to be in such esteem.* *Id.* Est mihi tanti, *h. e. it is of importance to me, it is worth the trouble.* *Id.* Non est tanti, *h. e. it is not worth the while.* *Ovid.* Sunt jurgia tanti? *h. e. of such importance?* — 2. *Ablat.* tanto, *by so much, so much, the, of any weight,* with comparatives and other words, which denote a surpassing or exceeding. *Cic.* Tanto minoris, *h. e. the cheaper.* *Id.* Tanto nos submissius geramus. *Terent.* Tanto melior! *h. e. so much the better, brave, well done, excellent!* *Id.* Tanto nequior, *h. e. so much the worse you! that is bad, you are a bad fellow.* *Nep.* Tanto magis. *Id.* Tanto præstiterit ceteros, *h. e. by so much,* or *so much.* So, also, *Id.* Tanto antecessit. *Cic.* Tanto ante, *h. e. so much before, so long before.* *Curt.* Tanto post, *or, Virg.* Post tanto, *h. e. so long afterwards.* *Cic.* Quinquies tanto amplius, *h. e. five times more.* (For *Altero tanto,* see *Alter.*) — Also, with a *superlat.* *Catull.* Tanto pessimus, *h. e. by so much the worst or worse.* — 3. In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree, to such a pitch, so greatly.* *Liv.* In tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse. — For this we find, also, *tantum, so much.* *Cic.* Id tantum abest ab officio. *Nep.* Tantum auctoritate motus est. (And also, in the sense of *only so much, so far only.* *Nepos.* Tantum indulsit dolori, ut eum pietas vinceret.) Also, with *adjectives,* consequently, for *tam.* *Horat.* Tantum magna, *for* tam magna. *Id.* Non tantum Veneris, quantum studiosa culinæ, *h. e. not so, not so much.* *Val. Flacc.* Tantum infensa numina. *Virg.* Nec tantum dulcia quam, &c. *Liv.* Non ab ira tantum, quam quod, &c. *h. e. not so much from anger, as because,* &c. Also, with a *superlat.* *Vellei.* Quantum bello optimus — tantum pace pessimus.

TĀNTŬSDĔM (tantus & itidem), tantădem, tantumdem, *or* tantundem, adj. *just so great or large, as great.* *Plaut.* periculum. *Pandect.* pecunia, *h. e. the same sum.* — Hence, *subst.* Tantumdem *or* tantundem, *just so much.* *Cic.* Tantumdem detur. Also, with a *genit.* *Cic.* viæ. *Liv.* auri. — Also, *adverbially, so much, so far.* *Cæs.* Tantumdem in latitudinem patere.

TĂŌS (ταὼς), m. *a kind of precious stone resembling a peacock.* *Plin.*

TĂPĀNTĂ (τὰ πάντα), *all.* *Petron.* esse, *h. e. to be all in all, to be the factotum.*

TĂPĒS (τάπης), ētis, m. TĂPĒTĔ, is, and TĂPĒTUM, i, n. *cloth wrought with figures of different colors, carpet, tapestry, arras,* for covering walls, tables, couches, floors, &c. *Virg.*, *Ovid.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ The *nominat. tapes* seems not to occur.

TĂPHŬS, or TĂPHŎS (Τάφος), i, f. *an island near Acarnania.* It is also called *Taphiūsa.* — Hence, Taphius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Taphus.* *Plin.* — Taphiūsius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to mount Taphius.* *Plin.*

TĂPĪNŌMĂ (ταπείνωμα), ătis, n. *lowness of expression.* *Sidon.*

TĀPRŎBĂNĒ (Ταπροβάνη), es, f. *an island of India,* probably *Ceylon.* *Ovid.*

TĀPSŬS, i, f. See *Thapsus.*

TAPULLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Lucil.* lex, *h. e.* convivalis.

TĂRĂNDŬS (τάρανδος), i, m. *a kind of quadruped found in Scythia, of the size of an ox,* probably *a reindeer.* *Plin.*

TĂRĂNIS, is, m. *the name of Jupiter among the Gauls.* *Lucan.*

TĂRĂNŪCNŬS, or TĂRĂNŬCŬS, i, m. *the name of a god in ancient Roman lapidary inscriptions.*

TĂRĀS (Τάρας), antis, m. *the name of the founder of the town of Tarentum.* *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *the town of Tarentum.* *Lucan.*

TĂRĂTĀLLĂ, *a fictitious name of a cook,* probably derived from *Homer. Iliad.* 1, 465. μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα, *h. e.* secabant autem et alias res. *Martial.*

TĂRĂTĀNTĂRĂ, *a word expressing the sound of the tuba.* *Enn.*

TĀRBĔLLI, ōrum, m. *a people of Aquitania.* — Hence, Tarbellus, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian.* *Tibull.* —— ¶ Tarbellĭcus, or Tarbellĭus, a, um, adj. *Tarbellian.* *Lucan.*

TĀRDĂ, æ, f. (avis). See *Tardus, a, um.*

TĀRDĀBĬLIS (tardo), e, adj. *slow, making slow.* *Tertull.*

TĀRDĒ (tardus), adv. *slowly, dilatorily, tardily, not quickly,* βραδέως. *Cic.* navigare. *Id.* Tardius. *Id.* Tardissime. —— ¶ Also, *not early, late.* *Cic.* Vespere; quid necesse est tarde? *Id.* Tardius. *Id.* Tardissime.

TĀRDĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become slow,* βραδύνομαι. *Lucret.*

TĀRDĬGĔMŬLŬS (tarde & gemo), a, um, adj. *sighing slowly.* *Læv.* ap. *Gell.* (Others read tardigenulo, *h. e.* tardigrado.)

TĀRDĬGRĂDŬS (tarde & gradior), a, um, adj. *slow-paced, going slowly,* βραδύπους. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.*

TĀRDĬLŎQUŬS (tarde & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking slowly, drawling,* βραδύγλωσσος. *Senec.*

TĀRDĬPĒS (tardus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *slow-footed, going slowly.* Hence, *lame, limping, halting,* βραδύπους. *Catull.* deus, *or, simply,* *Colum.* Tardipes, *h. e. Vulcan.*

TĀRDĬTĀS (tardus), ātis, f. *slowness,* βραδύτης. *Cic.* pedum. *Id.* Tanta fuit operis tarditas, *h. e. it went on so slowly.* *Tacit.* veneni, *h. e. slowness of effect.* *Plin.* aurium, *h. e. hardness or dulness of hearing.* So also, *Id.* audientium. *Cic.* in gressu mollior, *h. e. an affected slowness in walking.* —— ¶ Figur. *slowness, awkwardness, sleepiness, dulness, stupidity.* *Cic.* ingenii, *h. e. slowness or dulness of intellect.* *Id.* hominum. — *Tarditas* is also *a reserved or uncommunicative temper or habit.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 1, 5 ad fin. Nosti hominis (*sc.* Pompeii) tarditatem et taciturnitatem.

TĀRDĬTĬĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Tarditas.* *Acc.*

TĀRDĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Tarditas.* *Plaut.*

TĀRDĬŬSCŬLŬS (dimin. of tardus), a, um, adj. *somewhat slow,* ὑποβραδύς. *Terent.*

TĀRDŌ (tardus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. Intrans. *to tarry, delay, linger, loiter,* βραδύνω. *Cic.* —— ¶ Trans. *to make slow, retard, stop, impede, delay, hinder,* ἐπέχω. *Cic.* cursum *Cæs.* impetum bestium. *Cic.* Nos Etesiæ tardarunt. *Id.* aliquem a laude alicujus. *Id.* (as a poet) Species (*a statue*) diu tardata tandem est locata, *h. e. after its erection had long been delayed.*— Also, with an *infin.* following. *Cæs.* Adire tardarentur, *h. e. detained, hindered.* —— ¶ *Morari,* to make one stop and not let him go on, either to his own advantage (as in *morari,* when it means, to interest, hold attentive, &c.) or to his injury, indifferently in short and with relation only to the stopping-place: but *Tardare* and *Detinere* point to a delay or detention which frustrates, or at least retards the attainment of a proposed end.

TĀRDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *for* Tarditas. *Varr.*

TĀRDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *slow, tardy, sluggish, slack, not quick,* βραδύς. *Cic.* pecus. *Id.* homo. *Quintil.* Tardior in scribendo, *slower in writing* (referring only to handwriting). *Cic.* Omnia tarda. *Quintil.* ingenium. *Plin.* Tarda avis, *h. e.* probably, *a bustard.* *Virg.* nox, *h. e. a long night.* *Ovid.* Nox tardior. *Virg.* menses, *the slow months.* *Id.* noctes, *slow nights,* h. e. *winter nights.* *Plaut.* Procos tardissimos. *Cic.* Tardior ad discendum fui. Also, with a *genit.* *Val. Flacc.* fugæ. Also, with an *infinit.* *Sil.* nectere dolos. — Hence, *slow, remaining a long time.* *Virg.* sapor, *h. e. remaining long on the palate.* — Also, poetically, for *making slow.* *Horat.* podagra. *Id.* senectus. —— ¶ Figur. *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid, blockish, doltish, given to dreaming with waking eyes, not lively* *Terent.* and *Cic.* homo. *Cic.* ingenium

Id. mens. —— ¶ Also, *slow in acting, cautious, considerate. Horat.* — Hence, *Propert.* I. 9, 15 (8, 41). Sunt igitur Musæ, neque amanti tardus Apollo, *slow, backward, unpropitious.*

TĂRENTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Tarentum.*

TĂRENTUM (Τάρας), i, n. and TĂRENTŬS, i, f. *a town of Lower Italy,* now *Taranto, celebrated for its sheep, its purple, its wine, its luxurious living.* It is said to have been enlarged by the Lacedæmonians. — Hence, Tarentīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine. Varr.* ager. *Liv.* Tarentini, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TĂRICHEA, or TĂRICHÆA, æ, or TĂRICHEÆ, or TĂRICHÆÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Galilee, on the sea of Galilee, near Tiberias.*

TĂRMES (probably from τέτρaμμαι, the perfect of τείρω), itis, m. *a worm that eats wood, a woodworm or woodfretter,* Σῆψ. *Paul.* and *Vitruv.*

TĂRPEIĀNŬS (Tarpeius), a, um, adj. *of, belonging, or relating to the Tarpeian rock. Apic.*

TĂRPEIŬS, i, m. [trisyl.] *a name of some Romans.* — Hence, Tarpeius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian. Fest.* lex. *Liv.* Mons Tarpeius, *or, Id.* Saxum Tarpeium, *h. e. the Tarpeian rock,* from which malefactors were thrown; it is otherwise called *the Capitoline mount.* So, also, *Id.* Rupes Tarpeia. *Virg.* sedes. *Juvenal.* fulmina, *h. e.* Jovis Capitolini. *Martial.* corona, *or, Id.* frons, *h. e. the garland received by the conqueror in the Capitoline games. Propert.* nemus.

TĂRQUINII, ōrum, m. *a town of Etruria.* — Hence, Tarquinius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian.* — Hence, two Roman kings are called *Tarquinius,* viz. *Tarquinius Priscus* and *Tarquinius Superbus,* because they were of that town. The latter was the last Roman king. — Hence, Tarquinius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the family of the Tarquinii, Tarquinian. Liv.* nomen. —— ¶ Tarquiniensis, e, adj. *at, of, or belonging to the town Tarquinii. Cic.* ager. *Liv.* Tarquinienses, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TĂRQUINIŬS, a, um. See *Tarquinii.*

TĂRRACINA, æ, and TĂRRACINÆ, or TĔRRACINÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium,* formerly called *Anxur.* — Hence, Tarracinensis, *or* Terracinensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to it. Cic.* homo. *Tacit.* Tarracinenses, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TĂRRACŌ, ōnis, f. *a town of Spain,* now *Tarragona.* — Hence, Tarraconensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Tarraco. Plin.*

TARSŬS, i, f. *the capital of Cilicia.* — Hence, Tarsensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Tarsus. Cic.* Tarsenses, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TĂRTĂREŬS (tartarus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Tartarus, Tartarean, infernal, hellish,* Ταρτάρεος. *Val. Flacc.* Jupiter, *h. e. Pluto. Virg.* custos, *h. e. Cerberus. Id.* sorores, *h. e.* Furiæ. *Ovid.* umbræ. —— ¶ Also, *horrid, terrible. Phædr.* specus. *Val. Flacc.* nox. *Virg.* nox, *sc. of a Fury.*

TĂRTĂRĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. for *Tartareus. Enn.* ap. *Fest.*

TĂRTĂRŬS, and TĂRTĂRŎS (Τάρταρος), i, m. and in *plur.* Tartara (Τάρταρα), ōrum, n. *the infernal regions. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Val. Flacc.* Pater Tartarus, *h. e. Pluto.*

TĂRTĒSSIĂCŬS, a, um. See *Tartessus.*

TĂRTĒSSŬS, or TĂRTĒSSŎS (Ταρτησσός), i, f. *a town of Spain, at the mouth of the Batis (the modern Guadalquivir).* Some of the ancients thought that it was also called *Carteia,* or that it is one and the same with *Gades* (the modern *Cadiz*). — Hence, Tartessius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian. Ovid.* litora, *h. e. the Western ocean.* Also, *Spanish. Sil.* — Tartessiăcus, a, um, adj. *Tartessian. Colum.* Also, *Spanish. Sidon.* — Tartessis, idis, f. *Tartessian. Colum.*

TĀRUM (unc.), i, n. *the wood of the aloe. Plin.*

TĂRUSĀTES, um, m. *a people of Aquitania. Cæs.*

TĂRVISIUM, ii, n. and TĂRVISUS, i, f. *a town in the Venetian territory.*

TĂSCONIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a kind of white earth like clay. Plin.* 33, 21.

TĂSIS (τάσις), is, f. *h. e.* intensio. *Martian. Capell.*

TAT! interj. *rare! strange! wonderful. Plaut.*

TĀTA, æ, m. *a name by which young children used to call their father, as amongst us they say dad, daddy, or papa. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *father, nourisher. Martial.*

TATÆ, same as *Tat. Plaut.*

TĂTIENSIS (Tatius), e, adj. *named from Titus Tatius.* Tatienses, *the name of a century of cavalry at the time of Romulus, called after the king T. Tatius.* According to others, *a Roman tribe. Varr.*

TĂTIŬS, ii, m. *Tit. Tatius, a king of the Sabines, who fought against Romulus on account of the rape of the Sabine virgins, and afterwards went to Rome with the Sabines, where he reigned jointly with Romulus.* — Hence, Tatius, a, um, adj. *Tatian. Prop.*

TAULANTII, ōrum, m. *a people of Illyria.* — Hence, Taulantius, a, um, adj. *Taulantian. Lucan.*

TAUNŬS, i, m. *a mountain of Germany, between Mentz and Frankfort. Tacit.*

TAURA (taurus), æ, f. *a barren cow. Varr.*

TAUREŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of a bull or ox,* ταυρινός. *Ovid.* terga, *h. e. a timbrel, tabor, tabret or drum made of the hide of a bull or ox. Virg.* terga, *h. e. a shield made of the hide of a bull or ox.* — Hence, Taurea, æ, f. *thongs cut from the hide of a bull or ox; a leathern whip or scourge. Juvenal.*

TAURI (Ταῦροι), ōrum, m. *a people living in a part of Thrace which now is called Crimea. They were considered to be very savage, and sacrificed foreigners to Diana.* Also, *a certain place in this country. Ovid.* — Hence, Tauricus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this country. Plin.* Chersonesus, *h. e. the Crimea.* So, also, *Ovid.* terra. *Id.* ara, *h. e.* Dianæ. So, also, *Id.* sacra.

TAURICORNIS (taurus & cornu), e, adj. *having the horns of a bull. Prudent.*

TAURICŬS, a, um. See *Tauri.*

TAURIFER (taurus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing, feeding or supporting bulls,* ταυροφόρος. *Lucan.* campi.

TAURIFORMIS (taurus & forma), e, adj. *bull-shaped, having the form of a bull.* Thus *Horace* calls the river *Aufidus,* because the river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls.

TAURIGENŬS (taurus & gigno), a, um, adj. *begotten by or proceeding from a bull. Acc.*

TAURILIA (taurus), ium, n. same as *Ludi Taurii; a certain festival at Rome. Liv.*

TAURINI, ōrum, m. *an Alpine people in Piedmont, near modern* Turin. — Hence, Taurinus, a, um, adj. *Taurinian. Liv.* saltus. — Taurinas, ātis, *Taurinian. Auct. Paneg. in Constant.* campi.

TAURINŬS (taurus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to bulls or oxen,* ταυρινός. *Virg.* Taurino vultu Eridanus (*because rivers or river-gods were represented with the horns of bulls*). *Id.* tergum, *h. e. the hide of a bull or ox.* —— ¶ Also, *Taurinian.* See *Taurini.*

TAURIS, idis, f. *an island near Illyria. Hirt.*

TAURIŬS (taurus), a, um, adj. *Liv.* ludi. See *Taurilia.*

TAURŎBOLIOR (taurobolium), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to make a sacrifice called* taurobolium. *Lamprid.*

TAURŎBŎLIUM (ταυροβόλιον), or TAURŎPŎLIUM, ii, n. *the sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele, performed with strange rights. Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.*

TAURŎIS, entis, *a fortress on the seashore in* Gallia Narbonensis; *it belonged to Marseilles. Cæs.*

TAURŎMENIUM, or TAURŎMINIUM, ii, n. *a town in the eastern part of Sicily.* It is also called *Taurŏmĕnos,* or *Tauromenon. Ovid.* — Hence, Taurŏmĕnĭtānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this town. Cic.* civitas. *Id.* Tauromenitani, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TAURŬLŬS (dimin. of taurus), i, m. *a little bull or ox. Petron.*

TAURŬS (ταῦρος), i, m. *a bull, ox. Cic.* — Also, *the constellation* called *the Bull. Virg.* — Also, *for neat's leather. Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of bird said to imitate with its voice the lowing of oxen,* generally supposed to be the same with *the bittour or bittern. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the root of a tree. Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of beetle. Plin.* 30, 12. —— ¶ Also, same as *Mentula. Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a chain of high mountains in Asia. Cic.* — Tauri Pylæ, *a narrow pass through these mountains. Cic.*

TAUTŎLŎGIA (ταυτολογία), æ, f. *tautology, a joining together of words which signify the same thing. Marc. Cap.*

TĂX (τάξ), *a word expressing the sound of blows. Plaut.* Tax, tax tergo meo erit, *h. e. smack will go the lash on my back.*

TĀXA (unc.), æ, f. *a kind of laurel. Plin.*

TĀXĀTIŎ (taxo), ōnis, f. *a valuing, rating; a rate, estimate, value, price,* τίμημα. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a fixing of a sum in contracts,* &c. *Pandect.*

TĀXEA, æ, f. *lard,* so called by the Gauls. *Afran.* ap. *Isidor.*

TĀXEŌTA (ταξεώτης), æ, m. *an officer or servant of magistrates, judges,* &c. *Cod. Just.*

TĀXICŬS (taxus), a, um, adj. *of the eugh or yew-tree, yewen. Plin.*

TĀXILLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a small die, small log. Cic. Or.* 45, supposes that *talus* was formed from this word.

TĀXIM (tango), adv. *by touching.* Hence, *softly, gently, leisurely, gradually, by little and little, by degrees. Varr.*

TĀXIM, a verb, for *Tetigerim. Varr.* Taxis.

TĀXŌ (from tago, tango), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to touch with some force. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *to cut, twit, rate, reprove, reproach, revile, censure, rebuke. Sueton.* aliquem. —— ¶ Also, *to rate, fix the value or price* of a thing, *value, appraise, estimate. Sueton.* modum summæ. *Plin.* aliquid denariis septem. — Also, more generally, *to reckon, estimate. Plin.* intervallum XL passuum millibus.

TĀXŬS (unc.), i, f. *the eugh or yew-tree,* σμίλαξ. *Cæs.* — Hence, poetically, *a javelin made of it. Sil.*

TĀYGĔTA, æ, and TĀYGĔTE (Ταϋγέτη), es, f. *a daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades. Virg.*

TĀYGĔTŬS, i, m. and TĀYGĔTA, ōrum, n. *mountains near Sparta in Laconica.*

TĒ (σέ), *accusat.* of *tu.* — Tē, a syllable added to *tu* and *te. Cic.* Tute. So, also, *Terent.* Tutemet. *Id.* Tete.

TEANUM (Τέανον), i, n. *the name of two towns in Italy,* Teanum Sidicinum, *in Campania, and* Teanum Apulum, *in Apulia.* They are also simply called *Teanum.* — Hence, Teanensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Teanum. Virg.* Teanenses, *h. e. the inhabitants of Teanum.*

TEATE, is, n. *a town of Italy on the gulf of Venice.* — Hence, *Plin.* Teatini, *h. e. its inhabitants.*

TEATES, um, m. *a people of Apulia. Liv.*

TEBA, æ, f. *a hill,* anciently so called, according to *Varr. R. R.* 3, 1, 6.

TĔCHNA (τέχνη), æ, f. *a device, artifice, trick, shift, wile, fetch, reach, quirk, piece of craft or subtilty. Plaut.* and *Terent.*

TĔCHNICŬS (τεχνικός), a, um, adj. *artificial, technical, acting according to art. Quintil.*

TĔCHNŎPÆGNIUM, or TĔCHNŎPÆGNIŎN (τεχνοπαίγνιον), ii, n. *a Play of Art,* the name of a poem by Ausonius.

TĔCMESSA, æ, f. *a daughter of Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, the son of Telamon. Horat.*

TĔCŎLITHŎS (τηκόλιθος), i, m. *a kind of stone said to dissolve the stone in the bladder. Plin.*

TĔCTE (tectus), adv. *covertly, closely, secretly,* κρυφίως. *Cic.* dare. *Id.* Tectius. —— ¶ Also, *securely, cautiously. Cic.*

TĔCTŎNICŬS (τεκτονικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to building, architectural. Auson.* forma, *the design or model of a building.*

TĔCTŎR (tego), ōris, m. *one that overlays walls, floors,* &c. *with plaster, a plasterer or pargeter,* κονιατής. *Vitruv.* So, also, perhaps, *Cic. Planc.* 25.

TECTŎRIŎLUM (dimin. of tectorium), i, n. *a little plaster, parget, or rough-cast.* Cic.

TECTŌRIUM, i. n. See *Tectorius, a, um.*

TECTŌRIŬS (tector), a, um, adj. *that serves for or belongs to covering.* Plaut. Panicula tectoria, *h. e. reeds used for thatching roofs.* — Hence, Tectorium, *a cover, covering.* Cato. —— ¶ Also, *that serves for covering, or overlaying ceilings, walls, floors,* &c. Plin. atramentum. Hence, Cic. Opus tectorium, *or, simply,* Id. Tectorium, *h. e. plaster, parget, stucco work, painting in fresco.* Hence, *Juvenal* uses *tectorium* to denote *a paste for the face.* Hence, *Pers.* Pictæ tectoria linguæ, *h. e. flattery, smooth words.*

TECTŎSĂGES, um, or TECTŎSĂGI, ōrum, m. *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis. A colony of this people settled in Galatia in Asia.

TECTŬLUM (dimin. of tectum), i, n. *a little roof or building.* Hieronym.

TECTUM (tego), i, n. *the covering or roof of a house,* ὄροφος. Cic. Sub tectum congerere, *h. e. to bring under roof.* —— ¶ Also, *the ceiling of a room or hall;* also, *a room.* Cic. Tecta cælata, laqueata. —— ¶ Also, *any covered place,* as, for dwelling in. — Hence, *a dwelling, house, building.* Cic. Ager sine tecto. Id. Extra tectum. Id. Multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, *h. e. I do not accept of lodgings.* Virg. Triviæ tecta, *h. e.* templum. Id. Sibyllæ, *h. e.* antrum. Id. Dolos tecti, *h. e.* Labyrinthi. — Also, of animals, *a den, lair.* Virg. Tecta ferarum.

TECTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *an overlaying with plaster.* Pallad.

TECTUS, a, um, partic. from tego. —— ¶ Adj. *hidden, concealed, secret, cloaked.* Cic. Sermo verbis tectus. Id. Cupiditas tectior. — Also, of men, *close, reserved, not frank or open.* Cic. Tecti ad alienos esse possumus. Id. Alii tectiores. —— ¶ Also, *cautious, guarded.* Cic. Te videri tectissimum. Id. Quis tectior?

TECUM, *h. e.* cum te. See *Tu.*

TED, for *Te.* Plaut.

TEDA, } See *Tæda,* &c.
TEDIFER, &c. }

TEDIGNILŎQUIDES, m. *a fictitious name denoting* te digna loquens. Plaut.

TEGEA (Τεγέα), æ, and TEGEE (Τεγέη), es, f. *a town of Arcadia.* — Hence, Tegeæus, *or* Tegeēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tegea, Tegean;* also, *Arcadian.* Virg. Pan. Ovid. virgo, *h. e. Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon.* Id. aper, *h. e. the Erymanthian wild-boar.* Id. parens, *h. e. Carmenta, the mother of Evander,* who is also called *Tegeæa sacerdos.* Id. domus, *h. e.* Evandri. Hence, Id. Met. 8, 317. Tegeæa, *h. e. Atalanta of Arcadia.* —— ¶ Tegeātæ, ārum, m. *the inhabitants of Tegea.* Cic. —— ¶ Tegeātĭcus, a, um, same as *Tegeæus.* Stat. —— ¶ Tegeātis, ĭdis, f. same as *Tegeæa, Arcadian.* Sil.

TEGES (tego), ĕtis, f. *a mat made of sedge, rushes,* &c. φορμός. Varr.

TEGETĬCŬLA (dimin. of teges), æ, f. *a small mat or rug,* φορμίδιον. Varr.

TEGILE (tego), is, n. *a covering.* Apul.

TEGILLUM (dimin. of tegulum), i, n. *a small covering; a kind of coarse cap or hood,* καλυμμάτιον. Plaut.

TEGIMEN, and TEGŬMEN, and TEGMEN (tego), inis, n. *a covering.* Cic. — Hence, figur. Plaut. Tegumentum ætati meæ, *h. e. protection.*

TEGMEN. See *Tegimen.*

TEGMENTUM, i, n. See *Tegimentum.*

TEGŎ (στέγω), is, texi, tectum, a. 3. *to cover,* καλύπτω, στέγω, σκεπάζω. Liv. ædem, *h. e. to cover with tiles.* Cic. aliquem pallio. Virg. lumina somno, *h. e. to shut, close.* Hence, Tectus, a, um, *covered.* Cic. Animantium aliæ coriis tectæ. Liv. Naves tectæ, *h. e. covered, having decks.* So, also, Cæs. scapha. —— ¶ Also, *to cover, hide, conceal, keep close or secret, cloak.* Cic. aliquid mendacio. Id. Feræ latibulis se tegunt. Virg. se post cratera. Cæs. Miles muro tectus. Ovid. Via tecta, *h. e. a certain street in Rome.* —— ¶ Also, *to protect, defend.* Cæs. aliquem. Id. salutem. Id. corpus pallio. Liv. legatos ab ira, *h. e. to protect against,* &c. Terent. Tecto latere abscedere, *h. e. with a whole skin, unhurt, safe.* —— ¶ Also, *to surround.* Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 26. —— ¶ Also, *to accompany, attend.* Virg. Æn. 11, 12. —— ¶ Also, *to seek to cover or conceal.* Virg. supplicia, *h. e. wounds,* &c. —— ¶ See, also, *Tectus, a, um.*

TEGŬLA (tego), æ, f. *a tile,* κέραμος, πλίνθος. Cic. — The plural *tegulæ* frequently denotes *a tiled roof.* Cic. Per tegulas demittere. — Also, *plates* of marble, copper, &c. *for covering.* Liv.

TEGŬLUM (tego), i, n. *a covering, roof, thatch.* Plin.

TEGŬMEN, inis, n. See *Tegimen.*

TEGŬMENTUM, i, n. See *Tegimentum.*

TEIA, æ, f. *a certain girl.* Propert.

TEIUS, a, um. See *Teos.*

TELA (probably from texo, for texela), æ, f. *a web,* ἱστός. Cic. Telam retexere. Id. Domus plena telarum. Ovid. Telas exercere, *h. e. to weave.* Figur. *a web, for what one begins or undertakes.* Cic. Ea tela texitur. —— ¶ Also, *the warp, the threads into which the woof is woven.* Virg. and Ovid. Percurrere telas. Virg. Licia telæ addere, *h. e. to weave.* —— ¶ Also, *a weaver's beam, warping-loom.* Ovid. barbarica. — Also, *a loom, the whole weaver's frame.* Cato. jugalis. —— ¶ Also, *weaving.* Terent. Lana ac tela victum quæritans. — Hence, *wool.* Virg. Putres telas.

TELAMON, or TELAMO (τελαμὼν, from ταλάω, τλάω, fero), ōnis, m. *a bearer, supporter.* Hence, Telamones, *images of men supporting any thing,* as, corbels or cornices. Vitruv. —— ¶ Also, *the name of an Argonaut, a son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* — Hence, Telamōnĭădes, æ, m. *the son of Telamon,* h. e. *Ajax.* Ovid. — Telamōnĭus, a, um, adj. *Telamonian.* Ovid. Telamonius, h. e. *Ajax, the son of Telamon.*

TELĀNUS (unc.), a, um, adj. Plin. 15, 19. ficus, *h. e. a kind of figs.*

TELCHINES (Τελχῖνες), um, m. *a Pelasgian tribe on the island of Crete, that went from thence to Cyprus, and at last to Rhodus.* Ovid.

TELEBŎÆ (Τηλεβόαι), ārum, m. *a people of Acarnania and the adjoining countries; a part of them afterwards inhabited the island of Capreæ, near Italy.* Virg.

TELEGŎNUS (Τηλέγονος), i, m. *a son of Ulysses by Circe. He went, when he was grown up, to see his father, whom he killed without knowing him. He went to Italy, and built Tusculum.* Ovid. Telegoni mœnia, *or,* Horat. juga, *h. e. Tusculum.* — Hence, Ovid. would have his amatory poems, which were the cause of his misfortunes, called *Telegoni.*

TELEMĂCHUS (Τηλέμαχος), i, m. *a son of Ulysses by Penelope.*

TELEPHION (τηλέφιον), ii, n. *a kind of herb resembling purslain* (Sedum Telephium, L.). Plin. 27, 110.

TELEPHUS (Τήλεφος), i, m. *a son of Hercules, and king of Mysia. When he opposed the Grecians on their march to Troy, he was wounded by the spear of Achilles. According to the oracle, this wound could not be cured by any thing else than the same spear of Achilles. He therefore applied to Achilles, and Ulysses made a poultice for the wound from the rust of the spear, which cured the wound.* —— ¶ Also, *a rival of Horace in poetry or in love, or in both.* Horat.

TELETA (τελετή), æ, f. *initiation, dedication, consecration.* Apul.

TELETHUSA, æ, f. *the mother of Iphis, who was changed into a man.* Ovid.

TELETUS (Τελετός), i, m. *one of the Æons.* Tertull.

TELICARDIUS, sc. lapis, *a kind of precious stone of the color of a heart.* Plin.

TELIGER (telum & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing darts or arrows,* βελοφόρος. Senec. puer, *h. e.* Cupido.

TELINUS (τήλινος), a, um, adj. *made of the plant telis.* — Hence, Telinum, sc. unguentum, *an ointment made of the plant telis and other ingredients.* Plin.

TELIRRHIZOS (τελίῤῥιζος), sc. lapis, *a kind of precious stone.* Plin. 37, 68.

TELIS (τῆλις), is, f. *the plant fenugreek* (Trigonella fœnum græcum, L.). Plin. 24, 120.

TELLENÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium.* Liv.

TELLUMŎ, ōnis, m. *the Earth,* as a god (as *Tellus* as a goddess). Varr. ap. Augustin. The *u* seems to be *short,* after the analogy of *Lucumo.*

TELLŪRUS, i, m. same as *Tellumo.* Martian. Capell.

TELLUS (unc.), ūris, f. *the earth, the terraqueous globe.* Cic. — Also, with regard to cultivation and bearing fruit, *the earth, ground or soil, the surface of the earth.* Ovid. sterilis. Horat. ingrata. Ovid. humida. —— ¶ Also, with poets, *land, country, district, territory.* Virg. Gnosia. Ovid. Achiva. — Also, *a country seat, estate, farm.* Horat. — Also, *people, nation.* Ovid. —— ¶ Also, *the Earth,* as a person and goddess. Cic. De ea re scriptum est, postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Telluri, diis cælestibus. Id. ædes Telluris. Propert. justa.

TELLUSTER (tellus), stris, e, adj. *that is or dwells upon the earth, earthly, terrestrial.* Martial. dii.

TELMESSUS, or TELMESSOS (Τελμησσός), or TELMISSUS, or TELMISSOS (Τελμισσός), i, f. or TELMESSUM, or TELMISSUM, i, n. *a town of Caria.* — Also, *a town of Lycia.* — Hence, Cic. Telmesses, *h. e. the inhabitants of Telmessus in Caria.* — Telmessĭcus, or Telmesicus, or Telmissicus, or Telmissius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian.* Liv. — Telmessis, same as *Telmessica.* Lucan. unda.

TELO MĀRTIUS, *a town of France, now Toulon.*

TELŎNĀRIUS (telonium), ii, m. *a toll-gatherer, custom-house officer.* Cod. Theod.

TELŎNEUM, i, or TELŎNIUM (τελωνεῖον, τελώνιον), ii, n. *a toll-booth or custom-house.* Tertull.

TĒLUM (from τηλὸς, not used, thrown to a distance, whence τῆλε, τηλοῦ, in the distance), i, n. properly, *a missile weapon,* as a dart, javelin, &c. Afterwards, in general, *any weapon with which one attacks an enemy, a sword, spear,* &c. *Tela* are therefore weapons for attack, whilst *arma* are weapons for defence. Sallust. and Cic. — Hence, of missile weapons. Cæs. Tela mittere, *or,* Cic. conjicere. Virg. Telum contendit, *h. e. a dart.* Liv. Nubes telorum. Also, of a *sling or sling-stone.* Liv. 38, 29. — Also, of a weapon for cutting or thrusting, *a sword, dagger, poniard,* &c. Cic. Esse cum telo. Liv. Gladio per pectus transfigit; telo extracto, &c. Nepos. Telum, quod latebat, protulit. — So, also, *of an axe or hatchet.* Liv. Relicto in vulnere telo. — Also, of the *cæstus.* Virg. Æn. 5, 438. — Also, of *the horn of a bull.* Ovid. —— ¶ Figur. *a weapon, dart, any thing by which one is attacked or hurt, or by which one defends himself.* Cic. Tela scelerum. Id. Fortunæ. Enn. ap. Cic. ad Div. 7, 16. Id. Erit telum acerrimum, *h. e. weapon, defence.* So, also, Liv. Iste telo (*h. e.* intercessione), tutabimur plebem, *h. e. arms, defence.* — Hence, *the pleurisy* is called *telum.* Seren. Samm. — Also, *the beams of the sun* are called *tela diei.* Lucret. — Also, *an aid, assistance.* Cic. Amic. 17. Non mediocre telum ad res gerendas, &c.

TEMENUS (Τέμενος), *the name of a place near Syracuse, which belonged to the city.* — Hence, Temenites, æ, m. *of or belonging to Temenos.* Cic. Apollo, *h. e. a statue of Apollo in that place.* — Temenītis, ĭdis, f. *a fountain in that place.* Plin.

TEMERĀRIE (temerarius), adv. *rashly, temerariously.* Cod. Just.

TEMERĀRIUS (temere), a, um, adj. *accidental, by chance.* Plaut. Non temerarium est, *h. e. it is not for nothing, it means something.* —— ¶ Also, *imprudent, inconsiderate, rash, indiscreet, thoughtless, unadvised, harebrained, fool-hardy, audacious, temerarious,* ἄβουλος, ἄλογος. Cæs. homo. Ovid. amor. Id. querela. Nepos. ratio. Cic. partes animi. Id. Ea sunt temeraria. Cels. via, *h. e. a dangerous remedy.*

TEMERĀTOR (temero), ōris, m. *a violator, corrupter, ravisher,* βεβηλωτήρ. Stat.

matris. Cod. Just. legis. —— ¶ Also, same as Falsarius. Pandect.

TĔMĔRĒ (unc.), adv. without reason, without cause, casually, by chance, at random, at a venture, inconsiderately, rashly, thoughtlessly, indiscreetly, unadvisedly, giddily, foolishly, εἰκῇ, ἀβούλως. Cic. Domus, quæ temere et nullo consilio administratur. Liv. Emisso temere pilo ictus. Cic. Oracula effutita temere. Sallust. Ne quid de se temere crederent. Cic. Non temere confirmo, or, Id. scribo, h. e. not without reason, not inconsiderately. Liv. Saxa temere jacentia, h. e. not carried there. Sueton. Temere conscius secretorum, h. e. that does not deserve to be intrusted with secrets. Id. Temere pugnare, h. e. not to fight with due circumspection. —It is also joined with forte, fortuito, inconsulte, &c. Cic. Forte, temere, casu fierent. Id. Temere aut fortuito. Id. Non fortuito nec temere. Id. Casu et temere. Id. Inconsulte ac temere. Cæs. Nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factum. — Hence, Terent. Non temere est, h. e. it is not for nothing, there is some reason for it. —— ¶ Also, without order, confusedly, here and there, carelessly. Liv. Argentum temere per vias vidisse. Horat. jacēre. —— ¶ Also, easily. Horat. Puer iram colligit ac ponit temere. Particularly, when it is joined with a negation, as, non, nullus, nunquam, &c. Cic. and Liv. Non temere, h. e. not easily. Nepos. Nullus dies temere intercessit. Also, in a question. Terent. An temere quidquam — prætereat, &c. — Comparat. Temerius. Acc.

TĔMĔRĬTĀS (temere), ātis, f. chance, in things, events, &c. Cic. N. D. 2, 32. Nulla temeritas, sed ordo, h. e. no chance, but a fixed order. Id. Divin. 2, 41. Temeritas et casus. —— ¶ Also, rashness, inconsiderateness, hastiness, unadvisedness, thoughtlessness, temerity, fool-hardiness, indiscretion, imprudence, ἀβουλία. Cic.

TĔMĔRĬTĔR, adv. for Temere. Acc.

TĔMĔRĬTŪDŌ (temere), ĭnis, f. same as Temeritas. Pacuv.

TĔMĔRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. to violate, pollute, profane, unhallow, defile, contaminate, βεβηλόω. Virg. and Liv.

TĔMĔSĂ, æ, and **TĔMĔSĒ**, es, and **TEMSĂ**, or **TEMPSĂ**, æ, f. a town of Italy, in the country of the Bruttii. — Hence, Temesæus, or Temesēus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Temesa. Ovid. and Stat. — Temesānus, or Tempsānus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Temesa. Cic. incommodum. Liv. ager.

TĒMĒTUM (unc.), i, n. probably, any intoxicating drink, wine, mead, &c. Plaut. Nihil temeti allatum. Id. Carere temeto, h. e. to drink no wine.

TĔMNĪTĒS, æ, m. See Temnos.

TEMNŌ (τέμνω), is, si, tum, a. 3. properly, to cut in pieces. Hence, to disdain, to despise, contemn, slight, scorn, καταφρονέω. Horat. rem. Virg. divos.

TĒMŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. the pole or draught-tree of a chariot, ῥυμός. Virg. — Also, the pole of the constellation Charles's Wain. Ovid. — Also, the constellation Charles's Wain. Juvenal. — Also, in general, a wagon. Juvenal. — Also, the beam or tree of a plough. Virg. —— ¶ Also, a pole. Colum. —— ¶ Also, a sum of money paid in lieu of furnishing recruits. Cod. Theod. — Hence, Temonarius, a, um, adj. relating to the payment of money in lieu of recruits. Cod. Just. onus. Id. Temonarius, h. e. one who collects this money.

TEMPĒ (τὰ Τέμπεα, -πη), n. a pleasant part of Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows, and surrounded by the mountains Olympus, Ossa and Pelion. Horat. Tempe Thessala, or, Liv. Thessalica. — Hence, figur. any pleasant valley. Ovid. Heliconia. Virg. frigida. Stat. Theumesia. Ovid. Cycneia, same as Theumesia. Catull. Phthiotica, h. e. perhaps the same as Thessalica.

TEMPĔRĀCŬLUM (tempero), i, n. same as Temperatura. Apul. ferri, h. e. a working.

TEMPĔRĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. a means of tempering or moderating, a measure or proper disposition or quality, when one does not do too much or too little, a mean, medium, middle course. Cic. Inventum est temperamentum. Plin. Paneg. in re, h. e. measure, moderation, a middle course. —— ¶ Also, the proper or natural quality of a thing, when it has its proper measure, when it is not too great, not too cold, &c. due temperature or temperament. Colum. in terra. Justin. cœli, h. e. a temperate climate. Plin. Distat temperamento, h. e. quality, nature. Tacit. Orationem habuit meditato temperamento, h. e. with studied moderation.

TEMPĔRANS (Id.), tis, adj. moderating himself, moderate, sober, temperate, forbearing, abstaining, σώφρων. Cic. homo. Liv. Temperantior a cupidine imperii. Cic. Homo temperantissimus. — Hence, temperate in one's manner of living or diet. Cic. — Also, with a genit. Terent. rei ac famæ, h. e. sparing or restraining himself in.

TEMPĔRANTĔR (temperans), adv. with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως, σωφρόνως. Tacit. Cetera temperanter adjungit. Cic. Temperantius agere.

TEMPĔRANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. moderation, temperance, in one's desires and passions, and also in eating and drinking, σωφροσύνη. Cic. in prætermittendis voluptatibus. Id. in victu. —— ¶ Moderatio, moderation, temperance, especially in a moral sense, self-control, for which, also, Modestia sometimes stands: Temperantia, calmness or evenness of spirit: Continentia, continence, the bridling of unlawful desires: Abstinentia, in the golden age, abstinence from another's property, strict integrity; in the silver age, also, temperance in eating and drinking: Innocentia, disinterestedness.

TEMPĔRĀTĒ (temperatus), adv. with moderation, moderately, temperately, μετρίως. Cic. agere. Vitruv. Caloris temperate habent. Cic. Temperatius scribere. Augustin. Temperatissime.

TEMPĔRĀTĬŌ (tempero), ōnis, f. a moderating. Cic. vitii, h. e. a correcting. Id. juris. —— ¶ Also, due temperature, temperate quality. Cic. cœli. Id. caloris. —— ¶ Also, a proper tempering or mixing of several parts or ingredients. Cic. æris (Corinthii). Id. corporum, h. e. a wholesome influence of the air upon the body, when the former is neither too warm nor too cold. — Hence, a proper regulation, order or organization. Cic. corporis. Id. mensium. Id. juris, civitatis, reipublicæ. — Hence, also, for the organ. Cic. Sol mens mundi et temperatio.

TEMPĔRĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. temperative, palliative. Cæl. Aurel.

TEMPĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. one that uses any thing in proper measure, or that moderates or governs. Cic. varietatis. Senec. voluptatis. —— ¶ Also, a maker, manufacturer. Martial. armorum.

TEMPĔRĀTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. a tempering or mixing in due proportion; temperature, temperament; proper condition. Varr. cœli, h. e. the temperature of the air, climate. Senec. corporis, h. e. the state, temper or constitution of the body. Plin. ferri.

TEMPĔRĀTUS, a, um, particip. from tempero. —— ¶ Adj. brought into due proportion, keeping proper measure, temperate, moderate, abstaining; set, sober, steady, grave. Cic. homo. Id. mores. Cœl. in Cic. Ep. Homo temperatior in victoria. Cic. Homo temperatissimus. Id. Oratio temperatior. So, also, Suet. Temperatum genus dicendi, h. e. sober, plain, simple. Liv. Animus temperatus virtutibus, h. e. cultivated. Cic. Mens temperata ab insolenti lætitia, h. e. refraining from. —— ¶ Also, duly constituted or prepared, of a proper quality. Cato. prela, h. e. properly equipped, ready for working. —— ¶ Also, temperate, mild, neither too hot nor too cold. Vitruv. regiones cœli. Colum. annus. Cæs. Loca temperatiora.

TEMPĔRĪ, adv. in proper time, seasonably. See Tempus.

TEMPĔRĬĒS (tempero), ēi, f. a tempering, mixing of different things in due proportion, εὐκρασία. Ovid. Temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque. Plin. æqualis omnium. —— ¶ Also, temperateness in heat or cold, a middle temperature. Ovid. cœli, or, simply, Id. Temperies, h. e. a temperate climate. *Ovid. aquarum, h. e. due temperature, when the water is neither too hot nor too cold. —— ¶ Also, moderation, temperance. Claudian.

TEMPĔRŌ (tempus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. properly, to appoint a measure or to set bounds to a thing. — Hence, INTRANS. to observe proper measure, to be temperate or moderate, moderate or restrain one's self. Plaut. in amore. Liv. in mulcta. — Also, with a dat. following, to moderate, restrain. Cæs. sibi. Sallust. victoriæ. Liv. linguæ. Id. oculis, h. e. to refrain from looking at. Curt. oculis, h. e. to refrain from weeping. Liv. iræ. Id. lætitiæ. Id. risu. Non temperare sibi is also followed by quin, quo minus, or ne. Cæs. Neque sibi temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent. Plin. Ep. Indignationem, non possum mihi temperare, quo minus apud te effundam. And Sueton. Non temperare (without sibi), quin, &c. Also, Temperare, with a or an infinit. following, to abstain, forbear, refrain from. Cæs. ab injuria. Virg. a lacrimis. Liv. Fidem dedit, ab his sacris se temperaturum. (Se, in this passage, is the accusat. of the subject.) Plaut. Temperent dormire. Cic. e poeta. Puerum temperaret tollere. Also, to spare. Cic. sociis. Id. hostibus superatis. Liv. templis. —— ¶ TRANS. to put into proper measure, bring into due proportion, mingle in due proportion, mix, temper. Cic acuta cum gravibus. Ovid. herbas. Plin. acetum melle. Virg. scatebris arentia arva, h. e. to water. Calp. 2, 42. pira malo, h. e. to engraft. Hence, of drinks, to prepare by mixing, to pour in, fill. Horat. poculum. Suet. venenum. Also, absolutely. Horat. Illic privignis mulier temperat innocens, h. e. mixes, prepares the drink. —— ¶ Also, to prepare duly, prepare, make. Plin. ferrum. Id. unguentum. — Hence, in general, to regulate, order. Cic. rempublicam legibus. Plin. Sol annum temperat. — Also, to rule, govern, manage. Horat. Jupiter res hominum ac deorum temperat. Id. ora frenis. Ovid. ratem. —— ¶ Also, to mitigate, soften, mollify, temper, allay. Cic. calores solis. Id. victoriam. Horat. Od. 4, 12, 1. mare, h. e. to calm. Plin. solem umbra. Suet. annonam macelli, h. e. to fix a moderate price of provisions. —— ¶ Plaut. Temperint, for temperent. —— ¶ See, also, Temperatus, a, um.

TEMPĔSTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. time, but usually, to denote a certain space or point of time, a period, season. Terent. Ea tempestate, h. e. at that time. Sallust. Multis tempestatibus, h. e. this long while. Id. In paucis tempestatibus, h. e. in a short time. (Tempestas, in this sense of space of time, period, season, is frequent in Sallust. and Liv., but does not occur at all in Cic.) —— ¶ Also, weather, good or bad. Cic. bona. Id. certa. Id. perfrigida. Hence, it frequently denotes bad weather, stormy, rough, or boisterous weather, a storm, tempest. Cic. Immoderatæ tempestates. Id. Si tempestas nocuerit, h. e. a storm, boisterous weather. — Hence, figur. a storm, tempest, &c. for calamity, misfortune, danger, &c. Cic. invidiæ. Nepos. periculi. Id. Tempestatem evitare. Thus the pestilence is called by Val. Max. Tempestas. Also, Verres is called by Cic Siculorum tempestas. So, of Clodius. Id. Turbo ac tempestas pacis, h. e. disturber. A glutton is called by Horat. Tempestas macelli. So, also, of the people who often vote in the comitia contrary to expectation, and suddenly change their mind and inclination. Cic. Mur. 17. Tempestas comitiorum. — Also, figur. a storm, for great number. Virg. telorum. Cic. querelarum.

TEMPESTĪVĒ (tempestivus), adv. in season, in due season, in good or proper time, seasonably, opportunely, ὡραίως, εὐκαίρως. Cic. —— ¶ Also, suitably, properly. Suet. versibus uti. Horat. Tempestivius.

TEMPESTĪVĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. the proper

time or season for doing any thing, seasonableness, ὡραιότης, εὐκαιρία. *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *proper state or condition.* *Plin.* stomachi.

TĔMPĔSTĪVŌ, adv. *in season.* See *Tempestivus.*

TĔMPĔSTĪVŬS (tempestas), a, um, adj. *done at the proper time or season, seasonable, growing at the proper time, done or happening in due time, ripe*, καίριος, εὔκαιρος. *Cic.* maturitas. *Id.* fructus. *Horat.* Puella tempestiva viro, *or, simply, Id.* Puella tempestiva, *h. e. marriageable.* — Hence, Tempestivum, *h. e. a right, convenient, or proper time.* *Plaut.* Tempestivum est. *Horat.* Tempestivo, *h. e. at the right or proper time, in season.* *Cic.* Multa mihi ad mortem tempestiva fuere, *h. e. many seasonable periods for death.* — Hence, Tempestivus, *suited to time and circumstances, fit, suitable, proper, convenient.* *Cic.* Etesiæ. *Liv.* oratio. *Cic.* Nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari. *Ovid.* Veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis. — *Plin.* homo, *h. e. strong, vigorous, healthy.* —— ¶ Also, *that happens before its usual time, or before other things, soon growing or taking place.* *Gell.* sementes. Hence, *Cic.* convivium, *h. e. an entertainment commencing before the usual time of dining, a banquet*, &c. *Quintil. decl.* Convivia tempestiviora.

TĔMPĔSTŬŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *tempestuous, stormy*, θυελλώδης. Figur. *Sidon.*

TĔMPLĀTIM (templum), adv. *h. e.* per templa. *Tertull.*

TĔMPLUM (for tempulum, as dimin. of tempus, from τέμω, τέμνω, τέμπω, to cut off), i, n. properly, *any thing cut off, a district or space cut off or separated.* —— ¶ Hence, *the space on the heavens and on the earth which an augur marked out with his staff* (lituus), *in order to observe the flight of birds within this space.* *Varr.* Templum effari, concipere. — Hence, *any prospect* which one has at once before his eyes, *field of view.* *Cic.* Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne, quod conspicis (where *the whole universe* is meant). Hence, *Plaut.* Templa Neptunia, *h. e. the sea.* — Also, *any place commanding a prospect, a height, eminence, elevation.* *Ovid.* Templa Parnasia, *h. e. the mount Parnassus.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece of ground consecrated to a god, a fanum; and afterwards, a temple.* *Cic.* Herculis. Also, poetically, *Enn.* and *Terent.* Templa cœli, *h. e. the lofty cope of heaven*, which is a periphrastical expression for *the heavens.* *Cic.* Nonne adspicis, quæ in templa veneris? *h. e. sacred regions.* So, also, *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Acherusia templa Orci, *h. e. the infernal regions.* — Hence, *any sacred place*, as, an asylum. *Liv.* 2, 1. Also, *a chapel dedicated to a deceased person.* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 457. Also, *the senate-house*, because it was consecrated by an augur. *Cic.* Curia, templum publici consilii. Also, *the rostra.* *Cic.* Templo a collega occupato. — Also, figur. *the inmost part.* *Lucret.* Templa mentis. *Id.* linguæ. —— ¶ *Templa*, as a dimin. of *tempora*, the temples on the head, denotes also, *cross-pieces laid on the rafters of the roof, which support the asseres.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a tent*, or, *a general's tent.* *Flor.* 2, 12. But the reading in this passage is doubtful. —— ¶ Also, *time.* Hence, *Cic.* Extemplo, *or* ex templo, *or, Plaut.* Extempulo, *h. e. immediately, forthwith.*

TĔMPŎRĀLIS (tempus), e, adj. *relating to time, lasting only for a time, temporal*, ἐπίκαιρος, ἔγχρονος. *Senec.* causa. *Quintil.* Πάθος temporale esse. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to the temples, temporal.* *Veget.* venæ.

TĔMPŎRĀLĬTĀS (temporalis), ātis, f. *temporality, duration of the present time, world, fashion.* *Tertull.*

TĔMPŎRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *for a time, temporally.* *Tertull.*

TĔMPŎRĀRĬŬS (tempus), a, um, adj. *fit or proper for the time, complying with or adapting himself to time and circumstances.* *Nepos.* liberalitas, *continuing only for a time, lasting but for a season, temporary, not permanent*, ἔγχρονος. *Plin.* mors. *Id.* Cuculus ales temporarius, *h. e. a bird of passage.* *Id.* euripus, *h. e. made for a short time only.* *Id.* incrementum, *h. e. temporary, from time to time.*

TĔMPŎRĀTIM (Id.), adv. *from time to time, according to time.* *Tertull.*

TĔMPŎRI, adv. *in time*, &c. See *Tempus.*

TĔMPŎRŌ, as, a. 1. *for* Tempero. *Tertull.*

TĔMPSA, TĔMPSĀNŬS. See *Temesa.*

TĔMPŬS (from τέμνω, τέμπω, to cut off), ŏris, n. properly, *any thing cut off.* — Hence, *a part of the heavens cut off, as it were, by the sun* from hour to hour. — Hence, *time*, as determined by the course of the sun. Hence, *time, a part of time.* *Cic.* Extremum tempus diei. *Id.* Matutina tempora, *h. e. early hours.* *Cæs.* Tempus anni. Also, in general, *a season.* *Sallust.* Sævitia temporis, *h. e. of winter.* *Liv.* Inter omne tempus, *h. e. during the whole time.* *Cic.* Hoc tempore, *h. e. at this time.* *Id.* Omni tempore. *Id.* In tempus præsens, *h. e. now, for the present.* *Cæs.* Ad hoc tempus, *h. e. until now, until this time.* Ex tempore, *immediately, without preparation, premeditation or previous study*; as, *Cic.* dicere. *Ovid.* In tempus, *or, Cic.* Ad tempus, *h. e. for a time.* —— ¶ Also, *time, a certain period or space of time.* *Cic.* Abiit illud tempus. *Id.* Ad tuum tempus, *h. e. until your time, your consulate.* *Id.* Ex quo tempore, *h. e. since*, &c. *Id.* Per idem tempus, *h. e. at the same time.* *Id.* Id temporis, *for* eo tempore. Also, with a gerund in *di*; as, *Cic.* Tempus expostulandi. Instead of this, the *infinit.* is sometimes used; as, *Cic.* dicere. *Nepos.* facere finem. Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* following; as, *Cic.* Tempus est, jam hinc abire me. —— ¶ Also, *time* in general, as a whole. *Cic.* Tempus ponere in re, *h. e. to spend or bestow upon.* *Ovid.* Tempore, *h. e. in time, in course of time.* *Cic.* In omne tempus, *h. e. for ever, always, perpetually.* —— ¶ Also, *a seasonable or convenient time, opportunity, occasion.* *Cic.* Tempus amittere. *Id.* habere. *Nepos.* Tempus rei gerendæ non dimisit. Hence, *Cic.* Ad tempus, *h. e. in time, seasonably, at the time appointed, in proper time.* *Id.* Ante tempus, *h. e. before the proper or usual time.* *Plaut.* Post tempus, *h. e. too late.* *Id.* Per tempus, *or, Terent.* In tempore, *or, Cic.* Suo tempore, *or, Ovid.* Tempore, *h. e. in time, in good time, in due season, seasonably, opportunely.* Instead of this *tempore*, we find more frequently the ablative *tempori* or *temperi*, which does not occur in any other signification than this, viz. *in time, in good time, in season, seasonably, opportunely.* *Plaut.* and *Cic.* Comparat. Temperius, *sooner.* *Cic.* Comparat. Temporius. *Nep. fragm.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the circumstances of time, the time or times* as we find them. *Cic.* Tempori servire, *h. e. to accommodate one's self or submit to the times, suit one's self to circumstances.* *Id.* Orationes sunt temporum, *h. e. accommodate themselves to circumstances.* *Id.* In hoc tempore, *h. e. under present circumstances* (in which sense *hoc tempore* cannot be used). *Id.* Ex tempore, *or, Cæs.* Pro tempore, *or, Cic.* Ad tempus, *h. e. according to circumstances.* — Also, *the state, condition or circumstances of a thing or person.* *Cic.* reipublicæ. Particularly, *dangerous, distressful, calamitous, unfortunate circumstances*, when it may frequently be rendered *danger, difficulty, exigency, need, want, misfortune, calamity, distressful situation*, &c. *Cic.* Meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum, *h. e. exigencies, critical circumstances* (*lawsuits*). Thus Cicero calls his exile *tempus*, and *tempora*; as, *Cic. Sext.* 58. Tempori meo defuerunt. *Id.* ad *Div.* 1, 9. Scripsi de temporibus meis, *h. e. of my misfortunes, how I was driven into exile and recalled.* —— ¶ Also, *the time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or word, quantity.* *Horat.* and *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, in grammar, *a tense.* —— ¶ Also, *a quarter of the heavens.* *Varr.* meridianum, *h. e. the south.* —— ¶ Also, *the temple of the head.* *Vitruv.* Capitis tempus dextrum. *Virg.* Utrumque tempus. More frequent is the plural *tempora*, *the temples*, τὰ καίρια, properly the places where wounds are mortal. *Virg.*, *Horat.* and *Plin.* Hence, with poets, *the whole face, countenance.* *Propert.* Or, *the whole head.* *Catull.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ In tempore, *at the right moment*: Hoc tempore, *at this moment*: In hoc tempore, *at this decisive moment*: In his temporibus, *in these unfavorable moments or times*: Hac tempestate, *in this period.*

TĔMPȲRA, ōrum, n. *a town of Thrace.*

TĔMSA, TĔMSĀNŬS. See *Temesa.*

TĔMŬLĔNTĔR (temulentus), adv. *drunkenly*, μεμεθυσμένως. *Colum.*

TĔMŬLĔNTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication*, μέθυσμα. *Plin.*

TĔMŬLĔNTŬS (temetum), a, um, adj. *drunk, drunken, given to wine, inebriated, intoxicated, sottish*, μέθυσος. *Cic.* vox. *Sidon.* Temulentior.

TĔN', *h. e.* te ne? *Plaut.*

TĔNĀCĬA (tenax), æ, f. *perseverance, obstinacy.* *Enn.*

TĔNĀCĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a holding fast, tenacity, tenaciousness*, γλισχρότης. *Cic.* Unguium tenacitate arripiunt, *h. e. seize it with their tenacious claws.* — Hence, *parsimony, covetousness, avarice, niggardliness.* *Liv.*

TĔNĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *by holding fast.* *Ovid.* premere. —— ¶ Also, *closely, firmly, strongly, tightly*, συνοχηδόν. *Macrob.* vincire. *Val. Max.* Tenacius. —— ¶ Also, *perseveringly, obstinately, incessantly.* *Ovid.* urgere. *Apul.* Tenacissime.

TĔNĀCŬLUM (teneo), i, n. *a tie, instrument for holding or holding back.* *Terentian. Maur.*

TĔNĀX (Id.), ācis, adj. *holding fast, apt to hold fast, having the power or faculty of holding fast, holding back, tenacious*, γλίσχρος. *Virg.* forceps. *Id.* vinculum, *h. e. binding tight.* *Horat.* Tenax gramen, *h. e. holding fast him who lies upon it, inducing him by its pleasantness to remain on it* (others explain it *dense*). *Curt.* Tenacissimum sabulum, *h. e. holding the foot of the wanderer fast, as it were, and preventing him from walking quickly.* *Quintil.* Memoria tenacissima, *h. e. most retentive.* Also, with a *genit.* *Quintil.* Tenacissimi sumus eorum, quæ rudibus annis percepimus. *Plin.* Cutis tenacior capilli. — Hence, Tenacea, *things that hold*, as, bands, pedicles of fruit, &c. *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *viscid, clammy, tough.* *Virg.* cera. *Plin. Ep.* Solum tenacissimum. —— ¶ Also, *fast, firm, immovable, constant, steadfast.* *Ovid.* complexus. *Id.* passus. *Id.* fides. —— ¶ Also, *steadfast, persevering, persisting in*, in a good and a bad sense. *Horat.* Tenax propositi. *Colum.* sui juris. *Sueton.* Quo tenaciores armorum essent, *h. e. in order that they might be more eager to keep their arms.* Hence, *obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious.* *Ovid.* ira. *Liv.* equus, *h. e. stubborn, unmanageable, insensible to the bit, hard-mouthed.* —— ¶ Also, *sparing, parsimonious, niggardly, stingy, sordid, covetous, griping, keeping back.* *Cic.* pater. *Id.* Restrictos et tenaces fuisse. Hence, of the infernal regions. *Senec.* regnum.

TĔNCHTĔRI, or TĔNCTĔRI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany living on the Rhine.* *Cæs.*

TĔNDĬCŬLA (tendo), æ, f. *a snare, gin, springe*, παγίδιον. *Cic.* literarum, *h. e. sophistical interpretation of the laws*, &c. *with a view to trick or deceive, a quirk.*

TĔNDŌ (allied to τείνω), is, tĕtendi, tensum and tentum, a. and n. 3. —— I. Transitive. *to stretch, stretch out, extend, distend*, τείνω. *Colum.* Nervi tenduntur. *Cæs.* manus ad aliquem or alicui. *Id.* manus ad cœlum, *h. e. to lift up.* *Virg.* arcum, *h. e. to stretch, bend.* *Horat.* sagittas arcu, *h. e. to shoot.* *Id.* barbiton, *h. e. to string the lyre.* *Virg.* Tendunt vela Noti, *h. e. swell the sails.* So, also, *to lay* snares, *spread* nets or toils. *Terent.* rete. *Cic.* plagas. And, figur. *Sallust.* insidias alicui. *Propert.* retia alicui. — Also, figur. *to extend.* *Claudian.* Spes longo tendit præcordia voto. *Horat.* noctem sermone, *h. e. to pass, spend.* — Also, of tents, *to spread or pitch.* *Cæs.* prætorium. Also, ab-

solutely, *to be in tents, be encamped.* (See below.) —— ¶ Also, *to turn, direct, shape one's course towards. Propert.* lintea (*h. e.* vela) ad portus Pharios, *h. e. to sail to. Virg.* oculos pariter telumque. *Ovid.* Tende lora sinistra, *h. e. drive or guide to the left.* So, also, *Virg.* iter ad naves. *Auct. B. Afric.* iter in Hispaniam. *Liv.* cursum aliquo. Also, absolutely, *to go or travel towards.* (See below.) Also, in the *passive. Sil.* Ad finem cœli medio tenduntur ab orbe squalentes campi, *h. e. extend.* —— ¶ Also, *to give, present, offer, hold out. Cic.* Opem alicui porrigere et tendere. *Virg.* munera. *Sil.* honorem. —— ¶ Also, *to exert, strain. Stat.* animum. *Quintil.* Vox tensior. Hence, absolutely, *to exert one's self.* (See below.) —— ¶ Also, *to endeavor to effectuate or carry into execution. Liv.* Quod summa vi ut tenderent, mandaverat. —— II. INTRANS. *to be in tents, to be encamped. Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Also, *to stand in battle-array. Auct. B. Afric.* 17. —— ¶ Also, *to go, travel, run, sail, take his way, shape his course* to a place. *Cic.* Venusiam. *Liv.* in castra. *Plin. Ep.* ad aliquem. *Liv.* in adversum ventum, *h. e. to steer.* Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Levia tendunt in sublime. *Liv.* In diversum sententiæ tendebant, *h. e. were opposed to each other, differed.* — Hence, figur. *to extend or reach* to or towards. *Virg.* Via tendit sub mœnia. *Plin.* Gula tendit ad stomachum. *Id.* Taurus mons ad occasum tendens. — Also, *to aim at, have in view, design, intend. Terent.* ad jurgium. *Cic.* ad reliqua alacri animo. *Tacit.* Effectis, in quæ tetendi. — Also, *to be inclined* to any thing, *to favor, have a desire for* any thing. *Ovid.* ad eloquium. *Liv.* ad Carthaginienses, *h. e. to interest himself for, to favor.* —— ¶ Also, *to exert one's self, take pains, endeavor, strive, struggle, contend. Liv.* ad sua consilia, *h. e. to endeavor to gain his ends. Quintil.* ad majora. *Liv.* Tetendit, ut liceret. Also, with an *infinit.* following. *Liv.* prævenire. *Horat.* Aqua tendit rumpere plumbum. — Hence, *to fight, contend. Sallust.* magna vi. *Virg.* vasto certamine. — Also, *to contend with words, endeavor to maintain. Cic.* Quid tendit? *h. e. what does he mean by it? Also, to answer, reply. Virg.* Nihil illi tendere contra. — Also, *to oppose, resist, withstand. Liv.* adversus rem. *Id.* Haud sane tetendere. *Id.* Quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios. *Tacit.* Si contra tenderet. —— ¶ The *participle* is *tensus,* and *tentus, a, um. Quintil.* Collum tensum. *Horat.* Tensa ubera. *Ovid.* Tentum cornu (*h. e.* arcus). Comparat. Tensior. *Quintil.* Hence, *Catull.* Tentum, *for* mentula.

TĔNDŎR (tendo), ōris, m. *a stretching out, tension,* τάσις. *Apul.* faucium.

TĔNĔBELLÆ (dimin. of tenebræ), ārum, f. *darkness. Claud. Mamert.*

TĔNĔBRÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *darkness,* σκότος. *Cic.* Nos autem tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantæ quondam eruptione Ætnæorum ignium finitimas regiones obscuravisse dicuntur. *Id.* Tetris tenebris, *h. e. in horrid darkness.* Hence, *the darkness of night, night. Cic.* Rediit luce, non tenebris, *h. e. by day, not by night. Nep.* Tenebris obortis, *h. e. when it was become dark or night. Liv.* Primis tenebris, *h. e.* initio noctis. —— ¶ Hence, *darkness* which spreads before one who is about to swoon, when it becomes dark before his eyes. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *blindness. Ovid.* — Hence, figur. *blindness, ignorance, stupidity. Cic. Pis.* 26. O tenebræ, *h. e. O blindness! O you blind, stupid fellow!* —— ¶ Also, *obscurity in which any things or persons are, or which is in things or words. Cic. Arch.* 6. In tenebris jacere, *h. e. to be unknown. Cic.* Familiam e tenebris in lucem evocavit, *h. e. from low circumstances. Id.* Tenebras rebus obducere or offundere, *h. e. to render obscure or unintelligible.* —— ¶ Also, of a dark place, *darkness, obscurity, gloom. Cic.* lustrorum. *Virg.* nemorum. Hence, *a dark house, obscure hole, mean dwelling. Martial.* Grylli. Hence, of a prison. *Sallust.* Clausi in tenebris. Also, *the infernal regions. Senec.* Tenebrarum potens. *Virg.* Stygiæ. *Id.* Reddi tenebris. —— ¶ Also, figur. *confusion, calamities, disturbances,* as, of a state. *Cic.* (or *Pseudo-Cic.*) *Dom.* 10. —— ¶ Also, figur. *mist or dust* which one raises before the eyes of another. *Plaut.* Tenebras alicui cudere. —— ¶ The singular *Tenebra* occurs in *Apul.* and in *Lamprid.*

TĔNĔBRĀRĬUS (tenebræ), a, um, adj. *obscure, unknown. Vopisc.* homo, *h. e. a mean, obscure, unknown fellow,* or, *a cunning, malicious one who shuns the light,* or, *a giddy-brained fellow.*

TĔNĔBRĀTĬŌ (tenebro), ōnis, f. *a darkening, clouding,* σκότωμα. *Cæl. Aurel.*

TĔNĔBRĔSCŌ (tenebræ), is, n. 3. *to become dark. Augustin.*

TĔNĔBRĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to grow or become dark. Tertull.*

TĔNĔBRĬCŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *darkness, dimness. Cæl. Aurel.*

TĔNĔBRĬCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, gloomy, obscure,* σκοτώδης. (In *Cic.* always figur. and usually of things which shame or forbearance leads us to hide). *Cic.* popina. *Id.* libidines. *Id.* Tenebricosissimum tempus ætatis, *h. e. unknown.* — Hence, *darkened. Cic.* sensus. —— ¶ *Tenebricosus* is much stronger (and has a far more hateful meaning) than *obscurus;* for while the latter denotes something of no value, of no account, of which no one takes notice, the former refers to something positively bad, which seeks the darkness that it may hide itself.

TĔNĔBRĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *dark, obscure. Cic.* e *Sophocle.* plaga. *Tertull.* vestis.

TĔNĔBRĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *one who shuns the light;* also, *a cheat,* or, as a term of reproach, *a worthless fellow. Varr.*

TĔNĔBRŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to darken. Lactant.*

TĔNĔBRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of darkness, obscure, dark, gloomy,* σκοτεινός. *Virg.* palus. *Ovid.* sedes, *h. e. the infernal regions. Tertull.* Carcer tenebrosior. *Prudent.* cor, *h. e. darkened. Cod. Just.* Error tenebrosissimus.

TĔNĔDŎS, or TĔNĔDŬS (Τένεδος), i, f. *an island of the Ægean sea, near Troy, called after king Tenes, who was worshiped there.* — Hence, Tenedius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tenedos. Cic.* securis (*proverbial of great severity, because king Tenes, from his great love of justice, used to place an executioner with his axe behind an accuser, in order to punish him, if it should be found that he had accused an innocent person*). *Id.* Tenedii, *h. e. the inhabitants of Tenedos.*

TĔNĔLLŬLŬS (dimin. of tenellus), a, um, adj. *very tender or delicate. Catull.*

TĔNĔLLŬS (dimin. of tener), a, um, adj. *tender, delicate,* ἁπαλώτερος. *Plaut.*

TĔNĔŌ (tendo), es, tenŭi, tentum, a. and n. 2. as if *to be stretched, keep on the stretch.* Hence, —— I. INTRANS. *to hold,* h. e. *to be. Liv.* Statio paucorum tenebat. —— ¶ Also, *to hold, last, continue. Liv.* Imber per totam noctem tenuit. *Id.* Prœlium a prima luce usque ad noctem tenuit. *Id.* Fama tenet, *h. e. there is still a report, a report prevails, there is a tradition. Quintil.* Consuetudo tenuit, ut, &c. *h. e. it has hitherto been a custom, a custom has obtained.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold, stop. Plaut.* Tene, tene, *h. e. stop! stop!* to a person running. — Hence, *to abstain or refrain from. Plaut.* Omnes tenerent credere, *h. e. should be on their guard against lending money. Cic.* Ego teneo ab accusando. —— ¶ Also, *to take root, take hold. Colum.* Vitis tenuit. —— ¶ Also, in navigation, *to hold for, make for, steer towards. Ovid.* Diam tene. *Liv.* ad Mendin. —— II. TRANSITIVE. *to hold, hold fast, keep, have. Cic.* aliquid in manu, or, *Ovid.* manu. Hence, Manu tenens, *by one's hand;* as, *Sallust.* aliquem in senatum perducere. *Cic.* Tenere radicem ore. *Terent.* flabellum. *Cic.* gubernacula reipublicæ. *Id.* Teneo te, *h. e. I have you, have you fast. Pandect.* Teneri solo, *h. e.* cohærere cum terra. Figur. *Liv.* Tenere vestigia alicujus, *h. e. to follow close in the footsteps of, trace the footsteps of, to pursue. Cic.* and *Cæs.* aliquid memoria, *h. e. to recollect, remember, keep in mind, retain in one's memory. Cic.* Tenere animo, *or,* simply, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Tenere, *h. e. to know,* and sometimes, also, *to understand, comprehend.* —— ¶ Also, *to keep.* Se tenere, *to be. Liv.* Quietum se tenere, *h. e. to be quiet. Cæs.* and *Liv.* se castris. *Nepos.* se domi. *Liv.* Se tenere in æterno servitio, *h. e. to remain in.* —— ¶ Also, *to observe, keep. Cic.* fidem. *Id.* ordinem. *Id.* Tenendum est, quod promiseris. *Liv.* 1, 26. silentium, *h. e. to be silent, keep silence.* Also, *to retain. Cic.* consuetudinem. *Id.* pecuniam, *h. e. to keep.* —— ¶ Also, *to hold, detain, keep back. Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* Non tenebo te pluribus. Hence, Teneri, *to be detained, to be obliged to stay. Cic.* septimum jam diem Corcyræ. —— ¶ Also, *to hold, maintain, keep possession of, defend. Cæs.* locum, *h. e. to maintain the ground, remain there. Virg.* Capitolia, *h. e. to keep possession of, defend.* —— ¶ Also, *to bind, oblige, engage. Liv.* populum pace. *Cic.* Leges eum non tenent. *Id.* Teneri lege, *h. e. to be bound by a law, to be obliged to observe it.* So, also, *Id.* promisso. *Liv.* fœdere. *Cic.* pœna, *h. e. to have incurred a penalty.* — Hence, figur. *to possess, incite, move, affect, seize. Cic.* Quæ te pravitas mentis tenuit? *Id.* Spes me tenet, *h. e. I have great hope, I am in hopes. Id.* Desiderio rei teneri. *Id.* Nulla me cupiditas tenuit. — Also, *to captivate, charm, amuse, engage, delight, feast, attract, please, entertain, occupy in a pleasant manner. Cic.* Pueri ludis tenentur, *h. e. amuse themselves. Id.* Oculi pictura teneantur. *Virg.* vacuas mentes carmine. — Also, *to convict, to catch, as it were, in the act. Cic.* in manifesto peccato. *Id.* Dolum tum teneri, *h. e. to be convicted, caught, detected,* consequently, *to be considered as punishable. Cic.* Crimen tenebitur argumento. Also, with a *genit. Pandect.* Teneri furti. *Cic.* cupiditatis. —— ¶ Also, *to keep in, shut up. Virg.* pecus. Figur. *Cæs.* aliquem in officio, *h. e. to retain.* — Also, *to keep off or back. Ovid.* manus ab aliquo. —— ¶ Also, *to keep back, stop, check, curb, refrain, restrain, abstain. Cels.* ventrem, *h. e. to bind, make costive. Virg.* os, *h. e. to hold his tongue, be silent. Cic.* dolorem. *Id.* iracundiam. *Id.* lacrimas. *Id.* risum, *h. e. to refrain from laughing. Liv.* aliquem metu. *Cic.* Vi or servitute oppressum tenere aliquem, *h. e. to keep in bondage, keep under the yoke, keep in oppression.* Hence, Se tenere, *to keep himself, to abstain or refrain from;* as, *Cic.* Nec se tenuit, quin librum ederet. *Id.* Teneri non potui, quin tibi declararem. — Hence, *to keep to one's self, keep secret, conceal. Cic. Or.* 2, 54. —— ¶ Also, *to maintain, affirm, assert, give out for certain, defend. Cic.* aliquid arcte. — Also, *to prevail, carry a point, effectuate. Cic.* Si recte conclusi, teneo, *h. e. I am right. Liv.* Tenuerunt patres, ut consul crearetur. *Id.* Plebs tenuit, ne, &c. Also, with an *accusat. to preserve, cause any thing not to be lost. Cic.* non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos. *Id.* leges suas. *Cæs.* propositum, *h. e. to gain his end. Cic.* causam, *h. e. to gain.* So, also, *Horat.* Quo causæ teste tenentur. —— ¶ Also, *to keep on, to continue, not to swerve from. Cic.* and *Cæs.* cursum, *h. e. to keep in the track or course, not to depart from. Plin. Ep.* Rectum cursum, recta gubernacula in periculum tenet, *h. e. steers straight into danger.* — Also, *to cause any thing to remain in its condition, not to be destroyed or to go to ruin, to preserve from destruction. Cic.* Terra tenetur nutu suo. — Also, *to support, maintain, nourish. Cic.* Tribus rebus vita tenetur. — Also, *to gain, obtain, reach, get to. Liv.* regnum virtute. *Cic.* portum. *Liv.* montem. — Also, *to touch. Cic.* terram. —— ¶ Also, *to contain, comprehend, comprise. Cic.* Ut homines deorum agnatione teneantur, *h. e. belong to. Id.* Causæ, quæ familiaritate tenentur, *h. e.*

consist in. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy, possess, have in one's power or possession, hold, have.* *Liv.* loca. *Cæs.* colles præsidiis, *h. e. to occupy.* *Virg.* Tuta tenere, *h. e. to be in safety.* *Cic.* provinciam. *Id.* rempublicam. *Id. Att.* 2, 13. Qui tenent, *sc.* rempublicam. *Id.* centurias equitum. *Id.* judicia. *Liv.* Tenente omnia equitatu, *h. e. was every where.* —— ¶ Also, for *Tendo, to turn or direct to or towards.* *Ovid.* oculos in se. *Virg.* oculos sub astra. —— ¶ Also, *to take.* *Cic.* Id, quod erat, tenebant. *Id.* Primum illud tenebo, *h. e. take, assume, cite.* —— ¶ The perfect *tetini* occurs also. *Acc.* Tetinerit. — The participle *tentus, a, um,* is rare. *Ammian.* and *Pandect.*

TĔNĔR (teneo), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *that easily retains an impression made upon it, tender, soft, pliant, yielding.* *Horat.* caules. *Virg.* aer. *Ovid.* uva. *Cic.* Nihil est tam tenerum, quam oratio. *Cels.* Alvus tenerrima, *h. e. lax, relaxed.* *Gell.* Tenerior. —— ¶ Hence, *tender,* with regard to age, *young.* *Propert.* puer. *Plin. Paneg.* anni. *Propert.* Anni teneriores. *Ovid.* annus, *sc.* in spring. Hence, *Juvenal.* Teneri, *h. e.* pueri. *Virg.* Teneræ res, *h. e. young plants,* &c. *Cic.* A teneris unguiculis, *or, Quintil.* A tenero, *h. e. from childhood or infancy.* —— ¶ Also, *tender, effeminate, amorous, voluptuous.* *Juvenal.* spado. *Ovid.* carmen. *Id.* poeta. —— ¶ Also, *soft, delicate, sensitive, pliant, yielding.* *Cic.* Tenerum in animis. *Id.* Tenerior animus. *Ovid.* pudor. —— ¶ *Catull.* Tener vaccula, *for* tenera. — *Stat.* Teneri Manes, *h. e.* pueri mortui.

TĔNĔRASCŌ (tener), is, n. 3. *to grow tender.* *Lucret.*

TĔNĔRĒ (Id.), adv. *tenderly, delicately, softly, nicely,* ἁβρῶς. *Plin. Ep.* Tenere recitare aliquid. *Petron.* Tenerius. *Plin.* Tenerrime.

TĔNĔRĔSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become tender or soft, supple,* ἁπαλύνομαι. *Plin.*

TĔNĔRITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *tenderness, softness,* ἁπαλότης. *Plin.* brassicæ. *Vitruv.* ætatis. *Cic.* In primo ortu inest teneritas et mollities.

TĔNĔRITŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. same as *Teneritas.* *Varr.* Terra teneritudinem habet. *Sueton.* Pueri primæ teneritudinis, *h. e. boys of very tender age.*

TĔNES, *a certain king.* See *Tenedos.*

TĔNĔSMOS, or TĔNĔSMŌS (τεινεσμός), i, m. *a tenesmus, or disease consisting in frequent desire of going to stool, attended sometimes with a discharge of blood, diseased matter,* &c. *Nepos.*

TENGO MENAS. See *Tangomenas.*

TĔNŌR (teneo), ōris, m. *a holding, holding fast.* — Hence, *a keeping its course, uninterrupted continuance of it, uninterrupted course.* *Virg.* Hasta servat tenorem, *h. e. holds on its course.* *Id.* Alium habuisse tenorem. *Liv.* Uno velut tenore, *h. e. in one course, as it were, continually.* — Hence, *a course, continuance, tenor, likeness or uniformity* of the thing which continues, *a keeping or holding on.* *Liv.* Pugnæ idem tenor, *h. e. continuation of fighting.* *Ovid.* fati. *Id.* Placido tenore, *h. e. gradually, by little and little.* *Liv.* Sinceram ejus fidem æquali tenore fuisse. *Ovid.* vitæ, *h. e. course, continuance, duration.* *Liv.* rerum, *h. e. progress, course, duration, continuance.* Hence, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Uno tenore, *h. e. in one course, in one way, without intermission.* *Quintil.* Tenorem in narrationibus servare, *h. e. connection.* *Ovid.* Inceptum peragit Fortuna tenorem, *h. e. course, way and manner, behavior.* *Id.* Hic tibi servandus tenor est, *h. e. likeness.* *Liv.* Uno et perpetuo tenore juris usurpato. — Also, *condition, quality, manner, and way.* *Ovid.* Hic tenor, hæc concordia, *h. e. manner, manner of life.* *Liv.* vitæ. *Id.* Consulatus eodem tenore gestos, *h. e. in the same manner.* —— ¶ Also, *content, purport, meaning.* *Pandect.* legis. —— ¶ Also, *accent, tone of a syllable.* *Quintil.*

TĔNSĂ, or THĔNSĂ (θήνση), æ, f. *the carriage on which they carried the images of the gods in the* ludi Circenses, *a processional chariot.* *Cic.*

TĔNSIŌ (tendo), ōnis, f. *a stretching, stretching out, extending, distending; tension,* τάσις. *Scribon. Larg.* nervorum (*as a disease*). *Vitruv.* In eas tensiones incidunt, *h. e.* funes extentos.

TĔNSŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. same as *Tensio.* *Veget.*

TĔNSŬS, a, um. See *Tendo.*

TĔNTĂBUNDŬS (tento), a, um, *trying,* πειράζων. *Liv.*

TĔNTĀMĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *a trial, essay, attempt.* *Ovid.* Vocis tentamina sumpsit, *h. e. made a trial, tried.*

TĔNTĀMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a trial, proof, essay, experiment, attempt,* πειρασμός. *Virg.* Tentamenta tui prima pepigi, *h. e. intended to try beforehand how you were disposed.* *Ovid.* fide, *for* fidei. *Gell.* Exponit igitur tentamenti gratia controversiam.

TĔNTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a trying, essaying, trial, proof, experiment,* πεῖρασις, πειρασμός. *Liv.* 4, 42. —— ¶ Also, *an attack.* *Cic.* Novis tentationibus, *sc.* morbi.

TĔNTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who attacks; a trier, tempter,* πειραστής. *Horat.* Dianæ.

TĔNTĪGŌ (tendo), ĭnis, f. *a stretching out.* *Horat.* Tentigo, *sc.* mentulæ, *h. e. lust, lasciviousness.* So, also, *Juvenal.* vulvæ.

TĔNTIPĔLLIUM (tendo & pellis), ii, n. *that stretches out leather.* — Hence, *a shoemaker's last.* *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of ointment for removing wrinkles.* *Varr.* ap. *Fest.*

TĔNTŌ (frequentat. of tendo, or teneo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to touch, handle, feel.* *Ovid.* pectora manibus. *Id.* venas pollice. *Colum.* pullos. *Cic.* flumen pede, *h. e. to touch,* or *to try.* *Ovid.* ficum rostro, *h. e. to touch, pick.* *Horat.* cœlestia, *h. e. to approach heaven, acquire glory and renown.* — Hence, *to seek.* *Virg.* auxilium. Also, *to seek or to try, examine.* *Cic.* se. *Juvenal.* Tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat. *Virg.* Tentat, quæ sit fortuna facillima. — Also, *to seek, try, endeavor, attempt, intend, purpose, undertake, take pains.* *Nepos.* persuadere. *Virg.* irasci. *Suet.* Tentavit, ut sibi daretur provincia. — Also, *to try, prove, put to the test, essay, attempt.* *Ovid.* alicujus vires. *Cic.* alicujus patientiam. *Id.* belli fortunam. *Liv.* spem pacis, *h. e. to try whether there be any hope of peace.* *Id.* spem triumphi, *h. e. to try whether a triumph may be hoped for.* *Virg.* Thetim ratibus, *h. e. to sail on the sea.* *Id.* viam. *Vellei.* dubiam spem armorum, *h. e. to try the fortune of arms.* *Cic.* Tentavi, quod possem. —— ¶ Also, *to attack, assail; to try, tempt, incite or endeavor to incite.* *Cic.* judicium pecunia, *h. e. to try to bribe or corrupt.* *Id.* animos spe et metu, *h. e. to try, sound, tamper with.* *Sueton.* animos ad res novas. *Lucan.* iras alicujus, *h. e. to provoke.* *Nepos.* A multis tentatus, *h. e. attacked, brought to trial.* — Also, *to tempt to fornication, attempt a woman's virtue.* *Tibull.* Junonem. Further, *Cic.* nationes, *h. e. to attack.* *Id.* senectutem hominis, *h. e. to attack.* So, also, *Cæs.* mœnia scalis, *h. e. to attack.* *Plin.* Vina tentant caput, *rise to the head.* Also, of diseases. *Cic.* Morbo tentari, *h. e. to be attacked.* *Virg.* Scabies tentat oves. *Horat.* Latus aut renes morbo tentantur acuto.

TĔNTŌRIŎLUM (dimin. of tentorium), i, n. *a little tent,* σκηνίδιον. *Auct. B. Afric.*

TĔNTŌRIUM, ii, n. See *Tentorius.*

TĔNTŌRIŬS (tendo), a, um, adj. *serving for stretching out or upon.* *Valer.* ap. *Trebell.* pelles, *h. e. skins, for tents.* — Hence, Tentorium, subst. *a tent.* *Hirt.* and *Liv.*

TĔNTŬS, a, um, particip. See *Tendo,* and *Teneo.*

TĔNTȲRĂ, ōrum, n. and TĔNTȲRIS, is, f. *a town of Upper Egypt,* now *Denderah.* — Hence, Tentyrītæ, ārum, *its inhabitants.* *Plin.* — Tentyrīticus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tentyra.* *Plin.*

TĔNŬĂBILIS (tenuo), e, adj. *extenuating, attenuating.* *Cœl. Aurel. Acut.*

TĔNŬĀTIM (Id.), adv. *subtilely.* *Apic.*

TĔNŬĔSCŌ (tenuis), is, n. 3. *to grow thin or weak.* *Censorin.*

TĔNŬICŬLŬS (dimin. of tenuis), a, um, adj. *slender, thin, small, bad, mean,* πρόψιλος, εὐτελής. *Cic.*

TĔNŬIS (probably from τείνω), e, adj. *not thick, thin, slender, fine, subtile, rare,* λεπτός. *Ovid.* acus. *Id.* vestis. *Cic.* colum. *Ovid.* capilli. *Id.* Aries tenuioris velleris. *Cic.* cœlum, *h. e. a rare atmosphere.* *Virg.* aurum, *h. e. gold threads.* *Ovid.* animæ, *h. e.* vita functæ. Also, *thin, slender, lank, lean.* *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *subtile, fine, exact, minute, nice, ingenious.* *Ovid.* cura. *Lucret.* aures. *Plin.* vinum. So, also, *Virg.* Lageos, *h. e. thin, clear, intoxicating.* *Cic.* distinctio. —— ¶ Also, *meagre, without ornament.* *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* orator. —— ¶ Also, *narrow.* *Ovid.* tellus, *h. e. an isthmus, neck of land.* *Horat.* frons. *Quintil.* limes. *Liv.* litus. *Ovid.* Tenue nigrum, *h. e. a narrow or small black spot.* —— ¶ Also, *shallow, not deep.* *Liv.* Tiberis tenui fluens aqua. *Ovid.* unda. *Virg.* sulcus. —— ¶ Also, *clear, pellucid.* *Ovid.* aqua. —— ¶ Also, *light.* *Propert.* pumex. —— ¶ Also, *tender.* *Ovid.* myricæ. —— ¶ Also, *small, little, slight, trifling, mean, poor, bad.* *Cic.* oppidum. *Martial.* frigus. *Quintil.* causa. *Cic.* victus. *Id.* Tenuissima respublica. *Id.* Tenuissima de causa. *Id.* victus, *h. e. moderate,* or, *poor.* *Cæs.* Valetudo tenuissima. *Id.* animus. *Cic.* homo, *h. e. in needy circumstances.* *Id.* Pauper et tenuis. *Id.* Homines tenuiores, *h. e. low, mean people, humble in rank.* *Liv.* Tenui loco ortus, *h. e. of low birth.* Hence, facetiously, of poets. *Martial.* Catullus. *Virg.* Musa.

TĔNŬITĀS (tenuis), ātis, f. *thinness, smallness, slenderness, fineness, subtilty, rarity,* ψιλότης, λεπτότης. *Phædr.* crurum. *Cic.* animi. *Senec.* aeris. *Plin.* cutis. *Id.* sanguinis. *Id.* Cauda in tenuitatem desinens, *h. e. terminating in a point.* —— ¶ Also, *leanness* of body. *Cic.* Also, figur. *meagreness, want of ornament.* *Cic.* rerum et verborum. *Id.* Lysiæ. —— ¶ Also, *bad, mean, or miserable quality or condition, poverty, poorness, slenderness of means.* *Cic.* ærarii. *Id.* rerum. *Id.* hominis.

TĔNŬITĔR (Id.), adv. *thinly, slenderly, finely,* λεπτῶς. *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *weakly, superficially, slightly.* *Cato.* adradere. *Auct.* ad *Her.* respondere. *Cic.* Tenuissime æstimare. —— ¶ Also, *without ornament, not artificially.* *Cic.* disserere. *Id.* Tenuius tractantur. —— ¶ Also, *subtilely, acutely, closely, concisely, exactly.* *Cic.* colligere argumenta. *Gell.* disserere. —— ¶ Also, *poorly, indifferently, badly.* *Terent. Phorm.* 1, 2, 95.

TĔNŬŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make thin or weak, thin, weaken,* λεπτύνω. *Ovid.* Assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, *is worn.* *Senec.* aera spissum, *h. e. to rarefy.* *Ovid.* se in undas, *h. e. to change himself into water.* Also, *to thin, make lean.* *Virg.* armenta macie. *Horat.* Corpus tenuatum. — Hence, figur. *to lessen, diminish, weaken.* *Ovid.* vires. *Id.* iram, *h. e. to abate, appease, mitigate.* *Id.* famam, *h. e. to lessen.* — Also, *to lessen, debase, lighten.* *Horat.* magna modis parvis. —— ¶ Also, *to point, make a thing pointed.* — Hence, *to prepare, make, compose.* *Propert.* carmen. —— ¶ Also, *to make narrow.* *Ovid.* viam vocis.

TĔNŬS (perhaps from τείνω), ŏris, n. *a snare, gin, springe, noose for catching birds.* *Plaut.*

TĔNŬS (unc.), prepos. *as far as, up or down to,* μέχρι, ἄχρις. It governs an *ablat.*, *genit.*, and *accusat.*; it is, however, less frequently found with a *genit.* in the *singular*; but in the *plural* either the *genit.* or *ablat.* may be used. It is generally found after its case. With an *ablat.* *Cic.* Tauro tenus regnare. *Cels.* Demittere se inguinibus tenus in aquam. *Horat.* Cadi fæce tenus poti. *Val. Flacc.* Quove tenus. *Horat.* Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, *h. e. to a certain point or limit.* (Other *Edd.* read *quoddam tenus* in the same signification.) — With a *genit.* *Virg.* Crurum tenus. *Liv.* Corcyræ tenus. *Cœl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Cumarum tenus. *Cic.* in *Arat.* Lumborum

tenus. — With an accusat. *Val. Flacc.* 1, 588. Tanain tenus. (Some read *Tanai.*) —— ¶ Figur. *as far as.* *Liv.* Vulneribus tenus, *h. e. until wounds were inflicted or received.* —— ¶ Also, *according to, with regard to.* *Cic.* Verbo tenus, *h. e. according to the words, in appearance;* or better, *so far as the general signification of the word extends.* *Plin.* Corpore tenus. — Hence, Hactenus, quatenus, eatenus. (See *Hactenus, Quatenus, Eatenus.*) —— ¶ Also, *only, simply, merely.* *Virg.* Summo tenus attigit ore, *h. e. only with,* &c.

TĔŌS (Τέως), i, f. *a town of Ionia,* the birthplace of *Anacreon.* Accusat. Teum. *Liv.* — Hence, Tēius, *or* Tējus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Teos.* *Horat.* senex, *h. e.* Anacreon. *Liv.* Teii, *the Teians.*

TĔPĔFĂCIŌ (tepeo & facio), is, ēci, actum, a. 3. Pass. Tepefio, actus sum, &c. *to warm, make warm, make tepid or lukewarm,* χλιαίνω. *Cic.* Sol tepefaciat solum. *Horat.* ferrum in jugulo matris. So, also, *Cels.* Tepefieri. — Tepefactus, a, um, *warmed, made warm or tepid.* *Virg.* — The *first* syllable is found *short* in *Horat.* and *Virg.*; *long* in *Catull.*

TĔPĔFĂCTŬS, a, um. See *Tepefacio.*

TĔPĔFĪŌ. See *Tepefacio.*

TĔPĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be warm or a little warm, be tepid or lukewarm,* χλιαίνομαι. *Plin.* Caro tepet. *Horat.* Hiems tepet. Hence, *Id.* Tepere aliquo, *or* aliqua, *h. e. to be in love with,* &c. Hence, Tepens, *warm, tepid.* *Ovid.* sol. *Virg.* auræ. *Plin.* cor. Figur. *Ovid.* Cor tepens, *sc.* amore, *h. e. enamored, inflamed with love.* —— ¶ Also, *to cool, grow cool, have lost its fire.* *Martial.* Incipiat tepuisse calix (but this should rather be referred to *tepesco*). Hence, figur. *to be without fire, to be cool or indifferent,* as, in love. *Ovid.* Seu tepet, sive amat. *Quintil.* Affectus tepet, *h. e. is without fire, cools, abates.* —— ¶ The perfect *tepui* rather belongs to *tepesco.*

TĔPESCŌ (tepeo), is, pui, n. 3. *to grow warm or tepid, grow a little hot,* χλιαίνομαι. *Cic.* Maria tepescunt. *Cels.* Ubi quam maxime tepuit. —— ¶ Also, *to lose its warmth or fire, to cool.* *Martial.* Incipiat tepuisse calix. Hence, figur. *to grow lukewarm, become or grow cool, abate, relent,* &c. *Lucan.* Mentes tepescunt. *Calp.* Veneres tepuere sub annis, *h. e. become cool.*

TĔPHRĬĀS (τεφρίας, sc. λίθος, the ash-colored, from τέφρα, ashes), æ, m. *a kind of marble.* *Plin.*

TĔPHRĪTIS (τεφρῖτις, ash-colored), ĭdis, f. *a kind of precious stone.* *Plin.*

TĔPĬDĀRĬŬS (tepidus), a, um, adj. *relating to lukewarm water or to bathing in lukewarm water.* *Vitruv.* ahenum, *h. e. a boiler containing lukewarm water.* — Tepidarium, subst. *a room or place where tepid baths are taken.* *Vitruv.*

TĔPĬDĒ (Id.), adv. *tepidly, warmly, not coldly, with some degree of heat,* χλιαρῶς. *Colum.* Ut pulli tepide habeantur. *Plin. Ep.* Tepidius. —— ¶ Also, figur. *without energy or animation, languidly, remissly.* *Augustin.* Tepidissime dicebat.

TĔPĬDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make tepid or lukewarm, to warm, make warm.* *Plin.*

TĔPĬDŬS (tepeo), a, um, adj. *tepid, lukewarm, warm* (when *moderately warm, not hot*), χλιαρός. *Horat.* bruma. *Id.* jus. *Virg.* cruor. *Plin.* Dies tepidiores. *Plin. Ep.* Cubiculum hieme tepidissimum. — *Tepidum* is also used *adverbially.* *Ovid.* Notus, tepidum qui spirat. —— ¶ Also, *not having its former heat, abated in heat.* *Ovid.* rogus. —. Hence, figur. *remiss, languid, not ardent, lukewarm.* *Ovid.* ignes. *Id.* mens.

TĔPŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a gentle warmth; warmth, warmness, lukewarmness, tepidity,* χλίανσις, ἀλέα. *Liv.* solis, *of the rising sun.* *Cic.* maris. *Id.* Uva nec modico tepore caret. —— ¶ Also, *a want of proper heat,* as, in a bath. *Tacit.* Hence, figur. *lukewarmness, languor, want of fire or animation,* as, in speaking. *Auct. dial. de Orat.*

TĔPŌRŌ (tepor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make lukewarm, tepid or warm.* Hence, Teporatus, a, um, *made warm or lukewarm.* *Plin.*

TĔPŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Tepidus.* *Auson.*

TĔPŬLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *Plin.* aqua, *h. e. a water conducted to the capitol at Rome.* *Plin.*

TĔR (from tres, or τρίς), adv. *three times, thrice,* τρίς, τριάκις. *Cic.* Unde vix ter in anno audire nuntium possunt. *Plin.* Ter et vicies, *h. e. twenty-three times.* Ter decies. (See *Terdecies.*) *Virg.* Ter centum, *or* tercentum, *or,* *Martial.* Ter centeni, æ, a, *h. e. three hundred.* *Varr.* Ter quinquageni, *h. e.* 150. *Enn.* Ter quatuor, *h. e. twelve.* *Horat.* Bis ter ulnarum, *for* bis trium. Hence, *Cels.* Bis aut ter, *h. e. two or three times.* — *Virg.* Ter, *h. e. three times,* for *several times, repeatedly, again and again, often.* So, also, *Horat.* Ter et quater, *or,* ter quaterque. — Ter, for *very, exceedingly.* *Horat.* Ter amplus. *Ovid.* Ter felix. Also, *Horat.* Felix ter et amplius, *h. e. happy in the highest degree.*

TĔRĂMNŎS (unc.), i, f. *a kind of herb near Philippi, noxious to beans in poor soil.* *Plin.*

TĔRBĬNTĬNŬS, a, um, adj. *for* Terebinthinus. *Veget.*

TĔRCĔNTĒNĪ (ter & centeni), æ, a, adj. *three hundred.* *Martial.*

TĔRCĔNTI, æ, a, adj. *for* Trecenti. *Martial.*

TĔRCĔNTUM. See *Ter.*

TĔRDĔCĬĒS, or TER DĔCĬES, *thirteen times.* *Vitruv.*

TĔRDĒNI (ter & deni), æ, a, adj. *thirty, every thirty.* *Virg.* Also, in the *singular.* *Sil.* Terdeno bove.

TĔRĔBINTHĬNŬS (τερεβίνθινος), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the turpentine-tree, terebinthine.* *Cels.* resina.

TĔRĔBINTHIZŪSĂ (τερεβινθίζουσα), æ, f. *sc.* gemma, *a precious stone of the color of turpentine.* *Plin.*

TĔRĔBINTHŬS (τερέβινθος), i, f. *the terebinth or turpentine-tree* (Pistacia terebinthus, L.). *Plin.*

TĔRĔBRĂ (tero), æ, f. *an instrument for boring, a wimble, auger, piercer, borer, gimlet,* τέρετρον, τρύπανον. *Colum.* — Also, as a surgical instrument for boring. *Cels.* — Also, as a military engine for piercing walls, a large iron bar pointed at its end. *Vitruv.*

TĔRĔBRĀMĔN (terebro), ĭnis, n. *a hole bored,* as, by a worm, &c. *Fulgent.*

TĔRĔBRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a boring with a wimble, gimlet or the like,* τρύπησις. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a hole bored.* *Vitruv.*

TĔRĔBRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a boring.* *Scribon. Larg.*

TĔRĔBRŌ (terebra), as, āvi, ātum, *to bore, pierce, perforate,* τρυπάω. *Cato* and *Colum.* vitem. *Vitruv.* gemmam. *Virg.* latebras uteri. Also, *to bore, make by boring.* *Vitruv.* foramen. Hence, figur. *Plaut.* Ut terebrat, *h. e. how she bores me! how she endeavors to gain my consent!* *Pers.* Terebrare salinum, *h. e. to search for salt in all the corners of a salt-cellar when there is none in it,* consequently, *to pierce it, as it were, with the fingers.* —— ¶ Also, *to bore out.* *Virg.* Telo lumen terebramus.

TĔRĒDŌ (τερηδών), ĭnis, f. *a worm bred in wood; a woodfretter, woodworm.* *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a worm gnawing other things,* as, clothes, meat, &c. *Plin.*

TĒRĒĪDĒS (Τηρεΐδης), æ, m. *the son of Tereus,* h. e. *Itys.* *Ovid.*

TĔRENSĬS (tero), is, f. *sc.* dea, *a goddess presiding over the threshing of corn.* *Arnob.*

TĔRENTĬĀNŬS (Terentius), a, um, adj. *Terentian.* *Cic.* Chremes, *h. e. occurring in Terence.* So, also, *Id.* verbum. *Liv.* exercitus, *h. e. the army commanded by Terentius Varro.*

TĔRENTĪNŬS, a, um. See *Terentus.*

TĔRENTĬŬS (Τερέντιος), ii, m. *Terence, a name of some Romans.* — Hence, Terentius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to one Terentius.* *Cic.* lex, *h. e. passed by the consuls Cassius and M. Terentius.*

TĔRENTŬS, or TĔRENTŎS, i, m. *a place in the* Campus Martius, *where the* ludi seculares *were celebrated.* — Hence, Terentinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this place.* *Auson.* ludus. So, also, *Varr.* ap. *Censorin.* ludi, *h. e.* ludi seculares. *Cic.* Tribus Terentina.

TĔRĔS (τείρω), ĕtis, adj. *of a thing which* is *long, round, and somewhat smooth or even,* στρογγύλος, κυλινδρώδης. *Cic.* hastile. *Cæs.* stipes. *Virg.* mucro. *Ovid.* fusus. *Id.* lapilli. *Virg.* gemma. — Hence, *round,* in general. *Auson.* gutta. — Also, *long.* *Varr.* coma. — Also, *smooth.* *Plin.* filum. Figur. *Horat.* Sapiens teres atque rotundus. —— ¶ Also, of ropes, *twisted firmly.* *Horat.* Teretes plagæ. *Claudian.* mitra. —— ¶ Also, of the parts of the body, *fleshy, well turned, finely shaped, slender.* *Lucret.* cervix. *Horat.* sura. *Sueton.* membra. *Ovid.* digiti. *Horat.* puer, *h. e. fine, comely, well grown.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *elegant, tasteful.* *Cic.* aures, *h. e. acute, nice in discerning.* *Id.* oratio, *h. e. smooth, fluent, not harsh or rough.*

TĒRĔUS (Τηρεύς), ĕi and ĕos, m. *a king of Thrace, the husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, and father of Itys. He violated Philomela, and was changed into a whoop.* — Hence, Tērīdes, æ, m. *the son of Tereus,* h. e. *Itys.* *Ovid.*

TĔRGĔMĬNŬS, and TRĬGĔMĬNŬS (ter & geminus), a, um, adj. *threefold, triple.* *Ovid.* Tergeminus vir, *h. e. Geryon.* *Id.* Tergeminus canis, *h. e. Cerberus, that has three heads.* *Virg.* Tergemina Hecate. Also, *Val. Flacc.* Tergemina hera, *h. e.* (as it is usually explained, *that in heaven is called* Luna, *on the earth,* Diana, *in the infernal regions,* Proserpina. (See *Hecate.*) *Tibull.* Cui tres sunt linguæ, tergeminumque caput, *h. e.* Cerberus. *Horat.* Tergemini honores, *h. e. the ædileship, prætorship, and consulship,* consequently, the highest places of honor. *Liv.* Trigemina victoria. Hence, of children born at a birth. *Plaut.* filii. So, also, *Liv.* Trigemini fratres. Also, simply, *Colum.* Trigemini, *or,* *Plin.* Tergemini, *h. e. three brothers of the same age.* — Also, of animals. *Colum.* — With poets, also, for *manifold.* *Martial.* Tergeminum mugiet ille sophos. —— ¶ Trigemina porta, *a gate in the ancient walls of the city of Rome.* —*Pandect.* Tregemini, *for* trigemini.

TĔRGĔNŬS (ter & genus), indeclin. *of three kinds.* *Auson.*

TERGĔŌ (τέρσω), es, and TERGŌ, is, si, sum, a. 2. and 3. *to make clean, scour, wipe,* ψάω. *Cic.* Qui tergunt. *Ovid.* Lumina lacrimantia tersit. *Cato.* Fossas tergeri. *Plin.* Oculos pedibus tergeant. *Ovid.* mensam. *Juvenal.* vasa aspera, *h. e. to scour.* So, also, *Virg.* spicula, *h. e. to furbish.* *Liv.* arma, *h. e. to wipe,* in order to make shining. Hence, *Horat.* Pavone tergere palatum, *h. e. to eat a peacock.* Hence, figur. *Senec.* scelus, *for* expiare. *Martial.* librum, *h. e. to improve.* —— ¶ See, also, *Tersus, a, um.*

TERGESTĔ, is, n. *a town of Istria, now Trieste.* — Hence, Tergestinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tergeste.* *Plin.* — Tergestini, *its inhabitants.* *Liv.*

TERGILLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the sward or rind of bacon.* *Apic.*

TERGĪNŬS (tergum), a, um, adj. *of the skin or hide of leather.* *Lucil.* — Hence, Terginum, substant. *a scourge, whip.* *Plaut.*

TERGĬVERSĀNTER (tergiversor), adv. *backwardly, reluctantly, with reluctance.* *Vellei.*

TERGĬVERSĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a declining, refusing.* *Auct. B. Afr.* 8. —— ¶ Also, *a hesitating, delaying.* *Cic.* Mora et tergiversatio.

TERGĬVERSĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who reluctantly undertakes any thing, refuses or delays,* νωτιστής, περικάμπτης. *Gell.*

TERGĬVERSŎR (tergum & verto), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to turn his back to.* — Hence, *to be backward or reluctant, decline, hang back, refuse, boggle, lag, shuffle, shift,* νωτίζω, στρέφομαι, ἀναστέλλομαι. *Cic.* — It may also be rendered, *to hesitate, delay.* *Liv.* 2, 28, and 27.

TERGŌ, is. See *Tergeo.*

TERGŌRŌ (tergus), as, a. 1. *Plin.* so

luto, *h. e. to cover themselves with mire*, said of hogs.

TĔRGUM (unc.), i, n. *the back*, as, of men, *νῶτος*. *Cic.* Also, of oxen and cranes. *Id.* Grues in tergo prævolantium capita reponunt. *Id.* Boum terga non sunt ad onus accipiendum figurata. *Liv.* Tergo, ac capite puniri, *h. e.* virgis cædi, et securi percuti. *Cæs.* Terga vertere, *or*, *Liv.* dare, *h. e. to turn one's back to the enemy, fly, run away.* *Id.* Terga dare hosti, *h. e. to flee before an enemy, to be put to flight by him.* *Ovid.* Terga præbere fugæ, *h. e. to flee.* Hence, *Id.* Terga, *h. e. flight.* *Liv.* Terga cædere, *h. e. the rear.* *Propert.* Terga dare, *h. e. to sink under a burden.* *Ovid.* Præbere terga Phœbo, *h. e. to bask in the sun.* *Cic.* A tergo, *h. e. from behind.* *Phædr.* Post tergum, *h. e. behind, on one's back.* *Juvenal.* Post terga, *h. e. behind one's self.* —— ¶ Also, *the back of any thing, or the part turned from us.* *Liv.* Castris ab tergo vallum objectum, *h. e. from behind.* *Id.* Ad terga collis. So, also, of a book. *Juvenal.* Also, of a tree. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the surface of a thing*, as, in a field, the ground between two furrows. *Virg.* Also, of a river. *Ovid.* Also, of the sea. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *a covering, cover.* *Virg.* clipei. —— ¶ Also, *the body*, as, of a serpent. *Virg.* Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga. *Id.* Centum terga suum, *h. e. a hundred swine.* *Id.* Nigrantes terga juvencos, *h. e. body or skin.* *Ovid.* Terga suis sordida, *h. e. bacon.* —— ¶ Also, *skin, hide, leather.* *Virg.* taurinum. *Ovid.* Taurorum terga recusant, *h. e. neat's leather, or any thing made of it.* *Id.* Terga novena boum, *h. e. hides.* — Hence, *any thing made of hides or leather.* *Ovid.* Derepta bicorni terga capro, *h. e.* utres. *Id.* Taurea terga, *h. e.* tympana. *Virg.* Sulmonis, *h. e. a shield.* *Id.* Duro intendere brachia tergo, *h. e.* cæstibus. —— ¶ *Tergus*, i, m. occurs also. *Plaut.* Tergum familiarem.

TĔRGŬS (*στέρφος, τέρφος*), ŏris, n. *the back.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *the body of animals.* *Petron.* Quos tergoribus ligant angues. *Phædr.* juvenci, *for* juvencus. *Ovid.* De tergore (suis), *h. e. of smoked bacon.* —— ¶ Also, *a skin, hide.* *Virg.* Tergora deripiunt. *Cels.* Tergus inciditur, *h. e. the skin.* *Ovid.* Septem taurorum tergora, *h. e. a shield made of seven hides.* —— ¶ Also, *a covering.* *Martial.* Martis, *h. e. a coat of mail.*

TĔRĪNA, æ, f. *a town in the country of the Bruttii.* — Hence, Terinæus, a, um, adj. *at, of, near Terina.* *Cic.*

TĔRJŬGŬS (ter & jugus), a, um, adj. *three*, or, *three together.* *Auson.* Terjuga millia, *h. e. three thousand.*

TĔRMĔN, ĭnis, n. *for* Terminus. *Varr.*

TĔRMENTĀRIUM (for terimentarium, from tero), ii, n. *a linen cloth.* *Varr.*

TĔRMENTUM (unc.), i, n. *an injury, detriment.* *Plaut.*

TĔRMĔS (unc.), ĭtis, m. *a branch*, properly, of an olive. *Horat.* Also, of a palm. *Gell.*

TĔRMESSŬS, i, f. *a town of Pisidia.* — Hence, Termessenses, *its inhabitants.* *Liv.*

TĔRMĬNĀLIS (terminus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a boundary, or the god of boundaries.* *Ammian.* lapis, *h. e. a boundary-stone.* *Cic.* Terminalia, *the festival of Terminus, the god of boundaries.* —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to the end, final, definitive.* *Cod. Just.* sententia, *h. e. a final or definitive sentence.*

TĔRMĬNĀTĒ (terminatus), adv. *with certain limits.* *Auct. de cas. litter.* ap. *Goes.*

TĔRMĬNĀTĬŌ (termino), ōnis, f. *a fixing of limits.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a determining, fixing.* *Cic.* rerum expetendarum. *Id.* aurium, *h. e. judgment.* —— ¶ Also, *an ending, end*, same as *clausula*. *Cic. Orat.* 59. Ordo (verborum) alias alia terminatione concluditur.

TĔRMĬNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a fixing of limits, a boundary.* *Frontin. de aquæduct.*

TĔRMĬNŌ (terminus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bound, limit, set bounds to, circumscribe, confine, ὁρίζω.* *Cic.* Intra finem loci, quem oleæ terminabant. *Liv.* fana. *Id.* agrum publicum a privato, *h. e. to separate by boundaries.* *Cic.* Jániculo et Alpibus spem possessionum. *Id.* Stomachus palato extremo terminatur, *h. e. ends, is adjoining to*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to determine, fix, appoint, regulate.* *Cic.* fines. *Id.* sonos vocis paucis literarum notis, *h. e. to fix, confine.* *Id.* modum magnitudinis. *Id.* Bona voluptate, mala dolore terminavit, *h. e. placed the chief good in pleasure, maintained that it consisted in it.* *Id.* Lingua vocem terminat. *Id.* Oratio terminata, *h. e. ending properly or harmoniously.* —— ¶ Also, *to conclude, close, end, finish.* *Liv.* bellum. *Cic.* orationem. *Id.* Numerose terminare orationem. — Hence, *Id.* Oratio terminata, *for* numerose terminate. See above.

TĔRMĬNŬS (from *τέρμα*), i, m. *a boundary, limit*, as of a country, &c. *Cic.* Hence, as a person and deity, *the god of boundaries.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *a boundary, limit, bound.* *Cic.* Jus terminis circumscribere. *Id.* Certos fines terminosque constituam. *Id.* Terminos pangere. *Id.* Oratoris facultatem ingenii sui terminis describere. —— ¶ Also, *an end, period.* *Cic.* contentionum. *Id.* vitæ. —— ¶ *Finis*, a boundary, limit, denotes merely termination: *Terminus*, a bound, limit, is that which prevents increase: we can also say *Terminus* is the boundary line or extreme point, which must not be passed: *Finis* denotes bound or limit generally without strict reference to separation; thus we say *Fines Ligurum*, not *Termini*, when we speak generally of a contiguous country.

TĔRMISSŬS, or TĔRMISŬS, i, f. See *Termessus.*

TĔRMĬTĔŬS (termes), a, um, adj. as, *Grat.* ramus, *h. e. an olive-branch.*

TĔRMŌ, ōnis, m. *for* Terminus. *Enn.*

TĔRNĀRĬŬS (terni), a, um, adj. *consisting of or containing three.* *Colum.* scrobs, *h. e. of three feet.*

TĔRNI (ter), æ, a, adj. *three each, three*, distributively. *Cic.* — Terni deni, æ, a, *thirteen.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, in general, *three.* *Virg.* —— ¶ *Singul.* Ternus, a, um, *threefold, triple.* *Virg.* —— ¶ The *genitive ternum* is more frequent than *ternorum.* *Plin.*

TĔRNIDĔNI (terni & deni), æ, a, adj. *thirteen.* *Plin.*

TĔRNĬŌ (terni), ōnis, m. *the number three.* *Gell.*

TĔRNŌX (ter & nox), ctis, f. *a threefold night.* *Stat.* Herculea, *h. e. in which Hercules was begotten.*

TĔRNŬS. See *Terni.*

TĔRŌ (from *τείρω, τρίβω*), is, trivi, tritum, a. 3. *to rub.* *Terent.* oculos, *h. e. to rub the eyes in order to produce tears.* *Ovid.* dentes in stipite. — Hence, *to rub in order to make smooth, to polish, make smooth.* *Virg. Ge.* 2, 444. radios rotis (here it may also be rendered, *to turn or form on a lathe*). *Ovid.* crura pumice. — Also, *to tread* especially *often or much, go or walk frequently on.* *Ovid.* viam. *Virg.* iter. *Plin.* Semitas humanis vestigiis tritas. Also, *to tread upon or go to a place.* *Propert.* Fenestra trita nocturnis dolis. *Ovid.* interiorem metam curru, *h. e. to drive close to the inner goal*; figur. *to keep within due bounds.* Hence, *to make frequent use of, to make common, well known, or familiar.* *Cic.* verbum. *Id.* Nomina consuetudo diuturna terit. *Martial.* Liber ubique teritur, *h. e.* legitur. — Also, *to tread out* corn, for corn was sometimes trodden out by men or horses. *Varr.* and *Horat.* Also, for *futuere.* *Propert.* — Also, *to turn* in a lathe. *Plin.* vitrum torno. Also, without *torno.* *Virg.* radios. (See above.) — Also, *to touch.* *Virg.* calcem. *Id.* calamo labellum, *sc. in order to blow upon it.* *Ovid.* Bis frugibus area trita est, *h. e. there was a double harvest.* —— ¶ Also, *to rub, grind, pound, bruise, bray.* *Petron.* piper. *Plin.* aliquid in mortario. *Virg.* baccam. *Ovid.* Papaver tritum. *Id. Pont.* 2, 7, 44. Via trita rotis. — Hence, *to rub away, wear away, consume, waste, lessen, diminish.* *Ovid.* silices. Figur. *to injure, violate.* *Claudian.* majestatem deorum. Also, *to destroy, ruin.* *Næv.* aliquem. So, also, Tritus, a, um, *rubbed off, worn.* *Ovid.* colla bovis. — Also, Terere aliquem, *to wear out, overdo with labor, keep very busy*; as, *Liv.* se in opere. *Id.* plebem in armis. — Also, *to spend, pass.* *Cic.* tempus. *Liv.* diem. *Cic.* ætatem in re. *Virg.* ævum ferro. —— ¶ *Catull.* Tristi, *for* trivisti. —— ¶ See, also, *Tritus, a, um.*

TĔRPSĬCHŎRĒ (*Τερψιχόρη*), es, f. *the muse of dancing.* Hence, in general, *muse, poetical genius, poetry.* *Juvenal.*

TĔRRA (from *ξηρός*, dry), æ, f. properly, *that is dry.* — Hence, *the earth*, as opposed to the air and sea. *Plaut.* Aliquem ad terram dare, *h. e. to throw to the ground.* *Terent.* In terram statuere. *Cic.* De terra saxa tollere. *Id.* Terræ motus, *h. e. an earthquake.* The *genitive terræ* is sometimes used for *in terram*, or *in terra.* *Virg.* Sternitur terræ. *Ovid.* Terræ procumbere. *Liv.* Sacra terræ celavimus. Hence, Terra, *by land.* *Cic.* Iter Brundisium terra petere. *Liv.* Terra eodem pergit. *Cic.* Terra marique, *or*, *Liv.* Mari terraque, *or*, *Nep.* Et mari et terra, *h. e. by sea and by land.* —— ¶ Also, *the earth*, with reference to its cultivation, *soil, ground.* *Cic.* Varia terrarum genera. *Varr.* Terram colere. Hence, also, *a small piece of earth, a little earth.* *Virg.* Mihi terram injice, *h. e. throw earth upon me.* *Liv.* Conjectus terræ. —— ¶ Also, *the Earth*, as a person and goddess. *Varr.* and *Liv.* Terra mater. *Cic.* Terræ filius, *h. e. an unknown or obscure person.* So, also, *Quintil.* Terra orti, *h. e.* ignobiles. —— ¶ Also, *the earth*, as a body and part of the world. *Cic.* Terra in medio mundo sita. *Id.* Orbis terræ, *h. e. the earth.* *Id.* Orbis terræ judicio, *h. e. mankind.* —— ¶ Also, *a land, country, region, district.* *Cic.* Abire in alias terras, *h. e. into other countries.* *Id. Verr.* 4, 48. In ea terra, *h. e.* Sicilia. *Ovid.* mea. *Liv.* Terra Italia. Hence, *Id.* Aquam et terram petere, *h. e. to demand the water* (h. e. *the rivers*) *and the land*, consequently, *to demand the whole country, to demand submission.* Hence, *Plur.* Terræ, *the earth, the world.* *Cic.* Pecunia quanta sit in terris. *Id.* Orbis terrarum, *h. e. the earth.* *Id.* Orbis terrarum omnium. *Id.* Sola terrarum ultimarum. *Virg.* Sub terras, *h. e. under the earth, in the infernal regions.* *Liv.* Carthaginienses principes terrarum. *Id.* Populus princeps omnium terrarum. Hence, figur. *the world, for mankind, men.* *Virg.* Solvent formidine terras. *Terrarum* is also joined with *adverbs* of place. *Cic.* Ubi terrarum sumus, *h. e. in what country are we? where in the world are we?* So, also, *Id.* Ubicunque terrarum. *Liv.* Abire quo terrarum possent. *Terent.* Quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum. *Justin.* Nec usquam terrarum, &c. —— ¶ *Lucret.* Terrai, *for* terræ. *Næv.* Terras (*genit.*), *for* terræ. —— ¶ Regularly, *Tellus* denotes the earth as a whole, as the centre of the world, as the earth-goddess, in opposition to other mundane bodies, or other deities: on the other hand, *Terra* denotes the earth as matter and an element, in opposition to the other elements (though *terra* stands also for *tellus*, but, at least in prose writers, not the reverse): *Solum* denotes earth as a stable, fixed, firm element, in opposition to water, expressing the Greek *ἔδαφος*: *Humus*, the earth or ground, as the lowest part of the visible world, *χθών*.

TĔRRĂCĪNA, } See *Tarracina.*
TĔRRĂCĪNENSIS. }

TĔRRÆMŌTŬS, or, more correctly, TĔRRÆ MŌTŬS, m. *an earthquake, σεισμός.* *Cic.*

TĔRRĀNĔŎLA, æ, f. *a ground-swallow.* *Jul. Phædr.*

TĔRRĒNŬS (terra), a, um, adj. *of earth, earthen, earthy, γαιώδης.* *Cic.* Corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta. *Virg.* Terreno ex aggere bustum. *Liv.* Terreni colles. *Id.* Campus terrenus. *Vitruv.* Terrenus fructus escarum nutrit animalia. *Ovid.* Terrena horrea formicarum. *Id.*

Terrena fornax, *h. e.* e lateribus coctis exstructa. *Plin.* Terrena vasa, *h. e. earthen.* *Pandect.* In viam terrenam glaream injicere. — Hence, *subst.* Terrenum, *earth, land, ground.* *Liv.* Herbidum terrenum. *Colum.* Genera terreni tria, campestre, collinum, montanum. *Id.* modicum. *Plin.* Sepia in terreno parit inter arundines, *h. e.* in terra. *Liv.* Unum (iter) medio monte, qua (*h. e.* ubi) terrena erant, *h. e. earth and no rocks* (where *loca* may be understood). —— ¶ Also, *that is in or on the earth, living upon land*, χερσαῖος. *Cic.* Bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, &c. *h. e. land animals;* so, also, Quintil. Terrena (*plur.*). *Colum.* pabulum (for swine, when they turn up the ground and find worms, &c.). *Lucan.* homo. *Horat.* eques, *mortal.* *Plin.* vermes. *Id.* Terrenum iter, *a journey by land.* *Id.* Terrena demonstratio, *h. e.* explicatio mensurarum itineris terrestris. *Stat.* Terrena frigora membris ducere, *h. e.* nuda humo cubando sentire. *Ovid.* Terrena numina. —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to the earth.* *Cic.* contagio, *a touching of the earth.* *Ovid.* Hiatus terrenus, *h. e.* terræ.

TĔRRĔŌ (unc.), es, rui, rĭtum, a. 2. *to affright, frighten, put in terror, alarm, terrify*, φοβέω, ταράσσω. *Cic.* Nec me istu terrent, quæ, &c. *Id.* Equestrem ordinem consul proscriptionis denuntiatione terrebat. *Id.* Urbem cæde incendiisque terreret. *Ovid.* Omnipotens tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem. Also, joined with *ne, lest.* *Horat.* Terruit gentes, ne rediret, *excited terror, lest*, &c. Also, with *quo minus, that not, from* doing this or that. *Cæs.* Ut si nostros depulsos loco vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret. —— ¶ Hence, *to scare, chase with terror* (to the person chased). *Ovid.* Profugam per totum terruit orbem. —— ¶ Also, *to frighten off or away, to keep off by terror.* *Sallust.* a repetunda libertate. *Auct. Paneg.* ad *Constantin.* Terruisti, ne auderent, &c. *h. e. hast hindered.* Also, with the *infin.* *Manil.* Non territus ire.

TĔRRESTĔR (terra), stris, stre, adj. *on the earth or on land, pertaining to the earth or land, land —, earthly*, χερσαῖος. *Cic.* Animantium genus terrestre, *land animals, that live on land.* So, also, Terrestria, *sc.* animalia, *or*, terrestres, *sc.* bestiæ, *land animals;* as, *Plin.* In terrestribus ova pariunt serpentes. *Cic.* res. — It may often be rendered, *on land, by land.* *Nepos.* Exercitus terrestres, *land forces* (opposed to *classes*). *Hirt.* iter, *by land* (opposed to *navigatio*). *Nepos.* Victi erant quinque prœliis terrestribus, tribus navalibus. *Cic.* archipirata, *on land.* —— ¶ Also, *from the earth.* *Plaut.* cœna, *h. e. consisting of vegetables that grow on the earth.* —— ¶ Also, *that stays upon the ground.* *Plin.* Coturnices, parva avis, et terrestris potius, quam sublimis.

TĔRRĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of earth*, γαιώδης. *Varr.* Sub muro terreo Carinarum. *Id.* Fossa et terreus agger. *Cæs.* Planities erat magna, et in ea tumulus terreus satis grandis.

TĔRRĬBĬLIS (terreo), e, adj. *terrible, frightful, terrific*, φοβερός. *Cic.* Alter, dii boni! quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! *Id.* Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vita omnia exstinguuntur. *Sallust.* Incultu, tenebris, odore fœda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies. *Liv.* Cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur. *Ovid.* Terribilis noverca. *Id.* fera. *Virg.* Terribiles visu formæ. *Id.* Terribili squalore Charon. *Id.* Furiis accensus et ira terribilis. *Stat.* affatu tyrannus. —— ¶ Also, perhaps, *venerable, awful, sacred.* *Cod. Just.* Terribiles Scripturæ.

TĔRRĬBĬLĬTĔR (terribilis), adv. *terribly.* *Arnob.* Sonus cœli terribiliter concrepantis. *Augustin.* Terribiliter admonere.

TĔRRĬCŎLĂ (terra & colo), æ, m. and f. *an inhabitant of the earth*, ἐπιχθόνιος. *Apul.* Inter terricolas, cælicolasque.

TĔRRĬCŬLĂ (terreo), æ, f. *that which terrifies or alarms, a terror, means of terror.* *Afran.* and *Lactant.* — Also, *Liv.* 5, 9, and 34, 11. Terriculis (which may be from *tericula*, or *terriculum*).

TĔRRĬCŬLĀMENTUM (terriculum), i, n. *any thing that terrifies or alarms, phantom, ghost, spectre, apparition, spirit*, μορμολύκειον. *Apul.* Noctium occursacula, bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta. *Sidon.* Prodigiorum terriculamenta.

TĔRRĬCŬLUM (terreo), i, n. *any thing that causes terror, a terror, phantom.* *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Proinde hæc ista tua aufer terricula. *Liv.* Sine tribunitiæ potestatis terriculis, *the terrors.* *Id.* Nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos. See *Terricula.*

TĔRRĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (terrifico), ōnis, f. *a frightening, terrifying.* *Non.*

TĔRRĬFĬCŌ (terrificus), as, a. 1. *to frighten, terrify.* *Lucret.* mentes. *Virg.* animos. *Stat.* viros.

TĔRRĬFĬCŬS (terreo & facio), a, um, adj. *terrible, frightful, terrific*, φοβερός. *Virg.* Sæpe terrifici cecinerunt omina vates. *Lucret.* Terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas. *Ovid.* cæsaries. *Val. Flacc.* sacrum.

TĔRRĬGĔNĂ (terra & gigno), æ, m. and f. *earth-born, produced from the earth*, γηγενής. As, for instance, of the first men. *Lucret.* Genus terrigenarum. — Also, *the giants* were called *terrigenæ*, because the earth was their mother. *Sil.* Terrigena in campis exercitus. *Val. Flacc.* Monstra terrigenum gigantum. — Also, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Jason* are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres, *or*, *Id.* Terrigenæ feri, *or*, *Id.* Terrigenæ populi. — Also, *the men that sprang from the serpent's teeth sown by Cadmus* are called by *Ovid.* Terrigenæ fratres. — *The snail* (cochlea) is called by *Cic.* e *poeta.* Terrigena (but this may come from *terrigenus*). — *The serpent* is called *terrigena*, by *Sil.* (of which we also find *Monstrum ira Telluris genitum*) and *Stat.*

TĔRRĬGĔNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *earth-born.* *Tertull.* Aquigena et terrigena animalia. So, also, of the snail. See *Terrigena.*

TĔRRĬLŎQUŬS (terror & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking terrible things, frightful*, δειματολόγος. *Lucret.*

TĔRRĬPĂVĬUM (terra & pavio), ii, n. *a beating upon the ground.* From this word are said to have been formed *terripudium*, and at last *tripudium*, according to *Cic. Divin.* 2, 34.

TĔRRĬPŬDĬUM, ii, n. See *Terripavium.*

TĔRRĬSŎNŬS (terreo & sono), a, um, adj. *sounding dreadfully*, δειματοηχής. *Claudian.* Terrisonus stridor.

TĔRRĬTĬŌ (terreo), ōnis, f. *a terrifying, frightening, alarming.* *Pandect.*

TĔRRĬTŌ (frequentat. of terreo), as, a. 1. *to terrify often or much*, δειματόω. *Virg.* Et magnas territat urbes. *Plaut.* Pavor territat mentem animi. *Id.* Territare aliquem morte. *Cæs.* metu. *Id.* supplicio. *Quintil. declam.* Territare somnos.

TĔRRĬTŌRĬĀLIS (territorium), e, adj. *territorial.* *Frontin.*

TĔRRĬTŌRĬUM (terra), ii, n. *land belonging to a city or town, the territory of a city or town, territory, district*, ἀγρός, χωρίον. *Cic.* Quo quidem vomere portam Capuæ pæne perstrinxisti, ut florentis coloniæ territorium minueretur.

TĔRRĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from terreo. —— ¶ Adj. *alarmed, affrighted, frightened, scared, dismayed*, φοβηθείς. *Sallust.* Arma capere alii, alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare. Also, with *genit.* *Liv.* Territus animi.

TĔRRŎR (terreo), ōris, m. *terror, affright*, φόβος, δέος, ἔκπληξις. *Cic.* Terror est metus concutiens, ex quo fit, ut terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur. *Id.* mortis. *Id.* Terrorem alicui injicere, *or*, *Id.* inferre, *or*, *Liv.* afferre, *or* facere, *or* incutere, *to strike, cause or occasion terror or alarm.* Also, *Liv.* Aliquem in terrorem conjicere, *to put in terror, to affright, terrify.* *Sallust.* Alicui esse terrori, *to be a terror to any one, to be terrible to.* *Liv.* Terrorem sui facere, *to excite terror of one's self, to make one's self terrible.* *Cic.* Terrores jacere, *to utter terrible words or things.* *Liv.* In terrore esse, *to be in terror.* *Id.* Terrorem habere ab homine, *or*, a re, *to be in terror from, to be in terror of.* *Cæs.* Terror incidit exercitui, *fell upon.* *Liv.* Terror externus, *terror from foreign enemies;* so, also, *Id.* peregrinus. *Id.* servilis, *terror of* (h. e. *from or with regard to*) *the slaves.* *Auct. B. African.* suus, *the terror which one occasions.* Also, joined with *ne, lest;* as, *Sallust.* Ingens terror erat, ne, &c. — It may also be rendered, *dread, fear.* *Liv.* belli. *Id.* Terror externus, peregrinus, servilis. (See above.) *Sallust.* Terror, ne, &c. (See above.) *Tacit.* Arcanus terror, *a secret terror, or secret dread, fear, awe.* —— ¶ Also, *a terror*, h. e. *terrible thing or things.* *Lucret.* Terra repleta est trepido terrore. Thus, also, *Vellei.* Post duos consulatus, duosque triumphos, et bis excisos terrores reipublicæ, *h. e.* dirutas Carthaginem et Numantiam.

TĔRRŌSŬS (terra), a, um, adj. *full of earth, mixed with earth, earthy*, γαιώδης. *Vitruv.* Arena terrosa. *Id.* Terrosi montes.

TĔRRŬLĂ (dimin. of terra), æ, f. *Cod. Just.* In alienis terrulis nemo audeat, invitis dominis, opes abditas perscrutari, *h. e.* agellis.

TĔRRŬLENTĔ (terrulentus), adv. *in an earthly manner.* *Prudent.* Rem spiritalem terrulente quærere. (Al. leg. *terrulenter.*)

TĔRRŬLENTŬS (terra), a, um, adj. *consisting of earth, earthly.* *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *that grows upon the earth.* *Prudent.* Hic (*Cain*) terrulentis, ille (*Abel*) vivis fungitur, *h. e.* terra natis, ut olera, et fruges.

TERSŬS, a, um, particip. from tergeo. —— ¶ Adj. *wiped, dried, clean.* *Plaut.* — Hence, *faultless, elegant, polite, neat, terse.* *Plin.* opus. *Quintil.* auctor. *Id.* Multo est tersior ac purus magis Horatius. *Id.* Judicium acre tersumque. *Stat.* Vir in judicio tersissimus. —— ¶ Tertus, *for* tersus. *Varr.*

TERSŬS (tergeo), us, m. *a wiping away, cleaning, rubbing away.* *Apul.*

TERTĬĂDĔCĬMĀNI (tertia decima, *sc.* legio), ōrum, *sc.* milites, *h. e. soldiers of the thirteenth legion.* *Tacit.*

TERTĬĀNŬS (tertius), a, um, adj. *of the third class, legion*, &c. *Tacit.* Tertiani, *sc.* milites. —— ¶ Also, *tertian*, of a fever. *Cic.* Febris tertiana, *or*, simply, *Cels.* Tertiana, *sc.* febris.

TERTĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *containing a third, holding the third part of any thing.* *Plin.* Stannum tertiarium vocant, in quo duæ nigri plumbi portiones sunt, et tertia albi. — Hence, *subst.* Tertiarius, ii, m. *the third part of a measure or weight.* *Cato.* Sumito bituminis tertiarium et sulfuris quartarium. — Also, *the number eight.* *Vitruv.* 3, 1. (si lectio certa). — Also, Tertiarium, *a three-cornered figure of timber in a roof.* *Vitruv.*

TERTĬĀTĬŌ (tertio, āre), ōnis, f. *a doing any thing the third time, a repeating a third time*, τρίτευσις. *Colum.*

TERTĬĀTŌ (tertiatus), adv. *for the third time or three times.* *Cato.* Verba tertiato dicere, *h. e. to stutter, stammer.*

TERTĬŌ (tertius), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to repeat* any thing *three times, or for the third time, to do* a thing *for the third time.* *Apul.* Verba tertiata. —— ¶ Also, *to plough three times or for the third time.* *Colum.* jugerum. *Id.* campum.

TERTĬŌ (Id.), adv. *for the third time.* *Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *thirdly, in the third place.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *three times.* *Pallad.*

TERTĬŎCĔRĬŬS (tertius & cera), ii, m. *one of the third rank.* *Cod. Just.*

TERTĬUM (tertius), adv. *for the third time.* *Cic.* and *Liv.*

TERTĬŬS (ter; or from τρίτος, by transposition), a, um, adj. *third, the third*, τρίτος. *Cæs.* pars. *Cic.* Tertio quoque verbo, *at every third word.* *Gell.* Sauromatas cibum capere semper diebus tertiis, medio abstinere, *on every third day.* *Ovid.* Ab Jove tertius Ajax, *h. e.* filius Telamonis, qui patrem habuit Æacum, avum Jovem. *Id.* Tertius e nobis, *one of us three.* *Id.* Nupta Jovis fratri tertia regna tenet, *h. e. the infernal regions.* *Id.* Tertia numina, *h. e.* dii inferi. *Plin.* Tertio die

quam quis biberit, *three days after*. *Plin. Ep.* Tertius dies est, quod audivi recitantem Augurinum, *'tis three days since*, &c. *Cic.* Tertia Saturnalia, *h. e. the third day of the Saturnalia*. — Tertiusdecimus, *or* tertius decimus, a, um, *the thirteenth*. *Cic.* — Hence, Tertiæ, *sc.* partes, *a third part, a third*. *Colum.* Quum ad tertias subsederit coctura. So, also, *Plin.* — Also, Tertiæ partes, *the third part* which one performs. *Cic.* Actor, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium. So, *Plin.* Tertiæ, *sc.* partes. —— ¶ Tertia, æ, f. *a woman's name*, as, *Tertia, daughter of Servilia, with whom Cæsar had illicit intercourse*; hence the jest of Cicero when many persons expressed their surprise that Servilia had bought an expensive estate at an auction which Cæsar had ordered. *Sueton.* Quo melius emptum sciatis, Tertia deducta est (where *Tertia* is ambiguous, meaning either *the daughter of Servilia*, also called *Tertulla*, or *a third part of the purchase money*.) — Also, *a daughter of L. Æmilius Paulus*. *Cic.* — Also, *a daughter of the pantomime* (mimus) *Isidorus*. *Cic.* —— ¶ *Terti*, voc. of *Tertius*. *Gell.*

TĔRTIŬSDĔCĬMŬS, or TĔRTIŬSDĔCŬMŬS, or TĔRTIUS DĔCĬMŬS, a, um, adj. *the thirteenth*, τρισκαιδέκατος. *Cic.*, *Tacit.*, &c.

TĔRTIŬSVĪCĒSĬMŬS, or TĔRTIUS VĪCĒSĬMŬS, a, um, adj. *the twenty-third*, εἰκοστὸς τρίτος. *Gell.*

TĔRTŬLLA (dimin. of Tertia), æ, f. *little Tertia*. *Cic.*

TĔRTŬLLIĀNŬS, i, m. *Tertullian*, Τερτυλλιανός, *a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the second century. Many of his writings are extant.*

TĔRTŬS, a, um. See *Tersus*.

TĔRTȲLLIĀNŬS, or TĔRTŬLLIĀNŬS, i, m. *a lawyer mentioned by Ulpian in Pandect.*

TĔRTȲLLIĀNŬS, or TĔRTŬLLIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or proceeding from Tertyllus* (Ovinius Tertyllus, *Pandect.*). *Pandect.* Tertyllianum senatus consultum.

TĔRVĔNĔFĬCŬS (ter & veneficus), i, m. *a thorough knave*. *Plaut.* Ut pergræcetur tecum, terveneficе, *thou knave thrice over!*

TĔRUNCĬUS (ter, or tres, & uncia), a, um, adj. *containing three* unciæ, *h. e. three twelfth parts or a quarter*; hence, Teruncius, ii, m. *sc.* nummus, *a small coin, the quarter of* an as. *Cic.* Accessio teruncii in divitiis. Hence, for *a small sum of money*; as we should say, *a farthing, a cent*. *Cic.* Ne teruncius quidem, *not a farthing; not a cent; not the smallest sum*. —— ¶ *Teruncius*, also, signifies *the fourth part of an inheritance*. *Cic. Attic.* 7, 2. Fecit palam (heredem) te ex libella, me ex teruncio; (si lectio certa.)

TĔSQUA, or TĔSCA (unc.), ōrum, n. *unfruitful, uncultivated places, lonesome places, places remote from a town*. *Horat.*

TĔSSĔLLA (dimin. of tessera), æ, f. *a small square piece of stone, tile, wood, &c., a little cube*, for a pavement for instance, κυβίσκος, βόλιον, ψῆφος. *Senec.* Vidisse se in balneo tessellas, quibus solum erat stratum, alteram ab altera separari iterumque committi. *Juvenal.* Nulla uncia nobis est eboris, nec tessellæ, nec calculus ex hac materia.

TĔSSĔLLĀRĬŬS (tessella), ii, m. *sc.* artifex, *one that prepares small square stones, &c. for pavements, &c. and lays them.* *Cod. Theod.*

TĔSSĔLLĀTĬM (Id.), adv. *after the manner* of tessellæ. *Apic.*

TĔSSĔLLĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *checkered, tessellated*. *Sueton.* pavimentum.

TĔSSĔRA (τέσσαρες, α), æ, f. *a square piece of stone, wood, cloth, &c. used for ornament in the making of tessellated pavements, &c.* *Plin.* Nomen aureis litteris in palliorum tesseris intextum. *Pallad.* Vel testaceum accipiant pavimentum, vel tesseras, &c. — Also, *a square board or tablet* on which any thing is written. *Justin.* —— ¶ But, especially, *a cube or die to play with, marked on six sides*. Three *tesseræ* were used in playing and four *tali*. (See *Talus*.) *Cic.* Tesseras jacĕre, *or*, *Ovid.* mittere, *to throw, to cast*. *Terent.* Tesseris ludere. —— ¶ Also, *a mark, token*. — Especially, *a tablet, or token on which the watchword or a certain signal was inscribed*; often rendered *the word, watchword, signal*, σημεῖον. *Liv.* Omnibus tesseram dare. *Virg.* Classica jamque sonant: it bello tessera signum. *Sil.* Tacitum dat tessera signum. — Also, Tessera frumentaria, *and* nummaria, *a token or ticket entitling one to receive corn or money*. *Sueton.* Ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, ter in annum quaternum mensium tesseras dare destinavit. *Id.* Frumentum in annonæ difficultatibus sæpe levissimo, interdum nullo pretio, viritim admensus est, tesserasque nummarias duplicavit. So, *Martial.* Nunc dat spectatas tessera larga feras, *h. e.* in congiariis missilibus jaciebantur et tesseræ, quæ quibus contigissent, nobilem aliquam feram consequebantur. — Tessera hospitalis, *a mark or token of hospitality, tally*. Persons connected by terms of hospitality, had each an appointed sign or mark, which was produced on the occasion of a visit, whereby the guest could be recognized. *Plaut.* Tesseram hospitalem attuli. Both these marks or tokens were alike. *Plaut.* (Tessera) est par probe; though they may have been at the pleasure of the parties, dissimilar. Commonly, they may have been the corresponding halves of some substance which could be broken. At the dissolution of the connection, the parties may have broken their tokens; hence, figur. *Plaut.* Apud nos confregisti tesseram, *our friendship is at an end*, or, *you have not kept your word*, or, *you have dissolved our friendship*.

TĔSSĔRĀRĬŬS (tessera), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to dice* (tesseræ). *Ammian.* ars, *the art of playing with dice*. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to the watchword, signal* (tessera); as, Tesserarius (absol.), *he that received the watchword or signal from the commanding officer and passed it on*. *Tacit.* and *Veget.*

TĔSSĔRŬLA (dimin. of tessera), æ, f. *a small square body*. As, for inlaying floors, *a little square stone, a checker, square*. *Lucil.* ap. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a mark*. *Gell.* — Hence, *a mark entitling one to receive something, a token, a ticket, corn-ticket*. *Pers.* —— ¶ Also, *a tablet or ballot used by Roman citizens in voting*. *Varr.*

TĔSTA (unc.), æ, f. *any baked earthen vessel*, κεράμιον; as, a pot, pitcher, lamp, &c. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Cum testa ambulans carbunculos corrogaret. *Virg.* in *Moret.* Testisque tegens super aggerat ignes, *a pot*, or, *a lid*. *Martial.* Junctaque testa viæ, *sc.* ad mingendum. *Virg.* Testa ardente scintillare oleum, *a lamp*. *Propert.* Accipiat manes parvula testa meos, *a sepulchral urn*. *Horat.* Vinum Græca testa conditum, *an earthen jar, jug, or cask*. — Also, *a baked tile or brick*. *Varro.* Lapide aut testa (*h. e.* testis) substerni. *Cic.* Testæ tectorum meorum. *Plin.* Testa trita; *or* simply, *Vitruv.* Testa, *tile-dust, brick-dust*. — Hence, *Testæ* was the name given *to a clapping with flat hands*, as with tiles. (Compare *Imbrex*.) *Sueton.* — In *Apul. Met.* 9, pag. 604. *Ed. Oud. Testa* seems to mean *a wooden cask*. —— ¶ Also, *a fragment of an earthen vessel, tile* (*brick*) *or stone; a shard, potsherd*. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Dissipatis imbricum fragminibus, ac testis tegularum. *Ovid.* Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar: testa parem fecit. *Plin.* Testis cadi salsamentarii tusis cum axungia. — Also, *a piece of a broken bone*; of a tooth, for instance. *Cels.* Bacca hederæ conjecta in foramen, dentem findit: isque per testas excidet, *in scales or pieces*. — Also, *a bone itself*. *Cels.* Neque in cubito tantum, sed in omnibus quoque membris longis, quæ per articulum longa testa junguntur. — Hence, *Nepos.* Testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, *h. e. by votes given in upon shards, or small pieces of stone; by the ostracism*. (See *Ostracismus*.) — Also, *a spot on the skin of the color of a tile or shard*. *Plin.* Aufert testas in facie (others read *tineas*). —— ¶ Also, *the shell of shell animals*, as, of muscles, oysters, snails, &c. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Also, of the tortoise. *Varr.* — Also, *the skull*. *Auson.* — Hence, *a shell-fish*. *Horat.* — Figur. *a shell or covering*; hence, *ice*. *Ovid.* Lubrica testa. —— ¶ Testa, æ, m. *a Roman surname*. *Cic.*

TĔSTĀBĬLĬS (testor), e, adj. *that may bear testimony*. *Gell.*

TĔSTĀCĔŬS (testa), a, um, adj. *made of tiles or bricks either entire or broken*, ὀστρακινός, ὀστρακώδης. *Vitruv.* Testacea structura, et lorica. *Colum.* Testaceum pavimentum. *Plin. Ep.* Testaceum opus, *and*, (absol.) *Plin.* Testaceum, *a work composed of potsherds or bricks*. —— ¶ Also, *of the color of a potsherd or an earthen vessel*. *Plin.* gemma. —— ¶ Also, *covered with a shell, testaceous*. *Plin.* Pastinacam, et omnia testacea modice colloi in cibis, quia saporis gratia perit. *Id.* Insectorum omnium, et testacei operimenti, oculi moventur.

TĔSTĀMĔN (testor), ĭnis, n. *a testimony, a proof*. *Tertull.*

TĔSTĀMĔNTĀRĬŬS (testamentum), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, concerned with, or conforming to a testament or will, testamentary*. *Cic.* Testamentaria lex. *Plin.* Adoptione testamentaria. *Pandect.* Testamentariæ hereditates, *h. e.* quæ ex testamento proveniunt. —— ¶ Also, *appertaining to making a will or testament*. — Hence, Testamentarius, ii, m. *one that makes or draws up a testament or will, a writer of a will or testament*. *Pandect.* Also, ironically, *a forger of a will*. *Cic.*

TĔSTĀMĔNTUM (testor), i, n. *that by which one bears witness to and makes known a thing*; hence, *that by which one shows his last will, the writing by which this is shown, a testament or last will*, διαθήκη. *Cic.* Testamentum facere, *or*, *Plin. Ep.* nuncupare, *or*, *Cic.* conscribere, *to have the right of making a will*. *Cic.* mutare. *Id.* irritum facere. *Id.* rumpere. *Id.* obsignare. *Id.* Testamenti factionem habere, *to make, compose in writing*. *Id.* Subjicere testamenta, *to forge*; so, *Id.* Testamentum supponere. *Horat.* Testamenta resignare, *to open*. *Nep.* Testamento aliquem adoptare. *Justin.* Regnum alicui testamento legare. *Cic.* Hereditas, quæ venerat testamento, *which had been obtained by will*. *Id.* Testamento aliquid alicui relinquere. *Id.* Testamento cavere aliquid, *to order by a testament, to provide for by will*. —— ¶ To make a will or to receive any thing bequeathed by will, was the exclusive privilege of Roman citizens. (See *Cic. Arch.* 5. *Cic. Dom.* 32.) —— ¶ There were three kinds of testaments, according to *Gell.* 15, 27. Unum quod *calatis comitiis*, in populi concione fiebat; alterum *in procinctu*; tertium *per familiæ emancipationem*, cui æs, et libra adhibebatur. (Compar. *Cic. Or.* 1, 53. *Sueton. Ner.* 4.) —— ¶ Testamentum vetus *and* novum, *the Old and New Testament of the Bible*. *Lactant.*

TĔSTĀTĬM (testa), adv. *like potsherds, in pieces*, ὀστρακηδόν. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Jam istam colaphis comminuissem testatim tibi. *Juventius* ap. *Charis.* Caput ei testatim defregero, *in pieces; to atoms*.

TĔSTĀTĬŌ (testor), ōnis, f. *a calling to witness*, ἐπιμαρτύρησις. *Liv.* Inter fœderum ruptorum testationem ingenti fragore cæli procellam effusam. —— ¶ Also, *a witnessing, attesting, attestation*. *Pandect.* Licet testatio sine scriptis habita est. *Quintil.* Sæpe inter se collidi solent inde testatio, hinc testes. *Pandect.* L. Titius crimen intendit C. Seio: atque in eam rem testationem apud Præfectum recitavit, *deposition*. —— ¶ Also, *a proof, testimony*. *Pandect.*

TĔSTĀTŌ, abl. See *Testor*.

TĔSTĀTŌR (testor), ōris, m. *one that bears witness to any thing, a witness*. *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *he who makes a will; a testator*, κληροδότης. *Pandect.*

TĔSTĀTRIX (testator), īcis, f. *she that makes a will, a testatrix*. *Pandect.*

TĔSTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from testor. —— ¶ Adj. *shown, attested, clear, received as true, universally known, notorious, evident, manifest, allowed, admitted, undeniable, certain*. *Cic.* Ut res quam maxi-

me clara ac testata esse posset. *Ovid.* Herculis testatos orbe labores referre. *Cic.* Ut res multorum oculis esset testatior. *Nep.* Ejus devotionis quo testatior esset memoria, exemplum in pila lapidea incisum. *Augustin.* Testatissima mirabilia.

TĔSTĔUS (testa), a, um, adj. *of an earthen vessel, earthen. Macrob.* Medicinæ ratio est cum testeis, terrenisque corporibus. *Id.* Testeum indumentum animi, *h. e. the body. Prudent.* Fragmen testeum, *a potsherd.*

TĔSTĪCIŬS (testu, or testum), a, um, adj. *pertaining to a lid* (testu), *baked under a lid. Cato, R. R.* 74. *Ed. Schneid.*

TĔSTĪCŬLĀTŬS (testiculus), a, um, adj. *that has testicles.* Opposed to *spado. Veget.*

TĔSTĪCŬLŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *Paul. ex Festo.* Testiculari est jumentis maribus feminas, vel mares feminis admovere: licet alii dicant testilari. — ¶ Also, *to call to witness,* when spoken contemptuously. *Plaut. Amph.* 2, 2, 193.

TĔSTĪCŬLŬS (dimin. of testis), i, m. *a testicle, ὀρχίδιον, ὄρχις. Cels.* — Figur. *Pers.* Hæc fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni viveret in nobis? *h. e.* si quid roboris virilis haberemus.

TĔSTĪFĬCĀTĬŌ (testificor), ōnis, f. *an attestation,* h. e. *a proof by witnesses or testimony or instruments. Cic.* Iste in tabulas refert: obsignat signis amicorum, ut siquando opus esset, hac testificatione uteretur. —— ¶ Also, *an attestation, testimony, proof, evidence. Cic.* Egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, et amoris, erga te sui, *with the highest acknowledgment of your services. Id.* Repudiatæ ab Antonio legationis manebit testificatio sempiterna, *an everlasting proof or monument.*

TĔSTĪFĬCŎR (testis & facio), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to call to witness. Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Deos hominesque, amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi prædixisse. *Ovid.* Ille homines, hæc est testificata deam. *Id.* Stygiæ numen testificatur aquæ. —— ¶ Also, *to bear witness, testify, aver, attest, protest, μαρτυρέω. Cic.* Testificantur isti, P. Quintium non stitisse, se stitisse. *Id.* Testificor, denuntio, ante prædico, M. Antonium nihil eorum facturum. *Id.* Hæc cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est. *Id.* Testificatur pater, se tibi Privernatem fundum reliquisse. *Id.* Ut statim testificati discederent, *h. e.* testimonio dicto. *Ovid.* Missaque columba, te memorem dominæ testificere tuæ. *Tacit.* Testificatus edicto non longam sui absentiam. —— ¶ Also, *to testify, prove, demonstrate, show, declare. Cic.* Uti in urbe retinenda tunc, sic nunc in Italia non relinquenda testificabar sententiam meam, *h. e.* palam ostendebam. *Id.* Hoc non feci inflammandi tui causa, sed testificandi amoris mei. *Ovid.* Posteritas puppim servavit in ære, hospitis adventum testificata dei, *h. e.* ostendens se pro certo habere, &c. *Id.* Antiquas testificantur opes. *Id.* Natalem libo testificare tuum. — Hence, *Testificatus* is also used *passively, proved, demonstrated, shown, made known. Cic.* Abs te testificata tua voluntas.

TĔSTĪMŌNĬĀLĬS (testimonium), e, adj. *of or pertaining to testimony, serving for testimony. Tertull.* Admitto testimonialem comparationem. Hence, *Cod. Theod.* Testimoniales, *sc.* litteræ, *letters testimonial, testimonials.*

TĔSTĪMŌNĬUM (testis), ii, n. *testimony,* oral or written, legal or not; *evidence* borne by a witness, *μαρτυρία. Cæs.* Quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem, testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. *Cic.* Testimonium dicere, *or, Id.* dare alicui, *or, Id.* impertire, *or, Colum.* perhibere, *or, Quintil.* and *Plin. Ep.* reddere, *or, Pandect.* præbere, *to give, bear testimony, to depose, to be a witness. Cic.* Dicere pro testimonio, *to depose, give as evidence, testify.* Also, *Cic.* Testimonium ecpisse, *for* dedisse (but *Lambinus* has *cedisse*; and *Ernesti* has *dedisse*). *Cic.* Virtuti debitum testimonium recusare. *Varr.* Ad testimonium aliquem vocare, *to call any one to be a witness, bring for evidence. Terent.* Neque testimonii dictio est, *has not the right to be a witness.* — Of *written testimony, written evidence, a deposition in writing. Cic.* Legite testimonia testium. *Nep.* Ad Ephoros sibi testimonium daret. —— ¶ Also, *any testimony, proof or evidence. Cic.* Dedisti judicii tui testimonium. *Id.* Verba sunt testimonio. *Nep.* Abstinentiæ hoc satis erit testimonium. *Id.* Testimonia moderatæ vitæ proferre. *Cæs.* Ejus rei testimonium esse, quod nisi rogatus, non venerit.

TĔSTĬS (unc.), is, m. and f. *a witness, μάρτυρ.* As, *one who attests any thing by words or declaration. Horat.* Quo causæ teste tenentur, *by whose testimony or deposition. Cic.* Si negem, quo me teste convinces? *Cic.* Testes dare, *or, Id.* edere, *or, Id.* proferre, *to produce or bring forward.* So, also, *Cic.* Testes excitare ab inferis. *Id.* Testes adhibere. *Id.* Testibus uti. *Id.* Testem citare in aliquam rem totam Siciliam. *Ovid.* Facere aliquem testem. *Terent.* Testes faciet illico, vendidisse me, *will produce evidence that I have,* &c. *Cic.* Nemini possum studii erga te testis esse. *Id.* Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Cæsaris est. — Also, *a witness, any person or thing that proves something. Cic.* Testes sunt rationes civitatum. *Ovid.* Vulnera (mea sunt) testes. — Also, *any one who avers something, a voucher. Ovid.* Teste dea, *on the assertion, averment, authority of a goddess. Plin.* Herodoto teste. *Juvenal.* Nullo sub teste, *without any voucher.* — Also, *one that proves or confirms any thing by his example. Cic.* Testem gravissimum Regulum nolite vituperare. — Also, *a witness, one that is present and sees any thing, an eye-witness. Ovid.* Fructus abest, facies quum bona teste caret, *h. e. when beauty is not seen. Juvenal.* Luna teste moventur. *Plaut.* Amato testibus præsentibus, *h. e. publicly, so that every one sees and knows it.* —— ¶ Also, *a testicle. Plin.* — So, also, in *plur. Id.*

TĔSTĪTRĂHŬS (testis & traho), a, um, adj. *that drags its testicles. Tertull.* Aries testicula, *h. e.* quia aries ob testiculorum magnitudinem eos trahere videtur potius, quam portare.

TĔSTŎR (testis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to testify, witness, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove by one's testimony, show, declare, certify, confirm, authenticate, μαρτυρέω. Ovid.* Confiteor: testere licet, signate Quirites, *you may attest it. Sallust.* Sceleris eorum haud ignarus, et ea quæ accidere, testatus antea. *Liv.* Benigne allocutus Tarentinos, testatusque, quæ præstitisset civibus eorum, &c. *h. e. having brought up, recounted, what he had,* &c. *Horat.* Campus impia prœlia testatur. *Tibull.* Ut puro testantur sidera cælo. *Propert.* Sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas. *Ovid.* Carmina jure damus raros testantia mores. *Id.* Nec verba locuti ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos. *Cic.* Utræque vim testantur. *Liv.* Testandi causa, publicum agrum esse, *h. e. to show for a proof, that,* &c. — *Testatus* is sometimes also *passive, attested, declared, shown, made clear or apparent. Liv.* Testata est voce præconis libertas Argivorum. Hence, *abl.* Testato, *it being proved or undeniable. Plin.* — Also, generally, Testor, *to affirm, aver, declare solemnly, protest. Cic.* Nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos, neque eos, qui quæstus causa hariolentur, ne psychomantia quidem agnoscere. *Id.* Numerus autem (sæpe enim hoc testandum est) non modo non poetice junctus, &c. *Id.* Ego quod facio, me pacis, concordiæ, salutis omnium causa facere, clamo atque testor. — Also, *to call to witness. Cic.* Testor omnes deos, me hac una voce a morte esse revocatum. *Id.* deos immortales. *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen. *Plaut.* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi. *Propert.* Theseus Infernis, Superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menœtiaden. Hence, Testato (*abl.*), *in presence of witnesses. Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *to make a will or testament, διατίθημι. Cic.* Nostra est pecunia, de qua is, cujus agnati sumus, testatus non est. *Id.* Possit ne quisquam de filii pupilli re testari. *Liv.* Cum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset. *Catull.* Tabulæ testatæ, *a testament.* Hence, Testato (*abl. neut.*), *after having made one's will. Pandect.* —— ¶ See, also, *Testatus.*

TĔSTŪ (unc.), indecl. and TĔSTUM, i, n. *an earthen cover or lid. Cato.* In foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter. *Ovid.* Stant calices, minor inde fabas, olus alter habebant, et fumant testu pressus uterque suo. —— ¶ Also, *an earthen vessel or pan. Varr.* Testuatium, quod in testu caldo coquebatur. *Ovid.* Ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu. — Also, *a vessel* of metal. *Plin.* Ranarum corda sub æreo testo discoxere. — *Testu* is always in *abl.*; so that its *nom.* may be *testus.* —— ¶ *Testum,* like *testa,* also, means *any thing made of baked earth. Sulpic. Sever.*

TĔSTŬĀTĬUM (unc.), ii, n. *a kind of cake baked in an earthen vessel. Varr.*

TĔSTŪDĬNEĀTŬS (testudo), and TĔSTŪDĬNĀTŬS, a, um, adj. *arched, vaulted, καμαρωτός. Colum.* and *Vitruv.*

TĔSTŪDĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of tortoise-shell, adorned or veneered with tortoise-shell, χελώνιος. Propert.* Aut testudineæ carmen inerme lyræ. *Martial.* Testudineum hexaclinon, *h. e.* sectis testudinum tergoribus ornatum. *Juvenal.* conopeum. *Pandect.* Cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi. *Plaut.* Testudineus gradus, *a tortoise pace, a very slow pace.*

TĔSTŪDŌ (testa), inis, f. *a tortoise, χέλυς, χελώνη. Cic., Liv., Phædr.,* &c. — Also, *the shell of the tortoise.* Tortoise-shell was used as an ornament for furniture, &c. *Ovid.* Ebore et testudine cultos thalamos. *Virg.* Varii testudine postes. —— ¶ Hence, *a stringed instrument, lute, harp, lyre, cithern,* either because the middle part, which contained the sounding-board, resembled a tortoise-shell in its arch, or because tortoise-shell was frequently used for the instrument. (According to fable, Mercury found a tortoise, cleaned the shell, and furnished it with strings, and thus was the inventor of the *testudo,* or *lyre.*) *Virg.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *an arch, vault, a place in a house covered with an arched or vaulted roof. Cic.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a covering like the tortoise-shell. Martial.* (of the hedgehog). Iste licet digitos testudine pungat acuta, cortice deposito mollis echinus erit. — Especially, *a wooden covering or shed used in sieges, under which the besiegers stood safely, worked, and applied the battering-ram* (aries) *to the wall. Cæs.* — Also, *a covering of shields, when the soldiers held their shields over their heads, closed fast together, and thus rushed upon the enemy under a kind of shed; a testudo. Cæs., Virg., Liv.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *a certain way of curling the hair,* so called from its resemblance to the lyre (cithara). *Ovid.* Hanc placet ornari testudine Cyllenea.

TĔSTŬLĂ (dimin. of testa), æ, f. *a potsherd. Colum.* — Hence, *the potsherd with which the Athenians voted when they wished to banish from their city a powerful or dangerous citizen. Nep.*

TĔSTUM, i, n. See *Testu.*

TĔSTŬS, us, m. See *Testu.*

TĔTĂ, æ, f. *h. e.* palumbes. *Serv.* ad *Virg. Ecl.* 1, 58.

TĔTĂNĬCŬS, a, um. See *Tetanus.*

TĔTĂNŌTHRUM (τετάνωθρον), i, n. *a medicament which removes wrinkles and distends the skin. Plin.*

TĔTĂNŬS (τέτανος), i, m. *a stiffness or rigidity in the members of the body, especially in the neck, a cramp of the nerves and muscles of the neck, which holds it straight and immovable. Plin.* Vinum non est dandum in duritia præcordiorum, neque in opisthotono, tetano. *Id.* Prodest atrophis, opisthotonis, tetanis. —— ¶ Hence, Tetanicus, a, um, adj. *affected with the tetanus. Plin.*

TĔTĂRTĒMŎRĬĂ (τεταρτημορία), æ, f. a

fourth part, quarter, fourth; hence, in music, the same as *brevior toni distantia quartam ejus partem recipiens. Martian. Capell.*

TĔTĂRTĒMŎRĬŎN (τεταρτημόριον), ii, n. *a quarter, fourth part, fourth*, especially, *a fourth part of the zodiac*, h. e. *three signs of the zodiac. Plin.*

TĔTĔ, *for* Te. *Terent.* See *Tu.*

TĒTĔR, and TÆTĔR (unc.), tra, trum, adj. *foul, offensive, noisome, nasty, ugly, shocking, hideous, grisly, hateful, horrid,* μιαρός. *Lucret.* Aliis aliud tetrius esset naribus, auribus, atque oculis, orisque sapori. *Id.* Aut fœda specie tetri turpesque videntur. *Cæs.* Angustiis loci, odore tetro, et multitudine cadaverum, *fetid. Sallust.* Loca tetra, inculta, fœda, atque formidolosa. *Cic.* Tetræ tenebræ, et caligo. *Lucret.* Tetra nimborum nocte coorta. *Cic.* bellua. *Lucret.* Nobis cœnum teterrima cum sit spurcities, eadem subus hæc jucunda videtur. *Id.* Tetra absinthia. *Id.* cadavera. *Id.* ulcera. *Id.* Tartara. *Propert.* venena. *Virg.* Lavit improba teter ora cruor. *Horat.* Spiritus teter, saniesque manat ore trilingui. *Lucan.* Pallida tetris viscera tincta notis. *Cic.* Tætrum spectaculum. *Id.* pestis. *Sueton.* Vultus natura horridus ac teter. *Juvenal.* Deformis et teter vultus, *ghastly. Id.* Mulier teterrima vultu. *Accius* ap. *Non.* Vestitus teter, *squalid. Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Teterrima hiems, *most cruel or severe. Petron.* Teterrima vox, *most harsh or unpleasant.* —— ¶ Figur. *bad, evil, direful, flagitious, hateful, abominable, shameful, heinous, base, disgraceful, noxious, baleful. Cic.* Homo tæter et ferus. *Id.* Quis tætrior hostis huic civitati? *Id.* Quamquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus. *Id.* Tæterrimum esse in aliquem, *conducting himself most shamefully. Id.* Nullum vitium tætrius, quam avaritia, *blacker. Horat.* Tetra libido. *Catull.* Tætrum deponere morbum, *h. e.* amorem. *Liv.* Tetra prodigia. *Accius* ap. *Cic.* Tetri cruciatus. *Cic.* Tetrum facinus admittere. *Id.* Ei tres sententiæ tæterrimæ defuerunt, *h. e.* infensæ hominum odio habentium. *Id.* Tetra atque impura legatio, *h. e.* perniciosa iis, ad quos accessit. *Id.* Teterrimum bellum. —— ¶ Tetrum, *adverbially. Prudent.*

TĔTHĂLĂSSŎMĔNŎN (τεθαλασσόμενος οἶνος), *sc.* vinum, *wine mixed with sea-water. Plin.*

TĒTHĔA, æ, f. *a kind of muscle; or fungus. Plin.* — Also, *plur.* Tēthĕă (τὰ τήθεα), ōrum, n. *Plin.* 32. *Ed. Hard.*

TĒTHȲS (Τηθύς), ȳos, f. *Tethys, a sea-goddess, the wife of Oceanus, and mother of rivers and nymphs. Virg.* — Also, by the poets, put for *the sea.* —— ¶ *Tethys* and *Thetis* are often incorrectly interchanged in common *Edd.*

TĔTĬNI, } TĔTĬNĔRIM, } See *Teneo.* TĔTĬNISSE. }

TĔTRĂCHŎRDŎN (τετράχορδον), i, n. and TĔTRĂCHŎRDŎS (τετράχορδος), i, m. and f. *having four strings or notes. Vitruv.* Machina tetrachordos, *having four different sounds* (of the water-organ). — Tetrachordon (absol.), *a tetrachord;* with the ancients there were tetrachords, or systems of four strings or notes. *Vitruv.* and *Martian. Capell.* — *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tetrachordon anni, *the four seasons.* (Al. leg. *tetrachordium.*)

TĔTRĂCŌLŎN (τετράκωλον), i, n. *any thing consisting of four members,* as, *a period of four members. Senec.*

TĔTRĂDĬUM, or TĔTRĂDĔUM (τετράδιον, or τετραδεῖον), ii, n. *the number four. Colum.*

TĔTRĂDŌRŎS (τετράδωρος), on, *of four palms or handbreadths. Vitruv.*

TĔTRĂDRĂCHMUM (τετράδραχμον), i, n. *a Greek coin worth four* drachmæ, *or* denarii, *a tetradrachm. Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.*

TĔTRĂGNĂTHIŬS (τετράγναθος, having four jaw-bones), ii, m. *a kind of* phalangium, *or venomous spider. Plin.*

TĔTRĂGŌNUM (τετράγωνον), i, n. *a tetragonal or quadrate aspect,* aspectus quadrangularis alicujus astri, apud astrologos. *Auson.* (who *shortens the penult.*

TĔTRĂLIX (τετράλιξ), icis, f. same as *Erice, heath. Plin.*

TĔTRĂMĔTĔR, or -ĔTRŬS (τετράμετρος), a, um, adj. *tetrameter, consisting of four metrical feet.*

TĔTRĀNS (τετράς), antis, m. *the quarter or fourth part* of any thing. *Vitruv.* Tetrantes columnarum, *h. e.* quarta pars crassitudinis summi scapi columnarum. — Hence, *the quarter or fourth part of a circle, a quadrant. Vitruv.* — Also, *a mathematical instrument,* called *a quadrant. Vitruv.* — In measuring land, *Tetrans is the place where two lines meet. Hygin.* Also, *what is placed at the point of meeting. Frontin.* —— ¶ Tetrantorum, *for* tetrantum. *Vitruv.*

TĔTRĂŌ (τετράων), ōnis, m. *heathcock, moorfowl. Plin.* and *Sueton.* —— ¶ *Nemes.* calls it, also, *tetricem,* or *tetracem,* and *taracem.*

TĔTRĂPHĂRMĂCUM (τετραφάρμακον), i, n. *a plaster consisting of four ingredients. Cels.* (but in Greek characters). —— ¶ Also, *a course of four dishes,* or *dish of four meats. Spartian.*

TĔTRĂPHŎRŎS, on, adj. *Vitruv.* phalangarii, *porters, four of whom carry a burden together.*

TĔTRĂPLĂSIŬS (τετραπλάσιος), a, um, adj. *quadruple. Martian. Capell.*

TĔTRĂPLŌ (τετραπλοῦς), as, a. 1. *to quadruplicate. Martian. Capell.*

TĔTRĂPTŌTĂ (τετράπτωτα), ōrum, n. *words used in only four cases.*

TĔTRĂPŬS (τετράπους, *h. e.* four-footed), ŏdis, *the name with which the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the preparation of four-footed beasts, is inscribed.*

TĔTRĂRCHĂ, or -ĒS (Τετράρχης), æ, m. *a tetrarch, one of four princes, who govern each the fourth part of a country;* hence, *a small prince, who (though he may have royal dignity and power) is not allowed the name of* rex. *Cic.*

TĔTRĂRCHĬĂ (τετραρχία), æ, f. *a tetrarchy, the territory of a tetrarch. Cic.*

TĔTRĂS (τετράς), ădis, f. *a four. Tertull.*

TĔTRĂSĒMŬS (τετράσημος), a, um, adj. *having four marks or divisions of time. Mart. Cap.*

TĔTRĂSTĬCHŎS (τετράστιχος), a, um, adj. *having four rows or verses. Trebel. Poll.* porticus, *with four rows of columns. Quintil.* carmen, *of four verses; a tetrastic.* So, absol. *Martial.* Tetrastica quædam, *sc.* carmina.

TĔTRĂSTȲLŎS (τετράστυλος), on, adj. *having four columns. Vitruv.* frons loci. Hence, *subst.* Tetrastylon, *a place with four columns, tetrastyle. Capitolin.*

TĔTRĒ, or TÆTRĒ (teter, or tæter), adv. *foully, disgustingly, hideously, shockingly, disgracefully. Cic.* Multa facere impure atque tetre. *Id.* Quod senatus severe de religione decerneret, impurissime teterrimeque violasti. *Claudian.* Qua non tetrius ulla fucata genas.

TĔTRĬCĬTĀS (tetricus), ātis, f. *seriousness of look, serious, grave expression. Auct. Paneg.* ad *Pison.*

TĔTRĬCŬS (possibly from teter, if the variance in quantity would allow), a, um, adject. *grim, morose, sour, stern, strict, severe, rigid, unkindly, ungenial,* σκυθρωπός. *Ovid.* Vidi tetricæ data verba puellæ. *Liv.* Disciplina tetrica ac tristis Sabinorum. *Ovid.* domitor Chimæræ, *h. e. Bellerophon; not amorous, chaste. Senec.* Nimis horridi animi et tetrici esse. *Martial.* Udorum tetricus censor et asper erat. *Id.* deæ, *h. e.* Parcæ. *Id.* lites, *h. e. serious, grave, affording no room for jest. Id.* voces. *Id.* febres. *Id.* tubæ, *h. e.* bellicæ. —— ¶ *Sil.* Tetrica rupes; *and, Virg.* Tetrica (*absol.*), *a mountain in the Sabine territory.*

TĔTRINNĬŌ, is, n. 4. *to quack or cry,* expressing the cry of the duck. *Auct. carm. de Philom.*

TĔTRĬTŪDŌ, or TÆTRĬTŪDŌ (teter), inis, f. *hideousness. Acc.* ap. *Non.*

TĔTRŌ (Id.), or TÆTRŌ, as, a. 1. *to make hateful, befoul,* ἀμαυρόω. *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

TĔTTĬGŎMĒTRĂ (τεττιγομήτρα), æ, f. *the integument or larva of the cicada. Plin.*

TĔTTĬGŌNĬĂ (τεττιγονία), æ, f. *a smaller kind of* cicada. *Plin.*

TĔTŬLI, *for* Tuli. See *Fero.*

TEUCER. See *Teucrus.*

TEUCHITES (σχοῖνος τευχῖτις), æ, m. *a kind of fragrant rush. Plin.*

TEUCRI, ōrum. See *Teucrus.*

TEUCRIA, æ, f. (See *Teucrius.*) —— ¶ Also, *an herb,* same as *Teucrion. Plin.*

TEUCRIŎN (τεύκριον), ii, n. *germander, a plant* (Teucrium chamædrys, L.). *Plin.* 24, c. 15, sect. 80. — Also, Teucrium flavum, L. *Plin.* 25, c. 5, sect. 20.

TEUCRIS (Τευκρίς), ĭdis, f. *a Trojan woman. Sabin. Ep.* 1, 81. —— ¶ *Cic.* Teucris illa lentum sane negotium (*a name used by Cicero to denote a rich female capitalist, from whom he hoped to obtain money*).

TEUCRĬŬS (Τεύκριος), a, um, adj. *Teucrian, Trojan. Sil.* mœnia. — Hence, Teucria, *Troy, or the Trojan country. Virg.*

TEUCRŬS, and TEUCER (Τεῦκρος), cri, m. *a king of Troy. Virg.* — Hence, Teucrus *or* Teucer, cra, crum, adj. *Teucrian, Trojan. Catull.* and *Ovid.* So, Teucri, *the Trojans. Virg.;* also, *the Romans. Sil.* —— ¶ Also, Teucer, *the son of king Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Ajax, with whom he went to the siege of Troy. Upon his return, his father would not receive him, because he had neglected to revenge the wrong done by Ulysses to Ajax, in getting for himself the arms of Achilles; whereupon Teucer sailed to Cyprus, and founded a new Salamis there. Horat.* — Also, *the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius. Cic.*

TEUM, or TEOS, *a town.* See *Teos.*

TEUTĀTĒS, æ, m. *a god of the Gauls, to whom human victims were sacrificed. Lucan.*

TEUTHALIS (τευθαλίς), ĭdis, *f. an herb,* otherwise called *polygonos. Plin.*

TEUTHRANIA, } See *Teuthras.* TEUTHRANTEUS. }

TEUTHRĀS (Τεύθρας), antis, m. *a river or lake in Campania. Propert.* 1, 11 (12), 11. (which reading was restored by Scaliger, for almost all the *Codd.* have *Teutantis.* This river is mentioned nowhere else. *Sil. Ital.* xi. 290. calls one Teuthras, Cumes incola). —— ¶ Also, *a king in Mysia.*—Hence, Teuthrania, æ, f. *a region of Mysia. Plin.* — Also, Teuthrantēus, a, um, adj. *Teuthrantean, Mysian. Ovid.* Caicus. — Also, Teuthrantius, a, um, adj. *Teuthrantian. Ovid.* turba, *fifty sisters, daughters of Thespius (and hence called* Thespiades), *a son of Teuthras. Id.* regna.

TEUTŎNI, ōrum, m. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* or TEUTŎNĔS, um, m. *Vellei. a people towards the north of Germany, near the Cimbri, who, in conjunction with the Cimbri, once attacked and greatly endangered the Roman empire, but were at length defeated by C. Marius.* —— ¶ Hence, Teutŏnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Teutonic. Propert.* opes. *Lucan.* triumphi, *h. e.* de Teutonis. *Senec.* Teutonici, *for* Teutoni. — Also, perhaps, *German,* in general. *Martial.* capilli.

TEXŌ (unc.), is, xui, xtum, a. 3. *to weave,* ὑφαίνω. *Terent.* telam. *Tibull.* vestes. So, *Cic.* Araneolæ quasi rete texunt. *Catull.* Tenuem texens aranea telam. Without *acc. Plin.* Iidem (aranei) texunt. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Ea tela texitur. *Ovid.* Amor patriæ, quod tua texuerant scripta, retexit opus, *h. e. makes that of no effect which your writings had worked in me; undoes, does away all the consolation your writings had brought me.* —— ¶ Also, used of things which, though not woven, are constructed in a somewhat similar way, *to plait, braid, twine, knit;* and, generally, *to frame, construct, fabricate, build, form, make. Virg.* Nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina virga. *Id.* feretrum virgis. *Id.* sepem. *Propert.* rosas, *h. e.* corollas facere. *Virg.* Lentæ texunt umbracula vites. *Plin.* navigia ex papyro. *Id.* qualos, crates. *Martial.* tecta calamis paludis. *Cic.* Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pene texuit. *Virg.* naves robore. *Cic.* Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus, *to construct, compose, write.* —— ¶ See, also, *Textus, a, um,* and *Textum, i.*

TEXTĬLIS (texo), e, adj. *that is woven,* ὑφαντός. *Cic.* stragulum. *Virg.* dona,

drapery, clothes. *Lucret.* picturæ. *Cic.* (e Sophocle) Ipse illigatus peste interimor textili, *h. e. poisoned garment.* — Hence, *subst.* Textile, *sc.* opus, *something woven, a stuff, cloth, linen,* ὕφος, ὕφασμα. *Cic.* Textile ne operosius, quam mulieris opus menstruum. *Liv.* Navis ornata spoliis non insignium tantum armorum, sed etiam regiorum textilium. —— ¶ Also, *intertwined, interlaced, interwoven, plaited, braided.* *Martial.* serta, *h. e. chaplets or festoons of roses.* *Id.* umbra, *formed by branches interlaced,* &c. — Hence, *subst.* Textile, *something plaited, braided,* &c.; *a mat or the like.*

TEXTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a weaver,* ὑφάντης. *Plaut.* and *Horat.*

TEXTŌRIUS (textor), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a weaver or weaving, such as weavers use,* ὑφαντικός. *Colum.* Alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectuntur.

TEXTRICŬLA (dimin. from textrix), æ, f. *weaving, she that weaves,* speaking diminishingly. *Arnob.* puellæ.

TEXTRĪNUS (for textorinus, from textor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to weaving,* ὑφαντικός. *Jul. Firmic.* Minerva textrinæ artis magistra. — Absol. Textrinum, *the art of weaving, weaving* (as an art or trade). *Sueton.* Textrinum didicit. — Hence, Textrina, æ, f. *a weaver's shop or factory.* *Vitruv.* So, also, *Cic.* Textrinum. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to constructing, framing,* &c.; hence, Textrinum, *a ship-yard, dock-yard,* ναυπήγιον. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.*

TEXTRIX (textor), īcis, f. *weaving, a female weaver,* ὑφάντρια. *Martial.* Sequanicæ pinguem textricis alumnam. *Apul.* Textrices anus, *h. e.* Parcæ.

TEXTUM (textus, a, um), i, n. *something woven, a web, fabric, stuff, cloth, garment,* &c. *Ovid.* Texta illita veneno. *Id.* Rude textum. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *all that is, as it were, woven or knit together, a texture, knit-work.* *Ovid.* Pinea texta carinæ. *Martial.* Texta rosis facta, *h. e. chaplets or garlands of roses.* *Id.* Vimineum textum, *basket.* — Also, *the texture, construction,* of a thing. *Virg.* Clipei non enarrabile textum. — Of writing. *Quintil.* Dicendi textum tenue, *style, manner of writing.* —— ¶ Textum, *for* testum. *Cato.*

TEXTŬRA (texo), æ, f. *the act of weaving, or the thing woven, web, texture,* ὕφανσις, ὕφασμα, συμπλοκή. *Plaut.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *construction, texture.* *Lucret.* (of the soul).

TEXTUS (Id.), ūs, m. *a weaving; web;* also, *other similar construction, texture.* *Lucret.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *construction, texture, tissue, train, series, narration, connected order,* of words, for instance. *Manil.* Quarum ratio veniet suo per carmina textu. *Apul.* Omnem calumniarum textum retexo. *Ammian.* Rem brevi textu percurram, *briefly.* *Id.* Textum gestorum, *series, narration, order.*

TEXTUS, a, um, particip. from texo. —— ¶ Adj. *woven,* ὑφαντός. *Cic.* tegumenta. —— ¶ Also, as it were, *woven or knit together, plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined,* &c. *Horat.* Claudere textis cratibus lætum pecus. *Liv.* Arundine textis storeaque tectis hibernaculis habitare. *Senec.* Colla adamante texto vincit, *h. e.* catena solida et infragili. —— ¶ Textum, i, n. See *Textum.*

THAIS, īdis, f. *a famous Athenian courtesan of great beauty.* *Cic.*

THALA, æ, f. *a town of Numidia.* *Sallust.*

THALAMĒGOS (θαλαμηγός), i, f. navis, *a large pleasure-boat, with apartments, yacht.* *Sueton.*

THALAMUS (θάλαμος), i, m. *a bed-chamber, sleeping apartment.* *Vitruv.* and *Ovid.* — Hence, generally, *sitting-room, sleeping-room.* *Ovid. Met.* 2, 738. — Or, *dwelling, habitation, abode, lodging.* *Virg.* Ferrei Eumenidum thalami. *Plin.* Delubra ei (*h. e. Apis*) gemina, quæ vocant thalamos. — Also, of the cells of bees. *Virg. Geor.* 4, 189. —— ¶ Also, *a bed to sleep in, or a bed.* *Propert.* — Hence, *marriage-bed.* *Propert.* and *Virg.* — Also, *marriage.* *Virg.* Vita expers thalami, *h. e. single, unmarried.* *Ovid.* Parare thalamos. *Senec.* Thalamis nondum jugatæ virgines. *Id.* Tradere virginem thalamis. *Ovid.* Tentasset Peleus thalamos quoque forsitan illos, *h. e.* illam petisset uxorem. *Virg.* Thalamos ne desere pactos, *h. e. the bride promised to you.* *Lucan.* Thalamos quærit, *h. e. wife.* *Stat.* Thalamus coactus, *a forced marriage.*

THALASSA (θάλασσα), æ, f. *the sea; the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish,* &c. *is inscribed with this name.*

THALASSEGLE, es, f. *a plant,* same as *potamantis.* *Plin.*

THALASSICUS (θαλασσικός), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the sea, nautical, of sailors.* *Plaut.* Palliolum habeas ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassicu' st, *h. e. color, such as sailors have.* *Id.* ornatus, *sailor's habit.*

THALASSINUS (θαλάσσινος), a, um, adj. *sea-colored, sea-green.* *Lucret.* vestis.

THALASSIŌ, } See *Talassio.*
THALASSIUS, &c. }

THALASSIŌN PHYCOS (θαλάσσιον φῦκος), *h. e.* fucus marinus, *a vegetable growing upon the rocks of the Mediterranean sea, with which a purple-red dye was made.* *Plin.* (Lichen rocella, L. *orchilla.*)

THALASSITES (θαλασσίτης) vinum, *sea-wine,* h. e. *which has been let down in the vessel into the sea, to give it an older taste.* *Plin.*

THALASSOMELI (θαλασσόμελι), n. *salt water mixed with honey* (for a drink). *Plin.*

THALEA, æ, f. same as *Thalia.* *Fest.*

THALES, is and ētis, m. Θάλης, *a philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect.* *Cic.* and *Val. Max.* — Hence, Thalēticus, a, um, adj. *Sidon.*

THALIA, æ, f. *the muse of comic poetry,* Θάλεια. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *one of the Graces.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-nymph.* *Virg.*

THALIARCHUS, i, m. is either *the name of a friend,* or (from θαλίαρχος) *the president of a feast.* *Horat. Od.* 1, 9, 8.

THALICTRUM (θαλίκτρον), i, n. *an herb.* *Plin.* 27, c. 13, sect. 112 (where *Ed. Hard.* has *thalitruum*).

THALLUS (θαλλός), i, m. *the green stalk of a plant,* of an onion, for instance. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a green branch.* *Virg. Cir.* 376. Amyclæo spargens altaria thallo, (perhaps) *myrtle-branch.*

THAMYRAS, æ, m. *a Thracian poet who contended with the Muses in singing, and being vanquished, was deprived of his lute, and of sight.* *Ovid.* — Called, also, *Thamyris.* *Stat.* (in the *nomin.*; the *genit.* would be in īdis).

THANNUM, or **THAMNUM** (θάμνος), i, n. *a shrub.* *Colum.*

THAPSIA (θαψία), æ, f. *a shrub resembling the shrub ferula* (Thapsia Asclepium, L.). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Thapsos,* f. *Lucan.*

THAPSUS, or **THAPSOS**, i, f. *a peninsula and town in Sicily.* *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in* Africa Propria. *Auct. B. Afric.* — Hence, Thapsitāni, *the inhabitants of the same.* *Auct. B. Afric.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a shrub.* See *Thapsia.*

THASIUS, a, um. See *Thasus.*

THASUS, or **-OS**, i, f. Θάσος, *an island in the Egean sea, near Thrace, abounding in marble, and well known for its wine and nuts.* *Plin.* — Hence, Thasius, a, um, adj. *Thasian.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Written, also, *Thassus,* &c.

THAUMANTEUS, }
THAUMANTIAS, } See *Thaumas.*
THAUMANTIS. }

THAUMAS, antis, m. Θαύμας, *father of Iris.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Thaumantēus, a, um, adj. *Thaumantian.* *Ovid.* virgo, *h. e. Iris, or the rainbow.* —— ¶ Also, Thaumantias, ădis, f. *daughter of Thaumas,* h. e. *Iris, or the rainbow.* *Ovid.* Thaumantias Iris. *Virg.* Thaumantias. —— ¶ Also, Thaumantis, īdis or ĭdos, f. same as *Thaumantias.* *Ovid.* Thaumantidos. *Claudian.* Thaumantida.

THEAMEDES, is, *a stone found in Ethiopia, which repels iron.* *Plin.* (Some think it is the *tourmaline*; *Beckmann,* however, does not agree with them.)

THEANGELIS (θεός & ἄγγελος), īdis, f. *an herb.* *Plin.*

THEANUM, } See *Teanum.*
THEANENSIS. }

THEATE, } See *Teate.*
THEATINI. }

THEATES, um, m. See *Teates.*

THEATRĀLIS (theatrum), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a theatre, theatrical,* θεατρικός. *Cic.* consessus. *Tacit.* lascivia. *Sidon.* sermones, *h. e.* obsceni. *Plin.* lex, *h. e.* de ordine sedendi in theatro. *Sueton.* pœna, *h. e. imposed by the Roscian law upon those who, not being of the equestrian order, should encroach upon the seats appropriated to that order.*

THEATRICUS (θεατρικός), a, um, adj. same as *Theatralis.* *Augustin.*

THEATRUM (θέατρον), i, n. *a place where spectacles are seen;* but especially, *where dramatic spectacles are exhibited, playhouse, theatre.* *Cic.,* &c. So, *Ovid.* Terna theatra, *h. e.* Pompeii, Marcelli, et Statilii Tauri. — The first theatres were of wood, and only temporary; the earliest stone theatre was erected by Pompey. The theatre was of a semicircular form, as were also the benches occupied by the spectators, except those in the *orchestra,* where the senators sat. The higher ranks enjoyed at first no legal distinctions in the theatre; but at length a law was passed, assigning separate places to the senators, and afterwards the Roscian law, extending a similar favor to the knights. Among the Greeks, public assemblies were also held in the theatre. *Cic. Flacc.* 7. *Nep. Timol.* 4. —— ¶ Also, *a place where public games are held, place of exhibition.* *Virg. Æn.* 5, 288. —— ¶ By metonymy, *theatre,* for *the spectators therein.* *Cic.* In his si paulum modo offensum est, longius, theatra tota reclamant. — Hence, generally, *spectators, hearers, or assembly.* *Horat.* Spissis theatris scripta recitare, *assembly, hearers.* *Cic.* Senatusconsultum frequentissimo theatro (populi) comprobatum. *Quintil.* Tunc est commovendum theatrum, *h. e. assembly of judges.* *Id.* Optimus quisque præceptor majore se theatro dignum putat, *h. e. auditory, audience.* Hence, *Cic.* Nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, for *panegyrist, applauder* (drawn from the custom of clapping the hands in the theatre in token of approbation). —— ¶ Also, *theatre,* h. e. *ample space and opportunity for the display of one's powers, stage.* *Cic.* Forum theatrum illius ingenii. *Id.* Theatrum magnum habet ista provincia. *Id.* Familiaritas magno theatro spectata, *h. e. by public proofs, or publicly.* *Id.* In aliquo orbis terræ theatro versari.

THEBÆ, ārum, f. and sometimes **THEBE**, es, f. Θῆβαι, and Θήβη, a name common to several cities, in Thessaly, Mysia, &c., of which two are especially remarkable, *Thebes in Egypt, having a hundred gates;* and *Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in Greece, the home of Epaminondas, Pelopidas, Pindar,* &c.; *it had seven gates.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Thebæus, a, um, adj. *Theban, belonging to Thebes in Egypt;* Thebæi, *the* (*Egyptian*) *Thebans.* *Spartian.* —— ¶ Thebaicus, a, um, adj. *in or from Egyptian Thebes, Theban.* *Plin.* palmæ. Hence, *Stat.* Thebaicæ (*sc.* palmulæ), *dates from Thebes.* —— ¶ Thebāis, īdis or ĭdos, f. *belonging to Thebes in Egypt.* Hence, Thebais, *sc.* regio, *a region of Egypt, indeed the upper part of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital.* *Plin.* — Also, *belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban.* *Stat.* Chelys una Thebais cedat tibi, *h. e. Amphion.* *Ovid. Met.* 6, 163. Thebaides, *Theban women.* *Stat.* and *Juvenal.* Thebais, *sc.* musa, *the Thebaid, a poem by Statius, which has for its subject a war between the Argives and Thebans.* — Also, *belonging to Thebe in Mysia.* *Ovid.* Thebais est Andromache, *h. e. from this Thebe.* —— ¶ Thebānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thebes in Bœotia, Theban.* *Horat.* Thebanæ Semeles puer, *h. e. Bacchus.* *Id.* Modos aptare Thebanos, *h. e.* Pindaricos (for Pindar was a Theban). *Ovid.* dea, *h. e. Ino or Leucothea, Matuta.* *Id.* mater, *h. e*

Agave. Stat. mater, *h. e. Niobe. Id.* soror, *h. e. Antigone, sister of Polynices and Eteocles. Propert.* duces; *and, Lucan.* fratres; *and, Petron.* par, *h. e. Eteocles and Polynices. Lucan.* rogi, *h. e. on which these brothers were burned. Ovid.* semina, *h. e. the serpent's tooth, sown by Cadmus. Martial.* ænigma, *such as that of the Sphinx, which Œdipus solved. Propert.* deus, *h. e. Hercules.* Absol. Thebanus, *a Theban. Nep.* And Thebani, *the inhabitants of Thebes, Thebans. Id.* — Also, *belonging to Thebe in Mysia;* thus *Andromache* is called *Thebana* in *Ovid. Trist.* 4, 3, 29.

THĒBÆŎS, THĒBAICŬS, THĒBAIS, THĒBĀNŬS. } See *Thebæ.*

THĒBĒ, es, f. same as *Thebæ*, which see. —— ¶ Also, *a nymph. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *wife of Alexander of Pheræ. Cic.*

THĒCĂ (θήκη), æ, f. *an envelope, covering, case, sheath, box,* &c. *Varr.* Proinde ut grani theca sit gluma. *Cic.* Efferri sine thecis vasa. *Id.* Theca nummaria. *Sueton.* calamaria, *pen-case.*

THĒCĀTŬS (theca), a, um, adj. *h. e.* theca inclusus. *Sidon.*

THĒLXIŎPĒ, es, f. *one of the first* (h. e. *earlier than the nine*) *four Muses. Cic. N. D.* 3, 21. (Al. *Thelxinoe.*)

THĒLȲGŎNŎN, or -ŎS (θηλυγόνος, -ον, *h. e.* begetting female children), i, *a name of the plant* phyllum. *Plin.* ¶ Also, of *a species of* satyrion. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, of *a species of the plant* cratæogonos. *Plin.*

THĒLȲPHŎNŎN (θηλύφονον, *h. e.* killing females), i, n. same as *aconitum. Plin.*

THĒLȲPTĔRIS (θηλύπτερις), is, f. *female fern. Plin.*

THĔMĂ (θέμα), ătis, n. *an argument, theme, subject, or proposition,* which is discussed. *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *the sign, constellation, position of the heavens, under which a man is born, horoscope, nativity. Sueton.*

THĔMIS, idis, f. Θέμις, *the goddess of right and justice;* also, *of prophecy. She had the oldest oracle in Bœotia, which was consulted by Deucalion. Ovid.*

THĔMISCȲRĂ æ, f. *a plain* (*or succession of fields*), *and also town of Cappadocia, on the Thermodon.* —— ¶ Hence, Themiscyrium, ii, n. *this town. Mela.* —— ¶ Also, Themiscyræus, or Themiscyrĕus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Themiscyra. Ammian.* luci. —— ¶ Also, Themiscyrēnus, a, um, adj. same as *Themiscyreus. Plin.*

THĔMISTĂ, æ, f. *a female Epicurean philosopher from Lampsacus. Cic.*

THĔMISTŎCLĒS, is, m. Θεμιστοκλῆς, *a famous Athenian general.* See his life in *Nepos.* — Hence, Themistoclēus, a, um, adj. *Themistoclean. Cic.*

THĔNSĂ. See *Tensa.*

THĔŎDĂMĀS, or THIŎDĂMĀS, antis, m. Θειοδάμας, *king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas.* — Hence, Theodamantēūs (*or* Thiod.), a, um, adj. *Propert.*

THĔŎDŎRICŬS, i, m. *king of the Ostrogoths. Sidon.* — Hence, Theodoriciānus, a, um, adj. *Sidon.*

THĔŎDŌRŬS, i, m. *a rhetorician;* hence, Theodorēi, *his disciples and followers. Quintil.*

THĔŎDŎSIŬS, ii, m. Θεοδόσιος, *first and second, the name of Roman emperors.* — Hence, Theodosiānus, a, um, adj. *Theodosian. Cod. Just.* lex. The *Codex Theodosianus* was promulgated by Theodosius II.

THĔŎGNIS, idis, m. *a very ancient Greek poet;* hence, *Lucil.* ap. *Gell.* Etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur (of a very ancient time).

THĔŎGŎNĬĂ (θεογονία), æ, f. *the Origin and Descent of the Gods; the name of a poem by Hesiod, the Theogony. Cic.*

THĔŎLŎGĬĂ (θεολογία), æ, f. *theology, the doctrine of God or the gods, to which also mythology belongs. Varr.* ap. *Augustin.*

THĔŎLŎGICŬS (θεολογικὸς), a, um, adj. *theological. Ammian.*

THĔŎLŎGŬS (θεόλογος), i, m. *a theologian, theologist,* h. e. *one who treats of God or the gods, their origin and genealogy. Cic.*

THĔŎMBRŎTIŬS (θεομβρότιος), ii, f. *an herb. Plin.*

THĔŌN, ōnis, m. *a certain railing poet, or slanderous man.* — Hence, Theōninus, a, um, adj. *Theonine. Horat.* dens.

THĔŌN ŎCHĒMĂ (θεῶν ὄχημα), *a mountain in Mauritania. Plin.*

THĔŎPHĂNĒS, is, m. *an historian, friend of Pompey. Cic.*

THĔŎPHRĂSTŬS, i, m. *a Greek orator and philosopher, author of the Characters. Cic.*

THĔŎPŎMPŬS, i, m. *a Greek historian. Nepos.* — Hence, Theopompēus, and Theopompīnus, a, um, adj. *of Theopompus, Theopompian. Cic.*

THĔŌRĒMĂ (θεώρημα), ătis, n. *a proposition which is investigated and proved. Gell.*

THĔŌRĒMĂTIUM (θεωρημάτιον), ii, n. dimin. from theorema. *Gell.*

THĔŌRĬĂ (θεωρία), æ, f. *speculation, theory, contemplation, investigation. Hieronym.*

THĔŌRICĒ (θεωρική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *h. e.* ars contemplativa. *Hieronym.*

THĔŎTŎCŎS (θεοτόκος), i, f. *mother of God,* applied to the Virgin Mary. *Cod. Just.*

THĒRĂ, æ, f. *an island in the Ægean sea, a colony from which founded Cyrene in Africa. Plin.* — Also, *Thera. Senec.* —— ¶ Hence, Theræus, a, um, adj. *Therean. Tibull.*

THERAMNE, THERAMNÆUS } See *Therapne.*

THĔRĂPNĒ, es, f. and THĔRĂPNÆ, ārum, f. Θεράπνη, Θεράπναι, *a town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen. Mela* and *Stat.* —— ¶ Hence, Therăpnæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnean;* also, perhaps, *Spartan. Ovid.* marita; *or, Id.* Rure Therapnæo nata puella, *h. e. Helen. Id.* Sanguis, *h. e.* Hyacinthi, pueri Amyclæi. *Stat.* fratres, *h. e. Castor and Pollux. Martial.* Amyclæ, *h. e. Spartan,* or so called because *lying near Therapnæ.* — It also stands for *Tarentine. Stat.* — And also for *Sabine* (as the Sabines were or were supposed to be descended from the Spartans). *Sil.* —— ¶ The *second* syllable is found *short* in *Sil.* —— ¶ *Theramne, Theramnæus,* are also found.

THĒRĬĂCŬS (θηριακὸς), a, um, adj. *good against the poison of animals, and especially the bite of serpents. Plin.* A Greek form of the *fem.* namely, *Theriace,* occurs. *Plin.* — Hence, *subst.* Theriaca, æ, *and* Theriace, es, f. *preparation of a medicine against the bites of serpents and poison generally, antidotal preparation. Plin.*

THĒRICLĒS, is, m. Θηρικλῆς, *a famous potter, contemporary with Aristophanes the poet.* Upon the model of his vessels cups were afterwards made of other materials, as terebinth, glass, gold, silver. — Hence, Thericlēus, a, um, adj. *Thericlean. Cic. Verr.* 4, 18. Pocula duo quædam, quæ Thericlea nominantur, Mentoris manu summo artificio facta.

THĒRĬŎNARCĂ (θηριονάρκη), æ, f. *an herb which benumbed serpents. Plin.*

THĒRISTRUM (θέριστρον), i, n. *a summer garment. Tertull.*

THERMÆ (θερμός, ή, όν, warm), ārum, f. *warm baths, warm springs,* θερμὰ ὕδατα. — Hence, several towns were called *Thermæ,* on account of their warm springs; for instance, one in *Sicily. Plin.* Hence, Thermītānus, *an inhabitant of Thermæ* (*in Sicily*), and Thermitani, *the inhabitants of,* &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ There were also artificial structures, called *Thermæ,* in which the water was heated by furnaces. These were not merely buildings furnished with bathing-rooms, but were also splendid edifices, highly adorned and arranged for various diversions and recreations. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

THERMÆŎS, a, um, same as *Thermaicus. Tacit.*

THERMĂICŬS, a, um, adj. Θερμαϊκὸς, *Thermaic. Plin.* sinus, *the gulf on which was situated Thessalonica, which city was more anciently called* Therme, *or* Therma; now, *the gulf of Salonichi. Plin.*

THERMANTICŬS (θερμαντικὸς), a, um, adj. *having a warming power, warming, good to warm. Apul.*

THERMĂPĂLĂ ova (θερμαπαλὰ ᾠά), *h. e. warm and soft eggs. Theod. Prisc.*

THERMINŬS (θέρμινος), a, um, adj. *from lupines. Plin.* oleum.

THERMĪTĀNŬS, a, um, adj. See *Thermæ.*

THERMŌDŌN, ontis, m. Θερμώδων, *a river of Pontus,* now *Terma, on the banks of which the Amazons dwelt. Virg.* — Also written *Thermodoon,* incorrectly. —— ¶ Hence, Thermodontīăcus, a, um, adj. *Ovid.;* Thermodontīus, a, um, *Senec. Thermodontian, Amazonian.* — Also, Thermodontēus, a, um, *Propert.* 3, 12, 16. (where, however, other *Edd.* have *Thermodontiacis*).

THERMŎPŌLIUM (θερμοπώλιον), ii, n. *a place where warm drinks were sold, a sort of coffee-house. Plaut.*

THERMŎPŌTŌ (θερμός & poto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wash with warm drink. Plaut.* gutturem.

THERMŎPȲLÆ, ārum, f. Θερμοπύλαι, *a narrow pass of mount Œta in Thessaly, on the* Sinus Maliacus, *affording a passage from Phthiotis to Phocis and Locris, famous for the valor and patriotism displayed by Leonidas and his men. Cic., Nepos.,* and *Liv.* It owed its name (derived from θερμός, warm, & πύλη, a gate) to its warm baths.

THERMŎSPŎDIUM (θερμοσπόδιον), ii, n. *hot or glowing ashes. Apic.*

THERMŬLÆ, ārum, f. dimin. from thermæ. *Martial.*

THĒRŎDĂMĀS, antis, m. Θηροδάμας, *a Scythian king, who fed lions on human flesh, to make them more fierce, that he might be better prepared against any treacherous attempt.* — Hence, Therodamantēūs, a, um, adj. *Ovid.* —— ¶ *Therodamas* does not occur, but *Theromedon. Ovid.*

THĒRŎMĔDŌN, ontis, m. *a cruel prince.* See *Therodamas.*

THĒRŌN (θηρῶν), ontis, m. *hunting, Hunter,* the name of a dog. *Ovid.*

THERSĪTĒS, æ, m. Θερσίτης, *was the most hideous of the Greeks who went to the siege of Troy. He enjoyed a like pre-eminence in scurrility, and was killed by Achilles, whom he had provoked by his impudence. Ovid.* — Hence, Thersites, *for an abusive fellow, slanderer. Senec.*

THĒSAURĀRIŬS (thesaurus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a treasure. Plaut.* fur, *treasure-thief,* h. e. *who steals the treasure or treasures.*

THĒSAURĒNSIS (Id.), is, m. *keeper of the treasure, treasurer. Cod. Just.*

THĒSAURIZŌ (θησαυρίζω), as, are, a. 1. *to treasure up, heap up, lay up. Augustin.* —— ¶ Intrans. *to collect a treasure or treasures. Salvian.*

THĒSAURŎCHRȲSŎNICŎCHRȲSIDĒS, m. *a name coined by Plautus, Capt.* 2, 2, 35.

THĒSAURŬS (θησαυρὸς), i, m. *a place where any thing* (*money,* for instance) *is laid up to be kept. Plin.* Thesaurum effringere, *strong box.* — In particular, *in the temples of the ancients,* Thesauri, *the apartments in which the consecrated gifts, the treasures and jewels of the temple were kept; treasuries, treasure chapels. Liv.* 29, 18. Thesauros Proserpinæ spoliavit. *Id.* 31, 12. Litteræ recitatæ sunt, pecuniam ex Proserpinæ thesauris nocte clam sublatam. — Also, Thesaurus, *a subterranean repository or treasury for the preservation of the public treasure. Liv.* 39, 50. — Also, of other things, *repository, store, magazine,* &c. *Virg.* Servata Mella thesauris, *h. e. cells. Plin.* Monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum. — Figur. *Cic.* Thesaurum rerum omnium, memoria, *h. e. repository, treasury, magazine. Id.* Quod lateat in thesauris tuis, *h. e. in your desk. Plin. Ep.* Mihi certe, quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est, *h. e. treasury, store-room, magazine.* —— ¶ Also, *the thing deposited and laid up, treasure, store. Vitruv.* Thesauri sunt constituti. — And especially of money. *Plaut.* Thesaurum effodere. *Cic.* obruere aliquo loco. *Id.* invenire. *Liv.* Thesauros Gallici auri occultari a Patribus. *Pandect.* Locus thesauri. — Used, also, by jurists to denote *an old*

deposit of money or store of movables, of which no account can now be given, and which of course has no rightful owner. Pandect. and Cod. Just. — Figur. heap, mass, great quantity. Plaut. Thesaurum mihi appertavisti mali. —— ¶ Thesaurum (neut. gen.), for thesaurus. Petron.

THĒSEIS, } THĒSEIUS, } THĒSEUS, a, um. } See Theseus.

THĒSEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. Θησεύς, king of Athens, son of Ægeus (or, according to the fabulous account, of Neptune), and friend of Pirithous. He slew the robbers Periphetes, Procrustes, Sinis, &c. and the Cretan Minotaur. He carried off from Crete, Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who had helped him out of the labyrinth, and her sister Phædra, but perfidiously left the former upon the island of Naxos, and married Phædra. He was also father of Hippolytus by the Amazon Hippolyte. (See Ovid. Met. 7, 433, 899. Stat. Theb. 12, 576, sqq. Catull. 64, 52, sqq. Ovid. Her. Ep. 10.) —— ¶ Hence, Thesēis, ĭdis, f. Thesean; hence, sc. Musa, a poem of which Theseus was the hero, Theseid. Juvenal. —— ¶ Also, Thesēius, a, um, adj. Thesean. Ovid. heros, h. e. Hippolytus. Stat. Trœzen, h. e. where the ancestors of Theseus reigned. —— ¶ Also, Thesēus, a, um, adj. Thesean, of Theseus. Ovid. crimen, h. e. his desertion of Ariadne. Tibull. Theseæ perjuria linguæ, h. e. of Theseus to Ariadne. Ovid. fides, h. e. like that of Theseus to Pirithous. Id. laus, h. e. for having slain the Minotaur. — Also, for Athenian, Attic. Martial. Hymettus. Propert. via, h. e. leading to Athens, or, also, named from Theseus. —— ¶ Also, Thesides, æ, m. a descendant of Theseus. Ovid. Thesides, h. e. Hippolytus, his son. Hence, plur. Thesidæ, the Athenians. Virg.

THĒSEON, or THĒSIUM (θήσειον), ii, n. a certain bitter herb (Thesium linophyllum, L.) Plin.

THĔSIS (θέσις), is, f. a proposition or question, especially when indefinite and general, not limited to particular persons, things or times. Quintil. —— ¶ Also, the falling or abatement of the voice, opposed to arsis. Martian. Cap.

THĔSMŎPHŎRIA (θεσμοφόρια), ōrum, n. a festival in honor of Ceres as lawgiver (θεσμοφόρος). Plin.

THĔSPIĂCUS, a, um, adj. Θεσπιακός, belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian. Valer. Flacc. mœnia. Stat. luci, h. e. nemus Heliconis prope Thespias.

THĔSPIĂDĒS, æ, m. Θεσπιάδης, from Thespiæ, Bœotian; Argus, the builder of the ship Argo, is so called by Val. Flacc. —— ¶ The inhabitants of Croton are called Thespiadæ by Sil. (who has Thespiadum, genit. for Thespiadārum), because that city was founded by a son of one of the fifty daughters of Thespius.

THĔSPIÆ, ārum, f. Θεσπιαί, a town of Bœotia, near Helicon. Cic.

THĔSPIAS, ădis, f. Θεσπιάς, belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian. Hence, Ovid. Deæ Thespiades; and, Cic. Thespiades, h. e. the Muses (so called because Thespiæ was near Helicon). —— ¶ Also, a daughter of Thespius. Senec. Thespiades.

THĔSPIENSIS, e, adj. in or from Thespiæ, Thespian; Thespienses, the Thespians. Cic.

THĔSPIUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Thespiæ, Thespian. Val. Flacc. mœnia. Hence, Thespii, ōrum, the Thespians. Arnob.

THĔSPIUS, ii, m. son of Teuthras, king of Mysia, who had fifty daughters. Arnob.

THĔSPRŌTIA, æ, f. Θεσπρωτία, a maritime district of Epirus. Plin. — Called also by Avien. Terra Thesprotis. —— ¶ Hence, Thesprotius, a, um, adj. Thesprotian. Liv.; for which we find, also, Thesprōtus, a, um; as, Liv. Thesproti, the Thesprotians.

THĔSPRŌTUS, i, m. Θεσπρωτός, a king in the region of Puteoli (Pozzuolo); hence, Propert. Thesproti regnum, h. e. Puteoli.

THĔSSALIA, æ, f. Θεσσαλία, Thessaly, a country of Greece, bounded by Macedonia, Epirus, Doris, Locris, and the Ægean sea. Among its mountains were Olympus, Ossa, Pelion, Œta, &c. It abounded in poisonous herbs, whence its reputation for sorcery. It is also famous for the decisive battle between Cæsar and Pompey, which was fought in the Pharsalian fields; and for the Centaurs, who were the first horsebreakers. Lucan. —— ¶ Hence, Thessalicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian. Ovid. Thessalica juga, h. e. mount Pelion. Senec. aggeres, h. e. Pelion and Ossa. Ovid. axis, h. e. the chariot by which Achilles dragged Hector. Lucan. Sagittæ, h. e. the sign Sagittarius. Lucret. color, h. e. purpureus. Val. Flacc. dux, h. e. Jason. Senec. dux, h. e. Acastus, son of Pelias. Id. dux, h. e. Achilles. Id. navalia, h. e. classis Achillis. Id. trabs, h. e. the ship Argo. Val. Flacc. reges, h. e. Argonautæ. — So, also, with reference to poisons and incantations. Ovid. venenum. Senec. Luna vexata Thessalicis minis. — And with reference to the battle between Cæsar and Pompey. Lucan. cædes. Id. flamma, h. e. of the funeral piles of the slain. — And to the breeding and breaking of horses. Lucan. Thessalicus sonipes. Val. Flacc. frenum. — It seems also to be confounded with Thracian. Thus, Lucan. Hæmus. —— ¶ Also, Thessalis, ĭdis, f. Thessalian. Ovid. ara. Propert. umbra, h. e. of Protesilaus, husband of Laodamia. — Hence, sc. femina, a woman of Thessaly. Ovid. Thessalidum pulcherrima. — And, also, a sorceress, enchantress, female conjurer. Lucan. —— ¶ Also, Thessalius, a, um, adj. Thessalian. Ovid. humus. —— ¶ Also, Thessălus, a, um, adj. belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian. Horat. Tempe. Propert. tela, h. e. arma Achillis. Horat. ignes, h. e. in the camp of Achilles. Stat. currus, h. e. of Achilles dragging Hector. Senec. naves, h. e. classis Achillis. Stat. pinus, h. e. the ship Argo. Val. Flacc. dux, h. e. Jason. Id. tentoria, h. e. Argonautarum. Ovid. Am. 2, 8, 12. Thessalus, h. e. Achilles. Liv. Thessali, the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians. — Also, in reference to horse-breaking. Val. Flacc. frena, h. e. the best. — And in respect of poisonous herbs and sorcery. Juvenal. philtra. Lucan. Thessala, a Thessalian sorceress. Hence, magical. Horat. vox. Id. venena.

THĔSSALICUS, } THĔSSALIS, } THĔSSALIUS. } See Thessalia.

THĔSSALŎNICA, æ, and THĔSSALŎNICĒ, es, f. Θεσσαλονίκη, Thessalonica, now Salonichi, a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus. Cic. — Hence, Thessalonicenses, ium, the Thessalonians. Cic.

THĔSSALUS, a, um. See Thessalia.

THESTIADĒS, æ, and } THESTIAS, ădis. } See Thestius.

THĔSTIUS, ii, m. Θέστιος, the father of Leda and Althæa. —— ¶ Hence, Thestiădes, æ, m. a descendant of the same. Ovid. Thestiadæ, h. e. Plexippus and Toxeus, sons of Thestius and brothers of Althæa. Id. Respice Thestiaden, h. e. Meleager, the son of Althæa. —— ¶ Also, Thestias, ădis, f. daughter of Thestius, for instance, Althæa. Ovid.

THĔSTŎR, ŏris, m. Θέστωρ, father of the soothsayer Calchas. — Hence, Thestorides, æ, m. the son of Thestor, h. e. Calchas. Ovid.

THĒTA (θῆτα), n. the Greek letter corresponding to th, the initial of the word θάνατος, and accordingly the sign of condemnation. Pers. nigrum.

THĔTIS, ĭdis or ĭdos, f. Θέτις, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus and mother of Achilles. Horat. Puer natus Thetide, h. e. Achilles. Senec. Thetidis socer, h. e. Æacus. — Hence, poetically, for the sea. Virg. Tentare Thetin ratibus. Stat. Lapilli Thetidis, h. e. pearls. Martial. Thetis palleat, h. e. vastum balneum instar maris.

THEUMĒSUS, or -ŎS, i, m. a mountain in Bœotia, near Thebes. — Hence, Theumesius, a, um, adj. Theumesian, Theban. Stat. juvenis, h. e. Polynices. Id. leo, h. e. the lion's skin, which Polynices wore to show that he was a Theban and descendant of Hercules. (Compare Stat. Theb 1, 485.) Id. amnis, h. e. the Ismenus.

THEURGIA (θεουργία), æ, f. a kind of magic, whereby gods and spirits are raised or called out, theurgy. Augustin.

THEURGICUS (θεουργικός), a, um, adj. belonging to theurgy, theurgical. Augustin.

THEURGUS (θεουργός), i, m. a theurgist. Augustin.

THEUTŎNI, } THEUTŎNES, &c. } See Teutoni.

THIA, æ, f. Θεία, an island near Crete. —— ¶ Also, the wife of Hyperion, and mother of the Sun. Catull. 66, 44. Other Edd. have Phthia.

THIASUS (θίασος), also, THYASUS, i, m. a dance in honor of Bacchus. Virg. — Also, the dancers. Catull.

THIATIS, a month in use among the Egyptians. Plin.

THIELDONES, um, m. a kind of Spanish horse, ambler. Plin.

THIŎDAMAS, } THIŎDAMANTEUS. } See Theodamas.

THISBĒ, es, f. Θίσβη, a maiden beloved by Pyramus, who killed herself because he had killed himself. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, a town of Bœotia, abounding in doves. — Hence, Thisbēus, or Thisbæus, a, um, adj. Thisbean. Ovid.

THLASIAS (θλασίας), æ, m. whose testicles are crushed, broken, and who is in consequence unable to beget children. Thlibias (θλιβίας), æ, m. is nearly the same. Both thlibiæ and thlasiæ stand together as species of spadones. Pandect.

THLASPI (θλάσπι), is, n. an herb. Plin. — The genit. thlaspis is used by Cels.

THLIBIAS, æ, m. See Thlasias.

THŎANTEUS, a, um, adj. Θοάντειος, Thoantean. Val. Flacc. Diana Thoantea, h. e. Taurica. So, Ovid. dea.

THŎANTIAS, ădis, f. Θοαντιάς, daughter of Thoas, h. e. Hypsipyle. Ovid.

THŎANTIS, ĭdis, f. Θοαντίς, same as Thoantias. Stat.

THŎAS, antis, m. Θόας, a king of Chersonesus Taurica (in Crimea), to whom Iphigenia was brought, and by him appointed to preside over the worship of Diana Taurica. Orestes, with the help of his sister, put him to death. Ovid. —— ¶ Also, king of Lemnos, and father of Hypsipyle. When the other Lemnian women slew their husbands and parents, he was saved by Hypsipyle, and sent to Chios. Ovid.

THŎES, um, m. plur. from thos. See Thos.

THŎLUS (θόλος), i, m. the centre of a round roof, where the beams meet, for instance, of a temple; from this part of the temple the ancients suspended the gifts offered to the gods. Virg. — Hence, for temple. Val. Flacc. —— ¶ Also, a round roof, dome, or, generally, a round building, rotunda, or a building having a tholus. Varr., Ovid., and Vitruv.

THŎMIX, or THŎMEX, ĭcis, f. same as Tomix. Fest. e Lucil.

THŎRĂCĀTUS (thorax), a, um, adj. having on a breastplate, corselet, θωρακοφόρος. Plin.

THŌRAX (θώραξ), ācis, m. the thorax, breast, chest. Cels. Thoracis dolores. —— ¶ Also, a defence for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass. Liv. linteus. Martial. crudus. —— ¶ Also, a kind of vestment for the breast, breast-cloth, stomacher, doublet. Juvenal. and Sueton.

THŎRIUS, a, um, adj. Thoria lex, a law, of which Sp. Thorius was the author, that the possessors of public lands should pay no taxes to the public farmers. Cic.

THŎRUS, i, m. See Torus.

THŌS (θώς), ōis, m. a kind of wolf, probably the jackall. Plin.

THŎT, the Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury. Cic. N. D. 3, 22.

THŎŎS (θόος), i, m. Swift, the name of a dog. Ovid.

THRĀCA, æ, or THRĀCĒ, es, f. Θρᾴκη, Thrace. Virg. and Ovid.

THRĀCES, um, m. plur. See Thrax.

THRĀCIA, æ, f. Thrace, a country bounded by Macedonia, mount Hæmus, the Ægean, the Hellespont, the Propontis and the Bosphorus. Mela.

THRĂCĬUS, a, um, adj. *in or from Thrace, Thracian. Virg.* Orpheus. *Ovid.* arma. *Senec.* nefas, *h. e.* quale in Thracia factum est a Progne, Philomela, Tereo. *Id.* pellex, *h. e.* Philomela. *Id.* greges, *h. e.* oves in Syron insulam translatæ saginæ causa. *Stat.* Supplex Thracius, *h. e. Orpheus. Gell.* Thracius, *a Thracian.*

THRĂCUS, a, um, adj. *Thracian. Gell.* nationes. *Val. Flacc.* palus. *Gell.* (*Ed. Gron.*) Thracus, *a Thracian* (others read *Thracio*).

THRĂNIS (θράνις), m. *a fish*, same as *Xiphias. Plin.*

THRĂSCĬĀS (θρασκίας), æ, m. *a wind blowing from the north-north-west. Vitruv.*

THRĂSĬMĒNUS, i, m. See *Trasimenus.*

THRĂSŌ, ōnis, m. *the name of the braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuchus*, from θράσος, audacia. — Hence, Thrasōnĭānus, a, um, adj. *Thrasonian. Sidon.*

THRAUSTŎN (θραυστός, ή, όν), i, n. *a kind of metopion* (*h. e.* Gummi Ammoniacum). *Plin.*

THRĀX, ăcis, m. adj. Θρᾷξ, *Thracian, in or from Thrace. Ovid.* equus. *Liv.* Thraces, *the Thracians. Senec.* Thrax cruentus, *h. e. Diomedes, who caused his guests to be torn in pieces by horses.* — *Thrax is also a kind of gladiator with Thracian armor and weapons. Cic.* For this often stands *Threx.*

THRĒCĒ, es, f. Θρῄκη, *Thrace. Ovid.*

THRĒCES, um, m. See *Threx.*

THRĒCĬDĬCUS, a, um, adj. *Thracian*, but commonly only when the gladiators called *Thraces*, or *Threces*, are spoken of. *Cic.* Ornare aliquem Threcidicis, *sc.* armis. *Plin.* parma.

THRĒCISCUS, i, m. dimin. from Threx. *Capitolin.*

THRĒCĬUS, a, um, adj. Θρῄκιος, *Thracian. Ovid.*

THRĒĬCĬUS, a, um, adj. Θρηΐκιος, *Thracian. Virg.* Amazones. *Id.* sacerdos, *h. e. Orpheus.* So, *Ovid.* vates. *Prop.* lyra, *h. e. of Orpheus. Virg.* Samos, *h. e.* Samothracia. *Ovid.* penates, *h. e. of Diomedes, the Thracian king, who fed his horses with the bodies of his guests. Lucan.* fauces, *h. e.* fretum Hellesponti. *Sil.* Cales, *Thracian*, being supposed to have been founded by a son of Boreas. *Cic.* notæ (so called, because, perhaps, the Thracians were accustomed to make such marks upon their bodies). — Also, for *Thessalian. Senec.* Threicius vertex Pindi.

THRĒĬSSĂ, and, by contraction, THRESSĂ, æ, adj. Θρῄϊσσα, Θρῇσσα, *in or from Thrace, Thracian*; and absol. as a subst., *a Thracian woman. Virg.* Threissa Harpalyce. *Ovid.* Thressa puella. *Val. Flacc.* Caræ Thressæ. *Id.* Thalamis Threissa propinquat.

THRĒNUS (θρῆνος), i, m. *lamentation, wailing; a funeral song, dirge, elegy. Auson.*

THRĒX, ĕcis, m. Θρῆξ, same as *Thrax*; but commonly used to denote *the gladiator called* Threx (*h. e. having Thracian armor and weapons*), *who was generally matched with a* Mirmillo. *Horat.* and *Senec.*

THRĬDAX (θρίδαξ), ăcis, f. same as *Lactuca, lettuce. Seren. Sammon.*

THRIPS (θρίψ), ĭpis, m. *a woodworm*; in *plur.* Thripes. *Plin.* — Hence, figur. Thripes, for *trifles, worthless things. Mart. Cap.*

THRŎNUS (θρόνος), i, m. *an elevated seat, throne. Plin.*

THRŸALLIS (θρυαλλίς), ĭdis, f. *a plant* (according to *Hard.* Pimpinella sanguisorba Dodonæi). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *another herb*, same as *lychnitis. Plin.*

THŪCŸDĬDĒS, æ, m. Θουκυδίδης, *a Greek historian. Cic.* — Hence, Thucydidius, a, um, adj. *like Thucydides. Cic.*

THŪLĒ, or THŸLĒ, es, f. Θούλη, *a northern island, not very well known by the ancients. With regard to its situation geographers are not agreed; some take it to be one of the Shetland isles, others Iceland, others the coast of Norway. The name, indeed, seems, by different writers, to be used of different places. Plin., Mela*, &c.

THUNNUS. See *Thynnus.*

THŪRĀRIUS, } **THŪREUS**, } **THŪRĬBŬLUM**, } **THŪRĬCRĔMUS**, } **THŪRĬFER**, &c. } See *Turarius*, &c.

THŪRĬI, ōrum, m. THŪRĬÆ, ārum, f. and THŪRĬUM, ii, n. *a town of Lucania, built on or near the site of Sybaris. Cic.* and *Cæs.* Thurii. *Liv.* Thuriæ. *Mela.* Thurium. — Hence, Thurīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to this town, Thurine. Liv.* ager. *Id.* Thurini, *the Thurines.* Also, Thurinum (as a *subst.*). *Cæs.* In Thurinum, *into the Thurine territory* (unless *agrum* may be understood).

THŪRĬLĔGUS, i, m. See *Turilegus.*

THUS, **THUSCŬLUM** (dimin. of Thus). See *Tus, Tusculum.*

THUSCUS, } **THUSCE**, &c. } See *Tusc.*

THUSSAGETÆ. See *Thyrsagetæ.*

THŸĂ, or THYIĂ [dissyl.], æ, f. or THŸŎN (θύα, θυΐα, and θυία, θύον), i, n. *a fragrant tree, called* citrus *by the Romans, of which costly furniture, &c. was made.* (See the last signif. of *Citrus.*) *Propert.* and *Plin.*

THŸĂS, or THYIĂS [dissyl.] (θυάς, θυϊάς), ădis, f. same as *Baccha*; *a Bacchanal, woman wildly celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. Virg.* Thyas. *Ovid.* Thyades.

THŸĂSUS. See *Thiasus.*

THYĀTĪRĂ, æ, f. and THYATIRĂ, ōrum, n. Θυάτειρα, *a city of Lydia*; hence, Thyatirēni, *the inhabitants thereof. Plin.*

THŸBRIS, is, m. *the Tiber.* See *Tiberis.*

THŸĒNĒ, es, f. *a nymph who suckled Jupiter. Ovid.*

THŸESTES, or THŸESTĂ, æ, m. Θυέστης, *son of Pelops, and brother of Atreus, with whose wife he committed adultery. In requital of this act, Atreus made him ignorantly eat the flesh of his own sons* (*or son*). *Thyestes inquired of the oracle how he might avenge himself; and having learned that his offspring by his own daughter should avenge him, he begat by her a son, Ægisthus, who afterwards slew Atreus.* — *Thyestes is also the title of a tragedy by Seneca.* —— ¶ Hence, Thyestēus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean. Ovid.* amor, *of Thyestes. Id.* mensa. *Horat.* preces, *execration. Cic.* execratio. —— ¶ Also, Thyestĭădes, æ, m. *son of Thyestes*, h. e. *Ægisthus. Ovid.*

THYIA, } **THYIAS.** } See *Thya, Thyas.*

THŸLE, es, f. See *Thule.*

THŸMBRĂ (θύμβρα), æ, f. *savory* (Satureja hortensis, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town.* See *Thymbre.*

THRŸMBRĒ, es, or THŸMBRĂ, æ, f. *a town in Troas. Stat.* —— ¶ Hence, Thymbræus, a, um, adj. *Thymbræan. Apollo, who had a temple there*, is so called by *Virg.* — The herb *Sisymbrium silvestre* was, by some, named *Thymbræum. Plin.*

THŸMĔLÆĂ (θυμελαία), æ, f. *a kind of mezereon* (Daphne Gnidium, L.). *Plin.*

THŸMĔLĒ, es, or THŸMĔLĂ, æ, f. Θυμέλη, *a famous dancer or pantomimic actress. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *a part of the theatre, near the stage, where, probably, the musicians played, when dances were performed. Sidon.* Corinthus remittat Thymelen (which others refer to the *Thymele* mentioned above). *Cod. Theod.* Actuarii thymelæ. — Hence, Thymĕlĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging thereto*; Thymelici, *those performers among the Greeks, who did not themselves perform upon the stage, but in the orchestra, as singers, musicians and dancers. Vitruv.* — *Thymelicus* seems, also, to be used generally for *Scenicus. Apul.* Thymelicum choragium. *Cod. Theod.* Quisquis thymelicam ex urbe abduxerit.

THŸMĬĀMĂ (θυμίαμα), ătis, n. *a fumigating compound. Cels.*

THŸMĬĂMUS (thymum & amo), a, um, adj. *loving thyme. Plaut.* oves (others read *thymiane*).

THŸMĬNUS (θύμινος), a, um, *made from thyme. Colum.* mel, *thyme-honey.*

THŸMĬŎN (θύμιον), ii, n. *a kind of wart. Plin.*

THŸMĪTES, æ, m. vinum (θυμίτης οἶνος), *thyme-wine*, h. e. *wine seasoned or spiced with thyme. Colum.*

THŸMŌSUS (thymum), a, um, adj. *full of thyme, made from thyme*, θυμώδης. *Plin.* mel.

THŸMUM (θύμον), i, n. *the herb thyme*; partly, *the common or Roman thyme* (Thymus vulgaris, L.), partly, *the Cretan or Grecian* (Satureja capitata, L.). *Plin.* Thymum (*nom.*). *Horat.* and *Ovid.* Thyma (*plur.*). — Thus the *neut.* form is certain; but there is in Greek a *masc.* form θύμος, which is followed by *Æmil. Mac.* Si desit thymus. *Virg.* has the *ablat.* thymo, and *acc.* thymum, which may perhaps be referred to either form.

THŸNÆUS, or THŸNNÆUS, a, um, adj. same as *Thynus. Val. Flacc.* litora.

THŸNI, ōrum, m. *a people in Thrace, on the Black sea, who afterwards migrated to Bithynia. Plin.* and *Catull.*

THŸNĬĂ, æ, f. *a region of Bithynia. Catull.*

THŸNĬĂCUS, a, um, adj. *Thynian*, h. e. *in the country of the* Thyni. *Ovid.* sinus, *in Thrace, communicating with the Black sea. Ovid.*

THŸNĬAS, ădis, f. Θυνιάς, *Thynian, or Bithynian.* It seems to be confounded with *Mysian* by *Propert.* (who has *Thyniasin* in *dat. plur.* for *Thyniadibus*).

THŸNĬCUS, a, um, adj. *Thynian. Isidor.* anulus (who cites also an epigram of *Mæcenas* to Horace).

THŸNNÆUS, a, um, adj. See *Thynæus.*

THŸNNĀRĬUS (thynnus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the tunny-fish. Pandect.* piscatio.

THŸNNUS, or THONNUS (θύννος), i, m. *the tunny-fish* (Scomber Thynnus, L.). *Plin.*

THŸNUS, a, um, adj. Θῦνος, *Thynian, of or pertaining to the Thyni. Horat.* — Hence, Thyni, *the Thynians.* See *Thyni.*

THYON, i, n. See *Thya.*

THŸŌNĒ, es, f. Θυώνη, *the mother of the fourth Bacchus. Cic.* Some consider her as one with *Semele.* —— ¶ Hence, Thyŏneus, ĕi and ĕos, Θυωνεύς, *son of Thyone*, for *Bacchus. Ovid.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, Thyonĭānus, i, m. *Bacchus. Auson.* — Also, *wine. Catull.*

THŸRĒ, es, f. *a town of the Messenians, afterwards of the Lacedæmonians. A war having arisen between the Argives and Lacedæmonians for the possession of the lands of this town, the contending parties agreed to abide by the result of a combat which should take place between 300 men on each side. All fell in the fight but one Spartan. Stat.* (where the *y* is long). — Hence, Thyreātis, ĭdis, f. *belonging to Thyre, Thyrean. Ovid.* terra (where the *y* is short).

THYRĬUM, or THYRĔUM, i, n. *a town of Acarnania. Cic.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Thyrienses, *the inhabitants thereof. Liv.*

THŸRŌMĂ (θύρωμα), ătis, n. *a door. Vitruv.*

THŸRSĂGĔTES, or THŸSSĂGĔTES, or THUSSAGETES, æ, m. *Plur.* Thyrsagetæ, &c. *certain inhabitants of Asiatic Sarmatia. Val. Flacc., Mela*, and *Plin.* — *Sing.* occurs in *Val. Flacc.*

THŸRSĬCŬLUS (dimin. from thyrsus), i, m. *a little stalk. Apul.*

THŸRSĬGER (thyrsus & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing the* thyrsus. *Senec.* Lyæus.

THŸRSUS (θύρσος), i, m. *any stalk or stem of a vegetable or plant. Sueton.* lactuculæ. *Colum.* Tartessiacos revellere thyrsos, *h. e.* lactucæ. —— ¶ Also, *the thyrsus, or staff wound round with ivy and vine shoots, which Bacchus and the Bacchanals bore at their orgies. Horat.* — Hence, figur. for *ardor, enthusiasm, heat, fire, strong impulse, stimulus. Lucret.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *for Penis. Apul.*

THYSDRUS, TŸSDRUS, or TUSDRUS, i, f. or TISDRĂ, æ, f. *a town of Africa* Propria. — Hence, Thysdritānus [Tysdr., Tusdr., Tisdr.], a, um, adj. *Plin.* Also, Tisdritani, *the inhabitants thereof. Auct. B. Afric.*

THYSSAGETÆ. See *Thyrsagetæ.*

TIARA, æ, f. and TIARAS (τιάρα, ἡ, & τιάρας, ὁ), æ, m. an Oriental ornament for the head, worn by men, turban. Virg. Sacer tiaras. Ovid. Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris. Senec. Recta tiara.

TIARATUS (tiara), a, um, adj. having on a tiara, turbaned. Sidon.

TIBARANI, ōrum, m. a people in Cilicia, in the region of the mountain Amanus. Cic.

TIBEREIUS, a, um, adj. for Tiberianus. Stat.

TIBERIANUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the emperor Tiberius, named from Tiberius, Tiberian. Sueton. domus. Plin. pira (so called because Tiberius was particularly fond of them).

TIBERIAS, ădis, f. Τιβεριὰς, a town of Galilee; hence, the sea or lake near it, called, also, the sea of Galilee. Plin.

TIBERINIS, ĭdis, f. relating or belonging to the Tiber. Ovid. Tiberinides, sc. nymphæ, the nymphs of the Tiber.

TIBERINUS, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the Tiber, Tiberine. Cic. ostium. Plin. campus, h. e. on the Tiber, washed by the Tiber. Liv. amnis; or, Virg. flumen, h. e. Tiber river, the Tiber. Vitruv. insula. Hence, Virg. Tiberinus pater, and deus, h. e. the river as a god, the Tiber-god. —— ¶ Hence, subst., Tiberinus, the Tiber. Cic. and Virg. —— ¶ Also, Tiberinus, a king of the Albans, who, being drowned in the Tiber (then the Albula), gave name to the river, according to Ovid. and Liv. —— ¶ We find, also, Tibrīnus [Thybr.], a, um, from Tibris. Claudian.

TIBERIOLUS, i, m. dimin. of Tiberius. Tacit.

TIBERIS, is, m. and by contraction TIBRIS, or, also, TYBRIS, or THYBRIS, ĭdis, m. the Tiber, which flows past Rome. The form Tiberis is used in prose, for instance by Cic. and Virg.; also by Horat. The form Tibris, Tybris, or Thybris, is found in poetry. Virg. and Ovid. — Also, the Tiber as a god, the Tiber-god. Virg. Thybri (vocat.). —— ¶ Also, Thybris, or Tybris, a king in Italy, from whom, according to Virg., the Tiber, before called Albula, derived its name. Virg. —— ¶ Adjectively, Ovid. Her. 7, 145. Tybridas undas.

TIBERIUS, ii, m. a Roman prænomen, commonly written Ti., or Tib., as, Ti. Gracchus. The emperor Tiberius Nero is well known, so much so as to be called merely Tiberius.

TIBIA (unc.), æ, f. the shin-bone, κνήμη. Plin. Ep. — Particularly, the anterior bone of the leg. Cels. —— ¶ Also, a straight musical instrument with holes (so called, because first made of bone), as we say, pipe, flagelet, hautboy, flute, αὐλός. Cic. These were used in the theatre, at sacred rites (especially of Cybele), at funerals, weddings, &c., but not in war. — There were various kinds and sets of flutes, called by peculiar names, as dextræ, sinistræ; pares, impares; which have given rise to much debate, as the information we have from the ancients respecting them is quite imperfect. The Tibiæ dextræ and sinistræ denote the kind of flute, the former being treble flutes, the latter bass flutes (others think they were so called because the former were played with the right, the latter with the left hand); the former were also called incentivæ, the latter succentivæ. See Varr. R. R. 1, 2. Plin. 16, c. 36, sect. 66. — Tibiæ pares, when two treble flutes (pares dextræ) or two bass flutes (pares sinistræ) were blown: tibiæ impares, when the one was dextra, the other sinistra. Hence, Paribus dextris et sinistris, h. e. paribus dextris et paribus sinistris, alternately with treble flutes and bass flutes. Didascal. Terent. — The Tibiæ Sarranæ, Phrygiæ, Lydiæ, mentioned by Plin. and Serv., refer to the three oldest musical modes, of which the Doric was the lowest, the Phrygian the middle, and the Lydian the highest; the Phrygian flutes were somewhat curved, or at least turned outwards at the end. — Tibiæ apertæ, when all the holes are open. Hence, Quintil. Apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, h. e. elatiore voce.

TIBIALIS (tibia), e, adj. relating to the shin-bone. Hence, Tibialia (sc. vincula, &c.), bandages or wrappers about the shins, to keep them warm, something like our stockings. Sueton. So, also, Pandect. Tibiale, a soldier's boot or greaves. —— ¶ Also, pertaining to pipes or flutes. Plin. Arundo tibialis calami, h. e. fit to make pipes of.

TIBICEN (for tibiicen, from tibia & cano), ĭnis, m. a player on the flute (tibia), piper, αὐλητής. Cic. Immolare hostias majores ad præconem, et ad tibicinem. Plin. In precationibus tibicinem canere. — In Cic. Mur. 12. it is used in derision of a lawyer who furnishes both the plaintiff with the necessary forms of prosecution, and the defendant with the replication thereto: the words are, Transit idem jureconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, &c. (because the flute-player, especially in the monologues, accompanied the actors on the stage with his flute, and consequently gave them the pitch). —— ¶ Also, a prop, buttress, pillar. Ovid. Hæc modo verrebat stantem tibicine villam. Juvenal. Nos urbem colimus tibicine fultam.

TIBICINA (tibicen), æ, f. she who plays on the flute, αὐλητρίς. Terent. and Plaut.

TIBICINIUM (Id.), ii, n. flute-playing. Apul.

TIBICINO (Id.), as, n. and a. to play on the flute. Fulgent. —— ¶ Also, to prop. Tertull.

TIBINUS (tibia), a, um, adj. belonging to the pipe or flute. Varr. ap. Non.

TIBISENUS, a, um, adj. of the Tibisis, a river of Scythia. Val. Flacc.

TIBRICOLA (Tibris & colo), æ, m. and f. who lives on the banks of the Tiber. Prudent.

TIBRINUS. See Tiberinus.

TIBRIS. See Tiberis.

TIBULLUS, i, m. Albius Tibullus, an elegiac poet, contemporary with Ovid, Horace, &c.

TIBULUS, i, f. a kind of pine (Pinus Pinaster, Ait.). Plin. 16, 17.

TIBUR, ŭris, n. a town of Latium, now Tivoli. Horat. —— ¶ Hence, Tiburs, tis, or Tiburtis, e, adj. belonging to Tibur, Tiburtian. Liv. populus. Varr. In Tiburte terra. Horat. Tiburte via, the road to Tibur. Gell. Tiburte rus. Liv. and Virg. Tiburtes, the Tiburtians. — Hence, Tiburs (neut. or masc. sc. ager), the Tiburtian territory, h. e. the country about Tibur. Cic. Esse in Tiburti. Glaucia. ap. Cic. Villam in Tiburte habes. —— ¶ Also, Tiburtīnus, a, um, adj. Tiburtian, of or pertaining to Tibur, same as Tiburs. Plin. Ep. via, the road to Tibur. Plin. alter. lapis, a certain stone, useful in building, secure against wet and storm, but not against fire; it also yielded lime when burnt. Martial. pila, a place in Rome. Cic. Tiburtinum, sc. prædium, an estate near Tibur. —— ¶ Tiburnus, a, um, adj. same as Tiburs. Propert. Anio. — Hence, Tiburnus, (perhaps) an inhabitant of Tibur. Stat. (unless it be the founder of the town, worshiped as a god). — Also, the founder of Tibur, called, also, Tiburtus. Thus, Horat. Tiburni lucus.

TIBURTUS, i, m. the founder of Tibur. Virg.

TICHOBATES (τειχοβάτης), æ, m. one who runs upon a wall. Vopisc.

TICINUM, i, n. a town of Italy, now Pavia; and TICINUS, i, m. a river by it, now Tessino. The town is mentioned by Tacit., the river by Liv. —— ¶ Hence, Ticinensis, e, adj. Aur. Vict. —— ¶ Also, Ticinus, a, um, adj. Sil.

TIFERNUM, i, n. a name common to three towns; two in Umbria, of which one was on the Tiber, the other on the Metaurus; a third in the Sabine territory, on the mountain Tifernus. Plin. Ep. and Liv. — The mountain Tifernus is mentioned by Liv. — There was also a river Tifernus. Mela. —— ¶ Hence, Tifernātes, the inhabitants of Tifernum. Plin.

TIGELLIUS, ii, m. a certain musician. Horat.

TIGILLUM (dimin. from tignum), i, n. a little beam, δοκίς, δοκίδιον. Tibull. and Liv. — Plaut. Fumus de tigillo exit, perhaps laths of the roof.

TIGILLUS, i, m. Jupiter is so called because he holds the world together like a beam. Augustin.

TIGNARIUS (tignum), a, um, adj. pertaining to beams, having to do with beams. Cic. faber, h. e. a carpenter.

TIGNUM (unc.), i, n. a beam or piece of timber for building. Cæs. and Horat. — Also, building-timber, building-stuff generally. Fest. e legg. xii tab. —— ¶ Also, Tignus, i, m. Liv.

TIGRANES, is, m. a king of Great Armenia. Cic. —— ¶ Hence, Tigranocerta, æ, f. (h. e. city of Tigranes, certa being equivalent to urbs) a city of Great Armenia, built by Tigranes. Plin. — Also, Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. Tacit.

TIGRIFER (tigris & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. bearing tigers. Sidon.

TIGRINUS (tigris), a, um, adj. of tigers; hence, spotted like a tiger. Plin. mensæ.

TIGRIS, is and ĭdis, properly, an arrow, in the Persian tongue; hence —— ¶ Masc. and Fem. (it may be used in fem. of the male, but not in masc. of the female), the tiger, tigress, τίγρις, ὁ and ἡ. Ovid. De tigride nata. Virg. Hyrcanæ tigres. Id. Immanem tigrim. Ovid. Quis scit, an hæc sævas tigridas insula habet? — The chariot of Bacchus was drawn by tigers. Virg. — Tigris inanis, Stat.; and merely, Tigris, Claudian, h. e. a tiger's skin. — Also, Tiger, a hound's name. Ovid. And, also, the name of a ship. Virg. —— ¶ Also, masc. the Tigris, a rapid river of Asia, ὁ Τίγρις, ὁ Τίγρης. Horat.

TIGURINUS, a, um, adj. Cæs. pagus, the canton of Zurich.

TILIA, æ, f. the lime or teil-tree, the linden-tree, φιλύρα. Virg. —— ¶ According to Plin. the inner bark thereof, or bands made of it, are called tiliæ.

TILIACEUS (tilia), a, um, adj. made of the wood of the lime-tree, φιλύρινος. Capitolin.

TILIAGINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. made of linden-wood. Colum.

TILIARIS (Id.), e, adj. of linden-wood. Cæl. Aurel.

TIMAVUS, i, m. a river in Istria, or in the Venetian territory, between Aquileia and Trieste. Virg.

TIMEFACTUS (timeo & facio, as from timefacio), a, um, particip. put in fear, affrighted, terrified, intimidated. Cic.

TIMENS, tis, particip. from timeo. —— ¶ Adj. fearing, fearful, afraid. Lucret. Nimium mortis timentes.

TIMEO (unc.), es, ui, a. and n. 2. to fear, be afraid or afraid of, be in fear or in fear of, apprehend, be anxious, φοβοῦμαι. Terent. Non temere est, quod (conj.) tu tam times. Cic. Quid agatur, timeo. Id. Quid possem, timebam. Id. Quo sint eruptura, timeo. Terent. Misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat. Nepos. Inter se timebant, they feared each other. Cic. A quo genere nunquam timui. — With the dat. of the person or thing for whom (for whose safety, &c.) we are in fear or anxiety. Cæs. Qui sibi timuerant. Terent. Tibi timui male. Sallust. Timere libertati. So, pass. impers. Senec. Timetur urbi, fears are entertained for the city. Also, in Gell. Timere pro anima alicujus. — Also, with de, on account of, in regard to, concerning. Cic. De republica valde timeo. — With accus. of the person or thing who or which makes us afraid. Cic. Nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus. Id. casum prœlii. Id. and Nepos. aliquem. So, in pass. Martial. Mus, tanquam sus Calydonius, timetur. Hence, Ovid. Dente timendus aper, to be feared, fearful, terrible. Horat. Vox timenda. Of inanimate things. Pallad. Caules arenam et glaream timent, h. e. have an antipathy to. — Also, with accus. of the person or thing feared, and a dat. of the person or thing feared for. Juvenal. Furem timere pomis. Plin. noxam ægris. Quintil. Quem (patronum) judex justitiæ suæ non timet, h. e. ne justitiæ suæ insidietur. — Timeo, ne, I fear, that; Timeo ne non, or ut, I fear, that not. Terent. Hoc timet, ne deseras se. Cic. Timeo, ne non impetrem. Id. Timeo, ut sustineas, I fear you will not be able to support them. — Also, with

acc. and *infin.* *Liv.* Instaturum (esse) alterum timuissent. — Also, with *infin.* *Ovid.* Quid adire times? *Horat.* Cœnare times olus omne, *h. e. are averse, disdain.* *Plin.* Timebant prisci truncum findere. —— ¶ See, also, *Timens.*

TIMESCŌ (timeo), is, mui, n. and a. 3. *to become afraid.* *Virg.* Timuit exterrita pennis ales. *Ammian.* Athanaricus paria timescens discessit.

TIMIDĒ (timidus), adv. *fearfully, timidly, timorously*, φοβερῶς. *Cic.* Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, Facio, inquit, equidem. *Quintil.* Timidissime dicendum est. *Cæs.* Omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere. *Horat.* Senex res omnes timide gelideque ministrat. —— ¶ Also, *cautiously.* *Cels.*

TIMIDITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *fearfulness, timidity, faint-heartedness, want of courage*, δειλία. *Cic.* Verecundiam timiditas imitatur. *Id.* Timiditas et ignavia. *Id.* Quantæ fugæ proximorum, quantæ timiditates?

TIMIDŬLĒ (dimin. from timide), adv. *somewhat fearfully.* *Apul.*

TIMIDŬS (timeo), a, um, adj. *full of fear, fearful, timorous, timid, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly*, δειλός, ἐπιδεής. *Cic.* Nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur. *Id.* Timidus in labore militari. *Id.* Ita non timidus ad mortem, ut in acie sit ob rempublicam interfectus. *Id.* animus. *Ovid.* amor. *Hirt.* Utrum secundis rebus insolentiores, an adversis timidiores essent. *Ovid.* Timidissime Phineu. — With *infin.* *Horat.* Pro patria timidus perire. — With *genit.* *Horat.* Timidus procellæ, *fearful about, afraid of.*

TIMŎLEŌN, tis, m. Τιμολέων, *a Corinthian general*; see his life in *Nepos.* — Hence, Timoleontēūs, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Timoleon, or named from him.* *Nepos.* gymnasium.

TIMŎLŬS, i, m. See *Tmolus.*

TIMŎR (timeo), ōris, m. *fear, apprehension*, φόβος. *Cic.* Timor est metus mali appropinquantis. *Id.* Bonum te timor faciebat. *Id.* Spem improbis ostendistis, timorem bonis injecistis, *have made the good afraid, have struck fear into the good.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Timorem facere alicui. *Cic.* incutere. *Brut. et Cass.* in *Cic. Ep.* Maximo timore affici de aliquo. *Liv.* In timore esse, *to be in fear* (followed by *accus.* and *infin.*) *Cic.* Magno timore esse, *to be in great fear, fear greatly.* But, *Id.* Æstas, quæ sequitur, magno est in timore, *causes great fear.* *Virg.* Tantum cepisse timorem, *h. e.* tantopere timuisse. *Liv.* Timor ab aliquo, *of any one.* *Id.* Timor externus, *h. e.* ob hostem externum. *Cæs.* Timore perterritus. *Cic.* Timorem alicui eripere. *Id.* alicui depellere, *put to flight, banish.* *Id.* omnem abjicere, *cast away.* *Id.* omittere, *let go, give up.* *Cæs.* In timorem venire. *Terent.* Præ timore, *out of fear, for fear.* *Lucan.* Timori esse alicui, *h. e.* terribilem esse. *Catull.* Quantos illa tulit corde timores! — Followed by *ne*, in the sense of *that.* *Virg.* and *Colum.* (Compare *Timeo.*) —— ¶ Also, *a fear, the cause of fear, a dread.* *Propert.* Audaci tu timor esse potes. *Ovid.* Cacus, timor atque infamia silvæ. *Plin.* Medetur huic timori. — Also, *what we fear or are anxious for.* *Stat.* Ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores. —— ¶ Also, *religious awe or dread, holy fear*, δεισιδαιμονία. *Sil.* sacer. —— ¶ *Metus* is fear, anxiety, apprehension, as the effect of an idea of impending evil, δέος: *Timor*, fear, as the effect of terror, with which the mind has been struck, φόβος: *Pavor*, the alarm, timidity, consternation, of the fearful, the cowardly, the confounded: *Trepidatio* marks the restless state of the body, as a sign of fear: *Formido* is fear, apprehension, anxiety, and that a lasting one, raised from without: *Terror*, the terror I feel, or the terror, fright, into which I am thrown.

TIMŎTHEŬS, i, m. *an Athenian general.* See his life by *Nepos.*

TINĂ, æ, f. *a wine-vessel.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

TINCĂ, æ, f. *a fish*, probably *tench* (Cyprinus Tinca, L.). *Auson.*

TINCTILIS (tingo), e, adj. *wherein something has been dipped.* *Ovid.* Volucri ferro tinctile virus inest.

TINCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a dyer*, βαφεύς. *Vitruv.*

TINCTŌRIŬS (tinctor), a, um, adj. *pertaining to dyeing.* *Plin.* 7, c. 7, sect. 5. (*Ed. Hard.*) Cujus tinctoria est mens, *h. e. bloodthirsty.*

TINCTŪRĂ (tingo), æ, f. *a dyeing; dye, color*, βαφή. *Plin.*

TINCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a dipping into something, coloring; sauce, broth*, βάμμα. *Plin.*

TINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from tingo.

TINEĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a gnawing-worm*; for instance, *a worm that eats books and clothes, moth-worm* (Phalæna Tinea, L.), σής. *Horat.* ad *libr. suum.* Tineas pasces inertes. *Cato.* Vestimenta tineæ ne tangant, &c. — Also, *one that eats wood, wood-worm.* *Vitruv.* — Hence, *Martial.* calls *his poems* Tineas ineptiarum. —— ¶ *Ovid.* calls *silk-worms* Tineas agrestes. —— ¶ Also, *a louse.* *Claudian.* Turpes exedere caput tineæ. — Also, *a worm in bee-hives.* *Colum.* — Also, *a worm in the body, belly-worm.* *Cato.* — Also, *a worm that troubles the ears of dogs.* *Nemes.* — Also, *a worm which eats young fig-trees.* *Colum.*

TINEŎLĂ (dimin. from tinea), æ, f. *a little worm.* *Veget.*

TINEŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of worms.* *Colum.*

TINGĒ, TINGI, or TINGIS, f. *a town in Mauritania*, now *Tangier.* — Hence, Tangitānus, a, um, adj. *Mamert.* litus. A part of Mauritania was called from this town *Mauritania Tingitana.*

TINGŌ, or TINGUŌ (τέγγω), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to wet, moisten*, τέγγω, βρέχω, ὑγραίνω. *Plin.* Pedes omnino cavent tingere. *Ovid.* ora lacrimis, *moisten, bedew.* *Calp.* pascua rore. *Plin.* tela venenis. *Cic.* Tunica sanguine tincta. *Ovid.* Tingere membra Pallade (*h. e.* oleo) pingui, *to bathe, anoint.* *Propert.* Lydia Pactoli tinguit arata liquor, *washes.* — Also, *to dip in, plunge, immerse*, τέγγω, βάπτω. *Ovid.* faces in amne, *quench.* *Cels.* Spongia in aceto tincta. *Virg.* Stridentia tingunt æra lacu. *Justin.* telum fluvio. *Virg.* Arctos metuentes æquore tingi, *h. e. to set.* — Figur. *Martial.* Romano sale tinge libellos. *Pers.* Libido ferventi tincta veneno. *Cic.* Orator sit tinctus litteris, *h. e. tinctured, somewhat imbued, having some knowledge.* *Id.* Lælia patris elegantia tincta. *Quintil.* Verba sensu tincta, *h. e.* plena sensus, exprimentia sensum, *significant.* —— ¶ Also, *to color, dye, stain, tinge, tinct.* *Horat.* lanas murice. *Ovid.* comam. *Id.* ebur. *Martial.* cutem. *Horat.* securim cervice (*h. e. with blood from the neck*). *Plin.* Tinguntur sole populi. Hence, *Plin.* Tingentium officinæ, *of dyers.* Also, Tincta (*plur. neut.*), *things dyed*, or *artificial colors, dyed colors.* *Cic.* Tincta absint. Hence, figur. *Lucret.* Loca lumine tinguunt nubes, *tinge with light, lighten up, illuminate.* — Also, with an *accusat.* of *the color* imparted, *to dye.* *Plin.* cœruleum, *to dye blue.* *Id.* Hoc fuco hysginum tingunt.

TINIĀRIŬS (for tinearius, from tinea), a, um, adj. *relating to moths.* *Scribon. Larg.* herba, *mothmullein* (Teucrium Polium, L.).

TINNIMENTUM (tinnio), i, n. *a tingling, ringing.* *Plaut.* Tinnimentum est auribus.

TINNIŌ (from the sound), is, ivi and ii, itum, a. and n. 4. *to tinkle, tink, jingle, clink, ring, make a clear sound*, κωδωνίζω. *Varr.* (Apes) circum tinniendo ære perterritas, quo voluerit, perducet. *Plaut.* Nunquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum. *Quintil.* Illi (Græci) *m* jucundam, et in fine præcipue quasi tinnientem, illius (*h. e.* of *m*) loco ponunt. — Hence, of persons or animals, who utter a clear or sharp note or voice, *to talk, prattle, chatter, sing, cry*, &c. *Plaut.* Matronæ tacitæ spectent, tacitæ videant, canora hic voce sua tinnire temperent, *refrain from crying out.* *Id.* Ohe, jam satis, uxor, est, comprime te: nimium tinnis. *Calpurn.* Jam tinnire volucres incipiunt, *to chirp.* *Sueton.* aliquid sufferti, *h. e. to sing.* — Also, *to make a tinkling or jingling with money*, h. e. *to count, pay*, in familiar speech. *Cic.* Exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *h. e. whether he will pay.*

TINNITŌ (frequentat. from tinnio), as, n. 1. of the titmouse. *Auct. carm. de Phil.*

TINNITŬS (tinnio), us, m. *a tinkling, ringing, clinking, clink, sharp, shrill noise.* *Virg.* Tinnitus cie, et matris quate cymbala circum. *Ovid.* Sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis. *Id.* Æra tinnitus ære repulsa dabunt. *Plin.* Circumactorum tinnitus siderum. *Sil.* Tinnitus lituum, *h. e.* acutus sonitus. Hence, of the ears, *a tingling, ringing.* *Plin.* aurium. — Also, *a tinkling or jingle of words*, h. e. *speaking which is agreeable to the ear, but is void of force and thought.* *Auct. dial. de Orat.*

TINNŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *tinkling, ringing, clinking, making a clear, shrill sound*, λιγυρός, διαβομβῶν. *Ovid.* sistra. *Senec.* Tinnulas plectro feriente chordas. *Calpurn.* fistula. *Catull.* Nuptialia concinens voce carmina tinnula. *Stat.* Tinnulæ Gades, *sc.* puellis cantantibus. — Figur. *Quintil.* rhetores, *h. e. who make an agreeable jingle of words, but without life and meaning.*

TINNUNCŬLŬS, or TINUNCŬLŬS, i, m. *a bird of the falcon kind* (it is thought to be the Tinnunculus of L. *the kestrel*). *Plin.*

TINTINNĀBŬLĀTŬS (tintinnabulum), a, um, adj. *carrying a bell.* *Sidon.* greges. (Others read *tinnibulatos*, in the same sense.)

TINTINNĀBŬLUM (tintinno), i, n. *an instrument that rings, or with which a ringing is made, bell*, κρόταλον, κώδων. *Plaut.* and *Sueton.* — These *tintinnabula* were attached to doors, to call the servants or awake the janitor by their sound. Such bells were also used in baths, to let people know when to go in. See *Martial.* 14, 163. *Senec.* de *Ira*, 3, 35. *Casaub.* ad *Sueton. Oct.* 91.

TINTINNĀCŬLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *ringing, tinkling, jingling.* Hence, *Plaut.* viri, *h. e.* perhaps same as *Carnifices*, because they made a clanking with the fetters they clapped upon others, or because they put bells upon malefactors.

TINTINNŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Tinnio*, *to tinkle, clank.* *Næv.* ap. *Fest.* and *Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

TINTINNŬS, i, m. same as *Tintinnabulum.* *Ven. Fort.*

TINTINŌ, as, n. 1. same as *Tinnio*, *to ring, tingle, tink.* *Catull.* Tintinant aures.

TINUNCŬLUS. See *Tinnunculus.*

TINŬS, i, f. *the tine-tree.* *Plin.*

TIPHĒ (τίφη), es, f. *a kind of corn, peculiar to the Greeks* (according to *Sprengel*, Triticum monococcon, L.). *Plin.*

TIPHYŎN (τίφυον), ii, n. *a kind of narcissus.* *Plin.*

TIPHYS, yos, m. Τῖφυς, *the pilot of the Argo.* *Virg.*

TIPŬLĂ, æ, f. *a water-spider or water-spinner, an insect which runs over water without sinking.* *Plaut.*

TIRESIĀS, æ, m. Τειρεσίας, *a famous blind soothsayer.* *Cic.* and *Horat.*

TIRIDĀTĒS, æ, m. *the name of several Armenian kings.* *Horat.*

TIRŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a young or raw soldier, on his first campaign; a recruit*, δειροπόλεμος, νεοστράτευτος. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* — Also, *adjectively.* *Cic.* Tiro exercitus, *newly raised, raw, inexperienced.* *Id.* Tirones milites. —— ¶ Hence, *a new beginner, one yet in his rudiments, inexperienced* in a thing, *a novice, learner, tyro.* *Cic.* Nulla in re tiro. *Id.* Tametsi non provinciæ rudis erat et tiro. *Id.* Hominem non ætate, sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tironem. So, of brutes. *Varr.* Tironem bovem cum veterano adjungere. —— ¶ So, also, *one who makes a first appearance or attempt in the great world.* — Thus, *a youth* is called *tiro*, when he takes the toga virilis, and makes his first appearance in the forum. *Ovid.* and *Sueton.* — Also, *an orator, when he makes his maiden speech.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Some write *tyro*, but incorrectly. —— ¶ *Tiro* was *the name of Cicero's freedman.*

TIRŌCINIUM (tiro), ii, n. *the first service of a soldier, his first campaign*, and, consequently, *his inexperience, want of practice, rawness. Auct. B. Afric.* Propter exercitus sui præsentis paucitatem et tirocinium. *Flor.* Quotidiani hostes tirocinia militum imbuebant, *served to instruct the inexperience of the raw soldiers, gave the soldiers experience. Val. Max.* Militiæ tirocinium. — Hence, *Justin.* Tirocinium ponere ; *and, Id.* deponere, *to lay aside, put off inexperience and want of practice, acquire more knowledge* (in war, in fighting). Hence, figur. *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando, *to make a trial, show that one understands or can do* something. Also, *Id.* Senatus tirocinio juvenis moveretur, *inexperience.* —— ¶ Hence, of *all that is done for the first time, the first trial, essay or attempt, first appearance, debut. Plin.* (of an actress), Producta fuerat tirocinio ante annos nonaginta unum, *h. e. for the first time or for the trial. Senec.* Potest tirocinium esse homicidium, parricidium non potest. *Plin.* Tirocinium navium, *h. e. when they are first committed to the sea.* — So, also, when one first enters the great world, or appears for the first time in public ; as, for instance, when a young man takes the toga virilis, or a person first speaks in public. *Sueton.* Ut filios, suo quemque tirocinio deduceret in forum. *Liv.* Tirocinium ponere in accusando. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, Tirocinium, *the raw soldiers or recruits* collectively. *Liv.*

TIRŌNĀTŬS (Id.), ūs, m. *the time when one is yet a raw soldier ; the condition of a recruit. Cod. Theod.*

TIRŌNIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Tiro, the freedman of Cicero. Gell.* cura, *h. e.* Tironis. *Id.* liber.

TIRUNCŬLA (tirunculus), æ, f. *a young female novice, young female pupil, female beginner. Hieron.* So, also, *Colum.* Tiruncula (canis), *h. e. which has littered for the first time.*

TIRUNCŬLŬS (dimin. from tiro), i, m. *a young recruit or raw soldier ; a young novice, tyro, or beginner. Senec.* Ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tirunculi impetus primos ad optima quæque. *Colum.* Servitia sic tirunculum contemnunt, ut senem. *Plin. Ep.* Quod me, quamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum, *h. e.* rudem in cognitione signorum, in emendo. *Sueton.* Tirunculus miles.

TIRȲNS, ynthis and ynthos, f. Τίρυνς, υνθος, *a town of Argolis, where Hercules is said to have been brought up. Stat.* —— ¶ Hence, Tīrynthĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Tirynthian, belonging to Tiryns. Plin.* Tirynthii, *the Tirynthians. Ovid.* Tirynthius heros, *h. e. Hercules.* So, absol. *Id.* and *Virg.* Tirinthius, *h. e. Hercules.* — Hence, *of or pertaining to Hercules, Herculean. Ovid.* Tirynthia, *h. e. Alcmena, mother of Hercules. Id.* tela. *Stat.* luna, *h. e.* geminata, ut fuit, cum conceptus est Hercules. *Id.* aula, *h. e. Herculaneum. Sil.* tecta, *h. e. Saguntum. Id.* gens, *h. e. the Fabian gens, which was descended from Hercules. Id.* heros, *h. e.* Fabius Cunctator. *Stat.* heros, *h. e. Chromis, son of Hercules.*

TIS, *for* Tui. *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 42.

TISDRA, TISDRITANUS. } See *Thysdrus.*

TISIPHŎNĒ, es, f. Τισιφόνη, *one of the Furies ; the avenger of murder. Virg.* Ultrix Tisiphone. *Propert.* Tisiphones furit angue caput. — Hence, Tisiphonēus, a, um, adj. *Tisiphonean, hellish, infernal, ungodly. Ovid.*

TISSĒ, es, and TISSA, æ, f. *a town in Sicily.* — Hence, Tissenses, *the inhabitants thereof. Cic.*

TITĀN, ānis, m. Τιτάν, and sometimes TITĀNŬS, i, m. *the name of several persons,* as, Cœus, Iapetus, Hyperion, &c. —— ¶ In particular, *the elder brother of Saturn, and progenitor of the Titans. The Titans waged war with Jupiter for the possession of his father's kingdom, to which they thought they had a better right, but perished by his thunderbolts.* Cicero uses both *Titanes* and *Titani.* —— ¶ Also, *son of Hyperion, and grandson of Titan.* Often used for *the sun. Tibull., Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Titanus, as *an abusive epithet* of an old man. *Plaut.*

TITĀNIĂCŬS, a, um, adj. *Titanian. Ovid.* dracones, *h. e. which sprung from the blood of the Titans.*

TITĀNIS, ĭdis and ĭdos, f. Τιτανίς, *Titanian. Juvenal.* Titanida pugnam, *h. e. between the Titans and Jupiter. Ovid.* Titanidos atria Circes, *h. e. daughter of Titan or the Sun.* So, *Id.* Titanis (absol.). *Id.* Titanida Tethyn, *h. e. sister of the Titans. Id.* Titanida Latonam, *h. e. daughter of Cœus.*

TITĀNIŬS, a, um, *Titanian. Virg.* Titania pubes, *h. e. the Titans. Id.* astra, *or, Avien.* (absol.) Titanius, *the Sun.* — *Titania* has various meanings. Thus, *Ovid. Met.* 3, 173, for *Diana, sister of Titan* (h. e. *the Sun*). *Id. Met.* 6, 346, for *Latona, as daughter of Cœus. Id. Met.* 14, 382, and 438, for *Circe, daughter of Titan or the Sun. Id. Met.* 1, 395, for *Pyrrha, daughter of Iapetus.*

TITĀNŬS, i, m. same as *Titan.* See *Titan.*

TITHŌNŬS, i, m. Τιθωνός, *a Trojan prince, who became the husband of Aurora and father of Memnon. Though he obtained immortality, old age became a burden to him, and he was at last changed into a* cicada. *Ovid.* Tithoni conjux, *h. e. Aurora.* —— ¶ Hence, Tithonæus, a, um, adj. *Tithonean. Avien.* Memnon, *h. e. son of Tithonus.* —— ¶ Also, Tithōnis, ĭdis, f. *Tithonian ;* hence, *Aurora, wife of Tithonus. Stat.* —— ¶ Also, Tithonius, a, um, adj. *Tithonian. Ovid.* Tithonia conjux, and Tithonia (absol.), *h. e. Aurora.*

TITHȲMĂLIS (τιθυμαλίς), ĭdis, f. *a kind of* tithymalus (Euphorbia paralias, L.). *Plin.*

TITHȲMĂLŬS, and TITHȲMALLŬS, i, m. and f. also, TITHȲMĂLŎN (τιθύμαλος, τιθύμαλλος), i, n. *wolf's-milk, a plant with a milky juice* (Euphorbia, L.). The species of tithymalus are described by *Plin.* 26, sect. 39, sqq. and *Apul.* de *herb.* 108.

TITIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *belonging to one Titius, named from him, Titian. Pandect.*

TITIENSIS, e, adj. *named from* Titus Tatius, *a Sabine king.* A century of cavalry was called *Titienses. Liv.* ; they are also found as a tribe. *Liv.* For these we find also Tities, *Propert.* ; and Titienses, *Varr.* See *Tatiensis.*

TITIĒS. See *Titiensis.*

TITILLĀMENTUM (titillo), i, n. *a tickling. Fulgent.*

TITILLĀTĬŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a tickling, titillation,* γαργαλισμός. *Cic.*

TITILLĀTŬS (Id.), ūs, m. *a tickling. Plin.*

TITILLŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to tickle,* γαργαλίζω. *Cic.* Voluptas, quæ quasi titillaret sensus. — Figur. *Horat.* Ne vos titillet gloria.

TITILLŬS (Id.), i, m. *a tickling, titillation. Cod. Theod.*

TITINNĬŎ, is, 4. same as *Tinnio. Afran.* ap. *Non.*

TITINNIŬS, ii, m. *an old Roman comic poet, fragments of whose writings are yet extant.*

TITIŎ (unc.), ōnis, m. *a brand which is or has been taken from the fire,* δαλός. *Cels.* Exstincti titiones. *Apul.* Ardentem titionem.

TITIVILLITIUM, ii, n. *some poor thing, a trifle, a straw, a hair,* &c. ; perhaps properly, *rotten threads. Plaut. Cas.* 2, 5, 39. Non ego istuc verbum emissim titivillitio. — Also, Titivilles. *Cornutus* ap. *Fulgent.*

TITIŬS, a, um, *a Roman* nomen. — Adj. *Titian. Liv.* lex. — Subst. ; for instance, Sex. Titius, *a tribune of the people, whose gestures were so like dancing, that a certain dance was called* Titius, *from him. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *Titian,* h. e. *originating with and named from the Sabine king* Titus Tatius. *Lucan.* sodales, *a college of priests.*

TITŬBANTER (titubo, titubans), adv. *waveringly, falteringly, with embarrassment, doubtingly, with hesitation or uncertainty, not positively. Cic.*

TITŬBANTIA (titubo), æ, f. *a wavering, faltering,* &c. *Sueton.* oris, *and* linguæ, *h. e. stammering.*

TITŬBĀTĬŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a staggering, wavering.* —— ¶ Hence, *stammering. Macrob.* linguæ. —— ¶ Also, *uncertainty, hesitation, embarrassment. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

TITŬBŎ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to stagger, totter, reel, go unsteadily, stand insecurely,* σφάλλομαι. Of a drunken man, a feeble man, one heavily laden, &c. *Phædr.* Sero domum est reversus titubanti pede. *Ovid.* Ille mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur. *Id.* Silenus titubans annisque meroque. — *Virg.* Vestigia titubata, *slipping, giving way.* —— ¶ Hence, *to stammer, falter, hesitate. Horat.* Cave, ne titubes. *Cic.* Si testes verbo titubarint. *Id.* Sicinium titubantem, hæsitantem, cedentem. *Ovid.* Fac, titubet lingua, *stammer, falter,* as if you were drunk. —— ¶ Also, *to be at a loss, be embarrassed, be in a quandary, be perplexed, know not what step to take. Nepos.* Omnibus titubantibus, et de rebus summis desperantibus. —— ¶ Also, *to be at a loss what to say, be embarrassed, hesitate. Plaut.* Ne quid, ubi miles venerit, titubetur (*impers.*). *Terent.* Ne quid illa titubet. —— ¶ Also, *to slip, trip, make a mistake, blunder. Cic.* Si quid forte titubatum (*impers.*), *if any thing should go wrong, if any reverse should be sustained. Id.* Versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatum, *a mistake is made, one trips.* —— ¶ *Titubare* refers to the feet, when they refuse to perform their office, to totter, stagger, not to stand or walk steadily : *Vacillare,* to the upper part of the frame, when it is not upright, firm or at rest, to rock, reel, totter. The *titubans* is ready to sink down ; the *vacillans,* to fall over. As *titubare* refers to the yielding, giving way, sinking of the knees, so *nutare* to the inclination and sinking of the head ; but inasmuch as the feet are the supports of the body, and the head is its noblest part, these words may also be used of the whole frame.

TITŬLŎ (titulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to title, entitle, call, name. Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Trua tam murifice titulata. *Tertull.* Magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit. — Hence, *Tertull.* Titulare auras floribus, *h. e. to adorn,* and, as it were, *inscribe.*

TITŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *an inscription, superscription, title,* ἐπιγραφή, χαρακτήρ. *Liv.* nominis. *Ovid.* Ire per titulum vetiti nominis, *to write a forbidden name thereon. Propert.* Aut quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, *h. e.* servi venales. *Liv.* Titulus inscriptus lamnæ, *title or inscription written thereon. Tacit.* Per titulos memoresque fastos, *inscriptions on statues, triumphal arches,* &c. *Ovid.* Legerat titulum nomenque libelli. *Plin. Ep.* Materiam ex titulo cognosces : cetera liber explicabit. *Sueton.* Patremfamilias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo : Impie locutus parmularius, *h. e.* elogio. *Juvenal.* (Vinum) cujus titulum senectus delevit, *label. Liv.* Aram dedicavit, cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo. — Upon a house to be sold or let, *notice. Plin. Ep.* Domus proscribebatur, &c. Venit Athenodorus, legit titulum. *Ovid.* Sub titulum nostros misit avara lares, *h. e. has forced me to offer my house for sale. Tibull.* Ite sub titulum, lares, *h. e. be set up for sale.* — Of a sepulchre, *epitaph. Juvenal.* Titulo res digna sepulcri. So, *Plin. Ep.* Neglectum cinerem sine titulo jacere. —— ¶ Also, *title, name, appellation, title of rank or dignity. Cic.* Sustinere titulum consulatus. *Propert.* Et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis. *Lucan.* Femina tantorum titulis insignis avorum. *Ovid.* Cæsar, per titulos ingredimur tuos, *celebrate in my song your dignities, honors,* and consequently *merits, deeds. Id.* Titulus servatæ pubis Achivæ, *the name, fame, honor of having saved the Greeks. Liv.* Penes C. Lutatium Punici perpetrati belli titulus fuit, *the name, fame, honor, credit. Ovid.* Te satis est titulum mortis habere meæ, *that they can*

say you are guilty of my death. Id. Nocturnis titulos imponimus actis, *give open names to our nocturnal amours, talk openly and freely of them as of reputable things* (but this may be a figurative use of the word in the sense of a ticket or notice). —— ¶ Also, *title or apparent contents* of a writing or bill. *Liv.* Haud parva res sub titulo minime atroci ferebatur. —— ¶ Also, *cause assigned, reason, pretext, color, pretence. Liv.* Non vos pro Græciæ libertate tantum dimicare: quanquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, &c. *Id.* Licet vobis meminisse, quem titulum prætenderitis adversus Philippum belli. *Horat.* Scelus ob titulos admittis inanes. *Justin.* Et erat hic quidem titulus cum Græcis coeundi, re autem timebat, ne, &c. *Id.* Statim, titulo ferendi sociis auxilii, bellum adversus Philippum decernitur, *under color. Ovid.* Titulus donetur amicæ, *h. e. it must have the show of being done on her account; she must think she is the occasion of it.* —— ¶ Also, *distinction, splendor. Liv.* Par titulo tantæ gloriæ fuit (Camillus). —— ¶ Also, *index, sign, token. Petron.* Ciconia titulus tepidi temporis.

TITURIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Titurian. Sueton.* clades; for an account of this, see *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 26—37.

TĬTŬS, i, m. *a Roman* prænomen, *commonly written* T.; as, T. Livius. — Also, *a Sabine* prænomen; as, T. Tatius. Hence, *Ovid.* Titus Œbalius, *h. e. this* T. Tatius. —— ¶ Also, *a bird*, same as *columba agrestis. Isid.*

TĪTŸRŬS, i, m. *the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Bucolics.* — Hence, for *the Bucolics of Virgil. Ovid.* — Also, *Virgil* himself. *Propert.* — Also, *any common shepherd. Virg.* Sit Tityrus Orpheus.

TĬTŸŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. Τίτυος, *the son of Jupiter and Elara, who grew to such a size that his body covered nine* jugera. *Having made unworthy proposals to Latona, he was slain by the arrows of Apollo, and bound in the infernal regions, where a vulture perpetually fed upon his liver, which grew again as fast as it was consumed. According to others, Jupiter killed him by lightning. Tibull., Ovid.* and *Virg.*

TLĒPŎLĔMŬS, i, m. Τληπόλεμος, *son of Hercules. Ovid.*

TMĀRŬS, or -ŎS, i, m. *a mountain in Epirus. Virg.* — Hence, Tmarius, a, um, adj. *Claudian.*

TMĒSIS (τμῆσις), is, f. *a figure called tmesis, by which the parts of a word (especially a compound word) are separated, and one or more words inserted between them. Cic.* Quod judicium cumque, *for* quodcumque judicium. *Virg.* Circum dea fuit, *for* dea circumfuit.

TMŌLŬS, and TĪMŌLŬS, or TŸMŌLŬS, i, m. Τμῶλος, *a mountain of Lydia, where the Pactolus rises. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence Tmōlĭŭs, a, um, adj. *Tmolian. Ovid.* terra. *Virg. Ge.* 2, 97. Quibus (vitibus) Tmolius assurgit, *h. e. the wine which grows on Tmolus* (but 2d *Ed. Heyn.* has *Tmolus et assurgit*, h. e. *Tmolus*, for *the Tmolian wine*; if *Tmolius* is read, *mons, rex*, or some such word, is to be supplied). —— ¶ Also, Tmolītes. *Plin.* Tmoliti (vino) gratia, *Tmolian wine.* So, *Vitruv.* Tmolites (absol.). — Also, Timolites, æ, m. *one from this mount or the town Tmolus situated there. Cic.*

TŎCULLIŎ (τόκος, interest), ōnis, m. *a miserable usurer*, in contempt. *Cic.*

TŒCHARCHŬS (τοίχαρχος), i, m. *he who commands the rowers in a ship. Hygin.*

TŌFĀCĔŬS, or TŌFĀCIŬS, or TŌPHĀCĔŬS (tofus, tophus), a, um, adj. *of tophus, tophaceous,* πώρινος. *Plin.*

TŌFICIŬS, or TŌPHICIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Tofaceus. Capitolin.*

TŌFĪNŬS, or TŌPHĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Tofaceus. Sueton.*

TŌFŌSŬS, or TŌPHŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of tophus; or tophus-like, tophaceous; or full of holes, porous, like tophus. Sidon.*

TŌFŬS, or TŌPHŬS, i, m. *tophus, a porous, friable stone,* πῶρος. *Virg.*

TŎGĀ (tego), æ, f. *the outer garment of the Romans, the gown, the toga*, characteristic of the Romans, as *pallium* of the Greeks. The *toga* was woollen, commonly white, and all of one piece. It was worn over the *tunica* in such a manner that the left arm was covered, but the right left free. All the Romans wore the *toga* in time of peace; hence, *Toga* stands for *peace, time of peace. Cic.* Cedant arma togæ, *h. e.* pacis artibus. *Id.* Omnes belli ac togæ dotes. However, we find it used also *in the army. Liv.* 29, 36; 44, 16. — The *toga* was of divers kinds; as, the *toga prætexta*, which was bordered with purple (see *Prætexo*): the *toga pura*, h. e. *unbordered*, consequently, *clear white*, which the Romans wore on ordinary occasions, and which was assumed by young persons, upon entering manhood, hence called also, by *Cic.* and *Liv.* Toga virilis; and by *Ovid.* and *Propert.* libera (because children then obtained greater freedom): the *toga picta*, h. e. embroidered (see *Pingo*): the *toga candida*, h. e. *shining white*, such as those wore, who canvassed for an office, hence called *Candidati*: the *toga Græcanica*, h. e. *Grecian, made after the Grecian manner. Sueton.*: *sordida*, h. e. *dirty, not white, unwashed*, worn, for instance, by persons in afflicted circumstances. *Martial.*: *pulla*, h. e. *dark-gray*, in mourning, for instance. *Cic.*: *purpurea*, for kings. *Liv.* — Under the emperors the *toga* fell gradually into contempt; hence it came to be worn only by the lower sort and slaves, and especially by clients, when attending upon their patrons: hence, *Togæ*, for *clients. Martial.* — Women also wore *togæ. Varr.*; especially *those of the common sort* (out of doors): hence, *Toga* is used for *a common woman or prostitute, drab. Tibull.* —— ¶ Figur. for *wrapper, cover. Martial.* Ne toga cordylis desit.

TŎGĀTĀRIŬS (togata), ii, m. *an actor in plays, called togatæ.* (See *Togatus.*) *Sueton.*

TŎGĀTŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from togatus. Hence, Togatulus, *sc.* homo, *a man of low estate, man of inferior condition*, or, also, *a client, who attends upon his patron*, &c. *Martial.*

TŎGĀTŬS (toga), a, um, adj. *clothed or dressed in a toga*, such as all Roman men wore in Cicero's time; *gowned, toged. Cic.* Græculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus. *Virg.* Gens togata, *h. e. the Romans.* Hence, *Cic.* Togati, *Romans, Roman citizens.* Also, Togata, *sc.* fabula, *a Roman play, in which Romans are represented in the Roman dress*, as opposed to *palliata* (from pallium, the characteristic dress of the Greeks); but when opposed to *prætexta*, it denotes *a play, in which the persons represented wear only a plain toga*, while *prætexta* introduces those who wear the *toga prætexta*, as magistrates and men of the first rank. *Cic.* and *Horat.* The inhabitants of Cisalpine Gaul wore Roman togas; hence, *Cisalpine Gaul* is called *Gallia Togata. Cic.* — Togatus, a, um, is also *wearing the toga, not wearing the military garment* (sagum), and so *not a soldier, not in military service. Liv.* 3, 10. Dum domi, dum togati sint. In a similar manner. *Cic.* Cui uni togatorum senatus supplicationem decrevit, *h. e. without having performed a warlike deed.* So, also, *Id.* Qui togati reipublicæ præsunt (opposed to *imperatores*). — Also, in the time of the emperors, *an inferior man*, or also *client, who attends upon his patron*, &c. *Juvenal.* So, *Id.* turba, *h. e. poor folk, poor clients.* Hence, *Martial.* Exigis a nobis operam togatam. —— ¶ Of women, equivalent to *of low condition, common, vulgar, miserable, mean. Martial.* mater. *Horat.* ancilla. *Id.* Togata, *sc.* femina. —— ¶ Also, *for* Latinus. *Cic. Or.* 3, 11.

TŎGŬLĀ, æ, dimin. from toga. *Cic.*

TŎLENTĪNĀTĒS, or TŎLLENTĪNĀTĒS, um, m. *the inhabitants of Tolentinum in Picenum. Plin.*

TŎLĔNŬS, i, m. or TŎLĔNUM (flumen), i, n. *a river in Italy. Ovid.*

TŎLĔRĀBĬLIS (tolero), e, adj. *that may be easily borne or suffered, supportable, tolerable, passable,* εὐφόρητος. *Cic.* Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis. *Id.* Boni auilis vix tolerabiles oratores. *Id.* Tibi propter opes tolerabiliorem senectutem videri. *Id.* Rei familiaris jactura tolerabilis. *Virg.* Non tolerabile nomen. *Pandect.* Hanc esse tolerabilissimam sententiam puto. —— ¶ In an *active* sense, *that can put up with something, that will bear something. Terent.* Qui est homo tolerabilis, *h. e. when a father indulges his son somewhat.* — Also, *that can hold out or keep himself up, or stand out something. Colum.* Tempore autumni oves ratus esse tolerabiles, *would get through the winter.*

TŎLĔRĀBĬLĬTER (tolerabilis), adv. *sufferably, tolerably, pretty well,* ἀνεκτῶς. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *patiently. Cic.* Quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui.

TŎLĔRĀNS, tis, particip. from tolero. —— ¶ Adj. *bearing, able or willing to bear, tolerant of, patient under,* καρτερικός. *Tacit.* Corpus laborum tolerans. *Colum.* Toleranitor. *Id.* Tolerantissimus.

TŎLĔRANTĔR (tolero, tolerans), adv. *patiently,* καρτερικῶς. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *sufferably, supportably, tolerably, pretty well. Plin.* Tolerantius.

TŎLĔRANTIĀ (tolero), æ, f. *a bearing, enduring; sufferance, patience, tolerance,* καρτερία, ἀνοχή, ὑπομονή, τλῆσις. *Cic.* rerum humanarum. *Tacit.* Pax vel incuria, vel tolerantia priorum (*predecessors*), haud minus quam bellum timebatur, *tolerance, forbearance, connivance.*

TŎLĔRĀTIŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an enduring, bearing, sustaining,* ἀνάσχεσις. *Cic.*

TŎLĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from tolero. —— ¶ Adj. *Tacit.* Clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara Barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, *more supportable or tolerable*, consequently, *more acceptable.*

TŎLĔRŎ (ταλάω, τλάω, τλῆμι), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to bear, bear patiently, support, endure, abide, tolerate,* ἀνέχομαι, καρτερέω. *Cic.* forti animo militiam. *Id.* hiemem. *Id.* Sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari æquabiliter, *be borne. Terent.* sumptus, *meet, afford. Sallust.* pericula. *Id.* æquo animo servitutem. — Also, with *infin. Tacit.* Magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Vitis æstus austrosque tolerat. *Id.* Tophi tractabiles in opere, laborem quoque tolerant. *Id.* Sesquipedalis paries non plus quam unam contignationem tolerat. *Id.* Aquilæ non tolerantes pondus, *not being strong enough to bear.* —— ¶ Also, *to stand out, hold out, bear out. Hirt.* Oppida, quæ tolerandæ hiemis causa incolebant. —— ¶ Also, *to hold out, persevere, continue, remain. Tacit.* in penatibus iisdem (where it is *neut.*). —— ¶ *To maintain, support, sustain, nourish, keep. Virg.* vitam colo. *Tacit.* vitam pomis. *Cæs.* equitatum hordeo. *Id.* Cognoscebant, equos eorum vix tolerari. *Pandect.* Agri quibus se toleraret, *maintain or support himself. Lucret.* Tolerare ævum, *h. e. to live. Cæs.* Frumentum se exigue dierum triginta habere: sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, *could hold out. Plaut.* Tolerare egestatem ejus volo, *to make it tolerable. Cæs.* Domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent. —— ¶ Also, *to keep, maintain, observe. Apul.* silentium. —— ¶ Also, *to hold. Apul.* gremio, *on the lap.* —— ¶ See, also, *Tolerans*, and *Toleratus, a, um.*

TŎLĒS, or TŎLLĒS, ium, m. a Celtic word, signifying *a scrofulous swelling on the neck. Fest.* and *Seren. Samm.*

TŎLĒTUM, i, n. *a town in Spain*, now *Toledo. Liv.* — Hence, Toletānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Toledo. Grat.* culter. *Liv.* Toletani, *its inhabitants.*

TŎLLĒNŌ (tollo), ōnis, m. *a beam lying upon another beam, one end of which goes up when the other goes down*, used for drawing water; *the sweep of a well*, such as we still sometimes see in the country. *Plin.* — An engine of a similar construction was used in the defense of towns. *Liv.* 24, 34; 38, 5.

TŎLLĒS, ium. See *Toles.*

TŎLLŌ (unc.), is, sustŭli, sublātum, a. 3. *to raise, lift or take up,* αἴρω, ἀναιρέω. *Cic.* saxa de terra. *Id.* se a terra altius. *Plaut.* Nequeo caput tollere, ita

nunc doleo. *Cic.* Cives R. in crucem sustulit, *h. e. crucified.* *Plaut.* Tollam te in collum, atque auferam. *Cic.* Sol in currum filium sustulit. *Ovid.* oculos, *to raise, lift up.* *Cæs.* Ancoris sublatis, *raised, weighed.* *Liv.* Tollere signa. *Plaut.* gradum, *h. e.* ambulare, *to walk, go to him.* Also, *Horat.* Tollor in Sabinos, *h. e.* me tollo. And, figur. *Cic.* Vos in cœlum humeris nostris tollemus. *Id.* aliquem ad cœlum laudibus. *Horat.* aliquem honoribus. — Hence, *to raise, elevate, make or build high.* *Cic.* Tollam altius tectum. — Also, *to raise, lift up, elevate, elate.* *Plaut.* Postquam filiolum peperit, animos sustulit, *she became proud, lifted up her head.* So, also, *Terent.* Quia paulum vobis accessit pecuniæ, sublati animi sunt. *Cæs.* Victoria sublatus, *proud, puffed up, elated.* *Liv.* Tollere animos alicui, *to inspire with courage.* So, in words, *to heighten.* *Cic.* Dicendo augere aliquid et tollere altius. — Also, *to lift up, erect, cheer up, console.* *Horat.* amicum. — Also, Liberos tollere, *to acknowledge and bring up children for one's own* (perhaps from the practice of laying a new-born child at its father's feet, that he might take it up, and thus own it as his). *Cic.* puerum. So, of the mother. *Terent.* Sustulisti (puellam). *Plaut.* Quod erit natum, tollito. Hence, also, for *to beget.* *Cic.* Qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos. *Sueton.* Sublato Nerone ex Agrippina. So, particip. Sublatus, *h. e.* natus, genitus. *Virg.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *to raise, lift up, set up, send up, make ascend.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* ignem, *sc.* as a signal. *Id.* Clamor a vigilibus tollitur. *Id.* Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse. *Horat.* risum. *Virg.* vocem. — Figur. *Cic.* laudes alicujus in astra. *Horat.* Vocem comœdia tollit, *speaks in a higher strain, takes a higher tone.* — Also, in the sense of *to raise, push forward, help to the attainment of honors,* frequently connected with *ornare.* For example. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 11, 20. *Sueton. Oct.* 12. Both expressions are used in regard to young people, whom we will honor with our patronage, furtherance, support. —— ¶ Also, *to take upon one's self, take,* in order to carry, for instance. *Cic.* onus. *Cæs.* Navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken on board, had on board.* *Id.* Naves, quæ equites sustulerant. — Hence, *to carry, bear.* *Plaut.* Navis trecentas metretas tollit. — Also, figur. *to bear,* h. e. *suffer.* *Cic.* Pœnas sustulit (unless this belongs to *suffero*). —— ¶ Also, *to take, take away, take to or with one's self;* often, at least, with an upward motion implied. *Cic.* aliqnem ad se (in navem), *take on board with him.* So, *Liv.* aliquem in lembum. *Id.* Equites singulos pedites secum in equos tollunt. *Horat.* aliquem rheda, *take him into the wagon.* So, absol. *Cic.* Ut te proficiscens non tollerem, *take you.* *Virg.* Tolle me tecum per undas. Also, *Cic.* Tollere sortes, *draw.* *Id.* frumentum de area, *take away, take up.* *Horat.* At tu quantumvis tolle, *take as much as you will.* *Cic.* Simulacra Verres ex delubris sustulit. —— ¶ Also, *to take away, take off, remove.* *Horat.* patinam, *take off, carry from table.* *Cic.* Tollitur ab atriis, *h. e.* se tollit, abit, *departs from,* &c. *leaves.* *Id.* solem e mundo, *remove, withdraw.* *Id.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* hominem de medio; *or, Liv.* e medio, *to put out of the way, despatch, make way with.* (But, *Cic.* Verba e medio tollere, *h. e. to use common, familiar words.*) Also, merely, Tollere aliquem, *to take off, cut off, despatch.* *Cic.* aliquem ferro, veneno. Further, *Cels.* Morbus facile tollitur. *Plin.* maculas. — Figur. *Cic.* amicitiam e vita. *Id.* omnem memoriam alicujus rei, *obliterate.* *Id.* dubitationem alicui, *remove.* *Id.* Bellum sublatum atque sepultum. *Horat.* Muliebrem tollite luctum, *put away, banish, away with.* — Hence, *to put out of the way,* h. e. *to destroy, ruin.* *Cic.* Majores nostri Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt. Also, *to demolish.* *Pandect.* ædificium. — Also, *to cancel, annul.* *Cic.* legem, si non jure rogata est. — Also, *to cancel, strike out, erase, correct.* *Cic.* nomen ex libris. *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* mendum scripturæ. *Horat.* Lucilium sæpe ferentem plura tollenda relinquendis, *to be cancelled, blotted out.* — Also, of time, or a portion of time, *to consume, waste, exhaust,* h. e. *cause to pass without any thing being done;* by a long harangue, for instance. *Cic.* tempus. *Id.* diem aut auspiciis aut excusatione. — Also, *to deny* (for by denying we do what we can to annihilate). *Cic.* deos. — Also, *not to mention, to suppress.* *Sallust.* auctorem, *sc.* his name. —— ¶ *Sublatus* has also the degrees of comparison. *Ovid.* Leo sublatior, *more spirited, more proud.* *Gell.* Sublatissima voce cantare, *raised to the highest pitch.*

TOLLUTARIUS, a, um. See *Tolutarius.*

TŎLŌSA, æ, f. *a town in Gaul,* now *Toulouse.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Hence, Tolosānus, a, um, adj. *Tolosan, belonging to Tolosa.* *Cic.* aurum, *h. e. which Servilius Cæpio stole there.* (See *Gell.* 3, 9. *Justin.* 32, 3, who gives another account.) —— ¶ Tolōsās, ātis, or Tolosātis, e, adj. same as *Tolosanus.* *Martial.* Quadra casei Tolosatis. *Cæs.* Tolosates, *the Tolosans.* —— ¶ Tolosensis, e, adj. same as *Tolosanus.* *Justin.* lacus.

TŎLŪTARIS, e, same as *Tolutarius.* *Fronto.*

TŎLŪTĀRIŬS (tolutim), or TŎLLŪTĀRIŬS, a, um, adj. *trotting, going on a trot.* *Senec.* equus, *a pacer, ambler.*

TŎLŪTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *trotting.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* gradus.

TŎLŪTĬLŎQUENTIA (tolutim & loquor), æ, f. *rapid speech, volubility.* *Næv.* ap. *Non.*

TŎLŪTIM (tolo, tollo), adv. *lifting the legs, on a trot, pacing.* *Plaut.* incedere. *Plin.* ingredi.

TŎMĀCĬNA (τομή), æ, f. *a kind of sausage.* *Varr.*

TŎMĀCŬLUM, or TŎMĀCLUM (Id.), i, n. *a kind of sausage.* *Juvenal.*

TŎMARŬS, i, m. same as *Tmarus.* *Plin.*

TŎMĒ (τομή), es, f. *a cut;* hence, in verse, *incision.* *Auson.* Bucolice tome, *h. e. when the fourth foot is a dactyle, ending a word.*

TŎMENTUM (unc.), i, n. *all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds, as flocks, feathers, straw,* &c. *Varr.* and *Senec.*

TŎMI, ōrum, m. See *Tomis.*

TŎMĬCA, æ, f. same as *Tomix.* *Vitruv.* — Doubtful.

TŎMIS, idis, f. Τόμις, *a town in Mœsia, on the Euxine, to which the poet Ovid was exiled.* *Ovid.* — Called, also, Tomi, ōrum. *Stat.* —— ¶ Hence, Tomītēs, æ, m. *belonging thereto.* Tomitæ, *the inhabitants thereof.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Tŏmītānŭs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tomis.* *Ovid.* terra.

TŌMIX, or TŌMEX (θῶμιγξ, θῶμιξ), icis, f. *a rope, cord,* for instance, of *hemp, broom, rush,* &c. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ The *nomin.* seems not to occur. —— ¶ Also written *Thom.* See *Thomix.*

TŎMŬS (τόμος), i, m. *a portion cut off, piece,* of paper, for instance. *Martial.* — Hence, *a book, volume, tome.* *Hieron.*

TŎMȲRIS, is, f. Τόμυρις, *a Scythian queen, who is said to have conquered and slain Cyrus.* *Tibull.*

TŎNĀNS, tis, particip. from tono. — Also used absol. See *Tono.*

TŎNDEŌ (unc.), es, tŏtondi, tonsum, a. 2. *to clip, cut with shears, shear, shave,* κείρω. *Cic.* barbam et capillum. *Plin.* Tondere oves, *shear.* *Id.* nævos in facie. Hence, *Martial.* Tonsus reus, *shorn,* h. e. *acquitted;* for an accused person let his beard and hair grow, but after his acquittal cut them again. *Cic.* Illa saltatrix tonsa, *h. e. the consul Gabinius.* Also, intrans. *to cut, shear, shave.* *Cic.* Ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. — And, reflectively, *to be shorn, shear or clip one's self, have one's self shorn.* *Varr.* Ne decrescente luna tondens calvefiam. *Virg.* Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat. *Quintil.* Lavamus et tondemus. So, with an *accus.* *Sueton.* Ut modo tonderet, modo raderet barbam, *had his beard cut.* —— ¶ Also, *to clip, shear, make smooth.* *Horat.* Ilex tonsa bipennibus *lopped.* *Quintil.* Tonsas myrtos, *trimmed.* *Colum.* Tondere vitem, *to lop, prune.* —— ¶ Also, *to mow, cut, reap.* *Tibull.* Tondetur seges annua. *Virg.* Nocte leves stipulæ tondentur. *Senec.* Colonus agros tondet. —— ¶ Also, *to pluck off, cull.* *Virg.* comam hyacinthi. *Prop.* violas manu. —— ¶ Also, *to crop, browse upon, graze upon, eat, eat off.* *Lucret.* Pecudes tondentes gramina. *Virg.* Equi tondentes campum. *Id.* Vultur jecur tondens, *pecking, gnawing, feeding on* (from the Greek ἧπαρ κείρειν). —— ¶ Metaphorically, *to fleece, shave, despoil.* *Plaut.* Hunc tondebo auro usque ad cutem, *I will fleece him.* *Propert.* Tondens purpurea regna paterna coma (speaking of Scylla; see *Scylla*). —— ¶ See, also, *Tonsus, a, um.* —— ¶ See, also, *Rado,* at the end.

TŎNESCŌ (incept. from tono), is, n. 3. *to resound, thunder.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

TŎNGEŌ, ēre, *h. e.* nosse, scire. *Enn.*

TŎNĬTRĀLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. *thundering.* *Lucret.*

TŎNĬTRŪ (tono), n. *thunder.* This form is adduced by *Charis.* but he gives no instance of it. *Tonitru* seems to occur only in the *abl. sing.* so that it may be from *tonitrus;* and the *plur. tonitrua* may be from *tonitruum,* which actually occurs in the *nom.* See *Tonitrus.*

TŎNĬTRŬĀLIS (tonitrus), e, adj. *thundering.* *Apul.* Dicitur (Jupiter) et fulgurator, et tonitrualis. —— ¶ Also, *relating to thunder, treating of thunder.* *Cic.*

TŎNĬTRŬS (Id.), us, m. and TŎNĬTRŬUM, i, n. *thunder,* βροντή, βρόμος. *Virg.* Tonitru (*abl.*) cælum omne ciebo. *Cic.* Tonitrua. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* and *Juvenal.* Tonitruum (*genit. pl.*). *Liv.* Tonitribus (*abl. pl.*). *Stat.* Tonitrus (*acc. pl.*). *Plin.* Tonitruum (*nom. sing.*). —— ¶ Tonitruus, i, m. *Hieron.*

TŎNŌ (τονόω, τονῶ, or τόνος), as, ŭi, n. 1. *to sound, resound, roar,* &c. *Lucret.* Tympana tonant. *Virg.* Horrificis tonat Ætna ruinis, *thunders, roars, bellows.* *Id.* Cælum tonat fragore. —— ¶ In particular, *to thunder,* βροντάω. *Prop.* Jupiter tonabat. *Virg.* Porta cœli tonat. *Senec.* In me tona. Hence, *Ovid.* Tonans (absol.), *the Thunderer, Jupiter.* Also, *Martial.* Falcifer tonans, *h. e. Saturn.* *Senec.* Sceptriferi Tonantes, *h. e. Jupiter* and *Juno.* — Also, *impers.* Tonat, *it thunders;* as, *Cic.* Si tonuerit. *Plaut.* Valide tonuit. — Hence, figur. *to thunder;* with words, for instance. *Cic.* Pericles tonare dictus est. *Propert.* Qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat. *Virg.* Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi. Also, *Justin.* Annibalem tonantem bello. — It also has an *accus.* *to thunder out or forth, say or name with a thundering voice.* *Virg.* Tercentum tonat ore deos, *h. e.* magna voce inclamat. *Propert.* verba. —— ¶ In *third* conjugat. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Tibi tympana tonimus.

TŎNSA (perhaps from tondeo; quia quasi tondetur ferro, as *Fest.* says), æ, f. *an oar.* *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* — Oftener in *plur.* *Virg.*

TŎNSĬLIS (tondeo), e, adj. *that may be clipped, sheared or cut.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *shorn, clipped.* *Martial.* Villa ordinata tonsili buxeto, *clipped or cut into various figures.* *Cn. Matius* ap. *Gell.* Tonsiles tapetes, *h. e.* villo brevi admodum, aut nullo. *Plin.* nemora.

TŎNSILLA (unc.), æ, f. *a stake or post set up on the shore to fasten a ship to.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, Tonsillæ, *the tonsils, almonds, or glands, at the entrance of the throat,* παρίσθμια, ἀντιάδες. *Cels.* and *Cic.*

TŎNSITŌ, as, a. 1. frequentat. from tondeo. *Plaut.*

TŎNSŎR (tondeo), ōris, m. *a shearer, clipper,* of the beard, &c.; hence, *a barber,* κουρεύς. *Cic.* — It was the business of the *tonsor,* not only to take off the beard, but also to cut the hair and pare the nails. See *Martial.* 14, 36. —— ¶ Also, *a lopper, pruner.* *Arnob.* ramorum.

TŎNSŌRĬŬS (tonsor), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a barber, to shaving or shearing,* κουρικός. *Cic.* culter, *h. e. a razor.* So, *Val. Max.* cultellus. *Pallad.* ferramenta, *h. e. for shearing sheep.*

TŎNSTRĪCŬLĂ, æ, f. dimin. from tonstrix. *Cic.*

TŎNSTRĪNŬS (tondeo), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a barber.* — Hence, Tonstrina, æ, f. *a barber's shop*, κουρεῖον. *Plaut.* In tonstrina sedebam. *Plin.* Vulnera tonstrinarum, *h. e. made by the razor in shaving.* — Also, Tonstrinum, i, n. *the art of a barber. Petron.*

TŎNSTRĪX (Id.), icis, f. *she that shears, a female barber*, κουρεύτρια. *Plaut.*

TŎNSŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a clipping, shearing, cutting; tonsure*, κουρά, κάρσις. *Varr.* Quidam semestres faciunt tonsuras, *sc.* of sheep. *Plin.* Nigra lana primæ tonsuræ. *Ovid.* Nec male deformet rigidos tonsura capillos. —— ¶ Also, *a pruning, lopping. Plin.*

TŎNSŬS, us, m. same as *Tonsura. Plaut.*

TŎNSŬS, a, um, particip. from tondeo. —— ¶ Adj. *cut, trimmed;* hence, *smooth, stripped of branches or leaves. Virg.* oliva. *Id.* Tonsa corona.

TONUM, i, n. *Vitruv.* Moventur sigilla, vertuntur metæ, calculi, aut tona projiciuntur, buccinæ canunt (*aliter* ova).

TŎNŬS, or -ŎS, (τόνος), i, m. *a stretching, tension*, for instance, of a rope. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Hence, *the tone;* of an instrument. *Vitruv.* — Of a syllable, *tone, accent. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *thunder. Cæcin.* ap. *Senec.* —— ¶ In painting, *a lustre between light and shade, the natural color of every form. Plin.*

TŎPĀRCHĂ (τοπάρχης), æ, m. *the governor of a region or district. Spartian.*

TŎPĀRCHĬĂ (τοπαρχία), æ, f. *a district, toparchy, local government. Plin.*

TŎPĀZĬĀCŬS (topazius), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the topaz. Venant. Fortun.* lapilli, *topaz-stones, topazes.*

TŎPĀZĬŬS, or -ŎS, (τοπάζιος), ii, m. and f. *the topaz, a precious stone. Plin.* — Also, Topāzon, m. *Prudent.* —— ¶ The *topaz* of the ancients is partly our *chrysolite*, and partly *a greenish species of jasper or agate.*

TŎPĔR, or, commonly, TŎPPĔR, adv. an old word, signifying *quickly, soon;* quoted by *Quintil.* and *Fest.;* used by *Nævius, Ennius*, &c.

TŎPHUS, TOPHINUS, TOPHACEUS, TOPHICIUS, TOPHOSUS. } See *Tofus*, &c.

TŎPĬĂ, ōrum, n. See *Topium.*

TŎPĬĀRĬŬS (topium), a, um, adj. *Plin.* Opus topiarium; and, *Id.* Topiarium (*sc.* opus), *garden painting*, h. e. *all sorts of figures of shrubbery, box*, &c.; *figure-work, borders of flowers. Id.* herba, *an herb suitable for such work.* Hence, Topiaria, *sc.* ars *or* res, *the art of ornamenting gardens in this manner;* as, *Cic.* Topiarium facere, *to practise this gardening.*

TŎPĬCĒ, es, f. See *Topicus, a, um.*

TŎPĬCŬS (τοπικός), a, um, adj. *relating to the sources of arguments. Cic.* Instituí topica Aristotelis conscribere, *h. e. a writing in which the sources of argument, topics, common places are collected or pointed out* (the work of Cicero, called *Topica*, is extant). Hence, Topice, es, f. (*for* topica, *sc.* ars), *the science of common places, the art of finding arguments. Cic.*

TŎPĬUM, probably, *sc.* opus; *Plur.* TŎPĬĂ (*sc.* opera), *a kind of painting, representing rivers, woods, houses*, &c.; *landscape-painting. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *garden-painting*, h. e. *all kinds of figures of box, ivy*, &c. in the borders of garden-beds, for instance. *Spartian.*

TŎPŎGRĂPHĬĂ (τοπογραφία), æ, f. *description of a place. Serv.*

TOPPER. See *Toper.*

TŎRĀL, ālis, n. See *Toralis.*

TŎRĀLĬS (torus), e, adj. *pertaining to a pillow, cushion, bolster.* Hence, Torale, *sc.* tegumen, and the shortened form Toral, *a cover, cloth, over a pillow*, &c. *over the bed, couch or sofa, coverlet, bed-carpet. Varr.* Torale. *Horat.* Toral. — *Plur.* Toralia. *Horat.*

TŎRCŬLĂR, or TŎRCŬLĀRĔ, is, n. } See *Torcularis.*

TŎRCŬLĀRĬS (torqueo), e, adj. *useful for or belonging to the pressing of grapes*, &c. *Varr.* vasa (but this may also belong to *torcularius;* see *Torcularius*). —— ¶ Hence, Torculare, or Torcular, *sc.* instrumentum, *the press. Plin.* — Also, *the place where the press is. Vitruv.* and *Colum.*

TŎRCŬLĀRĬŬS (torcular), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a wine-press or oil-press. Varr.* vasa (but this may be from *torcularis*). *Colum.* cella. *Id.* Locus vinarii et torcularii. —— ¶ Hence, absol. Torcularius, *a presser, pressman. Colum.* — Also, Torcularium, *the press. Cato.*

TŎRCŬLŌ (torculum), as, a. 1. *to press. Venant. Fortun.*

TŎRCŬLŬS (torqueo), a, um, adj. same as *Torcularius. Cato.* vasa. — Hence, Torculum, i, n. *the press. Varr.* In some places, it is, perhaps, *the place where the press is.*

TŎRDȲLĬŎN, or TŎRDȲLŎN (τορδύλιον, or τόρδυλον), i, n. *the seed of the plant seselis. Plin.* — According to others, itself *a plant* (Tordylium officinale *or* maximum, L.). *Plin.*

TORES, *for* Torques. *Servil.* ap. *Charis.*

TŎREUMĂ (τόρευμα), ătis, n. *any work in relief, raised sculpture, a goblet*, &c. *adorned with raised work*, commonly in silver, but sometimes also in other materials; and used also of other than raised work. *Cic., Sallust.*, and *Martial.*

TŎREUTĂ, or -ĒS (τορευτής), æ, m. *one who makes* toreumata. *Plin.*

TŎREUTĬCĒ (τορευτική, sc. τέχνη), es, f. *the art of making raised work in metal, particularly in bronze, either by shaping or casting;* though sometimes by this word is to be understood, also, *all image-work, whether casting, carving or sculpture. Plin.* — Also, *adjectively. Plin.* Ars toreutice.

TŎRMĔN (torqueo), ĭnis, n. *torment, distress.* It seems to be used only in the *plur.;* Tormina, *gripes in the body, sharp pains in the bowels, colic, dysentery*, δυσεντερία. *Cels.* and *Cic.* — Also, generally, *acute pains, distress, suffering*, from any disease. *Plin.* urinæ.

TŎRMĔNTUM (Id.), i, n. *a warlike engine for throwing stones, darts*, &c. *a hurling engine*, as the catapulta, balista, &c. στρεβλωτήριον. *Cic.* Ballistæ et reliqua tormenta. *Liv.* Archimedes machinator bellicorum tormentorum. *Cæs.* Tormenta in muris disponere. — Also, *the missile shot therefrom. Cæs.* Fenestræ ad tormenta mittenda. *Plin.* Missile tormentum. *Cæs.* Uti ne in aciem telum tormentumve adjici posset. —— ¶ Also, *a rope, cord, line. Cæs.* Præsectis mulierum crinibus, tormenta effecerunt. *Grat.* Quadruplici tormento adstringere limbos, *sc.* retis. —— ¶ Also, *torment, torture*, inflicted on a person to make him confess, βασανός, chiefly used in the *plur. Cic.* More majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri licet. *Id.* Verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habuit pecuniæ publicæ. *Id.* Dedere aliquem tormentis. *Sueton.* Excruciare aliquem gravissimis tormentis. *Id.* Longa et exquisita tormenta. — And generally, *acute bodily pain, distress. Plin. Ep.* Cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, *sc.* from the gout. *Plin. alter.* Inflationes discutere, et coli tormenta. *Id.* Nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento. — Of the mind, *torment, anguish, torture, trouble, grief, plague. Cic.* Tormenta suspicionis. *Horat.* Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum. *Cic.* Varia et multa tormenta fortunæ. *Plin. Ep.* In tantis tormentis eram. *Id. Paneg.* Operæ pretium est referre, quod tormentum tibi injunxeris, nequid amice negares, *h. e.* quantam tibi vim feceris, quam te ipse torseris. — Also, *an instrument of torture, the rack, torture. Plin.* Ex arte statuaria tormenta fieri (he is speaking of the bull of Perillus). *Curt.* Admovere tormenta. —— ¶ Also, generally, *instrument, machine. Tertull.* aquæ. —— ¶ Also, *a press*, as, for clothes. *Senec.*

TŎRMĔNTŌSŬS (tormentum), a, um, adj. *full of pain, painful, torturing. Cæl. Aurel.* organum.

TŎRMĬNĂ, um, n. pl. See *Tormen.*

TŎRMĬNĀLĬS (tormen, tormina), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the gripes or belly-ache. Cels.* sorba, *h. e. which are good for the gripes.*

TŎRMĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *subject or inclined to the gripes or to dysentery*, δυσεντερικός. *Cic.*

TŎRNĀTŎR (torno), ōris, m. *a turner*, τορνευτής. *Firmic.*

TŎRNŌ (τορνεύω), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to round in a lathe, form on a lathe, turn. Cic.* Idque ita tornavit, ut nihil effici posset rotundius. *Plin.* Lapis cavatur, tornaturque in vasa. *Lucret.* Quasi tornatur. — Figur. *Horat.* Male tornati versus, *h. e. ill wrought, badly fashioned, badly composed. Calpurn.* 6, 65. Tornata ungula, *the round hoof.*

TŎRNŬS (τόρνος), i, m. *a turner's lathe, a turner's chisel. Plin.* Calices ex terebintho facere torno. *Vitruv.* Perficere aliquid in torno. — Also, *graver, chisel, carving-tool. Virg.* Pocula, lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis. —— ¶ Figur. *Propert.* Incipe jam angusto versus includere torno.

TŎRŌSŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from torosus. *Hieronym.*

TŎRŌSŬS (torus), a, um, adj. *full of muscles, brawny, muscular, fleshy*, μυώδης, ἰνώσωμος. *Ovid.* Colla torosa boum. *Colum.* Tauris torosior cervix. *Pers.* juventus. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* Torosior caulis, *h. e.* carnosior, *fleshy. Senec.* virgula, *h. e. knotty, thick.*

TŎRPĔDŌ (torpeo), ĭnis, f. *numbness*, hence, *stupor, torpor, stupefaction;* also, *inactivity, sluggishness, indolence, listlessness, languor*, νάρκησις. *Sallust.* Occupavit vos nescio quæ torpedo, quia neque gloria movemini, neque flagitio. *Tacit.* Tanta torpedo invaserat Vitellii animum, ut si Principem eum fuisse ceteri non meminissent, ipse oblivisceretur. —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish, which benumbs those who touch it, the torpedo or cramp-fish* (Raja torpedo, L.). *Cic.*

TŎRPĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. *to be numb or benumbed, be torpid, void of feeling, or motionless, be stupefied, be inactive, be languid or dull*, ναρκάω, ἀναισθήτως ἔχω. *Virg.* Torpent infractæ ad prœlia vires. *Sueton.* Digitus torpens contractusque frigore. *Ovid.* Quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? *Senec.* Torpet acies luminum, *is blunted, dull. Plin.* Torpentes membrorum partes. *Liv.* Torpentes gelu, *stiff, benumbed.* — Figur. of the mind. *Plaut.* Timeo: totus torpeo. *Cic.* Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, ut, &c. *Liv.* Torpentes metu. *Horat.* Vel cum Pausiaca torpes, insane, tabella, *are beside yourself, are amazed or astonished, are fixed in wonder. Liv.* Vox spiritusque torpebat, *were benumbed as it were, were stopped. Id.* Tua re subita consilia torpent, *are at a stand, you know not what counsel to take.* — Also, applied to inanimate things. *Colum.* Locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet. *Claudian.* Plagæ torpentes, *h. e. the frigid zones. Ovid.* Torpens palatum, *h. e. dull, without feeling or taste. Stat.* amnis, *motionless, or very sluggish.* —— ¶ Also, as it seems, *to lose feeling or motion, to become numb or torpid. Plin.* Hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, præmoritur visus.

TŎRPĔSCŌ (incept. from torpeo), is, pui, n. 3. *to become stiff or numb, to lose feeling or motion, become torpid*, ναρκάω. *Senec.* Cor pepulit horror: membra torpescunt gelu. *Plin.* Scorpiones, visa lychnide, torpescunt. *Ovid.* Torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu. *Id.* Torpuerant dolore genæ, *were benumbed*, h. e. *I could not weep.* — Hence, figur. *to become torpid, inactive, indolent, to languish, become insensible. Sallust.* Ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt. *Liv.* Torpescentne? *h. e. will they become inactive?*

TŎRPĬDŬS (torpeo), a, um, adj. *torpid, benumbed, stupefied, languid, dull*, ναρκώδης. *Liv.* Torpidi somno.

TŎRPŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *numbness, torpor, torpidity, want of feeling, stupor, languor, dulness, listlessness*, νάρκη, νάρκωσις. *Cic.* Tutantur se torpore torpedines. *Val. Max.* Torpore hebetati artus. *Ovid.* Torpor gravis alligat artus. *Virg.* Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor. — Figur. of the mind. *Tacit.*

TŎRPŎRŌ (torpor), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to benumb, stiffen, stupefy.* Turpil. ap. Non. cor alicui. *Lactant.* Humida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt.

TŎRQUĀTŬS (torquis), a, um, adj. *furnished with a chain for the neck.* Plin. miles, *h. e. who has received such a chain as a reward for bravery.* — *Manlius* was also called *Torquatus*, because he slew a Gaul in single combat, and took his golden chain from him. — Hence, *Ovid.* Alecto torquata colubris, *having snakes instead of a chain about her neck.* *Martial.* palumbus, *the ringdove.*

TŎRQUĔŌ (unc.), es, torsi, tortum, a. 2. *to turn, turn any whither, turn round or to one side, turn aside, wrench, bend, twist, twirl, wrest,* κάμπτω, περιάγω. *Cic.* Cervices, oculósque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquere. *Virg.* vestigia ad sonitum vocis, *bends his steps, turns.* *Id.* Vestigia torsit, *turned off, turned about.* *Horat.* Torquet ab obscenis sermonibus aurem. *Ovid.* ora equi frenis. *Id.* capillos ferro, *h. e. to bend, crisp, curl.* *Virg.* Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet. *Cic.* aliquid in orbem. *Id.* Terra circum axem se torquet, *h. e. whirls round, revolves, turns.* *Virg.* Torquet qui sidera mundi, *makes revolve.* *Pers.* buxum flagello, *to whip a top.* *Ovid.* stamina pollice, *twist.* *Id.* aquas remis, *whirl, turn with the oars, to row.* *Pandect.* Torquere laqueum, *h. e. to bind about the throat, strangle one's self.* *Liv.* collum alicui, *to gripe him hard by the neck, and give it a twist*, as a means of compulsion. (Compare *Obtorqueo.*) — Figur. *Cic.* Oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas. *Id.* Omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suæ causæ. *Id.* Opinionum vanitas imbecillitatem animorum torquet et flectit, quocumque cœpit. —— ¶ Also, *to twist awry, writhe, distort.* *Cic.* ora. *Virg.* Ora torquebit amaror. Figur. *Cic.* jus omne, *to distort, pervert, wrest.* — Hence, *to confound, confuse, perplex, embarrass.* *Plaut.* Conditiones tortæ, *insidious, obscure, admitting of different interpretations.* — Also, *to wrench, dislocate.* *Senec.* talum. —— ¶ Also, *to turn*, h. e. *make by turning.* *Virg.* orbes. *Lucan.* pulverem, *to whirl up.* *Propert.* Draco ex ima sibila torquet humo, *rolls out*; or as below, *sends out, darts, hurls.* —So, also, *to spin.* *Juvenal.*——¶ Also, *to carry away by turning*; hence, *to roll away, roll or whirl along.* *Virg.* Phlegethon torquet saxa. *Horat.* Torquet machina tignum.——¶ Also, *to rule, guide, direct, order.* *Virg.* Inclyte Mavors, qui bella torques. *Id.* cælum et terras numine. To this may be referred, *Virg.* Torquet medios nox humida cursus, *h. e. has completed half her course.* —— ¶ Also, *to bear, carry*, when the thing carried is turned about. *Virg.* Tegumen torquens immane leonis. *Id.* Atlas axem humero torquet stellis aptum. —— ¶ Also, *to turn about, whirl round, brandish*, before throwing; hence, *to throw with force, hurl, fling, dart, shoot, hurl down.* *Virg.* jaculum in hostem. *Id.* telum ad tempora. *Id.* Jupiter torquet fulmina. *Lucan.* (Eurus) nubes torsit in occiduum orbem, *drove.* *Val. Flacc.* hastam alicui (*h. e.* in aliquem). *Virg.* Jupiter torquet aquosam hiemem, *hurls down, precipitates.* —— ¶ Also, *to rack, torture,* βασανίζω. *Cic.* aliquem eculeo. *Sueton.* Q. Gallium prætorem serviliem in modum torsit. *Pandect.* In servos corpus torquendum est. *Id.* Torquere servum in caput domini, *h. e.* contra dominum. — Hence, figur. *to rack.* *Horat.* aliquem mero, *fuddle him, in order to find out what he is*, as a man is put to the rack that the truth may be extorted from him. *Cic.* Torqueatur vita Sullæ, *h. e. be strictly examined.* *Horat.* Commissum teges et vino tortus et ira, *stimulated, urged* to disclose it. — And generally, *to torment, distress, harass, plague, afflict, vex, rack, perplex, gall, trouble, grieve.* *Cic.* Equidem dies noctesque torqueor. *Plin. Ep.* Torqueor, quod discipulum amisisti. *Ovid.* Torqueor, ne vir cadat. *Horat.* Torqueri invidia, vel amore. *Ovid.* (*de Mida*) Torquetur ab auro. *Cic.* Tuæ libidines te torquent. *Phædr.* convivam fame. —— ¶ See, also, *Tortus, a, um.*

TŎRQUIS, and **TŎRQUĒS** (torqueo), is, m. and f. *a collar or chain worn round the neck or on the breast, ornamental chain,* στρεπτός. *Propert.* Torquis unca. *Liv.* aureus. *Cic.* T. Manlius, Galli torque detracto, cognomen invenit.—— ¶ Also, *a collar for oxen.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the ring of feathers about a bird's neck.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *any circle, ring*; for instance, *a wreath, garland.* *Virg.* Ornatæ torquibus aræ. — Also, *the whirl, circle, convolution* of the waves, caused by a whale swimming. *Manil.* —— ¶ The form *torques* is more rare. —— ¶ The *torquis* was mostly worn by men, for ornament, and especially as a reward for bravery; the *monile* of pearls, and also of gold and precious stones, was worn only by women and children.

TŎRRĔFĂCIŌ (torreo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. *to dry, parch, roast,* ξηραίνω, φρύγω. *Colum.* vinaceorum tuas libras. *Particip. pass.* Torrefactus, a, um, as from torrefio. *Colum.* Solibus (seges) torrefacta. *Id.* nuces avellanæ.

TŎRRĔFACTŬS. See *Torrefacio.*

TŎRRĔNS, tis, particip. from torreo. —— ¶ Adj. *burning, hot, heated.* *Liv.* (*Ed. Drak.*) Miles sole torrens. *Virg.* Ripæ torrentes pice. *Id.* Torrentes flammæ. *Lucan.* plaga. *Claudian.* Torrentiorem fallere Sirium. *Stat.* Cæli torrentissimus axis. —— ¶ Also, *heated, roaring, boiling, flowing impetuously, rapid, rushing, tearing.* *Virg.* aqua. *Id.* unda. *Id.* flumina. *Varr.* fluvii. *Plin.* (Padus) torrentior. *Stat.* Abruptis cum torrentissimus exit pontibus. Hence, *Lucan.* Sanguis torrens, *a torrent of blood*, h. e. *blood flowing in a stream.* Also, *Quintil.* Torrens oratio. *Juvenal.* Sermo Isæo torrentior. *Quintil. decl.* Nihil est improvisorum dolore torrentius, *more impetuous, overwhelming.* —— ¶ See, also, *Torrens*, subst.

TŎRRĔNS (*sc.* amnis; from torreo), tis, m. *a torrent,* χαράδρα, χείμαρρος, ξηροπόταμος. *Ovid.* Flumine perpetuo torrens solet acrius ire. *Virg.* Rapidus torrens. *Senec.* rapax. Hence, *Lucan.* Torrens, *sc.* sanguinis, *a torrent of blood.* *Juvenal.* meri, *h. e.* urinæ ex mero. — Figur. *Quintil.* verborum, *stream of words.* *Sil.* armorum et virorum.

TŎRRĔNTĔR (torrens), adv. *impetuously, like a torrent.* *Claudian.* Torrentius.

TŎRRĔŌ (according to *Fest.* from an old word torrus *or* torus, *h. e.* aridus, torridus), es, torrui, tostum, a. 2. *to dry, parch, bake, roast,* φρύγω, ξηραίνω. *Virg.* Sole novo torrentur aristæ. *Id.* Fruges torrere flammis et frangere saxo. *Plin.* Torrere uvam in tegulis. *Cic.* Medium (cingulum terræ) solis ardore torreri. *Id.* In Phalaridis tauro inclusum succensis ignibus torreri. *Liv.* (of Mucius Scævola), Manum torrere. *Virg.* in verubus exta. *Ovid.* aliquid in igne. *Plin.* castaneas. *Plaut.* Torreto me pro pane, *bake.* *Id.* aurum, *h. e.* candefacere, liquare, excoquere. So, the particip. Tostus, a, um. *Ovid.* caro. *Id.* libum, *baked.* — Also, merely, *to heat greatly, heat.* *Plin.* Torrere ad ignes corpora. — Hence, figur. of love, *to inflame, fire.* *Horat.* Si torrere jecur (O Venus) quæris idoneum. *Id.* Me Glyceræ torret amor. *Ovid.* Torret amor pectora. Also, of thirst and fever, *to parch, burn.* *Propert.* Torret sitis ora. *Ovid.* Mihi torrentur febribus artus. — Also, *to burn.* *Tibull.* Illa velim Vulcanus carmina torreat. *Ovid.* Quique (*h. e.* Phalaris) repertorem (*h. e.* Perillum) torruit arte sua. *Id.* Tosti crines, *singed, burnt.* — Also, of cold, *to parch, burn.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Ante lucem suscitat, frigore torret. —— ¶ Intrans. *to be parched, burn.* *Colum.* Collis torret æstate vaporibus (but *Ed. Schneid.* has *torretur*). *Id.* Terra torrens æstu. —— ¶ See, also, *Torrens.*

TŎRRĔSCŌ (incept. from torreo), is, n. 3. *to become dried, parched, burned, broiled, roasted.* *Lucret.*

TŎRRĬDĀTŬS (torridus), a, um, part. as from torrido, *parched, baked, burned.* *Mart. Cap.* — *Non.* uses the verb.

TŎRRĬDŬS (torreo), a, um, adj. *dry, dried up, parched,* ξηρός. *Liv.* fontes. *Id.* Campi siccitate torridi. *Colum.* sal, *h. e.* sole, aut igne siccatus. *Lucret.* tellus. *Lucan.* ora, *h. e.* siti arida. *Ovid.* farra, *h. e.* tosta. — Also, *dry, dried up, shrivelled, meagre, lean, without moisture.* *Cic.* Homo vegrandi macie torridus. *Calpurn.* vox, *h. e. dry, rough.* —— ¶ Also, *full of heat, hot, burning, torrid, sultry.* *Propert.* Torridus æstuat aer. *Virg.* Zona torrida semper ab igni. *Id.* æstas. *Liv.* Locus ab incendiis torridus.—— ¶ Also, *burned, scorched, parched with heat.* *Calpurn.* Torrida ora. Or with cold. *Liv.* Pecora torrida frigore, *shrivelled or shrunk with cold.* *Id.* Membra torrida gelu. Hence, color, *a color, like the color of things which have been scorched by the sun*; as, *Plin.* Color torridus sole. — Also, *parching, scorching*, of cold. *Calpurn.* hiems.

TŎRRIS (torreo), is, m. *a firebrand, burning piece of wood,* δαλός. *Virg.* ambustus. *Val. Flacc.* vivus. — Also, *a brand*, not burning. *Ovid.* Funereum torrem conjecit in ignes.

TŎRRŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a drying, heating, heat.* *Cæl. Aurel.* solis. *Id.* corporis.

TŎRSIŌ (torqueo), ōnis, f. *a griping, pang, distress.* *Vulgat.*

TŎRTĒ (tortus), adv. *obliquely, transversely, awry,* ἐστραμμένως, καρσίως. *Lucret.*

TŎRTICŎRDIŬS (tortus & cor), a, um, adj. *having a perverted heart.* *Augustin.*

TŎRTILIS (torqueo), e, adj. *twisted, turning, winding, twining,* ἑλικός, εὐστρεφής, στρεπτός. *Ovid.* ansa. *Lucan.* Tortilibus vibrata falarica nervis. *Ovid.* buccina. *Id.* piscis. *Virg.* aurum, *h. e. a golden chain.*

TŎRTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a twisting, writhing, torment, torture, anguish.* *Veget.*

TŎRTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cato* and *Colum.* mustum, *h. e. that is squeezed out last*, and as it were, *forced out by torture.*

TŎRTŌ (frequentat. from torqueo), as, a. 1. *to torture, torment.* *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* Ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor. *Lucret.* Vulnere tortari.

TŎRTŎR (torqueo), ōris, m. *he that turns, winds, flourishes.* *Lucan.* habenæ, *h. e. a slinger.* ——¶ Also, *a torturer, tormenter, executioner*, called, also, *carnifex.* *Cic.* Cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa. *Sueton.* Apollo Tortor, *sc.* Marsyæ. Figur. *Juvenal.* Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum.

TŎRTUM. See *Tortus, a, um.*

TŎRTŬŌSĒ (tortuosus), adv. *with crooks.* *Tertull.*

TŎRTŬŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *crookedness, when one uses prevarication or evasion.* *Tertull.*

TŎRTŬŌSŬS (tortus, us), a, um, adj. *winding, full of turns, crooked, flexuous, tortuous,* εἰλιγματώδης. *Cic.* alvus. *Id.* serrula. *Plin.* Lynx simile quiddam talo habet, leo etiam tortuosius. — Hence, figur. *full of crooks and nooks, hard to catch, comprehend or explain, intricate, perplexed, confused.* *Cic.* genus disputandi, *hard to explain.* *Id.* Visa quædam tortuosa et obscura, *winding.* *Id.* Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium, et tortuosum, *double.* *Augustin.* Tortuosissima nodositas. *Gell.* Res tortuosæ. —— ¶ Also, *torturing, painful, causing anguish.* *Plin.* Urina tortuosior, *h. e. when it is voided with pain, strangury.*

TŎRTŪRĂ (torqueo), æ, f. *a twisting, bending, twist, bend.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *torture, torment, anguish.* *Veget.* Tortura ventris, *h. e. griping pain, pain.*

TŎRTŬS, a, um, particip. from torqueo. —— ¶ Adj. *turned, twisted, winding, tortuous.* *Propert.* Cum patuit lecto stamine torta via, *the tortuous, winding, mazy way* of the labyrinth. *Virg.* quercus, *h. e.* corona quernа. — Hence, Tortum, *a rope, cord.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

TŎRTŬS (torqueo), us, m. *a winding, twisting, crook, ring, circle.* *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Tortu multiplicabili Draco. *Virg.* Serpens longos dat corpore tortus, *wreaths, folds, spires.* *Arnob.* Buccinarum tortus animare, *h. e.* tortuosas buccinas. So, also, *the whirling of a*

sling, before discharging the missile. *Stat.*

TŌRVĬTĀS (torvus), ātis, f. *sternness, grimness, severity of aspect, sourness,* ὑποδρασία. *Tacit.* Torvitas vultus. *Ammian.* oculorum. — Hence, relatively to the mind, *sourness, austerity, roughness, rusticity.* *Plin.* Verum eadem illa torvitas (Agrippæ) tabulas duas mercata est. *Id.* Exit hic animi tenor in torvitatem naturæ. —— ¶ Also, *frightfulness, hideousness, terrible aspect.* *Plin.* capitis.

TŌRVĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *sternly, sourly, severely, fearfully, terribly.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.* increpare aliquem.

TŌRŬLŬS (dimin. from torus), i, m. *a roll, tuft, something projecting above,* on the head for instance. *Plaut.* Torulus aureus. *Varr.* Torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, seems to be *a tuft, roll of hair,* or *a kind of high dress of the hair.* Some explain these by *cord, string, band.* —— ¶ In trees, *the soft and white wood, between the bark and heart.* —— ¶ Also, *the muscles or fleshy pulp of the body.* *Apul.*

TŎRŬS (unc.) i, m. *any thing soft to sit, lie or sleep on; a pillow, cushion, bolster;* hence, also, *mattress, bed,* and also, the whole *couch, bed, sofa.* *Plin.* Antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris. *Virg.* Viridante toro consederat herbæ. *Ovid.* Mixtaque cum foliis præbuit herba torum. *Id.* Torus de mollibus ulvis impositus lecto. *Sueton.* Ne toro quidem cubuisse, nisi humili. *Virg.* Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto, *couch, sofa.* So, *Ovid.* Discubuere toris. *Id.* Ambierantque torum, *the bed.* *Id.* Se toro ponit. *Id.* In toro cubare. *Id.* Torum sternere. *Id.* premere. — Hence, *the nuptial couch, marriage bed; marriage, wedlock.* *Ovid.* Consors tori; *or,* Tori socia, *h. e. wife.* *Id.* Inque meo est nulla querela toro. *Plin.* Receptus in torum. Also, of *illicit commerce.* *Senec.* Quærere stupra et illicitos toros. *Ovid.* Obscœnus torus. Also, *wife or mistress.* *Plin.* Torum donavit artifici, *h. e.* Campaspen Apelli. — Hence, *funeral-bed, bier.* *Ovid.* Peream, toroque mortua componar. *Virg.* Exstructos toros obtentu frondis inumbrant. — Also, *for* lectica. *Ovid.* *Art.* 1, 487. (where it may perhaps be *the bed or mattress with which the* lectica *was spread*). —— ¶ Also, *an elevation of earth.* *Virg.* Riparum tori. *Plin.* Tori pulvinorum (*borders*). —— ¶ Also, *a projecting fleshy part of the body, muscle, brawn, pulp of muscular flesh.* *Ovid.* Colla (suis) tument toris. *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Lacertorum tori. *Plin.* corporis. *Virg.* Luxuriat toris animosum pectus. *Id.* Leo comantes excutiens toros, *h. e. his mane.* —— ¶ Also, *thickness of a branch or vegetable.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *elevation or protuberance of the swelling veins.* *Cels.* Tori venarum. —— ¶ Also, on a column, *a projecting ring about the base, the torus.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a roll, knot,* or *something projecting* on garlands. *Cic.* *Or.* 6. —— ¶ Perhaps, also, *a knot, tie or band* where the vine is tied. *Colum.* Vitis tribus toris ad arborem religetur. *Plin.* Tori funiculorum. —— ¶ *Cato, R. R.* 135. Funis toros tres habeat, lora in toros singulos novem, *three twists or strings.*

TŎRVŬS (τορός), a, um, adj. properly of the eye, *staring, fixed, piercing, wild, stern.* *Ovid.* Torvis oculis aliquem spectare (as a mark of indignation). *Virg.* Adstantes lumine torvo Ætnæos fratres. — Hence, *gloomy or stern of aspect, grim-visaged, grim, savage,* ἀγριωπός, σκυθρωπός. *Ovid.* facies. *Plin.* Equus torvo aspectu. *Ovid.* Sedeo duris torva superciliis. *Propert.* senex, *h. e. Charon.* — In a good sense, *serious, manly, masculine.* *Stat.* Maro. *Claudian.* voluptas. —— ¶ Hence, generally, *grim, hideous, terrible, frightful, disagreeable, revolting, unpleasant to behold.* *Cic.* in *Arat.* draco. *Propert.* aper. *Virg.* angues. *Id.* leæna. *Ovid.* Medusa. *Plin.* Cometes visu torvo. *Catull.* prœlia. *Apul.* Vox torvior tuba, *rougher, hoarser, more terrible.* *Virg.* bos. *Arnob.* Leonis torvissima facies. — Also, of rivers (perhaps because horns are attributed to them). *Val. Flacc.* Torvus Ister. — Hence, Torvum and Torva (*accus.*), adverbially, *terribly, frightfully, fiercely, sternly.* *Virg.* Torvum clamare. *Id.* Torva tueri, *gloomily, sternly, fiercely.* —— ¶ Also, Torvus, *harsh, rough, not mild, tart.* *Plin.* Torva fiunt vina.

TŌSTŬS, a, um. See *Torreo.*

TŎT (perhaps from τόσα), indecl. num. adj. *so many,* τοσοῦτοι. *Cic.* Quot homines, tot causæ. *Plaut.* Quid primum exsequar? tot me impediunt curæ. *Cic.* Tot viri, ac tales. *Id.* Ne tot unum superare non possent. *Liv.* Inter tot veterrimos populos. *Id.* Tot tam valida oppida. *Cic.* Tot vestigiis impressa, ut, &c. *so many — that.* *Id.* Tot res, quot, &c. *so many — as.* Also, *Id.* Si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset. Also preceded by *quantum.* *Cato.* Quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato. Also, after a *prepos.* without a *subst.* *Ovid.* Ex tot. — Also, to mark an indefinite number, *so many.* *Pandect.* Volo dari ei aureos tot. —— ¶ Also, *so many,* h. e. *so few.* *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* Vix credent, tantum rerum cepisse tot annos.

TŎTFĀRIAM (tot & fariam), *so many.* *Varr.* In totfariam locis.

TŎTĬDEM (for tot itidem), indecl. num. adj. *just so many, just as many,* ἴσοι. *Cic.* Proclus et Eurysthenes (non) totidem annos vixerunt, *both the same number of years.* *Id.* Locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli, *word for word.* Followed by *quot,* which is rendered *as;* thus, *Cic.* Totidem, quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio. *Plaut.* Talentis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus. And by *atque.* *Nep.* Cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas rediit, *as he had departed with.* Also, with *numero.* *Cæs.* Equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites. And with *numerus.* *Juvenal.* Numerus vix est totidem, quot, &c. *they are in number scarcely as many, as,* &c. Also, without a *subst.* *Horat.* Dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *just so much, the very same.*

TŎTĬĒS (tot), adverb, *so often,* τοσάκις. *Cic.* Velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties. *Horat.* Ajax, toties servatis clarus Achivis. *Cic.* Quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor, &c. *as often soever as — so often.* *Id.* Non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, *so often — as.* *Liv.* Subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, *h. e. a number of times equal to the number of surviving conspirators.* — Also, for *just so often, just as many times.* *Horat.* *Carm. Sæc.* 23. Ter die, totiesque nocte. —— ¶ Totiens, *for* toties. *Tacit.*

TŎTJŬGIS, e, and TŎTJŬGŬS (tot & jugum), a, um, adj. *so manifold, so many.* *Apul.* Totjuga sidera sursum in æthere comparent. *Id.* Homo totjugi scientia magnificus. *Id.* Totjugis jam diebus ne fumus quidem visus est ullus.

TŎTMŎDĂ, or TOT MŎDĂ (neut. plur.), perhaps, *so many things, goods, possessions.* *Catull.*

TŌTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. (*genit.* Totīus, *dat.* Toti), *the whole, all the, the entire,* ὅλος. *Cic.* Cui senatus totam rempublicam, omnem Italiæ pubem, cuncta populi R. arma commiserat. *Id.* Totam cum universo mari terram mente complexus. *Id.* Unum opus, totum, atque perfectum, *whole, entire.* *Id.* Tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremisco. *Cæs.* Tota nocte, *the whole night, all the night.* *Id.* Naves totæ factæ ex robore, *made entirely,* &c. — Also, *whole, h. e.* (as we say) *body and soul.* *Nepos.* Quem Dion adeo adamavit, ut se totum ei traderet, *gave himself wholly up to.* *Terent.* Ctesipho in amore est totus, *is over head and ears in love.* *Horat.* Nescio quid meditans nugarum, et totus in illis, *wholly intent or bent on; wholly engaged in or taken up with.* *Cic.* Plancius totus noster est, *is wholly ours.* *Cæs.* Totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit. *Cic.* Sum totus vester, *wholly yours, wholly devoted to you.* *Liv.* Totos adhuc Antiochi Ætolos esse, *wholly in favor of or on the side of Antiochus.* *Terent.* Fratris Thais tota est. *Val. Flacc.* Totus dei Mopsus, *h. e.* deo plenus, *all inspired.* — *Plin.* Totus animi, *consisting entirely of soul.* — Also, *whole, full, entire;* also hyperbolically, when we are not anxious to state the precise time. *Auct. B. Afric.* Quum non totos centum passus progressus esset. *Terent.* Sex te totos hos menses quietum reddam. *Sueton. Tib.* 51. Toto triennio, quo abfuit, *the whole three years,* though only two years and some months are meant. —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Totum, *the whole, the whole matter.* *Cic.* Totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *the whole thing rests upon that.* — Hence, Ex toto, *wholly, altogether, totally, entirely,* ὅλως. *Ovid.* Nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes. *Cels.* Ex toto se restituisse. *Plin.* Fessum regem humeris sublevant: validius fatigatum ex toto portant, *entirely, altogether.* — In toto, *in the whole matter, generally.* *Cic.* — In totum, *wholly, entirely, altogether.* *Colum.* Aut in totum, aut certe plurimum domi morari. *Plin.* Res in totum diversa. *Id.* Marius in totum ea abdicavit. But also, In totum, *generally.* *Colum.* Itaque in totum præcipimus: ut quisque natura locus frigidus erit, is primus conseratur. —— ¶ Also, Totus, a, um, *all, all together, all collectively.* *Hirt.* Cum totus convenisset equitatus. Also, in *plur.* *Hirt.* Totæ copiæ. *Virg.* Tota armenta. *Phædr.* Clamorem totis tollit viribus. *Apul.* Ac deinde per ordinem toti dei, *all the gods.* —— ¶ The *genit.* totius has the *penult long;* but also *short.* *Lucret.* — Toti, *for* totius. *Afran.* ap. *Prisc.* — Totæ, *and* Toto, *for* toti (dat.). *Plaut.* Gannit omni totæ familiæ. *Propert.* Toto quæ præsidet orbi. —— ¶ See *Omnis* at the end.

TŎTŬS (tot), a, um, adj. the correlative of *quotus;* it may be rendered, *so great.* *Manil.* Detrahitur summæ tota pars, quota (*as*) sumitur inde. *Colum.* Denique quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem (*h. e.* tantam) longitudinis ac latitudinis duces.

TŎXĬCŌN (τοξικόν, h. e. *pertaining to arrows*), i, n. *a kind of* ladanum. *Plin.*

TŎXĬCŬM (Id.), i, n. *poison to anoint* arrows with. *Ovid.* Aspicis mitti sub adunco toxica ferro. — Also, any *poison.* *Ovid.* Non ad miscenda coimus toxica. *Colum.* Nec strenua toxica sudat, *h. e.* herbas mortiferas. *Horat.* Toxicum velox.

TRĂBĀLIS (trabs), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a beam,* δοκώδης. *Horat.* Clavos trabales gestans, *beam-nails, large nails, such as are used in fastening beams together.* Figur. *Cic.* Ut hoc beneficium trabali clavo figeret, *h. e. fix it well.* —— ¶ Also, *as large as a beam, like a beam,* hyperbolically, for *very great and stout.* *Virg.* telum. *Claudian.* sceptrum.

TRĂBĔĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a certain splendid robe or state-robe.* — Of kings. *Virg., Ovid.* and *Liv.* — Of the knights in solemn processions (whence *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 2. Trabeati Equites); hence, Trabea, for *equestrian order.* *Stat.* — Of augurs. *Sueton.* ap. *Serv.* — Of consuls, on certain solemn occasions. *Virg.* Hence, for *consulship.* *Symmach.* and *Claudian.*

TRĂBĔĂ, æ, m. *an old comic poet.* *Cic.*

TRĂBĔĀLIS (trabea), e, adj. *pertaining to the trabea.* *Sidon.* metallum, *h. e. gold, sewed upon the* trabea.

TRĂBĔĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *wearing a* trabea. *Ovid.* Quirinus. *Tacit.* equites. *Stat.* agmina, *h. e.* equester ordo. *Claudian.* domus, *h. e.* in qua est consulatus. *Id.* colonus, *h. e.* consul, vel consularis. *Cod. Theod.* quies, *h. e.* consulum. Hence, *Sueton.* Trabeatæ, *sc.* fabulæ, *plays in which persons are introduced, wearing the* trabea.

TRĂBĔCŬLĂ (dimin. from trabs), æ, f. *a small beam or rafter,* δοκίς. *Vitruv.*

TRĂBĒS, is, f. *for* Trabs. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.*

TRĂBĪCŬS (trabs), a, um, adj. *composed of beams.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Fest.* *sc.* navis.

TRĂBS (τράφηξ, τράπηξ), trăbis, f. *a beam, rafter.* *Cæs.* Transtra (facta) ex

pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus. *Gell.* Trabe cum opus esset, qui arietem faceret. *Plin.* Fores obditæ ferratis trabibus. — Especially is Trabe, *the underbeam, architrave, cornice,* &c. which lies horizontally upon a column; while *tignum* is any beam or piece of timberwork. *Horat.* Non trabes Hymettiæ premunt columnas, *h. e. entablatures of Hymettian marble.* Hence, *Lucret.* Tigna trabesque. *Varr.* Trabes ex tribus tignis compactæ. — The poets use it also for *arbor*. *Virg.* Lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, *h. e. maple-trees.* *Id.* Fraxineæ trabes, *h. e.* fraxini. *Ovid.* Silva frequens trabibus. —— ¶ Also, *what is made of a beam or beams;* thus, *a ship or vessel.* *Horat.* Ut trabe Cypria secet mare. *Ovid.* Trabs sacra, *h. e.* navis Argo. Also, *Martial.* Libycæ trabes, *h. e.* mensæ citreæ. *Horat.* Sub iisdem trabibus esse, *under the same roof, within the same walls.* *Val. Flacc.* Machina muri scopulis trabibusque confecta procubuit, *h. e. beams sent from military engines;* or it may be *the battering-rams,* or both. — In a similar use, but also hyperbolically. *Stat. Theb.* Trabe fraxinea Capaneus subit obvius, *h. e.* ingenti hasta. *Senec.* Vastam rogo flagrante corripiat trabem, *h. e.* ingentem facem. *Stat.* Trabibus duris protérere artus, *h. e. great and stout cudgels or clubs.* — Also, *for* magnus penis. *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a fiery meteor, beam,* δοκός. *Senec.* —— ¶ Trabes (*nom. sing.*). *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* and *Varr.*

TRĂCHAS, antis, f. *a town in Italy,* probably same as *Terracina.* *Ovid.*

TRĂCHĒLŬS (τράχηλος), i, m. *the neck;* hence, *a part of the catapulta* is so called. *Vitruv.*

TRĂCHIA, or TRĂCHĒA (τραχεῖα, *h. e.* aspera), *sc.* arteria, *the windpipe.* *Macrob.*

TRĂCHȲ (τραχύ), ȳos, *the name of a kind of balsam-tree.* *Plin.*

TRĂCHȲN, ȳnis, or TRĂCHIN, īnis, f. *a town of Thessaly, where Ceyx reigned.* *Ovid.* — Hence, Trachīnius, *or* Trachȳnius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Trachin, Trachinian.* *Ovid.* heros, *h. e.* Ceyx. *Id.* Trachinius (absol.), *h. e.* Ceyx. *Id.* puppis, *h. e.* qua Ceyx vehebatur, quum naufragio periit. *Stat.* Halcyone, *h. e. wife of Ceyx.* — *Trachiniæ* was *the name of a tragedy of Sophocles.* *Cic.*

TRĂCHŌNĪTIS, idis. f. *a region of Palestine.* *Plin.*

TRĂCTA, æ, f. See *Tractum,* and *Traho.*

TRĂCTĀBĬLIS (tracto), e, adj. *that may be handled or taken hold of, that may be wrought, manageable, tractable,* ἁπτός, εὐμεταχείριστος. *Cic.* Corporeum autem, et adspectabile, itemque tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est. *Plin.* Ulcera tractabiliora fieri, ac sanari celerius. *Vitruv.* Materies tractabilis ad intestinum opus, *easy to be wrought, manageable.* *Plin.* Falcium genus vel inter vepres tractabile, *easy to be wielded or used.* *Ovid.* Mare nondum tractabile nanti, *h. e.* tentandum, adeundum. *Quintil.* Vox tractabilis, *h. e.* facilis, flexibilis. *Stat.* pondus, *h. e. portable.* —— ¶ Also, *easy to handle or move, easily entreated, mild, gentle, gracious, yielding, tractable, flexible, exorable.* *Cic.* Virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis. *Id.* Nihil est eo (meo filio) tractabilius. *Ovid.* Impatiens animus, nec adhuc tractabilis arte. *Plin. Ep.* Ut te tractabiliorem experiantur. *Virg.* Non tractabile cœlum, *h. e. stormy.* *Curt.* Mite ac tractabile ingenium.

TRĂCTĀBĬLĬTĀS (tractabilis), ātis, f. *pliableness, tractability, the being manageable or capable of being wrought.* *Vitruv.*

TRĂCTĀBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *pliantly, yieldingly, readily, without resistance.* *Gell.* Tractabilius.

TRĂCTĀTĬŌ, ōnis, f. *a handling, using, use, management,* μεταχείρησις. *Cic.* Quæ in tractatione beluarum fiunt utiliter ad hominum vitam. *Id.* Qui in armorum tractatione versantur, *the use, management, wielding* (if these words are indeed *Cicero's*). *Id.* tibiarum. *Id.* philosophiæ, *handling, being occupied with, study.* *Id.* Tractatio rerum efficit admirabiliorem orationem, *management, way of stating or embellishing.* So, *Id.* Tractatio, *sc.* rerum. *Senec.* Tractatio magis est, quam quæstio, *h. e. an extension or amplification of the main question, a more exact or extended discussion of it.* — Also, *treatment, usage.* *Quintil.* Accusare aliquem malæ tractationis, *ill-treatment, maltreatment.* So, of a person towards himself. *Tertull.* mala (of Nebuchadnezzar, when he went wild).

TRĂCTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. the *Tractatores* were *a kind of slaves, employed by their masters when bathing or anointing themselves, to press and rub their bodies, pull and bend their limbs.* *Senec.* — This service was also performed by *young female slaves,* called *Tractatrices.* *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *one who handles some subject, treats of something, explains or expounds something,* especially the Scriptures. *Sulp. Sever.* and *Sidon.*

TRĂCTĀTŌRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a place where causes are tried and other matters discussed.* *Sidon.*

TRĂCTĀTRIX, icis, f. See *Tractator.*

TRĂCTĀTŬS (tracto), us, m. *a handling, feeling,* ψηλάφησις, διαχείρησις. *Plin.* Nucum tractatu infectæ manus. —— ¶ Also, *a handling, managing, occupation* with something, *management, cultivation.* *Plin.* Foliacea terra tractatu aspera. *Liv.* Consilia tractatu dura. *Quintil.* Ingenia asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur. *Cic.* Ipsarum artium tractatu delectati, *profession, practice.* — Also, *the handling, treatment or discussion* of a subject; for instance, as an orator or writer. *Quintil.* Nec uno modo definitur res eadem, sed latiore varioque tractatu. — Hence, *a treatise, tract, tractate, writing.* *Plin.* Toto tractatu sententia ejus indicanda est. Also, *an oral discourse or sermon, homily.* *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *consideration, deliberation.* *Veget.*

TRĂCTICIUS. See *Tractitius.*

TRĂCTIM (traho), adv. *by drawing, in a drawing manner.* *Plaut.* aliquem tangere, *h. e. give him a cuff.* — Hence, *by degrees, stealingly.* *Lucret.* Per artus ire tractim vestigia leti. —— ¶ Also, *continuedly, protractedly, by prolonging, drawlingly, slowly.* *Virg.* (Apes) tractim susurrant, *make a continued hum.* *Gell.* Littera i tractim pronuntiata, *h. e. long.* *Senec.* Dicere tractim, *slowly.*

TRĂCTĪTĬŬS, or TRĂCTĪCĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is drawn or dragged.* *Aurel. Vict.*

TRĂCTŌ (frequentat. from traho), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to drag, drag about,* ἕλκω, σύρω. *Ovid.* Tractata comis antistita Phœbi. — Also, *to draw or tear apart, rend, lacerate.* *Lucret.* Morsu ferarum tractari. —— ¶ Also, *to handle, touch, feel, stroke,* ψηλαφάω, χειρίζω. *Cic.* Ea, quæ gustamus, olfacimus, tractamus, audimus. *Id.* Vulnera non possum tractare sine gemitu. *Colum.* Vitulos oportet, consuescere manu tractari. *Ovid.* fila lyræ, *strike, play.* — Figur. *to caress.* *Liv.* Permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem. —— ¶ Also, *to handle,* h. e. *be occupied with, be engaged in, practise, exercise, take in hand, work, manage.* *Lucret.* solum terræ, *to till, cultivate.* *Colum.* agrum. *Liv.* tela, *h. e. to fight.* *Id.* bellum, *to carry on, conduct.* *Id.* Tractatæ inter Eumenem et Persea conditiones amicitiæ, *agitated.* *Id.* Consilia tractatu dura (where, however, *tractata* may be from *tractatus,* us). *Cic.* gubernacula reipublicæ. *Id.* pecuniam publicam, *manage, have the care of.* *Id.* Servus meus meam bibliothecam tractavit. *Terent.* artem musicam, *practise, exercise, profess.* *Cic.* animos, *to manage, affect, move.* *Id.* personam, *to act, represent.* *Id.* Persona, quæ minime in judiciis tractata est, *h. e. has been very little versed, or has appeared very little.* *Sallust.* rempublicam, *h. e. to direct the administration of the state.* *Tacit.* regnum, *h. e.* administrare. *Lucret.* res igni, *to cook, dress, prepare.* *Justin.* lanam, *to card, comb, spin.* — Also, *intrans. to treat, negotiate, carry on a negotiation.* *Nepos.* Dum de conditionibus tractat. So, *Sueton.* Cum aliquo de negotiis referendis, *treat, consult.* — Hence, Tractare aliquem, *to treat, conduct towards, use.* *Cic.* aspere. *Id.* honorificentius. *Horat.* Se ipsum benignius. — Also, Tractare se, *to carry, behave, acquit or conduct himself.* *Cic.* Ita se tractavit, ut, &c. — Also, *to handle, consider, examine.* *Cic.* definitionem fortitudinis. And so often, *to consider, reflect on, think over.* *Cic.* Habeat omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos locos. *Juvenal.* aliquid memori pectore. *Liv.* Consilia de libertate Græciæ tractabantur, *were considered.* — Also, *to treat or discourse of, discuss.* *Horat.* Tractant fabrilia fabri. *Cic.* res tragicas pæne comice. *Id.* Philosophiæ pars, quæ erat in disserendo, sic tractabatur ab utrisque. *Quintil.* Hoc loco tractanda quæstio est, utilius ne sit, &c. *must be discussed.* *Plin.* Scrupulosius tractabo ventos, *h. e.* de ventis disseram. Also, de re, *to treat of something.* *Quintil.* Hence, Tractare, *to expound the Scriptures.* *Prudent.* — Also, *to use, make use of, employ.* *Quintil.* vetera verba. — Also, *to pass, spend.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Vita honeste tractata. — Also, *to do, perform, transact.* *Tacit.* Pauca vi tractata.

TRĂCTŎGĂLĀTŬS (tractum & γάλα), a, um, adj. *prepared with a certain pastry and milk.* *Apic.* pullus.

TRĂCTŎMĔLĪTŬS (tractum & μέλι), a, um, adj. *prepared with a certain pastry and honey.* *Apic.*

TRĂCTŌRĬŬS (traho), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to drawing, serving to draw up,* ἑλκτικός. *Vitruv.* genus machinarum, *machines for drawing or drawing up.* —— ¶ Tractoria, *sc.* epistola, *a writing inviting one to appear.* *Augustin.* — Also, Tractoriæ, *sc.* litteræ, *an imperial missive or letter, requiring the supply of some person with the necessary means of conveyance and provisions.* *Cod. Justin.*

TRĂCTUM (traho), i, n. *a handful, ball, clew of spun wool.* *Tibull.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece of dough or some small pastry, kneaded and rolled out.* *Cato.* — For this, we find, also, *Tracta, æ.* *Plin.*

TRĂCTŪŌSŬS (tractus, us), a, um, adj. *gluey, glutinous.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

TRĂCTŬS (traho), us, m. *a drawing or dragging, draught,* ἕλκυσις. *Virg.* Tractu gementem ferre rotam. *Nepos.* Arborum tractu equitatum impedire, *h. e. an abatis.* Of a serpent dragging his length along. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, *a stroke of the pen.* *Propert.* —— ¶ Also, Tractus verbi, *h. e. change of its termination;* as when, from *pater, tris,* we form *paternus.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a drawing, drawing in.* *Lucan.* aquæ, *h. e. drinking.* *Virg.* cœli, *h. e. inhaling the air.* —— ¶ Also, *a drawing in length, drawing out, train or streak drawn out.* *Lucret.* and *Virg.* flammarum. So, also, *Lucan.* Longo tractu æstuat unda minax, *h. e. course.* And, *Val. Flacc.* Venti rauco ad litora tractu freta ferunt, *course.* — Hence, figur. *a drawing out, protracting, spinning out, delay, slowness, lingering.* *Tacit.* Durante tractu et lentitudine mortis. *Id.* Eludere hostem tractu belli. — Or, in speech, *drawing out, dwelling on or enlarging.* *Plin. Ep.* Oratio tractu placet, *amplification, copiousness.* *Quintil.* Pares elocutionum tractus. — Hence, figur. of slow, or calm speech, when one draws out and dwells upon his words. *Cic.* Quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum! *h. e. drawing out, slow, drawling utterance of the words.* — Also, of stars or constellations, *order, direction, course, soaring, progression.* *Manil.* — Also, *the position or situation of a thing which has some length, stretch, reach, extent.* *Liv.* castrorum. *Lucan.* Jacent immensis tractibus Alpes. — Also, *any space or part of the earth or heaven, great or small; a tract, region.* *Cic.* Totus ille tractus celeberrimus. *Cæs.* Hoc tractu oppidi pars erat regiæ exigua. *Horat.* Tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros. *Liv.* Tractus Laurens. *Plin.* In tractu pisce viventium, *in the region* (*country*), &c. — Hence, of time, *space, period, course.* *Vellei.* Eodem tractu temporum nituerunt ora-

tores. *Val. Max.* (*de senectute*) Quid isto tractu ætatis aut longius, aut beatius? *Lucret.* Perpetuo ævi tractu, *h. e. constantly, continually.* *Pandect.* Tractum habere, *to have a space of time.*

TRĂCTUS, a, um, particip. from traho. —— ¶ Adj. *derived, springing, having its origin.* *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ. *Id.* Scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem. —— ¶ Also, *going smoothly and equally on, flowing, smooth.* *Cic.* In concionibus et hortationibus tracta quædam et fluens expetitur oratio. *Id.* Genus orationis fusum atque tractum, et cum lenitate quadam æquabili profluens.

TRĀDITIŌ (trado), ōnis, f. *a delivering or giving up,* παράδοσις. *Cic.* Abalienatio est rei traditio alteri nexu, &c. *Liv.* oppidorum, *delivery after surrender.* *Plin.* Jugurthæ. —— ¶ Also, *a delivering by words.* — Hence, *teaching, instruction, delivering.* *Quintil.* — Also, *relation or account.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *an unjust delivery; hence, treacherous delivery.* *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *tradition.* *Gell.* Eam traditionem fuisse, ut, &c. *Id.* Traditio rei non exploratæ.

TRĀDITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who delivers something.* —— ¶ Hence, *a teacher.* *Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, *one who delivers into the hands of the enemy.* *Sedul.* — Hence, *a traitor.* *Tacit. Hist.* 4, 24. (si lectio certa).

TRĀDITUS, a, um, particip. from trado.

TRĀDŌ, or TRĀNSDŌ (trans & do), is, didi, ditum, a. 3. *to give over, deliver, consign,* also, simply, *to give,* παραδίδωμι, ἐγχειρίζω. *Cic.* Poculum alicui tradere. *Cæs.* arma per manus, *to pass from hand to hand.* *Senec.* artus tumulo, *commit, consign.* *Cic.* aliquem in custodiam, *commit to custody.* *Nepos.* aliquem alicui ad supplicium, *give up, deliver up.* aliquem supplicio. *Tacit.* filiam alicui, *give in marriage.* *Liv.* aliquem alicui in potestatem. *Cæs.* Jubet arma transdi, *to be given up, surrendered.* *Id.* Transdere se hostibus, *to surrender.* *Liv.* Traditurum se urbem. *Id.* urbem in manum hostium. *Id.* Legationes tradentes in fidem civitates suas. *Cic.* Ædem Castoris sartam tectam, tradere, *h. e.* successori exhibere. *Horat.* testamentum alicui legendum. *Cic.* aliquem (puerum) magistro, *sc.* erudiendum. — Also, *to deliver wrongfully or faithlessly, to betray,* as it were. *Id.* Quos traditurus sperabas. *Terent.* Tradere causam adversariis. *Ovid.* Tibi trado meos Penates. Hence, *to betray.* *Claudian.* Tradimur, heu! — Also, Tradere memoriæ, *to commit to remembrance, lay up in memory, note, mark.* Cic. Quæ dicam, trade memoriæ. But also, *to leave behind in writing,* as it were *bequeath to remembrance.* *Cic.* Quarum nomina multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt. *Liv.* Traditur memoriæ prolapsum cecidisse. So, *Id.* aliquid posteris memoriæ. (But see below.) — Also, Tradere, *to consign to another's care or attention,* nearly the same as *to recommend, commend.* *Cic.* Commendare et tradere alicui quempiam. *Horat.* Rogat, ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner. *Id.* Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus. — *Trado* is also found with an *infin.* *Horat.* Tristitiam tradam ventis in mare portare. We also find, *Plaut.* Hoc effectum tibi tradam, *for* efficiam. —— ¶ Hence, *to give up, surrender, commit unreservedly, devote.* *Cic.* se totum voluptatibus. *Id.* se quieti, *to lie down to sleep.* *Id.* se in disciplinam alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to deliver, teach.* *Cic.* elementa loquendi. *Id.* præcepta docendi. *Id.* vias optimarum artium suis civibus. *Cæs.* Multa de rerum natura juventute transdunt. —— ¶ Also, *to leave behind,* at one's death, or as an inheritance; *to bequeath.* *Anton.* ad *Cic.* Inimicitias posteris. *Plin. Ep.* Plerumque morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, *are bequeathed, transmitted.* — Also, *so to deliver* something, *that it passes from one to another, pass along.* *Sil.* Traduntque metus, *spread fear.* — Hence, *to leave* something *behind in writing,* to serve as a source of information; it may be rendered, *to leave behind, leave, hand down, record,* or, also, *to relate, narrate, recount.* *Cic.* Signa, qualia permulta historia tradidit. So, Tradere memoriæ, and memoriam (see above). Also, Tradere, simply, *to tell, relate.* *Plin.* Tradit Fabius in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, &c. Hence, Tradunt, *or* Traditur, *they say, they tell or relate, he, &c. is said, related, written* (to have been such and such, or done so and so), *it is related or recorded that,* &c. *we read that,* &c. *Liv.* Regum tradunt se abdidisse. *Id.* Nam utrumque traditur. *Cic.* Aristides omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, *is related to have been,* &c. *Plin.* Unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur. *Liv.* Non crediderit factum, an tantum animo, roboris fuit, nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis. Also, *Id.* Traditur memoriæ (dictatorem) prolapsum cecidisse. And, in *perf.* *Cic.* Africanum, Lælium doctos fuisse, traditum est. — Also, *to leave behind,* as a custom, *hand down.* *Liv.* 2, 1. Traditumque inde fertur, ut vocarentur (where the construction with *ut* is worthy of notice). *Cæs.* Consuetudo a majoribus tradita. —— ¶ Also, *to get, bring, or cause to go* any whither. *Terent.* aliquem in otium. —— ¶ Traditu iri, *for* traditum iri. *Pandect.*

TRĀDŪCŌ, or TRĀNSDŪCŌ (trans & duco), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to bring or carry over, to bring, lead, or convey to* a place *or transport, transfer,* διάγω. *Cæs.* Helvetii per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant. *Virg.* Atque (Mœrin) satas alio vidi traducere messes. *Cæs.* equitatum in Galliam. *Plaut.* Jamne hanc traduxti (*for* traduxisti) huc ad nos vicinam tuam, quæ te adjutaret? *Terent.* Traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos. *Liv.* Antiochum in Europam ad bellum populo Romano inferendum traduxissent, *had brought over, called.* *Varr.* Ex arboribus in arbores traductis vitibus, *carried over or across from tree to tree.* Also, with two *accus.* the one of the person or thing carried over, the other (which depends upon *trans* in composition) of that which is crossed over. *Cæs.* copias flumen. *Id.* equitatum pontem. Or with *trans* repeated. *Cæs.* Multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere. — Hence, figur. *to bring or carry over, bring* any whither, *transfer,* for instance, from a patrician family to a plebeian. *Cic.* Herennius ad plebem Clodium traducit. *Cæs.* Centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores, *transfer, promote, advance.* *Sueton.* Ad Pontificatum traductus est. *Lucret.* Alio traducere animi motus, *turn elsewhere his inclination or love.* — Hence, generally, *to bring* any whither, *bring* to something *or transfer* any whither, *bring over.* *Cic.* Traduxit me ad suam sententiam. *Liv.* aliquem in suam sententiam. *Cic.* aliquem ex summa egestate in rerum abundantiam. *Id.* aliquem ad majorem admirationem. And with the *dat.* *Tibul.* Me mea paupertas vitæ traducat inerti. — Hence, *to turn, convert, apply, direct.* *Virg.* Cura in vitulos traducitur omnis. *Cic.* Orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam fugam. —— ¶ Also, *to lead by.* *Liv.* victimas in triumpho. *Cic.* equum, *to lead his horse by;* a knight did this, if, at the review of his order by the censor, he passed muster (the censor then said, *Traduc equum*). — Hence, *to lead, spend, pass.* *Cic.* Adolescentia traducta eleganter. *Id.* Qua ratione traducendum sit hoc tempus. In like manner, *Id.* Ut summa modestia munus hoc extraordinarium traducamus, *h. e. the administration of the province.* — Also, *to let every body see, show to all, exhibit, display.* *Juvenal.* In lorica Achillis se traducebat Ulysses. Hence, *to promulgate, make public, spread abroad.* *Martial.* carmina. *Petron.* secreta. And further, *to expose to ridicule, make a mock or derision of, dishonor, vilify, mock, deride, traduce.* *Liv.* Vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum. *Senec.* Hic corpore deformis est et ornamenta sua traducturus. *Juvenal.* Traducit avos, *disgraces, dishonors.* *Martial.* Multo magis traduceris, *are pointed at.* —— ¶ Also, *to lead, carry, conduct or draw through.* *Pandect.* aquæductum per domum. —— ¶ Also, *to apply or refer.* *Cic.* hanc rationem naturæ ad id genus divinationis. *Id.* partum Jovis ortumque virginis ad physiologiam. —— ¶ Also, *to translate from one tongue into another.* *Gell.* vocabulum in linguam Rom. —— ¶ Also, *to derive,* a word for instance. *Gell.* —— ¶ *Cæsar* is fond of *transducere;* others prefer *traducere.*

TRĀDUCTIŌ, or TRĀNSDUCTIŌ (traduco), ōnis, f. *a carrying or bringing over, removing from one to another, transferring,* for instance, from a noble to an ignoble family, διαγωγή. *Cic.* Traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi. — Hence, *a trope,* when one word is put for another; thus it stands for *metonymy,* in *Cic. Or.* 3, 32. — Also, temporis; thus, *Cic.* Est quasi rudentis explicatio, sic traductio temporis, *continuance, course, continued order or development of time, which brings things on in order one after the other.* Also, as a figure of speech, *repetition of the same word in different senses.* *Auct. ad Herenn.* —— ¶ Also, *a leading or conducting by.* *Auson.* captivorum. — Hence, *exposure to ridicule or ignominy, abuse, detraction, defamation.* *Senec.* Vitam cum dedecore et traductione exigere. *Id.* Interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatæ, *disparagement and confusion.*

TRĀDUCTŌR, or TRĀNS. (Id.), ōris, m. *one who brings over or to* any place, &c. Thus, *Cic.* Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, *h. e. Pompey, who had promoted the passage of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian family.*

TRĀDUCTUS, or TRĀNS. a, um, partic. from traduco.

TRĀDUCTUS, or TRĀNS. (traduco), us, m. *a passage.* *Ammian.*

TRĀDUX (Id.), ŭcis, adj. *that is carried or brought over.* Hence, *subst. masc.* Tradux, *a vine-branch, which is carried over to another tree, or joined to a branch from another vine, and in this way propagated.* *Varr.* — Figur. *Sever.* in *Ætna.* Traduce materia, *h. e.* adeo firma, ut opera ex illa facta ad posteros usque traduxerit. And *substantively,* *Prudent.* Traduce carnis transfundi in sobolem, *h. e.* per carnem, quæ ab uno in alium quasi tradux propagatur.

TRAGACANTHA (τραγακάνθα), æ, f. *goat's-thorn, tragacanth* (Astragalus Tragacantha, L.). *Plin.* — Also, *neut.* Tragacanthum, *Cels.;* but this seems to be *the gum thereof.*

TRAGANTHES (τραγάνθης), is, f. *a kind of* artemisia. *Apul.*

TRAGANUS, a, um, adj. *Apic.* 8, 7. porcellus, *a certain dish,* the preparation of which is there described.

TRAGASA, æ, f. *a town of Troas.* — Hence, Tragasæus, a, um, adj. *of or from Tragasa, Tragasæan.* *Plin.* sal.

TRAGELAPHUS (τραγέλαφος), i, m. *the goat-stag, a kind of stag with a goat's beard.* *Plin.*

TRAGEMATA (τραγήματα), um, n. *dessert, confectionary, fruits eaten raw,* as nuts, dates, &c. *Plin.*

TRAGICE (tragicus), adv. *tragically, in the tragic style,* τραγικῶς. *Cic.*

TRAGICOCOMŒDIA (τραγικοκωμῳδία), æ, f. *a play mixed up of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy.* So *Plaut.* calls his *Amphytrion,* as having tragic and comic characters.

TRAGICUS (τραγικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to tragedy, tragic.* *Cic.* poeta, *tragic poet.* So, absol. *Plaut.* Tragicus (which, however, may be, also, *a tragic actor, tragedian*). *Liv.* actor, *an actor in a tragedy, tragedian.* *Horat.* ars. *Juvenal.* cerva, *h. e.* quæ in tragœdia Iphigeniæ pro ea supposita dicitur. *Cic.* Orestes, *h. e. who is introduced in tragedies.* —— ¶ Also, *tragic,* h. e. *sublime, lofty, grand,* as, in tragedy. *Cic.* Fuit Sulpicius tragicus orator. *Id.* Sunt hæc tragica atque divina. Absol. *Horat.* Nam spirat tragicum satis. — Also, *tragic, atrocious, cruel, impious,*

terrible, lamentable. *Liv.* scelus. *Ovid.* ignes, *h. e.* amores funesti. *Propert.* Erinnyes, *h. e. dire, cruel,* as they are represented in tragedies.

TRAGIŌN (τράγιον), ii, n. *a shrub which has the smell of a he-goat.* *Plin.* — Called, also, Tragŏnis. *Plin.*

TRAGŒDIĂ (τραγῳδία), æ, f. *tragedy, a tragedy.* The tragedy was a play of the most elevated kind, in which were introduced only important personages, such as gods, kings, princes, heroes, &c. It had a mournful termination. *Cic.* Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, *h. e.* scripsit, docuit. *Id.* Tragœdiam agere. *Sueton.* Pantomimus tragœdiam saltavit. *Ovid.* Venit et ingenti violenta tragœdia passu. — Hence, figur. *tragedy,* of lofty, grand diction. *Cic.* Neque vero istis tragœdiis tuis perturbor. *Id.* Tragœdias agere in nugis. — Also, figur. *tragedy,* h. e. *great tumult or commotion, disturbance,* &c. *Cic.* Quantas tragœdias excitat!

TRAGŒDIŎGRAPHŎS (τραγῳδιογράφος), i, m. *a writer of tragedies.* *Hieron.*

TRAGŒDŬS (τραγῳδός), i, m. *a tragic actor, actor in tragedy, tragedian.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a tragic poet.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Jupiter Tragœdus, *a statue of Jupiter.* *Sueton.* This Jupiter derived his name from the street, *Tragœdus,* where he stood.

TRAGŎNIS, is, f. See *Tragion.*

TRAGŎPĀN (τράγος, he-goat, & Pan), ānis, m. *a bird considered by Plin. as fabulous;* perhaps *the bearded vulture* (Vultur barbatus, L.). *Plin.*

TRAGŎPŎGŎN (τραγοπώγων), ōnis, f. *goat's-beard, a plant.* *Plin.*

TRAGŎRIGĂNUM (τραγορίγανον), i, n. *goat's-origany, goat's-thyme, a kind of shrub* (Thymus tragoriganum, L.). *Plin.* — Called, also, *Tragoriganus,* m. *Cels.*

TRAGŎS (τράγος, he-goat), i, m. *a thorny plant.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of frumenty* (puls). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sponge.* *Plin.*

TRĀGŬLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a sort of missile weapon or javelin,* κερκίς, βολίς, παλτόν. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Injicere tragulam in aliquem, *to practise arts upon him.* *Id.* Tragulam decidere, *h. e. bring the devices to nought, escape from the arts or danger.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of fishing-net, sort of trammel, drag-net,* ἀμφίβληστρον. *Plin.* —— ¶ *For* traha. *Varr.*

TRAGŬLĀRIŬS (tragula), ii, m. *h. e.* qui tragulas jacit. *Veget.*

TRAGUM (τράγος), i, n. *a kind of frumenty* (puls). *Plin.*

TRAGŬS (τράγος), i, m. *a certain fish.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the goatish smell of the arm-pits.* *Martial.*

TRĂHĂ (traho), æ, f. *a kind of vehicle without wheels, sled or sledge,* ἑλκηθρον, τυκάνη. *Colum.* — Also, Trahĕa. *Virg.*

TRAHĀRIŬS (traha), ii, m. in the army, *one who belonged to the baggage, or perhaps drew the* trahæ. *Sidon.*

TRĂHĀX (traho), ācis, adj. *loving to draw things to himself, rapacious, greedy,* ἑλκτικός. *Plaut.*

TRAHĔĂ, æ, f. See *Traha.*

TRĂHŎ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to draw,* ἄγω, ἕλκω. *Cic.* aquam e puteis. *Id.* Magnes ferrum ad se trahit. — Also, *to draw away, draw down.* *Ovid.* lunam, *sc.* de cœlo (by sorcery). — Or, *to draw to itself.* *Sallust.* Limum arenamque fluctus trahunt. — Also, *to draw after one's self, have in one's train.* *Liv.* exercitum gravem spoliis. *Id.* turbam prosequentium. — So, also, Tractus, a, um; hence, perhaps, Tractum, i, and Tracta, æ. (See *Tractum.*) —— ¶ Also, *to drag, trail;* for which we may sometimes say, *to draw.* *Plaut.* amiculum. *Horat.* Traxit vagus per pulpita vestem. *Id.* Machinæ trahunt siccas carinas, *draw, drag.* *Virg.* plaustra per montes. *Cic.* aliquem pedibus. — Also, *to drag away.* *Liv.* Tracti de medio. *Virg.* virginem a templo. So, also, Trahi, *with or without* ad supplicium, *to be dragged away to prison or death.* *Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, *to drag about.* *Cic.* Corpus tractum et laceratum. — Also, *to drag* the body, or a part of the body, from weariness. *Liv.* corpus fessum. *Virg.* genua ægra — Hence, *Plaut.* se cum aliquo, *h. e. to associate with.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw together, draw up, contract.* *Ovid.* vultum, *to contract or wrinkle the countenance, look sour.* *Lucret.* Ignis trahit coria. *Virg.* vela, *to draw in, furl.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw apart.* — Hence, *to distract.* *Tacit. Agric.* 12. (Britanni) factionibus et studiis trahuntur. — Also, *to squander, dissipate.* *Sallust.* pecuniam. —— ¶ Also, *to draw in, or draw to one's self, inhale,* &c. *Ovid.* auras ore. *Liv.* Servilius exigua in spe trahebat animam, *h. e. breathed.* *Senec.* Navigium aquam trahit, *draws or lets in water, leaks.* — Hence, *to drink, quaff.* *Ovid.* amnem parum moderato gutture. *Horat.* pocula arente fauce. — Also, *to draw to one's self, take on, take, contract.* *Ovid.* Saxa faciem traxere virilem. *Id.* ruborem, *h. e. to become red.* So, *Colum.* pallorem. — Also, *to conceive, get, receive, derive.* *Ovid.* Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem, *conceived a passion for her.* *Cic.* Cognomen ex contumelia traxit. *Id.* molestiam ex pernicie reipublicæ. *Juvenal.* famam a censu. Also, *Liv.* Pervicit Appius, ut, dejecto Fabio, fratrem traheret, *h. e. get his brother chosen, carry* (as it were, *drag through,* for *trahere* here implies great effort) *his brother's election;* so that it may be referred above. — Also, *to take.* *Cic.* Unæ decumæ lege trahuntur. *Liv.* prædam ex agris. *Ovid.* (Dædalus) spinas in pisce notatas traxit in exemplum, *h. e. took for his pattern, imitated.* Hence, *Sallust.* Trahere, rapere; *or,* Rapere, trahere, *h. e. to rob, plunder.* So, with an *accus.* *Id.* quod commodum est. Also, with an *accusat.* of the person plundered. *Id.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw, derive.* *Plin.* originem ab aliquo. *Cic.* suspiciones ex victu. —— ¶ Also, *to draw out in length;* hence, *to make* something that is long or extended. *Cic. Arat.* 78. Scorpios trahens arcum posteriore vi corporis, *h. e. making.* *Sil.* Verba trahens largis cum fletibus, *h. e. speaking;* unless it be, *speaking with difficulty.* *Ovid.* Trahere moram, *to delay, cause delay.* — Hence, *to spin;* also, *to card, tease.* *Ovid.* Lanam mollire trahendo. *Lucret.* lanam carmine. *Horat.* Mihi trahunt purpuras clientæ. — Also, figur. *to draw out, spin out, protract.* *Sallust.* Jugurtha trahere omnia. *Id.* tempus jurgiis. *Liv.* Bellum annum jam tertium trahi. *Id.* Romani aliquandiu pugnam traxere. *Cic.* comitia, *put off from time to time.* *Liv.* De industria rem in serum trahere. *Val. Flacc.* fata, *to stay, retard.* — So, aliquem, *to detain, put off.* *Sueton.* Legati querentes trahi a se Cæsare. *Val. Max.* Trahere aliquem sermone, quousque, &c. *detain.* Also, *Cels.* Intestinorum levitas interdum ægros trahit, interdum præcipitat. — Hence, *intrans. to last, continue, endure.* *Flor.* Decem annos traxit ista dominatio. *Cels.* Si quis in eo morbo diutius traxit, *h. e. has held on, remained.* *Id.* Qui cetera anni parte anni traxerunt, resolvuntur tempore autumni, *h. e. who have made shift to live, have prolonged their lives.* (In these examples, the idea of *tediousness,* or *dragging on,* will be perceived.) — Hence, further, *to wear away, waste away, spend, pass, consume;* often of those whose time *drags.* *Virg.* vitam in luctu, *drag on.* *Plin.* Ut (vita) quoquo modo trahenda sit. *Tacit.* segne otium. *Virg.* noctem vario sermone, *wear out, while away.* *Id.* ingratum laborem, *to drag out, drag through with.* *Propert.* quietem, *h. e. to sleep.* —— ¶ Also, *to take into consideration, consider, reflect on, revolve, weigh.* *Sallust.* Belli atque pacis rationes. *Id.* Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretur inceptum, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to draw off, carry off, draw out.* — In medicine and surgery. *Plin.* Elleborum bilem trahit. *Id.* Radix pituitam trahit. *Veget.* Sanguinem jumento de cervice, *draw, let* (*Ed. Schnöid.* has *detrahito*). *Cels.* Malagmata materiam (*festering matter in the lungs*) trahunt. — Also, of other things, *to draw forth or out, extract.* *Ovid.* ferrum e corpore. *Id.* Tractum a vulnere ferrum. *Martial.* gladium de visceribus. —— ¶ Also, *to draw on, bring on.* *Ovid.* Trahunt sera crepuscula noctem. *Virg.* Novit, quæ mox ventura trahuntur. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to draw, or draw to* any thing. *Liv.* aliquem in suam sententiam. *Id.* gentem ad Macedonas. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Quid est, quod me in aliam partem trahere possit? *Liv.* Multa alia in diversum trahunt, *h. e. write differently about.* *Terent.* Tot curæ animum divorse trahunt, *draw my mind different ways, distract it.* *Cic.* Hæc disputationibus huc et illuc trahuntur, *h. e.* de his in utramque partem disputatur. *Liv.* Trahere rem ad Pœnos, *h. e.* Pœnis favere. *Id.* Captæ Nolæ decus ad consulem trahunt, *ascribe, attribute.* *Cic.* aliquem in calamitatem. — In particular, *to draw* to a certain point, *h. e. to interpret, explain, construe,* in a certain way. *Liv.* Id in religionem trahebant. *Tacit.* cuncta in deterius, *to put an unfavorable construction on, wrest.* *Id.* fortuita ad culpam. — Also, *to draw, draw on, attract, carry away.* *Cic.* Trahimur omnes studio laudis. *Id.* Omnes trahimur ad scientiæ cupiditatem. *Nepos.* Trahi ad cupiditatem imperii. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to draw away or draw off, divert.* *Sallust.* aliquem longe ab incepto. — Hence, *to draw off or take away,* or *draw to itself.* *Liv.* Partem doloris trahebat publica clades. —— ¶ Also, *to take or direct, order.* *Sallust.* consilium (*decision, determination*) ex copia rerum. —— ¶ Also, *to bring forth, heave, fetch, raise, send forth.* *Virg.* vocem a pectore imo. *Ovid.* suspiria. *Val. Flacc.* gemitus. *Phædr.* Spiritum extremum trahens, *at the last gasp.* — Hence, *to utter, pronounce, say.* *Sil.* verba. — Also, *to call forth, give occasion to, cause, raise.* *Ovid.* timorem. *Juvenal.* Hæc lex rugam trahit. — Also, *Virg.* Laborem sorte trahebat, *drew out, drew,* h. e. *allotted, distributed by lot.* —— ¶ Trahere per pœnas, *h. e.* punire. *Virg.* (where we have *traxe,* for *traxisse*). —— ¶ See, also, *Tractus, a, um.*

TRĀJĀNŬS, i, m. *Trajan, a well-known Roman emperor.* Hence, Trajānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Trajan.* *Frontin.*

TRĀJĔCTIŌ, or **TRĀNSJĔCTIŌ** (trajicio), ōnis, f. *a passing from one place to another, passing over,* διάβασις. *Vitruv.* Trajectiones incendiorum, *sc.* from one house to another. Hence, *Cic.* Trajectiones stellarum (as a meteoric phenomenon, when a star seems to fly or shoot, &c.) — Over the sea, *a passage.* *Cic.* Honestior existimatur trajectio, *h. e. to cross the sea, cross over.* —— ¶ Also, *transposition.* *Cic.* verborum. —— ¶ Also, *a going beyond, overstepping, exaggeration.* *Cic.* veritatis, *h. e. hyperbole.*

TRĀJĔCTITIŬS, or **-CIŬS** (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is carried over* the sea, for instance, *that is transported by sea.* *Pandect.* pecunia.

TRĀJĔCTŌ (frequentat. from trajicio), as, a. 1. *Cels.* aliquid acu, *to run through with the needle.*

TRĀJĔCTŌR (trajicio), ōris, m. *that presses through, passes through.* *Prudent.*

TRĀJĔCTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a projection, projecture.* *Vitruv.*

TRĀJĔCTŬS, or **TRĀNSJĔCTŬS** (Id.), us, m. *a passing over, crossing over, passage.* *Cæs.* In Britanniam. *Liv.* Albulæ, *of the river Albula.* —— ¶ Also, *a passage,* h. e. *place where people cross over.* *Hirt.* — Hence, *Trajectus is the name of several towns,* where there is a crossing. Thus, Trajectus Mosæ, *Maestricht;* Trajectus Rheni, *Utrecht.*

TRĀJĔCTŬS, or **TRĀNSJĔCTŬS**, a, um, particip. from trajicio.

TRĀJICIŌ, or **TRĀNSJICIŌ** (trans & jacio), is, jēci, jectum, a. 3. *to throw or cast over, throw or shoot* to a place, διαβάλλω. *Cæs.* Neque ullum telum per pactiones colloquentium transjiciebatur. *Prop.* Alio trajice tela tua. *Liv.* Antennas de nave in navem, *throw across.* *Id.* vexillum trans vallum hostium. *Prop.* Super raros fœni flammantis acer-

vos trajicit pedes. *Id.* Trajicit alterno leve pondus (corporis) equo (*for* in equum). *Lucret.* Quocumque oculos trajecimus, *cast our eyes.* — We also find, *Cic.* Murum trajicere jaculo, *to shoot over the wall with a javelin*, h. e. *to shoot a javelin over the wall.* — Also, *to pass, draw or carry across* or to a place. *Ovid.* rudentem, *h. e. from one bank to the other.* *Virg.* Trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, *h. e. wound round* the bird and mast. —— ¶ Also, *to pour* from one vessel into another. *Varr.* aliquid in alia vasa. —— ¶ Also, *to bring or get over or across* or to a place, *to transfer.* *Justin.* pecora in æstivos saltus. *Ovid.* membra super acervum levi pede, *h. e. spring over.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* aliquid ex illius invidia in se. Hence, intrans. *to go, come or pass over, or go or come* any whither. *Liv.* Ad nos trajectutum illud incendium (*in the sense of* malum) esse (a figure borrowed from the passing of fire from one house to another). — Especially when a person or thing is transported over a mountain, sea, river, &c., *to transport across, convey across, ferry over, ship over*, &c., with an *accus.* of the thing transported, and sometimes with an additional *accus.* (depending upon *trans* in composition) of the place crossed. *Cæs.* Cæsar equitum partem flumen transjicit. *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Exercitum Rhodanum trajeci. *Liv.* legiones in Siciliam. *Id.* copias trans flumen. So, also, Trajicere se; as, *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Isaram (*a river*) se trajicere, *cross the Isara.* *Id.* Si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit. Also, without *se*, *to cross, pass over*; of course, *intrans.*; as, *Liv.* in Africam. *Id.* Ne classis ex Africa trajiceret. *Id.* a Sicilia in Italiam. *Id.* Samum, *to Samos.* *Id.* ad Æthaliam. Also, with the *accus.* of the water, mountain, place, when it may be rendered, *to pass, cross*; as, *Liv.* Trebiam ratibus. In like manner, *Virg.* Aurora medium trajecerat axem. And with an *ablat.* of the water sailed over; as, *Liv.* Ægæo mari trajecit. — As we say, Trajicere aliquem, so also, Trajectus homo, *h. e. who has been transported, ferried or shipped over, who has crossed, passed or sailed over*; thus, *Cic.* Marius parvula navicula trajectus in Africam, *conveyed over, transported, having crossed.* *Liv.* Exercitus Pado (*by the Po*, h. e. *over the Po*, as above) trajectus Cremonam (*to Cremona*). And as we say, Trajicere amnem, &c., so also we find in *Liv.* Amnis trajectus, *passed over, crossed.* Also, figur. Trajectus, *that has passed over, having passed.* *Horat.* In cor trajecto capitis dolore. Also, Trajectus, *removed, transferred, transported* any whither. *Tacit.* Sugambri in Gallias trajecti. —— ¶ Also, *to thrust through, pierce through, transfix, shoot through.* *Liv.* aliquem venabulo. *Cæs.* femur tragula. *Auct. B. Afr.* Atque ita se transjecit (Cato), *stabbed himself.* So, *Cels.* aliquid acu. — Also, *to pass through, draw through, carry through, stick through, draw, pass.* *Varr.* In caveis crebræ perticæ trajectæ sint, *passed through or across, carried across.* *Plin.* Trajectus per aurem surculus. *Id.* Radix trajecta in auricula. *Pandect.* aquæ ductum per domum. — Also, *to break through, press through, press into, or force* any whither. *Liv.* mediam aciem.

TRĀLĀTITIŬS, or -CIŬS, a, um. See *Translatitius.*

TRĀLĀTŬS, or **TRĀNSLĀTŬS**, a, um. See *Transfero.*

TRALLIS, is, f. and more frequently, *plur.* **TRALLĒS**, ium, f. *a town of Lydia.* *Cic.* — Hence, Trallīānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tralles, Trallian.* *Cic.* Also, *Id.* Tralliani, *the Trallians.* —— ¶ Also, Tralles, *or* Tralli, *a people of the Illyrians.* *Liv.*

TRĀLŎQUŎR or **TRĀNSLŎQUŎR** (trans & loquor), ĕris, cūtus or quutus sum, dep. 3. *to tell through and through, from beginning to end, to recount, express.* *Plaut.*

TRĀLŪCĔŌ. See *Transluceo.*

TRĀMĂ (trameo), æ, f. *the woof*, same as *Subtemen.* *Serv.* ad *Virg. Æn.* 3, 483. But *Senec. Ep.* 90, distinguishes it from *subtemen*; thus, Quemadmodum tela suspensis ponderibus rectum stamen extendat: quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque comprimentis tramæ remolliat, spatha coire cogatur et jungi; where it may be same as *stamen* (*warp*), or *tela* (*the whole web*), or it may mean *the threads of the web.* *Schneider*, in the Index to Script. R. R. understands by *trama*, *the threads drawn up into a web*, Gr. ἄτριον or ἥτριον: by *subtemen*, on the other hand, simply *the weft or woof.* *Koenig on Pers.* 6, 73. takes *trama* to be *the harder and more firmly-twisted threads of the woof*, but *subtemen* to be *the softer threads of the same.* — Also of the spider's web. *Plin.* Tenax ratio tramæ. — Hence, figur. *Pers.* Trama figuræ (of a thin, lean person). *Plaut.* Tramas putridas, *h. e. in jest, mere trifles, things of no value.*

TRĀMĔŌ. See *Transmeo.*

TRĀMĔS (trameo), ĭtis, m. properly, *a cross-way*; and hence, *a by-way, by-path, side-path, foot-path, path*, τρίβος. *Cic.* Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus. *Sallust.* Per tramites occultos exercitum Metelli antevenit. *Liv.* Inde in Latinam viam transversis tramitibus transgressus. *Sueton.* Per devios tramites refugiens. — In the poets also generally, *any way, road, or path.* *Virg.* Hoc supérate jugum, et facili jam tramite sistam. *Horat.* Palantes error certo de tramite pellit. *Ovid.* Molli declivis tramite ripa. *Propert.* Versus per astra trames, *h. e. the Zodiac.* Also, *way, passage, course, flight.* *Propert.* Qua facit assiduo tramite vulgus iter. *Virg.* Nulli visa, cito decurrit tramite virgo. — Hence, figur. *way, path*, h. e. *way, manner, method.* *Lucret.* — Also, *Gell.* Tramites familiæ, *branches, lines of a family.*

TRĀMĬGRŌ. See *Transmigro.*

TRĀMITTŌ. See *Transmitto.*

TRĀNATŌ, or **TRĀNSNATŌ** (trans & nato), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swim over or across, or to swim through.* *Cæs.* Perpauci transnatare contenderunt. *Plin.* Nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant.

TRĀNŌ, or **TRĀNSNŌ** (trans & no), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to swim over, cross by swimming, swim through*, διανήχομαι. *Cæs.* Quibus erat proclive transnare flumen. *Liv.* Incolumis ad suos transnavit. *Lucret.* Pecudes tranant amnes. *Stat.* Pelasgas ut vidit transnare rates. *Virg.* in *Cul.* Lethæas transnare per undas. *Passively*, *Ovid.* Tranantur aquæ. —— ¶ Figur. *to swim over or through*, h. e. *to pass or cross* in a similar manner, *sail through, pass through, press through, skim through, fly through.* *Stat.* Sublimi transnantem flumina curru. *Virg.* Erebi amnes. *Id.* Agit ventos et nubila tranat. *Sil.* Sagitta tranat per auras. *Lucret.* Tranare foramina. *Cic.* (of a constellation). Also, *Id.* Genus igneum, quod tranat omnia, *penetrates, permeates.*

TRĀNQUILLĒ (tranquillus), adv. *calmly, quietly, tranquilly*, γαληνῶς. *Cic.* Si volumus hoc, quod datum est, vitæ tranquille placideque traducere. *Senec.* Animus tranquillius inter divina mansurus. *Sueton.* Tranquillissime senuit.

TRĀNQUILLITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *stillness or calmness of the sea; still weather, a calm*, γαλήνη, γαληνότης. *Cic.* Proficisci probo navigio, bono gubernatore, ac tranquillitate. *Cæs.* Tanta tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco naves movere non possent. *Liv.* Mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, *sc.* aeris. *Plur.* Tranquillitates. *Cic.* — Hence, generally, *calmness, quietness, stillness, quiet, rest, ease, peace, tranquillity.* *Cic.* Ut tranquillitas animi, et securitas adsit. *Id.* Qui remoti a studiis ambitionis, otium ac tranquillitatem vitæ secuti sunt. *Petron.* Frequenter ad carminis tranquillitatem confugerunt. — Of color, *h. e.* when it is not cloudy. *Plin.* —— ¶ In later times, *a title of the emperors*: Tranquillitas tua, *your serene highness.* *Eutrop.*

TRĀNQUILLŌ (tranquillus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to calm, still, make calm or still*, γαληνόω. *Plin.* Mare tranquillatur oleo. — Figur. *to allay, quiet, calm, compose, tranquillize.* *Cic.* Ut aut perturbentur animi, aut tranquillentur. *Plaut.* Vultum alicujus tranquillare, *h. e.* exhilarare. *Nep.* Tranquillatis rebus, *h. e. things having become quiet.*

TRĀNQUILLŌ (abl. of tranquillus), adv. See in *Tranquillus.*

TRĀNQUILLUM, i, neut. from tranquillus. See in *Tranquillus.*

TRĀNQUILLŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *calm, still, smooth, tranquil, not stormy*, properly of the sea, γαληνός. *Cic.* Mare sua natura tranquillum est. *Ovid.* Tranquillas etiam naufragus horret aquas. *Liv.* serenitas. *Plin.* Tranquillum cælum, *h. e.* sine vento. *Id.* dies. *Id.* noctes. — Hence, absol. Tranquillum. *Plaut.* Tranquillum est, *there is a calm.* *Senec.* Immoti jacent tranquilla pelagi. *Liv.* Non tranquillo (*ablat.*) navigamus, *h. e. with a tranquil sea*, or *with calm weather.* *Id.* Tranquillo pervectus chalcidem, *with a tranquil sea or with still weather*; or simply, *quietly, still.* *Senec.* Tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, *in a calm, or calm weather.* *Cic.* In tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, *in a still sea, in still weather.* —— ¶ Figur. *calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, sedate, unruffled, undisturbed, tranquil.* *Cic.* Appetitus sint tranquilli. *Plaut.* Facere aliquem ex irato tranquillum. *Id.* Hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem. *Terent.* Qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re conjecisti in nuptias. *Cic.* vita. *Id.* Tranquillo animo esse. *Liv.* In ceteris provinciis tranquillæ res fuerunt. *Id.* Tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt. *Cic.* Pacatæ tranquillæque civitates. *Id.* Tranquillæ tuæ quidem litteræ, *h. e.* tranquilla omnia nuntiantes. *Id.* Frons tranquilla et serena, *placid.* *Horat.* senectus. *Plaut.* locus, *h. e.* ubi tranquille agitur. — So of speech. *Cic.* Isocrates in transferendis verbis tranquillior. — Absol. Tranquillum, *stillness, quiet, rest, tranquillity.* *Plaut.* Seditionem in tranquillum conferre, *to allay, calm.* *Liv.* Bellis perfectis, republica in tranquillum redacta. *Id.* Ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est. *Terent.* Meo fratri amor in tranquillo est, *h. e. in a tranquil, safe condition.* —— ¶ Tranquilla (*acc. pl.*) adverbially. *Val. Flacc.* Tranquilla tuens, *calmly, serenely, with a clear brow.* —— ¶ *Tranquillus* denotes tranquillity, composure, as opposed to passionate excitement: *Quietus*, rest from activity and labor, sleep, keeping still.

TRĀNS (perhaps from πέραν), *on the further side of, beyond.* *Cic.* Trans Tiberim hortos parare. *Id.* Ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum. *Cæs.* Qui trans Rhenum incolunt. Figur. *Quintil.* Exigitur pœna trans hominem, *h. e. after the death of the man.* —— ¶ Also, *over, beyond*; for instance, to go over a river, &c. *Cic.* Nævius trans Alpes transfertur. *Horat.* Qui trans mare currunt. *Virg.* Trans caput jace cineres, *over your head.* —— ¶ In composition, *trans*, if followed by a vowel, is not changed; if followed by *s*, it either drops or retains its own *s*; if followed by any other consonant, it either drops or retains *ns*.

TRĀNSĂBĔŌ (trans & abeo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. *to go or pass beyond, pass*, διαπορεύω. *Val. Flacc.* Turbine rapido populos atque æquora transabeunt. —— ¶ Also, *to go, pass, or run through; to pierce, perforate, transfix.* *Virg.* Ensis transabiit costas. *Stat.* Medium Politen transabit, *passes quite through.*

TRĀNSĂCTIŌ (transigo), ōnis, f. *a finishing, end*, περαίωσις. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *an agreement, composition*, συμβιβασμός. *Pandect.*

TRĀNSĂCTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a bringer about, accomplisher, manager*, for example, by an agreement or negotiation. *Cic.* Omnium rerum hujusmodi.

TRĀNSĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from transigo.

TRĀNSĂDĂCTŬS, a, um, particip. from transadigo.

TRĀNSĀDĪGŌ (trans & adigo), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive, thrust, or run through.* *Virg.* Transadigit costas ensem, *drives his sword through his ribs* (where *costas* depends upon *trans*). *Apul.* Ferro sub papillam dexteram transadacto. —— ¶ Also, *to run through, pierce through, transfix,* διαπείρω. *Stat.* Quatuor hos una transadigam ferro. *Apul.* Alterum per pectus medium transadegit. *Virg.* Hasta horum unum transadigit costas.

TRĀNSĀLPĪBŬS, as one word, is found in *Gell.* 15, 30, *h. e.* Trans Alpes factum, *or* Transalpinum.

TRĀNSĀLPĪNŬS (trans & Alpinus), a, um, adj. *that is or lies or belongs or takes place beyond the Alps, Transalpine.* *Cic.* Gallia. *Id.* nationes. *Id.* bella.

TRĀNSAUSTRĪNŬS (trans & austrinus), a, um, adj. *situate beyond the south;* unless it be the same as *austrinus.* *Mart. Cap.*

TRĀNSBĬBŌ (trans & bibo), is, a. 3. *to drink.* *Cœl. Aurel.*

TRĀNSCĔNDĔNTĬĂ, æ, f. *Aggen. de limit.* Nam transcendentiam non habet de hoc effectivus.

TRĀNSCĔNDŌ, or **TRĀNSSCĔNDŌ** (trans & scando), is, di, sum, a. 3. *to climb or mount over, surmount, pass, cross,* ὑπερβαίνω. *Cæs.* Fossam transire, et maceriam transcendere conantur. *Cic.* Transcendere Caucasum. *Liv.* Scalis integros muros transcendere. *Cæs.* valles difficillimas, *to pass, cross.* *Id.* in hostium naves. *Liv.* Cum Hasdrubal in Italiam transcendit. *Tacit.* Exercitu flumen transcendit, *crosses.* *Propert.* limen, *h. e.* domum ingredi. — Hence, figur. *to pass or step over, make a transition.* *Quintil.* ad leviora (in speaking). — Also, figur. *to overstep, transgress, exceed, surpass, transcend.* *Liv.* Transcendere ordinem ætatis, naturæ. *Lucret.* juris fines. *Senec* aliquem ætate. *Id.* aliquem ingenio. *Sil.* facta tuorum.

TRĀNSCĔNSŬS, or **TRĀNSSCĔNSŬS** (transcendo), us, m. *a climbing over, mounting over.* *Ammian.* scalarum.

TRĀNSCĔNSŬS, a, um, particip. from transcendo

TRĀNSCĪDŌ (trans & cædo), is, idi, isum, a. 3. *to cut through, cut to pieces, lacerate, mangle,* κατακόπτω. *Plaut.*

TRĀNSCŌLŌ (trans & colo, as), as, a. 1. *to pour or pour off through a strainer.* *Octav. Horat.* (as quoted by *Gesner,* though he does not give the passage).

TRĀNSCŌNTRĀ (trans & contra), adv. *on the opposite side.* *Vitruv.*

TRĀNSCRĪBŌ, or **TRĀNSSCRĪBŌ** (trans & scribo), is, ipsi, iptum, a. 3. *to write out of one book or writing into another, transfer in writing, or transcribe,* ἀντιγράφω. *Cic.* Testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum. — Hence, *to write off, copy, transcribe.* *Cic.* Alenus transcripsit tabulas publicas. *Gell.* aliquid ex libro. *Plin.* auctorem ad verbum. *Plin. Ep.* librum in exemplaria mille. — Also, *to write down to another, enter to another's account;* an item of debt for instance. *Liv.* 35, 7. nomina in socios. So, also, of an estate, house, &c. *to alienate, make over, transfer, by a writing or instrument;* at a sale for instance. *Pandect.* Ut eos fundos eodem pretio mulier viro transcriberet. - Hence, figur. *Ovid.* Cuiquam spatium transcribere vitæ? *h. e. to take from you a part of your life and transfer it to another.* *Id.* In te (*Æacus*) transcribet veterum tormenta virorum, *h. e.* in te transferet. *Virg.* Tua transcribi sceptra colonis, *h. e.* transferri, *to be made over, transferred.* *Quintil. decl.* Spiritus nostros transcribis, *h. e. deliver to others what we need to support life.* — Also, *to write over to* any place, h. e. *enter him as belonging to* a certain place, *transfer, remove.* *Virg.* matres urbi. *Val. Max.* Turmas equitum in funditorum alas transcripsit. Figur. *Senec.* Quum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, *h. e. adopt, enrol.* —— ¶ Also, of painters, *to copy.* *Plin.*

TRĀNSCRĪPTĬŌ (transcribo), ōnis, f. *an excuse, pretext* *Quintil. decl.* 13, 11 (al lectio certa).

TRĀNSCRĪPTŬS, a, um, particip. from transcribo.

TRĀNSCURRŌ (trans & curro), is, curri or cŭcurri, cursum, n. and a. 3. *to run over or across, go or pass over* to a place, μετατρέχω. *Plaut.* Cito transcurre curriculo ad nos. *Terent.* Ego hinc transcurro ad forum. *Liv.* Captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est. *Terent.* Transcurso in arcem opus est tibi, *h. e.* transcurrendum est. Figur. *Auct.* ad *Her.* Ne temere videatur in (rem) dissimilem transcurisse, *h. e. to have run over* (by the use of a trope). *Horat.* ad melius, *h. e.* ad meliorem victum transire, *resort to better cheer.* *Vellei.* Præcipiti cursu ad vitia transcursum (est), *they ran headlong into vice.* — Hence, *to run or pass over, through or across, to pass, cross.* *Virg.* Cœlum transcurrit nimbus. *Sueton.* Campaniam, *run across, hasten through.* *Lucret.* per spatium. *Colum.* Luna transcurrit radios solis. So, *pass.* *Ammian.* Euphrate navali ponte transcurso. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Transcurrere cursum suum, *run through, finish quickly.* Hence, with words, *to run quickly or briefly through, to touch briefly upon, mention slightly or by the by, treat cursorily.* *Senec.* Cestius timuit se in narrationem demittere, sed illam transcurrit. *Quintil.* Hæc omnia copiosius sunt executi, qui non ut partem operis transcurrerunt, sed proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt. Also, *to run through, to read.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *to run, pass or sail by.* *Cæs.* Remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant. *Ovid.* Aper transcurrit præter oculos. *Val. Flacc.* Terræ transcurrere, *to hasten over,* for *to sail by.* So, *pass.* *Apul.* Transcursa porticu. — Figur. *to go by, pass away.* *Plin. Ep.* Ætas transcurrit. — Also, *to pass over* (*in silence*). *Quintil.* Sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones.

TRĀNSCURSĬŌ (transcurro), ōnis, f. *a passing over, lapse.* *Cod. Just.* Transcursio decennii.

TRĀNSCURSŬS, a, um, particip. from transcurro.

TRĀNSCURSŬS (transcurro), us, m. *a running over or through, flying through,* μεταδρομή. *Senec.* Avibus maximis minimisque per aera transcursus est. —— ¶ Also, *a running by, darting by, hastening by, speeding by.* *Sueton.* Consternatus per nocturnum iter transcursu fulguris. — Hence, *brevity, short exposition, relation,* &c. *Vellei.* Quanto transcursu omnia dicenda sint. *Id.* Etiam in hoc transcursu, *in this compend.* So, also, *Plin.* In transcursu, *in passing, by the way, cursorily, briefly.*

TRĀNSDĀNŪBĬĀNŬS (trans & Danubius), a, um, adj. *beyond the Danube, Transdanubian.* *Liv.* regio.

TRĀNSDĬTŬS, or **TRĀDĬTŬS**, a, um. See *Trado.*

TRĀNSDŌ. See *Trado.*

TRĀNSDŪCŌ. See *Traduco.*

TRĀNSĔNNĂ, æ, f. a word of doubtful meaning. It is interpreted thus. —— ¶ *A snare, springe,* for instance to catch birds with. *Plaut.* Nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, *h. e.* per transennam hic turdus procedit ad capiendum lumbricum. Hence, figur. *Id.* In ætate hominum plurimæ fiunt transennæ, ubi decipiuntur dolis. *Id.* Hominem in transennam doctis ducam dolis. — It may, however, mean, also, *net.* —— ¶ Also, *a lattice-window, grated window, lattice.* *Sallust. fragm.* Sedenti [in] transenna demissum Victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu, coronam capiti imponebat. *Cic.* Ut eam copiam, quam constructam uno in loco, quasi per transennam prætereuntes strictim aspeximus, *as through a lattice-window,* h. e. *only slightly.* —— ¶ Also, *a rope.* *Sallust. fragm.* (See above.)

TRĀNSĔŌ (trans & eo), is, ivi and ii, itum, irreg. n. and a. *to go or pass over or beyond, to go or pass any whither,* διαβαίνω. *Terent.* Transito ad uxorem meam, ut conveniat hanc, *go to my wife.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Varisidium ad te transire jussi, *to call upon you.* *Cæs.* Ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, *should pass over.* Also, without the *prep.* *Plaut.* Per hortum amicam transibo meam. With an *accusat. to go over, pass, cross.* *Cic.* Euphratem. *Id.* mare. *Nepos.* Alpes cum exercitu transiit. *Lucret.* campos pedibus. So, in *pass.* *Cæs.* Rhodanus transitur. *Liv.* Alpes transitæ. *Cæs.* De flumine transeundo. *Hirt.* Locus angustus esset transeundus. — Of deserters, *to desert, go or pass over* to the enemy. *Cæs.* Transit cohors ad eum. *Liv.* Nec transire aperte ausus. And of states, *to go or pass over* to another party or side. *Tacit. Agr.* 20. — Also, *to pass* from one rank, family, &c. to another. *Liv.* 4, 16. Minucium transisse a Patribus ad plebem. *Tacit.* Lex, qua in familiam Claudiam et nomen Neronis transiret, *pass* by adoption. So, also, of naturalization. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* — This verb is used also of inanimate things; thus, *Cæs.* Neque longius in Oceanum (Mosa) transit, *passes, flows into.* *Plin.* Odor transit in vestes. *Id.* Morbus transit in eum, *is communicated to, passes over to, infects.* With *accus.* *Virg.* Rota transit serpentem, *passes over.* — Also, figur. *to go over, pass.* *Liv.* in alicujus sententiam. *Hirt.* Senatus in alia omnia transiit, *voted in the negative.* *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Transierant illuc, *had voted for that.* *Cic.* De narratione satis dictum videtur: deinceps ad partitionem transeamus, *pass to, make a transition to.* *Liv.* Transeatur ad aliam concionem. — Also, *to pass over, pass, be transformed, be turned, receive or assume* a certain state or quality. *Ovid.* in saxum. *Plin.* Initio gustu dulcis, mox in amaritudinem transit, *becomes bitter.* *Id.* Oculi in mille colores transeunt. *Ovid.* Consumptis precibus violentam (Scylla) transit in iram, *becomes furiously angry, falls into a violent passion.* — Also, with an *accus.* *to run over, touch slightly.* *Cic.* Leviter transire unamquamque rem. — Also, *to go over, overstep, transgress.* *Cic.* modum. *Id.* fines verecundiæ. — Also, *to stand out, outweather;* or *surmount.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 9, 1. ea quæ premant, et ea quæ impendeant. Also, *to despatch, expedite.* *Tacit. Hist.* 2, 59. — Also, *to excel, surpass.* *Quintil.* Si non transierit, æquabit. *Lucan.* Pompeium transire parat. — Also, *not to observe, not to heed, take no note of, hear not, let go by.* *Quintil.* — Also, *Virg.* Transit equum cursu, *springs or vaults nimbly upon her horse.* —— ¶ Also, *to pass, pass through, go through, ride through, sail through, fly through.* *Sallust.* per media castra. *Senec.* Res per gulam transituræ. And with *accus.* *Cic.* Domitii filius transiit Formias. *Nepos.* His in ignem ejectis flammæ vim transiit. *Plin.* gulam. Hence, of meats and drinks which after digestion pass off through the body. *Varr.* Cibi, qui difficillime transeant, *h. e. remain long in the stomach.* *Plin.* Vinum tenue celerius per urinam transit, *passes off.* — Hence, *to pass through, run or pierce through, transfix.* *Sil.* ilia cornipedis cuspide. — Also, *to read through, peruse.* *Gell.* libros cursim. — Also, *to pass, spend.* *Sallust.* vitam silentio. *Tacit.* aureum tribunatus quiete et otio. —— ¶ Also, *to go by, go over, pass away, pass off, pass.* *Liv.* Pedites insignes donis transiere, *passed by in parade,* in a triumph. In particular, of time, and things in time. *Cic.* Dies legis transiit. *Tibull.* Transiit ætas quam cito! *Senec.* Quidquid irarum fuit, transierit. *Plin.* Sæpius transisse gloriam (unguentorum). With *accus.* *Plaut.* Omnes mensas transiit. — Hence, *to pass by or pass over,* with *accus.* *Cic.* Malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transire, *pass over in silence.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Neronem. *Quintil.* Transeo illos. — Also, *to pass over in reading,* h. e. *not to read, omit.* *Cœl.* ad Cic. Ex quo tu, quæ digna sunt, selige; multa transi. — Hoc me transit, *this escapes me, this I do not know;* thus, *Stat.* Nil transit amantes. —— ¶ Also, *o pass by, pass over,* of places which are passed by. *Val. Flacc.* Lemnos transit. *Id.* Trans-

it Halys. —— ¶ Transeam, *for* transibo. *Trebell. Poll.*

TRĀNSĔRŌ, or TRĀNSSĔRŌ (trans & sero), is, erui, ertum, a. 3. *to stick through, pass through.* Cato. Per eum rāmulum transerito. —— ¶ Also, *to engraft.* *Stat.* Transertos ramos.

TRĀNSĔRTŬS, a, um. See *Transero.*

TRĀNSĔUNTĔR (transeo), adv. *in passing by the way, cursorily, briefly,* ὑπερβατῶς. *Ammian.*

TRĀNSFĔRŌ (trans & fero), transfers, transtŭli, translātum and trālātum, transferre, irreg. a. *to carry or bring over* from one place to another, *transfer, bring, carry, or get* to a place, *transport,* μεταφέρω. *Plaut.* Cadum hinc a me huc cum vino transferam. *Cæs.* Cæsar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, *transferred, removed.* *Id.* Se statim signa translaturos confirmant. *Id.* In Celtiberiam bellum transferre. *Nepos.* Ut summa imperii a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. *Lucret.* De speculo in speculum transfertur imago. *Cic.* Ad se ex his (hostiis) omnia ornamenta transtulit, *transferred to his own house.* *Nepos.* Pecunia omnis Athenas translata. *Liv.* castra trans Peneum. Also, with an *accus.* of the thing over which something is carried, which depends upon *trans.* *Hirt.* Marcellus castra Bætim transfert, *removes his camp beyond the Bætis.* *Catull.* Transfer limen pedes. — Hence, *to transfer, transplant, set out.* *Varr.* semina e terra in terram. *Colum.* vitem de humido in aridum locum. *Id.* arbusculas. And generally, *to transfer, put elsewhere.* *Quintil.* Si quam partem permutes atque transferas. *Horat.* amores alio, *turn his love elsewhere, love another.* So, *Propert.* calores alio. *Id.* Sunt quoque translato gaudia servitio. Also, *to ingraft.* *Varr.* ex arbore in arborem. — Figur. *to transfer or bring* any whither *Nepos.* Quibus ille permisit, omnem ut causam in se transferrent, *throw all the business* (or *blame*) *upon him.* *Cic.* crimen in alios. *Id.* culpam in alios. — Also, *to turn, direct, or apply* any whither. *Cic.* Sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *h. e.* convertamus. *Liv.* Nisi a portis nostris mœnibusque ad illorum urbem hunc belli terrorem transtulero. *Cic.* animum ad accusandum. *Quintil.* vitium animi ad utilitatem, *turn to advantage.* *Cic.* totum se ad artes componendas, *betake himself entirely, turn his whole attention.* *Id.* se in annum proximum, *h. e. to sue for the prætorship the next year.* — Also, *to put off, defer.* *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* causam in proximum annum. So, *Id.* se in annum proximum. (See above.)—Also, *to adapt, accommodate, apply.* *Cic.* Quod ab Ennio positum in una re, transferri in multas potest. *Id.* definitionem in aliam rem. *Id.* Hoc idem transfero in magistratus, *I say the same in regard to the magistrates,* &c. Also, *to apply, make use of* for some purpose. *Plin.* nomen in maledictum. — Also, *to carry over, transcribe, copy.* *Cic.* rationes in tabulas. *Id.* litteras liturasque de tabulis in libros. *Id.* Ut de tuo edicto totidem verbis transferrem in meum. *Sueton.* Translati versus, *h. e. borrowed from others, written off.* — Also, *to carry over* from one language into another, *to translate, render, turn.* *Cic.* Istum locum a Dicæarcho transtuli. *Plin.* volumina alicujus in linguam Latinam. *Quintil.* verbum ex Græco. *Id.* Aliquid ex Græco in Latinum. — Also, *to carry over* to a different connection, *to use figuratively.* *Cic.* Utemur verbis, aut iis, quæ propria sunt, aut iis, quæ transferuntur. *Quintil.* Verba translata; *or,* *Cic.* Verba tralata, *h. e. figurative words.* — Translatum exordium, *h. e. which is out of place, which is not well adapted to the subject in hand, which is not taken from the subject.* *Cic.* — Also, *to change, turn, transform.* *Ovid.* aliquid in novam speciem. *Quintil.* litteram in litteram. Or, *to change, exchange.* *Quintil.* tempora (for instance, by using the present for the future). —— ¶ Also, *to carry or bring by.* *Liv.* coronas in triumpho.

TRĀNSFĪGŌ (trans & figo), is, ixi, ixum, a. 3. *to run or thrust through, transfix, pierce, perforate,* διαπείρω. *Cæs.* Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni. *Liv.* Ferrum pedes tres longum, ut cum armis transfigere corpus posset. *Id.* Fabium gladio per pectus. *Id.* consulem lancea. *Cic.* Transfixus hasta. *Plin.* Fungi junco transfixi, *run through, threaded.* —— ¶ Also, *to stick or thrust* something *through* something. *Virg.* Hasta transfixa.

TRĀNSFĬGŪRĀBĬLIS (transfiguro), e, adj. *that can be changed into another form, transfigurable.* *Tertull.* Angeli in carnem humanam transfigurabiles.

TRĀNSFĬGŪRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *transformation, transfiguration, change of shape,* μεταμόρφωσις. *Plin.*

TRĀNSFĬGŪRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *he that transfigures, a transfigurer, transformer.* *Tertull.*

TRĀNSFĬGŪRŌ (trans & figuro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change in form, transform, transfigure,* μεταμορφόω. *Sueton.* Puerum in muliebrem naturam. *Plin.* Transfigurari in lupum. *Pandect.* ornamentum. *Sueton.* Æde in vestibulum transfigurata. — Also, generally, *to change.* *Plin.* Amygdalæ ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras. — Figur. *to transfigure,* &c. *Senec.* Intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari. *Id.* Nisi in ea, quæ didicit, animus ejus transfiguratus est.

TRĀNSFIXŬS, a, um, particip. from transfigo.

TRĀNSFLŬŌ (trans & fluo), is, uxi, uxum, n. 3. *to flow through or out, run out,* μεταῤῥέω. *Plin.* Sanguinem multis non transfluere transfossis, *does not flow from.* *Id.* Si vas fiat e ligno ederæ, vina transfluere, *soaks through.* — Figur. *to flow away, run away.* *Claudian.* Transfluxere dies.

TRĀNSFŎDĬŌ (trans & fodio), is, ōdi, ossum, a. 3. *to run or thrust through, pierce through, transfix,* διορύττω, διαπείρω. *Cæs.* Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur. *Liv.* Deinde fugienti latus transfodisse. *Plin.* Cochlea acu transfossa.

TRĀNSFŌRMĀTĬŌ (transformo), ōnis, f. *a change of form, transformation,* μεταμόρφωσις. *Augustin.*

TRĀNSFŌRMIS (trans & forma), e, adj. *changeable in form, that changes form or shape.* *Ovid.*

TRĀNSFŌRMŌ (trans & formo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to change in form, transform, metamorphose, turn,* μεταμορφόω. *Virg.* Alecto in vultus sese transformat aniles. *Ovid.* gemmas in ignes (*for* stellas). *Quintil.* (Animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur.

TRĀNSFŎRŌ (trans & foro), as, a. 1. *to pierce or run through, perforate, transfix,* διατρυπάω. *Senec.*

TRĀNSFOSSŬS, a, um, particip. from transfodio.

TRĀNSFRĔTĀNŬS (trans & fretum), a, um, adj. *beyond the sea, transmarine.* *Tertull.*

TRĀNSFRĔTĀTĬŌ (transfreto), ōnis, f. *a sailing over a strait, passage over the sea.* *Gell.*

TRĀNSFRĔTŌ (trans & fretum), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to sail across a strait, pass over the sea,* διαπορθμεύω. *Sueton.* Brundisium consules Pompeiusque confugerant, quamprimum transfretaturi. *Ammian.* Ne quis transfretare auderet Ægyptum. — II. TRANS. *to transport over, ferry over.* *Ammian.* Transfretabantur navibus ratibusque. Hence, *Tertull.* conversationem vitæ sine gubernaculo rationis, *h. e. to live.*

TRĀNSFŪGA (transfugio), æ, m. *a deserter, runaway, one who flies or runs over from one to another,* ἀποστάτης, αὐτόμολος. *Liv.* Illa pastorum convenarumque plebs transfuga ex suis populis (of the first inhabitants of Rome). — Especially, *one who goes over to the enemy, a deserter.* *Cic.* Non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere. *Tacit.* Proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt. — Hence, *Lucan.* Transfuga mundi (of one who leaves the Roman empire, and goes over to its enemies). *Pandect.* metalli, *who has fled from a mine.* *Martial.* Ne fias transfuga, vide, *h. e. faithless, untrue.* *Plin.* Paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Græcos transfugæ, *sc.* quia Græce, non Latine de ea scripsere. —— ¶ *Transfuga* is he who goes over from one party to the other, to his own dishonor, and is nearly synonymous with *Deserter,* one who deserts his colors, and so breaks his oath: *Perfuga,* one who comes over to the enemy, in order to serve under his banner. (At least, *transfuga* and *perfuga* are thus distinguished by the ancients, that the former is commonly used by those from whom a man has deserted, the latter by those to whom he has deserted; see *Cic.* *Divin.* 1, 44. *Tacit.* *Germ.* 12. *Liv.* 27, 28. *Sallust.* *Cat.* 57; but on the other hand, see *Sallust.* *Jug.* 54: *Profugus,* any fugitive, who wanders about unsteadily.

TRĀNSFŬGĬŌ (trans & fugio), is, ūgi, ŭgitum, n. 3. *to fly over, go over, desert,* to the enemy, διαφεύγω. *Auct. B. Hisp.* C. Fundanius ex castris adversariorum ad nos transfugit. *Liv.* Multi ad Romanos transfugerunt. — Figur. *Cic.* Ab afflicta amicitia transfugere, atque ad florentem devolare, *to desert it, leave it in the lurch.* *Plaut.* Illius aurea, atque opinio transfugere ad nos, *h. e. are for us, are on our side.*

TRĀNSFŬGĬUM (transfugio), ii, n. *a passing over to the enemy, desertion,* ἀπόστασις, αὐτομολία. *Liv.* and *Tacit.* (in *plur.* of several). — Figur. *Prudent.* Numina transfugio meruere sacrari, *h. e.* qui alienigenæ cum essent, Romam transmigravere, ut ibi colerentur.

TRĀNSFULGĔŌ (trans & fulgeo), es, n. 2. *to shine or gleam through.* *Plin.*

TRĀNSFŪMŌ (trans & fumo), as, n. 1 *to smoke through, steam through.* *Stat.*

TRĀNSFUNCTŌRĬUS (trans & fungor), a, um, adj. *done slackly and carelessly, remiss, negligent.* *Tertull.*

TRĀNSFUNDŌ (trans & fundo), is, ūdi, ūsum, a. 3. *to pour out of one vessel into another, to pour* into something, *pour off,* μεταχέω. *Colum.* aquam in alia vasa. *Cels.* Sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours itself, discharges itself.* *Plin.* Arena liquata in alias fornaces transfunditur. *Id.* Asteria inclusam lucem quandam continet, ac transfundit cum inclinatione, *transmits.* *Lucan.* aliquem in urnam, *sc.* for burial. — Figur. *to transfuse, transfer.* *Cic.* Omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc, atque in hanc transfudisse. *Tacit.* Non in effigies mutas divinum spiritum transfusum. *Curt.* Eorum mores in Macedonas transfundo.

TRĀNSFŪSĬŌ (transfundo), ōnis, f. *a pouring over* from one into another, *pouring* into something, *transfusion,* μεταγγισμός. *Cels.* Ut vera sit illa transfusio, *sc.* sanguinis in arterias. — Figur. *a transferring.* *Pandect.* prioris debiti in aliam obligationem.

TRĀNSFŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from transfundo.

TRĀNSGĔRŌ (trans & gero), is, a. 3. *to carry over* from one place to another, *transport, transfer.* *Plin.* Picæ ova transgerunt alio.

TRĀNSGLŪTĬŌ (trans & glutio), is, a. 4. *to swallow down.* *Veget.*

TRĀNSGRĔDĬŎR (trans & gradior), ĕris, gressus sum, dep. 3. *to go or pass over, pass or cross* any whither, ὑπερβαίνω. *Liv.* Galli in Italiam transgressi. *Id.* Consul per invios montes cum exercitu transgressus. *Plin.* Sol transgrediens in Virginem (*the sign Virgo*). *Id.* Transgressus ad solis occasum, *h. e.* ad regiones occidentales. *Liv.* In Corsicam transgressus. *Tacit.* Media æstate transgressus, *having crossed over* (into Britain). *Tacit.* Transgredior ad vos *Eutrop.* ad Africam, *h. e.* in Africam — With *accus.* of the thing crossed *Cic.* Taurum. *Cæs.* flumen. *Auct. B Afr.* convallem. *Tacit.* colonias, *pass through.* Also, with *ablat.* *Tacit.* Gens Rheno transgressa. —— ¶ Figur. *to go over, pass, proceed.* *Tacit.* Transgredi in partes alicujus, *to go over to, embrace* *Vellei.* Augustus transgressus ad deos *Tacit.* Paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta

transgrediebantur. *Val. Max.* Transgrediamur ad egregium humani animi deflexum, *let us pass on.* — Also, with *accus.* *Val. Max.* Annum nonagesimum transgressa, *over ninety years old.* *Plin.* mensuram, *h. e.* excedere. Also, *to go over, make mention of, adduce.* *Val. Max.* Constantis amicitiæ exempla sine ulla ejus mentione transgressus. Also, *to go beyond, surpass, exceed.* *Plin.* Cæsar solus Marcellum transgressus, *sc.* in the number of his pitched battles. Also, *to pass over, omit.* *Vellei.* mentionem hujus viri. —— ¶ *Transgressus* is also used *passively*; thus, *Liv.* Transgresso Apennino. — The particip. *transgrediendus* occurs. *Auct. B. Afr.* Quæ (loca) erant transgredienda.

TRĀNSGRESSIŌ (transgredior), ōnis, f. *a going over, passing over, passage,* διάβασις. *Cic.* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum. — Hence, *sc.* legis, *a transgression of the law.* *Augustin.* — Also, *a transgression of the usual order of words, transposition,* hyperbaton, ὑπέρβατον. *Cic.* verborum. *Auct.* ad *Her.* (without *verborum*). — Also, *a passing in speaking from one thing to another.* *Quintil.*

TRĀNSGRESSĪVĀ (Id.), verba, *h. e. which do not follow the ordinary conjugation.* *Diomed.*

TRĀNSGRESSŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a transgressor.* *Arnob.* Se de audacibus et transgressoribus vindicare. *Tertull.* Transgressor legis.

TRĀNSGRESSŪS, a, um. See *Transgredior.*

TRĀNSGRESSŪS (transgredior), us, m. *a crossing over, passing over, passage,* διάβασις. *Sallust. fragm.* Æstu secundo, vitare prœlium in transgressu conatus est. *Tacit.* In transgressu amnis.

TRĀNSJACIŌ (trans & jacio), is, a. 3. *for* Trajicio. *Solin.*

TRANSJECTIO, } See *Trajectio,*
TRANSJECTUS, &c. } &c.

TRĀNSIGŌ (trans & ago), is, ēgi, actum, a. 3. *to drive right through, thrust or run through;* with an *accus.* either of the weapon, or of the person or thing pierced. — Of the weapon. *Sil.* Per pectora transigit ensem. *Senec.* Ferrum per ambos transactum artus. — Of the person or thing run through, *to pierce or run through, transfix,* διαπείρω. *Phædr.* pectus gladio. *Tacit.* se ipsum gladio. *Val. Flacc.* Œbasus lævum per luminis orbem transigitur. —— ¶ Also, *to lead, pass, spend.* *Sallust.* Multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transegere. *Sueton.* Adolescentiam omnem per hæc fere transegit. — Hence, Transactus, a, um, *for* elapsus. *Nepos.* Annum mihi temporis des, quo transacto, &c. *having elapsed.* —— ¶ Also, *to dispose of, sell.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *to finish, bring to an end or completion, expedite, despatch, accomplish, conclude,* διατελεῖν, διαπράττεσθαι. *Cic.* Peto a te, ut negotium conficiendum cures, ipse suscipias, transigas. *Sallust.* Reliqua cum Bestia et Scauro secreta transegit. *Cic.* Quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur, *are done, are despatched.* *Sueton.* Philippense bellum duplici prœlio transegit. *Plaut.* Transigere fabulam, *to finish the comedy.* Also, with *cum.* *Tacit. Agric.* 34. Transigite cum expeditionibus, *make an end with, finish.* Also, the *particip.* Transactus, a, um. *Cic.* Transactis meis partibus, ad Antonium audiendum venistis. *Id.* Jam rebus transactis. — Hence, *to bring to a close by a composition, conclude or settle, make an agreement or compact, adjust, agree.* *Terent.* Postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, *let them settle the matter between themselves as they please.* *Cic.* Qui cum reo transigat, post cum accusatore decidat. *Id.* Transigunt (id) HS ducentis millibus. *Id.* Cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia. *Liv.* Transacta re. Hence, Transactum, *an agreement, composition.* *Pandect.* To this may be referred, in a figur. sense, the construction with *cum.* See above.

TRĀNSJICIŌ. See *Trajicio.*

TRĀNSILIŌ, or TRĀNSSILIŌ (trans & salio), is, īlvi and īli, or ĭlŭi, (ultum,) n. and a. 4. *to leap, bound, or spring over,* ὑπεράλλομαι, μεταπηδάω. *Liv.* ex humilioribus in altiorem navem. Also, with *accus.* of the thing leaped over. *Liv.* Remum novos transiluisse muros. *Ovid.* Transilui positas ter in ordine flammas. *Flor.* Rex quaternos equos transilire solitus, *h. e. from one to another.* — Hence, *to come or run quickly over, fly over.* *Auct. B. Hisp.* ad nos. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to go, run, or pass over;* especially, with eagerness or haste, *to leap over, fly, speed.* *Flor.* per Thraciam, *speed through, travel rapidly through.* *Liv.* ab illo consilio ad aliud. *Plin.* ad ornamenta ea, *h. e.* accedere, consequi ea. *Id.* Onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniæ, *h. e.* nomen onychis transit ad gemmam significandam. *Horat.* Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, *leap across* in defiance, *shoot across.* —— ¶ Also, *to leap over,* figur.; *h. e. skip over, pass over, omit, pass by.* *Cic.* Transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere. *Id.* Ne ex multis rebus gestis M. Antonii unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio. *Ovid.* Proxima pars vitæ transilienda meæ, *passed over in silence.* —— ¶ Also, *to overleap, overstep, transgress.* *Cic.* lineas. *Horat.* munera modici liberi, *overleap, indulge in to excess,* implying wantonness and recklessness.

TRĀNSILIS (transeo, or transilio), e, adj. *springing or passing over.* *Plin.* palmes, *h. e. which is so long that it can pass to the next tree, and so become a* tradux. *Plin.*

TRĀNSITIŌ (transeo), ōnis, f. *a going over, passing over, passage,* διάβασις. *Vitruv.* Donicum Sol de eo trigono in alium signum transitionem fecerit. *Cic.* Transitiones ad plebem, *h. e.* a patricio ordine ad plebeium. — Hence, *a going over to the enemy, desertion.* *Liv.* Sed transitio sociorum, fuga ut tutior mora videretur, effecit. *Id.* Itaque transitiones ad hostem fiebant. — Also, *the passing of a malady from one person to another, infection.* *Ovid.* Multaque corporibus transitione nocent. — Also, in speech, *a transition* to something else. *Auct.* ad *Her.* — Also, *a passing over,* h. e. *the change of a noun or verb by declension and conjugation.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a passing over, passing by.* *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, 18. Natura deorum cernitur imaginibus, similitudine et transitione perceptis, *h. e. the passing over or constant afflux of atoms.* So, also, *Id. Ibid.* 39. Transitio visionum. —— ¶ Also, *a passage.* *Cic.* Transitiones perviæ.

TRĀNSITĪVŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. in grammar, *passing over to some other person, transitive;* of verbs or nouns. *Priscian.*

TRĀNSITŌ (frequentat. from transeo), as, *to go through, pass through.* *Cic.* *Att.* 5, 21. (which seems to be the only instance.)

TRĀNSITŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a passer over or by, a passenger.* *Ammian.*

TRĀNSITŌRIĒ (transitorius), adv. *in passing, cursorily, by the way.* *Hieronym.*

TRĀNSITŌRIŪS (transitor), a, um, adj. *that one may pass through or over, passable, previous.* *Sueton.* Domum primo transitoriam nominavit, *sc.* as affording a passage from the Palatine to the Esquiline hill. *Lamprid.* forum.

TRĀNSITŪS (transeo), us, m. *a passing or going over* from one place to another, *a passage, crossing,* of a ditch, a river, &c. μετάβασις. *Cic.* fossæ. *Hirt.* Flumine impeditum transitum videbat. *Cæs.* Flumen difficili transitu. *Plin.* Inde in montes octo dierum transitus. *Liv.* Dare transitum Pœno per agros. *Tacit.* Capta in transitu urbs Ninos, *as he passed along, on his passage.* *Id.* Transitum Alpium parans. *Liv.* Transitum claudere. Figur. *Quintil.* a pueritia in adolescentiam. — Hence, *a going over to the enemy, defection.* *Tacit.* Facili transitu ad validiores. — Also, in painting, *a passage or transition* from shade to light, from one color to another. *Ovid.* Transitus ipse lumina fallit, *sc.* colorum. *Plin.* coloris. — In speech, *passage or transition* from one particular to another. *Quintil.* Also, *Id.* versuum, *from one line to another* (in reading). — Also, *a passing over,* h. e. *change, transformation.* *Plin.* in alias figuras. So, also, of the notes in music. *Quintil.* Also, *the change of verbs and nouns, according to their personal endings and cases,* h. e. *conjugation and declension, inflection.* *Varr.* — Also, *passage* into another family. *Gell.* in alienam familiam. —— ¶ Also, *a passing through, passage.* *Liv.* per urbes. *Ovid.* Datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures. —— ¶ Also, *the place to pass over or through, passage.* *Liv.* Transitus insidere. *Plin.* spiritus, *h. e. the windpipe.* —— ¶ Also, *a passing by or over.* *Cic.* Tempestatis. *Tacit.* In transitu capta urbs, *in passing, as he passed.* (See above.) — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* Quæ leviter in transitu attigeram, *in passing, by the way.*

TRĀNSITŪS, a, um, particip. from transeo.

TRĀNSJŪGŌ (trans & jugo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *Mela.* Athos mons a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, *h. e. subjugated, subdued,* as it were; *or,* ultra jugum transitus, *crossed over.* (Others read *transnavigatus.*)

TRĀNSJUNGŌ (trans & jugo), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to remove and tackle in elsewhere;* as, for instance, to put a mule in the traces, which had been used to lead, &c. *Pandect.*

TRĀNSLĀPSŪS (trans & labor), a, um, particip. *gliding or flying by.* *Claudian.* Padum.

TRANSLATICIE, } See *Translatitie,*
TRANSLATICIUS. } &c.

TRĀNSLĀTIŌ, or TRĀLĀTIŌ (transfero), ōnis, f. *a transferring or removing from one to another,* μεταφορά. *Sueton.* Translatio domicilii. *Cic.* Translatio pecuniarum a justis dominis ad alienos. — Also, *the transferring of plants, transplantation.* *Colum.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *engrafting.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a declining, turning off.* — Of a judge, an accuser, a place, &c.; otherwise called *exceptio; exception, demurrer.* *Cic. Inv.* 1, 8. — Of a crime or accusation. *Cic.* Nomen suum alicui ad translationem criminis commodare. —— ¶ Also, *a trope, metaphor,* μεταφορά. *Cic.* verecunda. —— ¶ Also, *a translation, version.* *Quintil.* Hæc (convinctio) ex συνδέσμῳ magis propria translatio videtur. —— ¶ Also, *change, exchange.* *Quintil.* temporum. —— ¶ Also, for *the figure* metathesis, *which transposes letters.* *Diomed.*

TRĀNSLĀTITIĒ, or TRĀLĀTITIĒ, or -CIĒ (translatitius), adv. *slightly, negligently, remissly.* *Pandect.*

TRĀNSLĀTITIŪS, or TRĀLĀTITIŪS, or -CIŪS (translatus, tralatus), a, um, adj. *that is transferred or passed over from one to another.* —— ¶ Hence, *handed down by custom, customary, usual.* *Cic.* edictum, *h. e. the usual or customary edict of the governors of provinces, which each governor found in his province, and for the most part retained, except that he sometimes made a few additions thereto.* Also, *Id.* Alterum caput (*sc.* rogationis Tribunorum plebis) est tralatitium de impunitate. —— ¶ Hence, generally, *common, ordinary, usual, every-day.* *Sueton.* Efferre aliquem raptim translatitio funere. *Id.* Non translititiæ, et breves, sed maximæ plurimæque postulationes. *Gell.* Verba hercle non translaticia, sed cujusdam nativæ dulcedinis. *Cic.* Hoc vero tralatitium est, *is usual;* or also *stands in the* edictum tralatitium. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Nosti enim hæc tralatitia, *usual course or routine of things.* — It may sometimes be, *common, not remarkable, nothing strange.*

TRĀNSLĀTĪVŪS (transfero), a, um, adj. *turning off, declining, demurring.* *Cic.* constitutio.

TRĀNSLĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who transfers;* hence Verres is called by *Cic.* Translator quæsturæ (*for* pecuniæ publicæ, *the quæstor's chest*), because, when he was quæstor, he embezzled the public money which he had taken from the treasury in the name of the consul

Carbo, and carried it to Sylla. —— ¶ Also, a translator. Hieronym.

TRĀNSLĀTŬS, or TRĀLĀTŬS, a, um. See Transfero.

TRĀNSLĀTŬS, or TRĀLĀTŬS (transfero), us, m. a carrying or bringing by; especially, a solemn procession. Senec.

TRĀNSLĔGŌ (trans & lego), is, a. 3. to read over, read off, διαγινώσκω. Plaut.

TRĀNSLŎQUŎR. See Traloquor.

TRĀNSLŪCĔŌ, or TRĀLŪCĔŌ (trans & luceo), es, n. 2. to shine over or across, pass by shining, be reflected. Lucret. E speculo in speculum tralucet imago. —— ¶ Also, to shine through, transmit light, be visible through something, διαφαίνω. Ovid. Ille in liquidis translucet aquis (of a person in the water). Plin. Translucens fissura. Plin. Gemma nigerrimo colore translucens.

TRĀNSLŪCĬDŬS, or TRĀLŪCĬDŬS (trans & lucidus), a, um, adj. transparent, pellucid, διαφανής. Plin. crystallus. Figur. Quintil. Illa translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio res ipsas effeminat, quæ illo verborum habitu vestiuntur (where there is an allusion to the transparent garments then worn by women).

TRĀNSMĂRĪNŬS (trans & marinus), a, um, adj. beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine, ὑπερθαλάσσιος. Plaut. Ego transmarinus hospes sum Diapontius. Cic. Arcessere res transmarinas. Quintil. Transmarina peregrinatio. Liv. legationes, which have come over sea.

TRĀNSMĔĀBĬLĬS (transmeo), e, adj. passable, that can be passed through. Auson.

TRĀNSMĔĀTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. ad transmeandum aptus. Tertull.

TRĀNSMĔŌ, or TRĀMĔŌ (trans & meo), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. to go or pass through. Plin. Sole xii signa transmeante. Id. Quidquid non transmeat (in cribrando). — Also, to pass over or across. Tacit. Transmeantibus terra marique ducibus. Ammian. Freto transmeato.

TRĀNSMĪGRĀTĬŌ (transmigro), ōnis, f. a change of country, a transmigration. Prudent.

TRĀNSMĪGRŌ (trans & migro), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to remove to anothes dwelling place, transmigrate, migrate to some place, μετοικέω. Liv. Transmigrare Veios, to Veii. Sueton. E Carinis Esquilias in hortos Mæcenatianos transmigravit, removed. — Also, of inanimate things. Plin. Arbor transmigrat, h. e. lets itself be transplanted elsewhere.

TRĀNSMISSĬŌ (transmitto), ōnis, f. a passing over, passage, διάπλοος. Cic.

TRĀNSMISSŬS (Id.), us, m. a passing over, passage, διάπλοος. Cæs. B. Gall. 5, 2, and 13. —— ¶ Also, a transmitting to another. Pacuv. ap. Non.

TRĀNSMISSŬS, or TRĀMISSŬS, a, um, particip. from transmitto, or tramitto.

TRĀNSMITTŌ, or TRĀMITTŌ (trans & mitto), is, isi, issum, a. 3. to let or make come or go over, send from one place to another, send over, make or let cross over, convey over, διαπέμπω. Liv. classem in Eubœam. Id. classem Corcyram. Id. Transmissum per viam tigillum, laid across or athwart. Tacit. pecora in campum, sc. to feed. Colum. (of cheese), materiam in formas, transfer. Tacit. vim in aliquem, h. e. adhibere. Justin. Asia vitia Romam (to Rome) transmisit, transmitted. Liv. Ne in Italiam transmittant Galli bellum, let it pass, give it a passage. Vellei. Quo minus Cæsar legiones posset transmittere, send across, transport across. —— ¶ Also, to deliver over, make over, &c. — Thus, to consign, commit, intrust. Cic. bellum Pompeio. — Also, to make over, give over, deliver. Plin. Ep. Hæc hereditas transmittenda erat filiæ fratris. Also, to deliver over, make over, by sale. Plaut. illam mihi. — Also, to give, devote. Cic. suum tempus temporibus amicorum. —— ¶ Also, to let go or fly over something, to send or throw over. Plin. tectum lapide vel missili, over the house with a stone or missile, h. e. throw a stone or missile over the house. Virg. Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, h. e. to cross over, sail across. Ovid. Quantum cœli funda potest transmittere plumbo, can sling over or through. —— ¶ Also, to cross over, go, run, fly, swim or pass over, with an accus. of the thing passed over. Liv. Iberum Pœnos transmisisse. Cic. Maria transmisit. Id. Grues maria transmittunt, fly over, cross. Virg. Cervi transmittunt cursu campos, scour across, run over. Plin. mare, swim over. Stat. fossas saltu, leap over. And, in pass. Cic. Duo sinus, quos tramitti oporteret. Tacit. Transmisso amne. Also, without the accus. Cic. Sin ille ante transmisisset. Liv. ex Corsica in Sardiniam. Id. Uticam (to Utica) ab Lilybæo. Also, to go over, desert. Vellei. Domitius præcipiti periculo transmisit ad Cæsarem. — Hence, to get over, clear, escape. Plin. Ep. discrimen. So, Lucan. Fata transmissa. — Also, to pass over in silence. Tacit. aliquid silentio. And without silentio. Sil. tuos honores. — Also, to let pass, pass over, neglect, disregard, slight, omit. Stat. Leo imbelles vitulos transmittit. Tacit. aliquid dissimulatione. Id. Apud nos vis imperii valet, inania transmittuntur, are disregarded, made no account of. — Also, to pass, of time. Plin. Ep. omne hoc tempus. (See below at the end.) —— ¶ Also, to let through, let go through, let pass, give a passage to. Liv. equum per amnem, h. e. to ride through. Id. Galli cum bona pace exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, let pass. Plin. Benacus Mincium amnem transmittens. Id. Cribrum tantum arenas transmittens, letting pass, passing. Tacit. Primum venenum transmisit, h. e. dejecit, he passed. Senec. lucem, let through, transmit. Figur. Id. Animo transmittente quidquid acceperat, h. e. not retaining, forgetting. — Hence, to stick through, run through, pierce, transfix. Sil. pectus cuspide. — Also, to drive, thrust or stick something through something. Plaut. brachium per corium. Senec. facem per pectus. Cels. acum. —— ¶ Also, to let by, let go by, let pass. Val. Flacc. Stat tumulo, transmittens agmina, having them pass by. Plin. Ep. Febrium ardorem immotus transmittit, lets go by, goes through. Stat. hastam, let it go by by starting aside. — Hence, to pass, spend, finish. Senec. vitam per obscurum. Plin. quatuor menses in specu. Stat. Transmissum ævum, past, gone by. To this may be referred, Plin. Ep. Ecquid denique secessus, voluptates, regionisque abundantiam in offensa transmitteres.

TRĀNSMONTĀNŬS (trans & montanus), a, um, adj. that is or dwells beyond the mountains, tramontane, ὑπερόρειος. Liv.

TRĀNSMŌTĬŌ (transmoveo), ōnis, f. a carrying or moving a thing over to a place, a removing. Martian. Capell.

TRĀNSMŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from transmoveo.

TRĀNSMŎVĔŌ (trans & moveo), es, ōvi, ōtum, a. 2. to carry over, to remove from one place to another, transfer, μετακινέω. Terent. Labore alieno magnam partam gloriam verbis sæpe in se transmovet, h. e. sibi attribuit, ascribes to himself. —— ¶ Also, to move away, remove. Tacit. Syria transmotæ legiones, removed from Syria.

TRĀNSMŪTĀTĬŌ (transmuto), ōnis, f. a changing, transposing, transmuting. Quintil. Duos in uno nomine faciebat barbarismos Tinca Placentinus, precculam pro pergula dicens, et immutatione, cum c pro g uteretur, et transmutatione, cum r præponeret e antecedenti.

TRĀNSMŪTŌ (trans & muto), as, a. 1. to change, transpose, transfer, transmute, μεταλλάττω. Horat. (de fortuna) Transmutat incertos honores, nunc mihi, nunc aliis benigna. Lucret. Transmutans dextera lævis.

TRĀNSNĂTŌ. See Tranato.

TRĀNSNĀVĬGŌ (trans & navigo), and TRĀNĀVĬGŌ, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to sail over or across, διαπλέω. Frontin. Angustias maris transnavigare. Sulpic. Sever. Tot maria transnavigavimus.

TRĀNSNŌ. See Trano.

TRĀNSNŌMĬNĀTĬŌ (transnomino), ōnis, f. the changing of a name; hence, metonymy. Diomed.

TRĀNSNŌMĬNŌ (trans & nomino), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to change the name, call by another name, μετονομάζω. Sueton.

TRĀNSNŪMĔRŌ (trans & numero), as, a. 1. to number or count over or out (in payment), ὑπεραριθμέω. Auct. ad Herenn.

TRĀNSPĂDĀNŬS (trans & Padanus, from Padus), a, um, adj. that is or dwells beyond the Po. Cic. Transpadani clientes. Plin. Ep. regio. Catull. Aut Transpadanum: ut meos quoque attingam. Plin. Italia Transpadana (is a part of Gallia Cisalpina, which is a part of Italy). Id. Transpadani, the inhabitants of this country.

TRĀNSPECTŬS, } See Transspectus, &c.
TRĀNSPĬCĬŌ. }

TRĀNSPLANTŌ (trans & planto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to transplant. Sedul. Dii transplantati, h. e. plants which received divine honors.

TRĀNSPŌNŌ (trans & pono), is, ŏsui, ŏsitum, a. 3. to remove from one place to another, transfer, transpose, μετατίθημι. Pallad. brassicam, to transplant. Gell. statuam in locum inferiorem. Plin. Ep. onera in flumen. —— ¶ Also, to carry over, transport. Justin. Victorem exercitum transponere in Italiam. Tacit. milites in terras.

TRĀNSPORTĀTĬŌ (transporto), ōnis, f. a removing or transporting from one place to another, transportation, διακομιδή. Senec. Populorum transportationes, h. e. migrations from one place to another

TRĀNSPORTŌ (trans & porto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to carry, convey, or bring from one place to another, transport, bring over to a place, carry or conduct to a place, μετακομίζω. Cic. exercitum in Græciam. Cæs. exercitum Rhenum. Nepos. copias secum. Virg. aliquem fluenta. — Hence, to banish, exile, transport. Sueton. Agrippam in insulam transportavit.

TRĀNSPŎSĬTĪVŬS (transpono), a, um, adj. that transfers or transports. Quintil.

TRĀNSPŎSĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from transpono.

TRĀNSPUNGŌ (trans & pungo), is, a. 3. to prick through. Cæl. Aurel. Lienem igneo cautere transpungere.

TRĀNSRHĒNĀNŬS (trans & Rhenanus), a, um, adj. that lives beyond the Rhine. Cæs.

TRĀNSSCENDŌ, } See Transcendo, &c.
TRĀNSSCENSŬS. }

TRĀNSSCINDŌ. See Transcindo.

TRĀNSSCRĪBŌ, } See Transcribo, &c.
TRĀNSSCRĪPTĬŌ. }

TRĀNSSĔRŌ, } See Transero.
TRĀNSSERTŬS. }

TRĀNSSĬLĬŌ. See Transilio.

TRĀNSSPECTŬS, or TRĀNSPECTŬS (transpicio), us, m. a looking or seeing through, δίοψις. Lucret.

TRĀNSSPĬCĬŌ, or TRĀNSPĬCĬŌ (trans & specio), is, exi, ectum, a. 3. to see or look through. Lucret. Quæ foris transpiciuntur, sc. per januam, what are seen beyond.

TRĀNSSULTŌ, or TRĀNSULTŌ (frequentat. of transilio), as, n. 1. to leap over. Liv. in recentem equum ex fesso (equo).

TRĀNSSŪMŌ, or TRĀNSŪMŌ (trans & sumo), is, msi, mtum, a. 3. to take over; hence, to take to one's self, assume. Stat. cultus mutatos. Id. hastam læva.

TRĀNSSUMPTĬŌ, or TRĀNSUMPTĬŌ, or -MTĬŌ (transumo), ōnis, f. a transferring of a word from a proper to an improper signification, same as metalepsis. Quintil.

TRĀNSSUMPTĪVŬS, or TRĀNSUMPTĪVŬS, or -MTĪVŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as Transpositivus. Quintil.

TRĀNSSŬŌ, or TRĀNSŬŌ (trans & suo), is, ŭi, ūtum, a. 3. to stitch or sew through. Cels. palpebram. Ovid. Exta transuta verubus.

TRĀNSSŪTŬS, or TRĀNSŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from transsuo, or transuo.

TRĀNSTHĒBAÏTĀNŬS (trans & Thebais), a, um, adj. that is on or belongs to the other side of the Thebaid. Trebell. Poll. milites.

TRANSTIBERINUS (trans & Tiberinus), a, um, adj. *that is beyond the Tiber, that belongs to the other side of the Tiber.* Martial.

TRANSTIGRITANUS (trans & Tigritanus), a, um, adj. *situated beyond the Tigris, that belongs to the other side of the Tigris.* Ammian.

TRANSTILLUM (dimin. of transtrum), i, n. *a small cross-beam.* Vitruv.

TRANSTINEO (trans & teneo), es, n. 2. *to reach across or through.* Plaut. Nimis beat, quod commeatus transtinet trans parietem, *h. e.* commeatus seu transitus trans parietem patet: paries nobis pervius est.

TRANSTRUM (transeo, *as if* transitrum; others differently), i, n. *sc.* lignum, *a cross-beam* used in building. Vitruv. — Also, generally, *any cross-beam, a piece of wood that lies across.* Plin. —— ¶ Also, Transtrum, *sc.* scamnum, properly, *a cross-bench*; hence, *a bench or seat, for rowers* in a vessel, ζυγὸς σκάφης, καταζύγωμα πλοίων. Pers. Ad transtrum navis. The *plur.* is more frequent. Cæs. and Virg.

TRANSVARICO (trans & varico), as, a. 1. *to straddle, part the legs wide.* Veget.

TRANSVECTIO, and TRAVECTIO (transveho), ōnis, f. *a passing over or across.* Plin. Paneg. saxorum. Cic. Acherontis, *over the Acheron.* —— ¶ Also, *a passing or riding by or past.* Hence, Transvectio equitum, *a riding by of the knights it was a solemn procession of the Roman knights, when on every fifteenth of July, they rode in procession to the capitol*: especially, *a grand and solemn procession every fifth year, when they rode by the censor, and received his decision respecting their conduct, and were in a manner reviewed.* Sueton.

TRANSVECTUS, particip. from transveho.

TRANSVEHO (trans & veho), and TRAVEHO, is, exi, ectum, a. 3. *to carry from one place to another,* or *to carry, convey or bring over to a place, transport,* διακομίζω. Cæs. Nuntios ad eum mittit, quid militum transvexisset. Liv. Ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres. Id. naves plaustris. Senec. Non puppis umbras furva transvexit meas. Sil. Et medio abruptus fluitabat in amne solutis pons vinclis, qui Dardanium transvexerat agmen. Id. Flumineam texit, qua transvehat agmina, classem. Sueton. Neque exercitum in Britanniam transvexit, nisi, &c. Plin. Magnitudo navium plaustris transvehi prohibet. Id. Bosphorus Thracius, qua Darius copias ponte transvexit. Plin. Navem Argo humeris travectam Alpes (*accus.* depending upon *trans*), diligentiores tradunt. Pandect. Qui corpus defuncti in itinere per vicos aut oppidum transvexerunt. — Hence, Transvehor, ĕris, vectus sum, as a *depon.* often signifies, *to travel or sail over.* Sallust. Persæ navibus in Africam transvecti. Liv. cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus. Also, with the *accus.* of that over which one sails or rides. Cic. (in poetry) Nam nemo hæc unquam est transvectus cærula cursu. — Also, *to swim over.* Varr. flumen. — Also, *to ride over or to a place.* Tacit. — Also, *to fly over or to a place.* Claudian. Transvehitur Tuscos, Apenninas volata stringitur. —— ¶ Also, Transveho, *to carry, bring, convey over or by,* as in a triumphal procession. Liv. arma carpentis. Flor. Primus dies pecunias transvehit. — Hence, Transvehor (as a *depon.*), *to ride or pass by in solemn review.* Liv. Equites transvehuntur, *sc.* in the public review. (See Transvectio.) — Hence, *to go or pass by, pass away,* of time. Tacit. Transvectum est tempus. —— ¶ Also, Transveho, *to conduct, lead, or carry through.* Pandect. corpus defuncti per vicos. Hence, *to transfix.* Cels. 7, 7, 8. Acus partem palpebræ transvehat (where others read more correctly *transuat*).

TRANSVENA (transvenio), æ, m. *one that comes from another place or country, a stranger, sojourner.* Tertull.

TRANSVENIO (trans & venio), is, n. 3. *to come from or over.* Tertull. Anima inde (*h. e.* a Deo) transvenit.

TRANSVERBERO (trans & verbero), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to strike or beat through, pierce, transfix,* διελαύνω. Cic. Aut præclara bestia venabulo transverberatur. Virg. Cujus apertum adversi longa transverberat abiete pectus. Id. Hasta volans clypei transverberat æra. Apul. Aves aera volitando transverberant, *fly through.* Liv. Transverberatis scutis. — Tacit. Transverberatus in utrumque latus (where, probably, *in* ought to be omitted).

TRANSVERSARIUS (transversus), a, um, adj. *placed athwart or across, transversal,* ἐπικάρσιος. Cæs. ligna, *cross-beams.* Also, as a *subst.* Vitruv. Transversaria, *cross-pieces, cross-beams.*

TRANSVERSE (transversus), adv. *across, crosswise, athwart, transversely, obliquely,* ἐγκαρσίως. Vitruv.

TRANSVERSIM (Id.), adv. same as *Transverse.* Tertull.

TRANSVERSUS, or TRANSVORSUS, a, um, particip. from transverto. —— ¶ Adj. *that is or lies across, athwart, overthwart, crosswise, transverse, traverse, oblique,* πλάγιος, ἐπικάρσιος. Cæs. fossa. Cic. via, *a cross-street, cross-way*; so, Liv. limes; and, Id. trames. Cic. Transverso foro ambulare, *across the forum.* Horat. Versibus incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum. Colum. In arando maxime est observandum, semper ut transversus mons sulcetur. Plin. Mugiles tam præcipuæ velocitatis, ut transversa navigia interim superjacient. Id. Digitus transversus, *a finger's breadth.* Hence, Cic. Non licet transversum digitum discedere. So, also, unguis, *for* digitus; as, Cic. A recta conscientia transversum, unguem non oportet discedere, *h. e. not a finger's breadth; not in the least.* Figur. Cic. Incurrit tranversa fortuna, *in the way,* h. e. *thwarting, unfavorable, adverse, stopping his course.* Hence, Senec. Transversum agere aliquem, *to turn him from the right way; to lead aside or astray.* So, also, in reading or writing, *to divert from the subject.* Plin. — Hence, as a *subst.* Transversum, i, n. *a cross or transverse situation or direction.* Plin. In transversum, *across, transversely.* Id. Per transversum, *across, transversely*; and, Ex transverso, *across, transversely*: as, Plaut. Ex transverso, quasi cancer, cedit, *sideways.* Also, figur. Ex transverso, *unexpectedly, contrary to opinion.* Petron.; so, De transverso, *contrary to expectation*; as, Cic. Ecce autem de transverso Cæsar rogat. — Also, *adverbially,* Transversum, *and* Transversa, *obliquely, sidewise, askant.* Cato ap. Gell. Transversum trudere a recte consulendo, *to withdraw.* Virg. Transversa tuentibus hircis, *looking askant.* Val. Flacc. Aliquem transversa tueri, *to look askant at.* Virg. Mutati venti transversa fremunt, *from the side, sidewise.*

TRANSVERTO, or TRANSVORTO (trans & verto, or vorto), is, ti, sum, a. 3. *to turn from one place to another; to turn to* a place. Jul. Firmic. consilia hæc atque varia cogitatione. Hence, Apul. defensionem in accusationem, *to change.* —— ¶ Also, *to turn away, avert.* Arnob. Inhonestas famas adjungitis diis vestris, si eos aliter negatis præstare quæ bona sunt, atque inimica transvertere, nisi prius empti capellarum fuerint atque ovium sanguine. Tertull. Qua licentia, Valentine, fortes meos transvertis? —— ¶ See, also, Transversus, a, um.

TRANSVIO, or TRAVIO, as, same as *Transmeo.* Lucret.

TRANSULTO. See *Transsulto.*

TRANSUMO, TRANSUMPTIO, TRANSUMPTIVUS. } See *Transsumo,* &c.

TRANSUO. See *Transsuo.*

TRANSVOLITO (trans & volito), as, n. 1. *to fly over; to fly through.* Lucret. Inter septa meant voces, et claustra domorum transvolitant.

TRANSVOLO (trans & volo), and TRAVOLO, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to fly over, beyond, or to the other side,* διαπέτομαι. Plin. Perdices non transvolant Bœotiæ fines in Attica. Id. Grues Pontum transvolaturæ. Senec. Vultur relicto transvolet Tityo forus. Plin. Delphini tanta vi exsiliunt, ut plerumque vela navium transvolent. — Hence, figur. *to fly over,* h. e. *to come over quickly, ride, sail,* &c. *over, pass over.* Asin. Poll. in Cic. Ep. Alpes transvolare. Liv. Eques se ad equos recipit: transvolat inde in partem alteram, suis victoriæ nuntius. Auct. ad Herenn. Alexandro si vita longior data esset, Oceanum manus Macedonum transvolasset, *h. e.* transcendisset. Horat. Transvolat in medio posita, et fugientia captat, *h. e.* præterit, negligit, *passes over, slights, neglects.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to fly through, pass quickly through.* Lucret. Transvolat ignis. Plin. Cogitatio animum subito travolans, *h. e.* veniens in animum, *or* prætereiens animum. —— ¶ Also, *to fly past or by.* Horat. Hence, figur. *to go, run,* &c. *past or by quickly.* Plin. Nilus insulas transvolat.

TRANSVOLVO (trans & volvo), is, a. 3. *to unroll.* Figur. Prudent. Donec rotata annalium transvolverentur millia.

TRANSVORO (trans & voro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to gulp down, devour.* Arnob. — Figur. *to devour, consume.* Apul. opes.

TRANSUTUS. See *Transsuo.*

TRAPETUM (from τραπέω, *to tread* grapes, which is from τρέπω, *to turn*), i, n. and TRAPETUS, i, m. and TRAPES, ĕtis, m. *an olive-press, oil-press.* Cato, Varr., Virg. and Plin.

TRAPEZITA (τραπεζίτης), æ, m. *a banker, money-changer.* Plaut.

TRAPEZOPHORUS (τραπεζοφόρος, -ον), on, adj. *supporting a table.* Hence, *subst.* Trapezophoron, i, n. *any thing that supports a table,* h. e. *a foot or pillar of a table*; for this purpose, the ancients often used statues. Cic. Trapezophoron (*accus.*). Pandect. Trapezophora (*plur.*), h. e. *table-supporters, statues to support a table.*

TRAPEZOS (Τραπεζοῦς), untis, f. *a city in Pontus.* Tacit.

TRASIMENUS, or TRASYMENUS, a, um, adj. for example, Cic. and Liv. Lacus Trasimenus, *or,* absol. Liv. Trasimenus, *sc.* lacus, *the Trasimenian lake,* or *lake Trasimenus,* now *Lago di Perugia, lake Perugia, a lake in Etruria, near which Hannibal defeated the Romans.* — Hence, Trasimēnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to this lake.* Ovid. litora, *the banks of this lake.* Sil. vada. — Hence, also, Trasimenicus, a, um, adj. *Trasimenian.* Sidon. strages, *h. e. the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*

TRAVEHO, &c. See *Transveho,* &c.

TRAVIO, as, n. 1. See *Transvio.*

TRAULIZI (τραυλίζει), leviter balbutit: a Greek word from τραυλὸς, balbus, blæsus. Lucret. Balba loqui non quit, traulizi: muta pudens est, *she lisps.*

TRAVOLO. See *Transvolo.*

TREBACITER (trebax), adv. *cunningly, slyly, shrewdly.* Sidon. Malui factum confiteri simpliciter, quam trebaciter diffiteri.

TREBATIUS TESTA, *a lawyer and friend of Cicero.* Cic. and Horat.

TREBAX (perhaps from τριβακὸς, multo exercitatus et tritus), adj. perhaps, *having experience, skilled in the ways of the world*: hence, *cunning, crafty, shrewd, sly.* Sidon. Colligit se trebacissimus senex.

TREBELLIANUS (Trebellius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to, named after, or proceeding from Trebellius, Trebellian.* Pandect. Trebellianum senatusconsultum, *h. e.* so called because *passed in the consulship of Trebellius.*

TREBELLICUS, a, um, adj. *Trebellian.* Plin. vinum, *h. e.* probably so named from a place in Campania.

TREBELLIUS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* — As an adj. *Trebellian.* — As a *subst.* Trebellius, *the name of a man.* Trebellia, *the name of a woman.*

TREBIA, æ, f. *a town in Umbria,* now *Trevi.* Arnob. — Hence, Trebiānus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Trebia.* Arnob. Trebiani dii. Sueton. Trebiani, *the inhabitants of Trebia.* — Hence, also, Trebias, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Tre-*

bia. Plin. Trebiates, *the inhabitants of Trebia.* —— ¶ Also, Trebia, æ, m. *a river of* Gallia Cispadana, *emptying into the Po, not far from Placentia* (now *Piacenza*), *where Hannibal defeated the Romans. Liv.*

TRĔBŬLA, æ, f. *the name of three towns in Italy. One belonging to the Sabines,* Trebula Mutusca. *Jul. Obseq.; or, simply,* Mutusca. *Virg.* Also, *another belonging to the Sabines,* Trebula Suffena. *Plin.* And, *the third in Campania. Liv.* — Hence, Trebulānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Trebula. Cic.* ager, (probably) *Sabine. Martial.* caseus. *Liv.* Trebulani, *the inhabitants* (probably *Sabine*). *Cic.* Trebulanum, *sc.* rus *or* prædium, *an estate* (probably) *in Campania.*

TRĔCĒNĀRĬŬS (treceni), a, um, adj. *containing three hundred, of three hundred. Varr.* In agro Faventino trecenariæ appellantur vites, quod jugerum trecenas amphoras reddat, *h. e.* culeos quindecim, quos paulo supra proposuerat: hi autem amphoras faciunt trecentas. (Al. leg. *tricenariæ.*)

TRĔCĒNĪ (tres & centum), æ, a, adj. *three hundred to each, three hundred,* distributively. *Liv.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *three hundred,* not distributively. *Plin.*

TRĔCENTĒNĪ (Id.), æ, a, adj. *three hundred to each;* or, simply, *three hundred,* τριακόσιοι. *Colum.*

TRĔCENTĒSĬMŬS (trecenti), a, um, adj. *the three hundredth,* τριακόσιος. *Liv.* Anno trecentesimo decimo, quam, &c.

TRĔCENTĪ (tres & centum), æ, a, adj. *three hundred,* τριακόσιοι. *Cic., Virg., &c.*

TRĔCENTĬĒS (trecenti), adv. *three hundred times,* τριακοσιάκις. *Catull.*

TRĔCENTUM, *for* Trecenti, æ, a, or, *for* Ter centum. *Pandect.*

TRĔCHĔDIPNUM (τρεχέδειπνος, -ον, hastening to a feast), i, n. *sc.* vestimentum, *a running-garment, such as parasites threw on, that they might the more speedily come to the distribution of the meats and the sportula. Juvenal.*

TRĔDĔCĬĒS (tredecim), adverb, *thirteen times. Cic.* Tredecies sestertium (*neut.*), *thirteen hundred thousand* sestertii.

TRĔDĔCIM (tres & decem), adj. *thirteen,* τρισκαίδεκα. *Liv.*

TRĔGĔMĬNĪ, *for* Trigemini. *Pandect.*

TREIS, or TRIS, *three.* See *Tres.*

TRĔMĔBUNDŬS (tremo), a, um, adj. *trembling much, quivering, quaking, quavering,* περίτρομος. *Cic.* Si postem tremebunda manu tenuit. *Ovid.* Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum membra solum. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Leniter tremebunda voce. *Sil.* cornus tremebunda, *h. e.* hasta tremens. *Sil.* Tremebunda tela. *Colum.* (*de cucumere*) Candidus, effetæ tremebundior ubere porcæ, *h. e.* mobilior, *or* mollior.

TRĔMĔFĂCĬŌ (tremo & facio), ăcis, ēci, actum, a. 3. *to make to tremble or quake with fear, terrify,* καρασείω, ἐκπλήττω. *Virg.* Jupiter annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum. *Id.* Licet Alcides Lernam tremefecerit arcu. *Claudian.* Insolito belli tremefecit murmure Thulen. *Propert.* Nec folia hiberno tam tremefacta Noto. *Ovid.* Crederis infelix, scuticæ tremefactus habenis ante pedes dominæ procubuisse tuæ. *Senec.* Astra tuo vultu tremefacta. *Virg.* Jove dicente deum domus alta silescit, et tremefacta solo tellus. *Stat.* Cum pueri tremefacta quies, oculique jacentis infusum sensere diem.

TRĔMĔFACTŬS, a, um, particip. from tremefacio.

TRĔMENDŬS (tremo), a, um, adj. *terrible, frightful, fearful, tremendous. Virg.* rex, *h. e. Pluto. Horat.* Chimæra. *Id.* tumultus. *Ovid.* sceptra Jovis. *Id.* oculi. *Id.* cuspis Achillis. *Val. Flacc.* nefas. *Plin.* Tigris animal velocitatis tremendæ.

TRĔMĬPĒS (tremo & pes), ĕdis, adj. *trembling with the feet. Varr.* ap. *Non.* Nec quassagipennas anates, tremipedes. (Others read *tremipedas,* as from *tremipedus.* And others, *remipedes.*)

TRĔMISCŌ, or TRĔMESCŌ (incept. from tremo), is, n. 3. *to begin to shake or tremble, quake for fear, tremble, quiver,* τρέμω. *Virg.* Tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum. *Ovid.* Latitans omnemque ad strepitum tremiscens. *Lucret.* Plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter. Also, with an *acc.* and *infin. Virg.* Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit. — Also, with an *accus. to tremble or quake at* any thing, *to fear, dread. Virg.* Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt. *Id.* Sonitumque pedum, vocemque tremisco. *Stat.* Illam (quercum) nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, &c.

TRĔMISSIS (probably formed after semissis; from tres & assis), is, m. *a coin equal in value to the third of an* aureus solidus. *Lamprid.*

TRĔMŌ (τρέμω), is, ui, n. and a. 3. *to tremble, quake, shake, quiver, shiver. Terent.* Totus tremo, horreoque. *Cic.* Tremere, et exalbescere, objecta terribili re extrinsecus. *Plaut.* Pro monstro est, quando qui sudat, tremit. *Id.* Cor metu mortuum est: membra miseræ tremunt. *Senec.* Quibusdam tremunt genua dicturis. *Virg.* Pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* Micat auribus, et tremit artus (*acc.*). *Virg.* Tremerent artus, *h. e.* palpitarent. Also, of things without life. *Virg.* Hasta tremit. *Val. Flacc.* Illis Tænario pariter tremit ignea fuco purpura, *h. e.* vento agitatur. *Senec.* Unda vix actu levi tranquilla Zephyri mollis afflatu tremit, *ripples, curls.* — Also, with an *acc. to tremble or quake at* any thing, *to be afraid of, to fear, dread. Liv.* virgas ac secures dictatoris. *Virg.* Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te janitor Orci. *Senec.* Hostem tremens. *Ovid.* Offensam Junonem tremere. —— ¶ See, also, *Tremendus.*

TRĔMŎR (tremo), ōris, m. *any tremulous motion, a trembling, quaking, shaking, quivering, tremor,* τρόμος, σεισμός. *Cic.* Ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, sic terrorem pallor, et tremor, et dentium crepitus consequatur. *Id.* Tamen id, quod dixit, quanto cum pudore, quo tremore, et pallore dixit! *Virg.* Tota tremor pertentat equorum corpora. *Id.* Gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor. *Lucret.* Tremorem incutere. *Id.* Tremor ignis, *the tremulous motion of the fire; the twinkling of the stars. Martial.* Lascivi docili tremore lumbi. — Also, of the earth, *an earthquake. Lucret.* Tremor terras graviter pertentat. *Ovid.* Motamque tremoribus urbem. —— ¶ Also, *a trembling, quaking,* h. e. *that which causes to tremble or quake, a terror, alarm, dread. Martial.* Hermes turba sui, tremorque ludi. *Id.* Cacus silvarum tremor.

TRĔMŬLĒ (tremulus), adv. *tremblingly, tremulously. Apul.*

TRĔMŬLŬS (tremo), a, um, adj. *trembling, shaking, quivering, quavering, tremulous,* τρομώδης, τρομερός. *Plin.* Tremulæ manus effundentes plena vasa (of the drunken). *Propert.* horror. *Lucret.* voces. *Id.* Tremulum jubar ignis. *Virg.* Aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis sole repercussum, &c. *Id.* flammæ. *Ovid.* Ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, *quivers. Id.* cannæ. *Petron.* cupressus. *Lucan.* lorum. *Claudian.* colores. *Terent.* homo. — Also, Tremuli, *whose limbs are wont to tremble* (from disease). *Plin.* — Also, Tremulus, *trembling, shaking with vigor or liveliness, full of vigor. Nemesian.* equus. —— ¶ Also, *causing to shake or shudder. Cic.* Tremulo quatiebar frigore corpus. *Propert.* horror.

TRĔPĬDANTĔR (trepidans, particip. of trepido), adv. *with trepidation or consternation, with trembling or quaking, timorously, tremblingly,* πτοηδῶς. *Sueton.* Quod ut sensit, trepidanter effatus, &c. *Cæs.* Cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, quam, &c.

TRĔPĬDĀTĬŌ (trepido), ōnis, f. *confused hurry or alarm, trepidation, consternation, terror,* θόρυβος. *Cic.* Vultus hominum te intuentium atque admirantium recordare, num quæ trepidatio? *Vellei.* Quæ senatus trepidatio, quæ populi confusio, quis orbis metus. *Liv.* Trepidatio et fuga hostium, *the confused flight. Justin.* In qua trepidatione multæ captæ naves, multæ mersæ. *Tacit.* Deformis fugientium trepidatio. *Liv.* Consul castra confestim aggreditur, tantamque trepidationem injecit, ut, &c. —— ¶ Also, in general, *bustle, hurry, confusion. Liv.* Tandem ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, ac silentium fuit, ordine cuncta exposuit. —— ¶ Also, *a trembling, quivering. Senec.* Nervorum trepidatio.

TRĔPĬDĒ (trepidus), adv. *with trepidation, in a confused hurry, with trembling or painful haste. Liv.* Classis a litoribus hostium plenis trepide soluta. *Id.* Relictis trepide castris. *Id.* Nam et stativa trepide deserta fuerant. *Sueton.* Trepide anxieque certare, *h. e. anxiously, tremblingly.* —— ¶ Also, *with busy haste, busily, hastily. Phædr.* Ardelionum natio trepide concursans.

TRĔPĬDĬĀRĬŬS, or TRĔPĬDĀRĬŬS (trepidus), a, um, adj. perhaps *bustling, that goes fast, but takes short steps. Veget.* equus.

TRĔPĬDŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to hurry with alarm, be in a state of trepidation and alarm, run up and down in alarm or confusion, be unable to stand still, hasten about, fly about,* ταρβέω, τρέω, πτώσσω, σπαίρω. *Terent.* Quid est? quid trepidas? quid festinas, mi Geta? animam recipe. *Cæs.* Tum demum Titurius, uti qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare, et concursare, cohortesque disponere. *Sallust.* Repente omnes tristitia invasit: festinare, trepidare, neque loco, neque homini cuiquam satis credere. *Liv.* in acie instruenda. *Cæs.* Totis trepidatur castris, *the whole camp is in an uproar. Terent.* Trepidari sentio, *I perceive a bustle.* —— ¶ Hence, *to run* any whither *in alarm, run in trepidation, hasten confusedly. Sallust.* Milites improviso metu incerti, trepidare ad arcem oppidi. *Liv.* Dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa. —— ¶ Also, *to be alarmed, fear, act as alarmed, betray apprehension, be agitated with alarm, tremble or quake for fear. Terent.* Quid est, quod trepidas? *Virg.* Trepidare metu. *Ovid.* formidine. *Tacit.* Prout sonuit acies terrent trepidantve. — With *accus.* in answer to the question, *Of or at what? Senec.* Nec damæ trepidant lupos. *Juvenal.* Trepidabis arundinis umbram. — Also, with the *infin. Stat.* Non tu trepidas occurrere morti. — With *ne. Juvenal.* Ergo trepidas, ne atrea displiceant. —— ¶ Also, *to hasten, move quickly, run up and down, bustle, be busy,* but with a certain commotion. *Liv.* Vigiles, velut ad vocem eorum excitati, tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam. *Id.* Haud decoro prœlio trepidare, *to be engaged or occupied. Id.* Pars terga trepidantium invaderent, *h. e. those who were busy fighting* —— ¶ Also, *to run together, or run about tumultuously. Liv.* Concursus pastorum trepidantium circa advenam. —— ¶ Also, *to hasten, speed. Horat.* Aqua trepidat per rivum. *Liv.* Equo trepidante, *h. e. running at full speed,* or, also, *running alarmedly.* — Also, with *infin. Virg.* Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves. *Horat.* Trepidavit ætas claudere lustrum. —— ¶ Also, *to tremble, shake, flutter, throb, quiver. Ovid.* Avis laqueo capta trepidans. *Horat.* Flammæ trepidant. *Ovid.* Sentit adhuc trepidare sub cortice pectus, *to beat, pant, throb, palpitate. Pers.* Ingentes trepidare Titos, *h. e.* subsilire, exsultare, commoveri, et plaudere. *Arnob.* Trepidare lætitia.

TRĔPĬDŬLŬS (dimin. from trepidus), a, um, adj. speaking diminishingly, or of a little creature, *trembling, anxious, fluttering, tripping;* of young birds, for instance. *Gell.*

TRĔPĬDŬS (from an old trepĕre, and this from trepĕre, τρέπειν, to turn to flight), a, um, adj. (properly, that hastens away in fear and trembling; hence) *in a state of trepidation, in hurried fear, alarmed, disordered or confused with fear, fearful, anxious, solicitous,* ἔντρομος, τρομερός. *Sallust.* Qui omnes trepidi improviso metu, aut arma capiebant, aut capientes alios ab hostibus defensabant. *Liv.*

Curia mœsta ac trepida, ancipiti metu, et ab cive, et ab hoste. *Virg.* Trepidi crudelia limina linquunt. *Id.* Trepidus formidine. Also, with *genit.* *Liv.* Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, *alarmed for*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *full of anxiety and alarm*, h. e. *bringing or causing anxiety or alarm, alarming, anxious.* *Liv.* In trepidis rebus, *in alarming or gloomy circumstances, in extreme danger, in urgent need.* *Tibull.* Duces trepidis petiere oracula rebus. So, *Liv.* Tullus in re trepida duodecim vovit Salios. *Justin.* nuncius. *Ovid.* metus. *Virg.* cursus. *Horat.* certamen, *anxious, eager, keen*; or, as below, *tumultuous.* —— ¶ Also, *unquiet, in commotion, hurried, in haste.* *Virg.* (*de apib.*) Tum trepidæ inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant. *Id.* At trepida et cœptis immanibus effera Dido. *Sil.* equus, *restless, impatient of restraint, uneasy.* —— ¶ Also, *trembling, moving quickly to and fro, throbbing*, &c. *Ovid.* Ferrum in trepida submersum sibilat unda. *Virg.* Undam trepidi despumat aheni, *boiling, bubbling.* *Senec.* Pavidum trepidis palpitat venis jecur.

TRĔPŌNDŌ (for tria pondo), n. indecl. *three pounds*, τρίλιτρον. *Quintil.* and *Scribon. Larg.*

TRĒS (τρεῖς, τρία), TREIS, and TRIS, tria, ium, ibus, num. adj. *three.* *Virg.*, &c. — Also, *three*, for *few* (as we say *two or three words*, for *a few words*). *Terent.* Tria non commutabitis verba. *Plaut.* Heus, te tribus verbis volo, *hark! a word with you.* *Cic.* Primis tribus verbis (dixi).

TRĒSDĔCIM, *for* Tredecim. *Frontin.*

TRĒSSIS (for tres asses), is, m. *three asses.* *Varr.* — Hence, figur. for *a trifle.* *Pers.* Non tressis agatho, *good for nothing, worthless.*

TRĒSVIRI (tres & viri), ōrum, m. *three men who hold an office together, or are associated in public business, three joint commissioners.* *Plaut.* Quid faciam nunc, si Tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? *h. e. the three magistrates who punished small offences.* So, *Id.* Ibo ego ad Tresviros, vestraque ibi nomina faxo erunt: capitis te perdam ego, et filiam. *Cic.* Tresviros epulones. *Liv.* 32, 2. Tresviros creare consul jussus, *h. e. three commissioners*, sc. *to convey the colonists to their place and station, and to regulate the distribution of land among them.* *Epit. Liv.* Tresviri reipub. constituendæ. — In *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros, *h. e. the Treviri* (the people). But here *Cic.* refers to the *treviri auro, ære, argento*, and so makes a facetious ambiguity. (See *Trevir.*) —— ¶ In MSS. *Tresviri*, and *Trisviri*, and *Treviri* are read: some, also, read *Triumviri*; for, since the ancients, perhaps, usually read *IIIviri*, it is not always certain whether *tresviri* or *triumviri* is meant.

TRĔVĔRI, ōrum, m. See *Trevir.*

TRĔVĔRICŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Triers*, or *to the Treviri.* *Plin.* and *Tacit.*

TRĔVIR, i, m. *one of the Treviri, a native of Triers.* *Tacit.* and *Lucan.* — *Plur.* Treviri, *the Treviri, a people in Gallia Belgica, between the Maas and the Rhine, in Triers and the country round about it.* *Cæs.* — Hence, the jest in *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 13. Treviros vites censeo; audio capitales esse. *Then, he says*; Mallem auro, ære, argento essent, *sc.* treviri (tresviri), *or* triumviri, *masters of the mint.* — Also, Treviri, *the country of the Treviri.* *Cæs.* Labienum legatum in Treviros mittit. — Also, as an *adj.* *Cæs.* Equites Treviri. — Hence, Augusta Trevirorum, *the town Triers.* *Inscript.* It is also written *Treveri.* —— ¶ Also, Treviri, *and* Treveri, *the town Triers.* *Tacit.* and *Auson.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable is made *short*, but improperly so, in *Venant. Fortun.* 10, 9, 21.

TRIĀCŌNTĀS (τριακοντὰς), ădis, f. *the number thirty, a number of thirty.* *Tertull.*

TRIĂNGŬLĀRIS (triangulum), e, adj. *triangular, of a triangle*, τρίγωνος. *Martian. Capell.*

TRIĂNGŬLŬS (tres & angulus), a, um, adj. *having three corners or angles, triangular, three-cornered*, τρίγωνος. *Colum.* ager. — Hence, *subst.* Triangulum, i, n. *a triangle.* *Cic.* — Also, *subst.* Triangulus, i, m. is found in *Frontin.*

TRIĀRIŬS (tres), ii, m. *Plur.* Triarii, *sc.* milites, *the* triarii, *a class of Roman soldiers.* In an engagement, they occupied the third place, standing behind the *hastati* and *principes*; they were the oldest and most tried soldiers; they remained in a kneeling posture, while the two foremost divisions fought; when these were in difficulty, they rose up and fought. *Liv.* Res ad triarios rediit, *h. e. now the* triarii *were obliged to fight*, *sc.* when the *hastati* and *principes* were unable to sustain the combat. As a proverb, *the matter is come to the last push.*

TRIAS (τριὰς), ădis, f. *the number three, a number of three, a triad.* *Martian. Capell.*

TRIBACCA (tres & bacca), æ, f. perhaps *consisting of three pearls*, *sc.* inauris. *P. Syr.* ap. *Petron.* 55.

TRIBAS (τριβὰς, *h. e.* fricans), ădis, f. *sc.* femina, *h. e.* femina turpem libidinem cum pari exercens. *Phædr.* and *Martial.*

TRIBOCCI, TRIBOCI, TRIBOCHI, or TRIBUCI, ōrum, m. *a people at one time reckoned in* Gallia Belgica, *afterwards in Germany, in the region of what is now Alsace.* *Cæs.*

TRIBŌN (τρίβων), ōnis, m. *a threadbare cloak.* *Auson.*

TRIBONIĀNŬS, i, m. *a celebrated lawyer, contemporary with Justinian.*

TRIBRACHYS, or TRIBRACHŬS (τρίβραχυς), m. *sc.* pes, *a tribrach, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables.* *Quintil.*

TRIBREVIS, same as *Tribrachys.* *Diomed.*

TRIBŬĀRIŬS (tribus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a tribe.* *Cic.* crimen, *h. e. of bribing the tribes.* *Id.* res.

TRIBUCI, same as *Tribocci.*

TRIBŬLA, æ, f. same as *Tribulum.* *Colum.*

TRIBULARIUS, a, um. See *Tribulatus.*

TRIBŬLĀTIŌ (tribulo), ōnis, f. *tribulation, distress, anguish.* *Tertull.*

TRIBŬLĀTŬS (tribulus), a, um, adj. *pointed.* *Pallad.* 1, 43 (unless we ought to read *tribulariæ*, h. e. *exscindendis tribulis servientes*).

TRIBŬLIS (tribus), e, adj. *that is of the same tribe.* Hence, *subst. one of the same tribe*, φυλέτης, φράτηρ, φράτωρ. *Liv.* Novis tribulibus additis. *Cic.* Tribulis tuus, *one of your tribe.* — *Tribulis*, also, signifies, *a common person, a poor person.* *Horat.* Ut cum pileolo soleas conviva tribulis, *a tribe-guest; not rich, a poor citizen.* *Martial.* (*de toga trita*) Nunc anus, et tremulo vix accipienda tribuli, *scarcely worth the acceptance of a poor plebeian trembling for cold.*

TRIBŬLŌ (tribulum), as, a. 1. *to press.* *Cato.* — Hence, figur. *to oppress.* *Tertull.*

TRIBŬLŌSŬS (tribulus), a, um, adj. *full of thorns or thistles* (tribuli). *Sidon.* — Hence, figur. *thorny, rough.* *Sidon.*

TRIBŬLUM (tero), i, n. *a machine for pressing out the grains of corn; a threshing-machine*, τρίβολον. *Varr.* and *Virg.*

TRIBŬLŬS (τρίβολος), i, m. *a kind of thorn; a thistle* (Tribulus terrestris, L.). *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of prickly plant growing in the water* (Trapa natans, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, from its resemblance, *a triangular instrument thrown on the ground to harass an enemy, especially the cavalry, a caltrop.* *Veget.*

TRIBŪNĀL (for tribunale, *sc.* suggestum), ālis, n. *a tribunal, judgment-seat*, δικαστήριον, βῆμα; *h. e.* an elevation or scaffold in the form of a square or semicircle, which was mounted by steps, on which, originally perhaps, only the tribune, but afterwards all the curule magistrates (not the tribunes then, of course) sat in the *sella curulis*, when they performed their public duties; thus the consul, when he presided at the Comitia. *Liv.*; especially the prætor at Rome (and the proprætor or proconsul in a province), when he held a court or publicly discharged any other of his official duties, *Cic.*; with him sat also his counsellors or assessors, also other persons, who were desirous of hearing the orators; so that the tribunal was of considerable extent. *Pro tribunali* and *de tribunali*, for *in tribunali*; thus, *Cic.* Pro tribunali agere aliquid. *Id.* De sella (curuli) ac tribunali pronuntiat. Hence, Tribunal, *h. e.* homines sedentes in tribunali. *Horat. Ep.* 1, 16, 57. — In the camp was also a tribunal (of turf, &c.), from which the general administered justice or harangued the soldiers. *Tacit.* — The prætor had also a tribunal in the theatre. *Sueton. Aug.* 44. —— ¶ We also find *tribunal* as *a monument in memory of a deceased person, a sepulchral mound.* *Tacit. Ann.* 2, 83. —— ¶ In later times, *any elevation, eminence, mound*; as *a dam or dike.* *Plin. Ep.* — Hence, figur. *height.* *Apul.* honoris.

TRIBŪNĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the tribuneship, the office or dignity of a tribunus*, Χιλιαρχία, Δημαρχία. Of a *tribunus plebis*; as, *Cic.* Tribunatum plebis petere. Also, without *plebis*; as, *Cic.* Tribunatus Drusi. *Id.* Gracchi. *Id.* Tribunatum inire, *enter upon the office of tribune of the people.* *Id.* Sanctitas tribunatus. *Liv.* Tribunatum gerere, *to bear, administer.* — Also, of a *tribunus militum*; as, *Liv.* Tribunatus militum, *the office of military tribune.* Also, without *militum*; as, *Cic.* M. Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi. — Also, *Vellei.* Tribunatus castrorum, *h. e.* præfectura castrorum, *the office of a* tribunus castrorum; he seems to have had the superintendence of the camp and things pertaining to it.

TRIBŪNICIŬS, or -TIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, proceeding from, or relating to the tribunes, tribunicial*; as, *belonging to the* tribuni plebis, δημαρχικός. *Cic.* Tribunicia potestas, *their authority or office.* *Sallust.* vis. *Cic.* collegium, *h. e.* tribunorum. *Lucan.* Tabo tribunicio, *h. e.* tribunorum. *Cic.* Comitia tribunicia, *h. e. their election*, or *the* comitia *at which they are elected.* *Id.* leges, *h. e. proposed by them.* *Id.* candidati, *candidates for the tribuneship.* *Sallust.* seditiones. *Plin.* conciones. *Cic.* terrores. *Cæs.* intercessio. Hence, Vir Tribunicius, *or*, simply, Tribunicius, *that has been a* tribunus plebis, *a tribunician.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — Also, *of or belonging to the* tribuni militum. *Cæs.* honor, *the place of military tribune.*

TRIBŪNŬS (tribus), i, m. properly *a president, chief or commander of a tribe* (tribus, *h. e. a third part*; for Romulus divided the Romans into three parts, which were called *tribus*, and over each placed a *tribunus*, according to *Ascon.* in *Verr.* 3, 5). Hence, in general, *a president, a chief, commander, a tribune*; of these, there were several kinds: — 1. *Cic.* Tribuni Ærarii, *or*, *Plin.* æris, *tribunes of the treasury*; *persons* (not magistrates) *who assisted the quæstor*; they received money from him and paid it, for example, to the soldiers. *Cato.* When, according to the *Lex Aurelia*, the administration of justice was divided between three orders of the state, the senate, knights, and people, the *tribuni ærarii* became judges on the part of the people. But Augustus Cæsar threw them out again. *Cic.* and *Sueton.* — 2. Tribunus Celerum, *the captain or commander of the royal body-guard.* *Liv.* — 3. *Liv.* Tribuni militum, *or*, *Cic.* Tribuni militares, *military tribunes, tribunes of the army, tribunes of the soldiers.* Often, also, called simply *Tribunus*, *tribuni.* *Liv.* and *Plin. Ep.* There were at first three of them to a legion, each commanding a thousand men; afterwards, when the number of soldiers in a legion was increased, there were four; and at last six. The tribunes belonged only to the legion, and so to the Roman infantry; the officers of the cavalry, auxiliary troops, &c. were called *præfecti.* The *tribunes* were called *comitiati*, when elected by the people in *comitia*: *rufuli*, when created by the generals. *Liv.* In later times, each tribune seems to have commanded a cohort; hence, *Cæs.* and *Plin. Ep.* Tribuni cohortium. There are also mentioned Tribuni laticlavii, *and* angusticlavi, *h. e. who wore a* tunica laticlavia, *or* angusticlavia. *Sue-*

tus. — 4. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*, h. e. *that had the same power and dignity as the consuls*, were for the first time chosen instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310, and several times afterwards; till at length, after a contention between the plebeians (who wished to have plebeian consuls) and the senate, the consulship was in the year 389 permanently reëstablished. (See *Liv.* 4, 7. sqq.) — 5. Tribuni plebis, *or* plebei, *or* plebi, *tribunes of the people or of the plebeians*, were certain magistrates of an inferior rank. The people, oppressed by debt, on account of the avarice of money-lenders, often besought the senate to release them from their obligations to their creditors; receiving no aid from the senate, they at length, A. U. C. 261, removed from Rome to the hill called *Mons sacer*, and did not return till the senate granted them magistrates for themselves, to be elected from their own body, who should protect them from the oppression of the senate: these officers were the *tribuni plebis*. *Liv.* At first there were two, afterwards five, and finally the number was increased to ten, and by virtue of an ordinance they were elected in the *comitia tributa*. Though chosen from the plebeians, they possessed great power. They could by the word *Veto* protest against any decrees of the senate, and the proceedings of magistrates, whether prejudicial to the plebeians or not, and their authority was so great that a decree of the senate could not come into force, if the tribunes of the people had protested against it. They were *sacrosancti*, h. e. no one was permitted under pain of death to lay hands upon them. The *senatus-consulta*, or decrees of the senate, were subscribed with the letter *T.*, to show that they were sanctioned by the tribunes. They had *viatores*, instead of lictors, to wait upon them and obey their commands. They were guardians of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the senate; hence, their doors were not allowed to be closed, even by night, that the people might at all times have free access to them, and one of them was required to be always on the tribunes' seats (*subsellia*) in the forum, to be ready in case of appeal. They were not allowed to be absent from Rome. One tribune could protest against and invalidate a decree of the rest, and the senate often gained over some one of the tribunes to act against the others. At first they were not senators, *h. e.* did not sit in the senate, but had a place before the senate-house, where they received the decrees of that body, and either approved or rejected them. To make them more favorable to the senate, it was at last decreed that they should be senators, for, A. U. C. 623, a law was passed, that none but a senator should be made a *tribunus plebis*. Sylla abridged their power by taking from them the right of proposing laws to the people; but this was afterwards repealed. (Compare *Liv.* 2, 33.)—When Augustus desired to become absolute, he could do so under no milder name than that of assuming the *potestas tribunicia*, which denoted the highest power in Rome. *Sueton.*

TRIBŬŌ (perhaps from tribus), is, ui, ūtum, a. 3. *to give, present, bestow, impart*, δίδωμι, ἀπονέμω. *Cic.* misericordiam fortissimo viro, *to have compassion on.* *Id.* silentium orationi alicujus, *to give a silent hearing to.* *Id.* Tribuendo suum cuique, *by giving every one his own.* *Nepos.* beneficia alicui. *Ovid.* vocabula monti, *to give a name.* *Cic.* alicui magnam gratiam, *render thanks, profess themselves obliged.* *Id.* uni omnia, *to give, commit.* *Ovid.* Ut illud munus, me tribuente, feras, *h. e. may receive of me, from my hand.* —— ¶ Also, *to ascribe, impute, attribute, assign.* *Nep.* casus adversos hominibus. *Id.* aliquid culpæ alicujus. *Id.* alicui aliquid superbiæ, *to impute or ascribe to him as proceeding from pride*, &c. *Cic.* Quod illi tribuebatur ignaviæ. — Also, *to concede, grant, yield, give up to.* *Cic.* alicui priores partes. *Id.* aliquid valetudini. *Id.* tantum commendationi. Hence, alicui multum, *to pay great regard or deference to, to place great confidence in any one*; as, *Cic.* Quibus plurimum tribuebat. *Id.* Mihi omnia tribuebat, *valued me above all, preferred me to all*; or *intrusted all to me.* *Id.* Cum ordini publicanorum liberalissime tribuerim, *complied with.* *Id.* Ego tribuo nonnunquam in vulgus, *serve every one.* *Tacit.* aliquid honori alicujus, *h. e.* facere propter honorem. So, *Nepos.* observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, *h. e.* propter officium, non propter timorem, &c. Also, joined with *as. Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *to bestow upon, spend upon.* *Cæs.* dies rebus. *Nepos.* tempus litteris. —— ¶ Also, *to divide.* *Cic.* rem in partes. —— ¶ Also, *to distribute.* *Tacit.* pecunias.

TRIBŬS (from tres, *dat.* and *abl.* tribus, because Romulus divided the people into three parts; or, from τριττὺς, *Æol.* τριττὺς; others differently), us, f. *a tribe*, h. e. *a division of the Roman people, a class.* At first Rome was divided into three tribes; the number was afterwards enlarged, but the name was still retained. These tribes or classes were increased gradually to 35; 31 of which were country tribes (*rusticæ tribus*), and 4 city (*urbanæ*). At first the city tribes were more honorable than the country ones; but from the time of Q. Fabius Maximus, who included all the meaner sort of people in the city tribes, the country tribes became more respectable than those of the city. Hence, *Cic.* Tribu movere, *or*, *Liv.* emovere, *or*, *Id.* removere, *to remove from a more honorable to a less honorable tribe; to degrade* (this was done by the censor, as a disgrace). *Liv.* Tribum ferre, *h. e.* suffragia tribus. *Id.* Tribus jure vocatæ, *h. e. which voted immediately after the prærogativa.* *Id.* Pro tribu fieri ædilem, *h. e.* per tribum prærogativam. — When the people voted by tribes, the *comitia* were called *tributa*. — *Tribus* seems however to be used for *centuria*, as in *Cic. Agr.* 2, 2. Perhaps because in later times it was used for *any division or class.* *Tribus, plur.* for *the people, the common sort, mob.* *Flor.* Equitem imitatæ tribus. *Plin.* In quo nasci tribus negant, *the mob or the poor people.*

TRIBŪTĀRĬUS (tributum), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to tribute or taxes.* *Justin.* necessitas, *h. e.* necessitas tributi conferendi. *Cic.* tabulæ, *h. e. in which money or presents are contained, or are promised.* —— ¶ Also, *subject to contribution, tributary, liable to pay tribute*, ὑπόφορος, δασμοφόρος. *Justin.* Sed civitates, quæ Medorum tributariæ fuerant. *Plin.* solum. *Sueton.* homo.

TRIBŪTIM (tribus), *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes*, κατὰ φυλάς. *Cic.* Tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus. *Horat.* Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim. *Liv.* Legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, *h. e.* comitiis tributis.

TRIBŪTĬŌ (tribuo), ōnis, f. *a distributing, dividing, distribution.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a contributing, paying.* *Pandect.* prædii.

TRIBŪTŌR (*Id.*), ōris, m. *a giver.* *Apul.*

TRIBŪTŌRĬUS (tributor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to giving, dividing, distributing.* *Pandect.* Tributoria actio, or simply, *Id.* Tributoria, *sc.* actio, *an action granted to a creditor, who complained that less than his due was paid him.*

TRIBŪTUM (tribuo), i, n. *that which is given*; hence, *a tax, contribution, tribute, impost.* *Cic.* Tributum conferre, *to give, pay*; so, *Cæs.* pendere. *Pandect.* capitis, *a poll-tax.* — Also, *a collection, subscription, contribution.* *Pandect.* — Also, figur. *Martial.* Saturnalicium tributum, *a present.* *Ovid.* Arbor fert tributa domino.

TRIBŪTUS, a, um, particip. from tribuo. —— ¶ Adj. (from tribus), *formed or arranged into tribes.* *Liv.* comitia, *in which the people voted according to their tribes.*

TRĬBŪTUS (tribuo), us, m. same as *Tributum.* *Plaut.*

TRĪCÆ (unc.), ārum, f. *frivolous things, trifles, fooleries, toys, gewgaws, gimcracks*, λῆροι. *Plaut.* (*Gri.*) Quid dare velis, eloquere propere? (*La.*) nummos trecentos. (*Gri.*) tricas. (*La.*) quadringentos. (*Gri.*) tramas putridas. *Martial.* Sunt apinæ tricæque, et siquid vilius istis. —— ¶ Also, *perplexities, impediments, hinderances, embarrassments.* *Plaut.* Quomodo me hodie versavisti? ut me in tricas conjecisti? *Cic.* Tullia quomodo fert publicam cladem! quomodo domesticas tricas! *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur. —— ¶ Also, *quirks, subterfuges.* *Plaut.* Nihil mihi opus est litibus, neque tricis. *Id.* Quod argentum, quas tu mihi tricas narras? *Id.* Quin tu istas mittis tricas? —— ¶ *Trica* (and so, also, *Apina*) is said to have been a mean town of Apulia, and to have become a proverb. *Plin.* Diomedes ibi delevit urbes duas, quæ in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apinam et Tricam. Hence, proverbially, *Martial.* Apinæ, tricæque (see above).

TRĬCĂMĔRĀTUS (tres & cameratus), a, um, adj. *having three arches.* *Hieron.*

TRICCA, æ, f. *a city of Thessaly, in which was a temple of Æsculapius.* — Hence, Triccæus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Tricca.* *Avien.*

TRĪCĒNĀRĬUS (triceni), a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, or containing thirty.* *Senec.* homo, *thirty years old.* *Frontin.* and *Vitruv.* fistula, *thirty inches in circumference.*

TRĪCĒNI (triginta), æ, a, num. adj. *thirty*, distributively, *thirty each.* *Plin.* Dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur. *Martial.* Et tua tricenos largitur sportula nummos, *thirty to each.* —— ¶ Also, *thirty*, cardinally. *Plin.* Medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat. *Martial.* Bis tibi triceni fuimus, Mancine, vocati: et positum est nobis nil here præter aprum.

TRĬCENNĀLIS (tricennium), e, adj. *of or pertaining to thirty years.* *Oros.* Tricennalia, *sc.* sollemnia, *a festival celebrated every thirtieth year.*

TRĬCENNĬUM (triginta & annus), ii, n. *the space of thirty years.* *Cod. Just.*

TRĬCENTĒNI. See *Trecenteni.*

TRĬCENTI, *for* Trecenti. *Colum.*

TRĬCENTIES, adv. same as *Trecenties.* *Martial.*

TRĬCEPS (tres & caput), ĭpitis, adj. *having three heads, three-headed*, τρικέφαλος. *Cic.* Dic, quæso, num te illa terrent, triceps apud inferos Cerberus? &c. *Ovid.* Tuque triceps Hecate. —— ¶ Figur. *threefold.* *Varr.* Triceps historia.

TRĪCĒSĬMUS, or TRĪGĒSĬMUS (triginta), a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth*, τριακοστός. *Cic.* dies. *Liv.* Tricesimum annum agens, *sc.* ætatis, *in his thirtieth year.* *Cic.* Sextus tricesimus, *or*, *Liv.* Tricesimus sextus. *Cic.* Tertius et tricesimus.

TRĪCESSIS (triginta & as), is, m. *thirty asses.* *Varr.*

TRĬCHALCUM (τρίχαλκον), i, n. *h. e.* tres chalci; or *the fourth part of an obolus.* *Vitruv.*

TRĬCHAPTUM (τρίχαπτον, θρίξ, τριχὸς, capillus, & ἅπτω, necto), i, n. *a garment of so soft and delicate a texture, that it seems like hair.* *Hieron.*

TRĬCHĬĀS (τριχίας), æ, m. *a kind of sea-fish.* *Plin.*

TRĬCHĬĀSIS (τριχίασις, from θρίξ, τριχὸς), is, f. *a disease of the eyes, when the hair of the eyelids, being turned into the eye, prick and irritate it.* *Cels.*

TRĬCHĬLA (unc.), æ, f. *an arbor, bower, of canes or leafy branches (of vines, &c.).* *Virg. Cop.* 8.

TRĬCHĬNUS (τρίχινος), a, um, adj. *h. e.* pilis densus, et quasi impeditus; hence, *thick*, consequently *large, great.* *Varr.* quæstus.

TRĬCHĪTIS (στυπτηρία τριχῖτις), is, f. *a kind of alum.* *Plin.*

TRĬCHŎMANES (τριχομανές), is, n. *a kind of plant, like the plant* adiantum. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of the plant* adiantum. *Plin.*

TRĬCHORDIS (τρίχορδος), e, adj. *three-stringed.* *Sidon.*

TRICHORUM (τρίχωρον), i, n. perhaps *the gable end of a building*; or, according to others, *a house divided into three apartments*. *Stat.* — Also, as an *adj.* *Paulin. Nolan.* Intra absidem trichora sub altaria sacratis (others read *trichoram*).

TRICHROS (τρίχροος, h. e. tres habens colores), *tri-colored*; the name of *a stone*. *Plin.*

TRICIES (triginta), adv. *thirty times*, τριακοντάκις. *Colum.* Pedes tricies triceni fiunt nongenti. *Martial.* Supremas tibi tricies in anno signanti tabulas, Charine, misi Hyblæis madidas thymis placentas. *Plin.* Liguribus ager tricies datus. *Id.* Insula patet tricies octies centena viginti quinque millia P. *h. e.* 3825 milliaria. *Vitruv.* Semel et tricies mille et quingenties, *h. e.* 31,500 *paces*. — In speaking of money, after *tricies* is understood *centena millia*. *Martial.* Ex insulis fundisque tricies soldum redit, *h. e.* tricies mille plenum et integrum.

TRICINIUM (tres & cano), ii, n. *a song of three voices*. *Symmach.*

TRICIPITINUS, i, m. *a Roman surname of the Lucretian gens.* Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *the father of Lucretia, who stabbed herself*. *Liv.*

TRICLINIARCHES, and TRICLINIARCHA (τρικλινιάρχης), æ, m. *the slave who had the charge of the* triclinium, *the slave that had the care of the table*. *Petron.*

TRICLINIARIS (triclinium), e, adj. *of or belonging to a* triclinium, *or to the supping-room, or to supping*. *Varr.* mappa. *Plin.* lectus. *Varr.* gradus, *h. e. by which they ascended to the supping-couch*. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* servus. *Pandect.* vestimenta. — Hence, *subst.* Tricliniaria, *sc.* cubicula, *a supping-room, dining-room*. *Varr.* — Also, *subst.* Tricliniaria, *sc.* stragula, *or* integumenta, *tapestry or covering for table-couches*. *Plin.*

TRICLINIUM (τρικλίνιον), ii, n. *a couch for reclining on at supper, table-couch, table-sofa*. *Varr.* It implies the table also. Hence, *Cic.* Sternere triclinium, *to prepare the table*; properly *to spread the couch*. *Sueton.* Curare triclinium sacerdotum ludis Martialibus, *h. e. to provide for the table, take care that the feast is well prepared*. —— ¶ Also, *a room or apartment for supping in; a supping-room, dining-room*. *Cic.* Quando tandem, Galba, de triclinio tuo exibis? *Manil.* Triclinia templis concertant. *Varr.* Triclinia hiberna et æstiva.

TRICO (tricæ), ōnis, m. *a litigious or quarrelsome person; a shuffler, baffler, cheat, knave, rogue*, ἐριστής. *Lucil.*

TRICOCCUM (τρίκοκος, -ον), i, n. *a kind of sunflower*. *Plin.*

TRICOLOS (τρίκωλος, -ον), um, adj. *having three members*. Hence, *subst.* Tricolum, *or* -on, i, n. *a sentence, period or thought, consisting of three members*. *Senec.*

TRICONGIUS (tres & congius), ii, m. *an epithet of the tippler Torquatus, who could drink three* congii. *Plin.*

TRICOR (tricæ), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to make or start difficulties, or not to set about a thing willingly*. *Cic.* Tricatur scilicet. —— ¶ Also, *to speak obscurely or confusedly*. *Cic.* Publilius tecum tricatus est.

TRICORNIGER (tres & corniger), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *having three horns or points*. *Auson.*

TRICORNIS (tres & cornu), e, adj. *having three horns, three-horned*, τρίκερως. *Plin.*

TRICORPOR (tres & corpus), ŏris, adj. *having three bodies, three-bodied, tri-corporal*, τρίσωμος. *Virg.* Forma tricorporis umbræ, *h. e.* Geryonis. *Sil.* Geryonis peteret cum longa tricorporis arva. *Id.* Monstrum Geryones immane tricorporis iræ.

TRICOSUS (tricæ), a, um, adj. *full of difficulties, perplexity, or subtilty, shuffling, using shifts or quirks*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Hic tricosu', bovinatorque, ore improbu' duro. (Al. leg. *strigosu'*.)

TRICUSPIS (tres & cuspis), idis, adj. m. and f. *having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined*, τριγλώχιν. *Ovid.* Positoque tricuspide telo mulcet aquas rector pelagi.

TRIDACNA (τρίς, ter, & δάκνω), ōrum, n. pl. *a kind of oyster*. *Plin.*

TRIDENS (tres & dens), entis, adj. *having three teeth, tines or points, three-forked, three-pronged, three-tined, trident, tridented*. *Val. Flacc.* Spumas vomit (pinus, *h. e.* navis) ære tridenti. *Virg.* Convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor. — Hence, *subst.* Tridens, tis, m. *an instrument with three teeth or prongs; as, a fork, or three-pointed spear used by fishers in killing large fishes*, τρίαινα. *Plin.* — Also, *a weapon used by the* retiarii (a class of gladiators). *Juvenal.* — Also, the poets thus call the sceptre of Neptune, *the trident or three-forked sceptre of Neptune*. *Virg.*

TRIDENTIFER (tridens & fero), and TRIDENTIGER (tridens & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a trident, trident-bearing*, τριαινοφόρος. An epithet of Neptune. *Ovid.*

TRIDENTIPOTENS (tridens & potens), entis, adj. *powerful or ruling with the trident*. An epithet of Neptune. *Sil.*

TRIDENTUM, i, n. *a town of Rhætia*, now *Trent*. — Hence, Tridentinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tridentum*. *Plin.* Tridentinæ Alpes. *Flor.* juga. *Plin.* Tridentini, *the inhabitants*.

TRIDUANUS (triduum), a, um, adj. *of three days' continuance*, τριήμερος. *Apul.*

TRIDUUM (*h. e.* trium dierum spatium), i, n. *the space of three days*, τριημερία. *Terent.*, *Cæs.*, *Cic.*, &c.

TRIENNIS (tres & annus), e, adj. *of three years, triennial*. Hence, *Ovid.* Triennia, *sc.* sacra, *h. e.* trieterica.

TRIENNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *the space of three years, three years*, τριετία. *Cæs.*, *Cic.*, &c.

TRIENS (tres), tis, m. *the third part of an as*. *Horat.* — Hence, *a coin of the value of one third of an as*. *Liv.*, *Juvenal.*, &c. — Also, *Triens*, as an *adj.* *Pandect.* Usuræ trientes, *four per cent.* —— ¶ Also, *subst. the third* of any thing. *Sueton.* Heredes ex triente, *h. e. heirs to the third of the inheritance*. So, *Cic.* Dolabellam video Liviæ testamento cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente. *Frontin.* Of an inch. *Vitruv.* Of a foot. *Colum.* Of a *jugerum*. *Id.* Triens (medicaminis). *Plin.* Prunorum baccæ in vino si decoquantur, ita ut triens ex hemina supersit. *Manil.* Bis quinos annos Aries, unumque triente fraudatum dabit, *h. e. less by four months, the third of a year*. Also, with mathematicians, *the third part of six*, and so, *two*. *Vitruv.* Also, *Cic.* Triens trientis, *the third of a third*. Also, Triens, *four* cyathi (which are *the third of a* sextarius, *twelve* cyathi); also, *the vessel that contains four* cyathi. *Martial.* and *Propert.* So, also, *Pers.* 3, 100. Calidumque trientem excutit e manibus (where others read *triental*).

TRIENTAL (triens), ālis, n. *a drinking-vessel holding the third part of a* sextarius, *or four* cyathi. *Pers.* 3, 100. Calidumque triental excutit e manibus (a false conjecture of *Casaubon.*, where other *Edd.* read correctly *trientem*).

TRIENTALIS (Id.), e, adj. *that contains a third* of a foot, &c. *Plin.* folia, *four inches long*. *Vitruv.* materia, *four-inch timber*, τριτημοριαῖος.

TRIENTARIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, or containing a third*. *Capitolin.* Fenus trientarium, hoc est minimis usuris exercuit, ut patrimonio suo plurimos adjuvaret, *h. e. four per cent.*

TRIENTIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that is given for a third*. *Liv.* ager.

TRIERARCHUS (τριήραρχος), i, m. *a trierarch, commander of a* trieris. *Cic.* and *Tacit.*

TRIERIS (τριήρης), is, f. *a trireme, ship or galley of three banks of oars*, τριήρης. *Nep.* — *Trieris*, as an *adj.* *Auct. B. Afric.* Item altera navis trieris ex eadem classe. (Others read *triremis*.) —— ¶ Also, Trieris, *the name of a town of Phœnicia*. *Plin.*

TRIETERICUS (τριετηρικός), a, um, adj. *happening every third year, celebrated every three years, triennial*. Hence, *Ovid.* Trieterica sacra, or, orgia, *the sacred rites, or orgies, of Bacchus, celebrated every three years*; so, also, simply, *Ovid.* Trieterica. — These sacred rites were observed by night; hence, *Stat.* Trieterica nox.

TRIETERIS (τριετηρίς), idis, f. *the space of three years, three years*. *Martial.* Raptus trieteride nona, *h. e.* anno ætatis vigesimo septimo. *Id.* Bis trieteride juncta, *h. e. six years*. —— ¶ Also, *a festival celebrated every three years; as, the Nemean games*. *Stat.*; also, *the festival of Bacchus, kept every three years*. *Cic.*

TRIFARIAM (trifarius; properly the *acc.* sc. partem), adv. *in three parts or places, on three sides*, τρίχα, τριχῶς. *Liv.* Ita trifariam adortus castra circumvenit. *Id.* Trifariam Romani muniebant. *Apul.* Plato omnem naturam rerum trifariam divisit. —— ¶ Also, *in three manners or ways*. *Apul.* Destruitur propositio trifariam.

TRIFARIE (Id.), adv. same as *Trifariam*. *Mess. Corv.*

TRIFARIUS (τριφάσιος), a, um, adj. *of three sorts or ways, threefold, triple*. *Cassiod.* Instructus trifariis linguis, *h. e.* tribus.

TRIFATIDICUS (tres, or ter, & fatidicus), a, um, adj. *that prophesies in three ways*. *Auson.* Trifatidicæ Sibyllæ. (Alii tamen leg. *tres fatidicæ*.)

TRIFAUX (tres & faux), aucis, adj. *having or proceeding from three mouths or throats*, τρίγναθος. *Virg.* Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci personat.

TRIFAX (unc.), ācis, f. *a kind of missile weapon*. *Gell.*

TRIFER (ter & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or producing fruit thrice a year*, τριφόρος. *Colum.* Ficus biferæ, et triferæ.

TRIFIDUS (ter & findo), a, um, adj. *three-pronged, three-forked, cleft or cloven into three parts*, τριφυής. *Ovid.* Naides Hesperiæ trifida fumantia flamma corpora dant tumulo, *h. e.* fulmine trisulco; so, *Val. Flacc.* Dispersos trifidis ardoribus ignes. *Id.* Trifida Neptunus in hasta, *h. e. the trident of Neptune*; so, *Claudian.* Trifida Neptunus cuspide montes impulit. *Stat.* Trifidaque in Phocidos arcto longævum implicui regem, *h. e.* trigemina qua se spargit in campos via. *Id.* Phocæa trifidas regio qua scindit vias. *Id.* serpens trifidam linguam exsertat, *h. e.* linguis micat ore trisulcis. *Claudian.* Trifida Sicania, *h. e.* triquetra. *Auct. de Laudib. Herc.* (*de apro Erymanthi*) Horrebant trifidis nigrantia corpora setis, *h. e.* tricuspidibus. *Sil.* (*de rostro in prora navis*) Micat æreus alta fulgor aqua trifidi splendentis in æquore rostri.

TRIFILIS (tres & filum), e, adj. *having three threads*; hence, *having three hairs*. *Martial.* calva.

TRIFINIUM (tres & finis), ii, n. *a place where three boundaries meet*. *Sicul. Flacc.*

TRIFISSILIS (ter & fissilis), e, adj. same as *Trifidus*. *Auson.*

TRIFOLINUS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Trifolium, a mountain of Campania near Naples*. *Plin.* and *Martial.*

TRIFOLIUM (tres & folium), ii, n. *the herb trefoil or three-leaved grass*, τρίφυλλον. *Plin.*

TRIFORMIS (tres & forma), e, adj. *having three forms, shapes, or natures, triform*, τρίμορφος. *Ovid.* diva, *or*, *Id.* dea, *h. e. Diana*, who is also *Luna* and *Hecate*, and on that account was *triformis*. *Senec.* Hecate. *Horat.* chimæra. *Senec.* canis, *h. e. Cerberus*. —— ¶ Also, *triple, threefold*. *Ovid.* Mundi regna triformia, *h. e. the air* (heaven), *earth, and the infernal regions*.

TRIFUR (ter & fur), ūris, m. *a threefold thief, a notable thief*, τρίφωρ. *Plaut.* Non fur, sed trifur.

TRIFURCIFER (ter & furcifer), i, m. *an arch rogue, consummate scoundrel, errant knave or villain*. *Plaut.* Tun', trifurcifer, mihi audes inclementer dicere? *Id.* Fur trifurcifer.

TRIFURCIUM (trifurcus), ii, n. *any thing of a three-forked shape*. *Apul.* Gramen, quod in se trifurcium habet.

TRIFURCUS (tres & furca), a, um, adj.

three-forked, three-pronged, τριγλώχιν. *Colum.* Surculi sint bifurci, vel trifurci. *Id.* Stirpem trifurcam maxime ponito.

TRIGĂ (for trijuga), æ, f. *three horses yoked in a chariot*, or *a chariot drawn by three horses*, τρίζυγες ἵπποι. *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *a number of three things*. *Arnob.*

TRIGĂMŬS (τρίγαμος), i, m. and f. *that has been married three times*. *Hieron.*

TRIGĀRIŬS (triga), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a* triga. — Hence, Trigarius, ii, m. *a driver of three horses yoked together*. *Plin.* — Also, Trigarium, ii, n. *a place in which* trigæ, *or horses* (in general), *were trained and exercised*. *Plin.*

TRIGĔMĬNŌ (trigeminus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to triple, treble*. *Fronto.*

TRIGĔMĬNŬS. See *Tergeminus*.

TRIGĔMMIS (tres & gemma), e, adj. *having three buds*, τρίλιθος, τριόφθαλμος. *Colum.* malleolus.

TRIGĒSIĒS, adv. *for* Tricies, *thirty times*, τριακοντάκις. *Vitruv.* Noningenties trigesies septies mille, *nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand*, 937,000.

TRIGĒSĬMŬS, a, um, *for* Tricesimus.

TRIGINTĂ (τριάκοντα), num. adj. indec. *thirty*. *Cic.* Judices triginta et duo. *Virg.* Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes. *Martial.* Triginta toto mala sunt epigrammata libro. *Plin. Ep.* Triginta novem, *h. e.* 39. *Liv.* Triginta quatuor, *h. e.* 34. *Id.* Duos et triginta, *h. e.* 32. *Cic.* Ducenta triginta duo millia. *Liv.* Triginta quinque millia, *or*, *Id.* Quinque et triginta millia. —— ¶ The *final* syllable is *long* in *Virg.* and *Martial.*, but is *short* in *Manil.*, *Juvenc.* and *Matth.*

TRIGLĪTĒS (τριγλίτης), æ, m. or TRIGLITIS (τριγλῖτις), ĭdis, f. *a precious stone resembling a mullet* (mullus) *in color*. *Plin.*

TRIGLȲPHŬS (τρίγλυφος), i, m. *a member of the frieze of the Doric order, set directly over every column; a triglyph*. *Vitruv.*

TRIGŌN (τρίγων), ōnis, m. *a kind of hand-ball*. *Martial.*

TRIGŌN, ŏnis, or more properly TRȲGŌN (τρυγών), ŏnis, m. *a fish, the sting-ray*. *Plin.*

TRIGŌNĀLIS (from τρίγωνον, a triangle), e, adj. *triangular*. *Martial.* pila (in the title), same as *Trigon*.

TRIGŌNĬCŬS (τριγωνικός), a, um, adj. *triangular*, τρίγωνος. *Jul. Firmic.*

TRIGŌNĬUM (τρίγωνον), ii, n. *a triangle*. *Innocent.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of two herbs*. *Apul.*

TRIGŌNŬS (τρίγωνος), a, um, adj. *three-cornered, triangular*. *Manil.* signa, *h. e.* *signs of the zodiac, which are so disposed, that they form a triangle or trigon*; thus, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius, are such, which are four signs distant from one another. — Hence, *subst.* Trigōnum, i, n. *a triangle, trigon*, τρίγωνον. *Manil.* Namque Aries, Leo, et Arcitenens sociata trigono, &c. *Colum.* Ternas nuces in trigonum statuito. *Gell.* Stellæ trigona faciunt. —— ¶ The *penult* is made *short* by *Auson.* but incorrectly.

TRIGŌNŬS, i, m. *a fish*, otherwise called *Trigon*, or *Trygon* (which see). *Plaut.*

TRIHŌRĬUM (tres & hora), ii, n. *the space of three hours*. *Auson.*

TRIJŬGIS (tres & jugum), e, adj. *drawn by three horses yoked abreast*. *Auson.* Vel cisio trijugi, si placet, insilias.

TRIJŬGŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Trijugis*. — Hence, figur. *triple, threefold*. *Apul.* (*de Cerbero*) Canis prægrandis trijugo, et satis amplo capite præditus.

TRILĂTĔRŬS (tres & latus), a, um, adj. *having three sides, three-sided, trilateral*, τρίπλευρος. *Frontin.*

TRILIBRIS (tres & libra), e, adj. *of three pounds weight*, τρίλιτρος. *Horat.* mullus.

TRILINGUIS (tres & lingua), e, adj. *having three tongues, three-tongued*, τρίγλωσσος. *Horat.* (de Cerbero tricipiti) Saniesque manet ore trilingui. *Val. Flacc.* Cantumque trilingui ipsam (*h. e.* Hecaten) flammiferos cogam compescere tauros. —— ¶ Also, *speaking three tongues or languages*. *Varr.* Massilienses trilingues (because they spoke the Greek, Latin, and Gallic languages). —— ¶ Trilinguus, a, um, is also found. *Prudent.*

TRILIX (tres & licium), ĭcis, adj. *composed of three threads, wrought with a triple tissue*, τρίμιτος. *Virg.* Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem, *h. e.* trino nexu intextam. *Martial.* Vellera cum sumant Patavinæ multa trilices, et pingues tunicas serra secare potest.

TRILŌNGŬS (tres & longus), a, um, adj. *consisting of three long syllables*. *Terent. Maur.* pes (also called *trimacrus*).

TRILŌRIS (tres & lorum), e, adj. *having three thongs*. *Vopisc.* vestis, *h. e.* perhaps, *having three stripes*.

TRIMĂCRŬS, a, um, same as *Trilongus*.

TRIMĀTŬS (trimus), us, m. *the age of three years*, τριετία. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

TRIMĔMBRIS (tres & membrum), e, adj. *having three members, three-bodied*. *Hygin.* Geryon trimembris.

TRIMĔSTRIS (tres & mensis), e, *of three months*, τρίμηνος. *Plin.* Trimestre spatium. *Id.* Arcadum anni trimestres fuere. *Sueton.* Trimestris consul. *Plin.* Trimestris vitulus. *Id.* Trimestre triticum, *h. e.* *that is reaped three months after it has been sown*. *Id.* Trimestres aves, turdi, et turtures, *h. e.* *that remain with us three months and then migrate*. *Colum.* Trimestris satio, *h. e.* eorum, quæ tribus mensibus maturescunt. — Hence, *absol.* Trimestria, *sc.* semina, *all seeds*, &c. *that ripen in three months after they have been sown*. *Colum.* and *Plin.*

TRIMĔTĔR, and TRIMĔTRŬS (τρίμετρος), tra, trum, adj. *of three measures, trimeter*. As the Greek poets counted two (Latin) feet (pedes) as one measure, *a trimeter verse* consists of *three measures* or *six feet*. *Quintil.* versus. — Also, simply, Trimeter, *or* Trimetrus, *sc.* versus, *a trimeter verse, a verse of six feet*. *Quintil.* — Also, *Id.* 9, 4, 78. Trimetrum (*nom.*) But the reading is doubtful.

TRIMĔTRĬŬS (trimeter), a, um, adj. *consisting of trimeter verses*; as, especially, *iambic verses*. *Auson.*

TRIMĔTRŬS. See *Trimeter*.

TRIMŌDĬA, } See *Trimodius*.
TRIMŌDĬUM. }

TRIMŌDĬŬS (tres & modius), a, um, adj. *of or containing three* modii. *Colum.* corbula, *or*, simply, *Id.* Trimodia, *sc.* corbula, *or*, *Plaut.* Trimodium, *sc.* vas, *a vessel that contains three* modii. Also, *Plin.* Trimodia, n. *plur.*

TRIMŬLŬS (trimus), a, um, adj. *of three years, three years old*. *Sueton.* Trimulus patrem amisit.

TRIMŬS (tres), a, um, adj. *of three years, three years old*, τριετής. *Plaut.* filia. *Varr.* vacca. *Id.* equus. *Horat.* equa. *Plin.* arbor. *Id.* semen. *Pallad.* Vaccæ ætatis trimæ. *Pandect.* Dies trima, *a term of three years*. —— ¶ Ante *or* post trimum (*or* trimam), *before* or *after the third year*; as, *Varr.* Post trimum domatur equulus. *Plin.* Capræ ante trimas minus utiliter generant.

TRINĂCRĬĂ, æ, f. *sc.* insula, *Sicily*, Τρινακρία. (See *Trinacrius*.) —— ¶ *Rhodes* was also anciently called *Trinacria*. *Plin.*

TRINĂCRIS (τρεῖς & ἄκρα), ĭdis, f. adj. properly, *having three points or promontories*; hence, *Sicilian*, Τρινακρίς. *Ovid.* Terra tribus scopulis vastum procurrit in æquor Trinacris: a positu nomen adepta loci. *Id.* Trinacris insula. *Id.* Trinacris Hybla. — Hence, *absol.* Trinacris, *Sicily*. *Ovid.*

TRINĂCRĬŬS (Τρινάκριος), a, um, adj. properly, *having three points or promontories*; hence, *Sicilian*. *Virg.* Trinacrius Pachynus. *Id.* Trinacria unda. *Ovid.* Trinacrium mare. *Virg.* Trinacria Ætna. *Catull.* Trinacria rupes. *Id.* pubes. *Id.* Trinacrium litus. *Id.* Trinacrii viri. *Id.* equi. — Hence, Trinacria, *sc.* insula, *Sicily*. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c.

TRINĔPŌS (tres & nepos), ōtis, m. *a fifth* (*h. e.* *in the fifth degree*) *grandson*, filius adnepotis, *or* adneptis, τριτέγγονος. *Pandect.*

TRINEPTIS (tres & neptis), is, f. *a fifth granddaughter, granddaughter in the fifth degree*, filia adnepotis, *or* adneptis, τριτεγγόνη. *Pandect.*

TRINI, æ, a. See *Trinus*.

TRINĬTĀS, ātis, f. *the number three*, τριάς. *Tertull.* Facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum. — Hence, *the Holy Trinity*. *Tertull.*

TRINŎBANTĒS, um, m. *a people of Kent in Britain, at the mouth of the Thames*. *Cæs.*

TRINOCTĬĀLIS (trinoctium), e, adj. *of three nights space*. *Martial.* domicœnium.

TRINOCTĬUM (tres & nox), ii, n. *the space of three nights, three nights*, τρινύκτιον. *Gell.* Non posse impleri trinoctium, quod, &c. *Auson.* Trina Terentino celebrata trinoctia ludo.

TRINŌDIS (tres & nodus), e, adj. *having three knots, or joints, three-knotted*, τρίοζος. *Ovid.* Ossa mei fratris clava perfracta trinodi. —— ¶ Figur. *trisyllabic, having three syllables*. *Auson.* dactylus.

TRINSŌ. See *Trisso*.

TRINUMMŬS, or TRINŬMŬS, i, m. *the name of a comedy of Plautus*.

TRINUNDĬNUM, i, n. See *Trinundinus*.

TRINUNDĬNŬS (tres & nundinæ), a, um, adj. *containing or belonging to three* nundinæ *or Roman market-days*; hence, *subst.* Trinundinum, i, n. *sc.* tempus, *a space of three* nundinæ, *or market-days*, and, consequently, *seventeen days*. (See *Nundinus*.) *Cic.* For this we also find *Trinum nundinum*. *Id.* — It was necessary for a bill (lex) to remain posted up during this space of time; candidates also canvassed for their offices during the same time; hence, *Macrob.* Ut scita atque consulta frequentiore populo referrentur, quæ die trinundino (*adjectively*) proposita, &c. *h. e.* *for three market-days*. —— ¶ Also, Ternundinum, *for* trinundinum. *Macrob.* (*Ed. Gronov.*; other *Edd.* have *in trinundino*).

TRINŬS (tres), a, um, adj. *three each*; also, *three*, τρισσός. It is generally found in the *plur.* *Cæs.* Ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, *h. e.* singulis hibernis castris singulæ legioni positis. *Suet.* Trinis in die sacrificiis. *Cic.* Litteras reddidit trinas, *three* (where *trinæ*, and not *duæ*, is used, because *litteræ* has no *sing.* in the sense of letter or epistle.) So, also, *Liv.* castra. *Ovid.* Trina cornua. *Id.* nomina. *Sueton.* theatra. *Plin.* Trinos soles antiqui sæpius videre. — But it is also used in the *sing.* *Cic.* Trinum nundinum. —— ¶ Also, *the third*. *Plaut.* Trina pugna. —— ¶ Also, *triple, threefold*. *Stat.* Tua dicta, quæ trino juvenis foro tonabas. *Auson.* Interdictorum trinum genus. *Id.* Trinum dicendi genus est.

TRIŌ, ōnis, m. is supposed to stand for *terio* (from *tero*), and to signify *a plough-ox* (or rather *threshing-ox*). *Varr.* — Hence, Triones, *the Two Bears in the sky* (Major and Minor), because the stars of these constellations have the appearance of a wagon with oxen yoked to it. *Veget.* So, *Cic.* Septemtriones, *the seven stars in the Great Bear*, which we call *Charles's Wain*. Also, in *sing.* *Virg.* Septem subjecta trioni. Compare *Septentrio*.

TRIŌBŎLŬS (τριώβολος), i, m. as a coin; *three oboli*, or *half a* drachma; generally used to denote *a coin of little value*. *Plaut.* Negare, se se debere tibi triobolum. *Id.* Postulo talentum magnum, non potest triobolum hinc abesse. *Plaut.* Homo trioboli, *a worthless fellow*. —— ¶ Also, as a weight, *half a* drachma. *Cato.* Puero dato pro ætate triobolum.

TRIŎCALĂ, ōrum, n. *a town in Sicily*. — Hence, Triocalinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this town*. *Plin.* Triocalini, *the inhabitants*. *Cic.* Triocalinum, *the country or territory of this town*.

TRIŌNȲMŬS (τριώνυμος), a, um, adj. *having three names*. *Sulpic. Sever.*

TRIŎPĒS, or -ĀS (Τριόπης, or Τριόπας), æ, m. *a king of Thessaly, and father of Erisichthon*. — Hence, Triŏpēĭus, a, um, adj. *belonging to or descended from Triopes*, or *-as*. *Ovid.* Triopeius, *son of the same*, h. e. *Erisichthon*. — Also, Triŏpēĭs, ĭdis, f. adj. *belonging to or descended from the same*; hence, *sc.* femina, *daughter, granddaughter, or female descendant of the same*. Thus *Mestra, daughter of Erisichthon* is called. *Ovid.*

TRIŎPHTHĂLMŬS (τριόφθαλμος, three-

eyed), i, m, *sc.* lapis, *a kind of precious stone in Sicyonia, having the appearance of three eyes.* *Plin.*

TRIŎRCHĒS (τριόρχης, from τρεῖς, tres, & ὄρχις, testiculus), æ, m. *the buzzard* (Falco Buteo, L.). *Plin.*

TRIŎRCHIS (τριορχὶς), ĭdis, f. *a plant, a kind of centaury.* *Plin.*

TRIPĀLIS (tres & palus), e, adj. *propped with three poles or props.* *Varr.*

TRIPĂRCŬS (ter & parcus), a, um, adj. *very sparing, stingy, niggardly.* *Plaut.* Triparcos homines, vetulos, avidos, aridos.

TRIPĀRTĪTŌ, and TRIPERTĪTŌ (tripartitus), adv. *in three parts, or three sides.* *Liv.* Urbem tripartito aggredi.— Or, also, *into three parts.* *Cic.* Bona tripartito dividere.

TRIPĀRTĪTŬS, and TRIPERTĪTŬS (ter & partior, -itus), a, um, adj. *divided into three parts, threefold,* τριμερής. *Cic.* Divisio tripartita. *Id.* Causa tripertita.

TRIPĂTINUM (tres & patina), i, n. *a service of three dishes.* *Plin.*

TRIPECTŎRŬS (tres & pectus), a, um, adj. *having three breasts, three-breasted,* τρίστερνος, τρίστηθος. *Lucret.* Quidve tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai?

TRIPEDĀLIS (tres & pes, or ter & pedalis), e, adj. *having the measure of three feet, three feet* in breadth, or height, &c. τριπόδης. *Varr.* Fenestra lata tripedalis, *three feet broad.* *Liv.* Parma tripedalis. *Plin.* altitudo. *Id.* crassitudo. *Id.* Herba caulem habens tripedalem.

TRIPEDĀNEŬS (ter & pedaneus), a, um, adj. same as *Tripedalis.* *Colum.* Tripedaneæ vites. *Plin.* statuæ.

TRIPERDĪTŬS (ter & perditus), a, um, adj. *entirely lost, utterly undone.* The title of a comedy of *Novius.*

TRIPERTĪTŬS. See *Tripartitus.*

TRIPĒS (tres & pes), ŏdis, adj. *having three feet, three-footed,* τρίπους. *Horat.* mensa. *Martial.* grabatus. *Liv.* mulus. — The *final* syllable is made *short* by *Auson. Eidyll.* 11, 39.

TRIPETIĂ (allied to tripes), æ, f. *sc.* sella, *a three-footed stool.* *Sulpic. Sever.*

TRIPHALLŬS (τρίφαλλος), i, m. *h. e.* magna mentula præditus. *Auct. Priap.*

TRIPICTŬS (ter & pictus), a, um, adj. *painted three times;* hence, *written three times.* *Prudent.*

TRIPLĀRIS (triplus), e, adj. *threefold.* *Macrob.* numerus.

TRIPLĀSIŬS (τριπλάσιος), a, um, adj. same as *Triplaris.* *Martian. Capell.*

TRIPLEX (tres & plica, not used, or ter & plico), ĭcis, adj. *threefold, triple,* τριπλοῦς. *Cic.* Plato triplicem finxit animam: cujus principatum, id est rationem, in capite posuit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit. *Id.* Philosophandi ratio triplex: una de vita et moribus: altera de natura et rebus occultis: tertia de disserendo. *Ovid.* Nec me pastoris Iberi (Geryonæ) forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit. *Virg.* Gens triplex, *h. e.* tres populi (or, according to *Servius,* unus populus in tres Tribus divisus). *Ovid.* Triplex cuspis, *h. e. the trident of Neptune.* *Id.* Triplex Diana (the same as *triformis*), either because she was represented in a *threefold shape,* or because she was called *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in the heavens, and *Hecate* in the infernal regions. *Id.* Triplex mundus, *h. e.* cælum, terra, mare; so, also, *Id.* regnum. *Id.* Triplici stant ordine dentes. *Horat.* and *Virg.* Æs triplex, *h. e.* tribus laminis constans; *or,* crassissimum. *Ovid.* and *Virg.* Triplex murus. *Sueton.* porticus, *with three rows of columns.* —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Triplices, m. *sc.* codicilli, *tablets having three leaves.* *Cic.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *subst.* Triplex, *three times as much, triple, a threefold portion.* *Liv.* Pediti in singulos dati centeni, duplex centurioni, triplex equiti. —— ¶ Also, *adj.* Triplices, *three.* *Ovid.* deæ, *or, Id.* sorores, *the fates, the Parcæ.* *Id.* Triplices Minyeides, *three sisters, daughters of Minyas.* *Propert.* greges (Bacchantum). — Also, of the *Parcæ.* *Ovid.* Triplici (*sing.*) pollice netis opus. —— ¶ Also, *adj.* Triplex, *great.* *Sallust. fragm.* fluctus.

TRIPLICĀBILIS (triplico), e, adj. *that can be made threefold, that can be tripled threefold, triple.* *Sedul.*

TRIPLICĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a tripling or trebling.* *Macrob.* Secundum triplicationem cum septimæ partis adjectione, *a multiplying by three.* —— ¶ Among lawyers, *a surrejoinder, an answer of the plaintiff to the rejoinder of the defendant.* *Pandect.*

TRIPLĬCĬTER (triplex), adv. *in a threefold manner, in three ways,* τρισσῶς. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

TRIPLĬCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to multiply by three, triple, treble,* τριπλασιάζω. *Plin.*

TRIPLINTHIŬS (tres & plinthus), a, um, adj. *three bricks thick, consisting of three bricks in a row.* *Vitruv.* paries.

TRIPLŬS (τριπλοῦς), a, um, adj. *triple, treble, threefold.* *Cic.* pars. — Hence, Triplum, *three times as much.* *Plaut.* Triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many.*

TRIPŎDĒS, um, m. See *Tripus.*

TRIPŎDŌ, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to dance, beat the ground with the feet.* *Inscript.* Sacerdotes tripodaverunt in verba hæc. (It is, perhaps, to be read in *Veget.* 2, 23, for *trepidantes.*)

TRIPŎLIS (Τρίπολις, from τρεῖς & πόλις, city), is, f. *the name of several countries and towns;* as, *Liv.* 42, 53. *a country in Thessaly containing three towns.* Also, *Id.* 42, 55. *a town of Thessaly.* — Hence, Tripolitānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Tripolis.* *Id.* 46, 10. — And so several other countries and towns are named; but the best known is Tripolis, *a country of Africa, containing three towns.* Hence, Tripolitanus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Tripolis.* *Eutrop.*

TRIPŎLIUM (τριπόλιον), ii, n. *a kind of herb.* *Plin.* 26, 22.

TRIPORTENTUM (ter & portentum), i, n. *a great or singular omen.* *Pacuv.*

TRIPTŎLEMICŬS (Triptolemus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Triptolemus.* *Fulgent.* dens, *h. e. the plough or hoe.*

TRIPTŎLEMŬS (Τριπτόλεμος), i, m. *Triptolemus, son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, said to have been the first that introduced agriculture, and to have taught it to others;* according to the poets, *he learned it of Ceres, when she came to Attica in search of her daughter.* *Ovid.* Triptolemo fruges dare (proverb.), like the English prov. *to carry water to the sea; to carry coals to Newcastle.*

TRIPTŌTĂ (τρίπτωτα), ōrum, n. *sc.* nomina, *nouns that have only three cases.* *Diomed.*

TRIPŬDĬŌ (tripudium), as, n. 1. properly, *to stamp upon the earth,* as in dancing; hence, *to leap, dance, caper,* χορεύω. *Petron.* ad symphoniam. *Senec.* virilem in modum. *Venant. Fortun.* Creditur et sacro tripudiare gradu (here the *first* syllable is *long*). — Figur. *Cic.* Sed illum tot jam in funeribus reipublicæ exsultantem ac tripudiantem legum, si posset, laqueis constringeret.

TRIPŬDIUM (according to *Cic. Divin.* 2, 34. from terra & pavio, terripavium, terripudium, tripudium), ii, n. properly, *a stamping on the ground.* —— ¶ Hence, in divination, Tripudium, *or* Tripudium sollistimum, *an omen taken from the feeding of chickens, when they ate the corn given to them so greedily that it fell from their mouths to the ground.* *Cic. Divin.* 1, 15; 2, 34. *Liv.* 10, 40. —— ¶ Also, *a leaping or stamping on the ground;* especially, *a solemn leaping, stamping or dancing.* *Catull.* and *Liv.*

TRIPŪS (τρίπους, -οδος), ŏdis, adj. *having three feet or props, three-footed, three-legged.* Hence, *subst.* Tripus, ŏdis, m. *a three-footed vessel, a tripod;* as, for dressing victuals upon. Also, for show; such were given as presents. *Virg.* and *Horat.* Thus, also, *Cic.* Quem (Herculem) concertavisse cum Apolline de tripode (this may mean *the prophetic tripod*). — Especially, Tripus, *the tripod or three-footed seat on which the priestess of Apollo* (Pythia) *sat in the temple at Delphi and gave responses.* *Virg.* Interpres divum, qui numina Phœbi, qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis. *Senec.* Qui tripodas movet, *h. e.* Apollo, qui oraculum editurus tripodem commovebat. *Ovid.* Phœbei tripodes. *Id.* Mittitur ad tripodas, *h. e. to the oracle at Delphi.* — Hence, *an oracle.* *Senec.* Sonuistis *aī aī,* tripodas agnosco meos. *Val. Flacc.* Inde meæ quercus, tripodesque, animæque parentum hanc pelago misere manum. *Stat.* Salve prisca fides tripodum. —— ¶ Also, *any three-legged stool.* *Sulpic. Sever.* Quas (sellulas) tripodas nuncupatis.

TRIQUETRŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *having three angles or corners, three-cornered, triangular, trigonal,* τρίγωνος. *Lucret.* Esse triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata necesse est. *Cæs.* Insula (of Britain). *Colum.* Ager quadratus, aut triquetrus. *Plin.* Triquetra figura, vel quadrata. *Id.* Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, *h. e.* cum distat a Jove tertia cæli parte, *h. e.* gradibus centum viginti: this is called *the trigonal configuration or aspect.* Hence, absol. Triquetrum; as, *Plin.* In triquetro, *in the trigonal aspect,* or *at a distance of* 120 *degrees.* —— ¶ As Sicily is *three-cornered,* and has *three promontories,* it was frequently called *Triquetra.* *Plin.* Hence, Triquetrus, *Sicilian.* *Lucret.*

TRIREMIS (tres & remus), e, adj. *having three banks of oars,* τριήρης. *Cæs.* and *Nepos.* Navis triremis, *or,* simply, *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, *Horat.*, &c. Triremis, *sc.* navis, *a galley* having *three banks of oars, a trireme.*

TRIS, *three,* same as *Tres.*

TRISÆCLISENEX, TRISECLISENEX, nis, m. *h. e.* qui tria sæcula vixit, *an epithet of Nestor.* *Læv.*

TRISCHŒNŬS (τρίσχοινος), a, um, adj. *containing three* schœni. *Plin.* mensura. See *Schœnus.*

TRISCURRIĂ (unc.), ōrum, n. perhaps, *great scurrilities or buffooneries.* *Juvenal.*

TRISEMŬS (τρίσημος), a, um, adj. *containing three signs or syllables, trisyllabic.* *Mart. Capell.* pes, *a poetical foot of three syllables.*

TRISMEGISTŬS (Τρισμέγιστος), i, m. *one that is very great; an epithet of Hermes or Mercury* (Ἑρμῆς τρισμέγιστος), said to have been *a sage and lawgiver of the Egyptians.* *Lactant.*

TRISPASTŎS (τρίσπαστος), i, *a kind of machine turned round by three pulleys.* *Vitruv.*

TRISPITHAMŬS (τρισπίθαμος), a, um, adj. *three spans large or high.* *Plin.*

TRISSAGŌ, inis, f. See *Trixago.*

TRISSŌ, as, n. 1. *to twitter.* *Auct. carm. de Philom.* v. 26. Trissat hirundo vaga. (Al. leg. *trinsat.*)

TRISTĂTÆ (τριστάται, *h. e.* tres primi), ārum, m. *the three nobles of a kingdom next to the king.* *Hieron.*

TRISTE (properly *neut.* of tristis), adv. *sorrowfully, sadly, pensively.* *Propert.* Quid fles anxia captiva tristius Andromacha? *Cic.* Facilius in morbos incidunt adolescentes, gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur, *h. e.* ægrius, molestius, difficilius. —— ¶ Also, *harshly, severely.* *Cic.* Quo facilius, quibus est iratior, respondere tristius possit, *h. e.* asperius.

TRISTEGĂ (τρίστεγα), ōrum, n. *the third story of a house.* *Hieron.*

TRISTI, *for* Trivisti. See *Tero.*

TRISTICŬLŬS (dimin. of tristis), a, um, adj. *somewhat sad, saddish,* ὑποδύσθυμος. *Cic.* Filiolam suam Tertiam, quæ tum erat admodum parva, animadvertit tristiculam.

TRISTIFICŬS (tristis & facio), a, um, adj. *making sad, saddening,* ἀλγύνων. *Cic.* (*ex poeta*). Tristificas certant Neptuno reddere voces. *Macrob.* Acetum acore tristificum.

TRISTIMŌNIĂ (tristis), æ, f. *sadness.* *Auct. B. Afric.* 10. (*Ed. Oudend.*)

TRISTIMŌNIUM (Id.), ii, n. *sadness.* *Petron.*

TRISTIS (unc.), e, adj. *sad, sorrowful, dejected, woful, melancholy,* λυπηρός, σκυθρωπός. *Plaut.* Quid vos mœstos tam, tristeque esse conspicor? *Cic.* Videsne tu illum tristem, demissum? *Plaut.* Nunquam ego te tristiorem vidi esse. *Cæs.* Sequani tristes capite demisso terram intueri. —— ¶ Hence, *sad, mournful, woful, doleful, dismal, unpleasant,*

disagreeable, raising dislike. *Cic.* tempora. *Id.* Tristes de Bruto nostro litteræ nuntiique afferebantur. *Id.* Tristissima sunt exta sine capite, *ill-omened.* *Id.* Ut tuum lætissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam. *Id.* — *Horat.* Tristia bella. *Ovid.* sententia, *dismal sentence* of condemnation. *Liv.* Cum medici salutis causa tristiora remedia adhibent, *h. e.* acerbiora, et acriorem doloris sensum inducentia. Especially of what relates to death and funeral rites. *Senec.* Tristi morte finire mala. *Virg.* Tristia dona libabat cineri Andromache. *Martial.* Tristes lacernæ, *h. e.* fuscæ, pullæ, atræ. So, *Id.* lana. *Ovid.* officium, *h. e.* exsequiarum, *sad office.* Or, to the lower world. *Senec.* Tristes Erebi dii. *Virg.* Tartara. *Id.* Tristique palus inamabilis unda. — Also, *noxious, hurtful, baleful, baneful.* *Ovid.* Tristi medicamine tactæ defluxere comæ. *Lucret.* Si tristior incubuisset causa. — Hence, *neut.* Triste, *a sad thing, something dismal, baleful,* &c. *Virg.* Triste lupus stabulis, frugibus imbres. And, Tristia, *sad or mournful things, miseries, cares.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Tristis, *sad, mournful,* h. e. *lamentable, unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy.* *Liv.* eventus. *Cic.* sors. —— ¶ Also, *sour, gloomy, morose, unkindly, dark, ill-humored, stern, austere, hard, harsh, pitiless, fierce, severe, grave, solemn, sober, serious.* *Virg.* Navita tristis, *h. e.* *Charon.* *Id.* Tristis Erinnys. *Tibull.* sorores, *h. e.* Parcæ. *Plin. Paneg.* supercilium. *Propert.* puella, *ill-humored.* *Liv.* responsum, *severe, stern, hard.* *Id.* Auctor tristioris sententiæ. *Cic.* Vultus quo severior est et tristior, hoc illa quæ dicuntur, salsiora videri solent, *has the more severity or solemnity, is farther removed from laughter and cheerfulness, is more austerely serious.* *Id.* P. Sulpicius judex tristis et integer, *h. e.* *strict;* or better, *of a studied or measured coldness.* *Id.* Erat in Lælio multa hilaritas, in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior. *Horat.* Et sermone opus est modo tristi, sæpe jocoso, *serious, solemn, grave.* —— ¶ Also, *unpleasant to the taste, harsh, bitter.* *Ovid.* absinthia. *Id.* sapor. *Virg.* suci. *Plin.* glans. — Or, to the smell, *offensive, bad.* *Ovid.* anhelitus oris. —— ¶ Also, *angry, indignant, displeased.* *Plaut.* Non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi. *Propert.* Ingrato tristis amica viro. So, also, *Virg.* Tristia dicta. —— ¶ Also, *sad, mournful, dismal to behold.* *Senec.* Tristes et squalidi trunci (arborum). —— ¶ Also, *horrid, frightful, terrible.* *Stat.* ursa.

TRISTĬTĀS (tristis), ātis, f. *sadness.* *Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

TRISTITĬA (Id.), æ, f. *sadness, melancholy, care, sorrow, grief,* ἀθυμία, ἀηδία. Of persons. *Val. Max.* Cum tristitia et mœrore in vita remanent. *Sallust.* Ex summa lætitia atque lascivia repente omnes tristitia invasit. *Cic.* Judex tum ad tristitiam, tum ad lætitiam est contorquendus. *Lucei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Lacrimis ac tristitiæ se tradere. *Auct. B. Afric.* Magno metu ac tristitia sollicitari. *Ovid.* Tristitiam compescere. *Horat.* finire. *Tacit.* and *Ovid.* ponere. *Plin.* abolere. *Id.* animi resolvere. *Id.* Vino tristitia et cura hebetatur. *Val. Max.* Subita tristitia implicati militum animi. — Also, of animals. *Plin.* Apes morbos sentiunt: index eorum tristitia torpens. —— ¶ Also, *sadness, dismal state or nature, hardness, rigor.* *Cic.* temporum. *Id.* Lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigare. *Plin.* Surculatio soli (*of the soil*) tristitiam laxat. —— ¶ Also, *gloominess, moroseness, sourness,* or, also, *severity, strictness, gloomy seriousness, studied or measured coldness,* also, *hardness in decision.* *Cic.* Ille vos tristitia vultuque decepit, *h. e. studied gravity or gloominess of look.* *Id.* Tristitiam ac severitatem mitigare. *Plin. Ep.* Nullus horror in cultu (*al.* vultu), nulla tristitia, multum severitatis. —— ¶ Also, *anger, displeasure.* *Propert.*

TRISTITĬĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Tristitia.* *Terent.* and *Apul.*

TRISTITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. same as *Tristitia.* *Apul.*

TRISTĬŬS, adv. See *Triste.*

TRISTŎR (tristis), āris, depon. 1. *to be sad, be affected with grief,* λυπέω. *Senec.* Concitari, tristarique ob scelera. *Id.* Nunquam flere, nunquam tristari.

TRISŬLCŬS (tres & sulcus), a, um, adj. *having three furrows;* hence, *three-pointed, three-forked, three-pronged, triple, threefold.* Chiefly used by the poets. *Ovid.* telum Jovis, *h. e.* *lightning.* So, *Ovid.* Ignes trisulci, *lightning.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* fulmen. (According to *Festus;* Trisulcum fulgur fuit ab antiquis dictum, quia aut incendit, aut afflat, aut terebrat.) *Virg.* Et linguis micat ore trisulcis. *Apul.* Trisulca vibramina draconum. *Val. Flacc.* (*de monstro marino*) ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, *h. e.* triplici ordine dentium. — *Claudian.* Sicilia trisulca, *three-sided, triangular, having three promontories.* — *Pallad.* Trisulcus ramus, *h. e.* tria cacumina habens. — *Varr.* ap. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* Trisulca fores, *h. e.* tres valvas habentes.

TRISȲLLĂBŬS (τρισύλλαβος), a, um, adj. *of three syllables, trisyllabical.* *Varr.*

TRITĂVĬĂ (tritavus), æ, f. *a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandmother,* mater atavi vel ataviæ. *Pandect.*

TRITĂVŬS (tres & avus), i, m. *a great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's great-grandfather,* τρίπαππος, pater atavi vel ataviæ. *Pandect.* and *Plaut.* — Hence, *Tritavi* stands for *more remote ancestors; early ancestors.* *Varr.*

TRITĒ (τρίτη), es, f. *h. e.* tertia. In *Vitruv.* for *tertia chorda; the third string or tone in the gamut or scale of musical notes.*

TRITĒMŎRĬĂ (τριτημορία), æ, f. *a third:* hence, in music, *h. e.* brevior soni distantia tertiam ejus partem recipiens. *Martian. Capell.*

TRITHĂLĒS (τριθαλὲς), is, n. same as *Erithales.* *Plin.*

TRITICĒĬŬS (triticum), a, um, adj. same as *Triticeus.* *Plaut.*

TRITICĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of wheat, wheaten,* σιτικός, σιτηρός. *Virg.* messis, *the wheat harvest.* *Cato.* paleæ. *Colum.* far, *wheat flour.* *Ovid.* fetus.

TRITICIĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to wheat.* *Pandect.* condictio.

TRITICĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of wheat.* *Plin. Valer.* amylum.

TRITICUM (unc.), i, n. *wheat,* σῖτος, πυρός. *Varro,* &c.

TRITŌN (Τρίτων), ōnis, *or* ōnos, m. *Triton, a sea-deity, son of Neptune, whom the poets represented as Neptune's trumpeter, blowing through a shell, by which he sometimes calmed the sea and called the rivers back, and sometimes made the sea tempestuous.* *Ovid.,* &c. — Hence, *a kind of fish,* of the genus *pelamides, a kind of tunny,* according to *Plin.* — Also, *the name of a ship,* which had *Triton* for its sign. *Virg.* — *Cicero* calls the immoderate lovers of fish-ponds, Tritones piscinarum, *h. e. fish-pond gods.* —— ¶ Also, Triton, *a river of Africa,* near which was a lake called *Tritonis,* or *Tritonia,* where, as the fable says, *Pallas* first appeared, who was hence called *Tritonis,* or *Tritonia.* *Plin.* and *Pompon. Mela.* — Also, *a river in Bœotia,* from which *Pallas* is also said to have been named. *Serv.* ad *Virg.* — Also, *a lake of Thrace.* *Vibius Sequest.* (Comp. *Ovid.* 15, 358.)

TRITŌNĬĂ, æ, f. *h. e.* Pallas. See *Tritonius.*

TRITŌNĬĂCŬS (Τριτωνιακὸς), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the river or lake Triton.* *Ovid.* 15, 358. Palus Tritoniaca (probably), *the lake Triton in Thrace.* —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to Pallas.* *Ovid.* arundo, *h. e.* tibia, a Pallade inventa.

TRITŌNIS (Τριτωνὶς), idis and idos, f. adj. *of or belonging to the river or lake Triton, Tritonian.* *Sil.* Palus Tritonis, *or, Id.* (absol.) Tritonis, *sc.* palus, *the lake near the river Triton.* *Lucret.* Palladis ad templum Tritonidos. — Hence, *Pallas* is called *Tritonis,* sc. dea. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *Palladian, of, belonging to, or proceeding from Pallas.* *Ovid.* pinus, *h. e. the ship Argo,* which was built at the instigation of Minerva. *Id.* arx, *h. e.* *Athens,* which was sacred to Pallas. — Hence, *the olive-tree* is called *Tritonis,* because it was sacred to *Pallas.* *Stat.*

TRITŌNĬŬS (Τριτώνιος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the river Triton or to the lake, Tritonian.* *Virg.* Pallas. *Id.* Virgo Tritonia, *or, Id.* and *Ovid.* (simply) Tritonia, *h. e.* *Pallas.*

TRITŎR (tero), ōris, m. *a rubber, pounder or grinder,* τρίπτης, τριπτήρ. *Plin.* Erigonus tritor colorum Nealcæ pictoris. — Hence, *Plaut.* Stimulorum tritor (a term of reproach applied to a slave who was frequently chastised with a *stimulus*); So, *Id.* compedium, *or* compedum (a term of reproach applied to a slave that was often fettered).

TRITŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a rubbing.* *Apul.* — Hence, *the beating or forcing out of the grains of corn from the ears; threshing,* τριβή, ἀλοητός. *Varr.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a rubbing or chafing.* *Apul.*

TRITŪRĀTIŌ (trituro), ōnis, f. *a threshing.* *Augustin.*

TRITŪRŌ (tritura), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to thresh,* ἀλοάω. Figur. *Sidon.*

TRITŬRRITŬS (ter & turritus), a, um, adj. *having three towers;* hence, a villa was called Triturrita, *sc.* villa. *Rutil.*

TRITŬS (tero), us, m. *a rubbing or wearing,* τρίψις. *Cic.*

TRITŬS, a, um, particip. from tero. —— ¶ Also, adj. *often rubbed and thereby made smooth.* — Thus, *trodden, often trodden, beaten, worn, much frequented, usual, common.* *Cic.* Cum Brundisium, iterque illud, quod tritum in Græciam est, vitavissem. *Senec.* Tritissima quæque via decipit. *Plin.* Cancri os Ponti evincere non valent: quamobrem regressi circumeunt: apparetque tritum iter. Hence, figur. *much used, trite, common, familiar.* *Cic.* Summum jus summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium. *Id.* Faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum, ac tritius. *Plin.* Tritior mos. Also, *practised, expert.* *Vitruv.* Cum homines quotidie faciendo tritiores manus ad ædificandum perfecissent. *Cic.* Quod tritas aures haberet notandis generibus poetarum. —— ¶ Also, *worn, the worse for wear, rubbed or impaired by rubbing.* *Horat.* tunica.

TRIVĔNĔFĬCŬS (ter & veneficus), a, um, adj. *much addicted to sorcery;* hence, Trivenefica (as a term of reproach). *Plaut.*

TRIVĬĂ, æ, f. Τριοδῖτις, *Diana.* See *Trivius.*

TRIVĬĀLIS (trivium), e, adj. properly, *that is in or pertains to the cross-roads; that is in the public roads;* hence, *common, vulgar, that may be found every where, ordinary,* ἀγοραῖος, ἐπιτυχών. *Quintil.* Litterarii pæne ista sunt ludi, et trivialis scientiæ, *h. e.* Grammaticæ, quam doceri pueros in triviis, mos fuit Græcorum. *Sueton.* verba. *Id.* ludii. *Juvenal.* Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta.

TRIVĬĀLITĔR (trivialis), adv. *here and there, in a common manner.* *Arnob.*

TRIVĬĀTIM (trivium), adv. *in the public streets.* *Martian. Capell.*

TRIVIUM, ii, n. See *Trivius.*

TRIVĬŬS (tres & via), a, um, adj. *consisting of or pertaining to three ways;* hence, *subst.* Trivium, ii, n. *a place where three ways meet,* τρίοδος. *Cic.* Ut ventum est in trivium. *Tibull.* Lapis in trivio. But it often signifies *a place of public resort, the public street.* *Cic., Virg., Horat.,* &c. Hence, *Cic.* Arripere maledictum ex trivio, *to borrow a term of reproach from the streets, from the lowest of the mob; to abuse in a low manner.* —— ¶ Hence, Trivius, *of or belonging to, or worshiped at places where three ways meet.* *Inscript.* Dii trivii, *h. e. which stood there, and were worshiped there, and were guardians thereof.* Hence, *Propert.* Trivia dea, *or, Lucret.* virgo, *or,* simply, *Ovid., Virg.* and *Tibull.* Trivia, *h. e.* *Diana,* or *Hecate,* probably so called, because particularly worshiped in the *triviis.* Hence, *Virg.* Lacus Triviæ, *the lake of Diana; a lake in Latium near Aricia,* now called *Lago di Nemi.* —— ¶ *Lucret.* Triviai virginis, *for* triviæ.

TRIUMPHĀLIS (triumphus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal*, θριαμβευτικός. *Plin.* corona, *with which the triumphant general was adorned.* *Ovid.* vir, *that has triumphed*; so, simply, *Vellei.* and *Quintil.* Triumphalis, *sc.* vir, *or* homo; so, *Liv.* Triumphales senes. *Id.* currus, *the triumphal car.* *Cic.* provincia, *from the conquest of which the general obtained a triumph.* *Id.* porta, *the gate by which the triumphant general entered Rome.* *Plin.* vestes, *h. e. which the triumphant general wore.* *Sueton.* causæ, *pertaining to a triumph*, h. e. whether *one be decreed or not.* *Plin.* corona, *given on occasion of a triumph.* *Plin. Ep.* statua, *by which one was represented as triumphing.* *Horat.* imagines, *the busts of those who had triumphed.* *Sueton.* ornamenta, *or*, simply, *Tacit.* Triumphalia, *sc.* ornamenta, *the badges of distinction, or insignia of one triumphing* (these were the *corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus*, &c. These badges were given by the emperors, at the time when triumphs were allowed to no one but themselves, to victorious generals, and even sometimes to those who had obtained no victory).

TRIUMPHĀTŎR (triumpho), ōris, m. *a triumpher*, θριαμβευτής. — Thus *Jupiter* is called. *Apul.* — Also, figur. *a conqueror.* *Minuc. Fel.* Triumphator erroris.

TRIUMPHĀTŌRIUS (triumphator), a, um, adj. same as *Triumphalis.* *Tertull.* Verbum triumphatorium.

TRIUMPHŌ (triumphus), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to triumph, celebrate or hold a triumph*, ἐπινομεύω, θριαμβεύω. *Cic.* Cum Murenæ pater amplissime atque honestissime ex prætura triumphasset, *after the pretorship*, h. e. *after having only been prætor.* *Liv.* Camillum triumphantem albi per urbem vexerant equi. *Ovid.* Illa (Majestas) coronatis alta triumphat equis. *Cic.* Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumphaverat, *had triumphed over the Numantines, had celebrated a triumph on account of a complete conquest of them.* *Liv.* de rege Gentio. *Plin.* de Parthis. So, also, *ex*, as, *Cic.* ex urbe. *Liv.* ex Hispania, *on account of a victory obtained in Spain.* *Cic.* ex Transalpinis bellis, *on account of.* *Id.* ex Macedonia, *bring a triumph from Macedonia*, h. e. *triumph after a return from the government of Macedonia.* *Ovid.* Equi triumphantes, *h. e.* currum triumphalem ducentes. — Hence, figur. *to triumph*, h. e. *as it were to triumph.* *Ovid.* De vate triumphat amor. — Also, figur. *to triumph*, h. e. *to rejoice, be glad, be transported with joy, rejoice exceedingly, exult.* *Cic.* gaudio, *and*, *Terent.* (without gaudio). *Cic.* Lætaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas. — II. TRANS. *to triumph over, conquer.* *Treb. Poll.* Zenobiam. *Lactant.* terram. Hence, Triumphātus, a, um, *triumphed over, or on account of*, and so *conquered.* *Virg.* gentes. *Plin.* omnia. *Ovid.* orbis. — Also, *to lead in triumph.* *Tacit.* Ne (Mithridates) triumpharetur. — Also, *to obtain by victory, get as booty.* *Ovid.* Aurum triumphatum. *Id.* Bos triumphatus, *h. e. won or obtained as booty.*

TRIUMPHUS (θρίαμβος), i, m. *a triumph*, h. e. *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory.* The conqueror rode in a chariot drawn by white horses, and was dressed in the *toga picta* and *tunica palmata*, with a wreath of laurel on his head and an ivory wand or sceptre in his hand; the senate conducted him into the city in procession, and accompanied him to the capitol. His chariot was preceded by the spoils and gold and silver taken from the enemy, by images of the captured cities, and by the captive leaders of the vanquished enemy, and followed by his own army. The soldiers used to sing all kinds of songs as they passed in procession. The triumph was first approved by the senate, and without their appointment, none could be celebrated. *Liv.*, *Cic.*, &c. Hence, Triumphum agere, *to celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: the country or person on account of whose conquest the triumph was celebrated is usually put in the *abl.* with *de*, or *ex*; as, *Cic.* de aliquo. *Id.* ex aliqua re. *Liv.* ex Etruria. *Id.* de Privernatibus. Also, with a *gen.* *Liv.* Boiorum, *h. e.* de Boiis. *Cic.* Triumphum agere pugnæ, *h. e.* ob pugnam. Also, *Plin.* Triumphum ducere, *for* agere. *Cic.* Per triumphum ducere aliquem ante currum suum, *in triumph.* *Id.* His (ducibus) per triumphum ductis (*sc.* ante currum). — Also, *in triumpho*; as, *Cic.* Paulus, Perse deprecanti, ne in triumpho duceretur, &c. — *Virg.* Greges (*h. e.* tauri) ad templa deum duxere triumphos, *h. e. for* currum triumphalem. — Also, *in triumphum*; as, *Liv.* Et vos gentium, quam Persea duci in triumphum mavultis? — Also, Triumphum deportare, *to bring a triumph from somewhere*, consequently, *to triumph*; as, *Cic.* tertium triumphum. So, *Nepos.* triumphum ex provincia. — Hence, figur. *Justin.* Captivus ipse (Eumenes) triumphum de se ipso ad victoris sui castra ducit, *celebrates a triumph over himself in the camp*, &c. h. e. *is led to it solemnly and formally, as a captive.* *Plin.* Triumphus luxuriæ, *the triumph of luxury*, h. e. *its gaining a superiority.* *Cic.* Tribules ita te oderunt, ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint. —— ¶ Triumphus, as, *a god.* *Horat. Epod.* 9, 21. —— ¶ Anciently written *Triumpus*, according to *Cicero.*

TRIUMVIR (tres & vir), iri, m. *Plur.* Triumviri, *three men who hold an office together, or were associated in public business; three joint commissioners*; such were, — 1. *The* Triumviri *for settling new colonists and distributing land among them.* *Liv.* triumviri agro dando, *or*, *Id.* agrarii, *or*, *Id.* coloniæ deducendæ, *or*, *Id.* de colonia deducenda, *h. e. three commissioners for*, &c. — 2. *Cic.* Triumviri capitales, *or*, *Liv.* carceris, *three officers who had the charge of prisons.* Also called, simply, *Triumviri.* *Val. Max.* 5, 4, 7. — 3. *Triumviri*, certain magistrates in the colonies, or *municipia.* *Cic.* — 4. *Liv.* Triumviri epulones, *priests that arranged a banquet in honor of Jupiter and the other gods.* Thus, also, *Liv.* Triumvir epulo, *a priest that attended to this duty.* — 5. *Liv.* Triumviri mensarii, *or*, simply, *Id.* Triumviri, *three commissioners for the regulation of money.* — 6. *Pandect.* Triumviri monetales, *masters or directors of the mint*; otherwise called Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriundo. — 7. *Pandect.* Triumviri nocturni, *officers who had the care of the city at night*, in respect of fire, &c. — 8. Triumviri reip. constituendæ, *h. e. triumvirs for repairing and regulating the constitution of the state*, a title assumed by M. Antony, Lepidus and Octavianus; thus Antony is called *Triumvir reip. constit.*, *Nep.*, and, simply, *Triumvir*, *Plin.* —— ¶ Others are mentioned by *Liv.* &c. for the discharge of various duties; but the above are those that are most commonly met with.

TRIUMVIRĀLIS (triumvir), e, adj. *of, belonging to or proceeding from the* triumviri, *triumviral.* *Horat.* Sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *h. e.* Triumvirum Capitalium; so, *Tacit.* Triumvirale supplicium. *Senec.* Triumviralis proscriptio, *h. e.* triumvirorum reip. constituendæ.

TRIUMVIRĀTUS (Id.), us, m. *the office or dignity of a* triumvir; *a triumvirate*, Ἀρχὴ τῶν τριῶν. *Cic.* in *Brut.* 31. In Triumviratu, *h. e.* perhaps *sc.* agrario, *in the time of*, &c. *Liv.* Tribunatu ante gesto, Triumviratibusque, nocturno (*h. e.* triumviri nocturni) altero, altero coloniæ deducendæ. *Plin.* Ne Triumviratu suo nimis superbiat Antonius, *h. e.* reipublicæ constituendæ.

TRIUNCIS (tres & uncia), e, adj. *of three* unciæ, trium unciarum, τεταρτημόριος. *Gallien.* ap. *Trebell. Poll.*

TRIXĀGŌ, or **TRISSĀGŌ**, ĭnis, f. *germander*; the same as *chamædrys* (Teucrium chamædrys, L.). *Plin.*

TRŌAS (Τρωάς), ădis, adj. f. *of or belonging to Troy, to the country or territory about Troy, and to Phrygia, Trojan.* *Ovid.* Qui primus Danaum Troada tangat humum. *Id.* Troades matres. *Senec.* Agnosco Troada turbam. — As a *subst.* Troas, *sc.* femina, *a Trojan woman.* *Virg.* In sola secretæ Troades acta amissum Anchisen flebant. *Ovid.* Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu cœpit, *h. e.* Hecubam. *Id.* Troasin (*dat. plur.* after the Greek form) invideo, *h. e.* Troadibus. —— ¶ Also, *subst.* Troas, *sc.* terra *or* regio, *the region about Troy, the Troad.* *Plin.* and *Nep.* Qui locus in agro Troade est, *h. e.* in agro, cui nomen Troas.

TRŎCHÆĪDĒS (τροχαιειδής), is, *h. e.* similitudinem trochæi habens. *Marc. Capell.*

TRŎCHÆUS (τροχαῖος), i, m. *a trochee, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short*; the same as *choreus.* *Quintil.* —— ¶ Also, *a foot consisting of three short syllables*; the same as *tribrachys.* *Quintil.*

TRŎCHĀĬCUS (τροχαϊκός), a, um, adj. *consisting of trochees, trochaic.* *Quintil.*

TRŎCHĪLUS, or **-ŎS** (τροχίλος), i, m. *a small bird*, perhaps *golden-crested wren*, *wren.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, in architecture, *a cavity or channel between the tores, in the base of a column; the trochile or casemate.* *Vitruv.*

TRŎCHISCHUS (τροχίσκος), i, m. *a little ball, small round figure, a pastil*, for instance, in medicine. *Cæl. Aurel.*

TRŎCHLEA (τροχαλία), æ, f. *a machine for raising weights, pulley.* *Vitruv.* — Hence, Trochleis pituitam adducere, *as if to draw up phlegm with pulleys*, of people who *hawk violently.* *Quintil.*

TRŎCHLEĀTIM (trochlea), adv. *by a pulley or windlass.* *Sidon.*

TRŎCHUS (τροχός, from τρέχω, to run), i, m. *an iron hoop set round with rings, which boys amused themselves with whirling or driving along with an iron stick* (called *clavis*). *Horat.* It was an invention of the Greeks, and is hence called, by Horace, *Græcus.*

TRŌES, um, m. pl. *the Trojans.* See *Tros.*

TRŒZĒN (Τροιζήν), ēnis, f. *a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, on the Argolic gulf, of which Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, was king.* *Stat.* Theseia Trœzen. *Ovid.* Prope Pittheam Trœzena. — Hence, Troizenius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Trœzen.* *Plin.* ager. *Id.* vinum. *Id.* carbunculi. *Ovid.* heros, *h. e. Lelex, son of Pittheus.* *Mela.* Trœzenii, *the inhabitants of Trœzen.*

TRŌGLŎDŸTÆ (Τρωγλοδύται, from τρώγλη, a cavern, & δύνω, or δύω, to enter), ārum, m. (properly, *inhabitants of caves or caverns*); thus *a people behind Egypt, near the Arabian gulf*, are called, because they lived in caves. Their country was called *Troglodytica*, or *-ce.* *Senec.* and *Plin.* — Hence, Troglodyticus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Troglodytæ.* *Plin.* — Also, Troglodytis, ĭdis, f. adj. *of or belonging to this people or country.* *Plin.*

TRŌGŌN (τρώγων), ōnis, m. *a certain bird.* *Plin.*

TROGUS PŌMPEIUS, *the author of an universal history, which was abridged by Justinus. He flourished under Augustus.*

TRŌJA, æ, f. *Troy.* See *Troius.*

TRŌIĀDES, um, f. pl. See *Troias.*

TRŌJĀNUS (Troja), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Troy, Trojan.* *Virg.* opes. *Horat.* bellum. *Ovid.* judex, *h. e. Paris.* *Id.* Trojani fama laboris, *h. e.* belli Trojani. *Horat.* Trojana (*h. e.* Trojani belli) tempora. *Lucan.* and *Claudian.* Minerva Trojana, *h. e.* Palladium Troja Romam advectum et in templo Vestæ asservatum. *Sueton.* Trojani ludi, *h. e.* ludus Trojæ. (See *Troius.*) *Cic.* and *Virg.* Trojani, *the Trojans.* — Equus Trojanus, properly, *the wooden horse*, in which the Greeks concealed themselves that they might enter Troy and take the city; figur. *a secret artifice, latent danger.* *Cic.* Intus, intus, inquam, est equus Trojanus, a quo nunquam me consule dormientes opprimemini. — Porcus Trojanus, *a boar that was roasted whole, stuffed with small animals*, as the Trojan horse was filled with men. *Macrob.* — *Cic.* Trojanum, *sc.* prædium, *an estate in Latium.*

TRŌIAS (Τρωϊάς), ădis, f. same as *Troas*

(which see). — Troiades, um, *f. Trojan women. Pers.*

TRŌICŬS (Τρωϊκός), a, um, *Trojan*, Trojanus. *Cic.* tempora. *Nepos.* and *Vell.* bellum. *Ovid.* Troica vela, *h. e.* classis Æneæ. *Id.* Vesta. *Stat.* ignis, *the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta. Juvenal.* Troica scribere, *h. e. Trojan war. Avien.* Troicus ephebus, *h. e. Ganymedes.*

TRŌILŬS, or -ŎS (Τρωΐλος), i, m. *a son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles. Virg.*

TRŌJŬGĔNĂ (Troja & gigno), æ, m. and f. *born in Troy, descended or sprung from Troy, Trojan*, Τρώϊος. *Lucret.* Trojugenæ gentes. *Virg.* Trojugena, *a Trojan. Id.* Trojugenæ, *the Trojans.* —— ¶ *The Romans* were also called *Trojugenæ*, as being descended from the Trojans. *Liv.* (in veteri carmine) Amnem Trojugena Cannam Romane fuge. *Juvenal.* Jubet a præcone vocari ipsos Trojugenas, *h. e. the noblest of the Roman patricians*, who boasted of their descent from the Trojans.

TRŌIŬS (Τρώϊος), a, um, adj. *Trojan. Virg.* arma. *Id.* heros, *h. e. Æneas. Ovid.* fata. *Tibull.* sacra. — Hence, Troia (trisyllab.), *sc.* urbs. *Senec.*; and, more frequently, by contraction, Troja (dissyll.), *Troy, a city of Phrygia*, or more strictly, *of Troas, which was besieged ten years, and at last taken and destroyed by the Greeks. Virg.* and *Liv.* — The Trojans who escaped from Troy, also gave the name *Troja* to some places where they landed and settled. *Liv.* —— ¶ *Troja* was also the name of *a play or game played by the Roman youth on horseback. Virg. Æn.* 5, 602. Also, called by *Sueton.* Trojæ ludus, *and* Trojæ lusus, *and* by *Tacit.* Ludicrum Trojæ, *and Sueton.* Trojæ decursio. — Hence, *Sueton.* Trojam lusit.

TROMĔNTĪNĂ tribus, *the name of one of the rustic tribes of Rome. Liv.*

TRŎPÆĀTŬS (tropæum), a, um, adj. *trophied, adorned with trophies, victorious. Ammian.*

TRŎPÆŎPHŎRŬS (τροπαιοφόρος), i, m. *that bears trophies*, h. e. *victorious. Apul.*

TRŎPÆUM (τρόπαιον, or τροπαῖον), i, n. *a trophy*, h. e. *a public monument in commemoration of a victory, erected on the spot where the enemy was put to flight or defeated.* The earliest trophies were formed of trees, which, after the branches had been cut off, were adorned with the spoils of the enemy; afterwards they were made of stone, &c. and erected on elevated places. *Cic.* Tropæum ponere, *or* statuere, *or*, *Tacit.* sistere, *to set up, erect. Virg.* Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma, Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi magne tropæum Bellipotens. —— ¶ Figur. *a trophy*, h. e. *victory*; also, *the spoils of war. Nep.* Hæc est altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. *Horat.* Nova cantemus Augusti tropæa Cæsaris. *Ovid.* Se quoque nympha tuis ornavit Iardanis armis, et tulit e capta nota tropæa viro. *Id.* Cytherea vicit, habetque parta per arbitrium bina tropæa tuum. —— ¶ Figur. *a trophy, monument, sign*, of one who exults in something. *Cic.* Tropæum necessitudinis atque hospitii. *Ovid.* Ut miserabile corpus, ingenii videas bina tropæa tui. *Propert.* Mæcenatis erunt vera tropæa fides. —— ¶ Many write *trophæum*, but *tropæum* is more correct.

TRŎPÆŬS (τροπαῖος), a, um, adj. *turning back, returning. Plin.* Tropæi venti, *certain winds that blow back from the sea to land* (*those that blow from the land to the sea* are called *apogæi*).

TRŎPHŌNĬĀNŬS (Trophonius), a, um, adj. *of, belonging to or named after Trophonius. Cic.* narratio, *h. e. of the cavern of Trophonius, and the things in it.*

TRŎPHŌNĬŬS (Τροφώνιος), ii, m. *a celebrated architect, the brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple at Delphi. Cic.* — Probably, the same person constructed the subterranean cave (*antrum Trophonii*), and gave oracles in it; hence he was regarded by the people as a god; hence, *a god, in whose cavern near Lebadia, in Bœotia, oracles were imparted, and future things revealed, sometimes to the ear, and sometimes to the sight. Persons descended into the cavern with particular ceremonies*, &c. *Cic.* de *Nat. Deor.* 3, 19 (mentions him). In *Liv.* he is called *Jupiter* (h. e. *Deus Trophonius*).

TRŎPĬCĒ (tropicus), adv. *figuratively. Augustin.*

TRŎPĬCŬS (τροπικός, from τρέπω, to turn), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to turning round. Hygin.* Tropici circuli, *the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn*, h. e. *where the sun begins to turn. Manil.* signa, *the constellations, in which the sun begins to turn*, namely, *Libra, Capricornus, Aries, and Cancer. Auson.* Tropico in Capricorno, *where the sun returns, tropical.* — Hence, Tropica, ōrum, n. *changes. Petron.* Pecuniæ cupiditas hæc tropica instituit. —— ¶ Figur. Tropicus, *figurative, metaphorical, tropical. Augustin.* Tropicæ locutiones, *Gell.* Tropica figura, *a trope.*

TRŎPIS (τρόπις), is, f. properly, *the hold of a vessel*; hence, figur. *the bottom of a wine jar*; and, hence, *the lees of wine. Martial.* Fumosæ feret ipse tropin de fæce lagenæ.

TRŎPŎLŎGĬĂ (τροπολογία), æ, f. *a figurative manner of speaking. Hieronym.*

TRŎPŎLŎGĬCĒ (tropologicus), adv. *figuratively, tropically*, τροπολογικῶς. *Hieronym.*

TRŎPŎLŎGĬCŬS (τροπολογικός), a, um, adj. *figurative, tropic. Sidon.* Tropologicum genus.

TRŎPŬS (τρόπος), i, m. properly, *a turning about*; hence, *a trope, rhetorical figure*, h. e. *a metaphorical use of a word. Quintil.*

TRŌS (Τρώς), ōis, m. *Tros, king of Phrygia, son of Erichthonius, grandson of Dardanus, father of Assaracus and Ganymedes. Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, as an adj. *Trojan. Virg.* Tros Æneas. — Absol. *a Trojan. Virg.*

TRŌSMIS, is, f. *a town of Mysia. Ovid.*

TRŌSSŬLUM, i, n. *a town of Etruria. Fest.*

TRŌSSŬLŬS, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Trossulum.* Hence, Trossuli, *the same as* Equites, *the Roman cavalry*, afterwards *knights* (equites), because they took the town Trossulum, without the assistance of the infantry. *Plin.* 33, 9. —— ¶ In latter times, *Trossulus* was used as expressive of contempt, like our *fop, beau, petit-maitre* (in which sense *Salmasius* derives it from Τρυφός). *Senec.* and *Pers.*

TRŌŬS (Τρωός), a, um, adj. *Trojan. Ovid.*

TRŎXĂLIS (τρωξαλίς), is, f. *an animal formed like a grasshopper*, perhaps *a locust. Plin.* 30, 16. (Others read *tryxalis*.)

TRŬA (unc.), æ, f. *a gutter or drain. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a stirring-spoon, ladle. Fest.* Also, *Titinn.* and *Pompon.* — It may, however, be also, *a vessel.*

TRŬCĪDĀTĬŌ (trucido), ōnis, f. *a cutting to pieces, massacring, butchering*, σφαγισμός. *Cels.* Interiora (hominis) sub gravissimis vulneribus, et ipsa trucidatione mutari, *h. e. by cutting up*, ἀνατομῇ. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Succidias humanas facis, tantas trucidationes facis, decem funera facis, *h. e.* decem homines eodem tempore interficiendo. *Cic.* civium. *Liv.* Inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri. *Plin.* Interlucatio arboribus prodest: sed omnium annorum trucidatio inutilissima, *a cutting off of the boughs.*

TRŬCĪDĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a murderer*, σφαγεύς. *Augustin.*

TRŬCĪDŌ (trux & cædo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cut to pieces, slay or kill cruelly, cut down, slaughter, massacre, butcher*, ἀποσφάττω. *Cic.* Cives R. necandos trucidandosque denotavit. *Liv.* Tribunos militum verberatos, servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidandos occidit. *Sallust.* Ne capti sicut pecora trucidemini. *Auct. B. Afric.* Pecus diripi trucidarique. *Horat.* Ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet. *Cic.* Trucidare aliquem ferro. *Plin.* Orcæ balænas caveatas angustiis trucidant, *h. e.* lancinant morsu. *Id.* Multæ (apes) singulos (fucos) aggressæ trucidant. *Horat.* Seu pisces, seu porrum, et cæpe trucidas, *h. e. carve, cut up*, for the purpose of eating; or, *sc.* dentibus, *chew, masticate, eat.* —— ¶ Figur. *to cut up, murder, destroy, ruin. Liv.* Trucidare plebem fenore. *Cic.* Juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur. *Id.* A Servilio trucidatus, *cut up, sc. by words. Lucret.* Nubes multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, *h. e.* violenter exstinguit.

TRŎCTA (τρώκτης), æ, and **TRŎCTĒS**, i, m. *a kind of fish*, probably, *a trout. Isidor.* and *Plin. Valerian.*

TRŬCŬLENTĒ, or **TRŬCŬLENTĔR** (truculentus), adv. *fiercely, sternly, grimly, sullenly*, ἀπηνῶς. *Cic.* Truculentius se gerere. *Quintil.* Aspicere aliquem truculentissime.

TRŬCŬLENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *fierceness, savageness, sternness, roughness, sullenness, churlishness, truculence. Plaut.* Tuam exspecto truculentiam. — Figur. *Tacit.* Truculentia cœli præstat Germania, *h. e.* sævitia, inclementia, *roughness, inclemency.*

TRŬCŬLENTŬS (trux), a, um, adj. *fierce or stern in aspect, fierce, savage, rough, terrible of aspect, grim, stern, fearful, frightful*, ἀπηνής. *Terent.* Ego agrestis, sævus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax. *Plaut.* Oculi truculenti, *a grim look. Tacit.* Quo truculentior visu foret. *Plin.* Tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta. *Cic.* Quam truculentus! *Ovid.* Spectat truculenta loquentem. *Tacit.* Truculentis vocibus strepere, *h. e.* seditiosis, et minarum plenis. *Plaut.* Truculentus senex. — Also, *rough, rude, rustic, clownish. Senec.* Truculentus et silvester, et vitæ inscius tristem juventam, venere deserta, colis. —— ¶ Also, *cruel, fierce, savage, fell. Ovid.* Nulla Getis toto gens est truculentior orbe. *Id.* Feta truculentior ursa. *Tacit.* Truculentior quam antea, tanquam adversus defectores, et in tempore rebellaturos. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Truculentissimum facinus — *Catull.* Truculenta pelagi, *and, Id.* Truculentum æquor, *h. e.* mare procellosum, aspectu fœdum atque horrificum. —— ¶ Truculentus, *the Churl*, is the title of a comedy of *Plautus*, in which a rude, clownish character is introduced.

TRŪDIS (trūdo, with a change of quantity), is, f. *a pole used for pushing or thrusting. Virg.* and *Tacit.*

TRŪDŌ (unc.), is, ūsi, ūsum, a. 3. *to thrust, push, push or thrust to a place, push along or forward, shove forward, drive, impel*, ὠθέω. *Lucret.* Trudit et impellit, quasi navim velaque ventus. *Id.* aliquid pugno. *Id.* Adverso nixantem trudere monte saxum. *Martial.* Cubitis trudit hinc et inde convivas. *Tacit.* Cohortes fugientium agmine impulsæ trudebantur in paludem, ni, &c. *Id.* hostes. *Horat.* apros in plagas. *Virg.* Glaciem flumina trudunt. *Id.* Formicæ grandia trudunt obnixæ frumenta humeris. — Also, *to push or thrust forth, drive away, cast out, expel. Plaut.* Næ ille ecastor hinc trudetur largus lacrymarum foras. *Claudian.* Tandem ceu funus acerbum, infanstamque suis trusere penatibus umbram. —— ¶ Also, of plants, *to put forth, protrude, cause to grow. Virg.* Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno. *Id.* Se medio trudunt de cortice gemmæ, *h. e. shoot forth, grow forth. Id.* Pampinus trudit gemmas. — Thus, also, of water. *Claudian.* Quacumque cavernas perforat, offenso truditur igne latex, *springs, issues.* —— ¶ Figur. *to push, thrust forward, press, drive, force, crowd. Cic.* Ad mortem trudi. *Senec.* In vitia alter alterum trudimus. *Tacit.* Semet in arma trusos, *h. e.* impulsos ad arma capienda. *Horat.* Truditur dies die, *one day follows hard upon another. Terent.* Fallacia alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon*, h. e. *follows from, is begotten by.* —— ¶ Also, *to push forward, push on, to assist* another *in gaining promotion. Cic.* Nunc est exspectatio comitiorum

in qua omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium.

TRŬELLA. See *Trulla*.

TRUENTUS, i, m. or TRUENTUM, i, n. *a river of Picenum in Italy.* And TRUENTUM, i, n. *a town on this river, or the coast of the gulf of Venice.* *Plin.* — Hence, Truentinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Truentum.* *Pompei* in *Cic. Ep.* Castrum Truentinum, *the town Truentum.* *Plin.* Truentini, *the inhabitants.*

TRULLA (for truella, from trua), æ, f. *any small deep vessel*, especially *when it is somewhat long*; hence, *a ladle, spoon*, τρυΐδιον. *Colum.* — Also, *a trowel.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, *a thing resembling a pan.* *Liv.* Contis binis a prora prominentibus, trullis ferreis multum conceptum ignem præ se portabant. —— ¶ Also, *a wine-vessel*, perhaps *a sort of ladle, used for pouring wine from the bowl, in which it was mixed* (crater), *into the cups, out of which it was drunk.* *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, as some suppose, *the pan of a closestool*, or, *a chamberpot.* *Juvenal.* Si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus, si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo. —— ¶ *Truella* and *Trylla* are also found. *Pandect.*

TRULLEUM, or TRULLIUM (unc.), i, n. *a long and deep vessel; as, a bowl or basin to wash one's hands in*, χέρνιβον. *Varr.* — Also, Trulleus, i, m. *for* trulleum. *Plin.* 34, 2.

TRULLEUS, i, m. See *Trulleum*.

TRULLISSATĬO (trullisso), ōnis, f. *a plastering, laying on mortar with a trowel*, κονίασις. *Vitruv.*

TRULLISSO (trulla), as, a. 1. *to plaster, lay on plaster or mortar with a trowel*, κονιάω, τραχρίω. *Vitruv.*

TRULLIUM, ii, n. See *Trulleum*.

TRUNCO (truncus, a, um), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to maim, mangle, mutilate, truncate*, ἀποκόπτω. *Ovid.* Truncat olus foliis, *h. e.* inutilibus foliis spoliat. *Lucan.* Truncare caput. *Id.* cadavera, *to hack in pieces.* *Justin.* Truncata pars corporis. *Sil.* frons, *h. e.* oculo spoliata. *Tacit.* Dum pecuniam sibi quisque trahunt, majore aliorum vi truncabantur, *were cut to pieces or butchered.* *Claudian.* Truncare aquas, *to stop, cut off the course of the waters.* — Figur. *Stat.* Heroos gressu truncare tenores, *h. e. to make pentameters from hexameters.* —— ¶ Also, *to kill, slay.* *Val. Flacc.* cervos.

TRUNCŬLUS (dimin. of truncus), i, m. *a small trunk, a piece cut off.* *Cels.* Trunculi suum, *h. e* frusta extrema membrorum suillorum, et præsertim pedum, secta et parata in cibum, ἀκρωκώλια, petioli, *pigs' pettitoes, the trotters of swine, pigs' feet.*

TRUNCUS (unc.), i, m. *the trunk, stock, or body of a tree*, whether the branches be on it, or whether they be cut off, στέλεχος. *Cic.* In arboribus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi ad suam retinendam conservandamque naturam. *Virg.* Arboris obnixus trunco. *Id.* Trunci enodes. *Horat.* ficulnus. *Ovid.* acernus. *Virg.* Indutos truncos hostilibus armis, *h. e.* tropæa. —— ¶ Hence, for *a tree.* *Val. Flacc.* Cum Chaonio radiantia trunco vellera vexit ovans. —— ¶ Also, *a stock, blockhead, dolt, dunce.* *Cic.* Qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? —— ¶ Also, *a trunk, main stem.* Figur. *Cic.* Ipso trunco (ægritudinis) everso. —— ¶ Also, *the shaft of a column.* *Vitruv.* — Also, *the middle part or body of the pedestal of a column, the dado or die.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *the trunk of the human body*, without regard to the arms, feet, &c. (as it were, the branches), which may be on or off. *Cic.* Truncus corporis; *or, merely*, Truncus. So, *Ovid.* Inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberos. *Juvenal.* Truncus Hermæ, *h. e. a bust.* — Hence, *the trunk of the body when the head is cut off, the headless trunk.* *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a piece cut off*; as a branch of a tree. *Val. Flacc.* Illi autem intorquent truncis frondentibus undam, *h. e.* ramis majoribus præ festinatione non spoliatis fronde, vice remorum. *Virg. Moret.* Trunci suis. See *Trunculus*.

TRUNCUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *maimed, mutilated, mangled, deprived of one or several parts*, κολοβός. *Justin.* Non duabus manibus amissis victus, truncus ad postremum dentibus dimicavit. *Martial.* Vultus trunci naribus auribusque. *Stat.* Pelops truncus, *h. e. deprived of his shoulder.* *Virg.* tela, *h. e. broken.* *Stat.* enses. *Val. Flacc.* alnus, *h. e.* navis sine clavo, et armamentis. *Id.* lignum, *h. e.* hasta fracta, et sine cuspide. *Virg.* pinus. *Stat.* nemora, *h. e.* arbores decacuminatæ. *Plin.* Varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, *h. e.* aliquo membro carentes aut debiles. *Liv.* Puer trunci corporis. *Ovid.* (*de Acheloo in taurum verso*) Trunca frons, *h. e. deprived of its horn.* *Senec.* corpus, *h. e.* oculis carens. *Gell.* Litteræ truncæ atque mutilæ, *mutilated, imperfect.* — Also, with a *genit.* *Virg.* Animalia trunca pedum, *without feet.* *Sil.* Truncus capitis. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *mutilated, maimed.* *Liv.* Capua, urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, &c. *Stat.* pecus, *without their leader.* *Quintil.* Manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant. *Stat.* Geticæ non plura queruntur hospitibus tectis trunco sermone volucres, *inarticulate.* *Gell.* Versus sunt hi Cæcilii trunca quædam ex Menandro dicentis, *h. e.* fragmenta, et mutilas sententias. —— ¶ Also, figur. *mutilated, maimed*, h. e. *as small as if it were mutilated.* *Propert.* (of a dwarf) Nanus jactabat truncas ad cava buxa manus. —— ¶ Also, *cut off.* *Senec* manus. *Val. Flacc.* brachia. *Virg.* nares.

TRŪO, ōnis, m. same as *Onocrotalus*. *Fest.* — Hence, *of a man with a great nose.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Fest.*

TRŪSATILIS (truso), e, adj. *that is pushed.* *Cato* and *Gell.* Mola trusatilis, *a hand-mill*, χειρομύλη.

TRŪSITO (frequentat. of truso), as, a. 1. *to push or thrust often, thrust this way and that.* *Phædr.* Ferro mulum trusitant, *h. e.* verberando et vulnerando impellunt.

TRŪSO (frequentat. of trudo), as, a. 1. *to push often, to push.* *Catull.* (in obsceno sensu). Others read differently.

TRŪSUS, a, um, particip. from trudo.

TRŬTINA (τρυτάνη), æ, f. *a balance, pair of scales.* *Vitruv.* — Figur. *Cic.* and *Horat.*

TRŬTINO (trutina), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to weigh*; figur. *to weigh, balance, examine.* *Sidon.* Statu trutinato. *Hieron.* Inflatis buccis spumantia verba trutinent.

TRŬTINOR, āris, dep. 1. same as *Trutino*. *Pers.*

TRUX (unc.), trŭcis, adj. *terrible to behold, horrid in appearance, fierce, stern, grim-visaged, grim, savage*, ἀπηνής, δεινώψ. *Cic.* tribunus. *Id.* (de dracone) E trucibusque oculis duo fervida lumina flagrant. *Lucan.* Facies truces. *Horat.* vultus. *Claudian.* Lucosque vetusta religione truces, *h. e.* sacrum horrorem incutientes. —— ¶ Hence, generally, *fierce, ferocious, fell, savage, pitiless, cruel, frightful, terrible, abominable, hard, harsh, severe, violent.* *Tibull.* feræ. *Plaut.* arietes truces. *Lucan.* and *Stat.* animi. *Auct. argum. Trucul. Plaut.* mores. *Senec.* tyranni. *Id.* Magna pars regni trucis est ipse dominus. *Id.* puellæ, *h. e. the Amazons.* *Id.* Chiron trucis pueri magister, *h. e.* Achillis. *Id.* Truces fremitus tubæ. *Horat.* Neque excitatur classico miles truci. *Sil.* vox. *Horat.* inimicitiæ. *Plin.* Herbæ tactu truces, *rough, stinging, prickly.* *Martial.* Truces blattæ, *h. e.* crudeles et inimicæ librorum. *Plin.* venti. — With an *infinit.* *Sil.* Trux audere, *h. e.* ferox, et temerarius ausis. —— ¶ Also, *rough, rude, rustic, averse to pleasure, not compliant, refractory, stiff-necked.* *Ovid.* Blanda truces animos fertur mollisse voluptas. *Propert.* Trux tamen a nobis ante domandus eris. *Martial.* pueri, *refractory.* *Quintil.* dicendi genus. —— ¶ *Compar.* Trucior. *Ammian.* Ut flagitabat major vis, et trucior. (Al. leg. *atrocior*.)

TRŸBLIUM (τρύβλιον) ii, n. *a plate, dish, salver.* *Plaut.*

TRŸCHNOS, i, f. same as *Strychnos*. *Plin.*

TRŸGINON (τρύγινον, sc. χρῶμα), i, n. *sc.* atramentum, *a kind of ink made from the husks of grapes or lees of wine.* *Plin.*

TRŸGON (τρυγών), ōnis, m. *a kind of fish, sting-ray* (Raia pastinaca, L.). *Plin.*

TRŸLLA. See *Trulla*.

TRŸXALIS. See *Troxalis*.

TŪ (σύ, Doric τύ), pron. *thou, you.* *Gen.* tui, *dat.* tibi, *accusat.* tē, &c. *Plur.* vos, vestrum, *or* vestri, vobis, &c. *Terent.* Miseret tui me. *Plaut.* Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, *for yourself.* *Terent.* De te. *Cic.* Quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet esse fortunatissimis? —— ¶ The *nominat.* is usually omitted, except for the sake of emphasis or antithesis. *Horat.* Tu nidum servas, ego, &c. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Ego reges ejeci, vos tyrannos introducitis. — But it is frequently expressed, when it might well be omitted. *Cic. Fat.* 2. — Tune? *h. e.* tu ne, in an interrogation; as, *Terent.* Tune impune hæc facias? *Cic.* Tune — an ego, &c.? And for this *Tun'?* often stands. *Terent.* —— ¶ Mea tu, *my love, my dear, my jewel*, in familiar language. *Terent.* —— ¶ Tui (*genit.*), *for* tuus; as, *Plaut.* Labori tui, *for* tuo. —— ¶ *Tibi* is sometimes redundant in familiar language, as in English *for you*; as, *Cic.* Alter tibi descendit, &c. *Id.* At tibi repente venit ad me Caninius. *Terent.* Sed scin', ubi nunc sit tibi tua Bacchis? And so, also, *vobis*. *Liv.* —— ¶ With the *ablat.* *te* and *vobis*, the *prep.* *cum* is always placed last; as, Tecum, vobiscum, *for* cum te, cum vobis. —— ¶ The syllables *te* and *met* are often joined to it; as, *Cic.* Tute. Also, *Terent.* Tutemet. *Id.* Tete. *Senec.* Tibimet. *Liv.* Vosmet. These additional syllables have frequently the force of *self* in English, but they are also found with *ipse*; as, *Terent.* and *Virg.* Tute ipse. *Liv.* Vosmet ipsi. —— ¶ *Tu* is frequently transposed; as, *Virg.* Solve metus et tu Trojanos exue cæstus, *for* tu solve metus, et Trojanos, &c. *Id.* Eripe leto, vel tu, &c. demitte, *for* tu eripe leto, vel, &c. —— ¶ *Tis* was anciently used for *tui*, as *mis* for *mei*, and *sis* for *sui*. *Plaut.* Quia tis egeat, quia te careat. —— ¶ *Vos* is sometimes used when only one is addressed, but several are implied. *Liv.* Vos, Romanus exercitus, non destiteritis, &c. *Virg.* Vos, o Calliope, adspirate canenti, *h. e. you, O Muses: you, Calliope and your sister Muses.* *Cic.* ad *Q. Fr.* Tabellarii a vobis venerunt, *h. e.* a te, a Cæsare, et ab aliis, qui istic estis. —— ¶ Vestrum, *for* vester. *Sallust.* Majores vestrum, *for* vestri. *Cic.* Frequentia vestrum, *for* vestra. — Also, Vestri, *for* vos; as, *Liv.* Vestri adhortandi causa; *so*, *Plaut.* Spes vostrum (*h. e.* vestrum) cognoscendum, *for* vos. —— ¶ For *vestri* and *vestrum* we frequently find *vostri* and *vostrum*, as in *Plaut.* and *Terent.* —— ¶ *Vestrum* is properly the *genit. plur.* of *vester*, for *vestrorum*, and *vestrarum*, by contraction; hence, we sometimes find *vestrorum*, and *vestrarum*, for *vestrum*.

TŬĀTIM (tuus), adv. *after your (thy) manner.* *Plaut.* ap. *Non.*

TŬBA (perhaps from tubus, from its resemblance), æ, f. *the tuba, a Roman wind-instrument; a trump, trumpet*, σάλπιγξ. The *tuba* was used especially in the army. *Cic.* and *Virg.* Hence, it was blown, as a signal for battle. *Cæs.* Also, for a retreat. *Nepos.* Also, as a signal for marching. *Liv.* Also, for plundering. *Flor.* Also, for mounting or relieving guard. *Tacit.* Also, for assembling. *Hirt.* Also, for labor. *Sueton.* It was also used on various solemn occasions; as, at funerals. *Virg.*, *Horat.*, *Pers.* and *Ovid.* Also, in the worship of the gods, at sacrifices, and other solemnities. *Ovid.*, *Virg.*, and *Juvenal.* — Hence, figur. *Claudian.* Tuba nimborum sonuit, *h. e.* sonitus tonitruum et procellæ. —— ¶ Figur. *the trumpet.* *Cic.* Tuba belli civilis, *h. e. author, exciter, instigator.* *Juvenal.* rixæ.

—— ¶ Also, figur. *a signal for war*, or *war* itself. *Martial.* Freta navali sollicitare tuba. *Claudian.* civilis. *Id.* Ante tubam, *h. e.* ante belli initium. —— ¶ Also, figur. *sublime or elevated poetry.* *Martial.* Augusta cantare licet videaris avena, dum tua multorum vincat avena tubam. — Also, generally, *a lofty style of speaking.* *Prudent.* —— ¶ Also, *the tube of an hydraulic machine.* *Vitruv.*

TŬBĀRIŬS (tuba), ii, m. *one that makes trumpets*, σαλπιγγοποιός. *Pandect.*

TŪBĔR (tumeo), ĕris, n. *a bump, swelling, tumor, excrescence, protuberance* on the body of an animal, whether natural or caused by disease, ὄγκος. *Plin.* Cameli bina habent tubera in dorso, sub pectore alterum, cui incumbunt, *bunches.* *Id.* Boves tubere super armos a cervicibus eminente. *Id.* Tubera, et quæcumque molliri opus est, anserino adipe curantur, *swellings, biles*; so, *Id.* Chironia cum melle trita tubera aperit, *and, Id.* Mel tubera discutit. *Terent.* Colaphis tuber est totum caput, *h. e. my head is covered with swellings.* — Hence, figur. *swelling, excrescence*, h. e. *great fault, failing.* *Horat.* Qui, ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum, postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, *h. e.* majoribus vitiis (here *verrucæ, smaller faults, peccadilloes*, is opposed to it). —— ¶ *Apul.* Ubi uber ibi tuber, proverb. *h. e.* nulla commoda sine incommodo; similar to the English, *there is no taking honey, if you are afraid of being stung*; or *there is no fishing without getting wet.* —— ¶ Also, *a knob, knot, or hard excrescence on wood.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of mushroom, morel*, and perhaps especially *a truffle.* *Plin.* Thus, also, *Juvenal.* Tubera terræ. — *Plin.* Tuber terræ, same as *cyclaminos.*

TŪBĔR, ĕris, m. *a kind of apple or tree-fruit*, perhaps *a nut-peach.* *Sueton.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Tūber, ĕris, f. *the tree that bears this fruit.* *Plin.* and *Colum.*

TŪBĔRCŬLUM (dimin. of tuber), i, n. *a small swelling, bump, or protuberance, a tubercle, pimple*, φυμάτιον. *Cels.*

TŪBĔRŌ (tūber), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to swell out.* *Apul.* Sinus tuberans. — Tuberātus, a, um, *swelling out, protuberant.* *Festus.*

TŪBĔRŌ, ōnis, m. *a surname of the Ælian gens.* *Cic.*

TŪBĔRŌSŬS (tūber), a, um, adj. *full of bumps or protuberances or excrescences.* *Petron.* Nescio quis calvus, tuberosissimæ frontis. *Varr.* Ac quasi herba tuberosum reliquerunt campum.

TŬBĬCĔN (tuba & cano), ĭcĭnis, m. *one that blows the* tuba *or trumpet, a trumpeter*, σαλπιγκτής. *Liv.*, *Ovid.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, according to *Festus*, Tubicines were *the priests that sacrificed at the purification of the sacred* tubæ.

TŬBĬLŪSTRĬUM (tuba & lustro), ii, n. *a festival in which the* tubæ *or trumpets used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice.* This feast was observed twice a year. *Varr.* — The *plur.* is found in *Ovid.*

TŬBŬLĀTĬŌ (tubulo, not used), ōnis, f. *a making hollow like a pipe.* *Apul.* ligulæ.

TŬBŬLĀTŬS (tubulus), a, um, adj. *having one or more pipes*; hence, *made hollow like a pipe, tubulated, tubular.* *Plin.* rostrum. *Plin. Ep.* Adhæret dormitorium membrum, transitu interjacente, qui suspensus, et tubulatus conceptum vaporem huc illuc digerit et ministrat, *h. e.* tubulis instructus. (Alii aliter leg.)

TŬBŬLŬS (dimin. of tubus), i, m. *a little pipe or tube; a pipe.* *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a mass of metal, a bar.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman surname of the* gens Hostilia. *Cic.*

TŬBURCĬNĀBŬNDŬS (tuburcinor), or TŬBURCHĬNĀBŬNDŬS, a, um, adj. *greedily eating or devouring, gobbling up.* *Cato* ap. *Gell.*

TŬBURCĬNŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to eat greedily, devour, gobble up*, λαφύσσω. *Plaut.* — Tuburcinatus, a, um, *passively, devoured, gobbled up.*

TŬBŬS (unc.), i, m. *a pipe or tube.* *Colum.* Aquam fictilibus tubis deducere. *Plin.* Alni ad aquarum ductus in tubos cavantur. — Figur. *Martial.* Per omnes viscerum tubos ibat. —— ¶ Also, *for* tuba. *Varr. L. L.* 4, 24.

TŬCETUM (unc.), i, n. *a kind of delicate dish*, probably consisting chiefly of minced meat, varying in flavor and in the expense of its preparation. *Pers.* and *Apul.* —— ¶ Written by some *Tuccetum.*

TŬDĔR, n. now *Todi, a town in Umbria, not far from the river Tiber.* *Sil.* — Hence, Tuders, tis, *and* Tudernis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Tuder.* *Sil.* and *Plin.*

TŬDES (tudo, for tundo), is and ĭtis, m. *a mallet, hammer, or beetle*, σφῦρα. *Sever.* in *Ætna.*

TŬDĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of tudes), æ, f. *a little mallet or beetle*, as, for instance, to pound or bruise olives with. *Colum.*

TŬDĬCŬLŌ (tudicula), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to stir, stir about.* *Varr.*

TŬDĬTŌ (frequentat. of tudo, for tundo), as, a. 1. *to beat or strike often.* *Lucret.*

TŬĔŌ, es, a. 2. *for* Tueor. *Cic.* e *legg. xii. tab.* Vectigalia tuento.

TŬĔŎR (unc.), ēris, tuitus and tūtus sum, dep. 2. *to see, view, behold, look or gaze upon, look steadfastly at*, ὁράω, βλέπω. *Cic.* Si tales nos natura genuisset, ut eam ipsam tueri et perspicere possemus. *Virg.* Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur. *Id.* Transversa tuentibus hircis, *looking askance.* *Id.* Ardescit que tuendo. *Id.* Leo asper acerba tuens, *looking sour or angry.* *Id.* Torva tuens, *looking sternly.* —— ¶ Also, *to perceive, observe.* *Lucret.* Nec nimio cuiquam posses ardore tueri, corporis in summo summam fervescere partem. —— ¶ Also, *to look upon, view, regard*, in a certain light. *Cic.* Quod (*h. e. his offer*) ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem. Also, *to inspect, consider, examine.* *Gratian.* morbos, causasque, affectusque canum. —— ¶ Also, *to look to, take care of, favor, protect, defend.* *Cic.* Ut nos liberosque tueare. *Id.* Justitia societatem conjunctionis humanæ munifice et æque tuens. *Nep.* Curam diligentiamque in valetudine tuenda adhibere. —— ¶ Also, *to maintain or uphold* any thing, *preserve, keep up.* *Cic.* dignitatem. *Nepos.* gloriam paternam. *Cic.* personam principis civis. — Hence, *to keep in repair, keep in its former good condition.* *Cic.* ædem. *Liv.* loca. *Id.* ædes sacras. *Cic.* templa. — Also, *to support, keep, maintain.* *Cic.* Antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest. *Id.* legiones, et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia. *Colum.* Tueri armentum paleis. *Liv.* Agrum colere, unde domi militiæque se ac suos tueri posset. *Nepos.* Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus. *Colum.* canem. — Also, *to defend, guard, protect.* *Phædr.* domum a furibus. *Cic.* fines suos ab excursionibus hostium. *Id.* Armis prudentiæ causas tueri et defendere. Also, without an *accus.* *Cæs.* Quod tam late tueri tam parva manu non poterat, *defend himself.* —— ¶ *Tutus* stands for *tuitus.* *Sallust.* Numidas arma tuta sunt. —— ¶ Also, Tuor, *for* tueor. *Lucret.* Tuimur, *h. e.* cernimus. —— ¶ Also, *Tueor*, used *passively.* *Varr.* Ibi sacra fiunt ac tuentur. —— ¶ See, also, *Tutus.*

TŪFĂ, æ, f. *a kind of military standard.* *Veget.*

TŬGŬRĬŎLUM (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. *a little cottage or hut*, καλύβιον. *Apul.*

TŬGŬRĬUM (probably from tego, for tegurium), ii, n. *a cottage, hut, shepherd's cot or shed*, καλύβη. *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c.

TŬGŬRĬUNCŬLUM (dimin. of tugurium), i, n. *a little hut or cottage.* *Hieronym.*

TŬISCŌ, ōnis, m. *the progenitor and god of the Germans.* *Tacit.*

TŬĬTĬŌ (tueor), ōnis, f. *a taking care of, upholding, supporting, defending, defence, protection, preservation*, διατήρησις. *Cic.* Natura partes habet duas, tuitionem sui, et ulciscendi jus.

TŬĬTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *that takes care of, defends, or protects, a defender, protector.* *Pandect.* Tutores, quasi tuitores.

TŬĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from tueor.

TULLIĂ, æ, f. See *Tullius.*

TULLIĀNĒ (Tullianus), adv. *after the manner of Tullius.* *Augustin.* Tulliane jocari.

TULLIĀNŬS (Tullius), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to, named after or proceeding from Tullius.* *Cic.* De Tulliano semisse *h. e.* (probably) *sc.* usura (*interest*). So, also, *Id.* De illo Tulliano capite, *on that Tullian point*, h. e. *respecting interest.* — Tulliānum, i, n. the name of *a part of the prison in Rome*, so called from Servius Tullius, who built it. *Sallust.*

TULLIŎLĂ (dimin. of Tullia), æ, f. *little Tullia, dear little Tullia*; thus *Cic.* often calls his daughter.

TULLIŬS, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens. —— ¶ As an adj. *Tullian, of or pertaining to Tullius.* *Cic.* Lex Tullia, *h. e. proposed by M. Tullius Cicero.* —— ¶ As a *subst.* Tullius, ii, m. *the name of a man.* Tullia, æ, f. *the name of a woman.* — Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome, whose daughter Tullia married Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome.* — M. Tullius Cicero, *a celebrated Roman orator and consul, many of whose speeches, letters*, &c. *are extant. His daughter's name was* Tullia, *and his brother's* Q. Tullius Cicero. — There were many others, also, of the same name.

TUM (unc.), adv. *again, besides, moreover, then, next, hereupon, in the next place.* *Cic.* Quid tum? *Terent.* Tum autem hoc timet, ne deseras se. *Cels.* Qui vomicit, ambulare debet, tum ungi, deinde cœnare. *Cic.* Tum agitatio mentis potest, &c. — It is frequently placed after *primum* — *deinde*; *again*, or *in the third place, thirdly.* *Cic. Nat. D.* 2, 1. and *Id. Cat.* 4, 3. Also, after *primum*; *again*, or *in the second place, secondly.* *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 12. —— ¶ Also, *then, then indeed.* *Cic.* Ægritudinem tum exsistere, si, &c. *Liv.* Si sciens fallo, tum me Jupiter, &c. Thus, also, *Liv.* and *Cic.* Tum demum, *or*, *Cic.* Tum denique, *then at length.* *Ovid.* Tum quoque visa decens. Also, with *vero*, for the sake of emphasis. *Virg.* Tum vero ingentem, &c. —— ¶ Also, *then, at that time.* *Terent.* Qui tum illam amabant. *Cic.* Nisi forte ei tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus. So, also, Tum, quum, &c. *then, when.* *Cic.* Hoc ego lustratus tum quum maxime, &c. volutabam, *just then, just at the time when.* Also, with *temporis*, which is redundant. *Justin.* Principem suum; ac tum temporis consulem, *at that time, then.* Also, Tum, *now*, when the past is viewed as present. *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *a conjunction*, which is repeated; Tum — tum, *not only* — *but also, both* — *and, as well* — *as.* *Cic.* Tum semper, tum in his rebus. *Id.* Tum Græce, tum Latine. — The latter *tum* sometimes has *autem* or *etiam* joined with it. *Cic.* Tum fusus, &c. tum autem concretus. *Id.* Tum venustate, tum etiam dignitate. — We also find *tum* repeated several times. *Cic.* — When the latter clause is meant to be prominent, we have *quum* for the first *tum.* *Cic.* Quum soleo mirari, tum, &c. *Id.* Quum suis laudibus, tum vero, &c. (*Vero* is also joined with *tum*, even without *quum* preceding it, for *tum etiam.* *Cic.* de *Orat.* 1, 43.) *Id.* Nosque a te amari quum volumus, tum etiam confidimus. This *quum* has frequently the *subjunct.* with it. *Cic.* Quum in omnibus causis gravioribus initio dicendi commoveri soleam vehementius, &c. tum in hac causa ita me multa perturbant, ut, &c. — For *tum* — *tum*, we also find *tum* — *atque.* *Cic.* Et figurarum tum venustatem atque ordinem, et, ut ita dicam, decentiam oculi judicant. — Or, *tum* — *et.* *Cic.* Omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda, et in omnibus hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, *for* tum in omnibus, &c. — *Tum* — *tum*, means also, *now* — *now, at one time* — *at another.* *Cic.* Qui non tum hoc, tum illud, sed idem dicebat semper. (And thus it may often be translated.)

TUMBĂ (τύμβος), æ, f. *a tomb, sepulchre.*

. Prudent. Sunt et muta tamen tacitas claudentia tumbas marmora.

TŬMĔFĂCIŌ (tumeo & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. to make to swell, ἐξογκόω. In pass. Tumefio, fiĕri, factus sum. Ovid. Vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum. — Hence, figur. to blow or puff up, to inflate. Propert. Tumefactus lætitia inani. Martial. Vano tumefactus nomine gaudes.

TŬMĔFACTŬS, a, um, particip. from tumefacio.

TŬMĔŌ (unc.), es, ui, n. 2. to swell, be swollen, be tumid or inflated, οἰδαίνω, ὀγκόω. Plaut. Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? Ovid. Plenis tumuerunt guttura venis. Id. Igne micant oculi, corpus tumet omne veneno, is bloated. Martial. Vela tument sinu. Id. Lacte papilla tumet. Juvenal. Cujus aceto, cujus conchæ tumes? h. e. ventrem habes saturum et distentum. Ovid. Uvidaque e tenero palmite gemma tumet. Colum. Gemmæ vitis tumentes. Ovid. Unda tumet a vento. Id. Anguis colla tumens. Tibull. Tument freta ventis. Id. Lumina tument fletu. Sueton. Tumentes oculi, swollen with tears. Plin. Pulmonea mala stolide tument. Senec. Jupiter fronte subita tumuit, h. e. cornua emisit in taurum versus. Id. Euboica tellus vertice immenso tumens, h. e. celso monte se attollens. Plin. (absol.) Rutam tritam imponunt contusis, tumentibusque, h. e. parts that are swollen. — Figur. to be swollen with passion, desire, &c. Virg. Rabie fera corda tument. Horat. Laudis amore tumes, h. e. plenus es, laboras cupidine laudis. Val. Flacc. Nec nunc mihi jungere montes mens tumet, aut summo deposcere fulmen Olympo, h. e. I am not so presumptuous or daring. —— ¶ Also, to swell with anger. Senec. Tumet animus ira. Id. Leo tollit minas, atque animis tumet. Val. Flacc. Mars acri corde tumet. Liv. Tumentes querentesque, incensed, enraged. Cic. Tumens animus, wrathful. Also, with a dat. Stat. famulis, to be angry with. — Hence, to set about (conceive, be pregnant with) something from anger. Senec. Nescio quid animus solito amplius tumet. —— ¶ Also, to swell or be puffed up with pride, be proud or elated, boast, vaunt. Phædr. Tumens inani graculus superbia. Virg. Ut vidit fulgentam armis, ac vana tumeatem. Val. Flacc. Parta jam laude tumens. Martial. Saturnalia divitem Sabellum fecerunt, merito tumet Sabellus. Plin. Tumere gloria. Justin. successu rerum. —— ¶ Also, in style, to be inflated, be bombastical. Auct. dial. de Oratorib. Nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens, nec satis pressus videretur. Martial. A nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis: musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, h. e. nihil Tragicum canit. —— ¶ Also, to be fermenting, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out. Ovid. Bella tument. Cic. Quotidie aliquid novi suspicor: tument negotia, matters are in an unsettled state; matters are coming to a crisis, or threaten a revolution. Tacit. Galliæ tument. Plin. Paneg. Tumentibus plebis animis, being unsettled or irritated. — Hence, figur. to be ripe. Stat. Anni tumentes, ripe for marriage, marriageable. —— ¶ Also, to swell, to be full. Phædr. Saccus hordeo tumens.

TŬMĔSCŌ (incept. from tumeo), is, mui, n. 3. to begin to swell, to swell, ὀγκόομαι. Ovid. Tumescunt corda. Tacit. Tumescentia vulnera. Virg. Maria tumescunt. Lucan. Fluvius tumescit tabe nivis. Senec. Succo tumescit herba. —— ¶ Figur. to swell with anger, to be angry. Ovid. Rumpor, et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt. Claudian. Rabie succensa tumescit. —— ¶ Also, to swell with vanity or pride, be puffed up, be proud or elated. Quintil. Mens tumescit inani persuasione. —— ¶ Also, to be ready to burst forth, to threaten to break out, ferment. Virg. Operta tumescere bella.

TŬMĬCLA (for tomicula, dimin. of tomix, or tomica), æ, f. a little rope or cord. Apul.

TŬMĬDĒ (tumidus), adv. proudly, pompously. Senec. Tumidissime dixit Murrhedius.

TŬMĬDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. a swelling, tumor, ὄγκος. Firmic. Ventris tumiditas.

TŬMĬDŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. swollen, swelling. Ammian. Tumidosi colles. (Others read tumulosi.)

TŬMĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of tumidus), a, um, adj. somewhat swollen, or swollen. Apul.

TŬMĬDŬS (tumeo), a, um, adj. swollen, inflated, puffed up, tumid, οἰδαλέος, ὀγκώδης. Cic. Membrum tumidum ac turgidum. Horat. Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus, swelling, overflowing. Id. Agimur tumidis velis aquilone secundo. Virg. Tumidum mare. Ovid. Tumidus venter. Id. Tumidus anguis, bloated with venom. Id. Tumidæ uvæ, swelling, full of juice. Id. Tumidi montes, high, lofty. Tacit. Tumidæ terræ Germaniæ, mountainous tracts. Colum. Tumidior terra, more swelled and bulky. Cels. Tumidiores oculi. Stat. Tumida virginitas, h. e. papillis tumidis. —— ¶ Hence, swollen with anger, enraged, angry, incensed. Horat. Iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore. Virg. Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt. Stat. Insidias et bella parant tumidique minantur. —— ¶ Also, puffed up, elated, proud, haughty, arrogant. Lucan. Tumidis infesta numina. Ovid. Successu tumidus. Stat. Tumidi solio, et late dominantibus armis. Horat. Crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, with tumid speeches, with excessive praises. Senec. Alexander tumidissimum animal. Sil. Eridani tumidissimus accola, Celtæ. —— ¶ Also, in style, puffed up, bombastical. Liv. Non negaverim nostrorum (Rhodiorum) tumidiorem sermonem esse, too vain-glorious or boastful. Plin. Ep. Ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius. Quintil. Tullium suorum homines temporum incessere audebant, ut tumidiorem. —— ¶ Also, ready to break out in insurrection or war. Justin. Ingenia genti tumida. Flor. Tumidæ gentium inflatæque cervices. —— ¶ Also, swelling up, causing to swell. Ovid. Tumidi Euri. — Hence, figur. Propert. Tumidus honos, that makes proud or vain, superbos faciens.

TŬMŎR (tumeo), ōris, m. a swelling or tumor, οἴδημα, ὄγκος. Cic. Oculorum tumor. Auct. ad Herenn. Tumore præditus, having a swelling, swollen. Propert. Turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, h. e. the swelling of the cheeks, in blowing the tibia. Frontin. Tumores terræ, risings, hillocks; so, Ovid. Tumor ille loco permansit, et alti collis habet speciem. Plin. Folia hypomarathri illinuntur tumoribus ardentibus, on swellings in a state of inflammation. Id. Tumores subitos sanare. Id. discutere, to discuss a swelling. Id. sedare. —— ¶ Also, any perturbation, agitation, commotion, passion, heat, tumult, of the mind. Cic. Cum tumor animi resedisset. Id. Erat in tumore animus. — Especially, of anger, anger, wrath, indignation, choler. Virg. Tumor omnis et iræ concessere deum. Senec. Ponatur omnis ira, et ex animo tumor erasus abeat. Lactant. Animi tumor. —Also, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, vanity. Senec. Ad recta flecti regius non vult tumor. Justin. Hinc illi aucta insolentia, mirusque animo increvit tumor. Lucan. Multos tumores mente gerit famulus magni cervice revulsa. —— ¶ Also, a commotion or ferment of affairs, when a revolution or war is about to break forth; impending outbreak, near explosion. Cic. Ne deserere viderer hunc tumorem rerum. —— ¶ Also, a pompous or inflated style, bombast. Gell. Consarcinare verba tragici tumoris. Quintil. Affectamus etiam tumorem, qui spondeis atque iambis maxime continetur. Senec. Quid opus est arrogantia vultus? quid tumore verborum? ipsa res te extollit.

TŬMŬLŌ (tumulus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to bury, inter, entomb, θάπτω. Cic. Tumulata est a liberto. Catull. Nec injecta tumulabor mortua terra. Ovid. Neu sim tumulandus ab illa. Id. Quam tumulavit alumnus, h. e. Caieta.

TŬMŬLŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of hills, hilly. Sallust. Pervenit in locum tumulosum.

TŬMULTŬĀRIĒ (tumultuarius), adv. tumultuously, on the instant, suddenly, hastily, ἐκ τοῦ παρατυχόντος. Ammian.

TŬMULTŬĀRĬŬS (tumultus), a, um, adj. brought or collected together hastily. Liv. milites. Id. exercitus. Id. cohortes. Tacit. catervæ. —— ¶ Also, that is built, done or made hastily, sudden, hasty, unpremeditated. Liv. dux. Id. castra. Id. pugna. Gell. doctrina. Quintil. sermo.

TŬMULTŬĀTIM (Id.), adv. in haste, hastily. Sidon.

TŬMULTŬĀTIŌ (tumultuor), ōnis, f. confusion, bustle, tumult, trepidation, a bustling, hurrying, διαθόρησις. Liv. —— ¶ Also, for tumultus, a sudden war or disturbance. Isidor.

TŬMULTŬŌ (tumultus), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. to make a bustle, tumult or disturbance. Plaut. Quid tumultues? Cic. Tumultuans (this may be from tumultuor). — As a pass. impers. Cæs. Cum tumultuatum in castris sciret. Id. In castris tumultuari.

TŬMULTŬŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to raise a tumult, make a bustle or disturbance, be in great agitation, be in an uproar, θορυβέομαι. Cic.

TŬMULTŬŌSĒ (tumultuosus), adv. tumultuously, in a tumultuous or disorderly manner, θορυβωδῶς. Liv. Senatus tumultuose vocatus, tumultuosius consulitur. Cæs. Equitibus imperat, ut paulo tumultuosius omnibus in locis pervagarentur. Cic. Ut hominem id ætatis, minime litigiosum, quam tumultuosissime adorianur.

TŬMULTŬŌSŬS (tumultus), a, um, adj. full of tumult or disturbance, tumultuous, noisy, θορυβώδης. Cic. concio. Id. vita. Horat. mare, boisterous, stormy. Cels. somnia, troublesome, disquieting. Sueton. Tumultuosiores litteræ. Liv. Quod tumultuosissimum pugnæ erat. —— ¶ Also, that causes a tumult or disturbance. Liv. In otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, turbulent, seditious. Id. nuncius.

TŬMULTŬS (tumeo, or tumor), us, m. a tumult, broil, bustle, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hurlyburly, sedition, insurrection, mutiny, θόρυβος. Cic. Ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset præsidii. Id. Vultus hominum te intuentium recordare, numquæ trepidatio? numqui tumultus? numquid nisi moderate, nisi quiete? Liv. Per tumultum ac trepidationem omnia agi. Cæs. Initium repentini tumultus ac defectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige. Nep. Cinnano tumultu civitatem esse perturbatam. Virg. Cæcos instare tumultus. Id. Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu protrahit in medios. Horat. Sæviat, atque novos moveat fortuna tumultus. Ovid. Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus. Sallust. Formidinem et tumultum facere. Liv. Tumultum præbere. Id. Turbæ ac tumultus concitatorem esse. Cic. Tumultum injicere civitati. Liv. edere. Id. sedare. Tacit. comprimere. Lucan. componere. — Especially, in a city or town. Thus among the Romans, when a near or sudden war broke out, and all were obliged on the instant to take up arms, such a near or sudden war was called tumultus; a suddenly-approaching war, a sudden insurrection or war. Cic. Italicus tumultus. Id. Gallicus, h. e. of the Gauls in Italy. Id. Potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est aliud tumultus, nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor (al. tumor) oriatur, unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus? Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus, tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiæ finitimus, præterea nullum tumultum nominabant. Gravius autem esse tumultum, quam bellum hinc intelligi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent. Id. Tumultum decernere, h. e. to proclaim the breaking out of a sudden war, and consequently that all should take up arms. Hence, generally, a sudden war or disturbance is called tumultus.

Liv. Sedato Istrico tumultu. — Also, in the air, *a tumult, crash, thunder, storm, tempest.* *Horat.* Jupiter ruens tumultu. *Ovid.* Ætherios tumultus, *tumult, thunder, lightning.* — Also, at sea, *a storm, tempest.* *Lucan.* pelagi. — Also, *a rumbling, rattling, commotion or disturbance of the bowels.* *Horat.* Stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita. — Also, *a tumult, uproar, disturbance, alarm.* *Tibull.* urbi (urbis). (See, also, some of the above examples.) —— ¶ Figur. *senseless noise, prattle.* *Horat.* Jocum movere tumultus. — Also, *confusion, disorder.* *Plin.* sermonis (of a person speaking indistinctly). *Horat.* Species veri scelerisque tumultu permistas, *h. e. in the confused state of his mind.* *Quintil. declam.* criminum, *h. e. a confused heaping together.* — Also, *disturbance, disquietude, uneasiness.* *Lucan.* mentis. *Sallust.* Tumultum facere. —— ¶ The *gen.* is *tumultus*, or *tumulti.* *Terent.* and *Sallust.*

TŬMŬLŬS (tumeo), i, m. *a hill, hillock, mound*, properly made by throwing up earth, while *collis* is a natural hill, λόφος. *Ovid.* Tumulumque super gravis addit arenæ, *a heap of sand.* *Cæs.* terreus, *a mount of earth.* *Cic.* Tumulis prospectuque delectari. *Ovid.* Tumulus sine ullis arduus arboribus. *Cic.* silvestres. — Hence, *a mound on a grave, sepulchral mound, sepulchre*, or as we may also render it, *grave.* *Virg.* Hostilem ad tumulum. *Cic.* Ad Achillis tumulum. *Ovid.* Componere tumulo, *or*, condere, *or*, ponere, *to bury, inter, intomb.* *Albinov.* ad *Liv.* v. 161. Tumulo ponemur in uno. *Lucan.* raptim parare alicui. *Ovid.* Tumulo dare corpora. *Virg.* Tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen. *Ovid.* Hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit. *Sueton.* Tumulus honorarius, *a cenotaph.* *Virg.* Tumulum inanem (*h. e.* cenotaphium) constituere; *so*, *Tacit.* alicui struere (where we must understand *cenotaphium*). And, so also, *a monument.* *Epit. Liv.* In Julii tumulo, *a large sepulchre or mausoleum.* —— ¶ Tumulum, *neut.* in *Inscript.* ap. *Reines.*

TŬN', *for* Tune? *h. e.* tu, *pron.* and *the interrogative* ne. *Terent.*

TŬNC (unc.), adv. *then, at that time*, τότε. *Cic.* Sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis, misera illa quidem, sed tamen justa: nunc nulla est. *Nep.* Macedones milites ea tunc erant fama, qua nunc Romani feruntur. *Id.* Philippus jam tunc valens multa moliebatur. *Plaut.* Cujus erat tunc nationis, cum hinc abiit? — It is also joined with the *gen. temporis*, which is redundant. *Justin.* Tunc temporis, *then, at that time.* —— ¶ Also, *then.* *Nep.* Sin is virilem sexum non reliquisset, tunc eligebatur (deligebatur), qui proximus esset propinquitate (several *Edd.* read *tum deligebatur*). *Liv.* Tunc demum, *then at length.*

TŬNDŎ (unc.), is, tŭtŭdi, tunsum and tūsum, a. 3. *to beat with repeated strokes, strike repeatedly*, κόπτω. *Cic.* Cædunt acerrime virgis, denique Sestius, converso bacillo, oculos misero tundere vehementissime cœpit. *Id.* Cum jacenti latera tunderentur. *Plin.* Ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, *h. e.* quod tundatur, *is not easy to beat out.* *Id.* Linum textum tunditur clavis semper injuria melius. *Colum.* Spicas fustibus tundere, *to beat or thresh with flails.* *Plaut.* Quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? *Id.* Cor pectus tundit, *beats, palpitates, goes pit-a-pat.* *Propert.* Dea magna Cybebe tundet ad Idæos cymbala rauca choros. *Horat.* Tundere pede terram. *Id.* Saxa Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo, *beats, lashes.* *Catull.* Litus tunditur unda. *Ovid.* Borea huc ades, et surdas flamine tunde fores. *Id.* Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu. *Virg.* Vultur rostro jecur tundens, *striking with his beak, pecking.* *Tibull.* Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput, *h. e.* caput posti illidere. *Lucret.* Tundier, et crebro pulsarier aeris ictu. *Virg.* Gens effrena virum Riphæo tunditur Euro, *is beaten or buffeted.* *Cic.* Eandem incudem tundere (proverb.), *to keep striking on the same anvil*, h. e. *to keep harping on the same string, to apply constantly to the same work.* Also, *partic.* Tunsus, and tusus; as, *Virg.* Tunsæ fruges, *thrashed.* *Id.* Tunsis pectoribus. *Apul.* Tunsis uberibus. —— ¶ Hence, *to beat*, h. e. *to bruise, bray, or pound* in a mortar, μάσσω, πτίσσω. *Plin.* Tundere aliquid in pila. *Id.* aliquid in pollinem. *Id.* in farinam. Thus, also, the *particip.* Tunsus, and tusus, a, um; as, *Colum.* Tunsum allium. *Vitruv.* Tunsa testa. *Plin.* Tusum marmor. *Id.* Tusa herba. —— ¶ Also, without implying repetition, simply, *to strike.* *Ovid.* Tundit humum moriens, *strikes the ground*, h. e. *falls to the ground.* *Lucret.* Lapidem digito tundere. —— ¶ Also, *to weary by repeating the same thing; to din, stun.* *Terent.* Tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex. *Propert.* Tundat Amycle natalem Maiis Idibus esse tuum. *Virg.* Assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur. *Plaut.* Pergin' aures tundere? *to split my head with your din.* —— ¶ Tusi, *for* tutudi. *Nævius.*

TŬNĔS, ētis, m. Τύνης, *Tunis in Barbary, a city of Africa.* *Liv.*

TŬNGRI, ōrum, m. *a people in Belgium*, near the modern *Tongres.* *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *the town Tongres.* *Ammian.*

TŬNĬCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a tunic; a vest made so as to sit close to the body and worn under the* toga; χιτών. It was worn both by men and women; but men's tunics were usually shorter and fitted closer than women's. *Cic.* and *Ovid.* — In early times men's tunics had no sleeves; but in the time of Cicero many wore them with sleeves, which, however, was regarded by others as effeminate. *Cic.* — Many people wore more than one tunic. *Calpurn.* Ambas diduxi tunicas. *Sueton. Aug.* 82. speaks of *four* being worn. The garment next under the *toga* was called *tunica* by eminence, and the others *subucula, indusium, interula.* — Common people went in the streets without a *toga*, wearing only the *tunica.* Hence, *the common people* are called by *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus. Slaves also wore only the tunic. *Plaut.* — *Plaut.* Tunica propior pallio est (proverb), *h. e. near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin* (for the *pallium* was to the Greeks what the *toga* was to the Romans). — Tunica Palmata. (See *Palmatus.*) —— ¶ Also, *the skin, coat* of an animal, tree, corn, &c. *covering, tegument, membrane, tunic*, &c. *Cels.* oculorum. *Juvenal.* lupini, *husk.* *Virg.* Gemmæ tenues rumpunt tunicas.

TŬNĬCĀTŬS (tunico), a, um, adj. *clothed merely in a tunic, wearing no* toga *over the* tunica, χιτωνοφόρος. *Cic.* Ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uterentur. *Horat.* Tunicatus popellus, *or*, *Auct. dial. de Orat.* Populus tunicatus, *the common people.* *Martial.* Tunicata quies, *h. e. when for the sake of convenience*, &c. *one wears only his tunic.* —— ¶ Also, *having one or more coats or skins.* *Pers.*

TŬNĬCŎ (tunica), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to clothe with a tunic*, χιτωνίζω. *Varr.*

TŬNĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of tunica), æ, f. *a small tunic*, χιτώνιον. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *a small coat, skin, membrane.* *Plin.* Tuniculæ oculorum. *Id.* Tunicula stellionis.

TUNSŬS, a, um, particip. from tundo.

TŬŎR, ĕris, dep. 3. See *Tueor.*

TŬŎR (tueor, or tuor), ōris, m. *the sight.* *Apul.*

TŪRĀRĬŬS, and THŪRĀRĬŬS (tus, or thus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to frankincense*; as, *Tertull.* Turarius, *sc.* negotiator, *a dealer in frankincense.* *Solin.* Turariæ tibiæ (also called *Lydiæ*), *h. e. which were played upon at sacrifices, while the incense was burnt.* *Ascon.* Turarius vicus, *the name of a street in Rome.*

TURBĂ (θόρυβος, or τύρβη), æ, f. *turmoil, tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar.* *Cic.* Quanta in turba viveremus. *Id.* Maximas in castris effecisse turbas. *Terent.* Quantas turbas dedit. *Id.* Ne turbam faciat. *Id.* Inceperat turba inter eos. —— ¶ Also, *a crowd, multitude, throng* of persons, animals, or things; sometimes to be rendered *crowd, throng, press*, &c.; and sometimes *suite, corps, troop*, &c. *Cic.* Aliquem videre in turba. *Nep.* In turbam exire. *Cic.* Ex hac turba et colluvione (hominum) discedam. *Propert.* scriptorum. *Ovid.* canum. *Id.* volucrum. *Cic.* deorum. *Id.* patronorum. *Id.* voluminum. *Ovid.* rotarum. *Id.* jaculorum. *Id.* arborum. *Id.* rerum. *Quintil.* verborum. *Plin.* vulnerum. *Justin.* querelarum. *Liv.* Turba militaris, *h. e.* milites. Also, of two persons. *Ovid.* Credula turba, *h. e. Titus and Aruns.* — Hence, Turba alicujus, *the people that attend any one, a suite, train, body of attendants*; as, *Liv.* Turba mea. *Virg.* Omnis turba ducum, *the whole staff or body of officers.* — Also, *a multitude assembled, a crowd.* *Liv.* Plebes turba quam dignitate conspectior, *numbers.* *Id.* Ne in turba quidem hærere. — Hence, *the crowd, the rabble, common people.* *Liv.* Forensis turba. *Cic.* Admiratio vulgi atque turbæ. —— ¶ *Turba* is also *a town of Spain.* *Liv.*

TURBĀMENTUM (turbo, are), i, n. *that by which one troubles or excites.* *Sallust.* Maxima turbamenta reipubl. atque exitia probate. —— ¶ Also, *that which troubles or excites.* *Tacit.* Quæque alia turbamenta vulgi, *whatever else was calculated to raise discontent in the minds of the common soldiers.*

TURBASSIT, *for* Turbaverit. *Cic. e legg.* xii. *tab.*

TURBĀTĒ (turbatus), adv. *in disorder, confusedly*, τεταραγμένως. *Cæs.* Aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate.

TURBĀTĬŎ (turbo, āre), ōnis, f. *a perplexing, troubling; trouble, disorder, confusion*, ταραχή. *Liv.* In hac turbatione rerum. *Flor.* reipublicæ. *Gell.* coloris et vultus.

TURBĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a troubler, disturber, disquieter, exciter*, ταρακτής. *Liv.* vulgi. *Senec.* otii. *Liv.* 2, 16. Turbatores belli. (Others read differently.)

TURBĀTRIX (turbator), icis, f. *she that perplexes, disturbs, troubles.* *Stat.* Accumulat crebros turbatrix fama pavores. *Prudent.* pacis.

TURBĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from turbo. —— ¶ Also, adj. *troubled, disturbed, confused, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous.* *Sueton.* Turbatius mare ingressus. — Figur. *disturbed, confused, troubled*, &c. *Cic.* voluntates populi. *Virg.* mens. *Sil.* Turbatus animi, *or* animo. —— ¶ See *Turbo.*

TURBELLÆ, or TURBŬLÆ (dimin. of turba), ārum, f. *a bustle or stir, confusion.* *Plaut.* Turbellas facere, *or*, dare. —— ¶ Also, *a crowd or throng.* *Apul.*

TURBĔN, *for* Turbo, inis, is read by some in *Virg.* 7. *Æn.* 378. and *Tibull.* 1, 5, 3.

TURBĬDĒ (turbidus), adv. *confusedly, disorderly, turbulently*, θολερῶς. *Cic.*

TURBĬDŎ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to throw into confusion or disorder, disturb, trouble, make turbid.* *Solin.* aquam.

TURBĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of turbidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat disturbed or confused.* *Prudent.* sensus.

TURBĬDŬS (turba), a, um, adj. *full of confusion or disorder, confused, disturbed.* *Nep.* tempus. *Cic.* motus. *Id.* Si turbidissima sapienter ferebat, &c. *Ovid.* Pectora turbidiora mari. *Quintil.* Cogitationes turbidiores. Also, Turbidum, *confused or troublous times.* *Liv.* and *Tacit.* In turbido. —— ¶ Also, *tempestuous, stormy, turbid.* *Cic.* tempestas. *Ovid.* Freta ventis turbida. *Virg.* imber. *Horat.* Auster dux inquieti turbidus Adriæ. *Plin. Ep.* Immite et turbidum cœlum. *Quintil.* Torrens turbidus, *impetuous.* Also, simply, *muddy, turbid.* *Cic.* aqua. *Liv.* scaturigines. *Virg.* Acheron cœno turbidus. *Id.* Hermus auro turbidus, *h. e. thick or muddy with golden sand, carrying golden sand with it.* —— ¶ Also, *out of order, scattered confusedly, dishevelled.* *Ovid.* Turbida coma. —— ¶ Also, *disturbed, troubled, surprised, confused, astonished.* *Virg.* Aruns turbidus. *Ovid.* Turbida perversas induit illa comas. And with a *gen.* as, *animi.* *Tacit.* Cæsar turbidus animi. —— ¶ Also, *vehement, boisterous, violent, enraged, angry.* *Virg.* Sic turbidus infit. *Quintil.* altercator. *Id.* torrens. (See above.) *Id.* Actiones turbidissimæ. Also, with

un abl. Sil. Turbidus ira. And with a gen. Sil. iræ. Also, *wrathful, heated, angry*. *Virg.* Mezentius. —— ¶ Also, *turbulent, mutinous, creating confusion or disorder*. *Tacit.* ingenium. *Id.* homo. —— ¶ Also, *gloomy, troubled*. *Senec.* acies, *h. e.* oculi. *Id.* frons, *troubled, indicating a disturbed mind*. *Virg.* loca (of the infernal regions), *gloomy*. —— ¶ *Turbidum* is also used *adverbially*. *Horat.* Turbidum lætatur.

TŬRBĬNĀTĬŌ (turbo, inis), ōnis, f. *a pointing in the form or figure of a top or cone*, στρόμβωσις. *Plin.* Turbinatio pyri, *h. e.* figura turbinata.

TŬRBĬNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *pointed like a cone or top, of a conical form*, κωνοειδής. *Plin.* Cor homini infra lævam papillam turbinato mucrone in priora eminens. *Id.* Turbinatior pyris figura. *Inscript.* ap. *Donium.* Turbinato lapide viam sternere, *with a raised road*.

TŬRBĬNĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *like a top, that turns like a top*. *Ovid.*

TŬRBŌ (unc.), ĭnis, m. *any thing that turns round in a circle*; as, *a whirlwind, boisterous wind turning and throwing things about, hurricane, tornado*, λαῖλαψ, τυφών. *Senec.* Ventus circumactus, et eundem ambiens locum, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est, ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Græci vocant. Hic est igneus turbo. *Cic.* Ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur. *Plaut.* Exoritur ventus turbo: spectacula ibi ruunt. *Virg.* Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti confligunt. *Senec.* Turbo convolvit mare. *Lucan.* Quantus Bistonio torquetur turbine pulvis. *Catull.* In nigro jactati turbine nautæ. *Lucret.* Venti rapido percurrunt turbine campos. *Lucan.* Avulsit laceros, percussa puppe, rudentes turbo rapax. *Virg.* Torrentis aquæ, vel turbinis atri more furens. *Lucan.* Violentus turbo. Also, *the whirl* caused by the wind. *Lucret.* and *Virg.* — Figur. *a whirlwind, storm*, &c. *Cic.* Turbo ac tempestas pacis, *h. e. disturber*. *Id.* In turbinibus ac fluctibus reipublicæ, *storms*. *Ovid.* Nescio quo miseræ turbine mentis agor, *confusion*, as though all things were turning round. *Catull.* Ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui. *Sil.* O confuse nimis Gradivi turbine Varro, *h. e.* Marte adverso, et pugna infelici, quæ velut turbo cuncta disjicit. *Ovid.* Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, *h. e.* tanta turbatione rerum ex pestilentia. —Also, *a top* which boys drive round with a whip, *a whipping-top*. *Cic.*, *Tibull.*, and *Virg.* Also, *a top, any thing in the shape of a top*. *Plin.* Figura umbræ similis metæ ac turbini inverso. *Id.* Turbines cadorum, (probably) *pointed or conical mouths*. *Ovid.* Turbine crescit (buccina) ab imo. — Also, *a reel, magic reel, magic wheel*. *Horat.* Solve turbinem. And, probably, also, *the whirl put on a spindle*. *Auct. Consol.* ad *Liv.* Hanc lucem celeri turbine Parca neat, *whirl or spindle*. — Also, *a throng or crowd of people surrounding any one*. *Claudian.* Turbo vulgi. —— ¶ Also, *a winding or turning round in a circular direction, a whirl, twirl, revolution, rotation*; as of smoke. *Virg.*; of the heavens; of the moon; of the fire of mount Ætna. *Lucret.*; of a wheel. *Senec.*; of a serpent. *Sil.*; of a man, as, of a slave whom one whirls round when he is set at liberty. *Pers.*; of water, *a whirlpool*. *Stat.* rapax; also, in throwing, *a whirl*. *Virg.* Telum contorsit, præcipitemque immani turbine adegit. *Id.* Quo turbine torqueat hastam, *a whirl, turning round in fetching a blow*. *Id.* Turbo saxi, *a whirl, twirling throw*. *Id.* Celeri ad terram turbine fertur, *whirling or spiral flight*. — Also, generally, *a violent twirl or whirl or rapid and violent course*. *Virg.* Immani turbine (see above). *Id.* Turbine fertur (see above). *Val. Flacc.* Hasta volans immani turbine. *Id.* Magno doloris turbine, *h. e. vehemence, violence*. — Hence, figur. *a whirl or round*. *Ovid.* Non modo militiæ turbine factus eques, *h. e. by military service, in which one was promoted gradually*, as it were, *in a round, and at last became a knight*. — Also, *disturbance, uproar, bustle, confusion*.

Val. Flacc. —— ¶ *Turbo* is also the *name of a man*. *Horat.*

TŬRBŌ (turba), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance, raise a tumult or bustle, make a stir, raise confusion*. *Cic.* Ne quid ille turbet. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Omnibus in rebus turbarat. *Liv.* Equites turbavere. *Terent.* Turbent porro. *Tacit.* Si civitas turbet. *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* Qui turbassit (*for* turbaverit) in agendo. *Varr.* Cum mare turbaret, *raged, was in a great ferment*. *Virg.* Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili, *h. e.* Africa turbatur. *Lucret.* Corpora, quæ in solis radiis turbare videntur, *to move confusedly*. As a *pass. impersen.* *Cic.* Si in Hispania turbatum esset. *Terent.* Turbatum est domi. *Virg.* Turbatur agris. —— II. TRANS. *to disturb or disorder, throw into confusion, throw into disorder*, ταράττω, τυρβάζω. *Cic.* Mare ventorum vi turbatur. *Liv.* Elephantos peditum aciem turbantes. *Id.* Equitatus turbaverat ordines. *Id.* spem pacis. *Plin.* mentem. *Virg.* Castra turbata, *thrown into confusion*. *Ovid.* capilli. *Virg.* Freta turbata procellis. *Cæs.* Turbati inopinato malo, *amazed, confounded*. Hence, *to trouble, render turbid*. *Ovid.* aquas. *Horat.* Aqua limo turbata. Also, *to mix, mingle*. *Petron.* Pulvis sputo turbatus. — Also, trans. *to cause disorder or confusion, make a disturbance*. *Plaut.* Turbare turbas. *Tacit.* nihil. Also, with an *acc.* of a pronoun. *Plaut.* Quæ filius turbavit. *Cic.* Ea miscet ac turbat. And, *pass.* *Id.* Quæ in republica turbantur. —— ¶ See, also, *Turbatus, a, um*.

TŬRBŌR (turbo), ōris, m. *a tumult, disturbance, perplexity*. *Cal. Aurel.*

TŬRBŬLA (dimin. of turba), æ, f. *a tumult; crowd, throng*. *Apul.*

TŬRBŬLENS, tis, adj. *for* Turbulentus. *Pandect.*

TŬRBŬLENTĔ (turbulentus), adv. *confusedly, boisterously, hastily*, ταραχωδῶς. *Cic.* Omnia contra leges moresque majorum temere, turbulente, per vim, per furorem esse gesta. *Id.* Turbulentius agere. *Sidon.* Turbulentissime regere.

TŬRBŬLENTĔR (turbulens), adv. same as *Turbulente*. *Cic.*

TŬRBŬLENTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *disturbance, turbulence, confusion*. *Tertull.*

TŬRBŬLENTŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to trouble, disturb*, διαθορυβέω. *Apul.* Me strepitu turbulentant.

TŬRBŬLENTŬS (turba), a, um, adj. *full of disturbance, trouble or commotion, confused*. *Cic.* tempestas, *boisterous*. *Id.* concursio atomorum, *confused*. *Id.* Terrores turbulenti. *Id.* Ea sunt turbulenta et periculosa. *Liv.* Annus turbulentior. *Cic.* Turbulentissimum tempus meum. —— ¶ Hence, *turbid, muddy*. *Phædr.* Cur turbulentam fecisti mihi aquam bibenti? —— ¶ Also, *turbulent, seditious, factious*. *Cic.* Civis ut vita, sic oratione turbulentus. *Id.* Sex. Titius seditiosus civis, et turbulentus. *Id.* Conciones turbulentæ Metelli. *Tacit.* Turbulenti tribuni. *Sueton.* Turbulentissimæ leges. *Cic.* Antonii turbulenta consilia.

TŬRBYSTUM, i, n. *a kind of drug used for making wool take the color in dyeing*. *Plin.*

TŬRCÆ, ārum, m. *the Turks, a people of Scythia*. *Plin.*

TŬRDA, æ, f. same as *Turdus*. *Pers.*

TŬRDĀRĬŬS (turdus), a, um, adj. *of, or pertaining to, or having any thing to do with thrushes*. Hence, Turdarius, ii, m. *one that keeps thrushes, a fattener of thrushes*. And, Turdarium, ii, n. *a place where thrushes are kept*. *Varr. L. L.* 5. Ut verba litteras alia assumant, alia amittant, alia commutent, ut fit in turdo, in turdario (which may be either *masc.* or *neut.*), in turdelice.

TŬRDĒLIX (Id.), icis, m. parvus turdus. See *Turdarius*.

TŬRDĔTĀNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Spain*. *Liv.* —— ¶ In *Plaut. Capt.* 1, 2, 60. an allusion is made to *turdi, thrushes*.

TŬRDILLŬS (dimin. of turdus), i, m. *h. e.* parvus turdus. *Senec.* (But others read differently.)

TŬRDŬLI, ōrum, m. *a people of Spain*. *Varr.* — Hence, Turdŭlus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this people*. *Liv.* bellum.

TŬRDŬS (unc.), i, m. *a thrush*, κίχλη. *Horat.*, *Plin.*, &c. —— ¶ A so, *a fish*. *Plin.* —— ¶ *Turdus* was also a *surname* in the gens Papiria. *Liv.* C. Papirius Turdus.

TŪRĔŬS, or THŪRĔŬS (tus, *or* thus), a, um, adj. *of frankincense*, λιβανώδης, λιβανικός. *Virg.* Turea virga. *Id.* dona. *Colum.* planta. *Ovid.* grana. *Stat.* Turea altaria, *h. e. on which incense is burnt*.

TŬRGĔŌ (unc.), es, si, n. 2. *to swell, swell out, be swollen or inflated*, οἰδέω. *Virg.* Læto turgent in palmite gemmæ. *Id.* Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent. *Ovid.* Herba turgens. *Plin.* Caules prædulci liquore turgentes. *Martial.* Accepta spongia turget aqua. *Id.* uva mero. *Juvenal.* Pleno turget sacculus ore. *Propert.* Turgens rana. *Id.* Turgentia lumina fletu. *Cato.* Si lienes turgent. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* Cyclopis venter velut olim turserat alti, carnibus humanis distentus. *Ovid.* Turgentia ora, *h. e.* vultus tumens ex ictu. *Plin.* Rutam decoctam imponunt mammis turgentibus. —— ¶ Figur. *to be swollen*, h. e. *to be full*. *Claud.* Turgent mendacia monstris. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be inflated, turgid, or bombastic*. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Oratio turget. *Horat.* Professus grandia turget. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to be incensed, enraged*. *Plaut.* Uxor in fermento tota est: ita turget mihi, *she is in such a passion with me*. —— ¶ It is also written *turgueo*.

TŬRGESCŌ (incept. of turgeo), scis, n. 3. *to begin to swell, swell*, ὀγκόομαι. *Varr.* Ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat. *Colum.* Valide turgescit lurida caule brassica. *Ovid.* Turgescere semen in agris. *Pers.* Hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *h. e. to grow fat*. —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, *h. e. swells with passion*. *Pers.* Turgescit vitrea bilis. *Id.* Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, *h. e. may be full*. *Quintil.* Genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit.

TŬRGĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of turgidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat swollen*. *Catull.* Ocelli turgiduli flendo rubent.

TŬRGĬDŬS (turgeo), a, um, adj. *swollen, inflated, turgid*, ὀγκώδης. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum. *Plaut.* Oculi turgidi. *Plin.* Aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus. *Horat.* Hædus, cui frons turgida cornibus. *Id.* Fluvii hiberna nive turgidi. *Id.* and *Ovid.* Turgida vela vento. *Horat.* Mare turgidum. —— ¶ Also, *protuberant*. *Ovid.* femina, *pregnant*. So, *Apul.* venter. *Martial.* labra, *protuberant, thick*. —— ¶ Also, *inflated, pompous, bombastical*. *Horat.* Turgidus Alpinus jugulat dum Memnona, &c. *h. e.* inflato stilo scribens.

TŬRGŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a swelling*. *Martian. Capell.*

TŪRĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. as, Turiana cassia, *a kind of cassia*. *Pandect.*

TŪRĬBŬLUM, or THŪRĬBŬLUM (tus, or thus), i, n. *a censer, pan to burn incense in*, θυμιατήριον. *Liv.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a constellation*, otherwise called *Ara*. *Vitruv.*

TŪRĬCRĔMŬS, or THŪRĬCRĔMŬS (tus, or thus, & cremo), a, um, adj. as, Thuricremæ aræ, *on which incense is burned*. *Lucret.* and *Virg.*

TŪRĬFĔR, or THŪRĬFĔR (tus, or thus, & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *that bears, yields, or produces frankincense*, λιβανωτοφόρος. *Plin.* Turifera regio. *Ovid.* Turifer Indus. *Val. Flacc.* Turiferi Sabæi. *Claudian.* Turiferi Arabes. *Id.* Turiferæ silvæ. — Also, *that offers frankincense* to the gods. *Prudent.* Grex turifer, *h. e. a worshiper of idols, heathen*.

TŪRĬFĬCĀTŎR, or THŪRĬFĬCĀTŎR (tus, or thus, & facio), ōris, m. *that offers incense* to the gods. *Augustin.* — Also *a Christian that offered incense*, &c. in time of persecution, was called *thurificatus*, or *turificatus*. *Cyprian.* — These

thurificati were reckoned among the *lapsi*.

TŪRĬFICĀTŎS, i, m. See *Turificator*.

TURII, ōrum. See *Thurinus*.

TŪRĬLĔGŬS, or **THŪRĬLĔGŬS** (tus, or thus, & lego), a, um, adj. *gathering frankincense*. *Ovid*. Nam modo turilegos Arabas, modo despicit Indos.

TŪRĬŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *the tendril or young branch of a tree*. *Colum*.

TURMĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a division of Roman cavalry, consisting of thirty men* (according to *Veget. thirty-two*), as we should say, *a troop or squadron of horse*, ἴλη. *Cic.* Nihil sibi ex ista laude Centurio, nihil Præfectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit. *Liv.* Duæ equitum turmæ. *Id.* Præfectum cum turma Lucana exploratum mittit. —— ¶ Also, *any crowd, throng, troop, multitude*. *Horat.* Ut impios Titanas immanemque turmam fulmine sustulerit corusco. *Claudian*. Ipse salutatum reduces post prœlia turmas ibat, *h. e.* exercitum omnem pedestrem et equestrem. *Plin.* Turma Satyrorum. *Cic.* In turma statuarum equestrium *Ovid.* Turma feminea. *Id.* Gallica, *h. e.* sacerdotes Isidis.

TURMĀLIS (turma), e, adj. *belonging to a turma or troop, of the same troop*. *Liv.* T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, *with those of his squadron*. *Claudian*. Buccina turmalis. *Stat.* Sanguis turmalis, *knightly, equestrian*. *Cic. Or.* 2, 65. Turmales (statuas) displicere sibi, *h. e. the statues placed troopwise*, h. e. *with a great number together*. — Turmale, adverb; as, *Stat.* Turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*.

TURMĀRĬŬS (Id.), in *plur.* **TURMĀRII**, ōrum, m. *h. e.* qui turmas tironum exigebant. *Cod. Theod.*

TURMĀTIM (Id.), adv. *by turmæ, by troops or squadrons*, ἰλαδόν. *Cæs.* and *Liv.* — Figur. *as it were in troops*. *Lucret.* Corpora multa minuta per inane videbis misceri, et prœlia pugnasque edere turmatim certantia.

TURNŬS, i, m. *a man's name. A prince of the Rutuli, brother of Juturna, who contended with Æneas for the princess Lavinia*. *Virg.* — Also, *a noble Latin, who lived at variance with Tarquinius Superbus*. *Liv.*

TŪRŎNES, um, m. *Cæs.* or **TŪRŎNI**, ōrum, m. *Cæs.* or **TŪRŌNII**, ōrum, m. *Tacit.* *a people of Celtic Gaul, on the Loire*, near the modern *Tours*. — Hence, Turonicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this people*. *Sulpic. Sever.*

TURPĔ, *for* Turpiter. See *Turpis*.

TURPĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of turpis), a, um, adj. *somewhat foul or deformed; somewhat shameful; somewhat indecent*, &c. ὑπαίσχρος. *Cic.* res. *Catull.* nasus. *Varr.* Pueris turpicula res in collo quædam suspenditur, ne quid, &c. *h. e.* fascinum, veretrum.

TURPĬDŌ (turpis), ĭnis, f. same as *Turpitudo*. *Tertull.*

TURPĬFĬCĀTŬS (turpis & facio), a, um, particip. *made foul or filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted*. *Cic.* Quanta fœditas turpificati animi debet videri.

TURPĬLŎQUĬUM (turpis & loquor), ii, n. *a speaking about immodest things, immodest speech*, αἰσχρολογία. *Tertull.*

TURPĬLŬCRĬCŬPĬDŬS (for turpis lucri cupidus), i, m. *desirous or covetous of dishonest gain*, αἰσχροκερδής. *Plaut.* Turpilucricupidum te vocant cives tui.

TURPĬS (unc.), e, adj. *ugly, deformed, unseemly, unsightly, filthy, foul, nasty, offensive to the sight*, αἰσχρός, δυσειδής. To which *pulcher* is opposed. *Cic.* Natura, quæ partes corporis aspectum essent deformem habituræ atque turpem, eas contexit atque abdidit. *Horat.* Crure malo, et pede turpi esse. *Plaut.* Qui lubet spectare turpes, pulcram spectandam dare? *Martial.* Omnes aut vetulas habes amicas, aut turpes, vetulisque fœdiores. *Terent.* Vestitus turpis. *Senec.* and *Ovid.* Turpis asellus. *Virg.* Turpes podagræ, *h. e.* quæ artus turpes reddunt. *Id.* Turpis scabies. *Id.* Turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, *loathsome*. *Martial.* Turpes muscæ. *Id.* ranæ. *Id.* Turpis ab inviso pendebat stiria naso. *Virg.* Faciem ostentabat, et udo turpia membra fimo, *befouled*. *Horat.* Ne turpe toral, ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *greasy or tattered*. *Martial.* Plena turpi olla resina, *rank*. *Virg.* Optima torvæ forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix, *h. e.* according to *Servius*, magnum, *h. e.* enorme. atque adeo deforme; so, in the same sense, *Virg.* Turpes phocæ (but both of these may be referred to the common signification). So, *Martial.* Turpe Ravennatis guttur onocrotali. *Id.* Turpes esseda quod trahunt bisontes. —— ¶ In a moral sense, *hateful, shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful, infamous, scandalous, unbecoming, unworthy, connected with reproach*. *Cic.* O præclaram illam eloquentiam tuam, cum es nudus concionatus! Quid hoc turpius? quid fœdius? *Id.* Quid est turpius effeminato viro? *Id.* Homo turpissimus. *Id.* Iste omnium turpissimus. *Id.* Fuga turpis, aut gloriosa mors. *Virg.* formido. *Id.* egestas. *Horat.* repulsa. *Stat.* Eumenidum lacrymæ, *sc.* quia non decet eas misericordia flecti. *Crassus* ap. *Cic.* Quidquid est vocis ac linguæ, omne in istum turpissimum calumniæ quæstum contulisti. *Cic.* Mors honesta sæpe vitam quoque turpem exornat. *Plaut.* Turpes mores. *Juvenal.* Turpi fregerunt sæcula luxu divitiæ molles. —— ¶ Also, *obscene, immodest, indelicate, indecent*. *Cic.* Luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum senectuti fœdissima est. *Id.* Nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu. *Id.* Homo turpi adolescentia, vita infami. *Propert.* Turpis amor surdis auribus esse solet. *Horat.* Turpis adulter. *Id.* A turpi meretricis amore deterrere aliquem. *Terent.* Verbum turpe. *Quintil.* Turpia facta. —— ¶ Turpe, *a base or shameful thing, a shame, disgrace*. *Quintil.* Turpe ducet cedere pari. *Ovid.* Turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris. *Id.* Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. *Cic.* Habere quæstui rempubl. non modo turpe est, sed, &c. *Cic.* Hoc mihi videtur esse turpissimum. —— ¶ *Turpe*, adv. for *turpiter*. *Catull.* Turpe incedere. *Stat.* and *Claudian.* Vacua jacet hostis arena turpe gemens.

TURPĬTĔR (turpis), adv. *in an ugly or unsightly manner, with deformity, disagreeably to the sight, foully*, αἰσχρῶς. *Horat.* Ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne. *Ovid.* Vulcanus turpiter obliquo pede claudicat. —— ¶ Also, *unbecomingly, indecently, immodestly, indecorously*. *Ovid.* Tunicam deducere turpiter. *Id.* Turpiter jacere. —— ¶ Also, *basely, shamefully, disgracefully, dishonorably, ingloriously*. *Cæs.* Turpiter se in castra receperunt. *Id.* Neque recte, aut turpiter factum celari poterat. *Id.* Reliquas naves turpiter fugere coegerunt. *Cic.* facere. *Justin.* Turpiter se dedere Seleuco maluit. *Phædr.* Turpiter derideri. *Cic.* Hortensius filius fuit Laodiceæ, gladiatoribus, flagitiose et turpiter. *Id.* Empedocles in deorum opinione turpissime labitur. *Ovid.* Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes.

TURPĬTŪDŌ (Id.), ĭnis, f. *deformity, ugliness*, αἰσχρότης. *Cic.* Turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis. *Apul.* Qui minus se commendabilem forma putaret, virtutis laude turpitudinem tegeret. —— ¶ Also, *baseness, dishonor, disgrace, infamy*. *Cic.* Nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudo. *Id.* Quanta erit reipublicæ turpitudo, &c. *Id.* Conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere. *Sueton.* Populo non promissum congiarium flagitanti turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobravit edicto, *disgraceful behavior*. *Auc.* ad *Herenn.* Si causa turpitudinem habebit. *Cic.* Locus et regio quasi ridiculi turpitudine et deformitate quadam continetur. *Id.* Homines nullo dedecore se abstineant, nisi eos per se fœditate sua turpitudo ipsa deterreat. *Nep.* In scenam prodire, et populo esse spectaculo, nemini fuit turpitudini, *h. e. was a disgrace to no one*. *Cic.* Turpitudo fugæ. *Sallust.* Quas divitias honeste habere licebat, per turpitudinem abuti properabant. *Id.* Cum summa turpitudine in exsilio ætatem agere. *Cic.* Ut mihi illa omnia immortalem gloriam dederint, tibi sempiternam turpitudinem inflixerint. *Gell.* Homo turpitudine pristinæ vitæ defamatissimus. *Cic.* Verborum turpitudinem, et rerum obscenitatem vitare, *turpitude, indecency, indelicacy*. *Id.* Sanctissima sacella suffossa, incensa, inædificata, oppressa, summa denique turpitudine fœdata. *Quintil.* Turpitudo generis, *h. e.* natalium dedecus, *meanness of birth*.

TURPŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make any thing ugly or deformed, to defile, stain, pollute, foul, soil, sully, disfigure*, αἰσχύνω, μιαίνω. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Jovis aram sanguine turpari. *Virg.* Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos. *Id.* Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans. *Horat.* Te rugæ turpant, et capitis nives. *Id.* At illi fœda cicatrix setosum lævi frontem turpaverat oris. *Sil.* Turpatque decora juventa ora novus pallor. *Tacit.* Sue abstinent, memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat. —— ¶ Figur. *to disgrace, dishonor*. *Cic. fragm.* Cæsar cum quosdam ornare voluit, non illos honestavit, sed ornamenta ipsa turpavit. *Stat.* Nec turpavit avos, *h. e.* non degeneravit. *Id.* Argos.

TURRĀNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, or named after Turranius* (the name of a man). *Colum.* and *Plin.* Turraniana pira.

TURRHĒNŬS. See *Tyrrhenus*.

TURRĬCŬLĂ (dimin. of turris), æ, f. *a little tower or turret*, πυργίον. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, because shaped like a tower, *a dice-box*. *Martial.* 14, 16 (in the title).

TURRĬGĔR (turris & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing a tower, towers, or turrets, turreted, towered*, πυργοφόρος. *Plin.* Turrigeros elephantorum miramur humeros. So, *Sil.* Turrigeræ feræ moles. *Virg.* Turrigeræ urbes. *Id.* Turrigeræ Antemnæ. *Lucan.* Turrigeras classis pelago sparsura carinas. — Hence, it is an epithet of *Cybele*, whose head is painted *adorned with towers*, as representing the earth which bears many towers; *tower-bearing*. *Ovid.* dea, *h. e.* Cybele.

TURRIS (perhaps from τύρσις, or τύρσος), is, f. *any tower or high building*. *Cic.* Concionari ex alta turri solebat. *Sueton.* Mæcenatium, *h. e. palace*. *Liv.* Hannibal ad suam turrim pervenit, *palace, watch-tower, country-house*. — Also, *a tower or high building for pigeons, a pigeon-house*. *Varr.* — Especially, *a tower for strengthening walls*. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* And, also, *for fortifying a camp*. *Cæs.* — Also, *a movable tower*, made chiefly of wood, *used in besieging cities*. *Cic.*, *Liv.*, *Cæs.* — Also, *a tower* borne by an elephant. *Liv.* — *Turris* was also *a kind of battle-array when the army was arranged in a square*. *Gell.*

TURRĪTŬS (turris), a, um, adj. *furnished or fortified with towers, having a tower, towered, turreted*, πυργώδης, πυργωτός. *Ovid.* Quo ubi turritis incingere mœnibus urbes? *Id.* Turriti muri. *Lucan.* Castella turrita. *Virg.* Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant. *Auct. B. Afric.* Elephantis turritis triginta ante aciem instructis. *Sil.* Turriti moles, *h. e. elephants*. — *Cybele* is called *turrita* (see *Turriger*). *Virg.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ Figur. *towering, high, lofty*. *Virg.* Turriti scopuli. *Lucan.* (of curls of hair) Turritaque premens frontem matrona corona, *h. e.* capilli alte structi.

TURSĬŌ, ōnis, m. *a kind of fish*, resembling the dolphin. *Plin.* — It is *Delphinus Phocæna* of *Linn.*, *the common porpoise*.

TURTŬR (probably, from the sound), ŭris, m. *a turtle-dove* (Columba turtur, L.), τρυγών. *Varr.*, *Virg.*, &c.

TURTŬRILLĂ (dimin. of turtur), æ, f. *a little turtle*. Hence, figur. *a weak and effeminate man*. *Seneca.*

TURUNDĂ (probably for terenda, from tero), æ, f. perhaps, *any thing formed into a round or oval shape*: hence, *a pellet or ball of paste* with which geese were fattened. *Varro.* — Also, *a tent or roll of lint* for wounds or sores. *Cato.*

TŪS, or THŪS (perhaps from θύος, sacrificium, suffimentum), ūris, n. *incense, frankincense, the juice or resin of a tree in Arabia*, λίβανος. *Plin.* Thura, præter Arabiam, nullis, ac ne Arabiæ quidem universæ. *Horat.* Angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uva. *Virg.* India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabæi. *Id.* Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant. *Cic.* Tus accendere. *Ovid.* Tura dare pro Cæsare, *to offer*. *Plin.* Meti semel anno solebat (*sc.* tus), *to be gathered* from the trees. *Pers.* Carmina metuentia tus, *h. e. lest they should be used to wrap up frankincense in*. *Ovid.* Tria tura, *h. e. three grains of frankincense*. *Ovid.* Mascula tura, (this is said to be of two sexes, and the male to be the best,) *the best sort of incense*. — Also, perhaps, *the frankincense-tree*. *Ovid.* Turis lacrymæ. —— ¶ Tus terræ, an *herb*, otherwise called *chamæpitys*. *Plin.*

TUSCA, æ, f. *a river of Africa*. *Plin.*

TUSCĀNICUS, or THUSCĀNICUS, a, um, *Tuscan, in the Tuscan style*. *Vitruv.*

TUSCĀNIENSIS, e, adj. as, *Plin.* Tuscanienses, *the inhabitants of a town in Etruria*, where now *Toscanella* is.

TUSCĀNUS, or THUSCĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etrurian*. *Vitruv.*

TUSCE, or THUSCE (Tuscus), adv. *after the manner of the Tuscans, in the Tuscan language*. *Varr.*

TUSCI. See *Tuscus*.

TUSCIA, or THUSCIA, æ, f. same as *Etruria; Etruria, Tuscany*. *Varr.*

TUSCULĀNENSIS (Tusculanum), e, adj. *of or belonging to (Cicero's) Tusculan estate*. *Cic.* Tusculanenses dies, *h. e.* in Tusculano acti.

TUSCULĀNUS (Tusculum), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tusculum, in or near Tusculum* (now *Frascati*), *Tusculan*. *Varr.* Tusculanus ager. *Id.* Tusculana sacra. *Cic.* Tusculana aqua. *Liv.* Tusculani colles. *Id.* Tusculana arx. *Id.* Tusculanus populus. *Cic.* Tusculani, *the inhabitants*. — Hence, Tusculanum, *sc.* rus, *or* prædium, *an estate near Tusculum* (such as Cicero and other Romans had). *Cic.* Hence, *Cic.* named his *Quæstiones Tusculanæ*, which are also called by him *Disputationes Tusculanæ*.

TUSCULUM, or THUSCULUM (dimin. of tus, or thus), i, n. *a small piece of frankincense, a little frankincense*. *Plaut.*

TUSCULUM, i, n. *a town* (municipium) *in Latium, near Rome*, now *Frascati*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, Tusculus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tusculum*. *Sil.* Tuscula mœnia. *Stat.* Tuscula umbra, *h. e.* nemus Tusculanum. *Tibull.* and *Martial.* Tuscula tellus. *Martial.* Tusculi colles. *Id.* Tusculi, *the inhabitants*. —— ¶ Hence, also, Tusculanus, a, um. See *Tusculanus*.

TUSCUS, or THUSCUS, a, um, adj. *Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian*, Τυῤῥηνός. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Tuscum mare inferum. *Plin.* Tuscus sinus. *Ovid.* amnis, *h. e. the Tiber*. So, *Horat.* alveus. *Sil.* Tusci stagna profundi, *h. e.* Trasimenus lacus. *Varr.* Tusca vocabula. *Colum.* sacra, *h. e.* quæ Tages Tuscus invenit. *Lucan.* Tuscus vates. *Ovid.* dux, *h. e. Mezentius*. *Id.* Tuscum duellum, *h. e.* bellum Romanorum cum Etruscis. *Martial.* Tuscus eques, *h. e. Mæcenas, who was descended from the Tuscan kings*. *Id.* Tusci cadi, *h. e.* vina Tusca. *Id.* and *Pers.* Tusca fictilia, *h. e.* quæ in Tuscia, et præcipue Aretii fiebant. *Juvenal.* Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino. *Ovid.* Tuscum semen, *h. e.* zea. *Tacit.* and *Liv.* Tuscus vicus, *the name of a street in Rome, so named from the Tuscans, to whom it was formerly given as an abode.* This street was inhabited by low people, prostitutes, &c., also by dealers in silks. Hence, *Plaut.* Tusco modo dotem quærere, (perhaps) *by meretricious arts*. — *Liv.* Tusci, *the Tuscans*. — Also, *Liv.* Tusci, *the Tuscan territory*. — Also, *Plin. Ep.* Tusci, *an estate in Etruria, belonging to Pliny the younger*.

TUSSEDO (tussis), inis, f. *a cough*. *Apul.*

TUSSICULA (dimin. of tussis), æ, f. *a little or slight cough; a cough*. *Plin. Ep.*

TUSSICULĀRIS (tussicula), e, adj. *of or belonging to a cough, good for a cough*. *Cœl. Aurel.* Tussicularia medicamenta.

TUSSICULŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *afflicted with a cough, subject to a cough*. *Cœl. Aurel.* Tussiculosa et frigida senilis ætas est.

TUSSICUS (tussis), a, um, adj. same as *Tussiculosus*. *Firmic.*

TUSSIENS. See *Tussio*.

TUSSILĀGO (from tussis, because it is good in curing coughs), inis, f. *the herb colts-foot, horse-foot, foal-foot or foal-bit*, βήχιον.

TUSSIO (tussis), is, n. 4. *to cough, have a cough*, βήττω. *Plaut.* Forte si tussire occœpsit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat. *Horat.* Siquis coheredum male tussiet, *have a bad cough*. *Petron.* plurimum. *Martial.* Acerbum Nævia tussit, *has a violent cough*. *Plin.* Tussiens, *afflicted or troubled with a cough*.

TUSSIS (unc.), is, f. *a cough*, βήξ. *Terent.* Gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine. *Virg.* Quatit ægros tussis anhela sues. *Catull.* Frigus gravedinem et tussim fert. *Plin.* Tussim exasperare. *Id.* concitare. *Cels.* Sicca tussis, *a dry cough*. *Id.* Tussim levare. *Plin.* lenire. *Colum.* sanare. *Plin.* inhibere. *Colum.* veterem discutere. *Plin.* Tussi liberari.

TŪSUS, a, um, particip. from tundo.

TUTĀCULUM (tutor, āri), i, n. same as *Tutamentum*. *Prudent.*

TUTĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. *a defence, protection, means of protection or defence*, ἀσφάλισμα, ὀχύρωμα. *Virg.* Donat (loricam) habere viro decus, tutamen in armis. *Arnob.* A Deo deposcimus rebus fessis tutamina.

TUTĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. same as *Tutamen*. *Liv.* Nix sola, ignibus aliquoties conjectis ab hoste, etiam tutamentum fuerit. *Apul.* Circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, *looking about him to see whether he could speak with safety*.

TUTĀNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. perhaps, *defending, protecting*; hence, Tutanus, *sc.* deus, *h. e.* perhaps, *a defending or protecting god*; as some suppose, the same as *Hercules*. *Varr.*

TUTĀTIO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a defence, protection, protecting, defending*. *Jul. Firmic.*

TUTĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a defender, protector*. *Apul.*

TUTE, *for* Tu. See *Tu*.

TUTE (tutus), adv. *safely, securely, without danger*, ἀσφαλῶς, ἀκινδύνως. *Auct. ad Herenn.* Tute vivere. *Plaut.* Crede huic tute. *Sallust.* Ubivis tutius, quam in meo regno essem. *Pompei.* in *Cic. Ep.* Nusquam eris tutius. *Id.* Te hic tutissime fore puto.

TUTELA (tueor), æ, f. *care*. *Plaut.* Ecquis huic tutelam januæ gerit? *has the care of*. So, *Id.* Tutelam gerere foribus. *Id.* Meo tergo tutelam geram, *will take care of my back*. *Cic.* Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare. — Hence, *defence, protection, patronage*. *Cic.* Omnia hæc nostra studia latent in tutela ac præsidio bellicæ virtutis. *Id.* Aliquem tutelæ populi commendare (see above). *Id.* Sit in ejus tutela Gallia. *Id.* Apollo, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt. *Propert.* Dii deæque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, *who preside over* or *protect*. Tutelæ esse, *to be under the protection of*; as, *Liv.* Dii quorum tutelæ loca essent. *Id.* Tutelæ nostræ duximus, *sc.* esse. — Also, *the care of a ward or minor; guardianship*. *Pacuv.* ap. *Cic.* Gnati ejus parvi, qui tibi in tutelam est traditus. *Varr.* M. Cato nuper Luculli accepit tutelam. *Justin.* Filiorum tutelam alicui committere. *Liv.* Tutelam ita gesserat, ut rationem ejus gerere non posset. (We say, *tutelam suscipere, administrare, gerere, dare, mandare, deponere*, and the like. See *Pandect.*) *Cic.* and *Pandect.* Judicium tutelæ, *a judicial inquiry respecting a guardianship* that has been discharged unjustly. So, also, *Pandect.* Actio tutelæ, *an action* for the same. So, *Id.* Agere tutelæ, *sc.* causa, *to bring an action for abuse of guardianship*. Hence, *Pandect.* In tutelam suam venire, *or*, *Cic.* In tutelam venire, *or*, *Nepos.* pervenire, *or*, *Senec.* In tutelam venire, *or*, *Id.* Suæ tutelæ neri, *or*, *Sueton.* Tutelam recipere, *to become of age, to become one's own master*. (But *Cic.* Pervenire in alicujus tutelam, *to come under the guardianship of any one*.) *Tutela* also signifies *the property of a ward*. *Cic.* Tutela legitima. *Pandect.* exigua. — Also, *a preserving or keeping in repair*. *Plin.* Ut tutela villarum non sit oneri. *Pandect.* Legare pecuniam in tutelam viæ. — Also, *maintenance, nourishment, support*. *Colum.* pecudum. *Justin.* classis. *Sueton.* Cum tenuiorum tutelam locupletiores in se contulissent. *Colum.* Asellus exiguæ tutelæ est, *costs very little to support or keep*. —— ¶ Also, *a defence or protection*, h. e. *the person or thing that defends or protects any one*. *Sil.* Tutelæ deum fluitant, *h. e. the images of the gods on the stern*. *Ovid.* Tutela proræ, *h. e.* proreta. *Petron.* Tutela loci, *the tutelar deity of a place*. *Varr.* Earum tutelarum genera quatuor, *h. e. of hedges, fences of gardens*, &c. *Horat.* Tutela Italiæ (used of Augustus). *Ovid.* Tutela Pelasgi nominis (used of Achilles). *Id.* Tutela hortorum, *h. e. Priapus, the god of gardens*. *Id.* Tutela Diana (used of dogs). *Auct. Priap.* Tutela Lemni, *h. e. Vulcan*. —— ¶ Also, *one that is under the protection of another; the care or charge*. *Ovid.* Tutela Minervæ navis, *h. e. having Minerva for its tutelar deity*, the image of whom was usually painted on the stern. *Horat.* Virginum primæ puerique claris patribus orti Deliæ tutela Deæ. *Propert.* Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, *h. e. an old sacred serpent is the tutelar deity of Lanuvium*. *Lucan.* Hortus insopiti tutela draconis. —— ¶ Also, *a remedy*. *Grat.* Si qua est tutela podagræ.

TUTELĀRIS (tutela), e, adj. *of or pertaining to defence or protection, tutelar, tutelary, protecting*. *Arnob.* dii. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to guardianship, or to the care of a ward*, ἐπιτροπικός. *Pandect.* Tutelaris causa. *Id.* Tutelaria instrumenta. *Sidon.* Frater et soror sub annis adhuc tutelaribus agunt. *Capitolin.* Prætor tutelaris, *h. e. that superintended the affairs of minors, and appointed guardians*.

TUTELĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. *he who has the custody or keeping of any thing, and undertakes for hire to preserve it in proper repair; a keeper or warden*. *Plin.* — *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* Prætor tutelarius, same as *Prætor tutelaris*. See *Tutelaris*.

TUTELĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *a guardian, defender, protector*. *Martian. Capell.*

TUTELĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *assigned or placed under the protection of any one*. *Aggen. de limitib. agror.*

TUTELĪNUS, or TUTILĪNUS (tutela), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to protecting or defending*. *Tertull.* Columnæ tutelinæ, *h. e. in honor of the goddess Tutelina*, or, *the column which supported the image of this goddess in the circus at Rome*. — Hence, Tutelina, *or* Tutilina, *sc.* dea, *the guardian deity of corn*, &c. *Macrob.* Also, *the tutelar goddess of Rome*. *Varr.*

TUTEMET, *h. e.* tu ipse. See *Tu*.

TUTO (tutus), adv. *safely, securely, in safety, without danger*, ἀσφαλῶς. *Cæs.* Illi etsi propter multitudinem se tuto dimicaturos existimabant. *Nepos.* Non quæsivit ubi tuto viveret. *Cic.* Ut tuto sim, *h. e.* in tuto loco. Also, followed by *a* or *ab*. *Cæs.* Ut toto ab repentino hostium incursu commeare possent. *Plin.* Tutissimo (superl.), *most safely*. —— ¶ The *comp.* tutius, and *superl.* tutissime, belong to *tute*.

TUTO, as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. same as *Tutor*, *to protect, defend*. *Plaut.* Ut me bene tutetis. Hence, in the *pass.* *Plaut.* Tutantur; and, *Sidon.* Tutatus.

TUTOR (frequentat. of tueor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to defend, protect, guard, keep safe, preserve*, ἀσφαλίζω. *Plaut.* Cogitat, ut rem heri diligenter tutetur. *Plin.* Natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, *has screened or sheltered*. *Liv.* Volsci tutabantur se vallo. *Id.* Egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes. *Phædr.* Qui se committit homini tutandum improbo. *Sallust.* Numidas in omnibus prœliis magis

pedes, quam arma tutata sunt. (Al. leg. *tuta.*) *Id.* Se ob regnum tutandum arma cepisse, *in defence of his throne. Virg.* Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem sumis in armis, hanc primum tutare domum. *Tacit.* Locorum ingenio tutari se contra copias regis. *Sallust.* Mihi spes omnes in memet, quas necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari. *Tacit.* Signa et aquilam amplexus, religione se tutabatur. *Virg.* Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymæque decoræ, *supports. Liv.* Tutari se ab ira alicujus, *to shelter or secure himself against,* &c. *Horat.* Aspice, Plautus quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, ut patris, &c. *h. e. maintains, supports* the part of. Also, without an *accus. Cic.* Genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur, *sc.* oculos, *protect the eyes.* —— ¶ Also, *to ward off, avert. Sallust.* Ne in tutandis periculis magis, quam in ulciscendo teneamini. *Cæs.* Ipse præsentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur.

TŪTŎR (contracted for tuitor, from tueor), ōris, m. *a defender, protector, guardian. Horat.* Tutor finium. *Cic.* Castus tutor religionum. *Sueton.* Tutor imperii. *Cic.* Populi R. tutor. *Petron.* Tutor Bacchi, *h. e. Priapus, who, together with Silenus, was a companion and protector of Bacchus.* —— ¶ Hence, especially, *a guardian* (*of a minor*). *Cic.* Amo illum mortuum: tutor sum liberis: totam domum diligo. *Id.* Quod mulier sine tutore auctore promiserit. *Plin. Ep.* Datum se a consulibus tutorem Helvidii filiæ. *Cic.* Tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati. *Justin.* constituere. *Id.* Agere tutorem pupilli, *to be the guardian.* — Also, in a wider sense, for *curator. Cic.* Mulieris propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt. *Liv.* Tutore a tribunis et prætore petito, cum testamentum faceret, unum Æbutium instituit heredem. — Hence, figur. *a guardian. Cic.* Orbæ eloquentiæ quasi tutores relicti sumus. *Id.* Cum respublica non solum parentibus perpetuis, verum etiam tutoribus annuis esset orbata. *Ovid.* Hanc (progeniem carminum meorum) tibi commendo: quæ quo magis orba parente, hoc tibi tutori sarcina major erit.

TŪTŌRĬŬS (tutor, ōris), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a guardian. Justin.* Mittitur, qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administret.

TŪTRĪX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female guardian, tutoress, governess. Cod. Just.*

TŪTŬLĀTŬS (tutulus), a, um, adj. *h. e.* tutulum habens. *Varr.*

TŪTŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a pile of hair on a woman's head, raised in the form of a cone; a tower or high head-dress,* πύργος πλοκάμου, κορυφὴ, κόρυμβος. Such were worn by women, especially the *flaminica* (wife of the Flamen), and also by the Flamen himself. *Varr.* —— ¶ *Varro* also says that *tutulus* is *altissima pars urbis*; in this case, the first *u*, as from *tutus*, would be *long*.

TŪTŪM (tutus), adv. same as *Tuto. Varr.* ap. *Fest.*

TŪTŪNŬS, i, m. same as *Priapus. Arnob.*

TŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from tueor. —— ¶ Adj. *safe, secure, protected, out of danger,* ἀκίνδυνος, ἀσφαλής. *Cic.* Res tuta. *Asin. Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Tutus ab insidiis. *Liv.* Testudo tuta ad omnes ictus. *Horat.* Tutum iter. *Justin.* Periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens. *Cic.* Quis locus tam firmum habuit præsidium, ut tutus esset? *Horat.* Ex quo est habitus male tutæ mentis Orestes, *h. e. unsound in mind, out of his senses. Cæs.* Tutior receptus. *Id.* Tutissimum est. *Ovid.* Medio tutissimus ibis. — Hence, *subst.* Tutum, i, n. *safety, security. Nepos.* In tutum pervenire. *Cic.* Esse in tuto. *Cic.* and *Terent.* In tuto collocare aliquid, *or* aliquem, *to place in safety.* — Also, *plur.* Tuta, *for* tutum, *safety, security. Virg.* Tuta tenebam. —— ¶ Also, Tutus, *prudent, cautious. Liv.* Tutiora consilia. *Horat.* Serpit humi tutus nimium, timidusque procellæ. — Hence, *Propert.* Tutum est, *it is prudent, it is the part of a prudent and cautious man.* — Also followed by the *infin. Propert.* Credere tutus, *h. e.* cavens credere. — Also, by a *gen. Lucan.* Tuta fugæ. (Others read *fuga.*)

TŬŬS (tu), a, um, adj. pron. *thy, your,* σός. *Terent.* Tuus pater. *Id.* Verum id tua refert nihil, *is nothing to you. Id.* Tua quod nihil refert, *is nothing to you.* Also, without a *subst., yours, thine. Cic.* In tanto numero tuorum. *Id.* De tuis unus, *one of your friends. Terent.* Tuus est nunc Chremes, *yours, your friend.* — Tuum, *thine, yours. Plaut.* (*Lys.*) Bene volo ego illi facere, si tu non nevis. (*Phil.*) nempe de tuo. (*Lys.*) de meo: nam quod tuum est, meum est: omne meum est autem tuum. So, Tua (*plur.*). *Terent.* — Tuum est (*sc.* negotium), *it is your custom. Plaut.* Also, Tuum est (*sc.* officium), *it is your part, your duty. Terent.* — Also, Tuus, *your own master, independent, indebted to none*; as, *Stat.* (amnem alloquens) Tuus ruis. — Sometimes *pte* or *met* is joined with it; as, *Plaut.* Tuopte ingenio. *Id.* Tuapte sponte. *Apul.* Tuismet literis. — *Tuus* also stands for *tui* (*genit.* of tu), or for *erga te. Terent.* Desiderio tuo, *h. e. towards you, or of you. Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* In tua observantia, *respect towards you, in tender love to you.* —— ¶ Also, *your,* h. e. *favorable, fit, proper, apposite, or opportune for you. Martial.* Tempore non tuo. *Liv.* Tempore tuo pugnasti. —— ¶ *Tuus* is sometimes joined with a *subst.* to which it does not belong. *Cic.* Ædificationis tuæ consilium impediri, *for* tuum.

TȲĂNĂ, æ, f. or TȲĂNĂ, ōrum, n. *a town in Cappadocia. Vopisc.* and *Plin.* — Also, *a town in Phrygia.* —— ¶ Tyanēius, and Tyanæus or Thyanæus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tyana. Ovid.* Tyaneius incola (in Phrygia).

TYBĂ, æ, f. or TYBĒ, es, f. *a town on the borders of Syria. Cic.*

TYBRIS. See *Tiberis.*

TYBUR. See *Tibur.*

TȲCHĂ (Τύχη), æ, f. *the name of a part of the city Syracuse in Sicily, where the temple of Fortune stood. Cic.*

TȲCHĬŬS, ii, m. *a celebrated shoemaker or worker in leather. Ovid.*

TȲDEUS (Τυδεὺς), ĕi and ĕos, m. (dissyll.) *Tydeus, the son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and father of Diomedes.*—Hence, Tydīdes, æ, m. *son of Tydeus,* h. e. *Diomedes. Virg., Horat., Ovid.,* &c.

TȲDĪDĒS, æ, m. See *Tydeus.*

TYMŌLUS. See *Tmolus.*

TȲMPĂNĬŎLUM (dimin. of tympanum), i, n. *a small drum, a taboret. Arnob.*

TȲMPĂNISTĂ (τυμπανιστὴς), æ, m. *a drummer, taborer. Apul.*

TȲMPĂNISTRIĂ (τυμπανίστρια), æ, f. *a female drummer, a woman playing on a tabor or timbrel. Sidon.*

TȲMPĂNĪTĒS (τυμπανίτης), æ, m. *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum; a tympanum or tympanites; the wind-dropsy. Veget.*

TȲMPĂNĪTĬCŬS (tympanitis), a, um, adj. *afflicted with the* tympanitis. *Veget.*

TȲMPĂNĬUM (tympanum), ii, n. *a kind of pearl, round on one side and flat on the other. Plin.*

TȲMPĂNĪZŌ (τυμπανίζω), as, n. 1. *to beat a* tympanum, *to play on a timbrel. Sueton.*

TȲMPĂNŎTRĪBĂ (τυμπανοτρίβης), æ, m. *one skilled in beating a* tympanum, *a taborer*; hence, *a soft, effeminate person. Plaut.*

TȲMPĂNUM (τύμπανον), i, n. *a kind of drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, tympan.* It was *a hoop of wood or brass, with a skin stretched over it, and bells attached to its edge.* It was held in the left hand, and beaten with the right hand or fingers. It was used especially at the religious ceremonies of Cybele, and hence it was regarded as an instrument for females; but the Parthians, according to *Justin,* used the *tympana* in war. *Virg., Ovid.,* &c. — Hence, figur. *Quintil.* Nos qui oratorem studemus effingere, non arma, sed tympana eloquentiæ demus? *h. e.* genus dicendi molle, nervis carens, et ad solam voluptatem compositum. *Senec.* Nulli corpus tuum patientiæ vacat, sed in manu tympanum est, *h. e.* non es mollis, sed mollia et effeminatorum propria tractas. —— ¶ From the resemblance, *a wheel made of boards without spokes. Virg.* Also, *a wheel drawn by a rope for raising weights. Lucret.* Also, *a wheel in an oil-press. Pandect.* Also, *a wheel in a mill; at a well; of water-organs;* and *of other machines. Vitruv.* — Also, in architecture, *a tambour. Vitruv.* — Also, *a square or pannel of a door. Vitruv.* — Also, *a round, concave plate. Plin.* — Also, *a kind of pearl,* otherwise called *tympanium. Pandect.* —— ¶ Typanum, *for* tympanum. *Catull.* 63, 8. (where other *Edd.* have *tympanum*).

TȲNDĂREUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. See *Tyndarus.*

TȲNDĂRĬDĒS (Τυνδαρίδης), æ, m. or TȲNDĂRĬDĂ, æ, m. *son of Tyndarus. Val. Flacc.* Miratur et ipse Tyndarides, *h. e. Pollux. Id.* Tyndariden petit, et superos sic voce precatur, *h. e. Castor. Ovid.* Tyndaridæ fratres, hic eques, ille pugil. *Cic.* Iidem Tyndaridæ Persen victum nuntiaverunt. *Horat.* Fortissima Tyndaridarum, *h. e.* filiorum et natarum Tyndari (where Clytemnestra is alluded to).

TȲNDĂRIS (Τυνδαρὶς), ĭdis and ĭdos, f. *Tyndarian, of or proceeding from Tyndarus,* hence, *sc.* femina, *daughter of Tyndarus. Virg.* Tyndaridis Lacænæ, *h. e. Helen.* And thus *Helen* is frequently called *Tyndaris. Virg.* and *Ovid.* And so, also, *Clytemnestra. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a town of Sicily. Cic.* — Hence Tyndaritāni, *the inhabitants of this town. Cic.*

TYNDARITANI. See *Tyndaris.*

TȲNDĂRĬŬS (Tyndarus), a, um, adj. Τυνδάριος, *Tyndarian, of or pertaining to Tyndarus. Val. Flacc.* fratres, *h. e. Castor and Pollux.* —— ¶ Also, *Spartan. Sil.*

TȲNDĂRŬS, i, m. or TȲNDĂREUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. or TȲNDĂRĔŌS (Τύνδαρος, or Τυνδάρεως), i, m. *Tyndarus, son of Œbalus, king of Laconica, husband of Leda, who was the mother of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. Ovid.*

TȲPHŌEUS, ĕi and ĕos, m. [trisyllab. Typho-eus] Τυφωεὺς, *a giant, son of Titanus and Terra; having attempted to expel Jupiter from heaven, he was hurled down by lightning and placed under mount Ætna in Sicily, where he was said to be vomiting forth fire;* according to others, *under the island Inarime. Ovid.* and *Virg.* He is sometimes confounded with *Briareus. Ovid. Met.* 3, 303. &c. —— ¶ Hence, Tȳphōĭūs, *or* Tȳphōēūs, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Typhoeus. Virg.* Tela Typhoea, *h. e. by which he was hurled to the ground.* — Also, Tȳphōĭs, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. *belonging to Typhoeus. Ovid.* Ætna Typhois, *h. e. under which he lies.*

TȲPHŌN (Τυφὼν), ōnis, m. same as *Typhoeus. Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a violent whirlwind which comes from the clouds without lightning. Plin.* — Also, *a whirlwind, accompanied with lightning. Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of comet. Plin.*

TȲPHŌNĒŬS (Typhon), a, um, adj. *Typhonian, of or belonging to the giant Typhon. Mela.*

TȲPHŌNIS, ĭdis, f. Τυφωνὶς, *daughter of Typhon. Val. Flacc.* Insuper Harpyæ Typhonides, ira Tonantis.

TȲPHŬS (τῦφος), i, m. *pride, arrogance, vaunting. Arnob.*

TȲPĬCŬS (typus), a, um, adj. *figurative, typical, emblematical. Sedul.*

TȲPŬS (τύπος), i, m. *a type or figure, the form, image, or likeness of a thing; a mark, impression, stamp. Cic.* Præterea typos tibi mando, quos in tectoriolo atrioli possim includere, *mouldings or figures in basso-relief.* —— ¶ With physicians, *the form, order, and manner in which fevers return. Cæl. Aurel.*

TȲRĂ, or TȲRĀS, æ, m. Τύρας, *a river of European Sarmatia,* now *the Niester or Dniester. Plin.* and *Ovid.*

TȲRĀNNĂ (tyrannus), æ, f. *a princess, a tyranness. Trebell. Poll.*

TȲRĀNNĬCĒ (tyrannicus), adv. *tyrannously, tyrannically, despotically,* τυραννικῶς. *Cic.*

TȲRĀNNĬCĪDĂ (tyrannus & cædo), æ, m. and f. *the killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide,* τυραννοκτόνος. *Senec.*

TȲRANNICIDIUM (tyrannicida), ii, n. *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*, τυραννοκτονία. *Senec.*

TȲRANNICUS (τυραννικός), a, um, adj. *of a tyrant, tyrannous, cruel, tyrannical, despotic.* *Cic.*

TȲRANNIS (τυραννίς), ĭdis, f. *tyranny, arbitrary or despotic power.* *Cic.*, *Nep.*, *Ovid.*, &c. — Also, *for* regnum, *regal or supreme power.* *Nep. Reg.* 2. —— ¶ Also, *a princess, a tyranness.* *Trebell. Poll.*

TȲRANNOCTŎNUS (τυραννοκτόνος), i, m. *the killer of a tyrant.* *Cic.*

TȲRANNŎPŎLITA (τυραννοπολίτης), æ, m. *a citizen of a town in which a tyrant* (tyrannus) *rules.* *Sidon.*

TȲRANNUS (τύραννος), i, m. [*a tyrant* in a good sense], *a monarch, sovereign, king*, especially in a state which had been free. *Nepos.* Miltiadem, qui Chersoneso potitus diu ibi dominationem obtinuerat, *tyrannum* dictum fuisse, qui non vi, sed incolentium voluntate eam obtinuerat, et bonitate retinuerat: omnes enim et haberi et dici tyrannos, qui potestate sunt perpetua in ea civitate, quæ libertate usa est. So, in *Virg.* *Æneas* is called. *Ovid.* Phrygius tyrannus, *h. e. Laomedon.* So, also, in *Ovid.* *Neptune* is called tyrannus, *sc.* of rivers. So, also, in *Liv.* *Nabis*, king of Sparta, is called. And so, also, *Cæsar* is called in *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a tyrant* in a bad sense, *a cruel or severe governor*, whether he be really cruel, or whether the people regard him as such, because, having been republicans, they cannot endure a single sovereign; also, generally, *an unlimited or absolute despot.* *Cic.* Vita tyrannorum. *Id.* Esse tyrannum in aliquem. —— ¶ Tyrannum, *for* tyrannorum. *Pacuv.*

TȲRAS. See *Tyra.*

TȲRIANTHINUS (τυριάνθινος), a, um, adj. *of a color between purple and violet, of a bright violet color.* *Martial.*

TYRINS, / **TYRINTHIUS.** } See *Tiryns*, &c.

TȲRIUS (Τύριος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Tyre, Tyrian.* *Ovid.* Tyria puella, *or*, *Id.* pellex, *h. e. Europa, daughter of Agenor, king of Tyre.* *Martial.* Tyrius taurus, *h. e. that carried off Europa.* *Liv.* Tyrii, *the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians.* —— ¶ Near Tyre were found the best *murices*, from which purple was made, and Tyrian purple was the most celebrated; hence, Tyrius, *of Tyrian purple, purple, purple-colored.* *Ovid.* Tyrius amictus. *Tibull.* Tyrius torus, *h. e.* stragulo Tyrio ornatus. *Id.* Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, *h. e.* Tyria veste. *Claudian.* Tyrium venenum, *h. e.* color purpuræ, *purple.* *Ovid.* Nec quæ bis Tyrio murice lana rubes, *h. e. purple.* — Tyrium (absol.), *Tyrian purple, purple.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *Theban*, because Cadmus, son of Agenor, king of Tyre, built Thebes. *Stat.* Tyrii montes, *h. e. which were round Thebes.* So, *Id.* Tyrii agri. *Id.* Tyrius exsul, *h. e. Polynices, son of Œdipus, king of Thebes.* *Id.* ductor, *h. e. Eteocles, king of the Thebans, brother of Polynices.* *Id.* Tyrium plectrum, *h. e. of Amphion.* *Id.* Tyrii, *the Thebans.* —— ¶ Also, *of Carthage, Carthaginian*, because the Carthaginians, under Dido, came from Tyre. *Virg.* Tyria urbs, *Carthage.* *Id.* Tyriæ arces. *Id.* virgines. *Sil.* Tyrii doli, *h. e.* Punicæ fraudes. *Id.* patres, *h. e. the Carthaginian senate.* *Virg.* coloni. *Sil.* Tyrius miles, *h. e. the army of Annibal.* *Id.* ductor, *h. e. Annibal.* *Claudian.* Tyriæ vires, *h. e.* opes Carthaginiensium. *Ovid.* Tyrii tori, *h. e. the marriage of Dido with Æneas, at Carthage.* *Tibull.* Tellus fera Tyrio obsessa colono, *h. e.* Africa. *Id.* Tyriæ Gades, *h. e. built by Carthaginians.* *Virg.* and *Sil.* Tyrii, *the Carthaginians.*

TȲRŌ, ōnis, m. / **TȲROCINIUM,** &c. } See *Tiro*, &c.

TȲRŌ, us or ōnis, f. Τυρώ, *daughter of Salmoneus.* *Propert.*

TȲRŎPATINA (τυρός, cheese, & patina), æ, f. *a kind of cheese-cake.* *Apic.*

TȲRŎS. See *Tyrus.*

TȲRŎTARICHUS (τυροτάριχος), i, m. *a dish made of cheese, salted fish, eggs, spices*, &c. *Cic.* — Used also as an *adj.* *Apic.* Patina tyrotaricha.

TȲRRHĒNI (Τυῤῥηνοί), ōrum, m. *the Etrurians, Tuscans.* *Virg.*

TȲRRHĒNIA (Τυῤῥηνία), æ, f. *Etruria, Tuscany.* *Ovid.*

TȲRRHĒNICUS (Τυῤῥηνικός), a, um, adj. *Etrurian, Tuscan.* *Auson.* Tyrrhenica Tarraco, *h. e.* ad mare Tyrrhenum (Mediterraneum) sita.

TȲRRHĒNUS, a, um, adj. *in, from, near Etruria, Etrurian, Tuscan*, Τυῤῥηνός. *Liv.* mare; *or*, *Virg.* æquor, *h. e.* inferum. *Virg.* flumen; *or*, *Lucan.* gurges, *h. e. the Tiber, which flows from Etruria to Rome.* *Val. Flacc.* magister, *h. e.* gubernator Tyrrheno mari navigans. *Virg.* pedum vincula, *h. e.* crepidæ a Tuscis sumptæ. *Ovid.* corpora, *h. e. Etrurians, whom Bacchus changed into dolphins.* So, *Id.* (of dolphins) monstra. *Stat.* greges, *sc.* delphinorum. *Id.* volucres, *h. e.* Sirenes. *Ovid.* rex, *h. e. Mezentius.* *Virg.* Tyrrhenus tubæ clangor, (so called, because the *tuba* was supposed to be an invention of the Tuscans). So, *Stat.* Insonuit Tyrrhenum murmur. Also, *absol.* Tyrrhenus, *an Etrurian*; as, *Virg.* Tyrrheni sanguis, *h. e.* Mezentii. *Id.* Inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras, (because Etrurian flute-players (*tibicines*) were employed in sacrifices). *Id.* Tyrrheni, *the Etrurians* (see *Tyrrheni*). Also, *absol.* Tyrrhenus, *for* mare Tyrrhenum. *Val. Flacc.* —— ¶ Also, for *Italian or Roman.* *Sil.* pubes. —— ¶ *Paulin. Nol.* uses *Tyrrhenum* (*sc.* mare), for *the Mediterranean on the shores of Spain.* —— ¶ Tyrrhenum, *for* Tyrrhenorum. *Virg.*

TȲRRHIDÆ, ārum, m. *sons of Tyrrhus, shepherd of king Latinus.* *Virg.*

TYRUNCŬLA, / **TYRUNCŬLUS.** } See *Tiruncula*, &c.

TȲRUS, and **TȲRŎS,** i, f. Τύρος, *Tyre*, now Sur, *a famous maritime and mercantile city of Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple.* *Tibull.* Prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros. *Sil.* Cum fugeret Dido famulam Tyron. *Lucan.* Tyros instabilis (as being subject to earthquakes). *Tibull.* Vellera det fucis bis madefacta Tyros. — Hence, Tyros, for *purple or purple-dye.* *Martial.* Quæque Tyron toties epotavere lacernæ. —— ¶ Hence, Tyrius, a, um, *Tyrian.* See *Tyrius.*

TYSDRITĀNUS. See *Thysdrus.*

U & V.

V, as a numeral, stands for *five.* —— ¶ Look for words beginning with *U*, as if they began with *V.*

VĂCANTER (vaco, vacans), adv. *to no purpose, idly, superfluously*, κενῶς. *Gell.*

VĂCĀTIŌ (vaco), ōnis, f. *a freeing or being free from something*, as from taxes, certain services, &c.; *cessation, respite; exemption, immunity, or dispensation.* —— ¶ The thing from which one is free, is sometimes wanting, is sometimes expressed by the *genit.* or the *abl.* with *a*, or also by *quo minus.* *Cic. Font.* 4. Pretium ob vacationem datum, *h. e. exemption from repairing or paving the streets.* *Id.* Nullam tibi a causis vacationem dari video. *Id.* Vacationem augures, quo minus judiciis operam darent, non habere, *h. e. were not exempt from*, &c. *Id.* Quod tam immune municipium, quod tam commoda vacatione sit usum rerum omnium? *has enjoyed so many exemptions of every kind.* *Id.* Beatam vitam in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus. *Liv.* ab administratione belli, *exemption from the command.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* militiæ, *from military service.* So, *Cic.* Sublatis vacationibus, *having been revoked.* *Cæs.* Druides militiæ vacationem habent, *are exempted from military service, have a dispensation or immunity from*, &c. *Liv.* Qui sacrosanctam vacationem (*sc.* militiæ) dicebantur habere. (A person was exempted from military service, at least ordinarily, from his fiftieth year.) *Senec.* Vacatio malorum, *from evils.* — Also, *the right or privilege of exemption from military service, immunity from military service.* *Nepos.* Usus est ætatis vacatione (*sc.* a militia). — *Vacatio* is also *the price paid for freedom from serving in the army or from military labors* (for these dispensations were sometimes bought). *Tacit.* Vacationes præstari centurionibus solitæ. —— ¶ The person who enjoys the exemption, or that which is the ground thereof, is put also in the *genit.*; thus, *Cic.* adolescentiæ. *Nepos.* ætatis. *Cic.* rerum gestarum, *on account of one's deeds.*

VACCA (unc.), æ, f. *a cow*, βοῦς. *Cic.*

VACCINIUM, ii, n. equivalent to *hyacinthus*, from which, by a change of pronunciation, *vaccinium* is supposed to have come; *a plant* not well defined. See *Hyacinthus.*

VACCĪNUS (vacca), a, um, adj. *of or from a cow*, βοεικός. *Plin.* caro. *Id.* lac, *cow's milk.* *Id.* caseus.

VACCŬLA (dimin. from vacca), æ, f. *a little cow or heifer*, βοΐδιον. *Catull.*

VĂCĔFIŌ (vaco & fio), is, irreg. n. *to become or be made empty.* *Lucret.* Vacefit (as the last word in the line, so that *e* is long).

VĂCERRA (unc.), æ, f. *a stock or stake.* *Fest.* Hence, *plur.* Vacerræ, *an inclosure* (for animals) *made of stakes, a sort of pound.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *stock, block, blockhead.* *Liv. And.* ap. *Fest.*

VĂCERRŌSUS (vacerra), a, um, adj. a word used by *Augustus*, for *cerritus*, according to *Sueton.*; h. e. *mad, crack-brained.*

VĀCILLĀTIŌ (vacillo), ōnis, f. *a rocking or moving from side to side.* *Quint.* Est et illa indecora in dextrum, ac lævum latus vacillatio, alternis pedibus insistentium. *Sueton.* Per ambitum lacus non sine fœda vacillatione discurrens.

VĀCILLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to rock to and fro, incline this way and that, totter, waver, not stand firm*, as houses, trees, &c. *Lucret.* Hac ratione vacillant omnia tecta. *Id.* Sub pedibus tellus vacillat. *Id.* Arbor ventis pulsa vacillans. Or of drunken men. *Cic. fragm.* Quosdam ex vino vacillantes. — Hence, figur. *to waver, be unsteady or inconstant, totter, vacillate, hesitate.* *Cic.* Tota res vacillat et claudicat, *wavers, is uncertain, is not fixed.* *Id.* Memoriola vacillare, *to waver, fail.* *Id.* Videtur stabilitas amicitiæ vacillare. *Id.* Qui in vetere ære alieno vacillant, *h. e. are sunk deep in debt* (a figure drawn perhaps from those who slump in a muddy place, and cannot recover a firm footing). *Id.* Vacillantes litterulæ, *h. e. written with an unsteady hand*, and so *crooked and irregular.* *Id.* Cum una legione, et ea vacillante, *wavering* in fidelity or disposition. *Lucret.* Fama vacillans. —— ¶ *Lucret.* 3, 505. lengthens the *a*; but *Ed. Creech* has *talipedans.* —— ¶ See *Titubo*, at the end.

VĂCĪVĒ (vacuus), adv. *at leisure, leisurely, at spare hours.* *Phædr.*

VĂCĪVITAS (Id.), ātis, f. *emptiness, the being empty, vacuity*; hence, *want.* *Plaut.* cibi (when one has not eaten, and so has an *empty* stomach). — Hence, *vacancy*, sc. *when an office is*

without an occupant (the consulship, for instance). *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* ad *Div.* 11, 10. where *Ed. Ern.* has *vacuitas.*

VĀCĪVŬS (vaco), a, um, adj. *empty, void. Plaut.* Ut bene vacivas ædes fecisti mihi! —— ¶ Figur. *void, devoid, without. Plaut.* Valens afflictet me vacivum virium. *Terent.* Tempus vacivum laboris. — Also, *unoccupied, at leisure. Plaut.* aures.

VĀCŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be empty or void*, κενὸς εἰμι. *Cic.* Tota domus superior vacat, *h. e. is yet unoccupied. Ovid.* Odi, cum late splendida cera vacat, *is empty, bare, blank, not written on. Senec.* Cernis, ut ripæ vacent? *h. e.* vacuæ sint aquis. *Cæs.* Hæc a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant. *Id.* Vacant agri, *h. e. are without inhabitants and without culture, are uninhabited and uncultivated. Hirt.* Ea pars oppidi, quæ fluminis circuitu vacabat, *h. e. was not surrounded by the river.* —— ¶ Hence, *to be without* something, *be void or destitute of; to be free or clear from. Cic.* Justitia (*ablat.*), *to be without, be devoid of. Id. Or.* 3, 11. Athenienses studiis vacant, peregrini fruuntur, *do not practise. Id.* culpa, *to be without or free from. Id.* molestia. *Cels.* febri. *Cic.* Natura cœlestis terra et humore vacat. Si (amplitudo animi) vacet populo, *h. e.* careat populo et testibus suæ virtutis. — Also, with *a*; thus, *Liv.* a metu ac periculis. —— ¶ Also, *to be empty or vacant, to be without a possessor, stand open, be unoccupied*, σχολάζειν. *Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* Quid nostra victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *Plin. Ep.* Rogo, ut Accium Suram prætura exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, *when there is a vacancy.* So, *Cic.* M. Piso si adesset, nullius philosophiæ vacaret locus. *Justin.* Vacat regnum. *Pandect.* Agnati ceterique succedent: aut si nemo sit, bona vacabunt. *Id.* Bona vacantia ad fiscum pertinent. So, *Tacit.* Populus vacantia (*sc.* bona) teneret, *h. e. vacant, without owner or heir.* —— ¶ Also, *to be vacant*, h. e. *to have no husband or lover, a virgin or a widow. Pandect.* Mulier vacans. —— ¶ Also, *to be free* from something, as from taxes, services; *to be exempt, enjoy immunity from. Cic.* Vacat ætas nostra muneribus iis, quæ non possunt sine viribus sustineri. *Liv.* Respublica et milite et pecunia vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing.* —— ¶ Also, *to be without business, to be at leisure, be idle or disengaged, have time, have nothing to do*, σχολάζειν. *Cic.* Scribes aliquid, si vacabis. *Ovid.* Animus vacans. *Cic.* Si vacas animo. *Horat.* Festus vacat otioso cum bove pagus. — Hence, Vacat, *there is time or leisure, I, thou, he,* &c. *have leisure* to do this or that. *Virg.* Si vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, *you have leisure to hear. Ovid.* Non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, *Jove has not leisure to,* &c. *Quintil.* Vacat mihi esse diserto. *Ovid.* Properentur amores, dum vacat, *there is time or leisure. Plin. Ep.* Quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, illi te expoliendum permittas, *who have leisure.* It is also, *it pleases; it is my, thy,* &c. *pleasure; I,* &c. *will;* thus, *Virg.* Si vacet audire, *if it pleases you, if you will* (but see above). Also, Vacat, *for* licet, fas est, *it is allowed, it is permitted. Virg. Æn.* 10, 625. — Hence, Vacare rei, *to have time for, have leisure to attend to, be at leisure for, be at liberty to apply to; to apply to, devote one's time to, be devoted to. Cic.* De quibus quid sentiam, si placet exponam, ita tamen si vacas animo. Ego vero, inquam, philosophiæ, Quinte, semper vaco. *Plin. Ep.* In itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacabat. *Vellei.* Tanquam distractissimus ille tantorum onerum mole, huic uni negotio vacaret animus. *Sueton.* Quod inter spectandum libellis legendis ac rescribendis vacaret. Also, *Ovid.* Dum canto tua regna, in nullum mea mens grande vacavit opus. And *Quintil.* alicui. Also, with *infin. Stat.* — Figur. *to be or lie idle, be unoccupied;* as money which is not let out. *Pandect.* So, also, *Sabin.* Vacantia vina, *h. e. not yet brought upon table.* — Also, figur. *to be idle*, h. e. *to be useless or superfluous. Gell.* Vacantia auferre, *superfluities.* —— ¶ *Perf.* Vacuit. *Tertull.*

VĀCUĒ (vacuus), adv. *emptily, unprofitably. Arnob.*

VĀCUĔFĂCĬŌ (vacuus & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. (*pass.* Vacuefio, fiĕri, factus sum), *to make void or empty, clear*, κενόω. *Nepos.* Scyrum, quam eo tempore Dolopes incolebant, vacuefecit. *Id.* Possessiones vacuefactæ bello, *made vacant, deserted. Cic. Cat.* 1, 6. Quum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis (*dat.*) domum vacuefecisses (*Ed. Ern.*, but *Matthiæ*, and after him *Mœbius* and *Benecke*, read *domum vacuam fecisses;* for the meaning of the expression, see *Vacuus*). *Macrob.* locum alicui, *give him a vacant place at supper.* —— ¶ Also, *to put away, abolish. Lactant.* —— ¶ Also, *to make* something *void of or free from* something, *to free, clear. Val. Max.* fasces securibus, *h. e. to take the axes out of the fasces. Id.* Sentina vacuefactus exercitus.

VĀCŬĬTĀS (vacuus), ātis, f. *emptiness, vacuity*, κενότης; or *empty space, interval. Vitruv.* —— ¶ Hence, *the being without* a thing, *freedom or exemption* from, *want. Cic.* Ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, *h. e.* a molestia. *Id.* Vacuitas ab angoribus. —— ¶ Also, *the vacancy* of an office, for instance. *D. Brut.* in *Cic. Ep.* ad *Div.* 11. 10. Quantam cupiditatem hominibus injiciat vacuitas, *vacancy*, h. e. *there being no consuls* (al. *vacivitas*). —— ¶ Also, *leisure. Vitruv.*

VĀCŪNĀ (vaco), æ, f. *the goddess of leisure, to whom the rustics offered sacrifice, when at leisure from the labors of the field, or after gathering in the harvest. Horat.* — Hence, Vacunālis, e, adj. *Ovid.*

VĀCŪNĀLĬS. See *Vacuna.*

VĀCŬŌ (vacuus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to empty, make empty or void*, κενόω. *Martial.* Elysium liceat si vacuare nemus. *Colum.* Qui jubeat, sulcum vacuari. *Sidon.* colus, *h. e. to spin. Colum.* Vacuata dolia. *Aurel. Vict.* Sanguine vacuatus.

VĀCŬŬS (vaco), a, um, adj. *void, empty, vacant*, κενός. *Virg.* Aera per vacuum ferri. *Id.* Domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna. *Liv.* Aliquam partem ædium vacuam facere, *to empty, clear. Cæs.* Vacua castra hostium conspicatus. *Auct. B. Afr.* Ne oppida post se vacua relinqueret, *h. e. ungarrisoned.* Hence, *Liv.* Domum vacuam facere novo matrimonio (*dat.*), *to make the house clear* (*make room in the house*) *for a new marriage*, sc. by one's own death. In like manner, *Sallust.* Vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, *sc.* by the death of another (for a similar example, see *Vacuefacio*). And *Val. Max.* Ipsam dimisit, ut vacuum locum nuptiis puellæ faceret, *sc.* by divorce. Further, *Virg.* Vacuæ Acerræ, *h. e.* infrequentes, *thinly inhabited, dispeopled, deserted. Senec.* vultus, *h. e. eyeless.* — Also with *a*, in answer to the question, *From what? Hirt.* Nequa pars Galliæ vacua ab exercitu esset. *Cæs.* Oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus. *Cic.* Urbs vacua atque nuda ab his rebus. — And without *a. Liv.* Vacua defensoribus mœnia. *Cic.* Nihil igni vacuum videri potest. — Also, with *genit. Sallust.* Ager aridus, et frugum vacuus. — Hence, *subst.* Vacuum, *a void, vacant place, empty space, vacuity, the open air. Lucret.* Vacui minus intus habere. *Liv.* Publicani per vacuum irruperunt. *Virg.* In vacuum poterunt se extendere rami. — Also, Vacuus, *empty-handed. Catull.* 64, 289. —— ¶ Also, *without* something, *free* from something, *void. Sallust.* Ab odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacuum esse. *Id.* a culpa. *Cic.* Dies nullus ab exercitationibus oratoriis vacuus. *Id.* Animus a talibus factis vacuus. *Cels.* Telum a spiculis vacuum, *h. e.* divulsum, separatum. — Also, without *a. Cic.* Animus per somnum curis vacuus. *Id.* Gladius vagina vacuus, *h. e. unsheathed, bare, naked. Id.* Consilium periculo vacuum. — Also, with *genit. Ovid.* Vacuas cædis habete manus. *Horat.* operum. *Stat.* animi, *void of courage.* — Hence, *Colum.* equa, *not pregnant.* — In particular, *free or exempt* from something; as, taxes, services. *Tacit.* Vacui a tributis. *Id.* Omni tributo vacui. *Cic.* Soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere. — Hence, *free, without business, disengaged, at leisure, unoccupied, idle. Cic.* Quoniam vacui sumus, dicam. *Virg.* Cetera quæ vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes. *Terent.* Ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas. *Ovid.* Nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima, quæras. *Hirt.* Veteranas cohortes vacuas habebant. *Colum.* Vacua tempora ad ea exsequenda. Hence, figur. *Pandect.* pecunia, *lying idle, bringing no interest.* Vacuum est, *there is time or leisure, one has time or leisure* for something; followed by *infin. Sallust.* and *Tacit.* — Also, *free*, h. e. *free from grief or trouble, without care, calm, composed, untroubled. Cic.* Animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferre. *Sallust.* Animo vacuus, *h. e. secure, without apprehension, easy.* — Also, *free, not prepossessed, not preëngaged. Ovid.* Sagitta (*sc. of love*) in vacuo vulnera pectore fecit, *h. e. free from love* (and thus is *vacuus* often used by the poets). So, also, *Horat.* Cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, *h. e.* amoris expertes. *Ovid.* Elige de vacuis (feminis), *those that are free, not bound to any lover.* — Also, *without lord or owner, vacant. Cæs.* Vacuam possessionem regni sperans. *Tacit.* Sacerdotia vacua contulit in alios, *vacant. Id.* Vacuam Armeniam invasit, *h. e. without king. Id.* Mulier vacua, *h. e. without husband. Quintil. decl.* Vacuis indicere nuptias, *h. e. unmarried, single. Horat.* Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem sperat, *h. e.* sibi uni vacantem, et a nullo alio amatore occupandam. Hence, *Id.* In vacuum venire, *to succeed in a property vacant* (by the death of the first heir). Also, In vacuum pendere, of one whose estates are put up for sale, as vacant or without owner, because he is unable to pay his debts). *Sueton.* Ut in vacuum venalis penderit Claudius (*for* bona Claudii). — Also, *free, public, open, to which any one may come or look. Ovid.* litus. *Virg.* cœlum. *Id.* porticus. *Id.* atria. Hence, *Horat.* Aures vacuæ, *h. e. open ears, which are glad to hear.* —— ¶ Also, *empty, vain, useless, unprofitable. Val. Flacc.* Vacuos lassant visus. *Petron.* Spiritum, tanquam rem vacuam, impendere. —— ¶ *Vacuus* denotes that which is empty, which may yet be full; unoccupied, untenanted, without master: *Inanis*, empty, which should be full, without contents: *Vastus* expresses emptiness, as something revolting; desolate, waste; pointing to this as the consequence of a previous flight, dispersion, extermination or destruction of those who inhabited and adorned the place.

VĀDĀTŬS, a, um. See *Vador.*

VĀDĒS, um, plur. of *vas.*

VĀDĪMŌN, ōnis, m. Lacus Vadimonis, *a lake in Etruria*, now *Lago di Vadimone, Lago di Bassano*, or *Bassanello. Liv.* The words Οὐάδμονα λίμνην, in *Polybius*, show the true form and quantity of this word.

VĀDĪMŌNĬUM (vas, vadis), ii, n. *a promise or obligation, confirmed by surety, to appear in court* (personally, or by proxy); it may sometimes be rendered, *bail, or recognizance*, ἐγγύη, ἐγγύησις, ὑπερεία. *Cic.* Sine vadimonio disceditur. *Id.* Res esse in vadimonium cœpit, *h. e. it came to this, that a promise was made to appear,* &c. *Id.* Vadimonium tibi cum Quintio nullum fuit, *no promise to appear,* &c. *passed between you and Quintius* (though here it may be, also, *appointed day or term;* see below). *Id.* Vadimonium concipere, *to draw up such an engagement in writing. Id.* Quo die vadimonium factum esse diceres (yet here it may be, *appointed day*). *Val. Max.* Nam (homines) tribunal suum adeuntes, in ædem, quæ intra

mœnia hostium erat, vadimonia in posterum diem facere jussit, *to enter into an obligation, give bail or surety to appear on the next day, in a temple, which*, &c. *Liv.* Eo vadimonia fieri jusserunt, *h. e. that lawsuits should be there carried on* (strictly, *that obligations should be entered into to appear there*). *Lucret.* Vadimonia fiunt, *lawsuits take place. Juvenal.* Vadimonia irati faciunt, *summon me to appear in court, make me give surety to appear*, &c. *bring an action* against me. *Nepos.* Vadimonium imponere alicui, *to compel one to give security for his appearance*, and so *to involve him in a lawsuit, fasten a lawsuit upon him.* —— ¶ Also, *the appearance in court* itself. *Cic.* Vadimonium promittere, *to promise to appear. Id.* sistere, *to present one's self, or appear in court.* So, also, *Plaut.* Vadimonium ultro hic mihi facit, *h. e.* ultro se mihi offert. —— ¶ Also, *the day of appearance, the day or term. Cic.* Vadimonium differre. *Id.* constituere. *Id.* Vadimonium obire, *or* Ad vadimonium venire, *to appear on the appointed day. Id.* deserere, *to fail to appear, make a default.* — Hence, Vadimonium, *a fixed day. Apul.* Tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam (but this may also be, *positively, surely*).

VĂDO (vadum), as, a. 1. *to wade over, ford. Veget.*

VĀDO (βάω, whence βάδος, βαδίζω), is, si, sum, n. 3. *to go, walk*, βαίνω, εἶμι. *Cic.* Pompeius in Cumanum venit, ad eum postridie mane vadebam. *Id.* Lentulus Spinther hodie apud me: cras mane vadit, *he sets out. Virg.* Vadite, et regi mandata referte. — Also, of inanimate things. *Plin.* Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, *runs, flows.* — Also, of rapid going. *Virg.* Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, *haste, speed. Liv.* in hostem, *rush to attack. Virg.* Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus æquat, *striding on, advancing.* — Figur. *Plin.* Vulgus in eam sententiam cursu vadit. So, also, *Apul.* in sententiam pedibus. *Cic.* Vadit in carcerem atque in scyphum (*h. e.* ad scyphum, *sc.* hauriendum). —— ¶ The *perf.* is rare. *Vasit* occurs in *Tertull.*

VĂDŎR (vas, vadis), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to require one to give sureties* (vades, *or* sponsores) *that he will appear in court on the day*, or *to cite him to appear*, and *require sureties of him to that effect*, κλητεύω. *Cic.* Hominem non vadatur. *Id.* Se neque vadari amplius, neque vadimonium promittere. *Liv.* Tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum. *Horat.* Respondere vadato (*masc.*). — Hence, jocosely, *Plaut.* Vadatur me, *calls me into court. Ovid.* Jamque vadaturus, *h. e. meaning to proceed with her by law.* —— ¶ *Vadatus, a, um*, is found also in a *passive* sense, *bound to appear according to promise*; hence, generally, *bound, obligated, engaged. Plaut.* Me vadatum amore vinctumque attines. *Apul.* Memineris, mihi reliqua vitæ tuæ curricula vadata.

VĂDŌSŬS (vadum), a, um, adj. *full of fordable places, having frequent fords or shallows, shoaly*, διαβατός. *Cæs.* His locis erat mare vadosum. *Liv.* Ostium portus angustum et vadosum. *Id.* fretum. *Virg.* amnis. *Solin.* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est. *Plin.* navigatio, *h. e. through such places*, and accordingly, *dangerous, difficult.*

VĂDŬM (from βατός, -ή, -όν, pervius), i, n. *a shallow place in a river, lake, or in the sea, where one can go through on foot, a ford, shallow, shallow water*, πόρος, τὰ βραχέα. *Varr.* ap. *Serv.* Si ab aqua summa non alte est terra, dicitur vadus. *Cels.* Levior est piscis, qui in alto, quam qui in vado vivit. *Cæs.* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur. *Id.* Prima die exercitum vado transducit. *Id.* Partem aliquam Sicoris avertere, vadumque in eo flumine facere. *Id.* Illi vadum fluminis tentare, si transire possent. *Tacit.* Insulæ per occulta vada infestæ, *sandbanks, shelves.* — Figur. Tentare vadum, *to try whether one can go safe, or can undertake something*; as, *Ovid.* Cera (*h. e.* epistola) tentet vadum. Also, *Terent.* Res est in vado, *is in safety, is out of danger.* And, *Cic.* Emersisse e vadis videtur oratio, *to have come out of the shallows*, and so to have an easier and freer course. —— ¶ Also, among the poets, *the water* of a river, of the sea, &c. *Virg.* Sulcant vada salsa, *they plough the brine. Catull.* Juvenis pellit vada remis. *Horat.* Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. *Senec.* Et victa prono puppis aufertur vado, *h. e.* cursu fluminis. *Ovid.* Ab Euxinis vadis. —— ¶ Also, *the bottom of the water. Plin.* Recentia cadavera ad vadum labi. Also, *the bottom of a well. Plin.* and *Phædr.* —— ¶ We find, also, Vadus, i, m. *Sallust. fragm.* — Also, adj. Vadus, a, um, *shallow. Mela.* —— ¶ Vada, *sc.* Sabatia, *a town.* (See *Sabate.*) — Vada Volaterrana, *a place and harbor near Volaterræ. Cic.*

VĂDŬS, i, m. See *Vadum.*

VÆ (οὐαί), interj. *ah! O!* in grief or anger; without case. *Horat.* Cum tu Telephi laudas brachia, væ! meum fervet jecur. *Virg.* Mantua væ! miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ, *alas! too near. Plaut.* Væ verbero! — With a *dat.* when it is now *woe!* now, *wretched* (*me, thee*, &c.), *alas* (*for me, thee*, &c.), or otherwise. *Terent.* Væ mihi! *woe is me! Id.* Væ misero mihi! quanta de spe decidi! *wretch that I am! ah! wretched me. Plaut.* Væ capiti atque ætati tuæ! *a plague on you! Id.* Væ illi, qui, &c., *woe to him, who*, &c., *wretched is the man, who*, &c. *Id.* Væ tergo meo! *oh dear! my back! Martial.* Si sciero, væ tibi, *woe betide you!* Also, Væ victis, *woe to the conquered! wretched are the conquered! alas for the conquered!* an insolent expression used by the Gauls, as the money was weighed out, which they were to receive from the Romans previously to their departure from the city. *Flor.*, for which stands in *Liv.* Væ victis esse. It is also used generally as an insolent expression. *Plaut.* — Also, with *accus. Plaut.* Væ te, *alas for thee!* So, *Senec.* Væ me, *O dear me!*

VÆNEO, } See *Veneo, Venum.*
VÆNUM. }

VĂFER (unc.), fra, frum, adj. *subtle, cunning, crafty, sly, wily, artful, dexterous, expert, acute, knowing*, δόλιος, πανοῦργος. *Cic.* Non sunt in disputatione vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi. *Id.* Chrysippus, Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus habetur interpres, &c. *most skilful, expert, acute*, in a good sense. *Martial.* Stigmata nec vafra delebit cinnamus arte, *h. e.* solerti. *Ovid.* Viri non vafri, *h. e.* stulti. *Val. Max.* Annibalis vafri mores. *Horat.* Vafri inscitia juris, *subtle jurisprudence or law. Id.* Alfenus vafer, *subtle, artful, dexterous.* — With *genit. Ovid.* Juris vafer, *subtle or artful in the law.* —— ¶ *Hieronym.* has the *comp.* Vafriora.

VĂFRĀMENTUM (vafer), i, n. *a cunning contrivance or device, an artful stroke, an artifice or stratagem, a trick, quirk. Val. Max.*

VĂFRĒ (Id.), adv. *cunningly, slyly, subtly, craftily*, πανούργως. *Cic.* and *Val. Max.*

VĂFRĬTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *subtlety, craftiness, art, cunning, acuteness. Senec.* and *Val. Max.*

VĂGĀBUNDUS (vagor), a, um, adj. *wandering about*, ἀλήτης, πλάνος. *Solin.*

VĂGĀTĬO (Id.), ōnis, f. *a wandering about, a roving, rambling, strolling*, πλάνη, περιφορά, ἄλη. *Apul.* Nullis bonis sedibus, incerta vagatione.

VĂGĒ (vagus), adverb, *wanderingly, in a wandering manner. Liv.* — Hence, *scatteredly, here and there. Auct.* ad *Herenn.*

VĂGIENNI, or VĂGENNI, ōrum, m. *a people of Liguria, at the foot of the Alps, near the source of the Po. Plin.* and *Sil.* — Augusta Vagiennorum, *their chief town*, thought by some to be now *Salazzo.*

VĀGĪNA (unc.), æ, f. *the scabbard or sheath* of a sword, κολεός, ξιφοθήκη. *Cic.* Gladius in vagina reconditus. *Id.* Gladius vagina vacuus, *unsheathed, drawn. Id.* Gladium e vagina educere, *to unsheathe, draw.* So, *Nepos.* Telum vagina nudare. *Val. Max.* Gladium vaginæ reddere. Hence, obsceno sensu. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Figur. *any like receptacle, the case, sheath, integument*; for instance, *the case or sheath in which the ear is concealed, before it shoots forth. Cic. Senect.* 15. (Compare *Varr. R. R.* 1, 48, and 39.)

VĀGĪNŬLA (dimin. from vagina), æ, f. *a small sheath*; hence, *a cod or husk, little husk. Fun*

VĀGĬO (probably from the sound), is, ivi or ii, itum, n. 4. *to squeal, cry, squeak, squall*, μινυρίζω, κνύζομαι, κλαυθμυρίζω. Of little children. *Cic.* Ut ex hac ætate repuerascam, et in cunis vagiam. *Ovid.* At puer in felix vagit, opemque petit. —— ¶ Of the hare. *Auct. carm. de Philom.* —— ¶ Of little pigs. *Martial.*

VĀGĪTO (frequentat. from vagio), as, n. 1. *Stat. Silv.* 4, 8, 35 (but *Ed. Gron.* has *vagiret*).

VĀGĪTUS (vagio), us, m. *a crying, squealing, squalling*, κλαυθμυρισμός. *Ovid.* Vagitus dedit ille miser, *h. e. cried, squalled.* So, *Quintil.* Vagitum edere. —— ¶ Of kids, *bleating. Ovid.* Vagitus similes puerilibus hædum edentem jugulare. —— ¶ Also, *a cry, shriek of pain. Cels.*

VĂGO, as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. for *Vager. Varr.*

VĂGŎR (vagus), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to range about, or up and down, be here and there, wander, rove, ramble, roam, stroll, stray*, περιφέρομαι, πλανάομαι. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Volitabit et vagabitur toto foro. *Cic.* Volucres hæc illuc passim vagantes. *Horat.* Stellæ sponte sua vagentur (of the planets). *Senec.* Vagantes scopuli, *h. e. the Symplegades. Cæs.* Illi perterriti virtute equitum minus libere, minus audacter vagabantur. *Id.* Germani latius vagabantur. *Sallust.* Qui Ænea duce profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur. *Liv.* Qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur. *Virg.* Nunc interque canes, et circum tecta vagantur. *Sueton.* Circum vicos vagabatur ludibundus. Also, on horseback. *Virg. Æn.* 5, 560. — With an *accus. Propert.* Terras vagata est, *h. e.* pervagata est, *to rove or range through, wander about.* — Hence, figur. *to wander about, keep no fixed state, be unsteady, waver, spread, diffuse itself*, &c. *Cic.* Quorum vagetur animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur, *fluctuates, wavers, is lost. Id.* Eo fit, ut errem, et vager latius, *launch out, enlarge, expatiate. Id.* Vagabimur nostro instituto, *h. e. digress, launch out. Id.* Verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, *h. e. are not closely connected, are unrhythmical. Id.* Vagabitur modo nomen tuum longe atque late, sedem quidem stabilem non habebit. *Virg.* Ea fama vagatur, *spreads abroad. Plin.* Vagantes Græciæ fabulæ, *h. e. now telling one thing, now another.*

VĂGŎR, ōris, m. *for* Vagitus. *Lucret.*

VĂGŬLĀTĬO (from vagulo, not used; from vagio), ōnis, f. *a crying, squalling, wailing, complaining. Fest. e legg. xii. tab.* (who explains it by *quæstio cum convicio*).

VĂGŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vagus. *Spartian.* animula.

VĂGŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *wandering, moving up and down or to and fro, rambling, roving, strolling, roaming, not staying in one place, unsteady*, πλανήτης. *Cic.* Cum vagus et exsul erraret. *Sallust.* Gætuli vagi. *Tibull.* navita. *Senec.* peregrinatio. *Tacit.* Classis licenter vaga, *ranging about without restraint. Horat.* aves. *Id.* venti. *Ovid.* flumina. *Horat.* arena, *h. e.* quæ vento dispergitur. *Id.* luna. *Tibull.* sol. *Cic.* sidera, *or* stellæ, *h. e. planets. Ovid.* crines, *h. e. loose, scattered. Martial.* mane, *h. e. a running about early to pay one's respects. Plin.* Fel toto corpore vagum, *h. e. diffusing itself through the whole body. Martial.* Mars, *h. e. who goes from one girl to another. Colum.* villicus, *h. e. running after every girl he sees. Propert.* puella, *h. e. that runs about like a strumpet.* Hence, Vagum esse, *to range about. Plaut.* —— ¶ Hence, *unsteady, inconstant, unsettled,*

wavering. Cic. sententia de diis. *Id.* Vaga volubilisque fortuna. —— ¶ Also, *free, bound by no law, unrestrained, loose.* Cic. Solutum, nec vagum tamen. —— ¶ Also, *indefinite, general.* Cic. pars quæstionum, *h. e. not treating of individual, definite persons,* &c. *Plin.* nomen, *too general; or merely, common to many.* —— ¶ Also, *diffuse, discursive.* Cic. genus orationem. —— ¶ Also, *flighty, giddy, not serious.* *Martial.* Vagæ moderator juventæ.

VĀH, *ah! oh! ā*, interj. — Sometimes of insult. *Hieron.* In lingua Latina habemus interjectiones quasdam, ut in insultando dicamus vah. *Terent.* Vah! leno iniqua me non vult loqui. — Sometimes of wonder. *Plaut.* Vah! solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus. — Sometimes of grief, *ah! alas!* *Terent.* Vah! perii! — Sometimes of indignation and wrath. *Plaut.* Vah! apage te a me, pestis te tenet, *zounds! keep your distance.* — Of joy. *Terent.* Quam gaudeo, &c. vah! vivere etiam nunc lubet. —— ¶ For this is found also *Vaha.* *Plaut.*

VĀHĀ. See *Vah.*

VĀHALIS, or, as others read VĀLIS, is, m. *the Waal (or Wahl, Waal), a branch of the Rhine.* *Cæs.* — Called also *Vāchālis.* *Sidon.*

VĀLDĒ (for valide), adv. *vehemently, strongly, highly, very, much, very much, greatly, ἄγαν.* Cic. Expectatio valde magna. *Catull.* Mala valde est bestia. *Cæs.* ap. Cic. Quidquid vult, valde vult, *earnestly.* *Plin. Ep.* Diligentiam tuam valde probo, *highly.* Cic. Illud valde graviter tulerunt. *Id.* Valde vehementer visus est dicere. *Nep.* Quem tamdiu tamque valde timuissent. Cic. Tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare. *Cæs.* in *Cic. Ep.* Significare, quam valde probetis ea. *Brut.* ad *Cic.* Nam suos valde quam paucos habet, *for* valde paucos. *Horat.* Valdius oblectat populum, *for* validius. *Senec. de brev. vit.* 8. Quos valdissime diligunt (where *Ed. Gron.* has *validissime*). — Also, in answers, *yes, certainly.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Cic.* Neque valde opinio est, *not strong*, for *valida.*

VALDIUS, } See *Valde.*
VALDISSIME., }

VĀLE, imperat. *farewell.* See *Valeo.*

VĀLĔDĪCŌ (vale & dico), is, n. 3. *to bid farewell or adieu, take leave.* *Ovid.*

VĀLENS (valeo), tis, particip. and adj. *well, in good health, whole, ὑγιής.* Cic. Propediem te valentem fore. *Id.* Si sensus sani sunt, et valentes. —— ¶ Also, *strong, robust, able, vigorous, ἰσχυρός.* Cic. Robusti, et valentes, et audaces satellites. *Id.* Cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur. — Hence, Valens cibus, *strong, substantial, nutritive*, but also demanding more digestive power. *Cels.* Scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse, valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est. *Id.* Valentior faba, quam pisum. — Also, *thick, coarse.* *Ovid.* tunica. — Also, *strong, mighty, powerful.* Cic. Cum valentiore pugnare. *Id.* (Cæsari) tam valenti resistere. *Nep.* Bellum componere, quo valentior postea congrederetur. — Also, *strong, powerful, forcible, effective*, in speech, for instance. Cic. Sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius. *Quintil.* Argumenta valentiora. Cic. Tibi cum Diodoro valente dialectico magna luctatio est. — Also, *strong, powerful, efficacious.* *Ovid.* Nisi convictu, causisque valentibus essem. *Cels.* Valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba. *Id.* Si nimis valentibus medicamentis fiunt. *Senec.* Solatium valentissimum.

VĀLENTĔR (valens), adv. *strongly, stoutly, vehemently, ἰσχυρῶς.* *Colum.* Valenter resistent contra ea. *Ovid.* Cœpit spirare valentius Eurus. — Also, of speech, *strongly, powerfully, impressively, forcibly.* *Val. Max.*

VĀLENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *strength, εὐρωστία, ἰσχύς.* *Titinn.* ap. *Non.*, and *Macrob.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of several cities;* for instance, *one in the Bruttian territory.* — Hence, Valentini, *the Valentians* (in the Bruttian territory). Cic. and (in Sardinia) *Plin.*

VALENTINUS, a, um, adj. See *Valentia.*

VALENTŬLUS, a, um, adj. dimin. from valens. *Plaut.* Obsecro, ut valentula est! *how strong the little creature is!*

VĀLĔŌ (unc.), es, lŭi, lĭtum, n. 2. *to be well or in health, enjoy health, ὑγιαίνω, ἔῤῥωμαι.* *Terent.* Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus. Cic. Quod minus valuissee. *Id.* corpore. *Nep.* pedibus, *to be able to walk.* *Juvenal.* stomacho. Also, with *a*, h. e. *in respect of, as to;* as, *Gell.* Cum valebo ab oculis, revise ad me. *Plaut.* a corpore. Also, with *bene, recte,* &c. in which connection it may be rendered *to be, find one's self;* as, *Plaut.* Benene usque valuisti? Cic. Si melius vales, gaudeo. *Id.* Optime valere. *Dolab.* ad Cic. recte. Further, *Terent.* Ut vales? *how are you? how do you do?* *Plin. Ep.* Ecquid commode vales? *Impers.*; *Plaut.* Ut valetur? — Hence, Vale, *farewell, ἔῤῥωσο, ὑγίαινε, χαῖρε.* *Terent.* In hoc biduum, Thais, vale. Cic. Mi frater, vale (at the end of a letter). Also, with *salve;* as, Cic. Vale, mi Tiro, vale et salve. With *ave;* as, *Catull.* In perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale. With *vive;* as, *Horat.* Vive valeque. In *plur.*; as, Cic. Valete, mea desideria, valete. Also, Valeas, *farewell;* as, *Horat.* Haud mihi vita est opus hac, et valeas. Also, in anger, Vale, *good-bye, farewell,* as, *Ovid* Qualiscumque (sis), vale. *Id.* Duraque ligna, valete, fores. So, also, *Terent.* Valeas, habeas illam, *farewell* (ironically), *be gone.* Because persons said *vale* upon taking leave, hence, Cic. Jussi eum valere, *took leave, bade him adieu.* Also, are *vale, valete, valeas, valeat,* &c. often *go, be gone, go your way, away with you,* &c. Cic. Si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *h. e. let him go, I will have nothing to do with him.* *Terent.* Valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, *h. e. away with those,* &c. Cic. Quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet. *Tibull.* Valeat Venus valeantque puellæ, *good-bye to Venus and the girls.* *Petron.* Valete curæ. *Vale* also stands *substantively;* as, *Virg.* Longum vale. *Ovid.* Dicto vale. *Apul.* Vale facto discessimus. — *Vale* has the *e* sometimes short; for instance, before a vowel. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Valĕ, valĕ, inquit. So, also, in *valĕdico.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *to have strength or power, be strong, be robust or lusty, be able, ἰσχύειν.* Cic. Alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. *Tibull.* Flet, sibi dementes tam valuisse manus, *were so strong.* *Id.* Hæc amor, et majora valet, *is able to do.* Hence, with the *infin.* *to have strength or power, be in a condition* to do this or that, *be able;* as, *Horat.* Quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, *are able to bear* (though *ferre* is not necessarily dependent upon *valeant*, and *quid* may depend on *valeant*, as *majora* in the preceding example). *Ovid.* Nec valuere manus educere telum. — Figur. *to be powerful or strong, have force or effect, have weight, interest, or influence, prevail, δύνασθαι.* Cic. Valere animo, *to be strong in spirit.* *Id.* Hæc auctoritas apud exteras nationes valitura est. *Cæs.* Quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur. *Id.* multum equitatu. Cic. opibus, armis, potentia. *Nep.* eloquentia. *Cæs.* Multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor. Cic. Nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam. *Id.* Dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo. *Id.* Tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, *have had sufficient power to,* &c. *Id.* Valere classe maritimisque rebus, *to have strength or superiority.* *Id.* Græci parum valent verbo, *are unhappy in the choice of a word, do not well express the idea by the word they use.* *Ovid.* Sperandum nostras posse valere preces. Cic. In vulgus opinio valet, *h. e.* apud vulgum. *Id.* Hoc videtur contra te valere. — Also, *to have force or efficacy, avail, be effectual, serve, be good,* of medicines, &c. *Plin.* Sandaracha valet purgare. *Id.* Pisum potum valet ad dysentericos. *Id.* Cimices valent contra serpentium morsus. *Id.* Ruta pro antidoto valet. Cic. Affectio astrorum valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res, *have power, influence.* — Also, *to hold, stand good, have or keep its force.* Cic. Ut lex Ælia et Fufia ne valerent. *Id.* Illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit: aut si valuit, id valuit, ut, &c. *Ovid* Promissa valent. *Sallust.* fama, *prevails.* Cic. In uno servulo familiæ nomen non valet, *does not hold, does not pass.* *Tibull.* Vetuit ille valere quidquid jurasset. *Nep.* Ratio non valuit, *h. e. did not prevail, was not carried through.* — Also, *to be valued at, be worth, δύνασθαι.* *Liv.* Pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret. Also, with *accus.* or *ablat.*; as, *Varr.* Denarii, quod denos æris valebant. *Plin.* Ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis. And with *genit.*; as, *Pandect.* Quanti valet. — Also, *to signify, import, mean.* *Varr.* 'Ωκέως valet cito. Cic. Verbum, quod idem valeat. — Also, *to hold, pass, aim, tend.* *Nep.* Id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, *what its drift was.* Cic. Vincere te Romanos nihilo magis in se, quam in Romanos valere. *Id.* Quæcumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, *holds good of all, applies to all.* — Also, *to hold, avail, pass, have influence or effect.* *Liv.* In deos legem valuisse. *Id.* Metus ad (*h. e.* apud) omnes valuit. Also, *to have influence, redound.* Cic. Invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, *may redound to my glory.* *Id.* Sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina, quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. —— ¶ See, also, *Valens.*

VĀLĔRIA (from valeo, on account of its strength), æ, f. *a kind of eagle,* same as *Melanaetos.* *Plin.*

VĀLĔRIĀNUS, a, um, adj. *Valerian, pertaining to Valerius.* *Liv.* milites, *h. e. whom Valerius led.*

VĀLĔRIUS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ Adj. *Valerian.* Cic. gens. *Id.* tabula, *h. e. the banking table of a certain Valerius, at which judicial transactions of all sorts took place.* —— ¶ Subst. Valerius, Valeria, *a man, woman of the Valerian* gens; for instance, Valerius Publicola, *or* Poplicola. *Horat.* Valeri (*for* Valerii) genus, *h. e. descendants of the same.* — Valerius Antias, *an old Roman historian and chronicler.* — C. Valerius Flaccus, *a poet in the time of Vespasian, who wrote a poem on the Argonautic expedition.* — Valerius Maximus, *a writer in the time of Tiberius, who has left nine books of the memorable deeds and sayings of Romans and foreigners.* — M. Valerius Martialis, *Martial, the celebrated epigrammatist.*

VĀLESCŌ (incept. from valeo), is, n. 3. *to wax strong, get or gain strength, increase.* *Lucret.* Tali facto recreata valescat. *Tacit.* Externæ superstitiones valescunt.

VĀLĒTŪDĬNĀRIUS (valetudo), a, um, adj. *weak, sickly, infirm, valetudinary, sick, diseased, ἀσθενικός, νοσώδης.* *Varr.* Alias e valetudinario, alias e sano pecore. *Senec.* Valetudinarius, sc. homo, *a valetudinarian, invalid.* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to sickness:* hence, Valetūdinarium, ii, n. *a hospital for sick people; an infirmary, lazaretto, ὑγιαστήριον, διαιτητήριον.*

VĀLĒTŪDŌ, or VĀLĬTŪDŌ (valeo), inis, f. *habit or state of body,* as respects strength, weakness, &c.; *health* either good or bad; *the constitution, διάθεσις.* *Manil.* Valetudo, nunc libera morbis, nunc oppressa. Cic. Infirma atque ægra valetudine usus. *Nep.* Prosperitas valetudinis. Cic. Me incommoda valetudo tenebat Brundisii, *h. e. ill health, indisposition.* *Cels.* adversa, *sickness, indisposition.* Cic. Valetudini diligentissime servire. — Hence, *health, good health, ὑγίεια, εὐεξία.* Cic. Valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis. *Id.* Valetudinem amiseram. *Id.* Valetudini diligentissime servire, *be very careful of one's health.* *Id.* parcere. — Also, *ill*

health, sickness, indisposition, illness, weakness, infirmity, disease, ἀῤῥωστία, νόσος. Cic. Nobis præscribere curationem valetudinis. Cæs. Gravis autumnus exercitum valetudine tentaverat. Cic. Excusatione uti valetudinis. Id. Valetudine oculorum impediri. Cæs. Valetudine affectus, sick. Cic. Propter valetudinem. Plin. Valetudo calculorum, calculous complaint, a calculous disease. Sueton. Sponsam ex valetudine amisit. Plin. Valetudines febrium. Sueton. Graves et periculosas valetudines expertus est. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Mala valetudo animi. Sueton. Valetudo mentis, a disorder of the mind; frenzy. — Of style. Cic. Quos, valetudo modo (provided that, if only) bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat.

VĀLGĬTĔR (valgus), adv. valgo modo. Petron. Commovebat valgiter labra.

VĀLGĬUM (Id.), ii, n. plur. Valgia, h. e. labellorum obtortiones. Fulgent.

VĀLGŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. turned or bowed outwards. Cels. Crus longius altero et valgius est. Plaut. ap. Fest. Valgus filius, bow-legged, βλαισός. Also, Plaut. suavia, h. e. wry mouths.

VĂLĬDĒ (validus), adv. strongly, vehemently, greatly, very much, ἰσχυρῶς, πάνυ. Plaut. Amare valide cœpi hic meretricem. Cæl. ad Cic. Quum pro amicitia validissime faverem ei, &c. Quintil. Nec promptum est dicere utros peccare validius putem. Plin. Validius fatigatum. Phædr. Validius clamare, more lustily. Plaut. Ut valide tonuit! Plin. Ille mihi validissime placet. — Also, in answers, verily, by all means, surely; or very (ironically). Plaut.

VĂLĬDĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. strength. Apul.

VĂLĬDŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. validum reddo, confirmo. Auct. fragm. inter orat. Sym.

VĂLĬDŬS (valeo), a, um, adj. sound, in good health, healthy, well, εὔρωστος. Terent. Te advenisse salvum atque validum, safe and sound. Cic. Si, ut spero, te validum videro. Liv. Necdum ex morbo satis validus. Plin. color (corporis), a healthy complexion. — Hence, figur. Plaut. Qui me cogunt, ut validus insaniam, h. e. in my sound senses. Horat. Mente validus. —— ¶ Also, strong, stout, robust, vigorous, sturdy, lusty, powerful, ἰσχυρός. Virg. Validis contorsit viribus hastam. Ovid. Validi lacerti. Id. tauri. — Hence, strong, mighty, powerful, influential. Plaut. Jovi supremo, valido, viripotenti. Liv. Ducibus validiorem, quam exercitu, rem Romanam esse. Id. Valida admodum numero manus erat. Plin. Ep. Vir gratia et facundia validus. Tacit. Ut quisque Sejano intimus, ita ad Cæsaris amicitiam validus. Id. Tiberius validus spernendis honoribus, h. e. who could despise honors. Id. Validissimus auctor mittendi legatos, h. e. qui maxime persuasit, ut legati mitterentur. With genit. Tacit. Cassius Severus orandi validus, an able orator. Id. Colonia virium et opum valida. — Also, of inanimate things. Ovid. Valido terras findere aratro, sturdy. Id. Valido æstu peruri, h. e. magno amore. Id. vinum. Id. Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit, strong, vigorous. Plin. funes, strong, stout. Gell. ventus. Tibull. Amor docuit validos tentare labores. Liv. Urbs valida muris. Id. Munitiones validiores locis impositæ. Tacit. Pons validus et fidus. Virg. pondus, heavy. Cato. loca, strong, h. e. rich, heavy and hard to till. So, Plin. solum. Scribon. Larg. mala granata, h. e. tart, sour, harsh. With infin. Plin. Abies validæ sustinere pondus. Also, of food, strong, substantial, nutritive. Cels. Materia validissima. Also, strong, powerful, efficacious. Ovid. succi. Tacit. Venenum parum validum. Plin. Validissima fæx aceti contra cerastas. Of style. Quintil. sententiæ, strong, vigorous, forcible, impressive.

VĀLĬS, is, m. See Vahalis.

VALLĀRĬS (vallus, or vallum), e, adj. pertaining to a rampart or the palisades thereon. Liv. corona, h. e. with which he was presented who had first mounted the rampart of the hostile camp.

VALLĀTŬS, a, um. See Vallo.

VALLĒS, is. See Vallis.

VALLĬS, and **VALLĒS** (unc.), is, f. a valley, vale, ἄγκος. Cæs. and Virg. — Figur. Catull. alarum. Auson. femorum. Quintil. (Eloquentia) totis vallibus fluat.

VALLŌ (vallus, or vallum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to fortify with palisades, to palisade; to entrench, περιτειχίζω. Hirt. Quorum impetum Mithridates castris vallatis sustinuit. Tacit. Postquam nox appetebat, castra vallari placuit. The entrenching or palisading of the Roman camp consisted in this, that a ditch was dug, close upon which a rampart was raised of the earth which had been thrown up, and into this rampart palisades stuck; so that an enemy, to force the camp, must first fill up the ditch and then tear out the palisades. — Hence, figur. to palisade or entrench, fence, hedge in, fortify, protect, cover, secure, surround, environ, gird. Lucan. Nulli vallarent oppida muri. Plin. Perdices muniunt receptaculum, ut contra feras abunde vallentur. Flor. Elephantis aciem utrinque vallaverat. Id. Urbs anguibus arenisque vallata. Ovid. Sol radiis vallatus acutis. Cic. Atque hæc omnia vallabit disserendi ratione. Id. Catilinam vallatum sicariis. Id. Jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum. Id. Pontus ipsa natura regionis vallatus.

VALLŌNĬA (vallis), æ, f. the goddess of valleys. Augustin.

VALLUM (vallus), i, n. a fortification of sharp stakes or palisades, the palisades, palisade; the rampart (agger) into which these palisades were stuck is also commonly understood, so that the word may sometimes be rendered, wall, rampart (see Vallo, and Liv. 33, 5.). Cic. Oppidum cinximus vallo et fossa. Sallust. Vallo fossaque mœnia circumvenit. Cæs. Castra vallo fossaque munire. Id. Vallum scindere, et fossa, complere. Vellei. proruere. Liv. Vallum petere, h. e. palisades. Id. cædere. Id. ferre (for the soldiers carried these palisades as a part of their burden). Id. Vallum ducere. — Hence, figur. Cic. Spica contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum. Id. Munitæ sunt palpebræ tanquam vallo pilorum. Id. Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum objicere. Manil. Ignis flammarum vallo naturæ mœnia fecit.

VALLŬS (unc.), i, m. a stake, ἡ χάραξ, for instance, to prop vines. Virg. — Especially, of the palisades used to fortify a camp, &c. Epit. Liv. Scipio Africanus militem ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, seven palisades each. — Vallus stands, also, for vallum, h. e. the palisades; palisade. Cæs. Vallus contra hostem in altitudinem pedum decem, tantundemque ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat. Hirt. Omnibus viis triplicem vallum obduxerant (see Vallo, and compare Liv. 33, 5.). Hence, figur. Ovid. Vallus pectinis, h. e. the teeth of the comb.

VALLŬS, i, f. dimin. from vannus, a winnowing-fan. Varr.

VALVA (perhaps from valvo), æ, f. the wing or fold of a door. Commonly in plur.

VALVÆ, ārum, f. the folds of a door, or the door of the ancients, consisting of two parts; folding-doors, θύραι δικλίδες. Cic. Valvæ clausæ repagulis perfectiores. Juvenal. Facili patuerunt cardine valvæ. Cic. Convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis. Ovid. Biferes valvæ. — Petron. uses the sing.

VALVĀTŬS (valva), a, um, adj. having folds or valves. Varr. Triclinia valvata et fenestrata. Vitruv. fores, folding-doors. Id. Lumina fenestrarum valvata.

VALVŬLA, æ, f. or **VALVŬLŬS** (dimin. from valva), i, m. the husk, shell, pod or hull of beans, peas, lentils, &c. λοβός. Colum. (where only valvulis occurs; hence, the nomin. may be valvula, valvulus, or valvulum. Fest., however, has valvuli in plur., of course, from valvulus.

VANDĂLI, or **VANDĂLII**, ōrum, m. the Vandals, a people of North Germany, who afterwards migrated into Gaul and Spain. Tacit. — Called, also, Vindili. Plin. —— ¶ Hence, Vandălĭcus, a, um, adj. of the Vandals, Vandal. Prosper. Aquit.

VĀNĒ (vanus), adv. vainly, in vain. Tertull. Vulgus vane de nostra vexatione gaudet. Id. Præcavendo vanissime quibus parcunt. Apul. Multo vanius excogitatum.

VĀNESCŌ (vanus), is, n. 3. to pass or fade away, vanish, disappear, wear off, ἀφανίζομαι. Ovid. Gravidæ incipiunt vanescere nubes. Tacit. Vanescere in cinerem. Ovid. Vanescitque absens, ut novus intrat amor. Catull. Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, h. e. to be ineffectual. Tacit. Vanescente plebis ira. Ovid. Spiritus vanescat in auras. Id. Vanescant dicta per auras.

VANGA, æ, f. a kind of mattock or grub-axe. Pallad.

VANGĬŌNĒS, um, m. a people of Germany on the Rhine. Lucan.

VĀNĬDĬCŬS (vanus & dico), a, um, adj. speaking vainly or falsely, lying, ματαιολόγος. Plaut.

VĀNĬLŎQUENTĬA (vaniloquus), æ, f. vain or idle talking, vain-glorious language, empty boasting, σπερμολογία. Plaut. and Liv.

VĀNĬLŎQUĬDŎRŬS (vanus, loquor & δῶρον), i, m. a word coined by Plaut. meaning, that gives vain words.

VĀNĬLŎQUŬS (vanus & loquor), a, um, adj. lying, a liar. Plaut. —— ¶ Also, boastful, braggart. Liv. and Sil.

VĀNĬTĀS (vanus), ātis, f. emptiness, want of reality, mere show or seeming, vanity, falsity, falsehood, κενότης, ματαιότης. Cic. Nulla in cælo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest. Id. Opinionum vanitas, vain, false opinion. Id. Ut vanitati veritas cedat. — Especially, in speech, untruth, falsehood, lying, varnishing, quackery. Cic. (in vendendo) Orationis vanitatem adhibere, vain, deceitful words, varnish, falsehood. Terent. Non pudet vanitatis? of breaking your word so? Cic. Nihil turpius est vanitate. Also, Plin. Magorum vanitates. Also, of flatterers, flattery, vain adulation. Cic. Quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas. Id. Blanda vanitas. — Also, boasting, vaunting, bragging, vain-glory. Tacit. — Hence, uselessness, want of profit, vainness. Liv. itineris.

VĀNĬTĬĒS (Id.), ei, f. same as Vanitas. Ammian.

VĀNĬTŪDŌ, inis, f. same as Vanitas.

VANNŌ (vannus), is, a. 3. to fan, van, winnow, λικμάω. Lucil. ap. Non.

VANNŬS (unc.), i, f. a fan, van, corn-van, to winnow with, λικμός. Colum. Spicæ vannis expurgantur. Virg. Mystica vannus Iacchi (because it was used in the Eleusinian mysteries, and solemnly carried about on the day of the pompa Bacchi).

VĀNŌ (vanus), as, n. 1. to say vain words, to deceive. Acc. ap. Non.

VĀNŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vanus. Prudent.

VĀNŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. empty, void, containing nought, κενός. Virg. Illos expectata seges vanis elusit aristis. Colum. granum. Liv. Ne vana urbis magnitudo esset. Id. Vanior erat hostium acies, thinner, more open. Horat. Non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini, to the unsubstantial shade. Id. (Me) ludit imago vana, unsubstantial, unreal. Virg. somnia, empty dreams. Also, with genit. Virg. Vana veri feror (h. e. sum), I err, deceive myself, know not the truth. —— ¶ Also, empty, all show, vain, unmeaning. Liv. res. Id. sermo. Senec. Ambitus tumida res est, vana, ventosa. Petron. Sententiarum vanissimus strepitus. —— ¶ Also, empty, void of truth or reality, unreal, having a vain show, vain, untrue, false, lying, deceitful, boasting, braggart, swaggering; for instance, in stories, in promises, vaunts, &c. either of persons or things. Cic. Orationi vanæ crediderunt, lying, false. Ovid. Vanam spem sequi. Id. omen. Cic. Vana quædam pollicebantur. Virg. Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum, h. e. and it is true. Cic. Vanum se fateatur, a liar. Id. haruspex. Sallust. Stolidior an vanior. Liv.

Haud vana, *h. e.* non falsa. *Horat.* Vana rerum, *h. e.* vanæ res. *Tacit.* Vana rumoris, *h. e.* vanus rumor. *Plin.* Vanum arbitror esse, angues membranam eam exsuere, *that it is false.* — Absol. *Liv.* Nihil haustum ex vano velim, *drawn from a false source.* —— ¶ Also, *vain, without effect, idle, fruitless, in vain, to no purpose.* *Liv.* Ut pila vana caderent. *Id.* Vana tela mittere. *Id.* ictus. *Ovid.* preces. — Absol. *Liv.* Ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria est, *brought to nothing.* *Senec.* Cedit in vanum labor, *is vain.* — Also, of persons. *Tacit.* Ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret; and with *genit.* *Sil.* Voti vanus. —— ¶ Also, *vain, groundless, unfounded, unreasonable.* *Horat.* gaudia. *Id.* metus. — Absol. *Liv.* Non tota ex vano criminatio erat, *was not wholly without foundation.* *Id.* Nec spem nec metum habere ex vano. —— ¶ Also, *vain, delighting in vanities.* *Liv.* ingenium dictatoris, *vain, ambitious.* —— ¶ Vana (*acc.*), *for* vane; thus, *Virg.* Vana tumentem, *vainly, with vain show.*

VĀPĬDĒ (vapidus), adv. *badly, poorly, ill.* *Augustus* said (according to *Sueton.*) Vapide se habere, *for* male se habere.

VĀPĬDŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. perhaps, *mouldy,* of wine, &c.; consequently, *spoiled, palled, vapid, flat, dead.* *Colum.* vinum. — Hence, *bad, corrupt, poor.* *Pers.* Veientanum (vinum) vapida læsum pice, *h. e. bad, nasty, loathsome, offensive,* &c. So, figur. *Id.* pectus. —— ¶ Also, *making mouldy or vapid, palling or deadening.* *Pers.* pix (but see above).

VĀPŎR, and VĀPŌS (unc.), ōris, m. *an exhalation, steam, vapor,* ἀτμός. *Cic.* Aquarum quasi vapor quidam aer habendus est. *Senec.* Terrenus vapor siccus est, et fumo similis qui ventos facit. — Also, *smoke, a cloud of smoke.* *Virg.* Volat vapor ater ad auras. *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 5, 40. Vapor, *sc.* turis.——¶ Also, *heat or warmth,* of fire or the sun. *Cic.* Semen tepefactum vapore. *Liv.* Locus vaporis plenus. *Virg.* Lentus carinas est (*h. e.* edit) vapor. *Id.* Restinctus donec vapor omnis. *Ovid.* Solisque vapore fervebant brachia Cancri. *Id.* Findit vaporibus arva Phœbus. *Celsus.* Vaporibus omni quadrupedi largius bibendi potestas danda, *in great heats, when the weather is very sultry.* *Ovid.* Tactæ vaporibus herbæ, *h. e. by fire from the nostrils of the bulls.* — Also, of *the fire of love.* *Senec.* —— ¶ Vapos, *for* vapor. *Lucret.*

VĀPŎRĀLIS (vapor), e, adj. *vapor-like.* *Augustin.* tenuitas.

VĀPŎRĀLITER (vaporalis), adv. modo vaporis. *Augustin.*

VĀPŎRĀRIUM (vapor), ii, n. *the furnace or oven by which the water is heated in a warm bath.* *Cic.*

VĀPŎRĀTĒ (vaporatus), adv. *with heat, hotly.* *Ammian.* Effervescente vaporatius sole.

VĀPŎRĀTĬŎ (vaporo), ōnis, f. *a reeking, steaming, vaporing, steam, vapor,* ἀτμίσις, ἀναθυμίασις. *Senec.* Vaporatio inundantium aquarum. —— ¶ Vaporatio balinearum, *vapor-bath, the taking of the same vapor.* *Plin.*

VĀPŎRĔŬS (vapor), a, um, adj. same as *Vaporus.* *Arnob.* (Others read *vaporum.*) —— ¶ Also, same as *Vapori similis*; as, *Augustin.* sanitas, *h. e. brief, evanescent.*

VĀPŎRĬFER (vapor & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *emitting or causing vapor, steam, warmth or heat, full of vapor,* &c., *steamy,* &c. *Stat.*

VĀPŎRŌ (vapor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. —— ¶ *To steam, send up steam or vapor,* ἀτμίζειν. *Plin.* Aquæ vaporant et in mari ipso. *Solin.* Aquæ vaporantes. —— ¶ Also, *to be inflamed, burn.* *Lucret.* —— II. TRANS. —— ¶ *To fill with vapor or smoke, to heat or warm with steam, fumigate, steam,* θυμιάω. *Plin.* Dum coquuntur carnes, oculos vaporari his præcipiunt. *Virg.* Templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume.* *Stat.* Vaporatis lucent altaribus sues, *smoking with incense.* *Plin.* Cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *h. e.* enecentur, *are killed, die.* — Also, *to exhale, evaporate.* *Apul.* Nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *h. e. full of vapors.* —— ¶ Also, *to heat, warm.* *Horat.* Lævum (latus sol) decedens vaporet. *Colum.* Glebæ solibus æstivus vaporatæ, *h. e.* excalfactæ et arefactæ. *Ammian.* Vaporatum tempus, *hot season.* — Figur. *Pers.* Vaporata aure. —— ¶ Also, *to kill by heat or vapor.* *Plin.* cantharides (see above).

VĀPŎRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of vapor.* *Apul.* caligo. —— ¶ Also, *full of warmth or heat.* *Apul.* fontes balnearum.

VĀPŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *vaporous and hot, steaming, smoking.* *Nemes.*

VAPPA (unc.), æ, f. perhaps properly, *mould upon wine,* &c.; hence, *mouldy or spoiled wine, vapid, palled or insipid wine,* ὀξίνης, ἐκτροπίας, ἐξεστηκὼς οἶνος. *Horat.* and *Plin.* — Figur. *a corrupt, bad, worthless fellow, a prodigal.* *Horat.*

VAPPŌ, ōnis, m. *a certain flying animal.* *Lucil.* ap. *Valer. Prob.*

VĀPŬLĀRIS (vapulo), e, adj. *that is or is wont to be beaten, that gets blows.* Hence, facetiously, of a slave, *Plaut.* Tribunus vapularis.

VĀPŬLŌ, (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be beaten or drubbed, get blows,* τύπτομαι, μαστιγόομαι. *Terent.* Ego vapulando, ille verberando defessi sumus. *Quintil.* Rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset. *Senec.* Qui illum viderant ab illo colaphis vapulantem. *Terent.* Molendum in pistrino, vapulandum. — Also, of inanimate things. *Varr.* Olea, quæ vapulavit, macescit. —— ¶ Hence, *to be beaten* by the enemy. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Septimam legionem vapulasse. —— ¶ *Vapula, Jubeo te vapulare,* said in anger, in contempt, as a threat or to impose silence, *you be whipped! go hang!* or *you shall be whipped!* or of an absent person, *Vapulet, Vapulare eum jubeo.* Thus, *Plaut.* Vapulare ego te vehementer jubeo; ne me territes. *Id.* Tun' libero homini male servus loquere? (*Le.*) vapula. *Id.* Vapulet (*sc.* herus meus). Hence, *Id.* Vapulat peculium, *h. e.* dissipatur. *Senec.* Multa, quæ procul a mari fuerant, subito ejus accessu vapulavere, *h. e. have been ruined or destroyed.* —— ¶ Also, *to be lashed or chastised* in words. *Cic.* sermonibus omnium.

VĀRA (varus, a, um), æ, f. *a forked stick,* such as nets were stretched with. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *a machine consisting of cross-pieces of wood or of slanting sticks,* to lay something on; as *a saw-horse,* &c. *Vitruv.* (where it includes both the supports and the cross-pieces at the top) Supra compegit arrectariis et jugis varas. Also, *Colum.* 5, 9. as *Gesner* explains it, *a forked stick or horse* to support a branch while it is sawed off. But others read and explain the passage otherwise. Hence, *Auson.* Vara vibiam sequitur, *h. e.* (perhaps) *one evil, error,* &c. *follows from another.*

VĀRĀTĬŎ (varo), ōnis, f. *a curving, winding.* *Auct.* de *lim.* fluminum, *h. e. zigzag.*

VARDÆI, ōrum, m. *people in Dalmatia.*

VĀRIA (from varius, party-colored), æ, f. *the panther,* πάρδαλις. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of magpie.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a town in the district of the Æqui, on the Anio.* *Horat.*

VĀRĬĀBĬLIS (vario), e, adj. *variable, changeable.* *Apul.*

VĀRĬANTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *variety, difference, diversity.* *Lucret.*

VĀRĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Varian, relating to Quintilius Varus.* *Sueton.* clades. (See *Vellei.* 2, 117). *Tacit.* exercitus.

VĀRĬĀNŬS (varius), a, um, adj. *Plin.* uvæ (so called, as being of divers colors).

VĀRĬĀTIM (vario), adv. *variously, differently,* πεποικιλμένως. *Gell.*

VĀRĬĀTĬŎ (Id.), ōnis, f. *variation, variance, diversity,* ποικιλία, παράλλαξις. *Liv.* Ceteræ centuriæ sine variatione ulla Consules eosdem dixerunt.

VĀRĬĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from *Vario,* which see.

VĀRĬCĀTŎR (varico), ōris, m. *h. e.* qui varicat. *Pandect.*

VĀRĬCŌ (varicus), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS. *to spread apart, open wide* *Varr.* valla. *Cassiod.* Varicatis grossi bus. —— ¶ INTRANS. *to spread the feet far apart, to straddle,* βαιβόω. *Quintil.*

VĀRĬCŌSŬS (varix), a, um, adj. *full of varices or swollen veins,* especially on the legs. *Juvenal.* haruspex. *Sidon.* Arpinas, *h. e.* Cicero.

VĀRĬCŬLA, æ, f. dimin. of varix. *Cels.*

VĀRĬCŬS (varus), adverb, *straddlingly.* *Apul.*

VĀRĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *parting the legs wide, straddling.* *Ovid.*

VĀRĬĒ (varius), adv. of color, *with divers colors, variegatedly,* ποικίλως. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *variously, diversely, in different ways, manifoldly,* πολυμερῶς. *Cic.* Qui ab iis, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie copioseque sunt. *Id.* Varie sum affectus tuis litteris. *Plaut.* Varie valui, *sometimes well, sometimes ill.* *Hirt.* Acriter varieque pugnatur, *with various success.* So, *Liv.* In Æquis varie bellatum. *Hirt.* Namque id varie nuntiabatur. *Cic.* Optimatum numerus late et varie diffusus est, *h. e.* per varia hominum genera.

VĀRĬĔGŌ (for varium ago), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS. *to variegate, diversify,* ποικίλλω. *Auson.* Figuras alius alio scientius variegant. *Apul.* Navis picturis variegata. —— ¶ INTRANS. *to be variegated or diversified.* *Apul.* Lyra gemmis variegat.

VĀRĬĔTĀS (varius), ātis, f. *diversity, variety* in respect of colors, ποικιλμός. *Cic.* Varietas proprie in disparibus coloribus dicitur. *Plin.* Multum exspirantem versicolori quadam et numerosa varietate spectari. *Id.* Marmorum nitor, picturæ varietas. —— ¶ Generally, *variety, diversity, difference, multiplicity.* *Cic.* pomorum. *Quintil.* Reficit animos ac reparat varietas ipsa. *Cic.* Huic provinciæ, quæ ex hac gentium varietate constaret, Fonteius præfuit. *Id.* Surdus varietates vocum noscere non potest. *Id.* Quæ omnia fiunt et ex cæli varietate. *Id.* Timæus sententiarum varietate abundantissimus. *Plin. Ep.* Vir varietate promptissimus, *sc.* scientiæ, doctrinæ, *ready with a store of various erudition.* — Hence, *Liv.* Varietates, *h. e.* res variæ. — Hence, *variety, vicissitude, change.* *Cic.* Bellum magnum atque difficile, et in multa varietate versatum, *variety of fortune.* — Also, *difference or variety of opinion, variance, diversity.* *Cic.* Tanta sunt in varietate ac dissensione. — Also, *mutability, changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy.* *Planc.* ad *Cic.* Extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus.

VĀRĬŌ (varius), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. TRANS. —— ¶ In respect of outward aspect, and particularly color, *to make manifold or various, to diversify, variegate, vary, color,* ποικίλλω. *Lucret.* Omnigenos gignunt variantque colores. *Virg.* Sol ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum. *Ovid.* Variabant tempora cani. *Catull.* pectora palmis, *discolor, make black and blue.* *Ovid.* Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis, *to be spotted or speckled.* *Colum.* Simulatque uva variari cœperit, *to color itself, take color.* So, *Plin.* Se variante uva. *Propert.* pectus lapillis, *h. e. to adorn.* *Martial.* Lato variata mappa clavo. *Catull.* Vestis hominum variata figuris, *diversified, adorned, embroidered.* —— ¶ Also, generally, *to make manifold, various or varying, to vary, diversify, change.* *Cic.* Ergo, ille princeps vocem variabit et mutabit: omnes sonorum, tum intendens tum remittens, persequetur gradus. *Ovid.* Arbitrio variat multa poeta suo. *Virg.* Discurrunt, variantque vices, *relieve each other on guard.* *Plin.* Laborem otio, otium labore variare. *Ovid.* Positu variare capillos. *Id.* Formas variatus in omnes, *changed.* *Liv.* Quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *h. e.* varie tradunt. *Plin.* Inula pipere variata, *h. e.* mixta, ut saporem variet. — Hence, Variatus, a, um, is also used *adjectively,* in the sense of *various, divers, manifold, different.* *Cic.* sententiæ. *Liv.* memoria rei. *Apul.* Vox lyra variatior, *more varied or diversified.* — II. INTRANS. —— ¶ *To be*

party-colored, to take a color, change color. *Colum.* Quum primum baccæ variare cœperint. *Propert.* Prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis. *Colum.* Universitas tergoris maculis variat. —— ¶ Also, *to be manifold or diverse, be unlike or different, to vary, differ, change.* *Ovid.* Quoniam variant animi, variamus et artes. *Id.* Sic abeunt redeuntque mei, variantque timores. *Propert.* Variant Aquilonibus undæ, *h. e.* agitantur. *Liv.* Ita fama variat, ut, &c. *Id.* Varians multitudo, *composed of men of different sentiments.* So, *pass. impers.* *Id.* Senatus consuli cœptus ibi quum sententiis variaretur, &c. *Vellei.* Variatum deinde prœliis, *battles were fought with various success.* Also, *Plin.* Varians cœlum, *varying, unsteady.* *Justin.* Variante victoria.

VĂRĬŬS (perhaps varus, a, um), a, um, adj. in respect of color, *of divers colors, party-colored, variegated, spotted,* ποικίλος, πολύχροος. *Varr.* Arietis lingua nigra, aut varia. *Cato.* Ubi uvæ variæ cœperint fieri. *Senec.* tigres. *Virg.* lynces. *Horat.* lapides. *Tibull.* flores. —— ¶ In respect of quality or nature, *various, different, diverse, not uniform, varying.* *Cic.* Transfertur in multa disparia: varium poema, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas varia etiam dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus. *Id.* Præturæ jurisdictio, res varia et multiplex ad suspiciones et simultates. *Id.* Plato varius, et multiplex, et copiosus fuit, *not uniform or of one sort,* but, as it were, *many-sided.* So, *Plin. Ep.* Ingenium varium, flexibile, multiplex, *h. e. versatile.* *Cic.* Varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium. *Id.* Varium jus et dispar conditio. *Liv.* Varia victoria, *h. e. varying, alternating, now on this side, now on that.* Also, with the *dat. different from,* &c. *Horat.* Alterum huic varium (*al. leg.* varum), et nihilo sapientius. Hence, Varium est, *there are various opinions, it is not agreed.* *Cic.* Quales sint dii, varium est. —— ¶ Of the disposition, *changeable, variable, light, fickle, inconstant.* *Virg.* Varium et mutabile semper femina. *Sallust.* Animus audax, subdolus, varius. *Flor.* Antonius ingenio varius. —— ¶ Of the soil, in the language of the rustic, *half moist.* *Colum.* terra, *h. e. moist above and dry beneath.* —— ¶ *Varius, a, um,* was also *the name of a Roman* gens; one of whom was L. Varius, *a celebrated epic and tragic poet.* *Horat.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ *Varius,* different, various in itself or among its parts: *Diversus,* different from something else. *Varius* refers, first of all, to the superficial appearance and color of a thing: *Diversus,* to the characteristic distinction and difference.

VĀRIX (perhaps from varus, a, um, as distorting the legs, or as being crossed or distorted), icis, m. and f. *a variz, a swollen or dilated vein.* *Cic.* and *Cels.*

VĀRŌ (varus, a, um), as, a. 1. *to crook, curve.* *Auct. de limit.*

VĀRRŌ, ōnis, m. *a Roman* cognomen. — M. Terentius Varro, *a contemporary of Cicero, who was reputed to be the most learned of the Romans. He wrote on many subjects, among others* de Re Rustica, *and* de Lingua Latina. — P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet contemporary with the former.* — C. Terent. Varro, *a Roman consul, who commanded at the battle of Cannæ.*

VĀRRŌNIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Varronian, pertaining to Varro.* *Liv.* milites, *h. e. who had served under C. Varro.* *Fulgent.* ingenia, *h. e.* M. Ter. Varronis.

VĀRŬS (unc.), i, m. *a spot, botch or blister on the face,* ἴονθος. *Plin.*

VĀRŬS (perhaps from ῥαιβός), a, um, adj. *bent inwards* (according to others, *bowed outwards*) ῥαιβός, σκαμβός. *Varr.* Cruribus potius varis, quam variis. *Ovid.* cornua. *Id.* manus. *Colum.* Taleam varam facere, *h. e.* introrsum curvare. — Hence, *having the legs bent inwards, bandy-legged, shambling* (or otherwise, *having the legs bowed outwards, straddling*). *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *different, dissimilar, unlike.* *Horat.* Alterum genus huic varum. *Pers.* Gemini varo genio.

VĀS (vado), vădis, m. *a surety or bail,* ἐγγυητής. Usually in capital and public causes. *Liv.* Vades dare placuit: unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligarunt. *Id.* Qui aut citati non adfuerant, aut vades deseruerant, *had deserted their bail; had forfeited their recognizance.* — But also in private causes. *Varr.* Caveri lege cœptum est ab his, qui prædia venderent, vades ne darent. *Horat.* Ille, datis vadibus, qui rure extractus in urbem est. —— ¶ *Vas* is any one who is surety or bail for the appearance of either party in court, though more especially in capital causes. To be surety with one's person was a thing unknown among the Romans, and only mentioned by *Cic.* of foreigners (*Off* 3, 10. *Fin.* 2, 24). See *Liv.* 3, 13. *Præs,* on the other hand, according to *Varro* and *Festus,* is one who is surety for the execution of a contract concluded with the state: according to *Ascon.* (ad *Cic. Verr. Act.* II, 1, 45) also a surety that certain property in controversy shall not be impaired before the decision of the suit.

VĀS, văsis, also **VĀSUM** (unc.), i, n. plur. **VĀSA**, ōrum, *a vessel,* σκεῦος, ἀγγεῖον; as, a plate, dish, knife, &c. and utensils of all sorts. *Horat.* Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis, acescit. *Cic.* Vasa argentea. *Id.* Vas vinarium. *Id.* Vasa Samia. *Plin.* Vas potorium. *Id.* Comburere aliquid in vase fictili. *Liv.* Vasa (of an ambassador) comitesque. *Colum.* Ex ferulis vasa texuntur, *h. e. beehives.* *Cic.* also calls a ring for sealing, *vas.* *Plaut.* Cultrum, securim, pistillum, mortarium, quæ utenda vasa semper vicini rogant. — Hence, in war, Vasa, *the luggage and baggage,* σκεύη πολεμικά. *Cic.* Vasa colligere, *to pack up.* *Cæs.* Vasa conclamare (see *Conclamo*). — In husbandry, *all utensils and instruments,* as *the plough, mattocks,* &c. *Pandect.* Also, *the furniture for the chase, hunter's tools,* *Grat.* — *For* mentula. *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Vasum* occurs in *Plaut.* Aliquod vasum. — And *Vasus* in *Petron.*

VĀSĀRIUM (vas, vasis), ii, n. *money for vessels and movables given to the governor of a province, when he departed for his government.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *money or a present given to oil-pressers,* perhaps for the use of their vessels. *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, Vasaria, *the movables, the vessels,* in a bath for instance. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a list, register, archives, assess-tables.* *Cod. Theod.* Id vero quod impossibile est, e vasariis publicis auferatur. Hence, *Plin.* Nec sunt omnia vasaria excutienda.

VĀSĀTES, um, m. *a people in Aquitania.* *Auson.* — Hence, Vasaticus, a, um, adj. *Auson.*

VĀSĀTŬS (vas, vasis), a, um, adj. *h. e.* mentula instructus. *Lamprid.*

VĀSCŌ, ōnis, m. plur. **VĀSCŌNES**, um, m. *a people in Spain and Gaul, on both sides of the Pyrenees.* *Juvenal.* — Adjectively. *Paulin. Nolan.* Vascone saltu, *h. e.* Pyrenæo.

VĀSCŌNIA, æ, f. Vasconum regio. *Paulin. Nolan.*

VĀSCŌNICŬS, a, um, adj. ad Vascones pertinens. *Paulin. Nolan.*

VĀSCŬLĀRIŬS (vasculum), ii, m. *a goldsmith, worker in metal,* especially *a maker of cups.* *Cic.*

VĀSCŬLUM (dimin. from vas, vasis), i, n. *a little or small vessel, a vessel,* speaking diminishingly, especially of metal or bronze, ἀγγείδιον. *Cato.* Vasculum facito de materia hederacea. *Juvenal.* Argenti vascula puri. *Plaut.* vinarium. — Also, *any receptacle* for things; as, *the capsule of certain plants, which holds the seed.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *a beehive.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also, same as *mentula.* *Petron.*

VĀSCŬS, a, um, adj. is supposed to signify *empty, light, inconsiderable.* *Solin.* tibia, *a kind of flute, used only for practice.* Others interpret it, *a German flute.* —— ¶ *For* vastus. Thus *Vitruv.* 3, 2. adspectus (but *Ed. Rod.* has *vastus*).

VĀSTĀBUNDŬS (vasto), a, um, adj. *ravaging, devastating.* *Ammian.*

VĀSTĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a ravaging, laying waste, desolating, devastation.* *Sallust.* Fuga mulierum et puerorum, vastatio domorum. *Cic.* Ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? *Liv.* agri. *Tacit.* Regnum vastationibus intactum.

VĀSTĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a ravager, waster, spoiler, devastator,* πορθητής. *Stat.* Trojæ. *Virg.* ferarum, *h. e. a hunter.*

VĀSTĀTŌRIŬS (vastator), a, um, adj. *ravaging, wasting, devastating.* *Ammian.*

VĀSTĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *she that wastes or ravages, devastatrix.* *Senec.*

VĀSTĒ (vastus), adv. *wastely, desolately.* —— ¶ Hence, *terribly, hugely, vastly, immensely, very greatly, exceedingly, violently,* in extent or degree. *Mela.* Mare abigit vaste cedentia litora. *Lucret.* Vaste profundus. *Ovid.* Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ. —— ¶ Also, *hideously wide or broad, uncouthly, grossly.* *Cic.* loqui, *h. e. to pronounce the letters too broadly, or with too open a mouth.* *Id.* Ne vastius diducantur verba.

VĀSTĒSCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become desert or waste,* πέρθομαι. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

VĀSTIFICŬS (vastus & facio), a, um, adj. *causing devastation, ravaging, wasting.* *Cic.* e *Sophocle.* Erymanthiam vastificam abjecit beluam.

VĀSTITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *destitution of men and other creatures, desolation, devastation, waste, solitude, ruin,* πόρθησις. *Senec.* Sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli. *Cic.* Audistis, quæ solitudo esset in agris, quæ vastitas. *Id.* Vastitatem a templis depellebam. *Id.* Italiam totam ad vastitatem vocas, *you waste or seek to waste.* Hence, figur. *Id.* Deflere judiciorum vastitatem, et fori. — Also, figur. *devastation or wasting,* h. e. *the taking off of many by death, great mortality.* *Cic.* Vastitatem efficere. —— ¶ Also, *terrible, immense or revolting size, quality or nature, exceeding greatness, hugeness, enormity, vastness.* *Plin.* solis. *Id.* odoris. *Colum.* Pari vastitate belluas, *size, horrible size.* *Id.* vocis, *terrible voice.* *Gell.* Hostis formidandæ vastitatis.

VĀSTITIĒS (Id.), ēi, f. same as *Vastitas.* *Plaut.*

VĀSTITŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. *devastation, waste.* *Cato.* —— ¶ Also, *fearful form or size.* *Gell.*

VĀSTŌ (vastus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lay waste, devastate, ravage, desolate, pillage,* πέρθω. *Cic.* Agros vastare atque exinanire. *Id.* Italiam vastare et diripere. *Liv.* omnia igni ferroque. *Cæs.* provinciam incursionibus. *Calpurn.* pecuaria morbo. — Also, Vastare homines; as, *Justin.* Vastati Macedones ultionem flagitabant. — And without case. *Cæs.* Vastandi causa. —— ¶ Hence, *to make empty, to spoil, bereave, strip.* *Cic.* forum. *Hirt.* Fines hostium vastare civibus, ædificiis, pecore. *Virg.* agros cultoribus. *Liv.* Agri vastati sunt, *sc.* pestilentia et fame. —— ¶ Also, *to make* something *become wild.* *Cic.* Terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *becomes wild.* —— ¶ Also, *to waste, desolate, disquiet, harrass, torment, confound, perplex.* *Sallust.* Ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat.

VĀSTŬLŬS, a, um, adj. dimin. from vastus. *Apul.*

VĀSTŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *waste, desert, desolate, without men and other creatures,* ἔρημος. *Liv.* Ager vastus et desertus. *Cic.* Genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum, *h. e. destitute of inhabitants.* *Virg.* Hæc ego vasta dabo, *h. e.* vastabo. *Enn.* ap. *Serv.* virgines, *h. e.* desolatæ. Also, *Tacit.* Dies per silentium vastus, *desolate* as it were, from the stillness. —— ¶ Hence, *waste,* figur. *h. e. without order, without form, unshaped, rude, uncouth, coarse, awkward, clumsy.* *Cic.* Sunt ita vultu motuque corporis ita vasti, ut, &c. *Id.* Litera vastior, *h. e. harsher, rougher.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* oratio, *sc.* on account of the great frequency of vowels, *uncouth, rude, grating, unpleasant.* *Liv.* Omnia vasta, *h. e.* incondita. —— ¶ Also, *hideous, frightful, terrible to behold or to hear, fearfully great, very great, huge, enormous, immense, vast.* *Cæs.* mare. *Id.*

Vastissimus Oceanus. *Ovid.* crater. *Cic.* Figura vastior. *Virg.* Vastus clamor. *Ovid.* iter. *Sallust.* animus, *h. e. insatiable.* *Colum.* scientia, *h. e.* ingens. *Pers.* Vasta trabes, *h. e.* ingens navis. *Gell.* Clades vastissima pugnæ Cannensis.

VĀSUM, and VĀSŬS. See *Vas, vasis.*

VĀTES (from the old Greek ἥτης, for φήτης, φάτης, speaking), is, m. and f. *a diviner, soothsayer, prophet, or prophetess,* μάντις, προφήτης. *Nep.* Cecinit ut vates. *Plaut.* Bonus vates poteras esse: nam quæ sunt futura dicis. *Cic.* Hac vate suadente, *h. e.* Sibylla. *Virg.* Amphrysia, *h. e. Sibylla.* *Ovid.* Vera fuit vates, *h. e. Cassandra.* —— ¶ Hence, as poets are also inspired, *a poet, bard, poetess.* *Colum.* Vates maxime venerandus, *h. e.* Virgilius. *Ovid.* Mæonius, *h. e. Homer.* *Id.* Lesbia, *the Lesbian poetess,* h. e. *Sappho.* *Id.* Æneidos, *h. e. Virgil.* *Id.* cothurnatus, *a tragic poet.* —— ¶ Also, *any one who is of rare excellence in his art, an oracle.* *Plin.* Herophilus medicinæ vates. *Val. Max.* Q. Scævola legum certissimus vates, *an interpreter of the highest authority.*

VATIA, æ, m. and f. same as *Vatius.*

VĀTICĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Vatican.* *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* mons, *a mountain at Rome, west of the Tiber, where much earthen ware was made.* *Cic.* Montes Vaticanos. So also, *Id.* ager, *belonging thereto.* *Martial.* vinum. *Tacit.* vallis, *between* mons Vaticanus *and* Janiculus. *Plin.* Vaticanum, *h. e.* mons et ager Vaticanus. —— ¶ Also, *a god.* *Varr.* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ The second syllable is *long* in *Juvenal* and *Martial.*, but *short* in *Horat.*

VĀTICINĀTIŌ (vaticinor), ōnis, f. *a foretelling, prophesying, divination, prophecy, prediction,* μαντεία. *Cic.*

VĀTICINĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a prophet, diviner, soothsayer,* χρησμῳδός. *Ovid.*

VĀTICINIUM (vates), ii, n. *a prophecy, prediction,* μαντεία. *Plin.*

VĀTICINŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to prophesy, foretell, divine, predict,* μαντεύομαι, προφητεύω, θεσπίζω. *Cic.* Quod somniantibus sæpe contingit, et nonnunquam vaticinantibus per furorem. *Ovid.* Fore ut figar, erat vaticinata soror. *Id.* Cui casus futuros vaticinatus erat. —— ¶ As a poet, *to sing.* *Cic* Quondam virum carminibus Græcis vaticinatum ferunt, amicitiam contrahere ea, &c. — Also, facetiously, *to sing,* for *to say, repeat.* *Plaut.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you say nothing new.* —— ¶ Also, *to rave, rant, to be mad or an enthusiast, to talk idly or foolishly.* *Cic.* Sed ego fortasse vaticinor. *Id.* Eos, qui dicerent, reipublicæ consulendum, vaticinari atque insanire dicebat.

VĀTICINŬS (vates), a, um, adj. *prophetic, soothsaying,* μαντικός. *Liv.* libri. *Ovid.* furores.

VĀTINIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Vatinian, called after or relating to Vatinius.* *Catull.* odium, proverbially for *violent, implacable.* See *Vatinius.*

VĀTINIŬS, a, um, *a Roman family name.* —— ¶ Adj. *Vatinian.* —— ¶ *Subst.* Vatinius, Vatinia. Thus, P. Vatinius, *the enemy of Cicero, who had made him so odious, that* odium Vatinianum *became proverbial.* Also, Vatinius, *a shoemaker, the maker or inventor of certain glass drinking-cups, which had four noses or beaks, and were from him called* Vatinii. *Martial.*

VATIUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *bowed outwards,* βλαισός. *Varr.* crura. Also, *bow-legged.* *Pandect.* homo.

VATRAX, ācis, and VATRICŌSŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. *h. e.* qui vitiosis est pedibus. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* (where some read *varicosus,* for *vatricosus*).

ŪBĔR (unc.), *genit.* ubĕris, adj. *rich* in something, *fertile, fruitful, plentiful, copious, abundant, pouring forth copiously, productive,* εὔφορος, εὔπορος, εὐθαλής. *Cic.* Seges spicis uberibus et crebris. *Ovid.* Arbor niveis uberrima pomis. *Tacit.* Rari imbres, uber solum. *Liv.* ager. *Horat.* fruges. *Cic.* Vidi permultis locis aquam profluentem, et eam uberem. *Horat.* Lactis uberes cantare rivos. *Ovid.* Salmo, gelidis uberrimus undis. *Cic.* Provincia triumphis uberrima. *Justin.* bellum, *in which much booty is to be got.* *Cic.* Quis uberior in dicendo Platone? *more rich or copious.* *Tacit.* Oratorum uberrimus. Also, with *genit.* *Justin.* Regio plumbi uberrima. — And absol. *Val. Flacc.* Uberrima (*neut. plur.*), *the most fruitful regions.* — Hence, *thick, full.* *Masur.* ap. *Gell.* Eques uberrimus et habitissimus. *Plaut.* Uberius nere. So, also, *Id.* onus, *h. e. thick, stout, solid, great.* —— ¶ Also, *rich, abundant, frequent.* *Cic.* Vitium (*genit. plur.*) uberrimi fructus. *Lucret.* Uberibus flent omnia guttis.

ŪBĔR (οὖθαρ), ĕris, n. *a teat, pap, dug, or udder,* or, also, *the breast* itself which gives suck, μαζός, οὖθαρ. *Lucret.* Puer ubera mammarum lactantia quærit. *Horat.* Equina ubera. *Virg.* Bina die siccant ovis ubera. *Id.* Vitula binos alit ubere fœtus. *Plin.* Equa partum ad ubera non admittit. *Virg.* Hyrcanæque admorunt ubera tigres, *suckled you, gave you suck.* So, *Ovid.* dare, *and* præbere. *Id.* Ubera ducere, *to suck.* *Plin.* haurire. *Lucan.* trahere. *Ovid.* Raptus ab ubere, *weaned.* — Hence, figur. *Colum.* Ubera campi. — Also, *the grape-like mass or cluster of bees hanging from a tree when they are migrating.* *Pallad.* —— ¶ Also (in which sense it seems to be the *neut.* of uber, adj.), *fatness, fulness, richness, fertility, fruitfulness,* εὐθηνία. *Virg.* Divitis uber agri. *Colum.* Ut ubere suo gravatam vitem levet. — Also, *the land* itself. *Virg. Ge.* 2, 234 and 275.

ŪBĔRIŬS (uber), adv. (*superl.* Uberrime), *more plentifully or copiously, more fruitfully or productively,* πιοτέρως. *Plaut.* Mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime. *Ovid.* Uberius nulli provenit ista seges. —— ¶ Generally, *more richly, more fully, more at large, more expressly.* *Cic.* Hæc uberius disputantur et fusius. *Plin. Ep.* Dicere latius et uberius, quam epistolarum angustiæ sinunt. *Cic.* Magnus locus a tota Peripateticorum familia tractatus uberrime.

ŪBĔRŌ (uber), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. Trans. *to make fruitful, fertilize,* πιαίνω. *Plin. Paneg.* omnes terras. *Pallad.* Arbores uberantur. — Also, *to make rich or productive* in something. *Pallad.* Surculi gemmis pluribus uberati, *abounding, richly stocked.* —— ¶ Intrans. *to be fruitful or productive.* *Colum.*

ŪBĔRRĬMĒ. See *Uberius.*

ŪBĔRTĀS (uber), ātis, f. *fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, richness in bringing forth, abundance,* εὐφορία. *Cic.* agrorum. *Tacit.* fluminum, *richness in fishes, golden sands,* &c. — Figur. *Cic.* virtutis. Especially in speech. *Cic.* in dicendo, *richness, copiousness, fulness.* *Quintil.* ingenii. —— ¶ Also, *plenteousness, copiousness, abundance, plenty, fulness, number, store.* *Cic.* frugum. *Sueton.* vini. *Plin.* lactis. *Justin.* piscium. *Cic.* Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, consequitur vilitas in vendendis. — Figur. *Quintil.* verborum. *Cic.* improborum.

ŪBĔRTIM (Id.), adv. *abundantly, copiously, plentifully,* ἀφθόνως. *Catull.* lacrimulas fundere. *Petron.* Lacrimis ubertim manantibus. *Ammian.* Nubes incrementa ubertim suggerere Nilo creduntur.

ŪBERTŌ (ubertus), as, a. 1. *to fertilize.* *Eumen.*

ŪBĔRTŬS (uber), a, um, adj. *rich, copious.* *Gell.* genus dicendi.

ŬBI (perhaps from ὅπου), adv. *where, in what or which place,* ποῦ, ὅπου, οὗ, ἔνθα; either in a question or not. *Cic.* Ubi sunt, qui negant? *Terent.* Ubi inveniam Pamphilum? *Cæs.* Ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi Cæsar constituisset. *Id.* Is locus, ubi constitissent. *Cic.* Ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis. *Id.* In ore portus, ubi sinus inflectitur. Also, with the genitives, *loci, terrarum, gentium,* with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *where in the world, in what land you were.* *Plaut.* Ubi illum quæram gentium? *where in the world? where on earth?* *Plin.* Ut inanis mens quærat; ubi sit loci. *Plaut.* Ubi loci fortunæ tuæ sint, facile intelligis, *h. e.* quo statu. Also, doubled, Ubiubi, *wheresoever, wherever.* *Cic.* Ubiubi sit ubi sit animus certe quidem in te est. *Plaut.* Perii, nisi Libanum invenio, ubiubi est gentium. *Terent.* Ubiubi est, *wherever he is, be he where he may.* Also, Ubiubi, *for* alicubi; thus, *Liv.* Ne ubiubi regum desiderium esset. *Nam* is also affixed, with some emphasis; as, *Cic.* Ubinam gentium sumus? *where on earth are we?* *Id.* Non video, ubinam mens possit insistere. — *Ubi,* however, is not confined to place, but is used also in connection with persons and things, consequently for *in quo, in qua, in quibus, apud quam,* &c. *Terent.* Hujusmodi res (*acc. plur.*) semper comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices. *Plaut.* Capiunt navem illam, ubi vectus fui, *in which, on board which.* *Cic.* Ex senatusconsultis, ubi si verba sequeremur, &c. *Id.* Neque præter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus obtineremus, *h. e.* apud quem. —— ¶ Also, *whither.* *Tacit.* Responde, ubi cadaver abjeceris. —— ¶ Also, *when, as soon as.* *Cæs.* Ubi certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt. *Liv.* Hæc ubi dicta dedit, avolat. *Terent.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Cic.* Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet. *Id.* Ubi galli cantum audivit, avum suum revixisse putat. —— ¶ *For* ubiubi. *Cic.* Nunc ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, *wherever your mind may be, be your mind where it may* (so, *Ed. Ern.* Other *Edd.* have *ubiubi*).

ŬBĪCUMQUĔ, or -CUNQUĔ (ubi & cumque), adv. *wheresoever, in what place soever,* ὅπου, ποτέ. *Cic.* Ubicumque erimus. Also, *Id.* Ubicumque erit gentium, a nobis diligetur, *wheresoever in the world, in whatever part of the world.* *Id.* terrarum. —— ¶ Also, *every where, be it where it may.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ The *antepenult* is both *lengthened* and *shortened* by *Ovid.*

ŪBĪDIŬS, adv. same as *Uberius.* *Symmach.*

UBII, ōrum, m. *a people on the Rhine, where Cologne now is.* *Cæs.* — Hence, Ubius, a, um, adj. *Ubian.* *Tacit.*

ŬBĪLIBĔT (ubi & libet), adv. *any where, in any place,* ὁπουπερ ἄν. *Senec.*

ŬBĪNAM, adv. See *Ubi.*

ŬBĪQUĀQUĔ, or ŬBI QUĀQUĔ (*sc.* parte), *wherever.* *Apul.* Also, *Plaut.* where, however, it may be, *whenever.*

ŬBĪQUĔ, adv. *wheresoever, in any place soever, every where, in every place,* πανταχοῦ. *Cæs.* Et quod ubique habeat frumenti ostendit. *Cic.* Verres quod ubique erit pulcherrimum, auferet? *Id.* Agri omnes, qui ubique sunt. *Id.* Volunt, omnes eodem tempore ortos, qui ubique sint nati, eadem conditione nasci. Also, *Apul.* Ubique gentium, *every where in the world.* Also, *Id.* Itineris ubique, *every where in, throughout.* — Also, *for* ubicumque, *wheresoever.* *Pandect.* Lapidicinæ, ubique essent, exceptæ erant. —— ¶ *For* et ubi. *Liv.* Quando, ubique faxit.

UBIUBI. See *Ubi.*

ŬBĪVĪS (ubi & vis), adv. *where you will, any where, in any place,* ὁπουοῦν, πανταχοῦ. *Cic.* Nemo est, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit. — With *gentium.* *Terent.* Quanto fuerat præstabilius, ubivis gentium agere ætatem! *any where in the world.* —— ¶ Also, *in any thing.* *Terent.* Ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier.

ŪCĂLĔGŌN, ontis, m. *the name of a Trojan.* *Virg.* Ardet Ucalegon, *h. e. his house.*

ŬDŌ (οὐδών), ōnis, m. *a kind of goatskin shoe.* *Martial.* — Also, *Odo.* *Pandect.* Odones.

ŪDŌ (udus), as, a. 1. *to moisten, make humid,* ὑγραίνω. *Macrob.*

ŪDŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *moisture, humidity,* ὑγρασία. *Varr.*

ŪDŬS (contracted from uvidus), a, um, adj. *moist, wet, humid, soaked,* ὑγρός. *Senec.* Nubes attritas edere ignem, cum sint humidæ, imo udæ. *Ovid.* Tiberinides udæ. *Id.* paludes. *Id.* vina, *at other times fluid.* *Plin.* linteolum.

Senec. stamen, *h. e.* saliva tinctum. *Virg.* palatum. *Id.* Udæ vocis iter, *h. e.* iter udum vocis. *Ovid.* oculi, *moist, tearful. Horat.* Uda mobilibus pomaria rivis, *h. e.* irrigua. *Martial.* aleator, *fuddled. Id.* gaudium, *h. e.* fletu mixtum. *Rutil.* Hyades, *rainy.* — Absol. *Plin.* Udo colores illinere, *to paint in fresco.* —— ¶ Also, *soft, tender, pliant. Horat.* apium.

VĔ (vel), a conjunction always affixed to some word, *or, h. Cic.* Duabus, tribusve horis, *two or three. Cels.* Pejus vulnus est, ex quo aliquid excisum est, ex quove, &c. *or from which. Propert.* Quo in antro — quove — quamve. *Cic.* De actis, deve dictatura, deve coloniis. *Propert.* Nec nomen Homeri — et vada coisse — regnave Remi aut animos Carthaginis. — Also doubled, for *vel — vel*; as, *Ovid.* Pluseve minusve, *more or less. Id.* Quod fuimusve, sumusve, *we either have been or are.* — Also, *for* an, *or,* when *utrum* or the like has preceded. *Nepos, Iphic.* 3. Utrum pluris patrem matremve faceret (but other *Edd.* as *Ed. Bremi,* read *ne*). *Horat. Sat.* 1, 2, 63. Quid interest, in matrona peccesve togata (but others, as *Edd. Bentl.* and *Doer.* read *ne*). *Cic.* Albus aterve fueris, ignorans, *whether you were black or white.* —— ¶ Also, *and,* especially after *ne*; hence, *neve* stands for *neque. Cic.* Te rogo, ne demittas animum, neve te obrui sinas, *nor suffer yourself to be overwhelmed. Cæs.* Uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *nor communicate,* &c. *Id.* Ne quid eis noceretur, neve quis cogeretur, &c. *and that no one, nor that any one.*

VĒ, inseparable prep. denoting the opposite of a thing, as in *vesanus, vecors*; but also heightening the simple word, as in *vegrandis.*

VĔĂ, æ, f. See *Veha.*

VĒCORDĬA (vecors), æ, f. *want of reason, madness, frenzy, insanity,* παραφροσύνη. *Sallust.* Formidine, quasi vecordia, exagitari. *Ovid.* Quæ te vecordia pulsat? To this may be referred, *Terent.* Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet, ut malis gaudeant. —— ¶ Also, *madness, fury. Sallust.* and *Tacit.* —— ¶ Also, *folly, senselessness, dotage, fatuity. Sallust.* Hostes Mario vecordiam objectare. *Tacit.* Uxor accusata, injecisse carminibus et veneficiis vecordiam marito (or it may belong to the first signif.).

VĒCORS (ve & cor), dis, adj. *mad, frantic, out of his wits, insane,* or, also, *simple, foolish, infatuated, stupid,* ἀγνώμων, παράφρων, ἄνους. *Cic.* Vecors repente sine suo vultu, sine colore, sine voce constitit. *Id.* Ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? *Id.* Itaque istius vecordissimi mentem cura metuque terrebant. *Liv.* Vox stolida, ac prope vecors. *Tacit.* Mulieris amore vecors. *Cic.* Quis est tam vecors, qui deos esse non sentiat? *senseless, blockish, dull, stupid. Horat.* Scribet mala carmina vecors? *the ignorant fool. Aurel. Vict.* Ipse Pannonicis parentibus vecordior, *h. e.* imperitior, stolidior.

VĔCTĀBĬLIS (vecto), e, adj. qui vectari potest, ἀγώγιμος. *Senec.*

VĔCTĀBŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a car, cart,* ὄχημα. *Gell.*

VĔCTĀCŬLUM (Id.), i, n. *a vehicle, carriage. Tertull.*

VĔCTĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *suitable for carrying or drawing. Varr.* Vectarii (equi).

VĔCTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a carrying*; but in a passive sense, *a riding* on a horse or in a carriage or chair. *Sueton.* Gracilitas repleta assidua equi vectatione, *riding on horseback. Senec.* Vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, *h. e. riding on horseback, in a carriage, or being carried in a sedan, or all three.*

VĔCTĬĀRĬUS (vectis), ii, m. *one who uses a lever, who turns a machine by a lever. Vitruv.*

VĔCTĬCŬLĀRĬUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *having to do, or occupied with the crowbar. Cato* ap. *Fest.* vita, *thievish, housebreaking.*

VĔCTĪGĂL (for vectigale, from vectigalis), ālis, n. properly *money paid for freight or carriage*; hence, generally, *what is paid to the state, tax, impost, duty, revenue,* φόρος, τέλος. *Cic.* Vectigalia pendere, *or* pensitare, *h. e. to pay taxes. Id.* Vectigal imponere agro; *or, Liv.* possessoribus agrorum. *Cic.* Vectigalia locare, *h. e. to let out the revenues. Id.* vendere, *to let out. Id.* exigere, *to collect. Id.* exercere, *to manage, be engaged with. Id.* Vectigal stipendiarium. *Id.* Levare agrum vectigali. — The revenues of the Roman state were derived from the provinces, and were called *Portorium* (h. e. *customs*); *Decumæ* (*the tenth of the produce of Roman lands, the tenth bushel*); *Scriptura* (*pasturage-money*). —— ¶ Also, *what is paid in to individuals.* — From duty or obligation, as *the revenues of an estate, rents, income,* on the part of the receiver; or, *rents,* &c. on the part of the payer. *Cic.* Vectigalia urbana rusticis anteponantur. *Id.* Ex meo tenui vectigali, *my slender income. Nep.* Ex quo (castro) quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat. *Plin.* Vectigalis sui causa, *for his own profit or gain, to get revenue.* Hence, figur. *Cic.* Parsimonia est magnum vectigal, *a great revenue.* — Also, as paid out of respect or in accordance with custom. *Cic.* prætorium, *h. e. an honorary tax paid to the governors of provinces. Id.* ædilicium, *h. e. a tax or contribution of the provinces towards the games which were to be celebrated by the ediles at Rome.* —— ¶ *Genit.* Vectigaliorum, occurs in *Sueton.*

VĔCTĪGĀLĬĀRĬUS (vectigal), ii, m. *a collector of the revenue* (*of the state*). *Jul. Firmic.*

VĔCTĪGĀLIS (veho; see *Vectigal*), e, adj. *that is paid in taxes,* &c. *to the state or an individual. Cic.* pecunia, *arising from taxes,* &c. So, also, *Justin.* Annuum tributum vectigale. —— ¶ Also, *subject to or bound to pay taxes, rent,* &c. *taxable, tributary,* ὑποτελής. *Cic.* civitas. *Id.* agri. Also, with the *dat.* of the person, to whom the tax is to be paid. *Cic.* Agros Verri vectigales fuisse. —— ¶ Also, *bringing in income or profit, a source of gain. Cic.* Equos vectigales Sergio mimo tradere. *Apul.* Ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est.

VĔCTĬŌ (veho), ōnis, f. *a carrying, riding. Cic.* Efficimus etiam domitu nostro quadrupedum vectiones.

VĔCTIS (Id.), is, m. *a wooden or iron bar for various uses*; as for moving or moving forward weights, *a lever,* μοχλός. *Cæs.* Saxa vectibus promovent. — Also, for turning a machine; a press for instance, *a handspike. Vitruv.* — Also, for driving something firm, *a pounder, rammer. Vitruv.* — Also, for forcing or breaking down any thing, *a bar, crow or betty. Cic.* Demoliri signum, ac vectibus labefactare conantur. — Also, to keep a door fast, *a bolt or bar. Virg.* Centum ærei claudunt vectes. — Also, *a bar* used by porters in carrying weights. *Claudian.*

VĔCTĪTŌ (frequentat. from vecto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. is recognized by *Gell.* — Hence, Vectitari, *to ride. Arnob.* Curru vectitatus.

VĔCTŌ (frequentat. from veho), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to carry, bear, convey,* ὀχέω; for instance, on the shoulders, on horseback, in a wagon, on board ship, &c. *Virg.* corpora carina. *Gell.* Delphinum dorso vectavisse Arionem. *Virg.* Plaustris vectare gementibus ornos. — Hence, Vectari, *to be carried or borne, to ride, sail,* &c. *Ovid.* equis. *Liv.* carpentis per urbem. *Propert.* in curru. *Liv.* Ante signa vectabatur, *rode.* —— ¶ *Depon.* Vector, *for* vecto *Plaut.* Se eapse (navi) merces vectatum undique.

VĔCTŌ, or **VĔTTŌ,** ōnis, m. *plur.* Vectōnes, *or* Vettōnes, *a people of Lusitania in Spain. Lucan.* (*Strabo* has both Οὐέττωνες and Οὐέττονες.) —— ¶ Hence, Vettonius, a, um, adj. *Vettonian; Vettonia, the district of this people. Prudent.* (who shortens the *o*). — Also, Vettonicus, a, um, adj. *Vettonian;* hence, Vettonica *or* Betonica, æ, *f. betony. Plin.*

VĔCTŌR (veho), ōris, m. *he that carries or bears, a bearer, carrier. Senec.* Debet semper plus esse virium in vectore, quam in onere. *Ovid.* Sileni vector asellus. *Senec.* Atlas vector Olympi. Hence, *Val. Flacc.* Aureus vector, *h. e.* aries. Also, *Apul.* Amnica stipe vectori data, *to the ferryman Charon.* —— ¶ Also, *one who is carried.* — Hence, *a passenger* on board a ship, ἐπιβάτης. *Cic.* Et summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent. *Ovid.* Idem navigium, navita, vector ero. — Also, *a rider on horseback; a horseman,* ἱππεύς. *Ovid.* and *Propert.*

VĔCTŌRĬUS (vector), a, um, adj. *for carrying or transportation. Cæs.* navigium, *a transport.*

VĔCTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *that carries, carrying. Paulin. Nolan.* Navis vectrix draconis.

VĔCTŪRA (veho), æ, f. *the act of carrying, carrying* on wagons or in ships, *carriage, transportation,* ἀγωγή, φορά. *Varr.* Alii (equi) sunt idonei ad vecturam, *for carriage or draught*; or also *for riding. Cic.* Misimus, qui pro vecturâ solveret. *Cæs.* Vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit. *Cic.* Periculum vecturæ, *the risk of transportation by sea. Gell.* Protagoram aiunt vecturas onerum corpore suo factitavisse, *served as a porter.* —— ¶ Also, *the pay for carrying, carriage, freight. Plaut.*

VĔCTŪRĀRĬUS (vectura), a, um, adj. *relating to carrying. Cod. Theod.* boves, *drawing oxen, draught oxen. Id.* Vecturarii, *drivers, coachmen.*

VĔCTUS, a, um, particip. from veho.

VĔDĬUS, i, m. *h. e.* Pluto. *Mart. Capell.*

VĔGĔŌ (seems to have a common origin with vigeo), es, n. and a. 2. Intrans. *to be lively, to be active. Varr.* ap. *Non.* —— ¶ Trans. *to excite, stir up, move, set in motion. Enn.* ap. *Non.* æquora ingentibu' ventis. *Lucret.* Quæ (causa) vegeat motum signis.

VĔGĔTĀBĬLIS (vegeto), e, adj. *animating, quickening, enlivening. Mart. Cap.* flabra Favonii. —— ¶ Also, *that lives or vegetates, growing, vegetable. Ammian.* radix.

VĔGĔTĀMEN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *power of animating and invigorating, enlivenment. Prudent.*

VĔGĔTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an animating, animating or enlivening motion. Apul.*

VĔGĔTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a quickener. Auson.*

VEGETIUS, ii, m. Flavius Renatus Vegetius, *an author, who wrote de re Militari, after the middle of the fourth century.* —— ¶ Another *Vegetius* wrote *de re Veterinaria.*

VĔGĔTŌ (vegetus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to give life to, make grow, enliven, animate, quicken, invigorate, strengthen,* αὐξάνω. *Gell.* Memoriæ vegetandæ gratia. *Apul.* Inanima Lunæ lumine vegetari. *Auson.* Vegetatus infans. *Apul.* Spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat. *Auson.* Gaudia non illum vegetent, *h. e.* non recreent.

VĔGĔTUS (vegeo), a, um, adj. *quick, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, sprightly, sound,* εὔζωος, εὔρωστος, εὐκίνητος. Of the body. *Cic.* Tu, quoniam quartana cares, et non modo morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, te vegetum nobis in Græcia siste. *Liv.* Fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant. *Sueton.* Nigris vegetisque oculis, *lively eyes. Colum.* Torva facies tauro, vegetior aspectus. *Plin.* Intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, *liveliest, busiest.* —— ¶ Of the mind. *Cic.* mens. *Liv.* Vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat. —— ¶ Of colors. *Plin.* Color conchyliorum vegetissimus. —— ¶ Vegetus gustus, *a piquant taste or flavor. Auson.* —— ¶ Vegeta libertas, *free, unrestrained, and therefore in its full vigor. Senec.*

VĒGRANDIS (ve & grandis), e, adj. *ill-grown, small, diminutive, little, spare, thin, slender,* δυσαύξητος. *Varr.* (Oves) fiunt vegrandes et imbecillæ. *Ovid.* Vegrandia farra. —— ¶ Also, *very great. Cic.* macies (though this perhaps may come under the former head).

VĔHĂ, or **VĔĂ** (veho), æ, *f.* said by rustics, for *via. Varr. R. R.* 1, 2, 14.

VĔHĀTĬŌ (from vehare, which would

seem to have been in use for vehere), ōnis, f. *a carrying*. *Cod. Theod.*

VĔHĔLA (veho), æ, f. *a vehicle, carriage*. *Capitolin.* in *Maximin.* 13. (Others read *vehiculis*.)

VĔHĔMENS (probably from ve & mens), tis, adj. *vehement, impetuous, intense, violent, hot, ardent, fierce, severe; great, strong, forcible, very efficacious*, δεινός, σφοδρός. *Terent.* Vehemens in utramque partem es minis, aut largitate nimia, aut parsimonia. *Cic.* Galba in meditando vehemens atque incensus. *Id.* Nimium es vehemens feroxque natura. *Id.* Vehemens in alios. *Horat.* lupus. *Phædr.* canis, *angry, furious, incensed*. *Cic.* senatusconsultum, *in strong terms, sharp, severe*. *Cato.* Brassica vehementissima, *very powerful or efficacious*. *Scribon. Larg.* Medicamentum vehementius. *Lucret.* imber, *heavy, violent*. *Auct. B. Hisp.* ventus, *high, strong, boisterous*. *Hirt.* fuga. *Liv.* Pilum haud paulo, quam hasta, vehementius telum. *Colum.* Vitis vehementioribus statùminibus impedanda est, *h. e.* validioribus. *Plin.* Vehementior capitis dolor. *Id.* Vehementior frigorum, aut calorum somnus vis, *more intense*. *Id.* Vehementior somnus lethargicos premit. *Colum.* Vehemens vitis, *luxuriant, exuberant*. *Terent.* Ne hæc quidem satis vehemens causa ad objurgandum, *a motive sufficiently strong, powerful or forcible*. *Id.* maledictum, *heavy*. —— ¶ The first two syllables *vehe* are also contracted by the poets into a single *long* syllable.

VĔHĔMENTĔR (vehemens), adv. *vehemently, impetuously, ardently, mightily, eagerly, strongly, forcibly, strenuously, very much, exceedingly, extremely*, ἄγαν, σφόδρα, δεινῶς. *Cic.* Vehementer me agere fateor. *Cæs.* Vehementius perturbare mentes hominum. *Id.* Vehementius incitare equos. *Id.* Instare de induciis, vehementissimeque contendere. *Hirt.* Vehementissime prœliari. *Cic.* Vehementissime se exercere in aliqua re. *Id.* Hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo. *Cal.* ad *Cic.* Hæc res vehementer ad me pertinet. *Cic.* Vehementissime displicet. — Also, *sharply, severely, harshly*. *Cæs.* Vehementer incusare aliquem. *Cic.* Vehementius minari alicui. *Id.* Quintum puerum accepi vehementer.

VĔHĔMENTESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become vehement or strong*. *Cal. Aurel.*

VĔHĔMENTIA (Id.), æ, f. *vehemence, strength, force*, σφοδρότης, δεινότης. *Plin.* odoris. *Id.* saporis. *Id.* vini, *strength*. *Id.* linteorum strigiliumque, *h. e.* vehemens usus. *Id.* venarum, *h. e. a strong and rapid pulsation*. — Of persons. *Gell.* Vehementia Gracchi, *h. e. vehemence in speaking*.

VĔHENS, tis. See *Veho*.

VĔHES, and VĔHIS (veho), is, f. *a wagon-load or cart-load* of any thing, *the wagon and its load*. *Colum.* stercoris. *Plin.* Amplitudinem cavis eam fecisse proditur, ut vehem fœni large onustam transmitteret, *a load of hay*. *Id.* fimi. *Id.* Lapis, magnitudine vehis, *h. e. big enough to load a wagon*. *Cod. Theod.* Nongentarum vehum sarcina. — Vehes materiæ, *a load, h. e.* quantum una opera ab uno dolari potest. *Colum.*

VĔHICŬLĀRIS (vehiculum), e, adj. *pertaining to carriages or conveyance*. *Pandect.* cursus, *h. e. the post*.

VĔHICŬLĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to carriages*. *Capitolin.* fabricator, *h. e. a maker thereof*. *Id.* cursus, *h. e. the post*.

VĔHICŬLUM (veho), i, n. *whatever carries, any carriage, vehicle*, ὄχημα. —— ¶ By water, *a vessel, ship*. *Cic.* Argonautarum. —— ¶ By land, *a carriage, wagon, cart, car, chariot*, ἅρμα, ὄχημα. *Cic.* Vehicula thensarum. *Tacit.* Vehiculum, quo purgamenta hortorum eripiuntur. *Sueton.* meritoria. *Cic.* triumphalia. *Liv.* Juncto vehiculo vehi, *h. e.* a jumentis tracto. *Plin. Paneg.* Nullus in exigendis vehiculis tumultus, *sc.* with which the provinces were bound to furnish the emperor, when departing on an expedition.

VĔHIS. See *Vehes*.

VĔHŌ (unc.), is, xi, ctum, a. 3. *to carry, convey, bear*, on the shoulders, in a vehicle, on a horse, by water, &c. βαστάζω, ὀχέω. —— ¶ On the shoulders; of men. *Plaut.* Habeo homines clitellarios: quidquid imponas, vehunt. *Horat.* Reticulum panis onusto humero vehere. *Senec.* Siculi juvenes vexerunt parentes suos. — So, also, of beasts, on the back. *Cic.* Ille taurus, qui vexit Europam. *Horat.* (Equus) dominum vehet. Sometimes, also, *to draw*. *Curt.* Currum albentes vehebant equi. *Liv.* Triumphantem (Camillum) albi vexere equi. — Also, without *accus.* *Veget.* Equus commodius vehit, *sc.* his rider. —— ¶ By water, in which case we say, *Aqua vehit, navis vehit, nauta vehit*. Thus, *Terent.* Nauta qui illas vexerat. *Virg.* Quos vehit unda. *Val. Flacc.* Aura vehit, *h. e. a fair wind bears the ship on*. —— ¶ In a vehicle. *Tibull.* Rusticus vehit uxorem plaustro domum. —— ¶ Of other things. *Ovid.* Formica vehit ore cibum. *Id.* Dum cœlum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas. *Horat.* Quod fugiens hora vexit, *has carried away*. —— ¶ *Pass.* Vehi, *to be carried, brought, borne, conveyed*, or *to ride, sail*, &c. with *curru, equis, equo, navi*, &c. expressed or understood. *Cic.* Curru vehi, *to ride*. *Id.* Vehebatur in essedo. *Ovid.* Vectus es in niveis equis, *h. e. in a triumphal car drawn by white horses*. *Cic.* in navi, *to sail*. *Ovid.* Rate parva vectus. *Propert.* ab rate. *Virg.* per æquora. *Cic.* per urbem, *sc.* curru. *Liv.* Vehi post se (*sc.* equo), *to ride*. *Cic.* in equo. *Nepos.* Equo concitato ad hostem vehitur. *Ovid.* Nympha vehitur pisce. Also, of a person flying. *Tibull.* Volucri vehar penna. And of bees. *Virg.* Trans æthera vectæ. — Also is Vehi, *to go, proceed, advance*. *Cic.* Ut animal sex motibus veheretur, ante, et pone, &c. — Also, with *accus. to go over, traverse, navigate*. *Virg.* Troes miseri maria omnia vecti. — Particip. *Vehens* is also used in the sense of *riding*, &c. *Cic.* Quadrigis vehens. *Gell.* Proconsul in equo vehens.

VĒIENS, } VEIENTĀNUS, &c. } See *Veii*.

VĒII [dissyl.], ōrum, m. *a city of Etruria, not far from Rome, of which there is now no trace*. *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Vēiens, tis, adj. *belonging to Veii, Veian*. *Cic.* ager. *Liv.* bellum. *Id.* Veientes, *the Veians*. Also, *Cic.* Veiens (homo, civis). — Also, Veiens, *the Veientian district*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, Veientānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Veii, or the Veientes, Veian or Veientian*. *Martial.* uva. *Id.* and *Horat.* Veientanum, *sc.* vinum. —— ¶ Also, Veientīnus, a, um, adj. same as *Veientanus*. *Cic.* Veientina, *sc.* tribus. —— ¶ Also, Vēĭus [trisyl.], a, um, adj. *Veian*. *Propert.* dux, *h. e. Tolumnius*.

VĒJŎVIS, is, m. *a Roman deity*, perhaps *the young or small Jupiter, or Jupiter as a child*. *Ovid.* — *Gell.* 5, 12, explains it differently.

VĒIUS, a, um. See *Veii*.

VĔL (unc.), conj. *or*, ἤ, ἤτοι, serving to disjoin. *Cels.* Ovum molle vel sorbile. — Also, doubled, Vel — vel, *either — or*. *Cæs.* Se vel persuasuros, vel coacturos. Also, Aut — vel, *Martial.*; *or*, Vel — aut, *Cic.*; *for* vel — vel. — Vel, *for* an, *or*. *Cic.* Hominem in custodiam tradidit: sed in publicam, vel in pistrinum, non satis ex litteris ejus intelligere potuimus, *but whether into the public jail, or into*, &c. *Quintil.* Quærendum, justum ne sit, sacrilegium appellari, vel furtum, vel amentiam. —— ¶ Also, with a copulative force, when it may be rendered *and*. *Virg.* Silvius Æneas, pariter pietate vel armis egregius. *Id.* Terris agitare vel undis Trojanos potuisti. — Hence, doubled, or repeated several times, *both — and, alike — and, partly — partly*. *Cic.* Cur non adsum vel spectator laudum tuarum, vel particeps, vel minister consiliorum? —— ¶ Also, *also, even also, even; even, if it must be so*. *Cic.* Per me vel stertas licet. *Id.* Quamquam tum quidem vel aliæ quæpiam rationes nobis curas dabant. *Id.* Vel illo ipso judice. *Sueton.* Vel pluribus, et per ambitum verborum rem enuntiandam. —— ¶ Also, *for example, for instance, not to mention others*. *Plaut.* Vel quasi egomet, *as I for example*. *Cic.* Suaves tuas accipio litteras: vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentes! *Terent.* Quam paucos reperias fideles evenire amatores! Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat, &c. —— ¶ With the *superl.* for *quam, longe, præcipue, cum primis*, &c. consequently increasing its force. *Cic.* Fructum vel maximum cepi, *exceedingly great, extremely great, the greatest*. *Liv.* Vel maxima apud regem auctoritas. *Cic.* Senator vel tenuissimus. *Id.* Ubi vel maxime, *h. e. very greatly indeed*. And often, Vel maxime, *for* quam maxime

VĒLA, æ, f. with the Gauls, *the plant* called by the Greeks *erysimon*. *Plin.*

VĒLĀBRENSIS, e, adj. *to be found in the street* Velabrum, *belonging thereto*. *Martial.* Et Velabrensi massa recocta foco, *h. e.* caseus. *Id.* Non quemcumque focum, nec fumum caseus omnem, sed Velabrensem qui bibit, ille sapit.

VĒLĀBRUM, i, n. *a street or flat place at Rome, where olive-dealers, cheesemongers*, &c. *had their stand*. *Horat.*

VĒLĀMEN (velo), inis, n. *a veil, covering, band, vestment, garment*, κάλυμμα, ἐκδυσμα. *Virg.* Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho. *Ovid.* Velamina deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia. *Tacit.* Velamina (ferarum), *skins*. *Senec.* Neque tectum ei deerit, neque velamen, *neither a house nor clothes*. *Juvenal.* Clari velamen honoris, *h. e.* vestis insigne magistratus.

VĒLĀMENTUM (Id.), i, n. *a covering, garment*, same as *Velamen*. *Cels.* — Figur. *Senec.* Quærentes libidinibus suis aliquod velamentum, *a covering, cloak, disguise*. — Especially are *Velamenta* numbered among the badges borne by suppliants for peace or mercy, and seem to have been *all those things that they carried in their hands*, such as *the rod of peace* (caduceus), *the olive-branch, the woollen fillets about the same*, &c. ἡ ἱκετήρια. *Ovid.* and *Liv.*

VĒLĀRIS (velum), e, adj. *pertaining or belonging to sails or curtains*. *Plin.*

VĒLĀRIUM (Id.), ii, n. *a great cloth stretched over the theatre or amphitheatre, to keep off the sun's rays; screen, awning*. *Juvenal.*

VĒLĀTŌ (velatus), adv. *as through a veil, obscurely*; or, *in secret, in obscurity*. *Tertull.*

VĒLĒDA, æ, f. *a German virgin, who was regarded as divine*. *Tacit.*

VĔLES (unc.; perhaps from volo, are, to fly, or from velum, vexillum), ĭtis, m. *a raw, light-armed soldier, skirmisher*. In battle, the *Velites* were not drawn up in rank and file, but commonly skirmished in front of the main body, attacking the enemy here and there, and when hard pressed, retiring into the vacant spaces of the legion. *Ovid.* Hasta velitis. *Titin.* ap. *Non.* Veles equis recepit se. *Liv.* Vias patentes velitibus complevit. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, *h. e.* as it were, *a skirmishing banterer, a taunter, teaser*. (In this example, *velitem* appears to be used *adjectively*; it may, perhaps, be properly an *adjective*, having *miles* understood.)

VĔLIA, æ, f. *a town of Lucania*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* —— ¶ Also, *a hill in Rome*. *Varr.* —— ¶ There was also *a town Velia in Spain*; and perhaps *in Latium and the Sabine territory*. *Plin.*

VĔLIENSIS, e, adj. *in or of the town Velia, Velian*. *Cic.* sacerdotes. *Id.* Velienses, *the Velians*.

VĒLIFER (velum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or carrying sails*, ἱστιοφόρος. *Ovid.* carina. *Val. Flacc.* malum. *Senec.* venti.

VĒLIFICĀTIŌ (velifico), ōnis, f. *a sailing, making sail*, πέτασις ἱστίου. *Cic.* Id mutata velificatione assequi, *by shifting your sails, by altering your course*.

VĒLIFICIUM (vela & facio; or velifico), ii, n. *a sailing with sails*. *Hygin.*

VĒLIFICŌ (vela & facio), as, āvi, ātum,

n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to sail, set sail, make sail, navigate*, ἱστιοδρομέω. *Propert.* per aquas. *Plin.* erectis capitibus. —— ¶ TRANS. *to sail through*: hence, Velificatus, a, um, *sailed through*, διαπλεόμενος. *Juvenal.* Velificatus Athos.

VĒLĬFĬCŎR (Id.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to sail. Propert.* Una ratis fati nostros portabit amores ad infernos velificata lacus. —— ¶ Figur. *to favor; to make make court to, court. Cic.* suo honori, *h. e. to further, advance, promote. Cal.* ad *Cic.* Ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris.

VĒLĬFĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made with sails, sailing*, ἱστιοδρομῶν. *Plin.* cursus navigii.

VĔLĪNŬS, a, um, adj. *in or of Velia, Velian, Veline. Virg.* portus. —— ¶ *Cic.* Lacus Velinus; *or, Virg.* Velinus (absol.), *a lake in the Sabine district.* Hence, *Cic.* Velina tribus; *or, Horat.* Velina (absol.), *a tribe in this region.*

VĔLĪTĀRĬS (veles), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the* velites. *Liv.* hasta.

VĔLĪTĀTĬŌ (velitor), ōnis, f. *a skirmishing, skirmish*, ἀκροβολισμός, ἀψιμαχία. Figur. in words. *Plaut.*

VĔLĪTĔRNĪNŬS, a, um, adj. same as *Veliternus. Plin.*

VĔLĪTĔRNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Velitræ. Liv.* hostis. *Id.* coloni. *Id.* ager. *Id.* Veliterni, *the inhabitants of Velitræ.*

VĔLĬTĒS, um, m. See *Veles.*

VĔLĬTŎR (veles), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to begin the fight by skirmishing like the* velites, *to skirmish. Apul.* Equus postremis velitatur calcibus. *Id.* Lapidibus crebris in eum velitantur. *Id.* Primis Veneris prœliis velitatus Cupido. *Cic.* Hæc est iniqua certatio, non illa, qua tu contra Alphenum velitabaris. — Hence, figur. *to skirmish*, with words, for instance; *to wrangle, scold*, &c. *Plaut.* Nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos. *Gell.* Neque in maledictis adversus improbos velitandum. —— ¶ Also, *to skirmish, preface or make trial beforehand, essay. Apul.* Saga primis disciplinæ suæ velitatur. —— ¶ Velitare periculum alicui, *to threaten, intend. Apul.*

VĔLĬTRÆ, ārum, f. *a Volscian town in Latium. Liv.*

VĒLĬVŎLANS (velum & volo, as), tis, particip. or adj. same as *Velivolus. Cic. a poeta.*

VĒLĬVŎLŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *winged with sails, flying as it were with sails*, poetically for *furnished with sails, full of sails, sailed over*, &c. As an epithet of vessels, ἱστιοδρομῶν. *Ovid.* Et freta velivolas non habitura rates. — Of the sea. *Virg.* Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes.

VĔLLA, æ, f. said by countrymen for *Villa*, according to *Varr. R. R.* 1, 2.

VĔLLĀTŪRA (for vehelatura, from vehela), æ, f. *a carrying, carting, carriage. Varr.* Vellaturam facere, *h. e.* quæstus causa vecturam facere.

VĔLLĒĬĀNŬS [quadrisyl.], a, um, adj. *Velleian, proceeding from or named after a Velleius. Pandect.*

VĔLLĒĬŬS [trisyl.] PATERCULUS, *a Roman historian under Tiberius.*

VĔLLĔRĔŬS (vellus), a, um, adj. *of skin or wool. Ascon.* crumenæ.

VĔLLĬCĀTĬM (vellico), adv. *by snatches, piecemeal, unconnectedly, here a little and there a little*, μερικῶς. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Ne vellicatim ac saltuatim scribendo lectorum animos impediremus.

VĔLLĬCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a twitching, pinching, nipping, taunting, carping*, τιλμός. *Senec.*

VĔLLĬCŌ (frequentat. from vello), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to twitch, pinch, nip, peck* (of birds), *vellicate*, παρατίλλω. *Quintil.* Puer ex pædagogo se vellicari respondit. *Plaut.* Cornix volturios vellicat. *Nemesian.* Cui deus arridens horrentes pectore setas vellicat. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to twitch, pinch, nip, peck, to carp or rail at, taunt, backbite. Cic.* In conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant. *Horat.* Vellicat absentem Demetrius. — Also, *to sting, wound*; for instance, with jealousy. *Propert.* —— ¶ Of bees, *to suck, sting or puncture. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to prick on, stimulate. Senec.* Vellicandus est animus.

VĔLLĬGĔR (vellus & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *fleece-bearing.* Hence, absol. Velliger, *the Ram, the sign Aries. Germanic.*

VĔLLŌ (τίλλω), is, velli and vulsi (volsi), vulsum (volsum), a. 3. *to pluck, pull out, pick*, τίλλω, ἀποτίλλω, μαδίζω. *Varr.* lanam ex ovibus. *Plin.* Durat quibusdam in locis vellendi (oves) mos. *Propert.* albos a stirpe capillos. *Martial.* comam. *Plin.* anseres. *Horat.* pilos equinæ caudæ. Hence, Velli, *to have the beard plucked out*, so that it cannot grow again. *Sueton. Cæs.* 45. (though it need not, perhaps, be confined to the beard). —— ¶ Also, *to pluck or pull out, off or up, tear out. Cic.* Emblemata ex patellis vellerat. *Liv.* Quum pars fossas explerent, pars vellerent vallum. *Virg.* Vellere signa, pubemque educere castris, *pull up. Id.* postes a cardine. *Id.* hastam de cæspite. *Plin.* legumina e terra. *Tibull.* modo nata poma. *Lucan.* Vulsa pectore tela. —— ¶ Also, *to twitch, pull, pinch, nip. Horat.* Vellere corpi. *Id.* Vellunt tibi barbam pueri. *Ovid.* latus digitis. Also, Vellere aurem, *to pull or twitch the ear, pull one by the ear*, and hence, *to remind one* of something. *Virg.* Cynthius aurem vellit, et admonuit, &c. *Calpurn.* Vellit sæpius aurem invida paupertas. — Hence, figur. *to pull, pinch, prick, bite, torment. Stat.* Sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu. — Also, Vulsus (homo), *having convulsions. Plin.* —— ¶ See, also, *Vulsus, a, um.*

VĔLLŪS (allied with vello), ĕris, n. *the shorn wool*, while it yet hangs together, *the shorn fleece*, of sheep, πόκος. *Varr.* Lanam demptam, ac conglobatam vellera adpellant. *Horat.* Vellera lanæ. *Id.* Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum. — Hence, *wool, fleece*, on the sheep or off. *Ovid.* Vellera trahere digitis. *Virg.* Agna atri velleris. *Id.* Aries vellera siccat. —— ¶ Also, *the sheep-skin, wool and all; the fleece*; whether still on the animal or drawn off. *Virg.* Aries vellera siccat (see above). *Id.* Stratis jacebat velleribus. — Also, poetically, *Vellera*, for *sheep. Calp.* 2, 7. —— ¶ Also, *the skin of any animal with the hair on it, skin of the lion, goat*, &c. *Ovid.* Setis hirsuta leonis vellera. *Id.* cervina. *Id.* ferina, *of wild beasts.* —— ¶ Also, *what is of wool. Stat.* Parnasia vellera, *h. e. band for the top of the head or for fastening laurel or ivy wreaths.* —— ¶ Also, *what is like wool*; for instance, *woolly moss. Calp.* 6, 67. Also, *Virg.* Tenuia nec lanæ per cælum vellera ferri, *h. e. little woolly clouds. Martial.* Tacitarum vellus aquarum, *h. e. snow like wool. Virg.* Vellera depectant tenuia Seres, *h. e. down.*

VĒLŌ (velum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cover, veil*, with one's robe, &c. σκεπάζω. *Cic.* Se diis immortalibus capite velato devovere. *Virg.* Capita (*as to our heads*) ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu. *Id.* Velare tempora myrto. *Ovid.* Sponsa velata flammeo caput (*acc.*). *Quintil.* Togam demittere velandarum varicum gratia. *Plin.* Allium tenuissimis velatur membranis. *Virg.* Velatæ antennæ, *h. e.* velis indutæ. — Also, *to clothe, dress. Virg.* Fulvis velatur corpora setis. *Id.* Tiberim glauco velabat amictu carbasus. *Liv.* Velatus toga. —— ¶ Hence, *to wind about, bind about, encircle, surround*; or also, *to deck, adorn. Virg.* delubra fronde. *Ovid.* Palatia sertis. *Plaut.* Velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum; *and, Virg.* Aderant velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes (see *Velamentum*, at the end). —— ¶ Figur. *to cover, veil, cloak, hide, conceal. Senec.* Scelere velandum est scelus. *Tacit.* odium fallacibus blanditiis.

VĒLŌCĬTĀS (velox), ātis, f. *swiftness, fleetness, velocity, rapidity, celerity, quickness, nimbleness*, ταχύτης. *Cic.* Videmus alios velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere. *Id.* Non viribus, aut velocitatibus, aut celeritate corporum res magnæ geruntur (where *velocitas* refers to speed, swiftness in running, *celeritas* to agility, quickness of motion). *Hirt.* equi. *Id.* Germani pedites summæ velocitatis. *Justin.* Velocitas Famæ. *Tacit.* Incendium anteiit remedia velocitate mali. *Plin.* Velocitas cogitationum, animique celeritas.

VĒLŌCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *swiftly, quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly*, ταχέως. *Ovid.* Vise velociter aulam. *Plin.* Aquaticæ arbores senescunt velociter. *Cic.* Velocius. *Id.* Velocissime.

VĒLŌX (volo, as), ōcis, adj. *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy*, ταχύς. *Liv.* juvenes. *Cæs.* Pedites velocissimi. *Virg.* canes. *Id.* navis. *Id.* jaculum. *Lucan.* amnis. *Lucret.* flamma. *Plin.* arbores, *h. e. growing rapidly. Id.* Genus herbæ opio velocius ad mortem, *h. e.* celerius mortem afferens. *Quintil.* Velocissima navigatio. *Ovid.* Veloces horæ. *Martial.* munera, *h. e. rapidly erected. Senec.* via, *h. e.* quæ velociter conficitur. — Found also in the sense of *agile, active, nimble. Ovid.* Et male veloci justa soluta Remo. — Also, figur. *Cic.* Nihil est animo velocius. *Quintil.* Ingenium velox ac mobile. — Also, with *infin. Stat.*

VĒLUM (from veho, as prelum from premo; *Cic. Orat.* 45, seems to form it from vexillum, as ala from axilla), i, n. *a sail*, ἱστίον. *Virg.* Procella velum ferit. *Ovid.* Antennis subnectere velum, *h. e. to strike and furl. Liv.* Vela in altum dare, *to sail, set sail, put to sea. Cic.* Ad id unde aliquis status ostenditur, vela do, *h. e.* figur. *sail, make all sail. Id.* Statimne nos vela facere, an paullulum remigare? *h. e.* figur. *make sail, spread our sails. Ovid.* Quum vellent jam dare vela rates, *h. e. to set sail. Virg.* Vela intendere ventis. *Quintil.* permittere ventis. *Virg.* solvere. *Hirt.* Velis profugere, *by help of sails.* — Also, figur. *Cic.* Pandere vela orationis, *spread the sails. Cic.* and *Horat.* contrahere, *to draw in. Horat.* Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor vela darem. *Martial.* Dare vela famæ, *h. e.* permittere se famæ. *Cic.* Res velis remisque fugienda, *h. e. with all one's might, with the utmost effort*, &c.; so, *Plaut.* Remigio veloque fuge. —— ¶ Also, *a cover, veil, any stuff which serves to cover over or envelop. Cic.* Tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *coverings. Id.* Quos videtis velis amictos, non togis, (of effeminate and fashionable persons). — Hence, *a curtain, hanging. Plin. Ep.* Eadem, discreta velo sedet, *behind the curtain or arras. Senec.* Allevare velum, *to draw up, raise. Sueton.* Vela prætenta foribus. *Plin. Ep.* Vela obducere. Hence, Quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura. — Also, Vela, *the cloths or awning drawn over the theatre or amphitheatre* as a protection from the heat of the sun. *Plin.*

VĒLŌMĔN, ĭnis, n. *h. e.* vellus. *Varro.* (Others read differently.)

VĔLŬT, or VĔLŬTĪ (vel & ut, or uti), adv. *as, like as*, ὥσπερ, οἷον. *Sallust.* Vitam silentio transire, veluti pecora. *Cic.* Ejus conatum refutabo: velut hesterno die, cum mihi minaretur, voce tantum attigi legum initium. Also, followed by *sic. Cic.*; or by *ita. Colum.* — It may also often be rendered, *as for example, for instance. Cic.* Elogia monumentorum id significant: velut hoc ad portam. *Id.* Bestiæ aquatiles, quæ gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili. —— ¶ Also, *as if, as it were. Cæs.* Læti, velut explorata victoria, ad castra pergunt. *Nep.* Velut hereditate relictum odium. *Plin.* Comæ velut cruentant, *stain as it were with blood. Ovid.* Vidit cornua velut evanescere Lunæ. —— ¶ Velut si, *just as if, as if. Cæs.* Absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant. Followed by *ita. Liv.* — Also, Velut, *for* velut si. *Tibull.* Velut signum probarem, *as if I*, &c.

VĒNA (unc.), æ, f. *a vein*, φλέψ, -βός, ἀγγεῖον. *Cic.* Venæ et arteriæ a corde tractæ et profectæ. *Cels.* Venam incidere, *to open*; so, *Tacit.* aperire; *and, Sueton.* secare; *and, Juvenal.* pertundere; *and, Colum.* solvere; so also, *Virg.* ferire. — Hence, for *blood. Sidon.* Pocula tinguere venis. — Sometimes,

Vena, *for* arteria, *an artery.* *Cic. Fat.* 8. Si cui venæ sic moventur, is habet febrem. *Pers.* Venas tangere, *to feel the pulse;* so, *Sueton.* tentare. *Cels.* Si protinus venæ conciderunt, *the pulse fails.* —— ¶ Hence, *a vein,* figur. *h. e. passage, canal, channel.* — Of water. *Hirt.* Cuniculis venæ fontis intercisæ sunt atque aversæ. *Martial.* Nec in Lucrina lota Salmacis vena, *h. e.* in aqua. — Of metal. *Cic.* æris, argenti, auri, *vein. Juvenal.* Argentum venæ secundæ, *of inferior purity.* — Hence, figur. *Horat.* Dives vena, *a rich vein,* h. e. *a rich poetic genius, spring or flow.* *Juvenal.* Vates cui non sit publica vena. — Also, of the skin; hence, Venæ, *the pores, sweating holes.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *vein,* in marble, stone, trees, &c.; *stripe, streak, line.* *Plin.* Mensis præcipua dos in venam crispis. *Id.* Gemmam secans flammea vena. *Id.* Venæ arearum (in gardens), *h. e. rows.* —— ¶ Also, *an inner passage;* as, Venæ, *the ureters.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *vein,* h. e. *the inner part, the innermost part.* *Virg.* Semina flammæ abstrusa in venis silicis. *Id.* Vulnus alit venis, *inwardly, deep within.* *Cic.* Periculum inclusum in venis, atque in visceribus reipubl., *in the veins and bowels.* *Id.* Teneat orator oportet venas cujusque generis, ætatis, ordinis, *h. e.* intimam naturam, ingenium, indolem. —— ¶ *For* mentula. *Pers.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ disciplinæ, *for* pars, *or* aliquid. *Sever.* ap. *Spartian.*

VĒNĀBŬLUM (venor), i, n. *a hunting-spear,* προβόλιον. *Cic.* Bestia venabulo transverberatur. *Ovid.* Venabula cornea. *Plin.* Venabula sagittarum, *great arrows in the shape of a hunting-spear.*

VĒNĀFRUM, i, n. *a town of Campania, celebrated for its excellent oil. Horat.* —— ¶ Hence, Venafrānus, a, um, adj. *of Venafrum.* *Horat.* agri. Hence, *Juvenal.* Venafranum, *sc.* oleum.

VENALICIARIUS, } See *Venalitiarius,*
VENALICIUS. } *Venalitius.*

VĒNĀLIS (venus, us), e, adj. *exposed to sale, offered for sale, for sale, to sell,* ὤνιος. *Cic.* Venales hortos habere. *Id.* Possessiones venales ac proscriptas hac lege video. *Plin.* Cibus uno asse venalis. — Hence, *subst.* Venales, *slaves who are for sale, especially raw or new ones.* *Cic.* Asiatici. *Plin.* Sedes venalium. —— ¶ Also, *venal, mercenary,* h. e. *that may be acquired or used for money or presents.* *Cic.* Vocem venalem habere, *h. e. to be a crier.* *Sil.* Venales animæ, *mercenary soldiers.* *Liv.* Multitudo venalis pretio. — Hence, *venal, that will take a bribe, that may be bribed.* *Cic.* Ligur, venalis adscriptor et subscriptor tuus. *Id.* Habere fidem venalem.

VĒNĀLITĀS (venalis), ātis, f. *venality.* *Pandect.*

VĒNĀLITIĀRIUS, or VĒNĀLICIĀRIUS, (venalitius), a, um, adj. *pertaining to slaves or slave-dealers, dealing in slaves.* *Pandect.* Venalitiariam (*sc.* rem) exercere, *h. e. to deal in slaves.* *Id.* Venalitiarius, *a slave-dealer, slave-merchant.*

VĒNĀLĪTIUS, or VĒNĀLĪCIUS (venalis), a, um, adj. *for sale, to sell,* ὤνιος. *Petron.* jumenta. — Especially of raw slaves (see *Venalis*). *Sueton.* Venalitiæ familiæ. Hence, *Pandect.* Venalitia (absol.), *h. e.* venales. And in *sing.* *Pandect.* Ex venalitio novitiorum emptus, *h. e.* ex turba seu grege venalium. *Petron.* Erat autem venalitium titulis pictum, *h. e. slaves for sale represented in a picture with their labels (on which was written their price).* —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to traffic, belonging thereto.* *Cod. Just.* Venalitium, *sc.* vectigal, *custom or toll from wares.* —— ¶ Also, *dealing in slaves* (venales). Hence, Venalitius, *a dealer in slaves, slave-merchant.* *Cic.*

VENANTIUS FORTUNATUS, *a Christian poet of the sixth century, bishop of Poitiers.*

VĒNATICIUS. See *Venatitius.*

VĒNĀTĬCUS (venatus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to hunting or to the chase,* θηρευτικός, κυνηγετικός. *Cic.* canes, *hounds.* — Figur. *Plaut.* Prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *h. e. lean.*

VĒNĀTIŌ (venor), ōnis, f. *hunting, the chase,* θήρα, κυνηγία, κυνηγεσία. *Cic.* — Also, *a spectacle of hunting; for such* shows were exhibited in the circus. *Cic.* ad *Div.* 7, 1. —— ¶ Also, *the game, the flesh of wild beasts, venison.* *Liv.* Cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio. *Cels.* Et avis, et venatio, et suilla elixa dari potest. *Varr.* Septum venationis, *an inclosure for game, park.*

VĒNĀTĪTIUS, or VĒNĀTĪCIUS, a, um, adj. same as *Venaticus.* *Ammian.*

VĒNĀTOR (venor), ōris, m. *a hunter, huntsman,* θηρατής, θηρητήρ, κυνηγέτης. *Cic.* — Also, *a fighter with beasts in the circus.* *Pandect.* — Also, adjectively, *hunting, belonging to hunting or the chase.* *Virg.* canis, *hound.* *Stat.* equus. —— ¶ Figur. *a hunter,* h. e. *one who is on the hunt or watch, or who seeks to explore something.* *Cic.* naturæ. *Plaut.* Venator adest nostris consiliis.

VĒNĀTŌRIUS (venator), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the hunter or to hunting,* θηρευτικός. *Nepos.* galea. *Suet.* culter, *a hunter's knife.*

VĒNĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *hunting, a huntress,* κυνηγέτις. *Ovid.* dea, *h. e.* *Diana.* So, *Juvenal.* puella. *Martial.* Venatrix (*sc.* canis), *a bitch hound.* *Ovid.* ursa. *Virg.* Venatrix, *huntress.*

VĒNĀTŪRA (venor), æ, f. *hunting;* hence, figur. *Plaut.* Oculis venaturam facere, *to hunt with the eyes,* h. e. *to be on the watch.*

VĒNĀTUS (Id.), ūs, m. *a hunting or chasing, the chase.* *Cic.* Labor in venatu. *Ovid.* Saltus venatibus aptos. *Virg.* Venatu (*for* venatui) invigilant pueri. — Also, of *fishing.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *game, venison.* *Plin.*

VĒNDĀX (vendo), ācis, adj. *fond of selling,* φιλοπράτης. *Cato.*

VĒNDĬBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that is easily sold, that may be sold, or be easily sold, easily disposed of, saleable, vendible,* τιμαλφής, ὠνητός. *Cic.* Via vendibilis Herculanea, multarum deliciarum, et magnæ pecuniæ. *Horat.* fundus firmus. *Varr.* Arbusta atque oliveta vendibiliorem agrum faciunt. —— ¶ Figur. *in favor or in good odor with the public, popular, acceptable, plausible, passable.* *Cic.* oratio. *Id.* Nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, hæc uberiora certe sunt. *Id.* Gellius non tam vendibilis orator, quam ut nescires, quid ei deesset. *Ovid.* Vendibilis culpa facta puella mea est, *h. e. known and loved by others.*

VĒNDĬBĬLĬTER (vendibilis), adv. *saleably.* *Hieronym.* Ut sub nomine virginali vendibilius pereant, *h. e.* amatore et emptore facilius invento.

VĒNDĬCŌ, as. See *Vindico.*

VĒNDĬTĀRIUS (vendo), a, um, adj. *for sale, venal,* πράσιμος. *Plaut.*

VĒNDĬTĀTIŌ (vendito), ōnis, f. *an offering for sale;* hence, *a setting off, specious display, boastful show, ostentation,* ἐπίδειξις, ἀλαζονεία. *Cic.* Mihi laudabiliora videntur omnia, quæ sine venditatione, et sine populo teste fiunt, *without courting notice, without making a noise.* *Id.* A multis virtus contemnitur, et venditatio quædam atque ostentatio esse dicitur. *Plin.* Portentosæ scientiæ venditatio.

VĒNDĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who sets off or vainly displays any thing; a boaster, braggart.* *Tacit.*

VĒNDĬTIŌ (vendo), ōnis, f. *a selling, sale, selling by auction, public sale,* πώλη, πρᾶσις. *Cic.* Ostendit, si sublata sit venditio bonorum, illum pecuniam grandem amissurum. *Id.* Quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant. *Pandect.* Venditionem animalium facere. —— ¶ Also, *the thing sold.* *Pandect.* Antequam venditio transferatur.

VĒNDĬTŌ (frequentat. from vendo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wish to sell, offer for sale.* *Cic.* Tusculanum venditat. *Plin. Ep.* Tranquillus vult emere agellum, quem venditare amicus tuus dicitur. — Hence, figur. *to show or display in a boastful manner, show off, set off, try to recommend, take pride in, make a boast of.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Venditare ingenium et ostentare memoriam. *Liv.* operam suam alicui. *Id.* Ut obsequium amatori venditaret, *to enhance the merit of his compliance to his paramour.* Hence, Venditare se alicui, *to recommend one's self to another's favor, try to creep into another's good graces;* as, *Cic.* Quomodo autem se venditant Cæsari! *Id.* Quibus te contra ipsorum voluntatem venditabas. Also, *Id.* se existimationi hominum. —— ¶ Also, *to sell often, be in the habit of selling; to sell to this man and that, sell about;* or, simply, *to sell.* *Colum.* piscinas grandi ære. *Plin.* olus. *Cic.* decreta, imperia, litteras. *Apul.* Dolium quinque denariis cuidam venditavi.

VĒNDĬTŌR (vendo), ōris, m. *a seller,* πωλητής, πράτης. *Cic.* Figur. *Id.* nostræ dignitatis.

VĒNDĬTRIX (venditor), īcis, f. *she that sells, a seller.* *Pandect.*

VĒNDŌ (contracted from venum do), is, dĭdi, dĭtum, a. 3. *to sell, vend,* πωλέω. *Plaut.* Juravisti, te illam nulli venditurum, nisi mihi. *Cic.* aliquid pecunia grandi. *Plaut.* aliquid viginti minis. *Cic.* Recte vendere, *at a high price.* *Id.* Quam optime vendere, *at the best price.* *Id.* male, *low, cheap.* *Id.* Vendo meum non pluris (*dearer*), quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris (*cheaper*). *Id.* suum quam plurimo. — Hence, *subst.* Venditum, *sale.* *Cic.* Judicia, quæ ex empto aut vendito fiunt. —— ¶ Hence, *to sell by auction, to let out.* *Cic.* Decumæ contra leges venditæ. *Id.* bona civium auctione. —— ¶ Figur. *to sell,* h. e. *to let another have for money; to betray for money.* *Virg.* patriam auro. *Juvenal.* suffragia. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to sell, exchange, give the use of for money or other valuable consideration.* *Cic.* se regi. *Pers.* Hoc ridere meum, nulla tibi vendo Iliade. *Juvenal.* sua funera, *to expose his life for hire.* *Martial.* verba reis, *h. e. plead for them for money.* —— ¶ Also, *to recommend, bring into favorable notice, blazon.* *Cic.* Ligurianam (orationem) præclare vendidisti. *Juvenal.* Purpura vendit causidicum. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to sell,* h. e. *to give out as something.* *Cic.* versum pro suo.

VĒNĔDI, ōrum, m. *a people of Germany.* *Tacit.*

VĒNĒFICA, æ, f. See *Veneficus.*

VĒNĒFICIUM (veneficus), ii, n. *a poisoning, empoisoning, the crime of killing by poison, venefice;* also, *a mixing or preparing of poison;* also, *a poisoned drink, poison.* *Liv.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the preparation of magic potions, a charm, incantation, enchantment, sorcery, witchcraft.* *Cic.* —— ¶ *Plin.* Amoris veneficium, *a love-poison.*

VĒNĒFICUS (venenum & facio), a, um, adj. *mixing poison, poisoning, poisonous,* φαρμακώδης. *Plin.* Hominum monstrificæ naturæ, et venefici aspectus. *Id.* Veneficæ artes. — Also, *magic, sorcerous.* *Ovid.* Verba venefica dicit, *enchanting words.* —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Veneficus, i, m. *a mixer of poisons, a poisoner;* or *enchanter, sorcerer, wizard,* φαρμακός. And, Venefica, æ, f. *a woman that mixes poisons, female poisoner, a sorceress, enchantress, witch, hag,* φαρμακίς. *Cic.* Quis quis gladiator, &c. *Ovid.* Barbara venefica. Also, as abusive words, *sorcerer, wizard, witch, hag,* for *rogue, jade,* &c. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

VĒNĒNĀRIUS (venenum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to poison.* *Tertull.* calix, *poisoned chalice.* — Hence, *subst.* Venenarius, ii, m. *a mixer or preparer of poisons,* or, also, *a seller of the same,* φαρμακοποιός. *Sueton.*

VĒNĒNĀTUS, a, um, particip. from veneno. —— ¶ Adj. *dipped in poison, tinctured with poison, poisoned, envenomed,* ἰώδης. *Cic.* telum. *Id.* Venenata carne pantheras capere. —— ¶ Also, *poisonous, venomous.* *Cic.* vipera. *Plin.* Nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca. *Tertull.* Vipera venenatissima. —— ¶ Figur. *poisoned, poisonous, virulent, biting, baneful,* &c. *Ovid.* Nulla venenato littera mixta joco est, *h. e. harmful, virulent, satirical.* *Anton.* ap. *Cic.* munera, *h. e. dangerous, hurtful.* —— ¶ Also, *endued with a magical efficacy, magical.* See *Veneno.*

VĒNĒNĬFER (venenum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing poison, venomous,* φαρμακοφόρος. *Ovid.*

VĔNĔNŌ (venenum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to infect with poison, poison*, φαρμακόω. *Lucret.* Ut (Avernus) spatium cæli venenat. — So, also, figur. *Horat.* Venenat odio mea commoda. —— ¶ Also, *to endue with a magic power, to enchant.* *Ovid.* Venenata virga (of Circe). (See *Venenatus.*) —— ¶ Also, *to dye.* *Matt.* ap. *Gell.* — Hence, Venenatus, a, um, *dyed.* *Massur.* ap. *Gell.* —— ¶ See, also, *Venenatus, a, um.*

VĔNĔNŌSŪS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of poison, poisonous*, ἰώδης. *Augustin.*

VĔNĔNUM (unc.), i, n. *whatever by its penetrating power changes the nature of a thing* (see *Caius, Dig.* 16, 236); this may be either for good or evil; it may be rendered, *juice, drug or medicine*, φάρμακον, ἰός. *Cic.* Qui venenum malum fecit, *h. e. poison.* *Val. Flacc.* Vulnus, quod nullis levet Medea venenis. —— ¶ Hence, commonly, *poison, venom*, whether in animals and vegetables, or prepared by men; *poisoned drink, poisonous juice*, &c. *Plin.* Contra fungorum venena. *Id.* Venena telorum et serpentium. *Lucret.* Nobis veratrum est acre venenum. *Virg.* Herbæ cum lacte veneni, *with a poisonous milky juice.* *Cic.* Aliquem veneno necare, *or* tollere. *Id.* Venenum alicui præbere. *Id.* alicui infundere. *Nepos.* sumere, *to take, to kill himself with.* *Liv.* dare (alicui), *to give* (*to drink*), *to administer.* — Hence, figur. *poison*, h. e. *something which is, as it were, poison, or something baneful or malignant.* *Sil.* Atra veneno invidiæ. *Liv.* Tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agraria lege. *Id.* Discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, *the poison, the bane.* *Catull.* Heu nostræ crudele venenum vitæ! *poison, torment, imbitterment.* *Afran.* ap. *Non.* Ætas, et corpus tenerum, et morigeratio, hæc sunt venena formosarum mulierum, *h. e.* as it were, *the poisons*, or, perhaps better, *the magic potions, drugs;* figur. for *enticements, allurements, seductive charms.* — According to *Pandect.* a *love-potion* is called *venenum.* — It is also used of biting, venomous speech, and may be rendered *venom, virulence.* *Stat.* Humili veneno lædere summa. *Horat.* Rupili pus atque venenum ulcisci. — *Catull.* calls *bad poems* venena (as being murderous to those who read them). —— ¶ Also, *a dye, tincture*, especially *purple.* *Virg.* Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno. *Horat.* Tarentinum. — Hence, *a paint, wash.* *Ovid.* Collinere ora venenis. —— ¶ Also, *a medicament, balsam or spices*, for embalming the dead. *Lucan.* —— ¶ Also, *magic, sorcery, a charm, incantation, magic potion*, &c. *Horat.* Venena non valent convertere humanam vicem. *Cic.* Sibi venenis ereptam memoriam. *Id.* Qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat.

VĒNĔŌ (for venum eo, from venus, us, & eo), is, ivi, and commonly ii, itum, irreg. n. *to go to sale*, h. e. *to be sold* (at private sale or by auction), also, sometimes, *to be let out.* *Cato.* Oleam venire oportet. *Plaut.* Auctio fiet: venibunt servi. *Cic.* Mancipia venibant. *Id.* Cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo. *Id. Verr.* 3, 39. Cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti (decumæ) venierant, quum magno venissent (where both may be rendered, *to be let out*). *Plaut.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *Horat.* Quia veneat auro rara avis. *Quintil.* Respondit, a cive se spoliari malle, quam ab hoste venire. *Senec.* Veniturus. —— ¶ The *pass.* is also found. *Plaut. fragm.* Egone illi venear? Hence, Venitus, a, um. *Sedul.* (who lengthens the penult, though by analogy it is short in the supine). —— ¶ Some write *venneo*, but without reason.

VĔNĔRĀBILIS (veneror), e, adj. *worthy of reverence, awful, venerable, reverend, worthy of honor*, σεβάσμιος, σεμνός. *Virg.* Admirans venerabile donum. *Liv.* Venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum. *Horat.* Ante larem gustet venerabilior lare dives. —— ¶ Also, *showing reverence and respect, reverential.* *Val. Max.* Senatus venerabilior in deum. *Id.* Venerabilia erga deos verba. —— ¶ Also, *honored, receiving honor.* *Lucan.*

VĔNĔRĀBILĬTER (venerabilis), adv. *with reverence, reverentially, reverently.* *Val. Max.*

VĔNĔRĀBUNDŬS (veneror), a, um, adj. *with veneration, full of reverence or awe*, σεβόμενος. *Liv.*

VĔNĔRANDŬS, a, um. See *Veneror.*

VĔNĔRANTER (veneror), adv. *reverently, worshipfully*, σὺν αἰδοῖ. *Tertull.*

VĔNĔRĀRIŬS, a, um, same as *Venereus.* *Petron.*

VĔNĔRĀTĬŌ (veneror), ōnis, f. *veneration, worship, reverence, respect*, σέβασμα, αἴδεσις. *Plin.* Solis ac Lunæ veneratio. *Cic.* Habet justam venerationem, quidquid excellit. *Plin. Paneg.* In venerationem tui theatra consurgent. —— ¶ Passively, *veneration, respect, venerable greatness, awfulness.* *Plin. Ep.* Tamen plurimum venerationis acquirunt. *Tacit.* Arcebantur aspectu, quo venerationis plus inesset.

VĔNĔRĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a worshiper, adorer, reverer*, σεβαστής. *Ovid.*

VĔNĔRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from veneror. —— ¶ Also, particip. from venero.

VĔNĔRĔŬS, or **VĔNĔRĬŬS** (Venus, eris), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Venus*, Ἀφροδισιαστικός. *Plaut.* Sacerdos Veneria, *or* antistita, *h. e. priestess of Venus.* *Id.* Eductus in nutricatu Venerio, *h. e.* in deliciis, elegantia, et amoribus. —— ¶ Hence, *Cic.* Venerii servi; *or*, *Id.* Venerii *or* Venerei, *h. e. servants of* Venus Erycina *in Sicily, or attendants upon her temple.* — *Cic.*, in derision, calls *Verres* Homo Venerius, *h. e.* elegans, venustus. —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Venereus, *or* Venerius, *sc.* jactus, *the Venus-throw, the luckiest throw at dice, when all the dice came up differently.* —— ¶ Also, *relating to carnal desire, carnal, unchaste, sensual, venereal.* *Cic.* res, *h. e.* concubitus. *Nepos.* Homines rebus venereis dediti, *abandoned to carnal pleasures.* So, also, *Cic.* voluptates, complexus. *Nepos.* amor. — Also, *lustful, lecherous.* *Gell.* delphinus. —— ¶ Veneriæ conchæ; *or*, Veneriæ (Venereæ), *sc.* conchæ, *a kind of muscles, Venus-muscles.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Veneria pira, *a kind of pear.* *Colum.*

VĔNĔRĬVĂGŬS (Venus & vagus), a, um, adj. *bestowing one's love now on this man, now on that.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VĔNĔRĬŬS, a, um. See *Venereus.*

VĔNĔRŌ, as, a. 1. *to worship, adore*, same as *Veneror.* *Plaut.* — Also, *to invoke reverently, humbly pray.* *Plaut.* Apollo, venero te, ne, &c. —— ¶ *Particip. pass.* Veneratus, a, um. *Horat.* and *Virg.*

VĔNĔRŌ (Venus), as, n. 1. *to copulate.* *Hygin.*

VĔNĔRŌR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, show reverence to, render adoration to, manifest respect to, pay honor to*, σέβομαι, αἰσχύνομαι. *Cic.* Deos auguste omnes sancteque veneramur. *Id.* Simulacrum non solum venerari, verum etiam osculari. *Id.* Eum venerantur ut deum. *Id.* lapidem pro deo. *Virg.* larem farre pio. *Horat.* Te (Auguste) Sygambri compositis venerantur armis. *Sueton.* Eosdem (*the magistrates*) voce manuque veneratus est. *Nepos.* regem. *Ovid.* amicos. *Id.* veterum virorum scripta. *Tacit.* memoriam alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to pray reverently, beseech, beg, entreat, crave humbly.* *Cæcin.* ad *Cic.* Qui multa (*much*) deos venerati sunt contra ejus salutem. *Plaut.* Venerans me, ut id servarem sibi. *Horat.* Veneror nihil horum, *h. e. pray for, beg, crave.* —— ¶ Venerandus, a, um, partic. *to be adored, venerated, reverenced;* adjectively, *venerable, reverend.* *Cic.* Non eos venerandos a nobis et colendos putatis? *Virg.* Veneranda Pales. *Paul. Nol.* Venerandissimus. Also, with a *genit.* *Sil.* O sceptri venerande Syphax. —— ¶ Venerātus, a, um, *passively.* See *Venero.*

VĔNĔTI, ōrum, m. See *Venetus.*

VĔNĔTĬA, æ, f. *a region of Italy, on the Adriatic.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a region of Gaul*, now *part of Bretagne.* *Cæs.*

VĔNĔTĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the* factio Veneta; Venetiani, *the men of this party.* *Capitol.*

VĔNĔTĬCŬS, a, um, adj. *h. e.* ad Venetos pertinens. *Cæs.*

VĔNĔTŬS, a, um, adj. *in, of or pertaining to Venetia* (in Italy), *Venetian.* *Propert.* Eridanus. *Sidon.* Mantua. Hence, Veneti, *the inhabitants of Venetia in Italy.* *Liv.* — Also, Veneti, *the inhabitants of Venetia in Gaul.* *Cæs.* —— ¶ Also, *blue.* *Veget.* color. *Martial.* lutum. *Sueton.* factio, *the blue party*, h. e. *one of the four parties of charioteers in the circus*, for each party was distinguished by a particular color. *Martial.* Venetus, *sc.* auriga, *one of this party.* —— ¶ Lacus Venetus, *the lake of Constance.* *Mela.*

VĔNĬA (unc.), æ, f. *any favor, indulgence, accommodation, gratification, kindness.* *Terent.* Da veniam hanc mihi, reduc illam, *do me this favor, gratify me in this.* *Cæs.* Datur petentibus venia. *Liv.* Hanc veniam supplici des, ut statuas, &c. *Cic.* Ab Jove veniam peto, ut, &c. *favor, gracious aid.* *Nep.* Quam veniam si daret, *sc.* sibi. *Plin.* Nepenthes (*an herb*), oblivionem tristitiæ veniamque afferens, *h. e. obliging, mild conduct, calmness, tranquillity.* —— ¶ Hence, *indulgence, leave, permission, allowance, license*, ἐξουσία. *Cic.* Quæso, ut mihi detis hanc veniam, ut patiamini, &c. *Id.* Dabis hanc veniam, ut anteponam, &c. *Id.* Dare veniam excusationis. *Plin. Ep.* Veniam advocandi peto. *Cic.* Illius auctoritati eam veniam dedi. Hence, *Id.* Bona venia hujus optimi viri dixerim, *with the good leave of, without offence to.* *Id.* Bona venia me audies, *you will give me leave to say it, allow me to say so.* *Plin. Ep.* Venia sit dicto. *Terent.* Abs te hoc bona venia peto, mihi ut respondeas, *with your good leave.* Also, *Liv.* Expromerent quid sentirent: cum bona venia se auditurum, *with full indulgence, without taking offence.* —— ¶ Also, *pardon, remission, forgiveness.* *Senec.* Venia est pœnæ meritæ remissio. *Cic.* Errati veniam impetrare. *Id.* Veniam et impunitatem dandam puto. *Liv.* Veniam irarum cælestium exposcunt. *Cic.* petere. *Quintil.* Legere scriptorem cum venia, *with indulgence or allowance, without hunting after faults.* *Sueton.* Aliquem venia donare in præteritum.

VĔNĬĀBILIS, e, adj. same as *Venialis.* *Sidon.*

VĔNĬĀLIS (venia), e, adj. *pardonable, venial.* *Macrob.* and *Sidon.* —— ¶ Also, *gracious.* *Ammian.* pax.

VĒNICŬLA, æ, f. See *Venuculus.*

VĔNĪLĬA (venio), æ, f. *h. e.* unda, quæ ad litus venit. *Varr.* ap. *Augustin.* —— ¶ Also, *a nymph, mother of Turnus.* *Virg.*

VĔNĬŌ (unc.), is, vēni, ventum, n. 4. *to come*, ἔρχομαι, ἥκω; walking, riding, sailing, or in any other way, both of men and beasts. *Cic.* Omnes qui istinc veniunt. *Id.* Mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi. *Id.* Cupio te ad me venire. *Id.* ad urbem. *Id.* Sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, *to Delos from Athens.* *Nep.* in conspectum; *or*, *Phædr.* in conspectu. *Liv.* Maturavit collegæ venire auxilio, *to come to the assistance of.* *Cic.* in vitam, *to come into existence, be born.* Also, Venire contra aliquem, *to come into court against one, appear against one, proceed against one*, as a prosecutor or an advocate for instance. *Cic. Rosc. Com.* 6. *Mur.* 4. *Phil.* 2, 2. So, *Id.* contra rem alicujus. *Id.* contra amici existimationem. Also, *Virg.* Aciem (ferri) venientibus offert, *coming on, rushing to attack him.* Also, followed by the *accus.*; as, *Virg.* Tumulum Cereris venimus, *for* ad tumulum. Also, with a *dat.*; as, *Virg.* Lues venit arboribus, *came upon, fell upon* (though this example rather belongs afterwards). Often followed by the *supine*, in answer to the question, *For what? with what intent?* as, *Cic.* Ad istum venerunt emptum locum senatorium. *Terent.* Quam miles a me ereptum venit. Or, by the *infin.* instead; as, *Plaut.* Venerat aurum petere. *Liv.* Venerunt speculari. Also, Venire, *to come*, in the sense of *to go.* *Virg.* Pars Scythiam veniemus. *Plaut.* Cum

venisset, post non rediit? Also, *to come*, h. e. *to come back, return, come home.* *Liv.* Consul Romam venit, *sc.* e provincia. — Figur. *Cic.* Veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, *I came to say*, &c. But, *Id.* In sermonem se venisse néminis, *that he had conversed with no one.* *Id.* Venire in sacerdotium, *to be chosen a priest.* *Id.* In eam venerat familiaritatem, *he had come to be so intimate*, &c. *Id.* In spem, *to form the hope.* *Id.* Me in societatem tuarum laudum venire patiare, *to become a partaker, to share in.* *Id.* Venire in benignitatis consuetudinem, *come into*, h. e. *adopt, take up.* *Cæs.* Hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus venit, *fall into contempt, become an object of contempt* (this could also be said equally well of things). *Cic.* in ordinem. *Liv.* Voluntaria deditione in fidem venerunt oppida, *surrendered at discretion.* *Cic.* Non in eam turpitudinem venisses, ut, &c. *Id.* In certamen venire, *to fall into a contention.* *Id.* Ad tuam veniam conditionem, *take up with, adopt, accept.* *Id.* ad senectutem, *come to, arrive at, live to.* *Horat.* ad summam fortunæ, *arrive at, attain to.* Also, in transitions. *Cic.* Venio nunc ad istius insaniam, *I come now.* —— ¶ Also, *to come*, figur. of inanimate things, and partly also, of living things and persons. *Cic.* Dolent, æstatem autumnumque venisse. *Cels.* Sudor venit. *Cic.* in discrimen, *to come into danger.* Also, Venire in mentem, *to come into the mind, enter the thoughts, suggest itself;* in which construction the thing is put either in the *nomin.* or the *genit.* (compare *Mens*); thus, *Cic.* Multa mihi veniebant in mentem. *Id.* Solet mihi in mentem venire temporis. Further, *Quintil.* Venire in cognitionem senatus, *under the cognizance.* *Cic.* Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, *come into your mouth, come into your head, suggest itself on the moment.* *Id.* Mihi venit in dubium alicujus fides, *is doubted by me.* *Plin.* Venire in usum. *Terent.* in crimen, *to be accused.* *Plin. Ep.* In confessum res venit, *h. e. to be made out or manifest.* *Cic.* In oratorum numerum venire non possunt, *cannot be reckoned among orators.* *Id.* Res venit in religionem, *h. e.* efficit religionem. *Horat.* An venit in votum Attalicis ex urbis una? *do you wish to live in?* &c. *Cic.* Venire sub adspectum, *to strike the sight, become visible.* *Id.* in contentionem, *to come into dispute.* *Nep.* Quum ei in suspicionem venisset, aliquid de se esse scriptum, *the suspicion had come into his mind, he had conceived a suspicion that*, &c. We also find, Homo venit alicui in suspicionem; thus, *Lentul.* in *Cic. Ep.* Nonnullis etiam ipsi magistratus veniebant in suspicionem, detinuisse nos *Cic.* ad nihilum, *to come to nought, be reduced to nothing.* *Liv.* in proverbium; *or*, *Cic.* in consuetudinem proverbii, *to pass into a proverb, become a proverb.* *Liv.* in æstimationem, *to be rated, valued.* *Quintil.* in laudem, *to be praised.* *Id.* in quæstionem, *h. e.* quæri. *Cic.* Res ad manus veniebat, *came to blows.* *Quintil.* Extrema conclusio venit. *Liv.* Necessitas prior venit. *Virg.* Sagitta venit. *Quintil.* Liber venit in manus doctorum. — Hence, *to come, be brought.* *Cic.* Dum tibi litteræ meæ veniant. *Liv.* Frumentum Tiberi venit. *Plin.* Sinopis, quæ ex Africa venit. — Also, *to come, fall to, fall upon, fall to one's portion, befall.* *Cic.* Ad quem dolor veniat, ad eundem etiam interitum venire. *Liv.* Utri consuli Macedonia venisset. *Sallust.* Majus commodum reip. venturum. *Propert.* Mihi multa veniunt mala. *Cic.* Hereditas venit alicui, *falls to one.* — Also, *to come, happen, fall out, take place, occur, befall.* *Cic.* Hæc ubi veniunt. *Liv.* Si quid adversi venisset. *Id.* Omnia quæ deinde venerunt. *Id.* Si quando similis fortuna venisset. *Id.* Hereditates, quæ ante eum Prætorem venissent. It is often joined with *usus*, which see. Hence, Venturum, *the future.* *Virg.* — Also, *to come, come forth, spring forth, grow, be produced.* *Virg.* Arbores sponte veniunt. *Id.* Illic veniunt felicius uvæ. *Horat.* Veniens sol, *the rising sun.* *Ovid.* Ah quoties lacrimis venientibus ora reflexi. Hence, *to come from, spring from, have one's origin.* *Virg.* de gente Amyci. — Also, *to come, to be future.* *Ovid.* Disce, veniens ætas, *h. e. posterity.* *Horat.* Veniens ævum. *Cic.* Veniens annus, *the coming year, the year to come.* (But *Horat.* Anni venientes, *youth.*) — Also, *to fit, suit, pass, be adapted.* *Quintil.* Horum pedum nullus non in orationem venit. —— ¶ Also, Venire, *for* esse; and also, *for* apparere; as, *Ovid.* Quæ conscia venis. *Virg.* Veniens in corpore virtus. —— ¶ Used also, in the *pass.*, but *impers.* Thus, Ventum est, *they have come, I, thou, he, we, ye, they have come;* strictly, *it has been come* (by me, thee, &c.). *Cic.* ad causam dicendum ventum est. *Id.* Ad judicium venitur. *Virg.* Ventum erat ad limen, *h. e.* venerant. *Plaut.* Ventum gaudeo ad te, *h. e.* me venisse. —— ¶ Venibo, *for* veniam. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

VĔNĪTŪS, a, um. See *Veneo.*

VĒNŌ, as, a. 1. same as *Venor;* hence, passively, *Venor.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.*

VĒNŎR (unc.), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. transitively and intransitively, *to hunt, chase, pursue, endeavor to catch or kill wild animals*, θηρεύω, κυνηγέω; of men, and also of animals. *Cic.* Canum alacritas in venando. *Virg.* In nemus ire venatum (*sup.*), *go to hunt.* *Plaut.* Canes ducere venatum, *to the chase.* *Plaut.* Piscari in aere, venari in mari (proverbially). *Virg.* Canibus venabere damas. *Plin.* Conchæ hiantes venantur cibum. *Id.* Vespæ muscas grandiores venantur. — Also, of fishing. *Plin.* Fugientes pisces venantur. —— ¶ Figur. *to hunt or chase, seek to catch or obtain, angle for, strive after, exert one's self for.* *Horat.* suffragia plebis, *hunt or seek after, court.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* laudem modestiæ. *Phædr.* viros oculis, *h. e. try to draw them into the net, try to catch.* *Ovid.* Præcipue curvis venare theatris. —— ¶ Also, passively. *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Undique venor. (But this may be referred to an active form, *veno.*)

VĒNŌSŬS (vena), a, um, adj. *full of veins, having many veins, veiny.* *Cels.* Renes venosi sunt. *Plin.* folia. *Id.* Intybum venosius. — Figur. *Pers.* Venosus liber Acci, *veiny*, h. e. *rough, unsightly*, as are persons whose veins are very prominent; (*Pers.* has reference to the roughness and want of polish of the work of so old an author.)

VĔNTĔR (probably from ἔντερον, intestinum), tris, m. *the belly, paunch; the cavity which contains the stomach and intestines;* also, *the stomach, ventricle*, κοιλία, γαστήρ. *Cels.* Cibis ventrem contrahentibus. *Cic.* Faba venter inflatur. *Plin.* Beta ventrem mollit, *h. e. opens or relaxes the body.* — Hence, of great eaters, hungry men, &c. *Plaut.* Ventri operam dare. *Horat.* Quidquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro. — Hence, Ventres, for *gluttonous persons, men given to good eating.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* — Also, Venter, *for* excrementa. *Veget.* —— ¶ Ventres, *the bowels, entrails, intestines, guts*, τὰ ἔντερα. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, Venter, *the womb.* *Juvenal.* Homines in ventre necare. *Varr.* In ventre esse. — Hence, *a fetus, embryo.* *Horat.* tuus. *Pandect.* Ventri prospicere. Hence, Ventrem ferre, *to be big with young, go with young, be pregnant.* *Varr.* and *Liv.* Also, *Colum.* Vaccæ decem mensibus ventrem perferunt. —— ¶ Figur. *a belly*, h. e. *any thing which bellies out, a swelling, protuberance.* *Juvenal.* lagenæ. *Pandect.* Si paries ventrem faceret, *made a belly.* *Virg.* Cresceret in ventrem cucumis. — Also, *the belly of an aqueduct*, h. e. *the part which is carried over a valley from the foot of one mountain to another.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Venter, *for* podex. *Auct.* *Catal. Virg.*

VĔNTĬDĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Ventidian, relating to Ventidius.* *Cic.* See *Gell.* 15, 4.

VĔNTĬGĔNŬS (ventus & gigno), a, um, adj. *begetting, producing, or bringing forth wind.* *Lucret.*

VĔNTĬLĀBRUM (ventilo), i, n. *an instrument for winnowing corn, a fan, van, winnowing-shovel*, πτύον, λικμητήριον. *Colum.*

VĔNTĬLĀBŬNDŬS (Id.) a, um, *for* ventilans. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* c. 4. n. 329. (al lectio certa).

VĔNTĬLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an airing*, of grapes for instance, ῥιπισμός. *Plin.*

VĔNTĬLĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a fanner, winnower*, λικμητής. *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a juggler.* *Quintil.*

VĔNTĬLŌ (for ventulo, from ventulus) as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wave or flourish in the air, to raise a wind upon* (by waving in the air). *Propert.* Hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat facem. *Sil.* Incendia flatus ventilat. *Stat.* Carbasa ventilatis, auræ, *blow up or swell.* *Ovid.* Populeas ventilat aura comas, *agitates, shakes.* *Martial.* arma, *to wave or flourish.* And absol. *Senec.* Aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare. Also, *Quintil.* cubitum utrumque in diversum latus. — Also, *to raise a wind upon, to expose or open to the air or wind, ventilate, air, fan.* *Colum.* vinum. *Plin.* Frumenta in horreis multi ventilari vetant. *Sueton.* Aliquo ventilante cubabat, *h. e. while some one fanned.* *Martial.* Æstuanti ventilat frigus prasio flabello, *fans coolness on him, cools him by fanning.* —— ¶ Figur. *to fan, kindle, stir up, excite.* *Cic.* Cujus lingua, quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata. — Also, *to shake, toss, move to and fro.* *Juvenal.* Ventilat æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum. *Martial.* Per limina te sudatrix toga (*h. e.* togatorum turba) ventilat, *jostles about, tosses to and fro.* *Senec.* Alio atque alio positu ventilari, *h. e.* se ventilare, *to toss about, change from one position to another* (but see below). — Also, *to plague, harass, annoy, disquiet.* *Cod. Just.* vitas insontium. *Apul.* nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, *h. e.* jactare, ventis calumniarum objicere. — Also, *to relieve.* *Senec.* Alio, atque alio positu ventilari, *relieve one's self, receive relief* (but see above).

VĔNTĬŌ (venio), ōnis, f. *a coming*, ἔλευσις. *Plaut.*

VĔNTĬTŌ (frequentat. from venio), as, n. 1. *to come often, be in the habit of going*, φοιτάω. *Cic.* Ut domum ventitares, horasque multas sermone consumeres. *Id.* Cum ipse ad Scævolam ventitarem (as a learner).

VĔNTŌ (frequentat. from venio), as, n. 1. *to come.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VĔNTŌSĒ (ventosus), adv. *windily*, h. e. *swollenly, as if full of wind.* *Apul.*

VĔNTŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the being full of wind, windiness, flatulence.* *Apul.* stomachi. — Figur. *the being puffed up or full of vanity, vaunting, swaggering.* *Fulgent.*

VĔNTŌSŬS (ventus), a, um, adj. *full of wind, windy, exposed to the wind*, ἀνεμώδης, ἀνεμόεις. *Virg.* folles. *Horat.* mare. *Liv.* Ventosissima regio inter Cycladas, Delus. *Plin.* Ventosus autumnus. *Lucan.* concha, *h. e.* tuba inspirata. *Ovid.* Alpes. *Tacit.* Germania ventosior. *Theod. Prisc.* Ventosas cucurbitas imponere, *cupping-glasses.* *Veget.* pes, *h. e.* tumidus. —— ¶ Figur. *windy, vain, full of vanity, empty, vaunting.* *Virg.* Ventosa lingua. *Id.* gloria. *Plin. Paneg.* natio, *puffed up, proud, haughty.* — Also, *vain, loving vanities, frivolous.* *Liv.* ingenium. *Horat.* plebs. — Also, *turgid, tumid, swollen, inflated.* *Petron.* loquacitas. — Also, *windy, unsteady, fickle, changeable, mutable, inconstant.* *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.* Lepidus, homo ventosissimus. *Cic.* Extraordinarium imperium ventosum est. —— ¶ Also, *making a wind, moving rapidly.* *Virg.* alæ. — Or, also, as the wind is rapid, *fleet, swift, light.* *Ovid.* equi (though this may be similar to the preceding example).

VĔNTRĀLĬS (venter), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the belly.* *Macrob.* humor. — Hence, Ventrale, is, n. *a cincture, apron, or other tegument for the belly:* περίζωμα, προγαστρίδιον. *Plin.* So, also, Ventralis. *Pandect.* (*Ed. Torrent.*)

VĔNTRĬCŎLA (venter & colo), æ, m. and f. *a belly-god, belly-slave.* *Augustin.*

VĔNTRĬCŬLĀTĬŌ (ventriculus), ōnis, f. *belly-ache, gripes, colic.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

VENTRICŬLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *Cœl. Aurel.* passio, *gripes, colic.*

VENTRICŬLUS (dimin. from venter), i, m. *the belly. Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *the stomach or ventricle. Cels.* —— ¶ Ventriculus cordis, *ventricle of the heart. Cic.*

VENTRIFLŬUS (venter & fluo), a, um, adj. of medicines, *laxative, purging, aperient. Cœl. Aurel.* medicamenta.

VENTRILŎQUUS (venter & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking through or from the belly. Tertull.*

VENTRIŌSUS (venter), a, um, adj. *big-bellied*, γαστρώδης. *Plaut.*

VENTRŌSUS, or **VENTRŌSUS**, a, um, adj. same as *Ventriosus. Plin.*

VENTŬLUS (dimin. from ventus), i, m. *a little wind, a light wind, some wind*, ἀνεμίδιον. *Terent.* Cape flabellum et ventulum facito.

VENTŪRUS, a, um, particip. fut. from venio.

VENTUS (unc.), i, m. *the wind*, ἄνεμος, πνεῦμα. *Cic.* Aer effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit. *Id.* Mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari. *Id.* Ventus increbrescit. *Nepos.* Dare vela ventis. Also, with a *subst.* which is the name of a wind; *Cæs.* Corus ventus. *Nepos.* Ventus Aquilo; *or, Id.* Ventus Boreas, *north wind. Cic.* Septentriones venti. Also, *Plaut.* Ventus turbo. Also, *Ovid.* Verba in ventos dare, *to talk to the winds*, h. e. *in vain. Virg.* Ferre sua gaudia ventos, *h. e.* sua gaudia irrita esse. *Horat.* Tristitiam et metum tradere ventis, *commit to the winds.* The king of the winds was *Æolus*, who is hence called by *Horat.* Ventorum pater. — Also, *wind* which a man makes, by fanning, for instance. *Plaut.* Ventum facere. —— ¶ Figur. *wind, blast, gale, impending evil or calamity. Cic.* Alios ego vidi ventos. — Also, *wind, gale. Cic.* Cæsar, cujus nunc venti valde sunt secundi. — Also, *wind*, h. e. *means of excitement. Cic.* Omnes rumorum et concionum ventos colligere. — Also, *wind*, in the government of the state, in allusion to a ship, to which *Cicero* often likens the state. *Cic.* Quicumque venti erunt, *winds*, h. e. *circumstances.* — Also, *wind*, h. e. *an aid or furtherance to the attainment of one's ends*; for instance, to the attainment of an office. *Cic.* Dux et auctor nobis opus est, et eorum ventorum moderator. — Also, *wind*, h. e. *favor*, so far as it promotes our views, *empty favor or vain applause. Cic.* In istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quæsitum. — Also, *wind*, h. e. *rumor, talk*, so far as it is detrimental. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* Fama surrexit: quo vento projicitur. — Also, *wind*, h. e. *something very thin. P. Syr.* ap. *Petron.* textilis, *woven wind*, h. e. *very thin stuff or garment.* —— ¶ Also, *wind* in the body. *Colum.*

VENŪCŬLUS, a, um, adj. Thus, *Horat.* Venucula (uva), *a kind of grape. Colum.* Uvæ Venuculæ. — We find, also, *Venicula. Plin.*

VENŬLA (dimin. from vena), æ, f. *a small vein*, φλέβιον. *Cels.* — Figur. *Quintil.*

VĒNUM, *for sale, to sale.* See *Venus, us.*

VĒNUMDO, or **VĒNUNDO** (venum & do), as, dĕdi, dătum, a. and n. 1. *to give to sale, to sell*, ἀπεμπωλέω, ἀποδίδωμι. *Cic.*

VENUS, ĕris, f. Ἀφροδίτη, Κύπρις, Κυθέρεια, *Venus, the goddess of love, beauty, charms and pleasures, wife of Vulcan, and mother of Cupid. Ovid.* Veneris puer, *h. e. Cupid. Id.* Veneris mensis, *h. e. April. Virg.* Veneris filius, *h. e. Æneas, her son by Anchises.* — Hence, *love*, especially to the other sex. *Terent.* Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. *Ovid.* Venus marita, *conjugal love.* Hence, as a less offensive term for *carnal intercourse or lust*, of man or beast. *Horat.* Incertam Venerem rapientes, *enjoying an uncertain love. Virg.* Frigidus in Venerem. *Tacit.* Juvenum sera Venus. *Tibull.* Perjuria Veneris, *h. e. of lovers, of those in love.* Also, *Virg.* Rapere Venerem, *h. e.* semen. — Also, *a mistress, sweetheart, love. Ovid.* sera, *h. e. stricken in years. Virg.* Meæ Veneri sunt munera parta, *my love.* — Also, *loveliness, attractiveness, agreeableness, elegance, charm, grace. Horat.* Quo fugit Venus? Also, in speech. *Quintil.* Quod cum gratia quadam et Venere dicitur. *Id.* Isocrates omnes dicendi Veneres sectatus est. And in works of art. *Plin.* — Also, *the Venus, the Venus-throw* at dice, *h. e. the luckiest throw, when all the dice showed different numbers. August.* ap *Sueton.* Venerem jecerat. —— ¶ Venus was supposed also to preside over gardens. Hence, *Nœv.* ap. *Fest.* Venus, *for* olera. —— ¶ Also, *the planet Venus*; otherwise called *the morning-star*, or *the evening-star*, φωσφόρος, ἕσπερος. *Cic.* So, *Id.* Stella Veneris.

VĒNUS (unc.), us or i, m. *sale.* It is found only in the *accus.* Venum, the *dat.* Venui *and* Veno, and the *ablat.* Veno. —— ¶ *Accus.* Venum, as in the phrases, Venum ire, *to be exposed for sale, be set to sale, be sold* (properly, *to go to sale*); and, Venum dare, *to offer for sale, set to sale, sell. Liv.* and *Gell.* So, also, *Lucan.* Tradita venum castra videt. —— ¶ *Dat.* Venui; as, *Apul.* Haberetne venui lacte, *if he had milk to sell. Id.* Cantherium venui subjicere, *offer for sale.* — And, Veno; as, *Tacit.* Posita veno irritamenta luxus, *exposed for sale.* —— ¶ *Abl.* Veno. *Tacit.* Ea, quæ veno exercerent, *h. e. which they trafficked in.*

VENŪSIA, æ, f. *a town of Apulia, birth-place of the poet Horace. Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, Venusīnus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Venusia, Venusian. Horat.* colonus. *Juvenal.* lucerna, *h. e.* lucerna Horatii, *for* satira Horatiana. *Liv.* Venusini, *the Venusians.*

VENUSTĀS (Venus), ātis, f. *elegant form, beauty or charming beauty, comeliness, loveliness, grace, charm*, ἐπαφροδισία, ὡρία, εὐσχημοσύνη. *Cic.* Venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem. *Id.* Venustas et pulcritudo corporis. *Id.* Erant duo signa eximia venustate, virginali habitu atque vestitu. *Varr.* Venustas disposita pomorum. —— ¶ Also, *grace, agreeableness, sweetness*, of speech, χαριεντισμός. *Cic.* Dicendi vis egregia, summa festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit. — *Gell.* Verborum venustates. Hence, *fine wit or humor, agreeable wit or humor, pleasantry. Cic.* Ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? — Also, of an artist, *grace. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *elegance, politeness, gracefulness, good breeding. Cic.* Affluens omni lepore et venustate. —— ¶ Also, *charm or grace, satisfaction, joy, happiness. Terent.* Quis venustatis plenior, *h. e. more rejoiced. Plaut.* Dies venustatis plenus. —— ¶ *Pulcritudo*, beauty, the sensible union of the various qualities which excite the feeling of pleasure: *Formositas*, comeliness, beauty, pleasing form of a person or thing: *Species*, used especially of splendor and beauty which strikes the eye, as that of the heavens. *Dignitas* is specially used of manly beauty, which raises admiration and wonder, and can be applied to women only when their beauty has a masculine cast: *Venustas*, on the other hand, denotes female beauty, as pleasing by its grace and loveliness. See *Cic. Off.* 1, 36.

VENUSTĒ (venustus), adv. *gracefully, handsomely, elegantly, finely, beautifully*, χαριέντως. *Cœl.* ad *Cic.* Videtur illud perquam venuste cecidisse. *Quintil.* Omnia venustissime finxit. *Senec.* Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (*sc.* adhibuit). *Plin. Ep.* Scripsit mimiambos venuste.

VENUSTO (Id.), as, a. 1. *to grace, adorn, beautify*, καλλύνω. *Nœv.* ap. *Fulgent. Planc.* se unguento.

VENUSTŬLUS (dimin. from venustus), a, um, adj. *graceful, pretty, pleasant, agreeable. Plaut.*

VENUSTUS (Venus), a, um, adj. *charming, beautiful, graceful, lovely, comely, attractive, sightly, goodly to behold, pleasing*, ἐπαφρόδιτος, καλός. *Terent.* Adolescentula forma, et vultu adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. *Sueton.* Fuit vultu pulcro magis, quam venusto. *Plaut.* Diva venustissima Venus. *Catull.* Salve o venusta Sirmio, *lovely, charming. Phædr.* hortuli. *Cic.* gestus et motus corporis. *Quintil.* Venustissima dicta. —— ¶ Also, *elegant, polite, graceful, well-bred, fine, genteel*, of speaking, or in manners and conduct; also, *pleasant, gracefully witty, witty, facetious. Cic.* Facilis et valde venustus. *Id.* Sententiis non tam gravibus et severis, quam concinnis et venustis. *Id.* Sermo urbanus et venustus. *Quintil.* Venustiora in respondendo. *Catull.* Lugete, quantum est hominum venustiorum. *Plin. Ep.* Plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, *h. e.* facetos.

VĒPĂLLIDUS (ve & pallidus,) a, um, adj. *very pale. Horat.*

VEPRĀTICUS (vepres), a, um, adj. *of briers or brambles. Colum.* folia spinæque (e lectione *Schneid.*).

VEPRĔCŬLA (dimin. from vepres), æ, f. *a little brier or thorn-bush*, ἀκάνθιον. *Cic.*

VEPRES (unc.), is, m. and f. *a thorn, brier, bramble-bush*, ἄκανθα, βάτος, θάμνος. Commonly in *plur. Cic.* Sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis. *Virg.* Secuerunt corpora vepres. *Horat.* Corna vepres ferunt? *Sueton.* Inter fruticeta ac vepres ægre evasit. *Colum.* Vepres efficere, *h. e.* sepem ex vepribus. *Ovid.* Lepus vepre latens, *h. e.* vepreto.

VEPRĒTUM (vepres), i, n. *a place full of briers or set with bramble-bushes, a bramble-thicket, hedge of thorns*, ἀκανθών. *Colum.*

VĒR (ἦρ, with the Æolic digamma prefixed), ēris, n. *the spring*, ἔαρ, ἦρ. *Cic.* Ver esse cœperat. *Id.* Veris initium. *Varr.* Vere, *in spring. Plin.* Vere primo, *in the beginning of spring. Virg.* Vere novo, *in early spring, soon after spring has set in.* — In Jul. Cæsar's calendar, the vernal equinox was in the middle of spring; the *Veris initium*, or commencement of spring, fell on the 7th of February; the *Æstatis initium*, or commencement of summer, on the 9th of May. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *the spring, spring-time. Ovid.* ætatis. —— ¶ Also, *what grows or makes its appearance in spring. Martial.* Breve ver populantur apes, *h. e. flowers. Liv.* Ver sacrum, *h. e. the first of all that is born in spring*, as, of swine, sheep, &c.; an offering of this sort was sometimes made in critical circumstances. Hence, *Id.* Ver sacrum vovere, *to vow an offering of this kind for the next spring. Id.* Ver sacrum facere, *to make this offering.*

VĒRĀCITER (verax), adv. *truly, with truth*, ἀληθῶς. *Augustin.* Veraciter. *Id.* Veracissime creditur.

VĒRĀTRIX (vero, are), īcis, f. *that prophesies or divines, a prophetess, divineress. Apul. Met.* 9. *Ed. Oudend.* (Other *Edd.* have *veteratricem.*)

VĒRĀTRUM (possibly from vero, are, as clearing the brain, and making the thoughts more true), tri, n. *hellebore. Cels.* and *Plin.*

VĒRĀX (vero, are), ācis, adj. *speaking or telling the truth, true, veracious, conforming to truth*, ἀληθινός. *Plaut.* Si eris verax. *Cic.* Multis sæculis verax fuit id oraculum. *Id.* Ei visa quietis occurrent veracia, *true, which come to pass. Id.* Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? *Tibull.* Compertum est veracibus mihi signis. *Augustin.* Veracissima promissio.

VERBĀLIS (verbum), e, adj. *of words, consisting of words, verbal*, ῥηματικός. *Fulgent.* undæ mulierum, *h. e. talkativeness, loquacity.* —— ¶ Also, *derived from verbs, verbal. Charis.*

VERBASCUM, i, n. *mullein; wool-blade, torch-weed, high-taper*, φλόμος. *Plin.*

VERBĒNA (perhaps from herba, for herbena), æ, f. *any sacred herb or branch* (for instance, of laurel, olive, myrtle; of cypress, tamarisk, pomegranate-tree, the rose, &c.). *Liv.* and *Cels.* —— ¶ These *verbenæ* were used for religious purposes. — Thus, the feciales wore them on their heads when they concluded a league, or formally demanded satisfaction for injuries. *Liv.* —

were also borne by suppliants, or those who came to sue for protection. *Cic. Verr.* 4, 5. — They were also put upon altars at sacrifices, and were employed in other religious services. *Terent.* Ex ara sume hinc verbenas. *Ovid.* Aras verbenis incinxit. *Plin.* Myrtea verbena Romanos purgatos. —— ¶ Used, also, in medicine, where they had an allaying and cooling virtue. *Cels.* Verbenarum contusa cum teneris caulibus folia: cujus generis sunt, olea, cupressus, myrtus, rosa, &c. *Id.* Aqua calida, in qua verbenæ coctæ sunt. *Id.* Myrtus, hedera, aliæve similes verbenæ. —— ¶ It seems, at least in part, to be a particular kind of plant; perhaps *vervain* (Verbena officinalis, L.).

VĔRBĔNĀCĂ (verbena), æ, f. *vervain* (Verbena officinalis, L.). *Plin.*

VĔRBĔNĀRĬŬS (Id.), *a name of the* Fecialis, *who wore the* verbenæ. *Plin.*

VĔRBĔNĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *crowned with* verbena. *Sueton.*

VĔRBĔR (unc.), ĕris, n. *a scourge, lash, whip, rod,* μάστιξ. *Terent.* and *Virg.* — Hence, *the thong or string of a sling;* also, *the sling* itself. *Virg.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *a lash, stroke, stripe, blow.* *Terent.* Huic homini parata erunt verbera. *Virg.* Proni in verbera pendent. — Hence, figur. *stroke, blow, dash, throw.* *Lucret.* Verbera ventorum. *Ovid.* Remorum in verbere perstant, *in striking with their oars, in plying their oars.* *Id.* lapidum. — Also, figur. *Horat.* Metuentes verbera linguæ, *lashes, scolding.* *Gell.* Verbera fortunæ, *h. e.* adversa fortuna. —— ¶ The *nomin.*, *dat.*, and *accus. sing.* seem not to occur.

VĔRBĔRĀBĬLĬS (verbero), e, adj. *deserving a drubbing,* μαστιγίας. *Plaut.* Verberabilissime, etiam rogitas?

VĔRBĔRĀBŬNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. qui verberibus castigat. *Plaut. fragm.*

VĔRBĔRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a beating, drubbing,* μαστίγωσις, ῥαβδία. *Pandect.* — Hence, figur. *a chastisement, reprimand, rebuke, reproof.* *Q. Cic.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mirificam mihi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti.

VĔRBĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a whipper, drubber, beater.* *Prudent.*

VĔRBĔRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a striking, beating.* *Plin.*

VĔRBĔRĔŬS (verber), a, um, adj. *worthy of stripes, deserving a drubbing,* μαστιγίας. *Plaut.* caput (*for* homo). So, also, *Id.* statua (in jest). — Both, perhaps, same as *Verbero, onis.*

VĔRBĔRĬTŌ (frequentat. from verbero), as, *to beat often.* *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

VĔRBĔRŌ (verber), ōnis, m. an abusive epithet, perhaps *a fellow that deserves to be beaten, or one who has become inured to drubbing, gallows-bird, scoundrel, rascal, rogue.* *Terent.* and *Cic.*

VĔRBĔRŌ (verber), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to lash, whip, scourge, beat, strike, drub, flog, cut,* μαστιγόω, τύπτω. *Cic.* Lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi. *Id.* Virgis oculi verberabantur. *Ovid.* aliquem ense. *Plin.* Piscis ferula verberatus. — Of other things. *Cato.* locum paviculis, *to beat.* *Virg.* Charybdis sidera verberat unda, *beats, strikes.* *Id.* Aquila æthera verberat alis. *Senec.* chelyn plectro, *striking, playing on.* *Horat.* Vineæ grandine verberatæ, *beaten, beaten down, beaten to pieces.* Also, *to strike, beat upon,* of the sun, showers, winds. *Plin.* Defruta exposita in casis verberari sole, imbre, ventis. —— ¶ Figur. *to lash, beat, chastise, rebuke, chide, harass, plague, molest, put to trouble.* *Val. Flacc.* Puppim verberat Eurus, *buffets.* *Plaut.* Me illis quidem hæc verberat verbis. *Cic.* Os tuum ferreum Senatus convicio verberari noluisti. *Id.* Orator istos verberabit. *Id.* Ante consules tormentis Mutinam (*a town*) verberavit. —— ¶ Verberantes, *for* vapulantes. *Plaut.*

VĔRBĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (verbum & facio, as if from verbifico), ōnis, f. *words, talk, discourse.* *Cæcil.* ap. *Donat.*

VĔRBĬGĔNĂ (verbum & gigno), æ, m. *Christ* is so called by *Prudent.*, perhaps, *born through the Word.*

VĔRBĬGĔRŌ (verbum & gero), as, n. 1. *to chat, discourse, talk,* διαλέγω. *Apul.*

VĔRBŌSĒ (verbosus), adv. *in many words, verbosely, wordily, prolixly,* πολυλόγως. *Cic.* Satis verbose: cedo quid postea? *Id.* Hæc ad te scripsi verbosius.

VĔRBŌSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *prolixity, verbosity, loquacity,* πολυλογία. *Prudent.*

VĔRBŌSŬS (verbum), a, um, adj. *full of words, wordy, verbose, prolix, talkative, loquacious, garrulous,* πολύλογος, πολύμυθος. *Cic.* simulatio. *Id.* Habes epistolam verbosiorem fortasse, quam velles. *Quintil.* Ut quidam sententiarum gratia verbosissimos locos arcessunt. *Catull.* Id quod verbosis (hominibus) dicitur et fatuis.

VĔRBUM (unc.), i, n. *a word,* λέξις. *Terent.* De exclusione verbum nullum, *not a word about,* &c. *Cic.* Verba simplicia, propria, usitata, translata, prisca, nova, &c. *Petron.* Verba grandia. *Ovid.* ingentia. *Id.* Reddere verba, *h. e.* respondere. *Cic.* Dialecticorum vero verba nulla sunt publica, *are in common use.* *Id.* Verba ponere. *Terent.* Verba habere cum aliquo, *exchange words with one.* *Id.* Quid verbis opus est? *what need of words?* h. e. *to be brief, in one word.* So, *Id.* Quid multa verba? *Ovid.* Tria verba (Prætoris), *the three words,* Do, Dico, Addico. — Hence, Uno verbo, *in one word, in short, in brief.* *Cic.* — Also, *Terent.* Verbum de verbo exprimere; *or, Cic.* Verbum e verbo exprimere; *or, Id.* Verbum pro verbo reddere; *or, Horat.* Verbum verbo reddere, *h. e. to render* (*translate*) *word for word.* In like manner, *Cic.* Locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli. So, also, Ad verbum, *word for word, verbatim, to a word, exactly, to a point, strictly, to a hair, to a tittle.* *Cic.* Fabellæ Latinæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ. *Id.* Ad verbum ediscere scripta. *Id.* Somnium ad verbum cum re convenit. — Also, Verba cadunt alicui, *words fail or forsake one,* of one who is in great perturbation. *Cic.* — Also, Verbo (*abl.*), *by* (*at, upon*) *a word, without many words.* *Cic.* Verbo de sententia destitit, *h. e.* paucis monitus, facile cessit. *Terent.* Id, si potes, verbo expedi, *in one word.* — Also, Verba facere, *to deliver words, to speak, discourse,* either in a set speech or not. *Plaut.* Verba facimus, *we chat, discourse, converse.* *Nepos.* apud regem. *Cic.* in senatu. *Id.* pro aliquo. Hence, of the consul, when he proposed something for the deliberation of the senate. *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Also, of him who repeats a form of dedication. *Cic.* Also, Verba facere mortuo, *to talk to the dead, talk to one who will not hear.* *Terent.* Also, *to make a funeral oration.* *Plaut.* Verba facit emortuo. Also, Verba habere, *or* dicere, *for* facere; as, *Cic.* Verbis ultro citroque habitis. *Virg.* Dixitque novissima verba, *said the last words* to the dead; namely, *ave, vale.* Also, in the *sing.*, Verbum facere (diminishingly), *to speak, to say or utter a word.* *Cic.* Nunquam verbum in publico fecerunt, *never spoke a word.* *Id.* Verbum omnino nullum facere. *Terent.* Nunquam cuiquam nostrum verbum fecit, *has never spoken with any of us, has never spoken a word to any of us.* *Cic.* Verbum facere pro aliquo, *speak a word for him, speak in his behalf, defend him.* Also, Verba fundere, *for* loqui. *Terent.* Also, Verbum non respondere, *to answer not a word.* *Terent.* — Also, Verbi causa, *or* gratia, *for example, for instance.* *Cic.* — Also, Bona verba, quæso, *good words, I pray! do not be angry! kindly! softly!* *Terent.* — *Verbo* is, also, *by word of mouth, orally,* viva voce; as opposed to *scripto* (*in writing*); as, *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Plura illi mandata verbo, quam scriptura dedi. Also, *in word, in words only, in appearance;* as opposed to *in fact, in reality;* as, *Nepos.* Causam apud Philippum verbo, re ipsa apud Polysperchontem dicere jussus est (λόγω μὲν, ἔργω δέ). *Cic.* Verbo — revera. — Also, Verbis alicujus, *in the name of, on behalf of.* *Cic.* Meis verbis suavium des, *in my name, from me.* *Id.* Uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus. *Liv.* Senatus verbis. — Also, verba, *words,* h. e. *a form of words, form, formula, formulary.* *Cic.* Judicium accepit in verba, &c. So, *Ovid.* Meque adstringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, *in your words,* h. e. *in the form of words you propose.* Hence, Verba facere, *to repeat a form of dedication.* (See above.) — Also, *the verb,* in grammar. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *word,* h. e. *a mere word, an empty word, word without meaning.* *Cic.* Existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiæ. *Terent.* Verba sunt, *words, all words, stuff, verbiage.* — Hence, Verba alicui dare, *to impose upon, deceive, cozen.* *Terent., Cic.,* and *Nepos.* So, *Ovid.* Curis verba dare, *h. e. to beguile.* —— ¶ Also, *a sentence, or more words than one;* consequently, for *words.* *Terent. Eun.* 1, 2, 95. Compare *Id. Adelph.* 5, 8, 29. —— ¶ Also, *a saying, adage, maxim, saw.* *Terent.* vetus. —— ¶ Verbum, *for* verborum. *Plaut.*

VĔRCELLÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Piedmont,* now *Vercelli.* — Hence, Vercellensis, e, adj. *Plin.*

VĔRCŬLUM (dimin. from ver), i, n. *a little spring,* as a word of endearment. *Plaut.* Meum corculum, verculum.

VĒRĒ (verus), adv. *truly, in truth, according to truth, with reason or truth, really, verily, correctly, aright,* ἀληθῶς. *Cic.* Honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur. *Id.* Verissime loquor. *Id.* Libentius quam verius. *Liv.* Ligures latrones verius, quam justi hostes. *Nep.* De instantibus verissime judicabat. —— ¶ Also, *suitably, fitly, rightly, properly, duly.* *Terent.* Ubi non vere vivitur. *Plin.* Vere dicere. —— ¶ Also, *according to truth, sincerely, honestly, seriously, in earnest.* *Cic.* agere. *Id.* pugnare.

VĔRĒCUNDĒ (verecundus), adv. *modestly, bashfully, respectfully, shamefacedly, diffidently,* αἰδημόνως. *Cic.* Tum ille timide, vel potius verecunde, facio, inquit, &c. *Id.* Ille, quod ei viro succedendum esset, verecunde et dubitanter recepit causam. *Id.* Verecundius hac de re loquor, quod adest vir in dicendo summus, &c.

VĔRĒCUNDĬĂ (Id.), æ, f. *shamefacedness or diffidence arising from respect, respect, awe, veneration, reverence, high regard.* *Liv.* Nec parentis, nec deorum verecundiam habere. *Id.* legum. *Id.* ætatis. *Id.* adversus regem. —— ¶ Also, *shyness or diffidence arising from fear, fearfulness, hesitancy, timidity, want of resolution.* *Cic.* Verecundia negandi. *Id.* turpitudinis. —— ¶ Also, *shamefacedness, modesty, bashfulness, shyness, backwardness, diffidence,* αἰδώς, αἰσχύνη. *Cic.* Tironis. *Id.* Cæsar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit. *Liv.* Jubentibus dicere ipsum omissa verecundia. *Sueton.* oris. —— ¶ Also, generally, *shyness, drawing back,* from the world, and from every bad thing, *sense of propriety, decorum.* *Cic.* Custos virtutum omnium verecundia est. *Id.* Scenicorum mos tantam habet verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo. —— ¶ Also, *a shame, shameful thing.* *Liv.* Verecundia erat, equitem, &c. (properly, *a cause for feeling abashed or ashamed*).

VĔRĒCUNDĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *for* Verecunde. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.*

VĔRĒCUNDŎR (Id.), āris, *to be bashful or ashamed, feel diffidence, be abashed,* αἰσχύνομαι. *Plaut.* Verecundari neminem apud mensam decet. *Cic.* Graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire.

VĔRĒCUNDŬS (vereor), a, um, adj. *shamefaced, shy or diffident from respect, modest, bashful, unassuming, respectful, retiring,* αἰδήμων; and, also, *sparing, forbearing, moderate.* *Cic.* homo. *Plaut.* Decet verecundum esse adolescentem. *Ovid.* vultus. *Martial.* Verecundo ore loqui. *Quint.* Verba parum verecunda, *immodest.* *Cic.* Ille tenuis orator nec in faciendis verbis erit audax, et in transferendis verecundus. *Id.* Verecundiorem esse in postulando. *Ovid.* Verecundo vota pudore carent. *Id.* Vita verecunda est, musa jocosa mihi. *Vellei.* Pompeius in appetendis honoribus

immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus. Cic. Interiores litteræ, quibus sæpe verecundiorem me in loquendo facis. Ovid. Verecundus rubor, h. e. a blush. So, Horat. color. Quintil. Hoc dicere est mihi verecundum, I feel modesty or shame. —— ¶ Also, venerable, awful. Ammian. nomen populi R. —— ¶ Partes verecundiores, h. e. verenda. Arnob.

VĔRĒDĀRĬUS (veredus), ii, m. a courier, postboy. Sidon.

VĔRĒDUS (unc.), i, m. a horse; or, a swift, fleet horse. Martial. — Consequently, also, a post-horse, courier-horse, ἵππος ταχύδρομος. Pandect.

VĔRENDUS, a, um, particip. from vereor. —— ¶ Adj. venerable, deserving of reverence or respect, αἰδέσιμος, εὐλαβητέος. Ovid. majestas. Id. Curia cum Patribus fuerit stipata verendis. —— ¶ Also, to be feared, fearful, terrible. Lucan. —— ¶ Plin. Ep. Verenda, sc. membra; or, Plin. and Veget. Partes verendæ, the privy parts.

VĔRENTER (vereor, verens), adv. with awe, with reverence and respect, reverently, respectfully. Sedul.

VĔRĔOR (unc.), ēris, ĭtus sum, dep. 2. to fear, be afraid of. — First, to fear with reverential awe, look up to with reverence or respect, reverence, respect, revere, fear, stand in awe of, εὐλαβέομαι, αἰδέομαι. Cic. Metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi. Id. Quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt. Liv. Veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus. Sed plus veremur, et timemus deos immortales. Also, with genit.; as, Terent. Neque hujus sis veritus feminæ primariæ. Cic. tui testimonii. Also, passively. Afran. ap. Non. Malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis. And, impers. with accus. and genit. like pudet. Pacuv. ap. Non. Nihilne te populi veretur? — Also, to fear, be afraid of. Cic. Vereor Gallica bella. Also, with infin. to fear, be afraid; be backward; as, Terent. Hei mihi! vereor dicere. Cic. Vereor committere, ut non ponantur. So, also, impers. Cic. Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, h. e. who have not been afraid to set, &c. —— ¶ Also, to fear, apprehend. Cic. De Carthagine non ante vereri desinam, quam illam excisam esse cognovero. Cæs. periculum. Auct. ad Her. supplicium ab aliquo. Also, with the dative of the thing we wish safe, to fear for something, be apprehensive for. Cic. Eo minus veritus navibus, quod, &c. — Especially followed by ne (that); or by ne non, or ut, in the sense of that not; as, Cic. Veritus es, ne operam perdidisses. Cæs. Vereri se, ne circumveniretur. Cic. Quis Sullam verebatur, ne quid per vim ageretur? Id. Non vereor, ne quid stulte facias, I have no fear, I am not at all afraid of your doing, &c. Id. Illa duo, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, I fear I cannot grant you, &c. Id. Te vereri, ne superiores (litteræ) mihi redditæ non essent. Id. Non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, I have no fear of not, &c. But ne is found for ne non, in Cic. ad Div. 6, 1. (Ed. Græv.) Vereor, ne consolatio ulla possit reperiri (but Ed. Ern. has nulla). And ut, for ne, in Horat. Sat. 1, 3, 120. (Compare Ne.) Also, followed by accusat. and infin. in Ovid. Her. 16, 75. —— ¶ Also, implying doubt mingled with fear, to fear, to expect with fear or be in doubt, look with anxious eyes, anticipate with fear. Sallust. Neque jam, quid existimetis de illo, vereor. Cic. Vereor quid sit. Cæl. ad Cic. Hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc. Terent. Heri semper lenitas, verebar, quorsum evaderet. Pandect. Vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum. —— ¶ Also, absol. h. e. verecundiam habere. Plaut. Bacch. Hic vereri perdidit, lost all shame and modesty. —— ¶ Verens is found also with a genit.; as, Colum. Verentes plagarum. —— ¶ See, also, Verendus, a, um.

VĔRĒTILLA (dimin. from veretrum), æ, f. the privy member. Apul. Apolog. (by which at the same time a fish, perhaps a shell-fish, seems to be denoted). Some read veretillum.

VĔRĒTRUM (vereor), i, n. the privy member. Sueton. and Cæl. Aurel.

VERGILIÆ (perhaps from virga (twig), as being a tuft or cluster of stars), ārum, f. the Pleiades or seven stars. Cic. in Arat.

VERGŌ (unc.), is, si, a. and n. 3. Trans. to incline or direct or turn a thing any whither. Lucret. Solis ardor in terras vergitur, h. e. vergit se. —— ¶ Hence, to pour, pour out, pour in. Lucret. venena sibi. Ovid. In gelidos versit amoma sinus. Stat. Spumantesque mero pateræ verguntur. —— II. Intrans. to incline or turn itself any whither. Cic. Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere. Plin. Ægri vergentes in lethargum. Id. Colore languido in candidum vergente, inclining to white. Id. Æs ad jocineris imaginem vergens. — Hence, of situation, position, to incline towards, lie or look towards, run, tend, border upon. Cæs. Eorum una pars vergit ad septemtriones. Liv. Portus, qui in meridiem vergit. Cic. Omnibus terræ partibus in medium vergentibus. Virg. ad solem cadentem. — Also, to incline to its end, draw to a close, wane, incline to old age, decline. Tacit. Vergente autumno. Sueton. Vergente die ingressus senatum, towards evening. Curt. Nox vergit ad lucem, draws near to day. Tacit. Suam ætatem vergere, was on the decline, approached to old age. Id. Vergens annis femina, advanced in years, of advanced age. Sueton. Anni vergentes in senium.

VERGŌBRĔTUS (a Celtic word, Fear-go-breith, from fear, h. e. vir, go, h. e. ad, & breith, h. e. judicium, so that according to this derivation it denotes judge), i, m. a name of the chief magistrate (or magistracy) among the Ædui. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16. (The Greek translator of Cæsar has epsilon in the penult.)

VĒRĬCŎLA (verus & colo), æ, m. and f. honoring or regarding the truth. Tertull. lex.

VĔRĬCŬLĀTUS, or VĔRŬCŬLĀTUS (vericulum, or veruculum), a, um, adj. h. e. parvo veru (ferreo vel ligneo) instructus. Colum. falx.

VĔRĬCŬLUM, i, n. See Veruculum.

VĒRĬDĬCE (veridicus), adv. speaking truly, truly. Ammian.

VĒRĬDĬCUS (verus & dico), a, um, adj. speaking truth, veridical, ἀληθεύων. Lucret. Veridico ex ore. Martial. sorores. Liv. interpres deorum. Plin. exitus, h. e. which proved a prediction to be true. —— ¶ Also, truly said, true, veritable. Cic. causæ inimicitiarum. So, Plin. exitus (see above).

VĒRĬLŎQUIUM (verus & loquor), ii, n. a speaking truly; hence, etymology, as a translation of the Greek ἐτυμολογία. Cic. Top. 8.

VĒRĬLŎQUUS (Id.), a, um, adj. speaking truly. Hieronym. Non poterant audire linguam veriloquam.

VĒRĬSĬMĬLIS, e, adj. or VĒRI SIMĬLIS, e, like the truth, having the semblance of truth, likely, probable, πιθανός, εἰκώς. Cic. Narrationem jubent verisimilem esse. Id. Verisimillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, &c. Plin. Quod est verisimilius, quam quod, &c. Cic. Non verisimile est, quam sit in utroque genere et creber, et distinctus Cato, you cannot believe how, &c., it is incredible, &c. Terent. Mihi quidem non sit verisimile, I cannot believe it. Also followed by ut, instead of the accus. and infin. Cic. Non est verisimile, ut Chrysogonus adamarit, &c. —— ¶ Also, in an inverted order; or with a word between its parts. Cic. See Similis.

VĒRĬSĬMĬLĬTER (verisimilis), adv. probably, πιθανῶς. Apul. Verisimiliter fingere. Id. Verisimilius confingere.

VĒRĬSĬMĬLĬTŪDŌ (Id.), inis, f. likeness to the truth or to reality; of statues for instance, likeness to the original. Plin. — Hence, probability, likelihood, resemblance of truth, verisimilitude. Cic. Sine assensione ipsam verisimilitudinem non impeditam sequi. Senec. Ea ire, qua ducit verisimilitudo. —— ¶ Also, Similitudo veri. Cic.

VĒRĬTĀS (verus), ātis, f. truth (properly in the abstract), verity, ἀλήθεια. Cic. O magna vis veritatis. Id. litterarum. Id. Simplex ratio veritatis. Id. Nihil loqui ad veritatem. Id. Vulgus ex veritate pauca æstimat. Gell. Veritates fortiter dicere. —— ¶ Also, necessity, necessary or natural agreement or concord. Cic. Omnes habet numeros veritatis. —— ¶ Also, justice, equity, fairness. Cic. In tuam fidem, veritatem confugit. Id. judiciorum. —— ¶ Also, the true, real nature of a thing, reality. Cic. Quam veritas et ratio præscribit. Id. Vincit imitationem veritas. Id. Veritas reclamat, h. e. reality or the thing itself. Id. Veritatem mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritatem transferre. Auct. ad Her. In veritate dicere, to speak upon something real, to plead a true cause (and not a supposed one, merely for exercise). — Hence, certainty, sureness. Cic. Non solum opinione, sed etiam ad veritatem. So, also, Id. Ista veritas, etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est. —— ¶ Also, truth-telling, sincerity, honesty, frankness, integrity, plain-dealing. Terent. Veritas odium parit. Martial. Rustica veritas.

VĒRĬTUS, a, um. See Vereor.

VĒRĬVERBIUM (verus & verbum), ii, n. a telling of the truth, veracity, ἀληθολογία. Plaut.

VERMĬCŬLĀTE (vermiculatus), adv. in a tessellated manner, checkeredly, in marquetry. Quintil. See Vermiculatus.

VERMĬCŬLĀTIO (vermiculor), ōnis, f. the being infested with worms, worm-eatenness, σκωλήκωσις. Plin.

VERMĬCŬLĀTUS (vermiculus), a, um, adj. checkered, marqueted, tessellated, variegated, like a chess-board, perhaps so called as bearing some resemblance to worms. Plin. Vermiculatis ad effigies rerum et animalium crustis. Lucil. ap. Cic. emblema.

VERMĬCŬLOR (vermiculus), āris, dep. 1. to breed worms, be infested with worms, τερηδονίζομαι, σκωληκοῦμαι. Plin. Vermiculantur magis minutæ quædam arbores.

VERMĬCŬLŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. full of worms, σκοληκώδης. Pallad. poma.

VERMĬCŬLUS (dimin. from vermis), i, m. a little or not very large worm, grub, such, for instance, as is found in putrefied substances, σκωλήκιον. Lucret. and Plin. — Also, the worm which is said to drive dogs mad. Plin. —— ¶ Also, for opus vermiculatum. Inscript. Vermiculum sternere.

VERMĬFLŬUS (vermis & fluo), a, um, adj. flowing and swarming with worms. Paulin. Nolan.

VERMĬNA, um, n. plur. piercing pains in the intestines; a griping of the guts, as if a man had worms, στρόφος. (This is the interpretation of Festus, who accordingly seems to derive it from vermes; which etymology is favored by the signification of the derived word verminosus; but it is perhaps better to derive it from verto, like the Greek στρόφος, from στρέφω.)

VERMĬNĀTĬŌ (vermino), ōnis, f. a being diseased with worms; of beasts of burden, for instance, the bots, σκωληκίασις. Plin. —— ¶ Also, generally, acute or piercing pain, anguish, torture, pain. Senec.

VERMĬNŌ (vermina, or vermis), as, n. and a. 1. Intrans. to have worms, be infested with worms, breed or produce worms, σκωληκιάω. Senec. — Hence, to itch, smart, ache, give pain. Martial. Si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris. Also, as a depon. Senec. Si podagra verminatur. —— ¶ Trans. to pain, torture, afflict with bodily pains. Hence, Pompon. ap. Non. Verminari, to have pains in the body.

VERMĬNŌSUS (vermina), a, um, adj. full of or having worms, σκωληκώδης. Plin. ulcera.

VERMIS (unc.), is, m. a worm, grub, σκώληξ. Lucret.

VERNA (unc.), æ, m. a slave born in the house of his master; a home-born slave, οἰκότριψ, οἰκοτραφής. Plaut. and Cæl.

ad *Cic.* — As these slaves were born and brought up in the house, and therefore more easily learned the Roman manners, they would naturally become bolder and more wanton, and of readier wit than others. Hence, *a merry-andrew, droll, buffoon, jester, fool. Plaut.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *a native. Martial.* Verna de plebe Remi. — And adjectively, *native, home-born, indigenous. Martial.* Vernas apros. *Id.* Verna liber, *h. e.* Romæ scriptus. —— ¶ Also, *fem.* in *Inscript.* Vernæ suæ.

VĔRNĀCŬLŬS (verna), a, um, adj. *domestic, native, indigenous, born or produced at home, bred in one's city or country, not foreign or exotic, proper and peculiar to the country, vernacular, Roman,* οἰκογενὴς, ἐπιχώριος, αὐτόχθων. *Varr.* vocabula. *Id.* volucres. *Plin.* equi. *Id.* putatio, *h. e.* quæ in nostris regionibus fieri consuevit. *Cic.* sapor. *Id.* festivitas. *Id.* Crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *h. e.* domi ab accusatore confictum. *Tacit.* Vernacula multitudo, *h. e.* quæ vernis, libertinis, et simili plebe urbana constat. —— ¶ Also, *pert, waggish, scurrilous, jesting, witty.* — Hence, Vernaculus, *a buffoon, jester,* &c. *Martial.* and *Sueton.*

VĔRNĀLIS (ver), e, adj. *of spring, spring. Manil.* horæ, *spring-hours.*

VĔRNĀLĬTĔR (verna), adv. *like a slave, as if he were a slave. Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 108. (where, however, the oldest and best *Codd.* have *verniliter,* which has been adopted also by later editors). (See *Verniliter.*) — Hence, *servilely, fawningly, with affected civility. Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* (Al. leg. *verniliter*).

VĔRNĀTĬLIS (verno), e, adj. *making verdant or flourishing. Cassiod.* aquæ.

VĔRNĀTĬŌ (verno), ōnis, f. *a serpent's renewing himself by casting his slough or skin. Plin.* Membrana anguium vernatione exuta. —— ¶ Also, *the slough or skin which the snake casts off,* λεβηρὶς, σὸφαρ. *Plin.*

VĔRNĔMĔTĔS, is, n. a Celtic word, equivalent to *fanum ingens. Ven. Fort.*

VĔRNĬCŎMŬS (vernus & coma), a, um, adj. *having green leaves,* or *putting forth leaves in spring. Mart. Capell.*

VĔRNĬFĔR (vernum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *green or vernal. Mart. Capell.*

VĔRNĬLIS (verna), e, adj. *of a slave, servile,* οἰκετικός. *Quintil. decl.* Adhibere quæstionem vernilibus corporibus. — Hence, *slavish, servile, grovelling, abject, crouching. Tacit.* Quamvis odium Vitellius vernilibus blanditiis velaret. — Also, *low, of low wit, scurrilous; or wanton, waggish, pert;* or *wantonly witty. Tacit.* dictum.

VĔRNĬLĬTĀS (vernilis), ātis, f. *the behavior of a* verna. —— ¶ Hence, *servility, affected civility, over-wrought complaisance,* as when one begs pressingly for what he would rather not have. *Senec.* Hæc sive levitas, sive vernilitas. —— ¶ Also, *a free and wanton wit, scurrility, waggishness, pertness, petulance. Senec.* and *Quintil.*

VĔRNĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *like a slave, as if one were a slave. Horat. Sat.* 2, 6, 108, where the city mouse performs the office of a *prægustator* (in this passage others less correctly read *vernaliter*; see *Vernaliter*). — Hence, *servilely, fawningly; with affected wit, with low and wanton wit. Senec.* and *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.* (in which last others read *vernaliter*).

VĔRNŌ (vernum, *sc.* tempus), as, n. 1. *to be renewed or renovated in spring, put forth, bud or sprout out, spring, become verdant, put on its spring dress,* &c. ἐαρίζω, ἀναβλαστάνω. *Ovid.* Vernat humus, floresque, et mollia pabula surgunt. *Flor.* Nihil mollius cælo: denique bis floribus vernat. *Martial.* Passere vernat ager. *Plin.* Vernantes arbores. *Id.* Anguis vernat, *renews itself,* by casting its slough. *Id.* Cœlo semper vernante, *h. e. ever mild and grateful like spring. Ovid.* Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis (because the birds begin to sing in early spring). *Colum.* Apes curam postulant diligentiorem cum vernant, et exundant novis fetibus, *h. e. in early spring, when they renew their numbers, begin their labors,* &c. — Figur. *Martial.* Cum tibi vernarent lanugine malæ, *began to be covered with down. Propert.* Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, *h. e. is fresh, lively. Claudian.* Senio iterum vernante. —— ¶ Also, *to make or bring spring. Plin.* In Italia mobilior aer semper quodammodo vernat, vel autumnat.

VĔRNŬLĀ, æ, m. and f. dimin. from verna. *Juvenal.* Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ. Hence, *Juvenal.* Tiberinus (*sc.* lupus, *a pike*) vernula riparum, *h. e. a native of the banks, born and bred by the bank.* — Also, *adjectively;* as, *Petron.* O hominem acutum, et urbanitatis vernulæ fontem, *h. e. witty, waggish, pert. Rutil.* Vernula avis, *h. e.* intra domus septum nata. *Martial.* Præter libellos vernulas nihil misi, *h. e. domestic, home-born* (contrasted as it seems with *Damascena,* in the preceding line).

VĔRNŬS (ver), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the spring, vernal, spring —,* ἐαρινός. *Cic.* Verni temporis suavitas, *of spring-time. Horat.* flores. *Colum.* æquinoctium. *Horat.* ventus. *Ovid.* Nix verno sole soluta. *Id.* aura. *Plin.* agni. *Id.* opera, *h. e.* quæ vere facienda sunt. — Hence, Vernum (*sc.* tempus), *the spring-time, spring. Pallad.* Per vernum. *Plin.* Verno, *in spring, in the spring-season.*

VĔRŌ (verus), as, n. 1. *to speak the truth, say true,* ἀληθεύω. *Enn.* ap. *Gell.*

VĔRŌ, ōnis, m. *for* Veru. *Aurel. Vict.*

VĔRŌ (verus), [the final *o* of the *conj.* vero is also found short in *Val. Flacc.* and *Stat.*]. I. Adv. *in truth, indeed, of a truth, truly, certainly, for certain, assuredly,* μέντοι. *Cic.* Est vero fortunatus ille. So ironically, *Virg.* Egregiam vero laudem refertis, *in sooth. Cic.* Multum vero hæc his jura profuerunt. Also with *imo* and *hercle,* strengthening the expression. *Terent.* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententia? (*Syr.*) non hercle vero. *Id.* Imo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audias. (See *Imo.*) —— ¶ Hence, in answers, Vero, *yes, yes indeed, certainly, ay, by all means, exactly so;* in which sense it readily holds the first place. *Cic.* Fuisti sæpe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. (*Att.*) Vero, ac libenter quidem. *Id.* Sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? vero, inquam, Brute. *Id.* Illam autem dixisse, vero, mea puella, tibi concedo, &c. *Id.* Nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri homini ad nullam rem utili? minime vero, *no certainly, no indeed. Id.* Quæro, num id injuste fecerit. Ille vero, inquit Antipater, *yes, indeed he does.* So in an answer by letter. *Cic.* Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu adfuisses, *h. e. yes, indeed I wished you had been with me.* So likewise, Enim vero, *yes truly, ay truly. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, in pressing requests, *now, I pray, do,* &c. *Plaut.* (*Nic.*) Cape hoc aurum. (*Chry.*) non equidem accipiam. (*Nic.*) Cape vero: odiose facis, *yes, I say, take it. Id.* Respice vero, Thesprio. *Id.* Ostende vero. —— ¶ Also, in a climax, to express the last degree of a thing, *indeed, fully. Sallust. Cat.* 61. Sed confecto prælio, tum vero cerneres, &c. *then indeed, then fully.* So, *Id. Jug.* 58. Sin Numidæ propius accessissent, ibi vero virtutem ostendere. *Cic. Manil.* 11. Testis est Africa — testis est Gallia — testis est Hispania — testes vero jam omnes oræ atque omnes exteræ gentes, *indeed all the coasts,* &c. *are witnesses.* (Compare *Tacit. Hist.* 1, 85. *Plin. Ep.* 8, 4.) — II. Conj. *but,* not only as a mere adversative, but also expressive of a lively transition to something more important; *but now. Cæs.* Tres partes flumen traduxisse, quartam vero partem reliquam esse. *Nepos.* Inimici vero ejus quiescendum decreverunt, *but his enemies. Cic.* Illud vero plane non est ferendum, *h. e. but that now is not at all to be borne. Id.* Jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? *Id.* Age vero ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia, considerate, *but come now.* — As a conjunction, *Vero* rarely stands first, but commonly after one or more words.

VĔRŌNĂ, æ, f. *a city of Italy,* in Gallia Transpadana, now *Verona, the birth-place of Catullus and the younger Pliny. Ovid.* —— ¶ Hence, Veronensis, e, adj. *of or pertaining to Verona, Veronese. Plin.* ager. *Id.* Catullus Veronensis; and, *Tacit.* Veronenses, *the Veronese.*

VĔRŌSŬS (verus), a, um, adj. verus, verax. *Martian. Capell.*

VĔRPĂ, æ, f. *the virile member. Catull.*

VĔRPŬS (verpa), i, m. salax homo, quasi totus penis. *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *a circumcised man. Juvenal.*

VĔRRĔS (unc.), is, m. *a hog not castrated; a boar-pig, boar,* χοῖρος. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — Figur. of a man. *Plaut.* —— ¶ C. Verres, *a prætor at Rome, and afterwards proprætor in Sicily, in the administration of which province he made himself infamous by his exceeding avarice, sensuality and cruelty. After the term of his government had expired, the Sicilians brought him to trial, and committed the management of the prosecution to Cicero, their former quæstor, who, in a series of orations which bear the name of* Verrinæ, *exposed his guilt so clearly, that Verres anticipated the issue of the trial by a voluntary exile.*

VĔRRĔŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Verres. Cic.* lex, *proceeding from him.* Hence, Verrea (*sc.* sollemnia, *or* festa), *a festival instituted by Verres in his own honor.*

VĔRRĬCŬLUM, i, n. *a drag-net, sweep-net, seine, trammel,* σαγήνη, γαγγάμη. *Val. Max.* (in which state it seems to come from verro). *Veget.* Also, *a certain missile weapon, a kind of spear or javelin.*

VĔRRĪNŬS (verres), a, um, adj. *of a boar-pig,* χοίρειος. *Plin.* jecur. *Id.* adeps. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to Verres, Verrine. Cic.* Negabant, mirandum esse, jus tam nequam esse verrinum (where there is a play upon the two meanings of *Jus Verrinum,* namely *Verrine law* and *pork-broth*).

VĔRRŌ (unc.), is, verri, versum, a. 3. *to sweep, sweep out, sweep together,* σαίρω. *Ovid.* favillas pro farre. *Horat.* Quidquid (frumenti) de Libycis verritur areis (*sc.* after threshing), *for accipitur, colligitur.* — Also, *to sweep, sweep out,* h. e. *cleanse by sweeping. Plaut.* ædes. *Juvenal.* pavimentum. *Sueton.* vias. *Plaut.* Vorsa (*pass. part.*) omnia. *Propert.* Versis focis. And absol. *Cic.* Qui verrunt. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to sweep,* h. e. *as it were to sweep, or sweep out. Liv.* templa, *or,* aras crinibus. *Virg.* Delphines æquora verrebant caudis. *Ovid.* Summæ cauda verruntur arenæ, *are brushed by their tails.* —— ¶ Also, *to draw along, drag, trail,* σύρω. *Ovid.* cæsariem per æquora. *Propert.* Mare verreret ossa, *h. e.* distraheret, agitaret, contineret, haberet. *Ovid.* nablia, *h. e. play upon* (but this is as well referred above, as we say *sweep* the lyre). Hence of persons sailing. *Ovid.* aquas, *h. e. to sail, row, navigate.* So, *Virg.* Torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt. *Id.* vada remis. *Catull.* æquora abiegnis palmis. Hence, *Sil.* æquor retibus, *to drag, trail, sweep the sea, fish.* (In most of these examples we can say, *to sweep, to scour,* and so refer them to the preceding signif.) —— ¶ Also, *to cover by drawing along or trailing. Stat.* Aurata palla vestigia pallere. *Claudian.* Verrebant brachia crines. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to sweep away, sweep out,* h. e. *take away, take off, take with one. Plaut.* Domi quidquid habet, verritur ἔξω. *Martial.* Quidquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris. —— ¶ Also, *to raise, stir up, move, set in motion. Lucret.* Venti nubila verrunt.

VĔRRŬCĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a wart,* ἀκροχορδών. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. on gems. *Plin.* — Also, on a mountain, *a height, eminence, projection. Cato* ap. *Gell.* — Also, *a wart,* for *a small failing, slight fault,* as opposed to *tubera. Horat. Sat.* 1, 3, 74.

VĔRRŬCĀRĬĂ (verruca) herba, *wartwort,* h. e. *the herb which removes warts.* This

name was given to *the heliotrope or turnsole*, as producing this effect. *Plin.*

VERRŪCŌSUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of warts, warty*, ὀχθώδης; a surname given Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator. —— ¶ Figur. *rough, rugged, uneven, unpolished. Pers.* Antiopa (*a tragedy*).

VERRŪCŬLA (dimin. from verruca), æ, f. *a small wart. Cels.* and *Colum.* — *Figur. on a hill, *a hillock, small eminence. Arnob.*

VERRUNCŌ, as, a. and n. 1. same as *Verto, to turn, turn out*, τρέπω, στρέφω. *Acc.* ap. *Non.* Te invoco, portenta ut populo verruncent bene. *Liv.* Uti ea mihi dii bene verruncent, *make to turn out, cause to issue.*

VERSĀBILIS (verso), e, adj. *that may be turned or moved, movable*, στρεπτός. *Senec.* Nihil est tam versabile, quam aer. —— ¶ Figur. *apt to change, changeable, mutable, not always the same, inconstant, unstable. Senec.* Scito, omnem conditionem versabilem esse. *Ammian.* femina. *Curt.* fortuna.

VERSĀBUNDUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *turning or revolving in a circle. Lucret.* and *Vitruv.*

VERSĀTILIS (Id.), e, adj. *that turns round or may be turned round, revolving, movable*, στρεπτός. *Lucret.* Mundi magnum et versatile templum. *Senec.* Versatilia cœnationum laquearia. *Plin.* Molæ versatiles, *a kind of handmills. Vitruv.* machinæ. *Liv.* Versatile ingenium pariter ad omnia, *h. e. apt, adroit, versatile.*

VERSĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a turning, rolling, revolution, rotation*, ἀνέλιξις, δίνησις. *Vitruv.* mundi. — Figur. *changing, shifting, rotation. Senec.* In tanta rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium versatione.

VERSĀTUS, a, um. See *Verso.*

VERSICŎLŎR (verto & color), ōris, adj. *changing its color.* —— ¶ Hence, *colored, dyed*, as having changed its native color. *Liv.* e *Leg. Oppia.* Vestimento versicolori uti. —— ¶ Or also, *changing colors as it is differently presented to the light, playing from one color into another*, διαποίκιλος. *Cic.* plumæ. Figur. *Quintil.* Translucida et versicolor elocutio res ipsas effeminat, quæ illo verborum habitu vestiuntur (though this may come under the next signif.). —— ¶ Also, *of various colors, of divers colors, party-colored. Virg.* arma. *Ovid.* Cultu versicolore decens. *Liv.* Versicolori veste. *Colum.* Undique versicoloribus pomis gravidus autumnus. — Figur. *Quintil.* (see above).

VERSICŎLŌRIUS, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor. Pandect.*

VERSICŎLŌRUS, a, um, adj. same as *Versicolor. Prudent.*

VERSICŬLUS (dimin. from versus), i, m. *a line*, speaking diminishingly, *a little line*, στιχίδιον. *Cic.* Tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? *Id.* Nunc venio ad transversum illum extremæ epistolæ tuæ versiculum. *Id. Mil.* 26. Ut videret, ne quid respubl. detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, *by which one little line.* —— ¶ Also, *a verse, a little verse. Cic. Pis.* 30. Uno versiculo.

VERSIFICĀTIŌ (versifico), ōnis, f. *the making of verses. Colum.*

VERSIFICĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a versifier, maker of verses*, good or bad, ἐποποιός. *Quintil.* Cornelius Severus versificator, quam poeta, melior. —— ¶ Also, *a versifier or poet*, but with a degree of contempt. *Justin.*

VERSIFICŌ (versus & facio), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to make or write verses, versify*, ἐποποιέω. *Quintil.* —— ¶ TRANS. *to put into verse. Apul.* fatiloquia. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Multa homines portenta in Homero versificata, monstra putant.

VERSIFICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *consisting of verses, forming verses, poetic. Solin.* ordo.

VERSIFŌRMIS (verto & forma), e, adj. *changing its form, changeable. Tertull.*

VERSILIS (verto), e, adj. *that may be turned, easy to turn. Martian. Capell.*

VERSIŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a turning, turning about. Plin.* 8, 51. (but *Ed. Hard.* has *versatione.*)

VERSIPELLIS (verto & pellis), e, adj. *changing one's skin*; hence, *changing one's form or appearance*, ἀλλοπρόσαλλος. *Plaut.* Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet (of Jupiter, when he took the form of Amphitryon). *Id.* Capillus versipellis, *h. e.* qui colorem mutat et canescit. — Especially is a man called *Versipellis*, who has, as the vulgar suppose, been changed into a wolf; *a wolfman, were-wolf. Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *changing one's skin, assuming another form, holding out different colors, skilled in dissimulation, cunning, sly, crafty, wily, subtle, politic. Plaut.* Versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis. *Porc. Latro.* Nihil fuit isto monstro versipellius, aut mutabilius hominum memoria.

VERSŌ (frequentat. from verto), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to turn*, and especially, *to turn often*, either on one side or about, *to turn about, roll*, στρέφω, περιάγω. *Poeta* ap. *Cic.* Sisyphu' versat saxum. *Id.* Versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore. *Id. Verr.* 1. 51. Versat se: quærit, quid agat, *turns himself*, of one, who is anxious, knows not what to do. So, *Id. Verr.* 2, 76. Hærere homo, versari, rubere. Also, *Tibull.* Turbinem (*a top*) versat puer, *drives or whirls round. Horat.* turdos in igne, *turn about, roast. Id.* ligonibus glebas, *to turn up, dig. Propert.* Versant rura juvenci, *plough. Virg.* Moriensque suo se in vulnere versat, *turns about, rolls, wallows. Ovid.* Versare gramen, *to turn the grass* (*hay*). Hence, Versari, *to be turned, to turn round, revolve*; as, *Cic.* Mundus versatur circa axem cœli. *Ovid.* Fuso versato ducere stamina, *h. e. to spin.* Also, Versare, *to shake, shake about*; as, *Horat.* Versatur urna (*abl.*) sors exitura. — Because a man who turns himself about in any place *is* and *is occupied* there; hence, *Versari* means, in the first place, *to be any where, frequent any place, stay, abide, remain, live. Cic.* In fundo. *Id.* Nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes. *Id.* Non ad solarium, non in conviviis versatus est. *Nep.* Apud præfectos regis versabatur, *associated with. Cic.* inter eos, *to keep company or hold intercourse with. Terent.* Nescis, quantis in malis verser. *Cic.* Illi nunc in pace versantur. *Id.* in laude. *Id.* in oculis animoque, *to float, hover. Id.* ante oculos, *or*, ob oculos, *to hover before the eyes. Pandect.* Versantur eorum scripta inter manus hominum, *h. e.* leguntur. Also, *to conduct, behave or acquit one's self*, or *live* (when it comes to the same thing); as, *Tacit.* Integre strenueque versatus. *Quintil.* præclarissime in administratione reip. — And secondly, *to be occupied, busied, exercised or employed* in a thing; *to apply to, pay attention to. Cic.* Opifices in sordida arte versantur. *Id.* Quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. *Quintil.* Versatur circa res omnes rhetorice, *has to do with, is concerned with. Id.* Dicam, et versabor in re difficili, *will dwell upon, treat, discuss.* Also, *to consist in, turn, rest or depend* upon. *Cic.* in opinione hominum. *Id.* in perfacili cognitione. —— ¶ Also, *to turn or drive about. Virg.* currum in gramine, *h. e. to drive, ride. Id.* Ictibus pulsat versatque Dareta, *h. e. drives Dares about. Id.* Versemus oves, *drive, pasture, feed.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *to turn, give all manner of turns to, bend, shift, exercise, agitate, change, alter. Cic.* Versare suam naturam, et regere ad tempus. *Id.* Ad omnem fraudem versare mentem suam. *Cæs.* Fortuna utrumque versavit, *h. e. played a changeful game with both. Tacit.* Igitur versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, *turned in all manner of ways*, and so rendered them ambiguous and perplexed. *Liv.* Tarquinius versare in omnes partes muliebrem animum, *tried every means to move. Propert.* Spesque timorque animum versat utroque, *agitates, impels. Quintil.* consilia in senatu, *h. e. to hold deliberations. Propert.* somnia decies, *h. e. to interpret, expound.* —— ¶ Also, *to guide, direct, rule, govern, control. Ovid.* domum. *Propert.* vitam alicujus. —— ¶ Also, *to disturb, discompose, harass, vex. Plaut.*, *Senec.* and *Propert.* aliquem. *Liv.* Nunc indignatio, nunc pudor pectora versare. *Propert.* Fides, quam non injuria versat, *h. e. disturbs.* —— ¶ Also, *to turn over in one's mind, consider, revolve, reflect on, examine, weigh, ponder. Liv.* rem secum in animis. *Plaut.* res in corde. *Horat.* Versate diu, quid, &c. — Hence, *to meditate, concoct, forge. Virg.* dolos in pectore. *Id.* nova consilia pectore. —— ¶ Also, *to treat, handle, manage, conduct, carry on, be engaged in. Cic.* causam in judiciis. *Sueton.* pecunias ex fide. *Propert.* prœlia. —— ¶ Also, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy. Virg.* domos odiis. —— ¶ *Versans* is also used without an *accus.* as if *a deponent particip. Catull.* 64, 149. *Liv.* 2, 46.

VERSŌR, āris. See *Verso.*

VERSŌRIUS, or **VORSŌRIUS** (verto), a, um, adj. *turning round, useful for turning round.* Hence, Versoria, *or* Vorsoria, æ, f. *the rope by which the sail, and consequently the course of the ship is turned.* Hence, Versoriam capere, *to tack about, turn about, return, desist. Plaut.*

VERSUM, or **VORSUM**, adv. and prep. See *Versus.*

VERSŪRA (verto), æ, f. *a turning, turning about*, στροφή. *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *the turning about of the ploughman, when he has finished the furrow, or the place (or end) where he turns, the turning or turn. Colum.* Cum ventum erit ad versuram. —— ¶ In architecture, *the turn at the angle of a wall, an angle, corner, flexure*, κάμπη. *Vitruv.* So, of an aqueduct. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a change, alteration. Arnob.* —— ¶ Also, Versuram facere, *to borrow money on interest, make a loan, hire money. Cic.* Negavit, se se omnino versuram ullam fecisse Romæ. *Id.* Versuram ab aliquo fecisse, *to hire money of. Nepos.* Quum versuram facere publice necesse esset, *when it was necessary for the state to borrow money, to raise a loan. Cic.* Aliquid versura solvere, *to pay a debt by borrowing money. Id.* Pœnam sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere. *Tacit.* Postremo vetita versura. — Hence, figur. *Senec.* Ab Epicuro versura facienda est, *h. e. I must borrow or draw from Epicurus. Id.* Domi versuram facere (of one who serves himself, or does himself a good turn). *Terent. Phorm.* 5, 2, 3. Vorsura solvis, Geta, *you pay by borrowing, you are worse or no better off for all that*; for, by the money he had procured, Geta had freed Phædria from all danger of losing his mistress, but had brought Antipho into still greater danger of losing his wife. — How *Versuram facere* comes to mean *to hire money*, is not quite clear.

VERSUS, or **VORSUS** (verto, vorto), ūs, m. *a turning about.* —— ¶ Hence, *a furrow*, because at the end of it the plough was turned round. *Colum.* Also, *a measure of land*, by which they reckoned in Campania. *Varr.* — Hence, as resembling a furrow, *a line* in writing; and especially, *a poetical line, a verse*, στίχος, ἔπος, μέτρον. *Cic.* Deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam. *Plin. Ep.* Non paginas tantum epistolæ, sed etiam versus, syllabasque numerabo. *Cic.* Versus hexametros fundere ex tempore. *Horat.* Versus facere. Hence, *verse, poetry. Cic.* In versum se conjicere, *to set about making verses.* Also, *a song* of the nightingale for instance. *Plin.* — Also, *any row, rank, series. Virg.* In versum distulit ulmos. *Id.* Quam (*h. e.* navem) triplici versu impellunt, *a triple row or bank of oars.* So, *Liv.* Sexdecim versus remorum. *Plin.* Myrtus exotica senis foliorum versibus. *Solin.* Surculis in versum superpositis, *h. e. in order or succession.* —— ¶ Also, *a certain dance. Plaut. Stich.* 5, 7, 2. Si isthoc versu me viceris. —— ¶ We also find an old plural

Versi, ōrum, is, as from *Versus*, i. *Lav.* ap. *Prisc.* &c.

VĔRSŬS, a, um, particip. from verro. —— ¶ Also, particip. from verto.

VĔRSŬS, or **VŎRSŬS**, and **VĔRSUM**, or **VŎRSUM** (from versus, a, um), expressive of direction. — I. Adv. not so much *towards*, as *ward* or *wards* (as in the expression to us *ward*, *h. e.* toward us). It seems to be always joined with another particle. — Frequently with *ad* or *in*; as, *Sulp.* ad *Cic.* In Italiam versus navigaturus. *Cæs.* Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet. *Sallust.* Ad urbem modo, modo in Galliam versus castra movere. *Id.* Fugam ad se vorsum fieri. *Cic.* In forum versus. — Also, with *a*. *Varr.* Ut ridica vitis ab septentrione versus tegatur. — Also, with several other adverbs; as, Deorsum versus, *downwards*; Sursum versum, *upwards*; so, with Pone, Quoquo, Rursum, Undique, Utroque; see these words. — II. Prep. *towards*, *in the direction of*; with the *accus.* which usually precedes *versus*. *Cic.* Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. *Id.* Romam versus profectum. *Liv.* Positi in sacello versus ædem Quirini.

VĔRSŪTĒ (versutus), adv. *subtly*, *artfully*, *craftily*, *cunningly*, *slyly*, πανούργως. *Cic.* Nihil, ut ita dicam, subdole, nihil versute, quod ille non viderit. *Augustin.* Acute respondit hæretico versutissime interroganti.

VĔRSŪTĬA (Id.), æ, f. *wiliness*, *craftiness*, *slyness*, *subtlety*, *sagacity*, πανουργία. *Apul.*

VĔRSŪTĬLŎQUŬS (versutus & loquor), a, um, adj. *speaking craftily*. *Cic.* e *poeta*. Versutiloquas malitias.

VĔRSŪTŬS (verto), a, um, adj. *turning easily*. *Plaut.* Versutior es, quam rota figularis; (but here the word has two meanings; see the example repeated below.) — ¶ Also, *that turns his mind easily or readily to any thing*, *quick in thought*, *in contriving expedients*, &c. *quick*, *ready*, *apt*, *artful*, *ingenious*, *sagacious*, *dexterous*, *versatile*, πανοῦργος. *Cic.* Versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit. *Id.* Genus quoddam acuminis, in reprehendendis verbis versutum et solers. *Id.* Versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedæmonium Lysandrum accepimus. — Often, in a bad sense, *apt*, *dexterous*, *artful*, *subtle*, *deceitful*, *crafty*, *wily*, *cunning*, *sly*, *malicious*, ἐπίκλοπος. *Plaut.* servus. *Cic.* Hi sæpe versutos homines, et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant. *Ovid.* Viderat hoc in me vitium versuta Corinna. *Cic.* Si vobis versutius videbitur, *more subtle*. *Plaut.* Versutior es, quam rota figularis. *Vellei.* Illi in summa feritate versutissimi. Also, with *genit.* *Plin.* Versutus ingenii mango.

VĔRTĂGŬS (from the Gallic), i, m. *a greyhound*, σκόμνος. *Martial.*

VĔRTĔBRĂ (verto), æ, f. *any joint, by the help of which the body or limbs move*. *Senec.* and *Plin.* — Especially, *a joint or vertebre of the spine*; oftener in *plur.* Vertebræ, *the vertebræ or vertebres of the spine*, σπόνδυλοι, περόναι. *Cels.* Figur. of insects. *Plin.* 11, 1.

VĔRTĔBRĀTŬS (vertebra), a, um, adj. *made in the manner of a vertebre*, *or having joints*, *jointed*. *Plin.*

VĔRTĔX, or **VŎRTĔX** (verto), ĭcis, m. properly, *that which turns*, *is turned*, *or about which something turns*. —— ¶ Hence, *the extreme point about which something turns*; for instance, *the pole of the heavens*. πόλος. *Cic.* in *Arat.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *the part of the head where the hair grows in a whirl*, *the top or crown of the head*, κορυφή. *Plin.* Vertices bini hominum tantum aliquibus. *Cic.* Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum. — Hence, among the poets, for *the head*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* — Also, *the peak*, *point*, *summit*, *top*. *Cic.* Ignes ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt. *Tibull.* Ætherio contingens vertice nubes Taurus. *Val. Flacc.* cœli. *Virg.* Celso vertice aeriæ quercus. *Lucret.* Athenæis in mœnibus, arcis in ipso vertice. *Martial.* domus. In *Id.* 13, 50. Vertex terræ, *h. e.* superficies. Also, simply, *a hill*, *mountain*, *eminence*, *height*. *Virg.* Erycinus, *h. e. mount Eryx*. Hence, A vertice, *from above*, *from on high*, *from aloft*. *Virg.* Tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit. — Also, *the highest*, *greatest*, *chiefest* of any kind. *Ammian.* Cum principiorum verticibus collocutus, *the highest officers*, *the heads of the army*. *Cic.* e *Sophocle*. Nunc, nunc dolorum anxiferi torquent vertices, *the acutest pangs*, *the extremest pains*. —— ¶ Also, *a whirlwind*; also, *a whirlpool*. But in this sense it is commonly written *vortex*; however, we find in *Virg. Æn.* 7, 567, Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, *h. e. whirlpool*.

VĔRTĬBŬLUM (verto), i, n. same as *Vertebra*. *Lactant.*

VĔRTĬCILLĀTŬS, a, um, adj. *whirly*. So some read in *Cels.* 8, 1. (but a better reading is, *vertici lati*, *scapularum ossis*.)

VĔRTĬCILLŬS (verto), i, m. *the whirl or twirl of a spindle*, σφονδύλιον. *Plin.*

VĔRTĬCŎRDĬA (verto & cor), æ, f. *the Changer of the Heart*, *a surname of Venus*, as supposed to draw the minds of women away from lust to chastity. *Val. Max.*

VĔRTĬCŌSŬS, a, um. See *Verticosus*.

VĔRTĬCŬLA (verto), æ, f. *a joint*; in particular, *a vertebre*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Hæret verticulis adfixum. Also, *masc.* as from *Verticulus*; as, *Solin.* Verticuli spinæ. And *neut.* as from *Verticulum*; as, *Cæl. Aurel.* Intestinorum verticula, *h. e.* flexus, curvaturæ. — Also, in machines, Verticulæ, *flexible joints*. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ *Accus. sing.* Verticulum is used by *Cæl. Aurel.*

VĔRTĬCŬLUM, **VĔRTĬCŬLŬS**, } See *Verticula*.

VĔRTĪGĬNŌ (vertigo), as, n. 1. *to roll round*. *Tertull.*

VĔRTĪGĬNŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *troubled with attacks of vertigo*, *afflicted with vertigo*, σκοτωματικός. *Plin.*

VĔRTĪGŌ (verto), ĭnis, f. *a turning round*, *whirling*, *rotation*, εἴλησις, περιστροφή. *Senec.* Ventus circumactus, et se ipsa vertigine concitans, turbo est. *Ovid.* Assidua rapitur vertigine cœlum. *Plin.* Assidua vertigine rotare aliquem. *Pers.* Una quiritem vertigo facit, *one turn or whirl makes a Roman freeman*; for, among other ceremonies of emancipation, the slave was whirled round. —— ¶ Hence, *an apparent whirling of the things about us*; *a giddiness*, *dizziness or swimming of the head*, *vertigo*, σκότωμα. *Liv.* Rupes ita abscissæ, ut despici vix sine vertigine quadam simul oculorum animique possit. *Plin.* Vertigine laborare. *Id.* Vertigines discutere. *Juvenal.* (de ebriis) Vertigine tectum ambulat, *the house seems to turn round*. —— ¶ Also, figur. *change*, *revolution*. *Lucan.* rerum.

VĔRTŌ, or **VŎRTŌ** (unc.), is, ti, sum, a. and n. 3. I. Trans. *to turn*, either on one side or about, or in any direction, or away from something, *turn about*, *turn round*, τρέπω, στρέφω. *Propert.* Vertite equum Danai. *Cic.* Verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus. *Ovid.* Vertere gradum, *or* pedem, *to turn about*. *Tibull.* fores cardine tacito, *h. e. to open lightly*. So, *Ovid.* Verso cardine, *turned*. *Cæs.* Pompeiani se verterunt, *turned their backs*, *turned* to flee. *Id.* Hostes terga vertere, *took to flight*. (But in *Propert.* Ante tuos quoties verti me, perfida, postes, *how often have I been before*, &c.) *Ovid.* Terga amicitiæ versa dedere meæ, *h. e. have quitted or forsaken my friendship*. *Liv.* Equites in fugam verterunt, *put to flight*. *Id.* Scipio retro vertit iter. *Propert.* pennas, *to fly off*. *Virg.* Sequuntur versis Arcades armis, *inverted*, *reversed*. So, *Id.* versa hasta. Also, Verti, *to turn (itself) or turn round*; as, *Virg.* Vertitur interea cœlum. *Tacit.* Versi in fugam hostes. *Horat.* Philippis versa acies retro, *having turned to flee*, *having taken to flight*, or *put to flight*. Also, Verti, *to turn* any whither; as, *Ovid.* in pecudes, *to turn upon*, *fall upon*. *Liv.* Vertuntur ad cædem, *they make a deadly business of it*, *they proceed to a deadly fight*, *carry the matter even to death*. Also, of the direction of a thing; as, *Liv.* Fenestræ in Novam viam versæ, *turned or looking towards*. *Id.* In septentrionem versa Epirus, *lying to the north*. *Ovid.* Amnis, nunc ad fontes nunc in mare versus, incertas exercet aquas. *Plin.* Squamarum series a cauda ad caput versa, *turned*, *directed*. Further, Vertere se aliquo, *to turn or direct himself any whither*, properly and figur.; as, *Cic.* Hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, *had not where to turn*. *Terent.* Perii: quid agam? quo me vertam? *which way shall I turn?* *Cic.* Verti me Brundisium versus. So, also, aliquid, or aliquem; as, *Ovid.* armentum ad litora, *h. e. to drive*. So, iter retro, hostes in fugam (see above). Further, *Pandect.* Vertere aliquid in rem, *to turn*, *convert to property*, *add to one's substance*. Also, *Virg.* Vertere stimulos sub pectore, *h. e. to inspire*, *inflame*. — Since *Verti* signifies *to turn* (*one's self*) *about*, and the person who turns about in any place must of course be or *be occupied* there; hence, in the first place, Verti, *to be*, properly and figur. *Virg.* in catervis mediis. *Cic.* Omnia vertentur in potestate unius. *Liv.* Summa rerum ibi vertitur, *h. e.* est. *Virg.* Æstas septima vertitur, *it is the seventh summer*. It may also be, *to lie* upon something, *rest or depend* upon, *hinge or turn* upon; as, *Liv.* Quum verti in eo res videretur, utri, &c. *Id.* Puncto sæpe temporis rerum momenta verti. *Id.* Spes vertitur in dictatore. — Or, secondly, *to be occupied*, *busied*, *employed* with something. *Plaut.* Jam homo in mercatura vortitur. — Or, thirdly, *to come to*, *fall to*, *fall to the portion of*. *Liv.* Decus devictorum Samnitium in legatos versum est, *fell to*, *was ascribed to*. *Id.* Res in religionem versa est, *raised a religious scruple*, *or was made (regarded as) a matter of religion*. *Id.* In prodigium verti. —— ¶ Hence, Vertere, *to turn up or over* with the ploughshare or spade, &c. *to plough*, &c. *Horat.* terram aratro. *Virg.* terram ferro (*h. e.* aratro aut ligone). *Colum.* terram bidentibus. *Ovid.* Versæ glebæ, *h. e. turned up*, *ploughed*. *Colum.* lupinum in florem, *h. e.* inarare dum floret. So, of persons rowing. *Virg.* Freta versa lacertis. —— ¶ Also, *to turn over*, *overturn*, *throw down*, *overthrow*. *Ovid.* Cycnum vertit Achilles. *Horat.* fraxinos. *Id.* Cadus non ante versus, *not yet tipped*, and consequently *yet full*. *Virg.* mœnia ab imo. — Hence, figur. *to overthrow*, *ruin*. *Horat.* Ilion mulier peregrina vertit. So, *Virg.* Res Phrygiæ vertere fundo. *Cic.* Vertit ad extremum omnia. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to turn*, h. e. *to draw*, *convert or take*. *Cic.* partem ex pecunia ad se, *convert to his own use*, *appropriate*. *Liv.* In suam rem litem vertere (of judges), *to turn to their own profit*. *Tacit.* seditiosa in prædam, *make use of them as an occasion for making booty*. — Also, *to turn or direct* any whither. *Propert.* aures ad vocem. — Hence, Verti in aliquem, *to incline to*. *Liv.* Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclining wholly to*, *bestowing all his favor and notice upon*, *wholly devoted to*. *Id.* Civitas omnis versa erat in Scipionem, *turned all their thoughts to Scipio*, *were wholly bent upon Scipio*. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to turn*, h. e. *to interpret or construe* in a certain manner, *to impute*, *ascribe*, *lay*. *Cic.* Ne sibi vitio verterent, quod, &c. *put a bad construction upon it*, *impute it to him as a fault*. *Liv.* causas omnium in deos, *to impute*, *ascribe to the gods*. So, In religionem verti, decus in legatos versum (see above). —— ¶ Also, *to turn*, *translate*, from one language into another. *Cic.* multa de Græcis. *Liv.* annales ex Græco in Latinum sermonem. *Cic.* fabulas. *Plaut.* Plautus vertit barbare, *h. e. into Latin*. —— ¶ Also, *to turn*, *change*, *transform*, *alter*. *Cic.* se in aquam. *Virg.* se in omnes facies. *Cæs.* Auster in Africum se vertit. *Virg.* Quæ te sententia vertit? *Horat.* In rabiem cœpit verbi jocus, *began to turn*. *Id.* Omne verterat in

fumum et cinerem, had turned to smoke and ashes, had dissipated, squandered away. Id. cognomen in risum, make it a subject of laughter. Propert. Omnia vertuntur, all things change. Liv. Verso Marte. Cic. Versa et mutata in pejorem partem. Liv. Miles ira in rabiem versus. Propert. Vertere comas, to dye, stain. Apul. Versa facundia, h. e. poetry, verse. Hence, Vertere solum, to go off; also, to go into exile. Cic. and Juvenal. (See Solum.) —— ¶ Also, to turn, make or let turn out or issue. Terent. Dii vertant bene, quod agas, the gods give you good luck in what you do, the gods prosper what, &c. Tibull. somnia in melius. — Hence, Verti, to turn out, issue, result, have a certain issue. Liv. Facinus vertitur in horrorem, excites horror, results in horror. Id. Factum versum est in laudem. —— ¶ Also, to turn over, revolve, consider, reflect upon, weigh, ponder, examine. Liv. Vertebatur, utrum manerent, an, &c. it was deliberated or considered, it was a matter of discussion. Sallust. fragm. Exercitum more majorum vertere. Plaut. Video rem verti in meo foro (though it may also be, is carried on). —— ¶ Also, to exchange, barter. Plaut. Qui ipsi vortant. Pers. Verte aliquid, truck or barter something (but this may also be, commit some fraud). —— ¶ Also, to be busy with, carry on, manage. Plaut. Rem in foro verti (see a little above). —— ¶ Also, Vertere aliquid, to practise some deceit, commit some fraud. Pers. (See a little above.) —— II. Intrans. to turn, turn round, turn about; to change, alter, &c. Liv. Jam verterat fortuna. Id. Versuros in fugam omnes. Id. Periculum in creditores a debitoribus verterat. Cic. Annus vertens, the great year, so called, of Plato, h. e. equal in duration to 15,000 years, at the expiration of which the stars return to the position they held at the creation of the world. But Annus vertens is also the whole year, a full year. Cic. Anno vertente, in a year, within a year. So, also, Plaut. Mensem vertentem, the whole month. —— ¶ Also, to turn out, issue, result, eventuate, terminate in a certain manner. Terent. Quæ res tibi vertat male, may you smart for it. Virg. non bene. Hence the form, Quod bene vertat, may which turn out well, and may the thing prosper; or, in the name of God. Liv. So, Id. Quod bene verteret. Cæs. Detrimentum in bonum verteret, result in good. Liv. Libertatem aliorum in suam servitutem vertisse. Id. In verum vertit, became true. Id. Mala vertunt in iras deorum, bring about or occasion the anger of the gods.

VĔRTRĂHA, æ, f. same as Vertagus. Grat. (who lengthens the a).

VĔRTŬMNĀLIA, or **VŎRTŬMNĀLIA**, ōrum or ium, n. a festival in honor of Vertumnus. Varr.

VĔRTŬMNŬS, or **VŎRTŬMNŬS** (as if vertomenos, a particip. after the Greek form from verto, h. e. changing or transforming himself; see Propert. 4, eleg. 2.), i, m. Vertumnus, a Roman deity, who assumed various shapes. He was the god of nature and of the seasons. He is said, also, to have presided over buying and selling. Near his statue, in the forum, booksellers exposed their goods for sale. Horat. Hence, Id. Vertumnis natus iniquis (of a changeable, variable man). —— ¶ The herb heliotrope was also called vertumnus. Apul.

VĔRŪ (unc.), u, n. a spit, broach, ὀβελός. Plin. Stellio in ligneis verubus inassatus. Virg. Pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus exta. —— ¶ Also, a kind of spear or javelin (compare Verutum). Virg. and Tibull. —— ¶ Also, the obelus, a horizontal mark like a spit or spear, set against a spurious word or passage. Hieron. —— ¶ Also, Verum, i. Plaut.

VĔRVĂCTUM (vervago), i, n. ground that has lain fallow, fallow ground or field, νέατος, νεάτη. Varr. and Colum.

VĔRVĀGŌ (unc.), is, ēgi, āctum, a. 3. to fallow, h. e. to plough the field for the first time after it has lain fallow. Colum. agros.

VĔRŬCŬLUM, or **VĔRICŬLUM** (dimin. from veru), i, n. a little spear or spit, ὀβελίσκος. Plin.

VĔRVĒCĔŬS (vervex), a, um, adj. having the form of a wether-sheep, κριόμυξος. Arnob. Jupiter.

VĔRVĒCĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. of a wether. Lamprid. pellis.

VĔRVĒX (unc.), ēcis, m. a wether, wether-sheep, κριός, ἐκτετμημένος. Cic. — Figur. a wether, h. e. a dull, stupid, fat-headed fellow, a dolt, dullard, blockhead. Plaut.

VĔRŬĪNA (veru), æ, f. same as Verutum. Fulg. Planc.

VĒRUM (verus), conj. but, in direct contrast, ἀλλὰ, δέ. Cic. Ea sunt omnia, non a natura, verum a magistro. Id. Non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando. —— ¶ Also, but, however, ἀλλὰ καίτοι. Cic. Exspectabantur, fortasse non recte. Verum præterita omittamus. Also, Verum enim, which is nearly the same as verum, so that enim need not be rendered. Cic. In like manner, Verum vero. Plaut. Also, Verum enimvero (which see). Also, Verum with tamen added, Verum tamen, or verumtamen (veruntamen). See Verumtamen.

VĔRUM, i, n. veru. (See Veru.) —— ¶ Also, from Verus, a, um, the truth. See Verus.

VĒRUM ĔNIMVĒRO, conj. but indeed, but truly. Cic. and Liv.

VĒRUMTĂMEN, or **VĒRUNTĂMEN** (verum & tamen), conj. but however, but yet, οὐ μὴν δὴ, οὐ μὴν οὔτε. Cic. Consilium capit stultum. verumtamen clemens. Id. Non dubitabam equidem, verumtamen multo mihi notiorem amorem tuum effecit Cherippus. —— ¶ Also used in resuming the connection after a parenthesis. Cic. Cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo, Cum essem in Ceramico), verumtamen cum ibi essem, &c.

VĒRUS (unc.), a, um, adj. true, real, sincere, actual, certain, genuine, solid, not false or counterfeit, unfeigned, not artificial or disguised, &c. ἀληθής. Cic. Perspicere, quid in quaque re verum sincerumque sit. Id. Vera, gravis, solida gloria. Terent. Color verus, natural. Id. vultus, natural, undisguised. Horat. virtus. Id. dolores. Id. amicus. Propert. nati, h. e. legitimi, non adulterini. Martial. Vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Cic. Causa verissima. Id. Res verior. — Hence substantively, Verum, i, n. that which is true, the truth. Cic. Verum invenire. Id. A vero longissime abesse. Id. Si verum scire vis. Id. Res facit controversiam aut de vero, aut de recto, aut de nomine, about the truth of the fact. Ovid. Nec procul a vero est, quod, &c. Lactant. In vero esse, to be true. Ovid. Minor est tua gloria vero. Id. Nomen ex vero positum, in accordance with the truth, with truth. Verum est, it is true, it is the truth, is found with ut in Nepos, Hann. 1, though verum est is usually followed by accus. and infin. Hence, Verum, sc. est, h. e. really, truly, actually, in truth. Plaut. So, Terent. Verum? indeed, ironically. Hence, Verum, and Vero (which see). —— ¶ Also, right, proper, fit; also, reasonable, according to reason. Cic. lex. Id. Aliquid verum et rectum. Hirt. Verissima scientia consiliorum explicandorum. — Hence, particularly, Verum est, it is right, fit, proper, just, fair, reasonable. Cæs. Neque verum est, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare. Cic. Negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo. Liv. Verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine partum sit. Id. Verius esse Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum, quam legato. Virg. Quæcumque est Fortuna, mea est: me verius unum pro vobis fœdus luere. Also, followed by ut. Cic. Tusc. 3, 29. — Also, without esse. Verum, what is right, &c. the right, the proper, &c. Sallust. Eos potentia Scauri a vero bonoque impediebat. Also, Ovid. Ex vero, in a fit manner, fitly, according to reason. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, speaking or telling the truth, true, sincere. Terent. Sum verus? Ovid. Vera fuit vates, she was a true prophetess. Plin. Ep. Homo verissimus. Id. Nihil verius viro.

VĔRŪTUM (veru), i, n. a kind of spear or javelin having an iron head, called, also, veru, σαύνιον, ὀβελός. Cæs.

VĔRŪTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. armed with a veru. Virg.

VĒSĀNIA (vesanus), æ, f. madness, insanity, folly, παραφροσύνη, μανία. Horat.

VĒSĀNIENS, entis, particip. as if from vesanio, from vesanus, raging, mad. Catull. Vesaniente vento.

VĒSĀNŬS (ve & sanus), a, um, adj. mad, raving, frantic, raging, wild, insane, παράφρων. Cic. homo. Id. Furiosa vis vesani tribuni pleb. Liv. vultus, h. e. turbatos, torvos, terribiles, quales dementium esse solent. Ovid. Vesanas habui vires. Propert. Vesana verberat ora manu. Manil. mare, h. e. furentibus ventis agitatum. — Hence, figur. Virg. fames, raging, extreme. Catull. flamma. Calp. Bellona vesanos morsus torquebit.

VĔSBIŬS, ii, m. for Vesvius, Vesuvius. Stat.

VESCŎR (esca), ěris, dep. 3. to eat or drink, feed upon, subsist upon, especially to eat, σιτοῦμαι. Sallust. Numidæ plerumque lacte, et ferina carne vescuntur. Cic. Dii nec escis, nec potionibus vescuntur. Plin. Delphinus ex hominum manu vescens. Cic. Ad vescendum apta. Plin. Radix est vescendo, is good or fit to eat. — It has not only the ablat., but sometimes also the accus. Tibull., Tacit. and Plin. Hence, Vescendus, a, um; as, Plin. Cæpas coctas dysentericis vescendas dedere. — Also, Vesci, for cœnare. Tacit. Vescebantur in villa. —— ¶ Also, generally, to enjoy, make use of, use. Lucret. vitalibus auris. Virg. aura atheria, to breathe, live. Cic. paratissimis voluptatibus. Lucret. loquela inter se, to speak, to converse together. — Of the eyes, to see. Acc. ap. Non. Facinus oculi vescuntur tui. —— ¶ An active form is found; Vesco, to feed, give to eat. Tertull. Quis nos vescet carne?

VESCŬS (unc.), a, um, adj. small, poor, thin, weak. Ovid. farra. Afran. ap. Non. vires. Plin. corpus. Virg. frondes. Id. papaver, having small grains (as Heyne explains it). —— ¶ Also, eating, corroding, consuming. Lucret. Saxa peresa vesco sale. —— ¶ Also, loathsome or wretched, sorry. Lucil. ap. Non.

VĔSĔRIS, is, m. a river in Campania. Aurel. Vict. —— ¶ Also, fem. a town near it. Cic.

VĔSĔVŬS, i, m. same as Vesuvius, mount Vesuvius. Sueton. — Also, as an adj. Virg. Vesevo jugo.

VĒSĪCA (unc.), æ, f. a bladder, h. e. a swelling like a bladder. Plin. Especially, the urinary bladder, the bladder, κύστις, κύστη. Cic. — Hence, the skin of a bladder, which was used for different purposes. Martial. and Plin. — Also, a purse of bladder-skin. Varr. — Also, a bladder which we blow up. Ovid. Spiritus oris tendere vesicam solet (where it may be also a ball). Cels. Inflatis vesicis. —— ¶ Figur. Martial. A nostris procul est omnis vesica libellis, h. e. bombast, rhodomontade; a swelling style. —— ¶ Also, for cunnus. Juvenal.

VĒSĪCĀRĬŬS (vesica), a, um, adj. of or pertaining to the bladder. Marcell. Empir. aqua, h. e. quæ vesicæ medetur. Hence, Vesicaria, sc. herba, an herb good for the bladder and the stone.

VĒSĪCŌ (Id.), as, n. 1. vesicam medicamento afficio. Theod. Prisc.

VĒSĪCŬLA (dimin. from vesica), æ, f. a little bladder, κυστίδιον. Lucret. Plena animæ vesicula parva. Also, in certain plants. Cic.

VĒSĪCŬLŌSŬS (vesicula), a, um, adj. full of bladders or tubercles. Cœl. Aurel.

VĔSŎNTĬŌ, ōnis, m. a town of Gaul, now Besançon. Cæs.

VESPA (unc.), æ, f. a wasp, ἀνθρήνη. Plin.

VESPĔR, ěris, and **VESPĔRŬS**, or **VESPĔR** (ἕσπερος), ěri, m. the evening-star. Virg. Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper. Varr. Vesperus. Horat. Vespero surgente. —— ¶ Also, the evening, eventide, eve, even. Cic.

Primo vespere. *Id. B. C.* 1, 20. Prima vesperi, *sc.* hora. *Cic.* Perpotavit usque ad vesperum. *Sallust.* Et jam die (*for* diei) vesper erat. Hence, ablat. Vespere, *or* Vesperi, *in the evening, at eventide, late.* *Cic.* Heri vesperi litteras misit, *yesterday in the evening, yesterevening.* *Terent.* Tum vesperi, *so late* (*in the evening*). *Cic.* Litteras reddidit a. d. viii. id. Mart. vespere. Hence, *Liv.* Incertum est, quid vesper ferat, *we know not what the evening may bring with it.* *Virg.* Quid vesper serus vehat.—Hence, Vesper, for *evening meal, evening repast, supper.* *Plaut.* In vesperum parare piscatum. Hence, *Plaut.* De vesperi alicujus cœnare, *to eat at some one's board, receive food from him.* So, *Id.* De suo vesperi vivere, *to board one's self, to be indebted to no man for food.* —— ¶ Also, *the west.* *Ovid.* Zephyrus sero vespere missus adest. — Also, *the west,* h. e. *the dwellers in the west.* *Sil.* Totus adest vesper.

VĔSPĔRĂ (ἑσπέρα), æ, *f. the evening.* *Cic.* Ad vesperam, *at evening, towards evening.* *Tacit.* Inumbrante vespera. *Plaut.* Sive est prima vespera, *the beginning of evening.* Hence, Vespera (*abl.*), *at evening, in the evening.* *Plin.* Tradunt, florem vespera mergi usque ad mediam noctem. So, *Justin.* Prima vespera, *in the beginning of the evening.* —— ¶ It is to be observed, that *vespera* is an antique form, and has been banished from *Cic.* and *Cæs.* by the later editors. Only in *Cic. Cat.* II, 4, 6, *Orelli* yet reads *ad vesperam.*

VĔSPĔRĀLIS (vesper), e, adj. *Solin.* plaga, *h. e. the west.*

VĔSPĔRĀSCŌ (vespera), is, rāvi, n. 3. *to become evening.* *Nep.* Cœlo vesperascente; *or, Tacit.* Die vesperascente, *h. e. when evening came on.* Also, *impers.* Vesperascit, *evening draws on,* ἑσπεράζει. *Terent.* So, *Gell.* Ad id diei, ubi jam vesperaverat, *when evening had closed in.*

VĔSPĔRĒ, } **VĔSPĔRI.** } See *Vesper.*

VĔSPĔRNĂ (vespera), *sc.* cœna, *the evening meal, supper.* *Plaut. fragm.*

VĔSPĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make* the day *evening,* or *to bring to evening.* *Solin.* Die jam vesperato, *when evening had now come on.*

VĔSPĔRTĪLIŌ (vesper), ōnis, m. *the bat, rear-mouse,* νυκτερίς. *Plin.* and *Auct. carm.* de *Philom.*

VĔSPĔRTĪNŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or in the evening, belonging to the evening, evening,* ἑσπερινός. *Cic.* Stella Saturni vespertinis temporibus delitescens. *Id.* litteræ, *received at evening.* *Id.* senatusconsulta, *made in the evening.* *Varr.* aer, *evening air.* *Plin.* acies, *h. e.* oculi, qui vesperi minus vident. Hence, Vespertinum, *the evening,* as, *Plin.* Matutinis vespertinisque, *h. e. in the morning and evening* (but *horis* may be here understood). — Also, is Vespertinus, *doing something in the evening;* or it stands for Vesperi, *in the evening;* as, *Horat.* Si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes. *Id.* Vespertinum pererro forum, *h. e.* vesperi. —— ¶ Also, *lying to the west, western.* *Horat.* regio. *Prudent.* populus. —— ¶ Also, *late, living or doing something afterwards.* *Prudent.* populus. (See just above.)

VĔSPĔRŪGŌ (vesper), ĭnis, f. *the evening-star,* Ἕσπερος. *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *the bat.* *Tertull.*

VĔSPĔRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *evening.* *Plin.* hora. —— ¶ Vesperus, i, m. See *Vesper.*

VĔSPILLŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *one who carries out the bodies of the poorer sort to burial; a bearer,* νεκροθάπτης. *Suetōn.* and *Martial.*

VĔSTĂ (Ἑστία), æ, f. *a name common to two goddesses.* — First, *the mother of Saturn, otherwise called* Ops, Cybele, Rhea, *and* Terra, *so that she represents the earth.* *Ovid. Fast.* 6, 299. — Secondly, *the daughter of Saturn and Ops, supposed to represent fire.* She was worshiped by the Trojans, and afterwards by the Romans. Numa built her a temple, and dedicated to her service the vestal virgins, who were under the superintendence of the Pontifex Maximus (see *Vestalis*); hence, *Ovid.* calls *Cæsar,* Vestæ sacerdos, *h. e.* pontifex maximus. Hence, Vesta, for *the temple of Vesta.* *Ovid.* Vesta arsit. —— ¶ Hence, *the hearth,* or *the fire.* *Virg. Ge.* 4, 384. *Sil.* 6, 76.

VĔSTĀLIS (Vesta), e, adj. *of or pertaining to Vesta, vestal.* *Ovid.* sacra; *and, Varr.* Vestalia (absol.), *the festival of Vesta.* *Tibull.* foci (*h. e.* ignes). — Hence, Virgo Vestalis, *and* Vestalis (absol.), *a vestal, priestess of Vesta, a vestal virgin.* *Cic.* e *legg.* xii. *tab.* and *Liv.* These vestals were chosen between the sixth and tenth years of their age (this is called, Vestalem legere, *Liv.; or,* capere, *Gell.*). They were obliged to continue in this service thirty years (ten for their own instruction, ten for the discharge of the sacred offices, and ten for the training of the younger virgins), during which period they were required to preserve inviolable chastity and to keep the vestal fire constantly burning: if they parted with their chastity, they were commonly buried alive; if they let the fire go out, they were scourged. In compensation for these restrictions, they enjoyed various privileges. —— ¶ Also, *vestal,* h. e. *pertaining or proper to the vestal virgins.* *Ovid.* oculi, *h. e. chaste.*

VĔSTĔR, or **VŎSTĔR** (from vos, or from σφωΐτερος), tra, trum, adj. pron. *of or pertaining to you, your, yours,* ὑμέτερος. *Plaut.* Ibi voster cœnat. *Cic.* Majores vestri sæpe bella gesserunt. *Ovid.* Vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est, *it is yours* (*your part, business, province*) *to give.* Hence, Vestrum, *what is yours, your money or substance;* as, *Liv.* De vestro impendite. — *Vester* is also found where a single individual is addressed, but others are implied; thus, *Ovid.* makes Helen say to *Paris,* Verbaque dicuntur vestra carere fide, *h. e. the words of you men, or of you and your like.* —— ¶ We find *Vestrorum, vestrarum,* for *vestrum* (*genit. plur.* of *vos*), *of you, among you.* *Terent.* —— ¶ Also, in a passive sense. *Liv.* Odio vestro, *h. e.* vestri, *of or towards you.*

VĔSTĬĀRĬŬS (vestis), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to clothes,* ἱματικός. *Cato.* arca, *clothes-chest, clothes-press.* *Pandect.* Negotiator vestiarius, *a clothes-dealer.* *Id.* and *Inscript.* Vestiarius (absol.), *a maker or seller of clothes.* Also, absol. Vestiarium, *a place where clothes are kept, a clothes-press, clothes-room.* *Plin.* Or, also, *articles of clothing, clothes.* *Senec.* and *Colum.* (who uses the *plur.*).

VĔSTĬBŬLUM (unc.), i, n. *the vestibule of a house; a porch or entry* between the house door and the street, πρόδρομος, πρόθυρον, προπύλαιον. *Cic.* In primo aditu vestibuloque templi. *Id.* balnearum. *Id.* ædium. —— ¶ Hence, *the approach or entrance* to a thing. *Cic.* Vestibulum sepulcri usucapi vetat. *Liv.* urbis. *Id.* castrorum. So, also, of bees. *Colum.* Cum sic apis evadit vestibulum, ut nulla intro revolet. And of hen-houses or hen-coops and pigeon-houses. *Id.* Also, *Cic.* In vestibulo Siciliæ, *h. e.* in prima Sicilia, *at the entrance or front of Sicily.* —— ¶ Figur. of an orator, *entrance or introduction to a thing.* *Cic. Orat.* 15.

VĔSTĪCĔPS (vestis & capio), ĭpis, adj. *that gets his first beard, that has reached the age of puberty,* γενειῶν. *Gell.* and *Tertull.*——¶ Ironically, *come to puberty,* h. e. *lewd or otherwise corrupted.* *Apul.*

VĔSTĪCŎNTŬBERNIUM (vestis & contubernium), ii, n. *a lying together under the same covering.* *Petron.*

VĔSTĪCŎLĂ, æ, f. dimin. from vestis. *Pandect.*

VĔSTĬFĬCĪNĂ (vestis & facio), æ, f. *the making of garments.* *Tertull.*

VĔSTĬFLŬŬS (vestis & fluo), a, um, adj. *wearing loose and flowing garments.* *Petron.* Lydus.

VĔSTĪGĀTĬŌ (vestigo), ōnis, f. *a tracing, searching after, looking up.* *Apul.*

VĔSTĪGĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a tracer, tracker, searcher, seeker.* *Varr.* and *Colum.* Also, *Senec.* Quod factum simul et Mare ex notis illius temporis vestigatoribus notavit, *pryers, spies, informers.*

VĔSTĪGIUM (unc.), ii, n. *a footfall, tread,* made when we walk or stand. *Cic.* Vestigium facere in foro, *to set foot, to stand or walk.* *Id.* Ubicumque posuit vestigia, *wherever he trod.* *Virg.* Vestigia figere, *h. e. to go, walk.* *Id.* premere, *to stand still, to stop.* —— ¶ Hence, *the tread or footstep, the print, mark or impression of the foot, track, trail,* ἴχνος, στίβος. *Cic.* ungulæ, *the print of a hoof.* *Quintil.* Pes vestigium facit, *makes an impression, leaves a print.* *Plin.* Vestigio hominis animadverso. *Cic.* Persequi alicujus vestigia, *to follow or tread in some one's footsteps,* figur. *h. e. to imitate him.* So, also, *Id.* Alicujus vestigiis ingredi. *Id.* Aliquem vestigiis consequi. So, figur. *Id.* Aliquem ipsius vestigiis persequi, *h. e. to imitate.* Also, *Liv.* Pergunt hostem vestigiis sequi, *to pursue the tracks of the enemy.* *Id.* Occurrere in vestigiis alicujus, *to follow in his tracks.* — Also, *the track or trace,* which a dog scents; as, *Plin.* Scrutari vestigia. — Figur. *a trace, vestige, mark, sign, token, indication.* *Liv.* Tergum, fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum. *Cic.* Vestigia mulieris in lectulo videre. *Id.* Exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia. *Id.* Romani nominis memoriam cum vestigio imperii delere. *Virg.* Priscæ vestigia fraudis, *vestiges, traces, remains.* *Tacit.* morientis libertatis. —— ¶ Also, *a tread or step.* *Cic.* Facere vestigium in possessionem, *h. e. to step into, set foot in.* *Liv.* Negans e republ. esse vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *a single step, so much as one step.* *Virg.* Vestigia impediunt, *ride amongst one another, intertwine or involve themselves in riding.* *Id.* Vestigia vertere, *to flee.* —— ¶ Also, *the place or spot on which a man treads or stands.* *Liv.* In suo vestigio morituros, *on the spot where they stood.* So, also, *Id.* In vestigio mori, *on the spot.* *Cic.* Ut vestigium, in quo ille postremum institisset, contueremur, *h. e. place or spot.* *Auct.* ad *Her.* Stantes in vestigio, *standing in one place, not changing place* (the opposite of *inambulantes*). Hence, *Tacit.* Vestigia urbis, *the place where a city has stood, the ruins.* —— ¶ Also, *the under part of the foot, the sole;* or, *the whole treading foot;* and also, *the foot.* *Cic.* Adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, *stand with their feet* (or *the soles of their feet*) *opposite to ours.* *Plin.* A vestigio ad verticem. *Virg.* Vestigia torquere, *to turn round.* *Cic.* Leviter presso vestigio. *Ovid.* Nymphæ nudæ vestigia, *h. e. with bare feet.* — Hence, *a horse-shoe.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the cut or impression made by a cutting instrument.* *Colum.* Plaga uno vestigio allevatur. —— ¶ Figur. of time, *a point, moment, instant.* *Cæs.* Galliæ salutem in illo temporis vestigio positam, *h. e. that point of time.* *Cic.* Eodem vestigio temporis, *at the same time.* So, *Cæs.* Eodem vestigio. Hence, E *or* ex vestigio, *immediately, forthwith.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* So, also, *Cæs.* E vestigio temporis (*Ed. Oud.*; others omit *e*).

VĔSTĪGŌ (vestigium), as, a. 1. *to trace, track, search after, seek for,* ἰχνεύω. *Senec.* Canis vestigat feras. *Cic.* Hi voluptates omnes vestigant atque odorantur. *Id.* Causas rerum vestigabimus. *Virg.* Turnum vestigat lustrans. And absol. *Plin.* Tigris odore vestigans, *following the track by the scent.* —— ¶ Also, *to track out, find by searching.* *Liv.* Perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse.

VĔSTĪMĔNTUM (vestio), i, n. *that which serves for clothing, clothes, a garment,* ἐπίβλημα. *Cic.* Domum venit, calceos et vestimenta mutavit. *Liv.* Album (*subst.*) addere in vestimentum. *Id.* Vestimenta mittere exercitui. *Plaut.* Nudo vestimenta detrahere, *to strip a naked man,* proverb. —— ¶ Also, *what serves as a sort of clothing for other things, cloth with which a thing is spread, a covering, tapestry.* *Senec.* Major pars (temporis) in vestimentis degitur, *h. e.* sub veste stragula, lodice, *under the bed-*

clothes; in bed. *Terent.* Lectus vestimentis stratus est.

VĔSTINI, ōrum, m. *a people of Italy on the Adriatic.* *Liv.* — Hence, Vestīnus, a, um, adj. *Vestinian.* *Liv.* populus, *h. e.* Vestini. *Id.* cohors.

VĔSTIŌ (vestis), is, īvi, ītum, a. 4. *to clothe, array, dress, attire,* ἐνδύω, ἱματίζω. *Plaut.* Vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies. *Virg.* Sponte sua sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos. *Plin.* Indos suæ arbores vestiunt. *Id.* Hercules in foro boario per triumphos vestitur habitu triumphali. *Cic.* Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant. *Juvenal.* Phrygia vestitur bucca tiara. *Quintil.* Fasciæ, quibus crura vestiuntur. — Hence, absol. *Apul.* Levius vestio, *for* me vestio, *I dress.* —— ¶ Figur. *to clothe, to cover as with a garment,* or merely *to cover, deck, adorn.* *Cic.* His tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. *Virg.* Terra viridi se gramine vestit. *Cic.* Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. *Virg.* Olea magnum vestire Taburnum, *to cover or fill with olives.* *Id.* Campos æther lumine vestit, *clothes, invests.* *Cæs.* Trabes multo aggere vestiuntur. *Cic.* Reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, *clothed.* —— ¶ Vestibat, *for* vestiebat. *Virg.* — Vestirier, *for* vestiri. *Prudent.* —— ¶ See, also, *Vestitus, a, um.*

VĔSTIPLICA (vestis & plico), æ, f. *a maid who folds the clothes, clothes'-folder, a sort of wardrobe-woman.* *Quintil. declam.*

VĔSTIS (ἐσθής), is, f. *a garment, vest, robe, vestment, clothes, dress, suit, habiliments,* ἐσθής, ἔσθημα, ἱμάτιον. *Plaut.* Contempla, satin' hæc me vestis deceat. *Terent.*, Discidit vestem? resarcietur. *Id.* Vestem mutare, *to change the clothes, put on other garments.* *Id.* Vestem mutare cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes with one.* In particular, Vestem mutare, *to change the dress* as a mark of grief, *to put on mourning.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, generally, *whatever clothes a thing,* h. e. *covers or adorns it as with a garment.* — Thus, *a cloth* (or *cloth, clothes*) *for covering couches, tapestry.* *Horat.* Tincta super lectos canderet vestis. *Ovid.* Vestibus hunc (lectum cœnatorium) velant. *Lucret.* Plebeia in veste cubandum. So, *Cic.* Tanquam in aliquam locupletem domum venerim, non explicata veste, neque proposito argento, &c. Also, with *stragula.* *Cic.* — Also, *the first beard* of youth. *Lucret.* — Also, *the skin* of a snake. *Lucret.* Serpens exuit vestem, *casts his skin or slough.* — Also, *any veil or covering, a veil.* *Stat.* Defenditur atra veste genas. —— ¶ Also, simply, *a web.* *Lucret.* aranei, *spider's web.*

VĔSTISPICA (vestis & specio), æ, f. *a female slave who had the care of the clothes, superintendent of the wardrobe.* *Plaut.*

VĔSTITŌR (vestio), ōris, m. *a clothes-maker, tailor, seamster.* *Lamprid.*

VĔSTĪTŬS (Id.), us, m. *clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire,* ἐσθής, ἱματισμός. *Plaut.* Vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habet hæc. *Cæs.* Cæsaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito. *Cic.* Venisse eo muliebri vestitu virum. *Nepos.* Agesilaus et comites vestitu humili atque obsoleto. *Terent.* Vestitu (*for* vestitui) nimio indulges, *h. e.* nimis sumptuosa veste filium ornas. *Plaut.* Me saturum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, *h. e.* te præbente vestitum. Also, Vestitum mutare, *to change one's dress;* hence, *to put on mourning.* *Cic.* So, *Id.* Ad vestitum suum redire, *to return to his usual dress, put off mourning-clothes.* —— ¶ Figur. *a clothing, clothing, dress, vesture,* h. e. *a covering, decoration,* &c. as with a garment. *Cic.* Concinnitas illa vestitu illo orationis, quo consueverant, ornata non erat. *Id.* Riparum vestitus viridissimos, *h. e. grass.* *Id.* Vestitus densissimos montium, *h. e. trees, woods.*

VĔSTĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from vestio. —— ¶ Adj. *clothed, clad, dressed, apparelled, arrayed, attired,* ἠσθημένος. *Nep.* Cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum. *Cic.* Ipse cum hominibus quindecim male vestitis. *Id.* Animantes villis vestitæ. *Apul.* Neque una pelle vestitior fuit Hercules. *Colum.* Id pecus ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum. —— ¶ Figur. *clothed, arrayed, attired,* h. e. *covered, decked.* *Cic.* Sepulcrum vestitum vepribus, *beset, set thick.* *Liv.* Montes vestiti frequentibus silvis sunt. *Cic.* Montes vestiti, *sc.* gramine, arboribus, &c.

VĔSTRĀS (vester), ātis, m. and f. adj. pron. *of your country, family,* &c. *one of your people.* *Charis.*

VĔSVIŬS, ii, m. *for* Vesuvius. *Martial.* — Also, adjectively. *Colum.* Vesvia rura.

VĔSŬLŬS, i, m. *a mountain on the borders of Liguria,* now *Viso.* *Virg.*

VĔSŬVĪNŬS, and, by syncope, **VĔSVĪNŬS**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to mount Vesuvius, Vesuvian.* *Stat.* apex. *Id.* incendia. —— ¶ *Vesbinus, a, um,* is also found.

VĔSŬVĬŬS, ii, m. *the well-known volcanic mountain Vesuvius.* *Liv.*

VĔTĔR, ĕris, *for* Vetus. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.*

VĔTĔRĀMENTĀRĬŬS (vetus), a, um, adj. Thus, *Sueton.* sutor, *h. e. a cobbler, mender of old shoes,* παλαιοῤῥάφος.

VĔTĔRĀNŬS (vetus), a, um, adj. *old, of many years' age or standing,* πρεσβύτης. *Varr.* boves. *Colum.* vitis. *Liv.* hostis. Especially of soldiers, Miles veteranus, *or* Veteranus (*sc.* miles), *an old tried soldier; a veteran soldier, veteran.* *Cic.* So, *Cæs.* Legio veterana, *a veteran legion,* h. e. *composed of veterans.* *Liv.* exercitus. — Hence, Veteranum (absol.), *a repository, where any thing is laid up to grow old, or where old things are laid up;* for instance, *a wine-cellar stocked with old wines.* *Senec.* (*Ed. Gronov.* others read *Veteraria*).

VĔTĔRĀRĬUM, ii, n. See *Veteranus.*

VĔTĔRĀSCŌ (vetus), is, rāvi, (rātum), n. 3. *to become old,* παλαιόομαι. *Colum.* Urina, quam sex mensibus passus fueris veterascere. *Cels.* Cum febres veteraverunt, utilis fames non est, *are of long standing.* *Cic. fragm.* In eo quem veterascentem videat ad gloriam. Hence, Veteratus, a, um, *become old, old.* *Plin.* (But this may belong also to *vetero.*)

VĔTĔRĀTŌR (vetero, or veterasco), ōris, m. *one who has become old* in any thing, consequently, *who is practised, well versed, expert* in any thing. *Gell.* Videbatur esse in litteris veterator. *Cic.* In privatis causis satis veterator. — Hence, *one who has become old in cunning; a sly, cunning, crafty fellow; an old rogue, crafty knave, old fox,* παλαιομώλωψ, παλίντριψ, τριβακός, ἀπατεών. *Terent.* Quid hic vult veterator sibi? *Cic.* Ipse est veterator magnus. —— ¶ Also, *an old slave.* *Pandect.*

VĔTĔRĀTŌRĬĒ (veteratorius), adv. *artfully, subtly, cunningly, craftily,* πανούργως. *Cic.*

VĔTĔRĀTŌRĬŬS (veterator), a, um, adj. *artful, cunning, crafty, sly, subtle,* πανουργικός. *Cic.*

VĔTĔRĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *cunning, crafty,* πανοῦργος. *Apul. Met.* 9. femina. (*Ed. Elm.*; but *Ed. Oudend.* has *veratricem*).

VĔTĔRĀTŬS, a, um. See *Veterasco,* and *Vetero.*

VETERĒTUM (perhaps from vetus), i, n. *a field which has long lain fallow and not been ploughed.* *Colum.*

VĔTĔRĪNĀRĬŬS (veterinus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to beasts of burden or draught, veterinary.* *Colum.* medicina. *Id.* Veterinarius (absol.), *a veterinary doctor, horse-doctor, sheep-doctor, farrier,* ἱππίατρος. *Colum.*

VĔTĔRĪNŬS (for veheterinus, from veho), a, um, adj. *bearing burdens or drawing carriages,* ὑποζύγιος. *Varr.* Veterinæ (*sc.* pecudes, *or* bestiæ), *beasts of burden and draught.* So, *Plin.* Veterina (*sc.* animalia). *Id.* Caudæ caulis asinis longior, quam equis, sed setosus veterinis, *h. e.* equis mulisque. *Id.* Genus veterinum. *Lucret.* semen equorum.

VĔTĔRNŌSĬTĀS (veternosus), ātis, f. *lethargy, somnolency.* *Fulgent.*

VĔTĔRNŌSŬS (veternus), a, um, adj. *labouring under a lethargy, lethargic,* ληθαργικός. *Plin.* Jecur aprinum veternosis (*sc.* hominibus) datur. —— ¶ Figur. *dreamy, sleepy, drowsy, dull, languid, spiritless.* *Senec.* Mihi videtur veternosi animi, sæpe indolescere. *Sidon.* dicendi genus. — Also, *feeble, weak, vain, effecting nothing.* *Senec.* Nodi veternosissimi artificii.

VĔTĔRNŬS (from vetus; or, *masc.* of veternus, a, um), i, m. *old age, antiquity.* *Stat.* Silva hominum transgressa veterno avos. —— ¶ Also, *old dirt or nastiness.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *drowsiness,* as a disease, *lethargy,* to which old men are especially subject, λήθαργος, καταφορά. *Plaut.* — Hence, *a long-protracted sleeping.* *Plin.* (of bears). — Figur. *lethargy, drowsiness, sleepiness, sloth, sluggishness.* *Cic.* civitatis. *Virg.* Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.

VĔTĔRNŬS (vetus), a, um, adj. *old, of long standing or duration.* *Prudent.* and *Apul.*

VĔTĔRŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. Intrans. *to become old.* *Cels.* Febres veteraverunt. —— ¶ Trans. *to make old;* hence, Veteratus, a, um, *become old.* *Plin.* ulcera. —— ¶ But this may all be referred to *Veterasco,* which see.

VĔTĬTŬS, a, um, particip. from veto. —— Adj. *prohibited, forbidden,* κεκωλυμένος. *Virg.* Hic invasit vetitos hymenæos. *Plin. Ep.* Factum vetitum quidem, non tamen inusitatum. — Hence, Vetitum, *that which is forbidden, a forbidden thing.* *Ovid.* Nitimur in vetitum. Also, *a prohibition, interdict.* *Cic.* Jussa ac vetita populorum. *Virg.* Contra vetitum.

VĔTŌ (perhaps from vetus, and so meaning properly to leave in its old state, not to allow the new), as, ŭi, ĭtum, a. 1. *to will that something shall not be, to say that something shall not be* (either in entreaty or command), *to dissuade, forbid, prohibit,* the opposite of *jubeo;* construed more frequently with *accus.* and *infin.*, but also with *ne.* *Liv.* Adolescens vetat eam mirari, *bids her not wonder, tells her not to wonder.* *Cæs.* Quum leges duos magistratus creari vetarent. *Nepos.* Vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti. *Cic.* Rationes a te collectæ vetabant, me reip. diffidere. *Horat.* Ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur? And without *ne;* as, *Horat.* Vetabo, sub iisdem sit trabibus, *I will forbid him to be under,* &c. Also, Vetitum est, *it is or has been forbidden;* as, *Terent.* Ait esse vetitum, accedere. — The thing also stands in the *accus.* without the *infin.* *Virg.* Bella vetabat, *h. e.* dissuadebat, *gave his advice against.* *Ovid.* Nec majora veto. Hence, Vetari, *to be prohibited or interdicted;* as, *Tacit.* Genus hominum, quod vetabitur semper. — The person stands also in the *accus.* without the *infin.* *Horat.* Vetuit tali me voce Quirinus. Hence, Vetor, *I am forbidden, prohibited,* &c.; *I may not, I am not allowed, I have not leave;* as, *Cic.* Quod vetamur veteri proverbio, *which we are forbidden by the old proverb to do.* *Virg.* Vetor fatis. *Cic.* Quum equites Rom. flere pro me edictis vetarentur. *Liv.* Redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare. — With an *infin.*, without an *accus.* of the person. *Martial.* Censura vetat mœchari, *forbids adultery.* — *Veto* was also the word used by a tribune of the people, when he protested against a measure of the senate or of a magistrate; *I am opposed to it, I forbid it, I protest against it.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *to forbid, ward off, hinder, prevent;* construed as before. *Virg.* Non me vetabunt frigora circumdare saltus. *Ovid.* Ventos audite vetantes, *h. e.* adversos, *contrary.* *Stat.* Tristia damna vetabo. Hence, Quid vetat? *what hinders? what is there to prevent?* as, *Horat.* Quid vetat nosmet quærere, cur, &c. *Ovid.* Quid vetat stellas dicere? Also in the *passive;* as, *Senec.* Sapientia nulla re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, *h. e. be hindered or prevented from,* &c. *Virg.* Vetor fatis (see above). *Tacit.* Nihil per metum vetabantur. *Id.* Fossa, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur. *Lucan.* Vetitus ætate

arma sequi. —— ¶ Vetavi, *for* vetui. *Pers.* Vetavit. — Votitus, a, um, (perhaps) *for* vetitus, a, um. *Plaut.* —— ¶ See, also, *Vetitus, a, um.*

VETTO,
VETTONES, } See *Vecto.*
VETTONICUS.

VETTONICA, æ, f. See *Betonica*, and *Vecto.*

VĔTŬLŌNIENSES, ium, m. *the inhabitants of Vetulonia in Etruria. Plin.*

VĔTŬLUS (dimin. from vetus), a, um, adj. *somewhat old, rather old, pretty old, oldish*, or generally, *old, aged. Catull.* Minister vetuli puer Falerni. *Cic.* Equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus. *Id.* arbor. *Id.* filia. — Hence, *subst.* Vetulus, *an old man. Plaut.* Conspicor vetulos duo. And jocosely. *Cic.* Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, *my old fellow, my dear old man.* So in the *fem.* Vetula, *an old woman; sometimes scornfully, a sorry old woman. Plaut.* and *Juvenal.*

VĔTUS (ἔτος), ĕris, adj. (*Comp.* Veterior, *superl.* Veterrimus) properly, *that has long been*, opposed to *recens* (that has not till lately begun to be). —— ¶ Hence, *old*, h. e. *not young. Plin.* gallinæ. *Terent.* homo. *Liv.* Veteres (senatores). *Tibull.* Veteres senes (pleonastically). So, *Horat.* senectus. *Virg.* Veterrima laurus. —— ¶ Or, also, *old*, h. e. *not new, of long standing. Cæs.* navis. *Cic.* necessitudines. *Liv.* milites, *old soldiers*, h. e. *who have been long in service.* So, also, *Id.* exercitus. *Id.* centuriones. Further, *Sallust.* consuetudo. *Plin.* tussis. *Plaut.* Veterrimus amicus. Also, with a *genit.*; as, *Tacit.* Veteres militiæ, *old in, practised, experienced. Id.* Vetus operis ac laboris, *practised, old in, accustomed, habituated. Id.* regnandi. Also, with the *infin.*; as, *Sil.* bellare, *h. e.* in bellando. Hence, Veteres, *sc.* tabernæ, *the old booths or shops, a place in the* forum Romanum. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *old, former, of former days, not new. Liv.* exercitus. *Id.* delictum. *Cic.* Poetæ veterrimi. *Virg.* In veterem revoluta figuram, *old, former. Liv.* Tribuni veteres, *the old tribunes*, h. e. *those who have been so till now, and should now retire. Cic.* Memoria rerum veterum. *Plaut.* Vetera vaticinamini, *old things, things known long ago. Cic.* Viri veteres et prisci, *the men of olden time. Tacit.* often uses *veteres* in the sense of *the forefathers, ancestors, in the days of the republic*; as, also, *Vetus ætas*, of *the good old times before the battle of Actium.* Also, *Ovid.* Lacte mero veteres usi memorantur, *the ancients, the men of old. Cic.* Homo vetere illa ac singulari innocentia præditus, *h. e. old, good old, practised by our ancestors, formerly common.* Also, with *antiquus*; as, *Plaut.* Veterem atque antiquum quæstum meum servo. *Fronto.* Antiqui veteres. —— ¶ The *compar.* Veterior is quoted by *Prisc.* from *Cato.* —— ¶ *Veter* is found. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* and *Acc. ibid.* From this form come the oblique cases *veteris, veteri*, &c., and the degrees of comparison, *veterior, veterrimus.* —— ¶ *Vetus*, that has long been, that is no longer young or new, opposed to *recens*: *Vetustus*, that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living: *Antiquus*, that was once, that existed in former time, opposed to *novus*; hence, with the accessory idea of ancient: *Priscus*, that goes farther back than the latest past, and is opposed to the fashion of the day; nearly allied with *vetustus*, and accordingly often joined with it by *Cic.*: *Pristinus*, that has lately past, and has fallen upon our own time.

VĔTUSCŬLUS (dimin. from vetus), a, um, adj. *somewhat old. Sidon.* and *Fronton.*

VĔTUSTĀS (vetus), ātis, f. *antiquity, ancientness, length of time, oldness, age*, ἀρχαιότης, παλαιότης. *Cic.* Municipium vetustate antiquissimum. *Liv.* In tanta vetustate non rerum modo, sed etiam auctorum. *Cic.* Vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt. *Ovid.* Tarda vetustas, *h. e.* senectus. *Ovid.* Quod nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas. *Cic.* Non omne vinum vetustate coacescit. *Id.* Quæ mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *h. e.* diu esse duratura. *Colum.* Vinum vetustatem patitur, *h. e.* diu durat. *Id.* Poma in vetustatem reponere, *for future times.* — Hence, *posterity, future times. Cic.* Obmutescet vetustas. —— ¶ Also, *antiquity*, h. e. *the former, old, ancient times. Cic.* Historia nuntia vetustatis. *Cæs.* Contra vetustatis exempla. Hence, *antiquity, for the men of old times, the ancients. Sil.* Si credidit alta vetustas. —— ¶ Also, *old friendship, old acquaintance, friendship. Cic.* Hos mihi maxime esse conjunctos vetustate. —— ¶ Also, *cunning, craftiness, craft. Cic.* Ingenio, vetustate, artificio vicisti. —— ¶ Also, *an old, unsightly, bad form* of a thing, *unsightliness. Plin.* ulcerum.

VĔTUSTĒ (vetustus), adv. *after the manner of the ancients, after the old way. Ascon.* —— ¶ Also, *for a long time, this long while. Plin.* Vetustissime in usu est, *it has been very long in use.*

VĔTUSTESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to become old*, παλαιοῦμαι. *Colum.* Vina celerius vetustescunt. — We find, also, *vetustisco. Nigid.* ap. *Non.*

VĔTUSTUS (vetus), a, um, adj. *old*, h. e. *not new, of long standing, ancient*, ἀρχαῖος, παλαιός. *Plaut.* vinum. *Horat.* Vetustis lignis focum exstruere, *with dry sticks. Id.* oppidum. *Colum.* Pix quanto facta est vetustior, eo melior in usu est. *Virg.* Vetusta gens Priami. *Juvenal.* Vetusta scabies, *inveterate. Cic.* Cum Demetrio mihi vetustum hospitium est. *Liv.* Vetustiores scriptores. *Quintil.* Vetustissimi auctores. *Liv.* Vetustissima disciplina. *Sueton.* Instrumentum imperii vetustissimum, *h. e.* in quo continebantur vetustissima quæque imperii acta pæne ab exordio Urbis. —— ¶ Also, *old*, h. e. *not young. Tacit.* Venerunt legati, qui vetustissimum liberorum ejus accirent, *the oldest. Liv.* Qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset. —— ¶ Also, *old, in the old way, antique. Cic.* Lælius vetustior, et horridior quam Scipio, *more antiquated or old-fashioned* (as an orator).

VĔXĀBĬLIS (vexo), e, adj. *troublesome, plaguy. Cal. Aurel.*

VĔXĀBĬLĬTĔR (vexabilis), adv. *troublesomely. Cal. Aurel.*

VĔXĀMEN (vexo), inis, n. *a trouble, molestation, concussion. Lucret.* mundi.

VĔXĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. perhaps *a shaking or tossing, a moving smartly. Plin.* Sterilitatem ob partus vexationem fieri, certum est. *Petron.* Poma minima vexatione contacta. —— ¶ Hence, *fatigue, trouble, hardship, suffering, distress, discomfort. Colum.* Vexationem viæ non reformidare. *Plin.* Dentes sine vexatione extrahere. *Id.* Sine vexatione stomachi. *Liv.* vulneris. *Cic.* Afflictatio est ægritudo cum vexatione corporis. —— ¶ Or, also, *molestation, harassing, annoyance, ill-treatment, abuse. Cic.* Ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperem. *Id.* Vexatio direptioque sociorum.

VĔXĀTĪVUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *plaguing, afflicting, troubling. Cal. Aurel.*

VĔXĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who harasses or molests; a harasser, vexer, troubler, persecutor, abuser*, ἐπηρεαστικός, κακωτής. *Cic.* In *fin.* Tam crudelis mei, tam sceleratus reipublicæ vexator. *Id.* Custosne urbis, an direptor et vexator esset Antonius.

VĔXĀTRIX (vexator), icis, f. *a harasser, vexer, molester, afflicter. Lactant.*

VĔXILLĀRĬUS (vexillum), a, um, adj. *pertaining or belonging to a standard.* —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Vexillarius, ii, m. *a standard-bearer, ensign*, σημειοφόρος. *Liv.* — Hence, *a leader*: for instance, of a band of robbers. *Apul.* —— ¶ And, Vexillarii (*sc.* milites), *a certain class of soldiers in the times of the emperors, who had their own standard, and were a part of the legion.* Ernesti supposes them to have been the *hastati* of an older period. According to Lipsius, they were the veterans who had been released from their oath after twenty years' service, but who remained under the *vexillum* of their legion as a distinct corps until their complete discharge, being exempt from all labor, except that of repulsing the enemy.

VĔXILLĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a corps of troops under one banner*, especially cavalry, auxiliaries, &c. *a wing of cavalry. Veget.* and *Sueton.*

VĔXILLĬFĔR (vexillum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing the banner or standard; the standard-bearer. Prudent.*

VĔXILLUM (perhaps from veho), i, n. *a military ensign, ensign, standard, banner*, σημεῖον. For instance, of the Triarii. *Liv.* Of the allies. *Liv.* On the commander's ship. *Tacit.* Also, in the planting of colonies, when the colonists marched under arms, *vexillum* occurs. *Cic. Phil.* 2, 40. And in raising troops. *Cic. Phil.* 5, 11. Further, *Tacit.* Vexilla convellunt, *pull up the standards. Flor.* Servis ad vexillum vocatis, *h. e. to enlist.* Also, Submittere vexilla, *to lower the standards*; hence, figur. *Stat.* Submittere vexilla fortunæ suæ, *h. e. to stoop from his majesty or greatness, carry himself condescendingly.* —— ¶ Also, *the body of men who are under a single banner* or vexillum. *Liv.* and *Tac.* —— ¶ Also, *the banner, flag or unfurled cloth*, which was displayed as a signal from the general's tent for the soldiers to prepare for battle. *Cæs.* Vexillum proponere, *to display this standard or signal.* So, *Hirt.* tollere, *to raise it* (on the commander's ship).

VĔXŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. probably, *to shake, toss, drive to and fro, agitate. Lucret.* Vis venti montes supremos silvifragis vexat flabris. *Sueton.* In turba vexatus, *pushed or jostled up and down. Ovid.* Venti vexant nubila. *Virg.* Dulichias vexasse rates. *Vellei.* Classis vexata est tempestate. (But these examples may come under the next signif.) —— ¶ Also, *to treat ill, maltreat, abuse, plague, harass, distress, worry, annoy, molest, trouble, incommode, afflict, beat out, weary out, injure, hurt, damage. Cæs.* Supplicia Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant. *Id.* Cæsar ad vexandos hostes profectus. *Cic.* Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut, &c. *Nepos.* Cum Fulvia litibus distineretur, magnisque terroribus vexaretur, *was distressed or tormented. Cic.* Vexare aliquem probris omnibus et maledictis. *Id.* omnia divina et humana. *Id.* fana, *to abuse, plunder. Liv.* Vexari difficultate viæ. *Martial.* A te vexatas malo tenere rosas, *h. e. squeezed, crushed, half-withered. Ovid.* Comæ vexatæ, *abused, tortured*, says a lover, for *curled, frizzled. Juvenal.* Manus vellere vexatæ, *h. e.* attritæ. *Cic.* Vexatur Theophrastus libris philosophorum, quod, &c. *h. e.* incusatur, reprehenditur. *Juvenal.* Philtris mentem vexare mariti, *h. e. deprive of reason. Sallust.* Civitatis mores luxuria atque avaritia vexabant. Hence, Vexata (*sc.* membra), *injured parts of the body* (a bruise, a fracture by some bad humor, &c. but not by a wound), *a hurt or injury in any part. Cels.* So, *Plin.* Vexati oculi.

ŪFENS, tis, m. *a river in Latium. Virg.* — Hence, Ufentinus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the same. Liv.* tribus, *a Roman tribe.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of a man. Virg.*

VIA (unc.), æ, f. *a way, road, highway, high road, main road*, ὁδός. *Cic.* Via militaris, *a road where an army can march, military road, main road. Id.* Aurelia via profectus est, *by the Aurelian way. Id.* Iter conficere pulverulenta via. *Tacit.* Per angusta et lubrica viarum flexerant. *Cic.* In viam se dare, *to take the road, set out on a journey. Id.* Viæ se committere, *to take or venture on the road, venture the journey* (by land). *Id.* Declinare de via ad dexteram, *to turn out of the way to the right. Cæs.* Ex via excedere. *Sueton. Cæs.* 31. Decedere via, *to get out of the road, lose his road.* But also, *Id. Tib.* 31. Decedere via, *to give one the way, make room for one*, as a mark of respect. So, *Plaut.* De via. And, figur. *Cic.* De via decedere, *to deviate from the right path* (of virtue). *Id.* Dare alicui viam per fundum alicujus, *to give or procure him passage*

And, figur. *Liv.* Deam Romanis viam belli dare, *h. e. give the Romans success in war.* *Id.* Ferro viam facere, *make a way or path.* *Ovid.* Tellus icta viam in Tartara fecit, *made a way, opened or afforded a way.* *Virg.* Viam pandere. *Liv.* aperire. *Tacit.* patefacere. And, figur. *Vellei.* Viam aperire potentiæ, luxuriæ, *to open a way,* h. e. *to help on.* (*Viam facere* is also *to go, travel*; see below.) Also, *Liv.* Milites monuit, via omnes irent, *that they should all go or keep in the road.* And, figur. *Senec.* Utraque lex sua via it, *goes its own road.* Also, *Plaut.* Tu abi tuam viam. *Terent.* Tota via errare (proverb.), *to be completely mistaken, to be all wrong, to err greatly.* *Cic.* Utor via, *h. e. I keep the middle road, pursue a middle course.* Also, Viam sternere, *to lay a way, make a way passable*; as, *Liv.* Sternere viam silice, *h. e. to pave.* And, Viam munire (see *Munio*). Also, *Cic.* Viam inire. *Id.* ingredi. *Terent.* insistere. Hence, figur. *Liv.* Viam inire, *to discover or use a means.* Also, Progredi via, *to proceed, advance on the road*; hence, figur. *Cic. to move on, proceed duly or regularly.* Also, *Horat.* Viam carpere, *to go, travel.* — Also, *a way or road in the city, a street.* *Cic.* transversa. *Liv.* Per omnes vias in forum curritur. *Horat.* Via sacra. — Also, *a way,* h. e. *any passage.* In the theatre. *Martial.* In the body, *a passage or canal.* *Cic.* Of a river, *way, passage.* *Virg.* Hence, *a cleft, fissure.* *Id.* Finditur via in solidum cuneis. Also, *the path* of an arrow. *Virg.* — *Plaut.* Viam ingredi, *to begin to say right, begin to speak the truth.* So, *Id.* Instare rectam viam, *to say right, speak the truth.* *Terent.* Redire in viam, *to return to a right course, come to his reason.* —— ¶ Also, *the way, passage, going, journey, march.* *Terent.* Inter vias; or, *Cic.* Inter viam, *on the way, in going.* *Ovid.* Quæ viæ sibi causa. *Terent.* In via. *Cic.* De via languere, *to be faint or sick from a journey.* Also, Viam facere, *to go, to journey, travel*; as, *Plaut.* Ad senem alteram facias viam. *Ovid.* Feci vias per freta. Also, *Terent.* Recta via, *straightway, right on.* Hence, *Id.* Recta via narrare, *without reserve, outright.* Also, *Cic.* Unam tibi viam et perpetuam esse vellent, *h. e. wish you might never come back.* — II. This word has also other figurative uses. —— ¶ First, *a way,* h. e. *an opportunity* to arrive at something, *a means.* *Cic.* Viam optimarum artium tradere. *Id.* Habeo certam viam. *Liv.* Viam fraudis inire, *to make use of or devise a means of fraud.* —— ¶ Also, *a method, rule, way, manner, course.* *Horat.* vitæ, *way of life.* *Terent.* Via pervulgata patrum. *Id.* Alia aggrediemur via. *Liv.* Per omnes vias leti, *h. e.* genera mortis. — In particular, *the proper method or rule, the true way, regularity.* *Cic.* Ne hanc quidem dicendi rationem ac viam nosse. Hence, *abl.* Via, *methodically, with regularity, in due order*; as, *Cic.* Neminem solitum via, nec arte dicere. *Id.* Progredi via (as above). —— ¶ Also, *a stripe* of a garment. *Tibull.* Auratæ viæ. —— ¶ Vias (*genit.*), *for* viæ. *Enn.* ap. *Prisc.* — Viai, *for* viæ. *Lucret.* —— ¶ *Via,* any broad carriage-way, either in or out of the city; hence, an army-road, military road: *Vicus,* a place built up with houses; hence, a quarter of the town (see *Cic. Milon.* 24): *Platea,* a broad, levelled street in the city, laid out with art, and set apart as a promenade: *Angiportum,* a narrow cross-lane: *Semita,* either a smaller street or side-street in the city, or a footpath, footway by a high-road: *Callis,* a narrow way over heights and mountains, footpath: *Trames,* a way which crosses another, cross-way; hence, *Liv.* 2, 39. Transversus trames.

VIĀLIS (via), e, adj. *on or belonging to the way, road,* &c. *Plaut.* Lares, *h. e. which stand by the highways or streets, and are worshiped there.*

VIANS, tis. See *Vio.*

VIĀRIŬS (via), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the highways* (*streets*), ὁδαῖος. *Cæl.* ad *Cic.* lex, *h. e. concerning the repairs or construction of roads.*

VIĀTICĀTŬS (viaticum), a, um, adj. *furnished with money for a journey.* *Plaut.*

VIĀTICŬLUM (dimin. of viaticum), i, n. *travelling-money,* speaking diminishingly, *travelling-penny.* *Pandect.*

VIĀTICŬS (via), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a road or journey,* ὁδοιπορικός. *Plaut.* Ego sorori meæ cœnam hodie dare volo viaticam, *h. e. a meal to her going abroad, a farewell-supper.* Hence, *subst.* Viaticum, *what a man takes with him for a journey, provision for a journey, all things necessary for a journey,* ἐφόδιον. *Plaut.* Sequere me, viaticum ut dem a trapezita tibi. *Plin. Ep.* Vide, ut mihi viaticum reddas, quod impendi, *the expenses of the journey.* *Plaut.* Ipse abiit ad Acheruntem sine viatico. *Id.* Suo viatico reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, *at his own expense.* *Cic.* Quo minus viæ restat, eo plus viatici quærere. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *Quadrig.* ap. *Gell.* Magnum viaticum ad rempublicam evertendam habere, *h. e.* facultatem. —— ¶ Also, *the money which a soldier has made, got by booty, or saved in service* (as a provision for the rest of the journey of life). *Horat.* Luculli miles collecta viatica multis ærumnis ad assem perdiderat, *earnings, gains, stock.* —— ¶ Also, *money which a man spends while abroad* (*though it may not be in travelling, but at the place where he takes up his abode,* in order to pursue his studies, &c.). *Pandect.*

VIĀTŎR (vio, as), ōris, m. *a traveller, wayfaring man, passenger,* ὁδίτης, ὁδοιπόρος. *Cic.* Non semper viator a latrone occiditur. *Martial.* Quisquis Flaminiam teris viator. *Juvenal.* Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. —— ¶ Also, *a kind of attendant on a magistrate or a court, whose especial office it was to summon people; a summoner, pursuivant, beadle, apparitor.* These officers attended not only those magistrates who had also lictors, as the dictator, consul, prætor, but especially those (though not all) who had no lictors, as the tribunes of the people and the censors. *Cic.* A villa in senatum arcessebantur et Curius et ceteri senes: ex quo qui eos arcessebant, viatores nominati sunt. *Liv.* Ardens ira tribunus viatorem mittit ad consulem, consul lictorem ad tribunum.

VIĀTŌRIŬS (viator), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a traveller or a journey,* ὁδοιπορικός. *Plin.* Vasa viatoria, *travelling vessels.* *Pandect.* argentum, *silver plate for travelling use.* *Veget.* medicamentum, *h. e.* quod in ipsa via haberi potest. *Vitruv.* horologia.

VIĀTRIX (Id.), īcis, f. *a female traveller.* *Martian. Capell.*

VIBEX, or VIBIX (unc.), īcis, f. *the mark or print of a stripe or blow; a weal,* μώλωψ, πελίωμα. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

VIBIA, æ, f. is supposed to be *a cross-piece of wood,* perhaps, *a piece or beam resting upon the* vara. See *Vara.*

VIBILIA, æ. f. *h. e.* dea viarum. *Arnob.*

VIBŌ, or VIBŌN, ōnis, f. *a town in the Bruttian territory.* *Cic.* — Hence, Vibonensis, e, adj. *Cic.*

VIBŌNES, um, m. *the flowers of the herb* britannica. *Plin.*

VIBRĀBILIS (vibro), e, adj. *that may be brandished or hurled.* *Auson.* Si cuiquam præter dominum fuit vibrabilis ornus Achilli. —— ¶ Sidus vibrabile, *h. e. glittering, glistening.* *Mart. Capell.*

VIBRĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Vibrans.* *Martian. Capell.*

VIBRĀMEN (Id.), īnis, n. *a vibrating, moving quickly to and fro.* *Apul.*

VIBRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. actus vibrandi. *Jun. Calpurn.* ap. *Vopisc.*

VIBRĀTŬS, us, m. vibratio. *Mart. Cap.*

VIBRĀTŬS, a, um, particip. and adj. from vibro.

VIBRŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. — I. TRANS. *to move quickly to and fro, put in tremulous motion, shake, agitate, vibrate,* πάλλω. *Ovid.* Vibrabant flamina vestes. *Id.* Mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, *tremble, shiver, quake.* *Stat.* Vibrata flammis æquora, *h. e. flashing, quivering, giving out a trembling light.* *Tacit.* Viscera vibrantur, *sc.* by riding. *Id.* Sustinentium humeris vibratus, *h. e. moved about or raised on high.* *Quintil.* digitos. —— ¶ Also, *to flourish, brandish, hurl, throw, dart, launch.* *Cic.* sicas. *Id.* hastas ante pugnam, *to throw.* *Plin.* Jaculum (*a kind of snake*) ex arborum ramis vibrari, *h. e.* se vibrare, *darts down.* *Ovid.* Vibrata per auras spicula. *Virg.* Fulgor vibratus. — And, figur. of words. *Catull.* Truces vibrare iambos, *to launch.* (So, *Auson.* Iambus vibratior, *h. e more powerful, more forcible.*) —— ¶ Also, *to crisp, curl, frizzle.* *Virg.* Crines vibratos calido ferro. — II. INTRANS. *to move quickly to and fro, move tremulously, vibrate, shake, quiver, tremble.* *Ovid.* (de angue) Tres vibrant linguæ. *Senec.* Nervi vibrantes. *Plin.* Sonus lusciniæ vibrans, *tremulous, quavering, trilling.* — Hence, *to glitter, flash, sparkle, gleam.* *Cic.* Vibrat mare. *Sil.* ignis. *Ovid.* Vibrantia tela. *Val. Flacc.* Vibrat torus ostro. — Also, *to vibrate, sound, ring.* *Senec.* Vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis. *Val. Max.* Priore adhuc querela vibrante. —— ¶ Also, of weapons, *to fly with force, dart, speed.* *Cic.* Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi, &c. *Sil.* Ultrix injusti vibravit lancea belli. — Hence, figur. *Cic.* Oratio vibrans, *h. e. animated, powerful, forcible, impressive, nervous.* *Petron.* Ejusmodi fabulæ vibrabant, *h. e.* hinc inde jactatæ sonabant.

VIBŬRNUM, i, n. *a shrub; the way-faring tree* (Viburnum Lantana, L.). *Virg.*

VICĀNŬS (vicus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a village or hamlet, dwelling there, village,* ad vicum pertinens. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Vicanos haruspices, *h. e. living in villages, or going about from village to village.* *Liv.* Vicani quique ibi exsules habitabant, *h. e.* vici incolæ. —— ¶ We also find *Vicaneus.* *Cod. Just.*

VICĀPŎTA [VICEPŎTA], or VICA PŎTA (vinco & potis), æ, f. *the goddess of victory.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* — *Vicapota* is declined as a double word; thus, *Liv.* Vicæpotæ. *Vicepota* is declined as one word; thus, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 11. Vicepotæ (*Ed. Ern.*).

VICĀRIĀNŬS (vicarius), a, um, adj. *of a deputy or vicar.* *Sidon.* apex, *h. e.* honor et dignitas Vicarii.

VICĀRIŬS (vicis), a, um, adj. *that is instead or supplies the place of another, vicarious,* ἀμοιβαῖος. *Quintil. decl.* Qui vicarias pro patre manus obtulerit. *Id. decl.* Perituri vitam mariti vicaria morte sua redemit, *h. e. by dying in his stead.* *Cic.* Operæ nostræ vicaria, fides amicorum, supponitur. — Hence, *subst.* Vicarius, *a substitute, deputy, vicegerent, locum-tenens, vicar,* ἀμοιβαῖος. *Cic.* Succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri. *Id.* An hoc regnum appellabitur, cujus vicarius qui velit esse, inveniri nemo potest? *Pandect.* Vicarius damni, *h. e.* qui pro alio damnum facere cogitur. *Cicero* calls his successor in the consulship, Vicarium diligentiæ meæ. *Vicarius* is also *a slave in the service of a higher slave, a slave's slave*; he was purchased with the property (*peculium*) of the slave, and was therefore a part of his substance. *Horat.* Sive vicarius est, qui servo paret, seu conservus. *Martial.* Esse sat est servum, jam nolo vicarius esse. *Pandect.* Si servus meus ordinarius vicarios habeat.

VICĀTIM (vicus), adv. *from street to street, through the streets,* κατὰ κώμας. *Cic.* Servorum omnium vicatim celebrabatur tota urbe descriptio. *Horat.* Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens. —— ¶ Also, *from village to village, through villages, in villages.* *Plin.* Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa. *Liv.* Samnites in montibus vicatim habitantes.

VICE, VICEM. } See *Vicis.*

VICĒNĀLIS (viceni), e, adj. *Apul.* sphæra, *h. e. having twenty equal sides.*

VICĒNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or containing twenty,* εἰκοσιακός. *Arnob.* Vicenarius (homo), *a man of twenty, twenty years old.* *Plaut.* Lex quina vicenaria, *h. e. that young people, under twenty-five*

years of age, should not be allowed to make a covenant, and, of course, *to borrow money*. *Vitruv.* fistula, *a pipe, the plate of which, before being bent, was twenty inches broad.*

VICĒNI (viginti), æ, a, num. adj. *twenty*, distributively, *twenty each*. *Varr.* Si duæ res vicenas habent partes, *twenty parts each*. *Cæs.* Nonnulli annos vicenos permanent. *Colum.* Amphoras vicenas percipient ex singulis jugeribus. *Plin.* Hydri marini vicenum cubitorum. *Id.* Partus bis anno: numerus fecunditatis ad vicenos, *to twenty at a time*. —— ¶ Not distributively, *twenty*. *Plin.* —— ¶ We find, also, *Vigeni, æ, a*. *Colum.*

VICĒNIQUINI, or VICĒNI QUINI, æ, a, num. adj. *twenty-five each*, or *twenty-five*. *Frontin.* and *Plin.* — Both parts of the word are declined; as, vicenaquina.

VICENNĀLIS (vicennium), e, adj. *of twenty years*. *Lactant.* Vicennalia, *a twenty years' festival*, h. e. *one that was kept when the emperor had reigned twenty years.*

VICĒNNIUM (vicies & annum), ii, n. *twenty years*, εἰκοσετία. *Pandect.* Post vicennii tempus.

VICENTĪNUS, a, um. See *Vicetia*.

VICEQUÆSTŪRA (vice, *abl.* of vicis, & quæstura), æ, f. *vice-quæstorship*. *Ascon.*

VICEPŌTA. See *Vicapota*.

VICES. See *Vicis*.

VICESIMA, æ, f. See *Vicesimus*.

VICĒSIMĀNUS (vicesimus), a, um, adj. *of the twentieth legion*. Vicesimāni, *sc.* milites, *soldiers thereof*. *Tacit.*

VICĒSIMĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the twentieth part* (vicesima), εἰκοστικός. *Liv.* aurum, *h. e. money raised from the tax on manumitted slaves.* (See *Vicesima*, in *Vicesimus*.) Hence, absol. Vicesimarius, *a collector of the* vicesima. *Petron.*

VICĒSIMĀTIŌ (vicesimus; properly, from vicesimo, not used), ōnis, f. *the taking by lot of every twentieth man for punishment, vicesimation.* *Capitolin.*

VICĒSIMUS, or VIGĒSIMUS (viginti), a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth*, εἰκοστός. *Cic.* Annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat. *Liv.* Censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus. *Cic.* Altero vicesimo die, *for* altero et, &c. *Id.* Vicesimo die Lunæ. *Plin.* Vicesima Luna sacrificant. *Varr.* Ut vigesimus dies et primus sit par, *the thirtieth day, and the first day*. — Hence, Vicesima, *sc.* pars, *the twentieth part*. *Liv.* Vicesimas vendere, *sc.* frumenti. Hence, *the twentieth part*, as a duty upon goods; as, *Cic.* Vicesima portorii, *the twentieth part paid as* portorium. Also, *the twentieth part of the worth of a slave, paid as a tax when he was manumitted.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* Also, *a tax of five per cent. upon inheritances.* *Plin. Paneg.*

VICĒSSIS (vicies & as), is, m. *h. e.* viginti asses. *Varr.* Others read *bicessis*. We find, however, *vigessi* (or, as others read, *vigessis*), as an adj. in *Martial*.

VICETIA, or VICENTIA, æ, f. *a town in Upper Italy*, now *Vicenza*. *Tacit.* — Hence, Vicetinus, *and* Vicentinus, a, um, adj. *belonging thereto, Vicetian*. Vicetini, *the inhabitants thereof*. *D. Brut.* ad *Cic.*; *or*, Vicentini, *Plin. Ep.*

VICIA, æ, f. *the vetch, a kind of pulse.* *Varr.* and *Virg.*

VICIĀLIS (vicia), e, adj. *of vetches.* Hence, Vicialia, *the stalks of vetches.* *Colum.* (*Ed. Schneid.*)

VICIĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to vetches.* *Colum.* cribrum, *h. e. a vetch-cribble.*

VICIĒS (viginti), adv. *twenty times*, εἰκοσάκις. *Cæs.* Vicies centena millia passuum, *two thousand miles.* *Plin.* Vicies tanto addito, *twenty times as much.* *Cic.* Superficiem ædium æstimarunt sestertio vicies, *at twenty hundred thousand* (2,000,000) *sesterces.* So, *Martial.* Plenum vicies habebas. Further, *Plin.* Vicies semel; *or*, *Id.* Semel ac vicies; *or*, *Id.* Semel et vicies; *or*, *Colum.* Vicies et semel, *twenty-one times.* *Cic.* Habeo ad bis et vicies sestertium (*neut. acc.*), h. e. *twenty-two hundred thousand* (2,200,000) sestertii. *Liv.* Ter et vicies, *twenty-three times.* *Colum.* Quinquies et vicies, *twenty-five times.* *Plin.* Centies vicies, *one hundred and twenty times.*

VICILĪNUS, i, m. *a surname of Jupiter.* *Liv.* 24, 44. (some *Codd.* have *Visilini*).

VICINĀLIS (vicinus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the neighborhood.* *Liv.* Ingens vis navium ad vicinalem usum paratarum, *to be used in the neighborhood.* Also, via, *a road among the fields which neighbors use in common, or one that leads into a village or is in a village.* *Pandect.* and *Senec.*

VICĪNĒ (Id.), adv. *near, nearly.* *Augustin.* Vicinissime frui.

VICĪNIA (Id.), æ, f. *neighborhood, vicinage, vicinity*, γειτονία. *Colum.* In vicinia urbis. *Cic.* In vicinia nostra. Also, in the *genit.* in answer to the question *where?* *Plaut.* Proximæ viciniæ habitat. And with *hic* (*here*); as, *Terent.* Vidi virginem hic viciniæ suam matrem lamentari. And also, with *huc*; as, *Terent.* Commigravit huc viciniæ. — Also, *the neighborhood*, h. e. *the neighbors.* *Horat.* Sed videt hunc vicinia tota. —— ¶ Hence, *nearness*, generally. *Petron.* In vicinia mortis poema facere. So, *Senec.* Mortem in vicinia videre. —— ¶ And also, *affinity, similitude, resemblance, likeness.* *Plin.* Quintum genus ad viciniam crystalli descendit. *Id.* Aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens. *Quintil.* Est huic tropo quædam cum synecdoche vicinia. *Id.* Est quædam virtutum vitiorumque vicinia.

VICINISSIMĒ. See *Vicine*.

VICĪNITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *nearness of place, neighborhood, vicinity*, γειτονία. *Terent.* Vel virtus tua me, vel vicinitas facit, ut te audacter moneam, &c. *Cic.* In ea vicinitate. *Id.* Propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus. *Hirt.* Quorum vicinitas propinqua esset. Also, in *plural*. *Cic.* —— ¶ Hence, *the neighborhood*, h. e. *those living in the neighborhood, the neighbors.* *Nep.* Clam vicinitati dant negotium, ut eum interficiant. *Sallust.* Vicinitatem exornant. —— ¶ And, figur. *affinity, likeness, resemblance.* *Quintil.* Est quædam virtutibus ac vitiis vicinitas. *Plin.* Multi cyperon non discernunt a cypiro vicinitate nominis.

VICĪNITUS (Id.), adv. *in the neighborhood, near.* *Cod. Theod.*

VICĪNOR (Id.), āris, depon. 1. *to be in the neighborhood or near.* *Sidon.* Accidit, ut deversorio quædam femina vicinaretur. *Cæl. Aurel.* Loca capiti vicinantia. — Figur. *to be near.* *Sidon.*

VICĪNUS (vicus), a, um, adj. *neighboring, living or being in the neighborhood, near.* *Virg.* urbes. *Liv.* bellum, *in the neighborhood.* *Virg.* Sedes, vicina astris. *Tibull.* Cælo vicinus Olympus. And with a *genit.* *Lucan.* Ora vicina perusti ætheris. — Hence, *subst.* Vicinus, m. *and* Vicina, f. *a neighbor.* *Cic.* Vicini mei. *Horat.* Bonus vicinus. *Cic.* Vicinus proximus, *the nearest neighbor.* *Ovid.* Anus vicina loci. *Cic.* Fidem in Capitolio vicinam Jovis majores nostri esse voluerunt. (But in the last two it is perhaps an *adj.*). *Terent.* Curre ad Bacchidem vicinam nostram. And Vicina, ōrum, n. *neighboring places, neighborhood*; as, *Plin.* In Syriæ vicina pervenire. *Id.* Amnis rigans vicina. So, also, Vicinum, *the neighborhood, vicinity*; In vicino, *in the neighborhood or vicinity, near by*; as, *Plin.* Rex aliud oppidum in vicino condidit. *Cels.* In vicino sæpe quædam notæ positæ imperitos medicos decipiunt. So, *Plin.* E vicino aquam lambere, *from the neighborhood or vicinity, from near by.* *Colum.* Ex vicino Africæ arietes deportare, *from the neighboring parts of Africa.* —— ¶ Hence, *near*, of place and time. *Ovid.* Ni convexa foret, parti vicinior esset mundus, *would be nearer to some part.* *Phædr.* Mors vicina, *nigh, near.* *Cic.* Latonam vicinam ad pariendum, *near her delivery.* Also, *subst.*; as, *Hieronym.* Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, *who lived near to those times.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *coming near*, in resemblance, *allied, like, similar, resembling.* *Cic.* Dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiæ. *Plin.* Ferrum molle, plumboque vicinius, *approaching nearer to lead.* *Id.* Sertulæ Campanæ odor croco vicinus est. *Id.* vocabulum. *Quintil.* Vitia virtutibus vicina. *Id.* Cui vicinum est, *h. e.* simile.

VICIS, or VIX (unc.), vicis, f. [the nomin. does not occur] *change, vicissitude, alternate or reciprocal succession, alternation, interchange*, ἀμοιβή, ἐναλλαγή. *Liv.* Commoti vice fortunarum humanarum. *Ovid.* Hæc quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus: quasque vices peragant, docebo, *what changes they have or undergo, what vicissitudes they pass through.* *Horat.* Terra mutat vices, *h. e. renews or renovates herself.* *Ovid.* Cum vice sermonis fratrem cognovit, *h. e. conversation.* So, *Virg.* Hac vice sermonum. And, *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* Vices loquendi. *Ovid.* Vicibus factis inire convivia, *by turns, one after the other.* *Plin.* Per vices annorum, *every other year.* *Ovid.* Per vices modo, Persephone, modo, filia, clamat, *by turns, alternately.* *Tacit.* Agri ab universis per vices occupantur, *now by these and then by those.* *Justin.* Duæ reginæ vicibus gerebant bella, *in turns, alternately.* *Manil.* Modo deest, modo adest, vicibusque secedit. *Ovid.* In vices pericula commemorare, *in turns.* But also, *Id.* In vices aliquem lædere, *in return.* Also, In vicem, *by turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually*; as, *Ovid.* Inque vicem mea te, me tua forma capit. *Id.* Inque vicem spectans ambos, &c. *now one and then the other.* (But see *Invicem*.) Also, *Pandect.* Vice versa; *or*, *Justin.* Versa vice, *the case being reversed, reversely*; or as may be sometimes rendered, *on the other hand.* Also, *Stat.* Vice, *on the other hand, in return.* *Colum.* Pari vice, *equally.* *Id.* Mutua vice, *mutually, reciprocally*, or *at the same time.* Also, Reddere, referre, exsolvere vicem, *or* vices, *to render like for like, make a return or requital, recompense, requite, retaliate.* *Ovid.* Redde vicem meritis. *Id.* Spernentem sperne, sequenti redde vices. *Id.* Non poteris ipse referre vicem. *Tacit.* Injuriæ, beneficio vicem exsolvere. So, *Plin. Paneg.* Vices exigere, *demand a return or requital.* —— ¶ Hence, Vicis, Vices, *any thing in which there is a vicissitude or alternation*; hence, several meanings of the word. Thus, *conduct in return or requital, reciprocation, performance of a reciprocal office, return of kindness, requital of service, return, requital, recompense*, ἀμοιβή. *Cic.* Recito vicem officii præsentis, *h. e. return, reciprocal service.* Hence, Vicem, *or* vices, reddere, referre, exsolvere. (See above.) *Propert.* Multarum miseras exiget una vices, *h. e.* pœnas. *Horat.* Plus vice simplici, *with a more than simple requital, with a heavy vengeance.* —— ¶ And, also, *time.* *Pallad.* Tribus per diem vicibus, *three times, thrice.* *Id.* Tertia vice, *for the third time, a third time.* *Colum.* Annua vice, *every year, yearly.* *Gell.* Tesserulas in medium vice sua quisque jaciebamus, *each at his time*, or *each in his turn.* So, also, *Liv.* 3, 36. Ut hoc insigne regium, suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret (but this may be, *for himself, for his part*). *Sidon.* Vice quadam, *on a certain time, once.* —— ¶ And, also, *place to which one succeeds.* *Cic.* Nulla est persona, quæ ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, propius accedat. *Liv.* Pœna in vicem fidei cesserat. And, *place, office, duty*; as, *Liv.* Sacra regiæ vicis. *Plin. Paneg.* Vice alicujus fungi. *Horat.* Fungar vice cotis. *Quintil.* Vices professionum divisæ. *Plin. Ep.* Vicem alicujus implere. *Id.* Solis vicem supplere. Hence, In vicem, *in the place of, instead*; as, *Liv.* Missis in vicem earum quinque millibus. *Cels.* In vicem vini cremor ptisanæ sumendus est, *instead of wine.* And without *genit.*, *therefor.* *Colum.* (See *Invicem*.) For this we have, also, Ad vicem; as, *Plin.* Ad tegularum vicem, *instead of.* *Pallad.* Ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus. So, also, Vice, *instead, in the place*; as, *Plin.* Salis vice utuntur nitro. Also, Vicem, *instead, in the place*; as, *Plaut.* Amborum vicem. *Liv.* Nostram vicem,

in our stead. Also, Ad vicem, *like, as;* as, *Gell.* Majores natu celebantur parentum vicem. So, also, Vicem; as, *Cic.* Sardanapali vicem mori. And, also, Vice; as, *Sueton.* Vice mundi circumagi. *Plin.* Jactari fluctu algæ vice. —— ¶ And, again, *the lot, hap, fate, condition* of any one usually unfortunate, *misfortune.* *Cic.* Et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere. *Terent.* Menedemi vicem miseret me. *Cic.* Tuam vicem sæpe doleo. *Liv.* Suam vicem anxios, *for their own fate.* *Id.* Exanimes vice unius. *Quintil.* Vice publica commoveri. —— ¶ And, also, *person, or part, respect, concern.* *Liv.* Suam vicem officio functus, *for his person, for his part,* &c. *Id.* Ne nostram vicem irascaris, *h. e.* nobis (but see above.) —— ¶ And, lastly, *fighting, fight, contest.* *Virg.* Vitavisse vices Danaum. *Sil.* Vicis meritique labore æquato.

VICISSĀTIM, adv. same as *Vicissim.* *Plaut.*

VICISSIM (vicis), adv. *in turn, in return, or again,* when it comes to the same thing, ἀμοιβαδόν. *Cic.* Te audire vicissim vellem, quum ipse tam multa dixissem, *in your turn.* *Id.* Terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest. *Horat.* Hanc veniam petimusque, damusque vicissim (where it may be, *mutually*). —— ¶ Also, *in turn, on the other hand, on the contrary.* *Cic.* Hoc ego meo facto delector. Considera nunc vicissim tuum. *Horat.* Mœrebis amores: ast ego vicissim risero.

VICISSITĀS, ātis, f. *for* Vicissitudo. *Acc.* ap. *Non.*

VICISSITŪDŌ (vicis), īnis, f. *a change from one thing to another, vicissitude,* ἀμοιβή, μεταβολή. *Terent.* Omnium rerum vicissitudo est. *Cic.* Temporum varietates, fortunæque vicissitudines. *Id.* Vicissitudines dierum, ac noctium. *Id.* In sermone communi vicissitudinem non iniquam putet, *to speak and to let speak, to take turns in speaking.* —— ¶ Also, *interchange, reciprocity, mutual return or requital.* *Cic.* Nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius. *Apul.* Palmulis in alternas digitorum vicissitudines connexis, *h. e.* digitis pectinatim inter se implexis.

VICŌMAGISTER (vicus & magister), tri, m. *the prefect or superintendent of a street or division of a city.* *Sext. Ruf.*

VICTA, æ, f. *h. e.* dea, quæ victui præest. *Arnob.*

VICTIMA (vinco), æ, f. *a victim sacrificed to the gods after some successful event, as a victory.* *Liv.* 45, 7. *Ovid. Fast.* 1, 335. But it seems also to be used more generally for *a victim*, or at least, *a victim of the larger sort.* (One difference between *victima* and *hostia* is, that the former is greater, the latter smaller; this is given by *Corn. Fronto.*) *Plaut.* Nolo victimas, agninis me extis placari volo. *Cic.* Ego enim te arbitror, cæsis apud Amaltheam tuam victimis, statim esse ad Sicyonem oppugnandum profectum. —— ¶ Figur. *a victim.* *Cic.* Se victimam reipublicæ præbuisset (Decius).

VICTIMĀRIUS (victima), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to victims.* *Plin.* negotiator; and, *Val. Max.* Victimarius, *one who sold victims.* Also, Victimarius, *sc.* minister, *an assistant at sacrifices,* who bound the victim, &c. *Liv.*

VICTIMĀTOR (victimo), ōris, m. *an attendant at a sacrifice, who assisted in slaying the victim.* *Lactant.*

VICTIMŌ (victima), as, a. 1. *to sacrifice.* *Apul.* hircum Marti.

VICTITŌ (frequentat. from vivo), as, n. 1. *to live.* *Plaut.* and *Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *to live* on something, *be nourished or supported* by, *eat, feed on,* σιτέομαι. *Plaut.* ficis, *to live on figs.* *Id.* Victitare parce. *Terent.* Bene libenter victitas, *you like choice fare.*

VICTOR (vinco), ōris, m. *a conqueror, victor,* νικητής. *Cic.* Cn. Pompeio omnium gentium victore, *conqueror of all nations, victor over all nations.* *Cic.* belli, *h. e.* in bello. So, *Liv.* Trium bellorum victor. — Also, adjectively, *victorious.* *Nep.* exercitus. *Ovid.* currus, *h. e. triumphal car.* Even with a *fem. subst.* *Plaut.* Victores legiones. —— ¶ Figur. *a conqueror, victor,* h. e. *one who has effected or accomplished his purpose, has obtained his desire.* *Virg.* Victorque Sinon incendia miscet. *Horat.* Victor propositi. *Martial.* calls husbands *victores,* who have lost their wives, *h. e. fortunate, masters of their wish.* — Also, *conqueror, vanquisher.* *Sallust.* Animus lubidinis et divitiarum victor. — Adjectively. *Ovid.* Victorem rettulit pedem. —— ¶ Also of inanimate things. *Lucan.* Abstulit has (naves) æstus, et victor detrusit in Austrum.

VICTŌRIA (victor), æ, f. *victory,* νίκη. *Cic.* Victoria natura insolens atque superba est. *Horat.* Cita mors venit, aut victoria læta. *Cæs.* Victoriam conclamare, *to shout victory.* *Cic.* Victoriam consequi (figur.); *or, Id.* reportare; *or, Liv.* ferre ex aliquo; *or, Id.* referre ex hoste; *or, Cæs.* adipisci; *or, Sallust.* parĕre; *or, Tacit.* patrare, *to gain or obtain the victory, conquer.* *Liv.* exercere, *to make use of his victory.* *Id.* Victoriæ triumphus, *h. e.* propter victoriam. *Cic.* Victoriæ bellorum, *for* in bellis. — Also, Victoria, as *a goddess, the goddess of victory.* *Cic.* Also, *her image or statue.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. before a court, *the gaining of a suit.* *Cic.* Victoriam gloriosam consequi. *Plin.* litium, *h. e.* in litibus. And generally, *victory,* when one has gained or carried his end. *Liv.* certaminis, *h. e.* in certamine. *Id.* Quatenus victoriam exerceret, *how far he would pursue his victory.* *Id.* Victoria penes patres fuit.

VICTŌRIĀLIS (victoria), e, adj. *of or pertaining to victory.* *Trebell. Poll.* dies, *day of victory,* h. e. *in which a victory has been gained.* —— ¶ As a plant, *Victorialis* is the same as *Idæa dapkne, daphne Alexandrina.* *Apul.*

VICTŌRIĀTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *stamped with the image of the goddess of victory.* Hence, Victoriatus, *sc.* nummus, *a coin worth half a denarius.* *Cic.* — *Liv.* Victoriatum (*genit. pl.*). —— ¶ Also, *won by victory.* *Tertull.*

VICTŌRIŎLA (dimin. from Victoria), æ, f. *a small statue or image of the goddess of victory.* *Cic.*

VICTŌRIŌSUS (victoria), a, um, adj. *often victorious,* νικητικός. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Also, *Sidon.* Victoriosissimo viro.

VICTRIX (victor), īcis, f. Subst. *she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress,* νικήτρια. *Cic.* Erat victrix Respublica. *Id.* Oraculum erat datum, victrices Athenas fore. *Id.* Victrix filiæ, non libidinis. — Also, *she that has gained her end, obtained her wish.* *Virg.* Junonem victrix affatur voce superba. *Ovid.* Victrix inimica triumpha. —— ¶ Adject. *victorious,* *Horat.* hedera. *Senec.* libido. *Lucan.* causa. *Ovid.* flammæ. *Cic.* litteræ, *h. e. announcing victory.* So, *Ovid.* tabellæ. *Senec.* frons, *h. e. laurel-branch.* *Virg.* Victricia arma secutus. *Ovid.* fulmina. *Claudian.* Victrici concepta solo.

VICTŪĀLIS (victus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to nourishment or sustenance.* *Apul.*

VICTŪRUS, a, um, particip. from vinco. —— ¶ Also, particip. from vivo.

VICTUS (vivo), us, m. *life, way of life.* *Cic.* In victu considerare oportet, apud quos, et quo more, et cujus arbitratu sit educatus. *Nepos.* Appositi erant custodes, qui eum a pristino victu deducerent. —— ¶ Especially, *food, sustenance, victuals, provisions, meat and drink, fare,* σιτίον, τροφή. *Cic.* Quos parvo contentos tenuis victus cultusque delectat, *slender or poor fare.* *Cæs.* Major pars victus eorum lacte, et caseo, et carne consistit. *Cic.* Victum quotidianum publice præbere alicui. *Id.* Parare ea, quæ suppeditent, et ad cultum, et ad victum. *Plaut.* Victus basilicus, *royal fare.* *Id.* asper. *Quintil.* frugi. *Sil.* parcus. Also, in *plur.* *Tibull.* Tunc victus abiere feri: tunc incita pomus. *Cic.* Persecutus est animantium ortus, victus, figuras. —— ¶ Also, *all that belongs to the support and comfort of the body,* including also *clothes.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ *Nepos* says of Alcibiades, Splendidus, non minus in vita quam victu; where, according to *Bremi, vita* refers to his public, and *victus* to his private life. *Bremi* cites also *Cic. Legg.* 3, 14. Nobilium vita victuque mutato mores mutari civitatum puto; and, *Id. Brut.* 25. Omni vita atque victu excultus. —— ¶ *Dat.* Victu. *Virg.* — *Genit.* Victi, *for* victus. *Plaut.*; Victuis. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VICTUS, a, um, particip. from vinco.

VICŪLUS (dimin. from vicus), i, m. *a little village,* κωμίδιον. *Liv.*

VICUS (from οἶκος, as vinum from οἶνος), i, m. *a village, hamlet,* as consisting of many houses collected together, κώμη. *Liv.* maritimus. *Tacit.* Jura per pagos vicosque reddere. —— ¶ Also, in the city, *a quarter, division, section* consisting of several houses built alongside of each other, κώμη, ῥυμή. *Tacit.* Dimensis vicorum ordinibus, et latis viarum spatiis. —— ¶ Also, *a street,* so far as its sides are occupied by houses. *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a country-seat,* as composed of several buildings. *Cic.* Scribis, te vicum venditurum. *Horat.* Quid vici prosunt aut horrea?

VIDELICET (formed out of videre licet), adv. *you can see, it is easy to see, it is clear;* followed by *accus.* and *infin.* *Plaut.* Videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, *it is evident or manifest that,* &c. *Lucret.* Esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum. *Cic.* Quæ epistolæ redditæ sunt, tum videlicet datas, *you see* (*you can easily see*) *that,* &c. Also, merely with *accus.*; as, *Plaut.* Videlicet Solonem, *behold a Solon, lo a Solon.* —— ¶ Hence, *certainly, indeed, for certain, to be sure, plainly, clearly, or as is easy to see,* δηλαδή, δηλονότι; in particular, in irony, *indeed, forsooth.* *Terent.* Hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet. *Cic.* Quid metuebant? vim videlicet. *Id.* Tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus. —— ¶ Also, *namely, to wit, that is to say.* *Cic.* Venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendis. *Id.* Caste lex jubet adire ad deos, animo videlicet.

VIDEN'? *for* Videsne? *Terent.*, *Tibull.*, and *Virg.*

VIDEO (ἴδω, εἴδω), es, vīdi, vīsum, a. and n. 2. *to see, behold* with the eyes, βλέπω, ὁράω. *Plaut.* Tun' me vidisti? (*Scel.*) atque his quidem oculis. *Cic.* Aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt. *Virg.* Complerant litora visuri Æneadas. *Cic.* Aliquem videre non posse, *not to be able to see* (h. e. *bear the sight of.*) *Id.* Ut ea cernimus, quæ videmus. *Senec.* Videram nondum diem, *h. e. I was not yet born.* *Cic.* Quem diem si videro, *shall have seen, shall have lived to see.* Also, without an *accus.*; as, *Cic.* Me acrius videre quam pisces, *see more sharply, have a keener sight.* *Id.* longius, *to see farther.* *Id.* bene oculis, *to see well, have good eyes.* *Id.* mille stadia (not governed by *videre*), *to see a thousand* stadia. *Sallust.* Qui visum processerant, *to see.* Further, *Terent.* Vide, si non os impudens videtur, *see, if,* &c. *Plaut.* Vide sis (*for* si vis) signi quid siet. Hence, Videres, *you might see, you could see, one might see;* as, *Liv.* Scindi videres vincula. *Ovid.* Molliri membra videres. Also, Videre, *to see,* h. e. *have one's eyes open, be awake.* *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 21. — Also, with the other organs of sense, *to see, perceive, observe, hear.* *Virg.* Mugire videbis terram, *h. e. hear.* — Also, with the mind or spirit, *to see, perceive, understand, be aware, observe.* *Cic.* Quem exitum video animo, *I see with my mind's eye, in spirit.* *Id.* Acutius atque acrius vitia, quam recta videre. *Id.* Animus videt, se ad meliora proficisci. *Liv.* Dii in futurum vident, *see into the future.* *Cic.* Quod ego cur nolem, nihil video. *Nep.* Vidit ver omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo. *Cic.* Videre multum, *to see far, be wise or considerate.* *Id.* plus, *to see farther, be wiser.* Also, in a dream. *Id.* Si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur. *Id.* aliquid in somnis. So, *Id.* somnia, *to have dreams.* *Id. Tusc.* 5, 38. Videbat in litteris, *h. e. had knowledge in, was not blind in*

(for a blind man is spoken of; but another reading is *vivebat*). — *Videre* is also used of inanimate things. *Virg.* Abies visura casus marinos, *about to see, experience.* — Also, Videre, *to see*, h. e. *to get, receive. Liv.* speciem regni paterni. *Cic.* Qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, *did not see sleep, did not sleep.* — Also, *to see*, h. e. *to endure, undergo, experience. Terent.* Quam ibi miseriam vidi! —— ¶ Also, *to see, go to see, call upon, wait upon*, for the purpose of conversing and transacting business with one. *Cic.* Othonem vide, *speak with Otho. Id.* Sed Septimium vide, et Lænatem, et Statilium: tribus enim opus est. *Plin. Ep.* Rogo, mane videns Plinium domi, et efficias, ne, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to see, look at, look to it, consider, reflect. Cic.* Id primum videamus, quatenus amor progredi debeat. *Id.* Nunc ea videamus, quæ contra disputari solent. *Petron.* Utram (conditionem) tu accipias, vide. *Terent.* Vide, quid agas. *Id.* De matre videro. —— ¶ Also, *to see, look to it, take care, have a care, be careful, take heed, beware. Cic.* Videndum est, ne obsit benignitas. *Id.* Quamobrem et hæc videnda, et pecuniæ fugienda cupiditas. *Id.* Videant, ne turpe miserumque sit. Hence, Vide, ne, &c. *see, that not*, stands often for *I fear, that*; as, *Cic.* Vide, ne nulla sit divinatio. So, also, *Id.* Videndum est, ne non satis sit, *h. e. it is to be feared*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to see, see to it, take care, interest one's self. Cic.* Ut navem idoneam habeas, videbis. *Terent.* Ut recte fiant, videbo. *Plaut.* Vide, efferantur omnia, *see that all things*, &c. *Cic.* Videre alicui, *take care for.* So, *Terent.* Recte ego mihi vidissem, *should have looked out for myself, should have provided for myself.* Also, *to take care for, provide, furnish, procure, prepare or have prepared, take care of, conduct. Cic.* Antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *h. e. to provide, order. Terent.* Asperum (vinum) hoc est: aliud lenius vide. *Cic.* Sed valebis, meaque negotia videbis. *Id.* Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium. Also, Videris, viderit, &c. *you*, &c. *may see to it, you*, &c. *may see*, h. e. *I leave it to you, it concerns me not*; as, *Cic.* Tu quemadmodum his satis facias, videris. *Ovid.* Viderit ista deus. *Cic.* Viderint ista officia viri boni, *let good men see to. Id.* Legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself.* And, *absol. Ovid. Trist.* 5, 2, 23. Viderit, *h. e. it may happen as it will for me, it troubles me not.* —— ¶ Also, *to see about*, h. e. *to treat or speak of. Cic.* Alio loco de aratorum animo videro. *Id.* Illud, quod cœpimus, videamus, *h. e. look at, go through with, examine.* —— ¶ Also, *to look at or upon. Cic.* Quin tu me vides, *why do you not look at me? but look at me, see how much better I do. Horat.* Quem tu placido lumine videris. — Hence, *to look upon, have an eye upon, have in view, have before the eyes. Cic.* Majus quiddam videbam. *Id.* Vidit aliud, *had another object. Liv.* Cujus mens nihil præter commodum publicum videt. It may also be rendered, *to strive for*; as, *Liv.* Qui magnam gloriam vident. — And, also, *to look upon, mark, rest upon, trust to, depend upon. Terent.* Istuc ipsum nihil pericli est: me vide, *depend upon me, trust me for that, my word for it.* —— ¶ *Videro* often stands for *videbo. Terent.* and *Cic.* —— ¶ Videsis, or vide sis, with short *e. Pers.* —— ¶ See *Videor.*

VIDĔŎR, ēris, visus sum, pass. of video, is used in the various meanings of video. Thus, *to be seen*, ὁράομαι. *Terent.* Ohe (*Da.*) visus sum, *I have been seen. Cic.* Quæ viso atque persuaso. *Liv.* Equites procul visi. *Cic.* Qui neque videntur a nobis. *Id.* Ea, quæ vel furiosis videntur. *Virg.* Videbit heroas, et ipse videbitur illis (*dat.*), *shall be seen by them.* Hence, Visum, *subst.* (which see by itself). Also, Videtur, videatur, *we see, one sees, it is seen*, &c. *Cic.* Qui quamobrem Roscium similem sui in fraude et malitia existimarit, nihil videtur, *one cannot see why, no cause appears why. Id.* Hoc potest separatim perscribi, ut proprio senatusconsulto Pompeius collaudatus esse videatur, *that it may be seen, that*, &c. *Id.* Et quales ipsi quoque oratores, qua sint ætate, honore, auctoritate, debet videri, *we ought to see.* — Especially is *Videri* often *to seem, have the appearance, appear, be regarded* in a certain light, *pass* for something, and has a double construction, personal and impersonal. Personally, *h. e.* with a *nomin.* (or an *accus.* when it is in the *infin.*) expressed or understood going before, and an *infin.* following; if this *infin.* be *esse*, the following predicate is also in the *nomin.* (unless the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*); *esse* is often wanting, in which case the predicate is in the *nomin.* (or *accus.* if the subject of *videor* was in *accus.*) *Cic.* Quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset. *Id.* Id, quod utile videretur (*sc.* esse). *Id.* Rem iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant. *Plaut.* Num nimio emptæ tibi videntur? *do they appear to you to have been bought too dear? do you think they were bought at too high a price? Cic.* Quæ Pyrrhoni visa sunt pro nihilo, *seemed nought to Pyrrho, passed for nothing with Pyrrho. Id.* Amens mihi fuisse videor, *methinks I have been mad. Id.* Quibusdam sapiens videor fuisse: mihi contra, *some regard me as having done wisely. Id.* Objurgavi senatum, ut mihi visus sum, summa cum auctoritate. So, in a dream. *Plaut.* Mercari visus mihi sum capram, *it seemed to me that I*, &c. Sometimes without the *dat. Terent.* Audire vocem visa sum militis, *I seemed to hear, I thought I heard.* The predicate is also found in the *dat.*; as, *Horat.* Da mihi justo sanctoque videri. — Impersonally, *h. e.* not preceded by a subject (*nomin.* or *accus.* if the verb be *infin.*) *Plaut.* Æquum videtur tibi, ut dicam, &c.? *does it seem right to you that I?* &c., *do you think it right, that?* &c. *Liv.* Fabio satis visum, ut orans urbem iniret. *Plaut.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? Also, with *accus.* and *infin.*; as, *Cic.* Non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem (a construction which seems harsh to some scholars). So, also, *Id.* Malitia, quæ vult videri, se esse prudentiam, *will have the appearance of being*, &c. (though we may make the order thus, *vult, se videri esse*, &c.; *vult videri esse prudentia* would be the more usual form). Also, Videri, *to seem good or fit, or to be resolved upon, to please or be pleasing*; as, *Cic.* Nunc mihi visum est aliquid conscribere, *I have thought it well, or have determined. Id.* Eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, *if such be your pleasure. Id.* Tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, *if it shall please you, if you shall have no objection. Terent.* Visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam, *it hath seemed good to me, I have thought it well. Cic.* Qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, *sc.* imitari, *or* imitandos esse. *Id.* Velim ei quæ tibi videbitur, attribuas, *those whom it shall seem advisable to you, those whom you please*; *sc.* attribuere, *or* esse attribuenda. So, also, of decrees or ordinances of a magistrate, or of the senate, personally and impersonally; as, *Cic.* Iste pronuntiat, Sthenium litteras publicas corrupisse videri, *appears to have*, &c.; *that the opinion is that Sthenius has*, &c. *Liv.* Scipionem recte atque ordine videri fecisse, quod eum regem appellaverit, *that Scipio had in their opinion done rightly. Id.* Consul adjecit senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse. *Id.* Quum pontifices decressent, videri, posse eam partem restitui, *that it was their opinion, that they were of opinion.* —— ¶ Also, *Videri*, as *pass.* of *video*, when signifying *to see, see to it, consider, reflect. Plaut.* Vide sis modo etiam. (*Lys.*) Visum est. —— ¶ Also, as *pass.* of *video*, signifying *to see, take care for, provide*, &c. *Cic.* Videndum esse aliud consilium. —— ¶ *Supin.* Visu; as, *Virg.* Terribiles visu (but this may be also, *ablat.* of the *subst.* visus).

VIDĔSIS, or VIDĔ SIS. See *Video*, and *Sis.*

VIDŬA, æ, f. See *Viduus.*

VIDŬĀTUS, a, um. See *Viduo.*

VIDŬĀTUS (viduo), us, m. *widowed state, widowhood. Tertull.* Virginem in viduatu collocatam, *h. e.* in sacro viduarum ministerio.

VIDŬĔRTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. perhaps, *lack of the fruits of the field. Cato.*

VIDŬITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *privation, want, lack. Plaut.* omnium copiarum. —— ¶ Also, *widowhood, viduity*, χηρεία, χήρευσις. *Cic.* and *Liv.*

VIDŬLĀRIA, æ, f. *one of the lost comedies of Plautus.*

VIDŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a case to pack things in for a journey*, perhaps *a sort of wallet, portmanteau, or trunk. Plaut.*

VIDŬŌ (viduus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to deprive or bereave of* any thing, χηρόω, ἀποστερέω. *Virg.* Tam multis viduasset civibus urbem. *Horat.* Foliis viduantur orni. *Senec.* Ense viduare dexteram. *Stat.* Penates. *Seren. Sammon.* Febris pergit viduare (miseros) sopore. *Virg.* Arva nunquam viduata pruinis, *freed from, clear of. Sil.* Regna lumine viduata. *Id.* Tellus viduata venenis. *Colum.* Vitis viduata pristino alimento deficiet. *Sil.* Sedes viduata, *h. e.* sella curulis vacua, mortuo consule. Also, with a *gen.*; as, *Lucret.* Viduata manuum, *for* manibus. — Hence, Viduata, *deprived of a husband, made a widow, widowed* whether by the death or other separation of a husband. *Tacit.*, *Martial.* and *Sueton.* Also, *Senec.* Conjux viduata tædis, *divorced.*

VIDŬVIUM (Id.), ii, n. *widowhood. Sidon.*

VIDŬUS (unc.), a, um, adj. *separated, deprived, that is without any thing.* Hence, *deprived of a husband or wife* (whether by death or long absence), *widowed. Ovid.* domus, *without a husband. Id.* aula, *without a wife or queen. Id.* lectus, *sc.* Penelopes, *without a husband*, who was absent. *Id.* manus, *sc.* Penelopea. *Senec.* Viduus cœlibatus. — Hence, *subst.* Viduus, i, m. *a widower. Plaut.* — And, Vidua, æ, f. *a widow. Cic.*, *Plaut.*, &c. — Also, in general, Viduus, a, um, *unmarried, without a husband or wife. Ovid.* Viduos viros. *Liv.* Se rectius viduam (says Tullia to her husband), et illam cœlibem futurum fuisse. *Senec.* cohors, *h. e.* the *Amazons.* Also, *without a lover or mistress. Ovid.* cubile. *Id.* nox. *Id.* puellæ. — Hence, of animals, *bereaved, deprived of a mate, without a mate. Plin.* columba. — Also, figur. of *trees* to which vines are bound and as it were married. *Horat.* Vitem viduas ducit ad arbores. *Juvenal.* ulmi. *Martial.* platanus. *Catull.* vitis. *Colum.* Ut viduum ramum maritet. —— ¶ Also, generally, *without* any thing, *devoid* of any thing, *destitute, wanting, empty*; with the *prep.* *a*, or with an *abl.* simply, or a *gen. Virg.* in *Cul.* Lacus viduos a lumine Phœbi. *Colum.* Solum arboribus viduum. *Ovid.* Pectus viduum amoris. *Sil.* Viduus teli. *Plin.* Oppidorum nomina fama sua vidua. *Stat.* Alni (*h. e.* naves) moderantibus viduæ. Also, without a case; as, *Stat.* Viduus clavus, *h. e.* gubernaculum sine gubernatore.

VIENNA, æ, f. *Vienna, or Vienne, a town of* Gallia Narbonensis. — Hence, Viennensis, e, adj. *belonging thereto. Plin.* ager. *Tacit.* Viennenses, *the inhabitants.*

VIĔŌ (unc.), es, a. 2. *to bind with twigs, weave, plat*, λυγόω. *Varr.*

VIĔSCŌ (vieo), is, n. 3. properly, *to become pliant, or flexible*; hence, *to shrivel up, wither. Colum.*

VIĔTŎR (vieo), ōris, m. *a hooper, cooper. Plaut.* Vietorem et piscatorem te esse portulas (for this some read *vitorem*).

VIĔTUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *withered, shrivelled, flaccid. Colum.* ficus. *Terent.* senex. *Cic.* cor. —— ¶ *Horat. Epod.* 12, 7. and *Terent. Eun.* 4, 4, 21. make the *second* syllable *short*; or it may be read as a *dissyllable.*

VIGENI, æ, a, *for* Viceni. *Colum.*

VIGEO (according to *Paul. ex Festo:* Viget dictum a *vi agendo*, sed non in agendis hostilibus rebus, verum iis, quæ concitato animo ad bonum tendunt), es, gui, n. 2. *to live, thrive*, usually of incorporeal things and plants. *Cic.* Quæ a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent. *Id.* Quidquid est illud, quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vult, quod viget, cæleste et divinum est. *Quintil.* Artus etiam leviter loco moti, perdunt, quo viguerunt, usum. *Senec.* Tu, qui juventæ flore primævo viges. *Varr.* Omne corpus, ubi nimius ardor aut humor viget, aut interit, aut manet sterile. *Virg.* Fama mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. *Lucret.* Herbæ rore vigentes. *Cic.* Humatio tota ad corpus pertinet, sive occiderit animus, sive vigeat. Also, of persons. *Horat.* Vigui rege Persarum beatior. *Id.* Nil majus generatur ipso (*Jove*) nec viget quidquam simile aut secundum. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to live*, h. e. *to be lively, active, vigorous, thriving, brisk*, ἀκμάζω, θάλλω. *Sallust.* Ætas viget. *Ovid.* Pallor abit, subitæque vigent in corpore vires. *Liv.* A tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitæ. *Cic.* Vigere memoria, *to have a lively or strong memory. Id.* Animo vigemus. *Liv.* Vegetum ingenium in pectore vigebat. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to live*, h. e. *to be in vogue, be practised, flourish, be in good condition, to prosper, be prosperous, be in high repute or estimation, to show or display itself. Virg.* Dum stabat regno incolumis, regumque vigebat conciliis. *Ovid.* Clara fuit Sparte: magnæ viguere Mycenæ. *Senec.* Prospero regnum in statu est, domusque florens sorte felici viget. *Sallust.* Pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute, audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant. *Cic.* Vigebant studia rei militaris. *Nev.* ap. *Gell.* Qui res magnas manu sæpe gessit gloriose, cujus facta viva nunc vigent. *Stat.* Urbes stant, populisque vigent. *Horat.* Verborum vetus interit ætas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata, vigentque. *Nep.* Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat, *was in fashion, was in esteem. Colum.* Murænæ, quarum pretia vigent. *Cic.* Multa sæcula sic viguit Pythagoræorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur. *Nep.* Tanta commutatio rerum facta est, ut Lacedæmonii, qui paulo ante victores viguerant (*for* fuerant) perterriti pacem peterent, *h. e. had flourished or appeared as conquerors. Cic.* Philosophia viguisset. *Lucret.* Esse in deliciis summoque in honore vigere. *Tacit.* Auctoritate et gratia vigere apud aliquem, *to have credit or influence. Id.* summis honoribus, et multa eloquentia. *Id.* Opibus immensum viguit. So, also, of literary men, *to be eminent, to flourish. Cic.* Vigebat auditor Panætii Mnesarchus. *Id.* Philonem in Academia maxime vigere audio. Thus, also, Vigere alicui, *to be in repute or esteem with any one;* as, *Cic.* in *Cal. Ep.* Tui polliciti libri omnibus vigent. —— ¶ Also, *to be in operation, to display its powers. Cic.* Vestræ religiones viguerant. Hence, *to fight. Lucret.* Dextraque vigere.

VIGESCO (incept. of vigeo), is, n. 3. *to begin to live, or to become lively or vigorous. Catull.* Jam læti studio pedes vigescunt.

VIGESIMUS, a, um. See *Vicesimus.*

VIGESSIS (viginti & as), is, m. *twenty asses. Martial.*

VIGIES, *for* Vicies. *Martian. Capell.*

VIGIL (vigeo), ilis, adj. *awake, not asleep, watching*, ἐγρήγορος, ἄγρυπνος. *Virg.* Tot vigiles oculi. *Horat.* Canum vigilum excubiæ. *Ovid.* ales, *the cock.* Hence, *subst. a watchman, sentinel. Liv.* In *plur.* Vigiles, *watchmen, sentinels*, φρουροί. *Cic.* Clamor a vigilibus, fanique custodibus tollitur. *Plaut.* Vigiles nocturni, *sentinels. Plin.* Vigiles nocturni, *h. e. domestic cocks. Lucret.* Mundi vigiles, *h. e. the sun and moon. Liv.* Vigiles fanatici, *night revellers.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *watchful, as if awake. Virg.* ignis, *the never-sleeping fire; that never goes out;* as of Vesta. —— ¶ Also, figur. *watchful*, h. e. *attentive. Stat.* auris. —— ¶ Also, *that makes wakeful, causing* one *to watch. Ovid.* Curæ vigiles. — Also, *in which one watches, by which one watches.* Vigil nox, *in which one watches, keeps watch;* as, *Tacit.* Noctem vigilem capessere, *h. e.* vigilias agere. *Horat.* Vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem, *h. e.* ad quas vigilatur.

VIGILABILIS (vigilo), e, adj. *that watches, watchful. Varr.* ap. *Non.* O stulta nostri pectoris dormitio vigilabilis, quæ me puellum impuberem cepisti!

VIGILANS, antis, particip. from vigilo. —— ¶ Adj. *watchful, vigilant, attentive, careful. Cic.* Nostri isti nobiles, nisi vigilantes, et boni, et fortes, et misericordes erunt, &c. *Id.* Perficiam, ut nemo unquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur. *Id.* Homo vigilans et industrius. *Val. Max.* Annibal vigilantissimus dux. *Virg.* Vigilantes oculi.

VIGILANTER (vigilans), adv. *vigilantly, watchfully, attentively, heedfully, with diligence or care*, ἐγρηγορότως, ἐπιμελῶς. *Cic.* Quod vigilanter provinciam administrasset: cujus omnes vigilias in stupris constat, adulteriisque esse consumptas. *Id.* Quem L. Murena pater hujusce vehementissime, vigilantissimeque vexatum, repressum magna ex parte, non oppressum reliquit. *Id.* Enitar multo vigilantius. *Id.* Vigilanter se tueri.

VIGILANTIA (Id.), æ, f. *watchfulness, the taking of little sleep*, ἀγρυπνία. *Plin. Ep.* (*de avunculo suo*), Erat incredibile studium, summa vigilantia: lucubrare a Vulcanalibus incipiebat, &c. —— ¶ Figur. *vigilance, watchfulness, attention, carefulness. Terent.* Vigilantium tuam tu mihi narras? *Cic.* Horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est.

VIGILARIUM, ii, n. See *Vigiliarium.*

VIGILATE (vigilatus, from vigilo), adv. same as *Vigilanter. Gell.*

VIGILATIO (vigilo), ōnis, f. *a watching, being awake by night, not sleeping. Cal. Aurel.*

VIGILAX (Id.), ācis, adj. *very watchful;* or simply *watchful, vigilant*, ἀγρυπνητικός. *Colum.* canes. *Ovid.* Nec fruitur somno vigilacibus excita curis, *h. e. which do not suffer one to sleep.*

VIGILIA (vigil), æ, f. *a watching, a being awake, a being sleepless*, voluntary or not, ἀγρυπνία. *Cels.* Ut neque vigilia præcesserit, neque ventris resolutio, neque media. *Cic.* Cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ? *the watchings or studies by night.* —— ¶ Also, *a watching by night* for the protection of a town or any other place, *watch, ward, guard by night. Cic.* Vigilias agere ad ædes sacras, *to keep watch at. Id.* Vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite. *Liv.* In vigiliam, *on watch. Id.* Cura vigiliarum nocturnarum. — In the Roman army, the night was divided into four *vigiliæ* or *watches* (among the Greeks into three), each of which consisted of three hours (among the Greeks of four); as, *Liv.* Prima vigilia, *h. e.* tempore primæ vigiliæ. *Id.* secunda. *Cæs.* tertia. *Liv.* quarta. — Also, Vigilia, *a watch*, h. e. *soldiers keeping watch, watchmen, guards, sentinels*, φρουροί. *Cic.* Si Capitolinæ cohortes, si excubiæ, si vigiliæ, si delecta juventus, quæ tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra Milonis impetum armata est. *Sallust.* Et ab incendio intelligebat urbem vigiliis munitam, *with watches by night. Id.* Vigilias crebras ponere. *Id.* circuire, to visit. —— ¶ Also, *a religious ceremony performed by night. Plaut.* Vigiliæ Cereris. —— ¶ Also, figur. *watchfulness, vigilance, care, attention. Cic.* Also, *activity, unwearied zeal. Vellei.*

VIGILIARIUM (vigilia), ii, n. *a place or building in which a watch is kept, a place where sentinels by night stand, a watch-house. Senec.* (Others read *vigilarium.*)

VIGILIUM, ii, n. same as *Vigilia. Varr.*

VIGILO (vigil), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to watch, remain awake, keep awake, abstain from sleeping*, γρηγορέω, ἀγρυπνέω. *Cic.* Me qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, arctior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est. *Id.* Tardissime autem Lentulus, credo, quod litteris dandis præter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. *Id.* Properando etiam citius, quam si de multa nocte vigilassent. *Horat.* Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, diem totum stertebat. *Terent.* Vigilare usque ad lucem. Hence, Vigilans, *watching, waking. Terent.* Num ille somniat ea quæ vigilans voluit? *h. e. when awake; with his eyes open. Juvenal.* Vigilanti stertere naso, *to snore with a wakeful nose*, h. e. *to snore as if asleep, though really awake. Cic.* Vigilantes curæ. — Hence, figur. Vigilare, *to be watchful, vigilant, or attentive, be very careful or heedful. Cic.* Vigilabo pro vobis. *Id.* Vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras. Also, with a *dat. Propert.* studiis, *h. e. to apply diligently to; pursue diligently.* — Also, figur. of fire, *to burn constantly. Ovid.* Lumina vigilantia (on a light-house). *Stat.* An tacita vigilet face Troicus ignis. *Flor.* Ut ad similitudinem cælestium ignium custos imperii flamma vigilaret. —— ¶ TRANS. *to do or perform by keeping awake, compose or execute by night, perform or despatch with care and vigilance. Virg.* Quæ vigilanda viris. *Ovid.* Vigilati labores. —— ¶ Also, *to spend or pass* (time) *awake or watching*, as, noctem; hence, *Ovid.* Noctes vigilantur. —— ¶ See also *Vigilans.*

VIGINTI (unc.), indecl. num. adj *twenty*, εἴκοσι. *Cic.* Viginti dies. *Id.* Unum et viginti annos, *twenty-one years. Colum.* Viginti unus. *Liv* Quatuor et viginti, *twenty-four. Nep.* Quinque et viginti, *or, Liv.* Viginti quinque. *Sueton.* Tres et viginti, *or, Plin.* Viginti tres. *Cic.* Viginti et septem, *or, Id.* Septem et viginti. *Gell.* Octo et viginti, *or, Colum.* Viginti octo.

VIGINTIANGULUS (viginti & angulus), a, um, adj. *having twenty angles. Apul.* pyramis.

VIGINTIVIR, iri, m. See *Vigintiviri.*

VIGINTIVIRATUS (vigintiviri), us, m. *an office held by twenty men as colleagues*, whether as a perpetual office or as a commission; as, *Cic. Att.* 9, 2. (who speaks of a commission for dividing the lands, which Cæsar caused to be portioned out by twenty commissioners).

VIGINTIVIRI, or **VIGINTI VIRI**, ōrum, m. *twenty men or commissioners as colleagues;* as, *twenty colleagues* in a perpetual office. *Tacit.* — Also, *twenty commissioners for the* distribution of the Campanian lands among the soldiers. *Cic.* —— ¶ The *sing.* is used in *Plin.* 7, 53. (*Ed. Hard.*)

VIGOR (vigeo), ōris, m. *life. Virg.* Igneus est ollis vigor, et cælestis origo seminibus. — Hence, figur. *life, liveliness, vigor, activity. Id.* Nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem. *Phædr.* Tibicen, cujus flatibus solebat excitari saltantis vigor. *Liv.* Vigor in vultu. *Liv.* and *Ovid.* Vigor animi. *Ovid.* ingenii. *Horat.* Juventas et patrius vigor. Also, *plur. Vitruv* and *Sil.* — Also, of things without life *Senec.* Lectus est liber Q. Sextii patris, magni viri. Quantum in illo, dii boni! vigoris est, quantum animi! *Plin.* Vigor vini indomitus. (Others read *rigor.*) *Id.* Margaritæ flavescunt senecta, rugisque torpescunt; nec nisi juventa constat ille, qui quæritur, vigor, *lively color. Id.* Gemma quodam vigore apposita tingens.

VIGORO (vigor), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to take life, become vigorous or lively. Tertull.* Vinum animæ vigorantis ex vite Christi. —— ¶ TRANS. *to make vigorous or lively. Tertull.* Vigorantia disciplinam. *Apul.* Juvenis vigoratus, *lively.*

VILEFACIO (vilis & facio), is, ēci, a. 3 *to vilify, lessen. Lactant.* ad *Stat.* Fletu non indecenti, non nimio, qui formam deturparet, dignitatem ejus vilefaceret.

VILESCO (vilis), is, lui, n. 3. *to become poor, low, vile or of trifling value*, [illegible] εὐτελίζομαι. *Avien.* At [illegible] gento deformis viluit ætas.

VILIFICŌ (vilis & facio), as, a. 1. *to make or esteem of little value.* *Hieron.*

VILIPENDŌ (vilis & pendo), is, a. 3. *to hold in low esteem, despise.* *Plaut.* Etiamnum me vilipendit. (Al. leg. *nihili pendit.*)

VILIS (unc.), e, adj. *for sale, to be sold.* *Virg.* poma. —— ¶ Also, *cheap, of small price, low,* εὔωνος. *Plaut.* Neque quidquam vile nunc est, nisi mores mali. *Id.* Qui probi homines essent, esset his annona vilior. *Cic.* Frumentum quoniam vilius erat, ne emisses. *Id.* Non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosissimis. — Hence, *common, paltry, vile, worthless, trivial, indifferent, despicable, mean, contemptible,* ἄτιμος, τριόβολαῖος. *Martial.* Curarum pretium non vile mearum. *Cic.* Etiam si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, salutem certe caram futuram. *Id.* Nihil tam vile, neque tam vulgare est, cujus partem ullam reliquerint. *Id.* Velia non est vilior, quam Lupercal. *Nep.* Quod non vilis rex in potestatem inopinanti venerat. *Horat.* Et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est. *Liv.* vita. *Sallust.* Fidem, fortunas, pericula vilia habere, *h. e. to hold in low account, despise.* *Horat.* Inter vilia habere. Thus, also, *Id.* Vilia rerum, *for* vilia, res viles. Also, with an *infin.* *Sil.* Hence, Vili (*abl.*), *at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply.* *Plaut.* and *Martial.* Vili. *Pandect.* Vilissimo. Hence, also, Vile, adv. *at a low rate, cheaply.* *Claudian.* — Also, Vilis, *common, easy to procure.* *Virg.* faselus.

VILITĀS (vilis), ātis, f. *cheapness, lowness of price, low price,* φαυλότης, εὐτέλεια, εὐωνία. *Cic.* annonæ. *Id.* Si ubertas in percipiendis fructibus fuit, consequitur vilitas in vendendis. *Id.* Alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuit, *h. e. it was cheap one year.* *Id.* Num in vilitate nummum dedit, *in the cheap time.*——¶ Hence, *cheapness, small value, meanness, lowness.* *Plin.* Vilitas animarum, *h. e.* vitæ hominum. *Id.* Vilitas nominum, *mean names or appellations.* *Petron.* Effugiendum est ab omni verborum vilitate, *low or vulgar words.* —— ¶ Also, *a valuing at a low rate, contempt.* *Senec.* In nullo (animali) deprehendes vilitatem sui, ne negligentiam quidem. *Plin. Ep.* Ad vilitatem sui pervenire, *to become contemptible to one's self.*

VILITER (Id.), adv. *at a small price, cheaply,* εὐώνως. *Plin.* Vilissime constat. *Plaut.* Venire intestinis vilius. *Plin. Ep.* Facilius et vilius, *more easily, and with less expense.* —— ¶ Also, *meanly, poorly, low, without regard.* *Apul.* Viliter se ipsum colere, sui contemptus est.

VILITŌ (Id.), as, a. 1. *to make low, poor, of little esteem, to lessen, degrade,* φαυλίζω. *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

VILLA (according to *Varro*, from veho, because the products of the field are carried thither), æ, f. *a villa,* h. e. *a house or building out of Rome (especially in the country, near a village or small town), where cattle were kept, and near which were vineyards and cultivated fields; a country-seat, country-house, farm-house,* ἔπαυλις, ἀγροικία. *Cic.* Qui ager neque villam habuit, neque ex ulla parte fuit cultus. *Id.* Tum erat ager incultus, sine tecto, nunc est cultissimus cum optima villa. *Poll.* ad *Cic.* Frumenta aut in agris, aut in villis sunt. *Ovid.* Unicus anser erat minimæ custodia villæ, *of their little farm-house or cottage.* — Villa rustica, *a villa for rural uses;* urbana, *a villa for show and pleasure.* *Varr.* — *Villa* is also *a part of the country-house.* Thus, *Colum.* divides the *villa* into three parts, or *villæ*, namely, *urbana*, which the proprietor himself occupies, and which is therefore built and arranged with more elegance; *rustica*, occupied by the *villicus*, *vinitor*, &c.; and *frumentaria*, where the products of the field are laid up. — There was also a *villa publica* of great extent in the Campus Martius, near Rome; where, for instance, we read of the census being taken, and foreign ambassadors being lodged. *Liv.* —— ¶ Hence, Villa, *for* rus. *Plin. Ep.* Athenis vivere, non in villa. — Also, *Plin.* Mangonisatas villas, *h. e.* (perhaps) same as *vivaria ostrearum.*

VILLĀRIS (villa), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a villa,* same as *Villaticus,* ἀγροικικός. *Plin.*

VILLĀTICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a villa, kept there,* ἀγροικικός. *Varr.* gallinæ. *Plin.* alites, *farm-fowl, farm-house poultry,* as hens, pigeons, &c. *Colum.* canis. *Id.* mel. *Varr.* Genus villaticum pastionum.

VILLICA, æ, f. See *Villicus.*

VILLICĀTIŌ (villico), ōnis, f. *the management of a farm, care of the husbandry of a farm, such as the* villicus *has,* ἀγρονομία. *Colum.*

VILLICŌ (villicus), as, a. and n. *to perform the part of a* villicus *or overseer of a farm, manage or carry on a farm,* ἀγρονομέω. *Apul.* Servus, qui possessionem maximam villicabat, *h. e. managed, was overseer* (villicus) *of.* *Plin.* Exercitus ducebant, senatu illis villicante, *carrying on their farms for them* (but this may belong to *villicor*).

VILLICŌ, ōnis, m. same as *Villicus.* *Apul.* (Others read *villicorum.*)

VILLICŌR (villicus), āris, dep. 1. *to carry on or superintend the husbandry of a farm, to manage a farm, act in the capacity of a* villicus. *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* longe ab urbe. *Plin.* Senatu illis villicante. (See *Villico.*) —— ¶ Also, *to reside in the country, live in or have a villa.* *Turpil.* ap. *Non.*

VILLICUS (villa), a, um, adj. *in, of or belonging to a villa, rural, rustic.* *Auson.* Villica nomina lini. —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Villicus, i, m. *the slave intrusted with the care of the villa and the husbandry of a farm; the overseer of a farm, the farmer, steward,* ἀγρονόμος, αὐλείτης. *Cato.* Male agitur cum domino, quem villicus docet. *Horat.* silvarum et agelli. Hence, figur. *a (delegated) governor, prefect, overseer, director.* *Juvenal.* Pegasus positus villicus urbi. — And Villica, æ, f. *the woman who had the care of those matters on a farm which belong to a woman; the directress of the farm-house, dairy,* &c.; or, also, *the wife of the villicus, farmer's wife.* *Cato* and *Colum.* —— ¶ Written also with a single *l.*

VILLŌSUS (villus), a, um, adj. *shaggy, rough, long-haired, having long fibres or filaments,* τριχώδης, τριχωτός. *Virg.* leo. *Plin.* Arbor folio villosior. *Id.* Villosissimum animal. *Id.* Radix villosa. *Ovid.* Villosa colubris guttura, *h. e.* densis cincta serpentibus.

VILLULA, æ, f. dimin. from villa. *Cic.*

VILLULUS, i, m. dimin. from villus. *Catull.* (*Ed. Doer.*)

VILLUM (dimin. from vinum, for vinulum), i, n. *a little wine.* *Terent.*

VILLUS (unc.), i, m. *a long hair,* as of a lion, a sheep, &c.; and generally *a tuft of hair, collection of shaggy hair,* θρίξ, λάχνη, τρίχωμα. *Cic.* Animantium aliæ villis vestitæ. *Virg.* Udisque aries in gurgite villis mersatur, *wool.* *Id.* Tergum leonis villis onerosum. *Ovid.* Non erat hic aries villo spectabilis aureo, *for his golden fleece.* *Virg.* Tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, *h. e. smooth, with the nap or shag off.*

VIMEN (vieo), inis, n. *any pliant twig for platting or binding, an osier, wicker-rod, twig, withe,* οἶσύα, ῥίψ, λύγος. *Varr.* Ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias. *Ovid.* Legebant vimina cum juncis. *Cæs.* Reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum. *Tibull.* Fiscella levi detexta est vimine junci. *Ovid.* Vimina, *h. e.* alvearia viminea. *Id.* Vimen quernum, *h. e.* fiscella e vimine querno. *Virg.* Aureus et foliis et vimine lento ramus, *for* viminibus, *h. e. twigs or sprigs on it.* Also, for planting or setting, *a set, slip,* of willow, for instance. *Colum.* — Hence, *the rod or wand of Mercury.* *Stat.*

VIMENTUM, i, n. same as *Vimen.* *Tacit.*

VIMINĀLIS (vimen), e, adj. *bearing pliant twigs* (for platting, &c.), *of or belonging to osiers,* &c. οἰσυοφόρος. *Plin.* salix. *Id.* Hæc est viminalium cultura (where it is used absol. meaning *trees which bear such pliant twigs;* unless we supply *arborum* or *salicum*). Hence, Viminalis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome, the Viminal hill;* so called from a thicket of such trees or bushes which grew upon it close by the altar of Jupiter (who is therefore called *Viminius*). *Varr.* and *Liv.*

VIMINĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place full of bushes or trees which bear pliant twigs suitable for wicker-work.* *Varr.*

VIMINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made of osiers or pliant twigs,* λύγινος. *Plaut.* Lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum. *Cæs.* Viminea tegumenta galeis imposita, *of wicker-work.* *Virg.* crates. *Plin.* salix, *h. e.* ex qua vimina fiunt, *or* quæ vimina fert.

VIMINIUS Jupiter. See *Viminalis.*

VIN'? *for* Vis ne? *Plaut.*

VINACEA,
VINACEUM, } See *Vinaceus, a, um.*
VINACEUS.

VINĀCEUS (vinum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wine.* *Cic.* acinus, *a grape-stone.* —— ¶ Hence, *subst.* Vinaceus, i, m. *sc.* acinus, *a grape-stone,* γίγαρτον. *Colum.* Also, *the husk of a grape with the stones,* which is left after pressing. *Varr.* — Vinacea, æ, f. *sc.* bacca, *a grape-stone.* *Colum.* Also, *the husk of the grape.* *Colum.* — Vinaceum, i, n. *sc.* granum, *a grape-stone.* *Colum.* Also, *the husk of the grape with the stones.* *Colum.*

VINĀLIS (Id.), e, adj. *of or pertaining to wine.* *Macrob.* fortitudo, *h. e. of wine.* — Hence, *subst. plur.* Vinalia, *the wine-festival,* h. e. *when they tasted the new wine, and offered a part of it to Jupiter.* It was twofold, taking place on the 23d April (9 Cal. Mai.), and also on the 20th August (13 Cal. Sept.). *Ovid.* *Fast.* 4, 684. sqq. *Cic.* *Phil.* 14, 5. (Compare *Plin.* 18, 69.) — *Genit. pl.* Vinaliorum is used by *Macrob.*

VINĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *belonging to wine, of or pertaining to wine,* οἰνηρός. *Vitruv.* cella, *wine-cellar.* *Id.* saccus, *h. e. for straining wine.* *Id.* uter, *a wine-bag.* *Cic.* Vas vinarium ex una gemma. So, *Petron.* Vinarium (without *vas*). So, also, *Horat.* Vinaria, *wine-vessels, wine-casks.* *Cic.* Crimen vinarium, *h. e. concerning wine,* namely, *concerning the duty on wine.* — Hence, *subst.* Vinarius, ii, m. *a vintner, wine-merchant, dealer in wine,* οἰνοπώλης. *Plaut.* And, also, *a wine-bibber, sot,* ἐνοίνιος. *Pandect.*

VINCAPERVINCA, or **VINCA PERVINCA**, æ, f. *the herb periwinkle,* κληματίς, δαφνοειδής, χαμαιδάφνη. *Plin.*

VINCEUS (vincio), a, um, adj. *fit for binding or tying, binding.* Hence, Potio vincea, jocosely, for *a noose, halter;* as, *Plaut.* Potione vincea onerabo gulam, *h. e. I will hang myself* (but *juncea* is perhaps a better reading).

VINCIBILIS (vinco), e, adj. *that may be conquered, overcome or subdued, conquerable,* νικητός. *Colum.* Gravem terram, vix ulla cultura vincibilem. —— ¶ Also, *that can be easily gained, easy to gain.* *Terent.* Justam illam causam, facilem, vincibilem, optumam.

VINCIŌ (unc.), is, vinxi, vinctum, a. 4. *to bind, bind about, wind about, fetter,* δέω. *Virg.* suras cothurno alte. *Horat.* tempora floribus, *to bind, wreathe.* *Virg.* manus post terga. *Colum.* fœnum, *to bind hay.* *Ovid.* Annule, digitum vinciture puellæ. *Tibull.* Auro lacertos vinciat, *h. e.* ornet armillis aureis. *Ovid.* Vincitur vitibus ulmus. *Propert.* Toto vinctum collo, *fast clasped, embraced closely.* *Quintil.* Ferrum, quo rotæ vinciuntur, *are bound or girt,* namely, *the tire.* *Cæs.* Vinctus catenis. *Ovid.* Boves vincti cornua (*acc.*) vittis, *h. e.* habentes cornua vincta vittis. *Propert.* Puniceo stamine vincta comas, *h. e.* habens comas vinctas. — Also, merely, Vincire, *to bind, put in bonds.* *Terent.* Cura ad servandum vinctum. *Tacit.* conscios. And, *Plin. Ep.* Nec vinctos habeo, *h. e. slaves kept in fetters* to till the fields. — Also, *to bind or fetter,* as it were. *Cic.* Ejus religioni te vinctum adstrictumque dedamus. —— ¶ Hence, *to make tight or straiten by binding or*

lacing. *Terent.* Virgines vincto pectore, *tight-laced or tight-bound.* — Hence, figur. *to bind*, of a style by which words are harmoniously arranged, or sentences knit together into compact and well-turned periods. *Cic.* sententias. *Id.* verba. *Id.* membra orationis numeris. Also, of the feet or members of a verse. *Cic.* Poema nimis vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat, *h. e. measured with too much art.* —— ¶ And also, *to bind or fetter*, figur.; *to confine, restrict, restrain, keep in order, repress, check, impede, hold back, subdue.* *Cic.* Si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciatur et constringatur, amicorum propinquorumque custodiis. *Id.* Omnia, quæ dilapsa fluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. *Ovid.* Mea lege data vincta Thalia, *h. e.* mea Musa adstricta, impedita. *Virg.* Lageos (*a kind of wine*) vinctura linguam (*sc.* ebrietate). So, *Propert.* mentem multo Lyæo (*h. e. wine*), *h. e. to shackle, impede, oppress.* —— ¶ Again, figur. *to bind, fetter, make fast, fasten, fortify, secure.* *Cic.* Loca occupare, vincire præsidiis, *to hedge about or fortify.* *Propert.* lectum certo fœdere. *Tacit.* animum alicujus, *to bind, secure to one's self.* —— ¶ Again, figur. *to bind, fetter, enchain.* *Plaut.* Vi Veneris vinctus. *Tibull.* Me retinent vinctum vincla puellæ. *Liv.* Somno vinctos, *bound, wrapped.* —— ¶ And lastly, *to bind or fetter* by sorcery, *to render inactive, charm, enchant.* *Ovid.* hostiles linguas inimicaque ora.

VINCŌ (unc.), is, vīci, victum, a. and n. 3. I. Trans. *to conquer, vanquish, overcome, worst, get the better of*, νικάω, κρατέω; commonly in the field, but also in court or elsewhere. *Cic.* Majores nostri omnibus navalibus pugnis Carthaginienses vicerunt. *Nepos.* Quos omnes gravi prœlio vicit. *Sallust. fragm.* Validam urbem pugnando vicit, *h. e.* expugnavit. *Liv.* aliquem in certamine. *Terent.* Me servulum, qui referire non audebam, vicit. *Cæs.* Boii prœlio victi. *Virg.* Victis redit virtus, *to the vanquished.* Also, *Cic.* Sapientis animus vincetur? *Senec.* Graves dolores vincere. *Justin.* iram. *Hirt.* difficultates locorum labore. *Virg.* Labor omnia vincit. *Cic.* Vinci a voluptate. *Ovid.* Victa malis patientia. So, also, in a lawsuit; as, *Cic.* Victus, *h. e. convicted.* *Ovid.* Rea victa. *Terent.* Vincimur, *we are cast, we lose our cause.* Hence, Victus, *that has lost his property, unfortunate.* *Virg. Ecl.* 9, 5. Nunc victi, tristes, &c. (but here it may be, *forced to give way or yield*). — Hence, *to outbid*, at an auction. *Cic.* Othonem. — Also, *to outdo, surpass, exceed, excel.* *Cic.* ceteros eloquentia. *Id.* hostes crudelitate. *Id.* opinionem omnium. *Propert.* Non me Chaoniæ vincant columbæ dicere (where the *infin.* stands instead of the *abl.* of the gerund). Hence, *to outlive.* *Virg. Gc.* 2, 295. — Also, *to climb over, surmount, pass.* *Martial.* Alta Suburrani vincenda est semita clivi. *Virg.* aera, *h. e. to fly over, pass.* — Also, figur. *to conquer, overcome, overpower, bring to yield, make give way, move* to something, *force, constrain, master, subdue, soften*, &c. *Liv.* Victus patris precibus lacrimisque. *Virg.* Victus genitor, *h. e. yielding.* *Terent.* Peccavi, fateor: vincor. *Id.* Ubi te victum senserit. *Liv.* Victi ira patres, *moved or carried away with anger.* *Ovid.* Victa labore fugæ, *overcome, exhausted.* *Tacit.* Victa in lacrimas, *moved to tears.* *Ovid.* Victa sopore. *Liv.* Victus somno, *unable to keep off sleep.* *Virg.* Victus animi (*for* animo), *overcome by desire.* *Id.* Nunc victi, *forced to yield*; or, *unfortunate.* (See above.) Also, of things without life. *Virg.* viscera flamma, *h. e. to burn, consume, destroy.* *Plin.* cibos, *to digest.* *Virg.* Non viribus ullis vincere (ramum), *h. e. to make one's self master of, get.* *Ovid.* Nix zephyro victa fluit. *Plin.* Vinci aquam, salemque non liquari, *the water is overcome*, h. e. *cannot dissolve the salt.* *Virg.* Noctem funalia vincunt, *conquer*, h. e. *light up, illuminate.* *Id.* Fata vici, *h. e. I have lived longer than I ought.* *Id.* Quam magnum sit ea vincere verbis, *to come fully up to, to set forth adequately.* Also, *to conquer, overcome, suppress, repress, destroy, bring to nought, frustrate, obstruct, stop.* *Liv.* spem. *Id.* vinculum fidei. *Tacit.* Gemitu victo, *h. e.* compresso. *Id.* Silentio victo, *breaking silence.* *Petron.* in *fragm. Tragur.* 45. has *vinciturum*, for which *Ed. Anton.* has *vecturum.* —— ¶ Also, *to prove triumphantly, demonstrate, show, make good.* *Cic.* Vince te virum bonum fuisse. *Matius* ad *Cic.* Perinde ac si jam vicerint, obitum ejus fuisse utilem. *Horat.* Nec vincet ratio hoc, ut, &c. —— II. Intrans. *to conquer, get the victory, be victorious*, in the field, in a combat or contest. *Cæs.* Qui vicissent. *Liv.* Romanos sibimetipsis victuros, *for themselves.* Also, with *accus.*; as, *Justin.* longinqua bella. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* and *Plin.* Equus vicit Olympia, *conquered at the Olympic games.* — Hence, *to conquer or win at play.* *Poeta* ap. *Sueton.* Aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam. Also, with *accus.*; as, *Sueton.* Vicissem vel 50 millia, *I should have won even fifty thousand.* — Also, in a lawsuit. *Terent.* Vincam scilicet, *I shall gain the cause.* *Cic.* Vincere judicio. *Id.* sponsione. Also, with *accus.*; as, *Cic.* judicium. *Id.* sponsionem. *Ovid.* causam, *to gain one's cause.* — Also, in the senate, *to carry the day, prevail.* *Liv.* In senatu vicisset sententia. *Id.* Appius vicit. And, generally, *to carry the day, carry one's point*; hence, Vince, vinceris, *have your own way, carry your point, as you will*, when a man yields unwillingly or contemptuously. *Terent.* Domus, uxor, liberi inventi, invito patre: vinceris. *Cæs.* Vincite, si ita vultis. *Sueton.* Vincerent, et sibi haberent. — Also, *to conquer, win, gain one's end or wish.* *Ovid.* Vicimus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur, *I have conquered, I have succeeded, I have effected my purpose.* So, also, *Cic.* Cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus. So, also, *Ovid.* Vincimus. *Plaut.* Vicisti, *you are right; I assent.*

VINCTIŌ (vincio), ōnis, f. *a binding*, δέσις. *Tertull.*

VINCTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a binder.* *Arnob.*

VINCTŪRA (Id.), æ, f. *a binding, band, ligament, bandage; a bandage or truss*, δέσις, δεσμός. *Plin.* and *Cels.*

VINCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a binding.* *Varr.*

VINCTŬS, a, um, particip. from vincio.

VINCŬLĀTŬS (vinculum), a, um, *bound.* *Mart. Capell.*

VINCŬLUM, and VINCLUM (vincio), i, n. *any thing that ties or binds, a bond, band, tie, a cord (line, &c.) which binds any thing*, δεσμός. *Nepos.* Vincula epistolæ laxare, *the bands which fastened the letter* (besides the seal). *Cic.* Corpora constricta vinculis. *Ovid.* Aptare vincula collo, *h. e. noose.* *Id.* Chartæ vincula demere, *h. e. to open the letter.* *Virg.* Nodos et vincula linea rupit, *h. e. string, cord.* *Id.* Fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent. *Id.* Vinclorum immensa volumina, *h. e.* immensa vincula (of the cæstus). *Propert.* Capilli vincula, *h. e.* vittæ. *Senec.* Præcingens roseo tempora vinculo. — Especially, Vincula, *the bonds or fetters* of a criminal. *Cic.* So, *Tacit.* indere, *to clap on.* *Liv.* Esse in vinculis et catenis. Hence, *a prison*, when joined with *bonds.* *Liv.* Ducere in vincula. *Cæs.* Conjicere in vincula. *Cic.* In vincula abripere. — *Vincula* among the poets is also, *beautifully laced slipper-like soles, laced sandals.* *Tibull.* Vincla de niveo detrahit ipsa pede. —— ¶ Also, figur. *band or fetter*, h. e. *what serves to confine or obstruct.* *Cic.* Ex corporum vinculis evolare, *bonds.* *Liv.* Vinculum immodicæ cupiditatis, *a bond, fetter, curb*, &c. *Tibull.* Vincula solvere cado, *h. e.* cadum aperire, *to unstop, open.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *band or bond*, h. e. *what holds together, fastens, preserves or unites.* *Ovid.* Mollit pennarum vincula, ceras. So, in *Tibull.* and *Propert.* Vincula, or vincla, for *ardent, cordial embraces.* Particularly of immaterial things. *Liv.* Ingens vinculum fidei. *Cic.* Is vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis, vitæque communis. *Id.* Nullum vinculum ad adstringendam fidem arctius. *Id.* Beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiæ. *Id.* Accedit maximum vinculum, *h. e. reason, motive, ground* (for friendship). *Propert.* Sanguinis vincula rupit amor, *h. e. the ties or bonds of blood.* *Cic.* Cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus. *Virg.* Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, *in the nuptial bond.* *Horat.* Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, *his mercenary engagements.* —— ¶ *Vinclum*, the syncopated form of *vinculum*, occurs not only among the poets, but is used by *Cic.*

VINDĔLĬCI, ōrum, m. *a people of that part of Germany where Augsburg* (Augusta Vindelicorum) *is now situated. They were next to the Rhæti, but seem to have become united with them, so as to be comprehended under the name of Rhætians.* Hence, Rhæti Vindelici, *the Vindelic Rhætians.* *Horat. Od.* 4, 4, 18. (where, however, *Bentl.*, *Mitscherl.* and *Doer.* read *Rhætis* (*h. e.* Rhæticis) agreeing with *Alpibus*). Their country is called Vindelicia. *Sext. Ruf.* — Hence, Vindelicus, a, um, adj. *Vindelic, Vindelician.* *Martial.* ora.

VINDĒMĬA (vinum & demo), æ, f. *the grape-gathering, wine-harvest, vintage*, τρυγητός. *Varr.* Vindemiam fieri oportet. *Plin. Ep.* Vindemias graciles colligo. — Hence, *the vintage, grapes, wine.* *Virg.* Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis. *Varr.* Vindemiam videt in cella. —— ¶ Also, *the gathering or harvest* of other similar things. *Plin.* olearum. *Id.* mellis. *Id.* turis.

VINDĒMĬĀLIS (vindemia), e, adj. *of, relating or belonging to the wine-harvest or vintage, vindemial.* *Macrob.* fructus.

VINDĒMĬĀTŌR (vindemio), ōris, m. *he that gathers the vintage or fruit of the vine; a grape-gatherer, vintager*, τρυγητήρ. *Varr.* — Also, *a vine-dresser.* *Horat.* (who begins a hexameter line with *Vindemiator*, so that the ia are contracted into one syllable). —— ¶ Also, *a star in the constellation* Virgo, now called *Vindemiatrix.* *Colum.* Called also, *Vindēmītor.* *Ovid.*

VINDĒMĬĀTŌRĬUS (vindemiator), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the grape-gathering or vintage*, τρυγητικός. *Varr.* vasa.

VINDĒMĬŌ (vindemia), as, a. and n. 1. *to gather grapes, gather the vintage*, τρυγάω. *Plin.* uvas. *Colum.* vinum. *Plin.* Vindemiantes vidi.

VINDĒMĬŎLA (dimin. from vindemia), æ, f. *a vintage*, speaking diminishingly; *a little vintage*, τρυγετίδιον. Hence, figur. *Cic.* Omnes meas vindemiolas eo reservo, *h. e. gatherings, revenues.*

VINDĒMĬTŌR, ōris, m. same as *Vindemiator*; *a vintager; a vine-dresser; the star* Vindemiatrix. *Senec.*, *Plin.* and *Ovid.* See *Vindemiator.*

VINDĔX (vindico), icis, adj. and subst. m. and f. *one that lays claim to something, a claimant.* —— ¶ Hence, *an asserter, defender, protector, maintainer, deliverer, liberator*; so, also, *a protectress*, &c.; and, *protecting, delivering*, &c. *Cic.* æris alieni, *h. e.* defensor creditorum adversus Catilinam. *Id.* Habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis. *Liv.* injuriæ, *h. e.* contra injuriam. *Id.* periculi, *h. e.* qui opem fert in periculo. *Horat.* Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, *h. e. worthy of such an extricator.* *Ovid.* calls *Hercules*, Vindex terræ. *Justin.* Vindicem eum regni reliquit, *protector, guardian.* — Also, adjectively; as, *Ovid.* vires. — Also, Vindex, *the surety, who rescues an accused person.* *Gell.* e *xii. tab.* —— ¶ Also, *avenging, punishing; an avenger, punisher*, τιμωρός, ἔκδικος. *Ovid.* Vindice flamma. *Cic.* Furiæ, vindices facinorum. *Id.* Me vindicem conjurationis oderunt. *Id.* Collegam, custodem ac vindicem cupiditatum. *Juvenal.* Cannarum vindex, annulus (*h. e. the ring from which Hannibal took the poison by which he died*), *the avenger of Cannæ.* —— ¶ *Vindex*, or *Vindicius*, was the name of the slave

who revealed the treasonable design of the sons of Brutus and others to restore the banished Tarquins, for which service he was rewarded with freedom. He is said to have been the first who was freed by the *vindicta*; but some supposed that the *vindicta* was so called from him. *Liv.* and *Claudian.*

VINDICĀTIŌ (Id.), ōnis, *f.* *the claiming or assumption* of a thing, *an action or suit for the property of a thing*, *assertion of ownership* of a thing, *appropriation* of a thing by law. *Pandect.* Actionum duo sunt genera, in rem, quæ dicitur vindicatio; et in personam, quæ condictio appellatur. *Trajan.* in *Plin. Ep.* Qui intestatorum civium suorum concessam vindicationem bonorum affirmant, *the appropriation.* —— ¶ Also, *a delivering, defending, protection, vengeance.* *Cic.*

VINDICIA (Id.), æ, *f.* and commonly VINDICIÆ, ārum, *f.* *the thing for the possession of which a suit is brought, or to which a claim is made.* *Fest.* —— ¶ Also, *the suit which is brought to establish one's right of possession, or the claim at law or formal claim to a thing or person.* — To a thing; when, for instance, I assert that it is mine. *Cic.* Lis vindiciarum. *Id.* Injustæ vindiciæ, *unjust claim.* — To a person; in which case I may either claim a person as my slave, or I may assert that a person is a freeman: the former is called *Vindiciæ secundum servitutem*, or *ab libertate in servitutem*; the latter, *Vindiciæ secundum libertatem.* Hence, of the judge, *Liv.* Dare vindicias secundum libertatem, *to give sentence in favor of the claim to freedom, to decide that the person be considered as free till the cause is ultimately decided.* *Id.* Vindicias secundum servitutem decernere, *to allow the claim on the side of slavery, to decide that the person claimed is the slave of another, and may be taken as such.* So, *Id.* Vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, *and* Vindicias ab libertate dicere. Also, *Id.* Cedere secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias. (See *Liv.* III., 43, 47, 56, 57.) —— ¶ Also, *the sentence of the judge* in cases of this kind. *Liv.* nefandæ. To this may be referred the expressions cited above, Vindicias dare, dicere, postulare. —— ¶ *Sing.* Vindicia is found in *Gell.* and in *Serv. Sulp.* ap. *Fest.*

VINDICŌ, or VENDICŌ (perhaps for venum dico, and properly signifying to award or adjudge as the property of any one), as, āvi, ātum, a. and sometimes n. 1. *to lay claim to, assert, maintain or demand as one's own, arrogate, appropriate, assume*, προσποιέομαι, ἰδιοποιέομαι, ἀντιλαμβάνω. *Cic.* Si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare. *Id.* Non nobis solum nati sumus, ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat. *Id.* Homerum Chii suum vindicant. *Tacit.* Prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, *assume the merit of, attribute to themselves.* *Nepos.* Nonnulla ab imperatore miles vindicat, *demands as his due, claims as his own.* *Liv.* Decus belli ad se vindicare. *Plin.* Africa Punicum malum sibi vindicat. *Id.* Hoc volumen Pythagoræ fama antiquitasque vindicant. With *infin.* *Lucan.* Vindicat hoc dextra gestare. Especially, *to make a formal claim at law to the possession of a person or thing*; or, *to claim the liberty of a person.* *Liv.* 3, 46. Ut vindicari puellam in posterum diem pateretur (unless it be, *to be freed till the morrow*). *Id. ibid.* Quum instaret assertor puellæ, ut vindicaret, sponsoresque daret, *that he should claim her as free.* Figur. *Cic.* Agerent tecum lege Pythagoræi omnes, ceterique in suo genere physici vindicarent.— Hence, Vindicare aliquem in libertatem, *to assert the freedom of any one, set him free.* *Liv.* And generally, *to free, set free*; as, *Cæs.* Se et populum Rom. factione oppressum in libertatem vindicare. *Cic.* Rempubl. oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem vindicaturus. *Nepos.* Patriam ex servitute in libertatem vindicare. — Hence, generally, Vindicare, *to free, set free, liberate, rescue, deliver, defend, protect, exempt, save, redeem*, ἀπαλλάττω. *Cic.* Nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestæ, neque acta ætas, neque nostri honores vindicabunt. *Id.* Illum videtur felicitas ipsius ab eis miseriis morte vindicasse. *Hirt.* Naves, quas casus ab illo periculo vindicavit. *Cic.* Laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum vindicare. *Id.* Te innocentia tua vindicat a molestia. *Id.* Neque ætatis excusatio vindicat a labore, *h. e.* immunem reddit. *Id.* Sapientia nos a formidinum terrore vindicat. *Liv.* puellam. (See above.) *Vellei.* remp. periculis. *Id.* damna, *to make good again, make up, retrieve, repair.* *Cic.* Ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, *h. e.* *that having extricated himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, he might at length return free to his friends*; unless *ac* be read for *ad.* — Also, *to maintain, assert.* *Cæs.* libertatem. — Also, *to preserve, lay up.* *Colum.* partem cibariorum. —— ¶ Also, *to avenge, revenge*, τιμωρέω. *Ovid.* necem Crassi. *Id.* suas offensas ense. *Plin.* mortem Scipionis. *Martial.* se. *Senec.* se ab aliquo, *avenge himself upon one, take vengeance upon one.* —— ¶ Also, *to punish*, ἐκδικέω, τιμωρέω. *Cic.* seditionem. *Id.* maleficia. *Id.* rem vehementer. — Or, *to inflict punishment.* *Cic.* In socios, in cives vindicatum est. *Tacit.* In convictos vindicatum (est). —— ¶ *Vindico* according to the third conj.; as, *Gell.* e *legg. xii. tab.* Vindicit.

VINDICTA (vindico), æ, *f.* *the rod, with which the prætor struck a slave and thereby set him free; the freedom-rod.* *Cic.* Si neque sensu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber (for there were three ways of setting a slave free. His name might be entered in the census by the consent of the people or the order of his master; or he might be freed by the *vindicta*; or by his master's last will). *Horat.* Vindicta imposita. — Hence, *the freeing of a slave.* *Plaut.* — Also, generally, *a freeing, deliverance, rescue.* *Liv.* Vindicta invisæ hujus vitæ, *from this hateful life.* *Id.* Mors una vindicta est. —— ¶ Also, *a maintaining, defending, defence, support.* *Vellei.* Utrique vindicta libertatis mortem stetit. *Ovid.* Cum tibi suscepta est legis vindicta severæ. —— ¶ Also, *vengeance, revenge, or punishment*, ἐκδίκησις, τιμωρία. *Plin.* and *Juvenal.*

VINEA, æ, *f.* See *Vineus.*

VINEALIS (vinea), e, adj. *of or pertaining to wine or to a vineyard.* *Colum.* Vinealis terra, *h. e.* *suitable for planting vines.*

VINEĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wine or to vineyards.* *Colum.* Vinearii colles. *Pandect.* horti, *in which the vine is cultivated, vineyards.*

VINEĀTICUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wine or to vineyards.* *Colum.* fructus. *Id.* semina. *Id.* cultus. *Cato.* falcula.

VINEŎLA, or VINIŎLA (dimin. of vinea), æ, *f.* *a little vineyard.* *Inscript.*

VINETUM (vinum), i, n. *a place planted with vines, a vineyard*, ἀμπελόφυτον. *Cic.* Si segetibus, aut vinetis cujuspiam tempestas nocuerit, &c. *Virg.* Optima vinetis satio est quum vere rubenti, &c. *Colum.* Vineta facere. *Horat.* Vineta sua cædere (proverb.), *to injure one's self; to stand in one's own light.*

VINEUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wine, consisting of wine*, οἴνινος. *Solin.* Vineus latex, *h. e.* *wine.* *Vitruv.* fructus. *Plaut.* Tibi vineam pro aurea statuam ponam, quæ tuo gutturi sit monimentum, *h. e.* statuam e vino. — Hence, *subst.* Vinea, æ, *f.* *sc.* terra, *a vineyard.* *Cic.*, *Plin.*, &c. Also, Vinea, *vines.* *Virg.* Hinc omnis longo pubescit vinea fetu. *Cato.* Adligare vineam. *Colum.* Vineam novellam gemmas agere. — Also, Vinea, *sc.* arbor, *a vine.* *Colum.* Ea sine cicatrice vinea est. *Id.* Tales vineas supra quartum pedem detruncant. — Also, Vinea, *sc.* porticus, *an arbor formed by a vine.* Hence, from the resemblance, *a defensive machine, roof, shed, or mantelet, used at sieges for a protection against missiles, under cover of which they assailed the walls of towns*, &c. *Liv.*, *Cæs.*, *Cic.*, &c.

VINIBUA (vinum & bibo), æ, *f.* *a female wine-bibber, a woman that tipples wine.* *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VINIFER (vinum & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or yielding wine, abounding in wine.* *Apul.* vitis.

VINIŎLA, æ, *f.* See *Vineola.*

VINITOR (vinum), ōris, m. *a vine-dresser*, ἀμπελουργός. *Cic.* So with *genit.* *Virg.* uvæ.

VINITŌRIUS (vinitor), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a vine-dresser*, ἀμπελουργικός. *Colum.* Falx vinitoria, *a pruning-hook.*

VINNULUS (according to *Isidor. Orig.* 3, 19. from *vinnus*, h. e. cincinnus, molliter flexus; this word, however, probably does not occur: others derive it from *vinum*, and write it *vinulus*), a, um, adj. *soft, flexible, pliant*; figur. *delightful, charming, pleasant.* *Plaut.* Oratio vinnula ac venustula.

VINNUS. See *Vinnulus.*

VINŎLENTIA (vinolentus), æ, *f.* *propensity to immoderate wine-bibbing.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *wine-bibbing, wine-drunkenness*, μέθη, οἰνοφλυγία. *Cic.*

VINŎLENTUS (vinum), a, um, adj. *full of wine*, h. e. *intoxicated with wine, given to wine*, ἔξοινος, πάροινος, οἰνόφλυξ. *Cic.* Hæc per deos immortales utrum esse vobis consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum somnia; et utrum cogitata sapientum, an optata furiosorum videntur? *Id.* Omnemque suum vinolentum furorem in me unum effunderet. —— ¶ Also, *full of wine, made with wine, with a strong mixture of wine.* *Cic.* Vinolenta medicamenta.

VINŎSITAS (vinosus), ātis, *f.* *the flavor of wine.* *Tertull.*

VINŌSUS (vinum), a, um, adj. *full of wine.* —— ¶ Hence, *drunken, intoxicated, inebriated.* *Liv.* Istrorum pauci, qui modice vinosi erant, memores fuerunt fugæ. —— ¶ Hence, also, *given to wine, fond of wine.* *Horat.* Laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus. *Ovid.* Cur anus hoc faciat, quæris? vinosior ætas hæc est, et gravidæ munera vitis amans. *Plaut.* Lena multibiba atque merobiba . . . quid opu'st verbis, vinosissima est. *Ovid.* Nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant, *h. e.* *at which much wine is drunk.* *Ovid.* senex, *h. e.* *Anacreon.* *Scipio Afric.* ap. *Gell.* Qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit. —— ¶ Also, *like wine, having the taste or flavor of wine.* *Plin.* sapor. *Id.* odor. *Id.* succus.

VINULUS. See *Vinnulus.*

VINUM (οἶνος), i, n. *wine*, οἶνος. *Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate coacescit. *Id.* Qui vinum fugiens vendat sciens, *h. e.* *wine that does not keep.* *Id.* Si quis Falerno vino delectetur, nec ita novo, ut, &c. nec ita vetere, ut, &c. *Pallad.* Vinum album, candidum, fuscum, nigrum, limpidum. *Cato.* atrum, durum. *Plin.* album, fulvum, sanguineum, nigrum. *Ovid.* rubens. *Senec.* Vinum fieri bonum, quod recens durum et asperum visum est: non pati ætatem, quod in dolio placuit. *Cels.* austerum, tenue, meraculum: nullarum virium, aut ingentium. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* merum. *Cic.* leve. *Terent.* asperum, lene. *Colum.* dulce, suave, firmum, corpori salubre. *Pallad.* Suave vinum de duro facere. *Id.* ex molli forte. *Plin.* excellens. *Martial.* generosum. *Ovid.* purum. *Plin.* torvum. *Id.* Vinum ex aqua temperatum. *Cels.* dilutum. *Colum.* vapidum. *Martial.* mucidum. The *plur.* *Vina* is used when large quantities of wine are spoken of. *Plin.* Vinorum medicaminis tanta cura est, ut, &c. *Id.* Vina imbecilla, valida. *Id.* Torva fiunt vina. *Id.* Vina Albana, Surrentina, Cæcuba, Setina, Statana. *Id.* Instaurare vina, *h. e.* acescentia, vapida facta, aut fugientia reficere. *Id.* condere, *h. e.* in cella vinaria reponere servandi gratia. *Id.* condire, *h. e.* medicari. *Id.* diffundere. But the *plur.* *Vina* is also used for *vinum*, h. e. *wine*; as, *Virg. Æn.* V, 238 and 776; VI, 244. —— ¶ Also, *wine*, h. e. *wine-drinking, wine-bibbing, tippling.* Cic. Vini, somni, stupri plenus. *Id.* Vino, lustrisque con-

foetus. *Id.* In lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus ætatis omne consumere. *Id. in fragm.* ap. *Quintil.* Vacillare ex vino. *Id.* epulisque sopiti. *Cic.* In vino et luxu ridere. *Terent.* Vel heri in vino quam immodestus fuisti! *h. e. at wine, in drinking wine.* *Titius* ap. *Macrob.* Vix præ vino sustinet palpebras. *Cic.*, *Liv.*, and *Plaut.* Per vinum, *h. e.* in ebrietate. *Cic.* In conviviis faceti, dicaces, nonnunquam etiam ad vinum diserti sint, *while drinking; over the bottle.* *Ovid.* Nox erat et vinis oculique, animique natabant. *Id.* Vino ardet pectus. *Id.* Sopitus vinis, et inexperrectus Aphidas. *Id.* Nec juvat in lucem nimio marcescere vino. *Id.* Comites somno vinoque soluti. *Virg.* sepulti. *Liv.* mersi. *Id.* Incalescere vino. *Plaut.* madere. *Cic.* Vino vigiliisque languidus. *Liv.* In vinum proniorem esse. *Plaut.* Vino aliquem deponere, *h. e.* ebrium facere. —— ¶ Also, Vinum, *grapes.* *Plaut.* Tum vinum, priusquam coactum est, pendet putridum. *Varr.* Vindemiator, vel quod vinum legere dicitur, vel quod de vite id demit. *Cato.* Hac lege vinum pendens venire oportet. —— ¶ Also, *any drink or liquor resembling wine, home-made wine.* *Plin.* Vinum e napis, et palmeum. *Id.* ex caryotis. *Id.* ex milii semine, ex loto, ex fico, e Punicis, et cornis, mespilis, sorbis, moris, nucleis pineis, &c. *Pallad.* ex piris, &c.

VIŌ (via), as, n. 1 *to go, travel,* βαίνω. *Prudent.* and *Ammian.*

VIŎCŪRUS (via & curo), i, m. *a surveyor of the highways.* *Varr.* Quis non videt, unde ærifodinæ, et viocurus? (si lectio certa.)

VIŎLA (from ἴον, as a dimin.), æ, f. *a violet,* ἴον, under which were included not only *the blue violet* (Viola odorata, L.), but also several species of the *stockgillyflower* (Cheiranthus Cheiri, annuus, incanus, &c.), as the *purpurea, lutea, alba.* *Plin.* So, *Virg.* Pallentes violæ. *Id.* nigræ, *h. e.* purpureæ. *Claudian.* Dulci violas ferrugine pingit. *Colum.* Tum quæ (viola) pallet humi, quæ frondens purpurat auro. *Id.* Violæ luteolæ, et Sarranæ. *Cic.* In viola aut in rosa, *for* in violis aut in rosis. —— ¶ Also, *a violet color, violet.* *Horat.* Tinctus viola pallor amantium. *Plin.* Candidus color violam sentiens. —— ¶ Also, *a violet-bed.* *Colum.* Violam qui facturus est (but here *Morgagni* would read *saturus* for *facturus*, and *Schneider violarium* for *violam*).

VIŎLĀBILIS (violo), e, adj. *that can be injured, easily injured.* *Ovid.* Molle meum, levibusque cor est violabile telis. —— ¶ Also, *that may or ought to be injured or violated.* *Virg.* Vos æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen. *Stat.* Nullis violabilis armis turba, senes, *that ought to be injured.*

VIŎLĀCEUS (viola), a, um, adj. *of a violet color,* ἰοειδής, ἰάνθινος. *Nepos. in fragm.* ap. *Plin.* Me juvene violacea purpura vigebat. *Plin.* Herba, cui flos violaceus. *Id.* Ion (*gemma*) apud Indos violacea est.

VIŎLĀCIUM (Id.), ii, n. *violet-wine.* *Apic.*

VIŎLĀRIS (Id.), e, adj. *of or pertaining to violets.* *Inscript.* ap. *Fabrett.* Apr. die violari eodem loco præsentibus dividerentur sportulæ, &c. *h. e.* die, quo violæ super defunctorum sepulcra spargebantur.

VIŎLĀRIUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, or concerned with violets.* Hence, *subst.* Violarium, ii, n. *a place where violets grow, a bed of violets,* ἰών, or *a violet.* *Virg.* Irriguumque bibant violaria fontem. *Ovid.* Illa legit calthas, huic sunt violaria curæ. —— ¶ Also, *pertaining to or concerned with a violet color.* Hence, *subst.* Violarius, ii, m. *a dyer of the violet color,* ἰοβάπτης. *Plaut.* Flammearii, violarii, carinarii.

VIŎLĀTIO (violo), ōnis, f. *the act of violating, a violating, dishonoring, profaning,* βιασμός, ὕβρισμα. *Liv.* templi. *Senec.* religionum. *Vellei.* fidei.

VIŎLĀTOR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who violates, a violater, dishonorer, profaner,* βιαστής. *Ovid.* Confugit interdum templi violator ad aram. *Liv.* gentium juris. *Tacit.* fœderis. *Macrob.* Cassius dictatoris violator, *h. e.* C. Cæsaris interfector. —— ¶ Also, joined with a *fem. subst.* *Lucan.* Et natrix violator aquæ, *h. e. poisoning* (or *natrix* may be *masc.*).

VIŎLĀTUS, a, um, particip. from violo.

VIŎLĀTUS (viola), a, um, adj. *furnished or flavored with violets.* *Pallad.* Violatum, *sc.* vinum.

VIŎLENS (vis), tis, adj. same as *Violentus; violent, impetuous, furious,* βίαιος. *Horat.* Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus. *Id.* equus. *Pers.* Ferus et violens.

VIŎLENTER (violens), adv. *by force, forcibly, with violence, violently,* βιαίως. *Liv.* Quia solemnia ludorum, quos intermitti nefas est, violenter diremisset. *Plin. Ep.* Proconsulatum non minus violenter, quam sordide gesserat, *cruelly.* *Sueton.* Præfecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius. —— ¶ Also, *vehemently, impetuously, furiously.* *Sallust.* Quæstio exercita aspere violenterque. *Tacit.* Violenter aliquem ad supplicium deposcere. *Id.* Violenter increpare aliquem. *Sueton.* Violentius conqueri. *Colum.* Aries rivalem violentissime persequitur. *Justin.* Violentissime dimicans. —— ¶ Also, *angrily.* *Terent.* Patrem adolescentis facta hæc tolerare audio violenter.

VIŎLENTIA (violentus, or violens), æ, f. *violence, vehemence, impetuosity,* βία. *Cic.* Novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam. *Plin.* Quoniam et tonitruum, et fulminum jactus horum (*ventorum*) violentiæ plerique assignant. *Lucret.* Violentia vini. *Colum.* hiemis. *Plin.* Radii solis violentia. *Ovid.* Fit lupus et veteris servat vestigia formæ: canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu, *h. e.* ferocia. *Tacit.* gentium. *Sallust.* Fortunæ violentiam tolerare, *h. e.* adversa casuum.

VIŎLENTUS (vis), a, um, adj. *using great force, violent, impetuous, boisterous,* βίαιος. *Cic.* Opes violentas, et populo minime ferendam potentiam concupisse. *Horat.* Seu quod Lucania bellum incuteret violenta. *Virg.* Ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus, *more boisterous; with greater fury.* *Id.* In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis. *Ovid.* Aper excitus medios violentus in hostes fertur, *rushes furiously.* *Cic.* Violentissimæ tempestates. *Colum.* Violentissimus cæli status. *Val. Flacc.* Violenta lues. *Plin.* Cupressus folio amara, odore violenta, *h. e.* graveolens. *Id.* Duæ res violentissimæ, ferrum, et ignis. Especially, as regards the disposition or mind. *Cic.* Quamvis sis violentus et furens. *Id.* Alicujus furentes ac violenti impetus. *Id.* Homo vehemens et violentus. *Liv.* Violentum ingenium. *Tacit.* Piso ingenio violentus, *h. e.* ferox. *Liv.* Tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, *most cruel.* *Senec.* Violentus impetus doloris. *Ovid.* Violenta ira. *Id.* Verba violenta loqui. *Id.* Dat facies animos: facie violenta Corinna est, *h. e.* animosa, superba, et dura. *Juvenal.* Sed quid violentius aure tyranni? *h. e.* iracundius, et offendi facilius. *Liv.* Tenuit Æmilia lex violentos illos Censores, *h. e.* impotentes, et severos. *Ovid.* Violentus in armis (of a brave man). *Martial.* Nec in lepores tam violentus eas, *so strong, impetuous, violent.* —— ¶ Also, *with which force is used, violent.* *Cic.* impetus. *Senec.* Mors infantibus violenta, virginibus sæva venis. *Cic.* Violentum est, dicere, *it is harsh, contrary to reason.*

VIŎLO (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to injure, sully, defile, profane, violate, rob of its native entireness or purity, mar,* βιάζομαι. *Cic.* Nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit, et imminuerit. *Id.* Bonæ deæ sacra non solum aspectu virili, sed flagitio stuproque violare. *Lucan.* Violabis vomere manes. *Cic.* Violare loca religiosa et lucos. *Tibull.* numina verbo. *Sil.* aras cœlicolum. *Sallust.* Te neque hominum, neque deorum pudet, quos perfidia, aut perjurio violasti. *Cic. in fragm.* ap. *Ascon.* leges, quæstiones, judicia. *Liv.* and *Tibull.* fœdera. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* fidem. *Cic.* amicitiam. *Nep.* clementiam, *h. e.* crudelem esse. *Cic.* existimationem absentis. *Liv.* virtutem alicujus suspicione. *Cic.* Cum tu apud exteras nationes imperii nominisque nostri famam tuis probris flagitiisque violaris. *Id.* dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re. *Cæs.* hospites, *to maltreat, abuse.* *Nepos.* Quum Plato a Dionysio tyranno crudeliter violatus esset. *Cic.* Clarum hominem impurissimi voce hominis violari, *abused.* *Id.* Violare parentes. *Id.* vitam patris, *h. e.* necare. *Justin.* legatos, *to maltreat.* *Virg.* pudorem. *Varr.* virginem. *Cic.* virginitatem alicujus. *Tibull.* puellam. *Catull.* cubile alicujus. *Liv.* Stupris aut cædibus violati, *defiled, stained.* —— ¶ Hence, *to injure, wound.* *Cels.* 7, 12, 4. *Ovid. Met.* 3, 712. *Sil.* 10, 261; *and* 5, 601. *Virg.* agros ferro, *to lay waste.* —— ¶ Also, *to dye, color, stain;* for by this means the natural color is destroyed. *Virg.* Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro si quis ebur. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to hurt, offend.* *Ovid.* Nunc oculos tua quum violarit epistola nostros. *Petron.* Violari aures meas, obsceno sermone nolui.

VIPĔRA (for vivipara, from vivus & pario; because she brings forth her young alive), æ, f. *a viper, a kind of snake that brings forth its young alive* (Coluber Berus, L.), ἔχις, ἔχιδνα. *Plin.* It seems often, also, to denote generally, *adder* or *snake.* *Virg.*, *Horat.*, and *Ovid.* Hence, figur. of dangerous persons. *Cic.* In sinu atque deliciis venenatam illam viperam habere. Hence, as a term of abuse, *viper, adder.* *Flor.* and *Juvenal.*

VIPĔRĀLIS (vipera), e, adj. *of, belonging to, or good against the bite of vipers or serpents.* *Apul.* herba, *rue, herbgrace.*

VIPĔREUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of vipers or serpents, viperous.* *Lucan.* Vipereum venenum. *Ovid.* Vipereas carnes. *Id.* Vipereas fauces carmine rumpere. *Virg.* anima. *Ovid.* crinis Discordiæ, *h. e. snake-hair; having snakes for hair.* *Id.* dentes, *dragon's teeth.* *Id.* pennæ, *winged serpents.* *Id.* Vipereo tela cruore madent, *h. e.* veneno. *Senec.* Vipereum genus fratrum, *h. e. sprung from the serpent's teeth sowed by Cadmus.* —— ¶ Also, *full of vipers or serpents.* *Ovid.* monstrum, *h. e. Medusa's head.* *Id.* sorores, *h. e. the furies,* who had snakes for hair. *Id.* canis, *h. e.* Cerberus.

VIPĔRĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to vipers or serpents,* ἐχιδναῖος. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Viperinus morsus. *Horat.* Bistonidum crines nodo viperino coercere. *Id.* cruor. *Plin.* sanies, *poison.* *Id.* Viperina carne ali. —— ¶ Also, *good against vipers or serpents;* hence, Viperina, *sc.* herba, *dragonwort.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *like a serpent or viper.* *Plin.* Chamæleon implicans se viperinis orbibus, *h. e. circles such as serpents make.*

VIPIŌ, ōnis, m. *a smaller kind of crane,* γερωνίς. *Plin.*

VIPSĀNIUS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* — As an *adj. Vipsanian.* — As a *subst.* Vipsanius, *the name of a man.* Vipsania, *the name of a woman.* M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus,* otherwise simply called *Agrippa.* *Nep.* — Hence, Vipsānus, a, um, *adj. for* Vipsanius, adj. *Vipsanian, of or pertaining to M. Vipsanius Agrippa.* *Martial.*

VIR (formed perhaps from ἶρ, with F prefixed), iri, m. *a man, a male person,* ἀνήρ. *Terent.* Virum me natam vellem. *Ovid.* De viro factus femina. *Plaut.* Dividere numos in viros, *h. e.* viritim. *Liv.* Vir cum viro congreditur, *man with man.* *Id.* Viri Martis, *h. e.* viri fortes. *Id.* Illi viri, *those men, or those brave men, those heroes.* *Cic.* Viri optimi. *Id.* Vir altus. *Sallust.* Viri turpissimi. *Liv.* Vir virum legit, *each one chooses his man* (in war), *h. e. a comrade who may fight by his side,* so that they may defend each other (to this *Cic. Mil.* 21, alludes). But otherwise, *Virg.* Legitque virum vir, *h. e. every man chose his man,* with whom to fight. *Ovid.* Viri ambigui, *h. e.* Centauri. *Id.* Ambiguus modo vir, modo femina, *h. e. hermaphrodite, or half man, half woman* (It is to be observed that *vir* is usually

joined with epithets of praise; rarely with those of blame.) — Hence, *the man*, h. e. *he*. *Cic.* Vidisti virum? *Terent.* Hoc male habet virum. (*Homo* is used in the same manner.) — And also, *manhood, virility, generative power or organ*. *Catull.* Membra sine viro. —— ¶ Also, *a man*, h. e. *a man grown, one grown up to man's estate*. *Ovid. Met.* 13, 397. Pueroque viroque. —— ¶ Also, *the man*, h. e. *the husband*; in which sense it is often used. *Terent.* Quid viro meo respondebo, misera! *Cic.* Hanc Cleomenes vir amabat. *Liv.* Secretis viri alieni adsuefacta sermonibus. *Horat.* Nec vereor, ne vir rure recurrat. *Petron.* Matrona cum virum extulisset, &c. Also of beasts; as, *Virg.* Vir gregis ipse caper. *Martial.* Viri capellarum. —— ¶ Also, *a man*, h. e. *a genuine man, one who acts and thinks as a man, a magnanimous man, a brave man, a man of fortitude*, &c. *Cic.* Plane vir. *Id.* Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir: et ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit. *Id.* Te oro, te colligas, virumque præbeas, *show yourself a man*. *Senec.* Non sentire mala sua, non est hominis (*of a man*, h. e. *a human being*): et non ferre, non est viri (*of a man*, h. e. *a manly man*). *Justin.* Et quemadmodum Dario majorem turbam hominum (*of men*) esse, sic virorum (*of true, brave men*) sibi. *Ovid.* Male vir, *unmanly*. *Horat.* Si quid in Flacco viri est. — Hence, it may often be rendered, *a hero*; as, *Virg.* Multa viri virtus. *Id.* Arma virumque cano. — Hence, also, *manliness, manly conduct*. *Horat.* Si quid in Flacco viri est (see above). — Also, *a man*, h. e. *one who is chaste, lives chastely*. *Sueton.* Ego tamen vir sum. *Ovid.* Si quis male vir quærit habere virum. —— ¶ Also, *an infantry-man, foot-soldier*, when joined with cavalry. *Liv.* Equites virique. Hence, *Cic.* Equis virisque, *with all one's power, with might and main*; properly, *with cavalry and infantry*. So, also, *Id.* Equis viris (*sc.* fugiam), *with all my might*. —— ¶ It is often used where it could have been omitted; as, *Virg.* Teucrique viri. —— ¶ It often stands for *homo*; as, *Virg.* Vis nulla virum. —— ¶ *Genit.* Virum, *for* virorum. *Virg.* &c.

VIRĀGŌ (vir), ĭnis, f. *a woman having the qualities of a man, a masculine woman, female warrior, heroine*, &c. ἀῤῥενωπός, ἀντιάνειρα. *Plaut.* Ego emero matri tuæ ancillam viraginem aliquam, *h. e. robust, and able to work like a man*. *Ovid.* calls *Pallas*, Bello metuenda virago, *and* Flava virago, *h. e. heroine*; unless it stands simply for *virgo*. *Lactant.* Hercules viraginem vicit, *h. e.* Amazonem. —— ¶ Also, *for* virgo. *Virg.* Juturna virago. So, *Senec.* Diva virago, *h. e. Diana*. So, also, *Pallas* is called (see above).

VIRĀTŬS (vir), a, um, adj. *of a manly spirit*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.*

VIRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *manly conduct*. *Sidon.*

VIRBIŬS (vir & bis), ii, m. *h. e. twice a man*; *a name of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, who had been torn in pieces by horses, and restored to life again*. *Ovid.* — *His son* is also so called. *Virg.*

VIRBIŬS clivus, *a hill in Rome*. *Liv.* 1, 48. *Drakenb.*, for which *Urbius* is now read.

VIRĒCTUM, i, n. same as *Viretum*. *Prudent.*

VIRĒNS, tis, particip. from vireo. —— ¶ Adj. *green, verdant*. *Horat.* Cultor virentis agelli. *Id.* hedera. Hence, Virentia, *things which are green or verdant*, h. e. *trees and plants, vegetables*. *Colum.* —— ¶ Figur. *green, lively, active, blooming, youthful*. *Sil.* Ævi flore virens. *Stat.* Jam senior, sed mente virens. *Horat.* puella. So, also, *Id. Od.* 1, 9, 17. Donec virenti canities abest, *h. e.* juveni.

VIRĔŌ (possibly from vis, but the quantity of *vires* seems to be an objection), es, ui, n. 2. *to be green, to be verdant*, θάλλω, χλοάζω. *Cic.* Itaque et arbores, et vites, et ea quæ sunt humiliora, alia semper virent, alia, &c. *Virg.* Fronde virere nova. *Ovid.* Summa (montis) virent pinu. *Martial.* Illic Taygeti virent metalla (*h. e. Spartan marble, which was green*). *Ovid.* Pectora felle virent. —— ¶ Figur. *to be green*, h. e. *to be fresh, lively, vigorous, strong; to flourish, be in good condition*. *Horat.* Dum virent genua. *Liv.* Vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus. *Ovid.* Serpens solet squama virere recenti, *h. e. to appear lively or to shine*. *Id.* Cum juvenilibus annis luxuriant animi, corporaque ipsa virent.

VIRĔŌ, ōnis, m. *a bird*, according to some, *the greenfinch*. *Plin.*

VIRĒS, ium, ibus, f. plur. of *Vis*, which see.

VIRĒSCŌ (incept. from vireo), is, n. 3. *to become green*, θαλέθω, θάλλω. *Virg.* Injussa virescunt gramina. *Senec.* Lauro fores lætæ virescant. —— ¶ Hence, figur. *to come forth green, shoot forth vigorously*. *Lucret.* De nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum. — Also, *to acquire strength, become strong, be invigorated, grow*. *Furius* ap. *Gell.* Increscunt animi, virescit vulnere virtus (but as the *i* is here *long*, the word should perhaps be derived from *vires*).

VIRĒTUM (vireo), i, n. *a green place or place covered with green grass or trees, a green or verdant spot*, παράδεισος. *Virg.* Amœna vireta nemorum. — Figur. of emeralds (*smaragdi*), which are green. *Martian. Capell.* Diadema, cui neque scythidis vireta, &c.

VIRGĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a branch*, especially a slim and slender one; *a long twig, young and slender branch, osier*, &c. whether cut off or not, ῥάβδος. *Cato.* Virgas murteas cum baccis servare. *Varr.* Punica mala, cum hærent in sua virga, si demiseris in ollam, &c. *Ovid.* Ut quatitur tepido fraxina virga Noto. *Virg.* Turea virga. Hence, *a graft or scion*. *Ovid.* Also, *a small branch or twig, which is set into the ground that it may become a tree*. — Especially *a slender branch or rod* cut off from the tree; *a rod, staff, switch, twig, wand*, &c. Thus, *Ovid.* Viscata virga, *a lime-twig*. *Juvenal.* Metuens virgæ, *in awe of the rod*. *Plaut.* Aliquem virgis verberare. *Id. fragm.* Virgis ulmeis corpus inscribere, *with elm-rods*. *Liv.* Popilius legatus virga circumscripsit regem. *Ovid.* Tarquinius virga lilia summa metit. *Martial.* Damnatæ spongia virgæ, *h. e. of a stick with a sponge at the end, used in baths for cleansing up filth*. Hence, *Ovid.* Virga humum verrere, *h. e. a broom of rods*. So, also, *the magic rod or wand*. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* Especially, *the magic rod or wand of Mercury, the caduceus*, with which, for instance, he raised from the lower world or sent thither the souls of the departed; with this too he put Argus to sleep. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* (See *Virg. Æn.* 4, 242, sqq.) In particular, the lictors who preceded certain magistrates, carried rods (*virgæ*), with which they scourged malefactors, especially before beheading them; thus, *Cic.* Virgis aliquem ad necem cædere. *Plin.* Habere jus virgarum in aliquem. *Liv.* Virgis cædi ac securi percuti. It was also usual when a magistrate approached a house, for the lictor to rap upon the door. Thus, *Liv.* Forem virga percutere. Hence, *Martial.* Nobili virga vatis Castaliam domum sonare. Poetically, Virga (*sing.*), *for* fasces. *Ovid. Trist.* 5, 6, 32. *Virgæ* are also used of flax, namely, *stalks, wisps*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Hence, *a streak like a rod*; as in the sky, *an imperfect rainbow not curved but straight, and in the neighborhood of the sun*. *Senec.* Also, *any streak or stripe*; as, *Ovid.* Pallida purpureis tingat sua corpora virgis, *h. e. wear garments striped with purple*; unless it be, *stain or tattoo their bodies with purple*.

VIRGĀTŎR (virga), ōris, m. *one who beats with rods; a whipper*, ῥαβδίζων. *Plaut.*

VIRGĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *streaked, striped, variegated*, ῥαβδωτός. *Virg.* Virgatis lucent sagulis. *Sil.* Auro virgatæ vestes. *Id.* Caucasiam instratus virgato corpore tigrim, *h. e. spotted*. *Val. Flacc.* Virgata nurus, *h. e. stained, tattooed*. —— ¶ Also, *consisting of rods or twigs, or platted from them*. *Catull.* calathisci.

VIRGĒTUM (Id.), i, n. *a place where rods or osiers grow, or a place full of bushes*, ῥαβδών. *Cic. e xii. tab.*

VIRGĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of rods, twigs, or osiers*, ῥάβδινος. *Virg.* supellex. *Id.* flamma, *h. e.* ex virgis accensis facta. *Colum.* crates. *Id.* sepes. Hence, *subst.* Virgea, ōrum, *for* virgæ. *Calp.* 5, 114.

VIRGIDĒMIĂ, or VIRGINDĒMIĂ, æ, f. a word facetiously formed in imitation of *vindemia*, and signifying *a rod-harvest*. *Plaut.*

VIRGILIÆ. See *Vergiliæ*.

VIRGILIĀNŬS, a, um. See *Virgilius*.

VIRGILIŎCENTŌ (Virgilius & Cento), ōnis, m. *a poem composed of verses gleaned from Virgil*. *Hieron.*

VIRGILIŬS, ii, m. P. Virgilius Maro, *the celebrated poet, a native of Andes, a village near Mantua. He was born on the ides of October*, A. U. C. 684, *and died in* 735. — Hence, Virgiliānus, a, um, adj. *Virgilian, belonging to or proceeding from Virgil*. *Quintil.* Habendum in animo illud Virgilianum (*sc.* dictum).

VIRGINAL, ālis, n. See *Virginalis*.

VIRGINĀLIS (virgo), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, virgin-like, virgin, virginal*, παρθενικός. *Cic.* Æneasigna virginali habitu atque vestitu. *Id.* Homo virginali verecundia. *Id.* e *Sophocle.* Virginalem ploratum edere, *h. e. to cry like a maiden*. *Plaut.* Feles virginalis, *h. e.* virginum raptor. Hence, Virginale (*sc.* membrum), and the shorter form Virginal. *Phædr.* and *Prudent.*

VIRGINĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to virgins or maidens*. *Plaut.* feles, *h. e.* virginum raptor.

VIRGINDEMIĂ. See *Virgidemia*.

VIRGINĒNSIS, or VIRGINIĒNSIS, is, *sc.* dea, f. dea, quæ præerat zonæ novæ nuptæ solvendæ. *Augustin.*

VIRGINĔŬS (virgo), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a virgin or maiden, maidenly, virgin, virginal, virgin-like*, παρθένειος, παρθενικός. *Tibull.* figura. *Senec.* decor. *Propert.* gymnasium, *h. e.* in quo exercebantur virgines apud Spartanos. *Tibull.* pudor. *Virg.* rubor. *Ovid.* favilla, *h. e.* rogus, in quo virginis cadaver crematum est. *Horat.* sagitta (Dianæ). *Virg.* vultus (*of the Harpies*). *Ovid.* volucres, *h. e. the Harpies*. *Propert.* urnæ, *h. e.* Danaidum. *Id.* focus, *the fire of Vesta*. *Ovid.* ara, *sacred to Vesta*. *Martial.* domus, *h. e. of the vestals*. *Martial.* aurum, *h. e. the golden wreath, which the victor received at the games of Minerva*. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to the water* Virgo. *Ovid.* aqua. *Id.* liquor.

VIRGINIĂ, æ, f. See *Virginius*.

VIRGINISVĒNDŌNĬDĒS (virgo & vendo), a fictitious word, *h. e. a seller of maidens*. *Plaut.*

VIRGINĬTĀS (virgo), ātis, f. *virginity, maidenhood, maidhood, chastity*, παρθενία, κορεία. *Cic.* Quæ patrem dicitur interemisse virginitatem suam violare conantem. *Virg.* Hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem Jupiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit. *Plin.* Anaxilaus auctor est, mammas a virginitate illitas semper staturas. *Val. Flacc.* Medea opibus magicis, et virginitate tremenda, *h. e.* terribilis ob virginitatem, qua dilecta erat Hecatæ magicæ artis deæ. *Ovid.* (*de Diana*) Laudant, dignamque severa virginitate vocant, *h. e.* because she punished Actæon who saw her naked. *Flor.* Ne quid de virginitatis integritate delibasse saltem oculis videretur. *Stat.* Virginitas matura toris.

VIRGINŎR (virgo), āris, dep. 1. *to act or behave as a virgin*. *Tertull.*

VIRGINIŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*. — As an *adj.* *Virginian*. — As a *subst.* Virginius, ii, m. *the name of a man*. Virginia, æ, f. *the name of a woman, the daughter of the centurion L. Virginius; she was stabbed by her father with a butcher's knife, because he had no other way of protecting her from the decemvir Appius*. *Liv.*

VIRGŌ (vireo), ĭnis, f. *a virgin or maid*,

παρθένος, κόρη, femina integra, et virum non experta: to which mulier is opposed, sc. quæ virum passa. Quintil. Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius virginem duxisset (h. e. had married) cras mulier erit, inquit. Cic. Casta, verecunda, incorrupta virgo. Cæs. Omnium seniorum, matrumfamiliæ, virginum precibus et fletu excitati. Nep. Virginem nubilem collocare. Martial. Grandes virgines. Horat. teneræ. Id. Adulta virgo. Sil. Bellica virgo, h. e. Pallas. Ovid. Virginis æquor, h. e. Helles pontus, the Hellespont. Virg. Ecl. 4, 6. Astræa is called Virgo. Cic. and Hygin. Virgo, the constellation Virgo. Id. Saturnia virgo, h. e. Vesta. Id. and Martial. Dea virgo, h. e. Diana. Ovid. Tempora Phœbea virgine nexa tulit, h. e. the laurel, into which the virgin Daphne, beloved by Apollo, was changed. Horat. Virgines sanctæ, and Cic. (simply) Virgines, the vestal virgins. Also, among ecclesiastical writers, unmarried and continent men, those who have abstained from all commerce with women, are called Virgines. Tertull. and Hieronym. Also, Virgo, an animal, that has had no connection with the male; that has had no young. Plin. Sanguis equarum virginum, that have never foaled. Stat. Virginis ira leæ. Martial. Vulva de virgine porca. Plin. Virgines carnes edere, the flesh of animals that have had no young. Arnob. Virgines buculæ. — Hence, figur. of things without life, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, unalloyed. Plin. terra, that has not yet been dug. Martial. Charta virgo, that has not yet been published or read. Tertull. Virgo saliva, h. e. jejuni hominis, fasting spittle. Id. Senecta virgo, h. e. cœlebs. Vet. Lap. ap. Fabrett. Hoc monumentum virginem comparaverunt. Id. Oleæ virgines. Apul. Virgines rosæ, young, fresh-plucked, or fresh-blown. — Also, a certain very cold water, brought by an aqueduct to Rome, is called Virgo, now Trevi. Ovid., Martial., Plin., &c. —— ¶ Also, any unmarried woman (though not a virgin). Ovid. Virgo adultera, h. e. Medea. Virg. Audetque viris concurrere virgo, h. e. Penthesilea, queen of the Amazons. —— ¶ Also, a young married woman. Virg. Pasiphae. Horat. Virginum matres juvenumque.

VIRGŌSUS (virga), a, um, adj. abounding in twigs, full of twigs. Pallad. Frutex virgosus (but the reading is doubtful).

VIRGŬLA (dimin. of virga), æ, f. a little rod, twig or branch, ῥαβδίον. Nep. Corona facta duabus virgulis oleaginis, sprigs. —— ¶ Also, a little staff. Cic. Virgula stantem circumscripsit. Senec. Virgula vitrea. — Hence, Manil. Normalis virgula, h. e. linea. — Hence, also, Cic. Virgula divina, (perhaps) a magic wand. — Hence, also, Quintil. Virgula censoria, a small line or stroke, made near a word, to show that it should be struck out, otherwise called obelus.

VIRGŬLĀTUS (virgula), a, um, adj. striped, streaked, rayed, marked with stripes or lines. Plin. (de concharum generibus) Jam distinctione virgulata, crinita, crispa, &c.

VIRGULTUM (for virguletum, from virgula), i, n. a shrub, bush, small tree, βλάστημα, φρύγανον; a thicket, shrubbery. Colum. Regio virgultorum ferax est. Cæs. Sarmentis virgultisque collectis. Virg. Quæcumque premes virgulta per agros, sparge fimo pingui, set or plant layers. Id. Dum tenera attondent simæ virgulta capellæ. Liv. Partem militum locis circa densa obsita virgulta obscuris subsidere in insidiis jussit, brushwood. Varr. Argei fiunt e scirpeis virgultis: simulacra sunt hominum triginta. —— ¶ Figur. Cic. Cæl. 18. Ergo hæc deserta via, et inculta, atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur. —— ¶ Virgultus, a, um, adj. full of shrubs, full of thickets. Sallust. fragm. Consedit in valle virgulta nemorosaque. Sil. Virgulta tegitur valle, ac frondentibus umbris (al. leg. occulta).

VIRGŬNCŬLA (dimin. of virgo), æ, f. a little virgin; a young maid, παρθενικάριον. Juvenal. Tunc cum virguncula Juno. Senec. Libertinorum virgunculæ.

VIRIA, æ, f. a bracelet, ψέλλιον, περιχείριον. Tertull. and Plin.

VIRIĀTUS (viria), a, um, adj. furnished with a bracelet. Lucil. ap. Non. Contra flagitium, nescire bello vinci a barbaro viriato Annibale. —— ¶ Others derive this from vires, and then it would signify powerful, strong, mighty, κραταιός, εὐσθενής.

VIRIĀTHUS, or VIRIĀTUS, i, m. a Lusitanian or Portuguese man, of great shrewdness; from a hunter, becoming a robber, and from a robber a distinguished general against the Romans, on the part of the Lusitanians. Flor. — Hence, Viriathinus, or Viriatinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Viriatus. Sueton. bellum. —— ¶ Another Viriathus, or Viriatus, is mentioned. Sil.

VIRICA, æ, f. a kind of missile weapon. Gell. 10, 15. (most Edd. have in rica).

VIRICŬLÆ (dimin. of vires), ārum, f. little strength or force. Apul. patrimonii, tenues facultates, small property.

VIRICŬLUM, i, n. a graving-tool, graver. Plin.

VIRIDĀRIUM, or VIRIDIĀRIUM (viridis), ii, n. a place set with green trees and plants, a green garden or inclosure, a pleasure garden, a green, παράδεισος, ἀλωά. Plin., Sueton., &c. —— ¶ Viridaria, or, Viridiaria, green trees or plants. Pandect.

VIRIDĀRIUS, or VIRIDIĀRIUS (Id.), ii, m. a gardener. Inscript. ap. Gruter.

VIRIDE (Id.), adv. of a green color, greenly. Plin. (de smaragdis) Nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis viret. Id. Callais viride pallens. (Harduin. ne viridi pallens.)

VIRIDIA, um, n. See Viridis.

VIRIDIĀRIUM, ii, n. See Viridarium.

VIRIDICO (viridis), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. Intrans. to be greenish; hence, Viridicans, greenish. Tertull. —— ¶ Trans. to make green; hence, Viridicatus, a, um, made green, green. Cic. Silva viridicata, green.

VIRIDIS (vireo), e, adj. green, of the color of grass, grass-green, sea-green (green in all its shades), verdant, χλωρός. Cic. In viridi, opacaque ripa inambulantes. Virg. gramen. Cic. Campi viridissimi, h. e. covered with green grass. Virg. Viridis Ægyptus, h. e. ferax plantarum et frugum. Cic. Ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere. Horat. Viridique certat bacca Venafro h. e. oleis Venafri. Stat. Virides Amyclæ, h. e. oleo abundantes. Ovid. Viridis avis, h. e. psittacus. Petron. Viridis Thasos, h. e. viridis et maculosi marmoris ferax. Plin. Viridiores herbæ. Virg. Viridissima gramine ripa. Id. Virides occultant spineta lacertos. Horat. Virides colubræ. Id. Viridis mons, h. e. covered with grass and green trees. Val. Flacc. lacus, surrounded with trees. Ovid. Virides Britanni, painted with vitrum, or glastum (woad). Especially of the sea and all that pertains to it. Horat. Virides Nereidum comæ. Claudian. Vobis Ionia virides Neptunus in alga nutrit equos. Ovid. Clauserunt virides ora loquentis aquæ. Id. Viridesque dei, quibus æquora curæ. Id. (de Arethusa) Dea sustulit alto fronte caput, viridesque manu siccata capillos, &c. Id. (de Acheloo) Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem. Virg. Hic viridis tenera prætexit arundine ripas Mincius. Also, Virg. in Ciri. pallor, greenish or yellowish. Plin. cælum, h. e. clear, consequently blue. — Hence, Viride, green, a green color. Plin. Baccis e viridi rubentibus, h. e. of a reddish green; of a green mixed with red. Also, Viride, any thing green; hence, subst. plur. Viridia, green trees, plants, &c. Plin. and Vitruv.; also, garden plants, green herbs. Colum.; also, green walks, as in a garden. Phædr. —— ¶ Figur. Viridis, green, h. e. fresh, not old. Colum. Viridis caseus. Quintil. fructus studiorum. —— ¶ Also, Viridis, green, h. e. young, youthful, fresh, lively, vigorous, active, hale, strong. Colum. Viridis ætas. Ovid. Frater ad eloquium viridi tendebat ab ævo. Virg. Euryalus forma insignis, viridique juventa, in the flower of his youth. Id. (de Charonte) Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus. Plin. Ep. Octogesimo ætatis anno decessit, usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, h. e. vigens, et succi plena, ut plantæ virentes. Stat. Bello viridis manus, h. e. ætate florentes, et bello idonei. Sil. Hinc virides ausis anni, fervorque decorus. Senec. Senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens. Sil. In arma ille quidem cruda mente, et viridissimus iræ ibat: sed vani frigentem in Marte senectam prodebant ictus, h. e. plenus iræ atque impetus. Also, of the sound or of the voice. Gell. H litteram inserebant Veteres plurisque vocibus verborum firmandis roborandisque, ut sonus earum esset viridior, vegetiorque. Id. Firmior ei, credo, et viridior sonus esse vocis visus est rectos dicere cupressos, quam rectas. —— ¶ Viridum, for viridium in genit. plur. Stat.

VIRIDITAS (viridis), ātis, f. greenness, the green color of a thing, verdure, χλωρότης. Cic. Terra semen tepefactum vapore, et complexu suo diffundit, et elicit herbescentem ex eo viriditatem. Id. Pratorum viriditas. Plin. maris. —— ¶ Figur. freshness, vigor, ἀκμή. Cic. Sed quamdiu in illo opinato malo vis quædam insit, et vigeat, et habeat quandam viriditatem, tamdiu appelletur recens. Id. Senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam tunc erat Scipio.

VIRIDO (Id.), as, n. and a. 1. Intrans. to be green; hence, Viridans, green, verdant. Virg. laurus. Id. Ut viridante toro consederat herbæ. Plin. hedera. —— ¶ Trans. to make green. Ovid. Num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, become green. Val. Flacc. Nexas viridantem floribus hastas.

VIRILIS (vir), e, adj. of or pertaining to a man, manly, ἀνδρεῖος. — 1. In respect of sex. Sallust. fragm. Magna gloria concurrentium undique virile et muliebre sexus. Liv. Amulius stirpem fratris virilem interimit, the male offspring. Nep. Si is virilem sexum non reliquisset, no male issue. Liv. Virilis sexus, the male sex. Ovid. Vultumque virilem perfudit, h. e. viri, of Actæon. Ovid. Vox virilis. Id. facies. Id. flamma, h. e. amor viri in mulierem. Id. Viriles cœtus. Id. Discite, femineis quid tela virilia præstent. Cato ap. Gell. In balneis virilibus lavari, h. e. in which men only are accustomed to bathe; so, Vitruv. Virilia convivia, h. e. at which women are not present. Ovid. Fortuna virilis, a goddess, who, it was believed, prevented men from seeing the faults of women, Τύχη ἀνδρεία. Hence, Lucret. Pars virilis, τὸ αἰδοῖον, or, Plin. (absol.) Virilia, τὰ αἰδοῖα ἀρσενικά. — 2. In respect of age. Cic. Toga virilis, the manly gown, which was assumed by young men at the commencement or end of the sixteenth year of their age. Horat. Viriles partes, the part or duty of a man. Hence, Virilis pars, or portio, the share or portion that falls to each man; as of an inheritance. Pandect. Necessitas restituendi nepotibus viriles partes. Id. Virilis portio. Id. Singuli viriles, id est æquales, portiones habebunt. Also, simply, Virilis, sc. portio, or, pars; as, Pandect. Non puto ad virilem uxorem redigendam. Id. Viriles autem inter eos fieri, qui eo tempore vixerint. But sometimes, Virilis, sc. portio, or, pars, comprehends the whole of an inheritance, according to Ulpian. in Pandect. Hence, Pars virilis, the part, office, or duty of a man; as, Cic. Est aliqua mea pars virilis, it is my duty; it is incumbent upon me. Id. Plus quam pars virilis postulat, more than I am strictly bound to do. Liv. Cum illius gloriæ pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, qui simul vicerint: suæ victoriæ neminem omnium mortalium socium esse, every soldier had a right to share, &c. Hence, Pro virili parte, for my part; as much as belongs to me. Cic. Me ejus beneficio plus quam pro virili parte obligatum puto, more than for my own part; more than as an individual. Id.

Hæc qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, *to the utmost of their power and ability*. *Liv.* Quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, &c. *Ovid.* Jure igitur laudes, Cæsar, pro parte virili carmina nostra tuas qualiacunque canunt. So, *Tacit.* Tanquam pro virili portione innocentiam principi donares. *Quintil. decl.* Miles, cui pro virili portione salutem suam patria commisit. (*Pro virili parte*, as signifying *with all one's might*, is not Latin. See *Ernesti Clav. Cic.* under *Virilis.*) —— ¶ Also, Virilis, *manly*, *becoming a man*, *manful*, *not effeminate*, *valiant*, *brave*. *Cic.* dolor. *Id.* oratio. *Id.* animus. *Sallust.* ingenium. *Quintil.* sermo. *Id.* compositio (verborum). *Id.* cultus. *Ovid.* Animi matrona virilis. *Justin.* audacia. *Tacit.* Virilia scelera exercere, *that require the courage of a man*. Hence, Virilia, *sc.* opera, *things or actions worthy of a man; manly things or actions*: as, *Sallust.* Ne vos ad virilia illa vocem, quæ majores vestri paravere.

VIRILITĀS (virilis), ātis, f. *manhood*, *manly age*. *Plin.* Jam vero pædagogia ad transitum virilitatis custodiantur argento. —— ¶ Also, *manliness*, *manfulness*. *Quintil.* Sanctitas certe, et ut sic dicam, virilitas a veteribus Latinis petenda, quando nos in omnia deliciarum genera vitiaque, dicendi quoque ratione, defluxerimus. —— ¶ Also, Virilitas, *h. e.* τὰ αἰδοῖα ἀρσενικά, virilia. *Hirt.* Neque interfectis amissam vitam, neque exsectis virilitatem restituere posse. Also, of animals. *Colum.* Juvencus non in totum effeminatur adempta omni virilitate. *Plin.* Utiliter fovetur vino calido virilitas jumentis.

VIRILITĔR (Id.), adv. *like a man*, *manfully*, *in a manly manner*, *not like a woman*, *not childishly*, *steadfastly*, *with fortitude*, *without weakness*, &c. ἀνδρικῶς. *Cic.* Ægrotare viriliter non queunt. *Senec.* Omnes isti (*avari iracundi*, &c.) virilius peccant; in ventrem ac libidinem projectorum inhonesta labes est. *Ovid.* Fortuna viriliter, ista ferenda tibi est. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Genus dicendi, quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, nec potest confirmate, neque viriliter sese expedire.

VIRIŎLA (dimin. from viria), æ, f. *a bracelet*, diminishingly, or *a small bracelet*. *Plin.*

VIRIŌSĒ (viriosus), adv. *powerfully*, *strongly*, *forcibly*, *vehemently*. *Tertull.* Viriosius.

VIRIŌSŪS (vires), a, um, adj. *strong*, *powerful*, *violent*. *Tertull.* Vitia usu viriosa.

VIRIŌSŪS (vir), a, um, adj. *lusting after the men*, *lustful*. *Apul.*

VIRIPLACA (vir & placo), æ, f. (dea), *the appeaser of the men*, *a goddess who was said to restore the wife to her husband's favor*. *Val. Max.*

VIRIPŎTĒNS (vires & potens), tis, adj. *powerful*, *mighty*. *Plaut.*

VIRIPŎTĒNS (vir & potens), tis, adj. *ripe for a husband*, *marriageable*. *Pandect.*

VIRITIM (vir), adv. *man for man*, *man by man*, *singly*, *severally*, *individually*, *among all*, κατ' ἄνδρα, καθ' ἕνα, καθ' ἕκαστον. *Cic.* Agrum viritim dividere, *h. e. to every man a part*. *Cæs.* Pecus viritim distribuit. *Hirt.* Præmia benemeritis et viritim, et publice tribuit, *h. e.* singulis hominibus et civitatibus. *Tacit.* Cohortibus civium R. trecenos numos viritim dedit, *three hundred to each man*. *Nep.* Pedites, quos viritim legerat (*h. e. had chosen*, *had taken care to have chosen*), *man by man*, *individually*. *Plin.* Populi viritim deleti, *h. e. altogether*, *all to a man*. —— ¶ Also, *singly*, *separately*, *by himself or itself*, *apart*, *in particular*. *Curt.* Si quis viritim dimicare vellet, provocavit ad pugnam, *in single combat*. *Plin.* Deorum cultus viritim, gregatimque. *Horat.* Quod legeret, tereretque viritim publicus usus. *Sallust.* Ad hoc viritim, uti quemque ob militare facinus pecunia aut honore extulerat, commonefacere beneficii sui. *Tacit.* Ut nondum aperta consensione, ita viritim promptis studiis, *h. e.* nondum publice et universim conspiraverant, sed multi pro se quisque privato studio. *Senec.* In universum de ventis diximus; nunc viritim incipiemus illos discutere.

VIRŎR (vireo), ōris, m. *greenness*, *verdure*, χλωρότης. *Pallad.* Hordeum cui adhuc superest aliquid de virore. *Apul.* Pratorum virores.

VIRŌSŬS (virus), a, um, adj. *full of a filthy or slimy moisture*. *Cato.* Si eo loto locos fovebit, nunquam virosi fient. *Cels.* pisces. (But these are otherwise rendered, *fetid*, *stinking*, &c.) —— ¶ Also, *strong smelling*, *rank*, *fetid*, *stinking*, δυσώδης. *Scrib. Larg.* odor. *Virg.* castorea. *Scrib. Larg.* Virosissimum adversus stomachum medicamentum. *Id.* Virosi odoris sordes. *Cels.* Virosi pisces. (See above.) *Grat.* Virosa eluvies, *h. e.* urina. —— ¶ Also, *poisonous*, *hurtful*, *dangerous*. *Apul. Met.* 7. (*Ed. Oudend.*) Virosa spina.

VIRŌSŬS (vir), a, um, adj. *fond of the men*, *mad for men*. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VIRTŪS (Id.), ūtis, f. properly, *manhood*, *virility*, ἀνδρεία: hence, *whatever adorns and ennobles a man*. —— ¶ Thus, *ability or skill in any art*, *art or science*. *Cic.* Virtutum in alia alius mavult excellere. *Quintil.* Cum aliqua dicendi virtute. —— ¶ Also, *bravery*, *gallantry*, *courageousness*, *valor*, *stout-heartedness*, *manliness*, *firmness*, *constancy*. *Cic.* rei militaris. *Id.* bellandi. *Id.* militaris. *Cæs.* Perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperio potiri. *Nep.* Quum virtute tyrannidem sibi peperisset, &c. *Ovid.* Subruere est arces, et stantia mœnia virtus. — Also, not in war, *spirit*, *manliness*, *courage*, *stout-heartedness*. *Cic.* Hujus temeritati nisi virtute et animo restitissem. *Id.* Tribunorum virtus. — Also, in a bad sense, *fierceness*, *ferocity*, &c. *Stat.* Postquam magnanimus furias virtutis iniquæ consumpsit Capaneus. —— ¶ Also, *virtus*, in a twofold sense. — First, *virtue*, *the virtues together*, *virtuousness*, *virtuous conduct*. *Cic.* Est tanta virtute, *he is so virtuous*. *Id.* Virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura. *Id.* Ut honesta in virtute ponantur, in vitiis turpia. *Horat.* Amor virtutis. — Secondly, *a virtue*, *one of the virtues*; often so used. *Cic.* His virtutibus lenioribus. —— ¶ Also, *good qualities*, *properties*, or *talents*, *collectively*; and so, *qualities*, *properties*, *talents*, *recommendations*; or *goodness*, *good quality*, *excellence*. *Cic.* Animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur. *Sallust.* Virtus atque sapientia major in illis fuit. *Cic.* uses it for *military talent*, *talent for command*, several times in the oration *pro leg. Manil. Cic.* Nec arboris nec equi virtus in opinione sita est, sed in natura. *Liv.* Navium virtus terrorem dempsit. *Cato.* Prædium sua virtute valeat. —— ¶ Also, *a single* (*good*) *quality or property*, *a merit*, *virtue*, *talent*, *excellence*. *Cic.* Virtutes oratoriæ, *excellences*. *Quintil.* Virtutes orationis. *Id.* Memoriæ duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, *a double virtue*, *quality*, or *property*. *Horat.* Virtus et favor et lingua vatum, *genius*, *poetic vein*. —— ¶ Also, *power*, *virtue*, *effect*. *Propert.* Virtutis tuæ, Bacche, poeta ferar. *Cic.* Oratoris vis illa divina virtusque. *Ovid.* herbarum, *virtue*, *efficacy*. *Justin.* Victoriam ferri virtute quærere (though this may be *excellence*, *goodness*, *trustiness*). *Quintil.* Cum quadam virtute, *with a certain impression*. *Plaut.* Virtute formæ id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, *by the power or effect of* (though it may be *excellence*, or as below, *aid*, &c.). —— ¶ Also, *agency*, *service*, *aid*, *help*, *kindness*, *benefaction*. *Plaut.* Virtute deorum. *Id.* Virtute formæ id evenit, ut, &c. *you may thank your beauty*, *you owe it to your beauty*. —— ¶ Also, *a miracle*. *Sulpic. Sever.* —— ¶ *Virtus* was anciently worshiped as *a goddess*. *Cic.* Virtutis templum.

VIRŬLENTIA (virulentus), æ, f. same as *Virus*. *Sidon.*

VIRŬLENTŬS (virus), a, um, adj. *full of poison or venom*, ἰώδης. *Gell.*

VIRŬS (unc.; it may possibly be allied with vires, as constituting or maintaining the strength of the body in which it moves), i, n. *the natural* (for the most part *clammy*) *juice*, *moisture*, *humor*, *liquor*, *poison*, &c. of a thing, χυμός. —— ¶ Thus, *juice*, *clammy moisture or humor*; of vegetables, for instance. *Colum.* Obesæ solo virus cicerıs, et lini: alterum, quia sit salsæ; alterum quia sit fervidæ naturæ. *Plin.* Pastinacæ virus intractabile. —— ¶ Also, of animals, *juice or liquor*. *Plin.* cochlearum. *Virg.* Destillat ab inguine virus. —— ¶ Also, *the seminal matter of animals*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *poison*, *poisonous juice or humor*, *venom*. *Virg.* Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris. *Ovid.* Nam volucri ferro tinctile virus inest. *Plin.* Æruginis virus. *Id.* Amatorium virus, *h. e.* amorem inducens. — Hence, figur. *poison*, *venom*. *Cic.* Virus acerbitatis suæ. *Sil.* linguæ. — Also, *a strong*, *rank*, *foul or fetid smell*, *steam or exhalation*. *Lucret.* Odores suo contractos perdere viro. *Colum.* paludis. *Plin.* Animæ leonis virus grave. *Id.* Virus alarum. *Id.* Virus odoris, *h. e.* gravitas. — Also, *a strong taste* (whether harsh and disagreeable, or sharp and pungent), *or force*, *strength*, *potency*. *Lucret.* Linguit tetri primordia viri aspera. *Plin.* vini, *h. e. strength or pungency*. *Manil.* Ponti secernere virus, *h. e. the salt*. —— ¶ Also, *strength*, *force*, *power*, *vehemence* of wine, of smell, &c. See above.

VĪS (ἴς, ἰνός), vis, f. (*plur.* vires, rarely vis), *power*, *force*, *strength*, *vigor*, *vehemence*, *impetuosity*, *fury*, *violence*, δύναμις, ἰσχύς. *Cæs.* Contra vim atque impetum fluminis. *Id.* Vis tempestatis. *Id.* Vim hostium sustinere non posse. *Cic.* Vim frigorum hyememque sustinere. *Nep.* Flammæ vim transiit. *Id.* Vis morbi. *Id.* Abit res a consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium (where *vires* refers to the number of men, and their bodily strength, *vis* to the fury and effort with which they fight). *Id.* Summa vi prœlium committere, *with the greatest fury*. *Cic.* Celeritas et vis equorum. *Id.* Oratoris vis ac facultas. *Id.* Summa vis ingenii. Hence, in speaking, *fire*. *Cic.* Tertia (pars) vim desiderat. —— ¶ Also, *force*, offered to any one, *violence*, βία. *Cic.* Vim vi repellere. *Vellei.* Vitæ suæ vim intulit, *he laid violent hands on himself*. *Cic.* facere alicui, *to offer*, *use*. *Id.* alicui inferre. *Terent.* facere in aliquem. *Cic.* adhibere, *to use*, *employ*. *Cæs.* facere, *to use*. Also, *Cic.* afferre alicui, *to do violence*, *to*, *to force*, *ravish*. So, Vis, generally, de stupro. *Ovid.* Also, *Nepos.* Vim afferre alicui, *to do him violence*, h. e. *to kill him*. Also, *Cic.* Vim restituere, *h. e. to make the violence done*, *as if it had not been done*, *to restore the person who had been dispossessed*. It was customary, when a claim was made at law to the possession of an estate, for instance, for one of the parties to go through a mere form of removing the other from the possession; this was called Vis quotidiana, *or* festucaria. *Cic.* Further, Vi, *or* per vim, *forcibly*, *by force*, *by main force*, βίᾳ, βιαίως, κατὰ κράτος. *Cic.* Non tibi a senatu, sed a te ipso per vim et factionem datos. *Cæs.* Iter per provinciam per vim tentare. *Terent.* Hæc ea est, quam miles a me vi nunc ereptum venit. *Liv.* Aut vi aut voluntate. *Sallust.* Populi ingentes vi subacti. —— ¶ Also, *power*, *might*, *force*, h. e. *effort*, *exertion*. *Liv.* Omni vi connisi. *Cic.* Summa vi retinere. —— ¶ Also, *force*, *violence*, *forcible means*, h. e. *any unlawful action*; such as bribery of the judges, &c. *Cic.* Se vi eripere ex hoc judicio. *Id.* Legem per vim ferre. —— ¶ Also, *power*, *extensive influence*, *high consideration and importance*, &c. *Cic. Quint.* 1. —— ¶ Also, *power*, *force*, *virtue*, *effect*, *strength*, *efficacy*, *potency*. *Cic.* veneni. *Liv.* Vim ac jus magistratui demere. *Id.* Vis erat in eo viro imperii ingens in socios, *vast effect or influence*.

Cic. deorum. *Id.* Patriæ tanta est vis, ut Ithacam sapientissimus vir immortalitati anteponeret, *has such power.* *Id.* Illa vis (animi), quæ investigat, &c. — Hence, *force, power, effect, efficiency, influence.* *Cic.* conscientiæ. *Id.* Magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas. *Id.* Fœderis habere vim; non epistolæ. *Celum.* Cœli major vis, *superior force or power.* So, *Cic.* Si mihi aliqua vis major reditum peremisset, *some superior power or force, some visitation of the gods.* — Also, Vis genitalis, *generative force, seed.* *Tacit.* So, also, *Lucret.* Vis. —— ¶ Also, *quantity, number, multitude, abundance.* *Cic.* Vis innumerabilis servorum. *Id.* Magna vis auri argentique. *Liv.* Ingentem vim navium cepit. And without an *adj.*; as, *Cic.* Equidem vim lacrymarum profudi, *I shed tears profusely* (like the vulgar expression, *a power of tears*). *Tacit.* locustarum, *h. e. swarm.* And without the *genit.*; as, *Liv.* Magnam vim (*sc.* equitum) ex equis præcipitavere. —— ¶ Also, of words or sentences, *the force, import, meaning, signification, sense.* *Cic.* verbi. *Id.* Quæ vis vocibus subjecta sit, *what meaning is connected with them.* *Id.* Hanc habet vim præceptum Apollinis. —— ¶ Also, *the idea or notion* we must form of a thing, *the substance, nature, essence.* *Cic.* Vis, *or* vis et natura deorum, *the divine nature or essence.* *Id.* In quo est omnis vis amicitiæ. *Id.* Eloquentiæ vim et naturam explicare. *Id.* Philosophi mihi soli videntur vim virtutis tenere. —— ¶ It also serves for periphrasis; as, *Cic.* in *Arat.* Posterior vis corporis, *h. e.* posterior pars corporis. *Ovid.* Vis ignea, *h. e.* ignis. —— ¶ The *plural* is both *vis* and *vires.* The former is rare, but is found in *Lucret.* and *Sallust. fragm.* The latter is of frequent occurrence; *the powers, power, strength,* of the body, and also, of the mind and other things. *Cas.* Me sanguis viresque deficiunt. *Nepos.* Esse viribus ad laborem ferendum firmis. *Cas.* militum. *Cic.* corporum. *Ovid.* Totis viribus uti. *Horat.* Supra vires, *above his strength.* *Cic.* Pro viribus, *according to one's strength, power, ability.* With *infin.* *Ovid.* Nec mihi sunt vires pellere, &c. Further, *Horat.* Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. *Virg.* Furcas, quarum viribus eniti ediscant vites, *strength, solidity.* *Ovid.* Nil opus est legum viribus. Also, *Quintil.* Vires ingenii. *Plin.* animorum. — Also, Vires, *powers or effects, virtue, efficacy.* *Ovid.* Has vires habet herba. *Plin.* Magnis sine viribus. *Senec.* Plurimum virium habet stella Saturni. — Also, *might, power.* *Horat.* Suis Roma viribus ruit. *Senec.* Bene usus est (Cæsar) viribus suis. — Also, *forces, troops, soldiers.* *Liv.* Contractis viribus. *Id.* Robur virium, *of the troops.*

VISCĀTŬS, a, um. See *Visco.*

VISCĔLLĀTŬS, a, um, *h. e.* ex visceribus avium pisciumque conditus aut confectus. *Plin. Valer.* 1, 24; 2, 17. — Doubtful.

VISCĔLLĪNŬS, i, m. *the surname of Sp. Cassius, who was several times consul, but who, endeavoring to make himself king, was put to death.* *Cic.*

VISCĔRĂ, um, *n. plur.* of *Viscus,* which see.

VISCĔRĀTIM (viscus, ĕris), adv. *piecemeal, κατὰ σπλάγχνα.* *Enn.* ap. *Non.* Dissipat visceratim membra.

VISCĔRĀTĬŌ (viscera, as if from viscero), ōnis, f. *a distribution of raw flesh among the people, a present or donative of flesh,* after a sacrifice or at a funeral of some important person, *κρεωδαισία.* *Cic.* and *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a feast, entertainment.* *Senec.*

VISCĔRĔŬS (viscus, ĕris), a, um, adj. *endued with or consisting of flesh.* *Prudent.*

VISCĬDŬS (viscum), a, um, adj. *viscid, viscous, clammy, sticky, ropy.* *Theod. Prisc.* acetum. *Id.* Viscidiores cibi.

VISCŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to besmear with birdlime, to lime.* In this sense it seems to occur only in the *participial* form; as, *Varr.* Virgæ viscatæ. *Ovid.* als. Hence, figur. *Plin. Ep.* munera, *h. e. presents for which we hope to receive more than we bestow.* — Hence, *to stick, glue.* *Juvenal.* Hinc (*h. e.* his unguentis) miseri viscantur labra mariti.

VISCŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of birdlime, sticky.* *Prudent.* Aves viscosus inescat pastus. —— ¶ Also, *clammy, sticky, glutinous, viscous, ropy.* *Pallad.*

VISCUM (ἰξός), i, n. *the mistletoe or misseldine, ὑφέαρ, ἰξός.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, the *birdlime* which is prepared from its berries; in which sense the form *Viscus, i,* m. is also used; as, *Plin.* Hoc est viscum pennis avium tactu ligandis. *Plaut.* (figur.) Viscus merus vestra est blanditia. *Cic.* In visco inhærescere. — Hence, *lime,* h. e. *any thing slippery.* *Martial.* — Also, *a net.* *Varr.* ap. *Non.* (si *Nonio* credimus).

VISCŬS, i, m. See *Viscum.*

VISCŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. and more frequently, *Plur.* VISCĔRĂ, um, n. *all that is under the skin.* —— ¶ Thus, *the inwards,* h. e. *all the parts in the body except the flesh or muscles, σπλάγχνα.* *Cels.* Itaque demum mortui præcordia, et viscus omne in conspectum latrocinantis medici dari. *Lucret.* Unde cadavera rancenti jam viscere vermes exspirant? — Hence, of *the nobler inward parts,* as, the heart, lungs, liver, &c. *Tibull.* Tityus viscere pascit aves, *h. e. liver.* *Ovid.* Hærentia viscere tela, *h. e. heart or breast.* Hence, *Id.* Viscera, *the womb.* *Id.* Demisso in viscera censu, *h. e. stomach.* *Petron.* Viscera, *h. e.* testiculi. *Nemes.* Distrahere invalidam lassato viscere matrem, *h. e. breast giving suck.* *Cels.* Qua parte quodque viscus, intestinumve sit, *h. e. upper or nobler inward part.* So, *Id.* A visceribus ad intestina veniendum est. — Also, *the bowels, entrails.* *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, Viscera, *the flesh,* so far as covered by the skin. *Virg.* Et solida imponunt taurorum viscera flammis. *Cic.* Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat. *Id.* Boum visceribus vesci. *Ovid.* Heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! (where the first *viscera* means *the stomach or belly* of the persons eating, and so belongs above; the second *viscera* means *the flesh* of the animals eaten, and belongs here.) —— ¶ Also, figur. Thus, Viscera, *one's flesh and blood,* h. e. *his own child or children, offspring,* as *σπλάγχνα* in Greek. *Ovid.* and *Quintil.* — Also, *bowels, inwards,* h. e. *the innermost part* of any thing. *Virg.* Avulsa viscera montis. *Ovid.* Itum est in viscera terræ. *Cic.* Periculum erit inclusum penitus in venis atque visceribus reipublicæ. *Id.* Aderant, et in medullis populi R. ac visceribus hærebant. *Id.* Hæc in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quærenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causæ sumenda sunt, *h. e. the heart,* &c. *Id.* Quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, *in my inmost soul, impressed deep upon my memory.* *Virg.* Neu patriæ in viscera vertite vires, *h. e. wage not war with your own fellow-citizens.* *Liv.* Tyrannus hærens visceribus nobilissimæ civitatis. — Hence, of money or property. *Cic.* Exstruxit villam visceribus ærarii. *Id.* De visceribus tuis, *h. e.* de tuis facultatibus.

VISĔNDŬS, a, um, particip. from viso. —— ¶ Adj. *worthy of being seen, worth seeing, θεατός.* *Cic.* Epulum omni apparatu ornatuque visendo. *Plin.* Arbores magnitudinis visendæ.

VISĬBĬLIS (video), e, adj. *visible, ὁρατός.* *Apul.* Exhalationes vix visibiles. *Id.* Corpora nulli hominum visibilia. —— ¶ Also, actively, *that can see, capable of seeing.* *Plin.* Visibilem animi partem, *visual.*

VISĬBĬLĬTĀS (visibilis), ātis, f. *visibleness, visibility.* *Tertull.*

VISĬBĬLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *visibly.* *Paulin. Nolan.*

VISĬFĬCŬS (visus & facio), a, um, adj. *Octav. Horat.* Per visificas vias irruere.

VISILINUS, i, m. See *Vicilinus.*

VISĬŌ (video), ōnis, f. *the act of seeing, seeing, sight, vision, ὄψις.* *Apul.* Civitas cuncta vacuatur studio visionis. *Cic.* Eamque esse dei visionem, ut similitudine cernatur. —— ¶ Hence, *a sight,* h. e. *what one sees either with the eyes or the mind and fancy, a vision, appearance, apparition, φάντασμα, φαντασία.* *Cic.* Utrum igitur censemus, dormientium animos per se ipsos in somniando moveri, an externe et adventitia visione pulsari? *Id.* Fluentium frequenter transitio fit visionum, ut e multis una videatur. —— ¶ Also, *the image of any thing impressed on the mind; an idea, conception, notion.* *Quintil.* Quas *φαντασίας* Græci vocant, nos sane visiones appellemus, per quas imagines rerum absentium ita repræsentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis, ac præsentes habere videamur. *Cic.* Falsa doloris visione et specie moveri. *Id.* Nec potest is, cui est visio veri falsique communis, ullum habere judicium. —— ¶ Also, *a case,* as used by jurists. *Pandect.* In omnibus visionibus, quas proposuimus. *Id.* In proposita quæstione tribus visionibus relatis. *Id.* In prima visione, ubi, &c.

VISĬŌ, is, n. 4. peditum ventris sine crepitu emitto. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

VISĬTĀTĬŌ (visito), ōnis, f. *a seeing.* —— ¶ Hence, *an appearing, becoming visible, appearance.* *Vitruv.* —— ¶ Also, *a visit, visitation.* *Tertull.* — Also, *visitation,* h. e. *punishment.* *Vulgat.*

VISĬTĀTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a visitor.* *August.*

VISĬTŌ (frequentat. from viso), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to see often, to see.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *to go to see, visit.* *Cic.* Quum arderet podagræ doloribus, visitassetque eum Carneades. *Sueton.* Neque ægrum quemquam visitavit, nisi exploratoprius cubiculo. — Also, *to visit* for punishment. *Vulgat.*

VISŌ (frequentat. from video), is, si, sum, a. 3. *to see, look at, view, behold.* *Liv.* Ex muris visite agros vestros vastatos. *Id.* Præda exposita, ut viseretur. *Plin.* Insomnia, *to see dreams, have dreams.* And, absol. *Cic.* Visendi causa venire. —— ¶ Especially, *to go or come to see, to see by going to see;* hence, it may be sometimes rendered *to go, come, ἐπισκέπτομαι.* *Plaut.* Si parva jurijurando est fides, vise ad portum, *go to the harbor and see.* *Id.* Vise ad me intro. jam scies. *Terent.* Ibo; visam, si (*if,* h. e. *whether*), domi est. *Id.* Abi tu, vise, redieritne. *Id.* Vise num sit. *Plaut.* Nunc alteram illam visam huc in Veneris fanum, *I will go into the temple and look after the other.* Also, Viso, *for* visam; as, *Terent.* Id viso, tune an illi insaniant, *I will see, whether,* &c. — Hence, it is often *to visit,* a sick person, for instance. *Terent.* Non visam uxorem Pamphili, cum in proximo hic sit ægra? *Cic.* Constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te, et viserem, et cœnarem etiam. *Terent.* It visere ad eam, *goes to visit her.* *Lucret.* Suos visere ad ægros. *Cic.* Propter quem Thespiæ visuntur. *Id.* Quum domus vulgo viseretur. *Id.* Nosque vises. —— ¶ See, also, *Visendus, a, um.*

VISŌR (video), ōris, m. *an explorer, spy, scout, ὀπατής.* *Tacit. Ann.* 16, 2. (but the word is doubtful, and is accordingly omitted in *Ed. Ern.*)

VISPĔLLĬŌ, ōnis, m. *a bad and infamous man, who (as some explain the word) disinterred and plundered the bodies of the dead.* *Pandect.*

VISTILLŬS, i, m. same as *Vistulc.* *Plin.*

VISTŬLĂ, or VISŬLĂ, æ, f. *the Vistula, a river of Poland.* *Plin.* and *Mela.*

VISŬĀLĬTĀS (as from visualis, not used), ātis, f. *the power of sight, sight.* *Tertull.*

VISŬLĂ, æ, f. *a kind of vine.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a river.* See *Vistula.*

VISUM (visus, a, um, from video), i, n. *a thing presented to the sight, an appearance, sight, object (or representation thereof).* *Propert.* Turpia visa (referring to impure representations). — Especially, *an appearance in a dream, a vision, apparition, φάσμα.* *Cic.* Sine visis somniorum. *Id.* Perterritus visis. *Propert.* Talia visa mihi somno demissa recenti. *Ovid.* Dic, nocturnæ quicumque es imaginis augur, visa quid ista ferant. And also, *any supernatural or portentous ap-*

pearance. *Virg.* Hoc visum nulli effata est. —— ¶ Also, in the phraseology of the Stoics, *a certain impression or impulse communicated to the mind from external objects through the senses, a perception.* *Cic. Acad.* 1, 11 (gives this word as a translation of the Greek φαντασία, and calls it in explanation, quædam quasi impulsio oblata extrinsecus).

VISŬRGIS, is, m. *the Weser, a river of Germany.* *Tacit.* (The i is found short in *Sidon.*)

VISŬS, a, um, particip. from video.

VISŬS (video), us, m. *a seeing, the sight, vision,* ὅρασις, ὄψις. *Cic.* ap. *Plin.* Feminas omnes visu nocere, quæ duplices pupillas habent. *Quintil.* Visus oculorum obtutu continuo fatigatur. *Ovid.* Bootes mergetur, visus effugietque tuos. *Val. Flacc.* Frui visu alicujus rei. *Plin.* Tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant. *Sil.* Consumpsit visus pontus, *took away the view.* *Virg.* Obire omnia visu, *to survey with the eyes.* *Id.* Terribiles visu (where visu may also be the *supine*). — Also, *sight,* h. e. *the sense or faculty of sight.* *Lactant.* Visus in duas acies divisus est. — Also, *sight,* h. e. *the eyes, together with the power of seeing.* *Stat.* In occiduis stellatus visibus Argus. *Apul.* Visum perdere. —— ¶ Hence, *that which is seen, a sight, appearance, aspect, form.* *Virg.* Rite secundarent visus, omenque levarent. *Ovid.* Inopino territa visu. *Liv.* Augustior humano visu, *h. e.* humana specie. *Cic.* Humano visu Deos esse, *bear a human aspect.* *Tacit.* Nocturno visu, *in a vision; in a dream.* So, *Liv.* Hos ubi nocturnos visus inter se consules contulerunt. *Virg.* Portenta horribili visu, *aspect, form.* —— ¶ Also, *the appearance or semblance* of a thing, *probability, likelihood, speciousness, plausibility.* *Cic. N. D.* 1, 5. Multa esse probabilia, quæ quia visum quendam haberent insignem et illustrem, &c.

VITĂ (probably from βιωτή, or βίοτος), æ, f. *life,* βίος, ζωή. *Cic.* Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potu, spiritu. *Cæs.* Vitæ necisque potestatem habere in aliquem. *Cic.* In vita esse, *to be in life, to live.* *Id.* Discedere a vita, *to depart from life* (voluntarily or not), *to die.* *Id.* Cedere e vita, *or* vita; *or* Excedere e vita, *or* vita; *or*, Decedere de vita, *h. e. to die.* *Nepos.* Vitam ponere, *to leave life, to die.* So, *Cic.* Si vita mihi ponenda sit. *Id.* Vitam amittere. *Id.* Cato sic abiit e vita, ut, &c. *so departed from life, so died.* *Id.* Vitam profundere pro aliquo. *Id.* Vita frui. *Id.* Perducere vitam ad annum centesimum. *Id.* Si vita suppetet, *if I shall have life.* Also, Vitam vivere, degere, agere, *to lead a life, to live;* as, *Cic.* Vitam tutam vivere, *to lead a safe life, to live safely.* *Id.* Vitam miserrimam degere. *Id.* Agere vitam honestissime. Also, simply, *Plaut.* Vitam vivere, *to live.* Aud, *Id.* Vita vivere. Also, *Virg.* Vitam trahere, *to pass or drag out life.* *Cic.* Vitam alicui adimere, *or* auferre. *Id.* Vita aliquem expellere. *Id.* Vita se privare. *Id.* In mea vita nulla unquam, &c. *in my whole life.* *Id.* In vita, *in his (whole) life.* *Terent.* Vitam colere inopem, *h. e. to lead.* *Nepos.* Vitam producere, *to prolong.* *Virg.* abrumpere. *Senec.* Bonam vitam, quam opinionem bonam malle, *a merry life.* *Ovid.* Malæ tædia vitæ. Also, in *plur.*; as, *Quintil.* Plures vitas. — *Victus* is also joined with it; as, *Cic.* In omni vita atque victu (where *victus* is *the manner of life;* but see *Victus,* at the end). — Also, of lifeless things, Vita, *life,* h. e. *duration, continuance,* of trees and plants, for instance. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *life,* h. e. *way or manner of life.* *Cic.* Serpit per omnium vitas amicitia. *Id.* rustica. —— ¶ Also, *the life,* h. e. *the morals, conduct, actions of life.* *Terent.* Inspicere in vitas omnium. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Vita hominis ex antefactis spectabitur. — Also, (*refined, polished, stylish*) *manner of living, style, the world.* *Cic.* Usus, vita, mores, civitas ipsa respuit. —— ¶ Also, *the life,* h. e. *the biography.* *Nepos. Ep.* 4. Vita excellentium imperatorum. —— ¶ Figur. *life,* h. e. *a person or thing very dear and precious in our sight.* *Terent.* Æschinum, nostrarum vitam omnium, *the life of us all.* *Plaut.* Certe enim tu vita es mihi. — Hence, as a word of endearment. *Propert.* Quid juvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo? *my life, my sweet, my treasure,* &c. *Cic.* Ego te quamprimum, mea vita, cupio videre. —— ¶ Also, *the soul or shade* of the departed. *Virg.* Tenues sine corpore vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *sustenance, support, aliment, nourishment, food, meat and drink.* *Plaut.* Reperire sibi vitam. *Id.* De vita mea. *Terent.* Cui opera vita erat. —— ¶ Also, *living men, men, the world.* *Cic.* Neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit. *Tibull.* Rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellere glande famem. *Martial.* Agnoscat mores vita, legatque suos. —— ¶ Vitai, *for* vitæ. *Lucret.*

VITĀBĬLIS (vito), e, adj. *that ought to be shunned, deserving to be avoided.* *Ovid.*

VITĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *avoiding, shunning, endeavoring to escape, or anxiously or studiously avoiding,* &c. Without the *accus.* *Sallust.* Solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit. *Tacit.* Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant. With an *accus.* *Liv.* Hanno vitabundus castra hostium, consulesque, &c.

VITĀLIS (vita), e, adj. *of or pertaining to life, giving or preserving life, vital,* βιώσιμος. *Plaut.* ævum. *Virg.* Vitales auras carpere, *h. e. to breathe, live.* *Ovid.* Lumen vitale relinquere, *h. e. to die.* *Cic.* Caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *a vital, animating power, power of life.* *Id.* Aer vitalem et salutarem spiritum præbet animantibus. *Ovid.* Vitales viæ, *h. e.* meatus spiritus. *Lucret.* Vitales edere motus, *h. e. to live.* *Id.* Secla vitalia, *h. e.* vitæ. *Liv.* Quod vitale est, *supports life;* (opposed to *mortiferum.*) Hence, Vitalia, *things on which life depends,* or *the vital parts or vitals of the body,* as the heart, brain, &c. *Senec.* in corpore. *Plin.* Pilum sub oculo adactum in vitalia capitis venerat. *Id.* Vitalia arborum. *Lucret.* Vitalia rerum, *h. e.* principia vitæ. —— ¶ Also, *having a real life or really resembling life.* *Cic.* Cui potest esse vita vitalis, ut ait Ennius, cui non, &c. *who can be truly said to live, that does not,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *that can live long, of long life, long-lived.* *Plaut.* Si esse salvum me vis, aut vitalem tibi. *Horat.* O puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo. —— ¶ Vitalis lectus, *the funeral couch.* *Petron.* 42 (according to others, *that which a man used when alive*). *Id.* Vitalia, *h. e. the funeral couch and its coverings.*

VITĀLĬTĀS (vitalis), ātis, f. *vital power or force, life, vitality,* τὸ βιωτικόν, ζωτικόν. *Plin.* in corde.

VITĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *vitally, with life,* ζωτικῶς. *Lucret.*

VITĀTĬŌ (vito), ōnis, f. *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance,* εὐλάβεια, ἐκφυγή. *Cic.* doloris. *Id.* Quæ vitatio oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori?

VITĔLLIĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *Vitellian, of Vitellius, named from Vitellius,* &c. *Tacit.* partes. *Id.* milites. *Id.* Vitelliani (absol.). —— ¶ Vitelliani, orum, m. absol. also, *a kind of writing tablets.* *Martial.*

VITĔLLĪNŬS (vitellus), a, um, adj. *of a calf or little calf.* *Plaut. fragm.* caro. *Apic.* Vitellina, *sc.* caro.

VITĔLLIŬS, a, um, adj. *a Roman gentile name.* —— ¶ Adj. *Vitellian.* *Sueton.* via. —— ¶ *Subst.* Vitellius, *the ninth Roman emperor.* *Sueton.*

VITĔLLUM, i, n. same as *Vitellus, the yolk.* *Apic.* Ovorum vitella.

VITĔLLŬS (dimin. from vitulus), i, m. *a little calf,* as a term of endearment. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the yolk of an egg,* λέκιθος, τὸ ὠχρὸν τοῦ ᾠοῦ. *Cels.* Ovi et album et vitellus in vas defundendum est. *Petron.* Pinguissima ficedula piperato vitello circumdata. *Cic.* Tum ille, Nihilne, inquit, de vitello?

VITĔŬS (vitis), a, um, adj. *of the vine, viny,* ἀμπέλινος. *Varr.* colliculus. *Virg.* pocula, *h. e. wine.* *Prudent.* rura, *h. e.* vitibus consita.

VITEX, icis, f. *Abraham's-balm, the chaste-tree* (Vitex agnus castus, L.), ἄγνος, λύγος. *Plin.* — The word is perhaps allied with vieo, vitis, vitilis, and the i may be *long.*

VITIĀBĬLIS (vitio), e, adj. *corruptible, violable.* *Prudent.*

VITIĀRĬUM (vitis), ii, n. *a place where young vines are reared before being transplanted into the vineyard; a nursery of vines,* ἀμπελών, ἀμπελόφυτον. *Varr.*

VITIĀTĬŌ (vitio), ōnis, f. *corruption, violation,* φθορά, διαφθορά. *Senec.*

VITIĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a violator, corrupter,* φθορεύς. *Senec.*

VITICARPĬFĔRÆ (vitis & carpo), forcipes. *Varr.* ap. *Priscian.* Detotonderat forcipibus viticarpiferis, *h. e. that serve for pruning a vine.*

VITICĔLLĂ, æ, f. *a kind of herb.* *Isidor.*

VITICŎLĂ (vitis & colo), æ, m. and f. *a cultivator of vines.* *Sil.*

VITICŎMŬS (vitis & como), a, um, adj. *crowned with vine-leaves.* *Avien.* Et cum viticomo crinem tondere Lyæo. —— ¶ Also, *supporting vines, hung with vine-leaves.* *Sidon.* Viticomam retinens baculi vice flectit ad ulmum.

VITICŬLĂ (dimin. of vitis), æ, f. *a little vine,* ἀμπελίς. —— ¶ Also, of any climbing plant, *a tendril,* κλημάτιον. *Cic.* — *Plin.* Frutex est folio hederæ, molliore tamen, et minus longis viticulis. *Pallad.* Aliqui florem cucumeris cum viticulæ suæ capite cannæ inserunt.

VITĬFĔR (vitis & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *that bears or supports vines.* *Pallad.* arbores. —— ¶ Also, *bearing or producing vines,* ἀμπελοφόρος. *Martial.* Hæc de vitifera venisse picata Vienna, ne dubites. *Plin.* Colles vitiferi. *Sil.* Vitiferi sacro generatus vertice montis Massicus.

VITIGĔNŬS (vitis & gigno), a, um, adj. same as *Vitigineus;* as, *Lucret.* liquor, *h. e. wine.* *Id.* Vitigeni latices.

VITIGĬNĔŬS (vitis), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a vine, produced from the vine,* ἀμπέλινος. *Cato.* Vitiginei surculi. *Colum.* Foliis vitigineis. *Plin.* ligna. *Id.* Vitigineæ columnæ.

VITĬLĒNĂ (vitium & lena), æ, f. *a vile bawd.* *Plaut.* Illa hanc corrumpit mulierem malesuada vitilena.

VITĬLĪGŎ (vitium), inis, f. *a kind of leprosy or cutaneous eruption consisting of spots, sometimes black, sometimes white,* called *the morphew,* ἀλφός, μέλας, λεύκη; also, in general, *a cutaneous eruption.* *Cels.* and *Plin.*

VITĬLIS (vieo), e, adj. *made of twigs, or osiers, or any flexible wood;* πλεκτός. *Cato.* Cola vitilia. *Varr.* Vitiles (alvos apum) fimo bubulo oblinunt. *Plin.* Cucurbita omni modo fastigatur, vaginis maxime vitilibus. *Id.* Vitiles cistæ. *Id.* Vitiles naves corio circumsutæ, *coracles.* *Id.* Vitilis circulus. — Hence, absol. Vitilia, *platted things, wicker work,* as baskets, &c. *Plin.*

VITĬLĬTĬGĀTŎR (vitilitigo), ōris, m. *a litigious or quarrelsome person; an ill-natured critic; a calumniator, detractor,* συκοφάντης. *Plin.*

VITĬLĬTĬGŌ (vitium & litigo), as, a. 1. *to wrangle, quarrel; to blame, censure, detract, calumniate,* συκοφαντέω. *Cato* ap. *Plin.*

VITĪNĔŬS (vitis), a, um, adj. *of a vine,* ἀμπέλινος. *Flor.* Per fauces cavi montis vitineis delapsi vinculis. (Al. leg. *viligineis,* al. aliter.)

VITIŎ (vitium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to spoil, mar, corrupt, infect, taint, vitiate,* φθείρω. *Ovid.* Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras. *Id.* Striges vitiant cunis corpora. *Id.* Et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri. *Id.* Oculi vitiantes omnia visu. *Id.* Amnis, qui fuerat dulcis, salibus vitiatur amaris. *Id.* Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis. *Colum.* Vixdum concepta in alvo vitiat ova. *Martial.* Vitrei calices nimium calidis non vitiantur aquis. *Pallad.* Boves aliqua offensa vitiantur. *Colum.* Sæpius inspiciat ferramenta, si quod in opere vitiatum fuerit. *Cels.* Ossa vitiata. *Terent.* Virginem vitiasti, quam te jus non fuerat tangere, *you have violated.* *Sueton.* Ad vitiandas virgines promptior. *Cic.* Luculli uxorem Memmius suis sacris vitiavit (oth

ers read *initiavit*, but the general sense of the passage is the same). *Id.* diem, *to cause a day not to be used for public business; to cause a cessation of public business on a certain day*; and so as it were *to spoil the day*. —— ¶ Also, *to falsify, corrupt.* *Liv.* Senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur, vitiabanturque, *were falsified or altered.* *Pandect.* Non solent, quæ abundant, vitiare scripturas. *Liv.* memoriam. *Id.* Vitiatæ significationes comitiorum. —— ¶ Also, *to hinder, interrupt, destroy.* *Messal.* ap. *Gell.* auspicia.

VITIŌSĒ (vitiosus), adv. *in a faulty manner, faultily, incorrectly, badly*, κακῶς. *Cic.* Vitiose concludere. *Id.* Illud vero idem Cæcilius vitiosius, *sc.* dixit. *Colum.* Quod etiam usurpari vitiosissime, animadverto. *Cic.* Membrum tumidum ac turgidum non vitiose se habet? *h. e. in a bad state or condition.* —— ¶ Also, *faultily as regards the auspices.* *Cic.* Vitiose ferre leges.

VITIŌSITĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *viciousness, depravity*, κακία. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *corruption, defect, disorder.* *Macrob.*

VITIŌSŬS (vitium), a, um, adj. *full of faults, blemishes, or defects, faulty, bad, corrupt, defective*, κακός, φαῦλος. *Plaut.* Non ego emam nunc vitam tuam vitiosa nuce, *rotten, worm-eaten, empty.* *Cic.* Vitiosum suffragium. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Vitiosum exemplum. *Cic.* Vitiosissimus orator, *h. e.* vitio aliquo corporis laborans. *Varr.* Morbosum pecus, et vitiosum, *diseased.* *Colum.* Vitiosum locum (*sc.* corporis) pecudes aut morsu scalpunt, aut cornu, vel ungula tundunt. —— ¶ Hence, *faulty as respects the auspices, done or made contrary to the auspices.* *Cic.* Quamdiu tu voles, vitiosus consul Dolabella: rursus cum voles, salvis auspiciis creatus, *h. e. elected contrary to the auspices.* *Id.* In dira et vitiosa incurrimus. —— ¶ Also, as regards the mind and character, *faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious, bad*, πονηρός, μοχθηρός. *Cic.* Vitiosa et flagitiosa vita. *Id.* Si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri. *Cato* ap. *Gell.* Avaritiam omnia vitia habere putabant: sumptuosus, cupidus, elegans, vitiosus, irritus qui habebatur, is laudabatur. *Vellei.* Homo in omnia pecuniæ, quam recte faciendi, cupidior, et inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus. *Martial.* Mentitur, qui te vitiosum, Zoile, dicit: non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed vitium. *Horat.* Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit nos nequiores, mox daturos progeniem vitiosiorem. Also, otherwise *faulty.* *Sueton.* Cacozelos, et antiquarios, ut diverso genere vitiosos, pari fastidio sprevit.

VITIS (vieo), is, f. *a vine*, ἄμπελος. *Plin.* Vites jure apud priscos magnitudine quoque inter arbores numerabantur. *Virg.* Populus Alcidæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho. *Cic.* Vitis, quæ natura caduca est, et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, ut se erigat, claviculis suis, quasi manibus, quidquid est nacta, comprehendit: quam serpentem multiplici lapsu, et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum. *Virg.* Lentæ texunt umbracula vites. *Id.* Pone ordine vites, *plant, set.* *Id.* Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ. *Id.* Vites prævalidæ, multoque fluentes Baccho. *Id.* Vites almæ. *Tibull.* and *Martial.* teneræ. *Juvenal.* fecundæ. *Ovid.* De purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ. *Id.* Carpite de plenis pendentes vitibus uvas. *Catull.* Vitis vidua, *h. e.* sine fulcimento ulmi. *Colum.* Vitis alba, nigra, &c. *h. e.* albas, nigras uvas ferens. — Hence, from resemblance, *Plin.* Vitis nigra, *a plant, black bryony.* *Id.* Vitis alba, *white bryony*, otherwise called *ampeloleuce*; so, *Ovid.* (plur.) Vitibus albis. Also, Vitis, *wine.* *Martial.* Ipse tua pasci vite, Lyæe volis. —— ¶ Also, *the branch of a vine, a vine sapling.* *Varr.* Hence, *a vine-branch, a vine sapling* cut off for use, as for a staff of office, such, for instance, as was used by centurions in scourging the soldiers under their command. *Ovid.* Dux bonus huic centum commisit vite regendos. *Lucan.* Latiam longo gerit ordine vitem. *Liv.* *Epit.* Quem militem extra ordinem deprehendit, si Romanus esset, vitibus; si extraneus, fustibus cecidit. *Juvenal.* Nodosam post hæc frangebat vertice vitem, si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra. Hence, *the office of a centurion.* *Juvenal.* Aut vitem posce libello. *Sil.* Lævinus vitis Latiæ præsignis honore. — Also, *any young shoot.* *Pallad.* (of a cucumber, and also, of a gourd). —— ¶ Also, same as *Vinea*; *a defensive machine used by besiegers.* *Lucil.*

VITISĂTŎR (vitis & sator), ōris, m. *a sower or planter of vines.* *Virg.*

VITIUM (unc.), ii, n. *injury, hurt, violence.* *Terent.* Cui miseræ indigne per vim vitium obtulerat, *he had offered violence; he had violated.* *Id.* virginis, *the violation.* —— ¶ Hence, *a flaw, crack, chink.* *Cic.* Si ædes eæ corruerunt, vitiumve fecerunt, *h. e. have cracked; have chinked.* *Id.* in parietibus. —— ¶ Also, *whatever is defective, wrong, or faulty in any thing; a defect, fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection, corruption; any thing amiss*, βλάβη, κακότης, κακία. *Virg.* Illis omne per ignem excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor. *Id.* Vitio moriens sitit aeris herba. *Cic.* in corpore. *Id.* Vitia in dicente videre. *Ovid.* Aquæ capiunt vitium, *spoil.* In vitio esse, *to be faulty*; as, *Cic.* Elatio animi in vitio est. Also, *Cic.* In vitio esse, *to be in fault; to commit a fault.* *Terent.* Vitio vertere alicui, or ducere, *or*, *Cic.* dare, *h. e. to attribute as a fault; to impute as a fault.* *Plin.* Vitio esse, *to be reckoned as a fault.* *Plaut.* Vitium alicui dicere, *to reproach; to revile.* *Cic.* *Sull.* 8. Vitium sileretur, *reproachful word* (si lectio certa). — Hence, *a moral fault, vice, vicious conduct.* *Cic.* Non vitium, sed erratum. *Id.* ventris. *Horat.* Vitium fugere. Hence, Vitia, for *vicious persons.* *Juvenal.* 2, 34. Vitia ultima. — Also, *a hinderance, impediment.* *Cic.* *Div.* 2, 18. comitiorum. Especially, *a hinderance or impediment occasioned by the auspices or auguries*, as when an augur sees lightning, by which the holding of the *comitia* was stopped; *a defect in the auspices or an informality in taking them; a bad omen or any circumstance happening which was thought inauspicious or unlucky, and therefore prevented a thing from being done, or rendered it invalid when done; an impediment in augury.* *Cic.* Id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse prævideras. *Id.* P. Clodius, ejusque collega classes maximas perdiderunt, cum vitio navigassent, *h. e.* neglecta auspiciorum religione. Hence, Vitio, *contrary to the auspices; unfavorably*; as, *Cic.* Recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse. *Id.* Vitio creatos consules esse. — Also, *a fault*, h. e. *a cause of any thing being done wrong.* *Plaut.* Vitio vini feci. *Cic.* Vitio civitatis, non suo. *Id.* Fortunæ vitio. — Also, *inconvenience.* *Cæs.* tempestatis et sentinæ. — Also, *the bad or useless part* of a thing, as of a plum. *Plin.* (*h. e. the kernel.*)

VITŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to shun, avoid, eschew, endeavor to escape, beware of*, ἐκκλίνω, φεύγω. *Horat.* Sapiens, vitatu, quidque petitu sit melius, causas reddet tibi. *Cæs.* Prælio excedere, ac tela vitare. *Id.* fuga mortem. *Nepos.* suspiciones, *h. e.* cavere, ne male de nobis homines suspicentur. *Sallust.* proditionem celeritate. *Phædr.* insidias. *Id.* lucrum periculosum. *Sueton.* impatientiam nauseæ, et molestiam navigandi. *Cic.* Erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriæ suscepta videatur esse puerilis, *h. e.* cavendum. Also, with a *dat.* *Plaut.* Domum abeant, vitent ancipiti infortunio. *Id.* Semper tu huic verbo vitato abs tuo viro, *h. e.* cave, ne aliquando abs tuo viro hoc verbum tibi dicatur. *Horat.* Non horam tecum esse potes, non otia recte ponere, teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, *h. e. you are dissatisfied with yourself.* —— ¶ Also, *to avoid*, h. e. *to escape.* *Liv.* odium plebis. *Cæs.* mortem. *Cic.* aliquem. *Id.* casum. *Id.* oculos hominum.

VITRĀRIA, æ, f. same as *Vitriaria.*

VITRĀRIŬS (vitrum), ii, m. *a worker in glass, glass-maker*, ὑαλουργός. *Senec.*

VITREĀMEN (Id.), inis, n. *glass ware.* *Pandect.*

VITREĀRIUS, ii, m. same as *Vitrarius.*

VITREĀTŬS (vitrum), a, um, adj. same as *Pellucidus.* *Lucret.* 3, 410 (but *Ed. Creech* has *vivata*).

VITREŎLŬS (dimin. of vitreus), a, um, adj. *of glass.* *Paulin.* *Nolan.*

VITREŬS (vitrum), a, um, adj. *of glass*, ὑάλινος. *Ovid.* hostis, and, *Martial.* latro, *a chessman.* *Colum.* Vasa vitrea. *Juvenal.* Vitreus Priapus, *h. e.* calix Priapum referens. Hence, absol. *plur.* Vitrea, ōrum, *vessels made of glass, glass vessels.* *Martial.* Qui pallentia sulphurata fractis permutat vitreis. *Stat.* Plebs comminutis permutat vitreis gregale sulphur. —— ¶ Also, *glassy, like glass.* (1.) As respects its glittering appearance; hence, *shining, glittering.* *Virg.* Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda, te liquidi flevere lacus. *Ovid.* Vitreo madentia rore tempora noctis eunt. *Id.* Vitrea pruina. *Id.* Vitrea antra, *scil.* Naiadum sub fluminibus. *Virg.* Vitrea sedilia. *Horat.* Vitrea Circe, *h. e. beautiful.* — (2.) As regards its transparency; hence, *transparent, pellucid.* *Varr.* toga, *thin, fine.* — (3.) As regards its brittleness; hence, *frail, uncertain, inconstant, precarious.* *Horat.* Et furiosus erit quem cepit vitrea fama. *Publ. Syrus* in *Mim.* Fortuna vitrea est, dum splendet, frangitur. — (4.) As regards its color; hence, *green, sea-green.* *Plin.* color.

VITRIĀRIA, or VITRĀRIA, æ, f. *sc.* herba, *pellitory.* *Apul.*

VITRIĀRIŬS, ii, m. same as *Vitrarius.*

VITRICŬS (unc.), i, m. *a step-father*, πατρωός. *Cic.* Vitricus quidem nihil censebat, quem Asturæ vidimus. *Ovid.* *Am.* 1, 2, 24. Vitricus (*sc.* Cupidinis), *h. e. Vulcan.*

VITRUM (unc.), i, n. *glass*, ὕαλος. *Cic.*, *Horat.* &c. —— ¶ Also, *an herb used for dyeing a blue color, woad* (Isatis tinctoria, L.). *Cæs.* (also called *glastum*, and *isatis.* *Plin.*)

VITTA (unc.), æ, f. *a band* with which hair, flowers, &c. are bound. — Hence, *a chaplet or fillet for the head, a head-band*, ταινία. For example, of victims. *Virg.* Et salsæ fruges, et circum tempora vittæ. Thus, also, *Juvenal.* Pueris, vel frontibus ancillarum imponet vittas, *h. e.* are destinabit. Also, of priests and priestesses. *Virg.* and *Val. Flacc.* So, also, of other sacred persons, as poets, &c. *Virg.* — Especially, of freeborn women, *a sort of cap*; either of an unmarried woman, *Ovid.*; or, of a married woman or matron, *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *a fillet or wreath* for an altar. *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, persons praying for protection, mercy, help, &c. carried *vittæ* or *fillets* in their hands, which they wound round branches, that were carried as emblems of peace. *Virg.* Præferimus manibus vittas, et verba precantia. *Horat.* Et decoræ supplice vitta virginum matres. *Virg.* Cui me fortuna precari, et vitta comptos voluit prætendere ramos.

VITTĀTŬS (vitta), a, um, *bound or adorned with a vitta or fillet*, ταινιωθείς. *Ovid.* capilli. *Id.* vacca. *Lucan.* sacerdos, *h. e.* virgo Vestalis. *Plin.* navis. *Stat.* Nec solitæ mihi vertice laurus, nec fronti vittatus honos.

VITŬLA (vitulus), æ, f. *a cow-calf under one year of age*, μόσχος, δαμάλη. *Virg.* Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito. —— ¶ Also, generally, as, for example, one that has already calved, *a heifer or young cow.* *Virg.* Ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses: bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus) depono. —— ¶ *Vitula* is also *the goddess of joy*, according to *Hyll.* ap. *Macrob.*

VITŬLĀRIA via, *a street in the territory of Arpinum.* *Cic.*

VITŬLĀTIŌ (vitulor), ōnis, f. *a public thanksgiving for a victory or other festival.* *Macrob.*

VITŬLINŬS (vitulus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a calf or calves*, μοσχιναῖος, μόσχειος. *Cic.* An tu, inquit, carun-

culæ vitulinæ mavis, quam imperatori veteri credere? *h. e. a small piece of veal.* *Plaut.* Vitulina, *sc.* caro, *veal.* *Cic.* Assum vitulinum, *roast veal.* *Nepos.* Vitulina (*plur.*), *veal.*

VĬTŬLŎR (vitulus, *h. e. to leap or frisk about with joy like a young calf;* according to others, from vita), āris, dep. 1. *to leap for joy, be merry, be joyful, rejoice,* παιανίζω. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Habet is coronam vitulans victoria (where the *first* syllable is *long*). —— ¶ Also, *to offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving.* *Plaut.* Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor.

VĬTŬLŬS (ἰταλός, bos), i, m. *a bull-calf, a young bull* (properly, *under the age of one year*), μόσχος. *Varr.* Primum in bubulo genere ætatis gradus dicuntur quatuor: prima vitulorum; secunda juvencorum; tertia boum novellorum; quarta vetulorum. Discernuntur in prima vitulus et vitula, in secunda juvencus et juvenca, in tertia et quarta taurus et vacca. *Ovid.* Lactentes vituli. *Martial.* Vitulusque inermi fronte prurit in pugnam. But it is also used generally *of a young bullock* (though *more than a year old*), *a steer, bullock.* *Virg.* Tum vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte. — Hence, also, *the young of other quadrupeds,* as of horses, elephants, &c.; and, also, *a young whale.* *Virg.* and *Plin.* — Also, *Colum.* Vitulus marinus, *or, Plin.* (absol.) Vitulus, *a sea-calf, a seal.* —— ¶ Also, Vitulus, *a Roman surname in the* gens Voconia. *Varr.* and *Ins.*

VĪTUMNŬS, and VĪTŪNŬS (vita), i, m. deus, *the god of life, the god that gives life.* *Augustin.*

VĬTŬPĔRĀBĬLIS (vitupero), e, adject. *blamable, blameworthy, worthy of blame,* ἐπίψογος. *Cic.*

VĬTŬPĔRĀBĬLĬTĔR (vituperabilis), adv. *in a blameworthy manner.* *Cassiod.*

VĬTŬPĔRĀTĬŌ (vitupero), ōnis, f. *a blaming, reproving, discommending, vituperation, blame* bestowed upon others, μέμψις, ψόγος. *Cic.* Nunc non modo te hoc crimine non arguo, sed ne illa quidem communi vituperatione reprehendo. —— ¶ Also, *blame* received from others. *Cic.* In vituperationem venire, *or, Id.* adduci, *or, Id.* cadere, *or, Id.* Subire vituperationem, *to be blamed.* *Id.* Sed mihi ita persuadeo, eam rem laudi tibi potius, quam vituperationi fore, *an occasion of blame or dispraise.* *Id.* Vituperationem vitare. *Id.* Maximas vituperationes effugere. *Id.* Liberare aliquem vituperatione timiditatis. *Sueton.* Ne odio quidem, nedum vituperatione publica caruit.

VĬTŬPĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a blamer, discommender, reprover,* ψέκτης. *Cic.*

VĬTŬPĔRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *blame,* ψόγος. *Cic. Legg.* III, 10. (*Ed. Ernest.*) Consulatus vituperio est, *is blameworthy.*

VĬTŬPĔRŌ (vitium), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to injure, spoil, mar.* *Plaut.* Cur omen (some *Edd.* have *omine*) mihi vituperat? *h. e. why does he occasion a bad or unlucky omen?* —— ¶ Also, *to blame, reprove, reprehend, dispraise, discommend, find fault with,* ψέγω. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Vitiosum est artem, aut scientiam, aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, veluti qui Rhetoricam vituperant propter alicujus Oratoris vituperandam vitam. *Cic.* Tuum consilium vituperare non audeo. *Plaut.* Mavis vituperari falsos. *Sueton.* Illustres viros laudare, vel vituperare. *Phædr.* Cælum vituperare (proverb.), *to find fault with that which is perfect.* —— ¶ *Vituperare,* to blame with reproach and rebuke, opposed to *laudare*: *Reprehendere,* to blame another for going too far in a matter, expresses a lower degree of censure, such as a man may use on any occasion, even to a superior: *Improbare,* to disapprove: *Increpare,* and *Increpitare,* to chide loudly and vehemently, to let loose upon one: *Exagitare,* to blame sharply and cuttingly, cut with sarcasm: *Conviciari,* to make blaming reproaches: *Cavillari,* to blame with derision: and *Calumniari,* to blame falsely, without ground, with unfair intentions.

VĬTŬPĔRŌ (vitupero, are), ōnis, m. *a blamer,* ψέκτης. *Gell.*

VĪVĀCĬTĀS (vivax), ātis, f. *long life, length or tenaciousness of life, longevity, vivaciousness,* μακροβιότης, εὐζωΐα. *Plin.* Panthera vivacitatis adeo lentæ, ut ejectis interaneis diu pugnet. *Quintil.* Hanc impiam vivacitatem novis insuper curis fatigare. *Val. Max.* Nervosa vivacitas. —— ¶ Also, *liveliness, vigor, vivacity.* *Arnob.* ingenii. *Id.* cordis.

VĪVĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *vigorously, in a lively manner, with liveliness or spirit.* *Fulgent.* Res mysticas vivaciter pertractare. *Prudent.* Vivacius abdita solers quærere, et æternæ tandem invigilare saluti.

VĪVĀRĬŬS (vivus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to living animals.* *Macrob.* naves, *h. e. ships or vessels in which fish were conveyed alive.* Hence, *subst.* Vivarium, ii, n. *a place where beasts, birds or fishes are kept,* whether for profit or pleasure, *a park, aviary, fish-pond, warren,* &c. ζωγρεῖον, ζωοτροφεῖον. *Plin.* aprorum. *Id.* murænarum. *Id.* ostrearum. *Id.* glirium in doliis. *Id.* cochlearum. *Juvenal.* Fugitivum dicere piscem depastumque diu vivaria Cæsaris. Hence, figur. *Horat.* Excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, *h. e. endeavor to catch them by presents, in order to be made their heirs,* as fishes are sent *to the fish-ponds for the sake of profit.* *Juvenal.* Tanquam ad vivaria currant.

VĪVĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *animated, lively, vigorous.* *Lucret.*

VĪVAX (vivo), ācis, adj. *that lives long, living long, long-lived, tenacious of life,* μακρόβιος. *Ovid.* phœnix (the fabulous bird, *the phœnix*). *Ovid.* anus. *Horat.* mater. *Id.* Vivacior heres. *Virg.* Vivax cervus. *Senec.* senectus. *Ovid.* infans, *h. e. resisting abortion.* Hence, figur. *that lives, lasts or continues long, durable, lasting, long-continuing.* *Horat.* apium. *Virg.* Silva vivacis olivæ. *Ovid.* gramen. *Colum.* Cunila vivacior est, quam ut, &c. *Id.* Arundo vivacissima. *Horat.* gratia. *Ovid.* Carmine fit vivax virtus, expersque sepulcri. —— ¶ Also, *animated, having life, lively.* *Ovid.* Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam. *Gell.* Homines vivacissimæ pernicitatis. *Quintil.* Si qui paullo sunt vivaciores irascuntur admonitioni, *h. e.* acriores, animosiores. —— ¶ Also, *giving life, enlivening.* *Ovid.* Semina rerum vivaci nutrita solo.

VĪVĒ (vivus), adv. *vividly, very.* *Plaut.* Vive sapis.

VĪVERRA, æ, f. *a ferret* (Mustella furo, L.). *Plin.*

VĪVESCŌ, or VĪVISCŌ (vivo), is, vixi, n. 3. *to become alive, get life,* ἔμψυχος γίνομαι. *Plin.* —— ¶ Figur. *to acquire or gain strength, become strong, become lively.* *Lucret.* Ulcus vivescit. *Colum.* Si utraque arbor vixerit, *shall have recovered itself.*

VĪVĬCŌMBŪRĬUM (vivus & comburo), ii, n. *a burning of people alive.* *Tertull.*

VĪVĬDĒ (vividus), adv. *full of life, vigorously, briskly.* *Gell.* Vividius.

VĪVĬDŬLŬS (dimin. of vividus), a, um, adj. same as *Vividus.* *Catull.*

VĪVĬDŬS (vivo), a, um, adj. *full of life, lively, vigorous,* ζωτικός. *Ovid.* gemma (*a bud*). *Lucret.* tellus. *Plin. Ep.* corpus. —— ¶ Hence, *full of life,* h. e. *made to the life* (of statues and pictures). *Propert.* signa. *Martial.* cera, *h. e.* imago cerea. *Claudian.* Vivida Martis imago, *the very image of Mars.* —— ¶ Also, *full of life, lively, full of spirits, vigorous, brisk, animated.* *Liv.* pectus. *Virg.* Umber (canis). *Plin. Paneg.* animus. *Virg.* virtus. *Martial.* carmen. *Tacit.* odia. *Id.* senectus. *Val. Max.* Vividior spiritus. *Martial.* Merum vividius, *h. e.* meracius.

VĪVĬFĬCĀTĬŌ (vivifico), ōnis, f. *a making alive, animating.* *Tertull.*

VĪVĬFĬCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *that makes alive or animates.* *Tertull.*

VĪVĬFĬCŌ (vivificus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to make alive, vivify, animate,* ζωοποιέω. *Tertull.* —— ¶ Figur. *to make alive, animate.* *Avien.* valles.

VĪVĬFĬCŬS (vivus & facio), a, um, adj. *giving life, making alive.* *Ammian.* Vivificus vigor.

VĪVĬPĂRŬS (vivus & pario), a, um, adj. *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous.* *Apul.*

VĪVĬRĀDIX (vivus & radix), īcis, f. *a quickset or plant that is set with the root,* μόσχευμα; as, of a vine, *Cic.*; of a rose, *Varr.*

VĪVISCŌ. See *Vivesco.*

VĪVŌ (βιόω, βιῶ), is, xi, ctum, n. 3. *to live, have life, be alive,* ζάω, βιόω. *Plaut.* Tua uxor quid agit? (*Me.*) immortalis est: vivit, victuraque est. *Cic.* Quis non indignissimum facinus putavit, illum non dicam loqui, sed vivere ac spirare? *Sallust.* Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. *Terent.* Numquidnam de gnato meo audisti? (*Chre.*) valet atque vivit. *Id.* Egon' formidolosus? nemo est hominum, qui vivat, minus, *there is not a man alive who is less so.* *Cic.* Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem. *Id.* Si ad centesimum annum vixisset. *Id.* Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos unis moribus vivunt. *Id.* Vivere annum, *to live a year.* Also, with an *abl.* in answer to the question, *How long?* as, *Senec.* Octoginta annis vixit. *Cic.* Triginta annis vixisse Panætium. Also, with an *accus.*; as, *Cic.* Quo tutiorem vitam sese meo præsidio victuros esse arbitrarentur. *Plaut.* Modice et modeste vitam vivere. *Cic.* Illam, quam tum ille vivebat, vitam. (Al. leg. *qua.*) *Terent.* Ego vitam duram, quam vixi usque adhuc, mitto. Also, as a *pass.* with a *nom.*; as, *Ovid.* Nunc tertia vivitur ætas. Also, *Juvenal.* Bacchanalia vivunt, *live a Bacchanalian life.* Also, *impers.* *Ovid.* Vivitur, *they live.* Also, Vivere sibi, &c. *to live for himself,* &c., *to live for the sake or benefit of himself,* &c., *alone*; as, *Cic.* Tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses. So, also, *Cic.* Secum vivere. But, *Terent.* Alicui vivere, *to live for any one.* Also, Vivere studiis (*abl.*), *to be indebted to study for one's life, owe one's life to study*; as, *Cic.* ad *Div.* 13, 28. Studia illa nostra (*philosophy*), quibus antea delectabamur, etiam nunc vivimus, *through which I now live,* h. e. *philosophy is the cause that I have not died through grief.* *Id.* De lucro vivere, *to owe one's life to the forbearance of another.* Further, *Terent.* and *Plaut.* Si vivo, *if I have life, if I live.* *Cic.* Ita vivam, *as truly as I live, as surely as I live.* *Id.* Ne vivam, si, &c. *may I die if,* &c. Hence, of one who is dead, Vixit (properly), *he has lived,* h. e. *he is dead, he is no more*; as, *Plaut.* Vixisse nimio satius est jam quam vivere, *to die, to be dead.* *Id.* Unum vide mortuum efferri foras; modo eum vixisse (*h. e.* mortuum esse) aiebant. *Cic.* Præclare vixero, si quid mihi acciderit prius quam videro, *h. e.* moriar. Also, of plants, trees, &c. Vivere, *to live, to have life, to thrive.* *Cic.* Vivere vitem dicimus. *Plin.* Firmissimæ (sunt) ad vivendum oleæ. *Colum.* Arborem aut non vivere, aut non esse feracem, *to take root, to thrive, live.* *Plin.* Avulsi arboribus vixere stolones. *Colum.* Sepes vivit, *it is a quickset hedge.* — Hence, of fire, *to live, burn.* *Ovid.* Pæne exstinctum cinerem si sulphure tanges, vivat. *Id.* Bene vivitis ignes (Vestæ), vivite inexstincti flammaque, duxque precor. — Also, of images and paintings, *to live,* as it were, *h. e. to be done to the life, to be formed after life, to be made exact to life.* *Juvenal.* Phidiacum vivebat ebur. —— ¶ Also, *to live,* h. e. *to support life, to eat and drink.* *Cæs.* Primo se cortice ex arboribus victuros, quam Pompeium dimissuros, *live on.* *Id.* Piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur. *Id.* carne, *eat flesh, live on flesh.* *Horat.* siliquis et pane secundo. *Terent.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum (ei), ut sit, qui (*h. e.* unde) vivat, *that he may have something to live upon, may have subsistence.* *Ovid.* ex rapto, *or, Virg.* and *Liv.* rapto, *by robbery or plunder*; (so, of beasts, *Plin.*) *Cic.* Prædia mea tu possides, ego aliena misericordia vivo, *through the compassion of others, on the compassion of others.* *Horat.* Vivitur (*pass. impers.*) parvo bene, *one lives well on little.* *Plaut.* misero,

to live badly or poorly, to have wretched fare. —— ¶ Also, *to live*, h. e. *to live or pass one's life in a certain manner, to pursue a certain course of life.* *Cic.* Sic vivitur (*pass. impers.*), *thus I live; this is my manner of life.* *Id.* In literis vivere, *to live in; to devote one's self.* *Id.* in tenui pecunia, *to live upon slender means.* *Terent.* Vixit, dum vixit, bene, *lived well, denied himself no enjoyment.* *Cic.* Vivere e natura, *agreeably to nature.* *Nepos.* luxuriose. *Cic.* sapienter. *Ovid.* sine crimine. —— ¶ Also, *to live*, h. e. *to be or reside* any where. *Nepos.* Vixit Syracusis. *Id.* in Thracia. —— ¶ Also, Vivere cum aliquo, *to live with any one*, h. e. *to be familiar or intimate with any one;* as, *Cic.* Quibuscum conjunctissime vixerat. *Nepos.* Cum eo conjuncte vixit. *Id.* Mulier, quæ cum eo vivere consueverat. *Cic.* Cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano. (*Cic.* Secum vixit, *to be intimate with one's self, to live for the benefit of one's self;* see above.) —— ¶ Also, emphatically, *to live*, h. e. *to live well, to live in earnest, to enjoy life.* *Catull.* Vivamus, mea Lesbia. *Inscript.* ap. *Gruter.* Dum vivimus, vivamus. *Sallust.* Ille mihi vivere et frui anima videtur, qui, &c. *to live; to enjoy life.* *Cic.* Quando vivemus? *when shall I have leisure to repose?* Hence, Vive; Vivite, *farewell, God bless you; adieu;* as, *Virg.* Vivite sylvæ. *Horat.* Vive; valeque. *Id.* Vive, vale. —— ¶ Also, *to live, to be.* *Cic.* Ego vivo miserrimus, *I am the most wretched of living creatures.* *Horat.* Vivite fortes. *Terent.* Ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior. —— ¶ Also, *to live*, figur. h. e. *to continue, remain, endure, last, be lively.* *Ovid.* Vivunt scripta. *Cic.* Ejus igitur mihi vivit auctoritas. *Virg.* Est (*h. e.* edit) mollis flamma (amoris) medullas interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. *Id.* Vivit sub udo robore stuppa. *Auct. consol. ad Liv.* Vivent facta ducis. *Plin.* Cucumeres vivunt (in ventriculo) hausti in posterum diem, nec perfici queunt in cibis, *remain in the stomach.* —— ¶ Vixet, *for* vixisset. *Virg.*

VĪVŬS (vivo), a, um, adj. *alive, living, having life*, ζωός, ἔμψυχος. *Liv.* Mille ducentos quinquaginta vivos captos, *were taken alive.* *Sallust.* Si Jugurtham vivum, aut necatum sibi traderet. *Phædr.* Devorare aliquem vivum. *Cic.* Rogas Fabium, ut et patrem, et filium vivos comburat. *Id.* Adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugerit. *Plin.* Ulcera atra ad vivum corpus redigere, *to make live flesh of.* *Vivus* may often be rendered *in one's lifetime.* *Cic.* Qui cum tantum ausus sit pro mortuo, quid pro vivo non esset ausus, *for him in his lifetime.* *Id.* Vivus et videns est publicatus. *Id.* Huic vivo videntique funus ducitur, *h. e. in his lifetime and before his eyes.* So, also, *Me, te, se vivo*, may be rendered, *in my, thy, his lifetime;* as, *Cic.* Se vivo, illum non triumphare. *Plaut.* Me vivo. *Nepos.* Hannibale vivo. Thus, also, *Cic.* Frangetis impetum (ejus) vivi, *in his lifetime, during his life.* Hence, Viva caro, *living flesh, in which there is life or feeling;* as, *Plin.* Ad vivas usque carnes. Hence, *Colum.* Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick.* So, of plants. *Colum.* Vitem falce eradere vivo tenus, *to the quick.* And, figur. *Cic.* Hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui hæc subtilius disserunt, *h. e. examine too minutely.* Hence, *subst.* Vivum, *the principal, which bears interest; the capital which remains unimpaired;* as, *Cic.* Dat de lucro (*interest*): nihil detrahit de vivo, *capital.* *Id.* De vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut, &c. —— ¶ Hence, Vivus, a, um, *living*, h. e. *proceeding from or belonging to a living creature.* *Cic.* Viva vox, *h. e. that is spoken*, ἔμψυχος λόγος (in opposition to *that which is written*). *Plin. Ep.* Multo magis, ut vulgo dicitur, viva vox afficit, *h. e. we are more affected by what we hear.* *Ovid.* Vivus calor, *natural warmth, as it is in a living body; vital heat.* —— ¶ Also, of images and paintings, *living*, h. e. *that seems to live, done or drawn to the life.* *Virg.* Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore vultus. *Stat.* Vidi artes, veterumque manus, variisque metalla viva modis. —— ¶ Also, *living*, of plants and trees, when they have roots, and so are *green.* *Ovid.* arundo, *green, fresh.* *Id.* cæspes. *Colum.* Viva sepes, *a quickset hedge.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *living*, h. e. *fresh, vigorous, lively, active, strong, unimpaired, native, having its natural force.* *Liv.* and *Virg.* Vivum flumen, *running water.* *Varr.* Aqua viva. *Ovid.* Vivi fontes. *Id.* Vivus ros, *fresh.* *Horat.* Viva lucerna, *burning.* *Plin.* calx, *unquenched or unslaked; quicklime.* *Id.* Vivi lapides, *stones, that being struck with steel or iron emit sparks; flint-stones.* *Ovid.* and *Plin.* Vivum sulphur, *native or virgin sulphur.* *Ovid.* Vivus pumex, *and*, *Virg.* Vivum saxum, *natural, formed by nature.* *Martial.* Greges ovium tincti colore vivo, *native; natural.* *Id.* Mullus languescit, vivum da mare, fortis erit, *natural or fresh sea-water.* *Plin.* Argentum vivum, *quicksilver.*

VIX (unc.), adv. *scarcely, hardly, with much ado, with difficulty*, μόγις, μόλις, σχολῇ. *Cic.* Quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis, ne vix quidem. *Id.* Profluens amnis aut vix, aut nullo modo; conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur. *Id.* Scis, Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset, nec per senatum, nec per populum infirmari sua lex. *Cæs.* Iter angustum et difficile, quo vix singuli carri ducerentur. *Id.* Ex hominum millibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos sese redactos esse dixerunt. *Id.* Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur. *Cic.* Vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur: nedum in mari et via sit facile abesse ab injuria temporis. *Liv.* Puer vix dum libertatem, nedum dominationem, modice laturus. *Cic.* Ego vix teneor, quin accurram, *I can scarce refrain from*, &c. *Cic.* Ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo. *Pandect.* Sed vix est, ut id obtineat, *the matter hardly allows of*, &c. — Vix vixque, *for* vix; intensively. *Auct. consol. ad Liv.* Quin etiam corpus matri vix vixque remissum exsequiis caruit, Livia, pæne tuis. — *Vix* is also followed by *quum;* as, *Cæs.* Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum, &c. *Cic.* Vix erat hoc plane etiam imperatum, cum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres. *Virg.* Vix ea erat fatus, quum, &c. We sometimes find *et*, or, *atque* (*when*), for *quum;* as, *Val. Flacc.* Vix dum ignea montem torsit hiems, jamque Eoas cinis induit urbes. *Virg.* Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et super incumbens, &c. *Stat.* Vix primus ab ira Pallor, et impulsis surgunt ad prœlia mensis. *Gell.* Vix hæc dixerat, atque, &c.

VIXDUM. See *Vix* and *Dum*.

VIXĔT, *for* Vixisset. *Virg.*

ŬLCĔRĀRĬŬS (ulcus), a, um, adj. for example, *Apul.* Ulceraria herba, *horehound.*

ŬLCĔRĀTĬŌ (ulcero), ōnis, f. *a breaking out into ulcers or sores, an ulceration*, ἕλκωμα, ἕλκωσις; also, *an ulcer.* *Senec.*

ŬLCĔRŌ (ulcus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to cause to ulcerate*, ἑλκόω. *Horat.* Nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo .... mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos. *Cic.* Nondum enim ulcerato serpentis morsu Philocteta, *ulcerated, wounded.* Figur. *Horat.* Jecur.

ŬLCĔRŌSŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *full of ulcers or sores, ulcerous*, ἑλκώδης. *Tacit.* Ulcerosa facies, ac plerumque medicaminibus interstincta. — Figur. of trees, *Plin.* — Also, figur. *Horat.* Jecur ulcerosum, *wounded with love.*

ŬLCISCŌ, is, a. 3. *for* Ulciscor; as, *Enn.* Ulciscerem. Hence, *passively*, *Sallust.* Ulcisci. *Liv.* Ultus, a, um.

ŬLCISCŎR (unc.), ulciscĕris, ultus sum, dep. 3. *to revenge, avenge.* *Cic.* Non oportet esse cuiquam, ne in ulciscenda quidem injuria, hominis occidendi potestatem. *Id.* Neque enim hæc a te non ulciscenda sunt, etiamsi non sunt dolenda. *Id.* Statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci et persequi. *Id.* Si istius nefarium scelus ulti vi manuque essent. *Id.* Similis viri tu ulcisceris patrui mortem, atque ille persequeretur fratris sui. *Terent.* Absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, et senis essem ultus iracundiam. *Ovid.* Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis. *Id.* Ultus es offensas, ut decet, ipse tuas. *Horat.* Quod male barbaras regum est ulta libidines. *Phædr.* Punctum volucris parvulæ voluisti morte ulcisci. *Justin.* Spartani, ut illatum a Persis Græciæ bellum ulciscerentur, ultro fines eorum depopulantur. —— ¶ Also, *to avenge* one's self, &c. *take revenge for the injury* done to one's self, &c. *Cic.* Qui patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpserunt. *Id.* Tenere arma, quibus possis te ulcisci lacessitus. *Ovid.* Hæc pietas Cæsaris, ulcisci justa per arma patrem. *Id.* Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres. *Id.* Ulcisci numen utrumque paro. *Virg.* Subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas. *Plin.* A ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur. Contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, *avenges itself on steel.* —— ¶ *Sallust.* Ultum ire, *for* ulcisci, *to proceed to revenge, to revenge.* —— ¶ *Ulcisco, active.* See *Ulcisco.*

ŬLCŬS, and sometimes HŬLCŬS (ἕλκος), ĕris, n. *a sore, ulcer*, ἕλκος. *Cels.*, *Virg.*, &c. Also, on trees. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, figur. *Terent.* Ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore, rub on a sore place*, h. e. *to touch upon a painful subject.* *Cic.* Horum quidquid attigeris, ulcus est, *looks ill, is not right, is absurd or incorrect*, &c. *Horat.* Ulcera stultorum incurata. *Lucret.* Ulcus vivescit malum. *Plin.* Ulcera montium, *cavities*, h. e. *marble.*

ŬLCUSCŬLUM (dimin. of ulcus), i, n. *a small ulcer or sore*, ἑλκύδιον; or in general, *an ulcer, sore.* *Cels.*, &c.

ŪLĔX (unc.), ĭcis, m. *a shrub resembling rosemary.* *Plin.*

ŪLĪGĬNŌSŬS (uligo), a, um, adj. *full of the natural moisture of the earth, oozy, moist, wet, plashy, marshy*, ἰκμαδώδης. *Varr.* locus. *Plin.* terra. *Colum.* campus. —— ¶ Also, in general, *moist, wet.* *Arnob.* Uliginosa et turgentia viscera, *h. e.* aqua intercute laborantia.

ŪLĪGŌ (for uviligo, from uveo), ĭnis, f. *the natural moisture of the earth*, ἰκμάς. *Varr.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of eruption or itch.* *Veget.*

ŬLIXĒS, is, m. same as *Ulysses.*

ŪLLŬS (probably dimin. of unus, *for* unulus), a, um, *gen.* ullius, *dat.* ulli, adj. *any, any one*, τίς. *Cic.* Sine ulla vituperatione. *Id.* Sine ulla facultate navium. *Id.* Sine ulla dubitatione. *Id.* Sine ulla mora. *Terent.* Ullo modo. Hence, Non ullus, *for* nullus; as, *Virg.* Non ulla laborum facies, *for* nulla. *Id.* Non viribus ullis, *for* nullis. Also, *neut.* Ullum, *for* ulla res; as, *Liv.* Nemo ullius nisi fugæ memor. Also, Ullus, *for* alteruter; as, *Cic.* Neque ego ullam in partem disputo, *h. e. on neither side; neither pro nor con.* —— ¶ The *gen. ullius* has the *penult long* in *Virg.*; and *short* in *Horat.* —— ¶ *Gen.* *ulli*, for *ullius.* *Plaut.* — *Dat.* *ullæ*, for *ulli.* *Lucret.*

ŬLMĀRIUM (ulmus), ii, n. *a place planted with elms, a nursery of elms*, πτελεών. *Plin.*

ŬLMĔŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to an elm, of elm*, πτελεΐνος. *Colum.* frons. *Juvenal.* Ulmea cœna, *h. e.* ciborum simulacra ex ulmo. *Plaut.* Quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *h. e.* virgis ex ulmo cædent. Hence, *Plaut.* Interminatus est, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, &c. *h. e. that we shall be changed into elms; that we shall be soundly cudgelled.*

ŬLMITRIBA (ulmus & τρίβω, or tero), æ, m. and f. properly, *an elm rubber, or one that wears out elm;* hence, *one who is often beaten with elm-rods*, πτελεοτρίβης, μαστιγίας. *Plaut.* Nescio, inquam, ulmitriba tu.

ŬLMŬS, i. f. *an elm, elm-tree*, πτελέα. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. To elms they frequently trained vines. *Virg.* Ulmisque adjungere vites. *Juvenal.* Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, *h. e.* vite carentes, quas fulciat. *Quintil.* Ulmus marita, *h. e. having the vine trained to it.* *Ovid.* Amictæ vitibus ulmi. *Juvenal.* Ulmi Falernæ, *h. e.* Falernæ vites ulmis fultæ. Rods with which slaves were beaten were usually made of elm; hence, *Plaut.* Verbero, etiam quis ego sim, me rogitas? ulmorum Acheruns (*for* Acheron), h. e. *devourer of elms; h. e. on whose back elm-rods are consumed or die.*

ŬLNĂ (ὠλένη), æ, f. *the elbow*, ὠλένη, ἀγκάλη. *Plin.* Terrestrium uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi: uni ulnæ. *Catull.* Dormire in ulna. — Also, *the part of the arm where the elbow is, or the whole arm.* *Ovid.* Ulnis attollere aliquem, *to raise or lift him up in the arms.* *Id.* Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis tollere conantur. *Propert.* Fovere aliquem ulnis. *Lucan.* Ulnis prensare aliquid. *Silius.* Validis gurges frangitur ulnis, *h. e.* jactando brachia natatu. *Stat.* Circumdare aliquem ulnis, *to embrace.* *Ovid.* Ulnis amplecti. *Calpurn.* Maternis qui causam lusit in ulnis, *h. e.* pæne puer, et in gremio matris. —— ¶ Also, as a measure of length, *the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, a cubit.* *Horat.* and *Virg.* — Also, *as much as a man can clasp with both arms.* *Plin.* Arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat.

ŬLŎPHŎNŎN (οὐλόφονον), i, n. *an herb*, the same as *chamæleon.* *Plin.*

ŬLPIĀNŬS, i, m. *Ulpian, the name of a distinguished Roman jurist.*

ŬLPĬCŬM, i, n. *a kind of large garlic*; ἀφροσκόροδον. *Plin.*, *Plaut.*, &c.

ŬLPĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman family name.* — As a *subst.* Ulpius, *the name of a man.* Ulpia, *the name of a woman.* — As an adj. *Ulpian, of Ulpius.* *Capitol.* Ulpium forum, *constructed or adorned by, or named after the emperor Trajan* (whose surname was *Ulpius*).

ŬLS, *for* Ultra, *beyond*, πέραν. *Varr.*

ŬLTĔR, tra, trum, adj. ŬLTĔRĬŎR, us, compar. ŬLTĬMŬS, a, um, superl. — I. The *positive*, ULTER, seems to occur only in the forms *Ultra* and *Ultro*, which are used as particles. (See *Ultra*, and *Ultro*.) — II. *Compar.* ULTERIOR, us, *further or at a greater distance, beyond, ulterior, on the further side*, προσώτερος, ὁ πέραν. *Terent.* Sed eccum ipsum: quis est ulterior? *who is there beyond or behind?* *Cic.* Gallia ulterior, *h. e.* Transalpina, *beyond the Alps, Further Gaul.* *Ovid.* Ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat. *Vellei.* and *Virg.* Ulterior ripa. *Tacit.* Mosellæ pons, qui ulteriora coloniæ annectit, *the places of the colony beyond the river.* *Id.* Proximi ripæ negligenter, ulteriores exquisitius, *they who live more remote.* Figur. *remote, distant, past, further, more*, &c. *Tacit.* Ulteriora mirari, præsentia sequi, *to admire past things.* *Ovid.* Ulteriora pudet docuisse, *h. e. what takes place after the things already enumerated, what is further.* *Id.* Semper et inventis ulteriora petit, *h. e. something further, more.* *Sabin.* Sic tamen, ah! potius sic pereas, quam mihi de te ulterior tangat pectora, Phylli, dolor, *h. e.* novus, aut major, vel longior. — III. *Superl.* ULTIMUS, a, um, *the last*, ἔσχατος. *Cæs.* Se sub ipso vallo constipaverant recessumque primis ultimi non dabant. *Horat.* Mors ultima linea rerum est. *Ovid.* Ultima dies, *the day of death: death.* *Tacit.* Denuntiare alicui necessitatem ultimam. *Ovid.* Ultima prolato subdita flamma rogo. *Propert.* Ultimus lapis, *h. e.* sepulcri. *Martial.* Ultimæ ceræ, *h. e.* testamentum. Hence, *subst.* Ultimum, *the last, the end.* *Liv.* Ultimum orationis fuit, se arma capere, &c. *Id.* Ad ultimum dimicationis rem venturam. *Cic.* Cælum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est. *Plin.* Ultimo caudæ reflexo. *Aur. Vict.* Matrem ultimo ætatis affectam, *h. e. with extreme old age.* So, also, *plur.* Ultima; as, *Cic.* Ultima exspectatio. *Aur. Vict.* Ultima vitæ. *Calpurn.* Lycidas habet ultima vitæ, *h. e.* mortuus est. *Virg.* Ultima signant, *h. e.* metam. Hence, Ad ultimum, *to the last.* *Cic.* Naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, *sc.* a prima re. Also, Ad ultimum, *until the end.* *Liv.* Fidem ad ultimum fratri præstitit, *h. e. until the end, to the latest hour of his life.* Also, Ad ultimum, *at last, finally.* *Liv.* Vetant mirari, si qualis in cives, qualis in socios, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset. —— ¶ Hence, in reckoning backwards, Ultimus, a, um, *the first, most remote, oldest, earliest.* *Cic.* Ab ultimo principio. *Id.* Ultimi temporis recordatio. *Id.* Tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis. *Id.* Pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam. *Nepos.* Ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ. *Virg.* Tu sanguinis ultimus auctor. *Ovid.* Ultima quid referam, *h. e.* antiqua. —— ¶ Also, Ultimus, a, um, *the lowest, worst* of its kind. *Liv.* Tibi quoque inter multa egregia non in ultimis laudum hoc fuerit. *Auct. consol.* ad *Liv.* Ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas. *Liv.* Consul parsimonia, et vigiliis, et labore cum ultimis militum certare. *Vellei.* stirps. *Horat.* Non ultima laus est. *Plin.* Non fastidienda hæc quoque scientia, atque non in ultimis ponenda. *Apul.* Ultima pistoris illa uxor, *h. e.* pessima. —— ¶ Also, *the farthest or most distant, the most remote.* *Nepos.* Ultimæ terræ. *Liv.* Ab ultimis orientis terminis. *Id.* Ab ultimis orientis partibus. *Id.* A terrarum ultimis oris. *Quintil.* Nec ea ultimis tenebris repetenda. —— ¶ Also, Ultimus, a, um, *the greatest, utmost, extreme.* *Liv.* Ultimum discrimen vitæ et regni, *the greatest hazard of losing.* *Id.* Ultima pœna, *h. e. punishment of death*; so, *Cæs.* Ultimum supplicium. *Liv.* crudelitas. *Quintil.* vitia. *Curt.* scelus. *Petron.* tristitia. *Liv.* Descendere ad auxilium ultimum, *an extreme remedy.* *Id.* Ultima spes, *h. e. the last, after which there is no hope.* *Quintil.* ætas, *the longest.* *Id.* senectus. *Cic.* Ultimæ perfectæque naturæ, *greatest, most excellent.* Hence, *subst.* Ultimum, *that which is greatest, the greatest, utmost, the extreme*; of bad things, *the worst.* *Liv.* Ultima audere, *to run extreme hazard.* *Id.* Ultima experiri. *Liv.* and *Curt.* Ultima pati, *to suffer extremities, the worst.* *Cic.* Ultimum bonorum, *the chief good; the greatest good.* *Liv.* Inopiæ ultimum, *h. e.* inopia ultima. *Tacit.* Ultimum in libertate, *h. e. the most unbridled freedom.* Hence, Ad ultimum, *to the last degree, extremely, in the greatest degree, in the highest degree.* *Liv.* Non ad ultimum demens. —— ¶ Also, Ultimus, a, um, (like primus, a, um,) *for* Ultima pars; as, *Cic.* In ultimam provinciam se conjecit, *h. e.* in ultimam partem provinciæ. *Terent.* Est mihi conclave in ultimis ædibus, *h. e.* in ultima parte ædium, *in the back part of the house.* *Terent.* In ultima platea, *h. e.* in ultima parte plateæ. *Colum.* Ultimo mense Junio, *at the end of June.*

ŬLTĔRĬŎR. See *Ulter.*

ŬLTĔRĬŬS, neut. adj. (See *Ulter.*) —— ¶ *Ulterius*, adv. See *Ultra.*

ŬLTĬMĒ (ultimus), adv. *extremely*, ἐσχάτως. *Apul.* Aliquem verberare ultime. *Id.* Et, ut pote ultime affectus, ad quandam cauponam devorto, *h. e. in extremely bad circumstances*; or *treated very badly.*

ŬLTĬMŌ (Id.), adv. *at last, lastly, finally.* *Senec.*

ŬLTĬMŌ (Id.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to be the last, to come to an end, to be at an end.* *Tertull.* Quum ultimarent tempora patriæ (Carthaginis).

ŬLTĬMUM (Id.), adv. *lastly, for the last time.* *Liv.* and *Curt.* —— ¶ Also, *at last, finally, at the end.* *Liv.* An ultimum mori jussurum?

ŬLTĬMŬS, a, um. See *Ulter.*

ŬLTĬŌ (ulciscor), ōnis, f. *a revenging, revenge*, τιμωρία, ἐκδίκησις. *Petron.* Matrona contumeliis verberata, tandem ad ultionem decurrit. *Id.* Negat se interpellare supplicium, imo accedere etiam justissimæ ultioni. *Senec.* Inhumanum verbum est, et quidem pro justo receptum, ultio. *Id.* Ultio doloris confessio est. *Juvenal.* Prima est hæc ultio, quod se judice nemo nocens absolvitur. *Id.* Semper et infirmi est animi, exiguique voluptas, ultio. *Tacit.* Perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriæ mactandos. *Justin.* Exigere ab aliquo ultionem necati infantis. *Id.* Ultionem alicui dare, *h. e.* ulcisci aliquem, puniendo qui eum læserant. *Tacit.* Petere ultionem ex aliquo, *h. e.* eum punire. *Flor.* In ultionem exarsit. *Sueton.* Non contemnendam manum in ultionem domini comparaverat. —— ¶ Ultio, *Revenge*, as a person and goddess. *Tacit. Ann.* 3, 18. Cum Cæcina Severus aram Ultioni statuendam censuisset, Tiberius prohibuit.

ŬLTŎR (ulciscor), ōris, m. *a revenger, a punisher*, τιμωρός, ἔκδικος. *Cic.* injuriarum. *Tacit.* Ultores deos. *Cic.* Ultor conjurationis. *Id.* inimicorum. *Lucan.* scelerum. *Sil.* Statque dies ausis, olim tam tristibus ultor. — *Ultor* is, also, *a title of Mars.* *Sueton.*

ŬLTŌRĬŬS (ultor), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to revenge.* *Tertull.*

ŬLTRĀ (*sc.* parte; from ulter), adv. and prep. — I. Adverb, *on the other side, beyond.* *Liv.* Cis Padum, ultraque. Also, *to the other side.* *Ovid.* Dextera diriguit nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither to this place nor to that.* —— ¶ Hence, figur. *beyond that, farther, more, besides, moreover.* *Cic.* Si probabilia dicentur, nil ultra requiratis. *Id.* Est ne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? *Id.* Oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis, ut nihil possit ultra. *Sallust.* Mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curæ neque gaudio locum esse, *h. e.* post mortem. *Id. in orat. Lepidi contra Sull. ante med.* Hac tempestate serviundum, aut imperitandum, nam quid ultra? *Virg.* Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mœnia habetis. —— ¶ Also, *farther on.* *Cic.* Ultra, quam satis est, producitur. *Virg.* Quid ultra provehor (*sc.* loquendo)? —— ¶ Also, *farther off, from afar.* Remotum est, quod ultra, quam satis est, petitur. —— ¶ Also, *beyond*, h. e. *longer.* *Liv.* Nec ultra bellum dilatum est. *Id.* Ultra plebem decipi non posse. —— ¶ Also, *over*, h. e. *more, besides.* *Cic.* Ut nihil possit esse ultra. *Id.* Sed quia ultra nihil habemus, hoc longum dicimus. —— ¶ *Comparative*, Ulterius, *farther on, farther.* *Ovid.* Ulterius abit. *Propert.* Ulterius valere domos Memnonias. *Ovid.* Ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus. — Also, figur. Ulterius, *further, more.* *Virg.* Ulterius ne tende odiis. *Senec.* Ire ulterius (*sc.* in scribendo). *Ovid.* Non tulit ulterius, *further, longer.* *Val. Max.* Ulterius sævire. *Propert.* Si me ulterius provexerit ira. Also, with an *abl.* *Ovid.* Rogabat ulterius justo, *h. e.* plus quam justum erat. — II. Preposition, with an *acc.* sometimes follows its case, *beyond, on the further side of, past*, πέρα. *Cæs.* Cæsar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit. *Cic.* Ultra Silianam villam. *Horat.* Ultra terminum vagari. *Tacit.* Diruta, quæ Euphratem communierat corvulo. *Propert.* Si piguit portas ultra procedere. Hence, figur. *beyond, over.* *Cic.* Sed adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat. *Quintil.* Ultra modum esse. *Virg.* Ultra placitum. *Id.* Ultra vires. *Horat.* Trepidare ultra fas est. *Hirt.* Ultra eum numerum. *Sueton.* Ultra præscriptum, *beyond the law, more than the law permits.*

ŬLTRĀMUNDĀNŬS (ultra & mundanus), a, um, adj. *on the other side of the world, ultramundane.* *Apul.* deus.

ŬLTRIX (ultor), īcis, f. *she that revenges; revengeful*, ἀμύντρια, τιμωρητική. *Cic.* Hæc ultrix afflictæ civitatis, reipublicæ spoliis ornabitur? *Virg.* Ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ, *h. e.* Furiæ; so, *Senec.* Ultrices deæ, and, *Claudian.* Ultrices Furiæ. *Virg.* Ultrices posuere cubilia Curæ. *Claudian.* iræ. *Id.* Ultrices pharetræ Cupidinis. *Id.* Tractusque rotis ultricibus Hector. *Senec.* Ultrice dextra fusus Lycus. *Sil.* Ultricia bella. *Stat.* tela.

ŬLTRŌ (*sc.* loco, ulter), adv. *on the further side, beyond*; but it is usually found with *citro*, and together they signify *on both sides, on one side and the other*; as, *Cic.* Multisque verbis ultro citroque habitis, ille nobis consumptus est dies. *Id.* Beneficiis ultro citro datis, acceptis. *Id.* Nam implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno, vel etiam officiis, repente in medio cursu amicitias, exorta aliqua offensione, disrumpimus. —— ¶ Also, *beyond, to the further side*: in which sense it is also usually joined with *citro*; and together they signify *this way and that, to and fro*, δεῦρο κἀκεῖσε, πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω, ἔμπροσθεν καὶ ὄπισθεν. *Cæs.* Cum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur. *Cic.* Postea homines cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt. *Id.* Sic naturis his ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citroque commeantibus, mundi partium conjunctio continetur. *Liv.* Bis ultro citroque cum magna strage hostium transcurrerunt. *Sueton.* Per hunc pontem ultro citro commeavit (Al. leg. *citroque*). — Also, without *citro*, and usually without a *verb*; *away*; as, *Plaut.* Ultro istunc, qui exossat homines, *away with the fellow*. *Id.* Ultro istum a me, *away with him*. —— ¶ Also, *even, moreover, besides*. *Terent.* Etiam me ultro accusatum advenit. *Virg.* His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. *Cic.* Quum pro frumento pecuniam accepisset, celavit cives suos, ultroque iis sumptum intulit. *Liv.* Ultro accusantes. —— ¶ Also, *of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously, without being asked, contrary to expectation*, ἑκοντί, ἐκ προαιρέσεως. *Sueton.* Sponte et ultro. *Cic.* Ultro se offerre, ultro polliceri. *Id.* Nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Cæsar detulerit. *Virg.* Compellat ultro. *Horat.* Ultro defer. Hence, Ultro tributa, *or* Ultrotributa (*plur.*), *a portion of the taxes annually paid from the treasury for public works*. *Liv.* Vectigalia summis pretiis, ultrotributa infimis locaverunt. Also, figur. *Senec.* Virtus sæpius in ultrotributis est, *h. e. gives rather than receives*.

ŬLTRŌNĔŬS (ultro), a, um, adj. *spontaneous, voluntary, of one's own accord*, ἐθελοντής, ἑκών. *Senec.* and *Apul.*

ŬLTRŌRSUM (for ultro versum), adv. *further onwards*. *Sulpic. Sever.*

ŬLTRŌ TRIBŪTUM, or **ŬLTRŌTRIBŪTUM**. See *Ultro*.

ŬLTŬS, a, um, particip. from ulciscor.

ŬLVĂ (unc.), æ, f. *sedge, reit*, θρύον. *Virg.*

ŬLŬBRÆ, ārum, f. *a small town or village of Latium*. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — Hence, Ŭlubrānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Ulubræ, Ulubrian*. *Cic.* populus. — Ulubrensis, e, adj. *of Ulubræ, Ulubrian*. *Plin.* Ulubrenses, *the inhabitants*.

ŬLŬCŬS, i, m. same as *Ulula*. *Serv.* ad *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 55 (where others read *alucos*).

ŬLŬLĂ (ululo, to howl; consequently, howling, *sc.* avis), æ, f. *an owl*, ὀλολυγών, αἰγωλιός. *Virg.* and *Plin.*

ŬLŬLĀBĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *howling, yelling, mournful*. *Apul.* vox.

ŬLŬLĀMĔN (Id.), inis, n. *a howling, yelling*. *Prudent.*

ŬLŬLĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from ululo. —— ¶ Adj. *howled over, lamentable, mournful*. *Stat.* prœlia.

ŬLŬLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a howling or yelling, a shrieking*, ὀλολυγμός, ὀλολυγή. Without tears; as, *Cæs.* Tum vero suo more victoriam conclamant, atque ululatum tollunt, *a war-shout*. *Id.* Clamore et ululatu suorum animos confirmabant. Also, of the cries and yells of the Bacchanals. *Ovid.* Liber adest, festisque fremunt ululatibus agri. *Catull.* Mænades sacra acutis ululatibus agitant. Also, with tears, *a lamentation*; as, *Virg.* Lamentis, gemituque et femineo ululatu tecta fremunt.

ŬLŬLŌ (ὀλολύζω; or from the sound), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to howl, yell, utter a mournful cry*, as dogs, or wolves, ὀλολύζω. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* Canis ululat acute. *Virg.* Visæque canes ululare per umbram. *Id.* Formæ magnorum ululare luporum. *Ovid.* Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum. — Also, *to make a wild outcry or noise resembling a howling or yell; to howl, yell, shriek*. *Virg.* Summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ, *shrieked or cried aloud*. *Ovid.* Per vias urbis ululasse animas. *Id.* Tisiphone ululavit. *Catull.* Thiasus repente linguis trepidantibus ululat. *Lucan.* Lætis ululare triumphis, *to raise a confused shout for joy, shout for victory*. *Id.* Ulularunt tristia Galli, *h. e.* ululantes prædixerunt. — Also, of things without life, *to ring, resound, reëcho*. *Virg.* Plangoribus ædes femineis ululant. *Sil.* Ulularunt flebile ripæ. *Claudian.* Ululantia Dindyma Gallis. —— ¶ TRANS. *to cry out to*. *Martial.* Quem sectus ululat Gallus, *h. e.* ululando inclamat. *Virg.* Hecate ululata, *h. e.* ululatibus invocata. —— ¶ Also, *to fill with howlings or yells*. *Stat.* Antra ululata. *Id.* juga. *Val. Flacc.* tellus. —— ¶ Also, *to bewail, howl over*. *Prudent.* urbem. *Sil.* Tagus ululatus nymphis. —— ¶ Also, *to howl forth, utter with howlings*. *Sil.* carmina. —— ¶ See, also, *Ululatus, a, um*.

ŬLVŌSŬS (ulva), a, um, adj. *abounding in sedge*. *Sidon.*

ŬLYSSĔS, and **ŬLYXĔS**, or **ŬLIXĔS** (Ὀδυσσεύς), is and ĕi, and i, m. *Ulysses, an eloquent and crafty king of Ithaca and Dulichium, the son of Laertes (or according to others of Sisyphus), the husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus*.

ŬLYSSĒŬS, or **ŬLISSĒŬS** (Ulysses), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Ulysses*. *Apul.*

ŬLYSSIPPŌ, ōnis, m. *Lisbon*. *Mela.*

ŬMBELLĂ (dimin. of umbra), æ, f. properly, *a little shade or shadow*; hence, *that which forms a shade*; hence, *a parasol or umbrella*, σκιάδιον. *Martial.* and *Juvenal.*

ŬMBĔR (*Ὄμβριος), bra, brum, adj. *of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian*, *Ὄμβριος. *Catull.* porcus. *Stat.* aper. *Martial.* villicus. *Ovid.* maritus. *Propert.* Lacus Umber, *h. e.* Clitumnus. *Virg.* Umber, *sc.* canis, *an Umbrian dog or hound*; these dogs were highly esteemed in hunting. *Plin.* Umbri, *the Umbrians*.

ŬMBĬLĪCĀRĬS (umbilicus), e, adj. *of or pertaining to the navel, umbilical*. *Tertull.* Umbilicaris nervus, *the navel string, the umbilical cord*.

ŬMBĬLĪCĀTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *made in the form of a navel*, ὀμφαλόεις. *Plin.*

ŬMBĬLĪCŬS (unc.), i, m. *the navel, or middle point of the belly, by which the fœtus adheres to the mother and derives nourishment*, ὀμφαλός. *Plin.* Venarum in umbilico nodus ac coitus. *Liv.* Ventus adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret. — Also, *the umbilical cord or navel-string*. *Cels.* —— ¶ Hence, *the middle point, the navel, centre*. *Cic.* Qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliæ nominatur. *Plaut.* Dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus. *Liv.* Ætoli, qui umbilicum Græciæ incolunt. *Cic.* e *poeta.* terræ, *h. e.* Delphi. — Hence, *a smooth stick of cedar, boxwood, ivory*, &c. *round which the Romans rolled their books*; or, Umbilici, *the projecting ends of the roller round which*, &c.: these ends were frequently painted or otherwise adorned. *Martial.* Pictis umbilicis. Hence, *Horat.* Ad umbilicum ducere, *to bring to a conclusion; to end*. *Martial.* Ad umbilicum pervenire, *to come to a conclusion*. — Also, *the gnomon, stile, or pin of a sun-dial*. *Plin.* — *Apul.* Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navel-root, or Venus's-girdle*, κοτυληδών. — Also, of other things, as of plants, *that which projects or appears in the middle*. *Plin.* lupini. —— ¶ Also, *a small circle*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shell-fish, a kind of cockles*. *Cic. Or.* 2, 6.

ŬMBŌ (ἄμβων), ōnis, m. *any thing that projects*, especially *in a round or conical shape; a round or conical projection*; as, *the boss of a shield or buckler*. *Liv.* and *Virg.* Hence, *a shield, buckler*. *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *the elbow*. *Martial.* and *Stat.* —— ¶ Also, *the projection of a land, mountain*, &c.; for instance, *a promontory*, &c. *Stat.* Undisonæ quos circuit umbo Maleæ, *h. e.* promontorium. *Id.* Isthmius umbo, *the Isthmus*. *Id.* Umbo montis, *the top or ridge*. —— ¶ Also, *a part projecting from a precious stone, a knob, knot, boss*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the gathers or swelling* of a garment. *Tertull.* Hence, *the garment* itself. *Pers.* Candidus umbo, *h. e.* toga pura, *or* virilis.

ŬMBRĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a shadow or shade*, σκιά. *Cic.* Platani umbra. *Id.* Quando luna incurrit in umbram terræ, quæ est meta noctis. *Virg.* In umbra, *or*, *Horat.* Sub umbra, *in the shade*. *Virg.* Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ, *h. e. evening comes on*. *Plin.* Mons, juxta quem umbræ æstate in Austrum jaciuntur. *Virg.* Arbor umbram facit. *Ovid.* Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras. — Hence, *darkness, obscurity, shades of evening, or night*. *Virg.* noctis. *Horat.* Ad umbram lucis ab ortu, *from morning till night*. *Virg.* Aurora dimoverat umbram. *Horat.* Nox induxit umbras terris. *Virg.* Nox involvens umbra magna terramque, polumque. *Id.* Agnovitque per umbram obscuram. *Lucret.* Nigras discutit umbras. —— ¶ Hence, *a shade, shadow*, h. e. *shelter, protection, defence*. *Liv.* Sub umbra auxilii vestri latere volunt. *Id.* Sub umbra Romanæ amicitiæ. *Justin.* Morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiæ primo latebant. —— ¶ Also, *shade*, h. e. *leisure, rest, repose, quiet, peace*. *Ovid.* Veneris cessamus in umbra. *Albinov.* Victor amet, victor potiatur in umbra. Hence, *Cic. Mur.* 14. Cedat forum castris, otium militiæ, stilus gladio, umbra soli (where *Cicero* means *jurisprudence*). — Also, generally, *retired, private life*, when a man keeps aloof from the world, or does not appear in it, does not engage in matters of state, does not speak in public, &c. *Tacit.* Studia in umbra educata. —— ¶ Also, in painting, *shadow, shade*. *Cic.* Quam multa vident pictores in umbris, et in eminentia, quæ nos non videmus. *Plin.* Nicias (pictor) lumen et umbras custodivit, atque ut eminerent e tabulis picturæ, maxime curavit. Hence, also, in speech, *Cic. Orat.* 3, 26. Also, *Vellei.* Neque enim persona umbram actæ rei capit, *h. e. is such that the deed could not remain in obscurity, be passed over in silence*. —— ¶ Also, *a shadow*, h. e. *a companion, attendant*. *Cic.* Luxuriæ umbra. So, also, *an uninvited guest, who accompanied to a feast one that had been invited*, is called *umbra, a shadow*; as, *Horat.* Cum Servilio Balatrone Vibidius, quos Mæcenas adduxerat umbras. *Id.* Locus est pluribus umbris. —— ¶ Also, *a shade, shadow*, h. e. *trace, obscure image or sign, faint appearance, semblance* of a thing. *Cic.* gloriæ. *Id.* veri juris. *Id.* Qui ne umbram quidem τοῦ καλοῦ unquam viderit. *Lucan.* libertatis. *Ovid.* Mendax umbra pietatis. *Plaut.* Nihil amas; umbra es amantium, magis quam amator. *Tacit.* Umbra honoris (speaking of the consular insignia). — Hence, also, *a shadow, color, show, pretext, pretence*. *Liv.* Si sub umbra fœderis æqui servitutem pati possumus. *Claudian.* Scelerique profano fallax legitimam regni prætexerat umbram. —— ¶ Also, *a shade*, h. e. *that which casts a shade or shadow*; as, *shady trees*. *Virg.* Ruris opaci umbras falce premere. *Ovid.* Nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras. *Virg.* Inducite fontibus umbras, *h. e.* arbores. Thus, also, *Id.* Fontes inducere viridi umbra (*sc.* in song). *Sil.* Multas nemorum consumserat umbras, *h. e.* arbores. *Ovid.* Umbra loco deerat, *h. e.* arbor, *or* arbores. *Id.* Umbra (*h. e.* arbores) loco (*h. e.* in locum) venit. *Calpurn.* Non excutit Africus umbras, *the leaves*. — Hence, Umbra, *a quiver*. *Stat.* — Also, *the beard or the down of the cheek*. *Claudian.* and *Stat.* — Also, *the hair of the head*. *Petron.* — Also, *any shady place*. *Ovid.* Pompeia umbra, *h. e.* porticus, *gallery, portico*. *Horat.* In tonsoris umbra, *h. e. shop, booth, hut*. —— ¶ Also, *a shade*,

h. e. *a departed spirit.* *Ovid.* Umbra (Orphei) subit terras. *Sil.* Pauli umbra. *Senec.* Thessalici ducis (*h. e.* Achillis) ingens umbra. *Virg.* Forma tricorporis umbræ. Thus, also, *plur.* Umbræ, *the shades or souls of the dead in the lower world, the Manes.* *Tibull.* Leves umbræ. *Sueton.* Umbris inquietati, *by spirits.* *Virg.* Umbræ silentes, *the shades in the lower world, or the lower world.* Hence, *Ovid.* Umbrarum dominus, *or, Id.* rex, *or, Petron.* pater, *h. e. Pluto.* Also, *Umbra* (*plur.*) stands for *umbra*; as, *Virg.* Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. *Id.* Inferias quas immolet umbris (Pallantis). *Ovid.* Vacuas habuissem criminis umbras (said by *Philomela* of herself). Hence, *Horat.* Pulvis et umbra sumus. Hence, Umbræ, *the infernal regions, the lower world.* *Virg.* Ire per umbras, *to go into the lower regions,* h. e. *to die.* *Id.* Per umbras, *h. e.* in Orco. *Id.* Tristes umbræ me habent. *Ovid.* Umbrarum dominus, *or* rex, *or Petron.* pater. (See above.) Also, *Umbra* seems to be used for this; as, *Virg.* Ululare per umbram. —— ¶ Also, *a fish,* otherwise called *sciæna*; *the grayling* (Salmo Thymallus, L.). *Varr.* and *Ovid.*

ŬMBRĀCŬLUM (umbra), i, n. *a shady place; a bower, arbor, or the like,* σκηνή, σκίασμα. *Varr.* Ubi ea re tecta, et loca calida prope aream faciunt, ac umbracula, quo succedant homines in æstu, tempore meridiano. *Cic. in fragm.* ap. *Macrob.* Visne, ea quæ restant, in illis alnorum umbraculis prosequamur? *under the shade of yonder,* &c. *Virg.* Et lentæ texunt umbracula vites, *their umbrage.* — Hence, figur. *a place of retirement and seclusion, a retreat.* *Cic.* Processerat e Theophrasti umbraculis. *Id.* Doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum otioque in solem produxerat, *schools.* —— ¶ Also, *an umbrella, or parasol.* *Ovid.* Aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles. *Martial.* Accipe quæ nimios vincant umbracula soles. *Tibull.* Aut e veste sua tendent umbracula sertis vincta. —— ¶ Also, *any shading, covering.* *Apul.* Frondosum casæ umbraculum.

ŬMBRĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. per umbram et imaginem (opposed to *corporaliter*). *Augustin.*

ŬMBRĀTĬCŎLA (from umbra & colo, or dimin. from umbraticus), æ, m. and f. *fond of the shade, soft, delicate, voluptuous, inactive.* *Plaut.*

ŬMBRĀTĬCŬS (umbra), a, um, adj. *that is in the shade*; hence, figur. *in the shade, living in the shade, aloof from the world, taking no part in public affairs, retired, recluse, delicate.* *Plaut.* Umbraticus homo (opposed to *a king,* consequently) *a man of no importance, private man, one that is not a statesman.* *Petron.* doctor, *a private tutor or instructor.* *Plin. Ep.* literæ, *letters from my study.*

ŬMBRĀTĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *remaining in the shade,* h. e. *fond of ease.* *Cic.* Vita umbratilis. *Colum.* Nec sit mora segnis, et umbratilis. —— ¶ Also, *that remains in the shade,* h. e. *in retirement or a private life, apart from the world, aloof from public affairs.* *Cic.* Ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili. *Id.* oratio philosophorum.

ŬMBRĀTĬLĬTĔR (umbratilis), adv. *in shadow, by shadows, slightly.* *Sidon.*

ŬMBRI, ōrum. See *Umber.*

ŬMBRĬA, æ, f. *Umbria, a district of Italy between the Apennine mountains and the gulf of Venice, the Picene territory and the river Nar*; its inhabitants were called *Umbri.* — We also find *Umbria terra,* where *Umbria* is an *adj.* unless it be in *apposition.* *Gell.*

ŬMBRĬCŬS, a, um, adj. Ὀμβρικός, *of or belonging to Umbria, Umbrian.* *Plin.*

ŬMBRĬFĔR (umbra & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *affording, making, or casting a shade, shady,* σκιώδης. *Virg.* In nemus umbriferum. *Cic.* ex *Homer.* Umbrifera platanus. —— ¶ Also, *carrying or bearing the shades of the dead.* *Auct. consol. ad Liv.* Umbrifera lintre. *Stat.* unda.

ŬMBRŌ (umbra), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. INTRANS. *to make or cast a shadow.* *Colum.* Omnes pæne virgæ, ne umbrent, abraduntur. —— ¶ Also, TRANS. *to shade, shadow,* σκιάζω. *Sil.* Quercus umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis. — Hence, figur. *to shade, cover, obscure, darken.* *Virg.* Umbrata tempora quercu. *Stat.* Vitifero sub Palmite nudos umbravit colles Lyæus, *h. e.* consevit, et umbrosa reddidit; so, *Sil.* Montes umbrare olea, *h. e.* conserere. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Umbrantur somno pupulæ, *h. e.* clauduntur, et lucem non admittunt. *Claudian. de Xerse.* Narratur telis umbrasse diem, *h. e.* obscurasse. *Stat.* Umbratus genas, *h. e.* barbatus.

ŬMBRŌ, ōnis, m. *a river of Etruria*; from which *Umbria* was called, according to *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a man's name.* *Virg.*

ŬMBRŌSŬS (umbra), a, um, adj. *full of shade, shady, shaded,* σκιώδης. *Virg.* Umbrosa vallis. *Id.* Umbrosæ cavernæ. *Cic.* Locus umbrosior. *Senec.* Fere aquosissima sunt quæcumque umbrosissima. *Tibull.* Umbrosa tecta. *Horat.* Umbrosa ripa. —— ¶ Also, *shady, affording shade, umbrageous.* *Plin.* Fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque. *Virg.* Inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos. *Id.* Crines umbrosa tegebat arundo. *Propert.* Umbrosa silva. *Ovid.* Umbrosæ salices.

ŪNĀ (unus), adv. *together, in company, or along with, at the same time, in the same place,* ἅμα, ὁμῶς, ὁμοῦ. *Cic.* Si in Italia Pompeius consistit, erimus una, *together.* *Id.* Quo minus ambo una necaremini non precarere? *Id.* Legati, qui una fuere, *h. e.* tecum, *with you.* *Horat.* Corpus onustum hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat una. *Plaut.* Mecum una simul (where one is redundant). *Cic.* Si mei consilii causam cognoverit, una et id, quod facio, probabit, *at the same time.* *Id.* Quod summi puerorum amores sæpe una cum prætexta ponerentur, *at the same time, together with.* *Terent.* Una adsunt, *come together, at the same time with each other.* *Id.* Quæso, ut una mecum ad matrem virginis eas. Also, with a *dat.* *Virg.* Pallas huic filius una, una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus tura dabant, *together, or at the same time with him.*

ŪNAETVICĒSĬMA, or ŪNA ET VICĒSĬMA, and ŪNETVICĒSĬMA, æ, f. *sc.* legio, *the twenty-first legion.* *Tacit.*

ŪNAETVICĒSĬMĀNŬS, or ŪNETVICĒSĬMĀNŬS (una et vicesima), *sc.* miles, *one of the twenty-first legion.* *Tacit.*

ŪNĂNĬMĂNS, tis, adj. same as *Unanimis.* *Plaut.*

ŪNĂNĬMIS, e, adj. same as *Unanimus.* *Claudian.*

ŪNĂNĬMĬTĀS (unanimus, or -is), ātis, f. *unanimity, concord, agreement of mind and will,* ὁμοψυχία, ὁμόνοια. *Liv.*

ŪNĂNĬMĬTĔR (unanimis), adv. *unanimously,* ὁμοψύχως. *Vopisc.*

ŪNĂNĬMŬS (unus & animus), a, um, adj. *of one mind, heart, or will, unanimous, with one accord,* ὁμόψυχος. *Liv.* Quæ distinere unanimos videbatur. — Hence, *most affectionate, loving dearly, cordially attached.* *Virg.* Quum sic unanimam alloquitur sororem. *Stat.* Unanimi fratres. — We find also *unianimus*; as, Unianimi, *Plaut. Stich.* 5, 4, 49. where other *Edd.* have *uni animi.*

ŪNCĀTĬŌ (uncatus), ōnis, f. *a bending inwards, hooking, or curving.* *Cæl. Aurel.* Unguium uncatio.

ŪNCĀTŬS (uncus), a, um, adj. *bent or curved inwards, hooked, curved, bent, crooked.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

ŬNCĬA (unc.), æ, f. *the twelfth part of an as*: also, *the twelfth part* of any whole, as of a pound. *Plaut.* Auri pondo unciam. *Plin.* Uncia aloes, *the twelfth part of a pound, an ounce.* Also, of an inheritance; as, *Cic.* Cæsar ex uncia (heres). Also, *the twelfth part of a* jugerum. *Colum.* Also, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch.* *Frontin.* Hence, *Pandect.* Uncias usuras, *h. e. one per cent.*, for one twelfth per cent. a month amounts to one per cent. per annum (here *Uncias* is either an *adj.* or *usuras* is in *apposition*). —— ¶ Also, *any trifle, a little bit, a small piece.* *Plaut.* Neque piscium unciam cepi. *Juvenal.* Nulla uncia nobis est eboris. *Martial.* Nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro.

ŬNCĬĀLIS (uncia), e, adj. *of the twelfth part of any whole*; hence, *of an ounce or inch.* *Plin.* Asses unciales, *h. e.* unciæ pondo. *Id.* Uncialis altitudo. *Hieron.* literæ, *of the size of an inch.*

ŬNCĬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or containing a twelfth.* *Liv.* fenus, *h. e. one per cent.*; properly, *an uncia or twelfth part of an as, a month, for a hundred asses.* *Pandect.* heres, *one who inherits a twelfth part.* —— ¶ Also, *weighing an ounce* (uncia). *Colum.* uva. Hence, *Id.* vitis, *h. e. bearing grapes that weigh an ounce.*

ŬNCĬĀTIM (Id.), adv. *by twelfths; by ounces, ounce by ounce, by single ounces,* κατ' οὐγκίας. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *by little at a time, by little and little.* *Terent.* Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium comparsit miser, *h. e. by a very little at a time, inch-meal.*

ŪNCĪNĀTŬS (uncinus), a, um, adj. *furnished with hooks or tenters,* ἀγκιστρωτός, ἀγκιστρώδης. *Cic.* corpuscula.

ŪNCĪNŬS (ὄγκινος), a, um, adj. *hooked, having a hook or barb.* *Paulin. Nolan. Carm.* 20. (where the *penult* is *long.*) Hence, Uncinus, i, m. *a hook, barb, crook,* ὄγκινος. *Apul.*

ŬNCĬŎLA, æ, f. dimin. of uncia. *Juvenal.*

ŪNCĬPĒS (uncus & pes), ĕdis, adj. *having feet bent in, crook-footed.* *Tertull.*

ŪNCTĬŌ (ungo), ōnis, f. *an anointing, besmearing,* ἀλοιφή, ἄλειμμα, χρίσις. *Plaut.* Vel unctiones Græcas sudatorias. *Cic.* Philosophum omnes unctionis causa reliquerunt, *h. e. for the purpose of anointing, to anoint themselves*; namely, in order to wrestle in the palestra. —— ¶ Also, *that with which one is anointed, an unguent, ointment.* *Plin.* Ita ut unctio inarescat.

ŪNCTĬTŌ (frequentat. of ungo), as, a. 1. *to anoint often,* ἀλείφω. *Plaut.*

ŪNCTĬUSCŬLŬS (dimin. of unctior, the compar. of unctus), a, um, adj. *somewhat more anointed*; hence, *somewhat fatter or richer* (with *butter,* &c.). *Plaut.* pulmentum.

ŪNCTŎR (ungo), ōris, m. *an anointer,* ἀλείπτης, χριστής. *Plaut.* and *Quintil.* — The ancients were frequently anointed, as, in the baths; also, the *athletæ,* or wrestlers, anointed themselves.

ŪNCTŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to anointing*; hence, *subst.* Unctorium, ii, n. *an anointing-room.* *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17. Unctorium hypocauston (-um), *the anointing-room* (but other *Edd.* have *unctuarium,* in the same sense); unless we read *Unctorium, hypocauston,* in which case *unctorium* is a *subst.* signifying *the anointing-room*

ŪNCTŬĀRĬŬS, a, um. See *Unctorius.*

ŪNCTŬLŬS (dimin. of unctus), a, um, adj. *somewhat anointed.* *Varr.* — Hence, Unctulum, i, n. *a little ointment, ointment.* *Apul.*

ŪNCTUM, i, n. See *Unctus.*

ŪNCTŪRA (ungo), æ, f. *an anointing,* as of the dead. *Cic.* Servilis unctura tollitur.

ŪNCTŬS (Id.), us, m. *an anointing.* *Apul.*

ŪNCTŬS, a, um, particip. from ungo. —— ¶ Adj. *anointed, besmeared, made oily, greasy.* *Horat.* Unctis manibus, *greasy.* *Id.* Uncta popina, *h. e. in which fat or greasy food is sold.* *Ovid.* palæstra, *h. e.* in qua oleo uncti exercebantur. *Cic.* Sol unctus, *h. e. an enjoying of the sunshine, together with anointing the body.* — Hence, *rich, elegant, sumptuous, delicate, genteel, nice, luxurious.* *Horat.* Accedes siccus ad unctum, *h. e. a rich or luxurious man.* *Cic.* Ut unctior discederet, *fatter, richer.* *Id.* Unctior consuetudo loquendi, *finer, more elegant.* *Martial.* Unctior cœna, *better, more delicate.* *Sidon.* Cœnæ unctissimæ. *Catull.* Cur quisquam caput unctius referret, *h. e.* inde ditior rediret. *Juvenal.* Uncta Corinthus, *and, Sidon.* Uncta Tarentus, *luxurious, voluptuous.* *Senec.* Nitidus et unctus (vir), *neat, nice.* —— ¶ *Subst.* Unctum, i, n. *ointment.* *Apul.* Haurito plusculo uncto. *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 422. Unctum qui recte ponere possit, *to bestow ointment well, sc.* on a poor man, and so to do him a kindness, entertain him; or, *Unctum* may be *a sumptuous feast* (as in *Pers.* 6, 16. Cœnare sine uncto, *h. e. without delicate and richly-prepared meats*); or it may be *acc. masc.*

meaning *an anointed person*, h. e. *a guest*. But *Unctum* stands, also, for *pingue*, *the fat*. *Veget.*

ŬNCŬS (ὄγκος), i, m. *a hook*, ἄγκιστρον. *Liv.* — Also, *a hook*, an instrument used in surgery. *Cels.* — Hence, *an anchor*. *Val. Flacc.* — Especially, *a hook* which was thrust into the neck or chin of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the *Scalæ Gemoniæ*, or to the Tiber. *Cic.* and *Juvenal.* Hence, figur. *Propert.* Et bene quum fixum mento decusseris uncum, nil erit hoc; rostro te premet ansa suo, *h. e.* quum uno te laqueo extricaveris, alio detinebere.

ŬNCŬS (allied to uncus, *subst.*), a, um, adj. *crooked*, *bent in*, *curved*, *hooked*. *Virg.* aratrum. *Id.* manus. *Id.* pedes (Harpyiarum). *Id.* dens, *h. e. the double-toothed pick* (bidens). *Ovid.* æra, *h. e. hooks*, *fish-hooks*.

ŬNDĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a wave*, *billow*, *surge*, as of the sea; also, *the waves*, κῦμα. *Cic.* Maris unda. *Horat.* Unda supervenit undam. *Ovid.* Undæ tumidæ. Also, *the sea*. *Horat.* Sicula unda, *the Sicilian sea*. — Hence, figur. *wave*, *waves*. *Cic.* Undæ comitiorum. *Horat.* Adversis rerum undis, *h. e.* calamitatibus. *Virg.* Unda salutantum, *stream*, *crowd*, *throng*. *Lucret.* Undæ aeriæ, *h. e. the air* which is moved and agitated like the sea. *Martial.* Unda jubæ, *h. e.* juba leonis undans in collo. — ¶ Also, *water*, usually *flowing or undulating water*. *Ovid.* fontis. *Senec.* Magna vis undæ. *Virg.* pura. *Martial.* Nivales undæ, *snow-water*. *Ovid.* Faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, *h. e. their proper husbands*; for fire and water were used in marriage ceremonies. Also, *any flowing moisture*, *liquor or juice*. *Plin.* preli, *h. e. oil*. *Martial.* croci. — ¶ Also, *an ornament* in architecture, *a wave*, otherwise called *cymation*, κυμάτιον. *Vitruv.*

ŬNDĂBUNDŬS (undo), a, um, adj. *full of waves or surges*, *wavy*, κυματώδης. *Gell.* mare. *Ammian.* aqua.

ŬNDĀMEN read by some in *Auson.* for *Manamen*.

ŬNDĀNTĔR (undans), adv. *like waves*, κυματοειδῶς. *Marc. Capell.*

ŬNDĀTIM (unda), adv. *like waves*, *in a waving manner*, κυματοειδῶς. *Plin.* Mensæ undatim crispæ.

ŬNDĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from undo, *made like waves*. *Plin.* Concharum genera imbricatim undata.

ŬNDĔ (probably from ὅθεν), adv. *whence*, *out of what place*, *from what place*, ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν. Interrogatively. *Cic.* Hoc verbum, unde, utrumque declarat: et ex quo loco, et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? ex urbe, unde dejecisti? ab urbe. Unde dejecti Galli? a Capitolio, unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? ex Capitolio. *Terent.* Unde is (*h. e.* venis)? Also, with *domo*. *Virg.* Unde domo? *of what country?* Also (like *ubi*, &c.), with *gentium*, *whence in the world?* *Plaut.* Unde hæc igitur gentium est? — ¶ Also, *whence*; not interrogatively. *Cic.* Ut mihi responderet unde esset. *Terent.* Nescio unde eam (*h. e.* veniam), neque quorsum eam. Also, with *domo*. *Horat.* Quære unde domo (sit). Also, with a *genit.* *Apul.* Unde natalium. Also, with *genus*, for *genere*. *Propert.* Qualis, et unde genus, qui sint mihi, Tulle, penates, quæris, *h. e.* ex quo genere. — ¶ *Unde*, *whence*, is frequently used for *a* (*ex*) *quo*, *qua*, *quibus*; *from whom*, *from which*, of a place, thing, or person. — Of a place; as, *Cæs.* Fines, unde erant profecti, *h. e.* e quibus. *Cic.* Fontes, unde hauriretis. *Cæs.* Locus, unde erant profecti. *Virg.* Fastigia culminis, unde tela jactabant Teucri. — Of things; as, *Cic.* Eloquentiam, unde longe absum, *h. e.* a qua. *Id.* Habuerit, unde tibi solverit, *h. e. can pay*. *Terent.* Est, unde hæc fiant, *h. e. wherewith*, *wherewithal*. — Of persons; as, *Terent.* Prædonibus, unde emerat, *h. e.* a quibus. *Cic.* Athenienses, unde leges ortæ. Hence, one that is sued at law for money or other property is called *unde* (h. e. *a quo*) *petitur* (sc. *res*, *pecunia*, *ager*, &c.), h. e. *of whom the property is demanded*; *on whom the claim is made*; as, *Cic.* Omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim. *Gell.* Illi, unde petitur, credendum esse. Further, as, Stare ab aliquo, *to hold or side with any one*; *to be on one's side*, was used; so, also, *Homo*, *unde stamus*, for *a quo*; as, *Liv.* Ei, unde stabat. — ¶ *Unde* is also doubled; and the two words are either written separately, *unde unde*, or as one word, *undeunde*, h. e. *whencesoever*, *from any quarter soever*; as, *Horat.* Nummos unde unde extricat, *h. e.* undecumque, alicunde. (But to this does not belong, *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 104. Atque id futurum unde, unde dicam, nescio, for *unde* is repeated from embarrassment.) — ¶ *Unde* also stands for *ex quo* (*neut.*), or *ex qua re*, or for *hinc*, *whence*, *hence*. *Justin.* and *Colum.* — ¶ It also stands for *ut inde*, or *ut eo* (*ea*, *iis*); as, *Cic.* Tantum debitum esse, unde etiam, quod posteris solveretur, redundaret, *h. e.* ut ex eo; ut inde, &c. — ¶ Also, *whence*, *why*, *wherefore*. *Flor.* Unde flagitaret, nisi? &c. *Cic.* Verbum excidit, unde quisquam offendi posset. — ¶ Also, of money, *whence?* *from what source?* *from what stock?* *Plaut.* — ¶ Also, *where?* *Liv.* Castra, unde cessatum fuerat.

ŬNDĔCĒNI (undecentum), æ, a, adj. *ninety-nine*, properly, distributive, but used as a cardinal. *Plin.*

ŬNDĔCENTĒSIMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the ninety-ninth*. *Val. Max.*

ŬNDĔCENTUM (unus, de, & centum), indec. adj. *ninety-nine*, ἐννενηκονταεννέα. *Plin.*

ŬNDĔCIES (undecim), adv. *eleven times*, ἑνδεκάκις. *Colum.* Hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, &c. *Martial.* Undecies una surrexti, Zoile, cœna. *Cic.* Sestertium (*neut. sing.*) undecies, *eleven hundred thousand sestertii*.

ŬNDĔCIM (unus & decem), indec. adj. *eleven*, ἕνδεκα. *Vitruv.* and *Martial.*

ŬNDĔCIMŬS (undecim), a, um, adj. *the eleventh*, ἑνδέκατος. *Virg.* and *Liv.*

ŬNDĔCIRĒMIS (undecim & remus), e, adj. *having eleven benches or banks of oars*; hence, *subst.* *sc.* navis, *a ship of eleven banks of oars*, ἐνδεκαήρης. *Plin.*

ŬNDĔCUNQUĔ, or ŬNDĔCUMQUĔ (unde & the termination cun (m) que), adv. *whencesoever*, *from what place or part soever*, *from any place or part soever*, *any whence*, ὁπόθεν ἄν. *Plin. Ep.* Undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris. *Quintil.* Nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, *from whatever it be*. Also, with the *gen. gentium*, like *ubi*, *unde*, &c. *Vopisc.* — ¶ Also, *wherever*, *wheresoever*. *Plin.* Ignes transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam.

ŬNDĔLIBET, or ŬNDĔ LIBET, adverb, *whence you will*, *from any place whatsoever*, ὅθεν βούλει. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* — ¶ Also, *every where*. *Cels.*

ŬNDĒNĀRIŬS (undeni), a, um, adj. *containing eleven*. *Augustin.* numerus.

ŬNDĒNI (for undeceni, from undecim), æ, a, adj. *eleven*, distributively or otherwise, ἕνδεκα. *Ovid.* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *h. e.* hexametro et pentametro versu (for a hexameter and pentameter verse consist together of eleven feet). *Plin.* Pariuntur autem undeni, *eleven at a time*. *Horat.* Me quater undenos sciat implevisse decembres, *h. e. that I am forty-four years old*. — It is also found in the *sing.* *Manil.* Bis undena (pars).

ŬNDĒNŌNĀGINTĀ (unus, de, & nonaginta), indec. adj. *eighty-nine*, ὀγδοηκονταεννέα. *Liv.* Classis undenonaginta navium.

ŬNDĒNŌNĀGĒSIMŬS (undenonaginta), a, um, adj. *the eighty-ninth*. *Sueton.*

ŬNDĒŌCTŌGINTĀ (unus, de, & octoginta), indec. adj. *seventy-nine*, ἑβδομηκονταεννέα. *Horat.*

ŬNDĒQUĀDRĀGĒSIMŬS (as from undequadraginta), a, um, adj. *the thirty-ninth*. *Val. Max.*

ŬNDĒQUĀDRĀGIES (Id.), adv. *thirty-nine times*, ἐννέα καὶ τριακοντάκις. *Plin.*

ŬNDĒQUINQUĀGĒSIMŬS (undequinquaginta), a, um, adj. *the forty-ninth*, τεσσαρακοστὸς ἔνατος. *Cic.*

ŬNDĒQUINQUĀGINTĀ (unus, de, & quinquaginta), indec. adj. *forty-nine*, ἐννέα καὶ τεσσαράκοντα. *Liv.*

ŬNDĒSĔXĀGĒSIMŬS (undesexaginta), a, um, adj. *the fifty-ninth*. *Censorin.*

ŬNDĒSĔXĀGINTĀ (unus, de, & sexaginta), indec. adj. *fifty-nine*, ἐννέα καὶ πεντήκοντα. *Liv.*

ŬNDĒTRĪCĒNI (undetriginta), æ, a, adj. *twenty-nine*, distributively. *Macrob.*

ŬNDĒTRĪCĒSIMŬS, or ŬNDĒTRĪGĒSIMŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *the twenty-ninth*, εἰκοστὸς ἔνατος. *Quintil.* and *Liv.*

ŬNDĒTRĪGINTĀ (unus, de, & triginta), indec. adj. *twenty-nine*. *Vitruv.*

ŬNDĒVĪCĒNI (undeviginti), æ, a, adj. *nineteen*, distributively. *Quintil.*

ŬNDĒVĪCĒSIMĀNŬS (undevicesimus), a, um, adj. *of the nineteenth legion*, *sc.* miles. *Hirtius.*

ŬNDĒVĪCĒSIMŬS, or ŬNDĒVĪGĒSIMŬS (undeviginti), a, um, adj. *the nineteenth*, ἐννέα δέκατος. *Cic.* and *Colum.*

ŬNDĒVĪGINTI (unus, de, & viginti), indec. adj. *nineteen*, δέκα ἐννέα, εἴκοσι ἑνὸς δέοντος. *Cic.*

ŬNDĔŬNDĔ, or ŬNDĔ ŬNDĔ. See *Unde*.

ŬNDĬCŎLĂ (unda & colo), æ, m. and f. *inhabiting the waves*, *dwelling in the water*. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Naides undicolæ. *Avien.* Undicola pistris.

ŬNDĬFRĂGŬS (unda & frango), a, um, adj. *that breaks the waves*. *Venant. Fortun.*

ŬNDĬQUĔ (unde & que), adv. properly, *whencesoever*, *any whence*. *Tertull.* Nec undique dicemur, &c. — Hence, more frequently, *from all parts*, *sides or places*, *from every part*, *from all quarters*, πανταχόθεν, πάντοθεν. *Cic.* Res exquisitæ undique, et collectæ, arcessitæ, comportatæ. *Id.* colligere undique. *Id.* Concurritur undique ad istum Syracusas. *Id.* Undique ad inferos tantundem viæ est, *h. e.* ab omni terrarum parte. *Cæs.* Ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret. — Also, *from all things*. *Cic. N. D.* 2, 53. — Also, *by all people*, *on all hands*. *Horat.* Delirus et amens undique dicatur merito (though this may be referred to the next signif. and with more propriety, according to our idiom). — ¶ Also, *every where*, *on all sides*, *on every part*. *Cic.* Partes undique æquales. *Id.* Undique religionem tolle. *Id.* Vita undique referta bonis. Also (as *unde*), with the genitive *gentium*. *Aurel.* ap. *Vopisc.* Also, with *laterum*. *Apul.* — ¶ For *undique*, we find, also, *Undique secus*, *Solin.*; and *Undique versum*, *Gell.*; or *Undique versus*, *Justin.*

ŬNDĬQUĔSĔCŬS, or ŬNDĬQUĔ SĔCŬS. See *Undique*.

ŬNDĬQUĔVERSUM, or ŬNDĬQUĔ VERSUM, or -VERSŬS, or -VORSŬS. See *Undique*.

ŬNDĬSŎNŬS (unda & sono), a, um, adj. *sounding or roaring with or in the waves*. *Val. Flacc.* Qui tenet undisonam Psamathen, *wave-beaten*. *Id.* Undisoni crepidine saxi. *Stat.* rupes. *Propert.* dii, *the deities of the sea*.

ŬNDĬVĂGŬS (unda & vago), a, um, adj. *that wanders through the waves*. *Epigr.* in *Anthol. Latin.* Tethyos undivagæ cum prosilit æquore Titan.

ŬNDŎ (unda), as, āvi, ātum, n. and a. 1. INTRANS. *to rise in waves or surges*, *swell*, *surge*, *throw up waves*, κυμαίνω. *Senec.* Solet æstus æquinoctialis omnibus aliis major undare. *Petron.* Flumina undabant. *Acc.* ap. *Cic.* Undanti in freto. So, also, of a boiling caldron. *Virg.* Undantia ahena. Also, *Id.* Undans cruor. *Stat.* Undans vulnus. *Id.* Undantes sanguine vultus. Hence, figur. *to rise or move as it were in waves*, *to wave*, *undulate*. *Virg.* Ætna undans, *sc.* with flames, &c. *Id.* Flammis (*for* flammarum) volutus undabat vortex. *Sil.* Undantes flammæ. *Senec.* Undans fumus. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum, *waving*. *Id.* lora. *Id.* habenæ. *Plaut.* chlamys. Also, of the gait of a woman. *Apul.* Also, of the mind, under the influence of strong emotion. *Val. Flacc.* Æsonidem undantem curis. — Also, poetically, *to be full of*, *to abound in*. *Val. Flacc.* Regio undat equis. *Virg.* Undantem buxo Cytorum (see above). *Sil.* Nigro undantia

pectora felle. —— ¶ Trans. *to overflow, inundate, deluge.* *Stat.* campos sanguine. — Also, *to make like waves.* Hence, Undatus, a, um, which see.

ŬNDŌSĒ (undosus), adv. *in waves, full of waves.* *Ammian.* Freto undosius ab Euxino Ponto labenti.

ŬNDŌSŬS (unda), a, um, adj. *full of waves or surges, rising in waves, wavy, surgy, billowy,* κυματώδης. *Virg.* Undosum æquor. *Id.* Plemmyrium undosum. *Sil.* Undosa regna. *Solin.* Fluctus undosior. *Augustin.* Torrentes violentissimi atque undosissimi.

ŬNDŬLĀTŬS (dimin. of undatus), a, um, adj. *formed like waves, representing waves, diversified as with waves* (*like watered stuffs*), *undulated,* κυματώδης, πολύφλοισβος. *Varr.* and *Plin.*

ŪNĔDŌ (unc.), ōnis, m. *the fruit of the arbute or strawberry-tree.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the strawberry or arbute-tree.* *Plin.*

ŪNETVICESIMŬS, &c. See *Unaetvicesimus,* &c.

ŬNGELLA, æ, f. dimin. of ungula. *Apic.*

ŬNGŌ, and ŬNGUŌ (unc.), is, nxi, nctum, a. 3. *to anoint, daub, bedaub, besmear, smear,* with oil or some other fat substance, ἀλείφω, χρίω. *Cato.* Globos melle unguito. *Cic.* Matronas, cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido, unxisse (eam) unguentis. *Lucret.* Postesque superbos unguit amaracino (unguento). *Horat.* Gloria quem supra vires et vestit, et ungit, *h. e.* qui ostentationis et vanæ gloriæ causa supra vires rei familiaris sumptus facit in cultu corporis, unguentis et deliciis. *Cels.* Prius ungi ex (*with*) cerussa pustulæ debent. — The ancients were fond of anointing themselves at the baths. *Cic.* — They also anointed corpses before burning. *Ovid.* and *Val. Max.* — *Ungo* is also used of dressing food; as, *Horat.* Unguere caules oleo. *Pers.* Nunc impensius unge, unge, puer, caules. —— ¶ Also, in general, *to anoint, soak, besmear, wet.* *Plin.* Cæpas aqua salsa tepida ungere. *Virg.* Ungere tela manu (*h. e.* arte, *artificially, sc.* veneno), ferrumque armare veneno. *Sil.* tela hostili cruore. *Ovid.* Uncta (others read uda) manus, *moist, wet.* —— ¶ See, also, Unctus, a, um.

ŬNGUĔDŌ (ungo), ĭnis, f. *ointment.* *Apul.*

ŬNGUĔN (Id.), ĭnis, n. *ointment or unguent; any fat liquor or juice for anointing things, fat,* μύρον. *Cato, Virg., Pers.,* &c.

ŬNGUĔNTĀRĬŬS (unguentum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to ointments, unguents, or perfumes,* μυρεψικός. *Plin.* Unguentaria vasa, *for holding perfumes.* *Senec.* Unguentariam tabernam exercere, *to deal in ointments,* &c. — Hence, Unguentarius, ii, m. *a dealer in ointments, a perfumer,* ἀλείπτης, μυροπώλης. *Cic.* and *Horat.* — And, Unguentaria, æ, f. *she that deals in ointments or perfumes, a female perfumer,* μυροπῶλις. *Plin.* — Also, Unguentaria, æ, f. *sc.* ars, *the art of making ointments.* *Apul.* Coquina et unguentaria. *Plaut.* Facere unguentariam, *to practise this art.* — Also, Unguentarium, ii, n. *sc.* argentum, *or* donum, *money for buying ointment, ointment-money.* *Plin. Ep.*

ŬNGUĔNTĀTŬS, a, um. See *Unguento.*

ŬNGUĔNTŌ (unguentum), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to anoint, rub over or perfume with unguents,* χρίω. *Inscript.* ap. *Marin.* Ture et vino fecerunt (Fratres Arvales), et Deam unguentaverunt, et in cathedris consederunt. — Hence, Unguentatus, a, um, *anointed, perfumed.* *Plaut.* homo. *Catull.* maritus. Figur. *Senec.* ap. *Gell.* of a writer.

ŬNGUĔNTUM (ungo), i, n. properly, *that with which one anoints himself;* hence, *an unguent, ointment, perfume,* μύρον, *μύρωμα,* χρίσμα. *Horat., Cic.,* &c. —— ¶ The ancients anointed or perfumed not only their hair, head, face, feet, &c. but also their clothes, the walls, as of the baths. For this they used all kinds of odoriferous plants, &c.; as, lilies, roses, &c. This anointing or perfuming was done in the baths, at table, at entertainments, at funerals, &c. —— ¶ Unguentum, *for* unguentorum. *Plaut.*

ŬNGUĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of unguis), i, m. *a small nail,* of the finger, &c. ὀνύχιον; also, generally, *a nail.* *Plaut.* Contempla, Epidice: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissima. *Cic.* Integritas unguiculorum omnium, *h. e. nails.* *Plaut.* Ut perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis. — Hence, *Cic.* A teneris unguiculis (a proverb from the Greek), *from early infancy; from childhood; from an infant, from the cradle,* ἐκ τῶν ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων.

ŬNGUILLA (ungo), æ, f. as, *Solin.* Visci unguilla, *an ointment-box.*

ŬNGUĬNŌSŬS (unguen), a, um, adj. *abounding with fat or oil, oily, fat, unctuous,* λειφατώδης. *Plin.* unguentum. *Cels.* opus. *Plin.* Nuces unguinosiores.

ŬNGUIS (ὄνυξ), is, m. *a nail of the finger or toe* of men; *the claw* of a beast that has toes; *the claw or talon* of a bird, ὄνυξ. *Horat.* Cultello ungues purgare, *or, Id.* Ungues ponere, *or, Plin.* resecare, *or, Ovid.* subsecare, *or, Plin.* recidere, *to cut or pare the nails.* *Cic.* Ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem, *from top to toe.* Hence, Unguis transversus, *a nail's breadth; a finger's breadth;* as, *Cic.* A recta conscientia transversum unguem non oportet discedere, *not a finger's breadth,* h. e. *not at all, not in the least.* So, also, *Plaut.* Unguem latum, *a finger's or nail's breadth.* Further, *Horat.* Ungues rodere, *to bite the nails,* as in deep thought. *Propert.* mordere, *to bite the nails* in vexation or repentance. So, *Id.* Ungues corrumpere dentibus. *Horat.* De tenero ungui, *from childhood.* *Id.* Ad unguem; *or, Virg.* In unguem, *h. e. to a nicety, exactly, accurately:* hence, *Horat.* Homo ad unguem factus, *h. e. a highly polished man, a perfect gentleman* (this expression is borrowed from sculptors, who use the nail in modelling to give the last and most delicate impressions; or who try the smoothness of their work by the nail, and remove the slightest asperities). Also, Unguis, *the claw, talon,* of animals which have toes. *Virg.* Tergum leonis, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis. *Id.* Prædam ex unguibus ales (*h. e.* aquila) projecit. Of animals with single or cloven hoofs, *ungula* is used. *Ovid.* and *Plin.* (who both oppose it to *unguis*); but *unguis* is also used in the same way; thus, of cattle, *Colum.*; of horses, *Martial.* Also, poetically, for *finger.* *Juvenal.* Medium unguem ostendere (in derision or contempt). —— ¶ Also, from the resemblance, of plants, *a nail-like spot,* as on rose-leaves; *Plin.*; also, of the bdellion; *Id.* — *The extreme part of the wood of a vine above the bud* (gemma) is also called *unguis.* *Colum.* —— ¶ Also, *a hook, a vintage-hook.* *Colum.* ferreus. —— ¶ Also, *a white skin in the eye, a haw.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of shell-fish.* *Varr.* and *Plin.*

ŬNGŬLA (unguis), æ, f. *a hoof,* ὁπλή. *Cic.* and *Virg.* of horses. *Colum.* of cattle. *Plin.* Ungulæ binæ, *cloven hoof.* Hence, poetically, for *horses.* *Horat.* Ungula rapit currus. — Also, *a claw, talon.* *Plaut.* Milvinis aut aquilinis ungulis. *Id.* Gallus gallinaceus ungulis scalpurire occepit. Hence, *Plaut.* Ungulas injicere, *to strike the talons or claws into; fix or fasten upon.* *Cic.* Omnibus ungulis (proverbially), *with all one's might, with the utmost vigor* (as we say *with tooth and nail*). —— ¶ Also, *an instrument of torture,* perhaps in the form of a claw or talon, which was stuck into the sides of criminals. *Prudent.*

ŬNGŬLĀTŬS (ungula), a, um, adj. *having hoofs or claws.* *Tertull.*

ŬNGŬLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a ring for the finger.* An old word for *annulus,* according to *Plin.* 33, 4.

UNGUO. See *Ungo.*

ŪNĂNĬMŬS, a, um. See *Unanimus.*

ŪNĬCĂLĂMŬS (unus & calamus), a, um, adj. *having a single stem or straw.* *Plin.*

ŪNĬCAULĬS (unus & caulis), e, adj. *having only one stalk,* μονόκαυλος. *Plin.*

ŪNĬCĒ (unicus), adv. *singly;* hence, *singularly, eminently, exceedingly, in an extraordinary degree.* *Cic.* diligere. *Plin. Ep.* lætari. *Id.* probare. *Horat.* securus. Also, with *unus;* as, *Plaut.* Me unice unum ex omnibus te amare aiebas.

ŪNĬCŎLŎR (unus & color), ōris, adj. *of a single color, of one color, all of the same color,* μονοχρώματος. *Varr.* and *Ovid.*

ŪNĬCŎLŌRŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Unicolor.* *Prudent. Hamartig.*

ŪNĬCORNĬS (unus & cornu), e, adj. *one-horned, having only one horn,* μονόκερως. *Plin.*

ŪNĬCORPŎRĔŬS (unus & corpus), a, um, adj. *having one body.* *Firmic.*

ŪNĬCULTŎR (unus & cultor), ōris, m. *that honors only one;* hence, *that worships only one God, monotheist.* *Prudent.*

ŪNĬCŬS (unus), a, um, adj. *only, single, one and no more, sole, alone,* μόνος. *Terent.* and *Cic.* filius. *Id.* filia. *Liv.* spes. *Plin.* remedium. *Solus* is often joined with *unicus,* as in English, *one only, one and alone;* as, *Lucret.* Unica res sola. Also, *unus;* as, *Catull.* Unum atque unicum amicum. —— ¶ Also, *the only one of its kind;* thus, *Ovid.* Unica semper avis, *h. e. the phœnix.* — Hence, *single or alone of its kind, unique, singular, extraordinary, distinguished, rare, uncommon, singularly good or great, choice, consummate, incomparable, matchless, admirable* (whence it may be sometimes, *singularly dear, darling*); *singularly bad, detestable,* &c. *Liv.* dux. *Id.* imperator. *Cic.* liberalitas. *Id.* elogium. *Horat.* maritus. *Liv.* fides. *Ovid.* puer. *Vellei.* scelus. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* malitia.

ŪNĬFORMĬS (unus & forma), e, adj. *having only one form, uniform, all alike,* μονοειδής. *Apul.* Deorum dearumque facies uniformis. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* Simplex quiddam, et uniforme doceri.

ŪNĬFORMĬTĀS (uniformis), ātis, f. *uniformity.* *Macrob.*

ŪNĬFORMĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *uniformly, in one and the same manner.* *Apul.*

ŪNĬGĔNA (unus & gigno), æ, m. and f. *only-begotten; one alone,* μονογενής. *Paulin. Nolan.* Christus unigena, *the only-begotten Son of God.* Cic. Mundus unigena, *h. e.* unicus. —— ¶ Also, *born of the same parent, of the same blood.* *Catull.* Unigena Memnonis, *h. e.* *Zephyrus, brother of Memnon,* whose mother was Aurora. *Id.* Te solum, Phœbe, relinquens, unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, *h. e. Diana, sister of Phœbus.*

ŪNĬGĔNĬTŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *only-begotten.* *Tertull.* Filius primogenitus, et unigenitus.

ŪNĬJŬGŬS (unus & jugum), a, um, adj. *having only one yoke,* μονόζυγος. *Plin.* Unijuga vinea, *h. e. fastened to a single yoke, or cross-beam,* &c. —— ¶ Figur. *that has been married only once.* *Tertull.*

ŪNĬMAMMĬA. See *Unomammia.*

ŪNĬMĂNŬS (unus & manus), a, um, adj. *having only one hand, one-handed,* μονόχειρος. *Liv.* puer. — Hence, as *a surname.* *Flor.* Claudius Unimanus.

ŪNĬMEMBRĬS (unus & membrum), e, adj. *having one member or part.* *Pandect.*

ŪNĬMŎDŬS (unus & modus), a, um, adj. *of only one kind, mode or form.* *Prudent.*

ŪNĬŌ (unus), ōnis, f. *oneness, unity,* ἑνότης. *Tertull.* divinitatis. *Id.* Unio conjugii, *h. e.* monogamia. Also, *the number one, unit.* *Isidor.* — Also, *a joining together, uniting, an union.* *Hieron.* — Also, *a kind of onion that has no onions sprouting from it.* *Colum.* 12, 10. —— ¶ Also, Unio, ōnis, m. and f. *a single large pearl.* *Plin.* and *Trebell. Poll.*

ŪNĬŌ (Id.), is, ivi, itum, a. 4. *to unite, join together,* ἑνόω. *Tertull.* Sic et cœlum mari unitur, ubi visio absumitur. *Senec.* Unita corpora. *Sulpic. Sever.* Uniri hæreticorum communioni.

ŪNĬŎLA, æ, f. *a kind of herb,* otherwise called *gramen agrostis.* *Apul.*

ŪNĬŌNĪTÆ (unio, ōnis), ārum, m. *Unionites or Unitarians.* *Prudent.*

ŪNĬPĔTĬŬS (unus & pes), a, um, adj. *having only one stalk.* *Marcell. Empir.* Manipulus urticæ unipetiæ.

ŪNĬSTIRPĬS (unus & stirps), e, adj.

having only one stock or stem rising from the root, μονοστέλεχος. *Plin.* In longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, cupressus, ulmus, et siqua unistirpia.

ŪNĬTĀS (unus), ātis, f. *the quality of being one; unity, oneness; the number one*, ἑνότης. *Tertull.* Monotes, et Henotes, id est solitas, et unitas. *Plin.* alvei. *Cels.* Linum triplex sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, *that a single thread is made from it. Justin.* Si mundi quæ nunc partes sunt, aliquando unitas fuit, *h. e.* una re tantum constitit; vel igne vel aqua. —— ¶ Also, *an uniting or joining* of two or more things *together; an union. Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *agreement, concord, union. Senec.* —— ¶ Also, *complete resemblance, perfect congruity, uniformity. Plin.* foliorum. *Id.* In unitatem venit, *received only one single name.*

ŪNĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *together in one, conjointly. Lucret.* Quum corporis atque animai dissidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, *so connected as to make but one.*

ŪNĪTŬS, a, um, particip. from unio.

ŪNĬVERSĀLIS (universus), e, adj. *of or belonging to all, or the whole, universal*, καθολικός. *Quintil.*

ŪNĬVERSĀLITER (universalis), adv. *universally, altogether. Pandect.*

ŪNĬVERSĀTIM (universus), adv. same as *Universaliter. Sidon.*

ŪNĬVERSĒ (Id.), adv. *generally, in general, in the whole*, h. e. *without reference to particulars*, καθόλου, ὅλως. *Cic.* Quid ego de exteris Civium R. suppliciis singillatim potius, quam generatim atque universe loquar? *Id.* Nec tam sectio pertimescenda est, quam universe interitus. *Id.* Venit ad me noster Hortensius, cui deposcenti mea mandata, cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias.

ŪNĬVERSIM (Id.), adv. same as *Universe. Gell.*

ŪNĬVERSĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *the whole; the entire or complete number* of things; τὸ πᾶν; as, rei, *the whole of a thing or a thing in the whole, a thing in its entireness. Cic.* Universitas generis humani, *the whole human race. Id.* rerum, *the universe. Colum.* De rusticationis universitate dicere, *of agriculture in general. Plin.* Ac sicut veremur, ne quibusdam pars aliqua (orationis) secundum suam cujusque naturam, non probetur; ita videmur posse confidere, ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendet, *the speech as a whole, or the whole speech. Pandect.* bonorum, *the whole of the goods or property. Id.* Per universitatem, *in the mass, collectively, all together.* —— ¶ Also, *the whole world, world, universe. Cic.* Corpus universitatis (where *rerum* is properly understood, as appears from the second example at the beginning.) —— ¶ Also, *any college, guild, company, corporation, society, body, community. Pandect.*

ŪNĬVERSŬS (unus & versus), a, um, adj. properly, *turned into one, collected into one whole.* —— ¶ Hence, *whole, collective, entire, all together*, σύμπας. *Nep.* Bellum universæ Europæ inferre. *Terent.* Universum triduum, *a whole three days' time, three whole days. Cic.* Tam restitues, si unus servulus, quam si familia dejecerit universa. *Id.* Universum mundum complecti, *the whole world*, considered as a single whole. *Id.* Ab universa provincia, generatimque a singulis ejus partibus diligitur. *Id.* Est tuæ contumaciæ, arrogantiæ, vitæque universæ vox. *Martial.* Hermes gloria Martis universi, *h. e.* in omni genere gladiatoriæ pugnæ. *Liv.* Ad universæ rei dimicationem venire, *h. e. to a general and decisive engagement.* And pleonastically. *Plaut.* Gregem totum universum avertere. So, also, *plur.* Universi, æ, a, *all together, together, collectively;* as, *Nepos.* Universos esse pares, dispersos perituros. *Cic.* Ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est. *Petron.* Plaudentibus universis. *Cæs.* In illum universi tela conjiciunt. *Cic.* Separatim semel, iterum cum universis. Also with *omnis;* as, *Plaut.* Id genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum. *Cic.* Communem rerum naturam, universa atque omnia continens, *all things in general and in particular, all things and every thing* (where *Ed. Ern.* unnecessarily reads *universam*). — *Universus* may often be rendered, *generally, in the whole. Cic.* De re universa tractare. — As a *subst.* Universum, *the whole, the entire assemblage of the parts;* hence, *the whole world, universe*, τὸ πᾶν. *Cic.* Pars universi. *Id.* In eodem universo. —— ¶ Also, *relating or belonging to all or the whole, universal, general*, καθολικός. *Cic.* natura (where it is opposed to *propria*). *Liv.* pugna, *a general engagement. Id.* victoria, *total. Id.* (Militibus) universa requies data est, *general, to all. Cic.* odium, *universal. Id.* defensio, *general.* Hence, In universum, *taken in the whole, in general, generally, in the whole, universally*, καθάπαν, ἐπίπαν. *Liv.* Non nominatim, qui Capuæ, sed in universum, qui usquam conjurassent. *Tacit.* Terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen silvis horrida. —— ¶ As a trisyll. for the sake of the verse. *Lucret.*

ŪNĬVIRA (unus & vir), æ, f. *she that has had only one husband, she that has been married only once. Tertull.* — Also, as an *adj.;* as, *Tertull.* Univira viduitas. — We also find *Univiria. Trebell. Poll.*

ŪNĬVIRĀTŬS (univira), us, m. *the state or condition of a woman who has married only once. Tertull.*

ŪNĬVIRIA, æ, f. See *Univira.*

ŪNĬVŌCŬS (unus & voco), a, um, adj. *univocal, common (as a name) to several things. Martian. Capell.*

ŪNĬUSMŎDI, or more properly ŪNĬUS MŎDI, *of one kind. Cic.* and *Terent.*

ŪNŌ (unus), as, a. 1. *to unite, join, to make one. Tertull.*

ŪNŎCŬLŬS (unus & oculus), a, um, adj. *having one eye, one-eyed*, μονόφθαλμος. *Acc.* ap. *Gell.* Quod unoculus fuit. *Solin.* gens. Hence, *subst.* Unocŭlus, *that has only one eye. Plaut.* Unocule salve. *Id.* Sunt unoculi. (In these two passages, *uniocule* and *unioculi* are also read.)

ŪNŎMAMMIA Classis in *Plaut.*, *a fictitious name of a country or nation*, perhaps in allusion to the Amazons; as, Unomammia, *having only one breast.*

ŪNŌSĒ (unus), adv. *together, at once, at the same time. Pacuv.* ap. *Non.*

ŪNQUAM (unc.), adv. *ever, at any time*, ποτέ. *Cic.* Nemo unquam adiit. *Cic.*, *Terent.* and *Ovid.* Si unquam. *Id.* Quum ita sim afflictus, ut nemo unquam. *Liv.* Tyrannus, quam qui unquam, sævissimus et violentissimus in suos, *h. e.* omnium eorum, qui unquam fuerunt, sævissimus, &c. *Virg.* Non unquam, *h. e.* nunquam. *Liv.* Si quando unquam, *if ever at any time. Plin.* Semel unquam, *once only in all time.* With *gentium;* as, *Cic.* e poeta. Quis homo te exsuperavit unquam gentium impudentia? *who ever in this world?* —— ¶ Also, *any where.* Some of these last examples will bear this interpretation, but it seems unnecessary to render them so.

ŪNŬS (from εἷς, gen. ἑνός), a, um, *gen.* unīus, *dat.* uni, adj. as the indefinite article, *a* or *an, one;* in Latin it is more commonly omitted. *Terent.* Una adolescentula. *Cic.* Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor. *Id.* Advocatio ea est, quam propter eximium splendorem, ut judicem unum, vereri debeamus. *Plaut.* Ad unum saxum me fluctus ferunt. *Id.* Ibi una aderit mulier lepida, quæ, &c. *Ovid.* Constitit ante oculos Naias una meos. *Catull.* Unus caprimulgus videtur. Also, with a *superl.;* as, *Cic.* Cum uno gladiatore nequissimo. *Id.* Urbs una amicissima. *Plaut.* Est huic unus servus violentissimus. Also, without a *subst. one, some one. Ovid.* Perfectaque (stamina) tradidit uni, *h. e.* alicui. *Sueton.* Rapta ab uno tuba, *h. e.* ab aliquo. Again, *Unus* is often joined with *quisque, quilibet, quivis*, &c. *each one, each*, as, *Cic.* Una quaque (or unaquaque) de re. *Id.* Tametsi neque omnia dicam, et leviter unumquodque (or unumquodque) tangam. *Id.* Unum quidque (or unumquidque) ostendere. *Id.* Unum quemque (or unumquemque) regum. Also, *Plaut.* and *Lucret.* Unum quidquid, *for* unum quidque. Also, *Liv.* and *Senec.* Unus quilibet, *or, Liv.* Quilibet unus. Again, *Cic.* Quivis unus. So, also, with *quidam;* as, *Cic.* Unius cujusdam operis. Also, with *quisquam;* as, *Liv.* In quemquam unum. Also, with *aliquis;* as, *Cic.* Ad unum aliquem confugiebant. So, also, *Unus quis* for *unus aliquis;* as, *Cic.* Doctorem unum quem desiderant. Also, *Unus aliquis* is put for *unus*, h. e. *a single person, an individual. Cic.* So, also, *Unus quisquam* for *unus;* as, *Liv.* Nec quisquam unus, &c. *and not a single one.* So, also, *Unus quidam*, for *unus;* as, *Cic.* Est enim eloquentia una quædam de summis virtutibus, *for* una, *one.* Also, *Liv.* Nihil unum, *nothing.* Also, *Cic.* Nemo unus, *for* nemo, *no one. Id.* Nullus unus, *for* nullus. —— ¶ Also, *one*, in numbers. *Cæs.* Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ. *Cic.* Unus de illis. *Id.* Uno et octogesimo anno, *in the one-and-eightieth year; in the eighty-first year. Id.* Unum et viginti annos. *Tacit.* Unus et viginti sorte ducti. *Liv.* Romæ tribus una et viginti factæ. Hence, Unus de, *or* e, *or* ex multis, *one of the many or vulgar; an ordinary or common man*, εἷς ἐν πολλοῖς; as, *Cic.* Unus de multis, *or, Plin. Ep.* ex multis, *or, Ovid.* e multis, *or, Horat.* multorum, *or, Senec.* Non est unus e populo. Further, *Liv.* Uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *more Etrurians by one.* (Sometimes also *unus* is to be supplied; as, *Horat.* Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium, *sc.* unus. *Plaut.* Cedo signum, si harum Baccharum es, *sc.* una.) *Alter* is also placed after *unus;* as, *Cæs.* Una ex parte, — altera ex parte. *Cic.* Triplex ratio, una de vita et moribus, altera de natura, tertia, &c. Also, *Alius*, for *alter;* as, *Cæs.* Partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtæ. Hence, Unus et alter; *or* Unus, alter; *or* Unus alterque, *one, another (a second); one, two; a pair. Cic.* Unum, alterum mensem, prope annum denique, domi tuæ piratæ fuerent, *one, two months, nearly a year in short. Id.* Dies unus, alter, plures, *sc.* intercesserant, *one day, a second, several. Id.* Unus et alter dies intercesserat. *Liv.* Uno alteroque subinde ictu, *one and another.* Also, *Cic.* Neque in uno aut altero, sed in pluribus, *in one or two.* So, of more than two, *some few. Ovid.* De amicis unus et alter, *one and another, a few, some few. Terent.* Unus et item alter, *first one and then another. Cic.* Tamen, ut laudarem, adductus sum unis et alteris litteris, *by one letter and another, by several letters.* Also, Unus post unum, *one after the other;* as, *Aurel. Vict.* Duo Gordiani, pater et filius, unus post unum interiere. — Also, in the *plur.* as, *Cic.* Unis et alteris litteris. (See above.) *Varr.* Unæ quadrigæ. *Val. Flacc.* Manibus ab unis. —— ¶ Also, *one, a single, one alone, one only, one and no more, alone*, and as it may often be rendered, *only, merely*, μόνος. *Terent.* Uno verbo. *Cic.* Demosthenes unus eminet. *Id.* Pompeius plus potest unus, quam, &c. *alone. Cæs.* legio, *a single legion. Cic.* Unus ex omnibus, *alone.* Also joined with *solus*, to add force to the expression; as, *Cic.* Uno illo solo antistite. *Id.* Unam solam esse civitatem, &c. Also, with *tantum (only), one only, only one; only a single;* as, *Cic.* Quem tantum unum fortuna reliquum esse voluisset. Also, in *plur;* as, *Plaut.* Sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps. Terent.* Unæ nuptiæ. *Cæs.* Ubii, qui uni ex transrhenanis legatos ad Cæsarem miserant, *alone.* Hence, In unum locum, *to one (single) place; together;* as, *Cæs.* In unum locum exercitum cogere, *to draw together to one place. Cic.* Enumeratio est, per quam res disperse et diffuse dictæ unum in locum coguntur, *are drawn together.* Also, simply, In unum, *together, into the same place;* as, *Cic.* In unum confluere. *Liv.* Omnibus in unum coactis. *Colum.* Quibus in unum tunsis. *Virg.* Compulerantque greges Corydon et

Thyrsis in unum. Sallust. Milites in unum conducit. Again, Ad unum omnes, all to a man; all together; all without exception; as, Cic. De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt. Lentul. in Cic. Ep. Onerariæ (naves) omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptæ. Omnes is sometimes omitted; as, Cic. Consurrexit senatus ad unum, together, simultaneously. Virg. Si nondum exosus Trojanos ad unum. Also, Omnes cum uno, for ad unum omnes, one and all. Gell. Again, Nemo unus, no single person. Cic. So, Id. Nulla re una, by no single thing. Liv. Non modo (non) quemquam unum, not only no single person. Thus, also, Cic. Unus aliquis, a single person. And, so, Id. Unus quidam, for unus. (See above.) Hence, it is frequently joined with the superl. for the sake of amplification, sometimes with and sometimes without omnium; as, Cic. Summum virum unum omnis Græciæ, the greatest man; or the only great man. Nepos. Unus maxime floreret. Cic. Rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, the most difficult of all, or also a thing which of all is the most difficult. — Unus non, for nullus, or ne unus quidem. Flor. But, Non unus, not one alone, h. e. several. —— ¶ Also, a whole, a true, a genuine, a complete. Catull. caprimulgus. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, one, the same, one and the same. Cæs. and Cic. Uno tempore. Virg. Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Also, joined with idem, one and the same. Cic. Exitus unus et idem. Id. Eandem et unam rem. Also, plur. Id. Unis moribus. —— ¶ Genit. Unius has the penult both lengthened and shortened by Virg. —— ¶ Uni, gen. for unius. Plaut. and Catull. — Uno and unæ, dat. for uni; as, Varr. Uno operario. Cato. Unæ fibulæ. — Une, vocat. Plaut. fragm. and Catull.

ŪNUSQUILIBĔT, unăquælibet, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quilibet.

ŪNUSQUISQUĔ, unăquæque, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quisque.

ŪNUSQUISQUIS, unăquæquæ, unumquidquid or quicquid, or ŪNUS QUISQUIS, &c. every, every one. Lucret. Unum quidquid, or quicquid. Plaut. Unum quidquid singillatim.

ŪNUSQUĪVIS, unăquævis, &c. or separately. See Unus, and Quivis.

ŪNXIA (ungo), æ, f. h. e. dea, quæ unctionibus præerat. Arnob.

VŎCĀBĬLIS (voco), e, adj. same as Vocalis. Gell. Sonus vocabilior est vicus. (Alii leg. vocalior.)

VŎCĀBŬLUM (Id.), i, n. the appellation of a thing, a word, term, name, λέξις. Cic. Si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, &c. Plin. Ep. Neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi. Horat. Vocabula rebus imponere. —— ¶ Also, the appellation of a person, name. Tacit. Deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locusta, Locusta, by name. Id. Liberta cui vocabulum Acte fuit. Ovid. Tu mihi juncta toro, mihi juncta vocabula sume. —— ¶ Also, in grammar, for nomen, a noun. Varr. Aristoteles duas partes orationis esse dicit, vocabula, et verba, ut homo et equus; et legit et currit.

VŌCĀLIS (vox), e, adj. that may be heard, sounding, vocal, having a voice, sonorous, speaking, singing, crying, &c. φωνήεις. Tibull. Vocales impellere pollice chordas. Senec. Vocaliora sunt vacua, quam plena. Quintil. Verba magis vocalia. Plin. Ranæ vocales. Id. Piscis vocalis. Id. Scarabæi nocturno stridore vocales. Id. Aves cantu aliquo, aut humano sermone vocales. Horat. Vocalem temere insecutæ Orphea silvæ, h. e. singing or playing. Ovid. calls Echo, Vocalis nympha, h. e. talking, calling out. Quintil. Verba vocaliora, more sonorous, of a stronger sound, clearer. Plin. Ep. Eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, h. e. with a very strong voice. Cic. Addamus huc etiam, ne quem vocalem præteriisse videamur, C. Cosconium, any one that made himself heard (implying that Cosconius was nothing but a brawler). Val. Max. Ægles Samius athleta mutus, indignatione accensus vocalis evasit. Stat. Montisque datos vocalibus antris, h. e. in quibus oracula et responsa dantur. Varr. Vocale genus instrumenti rustici, h. e. slaves. Tibull. Fataque vocales præmonuisse boves, speaking with the voice of men; so, Propert. Vocalis equus. Hence, Litteræ vocales, or, Vocales, sc. litteræ, the vowels, a, e, i, &c. γράμματα φωνήεντα. Cic. Habet enim ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam. Quintil. Vocalis (sing.), a vowel. Further, Vocales, sc. homines, musicians, singers, minstrels. Lamprid. and Sidon. —— ¶ Also, that causes to sound, that renders vocal. Stat. Undis vocalibus Castaliæ, or, Id. Undam vocalem (Castaliæ), h. e. that makes those who drink of it become singers and poets.

VŌCĀLĬTĀS (vocalis), ātis, f. sound, hence euphony, εὐφωνία. Quintil.

VŌCĀLĬTĔR (Id.), adv. with a loud voice or cry, loudly, aloud. Apul. Januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare vocaliter incipio, h. e. pulsare simul clamando, et vocando, in the sound and the letters. —— ¶ Also, by the word. Tertull.

VŎCĀMĔN (voco), ĭnis, n. an appellation or name, ὄνομα. Lucret.

VŎCĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. a calling, hence an inviting or bidding (of a guest), κλῆσις. Catull. Vos convivia lauta sumptuose de die facitis: mei sodales quærunt in trivio vocationes, invitations to suppers. —— ¶ Also, a calling or summoning to appear in a court of justice, πρόσκλησις. Gell. — Also, the right to cite or summon to appear. Varr. ap. Gell.

VŎCĀTĪVĒ (vocativus), adv. by calling; hence, in the vocative case. Gell.

VŎCĀTĪVŬS (voco), a, um, adj. calling, that serves for calling, vocative, κλητικός. Gell. Casus vocativus, the vocative case.

VŎCĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. a caller, κλήτωρ, κλητήρ. Prudent. Paulus vocator gentium. —— ¶ Also, one that invites, or bids as a guest, an inviter to supper. Sueton. and Martial.

VŎCĀTŌRĬUS (vocator), a, um, adj. pertaining to calling. Tertull.

VŎCĀTŬS (voco), us, m. a calling to or upon, an invoking, a call, invocation, κλῆσις. Virg. O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, h. e. invocationes, et preces. —— ¶ Also, a calling, summoning, calling together, inviting. Cic. Mane Idib. Septembr. et ille, et Senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in Curiam venit, a calling or summoning. —— ¶ Also, an inviting to one's table. Sueton. Misit qui diceret, cœnaturum apud Cæsarem vocatu ipsius, by his invitation.

VOCETIUS mons, a mountain of the canton Berne in Switzerland (formerly Gallia Belgica), said to be now called Bötzberg. Tacit.

VŎCĪFĔRĀTĬŌ (vocifero), ōnis, f. a loud crying, bawling, or exclaiming, clamor, outcry, vociferation, loud complaint, κραυγή, βοή. Cic. An te L. Flavii, ceterorumque de L. Herennio vociferatio commovebat? Id. Nam in ipso sermone hoc et vociferatione mortua est. Auct. ad Herenn. Acuta exclamatio habet quiddam illiberale, et ad muliebrem potius vociferationem, quam ad virilem dignitatem in dicendo accommodatum, a woman's shrieking or screaming.

VŎCĪFĔRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. one that cries aloud. Tertull. Ioannes vociferator in solitudine.

VŎCĪFĔRĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. a cry. Plin. Cum vociferatu sanguinem profundere.

VŎCĪFĔRŌ, as, āvi, ātum, same as Vociferor. Varr. Ac (galli) vociferant sæpe. Hence, pass. Vociferatum. Liv.

VŎCĪFĔRŎR (vox & probably fero; properly, to lift up the voice), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. to cry with a loud voice, cry aloud, bawl, exclaim, vociferate, κράζω, βοάω, ἀλαλάζω. Cic. Minitari absenti Diodoro, vociferari palam, lacrymas interdum vix tenere. Id. Quid vociferabare, decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa? Liv. Pontifex Livius vociferari, vicisse Romanos. — Also, to cry out, vociferate, say with a loud voice. Liv. Canuleius pauca in senatu vociferatus. — Figur. Lucret. Res ipsaque per se vociferatur, h. e. clamat, testatur, docet. So, Id. Carmina quin etiam divini pectoris ejus vociferantur, et exponunt præclara reperta. — Also, to sound, resound. Id. Æraque, quæ claustris restantia vociferantur, h. e. sonitum edunt, strident.

VŎCĪFĬCŌ (vox & facio), as, n. 1. same as Vociferor. Varr. — Also, with an accus. Gell. Demosthenis orationes, concionesque vocificant, make known, point out, declare, indicate.

VŎCĬTŌ (frequentat. of voco), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call, name, especially when this is done frequently or by several persons, to be in the habit of calling; as we say, they call him the Great, h. e. are accustomed to call him the Great. Cic. Demetrius, qui Phalareus vocitatus est. Id. Has Græci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt. Lucret. Quod patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen. Nepos. Vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant. —— ¶ Also, to call. Tacit. Clamor adcurrentium, vocitantium.

VŎCŌ (vox), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to call, καλέω, φωνέω. Plaut. Heus Curculio te volo. (Curc.) quis vocat? quis nominat me? Id. Vin' vocem patrem huc ad te? (Tyn.) voca. Cæs. Dumnorigem ad se vocat. Id. Magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat. Virg. Nomine quemque vocans, calling by name. Liv. Vocare classico ad concilium milites ac tribunos, to call together or summon. Cic. aliquem in concionem. Justin. milites ad concionem. Tacit. Vocare concionem. Virg. Conciliumque vocat divum pater. Liv. Senatum vocare, to call the senate together. Cic. N. D. 2, 3. Nulli viri vocantur (referring to the custom of first calling a man with a name of good omen, as Faustus and the like, when a levy was made; and of a soldier choosing his comrade, in which case too a lucky name was sought). And absol. Liv. In senatum vocare, h. e. to call together or convoke the senate. Id. ad consilium, to call a council of war. Also, used of inanimate things; as, Liv. Quo subita res vocasset. Id. Ut, quocunque vocasset defectionis spes, admoveret exercitum. Id. Fessos (Carthaginienses) nox imberque ad quietem vocabat. And with infin. Lucret. Sedare sitim fluvii vocabant. With ut. Auct. B. Hisp. Also, Ventos vocare, to call the winds, namely, by spreading the sails; as, Virg. Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis, petit maria, h. e. expansis velis. So, Id. Ventis vocatis, ibitis Italiam, h. e. having got a favorable wind. Also, Val. Flacc. Venti vocantes, fair winds. —— ¶ Also, to call upon, invoke, implore, gods or men for instance. Virg. Voce vocans Hecaten. Id. Auxilio vocare deos. Horat. Dii, quos voces. Virg. Vidi me voce vocantem Murranum. —— ¶ Also, to call, cite or summon (to appear before a magistrate or in a court of justice), προσκαλεῖν. Cic. Vadari vis: promittit. in jus vocas: sequitur. Gell. Jus vocandi habere. —— ¶ Also, to call, bid, invite. Cic. aliquem ad cœnam. Plaut. Solus cœnabo domi? (Gel.) Non enim solus. me vocato, ask me. Nepos. Eos vocabat, quorum mores, &c. Plaut. Si quis eum me vocat. Cic. aliquem domum suam. Terent. Spatium vocandi, for inviting to the wedding. Hence, Id. Bene vocas, h. e. I thank you, said by one who declines an invitation. — Hence, figur. to call, invite, entice, attract, allure. Cic. Me ad vitam vocas. Id. Quam in spem me vocas? what hope do you give me? Liv. servos ad libertatem. —— ¶ Also, to call, implying, however, that the call is answered. Virg. imbrem votis, call down. —— ¶ Also, to call out, challenge. Virg. and Tacit. hostem. Virg. cursibus austros. Id. divos in certamina. Hence, figur. Tacit. Arrogantia (abl.) vocare offensas, raise, kindle against himself. —— ¶ Also, to call, name. Cæs. Oppidum Britanni vocant, quum, &c. Cic. fragm. aliquid alio nomine. Virg. infantem nomine matris, call by its mother's name. Sallust. Ædificia, quæ mapalia illi vocant. Liv. Ad speluncam, quod vocant, as they call it. Hence, pass. Vocor, āris, ātur,

&c. *I am called, I am named*, &c. *Terent.* Qui vocare? *how are you called? what is your name? Plaut.* Ego vocor Lyconides. *Terent.* Jam lepidus vocor. —— ¶ Also, *to speak to, address. Petron.* Nec Giton me sermone communi vocabat. —— ¶ Also, *to call out, proclaim, announce. Virg.* Cornix pluviam vocat improba voce. —— ¶ Figur. *to call* any whither, *h. e. to draw, bring, reduce, put*, &c.; with *in*, or *ad. Cic.* Salus sociorum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, *is brought into. Id.* Familia in suspicionem vocata est conjurationis. *Id.* aliquem in odium, *bring him into odium, raise hatred against him. Id.* aliquem in invidiam. *Id.* Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem, *reduce to, plunge into. Cic.* and *Nepos.* aliquem, *or* aliquid in crimen, *to accuse, impeach. Cic.* causam in judicium, *bring into court, bring to trial. Id.* Ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call into court, impeach, arraign. Id.* aliquem in judicium. *Ovid.* verba sub judicium. *Cic.* Me ad Democritum vocas, *refer me to Democritus*, as if he could decide the matter. *Tacit.* cuncta ad senatum. *Cic.* Itaque in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatæ sunt, *were called to a share of the inheritance, were made partakers.* So, *Tacit.* aliquem in partem curarum. *Liv.* honores in commune, *to make common. Quintil.* aliquem ad rationem reddendam, *to call to account. Liv.* Si ad calculos eum resp. vocet, *calls him to a reckoning, reckons or holds a reckoning with him.* So, *Cic.* amicitiam ad calculos, *h. e. to bring down to a strict reckoning. Virg.* divos in vota, *to make vows to the gods, invoke the gods. Cic.* aliquid in dubium, *to render doubtful, bring into doubt. Id.* Ad integritatem majorum spe sua hominem vocabant, *h. e. they hoped he would be as upright as his ancestors had been; they looked for the integrity of his fathers from him.*

VŎCŌNĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* — As an adj. *Voconian. Plin.* pira, *h. e.* (probably) *so named from one Voconius. Cic.* lex, *proposed by the tribune Q. Voconius Saxa*, by which a woman could not inherit, but only receive a certain legacy. —— ¶ As a *subst.*; for example, Q. Voconius, *the above-mentioned tribune.* — Forum Voconii, *a town in Gallia Narbonensis*, not far from Marseilles. *Planc.* in *Cic. Ep.* Also, called Forum Voconium. *Lepid.* in *Cic. Ep.* ad *Div.* 10, 34 (where *Ed. Ernest.* has *Vocontium*).

VŎCŌNTĬI, ōrum, m. *a people of Gaul, near the Rhone. Cæs.*

VŎCŬLĂ (dimin. of vox), æ, f. *a little or weak voice, voice*, φωνίδιον. *Cic.* and *Propert.* —— ¶ Also, *a sound, note, tone, or little sound*, &c. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a little or short word. Gell.* —— ¶ Also, *Cic.* Malevolorum voculæ, *talk, remarks, scoffs, raillery, detraction*, &c.

VŎCŬLĀTĬŌ (vocula), ōnis, f. *the accent or correct accentuation of a word. Nigid.* ap. *Gell.*

VŎGĔSŬS, or VŌSĔGŬS, i, m. *a chain of mountains in Gaul*, now *Wasgau*, or *the Wasgau or Vogesian chain. Lucan.* and *Cæs.*

VŎLĂ (unc.), æ, f. *the hollow of the hand or foot*, θέναρ. *Plin.* Vola homini tantum. Hence, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Nec volam, nec vestigium apparere, *h. e. not the slightest trace or sign.* —— ¶ *Vola*, the natural hollow of the hand: *Cava manus*, the hollow hand a man makes, a beggar for instance, when asking alms.

VŌLĂ, æ, or BŌLĂ, æ, f. and VŌLÆ, ārum, or BŌLÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Latium. Virg.* and *Liv.* — Hence, Volānus, *or* Bolānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to this town. Liv.*

VOLANĂ, æ, f. *a town in the territory of the Samnites in Italy. Liv.*

VOLĀNDUM, i, n. *a fortress of Armenia. Tacit.*

VOLANĒ, es, f. *one of the mouths of the Po*, before called *Olane. Plin.*

VŎLĀNŬS, a, um. See *Vŏla.*

VŎLĂTĔRRÆ, ārum, f. *a town of Etruria. Liv.* — Hence, Volaterrānus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Volaterræ. Cic.* Vada Volaterrana, *a place and harbor near Volaterræ*, now *Vadi. Id.* Volaterrani, *the inhabitants of Volaterræ.*

VŎLĀTĬCŬS (volo, āre), a, um, adj. *flying, winged*, πτερόεις. *Plaut.* An obsecro, usquam sunt homines volatici? — Hence, *flying to and fro. Apul.* Psychen illam fugitivam, volaticam, mihi requirite. —— ¶ Figur. *flighty, fickle, inconstant, variable, volatile. Cic.* O Academiam volaticam, et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc, &c. *Senec.* Volaticum esse ac levem. —— ¶ Also, *magical. Fest.* Volaticæ mulieres, *witches, sorceresses. Tertull.* Qui volaticam spectat, *sc.* artem, *h. e. a sorcerer, a magician.*

VŎLĀTĬLĬS (Id.), e, adj. *that flies or can fly, flying, winged*, πτηνός, πτερόεις. *Cic.* bestiæ, *birds. Ovid.* Puer volatilis, *h. e. Cupid.* —— ¶ Also, *flying, swift. Virg.* ferrum, *arrow. Lucret.* and *Ovid.* telum. —— ¶ Also, *fleeting, transitory, passing or fading quickly away. Ovid.* ætas. *Senec.* Gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est, auraque mobilius.

VŎLĀTŪRĂ (Id.), æ, f. *a flying, a flight. Varr.* —— ¶ Also, *a flight of birds or birds flying. Colum.*

VŎLĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *the act of flying; a flying or flight*, πτῆσις, πτῆμα. *Cic.* avium. — Also, *of any like rapid motion. Claudian.* Volatus equi, *h. e.* celer cursus. *Martial.* Si tam præcipiti fuerant ventura volatu, debuerant alia fata venire via, *h. e.* si mors tam cito ventura erat. —— ¶ Also, *flight, the power or faculty of flying. Apul.* Dedit volatus avibus.

VŎLCÆ, ārum, m. *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *divided into* Volcæ Tectosages *and* Volcæ Arecomici. *Cæs.*

VŎLCĀNŬS, i, m. See *Vulcanus.*

VŎLĒMŬS (vola), a, um, adj. for example, pirum, *a kind of large pear, fistpear*, probably, *the pound-pear or pounder-pear. Virg.*

VŎLĒNS, tis, particip. from volo, velle. —— ¶ Adj. *willing, ready, of one's free will*, and so, *willingly, readily*, ἑκών. *Virg.* Volens vos Turnus adoro. *Id.* Ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *on purpose. Senec.* Ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt. Also, of things without life. *Virg.* Volentia rura. —— ¶ Also, *gracious, propitious, favorable. Liv.* Volens, propitius adesset. *Sallust.* Virtute, ac diis volentibus magni estis, *the favor of the gods.* Hence, Volentia alicui, *things pleasant, grateful, agreeable to any one. Tacit.* Muciano volentia rescripsere. *Sallust. fragm.* Volentia plebi facere.

VŎLĒNTĔR (volens), adv. *willingly. Apul.* Perrexit Psyche volenter.

VŎLĒNTĬĂ (volo, velle), æ, f. *will, inclination*, βούλησις. *Apul.* Mea volentia fretus.

VŎLGĬŎLŬS (unc.), i, m. *a rural instrument for levelling the ground or beds. Plin.* 17, 14.

VŎLGŬS, &c. See *Vulgus*, &c.

VŎLĬTŌ (frequentat. of volo, āre), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly*, especially when it is done often, *fly often, be wont to fly, fly to and fro, fly about or up and down, flutter, flit*, ἀναπέτομαι. As, of birds. *Cic.* (*de avib.*) Easdem autem, cum aliquid effecerint, levandi laboris sui causa passim ac libere solutas opere volitare. Also, of other rapid motions which resemble flying or flitting, as, of the stars. *Cic.* Hic aliæ (stellæ) volitant. So, also, *Virg.* Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *fly, fly up, fly about.* Also, of the shades or souls of the unburied. *Id.* Volitant hæc litora circum, *fly, flit, hover about.* Thus, also, *Cic.* Atomorum vis infinita volitat. —— ¶ Figur. *to fly about.* (1.) Of the mind. *Cic. Orat.* 2, 6. *h. e. to be free from business, take relaxation* (but with an allusion to a bird). (2.) Of persons. *Enn.* ap. *Cic.* Volito vivus per ora virum (*gen. pl.*), h. e. *am a subject of conversation, am praised, celebrated, honorably mentioned.* — (3.) Especially, *to fly about, flit about, hover about*, of men, *h. e. to run about, to ride about. Liv.* Tota acie volitans, *h. e. riding about. Virg.* Mediis in millibus ductores volitant, *ride about.* It often signifies, *to roam about, wander idly or indolently up and down, to lounge. Cic.* in foro. *Id.* ante oculos. *Id.* per gentes, per regna omnia. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to roam up and down ostentatiously or with an insolent air, to strut about, make a display, make a boast of one's self. Cic.* Volitat ut rex. *Id.* Nec volitabo insolentius, *will not make a display, will not boast.* —— ¶ Also, *to be vain or aspiring, be lifted up, soar high, aim at great things. Cic.* gloriæ cupiditate.

VŎLNŬS, } See *Vulnus*, &c.
VŎLNĔRŌ, &c. }

VŎLŌ (unc.), as, āvi, ātum, n. 1. *to fly*, πέτομαι. Said of birds, winged insects, &c. *Plaut.*, *Cic.*, *Virg.*, &c. Hence, Volantes, *sc.* bestiæ, *birds. Lucret.* and *Virg.* —— ¶ Also, *to fly*, of things that in a similar manner are borne through the air or seem to fly; as weapons, smoke, lightning, &c. *Lucret.* Transversoque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, *to fly, dart, shoot. Virg.* Volat vapor ater ad auras. *Sallust.* tela. *Liv.* Ingens vis telorum e muris volabat. *Virg.* hasta per aera. *Id.* Ignes ad tecta volare. *Id.* Ventus volat. *Ovid.* Morte carens vacuam volat altus in auram spiritus. —— ¶ Also, of things rapidly moving, *to fly, move swiftly like one flying. Plaut.* Sane, vola curriculo. *Ovid.* Passu volat alite virgo. *Virg.* Volat vi fervidus axis. *Id.* Medios volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Saces. *Val. Flacc.* Ille volat campis. *Ovid.* Ultimus e sociis sacram conscendis in Argo: illa volat. *Val. Flacc.* Volat ille mari, *h. e.* celeriter navigat. *Catull.* Phaselus palmulis, sive linteo volat. *Horat.* Hetrusca præter et volate litora. *Cic.* Litteræ Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, *h. e.* crebro et cito perferri. *Petron.* Volabant inter hæc potiones meracæ, *h. e.* crebra circumferebantur pocula, *the frequent cups went round. Cic.* Volat ætas, *flies or speeds away. Senec.* hora. *Virg.* Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis Idomenea ducem. *Horat.* Et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.

VŎLŌ (βόλω, βούλω, βούλομαι), vis, vult, vŏlui, velle, irreg. a. and n. *to will, have a mind (the will), be willing, choose, purpose, intend*, βούλομαι, θέλω. *Cic.* Ælius Stoicus esse voluit. *Id.* Volo mense Quintili in Græciam, *sc.* proficisci, *I purpose setting out. Id.* Mihi, velim, nolim, est certa tuenda sententia, *whether I will or no, willing or unwilling.* So, *Liv.* Seu velint, seu nolint, quieturos. *Cic.* Filium secum omni tempore volebat esse, *chose to have by him; kept by him. Id.* Volo me esse judicem, *for* volo esse judex. *Plaut.* Loquar, quæ volam, *what I shall have a mind. Nepos.* Noli adversum eos me velle ducere (which manner of expression is hardly pleonastical, for *noli* implies no more than *do not*, and *noli velle* is, *do not have the mind or will, do not aim or contemplate, do not will*). So, *Cic.* Nolite, judices, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extingui, &c. And *Ovid.* Audes fallere velle deum, *you dare purpose, meditate, aim to deceive the god. Propert.* Nunquam te fallere velit, *may he never purpose*, &c. And even where *Velle facere aliquid* is meant to include the act, it seems to refer to it through the will; thus, *Cato.* Villicus ne quid emisse velit insciente domino. *Ovid.* Statuit velle mori, *resolved that he would die.* — Instead of the *infin.* the *particip. perf.* also follows; as, *Plaut.* Da mihi istas viginti minas. (*Lib.*) Videbitur: factum volo, for facere, *I will do it. Terent.* Volo vos oratos, *for* volo orare, *or for* oro, *I will have you prayed.* So, also, *Cic.* Nunc illos commonitos velim, *I would have them admonished.* — Velle alicui aliquid, *to purpose, design or intend something for* (*to*) *some one*; as, *Cic.* malum filio. So, *Stat.* hastam alicui. —— ¶ Also, *to wish, desire. Cic.* Volo, uti mihi respondeas. *Id.* Volo, hoc oratoribus contingat (where *ut*, as is frequently the case, is suppressed). *Horat.* Non uxor salvum te vult, *does not wish you well again.* Hence, Vellem and Velim, *I would, I should be glad,*

&c.; as, *Cic.* Quam vellem, te ad Stoicos inclinavisses (implying, of course, that you did not gratify the wish). *Id.* Tu velim nos absentes diligas, *I wish, I would* (implying a hope that the wish may be fulfilled). *Id.* Quam velim, Bruto persuadeas, ut, &c. Hence, Ut volo (vis, vult, &c.), *as I* (*thou, he*) *wish, according to my* (*thy*, &c.) *wish;* as, *Cic.* Libertatis proprium est, sic vivere, ut velis. *Terent.* Ut quimus, quando, ut volumus, non licet. *Cic.* Confido rem, ut volumus, esse. Hence, Volenti mihi est, *h. e.* volo; as, *Macrob.* Si volentibus vobis erit. *Sallust.* Uti militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *h. e.* ut milites exæquatum cum imperatore laborem libenter ferrent, *that the soldiers might willingly perform their labors, when they were equally shared with their commander.* So, *Id.* Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur, *nor were the plebeians thought to be inclined to enlist.* So, with an *infin.* supplying the place of a *nom.* to *est.* *Tacit.* (This is a Greek construction, βουλομένῳ μοί ἐστι.) — *Velim* may often be rendered, *I beg, I beseech, I pray;* as, *Cic.* Sic tibi persuadeas velim. Also, *volo* instead of *velim:* as, *Cic.* Te ita existimare volo. —— ¶ Also, *to wish, desire, demand;* as, *I wish you to do this, I would have you do this.* *Terent.* Quid vis faciam? *what would you have me do?* *Quintil.* Ut res vult, *as the thing demands, requires.* — Hence, Velle aliquem aliquid, *to desire something of some one.* *Plaut.* Si quid me vis, *if you want any thing of me.* So, *Cæs.* Si quid ille se velit. Also, *Cic.* Nec, numquid vellem, rogavit, *if I had any commands, letters,* &c. — Also, Velle aliquem, *to want one, have something to say to one, want to speak with one.* *Plaut.* Philocrates, exi: te volo. *Terent.* Paucis te volo, *a word with you, I have a word or two to say to you.* *Cic.* Centuriones me velle. Hence, *Terent.* Numquid vis? *or,* Numquid me vis? *have you any thing further with me? have you done with me? may I go?* — Also, Quid sibi vult, *what will he* (*she, it*) *have? what is he at? what is his aim?* *Terent.* Quid sibi volt pater? cur simulat? *Cic.* Quid tibi vis? *Id.* Quid iste sibi vult? Often, also, equivalent to, *what does that mean? what is its import?* as, *Cic.* Quid illæ sibi statuæ volunt? *Id.* Nec satis intellexi, quid sibi verba ista vellent, *what those words meant.* —— ¶ Also, *to will, desire,* h. e. *to command, ordain, appoint.* *Cic.* Majores nostri de servis quæri voluerunt. *Id.* Hiemis perfugium majores nostri in amicorum tectis esse voluerunt. Hence, Velitis jubeatis, &c. as the form by which a law was proposed to the people for their approval. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *to wish* well or ill to any one, *to be* favorably or unfavorably *disposed* to any one. *Terent.* Tibi bene ex animo volo, *I wish you well with all my heart.* *Plaut.* Male qui mihi volunt, *my enemies, my ill-wishers.* *Petron.* Non sibi male vult, *h. e.* genio indulget. We find, also, *Cic.* Valde ejus causa volo, *I feel great interest in his welfare, he has my best wishes.* *Id.* Varro ejus causa vult omnia, *wishes every thing in his behalf.* —— ¶ Also, *to will,* h. e. *to believe, advance, pretend, contend, maintain, say.* *Cic.* Quod minus illi volunt. *Id.* Rerum natura, quam tu sapientiam esse vis. *Id.* Multa scire volunt. *Id.* Quot vultis esse peccatorum gradus? —— ¶ Also, *to will,* h. e. *to be able.* *Horat.* Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult. —— ¶ It often stands for *facio,* for the will may be considered as including or at least implying the act or effect; as, Volo esse, *for* facio; thus, *Cic.* Alias bestias aquarum incolas esse voluit. *Id.* Filium unum ex multis fortuna reliquum esse voluerat, *had left to him.* —— ¶ Volt, voltis, *for* vult, vultis. *Plaut.* —— ¶ See, also, *Volens, tis.*

VŎLŌ (volo, velle), ōnis, m. *a volunteer.* The Roman slaves who served in the Punic war were called *volones.* *Liv.*

VŎLPĒS, is, f. *for* Vulpes. *Plaut.*

VŎLSCĒ (Volscus), adv. *after the manner of the Volsci.* *Titinn.* ap. *Fest.*

VŎLSCI, ōrum, m. *the Volsci, a people of Latium.* *Liv.* Also, *the territory of the Volsci.* *Id.* — Hence, Volscus, a, um, adj. *Volscian.* *Virg.* gens. *Liv.* ager.

VŎLSCŬS, a, um. See *Volsci.*

VŎLSĔLLA, or **VULSĔLLA** (vello), æ, f. *an instrument for pulling out hairs by the roots; tweezers,* τριχολαβίς. *Plaut.* and *Martial.* — Also, *a surgeon's instrument for extracting the fragments of a bone,* &c.; *a kind of* forceps *or pincers.* *Cels.* —— ¶ Figur. *Varr.* Pugnare volsellis, non gladio, *h. e.* leviter, et parum damni inferendo.

VŎLSĬNII, or **VULSĬNII**, ōrum, m. *a city in Etruria,* now *Bolsena.* *Liv.* — Hence, Volsiniensis, *or* Vulsiniensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Volsinii.* *Liv.* ager. *Id.* provincia. *Id.* lacus (now) *lago di Bolsena.* *Id.* Volsinienses, *the Volsinians.*

VŎLSŬS, or **VULSŬS**, a, um, particip. from vello.

VŎLTA, æ, f. *a monster* (monstrum), or perhaps *an epidemic, which ravaged the territory of Volsinii.* *Plin.*

VŎLTĬNĬŬS, a, um, adj. for example, *Cic.* Voltinia tribus, *a Roman tribe.* — Hence, Voltinienses, *citizens belonging to the* tribus Voltinia. *Cic.*

VŎLTUMNA, æ, f. *a goddess of Etruria.* Hence, *Liv.* Voltumnæ fanum, *a place in Etruria.*

VŎLTURCIŬS. See *Vulturcius.*

VŎLTURNŬS. See *Vulturnus.*

VŎLTŬS, &c. See *Vultus,* &c.

VŎLVA, or **VULVA** (volvo), æ, f. *the integument* of a thing. *Scribon. Larg.* pomorum, *h. e. the core.* *Plin.* Volva (boleti), *white skin that infolds it.* — Hence, *the womb, matrix, matrice* of the human race and of animals. *Cels.* and *Plin.* The *vulva* of a sow was a delicate and favorite dish with the ancients. *Horat.* and *Martial.*

VŎLŪBĬLIS (Id.), e, adj. *that is easily or quickly rolled or turned, rolling or turning, voluble,* εὔστροφος, ἐπίτροχος, ἑλικός. *Cic.* and *Lucan.* Volubile cælum. *Prudent.* Sol volubilis. *Cic.* deus. *Virg.* buxum, *h. e.* turbo e buxo. *Ovid.* (*de angue*) Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus. *Horat.* Amnis labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum. *Calpurn.* unda. *Ovid.* Aurum volubile, *h. e.* malum aureum. *Apul.* Pila volubilis. —— ¶ Hence, figur. of fortune, *changeable, mutable, fickle, unstable, uncertain, inconstant.* *Cic.* fortuna. —— ¶ Also, figur. of language, *that moves as it were rapidly, fluent, rapid.* *Cic. Orat.* 56. oratio, *that consists of short syllables.* *Cic. Brut.* 28. Oratio Appii volubilis, *rapid, fluent;* so, also, *Id.* orator, *that speaks rapidly.* *Id.* Homo volubilis.

VŎLŪBĬLĬTĀS (volubilis), ātis, f. *the power of being turned round easily, easy and rapid rotation, power of revolving about its axis, volubility,* εὐτροχία, τὸ εὔστροφον. *Cic.* Mundi volubilitas, quæ nisi in globosa forma esse non potest. —— ¶ Also, *the round or oval shape* of a thing, *roundness, rounding.* *Ovid.* capitis. *Id.* Volubilitas sustinet orbem. *Cic.* Qui protrusit cylindrum, dedit ei principium motionis, volubilitatem autem non dedit. —— ¶ Figur. *fickleness, mutability, inconstancy.* *Cic.* fortunæ. —— ¶ Also, figur. *power of rapid motion, rapidity or fluency* (*of speech*), *volubility.* *Cic.* Linguæ volubilitas. *Id.* Verborum volubilitas, *h. e.* copia, apta connexio, et facilitas, *easy and rapid flow.* *Plin. Ep.* Mos est plerisque Græcorum, ut illis sit pro copia (rerum) volubilitas. *August.* ap. *Sueton.* Inanis sententiis verborum volubilitas. *Quintil.* Circulatoria volubilitas, *wordiness, verboseness.*

VŎLŪBĬLĬTER (Id.), adv. *copiously, fluently, volubly or rapidly,* εὐτρόφως. *Cic.* Funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio.

VŎLŬCER (volo, āre), ŭcris, ŭcre, adj. *flying, winged,* πετεινός, πτερόεις. *Cic.* Volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas. *Ovid.* Volucri non segnius alite ludit. *Tibull.* Sive ego per liquidum volucri vehar aera penna. *Virg.* columba. *Stat.* Volucer Danaeius, *h. e. Perseus.* *Ovid.* equus, *h. e. Pegasus.* *Id.* Volucer deus, *or, Id.* puer, *h. e. Cupid.* *Stat.* Volucer deus, *h. e. Mercury.* *Ovid.* pes (*sc.* Mercurii). *Id.* turba, *h. e. birds.* *Cic.* Bestiæ volucres, *and,* simply, *Id.* Volucres, *birds.* *Propert.* Volucres insidiæ, *h. e. laid by Calais and Zethes, who were winged.* — Hence, *subst.* Vol ĕris, is, f. *sc.* bestia, *a bird, any winged creature,* ὄρνις. *Ovid.* Et primo similis volŭcri, mox vera volŭcris. *Cic.* Volucres, *birds.* *Ovid.* marinæ, *sea-birds.* *Sueton.* In volucrum fore potestatem, *h. e. vulture.* *Propert.* Tityi volucres, *h. e. vultures.* *Id.* Attica volucris, *h. e.* philomela. *Ovid.* Volucris Junonia, *or, Id.* Junonis, *h. e. the peacock.* *Stat.* Tyrrhenæ volucres, *h. e. Sirens.* *Sil.* Matutini cantus volucrum, *h. e.* gallorum. *Martial.* Volucris Libyca, *h. e.* gallina Africana; so, *Petron.* Afra volucris. *Lucan.* E campis Latiæ pulsere volucres, *h. e. eagles,* the standards of the legions. *Phædr.* Parvula volucris, *h. e. a fly.* — *Volucris* is also found *masc.* *Cic. de Div.* 2, 30 (in poetry) Volucres teneros. —— ¶ Hence, of things without wings, but which are borne through the air as if having wings, *flying, light, winged.* *Virg.* sagitta. *Id.* arundo, *h. e.* sagitta. *Id.* ferrum, *h. e.* sagitta. *Id.* auræ. *Ovid.* procellæ. *Id.* Nebulas volucres, *flying about.* *Virg.* fumus. —— ¶ Figur. *flying, swift, rapid, quick, fleet.* *Ovid.* equus. *Horat.* currus. *Martial.* pardus. *Horat.* dies. *Cic.* nuntius. *Id.* (in poetry), motus astrorum. *Id.* genus dicendi. *Virg.* Hebrus. *Cic.* Nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, *h. e. flies about* (*circulates*) *so quick.* — Also, *inconstant, changeable, fickle, fleeting, transient.* *Cic.* fortuna. *Auct. dial. de Orat.* gaudium. —— ¶ *Volucer* is found *fem.* in *Petron.* — On the other hand, *Volucris* (*nom.*) is found *masc.* *Sil.* Volucris sonipes. — The *gen. plur.* is generally *volucrum;* but according to *Charis.* *volucrium* was also used by the ancients. —— ¶ Volucres, *a kind of worms or caterpillars;* for *volucræ.* *Colum.*

VŎLŪCRA (volvo), æ, f. *a worm that rolls itself up in vine-leaves,* otherwise called *convolvulus,* or *involvulus,* or *volvox,* probably *a vine-fretter.* *Colum.* (For this we find also *volucris* in *Colum.* and *volucre* in *Plin.*).

VŎLŬCRĬPĒS (volucer & pes), ĕdis, adj. *swift-footed, fleet, swift.* *Auson.*

VŎLŬCRIS, is, m. and f. *a bird.* See *Volucer.*

VŎLŬCRĬTER (Id.), adv. *swiftly.* *Ammian.*

VŎLŬCRĬTĀS (volucer), ātis, f. *Fulgent.* mundi, *h. e.* volubilitas.

VŎLŪMEN (volvo), ĭnis, n. *any thing that is rolled or wound together in a roll,* εἶλιξ, στροφίς. — Hence, *a book, writing, work, volume,* βιβλίον; because the ancients rolled up their books, and when they would read them, unrolled them. *Nep.* Magnitudo voluminis. *Id.* In eo volumine. *Plin.* Volumen edere de re, *a treatise.* *Id.* componere. *Id.* condere. *Horat.* Signata volumina, *h. e.* mea carmina. Also, *a book* (h. e. *part of a greater book*), *a volume, tome, part.* *Plin. Ep.* Libri tres in sex volumina divisi. *Nepos.* Sexdecim volumina epistolarum (Ciceronis). *Ovid.* Sunt quoque mutatæ ter quinque volumina formæ, *h. e. the fifteen books of Metamorphoses.* — Also, *a packet* of writings *or letters.* *Cic.* Evolvi volumen epistolarum tuarum. — Also, *a roll, wreath, fold,* of any thing rolled up, *a spire.* *Virg.* (Anguis) septena volumina traxit. *Id.* Sinuantque (angues) immensa volumine terga. *Id.* Hunc illinc vinclorum immensa volumina versat, (of the *cestus* or thongs of the *cestus.*) *Id.* Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum, (of a horse, when he bends his legs in running.) *Ovid.* and *Lucan.* Volumina fumi, *rolls, volumes.* *Lucan.* Longo per multa volumina tractu æstuat unda minax. Also, of a river, *a whirl, eddy, wave.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *revolution or rotation of the heavens.* *Ovid. Met.* 2, 71. Hence, figur. *Plin.* In divo Augusto magna

sortis humanæ reperiantur volumina, *changeableness, fickleness; changes, turns, reverses.*

VŎLŪMĬNŌSŬS (volumen), a, um, adj. *full of folds, wreaths or circles.* *Sidon.* Angues corporibus voluminosis.

VŎLŪMNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of, belonging to, or named after Volumnius.* *Liv.* exercitus, *h. e.* a L. Volumnio consule ductus.

VŎLŪMNĬŬS, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* As an *adj. Volumnian.* — As a *subst.* Volumnius, *the name of a man.* Volumnia, *the name of a woman.*

VŎLŪMNŬS (volo), i, m. and VŎLŪMNĀ, æ, f. *deities of the Romans and Etrurians, to whose care they commended newborn children.* *Augustin.*

VŎLŪNTĀRĬĒ (voluntarius), adv. *voluntarily, freely,* ἑκοντί, ἑκουσίως. *Arnob.*

VŎLŪNTĀRĬŬS (voluntas), a, um, adj. *voluntary, that does a thing with free will or of its own accord, acting from choice, without restraint,* ἑκών, ἑκούσιος, αὐτόματος. *Cic.* senator, *h. e. self-elected.* *Id.* procurator, *h. e.* qui ultro se præbet. *Id.* auxilia sociorum. Hence, *Liv.* Voluntarius miles, *or, Id.* (absol.) Voluntarius, *a soldier that serves voluntarily, a volunteer.* —— ¶ Also, *voluntary, spontaneous, done voluntarily, or happening of its own accord.* *Cic.* mors, *h. e.* quæ sponte eligitur. Hence, *that grows of itself* (h. e. *without being sown*), *spontaneous, growing wild.* *Plin.* herba.

VŎLŪNTĀS (volo, velle), ātis, f. *the will, inclination, wish, desire,* βουλή, θέλημα. *Cic.* Veruntamen ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem. *Id.* Voluntatem eorum intuentur, *look at or regard the inclination,* &c. *Id.* Ad voluntatem loqui, *to speak according to the will of another; as another would have you.* So, Q. *Cic.* Vultum et sermonem ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutare. — Hence, Voluntate, *willingly, voluntarily, of one's own will, of one's own accord.* *Plaut.* Nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, *of your own free will, willingly.* *Cic.* Mea voluntate concedam, *willingly.* *Liv.* Voluntate in ditionem venerunt, *voluntarily, of their own accord.* Thus, also, Ex *or* de voluntate, *according to one's wish or desire.* *Cic.* Illud accidit præter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate. *Id.* Ex Cæsaris voluntate. *Id.* De mea voluntate. — Voluntas ultima, *or, simply,* Voluntas, *a last will or testament.* *Pandect.* Qui ex ultima voluntate aliquid lucratur. *Plin. Ep.* Religiosissime custodire defunctorum voluntatem. —— ¶ Hence, *inclination* towards any person; *good will, affection, love, favor.* *Cic.* erga Cæsarem. *Id.* mutua. *Id.* Literæ exiguam significationem tuæ erga me voluntatis habebant. —— ¶ Also, *disposition* generally. *Cic.* Aliena a te voluntas. *Cæs.* Confisus municipiorum voluntatibus. *Nepos.* Celans, qua voluntate esset in regem. —— ¶ Also, used of *the kind of discourse which an orator makes use of,* προαίρεσις. *Cic.* Quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest. —— ¶ Also, *will, wish, desire.* *Cic.* Ambitiosis voluntatibus cedere. —— ¶ Also, *intention, purpose, design.* *Cic.* Hanc mentem voluntatemque suscepi. —— ¶ Also, *the sense, signification, meaning.* *Quintil.* Voluntas nominis. *Id.* De verborum vi aut voluntate. —— ¶ Also, *approbation, consent.* *Cic.* Multa sunt nova, summa Catuli voluntate, constituta. *Id.* Voluntate omnium.

VŎLVŌ (unc.), is, volvi, vŏlūtum, a. 3. *to roll, turn about or round, wind round, roll along, roll down,* κυλίω, πολέω. *Horat.* Flumen lapides in mare volvens. *Virg.* Flumen volvit vortices. *Id.* (Turnus) multos volvit, *strikes down, overthrows.* *Id.* Grandia volvere saxa, *to roll or tumble down.* *Ovid.* saxum. *Varr.* filum, *h. e. to wind.* *Plin.* Herba circa arbores se volvens, *twining itself.* *Virg.* Huc, illuc volvens oculos, *rolling, turning.* *Plin.* Scarabæus, qui pilas (others read *pilulas* volvit, *h. e.* lutum pedibus in pilas cogit, easque versat. *Virg.* Equus volvit ignem sub naribus, *h. e.* efflat. — Hence, *pass.* Volvi, *to be turned or rolled round or about; also, to turn or roll (itself) round or about.* *Cic.* Sol volvitur circum terram. *Sil.* Turbidus amnis per devia præceps volvitur, *h. e.* volvendo se decurrit. *Virg.* Lacrimæ volvuntur inanes, *h. e.* ex oculis defluunt. *Id.* Volvitur Euryalus leto, *falls, tumbles.* *Ovid.* Celeri volvitur orbe trochus. *Virg.* Dum per mare magnum Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis, *roll about, are driven or tossed about.* Also, Volvere, *for* volvi, *or* volvere se; as, *Virg.* Volventia plaustra. *Id.* Volventibus annis, *in the course of years, in time, one day.* For this we also find *Volvendus, a, um;* as, *Id.* Volvendis mensibus; *and, Id.* Volvenda dies, *h. e.* quæ volvitur. —— ¶ Hence, *to unroll, open, read.* *Cic.* Volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis (for the books of the ancients were rolls, and so had to be unrolled in order to be read; compare *Volumen*). —— ¶ Also, figur. *to roll forth, pour forth* words (of an orator), *to speak fluently.* *Cic.* M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, nec hebes in causis. *Id.* sententias verbis. *Id.* Longissima est igitur complexio verborum, quæ volvi uno spiritu potest. *Lucan.* carmina murmure. Also, as it were, *to roll,* of periodic and rhythmical language. *Cic.* Quo melius cadat aut volvatur oratio. —— ¶ Also, of thoughts, *to revolve in the mind.* *Liv.* cogitationes inanes, *to indulge vain thoughts.* *Id.* iras in pectore, *to harbor anger.* Hence, *to ponder, meditate, think upon, consider, reflect.* *Sallust.* Multa cum animo suo volvebat. *Id.* Multa secum ipse volvens. *Id.* Multa in pectore volvit. *Liv.* omnia animo. *Id.* secum aliquid. *Id.* bellum in animo. *Virg.* aliquid sub (*for* in) pectore. *Sallust.* Hæc illis volventibus. *Tacit.* bellum adversus aliquem. *Calpurn.* 4, 6. Carmina jam dudum volvimus, *h. e. revolve, think over, study.* —— ¶ Figur. *to roll or turn* any thing *round.* — Thus, *to roll round, make revolve, carry round.* *Horat.* Luna celeris pronos volvere menses. — Also, *Virg.* Sic volvere Parcas, *thus appoint, dispose, order the course of things* (where there is also an allusion to *the spindle* of the Parcæ). *Id.* Sic deum rex volvit vices. — Also, *to go through, suffer, undergo, be the subject of, live through* a course or succession of fates or events (as it were, *to carry round* such a course). *Virg.* Tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum impulerit, *to undergo one after the other.* *Id.* Ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, *h. e. have completed the round of a thousand years.* *Id.* Arbor multa virum volvens durando secula vincit. —— ¶ Also, *to make by rolling or turning.* *Liv.* Conversi in hostem, volventesque orbem, *making a circle, forming or drawing themselves up in a circle.* *Plin.* Siderum suos volventium orbes, *rolling on in their orbits.* *Id.* pilas (see above). *Liv.* errorem, *to pursue a zigzag course* (by following the bends and turns of a river). —— ¶ The particip. *Volutus* has these various significations; as, *Virg.* Lacrimæ per ora volutæ. *Id.* Volutus curru, *h. e.* e curru, *thrown from.* *Id.* Lapis per inane volutus, *h. e.* missus. *Sisenn.* ap. *Non.* Ipsi voluti in caput.

VŎLVŎX (volvo), ŏcis, m. *a caterpillar or worm that rolls vine-leaves together and itself within them, a vine-fretter,* ἴψ, ἴουλος. *Plin.* 17, 47 (where *Ed. Hard.* reads *volucre*).

VŎLŬP', } VŎLŬPĔ, } See *Volupis.*

VŎLŬPĬĀ (volupis), æ, f. *h. e.* dea voluptatis. *Varr.*

VŎLŬPĬS (volo, velle), e, adj. *delightful, causing pleasure, agreeable.* It is only found in the form *volupe,* or by abbreviation *volup',* which is either a *neut. adj.* or an *adv.* — As an *adv.* *Plaut.* Cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, *pleasantly, agreeably.* — Oftener, as an *adj.* *Plaut.* Volupe est mihi, *it is an agreeable thing to me, it is a pleasure to me.* *Terent.* Venire (te) salvum volupe est (*or* volupe 'st), *sc.* mihi. *Id.* Benefactum et volupe est (*or* volupe 'st). *Plaut.* Ut tibi sit volup'.

VŎLŬPTĀBĬLĬS (voluptas), e, adj. *that causes pleasure, agreeable, pleasant,* ἡδύς. *Plaut.*

VŎLŬPTĀRĬĒ (voluptarius), adv. *with enjoyment, voluptuously.* *Apul.*

VŎLŬPTĀRĬŬS (voluptas), a, um, adj. *bringing pleasure or enjoyment, pleasurable, pleasant, delightful,* τερπνός. *Cic.* Animi elatio voluptaria. *Id.* Voluptariæ possessiones. *Id.* Qui (casus) nobis miserabilis videtur audientibus, illi (Regulo) perpetienti voluptarius, *affording pleasure.* —— ¶ Also, *of, relating to, or concerned with pleasure.* *Cic.* disputatio. —— ¶ Also, *addicted or devoted to pleasure, voluptuous.* *Cic.* homo. *Id.* disciplina. (But it is to be observed, that in both these passages, the word is used with reference to the Epicureans, who accounted pleasure the highest good.) —— ¶ Also, *enjoying pleasure, capable or susceptible of pleasure.* *Cic.* Gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius.

VŎLŬPTĀS (for volupitas, from volupis), ātis, f. *pleasure, enjoyment, or delight,* of mind or body, in a good or bad sense; so, also, Voluptates, *pleasures, enjoyments, delights,* in a good or bad sense. *Cic.* Fabulas cum voluptate legere. *Id.* Voluptates percipere. *Id.* Voluptatibus frui. *Id.* Voluptate capi, *to be taken, captivated by pleasure.* *Id.* Alicui voluptati esse, *to give or furnish pleasure.* Also, Adhibere voluptatem, *or* voluptates, *to give, provide, furnish* pleasure or enjoyment, as by an entertainment, music, &c.; as, *Cic.* Adhibendis voluptatibus (where public spectacles are alluded to; and, in later times, *voluptates* is frequently used of *shows or spectacles, scenic exhibitions, games;* as, *Vopisc.* Dedit Romanis voluptates). Further, *Cic.* Voluptatem capere ex re, *to draw or derive pleasure from, take pleasure in a thing.* And, without *ex;* as, *Cic.* Malis alienis capere voluptatem, *sc.* in. Also, with the *acc.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Also, Voluptatem capere cum aliquo, *to enjoy one's self with any one;* hence, cum aliqua, συνουσιάζειν. *Plaut.* Voluptas is also used de concubitu. *Ovid.* And *for* semen virile. *Arnob.* and *Hygin.* — *Voluptas* has not only a *genitive* of the *subject* that enjoys, but of the *object* that gives pleasure. *Cic.* Voluptas corporis. *Quintil.* aurium. On the other hand, *Quintil.* ultionis. *Cic.* discendi. — Mea voluptas, *my joy, my delight,* as a word of endearment. *Virg.* and *Plaut.* — Officium a voluptatibus, *office of master of pleasures* (maitre des plaisirs). *Sueton.* —— ¶ Voluptas, as a *person and goddess.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *pleasure,* h. e. *inclination to or desire of pleasure.* *Terent.* Voluptatem suam explere, *to satisfy.* *Liv.* Voluptates temperantia frenare, *appetites, desires.* —— ¶ Voluptatium, *for* voluptatum. *Liv.* 23, 4. (*Ed. Drak.*)

VŎLŬPTĀTĪVŬS (voluptas), a, um, adj. *devoted or addicted to pleasure.* *Fronto.*

VŎLŬPTĬFĬCŬS (voluptas & facio), a, um, adj. *bringing or causing pleasure.* *Apul.* Jovis stella benefica, Veneris voluptifica.

VŎLŬPTŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to indulge in pleasures or sensuality.* *Apul.*

VŎLŬPTŬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Voluptarius.* *Capitol.*

VŎLŬPTŬŌSĒ (voluptuosus), adv. *with great pleasure, with delight,* μεθ' ἡδονῆς. *Sidon.* Ad patriæ solum voluptuose venire. *Id.* Voluptuosius.

VŎLŬPTŬŌSŬS (voluptas), a, um, adj. *full of pleasure, full of enjoyment, delightful.* *Plin. Ep.* Voluptuosum est posse utraque eadem opera invisere. *Sidon.* Voluptuosissimum tempus exegi.

VŎLŪTĀ (volvo), æ, f. *the volute, a spiral ornament on the capitals of columns,* ἕλιξ. *Vitruv.*

VŎLŪTĀBRUM (voluto), i, n. *a muddy place in which swine delight to roll; a slough, swamp,* &c. κυλίστρα, κύλισμα. *Virg.* Sæpe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros latratu turbabis agens.

VŎLŪTĀBUNDŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *rolling much, rolling or wallowing about.* *Cic. fragm.* Volutabundus in voluptatibus.

VŎLŪTĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *a rolling, rolling about, wallowing*, κύλισμα. *Plin.* in luto. —— ¶ Hence, *a tossing, restlessness.* *Senec.* animi. —— ¶ Also, *uncertainty, instability.* *Senec.* rerum humanarum. —— ¶ Also, *the place where a person or animal rolls; consequently, the place where the body of a person or animal has been.* *Cic.* Volutationes corporis.

VŎLŪTĀTŬS (Id.), us, m. *a rolling, rolling about.* *Plin.*

VŎLŪTĀTŬS, a, um, particip. from voluto. —— ¶ Adj. *well read, well versed.* *Cic.* in veteribus scriptis. *Cic.* Q. *Frat.* In quibus (scriptoribus) te video volutatum.

VŎLŪTĪNĂ (volvo), æ, f. *a goddess of rustics, who was believed to preside over the integuments of ears of corn.* *Augustin.*

VŎLŪTŌ (frequentat. of volvo), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to roll, turn or wind much or often, roll or turn about*, κυλινδέω. *Colum.* Amphoras per terram volutare, *to roll or tumble.* *Pallad.* Tunsas caricas, et aqua maceratas, in offas volutabis exiguas. *Plin.* Scarabæi, qui e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, *h. e.* volutando faciunt. *Lucan.* Ventus volutat pelagus. Hence, Se volutare, *or, more frequently,* Volutari, *to roll one's self; to wallow;* as, *Plin.* Pulvis, in quo se mula volutaverit. *Colum.* Sus gaudet cœnoso lacu volutari. *Sueton.* Super immensos aureorum acervos toto corpore aliquamdiu volutatus est. So, absol. Volutare, *sc.* se; as, *Veget.* Quodcunque jumentum ex qualibet causa inveneris volutare, statim, &c. (*Ed. Schneid.* reads *se invenerie volutare.*) — Hence, *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Volutari ad pedes, *to fall at one's feet, to prostrate one's self before one;* so, *Virg.* Genibus volutans, *sc.* se. — Also, Volutari cum aliquo, or aliqua, *for* concumbere, συνουσιάζειν; as, *Justin.* cum serpente. *Cic.* Quis unquam nepos tam libere est cum scortis, quam hic cum sororibus volutatus? *Plin.* Pinxit (reginam) volutantem (*sc.* se) cum piscatore. — Also, figur. Volutari, *to roll about, to be occupied or engaged in, be conversant with.* *Cic.* Cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow, are immersed in.* *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* In omni dedecore volutatus es. *Senec.* inter mala plurima, *to be involved in.* — *Senec.* Fusus humi sæva feroci corde volutat somnia, *h. e.* dormiens somniis agitatur, *has horrible dreams.* —— ¶ Figur. *to roll out, emit or send forth* as it were *by rolling, spread gradually, roll along,* as a sound. *Virg.* vocem per atria. *Id.* Vocem volutant litora, *h. e. roll or spread the sound,* or *return an echo.* *Id.* Flamina volutant murmura, *h. e. murmur.* —— ¶ Also, *to revolve in one's mind, meditate, weigh, ponder, consider.* *Virg.* Tacitus mecum ipse voluto, si valeam meminisse. *Id.* Secumque ita corde volutat. En, quid ago? &c. *Id.* Hæc ipse suo cum corde volutat. *Lucret.* aliquid mente. *Liv.* Hoc eum jampridem volutare in animo. *Id.* Multa secum animo volutans. *Id.* conditiones cum amicis. —— ¶ Also, *to toss to and fro.* *Lucan.* Ventus volutat pelagus. (See above.) Hence, Volutari, *to be tossed to and fro, to move this way and that.* *Liv.* Ne fluxa habena volutetur in jactu glans, sed cum sederit, &c. —— ¶ Also, *to occupy or engage.* *Liv.* Mentio regis tacitis cogitationibus volutavit animum (meum). —— ¶ See, also, *Volutatus, a, um.*

VŎLŪTŬS, a, um, particip. from volvo.

VŎLŪTŬS (volvo), us, m. *a rolling; the power of rolling.* *Apul.* Dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus.

VŎMĀX (vomo), ācis, adj. *that frequently vomits, inclined to vomit.* *Sidon.* Anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, bibacius, vomacius.

VŎMĔR (unc.), ĕris, m. *a ploughshare*, ὕνις, ὕννις. *Cic.* and *Virg.* — Hence, figur. *for* mentula. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Vomis, *for* vomer. *Virg.* and *Colum.*

VŎMĬCĂ (vomo), æ, f. *a sore, imposthume, abscess, suppurated or encysted tumor*, ἀπόστημα. *Plaut.*, *Cic.*, &c. — Hence, figur. *Plin.* lapidis, *h. e. a sort of running tumor or bunch.* — Also, figur. *a sore, festering sore,* h. e. *something bad, a plague, pest, curse.* *Liv.* 28, 12 (from an old prophecy), Hostem si expellere vultis, vomicamque, quæ gentium venit longe. Thus, also, Augustus called his *grandson Agrippa, his daughter* and *granddaughter Julia,* Tres vomicas suas. *Sueton.* —— ¶ The *first* syllable is *short* in *Juvenal*, and *long* in *Seren. Sammon.*

VŎMĬCŌSŬS (vomica), a, um, adj. *full of sores.* *Cæl. Aurel.*

VŎMĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *purulent;* hence, *foul, pestilent, noxious.* *Senec.* morbus (figur.).

VŎMĬFĬCŬS (vomo & facio), a, um, adj. *causing one to vomit, emetic*, ἐμετικός. *Cæl. Aurel.* Vomificum medicamentum. *Apul.* succus.

VŎMĬFLŬŬS (vomica & fluo), a, um, adj. *flowing with matter.* *Cæl. Aurel.* passio, *h. e.* morbus, quo vomica et pus movetur.

VŎMIS. See *Vomer*, at the end.

VŎMĬTĬŌ (vomo), ōnis, f. *the act of vomiting; a vomiting*, ἐξέρευγμα, ἔμεσις. *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is vomited, a vomit.* *Plin.* Varii colores vomitionum.

VŎMĬTĬUM (Id.), ii, n. same as *Vomitio.* *Martian. Capell.*

VŎMĬTŌ (frequentat. of vomo), as, a. 1. *to vomit often*, ἐξεμέω, πολλάκις ἐμέω. *Sueton.*

VŎMĬTŎR (vomo), ōris, m. *one who vomits, a vomiter*, ἐμετής. *Senec.*

VŎMĬTŌRĬŬS (vomitor), a, um, adj. *that provokes vomiting, vomitory, vomitive, emetic*, ἐμετικός. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *that vomits;* hence, figur. Vomitoria (*plur.*), *entrances to the theatres or amphitheatres, which led to the places where the people sat, and thus discharged or poured them out.* *Macrob.*

VŎMĬTŬS (vomo), us, m. *a vomiting or throwing up*, ἐμετός. *Plin.* Vomitum creare, *to occasion.* *Plaut.* Vomitum excutere alicui (when it is violent). *Id.* pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to spit or throw up the lungs.* —— ¶ Also, *that which is thrown up in vomiting, that which is vomited, the matter thrown up by vomiting.* *Plin.* and *Cels.* — Hence, as *a low term of reproach.* *Plaut.* Absolve hunc vomitum, *h. e. this dirty, disgusting fellow; this puke.*

VŎMŌ (ἐμέω, ἐμῶ), is, ui, ĭtum, a. and n. 3. *to vomit*, ἐμέω. *Cic.* Vomere velle. —— ¶ Also, *to bring up or discharge by vomiting, to vomit up, throw up.* *Plin.* sanguinem. *Lucret.* purpuream vitam, *h. e.* vitam cum sanguine. *Virg.* animam. *Id.* flammas. *Id.* Salutantum vomit ædibus undam. *Plaut.* argentum. Also, without an *acc.* *Plin.* Qua (Padus) largius vomit, *h. e. empties itself* (or we may understand *aquas*, sc. *in mare*).

VOPISCŬS (unc.), i, m. *one of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a Roman surname.* Flavius Vopiscus wrote the biography of some of the Roman emperors.

VŎPTĔ, *h. e.* vos ipsi. *Cato* ap. *Fest.*

VŎRĀCĬTĀS (vorax), ātis, f. *voracity, voraciousness, ravenousness, gluttony, greediness*, πολυφαγία. Of a man; *Eutrop.* Of a beast; *Apul.* Figur. of fire; *Plin.*

VŎRĀCĬTĔR (Id.), adv. *voraciously.* *Macrob.*

VŎRĀGĬNŌSŬS (vorago), a, um, adj. *full of swallows, quagmires, abysses, deep places*, βαραθρώδης. *Auct. B. Hisp.*

VŎRĀGŌ (voro), ĭnis, f. *a swallow, abyss, deep pit, quagmire, almost bottomless depth,* which swallows up every thing, διαχώρημα, βάραθρον, χάσμα. *Cic.* Quum equum demisisset in flumen, submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit. *Catull.* Ferream soleam (derelinquit) tenaci in voragine mula. *Curt.* Propemodum immobiles currus illuvie et voraginibus hærebant. So, also, *a deep cavity or hole in the earth.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Figur. *Cic.* Vos geminæ voragines, scopulique reipublicæ. *Ovid.* Voragine ventris attenuarat opes. *Cic.* Gurges et vorago patrimonii, *h. e. squanderer, spendthrift.* *Id.* Qui vorago est ac gurges vitiorum, *an abyss or gulf of vices.*

VŎRĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *an eating, devouring.* *Catull.* 47, 7 (where most *Edd.* have *vocationes*).

VŎRĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *a swallower, one that swallows.* *Paul. Nolan.* —— ¶ Also, *a devourer.* *Tertull.*

VŎRĀTRĪNĂ (Id.), æ, f. *sc.* taberna, *an eating-house.* *Tertull.* —— ¶ Also, *a gulf, abyss, chasm.* *Ammian.* (*de terræ motib.*) Patefactis subito voratrinis terrarum partes absorbent.

VŎRĀX (Id.), ācis, adj. *fond of devouring, voracious, gluttonous, greedy, ravenous*, πολυφάγος. *Cic.* Quæ Charybdis tam vorax tot res tam cito absorbere potuisset? *Ovid.* Quo copia major est data, plura cupit, turbaque voracior ipsa est. —— ¶ Figur. *eating, consuming, devouring.* *Lucan.* Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fenus. *Val. Max.* Exercitus, et arma, et equitatus voracibus impensis onerosus.

VŎRŌ (from βοράω, ῶ, not used, from βορά, cibus), as, āvi, ātum, *to devour, swallow whole or entire*, βρογχιάζω, δάπτω. *Cic.* Animalium alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt. *Plin.* Alia sugunt, alia lambunt, sorbent, mandunt, vorant. —— ¶ Hence, in general, *to swallow, swallow up.* *Plaut.* humum. *Ovid.* Charybdis vorat naves, *swallows up.* *Plin.* (de Peloponneso) In eo loco, *h. e.* (in Isthmo) erumpentia e diverso maria ejus omnem ibi latitudinem vorant, *h. e.* exedunt, absumunt, *swallow up.* —— ¶ Also, *to swallow, take* as a medicine. *Plaut.* resinam. *Cæl. Aurel.* apium. *Martial.* pastillos. —— ¶ Also, figur. *to devour; do, perform or complete eagerly or quickly.* *Cic.* literas, *h. e. to learn, pursue eagerly.* *Catull.* viam, *h. e.* celeriter conficere, *devour the way.* —— ¶ Also, generally, *to eat, devour.* *Plaut.* Ego ambabus malis vorem. *Plin.* Apes mella avide vorantes. Hence, figur. *to eat, devour, consume.* *Senec.* Amor vorat medullas. *Cels.* corpus. —— ¶ In an obscene sense. *Catull.* and *Martial.*

VŎRSŌ., **VŎRSŌRIUS.** } See *Verso*, &c.

VŎRSUM, **VŎRSŪRĂ.** } See *Versum*, &c.

VŎRSŬS. See *Versus.*

VŎRTĔX (vorto), ĭcis, m. properly the same as *Vertex*, which see. Properly, *any thing that turns itself or is turned;* hence, *a whirlwind.* *Liv.* —— ¶ Also, *a whirl of water, whirlpool.* *Virg.*, *Liv.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *a whirl of flame,* or *flame whirling up,* a sort of *pillar or column of fire.* *Virg.* *Æn.* 12, 673. —— ¶ Figur. *whirl, bustle, turmoil.* *Senec.* officiorum.

VŎRTĬCŌSŬS (vortex), a, um, adj. *full of whirls or whirlpools.* *Liv.* amnis. *Senec.* motus turbinum.

VŎRTŌ. See *Verto.*

VŎRTŪMNŬS, i, m. See *Vertumnus.*

VŌS, **VOSTRUM**, &c. } See *Tu.*

VOSĔGŬS, i, m. See *Vogesus.*

VŎSTĔR, stra, strum, same as *Vester.* *Plaut.* See *Vester.*

VŌTĬFĔR (votum & fero), adj. ĕra, ĕrum, *bearing vows, or what has been devoted to a god.* *Stat.* Votiferaque meas suspendit ab arbore vittas.

VOTITUS. See *Vetitus.*

VŌTĪVŬS (votum), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow, vowed, given in consequence of a vow, votive, devoted*, εὐκτός. *Cic.* ludi. *Horat.* tabula. *Id.* juvenca. *Ovid.* tura. *Tacit.* Crinem barbamque summittere, nec, nisi hoste cæso, exuere, votivum obligatumque virtuti oris habitum. *Ovid.* Votivus sanguis, *h. e.* victimæ votivæ. *Id.* Vinces: votivaque carmina reddam, *h. e.* promissa. *Val. Flacc.* Cui candentes votivo in gramine pascit cornipedes genitor, *for* votivos equos in gramine pascit: (*or* gramen votivum *is* gramen addictum equis votivis.) *Tibull.* Voces votivas persolvere, *h. e.* vota. —— ¶ Also, *connected with a vow.* *Cic.* legatio, *h. e. a titular or nominal embassy, in order to fulfil a vow in a province;* this was a

pretext for a journey from Rome into a province; the person travelling thus was entertained and accommodated like a real ambassador. *Propert.* Votivas noctes et mihi redde decem, *h. e. in which one on account of a vow does not keep company with a lover.* —— ¶ Also, *conformable to one's wish, agreeable, pleasant.* *Apul.* conspectus. —— ¶ *Plaut. Cas. prol.* 29. *Ed. Cameran.* Aures votivæ si sunt, *h. e. inclined to hear, desirous of hearing* (most *Edd.* have more correctly *vacivæ*).

VŌTUM (voveo), i, n. *that which is vowed or promised to a deity by vow.* *Petron.* Stipant graves equi recessus Danai, et in voto latent. *Virg.* Lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *h. e.* ture et victimis; (*Servius* interprets it *vota facientes.*) — Hence, *a vow, or promise made to some deity*, εὐχή, εὐχωλή. *Cic.* Nefaria vota. *Id.* Voti religione esse obstrictum. *Id.* Voto quodam et promisso teneri. *Id.* Vota debere diis, *h. e. to be bound to pay or fulfil.* *Horat.* Ex voto, *agreeably to a vow.* *Cic.* Vota nuncupare, *or*, suscipere, *or*, *Liv.* and *Ovid.* concipere, *to make vows.* So, also, Vota facere, *to make vows;* as, *Cic.* de ægroto. *Id.* contra rempublicam. So, also, *Id.* Vota facere, *to make wishes or to wish.* (See below, under the meaning *wish.*) *Id.* Quum vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut, &c. *h. e. made vows,* or *wished.* *Cæcin.* in *Cic. Ep.* Nemo nostrum est, quin victoriæ suæ vota fecerit. Also, Vota canere, *for* facere; as, *Virg.* Junoni, *to make vows.* Again, *Cic.* Vota solvere, *or*, *Id.* dissolvere, *or*, *Plin. Ep.* persolvere, *or*, *Tacit.* exsolvere, *or*, *Cic.* and *Ovid.* reddere, *to fulfil one's vows.* Thus, also, *Virg.* Vota exsequi; *or*, *Justin.* Voto fungi. *Petron.* Voto se exsolvere, *to release one's self from one's vow,* and so *to discharge it;* so, *Justin.* Voto fungi, *h. e.* votum exsequi. *Liv.* Voti damnatus, *or*, *Virg.* reus, *h. e.* properly *that is bound to fulfil his vow,* consequently, *that has obtained his wish,* for which the vow was made; so, also, *Liv.* Civitas voti damnata. *Nep.* Nunc se voti esse damnatum. *Liv.* Votorum damnarentur. *Id.* Voti compotem facere, *to cause one to obtain that, for which his vow was made; to grant his wish.* *Virg.* Divos in vota vocare, *to make vows to the gods; to invoke the gods;* thus, also, *Id.* Fratrem in vota vocavit, *and*, *Ovid.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See below.) *Virg.* Cessare in vota, *h. e.* cessare facere vota. — Also, *the day on which vows are made.* *Vopisc.* and *Capitolin.* — Also, *a prayer connected with a vow.* *Ovid.* Dii maris et terræ, (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?) solvere quassatæ parcite membra ratis (this may mean *wishes*). *Id.* Vota ad deos ferre. (See above.) —— ¶ Also, *that which has been wished, a wish.* *Ovid.* Voto potiri. *Id.* Quantum defuerat pleno post oscula voto. *Petron.* Frui votis. *Liv.* Voti compotem facere (see above). So of the person who is the object of one's wish; thus, *Ovid.* Ceruleа petere mea vota via, *the object of my desires,* h. e. *Helen.* So, *Id.* Multarum votum sola tenere potes (where *Paris* speaks of himself). — Also, *a wishing, wish.* *Cic.* Nocturna vota cupiditatum. *Ovid.* Hæc loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo. *Horat.* Hoc erat in votis, *this I wished.* *Pers.* In voto erat, *h. e. I wished.* *Horat.* In votum venire, *to be wished for, be the object of one's wishes.* *Ovid.* Corrige vota. Hence, *Cic.* Vota facere, *to wish, make wishes.* (See above.) *Cels.* Votum est, ut, &c. *it is the wish, it is to be wished, that,* &c. Also, of things without life. *Plin.* Vota arborum sunt, *the trees wish,* h. e. *it is proper for them.* ——¶ Also, *marriage, matrimonial engagement.* *Cod. Just.* Ad tertia vota migrare, *to a third marriage.*

VŌTŬS, a, um, particip. from voveo.

VŎVĔŌ (unc.), es, vōvi, vōtum, a. 2. *to vow, to promise sacredly or devote* any thing to a god, εὔχομαι, ἐπεύχομαι. *Cic.* Herculi decumam. *Liv.* Tullus in re trepida decem vovit Salios, fanaque Pallori ac Pavori. — Also, *to vow* any thing to a person. *Ovid.* Hostica Tyrrheno vota est vindemia regi, *h. e. sacredly promised.* Also, Vota vovere; as, *Plaut.* Ut, quæ apud legionem vota vovi exsolvam. Also, *Inscript.* ap. *Liv.* Votum vovere, *to vow any thing, make a vow.* *Sallust. fragm.* Se vovere pro republica, *or*, *Cic.* Capita sua pro salute patriæ, *to devote.* Also, with an *accus.* and *infin.* *Cic.* Vovisse dicitur, uvam se deo daturum. *Cæs.* Pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolaturos vovent. *Plaut.* Me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum. Also, with *ut.* *Justin.* Voverant, si victores forent, ut, &c. —— ¶ Hence, *to wish,* for whoever makes a vow usually wishes something also. *Ovid.* Elige, quid voveas. *Horat.* Quid voveat dulci matricula majus alumno. *Ovid.* Dona puer solvit, quæ femina voverat.

VŌX (ὄψ), vōcis, f. *the voice.* *Cic.* magna. *Plaut.* bona. *Cic.* Vox dulcis et clara. *Id.* Vocem mittere, *or*, *Liv.* emittere, *h. e. to let one's voice be heard, give utterance to one's voice, speak.* *Virg.* Vocem remittere, *h. e. to send back the voice, to return an echo.* *Plaut.* Vocem comprimere, *or*, *Phædr.* premere, *or*, *Ovid.* supprimere, *h. e. to suppress the voice, to be silent.* *Virg.* Vocem tollere, *to set up, raise, lift up* (but figur. *Horat.* Vocem tollere, *to speak in a lofty style*). *Cic.* Vocem includere, *to stop or stifle the voice.* —— ¶ Hence, *a calling or crying out.* *Terent.* Voce opus est, *I must cry out.* —— ¶ Also, *a sound, tone.* *Cic.* Collocabuntur igitur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema cum primis, eaque (verba) sint quam suavissimis vocibus. *Lucret.* Nec voces cernere suemus. *Cic.* Vocum concursio. *Auct.* ad *Herenn.* Vocum varietas. *Cic.* Vocem mittere, *to emit or give forth a sound; to speak.* (See above.) *Liv.* Vox quiritantium, *sound.* — Hence, *a note* in music. *Virg.* Septem discrimina vocum. —— ¶ Also, *tone, accent.* *Cic.* In omni verbo posuit vocem. —— ¶ Also, *that which is uttered or spoken.* — Thus, *a word.* *Cæs.* Neque ullam vocem exprimere posset, *any word.* *Cic.* Ex singulis vocibus, *words.* *Ovid.* Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis (*h. e.* verbi) erat. *Cic.* Non intelligere, quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, *word;* and so, *what this word* voluptas *signifies.* *Voces* also denotes either *tumultuous expressions* which are heard here and there, or *hard words, abusive speeches or expressions, threats.* *Cæs.* and *Propert.* (See *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 17.) — Also, *words.* *Cic.* Nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus suum. *Id.* Legum voce, *in the very words,* &c. *in their own words* (but this may be *voice*). — Hence, *a word,* h. e. *a sentence, decision, judgment.* *Virg.* Prœlia voce diremit. Also, *a judgment, saying, dictum, sentiment, sentence, maxim.* *Horat.* Verba quibus voces sensusque notarent. *Plin.* Unam vocem antiquorum, *maxim.* — Also, *speech, language, tongue.* *Ovid.* Graia sive Latina voce loqui. *Justin.* Civem ex voce cognoscere. *Virg.* Vocem mutare. Hence, Una vox omnium, *or*, Una vox, *the language of all;* as, *Cic.* Hæc una vox omnium est. *Id.* Una pæne voce repelli, *h. e. unanimously, with one voice.*

ŬPILIŌ, ōnis, m. *for* Opilio, *a shepherd.* *Virg.* Venit et upilio; tardi venere bubulci.

ŬPŬPA (ἔποψ), æ, f. *a hoopoe,* ἔποψ. *Plin.* —— ¶ Perhaps, also, *an instrument for digging, a kind of mattock.* *Plaut.*

ŪRÆŬS (οὐραῖος), a, um, adj. *having a tail.* *Plin.* Uræa cybia, οὐραῖα κύβια, *tail-pieces from a species of tunny.*

ŪRĂNĬA, or ŪRĂNĬĒ (Οὐρανία, Οὐρανίη, *h. e.* the heavenly), es, f. *Urania, one of the nine muses, who presided over astronomy.* *Cic.*

ŪRĂNŎSCŎPŬS, or -ŎS (οὐρανοσκόπος), i, m. *the heaven-gazer, a sea-fish,* otherwise called *callionymus.* *Plin.*

ŪRĂNŬS (Οὐρανός), i, m. *the heaven,* Uranus; according to fable, *the father of Saturn.* *Lactant.*

ŪRĂSCŎRPĬŪ (οὐρὰ σκορπίου), *h. e.* cauda scorpionis; *scorpion-wort,* otherwise called *heliotropium.* *Apul.*

URBA, æ, f. *a town of Switzerland.* — Hence, Pagus Urbigenus, *a canton of Switzerland named from it.* *Cæs.*

URBĀNĀTIM (urbanus), adv. *as in towns or cities, politely.* *Pompon.*

URBĀNĒ (Id.), adv. *as they do in towns and cities* (and especially *large ones*); consequently, *elegantly, happily, politely, wittily,* ἀστείως. *Cic.* Ut a patre audiebam facete et urbane Stoicos irridente. *Id.* Urbane agere. *Id.* Urbanius agere. *Quintil.* Nec sane potuit urbanius ex confessione inscitiæ suæ elabi. *Gell.* Urbanissime respondere. *Quintil.* Urbane dicta, *witty or fine sayings.* — Also, *urbanely, politely, courteously, civilly.* *Trebell. Poll.* Fuit ejusdem socius in appetendo imperio quidam Censorinus, qui eos et urbanissime, et prudentissime adjuvit.

URBĀNĬCĬĀNŬS (urbanus), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a city,* especially *to Rome.* *Spartian.* and *Pandect.* milites, *that are stationed as a garrison at Rome.*

URBĀNĬCŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. same as *Urbanicianus.* *Pandect.*

URBĀNĬTĀS (Id.), ātis, f. *a living in a town or city* (particularly *a large city, and especially Rome*), *a city life,* ἀστειότης, ἀστεισμός. *Cic.* Tu modo ineptias istas, et desideria urbis et urbanitatis depone. —— ¶ In cities, especially large cities, such as Rome, the inhabitants are more polite and refined (in their way of life, their manners, their speech, their wit, &c.) than the inhabitants of the country. Hence several uses of *urbanitas.* — Thus, *refinement, elegance, politeness, good breeding, refined manners, urbanity, courtesy, affability.* *Cic.* ad *Div.* 3, 7. Etiamne tu has ineptias? homo, mea sententia, summa prudentia, multa etiam doctrina, plurimo rerum usu: addo urbanitate (*al. leg.* urbanitatem), quæ est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant. — Also, *refinement, delicacy, or elegance* of speech, partly in pronunciation and partly in language. See *Cic. Brut.* 46. *Quintil.* 6, 3, 17. — Also, *fineness of wit or humor, fine wit, delicate pleasantry or raillery.* *Cic.* Contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur. *Id.* Video, exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem. *Quintil.* in jocis. — Also, *refinement and art in deceiving, skilful roguery, subtle trickery, finesse.* *Tacit.* Incuriosos milites vernacula urbanitate quidam spoliavere.

URBĀNŬS (urbs), a, um, adj. *of, pertaining, or belonging to a city* (especially *to a large city,* particularly *Rome*), *city, Roman,* πολιτικός, ἀστεῖος. *Terent.* vita, *city life.* *Cic.* tribus, *city tribe.* *Cic.* and *Cæs.* prætor, *the city prætor, who administered justice between citizens.* *Liv.* Urbani, *city-people* (*of Rome*). *Id.* exercitus, *h. e.* ex civibus in urbe degentibus. *Cic.* insidiæ, *h. e. in Rome.* *Cic.* and *Pandect.* prædium, *an estate in the city;* also, *near the city;* or, *in the city style,* when, for instance, it was arranged merely for pleasure. —— ¶ The inhabitants of cities and towns, especially large ones, such as Rome, are more polite and refined, than the inhabitants of the country; hence, *Urbanus* often signifies *refined or elegant in one's way of living, polite, genteel, well-bred, courteous, affable.* *Cic.* Hominem, ut nunc loquimur, urbanum, *a man of the world.* — Also, *refined, polished, elegant, in speaking* (*h. e.* in pronunciation, expression, &c.). *Cic.* In vocibus quiddam resonat urbanius. *Quintil.* Os facile (in pronuntiando) et urbanum. — Also, *refined in wit, in jest; witty, facetious, pleasant.* *Cic.* sermo. *Id.* Homo urbanissimus. *Id.* Homines lepidi et urbani. *Id.* sales. Hence, *witty, jocular, a wit, a joker,* &c. *Horat.* Mænius, ut, rebus maternis atque paternis fortiter absumptis, urbanus cœpit haberi, scurra vagus, &c. *Plaut.* Urbani assidui (*h. e.* semper se obtrudentes) cives, quos scurras vocant. — Figur. *refined, civilized, gentle, mild;* of trees, as opposed to *silvestres.* *Plin.* —— ¶ As city-people are often found of more assurance and effrontery than country-people, hence *Urbanus* is used for *bold,*

brazen-faced, unblushing, shameless. *Horat.* Frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia, *city-assurance.*

ŬRBĬCĂPŬS (urbs & capio), i, m. *a taker of cities,* πτολίπορθος. *Plaut.* Urbicape, occisor regum.

ŬRBĬCĀRĬŬS (urbicus) a, um, adj. *in, near, or belonging to the city* (*Rome*). *Cod. Theod.* regio. *Cod. Justin.* præfectura.

ŬRBĬCRĔMŬS (urbs & cremo), a, um, adj. *burning cities.* *Prudent.* Nubibus urbicremis se subducere.

ŬRBĬCŬS (urbs), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the city,* especially *of or belonging to Rome,* ἀστυκός. *Sueton.* Negotiatores urbici. *Gell.* Venum hercle dedissem res rusticas, et urbicas emissem. *Sueton.* Annona urbica. *Id.* Urbici magistratus. *Id.* Urbicæ res. *Martial.* Urbica Tyrianthina. *Lamprid.* Præfectus urbicus. *Pallad.* In vini sextariis urbicis decem, *h. e.* mensura urbis Romæ. *Pandect.* Viæ urbicæ.—— ¶ Also, according to some, Urbicus, i, m. *the name of a poet.* *Juvenal.* and *Martial.*

ŬRBĬGĔNŬS, a, um. See *Urbs.*

ŬRBĬNĬĀNŬS, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Urbinius, or to Urbinia* (proper names). *Liv.* In lite Urbiniana.

ŬRBĪNUM, i, n. *a town in Umbria.* Hence, Urbīnas, ātis, adj. *of or belonging to Urbinum.* *Cic.* Petissius Urbinas. *Plin.* Urbinates, *the inhabitants.* — Also, written *Urvinum,* &c.

ŬRBĬŬS clivus. See *Virbius.*

ŬRBŌ. See *Urvo.*

ŬRBS (orbis), bis, f. *a town, city,* as surrounded with a wall, πόλις. *Syracuse* is thus called. *Cic.* So, *Mitylene* by *Cic.* And, *Capua,* by *Cic.* And, *Veii,* by *Liv.* Also, *Ovid.* Urbs Æneæ, *h. e.* *Rome.* *Id.* Urbs Junonia, *h. e.* *Argos.* Especially, applied to *Rome; the city;* as, *Cæs.* Maturat ab urbe proficisci. *Horat.* Minatus urbi vincula. *Ovid.* Conditor urbis, *h. e.* *Romulus.* *Sallust.* and *Cic.* Ad urbem, *near or by Rome.* Also, *Cic.* Ad urbem, *to Rome;* as, Proficisci ad urbem. *Urbs* is also used for *civitas;* as, *Liv.* Fœdus inter Romam Laviniumque urbes renovatum est. — *Urbs* is sometimes followed by the name of the town in the *gen.;* as, *Virg.* Urbs Patavii. — *Urbe,* for *in urbe;* as, *Auct. argum.* *Trucul.* *Plaut.* Rure unus, urbe unus, peregre tertius. — Figur. *Cic.* Urbs philosophiæ, *the main point, principal thing.* —— ¶ Also, *the capital city, metropolis.* *Pandect.*

ŬRBUM, i, n. See *Urvum.*

ŬRCĔĀTIM (urceus), adv. *by pitchers full,* plenis urceis. *Petron.* Jovem aquam exorabant, itaque statim urceatim pluebat, *h. e.* *profusely.*

ŬRCĔŎLĀRĬS (urceolus), e, adj. *of or belonging to pitchers.* *Plin.* herba, *an herb used for rubbing glass pitchers; pellitory of the wall* (Parietaria officinalis, L.). *Plin.*

ŬRCĔŎLŬS (dimin. of urceus), i, m. *a little pitcher or waterpot,* κεράμιον. *Colum.* and *Juvenal.*

ŬRCĔŬS (unc.), i, m. *a pitcher, waterpot,* κέραμος, κροσσός. *Horat.* Currente rota cur urceus exit? *Vitruv.* fictilis.

ŪRĒDŌ (uro), inis, f. *a blast, blight,* of plants, corn, &c., κανθμός. *Cic.* and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a burning, itching,* κνίδωσις. *Plin.* Dum admoveri sibi manum sentit, colorem mutat, et contrahitur: tacta uredinem mittit, *it occasions a burning and itchy sensation.* — Also, same as *Pruritus,* κνισμός. *Apul.* Exsecrandis uredinibus aliquem flagitare (but *Ed. Oudend.* reads *oribus*).

ŪRĒNA æ, f. *a kind of shell-fish.* *Plin.* 32, 58 (where *Ed. Hard.* reads *Veneriæ*).

ŬRGĔŌ, or ŬRGUĔŌ (unc.), es, ursi, a. 2. *to press upon, press or bear hard or close upon; urge, drive, impel,* ἐπείγω. *Virg.* Hinc Pallas instat et urguet, hinc contra Lausus. *Id.* Eurus naves in brevia et Syrtes urget, *drives.* *Ovid.* Unda impellitur unda, urguetúrque prior veniente, urgetque priorem. *Id.* Simulacraque cerea figit: et miserum tenues in jecur urget acus. *Auct. B. Afric.* Accidit res incredibilis, ut equites minus triginta equitum duo millia loco pellerent, urgerentque in oppidum, *drive, force, press.* *Stat.* Mars ætherias currus urgebat ad arces. *Sallust.* Milites Jugurthini, postquam majore vi hostes urgent, paucis amissis, profugi discedunt. *Val. Flacc.* Venator cum lustra fugit dominoque timentem urget equum. *Virg.* Trepidi (Turni) pedem pede (suo) fervidus urguet. *Id.* (de pugna taurorum) Versaque in obnoxios urguentur cornua. *Gell.* Graviter urgere et onerare aliquid, ut magnitudo oneris sustineri non queat. *Plaut.* At onus urget: (*Mil.*) at tu appone. *Tibull.* At tibi infelix urgeat ossa lapis. *Virg.* Saxo super, atque ingentis pondere testæ urguere, *h. e.* tegere. *Horat.* Urgueris turba circum te stante, *you are pressed or squeezed.* *Quintil.* Urgere vocem ultra vires, *to exert.* *Id.* orationem (figur.), *to speak with vehemence.* *Propert.* Sævus licet urgeat Eurus. *Senec.* Qua curvati litora ponti Sunion urget. —— ¶ Also, *to press hard, weigh down, bear down, oppress, distress, incommode.* *Cic.* Urgens malum. *Id.* Urgens senectus, *h. e.* *that is already present.* *Horat.* Quem scabies, aut morbus regius urget, aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana, *afflicts, oppresses.* *Cels.* Magnæ febres urgent. *Virg.* Olli dura quies oculos, et ferreus urguet Somnus. *Id.* Oculos stupor urguet inertes. *Senec.* Gravi deorum nostra jampridem domus urgetur ira. *Sallust.* Jugurtham ob scelera invidia cum metu urget. *Id.* Ferro ac fame urgeri. *Id.* Populus militia, atque inopia urgebatur. *Virg.* Urgeri pœnis. *Id.* fatis acerbis. *Propert.* Urget gravis ætas. — Especially, *to press upon, be imminent, be near at hand.* *Cic.* Ne in Janiculo coloniam constituatis, ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis. *Virg.* Vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum urguet utrimque latus, *hems in, confines, borders.* *Id.* Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urguet, *h. e.* qua Persis vicina est. —— ¶ Also, *to press* to do a thing, *constrain, urge, ply, solicit earnestly, be urgent with.* *Plaut.* Quod te urget scelus, qui huic sis molestus? *Varr.* Mala exempla, cum aliqua vis urget, inviti sequimur. *Cic.* Etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.* Lepidus ursit me litteris ut, &c., *urged or pressed me.* *Pandect.* aliquem ad solutionem. *Ovid.* famulas laboribus, *h. e.* ad labores. *Cic.* Nihil enim urget, *there is no urgent need of it.* *Plin.* Verno inserentes tempus urget, *presses, compels to make haste.* — Hence, in disputing, *to press, urge, or ply* an opponent, *to follow closely* with objections, interrogations, &c. *Cic.* Sed urgetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam, non deorum. *Id.* Urgere interrogando, *to interrogate closely.* *Id.* Urgent tamen, et nihil remittunt: quoniam, inquiunt, &c. *Id.* Non pugnem cum homine, cur, &c. Illud urgeam, non intelligere eum, quid sibi dicendum sit, *I am inclined to urge, I insist on.* *Id.* Feci summa cum lenitate, quæ feci: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, testis vehemens fui, præterea quievi. *Id.* Sed urges me meis versibus. *Id.* Urgent rustice sane, negant enim posse, et in eo perstant. *Id.* Quid cupiebas? quid optabas? Nimis urgeo: commoveri videtur adolescens. — Also, Urgere aliquid, *to persist in doing any thing, urge on, ply hard, stick to, hasten;* as, *Horat.* Urgues jampridem non tacta ligonibus arva, *you till with diligence, follow up.* *Ovid.* Audit et ad vocem concitus urguet iter, *hastens.* *Tibull.* Et durum terræ rusticus urget opus, *urges on, plies hard.* *Sil.* Et ad Manes urget vestigia nati. So, with an *infin.;* as, *Horat.* Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urgues submovere littora. — Also, *not to cease from, not let go, follow up, persist in, depart not from.* *Cic.* occasionem, *to follow up, turn to account, take advantage of.* *Id.* Romæ cum sum, et urgeo forum, senatusconsulta scribuntur, &c. *h. e.* *I am ever or frequently in the forum.* *Horat.* Pars hominum vitiis gaudet constanter, et urget propositum, *h. e.* *persist in, do not depart from, follow up.* *Cic.* Jus Crassus urguebat, æquitatem Antonius, *maintained, urged, insisted on.* *Horat.* altum, *to keep always in deep water.*

ŪRĪCA (unc.), æ, f. *a caterpillar or canker worm,* same as *eruca.* *Plin.*

ŪRĪGŌ (uro), inis, f. *a burning, burning heat,* καῦσις. *Plin.* (*Ed. Hard.* has *ustio.*) —— ¶ Also, in a bad sense, same as *Pruritus.* *Apul.*

ŪRĪNA (οὖρον), æ, f. *urine, animal water,* οὖρον. *Cic.* In urina. *Sueton.* Calculis per urinam ejectis. *Id.* aliquem urina contaminare. *Plin.* cruenta. *Id.* Difficultates urinæ, *difficulty of passing the water.* *Gell.* Libido urinæ, *a desire to make water.* *Cels.* Urinam reddere, or, *Colum.* facere, *to make water.* (*Urinam facere* also means *not to be able to hold one's water.* *Pandect.*) —— ¶ *Plin.* Urina genitalis, *h. e.* semen, τὸ σπέρμα. *Juvenal.* Urina concepta, *h. e.* semen conceptum. —— ¶ Urinas (*plur.*). *Veget.*

ŪRĪNĀLĬS (urina), e, adj. *of or pertaining to urine, urinary.* *Cæl. Aurel.* viæ. *Id.* virtutes. *Id.* fistula.

ŪRĪNĀTŎR (urinor), ōris, m. *a diver,* κυβιστητήρ, κυβιστήρ, κυβιστής, κολυμβητής, δρυστήρ. *Liv.*

ŪRĪNŌ, as, same as *Urinor.*

ŪRĪNŎR (unc.), āris, dep. 1. *to duck under water and rise again; to dive,* κυβιστάω, κολυμβάω. *Cic.* Qui urinantur, or, *Plin.* Urinantes, *divers.*

ŪRĪNŬS (οὔρινος), a, um, adj. *full of wind, windy.* *Plin.* Ovum urinum, ὠὸν οὔρινον, ὑπηνέμιον, ζεφύριον, *an addle-egg, wind-egg.*

URION (unc.), or URIUM, ii, n. *a useless kind of earth in mines.* *Plin.*

ŪRĬŬS, or -ŬS (Οὔριος), ii, m. *that gives a favorable wind to sailors;* a title of *Jupiter.* *Cic.*

URIUM, ii, n. See *Urion.*

ŪRĬŬS, ii, m. See *Urius.*

ŪRNA (unc.), æ, f. *a vessel for drawing water, an urn, pitcher, waterpot, bucket,* &c., κάλπη, κάλπις. *Horat., Ovid.,* &c. Hence it was assigned to the constellation *Aquarius.* *Ovid.* Also, to rivers and river-deities, when described as represented by art. *Virg.* and *Sil.* —— ¶ Also, *any urn, pot, or vessel;* as for money. *Horat.* argenti. Also, for holding the ashes or bones of the dead, *a sepulchral urn.* *Ovid.,* &c. Especially, *an urn into which the* judices *threw the tablets whereby they expressed their votes and opinions.* *Cic., Horat.,* &c. Also, *an urn or pot into which lots were thrown, and from which they were afterwards drawn.* *Virg.* Stat ductis sortibus urna. *Sueton.* Sorticula in urnam demissa. *Cic.* Ait, se judices velle sortiri: educit ex urna tres. So, in the lower world, *Virg.* Quæsitor Minos urnam movet, *sc.* judicum, *h. e.* *appoints judges by lot.* Also, of soothsayers, who also drew lots or had them drawn. *Horat.* Necessity or Fate is represented as turning or shaking an urn which holds the lots of mortals, each of whom dies as his lot is thrown out. *Horat.* Æqua lege Necessitas sortitur insignes et imos; omne capax movet urna nomen. So, *Id.* Omnium versatur urna (*abl.*) serius ocius sors exitura (*nom.*), *h. e.* *each one's lot of death awaits him sooner or later.* But this office seems to have been assigned also to the infernal judges, who appear moreover to have awarded the after-fates of men; thus, *Stat.* Ibimus omnes, ibimus: immensis urnam quatit Æacus umbris. *Senec.* Quæsitor urna Gnossius (*h. e.* Minos) versat reos, *h. e.* *awards to each what he has deserved.* —— ¶ Also, *a measure of liquids,* containing half of an *amphora,* or four *congii,* or twenty-four *sextarii.* *Cato, Plin.,* &c. Hence, *a vessel that contains this quantity,* and perhaps *more or less; a jar.* *Cato* and *Juvenal.*

ŪRNĀLĬS (urna), e, adj. *containing an urna, h. e. holding half an* amphora, *or four* congii, *or twenty-four* sextarii. *Plin.* — Hence, Urnālis, is, m. *sc.* urceus, *or* Urnāle, is, n. *sc.* vas, *a vessel of such a measure.* *Pandect.* In urnalibus.

ŪRNĀRĬUM (Id.), ii, n. *a place or table in a kitchen or bath, on which water-vessels were set.* *Varr.*

ŪRNĬGĔR (urna & gero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *h. e.* urnam gerens; as in *Epigram. de Cælest. sign.* (which many ascribe to *Virg.*) puer, *the Waterman, the constellation* Aquarius.

ŪRNŬLA (dimin. of urna), æ, f. *a little waterpot or urn.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an urn for the bones or ashes of the dead, a sepulchral urn.* *Spartian.*

ŪRO (unc.), is, ussi, ustum, a. 3. *to burn, scorch, parch,* either of fire or other similar things. *Cic.* In corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, uri, secarique patimur, *to be cauterized.* *Id.* Partes incultæ (terrarum) quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore, *are parched, scorched.* *Plin.* Calx (as a medicine) urit, *burns, heats.* *Colum.* Terebra urit partem, quam perforat. *Horat.* Calceus, si pede major erit, subvertet; si minor, uret, *burn or pinch.* *Ovid.* (*ad Solem*) Tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris. *Id.* Sitis usserat herbas. *Id.* Nec dolor ullus adest, nec febribus uror anhelis. *Horat.* Sitis urit fauces. — Hence, *to burn, gall, fret, harass, distress, gnaw, annoy, infest, plague, oppress, worry.* *Liv.* Pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros. *Id.* Aculeus sagittæ urit. *Id.* Ætolos assiduo labore urente. *Id.* Achæos tyrannus Lacedæmoniorum finitimo bello urebat. *Id.* Populus bello urebatur. *Ovid.* Captos legibus ure tuis. So also, of love. *Virg.* Uritur infelix Dido, *burns, is inflamed.* *Id.* Daphnis me urit. *Horat.* Urit me Glyceræ nitor. *Virg.* Carpit enim vires (equi) paulatim, uritque (ipsum equum) videndo femina (*h. e.* equa). *Horat.* Ureris ipse miser. *Ovid.* Uri in aliquo, *to be enamored of any one.* *Calpurn.* 2, 56. Urimur in Crocalen, *I burn for Crocale.* — Also, *to burn, gall, pinch, fret, rub sore.* *Ovid.* Urunt juga prima juvencos. *Horat.* Uri loris, *to be galled with the lash, to smart with the lash.* — Also, *to burn,* h. e. *to consume by burning;* as, to burn candles, oil, &c. *Virg.* Urit cedrum in lumina. *Tacit.* Homines in usum nocturni luminis urerentur. — Also, *to burn, to make or mark by burning.* *Ovid.* Tabulas coloribus urere, *h. e. to execute encaustic painting.* (See *Encaustus.*) Also, *to burn in.* *Id.* colores. — Also, *to incite, inflame, kindle.* *Val. Flacc.* aliquem laudibus avorum. *Liv.* Quod invidiam urit, *h. e.* auget, irritat. — *Terent.* Uro hominem, *I vex, I nettle the man.* —— ¶ Also, *to burn, burn up, consume or waste by burning, burn off.* *Cic.* hominem mortuum, *to burn.* *Liv.* agros sociorum, *burn, waste with fire.* *Horat.* Urenda filix. *Tacit.* Urere, vastare, rapere. — Hence, *to injure, burn, or parch,* in a similar manner; said of cold which pinches or nips plants and the skin; *to nip or pinch with cold, chill, blast.* *Plin.* Quæ frigus usserit. *Ovid.* Per nives usta sit herba. *Cic.* In montibus uri se patiuntur. *Justin.* Scythæ frigoribus continuis uruntur. — Also, *to burn up, scorch, parch.* *Virg.* Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenæ, urunt Lethæo perfusa papavera somno. *Plin.* Urit vineas suillum (fimum), nisi, &c. —— ¶ *Particip.* Ustus, a, um. As, *Horat.* Ustum Ilium. *Plin.* Usta sæpia. Hence, Usti (homines), *burnt, injured by fire;* as, *Plin.* Hujus (herbæ) radices ustis luxatisque mire prosunt. (Or it may be a *neut.* Usta, orum, *burns, injuries from fire.*)

ŪRŎPȲGIUM (οὐροπύγιον, ὀῤῥοπύγιον), ii, n. *the rump or croup of fowl.* *Martial.* Et anatis habeas uropygium maceræ. (But *Ed. Bip.* has *orropygium;* see *Orropygium.*)

ŪRPĔX, icis, m. same as *Irpex.* *Cato.*

ŪRRŪNCUM (unc.), i, n. *the lowest part of an ear of corn.* *Varr.*

ŪRSA (ursus), æ, f. *a she-bear.* *Ovid.* — Also poetically, for *bear* in general. *Virg.* and *Ovid.* —— ¶ Also, *the name of two constellations* (otherwise called *Arcti*); namely, Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear, also called* Ursa Erymanthis. *Ovid.* *or,* Ursa Mænalis, *Id.* *or,* Ursa Parrhasis, *Id.:* and, Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear, or* Ursa Cynosuris, *Id.* — Hence, Ursa, *the northern countries, situate under the constellation* Ursa. *Val. Flacc.*

ŪRSĪNUS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a bear,* ἀρκτεῖος. *Colum.* sanguis. *Plin.* adeps, *bear's grease.* *Id.* fel. *Id.* rabies, *h. e. bear-like.* — Hence, Allium ursinum, *a species of wild garlic.* *Plin.*

ŪRSUS (unc.), i, m. *a bear,* ἄρκτος. *Virg.*, *Plin.*, &c. — *Horat.* Poscunt ursum, *h. e.* pugnam ursorum in circo (for they used them in the games of the circus).

ŪRTĪCA (uro), æ, f. *a nettle, stinging-nettle,* κνίδη, ἀκαλήφη. *Plin.*, *Horat.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *sea-nettle, a zoophyte.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a burning, itching desire,* especially a lustful one. *Juvenal.*

ŪRVO (urvum), and **ŪRBO**, as, a. 1. *to plough round, draw the plough around,* as the ancients are said to have done when they founded a city, thereby marking out the circuit of the place. *Enn.* ap. *Fest.* and *Pandect.*

ŪRUS (Celtic), i, m. *a kind of wild ox; the urus,* οὖρος. *Cæs.* and *Virg.*

ŪRVUM (unc.), or **ŪRBUM**, i, n. *the curvature or bow of the plough, which was used in marking out a city.* (See *Urvo.*) *Varr.* and *Pandect.*

ŪSIO (utor), ōnis, f. *use,* same as *Usus.* *Cato* and *Pandect.*

ŪSĬTĀTĒ (usitatus), adv. *in the usual manner, usually, ordinarily, customarily,* εἰθισμένως. *Cic.* Cur igitur, cum de re conveniat, non malimus usitate loqui? *Gell.* Dicere usitatius manente numero posset.

ŪSĬTĀTUS (as from usito, which does not occur), a, um, adj. *usual, accustomed, ordinary, common, customary, familiar,* εἰθισμένος. *Cic.* Honos usitatus et pervulgatus. *Id.* vocabula. *Id.* Faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum, et tritius. *Id.* Uti verbis quam usitatissimis. Hence, Usitatum est, *it is customary or usual.* *Cic.* — *Plaut.* Atque eum (hominem) qui non hic usitatus sæpe est, *h. e. who has not been here often.*

ŪSĬTOR (frequentat. of utor), āris, ātus sum, dep. 1. *to use often,* χράομαι. *Gell.* Tametsi aliquoties, verbo ipso alio quoque modo usitati sunt.

ŪSPIAM, adv. *any where,* h. e. *at or in any place,* ποῦ, ἐνιαχοῦ. *Cic.* Sive est illa lex scripta uspiam, sive nusquam. *Plaut.* Perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam aurum. *Terent.* Ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit. Also, with a *genit.* *Augustin.* Nec ipsos inferos uspiam Scripturarum (*any where in the Scriptures*) in bono appellatos potui reperire. —— ¶ Also, *any where,* h. e. *in any thing.* *Plaut.* Numne expertus uspiam.

ŪSQUAM (unc.), adv. *any where,* h. e. *in or at any place,* ποῦ, ἐνιαχοῦ. *Plaut.* Neque quiescam usquam noctu, neque interdiu, priusquam, &c. *Cic.* Iste, cui nullus est usquam consistendi locus, Romam se retulit. *Id.* Miror, te, cum Roma absis, usquam potius esse. *Terent.* Nunquam etiam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum. *Virg.* Si quid usquam justitiæ est. Also, with a *genit.* like *ubi,* &c.; as, *Justin.* Nec sane usquam terrarum locum honoratiorem senectus habet, *any where in the world;* so, *Terent.* An quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? — Also, *any where,* h. e. *in any thing.* *Terent.* Neque istic, neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, *in this nor in any thing else.* *Cic.* Neque esset usquam consilio, aut auctoritati locus. *Sallust.* Neque advorsus iram ejus usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis, et pecunia sua spem habere. *Cic.* Non usquam id quidem dicit, *h. e.* nusquam; in nullo loco vel libro. — Usquam, *for* ullius pretii. *Terent. Ad.* 2, 2, 15. —— ¶ Also, *to any place, any whither.* *Cic.* Nec vero usquam discedebam, nec, &c. *Nepos.* Quam usquam se moveret. *Horat.* Non usquam, *for* nusquam, *to no place, no whither.* Also, with *gentium* (*in the world*), like *ubi,* &c. *Plaut.*

ŪSQUE (unc.; according to Scaliger, from ὥς κε, ὡς being for ἕως, usque, donec), adv. I. *In a continued course, right on, without ceasing, incessantly, ever, constantly, assiduously.* *Terent.* Ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus. *Id.* Hodie usque os præbui. *Id.* Ita usque advorsa tempestate usi sumus, *incessantly, continually, all the time.* *Virg.* Nec vidisse semel satis est; juvat usque morari. *Id.* Cantantes, licet, usque (minus via lædet) eamus. *Propert.* An usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? *Martial.* Allatres licet usque nos et usque, *forever and ever.* *Terent.* Ctesipho me pugnis et psaltriam usque occidit, *without intermission,* or *thoroughly.* — Hence, *Plaut.*, *Terent.* and *Sueton.* Usque adhuc (*h. e.* ad hoc tempus), *until now, until this time, thus far, hitherto,* μέχρι τοῦδε τοῦ χρόνου. — Also, *Usque quaque,* or *Usquequāque* signifies, (1.) *in every thing, in all respects or particulars.* *Cic. e poeta.* Usque quaque sapere oportet. *Id.* Nolite usque quaque eadem quærere. Also, (2.) *every where, in every place.* *Plaut.* Mari terraque illas usque quaque quæritat. *Cic.* Aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva. *Catull.* Egnatius renidet usquequaque. Also, (3.) *generally, in general.* *Cic.* An hoc usque quaque aliter in vita? Also, (4.) *always, ever, continually, at all times.* *Sueton.* Religionum usquequaque contemptor. — Further, *Usque adeo;* as, *Virgil.* Non equidem invideo: miror magis; undique totis usque adeo turbatur agris, *so continually;* or *to such a degree.* — To this may be referred *Usque* when followed by *dum, donec, quoad,* h. e. *ever — until;* as, *Cic.* Mihi quidem usque (*ever*) curæ erit, quid agas, dum (*until*), quid egeris, sciero. (But *Usquedum* may be *as long as — till, up to the time when,* and in this sense come under the next head, which see.) — II. From the signification given above (*in an uninterrupted course, without intermission, ever,* &c.) follows a second, *so long,* when *usque* is followed by the particles, *dum, donec, quoad.* — In the first place, when these particles mean *till, until:* thus, *Cic.* Mihi usque (*so long*) curæ erit, quid agas, dum (*till*), quid egeris, sciero. *Plaut.* Ibo odorans usque, donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis. *Cic.* Usque illum quoad ei nuntiatum esset, &c., commentatum fuisse. So, also, Usque quo, *so long — till.* *Varr.* — Secondly, when these particles mean *so long as or all the while that:* as, *Cic.* Duces domi suæ usque, dum licuerit, tenuisse, *h. e. so long as while, all the while that.* *Terent.* Usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater. *Varr.* Usque, quoad. We find, also, in *Terent.* Usque dum ille, &c. — usque (ego) dabo, &c. *h. e. so long as he,* &c. — *so long will I,* &c. — III. From the same signification (*in one course, right on, without intermission,* &c.) follows a third sense, which may be expressed by *all the way.* This may answer either to the question, *whence? where from? from how far?* or to the question, *whither? how far?* and we may render it, *all the way, even, quite, as far as.* Thus, *Cic.* Usque a mari supero Romam proficisci. *Id.* Usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt. *Id.* Usque ex ultima Syria navigare. Also, after the preposition; as, *Virg.* Classem prospexit ab usque Pachyno. *Tacit.* Animalia maris oceano ab usque petiverat. So with *istinc;* as, *Cic.* Quod eos usque istinc ex auditos putem, *heard even (from) where you are.* Further, *Cic.* Usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent. *Id.* Trans Alpes usque. *Id.* Dona usque ad Numantiam misit ex Asia. *Ovid.* Admorunt usque sub ora faces. The preposition is, however, omitted before the *accus.* of names of towns (though sometimes retained); as, *Cic.* Usque Romam. *Terent.* Miletum usque. *Juvenal.* Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram. Also, in other instances; as, *Justin.* Termines usque Libyæ. *Id.* Usque extremos Orientis terminos. So, *Cels.* Usque diem. *Liv.* Usque initium. *Plin.* Ab eo usque Jovem. And even of persons; *Stat.* Ab astris descendit vox usque. And with adverbs of place; as, *Plin.* Usque illo. — When used of time

(of which some examples have been given), we have both constructions, *usque a* and *usque ad*; as, *Cic.* Opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages, all the way from the heroic ages.* *Id.* Usque a Thale enumerasti sententias philosophorum. *Id.* Inde usque repetens. *Liv.* Usque in adventum ejus tenuit urbem. *Cic.* Usque ad extremum vitæ permanere, *to the very last of life.* *Id.* Usque ad eum finem, dum, &c. *h. e. so long — till* (see II.). *Terent.* Usque adhuc (see I.). *Virg.* Serite hordea usque sub extremum brumæ imbrem. Also, by transposition, *Gell.* Ad usque ludibria. *Cic.* Inde usque (see above). And without *ad*; as, Usque diem (see above). — *Usque ad* also implies a certain point, neither of place nor time; thus, *Terent.* Te in pistrinum dedam usque ad necem, *till you die of it.* *Plin. Ep.* Assenserunt omnes usque ad Pompeium, *h. e. all with the exception of Pompeius, every one but Pompeius.* — With *usque* (*until, so far, all the way*) are joined the particles *adeo, eo, quo*: (1.) Usque adeo, *so long, so far* (followed by the particles *donec, quoad, dum*, in the sense of *till*, and also *as*); as, *Plaut.* Non destiti instare usque adeo, donec, &c. *Cic.* Usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, &c. *Plaut.* Adeo usque, satietatem dum capiet. But, *Terent.* Usque adeo illius ferre possum verba, verba dum sicut, *so long — as.* — But also, *so, to such a degree, so far*; *Cic.* Usque adeo orba fuit, ut, &c. — (2.) Usque eo, *so far*; as, *Auct. B. Afric.* accedere. *Cic.* Liciti sunt usque eo, quoad, &c. *so far.* *Id.* Inferiorem esse patitur usque eo, ne, &c. *so far, to that extent.* — Also, *so far or so long*; as, *Cic.* Usque eo, donec; *or*, *Cic.* and *Liv.* Usque eo, dum; *or*, *Cic.* Usque eo, quoad, *h. e. so long — till, as long as — till.* *Cic.* Usque eo jocari, antequam Chrysogonum nominavi, *so long — before, or so long — till* (but *Ernesti* puts the *eo* in brackets). — Also, *so very, so very much, to such a degree*; as, *Cic.* Non usque eo improbus, *not so bad as all that.* *Id.* Usque eo illa a vitæ consuetudine abhorrebant. Also, with *ut*; as, *Cic.* Usque eo visum est indignum, ut, &c. — (3.) Usque quo, *so far as, up to what place.* *Plin.* Qui subeat, usque quo placuerit. *Pandect.* Libertates, usque quo Falcidia permittit, suam habent potestatem, *so far as, to what extent* (where it may also be *as long as*). — Also, *so long as* (see above). — Also, *up to what time, so long — till, until.* *Varr.* Usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxerit. *Pallad.* Usque quo incipit gemma esse suspecta. Hence, *Quo usque*, or *Quousque*, which see. —— ¶ In *Liv.* 6, 38. Quoad usque ad nostram memoriam certatum est, *quoad usque* must not be taken together, but *usque ad, down to our times.* —— ¶ *Semper* designates time as a space of time: *Usque*, on the other hand, as a continued line which has a beginning somewhere. Or, *Usque*, in one course, right on, denotes a progression or advance in time: *Semper*, always, forever, a permanent state.

ŪSQUĔ ĂDĔŌ, ŪSQUĔ ĂDHŌC, ŪSQUĔ DŌNĔC, ŪSQUĔDUM, or ŪSQUĔ DUM, ŪSQUĔ ĔŌ, ŪSQUĔQUĀQUĔ, or ŪSQUĔ QUĀQUĔ, ŪSQUĔQUŌ, or ŪSQUĔ QUŌ, ŪSQUĔ QUŎĀD. — See *Usque.*

ŪSTĂ (uro), æ, f. *a kind of red color, burnt ceruse, red lead.* *Vitruv.*

ŪSTĬLĀGŌ, ĭnis, f. *an herb; same as chamæleon.* *Apul.*

ŪSTĬŌ (uro), ōnis, f. *a burning, a searing, or cauterizing,* καῦσις. *Plin.* Quædam ustione sanantur, privatim vero canis rabidi morbus. *Cels.* Si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, sed excidendi necessitas est. *Plin.* Si vehementior ustio timeatur, per duplices pannos, *burning, heat.*

ŪSTŌR (Id.), ōris, m. *a burner*, of dead bodies for instance. *Martial.* and *Catull.*

ŪSTRĪCŬLĂ (dimin. of ustrix, not in use, the *fem.* of ustor), æ, f. *she that curls the hair with a hot iron.* *Tertull.*

ŪSTRĪNĂ (uro), æ, f. *a burning, burn.* *Apul.* —— ¶ Also, *a place in which any thing is burnt; the place in which a dead body is burnt.* *Plin.* and *Inscript.*

ŪSTRĪNUM (Id.), i, n. *a place in which a corpse is burnt.* *Inscript.*

ŪSTŬLŌ (dimin. of uro), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to burn, or to burn a little, to scorch, singe.* *Vitruv.* Pali ustulati, *burnt at the end.* *Id.* Taleæ oleagineæ ustulatæ. *Auct. Priap.* Ferventi caput ustulare ferro (*h. e.* calamistro), *to curl.* —— ¶ Also, *to consume by fire, burn up.* *Catull.* scripta lignis. — Hence, figur. of cold, *to parch, pinch, nip.* *Auct. Priap.* Aura frigoris ustulavit gemmas (arboris).

ŪSTŬS, a, um, particip. of uro.

ŪSŬĀLIS (usus, us), e, adj. *that is for one's use.* *Pandect.* mancipia. —— ¶ Also, *usual, common, ordinary, familiar.* *Sidon.* sermo.

ŪSŬĀRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *that serves for one's use.* *Gell.* Ex iis autem, quæ promercalia, et usuaria in locis iisdem essent, ea sola esse penoris putat, quæ sint usui annuo. *Pandect.* servus, *h. e. whom one may employ* only, but has no right of property in him, nor other profit from him. —— ¶ Also, *that has only the use of a thing, but not the right of property in it, or the profit arising from it.* *Pandect.* —— ¶ Also, *for* Usufructuarius. *Pandect.*

ŪSŪCĂPĬŌ, or ŪSŪ [*abl.*] CĂPĬŌ, ōnis, f. *the acquisition of the property of a thing by the use or possession of the same for a certain length of time, prescribed by law; usucaption.* *Cic.* fundi. *Pandect.* Usucaptio est, &c. — We find, also, *Usus capio.* *Pandect.*

ŪSŪCĂPĬŌ, or ŪSŪ CĂPĬŌ, is, cēpi, captum, a. 3. *to acquire the property of* (a personal thing) *by long and uninterrupted use or possession; to acquire by prescription.* *Cic.* hereditatem. *Pandect.* aliquem, *or* aliquid.

ŪSŪCĂPTŬS, a, um, particip. from usucapio.

ŪSŪFĂCĬŌ, or ŪSŪ FĂCĬŌ (usu (*abl.*) & facio), is, fēci, factum, a. 3. *for* usu capio. *Plaut.*

ŪSŪFRUCTŪĀRĬŬS (usu (*abl.*) & fructuarius), a, um, adj. *that has the temporary use and profit* (*usufruct*), *but not the property of a thing.* *Pandect.*

ŪSŪRĂ (utor), æ, f. *the temporary use or enjoyment* of a thing, χρῆσις. *Plaut.* Neque adeo hasce (ædes) emi mihi, nec usuræ meæ. *Id.* Usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, et gravidam fecit. *Cic.* unius horæ. *Id.* Natura dedit usuram vitæ, tanquam pecuniæ. *Id.* hujus lucis, *h. e. of a life and residence at Rome.* *Id.* longi temporis. *Vellei.* gloriæ. —— ¶ Also, *a lending of money, so that he who receives it may use it without interest.* *Cic. Verr.* 3, 72 (where *Gronov.* and *Græv.* read *versura*). —— ¶ Also, *interest, usury,* τόκος; as being the profit of capital, or as paid for the use of it. *Nepos.* Usuram accipere, *to receive interest.* *Cic.* pendere, *to pay.* *Id.* Usuras perscribere, *to put out money at interest.* *Plin. Ep.* Usuram minuere. *Pandect.* Computari usuras quadrantes, *h. e. four per cent.* *Lucan.* Usura vorax. *Plin.* Quum præsertim sors ex usura fiat, *h. e. the interest is converted into capital.* *Cic.* Certare cum usuris fructibus prædiorum, *h. e. to have interest to pay to the amount of one's income.* *Cod. Just.* Usuræ usurarum, *interest of the interest, compound interest.* It should be remembered that interest among the Romans was reckoned monthly, so that their one per cent. (*centesima*) is what we should call twelve per cent.; and so of the rest. — Figur. *interest.* *Cic.* Terra nec unquam sine usura reddit, quod accepit. *Plin. Ep.* Adjicis, alias te literas curiosius scriptas misisse: an acceperim quæris; non accepi. Proinde prima quaque occasione mitte, appositis quidem usuris, quas ego centesimas computabo, *with the addition of interest* (h. e. *of other letters*) *which I will reckon as one* (as we say, *twelve*) *per cent.*

ŪSŪRĀRĬŬS (usura), a, um, adj. *of which one has the use or enjoyment, especially* for a limited time. *Plaut.* Amphitruo subditivus exit foras cum Alcumena uxore usuraria, *temporary.* *Id.* puer. —— ¶ Also, *of or pertaining to interest or usury.* *Pandect.* pecunia, *money at interest.* *Id.* debitor.

ŪSŪRPĀBĬLIS (usurpo), e, adj. *that may be used.* *Tertull.*

ŪSŪRPĀTĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, f. *the use of a thing, the making use of a thing.* *Cic.* doctrinæ. *Liv.* Abstinere usurpatione alicujus vocis, *to abstain from using.* *Plin.* Superba usurpatio nominum, cum alius se Nongentum, alius Tribunum appellaret. —— ¶ Hence, *an exercising, using.* *Cic.* Ad usurpationem vetustatis, *to practise an ancient usage.* —— ¶ Also, *a performing or undertaking.* *Liv.* itineris insoliti. —— ¶ Also, *a mentioning, naming, adducing.* *Cic.* Mentio atque usurpatio civitatis, *h. e. the declaration of his being a citizen.* —— ¶ Also, *a possessing, possession.* *Val. Max.* bonæ mentis. —— ¶ Also, *an assumption* of a thing *which does not belong to one, unlawful use.* *Cod. Just.* —— ¶ Also, *an interruption of the usucapio.* *Pandect.*

ŪSŪRPĀTĪVĒ (usurpativus), adv. *in an unusual* (*or arbitrary*) *manner.* *Serv.*

ŪSŪRPĀTĪVŬS (usurpo), a, um, adj. perhaps *unfamiliar or unusual.* *Diomed.*

ŪSŪRPĀTŎR (Id.), ōris, m. *one who uses any thing*; in a bad sense, *one who uses any thing unlawfully, an usurper.* *Ammian.*

ŪSŪRPĀTŌRĬŬS (usurpator), a, um, adj. *unlawful, unrightful, usurping.* *Cod. Just.*

ŪSŪRPŌ (for usu rapio, to draw to one's self by use), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to use, make use of* any thing, χράομαι. *Plaut.* barathrum. *Plin.* vestes. *Tacit.* hereditatem, *h. e.* adire. *Pandect.* sibi servitutem (fundi). *Liv.* jus. *Cic.* genus pœnæ. *Gell.* Usurpata mulier, *h. e. who has spent a whole year with a man, and thus becomes his wife.* *Cic.* Usurpare memoriam alicujus, *h. e. to remember.* Hence, Usurpatum est, ut, &c. *it is usual or customary.* *Pandect.* So, also, *Colum.* Illud, quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, ut, &c. —— ¶ Hence, *to make use of* any thing, *to exercise, practise.* *Cic.* libertatem, *h. e. to vote* (because the freedom of Roman citizens brought with it the right of voting). *Id.* officium. *Liv.* jus. —— ¶ Also, *to make use of, to assume.* *Plin.* gloriam. Especially, *to make use of or assume unlawfully, to usurp.* *Sueton.* civitatem Romanam. *Cod. Just.* dominium rei. Hence, *to acquire, get, obtain.* *Justin.* imperium. —— ¶ Also, *to make use of* a thing *through the senses*; and hence, *to perceive, observe.* *Lucret.* Ea sensibus usurpare. *Id.* aliquid oculis, *to see.* *Plaut.* Aures usurpant sonitum, *hear.* —— ¶ Also, *to make use of* any thing *with the voice.* Hence, *to speak, say, mention.* *Cic.* At quam crebro usurpat et consul et Antonius (*the words* consul *and* Antonius). *Id.* nomen virtutis. *Id.* id crebris sermonibus. — Also, *to name, call.* *Cic.* Quos fratres inter se usurpare atque appellare videmus. *Id.* Lælius, qui sapiens usurpatur.

ŪSŬS, a, um, particip. from utor.

ŪSŬS (utor), us, m. *the use* made of a thing, *the making use, use,* χρῆσις. *Cic.* virtutis. *Cæs.* celeritatis. *Ovid.* Ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usu. *Horat.* Scyphi nati in usum lætitiæ. *Id.* Aurum cogere in humanos usus. *Virg.* Formare boves in usum agrestem. *Plin. Ep.* In usu habere, *to practise.* *Sueton.* Argentum vas in usu habere, *to have in use; to use.* *Plin. Ep.* Est hoc mihi in usu, *it is usual with me; I am accustomed* (followed by an *infin.*). *Id. Paneg.* In usu habere aliquem, *to be intimate with any one* (see below). — *Usus* is also *the uninterrupted possession of a thing for a prescribed period of time, by which the possessor acquires the right of property*; as, *Cic.* Usus et auctoritas, *or* Usus auctoritas. — Also, Usus, *use*, for *the persons who use a thing.* *Horat.* Quod legeret publicus usus. — Hence, *frequent use, frequent exer-*

cise, practise. *Cæs.* Usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt. *Cic.* Usus frequens. *Id.* Assiduus usus. *Cæs.* Quotidiano usu. *Liv.* Usu belli. *Tacit.* Ars et usus. (But in some of these passages it may be rendered *experience.*) — Also, *utility, usefulness, use, advantage, profit, benefit, good.* *Cic.* Arborum consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda. *Sallust.* Neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, *interest or advantage.* *Cels.* Sine usu, *without use or advantage, to no purpose.* *Plin.* Radix cicutæ nullius usus (est), *is good for nothing* (but this may be referred as well to the first signif.). *Sallust. fragm.* Quorum (hominum) vulgus in dies usum habet, *is served by, derives benefit from.* *Cic.* Alicui magno usui esse, *to be of great use or service to some one.* *Liv.* Peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore, *would be of use or service for.* *Cæs.* Una erat magno usui res, *of great use, service, or benefit.* So, *Cic.* Ex usu esse (with *accus.* and *infin.*), *to be profitable.* And, *Plin.* (with *infin.*). Also, *Terent.* Nec magis ex usu tuo nemo est. Also, *use, custom.* *Cic.* Communi in usu. *Plin. Ep.* Est mihi in usu (with an *infin.*), *it is my custom* (see above). *Plin.* In usum venire, *to become usual.* Also, *usage or custom of speech.* *Horat. Ar. Poet.* 71. — Also, *intimacy, familiarity* with any one. *Cic.* Cum Metellis erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo. *Id.* Inter nosmet vetus usus intercedit. *Id.* Est hospes meus, et præterea conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis. *Ovid.* Longo cognitus usu. *Plin. Paneg.* In usu habere aliquem, *to be intimate with any one.* — Also, *experience, practise* in a thing, *expertness, skill.* *Cæs.* Magnum usum in re militari habere. *Id.* militaris. *Id.* Habere usum belli. *Id.* Imperator nullius usus. *Ovid.* Seris venit usus ab annis, *skill, practice.* —— ¶ Also, *need, necessity, occasion.* *Cic.* Sed de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit. *Cæs.* Si usus veniat. *Plaut.* Si quis usus venerit. Also, *wants, needs, necessities, necessary things.* *Cic.* Usum provinciæ supplere. *Liv.* Quæ usus belli poscunt. Hence, *Horat.* Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, *h. e. the necessaries of life,* res, quibus in vita utimur. — Hence, *Usus est* often signifies *there is need, there is occasion, it is requisite, it is necessary.* *Terent.* (*Me.*) Mihi sic est usus (*I must do so*): (*Ch.*) An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet (*is there need of any man's tormenting himself*)? (*Me.*) Mihi (*there is need of my doing it*). *Cic.* Si usus fuerit (see above). The thing necessary is also put in the *abl.*; as, *Cic.* Naves quibus usus non est, *of which there is no need, which are not needed.* *Virg.* Nunc viribus usus, *now there is need of, now you must exert.* *Liv.* Naves quibus consuli usus non esset, *which the consul did not need.* *Plaut.* Usus nihil erat dicto. Also, in the *acc.*; as, *Plaut.* Ad eam rem usus est hominem astutum. Also, in the *gen.*; as, *Liv.* Alii accipiunt imperia, alii offerunt se, si quo usus operæ sit (unless we render *usus, usefulness,* h. e. *if their services should be useful for any thing*). — *Usus* is also, *a case, chance, hap, accident.* *Terent.* Usus non veniet, *that will never happen.* *Cic.* Si usus fuerit (see above). *Cæs.* Si usus veniat (see above). Hence, Usu, *by a chance or accident,* or, *perchance, peradventure.* *Plaut.* Cave, ne tu te usu perduis. Especially is *Usu venire* frequent, *to take place or fall out by some chance, or somehow*; or simply, *to come about, take place, happen, befall, occur.* *Cic.* Mihi usu venturum non arbitrabar, ut, &c. *Id.* Ante quam hoc usu veniret, *before this should happen.* *Nepos.* Id quod numquam antea usu venerat. *Cic.* Quid? quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, &c., *it has happened.* Also, Usu evenire, *for* venire. *Cic.* (si lectio certa).

ŪSUSFRUCTŪS (*for* usus et fructus), us, m. *the usufruct,* h. e. *the having of the use and profit,* but not the property, of a thing, ἐπικαρπία, ἐπικάρπωσις. *Cic.* Usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Cæsenniæ legavit, ut frueretur una cum filio. *Id.* Si paterfamilias uxori ancillarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, mortuo filio, mulier usumfructum non amittet. — We also find *usus et fructus.* *Cic.* fundi.

ŪSŪVĔNĪRE, or more properly ŪSŪ VĔNĪRE, &c. See *Usus,* at the end.

ŬT, or ŬTI (ὅτι), adv. and conj. I. ADV. when it does not of itself require the subjunctive mood. —— ¶ *As, like or just as, even as,* ὥσπερ, καθάπερ. Followed by *sic*; as, *Cic.* Ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate coacescit, *as* (*like as, just as*). So, *Nepos.* Ut enim Romæ Consules, sic Carthagine reges creabantur. Or by *ita*; as, *Terent.* Ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est, *as every man wishes his own son to be, so he is.* *Cic.* Ut optasti, ita est. Or by *item* instead. *Cic.* The *ut* is also preceded by the *sic* or *ita*; as, *Terent.* Sic siet modo, ut nunc est. *Id.* Ita, ut res sese habet, narrato. So, *Id.* Isto modo, ut tu. *Id.* Servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt cives tui. Also, Ut si, *for* si; as, *Horat.* Quod vitium afore, ut si quid promittere de me possum aliud vere, promitto. So, *Sueton.* Abstinuit alieno, ut si quis unquam. (But in both these examples there seems to be an ellipsis.) —— *Ut — ita* (*sic*) means *as — so,* in the sense of *both — and also, not only — but also*; as, *Cass.* ad *Cic.* Dolabellam, ut Tarsenses, ita Laodicenii arcessierunt. And also, *for* quidem (*indeed,* or also *although*) — sed (*but, but yet*); as, *Nepos.* Ut naturam fautricem habuerat in tribuendis animi virtutibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendo, *as — so, although — yet.* *Liv.* Saguntini ut a prœlis quietem habuerant, ita non cessaverant ab opere, *had indeed enjoyed relief from battles, but yet had not,* &c.; *though — yet* (compare *Ovid. Met.* 1, 370). — Also, with the *superl.* Ut — ita, *so, as,* or sometimes, *the — the,* with the *compar.* in English; especially when joined with *quisque* (for *aliquis*); as, *Cic.* Ut quisque optime Græce sciret, ita esse nequissimum, *the better a man knew Greek, the worse man he was.* *Id.* Ut quidque primum gestum erit, ita primum exponetur. Also, with *ita* before *ut*; as, *Cic.* Colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus erit ornatus. Also, without *ita*; as, *Cic.* Ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique celerrime potest videre rationem, is prudentissimus haberi solet (where the omission is owing to the intervention of *qui*). Also, without both *ita* and the *superl.*; as, *Liv.* 30, 10. Ut quæque retro, &c. — In oaths or in wishes expressed in a similar form; Ut, *as, as sure as,* preceded by *ita*; so that we have Ita, ut, *so true or sure — as, so truly do I wish that,* &c. — *as.* *Cic.* Ita Deos mihi velim propitios, ut commoveor animi, *as surely as I would be blessed by heaven, so surely am I troubled in spirit*; *may the gods bless me, as,* &c. *Id.* Ita vivam, ut facio. The member with *ut* is also omitted; as, *Cic.* Sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te desideravi, *often, so help help me heaven,* &c. —— ¶ Also, without the corresponding *sic, ita,* &c., *as, so as, according as.* *Cic.* Ut opinor, *as I think.* *Id.* Ut dixi, *as I have said.* *Id.* Ut aiunt, *as they say, as the saying is.* *Id.* De nullo, ut diserto, memoriæ proditum est, *as an eloquent man, as being eloquent.* *Id.* Non ille ut plerique, sed isto modo ut tu. *Tacit.* Regem, ut externum, aspernabantur. *Nepos.* Elatus est, ut ipse præscripserat, sine ulla pompa funeris. *Terent.* Præsertim ut nunc sunt mores, *especially as morals now are, in the present state,* &c. *Cic.* Hi quidem, ut populi Rom. ætas est, senes: ut Atheniensium sæcula numerantur, adolescentes. So, *Id.* Themistocles, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses, non ita sane vetus, *h. e. according to our reckoning, according to our dates.* *Id.* Multæ etiam, ut in homine Romano, litteræ, *for a Roman; considering that he was a Roman.* *Id.* Ut potui, tuli, *as well as I could.* *Plaut.* Ut (*how?* see below) vales? (*R.*) Ut queo, *how do you do? — as* (*well as*) *I can.* Hence, Ut si, *as if, as though*; as, *Cic.* Ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea, *just so — as if.* *Nepos.* Atque, ut si bono animo fecissent, laudavit consilium eorum, *as if they had,* &c. — *Ut* is also doubled, or has *cumque* appended to it, and then it means *howsoever, in what way or manner soever, however.* *Terent.* Utut erant alia, illi certe consuleres. *Cic.* Utcumque se affectum volet. —— ¶ Also, *as,* with the *superl.* for *quam*; as, *Cic.* Ut blandissime potest, *as fawningly as he can, in the most fawning manner.* —— ¶ Also, *as, for instance, as for instance, for example, as for example*; as, *Cic.* Ea percipere quæ tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem. *Id.* Ut, si quis ægre ferat, *as* (*for example*), *if any one,* &c. —— ¶ Also, *as, as being, inasmuch as,* in explanation and proof. *Liv.* Fama tumultum, ut principe amisso, fecit. *Horat.* Horret onus ut parvo corpore majus. Particularly with *qui, quæ, quod,* h. e. *as who; as being the man,* &c. *who, inasmuch as he,* &c. *Liv.* Tunc, enim, ut qui ex æquo nos venisse in amicitiam meminissemus, subjecti minus vobis essemus, *as remembering that we had,* &c. *Cic.* Quod sepulcrum posterorum ejus sit, uti quod sepulcrum publice datum est, *as being a sepulchre given by the state.* —— ¶ *Ut* is also used redundantly before *qui, quæ, quod*; as, *Liv.* Prœlium, ut quod maxime (*sc.* commissum est), pari spe utrimque commissum est (but this may be, *if ever battle was,* or *as ever was*). So, also, *Liv.* Sine ulla sede, ut quo victores nos reciperemus, *for* quo nos, &c. On the other hand we find *ut qui,* for *ut.* *Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *as, when, as soon as.* *Cic.* Ut hæc audivit, sic exarsit, &c. *Terent.* Ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo, *as or when.* Hence, Ut primum, *as soon as*; as, *Cic.* Ut primum loqui posse cœpi. *Ovid.* Ut subito Hymen venit, *as soon as*; or also, *when suddenly.* *Cic.* Ut semel e Piræeo eloquentia evecta est, *when once.* (*Ut* and *ut primum* in this signification are usually joined with the *indic. perf.* in direct narrative.) — Also, has *ut* the sense of *since,* for which we may also say *that*; as, *Calpurn.* Vigesima nox fuit, ut cupiunt te cernere sylvæ. *Ovid.* Ut sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. *Id.* Ut careo vobis. *Cic.* Ut illos libros edidisti, nihil a te postea accepimus. *Horat.* Qui (dies) primus risit, per urbes Afer ut Italas equitavit. —— ¶ Also, *where.* *Catull.* 11, 3; 17, 10. —— ¶ Also, *how,* h. e. *in what way or manner.* *Cic.* Credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint. *Id.* Videte, ut hoc correxerit. *Id.* Videtisne, ut eos agitent Furiæ? *Virg.* Infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem (*sc.* narrando), Trojanas ut opes eruerint Danai. — Hence in exclamations, expressions of wonder, *how!* *Cic.* Ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit, quæ! &c. *Horat.* Ut gaudet! *Virg.* Ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! *when* (*as soon as*) *I saw her, how was I lost!* *Horat.* Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati! *how much better!* *Cic.* Ut ille tum humilis erat! — Also, *how,* in a question. *Horat.* Ut valet? ut meminit nostri? —— II. CONJ. *h. e.* when it requires of itself a *subj.* mood. —— ¶ In the sense of *that,* after *talis* (and *is* for *talis*), *tantus, tot, tam, adeo, sic, ita,* and the like; and after verbs and substantives which denote a willing, wishing, entreating, admonishing, doing, taking care, permitting, commanding, impelling, a necessity, &c. Thus, *Cic.* Non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, *I am not so dull that I should say* (h. e. *as to say*). *Id.* Quis est tam cupidus, ut non haec omnia relinquat, *that he would not leave, as not to leave.* *Id.* Est ulla res tanti, ut viri boni nomen amittas? *Id.* Providebo, ut in perpetua pace esse possitis. *Id.* Furnio mandavi, ut exigeret cum eo. *Poll.* ad *Cic.* Lepidus me ursit, ut legionem mitterem,

urged me to send the legion. *Cic.* Te obsecro, ut rempubl. liberes. And so innumerable other examples. — *Ut* is also used by *Cic.* after *Ad pedes accidere,* because the idea of supplication lies in these words. We find it also after *Inusitatum est,* and after *Certum est* (where otherwise we find the *accus.* with *infin.*). *Cic.* Also, *Nepos.* Verum est, ut. *Cic.* Verisimile est, ut. *Id.* Accedit ut, *h. e. to this is added, that.* *Id.* Integrum est, ut. *Id.* Reliquum est, ut. *Id.* Nata est sententia Academicorum, ut dicerent, &c. *Id.* Probari potest, ut. *Liv.* Quod in morem venerat, ut, &c. *Id.* Neque, uti referrent, senatui obsequebantur. Also after *esse;* as, *Cic.* Est, ut deceat, *for* decet. *Id.* Fuit, ut liceret, *for* licuit. Particularly after comparatives; as, *Cic.* Videtur esse altius, quam ut id suscipere possimus, *to be too high for us to be able to undertake.* *Quintil.* after *magis.* Also after *facio;* as, *Cic.* Invitus feci, ut Flaminium ejicerem, *h. e.* invitus ejeci, *it was with reluctance that I expelled Flaminius.* *Id.* Milites faciunt inviti, ut coronam dent civicam. *Id.* Faciam ut eam. — *Ut* is often wanting, for instance, after *necesse est, oportet, rogo,* &c. Also after *permitto, Liv.;* after *sino, Liv.;* after *concedo, Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *that, in order that, to the end that.* *Cic.* Si idcirco sedetis, ut, &c. *Id.* Ut vere dicam, *that I may speak the truth; to say the truth.* *Id.* Ut ita dicam, *so to speak.* —— ¶ *Ut* also has the force of *so that,* on account of the omission of some correlative particle; as, *Cic.* Est autem oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra. *Nepos.* Fuit disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentia. — So also, *that therefore, that accordingly,* in drawing an inference; we may render it, *so that.* *Cic.* Itaque alter semper magnus, alter sæpe turpissimus: ut, recte præcipere videantur, qui, &c. *Id.* Ut dubitare debeat nemo, *so that no one ought to doubt.* —— ¶ Also, in expressions of anxiety, *that or if.* *Terent.* Ut satis contemplata modo sis. —— ¶ Also, in wishes, *O that! would that! that only!* *Cic.* Ut dolor pariat, quod jam diu parturit! *Terent.* Ut te dii perduint! —— ¶ Also, *supposing that, in case that, granting that,* for which we can also say *although, even though.* *Cic.* Ager efficit cum octavo, bene ut agatur; verum, ut (*supposing that, provided that*) omnes dii adjuvent, cum decimo. *Id.* Sine quo, ut reliqua ex sententia succedant, vix, &c. *Id.* Ut ita sit. *Ovid.* Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluptas. *Juvenal.* Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen, &c. *even supposing that, even though.* —— ¶ Also, to explain a word or sentence, *that, that namely, that to wit, when to wit.* *Cic.* Ab hoc genere largitionis, ut aliis detur, aliis auferatur, aberunt ii. —— ¶ Also, *that,* in the sense of *why.* *Cic. Mil.* 13. Erat, ut ille odisset, *there was reason for his having hated,* &c. —— ¶ Also, with the force of *that not,* after verbs of fearing; thus, after *timeo, Cic.;* after *metuo, Terent.;* after *vereor, Cic.* —— ¶ It is often used in impassioned interrogation, where, however, it is difficult to express it by translation. *Cic.* Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? Te ut unquam te corrigas? (which may be rendered, *will you ever correct yourself?* here we may suppose an ellipsis of *fieri potest,* or the like, *can it be that you will ever mend your ways?*) *Plaut.* Egone illam ut non amem, *shall not I love her?* —— ¶ *Uti,* for *ut,* is of frequent use. *Cic.* and *Cæs.* —— We find *ut* with the indicative in *Liv.* 27, 49. Ut — inquit: but this is owing to the distance of the one from the other. So, also with the *infin.;* as, *Liv.* 5, 15: but this is to be laid to the same cause. —— *Ut* is also repeated, especially when many words intervene; as, *Liv.* Ut quibus — essent, ut hic, &c. —— We find often also *ut non,* and *ut ne,* either together or with words between, which may be rendered, *that — not,* though they are not entirely convertible. *Cic.* and *Terent.* We find also *ut non,* for *quin.* *Cic. Fin.* 1, 8. Very rarely is *ut non* used for *ne;* *Cic. Leg. Manil.* 15. Itaque, ut plura non dicam, *for* ne plura dicam. — *Quod ut,* similar to *quod si, quod nisi,* &c. *Virg.* (See *Quod*) — Ut quid? *for* cur. *Tertull.*

ŪTCŬMQUĔ, or ŪTCŬNQUĔ (ut & cumque), adv. *howsoever, however;* also, *any how, somehow.* *Cic.* Utcumque animum audientis moveri volet, ita, &c. *Liv.* Utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, &c. *however that shall be, be it as it may.* *Tacit.* Cetera utcumque facilius dissimulari. *Vellei.* Difficilis est utcunque conceptæ spei mora, *howsoever,* h. e. *any how.* *Plin. Ep.* Utcunque animum collegi, *as well as possible.* —— ¶ Also, *whensoever, at whatever time.* *Horat.* Utcumque mecum vos eritis, *whenever, whilst.*

ŪTĔNSĬLIS (utor), e, adj. *that may be used, fit for use,* χρειώδης, especially for family use, for food, for instance. *Varr.* Quid in Italia utensile non modo nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Quod far conferam Campano? — Hence, *subst.* Utensilia, ium, n. *things fit for use; the necessaries of life; utensils, implements.* *Colum.* Utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus, aut etiam excolitur. *Tacit.* Pernoctavere sine utensilibus, sine igni. *h. e.* alimentis, aliisque ad victum necessariis. *Liv.* Divina humanaque utensilia. Also, of bees. *Colum.* Collectis utensilibus, *h. e.* iis rebus, quibus utuntur ad favos et mel conficiendum.

ŪTĔNSĬLĬTĀS (utensilis), ātis, f. *usefulness, use.* *Tertull.*

ŪTĔNTĬŎR. See *Utor.*

ŪTĔR, *for* Uterus. See *Uterus.*

ŪTĔR (allied to uterus), ūtris, m. *a skin,* for wine, oil, &c. ἀσκός, ἄσκωμα. *Virg.* Mollibus in pratis unctos saliere per utres. *Plaut.* vini, *a skin full of wine.* *Ovid.* Æolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, *h. e.* scripsimus de Æoliis Euris Ithacis utribus inclusis (referring to the story that Ulysses received the winds from Æolus inclosed in bags; so that he might direct his course at pleasure). — Figur. *Horat.* Tumidis infla sermonibus utrem. —— ¶ *Utris* (*plur.*) is found in *Liv. Andron.*

ŪTĔR (ὁπότερος, πότερος), ūtra, ūtrum, *gen.* utrīus, *dat.* utri, adj. *which or whether of the two,* or *which* (when one of two is meant, sometimes interrogatively. *Cic.* Uter nostrum popularis est? tune, an ego? Sometimes, also, the interrogative particle *ne* is joined with it redundantly. *Horat.* Uterne ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? hic qui, &c. an qui, &c.? Also, not interrogatively. *Cic.* Ut eligas, utrum velis. *Liv.* Quærite utra graviori servitute liberati sint. *Ovid.* Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem: elige utrum facias. — *Uter* is usually joined with the *compar.* *Cic.* Utrius oratio propius accedere, &c. But also with a *superl.* Utri potissimum consulendum sit. — *Uter* is sometimes joined with a *plur.;* as, *Plaut.* Loquere, uter meruistis culpam, paucis. *Id.* Uter eratis, tun', an ille major? — *Uter* is also used of *more than two;* thus, of three. *Vitruv.* — Also, followed by the particle *an,* as *utrum;* as, *Cic.* Utros habueris libros, an utrosque, nescio, *which of the two books* (h. e. *sets of books,* corpora librorum, which accounts for the *plur.*) *you have, or whether you have both.* —— ¶ Also, *the other,* when two things are spoken of, and usually when preceded by *uter* or *neuter.* *Cic.* Uter (*which of the two*) utri (*the other*) insidias fecerit. *Horat.* Ambigitur quoties, uter utro sit prior, aufert Pacuvius. *Plaut.* Neuter utri invidet. —— ¶ Also, *both.* *Cic.* Sibine uter rapiat an alter cedat alteri? *Id.* Controversiarum, quæ essent inter oratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, recuperatores, &c. (but this may be *one or the other*). —— ¶ Also, *one of the two, the one or the other;* (see the preceding meaning.) —— ¶ Also, *for* utercunque, *whichsoever* (*of the two*). *Cic.* Utrum horum dixeris, in eo culpa hærebit. —— ¶ The *penult* of the *gen.* is properly *long,* but is also found *short.* *Horat.* —— ¶ *Utro,* and *Utrum,* are also *adv.,* which see.

ŪTĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. of uterus), i, m. *a small paunch or belly,* as, of bees. *Plin.*

ŪTĔRCŬLŬS (dimin. of uter), i, m. *a small leathern bag or bottle.* *Apul.*

ŪTĔRCŬMQUĔ, or ŪTĔRCŬNQUĔ (uter, with the termination cun (m) que), ūtrăcum (n) que, utrumcum (n) que, adj. *whichsoever of the two,* ὁπότερος δήποτε. *Cic.* Magnæ utrinque copiæ ita paratæ ad pugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, *whichever of the two may* (*may have*) *conquered.* *Id.* In quo bello utracumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura reipublicæ. *Quintil.* In utracumque lingua expressa proprietas omnium litterarum, *whichever of the two, both.*

ŪTĔRĪNŬS (uterus), a, um, adj. *uterine, born of the same mother,* ὁμογάστριος. *Cod. Just.* fratres.

ŪTĔRLĬBĔT (uter & libet), ūtrălĭbet, utrumlibet, adj. *which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two,* ὁπότερος οὖν. *Cic.* Utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium, *choose which you will.* *Plin.* Sanguinem fluentem ex utralibet parte sistit. — Hence, Utralibet, *and* Utrolibet, *adv.* which see.

ŪTĔRNĔ, ūtrăne, utrumne. See *Uter.*

ŪTĔRQUĔ (uter & que), ūtrăquĕ, ūtrumquĕ, *gen.* ūtrīusque, *dat.* ūtrīque, adj. *both the one and the other, both* (but see *Utervis,* at the end), ἑκάτερος, ἀμφότερος. *Cic.* Paria in utroque (homine). *Id.* Uterque nostrum, *both of us, we both.* *Id.* Horum uterque cecidit victus, *h. e.* hi ambo ceciderunt. *Id.* Horum utrumque conjunctum, *both of these, both these.* *Ovid.* Uterque Phœbus, *the rising and setting sun; the east and west.* *Id.* Uterque polus, *h. e.* arcticus et antarcticus, *north and south pole.* *Id.* Uterque oceanus, *h. e.* orientalis et occidentalis. *Id.* Solis utramque domum, *h. e. the east and west.* *Id.* Uterque parens, *h. e. father and mother.* *Nepos.* Pari fastigio steterit in utraque fortuna, *h. e. both when possessed of a large, and when of a small fortune.* Or, *Tacit.* Utraque fortuna, *good and bad fortune.* *Cic.* In utramque partem, *h. e. on both sides; in either case.* *Cæs.* Hac in utramque partem disputatio habita, *h. e. for and against, pro and con.* *Cic.* In utramque partem respondere, *h. e. to answer yes and no; to affirm and deny.* *Terent.* Vehemens in utramque partem, *in both directions, both ways.* —— ¶ *Uterque* stands for *alter, the other,* when preceded by *uterque;* as, *Terent.* Uterque utrique est cordi, *each — to the other.* *Cæs.* Quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu. —— ¶ *Uterque* is also joined with a *plur.* word, as, *Terent.* Curemus uterque. *Plaut.* Uterque insaniunt. *Ovid.* Utraque (*fem.*) festinant. *Tacit.* Uterque ambigui (erant). —— ¶ When only two persons or things are spoken of, the *sing.* is sufficient; but when two parties, kinds, or collective bodies are spoken of, the *plur.* is used; as, *Terent.* Hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini, *h. e.* vos puellæ et amatores vestri. *Cic.* Quoniam utrique et Socratici et Platonici esse volumus, *h. e.* Peripatetici et Academici. *Id.* A quibus utrisque submittitur aliquid, *h. e.* a poetis, et ab iis, qui modos fecerunt. *Sallust.* Utrique (*h. e.* plebs et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant. But the *plur.* is often used when only two persons or things are spoken of; as, *Cic.* Jubeo promi utrosque (scyphos). *Cæs.* Utræque perierunt. *Nep.* Utrorumque Dionysiorum, *h. e.* Dionysii majoris et minoris. *Virg.* Palmas utrasque tetendit. *Tacit.* Utrosque intuens, *h. e.* avum et aviam. *Terent.* Utræque res, *for* utraque res. —— ¶ *Utroque,* and *Utraque,* are also *adverbs,* which see.

ŪTĔRVĪS (uter & vis, from volo), ūtrăvīs, ūtrumvīs, adj. *which of the two you will, either* (*be it which it may*) *of the two,* ὁπότερος οὖν. *Terent.* Qui utramvis norit, ambas noverit. *Cic.* Minus habeo virium, quam vestrum utervis, *either of you* (*two*). *Id.* Utrumvis se facere posse. —— ¶ Also, *both alike.* *Terent.* In au-

rem utrumvis dormire. —— ¶ *Utervis* and *quivis* thus differ from *uterque* and *quisque*, that they suppose of two or all, only one, to whom the predicate is attributed, but that one indifferently taken. On the other hand, though *uterque* and *quisque* point to each single individual (therein differing from *ambo* and *omnes*), yet the predicate belongs to the individuals at the same time and collectively. When, therefore, a predicate belongs to every one of two or more, but only to one at a time, we find *utervis* and *quivis*, not *uterque* and *quisque*. Compare *Quivis*.

ŬTĔRUM, i, n. *for* Uterus. See *Uterus*.

ŬTĔRUS (οὖθαρ), i, m. *the belly, abdomen, paunch*. *Plaut.*, *Virg.*, &c. —— ¶ Also, *the womb, the matrix*. — Of women; as, *Plaut.* Uterum illi extumere. *Ovid.* Diva potens uteri, *h. e.* *Lucina*. *Id.* Gravis uterus. *Propert.* Uteri pondus, *h. e.* fetus. Hence, *a birth, a bearing, a bringing forth*. *Pandect.* Si ancilla uno utero marem et feminam peperisset. Also, *the birth, the fruit of the womb, fetus, child*. *Tacit.* Uxoris uterus subjectus servitio. *Cels.* and *Plin.* Uterum gerere, *to be pregnant*. — Of animals. *Varr.* and *Plin.* Hence, *a bearing, bringing forth*. *Plin.* Faciliore ita utentes utero, *bringing forth more easily*. Also, *the fetus, young*. *Plin.* canes gerunt fetum, *go with young*. — Figur. *the paunch or integument*, from which the first animals are represented as having been brought forth. *Lucret.* —— ¶ Figur. *the belly*, h. e. *the inner part of a thing, the interior or cavity*. *Colum.* In utero dolii. *Tacit.* Naves lato utero. *Virg.* of the Trojan horse. —— ¶ Uterum, i, n. *for* uterus. *Plaut.* —— ¶ Uter, *for* uterus. *Cæcil.* ap. *Non.*

ŪTI, *infin.* of utor. See *Utor*.

UTI, *for* Ut. See *Ut*.

ŪTIBILIS (utor), e, adj. *that can be used, useful; serviceable, profitable*, χρήσιμος. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

ŬTICA, æ, f. *Utica, a town of Africa Proper, on the coast of Africa, not far from Carthage, where the younger Cato slew himself* (whence he is called *Cato Uticensis*). — Hence, Uticensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Utica*. *Liv.* ager. *Cæs.* Uticenses, *the inhabitants*.

ŬTICENSIS, e, adj. See *Utica*.

ŪTILIS (for utibilis, from utor), e, adj. *that may be used, fit for use, fit, good, proper, suitable, adapted*. *Cic.* Homo ad nullam rem utilis. *Ovid.* Miles, ut emeritis non est satis utilis annis, ponit ad antiquos, quæ tulit arma lares. *Id.* Fraxinus utilis hastis. (*dat.*) *Plin.* Calamus totus concavus utilissimus fistulis. *Virg.* Dant utile lignum navigiis pinos. Also, with an *infin.* *Horat.* Tibia adesse choris utilis. Absol. *Senec.* Utilia, *h. e.* utensilia. — Hence, Utilis, *that can keep himself from falling*. *Ovid.* Quo magis accedunt, minus et minus utilis adsto; linquor, et ancillis excipienda cado. —— ¶ Also, *useful, profitable, wholesome, salutary, advantageous, serviceable*, χρηστός, χρήσιμος. *Cic.* Res utiles. *Id.* lex. *Cæs.* Romanis utiles esse amicos. *Cic.* Nunquam est utile peccare. *Plin.* Succus utilissimus voci. *Id.* Succus utilis contra inflammationes. *Propert.* Ira utilis, *h. e.* *that brings gain*. *Cic.* Vita mea utilior. *Id.* Utilissimus civis. Absol. *Horat.* Qui miscuit utile dulci, *the useful with the agreeable*. *Id.* Honestum prætulit utili. —— ¶ Also, *just, right, equitable, conformable to or founded upon justice or equity*. *Pandect.* Derelictam vero a marito accusationem etiam ab alio excitari utile est. *Id.* Utilis actio, *resting indeed on no law, but founded on equity*. So, also, *Id.* exceptio. *Id.* judicium. *Id.* interdictum. *Id.* petitio. (But *Actio utilis* is also the same as *efficax*. *Pandect.*)

ŪTILITAS (utilis), ātis, f. *usefulness, serviceableness, service*. *Terent.* In ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam. *Cic.* Utilitatibus tuis possum carere, *I can forego or do without your services*. *Id.* Belli (*in war*) utilitas. *Plaut.* Utilitatem oculis obtinere, *to have the right use of one's eyes; to see rightly*. —— ¶ Also, *serviceableness, usefulness, utility, profit, advantage*, ὠφέλεια, συγχρησία. *Cic.* Utilitatem alicui afferre, *to bring*. *Id.* Nec tamen nostræ utilitates omittendæ sunt. *Id.* Utilitatem capere ex re, *to derive profit*. *Id.* habere, *h. e.* utilem esse, *to profit*. *Id.* Utilitates alicui præbere.

ŪTILITER (Id.), adv. *usefully, profitably, with profit, advantageously*, χρηστῶς, συμφερόντως. *Cic.* Atque illi quidem etiam a natura utiliter dicebant permotiones istas animis nostris datas. *Ovid.* Utilius starent etiam nunc mœnia Phœbi, *'twere better for me that the walls, &c.* *Plin.* Cuneo adactum utilissime adstringitur, *most commodiously*. —— ¶ Also, *rightly, duly*. *Pandect.* Apud judicem utiliter experiri. *Id.* Utiliter stipulari. *Id.* Utiliter agere ex empto.

ŬTINAM (for uti & nam, as quisnam, ubinam, &c.), adv. *O that, I wish that, would that, would to God that*, αἴθε, εἴθε. *Cic.* Utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam. *Id.* Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium, atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis. *Id.* Quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo. *Ovid.* O utinam tunc, cum Lacedæmona classe petebat, o brutus insanis esset adulter aquis! *Cic.* Utinam non, *or*, *Terent.* and *Cic.* Utinam ne. — *Utinam* requires the *subj.* mood; but not indifferently with the present or imperfect; thus, Utinam salvus sis, *I wish you may be well*, which you may actually be or not; but, Utinam salvus esses, *I wish you were well*, which you really are not (and so the *pluperf.* Utinam salvus fuisses, *I wish you had been well*). — Also, Quod utinam (a form of expression resembling *quod si*; see *Quod*); as, *Cic.* Quod utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus.

ŪTIQUE (uti & que), adv. *for* et ut, *or* et uti, *and that*. *Cic.* Utique consules, alter arbore, quæstoribus imperent, &c. (So, *Liv.* 39, 19. several times.) — Also, *and as*. *Sallust.* Uti ex libris Punicis interpretatum nobis est, utique rem sese habere cultores ejus terræ putant. *Liv.* Ut illa recitata sunt, utique ea intellecta sunt. —— ¶ Also, *be it as it may or will*. — Hence, *at all events, at any rate, by all means, certainly, surely, assuredly, without fail, indeed, undoubtedly*, ἄρα. *Liv.* Si utique novum aliquem consulem creari vellent, *at any rate, at all events*. *Id.* Monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium. *Id.* Milites utique morituros in aciem misistis, *h. e.* *about to perish in any case, assuredly about to die*. *Cic.* Quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis. *Id.* Diligenter litteris datis, quæ ad me utique perferantur. *Id.* Illud vero utique scire cupio. *Id.* Utique scribito, *by all means*. *Liv.* Nisi alterum consulem utique ex plebe fieri necesse sit. — And, also, *at least, but certainly at least*. *Cic.* Ego, ut constitui, adero; utinam tu quoque eodem die — utique postridie. *Liv.* Pæne victoriæ, utique de Antiocho rege, majore parte ad se vindicata, adjecerunt, &c. —— ¶ Also, *only, merely*. *Pandect.* Sed utique humiliores. —— ¶ Also, *especially, particularly*. *Liv.* Utique postremis mensibus. *Id.* Commota est plebs, utique postquam, &c. —— ¶ Uteique, *for* utique. *S. C. de Bacch.*

ŪTOR (aac.), ĕris, ūsus sum, dep. 3. *to use, make use of, avail one's self of*, χράομαι. *Cic.* suis bonis. *Id.* Bene armis, optime equis uti. *Colum.* cultro (falcis), scalpro, rostro. *Cæs.* Quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur. *Ovid.* Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu. *Cæs.* Utuntur taleis ferreis pro nummo. *Id.* Administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur. *Plaut.* Certe oculis uteris, *you have the use of your eyes, see well*. *Id.* Istoc ego oculo utor minus, *I do not see well with it*. *Cic.* Si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, *it would use language to this effect; would so speak*. *Ovid.* Mollibus verbis uti ad aliquem. *Cic.* oratione, *h. e.* *to speak*. *Id.* silentio, *to keep*. *Id.* Utor ætatis vitio. *Cæs.* Non omnes eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti prœliis consueverant, utebantur. *Id.* Ea conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant. *Terent.* Uti foro (see *forum*). *Nepos.* Temporibus sapienter uti, *to suit one's self to circumstances, avail one's self of or make a wise use of circumstances*. *Pandect.* Uti frui, *for* uti et frui (as *usufructus*) *to have the usufruct of*. *Sallust.* Uti suo largius, *h. e.* *to be prodigal of, to squander*. *Trebell. Poll.* ingenio alicujus, *h. e.* *to accommodate one's self to the disposition or inclination of any one*. — Hence, *to associate with, be familiar or intimate with*. *Nepos.* Utebatur intime Q. Hortensio. *Cic.* Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter. *Id.* Lucceius, qui multum utitur Bruto. *Horat.* majoribus, *to associate with, or to conduct towards, treat*. *Id.* Si sciret regibus uti. — Also, Uti se, *to indulge or enjoy one's self*. *Plaut.* Si quidem se uti volet. — Also, *to live upon any thing*. *Terent.* Huic aliquid paulum præ manu dederis, unde utatur. *Cic.* Magis enim doleo, me non habere cui tradam (illas possessiunculas), quam habere qui (*h. e.* quo) utar. *Cic.* Divitiæ expetuntur, ut utare (illis). *Horat.* Et quærere, et uti (quæsitis). — Also, *to enjoy, partake of*. *Cic.* honore, *to hold or fill a post of honor*. *Liv.* honore curuli. *Cels.* cibis bonis, *to eat good meats*. *Id.* vino modice, *drink*. *Ovid.* lacte et herbis. *Varr.* Ut pecus uti possit, *sc.* aqua, *h. e.* *drink*. Hence, perhaps, *Cic.* Utentior, *having the enjoyment of more things, more wealthy*. — Also, *to have, experience*, of things which one uses or enjoys. *Nepos.* patre diligente. *Cic.* adversis ventis. *Id.* Prœliis usus erat secundis, *had gained battles*. *Cæs.* valetudine bona, *to have or enjoy*. *Id.* honore, *to have or fill a post of honor* (see above). —— ¶ Also, *to have need of, to need*. *Cic.* Ambitione nihil (*for* non) uterer. *Id.* Ea nihil hoc loco utimur, *h. e.* *have no need of here, speak not of*. *Plaut.* Apage te, amor; non places, nihil te utor. —— ¶ *Utor* generally has an *abl.* But we find also an *acc.* *Terent.*, *Cato*, &c.: hence, Utendus, a, um; as, *Cic.* Omnia utenda. *Plaut.* Vasa utenda, *to be used, for use*. *Ovid.* Multa rogant utenda dari. —— ¶ For *utor* the ancients also said *uto*; as, *Cato.* Utito. Hence, passively, as, *Nov.* ap. *Gell.* Utitur. —— ¶ Utier, *for* uti. *Plaut.* and *Terent.*

ŪTŎR FRUŎR, *for* utor et fruor. See *Utor*.

ŬTPŎTE (from ut), adv. expressing a reason or explanation, *namely, as, &c.* It is usually found with *qui, quæ, quod*; as, *Cic.* Ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, *who namely, being one who*. *Plaut.* Similiorem mulierem, utpote quæ non sit eadem, non reor. *Catull.* Utpote quæ speraret, *as hoping, seeing that she hoped, inasmuch as she hoped*. Also, with a *particip.* instead; as, *Nepos.* Puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, *being namely not above nine years of age, seeing I was not more, &c.* *Horat.* Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, *making to wit, as making*. — Also, found with *quum* (*since*). *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.* Nec retinuissem (legiones) si uno in loco habuissem, utpote cum singulæ cohortes seditionem fecerint.

ŬTPŬTA, or **UT PŬTA**, *as, for example*. *Senec.* See *Puta*.

ŬTRĀLIBET (*sc.* parte, from uterlibet), adv. *on whichsoever of two sides, on one of the two sides*. *Plin.*

ŬTRĀQUE (*sc.* parte, from uterque), adv. *on both sides; both times*. *Hemina.* ap. *Non.*

ŪTRĀRIUS (uter, utris), a, um, adj. *concerned with or belonging to water bags or skins*. Hence, absol. Utrarii, *sc.* homines, *water-carriers* to an army. *Liv.*

ŬTRIBI. See *Utrubi*.

ŪTRICIDA (uter & cædo), æ, m. *an utricide*, h. e. *one that cuts up and* (humorously) *as it were kills skins or bags*. *Apul.*

ŪTRICLĀRIUS. See *Utricularius*.

ŪTRICŬLĀRIUS (utriculus), ii, m. *sc.* artifex, *one who plays on a bag-pipe; a bag piper*, ἀσκαύλης. *Sueton.* —— ¶ Also, *a barger, waterman*, perhaps so called

from the shape of the boat used. *Inscript.* ap. *Murat.* — *Utricularius* is also read, and in some passages means, perhaps, *a maker of such boats.* *Id.*

ŪTRĬCŬLUS (dimin. of ūter), i, m. *a small skin or leathern bottle,* ἀσκίδιον. *Cels.* Calido oleo replentur utriculi.

ŪTRĬCŬLUS (dimin. of uterus), i, m. *the abdomen;* also, *the womb, matrix.* *Plin.* — ¶ Also, *a small husk or case;* as, of grains of corn, of the bud of a flower. *Plin.*

ŪTRINDĔ (probably from uter & inde), adv. *on both sides, in both cases.* *Cato* ap. *Charis.*

ŪTRINQUĔ (uter & the termination inque), and **ŪTRIMQUĔ**, adv. *on or from both sides or parts, on or from the one side and the other,* ἑκατέρωθεν. *Cic.*, *Cæs.*, and *Liv.* — Also, *secus* is joined with it, but the signification is not changed. *Utrinque* and *secus* are sometimes written as one word, and sometimes are separated. *Lucret.* and *Apul.*

ŪTRINQUĔSĔCUS, or **ŪTRINQUĔ SĔCUS**, *on both sides.* See *Utrinque.*

ŪTRINSĔCUS, same as *Utrinque.* *Sever.* in *Ætna.*

ŪTRŌ (sc. loco, from uter), adv. *to which of the two sides or parts, to which part or side, whither* (of two), ὁποτέρωσε. *Plin.* Id demum recte subactum erit, ubi non intelligitur utro vomer ierit. *Ovid.* Nescit utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque.

ŪTRŎBI. See *Utrubi.*

ŪTRŎBĬDEM (uter & ibidem), adv. *on both sides.* *Plaut.*

ŪTRŎBĬQUĔ (utrobi & que), adv. *on both parts, on both sides, on the one side and the other,* ἑκατέρωθι. *Asin. Poll.* ad *Cic.* Cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, *in both parties.* *Nepos.* Utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *h. e.* terrestribus, et navalibus copiis. *Cic.* Veritas utrobique sit, *sc.* in diis et hominibus. *Horat.* Pavor est utrobique molestus, *h. e.* in timendo, et in cupiendo. — We also find *utrubique.*

ŪTRŎLĬBĔT (uterlibet), adv. *to one of the two sides, on one side.* *Quintil.*

ŪTRŎQUĔ (uterque), adv. *to both places, parts or sides,* ἑκατέρωσε. *Cic.* Ad Ceo venimus, inde Gyarum, hinc Scyrum, inde Delum, utroque citius, quam vellemus, cursum confecimus. *Liv.* Provincia ea Bruto, Samnium Camillo sorte evenit: exercitus utroque ducti. *Ovid.* Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro. — Also, with *versum* or *vorsum* (*wards*), joined with it, *towards both places, in both directions, on both sides.* *Plaut.* Utroqueversum rectum est ingenium meum: ad te, adque illum pro rota me uti licet. *Gell.* Vocabula ambigua, et quæ utroqueversum dicantur, *h. e.* augendi, et minuendi significatione.

ŪTRŎQUĔVERSUM, or **-VORSUM.** See *Utroque.*

ŪTRŬBI (perhaps from uter & ubi), **ŪTRŎBI**, **ŪTRIBI**, adv. *where,* when two are spoken of, *in which of the two places.* *Plaut.* Utrubi accumbo? (*Sag.*) Utrubi tu vis. *Nev.* ap. *Charis.* Utribi cœnaturi estis? hiccine, an in triclinio? *Cato. ibid.* De frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, &c.

ŪTRŬBĬQUĔ. See *Utrobique.*

ŪTRUM (uter), adv. (an interrogative particle, used commonly in double questions, and followed in the second question by *an* or *ne* (enclitic), or by *anne*, h. e. *or*, or by *necne* or *annon*, h. e. *or not*). In direct interrogation, it may be omitted in translation, πότερον. Thus, *Cic.* Utrum ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? *Id.* Utrum habes, annon? —— ¶ When the question is indirect, it is rendered *whether*, εἰ. *Nepos.* Quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, *was asked whether he valued his father or his mother more.* *Cic.* Quærendum, utrum una species sit, anne plures. *Cæs.* Ut declararent, utrum prœlium committi ex usu esset, necne. *Cic.* Multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur. Also, followed by several questions, instead of one; as, *Senec.* Si sitis nihil interest, utrum aqua sit, an vinum, nec refert, utrum sit aureum poculum, an vitreum, an manus concava. —— ¶ *Num* is also affixed to *utrum*, to give more force to the question. *Liv.* Percontatus est, utrumnum classis posset, &c. — And *ne*, pleonastically. *Cic.* Utrumne possit. *Terent.* Utrum taceamne an prædicem? Also, with this *ne* separated from it; as, *Cic.* Utrum esset Siculis utilius, suisne servire an populo Rom. obtemperare. — *Utrum* is rarely used for *num* or *an* in a single question; as, *Cic. Flacc.* 19. — But after *utrum*, the second question is frequently omitted, where it is readily understood; as, *Cic.* Utrum emeris, *sc.* annon, *whether,* h. e. *whether or no.* *Nepos.* Consultum, utrum veniret.

ŪTŬT, or **ŪT ŬT**, adv. *howsoever,* ὅπως, δήποτε. See *Ut.*

ŪVĂ (unc.), æ, f. *a bunch or cluster of grapes,* σταφυλή. *Cic.*, *Horat.*, &c. Hence, *a vine.* *Virg.* Fert uva racemos. Also, for *wine.* *Horat.* and *Juvenal.* — Also, of other plants, *bunch or cluster of the fruit.* *Plin.* amomi. *Id.* populi albæ. —— ¶ Figur. of swarming bees, *a cluster* like a bunch of grapes; when, for instance, they hang from a tree. *Virg.* and *Juvenal.* —— ¶ Also, *the uvula, a part or appendicle of the palate;* and especially when it is in a diseased state. *Cels.* —— ¶ Also, *a sea-fish.* *Plin.*

ŪVENS (uveo, not used), tis, particip. and adj. *wet, moist, humid.* *Sil.*

ŪVESCŌ (Id.), is, n. 3. *to grow or become moist, wet or dank,* βρέχομαι. *Lucret.* Vestes uvescunt. Hence, *to drink, to tipple.* *Horat.*

ŪVĬDŬLUS (dimin. of uvidus), a, um, adj. *somewhat moist or wet, or moist, wet.* *Catull.*

ŪVĬDUS (from uveo, not used), a, um, adj. *moist, wet, humid, dank, drenched, soaked,* νοτερός. *Plaut.* rete. *Horat.* Uvida vestimenta, *sc.* ex naufragio. *Ovid.* Uvidaque a tenero palmite gemma tumet. *Tibull.* oscula. *Colum.* Cœli status uvidus. *Virg.* Juppiter uvidus austris. *Id.* Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas, *h. e. wet with dew.* *Horat.* Uvidus Bacchus, *h. e.* vino madens, *drunken, full of wine.* *Id.* Circa nemus uvidique Tiburis rivos, *well-watered, abounding in streams.* *Ovid.* Rura assiduis uvida aquis, *watered.* *Tertull.* Uvidiora poma, *more juicy fruits.*

ŪVĬFER (uva & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *bearing or producing clusters of grapes, grape-bearing,* σταφυλοφόρος. *Stat.*

VŬLCĀNĀLIS, or **VŎLCĀNĀLIS**, e, adj. Ἡφαίστειος, *of, belonging to, sacred to, or relating to Vulcan.* *Varro.* flamen. — Vulcanalia, ium and iōrum, *plur.* n. *the festival of Vulcan.* *Plin. Ep.*

VŬLCĀNĬUS, or **VŎLCĀNĬUS**, a, um, adj. *of, pertaining to, sacred to, or relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian,* Ἡφαίστειος. *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* Vim de classe prohibuit Vulcaniam, *h. e.* ignem. So, *Virg.* Acies Vulcania. *Ovid.* Vulcania Lemnos, *h. e. sacred to Vulcan,* or *where he dwelt.* *Cic.* Vulcaniis armis, id est, fortitudine (for the armor made by Vulcan was famous). *Plin.* Vulcaniæ insulæ (otherwise called Æoliæ), *seven volcanic islands near Sicily.*

VŬLCĀNUS, and **VŎLCĀNUS**, i, m. *Vulcan,* Ἥφαιστος, *the lame son of Jupiter and Juno, husband of Venus; he was the god of fire, and, as it were, smith or artificer of the gods, for whom, aided by the Cyclopes, he made thunderbolts, arms, chariots,* &c. *Cic.* (who enumerates four gods by this name). — Hence, *an image of Vulcan.* *Liv.* Vulcani caput arsit, *of the statue of Vulcan.* — Also, *the temple of Vulcan.* *Liv.* Area Vulcani. — Also, *fire.* *Plaut.* and *Virg.*

VŬLCĀTĬUS, or **VŎLCĀTĬUS**, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* —— ¶ As an adj. *Vulcatian, of or belonging to Vulcatius.* —— ¶ As a *subst.* Vulcatius, or Vol-, *the name of a man of this gens;* Vulcatia, or Vol-, *that of a woman of the same.* Vulcatius Gallicanus, *an author who is supposed to have written the lives of several emperors, of which the life of* Avidius Cassius *is extant.*

VŬLGĀRĔ, **VŬLGĀRĬĔ**, adv. } See *Vulgariter.*

VŬLGĀRIS, and **VŎLGĀRIS** (vulgus), e, adj. *common, ordinary, relating to all, extending to all, usual, every day,* δημώδης. *Cic.* In omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit. *Id.* hominum consuetudo. *Id.* liberalitas, *h. e. extended to all.* *Id.* Vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere. *Id.* Hæc vulgaria et obsoleta sunt. *Plin. Ep.* Quousque illa vulgaria? Ebo quid agis? Ecquid commode vales? *those common or ordinary compliments.* *Cic.* opinio. *Quintil.* Ne vulgarem viam ingressus alienis vestigiis insisterem, *h. e.* usitatam, consuetam, tritam. *Sueton.* and *Ovid.* Vulgares puellæ, *h. e.* quæ prostant, *common prostitutes.* *Plin.* Nec vulgaris illis forma, quamvis non spectanda, *h. e. common, met with every day.* *Tacit.* Vulgaris patrum consulta, *the ordinary decrees.* *Lucan.* Dumque a luce sacra, qua vidit fata, refertur ad vulgare jubar, &c. *h. e. to the light of the sun, which diffuses its light to all, to the common beam.* — Also, Vulgare est (followed by *infin.* or *accus.* and *infin.*), *it is common or usual, it is a common thing.* *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *common, every day, ordinary, mean, low, vile, vulgar.* *Cic.* Commendatio non vulgaris. *Id.* artes.

VŬLGĀRĬTĀS (vulgaris), ātis, f. same as *Vulgus.* *Arnob.*

VŬLGĀRĬTER (Id.), adv. *commonly, generally; vulgarly, in a common manner, after the common sort, from the crowd,* κοινῶς. *Cic.* Ut intelligeres, me non vulgariter, nec ambitiose, sed ut pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario scribere. (Others read *vulgarie;* others again *vulgare.*) *Plin.* Vulgaritor electam.

VŬLGĀRĬUS (vulgus), a, um, adj. same as *Vulgaris.* *Turpil.* and *Gell.*

VŬLGĀTĒ (vulgatus), adv. *among the people, at large, notoriously.* *Ammian.* Hæc augente vulgatius fama.

VŬLGĀTŎR (vulgo), ōris, m. *that makes known every where, a publisher, divulger, blabber,* διαφημιστής. *Ovid.* taciti, *h. e. Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods.*

VŬLGĀTUS, a, um, particip. from vulgo. —— ¶ Adj. *common.* *Cic.* Quæ navis unquam in flumine publico tam vulgata omnibus, quam istius ætas fuit? *Quintil.* Vulgatissimos sensus verbis prosequi. — Also, *known, well-known.* *Horat.* Artes non ante vulgatæ. *Quintil.* opinio. *Liv.* Vulgatior fama.

VŬLGĀTUS (vulgo), us, m. *a divulging, making generally known.* *Sidon.*

VŬLGĬVĂGUS, and **VŎLGĬVĂGUS** (vulgus & vagor), a, um, adj. *that wanders about every where, attaching itself to no place or person, wandering, roving, rambling.* *Lucret.* Vulgivagaque vagus Venere. *Id.* Volgivago vitam tractabant more ferarum.

VŬLGŌ, and **VŎLGŌ** (vulgus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to impart or communicate to all without distinction, to make common, spread among the people,* δημοσιεύω. *Liv.* corpus, *to prostitute.* *Id.* Rem non vulgabat, *was not for making the thing universal, did not extend it to all.* So, *Id.* Quæ (plebs) primo cœperit fastidire (*h. e.* indignari cum fastidio), (illum) munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios (vulgatum isse, *for* vulgasse). *Id.* Ministeria invicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos, *spread among the people.* —— ¶ Also, *to make notorious, make known to all, publish, spread abroad, divulge, disclose,* διαφημίζειν. *Virg.* Verbis vulgare dolorem. *Liv.* Vulgatur rumor. *Id.* Non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim. *Quintil.* Vulgare librum. *Varr.* ap. *Non.* Vulgare aliquid in vulgus. *Plaut.* aliquem vulgo. — Hence, *to make known by name, to name, call.* *Val. Flacc.* Bosporon hinc veteres erantis nomine divæ vulgavere. —— ¶ Also, *to make common by removing all distinctions, to mix or confound.* *Liv.* Ferarum ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque. *Id.* Nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, *put himself on a level with.* —— ¶ Also, *to make common,* h. e. *to render vile or contemptible.* *Liv.* Nec, multitudine compotum ejus doni vulgari laudem. —— ¶ See, also, *Vulgatus.*

VŬLGŌ, or VŎLGŌ (vulgus), adv. *among the people, in public.* — And first, *here and there, in one place and another.* Cic. — Also, *often.* Cic. — Also, *everywhere.* Cic. — Also, *openly, publicly, before all.* Cic. — Also, *commonly, generally, for the most part.* Cic. — Also, *without distinction, indiscriminately.* Cic. — Also, *all together.* Cic. Ad prandium invitare vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos.

VŬLGŬS, or VŎLGŬS (ὄχλος), i, n. oftener than m. *people collectively or without distinction, the public or people generally.* Nepos. Magis historicis quam vulgo notus. *Id.* In vulgus edere, *to publish among people, spread abroad, make public.* Hence, In vulgus, *with the people, with the public, with the many; commonly, generally;* as, Cic. Quæ non sane in vulgus probantur. *Id.* In vulgus gratum esse. *Liv.* Miles in vulgus lætus ferocia ducis, *the generality of the soldiers, the soldiers generally.* — Hence, *a number, crowd, multitude, throng, people.* Lucan. Fœmineum vulgus. *Virg. Ge.* 3, 4, 69. Incautum vulgus, *h. e. flock.* Senec. Vulgus æquoreum, *h. e.* monstra marina. *Ovid.* inane (of the shades in the infernal regions), *h. e. bodiless people.* So, *Horat. Od.* 2, 13, 32. Vulgus (in the infernal regions). — Also, *people indiscriminately, every body, the mass.* Terent. Vulgus quod male audit mulierum, *the race of women, women indiscriminately.* *Id.* Vulgus quæ ab se segregant, *do not admit every one without distinction.* *Id.* Vulgus servorum, *slaves in general, or the common run of slaves* (or it may mean *the poor sort of slaves*). Tacit. Obæratorum aut clientium vulgus. —— ¶ Also, *the multitude, the vulgar, the common sort, common people, populace, mob, rabble, rout.* Cic. Non est consilium in vulgo. *Sallust.* Vulgus, uti plerumque solet, ingenio mobili, &c. *Horat.* infidum. *Stat.* mobile. — Hence, In vulgus, *with the common people, with the rabble or mob, with the multitude, with the common sort.* Cic. Atque id in vulgus. *Lucan.* Multa dare in volgus, *h. e.* vulgo, *to the common people.* —— ¶ Hence, *the mass or multitude,* h. e. *the lowest, poorest, vilest, meanest sort, the herd.* Cic. patronorum. *Liv.* militum, *or, Id.* armatorum, *or, Nepos.* (simply) Vulgus, *the common soldiers, privates.* Cic. insipientium. — ¶ *Vulgus* is found of *masc.* gender in *Virg.* and *Phædr.* but is generally *neuter.* —— ¶ See *Plebs.*

VŬLNĔRĀBĬLIS (vulnero), e, adject. *wounding, corroding.* Cal. Aurel.

VŬLNĔRĀRĬŬS (vulnus), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to wounds,* τραυματικός. *Plin.* Vulnerarium emplastrum, *a plaster that is laid on wounds.* *Id.* Vulnerarius, *sc.* medicus, *a surgeon.*

VŬLNĔRĀTĬŌ (vulnero), ōnis, f. *the act of wounding, a wounding.* Cic. — Figur. *a wounding, an injury.* Cic. vitæ, famæ, salutis.

VŬLNĔRŌ (vulnus), as, āvi, ātum, a. 1. *to wound,* τιτρώσκω, οὐτάζω. Cic. Ferri viribus vulnerari. *Nepos.* Ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulneratur. *Sallust.* Plerosque jacula tormentis, aut manu emissa vulnerabant. *Cæs.* Ne quis quemquam prius vulneraret, &c. Cic. Corpus vulneratum ferro. *Ovid.* Aper vulnerat armentum. — Hence, figur. *to wound,* h. e. *to break;* and generally, *to wound, hurt, injure, pain, grieve.* *Plin.* (de smaragd.) Scythicorum tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, *h. e. be broken.* *Liv.* Multis ictibus vulnerata navis, *injured, damaged.* Cic. Verbis vulnerari. *Id.* Quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. *Liv.* Virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, quid muliercularum censetis, quas etiam parva movent? *Ovid.* Ah potius peream quam crimine vulnerer isto! *Id.* Continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu. *Virg.* Gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret.

VŬLNĬFĔR (vulnus & fero), ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *inflicting or making wounds.* Prudent.

VŬLNĬFĬCŬS (vulnus & facio), a, um, adj. *wounding, making, causing or inflicting wounds,* τραυματοποιός. *Virg.* chalybs. *Val. Flacc.* plumbum castus). *Ovid.* sus.

VŬLNŬS, and VŎLNŬS (unc.), ĕris, n. *a wound, hurt in the body,* caused by a blow, bite, or the like, τραῦμα, πληγή. Cic. Mirabar, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. *Phædr.* Remedium vulneris, *h. e. the bite of a dog.* Cic. Excipere vulnera, *or, Id.* accipere, *to receive.* *Cæs.* sustinere. *Id.* inferre, *or, Ovid.* and *Senec.* dare, *or,* Cic. infligere, *or, Plaut* facere, *to inflict, make.* Cic. Vulnus obligare, *or, Cæs.* deligare, *to bind up.* *Poll.* in *Cic. Ep.* Mori ex vulneribus, *to die of one's wounds.* Cic. Ex vulnere recreari, *to be recovered from wounds.* *Id.* Ex vulnere claudicare. *Liv.* Gravi vulnere ictus, *severely wounded.* *Id.* Vulnus missilium, *h. e. a wound inflicted by,* &c. — Hence, of inanimate things, *a wound, cut, incision, slit, notch,* &c. made on a tree, stone, or the like, with any instrument. *Virg.* Ornus vulneribus evicta, *blows.* *Juvenal.* Quis non vidit vulnera pali? *Ovid.* Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu frondes defendite nostras. *Id.* Parsque fere scuti vulnere nulla vacet. *Plin.* Pruinæ, nisi obliquo vulnere defendatur medulla, plurimum nocent, *a cut or incision.* *Juvenal.* Si rupta calceus alter pelle patet: vel si consuto vulnere crassum, atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, *the rent, crack.* *Ovid.* Reformidat vulnus (aratri) humus. — Also, figur. *a wound,* h. e. *a damage, hurt, injury, sadness, gloom; sting, rankling mortification, canker, calamity, misfortune, mishap, loss, disaster,* &c. Cic. Fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere. *Id.* Quæ hic reipublicæ vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat. *Id.* Scelera et vulnera inusta reipublicæ. *Id.* Consulari vulnere concidere. *Quintil.* Num, in quo spem senectutis meæ reponebam, repetito vulnere orbitatis amisi. Cic. In moribus, naturaque vulnus, aut in re, *fault, defect, unhappy quality.* *Id.* Posteaquam de re cœpit dicere, addebat etiam ipse nova quædam vulnera, *errors, offences.* *Id.* Vulneribus suis mederi, *debts.* — Especially, *a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, pain, smart, anguish, distress, agony.* *Virg.* mentis. *Lucret.* Æternumque daret matri sub pectore volnus. *Ovid.* Inconsolabile vulnus mente gerit tacita. *Virg.* Æternum servans sub pectore vulnus. Cic. Hunc (Cæsarem) tu quas conscientiæ labes in animo censes habuisse? quæ vulnera? *what wounds or stings? what remorse?* Also, *a wound of love.* *Lucret.* amoris. *Virg.* Vulnus alit venis. *Ovid.* Vulnus referens in pectore. —— ¶ Also, *that which causes a wound, a stroke, thrust, blow, cut,* &c. *Liv.* Vulneribus confodi. *Ovid.* Vulnera elusa (of a bull). *Propert.* Percussus vulnere rami. (To this may be referred several of the above; as, *Ovid.* Ab acutæ vulnere falcis, &c. *Virg.* Ornus vulneribus evicta.) *Virg.* Inter se vulnera jactant, *blows.* *Id.* Crepitant sub vulnere malæ. — Also, *an instrument or weapon that causes wounds.* *Virg.* Illum infesto vulnere insequitur. *Id.* Hæsit sub gutture vulnus, *h. e.* sagitta. *Id.* Vulnera dirigire, *h. e. to aim and shoot arrows.*

VŬLNŬSCŬLUM (dimin. of vulnus), i, n. *a little or slight wound.* Pandect.

VŬLPĔCŬLA (dimin. of vulpes), æ, f. *a little fox,* or, generally, *a fox,* ἀλωπέκιον. Cic.

VŬLPĒS, and VŎLPĒS (from ἀλώπηξ, for which the Æolians have Ϝαλώπηξ, whence *valopes,* and afterwards *volpes*), is, f. *a fox,* ἀλώπηξ. *Varr.* and *Horat.* — Figur. *cunning, craftiness.* *Pers.* Astutam rapido servas sub pectore vulpem, *a cunning or fox-like disposition.* *Horat.* Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes, *under a crafty disguise.* —— ¶ Vulpes marina, *a marine animal, a species of shark, the fox-shark* (Squalus alopecia, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ *Nom.* Vulpis. *Phædr.*

VŬLPĪNĀRIS (vulpinus), e, adj. *of a fox, fox-like;* hence, *crafty, sly.* *Apul.* Vulpinaris amasio (but others read, *An vulpinaris, amasio?* so that it would be from the verb *vulpinor*).

VŬLPĪNŎR (Id.), āris, dep. 1. *to play the fox, be as cunning as the fox is,* in his doubles and turns in running, &c. *Varr.*

VŬLPĪNŬS (vulpes), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a fox,* ἀλωπέκινος. *Plin.*

VŬLPĬŌ (Id.), ōnis, m. *sly as a fox, cunning, crafty, deceitful.* *Apul.*

VŬLPĬS, is, f. See *Vulpes.* *Phædr.*

VŬLSĔLLA. See *Volsella.*

VŬLSĬNII, } See *Volsinii.*
VŬLSĬNĬĔNSIS. }

VŬLSŌ, ōnis, m. *a family name in the gens* Manlia. *Liv.*

VŬLSŌRA, or VŎLSŌRA (vello), æ, f. *a pulling or plucking,* τιλμός, τίλμα. *Varr.*

VŬLSŬS, and VŎLSŬS, a, um, particip. from vello. —— ¶ Adj. *plucked, having the hairs plucked out,* and so *smooth, without hair.* *Quintil.* Corpora siquis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat. *Plaut.* Tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volsus ludius est. *Propert.* Volsus nepos, *h. e. luxurious, effeminate* (for, among the ancients, to have the hairs plucked out was looked upon as a mark of effeminacy, and held as a reproach). Hence, *Martial.* Mens vulsa, *h. e. effeminate, soft.*

VŬLTĬCŬLŬS (dimin. of vultus), i, m. *a little countenance, a grave and serious countenance, severity of look.* Cic.

VŬLTUM, i, n. See *Vultus.*

VŬLTŬŌSŬS (vultus), a, um, adj. *full of look or countenance;* when a man, for instance, wears a severe and gloomy countenance. *Apul.* frons, *h. e. severe, stern, lowering, gloomy.* —— ¶ Also, *too full of countenance, excessive expression of any affection or emotion of the mind by the countenance,* προσωπώδης. Cic. In quo cum effeceris, ne quid ineptum, aut vultuosum sit, tum oculorum est quædam magna moderatio, *h. e. any thing affected in the countenance,* h. e. *when, for instance, the expressions of the countenance are too strong, too artificial, or too frequently changed.* *Quintil.* Quare non immerito reprehenditur pronuntiatio vultuosa, *h. e. attended with contortions of the face.*

VŬLTŬR, or VŎLTŬR (according to some, from volo, āre), ŭris, m. *a vulture,* γύψ. *Virg., Liv.,* &c. — This bird was used in divination. *Liv.* — Figur. *a vulture, bird of prey, shark,* of a rapacious or covetous fellow. *Martial.* and *Senec.* —— ¶ *Vulturis,* as *nom. sing.* *Ennius.* —— ¶ Also, Vultur, *a mountain in Apulia.* *Horat.*

VŬLTŬRCĬŬS, or VŎLTŬRCĬŬS, ii, m. *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators.* Cic. and *Sallust.*

VŬLTŬRĪNŬS, or VŎLTŬRĪNŬS (vultur, or voltur), a, um, adj. *of or like a vulture, vulturine,* γύπινος. *Plin.* Vulturina specie, *having the form of a vulture.* *Id.* fel. *Id.* sanguis. *Martial.* collum.

VŬLTŬRĬŬS, or VŎLTŬRĬŬS, ii, m. *a vulture.* *Liv., Lucret.,* &c. — Figur. *a vulture, bird of prey, shark,* h. e. *a rapacious or covetous man; a greedy legacy-hunter, extortioner,* &c. Cic. and *Catull.* —— ¶ Also, *an unlucky throw at dice.* *Plaut.* Jacit vulturios quatuor (probably the same as *canis*).

VŬLTURNĀLIS, or VŎLTURNĀLIS (Vulturnus), e, adj. *of, pertaining or sacred to the god Vulturnus.* *Varr.* Volturnalis Flamen. *Fest.* Vulturnalia, *sc.* sacra, *a festival in his honor.*

VŬLTURNUM, or VŎLTURNUM, i, n. *a town of Campania on the river Volturnus.* *Plin.* —— ¶ *Capua* was formerly called *Volturnum.* *Liv.* 4, 37.

VŬLTURNŬS, or VŎLTURNŬS, i, m. *a river of Campania.* *Liv.* —— ¶ As an adj. *of or belonging to the Vulturnus.* *Plin.* In Vulturno mari, *h. e. about the mouth of the river Vulturnus.* —— ¶ Also, *subst. the name of a god.* *Varro.* —— ¶ Also, *subst. a wind, so called from mount Vultur, blowing between south-east and south.*

VŬLTŬS, or VŎLTŬS (perhaps volo; see the end of the word), us, m. *the human countenance,* as to its features or expression; *the countenance, features, looks, expression, mien, aspect,* πρόσωπον. Cic.

Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi. *Virg.* Mœsto vultu. *Sueton.* Vultus adductus, *h. e.* in rugas contractus, *contracted, gloomy, lowering.* Also, in the *plur.* *Cic.* Recordamini faciem, atque illos fictos simulatosque vultus, *those looks.* *Id.* Vultus tuos mihi expressit. *Ovid.* Vultus sumit acerbos, *sour or gloomy looks.* *Id.* Vultus accessere boni, *friendly looks, friendly expression.* *Id.* Vultus trahere, *or*, *Martial.* ducere, *to put on cross or gloomy looks, appear sour or displeased.* — Also, *an angry countenance, stern looks, grim visage.* *Horat.* Vultus instantis tyranni. *Id.* Aufer me vultu terrere. *Tacit.* Vultu offensionem conjectaverat. —— ¶ Also, *the face generally.* *Cæl.* in *Cic. Ep.* Malui collegæ ejus, homini alienissimo mihi, et propter amicitiam tuam non æquissimo, me obligare, quam illius simiæ vultum subire, *the face.* *Martial.* Dum nulla teneri sordent lanugine vultus. *Ovid.* Tollens ad sidera vultus, *for* vultum. *Id.* Cadit in vultus, *on his face.* — Hence, *an image or likeness of the face, a portrait.* *Plin.* Vultus Epicuri per cubicula gestant, ac circumferunt secum. *Id.* E margaritis fieri tuos vultus? sic te pretiosum videri? — Also, *the external form or appearance* of a person or thing, *face.* *Ovid.* Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe. *Virg.* Mene salis (*h. e.* maris) placidi vultum fluctusque quietos ignorare putas? *Ovid.* Vultus capit priores. —— ¶ Vultum, *or* voltum (*nomin.*), *for* vultus. *Lucret.* Volta parentum. —— ¶ *Facies* (from *facio*) refers originally to the make of the body; but, as this appears most strikingly in the face, especially to the face. For this stand, as parts for the whole, also *os* and *frons*: *Vultus* (from *volo*) denotes the countenance, as the mirror or index of the soul: accordingly, *facies* is purely corporeal, but *vultus*, so to speak, rather the corporeal exhibition of the spirit within.

VŬLVĂ, æ, f. See *Volva.*

VŬLVŬLĂ, or **VŎLVŬLĂ**, æ, f. dimin. of vulva. *Apic.*

ŪVŎR (obsol. uveo), ōris, m. *moisture, humidity.* *Varr.*

ŪXŎR (unc.), ōris, f. *a wife, wedded wife, spouse,* γυνή, ἄκοιτις. *Cic.* Uxorem ducere, *or*, *Id.* Uxorem sibi adjungere, *to take a wife, marry a wife.* *Terent.* habere, *to have a wife, to be married.* *Id.* Herus uxore excidit, *has lost, has missed of, does not get her for wife.* — The wives of slaves were not thought worthy to be called *uxores.* *Plaut.* — *Uxor* is used, also, of animals. *Horat.* Olentis uxores mariti, *she-goats.* — *Uxor* is sometimes omitted. *Virg.* Hectoris Andromache, *sc.* uxor. —— ¶ Figur. and jocosely, *the* abolla (*a kind of garment*) is called *uxor.* *Martial.* 4, 53, 5.

ŪXŎRCŬLĂ (dimin. of uxor), æ, f. *a little wife*; or, as a term of endearment, *a pretty little wife.* *Plaut.*

ŪXŎRCŬLŎ (uxor), as, a. 1. either *to love as a wife*, or *to make his wife, marry.* *Plaut.* ap. *Varr.* Mulieres uxorculavit. (Others read *Mulier es, uxor, quoja vir?* and thus it is in *Fragm. Plaut. Ed. Gron.*)

ŪXŌRĬŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining or belonging to a wife,* γυναικεῖος. *Terent.* A re uxoria abhorrere, *to have no desire to marry.* (*Res uxoria* also means *all that pertains or belongs to a wife, as dowry, fortune.* *Cic.* Arbitrium rei uxoriæ.) So, also, *Ovid.* Dos est uxoria lites. *Favor.* ap. *Gell.* Uxoria forma, *common, ordinary beauty.* — Uxorium (absol.), ii, n. *sc.* poculum, *or* venenum, *a potion, the effect of which should be to occasion love or hatred to a wife.* *Quintil. declam.* — Uxorium, *sc.* æs, *a tax paid by bachelors.* *Fest.* — *Stat.* Uxorius imber, *tears shed over the death of a wife.* —— ¶ Also, *devoted to one's wife, fond* (and indeed *over-fond*) *of one's wife, obsequious or submissive to one's wife, uxorious,* γυναικίας, φιλογύνης. *Virg.* Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ fundamenta locas, pulcramque uxorius urbem extruis (of Æneas when in love with Dido). *Horat.* Vagus et sinistra labitur ripa, Jove non probante, uxorius amnis, *h. e. the Tiber, as a god; the uxorious, who can deny his wife nothing.*

X.

X, as an abbreviation, stands for *ten.* —— ¶ Also, same as *Denarius.* *Plin.* Emitur X. LX., *h. e.* denariis sexaginta.

XĂNTHĒNĒS (ξανθός, flavus), is, m. *a gem of an amber color.* *Plin.* 37, 70. (Others read *zanthenes.*)

XĂNTHIPPĒ, es, f. *the vixen wife of Socrates.*

XĂNTHŎS (ξανθός), i, m. *sc.* lapis, *a precious stone,* called by the Indians *mesui.* *Plin.*

XĂNTHŬS, or -ŎS (Ξάνθος), i, m. *the Xanthus, a river of Troas.* *Virg. Æn.* 1, 473. and *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a river of Lycia.* *Virg. Æn.* 4, 143. On this river was *a town,* Xanthus, i, f. *Virg. Cul.* 14. —— ¶ Also, *a small river of Epirus.* *Virg. Æn.* 3, 350.

XĔNIÆ (ξένιος, hospitalis) balneæ, perhaps *a place in Latium,* or *a part of Baiæ.* *Cic.* Ad balneas Xenias (but *Ed. Ern.* has *Senias*).

XĔNIŎLUM (dimin. of xenium), i, n. *a little gift to a guest, or gift.* *Apul.* Mittit mihi xeniola, porcum opimum, et quinque gallinulas, &c.

XĔNIUM (ξένιον), ii, n. *a gift or present sent to guests or friends, a guest-gift.* *Plin. Ep.* and *Martial.* —— ¶ Also, *any present or gift;* for instance, to proconsuls and other provincial governors from the inhabitants of a province. *Pandect.* Or, *a present to an advocate for pleading a cause.* *Plin. Ep.*

XĔNŎDŎCHIUM, or -ĒUM (ξενοδοχεῖον), i, n. *a (public) building for the entertainment of strangers, a caravansary, pilgrim-house.* *Cod. Just.*

XĔNŎDŎCHŬS (ξενοδόχος), i, m. *one who receives poor strangers in a hospitium, the master of a hospital.* *Cod. Just.*

XĔNŌN (ξενών, -ῶνος), ōnis, m. same as *Xenodochium.* *Cod. Just.*

XĔNŎPĂRŎCHŬS (ξενοπάροχος), i, m. *one who furnished public ambassadors and other strangers of distinction with salt, wood, and other necessaries.* *Pandect.*

XĔNŎPHĂNĒS, is, m. Ξενοφάνης, *a famous Grecian philosopher.* *Cic.*

XĔNŎPHŌN, tis, m. Ξενοφῶν, *an Athenian and disciple of Socrates, distinguished as a general, and as a writer.* — Hence, Xenophontēus, *or* -ĭus, a, um, adj. *Xenophontean, Xenophontian,* Ξενοφόντειος, Ξενοφόντιος. *Cic.* Liber conscriptus molli, et Xenophonteo genere sermonis. *Id.* Hercules Xenophontius, *h. e. introduced by Xenophon in his writings.*

XĒRĂMPĔLĬNŬS (ξηραμπέλινος), a, um, adj. *of the color of dry vine-leaves;* hence, *dark-red, dark-colored.* *Juvenal.* Xerampelinæ, *sc.* vestes.

XĒRĀNTĬCŬS (ξηραντικός, from ξηραίνω), a, um, adj. *drying.* *Macer.*

XĒRŎCŎLLȲRIUM (ξηροκολλύριον), ii, n. *a collyrium made of dry substances, dry salve.* *Marcell. Empir.*

XĒRŎLŎPHŬS (ξηρόλοφος), i, m. *a dry hill,* h. e. *composed of stones heaped together.* This was *the name of a place in Byzantium.* *Prisc.*

XĒRŎMȲRRHĂ (ξηρός, dry, & μύῤῥα), æ, f. *dry (not fresh) or drying myrrh.* *Sedul.*

XĒRŎPHĂGĬĂ (ξηροφαγία), æ, f. *the eating of dry food.* *Tertull.*

XĒRŎPHTHĂLMĬĂ (ξηροφθαλμία), æ, f. *a dry soreness of the eyes,* h. e. *when the eyes do not run with moisture, but are only red and swollen.* *Marcell. Empir.*

XĬPHĬĂS (ξιφίας), æ, m. *having the form of a sword.* —— ¶ Hence, Xiphias, *sc.* piscis, *the sword-fish* (Xiphias gladius, L.), same as *Gladius.* *Plin.* — Also, Xiphias, *sc.* cometes, *a kind of comet, shaped like a sword.* *Plin.*

XĬPHĬŎN (ξιφίον), ii, n. *gladen or glader, swordgrass,* same as *Gladiolus.* *Plin.*

XȲLĬNUM. See *Xylon.*

XȲLŎBĂLSĂMUM (ξυλοβάλσαμον), i, n. *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree.* *Plin.*

XȲLŎCĂSIA, or **XȲLŎCĂSSIĂ** (ξυλοκασσία), æ, f. *the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood.* *Pandect.*

XȲLŎCINNĂMŌMUM (ξυλοκιννάμωμον), i, n. *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood.* *Plin.*

XȲLŎCINNĂMUM, i, m. same as *Xylocinnamomum.* *Scribon. Larg.*

XȲLŎN (ξύλον), i, n. properly, *wood,* from the Greek. In Latin, Xylon, *the shrub that produces cotton, the cotton-tree.* *Plin.* — Hence, Xylĭnus, a, um, adj. *cotton.* Xylĭnum, i, n. *cotton.* *Plin.* Lina inde facta vocant xylina (where it may be also an *adj.*).

XȲLŎPHȲTŎN (ξυλόφυτον), i, n. *the herb comfrey.* *Apul.*

XȲNĬĂS, ădis, f. *of or belonging to the town* Xyniæ, *in Thessaly.* *Catull.* 63, 287. Xyniasi, *dat. plur.* for Xyniadibus (but others read otherwise).

XȲRIS (ξυρίς), idis, *the name of a wild iris.* *Plin.*

XȲSTĀRCHŬS, i, and **XȲSTĀRCHĒS** (ξυστάρχης), æ, m. *the director of a xystus.* *Tertull.*

XȲSTĬCŬS (ξυστικός), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to a xystus.* *Tertull.* Xystica vanitas, *h. e. athletic, of the athletæ.* Hence, Xystici, *athletæ.* *Sueton.*

XȲSTUM, i, n. See *Xystus.*

XȲSTŬS (ξυστός), i, m. with the Greeks, *a broad portico or gallery, for athletes to exercise or contend in during the winter.* *Vitruv.* So, *Tertull.* Nihil nobis est cum xysti vanitate. It is alluded to by *Cic.* Palæstrice spatiari in xysto (where it is used figuratively). —— ¶ With the Romans, *an open walk,* in a garden for instance, *a walk planted with trees,* &c. *Cic.* and *Plin. Ep.* —— ¶ Xystum, i, n. *Vitruv.*

Y.

Y begins no Latin word. Greek words beginning with Υ, being always aspirated, when adopted into the Latin, have H prefixed. Such words are therefore to be found under the letter *H*

Z.

Z, said to be the same as *Triens, the third part of an as.* Hence, ZZ, *h. e. two* trientes. *Cic.*

ZĂBŎLŬS, or ZĀBŎLŬS, i, m. same as *Diabolus. Lactant.*

ZĂCȲNTHŎS, or -ŪS (Ζακυνθος), i, f. *an island near the Peloponnesus,* now *Zante. Virg.* — Hence, Zacynthĭus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Zacynthos, Zacynthian. Nepos.*

ZĂLEUCŬS, i, m. *a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy. Cic.*

ZĂMA, æ, f. *a town of Numidia, where Scipio defeated Hannibal. Liv.* — Hence, Zamensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Zama. Plin.* Zamense oppidum, *h. e. Zama. Auct. B. Afr.* Zamenses, *the Zamians.*

ZĀMIA (ζημία), æ, f. *loss, detriment, damage. Plaut.* —— ¶ Also, *the fruit of the pine-tree,* which when it ripens cleaves asunder. *Plin.* 16, 44. *Ed. Elz.* (but *Ed. Hard.* has *azania*).

ZĂMŎLXIS, is, m. *a Thracian philosopher. Apul.*

ZĂNCHA, or ZĂNGA, æ, f. *a kind of delicate Parthian shoe, made of Parthian leather. Cod. Theod.*

ZĂNCLĒ, es, f. *a name of the town Messana in Sicily,* now *Messina. Ovid.* — Hence, Zanclæus, and Zanclēius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Zancle, or Messana, Zanclean, Messanian. Ovid.* Zanclæa arena (*h. e.* litus), *h. e. of Messana,* or *Sicily. Sil.* mœnia, *h. e.* Messanæ.

ZANTHENES, is, m. See *Xanthenes.*

ZĂPLŪTŬS (ζάπλουτος), a, um, adj. *very rich. Petron.*

ZĔA (ζέα, or ζειά), æ, f. *a kind of grain, spelt* (Triticum spelta, L.). *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a species of rosemary. Apul.*

ZĒLIVIRA (zelus & vir), æ, f. *jealous, a jealous woman. Tertull.*

ZĒLŌ (ζηλόω, ζηλῶ), as, āvi, ātum, a. and n. 1. *to be jealous or zealous, in regard to a person,* and so, *to love ardently. Tertull.* populum. *Augustin.* Zelans puer.

ZĒLŌTĒS (ζηλωτής), æ, m. *one that is jealous of any thing,* a title given to the Deity in Scripture, as not suffering any other to be loved or honored above himself; as, in *Vulgat. Exod.* 20, 5 (as our version has it, *I the Lord thy God am a jealous God*). Also, found in *Tertull.*

ZĒLŎTȲPA, æ, f. See *Zelotypus.*

ZĒLŎTȲPIA (ζηλοτυπία), æ, f. *jealousy. Cic.*

ZĒLŎTȲPŬS (ζηλότυπος), a, um, adj. *jealous, a jealous man, a jealous woman,* &c. *Juvenal.* Zelotypa mœcha. *Petron.* Noli zelotypa esse. *Quintil.* Quæ zelotypum accusat.

ZĒLŬS (ζῆλος), i, m. *zeal, emulation, jealousy,* h. e. when a man will not let himself be outdone. It is either good or bad. *Prudent.* and *Vitruv.*

ZĒMA (ζέμα, from ζέω, to boil), æ, f. *a cooking utensil in which flesh is boiled. Apic.* Mittitur in zemam, elixatur in aqua marina, &c. *Valerian.* ap. *Treb. Poll.* Caucos, et scyphos, et zemas pondo undecim (but here most *Edd.* have *zuma, neut. plur.* in the same sense. *Zyma* is also read).

ZĒNŌ, or ZĒNŌN (Ζήνων), ōnis, m. the name of several persons. *Zeno Citticus* (h. e. *of Cittium in Cyprus*), *the founder of the sect of the Stoics. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *Zeno Eleates* (h. e. *of Elea*). *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *an Epicurean. Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a Grecian emperor.*

ZĒNŌNIĀNŬS (Zeno), a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to Zeno. Justin.* Zenoniana lex, *h. e.* a Zenone Imp. lata.

ZĒNŌNICŬS (Zeno), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to, or named from Zeno. Augustin.* Zenonici, *disciples or followers of Zeno.*

ZĔPHȲRĪTIS, idis, f. a name given to *Chloris* or *Flora* (so called as being the wife of Zephyrus, or perhaps so called from Zephyrium).

ZĔPHȲRIŬS (Ζεφύριος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the west wind. Plin.* Ova Zephyria, ὠὰ Ζεφύρια, same as *hypenemia,* ὑπηνέμια. *addle eggs, wind-eggs.*

ZĔPHȲRŬS (Ζέφυρος), i, m. *the west wind,* same as *Favonius. Ovid.* and *Plin.* — This wind at Rome was soft and warm; hence it brings spring, dissolves the snow, &c. *Horat.* and *Virg.* — It is sometimes used for any *wind. Virg.* Zephyros audis spirare secundos.

ZĔRNA, æ, f. impetigo. *Macer.*

ZEROS, i, m. *a precious stone,* perhaps *an impure crystal. Plin.*

ZĔRȲNTHŎS, i, f. or ZĔRȲNTHUM, i, n. *a town of Samothrace.* — Hence, Zerynthĭus, a, um, adj. *Zerynthian. Ovid.* and *Liv.*

ZĒTA, æ, f. *for* Diæta. *Lamprid.*

ZĒTA (ζῆτα), n. indec. *the Greek letter zeta, or zita. Auson.*

ZĒTĀRIŬS (zeta), ii, m. *a valet-de-chambre,* same as *Diætarius. Paul. Sentent.*

ZĒTĒS, or ZĒTHĒS (Ζήτης, Ζῆθης), æ, or ZĒTHŬS, i, m. *brother of Calais, and son of Boreas. Ovid.*

ZĒTHŬS (Ζῆθος), i, m. *a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion. Cic.* and *Horat.*

ZEUGITĀNA regio, *a part of* Africa Propria.

ZEUGITĒS (ζευγίτης), æ, m. *sc.* calamus, *a kind of cane or reed,* perhaps so called, because good for catching birds with. *Plin.*

ZEUGMA (ζεῦγμα), ătis, n. *a binding or connecting;* hence, *a figure of speech* called *zeugma, whereby two or more sentences are connected by a single verb, or, in other words, by which one verb is placed in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a period, and belongs to other members of the same period without any change of their gender, number or other accident.* —— ¶ Also, *a bridge;* hence, *a city of Syria, where there was a bridge over the Euphrates. Plin.*

ZEUS (Ζεύς), i, m. *a sea-fish,* otherwise called *faber; a dory, john-dory. Plin.*

ZEUXIS (Ζεῦξις), is and idis (Idos), m. *the name of several Greeks;* the most celebrated was *Zeuxis, a painter of Heraclea. Cic.*

ZIMPIBĔRI, or ZINGIBĔRI (ζιγγίβερις, or ζιγγίβερι), n. indecl. *ginger* (Amomum zingiber, L.). *Plin.* — Also, Zinziber, *or* zinziberis, is. *Cels.* Croci, zinziberis (*gen.*), cinnamomi.

ZINZILŬLŌ, as, n. 1. a barbarous word, expressive of the cry made by certain birds, as if *to chirp. Auct. carm. de Philom.*

ZIRBŬS, i, m. same as *Omentum. Apic.*

ZIZĀNIUM (ζιζάνιον), ii, n. *plur.* Zizania, *corn-weeds, tares, darnel, cockleweed. Hieron.* and *Vulg.*

ZĪZĪPHUM, or ZĪZȲPHUM (ζίζυφον), i, n. *the fruit of the jujub or jujube-tree. Plin.* Peregrina sunt zizypha.

ZĪZĪPHŬS, or ZĪZȲPHŬS (ζίζυφον), i, f. *the jujub or jujube-tree* (Rhamnus jujuba, L.). *Colum.*

ZMĂRĂGDUS. See *Smaragdus.*

ZMĪLĂCĒS (ζμιλάκης), is, m. *a precious stone. Plin.* 37, 70 (where *Ed. Hard.* reads *smilampis*).

ZMYRNA. See *Smyrna.*

ZŌDĬĂCĀLIS (zodiacus), a, um, adj. *pertaining to the zodiac, zodiacal. Martian. Capell.*

ZŌDĬĂCŬS (ζῳδιακός), a, um, adj. *of or containing animals.* Hence, Circulus zodiacus (ζῳδιακὸς κύκλος), *the zodiac. Gell.* Circulus, qui zodiacus dicitur (where it may be a *subst.*). Also, *Sidon.* Zodiacum diastema.

ZŌDIUM (ζῴδιον, dimin. of ζῷον), ii, n. properly *a little animal;* hence, used of *a sign of the zodiac. Censorin.*

ZŌĒ (ζωή), es, f. *life;* hence, *one of the Æons. Tertull.*

ZŌILŬS (Ζωΐλος), i, m. *a sophist of Amphipolis, in the time of Ptolemy, who was a bitter critic of Homer.* Hence, figur. *a bitter censurer. Ovid.*

ZŌMŌTĒGĂNITĒ (ζωμοτηγανίτη, from ζωμός, jus, & τήγανον, sartago), f. adj. *Apic. e lect. Hummelb.* Patina piscium zomoteganite, *a dish of fish boiled in their own liquor.*

ZŌNA (ζώνη), æ, f. *a girdle, belt, zone. Ovid.* Dat teretem zonam, qua modo cincta fuit. — In these the ancients used to carry their money. *Liv.* Argentum in zonis habentur. Hence, *Horat.* Ibit eo, quo vis, qui zonam perdidit, *h. e. who has no money, who has lost his purse.* — *Girdles* were worn by all unmarried women of decency. *Ovid. Met.* 5, 470. The *girdle* was loosed *in concubitu,* usually by the husband. *Ovid.* Zona recincta. *Catull.* Solvere zonam. But sometimes married women continued to wear a girdle; and also, immodest women. *Ovid.* — Also, figur. *a line forming a ring or belt round a precious stone. Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *the belt of Orion. Ovid. Fast.* 6, 787. —— ¶ Also, Zonæ, *certain circles or belts which divide the heavens and earth into five parts; the zones.* The ancients thought that the frigid zones were uninhabited on account of the cold, and the torrid zone on account of the heat. *Virg., Ovid., Plin.,* &c. —— ¶ Also, Zona, *a cutaneous inflammation extending, like a girdle, round the middle of the body, and causing death,* also called *zoster; sort of herpes, the shingles. Scribon. Larg.*

ZŌNĀLIS (zona), e, adj. *of or pertaining to a zone (of the heavens). Macrob.*

ZŌNĀRIŬS (Id.), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to girdles or purses. Plaut.* Sector zonarius, *a cutpurse.* — Hence, Zonarius (absol.) ii, m. *a maker of girdles;* also, perhaps, *purse-maker. Cic.*

ZŌNĀTIM (Id.), adv. *in a circle, round about. Lucil.* ap. *Non.*

ZŌNŬLA (dimin. of zona), æ, f. *a little girdle,* ζώνιον. *Catull.*

ZŌPHŎRŬS (for zoophorus, ζωοφόρος, ζωφόρος), i, m. in architecture, *the frieze or frize, the part of a column between the architrave* (epistylium) *and the cornice* (coronis); so called because it

was often adorned with animals. *Vitruv.*

ZŎŎPHTHĂLMŎS (ζωόφθαλμος), i, m. *great houseleek*, otherwise called *aizoum*, or *sempervivum majus*. *Plin.*

ZŌPISSĂ (ζώπισσα), æ, f. *pitch scraped off of ships and mixed with wax.* *Plin.*

ZŌPȲRŎN (ζώπυρον), i, n. *a name of the herb* clinopodion. *Plin.*

ZŌPȲRŬS (Ζώπυρος), i, m. *a name of several persons*; among others, *of a certain physiognomist.* *Cic.*

ZŌRŎĀSTRĒS (Ζωροαστρης), æ and is, m. *a lawgiver, some seventy years before Cyrus, in the Medo-Bactrian empire. Certain religious writings yet extant under the name of Zend Avesta are ascribed to him.* *Justin.*—Hence, Zoroastrēus, *or* Zoroastræus, a, um, adj. *Zoroastrean.* *Prudent.* Zoroastrei susurri, *h. e.* magica carmina (for he is said to have been skilled in magic).

ZORONISIUS, ii, m. *a precious stone unknown to us.* *Plin.* 37, 70 (but *Hard.* reads from MSS., *Zoranisceos*).

ZŌSTĒR (ζωστήρ), ēris, m. *a girdle or belt.* —— ¶ Hence, *a sort of St. Anthony's fire or herpes, on the middle of the body, which is fatal when it spreads quite round the body, the shingles*; called also *zona*. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *a promontory of Attica, with a town and port.* *Cic.* —— ¶ Also, *a kind of sea-shrub.* *Plin.*

ZŌTHĒCĂ (θήκη; the other component part is uncertain), æ, f. *a small, private, separate part of a chamber*, a sort of *recess, closet, alcove, cabinet*, &c. *Plin. Ep.*

ZŌTHĒCŬLĂ, æ, f. dimin. of zotheca. *Plin. Ep.*

ZUMĂ, ōrum, n. *vessels for cooking*, as pots, &c. *Trebell. Poll.* —— ¶ See *Zema*.

ZURA, æ, f. *the seed of the Christ-thorn* (Paliurus) *in the African tongue.* *Plin.*

ZȲGIĂ, æ, f. See *Zygius*.

ZYGIS (ζυγίς), idis, f. *wild thyme, field-pennyroyal.* *Apul.*

ZȲGIŬS (ζύγιος), a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a yoke.* Hence, Zygia, æ, f. sc. arbor, *the horn-beam*, called also, *carpinus* (Carpinus Betulus, L.), because its wood is fit for yokes. *Plin.* —— ¶ Also, *of or belonging to marriage, nuptial.* *Apul.* Zygia tibia. — Hence, Zygia (dea), *a title of Juno, as goddess of marriage.* *Apul.*

ZȲGŎSTĂSIUM (zygostates), ii, n. *the office of a zygostates.* *Cod. Just.*

ZȲGŎSTĂTĒS (ζυγοστάτης), æ, m. *master of weights.* *Cod. Just.*

ZYMĂ, ătis, n. See *Zema*.

ZȲTHŬM (ζῦθος), i, n. *a drink made from grain*, as from wheat, barley; *also from bread* (according to *Pandect.*); *beer or ale.* *Plin.* and *Pandect.*

ZZ. See *Z.*

CATALOGUE OF LATIN AUTHORS.

BEFORE CHRIST.

THIRD CENTURY.	
Livius Andronicus, *a writer of comedy*.....Fragm..............	*Liv. Andron.*
Cn. Nævius, *a poet*....Fragm......	*Næv.*
SECOND CENTURY.	
Q. Ennius, *a poet*....Fragm........	*Enn.*
M. Porcius Cato..................	*Cato.*
M. Accius Plautus, *a writer of comedy.*	*Plaut.*
Stat. Cæcilius, *a writer of comedy*.. Fragm......................	*Cæcil.*
Pacuvius, *a writer of tragedy*..... Fragm......................	*Pacuv.*
P. Terentius Afer, *a writer of comedy*........................	*Terent.*
C. Lucilius, *a satirist*....Fragm....	*Lucil.*
L. Accius (Attius), *a writer of tragedy*....Fragm...............	*Acc.*
Sext. Turpilius, *a writer of comedy.* Fragm......................	*Turpil.*
FIRST CENTURY.	
L. Afranius, *a writer of comedy*.. Fragm......................	*Afran.*
L. Cornel. Sisenna, *a historian*.... Fragm......................	*Sisenn.*
Q. Claud. Quadrigarius, *a historian*....Fragm...............	*Quadrigar.*
P. Nigidius Figulus, *a grammarian.* Fragm......................	*Nigid.*
C. Dec. Laberius, *a poet*....Fragm..	*Laber.*
To these may be added Titinnius, Pomponius, Varro Atacinus, C. Sempron. Gracchus, Cn. Matius, Novius, Cassius Hemina, Fabius Pictor, *of all of whom* fragments *only are left.*	
T. Lucretius Carus, *a poet*.........	*Lucret.*
M. Terent. Varro, *a writer upon husbandry and various other subjects.*	*Varr.*
M. Tullius Cicero, *and his brother,* Q. Tullius Cicero.............	*Cic., Q. Cic.*
C. Julius Cæsar...................	*Cæs.*
Cornel. Nepos, *a biographer and historian*....................	*Nepos.* or *Nep.*
C. Valer. Catullus, *a poet*..........	*Catull.*
C. Sallustius Crispus, *a historian*....	*Sallust.*
A. Hirtius, *author of the eighth book* De Bello Gallico, *and of the* Bellum Alexandrinum............	*Hirt.*
It is not known with certainty who wrote the books De Bello Africano *and* De Bello Hispaniensi....	*Auct. B. Afric.* *Auct. B. Hisp.*
Sext. Aurel. Propertius, *an elegiac poet*........................	*Propert.*
Cornificius, *supposed by some to be the* Auctor ad Herennium, *whose work is prefixed to the rhetorical writings of Cicero*...........	*Auct. ad Her.* or *Herenn.*
Corn. Gallus, *a poet: the poems attributed to him are perhaps by a later hand.*	
Albius Tibullus, *an elegiac poet*.....	*Tibull.*
P. Virgilius Maro, *a poet*...........	*Virg.*
Q. Horatius Flaccus, *a poet*........	*Horat.*
C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a poet*.......	*Albinov.*
Gratius Faliscus, *a poet*............	*Grat.*
P. Syrus, *a poet*..................	*P. Syr.*
Æmilius Macer, *a poet*............	*Æmil. Macer.*
Cornel. Severus, *a poet*...........	*Sever.*
M. Vitruvius Pollio, *a writer on architecture*.....................	*Vitruv.*
Verrius Flaccus, *a grammarian*.. Fragm......................	*Verrius Flacc.*
L. Fenestella, *a chronicler*...Fragm.	*L. Fenestell.*
Ovidius *belongs likewise here.*	

AFTER CHRIST.

FIRST CENTURY.	
P. Ovidius Naso, *a poet*............	*Ovid.*
C. Jul. Hyginus....................	*Hygin.*
M. Manilius, *a poet*................	*Manil.*
T. Livius, *the historian*.............	*Liv.*
Cæsar Germanicus, *a poet*..........	*Germanic.*
HERE SOME END THE GOLDEN, AND BEGIN THE SILVER AGE.	
Phædrus, *a fabulist*................	*Phædr.*
A. Cornel. Celsus, *a physician*......	*Cels.*
Scribonius Largus, *a physician*......	*Scribon. Larg.*
Valer. Maximus.................	*Valer.* or *Val. Max.*
C. Velleius Paterculus, *a historian*...	*Vellei.*
L. Jun. Moder. Columella, *a writer on husbandry*..................	*Colum.*
Pompon. Mela, *a geographer*.......	*Mela.*

Q. Curtius Rufus (though his life is not accurately known)	*Curt.*
M. Porcius Latro, *a rhetorician*	*Porc. Latro.*
A. Persius Flaccus, *a satirist*	*Pers.*
Asconius Pedianus, *the commentator of several of Cicero's orations*	*Ascon. Ped.*
M. Annæus Seneca, *a rhetorician.*	
L. Annæus Seneca, *the philosopher*	*Senec.*
M. Annæus Lucanus, *a poet*	*Lucan.*
T. Petronius Arbiter	*Petron.*
C. Plinius Secundus, *the elder of the Plinies, and author of the Natural History*	*Plin.*
C. Silius Italicus, *a poet*	*Sil.*
C. Valerius Flaccus, *a poet*	*Valer. Flacc.* or *Val. Fl.*
C. Julius Solinus	*Solin.*
D. Jun. Juvenalis, *a satirist*	*Juvenal.*
P. Papinius Statius, *a poet*	*Stat.*
M. Valerius Martialis, *the epigrammatist*	*Martial.*
M. Fabius Quintilianus, *the rhetorician*	*Quintil.*

SECOND CENTURY.

S. Jul. Frontinus	*Frontin.*
C. Cornel. Tacitus, *the historian*	*Tacit.*
C. Plinius Secundus, *the younger, author of the Letters and Panegyric*	*Plin. Ep., Plin. Paneg.*
A. Gellius	*Gell.*
Annæus Florus, *a historian*	*Flor.*
C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *a biographer.*	*Sueton.* or *Suet.*
Apicius, *who wrote on the culinary art*	*Apic.*

Here some would have the Silver Age close, and the Age of Copper or Brass begin.

Justinus, *a historian*	*Justin.*
Fronto	*Fronto.*
L. Apuleius	*Apul.*
Septimius Tertullianus	*Tertull.*

THIRD CENTURY.

Minucius Felix	*Minuc. Fel.*
Palladius	*Pallad.*
Jul. Obsequens	*Jul. Obseq.*
Dionys. Cato, *a poet*	*Dionys. Cato.*
Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *a poet and physician*	*Seren. Sammon.*
Terentianus Maurus, *a poet*	*Terentian. Maur.*
Censorinus	*Censorin.*
Thascius Cæcil. Cyprianus	*Cyprian.*
T. Jul. Calpurnius, *a poet*	*Calpurn.* and *Calp.*
M. Aurel. Olympius Nemesianus, *a poet.*	*Nemes.*
The lives of several emperors have been written by Spartianus, Capitolinus, Lampridius, Vulcatius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio, and Flav. Vopiscus	*Spartian., Capitolin., Lamprid., Vulcat. Gall., Trebell. Poll., Vopisc.*
Arnobius	*Arnob.*

FOURTH CENTURY.

Cœlius Aurelianus, *a physician*	*Cœl. Aurel.*
Flavius Eutropius	*Eutrop.*
Rhemnius Fannius, *a poet and physician*	*Rhem. Fan.*
Lactantius	*Lactant.*
L. Ampelius.	
Æl. Donatus, *author of notes upon Virgil and Terence*	*Donat.*
Juvencus, *a poet*	*Juvenc.*
Jul. Firmicus Maternus	*Jul. Firmic.*
Hilarius	*Hilar.*
Mar. Victorinus, *a poet*	*Mar. Victorin.*
Rufus Festus Avienus, *a poet*	*Avien.*
Q. Octavianus Horatianus, *a physician*	*Oct. Horat.*
Ammianus Marcellinus, *a historian*	*Ammian.*
Flavius Vegetius Renatus *wrote* De Re Militari; *another* Vegetius *is supposed to have written* De Re Veterinaria, *or* Mulomedicina	*Veget.*
Macrobius	*Macrob.*
Q. Aurel. Symmachus	*Symmach.*
D. Magnus Ausonius, *a poet*	*Auson.*
Sext. Aurel. Victor	*Aurel. Vict.*
Ambrosius	*Ambros.*
Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *a poet*	*Prudent.*
Cl. Claudianus, *a poet*	*Claudian.*
Marcellus Empiricus	*Marcell. Empir*
Theodorus Priscianus, *a physician*	*Theod. Prisc.*

FIFTH CENTURY.

Hieronymus	*Hieronym.*
Sulpicius Severus	*Sulpic. Sever.*
Cl. Rutilius Numatianus, *a poet*	*Rutil.*
Augustinus	*Augustin.*
Serv. Honoratus, *a grammarian*	*Serv.*
Paul. Orosius, *a historian*	*Oros.*

Here some conclude the Brazen Age, and commence the Iron Age.

Cœlius Sedulius, *a poet*	*Sedul.*
Paulinus Nolanus, *a poet*	*Paulin. Nolan.*
Salvianus.	
Martianus Capella	*Martian. Capell.* or *Mart. Cap.*
Paulinus Petrocorius, *a poet.*	
Claudianus Mamertus.	
Sidonius Apollinaris	*Sidon.*
Alcimus Avitus	*Alcim. Avit.*
Plinius Valerianus, *a physician*	*Plin. Valer.*
Pacatus Drepanius	*Pacat. Drepan.*
Claudius Mamertinus	*Claud. Mamert.*
Nazarius	*Nazar.*
Eumenius	*Eumen.*
et ceteri.	

SIXTH CENTURY.

Boethius	*Boeth.*
Priscianus, *a grammarian*	*Priscian.* or *Prisc.*
Festus, *a grammarian*	*Fest.*

Nonius Marcellus, *a grammarian*	*Non.*
Fulgentius Planciades	*Fulgent. Planc.*
Arator, *a poet*	*Arator.*
Jornandes	*Jornandes.*
M. Aurel. Cassiodorus	*Cassiod.*
Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *a poet*	*Coripp.*
Venantius Fortunatus, *a poet*	*Venant. Fortun.* or *Ven. Fort.*
et ceteri.	

SEVENTH CENTURY.

Isidorus Hispalensis	*Isid.*
et ceteri.	

EIGHTH CENTURY.

Beda	*Beda.*
Paulus Diaconus	*Paul. Diaconus.*
et ceteri.	

SOME ABBREVIATIONS.

A. *Aulus, Augustus, Augusta.*
A. D. *Ante Diem.*
ÆD. CUR. *Ædilis Curulis.*
ÆD. CUR. DES. *Ædilis Curulis Designatus.*
A. F.; A. N. *Auli Filius; Auli Nepos.*
AN. A. U. C. *Anno Ab Urbe Condita.*
ANIEN. *Aniensis* (*Tribus*).
AP. *Appius.*
A. U. C. *Ab Urbe Condita, Anno Urbis Conditæ.*

B. *Bene.*

C. *Caius, Comitialis*, etc.
C. F. *Caii Filius.*
CN. *Cnæus.*
CN. F. *Cnæi Filius.*
CONS. *Consul.*
COS. *Consul.*
COSS. *Consules.*
COS. DESIGN. *Consul Designatus.*
COSS. PRÆTT. TRIBB. PL. SEN. P. PL. Q. R. *Consulibus, Prætoribus, Tribunis Plebis, Senatui, Populo, Plebique Romanæ.*

D. *Decimus, Decius, Divus.*
DECUR. *Decuriones.*
D. E. R. I. S. C. *De Ea Re Ita Senatus Censuit.*
DES. DESS. *Designatus, Designati.*
D. O. M. *Deo Optimo Maximo.*
DUL. *Dulcis, Dulcissimus*, etc.
DULCISS. *Dulcissimus.*

E. *Ego, Est, Exercitus*, etc.
E. H. N. L. R. *Ejus Hac Lege Nihil Rogatum.*
EP. *Epistola.*

F. *Filius, Filia, Frater, Fastus*, etc.
F. F. *Filii*, etc.
FIL. *Filius.*
FR. *Frater.*

G. *Gaius.*

H—S. *Sestert.* — Thus, H—S. X., *decem sertertii:* H—S. $\overline{X}$., *decem sestertia:* $\overline{H—S. X}$., *decies sestertium.* But this distinction seems not to have been always observed.
HUMANISS. *Humanissimus.*

I. J. *Julius.*
ICTUS. *Jurisconsultus.*
IMP., IMPER. *Imperator.*
ITER. *Iterum.*

K. *Kæso, Kalendæ*, etc.
K. D. *Kalendæ Decembres.*
KAL. *Kalendæ, Kalendis.*

L. *Quinquaginta.*
L. *Lucius.*
LEG. *Legatus*, etc.
L. F. *Lucii Filius.*
LLS. *Sestert.; Libra Libra Semis.*

M. *Marcus*, etc.
M'. *Manius.*
MAM. *Mamercus.*
M. F. *Marci Filius.*
M. T. C. *Marcus Tullius Cicero.*

N. *Nefastus, Nepos*, etc.
NEP. *Nepos.*

O. OPT. *Optimus.*

P. *Pater, Plebs, Populus, Prætor, Publius*, etc.
P. F. *Publii Filius.*
PL. *Plebs.*
POMPT. *Pomptina* (*Tribus*).
PONT. MAX. *Pontifex Maximus.*
POP. *Popilia, Popinia* (*Tribus*).
POP. *Populus.*
PR. *Pater, Prætor*, etc.
PRÆT. DES. *Prætor Designatus.*

PRÆTT. *Prætores.*
PROC., PROCOS. *Proconsul.*
PROPR., PROPRÆT. *Proprætor.*
PROQUÆST. *Proquæstor.*
PR. UR. *Prætor Urbanus.*
PUP. *Pupinia (Tribus).*

Q. *Quintus, Que, Quidem*, etc.
Q. F. *Quinti Filius.*
Q. Q. *Quintus, Quintus; duo Quinti.*
QUÆST. *Quæstor.*
QUATT. VIRIS, et DECUR. *Quatuor Viris et Decurionibus.*

R. *Romanus, Respublica*, etc.

S. *Sextus, Salus, Semis, Senatus*, etc.
SAL. *Salutem.*
S. C. *Senatus Consultum.*
S. D. *Salutem Dicit.*
SEN., SENAT. *Senatus.*
SENAT. POP. PL. Q. R. *Senatui, Populo Plebique Romanæ.*
SERV. *Servius.*
SEX. *Sextus.*
S. P. *Salutem Plurimam.*
S. P. D. *Salutem Plurimam Dicit.*
S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus.*
S. Q. C. *Senatusque Consultum.*
SUAVISS. *Suavissimus.*
SI VOS V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Valetis, Bene Est, Ego Quidem Valeo.*
S. V. B. E. E. V. *Si Vales, Bene Est, Ego Valeo.*
S. V. LIBERIQUE VESTRI V. B. E. E. Q. V. *Si Vos Liberique Vestri Valetis, Bene Est, Ego Quidem Valeo.*

T. *Titus*, etc.
T. F. *Titi Filius.*
TRIB. PL. *Tribunus Plebis.*

V. *Valeo, Vales, Valemus, Valetis, Vir*, etc.
V. C. *Vir Clarissimus.*
V. F. *Verba Fecit.*

ON THE

RECKONING OF TIME

AMONG THE ROMANS.*

I. *The Roman Day.*

The *civil* day, with the Romans, as with us, extended from midnight to midnight, so that two persons whose birth fell between these two limits were considered as born on the same day. But in the division of time by hours, we do not find the same agreement between their method and our own. For the hours, with us, run on in one course from midnight to noon, and again from noon to midnight, and, making no account of the fluctuating duration of the natural day and night, that is, the day and night as bounded by sunrise and sunset, are of the same length the year through. The Romans, on the contrary, divided the *natural day* and the *natural night* into twelve hours each; the first hour of the day beginning with sunrise, and the first hour of the night from sunset. Accordingly, as the summer days are longer than winter days, the summer day-hours must have been in the same proportion longer than those of winter, and, for a similar reason, the summer night-hours shorter than those of winter. Suppose then, we learn that an event took place at a certain Roman hour of the day or night; in only two cases can we, without further data, reduce the time to our hours. The Roman midday and midnight, which fall at the close of the sixth hour of day and of night, are our midday and midnight, since these are natural, not civil, points of time. In all other cases, we need to be informed also of the length of the day. Now this depends upon the latitude of the place and the time of the year. When these are given, the length of the day may be determined by a mathematical computation. It is common however to begin the day, on a rough estimate, at six o'clock; but this can be correct only at the equinoxes, and at the solstices is far out of the way. The subjoined table, calculated for the latitude of Rome (41° 54′), may be of some use in the reduction of Roman time to ours. It takes the year 45 B. C., the first of the reformed calendar of Julius Cæsar, and gives the length of the Roman day for the eight principal points of the sun's course, reduced to our uniform hours:—

Places of the Sun.	*Days of the Year.*	*Length of the Day.*	*Sunrise.*	*Sunset.*	*Length of a Roman Hour.*
0° ♑	23 December.	8h. 54m.	7h. 33m.	4h. 27m.	0h. 44 1-2m.
15° ♒	6 February.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6
0° ♈	23 March.	12	6	6	1
15° ♉	9 May.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
0° ♋	25 June.	15 6	4 27	7 33	1 15 1-2
15° ♌	10 August.	14 10	4 55	7 5	1 10 5-6
0° ♎	25 September.	12	6	6	1
15° ♍	9 November.	9 50	7 5	4 55	0 49 1-6

If we would know, for instance, when the Romans supped on the longest day, supposing this to take place at the beginning of the ninth hour (see *Martial.* 4, 8.), we have, according to the foregoing table, 8 Roman hours equal to 10h. 4m. Since on that day the sun rose at 4h. 27m., the ninth Roman hour commenced at 2h. 31m. P. M. On the shortest day, it began at 1h. 29m. P. M.

In camp, the night was divided into four watches, of three (Roman) hours each. The second accordingly closed at midnight.

II. *The Roman Month and Year.*

It is well known that Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, and gave it the shape which, with slight modifications, it still retains. It may be well, however, before giving an account of the Julian year, to say a little of the year

* Abridged from Ideler's *Handbuch der mathematischen und technischen Chronologie*, 2 Band 6 Abschn. *Zeitrechnung der Roemer.*

such as he found it. The common Roman year, when he undertook the rectification of the calendar, consisted of 355 days, distributed among twelve months in the following manner:—

Januarius...29 days;	Maius......31 days;	September..29 days;
Februarius..28 "	Junius......29 "	October....31 "
Martius.....31 "	Quintilis....31 "	November...29 "
Aprilis .....29 "	Sextilis.....29 "	December..29 "

In earlier times, the year began with Martius. It will be seen that this year was considerably shorter than the solar year; so that, if no correction were applied, each month would be continually going the round of all the seasons. Januarius would be at one time in the dead of winter, at another in midsummer. This was attempted to be remedied by means of an intercalary month, called *Mercedonius*, consisting alternately of 22 and 23 days, which was thrown in at the close of February of every second year, namely after the 23d of that month, the anniversary of the Terminalia, originally the closing festival of the year. The first months of an intercalary year would therefore stand thus:—

Januarius.........29 days;
Februarius........23 "
Mercedonius..22 or 23 " { which, added to the five days taken from Februarius, make a total of 27 or 28 days;
Martius...........31 "

and so on, as above. Four years, upon this plan, would contain 1465 days, or four days more than a Julian *quadriennium*. Here, then, was an average annual excess of one day, which required a further correction. How this was applied is not satisfactorily ascertained, though there are indications of a cycle of 24 years, in theory, if not in use. But had the calendar been perfectly correct in theory, and much better adapted to practice than it really was, the mismanagement to which it was subjected would inevitably have perverted it. The direction of the intercalation was left to the *pontifices*, who did not scruple to consult private interest at the expense of the public convenience. When Julius Cæsar set about his work of reformation, the first of January had retrograded nearly to the autumnal equinox. Accordingly we find, in the year 705, Cicero writing to Atticus, under date of the 16th of May (XVII *Kal. Jun.*), in these words,—*Nunc quidem æquinoctium nos moratur*. The Roman 16th of May of that year has been computed to correspond to the Julian 24th of March, which was in fact the day before the vernal equinox.

Cæsar, in order to bring the first of January to the place it was to hold, was obliged to make a year of 445 days, in which, besides the Mercedonius of 23 days, which was inserted in its usual place, two extraordinary intercalary months, making a sum of 67 days, were thrown in between the 29th of November and the first of December. When therefore we find Cicero, in the year 708, speaking of *a. d.* V. *Cal. Intercalares priores*, we are to understand hereby the 26th of November of that year, as it was actually reckoned, or the 23d of September of the anticipated Julian reckoning. This year is called the *year of confusion*.

The chief alteration effected by Cæsar was the abolition of the Mercedonius, and the distribution of the ten days, which had hitherto been lacking, among some of the other months. But as his year was still too short by about a quarter of a day, which, in four years, would amount to a day, he provided for the insertion, every fourth year, of a day, immediately after the Terminalia or 23d of February. His corrected year, therefore, stood as follows:—

Januarius...31 days;	Maius......31 days;	September..30 days;
Februarius..28 " in leap year 29;	Junius......30 "	October ....31 "
Martius.....31 "	Quintilis....31 "	November ..30 "
Aprilis......30 "	Sextilis.....31 "	December ..31 "

The months Quintilis and Sextilis afterwards received the names of *Julius* and *Augustus*, in honor of the first two emperors. Simple as Cæsar's method was, the pontifices mistook it, and for some time went on to make the intercalation every third year. But Augustus finally corrected the error by omitting the intercalary day for twelve years in succession.

The Romans did not count the days of the month in a regular numerical succession, as we do, but reckoned them with reference to three principal points, the Calends (*Calendæ*), the Nones (*Nonæ*), and the Ides (*Idus*). The Calends were invariably the first of the month. In March, May, Quintilis (July), and October, the only months which, before Cæsar, had 31 days, the Nones were the seventh and the Ides the fifteenth of the month; in all other months, the Nones were the fifth and the Ides the thirteenth; so that the Nones were always eight days before the Ides. The Romans, after passing one of these points, counted forward to the next, calling the day after the Calends so many days before the Nones, the day after the Nones so many days before the Ides, and so on. Accordingly, the days were numbered back from each point to the preceding. By this arrangement, the last day of a month was called the day before the Calends of the next month; thus the 31st of January was *Pridie Calendas Februarias* or *Februarii*, or *Calendarum Februariarum* or *-ii*; for the names of the Roman months are properly adjectives, which, when used substantively, have *mensis* understood. The day before that, the thirtieth of January, was reckoned as the third day before the Calends of January (for the Romans counted in the current day), and was expressed by *Tertio Calendas* (sc. *die ante*) or *Calendarum Februarias* or *-arum*, or, substantively, *-ii*; or,

more frequently, by *ante diem tertium Calendas*, or *-arum*, etc. Pursuing this process, we find the 14th of January (the day after the Ides) denoted by XIX *Cal. Febr.* or *a. d.* XIX *Cal. Febr.* We have now reached the Ides (*Idus*), which, in dating, take the ablative case; thus the ides of January are dated *Idibus Januariis*, or *-ii*, or by abbreviation *Id. Jan.* Then we have for the day before (the 12th), *pridie Id. Jan.*; for the day before that, III *Id. Jan.*, or *a. d.* III *Id. Jan.*; and so on to the Nones, or *Non. Jan.* The day before the Nones is *pridie Non. Jan.*; the next, III *Non. Jan.*, or *a. d.* III *Non. Jan.*; the second day of the month, *a. d.* IV *Non. Jan.*; the first day, *Cal. Jan.* The following table presents a scheme of the months of January, March, April, and February, of the common year. The months of Sextilis (August) and December are like January; May, Quintilis (July), and October, like March; and June, September, and November, like April.

Current Days.	JANUARIUS.	MARTIUS.	APRILIS.	FEBRUARIUS.
1	CAL. JAN.	CAL. MART.	CAL. APR.	CAL. FEBR.
2	(a. d.) IV Non. Jan.	(a. d.) VI Non. Mart.	(a. d.) IV Non. Apr.	(a. d.) IV Non. Febr.
3	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
4	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	NON. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	NON. APR.	NON. FEBR.
6	(a. d.) VIII Id. Jan.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Apr.	(a. d.) VIII Id. Febr.
7	(a. d.) VII " "	NON. MART.	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "
8	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VIII Id. Mart.	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "
9	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "
10	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "
11	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "
12	Pridie " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	ID. JAN.	(a. d.) III " "	ID. APR.	ID. FEBR.
14	(a. d.) XIX Cal. Febr.	Pridie " "	(a. d.) XVIII Cal. Mai.	(a. d.) XVI Cal. Mart.
15	(a. d.) XVIII " "	ID. MART.	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XV " "
16	(a. d.) XVII " "	(a. d.) XVII Cal. Apr.	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XIV " "
17	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XVI " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "
18	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XII " "
19	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIV " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XI " "
20	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XIII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) X " "
21	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XII " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) IX " "
22	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) XI " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) VIII " "
23	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) X " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VII " "
24	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) IX " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VI " "
25	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VIII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) V " "
26	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VII " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) IV " "
27	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) VI " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) III " "
28	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) V " "	(a. d.) IV " "	Pridie " "
29	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) IV " "	(a. d.) III " "	
30	(a. d.) III " "	(a. d.) III " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

The practical rule for reducing one of our dates to the Roman calendar is, when the day is between the Calends and Nones (unless it be the day before the Nones), to add one to the number of the Nones, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. to find the Roman date of the second of June, we have, 5+1—2=4; so that the date required is, *a. d.* IV *Non. Jun.* When the day is between the Nones and Ides, a similar course is pursued: e. g. to find the expression for our tenth of August, we have 13+1—10=4; so that our date is, *a. d.* IV *Id. Sext.* (or *Aug.*) But if the day is after the Ides (unless it be the last day of the month), we add *two* to the number of days in the month, and subtract the number of the given day: e. g. it is required to find the Roman date of the 22 December; we have 31+2—22=11; so that the expression is, *a. d.* XI *Cal. Jan.* To reduce Roman dates to ours, we reverse the process just described, i. e. subtract the number of the Roman day: e. g. Augustus died XIV *Cal. Sept.*: to accommodate this to our calendar, we say, 31+2—14=19; so that the date required is the 19th of August. When a date is given as under the old calendar, the proper allowance must be made.

In order to avoid interfering with the celebration of the stated festivals of the year, Cæsar inserted his intercalary day in February in such a manner that no change was made in the reckoning of the first twenty-three days of the month: the last seven days run thus:—

23 a. d. VII *Calendas Martias*;
24 a. d. *bissextum Cal. Mart.*;
25 a. d. VI *Cal. Mart.*;
26 a. d. V " "
27 a. d. IV *Cal. Mart.*;
28 a. d. III " "
29 pridie " "

So that the rule above given requires some modification in this case. To reduce a date of February in leap-year to the Roman date, for the first 23 days, proceed according to the prescribed rule, as if the month had only 28 days. For the last five days, proceed as if it had 29 days. The *bissextum* is always the 24th.

In Cæsar's calendar, the year was divided into eight periods. The points which marked these were thus entered :—

Bruma..............25th December ;	*Solstitium*............24th June ;
Veris initium..........7th February ;	*Autumni initium*.......11th August ;
Æquinoctium vernum...25th March ;	*Æquinoctium autumni*..24th September ;
Æstatis initium........9th May ;	*Hiemis initium*........11th November.

In this arrangement, he intended to make the beginning of summer correspond with the heliacal rising of the Pleiades; that of winter with the cosmical setting of the same constellation; and that of autumn with the cosmical setting of the Lyre. The sign of the arrival of spring, with the Romans, was the blowing of the *Favonius* or warm west wind.

The week of seven days was not in use among the Romans under the republic, nor for a long time after Christ. It was brought in at length by the influence of Christianity. The Romans had however what may be called a week of *eight* days ; for on every eighth day (*nono quoque die*, after the Roman way of speaking, whence the name *nundinæ*), the country citizen came into the city to transact business, and take part in public affairs. It was ordained that every proposed law should be posted up in public for three *nundinæ* or market-days (a *trinundinum*, as it was called, equal of course to 17 days), that all might read it. (See *Nundinæ* in the vocabulary.)

The year was designated at Rome by the names of its consuls. (See *Consul* in the vocabulary.) But in the works of Roman authors, the year of the city is also often mentioned. To reduce this to our reckoning, we must know in what year Rome was supposed to have been built. Cato fixed the foundation of the city in the year 752 B. C. ; but Varro, whose computation is considered as more worthy of confidence, in the year 753 B. C. If now we have a year of the city given bearing a number less than 754, we have only to subtract the given number from 754 for the year B. C. In like manner, to reduce a given year before Christ to its corresponding Roman year, we subtract the number of the year from 754. If, on the other hand, the number of the Roman year exceeds 753, as it always does if the date be subsequent to the Christian era (for this era is regarded as a point of time, not as a year), we deduct 753 from the given number, and have for a remainder the year after Christ. If again we would find the year of the city corresponding to a given year after Christ, we add the number of this year to 753, and we get the year sought. For example, Cæsar was assassinated in the year of Rome 710 ; it is required to find the corresponding year B. C. Our rule gives 754—710=44, the year required. Suppose we know that Cæsar's reformed calendar went into effect on the first of January, 45 B. C., and would reduce this to the year of Rome : we have, now, 754—45=709. Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried A. D. 79. What year of Rome expresses this date ? We have 753+79=832. The emperor Augustus died A. U. C. 767 : the corresponding year of our era is designated by 767—753=14.

AN

ENGLISH-LATIN

LEXICON,

PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY

LEVERETT'S

LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON.

BOSTON:
J. H. WILKINS AND R. B. CARTER,
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1838.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

When the Latin and English Lexicon, edited by the late Mr. Leverett, was published, an English and Latin Lexicon was announced as being in preparation. This work has been carried forward with as much rapidity as was consistent with the plan on which it was constructed.

It cannot be expected that this second part should be either so new or so complete as the first. It is always much easier to render foreign into native words, than native into foreign. In the one case, each word, which is given as the signification of another, serves for a sign, which admits of a wide application; in the other, a word often points only to a single step. In the one, the unknown is expressed in terms of the known; in the other, the familiar is exhibited in the form of the unfamiliar. Besides this difficulty, common to all languages, there are peculiar obstacles to be overcome in conveying a modern language into an ancient. A living tongue is always pliant. It readily adopts and assimilates new expressions for new ideas, by giving a new tinge to words already in use, by naturalizing foreign terms, or by a direct creation. In this way it passes down from age to age, without growing old. A dead language, on the contrary, being no longer kept supple by daily use, is rigid and unyielding. Additions, instead of growing into its body, must often bear the appearance of appendages merely, and thus proclaim their own strangeness. Yet such additions must be made, or expression will be hampered by clumsy circumlocutions, and unwieldy descriptions take the place of significant names.

To contend successfully with these difficulties must needs require ripe scholarship, ample time and space, and useful auxiliary works. But, whether from too low an estimate of the importance of the task or an unwillingness to leave more attractive, and, perhaps, more lucrative studies, our scholars have not been active in this department. Those then, on whom the labor falls, can only do their best. So long a time had been consumed in the execution of the Latin and English Lexicon, that it was advisable to be as expeditious with the other as possible, and the volume was already so large that little room was left for what, if adequately performed, would demand at least another volume of equal size. The book, of which almost exclusive use has been made in preparing the part of this work that may be called new, is a late German and Latin Lexicon, by K. E. Georges. But this could be made available only by means of a circuitous and inconvenient process.

Notwithstanding these hinderances, it was hoped that something might be put together, which, though it could not but be imperfect, should at least be methodical and clear. As the same idea is often expressed by the use of different parts of speech in different connections, it seemed conducive to clearness, especially in so succinct a work, to bring derived words under their primitives, distinguished however by a smaller type. This has been, in some cases, extended to words not strictly derived, but only cognate. The objection to such a course is, that oftentimes so great a dislocation of alphabetical order is produced, as to render it difficult to find a word. This difficulty has been obviated, either by adhering in such cases to that order, or by giving the word under its primitive, and referring thither from its alphabetical place. The liberty has also been taken of omitting many words which seemed to be of slight importance. Some pages, thus arranged, were shown to Mr. Leverett, and met with his approval.

But it was soon found impossible, from the slowness with which the work advanced, even to carry out this plan, and it was accordingly broken off at the word *Commence*, on the fifty-sixth page. No course then remained but to take some manual already in use, and improve it, as far as was possible in a limited time. Ainsworth's Dictionary most readily presented itself, and the rest of this book, being about five-sixths of the whole, is made up mainly of that. The work of Ainsworth has many faults, so many, indeed, that to correct them entirely would be nearly as laborious as to make a new book. Among other things, it is so confusedly thrown together, that even what is there is not easily found. To this point attention has been chiefly directed. The whole has been wrought

into a more orderly arrangement, which presents each part of speech by itself, and accords with what had been already finished. Sometimes, indeed, along with the derived signification of a word, are given those which are underived, though the word is printed as if it were wholly derivative. In these cases, perhaps, the parts of the word would have been better separated. But this circumstance will hardly produce any confusion. Though more care has been turned to the arrangement than to any other point, it was sometimes found to be so completely vicious, that a thorough correction was impossible, without a longer delay than was practicable. The arrangement, however, has been by no means the sole object of attention. Various other alterations, as many as time would allow, have been introduced throughout. Articles have been entirely, or almost entirely, written anew, and much that was incorrect or redundant has been stricken out. It is hoped that, in this form, the work may be found to have gained in usefulness.

A few abbreviations have been employed; as, *prop.* for *properly*, *fig.* for *figuratively*, *gen.* for *generally*, *esp.* for *especially*, and others which speak for themselves. When a word or words enclosed thus ( ) *follow* others, they belong only to the word or phrase next preceding, if no comma intervene; but if separated from that by a comma, they are to be referred to all which precede, until a fuller stop than a comma is reached. When a word or words so enclosed *precede* others, with an intervening comma, they are usually to be referred to all the words which follow, till others, similarly enclosed, occur. Thus, under the word *Come*, the words, (*of persons*), refer to what follows, down to (*of things*); and (*prop.* and *fig.*) belong both to *venire* and *pervenire*, while (*come, arrive*), belong only to *advenire*. But use will make these clearer.

H. W. TORREY.

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

A or AN, as an article prefixed either to a substantive which is in apposition or the predicate, is not expressed in Latin; as, *Crassus, an excellent orator*, Crassus orator optimus; *I am a man*, homo sum. — Joined with a subject or object which is pointed out as actually present, but not expressly referred to any particular individual; as, *in the definition of a thing*, in definitione alicujus rei. —— ¶ *A*, i. e. *a certain*, quidam. —— ¶ *A, marking a certain condition or relation*, quidam; as, *Fabius, a Pelignian*, Fabius Pelignus quidam. —— ¶ It is expressed by the plural in some phrases, where it means a small or great number, *collectively* taken, and is in this way considered as a whole or unity: thus, *many a man*, multi (*homines* understood); *he has done me many a kindness*, haud pauca *or* multa beneficia in me contulit. —— ¶ *A*, i. e. *one*, unus. — *Not a man*, ne unus quidem. —— ¶ It is also differently expressed; thus, *twice a week*, bis in hebdomada; *once a year*, semel singulis annis; *one out of a tribe*, singuli ex singulis tribubus. — *A bushel*, in singulos modios. — *Four acres a man*, quaterna in singulos jugera. — *A day*, in diem. — *A man*, i. e. *each man*, in singula capita. — *Two hunting-shows a day for five days*, binæ venationes per dies quinque. — *To the generals were given eight thousand infantry apiece*, ducibus octona millia peditum data. — *Bring two a piece*, binos adferte. —— ¶ *I go a hunting*, eo venatum, eo ad venandum. —— ¶ *A foot longer, shorter*, &c. See *By*.

ABANDON, cedere (aliquo *or* ex aliquo loco), relinquere, deserere, destituere, deficere, deesse (alicui); dimittere, abjicere, deponere, desistere (aliqua re *and* de re); (*resign* or *give up*) *himself to*, totum se dare, tradere, dedere alicui *or* alicui rei. — *To abandon hope*, spem abjicere. — *a siege*, obsidione desistere.

Abandoned (*forsaken*), destitutus, *etc.*; (*given up*), deditus, *etc.*; —(*wicked*), perditus, flagitiosus, profligatus, sceleratus. *Abandoned by hope*, a spe destitutus.

Abandonment, derelictio, destitutio, *etc.*; *or by the tenses of the verbs.*

ABASE, deprimo, minuo, obscuro; *himself*, sibi derogare, se abjicere.

Abasement, imminutio, depressio, *etc.*

ABASH, pudore, rubore aliquem afficere, suffundere; pudorem, ruborem alicui incutere, injicere; ignominiâ, dedecore notare; sensu dedecoris afficere; confundere. — *To be abashed*, erubescere, pudorem, ruborem contrahere.

ABATE, I. v. a. (*diminish*), minuere, imminuere, levare (pretium, annonam), remittere (aliquid, *or* de aliqua re). — *a man's courage*, reprimere, *or* percellere animum, tondere cristam. — *one's power*, refringere vim. — (*in accounts*), subducere, detrahere, remittere. — *The sum shall not be abated one jot*, de summâ nihil decedet. — II. v. n. imminui, decrescere, remitti, se remittere, remittere. — *in one's flesh*, attenuari, macrescere. — *The heat abates*, æstus defervescit. — *His sickness begins to abate*, levior morbus esse cœpit.

Abatement, deminutio, deductio, subductio, imminutio. — *To make an abatement*, decessionem de summâ facere. — *Abatement of the disease*, remissio morbi.

ABATIS, concædes, arborum tractus.

ABBEY, abbatia.

Abbot, abbas, archimandrita.

Abbess, abbatissa, antistita virginum sanctarum.

Abbotship, abbatis munus.

ABBREVIATE, contrahere, in breve *or* in angustum cogere.

Abbreviation, contractio; compendium, scripturæ compendium. — *To take down in writing by abbreviations*, per compendia excipere aliquid.

ABDICATE, magistratum deponere, magistratu se abdicare (*very rarely* magistratum abdicare).

Abdication, abdicatio muneris.

ABDOMEN, abdomen, venter.

ABED. — *To be abed*, in lecto jacēre *or* esse, jacēre, cubare. — *I lie abed till the fourth hour*, ad quartam (horam) jaceo.

ABERRATION, error, declinatio; (*of mind*), alienatio (mentis), error (mentis).

ABET (*aid*), adjuvare, sustinere, suppetias ferre, ab aliquo stare. —— ¶ (*encourage*), impellere, incitare, instigare. — *To be abetted to the noblest studies*, ad optima incitari studia.

Abettor, adjutor, socius, administer, satelles; concitator, impulsor, stimulator.

ABHOR, detestari, fastidire (aliquem, aliquid *or* ab aliqua re), abhorrere, aversari, abominari, odisse; repudiare, respuere, rejicere, dedignari; refugere. — *To abhor studies, marriage*, abhorrere a studiis, a nuptiis.

Abhorrence, detestatio, aversatio alicujus rei.

Abhorrent, detestans, alienus, *etc.*; (*contrary to, inconsistent with*), alienum (ab) aliqua re.

ABIDE, I. v. n. (*tarry, dwell*), morari, commorari, habitare; (*last*), durare, perdurare, permanere, perstare, persistere. — *The ant in winter abides at home*, domi manet formica. — II. v. a. (*await, tarry for*), præstolari (alicui *or* aliquem), opperiri; (*be at hand to, threaten*), manere aliquem, impendēre alicui. — (*bear, stand out*), ferre, perferre, durare, tolerare, sustinere, perpeti.

Abode (*a dwelling*), habitatio, sedes, domicilium; (*tarrying*), commoratio, statio, mansio; (*abiding*), habitatio. — *Abode in the country*, rusticatio.

ABILITY. See *Able*.

ABJECT, nihili, nullo in numero, vilis, sordidus; perditus, profligatus, abjectus, illiberalis.

Abjectness, illiberalitas, animus abjectus; vilitas.

ABJURE (*forswear*), abjuro; (*renounce*), ejuro, renuncio.

Abjuration, abjuratio, *etc.*

ABLATIVE CASE, auferendi casus, sextus casus.

ABLE (*fit*), capax alicujus rei, idoneus; (*powerful*), potens; (*strong*), fortis, robustus, validus; (*in mind or skill*), solers, ingeniosus, peritus, habilis; (*wealthy*), dives, opulentus. — *I am able* (*to do this or that*), possum, valeo (*poet.*), *etc.* — *You have been able to overthrow the laws*, ad evertendas leges valuisti. — *As far as I am able*, pro meis viribus, pro mea parte, quantum possum (*or fut.* potero). — *I am able to manage myself*, sum compos. — *As well as he was able*, quod potuit. — *I am not able to pay*, solvendo non sum. — *He was an able speaker*, multum valuit dicendo. — *Able to bear the dust and sun*, patiens pulveris atque solis. — *Able to bear envy*, invidiæ par. — *I am very able*, præpolleo, prævaleo.

Able-bodied, robustus, firmus.

Ability (*power, influence*), vires, facultas, potentia; (*strength*), robur; (*riches*), opes, divitiæ; (*one's circumstances*), res. — *To the best of my ability*, pro meis viribus, ut potero, quantum in me *or* in mea potestate situm *or* positum est. — *To have ability for a thing*, habilem, aptum esse ad aliquid; *naturally*, natum esse ad aliquid. —— ¶ *Abilities*, dotes animi, ingenium; (*skill*), peritia, scientia, sollertia.

Ably, fortiter, strenue; ingeniose, sollerter, perite; bene.

ABLUTION, ablutio.

ABOARD, adv. (*a ship*), in nave esse. — *To go aboard*, navim conscendĕre. —— ‖ See *Board*.

ABODE. See *Abide*.

ABOLISH, v. a. (*disannul*), aboleo, abrŏgo, rescindo; (*put an end to, destroy*), tollo, deleo, exstinguo.

Abolishing *or* Abolition, abolitio, sublatio, dissolutio, *etc.*

ABOMINATE, v. a. abominor, abhorreo, detestor, exsecror.

Abomination, detestatio; res exsecranda, nefas.

Abominable, detestabilis, detestandus.

Abominably, nefarie, fœde, odiose, turpiter.

ABORIGINES, aborigines, autochthones.

Aboriginal, ad aborigines pertinens.

ABORTION (*untimely birth*), abortus, abortio; (*abortive child*), abortus, infans immaturus. — *A medicine or drug that causes abortion*, abortivum: *to suffer abortion*, abortum facere (also, *to cause abortion*): *to cause abortion*, a. inferre.

Abortive, abortivus. — *Abortive design*, negotium irritum.

ABOUT, *prep.* circa, circum, circiter; *as*, circa regem, *etc.*: — *Adv.* circa, circumcirca. — *The earth turns about its axis*, terra circum axem se convertit. — *To go about from city to city*, urbes circumire. — *About* 10,000, ad (circiter) decem millia. *So*, ad quæ tempora, ad (sub) solis occasum; *there were about* 200 *of them*, erant ad ducentos; *about noon*, ad *or* circiter meridiem. — *About the bottom of the page*, quasi in extremâ *or* imâ paginâ. — *About the same time*, sub idem tempus. — (*nigh, almost, near about*), instar, quasi, fere. — (*of, concerning*), de, super, circa. — (*verging to*), ad—versus; *as*, ad meridiem versus. —— ¶ *To be about* (*ready to do*), *is rendered by the participle in* rus; *as, he is about to receive the government*, imperium obtenturus est. —— ¶ *To go about* (*attempt*), aggredior, me accingo, capesso; (*in words*), vitabundum circumire aliquid, circuitione *or* ambagibus uti. — *What are you about?* quid paras? — *You are long about that business*, diu es in hoc negotio. —— ¶ *See that you have your wits about you*, fac ut apud te sis. —— ¶ About *is often expressed by* circum *in composition; sometimes by* re (*as*, aliquid retorquere ad *or* in aliquid).

ABOUND, abundo, affluo, redundo, exubero, scateo.

Abundance, abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, affatim (with *gen.*). — *In abundance, Abundantly*, abunde, abundanter, cumulate, satis superque, affatim, ubertim, plēne, copiose.

Abundant, abundans, affluens, copiosus, uber.

ABOVE (*in place*), super, supra. *I recline above you at table*, supra te *or* superior te accumbo; — (*in place, station, rank*), major, prior, superior, præstantior; (*more than*), plus, amplius, magis quam; (*beyond*), ante, præter, ultra. *Above what was right*, ultra quàm oportebat. *He loved him above the rest*, amabat eum præter ceteros. —*Above all*, ante omnia, imprimis; potissimum; præsertim.—(*up, up high*), sursum. — *From above*, desuper, superne, cœlitus. — *Over and above this*, præterea, insuper, ad hoc *or* hæc; ultro. — *Above board* (*openly, candidly*), aperte, integre. —*Above mentioned*, supra dictus. — *As above said*, ut supra scripsi. — *Above ground*, in vivis. — *To be above* (*appear higher*), exstare, extra apparere; (*excel*), eminere, præstare, superare, antecedere, antecellere.—— ¶ *He is above such things*, elatiori animo est, quam ut hæc agat.

ABREAST, æquâ fronte. — *Two, three, four horses abreast*, biga, triga, quadriga; equi bijuges, trijuges, quadrijuges.

ABRIDGE (*deprive of*), privo, orbo; (*shorten*), contraho, in compendium redigo.

Abridgment, compendium, epitome.

ABROAD (*not in the house*), foris, in publico, sub dio.—*He goes abroad*, i. e. *out of doors*, foras exit, in apertum prodit, in medium, in publicum procedit. ——¶ *To go abroad* (*into foreign parts*), abire peregre; so, *to be abroad*, esse peregre; *to return from abroad*, venire *or* redire peregre. —— ¶*Abroad*, i. e. *here and there, all about*, vage, late, passim, vulgo. —— ¶ *To spread abroad, set abroad*, vulgare, edere, promulgare, divulgare.

ABROGATE, abrogo, antiquo, aboleo, rescindo.

ABRUPT, abruptus, præruptus; repens, repentinus, subitus.

Abruptly, prærupte, abrupte, raptim, repente, derepente, subito.

Abruptness, *by a circumlocution*.

ABSCESS, abscessus, apostema.

ABSCOND, v. a. abscondere, occultare. — v. n. se abdere aliquo, delitescere in aliquo loco.

ABSENCE, absentia, peregrinatio. — *In one's absence*, absente aliquo.

To be Absent, abesse, desiderari.—*To be absent in mind*, animo excurrere et vagari, aliud agere, aliud cogitare. — *To absent himself*, abdere se aliquo, non comparere.

ABSOLUTE (*complete, perfect*), plane absolutus, ad finem perductus, perfectus, omnibus numeris completus, exquisitus. ——¶ (*not relative, in and by itself*), simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratus, *Cic.* — *The absolute* (*in philosophy*), id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est, *Cic.*; perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum aliquid et absolutum. —— ¶ (*unconditional*), simplex, absolutus. — *An absolute necessity*, simplex et absoluta necessitudo. —— ¶ (*unlimited*), infinitus, summus. — *power*, infinita potestas. — *rule*, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; dominatio. — *master*, dominus. — *ruler*, tyrannus.

Absolutely (*not relatively*), per se, simpliciter et ex suâ vi. ——¶ (*unconditionally*), simpliciter; (*altogether, out and out*), plane, prorsus, omnino; utique.

Absoluteness (*completeness*), perfectio, *etc.*; (*in dominion*), dominatio.

ABSOLVE, absolvere (aliquem alicujus rei, re, *or* de re), crimine liberare, a culpâ liberum promulgare.

Absolution, absolutio (hominis, *of a man*; majestatis, *from the crime of treason*), liberatio (culpæ); venia. —— ¶ (*from sin*), venia peccatorum.—*To grant absolution*, peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.

ABSORB, absorbere; bibere, imbibere. — Fig. *to be absorbed in a thing*, omnem *or* totum esse in re.

Absorbents, absorbentia.

ABSTAIN (*refrain from*), abstinere *or* abstinere se (a) re, se continere a re, temperare sibi quominus, *etc.*, temperare (sibi) a re, parcere. — *from food*, se abstinere cibo. —*from pleasures*, a voluptatibus temperare, voluptatum amœnitates rejicere, voluptatibus bellum indicere, voluptatis illecebras declinare. — *from theft and robbery*, manus abstinere ab alienis pecuniis.

Abstinence, abstinentia, continentia. — *from food*, abstinentia, jejunium.

Abstinent, abstinens, continens.

ABSTEMIOUS, temperatus, continens; (*not given to wine*), abstemius.

ABSTERGENT, or ABSTERSIVE, abstergens, detergens.

ABSTINENCE See *Abstain*.

ABSTRACT, v. (*epitomize*), contraho, in compendium redigo, epitomen facio, scribo; (*separate*), abstraho, separo, segrego.

Abstract, adj. sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum. — *An abstract idea*, notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis.

Abstract, s. breviarium, compendium, epitome, synopsis.

ABSTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, reconditus.

ABSURD, absurdus, ineptus, futilis.

Absurdity, res absurda, parum rationi congruens.

ABUNDANCE, ABUNDANT. See *Abound*.

ABUSE (*not to use properly*), abuti, perverse uti; (*deceive*), decipere, fallere, circumvenire; (*deflower*), vitiare, stuprare, polluere; (*in language*), conviciari, conviciis, contumeliis lacessere; (*in action, treat ill*), injuriam inferre alicui, deuti aliquo.

Abuse, s. usus *or* abusus perversus, abusus; mos pravus; vexatio, injuria, contumelia; convicia.

Abusive, dicax, maledicus, petulans, contumeliosus.

ABYSS, profundum, abyssus.

ACADEMY, schola, ludus literarius; gymnasium (*high-school*); academia.

Academic, academicus.

ACCEDE (*come over, assent*), accedere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid. — *to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, accedere; ire, transire in alicujus sententiam. — *to an alliance*, ad societatem accedere *or* se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelero, festino, propero.

ACCENT, s. accentus; (*tone of a syllable*), tonus; (*mark*), vocis nota.

To Accent (*accentuate*), syllabæ notam apponere; (*pronounce*), pronuntiare.

ACCEPT, accipio, recipio. — *To accept kindly*, gratum et acceptum habere, æqui et boni consulere, in bonam partem accipere.

Acceptable, acceptus, gratus, jucundus.

Acceptably, cum assensu; optato, ex voto.

Acceptance, acceptio; comprobatio; favor.

Acceptation (*regard*, &c.), comprobatio, assensio, voluntas, favor. —— ¶ (*meaning*), sensus, significatio. — *This word has a quite different acceptation*, hæc vox longe aliter sonat.

ACCESS, accessus, aditus, admissio. — *To have access to any one*, copiam conveniendi aliquem habere; *to get it*, ad congressum *or* colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire. — *To give access*, aditum alicui dare ad aliquid, aliquem admittere ad aliquid; (*to himself*), potestatem sui facere. —*I have access to the library*, mihi libri patent.

Accessible (*to be come at*), cui accessus patet; (*to be spoken with*), affabilis, comis.

Accession (*to an office*), introitus muneris; — *the day of his accession to the throne*, dies, quo regnare primum cœpit. —— ¶(*increase, enlargement*), accessio, incrementum. —*To receive accession*, crescere, accrescere, augeri.

Accessory, sceleris socius, crimini affinis. — *subst.* conscius, socius. — *It was thought he was accessory*, præbuit suspicionem conscientiæ.

ACCIDENCE (*of grammar*), grammatices elementa prima.

ACCIDENT (*chance*), casus, fors, fortuna; (*mishap*), casus adversus, *or also* casus, incommodum, res mala. — *By a happy accident*, forte fortunâ.

Accidental, fortuitus, forte oblatus; (*not essential*), adventitius, ascitus.

Accidentally, forte, casu, fortuitu, fortuito. — *It happened accidentally that*, &c. forte evenit, casu accidit, ut, *etc.*

ACCLAMATION, clamor, acclamatio.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas.

ACCOMMODATE (*fit*), aptare, accommodare; (*furnish with*), instruere (aliquem aliqua re), suppeditare (alicui rem); (*make up*), componere, dirimere; *thus*, litem *or* controversiam dirimere, controversias componere.

Accommodation, (*adaptation*), accommodatio, convenientia; (*composition of a difference*), compositio, reconciliatio concordiæ. — *In pl.* (*conveniences*), commoda (vitæ).

ACCOMPANY, comitari, se comitem præbere, comitem esse (alicujus); prosequi, deducere; sectari, assectari. Fig. *to accompany a present with obliging words*, munus suum ornare verbis. — *To accompany* (in music), vocem fidibus jungere, ad chordarum sonum cantare.

Accompaniment, *to sing with accompaniment of the flute*, remixto carmine tibiis canere aliquid, *Horat.*

ACCOMPLICE, sceleris socius, particeps, consors.

ACCOMPLISH, absolvo, perficio, perago, exsequor, persequor, ad finem adduco; —(*a vow*), præsto, solvo, persolvo.— *one's desire*, votis fruor *or* potior. — *To accomplish nothing*, nihil proficere.

Accomplished, summus, ornatus; eruditus, doctus; urbanus, elegans, ad unguem factus;—vir omnibus artibus, quæ libero dignæ sunt, perpolitus; vir omni vitâ atque victu excultus atque expolitus.

Accomplishment, executio, peractio. — *Accomplishments*, artes bonæ, liberales; virtutes; excellentiæ.

ACCORD, s. concordia, consensus. — *Of one's own accord*, ultro, sponte.

To Accord, sentire cum, assentire, consentire; (*grant*), dare alicui, conferre in aliquem, concedere alicui.

Accordant, assentiens, consentiens, concors.

According as, prout, perinde ut, utcunque, pro eo ac, pro eo ut. — *According as I deserve*, pro eo ac mereor.

According to, ad, de, e *or* ex, secundum, pro. — *According to truth*, &c. ex veritate, ex pacto, e naturâ, convenienter naturæ, *etc.* — *According to my power*, pro viribus meis; quantum in me situm est; ut potero.

Accordingly, sic, pariter, congruenter.

ACCOST, aliquem adire, compellare, alloqui; aggredi, adoriri.

ACCOUNT, v. (*reckon*), numero, supputo, computo, reputo; (*consider, hold*), æstimo, habeo, pendo; (*esteem*), æstimo, magni æstimo, in deliciis habeo. — *He is accounted next to the king*, secundus a rege habetur.

Account, s. (*reckoning*), ratio; (*estimation*), numerus; (*esteem, consideration*), existimatio, auctoritas, honor. — *To learn accounts*, arithmetica discere. — *To give account of one's actions*, rationem factorum reddere. — *To place to account*, in rationem referre. — *To take an account of*, rationem ab aliquo accipere. — *It is a clear account*, ratio apparet. — *To cast accounts*, rationem inire (alicujus rei), rationes *or* calculos subducere. — *Our accounts correspond*, ratio inter nos accepti et expensi convenit. — *To put into the accounts*, rationibus inferre. — *A book of accounts*, codex accepti et expensi *or* codex, rationes, tabulæ, adversaria (*waste-book*).—*To call to an account*, rationem reposcere ab aliquo; aliquem ad rationem alicujus rei revocare.—— ¶ *To make great account of*, magni *or* plurimi facere *or* æstimare.—*To make no account of*, flocci, nihili, pili, pendere, facere, æstimare; nullo numero habere. — *A man of great account*, vir summæ auctoritatis, existimationis, vir illustris, auctoritate præditus, magni pretii, carus. — *Things of no account*, res leves, nugæ, quisquiliæ. — *People of no account*, capita ignota, homines viles. — *Authors of good account*, classici auctores. —— ¶ (*a reason*), causa, ratio; *as*, causam explico, rationem reddo. — *On this account*, hac de causâ. — *On which account*, quare.—

On what account? cur. — *On his account*, illius causâ *or* gratiâ. —— ¶ (*relation, narration*), narratio, relatio, memoria, rei gestæ expositio. — *To give an account of a battle*, prœlii decursum ordine exponere. —— ¶ (*exposition*), explicatio, descriptio.

Accountable, cui ratio reddenda est.—*I will be accountable for the expense*, præstabo sumptum. — *To make one's self accountable for*, in se recipere.

Accountant, tabularius, rationarius, actor summarum; *to be one's accountant*, a rationibus alicujus esse, alicujus res ac rationes curare.

ACCOUTRE, apparo, orno, instruo.

Accoutrements, arma, apparatus, ornatus.

ACCREDIT, fidem facere *or* afferre alicui rei, fidem addere; confirmare.

Accredited, verus, fide dignus. — *An accredited ambassador*, legatus publice *or* publicâ auctoritate missus.

ACCRUE, accresco, orior, advenio, accedo; reddor.

ACCUMULATE, accumulo, concervo, congero. — *v. n.* cumulari, crescere, augeri.

ACCURATE, diligens, accuratus, exactus, limatus, subtilis. — *An accurate account*, ratio quæ convenit *or* constat.

Accuracy, diligentia, accuratio; subtilitas.

Accurately, accurate, diligenter, ad amussim.

ACCURSED, exsecratus, devotus; (*execrable*), nefarius, nefandus.

ACCUSE, accuso, postulo, arguo, arcesso, reum ago; in jus voco, actionem intendo; criminor. — *To accuse falsely*, crimen in aliquem fingere; falsâ criminatione uti. — *To accuse one of a capital crime*, accusare aliquem capitis, in judicium capitis vocare. — *of a thing*, accusare aliquem alicujus rei *or* de re. — *a man to a man*, aliquem criminari apud aliquem.

Accusation, accusatio, crimen, criminatio, postulatio, delatio (*secret*), indicium, calumnia (*malicious*); *bill of accusation*, libellus; *a railing accusation*, maledictum.

Accuser, accusator; criminator; (*informer*), index; *a secret accuser*, delator; *a slanderous, false, malicious accuser*, calumniator, quadruplator.

ACCUSATIVE CASE, casus accusativus *or* quartus, accusandi casus.

ACCUSTOM (*to habituate*), assuefacio, consuefacio; in consuetudinem adduco: (*myself, become accustomed*), me assuefacio, assuesco, consuesco: — *Met.* imbuo. — *I am accustomed*, soleo, mihi mos *or* moris est, assuevi. —— ¶ *Accustomed* or *wont* (*to do any thing*), assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus; (*to be said*), usitatus, tritus; (*to be done*), solitus, more *or* usu receptus. — *Not accustomed*, insuetus, insolitus, insolens.

ACERBITY (*sourness*), acerbitas; (*severity*), duritia, rigor, severitas.

ACHE, *or* ACHING, dolor; *of the belly*, tormina ventris; *of the head*, &c., dolor capitis, *etc.* — *To ache*, dolere, condolere. — *The ache bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ.

ACHIEVE, patro, perpetro, conficio, perago, gero, obeo, perfungor; assequor, potior, obtineo.

Achievements, res gestæ. *An immortal achievement*, facinus *or* opus immortale.

ACID, *a.* acidus; *s.* res acida, acidum. — *A little acid*, acidulus.

Acidity, aciditas, acor.

ACKNOWLEDGE (*recognize, own*), agnosco; (*a fault*), fateor, confiteor; (*a kindness*), aliquid acceptum refero. — *Gratefully to acknowledge kindnesses*, beneficia grate interpretari. — *To acknowledge a debt*, confiteri æs ac debitum, *or* nomen; (*a son*), agnoscere filium. —— ¶ (*to approve, allow*), probare, comprobare.

Acknowledgment, confessio; professio; agnitio, comprobatio; gratia, gratiæ. — *To make due acknowledgment*, gratias agere *or* persolvere alicui.

ACORN, glans. — *A little acorn*, glandula.

ACQUAINT (*advertise, inform*), aliquem certiorem facere alicujus rei *or* de re, nuntiare alicui aliquid, rem alicui indicare. — *To acquaint one's self with a person*, noscere, cognoscere aliquem.

Acquainted *with the country*, peritus regionis, gnarus locorum; *with Greek and Roman literature*, doctus Græcis et Latinis literis. — *To become acquainted with something*, alicujus rei scientiam consequi, aliqua re imbui. — *To be acquainted with something*, peritum, gnarum esse alicujus rei; versatum, volutatum esse in re. — *To make one's self acquainted with a thing*, alicujus rei cognitionem capere, discere aliquid. —— ¶ *To make a man acquainted with another*, aliquem ad aliquem deducere. — *To be acquainted with one*, nosse aliquem; *intimately*, aliquo *or* alicujus amicitiâ familiariter uti.

Acquaintance (*with a person*), notitia, usus, consuetudo, commercium; *intimate*, familiaritas: — *acquaintance with a thing*, notitia, scientia. — *To make acquaintance with one*, aliquem cognoscere. — *To have no personal acquaintance with one*, ignorare aliquem. — *To be acquainted with a thing*, notitiam *or* scientiam rei habere.—¶ *An acquaintance*, notus, amicus (*friend*), familiaris (*intimate acquaintance*). — *A very intimate acquaintance*, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus. — *He is an old acquaintance of mine*, usus mihi vetus et consuetudo cum eo intercedit.— *We are old acquaintance*, inter nos vetus usus intercedit.

ACQUIESCE (*be satisfied*), ac-, re-, conquiesco. — *To acquiesce in one's lot*, sorte suâ contentum vivere. —— ¶ *To acquiesce in* (*put up with, bear*), aliquid pati, aliquid non abnuere. —— ¶ *To acquiesce in* (*assent to*), assentior, comprobo.

Acquiescence, tranquillitas animi; patientia.

ACQUIRE (*get*), acquiro, colligo; pario, reperio, adipiscor, paro, assequor, lucror, potior; (*learn*), disco, arripio.

Acquiring, *or* Acquirement, adeptio, comparatio. —— ¶ *A person of great acquirements*, admodum peritus, doctus, eruditus.

Acquisition, accessio, fructus, lucrum.

ACQUIT (*from debt*), solvo, libero, dissolvo; *in judgment*, ex reis eximo, insontem declaro, absolvo, libero. —— ¶ *He acquits himself well*, officio bene fungitur. — *He acquits himself of his vows*, vota solvit, persolvit, reddit; votis se liberat. — *To acquit one's self of a promise*, fidem exsolvere. — *of a business*, negotium conficere. — *of a commission*, mandata exponere. — *of a duty*, officium exsequi, officii partes explere.

Acquittal, *or* Acquitment, absolutio.

An Acquittance, acceptilatio. — *To give an acq.* (*receipt*) *for*, acceptum referre.

ACRE, paullo plus quam jugerum cum septunce.

ACRID, ACRIMONIOUS, acer, acidus. —— ¶ *Fig.* durus, rigidus, acerbus.

Acrimony, acor, acrimonia. —— ¶ *Fig.* acrimonia, acerbitas, acritudo.

ACROSS, transverse, e transverso, per transversum. — *Lying across*, transversarius. — *To walk across the forum*, transverso foro ambulare. — *To draw trenches across the ways*, fossas transversas viis perducere. —— ¶ *Fig.* *an unforeseen evil comes across my path*, malum de improviso mihi objicitur. — *Something comes across my mind*, percutit aliquid animum meum.

ACT, *v.* (*do*), ago, facio, ago rem; *one's part*, officio fungor, manus administro; (*imitate*), agere, simulare, imitari. — *To act stage plays*, ludos scenicos agere, histrioniam exercere. — *To act the part of*, agere aliquem *or* alicujus partes; alicujus personam tueri. — *To act the sick man*, simulare ægrum *or* simulare se ægrum esse.

Act, *s.* factum, gestum; (*decree*), decretum; *of the senate*, senatusconsultum; *of the commons*, plebiscitum; *of indemnity*, injuriarum oblivio, lex oblivionis; — (*in a play*), actus; —(*exploit*), facinus, res gesta. — *An act of wickedness*, scelus. — *A very bad act*, flagitium. — *An unworthy act*, facinus indignum, illiberale. — *A noble act*, præclarum facinus. — *Acts registered*, acta.

Acting, actio; simulatio.

An Action, factum, res. —— ¶ *Action* (*on the stage*), actio: — *the action* (*of a play*), argumentum. — *Action* (*of an orator*) actio. —— ¶ *Action* (*agency, operation*), actio; effectus. — *The merit of virtue consists in action*, laus virtutis in actione consistit. — *Fit for action*, ad agendum aptus; gnavus, strenuus, promptus. — *To put one out of action*, transdere aliquem in otium. —— ¶ (*a fight*), prœlium, pugna.

An Action (*suit at law*), actio, causa, lis. — *To bring an action against one*, dicam alicui scribere, impingere (*in reference to the Greeks*); litem intendere; in jus vocare, citare, ducere, rapere. — *To gain an action*, judicio vincere, litem obtinere. — *To lose it*, lite *or* causâ cadere.

Actionable, actioni forensi *or* judicio obnoxius.

Active (*nimble*), agilis, pernix; (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus, vigens. —— ¶ *Active* (*of the mind, disposition, character*, &c.), vigens, vegetus, vividus; gnavus, promptus, strenuus, (*busy, driving*); industrius; acer (*spirited, energetic*), impiger (*ready and persevering, untiring*), actuosus (*much in action*, or *ever bent on action*), operosus (*loving work*). — *Active philosophy* (opposed to *contemplative*), philosophia activa. — *An active* (*quick*) *remedy*, præsens remedium. —— ¶ *Active* (*in grammar*), activus.

Actively, gnaviter, *etc.*

Activity, agilitas, pernicitas, vigor, vis; industria, navitas, impigritas; efficacia. — *The utmost activity*, summa industria. — *Activity* (*incessant working*) *of mind*, animi agitatio et motus.

Actor (*stage-player*), actor, actor scenicus, histrio; ludius *or* ludio (*who dances at the same time*). — *The art of an actor*, ars scenica *or* histrionalis; histrionia. — *A company of actors*, familia histrionum, grex histrionum. — *To be a chief actor* (*prop. and fig.*), primas partes agere.

Actress, artifex scenica, scenica.

ACTUAL, verus.

Actually, vere, reipsa, reapse, revera, re (*opp. to* nomine).

ACTUATE, animo, incito. — *Met.* accendo, incendo.

Actuated, ductus, adductus; motus, permotus; inductus; incitatus; incensus.

ACUTE (*sharp, not dull*), acutus. —— ¶ *Acute* (*sharp in taste, biting*), acutus, acer, salsus (*salt*); *as*, acetum acre, cibi acuti, acri sapore esse: — (*sharp in smell*), acutus, acer. —— ¶ *Acute* (*of the organs of sense*), acutus, sagax (*tracking well, having a keen scent, a quick hearing*); — *acute sight*, visus acer, — *ears*, aures acutæ; *that has acute ears*, sagax. —— ¶ *Acute* (*piercing, violent, of cold*, &c.), acutus, acer; (*of disease*), acutus. —— ¶ *Acute* (*in perception, judgment: sharp-witted*), acer (*looking deep*), acutus (*sharp-sighted*), subtilis (*discerning; distinguishing nicely*), sagax. — *An acute understanding or wit*, ingenium acre *or* acutum, mens acris.

Acutely, acute, *etc.*

Acuteness (*sharpness*), acies. —— ¶ (*of taste*, &c.), acritudo, acrimonia. —— ¶ (*of sense*), acies. —— ¶ (*of spirit, wit*, &c.), ingenii acumen *or* acies, acumen, ingenium acre, perspicacitas, subtilitas, sagacitas.

ADAGE, proverbium — *Met.* oraculum.

ADAMANT, adamas; (*diamond*), adamas.

Adamantine, adamantinus *or* -eus.

ADAPT, apto, accommodo, me fingo.

Adapted (*fit, suited*), aptus, utilis, commodus, idoneus.

Adaptation, accommodatio, congruentia.

ADD (*put to*), addo, adjicio, appono; accessionem facio; (*join to*), adjungo, subjicio, subnecto; (*reckon to*), adscribo, accenseo; aggrego. —— ¶ *Add to this* (*besides*), ad hoc, ad id. — *To this is added, that*, &c., ad hoc accedit, quod, *etc.*

Addition, *or* Appendage, appendix, adjectus; additamentum, incrementum, accessio.

Additional, amplius; supra, præterea; adscriptitius.

ADDER, aspis, vipera, coluber, colubra.

ADDICE, *or* ADZE, dolabra, ascia.

ADDICT, se alicui rei dedere, addicere, devovere; ad aliquid animum adjungere, applicare.

Addicted, deditus; *as*, dedit[illegible]

tibus.—*To be greatly addicted to a thing*, multum esse in re; *wholly*, totum esse in re.

ADDLE. — *An addle egg*, ovum inane, irritum; ovum zephyrium. —*Addle-pated, -headed, -brained*, fatuus, desipiens.

ADDRESS, v. (*to direct to*), inscribere alicui. —¶(*to prepare*), parare, aptare, accingere. —¶ (*apply to*), se applicare ad aliquem, confugere ad aliquem. — *He knew not whither to address himself*, quo se verteret, non habebat. —¶ (*petition*), adire aliquem scripto. —¶ (*speak to*), compellare, alloqui, adire; concionari ad (populum, milites), verba facere apud aliquem, ad *or* apud populum agere.

ADDRESS, *subst.* (*of a letter*), index, titulus. —¶(*petition*), libellus supplex. — (*harangue, speech*), concio, oratio, allocutio. —¶ (*skill, dexterity*), ingenium ad aliquid aptum, ingenii dexteritas *or* dexteritas, calliditas. —¶ *Address*, i. e. *manners*, mores.—*elegant*, morum elegantia; urbanitas. — *A crafty address*, insinuatio. — *A captivating address*, dulcedo et suavitas morum.

ADDUCE, afferre, producere. — *To adduce a proof or testimony*, afferre testimonium; *a reason*, rationem, causam.

ADEPT, peritus *or* gnarus alicujus rei, versatus in aliqua re, perfectus in aliqua re.

ADEQUATE, par. — *To be adequate*, parem esse, sufficere, suppetere, suppeditare.

ADEQUATELY, satis. — *To express adequately*, rem dictis exæquare.

ADHERE, adhæreo, adhæresco; me affigo; particeps, socius sum. — *To adhere to the rule proposed*, manere in instituto suo.

AN ADHERENT, assectator, sectator, assecla; socius. — *An adherent of the nobility*, optimatum fautor. — *The (political) adherents of any one*, qui sentiunt cum aliquo, qui stant cum *or* ab aliquo, qui faciunt cum aliquo, qui alicujus partibus favent; factio, partes.

ADHESION, adhæsitatio; *fig.* studium. — *To give in his adhesion to a party*, ad partes alicujus se adjungere.

ADHESIVE, tenax.

ADIEU, vale, salve et vale; ave atque vale (*the farewell to a deceased friend*). — *To bid adieu*, valedicere, salvere jubeo: fig. (*to abandon, quit*), renunciare (*with dat.*), abdicare se re, discedere ab re.

ADJACENT, finitimus, vicinus, confinis.

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum.

ADJOIN (*add to*), adjicio, addo, annecto, adjungo; (*lie close to*), adjaceo, attingo.

ADJOINING, finitimus, confinis, vicinus.

ADJOURN, differo, comperendino, prorogo. — *To adjourn the meeting*, consilio diem eximere.

ADJOURNMENT (*in court*), comperendinatus *or* -tio.

ADJUDGE, adjudico, addico.

ADJUNCT, *adj.* conjunctus, adjunctus.

ADJUNCT, *subst.* (*as a thing*), adjunctum. —¶ (*as a person*), adjutor, socius.

ADJURE, obsecrare, obtestari.

ADJURATION, obsecratio, obtestatio.

ADJUST (*fit*), apto, accommodo.—¶(*arrange*), compono, orno, exorno; conficio, ordino, colloco; constituo. — *the hair*, componere capillum. — *one's household affairs*, rem familiarem constituere, res suas ordinare, res familiares componere. — *accounts*, rationes componere. — *disputes*, controversias componere.

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio, *or by a circumlocution*.

ADJUTANT (*assistant*), adjutor, coadjutor; (*in the army*), præfecti vicarius *or* adjutor.

ADMINISTER (*manage*), administro, procuro, dispenso.—*justice, law*, exercere justitiam, judicium; jus reddere, dare *or* dicere. — *the state*, administrare rempublicam. —¶ (*give as physic*), medicinam adhibeo.

ADMINISTRATION, administratio, *etc.* — *of the state*, administratio reipublicæ. — *of a country estate*, prædii rustici. — *of others' goods*, alienorum bonorum procuratio. — *of justice*, jurisdictio. —¶ (*those who are at the head of affairs*), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis.

ADMIRAL, præfectus classis.

ADMIRAL'S SHIP, navis prætoria.

ADMIRALSHIP, summa maritimi imperii, præfectura classis.

ADMIRALTY, toti officio maritimo præpositi.

ADMIRE, mirari (*wonder at*), admirari. — *To be admired*, admiratione affici; *greatly*, in magnâ admiratione esse.

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. — *To excite admiration*, admirationem facere, efficere; admirationem habere. — *I am seized with admiration*, admiratio me capit *or* incessit.

ADMIRABLE, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; egregius, conspiciendus, insignis.

ADMIRABLY, egregie, mirum *or* mirandum in modum.

ADMIRER, admirator, studiosus, amator. — *To be a great admirer of any one*, admiratione celebrare aliquem.

ADMIT, intromitto, admitto, recipio. — *the enemy into the city*, hosti patefacere urbem, hostem in urbem accipere.—*as a freeman*, in civitatem asciscere. — *as an acquaintance*, in consuetudinem, *or* in amicitiam recipere. — *To be admitted a member of the senate*, in senatum venire. — *a member of a college*, in collegium coöptari. — *into holy orders*, ordini clericorum ascribi. —¶ (*to allow.*) — *The birds admit or allow it*, admittunt rite aves. — *In great peril, fear does not admit of pity*, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. — *I admit that those who are dead are not wretched*, concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt.

ADMITTANCE, ADMISSION, admissio, aditus, accessus. — *To have admittance*, aditum, copiam conveniendi habere; ad colloquium admitti.

ADMONISH (*warn*), moneo, admoneo; (*inform*), certiorem facio; (*exhort*), hortor, adhortor.

ADMONITION, monitio, admonitio, monitus; hortatio, adhortatio.

ADO, negotium, molestia; turba, tumultus. — *With much ado*, vix, ægre, non sine labore, multo sudore, multo negotio. — *Without much ado*, facile, nullo negotio. — *Without any more ado*, statim, sine morâ, nec mora est. — *Without any ado* (*without making difficulty*), haud difficulter.

ADOPT, adopto, coöpto; eligo, ascisco; sumo. — *as a child*, adoptare aliquem (*a minor*), arrogare aliquem (*one of age*); asciscere aliquem in nomen familiæ suæ.

ADOPTED, adoptatus, adoptivus.

ADOPTION, adoptio, arrogatio.

ADORE (*worship*), colere, venerari, adorare (*pray to*); (*admire, look up to, revere*), admirari, venerari. — *To adore one as a god*, aliquem ut deum colere, venerari, adorare; aliquem divinis honoribus colere.

ADORER, cultor, adorator; admirator; studiosus alicujus *or* alicujus rei.

ADORATION, cultus, veneratio; adoratio; admiratio.

ADORN, orno, decoro, condecoro, excolo, expolio, exorno, concinno, colo.

ADROIT, facilis, callidus, promptus.

ADSCITITIOUS, ascitus, acquisitus.

ADULATION, adulatio. — *Cringing, slavish adulation*, blanditiæ verniles. — *To listen to adulation*, adulatoribus patefacere aures.

ADULT, ævo maturus, adultus, adultâ ætate, adultæ ætatis.

AN ADULT, homo adultus, pubes.

ADULTERATE (*pollute*), inquinare; (*corrupt by admixture*), adulterare.

ADULTERATION, adulteratio.

ADULTERY, adulterium. — *To commit adultery*, adulterare; adulterium inire, committere, facere; conjugii fidem violare, mœchari. — *To commit adultery with several*, adulteria exercere. — *with another's wife*, alicujus uxorem adulterare. — *Taken in adultery*, in stupro comperta (*of the woman*).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. — *An adulterous woman*, adultera.

ADULTERER, adulter.

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare.

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata; adumbratio.

ADVANCE, *act.* (*put forward*), promoveo, proveho; (*lift up*), attollo, exalto, in sublime tollo; (*pay beforehand*), in antecessum solvo, do, (*before getting the thing*); ante tempus, ante dictum diem solvo (*before pay-day*); (*prefer one*), aliquem ad dignitatem produco; (*further*), juvare, augere, adjumento esse, adjutorem esse. — *To advance (an opinion)*, in medium proferre.— II. *neut.* gradum profero, progredior, proficiscor; procedo, proficio, pergo. —¶ *To advance (make progress) in a thing*, in aliqua re provehi, progredi, progressus facere.— *The work advances apace*, opus belle procedit. —¶(*increase*), augeri. — *Wages advance much*, magnopere stipendia procedunt.

ADVANCED, provectus, promotus; evectus, *etc.* — *The summer being now far advanced*, æstate jam adultâ. — *Advanced to the highest honors*, summis honoribus auctus. — *Advanced in years*, provectus ætate.

ADVANCEMENT, profectus, progressus, incrementum; —*further advancement*, dignitatis accessio. — *To hinder one's advancement*, aditum ad honores alicui intercludere.

ADVANCE GUARD, primum agmen.

ADVANTAGE (*gain*), lucrum, emolumentum, commodum, fructus, quæstus. —¶ *He has the advantage (of time or place)*, superior est. — *It is to your advantage*, in rem tuam est *or* e re tuâ est. — *If it were any advantage to us*, si ex usu nostro esset. — *Throw in something by way of advantage*, auctarium adjicito. — *To be of advantage*, proficere, prodesse, conducere. — *To be of great advantage to one*, alicui magno usui esse.—*This is for my advantage*, hoc pro me facit. — *To have an advantage of*, præstare, superiorem esse.—*To sell to advantage*, magno pretio vendere, bene vendere. — *To take advantage of one*, occasione uti ad alterius damnum. — *To let slip an advantage*, occasionem amittere, dimittere; *to seize one*, arripere. — *The advantages of the place*, opportunitates loci.

TO ADVANTAGE, prodesse, conducere, usui esse, utilitatem afferre. — *That would advantage me little*, id mihi parum prosit. — *What does it advantage me?* quid mihi prodest?

ADVANTAGEOUS, commodus, utilis, opportunus, suus; quæstuosus, lucrosus.

ADVENTITIOUS, aliunde quæsitus, adventitius.

ADVENTURE, v. (*enterprise*), audeo; (*try, make trial of*), tento, suscipio, aggredior; (*hazard*), periclitor, aleam jacere, periculum facere. — *To adventure to sea*, vela ventis dare, ratem pelago committere.

ADVENTURE (*an enterprise*), periculum, ausum; (*hazard*), discrimen; (*chance*), casus, fors. — *At adventure*, temere; casu; — *by adventure*, forte, fortuito.

ADVENTUROUS (*bold, daring*), audens, audax. —¶ (*dangerous*), periculosus.

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui incerta fata quærit.

ADVERB, adverbium.

ADVERSE, infestus, hostilis, adversus.

ADVERSARY (*a public foe*), hostis; (*an enemy, not a friend*), inimicus; (*an opponent at law, but which may not imply enmity*), adversarius. — *We have a bitter adversary in you*, acerbo te adversario utimur.

ADVERSITY, res adversæ, angustæ, arctæ, infestæ, turbidæ, lapsæ, afflictæ; adversa, -ôrum. — *He is in adversity*, est afflictus et jacens; in multis versatur malis. — *He is beset with adversity*, omnibus difficultatibus conflictatus et circumventus est.

ADVERTISE, monere, commonefacere, admonere, certiorem facere, docere, edocere, alicui significare. — *To advertise one of the Parthian peace*, afferre alicui otium Parthicum.

ADVERTISEMENT, nuntius, significatio; promulgatio.

ADVICE (*counsel*), consilium, monitio, monitum, sententia; (*news*), nuntius. — *You give good advice*, bene, commode mones. — *What advice do you give me?* quid das consilii? — *To ask advice of any one*, consulere, consultare aliquem; in consilium advocare aliquem. — *To do something by my advice*, de meo consilio facere aliquid.

ADVISABLE, utilis.

ADVISE (*give advice*), suadeo, moneo, hor-

tor; censeo; consilium do, auctor sum alicui; præcipio. — *I advise them to be quiet*, moneo ut quiescant. — *I advise you to*, &c., tibi sum auctor, ut, *etc.* —— ¶ *To advise* (*consider of*), considerare, deliberare de re aliqua. —— ¶ *Advise with* (*consult*), consulere aliquem, aliquem in consilium advocare, aliquem consilii socium capere.

Well Advised, prudens, cautus, circumspectus. — *Be well advised*, apud te esto. — *Be well advised what you do*, nil temere facias; vide quid agas. — *Ill advised*, male cautus.

Advisedly, caute, consulte, cogitate, prudenter, consulto. — *To act advisedly*, nihil temere conari, facere; consilium inire, priusquam aggrediaris.

Adviser, monitor, admonitor; hortator; auctor; consiliarius.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor, patronus, defensor, causidicus, advocatus. — *The office of an advocate*, opera forensis; patrocinium. — *To plead as an advocate for one*, causam dicere pro aliquo. —— ¶ Gen. *an advocate* (*one who vindicates or defends*), patronus, defensor, vindex.

To Advocate, patrocinium suscipere alicujus *or* alicujus rei, alicui *or* alicui rei patrocinari; tueri, tutari; defendere; dicere pro homine *or* re; propugnare pro re.

Advocacy, advocatio; patrocinium; defensio.

AËRIAL, *or* AIRY, aërius, ætherius (*of the upper air*). —— ¶ *Fig.* levis, tenuis; vanus. —— || But see *Air.*

AFAR OFF, procul; longinquus. — *From afar*, e longinquo; eminus. — *To be afar off*, longe abesse.

AFFABLE, comis, humanus, blandus, affabilis; humanitate, urbanitate præditus.

Affability, comitas, humanitas, affabilitas.

Affably, comiter, humane *or* humaniter, blande, liberaliter.

AFFAIR, res, negotium, causa. — *To attend to his own affairs*, suum negotium gerere, res suas curare. — *To meddle with other people's affairs*, aliena negotia curare. — *Without settling the affair*, infectâ re. — *'Tis not my affair* (*my office*), hæ non meæ sunt partes, hoc non meum est. — *'Tis your affair* (*concern*), tua res agitur, tua refert. — *How stands the affair?* quo loco res est? ut res se habet? — *Your affairs are in a good state*, bono loco sunt res vestræ. — *'Tis a bad affair*, res male se habet. — *Household affairs*, res familiaris, res domesticæ. — *Urgent affairs*, necessitates. — *To handle affairs*, res gerere, negotia tractare. — *Great affairs*, res præclaræ, egregiæ, magnæ. — *An affair of love*, res amatoria; *love affairs*, amores.

AFFECT (*aim at*), affecto, aspiro ad, capto, peto, appeto. — *the sovereignty*, affectare imperium in (*e. g.* Latinos), regnum. —— ¶ (*love*), diligo, amo, carum habeo. —— ¶ (*make a show of*), simulo, assimulo. — *To affect learning*, simulare doctrinam. —— ¶ (*to ape*), inepte exprimere. —— ¶ (*of disease*), afficere (*e. g.* pulmo afficitur). —— ¶ (*to move*) *with joy*, &c., gaudio, mœrore, *etc.*, afficio, percello, percutio. — *To affect the mind*, aliquem *or* alicujus animum movere, commovere; *deeply*, vehementer. — *I am otherwise affected by it*, id aliter fero. — ¶ *To affect* (*have influence, produce an effect upon*), vim habere *or* exercere in aliquid. —— ¶ (*touch, concern*), pertinere ad aliquem; alicujus referre.

Affectation, appetitio, affectatio, ambitio; simulatio; affectatio. — *He pronounces with affectation*, putide exprimit.

Affected (*disposed*), bene *or* male animatus; (*diseased*), morbo affectus, morbo laborans; (*beloved*), dilectus. — *How is he affected?* quid animi habet? —— ¶ *Affected*, putidus, ineptus, molestus; affectatus; quæsitus, ascitus: in ostentationem virtutum compositus.

Affection (*love*), amor, studium, mens, voluntas: (*passion*), affectio animi, cupiditas, libido; animi concitatio, animi impetus *or* motus *or* commotio *or* permotio: (*contagion*), contagio: (*disease*), morbus; valetudo. — *To bridle the affections*, cupiditates compescere, animum vincere. — *To gain the affection of any person*, amorem, voluntatem, benevolentiam alicujus sibi conciliare; *to attempt to do it*, captare. — *To lose the affection of one*, aliquem a se alienare.

Affectionate, amoris plenus, pius. — *An affectionate husband*, vir amans uxoris. — *Affectionate expostulations*, molles querelæ.

Affectionately, amanter, pie.

AFFIANCE, *v.* (*betroth*), spondeo, despondeo.

An Affianced Person, sponsus, sponsa.

AFFINITY (*connection by marriage*), affinitas, affinitatis vinculum. —— ¶ (*relation generally*), propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo. —— ¶ Fig. (*likeness*), convenientia, similitudo.

AFFIRM, confirmo, assero, assevero, prædico. — *with an oath, or before a judge*, jurejurando affirmare, testificari. — *One affirms, another denies*, alter ait, alter negat. — *The thing is affirmed openly and every where*, id apud omnes palam et ubique testatum est. — *All men affirm it*, omnium assensu comprobatum est. —— ¶ *To affirm* (*ratify, approve*), sancire, ratum facere *or* efficere, ratum esse jubere.

Affirmative, affirmans, aiens, affirmativus. — *An affirmative answer*, affirmatio. — *One is affirmative, the other negative*, alterum ait, alterum negat.

Affirmation, affirmatio.

AFFIX, annecto, affigo.

AFFLICT, angere; cruciare, vexare, premere; affictare; alicui dolorem afferre, aliquem contristare.

Afflicting, tristis, ærumnosus, calamitosus; miser, acerbus.

Affliction, res adversæ, res *or* fortunæ afflictæ, miseria; dolor, tristitia, mœror.

Afflicted, æger animi, mæstus, tristis; miser.

AFFLUENT, abundans, dives, copiosus, opulentus.

Affluence, divitiæ, copiæ, opes, opulentia.

AFFORD (*give*), præbeo, reddo, suppedito. — *To afford assistance*, opem, auxilium dare, suppeditare, præbere. —— ¶ (*sell*), vendo. — *I cannot afford it so cheap*, non possum tantulo vendere. — *It cannot be afforded cheaper*, non potest minoris vendi. —— ¶ *I cannot afford such grandeur*, res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.

AFFRAY, pugna. — *They have had an affray*, pugnis certaverunt, manus conseruerunt. — *During the affray*, inter manus.

AFFRIGHT, terreo, perterrefacio; consterno (-are), percello.

Affright, *subst.* terror.

AFFRONT, *subst.* contumelia. — *To offer one an affront*, contumeliam alicui facere. — *To receive an affront*, contumeliam accipere. — *To take something as an affront*, aliquid in *or* ad contumeliam accipere. — *To put up with an affront*, contumeliam inultam dimittere; injuriam non insectari.

To Affront, contumeliis lacessere, contumeliam alicui facere; injuriâ afficere.

AFLOAT. — *To be afloat*, i. e. *to float*, ab aquâ sustineri. — *To be afloat*, i. e. *to be on board ship*, in navi esse.

AFORE. See *Before.*

AFRAID, timidus, trepidus, pavidus, metu (timore) perterritus. — *To be afraid*, in metu (timore) esse, pavere. —— || See *Fear.*

AFRESH, denuo; de *or* ab integro; *often by the preposition* re *in composition.* — *The sedition breaks out afresh*, seditio recrudescit.

AFRICA, Africa.

African, Afer, Africus, Africânus. —— ¶ *An African*, Afer; *Africans*, Afri.

AFTER, *prep.* I. (*of space and of rank*), secundum (*next to, immediately after*); so also in the sense of *next or first after another*, secundus, proximus ab aliquo *or* proximus alicui; *so*, sub (*and also in composition*). — *To go* (*next*) *after one*, secundum aliquem ire; *to be next after*, secundum aliquem *or* secundum ab aliquo esse (*in place, or in rank*); — *go after* (*follow*), aliquem sequi. — *The next after me*, proximus a me. — *The next or first after the king*, secundus a rege. — II. *After* (*in point of time*), post (*generally*), secundum (*immediately after*); a, ab (*after*, i. e. *from*; with reference to the commencing point); e, ex (almost synonymous with the last, but expressing rather *a certain connection, or a transition from one state to another*). — *Mithridates was the greatest king after Alexander*, post Alexandrum Mithridates maximus rex fuit. — *After three years*, post tres annos: *after many years*, post multos annos, multis post annis (*many years after*). — *After the proconsulate of Brutus*, post Brutum proconsulem. — *Immediately after the donation of the consul*, secundum donationem consulis. — *The Germans bathe themselves immediately after sleep*, Germani statim e somno lavantur. — *He returned immediately after the battle*, confestim a prœlio rediit. — *Homer lived not long after them.* Homerus recens ab illorum ætate fuit. — *The hundredth day after the death of Clodius*, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii. —— ¶ Frequently also, especially in *Cæsar*, *after* is expressed by the *abl.* of a word, which in itself conveys no idea of time; as, *after whose arrival* (*when they had arrived*), *he pitches his camp*, quorum adventu castra ponit. —— ¶ With *post*, the Latins commonly express the substantive which denotes the action by the *particip.*; as, *six years after the taking of Veii*, sexennio post Veios captos. — *After the foundation of the city*, post urbem conditam. —— ¶ *After* is also expressed by the *ablat. absolute*, but more to denote *a cause* than mere succession; as, *after a year*, anno interjecto. — III. *After*, i. e. *according to*, secundum; *in some connections*, e *or* ex, *or also* de, (*implying not only accordance but causality*); pro (*indicating the relation or a measure*); ad (*denoting conformity to a rule*). — *To live after nature*, secundum naturam vivere; naturæ convenienter vivere. — *To judge of a thing after the truth*, ex veritate rem æstimare. — *After my opinion*, ex *or* de meâ sententiâ. — *After her manner or way*, de more. — *After his own name*, suo de nomine. — *To do a thing after Pompey's manner*, ad P. rationem aliquid facere. — *To sup after the Salian manner*, epulari Saliarem in modum. — *After the manner of the Persians*, more Persarum. — IV. *After*, i. e. *in pursuit or quest of*, as in the expressions *to look after, go after, ask after*, is expressed by a mere case of the object, and belongs to other words.

After, *adv.* a tergo, pone, post, secundum, proxime. — *To come after*, sequi.

After, Afterwards, post, postea, posthac, secundum hæc, posterius; deinde, exinde; mox; quo facto. — *A considerable time after*, aliquanto post, post aliquanto. — *A year after*, anno post, post annum. — *Three years after*, post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post, tertio anno, tres post annos, *etc.* —— *First — afterwards — last*, prius — deinde — extremo. —— *First — next — afterwards*, principio — proximo — deinde.

After, After That, postquam *or* post quam, posteaquam; ut, ubi; quum; *or an abl. absol.* — *Three years after* (*that*) *he had come*, tribus annis (*or* tertio anno) postquam venerat, post tres annos (*or* post tertium annum) quàm venerat. — *I waited for him three days, after I wrote this letter*, eum triduo, quum has litteras dabam, exspectabam. — *Four days after Roscius was killed*, quatriduo, quo (*abl. of* qui) Roscius occisus est. — *Three years after he came* (*after his coming*), tertio anno post ejus adventum. — *Five days after you have gathered them*, quinto die, quàm sustuleris. —— ¶ *After* is joined with substantives like an adjective, as in *after-life, after-days, after-ages.* — *After-times*, posteritas. — *After-birth*, secundæ. — *After-generations*, posteri, homines qui futuri sunt, posteritas. — *After-clap*, ictus repetitus.

AFTERNOON, dies pomeridianus. — *Afternoon* (*the afternoon time*), tempus pomeridianum, horæ pomeridianæ. — *In the afternoon*, post meridiem, tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis. — *Afternoon repast*, merenda.

Afternoon, adj. postmeridianus, pomeridianus.

AGAIN, rursus, rursum; iterum; de integro; denuo, de novo: (*in the next place*), secundo; iterum; tum, deinde: (*afterwards*), post, postea, posthac (*hereafter*): (*in turn*), vicissim, invicem; (*on the other hand*), contra, rursus, rursum. — *Again and again*, etiam atque etiam. — *Once and again, more than once*, semel atque iterum, semel et sæpius. — *As big again*, duplo major, altero tanto major. — *We will sail back again*, retro navigabimus. — *Tell it over again*, de novo *or* denuo narra. —— ¶ Again *is also expressed by the prep.* re *in composition.*

AGAINST (*in defence*), a, ad, adversus, adversum. —— ¶ (*in time*), ante, dum, in. — *Against the evening*, in vesperum. — *They made ready their present against he came*, interea parabant munus suum, dum veniret. —— ¶ (*contrary*), adversus, contra, præter: (*to the prejudice of*), adversus, adversum, in. — *I am against*, oppugno, impugno, adversor, obluctor. — *Against the grain*, invitâ Minervâ. — *Against one's will*, invite, invitus. — *Against one's nature*, repugnante naturâ. — *Against the stream*, flumine adverso. — *To go against*, ire obviam. — *To be against* (*be injurious to*), obesse.——¶ (*by* or *at*), ad, ante:—(*over against*), e regione, ex adverso, contra.

AGATE (*a stone*), achates.

AGE (*of a person or thing; time of life*), ætas: — ævum. — *Mature or full*, ætas matura; *of full age*, maturus, adultus. — *Nonage*, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris. — *Old age*, senectus, senium; vetustas (*of inanimate things*). — *Of the same age*, æqualis, æquævus. — *Of one year's age*, unius anni, anniculus; annotinus (*of things*). — *of two*, bimus. — *At sixteen years of age*, annos natus sexdecim. — *He is nineteen years of age*, decem et novem annos natus est, *or* decem et novem annorum est. — *I know my own age*, scio ego, quid ætatis sim. — *He may for his age*, per ætatem licet.— *To be of more advanced age*, provectiore ætate esse. — *A man of that age*, homo id ætatis *or* eâ ætate. ——¶ *An age*, ætas, sæculum; ævum. — *Hardly two good orators have appeared in an age*, vix singulis ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constitere. — *Several ages* (*generations*), sæcula plura. — *Two ages* (*centuries*) *before*, duobus sæculis ante. — *Of the first age*, primævus. —— ¶ *Age*, for *time*; as, *the most famous general of his age*, clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis. — *This age, the present age*, hæc tempora, hæc ætas. — *In this age*, hodie.

Aged, grandævus, ætate provectus, ætate gravis; annosus. — *Very aged*, natu pergrandis, exactæ jam ætatis. — *An aged man*, senex. — *An aged woman*, anus. — *To become aged*, consenescere, senescere.

AGENCY (*factorship*), curatio, procuratio. —— ¶ *Free agency*, voluntas libera, potestas libera, arbitrium.—*By my agency*, meâ operâ; per me.

Agent, agens, qui agit; (*factor*), negotiorum curator, procurator.

AGGRANDIZE, ad magnas dignitates promovere, aliquem honoribus *or* divitiis augere; augere, ornare.

Aggrandizement, dignitas aucta, accessio dignitatis, amplificatio honoris.

AGGRAVATE, augere, adaugere, aggravare, exacerbare, exasperare. — *To aggravate the want of any one*, inopiam alicujus onerare.— *To become aggravated*, deteriorem fieri, in pejus mutari; aggravescere, ingravescere.

Aggravation, deterior conditio *or* status; exacerbatio.

AGGREGATE, *v. a.* colligere, congerere, coacervare, cumulare.

Aggregate, *subst.* summa, complexio.

AGGRESSOR, qui prior injuriam facit, fert. — *The aggressing party* (*in war*), qui bellum suscepit, qui bellum ultro infert: infestus exercitus.

AGGRIEVE (*afflict, grieve*), dolore *or* tristitiâ afficere. —— ¶ (*to harass; injure*), vexare; injuriam facere alicui.

AGHAST, territus, perterritus, terrore perculsus.

AGILE, agilis, pernix.

Agility, agilitas, pernicitas. — *With agility*, agiliter, perniciter.

AGITATE (*put in motion*), movere, commovere, agitare, quatere, concutere, ciere. —— ¶ (*disturb*), turbare, concitare; motum afferre.—¶ *To agitate* (*the mind*), movere, commovere; afficere aliquem *or* alicujus animum; perturbare. —— ¶ *To agitate* (*stir, discuss*), agitare, tractare (negotium); agere rem *or* de aliqua re; sermonem habere de re.

Agitation, agitatio, motus, motio, jactatio; motus, tumultus, turbæ; animi motus, commotio, concitatio, perturbatio.

Agitator, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, concitator multitudinis, novorum consiliorum auctor.

AGO, abhinc, ante. — *Long ago*, jampridem, jamdudum.—*Not long ago*, haud ita pridem. —*How long ago?* quam dudum? — *Two years ago*, duobus abhinc annis, ante duos annos, abhinc duos annos; jam biennium est, quum, *etc.*—*You look more handsome than you did awhile ago*, formosior videris quam dudum.

AGONY (*pangs of death*), angor morientis. — *To be in the last agonies*, animam agere. —— ¶ (*anguish*), dolor, cruciatus, angor. — *To be in one*, cruciari. —— ¶ (*fright*), consternatio.

AGREE (*assent*), assentior, adstipulor, annuo, accedo: (*fit*), congruo, consto, competo, respondeo, quadro: (*be of the same mind*), consentio, convenio, concordo, congruo, idem sentio: (*hang together*), cohæreo, congruo: (*make a bargain*), paciscor, depaciscor: (*to be in unison*), concinere. — *To agree upon*, constituere aliquid (cum aliquo), condicere aliquid, pacisci aliquid (cum aliquo); *time and place*, condicere tempus et locum; *the signal agreed upon*, signum, quod convenit.—*It is agreed by all* (*all agree*), inter omnes constat. — *We are agreed*, convenit inter nos. — *They agreed with his opinion*, in ejus sententiam pedibus iverunt (*of senators*). —*His words and actions do not agree*, facta cum dictis discrepant. — *The preacher never agreed about the stipend*, sacerdos nunquam de mercede pactus est. — *He made us agree*, nos in gratiam reconciliavit; simultates, quæ inter nos exstarent, penitus diremit. — *The day is agreed on*, dies pactus est, dies convenit. — *Authors do not agree*, discrepat inter scriptores; auctores inter se dissident atque discordant; de hoc parum convenit.—*To agree well with one*, convenire optime cum aliquo.

Agreeable (*pleasant*), gratus, acceptus, jucundus, amœnus (*esp. of scenery, situation*, &c.); suavis, dulcis; urbanus (*in conversation and carriage*); lepidus, facetus, festivus, (*in conversation*). — *conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus. — *If it is agreeable to you*, quod commodo tuo fiat; nisi tibi molestum est; si vis, si tibi placet. —— ¶ (*fit, suitable*), congruens, par, aptus, consentaneus. —— ¶ (*concordant*), concors.

Agreeableness, congruentia; jucunditas.

Agreeably, grate, jucunde; lepide, festive, *etc.* —— ¶ (*suitably*), convenienter; e, ex, ad, secundum. — *Agreeably to nature*, convenienter naturæ, secundum naturam. — *Agreeably to truth*, ex veritate; vere.

Agreeing, concors, consonus, consentiens, congruens, constans.—*Not agreeing*, absonus.

Agreement, consensus, concordia, conspiratio. ——¶(*bargain, covenant*), sponsio, conditio; pactum, fœdus, stipulatio. — *According to agreement*, ex pacto; ex constituto. — *Articles of agreement*, conditiones, capita, fœderis articuli. —— ¶ (*proportion*), convenientia: (*resemblance*), similitudo, congruentia, convenientia.

AGROUND. — *To run aground*, sidere, in vadum illidi, in terram deferri. — *To be aground*, in vado hærere. —— ¶ Fig. *You are aground*, ulterius non potes procedere; — *the thing is aground*, hæret res *or* negotium.

AGUE (*a disease*), febris, horror in febri. —*A slight ague*, febricula.—*An a. of one day's continuance*, febris ephemera; *intermitting*, intermittens; *quotidian, tertian, quartan*, quotidiana, tertiana, quartana. — *The fit of an ague*, accessus, impetus, paroxysmus. — *One sick of an ague*, febricitans, febre laborans *or* correptus.

AH! ah! aha! siccine? (*is it so?*)

AHEAD, adv. (*in advance*), præ. — *Go ahead, I'll follow*, I præ, sequar. — *To go ahead*, ducem esse, anteire, præire.

AID, auxilium, adjumentum; adminiculum, subsidium; suppetiæ; præsidium; opis, -em, -e (*from obsol.* ops). — *With the aid of any one*, alicujus auxilio, alicujus ope, alicujus ope adjutus, aliquo adjuvante, aliquo adjutore, alicujus operâ. — *Without aid*, per se. —— ¶ *An aid-de-camp*, ducis *or* imperatoris adjutor.

To Aid, auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare; succurrere, sustentare; alicui subvenire, aliquem sublevare, alicui adjumento esse; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre; alicui adesse; alicui opitulari.

AIL, AILMENT, morbus, malum, ægritudo.

To Ail, dolere, male se habere, ægrotare.— *What ails you?* quid tibi est? quidnam tibi dolet?

Ailing, æger, infirmus, valetudinarius, morbosus.

AIM, subst. (*the direction of the weapon*); *to take aim* (see *To Aim*). —— ¶ (*the mark*), scopus. —— ¶ Fig. (*purpose, end*), propositum, finis propositus.

To Aim, collineare oculos ad aliquid, collineare manum et oculos, telum collineare aliquò, telum dirigere, telum intendere in aliquem *or* aliquid. — *To aim at one*, telo petere aliquem. —— ¶ Fig. *I know what you aim at*, scio quid conere. — *To aim at great things*, magna sibi proponere, magna spectare. — *I aim at greater things*, majora molior. — *You aimed at me*, me petiisti.—*To aim at* (*allude to, designate*), aliquem designare, denotare; aliquid significare. — *This is aimed at those*, hoc dictum est illis.

AIR, cœlum, *which includes* aër (*the lower air or atmosphere*) *and* æther (*the upper, thinner air, the heaven*); aura (*a soft air, in gentle motion*). — *A healthy air*, cœlum salubre, cœli salubritas, aër salubris. —*Thick, gross air*, aër crassus, cœli gravitas.— *Cool air*, aër refrigeratus; frigus.—*In the open air*, sub dio, sub Jove.— *Up in or into the air*, sublime.— *To put in the air*, aliquid aëri exponere. — *To let in the air*, aërem immittere. — *To take the air*, deambulare. — *To live upon air* (i. e. *upon nothing*), vento vivere. — *To build castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere. —— ¶ *Air* (*a song*), canticum, cantilena. —— ¶ *Air* (*mien or manner*), gestus, habitus. — *Graceful air*, venustas, gratia. —— ¶ *Air* (*appearance*), species.

To Air, aëri aliquid exponere, aërem immittere in aliquid; ventilare; (*of linen*), ad ignem siccare *or* exsiccare.

Airy (*of air*), aërius; æthereus (*of the upper air*).——¶ (*in the air*), aërius; æthereus (*in upper air*). —— ¶ (*exposed to the air, not close*), aëri expositus, perflabilis, aëri pervius; (*cool*), frigidus. —— ¶ Fig. (*light, thin as air*), tenuissimus, levissimus. —— ¶ (*light, vain*), levis (*of men and things*); inanis.

Airhole, spiramentum, spiraculum.

AJAR, semiapertus.

AKIN, propinquus, necessarius, agnatus (*by the father's side*), cognatus (*by the mother's side*), affinis (*by marriage*), consanguineus (*by blood*). —— ¶ Fig. propinquus, finitimus, vicinus.

ALACRITY, hilaritas; alacritas.

ALARM, tumultus, turba. —— ¶ (*fright*), pavor, consternatio. —— ¶ In war, *to sound an alarm*, ad arma conclamare.

To Alarm, metum, formidinem, terrorem alicui injicere *or* incutere; perturbare. — *The army was alarmed*, exercitui terror incidit.

Alarming, metuendus, timendus, horrendus, formidolosus.

Alarm-bell, campana incendii (*or* incursionis hostium) index.

ALAS! ah! heu! eheu! hei mihi! heu me! —*Alas* (*for shame*)! proh dedecus! proh pudor! — *Alas* (*for sorrow*)! proh! proh dolor! *also parenthetically*, id quod doleo.

ALCOVE, zotheca. — *Small alcove*, zothecula.

ALDER (*tree*), alnus; *made of alder*, alneus; *an alder grove*, alnetum.

ALDERMAN, senator urbanus. — *To walk an alderman's pace*, magnifice *or* lento gradu incedere. — *The board of aldermen*, senatus urbanus.
ALE, cervisia, zythum. — *Strong ale*, cervisia plena. — *Small ale*, cervisia tenuis, secundaria; *stale*, vetula, subacida.
An Alehouse, caupona.
ALERT, alacer, promptus.
ALIEN, advena, alienigena (*opp. to* indigena); peregrinus (*opp. to* civis).
ALIENATE (*sell away, make another's*), alieno, abalieno, vendo: (*of the affections*), alieno, abalieno.
Alienation (*of property*), alienatio, abalienatio. —— ¶ (*of the affections*), alienatio. —— ¶ *of mind*, alienatio mentis, mens alienata, deliratio.
Alienable, quod alienari *or* abalienari potest.
Alienate, *adj.* alienatus, alienus.
ALIGHT (*as a bird*), sido, subsido. —— ¶ *from a horse*, descendere ex equo; descendere *or* degredi ad pedes; (*alight with haste, jump down*), desilire ex equo: — *from a wagon*, descendere ex rheda. —— ¶ (*slide down*), delabor.
ALIKE, *adj.* par, compar; æquus, æqualis; similis, consimilis. — *adv.* æque, pariter, perinde; eodem modo; similiter. — *Two eggs are not more alike*, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est.
ALIMENT, nutrimentum, alimentum, cibus, victus; pabulum, pastus, (*for beasts*). —— ¶ *Fig.* nutrimentum, pabulum, pastus.
ALIVE (*living*), vivus; (*surviving*), superstes; (*lively*), vigens, vividus, vegetus. — *To be alive*, vivere. — *Whilst I am alive*, me vivo; dum vita suppetit. —— ¶ Fig. *to be alive to a thing*, aliquid scire, non nescire, non ignorare; me non fugit, non præterit aliquid; sentire aliquid.
ALL, omnis (*the most general expression, of persons and things*); universus (*all collected into one, all together*); cunctus (*all, as many as they are, together; mostly of persons and personified ideas*). *The Romans also used two negatives, as a more emphatic expression for* omnis; *as*, nullus non, nemo non, nemo *with* quin *following* (*as, we have all done it*, nemo nostrum est, quin fecerit). *If* all *is used for* every, *it may be expressed by* quisque, *or also* quivis (but see in the Lex. *Utervis*, at the end); as, *in all places*, quoque loco; *to prefer to suffer all*, quidvis malle pati. *All*, i. e. *each*, singuli: *all*, i. e. *the whole*, totus, *and also* omnis, universus, cunctus. — *All men of all ranks*, omnes omnium ordinum homines. — *All, all men*, omnes homines; omnes: universum genus hominum, universitas generis humani, (*the whole human race*). — *All things*, omnes res; omnia. — *All things* (*the universe*), universitas rerum, universum. — *All* (*the whole*) *or nothing*, nihil nisi totum. — *All to a man*, omnes ad unum; singuli universique (*each and all*). — *Before all, first of all*, omnium primum, ante omnia; *also* imprimis. — *All the world* (*the world as one whole*), mundus universus. —*All together they would be equal, but separated they would perish*, universos esse pares, dispersos perituros. — *Nature containing all things and every thing*, natura universa atque omnia continens. — *All the world over*, ubique gentium. — *In all February*, mense Februario toto. — *I leave all that to you*, id tibi totum relinquo. — *Keep it all to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves. — *Now you know all*, rem omnem habes, habes consilia mea. — *Is that all?* tantumne est? — *It is all over*, actum est; conclamatum est. — *Contrary to all expectation*, præter opinionem, ex inopinato. — *In all*, omnino; as, *there were five in all*, quinque omnino fuerunt. - *All this while*, usque adhuc, tamdiu. — *By all means*, quoquo pacto, quacumque ratione; utique. — *At all events*, utique. —— ¶ *All*, i. e. *any*; as, *beyond all doubt*, sine ullâ dubitatione. —— ¶ *All* or *all that*, i. e. *as much as, so much as, whatsoever*, quantumcunque; quod, quicquid; quantum, quam. — *I will withdraw myself from all troubles all that I can*, quantum potero, me ab omnibus molestiis abducam. — *I am wont to help all I can*, soleo quantum possum adjuvare. — *All the judgment I had*, quicquid habuerim judicii. —— ¶ *He is all my care*, i. e. *he is my only care*, illum curo unum. — *Her son is all in all to her*, filius ei unus omnia est; filium fert *or* gestat in oculis. — *The Stoics were all who said so*, Stoici soli ita dixerunt. —— ¶ *At all*, omnino, *with a negation*. — *Between these things there is no difference at all*, inter has res nihil omnino interest. — *Not at all*, omnino non, nequaquam, minime, nullo modo, nullo modo prorsus.—*Nothing at all*, omnino nihil, nihil prorsus, nihil quicquam. —— ¶ *All, altogether*, plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus; totus. — *Altogether or in great part*, aut omnino aut magnâ ex parte. — *All on a sudden*, de improviso. — *This is all one with that*, hoc unum et idem est atque illud. — *It is all one as if*, idem est ac si. — *I reckon it all one as if*, perinde censeo, ac si. — *It is all one whether*, nihil interest utrum. — *It is all one; it all comes to the same thing*, par est, idem est. — *All about*, undique, passim.
ALLAY, sedo, mitigo; allevo, lenio. — *To allay hunger*, levare famem. —— ¶ (*by mingling*), temperare, diluere.
ALLEGE (*plead*), causari, prætendere, simulare. —— ¶ *To allege*, (*produce in proof*), producere; rationem, causam afferre. —— ¶ (*to affirm*), affirmare, prædicare, dicere.
Allegation, causa, nomen, simulatio; criminatio, crimen; affirmatio.
ALLEGORY, allegoria, continua translatio.
Allegorical, allegoricus.
Allegorically, allegorice.
ALLEGIANCE, fides; officium.
ALLEVIATE, levo, allevo.
Alleviation, levatio, allevatio; levamen, levamentum, allevamentum.
ALLEY (*a walk in a garden*), xystus, hypæthra, ambulatio; (*narrow passage*), angiportus.
ALLIANCE, ALLIED. See *Ally*.
ALLOT, delego, assigno.—*me to this business*, me huic negotio delegare; mihi hoc negotium imponere. —— ¶ (*distribute*), sortiri; assignare.
Allotment, attributio, assignatio; sortitio. — *By divine allotment*, consilio divino; divinitus; — *the divine allotments*, quæ divinitus accidunt.
ALLOW (*approve*), accipio, probo, comprobo, admitto, agnosco. — *I allow the reason or excuse*, accipio causam, excusationem. —— ¶ (*give towards one's maintenance*), exhibeo, præbeo, suggero, præsto. —— ¶ (*grant*), concedo, admitto. — ¶ (*permit*), sino, permitto, concedo, potestatem facio. — *It is allowed*, licet; licitum concessumque est; jus fasque est. — *I am allowed*, mihi licet, permissum, concessum est. — *It is allowed in men of our years*, ætati nostræ conceditur. — *Something is to be allowed to custom*, aliquid consuetudini dandum est. —— ¶ (*as abatement*), de summâ aliquid detrahere *or* deducere.
Allowable, probabilis, laudabilis; (*equitable*), æquus; (*lawful*), justus, legitimus.
Allowance (*leave, permission*), permissio, permissus, potestas, copia. — *With your allowance*, permissu *or* concessu tuo, si per te licitum erit, pace tuâ, bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat. —— ¶ *An allowance* (*maintenance, stipend, salary*), demensum, exhibitio; commoda, annua (-orum), annua pecunia, merces annua, annua salaria. —— ¶ *To keep on short allowance*, arcte contenteque aliquem habere, exigue sumptum alicui præbere. —— ¶ (*in reckoning*), deductio; decessio.
ALLUDE TO, significare aliquid, designare *or* denotare aliquem; oblique perstringere. —— ¶ (*touch, glance at*), tangere aliquid.
Allusion, designatio. — *To make allusion*, same as *to allude*.
ALLURE (*entice*), illicio, allicio, sollicito; attraho, invito; (*wheedle*), lenocinor, blandior, pellicio. — *To allure forth*, prolicere.
Allurement, blandimentum, lenocinium, illecebra.
An Allurer, illex, allector.
ALLY (*of the state*), socius, amicus; (*by marriage*), affinis.
To Ally *one's self with any one*, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo (*generally*); societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo (*to enter into a partnership*, &c.); fœdere conjungi cum aliquo, societatem conjungere cum aliquo, (*make a league*); (*by marriage*), matrimonio aliquem secum conjungere, matrimonio alicui jungi.
Alliance (*by marriage*), affinitas. —— ¶ (*by blood*), consanguinitas. —— ¶ (*of states*), fœdus; societas, amicitia.
Allied, conjunctus, fœdere devinctus, fœderatus; affinis, propinquus, cognatus.
ALMANAC, fasti, calendarium.
ALMIGHTY, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens (*poet.*).
ALMOND, amygdalum. — *Almond-tree*, amygdala.
ALMONER, qui est alicui a largitionibus
ALMOST, pæne, prope, propemodum, fere, modo non, tantum non. —*I am almost out of my wits*, vix sum apud me. — *Almost drunk*, ebrio proximus. — *They almost did it*, haud multum abfuit quin fecerint; — *I almost believe*, non longe abest, quin credam. — *It is almost two o'clock*, instat hora secunda.
ALMS, stipe, beneficium. — *To distribute alms*, stipem spargere. — *To collect alms*, stipem cogere, colligere. — *To beg an alms of any one*, stipem emendicare ab aliquo. — *To live by alms*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere; *of any one*, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere.
Almshouse, ptochotrophium, ptochium; (*for old men or women*), gerontocomium.
An Alms-giver, qui tenuitatem aliorum pecuniâ sublevat; largus, beneficus, liberalis.
ALOES, aloe.
ALOFT, sublimis, sublime (*more rarely* in sublime), sursum. — *Hoist him aloft*, sublimem hunc rape. — *To soar aloft*, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; pennis *or* alis se levare. — *The boughs grow up aloft*, in excelsum emicant rami. — *From aloft*, desuper. —— ¶ *Aloft* (*up in the air*), sublimis, sublime.
ALONE, solus (*without companions, associates, friends*, &c.); unus (*opposed to several or all; for the most part emphatically, for which also we have* solus, unus solus); sine arbitris, remotis arbitris; (*of one's self*), per se. — *To rule alone*, solum regnare. — *To be alone*, solum esse, secum esse, sine arbitris esse. — *To wish to be alone*, secretum desiderare. — *One who loves to be alone*, solitarius. — *We will do it alone*, per nos agemus. — *Let those things alone*, mitte ista. — *Let we these things alone*, missa hæc faciamus. - *Let me alone*, me omittas; noli me turbare. —— ¶ *Alone*, i. e. *single, only*, unus, solus, unicus, singularis. — *To be alone of its kind*, in suo genere singularem esse. — *Not alone*, non solum, non modo. —— || See *Only*.
ALONG, per, *or else by the ablative*; as, *I was going along the highway*, publicâ ibam viâ. — *Along the river's side*, secundum fluvium. — *Along with*, una cum. — *All along*, totâ viâ, ubique. — *Lying all along*, prostratus, corpore extenso jacens, recubans.
ALOOF, remotus, procul. —— ¶ Fig. *to keep aloof from business, from public affairs*, non attingere negotia, rempublicam.
ALOUD, clare, clarâ voce; magnâ *or* summâ voce (*with a strong or very strong voice*). —— ¶ (*openly*), palam, coram multis *or* omnibus.
ALPHABET, literæ, (literarum) elementa, literarum ordo, literarum notæ *or* formæ.
Alphabetical, in literas digestus, literarum ordine dispositus. — *In alphabetical order, alphabetically*, literarum ordine. — *To arrange alphabetically*, aliquid in literas digerere.
ALPS, Alpes.
Alpine, Alpinus, Inalpinus.
ALREADY, jam; jamjam, jam jamque, (*more than* jam).
ALSO, etiam, præterea, insuper, ad hoc, ad hæc, (*moreover, besides; chiefly used in introducing a new subject and attribute*): quoque (*cannot bear upon a whole sentence*): nec minus (*so also, no less*), nec non (*and also; connecting sentences*): item, itidem, (*in like manner, likewise, just so*). —— ¶ *When a thing is attributed to any person which is also said of another*, et ipse *is used*: as, *Vespasian was suc-*

ceeded by Titus his son, who was also called Vespasian, Vespasiano Titus, filius, successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus est dictus. — *But when the force of the sentence rests in this, that different things are ascribed to the same person*, idem *is used*; *as, in earlier times musicians were also poets*, musici quondam iidem poetæ. —— ¶ *And also*, et etiam, et quoque, *but usually with an intermediate word; otherwise* atque etiam *may be used*. — ¶ *Not only — but also*, non solum — sed *or* verum etiam; non modo — sed etiam; et — et; cum — tum, tum — tum.

ALTAR, ara, altare, *mostly in plur.* altaria: — *the* ara *is properly distinguished from the* altare *in being its base*. — *A small altar*, arula.

ALTER, *v. a.* mutare, commutare, immutare (*for the most part to change entirely*), submutare (*partially*), novare (*give a new form to*); emendare (*amend in part or wholly*), corrigere (*correct quite*); variare (*change often, make alternations or vicissitudes*); invertere (*turn upside down, and so alter for the worse*); interpolare (*falsify by alteration*). — *v. n.* mutari, commutari, immutari, variare (*especially of weather*), converti. —— *To alter his plan or resolution*, consilium mutare *or* commutare. — *his wont*, consuetudinem mutare. — *his character*, mores emendare (*for the better*); mores invertere (*for the worse*). — *To alter for the worse* (*in character*), se invertere; *for the better*, in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — *He has not altered*, non alius est ac fuit; est idem, qui fuit semper. — *He is wholly altered*, commutatus est totus. — *The custom is somewhat altered*, deflexit de viâ consuetudo. — *To be altered in affection*, alienari.

Alteration, mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio, varietas, vicissitudo: — *of affection*, alienatio.

ALTERCATION (*dispute, debate*), altercatio: (*wrangle*), altercatio, jurgium, rixa.

ALTERNATE, *adj.* alternus. —— ¶ *v. n.* alternare.

Alternately, per vices, alternis.

Alternation, vices, vicissitudo, alternatio.

Alternative; as, *he left me no alternative but to swear*, nihil nisi ut jurarem reliquit.

ALTHOUGH. See *Though*.

ALTITUDE, altitudo, excelsitas.

ALTOGETHER. See *All*, near the end.

ALWAYS, semper, usque, perpetuo, jugiter, nunquam non; in perpetuum, in æternum, in ævum.

AM. See *Be*.

AMAIN, summâ vi, vehementer, acriter, acerrime.

AMANUENSIS, a manu (*sc.* servus), amanuensis (*later word*), librarius, scriba; *of letters*, ab epistolis (*sc.* servus).

AMASS, accumulare, construere. — *One who amasses wealth*, accumulator opum.

AMATEUR. — *In any thing*, alicujus rei amantissimus *or* studiosissimus, alicujus rei magnus amator; *to be such*, aliqua re delectari, aliquem rem habere in deliciis.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAZE, alicujus mentem animumque perturbare, aliquem in perturbationem conjicere; consternare, percutere; in stuporem dare, obstupefacere. — *To be amazed* (*struck with amazement*), obstupescere, perturbari, exanimari, obstupefieri, stupefieri. — *To be amazed* (*in a state of amazement*), stupere, exanimatum esse.

Amazed, consternatus animo, confusus animo, exanimatus, attonitus; obstupefactus, stupens.

Amazing, stupendus.

Amazement, consternatio, perturbatio; stupor; admiratio.

AMAZON, Amazon, *plur.* Amazones. —— ¶ *Fig.* mulier *or* virgo bellica *or* animosa.

AMBASSADOR, qui missus est, legatus; orator (*with a verbal commission; especially to negotiate peace*). — *Ambassadors*, qui missi sunt, legati, oratores; *also*, legatio, legationes, (*embassy, embassies*). — *To be an ambassador*, gerere, administrare legationem, legatione fungi, esse legatum. —— ¶ (*a herald at arms*), caduceator.

AMBER, succinum, electrum. — *Of amber*, succineus.

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus, anceps, (*as*, oraculum, responsum); dubius, flexiloquus, obscurus. — *An ambiguous expression*, ex ambiguo dictum.

Ambiguously, ambigue.

Ambiguity, ambiguitas, amphibolia.

AMBITION, ambitio, aviditas gloriæ, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris *or* famæ. *It may in some connections be expressed by* gloria; *as, to be impelled or led on by ambition*, gloriâ duci. — *Also, to be inflamed with ambition*, ambitione accensum esse *or* flagrare.

Ambitious, ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ *or* laudis, cupidus honorum, appetens gloriæ. — *To be ambitious*, laudis studio trahi, gloriâ duci.

Ambitiously, ambitiose.

AMBLE (*go an ambling pace*), tolutim incedere. —— ¶ (*walk softly or affectedly*), molliter *or* effeminate incedere.

An Amble *or ambling pace*, gradus tolutilis: (*soft or affected*), incessus mollis *or* effeminatus. — *An ambling horse*, equus tolutarius.

AMBROSIA, ambrosia.

Ambrosial, ambrosius, ambrosiacus.

AMBRY (*press for keeping victuals or alms in*), repositorium, scrinium, abacus, loculus.

AMBUSH, insidiæ (*the place or men*), locus insidiarum (*the place*), latebræ (*the lurking-place, of a murderer, for instance*). — *To set in ambush*, in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (*in different places*). — *To lay an ambush or ambuscade*, insidias locare, collocare, ponere. — *To fall into one*, in insidias incidere.

AMENABLE, same as *Accountable, Responsible*.

AMEND (*to make better*), emendo, corrigo, melius facio, in melius muto. — *To amend a decree*, decretum recognoscere. —— ¶ (*become better in health*), meliorem fieri, ex morbo convalescere; —(*in character*), mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem revocari.

Amendment, correctio, emendatio: — (*in health*), valetudo in melius inclinata, convalescentia, reditus ad salutem; (*in circumstances*), melior rerum conditio; (*in character*), reditus ad virtutem *or* ad bonam frugem, mores emendatiores. — *To bring to amendment*, ad sanitatem animi reducere.

Amends, compensatio, satisfactio. — *To make amends for*, compensare rem re.

AMERCE (*punish by the purse*), mulcto, multam dico *or* irrogo.

Amercement, mulctatio, multa.

AMERICA, America.

American, Americanus.

Americans, Americani.

AMIABLE, dulcis, suavis, jucundus, venustus. — *An amiable countenance*, vultus liberalis et venustus.

Amiableness, dulcitudo, suavitas, morum comitas, formæ venustas.

AMICABLE. See *Friendly*.

AMIDST, inter, in medio. — *Amidst these things*, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur.

AMISS, perperam, male. — *Whatever is done amiss*, quicquid peccatur, *Cic.* — *It will not be amiss*, non erit alienum, non abs re erit.

AMITY. See *Friendship*.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent.

Ammunition-bread, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia (præteritorum), impunitas, oblivio (*with or without* rerum ante actarum *or* præteritarum).

AMONG, inter (*to denote the being among several*); in; e, ex, de, (*of the number of, from among*). *In stating a number, or after a superlative, these prepositions may be used or the genitive; as, many among men*, multi hominum, multi ex hominibus; *but only the preposition, if the numeral be indeclinable; as*, sapientissimus in septem. — *Among men*, inter homines, in hominibus. — *To reckon money among good things*, pecunias in bonis rebus numerare. — *To divide any thing among themselves*, inter se aliquid partiri *or* dividere. — *Among other things also*, inter alia quoque. — *To put among the gods*, reponere in deos. —— ¶ Among *is also expressed by* apud, *when the objects are taken together, not separately; as, it was questioned among our ancestors* (i. e. *it was a question with our ancestors*), *whether*, &c., quæsitum est apud majores nostros, num, *etc.* *Also by* ad, *and by other modes of speech; as, to be held sacred among all nations*, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse; — *Segesta, which is Egesta among the Greeks*, Segesta, quæ Græcis Egesta est; — *among us this is accounted shameful*, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. —— ¶ *Among themselves*, inter se (*in some connections*, inter ipsos); alter alterum (*of two*), alius alium (*of several*); mutuo, ultro citro, ultro et citro, ultro citroque. — *To disagree among themselves*, inter se discordare, dissentire, dissidere. —— ¶ *Among themselves* (*without witnesses*), remotis arbitris; — (*in confidence*), inter se. —— ‖ See *Between*.

AMOROUS, amatorius, amans, mollis.

Amorously, amatorie, molliter.

AMOUNT *to* (*a sum*), efficere, explere, implere; *also* esse. — *What does it amount to? what is the amount?* quæ summa est? quantum est? — *To amount to four thousand men*, quatuor millia militum explere. — *To a great sum*, longam summam efficere. —— ¶ *It amounts to nothing*, nihil valet. — *All words amount to this*, omnia verba eo redeunt. — *The whole letter amounts to this*, summa hujus epistolæ hæc est.

Amount (*sum*), summa. — *The whole amount*, solidum. — *A great amount of money*, pecunia magna *or* grandis. —— ¶ (*substance, effect*), summa, caput. — *Many things were said to the same amount*, multa in eandem sententiam dicta sunt.

AMOUR, amor, res amatoria. — *Amours*, amores.

AMPHIBIOUS *animal*, bestia quasi anceps, in utrâque sede vivens, *Cic.*; animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, *Flor.*

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum.

AMPLE (*spacious, broad, extended*), amplus, latus, spatiosus; (*capacious*), capax; (*great in bulk*), magnus. —— ¶ (*liberal, large, plentiful*), largus, copiosus, opimus, amplus, cumulatus; (*magnificent, splendid*), amplus, splendidus, magnificus.

Amply, large, copiose, abunde, ample.

Amplitude, amplitudo, spatium; magnitudo; copia, ubertas.

Amplify, amplifico, amplio, augeo; (*exaggerate*), verbis exaggerare, verbis augere, in majus extollere, in falsum augere.

Amplification, amplificatio; verbositas.

AMPUTATE (*a limb*), amputare; (*the ears, nose, lips*), præcidere, abscidere, decidere.

AMULET, amuletum, præbia *or* probia (*plur.*), phylacterium (*a late word*).

AMUSE (*entertain*), oblectare, delectare. —— ¶ (*put off from time to time*), extrahere aliquem, *Liv.*; aliquem variis frustrationibus differre. — *To amuse one with vain hope*, lactare aliquem et spe falsâ producere, *Tacit.*

Amusing, jucundus.

Amusement, oblectatio, delectatio; oblectamentum.

ANALOGY, analogia, comparatio, proportio; (*similitude generally*), similitudo.

Analogous, analogicus; similis.

Analogically, per analogiam; similiter.

ANALYSIS, explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio. — *A chemical analysis*, analysis chemica; *to make such*, ad principia reducere, in elementa dissolvere.

Analyze, explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discerpere.

ANARCHY, effrenata multitudinis licentia, leges solutæ; civitas in qua libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respublica, quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitatur.

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (*the act*); anatomia *or* anatomice (*the art or science*).

ANCESTORS, majores, generis *or* gentis auctores, priores, patres, avi. — *An ancestor*, generis *or* gentis auctor, unus majorum.

ANCESTRAL, avitus, proavitus.
ANCESTRY, majores. — *Of noble ancestry*, nobili genere natus. — *Of ignoble ancestry*, nullis majoribus ortus, obscuris ortus majoribus.
ANCHOR, ancora. — *An anchor's cable*, ancorale. — *To cast anchor*, ancoram jacĕre. — *To weigh it*, ancoram tollere, oram solvere. — *To heave it*, ancoram moliri. — *To ride at anchor*, in ancoris stare. —— ¶ *Fig.* ancora.
ANCHORAGE (*place for riding*), ancoræ jaciendæ locus idoneus; (*money paid for casting anchor*), vectigal ancorale.
ANCIENT, vetustus, antiquus, priscus, vetus. —— || See *Antique, Antiquity*.
ANCIENTLY, vetuste, prisce, antique.
AND, et, ac, atque, necnon, -que, tum. — *And not*, nec *or* neque, et non, ac non (nec, neque, *when the whole following proposition is denied; but* et non, *when only single words or ideas are denied;* ac non, *especially when the following sentence contains a correction or a contrast: as, we must use reason, and not follow the evil use of custom*, adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ; — *it is tedious and unnecessary to relate*, longum est et non necessarium commemorare; — *I would write more fully, if the matter needed words, and did not speak for itself*, pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsâ loqueretur. *We say*, non meâ culpâ factum est, sed tuâ, *or* tuâ culpâ factum est, non meâ [*but not* et non], *it has happened through your fault, and not mine*). — *And not long after*, neque ita multo post. — *And not without cause*, nec injuriâ. — *And so forth*, et cetera, cetera; et quæ sunt reliqua. — *And yet*, tamenetsi. —— ¶ *And* is omitted when the former of two verbs, coupled by it, is changed into a participle; as, *he railed at him, and beat him*, conviciis laceratum cecidit, *for* conviciis laceravit et cecidit. —— ¶ *How can we go out, and not be seen?* quomodo ita possumus egredi, ut non conspiciamur? — *A little more, and*, &c., haud multum abfuit, quin, *etc.* —— ¶ *And* is sometimes included in the supine; as, *I will go and see*, ibo visum. —— || See *Both*.
ANECDOTE, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula.
ANEW, denuo, de *or* ab integro; re *in composition*.
ANGEL, minister ac nuntius Dei, angelus; genius.
ANGELIC, angelicus.
ANGER, ira (*pl.* iræ, *different expressions of a. in several persons*); iracundia (*passionate temperament, irascibility; also, fierce anger, heat*); bilis (*rather inward chafing*); indignatio (*indignation*). — *Raging anger*, ira et rabies alicujus.
ANGRY, iratus (alicui); iræ plenus (in aliquem); (irâ) accensus, iracundiâ inflammatus; minax, trux, (*threatening, wild*). — *Of an angry temperament*, iracundus; ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps. — *To be angry*, iratum esse; irasci. — *To make one angry*, aliquem irritare; iratum reddere; bilem *or* stomachum alicui movere.
ANGRILY, irate, irato animo; iracunde.
ANGLE (*to fish*), piscari.
ANGLER, piscator.
ANGLING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.
ANGLE (*a corner*), angulus.
ANGULAR, angulatus, angularis; angulosus.
ANGUISH, angor, dolor, cruciatus.
ANIMADVERSION, reprehensio.
ANIMAL (*including man or not*), animal, animans.
ANIMAL, adj. — *life*, vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur; anima. — *Animal goods*, bona corporis.
ANIMATE, v. a. (*give life*), animare. — *Reanimate*, vitam alicujus restituere, vitam alicui reddere. —— ¶ (*encourage, enliven*), excitare, incitare, animos addere.
ANIMATED (*having life*), animatus, animans, animalis. — *Animated beings*, animantes, animalia. —— ¶ (*lively*), vividus, vegetus; (*ardent, fervid*), ardens, fervidus, acer; (*excited, impelled*), incitatus, incensus.
ANIMATION (*liveliness, spirit, ardor*), vigor, alacritas, vis, spiritus, impetus, ardor. — *of an orator*, vis, calor, concitatio, vehementia. — *of an oration*, vis, impetus, incitatio; oratio fervidior.
ANIMOSITY, æstus, odium pertinax; animus infestus, inimicus, hostilis.
ANKLE, talus. — *A coat that reaches to the ankle*, tunica talaris. — *Up to the ankle*, talo tenus. — *The ankle bone*, malleolus.
ANNALS, annales.
ANNALIST, scriptor annalium.
ANNEX, annecto, adjungo.
ANNIHILATE, delere, exstinguere, tollere, subvertere, perdere.
ANNIHILATION, deletio, exstinctio, eversio; interitus; excidium.
ANNIVERSARY, dies anniversarius. — *of one's birth*, dies natalis.
ANNOUNCE, nuntiare, renuntiare; promulgare; imperare, edicere, proponere; pronuntiare; indicere; promittere; portendere, prædicere, prænuntiare; denuntiare.
ANNOUNCEMENT, nuntiatio, renuntiatio, *etc.*; edictum, imperium.
ANNOY, vexare, fatigare, obtundere, lacessere, exagitare, carpere. — *Annoying*, gravis, molestus.
ANNOYANCE, vexatio, molestia.
ANNUAL, annuus; anniversarius (*returning every year; as*, sacra).
ANNUALLY, quotannis, singulis annis; in singulos annos.
ANNUITY, annua pecunia, annua (*pl.*).
ANNUL. See *Abolish, Abrogate, Annihilate*.
ANOINT, ungo, inungo, oblino, perlino.
ANOMALOUS, enormis, anomalus (*in grammar*), incompositus.
ANON, extemplo, illico, mox, statim, e vestigio, confestim. — *Ever and anon*, identidem, subinde.
ANONYMOUS, as, *an anonymous letter*, literæ sine nomine scriptæ. — *writing*, libellus sine auctore propositus. — *verses*, sine auctore versus; carmen incerto auctore vulgatum.
ANOTHER, alius (*of many; also when* another *is equivalent to* a different, a better *or* worse; *as, I have quite another opinion*, longe alia mihi mens est; — *he has become quite another man*, plane alius factus est); alter (*of two; used also in indefinite expressions, where only one person is really meant, though we say* another; *as, if you make a contract with another*, si cum altero contrahas; — *who is contriving the death of another*, qui alteri exitium parat); diversus (*different, deviating from*). — *One after another*, alius post alium; alii super alios (*one upon another*); singuli (*every one*); deinceps (*in immediate succession*); ex ordine. — *They are delighted with one another*, invicem sese delectant. — *At one time happy, at another unhappy*, alias beatus, alias miser; *so*, modo — modo, nunc — nunc. — *They may assist one another*, alii aliis prodesse possunt. — *They differ from one another*, inter se dissident. — *He dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another*, alia alio dissipavit. — *One is threatened with danger from this side, another from that*, aliis aliunde periculum est. — *It is one thing to revile, another to accuse*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare. — *Another (a second) Hannibal*, alter Hannibal; *another Camillus*, novus Camillus. — *At another time*, alias, alio tempore; *at another place*, alibi; *to another place*, alio; *another way*, aliorsum. — *To adopt another plan*, consilium mutare. — *To put on another dress*, vestimenta mutare. — *One good turn deserves another*, manus manum lavat *or* fricat. —— ¶ *Another man's*, alienus. — *Liberal with another's purse*, de alieno liberalis.
ANSWER, *v.* respondere, responsum dare, edere, reddere; rescribere (*answer in writing a written inquiry*); (*of a jurist*), respondere de jure, responsitare; (*to a charge*), respondere, se defendere, se purgare. — *Not to answer, make no answer*, non respondere; tacere, obmutescere; nullum responsum dare. — *To an. not a word*, nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere. — *Do you answer me nothing?* nil mihi respondes? — *To answer an objection*, respondere contra aliquid; id, quod opponitur, refutare (*to answer and refute*). —— ¶ (*to correspond to, be the counterpart*), respondere; (*come up to*), respondere, explere. — *Let the words answer to the words*, verba verbis respondeant. — *The event answers to the expectation*, ad spem respondet eventus. — *To answer one's wish*, respondere voto alicujus. — *To answer any one's expectation*, exspectationem alicujus explere, exspectationi alicujus respondere; *not to*, &c. decipere alicujus exspectationem. —— ¶ *To answer for*, præstare, in se recipere; (*excuse, clear*), excusare, purgare; (*account for*), rationem reddere alicujus rei.
AN ANSWER, responsum, responsio; (*to a charge*), responsio, defensio, purgatio, excusatio; (*of an oracle*), responsum, oraculum, sors oraculi; (*an account*). ratio.
ANSWERABLE (*accountable*), obnoxius, obligatus, cui ratio reddenda est. —— ¶ (*suitable, conformable*), consentaneus, conveniens, congruus.
ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter, apte; ad, secundum.
ANT, formica. — *A little one*, formicula. — *An ant-hill*, formicetum (probably of modern origin).
ANTAGONIST, adversarius; *in reply sometimes expressed by* iste.
ANTECEDENT, antecedens, præcedens; prior, superior.
ANTECEDENT, *s.* antecedens, quod antecedit; (*in logic*), propositio, propositum.
ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus, procœton.
ANTELOPE, antilope, L.
ANTICHRIST, antichristus.
ANTICIPATE, prævenire, antevenire, occupare, præoccupare; antevertere, prævertere; occurrere. — *Report anticipates my letter*, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat. — *To anticipate one's wishes*, desideria alicujus prævenire. — *the disgrace of condemnation by a voluntary death*, ignominiam damnationis morte voluntariâ prævenire. — *condemnation by taking poison*, veneno damnationem antevertere. —— ¶ (*to take in advance, enjoy or suffer beforehand*), præsumere, præcipere, anticipare; fructum alicujus rei anticipare: — (*have a presentiment of*), præsentire. —— ¶ (*to preclude*), alicui rei occurrere, obviam ire; aliquid præcavere.
ANTICIPATION, anteversio, præsumptio; præsensus, præsagium: - *By anticipation*, *may be expressed by* præ *in composition*.
ANTICS, præstigiæ; ridicula.
ANTIDOTE, antidotus, antidotum; remedium adversus venenum.
ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum, repugnantia rerum, antipathia; odium, aversatio.
ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum admirator *or* amator; antiquitatis investigator, antiquitatis peritus.
ANTIQUE, vetus, vetustus, priscus, antiquus. — *An antique, an antiquity*, res antiqua, antiquitatis monumentum, opus antiquum. —— ¶ (*old-fashioned, antiquated*), obsoletus, exoletus.
ANTIQUITY, vetustas, antiquitas. — *Antiquities*, antiquitas; antiquitates.
ANVIL, incus, -udis.
ANXIOUS, anxius, sollicitus; pavidus, trepidus, trepidans; curiosus.
ANXIETY, anxietas, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor; cura, nimia cura.
ANY, ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis. — *Any thing*, quicquam, quidpiam, quidvis. — *Any where*, usquam, uspiam. — *Any whither*, quopiam, quoquam, quovis. — *Any one of you*, quivis vestrum. — *If any one, if any thing*, si quis, si quid; *whether any*, ecquis, num quis. — *If he would have any thing of me*, si quid me velit. — *Is any body there?* ecquis hic est? — *Nor could any wind blow, but*, &c. neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin. — *Any dangers are to be ventured*, adeunda sunt quævis pericula. — *Was he any the richer?* numquid copiosior fuit? — *Any where in the world*, ubivis gentium. — *The most of any*, maxime omnium. — *At any time, any day*, quovis die. — *Any how*, quocunque modo, quoquo modo. — *If any how*, si qua, si quid. — *If any whither*, si quo. — *At any time*, unquam; *if at any time*, si quando.
APACE, propeanter, festinanter, propere, quam ocissime, maturius; velociter, celeriter; cito.
APART, seorsum, separatim, sejunctim;

also se *in composition.* — *Jesting apart,* joco remoto.

APARTMENT, conclave; diæta; zotheca. — *Sleeping apartment,* cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium *or* noctis et somni. — *Apartment for guests,* cubiculum hospitale. — *Undressing apartment,* apodyterium. —— ‖ See *Cabinet.*

APATHY, torpor, indolentia; lentus animus.

APE, simia *and* simius.—*A little one,* simiola. —— ¶ *Fig.* homo putidus; trossulus.

To Ape, perverse imitari, inepte exprimere; imitari.

APOLOGY, defensio; excusatio, purgatio, satisfactio. — *To urge as an apology,* aliquid excusare, causari.

To Apologize *for a thing,* aliquid defendere, pro aliqua re propugnare: (*excuse*), aliquid excusare; *to one,* alicui *or* apud aliquem.

Apologist, defensor.

APOSTASY, defectio a sacris.

An Apostate, apostata, *Tertull.*

APOSTLE, apostolus.

Apostolic, apostolicus, ab apostolo traditus.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (pharmacopola *means a quack, empiric*). — *Apothecary's shop,* medicina (*sc.* taberna).

APPALL, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, perterrefacere, terrorem alicui incutere, in terrorem conjicere.

Appalling, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, horrificus.

APPAREL, ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis, vestimenta. — ‖ See *Clothe, Dress.*

APPARENT, evidens, manifestus, liquidus. — *To be apparent,* patere, in promptu esse. — *It is apparent,* patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculos incurrit. —— ¶ (*seeming*), quod videtur; fictus; opinatus; fucatus.

Apparently (*clearly*), aperte, manifesto: — (*as it seems*), ut videtur: — (*seemingly*), specie; verbo.

APPEAL, appello (aliquem), provoco (ad aliquem); ad aliquem confugio.—*One who appeals,* appellator, qui appellat, provocat.

An Appeal, appellatio, provocatio; imploratio.

Appellate, appellatorius; ad quod provocari potest.

APPEAR, pareo, appareo, compareo, eluceo, eniteo; emergo; exsisto, orior. — *To appear in judgment,* vadimonium obire, in judicio sistere, *etc.* — *It appears* (*is clear*), apparet, constat, liquido patet. —— ¶ (*seem*), videri. — *It appears* (*seems*), videtur. See *As.*

Appearance (*appearing*), adventus, præsentia, vadimonium (*as surety*). —— ¶ (*the thing which appears*), visum, species, res objecta. —— ¶ (*seeming, look, show*), species.

Apparition, visum; species (*e. g.* mortui), simulacrum vanum, umbra, larva.

APPEASE, placare, lenire, sedare, mulcere, placidum et tranquillum reddere. — *To appease a mob,* tumultum componere. — *To ap. with soft words,* delinire, permulcere, remulcere. — *To appease the divine wrath,* iras deorum placare, *Ovid.*

Appeased, placatus, pacatus, sedatus, mollitus, expiatus.

Appeasing, placatio; sedatio.

APPENDAGE, appendix, additamentum, accessio.

APPERTAIN. (See *Belong.*) — *To buy something with all its appurtenances,* aliquid instructum emere.

APPETITE (*generally*), appetentia, appetitio, appetitus, desiderium, cupiditas. —— ¶ (*of eating*), cibi cupiditas *or* aviditas *or* appetentia; fames; potionis aviditas. — *Want of,* fastidium; cibi satietas (*from being full*). — *To make an appetite,* appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare.— *get by walking,* famem ambulando opsonare. — *To come to dinner with a good appetite,* integram famem ad cibum afferre.

APPLAUD, applaudere, plausum dare; laudare.

Applause, plausus, clamores; laus, laudes.

APPLE, malum; pomum (*this or other like fruit*). — *Apple-tree,* malus; pomus.

APPLY (*to put to*), apponere, applicare, admovere; aptare, accommodare, adaptare; imponere (*lay on*). — *ladders to the walls,* scalas mœnibus applicare, apponere, admovere. — *a plaster to a wound,* vulneri cataplasma imponere *or* superimponere. —— ¶ (*make use of*), adhibere; uti; collocare, impendere, conferre. — *To apply remedies to diseases,* adhibere remedia morbis. —— ¶ (*bring to bear upon something else; carry over to something analogous*), transferre in rem, traducere ad rem, accommodare ad *or* in rem. — *To apply something to one's self,* aliquid de se interpretari. —— ¶ (*bend the mind to*), dare se alicui rei, dedere se studio alicujus rei, operam dare alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in *or* ad aliquid. —— ¶ (*have recourse to*), confugere, vertere se, se convertere, se applicare. —— ¶ (*to suit, agree*), congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum esse alicui rei. —— ¶ *To apply for,* petere.

Applicable, utilis, aptus, consentaneus, conveniens. — *To be applicable,* usui esse, usum habere. — *This is applicable to him,* hoc ad eum pertinet, hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit.

Application, impositio, adhibitio, usus; remedium, medicamentum. —— ¶ (*industry*), industria, gnavitas, assiduitas, sedulitas, diligentia, intentio. —— ¶ (*request*), petitio.

APPOINT (*fix*), statuere, constituere; designare; destinare; finire, definire: (*prescribe*), præscribere, præcipere: (*elect*), creare, facere: (*set over an office*), præficere *or* præponere aliquem muneri, mandare *or* deferre alicui munus: (*assign*), assignare, attribuere, decernere. — *a day,* diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; *beforehand,* diem præstituere, præfinire; *to ap. a time and place,* tempus et locum condicere (*by agreement*). — *one's pay,* mercedem constituere. — *At the appointed day,* ad diem, ad diem dictum, *etc.*; *time,* ad tempus. — *To appoint one witness, king,* aliquem testem, aliquem regem constituere. — *To appoint money for the games,* pecuniam ad ludos decernere. - *The prætor has appointed me guardian to one,* prætor me tutorem alicui constituit. — *Our ancestors have well appointed, that,* &c., bene majores illud comparaverant, ut, *etc.* — *To appoint one in place of another,* aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (*gen.*), sufficere (*of the people, by election*). —— ¶ (*equip, fit out*), ornare, exornare, instruere. — *Well-appointed,* probe instructus.

Appointment, constitutio, definitio, ordinatio. —— ¶ (*stipulation, agreement*), constitutum, conventum, pactio, pactum. — *By appointment,* ex conventu, (ex) composito. —— ¶ (*decree*), ordinatio, præscriptum, decretum. —— ¶ (*order*), jussus, jussum, imperatum; (*commission*), mandatum, negotium. — *By your appointment,* jussu tuo. — *By divine a.,* consilio divino; jussu divino (*by God's command*). —— ¶ (*equipment*), ornatus. —— ¶ (*allowance*), commoda, salarium, annua pecunia. —— ¶ (*office*), munus.

APPRAISE, æstimo, rei pretium constituo, taxo.

APPREHEND (*arrest*), comprehendere, apprehendere, in custodiam dare. —— ¶ (*conceive, understand*), comprehendere, complecti, *with or without* mente *or* animo; mente concipere, percipere; cognoscere et percipere; assequi; intelligere; perspicere. — *To apprehend quickly,* celeriter comprehendere; arripere. —— ¶ (*fear, be apprehensive of*), metuo, timeo, vereor, ne, *etc.*

Apprehension (*arrest*), comprehensio, prehensio. —— ¶ *Apprehension* (*of the mind*), comprehensio, intelligentia. — *A man of quick apprehension,* homo ingenii subtilis, acuti. —— ¶ (*opinion, view*), opinio, judicium. — *According to my apprehension,* meo judicio. —— ¶ (*fear*), metus, timor, sollicitudo.

APPRENTICE, discipulus, puer discens, tabernæ alumnus, tiro.

APPROACH, appropinquare, prope accedere; (*in time*), adventare, appropinquare, appetere, prope adesse, subesse. — *They approach Syracuse,* ad Syracusas accedere incipiunt. — *The time for the comitia was approaching,* comitiorum jam appetebat tempus. — *Day was approaching,* dies appetebat. —— ¶ *To approach* (*in resemblance*), prope accedere ad aliquid, accedere ad similitudinem alicujus rei.

An Approach, appropinquatio, accessus; successus (*gradual*); appulsus (*rapid*). — *At the approach of death,* morte appropinquante. — *At the approach of night,* nocte appetente; sub noctem (*not nocte*). —— ¶ (*likeness*), similitudo.

APPROPRIATE, *v. a.* sibi aliquid sumere, assumere, arrogare; aliquid in se transferre; aliquid occupare. — *To appropriate a part of the victory,* partem victoriæ ad se vindicare. —— ¶ (*consign to a special use*), destinare ad aliquid, seponere in aliquid *or* alicui rei.

APPROPRIATE, *adj.* idoneus, aptus, conveniens, congruus.

APPROVE, probo, approbo, comprobo; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (*especially of the senate or a senator*). — *an opinion,* sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere. — *I do not approve of that* (*it likes me not*), hoc mihi non arridet. — *To approve of* (*praise, commend*), laudare. —— ¶ (*ratify, confirm*), ratum facere, ducere; ratum esse jubere.

Approved, probatus, spectatus, cognitus. — *A man of approved* (*sterling*) *integrity,* spectatæ integritatis vir. — *An approved author,* scriptor classicus; scriptor idoneus (*authentic*). — *Of approved fidelity,* fidus, fidelis. — *A man of approved virtue,* homo cognitâ virtute.

Approval, Approbation, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio; auctoritas, astipulatio *or* -tus; laus, assensio *or* -sus.

APRICOT, prunum Armeniacum; *also merely* Armeniacum *or* Armenium. — *Apricot-tree,* Armeniaca.

APRIL, mensis Aprilis, Aprilis. — *The first of April,* Kalendæ Apriles (see *the Table of Time at the end of the Lexicon*).

APRON, subligaculum, subligar; campestre (*worn in the Campus Martius*); præcinctorium (*late*). — *A leather a.,* præcinctorium coriarium.

APROPOS. — *To come a.,* opportune venire. — *Apropos to this,* quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est. — *Apropos!* (*in transition*) sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso!

APT (*fit*), aptus, concinnus. —— ¶ (*ready, active*), habilis, bonus, dexter. —— ¶ (*inclined to*), propensus, proclivis, pronus; — to be apt *may also be rendered by* solere, assolere.

Aptly, apte, concinne, commode, *etc.*

Aptness, aptitudo, concinnitas, cohærentia, convenientia; habilitas, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile; propensio, proclivitas, indoles. — *to learn,* docilitas.

ARABLE, arabilis.—*land,* arvum, aratio.

ARBITER, judex, arbiter, disceptator.

ARBITRARY (*left to one's choice*), arbitrarius, libidine factus. — *A thing is arbitrary with me,* aliquid est in meâ potestate, aliquid penes me est. —— ¶ (*lordly*), imperiosus.

Arbitrarily, ad arbitrium, ad libidinem *or* ex libidine, ad voluntatem *or* ex voluntate; insolenter, imperiose.

ARBITRATE (*decide*), judicare, dijudicare, disceptare, decernere, arbitri partes suscipere. — *a dispute,* controversiam dirimere, tollere, transigere; de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere.

Arbitration, dijudicatio, disceptatio; arbitrium.

An Arbitrator (*arbiter, referee*), arbiter, disceptator; — (*judge*), judex.

ARBOR, umbraculum.

ARC, arcus.

ARCH, fornix, arcus. — *A triumphal arch,* arcus.

To Arch, camerare, confornicare.

Arched, arcuatus; fornicatus; cameratus, concameratus. — *An arched* (*vaulted*) *roof,* camera, fornix; concameratio. — *An arched* (*vaulted*) *place,* concameratio, locus concameratus; *under ground,* hypogeum.

ARCH (*waggish, mirthful*), lascivus, malus.

Archly, lascive.

ARCH, *in composition, may be expressed periphrastically by* summus, maximus, *or the superl. with or without* omnium; as, *an arch-thief,* fur maximus; *an arch-villain,* omnium scelestissimus. — *Or by* caput *or* princeps *with the genitive of the thing in which the person is preëmi-*

nent; as, *an arch-thief*, princeps omnium furtorum. — *Or by* qui totus ex aliqua re factus est *or* constat; *or by* versatus in omni genere alicujus rei.—*In later writers the prefix* archi *occurs*; *as, archbishop*, archiepiscopus; *archbishopric*, archiepiscopatus; *archangel*, archangelus.

ARCHER, sagittarius; arcitenens, sagittipotens.

ARCHETYPE, exemplum primum, archetypum. — (*original or pattern generally*), exemplum.

ARCHITECT, architectus.

Architecture (*as a science or art*), architectura, architectonice. —— ¶ (*as an effect thereof*), structuræ genus. — *The old style of a.*, antiquum structuræ genus. — *The architecture of houses*, ædificiorum modus.

Architectural, architectonicus.

ARCHITRAVE, epistylium.

ARCHIVES (*the place*), tabularium, locus ubi chartæ publicæ asservantur, archivum, grammatophylacium. — *Private archives*, tabulinum *or* tablinum. —— ¶ (*the records*), tabulæ publicæ, chartæ publicæ.

ARDENT (*hot, fiery*), ardens, candens, fervidus. —— ¶ (*eager, fierce*), acer, vehemens, ardens, fervidus, flagrans.

Ardor (*heat*), æstus, ardor. —— ¶ (*vehemence, fervor*), vis, impetus, ardor, vehementia, fervor animi.

ARDUOUS. See *Lofty*, *Steep*, and *Hard*, *Difficult*.

ARGUE, argumentari; argumenta afferre; argumentis docere velle. — *To argue from*, ducere argumenta ex. —— ¶ (*to show, indicate, bear witness*), significare, ostendere, declarare, documento esse; arguere.

Argument (*arguing, argumentation*), probatio, argumentatio, ratio. —— ¶ (*what is brought as proof*), ratio, argumentum. — *To make arguments to confound himself with*, texere plagas contra se. — *To prove by arguments*, docere argumentis, demonstrare; efficere; vincere, evincere. — *To bring arguments*, argumenta *or* rationes afferre. —— ¶ (*any proof, sign, testimony*), signum, indicium, documentum. —— ¶ (*of a poem, play, &c.*), argumentum, epitome. —— ¶ (*in court*), oratio, actio, defensio; (*treatise*), liber, libellus.

ARISE, surgo, erigo *or* attollo me. — *The senate arose*, senatus consurrexit. — (*of heavenly bodies*), oriri, exoriri; emergere (*only of stars*). —— ¶ (*spring*), orior, exorior, fio, nascor, gignor; exsisto (*especially when unexpected*); erumpo; proficiscor, mano, fluo; effloresco. — *A laugh arises*, risus coöritur. — *A question here arises*, hoc loco quæstio exsistit, quæritur hic. —— ¶ (*reverence*), assurgo. —— ¶ *To make one to arise*, exsuscito, excito.

ARISTOCRAT, qui optimatium causam agit, optimatum fautor, unus ex optimatibus.—*The aristocrats or aristocracy*, optimates, proceres, principes civitatis.

Aristocracy, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur, optimatium civitas: paucorum et principum administratio, optimatium status, optimatium dominatus: (*as a body*), see above.

Aristocratic, qui optimatium causam agit: quod ad opt. imperium pertinet; quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur.

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica (-orum; *better than* -æ).

Arithmetical, arithmeticus.

ARK, navis, navigium. —— ¶ (*of the covenant*), arca fœderis divini.

ARM (*from the shoulder to the elbow*), lacertus; (*from the elbow to the wrist*), brachium. — *To carry a child in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare. — *To clasp in one's arms*, medium aliquem complecti. — *To fall into one's arms*, manibus alicujus excipi. — *I receive with open arms*, libens excipio aliquem. — *To die in one's arms*, in complexu alicujus emori, inter alicujus manus exspirare. — *Of or relating to an arm, like an arm*, brachialis. — *Having strong, sinewy arms*, lacertosus. — *An armpit*, axilla, ala. — *To carry under the arm*, portare sub alâ; *a weapon carried under the arm*, telum subalare. —— ¶ Fig. *the arm* (*of the polypus*), cirrus. — *of a river*, brachium, pars; caput (*one of its mouths*). — *of the sea*, æstuarium; sinus. — *of a mountain*, brachium, ramus. — *of a harbor*, brachium, cornu. — *of a tree*, ramus; *of a vine*, palmes. — *The arms of a chair*, ancones (*a late word*); brachia *might perhaps be used*: *an arm-chair*, sella utrinque anconibus instructa.

ARMS, arma (*defensive, as the shield, helmet; then also offensive weapons, as affording defence; and fig. other means of defence*); tela (*offensive*). — *To take up arms*, arma sumere, capere, (contra aliquem). — *To fly to arms*, arma arripere. — *They ran to arms*, concursum est ad arma. — *To arms!* ad arma! — *With arms in their hands*, arma tenentes. — *To lay down their arms*, arma deponere, armis abscedere. — *A brother in arms*, belli *or* armorum socius, commilito. — *Able to bear arms*, homo ætate militari (*as to age*); qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (*as to health, strength, &c.*). — *By force of arms*, vi et armis, armis. — *Place of arms*, armorum receptaculum.

Armor, arma; lorica, thorax, cataphracta; armatura (*in reference to the kind of armor*). — *Armor-bearer*, armiger.

Armory (*repository of arms*), armamentarium.

Armorer, faber armorum.

To Arm, armare. — *one's self*, se armare, armari, arma capere, arma induere. — *Fig.* armare, munire. —— *Armed men*, armati. — *Light-armed*, levis armaturæ. — *Light-armed troops*, milites levis armaturæ (*or* milites leves, *Liv. and later writers*); levis armatura; velites.—*Heavy-armed troops*, milites gravis armaturæ; gravis *or* gravior armatura.

Armament, vires, exercitus, copiæ; belli apparatus.

Armada, classis bellica, naves bellicæ.

Armistice, induciæ.

Army, exercitus (*a body of practised soldiers*); milites, miles, (*with reference to the men as individuals, rather than as forming a whole*); copiæ (*forces, force; more accurately defined by the accompanying adjective*); agmen (*an army on the march or in order of march*); acies (*in battle-array*). — *To raise an army*, exercitum scribere, conscribere; milites scribere, legere; delectum habere (*by the consul on behalf of the state*): (*by recruiting*), exercitum, copias mercede conducere: (*by force, promises or money generally*), e. colligere, conficere, parare, comparare.

ARMS (*armorial ensigns*), insigne generis.

AROMATIC, aromaticus (*late*).

AROUND. See *About* and *Round*.

AROUSE (*from sleep*), exsuscitare, expergefacere (e somno), excitare (e somno), suscitare somno *or* e quiete: — *all used also figur.* (*without* e somno, *etc.*).

ARRAIGN, postulo, in jus aliquem voco.

ARRANGE, ordinare, in ordinem adducere *or* redigere, digerere, in ordinem digerere, disponere, componere, constituere, instituere.

Arrangement, dispositio, ordinatio, constitutio, institutio; ordo, ratio. — *of words*, compositio verborum.

ARRANT, merus. — *An arrant lie*, merum mendacium. — *knave*, purus putus nebulo. — *rascal*, vilis homuncio. — *thief*, furacissimus. — *sluggard*, ignavissimus. — *liar*, mendacissimus.

ARRAS, tapes (ētis), tapetum.

ARRAY (*set in order*), disponere, ordinare, componere. — *troops*, copias ordinare. — *for battle*, copias *or* aciem instruere. —— ¶ (*deck*), ornare, exornare (*deck out*). — *one's self*, sibi vestem induere. —*Arrayed*, indutus, vestitus; *in white*, candide vestitus; *in a toga*, togatus.

Array, subst. (*order*), ordo. — *Battle-array*, acies. —— ¶ (*dress*), ornatus, vestitus, cultus.

ARREARS, residuum, -ua (orum), residuæ pecuniæ. — *To be a large sum in arrears*, amplam summam *or* amplæ summæ reliquari. — *One who is in arrears*, reliquator; debitor, qui reliquatur.

ARREST, comprehensio; prehensio.

To Arrest one, manus in aliquem injicere, aliquem comprehendere. —— ¶ (*to stop, stay*), morari, remorari, retinere, tenere, sustinere.

ARRIVE, venio, advenio, advento, pervenio; afferor (*be brought, of things*). — *To arrive in a chariot*, curru advehi. — *in a ship*, pervehi in locum; appellere aliquo: *I arrived here*, huc me appuli; *he arrives at Chrysis's father's house*, ad Chrysidis patrem se applicat; *the ship arrived*, navis appulsa est; (*as a person on board a ship*), nave appellere; (*as the ship itself*), appelli, applicari.

Arrival, adventus, accessus, *generally*; appulsus, *by ship*. — *Unexpected arrival*, adventus improvisus, interventus, superventus.

ARROGANT, arrogans, insolens, superbus.

Arrogantly, arroganter, insolenter.

Arrogance, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia. — *He has so much arrogance*, processit eò insolentiæ, eò jam devenit arrogantiæ et superbiæ. — *To put on great arrogance*, magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGATE, vindicare sibi *or* ad se, sumere *or* assumere sibi.

ARROW, sagitta (*also as a constellation*); telum (*any missile weapon*). — *To set an arrow in the bow ready to shoot*, aptare nervo sagittam. — *A shower of arrows*, ingens vis sagittarum, magna vis telorum; *or with a similar figure*, velut nubes sagittarum *or* telorum.

ARSENAL, armorum receptaculum.

ART (*acquired skill, opposed to nature*), ars; manus (*the hand of man*). — *By art*, arte, per artem, (*generally*); manu, opere, (*by the hand of man*); eruditione (*by teaching and education*). — *Acquired by art*, artificiosus. — *Fortified by art*, manu, opere munitus. —— ¶ *Art* (*opposed to the merely mechanical*), ars; artificium. — *With art*, arte, ex arte, *for instance*, scribere, canere; scienter (*with a knowledge of art, as*, scienter tibiis cantare). — *Made with art* (*artfully*), affabre factus. —— ¶ *Art* (*aptness in any thing acquired by practice*), ars; scientia alicujus rei (*the knowledge or understanding of a thing, as*, philosophandi scientia). — *The art of painting*, ars pingendi. — *of suiting one's self to all things*, dexteritas ingenii ad omnia. — *of making one's self universally liked*, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem. — *There is no art in that*, hoc artem non requirit; istud quidem nihil negotii est. —— ¶ *Art* (*an art*, Artifice), ars, artificium, machina, dolus; strophus; (techna, *only in comic writers*).— *Art* (Artfulness; *cunning*), consilium, astutia (*natural*), calliditas (*acquired*), versutia, vafrities. —— ¶ *An Art* (*trade, profession, subject to rules, and learned by rules*), ars, artificium. — *To practise or exercise an art*, artem colere, factitare, exercere; in aliqua arte versari. — *War became an art*, disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. — *The liberal, elegant arts*, artes ingenuæ, liberales, honestæ, elegantes; studia liberalia. — *The arts of war and peace*, artes belli et pacis.

Artful (*performed with art*), artis plenus, artificiosus, bene *or* affabre factus. —— ¶ (*cunning*), astutus (*naturally*), callidus (*by practice and experience*), versutus, vafer, veterator; subdolus.

Artfully, bene, affabre, concinne, eleganter: astute, callide, versute; subdole.

Artfulness. See *Art*.

Artless (*devoid of art, as faulty*), non artificiosus, inconditus. —— ¶ (*natural, simple, sincere*), simplex, candidus, sine affectatione.

Artlessly, sine arte, nullo cultu; simpliciter.

Artifice. See *Art*.

Artificial, artificiosus (*made by art*); quod habet artem, artis particeps, (*bearing signs of art*); facticius, factus, (*made, not the work of nature*). — *A natural or a. memory*, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa. — *Whether this is natural or a.*, sive hoc est naturæ, sive artis. —— ¶ (*assumed, fictitious*), fictus, fucatus, affectatus, quæsitus.

Artificially, artificiose, arte, manu et arte, affabre; ficte.

Artisan, faber, opifex, artifex.

Artist, artifex. — *A plastic a.*, artifex, opifex; *also* faber, *Horat.* — *A good a.*, artifex probus.

Artificer, opifex, artifex; faber.

ARTERY, arteria. — *The great one*, aorta.
ARTICHOKE, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.); cactus (*the Spanish a.*, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.).
ARTICLE, pars, caput. (*head of a discourse*), caput, locus.—*of a contract*, conditio, caput.—*of peace*, lex, conditio, caput. — *Articles of account*, rationum capita *or* nomina. — *of marriage*, pactio nuptialis. — *of a dictionary*, vox, vocabulum. — *To break articles*, fœdus violare. —— ¶ (*kind, sort, of wares*), genus; *often well expressed by* res; as, *articles of luxury*, res ad luxuriam pertinentes. — *These articles are in great demand*, hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. —— ¶ (*in grammar*), articulus.
ARTICULATE, explanabilis, articulatus. — *An a. voice*, vox explanabilis (*opposed to* perturbata). — *To pronounce words articulately*, verba exprimere et explanare. — *To speak a.*, plane et articulate eloqui.
ARTILLERY, tormenta; machinæ bellicæ. — *A park of a.*, tormenta, apparatus tormentarius. —*An artillery-man*, ballistarius, qui est a tormentis, tormentarius. — *The artillery*, cohors tormentaria.
AS (*as a comparative particle*), quemadmodum, quomodo; ut, uti; sicut, sicuti; velut, veluti; quasi (*about as, as it were*, of the manner); tanquam (*as much as*, of degree); in modum *with the genit.* (*after the manner of*), modo *with genit.* (*in the same manner as*), more *with gen.* (*as is the way of*), ritu *with genit.* (*after the natural habit, as is the wont*), loco *with genit.* (*as holding the place of*), vice *with genit.* (*as being or as if a substitute*), numero *and* in numero *with genit.* (*as forming one of a certain number or class*); pro (*for, instead of*). — *As — so*, quemadmodum — eodem modo; quemadmodum — sic; ut — ita *or* sic; velut — sic *or* ita (*see also below*). — *As they say*, ut dicunt, ferunt, aiunt; ut dicitur, traditur, fertur. — *As I think* (*believe*), ut credo; ut opinor *or* opinor.—*As it seems*, ut videtur;—*or personally*; thus, *you judge, as it seems, incorrectly* (i. e. *you seem to judge incorrectly*), non recte judicare videris. — *As it is fit*, ut par est; ita ut æquum est. — *As I ought*, pro eo ac debui. — *I love him as my friend* (*which he really is*), amo eum ut amicum; *but* amo eum tanquam amicum, *I love him as if he were my friend.* — *To obey as a slave*, in modum servorum parere. — *To be to one, be regarded by one as a son*, filii loco esse alicui. — *To be slaughtered as cattle*, vice pecorum obtruncari.—*To be regarded as an enemy*, hostium numero *or* in numero haberi. — *He fled to this man's house as to an altar*, sicut in aram, confugit in hujus domum.—*I loved him as my own*, eum amavi pro meo. — *According as the abilities of such a man were*, prout facultates hominis hujusmodi ferebant. — *As quickly as possible*, quam celerrime; *as briefly as possible*, quam brevissime. — *I depart from life as* (i. e. *as if I departed*) *from an inn*, ex vitâ discedo, tanquam ex hospitio. — *As if*, quasi, quasi vero (*this latter, as sometimes also the simple* quasi, *with bitterness and irony; as if indeed, as if forsooth*); tanquam, tanquam si, ac si, veluti, haud secus ac si, non aliter quam si; *all with the subj.*: — *the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won*, hostes insecuti, quasi partâ jam victoriâ; *the men ran together, just as if something of the utmost importance was going on*, tanquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita concurrerunt homines; *as if I thought that*, quasi vero ego id putem. — *Not as if*, non quo, non quia, non quoniam; *not as if not*, non quin; non quia non; (*all with a subj.; they have in the after member of the period*, sed quod, sed quia, *with the indic.*, or ut *with the subj.*) — As *may be also expressed by an adv.*, as, *to behave as a woman*, muliebriter se gerere.—*As being*, quippe; quippe qui, utpote qui,(*with subj.*); *the sun appears to Democritus, as a man of learning, to be of great size*, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe viro erudito. — As *is also not expressed in Latin; as, we must consider this as the greatest misfortune*, hoc summum malum existimandum est. — As, *equivalent to* as for example, *is expressed by* ut, velut (veluti). — *If we have used* tantus, talis *or* tot, *the word* as *will be expressed by the correlative* quantus, qualis, quot; *so* tam — quam, *so — as* (*also as well — as*; but see *Tam* in the Lex.). — *Equally as*, æque ac, atque et,ut,cum; *not equally as*,non æque quam. — *The same as*, idem ac, atque, et, ut, cum; *not the same as*, non idem quam; (*this must not be confounded with* just as, *though in certain connections it has that force*). — *As soon as*, simul et, ac, atque; simul ut, simul; ut, ut primum, quum primum; ubi, postquam. — *For as much as, as* (*seeing that*), quandoquidem, quum, quando. — *As to, as for, as touching*, de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, quantum ad: *as concerning my daughter Tullia*, de Tulliâ meâ filiâ: *the forum, as to show or appearance, adorned magnificently*, forum adornatum, ad speciem, magnifico ornatu; *as for what concerns that city*, quod ad eam civitatem attinet; *as for your excusing yourself afterwards*, quod te posterius purges; *as to your writing that you will come to me*, quod scribis te ad me venturum. — *As to* (in another sense); *I am so foolish as to think* (*that I think*), ego tam sum stultus, ut putem; *he is so foolish as to trust me*, tam est stultus, qui credat, *etc.*; *I am not such a consul as to think*, non sum is consul, qui arbitrer.— *As much as I bade you*, quantum imperavi; *as softly as they can*, quam possunt mollissime.—*As rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you*, non enim pili facit te, quamlibet divitem; *as if it were a hard matter to name them, as many as they are*, quasi vero difficile sit, quamvis multos nominatim proferre; *all this, as great as it is, is thine*, totum hoc, quantumcunque est, tuum est; *as great as my poverty is, yet*, quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen. — As *denotes also the coëxistence of two states or actions, and is expressed variously*; e. g. *by a participle, by* dum, quum, ubi, ut; *as he flew he looked down upon the fields*, volans despiciebat agros; *as I stood at the door, he came*, dum ante ostium stabam, venit; *as I was folding this letter, the carrier came to me*, quum complicarem hanc epistolam, ad me venit tabellarius; *as we were at supper*, inter cœnam.
ASCEND, ascendo, escendo (*the latter implying always effort, and denoting rather the reaching of a place by ascent*; ascendo, *the mounting upwards from the plain*).
Ascent, ascensus, ascensio.
ASCENDANT, ASCENDENCY. See *Superiority, Influence, Power.*
ASCERTAIN, comperio. — ‖ See *Certain.*
ASCRIBE, assignare; attribuere, ascribere. — *a thing to any one* (*as the inventor thereof*), aliquid alicui inventori ascribere.— *any thing to fear*, aliquid timori assignare. — *a misfortune to any one*, alicui casum adversum tribuere, alicui incommodum ascribere.
ASH (*tree*), fraxinus. — *A wild ash* (*the manna ash*), ornus. — *Made of ash*, fraxineus.
To be ASHAMED, pudet (*impers.*; *with an accus. of the person who feels shame, and a genit. of that of which he is ashamed, or an infinitive*); erubescere. — *I will not now be ashamed to speak of it*, non me hoc jam dicere pudebit. — *I am ashamed of you*, pudet me tui. — *I am ashamed to speak*, erubesco loqui; *not even the Ubii are ashamed of their extraction*, ne Ubii quidem origine erubescunt. — *I need not be ashamed, if*, &c. non est res, qua erubescam, si, *etc.* — *To be ashamed to death*, pudore confici. — *To be a little ashamed*, suppudet.
ASHES, cinis (*rather the dead ashes*), favilla (*the yet hot, gleaming, glowing ashes*); lix, *gen.* licis (*ashes from the hearth, as for lye*). — *Full of ashes*, cinerosus. — *Of ashes*, cinereus. — *Looking like ashes*, cinereus, cineraceus *or* cinericius.
Ashy (*in color*), cinereo *or* cineraceo *or* cinericio colore, leucophæus. — *marble*, tephrias.
Ash-Wednesday, dies cinerum sacrorum.
ASIA, Asia (*which sometimes means Asia Minor*).
Asiatic, Asianus, Asiaticus.
ASIDE (*to one side*), in latus, oblique, in obliquum; (*apart*), se *in composition.* — *He looked aside proudly*, visus superbos obliquavit. — *To lead aside*, aliquem seducere. — *To go aside*, secedere; de viâ secedere (*make room*). — *To bring, get aside*, aliquid auferre (*remove, generally*); aliquid clam removere (*remove secretly, in order to hide it*); aliquid avertere (*to purloin*). — *Call aside*, aliquem sevocare. — *To lay or put aside*, seponere aliquid; *figur.* aliquid intermittere, omittere (*the former for a time, the latter for good and all*), aliquid deponere.
ASK (*express the wish to obtain something of some one*), rogare, orare; *to ask a thing of a person*, aliquem aliquid: petere (*ask formally, demand; demand by law*); poscere, deposcere, exposcere (*the first, to demand what another is bound to grant: dep. and exp. convey the further idea of urgency, impatience*); postulare, expostulare (*to demand what one has a right to, to press for*; exp. *has more force*); flagitare, efflagitare, (*to demand with urgency, impetuous vehemence,especially when one seems to have a presumptive right thereto*): poscere, postulare, flagitare *are used also of inanimate things*, in the sense of *to make necessary*: indicare (*of the seller, who sets a price upon his goods*; as, *how much do you ask for it?* quanti indicas?). — *To ask riches of the gods*, rogare deos divitias. — *Being asked for auxiliaries*, rogatus auxilia. — *To ask one's aid*, alicujus auxilium implorare. — *He asks me thirty minæ for her*, me poscit pro illâ triginta minas. — *He asks but right and reason*, æquum postulat. —*To ask again* (*ask back*) *what you have given*, reposcere, quod dederis. — *To ask one good turn for another*, vicem reposcere. (See also *Demand.*) —— ¶ *To ask* (*inquire*), interrogare, rogare aliquem, (*more rarely* de aliquo). — *To ask one about something*, aliquem aliquid (*more rarely* de re); sciscitari ex *or* ab aliquo; quærere, exquirere, requirere aliquid ex *or* ab aliquo (*to ask closely, especially in order to arrive at certainty*; if the connection requires it, they mean *to ask after*); percunctari de *or* ex aliquo (i. e. cuncta rimari, *with a view to get exact and minute information; words proper to be used of the buyer, who asks the price of goods*). — *To ask counsel or advice of any one*, consulere aliquem.—*To ask aptly*, bene interrogare.— *captiously*, captiose interrogare; captioso interrogationis genere uti. — *To ask after* (*seek*) *one*, quærere aliquem; *if any body ask for me*, si quis me quæret. — *While I ask the porters if* (*whether*) *any ship has come*, dum percunctor portitores ecqua navis venerit. — *They ask for nothing*, nihil requirunt. — *To ask often*, rogitare; *to ask much concerning one*, rogitare super aliquo. — *To ask one his opinion*, rogare aliquem sententiam. — *Let us ask our father*, consulamus *or* adeamus patrem.
ASKANCE, ASKEW. — *To look askance*, limis oculis aspicere, obliquo oculo aliquem aspicere, transversa tueri.
ASLEEP. — *To fall asleep*, obdormire; obdormiscere (*also of a gentle death*); somno opprimi. — *over a thing*, indormire alicui rei. — *He is asleep*, somno sopitus est, *Cic.*; dormit, quiescit. —— ¶ (*of parts of the body*), *to fall asleep*, obtorpescere, indormire, torpore hebetari. —— ¶ *To lull asleep*, aliquem sopire, consopire; alicui somnum afferre, parĕre, conciliare.
ASP, aspis.
ASPECT, aspectus, visus; species. — *Aspects* (*in astrology*), positus siderum, positura stellarum.
ASPEN, populus tremula, Linn. — *To tremble like an a.*, totum tremere et horrere.
ASPERITY, asperitas (*of surface; of voice; of temper*, animi).
ASPERSE, aliquem infamiâ aspergere, alicujus existimationem violare. — *To cast an aspersion*, turpitudinis notam alicui inurere.
ASPIRATE. — *To aspirate a consonant*

consonanti aspirare *or* aspirationem adjicere.

Aspirate, aspiratio.

ASPIRE *to*, appetere, affectare, aspirare ad, captare, sequi, sectari, consectari.

Aspiration, cupiditas, appetitio, impetus; desiderium.

Aspirant, candidatus, petitor.

ASQUINT (*of the eyes*), limus, perversus. — *To look asquint*, limis *or* perversis oculis aspicere.

ASS, asinus, asina. — *An ass-colt*, pullus asininus. — *A wild ass*, onager. — *An ass that turns a mill*, asinus molaris.—— ¶ *Asses* (*blockheads*), asini, stupidi, insulsi, plumbei, Bœotico ingenio.

ASSAIL, aliquem aggredi, impetum facere *or* invadere in aliquem; incurrere in aliquem, aliquem oppugnare, petere; aliquem adoriri: (*of disease*), tentare aliquem: (*with words*), insectari aliquem vehementius, invehi in aliquem acerbius; dicto *or* convicio aliquem incessere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri. — *one's opinion*, impugnare alicujus sententiam. — *his reputation*, existimationem alicujus oppugnare, incurrere in alicujus famam. — *To be assailed by a disease*, tentari morbo, corripi morbo. — *I am assailed by troubles on every side*, angoribus undique premor, conficior. — *To assail a thing* (*dispute it*), rem in controversiam vocare.

Assailant, oppugnator.

ASSASSIN, sicarius; (*as a waylayer*), insidiator. — *To suborn an assassin against another*, percussorem alicui subornare.

To Assassinate, interficere aliquem (ex insidiis), occidere, trucidare, jugulare, necare.

Assassination, cædes ex insidiis facta, cædes. — *To accuse of assassination*, accusare inter sicarios. — *To hold a trial for assassination*, quæstionem exercere inter sicarios.

ASSAULT, petere; oppugnare; impetum facere, invadere in; aggredi.

Assault, *subst.* petitio (*on a single man*); impetus, incursio; impugnatio, oppugnatio, (*especially of a place*). — *At the first assault*, primo impetu. — *Taken by assault*, expugnatus, vi captus. —— ¶ (*personal violence*), vis, manus.

ASSAY (*to make trial of*), tentare, experiri (*the result of* tentare); periclitari aliquem *or* aliquid, periculum facere alicujus *or* alicujus rei, (*which imply a certain risk*); conari (*to undertake, attempt*); explorare. — *by the taste*, gustatu explorare. — *I have assayed my strength*, tentavi quid possem. — *To assay gold by the touchstone*, Lydio lapide bonitatem auri attritu deprehendere. — *by fire*, aurum ad obrussam exigere. —— ‖ But see *Essay*, *Prove*, *Try*, *Attempt*.

Assay, *subst.* tentatio (*the act*), tentamen (*the state*); experimentum; periculum.— *Assay of gold* (*by fire*), obrussa.

Assay-Master, monetalis *or* monetarius.

ASSEMBLE, *v. a.* cogere, congregare, convocare; conducere, contrahere, (*to draw together, troops* for instance). — *To as. the people*, concionem vocare *or* convocare. — *the senate*, senatum cogere, convocare. — *soldiers* (*call them to an assembly*), milites in concionem convocare; (*draw them together in one place*), copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, contrahere. —— ¶ *To assemble*, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire. — *in great numbers*, confluere, frequentes convenire. — *in haste*, convolare. — *A full senate assembled*, convenit senatus frequens.

Assemblage (*of persons*), globus, *etc.* (See *Assembly*.) —— ¶ (*of things*), conventus, acervus, congeries, multitudo; silva (*only of immaterial things*).

Assembly, conventus (*as meeting in an appointed or fixed place; as, in a provincial city, for the purpose of attending the assize*.); cœtus (*which has met to take common part in something*); concio (*one that has been convoked to hear an address; as, of the people, the army*, &c.); circulus (*a ring of people, in the street* for instance, *who are talking together or listening to what some one says*); corona (*a number of persons surrounding an orator*); consessus (*an assembly of persons seated to transact some business, as of judges; or to see something, a show of gladiators* for instance); concilium (*an assembly called together to hear the opinion of a leading person, which they must follow*); consilium (*of persons to take counsel together for their common interests*); acroasis (*a literary or musical meeting, where one or several entertain the rest by reading, singing*, &c.). — *A large assembly*, frequentia; *also* celeber conventus, celebritas, *so far as a place is visited by many persons, great concourse*. — *To call an assembly*, concionem vocare, advocare, convocare. — *To call one to an as.*, aliquem ad concilium vocare. — *To hold an as.*, concilium, concionem habere; *to dismiss it*, dimittere.

ASSENT, consentire alicui rei *or* ad aliquid (*as*, ad indutias); (*to assent to a man's proposition*), assentire *or* assentiri alicui, ut, *etc.*; annuere (*to grant a request*); assensu suo comprobare aliquid; astipulari alicui; suffragari. — *to an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri; sententiam accipere. — *I assent wholly to your opinion*, valde tibi assentior. — *I cannot assent to them, who*, &c., non libet ab illis stare, qui, *etc.* — *To assent* (*after much opposition*), cedere, vinci, expugnari.

Assent, astipulatio, astipulatus, assensio, assensus; voluntas. — *With the entire assent of Catulus*, summâ Catuli voluntate. — *Without your assent*, te adversante, renuente, nolente. — *With one assent*, concorditer, uno ore.

ASSERT (*maintain*), defendere, defensare, tueri, tutari; propugnare pro aliqua re; vindicare. —— ¶ (*to claim*), vindicare sibi *or* ad se. —— ¶ (*to affirm*), asseverare, affirmare, confirmare, aio.

Assertion, defensio, propugnatio, vindicatio. —— ¶ (*claim*), vindicatio; vindiciæ, lis vindiciarum. ——¶ (*affirmation*), asseveratio; sententia, decretum, dogma, placitum.

Assertor, tutor, defensor, propugnator; conservator, vindex.

ASSESS, stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere; vectigal *or* tributum imponere alicui *or* alicui rei; tributum indicere.

Assessment, stipendium, pecuniæ imperatæ, tributum, indictio. — *To collect an assessment*, pecunias imperatas exigere.

Assessor (*that sits by another*), consessor, assessor; synedros (*in a college; among the Greeks*). —— ¶ (*a layer of taxes*), qui stipendia *or* tributa indicit.

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus, sedulus, industrius, diligens.

Assiduously, assidue, sedulo, naviter, strenue.

Assiduity, assiduitas, sedulitas, industria.

ASSIGN, assignare, attribuere; designare, præfinire, statuere, constituere. — *lands to any one*, assignare alicui agros. — *to every one his office*, suum cuique munus describere. — *To assign or appoint a day, place, time*, &c., designare, præfinire diem; constituere, præstituere, dicere, diem, locum, tempus.— *An annual pension was assigned him*, annua pecunia huic decreta est. — *To assign a man as guardian to another*, tutorem aliquem alicui constituere (*of the magistrate*); testamento instituere alicui aliquem tutorem (*of a testator, by his will*).

Assignment, assignatio, designatio.

Assignation. — *To make an assignation*, condicere tempus et locum.

ASSIST, aliquem juvare, adjuvare, alicui operam suam commodare ad aliquid, alicui operam præbere in aliqua re; auxilio esse, auxilium ferre, auxiliari; opitulari (*bring assistance*); subvenire, succurrere, (*come, run to one's assistance*); adesse alicui (*to support by advice and action, especially in court*); alicui præsto adesse. — *To render mutual assistance to each other*, tradere mutuas operas. — *To assist one in looking for something*, alicui opitulari in aliqua re quærendâ. — *To assist at a sacrifice or other divine service*, rebus divinis interesse. — *To assist one as judge*, adesse alicui in consilio.

Assistance, auxilii latio (*the act*); opis, opera, auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium; (*in court*), patrocinium. — *To render assistance* (see *To Assist*, *Help*). — *By my assistance*, a me adjutus, me adjuvante, me adjutore, operâ meâ. — *Without assistance*, suâ sponte, per se.— *To need assistance*, inopem esse, indigere opis; inopem auxilii esse.

Assistant, adjutor, adjutrix, socius; socia; hypodidascalus (*assistant teacher*); minister, administer (*especially in a bad sense, abettor, accomplice*).

ASSIZES, conventus. — *To hold the assizes*, conventum agere. See *Circuit*.

ASSOCIATE, *v.* jungere, conjungere, sociare, consociare, adjungere. — *one's self with another*, societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo. — *another with one's self*, aliquem sibi socium adjungere. — *To be associated with one*, alicujus socium esse. — *To associate as a citizen*, asciscere in numerum civium; *as a confederate*, ad fœdus asciscere; *as a member of a company*, in societatem assumere; *as a friend*, in amicitiam recipere, accipere; ad amicitiam ascribere; amicum sibi adjungere. —— ¶ *To associate with*, aliquo uti, habere aliquem in usu, est mihi consuetudo cum aliquo, aliquo multum uti.

Associate (*a partner, fellow-member*), socius (*generally*); socius qui se in negotio conjunxit, re et ratione conjunctus, (*partner in trade*); collega (*colleague*). —— ¶ (*confederate*), fœdere junctus, socius. —— ¶ (*companion, friend*), æqualis, sodalis, socius; condiscipulus (*school-fellow*); (*accomplice*), socius; conscius (*privy to a thing*).

Association (*union, conjunction, connection*), junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio, consociatio. —— ¶ (*partnership*), societas. —— ¶ (*confederation, confederacy*), societas, concilium. —— ¶ (*fraternity*), societas, sodalitas, corpus.

ASSORT, in genera digerere.

Assortment, res in genera digestæ; copia.

ASSUAGE, levare, allevare, mitigare, sedare, placare, lenire, mulcere, pacare, compescere, mollire. — *To assuage thirst*, sitim levare, relevare. — *The fever is assuaged*, febris conquiescit. — *That the fierceness of the king may be somewhat assuaged*, ut impetus regis relanguescat. — *The sorrow begins to assuage*, relaxat dolor, *Cic.*

ASSUME (*take, adopt*), sumere, asciscere, induere. — *the regal title*, regium nomen sumere; regis nomen sibi asciscere (*especially if unrightfully*). — *an entirely new character*, novum sibi induere ingenium. — *a mournful countenance*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere. — *a severe expression*, severum vultum induere, vultum adducere.— *an angry look*, frontem contrahere. —— ¶ (*appropriate, arrogate*), arrogare *or* asserere sibi. —— ¶ (*take for granted*), ponere, fingere, facere. — *This being assumed and granted*, hoc posito et concesso.

Assuming, *particip. of Assume.* —— ¶ Same as *Arrogant*.

Assumed, *particip. of Assume.* —— ¶ Same as *Feigned*, *Affected*, *Artificial*.

ASSURE, tutum reddere, facere, præstare; in tuto collocare: (*to insure*), cavere de *or* pro re, damnum præstare. —— ¶ *Assure one* (*make him secure or confident*), aliquem securum reddere, confirmare aliquem. — *I assure you*, tibi confirmo, omni asseveratione affirmo. — *Be assured*, persuadeas tibi, persuasum tibi sit, crede mihi (*or usually* mihi crede). — *You may be assured that I*, &c. illud cave dubites, quin ego, *etc.* — *I am assured of his fidelity*, ejus fides mihi cognita est, eum fidelem habeo. — *To assure the soldiers* (*give them courage*), milites confirmare.

Assurance, fiducia, spes firma, spes certa; fides (*belief in another's honor*). — *Full assurance* (*confidence*), firma animi confisio. — *To have a.*, fiduciam habere; fidere; confidere. — *With a.*, fidenter, fidenti animo; confidenter; asseveran-

ter. —— ¶ fidentia, confidentia; os ferreum. —— ¶ (certainty). — To have assurance, certum, exploratum, compertum habere. — I have full assurance, mihi exploratissimum or persuasissimum est. — To give one assurance of a thing, aliquem certiorem facere de re. —— ¶ (security), cautio, satisdatio. — To send a bill of his hand for assurance, mittere cautionem chirographi. — To give assurance, satis dare. —— ¶ (insurance), cautio de re, fides de damno pensando interposita.

Assuredly, certe; certo; sine dubio, haud dubie.

ASTHMA, spiritus angustior, angustia spiritus, dyspnœa, asthma.

Asthmatic, spiritus angustioris, dyspnoicus, asthmaticus.

ASTONISH, stupefacio, obstupefacio, in stuporem dare, in perturbationem conjicere; consterno, perterreo; percutio; alicui admirationem injicere. — To be (become) astonished, obstupescere, stupefieri, obstupefieri; consternari, etc. — Astonished, attonitus (thunder-struck), percussus, stupens, obstupefactus, exanimatus, percitus; admirans, admiratus. — I am astonished, stupeo, animum meum stupor tenet; miror. — Exceeding sorrow has made me astonished, dolor nimius mihi sensus excussit. — He is so astonished that he cannot speak, vox spiritusque torpet. — They were much astonished, animi obtorpuerunt. — A still sorrow so astonished all their minds, tacita mœstitia ita defixit omnium animos. — Astonished with the strangeness of the thing, percussus rei novitate.

Astonishing, stupendus, admirabilis, mirus; ingens, immanis.

Astonishingly, stupendum in modum; mirum in modum, mire, mirifice.

Astonishment, stupor, admiratio.

ASTRAY — To go astray, errare (also figur.); vagari et errare, deerrare in itinere, deflectere a viâ. — To lead astray, a rectâ viâ abducere (prop.); inducere aliquem in errorem, transversum agere aliquem, (figur.).

ASTRINGENT, quod vim astringendi habet.

ASTROLOGY, astrologia, ratio sideralis, scientia sideralis; rationes Chaldaicæ; mathematica.

Astrologer, astrologus, mathematicus; Chaldæus.

ASTRONOMY, cœli dimetiendi ratio, astronomia.

Astronomical, ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

Astronomer, cœli ac siderum peritus, astronomus.

ASUNDER is expressed by dis in composition. Thus, to break asunder, frangere, diffringere. — Strike asunder, discutere. — Burst asunder, disjicere, dirumpere. —— ¶ See also English compounds in Di or Dis.

ASYLUM (public place of refuge, sanctuary), asylum. — To open an a., asylum aperire. — Flee to an a., in asylum confugere. —— ¶ (any refuge), perfugium, refugium (retired, concealed), receptus, receptaculum, portus (prop. harbor; fig. safe refuge).

AT is not always expressed separately, but is often a part of the meaning of some simple or compound word, or lies in a grammatical accident (for instance the ablat. case) or construction (e. g. the ablative absolute). Examples will be found below.

At, of place, answering the question Where? In what? in; also ad, apud. But when the question is answered by the name of a town, we use the genit. if it be of the first or second declension and sing. number, the ablat. if it be of the third decl. or plur. number; this construction is extended also to domus and rus. — Examples: at school, in scholâ; at the forum, apud forum; at my house, domi apud me, domi meæ, in domo meâ; at home, domi; to live at a country-seat (or in the country), vivere ruri or also rure; oracles are delivered at Delphi, oracula Delphis redduntur; letters dated at Rome, literæ Romæ datæ; he died at Lacedæmon, Lacedæmone mortuus est. (The names of small islands are often construed like names of towns, but the larger ones are considered as countries, and their names require a preposition. Domus takes a preposition when joined with any adj. but meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, alienus, or when the genit. of the owner's name is added.) — Further, you were that night at Lecca's house, fuisti apud Leccam eâ nocte; at the very threshold, in limine primo; memory lies at the bottom of the ear, est in aure imâ memoriæ locus. — To be at sea, mari navigare. —— ¶ Also of place, in the sense of near, close by, ad, apud, juxta, propter, all of which require also a verb or participle expressive of the action; as, the battle at Cannæ, pugna ad Cannas commissa; the bridge at Geneva, pons, qui erat ad Genevam; three hundred and six were slain at Cremera, cæsi apud Cremeram trecenti et sex; they place guards at the gates, custodes ad portas ponunt; you see guards at all the temples, præsidia pro templis omnibus cernitis. — To be at hand, sub manibus esse (of persons), ad manum or præ manibus esse (of things), ad manum or præ manu esse (of money, for instance); præsto esse, in promptu esse. — At the right hand, ad dextram, ad sinistram; at the right and left, dextrâ lævâque. — A cask pierced at the bottom, dolium a fundo pertusum. — At the rear, a tergo. —— ¶ At, equivalent to From, a, ab. — To begin at something, ordiri, initium ducere a re; I will begin at Romulus, incipiam a Romulo; I heard all these things at the door, omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio.

At, expressive of a state or employment. — He found him just at work, virum in ipso opere deprehendit. — They are at odds, inter se dissident. — To be at a loss, in dubio esse. — To be at a stand, hærere. — A thing is at stake, aliqua res agitur; as if their honor lay at stake, quasi suus honos agatur. — To be at leisure, otiari, otiosum esse, otium alicui est; vacare, vacuum esse; if you are at leisure, si vacas, si vacat. — To be at pains and expense, impendĕre laborem et sumptum. — To be at play, ludere. —— ¶ At, of manner. — At will, ad libidinem, ex libidine, ut libido fert, ut libet; at my will, ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque, meo arbitratu. — At heart (heartily), ex animo. — At a venture, in incertum, temere.

At, of price, rate, worth, is expressed by the abl.; also by the genit.; as, to sell grain at the price of two sesterces, frumentum vendere binis sestertiis; what do you set it at? quanti indicas? they were provided at a small charge, parvo curata sunt; he lives at great expense, profusis sumptibus vivit. (When the price is definitely given, only the abl. can be used.)

At, as used of time, sub (with the accus. in the sense of towards; with the ablat. of at the moment of); ad (immediately before); de (marking the commencement); in, per, inter, (to denote continuance, duration; the last two principally to show that something happens during something else): In answer to the question When? At what time? we find also the mere ablat.: this is especially the case with substantives which denote that after which a thing has happened; as, at one's departure, discessu alicujus. — At table, at supper, inter cœnam. — At sunset, solis occasu. — At (the moment of) sunrise, sub luce; at (i. e. just before) sunrise, sub lucem. — At sunrise, sole oriente. — At night, noctu or nocte, nocturno tempore; sub noctem (towards night); sub nocte (at the moment when night set in); per noctem, inter noctem, (the night through; during the night). — At early morn, multo mane. — At that time, eo tempore, also id temporis; also tunc, tunc temporis; tum. — At the right time, in tempore, also tempore; opportune. — At an early time, maturè. — Cum is sometimes used to express at, where we also use with; he came at the first appearance of light, cum primâ luce venit; he went away at break of day, cum diluculo abiit. — At also refers to an appointed time or a time in view, and is rendered by ad; come at that time, venias ad id tempus; he did not bring the corn at the time appointed, frumentum ad diem non dedit. —— ¶ At, i. e. immediately upon, ad. — At the namĕ of Thisbe he looked up, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit. — At these things the soldiers raised a shout, ad hæc reddebatur militum clamor. —— ¶ At, i. e. by, by reason of, in consequence of. — Moved at his approach, ejus adventu commoti. — At your entreaty I will do it, tuis precibus motus faciam (moved by your entreaties). — At the name of Hector I always turn pale, nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper sum. —— ¶ At, i. e. according to, in consequence of. — At the command of Jove I come, jussu Jovis venio. — At your advice, tuâ auctoritate. — At my instance, impulsu meo. —— ¶ At, with words in -ing, sometimes by the abl. absol. — At my bidding, me jubente. — At his first coming, ubi primum advenit. — At hearing this, hac re auditâ.

At, after words implying skill. — Excellent at the harp, peritissimus lyræ. — Good at shooting, peritus jaculandi. — Good at a dart, jaculo bonus.

At, in some other phrases. — At all (see All). — At best, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. — To be at its best, maxime florere. — At least, minimum; certe, quidem, saltem, tamen. — At most, summum, ad summum. — At last, postremo, postremum, ad extremum, ad ultimum; (at length), tandem, demum. — At once (together), simul; all at once, omnes simul, omnes universi. — At once (suddenly), subito. — At once (forthwith), statim, e vestigio. — At that place, illic, ibi. — At my expense, de meo; at the public expense, de publico, publice. — At first dash, in limine. — If at any time, siquando. — To be at the head of the class, classem ducere. — Hard to be come at, aditu difficilis. — He is angry at you, tibi succenset. — To come at (get), assequi. — What would he be at? quid sibi vult?

ATHEIST, atheus, qui nullum esse omnino deum putat, qui deum esse negat.

ATHLETE, athleta.

Athletic, athleticus. —— ¶ (strong), valens, validus, firmus, lacertosus.

ATLANTIC, Atlanticus.

ATLAS, chartarum or tabularum geographicarum volumen.

ATMOSPHERE, aër; cœlum, cœli regio, (in respect of climate).

ATOM, atomus; as Cic. explains it, corpus individuum, corpus solidum et individuum; as Quintil., corpus insecabile. — Mostly in the plur.

ATONE (reconcile), placare aliquem alicui or in aliquem; aliquem cum aliquo, aliquem or alicujus animum alicui reconciliare. —— ¶ (agree), v. n. inter se consentire, concinere; concordare. —— ¶ (atone for), expio; compenso.

Atonement (agreement), reconciliatio concordiæ or gratiæ; gratia reconciliata, reditus in gratiam; concordia. — To make atonement between friends, in concordiam reducere, in gratiam reconciliare; aversos componere amicos. — Atonement made, reconciliata gratia. — Atonement badly made holds not long, gratia male sarta nequicquam coit. —— ¶ (expiation, satisfaction), expiatio (with genit. of the thing atoned for), satisfactio; piaculum (atoning sacrifice).

ATROCIOUS, detestandus, nefarius, nefandus, immanis.

Atrocity, immanitas. — Atrocities, nefaria.

ATTACH (arrest), comprehendere, prehendere; (property), bona occupare. —— ¶ (to win), conciliare. — to himself, aliquem in suas partes ducere or trahere (to his party); aliquem ad studium suum perducere (make devoted to him); alicujus gratiam consequi (gain his good will and favor). — To attach one to his cause, aliquem ad causam suam perducere. — To be attached to one, alicujus partibus favere (favor his party); favere alicui, bene cupere or velle alicui. — I am wholly attached to him, totum me tenet. — I am attached to one (I love him), aliquis mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; aliquem carum habeo, amo, diligo; aliquis mihi in deliciis est. — To become attached to a woman, aliquam adamare,

amare cœpisse. — *He is more attached to life than glory*, illi major vitæ quam gloriæ cupido est.

ATTACHMENT (*arrest*), comprehensio. —— ¶ (*adherence, fidelity, regard, love*), studium alicujus, voluntas in aliquem (*with or without* propensa); amor, caritas, pietas; observantia.

ATTAIN, contingere, adipisci, consequi, assequi, pervenire ad, potiri. — *You cannot attain to this knowledge*, huc tibi aditus patēre non potest. — *Easy ways to attain promotion*, aditus ad honores capessendos prompti.

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas, quod obtineri potest; impetrabilis (*by entreaty*).

ATTAINMENT, adeptio; consecutio (*first in Tertull.*); impetratio. —— ¶ *Of great attainments*, doctus, doctrinâ instructus, eruditus.

ATTACK, *v.* aliquem adoriri, aggredi, in hostem irruere, in aliquem invadere *or* impetum facere, aliquem oppugnare, petere. — *a town*, urbem oppugnare, impugnare. — *To be attacked by a disease*, morbo tentari, morbo corripi. —— ¶ (*impugn*), dicto *or* convicio incessere, lacessere, insectari, consectari, adoriri aliquem; aliquem pungere; aliquid oppugnare, in controversiam vocare. — *one's opinion*, impugnare alicujus sententiam. —— || Compare *Assail*.

ATTACK, *subst.* petitio (*upon an individual*); impetus, incursio, incursus; excursio (*of light troops*); impugnatio, oppugnatio, (*especially of the storming of a place*; opp. *also of an attack in words*). — *At the first attack*, primo impetu. —— ¶ (*of a distemper*), impetus, incursus; accessio, tentatio, (*with* morbi, febris, *of a malady, fever*). — *A slight attack*, commotiuncula, levis motiuncula.

ATTEMPT, tentare, aggredi, conari, moliri. — *To attempt boldly*, audere. — *To attempt one* (*attempt to corrupt him*), pecuniâ sollicitare *or* oppugnare aliquem, alicujus animum donis tentare; aliquem attentare. — *To attempt the town*, urbem attentare. — *To attempt earnestly*, eniti, conniti, vires impendere *or* intendere. — *To attempt to raise hatred against one*, struere odium in aliquem.

ATTEMPT, *subst.* petitio (*on a single opponent*), impetus, oppugnatio; conatus, inceptum; tentamen; nisus. — *A bold attempt*, ausum.

ATTEND (*be attentive; see Attentive*): (*apply to*), operam dare alicui rei. —— ¶ (*administer*), curare, administrare; procurare; interesse. —— ¶ (*wait on*), deducere, prosequi, comitari, (*accompany*); famulari alicui (*be his servant*); ministrare alicui (*at table*); apparere (*on a public character*). — *a sick man*, ægrotum curare. —— ¶ (*be present*), adesse. — *one's instructions*, audire aliquem. —— ¶ (*be in store for*), aliquem (or -cui) manere; alicui imminere (*hang over*). —— ¶ *I attend your pleasure*, exspecto quid velis.

ATTENDANCE (*waiting on*), ministerium; (*as a mark of respect*), salutatio, officium. —— ¶ *A numerous attendance*, frequentia. —— ¶ (*a train*), comitatus, comites; cohors, asseclæ, (*suite, retinue*); delecti (*chosen friends, soldiers*, &c.); stipatio, stipatores corporis, (*for safety*).

ATTENDANT, *adj.* alicui rei subjectus, adjunctus.

ATTENDANT, *subst.* famulus; minister, ministrator, (*for single, fixed offices*); apparitor, stator, (*on a magistrate*).

ATTENTION, attentio animi, intentio; audientia (*to a speaker*); diligentia, animadversio, (*care, zeal*); studium, officium, officium et cultus, (*attentive, obliging conduct*). — *To direct the attention to something*, animum attendere, advertere ad aliquid; animum intendere in (*rarely* ad) aliquid; cogitationem intendere ad rem. — *To attract attention*, convertere aliquem *or* alicujus animum in *or* ad se; conspicuum esse, conspici. — *To procure attention*, auditores sibi attentos reddere.

ATTENTIVE, attentus, intentus, erectus. — *To be attentive*, animum advertere, attendere, intendere, se alicui attentum auditorem præbere, animo *or* animis adesse.

ATTENTIVELY, attente, acri et attento animo.

ATTEST (*bear witness*), testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare; testimonio esse; testem esse; testari, testificare, affirmare. —— ¶ (*call to witness*), aliquem testari, contestari.

ATTEST, *subst.* testis.

ATTESTATION, testificatio; testimonium.

ATTIC, Atticus.

ATTIC, *subst.* cœnaculum super ædes, cœnaculum superius, *also merely* cœnaculum. — *To live in the attic*, in superiore habitare cœnaculo; tribus scalis habitare, *Martial*.

ATTIRE, *v. a.* ornare; induere vestem alicui *or* aliquem veste.

ATTIRE, *subst.* vestitus, amictus, cultus, ornatus. — *of the head*, ornatus *or* ornamentum capitis.

ATTITUDE, habitus, status.

ATTORNEY, advocatus, actor, patronus causæ; cognitor; procurator; syndicus. — *Attorney-general*, publicus causarum actor. — *King's attorney*, cognitor regius.

ATTRACT, attrahere, ad *or* in se trahere. — *The magnet attracts iron*, magnes lapis attrahit *or* ad se allicit et trahit ferrum. — *To attract moisture*, humorem trahere *or* recipere. —— ¶ Fig. (*to have an attractive power, allure, interest*), allicere, ad se allicere *or* illicere, ad se trahere *or* attrahere. — *the reader by the entertainment afforded*, lectorem delectatione allicere. — *by one's allurements*, illecebris ad se trahere. — *one's notice*, alicujus oculos in se convertere.

ATTRACTION (*charm, grace*), dulcedo, venustas, gratia; amœnitas (*especially of places*). — *Seductive attractions*, lenocinia. — *Glory has attractions for us all*, omnes laudis amore trahimur. —— || See *Charm*.

ATTRACTIVE (*having the power of drawing*). — *An attractive power or force*, vis attrahendi. —— ¶ (*taking, interesting*), quod ad se attrahit *or* illicit, quod nos capit *or* delectat *or* delectatione allicit. — *An attractive man*, homo blandus. — *writer*, lectorem tenens scriptor. — *style*, speciosum dicendi genus.

ATTRIBUTE (*impute*), ascribere, tribuere, attribuere, assignare. — *To attribute the invention of a thing to a person*, aliquid alicui inventori ascribere. — *To attribute his vices to old age*, vitia sua in senectutem conferre. — *To attribute many things to one which he never spake*, permulta in aliquem quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt conferre. — *To attribute falsely to one*, affingere aliquid alicui. — *To attribute to fear*, aliquid timori assignare.

ATTRIBUTE, *subst.* (*predicate*), attributio, res attributa, attributum. —— ¶ (*property*), proprietas; *sometimes by* esse, *with a genit.* ¶ (*mark, indication*), signum, indicium.

AUCTION, auctio; sectio (*of confiscated goods or booty*); hasta publica, hasta censoria, (*the former denotes a public auction, because a spear was set up at the place of it, esp. same as* sectio; *the latter is used of the sale of taxes, tolls*, &c.). — *To sell by auction*, auctione constitutâ, vendere aliquid. — *by public authority*, hastâ positâ, vendere aliquid. — *To be sold in this way*, sub hastâ vendi *or* venire. — *Of or belonging to a.*, auctionarius. — *An auction-room*, atrium auctionarium.

AUCTIONEER, curator auctionum (*that manages them*); præco (*the one that sells by auction; he is said* prædicare).

AUDACIOUS, audax, audacissimus, confidens, impudens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter, confidenter, impudenter.

AUDACITY, audacia, confidentia, impudentia.

AUDIBLE, quod audiri, auribus percipi potest. — *To be a.*, audiri posse.

AUDIENCE (*act of hearing*), auditio. —— ¶ (*a hearing*), audientia. — *To find audience*, audiri. — *To give audience*, audire aliquem; aures præbere alicui *or* alicui rei. — ¶ (*an auditory*), auditores, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona, auditorium, concio. — *A numerous a.*, frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. — ¶ (*reception of an ambassador*, &c.), admissio (*of him who grants it*), aditus (*of him who obtains it*), colloquium (*in reference to the conversation thereat*). — *To give one an audience*, admissionem *or* aditum alicui dare; ad colloquium aliquem admittere; aliquem admittere *or* audire. — *To give an audience of the senate* (*to ambassadors*, &c.), senatum dare. — *To be admitted to an audience*, aditum obtinere, admitti, audiri, datur alicui aditus conveniendi. — *Apartment or hall of audience*, salutatorium cubile, porticus in qua admissiones fiunt.

AUDIT, ad calculos vocare, rationes examinare.

AUDITOR (*a hearer*), auditor, is qui audit. —— ¶ (*taker of accounts*), rationarius, tabularius, calculator; qui rationes curat.

AUDITORY (*the place*), auditorium. —— ¶ (*the hearers*). See *Audience*.

AUGER (*wimble*), terebra major.

AUGMENT, augeo, adaugeo. — *To augment an estate*, rem familiarem amplificare. —— ¶ *v. n.* incrementum capere, augeri, crescere.

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio, accessio, incrementum; *also by using the verbs*.

AUGHT. See *Ought*.

AUGUR, augur.

AUGURY, AN AUGURY, augurium.

AUGUST, *a.* augustus, altus. —— ¶ *subst.* (mensis) Augustus; (mensis) Sextilis (*under the republic*).

AUNT (*father's sister*), amita; (*mother's sister*), matertera.

AURICLE, auricula; (*of the heart*, cordis.)

AURICULAR *confession*, peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AUSPICE, auspicium. — *To take the auspices*, auspicare, auspicari. — *With favorable auspices*, bonis auspiciis; *fig.* auspicato. —— ¶ *Under the auspices of any one*, alicujus ductu et auspicio; aliquo duce, aliquo auctore.

AUSPICATE (*foreshow*), portendere. —— ¶ (*begin*), auspicari.

AUSPICIOUS, auspicatus; felix, faustus. —— ¶ (*propitious*), propitius, favens alicui, benevolus alicui *or* in aliquem, amicus alicui. — *gales*, faventes venti; venti secundi.

AUSPICIOUSLY, auspicato, bonis *or* optimis auspiciis, feliciter.

AUSTERE, durus, asper, severus, austerus; sævus, crudelis. —— ¶ (*in taste*), austerus, asper.

AUSTERELY, austere, austero more, severe, aspere. — *He behaved austerely to others*, aliis duriorem se præbuit.

AUSTERITY, asperitas, duritia, severitas, austeritas.

AUTHENTIC, fide dignus, certus, verus.

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctore, cum auctoritate.

AUTHENTICITY, fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.

AUTHOR, auctor (*the author, so far as the idea and plan are his, whether he carries them out or not*), parens (*so far as the thing is his production*), inventor (*so far as he is the inventor*), conditor (*if he has laid out, founded, arranged*), effector (*if he has himself executed the thing*), princeps (*the head, of a conspiracy for instance*), molitor (*who endeavors to set at work or actually sets at work something, especially a difficult thing*), instimulator *and* concitator (*the stirrer up, instigator, e. g. to an insurrection or a war*). — *The author of the world*, procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque. — *of a law*, legis inventor (*the originator thereof*); legis auctor (*who brings it into notice, recommends it, procures its passage by his recommendation and influence*); legis lator (*who proposes it to the people*). — *of a crime*, sceleris auctor, architectus, molitor. — *of all evils*, omnium malorum seminator. — *To regard one as the au. of something*, putare, ortum esse aliquid ab aliquo. —— ¶ (*writer*), scriptor (*writer as such*); auctor (*as a voucher or authority, or as a literary contributor, or a model of style; hence always with a genit. of the object, unless this is supplied from the connection*). — *The Latin authors*, scriptores Romani (*the Romans, who have written*); rerum Romanarum auctores (*those who are regarded as the sources of information respecting the Roman history or affairs*)

Latinitatis auctores (*those who may be looked upon as models of Latinity*: — *a poor* (*Latin*) *author*, malus Latinitatis auctor (*in respect of style*). — *Author of repute*, scriptor *or* auctor classicus, probatus, receptus.

AUTHORITY (*rule, power*), auctoritas (*legal power*), potestas, imperium (*sovereignty, legal or not*), ditio, jus; (*influence, credit, power*), auctoritas, potentia, opes, amplitudo, gratia; (*testimony, proof*), testimonium, documentum; (*a person who is one's voucher*), auctor, testis; (*authorities, documents, records*), auctoritates; (*public authorities*), magistratus (*sing. of one, plur. of the magistrates collectively*); (*credibility, weight*), auctoritas, fides; (*leave*), concessus (*only in abl.*), permissio, permissus (*only abl.*), potestas, copia. — *He is advanced to the highest authority*, rerum fastigium tenet. — *Let us rule with equal authority*, paribus auspiciis regamus. — *He does it with his own authority*, suo jure agit. — *Military authority*, imperium. — *despotic*, potestas infinita, dominatio. — *To be in greater authority*, præpollere. — *In time of war, laws are of no authority*, silent inter arma leges. — *There is authority in*, residet auctoritas. — *Authority of reason*, dominatio rationis. — *To have authority with one*, habere pondus apud aliquem (of *a recommendation*, for instance). — *Worthy of authority over all things*, dignus potestate dominatuque omnium rerum. — *He has sovereign authority here*, ille hic regnum possidet. — *They had great authority in the state*, in republica plurimum pollebant. — *By what authority?* quo jure? — *Of high authority*, auctoritate præditus. — *An author of authority*, auctor gravis, idoneus, luculentus.

AUTHORITATIVE, qui habet jus *or* potestatem aliquid faciendi; auctoritate præditus; gravis: — imperiosus, superbus.

AUTHORIZE (*give authority*), jus, potestatem aliquid faciendi dare. — *To be authorized*, jus, potestatem, *or* jus potestatemque habere, (*to do something*, aliquid faciendi); *also* facere aliquid possum. — *I am authorized to do this*, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet. — *The law authorizes a refusal*, lex repulsæ auctoritatem adjungit. — *Their speeches authorize me to hope*, eorum sermonibus adducor, ut sperem. — *To think himself authorized*, sibi jus datum *or* potestatem datam putare; *not authorized*, non fas esse ducere, haud licitum sibi aliquid putare. — *An authorized judge*, judex datus; judex idoneus *or* locuples. —— ¶ (*sanction*), sancire, ratum facere *or* efficere, ratum esse jubere; alicujus rei auctorem fieri (*of the senate*). —— ¶ (*to bring into credit*), auctoritatem, fidem alicui rei parare, conciliare.

AUTOCRASY, dominatus unius, dominatio, dominatus, imperium singulare, potentia singularis; tyrannis (*usurped dominion over a once free state*).

AUTOGRAPH, chirographum, idiographus liber, autographum.

AUTOMATON, automaton. — *Automata*, automataria (*sc.* opera).

AUTUMN, auctumnus, tempus auctumnale. — *To verge to autumn* (*of summer*), auctumnescere.

AUTUMNAL, auctumnalis; *or by the genit.* auctumni.

AUXILIARY, *adj.* auxiliaris, auxiliarius.

AN AUXILIARY, adjutor (*fem.* adjutrix), auxiliator. — *Auxiliaries*, auxilia, auxiliares, auxiliarii milites. — *Cohort of auxiliaries*, cohors auxiliaria *or* auxiliaris.

AVAIL, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse; prodesse, conducere; valere, efficacem esse. — *You will avail nothing*, nihil proficies. — *It is of no avail to know*, nihil refert scire. — *Patience is of no avail*, nihil proficitur patientiâ. — *'Tis of no avail*, nihil prodest. — *What did it avail?* quid retulit? — *They hoped it would avail them much*, sperabant e re suâ maxime fore.

AVAILABLE, valens, efficax, utilis, conducibilis.

AVARICE, habendi cupiditas *or* cupido (*gen.*; *desire of having*); avaritia; pecuniæ studium, cupiditas, aviditas. — *There is no vice more hateful than avarice*, nullum vitium est tetrius quam avaritia. — *Great avarice*, profunda avaritia. — *insatiable*, hians. — *Sordid avarice*, sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus, aliquantum ad rem avidior; pecuniæ cupidus, avidus. — *Meanly avaricious*, sordidus.

AVARICIOUSLY, avare; sordide.

AVAUNT, apage, abi.

AVENGE, aliquem ulciscor, vindico.

AVENGER, vindex.

AVENUE, aditus, introitus.

AVER, assevero, pleno ore affirmo.

AVERAGE. — *Every year their honey brought them in on an average* 10,000 *sestertia*, nunquam minus, ut peræque ducerent, dena millia sestertia ex melle recipiebant. — On an average *may sometimes be rendered by* plus minusve, plus minus; *when equivalent to* mean, *we may express* average *by* medius numerus.

AVERSE. — *To be averse from a thing*, alienum esse ab aliqua re; abhorrere ab aliqua re (*violently averse*).

AVERSION, declinatio (*to a thing*, alicujus rei); fuga; odium; animus alienus *or* aversus (*to one*, ab aliquo). — *To have an aversion to one*, alieno *or* averso animo esse ab aliquo. — *To give one an aversion to another*, aliquem ab aliquo alienare. — *He has a violent aversion to marriage*, a re uxoriâ abhorret.

AVERT (*turn away, direct another way*), avertere, amovere. — *To avert the eyes from any one*, oculos dejicere ab aliquo. — *a blow*, ictum declinare. —— ¶ Fig. (*of evil*, &c.), amovere; dejicere; depellere (*when it would approach*), repellere (*when it is already nigh*); propulsare; defendere; deprecari (*prop. by entreaties*; *then gen., seek to ward off*); averruncare (*of the gods who avert an evil*). —— ¶ (*cause to dislike*), alienare.

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas.

AVOID, fugere, defugere, (*to keep aloof from*); vitare, devitare, evitare, (*to go out of the way of a place or thing*). — *the society of one*, alicujus aditum sermonemque fugere. — *Reason teaches us what to do or what to avoid*, ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit.

AVOIDANCE, fuga; vitatio, devitatio.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest; evitabilis (*poet.*).

AVOW (*declare confidently*), affirmare, asseverare. —— ¶ (*openly acknowledge*), profiteri, præ se ferre.

AVOWAL, professio.

AVOWEDLY, aperte, ex professo.

AWAIT (*expect, wait for*), exspectare aliquem *or* aliquid, præstolari alicui, opperiri aliquem. — *To await the event of the war*, belli eventum exspectare. — *the arrival of the fleet*, classem opperiri. — *To await one before the door*, alicui præstolari ante ostium. —— ¶ (*be in store for*), manere alicui *or* aliquem; imminere alicui (*of near, threatening evils*). — *Death awaits you*, mors tibi imminet (*hovers over your head*), *or* tibi manet (*is to be your portion sooner or later*).

AWAKE, excitare (e somno), expergefacere (e somno), suscitare (somno *or* e quiete), exsuscitare: — *v. n.* expergisci, expergefieri, somno solvi, somno excitari. —— ¶ *Fig.* excitare, expergefacere, suscitare, exsuscitare; movere, commovere; *v. n.* excitari. — *To awake* (*v. a.*) *from death*, excitare ab inferis, a morte ad vitam revocare. — *To awake* (*v. n.*) *from death*, in vitam redire. — *To awaken something in one's mind*, aliquid in animo alicujus excitare. — *To awaken in one a love for something*, alicujus rei amorem alicui injicere.

AWAKE, expergefactus, somno excitatus; vigil, vigilans, exsomnis; insomnis (*not sleeping, because he cannot sleep*). — *To be awake*, expergefactum esse (e somno), somno excitatum esse; vigilare, somnum non capere, (*to remain awake, watch, not go to sleep*). — *To keep awake all night*, noctem pervigilare. —— ¶ *Fig.* alacer; vegetus, vividus, vigens; hilaris, *or* -us.

AWARD, addicere, adjudicare. — *goods to any one*, bona alicui addicere. — *the sovereignty to Ptolemy*, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo. — *a triumph, a sum of money to any one*, decernere alicui triumphum, pecuniam. —— ¶ (*a punishment*), constituere, dicere; *also under the emperors*, irrogare. — *a punishment to any one*, constituere alicui pœnam. — *a fine to any one*, dicere alicui mulctam.

AWARD, *subst.* judicium, arbitrium, decretum, sententia.

AWARE, vigil, vigilans; sciens, prudens; non inscius. — *not*, inopinans, necopinans, imprudens, insciens, inscius, ignarus. — *Here is my master, and I was not aware of him*, herus est, nec prævideram. — *To attack one before he is aware*, aliquem imparatum adoriri, aliquem improviso *or* aliquem imprudentem adoriri. — *To surprise one before he is aware*, aliquem necopinantem, imprudentem opprimere. — *Look back as if you had not been aware of him*, quasi de improviso respice ad eum. — *She tasted of it before she was aware*, imprudens de eo gustavit.

AWAY (*fie*), vah! — *Away with those sisters of yours*, apage istas sorores. — *Away with you*, abi! apage te! abi in malam rem! — *Away with him*, ultra istum a me! ultra istunc! — *Away with these fopperies*, pellantur istæ ineptiæ; contemnamus istas ineptias. — *Away with it* (*take it away*), tolle, tollite. — *Get you away*, hinc te amove, aufer te hinc. — *Away with you, profane ones*, procul este profani. —— ¶ Away *is often included in the signification of a verb, esp. if it be compounded with* a, ab *or* de. — *To pine away*, tabescere, contabescere. — *To be away*, abesse; *when I was away*, me absente. — *Go away*, abire. — *Cast away*, abjicere. — *Take away*, auferre. — *Run away*, aufugere. — *Get away*, evadere. — *Steal away*, subducere se. — *I will away hence*, abibo hinc. —— ¶ *To away with*, i. e. *to abide, endure*, &c., ferre, pati, *etc.* — *I cannot away with it*, non possum ferre; — *with this air*, non cœlum patior. —— ¶ *Away* (i. e. *on*). — *To work away*, opus non omittere, operi instare. —— ¶ *Far away*, procul, longe.

AWE, veneratio, reverentia, verecundia; admiratio. — *To stand in awe of*, vereri, venerari. — *To strike with awe*, alicui injicere admirationem *or* venerationem sui; metum alicui injicere. — *To approach with awe*, aliquem religiose adire.

AWFUL (*inspiring awe*), verendus, augustus. — ¶ (*filled with awe*), venerabundus.

AWFULNESS (*the quality*), majestas, religio; (*awe*), veneratio, *etc.*

AWKWARD, rudis, incultus, inelegans, incallidus, illepidus, inconcinnus; inhabilis alicui rei *or* ad aliquid, ineptus, rusticus, agrestis. — *An awkward predicament*, angustiæ.

AWKWARDLY, inepte, incommode, inscite, incallide, rustice. — *To dance a.*, minus commode saltare.

AWKWARDNESS, inconcinnitas, indecentia, rusticitas.

AWL, subula.

AWN, arista.

AWNING, tectum; velarium (*of cloth*).

AWRY, obliquus, transversus, oblique, in obliquum, transverse, in transversum; perversus, pravus, perverse, prave, perperam. — *To set the mouth awry*, os *or* labra distorquere. — *To look awry*, oculo obliquo aspicere.

AXE, ascia, securis; (*a pick-axe*), dolabra; (*grub-axe*), ligo, marra. — *Axe that cuts both ways*, bipennis.

AXLETREE, axis.

AXIOM, axioma.

AXIS, axis, sphæræ diametrus.

AY (*yes*), vero, etiam, sane, maxime, certe; (*yes, even, and more*), imo, imo vero, imo enimvero, imo vero etiam, quin etiam, atque adeo.

AYE, usque, perpetuo. — *For aye*, in æternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus.

AZURE, cæruleus, cyaneus.

B.

BABBLE, blatero, deblatero, fabulor, garrio, effutio, alucinor; *vainly*, voces inanes fundere.

Babbler, blatero, garrulus, nugator; vulgator, famigerator.

Babbling, *subst.* garrulitas, garritus. —— ¶ *Adj.* garrulus, qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABE, BABY, infans. —— ¶ (*doll*), pupus, pupulus, pupa, pupula.

BABOON, Simia Pavianus, L.

BACCHUS, Bacchus, Liber. — *Festival of B.*, Bacchanalia, Liberalia, Dionysia; *to keep it*, bacchari.

Bacchic, Bacchicus, Bacchēus.

Bacchant, Bacchante, homo vinolentus ac dissolutus; baccha.

Bacchanalian, dissolutus, luxuriosus, delicatus. — *To have a Bacchanalian time*, comissari; *having such*, comissabundus. — *To lead a Bacchanalian life*, Bacchanalia vivere.

BACHELOR, qui abhorret (*or* abhorruit) ab uxore ducendâ (cælebs *denotes any man not now in the marriage state; he may have been married before or not*). —— ¶ *A bachelor*, primo academici honoris gradu ornatus, baccalaureus.

BACK, *subst.* (*part of the body*), tergum (*the back, as the back side; of men, and also of animals*); dorsum (*the back, as an elevated part of the body of animals; rarely used of men*). — *Having his back turned to us*, aversus. — *With his back to the light*, aversus a lumine. — *Back to back*, inter se aversi. — *To tie the hands behind the back*, religare *or* revincire manus post tergum *or* terga. — *To walk up and down with the hands behind one's back*, manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare. — *Lay upon his back*, resupinare. — *To take a person or thing upon one's back*, aliquem *or* aliquid in tergum accipere; aliquem *or* aliquid humeris attollere. — *To lie* (*sleep, rest*) *upon one's back*, supinum cubare. — *I have the wind in my back*, tergum afflat ventus. — *To turn his back*, se *or* vultum avertere. — *To turn their backs* (*take to flight*), terga vertere *or* dare. — *As soon as I turn my back*, simulac discesserim. — *To turn the back to one*, alicui tergum obvertere (*prop.*); abire, discedere ab aliquo (*depart from one*); alicui deesse (*not to help him*); aliquem deserere (*to leave him perfidiously in the lurch*). — *Behind one's back*, clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente. — *To speak evil of one behind his back*, alicui absenti male dicere. — *The ass takes a burden on his back*, asellus onus subit dorso. —— ¶ *Back*, i. e. *back side, back part*, pars aversa, tergum; pars posterior. — *of the paper*, charta aversa. — *Written on the back of the paper, parchment*, &c., scriptus in tergo. — *The back of the head*, aversa pars capitis, occiput. — *The back part of the island*, aversa (*pl.*) insulæ. — *of the mountain*, aversa montis; aversus mons. — *The back* (*or convex part*) *of the channels of a leaf*, canalium folii dorsum.

Back (*backwards*), retro, retrorsum. — *To go b.*, retro ire, ambulare, gradi; *drive b.*, retroagere; *to give back*, retrocedere. — *Back!* cede! cedite! recede! recedite! — *But* back *in its various senses is most often expressed by* re *in composition*: — *to look back*, respicere; *drive back*, repellere; *keep back*, retinere, retardare; demorari, remorari, detinere. — *Draw back*, *v. a.* retrahere, reducere, revocare; *v. n.* recedere, se recipere, pedem *or* gradum referre. — *To write back*, rescribere. — *Send back*, remittere. — *Come back* (*return*), redire, revenire, reverti (*turn b.*). — *To give back* (*return*), reddere (*generally*); restituere (*the identical thing*). — *Flowing back*, refluens, refluus (*poet.*); (*of the tide*), reciprocus. — *A pull-back*, impedimentum, remora. — *He was put back*, repulsam tulit. — *To go back to the origin and head of a thing*, aliquid alte et a capite repetere.

Back, v. a. (*assist, support, further*), juvare, adjuvare, suffragari alicui, alicui favere; aliquem operâ et consilio juvare, consilio et re tueri aliquem; alicui adjumento esse; sustentare, sustinere. —— ¶ *To back water*, navem retro inhibere.

Backbone, spina.

Backdoor, postica (*sc.* janua), ostium posticum, posticum.

Background, recessus. — *of a painting*, quæ (in picturâ) recedunt, abscedunt. — *To be in the b.*, recedere, abscedere, (*opp. to* prominere).

Backstairs, scalæ posticæ.

BACKBITE, maledice dicere de aliquo absente, alicui absenti male dicere *or* loqui, de aliquo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumelioseque dicere, absentem rodere.

Backbiter, qui absentibus male dicit *or* loquitur, absentium criminator.

BACKSLIDE, deficere, desciscere ab aliquo, alienari ab aliquo; apostatare (*Cypr.*); — a virtute deficere.

Backsliding, *adj.* alienatus, alienus: improbus, scelestus, sceleratus. —— ¶ *Subst.* defectio, apostasia; peccatum, delictum.

Backslider, apostata.

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, *adv.* retro; retrorsum. (See *Back.*) —— ¶ (*with the back forwards*), aversus. — *Bears creep down from trees backwards*, ursi arbores aversi derepunt. —— ¶ *To go backward* (*grow worse*), deteriorem, deterius fieri, in deterius mutari, in pejorem partem verti et mutari.

Backward, *adj.* aversus, piger; segnis, tardus, lentus. — *to punish*, piger ad pœnas. — *to write letters*, ad scribendas literas piger; cessatorem esse in literis. — *to learn, in learning*, tardus ad discendum *or* in discendo, lentus in discendo. —— ¶ (*late*), serus, serotinus. — *figs*, seræ fici. — *grapes*, serotinæ uvæ.

Backwardness, pigritia, tarditas, segnitia; sera maturitas.

BACON, lardum. — *A flitch of it*, succidia. — *A gammon of bacon*, perna (*hind-shoulder*), petaso (*fore-shoulder*).

BAD (*ill, not good*), malus, corruptus (*spoiled*), vilis (*of little worth*), pravus (*deformed, perverted*), tenuis (*scanty, poor*), miser. — *A bad poet*, malus poeta. — *weather*, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda. — *way*, iter difficile, incommodum; *very*, via deterrima. — *fare*, victus tenuis. — *To be in bad repute*, male audire. — *Bad coin*, numi adulterini. —— ¶ (*unfortunate, unfavorable*), tristis; miser. — *Bad news*, nuntius tristis, acerbus. — *To help a bad matter*, rem proclinatam adjuvare. — *omens*, omina tristia, infausta. — *times*, tempora tristia, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa, calamitosa. — *fortune*, misera fortuna. — ¶ (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, nociturus; alienus alicui rei. — *Meats bad for the stomach*, cibi stomacho alieni. —— ¶ (*morally bad*), malus (*so inclined by nature*), pravus (*depraved, perverted*); improbus; impius, scelestus, (*godless, reprobate*); nequam (*good for nothing*). — *A bad disposition*, ingenium malum pravumque. — *desires*, pravæ cupiditates. — *To become bad*, corrumpi.

Badly, male, prave, perperam; tenuiter, misere; nequiter, improbe, turpiter.

Badness, pravitas, tenuitas, malitia, improbitas, nequitia.

BADGE, insigne.

BADGER, ursus meles, L.

BAFFLE, fallere, eludere, frustrari; ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — *To baffle all a man's plans*, conturbare alicui omnes rationes. — *Death baffles all the plans of life*, omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit.

BAG, saccus; culeus (*great leathern sack for parricides*); follis (*leathern sack for money*); marsupium, crumena, (*pouch for money*). — *little*, sacculus, saccellus; (*for money*), sacculus, folliculus.

Bagpipe, utriculus.

Bagpiper, utricularius, ascaules.

BAGGAGE, impedimentum, sarcinæ, (*also of the b. of an army, with the distinction that imp. is of the whole army, sar. of individual soldiers*). — *To gather together bag and baggage*, sarcinas et vasa colligere. — *Pick up your baggage and be gone*, collige sarcinulas et exi. —— ¶ (*worthless woman*), muliercula vilissima, mulier nequissima: (*in reproach*), lutum! —— ¶ (*pert girl, flirt*), lasciva puella. —— ¶ (*lumber*), scruta.

BAGNIO, balneum (*private*), balneæ (*public*); balnearia, thermæ.

BAIL, vas, vadimonium. — *To become bail for any one's appearance*, vadem fieri alicujus sistendi. — *To save his bail* (*by appearing*), vadimonium obire. — *To forsake it*, vadimonium deserere. — *To demand bail*, vadem poscere; *of one*, aliquem vadari. — *To give bail*, vades dare. — *Admit to bail*, vadimonio interposito liberare.

BAIT, esca, illecebra, (*prop. and fig.*). —— ¶ (*at an inn*), cibus qui apud deversorium sumitur *or* jumentis præbetur.

To Bait, escam imponere *or* obducere (*a hook*, hamo). —— ¶ (*at an inn*), cibo apud deversorium se reficere; devertere, deverti, deversari; jumenta in itinere (*or* apud deversorium) cibo reficere.

Bait. — *a bear or bull*, ursum *or* taurum cum canibus committere. —— ¶ (*set upon one*), invadere, vexare, exagitare; aliquem conviciis lacessere.

BAKE, coquere, torrere: — *v. n.* coqui, percoqui, excoqui. — *To bake bread*, panem coquere. — *tiles*, laterculos coquere. — *The sun bakes the place*, locum coquit sol.

Baker, coquus, pistor, furnariam exercens, furnarius; pistrix.

Bakehouse, pistrina, pistrinum.

Baking, coctura; furnaria, pistura.

Bake-oven, furnus. — *To heat it*, furnum calefacere.

BALANCE (*generally*), trutina, statera (*the latter esp. of the steelyard*); (*pair of scales*), libra; (*overplus*), quod reliquum restat. —— ¶ (*equipoise*), momentum par, æquitas. — *The balance of something is disturbed*, portionum æquitas turbatur. — *To lose one's balance*, labi. — *To disturb the balance of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare.

To Balance (*weigh in a b.*), pensare, ponderare aliquid re, perpendere aliquid ad aliquid. — *On balancing together his good and bad qualities*, vitiis virtutibusque ejus perpensis. —— ¶ (*keep in equilibrium*), rem suis ponderibus librare, rem librare: — *v. n.* corpus librare; examinari, suis ponderibus librari. — *Balanced*, pari momento *or* suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus. — *To balance the vast body of the empire*, immensum imperii corpus librare. —— ¶ (*counterpoise, counterbalance*), pensare, compensare rem re. —— ¶ *To balance an account*, inire subducereque rationem. — *They have balanced accounts*, convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi. —— ¶ *To balance an account*, i. e. *pay the overplus*, quod superest in rationibus numerare. —— ¶ (*hesitate, waver*), in decreto suo, inter varia consilia, nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuare.

BALCONY, podium, Mænianum.

BALD, calvus (*of men, with reference to the head only; of beasts, to the whole body*); glaber (*of parts of the body which should have hair, but never of the head; of places which should be covered with plants, trees, &c.*); nudus foliis (*leafless, of trees*). — *Bald in front*, præcalvus. — *behind*, recalvus. — *A bald head*, calvitium. — *To be bald*, calvere, calvum esse; glabrere, glabrum esse. — *To become bald*, cal[...] fieri, calvescere; glabrum fieri, g[...]

cere. —— ¶ (*unadorned, inelegant*), jejunus, exilis, inelegans. —— ¶ (*mean, without dignity*), abjectus, humilis, vilis.
BALDNESS, calvities, capitis lævitas. — *of a region*, regio plantis et arboribus nuda. — *of style*, orationis exilitas.
BALE (*bundle of goods*), colligata mercium sarcina, fascis mercium colligatarum. — *A heavy b.*, mercium moles. — *To bind or pack into bales*, in fasces colligare. — *To pack up bales*, mercium sarcinas constringere.
BALE (*misery, calamity*), miseria, calamitas, pestis.
BALEFUL, tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus. —— ¶ (*full of mischief*), noxius, perniciosus, funestus, exitiosus.
BALK (*ridge between furrows*), lira, porca.
To BALK (*disappoint, deceive*), aliquem decipere, frustrari, fallere, eludere; aliquid ad irritum redigere, aliquid disturbare. —— ¶ (*omit*), omittere, declinare. —— ¶ (*to omit, refuse*), omittere, recusare, detrectare.
BALL (*to play with*), pila, *with or without* lusoria: *there were four kinds of balls*, pila trigonalis, trigon; follis, folliculus; paganica; harpastum. — *To give a ball*, pilam dare. — *hit it*, pilam facere. — *throw it*, pilam jactare *or* mittere. — *strike it back*, pilam remittere *or* repercutere *or* retorquere; pilam expellere *or* expulsare. — *To play at ball*, pilâ ludere. — *Foot-ball*, follis, folliculus. —— ¶ (*any round mass*), globus, pila. — *The earth-ball*, pila terræ, *or better* globus terræ. — *The eye-ball*, pupula, pupilla, acies. — *The ball of the thigh-bone*, caput ossis femoris. — *Ink-ball, used in printing*, folliculus typographicus. — *The ball of the foot*, plantæ pars exstantior. — *For musket-ball we may say* glans; *for cannon-ball*, globus; *for bomb*, pila. —— ¶ *A little ball*, globulus, pilula, folliculus.
BALLAD, carmen epicolyricum, carmen *or* canticum populare.
BALLAST, saburra. — *To ballast a ship*, navem saburrâ gravare; nav. saburrare.
BALLET, pantomimus.
BALLET-DANCER, pantomimus, pantomima.
BALLOON. — *Air-balloon*, machina aërobatica.
BALLOT, tabella, globulus, suffragium: globorum suffragia.
To BALLOT, (globis) suffragia ferre.
BALM, balsamum. —— ¶ (*ointment*), unguentum. —— ¶ *Fig.* solatium, fomentum. —— ¶ *Of balm*, balsaminus.
BALMY (*like balm*), balsamodes. — (*fragrant, odoriferous*), suaves odores spargens, odoratus, odorifer. —— ¶ (*producing balm*), balsamum ferens. —— ¶ (*soft*), mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.
BALM (*a plant*), melissa officinalis, L.
BALSAM, balsamum, opobalsamum, balsami succus *or* lacrima; balsaminum oleum; unguentum (*any fragrant ointment*). — *Balsam-tree or shrub*, balsamum. — *Fruit of it*, carpobalsamum, balsami semen. — *Balsam-wood*, lignum balsami, xylobalsamum.
BALSAMIC (*of balsam*), balsaminus. —— ¶ (*like balsam, smelling of it*), balsamodes.
BALUSTRADE, pluteus, -um.
BAMBOO, hasta graminea, *Cic. Verr.* iv. 56, 125.; arundo Bambos, L.
BAN, edictum. —— ¶ (*exclusion from human society*); *secular*, aquæ et ignis interdictio; *of the church*, sacrificiorum interdictio (*eccles. writers have* anathema, excommunicatio). (See *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13.) —— ¶ *Ban of the empire*, proscriptio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, *and in connection merely* proscriptio. —— ¶ *Bans of marriage*, futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio.
BAND (*that which binds*), vinculum, copula, redimiculum, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura, tænia: — (*a fetter*), vinculum; pedica (*for the foot*). — *A hair-band*, redimiculum, fascia *or* tænia crinalis, vitta. — *for the forehead*, redimiculum frontis (*for persons*); frontale (*for animals*). (See *Bandage*.) —— ¶ Fig. (*a tie, bond of union*), vinculum, nodus, copula: — (*a fetter*), vinculum, compes. —— ¶ (*of iron about a beam*), armilla.
BAND (*a company*), societas, sodalitas: — turba, manus, globus, caterva, grex. — *of robbers*, latronum globus. — *Band of horse*, turma.
BANDAGE (*gen.*), fascia, fasciola (*small*); (*about the head*), vitta; (*for hurts and wounds*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia, vinctura.
To BANDAGE, deligare, alligare, obligare.
BANDY, ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare. —— ¶ (*agitate*), agitare, vexare, exagitare. —— ¶ (*exchange*) — *looks*, fidenter inter se aspicere. — *words with one*, verba commutare cum aliquo (*as a friend*); cum aliquo altercari.
BANDYLEGGED, varus, valgus, vatius.
BANE (*poison*), venenum, virus. —— ¶ (*that which destroys*), pestis, pernicies: — (*ruin, mischief*), pernicies, exitium.
BANEFUL (*poisonous*), venenatus. —— ¶ (*mischievous, destructive*), perniciosus, pestifer.
BANISH, alicui aquâ et igni interdicere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere *or* exigere, ex urbe *or* ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*); deportare (*to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return*). — *for ten years*, relegare in decem annos. — *any one to an island*, aliquem relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam. —— ¶ Fig. *to banish doubt*, expellere dubitationem. — *all suspicion*, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo. — *love from the heart*, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere. — *the authority of the senate from the state*, exterminare auctoritatem senatus e civitate.
BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio; (*involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship*), deportatio; (*to an appointed place, with no forfeiture*), relegatio: exsilium (*state of banishment; voluntary or involuntary*). — *To go into b.*, in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilii causâ, solum mutare. — *To live in b.*, in exsilio esse, exsulari. — *To return from b.*, exsilio redire. — *Place of banishment*, exsilium.
A BANISHED MAN, exsul (*who has been driven from his country, or has fled from it in order to escape from punishment*); extorris patriâ, extorris,(*as being homeless, without reference to punishment*); relegatus, deportatus.
BANK (*of a river*), ripa; (*of earth*), agger. — *A steep bank*, ripa ardua, locus arduus. — *precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, præcipitium. — *A sand-bank*, syrtis, pulvinus. —— ¶ *Bank of rowers*, transtrum.
BANK (*for money*), *by one man*, argentaria, *with or without* mensa: — *public*, mensa publica; ærarium mercatorum. —— ¶ (*at games of chance*), sors, arca.
BANKER, argentarius (*on his own account*), mensarius (*for the state*); *but under the emperors these terms were often used indiscriminately*. — *To be a b.*, argentariam facere.
BANKNOTE, tessera mensæ publicæ, tessera mensæ mercatorum.
BANKRUPT, qui corruit *or* cadit, ære dirutus, bonis eversus, decoctor. — *To become bankrupt*, corruere, cadere, ære dirui, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: a mensâ surgere, dissolvere argentariam, (*of a banker*); cedere foro (*of any merchant*); conturbare; decoquere, *with or without* creditoribus. — *The state is bankrupt*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.
BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ *or* naufragium fortunarum, naufragium *or* eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (*national b.*).
BANNER, vexillum, signum (militare).
BANQUET, convivium, epulæ; comissatio; (*after-banquet*), repotia, -orum, *Hor.* — *To banquet*, convivari, epulari. — *To banquet royally*, saliarem in modum epulari. — *One asked to a banquet*, conviva. — *To give a b.*, convivium præbere, hospites convivio accipere; *in honor of one*, cœnam, epulum alicui dare. — *He that gives a banquet*, dominus cœnæ *or* epuli; convivator.
BANTER, *v. a.* aliquem irridere, deridere; aliquem ludere, ludibrio habere.
BANTER, *subst.* ludus; irrisio.
BAPTIZE, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare.
BAPTISM, baptisma, baptismus, sancta avatio.
BAPTIST, baptista, baptizator. — *Anabaptist*, anabaptista.
BAPTISTERY, baptisterium.
BAR, repagulum, obex, pessulus, sera, claustrum: — (*hinderance, impediment*), impedimentum, mora: — *crowbar*, vectis: — *of a tavern*, claustrum: — *of gold, silver*, later aureus, argenteus: — (*where causes are pleaded*), fori cancelli, forum. — *On my first appearance at the bar*, ut primum forum attigi. — *He has left the bar*, salutem dixit foro. — *The bar requires a good strong voice*, subsellia graviorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant. — *To plead at the bar*, causas agere. — *The bar* (*advocates, &c.*), patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum.
To BAR, foribus *or* ostio obdere pessulum; occludere fores *or* ædes pessulo, repagulo; ostium obserare: — impedire, morari, excludere: — interdicere alicui aliqua re, aliquem arcere, prohibere aliqua re: — excipere, eximere, excludere; *barring*, excepto, -â, -is; nisi. — *Barring that*, illud si exceperis, excluseris.
BARB, uncus. — *Barbed*, uncinatus.
BARBAROUS, BARBARIAN, barbarus, barbaricus: — rudis, immanis, immanis ac barbarus, inhumanus, crudelis. — *Barbarous Latin*, sermo horridulus atque incomptus.
BARBARISM, BARBARITY, barbaria, barbaries: — immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas, sævitia: — inscitia: — *in speech*, barbarismus.
BARBAROUSLY, barbare, sæve, inhumane. — *To speak b.*, barbare loqui.
A BARBARIAN, barbarus: — homo rudis, hebes et impolitus; homo omnis humanitatis expers: — homo sævus, crudelis, immanis.
BARBER, tonsor. — *A barber's shop*, tonstrina.
BARD, vates, poeta.
BARE (*naked*), nudus; glaber; (see *Bald*): — (*uncovered*), nudus, apertus, intectus. — *With bare head*, capite detecto, aperto *or* inoperto. — *A bare sword*, gladius strictus *or* destrictus. — *To make bare*, nudare, glabrare; *show*, nudare, aperire. —— ¶ (*unprotected, defenceless*), nudus, apertus. —— ¶ (*detected*), manifestus. —— ¶ (*plain*), nudus, inornatus, simplex. —— ¶ (*poor*), nudus, egenus, inops. —— ¶ (*threadbare*), tritus, attritus, obsoletus. —— ¶ (*of style*), jejunus, exilis. —— ¶ (*mere*), merus, sincerus.
To BARE, nudare, glabrare, aperire; stringere, destringere, (gladium).
BARELY, nude, aperte, tenuiter, exiliter, jejune. —— ¶ (*merely*), tantum, nihil aliud quam.
BAREFACED, impudens. — *A barefaced fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis.
BARGAIN, pactum, pactio, conventum, conditiones, stipulatio. — *To bargain with one*, pacisci cum aliquo, pactionem facere, conficere cum aliquo; contrahere cum aliquo.
BARGE, actuariolum, lenunculus.
BARK (*a little ship*), navicula, celox, lembus, navigiolum.
To BARK, latrare (*prop. and fig.*); gannire (*to yelp*); baubari (*to bark gently*). — *To bark at*, allatrare alicui *or* aliquem (*prop. and fig.*).
A BARKING, latratus, gannitus.
BARK (*of a tree*), cortex (*the outer*), liber (*the inner*).
To BARK *a tree*, decorticare arborem, corticem detrahere arbori, delibrare arborem (*of the inner bark*).
BARLEY, hordeum. — *Barley-bread*, panis hordeaceus. — *meal*, farina hordeacea. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei, crithe. — *water*, ptisana, ptisanarium.
BAROMETER, barometrum.
BARN, horreum, granarium.
BARRACKS, tuguria.

BARREL, seria, dolium, orca. — *of a gun*, tubus.

BARREN, sterilis, infructuosus, infecundus; effetus. — *A barren style of speaking*, jejunum, exile, siccum genus dicendi. — *The ground tired of bearing becomes barren*, humus lassa senescit. — *To become barren* (*of trees and beasts*), sterilem fieri, sterilescere.

BARRENNESS, sterilitas; exilitas.

BARRENLY, steriliter; exiliter, jejune.

BARRICADE, obstruere. —— ¶ *subst.* repagula, obices saxorum, obices viarum, *etc.*

BARRIER, repagula, obices, vallum, *etc.* —— ¶ (*fortification*), castellum, castrum. —— ¶ (*obstruction*), impedimentum. —— ¶ (*to mark a limit*), repagulum; (*the barriers of the circus*), carceres. —— ¶ (*a boundary*), finis, terminus, limes.

BARRISTER, jurisconsultus, actor causarum.

BARROW, ferculum (*handbarrow*); pabo (*wheelbarrow*). —— ¶ (*for burial*), tumulus.

BARTER, mutare, permutare merces. — *with one*, mutare merces cum aliquo. — *one thing for another*, mutare, commutare rem re *or* cum re; permutare rem re.

BARTER, *subst.* mutatio, permutatio mercium; mutatio ementium. — *By b.*, permutando; non pecuniâ sed compensatione mercium.

BASE, BASIS, fundamentum, basis. — *Fig.* fundamenta, initia. —— ¶ (*pedestal of a statue*), basis statuæ.

BASE (*mean, worthless*), vilis. —— ¶ (*mean, illiberal, ungenerous*), humilis, illiberalis, abjectus. —— ¶ (*of low station, birth*, &c.), humilis, tenuis; ignobilis, obscurus. —— ¶ (*illegitimate*), nullo patre natus, incerto patre natus, spurius; pellice ortus, nothus; adulterino sanguine natus. —— ¶ (*of metal*), notæ deterioris.

BASELY, humiliter, abjecte, illiberaliter, turpiter, *etc.*

BASENESS, illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas. — *An act of b.*, facinus illiberale, turpe, fœdum; dedecus; indignitas.

BASHFUL, pudens, pudicus, verecundus

BASHFULNESS, pudor, verecundia, timiditas; rusticus pudor, rusticitas.

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis. — (*for washing*), aquale (*gen.*); aquæ manale, aquiminale, aquiminarium, (*for the hands*); malluvium (*at a sacrifice, for the hands*). —— ¶ (*in which the water of a spring, &c. collects*), labrum, crater. —— ¶ (*small pond*), piscinula, piscina. —— ¶ (*receptacle of water*), lacus; castellum, dividiculum, (*of an aqueduct*); cisterna (*a subterraneous cistern*). —— ¶ (*cove*, &c.), sinus (maris *or* maritimus). —— ¶ (*dock*), navale.

BASIS. See *Base.*

BASK, *v. a.* insolare: — *v. n.* apricari.

BASKET, corbis, fiscus, fiscina, qualus *or* qualum, canistrum, calathus, sporta. — *Little b.*, corbicula, corbula, fiscella, fiscellus, quasillus, sportula, sportella. — *Bread b.*, panarium. — *Basket-weaver*, qui corbes ex vimine facit, qui corbes virgis contexit, corbium textor.

BASS, vox gravis *or* ima; sonus gravis. — *Deep b.*, sonus gravissimus. — *To sing b.*, voce imâ canere. — *Base singer*, voce imâ canens, gravis soni cantor.

BASS-RELIEF, prostypon; toreuma; cælatum opus, cælatura. *The opposite of this* (*alto rilievo*) *is* ectypon, imago ectypa; sculptura ectypa.

BASTARD. See *Base.*

BASTE (*to beat*), aliquem fusti verberare, verberare, verberibus cædere, pulsare, verberibus castigare. —— ¶ (*of meat*), carni, dum ad ignem versatur, butyrum liquatum instillare.

BASTINADE, -ADO. (See *Baste.*) — *to death*, fuste percutere. —— ¶ *subst.* verberatio, verbera. — *to death*, fustuarium.

BASTION, propugnaculum, castellum.

BAT (*a heavy stick*), clava, fustis.

BAT (*an animal*), vespertilio.

BATE, minuere, imminuere, aliquid *or* aliquid de aliquâ re deminuere: extenuare: aliquid *or* de aliqua re remittere, aliquid de aliqua re detrahere. —— ¶ *v. n.* minui, deminui, remitti, decrescere, macescere, macrescere.

BATING. See *Barring, Except.*

BATH, BATHS (*place for bathing*), balineum *or* balneum (*private*), balneæ (*public*); balnearia (*private*), thermæ (*public*); lavatio, lavacrum. — *The apartment for cold bathing*, frigidaria *or* frigidarium; *for lukewarm*, tepidaria *or* tepidarium; *for hot*, calidaria *or* calidarium; *for the vapor bath*, assum. — *Large receptacle for bathing*, baptisterium, piscina. — *Bath-keeper*, balneator. — *Bathing-places*, aquæ, bajæ, (*where healing waters are found*). —— ¶ *A bath* (*water for bathing*), frigida (*cold*), tepida (*lukewarm*), calida (*hot*). — *To take a cold b.*, frigidâ lavari. —— ¶ *A bath*, i. e. *a bathing*, lavatio, lotio, lotus; usus aquarum (*as a means of cure*). — *with cold water*, lavatio frigida *or* frigidæ aquæ.

To BATHE, *v. a.* lavare, abluere. — *any one*, aliquem lavare, in balneum demittere. —— ¶ *v. n.* lavari, lavare. — *in the river*, flumine corpus abluere. —— ¶ *A bathing-tub*, labrum *or* solium; alveus.

BATTALION, cohors, agmen, phalanx. — *triangular*, cuneus.

BATTEN. See *Fatten, Fertilize.*

BATTER, pulsare, verberare. — *walls*, muros pulsare, ariete *or* arietis pulsu (*or of artillery and other engines*, tormentis) muros verberare, quatere, quassare, murum discutere. — *Battering-ram*, aries. — *The ram battered a hole in the wall*, aries percussit murum. —— ¶ (*wear with beating*), tundere, contundere. —— ¶ (*battered, worn out, done over*), confectus.

BATTERY (*the earth thrown up*), agger; (*the cannon*), tormenta in aggere disposita. — *To advance with batteries*, tormenta muris admovere. —— ¶ *An electric b.*, phialarum Leidensium complexus. —— ¶ (*a beating*), verberatio.

BATTLE, prœlium (*which may include* pugna, *the fight, resistance, opposition, and* certamen); acies, dimicatio. — *on land*, prœlium terrestre. — *by sea*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis, dimicatio navalis. — *A hot b.*, prœlium acre. — *To join b.*, prœlium committere, manum (pugnam, prœlium) conserere; inter se concurrere, acie concurrere. — *To fight a b.*, prœlium *or* pugnam facere, edere; prœliari; prœlio decertare, decernere, dimicare, (*fight a decisive battle*). — *The shock of b.*, prœlii concursus, concursus, congressus. — *To offer b.*, productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere. — *Field of battle*, locus pugnæ *or* prœlii; locus, quo *or* ubi pugnatum est (*where a battle has been fought*). — *Line of battle*, acies. — *Battle-array*, acies. — *To set an army in battle-array*, aciem instruere, instituere; copias *or* exercitum instruere. — *Battle-song*, cantus prœlium inchoantium; (*of the old Germans*), barritus. — *Battle-piece* (*as a picture*), tabula, in qua est prœlium; tabula picta prœlii, prœlium pictum. — *Battle-car*, essedum. — *Battle-axe*, bipennis. — *Of a battle*, prœliaris.

BATTLEMENTS, lorica, pinnæ.

BAWBLES, frivola, *n. pl.*; res minutæ; tricæ.

BAWD, leno, lena. — *The profession of one*, lenocinium. — *To exercise it*, lenocinari. — *The house of one*, lupanar. — *A frequenter of such a house*, scortator, lustro.

BAWL, clamo, vociferor, clamorem edo *or* tollo; conclamo (*of several*); ploro, quirito; proclamo.

BAY (*a color*), *a.* badius, spadix. —— ¶ (*a part of the sea*), sinus (*with or without* maritimus *or* maris). —— ¶ (*the laurel*), laurus (laurus nobilis, L.). — *Of bay*, laureus, laurinus. — *Bay berry*, bacca lauri. — *Bay grove*, lauretum. —— ¶ *Bay* (*the reward of victory*), laurus, laurea; corona laurea. — *Fig.* gloria, laus, honos; doctrina. — *Adorned with bays*, laureatus, cum laureâ. —— ¶ *Bay window*, fenestra prominens, cava fenestra. —— ¶ *To stand at bay*, se defendere contra aliquem, hostium impetum sustinere. — *To hold at bay*, morari, sistere; defendere.

To BAY (*bark*), latrare. — (*bark at*), allatrare.

BAYONET, pugio (sclopeto præfixus). — *To fix the b.*, pugionem erigere, præfigere.

BE, esse; exstare; inveniri, reperiri; versari, commorari. — *To be in good health*, bene se habere, recte valere. — *To be ill*, male se habere, morbo laborare, ægrotare. — *How are you?* quomodo vales? quomodo te habes? — *To be in danger*, in discrimine versari. — *To be of that age*, eâ esse ætate. — *in his tenth year*, decimum annum agere. — *at home*, domi suæ esse; *out*, esse foris. — *with one, at one's house*, cum aliquo, apud aliquem esse. — *The thing is so*, res ita est, res ita se habet. — *I am on the point of going*, in eo est (*not* sum), ut abeam. — *What is the matter?* quid (quidnam) est? quid accidit? — *What is he at?* quid sibi vult? — *How would it be if I should write?* quid si scribam? — *To be at so much labor*, tantum laborem capere. — *It cannot be but you must say*, fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas. — *It cannot be but* —, fieri id non potest, quin, *etc.* — *To be on his side*, cum illo stare. — *He cannot be without this*, hoc (*abl.*) carere non potest. — *Desirous to be gone*, cupidus decedendi. — *It will not be*, non fiet. — *Be it, be it so*, esto. — *Suppose it be so, yet* —, verum ut ita sit, tamen, *etc.* — *Whether it be by a divine suggestion, or by some conjecture of one's own*, sive divinitus, sive aliquâ conjecturâ. — *Had it not been for Horatius Cocles*, nisi Horatius Cocles fuisset. — *It would be tedious, too difficult, it would have been better*, and other like phrases, take the *indic.* in Latin: *as*, longum est, difficile est; melius *or* longe utilius erat. — *What is the news?* ecquid novi est? — *Is there any thing new?* num quidnam novi? — *There is a man who, there are those who*, est (*plur.* sunt), non desunt, inveniuntur, reperiuntur, qui, *etc.* (*followed by indicat. when the predicate is represented as having a* real, actual *relation to the subject; by the subj. when as having a* necessary *or* possible *relation*): thus, *there is a God, who forbids*, est Deus, qui vetat; *there are philosophers who assert*, sunt philosophi, qui dicunt; *there are people who maintain*, sunt qui dicant (i. e. *who are disposed to maintain, who will maintain; on the other hand*, dicunt, *who do in fact maintain*); *there are cases, when*, est, ubi (*followed by subj.*). — *These things being so*, quæ quum ita sint. — *To be a father to one*, fungi vice patris alicui. — *About to be*, futurus. — *To be about to be*, fore. — *'Tis good being (to be) here*, bonum est esse hic. — *Being to come*, venturus. — *The Gauls, being repulsed, take counsel what to do*, repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt. — *Teucer being our captain, nothing is desperate*, nil desperandum, Teucro duce. — *You being my helper*, te adjuvante *or* adjutore. — *Which things having been set forth, we are next to speak*, &c., quibus expositis, deinceps dicendum est, *etc.* — *Saturn being king*, Saturno rege *or* regnante, sub Saturno (rege). — *Your being here*, tua præsentia. — *Winter kept the thing from being done*, hiems rem geri *or* ne res gereretur prohibuit. — *I make no objection to his being beaten*, non moror, quominus verberetur. — *He was near being killed*, haud multum abfuit quin occideretur. — *He was near being made dictator also*, prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur. — *So far is death from being an evil*, tantum abest (ab eo), ut malum mors sit. — *A people that may be numbered, as being small*, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. — *Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun to be of a great compass*, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito. — *As being one that*, may be expressed by quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, *with the subj.* — *For my being at Naples*, si ego sim Neapoli. —— || See *Were.*

BEING (*existence*) *may be expressed often by the tenses of* sum. — *They are not now in being*, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt; nulli sunt. — *His speech is yet in being*, ipsius exstat oratio. — *Since nothing has a real being*, quum nihil sit. — *That only has a being which continues unchangeable in it*

ture, id solum est, quod semper tale est. — *He denies the being of the gods*, nullos esse deos putat, deos esse negat. — *Being may sometimes be rendered by* vita (*life*). — Also, *to owe one's being to any one* (*as a parent*), aliquo natum esse, propter aliquem vivere. —— ¶ (*state or condition*), conditio. — *Well-being*, salus; bonum, commodum. —— ¶ (*what has being*), res, ens; animal, animans; homo; natura. — *The supreme being*, deus supremus, supremum numen; Deus. — *A rational being*, animal intelligens, animal rationis compos. — *That active being*, illud quod viget.

BEACH, litus.

BEACON, materia inflammabilis in speculam congesta. — *lighted*, ignis e speculâ elatus; ignis. —— ¶ (*to guide ships*), pharus (*light-house*); *pl.* signa ad regendos navium cursus disposita.

BEAD, globula *or* sphærula perforata; globula, sphærula. — *Beads* (*rosary*), sphærulæ precatoriæ. — *To tell one's beads*, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE, stator, apparitor, præco, lictor; *of bridewell*, lictor pristinalis.

BEAK, rostrum. — *To whet their beaks*, exacuere spicula rostris. — *A little beak*, rostellum, *Plin.* — *A beaked ship*, navis rostrata.

BEAKER, calix.

BEAM, trabs, tignum. — *Little b.*, trabecula, tigillum. — *of a balance*, jugum. — *of a loom*, jugum. — *of a wagon*, temo. — *Of or belonging to a beam, like a beam*, trabalis. — *Rough beams*, materia. — *To hew beams*, materiam dolare. — *Head of a beam*, caput tigni, tignum eminens. — *Beam-work*, contignatio. — *Not to see the beam in one's own eye*, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; papulas observas alienas, ipse obsitus plurimis ulceribus (*Senec. Vit. Beat.* 27: see also *Horat. Sat.* I, 3, 25).

BEAM (*ray*), radius.

To **Beam**, radios fundere, radiare, fulgere. — *with gold*, &c. fulgere auro, argento, *etc.*; radiare lumine argenti, *Ovid.*; insignem esse auro et purpurâ. — *To beam like gold*, reddere fulgorem auri.

BEAN, faba (*small b.*, fabulus, fabula); phaselus, phaseolus. — *Made of beans, belonging to b.*, fabaceus *or* fabacius, fabarius. — *Of beans*, fabalis, fabaginus. — *A bean-stalk*, caulis *or* scapus fabæ; *bean-stalks*, fabalia. — *Bean-straw*, culmi fabæ. — *Bean-pole*, adminiculum fabarum. — *Bean-cod*, siliqua fabalis.

BEAR (*carry*), ferre, portare, gerere, gestare, vehere, vectare; sustinere, sustentare. — *To be borne through the city in a palanquin*, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem. — *To bear to the grave*, funere efferre, efferre. — *Bear arms against one*, arma ferre contra aliquem. — *To bear one upon the shoulders*, bajulare aliquem. —— ¶ (*carry away*), ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere; (*of a victory*, &c.), deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci. — *Bear the bell*, palmam ferre. —— ¶ (*bring*), afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre. —— ¶ *To bear sway*, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere. — *To bear affection to one*, amare aliquem. — *Bear one good will*, animo esse in aliquem benevolo, alicui favere. — *Bear one company*, comitari; deducere. — *I bear the name of Alexander*, est mihi nomen Alexandro (*or* Alexander, *rarely* Alexandri). — *Bear one hatred*, odisse aliquem, infensum esse alicui. — *Bear witness*, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere. — *Bear in mind*, memoriâ habere, tenere. —— ¶ (*bear up, support*), sustinere, sustentare. —— ¶ (*endure*), tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre. — *Able to bear hunger and cold*, inediæ et algoris patiens. — *Unable to bear*, impatiens (*with genit.*). — *To be able to bear neither cold nor heat*, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare. —— ¶ (*suffer, undergo*), pati, affectum esse aliqua re, premi aliqua re. —— ¶ (*suffer, allow*), pati, sinere, ferre. — *I will not bear it at all*, non feram, non patiar, non sinam (*in connection, Cic. Cat.* I, 5, 10.). — *The thing will not bear delay*, res dilationem non patitur, res differri non potest. —— ¶ *Bear with*; as, *you must bear with your father*, mos gerendus est patri. — *a friend's vices*, peccatis amici indulgere. — *necessity*, dare necessitati veniam. — *To bear with one's sorrow*, dolori parcere. — *We must bear with one another's faults*, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda. —— ¶ (*produce, yield*), ferre; afferre (*of trees*); efferre (*of the soil*). — *To bear fruit*, ferre fruges, afferre fructum. — *To bear*, v. n. ferre fruges (*also merely* ferre), afferre fructum; efferre (*esp. of the field*): *the tree bears*, arbor fert; *not every year*, arbor non continuis annis fructum affert: *the field bears tenfold*, ager effert *or* efficit cum decimo. —— ¶ (*give birth to*), parere; eniti (*with effort and pain*). — *To bear children to one*, liberos ex aliquo parere, eniti. — (*of a place*), patriam esse alicujus, ferre aliquem. —— ¶ *To bear a part in a thing*, partem alicujus rei sustinere, alicui rei interesse. —— ¶ (*be answerable for*). — *To bear the risk*, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere. — *the loss*, præstare damnum. — *the charges*, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare. —— ¶ *To bear* (*behave*) *himself*, se gerere; agere, facere. — *as any one*, pro aliquo se gerere; — *in a thing*, in re. — *To bear one's self as a friend*, amice agere. — *prudently*, prudenter se gerere. — *To bear himself worthily of his ancestors*, dignum se præbere majoribus. —— ¶ *To bear through* (*carry out*), ad finem perducere; absolvere. —— ¶ *To bear off*, avertere, defendere. —— ¶ *To bear down*, prosternere, proturbare; *fig.* deprimere, frangere, opprimere, obruere. — *Bear back*, repellere, propulsare. — *Bear on*, promovere, impellere. —— ¶ *Bear up against*, obniti; resistere. —— ¶ *To bear out*, securum præstare; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo, aliquem defendere de aliqua re. —— ¶ *To bring to bear*. ad effectum adducere. —— ¶ *To bear* (*tend*), tendere, cursum dirigere. —— ¶ *To bear upon*, premere, urgere, incumbere, inniti. —— ¶ *To bear out* (*stand out, jut out*), prominere, procurrere.

Bearer, gerulus, bajulus. — *of something*, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei. —— ¶ (*that brings*), qui affert, perfert, *etc.* — *of a message*, nuntius. — *of a letter*, tabellarius. —— ¶ (*of a corpse*), lecticarius; (*for the common sort*), vespillo, sandapilarius.

Bearing (*relation*), ratio. —— ¶ (*mien, behavior*), habitus, gestus; ratio, mores, ratio se gerendi.

BEAR, *subst.* ursus, ursa; (*as a constellation*), Ursa, Arctos. — *The Great B.*, Ursa Major, Helice; *the Little B.*, Ursa Minor, Parvula Cynosura; *the two*, Septentriones. — *Of a bear*, ursinus. — *Bear's foot* (*a plant*), acanthus; *adorned with it*, acanthinus.

BEARD, barba (*of men and beasts, and also of nuts*); — (*the first beard or down on the chin of young people*), lanugo, barba prima, barba incipiens, pluma; — aruncus (*b. of a goat*); — arista (*of an ear of corn*). — *A small beard*, barbula. — *A long, great beard*, barba promissa, prolixa, magna. — *Rough, grisly*, b. horrida, hirsuta. — *Red*, b. ænea; *a man with such*, ænobarbus, qui barbam æneam habet. — *Having a b., bearded*, barbatus. — *Without beard, beardless*, imberbis. — *Having a neat b.*, barbatulus, qui barbulâ delectatur. — *Having a stout beard*, bene barbatus. — *To let the beard grow*, barbam alere; *long*, promittere. — *To take off the beard* (*with a razor*), radere *or* abradere barbam; (*with scissors*), tondere barbam.

To **Beard** (*pluck by the beard*), barbam alicui vellere. —— ¶ (*defy*), contumacem esse in aliquem; confidenter alicui resistere, aliquem provocare, conviciis coram lacessere.

Bearded, barbatus. —— ¶ (*barbed*), uncinatus.

BEAST, animal, animans (*plur.* animantia *or* animantes); bestia (*as irrational*); belua (*in a physical sense, as of a heavy make, especially of beasts above the human size, as the elephant, whale, &c.*); pecus (*of cattle, sheep, &c.*). — *Beasts of burden*, jumenta. — *A wild b.*, bestia fera, fera; belua fera; belua silvestris (*a great beast living in the woods*). — *The instinct or way of beasts*, beluarum *or* pecudum ritus. — *After the way of beasts*, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. —— ¶ (*a brutal fellow*), ferus homo; (*sensual fellow*), porcus.

Beastly, *by the genit.* beluarum, pecudum. —— ¶ (*low, filthy, rude, &c.*), beluinus, spurcissimus, fœdissimus; ferus, inhumanus; illiberalis.

Beastliness, beluina voluptas, fœditas, spurcissima vita.

BEAT (*to strike*), pulsare, ferire, verberare, cædere, percutere. — *To beat at the door*, pulsare ostium *or* fores. — *To beat their breasts, arms, &c.* (*in grief*), plangere pectora, lacertos. — *To beat one with the fists*, aliquem pugnis cædere, aliquem colaphis pulsare, colaphos impingere alicui. — *To be beaten*, vapulare, verberari, cædi verberibus *or* pugnis, verberibus lacerari, pugnis obtundi. — *You beat, I am only beaten*, pulsas, ego vapulo tantum. — *To be beaten on the back as a punishment*, tergo plecti. — *To beat a timbrel*, tympanizare, tympanum pulsare. — *a drum*, tympanum pulsare. — *The young men beat violently upon the windows*, juvenes quatiunt fenestras. — *To beat down a wall*, murum arietibus *or* tormentis quassare *or* discutere. — *The waves beat upon the shore*, fluctus se illidunt *or* illiduntur in litus. — *The shores are beaten with the waves*, litora plangunatur fluctu. — *The storms beat*, sæviunt tempestates. — *The beating rays of the sun*, fervidi ictus solis. — *The sun beats*, sol urit. — *The rain beats into my face*, imber in os fertur. — *A master who beats much*, præceptor plagosus. — *To beat down*, ad terram dare *or* affligere, affligere solo; *fig.* affligere, pessumdare, obterere, deprimere. — *To beat black and blue* (*in the face*), sugillare. —— ¶ (*to pound, bruise*), terere, tundere pilo, pinsere, comminuere. — *Beat out corn*, e spicis grana excutere *or* discutere *or* exterere, frumentum deterere. — *Beat flax*, tundere linum. —— ¶ (*scour*), per aliquem locum discurrere, cursitare. —— ¶ *To beat a way*, viam facere, aperire, patefacere; viam munire alicui. — *A beaten way*, via trita, iter commodum. —— ¶ (*conquer, vanquish*), vincere, superare, profligare. —— ¶ *Beat back*, repellere. —— ¶ *Beat into one*, alicui inculcare. —— ¶ *Beat*, i. e. *harass, strain*, vexare, fatigare. — *his brains*, volutare secum animo *or* in animo, volvere animo *or* secum; multa secum reputare de re, etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, *etc.* —— ¶ (*toss, shatter*), jactare, quassare. — *Weather-beaten*, ventis quassatus; — *on a journey*, cœli intemperie fatigatus *or* delassatus. —— ¶ *To beat with the hammer*, malleo tundere, contundere; ducere. — *gold*, aurum in bracteas extenuare. —— ¶ *To beat upon* (*insist upon*), retractare, etiam atque etiam inculcare. —— ¶ *To beat* (*of the pulse, the heart*). — *The pulse beats*, venæ micant; *strongly*, pulsus arteriæ est citatus. — *The heart beats*, cor palpitat; *violently*, cor salit. —— ¶ *To beat up*, irrumpere in aliquid, perfringere aliquid.

Beat, *subst.* pulsus, ictus. — *of oars*, pulsus remorum. — *of the pulse*, pulsus venarum *or* arteriarum. — *with the foot or hand*, ictus pedis, digitorum. — *of the drum*, pulsus tympani; (*the sound*), sonus *or* sonitus tympani; *by beat of drum*, tympani *or* -orum sonitu, tympanis pulsis.

BEAU, homo elegans, elegantior; bellus homunculus; juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus; trossulus.

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (*generally, either material or ideal, as raising admiration*); species (*beautiful appearance, outward beauty only*); forma (*beauty of form or make, which pleases by the symmetry, regularity and harmony of the parts, either in motion or attitude*); venustas (*graceful form, loveliness; used also of a thing, as* orationis, verborum; *hence in particular of the attractive beauty of females*); dignitas (*an imposing, dignified, manly beauty*); amœnitas (*the agreeableness, smiling beauty, of places, rivers, &c.*); elegantia (*elegant, tasteful choice, disposition or exhibition*); virtus (*inner, intrinsic beauty,*

merit, &c.); *the beauties of an oration*, orationis virtutes. — *Beauties of style*, dicendi veneres. — *Artificial, painted beauty of speech*, fucatus candor. — *She is a perfect beauty*, mulier est omnibus simulacris emendatior. — *She is one of the first beauties*, pulchritudine *or* formâ *or* venustate insignis est.

Beautiful, pulcher (*opp. to* turpis, *and used of persons and things, as of a boy, a city, bread, dress, the countenance, an ointment, an action*); formosus (*opp. to* deformis, *and used mostly of things*); speciosus (*opp. to* turpis, *and denoting a higher degree of beauty than* formosus); venustus (*lovely, charming, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a form, a countenance, a garden, a thought*; *especially of womanly beauty*); bellus (*handsome, pleasing; approaching the* pulchrum *or beautiful, of persons and things, as of a maiden, a narrative, a place, wine*, &c.); amœnus (*pleasant, smiling, delightful, esp. of places, tracts, country-seats, rivers*, &c.); elegans (*tasteful, elegant, as of a writer, orator, poet; a poem, oration, letter, sound*). — *Very beautiful; by the superlative of these adjectives, or by* perpulcher, perelegans. — *Having a beautiful face*, facie pulchrâ, formosâ, egregiâ. — *Of a beautiful form*, specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximiâ; formosus; *eyes*, oculis venustis. — *That beautiful saying of Plato*, elegans *or* præclarum illud Platonis.

Beautifully, pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, eximie. — *To be b. painted*, pulchre pictum esse. — *To write beautifully*, lepidâ manu literas facere (*of the hand-writing*); eleganter, venuste, belle, præclare, ornate scribere (*of the style*). — *To speak b.*, eleganter, venuste, belle, bene, ornate dicere.

Beautify, ornare, exornare, decorare, excolere; verbis adornare, oratione exornare.

BEAVER, castor, fiber. — *Of a beaver*, castoreus, fibrinus.

BECALM (*quiet*), tranquillare, pacare, sedare. —— ¶ *Becalmed at sea*, a ventis destitutus.

BECAUSE, quod, quia, quoniam, quum, propterea quod, eo quod, ideo quod; — *also by* qui *and* quippe qui *with the subj., or by a participial construction* (as, *Dionysius had his hair singed off with live coals, because he was afraid of the razor*, Dionysius, cultros tonsorios metuens, candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum; *the old Romans desired a monarchy, because they had not yet known the delightfulness of freedom*, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertâ). —— ¶ *Because of*, propter *with the accus.*; ergo *with the genit.*; — (*to express a hinderance*), præ *with the ablat.*

BECKON, signa dare *or* significare nutu, oculis, manibus, *etc*; capite nutare, nutu capitis aliquid significare; nictare (*with the eyes*). — *To beckon to any one*, innuere alicui; (*with the finger*), digito. — *To beckon a man to one's self*, nutu aliquem ad se vocare.

Beck, nutus. — *To be ready at one's beck*, ad nutum alicujus paratum *or* præsto esse. — *To do a thing at one's b.*, ad nutum alicujus aliquid facere.

BECOME (*take form, state*, &c.), fieri, evadere, exoriri, exsistere; creari, legi, eligi, (*to be chosen*). — *Cicero became consul*, Cicero consul factus est (*was chosen*); consulatum iniit (*entered on the office*). — *To become a perfect orator*, perfectum oratorem evadere. — *To become surety for one*, sponsorem fieri pro aliquo. — *To become a beggar*, ad mendicantem redigi. — *From a beggar to become a rich man*, ex mendico fieri divitem. — *To become a proverb*, in proverbium venire *or* cedere. — Become *is often expressed by the inceptive form in* scere: as, *to become warm*, calescere; *to b. rich*, ditescere; *old*, senescere. — *Or the form of the expression may be changed*; thus, *it becomes summer*, i. e. *summer draws nigh*, appetit æstas. —— ¶ *To become of*. — *What will become of me?* quid de me fiet? — *What do you think will become of you?* quid te futurum censes? — *What will become of him?* quid illo fiet?

BECOME (*beseem*), aptum, accommodatum esse alicui; decere aliquem; honestare aliquem (*of outward ornament*); convenire alicui, dignum esse aliquo, (*of inward*); decori, ornamento esse; decus afferre alicui *or* alicui rei. — *Not to become one*, dedecere *or* indecere aliquem; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse alicui; indignum esse aliquo. — *It is becoming*, æquum est, par est, (*followed by infin.*); convenit (*by acc. and infin.*). — *It does not at all become an orator to be angry*, oratorem irasci minime decet. — *While you do what becomes you*, dum, quod te dignum est, facis. — *You do as it becomes you*, facis quod par est facere. — *This becomes not a wise man*, hoc a sapiente alienum est. — *It becomes not your dignity, majesty*, est præter dignitatem tuam, inferius majestate tuâ est. *It becomes a young man*, est juvenis (*genit.*; *it is the part of a young man*); *it becomes me, you*, &c., meum est, tuum est, *etc.* — *This garment becomes me*, decet me hæc vestis.

Becoming, decens; decorus, honestus, ingenuus; aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, consentaneus; dignus, debitus, justus. — *In a becoming manner*, decenter, venuste, decore, honeste, ut decet, ut convenit, ut par est, ut justum est, rite.

BED (*place of rest*), lectus, lectulus; lectus cubicularis, cubile, (*to sleep on*); torus (*more poet.*); grabatus (*a low couch-bed, for the sick and for students*); lectus genialis (*the marriage-bed*): — (*bed, not bedstead*), culcita (*e. g.* plumea, stramenticia). — *A little bed*, lectulus. — *A bedstead*, sponda. — *Bed-chamber*, dormitorium (*with or without* cubiculum). — *A bed-fellow*, in eodem lecto cubans; tori *or* thalami consors; conjux. — *Straw-bed*, lectus stramenticius; culcita stramenticia (*only the bed*). — *Bed and bedding*, strata, stragula; *also with* cubicularia. — *Spread a bed*, lectum sternere. — *Bedclothes*, vestimenta stragula. — *To go to bed*, ad lectum transgredi, cubitum ire *or* discedere, dormitum se conferre. — *Put one to bed*, collocare aliquem in cubili. — *To keep one's bed*, in lecto esse (*to lie in bed*); lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse. — *To confine one to his bed* (*of old age, disease*, &c.), aliquem lecto affigere. — *To be brought to bed*, partum edere; parere: *of a child*, parere infantem, partu edere infantem. — *Bed-rid*, clinicus, lecto affixus. —— ¶ (*in a garden*), area, pulvinus; *little b.*, areola, pulvinulus; *the* pulvinus *was terrace-like*. — *To divide into beds*, areis distinguere, in areas dividere. — *A violet-bed*, violarium. —— ¶ (*of a river*), alveus. —— ¶ *An oyster-bed*, ostrearium; ostrearum vivarium (*artificial*). — *Beds of sulphur*, sulphurata (*sc.* loca). —— ¶(*a layer*), stratura, corium; tabulatum.

BEDAUB, linere, oblinere; perlinere; perungere.

BEDEW, irrorare. — *Bedewed*, roratus, roscidus.

BEDIZEN, exornare.

BEDLAM, domus qua continentur homines insani *or* mente capti. —— ¶ (*a bedlamite*), homo insanus, furiosus.

BEDRAGGLE *the clothes*, vestem per lutum *or* rorem trahere.

BEE, apis. — *A little one*, apicula. — *A bee-garden*, apiarium. — *A bee-house*, apiarium, alvearium. — *Bee-hive*, alvus *or* alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum (apium). — *A swarm of b.*, examen (apium). — *The care of bees*, apium cura *or* cultus, alveorum cura. — *The raising of bees*, res apiaria; apium cultus. — *A bee-master*, apiarius, apium custos, *etc.*, mellarius, melitturgus. — *Sting of a bee*, ictus apis; *the instrument itself*, aculeus (apis). — *A drone-bee*, fucus. — *Bees that bring in the honey*, (apes) gerulæ.

BEECH, fagus (fagus silvatica, L.). — *Beech-mast*, glans fagea.

Beechen, fageus, faginus, fagineus.

BEEF, (caro) bubula. — *Roast b.*, assum bubulum. — *Beeves*, pecus bubulum, pecus (-oris), boves.

BEER, cerevisia. — *New b.*, mustum cerevisiæ. — *Fresh*, cerevisia recens; *strong*, valida; *small*, dilutior; *hard*, acrior *or* acri sapore. — *A beer-cask*, dolium cerevisiæ.

BEET, beta.

BEETLE (*an insect*), scarabæus. —— ¶ (*heavy mallet*), fistuca (*rammer to drive in stakes*, &c.); pavicula (*a pavier's beetle*); tudes, tudicula, (*for bruising, olives for instance*); malleus gravis *or* major.

BEFALL (*happen to*), alicui cadere, accidere, (*for the most part of misfortune*); alicui contingere (*usually of fortunate conjunctures*); alicui usu venire, evenire. —— ¶ (*to happen*), cadere, incidere, accidere, (*mostly in an unfavorable sense; also with* casu); contingere (*usually of good things*); evenire, usu venire. — *To abide whatever may befall*, quemcumque sors tulerit casum subire.

BEFIT, aptum, accommodatum esse alicui, alicui rei *or* ad aliquid, idoneum esse ad aliquid, convenire ad aliquid, decere aliquem.

BEFORE, *prep.* (*in space or time*), ante (*of space or time*); ob (*of the surface of a thing, of course only in space*), pro (*denotes direction from something behind*). — *Before the city*, ante urbem. — *the camp*, ante castra, pro castris. — *the door*, ante januam. — *the feet*, ante pedes. — *the eyes*, ante oculos (*e. g.* positum esse); ob oculos (*e. g.* versari). — *the time*, ante tempus, ante diem. — *To drive a herd before him*, præ se armentum agere. — *To praise a man before his face*, in os aliquem laudare. — *To have the river before him*, flumen præ se habere. — *The day before the marriage*, pridie nuptiarum. — *The day before that*, pridie ejus diei. — *All philosophers before him*, omnes ante eum philosophi. — *Before the time of Jupiter*, ante Jovem. — *Before my censorship* (*before I was censor*), ante me censorem. — *Before death* (*while living*), ante obitum, vivus. — *This* before *is also expressed by compound verbs*: *thus, to stretch a thing before a thing*, aliquid prætendere alicui rei; *to ride before one*, aliquem equo anteïre; *to go before one*, aliquem anteïre, antegredi, antecedere. — A little before (of time) *may be expressed sometimes by* sub *with accus.* — *He died before his father*, prior quam pater moriebatur. —— ¶ (*in the presence or sight of*), coram. — *Before one*, coram aliquo, præsente aliquo; inspectante aliquo (*while one is looking on*). — *To speak before the people*, coram populo dicere (*when they are accidentally present*); apud populum dicere (*when they are present in their political capacity, and have the right of decision*). — *This* before *is also expressed by a verb with its case*; *as, to rise before one*, alicui assurgere; *to humble himself before one*, alicui se submittere. — *Before all*, palam; coram omnibus. —— ¶ (*denoting motion or direction forwards, into the presence of*), ad (*to*), in (*with accus., into*). — *To come before one's eyes*, in alicujus conspectum venire. — *To bring one before a judge*, aliquem ad judicem adducere; *something*, aliquid ad judicem deferre. — *Call one before the court*, aliquem in jus vocare. —— ¶ (*denoting superiority*), ante (*of preference or superiority*), præter (*more than*). — *To be before Alexander*, ante Alexandrum esse. — *To love one before the rest*, aliquem præter ceteros amare. — *To be before one*, antecellere alicui. — *To prefer a thing before a thing*, præponere, anteponere, præferre, anteferre aliquid alicui rei. —— ¶ *The thing now before us*, hæc res.

Before, *without case, is often rendered by* ante *or* præ *in composition*: — ante, antea; antehac (*before this, hitherto*): — prius, citius: — in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore: — supra (*above*). — *Go you before, I will follow*, I præ, sequar. — *I ought to have declared the matter before*, oportuit rem prænarrasse me. — *You must speak before, we afterward*, vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere. — *To go before*, præire, priorem ire. — *The enemy pressing on them before*, quum hostis instaret a fronte. — *Shortly before*, paulo ante. — *Long before*, multo ante, ante multo, longe ante. — *A few days before*, paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante. — *He who was consul the year before*, superioris anni consul. — *As I have*

said before, ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est. — To taste before, prægustare. — Never before, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. —— ¶ Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or anteaquam. — Before I depart this life, antequam ex hac vitâ migro. — The year before I was censor, anno ante me censorem. — The day before I wrote these things, pridie quàm hæc scripsi. — Before any authority came from you, nondum interpositâ auctoritate vestrâ. —— ¶ Before (beforetime, in former time), olim, quondam. —— ¶ (rather, sooner), potius, citius, prius; (rather than), potius quam, citius quam, prius quam. — I will die, before I, &c., mori malo, quam, etc. —— ¶ (already), jam, dudum, jam dudum.

Beforehand. — To be beforehand with, prævenire, antevenire, prævertere, antevertere, occupare. —— ¶ (previously, in advance), ante, præ; or these words in composition with a verb. — To be troubled about a thing beforehand, anticipare alicujus rei molestiam. — To fix or appoint beforehand, ante constituere; præfinire, præstituere. — To pay b., in antecessum solvere, dare; ante tempus, ante dictum diem solvere: see Advance. — To enjoy any thing b., alicujus rei fructum anticipare, aliquid anticipare, præcipere; gaudia alicujus rei præcipere. — To know beforehand, præscire; the plans of the enemy, consilia hostium præcipere. —— ¶ (antecedently), ante, antea, antehac. —— ¶ To be beforehand (as to property), opes habere, in bonis esse.

BEFOUL, inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fœdare.

BEFRIEND, alicui favere; aliquem juvare, adjuvare; aliquem fovere; benevolentiam alicui præstare or in aliquem conferre, benevolentiâ aliquem prosequi.

BEG (ask, petition for), orare, rogare, obsecrare; efflagitare precibus. — To beg alms, stipem cogere or colligere; of one, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab aliquo. —— ¶ v. n. mendicare, stipem cogere or colligere. — from house to house, ostiatim stipem cogere. — To live by begging, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipe precariâ victitare. — A begging, mendicatio (for a thing, alicujus rei). —— ¶ (take for granted), temere ponere, fingere.

Beggar, mendicus; planus (a vagrant b.). — A beggar's wallet, mendici pera. — A beggar-woman, mulier mendicans.

To **Beggar**, omnibus bonis evertere, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, ad famem rejicere. — Fig. beggared (stripped, destitute), nudatus, inops, expers. —— ¶ His eloquence beggars description, supra quam enarrari potest eloquens est.

Beggarly, egenus, egens, inops, tenuis, mendicus; miser; exilis; jejunus.

Beggary, egestas, mendicitas. — To come to b., ad rerum omnium inopiam or ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam paupertatem delabi. — I am come to b., mihi res ad rastros rediit. — To bring to b., ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere, omnibus bonis evertere; — bring himself to b., ad mendicitatem se detrudere. — The bread of beggary, panis or cibus mendicatus; victus precarius; to eat it, mendicantem or mendicando vivere.

BEGET, procreare, generare, gignere. — To beget children by one, liberos ex aliqua gignere, procreare. — Only begotten, unicus; Son (eccles.), filius unigenitus. — First begotten, natu major, natu maximus; primogenitus and primum genitus do not belong to the golden age. —— ¶ (produce), creare, excitare, facere.

BEGIN, incipere, inchoare, ordiri or exordiri; aggredi aliquid or ad aliquid faciendum, ingredi aliquid; instituere aliquid; cœpisse (with infin.); initium facere, sumere, ponere, (with a thing, ab aliqua re): — v. n. (to begin, take its beginning), incipere, initium capere ab aliqua re, or by the inceptive verb (as, to begin to feel pain, condolescere; to begin to burn, ardescere). — To begin something anew, aliquid renovare, iterare, redintegrare, instaurare. — Begin to speak, initium dicendi facere, exordior dicere. — He begins (to speak, sing), incipit (without dicere, canere). — They begin to ask advice of us, consuli cœpti sumus. — They begin throwing the vessels, vasa conjici cœpta sunt. — They begin to depart, abire cœptum est. — Let the speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio. — The fever begins, incipit febricula. — One division of the Gauls begins at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano. — The ridge begins at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. — The year begins with cold, annus incipit a frigoribus. — To begin his consulship, inire consulatum. — The battle begins, prœlium committitur. — He began to speak thus, ingressus est sic loqui; again, sic rursus exorsus est. — I began to think, subiit cogitatio animum. —— ¶ (to arise, spring), oriri, exoriri, coöriri, nasci, exsistere; erumpere (break out). — A war begins, bellum coöritur. — Since the world began, post homines natos, post hominum memoriam: ever since, &c., jam inde ab ortu naturæ.

Beginner (author), auctor, conditor, molitor; concitator. —— ¶ (a tiro), elementarius (esp. in reading and writing); tiro, rudis, (in aliqua re); (a raw slave), novicius.

Beginning, initium, primum initium (first b.), principium; exordium, primordium, ortus, origo; orsus, exorsus, inceptio, (in an act. sense, a beginning of a thing); tirocinium (first essay). — The b. of a speech, exordium, prooemium. — of a poem, prooemium. — of an art, science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula, (the first two also with prima, first beginnings). — of a show, commissio. — In, at the beginning, initio, ab initio, principio, a or in principio; primo (of time, opp. to post); a primo. — Often expressed by primus, or by verbs: thus, in the beginning of the piece, primâ fabulâ: — in the beginning of spring, vere novo; ineunte vere (as s. is just beginning); vere inito (s. having already begun): — at the beginning of night, primâ nocte, primo vespere; of day, primâ lùce. — From the very beginning, ab ultimo initio. — To relate from the beginning down, ab ultimo initio repetere, altius ordiri et repetere aliquid; ordine rem omnem narrare. — From the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb). — The beginning of the world, principia or primordia rerum. — The end follows the beginning, principiis consentiunt exitus.

BEGIRD, cingere. —— ¶ (surround), circumdare, cingere, stipare, circumsepire; circumstare. —— ¶ (beleaguer), obsidione claudere, in obsidione tenere, operibus cingere.

BEGONE, abi! abi hinc! apage sis! apage te!

BEGUILE, decipere (fraude), fallere (fraude), alicui imponere, fraude or dolo capere, in errorem inducere. —— ¶ (evade, escape), fallere, fugere effugere, avertere. —— ¶ (pass pleasantly, while away), tempus or horas fallere aliqua re (as, sermonibus, narrando), otium inter se terere aliqua re (as, conviviis).

BEHALF. — In one's behalf (for his sake), propter aliquem; alicujus gratiâ. — To act in one's behalf, alicui favere, aliquem adjuvare. —— ¶ (name). — In behalf of one, alicujus verbis, alicujus nomine. — In behalf of the state, publice. —— ¶ (defence.) — To appear in court in one's behalf (as counsel), alicui adesse in judicio; causam alicujus defendere, dicere. — To speak in his own behalf, ipsum pro se dicere.

BEHAVE himself, se gerere. — well, becomingly, honeste se gerere. — manfully, præstare or præbere se virum. — They behaved themselves so, that, &c., ita se gerebant, ut, etc. — He behaved himself in that embassy to the satisfaction of all, in eâ legatione omnibus se probavit. — He had so behaved himself in his consulship, that, &c., ita gesserat consulatum, ut, etc. — To behave himself kindly, roughly to any one, aliquem liberaliter habere, aspere tractare. — To behave himself well in his office, bene provinciam administrare. — Behaved, moratus. — Well b., bene moratus, urbanus, humanus, modestus; ill b., male moratus, rudis, agrestis, incultus.

Behavior, mores, ratio, ratio or modus se gerendi, vita, vitæ consuetudo. — Good behavior, boni mores, vita bene morata; urbanitas, humanitas. — Unassuming, modest behavior, modestia. — Unbecoming, improper behavior, impudentia. — Obliging b., liberalitas; officium. — Attentive b., observantia. — Proud, haughty b., superbia, insolentia. — To be bound to one's good behavior, ad bene se gerendum obligari. — To be on one's behavior to any one, alicui obnoxium esse. ¶ (air, bearing), habitus, gestus. — A noble b., ad dignitatem apposita forma et species; in the motion of the body, dignitas motûs. —— ¶ (elegance, gracefulness), decor, decorum, decentia; urbanitas, politior humanitas; elegantia.

BEHEAD, caput alicujus præcidere (with the sword); securi ferire or percutere (with the axe; the office of the executioner, &c.); decollare (gen.; in the silver age).

BEHEST, jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum, præceptum, præscriptum, mandatum (commission), edictum.

BEHIND, pone, post; post tergum; a tergo. — Behind one's self, post se; post tergum; retro (in a backward direction). — To put behind one's self, post se ponere. — To throw behind one's self, rejicere. — To leave one behind, aliquem post se relinquere, præcurrere; far, aliquem procul a se relinquere. — To leave behind (at death), relinquere; he left three daughters behind, decedens tres filias reliquit; to leave debts behind, æs alienum relinquere. — To leave behind (forsake), derelinquere, relinquere et deserere (or d. et r.). — The impression a thing has left behind, id quod remansit in mente. — To have behind, post se habere. — To come behind, sequi or subsequi aliquem, post aliquem incedere or ingredi; fig. ab aliquo superari, alicui in aliqua re cedere, aliquo or aliqua re inferiorem esse, alicui or alicui rei postponi, posthaberi; posteriores ferre. — Behind the mountain, ad terga montis. — Behind one's back, post tergum; (fig.), clam aliquo, aliquo inscio, aliquo absente; — to speak ill of one behind his back, absentis famam lædere, absenti male loqui. — To attack one (from) behind, a tergo aggredi, invadere. — To kick behind, recalcitrare, calces remittere. — Close behind, secundum (the ear, arem). — There they are, behind the temple of Castor, pone ædem Castoris ibi sunt. — You lay lurking behind the sedge, tu post carecta latebas. — To look behind one's self, respicere (to something, aliquid or ad aliquid; respectare aliquid). — To stay behind, remanere. —— ¶ Behind (out of sight, behind the curtain), obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito. — There is some evil behind, aliquid mali subest. — To be behind, i. e. left, remaining, reliquum esse, relinqui, restare, superesse. — I desire to hear all that is behind, reliqua cupio scire omnia. — What remains now behind? quid nunc porro? — Is there any more mischief yet behind? numquid est aliud mali reliquum? — There is one work yet behind, unus superest labor.

Behindhand. — To be behindhand (as to property), attritis esse facultatibus, in rei familiaris angustiis esse, re familiari comminutum esse; in ære alieno esse, ære alieno premi; ad inopiam redactum, ære alieno demersum or obrutum esse. — To be behindhand (i. e. in arrears), reliquari. — Behindhand (backward, tardy), piger, tardus. — He is going behindhand (as to learning), non discit, sed dediscit; (as to property), res ejus deteriore loco sunt. — To be behindhand with one, posteriorem esse aliquo, ab aliquo post se relinqui.

BEHOLD, conspicere, aspicere; spectare, aspectare, spectatorem esse, contemplari, intueri, contueri. — all over, oculis collustrare or perlustrare. — attentively, intentis oculis contemplari. — at a distance, prospicere, prospectare. — below, despicere. — with unblenching eye, rectis oculis intueri or aspicere. — Simply, to see, videre; distinctly, cernere. — the games to the end, ludos perspectare or usque ad finem spectare. ——

¶ *Behold!* ecce, en, (*both commonly with the nomin.*; aspice (*look at*), *etc.* — *But behold a small epistle!* ecce autem pusilla epistola! — *Behold your letter!* (*see, there comes your letter!*) ecce literæ tuæ! — *Behold him here!* eccum adest! — *Behold the man I sought!* eccum quem quærebam! — *Behold the cause!* en causa! — *Behold the reason why the rest believe!* en cur ceteri arbitrentur, *etc.* — *Behold here he is!* en hic est ille!

Beholder, qui videt, aspicit, *etc.*; spectator.

BEHOLDEN. — *To be beholden to one*, alicui obnoxium esse, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse. — *To make beholden to one's self*, aliquem sibi obligare, obstringere, devincire; (*by something*, aliqua re). — *He is beholden to me for his life*, mihi vitam suam refert acceptam. — *I am beholden to them*, bene de me meriti sunt. — *I am very much beholden to him*, ego illi plurimum debeo. — *You have made me more beholden to you*, obligatiorem me tibi reddidisti. — *A face beholden to no gems*, facies nullis obnoxia gemmis.

BEHOOVE, *or* **BEHOVE.** — *It behooves*, oportet, decet, convenit; meum, tuum, *etc.*, est.

Behoof, usus, commodum. — *In his own behoof*, in suam gratiam. — *It is of no behoof*, nihil prodest.

BEING. See *Be*.

BELABOR, aliquem verberibus cædere, fusti verberare, aliquem pulsare, pugnis contundere, mulcare.

BELATED, serus, nocte oppressus. — *You are belated*, serus *or* sero venis.

BELCH, ructare. — *Belch out*, eructare, ructare.

Belch, *subst.* ructus.

BELDAM, anus, vetula. —— ¶ (*hag*), venefica.

BELEAGUER, obsidere, in obsidione habere *or* tenere, obsidione claudere. — *To be beleaguered*, in obsidione esse.

BELFRY. See *Bell*.

BELIE (*counterfeit*), imitari, imitando exprimere *or* effingere; mentiri (*poet.*). —— ¶ (*give the lie to*), mendacii coarguere. —— ¶ (*misrepresent*), depravare rem narrando. —— ¶ (*calumniate*), criminari, de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere.

BELIEVE, credere alicui *or* alicui rei, fidem habere alicui *or* alicui rei. — *I believe firmly*, mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo. — *I cannot be brought to believe this, I cannot or can hardly believe this*, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducar ad credendum. — *I can hardly believe, that*, illuc adduci vix possum, ut, *etc.* — *I cannot believe, but that*, non possum in animum inducere, quin, *etc.* — *I am more inclined to believe*, magis, ut arbitrer (*foll.* by *acc. and infin.*), inclinat animus. — *To believe in a thing*, aliquid esse credere, arbitrari (*to be of opinion, think*); *in a God*, deum esse credere: — *also*, credere de re; *in ghosts*, credere de umbris. — *To believe a person or thing*, alicui rei *or* alicui credere, fidem habere, tribuere; alicui rei (*not* alicui) fidem adjungere. — *dreams*, somniis credere, fidem adjungere. — *Believe me*, quod mihi credas velim; mihi crede, crede mihi. — *I believe* (*thrown in between the parts of a sentence*), credo, opinor, puto. — *As I believe*, meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, (*as I take it*); ut mihi videtur (*as it seems to me*); quomodo mihi persuadeo (*as I am persuaded*). — *I believe it* (by way of assent), credo. — *More than any one will believe*, supra quam cuiquam credibile est. — *It is not to be believed*, credibile non est, incredibile est, fidem excedit. — *Who can believe it?* quis credat? incredibile est. — *To make believe* (*cause the belief*), opinionem alicujus rei præbere; (*assume, put on*), simulare, assimulare; *that he is learned*, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; *that he is sick*, simulare ægrum, assimulare se ægrum; *I will make believe that I go out*, simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam. —— ¶ (*to profess a certain doctrine*). — *To believe in Christ*, Christum *or* veram Christi doctrinam sequi; Christianæ legis studiosum esse.

Belief, fides (*assured belief*); opinio (*opinion, view*); persuasio (*firm conviction*). — *The universal belief about a thing*, omnium opinio de re. — *A belief that poison had been administered by some one*, persuasio veneni ab aliquo accepti. — *According to my belief*, ut ego existimo, meâ quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur. — *The common belief, that*, &c., vulgata opinio, qua creditur, *etc.* — *Easy of belief*, credulus. — *Hard of belief*, incredulus. — *Past belief*, incredibilis; incredibile quantum, supra quam credibile est. — *Worthy of belief*, fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus: credibilis; probabilis. — ¶ (*in an ecclesiastical sense*), fides (*belief, faith*); doctrina, formula, lex, (objectively, *doctrine, profession, law*), lex Christiana; religio (*religion* gen.; *as*, religio Christiana). — *To fight for his b.*, pro religionibus suis pugnare (*defend it with the sword*); pro religionibus suis bellum (*or* -a) suscipere.

Believer, qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur; qui alicujus (*e. g.* Muhammedi) doctrinam sequitur. — *The Believers*, veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi. —— ¶ (*gen.*), qui alicui rei fidem habet *or* credit.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an, quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo; forsitan (*with subj.*), fortasse.

BELL, campana, campanula (*little b.*); tintinnabulum (*door-bell, house-bell*); *in many cases* æs *may be used*. — *The bell rings*, tintinnabulum *or* æs tinnit, sonat; sonat campana, æs sacrorum. — *Bell-founder*, campanarum fusor. — *Bell-metal*, æs campanarum. — *Bell-ringer*, agitator campanæ (campanulæ); qui æs agitat; (*sexton*), æditiuus. — *To ring the door-bell*, agitare tintinnabulum foriuum. — *Bell-fashioned*, in formam campanæ redactus. — *Bell-flower*, campanula. — *Bell-wether*, vervex dux gregis. — *To bear the bell*, palmam ferre.

Belfry, trabium compages, in qua campana pendet.

Belman, præco.

BELLE, puella *or* mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. — *A bellowing*, mugitus.

BELLOWS, follis. — *A smith's bellows*, follis fabrilis.

BELLY, venter, alvus, abdomen; uterus (*womb*). — *A pot-belly*, venter promissus *or* projectus. — *A big belly*, venter obesus, ventris obesitas. — *Big-bellied*, ventriosus *or* ventruosus *or* ventrosus. — *Belly-pains, belly-ache*, tormina; strophus; colicus dolor, colon, (*colic-pains, colic*). — *That has such*, colicus. — *Apt to have the belly-ache*, torminosus. — *A belly-band*, cingulum. — *Belly-timber*, cibaria. — *A belly-god*, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heluo, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. — *A belly-full*, satietas. — *Belly-bound*, alvo durâ *or* astrictâ. — *Belly-pinched*, fame enectus, confectus. — *Belly-worm*, lumbricus. —— ¶ *The belly of a cask*, dolii uterus *or* venter. — *of a wall*, muri venter. — *Big-bellied*, lato utero (*a cask, for instance*).

To Belly, promiuere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELONG *to* (*be the property of*), esse alicujus, aliquis possidet aliquid. — *This book belongs to me*, hic liber est meus. — *To whom belong these sheep?* cujum pecus? — *to Melibœus*, est Melibœi. —— ¶ (*to be the part or business of*), esse alicujus. — *It belongs to me to do this*, meum est hoc facere. — *That belongs not to my office*, non est mei muneris. — *To belong to another judge*, ad alium judicem pertinere. —— ¶ (*to be due*), alicui deberi; alicui tribuendum esse. —— ¶ (*to appertain to, relate to*), pertinere ad aliquid; spectare ad aliquid; referri, referendum esse ad aliquid: (*be under the dominion of*), alicujus juris esse, in alicujus ditione esse, sub imperio alicujus esse; (*be one of*), esse ex. — *to a happy life*, ad beate vivendum pertinere. — *to any one's race*, ortum esse ex alicujus stirpe. — *He belongs among my friends*, est ex meis domesticis. — *To what party do you belong?* cujus partis estis? —— ¶ *To belong* (*have its place*). — *These vessels belong in the kitchen*, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. — *This belongs elsewhere* (*to say*, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc sejunctum est a re propositâ.

BELOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, *prep.* sub, subter, infra. — *Below the moon all is mortal*, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. — *He reclined below Eutrapelus*, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. —— ¶ (*in rank or merit*), infra. — *To be below one*, infra aliquem esse, inferiorem esse aliquo, alicui cedere. — *in a thing*, aliqua re ab aliquo vinci. — *It is below one's dignity*, est infra alicujus dignitatem. — *the majesty of a prince*, inferius majestate principis est. —— ¶ (*less in quantity and value*), intra; minor (*with abl.*).

Below, *adv.* infra; subter. — *Respecting this, see below* (*in a book*), de hac re videatur infra. — *Further below* (*lower down*), inferius; inferior. — *To be situated on the river further below*, ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. — *They cross over below*, infra *or* inferiore parte trajiciunt. — *From below*, ab inferiore parte; ab imo; ex inferiori loco (*e. g.* dicere). —— ¶ (*in the lower world*), apud inferos. — *The world below*, inferi, loca inferna. — ¶ *Here below*, his in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT (*girdle*), cingulum, zona; cestus (*magic b. of Venus*). —— ¶ (*for a sword*), balteus.

BEMIRE, inquinare cœno *or* luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deflere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (*little b.*); sedes, sedile, (*seat*, gen.); subsellium (*at the theatre or the courts*); transtrum (*of rowers; commonly in pl.*). —— ¶ (*table or stand of an artisan*), mensa. — *A butcher's bench*, laniena. —— ¶ *The bench of judges*, consessus.

BEND, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. — *To bend downwards*, deflectere. — *upwards*, sursum flectere. — *inwards*, inflectere. — *backwards*, reflectere *or* retroflectere, recurvare. — *sideways*, obliquare. — *To bend*, *v. n.* flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, incurvescere. — *Bent, bending*, inflexus, incurvus; *backwards*, recurvatus, recurvus. — *To bend a bow*, arcum intendere, contendere. — *Easy to bend*, flexibilis. —— ¶ (*move, affect*), flectere, movere. —— ¶ (*depress, break*), frangere, deprimere. —— ¶ (*direct any whither*), dirigere (ad aliquid), convertere (in aliquid). — *All eyes are bent on you*, omnium oculi in te sunt conjecti. —— ¶ (*apply*). — *the mind, the thoughts*, &c., *to any thing*, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes in aliquid intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad aliquid. — *Bent* (*intent*), attentus, intentus; (*resolutely*), obstinatus. —— ¶ *v. n.* — *To bend to one*, submittere se alicui, supplicem esse alicui. — *Old age bending to the grave*, ætas grandior *or* declinata. — *Their hope bending neither way*, neutro inclinata spes.

Bending (*the act*), curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio.

Bending, Bend (*as a situation, direction*), curvamen; curvitas, aduncitas; curvatura, flexura; flexus; anfractus; sinus.

Bent, *subst.* (See *Bend, subst.*) —— ¶ (*side of a hill*), fastigium; declivitas (*downward slope*), acclivitas (*upward slope*). ¶ (*strain, of the powers*), contentio. —— ¶ (*inclination, will*), inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus. —— ¶ (*turn, make, way*), conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENEATH. See *Below*.

BENEDICTION, bona omina; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACTOR, beneficiorum auctor. — *of any one*, qui beneficia in aliquem confert *or* contulit, qui beneficiis aliquem afficit, auxit.

Benefaction, beneficium.

BENEFICE, beneficium. — *A beneficed man*, beneficiarius.
BENEFICENT, beneficus, benignus, liberalis.
Beneficence, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas.
BENEFIT, beneficium. — *To confer a b. on one*, beneficium alicui dare, tribuere, in aliquem conferre *or* deferre; beneficio aliquem afficere; benefacere alicui. — *Your benefits to me*, tua in me officia, tua erga me merita. — *As a benefit*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco. —— ¶ (*use, advantage*), utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.
To Benefit, mederi, levare, sublevare, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse. —— ¶ v. n. *To benefit by a thing*, in rem suam convertere aliquid, fructum capere ex re.
Beneficial, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber. — *To be b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse, prodesse, conducere alicui *or* in *or* ad aliquam rem, e re (alicujus) esse.
Beneficially, utiliter, salubriter, commode, bene.
BENEVOLENT, benevolus (alicui), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus.
Benevolence, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.
BENIGHT (*darken*), obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere. —— ¶ *Benighted* (*overtaken by night*), nocte oppressus.
BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.
Benignity, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia.
Benignly, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.
BENUMB, torporem afferre alicui rei, torpore hebetare aliquid; obstupefacere.— *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. — *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; stupere. — *To become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. — *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorpuit. — *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genæ dolore. — *To become b. with fear*, præ metu obtorpescere.
BEQUEATH, legare. — *a legacy to one*, alicui legatum scribere. — *the greatest part of his property to one*, aliquem heredem ex asse instituere. — *his whole property*, aliquem heredem omnibus bonis instituere. — *He who bequeaths*, legator. — *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.
BEQUEST, legatum.
BEREAVE, privare aliquem aliqua re; spoliare (*and more strongly* despoliare, exspoliare) aliquem *or* aliquid, *or* aliquem re; eripere alicui aliquid; detrahere alicui aliquid *or* (*more rarely*) aliquid de aliquo; orbare aliquem aliqua re (*of something dear; of children*, so also *of hope*, &c.); multare aliquem re (*as a punishment*). — *Bereft*, orbus, orbatus, *etc.*: — *of his children*, liberis orbatus; — *of understanding*, mente captus; — *of hope*, spe orbatus; *wholly*, spe dejectus.
Bereavement, Bereaving, privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.
BERGAMOT (*pear*), pirum Falernum.
BERRY, bacca, baccula (*little b.*); acinus (*of those which grow in clusters*). — *Bayberry*, bacca lauri. — *Blackberry*, morum rubi, rubum. — *Bilberry plant*, vaccinium myrtillus (L.); *the berry*, bacca myrtilli. — *Bearing berries*, baccatus, baccalis.
BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (*golden beryl*).
BESEECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.
BESEEM, decere aliquem, convenire alicui. See *Become*.
BESET, obsidēre, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire. —— ¶ (*harass, vex*), vexare, agitare, exagitare. — *To beset with entreaties*, precibus fatigare. — *with letters, inquiries*, obtundere literis, rogitando. —— ¶ (*embarrass*), in angustias pellere *or* compellere; urgere, premere; includere (*especially in a debate*). — — *To be hard beset*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustiis esse *or* versari. — *Very hard beset*, ad incitas redactus.
BESHREW, exsecrari aliquem *or* in aliquem, male precari alicui. — *Beshrew me*, Dii me perdant.
BESIDE, BESIDES, *prep.* (*nigh to, by the side of*), juxta, prope, propter, secundum, præter; ad latus alicujus. — *To sit beside one*, ad alicujus latus sedere. — *To walk beside one*, a latere alicujus incedere. — *To recline beside one*, alicui accubare. — *Two sons lying beside their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. — *The princes stood beside the king*, principes adstabant regi. — *To build beside the river*, secundum flumen ædificare. —— ¶ (*over and above*), præter; extra, præterquam; nisi. — *Nobody thinks so beside myself*, hoc nemini præter me videtur. —— ¶ (*not according to, from*), ab. — *Beside the purpose*, ab re. — *This is beside the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem. —— ¶ *To be beside himself*, sui *or* mentis non compotem esse, non compotem esse animo, (*e. g.* præ gaudio, *for joy*); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.
Beside, Besides, *adv.* præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secundum ea, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro. —*Besides, that*, præterquam quod, super quam quod. — *There were many things beside, which*, &c., multa erant præter hæc, quæ, *etc.* — *Except the captain and a few beside*, extra ducem paucosque præterea. — *And then besides, the dowry is lost*, tum præterea, dos periit. — *And besides, my wife would hear of it*, atque id porro uxor mea resciseeret. — *Besides that he was old, he was also blind*, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. — *Besides I love my father*, accedit quod patrem amo.
BESIEGE, obsidēre (*lay siege to*), obsidionem (urbi) inferre, operibus cingere; (*hold in blockade*), obsidēre, in obsidione habere *or* tenere.— *The besieged*, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.
Besieger, obsessor, obsidens, (*one who blockades*); oppugnator (*who attacks, storms a city*).
BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere, perungere.
BESOM, scopæ.
BESOT, infatuare, occæcare. — *Besotted*, fatuus, vecors, socors; amens, demens.
BESPATTER, aspergere aliqua re.
BESPEAK, curari *or* accurari jubere; mandare. —— ¶ (*forebode*), portendere. —— ¶ (*indicate*), indicare, indicio *or* indicium esse, significare.
BESPEW, convomere.
BESPIT, conspuere, consputare.
BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, consternere.
BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.
BEST, optimus (*gen.*): pulcherrimus (*finest*); jucundissimus, suavissimus, (*most agreeable*); lætissimus (*most joyful*): excellentissimus, præstantissimus, (*most distinguished, most perfect*); saluberrimus (*most wholesome*); commodissimus (*most suitable, convenient*); utilissimus (*most profitable*). — *The best (of) meal*, flos farinæ. — *The best of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juventutis. — *The best years (of life)*, flos ætatis, ætas florens. — *Things are not in the best state*, haud læta est rerum facies. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. — *To the best of my power*, pro viribus, quantum in me situm est, ut potero. — *What think you is best to be done?* quid faciendum censes? — *They knew not what was best to do*, nesciebant quid præstaret. — *To do his best*, summâ ope anniti; omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, *etc.*; nihil inexpertum omittere. — *It is best for you to be silent*, optime tacueris. — *To put the best construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere *or* interpretari. — *To make the best of every thing*, lucrum undecumque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. — *My best friend!* optime! carissime! — *At best*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum. —— ¶ *Best, adv.* optime, *etc.* — *Best of all* (*chiefly*), potissime, potissimum. — *Best*, *beyond comparison*, tam bene, ut nihil supra.
BESTIAL. See *Beastly*, *Brutal*.
BESTIR *one's self*, movere se (*of the body*); expergisci; omnes nervos intendere. — *Not to b. one's self* (*sit idle*), desidem sedere. — *Not to b. one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere aliquid.
BESTOW (*confer, give*), dare, tribuere, conferre, impertire, donare, dono dare, largiri. — *a benefit upon one*, beneficium collocare apud aliquem, alicui dare *or* tribuere, conferre in aliquem. — *rich presents on one*, muneribus magnis cumulare aliquem. —— ¶ (*lay out, apply*), insumere, impendĕre, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre. — *time on something*, tempus conterere, consumere in re. — *care, diligence on something*, in aliqua re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare. — *time well*, tempus bene locare *or* collocare. — *money better*, pecuniam melius insumere. —— ¶ (*give (a woman) in marriage*), collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare *or* collocare. — *To bestow one's self* (*of a woman*), alicui nubere; (*of a man*), aliquam ducere in matrimonium *or* ducere. —— ¶ (*place, lay, put away*), ponere, reponere, condere; inferre.
BESTRIDE, cruribus divaricatis super aliquid stare. —— ¶ (*step over*), transgredi. — *the threshold*, intrare limen.
BET, *subst.* sponsio (*the wager*); pignus (*the stake*). — *To make a bet*, sponsionem facere (*with one*, cum aliquo). — *To win a bet*, sponsionem *or* sponsione vincere. — *To lay any bet*, quovis pignore certare.
Bet, *v.* sponsionem facere (cum aliquo), pignore certare *or* contendere (cum aliquo). — *To bet something*, aliquid in pignus dare. — *Say what you will bet me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.
BETAKE *himself to any place*, se conferre aliquo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere aliquo (*retire to a place*); ire, proficisci aliquo, (*go, travel any whither*). — *to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad aliquem; adire, convenire aliquem. — *to the country*, rus ire, concedere rus. — *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. —— ¶ (*fly to, have recourse to*), fugere, confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad *or* in locum; se recipere aliquo (*to retreat to*). — *a person or thing*, perfugere, confugere, refugere ad aliquem *or* aliquid; alicujus rei perfugio uti. —— ¶ (*apply to*), se conferre ad aliquid, animum ad aliquid attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes ad aliquid dirigere, ad *or* in aliquid intendere.
BETHINK *himself*, reminisci alicujus rei *or* aliquid; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de re; resipiscere, ad se redire, se colligere.— *To bethink himself better*, sententiam mutare, a suâ sententiâ discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.
BETIDE. See *Befall*.
BETIMES, mature, tempestive. —— ¶ (*soon*), brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. —— ¶ *Betimes in the morning*, bene mane.
BETOKEN, indicare, indicium *or* indicio esse, significare. —— ¶ (*foretoken*), portendere, prænuntiare, alicujus rei esse prænuntium.
BETRAY (*to enemies*), prodere, tradere. —— ¶ (*leave in the lurch*), destituere. —— ¶ (*reveal, disclose*), prodere (*as*, crimen vultu, conscios, furem); enuntiare (*as*, commissa; *to one*, alicui); deferre aliquid *or* de aliqua re (*as an informer; to one*, ad aliquem); proferre (*as*, secreta animi, consilia). — *To betray one's self*, se prodere. — *Your voice betrays you*, te voce noscito, te ex voce cognosco. —— ¶ (*to be the mark of*), esse (*with gen.*). — *It betrays a dull brain to*, &c., est tardi ingenii (*with infin.*). —— ¶ (*to lead away*), aliquem in *or* ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.
Betrayer, proditor.
BETROTH, spondere alicui aliquam, despondere alicui aliquam (*despondere is used also of the father of the man*, Terent.

And. I, 1, 75). — *To betroth one's self,* sponsalia facere. — *to a woman,* despondere sibi aliquam. — *To be betrothed to a man,* alicui desponderi. — *She was already betrothed to the youth,* jam destinata erat juveni. — *A man betrothed,* sponsus. — (*A woman*) *betrothed to a man,* sponsa, desponsa alicui. — *The parties betrothed,* sponsi. — *To whom Lavinia was betrothed,* cui Lavinia pacta fuerat.

BETTER, *as to the outward sense,* melior; pulchrior (*more beautiful*); jucundior, suavior, (*more agreeable*); lætior (*more joyful*). — *Better times,* tempora lætiora, feliciora. — *weather,* tempestas lætior, cœlum mitius. —— ¶ In respect of *the nature, destination, object,* and also *the use of a thing,* melior; potior, superior; præstantior, præstabilior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus, (*more suitable, convenient*); salubrior (*more wholesome*); utilior (*more useful, profitable*).— *To be better in something than another,* vincere, superare, præstare aliquem aliqua re. — *To make better,* corrigere (*wholly*); emendare (*it may be, in part*); (*see To Better*). — *We are better off,* meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. — *It is better,* melius *or* satius est, præstat. — *To have a better opinion of one,* melius, æquius judicare de aliquo. —— ¶ (*in a moral view*), melior, potior, præstabilior. — *To be better,* meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. — *To become b.*, meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. —— ¶ (*as to health,* &c.), melior. — *I am better,* melius mihi fit; melius me habeo; meliuscule (*somewhat better*) mihi est. — *I become better,* convalesco, sanitatem recipio. —— ¶ *At a better pace,* citius.

Better, *adv.* melius, *etc.* — *Somewhat better,* meliuscule. — *The thing begins to go on better,* res melius ire incipit. — *To attend better,* diligentius attendere. — *To think better of one,* æquius, benignius judicare de aliquo. — *To know better,* rectius scire, nosse, intelligere.

The Better (*the advantage, superiority*). — *The Romans had the better in the less important battles,* parvis prœliis Romana res superior erat. — *To get, have the better,* aliquem vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem *or* victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (*in the war*). — *The patricians had the better of it,* victoria penes patres erat. — *Anger had the better of pity,* plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

Betters, superiores loco *or* dignitate, *or* superiores.

To Better, melius facere *or* efficere, corrigere, emendare. — *To better his ways,* mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — *his circumstances,* amplificare fortunam, augere opes. — *His circumstances are bettered,* ejus res sunt meliore loco. — *That may be bettered,* emendabilis, sanabilis. — *Past bettering,* insanabilis. —— ¶ (*advance*), augere, ampliorem facere.

BETWEEN, inter.— *Between the city and the Tiber,* inter urbem ac Tiberim. — *Between hope and fear,* inter spem metumque. —— ¶ Also by other turns of expression. -*Between the armies lay a bridge,* pons in medio erat. — *To see all above, beneath, between,* omnia supera, infera, media videre. — *A plain lies between the city and the river,* planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. — *A space between,* intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. — *The nose set between the eyes,* nasus oculis interjectus. — *There is a friendship between you and him,* tibi cum illo amicitia est, intercedit illi tecum amicitia. — *Many words passed between us,* multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. — *To make a distinction between two things,* duas res discernere.—*Between ourselves,* quod inter nos liceat dicere :— *this is between ourselves,* hæc te tecum habeto, hoc tibi soli dictum puta. — *Between whiles,* interdum; identidem.

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVY, grex. —— ¶ (*company*), caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

BEWAIL, deplorare, lamentari; complorare (*esp. of several*), deflere, de aliqua re flere, alicui rei illacrimari.

BEWARE, cavere (sibi), præcavere. —*If you are wise, you will beware of him,* si sapis, illum cavebis. — *To beware that one does not hurt you,* cavere aliquem. — *You must beware of him,* tibi ab isto cavendum. — *Beware how you believe,* cave credas. — *They beware of something,* cavetur aliquid. — *Beware what you do,* vide quid agas. — *Beware of an inquisitive person,* percunctatorem fugito.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare; incantare (*by spells*). — *An eye bewitches my lambs,* oculus mihi fascinat agnos. —— ¶ *Fig.* capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere.

BEWRAY. See *Betray, Show.*

BEYOND (*with motion in a certain direction*), trans; super. — *To go beyond,* transire, transgredi. —— ¶ (*on the other side*), trans; ultra (*prep. and adv.*). — *One that is beyond,* qui trans aliquid est, ulterior. — *I was beyond sea,* trans mare fui. — *Beyond this villa is another,* ultra hanc villam est alia. — *Beyond the sea,* trans mare, transmarinus. —— ¶ (*more than, above*), supra; plus, amplius. — *Beyond ten thousand,* supra decem millia, amplius decem millia. — *There is nothing beyond wisdom,* sapientiâ nihil præstantius. — *To honor any one beyond all others,* aliquem primo loco habere, ponere; aliquem præter ceteros omnes colere. — *Beyond due measure,* supra modum. — *Beyond what is sufficient,* ultra quam satis est; — *is credible,* supra quam credibile est. — *To go beyond* (*surpass, excel*), superare, præstare, antecellere. — *Nothing can go beyond,* nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra *or* supra potest. — *Do not aim at what is beyond your reach,* ne sutor ultra crepidam. — *Beyond his strength,* supra vires. — *To go beyond his strength,* vires excedere. — *Beyond all doubt,* sine ullâ dubitatione.—*Splendid beyond description,* supra quam ut describi possit eximius.

BIAS, momentum. —— ¶ (*inclination*), inclinatio animi *or* voluntatis.

To Bias, inclinare. — *To be biased in favor of the Stoics* (*to incline to their side*), inclinare se ad Stoicos. — *Biased in favor of the Carthaginians,* ad Pœnos inclinatior. — *The judge is biased in our favor,* judex inclinatione voluntatis propendet in nos. — *To be biased* (*prejudiced*), opinione præjudicatâ duci.

BIB, *subst.* (*for a child's breast*), cinctus *or* fascia pectoralis infantum.

BIB, *v.* (*to drink*), potare, bibere; sorbillare (*sip*). — *Always bibbing,* bibax.

Bibber, potor, potator.

BIBLE, biblia (-orum), literæ divinæ, libri divini.

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, velitari; minutis prœliis inter se pugnare. —— ¶ (*quarrel*), inter se altercari, rixari, jurgiis certare. —— ¶ (*quiver*), coruscare, tremere.

Bickering, prœlium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procursatio; — (*brawl*), jurgium, rixa.

BID (*invite*), invitare *or* vocare. — *to supper,* invitare *or* vocare aliquem (ad cœnam). — *to my house,* aliquem invito domum meam. —— ¶ (*command, order*), jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. — *If you would have done as I bade you,* si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. — *You had best do as I bid you,* tu fac ut dixi, si sapis. — *Do as he shall bid you,* quod imperabit, facito. — *Run and bid the woman come hither,* curre, mulierem arcesse. —— ¶ (*to bid at a sale*), licere, licitari, licitationem facere. — *To bid against one,* aliquo licente contra liceri. — *To bid an as,* liceri asse. — *To bid upon,* aliquid liceri.—Fig. *to bid fair,* promittere aliquem *or* aliquid; spem facere, dare alicujus rei; aliquid sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere. —— ¶ (*proclaim*), pronuntiare. —— ¶ (*denounce*), denuntiare. — *Bid defiance to a person,* provocare aliquem (*challenge*); contumacem esse in aliquem; alicui resistere. — *a thing,* contumacem esse adversus aliquid (*e. g.* imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (*e. g.* imperia validiorum); contemnere aliquid (*e. g.* omnia jura humana); obviam ire alicui rei, se offerre alicui rei, (*e. g.* periculis). —— ¶ *I bid one welcome,* aliquem salvere jubeo, alicui salutem do, benigne aliquem excipio. — *To bid good morrow,* saluto, salvere jubeo.

Bidding, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, *etc.*

Bidder, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (*for the rich*), sandapila (*for the poor*).

BIG, magnus, grandis, amplus; crassus, pinguis, obesus; capax. — *As big as,* instar (*with genit.*). — *The epistle was as big as a book,* instar voluminis erat epistola. — *To be as big as something else,* complere magnitudinem alicujus rei. — *This gown is too big for me,* hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo. — *Somewhat big,* subgrandis. — *Very big,* permagnus, pergrandis; *hugely so,* ingens; *immoderately so,* prægrandis; *monstrously so,* vastus, immanis. — *A big man,* homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. — *That has a big head, nose,* capito, naso. — *Big* (*grown*), adultus, grandis. — *To grow big,* pubescere. —*Somewhat bigger,* grandiusculus. — *Bigger cups,* scyphi capaciores. —— ¶ (*pregnant*), gravida, prægnans. — *Clouds big with rain,* gravidæ nubes, graves imbre nubes; *the south wind is big with showers,* Notus parturit imbres. — *A day big with fate,* dies fatalis. —— ¶ (*full*), plenus, gravis. —— ¶ (*swollen, as with rage,* &c.), tumens, tumidus. —— ¶ (*puffed up, tumid*), tumens, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus.—*Big talk,* verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio. — *Big looks,* supercilium grande.

Bigness, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGAMY, bigamia.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

Bigoted, superstitiosus.

Bigotry, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, baca myrtilli. — *plant,* vaccinium myrtillus.

BILE, bilis. — *Full of b.*, biliosus. — *A bilious fever,* febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. —— ¶ (*sore*), ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (*of a bird*), rostrum. — *Little b.*, rostellum.

To Bill, rostrum conserere rostro. —— ¶ (*of persons*), columbatim labra conserere labris.

BILL (*a hook*), falx, falx rostrata. —— ¶ (*battle-axe*), bipennis.

BILL (*roll*), index (*gen.*); numeri (*of soldiers*). — *of account,* index mercium emptarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria; *present a bill,* inferre rationem. — *A bill of fare,* index ciborum. — *of divorce,* literæ quibus repudium remittitur; *to send one,* alicui nuntium *or* repudium remittere. — *of exchange,* syngrapha. — *Bill of indictment,* libellus — *Bills of mortality,* indices mortuorum. —— ¶ (*proposed law*), rogatio lex. — *To bring in a bill,* legem *or* rogationem ferre. — *To pass it,* rogationem *or* legem accipere; legem sciscere (*of the people*). — *To carry it through,* rogationem *or* legem perferre. — *To reject it,* legem *or* rogationem antiquare. —— ¶ (*of a physician*), præscriptum.

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (*esp. of the emperor*). — *Billet-doux,* tabellæ amatoriæ scriptæ, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. —— ¶ (*ticket for quarters*), tessera hospitii militaris. —— ¶ (*log of wood*), *see below.*

To Billet, tesserâ hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. — *To billet his soldiers upon the towns,* milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILLET (*small log*), lignum, lignum fissum. —— ¶ *Other meanings see under the foregoing word.*

BILLOW, fluctus.

Billowy, fluctuosus

BIND (*chain, fetter*), colligare, vincire, constringere. — *one with fetters, chains,* aliquem vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis *or* catenis constringere. — *To bind one hand and foot,* quadrupedem aliquem constringere. — Fig. *to bind up* (*tie the hands of*), aliquem circumscribere; aliquem coërcere. —— ¶ (*fasten, tie*), ligare, alligare, deligare,

illigare; astringere; revincire. — *a napkin about the neck*, ligare sudarium circum collum. — *To bind one to the stake*, aliquem alligare ad palum. — *To bind one's hands behind his back*, manus religare, manus illigare *or* religare post tergum. —— ¶ (*fasten together into a whole*), colligare, vincire. — *the hair into a knot*, crines in nodum cogere. — *hay*, fœnum vincire. — *sheaves*, manipulos colligere, vincire. — *To bind a book*, librum compingere. —— ¶ (*cement*), ligare, vincire. —— ¶ (*fix*), colligare. — *To bind a sandy soil*, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, *etc.*, colligare. —— ¶ *To bind up*, alligare, deligare; obligare. — *a wound*, obligare vulnus. — *the eye*, oculum alligare. — *To bind up the book in the same volume*, librum eodem volumine complecti. — *My welfare is bound up in yours*, tuâ salute continetur mea. —— ¶ (*to inwrap, envelop*), involvere; induere alicui aliquid. —— ¶ (*to connect, unite*), res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere aliquid cum aliqua re. — *All the virtues are bound together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. —— ¶ (*to restrict, confine*), astringere, obstringere. — *by an oath*, obstringere jurejurando. — *To be bound (tied, confined) by something*, constrictum, obstrictum esse, teneri aliqua re, (as *a vow, promise*, &c.).——¶ (*to constrain, oblige*), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire.— *The law binds any one*, lex tenet aliquem. — *To be bound to a fixed poetic measure*, alligatum esse ad certam pedum necessitatem. — *To be bound to the observance of a league*, fœdere alligatum *or* illigatum esse. — *To bind a man by an oath*, aliquem sacramento adigere. — *To bind one's self to do a thing*, se obligare alicui rei, (*or with* ut); se obstringere in aliquid (*by oath*, sacramento; *to a crime*, in scelus). — *I am bound to do this*, hoc meum est. — *To be bound (obliged) to one*, alicujus beneficiis obligatum esse. — *To be bound to serve one*, alicui obnoxium esse. —— ¶ (*to make costive*), astringere. — *To bind the body*, alvum astringere. —— ¶ *To bind over*, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, *etc.*; alligator. See *Book-binder*.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (L.).

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio *or* descriptio; vitæ. — *of a man*, vita alicujus, vitæ alicujus descriptio et imago.

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam alicujus narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own biographer*, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. — *Birchen*, e betulâ factus. — *A birch-rod*, virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris; ales (*esp. a large b.*); præpes (*from the flight of which omens were derived*), oscen (*from whose song and note omens*, &c.). — *A little bird*, avicula. — *The catching of birds*, aucupium. — *To catch birds*, aucupari. — *A bird-catcher*, auceps. — *A birdcage*, cavea. — *Birdlime*, viscus. — *Bird-call*, fistula aucupatoria. —— ¶ (*fellow*), homo, homuncio.

BIRTH (*a coming into life*), ortus. — *A father by birth*, pater naturâ. — *The hour of one's birth*, hora, qua aliquis natus (genitus) est. — *From one's birth up*, inde ab incunabulis. — *Before one's birth*, ante aliquem natum, ante quam aliquis natus est. — *Birth-day*, dies quo aliquis natus (genitus) est; dies natalis, *also* natalia. — *Birth-day present*, munus natalicium. — *Birth-place*, locus quo (urbs in qua) aliquis genitus est; urbs patria. — *Athens is his birth-place*, natus est Athenis. —— ¶ (*origin, rise, beginning*), origo, ortus, initium. —— ¶ (*extraction, descent*), ortus; genus; stirps. — *Of high birth*, nobili genere natus, nobili *or* haud obscuro loco natus. — *Of low, ignoble birth*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus. — *By birth a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman*, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus.— *A Macedonian by birth*, natione Macedo. —— ¶ (*creature born*), partus; infans editus. — *An untimely birth*, abortus. —— ¶ (*a bringing forth*), partio, partus, partura.

BIRTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. —— ¶ (*primogeniture*), jus primorum natalium, primogenitura.

BISCUIT, buccellatum, panis castrensis, (*for soldiers*); panis nauticus (*sea-biscuit*). —— ¶ (*confectioner's b.*), panis dulciarius.

BISECT, medium secare.

BISHOP, episcopus. — *A bishop's dignity*, pontificatus. — *A bishop's crosier*, lituus episcopi.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE *year*, annus intercalaris, annus bissextus. — *day*, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT (*of a bridle*), orea. — *A bridle with a sharp bit*, frenum lupatum.

To BIT *a horse*, oream ori equi inserere.

BIT (*mouthful*), offa, frustum, bolus, buccea. — *Little bit*, offula. — *Bit by bit*, offatim, frustatim. —— ¶ (*morsel, little piece*), mica, uncia; frustum. — *A bit of bread*, uncia panis. —— ¶ (*a little*), paullulum. — *Not a bit*, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. — *To wait a bit*, paulum *or* paulisper opperiri.

BITCH. — *Bitch-dog*, canis femina (*or merely* canis, *if joined with an adj. which determines its gender*). — *A bitch-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, mordere (*of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste*); pungere (*of the taste, mind.*) — *into something*, dente mordere, morsu arripere aliquid. — *Dogs bite*, canes mordent. — *To bite the dust (of a dying man)*, mordere humum. — *To bite off*, mordicus auferre; demordere; præmordere (*bite off the fore part*).

BITE, *subst.* morsus. — *To kill by a bite*, morsu necare, mordicus interficere.

BITING, mordens, mordax,(*prop. and fig.*); acidus (*as to taste*); aculeatus (fig., *cutting, stinging*). — *Biting words*, verborum aculei. — *Biting wit*, asperiores facetiæ. — *A biting jest*, jocus mordens. — *Biting vinegar*, mordax *or* acidum acetum. — *A biting axe*, securis mordax.

BITTER (*in taste*), amarus, acerbus. — *A bitter taste*, sapor amarus *or* acerbus: — *taste in the mouth*, os amarum. — *To become bitter*, amarescere, inamarescere. — *Somewhat bitter*, subamarus. — *Bitter sweet*, ex dulci amarus. —— ¶ (*violent, severe*), acerbus; gravis. — *Bitter want*, summa egestas, mendicitas. — *Bitter hate*, acerbum odium. — *A bitter enemy*, acerbus inimicus. — *Bitter cold*, frigus acerbum. —— ¶ (*biting, cutting, reproachful*), acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbe, aspere, graviter. — *To wound one's feelings bitterly*, alicui acerbum dolorem inurere. — *To weep bitterly*, effusissime flere. — *To accuse one bitterly*, acerbe *or* graviter accusare aliquem. — *To reproach one bitterly*, aspere vituperare aliquem. — *Bitterly angry*, periratus, iracundiâ inflammatus.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (*prop. and fig.*), amaritas (*prop.*); acerbitas (*harshness, unfriendliness; calamitous state*); gravitas (*violence, vehemence*); ira, bilis, odium, (*anger, hate*); ægritudo, mœror, (*grief*). — *A bitterness of tone*, amaritudo vocis. — *To write to one with great bitterness*, acerbissime alicui scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (L.).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUAC, excubiæ in armis.

To BIVOUAC, in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, *v. a.* effutire, deblaterare, efferre (foras *or* in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, *subst.* vulgator, famigerator; garrulus (*prattler*).

BLACK, ater (*opp.* to albus; *fig. mournful, calamitous*), niger (*opp. to* candidus), pullus (*dirty, dingy black, by nature or by dirt*), fuscus (*blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun*); atratus, pullatus, (*dressed in black*); atrox (*atrocious, horrible*), scelestus (*accursed*); tristis, tetricus,(*gloomy, sullen*). — *To become black*, nigrescere. — *To be black*, nigrere. — *To be somewhat black*, nigricare. — *Black and blue*, lividus. — *The black art*, ars magica. — *In black and white*, scriptus: — *to have a thing under black and white*, fidem literarum habere. — *A sky black with clouds*, cœlum obscurum. — *Black berry*, morum rubi, rubum; *-bush*, rubus. — *Blackbird*, merula. — *Blacksmith*, faber ferrarius. — *Blackthorn*, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (L.).

BLACK, *subst.* color niger; atramentum. —— ¶ (*black dress*), pulla vestis, pulla (*pl.*); vestis *or* cultus lugubris, squalor, sordes. — *Dressed in black (mourning)*, sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. —— ¶ (*the black of a thing*), atrum, nigrum. —— ¶ (*a negro*), Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (*dark-colored, dusky*).

To BLACKEN (*make black*), denigrare; infuscare (*make blackish*). —— ¶ (*darken, obscure*), nigrum facere. — *The heavens were blackened*, cœlum nubibus obductum erat. —— ¶ (*defame*), de famâ *or* existimatione alicujus detrahere; conflare *or* conciliare alicui invidiam.

BLACKNESS, nigritia; nigror, nigritudo, color niger; (*moral*), atrocitas, fœditas, immanitas.

BLADDER, vesica. — *A little bladder*, vesicula.

BLADE (*of grasses*), herba; graminis herba (*of grass*); culmus (*green stalk of corn*). — *To be in the blade*, in herbâ esse. —— ¶ (*of an oar*), palma, palmula: — (*of a knife or sword*), lamina: — (*the sword itself*), ferrum, ensis: — (*brisk fellow*), homo lascivus, petulans, levis, *etc.*; homo. —— ¶ *The shoulder-blade*, scapula.

BLAIN, pustula; papula (*from heat*).

BLAME, *v. a.* reprehendere, culpare; improbare. — *To blame one in a friendly manner*, aliquem amice reprehendere. — *To blame one for a thing*, reprehendere aliquem de aliqua re *or* in aliqua re — *I confess myself to blame for these things*, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri. — *I am not to be blamed for this*, a me hæc culpa procul est. — *To be to blame*, in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. — *We are so much the more to blame*, nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, *subst.* reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, objurgatio.— *To fall into blame*, reprehendi, vituperari, in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. — *To deserve blame*, in vitio esse. — *To lay the blame upon one*, culpam in aliquem conferre, transferre (this latter, *from one's self on another*); culpam alicui attribuere, assignare. — *One passes the blame over to the other*, causam alter in alterum confert. —— ¶ (*fault*), vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.

BLAMABLE, BLAMEWORTHY, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione *or* vituperatione dignus; vitiosus (*faulty*); malus (*bad*).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus; probus, ab omni vitio vacuus, integer, sanctus. — *A blameless course of life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. — *To live a blameless life*, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; insolare (*to bleach in the sun*).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.

BLANDISHMENT, blanditiæ, blandimentum.

BLANK (*not written on*), inanis (*gen.*), vacuus (*which can be or is yet to be written on*), purus. —— ¶ (*downcast, crushed*), demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus; tristis, spe alienus; (*pale*), pallidus, pallens: (*confused*), perturbatus, (animo) confusus.

BLANK, *subst.* charta *or* tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane. —— ¶ (*in a lottery*), sors inanis. — *I draw a blank*, sors sine lucro exit. —— ¶ (*vain thing*), res inanis, res vana.

To BLANK, aliquem or alicujus animum affligere; alicujus animum frangere, infringere; alicujus mentem animumque perturbare; consternare, perculere.

BLANKET, lodix lanea. — *To toss in a b.*, aliquem extentæ lodici impositum in sublime jactare.

BLASPHEME, blasphemare; convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphematio, blasphemia, blasphemium.

Blasphemous, blasphemus.

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flatus, flabrum (*only in pl.*), flamen. —— ¶ (*of an instrument*), flamen; sonitus, clangor. —— ¶ (*stroke of a planet*, &c.), tactus, afflatus, (*e. g.* solis, lunæ, *etc.*); (*of lightning*), fulmen, (so, *the blasts of fortune*, fulmina fortunæ); (*of disease*), contagio; (*of corn*), sideratio, robigo; (*in the widest sense*), fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, casus adversus.

To Blast (*ruin*), pessum dare, præcipitare, pervertere, perdere. —— ¶ (*blight*), torrere, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine *or* uredine afficere. — *Blasted heaths*, deserta et sterilia tesqua. —— || Compare *Blight*.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor, flamma, ignis, (*great brightness*).

To Blaze, *v. n.* ardescere, exardescere, flammas emittere, ardere, flagrare. —— ¶ *v. a.* vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, insignia gentilicia exprimere *or* explicare. —— ¶ (*deck*), ornare, exornare. —— ¶ (*display*), in conspectum dare, ante oculos exponere; ostentare. —— ¶ (*celebrate*), prædicare; laudibus ornare, tollere, efferre; (laudibus) celebrare. —— ¶ (*spread abroad*), divulgare, pervulgare.

BLEACH, album (candidum, canum) facere *or* reddere; insolare (*to b. in the sun*). —— ¶ *v. n.* albescere; exalbescere (*become whitish*).

Bleaching (*in the sun*), insolatio, (*of wax*, ceræ).

Bleachery, locus in quo fit insolatio (linteorum, *etc.*), *or* in quo lintea, *etc.* purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus.

Bleakness, frigus.

BLEAR. — *A blear eye*, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippiens (*as a permanent defect*). — *To have blear eyes*, lippire. — *Blear-eyed*, lippus, lippiens.

Blearedness, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (*permanent*).

BLEAT, balare. — *Bleating*, balatus.

BLEED (*shed blood*), sanguinem fundere (*of men and the wound*); sanguinem effundere *or* profundere; — *his nose bleeds*, sanguis e naribus ei fluit. — *He has bled exceedingly*, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. — *My heart bleeds at something*, incredibilem dolorem ex aliqua re capio.— *How my heart bled!* quantum animo vulnus accepi! —— ¶ (*let blood*), sanguinem mittere alicui (*e. g.* ex brachio).

Bleeding (*discharge of blood*), profluvium (profusio *or* fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (*esp. through the nose*).

BLEMISH (*bodily*), macula, labes (*dim.* labecula), nævus; vitium (*deformity, defect*, gen.). —— ¶ (*moral*), turpitudo, macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probrum, flagitium.

To Blemish, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere (*with dat.*), maculis aspergere; violare, lædere; de existimatione alicujus detrahere.

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permiscere, implicare.

BLESS (*prosper*), fortunare, prosperare, secundare (*poet.*), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare alicui; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. — *To bless a thing to one*, prosperare alicui aliquid. — *To be blest with a son*, filio augeri. — *Fortune blesses our first undertaking*, adspirat primo fortuna labori. —— ¶ (*pronounce a blessing upon*), alicui bene precari; aliquem bonis omnibus prosequi (*accompany with blessings*); aliquid februare (*to purify by religious rites*). —— ¶ (*praise*), laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

Blessed, beatus (*having all physical and moral good*); pius (*good, holy; the blest*, pii): — (*fortunate*), felix, fortunatus.

Blessedly, beate; feliciter, fauste.

Blessedness, summa felicitas; immortalitas vitæ (*immortality*); vita beata. — *To live in eternal blessedness*, beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

Blessing, sollemnes preces; bona omina. — *To dismiss the congregation with a blessing*, precibus sollemnibus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. — *With the blessings of all*, omnibus læta precantibus. —— ¶ (*gift, benefit*, &c.), munus, commodum, bonum, *etc.* — *The blessings of peace*, munera, commoda pacis. — *The blessings of Providence*, Dei munera, beneficia. —— ¶ (*divine favor*), Dei favor. — *May God grant his blessing*, quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, uredo, carbunculus; (*gen.*), lues.

To Blight, robigine corrumpere, uredine afficere; necare. — *The trees and crops are blighted*, arbores sataque corrupit lues. — *Salt showers blight the corn*, salsi imbres necant frumenta. — || See *Blast*.

BLIND, cæcus, oculis *or* luminibus captus, luminibus orbatus. — *Blind of one eye*, cocles, luscus, (*born so*); altero oculo captus (*become so*); unoculus. — *Blind-born*, cæcus genitus (cæcigenus, *poet.*). — *To become blind*, lumina oculorum *or* lumina *or* aspectum amittere. —— ¶ (*as to the mind*), cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. — *Fortune makes her favorites blind*, fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. — *A blind imitation*, cæca *or* temeraria imitatio. — *prejudice*, falsa opinio. — *To show one a blind obedience*, totum se ad alicujus nutum et voluntatem convertere. —— ¶ (*hidden, dark*, &c.), cæcus; opertus. — *A blind ditch*, fossa cæca *or* operta. —— ¶ (*false*), cæcus, fictus, simulatus. — *A blind window*, fenestra ficta *or* simulata, fenestræ imago.

To Blind, cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, eruere alicui, (*to tear out the eyes*). — *To be blinded* (*by long exposure to the sun, for instance*), aspectum amittere. —— ¶ (*for a time only: to dazzle*, &c.), occæcare; oculos *or* oculorum aciem præstringere. —— ¶ (*as to the mind*), cæcare, occæcare, excæcare aliquem *or* alicujus mentem; animi *or* mentis aciem, oculos alicujus præstringere: — (*by beauty*), capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.

Blindfold, oculis opertis *or* alligatis, conniventibus *or* clausis oculis. —— ¶ *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

Blindly, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. — *To assent blindly to a thing*, temere assentire alicui rei. — *They rushed blindly into the water*, cæci in aquam ruebant.

Blindman's Buff. — *To play b.*, myinda (*adv.* Gr. μυΐνδα) ludere.

Blindness, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (*when it is dark before the eyes*): mentis *or* animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (*b. of spirit, stupidity*), inscitia, stultitia.

Blindside, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (*to see with eyes half shut*).

BLISS. See *Blessedness*.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (*raised by heat*). — *A blister-plaster*, vesicatorium. — *To draw or raise blisters*, pustulas facere *or* excitare. — *Full of them*, pustulosus.

To Blister, *v. n.* pustulari: *v. a.* pustulare; vesicatorium imponere.

BLITHE, BLITHESOME, lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer. — *To wear a blithe look*, vultu lætitiam præferre.

Blithely, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto *or* hilari.

Blitheness, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus *or* hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, *v. a.* tumefacere, implere, tendere, suffiare, inflare; *fig.* inflare. — *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. —— ¶ *v. n.* tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (*of wood*); gleba (*of stone, marble*); caudex (*block to which offenders were fastened*); massa (*mass, lump*); phalanga (*roller*); forma causiæ (*hat-block*); trochlea (*pulley*); truncus funestus (*executioner's block*). — *To come to the block*, securi percuti. —— ¶ *Block, Blockhead*, stipes, truncus, caudex.

Block, *v. a.* claudere (*shut in*); obstruere, obsepire, intercludere. — *To block up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (*barricade*); iter obsepire; iter intercludere, interrumpere.

Blockade, conclusio, obsidio. — *To raise the blockade of a town*, urbe abscedere, obsidione urbis desistere. — *To deliver from a b*, obsidione liberare *or* solvere.

To Blockade, obsidēre, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbi) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

Blockhouse, propugnaculum.

Blockish, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOOD, sanguis (*prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices*); cruor (*blood from the veins, blood shed*); sanies (*corrupt blood*). — *To stanch blood*, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, cohibere. — *To imbrue or stain with blood*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. — *To let blood*, sanguinem mittere (*e. g.* alicui ex brachio). —*A shower of blood*, imber sanguinis *or* sanguineus. — *An eruption of blood*, sanguinis eruptio. — *To shed his blood for his country*, sanguinem pro patriâ profundere *or* effundere. — *To shed blood* (*commit murder*), cædem *or* sanguinem facere. — *Loss of blood*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). — *The victory cost them much blood*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. — *He thirsts for blood*, sanguinem sitit. — *An avenger of blood*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis alicujus. — *To be connected with one by the ties of blood*, sanguine cum aliquo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere aliquem. — *Of illustrious blood*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis. — *If you stir up my blood*, si mihi stomachum moveritis. — *His blood is up*, irâ incensus est, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. — *Hot blood boils in your veins*, vos calidus sanguis vexat. — *To do a thing in cold blood*, consulto et cogitatum facere aliquid. — *Flesh and blood* (i. e. *lusts*), cupiditates, libidines. — *My flesh and blood* (i. e. *my children*), viscera mea.

Blood-colored, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

Bloodhound, canis ad homines persequendos *or* vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, sanguinarius, crudelissimus, carnifex.

Bloodless, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus; (*without bloodshed*), incruentus.

Blood-relation, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus; (*the connection*), consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

Bloodshed, cædes. — *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine vulnere. — *Taking place without it*, incruentus.

Bloodshot, sanguine *or* cruore suffusus, sanguilentus.

Bloodsucker (*leech*), hirudo (*prop. and fig.*), sanguisuga; (*vampire*), vespertilio spectrum (L.).

Bloodthirsty, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus; sanguineus (*poet.*).

Blood-vessel, arteria, vena; vas.

Bloody, cruentus (*prop. and fig.*), cruentatus (*stained with b.*), sanguine respersus (*bespattered with b.*); sanguineus (*consisting of b., as a shower*; other uses are *poet.*). — *To make bloody*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. — *A bloody war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum, sævum. — *Bloody flux*, dysenteria rubra. —— ¶ *Bloody, Bloodyminded*. See *Bloodthirsty*.

BLOOM, flos. — *To be in bloom*, florere. —— ¶ *Fig. to be in the bloom of life*, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florere; *yet*, integrâ esse ætate.

To Bloom (*be in bloom*), florere (*prop. and fig.*), vigere (*fig.*); florem mittere (*put forth blossoms*). — *To begin to bloom*, florescere (*prop. and fig.*).

Blooming, florens (*prop. and fig.*); floridus (*rich with flowers*). — *Blooming children*, liberi florentes. — *beauty*, forma florida et vegeta. — *health*, valetudo integra *or* optima; virium flos. — *circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ.

Bloomy, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

To Blossom, florescere; florem mittere *or* expellere.

BLOT *out*, exstinguere, delere, (*gen.*); inducere (*by drawing the wax over it with the style*); radere, eradere, (*to dig out*). — *Fig.* exstinguere, delere, obliterare.

— *the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam alicujus rei delere *or* obliterare. —— ¶ *Blot* (*to blur, spot*), maculare, maculis aspergere; maculâ (-is) *or* liturâ (-is) deformare, turpare: — *v. n. the paper blots*, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. —— ¶ (*to disgrace, disfigure*), labem *or* labeculam aspergere alicui *or* alicui rei, alicui ignominiam inurere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

Blot, *s.* (atramenti) litura; macula (*prop. and fig.*); labes, nota turpitudinis: — (*at backgammon*), calculus nudus, apertus.

BLOTCH, varus, ionthus, (*on the face*); pustula (*blister*); variolæ (*pocks*).

BLOW, *subst.* percussio (*a striking with force*), ictus, plaga, verber, petitio (*blow aimed at one*); *fig.* fulmen, casus, damnum. — *A mortal blow*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. — *At one blow*, uno ictu. — *To give one a blow*, plagam alicui inferre, infligere. — *in the face with the open hand*, alicui alapam ducere. — *with the clinched fist*, alicui colaphum ducere, alicui pugnum *or* colaphum impingere. — *To give one blows*, aliquem pulsare, verberare, verberibus cædere. — *They come to blows*, res venit ad manus. — *To despise the blows of fortune*, fulmina fortunæ contemnere. — *I have received a heavy blow*, gravissimam accepi plagam (*fig.*). — *One blow follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. — *To prepare himself for the decisive blow*, ad discrimen accingi.

BLOW, *v.* (*of the wind*), flare (spirare, *poet.*): — (*of the breath*), flare, conflare; (*to puff*), anhelare, (*of a horse*) fremere (*to snort*); (*to blow an instrument*), canere, cantare, ludere, (*with abl.*), inflare (*with acc.*); (*of the instrument blown*), canere. — *The winds blow contrary*, reflant venti. — *A wind which blows from the north*, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. — *To blow upon*, afflare. — *To blow away*, dissipare, difflare; rapere (*snatch off*). — *To be blown down*, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. — *To blow out*, exstinguere. — *To blow* (*make by blowing*), flare, flatu figurare. — *To blow up the fire*, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare. — *To blow up the cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare. — *To blow up the body*, corpus inflare. — *To blow a man up*, inflare alicujus animum; — *to be blown up*, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se efferre. — *To blow up* (*kindle, inflame*), accendere, conflare. — *To blow up* (*with gunpowder*), aliquid vi pulveris pyrii displodere. — *To be blown into the air*, vi pulveris pyrii sublime rapi.

Blowing, flatus (*of the wind*). — *of a flute*, inflatus tibiæ.

BLOW. See *Bloom, Blossom*.

BLUBBER, *subst.* adeps balænarum.

BLUBBER, *v.* genas lacrimis fœdare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. — *Blubbered cheeks*, genæ lacrimando turgentes. —— ¶ *Blubber-cheeked*, bucculentus. — *Blubber-lipped*, labrosus.

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (*somewhat b.*), cyaneus, cumatilis, (*all mean water-blue; dyed or dressed so*, cæruleatus); cæsius (*blue-gray, sky-blue*); glaucus (*sea-green, gray-blue, like cat's eyes*); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (*black-blue, black and blue*). — *Blue eyes*, oculi cærulei, cæsii, glauci. — *Who has such*, cæruleus, *etc.* — *Dark-blue*, violaceus, purpureus. — *Light-blue*, subcæruleus. — *To become black and blue*, livescere; *to be so*, livere.

Blue, *s.* cæruleus, *etc.*, color; cæruleum (*as a coloring material*).

Blue-bottle, cyanus.

BLUFF, inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens.

BLUNDER, *v.* flagitium committere; turpissime offendere, labi, peccare, (*in a matter*, in aliqua re).

Blunder, *subst.* flagitium, peccatum turpe, gravis error; erratum turpe (*also technically*).

Blunderhead, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus, (*prop. and fig.*). — *To be blunt*, hebere; obtusâ esse acie (*prop.*); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse, (*also fig.*). — *Become so*, hebescere (*prop. and fig.*). — *Blunt in spirit*, hebetis *or* tardi ingenii. —— ¶ (*rough, rude*), inurbanus, rusticus, horridus. —— ¶ (*abrupt*), abruptus. —— ¶ (*plain*), liber.

To Blunt, hebetare, retundere, obtundere, (*prop. and fig.*). — *an axe*, retundere securim. — *a spear*, hebetare hastam. — *a keen palate*, obtundere subtile palatum. — *the mind*, mentem, ingenium obtundere. — *To be blunted to a thing*, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad aliquid. — *Blunted in body and mind*, animo simul et corpore hebetato. — *To blunt hope*, spem debilitare, extenuare.

Bluntly, rustice, horride; libere, audacter; inornate, abrupte.

Bluntness, hebes (falcis, *etc.*) acies; rusticitas, mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura.

To Blur, obscurare; labem *or* labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH (*turn red*), erubescere, pudore *or* rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur *or* offunditur; (*be red*), rubere. — *To blush at one's own praises*, pudore affici ex suâ laude. — *I need not blush, if*, &c., non est res, quâ erubescam, si, *etc.* — *They blush at their origin*, origine suâ erubescunt. —— ¶ *Fig.* rubere, rubescere; fulgere.

Blush, rubor. — *To put to the blush*, ruborem alicui afferre, elicere, alicui pudorem incutere. —— ¶ *Fig.* rubor, fulgor. —— ¶ *At first blush*, primâ specie *or* fronte, aspectu primo.

BLUSTER, sævire: (*of men*), sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere; (*brag*), insolenter gloriari. — *A blustering sea*, mare tumultuosum. — *Blustering weather*, cælum immite, turbidum.

Bluster, *subst.* tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

Blusterer, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

BOAR, verres; *a wild boar*, aper. — *Of a boar*, verrinus; *wild*, aprugnus. — *Boar-spear*, venabulum. — *Boar-hog*, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis *or* axis (*thick b., plank*). — *To cut a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare. — *A house made of boards*, ædificium tabulatum *or* ex tabulis factus. — *A floor laid with oak boards* (*planks*), solum roboreis axibus compactum *or* constratum. —— ¶ (*to play on*), tabula; forus aleatorius, alveus *or* alveolus, (*dice-board*); abacus (*b. with squares*). —— ¶ (*table*), mensa; *fig.* cœna, convivium, epulæ. — *Side-board*, abacus. — *To live at another's board*, alienâ mensâ *or* quadrâ vivere. — *To be separated from bed and board*, cubilibus ac mensâ discerni. —— ¶ (*food and lodging*), victus pactâ mercede præbitus. — *Good board*, victus lautus. — *To give one his board*, gratuitum victum dare alicui. —— ¶ (*assembly*), collegium, consessus, consilium. —— ¶ *On board*, in navi. — *To go on board*, navem conscendere. — *To have a person on board*, sustulisse aliquem; *a thing*, vehere aliquid. — *To leap overboard*, ex navi desilire *or* se projicere. — *To throw overboard*, alicujus rei jacturam facere.

To Board, contabulare. —— ¶ (*live at a certain price*), ab aliquo, pactâ mercede, ali; alicujus victu, pactâ mercede, uti. — (*put at board*), aliquem alicui pactâ mercede alendum tradere. —— ¶ (*enter a ship*), in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere. —— ¶ (*address, attempt*), alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adoriri; prævertere.

Boarder, qui ab aliquo pactâ mercede alitur. — *Fellow-boarder*, convictor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare, (insolenter) gloriari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. — *To boast of or in a thing*, aliqua re, *or* de *or* in aliqua re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid. — *He boasts and brags as high as ever*, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. — *He boasts in his villany*, in facinore et scelere gloriatur. — *He boasts of his own deeds*, suarum laudum præco est, sua narrat facinora.

Boast, Boasting, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, (*of something*, alicujus rei); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. — *To make a boast of*, jactare, ostentare, venditare aliquid; aliqua re gloriari.

Boaster, jactator, ostentator, venditator alicujus rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguâ.

Boastful, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

Boastfully, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (*esp. a ship's boat*); cymba (*a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.*); alveus, lembus, (*flat-bottomed boat, skiff*); linter (*canoe*); navicula, navigiolum, actuariolum, lenunculus, *sometimes* navis, navigium. — *Boatman*, nauta; lintrarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODY, corpus. — *A small body*, corpusculum. — *To have a healthy body*, bonâ corporis valetudine uti. — *To devote himself body and soul to one*, alicui corpus animamque addicere; *to a thing*, totum et mente et animo in aliquid insistere. — *Body-guard*, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites; cohors prætoria, milites prætoriani. — *A dead body*, corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, *also* corpus *or* mortuus; cadaver; funus: — *to lay out a dead body*, corpus mortuum curare. — *Having two bodies*, bicorpor. — *Able or strong bodied*, robustus, validus, firmus. —— ¶ (*belly*), venter; alvus. — *Beans puff up the body*, venter inflatur fabis. — *To bind the body*, alvum astringere. —— ¶ (*person*), homo. — *Nobody*, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quisquam. — *Every body*, omnes homines, omnes. — *That nobody do hurt to any body*, ne cui quis noceat. — *Lest any body*, ne quis. — *If any body*, si quis. — *Any body*, quisquam, ullus; quivis. — *Somebody*, aliquis. — *Hardly any body*, non fere quisquam. — *Nor is he seen by any body*, neque cernitur ulli (*for* ab ullo). — *Not a body*, homo nemo, nemo unus. —— ¶ (*collective mass*), corpus. — *They wished to have a king out of their own body*, sui corporis creari regem volebant. — *He set in order the body of the empire*, ordinavit imperii corpus. — *A complete body of all the Roman law*, corpus omnis Romani juris. — *The whole body of citizens*, cives cuncti, *also* civitas. — *The whole body rose*, omnes universi consurrexerunt. —— ¶ (*corporation, &c.*), corpus, collegium; classis. — *A learned body*, societas doctorum hominum. —— ¶ (*of soldiers*), manus, exercitus; pars exercitus *or* copiarum, agmen; caterva. — *A body of cavalry*, pars equitum; ala equitum. — *A body* (*club*) *of conspirators*, globus conjuratorum. — *A body of players*, grex histrionum. —— ¶ (*main part*). — *of a tree*, truncus, stirps. — *of a column*, scapus, truncus. — *of the human body*, truncus. — *The body of a country*, interior alicujus terræ regio, interiora alicujus terræ. —— ¶ (*strength*). — *Wine of a good body*, vinum validum, firmum, forte, plenum.

Bodily, corporalis (*in nature and quality*); corporeus (*in material*). — *things*, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tangique possunt. —— ¶ (*proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body*), in corpore situs, corporalis; *but oftener by the genit.* corporis. — *A bodily defect*, vitium corporis *or* corporale. — *goods*, bona corporis. — *charms*, corporis venustas. —— ¶ (*real*), verus. — *To bring to bodily act*, ad effectum adducere *or* perducere.

Bodiless, corpore vacans *or* vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (*silv. age*).

BOG, palus.

Boggy, uliginosus, paluster.

BOGGLE, pedem *or* gradum referre; stupere; dubitare, hærere, hæsitare, cunctari; tergiversari.

Boggler, cunctator, hæsitator.

Boggling, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOIL, *v. n.* fervere (*also fig. of the passions and of men*); æstuare (*to swell and roar with heat; also fig.*); bullare, bullire, (*to bubble up*). — *To begin to boil*, ebullire, effervescere. — *To boil enough*, defervescere. — *Boiling hot*, fervens. — *To boil over*, exundare. — *The meats boil*,

cibaria bullant. — *To make to boil*, fervefacere. — *The sea boils*, æstuat mare. — *To boil with envy*, invidiâ æstuare. — *with anger*, irâ fervere; sævire. —— ‖ *v. a.* fervefacere, infervefacere, (*make to boil*); coquere (*cook by boiling*). — *To boil a thing in something*, aliquid coquere in *or* ex aliqua re (*e. g.* in lacte, ex oleo); incoquĕre aliqua re *or* cum aliqua re (*e. g.* aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ). — *To boil quite*, percoquere. — *To boil meats*, cibum *or* cibaria coquere. — *Boiled*, elixus.

Boiler, coctor; — ahēnum coculum.

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. — *A boisterous sea*, mare procellosum (*ever so*); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (*in a single case*). — *Boisterous weather followed*, secutæ sunt tempestates.

BOLD, audens (*in any one instance, and only in a good sense*), audax (*permanently, and in a good or bad sense*), impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (*confident, assured*), confidens (*confident, in a bad sense*); temerarius (*rash*); impudens, procax, protervus; liber, licens; superbus, insolens: (*projecting*), prominentior. — *Very bold*, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. — *A bold poet*, poeta audax. — *thought*, sententia audax. — *metaphor*, verbum audacius *or* altius translatum. — *To be bold* (*to say*, &c.), audere (*with infin.*) — *You are a bold beggar*, satis audacter petis. — *A bold brow*, os ferreum; *a bold fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis: (*both in a bad sense*).

Boldly, audacter, libere; fidenter, confidenter, impudenter; impavide, intrepide; temere; superbe, insolenter. — *I say it boldly*, audacter dico; libere profiteor.

Boldness, audentia, audacia, animus audax; fidentia, confidentia; impudentia, os durum, ferreum. — *Rash boldness*, temeritas. — *Boldness of speech*, libertas. — *Too great boldness*, licentia. — *To have the boldness to*, &c., audere (*with infin.*); sumere hoc sibi, ut, *etc.*

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. — *Bolls of flax*, lini virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLT, materis *or* matara (see *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 26); sagitta (*arrow*). — *Thunder-bolt*, fulmen. — *Bolt upright*, plane rectus; directus. —— ¶ (*bar*), claustrum, pessulus, obex.

Bolt, *v.* — *the door*, pessulo januam claudere *or* occludere, pessulum januæ obdere. — *To bolt one out*, aliquem excludere foras. —— ¶ (*to sift*), cribrare, cribro cernere *or* succernere, succernere. —— ¶ (*blurt out*), projicere. —— ¶ *v. n.* erumpere, prorumpere.

Bolter, cribrum farinarium *or* pollinarium; incerniculum.

BOMB, pyrobolus. — *To throw bombs*, pyrobolos mittere.

Bombard, urbem tormentis verberare.

Bombardment, tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum conjectio.

Bombardier, pyrobolarius.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ.

Bombastic, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus.

BOND. (See *Band.*) — *Bonds* (*chains*), vincula; catenæ; (*imprisonment*), custodia, vincula. — *To lie in bonds and chains*, esse in vinculis et catenis. — *To cast into bonds*, in vincula mittere, conjicere; vinculis astringere. — *To cast into bonds* (*prison*), in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere. —— ¶ (*tie*), vinculum (*prop. and fig.*); nodus, copula, (*fig.*). — *There is a closer bond among kinsmen*, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. — *The strict bond of friendship*, amicitiæ conjunctionisque necessitudo. —— ¶ (*obligation*), chirographum; syngrapha (*paper signed by both parties to a contract*). — *To borrow money upon one's bond*, per chirographum pecuniam mutuam sumere. — *To lend one money upon his bond*, chirographo exhibito, pecuniam alicui credere. —— ¶ *To give bonds*, satisdare (pro re), satisdationem interponere, dare; *for the payment of the money adjudged*, satisdare judicatæ pecuniæ (*genit. sc.* nomine).

Bondage, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. — *The yoke of bondage*, jugum servitutis. — *To hold in bondage*, servitute oppressum tenere.

Bondman, servus; mancipium (*bought or taken in war*), verna (*born in one's house*). — *A bondman by reason of debt*, ære nexus. — *The bondmen of one*, familia alicujus.

Bondsman. (See *Bondman.*) —— ¶ (*one bound for another*), sponsor, vas, præs, satisdator.

BONE; spina (*of a fish*). — *A little bone*, [illegible] *bone*, osseus. — *Without* [illegible] *to deprive of bones*, [illegible] (*also of fish*). — *Bone by bone*, ossiculatim. — *He is nothing but skin and bones*, ossa atque pellis totus est; vix ossibus hæret. — *I tremble every bone of me*, omnibus artubus contremisco. — *Back-bone*, spina. — *Hip-bone*, coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. — *Shin-bone*, tibia. — *To break a bone*, os frangere. — *I make no bones of doing this*, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. — *I have given him a bone to pick*, injeci scrupulum homini.

Bony, ossuosus (*full of bones*); osseus, ossi similis, (*bone-like*).

BONFIRE, ignis festus.

BON MOT, facete *or* belle dictum, breviter ac commode dictum, bonum dictum; salse dictum, dicterium, (*when sarcastic*).

BONNET, galerus, petasus, causia; mitra.

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, liber, volumen; liber (*part of a work*), libellus (*little writing*); codex *with or without* accepti et expensi (*account-book*); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii, (*memorandum or note-book; journal, diary*, &c.). — *Waste-book*, adversaria (*plur.*). — *Without book*, ex memoriâ, memoriter. — *To get without book*, ediscere, memoriæ tradere, mandare, committere. — *To keep a book* (*of account*), codicem accepti et expensi habere. — *A collection of books*, librorum copia; bibliotheca. — *Knowledge of books*, librorum notitia, usus. — *To mind his book*, studiis incumbere. — *Trade in books*, mercatura libraria.

To **Book**, aliquid in codicem, commentarios, libellum, *etc.*, referre.

Bookbinder, glutinator (*among the ancients*); bibliopegus, librorum compactor, (*among the moderns*).

Bookcase, armarium, foruli, pegma.

Book-keeper, calculator, qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

Bookseller, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (*when he also transcribes the books*). — *Bookseller's shop*, taberna libraria, libraria.

Bookworm, blatta, tinea. —— ¶ Fig. *to be a true bookworm*, studiis *or* libris immori; quasi heluari libris; totum se abdidisse in literas.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus.

BOON, *adj.* hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus.

BOOR, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; rusticanus, rusticus, agrestis; inurbanus. — *Boors*, homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. — *You are a boor*, rusticus es.

Boorish (*rustic*), rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. —— ¶ (*rude, raw*), rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — *Somewhat boorish*, subrusticus, subagrestis.

Boorishness, rusticitas; mores rustici.

Boorishly, rustice.

BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus *or* crura tegit: *the ancients wore no boots like ours; the word which comes nearest to our boot is* ocrea, *but this is rather* gaiters. — *Boot-jack*, furca excalceandis pedibus. — *Bootee*, calceamentum quod pedes talis tenus tegit. — *Booted*, calceamentis *etc.* indutus; calceatus.

BOOT, *v.* prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse.

Boot, *subst.* utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. — *To boot*, insuper; ultro. — *This goes to boot*, hoc insuper additur, hoc ultro adjicitur.

Bootless, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

Bootlessly, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. — *You labor bootlessly*, operam perdis.

BOOTH, taberna (*little b.*, tabernula), pergula.

BOOTLESS. See *Boot.*

BOOTY, præda; raptum (*got by robbery*). — *Booty in arms, banners*, &c. spolia; *in arms stripped from the enemy*, exuviæ. — *The general's share of the booty*, manubiæ; *the state's*, sectio. — *To make booty*, prædari; prædam *or* prædas facere; prædam *or* prædas agere (*of men and cattle; also with* hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapinas facere. — *To live by booty* (*robbed*), vivere rapto.

BORDER, margo, ora, labrum (*of a ditch, for instance*), limbus (*on a garment*). —— ¶ (*boundary*), finis, confinium. — *Borders*, fines (also for *the land itself*). — *To dwell upon the border of two lands*, finem sub utrumque habitare. — *Soldiers stationed on the borders*, limitanei milites.

To **Border**, *v. a.* marginare; cingere, circumdare, coërcere aliqua re. — *A bordered garment*, vestis limbata, segmentata. —— ¶ *To border upon* (*of people*), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse alicui: — (*of lands*), adjacere, imminere alicui terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. — *Bordering*, finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subjectus *or* conjunctus alicui loco. — *To border together*, se invicem contingere. — *Falsehoods border on truth*, falsa veris finitima sunt.

Borderer, qui sub finem alicujus terræ habitat; accola, finitimus. — *The borderers on the sea*, qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines. — *on the Rhine*, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt, accolæ Rheni.

BORE, terebrare, forare; perterebrare, perforare, (*bore through*). — *To bore a hole*, foramen terebrare *or* terebrâ cavare. — *A boring*, terebratio. — *To get out by boring*, exterebrare. — *To bore*, i. e. *make hollow by boring*, efforare; *the trunk of a tree*, truncum. — *To bore one's way through a crowd*, penetrare per turbam. — *through the snows*, eluctari nives *or* per nives.

Bore, *subst.* foramen: (*caliber*), modus; magnitudo, amplitudo.

Borer, terebra.

BORN. — *To be born*, nasci, gigni, (ex aliqua); in lucem edi, in vitam venire: (*to be descended*), ortum, oriundum esse. — *with the feet foremost*, pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. — *A Grecian born*, in Græciâ natus, ortu Græcus. — *Who were Persians born*, qui in Perside erant nati. — *New-born*, recens natus. — *Before you were born*, ante te natum. —— ¶ Fig. *to be born* (i. e. *destined by nature*) *to a thing*, ad aliquid natum *or* factum esse, ad aliquid natum aptumque esse.

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW (*what is to be returned by an equivalent*), mutuari, mutuum (*or rarely* mutuo) sumere aliquid ab aliquo. — *money of one*, pecuniam mutuam sumere, pecuniam petere ab aliquo. — *on interest*, fenori argentum sumere ab aliquo. — *I want to borrow money*, quæro pecunias mutuas; *on interest*, fenore; *of one*, rogare aliquem pecuniam mutuam *or* argentum mutuum. — *To borrow* (*receive by borrowing*) *money*, pecuniam mutuam accipere. —— ¶ (*for use*), utendum petere; mutuari. — *in the neighborhood*, ex proximo. — *To want to borrow*, utendum rogare. — *Borrowed*, mutuus, mutuatus. — *Fig.* mutuari, aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuo, petere, repetere. — *The moon borrows her light of the sun*, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.

Borrower, qui mutuatur *or* mutuatus est.

BOSOM, sinus (*of the body, of a garment*): — pectus, animus, (fig. *breast, heart*): — pars interior (intima), interiora (intima), viscera: — complexus. — *To weep on the bosom of a friend*, in amici sinu flere. — *To press one to his bosom*, aliquem arctius complecti; aliquem amplexari. — *To see into one's bosom*, apertum alicujus pectus videre. — *To look into one's own b.*, in sese de-

scendere. — *The enemy are in the bosom of the city*, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. — *They dug into the bosom of the earth*, itum est in viscera terræ. — *To banish from his inmost bosom*, aliquid ex intimâ mente evellere. — *The secrets of one's bosom*, animi secreta, occulta pectoris. — *Furies which haunt the bosom*, domesticæ furiæ. — *To be one's bosom friend*, de complexu et sinu alicujus esse, in sinu alicujus gestari. — *A bosom friend*, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. — *The world holds all things in its bosom*, mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet.

BOSS (*of a shield*), umbo; (*stud, knob*), bulla; (*of the stick on which a book is rolled*), umbilicus, cornu.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria, botanice.

Botanical, herbarius, botanicus.

Botanist, herbarius, botanicus.

To **Botanize**, herbas quærere, colligere.

BOTCH, tuber. — *Little botch*, tuberculum. — *Full of botches*, tuberosus. —— ¶ (*clumsy patch, &c.*), pannus male assutus, cicatrix; vitium.

To **Botch**, male sarcire *or* resarcire; infabre *or* inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare; tuberibus *or* ulceribus turpare. — *To botch up*, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.

BOTH, ambo (*both together*), uterque (*both severally, one as well as the other*); duo (*in such connections as* duobus oculis, duabus manibus). — *On both sides*, utrimque; utrobique. — *From both sides*, utrimque. — *To both sides, places*, utroque. — *Conscience has great force on both sides*, magna est vis conscientiæ in utramque partem. — *Many being killed on both sides*, multis utrimque interfectis. — *They may be said both ways*, utroqueversum dicantur. — *He made one camp out of both*, una castra fecit ex binis castris. — *Both* (*where two parties or several on each side are referred to*), utrique (*pl.*).

Both, *conj.*: *both — and*, et — et, cum — tum, tum — tum. — *I have lost both my money and my labor*, et pecuniam et operam perdidi. — *Both in time of peace and war*, tum in pace, tum in bello. — *They kill both men and women alike*, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. — *Have you lost both wit and goods?* consilium simul cum re amisisti? — *Both covetous and prodigal*, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (*large, big-bellied*). — *Little bottle*, laguncula, ampullula. — *To empty, drain the bottle*, lagenam exsiccare. —— ¶ (*of hay*), fasciculus *or* manipulus fœni.

To **Bottle** *wine*, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (*of a cask, the sea, &c.*), solum: — (*valley, plain*), vallis, convallis, planities: — (*ground-work*), fundamentum, fundamenta. — *The bottom of the sea*, mare imum, fundus *or* ima (*neut. pl.*) maris. — *The anchor finds bottom*, ancora subsistit, sidit. — *To drain a wine-jar to the bottom*, cadum fæce tenus potare. — *The bottom of the ditch*, solum fossæ. — *To settle to the bottom*, residĕre, subsidĕre. — *To go to the bottom* (*sink*), mergi, sidĕre, pessum ire. — *To send to the bottom*, pessum dare, mergere, demergere. — *The bottom of a ship*, alveus *or* carina (navis). — *To search a thing to the bottom*, accuratius, subtilius investigare aliquid; aliquid investigare et perscrutari; aliquid pertractare. — *To come to the bottom of a matter*, aliquid perspicere. — *I see the bottom of him*, eum penitus perspicio. — *I do not see upon what bottom it rests*, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio. — *He is at the bottom of this*, ortum est hoc ab eo. — *To overturn, destroy from the bottom*, funditus evertere, a fundamentis disjicere; funditus tollere. — *To place at the bottom*, in imo ponere. — *From top to bottom*, ab summo ad imum. — *Sharpened at the bottom*, ab imo præacutus. — *He groans from the bottom of his heart*, gemitum dat pectore ab imo. — *I am distressed even at the bottom of my heart*, angor intimis sensibus. — *At the bottom of a mountain*, sub radicibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. —— ¶ (*ship*), navis, navigium. — Fig. *you are embarked on the same bottom*, in eâdem es navi. —— ¶ (*clew*), glomus. — *To wind yarn into bottoms*, lanam glomerare in orbes.

To **Bottom**. — *To be bottomed upon a thing*, niti aliqua re *or* in aliqua re; teneri, contineri aliqua re; cerni, positum esse in aliqua re.

Bottomless, fundo carens. — *Bottomless depth*, immensa *or* infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris. — *A small one*, ramulus, ramusculus. — *A leafy one*, ramus frondosus. — *A dry one*, ramale; *pieces of dry boughs*, ramea fragmenta, ramalia. — *Full of boughs*, ramosus. — *Of boughs*, rameus. — *To spread into boughs*, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.

BOUNCE. — *To bounce up or back*, resilire, resultare. — *The hail bounces back from the top of the house*, resilit grando a culmine tecti. — *The water bounces in the kettles*, unda exsultat ahenis. — *To bounce into the air*, in altum expelli. — *To bounce out*, prosilire; prorumpere, erumpere. — *in*, irrumpere *or* irruere in, *etc.* — *My heart bounces*, cor mihi rite salit. —— ¶ (*make a noise*), crepare. — *Bounce at the door*, pulsare fores vehementer; quatere fores. —— ¶ (*vapor, swagger*), se jactare, insolenter gloriari. —— ¶ *Bouncing*, robustus, validus, fortis. — *A bouncing girl*, virgo valens, valida; virago.

Bounce, *subst.* crepitus; ictus, pulsus; — jactatio, minæ.

BOUND (*boundary, limit*), finis, terminus, limes; modus (*due measure*); cancelli (*barrier, prop. and fig.*). — *To fix the bounds*, fines terminare, fines constituere. — *To fix bounds to something* (*prop. and fig.*), terminos, modum ponere alicui rei. — *To set bounds to a thing* (*fig.*), modum facere alicui rei. — *To go beyond the bounds*, fines transire (*prop. and fig.*); extra fines *or* cancellos egredi, modum excedere, (*fig.*). — *To keep one's self within the bounds of modesty*, fines verecundiæ non transire. — *To keep, force one within bounds*, coërcere, continere, constringere aliquem. — *To keep one's self within bounds*, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.

To **Bound**. (See *Border*.) —— ¶ (*set bounds to*), terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere alicui rei. —— ¶ (*confine, restrain*), circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (alicui rei), coërcere, reprimere.

Boundary. (See *Bound*.) — *The god of boundaries*, Terminus; *his festival*, Terminalia. — *To drive in a post to mark the boundary*, palum terminalem figere. — *A boundary stone*, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. — *Soldiers stationed on the boundaries*, milites limitanei.

Boundless, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus, (*immoderate*); insatiabilis.

Boundlessly, infinite, immoderate.

Boundlessness, infinitas, immensitas. — *of time*, nulla circumscriptio temporum. — *of power*, potentia infinita.

BOUND (*to spring*), salire. — *Bound up*, exsilire, exsultare. — *To bound into the saddle*, in equum insilire. —— ¶ (*rebound*), resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

Bound, *subst.* saltus; exsultatio (*a bounding up*); repercussus (*rebound*).

BOUND. — *To be bound any whither*, aliquo ire; aliquo tendere. — *Whither are you bound?* quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas *or* vis (*sc.* ire)?

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia. —— ¶ (*premium*), præmium, pretium; — (*when a soldier enlists*), auctoramentum.

Bountiful, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, munificus. — *To be bountiful to one*, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in aliquem. — *Bountiful of his money*, liberalis pecuniæ.

Bountifully, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOW (*to bend*), flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare: — *v. n.* flecti, curvari, incurvescere. — *Bowed*, inflexus, incurvus; *backwards*, recurvatus, recurvus, repandus. — *To bow, bow the head*, se demittere, caput demittere. — *I bow to one*, acclinis saluto aliquem; *down to the ground*, aliquem adoro, veneror. — *To bow the knee*, genua flectere (*gen.*); genua (flexa) submittere (*out of respect; to one*, alicui). — *They bow down under the weight*, incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi. — *To bow to one* (*fig.*), submittere se alicui, se alicujus potestati permittere. — *Man must bow to the will of God*, hominum vita jussis divinæ legis obtemperat. — *To bow to the ground* (*crush, depress*), frangere, deprimere, opprimere; *one's pride*, superbiam alicujus retundere.

Bow, *subst.* corporis inclinatio. — *To make a bow*, se demittere, caput demittere.

BOW, *subst.* arcus. — *Bowstring*, nervus. — *A cross-bow*, arcuballista, manuballista. — *A bowman*, sagittarius; *cross-bow man*, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. — *A maker of bows*, arcuarius. — *Within bow-shot*, intra teli jactum *or* conjectum; *out of*, extra, *etc.* — *To bend a bow*, arcum intendere, adducere. — *To get his food by his bow*, expedire alimenta arcu. — *A rainbow*, pluvius arcus, *also in connection*, arcus. — *A bow-window*, fenestra arcuata. — *Bow-legged*, varus, valgus. —— ¶ (*of a stringed instrument*), plectrum.

BOWS *of a ship*, prora, pars prior navis.

Bowsprit, malus proralis.

BOWELS, (*intestines*), intestina; (*nobler inwards, as the heart, &c.*), viscera, exta. — *Bowels of compassion*, misericordia. —— ¶ *Figuratively* (*inner parts*), viscera, interiora, intima. — *of the earth, of a mountain*, viscera terræ, montis. — *The evil is seated in the bowels of the state*, inhæret malum in visceribus reipublicæ.

BOWER, umbraculum.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus; cratera *or* crater (*for mixing drinks in*); — pelvis; — aqualis, aquæ manale; — (*of a fountain*), labrum, crater. —— ‖ See *Basin*.

BOWL (*for rolling*), globus.

To **Bowl**, *v. a.* volvere; *v. n.* conos globis petere, globis *or* conis ludere. — *Bowling*, conorum lusus.

BOX, arca, arcula, capsa, capsula, capsella, cista, cistula, cistellula, scrinium, theca, pyxis, pyxidicula. — *An ointment box*, narthecium. — *A lot-box*, situla. — *Ballot-box*, cista, cistula. — *Dice-box*, phimus, fritillus, orca. — *A strong-box*, arca. — *Box to keep ornaments in*, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; (*for rings*), dactyliotheca. — *A clothes-box*, armarium. — *A box in a shop*, nidus. — *A box in a chest*, loculus. — *A box for plants*, vas. — *A medicine-box*, narthecium. — *A Christmas-box* (*present*), strena. —— ¶ (*in a theatre*), spectaculum altum. (See *Liv.* I, 35.)

To **Box**, concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; sepire, obsepire.

BOX (*a blow*), alapa (*in the face with the open hand*), colaphus (*with the fist*). — *To give one a box on the ear*, alicui colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palmâ aliquem percutere. — *To box ones' ears soundly*, aliquem percute colaphis.

To **Box** (*fight with the fists*), pugnis certare. — *A boxing-match*, pugillatio, pugillatus. — *A boxer*, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOX (*a tree*), buxus. — *Box-wood*, buxum. — *Made of box-wood*, buxeus. — *A flute of box-wood*, tibia buxea; *or simply* buxus, buxum. — *Full of box*, buxosus. — *A place planted with box*, buxetum.

BOY, puer. — *A little boy*, puerulus, pusio, (*gen.*); pupus, pupulus, (*in endearment*). — *To become a boy again*, repuerascere. — *To leave boy's play*, nuces relinquere. — *He is past a boy*, virilem togam sumpsit, ex pueris *or* ex ephebis excessit. — *When I was a boy*, me puero. —— ‖ See *Child*.

Boyhood, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni puериles *or* puerilitatis. — *In boyhood*, ineunte ætate. — *From my, our boyhood*, a puero, a pueris.

Boyish, puerilis.

Boyishly, pueriliter.

Boyishness, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, *v.* (*bind*), alligare, deligare. —— ¶ (*strain*), tendere, intendere, contendere.

Brace, vinculum, copula; (*bandage*), ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum. —— ¶ (*of a ship*), funis quo antenna vertitur; rudens. —— ¶ *Braces of breeches*, fasciæ braccis sustinendis. —— ¶ (*a pair*), par. — *of pigeons*, par columbarum.— *They are found in braces*, bini inveniuntur.

Bracelet, armilla, brachiale, spinther. — *Wearing bracelets*, armillatus.

BRACK, ruptum, scissum, rima; vitium.

BRACKET (*in a book*), uncinus.

BRACKISH, salsus, subsalsus, amarus. — *To have a brackish taste*, salsi *or* subsalsi saporis esse.

BRAG, se jactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius, linguâ esse fortem. — *To brag of*, jactare, venditare. — *He brags of his merits*, de virtutibus suis prædicat. — *In order to brag of their genius*, &c., ingenii venditandi memoriæque ostentandæ causâ. — *Vain bragging*, inanis jactantia. — *A bragging soldier*, gloriosus miles. — *Bragging words*, ingentia verba.

Braggart, Braggadocio, homo gloriosus, fortis linguâ.

BRAID, flectere, nectere, plectere (*only in particip.* plexus). — *To braid a basket*, fiscinam texere. — *To braid garlands of flowers*, serta e floribus facere. — *To braid ivy into the hair*, hederâ religare crines. — *To braid the hair*, comam in gradus formare *or* frangere, comere caput in gradus.

Braid, *subst.* (*of hair*), gradus; (*a braid of flowers*), flores textæ *or* plexæ.

BRAIN, cerebrum. — *A little brain*, cerebellum. — *To beat out the brains*, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere. —— ¶ *Fig.* cerebrum, mens. — *His brain is turned*, mente captus est, de *or* ex mente exiit, mente alienatus est. — *Is not your brain turned?* satin' sanus es? — *To ply his brains*, ingenii *or* mentis vires intendere.

To Brain, alicui cerebrum discutere, diminuere, dispercutere; cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

Brainless, demens, fatuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. — *He is a brainless fellow*, cerebrum non habet.

Brainsick, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (*fern*), filix. —— ¶ (*thorn, thicket*), dumetum, vepretum, senticetum, spinetum. —— ¶ *A brake for hemp*, instrumentum quo cannabis decorticatur. —— ¶ (*kneading-trough*), magis.

BRAMBLE (*blackberry, raspberry*), rubus. — *Bramble-bushes*, rubetum. —— ¶ (*thorn*), dumus, sentis, vepres, spina. — *Bramble-brake*, dumetum, *etc.*

BRAN, furfur. — *Of bran*, furfureus. — *Bran-like*, furfuraceus.

BRANCH, ramus (*a bough from the trunk*), frons (*leafy branch of a bough*), termes (*branch broken off with its leaves and fruit*). — *A dry branch*, ramale. — *A vine-branch*, palmes, sarmentum. — *A little branch* (*bough*), ramulus, ramusculus; (*sprig*), surculus, sarmentum.— *To put forth branches* (see *To Branch*): — *excessively*, silvescere. — *To have branches*, frondere. —— ¶ Fig. (*branch or collateral line of a stock*), ramus; (*division of a gens*), familia; (*part*), pars. — *of a river*, brachium, pars; caput (*one of its mouths*). — *of the sea*, sinus, æstuarium. — *of a mountain*, ramus, brachium. — *The four branches into which morals divide themselves*, quatuor partes honestatis.

To Branch, frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. — *A branching beech*, patula fagus. —— ¶ *To branch* (*divide itself*) *into two parts, into several parts*, in duas, plures partes dividi. — *To branch out a discourse*, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere. —— ¶ (*to speak diffusely*), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. — *To branch out far*, late se fundere.

Branchy, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

Branchless, fronde *or* ramis carens *or* nudatus.

BRAND (*fire-brand*), titio (ardens); torris (*poet.*). —— ¶ (*mark of disgrace*), literarum nota (inusta), stigma. — Fig. *to cast a brand of infamy upon one*, maculam *or* ignominiam *or* notam turpitudinis alicui inurere; aliquem ignominiâ notare (*of the censor*). —— ¶ (*for cattle*), nota, signum.

To Brand one, notam alicui inurere, stigma alicui inscribere, imponere; *fig.* (see above, *to cast a brand upon*). — *Branded* (*prep.*), literarum notâ *or* stigmatis notâ inustus, stigmatias (-æ). — *Branded with crime*, infamatus, infamis, famosus. — *with cowardice*, ignaviæ notâ designatus. — *A branding iron*, cauterium.

BRANDISH, vibrare, quatere, quassare, coruscare, crispare, rotare. —— ¶ Fig. *to brandish syllogisms*, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, potus destillando e vino factus.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum. — *Brass-ore, or brass-stone*, lapis ærosus. — *Full of brass*, ærosus. — *Covered with brass*, æratus. — *To cover with brass*, ære inducere. — *Made of brass* (see *Brazen*). — *A brass pot*, ahenum.

Brassy (*containing brass*), ærosus. —— ¶ (*hard as brass*), aëneus, æratus. —— ¶ (*impudent*), see *Brazen*.

To Braze, æs inducere alicui rei *or* aliquid ære inducere; (*solder with brass*), ære ferruminare. —— ¶ (*harden*), durare; frontem alicui perfricare. — *I am brazed to shame*, obduruit animus ad pudorem.

Brazen, aheneus, aëneus, æreus. — Fig. *the brazen age*, ætas aënea. —— ¶ (*proceeding from brass*). — *A brazen din*, æreus sonitus. —— ¶ (*hard, shameless*). — *A brazen brow or face*, os impudens, durum *or* ferreum. — *A brazen-faced fellow*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

To Brazen it out, impudenter *or* pertinacius aliquid asseverare *or* affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

Brazier, faber ærarius, ærarius.

BRAT, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). — *A beggar's brat*, mendici filius. — *When you were a brat*, te puerulo, puellulâ, infante. —— ‖ See *Child*.

BRAVE (*courageous*, &c.), fortis, animosus, strenuus, acer, magnanimus. — *A brave soldier*, miles bonus, egregius. — *To show himself a brave man*, se fortem præbere, præstare. — *A brave drinker*, acer potor. —— ¶ (*splendid, fine, grand*), magnificus, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus. —— ¶ (*excellent, noble*), bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. — *You are a brave fellow* (*to a slave*), frugi es, frugi es homo. — *'Tis a brave thing to die for one's country*, dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.

To Brave (*defy*), aliquem provocare; — contumacem esse in aliquem *or* adversus aliquid, contumaciter spernere aliquid, contemnere aliquid. — *Since he braves me to it*, quando eo me provocat. — *To brave all human laws*, omnia jura humana contemnere. — *To brave dangers*, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

Bravely, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter; bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie; speciose, splendide, laute.

Bravery, fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus, acrimonia, magnanimitas; bonitas, excellentia, præstantia; magnificentia, splendor; ornatus, cultus, munditiæ; ostentatio, venditatio, jactatio, jactantia.

Bravo, *subst.* sicarius. —— ¶ *Interj.* sophôs! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL, *v.* altercari, jurgare, rixari. — *with one*, jurgio contendere cum aliquo, rixari cum aliquo, rixa mihi est cum aliquo. — *with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari, jurgiis certare inter se.

Brawl, *subst.* altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (-ium).

Brawling, jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

Brawler, homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus *or* rixæ cupidus, rixator; (*a brawling advocate*), rabula.

BRAWN (*muscles*), musculi, tori (*poet.*); partes corporis musculosæ; (*strength*), nervi, lacerti, robur. — *Brawn of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (*poet.*). —— ¶ (*boar's flesh*), aprugna caro, aprugna, (*wild*); verrina caro.

Brawny, musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

BRAY (*pound*), pinsere, contundere. —— ¶ (*as an ass*), rudere. —— ¶ (*to cry out*), vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (*of a speaker*), latrare.

Braying, tritura, contusio: — rudor; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZEN, BRAZIER, &c. See *Brass*.

BREACH (*of a fortification*), munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. — *To make a breach in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (*with cannon*, &c.) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. — *To enter the city by a breach*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere *or* transcendere. — *To repair the breaches*, muros quassos reficere. —— ¶ (*any opening caused by breaking*), ruptum, scissum. — *To make a breach in a thing*, aliquid frangere, rumpere, dirumpere. —— ¶ (*violation*), violatio. — *of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatum *or* ruptum fœdus. — *of friendship*, amicitiæ violatio; amicitia violata. — *To commit a breach of peace* (*not war*), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. — *To consider it as a breach of the league, if*, &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si, *etc.* — *Without a breach of duty*, salvo officio. —— ¶ (*falling out*), discordia, dissidium. — *It comes to a breach*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD, panis. — *Common, every-day bread*, panis cibarius, plebeius.— *coarse*, panis secundus *or* secundarius. — *pure, white*, panis siligineus. — *light*, panis tener. — *light and white*, panis molli siligine. — *good, bad*, panis bonus, malus. — *hard*, panis durus. — *old, new*, panis vetus, recens. — *Yesterday's bread*, panis hesternus. — *leavened*, panis fermentatus. — *musty*, panis mucidus. — *To eat something with bread*, aliquid cum pane, ad panem edere. — *What is eaten with bread*, opsonium. — *The making of bread*, panificium.— *Want of bread*, inopia frumentaria *or* rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti *or* cibi. — *Bread-basket*, panarium, panariolum. — *Bread-market*, forum pistorium. —— ¶ Fig. (*support, sustenance*), victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessariæ. — *To seek his bread*, victum quærere, quæritare. — *To earn it*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppeditant. — *To earn his bread easily*, facile quærere victum. — *by the sweat of his brow*, sudore ac labore victum quærere. — *He has his bread*, habet unde vivat *or* vitam toleret.

BREADTH, latitudo. See *Bread.*

BREAK, frangere, confringere; infringere; rumpere, dirumpere: — *v. n.* frangi, confringi; rumpi, dirumpi; scindi (*to split*). — *To break the arm, hip*, &c., frangere brachium, coxam, *etc.* — *I will break his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. — *To break a man's head*, diminuere caput *or* cerebrum alicui. — *To break at the end*, præfringere. — *To break small*, conterere, comminuere, contundere. — *To break a lance with one*, cum aliquo in certamen descendere. — *The waves break upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo franguntur, fluctus frangit scopulus. — *My heart breaks*, dirumpor dolore. — *His misfortune breaks my heart*, casu ejus frangor. —— ¶ (*bring to yield, tame, subdue*), frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. — *the obstinacy of a man*, infringere alicujus ferociam. — *a horse*, equum domare. — *a man's power*, alicujus potentiam infringere, frangere aliquem. — *The cold breaks* (*lessens*), frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit. (See *Break up*, below.) —— ¶ (*weaken, crush*, &c.), debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuere, imminuere, comminuere; frangere, conficere, affligere. — *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. — *My strength is broken*, vires me deficiunt, debilitor et frangor. — *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. — *To break the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. — *Our broken circumstances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes. —— ¶ (*to break off, violate, put an end to*), frangere, rumpere. — *the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. — *To break his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejunium; (*breakfast*), jentare. — *To break sleep*, somnum interrumpere. — *To be broken of one's sleep*, de nocte vigilare; totam noctem pervigilare, noctem insomnem agere. — *To break his word*, fidem frangere, violare

fidem prodere. — *his oath*, jusjurandum non servare, non conservare. — *friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. — *To break with one*, ab amicitiâ alicujus se removere, amicitiam alicujus dimittere. —— ¶ (*to make unconnected*), frangere, interrumpere. — *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. — *A broken voice*, vox fracta. — *They break the ranks*, ordines perturbant. — *The clouds break*, nubes discutiuntur, sol inter nubes effulget. —— ¶ *To break a man*, i. e. *make him bankrupt*, aliquem evertere bonis *or* fortunis omnibus; perdere aliquem. — *To break*, i. e. *become bankrupt*, cedere foro, conturbare, corruere, cadere, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere. —— ¶ *To break*, i. e. *disclose*, aperire, patefacere, detegere; (*propose*), proponere. —— ¶ *To break*, i. e. *refract*, refringere. —— ¶ *To break*, *open itself* (*of a sore*), rumpi. —— ¶ (*appear gradually*), appetere.—*Day breaks*, dies appetit; lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit. —— ¶ *To break into tears*, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt. — *into a laugh*, in cachinnos *or* risus effundi, risum tollere. —— ¶ *To break a man's fall*, aliquem (cadentem) excipere. —— ¶ *To break ground* (*plough*), agrum proscindere. —— ¶ *To break wind* (*upward*), ructare; (*downward*), pedere. —— || *To break asunder*, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere. —— || *To break down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; intercidere, interscindere, (*a bridge*, pontem): — *v. n.* corruere, collabi. — *Fig.* debilitare, infirmare; minuere, comminuere; frangere, affligere, pessum dare, perdere: — *v. n.* debilitari, *etc.*; in pejus mutari, pessum ire. —— || *To break* (*from*), se abripere, eripere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. — *from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere. —— || *To break in upon*, interrumpere, turbare. — *To break into*, irrumpere, irruere; *a house*, domum perfringere. — *To break the door in*, januam effringere. —— || *To break off*, defringere; decerpere, avellere; *v. n.* frangi, præfringi. — *flowers*, decerpere flores. — *the point of the spear*, præfringere hastam. —— ¶ Fig. *to break off friendship*, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere. — *a conversation*, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. — *To break off in the midst of a speech*, præcidere (*absol.*). — *But I break off*, sed satis de hoc. — *To break off from a thing*, aliquid abjicere, desistere re *or* de re. — *Here the road breaks off*, hic via finem capit. —— || *To break open*, effringere, refringere, moliri, (*e. g.* fores); resignare, solvere, (literas, epistolam): — *v. n.* rumpi, dehiscere; scindi (*of the skin*); recrudescere (*of wounds, break open afresh*); (*of flowers*), utriculum rumpere, florem aperire. —— || *To break out*, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: *fig.*, erumpere; exardescere. — *A war breaks out*, bellum ingruit, exoritur. — *Diseases break out among the rowers*, morbi ingruunt in remiges. — *To break out* (*with the mange, with boils*, &c.), scabie, pustulis, *etc.*, infici. —— || *To break through*. — *the wall of a house*, parietem perfodere. — *the door*, effringere fores. — *the enemy*, per medium hostium aciem perrumpere. —— || *To break up* (*into pieces*), diffringere; comminuere, conterere, contundere. — *To break up an army*, milites dimittere. — *To break up school, house*, &c., scholam, familiam, dimittere. — *To break up the cold*, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. — *To break up land*, agrum occare; agrum proscindere. — *I will break up this habit of yours*, adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. — *To break up* (*dissolve itself*), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.

Break, *subst.* ruptum, scissum; rima; (*space*), intervallum, spatium interjectum. —— ¶ (*of day*), prima lux; diluculum. — *At break of day*, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. — *Before day-break*, ante lucem. — *Taking place then*, antelucanus. — *From day-break*, a primâ luce.

Breaker, qui frangit, rumpit, *etc.*; ruptor. —— ¶ *Breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

Breakfast, jentaculum. —— ¶ *To breakfast*, jentare.

Breakwater, moles portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; moles fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; pagrus *or* phagrus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (*the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs*); latus, latera, (*with reference to the state of the lungs*). — *To receive wounds in the breast* (i. e. *in front*), vulnera adversa accipere *or* adverso corpore excipere. — *A breast-wound*, vulnus pectoris. — *A pain in the breast*, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum. —— ¶ *The breasts*, mammæ (*especially of human beings*); ubera, -um (*especially of brutes*). — *Under the left breast*, infra lævam papillam. — *Having large breasts*, mammosus. — *To put an infant to the breast*, mammam infanti dare *or* præbere. — *A little breast*, mammula. —— ¶ (*as the seat of feeling*, &c.), pectus, animus. — *The furies of the breast*, domesticæ furiæ. (But see also *Bosom*.)

To Breast, pectus opponere alicui rei, alicui rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. — *the waves*, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. — *adversity*, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponite (*imper.*).

Breastbone, os pectoris *or* pectorale.

Breastplate, thorax.

Breastwork, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (*breath of life*); halitus (*from the mouth*); respiratio. — *Short breath*, spirandi *or* spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio *or* anhelitus (*panting*). — *Stinking breath*, anima fœtida, os fœtidum, oris fœtor, oris *or* animæ gravitas. — *At one breath*, uno spiritu, sine respiratione; *to drink*, non respirare in hauriendo. — *To hold the breath*, animam continere *or* comprimere. — *To fetch, draw breath*, spirare, spiritum *or* animam ducere, spiritum haurire.—*To stop the breath*, animam *or* spiritum *or* spiritus viam intercludere (see *Choke*).—*To take breath again*, respirare (*prop. and fig.*); se colligere, ad se redire, (*prop. and fig.*). — *Out of breath*, exanimatus. — *To put out of breath*, exanimare. — *To be put out of breath with running*, cursu exanimari. — *To the last breath*, usque ad extremum spiritum. — *A breath of air*, aura. — *The breath of popular favor*, aura popularis.

To Breathe, spirare, respirare, animam reciprocare, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam *or* spiritum ducere. — *To breathe freely*, libere respirare. — *with difficulty*, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (*to pant*). — *While I live and breathe*, dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. — *A breathing*, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. — *A breathing between*, interspiratio. — *To breathe upon*, afflare aliquem *or* alicui, aspirare ad aliquem; *a breathing upon*, afflatus. — *To breathe into*, inspirare. — *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum. — *To breathe again* (*fig.*), respirare, se *or* animum colligere *or* recipere, recreari. —— || *v. a.* spiritu ducere; haurire. — *the common air*, auram communem haurire. — *Air is fit to be breathed*, aër spirabilis est. — *To breathe out*, exspirare, exhalare. — *his last*, animam efflare, exspirare. — *The flowers breathe fragrant scents*, odores e floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. — *To be breathed upon by serpents*, a serpentibus afflari. — *To breathe a lofty spirit into a man*, alicui magnam mentem inspirare. — *Your face breathes love*, facies tua spirat amores. — *His works seem to breathe his spirit*, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis. —— ¶ *To breathe a little* (*in a speech*), paulum interquiescere. — *A breathing*, respiratio; quies. —— ¶ (*to exercise*), exercere. —— ¶ *To breathe a vein*, venam incidere.

Breathing (see above). —— ¶ *A rough breathing*, aspiratio; *the sign of it*, spiritus asper. — *Smooth breathing*, spiritus lenis. See *Aspirate*.

Breathless, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED. See *Breed*.

BREECHES, braccæ. — *Wide ones*, laxæ braccæ. — *Tight ones*, braccæ strictæ. — *Wearing them*, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere; (*of the earth, nature*), ferre, efferre, proferre. — *Where were you bred* (*born*)? ubi natus es? — Fig. *to breed imitators*, imitatores creare.—*Crime is bred of vice*, scelera ex vitiis manant. — *This will breed a quarrel*, rixam hoc excitabit. —— || *v. n.* nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri: — (*bring forth*), parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere. — *Breeding*, fetura. — *Good for breeding*, feturæ habilis. — *To raise* (*animals*) *for breeding*, submittere. —— ¶ (*bring up*), nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (*children physically and morally*), educare, *rarely* educere. — *To breed cattle*, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. — *Well-bred*, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (*genteel*), urbanus. — *To be bred up in a thing*, alicui rei innutriri. — *to a thing*, ad aliquid educari, ad aliquid a puero institui.

Breed, *subst.* genus; seminium. — *Dogs of noble breed*, nobiles ad venandum canes. — *In choosing the breed*, in seminio legendo. — *A royal breed*, regio sanguine orti.

Breeding, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura: — fetura: — educatio, disciplina, institutio; cultus: — mores.

BREESE, œstrus, asilus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

Breezy, flatibus *or* auris permulsus.

BRETHREN. See *Brother*.

BREVIARY, BREVITY. See *Brief*.

BREW, potum *or* cerevisiam coquere. — Fig. *a storm is brewing*, tempestas imminet, impendet. — *Wars are brewing*, bella tumescunt. —— ¶ (*to plot, concoct*), meditari, in animo agitare; comminisci, coquere, concoquere.

Brewer, coctor (cerevisiæ).

Brewhouse, potaria officina.

BRIAR. See *Brier*.

BRIBE, *subst.* merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. — *To offer one a bribe*, pecuniâ sollicitare *or* oppugnare aliquem. —*To take a bribe*, pecuniam accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare; *never*, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. — *To resist a bribe*, largitioni resistere.

To Bribe, corrumpere, *with or without* pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere. — *To bribe the court*, judicium *or* judices corrumpere. — *He that bribes*, corruptor, largitor. — *A judge that may be bribed*, judex venalis (pretio); *not*, incorruptus, integer.

Bribery, corruptela; largitio; ambitus (*for an office*). — *To be perverted by bribery*, adulterari pecuniâ.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. — *A little brick*, laterculus. — *A brick wall*, murus coctilis, latericius. — *To make* (*form*) *bricks*, lateres ducere, fingere. — *To burn them*, lateres coquere. — *An unburnt brick*, later crudus. —*Brick-work*, (opus) latericium. — *To lay bricks*, opus latericium facere. —*A brick-layer*, cæmentarius. — *A brick-kiln*, fornax lateraria. — *A brick-maker*, laterarius. — *Brick-dust*, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

To Brick, lateribus sternere.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; *not* sponsa. — *Bride-man*, paranymphus. — *Bride-maid*, paranympha. — *Bride-cake*, mustaceus *or* -um, placenta nuptialis.

Bridal, nuptialis. —— ¶ *subst.* nuptiæ.

Bridegroom, novus maritus (*not* sponsus).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE, pons. — *A little bridge*, ponticulus. — *A bridge on piles*, pons sublicius. — *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et lintres) junctæ. — *To throw a bridge over a river*, pontem flumini imponere *or* injicere, pontem in fluvio *or* in flumine facere, amnem ponte jungere. — *To break down a bridge*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, intercidere, interrumpere. —— ¶ (*of the nose or an instrument*), jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenæ (*reins*). — *To let him have the bridle*, habenas remittere, frenos dare, (*prop. and fig.*). — *You must bite the bridle*, decoquenda est tibi animi ægritudo.

To Bridle (*prop.*), frenare, infrenare equum; frenos equo injicere. — *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus. —— ¶ *Fig.*

frenare, refrenare, coërcere, continere, comprimere, reprimere.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, astrictus, pressus.—*A brief narration*, narratio brevis. — *To be brief* (*of a speaker*), brevem (*opp. to* longum) esse; brevitatem adhibere in aliqua re, brevitati servire. — *Time itself forces me to be brief*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. — *Be brief with it*, in pauca confer, verbo dicas, præcide. — *To be brief* (*make short*), *in brief*, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum faciam, ne longus sim, ut ad pauca redeam, ut paucis dicam; ne multa, ne plura, quid multa? ad summam. —*This is the brief of the thing*, hæc summa est.

Brief, *subst.* literæ; diploma; index.

Briefly, breviter, paucis (*sc.* verbis), strictim, carptim, quasi præteriens; astricte, presse. — *To speak or write briefly*, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcidere; paucis *or* breviter scribere *or* perscribere. — *Briefly, but well*, paucis quidem, sed bene. — *Briefly and conclusively*, contorte. — *To touch briefly*, aliquid leviter tangere, breviter *or* strictim attingere. — *To give briefly*, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere.

Briefness, Brevity, brevitas (dicendi); breviloquentia (*as a quality*). — *The expressive brevity of Thucydides*, astricta brevitas Thucydidis. — *With all possible brevity*, quam brevissime.

Breviary, epitome, summarium, breviarium; (*of the Romish church*), breviarium, precationum liber.

BRIER, vepres, spina, dumus, sentis. — *A little brier*, veprecula. — *A place for briers growing*, vepretum, dumetum, spinetum, locus vepribus plenus. — *Dog-brier*, sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus caninus. — *Of briers*, spineus.

Briery, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (*of cavalry*).

Brigadier, ductor catervæ *or* alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (*swift-sailer*); navis piratica *or* prædatoria (*pirate*). —— ¶ (*coat of mail*), lorica.

BRIGHT, clarus, lucidus, illustris, nitidus, nitens, splendidus, splendens, micans, fulgens; (*of the clear sky*), serenus; (*transparent*), pellucidus. — *Bright eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantes, ardentes, *etc.* — *A fiery-bright comet*, cometes fulgens, ardens. — *A bright constellation*, clarum sidus. — *The sky becomes bright*, disserenascit; (*at dawn*), lucescit, illucescit. — *To be bright*, clarum, illustrem, *etc.*, esse; clarere, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. — *To become bright*, clarum, *etc.*, fieri; clarescere, nitescere, splendescere. — *The brass is bright with use*, æra nitent usu. — *Bright days* (*fig.*), dies læti, candidi soles. —— ¶ (*illustrious*), clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. — *Bright deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. — *A bright name*, nomen illustre. — *To be bright*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. —— ¶ (*beautiful*), nitidus, nitens. —— ¶ (*acute, ingenious*), acutus, perspicax, sollers, ingeniosus.— *A man of bright parts*, homo ingeniosus (et sollers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

Brightly, clare, lucide, *etc.*

Brightness, claritas, splendor, fulgor, nitor, candor; (*transparency*), pelluciditas. — *The fiery brightness of the comet had overcome the milder brightness of the sun*, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. — *The brightness* (*clearness*) *of the sky, weather*, serenitas, serenum. — *Virtue has a brightness of her own*, virtus splendet per se. — *To lose brightness* (*of a thing*), obsolescere. — *Brightness of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. — *The brightness of glory*, fulgor gloriæ.

Brighten (*enlighten*), illuminare, illustrare; (*polish*), polire; (*gladden*), hilarare, exhilarare. — *To brighten a man up*, aliquem exhilarare. — *the countenance*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare. — *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acuere mentem, ingenium. —— || *v. n.* illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere; diffundi, hilarem se facere. — *The sky brightens*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes discutiuntur, disserenascit. — *His face brightens up*, frons *or* vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendens, splendidus, fulgens; magnificus, præclarus.

Brilliant, *subst.* adamas quadratis areolis.

BRIM, margo, ora, labrum. — *of a cup*, poculi oræ *or* labra. —— ¶ (*upper surface*), summus, *with a substantive*; as, *the brim of the water*, summa aqua.

Brimful, ad margines (oras, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulphur. — *Of brimstone*, sulphureus. — *Full of brimstone*, sulphurosus. — *Saturated with it*, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, maculosi coloris, maculosus; albis maculis; varii *or* disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa; (*for pickling*), salsura, salsamentum, muria: *fig.* mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salsæ).

Briny, salsus.

BRING, ferre, afferre, apportare, adducere, perducere; advehere (*by a vehicle or ship*); importare (*bring into the country*); educere (*lead out, e. g. a horse*); ducere (*lead*); deducere (*bring on his way, especially for honor's sake*) in locum, comitari (*accompany*). — *To bring* (*attend*) *one home*, domum aliquem deducere. — *To bring one to a person that he may be taught by him*, aliquem deducere ad aliquem.— *To bring an offering*, sacra facere. — *Bring the horse*, equum adducas. — *Bring me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. — *He brought his message, letter*, mandata, literas pertulit. — *The south wind brings rain*, auster apportat imbres. — *To bring from one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere.— *To bring word*, nuntiare; *again*, renuntiare. — *To bring a proposition before the people*, rogationem *or* legem ad populum ferre; *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. — *To bring to light*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris eruere. — *To bring upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. — *To bring very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum alicujus inferre. — *To bring trouble*, molestias creare. —— ¶ *I have brought the thing to that pass, that*, &c., eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut, *etc.* — *To bring to extremity*, ad summam desperationem *or* in summum discrimen adducere aliquem. — *To bring into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. — *To bring one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem aliquem revocare. — *To bring to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum *or* ad irritum redigere. —*To bring to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare.— *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere.— *to remembrance*, memoriam alicujus rei repetere, revocare; *to another's remembrance*, alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare *or* reducere. — *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (*or* alicujus) redigere, ditioni suæ subjicere. — *to an account*, ad calculos vocare. — *to pass*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum ducere. — *to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere.—¶ *To bring* (*move, persuade*) *one to a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid adducere *or* perducere; persuadere alicui ut, *etc.*; elicere (*entice, coax*) aliquem ad aliquid. —*I cannot be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit. — *I cannot bring myself to*, &c., ab animo meo impetrare non possum, ut, *etc.*; non sustineo (*with infin.*, or *accus. and infin.*).—— ¶ *To bring*, i. e. *to produce, yield*, ferre, efficere; efferre, proferre; (*cause*), afferre, parere, movere; (*afford*), præbere, dare. — *To bring one honor*, honori esse alicui. — *To bring a great price*, magno venire; magni pretii esse. —— || *Bring about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. — *I will bring it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam. —— || *Bring back*, referre, reducere, reportare. — *word*, renuntiare. — *To bring one back to duty*, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare. —— || *Bring down*, deferre, deducere, devocare: (*lessen, humble, break*, &c.), minuere, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: (*completely*), pessum dare, evertere. — *To bring down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. —— || *Bring forth* (*bear, produce*), parere; ferre, efferre, proferre; movere, creare; (*bring forward*), proferre, producere. —— || *Bring forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; (*propose*), proponere, (legem) ferre; (*advance*), augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere. — *witnesses*, testes proferre. — *an argument*, argumentum afferre. —— || *Bring in*, inferre, importare, invehere; ducere, introducere in, *etc.*; (*cite*), proferre, afferre. —— ¶ (*introduce, exhibit*), aliquem loquentem *or* disputantem inducere *or* facere, personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere. —— ¶ (*bring into currency or use*), inducere, introducere, instituere. — *foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus asciscere. —— ¶ (*reduce*), ad officium reducere, ad officium redire cogere; armis subigere. —— ¶ (*yield, produce*), ferre, efficere, reddere. — *The land brings in eight fold*, ager effert *or* efficit cum octavo. — *The money which the mines bring in*, pecunia quæ redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. —— || *Bring off* (*save, clear*), servare, conservare, eripere (alicui rei *or* ex aliqua re), vindicare (re *or* ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab aliqua re). —— || *Bring on*, aliquem in auxilium *or* consilium vocare; aliquem socium assumere *or* sibi adjungere: (*produce*), movere, commovere, ciere, concitare, excitare. —— || *Bring over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere *or* trahere. —— || *Bring out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. —— || *Bring together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. —— || *Bring under*, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subjicere; reprimere, coërcere; in officium reducere. —— || *Bring up*, educare (see *Breed*). —— ¶ *To bring up the army*, exercitum adducere. — *The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudebant *or* cogebant.

BRINK, margo, labrum, ora, extremitas.

BRISK, vegetus, vigens, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. — *Brisk wines*, vina valida, fervida. —*To be brisk*, vigere.

Briskly, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. — *The work goes on briskly*, fervet opus.

Briskness, vigor, ardor *or* fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas.

BRISKET *of beef*, pectus cæsi bovis.

BRISTLE, seta. — *His bristles rise*, setæ horrescunt. — *A boar's back with the bristles set up*, terga horrentia rigidis setis.

To Bristle, horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. — *The hair bristles upon his arms*, brachia horrescunt villis. — *A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis. — *Bristling spears*, hastæ horrentes.

Bristly, setosus; (*like bristles*), hirsutus, horridus.

BRITAIN, Britannia.

British, Britannicus.

Briton, Britannus.

BRITTLE, fragilis (*prop. and fig.*), friabilis: — caducus (*fig.*).

Brittleness, fragilitas.

BROACH, veru.

To Broach (*spit*), veru (veribus) figere. —— ¶ *To broach a cask*, dolium relinere (*after the Roman way*); (terebrâ) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire. — *To broach the sacred fountains*, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. — *To broach* (*disclose, reveal*), aperire, in lucem proferre *or* protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare *or* edere, divulgare. — *To broach an error*, erroris esse auctorem, parentem.

BROAD (*wide*), latus; (*spreading*), patulus; (*large*), amplus, spatiosus, laxus, magnus. — *A ditch five feet broad*, fossa quinque pedes lata. — *The plain is three miles broad*, planities in latitudinem tria millia passuum patet. — *To be two inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere.— *To wax broad*, in latitudinem diffundi. — *A broad spreading beech*, patula fagus

— The broad sea, mare apertum. — To have a broad conscience, parum religiosum esse. — As broad as long, quadratus: fig. it is as broad as long, eodem redit; whether, &c., nihil interest, utrum, etc. — Broad grounds, causæ or rationes gravissimæ. — Broad-footed, palmipes; breasted, pectorosus; shouldered, latus ab humeris. — Broad-leaved, latifolius, folio latiore. — Broadsword, ensis. —— ¶ (of pronunciation), latus, vastus. — A broad utterance, latitudo verborum. — To pronounce letters broad, literas dilatare. —— ¶ (clear, open), clarus; apertus, manifestus. — Till broad day, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem. — Broad signs, manifesta signa. —— ¶ (circumstantial, minute), latus, fusior. —— ¶ (coarse), rusticus, vastus. —— ¶ (free, loose), liber, licens; procax, impudicus.

Broaden, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare.

Broadly, late, etc.

Breadth, latitudo. — In breadth, in latitudinem; latus. — A ditch ten feet in breadth, fossa decem pedes lata. — Breadth-wise, in latitudinem. —— ¶ (magnitude, &c.), magnitudo; momentum, gravitas.

BROGUE, pero: — (of speech), oris peregrinitas, os barbarum.

BROIL, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus.

BROIL, v. torrere, subassare. — on the gridiron, in craticulâ torrere or subassare. — Broiled meat, cibus in craticulâ subassatus. — To broil on the coals, in prunâ torrere. — The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. — I am broiling, torreor æstu, æstus me torret, sol me torret, æstuo, ardeo.

BROKER, pararius, proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. — A small broker (money-changer), nummularius.

Brokerage, proxeneticon, interpretium.

BRONZE, æs. — Of bronze, aëneus, æreus; ex ære factus or expressus. — A bronze, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum aëneum.

To Bronze, aëneum colorem inducere alicui rei.

BROOCH, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum.

BROOD, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova). — To be wont to brood, incubitare (e. g. in cellis). — To brood (i. e. hatch young), pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. — A brooding, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio. — To brood over (i. e. cover with the wings), fovere pennis. —— ¶ Fig. night broods upon the sea, nox incubat ponto. — He broods over his griefs, fovet suos dolores. — The miser broods upon his locked-up store, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. — To brood over (devise, concoct, &c.), in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere.

Brood, subst. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullities. — Doves have eight broods a year, columbæ octies anno pullos educant.

BROOK, rivus. — Little brook, rivulus. — A rushing brook, torrens. — Of a brook, rivalis. — Brook-water, aqua rivalis.

BROOK, v. ferre. — To brook injustice patiently, injuriam æquo animo recipere. — He brooked the wrong silently, tacitus tulit injuriam. — To brook it ill, ægre ferre.

BROOM, genista, spartum. — A broom-field, spartarium. — Butcher's broom, ruscus. —— ¶ (besom), scopæ. — Broomstick, scoparum manubrium.

BROTH, jus, jusculum; embamma; sorbitio. — Meat stewed in broth, cibus jurulentus.

BROTHEL, lupanar, lustrum, prostibulum, fornix; ganea. — To frequent brothels, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare. — A visitor of such, lustro, scortator.

BROTHER, frater (also affectionately towards a brother-in-law, a confederate, &c.). — german, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus; — of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus. — Brother-in-law (husband's brother), levir, mariti frater; (wife's brother), uxoris frater; (sister's husband), maritus sororis. — Brother's wife, fratria, uxor fratris. — Foster-brother, quem eadem nutrix aluit, collactaneus. — Children of brothers, fratres (sorores) patrueles. — Brother and sister, fratres. — Twin brothers, (fratres) gemini. — A little brother, fraterculus. — A war between brothers, bellum fraternum. — A brother-killer, fratricida (which is included in parricida).

Brotherhood, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas, (fraternal connection); sodalitas, sodalitium, (companionship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus, (fraternity, association); genus, natio, (race, set).

Brotherly, fraternus. — In a brotherly manner, fraterne.

BROW (eye-brow), supercilium; (forehead), frons. — The bending or knitting of the brows, superciliorum contractio. — To knit or wrinkle the brow, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere. — To clear it, frontem remittere, exporrigere, explicare. — A lofty brow, frons alta. — A low, small brow, frons brevis. — A severe brow, frons severa, triste supercilium. — A haughty brow, grande supercilium, supercilium. —— ¶ (countenance, face), vultus; os. —— ¶ The brow of a mountain, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

Browbeat, (torvo or minaci) vultu aliquem terrere, perturbare; aliquem impudenter or insolenter tractare, in aliquem insolentius se gerere; aliquem ludibrio habere. — Brow-beating, insolens, superbus; subst. supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (dark brown); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirty brown, inclining to black); badius, spadix, (chestnut-brown); cervinus (stag-brown); fulvus (brown-yellow).

Brown, subst. color fuscus, etc.

To Brown, fuscare, infuscare. — Browned by the sun, adustioris coloris, solibus perustus.

Brownish, subfuscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tondere, attondere; v. n. pasci, tenera virgulta tondere, sepem depascere, frondes carpere, etc.

Browse, subst. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere, elidere, terere, conterere. — To bruise in a mortar, tundere, pinsere, contundere. — To bruise to dust, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. — To give a man a bruising, aliquem pugnis (fustibus) contundere, concidere. — Bruised under a cruel yoke, crudeli dominatione oppressi. A bruised spirit, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus. — The ships were bruised upon the rocks, naves scopulis allisæ vehementer quassatæ sunt.

Bruise, subst. contusio; contusum: ictus.

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incursus; concursus, congressio; vis: (blow), ictus; fig. fulmen, casus. — To bear the brunt of the battle, maximum prœlii impetum sustinere.

BRUSH, subst. penicillus or peniculus. — for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius. — for clothes, peniculus or penicillus; cauda bubula; erinacei cutis. — A brush of bristles, seta. —— ¶ (assault, &c.), impetus, incursus; pugna levis.

To Brush, verrere, everrere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. — He brushed away a tear, lacrimam detersit. — The south wind brushes the clouds away, Notus deterget nubila cœlo. — Brush off the dew, rorem excutere. — To brush up, pingere; ornare, exornare; reficere. —— ¶ (sweep over, graze), verrere; stringere, præstringere, destringere. —— ¶ To brush by, prætervolare.

Brushwood, virgulta; sarmenta, cremium. — A broom of brushwood, scopæ virgeæ.

BRUTE, adj. sensus expers, sensu carens, brutus. —— ¶ (bestial). — A brute animal, brutum animal. —— ¶ (rough, fierce, &c.), durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

Brute, subst. brutum animal, bestia, bellua.

Brutal, by the genit. beluarum or pecudum; (cruel, &c.), atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis. — A brutal fellow, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.

Brutality, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

Brutish, genit. beluarum or pecudum. — This is brutish, hoc est beluarum. — In a brutish manner, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. — Brutish lusts, beluinæ voluptates. —— ¶ (savage, &c.), ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus. —— ¶ (lumpish), stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

To Brutalize, v. n. obbrutescere; efferari; humanitatem suam abjicere: — v. a. brutum, inhumanum reddere. — To be wholly brutalized, omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjecisse; obduruisse.

BUBBLE, subst. bulla. — A little one, bullula. —— ¶ Fig. res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res ficta et commenticia, somnium.

To Bubble, bullare, bullire; (boil up), effervescere: (of brooks, &c.), leniter sonare, susurrare; micare, salire: (of a fountain), scaturire, emicare. — A bubbling, bullitus; æstus; (of a fountain), scatebra. — A bubbling fountain, scaturigo.

BUCK, mas, masculus; (he-goat), hircus; (male deer), cervus mas, mas dama. — Buckskin, pellis cervina.

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydria, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, especially a fire-bucket). — A little bucket, sitella, urnula.

BUCKLE, fibula. — of a shoe, fibula calcearia, calcei.

To Buckle, fibulâ subnectere. —— ¶ To buckle for the fight, se accingere ad pugnam. — To buckle to a thing, dare se alicui rei, se applicare ad aliquid, incumbere in or ad aliquid. — To buckle with one, manus conserere cum aliquo.

BUCKLER, scutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). — A little buckler, scutulum; parmula.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (L.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygŏnum fagopyrum (L.).

BUCOLIC. See Pastoral.

BUD, subst. gemma, germen, oculus, (of trees); calyx (of flowers; a little bud, calyculus). — Fig. to nip in the bud, aliquid primo tempore opprimere et exstinguere.

To Bud (put forth buds), gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. — To be ready to bud, get buds, gemmascere. — Budded, gemmatus. — A budding, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio. —— ¶ (bud out), provenire, exsistere. —— ¶ (inoculate), arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere. —— ¶ (bloom), florescere, vigescere.

BUDGE, v. n. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex aliquo loco.

BUDGE, adj. morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, bulga; fig. copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. — A buff coat, tunica e corio bubulo facta. —— ¶ Buff (in color), luteus.

BUFFALO, bos bufffelus (L.); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET (in the face with the palm), alapa; (with the fist), colaphus. —— ¶ (sideboard), abacus.

To Buffet, colaphos alicui impingere, alapas alicui ducere, aliquem pugnis contundere or cædere. — I buffet the waves, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.

BUFFOON, maccus (harlequin); sannio, coprea; verna; scurra (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great). — To play the buffoon, scurrari, scurram agere.

Buffoonery, scurrilitas, dicacitas scurrilis, vernilitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex; (beetle), scarabæus.

Buggy, cimicum plenus.

BUGBEAR, formido. — Fig. to be a mere bugbear, specie non re terribilem esse.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorium.

BUILD, ædificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, exstruere, moliri; condere (to found); excitare, educere, (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere: — v. n. ædifi-

care, domum *or* -os ædificare. — *To build before*, præstruere. — *To build to*, astruere, adjungere aliquid alicui rei.— *around*, circum struere. — *To build up a place* (*cover it with buildings*), locum coædificare, ædificare, inædificare. —— ¶ Gen. (*to construct*), construere, fingere, fabricare, facere. —— ¶ *To build upon* (*fig.*), fidere, confidere alicui; confidere, niti aliqua re.
Builder, ædificator; conditor: — architectus: — *fig.* ædificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.
Building (*the act*), ædificatio, exædificatio, exstructio; (*the structure*), ædificatio, ædificium, opus.
Built, *subst.* structura; conformatio.
BULB, bulbus.
Bulbous, bulbosus.
BULGE, rimas agere, aquas haurire; pessum ire, sidere. —— ¶ *To bulge out*, procurrere, prominere.
BULK, magnitudo; moles; (*compass*), complexus. — *The bulk of a ship*, navis capacitas. —— ¶ (*main part*), pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.
Bulky, magnus, ingens; (*corpulent*), crassus, pinguis; (*heavy*), gravis; (*solid*), solidus, densus.
BULK (*projection*), procursus, crepido.
BULL, taurus; dux gregis. — *Of a bull*, taureus, taurinus. —— ¶ *The Bull in the zodiac*, Taurus. —— ¶ (*of the pope*), literæ signo pontificis Romani impressæ.
Bull-dog, canis Molossus (L.).
Bullock, juvencus.
Bulrush, juncus, scirpus.
BULLET, glans plumbea, glans.
BULLION, aurum *or* argentum rude, infectum.
BULLY, homo gloriosus; homo rixosus, rixator.
To Bully, alicui *or* in aliquem insultare, aliquem ludibrio habere, obstrepere alicui; *v. n.* gloriari, gerere se insolentius, strepere.
BULWARK, propugnaculum, *pl.* munimenta, opera; castellum: — *fig.* propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, *etc.*
BUMP, tumor, tuber.
BUMPER, calix plenus.
BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.
BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulous bunch, especially on the neck*); (*hunch*), gibba, gibber. — *A little bunch*, tuberculum. —— ¶ (*cluster*), racemi. — *of grapes*, uva. — *of ivy-berries*, corymbus. —— ¶ (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus, manipulus. — *of peas*, fascis calamorum.
To Bunch *out*, eminere, prominere, exstare; tumere, extumere.
BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus, manipulus; volumen. — *of rods*, fascis virgarum. — *of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. — *To carry a bundle of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub alâ portare. — *In bundles*, fasciatim *or* fasceatim; manipulatim. —— ¶ (*as a burden*), sarcina, sarcinula.
To Bundle *up*, colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligere, sarcinulas alligare.
BUNG, obturamentum. — *of cork*, cortex. — *Bung-hole*, foramen (dolii).
To Bung *up*, foramen dolii obturare.
BUNGLE, *v. a.* inscienter, imperite, infabre facere *or* conficere; corrumpere; depravare; *v. n.* opus inscienter facere *or* conficere. — *To bungle a song*, disperdere carmen. — *Bungling*, insciens, imperitus; malus.
Bunglingly, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus commode, crasse, male.
Bungler, homo imperitus; homo in arte suâ non satis versatus.
BUNN, panis dulcior, placenta.
BUOY, index alicujus rei ad imum maris positæ *or* sitæ.
To Buoy *up*, sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.
Buoyant, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest *or* sustinetur; levis: — *fig.* vegetus, hilaris, alacer.
Buoyancy, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.
BUR, lappa.
BURDEN, *subst.* onus (*gen.*), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). — *To bear a burden*, onus ferre, sustinere. — *To take a burden upon one's self*, onus recipere, suscipere. — *To lay it down*, onus deponere. — *A ship of burden*, navis oneraria. — *Beast of burden*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (e. g. *pack-horse*). —— ¶ *A ship of* 300 *tons burden*, navis trecentarum amphorarum. —— ¶ Fig. (*load, pressure*, &c.), onus, molestia, incommodum, cura; (*taxes*), onera, munera. — *To be a burden to one*, alicui oneri esse, molestum *or* gravem esse alicui. — *I will bear the burden of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo. —— ¶ *The burden of the song*, versus paribus intervallis recurrens (-tes), versus intercalaris (-es); *fig.* cantilena.
To Burden, onerare, gravare; oneri esse alicui, gravem *or* molestum esse alicui; molestiam alicui afferre, molestiâ aliquem afficere. — *The body greatly burdens the mind*, corpus prægravat animum. — *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. — *To burden one with asking*, obtundere aliquem rogitando.
Burdensome, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. — *To be burdensome* (see *To Burden*). — *To become more so*, ingravescere.
BURGESS, civis, municeps; senator, patronus.
BURGLARY, crimen alienam domum perfringendi *or* perfodiendi. — *To commit it*, domum alienam perfringere, perfodere.
Burglar, perfossor (parietum).
BURIAL. See under *Bury*.
BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam atque id ridiculum argumentum detorsus.
To Burlesque, ridiculum reddere, in jocum *or* risum vertere; ad aliud, *etc.*, detorquere.
BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.
BURN, *v. a.* absumere *or* consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare, (*to set in flames*); comburere (*of a living person*), igni necare; amburere (*burn round, half burn*); cremare, concremare, (*especially of the dead*); adurere (*to burn here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to burn in, brand*): — (*to hurt by burning, the hand* for instance), urere, adurere; (*to bite, sting*), urere, pungere, mordere; (*parch*), urere, torrere; (*use for light*, &c.), urere, in lumen urere *or* uti; (*of lime, bricks*, &c.), coquere. —— ‖ *v. n.* deflagrare, conflagrare, (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. — *He burned his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrios) incendio absumpsit. — *The temple of Diana was burned on that night*, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagravit. — *To burn incense*, tura adolere. — *To burn to ashes*, in cineres redigere; *to coals*, in carbones redigere. — *To burn all* (*lay waste with fire*), omnia igni vastare. — *Sun-burnt*, sole adustus. — *To burn one's self*, uri, amburi. — *Half burnt*, semiustus, semiustulatus; ambustus; semicrematus. —— ¶ (*to glow like fire*), ardere, flagrare. —— ¶ (*to be hot to the touch*), ardere, flagrare, candere. —— ¶ (*to be inflammable*), ignem concipere posse. —— ¶ (*to be heated with desire or passion*), ardere, incensum esse, (*e. g.* cupiditate, amore); flagrare, conflagrare, æstuare, (*e. g.* invidiâ flagrare *or* æstuare; invidiæ incendio conflagrare). — *I burn to see you*, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.
Burn, *subst.* ambustio, ustio. — *Green coriander heals burns*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.
Burning, *subst.* (*act.*), ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio: (*pass.*), conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flammæ: ardor.
Burning, *adj.* (*hot, glowing*), candens. —— ¶ (*ardent, passionate*), ardens, flagrans. — *love*, amoris incendium. —— ¶ (*biting, galling*), urens, pungens, mordens.
Burning-glass, vitrum causticum.
BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.
BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.
To Burrow, fodere; abdere se in terram.
BURST, *v. a.* rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (*e. g.* vesicam); effringere (*e. g.* claustra, fores): *v. n.* rumpi, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*); dehiscere, discedere, (*burst open, of the earth*); displodi, crepare, (*to burst with a noise, explode*). — *To burst through a thing*, perrumpere per aliquid. — *I burst* (*with anger or vexation*), rumpor, dirumpor, findor. — *I burst with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. — *The thunder bursts*, fit fragor. — *A cloud burst by lightning*, nubes fulmine elisa. —— ¶ *To burst out or forth*, erumpere; exardescere. — *Tears burst forth*, lacrimæ erumpunt, prosiliunt; *to burst into tears*, in lacrimas effundi. — *To burst from one's arms*, e complexu alicujus se eripere.
Burst, *subst.* eruptio; (*of thunder*), fragor; *also by a circumlocution of the verb.*
BURTHEN. See *Burden*.
BURY (*inter*, &c.), sepelire, humare, (*of burning also*); humo tegere *or* contegere (*cover with earth*); in sepulcro condere, condere; corpus terræ reddere; efferre, efferre foras, (*carry out*); infodere (*shuffle into the ground*). — *To bury one alive*, vivum aliquem defodere. — *To bury with military honors*, militari honesto funere aliquem humare. —— ¶ (*to put in the ground*), infodere (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terrâ). —— ¶ (*to overwhelm*), obruere, opprimere. —— ¶ (*to hide*, &c.), sepelire; ponere (*dismiss*; *e. g.* amorem); obruere. — *in oblivion*, oblivione obruere. — *To bury one's self in one's country seat*, rus se abdere.
Burial, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequiæ. — *Burial-ground*, sepulcretum, cœmeterium. — *To refuse one a burial*, aliquem sepulturâ prohibere.
BUSH, frutex; (*of thorns*), dumus, vepres, sentis. — *To go about the bush*, ambages agere. — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, spem pretio non emo. — *Good wine needs no bush*, bonum vinum pittacium *or* titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. — *Bushes, bush-wood*, virgulta, fruteta.
To Bush, spatiose fruticare.
Bushy (*thick*), fruticosus, frutectosus; (*of hair*), horridus, hirsutus: (*covered with bushes*), virgultis obsitus, frutectosus, fruticosus; dumosus. — *A bushy place*, fruticetum; vepretum, *etc.*
BUSHEL, modius (*Rom.*); medimnus (*Greek, equal to six* modii).
BUSINESS. See *Busy*.
BUSKIN, calceamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit. —— ¶ (*tragic buskin*), cothurnus (also *hunter's buskin*).
Buskined, cothurnatus.
BUSS. See *Kiss*.
BUST, herma; clipeus (*in painting or relief on a shield-like surface*).
BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (L.).
BUSTLE, strepitus, turba, turbæ, tumultus, concursatio, trepidatio.
To Bustle, strepere, concursare, trepidare, festinare, sedulum agere. — *A bustling man*, homo strenuus, acer. — *A bustling life*, vita actuosa.
BUSY (*occupied, engaged*), occupatus. — *Not busy*, vacuus, otiosus; *I am not busy*, mihi vacat. — *To be busy with a thing*, occupatum esse in aliqua re, intentum esse alicui rei. — *Busy with many things*, distentus *or* obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. — *My thoughts are busy with him*, eum cogito. —— ¶ (*active, stirring*), sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. — *A busy life*, vita negotiosa, actuosa. —— ¶ (*meddling*), importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat. —— ¶ (*anxious*), sollicitus, anxius.
To Busy, occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. — *To busy one manifoldly*, distinere, distringere, (*draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand*). — *To busy one's self with a thing*, occupari aliqua re, versari in re *or* circa aliquid, se ponere in re; tractare, agere aliquid; dare se alicui rei. — *with all earnestness*, urgere aliquid. — *To be busied with a*

thing (see Busy, above). — A busying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poëtarum. — To have the thoughts busied with a person, aliquem cogitare; with something else, alias res agere.

Busily, sedulo, gnaviter, strenue, acriter: sollicite: importune, moleste.

Business, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio, (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden business); munus (office, post); studium (eager application to something); cura (care for something); — it is the business (i. e. part) of one, est alicujus. — For business' sake, negotii gratiâ. — Full of business, negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus; to be so, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicitum (distentum) esse.—To do business, rem gerere (gen.); negotiari (as a lender of money and buyer-up of corn); mercaturam facere (as a large merchant). — To make a business of something, factitare, exercere aliquid. — To do a good, bad business, bene, male rem gerere. — To be connected in business with one, ratione cum aliquo conjunctum esse. — I have a business to settle with you, mihi est res tecum.— What business have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? — How is it with the business? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? — 'Tis my, your business, meum, tuum est. — This is not my business, hoc non meum est, hæ non meæ sunt partes. — To mind his own business, suum negotium gerere; res suas curare: others' business, aliena negotia curare. — To find one business (fig.), negotium alicui facessere; aliquem exercere. — To the business in hand! ad rem! — This is the true business of our lives, ad hoc præcipue nati sumus. — I make it the business of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. — This is the business of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. — He is the man to do your business, hunc ipsum requirebas. — A man of business, homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

Busybody, homo importunus, molestus, curiosus; ardelio, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans, (see Phædr. B. II, 5).

BUT (in more exact definition, in limitation, or in opposition), sed (direct opposition); at, and more strongly at enim, at vero, (but however, but indeed; also but it may be said); verum, vero, (meanwhile, however; vero also makes a lively transition; ast is poetic); autem; verum enim vero (express or decided opposition, but indeed); atqui (but however, but now. e. g. in the minor premise of a syllogism). It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence. — But yet, but however, at, attamen, verum tamen. — But if, sin, sin autem, si vero; but if not, si non, si minus, si aliter. — Not only — but also, non modo — sed etiam or verum etiam; non solum — sed etiam; non tantum — sed etiam. — To be praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. — Without an if or but, sine ullâ morâ, haud cunctanter, libentissime. — But on the contrary, at contra, at enim vero. — But rather, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero. — It is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g. this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non meum.

But, in the sense of Except, præter; præterquam; excepto (-â, -is); nisi. — I saw nobody but him, præter illum vidi neminem. — No one is wise but the good man, nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. — Nothing but, nihil aliud, nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quam (i.e. equivalent to that). — This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. — I saw no one but you, te unum vidi. — Nothing could bring them into one united people but law, coalescere in populi unius corpus, nullâ re præterquam legibus, poterant. — The last but one, proximus a postremo. — There is nobody here but I, solus hic sum. — What but? quid aliud nisi or quam? — All but, tantum quod.

But, in the sense of Only, modo tantum, solum, tantummodo, nonnisi, duntaxat, solus, unus. — I saw but you, te unum vidi. — I did but hear these things, not see them, hæc audivi tantum, non vidi. — I will speak, do you but hear, loquar, modo audi. — If but, dummodo; dum (with subj.). — Do but let him, sine modo. — Do but stay, mane modo. — But too often, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe. — There were but two ways (two in all), erant omnino itinera duo.—You have but the name of virtue in your mouth, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. — He came but to-day, hodie primum venit. — But a while ago, non ita pridem, nuper admodum. — He is but twenty years old, non amplius viginti annos natus est. — It wanted but little, that, &c., tantum non, etc.; non multum abfuit, quin, etc.

But that (except that, if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi. — But that I fear my father, ni metuam patrem. — And but that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret fateri. — ¶ After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use, we often drop that. — No day almost, but (that) he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. — There is none but is afraid of you, nemo est qui te non metuat. — There is none but may complain, nemo est, quin conqueri possit. — There is no doubt but (that), &c., non est dubium, quin (with subj.). — I have no fear but I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam. — None but (i. e. who did not), nullus quin, nemo qui non. — None but knows, nemo est, qui nesciat. — ¶ Not but that, non quin, non quia non, with a subj.; followed in the subsequent clause by sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with the subj.

But, after cannot, non possum non (with infin.); facere non possum or merely non possum, quin, etc.; fieri non potest, ut non or quin, etc.

But for (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for) some person or thing, nisi or ni aliquis or aliquid esset, fuisset; (absque aliquo or aliqua re esset is used by comic writers). — The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy, but for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, H. C., (only in comedy should we find absque uno viro, Horatio Coclite, esset). — I would, but for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanius, seldom lanio; (at a sacrifice), popa (who struck the beast), cultrarius (who cut his throat): macellarius (meat-seller): fig. homo sanguinarius.

To Butcher, prop., cædere, jugulare; mactare (at a sacrifice): fig., trucidare, concidere; obtruncare.

Butcherly, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus, ferus.

Butchery, fig. cædes; trucidatio. — ¶ (where beasts are butchered), laniena.

Butcher's-broom, ruscus.

BUT-END (of a gun), manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minister or ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus; meta, finis. — ¶ To make a butt of one, aliquem ludibrio habere; putare sibi aliquem pro ridiculo et delectamento. — To be one's butt, ludibrio esse alicui. — ¶ (blow), ictus.

To Butt, cornu ferire, cornu petere; (of a ram), arietare in aliquem. — Butting, qui cornu petit, petulcus.

BUTT (cask), dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. — To make butter, butyrum facere. — Bread and butter, panis butyro illitus.

To Butter, butyro illinere aliquid.

Buttery, cella promptuaria, promptuarium; cella penaria (where provisions are laid up).

Butterfly, papilio. — Fig. a mere butterfly in love, desultor amoris.

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes, lumbi.

BUTTON, orbiculus (flat), globulus (globular). — Button-hole, fissura.

To Button, globulorum, etc., ope jungere.

BUTTRESS, anteris, erisma.

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens; (gay, brisk), hilaris, alacer, lætus; (wanton, jolly), lascivus.

BUY, emere, redimere, (prop. and fig.; also to bribe); mercari, emercari, (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to buy by a bribe). — To buy at auction, emere in auctione; (of public revenues), redimere. — To buy a bargain, bene or recte emere. — To have a mind to buy, empturire. — Fond of buying, emax; a love of buying, emacitas. — A buying, emptio. — To buy and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari. — To buy up (buy together), coëmere; (that others may not get it), præmercari; — to buy up corn (in order to make it dear), comprimere frumentum. — To buy off (bribe), corrumpere; (clear by a bribe), pecuniâ a supplicio liberare. — To let himself be bought, pecuniam accipere.

Buyer, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who buys to sell again). — A buyer up or together, qui aliquid coëmit.—A buyer up of corn (to make it dearer), qui frumentum comprimit; dardanarius. — Buyer and seller, emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); murmurare.

Buzz, subst. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta, prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ manibus. — The islands which are near by Sicily, insulæ quæ sunt propter Siciliam. — To seat one's self by a person or thing, propter aliquem or aliquid considĕre. — To have gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. — A cave is by, propter est spelunca quædam. — Also by verbs: e. g. to stand, sit by one, alicui astare, assidere:—to go by one's side, lateri alicujus adhærere; latus alicujus tegere. — ¶ (present). — To be by, adesse, coram adesse. — When I am by, not by, me præsente, coram me; me absente. — ¶ (along), secundum: præter. — To keep by the land (in sailing), oram, terram legere. — ¶ (past), præter. — To go by, præterire (a place, locum). — ¶ By sea and land, terrâ marique. — They came by sea, navibus advecti sunt; by land, pedibus huc iter fecerunt. — ¶ By the way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transiens, prætériens, (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.); obiter (fig.). — To touch by the way, in transitu or leviter aliquid attingere. — ¶ By the way of, per (through); or with the ablat. of the name of a town, e. g. he went by Laodicea, Laodiceâ iter fecit.

By, of time, in the sense of at. — By night, noctu, nocte. — By day, die, interdiu. — So, by moonlight, lucente lunâ, ad lunam. — ¶ (as soon as, not later than), intra; ante. — By the year's end, intra annum. — By this time, jam. — By the time Rome had been built three hundred years, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. — By that time I shall have arrived, jam adero. — He was there by day-break, cum diluculo advenit. — By the time he ended his speech, oratione vixdum finitâ.

By, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. — Year by year, month by month, day by day, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, etc. — Man by man, viritim. — Town by town, village by village, oppidatim, vicatim. —Step by step, gradatim. — By little and little, paullatim. — To fall at their feet, one by one, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere. — By the pound, ad libram. — To pay one by the hour, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare alicui. — By ones, twos, &c., singuli, bini, etc.

By one's self (i.e. unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus. — ¶ (alone), solus; (apart), seorsum, separatim. — By itself (in and for itself), per se; — viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.

By (denoting a means), by means of, per (especially of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the gerund; sometimes the particip. utens or usus with ablat.; also e, ex. — To ask a thing of some one by letter, aliquid ab aliquo per literas petere. — To avenge one's wrongs by means

of another, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. — To nourish virtue by action, virtutem agendo alere. — To know a man by his voice, aliquem ex voce agnoscere. —— ¶ Denoting a cause or its effect, per; a. ab, (especially with passive and neuter verbs); propter; (alicujus) operâ; (alicujus or alicujus rei) beneficio. — To be killed by one, ab aliquo occidi. — To perish by disease, perire a morbo. — The world was created by God, mundus a Deo creatus est. — The slaves, by whom you live, servi, propter quos vivis. — The common people were stirred up by them, eorum operâ plebs concitata est. —— ¶ By reason of, per, propter, ob. — By reason that, propterea quod, propterea quia. — Also by the ablat. of the thing; e. g. this happened by your fault, vestrâ culpâ hoc accidit. —— ¶ To this may be referred By, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, which is expressed by the ablat. — To drag by the feet, pedibus trahere.

By, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. — By the course of the moon, ad cursum lunæ. — By a model, pattern, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. — To judge a thing by the truth, ex veritate aliquid æstimare. — It is built by the authority of the senate, ædificatur ex auctoritate senatus.

By, in adjuration or in supplication, per.

By, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat. — Shorter by one syllable, unâ syllabâ brevior. — Higher by ten feet, decem pedibus altior. — By much, multo. — By far, longe.

By, in some phrases. — By stealth, furtim. — By turns, in vicem, per vices, alternis. — By chance, forte, casu. — By heart, memoriter. — By and by, jam, mox, brevi. — By the by, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dic, quæso.

By-design, consilium alterum. — He had this by-end, that, &c., simul id sequebatur, ut, etc.

By-law, præscriptum minoris momenti.

By-stander, spectator.

By-way, trames, semita, callis; deverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).

By-word, proverbium; verbum. — To become a by-word, in proverbium venire or cedere; proverbiis eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs).

C.

CABAL, factio; globus (consensionis). —— ¶ (intrigue, &c.), ars, artificium, fallacia. — Pl. cabals, artes (malæ), fallaciæ, consilia clandestina; calumniæ (chicanery).

To Cabal, consilia clandestina concoquere. — against one, consiliis clandestinis oppugnare aliquem.

CABBAGE, brassica, olus, caulis.

CABALA, cabbala; arcana Hebræorum doctrina.

Cabalistic, cabbalisticus.

CABIN (small room), conclave or cubiculum perparvum; zotbecula: (of a ship), diæta navis: — (hut), casa, tugurium, casula, tuguriolum; mapale (only in pl. mapalia, oven-like huts of wandering Africans); officina (workshop).

CABINET, conclave; cubiculum minus; zotheca, zothecula; cubiculum secretius; sanctuarium or consistorium principis. — To pry into the cabinets of princes, principum secreta rimari. — Equally great in the field and the cabinet, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regundæ. — A cabinet-minister, amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps. — A cabinet-council, cabinet, principis consilium intimum; consilium reipublicæ secretius. —— ¶ (for treasures or curiosities), thesaurus, horreum; armarium, scrinium. — A cabinet for coins, numotheca.

Cabinet-maker, intestinarius.

CABLE, funis ancorarius. — The cables, ancoralia; to cut them, ancoralia incidere.

CACKLE, strepere; (of hens), gracillare; (scream, as a goose), gingrire.

Cackle, subst. gingritus, strepitus.

CADAVEROUS, cadaverosus, luridus.

CADENCE (fall of voice), positio vocis; modulation), flexio vocis or modorum; measure, flow), modi, moduli, modulatio; (flow, march), ingressus, ingressio, cursus, (orationis); (sound), sonus.

CADET, filius or frater natu minor or minimus; puer ad militiam publice informandus.

CAGE, cavea (for birds or beasts); claustrum (for beasts).

To Cage, includere; in carcerem includere.

CAITIFF, scelestus; scelus.

CAJOLE, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem, palpare alicui, lactare aliquem. — To cajole one out of his money, aliquid numulorum ab aliquo blanditiis exprimere.

Cajoler, blandus homo.

CAKE, placenta; libum (especially sacrifice-cake, birth-day cake): (mass, lump), massa; crusta. — Cakes, panificia. — A baker of cakes, pistor dulciarius; libarius.

To Cake, concrescere; coire, coagulari, spissari: — v. a. in massam redigere; densare, condensare. — Caked, concretus.

CALAMITY, calamitas, malum, damnum; miseria, miseriarum tempestas.

Calamitous, calamitosus, funestus; miser.

CALASH, rheda.

CALCAREOUS, calci similis.

CALCINE, v. a. in calcem vertere; v. n. in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, computare, supputare; alicujus rei rationem inire; ad calculos vocare, devocare aliquid; calculos ponere, subducere in re; computando efficere (bring out by calculation); (estimate), æstimare. — expenses, ad calculos vocare sumptus. — the course of the stars, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris persequi. — The loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est, quam quod æstimari possit. — Fig. to calculate all the circumstances, difficulties, &c. of a thing, ponere calculos in utraque parte. —— ¶ (set down at this or that), expensum ferre alicui; acceptum referre alicui. — the interest at four per cent. a month, fenus quaternis centesimis ducere. —— ¶ (make for a certain end), accommodare aliquid ad aliquam rem. — a thing for terror, aliquid ad terrorem componere.

Calculation, computatio, supputatio, ratio, calculi, ratio subducta or subducenda.

Calculator, qui rationes computat; ratiocinator.

CALDRON, ahenum; lebes (only of Greeks).

CALENDAR, fasti, calendarium; ephemeris (journal, diary).

CALENDER cloth, pannum levigare, polire, expolire, nitidum reddere.

Calender, subst. tormentum.

Calenderer, fullo.

CALENDS, calendæ.

CALF, vitulus; vitula (heifer): (human calf), vervex, stipes. — A little calf, vitellus; vitulus tener. — Of a calf, vitulinus. — Of calf-skin (leather), e corio vitulino factus. —— ¶ (of the leg), sura.

To Calve, vitulum parĕre.

CALIBER. See Bore.

CALK a ship, navem picare.

CALL, vocare. — aloud, clamare, exclamare. — one by name, nominatim aliquem vocare, nomine aliquem appellare. — several times to one, aliquem semel ac sæpius inclamare. — away, avocare. — back, revocare. — down, devocare. — for one, aliquem ad se vocare; aliquem arcessere (fetch); evocare, excire, (command one's presence). — for a thing, poscere; postulare. — for help, opem implorare. — forth, evocare; excitare. — To call one in, intro vocare aliquem; one's money, pecunias exigere. — To call off, avocare; dehortari. — over (e. g. names), recensere, recitare, perlegere. — out, evocare; (challenge), provocare; (excite), excitare, commovere. — together, convocare. — up (in the morning), suscitare, excitare, expergefacere; (excite), excitare, movere, commovere; (call from the dead), excitare ab inferis. — upon, appellare; to call upon one to recite, aliquem excitare; for payment, admonere, interpellare; for an account, rationem ab aliquo reposcere; for some work, ad opus sollicitare: — to call upon (invoke), invocare; implorare; obtestari. —— ¶ (name), vocare, appellare, dicere. — I am called Marcus, mihi est nomen Marcus or Marco, or (more rarely) Marci; or Marcus vocor. — I am called wise, sapiens dicor. — I call it mine, id meum vindico. — To call things by their right names, suo quamque rem nomine appellare —— ¶ (convoke), convocare. —— ¶ (summon into court), citare. —— ¶ To call upon (i. e. visit) one, visere, invisere, (in order to ask about his health); adire, convenire, (for the sake of talking or treating with him); ad aliquem salutandum venire, aliquem salutare, (pay one's respects). — To be in the habit of calling at a man's house, frequentare domum alicujus.

Call, subst. vox; vocatus. — To come at one's call, alicujus vocatu or ab aliquo vocatum or invitatum venire. —— ¶ (demand), flagitatio, postulatio, postulatum. —— ¶ (invocation), invocatio, imploratio. —— ¶ (offer of an office), munus oblatum; also in connection conditio. —— ¶ (instrument), fistula aucupatoria.

Calling, vocatus; munus, officium, partes; ars, quæstus.

CALLOUS (prop.), callosus. — To become callous, callum ducere, occalescere. — To be so, callere. —— ¶ Fig. to be callous to a thing, lente ferre aliquid. — I am callous to grief, animus ad dolorem obduruit. — He is callous to all pity, durus homo est; omnem humanitatem exuit, abjecit.

Callousness, callum or callus (callus): fig. callum, lentus animus, indolentia; durus animus.

CALLOW, implumis.

CALM, tranquillus, placidus, quietus, pacatus, placatus, sedatus, compositus. — sea, mare tranquillum, placidum. — sleep, somnus placidus. — life, vita quieta, tranquilla, placida, otiosa. — To write in a calmer mood, sedatiore animo scribere. — Be calm (of good cheer)! bono sis animo! — The sea is calm, mare tranquillum (pacatum, stilled) est; silet æquor; torpent æquora.

Calm, Calmness, subst. (of the sea), tranquillitas (when free from storm), malacia (a dead calm); fig. tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus, æquus, (animi) æquitas; quies, otium, pax, silentium.

To Calm, tranquillare, pacare, sedare, placare, permulcere, lenire. — anger, iracundiam reprimere, iram sedare, lenire.

Calmly, quiete, tranquille, placide, quieto animo, placato animo, sedate.

CALTROPS (used in war for pricking horses' feet), murices ferrei. —— ¶ Caltrop (a plant), tribulus.

CALUMNY, calumnia; criminatio.

Calumnious, calumniosus (of a person); falsas criminationes continens.

Calumniate, calumniari; criminari aliquem, falsâ criminatione (falsis crimi-

nationibus) uti in aliquem; de famâ alicujus detrahere; alicui absenti male loqui.

CALUMNIATOR, calumniator, criminator.

CALVE. See *Calf*.

CAMBRIC, carbasus. — *Of cambric*, carbaseus, carbasinus.

CAMEL, camelus. — *Of one*, camelinus.

CAMP, castra (*pl.*); tentoria, pelles, (*tents*). — *A summer camp, winter camp*, æstiva (*sc.* castra), hiberna (*sc.* castra). — *To select a position for a camp*, locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere. — *To pitch a camp*, castra locare, ponere, collocare, constituere; tendere (*stretch the tents*). — *To raise a camp*, tabernacula detendere (*strike the tents*); castra movere, promovere, proferre. — *To take the enemy's camp*, hostem castris exuere. — *Of or pertaining to a camp*, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN (*open country*), campus, planities, locus campestris. —— ¶ (*in war*), bellum; stipendium; *sometimes* expeditio. — *To make his first campaign*, militiam auspicari; primum stipendium merere. — *To open the campaign again*, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere. — *Our arms have been successful this campaign*, bellum hoc anno feliciter gestum est.

CAN, possum, queo; licet, licet mihi; copia mihi est alicujus rei faciendæ. — *I cannot*, non possum; non queo, nequeo. — *It can be*, fieri potest, esse potest, (*is possible*); credibile est (*is credible*); factum esse potest (*can have taken place*). — *I cannot accuse* (i. e. *have no reason to accuse*) *old age*, nihil habeo, quod incusem senectutem. — *I cannot pay*, non sum solvendo; *bear a burden*, non sum oneri ferendo. — *I speak as loud as I can*, quàm possum maximâ voce dico. — *As much as I could*, quantum facere potui. — *I cannot bear to behold a thing*, non sustineo aspicere aliquid. — *As soon as can be*, primo quoque tempore. — *How can you tell?* qui scis? — *I cannot forbear to send to you*, facere non possum, quin ad te mittam. — *The business is as bad as it can be*, pejore loco res non potest esse. — *Do what you can to get it done*, operam, ut fiat, da. — It is also expressed by *tenses of the subj. mood*; e. g. *he explained the thing so clearly that all could see*, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent; *who can doubt?* quis dubitet? —— ¶ *I can do this or that* (i. e. *I know how*), scire, peritum esse. — *I can, cannot paint*, pingere scio, nescio. — *He can draw* (*well*), graphidos peritus est. — *He can speak Greek*, Græce scit, Græce loqui didicit *or* scit.

CAN, *subst.* cantharus (*to drink from*); hirnea, hirnula, (*to pour from*).

CANAL, canalis (*gen.*); fossa (*uniting two bodies or streams of water*). — *To dig a canal*, fossam facere, deprimere.

CANCEL (*blot out*), delere; (*make void*), tollere, abolere, abrogare, rescindere. — *I cancelled the verses I had made*, poema, quod composueram, incidi.

CANCER, cancer (*the sign or sore*); canceroma, carcinoma, (*the sore*). — *Of a cancer*, canceraticus. — *A sore like a cancer*, carcinodes (*n.*).

To CANCERATE, cancerare.

CANDID, probus, sincerus, verus, sine fuco et fallaciis, integer; candidus, simplex, apertus, ingenuus. — *A candid judge*, judex incorruptus. — *To make a candid confession of a thing*, aliquid aperte et ingenue confiteri.

CANDIDLY, sincere, vere; candide, simpliciter; genuine, ingenue; aperte; ex animo; sine fraude, sine dolo. — *Candidly?* bonâne fide? — *I will speak candidly*, ex animi sententiâ dicam.

CANDOR, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, simplicitas, animi candor.

CANDIDATE, candidatus; petitor, competitor: *fig.* qui petit, appetit, competit aliquid, annititur ad aliquid; petitor. — *for the consulship*, candidatus consularis. — *for the ministry*, candidatus ecclesiasticus. — *Relating to a candidate*, candidatorius.

CANDLE, cereus (*waxen*), candela (*tallow*). — *Candlestick*, lychnuchus; candelabrum. — *To work by candle-light*, lucubrare. — *By candle-light*, ad candelam (-as); ad lucernam (-as).

CANDOR. See *Candid*.

CANDY, saccharum crystallinum.

To CANDY, saccharum incoquere alicui rei, saccharo condire; *v. n.* saccharo crustari. — *A candied tongue*, lingua blandiens.

CANE, arundo; (*sugar-cane*), arundo sacchari, saccharum. —— ¶ (*staff*), baculum, scipio. — *To go with a cane*, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere. — *A little cane*, bacillum.

To CANE *one*, baculum alicui impingere; aliquem baculo coërcere.

CANISTER, canistrum (*basket*); pyxis (*box*).

CANKER (*worm*), eruca: — (*sore*), ulsus, cancer, canceroma; *in the mouth*, aphthæ: — (*rust*), rubigo; *of brass*, ærugo: — (*dog-rose*), rosa canina, sentis canis: — (*pest*), pestis, pernicies.

To CANKER, *v. a.* rodere, corrodere, corrumpere, vitiare, depravare; consumere: — *v. n.* rubiginem contrahere, rubigine lædi, in æruginem incidere; rodi, corrumpi, vitiari, depravari. — *Cankered*, rubiginosus, æruginosus; corruptus, *etc.*

CANNIBAL, qui carne humanâ *or* hominum corporibus vescitur; Anthropophagus.

CANNON, tormentum bellicum. — *To charge one*, pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere. — *To fire one*, tormentum mittere, emittere. — *Cannon-ball*, globus tormentarius; globus tormento missus. — *Out of cannon-shot*, extra tormenti conjectum.

CANNONADE, *v. n.* tormenta mittere; *v. a.* tormentis verberare.

CANNONIER, miles tormentarius.

CANOE, linter.

CANON, lex; præscriptum, præceptum; regula, norma, (these two *collectively, canons; never in pl.*). —— ¶ *Canon law*, jus canonicum. —— ¶ *The sacred canon*, librorum sacrorum numerus *or* familia. —— ¶ (*as a dignitary*), canonicus.

CANONICAL (*of writings*), qui in numero sacrorum librorum habetur *or* est. —— ¶ (*regular*), legibus canonicis *or* ecclesiasticis constitutus, justus, legitimus. —— ¶ (*ecclesiastical*), canonicus, ecclesiasticus.

CANONIST, juris canonici professor.

CANONIZE, in sanctorum numerum referre.

CANOPY, aulæum; umbraculum; velarium (*awning*).

CANOPIED, velatus.

CANT (*gibberish*), perplexa ratio loquendi, verba perplexa; (*technical expressions*), vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis: (*affected whine*), vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque, *and more widely* species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio; (*low talk*), sermo ex triviis sumptus, vocabula ex triviis arrepta, vilitas sermonis, dictionis. — *A cant word among sailors*, vocabulum nauticum; *in camp*, vocabulum castrense; *of painters*, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum.

To CANT, perplexe loqui: more artificum loqui: pietatem verbis simulare: triviali sermone uti.

CANTO, liber.

CANTON, pagus.

To CANTON, in pagos dividere; *v. n.* stativa habere (aliquo loco).

CANTONMENT, castra (stativa).

CANVASS, canava, canevasium; (*sails*), carbasa, lintea; (*tents*), tentoria, tabernacula; (*a picture*), tabula. —— ¶ (*a canvassing for votes*), ambitio, prensatio.

To CANVASS, ambire, prensare: (*consider, discuss*), expendĕre, perpendĕre, examinare, animo agitare, in concionibus agitare, *etc.*

CAP (*for men*), galerus, pileus, tegmen capitis; (*little cap*), galericulum, pileolus: (*for women*), calantica, mitra. — *Wearing a cap*, galeritus, pileatus; calanticam. *etc.*, gerens. —— ¶ (*cover like a cap*), petasus; causia; operculum. —— ¶ *The cap of*, summus.

To CAP, superintegere; insuper imponere. —— ¶ *To cap verses*, (alternis) versibus contendere.

CAP-A-PIE. — *Armed cap-a-pie*, a vertice ad talos armatus.

CAPABLE, capax alicujus rei; aptus, idoneus alicui rei; solers, ingeniosus; probus, bonus; docilis. — *of accomplishing any thing whatever*, nihil non efficere potest. — *A capable guardian*, tutor idoneus. — *workman*, artifex probus, bonus. — *judge, voucher*, judex, auctor idoneus. — *A man capable of ruling*, vir imperii capax. — *He is capable of committing any crime*, ab illo nullum facinus abest.

CAPABILITY, facultas alicujus rei (gerendæ).

CAPACIOUS (*able to hold*), capax; (*roomy*), capax, amplus, laxus, spatiosus, magnus. — *A capacious mind*, ingenium capax.

CAPACITY, capacitas; ingenium, ingenii facultas, sollertia, dotes animi; captus, intelligentia, prudentia. — *The capacity of a vessel*, vasis capacitas. — *To come down to the capacity of the scholar*, ad mensuram discentis se submittere; *of his hearers*, ad intellectum auditorum descendere. — *According to the common capacity*, ut est hominum captus. — *To have a natural capacity for a thing*, alicujus rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habere. —— ¶ (*character, &c.*), munus, officium, conditio, partes.

CAPACITATE, aliquem instruere ad aliquid.

CAPE (*of land*), promontorium; (*of a garment*), collare.

CAPER, saltus; *fig.*, exsultatio, petulantia, lascivia. — *To cut capers*, exsultare, lascivire.

To CAPER, saltare, exsultare, lascivire.

CAPILLARY, tenuissimus, subtilissimus.

CAPITAL, *adj.* (*touching life*), capitalis; (*main, chief*), primus, princeps, præcipuus, summus, maximus; (*excellent*), egregius, eximius. — *This is the capital point*, hoc caput est, hoc summum, maximum est. —— ¶ *Capital letter*, litera inceptiva *or* initialis; litera majuscula.

CAPITAL, *subst.* (*money*), pecuniæ, nummi, *also* res; (*as distinct from interest*), caput, sors, vivum. — *Idle capital*, pecuniæ otiosæ. — *To draw upon one's capital*, de vivo detrahere. —— ¶ (*capital letter*), see above. —— ¶ (*of a country*), caput *or* caput regni; urbs nobilissima. —— ¶ (*of a pillar*), capitulum.

CAPITALIST, homo pecuniosus, bene nummatus.

CAPITULATE, de conditionibus tractare: — (*of soldiers*), arma conditione ponere; (*of a town*), certis conditionibus hostibus tradi.

CAPITULATION, conditiones (deditionis).

CAPON, capus, capo; gallus castratus.

CAPRICE, animi impetus; libido; commentum mirum: (see also *Capriciousness*). — *Caprices*, ineptiæ, nugæ; opinionum commenta.

CAPRICIOUS, difficilis; libidinosus; levis, inconstans, varius, mutabilis, mobilis; petulans.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, natura difficilis; petulantia; inconstantia, levitas. — *of fortune*, inconstantia fortunæ.

CAPTAIN (*commander*), præfectus, dux, imperator. — *A great captain*, imperator summus. —— ¶ (*of a company*), centurio. — *To be such*, ordinem ducere. —— ¶ (*of a ship*), navicularius (*owner*); navis magister (*master*); navis præfectus, (*naval commander*).

CAPTIOUS, morosus, difficilis, superbus; reprehendendi studiosus; spinosus. — *A man captious as to words*, auceps verborum. —— ¶ (*insidious*), captiosus, insidiosus. — *A captious question*, captio, interrogatio captiosa.

CAPTIOUSLY, superbe, morose; captiose; insidiose.

CAPTIOUSNESS, natura difficilis, morosa, reprehendendi studium; captio, cavillatio, interrogationes captiosæ, spinæ. — *in words*, aucupium verborum.

CAPTIVE, *adj.* captus, captivus.

CAPTIVE, *subst.* captus, captivus.

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus (*when joined with slavery*).

CAPTIVATE, CAPTIVE, capere; *fig.*, capere, rapere, occupare, allicere, pellicere, tenere. — *Captivating* (*charming*), quod ad se attrahit, nos capit *or* delectatione allicit; venustus. —— ¶ See *Charm*.

Captor, qui capit, capiat, cepit, etc.; expugnator (of a town).
Captura, captura (of prey, &c.); occupatio, expugnatio; and by a circumlocution.
To Capture, capere, occupare, potiri (with abl.), expugnare.
CAR, carrus, carrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled); poet. currus.
Carman, plaustrarius.
CARAVAN, comitatus; peregrinatio armata mercatorum.
Caravansary, xenodocheum.
CARCASS, cadaver; corpus mortuum, corpus; (improp.), corpusculum. — The carcass of a sheep, ovis morticina.
CARD, charta; tabula, tabella. — Visiting-card, charta or tessera salutatrix. — Playing-card, charta or scida lusoria. — To play at cards, chartis or scidis ludere. —— ¶ (for wool), carmen.
To Card, carminare. — A carding, carminatio.
Carder, carminator.
CARDINAL, adj. primus, princeps, præcipuus; cardinalis. — winds, numbers, venti, numeri cardinales.
Cardinal, subst. cardinalis. — A cardinal's hat, tiara cardinalis.
CARE, cura; diligentia; curatio alicujus rei (the care, conduct, &c., of a thing). — Care in a business, accuratio in aliqua re faciendâ. — Acting with care, diligens. — Made with care, accuratus. — With care, accurate; the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime. — Without care, sine curâ or diligentiâ, solutâ curâ. — To bestow care upon a thing, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendĕre rei. — To undertake the care of a thing, curationem alicujus rei suscipere. — The care of that lies upon me, illud est curationis meæ. — I have a care of that, illud mihi curæ est. — To take care of, curare; procurare. — Take care of your health, cura ut valeas. — I wish you would have a care of that matter, illam rem velim curæ habeas. — I commit it to your care, mando hoc tuæ fidei or tibi. —— ¶ (concern, anxiety), cura; sollicitudo. — To bring one care, sollicitare aliquem; curam, sollicitudinem afferre alicui; sollicitum habere aliquem. — To be harassed with cares, curis angi; worn, curis absumi or confici. — To throw off all cares, curas abjicere. — Be without care! noli laborare! bono sis animo! — To be in care and anxiety, anxio et sollicito esse animo. —— ¶ (the object of care), cura. — This is my care, hoc mihi curæ est. —— ¶ (caution), cautio, circumspectio. — To have a care, cavere, ne, etc.: videre, ne, etc.; of a thing, cavere aliquid, præcavere ab aliqua re. — To act with care, omnia circumspicere. — To use all possible care, omne genus cautionis adhibere. — To take care for, consulere, prospicere, servire alicui rei; providere aliquid or alicui rei, prospicere aliquid.
To Care (grieve), sollicitudinem habere, ægritudine affici, se afflictare. — about a thing, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. —— ¶ To care for a thing (attend to it, take care of it, regard it), laborare de aliqua re; curare aliquid; curæ mihi est aliquid; alicujus rei rationem habere or ducere; aliquid respicere; alicui rei prospicere. — Not to care for, negligere, non curare. — To care for nothing at all, nihil omnino curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse animo (of men). — To care about other men's business, aliena curare. — I care not what others think, non curo, quid alii censeant. — What care I about that matter? quid mihi cum illâ re? —— ¶ To care for, i. e. regard, love, colere, diligere, magni facere. —— ¶ I do not care (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infin.).
Careful (troubled), sollicitus, curâ, sollicitudine, ægritudine affectus, æger animo or -i; (attentive), curiosus, accuratus, diligens; (provident), providus, cautus, circumspectus, prudens.
Careless, securus; socors; negligens, improvidus, incautus; immemor. — To be careless of, negligere.
Carelessness, securitas, socordia, negligentia, imprudentia, inconsiderantia.
CAREER, curriculum; spatium; stadium (at the Olympic games). —— ¶ The career of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium. —— ¶ (course), cursus. — To give a man full career, aliquem non impedire, non coërcere.
CARESS, aliquem amplexari et osculari; blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem.
Caress, subst. amplexus, complexus, osculum. — Caresses, blanditiæ, blandimenta; illecebræ.
CARGO, onus. — To discharge the cargo, navem exonerare.
CARICATURE (of the face), vultus in pejus fictus.
CARNAL, in corpore situs, ad corpus pertinens, corporalis, or the genit. corporis; libidinosus, voluptatibus corporis deditus; venereus. — desires, libidines.
CARNIVAL, Saturnalia.
CAROL, cantus, carmen, canticum.
To Carol, canere, cantus fundere, dare, edere.
CAROUSE, potare; comissari. — till midnight, perpotare ad medium noctem.
Carousal, potatio, comissatio.
CARP at, carpere, vellicare; cavillari.
CARPENTER, faber tignarius or materiarius. — A house-carpenter, faber ædium. — A ship-carpenter, faber navalis; architectus navalis.
Carpentry, opera fabrilis (the art, &c.); opus fabri tignarii, opus fabrile, (the work).
CARPET, tapes, tapetum. —— ¶ Fig. to bring upon the carpet, in medium proferre; movere, commovere. — This is upon the carpet, de hac re consulitur or deliberatur. —— ¶ (of grass, &c.), vestitus.
To Carpet, tapete or -tis sternere, sternere.
CARRION, cadaver; caro putrida.
CARROT, daucus sativus (L.); it is included in pastinaca.
CARRY, ferre; bajulare (on one's back); portare (from one place to another); gerere, gestare, (bear, carry about, in the hand or as a burden; also as an ornament or article of dress); vehere, vectare, (especially of beasts, ships, slaves); sustinere (bear, hold up). — To carry a child in the arms, puerum in manibus gestare. — To be carried in a palanquin through the city, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem. — To carry a thing with one, aliquid secum portare. — To carry home, domum ferre. — To carry to the grave, (funere) efferre. — As far as the sight will carry, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt. — To carry coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam ferre. — To carry a thing far (fig.), longe procedere in re; too far, modum excedere in re; to extremities, ultima experiri. — To carry a ditch round the city, urbem fossâ circumdare. — To carry water through a man's land, aquam per fundum alicujus ducere. — To carry one's demands to a man, alicujus ad aliquem postulata deferre. — To carry away, auferre, asportare, avehere, abducere; rapere, abripere; carried away by the force of the stream, vi fluminis abreptus: — to be carried away with love, amore trahi, provehi. — To carry in, intro ferre; inferre in, etc. — To carry off (kill), consumere, absumere, conficere; rapere: — to carry off bile, bilem detrahere. — To carry on, exercere, facere, gerere; administrare; prosequi. — To carry out, efferre (foras), exportare: (to the end), persequi; ad finem perducere. —— ¶ To carry it high, insolentem, intemperantem, superbum se præbere. —— ¶ To carry it (prevail), vincere, pervincere, obtinere, ut or ne, etc. — To carry a bill through, legem, rogationem perferre. — You have carried your point, vicisti. — To carry the day, vincere; superiorem discedere. — To carry a town by assault, urbem expugnare. — To carry (effect), perficere, efficere.
Carriage, portatio, gestatio, vectio, vectatio; vectura (also the carriage-money), vecturæ pretium. — To pay (for) the carriage, pro vecturâ solvere. —— ¶ (vehicle), vehiculum. (See also Coach, &c.) —— ¶ (deportment). See Bear, Behave.
Carrier, portans, gestans aliquid; gestator alicujus rei; gerulus; bajulus. —— ¶ (messenger), nuntius. — Letter-carrier, tabellarius. — Carrier-pigeon, columba tabellaria.
CART, plaustrum; carrus, carrum; birota, birotum, (two-wheeled). — A small cart, plostellum. — Cart-horse, equus qui carro jungitur; caballus. — Cartman, plaustrarius. — Cartload, vehes.
To Cart, in plaustrum, etc. imponere; plaustro vehere or transvehere.
CARVE, sculpere, exsculpere; (engrave), insculpere, incidere. — Carved work, opus sculptile; anaglypha; sigilla. —— ¶ (of meat), secare, scindere, (a whole animal); in frusta executere (a piece of meat into smaller pieces).
Carver, sculptor: — scissor; structor.
Carving, sculptura: (carved work), opus sculptile.
CASE, theca; involucrum; capsa, capsula; pyxis. — A case for pens, theca calamaria.
To Case, in thecâ recondere; armis induere; inducere.
CASE (occurrence, state, contingency, &c.), casus, res, causa, locus, status, conditio, tempus, occasio. — I have often been in like case, aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit, evenit. — It is often the case, res sæpe accidit; that, &c., sæpe accidit, ut, etc. — The case may occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest. — It can never be the case, non potest accidere tempus. — This was rarely the case, hoc raro incidebat. — In an urgent case, necessario tempore. — In any case, utcunque res ceciderit (whatever the event be); certe, profecto, (certainly). — To be in the same case, in eâdem esse conditione, in eodem loco, in eâdem causâ esse. — If I were in your case, isto loco si essem. — The case is otherwise with him, who, &c., alia causa est ejus, qui, etc. — That is not the case, alia res est; aliud est. — Is not this the case with every people? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? — He laments his own case, suam vicem conqueritur. — In case, that, &c., si; si est, ut; si forte: quum. — To put or suppose the case, fingere, facere, ponere. — We will put the case that the thing is so, fingamus, etc., rem ita esse. — In the case of my brother, in fratre meo. — In this case (under these circumstances), his rebus, quæ cum ita sint; in hoc tempore. —— ¶ To be in good case (as to health), bene, recte se habere. — In good case (as to flesh), nitidus, pinguis, opimus, obesus. —— ¶ A case in court, causa; res; lis. —— ¶ (in grammar), casus.
CASEMENT, fenestra; foris.
CASH, pecunia præsens, numerata, or numi præsentes, numerati; also pecunia, numi, argentum. — Cash payment, repræsentatio (pecuniæ). — To pay in cash, præsenti pecuniâ or numeratô solvere; pecuniam repræsentare. — To sell for cash, die oculatâ vendere, Plaut.
Cashier, custos pecuniarum.
CASHIER, v. loco suo movere; removere, submovere or amovere a munere; solvere militiâ, exauctorare.
CASK, dolium, doliolum, cupa, seria, orca.
CASKET, arcula, capsula, cistula, cistellula; pyxis; dactyliotheca (for rings).
CASSOCK, stola sacerdotalis.
CAST, jacĕre, jactare (repeatedly), mittere, jaculari, conjicere (e. g. lapides in aliquem; aliquem in vincula; oculos ad or in aliquem); injicere (cast into, upon), superinjicere (cast upon). — To cast a thing at one, petere aliquem aliqua re (e. g. aliquem malo, an apple). — To cast stones at one, lapides mittere, conjicere in aliquem; lapidibus petere aliquem. — To cast anchor, ancoram jacere. — To cast a shadow, umbram facere; the sun casts no shadow, sol nullam umbram facit; nulla umbra jacitur. — To cast the skin (of a snake), vernationem or senectam exuere; the teeth, dentes alicui cadunt, decidunt, excidunt: — the castings (slough, &c.), exuviæ. — The horse cast his rider, equus effudit or excussit equitem. — To cast the dice, aleam jacere. — They cast lots, which of the two, &c., sortiti sunt, uter, etc. — He cast a block in his way (fig.), illi scrupulum injecit. — To cast a ditch about a place, fossâ circumdare locum. — To cast upon the shore, in litore ejicere. — To cast the blame upon one, cul[illegible] aliquem conferre, conjicere, tra[illegible]

— *To cast into sorrow*, dolorem alicui facere, efficere, afferre; *into trouble*, negotium alicui facessere *or* exhibere, aliquem in molestiam impingere, detrudere. — *To cast into a sleep*, sopire, consopire. — *To cast a thing in one's teeth*, aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere. — *To cast one's eyes about*, oculos circumferre. — *To cast away*, abjicere (*e. g.* spem); profundere (*e. g.* vitam); *one's self*, se abjicere (*cast away*, perditus, profligatus): *to be cast away*, naufragium facere, naufragio perire. — *To cast by*, rejicere, respuere, repudiare; contemnere. — *To cast down*, sternere, prosternere; affligere; dejicere, deturbare; evertere, subvertere. — *the eyes*, oculos (in terram) dejicere; *the mind*, animum affligere, frangere; *cast down*, abjectus, animi abjecti, afflictus, tristis, spe alienus. — *To cast headlong*, præcipitem dare, præcipitare. — *To cast off; his rider*, equitem excutere, effundere; *the yoke* (*prop. and fig.*), jugum cervicibus dejicere; *children*, liberos abdicare; *a wife*, uxorem repudiare; *virtue*, virtutem abjicere, virtuti laqueum mandare; *vices*, vitia ponere *or* exuere; *clothes*, vestem ponere, deponere, abjicere, exuere, (*for good*) deponere. — *To cast out*, ejicere, expellere, exturbare, extrudere, exterminare; — *something obscurely*, obscure jacĕre aliquid. — *To cast up*, sublime jacere; (*vomit*), vomere, evomere (*se ignes, of a volcano*); *a dike*, aggerem jacere, exstruere; *the eyes*, oculos tollere. —— ¶ (*condemn*), damnare, condemnare. — *To be cast in his suit*, causâ cadere. —— ¶ *The trees cast their leaves*, folia arboribus delabuntur, ex arboribus decidunt. —— ¶ (*give the bias*), habere *or* facere momentum. — *Casting*, decretorius, quod habet *or* facit momentum. —— ¶ (*reckon*), computare, supputare, rationem alicujus rei inire; calculos subducere; ad calculos vocare. — *To cast up an account*, alicujus rei rationem computare *or* summam facere. —— ¶ *To cast in one's mind*, secum meditari, perpendĕre, secum reputare, cogitare. — *To cast about*, meditari, in animo volvere *or* secum versare. —— ¶ (*found, run*), fundere (*in brass*, ex ære); *also* fingere.

Cast, *s.* (*a throw*), jactus, missus, (*of dice*, talorum, tesserarum); conjectus: ars, artificium, (*reach, trick*): specimen (*touch*): *of the eyes*, oculorum nutus (*wink*), conjectus oculorum, oculi aliquo conjecti, oculi dejecti; (*squint*), oculi limi, perversi (*one that has it*, strabo): (*look*), aspectus, conspectus, facies, vultus, species, color: (*air*), habitus corporis: (*sort, &c.*), genus, natura, indoles, ingenium: (*thing cast or founded*), signum, imago ficta. — *To have a cast of violet*, in violam vergere; in violam desinere, violam sentire. — *Having a cast of black*, nigricans. — *A jest which has a vulgar cast*, jocus illiberalis.

CASTIGATE. See *Chastise*.

CASTLE, arx (*a fortified castle on an eminence*); castellum. — *To build castles in the air* (*to entertain foolish hopes*), somnia sibi fingere, spem pascere inanem.

CASTOR, fiber, castor. — *Castor-oil*, oleum castorinum.

CASTRATE, virilitatem alicui adimere *or* excidere *or* exsecare, exsecare, castrare.

Castration, castratio.

CASUAL, fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, adventitius.

Casually, forte, casu, fortuitu, fortuito.

Casualty, casus, eventum; mors, mortis casus.

CASUIST, qui quæstiones de moribus hominis Christiani explicat, officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.

CAT, felis, feles.

CATALOGUE, index. — *of things to be sold by auction*, index rerum venalium.

CATARACT, aquæ ex edito desilientes. —— ¶ (*of the eye*), glaucoma.

CATARRH, destillatio, epiphora, catarrhus, tussis catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, catastropha (*turn and development of an action*); exitus (*issue of a piece, &c.*); fortunæ vicissitudo, commutatio, *etc.*; eventus.

CATCH (*lay hold of*), prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere; arripere (*hastily*). — *To catch one by the cloak*, aliquem pallio apprehendere. — *by the hand*, manu prehendere. — *To catch at*, appetere, prensare, captare. —— ¶ *To catch a ball*, pilam accipere, excipere. — *To catch one as he falls*, aliquem labentem excipere. — *To catch birds, beasts, &c.*, capere aves, feras. — *To try to catch*, captare (*e. g.* pilam, muscas). — *To catch* (*take in*), capere, decipere, circumvenire. — *To catch a thief*, furem comprehendere. — *To catch* (*overtake*), assequi, consequi; in cursu nancisci; ex fugâ aliquem reprehendere (*catch and bring back*). — *To catch in a net*, irretire; *in a noose*, illaqueare. — *Caught in a shower*, subito imbre oppressus. —— ¶ (*captivate, charm*), capere, rapere, irretire. —— ¶ (*take in the act*), deprehendere in aliqua re. — *To be caught thieving*, in furto teneri. —— ¶ *To catch fire*, ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere. — *He catches fire easily*, natura ejus est præceps in iram. — *The fire catches something*, ignis *or* flamma comprehendit *or* corripit aliquid. — *To catch a disease*, in morbum incidĕre, morbo corripi; (*by infection*), morbus transit in aliquem. — *To catch cold*, perfrigescere. — *To catch vices*, infici *or* imbui vitiis. — *A catching disease*, morbus contagiosus, contagio *or* contagium morbi, pestilentia.

Catch, *s.* (*what is caught*), præda, quod quis capit (cepit, *etc.*): (*song*), versus a singulis in orbem decantandi: (*hook, &c.*), hamus, uncus, fibula.

CATECHIZE, catechizare; interrogare, percunctari.

Catechism, catechismus.

CATEGORY, genus (*kind, class*); categoria (*in logic*).

Categorical, absolutus; simplex (*unconditional*); certus, non dubius. — *To give a categorical answer*, absolute respondere.

CATES, cibaria; obsonia; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores.

To Cater, obsonari.

Caterer, obsonator.

CATER (*at dice*), quaternio.

CATERPILLAR, eruca.

CATHARTIC, catharticus. — *A cathartic*, medicamentum catharticum, detractio.

CATHEDRAL, ædes cathedralis.

CATHOLIC, universalis, perpetualis; catholicus. —— ¶ *Roman Catholic*, ad legem Romanam *or* sacra Romana pertinens; *also* Romanus. — *A Catholic*, Rom. legis studiosus. — *To become Catholic*, doctrinam Pontificis Rom. amplecti; (*of a community*), sacra Romana suscipere.

Catholicon, medicamentum panchrestum; omnium dolorum remedium.

CATTLE (*in general*), pecus, ŏris (*but* pecus, ŭdis, *a single head*); jumenta (*draught cattle, beasts of burden*). — *A drove of cattle*, grex; grex armentorum. — *The raising of cattle*, res pecuaria, pecuaria; *to raise cattle*, pecuariam facere; *a breeder of cattle*, pecuarius. — *A cattle-market*, forum pecuarium.

CAUL (*for the hair*), reticulum; (*of the bowels*), omentum.

CAUSE, causa (*gen.*); fons, origo, semen, (*source, fountain*); auctor, effector, (*author*); ansa, materia, locus, (*handle, occasion*); ratio. — *The sun is the cause of heat*, sol est causa et fons caloris. — *He is the cause of the war*, ille est auctor, concitator belli. — *You are the cause*, tu es in causâ. — *To seek a cause for war*, materiam belli quærere — *To give cause for blame*, ansam dare ad reprehendendum. — *To invent causes*, causas confingere. — *To allege as a cause*, prætexere aliquid. — *For good cause*, justis de causis; *to have good cause for something*, cum causâ aliquid facere; non sine gravi causâ aliquid facere. — *Without cause*, sine causâ, temere; *not*, non temere. — *For that cause*, eâ de causâ; ob *or* propter eam causam. — *For what cause?* quam ob rem? qua de causâ? — *There is no cause for your grieving*, non (*or* nihil) est, quod *or* quare *or* cur doleas; non habes, quod doleas. — *What cause is there for hesitation?* quod facis, ut dubites? —— ¶ (*side, party*), causa, partes. — *To espouse one's cause*, in alicujus partes transire, ad alicujus causam se adjungere; patrocinium alicujus *or* alicujus rei suscipere. — *To make common cause with one*, stare cum aliquo. —— ¶ (*in court*), causa; res; lis. — *To plead a cause*, causam defendere *or* orare; causam agere.

To Cause, causam esse alicujus rei; fontem rei esse; auctorem, concitatorem rei esse; facere, efficere; creare (*to breed, engender*); movere, excitare, (*excite, arouse*); ansam dare *or* præbere alicujus rei *or* ad *with gerundive*; locum dare *or* facere alicui rei.

Causeless, quod sine causâ est. —— ¶ (*groundless*), quod sine causâ est, quod temere fit; vanus, temerarius; immeritus, injustus.

CAUSEY, via (lapidibus) strata.

CAUSTIC, causticus; rodens, erodens.

CAUTION, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia. — *The thing requires much caution*, res multas cautiones habet. —— ¶ (*warning*), monitus.

To Caution, monere, præmonere aliquem, ut caveat: — *against something*, monere, præmonere aliquid cavendum; monere, præmonere de aliqua re; monere, præmonere, ne, *etc.*

Cautious, cautus, circumspectus, prudens, consideratus, providus. — *To be cautious in a matter*, cautionem adhibere in aliqua re.

CAVALCADE, pompa equestris.

CAVALIER, eques; vir nobilis; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus.

Cavalier, *adj.* quod equitem decet; fortis, strenuus; superbus, insolens; festivus, lepidus.

CAVALRY, equitatus, equites; copiæ equestres (*cavalry forces of an army*); acies equitum (*in line of battle*); ala (*as forming a wing*): — *sometimes*, eques *in sing. for* equites. — *A cavalry-man*, eques. — *A regiment of cavalry*, cohors equestris. — *A troop of cavalry*, turma equitum. — *To serve in the cavalry*, equo merere.

CAVE, CAVERN, caverna, specus, spelunca; antrum (*poet.*); (*pit*), fovea.

Cavernous, cavernosus.

CAVIL, captiose interrogare, cavillari, calumniari, argutias consectari *or* alicui exhibere, aliquem captare velle. — *Cavilling*, captiosus, calumniosus, cavillans; minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.

Cavil, *s.* captio, captiuncula, calumnia; *cavils*, captiones, captiosæ interrogationes, argutiæ. — *To lose one's self in cavils*, se induere in captiones.

Caviller, cavillator, calumniator.

CAVITY, cavum; fovea (*pit*); venter; uterus.

CAW, crocire, crocitare.

CEASE (*make an end of doing something*), desinere; cessare; desistere, absistere; mittere: (*all admit of the infin.*): — finem facere aliquid faciendi, *or merely* alicujus rei *or* alicui rei; conquiescere a re; omittere, intermittere aliquid, (*to leave a thing off; the former wholly, the latter for a time*). — *To cease from war*, bellandi, belli *or* bello finem facere; conquiescere ab armis. — *to speak*, finem facere dicendi (loquendi); finem imponere orationi. — *Cease, I say!* potin' ut desinas? — *Not to cease backbiting one*, non cessare detrahere ab aliquo. — *To cease to be* (*to die*), esse desinere. — *They have ceased to dispute*, disputari desitum est. — *Not to cease asking*, non desistere rogare. — *To cease contending*, de contentione desistere. — *Also expressed by* de *in composition; as*, debellare (*cease from war*), decertare (*cease to fight*), desævire (*cease to rage*), depluere (*cease to rain*). —— ¶ (*come to an end*), desinere (*though rarely*); finem habere *or* capere; decedere (*go off, depart*), quiescere (*rest; both of a fever*); conquiescere, abire, (*both of a disease*): (*of a race or family*), deficere in aliquo (*became extinct in his person*). — *In winter all wars cease*, hieme omnia bella conquiescunt. — *The wind ceases*, ventus subsidit; vis venti cadit. — *His anger has ceased*, ira deferbuit, resedit. — *The war has ceased*, debellatum est. — *To make to cease*, finem facere alicu-

jus rei *or* alicui rei, finem imponere rei. — ¶ *Without ceasing*, sine intermissione; continenter; perpetuo; in æternum. — || See also *Cessation*.
CEASELESS, continuus, assiduus; perpetuus (*unbroken to the end*); sempiternus (*eternal*).
CEDAR, cedrus. — *Of cedar*, cedreus, cedrinus.
CEDE, cedere alicui aliqua re; cedere alicui possessione alicujus rei; transcribere alicui aliquid (*by writing*).
CESSION, cessio.
CEIL, tectum conclavis *or* cubiculi opere tectorio loricare; conclave lacunari ornare.
CEILING, tectum; tectum laqueatum, laquear *or pl.* laquearia, lacunar *or pl.* lacunaria, (*a ceiling with depressed areas*).
CELEBRATE, laudare, celebrare, prædicare; canere, carmine *or* carminibus celebrare. — *To celebrate a man's memory in one's writings*, memoriam alicujus scriptis prosequi. — ¶ (*keep, solemnize*), agere, agitare; celebrare. — *a festival*, diem festum agere. — *a birth-day*, diem natalem agere *or* festum habere; diem alicujus natalem celebrare. — *a marriage*, sacrum nuptiale conficere. — *a funeral*, funus facere, funus exsequiis celebrare.
CELEBRATED, inclytus, celebratus, illustris, clarus, præclarus, nobilis. — *To be celebrated as an orator*, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere. — *To become celebrated*, illustrari, gloriam consequi *or* assequi. — *To make one's self celebrated*, gloriam *or* famam sibi comparare.
CELEBRATION, prædicatio; laudes; — celebratio; sollemne, dies festus.
CELEBRITY, gloria, (nominis) fama, laus *or* laudes, claritudo, claritas; celebritas (e. g. *of a place much visited*).
CELERITY, celeritas.
CELESTIAL. See *Heavenly*.
CELIBACY, vita cælebs, cælibatus, (*of a man*); vita vidua, lectus viduus, (*of a woman*).
CELL, cella (*see the Lexicon*); (*small one*), cellula; (*hut*), casa, casula.
CELLULAR, cellas habens.
CELLAR, hypogeum concameratum (*subterraneous vault*); doliarium (*receptacle for wine-casks, &c.*); cella, cellarium, (*as used by the ancients, store-room, but always in the upper part of the house: for oil*, cella olearia; *for provisions*, cella penaria; *for wines*, cella vinaria, apotheca).
CEMENT, ferrumen (*gen.*); mortarium, arenatum, (*mortar*): — *fig.* vinculum, copula.
To CEMENT, ferruminare, conferruminare, ligare, vincire; *fig.* colligare, conjungere.
CEMETERY, sepulcretum; cœmeterium.
CENOTAPH, cenotaphium.
CENSER, turibulum; (*firepan*), foculus (*with coals on it*, foculus fervens).
CENSOR, censor; magister morum. — *of books*, librorum censor. — ¶ (*blamer*), reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator; homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus
CENSORSHIP (*the office*), censura; præfectura morum. — ¶ *In the censorship of Cato*, Catone censore.
CENSORIOUS, acer, acerbus, gravis; morosus, difficilis; iniquus; minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus; maledicus. — *A censorious critic*, judex iniquus; cavillator.
CENSORIOUSNESS, acerbitas, reprehendendi studium.
CENSURE, reprehensio, vituperatio, culpatio, objurgatio; castigatio. — *To deserve censure*, in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. — *To escape it*, vituperationem effugere.
To CENSURE, reprehendere, *etc.* See *Blame*.
CENSURABLE, reprehendendus, vituperandus, reprehensione, *etc.*, dignus; vitiosus.
CENT. — *One, two, three, &c. per cent.*, centesimæ, (centes.) binæ, ternæ, *etc.* (*but it is to be observed that the ancients reckoned per centage by the month, so that these are severally* 12, 24, 36 *per cent.; we may, however, add* in singulos annos). — *One half per cent.*, semisses (*sc.* usuræ); *which is six per cent. by Roman reckoning*. — *One per cent. a year* (*after the Roman way*), unciæ usuræ.
CENTRE, locus medius; centrum (*of a circle*). — *To incline to the centre*, vergere in centrum. — *The centre of the earth*, medius terræ locus. — *The centre of the island*, insula media. — *In the centre of the city*, in medio *or* mediâ urbis. — *The centre of the line of battle*, media acies, medium, medii (*sc.* milites).
To CENTRE, in unum locum convenire. — *To centre in a person or thing*, in re *or* homine situm *or* positum esse, niti aliqua re, pendere ex aliquo *or* ex aliqua re, penes aliquem esse *or* consistere, aliqua re contineri. — *To centre in* (*tend to*), ad aliquid spectare.
CENTRAL, in medio loco situs; centralis.
CENTRIFUGAL, a centro recedens.
CENTRIPETAL, ad centrum tendens.
CENTURION, centurio.
CENTURY (*division*), centuria. — *By centuries*, centuriatim. — *To divide into centuries*, centuriare. — ¶ (*age*), sæculum; centum anni.
CERATE, ceroma, ceratum *or* -otum.
CERECLOTH, linteum ceratum.
CEREMONY, ritus, mos receptus, mos, (*established usage*, gen.); cærimonia, ritus sacri, (*of religion*); officium (*form of politeness*); (*pomp*), pompa, apparatus magnifici; (*mere compliment*), blanda vanitas, verba; (*long speaking*), ambages; (*excessive politeness*), molesta urbanitas. — *Master of ceremonies*, comes officiorum, magister officiorum *or* aulæ. — *Without ceremony*, ambagibus missis, libere, rectâ viâ; familiariter. — *With due ceremony*, rite.
CEREMONIAL, CEREMONIOUS, ritualis; superstitiosus; sollemnis; nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus; ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.
CERTAIN, certus; firmus (*fast, sure*); stabilis (*steadfast, stable*); præsens (*quick, efficacious*, e. g. *a medicine*); exploratus (*ascertained beyond a doubt*); status (*fixed*). — *I know for certain*, certo *or* pro certo scio; pro explorato habeo aliquid *or* mihi est aliquid; compertum habeo. — *In order to be certain of it*, ut hac de re certior fieret. — *Death is certain*, mors omnes homines manet. — *A certain remedy*, remedium præsens. — *I am certain* (*determined*), certum est mihi; certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia. — *A certain* (*definite*) *income*, reditus status. — *At certain distances*, certis spatiis intermissis. — ¶ *A certain* (*a, one*), quidam (*also in oblique sarcasm*); nescio quis.
CERTAINLY, certo, certe; haud dubie, sine ullâ dubitatione; profecto (*truly*); utique (*by all means, at all events*); saltem (*at least*). — *It is certainly believed*, pro certo creditur. — *If not — yet certainly*, si non — at saltem; si non — certe. — *Certainly* (*in a reply*), certe. — *This can certainly be*, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit.
CERTAINTY, firmitas; stabilitas; fides; veritas. — *Full certainty*, veritas ad liquidum explorata. — *With certainty*, certo, liquido, (e. g. *to know, assert*). — *To know with certainty*, certum, exploratum habere.
To CERTIFY, certiorem facere de aliqua re; confirmare aliquid; testimonio litterarum confirmare aliquid.
CERTIFICATE, testimonium litterarum; (*of payment*), apocha.
CESS, census. — *To be cessed*, censeri, taxari.
CESSATION, finis (*end*); intermissio (*suspension*); (*doing nothing*), cessatio. — *Without cessation*, sine intermissione. — *A cessation of arms*, induciæ. — *There is a complete cessation of traffic* (*it is at a stand*), mercatura jacet.
CESSION. See *Cede*.
CHAFE (*warm by rubbing*), fricando calefacere *or* fovere; (*gall*), atterere. — ¶ Fig. (*anger, inflame*), incendere, inflammare, irritare, iratum reddere, stomachum alicui movere; exacerbare: — *v. n.* iratum esse, irâ incensum esse; stomachari, sævire; iracundiâ exardescere. — ¶ *The sea chafes the shore*, mare obstrepit litori.
CHAFING-DISH, foculus (fervens, *if burning*).
CHAFF, palea. — *Mixed with it*, paleatus.
CHAFFER, de pretio contendere.
CHAGRIN, ægritudo; dolor; stomachus; molestia.
To CHAGRIN, molestiam alicui afferre, exhibere. — *To become chagrined at a thing*, molestiam capere, trahere ex aliqua re; ægritudine, molestiâ affici ex aliqua re: — *to be so*, graviter, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre.
CHAIN (*for fettering*), catena (*little chain*, catella); vinculum. — *To cast into chains*, in catenas conjicere. — *To clap chains upon*, catenas alicui indere, injicere. — *To be in chains*, in catenis esse. — *In chains*, catenatus. — *A dog fastened with a chain*, canis catenarius. — ¶ (*for ornament*), catena, catella; torques (*wearing this*, torquatus). — ¶ Fig. *a chain of mountains*, montes continui, continua *or* perpetua montium juga. — *Chain of things*, series (*or* continuatio seriesque) rerum. — *There came a chain of ills*, malum excepit malum.
To CHAIN, catenis vincire *or* constringere; catenâ ad aliquid astringere; *see above*. — || Compare *Bind*.
CHAIR, sella; cathedra (*used by women; also, a teacher's chair*); (*seat*, gen.), sessio, sedile; (*as a carriage*), sella gestatoria, lectica (*palanquin*). — *A chair of state*, solium; sella curulis (also *chair of justice*). — *An easy chair*, sella *or* cathedra in deliciis instructa. — *To be in the chair*, præsidere.
To CHAIR *one*, aliquem in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.
CHAIRMAN (*president*), præses; (*bearer*), lecticarius.
CHAISE, carpentum, pilentum.
CHALICE. See *Bowl*.
CHALK, creta. — *Like it*, cretaceus. — *Full of it*, cretosus.
To CHALK, cretâ notare aliquid; cretâ describere aliquid; aliquid incretare (*color with chalk*); — *fig.* describere; statuere, constituere; designare.
CHALLENGE, invitare; provocare; provocare ad pugnam *or* certamen. — *to a duel*, aliquem evocare ad certamen singulare. — ¶ *To challenge a juror*, judicem rejicere. — ¶ (*claim*), deposcere, exposcere, requirere; vindicare sibi, sumere *or* arrogare sibi.
CHALLENGE, *s.* invitatio; provocatio, codicilli provocatorii; rejectio judicis; postulatio.
CHALLENGER, provocator, qui provocat, evocat, *etc.*
CHAMBER, cubiculum, cubiculum dormitorium; conclave; recessus; cella. — *of justice*, tribunal; judicium. — *An upper chamber*, cubiculum in superiore parte domus positum.
CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculi præpositus; cui cura vectigalium tradita est: (*attendant*), cubicularius (*as also* cubicularia, *chamber-maid*). — *of a city*, quæstor urbanus.
CHAMELEON, lacerta Chamæleon (L.); *fig.* versipellis.
CHAMP, mandere, manducare. — *the bit*, frenum *or* lupata mandere, mordere.
CHAMPAIGN. See *Campaign*.
CHAMPIGNON, boletus.
CHAMPION, pugil, gladiator, *etc.*; dux, caput, signifer, fax; defensor, propugnator; heros.
CHANCE, fors, fortuna; (*a chance*), fortuna, casus, eventus, res; (*misfortune*), casus adversus, *also* casus, incommodum; (*possibility*), conditio, conditio quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest. — *Chances*, fortuita, res fortuitæ. — *Evil chances*, res adversæ, casus calamitosi. — *By chance*, forte, casu, fortuitu, fortuito. — *By a lucky chance*, forte fortunâ. — *This is not mere chance*, id evenit non temere nec casu. — *Nothing is the work of chance*, nihil casu fit *or* factum est. — *To leave the thing to chance*, rem in casum ancipitis eventûs committere. — *To be prepared for all chances*, ad omnem eventum paratum esse. — *The main chance*, res summa. — *To* [illegible] *chances*, fortunæ se committ[illegible]

nam periclitari; we must now take our chance, jacta est alea. — We have but this chance, hoc unum experiendum est; in eo vertuntur omnia. — At all chances, utcumque erit, utcumque ceciderit.
CHANCE, adj. fortuitus, forte oblatus, non necessarius, incertus, adventitius.
To CHANCE, cadere, incidere, accidere. — It chanced that, &c., forte evenit, ut, etc.; casu accidit, ut, etc.; forte ita incidit, ut, etc.
CHANDELIER, lychni dependentes laquearibus.
CHANDLER, qui candelarum officinam exercet; (retailer), tabernarius, institor. — Corn-chandler, frumentarius.
CHANGE, mutare, commutare, immutare, submutare (partially), permutare (exchange); convertere in aliam naturam, in aliud fingere, formare, transfigurare; novare (give a new form to); emendare, corrigere, (see Alter); variare (change often, vary); invertere (wholly, and so deprave); interpolare (falsify by change): — v. n. mutari, commutari, immutari, variare, converti.— To change horses, jumenta mutare; equum, equos mutare. — To change the dress, vestem mutare. — color, colorem mutare; — countenance, vultum. — To change a black color into white, nigrum colorem in album mutare, vertere. — All things change, omnia mutantur; nihil semper in suo statu manet. — The weather changes, tempestas commutatur (grows better); tempestas venit (grows stormy). — To change one thing for another, mutare, commutare aliquid aliqua re, or commonly cum re; permutare rem re. — Will you change? vin' commutemus? — I would not change with him, nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco; nolim ego esse, qui ille est. — To change money, pecuniam permutare. — He is wholly changed, commutatus est totus, totus factus est alius. — He is changed for the better, in melius mutatus est; ad bonam frugem se recepit. — He is not changed, est idem, qui fuit semper; antiquum obtinet. — To change one's opinion, sententiam mutare; de sententiâ decedere, desistere. — To change one's nature, novum sibi ingenium induere. — The moon changes, luna renovatur (is renewed). — To change a child, puerum subdere, supponere.
CHANGE, s. mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; transfiguratio; vicis (genit.), vices, vicissitudo, vicissitudines, varietas.— The changes of the seasons, vicissitudines anniversariæ; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ. — All is subject to change, omnium rerum est vicissitudo. — In every change of fate, in omni rerum mearum varietate. —— ¶ (novelty), res novæ. — To be greedy of change, rerum novarum or rerum mutationis cupidum esse; rebus novis studere. —— ¶ (small money), nummuli, numi minoris notæ. —— ¶ A change of clothes, vestimenta.
CHANGEABLE, mutabilis, inconstans, varius, varians, levis, mobilis, fluxus.
CHANGEABLENESS, mutabilitas, inconstantia, mobilitas, levitas.
CHANGELING, (puer) subditus, suppositus, subditiitius; (dolt), fatuus, demens, stipes, vervex; (an unstable man), homo inconstans, varius, mutabilis, levis.
CHANGER, mutator, qui mutat, etc.; a money-changer, nummularius.
CHANNEL (of a river), alveus; (water-passage), canalis; (of a column), strix: (broader strait), fretum: — fig. sulcus; iter, via.
To CHANNEL, cavare, excavare; sulcare: (a column), striare.
CHANT, canere, cantare, modulari.
CHANT, s. cantus.
CHAOS, chaos; rudis et indigesta rerum moles; (confusion), chaos, confusio, turbæ.
CHAOTIC, inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.
CHAP, fatiscere, dehiscere, findi, rimas agere. See Chop.
CHAPEL, ædicula, sacrarium; sacellum.
CHAPLAIN, capellanus; diaconus; sacerdos, sacerdos domesticus, navalis, etc.
CHAPMAN, mercator, emptor.
CHAPTER (of a book), caput.
CHAR, de lignis carbonem coquere; in carbonem redigere.
CHARCOAL, carbo.
CHARACTER (mark), character, nota, signum; (hand-writing), manus, litera. — Private characters, notæ (also short-hand). —— ¶ The character (the distinctive marks, the peculiarities), peculiaris forma atque indoles; (hence, of a writer), character, stilus:—(hence, a man's way of thinking and acting), indoles animi ingeniique, natura et mores, ingenium ac mores, vita moresque, mos et natura; and separately of single sides of character, natura, indoles, etc.: also, persona (a character on the stage, and the part he plays: so also, the part a man plays, the character he exhibits in life). — A guileless character, innocentia. — noble, ingenium liberale. — exalted, animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi. — Of a mild character, mitis ingenio. — Strength of character, constantia. — You may read his character in his eyes, ejus mores naturamque ex oculis pernoscas. — To appear in several characters (of an actor), plures subire personas. — To sustain the character of Davus, Davi partes agere, obtinere, sustinere; Davi personam ferre, tenere, tueri; Davum agere. — To act in character, personam suam bene tueri; sibi constare. — To bear an assumed character, personam alienam ferre. —— ¶ (dignity, office, &c.), appellatio, nomen; dignitas; munus; auctoritas. —— ¶ (reputation), fama, existimatio.— A good character, bona fama, fama, bona existimatio, existimatio. — A bad character, mala fama, infamia. — To bear a good character, bene audire; bene existimatur de aliquo. — a bad, male audire, in infamiâ esse. — To injure a man's character, alicui infamiam movere, aliquem infamare, diffamare; aliquem famâ spoliare. — My character is at stake, mea existimatio agitur. — To have the character of a great orator, magnum oratorem haberi.
CHARACTERISTIC, singularis, proprius. — That which is characteristic of a thing, a characteristic, nota; proprietas. — You have some characteristics, which, &c., sunt quædam in te singularia, quæ, etc.
CHARACTERIZE, notare, designare, describere. — a man, vitia et virtutes alicujus deformare; lineamenta ingenii alicujus colligere.
CHARCOAL. See Char.
CHARGE (to load, burden), onerare; gravare, premere; farcire, refercire. — a musket, pulverum pyrium sclopeto infundere. —— ¶ (to impose), alicui aliquid imponere, injungere; alicui aliquid imperare (charge him to furnish): (to enjoin), jubere, præcipere, edicere, imperare, prædicere, inculcare, hortari, monere, admonere: (intrust), mandare, deferre, demandare alicui aliquid; negotium alicui dare, ut, etc.— He charged them not to let the ambassadors go, before he was himself sent back, eis prædixit, ut ne prius legatos dimitterent, quam ipse esset remissus. — To charge a man with the defence of a city, urbem alicui tuendam dare. — with the care of his boys, pueros curæ alicujus demandare. — with the direction of a business, aliquem alicui rei præficere. — To charge the states with the transportation of the corn, vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere. —— ¶ (lay to one's charge), ascribere, assignare alicui aliquid; accusare, incusare, criminari, insimulare; culpam alicujus rei conferre in aliquem, alicui culpam attribuere; aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere; (cast in one's teeth). —— ¶ To charge to one (as due from him), ferre expensum alicui, imputare alicui, inducere alicui. —— ¶ What do you charge? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? —— ¶ (to attack), in hostem invadere or impetum facere, signa inferre in hostem.
CHARGE, s. (burden), onus (also fig.); (trouble), molestia, negotium; (expense), sumptus, impensa. — To be a charge to one, oneri esse alicui. — At one's charge, sumptu alicujus, de pecuniâ alicujus, alicujus impensis. — Without charge, nullâ impensâ, nullo sumptu. — To live at one's charge, alicujus impensis ali. — At the public charge, publico sumptu, de publico, publice. — The funeral charges, arbitria funeris. —— ¶ (commission, trust, office, &c.); mandatum, negotium, provincia, munus, cura, curatio, procuratio (agency), administratio; cura, custodia, tutela, patrocinium, fides: — (the person intrusted), qui in alicujus tutelâ est, qui in alicujus curam demandatus est, cliens, pupillus, alumnus, etc.; also sometimes tutela. — To have charge of a thing, rem aliquam curare, administrare; alicui rei præesse. —— ¶ (injunction, precept), jussus, jussum, præceptum, imperatum, monitus, admonitus, hortatio, adhortatio; alloquium, consilium. — A charge not to do a thing, interdictum. —— ¶ (accusation), accusatio, incusatio, insimulatio, criminatio; exprobratio; crimen. — A false or malicious charge, calumnia. —— ¶ (assault), impetus, incursio, incursus.
CHARGEABLE (expensive), sumptuosus; (guilty), scelere, maleficio, etc., obligatus or obstrictus, sceleri obnoxius.—My household is very chargeable, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani fiunt. — He is chargeable neither with this nor any other offence, innocens et innoxius est.
CHARGER, patina grandior, mazonomum: (steed), equus militaris, equus bellator.
CHARIOT, currus (the general term). — with two, &c. horses, bigæ, trigæ, quadrigæ. — A war-chariot, essedum; with scythes, covinus, quadrigæ falcatæ. — A chariot-race, cursus or curriculum equorum, cursus equester.
CHARIOTEER, auriga; essedarius.
CHARITY, benignitas, humanitas; liberalitas, beneficentia; indulgentia, lenitas: — (alms), stips, beneficium; inopiæ or egestatis subsidium or levamentum. — Charity begins at home, proximus sum egomet mihi. — To be in charity with all men, omnes amore prosequi.
CHARITABLE, benignus, humanus, beneficus, liberalis; clemens, indulgens. — To put a charitable interpretation upon a thing, in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.
CHARITABLY, benigne, humaniter, humane, indulgenter, benefice, liberaliter.
CHARLATAN. See Quack.
CHARLES'S WAIN, septem triones.
CHARM (spell, &c.), carmen, canticum, incantamentum; cantio; (magic preparation), venenum. — To repeat a charm, incantare carmen. — Charms, veneficia et cantiones. —— ¶ (allurement, attraction), dulcedo, venustas, venus, gratia, jucunditas, stimulus (voluptatis), oblectatio, oblectamentum, invitamentum; delinimenta. — Seductive charms, lenocinia, illecebræ. — Bodily charms, venustas et pulchritudo corporis. — The charms of nature, naturæ amœnitates. — Glory has a charm for us all, omnes laudis amore trahimur. — Friendship has no charm for me, nihil voluptatis mihi amicitia affert.
To CHARM (bewitch), fascinare, effascinare, (e. g. visu, linguâ, voce atque linguâ); incantare, incantamentis obligare: — fig. capere, rapere, delinire, permulcere; delectare, admiratione defigere, voluptate afficere or perfundere.
CHARMED (magical), magicus.
CHARMING, dulcis, suavis, venustus, lepidus, festivus, jucundus, gratus; amœnus (esp. of places); more strongly by the superl. — A charming girl, puella cujus forma rapit, puella venustissima; puella amabilis. — You have a charming abode, amœnissime habitas. — The most charming of islands, ocellus insularum.
CHARMINGLY, dulce or dulciter, suaviter, jucunde, amœne.
CHARMER (bewitcher), incantator, veneficus: (in fondness), mea deliciæ! mea voluptas! mea festivitas! mea anima!
CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossarium.
CHART, mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ picta.
CHARTER, diploma; fig. licentia.
CHASE (to hunt), venari, sectari, agitare; (pursue), insequi, persequi; (drive), agere, pellere, expellere (drive out), ejicere (cast out), extrudere (thrust out)

abigere (*drive away*); (*turn to flight*), fugare, in fugam vertere; *fig.* (*strive after*), venari, sectari, consectari. — *To chase the enemy to their camp*, agere hostes usque ad castra.

CHASE, *s.* venatio (*the act*), venatus (*the state*); venandi studium (*the love of it*); insectatio (*pursuit*, gen.; *e. g.* hostis); *fig.* contentio, appetitio, consectatio. — *Pertaining to the chase*, venaticus, venatorius. — *To be fond of the chase*, venandi studiosum esse. — *To accompany one on a chase*, venantem comitari. —— ¶ (*game*), fera, feræ; venatio. —— ¶ (*place for the chase*), saltus.

CHASE. See *Enchase*.

CHASM, (terræ) hiatus, hiatus vastus, chasma; vorago (*abyss*): *fig.* lacuna. — *There is a great chasm between Codrus and Inachus*, multum distat Codrus ab Inacho.

CHASTE, pudicus; purus, integer, castus, sanctus; (*unadulterated*), purus; (*in good taste*), elegans, venustus, simplex. — *A chaste woman*, mulier casta, pudica. — *Chaste speech* (*not corrupted*), sermo purus, rectus, bonus, emendatus. — *A chaste style*, elegans ratio disserendi.

CHASTELY, caste, pudice, pure, eleganter, venuste, simpliciter.

CHASTITY, pudor, pudicitia, castitas, castimonia, sanctitas. — *Virgin chastity*, virginitas intacta, illibata.

CHASTENESS *of expression*, incorrupta integritas, incorrupta sanitas, (*freedom from corrupt expressions*); mundities verborum *or* orationis (*freedom from low expressions*).

CHASTE-TREE, vitex, agnus castus.

CHASTEN, castigare; purum facere.

CHASTISE, castigare (*in order to improve the offender*); punire (*to make him suffer*); coërcere, reprimere, refrenare.

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio; pœna.

CHAT, fabulari, confabulari, fabulari inter se, sermones cædere, sermocinari cum aliquo; garrire, garrire nugas, nugari.

CHAT, *s.* sermo, sermones; ludicri sermones, rerum colloquia leviorum; nugæ.

CHATTER *with the teeth*, dentibus crepitare. — *The teeth chatter*, dentes colliduntur. —— ¶ (*as monkeys and crows do*), crepitare; *fig.* (*to prate*), garrire, nugari. — *Chattering poets*, corvi poëtæ et poëtriæ picæ, *Pers.* — *A love of chattering*, garrulitas, studium inane loquendi.

CHATTERER, homo garrulus, loquax.

CHEAP, vilis (*as* ova vilia), parvi *or* non magni pretii. — *To buy a thing cheap*, aliquid parvo pretio emere. — *To sell at a cheaper rate*, minoris vendere aliquid. — *Cheap times*, vilitas, vilitas annonæ. —— ¶ (*vile, of no account*), vilis. — *To hold a man cheap*, aliquem parvi ducere, aliquem contemnere, despicere. — *To become cheap in one's own eyes*, ad vilitatem sui pervenire.

CHEAPNESS, vilitas.

To CHEAPEN, aliquid empturire (*wish to buy*); liceri, licitari, (*bid at auction*); promittere aliquid pretii pro aliqua re.

CHEAT, fraudare, circumscribere, decipere, circumvenire, fraude *or* dolo capere, imponere (*with dat.*), fallere, frustrari. — *one's creditors*, fraudare creditores. — *Cheated by hope*, a spe destitutus. — *To cheat a man out of a thing*, fraudare, defraudare aliquem aliqua re; *out of money*, aliquem circumducere argento, aliquem emungere argento, perfabricare aliquem.

CHEAT, *s.* fraus, dolus; fraudatio, circumscriptio; fallacia; ars, artes, machinæ. — *To play a cheat upon one*, fraudem alicui facere, dolum alicui struere *or* nectere. — *There is some cheat behind*, aliquid doli subest. —— ¶ (*the person who cheats*), homo ad fallendum paratus *or* instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus, veterator; fraudator, circumscriptor; quadruplator (*chicaner*); planus (*quack-errant*); præstigiator (*who juggles*).

CHECK, comprimere, reprimere; cohibere, inhibere; coërcere; refrenare; remorari, retardare: (*chide*), reprehendere, vituperare, objurgare. — *the excessive joy*, exsultantem lætitiam comprimere. — *a groan*, gemitum reprimere. — *a horse*, equum inhibere, sustinere.

CHECK, *often by a circumlocution with a verb*; (*loss, defeat*), casus adversus, damnum, incommodum, clades, calamitas; (*reproof*), reprehensio, objurgatio, convicium; (*hinderance*), offensio, offensa, impedimentum, difficultas, mora. —— ¶ *Check to your king!* cave regi!

CHECKER, variare. —*Checker-work*, opus tessellatum (*of squares set in*).—*Checker-wise*, tessellatim. — *Checker-board*, tabula latruncularia. — *Checkered*, tessellatus, vermiculatus; varius.

CHECKMATE, *v. a.* vincere, ad incitas redigere; *fig.* conficere.

CHEEK, mala, gena (*oftener in pl.* genæ); bucca (*e. g.* buccas inflare), buccula.

CHEER (*fare, provision*), victus, alimenta; cibaria, edulia, dapes, opsonia: — (*mien*), vultus; (*gayety*), hilaritas, lætitia; (*state of mind*), animus; (*applause*), acclamatio, clamor. — *To find good cheer*, liberaliter haberi. — *To make good cheer*, genio indulgere, largiter se invitare. — *Excellent cheer*, lautus apparatus, cœna opipara, dapes Saliares. — *Be of good cheer*, es bono animo. — *Heavy cheer*, mæstitia, tristitia. — *What cheer?* quomodo vales? quid agis? quid agitur?

To CHEER (*incite*), stimulare, inflammare, hortari, adhortari; (*inspirit, hearten*), confirmare aliquem, erigere alliquem *or* alicujus animum, mentem; (*gladden, clear up*), exhilarare, excitare; (*applaud*), acclamare alicui, rem *or* hominem clamore excipere: — v. n. (*take heart*), animum capere, colligere; (*clear up the countenance*), vultum exhilarare.

CHEERING (*making glad*), lætus, jucundus.

CHEERFUL, lætus, hilaris, hilarus; alacer; tranquillus (*calm*); amœnus (*of places*; also *of life*). — *A cheerful brow*, frons hilaris, frons tranquilla et serena. — *A cheerful sky*, serenum, serenitas.— *Be cheerful and good-humored*, hilarum fac te et lubentem.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus, hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer; tranquillitas; amœnitas; animus æquus. — *To be full of cheerfulness*, lætitiâ se efferre, gaudio perfusum esse.

CHEERLESS, invenustus, non venustus; inamœnus, non amœnus: tristis, miser, acerbus, voluptate carens.

CHEERLY, *adj.* lætus, hilaris; — *adv.* bono animo, hilari animo.

CHEESE, caseus. — *Mixed with it*, caseatus. — *curd*, coagulum lactis.

CHEMISTRY, &c. See *Chymistry*, &c.

CHERISH (*keep warm, keep lively*), fovere; (*take care of*), curare; (*nourish*), alere; (*entertain*), habere, gerere; (*back, help on*), fovere ac tollere; (*value*), carum habere, magni facere *or* æstimare, amare. — *He cherishes his grief*, dolorem fovet. — *To cherish hatred against one*, odium habere in aliquem; *love*, aliquem in amore habere *or* amore prosequi. — *To cherish hope*, sperare, spem habere.

CHERRY, cerasum; — *tree*, cerasus. — *Of a cherry color*, cerasinus. — *Cherry-cheeked*, genis rubentibus.

CHESS, lusus latrunculorum *or* latruncularius. — *To play at chess*, latrunculis ludere. — *Chess-man*, latrunculus, latro. — *Chess-board*, tabula latruncularia.

CHEST, arca, cista, capsa; *little*, arcula, cistula, capsula. —— ¶ (*for money*), arca, scrinium, loculi, (*of a private person*); fiscus (*of the emperor*); ærarium (*of the state*). —— ¶ (*breast*), pectus. — *Broad-chested*, pectorosus. See *Breast*.

CHESTNUT (*tree*), castanea; (*nut*), (nux) castanea. — *Of a chestnut-color*, badius, spadix. — *Horse-chestnut*, æsculus hippocastanum (L).

CHEVALIER, eques: vir fortis.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (*Cæs. B. C.* III. 67).

CHEW, mandere, manducare; *also* conficere. — *the cud*, ruminare *or* ruminari, remandere: — *fig.* meditari secum, perpendere, reputare secum, cogitare.

CHICANE, calumnia; prævaricatio

CHICKEN, pullus (also *a word of endearment*); pullus gallinaceus. — *Chicken-hearted*, ignavus; timidus.

CHIDE, reprehendere, objurgare, increpare, increpitare; convicium facere alicui, aliquem conviciis *or* contumeliis consectari; vociferari, conviciari. — *A chiding letter*, epistola objurgatoria.

CHIEF, *adj.* princeps, primarius, primus, præcipuus, summus, maximus. — *The chief men*, proceres (*as to rank*); primores (*first men, gen.*). — *The chief good*, summum bonum. — *This is the chief point*, hoc caput est; hoc primum, maximum est. — *The chief part* (*in a play*), partes primæ; *to play it*, primas partes agere (*prop. and fig.*), primas tenere (*fig.*). — *It was always his chief care*, ei semper maxima *or* antiquissima cura fuit. — *To be the chief judge*, judicio alicui præsidēre. — *A chief-priest*, pontifex; *the chief of them*, pontifex maximus. — *Commander-in-chief*, præfectus, imperator, dux summus.

CHIEF, *subst.* caput, princeps, præfectus, (*head*); dux (*leader*); signifer.

CHIEFLY, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime.

CHILBLAIN, pernio. — *a small one*, perniunculus.

CHILD. — I. (*in relation to its parents*), filius (*son*), filia (*daughter*).— *A little child*, filiolus, filiola. — *Children*, liberi; progenies (*offspring, posterity*), stirps (*race, line*; both of these may mean *child*, when this is equivalent to *descendants*). — *To have children*, liberos parere (*of the mother*); liberis augeri (*of father or mother*). — *To beget children*, liberos procreare. — *I have no children* (*posterity*), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo. — *I have no longer any children*, orbus sum. — *To leave no male children*, non relinquere virilem sexum. — Fig. *the child of fortune*, fortunæ filius *or* alumnus, gallinæ filius albæ. — II. (*in respect of its age*), fetus (*yet unborn*); infans, puer (*boy*), puella (*girl*).— *Children*, pueri, puellæ; parvi, parvuli. — *A little child*, puer *or* puella infans, infans, infantulus, infantula; puerulus, pusio, pupulus; pupula. — *With child*, gravida, prægnans. — Fig. *a child in learning*, homo leviter literis imbutus; homo leviter eruditus.

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas; infantia (*infancy, before the child can speak or speak distinctly*); pueritia, ætas puerilis, (*boyhood*).—*From childhood up*, a primâ *or* ab ineunte ætate; a parvo *or* parvulo, a puero, (*and of several*, a parvis, *etc.*). — *To play the child*, ineptire; nugari. —— ¶ Fig. (i. e. *imperfect condition*, e. g. *of the arts*), prima initia.

CHILDISH, puerilis; ineptus (*silly, overdone*). — *Childish behavior, childishness*, puerilitas; mores pueriles. — *To show a childish joy*, pueriliter exsultare. — *Childish fopperies*, ineptiæ; nugæ.

CHILDLESS, orbus, liberis orbus *or* orbatus, (*bereft of children*); liberis carens, qui est sine liberis, cui deest stirps, (*that has had none*).

CHILDLIKE (*simple*), simplex, sincerus; (*pure*), integer, incorruptus; (*gay, cheerful*), hilaris, lætus; (*careless*), curâ vacuus, securus.

CHILD-BED, puerperium; partus. — *To be in child-bed*, puerperio cubare. — *A woman in child-bed*, puerpera.

CHILD-BIRTH, puerperium, partus. — *To die in child birth*, parturientem exstingui.

CHILL, *adj.* frigidus; algens, algidus, (*so by its nature*): — *fig.* frigidus; lentus.— *To be chill* (*feel so*), frigere, algere; languere. — *To become so*, frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerari; languescere.

CHILL, CHILLNESS, frigus (also *fig.*); algor; frigidus horror, horror, (*shiver, shudder*). — *A fever-chill*, febris horror *or* horror. — *A chill runs over me*, perhorresco toto corpore, horror ingens me perstringit, horror me perfundit.

To CHILL, refrigerare, frigidum facere, (*prop. and fig.*); horrorem alicui afferre: frangere, deprimere.

CHILLY, frigidus, subfrigidus.

CHIME, *subst.* concentus, concordia sonorum. — *A chime of bells*, campanarum *or* tintinnabulorum concentus.

To Chime, concinere; concordare: — fig. concordare, consentire, consentire atque concinere, conspirare. — To chime in with a thing (fig.), convenire alicui rei (e.g. sententiæ). — The chiming of the bells, sonitus campanarum.

CHIMERA (fabulous monster), chimæra: (wild fiction), portentum, monstrum, commentum; (fancy, dream), somnium. — Chimeras (fancies, dreams), opinionum commenta.

Chimerical, fictus, commentitius; inanis, vanus.

CHIMNEY (fire-place, hearth), caminus; (smoke-funnel), fumarium. — The chimney smokes (sends up smoke), domus fumat, culmen fumat. — One's own chimney-corner, focus proprius. — A chimney with a good fire in it, caminus luculentus, Cic.

CHIN, mentum. — One having a long chin, mento.

CHINA ware, vasa murrhina (porcelain); fictilia Sinensia.

CHINE, spina; pars dorsi.

CHINK, rima, rimula.

To Chink, dehiscere, fatiscere, rimas agere.

Chinky, rimosus, rimarum plenus.

CHINK, v. tinnire; — s. tinnitus.

CHIP, v. a. (cut into pieces), concidere (in partes), consecare, comminuere; (hew), cædere, (asciâ) dolare, dedolare, edolare, asciâ polire; fingere (of stone). — To chip off, secare, desecare, resecare; deputare, amputare; abscidere, præcidere.

Chip, s. segmen, segmentum, resegmen, præsegmen; assula, schidium: (any bit), particula, frustum, frustulum. — He is a chip of the old block, patris filius est.

CHIRP (of birds), pipire, pipilare, fritinnire; (of the cricket), stridere. — Chirping, pipiens, etc.; argutus.

CHIRURGEON, chirurgus; vulnerum medicus.

Chirurgery, chirurgia, (ars) chirurgica.

Chirurgical, chirurgicus.

CHISEL, scalprum; tornus (a turner's chisel).

To Chisel, scalpro fingere; sculpere, exsculpere.

CHITCHAT, sermo, sermones: garritus. See Chat.

CHIVALRY (knights' service), militia equestris; (knighthood), dignitas equestris; (order of knights), ordo equester: — (prowess), virtus, fortitudo.

Chivalrous, fortis ac strenuus, acer, virilis; magno animo præditus; generosus, liberalis.

CHOCOLATE (in cakes), quadræ cacaoticæ; (as a drink), calda cacaotica, potio e cacaone cocta.

CHOICE, s. (the act of choosing), delectus, electio, (gen.); selectio (if the thing is set apart); creatio (election to an office), coöptatio (admission as member of a college, by the college itself). — A correct choice of words, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, orationis. — With choice, cum delectu; electe; eleganter (as to words; e.g. scribere, dicere). — Without choice, sine (ullo) delectu; promiscue; temere (blindly). — To make a choice, delectum habere, facere; of a thing (see Choose). — To make a good or bad choice, bene, male sibi consulere. — The choice has fallen on him, ille electus, creatus est. — Of one's own choice, (suâ) sponte. — ¶ (the liberty of choice), optio, eligendi optio, optio et potestas; arbitrium (free will). — To give or allow one his choice, optionem alicui dare, facere; facere alicui arbitrium in eligendo. — To give one full choice of peace or war, alicui permittere arbitrium pacis ac belli. — You have your choice, tua est optio. — If I had my choice, si optio esset; si conditio proponeretur. — It is a choice of evils, nihil est medium. — The matter is in our choice, res in nostrâ potestate est. — ¶ (variety, &c.), varietas; diversitas; discrepantia; dissimilitudo. — There is a great choice between the things, res inter se discrepant. — ¶ (the thing chosen); use the verb: thus, this is my choice is equivalent to this I choose or have chosen. — || See Choose.

Choice, adj. electus, selectus, delectus; exquisitus, conquisitus; eximius, egregius, præstans: — Choicest, exquisitissimus, etc.; optimus; pulcherrimus; pretiosissimus; jucundissimus, suavissimus, dulcissimus; carissimus: — the choicest, flos; robur, robora, (of men). — The choicest passages of a book, optima (neut. pl.) libri. — To set the tables with the choicest meats, mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere. — Choice bits (dainties), cuppedia (or -æ), cibi delicatiores.

Choiceness, excellentia; præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium, (homines) symphoniaci; (the place), statio canentium.

CHOKE, alicui elidere spiritum or fauces or collum (e.g. by pressure), strangulare (strangle by a cord); suffocare (choke, stifle); animam or spiritum intercludere: — Fig. exstinguere (to extinguish, put out; e.g. rumorem); opprimere (to stifle, crush; e.g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem); reprimere (hold in: e.g. fletum, lacrimas, iracundiam), comprimere (e.g. tumultum), supprimere (e.g. iram); auferre, tollere, (destroy, take away). — Fear chokes the voice, metus vocem præcludit. — ¶ (stop up, block up), obturare; obstruere.

CHOLER, cholera, bilis; iracundia, ira.

Choleric, biliosus, cholericus, cholerâ laborans; — (irascible, hot), iracundus, in iram præceps, pronus in iram.

CHOOSE (to will), velle. — To choose rather, malle. — I choose to have it so, sic volo. — I cannot choose but, non possum non, etc., non possum, quin, etc. — I choose not, nolo. — ¶ (choose out), optare; eligere; deligere (for a definite purpose); seligere (choose and set apart); habere delectum alicujus rei (use choice in a thing, e.g. verborum): — (to an office, &c.), creare; capere (without regard to the person's will, e.g. of the Vestals); legere; eligere; deligere (for a purpose); coöptare (admit to membership); constituere (appoint). — To choose in the place of another, sufficere aliquem in alicujus locum. — To choose the least of evils, ex malis minimum eligere. — To choose death rather than slavery, mortem servituti anteponere. — To choose a mode of life, sibi aliquod genus ætatis degendæ constituere; vitæ rationem inire. — || See Choice.

CHOP off, desecare, resecare, abscidere, præcidere, amputare. — To chop up, in partes concidere; minutatim concidere or consecare. — ¶ (of the skin), scindi, rimas agere. — A chopped skin, rhagades, rhagadia; — face, oris rimæ; lips, labrorum fissuræ. — ¶ (to exchange), commutare, permutare. — logic, verba commutare inter se; with one, altercari cum aliquo. — ¶ To chop about (of the wind), se vertere (to the south-west, in Africum).

Chop, s. frustum, offa, offula, ofella.

CHOPS, os; rictus (oris), hiatus (oris); sometimes fauces.

CHORAL, ad chorum pertinens; symphoniacus. — Choral song, chorus.

CHORD, chorda; (of an arc), basis.

CHORISTER, puer or homo symphoniacus.

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, corvus graculus (L.).

CHOUSE. See Cheat, Cozen, Deceive.

CHRIST, Christus.

Christian, adj. Christianus; Christo dignus; pius; also by genit. Christianorum. — A Christian name, prænomen.

Christian, subst. Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus. — To become a Christian, doctrinam Christianam amplecti. — To be a Christian, Christianæ legis esse studiosum; Christum or Christianam legem sequi; Christianam doctrinam profiteri.

Christianity (the doctrine), lex, doctrina or formula Christiana, sacra Christiana; (the spirit), sensus Christianus, pietas (Christiana).

Christendom, orbis Christianus; universi Christiani.

Christen, baptizare, sacris Christianis initiare; fig. nomen alicui or alicui rei dare, indere, imponere. — A christening, baptisma, baptismus, sancta lavatio.

Christmas, Christi natalitia (plur.). — Christmas-day, dies natalis Christi. — Christmas-box, strena.

CHRONIC, chronicus.

CHRONICLE, annales (with libri or not), fasti, annales fastique, libri chronici, chronica (-orum). — of a city, commentarius rerum urbanarum. — ¶ (history), historia.

To Chronicle, in annales referre; memoriæ prodere or tradere, posteris tradere.

Chronicler, annalium scriptor, chronographus; scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGY, chronologia, temporum ratio.

Chronological, chronologicus. — In chronological order, servato temporis ordine, observato cujusque anni ordine.

Chronologer, chronologus. — An accurate chronologer, in temporibus exquirendis diligens.

CHRYSALIS, nympha.

CHRYSOLITE, topazius.

CHUCK (of a hen), glocire, singultire: — subst. singultus.

CHUCKLE, cachinnari; furtim cachinnari, sensim atque summissim ridere.

CHUM, contubernalis. — He wished to have him for his son's chum, volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.

CHURCH (men of the same profession). — The Christian church, legis Christianæ studiosi; qui Christum sequuntur; civitas or respublica Christianorum; ecclesia. — ¶ (assembly for worship), cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum concio; sacra publica (public service). — To go to church, sacra publica adire; sacris publicis adesse. — ¶ (place of worship), ædes sacra.

Church, in composition, may sometimes be made by ecclesiasticus, sometimes by sacer, sometimes by a genit.; and sometimes the compound word has a corresponding word in Latin. — Church-robbery, sacrilegium. — Church-furniture, supellex, quâ ad res divinas uti solemus. — Church-discipline, disciplina ecclesiastica. — Churchman (an ecclesiastic), sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes; churchmen, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici. — Church-property, bona ecclesiastica: lands, fundi ecclesiastici. — Church-yard, cœmeterium, sepulcretum.

CHURL (clown), rusticus; (rude fellow), homo inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; (sour man), homo tristis, truculentus, morosus; (niggard), homo sordidus.

Churlish, inhumanus, inurbanus, rusticus; truculentus, asper, acerbus, inclemens; morosus, difficilis: molestus, gravis: sordidus, illiberalis.

Churlishness, mores rustici, etc.

CHURN, fidelia butyracia.

To Churn, agitare; butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMISTRY, chemia, (ars) chemica.

Chymical, chemicus.

Chymist, chemiæ peritus, chemicus.

CICATRICE, cicatrix.

To Cicatrize, ad cicatricem vulnus perducere; cicatricem vulneri inducere. — To become cicatrized, cicatricem ducere. — A cicatrized wound, cicatrix obducta.

CIDER, dilutum malorum.

CIEL, CIELING. See Ceil.

CINCTURE, cingulum, zona; balteus (sword-belt).

CINDERS, reliquiæ carbonum exustorum, carbones exstincti, also carbones.

CINNABAR, minium.

CINNAMON, cinnamum or cinnamomum (laurus cinnamomum, L.). — wild, casia (laurus casia, L.). — Of cinnamon, cinnamominus. — Smelling, tasting, &c., like cinnamon, cinnameus. — The cinnamon-tree, frutex cinnamomi, Plin.; laurus cinnamomi (L.).

CINQUEFOIL, quinquefolium.

CION, surculus; stolo (from the root); palmes, flagellum, (of the vine).

CIPHER (a figure), nota numeri; litera (among the ancients, who used letters): (zero), zero (fig. nihil): (any character), character, nota, signum, litera; (private character), nota, litera secretior. — To write in cipher, per notas scribere, literis

secretioribus uti. — *Something so written*, furtivum scriptum.

To Cipher, calculos subducere; arithmetica discere; ratiocinari. — *To cipher out*, numerum inire, exsequi, (rerum *or* hominum).

CIRCLE, circulus, orbis, (also *mathematically*); gyrus (*motion in a circle, the circle in which an animal goes round*); corona (*the ring of hearers about an orator*). — *The circumference of a circle*, extrema linea circinationis, linea circumcurrens. — *A circle drawn with compasses*, circinatio; *circumscribed*, circumscriptio. — *To draw a circle*, circulum describere (circino); circinationem describere; rotundam circinationem ducere: *about a thing or person*, circumscribere aliquid *or* aliquem (*with compasses*, circino; *with a wand*, virgâ *or* virgulâ); circulo aliquid *or* aliquem includere (*confine in a circle*). — *To form themselves into a circle* (*of soldiers*), orbem colligere, in orbem consistere. — *To whirl round in a circle* (*act.*), in gyrum torquere. — *To go round the circle* (*come to each in his turn*), in orbem ire (per omnes); circumferri (*of meat and drink*). — Fig. *a vicious circle* (*in reasoning*), demonstratio eodem se revolvens; *to reason in one*, eodem revolvi. — *The whole circle* (*of my friends, and the like*), *may be expressed by* omnes universi. — *A circle of learning*, orbis doctrinæ (*Quint.*). — ¶ (*company*, &c.), circulus (*for entertainment, a social circle, knot*), convivium (*a festive circle*). — *In social and festive circles*, in circulis et conviviis. — *A circle of close friends*, congressio familiarium. — ¶ (*any assembly*), conventus; consessus: (see *Assembly*). — ¶ (*returning series*), orbis. — *of things*, orbis rerum in se remeantium. — *of the seasons*, vicissitudines anniversariæ.

To Circle (*move about a thing*), se convertere et torquere circum aliquid, ambire aliquid, circa aliquid volvi, versari, ferri. — ¶ See *Encircle, Surround*, &c. — *To circle in* (see *Hem, Shut*). — ¶ (*revolve in a circle*), in orbem circumagi, se gyrare, rotari.

Circular, *adj.* orbiculatus; rotundus (*disk-formed*); circinatæ rotunditatis; ad circinum fabricatus. — *course*, circulatio, circinatio, ambitus rotundus, circuitus, circuitio, (*the motion in a circle*); orbis (*the circular path*); gyrus (see *Circle*, above). — *line*, circulus, linea orbiculata; circumscriptio (*about a thing*); circinatio (*drawn with compasses*): for *Circumference*, see above.

Circular, *s.* literæ circum aliquos dimissæ; *also in connection*, literæ. — *To send a circular to the municipal towns*, literas circum municipia dimittere.

Circularly, circulatim, orbiculatim; in orbem, in gyrum.

Circulate, *n.* in orbem circumagi; circumferri. — *The blood circulates*, sanguis per venas arteriasque ultro citro commeat. — *My blood circulates more freely*, sanguis liberius meat. — *To circulate a report*, rumorem spargere, dispergere, dissipare. — *A report is circulated* (*in circulation*), rumor *or* fama *or* sermo est. — *The coins circulate*, numi in communem usum venerunt.

Circulation *of the blood*, circulatio sanguinis; (*of money*), usus communis, usus; (*returning series*), orbis.

Circuit (*revolution*), ambitus, circuitus: (*extent about, compass*), ambitus, circuitus, circumscriptio; complexus (*e. g.* cœli, mundi). — *The island has a circuit of* 25,000 *paces*, insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet. — *The whole work embraces a circuit of* 368 *stadia*, totius operis ambitus ccclxviii stadia complectitur. — *To make the circuit of the towns*, urbes circumire. — *To make the circuit* (*of a judge*), conventus circumire *or* agere. — *The circuit being completed*, conventibus peractis. — *A circuit town*, conventus. — ¶ *A circuit of words*, circuitus, ambages; circuitio.

Circuitous. — *A circuitous way*, circuitus, ambages, anfractus. — *To lead by a circuitous path*, aliquem circuitu ducere.

CIRCULAR, CIRCULATE. See *Circle*.

CIRCUM- *is often expressed by* circum *in composition*.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. — *A circumcised Jew*, Judæus curtus *or* recutitus *or* verpus.

Circumcision, circumcisio.

CIRCUMFERENCE. See *Circle*.

CIRCUMFLEX, *adj.* circumflexus (*e. g.* accentus, syllaba). — *To circumflex a syllable*, syllabam apice circumducere.

CIRCUMLOCUTION (*periphrasis*), circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio. — *To express by a circumlocution*, pluribus verbis aliquid explicare, pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum aliquid enuntiare; aliquid circumire. — ¶ (*beating about the bush*), ambages.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ab omni parte circumvehi aliquid (*not* circumnavigare).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire, definire; terminare, determinare, terminationibus definire; — (*to confine, limit*), coërcere, includere, (terminis *or* cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire, terminis circumscribere. — *the field of view*, definire aspectum. — *an oration*, orationem finire *or* in angustias includere. — *To circumscribe within a narrow field*, in exiguum angustumque concludere. — *To be circumscribed*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. — *Circumscribed* (*short*), circumcisus; brevis. — *A circumscribed mind*, ingenium imbecillum, tardum; angustiæ pectoris.

CIRCUMSPECT, circumspectus; consideratus; cautus; providus (*provident*); prudens et cautus, cautus et providus; diligens (*careful*).

Circumspectly, circumspecte, circumspecto judicio, considerate, provide, diligenter.

Circumspection, circumspectio; circumspectum judicium; cautio; prudentia; diligentia. — *The thing demands much circumspection*, res multas cautiones habet; res est multæ diligentiæ. — *With circumspection*. See *Circumspectly*.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (*the most general word*); causa (*the state, posture, situation of a thing*); tempus, *especially the pl.* tempora (*posture of things brought on by the circumstances of the time*); ratio (*a reason founded in circumstances; hence, the circumstance itself*); momentum (*the decisive circumstance*); conditio (*condition, limitation*); mora (*delay*); ambages (*circumstance of words*). *The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general indifferent expression to convey this idea: as, this circumstance moved me*, hoc me movit; *or* hac re motus sum. — *On this circumstance rests the whole business*, in eo tota res vertitur. — *According to circumstances*, pro re; pro re natâ; ex *or* pro tempore. — *To act according to circumstances*, ex re consulere. — *Under these or such circumstances*, his rebus, quæ cum ita sint *or* essent, (*things being so*); in hoc *or* in tali tempore (*in such an exigency, under such untoward circumstances*). — *To suit one's self to circumstances*, tempori servire (*cut one's coat according to the cloth*); necessitati parēre (*make a virtue of necessity*). — *To be in good circumstances*, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse. — *To be in straitened circumstances*, parce ac duriter vitam agere. — *Without circumstance*, sine morâ; missis *or* positis ambagibus; sine ulla dubitatione; haud difficulter (*without making difficulty*); simpliciter (*plainly, right on*). — ¶ (*a thing not essential*), res adventitia, non necessaria. — ¶ *Accompanying circumstances*, res circumstantes. — *To draw an argument from circumstances*, ex circumstantiâ argumentum ducere. — ¶ (*show, array*), apparatus, ornatus; ostentatio.

Circumstanced, comparatus; affectus. — *The thing is so circumstanced*, se ita res habet; res est ejus modi, ut, *etc.*

Circumstantial, non necessarius, adventitius: ad res circumstantes pertinens: — (*detailed*), accuratus, verbosus (*wordy*), copiosus (*diffuse, full*).

Circumstantially, accurate; multis *or* pluribus verbis; copiose.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummunitio. — *line of*, circummunitiones; corona (*of troops*). — *To surround a town therewith*, vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare; urbem coronâ cingere.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire; inducere; fraude *or* dolo capere, eludere.

Circumvention, fraudatio, circumscriptio; fraus, dolus.

CIRCUS, circus.

CISTERN, cisterna; puteus. — *Cistern-water*, aqua cisternarum *or* cisternina.

CITADEL, castellum; arx. — *of Corinth*, Acrocorinthus.

CITE (*call into court*), citare, in jus *or* in judicium vocare; evocare (*an absent person*). — ¶ (*quote*), afferre, laudare, producere.

Citation, evocatio; vocatio. — *To receive one*, citari; in judicium vocari. — ¶ (*quotation*), prolatio, commemoratio; (*place quoted*), locus allatus *or* laudatus, locus quasi testis productus.

CITIZEN. See *City*.

CITRON-TREE, citrus (citrus medica, L.). — *Of Citron-wood*, citreus. — *Citron* (*preserved*), cortex mali citri conditus.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to *the greatness, wealth*, &c. *of its inhabitants; hence, also, a capital city*, and especially *Rome*); oppidum (*as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without*): — civitas (*the collective inhabitants of a city as bound together by common laws, institutions and usages, the burgesses or freemen, as such; the city in a civil regard*): — municipium (*a free city, especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistrates, whose inhabitants, if they had received the* jus civile Romanum, *were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman* sacra; *otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions and to stand for military offices*): — colonia (*a Roman colony of citizens or allies*): — præfectura (*a city suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistrates according to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome*). — *City and country*, urbs agrique. — *In all the cities, from city to city*, oppidatim. — *At the expense of the city* (i. e. *of the public*), sumptu publico; *also*, publice. — ¶ *The city* (i. e. *the people thereof*), incolæ urbis, urbani; oppidani.

City, *adj.* urbanus, *also, the genit.* urbis; oppidanus, *or genit.* oppidi: — publicus (*if opposed to* privatus).

Citizen, civis (*who has the rights of citizenship; opposed to* peregrinus); oppidanus, incola urbis, (*the inhabitant of a city, townsman, opposed to* vicanus, *a villager*); togatus (*the citizen in his robe of peace, opposed to* paludatus *or* miles, *the warrior*); plebeius, homo ignobilis, (*one of the commonalty, opposed to* patricius *or* vir nobilis); paganus (*a common citizen, cit, often opposed to soldiers*). — *The citizens*, civitas, cives; plebs, plebeii, (*opposed to the nobles*); oppidani, incolæ urbis; pagani.

Citizenship, civitas, jus civitatis; civitatula (*in contempt*). — *To give one the rights of citizenship, admit him thereto*, civitatem alicui dare, impertire, tribuere; aliquem in civitatem accipere *or* recipere; aliquem in civitatem *or* in numerum civium asciscere; civitate aliquem donare; civem aliquem facere.

Citizen-like, civilis (*becoming a citizen, affable*, &c.); civilis, communis, popularis, (*usual in common life*); plebeius.

CIVIC, civicus. See *next word*.

CIVIL, civilis (*relating to a citizen, as such; so, of the state, civil*); civicus (*of things which concern him personally or individually*). — *Persons in a civil and in a military station or capacity*, togati et milites; milites et pagani. — *Civil law*, jus civile. — *A civil office*, magistratus (*opposed to* imperium); officium civile. — *Civil officer*, magistratus: *governor*, qui provinciæ præest sine imperio; proconsul (*in the time of the emperors*). — *A civil process*, causa privata; lis. — *Civil war*, bellum civium; bellum civile, intestinum, domesticum; *in some connections*, arma *or* castra civilia *will pass*. — *The civil day*, dies civilis.

¶ (*complaisant, affable*, &c.), comis, humanus, liberalis, blandus, affabilis, mansuetus; officiosus (*obliging*); urbanus (*polite*); benignus (*gracious, friendly*); familiaris (*familiar, as of a friend*).

CIVILIAN, juris civilis peritus, juris consultus.

CIVILITY, comitas, humanitas, benignitas, affabilitas, facilitas; urbanitas.

To CIVILIZE, expolire, hominemque reddere; ad humanitatem informare *or* effingere; homines a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere. — *Civilized nations*, populi eruditi. — *state*, bene morata et bene constituta civitas.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilisque, cultus atque humanitas; elegantior (delicatior) cultus *or* institutio.

CLACK, garritus; garrŭlitas, loquacitas; lingua.

CLAIM, *v.* rem sibi vindicare (*in court or otherwise*); petere aliquid ab aliquo; poscere, postulare; asserere sibi (*appropriate unjustly*); sibi sumere *or* assumere *or* arrogare (*attribute to one's self*).

CLAIM, *s.* postulatio, postulatum, (*gen.*); jus; petitio (*complaint in court*, also, *the right to claim*); vindiciæ (*judicial or formal claim to a thing or person*). — *A suit to establish a claim*, lis vindiciarum. — *The person of whom a claim at law is made*, unde petitur. — *To relinquish one's claim*, jus suum dimittere *or* remittere; de jure suo decedere. — *I have a just claim*, justam postulandi causam habeo.

CLAIMANT, petitor (*plaintiff*); postulator; flagitator.

CLAMBER *up*, eniti in, scandere.

CLAMMY, lentus, tenax, glutinosus.

CLAMMINESS, lentitia.

CLAMOR, vociferatio, vociferatus, clamor, clamores, convicia, voces; importunitas; ejulatus.

To CLAMOR, vociferari, clamare, clamorem edere *or* tollere, reclamare; conviciari. — *To clamor at*, clamore aliquem sectari, alicui obstrepere, alicui reclamare; conviciis lacessere aliquem. — *To clamor after*, flagitare, efflagitare.

CLAMOROUS, tumultuans, tumultuosus, turbidus; violentus, vehemens; importunus. — *passions*, importunæ libidines.

CLAN, gens; clientela; clientes, clientelæ; — (*sneeringly*), natio.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus; furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, tecte, clam, furtim.

CLANG, crepitus, clangor, sonitus.

To CLANG, clangere, crepare, crepitare, sonare.

CLANK, crepitare, crepitum dare.

CLANK, *s.* crepitus.

CLAP (*strike*), ferire; pulsare (*repeatedly*); verberare (*whip*). — *To clap-to the door* (*in one's face*), fores objicere. — *To clap the hands together*, collidere manus (*violently, as an orator does*), manus complodere (*in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder*, &c.); plaudere manibus, *or* plaudere, (*to clap in token of applause*): — *to clap a person or thing*, plaudere, applaudere alicui *or* alicui rei; applaudere et approbare aliquid. — *To clap the wings*, alis plaudere; alas quatere cum clangore. —— ¶ *To clap a ladder against a wall*, scalam muro applicare *or* apponere. — *To clap chains upon a person*, catenas alicui injicere. — *To clap a guard upon one*, custodes alicui addere, indere. — *To clap a plaster on a wound*, vulneri cataplasma imponere. — *To clap one thing upon another* (*fasten it*), affigere aliquid alicui rei. — *To clap spurs to a horse*, equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare. — *To clap a man into prison*, in vincula, in carcerem conjicere; in carcerem detrudere. — *To clap under*, subdere, subjicere. — *To clap a lawsuit on a man's back*, litem alicui intendere, impingere.

CLAP, *subst.* crepitus, sonitus; ictus (*blow; and fig.*). — *A clap of thunder*, fragor cœli *or* cœlestis. — *At one clap*, uno ictu. — *A clap that may be borne*, plaga mediocris. — *An after-clap*, ictus repetitus, plaga repetita. —— ¶ (*of the hands*), plausus, collisæ manus.

CLAPPER, crepitaculum; crotalum (*castanet*); sistrum (*Isis's clapper*). — *The clapper of a bell*, campanæ pistillum.

CLARET, vinum rubellum.

CLARIFY, deliquare (*by pouring off the liquor*), percolare (*by straining*), defæcare (*to purge of the dregs*), despumare (*take off the scum, of honey*): — (*clear up*), clarum reddere.

CLARION, tuba argutior.

CLARIONET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, (inter se) collidere: — *v. n.* collidi (inter se), concurrere inter se, (e. g. *of ships*). — *The arms clashed*, arma increpuere. — *If two consonants clash together*, si binæ consonantes colliduntur. —— ¶ *To clash* (*be at variance*), inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, dissidēre. — *His deeds clash with his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant. — *To clash with nature*, naturæ repugnare. — *It clashes with his dignity*, ab ejus dignitate alienum est.

CLASH, crepitus: collisus (*act.*); concursio, concursus, (*pass.*): repugnantia, pugna, discrepantia.

CLASP, *s.* fibula: (*embrace*), amplexus, complexus.

To CLASP, fibulâ subnectere. — *To clasp in*, infibulare. — *To clasp together* (*neut.*; *of parts which fit one into the other*), commissum esse, coire. — *To clasp the hands*, digitos inter se pectine jungere. —— ¶ (*grasp*), prehendere, apprehendere: (*embrace*), amplecti, complecti; circumplecti (*quite round*, e. g. *a tree*); amplexari (*embrace tenderly*); circumplicare (*fold about, of a serpent* for instance). — *To clasp one about the body*, aliquem medium complecti. — *Clasped in each other's arms*, inter se complexi. — *The vine clasps with its tendrils whatever it meets*, vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complectitur.

CLASS, classis (also, *in a school*); ordo (*order, rank*); genus (*race, kind, sort*). — *Those of the lowest class*, homines infimi ordinis *or* generis; — *of all classes*, omnium ordinum homines. — *The classes of citizens, of pupils*, classes civium, discipulorum. — *To be at the head of the class* (*at school*), classem ducere. — *By classes*, generatim.

To CLASS, CLASSIFY, in classes describere; generatim distribuere.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes, distributio in genera.

CLASSIC, CLASSICAL, optimus, præcipuus, eximius. — *A classic author*, scriptor classicus (*but only by a figure*); scriptor subtilis atque elegans (*in respect of style*). — *The classics*, scriptores optimi, maximi, præcipui, vetustissimi atque politissimi; optimi Latinitatis auctores. — *Classical antiquity*, antiquitas docta *or* erudita.

CLATTER, crepare, crepitare, sonare; garrire, blaterare.

CLATTER, *subst.* crepitus, sonus, sonitus.

CLAUSE (*division*), pars (*gen.*); membrum (*short division of a sentence*), interpunctum (*made by stops*); caput (*head, chapter*); comprehensio (*period*); enuntiatio, enuntiatum, (*sentence*). —— ¶ (*limitation*), exceptio; (*condition*), conditio. — *To add a clause to a law, that*, &c., ad legem adjicere, ut, *etc.*

CLAW, unguis; (*of a crab*), brachium.

To CLAW, ungues injicere alicui; unguibus discerpere; scalpere (*scratch*).

CLAY, argilla (*gen.*); creta figularis *or* quâ utuntur figuli (*potter's clay*). — *Of clay*, fictilis (*out of clay, earthen*); figlinus (*made by the potter*). —— ¶ (for *earth*), lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, purus (*pure, gen.*; *of solids and fluids*); mundus (*only of solids, free from dirt or spot, opposed to* sordidus); mundus purusque. — *Clean vessels*, vasa munda. — *furniture*, munda supellex. — *To make clean.* See *Cleanse*, below. — *To wash clean*, pure lavare. — *As clean as a penny*, nihil videtur mundius. —— ¶ (*in a moral sense*), purus, integer; castus; sanctus; insons; pudicus. — *A clean heart*, mens conscia recti. —— ¶ (*clear, smooth*, &c.), purus.

CLEAN, adv. (*quite, altogether*), prorsus, plane; funditus (*from the foundation*); totus (e. g. *he is clean altered*, totus commutatus est). — *Numantia was clean destroyed*, Numantia funditus deleta est. —— ¶ Sometimes expressed by a *compound word*, or by *some other turn of expression*; e. g. *to empty the bottle clean*, lagenam exsiccare; *a jug*, potare fæce tenus cadum.

CLEANLY, *adj.* purus (*clean*); mundus (*clean, of things*; and *loving cleanness, of persons*). — *Over-cleanly*, justo mundior.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, munditiee. — *overdone*, odiosa et exquisita nimis.

CLEANNESS, munditia, munditiee; castitas; castimonia; integritas; sanctitas; sanctimonia; innocentia (*disinterestedness, cleanhandedness*).

CLEANSE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere, (*gen.*); februare (e. g. *a sacrifice; a religious word*); mundum facere, mundare, emundare, (*purge of dirt*); eluere (*wash or rinse out*); abluere (*by washing off*); tergere, detergere, (*wipe off, sweep*); extergere (*wipe out*); verrere, everrere, (*sweep, sweep out*); lustrare (*consecrate by a purifying sacrifice*); expiare (*expiate*). — *the sewers*, cloacas purgare, detergere. — *the stables*, stabula, bubilia purgare *or* emundare. — *the body from filth*, abluere corpus illuvie. — *the forum of the marks of crime*, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis. — *A cleansing*, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. — *A means of cleansing*, februum (*for an offering*); purgamen alicujus rei (*for expiation*). — *A cleansing medicine*, medicamentum catharticum; detractio.

CLEAR. — I. (*to the sight, bright, light*, &c.) clarus (*clear-shining, naturally clear and bright*); lucidus (*full of light and shedding light*); pellucidus (*transparent in itself*); perspicuus (*transparent, that may be seen through*); limpidus (*only of water, naturally light and clear*); illustris (*in the light, bright*); nitidus, nitens, (*of a pure brightness*); serenus (*clear, unclouded; of the sky, the day*, &c.; fig. *of the brow*); lætus, hilaris *or* -us, (*cheerful; of the countenance*); purus (*pure, clean, unspotted: also clear, unmixed, as water, air, also, sky, gems*, &c.); mundus (*clean*); merus (*unmixed, only of fluids*). — *A clear sky, clear weather*, serenum, serenitas, sudum. — *Still and clear weather*, tranquillа serenitas. — *It becomes clear*, disserenascit; *'tis so*, disserenat. — *Clear water* (*not mixed*), aqua pura; *wine*, vinum merum *or* merum. —— ¶ Also, *Clear*, i. e. *plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind*, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (*shown, as it were, by witnesses*); notus, cognitus, (*known*); certus (*certain*); planus (*intelligible, plain*); clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris, (*bright; lucid*); expressus (*exactly expressed*); distinctus (*well ordered*; also of *the speaker*). — *It is clear*, est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liquet. — *It is clearer than the light*, luce *or* omni luce *or* solis luce clarius est; perspicuum est omnibus. — *Clear marks of crime*, expressa sceleris vestigia. — *A clear description*, dilucida et significans descriptio. — II. (*to the hearing*), canorus (*clear-sounding, opposed to* fuscus, *thick, hollow*: clarisonus *is poet.*); acutus (*sharp, high*); clarus (*clear, audible, loud*); candidus (*clear, not thick*). — *A clear voice*, vox clara *or* splendida (*this last implies sweetness also*); vox explanabilis (*articulate*). — *Clear utterance*, os planum *or* explanatum. — III. *Clear* (*as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind*), acutus (*sharp, keen, acute, prop. and fig.*), acer (*sharp; piercing; of the sight and the mind*); perspicax (*sharp-sighted, piercing; of a person as to his mind*); sollers (*intelligent, discerning, judicious*); ingeniosus (*inventive, talented*); sagax (*sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind*). — *A clear head*, ingenium acutum, acre; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — IV. *Clear*, i. e. *free, unencumbered*, liber, solutus, liber et solutus: — (*unimpaired, unhurt*), integer (*whole*), intactus (*untouched, unimpaired*), inviolatus (*unviolated*), invulneratus (*unwounded*), incorruptus (*untainted, spoiled in no part*), &-

columis (*unhurt*), salvus (*with life*), sospes (*saved by the mercy of Heaven*). — *Clear of a thing*, liber *or* liberatus re *or* a re; vacuus re *or* a re; expers alicujus rei; intactus aliqua re. — *Clear of debt*, ære alieno vacuus (*having no debts*); ære alieno solutus (*freed from them*): *to get clear of debt*, exire ære alieno, æs alienum dissolvere. — *To get clear of a thing*, se aliqua re exuere, se ex aliqua re explicare, expedire; fugere, effugere aliquid, subterfugere aliquid; evadere ex, *etc.*; elabi alicui rei *or* ex re (*e. g.* custodiæ, vinculis). — *To keep* (*one's self*) *clear of*, fugere, defugere, cavere: *keep another*, prohibere *or* defendere aliquid ab aliquo *or* aliquem ab aliqua re. — *To come off clear*, vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (*come off safe*); absolvi (*be acquitted*); pœnas non dare (*escape punishment*), aliquid impune facere, fecisse. —— ¶ (*innocent, pure*), innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus *or* carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. — *A clear conscience*, conscientia optimæ mentis; conscientia recte facti *or* recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia: — *to have it*, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustentari præclarâ conscientiâ suâ. — *With a clear conscience*, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente *or* bono animo; liquido. — *To be clear of a thing*, insontem esse alicujus rei. —— ¶ (*fair, impartial*), integer (*unbiassed*), incorruptus (*unbribed*), æquus (*equal, even, just*), studio et irâ vacuus (*dispassionate*). —— ¶ (*free, open*), patens, apertus; purus (*not covered with trees or other things*); expeditus (*unobstructed*); facilis (*easy*). — *To give a thing clear-course*, rem non impedire. — *To make a clear way*, viam sibi aperire; (*of those who give way*), loco cedere. —— ¶ (*full, entire*), solidus, sine ullâ deductione; integer, plenus; totus. — *I set that down as clear gain*, id lucro appono, in lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

Clear, *adv.* See Clean, adv.

To Clear up, serenare (*e. g.* cœlum): — *v. n.* cœlum serenum *or* cœli serenitas redditur; nubes discutiuntur; disserenascit. — *The south wind clears up the sky*, Notus deterget nubila cœlo. — *To clear up the brow*, vultum exhilarare; frontem explicare. —— ¶ (*to purge, cleanse*), see *Cleanse*. —— ¶ *To clear up* (*make plain*), illustrare, explanare, lucem *or* lumen alicui rei afferre, dare alicui rei lumen, (*clear up something obscure*); explicare (*something difficult or involved*); solvere, resolvere, (*solve, resolve*); enodare (*unravel, unknit, e. g.* laqueos juris). — *To clear up an ambiguity*, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere. — *all doubt*, dubitationem tollere; *one's*, dubitationem alicui eximere. — *To clear up obscurities*, occulta et quasi involuta aperire. —— ¶ (*to free*), liberare re *or* a re, exsolvere re, eximere re *or* ex re; expedire re (*extricate*), extrahere ex re (*draw out*), eripere ex *or* a re (*to snatch*: the last three *to free from danger*, and especially *from unpleasant circumstances*); levare (*relieve*). — *To clear from debt*, ære alieno liberare *or* exsolvere; *from pecuniary pressure*, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. — *from a charge*, criminationem illatam ab aliquo repellere; crimine aliquem eximere, expedire; absolvere (*acquit*). — *from disgrace*, levare infamiâ. — *To clear one's self of a charge*, criminationem dissolvere, crimen diluere. — *To clear* (*excuse, justify*), purgare aliquem *or* aliquid, aliquem culpâ liberare, ab aliquo culpam demovere. — *To clear one in a matter*, aliquem purgare de aliqua re; culpam alicujus rei demovere ab aliquo. — *To clear one's self*, se purgare: *to one*, se purgare alicui; satisfacere alicui. —— ¶ (*open, free from obstructions*), aperire, patefacere; vacuum facere (*empty*), purgare (*free from useless matter and cleanse*); munire (viam, *make passable, lay out*). — *To clear a ditch*, fossam purgare, detergere. — *To clear a way with his sword*, iter ferro sibi aperire. — *Clear the way* (*give place*), date locum; cedite! — *To clear the way* (*make others give place*), populum *or* turbam submovere. — ¶ *To clear away*, tollere (de loco, *from a place*; *or* ex loco, *out of a place*); amovere, removere; amoliri (*with effort*). — *rubbish*, rudera purgare. — *snow*, nivem dimovere; nivem discindere (*in order to break a way*). — Fig. *to clear away obstacles*, amoliri quæ impedimento sunt. —— ¶ *To clear money*, solidam pecuniam sibi facere. —— ¶ *To clear a ship*, portorium dare *or* solvere.

Clearly, clare: perspicue, evidenter, manifesto; plane, lucide, dilucide; distincte; enodate; enucleate; clare; expresse; aperte; literate (*in a clear hand*): pure, emendate, caste: sine dubio, certo, certe; prorsus, omnino: acute, acriter, ingeniose, sagaciter: integre, incorrupte, (*impartially*): sine ullâ deductione.

Clearness, claritas, pelluciditas, perspicuitas; serenitas (*of the weather*), serenum, sudum: perspicuitas, evidentia, lux: acies mentis, ingenii, acumen ingenii: judicium integrum, incorruptum, (*fair, disinterested judgment*.) — *To speak with clearness*, perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte eloqui, (*clearly and intelligibly*); plane et articulate eloqui (*audibly, so that the hearer catches every syllable*). — *To write with clearness*, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte (*with definiteness, distinctness*) ac distribute (*in due order*) scribere, (*as to the sense*); literate perscribere (*as to the hand-writing*).

CLEAVE (*stick or adhere*), adhærescere alicui rei *or* ad aliquid, inhærescere in aliqua re, (*the act*); hærere in aliqua re, adhærere alicui rei, inhærere alicui rei *or* in aliqua re, (*the state*). — *My tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth*, lingua mihi adhæret. — *To cleave to a man* (*of a peculiarity, habit*, &c.), hærere alicui; manere. — *To cleave to justice and virtue*, justitiæ honestatique adhærescere; justitiam et virtutem amplecti *or* amplexum (*particip. acc. masc.*) tenere. — *To cleave to a man* (*be an adherent or partisan of his*), deditum, addictum esse, favere, studere alicui; favere alicujus partibus; sequi, sectari aliquem. — *To cleave together*, cohærere *or* cohærescere inter se.

CLEAVE (*to split*), findere (*gen.*), diffindere (*cleave asunder*), cædere (*make small with the axe, e. g.* lignum): — *v. n.* findi; diffindi; dividi. — *The eagle cleaves the air*, aquila findit aëra. — *A cloven hoof*, ungula fissa, bisulca; *tongue*, lingua bisulca: *animals that cleave the hoof*, bisulca, -orum. — *Cleft into two*, bifidus; *into three*, trifidus.

Cleaver, culter.

Cleft, *subst.* fissura, fissum; rima (*crevice*). — *To get a cleft*, fissurâ dehiscere; rimam agere.

CLEMENT, clemens; mollis, lenis, mitis; misericors.

Clemency, clementia; animus lenis, ingenium lene; lenitas; misericordia. — *With clemency*, leniter; clementer.

CLERGY, clerus, clerici, ecclesiastici.

Clergyman, sacerdos; clericus, ecclesiasticus, sacrorum antistes.

CLERK (*clergyman*), clericus, sacerdos: (*scholar*), vir doctus, homo eruditus; homo literatus, literator, (see the Lex.): — (*writer, secretary*), scriba; librarius; qui est alicui a manu *or* ab epistolis; (*accountant*), qui alicui est a rationibus, rationarius.

Clerical, ecclesiasticus. — *The clerical order*, ordo clericorum.

CLEVER, bonus; qui aliquid commode facit (e. g. *he is a clever dancer*, commode saltat); qui aliquid scienter facit; arte insignis (*e. g.* medicus); peritus alicujus rei; exercitatus in aliqua re; eruditus; dexter; ingeniosus; sollers; callidus.

Cleverly, commode, scienter, bene; perite, ingeniose, docte; callide.

Cleverness, habilitas, habitus, ars, usus alicujus rei, exercitatio, ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas, peritia alicujus rei.

CLEW, glomus: (*guiding thread*), linum *or* filum dux; (*generally*), dux, dux viæ. — *This is my clew*, hoc sequor.

CLIENT, cliens.

Clientship, clientela.

CLIFF, rupes.

CLIMACTERIC, climactericus. — *Climacteric years*, anni climacterici, gradus ætatis humanæ.

CLIMATE, cœlum (*quality of the air*), aër (*the air, atmosphere*). But when by the word *climate* is meant *the region in respect of the temperature of the air*, we find, in Latin, regio. — *A temperate climate*, temperatio *or* temperies cœli; regio temperata. — *A warm climate*, aër calidus. — *cold*, aër frigidus; regio refrigerata. — *To be born in a cold climate*, refrigeratâ regione nasci. —— ‖ See also *Clime*.

CLIMAX, gradatio.

CLIMB, niti, eniti in, (*with accus.*; *to clamber or toil up*); scandere aliquid *or* in aliquid; ascendere aliquid *or* in aliquid; escendere in aliquid (*implying a certain height and an effort, and also pointing rather to the completion of the ascent; while* ascendere *has reference rather to the ascent from the plain*). — *To climb the top of the mountain*, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis. — *the walls*, scandere, ascendere muros *or* in muros; in muros *or* in mœnia evadere. — *To climb a tree*, inscendere in arborem. — *To climb into bed*, inscendere in lectum. — *The fire climbed into the high leaves*, ignis altas in frondes elapsus est. — *A climbing*, scansio, ascensus, ascensio. — *To climb over*, transcendere, superare, (*e. g.* muros, Alpes). — *That may be climbed*, scansilis.

CLIME, regio, ora, plaga cœli; tractus.

CLINCH (*with the hand*), manu prehendere *or* apprehendere; manu tenere. —— ¶ *To clinch the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere. — *With clinched fist*, pugno; manu compressâ. —— ¶ *To clinch a nail*, mucronem clavi retundere, clavum recurvare: — (*to confirm*), firmare, confirmare, stabilire.

Clinch, *subst.* annominatio (see *Auct.* ad *Her.* iv. 21, 29); ambiguitas verborum.

CLING, hærere, adhærere, inhærere; amplecti, complecti. — *Fig.* adhærescere alicui rei, amplecti, amplexum (*particip. masc.*) tenere aliquid; alicui deditum *or* addictum esse. — *He clings to his griefs*, dolores fovet. —— ‖ See *Cleave*.

CLINICAL, clinicus.

CLINK, tinnire; crepitare.

Clink, *subst.* tinnitus; crepitus.

CLIP (*hug*), complecti, amplecti. —— ¶ (*shear, crop*), tondere, detondere; resecare (*cut away*), circumcidere (*cut round*), præcidere (*cut off the end*). — *To clip one's wings*, pennas alicui incidere *or* intercidere. — *To clip trees*, arbores putare *or* amputare (*lop, prune*), tondere (*clip, as a hedge*). — *To clip coin*, numos circumcidere. — *To clip words*, literas, syllabas opprimere. — *To clip* (*take away useless matter: of a writing*, &c.), resecare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coërcere. — *To clip away gaudy ornaments*, ambitiosa recidere. — *To clip* (*gen.*, i. e *to reduce, lessen*), minuere, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrahere, deminuere aliquid de aliqua re.

CLOAK, pallium; pænula (*a riding or travelling cloak with a hood*); lacerna (*thick, woollen cloak*); abolla (*a double or lined cloak, worn by travellers, soldiers, and philosophers*); gausapa (*winter-cloak, shaggy on one side*), amphimalla (*on both sides*); endromis (*thick, warm cloak, which athletes*, &c. *threw round them after violent exercise*); sagum, paludamentum, (*the war-garment of the Romans: the* sagum *was shorter and narrower than the* paludamentum; *the latter is commonly applied to the general's cloak*); chlamys (*the Greek war-garment; afterwards also a cloak like it, worn by ladies, boys, harpers*, &c.). — *To wear a cloak*, pallium, *etc.* gestare; pallio, *etc.* amictum esse. — *A little cloak*, palliolum; sagulum. —— ¶ Fig. (*cover*), velamentum, integumentum, obtentus, (*gen.*); præscriptio, titulus; species, color, color et species. — *To deceive one under the cloak of honesty*, per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire. — *He deceived him under the cloak of friendship*, specie amicitiæ *or* amicitiam simulans eum fefellit *or* decepit. — *To cover a*

thing with a cloak of love, aliquid humanitate tegere.

To Cloak, amicire (se, aliquem) pallio, *etc.* — *Cloaked*, palliatus; pænulatus; lacernatus; sagatus *or* sagulatus, paludatus; chlamydatus. —— ¶ (*cover, disguise*), rem involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere; rem velare. — *To cloak a thing with a thing*, prætendere aliquid alicui rei; rem tegere *or* occultare aliqua re; rem excusatione alicujus rei tegere; rem colorare nomine aliquo.

CLOCK, horologium (*timepiece*, gen.), horologium parietis (*wall-clock*); horologium solarium *or* solarium (*sun-dial*); clepsydra (*water-clock*); horæ (*the hours, the time which the clock shows; also the clock itself*). — *The clock goes*, horologium movetur; *right*, horologii virgula congruit ad horas. — *strikes*, horologium sono indicat horas. — *What o'clock is it?* hora quota est? — *To send to see what*, &c., mittere ad horas (*not* horam). — *Five o'clock has struck*, hora quinta nuntiata est. —— ¶ (*an insect*), termes pulsatorius (L.).

CLOD, gleba (*clod of earth; also gen. ball, lump*); massa (*rude, unformed mass*); offa; globus (*round*). — *A little clod*, glebula; massula; globulus. — *A great clod*, moles. —— ¶ (*clodpole, clodpate*), stipes, caudex; vervex.

CLOG, impedire, præpedire; impedimento esse (*with dative*); morari, remorari, tardare, retardare; obstruere (*obstruct*): — (*load*), gravare, onerare; obruere (*overwhelm*). — *To clog the stomach*, vino et epulis se onerare, vino ciboque se gravare; se ingurgitare.

Clog, *s.* impedimentum; mora; onus; molestia: (*log*), caudex: (*overshoes*), tegumenta calceorum; (*wooden shoes*), sculponeæ.

CLOISTER, cœnobium, monasterium; (*colonnade, &c.*), peristylium, porticus.

To Cloister, in monasterium includere, concludere, detrudere. — *Cloistered*, in monasterio inclusus, abditus; solitarius; solus.

CLOSE, *v.* (*shut*), claudere, operire; — *v. n.* connivere (*of the eyes*); coire (*of wounds, the eyelids, &c.*); florem suum comprimere (*of flowers*). — *To close the eyes of a dying man*, morienti operire oculos. — *The eyes being closed in sleep*, oculis somno conniventibus. — *To close one's eyes*, connivere (*at a thing*, ad aliquid). — *The eyelids are most fitly made for closing the eyes*, palpebræ aptissime factæ sunt ad claudendas pupillas. — *To close the ears to a thing*, aures ad aliquid claudere. — *To close the door*, ostium, januam, fores operire. — *The ranks close up*, ordines densantur. — *To march with closed ranks*, munito agmine incedere. — *To close with (in fight)*, (armis) congredi cum aliquo; (manu) confligere cum aliquo; signa conferre cum aliquo; ad manus venire. — *To close in (fence about, surround)*, claudere, cingere, circumdare: (*with a wall*), muro (muris) sepire, mœnibus cingere; *with intrenchments*, operibus complecti. — *To close in (of night)*, appetere: *night closes in*, nox appetit; advesperascit. — *To close or close in with (agree)*, astipulari alicui, assentiri alicui *or* alicui rei, accedere ad aliquid *or* alicui rei; se adjungere partibus alicujus, in alicujus partes transire: — *one's opinion*, alicujus sententiam assensione comprobare, alicujus sententiæ accedere; ire, pedibus ire in alicujus sententiam, (*of senators*). — *To close up*, claudere, concludere; signare, obsignare, (*seal up*). —— ¶ (*bring to an end, end*), finire; finem facere alicujus rei; finem facere *or* imponere alicui rei; — (*bring about*), absolvere, ad finem perducere, facere, conficere, perficere, consummare: — *v. n.* finire; finem habere *or* capere, exitum habere; desinere; cadere *or* excidere in, *etc.* (*of words, &c.*). — *To close a letter*, scribendi finem facere, epistolam concludere. — *a speech*, finem facere orationis *or* dicendi. — *a dispute*, controversiam dirimere (*by one's interposition*); controversiam componere (*by a composition*). — *We close the bargain*, de pretio inter nos convenit. — *To close the order of march*, agmen claudere *or* cogere.

Close, *subst.* (*inclosed place*), septum, conseptum, ager conseptus; cohors *or* chors (*for cattle, &c. either fixed or moveble*): — (*closing in of night*), prima nox; crepusculum: — (*pause*), intermissio: — (*end, conclusion*), conclusio (*closing, ending*); finis, exitus, (*end, issue*); extrema pars (*last part*); clausula (*closing form of a letter or writing, consisting of but a few words or a period*); conclusio, peroratio, epilogus, (*the conclusion of a set speech, as forming a constituent part of the same*); *also*, extremus, a, um (*implying the whole last part, not the extreme end*). — *At the close of the speech*, in extremâ oratione (*but* in fine orationis, *at the very end*). — *At the close of the year*, sub fine *or* exitu anni; anno exeunte. — *To bring to a close*, ad finem *or* ad exitum adducere.

Close, *adj.* (*shut*), clausus. —— ¶ (*narrow, strait*), angustus, arctus *or* artus, contractus; intimus (*intimate*). — *A close garment (fitting closely)*, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens. — *Close writing* (e. g. *at the bottom of the page*), paginæ contractio. — *Close ties of friendship*, arctissima amicitiæ vincula. — *To make close*, angustum reddere; angustare; coarctare; contrahere. —— ¶ (*narrow, attentive*), acer, attentus. — *To look at with close attention*, acri animo et attento intueri, acrius contueri, acerrime contemplari. — *To pay close attention*, diligenter attendere, adesse animo (*or* -is). —— ¶ (*thick, dense, compact*), crassus, densus, spissus, confertus; solidus, firmus. —— ¶ (*of style, &c.*), pressus; concisus, circumcisus; accuratus, subtilis, (*exact, nice, thorough*). — *A close translation of a book*, liber scriptoris totidem verbis translatus. — *A close copy (of a writing)*, exemplum accurate descriptum. —— ¶ *Close air*, aër gravis. —— ¶ *Close fight*, pugna in arto. — *To come to close fight with the enemy*, signa conferre cum hostibus. —— ¶ *A close (hard-fought) contest*, acre prœlium, certamen. —— ¶ (*taciturn*), taciturnus; (*dark, secret*), occultus, tectus; (*concealed*), abditus, reconditus, occultus; (*retired*), solitarius, solus. —— ¶ (*close-fisted, niggardly*), parcus; tenax; sordidus (*vilely so*).

Close, Closely, *adv.* (*firmly*), firme, firmiter; (*narrowly, straitly*), anguste, arcte; (*attentively*), acri et attento animo, acrius, acerrime, diligenter; (*tightly, niggardly*), parce, arcte, exigue, maligne; (*thickly, compactly*), dense, solide, confertim; (*accurately, nicely*), accurate, subtiliter; (*compressedly*), presse; (*hand to hand*), cominus; (*hotly*), acriter, acerrime; (*constantly*), assidue. — *To watch closely*, magnâ curâ custodire (*prop.*). —— ¶ (*secretly*), occulte, tecte, latenter, clam. —— ¶ (*near*), prope (propius, proxime); in propinquo. — *To be close at hand*, supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse, (*to be at one's heels, of persons or events*); imminere, instare, (*as to time*); appetere (*of day, night, &c.*); prope esse (*be near; gen.*). — *To press close upon (of a pursuing enemy)*, premere hostes, instare hostibus. — *Close by*, prope (*with a and the abl., or with accus.*); secundum (*by, along*); ad, propter, juxta, (*hard by*). — *To sit close by one's house*, prope ab alicujus ædibus sedere. — *Close to the bank*, propter ripam (*hard by*); secundum ripam (*along the bank*, e. g. *to sail*). — *Fields lying close together*, agri continui. — *To sit close behind one*, proxime ab aliquo sedere. —— ¶ (*of translation*), ad verbum, totidem verbis.

Closeness, densitas, soliditas: — angustiæ, contractio: — (*of the air*), gravitas: — (*nearness*), propinquitas: — (*secrecy, privacy*), natura recondita, altitudo animi *or* ingenii; taciturnitas (*habit of silence*); cautio (*caution*): — (*niggardliness*), tenacitas, malignitas, sordes: — (*close connection*), conjunctio.

Closet. See *Cabinet*. —— ¶ (*close*), septum; (*press*), armarium; (*store-room*), cella panaria.

To Closet, claudere, concludere; in cubiculum secretius intromittere *or* recipere; sese cum aliquo in cubiculum secretius abdere; sine arbitris loqui cum aliquo.

CLOT *of blood*, sanguis concretus.

To Clot, concrescere. — *Hair clotted with blood*, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, panni (*cloths*); pannus (*a piece of cloth*); textum (*woven stuff*). — *Woollen cloth*, pannus laneus; lanea (-orum). — *Linen*, pannus linteus; linteum; lintea (-orum). — *Cotton*, pannus xylinus, bombycinus, byssinus; xylina, *etc.* — *Haircloth*, cilicium. — *Table-cloth*, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum. — *To lay the cloth*, linteum superinjicere mensæ. — *Cloth of gold*, pannus auro intextus. — *To sell cloth*, pannos vendere, venditare.

Clothes, vestis, vestimenta, tegumenta corporis, indumenta; vestitus (*way of dress, clothing*); habitus, cultus, ornatus. — *To put on clothes*, induere sibi vestem *or* se veste, veste indui. — *To have on new clothes*, recenti veste indutum esse. — *Old-fashioned clothes (dress)*, vestitus obsoletus. — *To sell old clothes*, vestes tritas, obsoletas vendere, venditare. — *A complete suit of clothes*, synthesis. — *Trunk for clothes*, arca vestiaria. — *Bed-clothes*, vestimenta stragula, *or in connection*, vestimenta.

To Clothe, vestire, convestire; veste tegere, veste induere aliquem, vestem induere alicui; *fig.* vestire, convestire. — *To clothe one's self (put on clothes)*, induere sibi vestem *or* se veste, veste indui; *with a thing*, vestiri aliqua re. — *To clothe one's self no better than a slave*, se non servo melius vestire. — *Clothed in a toga*, togâ amictus, togatus: — *in a tunic*, tunicatus. — *The earth clothes itself with flowers, with grass*, terra vestitur floribus, herbis.

Clothing, vestis, vestimenta: vestitus.

Clothier, vestiarius, qui vestes vendit *or* venditat.

CLOUD, nubes (*prop. and fig.*; see the Lex.); nubila (*pl. clouds; mostly poet.*); silva (*only of immaterial things*); vis magna. — *A cloud of dust*, nubes pulveris; *of cavalry*, equitum. — *To fall from the clouds*, de cœlo delabi; ex astris delabi, decidere. — *To be in the clouds (in amazement)*, stupere. — *To soar into the clouds (fig.)*, nubes et inania captare.

To Cloud, nubibus obducere, obscurare; *fig.* obscurare, obnubilare; perturbare. — *Clouded*, nubilus, obnubilus; (*of gems*), nubilus, subilans. — *A clouded brow*, frons contracta (*knit*); vultus tristis, frons nubila, (*serious look*). — *The sky becomes clouded*, cœlum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare cœpit. — *A head clouded with wine*, caput vino percussum. — *A dignity never clouded by passion*, nullo motu perturbata gravitas.

Cloudy, nubilus, obnubilus; nubifer (*bringing clouds*); obscurus. — *A cloudy sky*, cœlum in quo nubes coguntur (*having clouds*); cœlum nubilum (*beclouded, overcast with clouds*). — *Somewhat cloudy*, subnubilus. — *A dark, cloudy color*, color nubilus. —— ¶ (*not clear*), turbidus, turbatus limo; fæculentus (*dreggy*, e. g. *wine, beer*). — *Cloudy with wrath*, nubilus irâ. — ‖ See also *To Cloud*.

Cloudless, nubibus vacuus; serenus.

Cloudcapt, caput (verticem, *etc.*) inter nubila condens.

CLOUT, linteum, linteolum; pannus, panniculus; (*patch*), pannus (*of cloth*).

To Clout, sarcire, resarcire.

CLOVE, caryophyllum *or* garyophyllum (*perhaps*); caryophyllus aromaticus (L.). — *gilliflower*, dianthus caryophyllus (L.)

CLOVEN. See *Cleave*.

CLOVER, trifolium. — *A clover-field*, ager trifolio consitus. — *To live in clover*, jucunde, laute vivere; in rosâ vivere.

CLOWN, agricola, agri cultor, colonus; homo rusticanus, rusticus, agrestis: (*rude, unpolished*), homo rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. — *A very clown*, merum rus.

Clownish, rusticus, *etc.* — *Somewhat so*, subrusticus. — *Clownish manners*, mores inculti, rustici.

Clownishly, rustice.

Clownishness, rusticitas; mores inculti, rustici; feritas (*brutishness*).

CLOY, exsatiare, exsaturare, (*prop. and fig.*); satietatem, fastidium, tædium

afferre alicui, (prop. and fig.); explere, (to fill, glut, prop. and fig.). — To cloy one's self, cibo vinoque exsatiari; se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare. — one's desires, libidines exsatiare. — Cloyed, satietate defessus. — I am cloyed with a thing, satietas alicujus rei me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est alicujus rei.
Cloying, Cloyment, satietas, fastidium, tædium.
CLUB, clava, fustis.—Club-footed, scaurus, talis pravis or exstantibus. — Club-law, vis. —— ¶ (at cards), trifolium. —— ¶ (share of a reckoning), symbola. —— ¶ (company), circulus: factio (an association, forming a faction).
To Club, conferre in aliquid; venimus quisque in partem impensæ: (league together), societatem coire; conspirare.
CLUCK, glocire.
CLUE. See Clew.
CLUMP, caudex; (bunch of trees), arbores condensæ, locus arboribus condensus, arbores.
CLUMSY, inhabilis (unmanageable, unwieldy), vastus (clumsy from great size), inscite factus (clumsily made), agrestis (awkward, ungainly), rusticus (boorish), inurbanus (not polite), rudis (raw, unpractised), inscitus (without knowledge or judgment, absurd, silly), gravis (heavy, slow, e. g. lingua), durus (hard, not flowing, e. g. speech or expression, verse); incompositus (ill arranged). — To have a clumsy gait, corporis motu esse agrestem.
Clumsily, inficete, incomposite; inurbane, rustice; inepte, incommode; inscite; crassâ or pingui Minervâ. — To dance clumsily, minus commode saltare.
Clumsiness, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (unwieldy vastness); rusticitas, inurbanitas, mores rustici, inurbani; gravitas linguæ, duritas.
CLUSTER, uva (of grapes); corymbus (of ivy, and other like plants); racemi (in pl., a cluster of grapes, ivy, &c.); acervus, cumulus, (heap); circulus (cluster of men), corona (ring of men about a speaker), turba (crowd, throng), multitudo in unum conglobata; examen (of bees). —— || See Clump.
To Cluster, uvas, racemos ferre; uvas, racemos facere; congregari, in unum conglobari. — The clustering vine, vitis uvifera, racemifera.
CLUTCH, prehendere, apprehendere manu; fig. alicui rei manus adhibere, afferre.
Clutches, ungues; fig. manus. — To fall into one's clutches, in manus alicujus venire. — To snatch something from one's clutches, aliquid manibus or ex faucibus alicujus eripere.
CLUTTER, turbæ, tumultus, motus.
CLYSTER, clyster. — To take a clyster, clystere purgari. — To apply one, aliquid per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere; clysterizare aliquem.
COACH, currus (gen.); rheda (four-wheeled travelling coach, stage-coach), carruca (for persons of quality; probably covered); carpentum (two-wheeled coach of state); pilentum (four-wheeled, hung on springs, and having a top; used by Roman matrons on religious occasions); tensa or thensa (four-wheeled, in which the images of the gods were conveyed). — To keep a coach and four, currum et equos habere. — To ride in a coach, curru, etc. vehi. — A hackney coach, rheda meritoria.—A coach-box, sedes ejus, qui currum agit.—Coachman, rhedarius; carrucarius (of a gentleman's coach). — Coach-horse, equus rhedarius, carrucarius.
COADJUTOR, socius; adjutor:—collega adjunctus: — episcopus designatus.
COAGULATE, v. a. coagulare: v. n. coagulari, concrescere.
Coagulation, coagulatio.
COAL, carbo: (fossil), carbo fossilis, carbo bituminosus (sea-coal). — A little coal, carbunculus. — A live coal, pruna; carbo candens, vivus. — dead, carbo exstinctus, emortuus. — To reduce to coals, in carbones redigere. — To become coal, carbonescere; in carbones redigi. — Coal-trade, negotium carbonarium. — Coal-rake, rutabulum. — Coal-mine, fodina carbonis, carbonaria. — A fire of coals, carbones candentes. — To carry coals to Newcastle, in silvam ligna ferre. — Coal-black, piceus, perniger. — Coal-grate, crates ferrea ad carbones urendos.
Collier, carbonarius.
Colliery, carbonaria.
COALESCE, coalescere. — into one people, in unius populi corpus coalescere.
Coalescence, Coalition, junctio, conjunctio, colligatio, confusio.—¶ (league, &c.), societas; fœdus; concilium.
COARSE, crassus. — meal, farina crassa. — bread, panis secundus or secundarius. — sand, sabulo; saburrâ (for ballast). — thread, filum crassum. —— ¶ (gross), crassus, insubtilis. —— ¶ (raw), rudis, imperitus, inscitus. —— ¶ (in manners), inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis. —— ¶ (mean, vile), vulgaris, quotidianus, vilis; humilis, illiberalis. — A coarse jest, jocus illiberalis. — Coarse language, sermo ex triviis arreptus.
Coarsely, crasse; crassâ or pingui Minervâ; imperite, inscite; rustice, inurbane; contumeliose; humiliter, illiberaliter.
Coarseness, crassitudo: inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas, mores inculti, rustici: probra, maledicta, contumeliæ: inconcinnitas.
COAST, ora (the whole inhabited coast, extending inland); litus (the shore, strand). — To anchor off the coast, in salo tenere navem in ancoris. — Situate on the coast, maritimus. — Fish which frequent the coast, pisces litorales. — Dwellers on the coast, maris or litoris accolæ; homines maritimi.
To Coast along the shore, oram legere.
Coaster, navis oraria.
COAT, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum, (garment), amiculum (though this is properly a garment thrown on, not drawn on); tunica. — An overcoat, abolla, endromis; gausapa (shaggy). — A waistcoat, colobium. — A coat of mail, lorica. — Fig. the horse changes his coat, equus pilos mutat. — The coat of the snake which he casts off, vernatio, senecta. —— ¶ (skin, membrane), membrana, tunica; cutis; corium; callus. —— ¶ (of plaster, &c.), corium; circumlitio (of varnish or wax over statues of marble, &c.). —— ¶ Coat of arms, insigne generis.
To Coat, veste, etc. induere: — inducere, illinere, circumlinere.
COAX, blandiri alicui, permulcere aliquem.
COBBLE, sarcire, resarcire; inscienter facere.
Cobbler, sutor veteramentarius; imperitus artifex: (any workman), cerdo. — A cobbler's shop, sutrina.
COBWEB, aranea (-æ), textura or tela araneæ; texta aranea; aranea (-orum).— Full of cobwebs, araneosus. — Like cobweb, similis textis araneis; also araneosus.
COCHINEAL, coccum (coccus cacti, L.).
COCK (male bird), mas (opposed to femina): (the male of the hen), gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinaceus, also gallus or gallinaceus alone. — A gamecock, gallinaceus pyctes. — A young cock, pullus gallinaceus. — Turkey-cock, gallus Indicus; meleagris gallopavo (L.).— Cock's comb, galli crista: — wattles, palea galli. — Cock-crowing, galli cantus; the time thereof, gallicinium; about it, sub galli cantum. — Cock-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: — to set cocks a-fighting, gallos inter se committere. — Cockspur, calcar galli. — Weather-cock, (gallus) ventorum index. — Fig. leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifer. —— ¶ (of an arrow), crena: — (of a gun), retinaculum (pyritæ). —— ¶ (of a pipe, cask, &c.), os; epistomium. —— ¶ (of hay), meta fœni.
To Cock, attollere, erigere. — the hat, causiam erigere. — the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at one, aliquem suspendere naso. — the ears, aures erigere, arrigere. —— ¶ To cock a gun, retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare. —— ¶ To cock hay, fœnum in metas exstruere. —— ¶ v. n. (to strut), magnifice incedere.
Cockade, insigne pilei (publicum); insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).
Cockatrice, basiliscus.
Cockboat, scapha.
Cockloft, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum super ædes. — To live in a cockloft, sub tegulis habitare.
Cocksure (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus. — To be cocksure (of a person), rem factam statim putare. — The thing is cocksure, res in vado est (is safe). — I am cocksure of him, eum feci meum.
COCKER, alicui indulgere, indulgentiâ tractare aliquem; aliquem mollire, emollire, effeminare; multa blandimenta alicui dare.
COCKLE (fish), concha marina, conchylium marinum. —— ¶ (weed), rhœas (-adis), L.
COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habitat.
COCOA (nut), cocos, nux Indica. — tree, cocos nucifera (L.).
COD (fish), gadus morhua (L.). —— ¶ (husk), folliculus; valvulus (of pulse); siliqua (pod of pulse).
CODE, leges (scriptæ); also codex, corpus juris.
CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli.
CODLE, igne mollire, mitigare. — Codled, semicoctus. — Codling, malum ad coquendum aptum.
COERCE, coërcere, circumscribere.
Coercion, coërcitio (also, the right to use it); vis (force); pœna (punishment). — To use it on one, vi grassari in aliquem.
Coercive power, means, coërcitio.
COEVAL, ejusdem ætatis; æqualis, coæqualis; coætaneus, coævus, (in late Latinity).
COEXIST, simul esse or fieri, uno et eodem tempore esse or fieri.
COFFEE (the tree), coffea (L.); (the grains), fabæ coffeæ; (the drink), coffea, potus coffeæ. — A coffee-pot, hirnea or hirnula coffeæ. — Coffee-mill, fistula serrata. — Coffee-house, caupona.
COFFER, arca; thesaurus; gaza; ærarium, fiscus.
Cofferer, præfectus ærarii; custos thesauri or gazæ; (steward), dispensator.
COFFIN, arca, loculus.
To Coffin, in arcâ or loculo ponere.
COG (flatter, coax), aliquem adulari; alicui assentari; alicui blandiri. — To get by cogging, eblandiri.
COG (of a wheel), rotæ dens, denticulus. — A cog-wheel, rota dentibus instructa, rota dentata or denticulata.
COGENT, efficax, valens, potens; firmus, gravis, (convincing, e. g. a proof).— A most cogent remedy, remedium præsens.
Cogency, efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas; vis (power, force); gravitas (e. g. of proof).
COGITATION, cogitatio.
COGNIZANCE, cognitio; intelligentia. — To take cognizance of, de re cognoscere (try it); rationem habere alicujus rei (have regard to it): (perceive with the senses), sentire, sensibus percipere; (with the mind), animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, videre.
Cognizable, obnoxius; — by the senses, quod sensibus percipi potest, sensibilis.
COHABIT, in eâdem domo habitare (in the same house); contubernales esse (in the same tent, room). — with one, cum aliquo habitare (in one's room); apud aliquem or in domo alicujus (in one's house). — To cohabit (illicitly) with, cum aliquo vivere consuetam esse.
COHEIR, coheres.
COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere (inter se); aptos et connexos esse inter se. — well, præclare inter se cohærere. —— ¶ (agree, fit), congruere, convenire.
Coherence, cohærentia; contextus (connection, e. g. orationis, verborum, rerum et verborum), perpetuitas (unbrokenness); colligatio (connection); conjunctio (harmonious connection); constantia (consistency).
Coherent, cohærens, inter se cohærentes; contextus: continens, continuus, perpetuus: aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentaneus: conjunctus: constans sibi (consistent).
Cohesion. See Coherence.
Cohesive, cohærens. — Cohesive power, vis cohærendi.
COHORT, cohors (prop. and fig.).
COIF, ornatus or ornamentum capitis; mitra, mitella; calantica. See Cap.
COIL a rope, complicare rudentem. — To coil himself up (of a snake), plicare se

in sua membra, colligere se in spiram.

Coil, *subst.* (*of rope*), rudens complicatus; (*of a snake*), spira.

COIL (*turmoil*), strepitus, turba, tumultus, trepidatio.

COIN, numus (*a single piece*); numi (*coined money*); genus numorum (*kind of coin*), *also* numi. — *Small coin*, numuli. — *Silver coin*, argentum signatum; *also* argentum. — *Base coin*, numi adulterini. — *To strike base or counterfeit coin*, pecunias vitiare. — *The same (kind of) coin*, corpora numorum eadem. — *To pay in Roman coin*, ad denarium solvere. — *To pay in the same coin* (*tit for tat*), par pari referre.

To Coin, cudere, ferire, percutere, (*strike*); signare (*stamp*). —— ¶ (*invent, forge*), fingere, confingere, comminisci. — *To coin new words*, verba fabricari.

Coinage (*coining*), cusio monetalis (*Cod. Theod.*); (*the department, concern*), res numaria; (*the coin*), numi; (*the expense of coining*), impendia monetæ:—*fig.* fictio, confictio; (*the thing*), res ficta *or* commenticia, commentum.

Coiner, monetæ opifex, monetarius; (*counterfeiter*), monetam adulterinam exercens, pecunias vitians; (*inventor*), inventor, auctor.

COINCIDE (*in place*), in unum *or* in unum locum convenire, unum et eundem locum tenere; (*in time*), in idem tempus incidere. —— ¶ (*to agree*), consentire; congruere; convenire; constare (*be consistent*).—*with him in opinion*, unum idemque sentio cum illo; consentio cum illo; non dissentio ab illo.

Coincident, quæ unum et eundum locum tenent, quæ uno et eodem tempore fiunt; congruens, conveniens, constans, consentiens.

Coincidence, concursio (*the act of meeting*); concursus (*the state: fig. of misfortunes*)! (*agreement*), consensus, consensio, concentus, convenientia.

COITION, coïtus.

COLANDER, colum.

COLD, frigidus (also *fig.*, *without fire or life, dull; but see* Lex.); algens, algidus, (*cold in itself, of a cold nature*); algens *is also used of that which does not keep one warm, e. g.* algens toga; gelidus (*icy cold*; also *fig.* in the poets): languidus (*fig., without spirit, dull*), lentus (*dull, without feeling, indifferent, cold-blooded; both less than* frigidus); irreverens (*with gen., or acc. and prepos.; not showing respect to what should be respected*); tardus, segnis, (*slow, sluggish*); iners (*easy*). — *It is generally cold in the morning*, fere matutinis temporibus frigus est. — *Very cold*, perfrigidus. — *Cold water*, aqua frigida.—*A cold drink*, potus algens; frigida (*sc.* potio, *as refreshment*). — *To take a cold bath*, frigidâ (*sc.* aquâ) lavari. — *A cold wind*, ventus frigidus. — *Very cold weather*, tempestas frigida, perfrigida. — *It grows cold*, frigus ingruit; *colder*, frigus ingravescit. — *A cold winter*, hiems frigida. — *A cold* (*lifeless, frigid*) *letter*, literæ languidæ, frigidæ. — *Cold praise*, laus frigida; *to get it*, frigēre (*of a speech*, &c.). — *To become cold*, frigescere, refrigescere, refrigerari, (*prop. and fig. of persons and things*); languescere (*fig. grow languid, dull*). — *To make cold*, refrigerare (*prop. and fig.*). — *He does a thing in cold blood*, consulto et cogitatum aliquid facit. — *Cold comfort*, solatia frigida, (*Ovid.*).

Cold, *subst.* frigus (*in the air, as causing the feeling and effects of cold*), algor (*as felt*), gelu (*as freezing*): — severe cold *is also expressed by* vis frigoris; vis hiemalis; frigora (*this with the further idea of continuance*). — *To be able to bear cold*, algoris patientem esse. — *To be unable to bear either great cold or heat*, neque frigora neque æstus tolerare posse. — *Severe cold is not known* (*in a country*), asperitas frigorum abest. —— ¶ *A cold*, gravedo, gravedo frigida. — *To take cold*, perfrigescere. — *To bring on a cold*, gravedinem concitare, afferre.

Coldly, frigide (*fig.*), languide, lente, lento pectore, segniter. — *To take a thing coldly*, aliqua re non moveri; non laborare de re (*e. g.* de alicujus morte). — *To do a thing coldly*, frigide agere.

Coldness, frigus, algor; pectus lentum, lentitudo; languor; animus frigidus, frigus; irreverentia. — *Coldness to religion*, irreverentia Dei ac religionum (*as to outward worship*); negligentia Dei *or* religionis. — *Coldness to one* (*who had been a friend*), animus alienatus ab aliquo; *also* frigus.

COLE, brassica, olus, caulis.

COLIC (*strictly*), colicus dolor, colon: (*of the stomach gen.*), tormina, strophus. —*Remedy therefor*, colice, colicum medicamentum. — *Having it*, colicus. — *Subject to it*, torminosus. — *To have it*, torminibus affectum esse.

Colic, *adj.* colicus.

COLLAPSE, collabi. — *Collapsed cheeks*, fluentes buccæ; genæ labentes.

COLLAR, collare (*gen.*); mælium *or* mellum (*a collar for dogs, armed with points*); armilla (*iron ring for a dog*; *hence*, canis armillatus); collaria (*sc.* catena, *a fetter for the neck*); helcium (*for horses*, &c.). — *A collar of sticks for refractory beasts*, numella. —— ¶ *of a garment*, collare.

To Collar, aliquem collo prehendere; collum alicui torquere (*give his neck a wrench*).

COLLATE (*compare*), conferre res (*e. g.* codices) inter se *or* aliquid cum aliqua re. —— ¶ (*to a benefice*), sacerdotium *or* munus ecclesiasticum alicui deferre.

Collation (*comparison*), collatio. —— ¶ (*of a benefice*), munus alicui delatum. —— ¶ (*a light repast*), cœnula, gustatio. — *To take one*, gustare. — *To make one*, cœnulam facere.

COLLATERAL *may be sometimes expressed by* adjuvans (as, *some causes are direct and immediate, others collateral*, causarum aliæ sunt proximæ, aliæ adjuvantes); *sometimes by* minoris momenti; *by* adjunctus; *by* quod alicui rei accedit; *also by* medius. — *A collateral line of descent*, linea transversa.

COLLEAGUE, collega; collega et socius. — *Colleagueship*, collegium.

COLLECT, legere (*gather, gather up*), colligere (*gather together, put together*), conquirere (*hunt up, collect diligently or eagerly*), congerere in unum locum (*bring together into one place*), coacervare (*heap up*); (*of taxes*, &c.), exigere. — *an army*, copias *or* exercitum parare *or* comparare (*get together, raise*). — *troops*, copias in unum locum cogere, contrahere (*assemble in one place*). — *To collect a thing in great quantity*, magnam alicujus rei multitudinem conficere. — *To collect treasure*, pecuniam, opes undique conquirere; pecuniam conflare; opes exaggerare. — || *To collect*, v. n. cogi, se congregare, congregari, convenire, coire; confluere, frequentes convenire. — *The waters had collected*, aquæ creverant. —— ¶ *To collect one's self*, se *or* animum colligere. — *Collected*, impavidus, intrepidus; tranquillus (see *Calm, Calmness*). —— ¶ (*infer, conclude*), concludere, cogere; efficere, colligere. — *From which we may collect*, ex quo effici cogique potest.

Collection (*the act*), lectio, collectio, conquisitio; (*contribution*), erani, collatio; (*of curiosities*, &c.), thesaurus; (*of people*), conventus, circulus, globus, *etc.* — corpus (*e. g.* omnis juris Romani). —— ¶ *Collections, Collectanea*, electorum commentarius *or* commentarii; dicta collectanea; excerpta, conjectanea; ex aliorum scriptis collecta (*compilation*).

Collective, universus; cunctus, omnis.

Collectively, in universum; *or* universus *with a subst.* — *The human race collectively*, hominum genus universum.

Collector, qui aliquid legit, colligit, conquirit; (*compiler*), which see; (*of taxes*, &c.), exactor, coactor. — *The collectors of the pub'ic revenue*, qui vectigalia exercent et exigunt.

COLLEGE (*society*), collegium, corpus; sodalitas, societas: (*academical institution*), academia. — *To go to college*, in academiam migrare. — *To be at college*, inter academiæ cives versari.

Collegian, academicus, civis academicus (*or* academiæ).

Collegiate, academicus.

COLLIER. See *Coal*.

COLLISION. See *Clash*.

COLLOCATION, collocatio.

COLLOP, caruncula, carnis frustum.

COLLOQUY, colloquium, collocutio; sermo.

Colloquial. — *language*, sermo communis, sermo quotidianus, *also* sermo.

COLLUSION, collusio; — *with one*, cum aliquo. — *To have collusion with one*, colludere cum aliquo.

Collusively, collusorie.

COLON (*the stop*), puncta duo, colon: (*the intestine*), colum.

COLONEL, tribunus militum (*of infantry*); præfectus (*of cavalry*).

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo *or* series; porticus (*covered gallery*); peristylium (*peristyle*).

COLONY (*the men*), colonia; coloni. — *To lead a colony into a place*, coloniam deducere in aliquem locum. — *send out*, coloniam *or* colonos mittere in locum. —— ¶ (*the place*), colonia. — *To plant a colony somewhere*, coloniam in aliquo loco constituere, collocare.

Colonial, colonicus.

Colonist, colonus.

Colonize *a place*, coloniam mittere in aliquem locum; coloniam deducere in locum; coloniam in loco collocare.

Colonization, deductio coloniarum in aliquem locum, *etc.*

COLOR (*as a property of a body*), color; — *of the face*, color, color oris. — *A full, high color*, color satur. — *faint, dull*, color dilutior. — *To lose color*, colorem amittere; *that has lost color*, decolor. — *Of divers colors*, versicolor, discolor, varius. — *Of the same color* (*in itself*), concolor; (*with another*), ejusdem coloris, eodem colore. — *To change color* (*in the face*), colorem mutare *or* immutare; *not to*, consistere ore. — *His color comes and goes*, non constat ei color et vultus. —— ¶ (*as giving color, means of coloring*), pigmentum; color. — *To take it*, colorem ducere, bibere. — *To lay it on*, colorem inducere alicui rei. — *To paint a crime in dark colors*, crimen atrociter deferre (*in informing of it*). —— ¶ (*pretence*), causa; præscriptio, nomen; simulatio alicujus rei; species (*show, seeming*). —*Under color of something*, per causam alicujus rei; nomine, simulatione alicujus rei; specie *or* per speciem alicujus rei. — *To give a fair color to an ill matter*, rei deformi dare colorem; honestâ præscriptione rem tegere. —— ¶ *Colors* (*ensign of war*), signum, vexillum; *of several*, signa, vexilla. — *To serve under one's colors*, castra alicujus sequi. — *To follow the colors*, signa sequi. — *To desert them*, signa militaria relinquere, a signis discedere. — *With colors flying*, passis vexillis.

To Color, tingere, inficere, (*by dipping: with something*, aliqua re); colorare aliquid, inducere colorem alicui rei, (*give a color to, lay a color on*). —— ¶ (*cloak*), prætendere rem rei, rem tegere *or* occultare re, rem excusatione rei tegere, rem in simulationem rei conferre, rem colorare aliquo nomine.

Colored, coloribus distinctus (*diversified with colors*).

Coloring, colores; ratio colorum. — *Beautiful, lively coloring*, nitor.

COLOSSUS, colossus, statua colossea, signum colossicum.

Colossean, Colossal, colossicus, colosseus, qui magnitudinis humanæ formam excessit: (*vast, huge*), vastus, immanis, vastus et immanis.

COLT, pullus equinus masculus; poledrus (*in the Latin of the middle ages*).

COLTER, dens *or* culter aratri.

COLUMN (*pillar*), columna. —— ¶ (*division of an army*), pars exercitus; agmen (*on the march*). — *To march in columns*, exercitu in partes diviso incedere; *in three columns*, tripartito agmine incedere.

COMATOSE, veternosus, lethargicus; somniculosus.

COMB, pecten (also *a flax-comb*). — *The tooth of a comb*, radius pectinis; *a small-toothed comb*, pecten densioribus radiis, pecten densus. —*A comb for the hair*, pecten crinalis (*for combing; as an ornament, the Romans used a needle*, acus discriminalis). — *In the manner of a comb*, pectinatim. — *A comb-maker*, pectinarius. —— ¶ (*of a cock*), crista, juba. —— ¶ (*honey-comb*), favi (*pl.*).

To Comb, pectere. — *the hair*, capillos, co-

mas pectere (*not* comere, i. e. *to dress the hair*). —— ¶ (*card*), pectere, carminare.

COMBAT, *v.* pugnare; certare; contendere (*e. g.* armis, prœlio, acie); decernere (*e. g.* armis, acie); dimicare (*e. g.* prœlio, acie); digladiari (*fight a deadly fight with weapons*); *all with* cum aliquo, inter se, (*with another, among themselves*); prœliari, prœlium *or* pugnam facere: — (*with words*), certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). — *To combat with fortune*, cum adversâ fortunâ confligtari. — *To combat a thing* (*with words*), pugnare contra aliquid; aliquid oppugnare, impugnare: — *one's opinion*, alicujus opinioni repugnare; sententiam alicujus impugnare: — *all things*, contra omnia disserere. — *To combat bravely*, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere.

COMBAT, *s.* pugna, certamen; prœlium (*battle*). — *Single combat*, pugna singularis; certamen singulare. — *A combat of gladiators*, certamen gladiatorium. — *The combat was long and sharp*, diu acriterque pugnatum est. — *The combat lasted from noon to sunset*, a meridie ad solis occasum pugnatum est.

COMBATANT, pugnator (*one who is fighting*); miles, armatus, (*soldier, armed man*); gladiator (*gladiator, in the circus*, &c.); luctator (*wrestler*); pugil (*boxer*); venator (*who fought with wild beasts*).

COMBINE, jungere, conjungere, copulare, connectere, sociare, consociare, miscere: *v. n.* jungi; conjungi, se jungere *or* conjungere.—*They combined their forces*, copias junxerunt, arma conjunxerunt, vires contulerunt. — *Power* (*in speaking*) *combined with moderation*, mixta modestiæ gravitas. — *To combine with one*, cum aliquo societatem inire, coire, facere; fœdere conjungi cum aliquo: conjurare cum aliquo (*plot with one*). — *To combine together for one's destruction*, ad aliquem opprimendum consentire.

COMBINATION, junctio, conjunctio, consociatio, copulatio, colligatio. — *A combination of things*, res inter se junctæ, colligatæ. — *Combination of misfortunes*, concursus calamitatum. —— ¶ (*connection*), societas; fœdus (*league*). — ¶ (*plot*), consensio, conspiratio; conjuratio (*conspiracy*); societas, sodalitium: *all mean either the connection* or *the persons connected*.

COMBUSTION, deflagratio, conflagratio: (*hubbub*), tumultus, tumultuatio; seditio; motus.

COMBUSTIBLE, facilis ad exardescendum. — *Combustible materials, combustibles*, materia facilis ad exardescendum; res, quibus ignis excitari potest; res quæ sunt ad incendia (*with which to set on fire*).

COME (*of persons*), venire, pervenire, (*prop. and fig.*); advenire (*come, arrive*); accedere; appropinquare (*approach*); redire (*return*); incidere in (*light on, hit upon*); devenire, deferri aliquo, (*to come any whither unobserved or involuntarily*): — (*of things, prop. and fig.*), venire (*of letters*, &c.; also *of time*); ferri, afferri, perferri, (*be brought, of wares, letters, news*, &c.); appetere (*approach, come on, of time, night*, &c.) — *I come on foot*, pedes venio, advenio; *on horseback*, equo vehor, advehor; *by coach, by ship*, curru, navi vehor *or* advehor. — *To bid one come to him*, aliquem ad se arcessere (*send for him*); aliquem ad se vocare, venire jubere, (*call, order to him*). — *News comes to me*, nuntius mihi perfertur; *news having come*, nuntio allato. — *I am come*, veni; adsum. — *There came some to me* (*to see me*), aliquot me adiere. — *To come to honors*, ad honores pervenire. — *To come to himself*, ad se redire; se colligere; animum recipere. — *To come to nought*, ad nihilum venire, redigi, recidere; in nihilum interire, occidere. — *It comes to a thing*, res venit ad aliquid *or* in aliquid; venitur ad aliquid *or* in aliquid. — *How comes it, that*, &c. qui factum est (fit), ut, *etc.* — *I know not how it comes*, fit nescio quomodo. — *It comes by too much ease*, fit ex nimio otio. — *So came we to know*, inde est cognitio facta. — *To come to be considered of*, in deliberationem cadere. — *It has come to this, that*, &c., res eo deducta est, ut, *etc.* — *Is it come to this, that*, &c.? adeone res rediit, ut, *etc.*? — *The inheritance came to him*, hereditas ad eum pervenit, transiit. — *To come to a knowledge of*, aliquid cognoscere; aliquid deprehendere; ad aliquid pervenire. — *Time to come*, tempus futurum, posterum, reliquum: *for the time to come*, in posterum; posthac; in posteritatem; in reliquum tempus (*for the remaining time*). — *To foresee coming events*, animo prospicere futura, quæ futura sunt prospicere. —— || *To come about.* See *Come to pass, Befall.* —— || *To come again* (*return*), redire; recidere (*of a fever*). —— || *To come after*, sequi. —— || *To come at, come by*, pervenire ad aliquid; compotem fieri alicujus rei, potiri aliqua re; nancisci, adipisci, consequi, assequi. — *Hard to come at*, aditu difficilis. —— || *To come back*, reverti (*turn back*), redire, reducem esse. —— || *To come down*, descendere (*descend*); decidere (*fall down*); corruere (*fall in*); delabi (*glide down*); deferri (*be borne hastily down*); de cœlo labi (*from the sky*); defluere (*of rain*): — (*be ruined*), pessum ire, perire, interire, ruere. —— || *To come forward*, progredi, procedere: (*appear*), prodire, in lucem prodire. —— || *To come in*, intro venire; intro ire; intro se inferre. — *Come in with me!* sequere intro me! —— ¶ (*of ships and persons sailing*), in portum venire *or* pervenire; portum capere (*with toil*); — (*of persons sailing*), portum *or* in portum intrare, in portum invehi. —— ¶ (*accrue*), redire; (*be produced*), provenire; (*of debts*), solvi. —— ¶ (*be chosen*), eligi, creari. —— ¶ (*begin*). — *As spring comes in*, vere novo, ineunte vere. —— || *To come in for a part*, venire in partem alicujus rei, habere partem in re, (*have a part*); partem alicujus rei sibi vindicare (*claim it*). —— || *To come into the house*, domum inire; domum *or* in domum introire; limen intrare. — *into the door*, januam intrare. — *a place*, locum inire, introire, ingredi. — *To come into danger*, in periculum *or* in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*). — *into possession*, in possessionem alicujus rei venire; hereditatem adire, cernere. — *Tears came into his eyes*, lacrimæ ei *or* ejus oculis obortæ sunt. —— ¶ (*accede to*), accedere ad aliquid *or* alicui rei. —— || *To come near.* See *Approach.* —— || *To come of* (*be sprung from*), ortum, oriundum esse ab aliquo; genus deducere ab aliquo. —— ¶ (*proceed from*), provenire ab aliqua re (*grow from, as acorns from oaks*); proficisci a re; manare ex re; oriri ex re. —— || *To come off*, abire, discedere. —— ¶ (*escape*), elabi, evadere. — *with life*, vivum *or* salvum evadere; vivum exire. — *with a light punishment*, levi pœnâ defungi. —— ¶ *To come off conqueror*, superare aliquem, vincere, superiorem fieri, superiorem *or* victorem discedere. —— || *To come on* (*advance*), procedere, progredi; ad aliquid succedere, accedere, appropinquare. —— ¶ (*of time*), adventare; appetere. —— ¶ (*make progress*), procedere; proficere, progressus facere: — (*thrive, grow*), crescere; provenire — (*of plants and beasts*). —— || *To come out*, exire, egredi, progredi. —— ¶ (*of a book*), edi (in lucem); emitti; foras dari. —— ¶ (*become public*), exire (in turbam *or* in vulgus); emanare (in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanare. —— ¶ (*of teeth*), excidere; (*of hair*), defluere; (*of color*), fugere, decedere; (*of spots*), tolli. —— ¶ (*to issue, result*), evenire, exitum habere. —— ¶ *To come out with* (*make known*), palam facere, in lucem *or* in medium proferre. — *one's opinion*, sententiam suam promere, expromere, aperire, ostendere. — *boldly*, libere dicere *or* loqui. —— || *To come over to a party*, in alicujus partes transire. —— || *To come to a person*, aliquem convenire; aliquem adire. — *Come to me!* huc veni! — *To come often to one*, crebro ad aliquem venire; aliquem frequentare. — *To come to a thing* (*in the course of a speech*), venire ad aliquid. — *To come to very great age*, ad summam senectutem pervenire. — *What it will come to, I know not*, quorsum hæc res evadat, nescio. (See the beginning of the word.) —— ¶ *To come* (i. e. *amount*) *to.* See *Amount.* —— || *To come to pass*, accidere, contingere, evenire. —— || *To come up* (*from the ground*), enasci, emergere supra *or* extra terram. —— ¶ *To come up with*, assequi, consequi. —— || *To come upon* (*fall upon*), opprimere aliquem (imprudentem, incautum, improviso); invadere in. See *Befall.*

COME! age! agite! age vero! agedum! — *Come, answer!* quin respondes! — *Come, hasten to me!* amabo te, advola! — *Come show it!* ostende vero! — *Come say!* dicdum!

COMER, qui venit, advenit, *etc.*; hospes, (*guest*). — *He is the last comer*, ultimus venit.

COMING. See *Arrival.* — *To await one's coming*, aliquem exspectare; manere aliquem *or* dum quis adveniat.

COMEDY, comœdia; fabula (*any play*).

COMEDIAN (*actor who appears in comedy*), actor comicus, comicus, comœdus; qui partes ridendas agit (*who plays comic parts*): — (*any player*), artifex scenicus; actor scenicus, actor; histrio. —— ¶ (*comic poet*), poëta comicus, comicus (*especially pl.* comici).

COMIC, COMICAL, comicus (*relating to comedy, proper to it, in opposition to tragicus*); ridiculus, ridendus, (*laughable, ludicrous*).

COMICALLY, comice; ridicule.

COMELY, bellus, venustus, formosus; (*becoming*), decens. —— ¶ (*becoming, proper*), decorus; decens; honestus; ingenuus. — *To be comely for one*, decorum, honestum esse alicui; aliquem decere.

COMELY, *adv.* venuste, belle; decenter: decore, honeste, ut decet.

COMELINESS, pulchritudo, species, venustas, dignitas, forma; decor, decentia.

COMET, cometes, sidus cometes, stella cometes; stella crinita.

COMFITS, dulcia *or* dulciola (-orum); salgama; bellaria.

COMFORT, *v.* (*enliven, refresh*), recreare, reficere aliquem; animum alicui facere, animo aliquem implere; aliquem *or* animum alicujus confirmare (verbis); aliquem adjuvare (*help*); hospitio accipere, excipere, (*harbor*). — *Comforting*, recreans, reficiens; suavis, dulcis. —— ¶ (*console*), consolari aliquem; solatium alicui præbere, afferre, alicui solatio *or* solatium esse, (*of things*). — *To comfort one concerning a thing*, consolari aliquem de aliqua re. — *Comfort yourself*, ne te afflictes; es bono animo. — *To comfort one's self*, se consolari. — *To go away comforted*, æquiore animo discedere. — *I comfort myself with this, that*, &c., hoc solatio utor, ut, *etc.* — *Comforting* (i. e. *consolatory*), consolatorius (*e. g.* literæ).

COMFORT, *subst.* (*aid, countenance*), auxilium, præsidium; receptio (*harboring*), hospitium (*entertainment*): — (*consolation*), solatium; consolatio (*the act of consoling*); medicina (*means of comfort*). — *Comfort in pain*, solatium doloris; medicina doloris. — *under ills*, solatium malorum. — *To yield no comfort*, nihil habere consolationis. — *My sorrow is past comfort*, omnem consolationem vincit dolor. — *To seek comfort in philosophy*, medicinam petere a philosophiâ. — *This one comfort holds me up*, hæc una consolatio me sustentat. —— ¶ (*enjoyment, ease*, &c.), commoditas; commoda vita, commoditas vitæ, (*comfortable life*); hilaritas (*cheerfulness*); jucunditas (*agreeableness*). — *The comforts of life*, vitæ commoda; vitæ cultus. — *With comfort*, commode, bene, beate; tranquille (*quietly*). — *To take comfort*, bene, commode vivere; vitæ jucunditatibus frui; genio indulgere.

COMFORTABLE (*full of consolation*), solatii plenus; consolatorius: (*consolable*), consolabilis. —— ¶ (*convenient, pleasant*), commodus, bonus; gratus, jucundus, suavis, (*agreeable*); hilaris (*cheerful*). — *A comfortable life*, vita tranquilla et beata. — *road*, via expedita; iter commodum *or* expeditum. — *abode*, domicilium bonum.

COMFORTABLY, commode; bene; non moleste; jucunde. — *To live* (*dwell*) *comfortably*, bene habitare.

COMFORTER (*consoler*), consolator; Paracletus (*third person of the Trinity*).

COMFORTLESS (*uncomforted*), sine ullo ...

latio, solatii expers; — (*unpleasant*), injucundus; odiosus.

COMIC, &c. See *Comedy*.

COMMA, comma, -ătis.

COMMAND, *v.* (*rule, govern*), imperium tenere, imperare; regnare; summam imperii tenere *or* obtinere, summæ rei *or* rerum, *or* summæ imperii præesse, (*have the chief command*): — *v. a.* alicui imperare, imperitare; imperio regere *or* tenere aliquem, aliquid; dominari, dominationem habere in aliquem; præesse alicui *or* alicui rei. — *a city*, urbem imperio regere. — *The mind commands the body*, animus regit corpus. — *Our passions command us*, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent. — *To command the whole world*, omnium terrarum dominum esse. — *To command an army*, præesse exercitui, ducere exercitum. — *a fleet*, navibus et classi præesse. — *To command, have also* (*military*) *command* (*of a provincial governor*), esse cum imperio. — *To command in a city*, urbi *or* in urbe præesse. —— ¶ Fig. *where lust commands*, ubi libido dominatur. — *To command one's self*, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coërcere. — *one's anger*, iram reprimere. — *grief*, dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere. — *He cannot command his passion*, impotens iræ est. — *To command* (*moderate*) *one's tongue*, linguæ *or* orationi moderari. —— ¶ (*of a place, to overlook*), superare locum; imminere alicui loco. — *The hill commands the city*, collis imminet urbi. — *The artillery of the tower commands the city*, ex turri tela tormentis jaciuntur ad urbem. —— ¶ (*to bid, order*), jubere; imperare; præcipere; præscribere; mandare (*commission*); pronuntiare (*proclaim by a herald*); edicere (*command by edict*); sciscere (*order, of the people*); decernere (*decree, of the senate, consul*); sancire, edicto sancire, (*under penalty*). — *He commanded him to give over his enterprise*, jussit eum incepto desistere. — *You command me hard things*, difficilia imperas. — *To command one to appear*, aliquem citare, evocare, arcessere, accire. — *To do as one is commanded*, jussum *or* imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi. — *To command one to furnish a thing*, aliquid alicui imperare. —— ¶ (*in colloquial language, to desire, wish*, &c.), jubere, præcipere; cupere, velle. — *As you command*, ut jubes; ut dixisti. — *I will do as you command*, faciam quæ præcipis.

Command, *subst.* summa rerum, imperium, summum imperium, summa imperii; belli imperium, belli summa, (*of a general*); summa imperii maritimi, (*of an admiral*); potestas (*power, especially civil*). — *Under one's command*, aliquo duce, alicujus ductu. — *To have the command of an army, fleet*, exercitui, navibus et classi præesse *or* præpositum esse. — *To have the command of the other wing*, alterum tenere cornu. — *To appoint one to the command of the army, the fleet*, aliquem exercitui, classi præficere. — *To be under the command of one*, alicujus imperio parēre, sub imperio alicujus esse; sub aliquo militare (*of soldiers*). — *To appoint one to the command*, imperium alicui dare, tradere, ad aliquem deferre; imperio aliquem præficere. — *To lay down the command*, imperium deponere. — *Command over the passions*, continentia (libidinum); temperantia, dominatio in animi impetus; *to have it*, cupiditatibus imperare. —— ¶ (*order, bidding*), jussus, jussum; imperium; imperatum (*the thing bidden*); præceptum; præscriptum; mandatum (*commission*); edictum; decretum; plebiscitum; rescriptum (*rescript of an emperor*). — *At one's command*, jussu *or* auctoritate alicujus; jubente aliquo; jussus (*particip.*) ab aliquo. — *Without one's command*, injussu alicujus, ab aliquo non jussus; suâ sponte; ultro. — *To give a command*, jubere, imperare, præcipere, edicere aliquid; *to one*, jubere aliquem aliquid facere; imperare, præcipere alicui aliquid. — *To execute a command* (see above, *To do as he is commanded*). —— ¶ (*in familiar discourse, wish, desire*), jussum; voluntas. — *What are your commands?* quid vis, quid jubes? — *I wait your commands*, exspecto, quid velis. — *My purse is at your command*, meâ arcâ utere non secus ac tuâ; — *my house*, tibi mea domus me præsente, absente patet. — *To be wholly at one's command*, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus. —— ¶ *I have a thing at command*, aliquid mihi in manu (manibus) est, aliquid mihi præsto est, promptum et paratum est; aliquid mihi suppetit; abundo aliqua re.

Commander, præfectus (*with genit.*), præpositus (*with dat.*); qui præest, præpositus est, (*with dat.*); dux (*of an army*); dux summus, imperator, (*commander in chief of an army*); præfectus classis, dux præfectusque classis, (*admiral*). — *To be commander* (see *To Command*). — *Commander in a war*, belli dux, bello præpositus. — *Commander of the cavalry*, magister equitum.

Commanding, *adj.* augustus (*reverend*); conspicuus (*drawing attention*); admirationem sui cuivis injiciens (*exciting one's admiration*); speciosus (*striking in outward appearance*); imperatorius (*imposing, majestic, e. g.* forma). — *He had a very commanding form*, magnam habebat corporis dignitatem.

Commandment. (See *Command.*) — *The ten commandments*, præcepta *or* leges decem tabularum.

COMMEMORATE, commemorare rem *or* de re, mentionem facere alicujus rei *or* de re, (*make mention of*); memoriam alicujus rei renovare; memoriam alicujus *or* alicujus rei prosequi.

Commemoration, commemoratio, mentio, (*mention*); *or by a periphrasis*. — *In commemoration of a thing*, in memoriam alicujus rei.

Commemorative *of a thing*, in memoriam alicujus rei institutus.

COMMENCE. See *Begin*.

COMMEND (*recommend*), commendo. —— ¶ (*praise*), commendo, laudo, collaudo, allaudo; celebro, comprobo, plaudo; omnia bona de aliquo dicere; laude aliquem afficere; laudem alicui tribuere, dare, impertire; laudibus aliquem efferre *or* ornare. —— ¶ (*commit unto*), commendo, mando; aliquid alicujus fidei committere, dare, concredere, tradere. — *I commend this to your care and trust*, hoc committo et mando tuæ fidei. — *To commend one's self* (*or send one's compliments*) *to a person*, aliquem salutare *or* salvere jubere; alicui salutem impertire *or* dicere; impertire aliquem salute. — *He commends himself very kindly to you*, plurimâ te salute impertit; tibi salutem plurimam dicit. — *Commend me to your father*, meis verbis patrem saluta.

Commendable, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, prædicandus. — *To be so*, laudi esse.

Commendably, laudabiliter.

Commendation, commendatio: — (*praise*), laus, prædicatio. —— ¶ *Commendations*, (*compliments*), salus. (See *Compliments.*) —— ¶ *Letter of commendation*, literæ commendaticiæ.

Commendatory, commendaticius.

COMMENSURATE, pro *with the ablat.*; ad *with acc.*: — (*equal, like*), par, similis.

COMMENT, COMMENTARY, commentarius, commentarium; scholion; annotatio; alicujus rei interpretatio *or* explanatio. —— ¶ (*remark*), animadversio; sententia.

To Comment *on*, libros commentari, interpretari, illustrare, enarrare, explanare, explicare, dilucidare. —— ¶ (*make remarks on*), de re monere *or* sententiam ferre.

Commentator, interpres.

COMMERCE (*traffic*), commercium; mercatura; negotia, negotiatio. —— ¶ (*intercourse*), commercium, usus, consuetudo. — *by letter*, commercia literarum. — *To have illicit commerce with*, consuesco. — *I have no manner of commerce with him*, mihi commercium ullius rei cum illo non est.

Commercial, ad commercium (*or* ad negotia) pertinens.

COMMINUTE, comminuere.

COMMISERATE, misereri; miseret me alicujus.

Commiseration, misericordia (*pity*); miseratio (*expression of it*).

COMMISSARY. (See *Commissioner.*) —— ¶ (*of an army*), qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, subministrat; rei frumentariæ præfectus.

COMMISSION, &c. See under *Commit*.

COMMIT (*do*), committo, admitto; patro, perpetro. — *a fault*, peccare. —— ¶ *To commit unto*, trado, credo; delego, demando. — *I commit her to your care*, eam tuæ mando fidei. — *I will commit this business to Davus*, Davo isthuc dedam negotii. — *To commit an office to one*, munus alicui deferre, dare, committere. — *To commit in trust*, apud aliquem deponere; alicujus fidei concredere. — *To commit a thing to one's discretion*, arbitrio alicujus rem permittere. —— ¶ *To commit to prison*, in custodiam dare. —— ¶ *To commit himself to*, commendo. — *He commits himself and all his fortunes to you*, tibi se omnesque opes committit.

Commission (*charge*), mandatum, negotium. —— ¶ See *Commissioner*.

To Commission, or *put into commission*, aliquid alicui demandare, legare, delegare; potestatem alicujus rei procurandæ facere.

Commissioner, curator, recuperator. — *Commissioners, Commission*, curatores, recuperatores; delecti; triumviri, decemviri, *etc.*; arbitri (*referees*).

Commitment *to prison*, in custodiam traditio.

Committee, delecti, consilium delectorum.

COMMIX, misceo, commisceo.

Commixtion, Commixture, commixtio, admixtio.

COMMODIOUS, commodus, utilis, aptus, opportunus. — *very*, peropportunus.

Commodiously, commode, apte, opportune, utiliter.

Commodiousness, Commodity (*convenciency or profit*), commoditas, utilitas, opportunitas; commodum, emolumentum. —— ¶ *Commodities* (*wares*), merces (*pl.*); res venales.

COMMODORE, dux præfectusque classis.

COMMON, communis (*opposed to* proprius), publicus (*opposed to* privatus): — (*every where used, known*, &c., *ordinary*), communis, popularis, vulgaris, pervulgaris, vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus; usitatus; quotidianus: — (*ordinary, low, mean*), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis: — (*not sacred*), profanus. — *The more common a good thing is, the better it is*, bonum quo communius, eo melius. — *It is a common saying*, vulgo dici solet. — *It is the common talk*, in ore est omni populo. — *It is grown a common proverb*, abiit in proverbii locum. — *Common life*, vita quotidiana. — *No common mind*, haud mediocre ingenium. — *This is common to all free people*, hoc commune est liberorum populorum. — *Consult for our common good*, consule in medium. — *Do what shall be for the common good*, in commune consulas. — *To make common cause with one*, in eâdem cum aliquo causâ esse; causam suam communicare cum aliquo; consilia jungere cum aliquo. — *In common*, communiter; promiscue. — *The common people, or commonalty*, plebs; plebeii. — *The common herd* (*mob, rabble*), vulgus; multitudo (*the many*). — *A common-place*, communis locus, *also* locus: — *book*, adversaria (*pl.*); electorum commentarius *or* -ii, excerpta, conjectanea. — *Common-place, adj.* contritus. — *A common proverb* or *saying*, vetus verbum, tritum proverbium. — *To become or grow common*, vulgo fieri. — *To lie common*, incultum jacēre. — *To make common*, divulgo, in medium proferre. — *Of the common sort*, gregarius, plebeius. — *It is very common*, pervulgatum est. — *With common consent*, communiter; communi suffragio *or* consensu, concorditer.

Common, *subst.* (*common pasture*), ager compascuus.

Commonage (*right of pasture*), jus compascuum.

Commonalty, plebs, plebeii: multitudo (*the many*).

Commoner, homo de plebe, plebeius.

Commonly, vulgo, vulgariter, magnâ ex parte, fere.

Commonness, frequentia.

COMMONS (*allowance*), demensum. — *Short commons*, demensum tenue. —— ¶ (*a living at the same table*), convictus. — *To live in commons*, convivo.

COMMONS, *house of*, senatus inferior, plebis conventus.

COMMONWEALTH, respublica ; — (*as a form of government*), civitas *or* respublica libera, *also in connection* respublica. — *He is an excellent commonwealth's man both in peace and war*, civis tam in togâ, quam in armis insignis. — *To love the commonwealth*, fidem et animum singularem in rempublicam habere. — *To rob the commonwealth*, publicam pecuniam compilare, peculari, depeculari.

COMMOTION, motus ; tumultus ; turba ; seditio. — *To stir up a commotion*, tumultuor ; tumultus excitare.

COMMUNE *together*, aliquid cum aliquo communicare ; de aliqua re cum aliquo colloqui ; confabulari, sermones cædere.

COMMUNION (*intercourse*), conversatio, usus, consuetudo ; (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo. —— ¶ See *Community*. —— ¶ (*the sacrament*), cœna Domini ; cœna sacra ; eucharistia.

COMMUNICATE (*impart to*), aliquid cum aliquo communicare ; aliquid alicui impertire. —— ¶ (*give alms*), tenuitatem aliorum sublevare. —— ¶ (*receive the sacrament*), ad mensam sacram accedere ; sumere cœnam Domini. —— ¶ *To communicate with* (*by letter*), per literas colloqui cum aliquo ; (*by word of mouth*), colloqui, communicare cum aliquo.

COMMUNICABLE, quod cum aliquo communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, qui ad sacram mensam accedit.

COMMUNICATION, communicatio ; — (*intelligence*), nuntius ; — (*discourse*), colloquium, sermo, sermocinatio. — *Evil communications corrupt good manners*, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant.

COMMUNICATIVE, qui facile aliquid cum alio communicat ; affabilis ; loquax.

COMMUNITY (*commonwealth*), commune ; civitas ; respublica. —— ¶ (*joint possession*), communio.

COMMUTE (*change*), mutare, commutare ; permutare.

COMMUTATION, mutatio, commutatio.

COMPACT (*agreement*), pactum, conventus, conventum ; conditiones ; fœdus. — *On or by compact*, ex pacto.

To COMPACT (*fasten together*), compingo, coagmento. — *To be compacted* (*made up of*), fio, conflor, confio. — *Of which things it is compacted and made*, quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur. — *Well compacted*, elaboratus, exactus, accuratus ; aptus, pressus.

COMPACT (*made up of*), conflatus, factus ; (*pressed together*), compactus, compressus, coarctatus ; (*set in order*), concinnus, nitidus, luculentus ; (*strong*), firmus, solidus.

COMPACTLY (*closely*), compresse, arcte ; (*neatly*), concinne, apte, nitide, eleganter ; (*strongly*), firme, solide.

COMPACTNESS, COMPACTEDNESS, concinnitas ; firmitas.

COMPACTING, *subst.* compactio ; coagmentatio, constructio ; structura.

COMPANY (*assembly*), conventus, cœtus, circulus ; (*herd, gang*), grex, caterva.— *We were a great company of us*, frequentes fuimus. — *A great company*, frequentia. — *He came to meet him with a large company of his own*, obviam ei cum bene magnâ catervâ suâ venit. — *In companies*, gregatim, catervatim. —— ¶ (*society*), societas ; consuetudo. — *He was pleasant company*, lætum egit comitem. — *This is done for want of your company*, id fit desiderio tui. — *To bear or keep one company*, comitor ; deduco ; esse cum aliquo ; se comitem alicui præbere *or* socium adjungere. — *To frequent bad company*, perditis hominibus multum uti. — *To be much in company or keep company with*, versor ; familiariter cum aliquo vivere. — *They are much in their company*, frequentes cum illis sunt. — *To keep company with good people*, cum bonis versari.— *To shun or not to care for company*, fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum. — *To break company*, a sociis discedere. — *To get company to one's self*, sibi socios asciscere *or* adjungere. —— ¶ (*corporation*), societas, sodalitas, collegium, corpus — *The members thereof*, socii. — *To take one in to be a member of a company*, in collegium aliquem cooptare. —— ¶ *To go into company with one*, conjungere se cum aliquo in negotio ; societatem inire, facere cum aliquo. — *Sosius and company*, Sosius et socii. —— ¶ *A company of actors*, grex. —— ¶ *A company of soldiers*, centuria (*of foot*). — *of horse*, equitum turma. — *To divide into companies*, centuriare ; in turmas dividere. — *By companies*, centuriatim.

COMPANION, comes ; socius, socia ; sodalis, amicus ; æqualis. — *at play*, collusor. — *at school*, condiscipulus. — *in office*, collega. — *A boon companion*, comissator, homo vitæ solutioris. — *merry*, congerro (*gossip*) ; homo festivus, facetus, lepidus. — *A pot-companion*, compotor, compotrix, combibo. — *A companion in arms*, commilito. — *in service*, conservus, conserva. —— ¶ (*partaker*), consors, particeps.

COMPANIONABLE, socialis ; sociabilis ; facilis.

COMPANIONSHIP, sodalitium, sodalitas.

COMPARE, aliquid alicui rei *or* cum aliqua re comparare, conferre, componere. — *He is not to be compared with him*, comparandus illi non est. —— ¶ (*make equal*), æque, adæquo, æquiparo. — *Nobody was to compare with Hannibal*, Hannibali nemo par fuit.

COMPARABLE, comparabilis, comparandus, conferendus.

COMPARATIVE *may be expressed by* si res inter se comparemus, conferamus. —— ¶ *The comparative degree*, gradus comparativus.

COMPARATIVELY, comparate.

COMPARISON, comparatio, collatio, contentio. — *To allow comparison*, comparationem habere. — *To come into comparison with each other*, in contentionis judicium vocari. — *A lame comparison*, iniqua comparatio. — *In comparison of*, præ, ad ; (when it governs a case; when it does not) præ quam *or* præ ut. — *You are happy in comparison of us*, præ nobis beatus es. — *Without comparison*, sine controversiâ. —— ¶ (*in rhetoric*), similitudo, simile.

COMPARTMENT, loculus : area ; abacus ; lacunar.

COMPASS (*circuit*), circuitus, ambitus. — *A compass or space*, complexus. — *A compass of words* (*a period*), verborum complexio. —— ¶ *A mariner's compass*, pyxis nautica, index nauticus, acus magnetica nautarum. —— ¶ *A compass or pair of compasses*, circinus. — *To open them*, circinum divaricare. —— ¶ *Compass* (*limits*), fines, termini ; modus. — *It is above the compass of art*, artem superat. — *To draw into a narrow compass*, contraho. — *To keep within compass*, modum tenere. — *That I may speak within compass*, ne quid exaggerem. —— ¶ (*going about*), ambitus, circuitus. — *of words*, ambages.

To COMPASS (*fetch a compass about*), ambio, circumeo. —— ¶ *To compass* (*attain*), assequor, consequor. — *He will easily be able to compass that*, id facile consequi poterit. — *To compass a business or bring it to a conclusion*, negotium conficere *or* ad exitum perducere. — *To compass by force*, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere. — *by entreaty*, exoro, exorando aliquid impetrare. — *To compass one's ends*, votorum potiri *or* compotem fieri. —— ¶ *To compass round about*, amplector, complector. — *To compass* (*go about to take a view of*), lustro, perlustro. — *To compass with a rampart*, obvallo, circumvallo. — *with a hedge*, circumsepio. —— ¶ (*plan, go about to do*), aliquid agere, agitare ; aliquid parare, moliri.

COMPASSING, *subst.* (*surrounding*), ambitus, circuitus ; circuitio : (*view*), lustratio : (*attaining*), impetratio (*by entreaty*).

COMPASSION, misericordia (*in feeling*), miseratio (*in expression*) ; clementia. — *Take compassion of me now a poor man*, inopis te nunc miserescat mei. — *To move one's compassion*, alicujus misericordiam movere, alicui misericordiam concitare *or* commovere. — *So as to move it*, miserabiliter. — *Deserving or worthy of compassion*, miserabilis, miserandus. — *One without compassion*, immisericors, ferus, ferreus.

To COMPASSIONATE, misereri ; miseret me alicujus ; miserari (*express pity for*).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, ad misericordiam propensus ; misericordiæ plenus.

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordi animo.

COMPATIBLE, conveniens, consentaneus alicui rei. — *These two things are compatible*, hæc duo simul esse, consistere, inter se conciliari possunt. — *A lie is not compatible with the character of a good man*, non cadit in bonum virum mentiri. — *Not compatible*, res quæ inter se repugnant *or* conciliari non possunt.

COMPATIBILITY, convenientia.

COMPATRIOT, popularis, civis.

COMPEER, comes, æqualis, compar.

COMPEL, cogere. — *a man to a thing*, aliquem cogere ad aliquid, *or with the infin., or the subj. and* ut ; aliquem adigere, subigere ad aliquid *or* ut *and subj.* ; alicui necessitatem imponere, injicere aliquid faciendi. —— ‖ See *Compulsion*.

COMPENDIOUS (*brief*), brevis, in angustum coactus.

COMPENDIOUSLY, breviter, summatim, astricte. — *To speak compendiously*, conferre verba in compendium ; brevi complecti.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas.

COMPENDIUM, summarium ; epitome ; breviarium.

COMPENSATE, rem re *or* cum re pensare, compensare.

COMPENSATION, compensatio. —— ‖ See *Hire*, *Pay*.

COMPETENT, idoneus (*fit, meet*); satis (*with genit., enough of*) ; modicus (*moderate*) ; congruens, conveniens, (*suitable*) ; — (*authorized*), legitimus, justus, idoneus. — *A competent judge*, judex legitimus, idoneus. — *scholar*, satis doctus *or* eruditus.

COMPETENCE, COMPETENCY, opes *or* facultates modicæ ; quod satis est : (*ability*), facultas : (*authority*), jus, auctoritas : (*agreement*), convenientia.

COMPETITION, *by a periphrasis of* competere, una petere ; *also* multorum petitio : æmulatio ; contentio. — *To come in competition with*, cum aliquo conferri, comparari, componi. — *To put in competition with*, rem aliquam cum alterâ comparare. — *To stand in competition with*, eandem rem cum altero desiderare *or* prosequi.

COMPETITOR, competitor ; rivalis (*in love*) ; æmulus.

COMPILE, ex aliorum scriptis librum componere.

COMPILATION, collectio scriptorum alienorum (*the act*) ; ex aliorum scriptis collecta (*the thing*).

COMPILER, qui ex aliorum scriptis librum componit.

COMPLACENCE, COMPLACENCY, voluptas, delectatio, oblectatio, (*pleasure, delight*) ; animi tranquillitas (*calmness*) ; amor sui (*self-love*). — *To regard one's self with complacency*, sibi placere.

COMPLAIN, queror, conqueror ; expostulo. — *He complained to the people*, apud populum questus est. — *He complained of his hard fortune*, conquestus est fortunam adversam. — *He complained to me with tears in his eyes*, lacrimans mecum questus est. — *To complain of or against*, accuso, incuso, criminor, postulo ; defero. — *You shall have no occasion hereafter to complain of my neglect in writing*, non committam posthac, ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentiâ possis. — *I will complain of you to the prætor*, deferam nomen tuum ad prætorem. — *To complain greatly*, queritor, clamito.— *To complain or lament grievously*, lamentor, ploro ; querelas effundere. — *To complain softly*, musso. — *Given to complaining*, querulus.

COMPLAINANT (*plaintiff*), actor ; accusator, petitor.

COMPLAINT, querela, querimonia ; questus : (*lamentation*), planctus, gemitus ; lamentatio. — *To lay a complaint before the king*, querelam regi deferre. —— ¶ *A complaint against one* (*for a wrong*), delatio nominis ; actio ; accusatio ; petitio, postulatio. — *A bill of complaint*, libellus. —— ¶ (*disease*, morbus.

COMPLAISANT, commodus, facilis, comis, benignus, humanus, officiosus.

Complaisance, mores commodi, faciles; facilitas, comitas; humanitas; officium; obsequium.

COMPLEMENT (*full number*), numerus integer, plenus, justus.

COMPLETE, solidus, integer, plenus, totus; justus; perfectus, consummatus, (omnibus numeris) absolutus.

To Complete (*fill up*), suppleo, compleo, expleo; (*perfect, accomplish*), absolvo, conficio, perficio, consummo; ad finem perducere.

Completely, plane, omnino, prorsus, (*altogether*); plene, integre, perfecte, absolute; *also by the adj.* totus, *etc.*

Completeness, integritas; absolutio, perfectio.

Completion, confectio; finis, exitus.

COMPLEX, multiplex, complicatus; difficilis, impeditus.

Complexly, conjuncte, conjunctim.

COMPLEXION (*constitution of the body*), corporis habitus *or* constitutio; (*color of the face*), oris color; (*color generally*), color. — *Fine complexion*, eximius *or* decorus color. — *pale*, pallidus oris color. — *lively*, vegetus oris color.

COMPLIANCE. See *Comply*.

COMPLICATED, multiplex; complicatus, difficilis, impeditus.

Complication, implicatio; congeries.

COMPLIMENT (*salutation*), salutatio; salus. — *To pay one's compliments*, aliquem salutare, salutem alicui dicere. — *Make my compliments to Dionysius*, Dionysium jube salvere. —— ¶ (*courteous speech*), verborum honos, verba honorifica; laus (*flattering praise*); blanda vanitas, *also* verba, (*mere words of courtesy*). — *A speech full of compliments*, oratio blanda. — *His talk is all compliments*, ejus sermones meri sunt honores. — *Without compliments*, citra honorem verborum; sine fuco et fallaciis.

To Compliment, honorificis verbis aliquem prosequi. — *one upon his return*, gratulari adventum alicui. — *upon his arrangements*, laudare alicujus instituta.

Complimentary, blandus; honorificus.

COMPLINE, preces vespertinæ.

COMPLOT, consensio, conspiratio, conjuratio, coitio; machinatio.

To Complot, consensiones *or* coitionem facere, conspirare: *against*, in aliquem conspirare, contra aliquem conjurare.

COMPLY, alicui obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obtemperare; imperatum facere; veniam dare (*give leave*). — *with one's prayers*, precibus alicujus indulgere.

Compliance, obsequentia, obsequium; indulgentia. — *In compliance with*, ex, secundum.

COMPONENT *parts*, res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid.

COMPORT, morigeror, alterius obsequi studiis, ad alterius arbitrium se fingere et accommodare; (*behave*), se gerere; (*agree, suit*), convenio, accommodatum *or* aptum esse.

Comportment, modus se gerendi, mores.

COMPOSE, compono, texo, contexo, condo; (*as printers*), typos componere; (*music*), modos musicos componere. — *To compose a poem*, carmen condere, componere. —— ¶ (*make up*), efficio; expleo. — *To be composed of*, constare ex aliqua re. —— ¶ (*settle, adjust*), compono. —— ¶ (*calm*), sedo, placo, paco; lenio. — *To compose one's self to sleep*, se somno dare.

Composed, tranquillus, placidus, sedatus; impavidus.

Composedly, tranquille *or* æquo animo.

Composer (*writer*), scriptor; (*of songs*), modos musicos faciendi peritus.

Composite, compositus.

Composition, compositio; (*agreement*), pactum, compactum; (*adjustment*), compositio. —— ¶ (*a compound*), compositio; mixtura; æs mixtum. —— ¶ (*piece of music*), musica, quam vocant compositio. —— ¶ (*writing*), scriptura; (*piece of writing*), scriptum.

Compositor, typotheta.

Compost *for manuring land*, lætamen; stercus, fimus.

Composure, animi tranquillitas; æquus animus; quies.

COMPOUND (*combine*), compono; commisceo. — *words*, verba duplicare; *with prepositions*, voces præpositionibus subjungere. —— ¶ (*adjust, settle; bargain*), compono, cum aliquo de re aliqua pacisci *or* transigere; (*buy off*), redimo. — *a difference*, litem componere, dirimere, decidere. — *To compound with one's creditors*, cum creditoribus pacisci.

Compound, *adj.* — *words*, verba copulata, juncta, composita, voces compositæ.

Compound, *subst.* (*mixture*), compositio, mixtura; (*jumble*), farrago.

COMPREHEND, comprehendo, complector, contineo. — *in mind*, mente capere, concipere, percipere; animo complecti *or* tenere. — *much in a few words*, perstringo, paucis complecti. — *To comprehend or conceive*, rem tenere *or* intellectu consequi. — *Not to be comprehended*, incomprehensus.

Comprehensible, comprehensibilis; facilis ad intelligendum, accommodatus ad intelligentiam; planus, perspicuus.

Comprehensibly, plane, perspicue.

Comprehension, comprehensio; intelligentia.

Comprehensive, capax; multiplex; late patens. — *A comprehensive memory*, magna memoria. — *precept*, præceptum late patens.

COMPRESS, comprimo; in angustum cogere.

Compress (*in surgery*), penicillus.

Compressed, pressus, astrictus.

Compressible, quod comprimi potest.

Compression, compressio.

COMPRISE, comprehendo, contineo, complector. — *Under four are comprised backwardness*, &c., sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, *etc.*

COMPROMISE, compromitto; arbitris rem permittere, compromissum de aliquâ re facere, arbitrum *or* arbitros sumere. — *He by whom a controversy is compromised*, arbiter, litis diremptor. —— ¶ *To compromise his honor*, lædere famam suam; turpiter se dare.

Compromise, *subst.* compromissum.

COMPULSION, vis. — *To use it*, vim adhibere. — *By compulsion*, coactus; per vim, vi.

Compulsory *means*, vis.

COMPUNCTION, conscientiæ angor. — *To feel it*, angore conscientiæ et sollicitudine agitari *or* vexari; conscientiâ (peccatorum) morderi.

COMPUTE, computo, numero; duco.

Computable, computabilis.

Computation, computatio; æstimatio; calculus.

Computer, Computist, computandi peritus.

COMRADE (*chamber-mate*), contubernalis; (*companion*), sodalis, socius; (*in arms*), commilito.

CON (*get without book*), memoriæ mandare; edisco.

CONCATENATED, nexus, connexus, colligatus.

Concatenation, series.

CONCAVE, concavus.

CONCEAL, abdo, recondo, occulo, occulto; obscuro (*obscure, put out of sight*); abstrudo; dissimulo (*dissemble*); tego; celo. — *Not to conceal any thing from you*, ne quid te celem. — *To conceal one's self*, delitescere, se abdere in occultum; occuli, occultari. — *To lie concealed*, latere.

Concealment, occultatio; occultum (*e. g.* in occulto); refugium; latebra.

CONCEDE (*grant*), annuo, concedo. See *Concession*.

CONCEIT (*opinion*), opinio, existimatio; sententia: (*thought*), cogitatio: (*jest*), jocus, dicterium, lepidum dictum. — *Pretty conceits*, sales, facetiæ. — *A fantastical conceit*, opinio (falsa). — *Idle conceits*, ineptiæ, nugæ. — *Full of pleasant conceits*, lepidus, facetus. — *A great conceit of one's self*, magna de se opinio, vana de se persuasio, arrogantia, superbia. — *Out of conceit with*, improbans, rejiciens. — *To put out of conceit*, abalieno.

To Conceit (*fancy, imagine*), opinari, in opinione esse; putare, existimare.

Conceited, opinionibus inflatus, superbus, arrogans, qui nimium sibi placet; (*affected*), putidus, ineptus. — *To be well conceited of himself*, plus æquo sibi tribuere, nimium sibi placere.

Conceitedly, cum affectatione; arroganter.

Conceitedness, magna de se opinio, arrogantia, superbia; (*affectation*), affectatio, putida elegantia.

CONCEIVE, mente concipio, percipio; complector, comprehendo; assequor: — (*suppose*), existimo, sentio, judico, puto; opinor. — *To conceive beforehand*, præcipio. — *Not to be conceived*, incomprehensus. — *As I conceive*, ut opinor, ut puto; meo judicio, quantum ego judico. —— ¶ *To conceive* (*young*), concipio. —— ¶ *To conceive a displeasure against one*, odium concipere in aliquem. — *To conceive mischief*, perniciem alicui machinari *or* struere. — *jealousy*, alicui invidere; zelotypum fieri.

Conceivable, quod animo comprehendi, concipi, percipi potest: planus, perspicuus.

Conception (*notion*), cogitatio, notio; sensum: — (*with young*), conceptio; conceptus.

CONCENTRATE, colligo, cogo; in unum conferre, contrahere; ad unam rem dirigere.

Concentre, in unum conferri, contrahi; in unum et idem centrum vergere *or* tendere; rebus commune centrum esse.

Concentric, quibus commune est centrum.

CONCERN, ad aliquem pertinere, attinere, spectare, aliquem attingere. — *It concerns me, thee, him*, pertinet, spectat ad me, te, se; refert *or* interest mea, tua, sua. — *It concerns all*, omnium interest. — *It concerns me not*, mihi nec obest, nec prodest. — *As to what concerns me*, quod ad me attinet. — *Concerned or interested in*, ad quem res spectat, attinet. — *He thinks not himself concerned in it*, a se alienum putat. — *As if I were not as much concerned as you*, quasi isthic minus mea res agatur quam tua. — *Your interests are concerned*, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat, te attingit. — *To concern himself in other people's business*, alienis rebus sese immiscere. — *To be concerned or engaged in an affair*, re aliquâ alligari, implicari, occupari. — *To be concerned with a person*, rem aliquam simul cum alio tractare, administrare. —— ¶ (*trouble*), sollicito; mærorem *or* molestiam alicui creare, afferre. — *To be concerned*, trepido; ex aliqua re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ, sollicitudine affici. — *He was not concerned*, nihil pensi habuit. — *He was concerned at the expense*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus.

Concern (*affair, business*), negotium, res. — *Should he have so little care in so great a concern?* tantamne rem tam negligenter ageret? — *What concern is it of mine?* quid ad me? —— ¶ (*grief*), dolor, mæstitia, tristitia: (*care*), cura, attentio; studium: (*fear*), metus: (*regard*), reverentia, verecundia, ratio. —— ¶ *Of great concern or concernment*, magni momenti et ponderis. — *Of small*, levis *or* minimi momenti.

Concerning, de; quod attinet ad.

CONCERT, de re aliquâ cum alio deliberare, consultare; consilia cum aliquo de negotio conferre, commiscere, communicare; aliquid concoquere, moliri, machinari.

Concert, *subst.* deliberatio; consensio; collusio (*collusion*). — *By concert*, compacto, ex compacto, de compacto. —— ¶ (*Of music*), concentus, symphonia. — *To give one*, concentum edere.

CONCESSION, concessio.

CONCILIATE, concilio.

Conciliatory, ad conciliationem pertinens.

CONCISE, brevis, concisus, strictus, pressus.

Concisely, breviter, strictim, paucis verbis; presse.

Conciseness, brevitas.

CONCLAVE, conclave. —— ¶ (*the assembled cardinals*), patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, concludo, conficio, finio, transigo. — *To conclude or gather by reason*, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, colligere. — *To conclude* (*determine*), decerno, decido. — *Almost concluded, or near a conclusion*, pæne confectus. — *To conclude* (*resolve with himself*), statuo. — *The matter is concluded upon*, constitu-

tum est, certum est. — *To conclude* (*make short*), denique, quid superest, nisi ut, *etc.*? quid multa? — *Concluded* (*despatched*), transactus, confectus; (*ended*), absolutus, ad finem perductus; (*decided*), decisus, determinatus. — *Concluded in few words*, breviter comprehensus.

CONCLUSION, conclusio; finis, exitus; summa (*amount*): — consilium, sententia, judicium: — (*inference*), consecutio, consequentia, connexum, corollarium. — *To draw a conclusion from*, aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, deducere; ex aliquâ re dogma eruere. — *A deceitful conclusion*, falsa ratiocinatio. — *In conclusion*, denique, postremo, in summâ, ad summam. —— ‖ See *Close*, subst.

CONCLUSIVE (*decisive*), decretorius, quod habet *or* facit momentum; ultimus (*last*): — (*convincing*), gravis, firmus, idoneus.

CONCLUSIVELY, definite.

CONCOCT, concoquo, conficio.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, junctus, conjunctus cum aliqua re. — *circumstances*, adjuncta.

CONCORD, concordia, unanimitas; voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum consensio; (*in grammar*), convenientia; (*in music*), concentus. — *To be at concord*, concordo, consentio. — *In concord*, concorditer.

CONCORDANT, concors, concordiâ conjunctus; consentiens.

CONCORDANCE, concordia, consensus. —— ¶ (*of the Bible*), index biblicus.

CONCORPORATE, commisceo; concorporo.

CONCOURSE, concursus, accursus; cœtus; frequentia. — *The city never had before so great a concourse of all sorts of people*, nunquam antehac civitas tantâ celebritate omnis generis hominum floruit. — *There was a great concourse to extinguish the fire*, concurritur undique ad incendium exstinguendum.

CONCRETE, concretus. — *idea*, notio concreta; notio rei singularis.

CONCRETELY, re.

CONCRETION, concretio, concretus.

CONCUBINE, concubina; amica, amicula, (*mistress*); pellex (*of a married man*); contubernalis (*of a slave*).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinatus.

CONCUPISCENT, libidine accensus; libidinosus.

CONCUPISCENCE, libido, libidines; impetus libidinum, veneris cupiditates.

CONCUR, convenio, inter se congruere; convenire in unum locum. — *To concur with one* (*in action*), una agere cum aliquo; (*in opinion*), consentio, idem sentire cum aliquo. — *To concur with* (*be joined with*), junctum, conjunctum esse. — *Concur* (*join*) *with me*, mecum conspirate. — *This was concurred in*, hoc convenit. — *To concur* (*happen together*), concurrere.

CONCURRENT, consentiens, conspirans, in unum locum *or* in idem tempus conveniens.

CONCURRENCE, assensus, consensus, consensio; concursus; auxilium.

CONCUSSION, quassatio, conquassatio, (*the act*); motus; ictus.

CONDEMN, damno, condemno. — *to death*, aliquem capite *or* capitis damnare *or* condemnare, morti addicere. — *to pay the costs*, damnare in expensas. — *To be condemned*, damnor, condemnor; (*cast in a suit*), lite cadere, litem perdere. — *To condemn beforehand*, prædamno. —— ¶ (*blame*), culpo, reprehendo; (*dislike*), improbo, damno.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus, condemnandus: reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; vitiosus; malus.

CONDEMNATION, damnatio, condemnatio. — *Sentence of condemnation*, judicium damnatorium; *to pronounce it*, aliquem damnare.

CONDENSE (*make thick*), denso, condenso; coarcto, comprimo. — *Condensed*, densatus, condensatus; pressus, compressus.

CONDENSATION, densatio.

CONDENSITY, densitas.

CONDESCEND, se demittere. — *to ask a favor*, descendere ad preces. —— ¶ (*yield*), concedo; alicui *or* alicujus voluntati obsequi; alicui morigerari, morem gerere; (*vouchsafe*), dignor. — *Condescended unto*, cui concessum est.

CONDESCENSION, obsequium, indulgentia; sui demissio.

CONDESCENDING, obsequens, indulgens, commodus, se demittens.

CONDESCENDINGLY, benigne, comiter, humane.

CONDIGN, debitus, meritus.

CONDIGNLY, meritissimo.

CONDITION (*state*), conditio, fortuna, sors, status. — *Were you in my condition*, tu si hic esses. — *If I had been content with my own condition*, si in propriâ pelle quiêssem. — *I am in a bad condition* (*of health*), male me habeo. — *While things were in a good condition*, re integrâ. — *The business is in a good condition*, res bene se habet. —— ¶ (*covenant*), conditio, lex, pactum. — *They were born with this condition*, hac lege generati sunt. — *A condition of making over an estate*, lex mancipii. —— ¶ (*rank*), ordo, locus.

CONDITIONED, moratus; constitutus. — *Well conditioned* (*of a man*), bene moratus. — *Ill conditioned*, difficilis, morosus.

CONDITIONAL, conditioni subjectus, conditionalis; cûm exceptione *or* adjunctione. — *proposal*, conditio.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione *or* adjunctione, conjuncte.

CONDOLE, miserari, commiserari aliquem *or* aliquid (*e. g.* casum alicujus); coram suum dolorem alicui declarare.

CONDOLENCE, miseratio, commiseratio.

CONDOR (*the bird*), vultur gryphus, L.

CONDUCE, conducere; prodesse; usui esse; salutarem esse.

CONDUCIBLE, utilis, aptus, accommodatus; conducibilis.

CONDUCIVENESS, utilitas.

CONDUCT (*lead, bring*), duco, deduco; (*manage*), tracto, administro. —— ¶ *To conduct one's self*, se gerere. — *like a man*, virum se præbere.

CONDUCT (*guidance, lead*), ductus, auspicium. — *He follows nature's conduct*, naturam ducem sequitur. — *Safe conduct*, fides publica. —— ¶ (*behavior*), modus se gerendi; mores, vita, vivendi ratio. —— ¶ (*management*), administratio.

CONDUCTOR, dux itineris *or* viæ: (*in a machine*), conductor.

CONDUIT, canalis.

CONE, conus.

CONICAL, cono similis; conicus; conoides.

CONFABULATE, confabulor; sermones serere *or* cædere.

CONFABULATION, sermo, colloquium.

CONFECT (*preserve*), condio.

CONFECTION, compositio, mixtura. —— ¶ *Confections* (*sweetmeats*), bellaria, dulciola, (*plur.*).

CONFECTIONARY, merces cupediarum.

CONFECTIONER, (pistor) dulciarius, rerum conditarum venditor, cupedinarius.

CONFEDERATE, *v.* societatem cum aliquo facere, inire, coire; fœdere se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo. — *against a person*, contra aliquem conjurare, in aliquem conspirare.

CONFEDERATE (*confederated*), fœderatus, sociatus, fœdere conjunctus.

CONFEDERATE, *subst.* socius. — *Confederates*, socii, fœderati.

CONFEDERACY (*alliance*), fœdus, societas; concilium. —— ¶ (*combination or conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio.

CONFER (*bestow*), do, confero, tribuo, attribuo, largior, dono. — *honors liberally on a man*, effundere honores in aliquem. — *This thing confers honor on you*, hæc res tibi honori est. —— ¶ (*compare*), unam rem alteri *or* cum alterâ conferre, comparare, componere. —— ¶ (*converse*). — *together*, commercium inter se habere; conferre. — *with*, colloquor, aliquid cum aliquo communicare, deliberare, consultare; sermonem conferre cum aliquo; consilia conferre *or* commiscere.

CONFERENCE, sermo, colloquium, collocutio; congressus; consultatio, deliberatio; consilia arcana; disputatio.

CONFERRING, *s.* collatio, donatio, largitio.

CONFESS, fateor; confiteor (*when driven*); profiteor (*freely*), *so also* præ me fero; concedo (*grant, allow*); agnosco (*acknowledge*). — *To confess a crime*, delictum *or* de delicto confiteri. —— ¶ *To confess Christ*, Christum sequi, doctrinam Christianam profiteri. —— ¶ *To confess one's self to a priest*, sacerdoti peccata sua confiteri. —— ¶ *To confess one, as a priest* (*hear one's confession*), alicui confitenti operam dare.

CONFESSED, CONFEST, *adj.* evidens, manifestus, apertus, confessus; in confesso (esse).

CONFESSEDLY, ex confesso.

CONFESSION, confessio; confessio peccatorum (*of sins*); mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum. — *To bring to confession*, aliquem adducere ad confessionem rei (*gently*); extorquere ab aliquo ut peccatum suum fateatur.

CONFESSIONAL, sella audiendis confessionibus.

CONFESSOR, qui Christum sequitur: — (*priest*), sacerdos a confessionibus; qui animum alicujus regit et moderatur.

CONFIDE, fido, confido alicui *or* alicui rei, fretus sum re *or* homine; (*intrust*), credo, committo.

CONFIDENCE (*trust*), fiducia, fides; spes certa, firma; familiaritas. — *in one's self*, fiducia sui; fidentia (*assurance*). — *From confidence in me*, fiduciâ meâ. — *To put confidence in*, alicui fidem habere, alicui fidere, confidere, credere. — *Tyrants can put no confidence in any person*, in tyrannorum vitâ nulla benevolentiæ fiducia esse potest. — *To have a share in a person's confidence*, versari in alicujus familiaritate. — *To say in confidence*, alicui aliquid secreto dicere. — *This in confidence!* hoc tibi soli dictum puta. — *To put no confidence in*, alicui diffidere. — *Having confidence in*, fretus, confisus, nixus. —— ¶ (*boldness*), confidentia, fidentia, audacia.

CONFIDENT, confidens, audax, certus. — *Too confident in one's self*, sibi ipsi nimium fidens. — *I am confident of it*, id mihi persuasum habeo.

CONFIDENT, CONFIDANT, *subst.* familiaris, intimus; consiliorum particeps, socius; conscius; interpres (*go-between*); cui præcipue fides habetur; amicus certus. — *He is a chief confident of theirs*, eôrum intimus est consiliis.

CONFIDENTLY (*trustingly*), cum fiduciâ: — (*boldly*), confidenter, audacter, asseveranter, fidenter. — *To affirm confidently*, pro certo affirmare.

CONFIDENTIAL, familiaris.

CONFIDENTIALLY, familiariter, intime.

CONFIGURATION, conformatio, figura, forma; *of stars*, siderum *or* astrorum affectio; constellatio.

CONFINE (*keep in*), coërceo, cohibeo; reprimo; cancellos alicui circumdare. — *To confine in prison*, aliquem in carcere includere *or* detinere; aliquem in vinculis habere. — *To confine one's desires*, avidum domare spiritum; animi impetum *or* cupiditates reprimere, cohibere *or* refrenare. — *To be confined by sickness*, morbo detineri. — *by business*, negotiis distineri *or* implicari. — *To be confined to one room*, unum tantum cubiculum habere. —— ¶ *To confine* (*banish to a certain place*), relego.

CONFINES, confinia.

CONFINEMENT (*restraining*), coërcitio, cohibitio; (*in prison*), in carcere detentio; (*by business*), occupatio.

CONFIRM (*strengthen*), confirmo, firmo, stabilio: (*ratify*), aliquid approbare, affirmare, comprobare; ratum facere *or* efficere, ratum esse jubere; sancire.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio; auctoritas; fides.

CONFISCATE, in publicum addicere, proscribere, publicare, (*to the public*); confiscare, in fiscum principis (regis) redigere, fisco addicere, (*to the king, &c.*) — *The buying of confiscated goods*, sectio; *the buyer thereof*, sector.

CONFISCATION, publicatio, confiscatio.

CONFLAGRATION, deflagratio; incendium.

CONFLICT, confligo, certo, concerto, decerto, dimico, prœlior; manum, certamen conserere; *fig.* pugnare inter se, repugnare alicui rei.

CONFLICT (*contest*), contentio, concertatio; controversia: (*fight*), certamen; pugna, prœlium. — *A sharp conflict*, certamen *or* prœlium acre. —— ¶ (*inconsistency, clashing*), pugna, repugnantia.

CONFLICTING (*clashing*), inter se pugnantes; discors.

CONFLUENCE (*resort of people*), frequentia, cœtus, concursus; celebritas: (*meeting of rivers*), confluens.

CONFORM (*make agreeable to*), conformo, accommodo. — *I desire to conform my inclinations wholly to yours*, volo me ad tuam penitus voluntatem conformare.— *To conform to the established church*, se ecclesiæ lege stabilitæ conformare. — *to another's will*, morigeror, alicui morem gerere, ad voluntatem alterius se conformare; ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus se fingere.

Conformable, consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

Conformably, congruenter, convenienter; ad, e (ex), secundum.

Conformist, qui se ecclesiæ lege stabilitæ conformat.

Conformity, congruentia, convenientia. — *Conformity of opinions*, opinionum consensio *or* consensus. — *Conformity to the will of God*, voluntatis suæ cum divinâ consensio.

CONFOUND (*mix together*), confundo, permisceo, commisceo; (*put out of order*), confundo, conturbo, perturbo. — *To confound by arguments*, argumentis aliquem vincere *or* evincere; confutare, refutare. —— ¶ (*put out of countenance*), alicui pudorem incutere *or* ruborem elicere; pudore aliquem percellere; aliquem perturbare. —— ¶ (*destroy*), possum dare, perdere, evertere; pervertere, funditus tollere, delere.

Confounding, confusio, conturbatio.

CONFRATERNITY, societas.

CONFRONT (*set one against the other*), compono; res inter se contendere. — *Being confronted with her accuser*, cum indice composita, *Tacit.* —— ¶ (*face*), exadversus aliquem stare, contra aliquid esse *or* positum esse; exadversus aliquem pugnare.

Confrontation, compositio.

CONFUSE, misceo, permisceo, confundo, implico; turbo, conturbo, perturbo, (*the last two*, also *to put out of countenance*).

Confused, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus; confusus; inconditus (*chaotic*); impeditus (*knotty, entangled*); perplexus (*perplexed, obscure*). — *A confused flight*, effusa fuga. — *A confused heap*, rudis indigestaque moles; cæcus acervus, farrago. — *A confused cry*, clamor inconditus. — *A confused piece of work*, negotium turbulentum; res turbata.

Confusedly, confuse, perturbate, mixte, promiscue, sparsim, incondite. — *To speak confusedly*, confuse, perplexe loqui.

Confusion (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio, implicatio, turba, tumultus, trepidatio. — *There is a general confusion*, omnibus locis trepidatur. — *Confusion of mind*, perturbatio. — *To throw all into confusion*, omnia miscere et turbare. —— ¶ (*destruction*), pernicies, labes. —— ¶ (*shame*), pudor.

CONFUTE, confuto, refuto; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; convinco. — *an argument*, argumentum infirmare, enervare, refellere, convellere. — *a slander*, criminationem repellere, diluere.

Confutation, confutatio, refutatio.

CONGEAL, *v. a.* glacio, congelo: *v. n.* conglacio *or* -or, congelor, concresco, gelu consistere, duresco.

Congelation, congelatio.

CONGENIAL (*suitable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, aptus, accommodatus: (*kindred*), propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ejusdem generis, eodem genere: (*agreeing*), unanimus, concors.

CONGER, conger; muræna conger (L.).

CONGERIES, congeries.

CONGRATULATE, gratulari alicui rem *or* de re; aliquem (*or* se) felicem dicere, beatum prædicare.

Congratulation, gratulatio; congratulatio (*by several*); lætitia, gaudium. — *To exchange congratulations*, mutuâ gratulatione fungi.—*With congratulation*, gratulans, gratulabundus.

Congratulatory. — *letter*, epistola gratulatoria, *also* gratulatio.

CONGREGATE (*gather together*), congrego: — *v. n.* se congregare, congregor, coëo, convenio, confluo.

Congregation, congregatio; cœtus, concio. — *for worship*, cœtus sacer, publica Christianorum concio.

CONGRESS, conventus; concilium. — *To hold one*, conventum agere; in aliquem locum convenire. —— ¶ (*the members of it*), apocleti; legati. —— ¶ (*of the U. S.*), senatus Americanus.

CONGRUITY, congruentia, convenientia.

CONJECTURE, *subst.* conjectura; opinio, opinatio; divinatio; suspicio.

To Conjecture, conjicio, conjecto, conjecturam facere, conjecturâ prospicio *or* provideo *or* auguror; conjecturâ consequi; opinione præcipere, opinor; suspicor. — *from a thing*, ex aliqua re conjecturam facere de re. — *As far as I can conjecture*, quantum ego conjecturâ assequor *or* augurari possum; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione; ut mea fert opinio.

Conjectural, opinabilis; quod conjecturâ continetur *or* conjecturâ nititur, conjecturalis, in conjecturâ positus.

Conjecturally, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet.

CONJOIN, conjungo; connecto.

Conjointly, conjuncte, conjunctim.

CONJUGAL, maritus, maritalis, conjugalis, conjugialis; connubialis (*poet.*).

CONJUGATE *a verb*, verbum inflectere, inclinare, declinare.

Conjugation, conjugatio.

CONJUNCT, conjunctus.

Conjunction, conjunctio, adjunctio. — *The conjunction of the sun and moon*, interlunium, coitus, lunæ cum sole conjunctio. —— ¶ (*part of speech*), conjunctio.

Conjunctive, conjunctivus (*Gramm.*). — *The conjunctive mood*, modus conjunctivus *or* subjunctivus.

Conjuncture (*joining together*), junctura. —— ¶ (*of affairs*), tempus; tempora; temporum ratio; status rerum. — *He had regard to the conjuncture of affairs at that time*, rationem habuit temporum illorum. — *A favorable conjuncture*, opportunum tempus, opportunitas temporis.

CONJURE (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro:— (*adjure*), oro, obsecro; obtestor, imploro et obtestor. —— ¶ *To conjure up*, adjurare; *down*, excludere. — *To conjure up the dead*, infernas umbras carminibus elicere. — *To conjure spirits*, exorcizare. — *To conjure* (*bewitch*), fascinare; incantare.

Conjuration, obsecratio, obtestatio: (*incantation*, &c.), fascinatio; incantamentum; veneficium.

Conjurer, magus, veneficus. —— ¶ Fig. *he is no conjurer*, cerebrum non habet.

CONNATE, innatus, naturâ insitus, ingeneratus. — *Connate ideas*, consignatæ in animis notiones.

CONNECT, jungo, conjungo, adjungo, colligo, copulo, connecto, committo. —*To connect one's self with another*, se jungere, conjungere cum aliquo; societatem inire, coire, facere cum aliquo.— *in marriage*, matrimonio aliquam secum conjungere. — *To be connected with one* (*related to him*), alicui propinquum esse, alicui *or* cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.

Connection, conjunctio, colligatio, copulatio; societas; necessitudo, conjunctio affinitatis, communio sanguinis; commercium. —— ¶ *Connections* (*relatives*), propinqui, genere proximi, necessarii.

Connective, quod jungit, conjungit, *etc.*; connexivus (*Gramm.*).

CONNIVE, conniveo in re; concedere, condonare aliquid, (*e. g.* ætati alicujus); gratiam facere alicujus rei.

Connivance, indulgentia; venia; gratia.

CONNUBIAL, conjugalis, connubialis (*poet.*).

CONQUER, vinco, subigo, expugno, debello, supero, domo, in ditionem redigere; victoriam reportare; victorem discedere. — *Not to be conquered*, invictus. — *A conquering army*, victor exercitus.

Conqueror, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.

Conquest, victoria (*victory*). — *To make great conquests*, magnas terras expugnare. — *That I may confirm my conquests*, ut firmem ea, quæ bello subegi. — *To hold them*, parta retinere.

CONSANGUINITY, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

CONSCIENCE, conscientia animi *or* mentis (*not* conscientia *alone, unless this meaning follows from the connection*). — *He was silent, being convicted by his own conscience*, conscientiâ victus conticuit. — *Their consciences did no way reproach them*, sibi nullius erant conscii culpæ. — *He acted contrary to his conscience*, a rectâ conscientiâ discessit. — *A good or clear conscience*, conscientia recte factorum; mens sibi bene conscia: *with it* (see *Clear*). — *A bad conscience*, conscientia peccatorum, scelerum; mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius: *to have it*, conscientiâ morderi.—*A scruple of conscience*, religio; scrupulus. — *I have a scruple of conscience*, religio mihi est. — *A large conscience*, animus religione vacuus, Punica fides. — *To discharge his conscience*, animum liberare *or* exonerare. — *To be troubled in conscience*, conscientiâ animi excruciari. — *To make conscience of*, aliquid religioni habere, aliquid in religionem trahere. — *To burden or charge his conscience*, religione se obstringere. — *Remorse of conscience*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ. — *Scaredness of conscience*, conscientia nullâ religione tacta. — *In all conscience*, quovis judice.

Conscientious, religiosus, sanctus, severus, æquus, justus, integer, æquitatis cultor.

Conscientiously, religiose, sancte, severe, diligenter.

Conscientiousness, religio, sanctitas, severitas, justitia, fides, diligentia.

CONSCIONABLE, æquus, justus.

Conscionably, æque, juste, ex æquo et bono.

CONSCIOUS, conscius. — *To be conscious of no crime*, nullius sibi culpæ conscium esse; nihil conscire sibi.

Consciously, sciens, scienter, prudens, prudenter.

Consciousness, conscientia; sensus: memoria.

CONSCRIPT *fathers*, patres conscripti.

Conscription, conquisitio militum; delectus.

CONSECRATE, sacro, consecro, dico, dedico.

Consecration, consecratio, dedicatio.

CONSECUTIVE, sequens, consequens, subsequens; continuus. — *series*, continuatio; series.

CONSENT (*assent*), assentio, assentior, suffragor, accedo; assensum præbere: (*yield to*), indulgeo, concedo, annuo, veniam dare.

Consent, *s.* (*agreement*), consensus; (*assent*), assensus, permissio, venia, jussus, auctoritas. — *Against my consent*, me invito. — *Without my consent*, me inconsulto. — *With one consent*, concorditer, omnium consensu, unâ mente.

Consentient, consentiens.

Consentaneous, consentaneus, congruens.

CONSEQUENCE, consecutio, consequens; consequentia, consectarium; quod sequitur, consequitur rem; quod manat ex re; exitus, eventus. — *That is no good consequence*, illud vero minime consectarium est. — *From what has been advanced I draw this consequence*, ex iis quæ dicta sunt hoc conficio. — *In consequence of your order*, te jubente, jussu tuo. — *The consequence was, that*, &c., quo factum est, ut, *etc.* —— ¶ (*importance*), momentum, pondus, gravitas, vis. — *Of great consequence*, res magni momenti *or* ponderis; res gravis, negotium magnæ utilitatis *or* magni emolumenti. — *Of little*, res levis, res minimi ponderis *or* momenti. — *Of no*, res nihili.

Consequent, consequens.

Consequential, ex necessariâ consecutione confectus; sibi constans; consentaneus, congruens, conveniens.

Consequently, igitur, ergo, itaque, atque ita; ideo, idcirco, propterea, proinde.

CONSERVE (*keep, maintain*), conservo, servo; custodio; tueor: — (*preserve with sugar*, &c.), saccharo condire; — *conserved* (*as fruits*), conditus.

Conservatory, *subst.* receptaculum.

Conserves, mala conditanea, oleæ conditaneæ, salgama.
CONSIDER, considero, contemplor, speculor, specto; animadverto, pondero, expendo, perpendo, video, consulo; verso; voluto, secum volvere; rem animo diligenter agitare, secum considerare, reputare. — *Consider again and again*, etiam atque etiam *or* magis magisque cogita. — *It must be considered*, videndum est. — *He has considered rightly of it*, eam secum rem rectâ reputavit viâ. — *Let us consider the thing in itself*, rem ipsam putemus. — *Take some time to consider of this matter, I pray you*, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic cogitationi. — *I will consider of that at my leisure*, istam rem in otio recogitabo. — *I have considered of all these matters*, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia. — *To consider beforehand*, præmeditor. — *often*, retracto, revolvo, cogito. — *deeply*, meditor, secum altius cogitare. — *thoroughly*, excogito. —— ¶ (*remember*), in memoriâ habere, recolere, revolvere. —— ¶ (*requite*), remunero; respicio; gratiam referre; grates rependere. —— ¶ (*regard*), rationem alicujus habere. — *Not to consider*, susque deque habere; nihil pensi habere.
Considering *that*, quando, quandoquidem, utpote. — *Considering the capacity of servants*, ut captus est servorum.
Considerable (*great, important*), magnus, grandis, amplus; gravis, auctoritate gravis; non mediocris; luculentus; magni *or* maximi momenti. — *person*, vir clarus, illustris, insignis, auctoritate præditus, amplus, gravis, spectatus, ornatus, splendidus. — *actions*, facta præclara, egregia, illustria, splendida. — *patrimony*, luculentum patrimonium. — *part*, pars bona. —— ¶ (*moderate*), mediocris, modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemnendus, aliquantus (*adj.*), aliquantum (*subst. with genit.*). — *sum of money*, aliquantum pecuniæ.
Considerably, multum, multo (e. g. *with compar.*); aliquantum, aliquanto; mediocriter, modice; satis; *also by compar., as*, durior, severior.
Considerate, consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens: clemens, benignus, humanus.
Considerately, considerate, cogitate, consulto; humane, benigne, clementer. — *To act considerately*, considerate aliquid agere; nihil temere *or* inconsulto facere.
Considerateness, prudentia, cautio; humanitas, officium.
Consideration, consideratio, contemplatio, cogitatio; cautio, circumspectio; cura. — *To have consideration of (take care of) a thing*, alicui rei consulere. — *Without consideration*, temere, inconsulte; (*carelessly*), negligenter.— *After consideration*, re perspectâ atque cognitâ. — *A deep consideration*, meditatio, contemplatio. — *To take a thing into consideration*, aliquid *or* de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid animo *or* in animo habere, versare; cum animo *or* secum volvere. — *To fall under consideration*, in deliberationem cadere. —— ¶ (*requital*), remuneratio, compensatio; (*regard*), ratio, respectus; (*measure*), modus. — *In consideration of a thing*, alicujus rei ratione habitâ; alicujus rei respectu; *also by* pro. —— ¶ *Upon what consideration?* quo nomine? quâ de causâ? quamobrem? — *Upon that consideration*, eâ lege, eâ causâ. — *For many considerations*, multis nominibus, multis de causis. — *Consideration* (*motive*), causa, consilii motus; incitamentum; impulsus.
Considerer, contemplator; spectator.
CONSIGN, do, trado; defero, mando, demando, delego; transfero; assigno, consigno. — *to writing*, literis consignare, literis mandare. — *to the flames*, in flammas conjicere.
CONSIST (*be placed in or made of*), in re aliqua consistere, ex aliqua re constare. — *Consisting*, constans; positus. —— ¶ (*be consistent with*), convenio, congruo, cohæreo. — *These things do not consist the one with the other*, hæ res pugnant inter se.

Consistence (*lastingness*), firmitas, stabilitas; (*thickness of liquid things*), concretio, spissitas.
Consistency. (See *Consistence*). —— ¶ (*steadiness*), constantia.
Consistent, consonus, consentaneus, congruens; constans (*e. g.* sibi); æquabilis, æqualis sibi. — *To be consistent with one's self*, sibi constare; statum suum tenere.
Consistently, convenienter, congruenter; constanter.
CONSISTORY, senatus sacer *or* ecclesiasticus; synedrium.
CONSOCIATE, consocio, societatem cum aliquo facere, coire, inire.
Consociation, consociatio, conjunctio.
CONSOLE, aliquem solari *or* consolari, alicui consolationem adhibere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare; alicui solatium dare, præbere, afferre. —— || See *Comfort*.
Consolation, solatium, consolatio, alloquium; confirmatio; solamen (*poet.*).
Consolable, consolabilis.
Consoler, qui consolatur.
Consolatory, consolatorius.
CONSOLE, *subst.* ancon; parotis.
CONSOLIDATE, solido, consolido; firmo, stabilio; — *v. n.* solidesco.
Consolidation, solidatio; soliditas; conglutinatio.
CONSONANT, consentaneus, consonans. — *To be consonant*, consono, congruo. — *To be consonant to himself*, sibi constare.
Consonant, *subst.* consonans (*sc.* litera).
Consonantly, convenienter, congruenter.
Consonance, Consonancy, consonantia, congruentia; constantia.
CONSORT, consors. (See *Companion*.) —— ¶ (*wife*), conjux, uxor. — *The royal consort*, regina, conjux regis.
To **Consort** *with*, societatem cum aliquo inire; apud aliquem frequenter versari; socium aliquem sibi adhibere, adjungere *or* asciscere; habere aliquem in usu.
CONSPICUOUS (*easy to be seen*), conspicuus, insignis; (*famous*), illustris, insignis.
Conspicuously, manifesto, insigniter.
CONSPIRE (*plot*), conspiro, conjuro; (*agree together*), in unum consentire. — *All things conspire to make him happy*, omnia ad illius felicitatem conspirant. — *To conspire against one's life*, in alicujus exitium conjurare.
Conspiracy, conspiratio, conjuratio.
Conspirator, conspiratus, conjuratus.
CONSTABLE (*as a military dignitary*), cui permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi :—(*police-officer*), apparitor; inquisitor.
CONSTANT (*even*), certus, æquabilis; (*steadfast*), constans, stabilis, firmus, fixus, immotus, immutabilis; (*faithful*), fidus, fidelis. — *to a purpose*, tenax propositi, pertinax. — *in suffering*, patiens. — *against*, obstinatus, contumax, pertinax. —— ¶ (*lasting*), perpetuus, assiduus. — *A constant faith*, fides perpetua, perennis.
Constantly (*with constancy*), constanter, æquabiliter, fortiter, pertinaciter, obstinate, perseveranter; (*always, continually*), perpetuo, continenter, semper, usque.
Constancy (*steadfastness*), firmitudo, immutabilitas, constantia; (*faithfulness*), fides, fidelitas. — *in suffering*, patientia, tolerantia. — *in acting*, perseverantia; pertinacia; obstinatio; pervicacia.
CONSTELLATION, sidus, signum cœleste.
CONSTERNATION, consternatio. — *To be put into consternation*, animo (animis) consternari. — *To put into a consternation*, aliquem consternare.
CONSTIPATE (*cram close*), constipo; (*bind the belly*), alvum astringere, contrahere, supprimere.
Constipation (*cramming close*), stipatio. —— ¶ *Constipation of the bowels*, alvi astrictio *or* suppressio; alvus astricta *or* suppressa.
CONSTITUTE, constituo; creo, facio. — *To be constituted of*, constare ex.
Constituent *parts*, elementa; res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur aliquid, res in quibus aliquid continetur.
Constituent, *subst.* (See the *adj.*) —— ¶ *Constituents*, qui aliquem alicui negotio delegant; *sometimes* cives.
Constitution, constitutio.——¶ *The constitution of the body*, corporis constitutio, affectio. — *strong*, firma; corpus bene constitutum. — *weak*, corporis *or* valetudinis infirmitas. —— ¶ *Constitution* (*government*), civitatis forma; reipublicæ ratio *or* modus; leges civitatis.
Constitutional, ingenitus:—legibus civitatis conveniens.
CONSTRAIN, aliquem cogere, adigere, subigere ad aliquid; alicui necessitatem imponere *or* injicere aliquid faciendi. — *He constrained the people to give their votes*, extorsit per vim suffragia populi. — *Not constrained*, non coactus, liber.
Constraint, vis, necessitas; (*keeping in*), coërcitio. — *By constraint*, vi; coactus (*particip.*); ingratiis. — *Without constraint*, ultro, suâ sponte, libere.
CONSTRUCT, struo, construo, exstruo. —— ¶ *To construct* (*in gramm.*), componere; (*in geom.*), describere.
Construction (*in building*), constructio, exstructio; structuræ genus. —— ¶ (*in gramm.*), verborum conformatio *or* compositio; constructio; consecutio verborum (*logical sequence*). —— ¶ (*in geom.*), descriptio. —— ¶ (*construing*), interpretatio, explicatio, expositio. — *To put a good construction on*, in bonam partem accipere, bene interpretari: *bad*, in malam partem, *etc.*
CONSTRUE (*interpret*), interpretor, accipere in; trahere in. —— ¶ *a sentence*, verba ita inter se conjungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert.
Construction. See *Construction*, above.
CONSUL, consul. — *He that has been consul*, vir consularis dignitatis, vir consularis, consulatu perfunctus.——¶ *A consul for merchants*, procurator mercaturæ.
Consulship, Consulate, consulatus.
Consular, consularis. — *man*, see *Consul*.
CONSULT (*ask a person's advice*), aliquem de aliqua re consulere, aliquem in consilium adhibere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — *an oracle*, oraculum consulere; sortes poscere. —— ¶ (*deliberate*), deliberare, consulere, consultare, consilium inire, de re. — *To consult with one's self*, secum de aliqua re consultare *or* deliberare; rem animo perpendere, volvere, volutare. — *To consult with another*, consilia cum aliquo communicare. —— ¶ *To consult an author*, scriptorem, auctorem consulere *or* adire. —— ¶ (*provide for*), alicui rei consulere *or* providere; rem aliquam curare.
Consultation, deliberatio; consultatio; consilium.
CONSUME, consumo, absumo, haurio; edo, comedo, exedo; devoro: (*squander away*), absumo, profundo, effundo, dissipo, dilapido, disperdo, decoquo, prodigo. — *He had consumed his inheritance*, patria abligurierat bona, patrimonium dissipaverat. — *To be consumed by fire*, flammis absumi; incendio consumi. — *To consume away, v. n.* tabesco, contabesco, extabesco, marcesco, deliquesco; consumor, absumor; pereo. — *I am consumed by the slow fires* (*of love*), lentis maceror ignibus. — *To consume time*, tempus terere *or* conterere. —— ¶ (*diminish*), minuo, imminuo, detero; (*metal in refining*), excoquo; (*spoil*), lacero, dilacero, spolio, vasto, populor.
Consumer, consumptor, confector; prodigus, profligator. — *Time, the consumer of all things*, tempus, edax rerum: —*fire*, ignis consumptor *or* confector omnium.
Consuming, omnia hauriens; edax; tabificus. — *disease*, tabes.
Consumption, consumptio. —— ¶ (*as a disease*), tabes; atrophia, cachexia; phthisis; (*pulmonary*), peripneumonia, phthisis pulmonalis.
Consumptive, phthisicus, peripneumonicus.
CONSUMMATE, conficio, consummo, perficio.
Consummate, *adj.* summus, consummatus, perfectus, egregius, unicus. — *Consummate happiness*, vita beata, perfecta et absoluta. — *virtue*, perfecta et ad summum perducta virtus; consummata, perfecta cumulataque virtus.
Consummation, confectio, consummatio; perfectio, absolutio; finis, exitus.

CONSUMPTION. See *Consume.*
CONTACT, tactus, tactio, contactus.
CONTAGION, contagio; contagium; *fig.* contagio.
CONTAGIOUS, contagiosus. — *disease*, contagio *or* contagium morbi; pestilentia.
CONTAGIOUSNESS, vis contagiosa.
CONTAIN (*hold*), contineo, capio, comprehendo. — *Able to contain*, capax. —— ¶ *To contain* (*keep chaste*), libidinem frenare, reprimere, coërcere. —— ¶ *I cannot contain myself*, mihi temperare nequeo; me reprimere non possum. — *To contain* (*keep in*), cohibeo.
CONTAINING, comprehensio, complexio.
CONTENT. See *Content* (*capacity*).
CONTINENT, CONTINENCE. See the words.
CONTAMINATE (*defile*), contamino, fœdo, inquino; polluo.
CONTAMINATION, labes, sordes; commaculatio.
CONTEMN, contemno; sperno, aspernor; contemptui habere, nihili *or* flocci facere.
CONTEMNER, contemptor, spretor.
CONTEMPT, contemptus, contemptio, despectus; despectio, despicientia. — *To bring one into contempt*, in odium pertrahere. — *To grow into contempt*, ignominiam contrahere, invidiam suscipere; despicatui haberi. — *To be guilty of contempt to a court*, curiæ auctoritatem contemnere; vadimonium deserere. — *Had in contempt*, contemptus; despicatui *or* contemptui habitus, derisus. — *With contempt* (*contemptuously*), contemptim, cum contemptu, cum fastidio.
CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus; contemptus, despectus, despicatus; abjectus; vilis.
CONTEMPTIBLENESS, vilitas.
CONTEMPTUOUS, fastidiosus (*with genit.*), superbus; *sometimes* contemnens.
CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim, cum contemptu, cum fastidio. — *To think contemptuously of a person*, aliquem contemptui, despicatui habere.
CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, fastidium, superbia.
CONTEMPLATE, contemplor, considero; cogito; inspicio. — *with the utmost attention*, acerrime contemplari. —— ¶ (*intend*), meditor.
CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio, consideratio, cogitatio, meditatio. —— ¶ *To have in contemplation*, meditari.
CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus. — *A contemplative person*, qui in rerum contemplatione versatur. — *A contemplative life*, vita contemplativa; degendæ vitæ ratio in rerum contemplatione posita.
CONTEMPLATIVELY, studiose, meditantium more.
CONTEMPLATOR *of nature*, physicus, naturæ speculator.
CONTEMPORARY, æqualis, ejusdem ætatis; ejusdem temporis. —— ¶ *subst.* æqualis, æqualis illorum temporum; qui ejusdem ætatis est. — *His contemporaries*, ætas sua, homines sui temporis.
CONTEND, cum aliquo contendere, certare, concertare, confligere, litigare, altercari, disceptare, digladiari, luctari, armis decernere, depugnare. — *Antipater contended sharply with Carneades*, Antipater digladiatus est cum Carneade.— *To contend against*, obluctor, adversor, repugno. — *To contend for mastery*, de imperio certare, concertare, contendere. — *for a tenet*, propugno.
CONTENDER, certator, concertator.
CONTENTION, controversia, contentio. (See *Contest.*) — *I have no contention with him*, mihi cum eo controversiæ nihil est.
CONTENTIOUS, contentiosus, litigiosus, pugnax.
CONTENTIOUSLY, pugnaciter.
CONTENTIOUSNESS, morositas, ingenium ad altercationes proclive; certandi *or* concertationis studium.
CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus; hilaritas, animus hilaris; approbatio; voluptas, jucunditas. — *I took great content in your letters*, plurimum jucunditatis ex literis tuis capiebam. — *Than which content of mind there can be no greater*, quâ voluptate animi nulla certe potest esse major. — *To my great content*, magnâ meâ voluptate.
CONTENT, CONTENTED, sorte suâ contentus; tranquillus. — *To be contented with*, aliqua re contentum esse, aliqua re acquiescere, in aliqua re acquiescere, aliquid probare, approbare, accipere. — *I am content*, esto, fiat, placet, per me licet. — *I am content with any thing*, mihi quidvis satis est. — *I am well content*, facile patior. — *I am well content that he suffers what he deserves*, causam non dico quin, quod meritus est, ferat.
To CONTENT, alicui satisfacere, animum alicujus explere, exsaturare. — *He could not content them*, satisfacere hominibus non potuit. — *Content yourself with what you have*, sorte tuâ contentus abi. — *To content one for his pains*, &c., pretium persolvere, compensare. —— ¶ (*pacify*), placo, delinio, mulceo. — *Easy to be contented*, placabilis, qui æquo animo est. — *Easiness of being contented*, placabilitas.
CONTENTEDNESS, tranquillitas animi, tranquillus animus.
CONTENTEDLY, patienter, quiete, æquo animo, tranquille, sorte suâ contentus. — *He died contentedly*, æquo animo paratoque mortuus est.
CONTENT (*capacity*), capacitas. —— ¶ *Contents*, quod aliqua re continetur; (*amount*), summa. — *The contents of a book or chapter*, argumentum, epitome (*a summary*). — *The contents of the letter were this*, caput literarum hoc erat.
CONTERMINOUS, conterminus.
CONTEST, *v.* controversor; certo, concerto; litigo.
CONTEST, *subst.* lis, rixa, jurgium, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, certamen. — *The philosophers spend their lives in vain contests*, philosophi ætatem in vanis litibus conterunt. — *They are always contesting with one another*, altercantur semper inter se.
CONTESTABLE, quod in dubium vocari potest.
CONTEXT, orationis contextus, sermonis continuatio.
CONTEXTURE, contextus.
CONTIGUOUS, continens, conjunctus, subjunctus; finitimus, confinis.
CONTIGUITY, propinquitas.
CONTINENT, continens, castus, pudicus.
CONTINENTLY, continenter, caste, pudice.
CONTINENCE, continentia, temperantia, pudicitia, integritas, castitas, abstinentia.
CONTINENT (*main land*), continens (*sc.* terra).
CONTINGENT, fortuitus, in casu positus, non necessarius, adventitius, incertus.
CONTINGENT, *subst.* casus. — *Contingents*, casus; adjuncta, eventa. —— ¶ (*quota*), quantum militum (quantum pecuniæ) quæque civitas mittere (conferre) debet; auxilia.
CONTINGENTLY, casu, fortuitu, fortuito.
CONTINGENCE, CONTINGENCY (*chance*), casus, eventus fortuitus.
CONTINUE (*abide*), commoror, maneo, resideo. —— ¶ (*last*), consto, persto, persevero; persisto, perduro, permaneo. — *It continues raining*, non intermittit pluere. — *He continues in his purpose*, incepto permanet. — *While that shall continue*, dum id exstabit. — *To continue* (*as a custom*), inveterasco. — *To continue in or upon*, moror, immoror. —— ¶ *v. a.* facere aliquid pergo, exsequor, persequor, alicui rei insto, in re persevero; continuo, non intermitto. — *To continue on his race*, cursum tenere. —— ¶ (*prolong*), produco, protraho, extraho, extendo, profero.
CONTINUAL (*permanent, lasting*), permanens, jugis, perennis. — *Continual peace confirmed it*, pacis diuturnitas confirmavit. —— ¶ (*uninterrupted*), continuus, continens, assiduus.
CONTINUALLY, perpetuo, assidue, usque. — *He was continually with me*, assiduus erat mecum. —— ¶ (*continuedly*), continenter, assiduo, perpetim, sine ullâ intermissione.
CONTINUANCE, perpetuitas, continuatio, perennitas, assiduitas, diuturnitas; assuetudo; spatium. — *Continuance makes men perfect*, usus promptos facit. — *Of long continuance*, longus, longinquus, diuturnus. —— ¶ *of a writ*, prorogatio causæ. —— ¶ (*abode*), commoratio, mansio, remansio.
CONTINUATION, continuatio, perpetuitas; reliqua pars, quod reliquum est.
CONTINUED, continuatus, continuus, continens, perpetuus; extensus, perductus.
CONTINUING (*lasting*), permanens, perdurans, perpetuus; stabilis, firmus.
CONTINUOUS, continens, continuus.
CONTINUITY, continuitas, continuatio.
CONTORTION, distortio.
CONTOUR (*in painting*), extremæ lineæ; extremitas picturæ; extrema corporum.
CONTRABAND *articles*, merces vetitæ.
CONTRACT (*abridge*), in compendium redigere; substringere; (*lessen*), corripio; (*narrow*), angustum reddere, angustare, coarctare, contrahere; (*draw together*), contraho, complico; (*shrink*), se contrahere. — *To be contracted*, in arctius coïre; cogi. —— ¶ *To contract debt*, æs alienum contrahere, facere, conflare. — *friendship*, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere *or* inire. — *disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere, nancisci.— *habit*, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire; insuescere. —— ¶ (*bargain*), cum aliquo pacisci, pactionem facere, (negotium) contrahere. —— ¶ (*betroth*), spondere, despondere aliquam alicui. (See *Betroth.*) — *Contracted*, sponsus.
CONTRACT, *subst.* pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; locatio; syngrapha, tabulæ locationis. — *To keep to it*, stare conventis, in pactione manere. — *Marriage-contract*, sponsalia.
CONTRACTED. (See the verb.) —— ¶ (*narrow*), angustus; contractus. — *soul*, animus parvus, pusillus, angustus.
CONTRACTION (*drawing together*), contractio.
CONTRACTOR (*undertaker*), conductor, redemptor.
CONTRADICT, obloquor; contradico, adversor, arguo, refragor; repugnare (*of a thing*). — *He contradicts himself*, pugnantia loquitur, dicit. — *If he do not contradict himself*, si ipse sibi consentiat. — *His deeds contradict his words*, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.
CONTRADICTION, contradictio; reclamatio: — repugnantia, pugna, discrepantia. — *Contradictions*, inter se pugnantia *or* repugnantia.
CONTRADICTORY, pugnans, repugnans; diversus; disparatus, oppositus.
CONTRADISTINGUISH, aliquid ab alio distinguere, discernere. — *Contradistinguished*, distinctus, discretus; contrarius.
CONTRADISTINCTION, per oppositionem distincto.
CONTRARY, contrarius, oppositus, diversus, (*quite different*); disparatus (*contradictory*).— *Vices are contrary to virtues*, vitia virtutibus *or* virtutum contraria sunt. — *They went a contrary way from what they had intended*, erat iter a proposito diversum. — *Motions contrary to reason*, motus aversi a ratione. — *To be of a contrary opinion*, ab aliquo dissentire, dissidere. — *These are contrary one to the other*, hæc inter se opposita sunt. — *To be or act contrary to*, adversor, repugno, pugno, dissideo. — *Do not act contrary to me*, noli adversari mihi. — *I do not say to the contrary*, nihil repugno. — *I did it contrary to my mind*, invitus feci. — *On the contrary*, contra, ex *or* e contrario; (*nay rather*), imo, imo vero. — *Contrary to*, contra, adversus, præter. — *Contrary to what most men do*, quod contra fit a plerisque. — *Contrary to the laws*, adversus leges. — *Contrary to expectation*, præter *or* contra exspectationem *or* opinionem; *something falls out so*, evenit aliquid præter spem. — *He speaks contrary to what he thinks*, aliud sentit ac loquitur. —— ¶ *A contrary wind*, ventus adversus. — *The wind is contrary*, ventus adversum tenet nobis.
CONTRARIETY, pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia.
CONTRARIWISE, contrarie.
CONTRAST (*in painting*, &c.), asperitas, *Vitruv.*; (*gen.*), pugna, repugnantia, discrepantia, distantia, dissimilitudo.

CONTRAST, *v. a.* rem rei opponere, conferre: *v. n.* pugnare, discrepare.
CONTRAVENE (*offend, act against*), violo; perfringo, perrumpo.
CONTRAVENTION, violatio.
CONTRIBUTE, conferre. — ¶ *Fig.* conferre, vim habere, valere, prodesse, adjuvare, interest. — *much*, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre.
CONTRIBUTOR, collator, qui aliquid tribuit, confert.
CONTRIBUTION, collatio; stips, collecta; symbola: — stipendium, pecuniæ imperata. — *To lay a city under contribution*, urbi stipendium imponere, pecuniam imperare (qua incendium redimatur).
CONTRITE, pœnitens. — *So contrite was he*, tanta v's erat pœnitendi.
CONTRITION, pœnitentia, acerbus dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus.
CONTRIVE (*devise*), comminiscor, concipio, fingo, excogito; invenio: (*design, plot*), paro, machino, molior, struo, concoquo. — *A well-contrived house*, domicilium bonum. — ¶ *To contrive to do a thing*, aliquid efficere, conficere, ad effectum perducere.
CONTRIVANCE (*contriving*), excogitatio; inventio. — ¶ (*the thing contrived*), inventum, res inventa; ars nova; fraus, machinatio. — ¶ (*ingenuity*), ingenium ad excogitandum acutum, sollertia; artificium.
CONTRIVER, auctor, inventor, artifex; machinator, molitor.
CONTROL, *s.* rationes contra scriptæ. — ¶ (*superintendence*), cura, custodia, tutela; (*power*), potestas, imperium, arbitrium; (*coercion*), coërcitio.
To CONTROL (*as a controller*), rationes contra scribere. — ¶ (*direct*), præesse *or* præfectum esse alicui rei, curare, regere, moderari aliquid; (*hold in check*), continere, reprimere, coërcere, comprimere, compescere.
CONTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (*Inscr.*).
CONTROVERT, de re aliqua controversiam habere, disceptare, altercari, controversari; rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. — *Controverted*, controversus, quod in controversiâ est, dubius, de quo ambigitur; litigiosus (*e. g.* prædiolum).
CONTROVERTIBLE, quod in controversiam vocari potest.
CONTROVERTIST, disputator.
CONTROVERSIAL, ad controversiam pertinens.
CONTROVERSY, controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, certamen. — *To be in controversy*, in controversiâ esse *or* versari; in controversiam deductum esse. — *To decide controversies*, controversias decidere, dirimere, judicare. — *Beyond all controversy*, sine (ullâ) controversiâ; haud dubie, certe; longe (*with adj., e. g.* longe princeps). — ¶ (*at law*), lis.
CONTUMACIOUS, contumax, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus, offirmatus.
CONTUMACIOUSLY, contumaciter, pertinaciter; pervicacius.
CONTUMACY, CONTUMACIOUSNESS, contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia; obstinatio.
CONTUMELY (*reproach*), contumelia, convicium, maledictum.
CONTUMELIOUS, contumeliosus, maledicus.
CONTUMELIOUSLY, contumeliose, maledice.
CONTUSION (*bruise*), contusio.
CONVALESCENT, cui melius fit. — *To be so*, convalescere (*recover*). — *Convalescence*, valetudo in melius inclinata; sanitas restituta, salus, sanitas ægri.
CONVENE (*come together*), convenio, congregor, coëo; — (*call together*), convoco. See *Convention*.
CONVENIENT (*fit*), commodus, aptus, idoneus, appositus; utilis: (*agreeable*), congruens, conveniens, consentaneus, consonus: (*seasonable*), tempestivus, opportunus. — *To be convenient*, competo, consentio. — *It is convenient*, æquum est; par est; opus est. — *It is not convenient*, dedecet. — *Very convenient*, peridoneus, peropportunus, perbonus.
CONVENIENTLY (*fitly*), commode, apposite, rite, congruenter, convenienter, idonee: (*in due time*), tempestive, opportune. — *Conveniently to yourself*, commodo tuo.
CONVENIENCE, commodum, commoditas. — *No convenience without its inconvenience*, omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum. — ¶ (*opportunity*), opportunitas; facultas: (*suitableness*), convenientia, congruentia.
CONVENT (*convention, assembly*), conventus, cœtus. — ¶ (*monastery*), monasterium, cœnobium.
CONVENTUAL, conventualis. — ¶ *A conventual*, conventualis, cœnobita.
CONVENTICLE, conventiculum; cœtus.
CONVENTION, CONVENTION, conventus, concio, cœtus. (See *Assembly* and *Congress*.) — ¶ (*compact*), conventum, pactum.
CONVENTIONAL, ex pacto et convento factus; usu receptus, usitatus.
CONVENTIONALLY, more usitato *or* recepto.
CONVERGE, eodem vergere.
CONVERGENT, eodem deflectens, vergens.
CONVERSE, *v.* (See *Associate*.) — ¶ (*talk*), cum aliquo loqui; sermocinari *or* sermonem conferre cum aliquo; cum aliquo colloqui; confabulari *or* sermones familiares conferre cum aliquo; habere sermones de aliqua re.
CONVERSE, *s.* conversatio, consuetudo, usus, commercium. — ¶ (*talk*), see *Conversation*.
CONVERSATION (*intercourse*), see *Converse, subst.* — ¶ (*behavior*), vita, ratio vivendi, modus se gerendi, mores. — ¶ (*talk*), sermo, collocutio, colloquium; confabulatio, sermones familiares. — *about trifling matters*, colloquium *or* -ia rerum leviorum. — *to have with one*, sermonem conferre cum aliquo, cum aliquo colloqui.
CONVERSANT, versatus, volutatus, exercitatus, in re; peritus, gnarus, alicujus rei. — *Rhetoric is conversant about all things*, versatur circa res omnes rhetorice. — *All arts are conversant about truth*, in veri investigatione omnes artes versantur.
CONVERSIBLE, facilis, affabilis, comis.
CONVERT, aliquid in aliud convertere. — *to his own use*, in usum suum convertere. — ¶ *To convert from vice*, in aliam mentem adducere, a vitiis aliquem ad virtutem revocare. — *To be converted*, mores suos mutare, ad bonam frugem se recipere. — ¶ (*in the religious sense*), ad verum Dei cultum alicujus animum convertere. — *To be converted*, ad Christianam fidem transire.
CONVERT, *subst.* qui ad fidem Christianam transiit.
CONVERSION (*change*), conversio, mutatio; (*of manners*), morum mutatio (*pass.*), ad bonam frugem revocatio (*act.*): (*to Christianity*), accessio ad Christi doctrinam.
CONVERTIBLE, quod mutari potest, mutabilis: — idem declarans, idem significans, cognominatus.
CONVERTIBLY, contra ea, e contrario.
CONVEX, convexus.
CONVEXITY, convexitas.
CONVEY, deduco, perduco, comitor; defero, perveho, proveho. — *To convey away*, asporto, abduco, aveho, amoveo, deporto: — *hastily*, abripio, eripio, corripio. — *To convey away by stealth*, aliquid furto subducere, abducere. — *To convey in privily*, submitto, subduco. — *To convey by cart*, conveho, deveho. — *To convey over*, trajicio, transveho. — *To convey in*, importo. — *out*, exporto, eveho. — *To convey down to posterity*, memoriæ prodere *or* transmittere. — ¶ *To convey or make over an estate*, fundum alicui transcribere *or* abalienare.
CONVEYANCE (*carrying*), deportatio, exportatio; evectus. — ¶ *A conveyance (deed in writing)*, abalienationis instrumentum, tabulæ alienationis consignatæ. — ¶ *A conveyance of water*, aquæ deductio *or* ductus.
CONVEYING, *s.* — *up to or in*, subvectio, -us. — *away*, subductio. — *in*, inductio. — *over*, transvectio, trajectio. — *out*, exportatio.
CONVICT, convinco, evinco. — *To convict an accused person*, reum convincere, evincere, arguere, coarguere; crimen intentum probare. — *To be convicted*, convincor, evincor. — *Convicted of a lie*, mendacii convictus.
CONVICT, *subst.* qui alicujus sceleris damnatus est.
CONVICTION, damnatio; conscientia.
CONVINCE, convinco, coarguo; persuadeo.
CONVINCING, firmus, gravis; ad persuadendum accommodatus, ad persuasionem appositus.
CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodate, *etc.*; graviter.
CONVIVIAL, convivialis.
CONVOKE, convoco, conventum indicere.
CONVOCATION, convocatio; senatus ecclesiasticus.
CONVOY, *v.* aliquem præsidii causâ comitari.
CONVOY, *subst.* præsidium, milites præsidiarii.
CONVULSE, spasmo vexare: *fig.* quatere, quassare; perturbare. — *To become convulsed*, convelli, spasmo vexari: — *with laughter*, risu quati.
CONVULSION, convulsio, spasmus: perturbatio, tumultus. — *Troubled with convulsions*, spasticus.
CONVULSIVE, convulsivus (*technical*).
CONY, cuniculus.
COO (*as a dove*), gemo.
COOING (*of a dove*), gemitus.
COOK, coquus. — *A master-cook*, archimagirus. — *A pastry cook*, pistor dulciarius, cupedinarius. — *To be one's own cook*, sibi manu suâ parare cibum. — *A cook-room*, culina. — *A cook-shop* (*ordinary*), popina.
To COOK, coquo; mitigo, igne mollio. — *meats*, cibum *or* cibaria coquere; cibum parare *or* comparare. — *Cooked*, coctus.
COOKERY, ars coquinaria *or* culinaria (*the art*); res coquinaria (*as the subject of a book*).
COOKING, coctio; coctura. — *Relating to cooking*, coquinarius, coquinatorius.
COOL, frigidus, subfrigidus, frigidiusculus; (*shady*), opacus: (*indifferent, phlegmatic*), lentus; (*undaunted*), impavidus, intrepidus, fortis; (*dispassionate*), animi perturbatione liber, vacuus, tranquillus; (*not cordial*), frigidus. — *To become cool in an affair*, remissius aliquid agere, gerere *or* administrare.
To COOL, *v. a.* refrigerare, frigidum facere: — *v. n.* refrigerari, refrigescere. — *one's courage*, animum frangere, debilitare. — *Cooled (slackened)*, remissus, remissior. — *A cooling drink*, potio refrigeratrix.
COOLLY, frigide; impavide, intrepide, fortiter; æquo animo; lento pectore; remisse, remissius.
COOLNESS, frigus; animus frigidus, lentitudo, irreverentia.
COOLER, alveus refrigeratorius, vas refrigeratorium.
COOP, cors; gallinarium (*hen-coop*); nessotrophium (*for ducks*).
To COOP *up*, caveâ includere; (*shut in*), obsideo, circumcingo.
COOPER, vietor. — *A wine-cooper*, vietor vinarius.
COÖPERATE, operam ad aliquid conferre, aliquem juvare in aliqua re; una agere; aliquid adjuvare. (See *Contribute*.) — *Coöperating*, operam ad aliquid conferens.
COÖPERATION, opera; auxilium. See *Assistance*.
COÖPERATOR, qui operam ad aliquid confert; adjutor.
COÖRDINATE, ejusdem ordinis, æqualis.
COÖRDINATION, æqualitas.
COOT, fulica, fulix.
COP (*top*), apex, caput, cacumen; (*tuft on birds*), crista. — *A cop of hay*, fœni meta.
COPARTNER, socius, consors socius, re et ratione conjunctus.
COPARTNERSHIP, societas.
COPE (*priest's garment*), stola sacerdotalis. — ¶ (*of heaven*), convexa cœli, cœlum; (*arch*), fornix.
To COPE. See *Arch*.
COPING *of a house*, fastigium. — *of a wall*, projectura, *Vitr.*
COPE, colluctor, congredior, dextras conserere; certo, concerto. — *I must cope with Fabius alone*, soli obluctandum Fabio.
COPIOUS, copiosus, affluens, abundans, uber.
COPIOUSLY, copiose, affatim, abundanter,

fuse, cumulate, prolixe, operose; uberrime, ubertim.

COPIOUSNESS, copia, ubertas, abundantia; facultas, vis.

COPPER, æs cyprium (*and in connection, also* æs), cuprum: *a copper* (*boiler*), ahenum, caldarium: — *adj.* cyprius, cupreus, cuprinus; aëneus. — *The copper-worm*, teredo. — *A copper-plate* (*engraving*), pictura linearis *or* imago per æneam laminam expressa; figura aënea; *also* imago. — *Copper-mine*, metalla æraria. — *color*, color cyprius; *colored*, colore cyprio; æri similis (*e. g.* capillus); rubidus (*e. g.* facies). — *rust*, ærugo cypria, ærugo æris. — *Copper-smith*, (faber) ærarius. — *snake*, coluber chersea (L.). — *coin*, rudera (*pl.*); numus cyprius (*one*), as.

COPPERAS, chalcantum, atramentum sutorium.

COPSE, COPPICE, frutices, virgulta, fruticetum, frutetum, silva cædua, silvula.

COPULATIVE, copulativus (*Gramm.*).

COPY (*of a writing*), exemplum, exemplar; (*of a picture*), exemplar, imitatio. — *A true copy of a will*, testamentum eodem exemplo. — *The first copy*, exemplum primum, archetypum. — *in the author's own hand*, chirographum, autographum. — *A copy of verses*, carminum exemplar. — *To set one a copy*, literas alicui præformare. — *To set a copy to imitate*, exemplum imitandum proponere.

To COPY, describo, exscribo, transscribo; rescribo (*rewrite*); furor (*pilfer*); exprimo, imitando exprimere. —— ¶ *To copy after*, imitor; aliquem imitando effingere *or* exprimere; aliquem imitatione assequi *or* consequi.

COPIER, COPYIST, transscribens; librarius.

COPYHOLD, prædium beneficiarium.

COPYING. — *after*, imitatio. — *out*, descriptio.

COQUETTE, virgo casta quidem, sed moribus non satis severis; immodica sui ostentatrix. — *To play the coquette*, oculis venari viros; viros in amorem pellicere.

COQUETRY, petulantia.

CORAL, coralium *or* corallum. — *Made of it*, ex corallo factus.

CORD, funis (*stout*), restis (*slender*); funale, tomex. — *A small cord*, funiculus, resticula. — *To make cords*, restes contorquere. — *A cord-maker*, restio.

To CORD *up*, restibus, funiculis succingere.

CORDAGE, funes; rudentes. — *Small cordage in a ship*, funiculi.

CORDIAL, *s.* quod recreat, reficit corpus (*or* vires), *or* animum; oblectatio, oblectamentum; laxamentum; solatium. — *His name is a cordial to me*, ejus nomine ipso recreor.

CORDIAL (*refreshing*), recreans, reficiens, vires *or* animum; suavis, dulcis; jucundus: — (*hearty*), ex animo amicus, vere benevolus; amoris et studii plenus.

CORDIALLY, ex animo; ex imo pectore; toto pectore; summo studio; summâ voluntate.

CORDIALITY, amor verus, singularis, summus, in *or* erga aliquem.

CORDWAINER, sutor.

CORE (*heart*), cor. — *To touch one to the core*, animum alicujus percutere; in pectus alicujus alte descendere. —— ¶ (*flower*), robur, flos. —— ¶ *The core of fruit*, volva pomi *or* pomorum.

CORK, cortex, cortex suberea. — *Cork-tree*, suber, suber quercus (L.). — *Of cork*, subereus. — *To swim without corks*, sine cortice nare. — *To draw a cork*, corticem extrahere. — *Cork-screw*, instrumentum corticibus extrahendis.

To CORK, corticem immittere lagenæ, cortice occludere.

CORMORANT, pelecanus carbo (L.): (*glutton*), heluo, vorax; gurges.

CORN, frumentum; fruges (*standing ripe or gathered in*); annona (*as brought to market*); far (*spelt*); secale (*rye*). — *This year's corn*, frumentum hornotinum. — *To fetch corn* (*of soldiers*), frumentari. — *Standing corn*, seges. — *Corn grows dear*, annona carior fit, ingravescit, incenditur. — *falls*, annona laxat, levatur. — *A corn-field*, ager frumentarius. — *Indian corn*, milium Indicum. — *Cheapness of corn*, annonæ vilitas. — *Dearness*, annonæ difficultas, caritas, gravitas. — *To gather corn*, fruges percipere. — *Corn-loft*, granarium, cella, horreum. — *stalk*, culmus. — *Of or pertaining to corn*, frumentarius. — *In some connections*, corn *is expressed by* res frumentaria. —— ¶ (*a single grain*), granum. — *A barley-corn*, granum hordei. —— ¶ (*on the toes*), clavus pedis.

To CORN *with salt*, salem inspergere, sale condire. — *Corned*, sale conditus.

CORNEL-TREE, cornus (cornus mascula, L.). — *A little cornel-tree*, corneolus. — *A grove of cornels*, cornetum. — *Of cornel*, corneus. — *A cornel-berry*, cornum.

CORNELIAN *stone*, sarda.

CORNEOUS, corneus.

CORNER, versura (*turn*); angulus (*corner, also lurking-place*); latibulum, latebra, recessus, receptaculum, (*lurking-hole*): *it is also expressed by the adj.* extremus: — (*quarter*), regio. — *A little corner*, angellus. — *I will creep into some corner*, in angulum aliquem abibo. — *A corner stone*, lapis angularis. — *house*, domus extrema plateæ. — *window*, fenestra extrema. — *Having three corners*, triangulus; *four*, quadrangulus; *many*, angulosus, multangulus (*poet.*); latebrosus (*secret ones*). — *The corner of the eye*, oculi angulus. — *The four corners of the city*, quatuor urbis regiones. — *From the four corners*, undique. — *In a corner* (*secret*), secreto, clanculum.

CORNERED, angulatus.

CORNET, tuba, buccina. — *To sound a cornet*, buccinam inflare, buccinâ canere. —— ¶ *A cornet of horse*, vexillarius, vexillifer.

CORNETTER, buccinator; cornicen.

CORNICE, corona.

COROLLARY, consecutio, consectarium; corollarium.

CORONAL *suture*, commissura cranii coronalis.

CORONATION, sollemnia quibus regi creato regnum ac corona defertur, coronæ impositio.

CORONER, cædis quæsitor.

CORONET, corolla, sertum; (*little crown*), corona parva.

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, CORPOREAL, corporalis; corporeus. — *oath*, jusjurandum sanctum; *to take it*, sancte jurare.

CORPORALLY, *by some case of* corpus; as, *to be corporally well*, corpore valere.

CORPORATE *body*, CORPORATION, corpus; collegium. — *borough*, municipium.

CORPS. See *Body*.

CORPSE, corpus (mortuum); mortuus.

CORPULENT, corpulentus, obesus, crassus, pinguis, plenus.

CORPULENCY, obesitas, crassities, corpulentia, plenitudo.

CORPUSCLES, corpuscula, atomi.

CORPUSCULAR, ad corpuscula pertinens.

CORRECT (*amend*), corrigo, emendo. — *proof sheets*, menda typographica emendare. — *To correct anew*, recudo, recoquo. —— ¶ (*punish*), castigo, punio; (*reprove*), reprehendo, castigo.

CORRECT, *adj.* emendatus, rectus, castigatus; comptus; accuratus; recte descriptus; justus, rectus; vitio purus, purus; vitio carens, innocens, a culpâ vacuus. — *account*, ratio, quæ convenit.

CORRECTOR, corrector, emendator, emendatrix, castigator. — *of manners*, censor.

CORRECTION, emendatio, correctio. — *My writings wanted the last correction*, ultima lima defuit meis scriptis. —— ¶ (*punishment*), castigatio, supplicium, cruciatus. — *Correction of manners*, censura. — *A house of correction*, ergastulum.

CORRECTLY, emendate, castigate, recte, accurate.

CORRECTNESS, elegantia, nitor, oratio emendata *or* castigata; justa ratio; veritas; innocentia.

CORRELATIVES, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt.

CORRESPOND (*suit*), congruo, convenio. —— ¶ (*by letter*), literas dare et accipere; cum aliquo per literas colloqui.

CORRESPONDENCE (*commerce or familiarity*), consortium, consuetudo, commercium; occulta *or* mutua communicatio. — *by letter*, epistolarum commercium. — *To hold a correspondence with one*, literas ultro citroque transmittere; cum aliquo consilia communicare. —— ¶ (*agreement*), congruentia, convenientia.

CORRESPONDENT (*suitable*), conveniens, congruens, consentaneus, aptus.

CORRESPONDENT (*bosom friend*), intimus, familiaris, consiliorum socius et particeps. — *by letter*, literarum commercio cum aliquo junctus.

CORRIDOR (*curtain in fortification*), lorica, cortina; (*in building*), prothyrum.

CORRIVAL, rivalis, æmulus, competitor.

CORROBORATE (*confirm an agreement*), confirmo, ratum facere; (*strengthen a weak part*), roboro, firmo, confirmo.

CORROBORATIVE, vim confirmandi habens.

CORRODE, rodo, corrodo, erodo, exedo, crucio.

CORRODING, CORROSIVE, rodens, exedens, vim corrodendi habens; crucians, mordax. — *cares*, mordaces sollicitudines.

CORROSIVENESS, vis corrodendi.

CORROSION, rosio; cruciatus, angor.

CORRUGATE (*wrinkle*), corrugo.

CORRUPT, corrumpo. — *He suffered himself to be easily corrupted*, pretio habuit addictam fidem. — *No money could corrupt him*, hunc nulla conditio pecuniæ a summâ integritate deduxit. (See *Bribe*.) —— ¶ (*destroy*), perdo, disperdo: (*defile*), contamino, coinquino; polluo: (*debauch*), vitio, stupro, violo: (*infect*), inficio, contagione aliquem afflare: (*spoil*), depravo, vitio, perverto. —— ¶ *To corrupt or grow corrupted*, putresco, marcesco, tabesco; corrumpi, depravari.

CORRUPT, *a.* (*faulty*), mendosus, vitiosus; (*infectious*), pestilens; (*naughty*), malus, pravus, insincerus, perditus, profligatus, corruptus; (*noisome*), insalubris, morbidus; (*rotten or tainted*) depravatus, vitiatus, rancidus, putridus. — *Corrupt blood*, pus, tabum. — *A corrupt judge*, judex numarius. — *Not corrupt*, incorruptus, sincerus, castus, integer.

CORRUPTER, corruptor, violator; corruptela, pernicies, pestis.

CORRUPTIBLE, corruptioni obnoxius, caducus.

CORRUPTION, corruptio, depravatio; pravitas. — *of manners*, mores perditi, corrupti, turpes. —— ¶ (*foulness*), putor, putredo.

CORRUPTLY, corrupte, depravate; (*filthily*), purulente, sordide; — depravate, mendose, perdite.

CORSAIR, pirata, prædo maritimus; (*his ship*), navis piratica, myoparo.

CORSET, perizonium, præcinctorium.

CORSLET, lorica; cataphracta.

CORUSCATION, fulgor, splendor.

CORVETTE, celox.

COSMETICS, quæ ad ornatum pertinent.

COSMOGRAPHY, mundi descriptio.

COSSET-LAMB, agnus matre orbus qui inter manus hominum educatus est.

COST, impensa, sumptus; impendium, damnum. — *I have learned it to my cost*, non levi documento expertus sum; opera et impensa periit. — *The costs of a suit*, impensæ actionis judicialis. — *To tax the costs of a suit*, litem æstimare. — *To bestow cost upon*, impensam et sumptum in rem aliquam facere.

To COST, consto. — *Nothing will cost less*, res nulla minoris constabit. — *It costs nothing*, gratis constat. — *It costs less by half*, minoris constat dimidio. — *Whatever it costs, it is well bought*, quanti quanti bene emitur. — *Belonging to cost*, sumptuarius.

COSTLY (*dear*), pretiosus, carus, magno constans *or* emptus; (*expensive*), sumptuosus, luxuriosus; (*stately*), splendidus, magnificus, lautus; (*in banqueting*), opiparus.

COSTLY, *adv.* sumptuose, magnificenter; (*in fare*), opipare, laute.

COSTLINESS, caritas.

COSTAL, ad costas pertinens.

COSTIVE, alvo astrictâ *or* restrictâ; (*making costive*), alvum astringens, stypticus. — *To make costive*, alvum astringere, alvum contrahere, comprimere.

COSTIVENESS, alvus astricta, restricta.

COSTUME, habitus; mos vestis; ornatus.

COT, COTTAGE, casa, tugurium; gurgustium. — *A sheep cot*, ovile. — *A little cottage*, casula, tuguriolum.
COTTAGER, tugurii incola.
COTTON, xylinum; *fine*, bombyx. — *Of cotton*, xylinus; bombycinus. — *Cotton stuff*, byssus, panni xylini. — *The cotton plant*, xylon; gossypion.
COUCH (*in writing*), scripto concludere, comprehendere, complecti. —— ¶ *To couch an eye*, glaucomam oculis alicujus objectam solvere. —— ¶ (*lie down*), cubo, procumbo, succumbo, prosternor. — *Couchant*, cubans, jacens.
COUCH, lectus, lectulus, grabatus; cubile.
COUCHING (*lying down*), *s.* cubatio.
COUGH, tussis. — *To have it*, tussire, tussi laborare. — *A slight cough*, tussicula.
To COUGH, tussio. — *To cough out, or cast out by coughing*, exscreare, extussire; tussiendo exspuere.
COUNCIL, consilium, senatus. — *When he had called a council*, senatu coacto. — *The king's privy council*, principis (*or* regis) consilium (secretum). — *An order of council*, senatusconsultum. — *To hold a council*, senatum habere. — *An ecclesiastical council*, conventus ecclesiasticus. — *A council-chamber*, curia. — *A council of war*, consilium militare.
COUNSEL (*advice*), consilium, monitum, admonitum, admonitus, admonitio, adhortatio. — *I will follow his counsel*, id quod dederat mihi consilium sequar; ejus consilio utar. — *Hasty counsel*, consilium præceps. — *To ask counsel*, aliquem consulere, ab aliquo consilium petere. — *To give counsel*, alicui consulere *or* suadere; aliquem monere, hortari, adhortari, exhortari, consilio juvare: — *ill counsel*, malis consiliis aliquem seducere. — *To be asked counsel*, consulor. — *He that is asked counsel*, consultus. — *To keep counsel*, aliquid tacitum tenere, habere, tacite habere, tacere, reticere. — *A keeping of counsel*, taciturnitas; fides. — *One that cannot keep counsel*, garrulus, rimarum plenus. —— ¶ *Counsels* (*deliberations*), consilia. —— ¶ (*wisdom*), consilium, prudentia.
COUNSELLING, suasio, monitio, admonitio, monitus. — *to the contrary*, dissuasio.
COUNSELLOR, consultor, auctor, suasor; monitor, impulsor; consiliarius, consiliator, consuasor, assessor. — *at law*, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum patronus; causidicus. — *A privy counsellor*, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus.
COUNT (*earl*), comes.
COUNTESS, comes (*by birth*); comitis uxor (*by marriage*).
COUNT (*number, tell*), numero, dinumero, annumero. — *He counted the number of the prisoners*, captivos *or* captivorum numerum recensuit. — *Twice a day they count their cattle*, bis die numerant pecus. — *If you can count the number of the stars*, si stellas dinumerare potes, si siderum numerum subducere potes. — *To count over*, pernumero, recenseo, percenseo, reputo. —— ¶ (*cast up or reckon*), computo, rationem inire, computare, supputare; ad calculum vocare, revocare; subducere. —— ¶ (*esteem or judge*), arbitror, judico, existimo; statuo, decerno, duco, puto, pono, numero, habeo. — *He counts nothing good but virtue*, nihil ducit in bonis præter virtutem. — *I count it sure*, pro certo habeo. — *He counts him one of the eloquent*, eum reponit in numero eloquentium. — *He counts himself sure of it*, rem futuram præsumit. — *He is counted for an enemy*, in numero hostium habetur. — *He is counted rash*, famam temeritatis subit.
COUNTING, numeratio, computatio.
COUNTING-HOUSE, tractatorium mercatoris. — *room*, tabularium mercatoris.
COUNTER, calculus; (*box for cash*), loculus; (*counter in a shop*), mensa, abacus.
COUNTLESS, innumerabilis.
COUNTENANCE, vultus, aspectus, oris habitus. — *He sets his countenance*, vultum sibi componit. — *His countenance comes and goes*, constat ei nec color nec vultus. — *A cheerful countenance*, vultus hilaris, lætus, serenus. — *Handsome*, vultus decorus, formosus, pulcher, speciosus, venustus. — *sour*, vultus torvus, tristis, tetricus. — *crabbed*, frons caperata, severa. — *grave*, vultus *or* frons gravis. — *homely*, facies invenusta, vultus deformis. — *Out of countenance*, perturbatus, confusus. — *To put out of countenance*, ruborem alicui incutere; percello, perturbo. — *Sadness of countenance*, vultus tristis. — *A stately, disdainful countenance*, supercilium. — *To change one's countenance*, vultum mutare, vultum novum induere; rubore suffundi. — *To keep one's countenance*, eundem vultum servare, colorem non mutare. —— ¶ (*credit*), existimatio: (*favor, help*), favor, gratia; auctoritas; suffragatio; auxilium. — *To give countenance to*, alicui favere, alicujus cœptis adspirare. — *To keep one in countenance*, auxilior, adjuvo.
To COUNTENANCE (*favor, further*), juvo, adjuvo, augeo, adaugeo, faveo (rei *or* homini), foveo (rem), alicui consilio, studio, operâ adesse, alicui suffragari, alicui studere.
COUNTER, *s.* See under *Count.*
COUNTER, *adj.* contrarius, oppositus: *adv.* contra, e contrario, ex opposito. — *To run counter*, aliorsum tendere, aliud agere.
COUNTERACT, obviam ire, occurrere, alicui rei; impedire; vim contrariam habere.
COUNTERBALANCE, æquo, adæquo, exæquo, compenso; parem, æqualem esse.
COUNTERCHARGE, *v.* crimen ab accusatore sibi illatum in ipsum accusatorem transferre.
COUNTERFEIT, *adj.* (*not genuine*), adulterinus, falsus; subjectus, supposítus; alienus (*e. g.* sub alieno nomine); simulatus (*pretended*); fucatus, fucosus, (*varnished over*); fallax (*deceitful*): — (*insincere*), falsus, fallax, dolosus: — (*untrue*), falsus, fictus, commentitius, adumbratus. — *money*, numi adulterini. — *countenance*, vultus fictus, compositus. — *tears*, lacrimæ coactæ. —— ¶ (*copied*), expressus.
COUNTERFEIT, *subst.* (*cheat*), homo fallax, fraudulentus; (*writing*), tabulæ falsæ; (*color*), fucus; (*resemblance*), vera imago; (*pretence*), simulatio, species.
To COUNTERFEIT (*imitate*), imitor, imitando aliquid effingere *or* exprimere: (*pretend*), simulo, prætendo; (*color over*), fuco, infuco; (*conceal*), dissimulo, celo; obtego. —— ¶ *To counterfeit a writing*, chirographum alicujus imitari, imitando adulterare. — *money*, numum adulterare. —— ¶ (*forge*), commentor, fingo, affingo, confingo; comminiscor, subdo: (*resemble*), similem esse; referre.
COUNTERFEITER (*pretender*), fictor, simulator; (*imitator*), imitator. — *of money*, numorum adulterator. — *of wills*, testamentarius. — *of signatures*, falsarius. — *of a seal*, signator falsus.
COUNTERFEITING (*pretending*), simulatio; (*imitating*), imitatio; (*forging*), adulteratio. — *of money*, numorum adulteratio.
COUNTERMAND, *v.* aliter *or* contra præcipere; imperium mutare. — *soldiers*, milites revocare ab aliquâ re.
COUNTERMAND, *subst.* imperium mutatum.
COUNTERMARCH, *s.* iter transversum; reditus.
COUNTERMARK, signum mutuum.
COUNTERMINE, cuniculus transversus, *Liv.*
To COUNTERMINE, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere.
COUNTERPANE, stragulum lecti superius.
COUNTERPART. — *To be the counterpart of a thing*, alicui rei similem esse; alicui rei respondere.
COUNTERPOISE, sacoma, æquipondium.
To COUNTERPOISE, libro, contra pondero.
COUNTERPOISON, antidotus.
COUNTERSCARP, lorica.
COUNTERVAIL, compenso, penso.
COUNTRY, terra, regio. — *Persons that know the country very well*, periti regionum. — *One's native country*, patria, natale solum. — *Of or belonging to one's country*, patrius; vernaculus. — *It is an honor to die for one's country*, decorum est pro patriâ mori. — *To flee from one's country*, patriam fugere; solum mutare (*go into exile*). — *One born in a country*, indigena: — *in another country*, alienigena. — *Of what country?* cujas? — *Of our own country*, nostras. — *Of your country*, vestras. —— ¶ *The country*, rus; agri. — *To live in the country*, ruri vivere *or* vitam agere. — *To dwell there for pleasure*, rusticari. — *To collect from the country*, ex agris concurrere. — *A country-estate, country-seat*, prædium rusticum; fundus; villa; rus. — *Of or belonging to the country*, rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis.
COUNTRYMAN, paganus, homo rusticus; *pl.* pagani, rustici, agrestes. —— ¶ (*of the same country*), popularis, qui in eâdem civitate natus est, civis. — *Our countryman*, nostras; popularis noster; *pl.* populares *or* homines nostri, nostri, nostrates.
COUNTRY-LIKE, rustice.
COUNTY, comitatus.
COUPLE (*pair*), bini, par, jugum. — *A married couple*, conjuges; mariti. — *By couples*, bini. —— ¶ *A couple for dogs*, canum copula *or* vinculum.
To COUPLE (*join together*), copulo, jungo, conjungo. — *To couple together in matrimony*, connubio *or* matrimonio jungere. —— ¶ *To couple* (v. n.) *as birds*, socium *or* consortem deligere.
COUPLET, distichon, *Mart.*
COURAGE, animus, animus fortis, fortitudo, spiritus, virtus. — *He has courage enough*, in isto satis est animi. — *Courage!* or, *be thou of good courage!* macte! age! agedum! es bono animo! — *To give or inspire one with courage*, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare. — *To break or lessen one's courage*, animum debilitare; frangere. — *To lose courage*, langueo, despondeo; relanguesco, animo concidere *or* deficere; animum abjicere, demittere. — *To take courage*, animum recipere *or* erigere; animos revocare; bono *or* forti esse animo. — *Want of courage*, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — *Without courage*, abjecte, ignave, timide.
COURAGEOUS, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, alacer, impiger ad labores belli.
COURAGEOUSLY, fortiter, strenue, animose, viriliter, acriter, fidenter, magno animo.
COURIER, nuntius expeditus; cursor; eques citatus; veredarius.
COURSE (*turn*), vicissitudo. — *To do by course*, alternare, alternis vicibus aliquid agere. — *To succeed by course*, alternis vicibus succedere. — *By course*, alterne, invicem, alternis vicibus. —— ¶ (*way, means*), via, iter, ratio; cursus, tenor. — *We will take another course*, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — *I let him take his course*, sivi ut animum expleret suum. — *I know not what course to take*, prorsus egeo consilii. — *That is the safest course*, id tutissimum est. — *What course shall we take?* quæ ratio est ineunda nobis? — *Take your own course*, tuo utere instituto. — *Bad courses*, mores perditi, corrupti; flagitia. — *To follow the course of the times*, tempori servire; fluvio secundo ferri. — *A course of life*, vitæ institutum, via *or* ratio. — *I must take another course of life*, alio more mihi est vivendum. — *You follow the same course still*, eandem illam antiquam rationem obtines, antiquum tenes. —— ¶ (*custom*), mos. — *Of course*, ex *or* de more. — *This is the course of the world*, ita mos nunc viget. — *It is my common course*, solens meo more facio. — *Words of course*, sollemnia verba, verba dicis causâ facta. —— ¶ (*running*), cursus, decursus, procursus; curriculum (*race-course*). — *I have finished my course*, cursum confeci, vivendi curriculum confeci. —— ¶ *A course of meats*, ferculum. — *The second*, mensa secunda; bellaria. —— ¶ (*order*), ordo, series. — *Out of course*, extra ordinem. — *By course of nature*, ritu naturæ. —— ¶ *The course of water*, fluminis ductus. — *A water-course*, flumen vivum. —— ¶ *The moon's courses*, lunæ luminum varietas.

To Course *a hare*, leporem canibus insectari *or* venari. —— ¶ *To course or run up and down*, ultro citroque discurrere, palari, vagari.

Courser, veredus; sonipes.

COURT, *subst.* (*open space*), area, propatulum; cavædium (*within the house*). —— ¶ (*of a prince*), aula; regia, palatium, (*palace*); aulici (*courtiers*). — *The royal court*, aula regia. — *Court-favor*, aulæ aura, favor principis. — *Of a court*, aulicus; regius. —— ¶ *To pay court to one*, aliquem cultu quodam et honore prosequi; se alicui venditare; aliquam colere. —— ¶ (*court of law*), judicium (*the place and persons*); judices (*the judges*); tribunal (*tribunal*), subsellia (*benches*); forum (*public place where causes were tried*). — *Court-day*, dies judicii; *pl.* dies fasti. — *room*, tractatorium. — *To hold a court*, jus dicere; forum agere; conventum agere (*in a province*). — *Court-matters*, res forenses; judicia, -orum. — *Pertaining to courts*, forensis; judicialis.

To Court. See *pay one's court to*. —— ¶ (*woo*), puellam *or* virginem nuptiis ambire. —— ¶ (*seek*), petere, appetere, sequi, sectari, consectari, captare, aucupari.

Courteous (*civil*), humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis: (*gentle*), candidus, mitis, lenis: (*kind*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus; amicus, benignus, commodus: (*fair-spoken*), blandus: (*obliging*), officiosus. — *Very courteous*, perhumanus, perurbanus, perblandus, percomis.

Courteously, affabiliter, comiter, humaniter, officiose, urbane, belle; benigne, blande, eleganter. — *Very*, perbenigne, perofficiose.

Courtesan, meretrix, scortum.

Courtesy (*civility, kindness*), humanitas, urbanitas; facilitas, benignitas; officium. — *To hold upon courtesy*, precario possidere. — *He always used his friends with courtesy*, amicos semper facilitate atque indulgentiâ tractavit. — *Void of courtesy*, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis. —— ¶ *A courtesy* (*good turn*), beneficium, officium. — *Common courtesies*, officia urbana. — *You will do me a great courtesy*, pergratum mihi feceris. — *I will be glad to do you any courtesy*, tibi lubens benefecerim. — *To do one a courtesy*, beneficium in aliquem conferre, bene de aliquo mereri, aliquem beneficio afficere; veniam dare, *Nepos*. — *To repay a courtesy*, gratiam alicui referre, reponere, rependere. — *To make a courtesy*, poplitem flectere; genua submittere.

Courtier, aulicus; homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus; homo callidus. — *An effeminate courtier*, homo bellus *or* delicatulus.

Courtier-like, aulice.

Court-like, elegans, politus.

Courtly, humanus, urbanus, comis, facilis, officiosus.

Courtliness, urbanitas, humanitas.

Courtship (*wooing*), sollicitatio, ambitus.

COUSIN, patruelis, frater patruelis, soror patruelis, (*father's brother's child*): amitinus, frater *or* soror amitinus, (*father's sister's, or mother's brother's child*): consobrinus, frater *or* soror consobrinus, (*mother's sister's child*): — (*relative*), propinquus, cognatus.

COVENANT, *s.* conventum, pactum; pactio, sponsio; fœdus; votum. — *A covenant-breaker*, fœdifragus. — *To stick to his covenant*, conventis stare, in pactione manere.

To Covenant, paciscor, stipulor, contraho, pactionem facere, inducias, pacem, societatem pangere; constituo. — *Having covenanted*, pactus, depactus.

COVER, *s.* operculum, tegmen; (*of a letter or book*), involucrum. —— ¶ (*pretence*), causa, nomen, simulatio, prætextus, obtentus. See *Cloak*.

To Cover, tego, intego, protego, operio, coöperio, velo, advelo; vestio: (*conceal*), celo, occulto. — *To cover all about*, circumtego, circumobruo, circumvestio. — *To cover before*, prætego. — *To cover* (*disguise*), alicui rei speciem *or* alienam formam inducere. — *To cover* (*as a bed*), sterno. — *To cover over*, obduco, obtego, obumbro, superintego, superimpono, supersterno; obruo (*overwhelm, bury*). — *To cover a table*, mensam instruere. — *Be covered*, operi caput. — *Covered* (*with earth*), obrutus, defossus. — *with feathers*, plumis obductus, plumatus.

Covering (*the act*), obductio: (*the thing*), tegmen, velamen; tegumentum, velamentum, integumentum, operimentum. — *A covering of arras*, peristroma. — *The covering of a bed*, stragulum. — *of a house*, tectum. —— ¶ (*clothing*), amictus, vestitus: (*hiding*), prætextus, simulatio: (*of defence*), munimentum.

Coverlet, stragula, stragulum, instratum, stratum; velamen; opertorium. — *A coarse coverlet*, teges.

Covert, *adj.* tectus.

Covert *for beasts*, latibulum, cubile, specus. —— ¶ (*defence*), præsidium.

Covertly (*secretly*), clam, clanculum, tecte, abdite, tacite, dissimulanter.

COVET, cupio, appeto, inhio; aveo. — *earnestly*, sitio, concupisco, percupio; expeto. — *Coveted*, cupitus, concupitus, desideratus.

Coveting, cupiditas, appetitus, appetitio, libido.

Covetous (*avaricious*), avarus; auri, pecuniæ *or* divitiarum cupidus, avidus *or* appetens. — *Somewhat covetous*, parcus, ad rem attentior, tenax. — *Very covetous*, valde avarus.

Covetously, avare, avide, cupide.

Covetousness, avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas *or* cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames.

COVEY *of partridges*, perdicum pullities *or* grex.

COVIN, collusio, prævaricatio; fraus. — *By covin*, fraude, fraudulenter, dolose.

COW, vacca; bos (femina). — *A young cow*, juvenca, bucula. — *A cow with calf*, forda. — *Of a cow*, vaccinus, bubulus. — *A cow-house*, bubile. — *Cow-dung*, fimus bubulus. — *A cow-herd*, bubulcus. — *A cow-calf*, vitula.

COW, *v.* alicui timorem injicere *or* metum incutere. — *To be cowed*, obtorpeo.

Coward, (homo) ignavus, timidus, iners. — *To play the coward*, timide agere.

Cowardice, Cowardliness, ignavia, timiditas, timor.

Cowardly, ignavus, timidus, iners. — *In a cowardly manner*, ignave, timide. — *A more cowardly death*, segnior mors.

COWER *down*, conquinisco, subsido, in genua subsidere.

COWL, monachi cucullus.

COWSLIP, primula officinalis.

COXCOMB (*comb of a cock*), crista galli. —— ¶ *Fig.* homo putidus; trossulus; homo ineptus, vaniloquus, linguâ fortis.

Coxcomical, ineptus, putidus.

COY (*shy*), verecundus, timidus, subtimidus (*coyish*); (*disdainful, prudish*), sævus, frigidus.

Coyness, verecundia, timiditas; simulatus pudor, sævitia.

COZEN, decipio, fallo, fraudo, defraudo. — *He cozens him before his face*, perstringit illi oculos.

Cozenage, fraudatio, circumscriptio, deceptio; fraus, dolus.

Cozener, fraudator, planus, circumscriptor, homo fraudulentus. — *An old cozener*, veterator.

CRAB (*fruit*), malum silvestre. — *A crab-tree*, malus silvestris. —— ¶ *A crab or crabbed fellow*, difficilis, morosus. —— ¶ *A crab-fish*, cancer.

Crabbed (*sour*), acerbus, asper, durus, tetricus, immitis; (*in look*), torvus, tristis, truculentus; (*wayward*), morosus, difficilis. — *He is a crabbed fellow*, sinapi victitat. — *Somewhat crabbed*, submorosus. —— ¶ (*obscure*), difficilis, obscurus, spinosus.

Crabbedly, aspere, morose, torve, truculenter. — *To look crabbedly*, torva tueri.

Crabbedness (*sourness*), asperitas, difficultas, austeritas, severitas, torvitas; truculentia. —— ¶ *Crabbedness of style*, tortuosum dicendi genus.

CRACK (*chink, flaw*), rima, fissura. — *It sounds as if it had a crack in it*, sonat vitium. —— ¶ *A crack* (*noise*), crepitus, fragor, sonitus fragilis.

To Crack (*break a thing*), collido, frango, rumpo, findo. — *I will crack your skull*, diminuam tibi cerebrum. — *nuts*, nuces frangere. —— ¶ *To crack or crackle*, crepo, crepito, sonitum fragilem dare; sono. — *The boat cracked under them*, gemuit sub pondere cymba. — *The great Sejanus crackles in the fire*, crepat ingens Sejanus. — *To crack a whip*, insonare flagello. — *To crack the knuckles*, infringere articulos. —— ¶ *To crack* (*chink*), dehisco, fatisco; rimas agere. — *The earth cracks*, tellus rimas agit. —— ¶ *To crack one's credit*, conturbo, foro cedere. —— ¶ *To crack or boast*, glorior, jacto; se ostentare *or* venditare. — *He cracks of his kindred*, genus crepat. —— ¶ *To crack or burst*, dissilio.

Crack-brained, insanus, vesanus, cerritus.

Cracker (*squib*), *say* pyrobolum ludicrum. —— ¶ *Nut-cracker*, nucifrangibulum.

Crackle. See *Crack*.

Cracknel, crustulum, libum; collyra.

CRADLE, cunæ, cunabula. — *To rock the cradle*, cunas infantis movere. — *From the cradle*, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis.

To Cradle, in cunas condere; motis cunis sopire.

CRAFT, astutia, calliditas; astus, versutia, vafrities: (*cunning trick*), consilium, callidum inventum, dolus, ars, artificium. — *By craft*, astu; subdole. —— ¶ (*trade*), ars (sordida), artificium (necessarium), ars operosa.

Craftsman, artifex, opifex.

Crafty, astutus, vafer, versutus, callidus, cautus: (*deceitful*), subdolus, dolosus, fraudulentus; insidiosus. — *A crafty talker*, versutiloquus. — *Crafty knaves*, tenebriones. — *A crafty fellow*, versipellis. — *An old crafty fox*, veterator.

Craftily (*cunningly*), astute, callide, vafre, versute, subdole, veteratorie; dolose, insidiose, nequiter; sollerter: (*workmanlike*), affabre.

Craftiness, calliditas, astutia, versutia, vafrities.

CRAG (*rock*), rupes prærupta, cautes, scopulus.

Craggy (*rocky*), præruptus, confragosus, fragosus; (*rough*), asper, salebrosus.

Craggedness, asperitas.

CRAM (*stuff*), farcio, infarcio, refercio, confercio; saturo. — *To cram* (*poultry*), sagino. — *To cram one's self*, se ingurgitare. — *Crammed*, saginatus, fartus, refertus, altilis. —— ¶ *To cram together*, stipo, constipo.

CRAMP, spasmus, nervorum distentio; tetanus, rigor nervorum. — *To be taken with the cramp*, spasmo corripi, spasmo cruciari. — *Troubled with the cramp*, spasticus, spasmo laborans *or* vexatus. —— ¶ (*cramp-iron*), fibula, confibula, uncus, uncinus; subscus ferrea (*of two dovetails*).

To Cramp, convello, contorqueo; (*confine*), coërceo, coarcto, angusto, contraho, in angustum concludere, vinculis astringere; (*with an iron*), fibulo.

CRANCH, dentibus frangere, allidere.

CRANE (*bird*), grus (ardea grus, L.). — *A small crane*, vipio. —— ¶ (*instrument to draw up heavy goods*), machina tractoria.

CRANK, manubrium. — *Turned by a crank*, manubriatus. —— ¶ (*winding*), flexus.

To Crankle, flexuoso cursu ferri; errorem volvere, *Liv.*

Crankles, flexus, *pl.* — *Full of crankles*, flexuosus, tortuosus.

CRANNY, rima, fissura.

CRAPE, textum subcrispum, quod nostri vocant *crape*.

CRASH, *v. n.* fragorem dare. — *Crashing*, fragosus.

Crash, *subst.* fragor

CRATCH, crates.

CRAVAT, focale.

CRAVE (*beg*), peto, rogo, obsecro; imploro: (*demand*), postulo, deposco; *importunately*, efflagito. — *often*, rogito. —— ¶ (*long for*), ardenter cupere, cupiditate alicujus rei flagrare, sitio, sitienter expetere.

Craving, importunus; (*covetous*), avarus, avidus, cupidus.

Cravingly, avide, cupide, avare.

CRAVEN, ignavus.

CRAW (*of a bird*), ingluvies; guttur.

CRAW-FISH, cancer fluviatilis (cancer astacus, L.).
CRAWL, serpo, repo, repto. — *on all fours*, manibus pedibusque incedere, serpere, repere; quadrupedem ire. —— ¶ (*have a crawling itch*), formicare; vermicare.
CRAYON, xerographum. — *To paint in crayon*, aridis coloribus pingere.
CRAZE (*break, bruise*), quasso, confringo; (*make one crazy*), alicui mentem exturbare, aliquem mente privare. — *Crazed* (*broken, weak*), fractus, senio *or* valetudine confectus; (*crack-brained*), insanus, mente captus, delirus.
Crazy (*somewhat sickly*), debilis, imbecillus, infirmus; (*ready to fall*), caducus, infirmus, fragilis. — *A crazy building*, ædificium ruinam minans. —— ¶ (*crack-brained*), see *Crazed*.
Craziness *of body*, corporis imbecillitas *or* infirmitas. — *of mind*, animi debilitas *or* infirmitas; insania, deliratio, mentis alienatio.
CREAK, strideo; (*as a cricket*), grillo. — *Creaking*, stridulus.
Creaking, *s.* stridor.
CREAM, lactis flos. —— ¶ *The cream of the jest*, &c., joci medulla *or* acumen.
To Cream (*gather into cream*), florem colligere.
CREASE, sinus; ruga (*as a fault*).
To Crease (*fold*), plicare; (*wrinkle*), corrugare.
CREATE, creo, procreo, condo, fingo, fabrico, genero; (*excite, produce*), moveo, commoveo, concito, excito, creo; (*appoint*), creo, facio.
Creation, creatio, procreatio. —— ¶ (*origin*), origo, principium, initium. — *From the creation* (*of the world*), inde ab hominum memoriâ, primâ ab origine mundi; *since it*, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos. —— ¶ (*world*), mundus, universitas rerum. —— ¶ *The creations of men*, quæ ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt.
Creator, procreator, fabricator, artifex, conditor, auctor; parens, genitor. — *of the world*, mundi procreator, effector, opifex ædificatorque.
Creative, vim procreandi habens; sollers, ingeniosus.
Creature, res; animal, animans; homo; negotium; puella, virgo; anima. — *That lovely creature*, illa suavissima puella. — *You dear creature!* o tu carissima anima!
CREDENCE (*authority*), auctoritas; (*belief*), fides. — *To give credence to a thing*, credo, fidem habere, adjungere. —— ¶ *Letters of credence, Credentials*, literæ ad fidem faciendam datæ; testimonium publicum.
CREDIBLE, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.
Credibility, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.
Credibly, credibiliter, probabiliter.
CREDIT (*authority*), auctoritas; gratia (*influence*). — *He has lost his credit*, homo est perditâ auctoritate. — *That affair brought me much credit*, id mihi multum auctoritatis attulit et fidei. —— ¶ (*honor, reputation*), fama, existimatio, opinio; decus, dignitas, honestas. — *It had been more for your credit*, melius famæ tuæ consuluisses. — *His credit lay at stake*, illius existimatio agebatur. — *Take you the credit of that*, gloriam tu istam obtine. — *Of credit* (*creditable*), honorificus, gloriosus, splendidus. — *Of no credit*, infamis, vilis, obscurus, levis, levifidus. — *To be in credit*, in honore *or* in pretio esse. — *To be a credit to one*, cohonesto, nobilito. — *To touch one's credit*, famam alicujus lædere; fidem alicui *or* de famâ alicujus detrahere. — *To grow in credit*, innotesco, inclaresco, famam acquirere, illustrari. — *To pawn one's credit on a thing*, ad se recipere, fidem dare *or* astringere. — *Take it on my credit*, me vide. — *One out of credit*, homo nihili, *or* vilis. —— ¶ (*in traffic*), fides. — *To buy or sell upon credit*, merces die certâ emere *or* vendere. — *The credit of the merchants sinks*, mercatorum fides concidit. — *To raise credit*, revocare fidem; existimationem augere. — *To crack his credit*, conturbo; foro cedere. —— ¶ (*belief*), fides.
To Credit (*give credit to*), fidem habere alicui, confido, credo, accredo, audio. — *Can you credit him?* est vero huic credendum? —— ¶ (*grace*), orno, decoro, honesto. —— ¶ (*trust for goods*), merces alicui in diem vendere, pecuniâ non præsenti vendere.
Creditable, honestus, decorus; gloriosus, splendidus, honorificus.
Creditably, cum honore, illæsa famâ.
Creditor, creditor. — *To make one creditor for*, rem acceptam ferre.
CREDULOUS, credulus.
Credulousness, Credulity, credulitas.
CREED, sacrorum formula.
CREEK, sinus maris: — crepido.
Creeky, sinuosus.
CREEP, repo; serpo. — *To creep on tiptoe*, suspenso gradu placide ire. — *Old age comes creeping on*, sensim, sine sensu ætas senescit; obrepit non intellecta senectus. — *To creep upon* (*steal upon*), obrepo. — *along*, perrepo, repto. — *forth*, proserpo. — *forward*, prorepo. — *into*, irrepo, irrepto. — *I will creep into some corner*, in angulum aliquo abibo. — *To creep into acquaintance or favor*, in amicitiam *or* familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; gratiam ab aliquo inire, gratiam captare. — *To creep towards*, adrepo. — *upon*, alicui rei irrepere. — *unawares, or from under*, subrepo. — *Creeping*, serpens, repens. — *A creeping thing*, animal repens. — *Falsely crept in*, surreptitius. —— ¶ (*fawn*), alicui blandiri, adulari, assentari, palpari.
Creeping, *s.* reptatio, reptatus.
CRESCENT (*half moon*), luna falcata, lunæ crescentis cornua.
CRESSES, lepidium (L.). — *garden*, lepidium sativum (L.). — *water*, sisymbrium nasturtium (L.).
CREST (*of a helmet*), crista; (*of a cock*), crista, juba; (*of a horse*), juba. — *A small crest*, cristula. — *To set up his crest*, cristas attollere. — *Having a crest*, cristatus. —— ¶ *The crest of a coat of arms*, insignium gentilitiorum apex galeatus.
Crest-fallen, demissus, qui animo demisso et abjecto est, jacens.
Crestless, ignobilis.
CREVICE, rima, fissura.
CREW, multitudo, caterva, globus, grex, manus, turba. — *A ship's crew*, nautæ; remiges.
CREWEL, glomus.
CRIB, præsepe.
Cribbed, in angustum coactus.
CRICKET (*insect*), gryllus. — *To chirp like a cricket*, grylio. —— ¶ (*little stool*), sella humilior.
CRIME, crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium; scelus, nefas. — *A capital crime*, facinus capitale; *to be such*, capitale *or* capital esse. — *A glaring or grievous crime*, atrox flagitium, immane scelus. — *A heinous crime*, flagitium, scelus, facinus atrox; nefas. — *To commit a crime*, maleficium *or* facinus admittere, committere; scelus facere, committere.
Criminal, *adj.* scelestus, nefarius; facinorosus: — nocens, sons: — criminalis, capitalis. — *action, process*, causa publica *or* capitalis; lis capitis. — *court*, judicium publicum; judicium capitis. — *law*, jus publicum.
Criminal, *s.* (*one accused*), reus: (*guilty*), nocens, sons; qui scelus fecit; maleficus.
Criminally, sceleste, nefarie, facinorose.
CRIMSON, coccum. —— ¶ *adj.* coccineus; molochinus.
CRINGE, *v.* corpus inclinare: *fig.* alicui *or* aliquem adulari.
Cringing, *adj.* humillimus; ambitiosus: *subst.* adulatio humilis; blanditiæ verniles.
CRIPPLE, homo mancus ac debilis, homo claudus ac debilis, homo omnibus membris debilis, pede, *etc.* debilis. — *An old cripple*, silicernium.
To Cripple, alicujus brachium, pedem, *etc.* debilitare; omnibus membris debilem facere. — *Crippled*, brachio, pede, *etc.* captus; membris debilis.
CRISIS, discrimen; momentum; — critica morbi accessio; dies crisimus.
CRISP (*brittle*), fragilis; friabilis. —— ¶ (*curled*), tortus, calamistratus, crispatus, crispus.
To Crisp, crispo, torqueo, vibro. — *A crisped lock*, cincinnus. — *Having crisped hair*, cincinnatus. — *A crisping-pin or iron*, calamistrum.
CRITERION, signum, nota, indicium; quod proprium est; quasi obrussa.
CRITIC, judex criticus, criticus; censor, judex doctus; homo artis criticæ studiosus. — *A critic or judicious person*, homo judicii subtilis *or* acuti.
Critical, criticus; acutus: — (*doubtful*, &c.), anceps, dubius, incertus. — *Critical days* (*in a distemper*), dies crisimi. — *condition*, res dubiæ; discrimen.
Critically, accurate; censoris *or* castigatoris instar; excusse.
To Criticise, judicare; aliquid examinare: reprehendere, carpere; censuram agere, alicujus scripta censoriâ virgulâ notare.
Criticism, critice, ars critica, critica ratio, res critica. —— ¶ *A criticism*, censura.
CROAK (*as a raven*), crocito; (*as a frog*), coaxo.
CROCK (*earthen pot*), olla fictilis; (*soot*), fuligo, nigror.
CROCODILE, crocodilus. —— ¶ *Crocodile tears*, lacrimæ fictæ.
CROFT (*small close*), agellus.
CRONE, anicula decrepita.
CRONY, congerro, amicus intimus.
CROOK (*of a shepherd*), pedum; (*the augur's staff*), lituus. —— ¶ *By hook or by crook*, per fas aut nefas; quo jure quâque injuriâ.
To Crook, *v. a.* flecto, inflecto; curvo, incurvo: — *v. n.* flector, curvor.
Crook-backed, gibber, gibbus.
Crook-legged, valgus, varus.
Crooked, curvus, incurvus, flexus, pravus, distortus, contortus, tortuosus, aduncus, uncus; sinuosus: (*stooping forward*), incurvus; (*inward*,) pandus: (*bending backwards*), repandus, recurvus. — *A crooked hand* (*in writing*), litera vacillans. — *A crooked nose*, simus. — *Having a nose crooked upwards*, simo, simus, naso sursum versus repando. — *One that has crooked ankles*, scaurus. — *Crooked-footed*, pedibus distortis.
Crookedly, flexuose, curve, oblique.
Crookedness, curvatura, curvamen, curvitas, aduncitas.
CROP (*of corn*, &c.), messis; proventus. — *A latter crop*, messis serotina. —— ¶ (*of a bird*), ingluvies.
To Crop, carpo. — *off*, decerpo, præcerpo, præcido, tondeo, puto. — *To crop or gather flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere.
Crop-eared, auribus mutilatus.
CROSIER, lituus episcopi.
CROSS (*for malefactors*), crux. — *The sign of the cross*, crucis figura. (See *Crucify*.) — *Cross-wise*, in crucis speciem (*like a cross*); in decussem *or* -es, decussatim, (*like an* X). — *To sit cross-legged*, cruribus decussatis sedere. —— ¶ (*disappointment*), malum, casus adversus, adversa fortuna, incommodum, res incommoda. —— ¶ *A cross or monument set up in the way*, stela.
Cross (*contrary*), oppositus, perversus, adversus. — *We had such cross weather all the time*, ita usque adversâ tempestate usi sumus. —— ¶ (*cross-grained, peevish*), morosus, difficilis. — *Somewhat cross*, submorosus. —— ¶ (*untoward*), perversus, pervicax, contumax. —— ¶ (*athwart*), transversus, obliquus. — *He draws trenches cross the ways*, fossas transversas viis perducit. —— ¶ *Cross-keys*, claves decussatæ. — *bow*, arcubalista. — *way*, via transversa, trames transversus, limes transversus. — *Cross-purposes*, res contrariæ.
To Cross (*disappoint*), frustror, deludo. —— ¶ *To cross one or be cross unto*, alicui adversari *or* contravenire; alicui molestiam exhibere. — *I cannot abide to cross my children*, non possum adversari meis. — *To cross or vex one*, alicui stomachum movere, bilem excitare. —— ¶ *To cross* (*sign with a cross*), signum crucis appingere. —— ¶ *To cross or cross over* (*a river*, &c.), trano, trajicio, transeo. — *He permitted our army to cross his dominions*, nostrum exercitum per fines suos transmisit. — *To cross the way*, transmeo, permeo; transeo. —— ¶ *To cross out*, oblitero,

deleo, expungo, induceo. —— ¶ (make crosswise), decussare, like an X.
Crossing, s. repugnantia, repulsa.—over, trajectio.—out, obliteratio.
Crossly (untowardly), perverse, morose; (unfortunately), male, infeliciter, infauste.
Crossness, pervicacia, morositas, perversitas, protervitas.
CROTCH, furca.
CROTCHET, say semiminima: (in printing), uncinus. —— See Caprice.
CROUCH (stoop down), conquinisco, subsido, succumbo; (fawn), adulari aliquem or alicui.
Crouching, s. adulatio, sui demissio. — With crouching and creeping, submisse, suppliciter.
CROW, s. cornix. — A young crow, cornicula. — A scare-crow, formido. —— ¶ A crow of iron, vectis ferreus.
CROW, v. (as a cock), cano, canto. — The young cock crows after the old one, naturæ sequitur semina quisque suæ. —— ¶ (vapor), jacto, glorior; se efferre.
CROWD, subst. turba; magna frequentia: —(great number), copia, vis, magnus numerus, acervus, turba. — To get into a crowd, turbâ confertâ premi. — To be in a crowd, in turbâ consistere. — To get out of a crowd, ex turbâ se expedire.
To Crowd, premo, arcto. — To crowd up, coarcto, coangusto, stipo, constipo. — Crowded full, celebritate refertissimum.
CROWN, corona; strophium, corolla. — Wearing one, coronatus. (See Corona, in the Lexicon.) —— ¶ (as the badge of royalty), corona (but not of the ancients, of whom we must use fascia or diadema), insigne capitis, insigne regium; (for sovereignty), regnum, summa rerum, imperium. — A small crown, corona parva.—To deprive one of his crown, regnum alicui auferre, eripere. — The crown passes to one, imperium transit ad aliquem. — The crown-lands, prædia publica. —— ¶ The crown of the head, vertex. — of a hill, mons summus, montis culmen. — From crown to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues, a vertice ad talos. —— ¶ Modesty is the crown of virtue, pudor primus est virtutis honos. — This is the crown of our rejoicing, cumulum gaudii nobis hoc affert. —— ¶ (crown-piece), numus regius.
To Crown, coronare: fig. cumulare aliqua re. — The end crowns the work, exitus acta probat. — Success crowned the enterprise, res prospere successit, evenit. — May heaven crown your wishes with success, dii dent quæ velis. —— ¶ (of the royal crown,) insigne regium capiti alicujus imponere; regnum ac diadema (or et coronam) ad aliquem deferre. — A crowned head, princeps, rex, imperator.
CRUCIFY, crucifigo, cruci aliquem affigere or suffigere; cruce afficere, in crucem agere or tollere.
Crucifixion, crucis supplicium.
Crucifix, Christi cruci affixi imago.
CRUDE (raw), crudus; fig. indigestus, incompositus, rudis.
Crudely, immature.
Crudity, Crudeness, cruditas.
CRUEL, crudelis, dirus, durus, ferox; atrox; inhumanus, sævus, truculentus, trux, ferus, immanis, ferreus, immitis: —(bloody), cruentus, sanguineus. — A more cruel enemy, tetrior hostis.
Cruelly, atrociter, crudeliter, ferociter, inhumaniter, truculenter. —To be cruelly bent against one, inimico atque infesto animo aliquem insectari.
Cruelty, immanitas, crudelitas, feritas, atrocitas, sævitia, truculentia, ferocitas, ferocia, inhumanitas.
CRUET, ampullula, laguncula. —for oil, lecythus, guttus.
CRUISE, huc illuc navigare; mari vagari, pervagari mare. — for booty, prædor.
Cruiser (ship), navis prædatoria.
CRUM, CRUMB. mica. — The crumbs, frustula; reliquiæ. —— ¶ The crumb (soft part) of bread, mollis pars panis, panis mollia (n. pl.).
To Crumb, Crumble, frio, comminuo, contero. — To crum in, intero, infrio. — That may be crumbled, friabilis. —— ¶ To crumble (fall into crumbs), frior, se friare.
CRUMPLE, ruga.
To Crumple, corrugo; (be crumpled), corrugor. — Crumpled, rugosus, tortilis.
CRUNCH, dentibus frangere.
CRUPPER (rump), clunis; (for a horse), postilena.
CRURAL, cruralis.
CRUSE, pocillum, simpulum, urceolus.
CRUSADE, bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum.
CRUSH, comminuo, contundo, contero, obtero, protero; elido: — fig. exstinguere, opprimere, comprimere; (break), deprimere, frangere; (ruin), perdere, pessum dare, præcipitare, profligare.
CRUST, crusta. — A little crust, crustula.
To Crust, v. a. crusto, incrusto, crustâ obducere, rei crustam inducere. — To crust over (be crusted over), incrustari; crustâ tegi or obduci.
Crusted, Crustaceous, crustatus; crustosus.
Crusty (crabbed), tetricus, morosus, iracundus.
CRUTCH, baculus. — To go on crutches, baculis levare membra.
To Crutch, baculis aliquem fulcire.
CRY, clamo, vocifero, exclamo, proclamo, conclamo (of several), clamorem edere or tollere; plorare; quiritare; crocitare (of the raven), rudere (of the ass). — Every body cries shame on it, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — What did you cry out for? quid vociferabare? — They cried him mercy, ut ignosceretur (verb impers.) petiverunt. — He cried out like a woman, muliebriter vociferabat. — I cried out aloud, clamorem satis magnum sustuli. — To cry after the dam, matrem desiderare. — To cry against, reclamo. — To cry or weep aloud, ejulo. — To cry out to a person, aliquem inclamare. — To cry out earnestly, vehementer or summâ contentione clamare. — To cry out upon, exclamo; contra or in aliquem declamare. — To cry out often, clamito; conclamito. — To cry fire, ignem conclamare. — To cry out for help, auxilium implorare or petere; quiritare. — To cry out victory, victoriam conclamare. — To cry out against a person, aliquem allatrare, objurgare; in aliquem invehi. — To cry out in token of approbation, acclamo. — To cry together, conclamo. — To cry (lament), ploro, ploratum edere; lamentor: (weep), lacrimo or lacrimor, fleo, lacrimas effundere or profundere. — To cry as a child, vagio. — To cry things about the streets, res venales clamitare, rerum venalium præconium facere. —— ¶ To cry one up, commendo, laudo, collaudo; omnia bona de aliquo dicere, laudibus aliquem afficere or efferre; laudem alicui tribuere or impertire. — To cry one down, infamo, diffamo, vitupero.
Cry, s. clamor; ploratus (wailing). — They set up a cry, clamorem edunt, tollunt.— Great cry and little wool, parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. — Hue and cry, hominum evocatio ad furem (sicarium) retrahendum. —— ¶ The (natural) cry (of animals), vox.
Crier, præco. — A crier's fee or office, præconium.
Crying, s. clamor, vociferatio. — A crying against, reclamatio. — The crying of infants, vagitus. — A crying out, exclamatio; ejulatio.—A crying (lamenting), ploratus, lamentatio; (weeping), fletus, lacrimatio; (shrieking), ululatus; (for help), quiritatio.
CRYSTAL, crystallus. — Crystal cup, poculum crystallinum.
Crystalline, crystallinus; vitreus.
Crystallize, v. a. in crystallos formare; v. n. in crystallos abire.
Crystallization, formatio crystalli.
CUB, catulus, catellus. — of a bear, catulus ursinus. — a fox, catulus vulpinus; vulpecula. — a lion, proles leonina.
CUBE, cubus. — The cube root, radix cubica.
Cubical, Cubic, cubicus; cubo similis.
CUBIT, cubitus, cubitum. — Of a cubit, cubitalis. — Of two cubits, bicubitalis. — Of three, trium cubitorum.
CUCKOLD, curruca.
CUCKOO, cuculus.
CUCUMBER, cucumis. — wild, silvestris.
CUD, cibus manducatus. — To chew the cud, rumino, ruminor, remando. — A chewing of the cud, ruminatio. — Beasts that chew the cud, bestiæ ruminales.
CUDGEL, fustis. — To lay down the cudgel, herbam porrigere; se victum esse fateri. — To take up the cudgels, certamen suscipere. — To play at cudgels, fustibus certare.
To Cudgel one, fuste or fustibus aliquem cædere, fustem alicui impingere; soundly, aliquem fustibus male mulcare. — A cudgelling to death, fustuarium. — The blow of a cudgel, ictus baculi or fustis.
CUE (when to speak), occasio, opportunitas. — Mind your cue, obsecundato in loco. —To give one his cue, alicui innuere; summonere aliquem.
CUFF (of a sleeve), manicæ limbus or pars ima. —— ¶ (blow), ictus, plaga. — You are too hard for me at cuffs, pugnis plus vales. — A cuff with the fist, colaphus.— with the palm, in the face, alapa.
To Cuff, colaphum alicui impingere, incutere. — Cuffed, colaphis cæsus, contusus. —— ¶ To cuff, v. n. pugnis or colaphis contendere.
CUIRASS, cataphracta.
Cuirassier, eques cataphractus.
CUISHES, ocreæ.
CULINARY, coquinarius, culinarius.
CULL, eligo, seligo; deligo; lego.
CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse.
CULPABLE, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus. — To be culpable, in culpâ esse, in vitio esse.
CULPRIT, reus.
CULTIVATE, colere, excolere, moliri, arare, exarare: —fig. colere, excolere, operam dare alicui rei, operam et studium collocare in re.
Cultivation, Culture, cultio (of the field); cultus (of the field and the mind). See Civilization.
CULVER, columba, columbus.
CUMBER (trouble), alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere; (burden), onero, gravo; (hinder), impedio, præpedio, impedimento alicui esse. — Cumbered (hindered), impeditus; negotiis implicatus, obrutus or districtus.
Cumbering, s. impeditio.
Cumbrance (hinderance), impedimentum.
Cumbersome, Cumbrous, onerosus; molestus; inhabilis (unwieldy).
CUNNING, adj. (in a good sense), doctus, artificiosus, peritus, sollers, ingeniosus; (crafty), versutus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius, vafer, dolosus, subdolus. — A cunning trick, artificium, dolus, techna.
Cunning, subst. (skill), artificium, ars, peritia, sollertia: (craft), astutia, vafrities, versutia.
Cunningly (craftily), vafre, astute, callide, subdole; (skilfully), perite, artificiose, arte summâ, docte, affabre, scite.— To do a thing cunningly (skilfully), manu sollerti aliquid facere; singulari opere artificioque aliquid perficere. — Cunningly wrought, affabre factus.
CUP, poculum; calix. (See Bowl.)—Many things chance between the cup and the lip, multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra; inter os atque escam multa interveniunt. — A large cup, scyphus. — A small one, pocillum. — To take a cup too much, largiore vino uti. — In his cups, in poculis, inter pocula. — A standing cup, crater. — An earthen cup, poculum fictile, Tuscum or Samium. —— ¶ (cupping-glass), cucurbitula. — To apply them, cucurbitulas admovere or imponere corpori.
To Cup, per cucurbitulas alicui sanguinem detrahere.
Cup-bearer, minister or ministrator (vini); a cyatho or a potione (sc. servus or puer). — To be one, pocula ministrare; stare a cyatho.
Cupboard, scrinium. — Of plate or sideboard, abacus. — A cupboard for victuals, cella penuaria. — My belly cries cupboard, animus est in patinis; latrat stomachus.
CUPID, Cupido, Amor, amoris deus.
CUPIDITY, cupiditas, aviditas.
CUPOLA, turricula ædificio summo imposita; tholus.
CUR, canis gregarius, villaticus or domesticus.
Currish. See Churlish.
CURB, freno, refreno, tempero, moderor;

flecto, comprimo, reprimo; compesco, cohibeo, inhibeo, coërceo. — *To curb a person's insolence*, alicujus audaciam frangere. — *one's anger*, reprimere iracundiam. — *one's desires*, cupiditates coërcere.
Curb (*for a horse*), lupatum.
Curbing, *s.* moderatio, coërcitio.
CURD, CURDS, coagulum, lac pressum.
To **Curdle** (*make curds*), lac cogere, conspissare, condensare. — *To curdle* (*be curdled*), concresco, congelor, coëo.
Curdling, *s.* coagulatio.
CURE (*healing*), sanatio: (*remedy*), remedium, medicina, medicamentum. — *Patience is a cure for all sores*, levius fit patientiâ, quidquid corrigere est nefas; in re malâ animo si bono utare, juvat. — *It is past cure*, actum est, conclamatum est. —— ¶ (*charge*), cura, curatio: (*benefice*), beneficium.
To **Cure**, sano, sanum facere aliquem *or* aliquid, mederi alicui *or* alicui rei, (*prop. and fig.*); aliquem ad sanitatem reducere, perducere, revocare, (*fig.*). — *To cure thoroughly*, percuro, persano. — *If it could not cure*, si minus sanare potuisset. — *What cannot be cured must be endured*, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. — *No herb will cure love*, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. —— ¶ (*salt, pickle*), sale condire, muriâ condire.
Curable, sanabilis, quod sanari potest, medicabilis.
Cureless, insanabilis.
CURFEW-BELL, campana vespertina.
CURIOUS (*inquisitive*), cognitionis et scientiæ cupidus, discendi cupidus *or* studiosus; curiosus, nova videndi cupidus, audiendi cupidus, videndi studiosus: (*careful*), accuratus, diligens. — *Curious to see him*, ejus videndi cupidus. — *I am curious to know*, exspecto; miror. —— ¶ (*curiously wrought*), affabre factus, summâ arte factus.
Curiously, accurate, diligenter, acri et attento animo, curiose, avide; (*skilfully*), affabre, summâ *or* singulari arte, summo artificio; (*neatly*), nitide, scite, venuste, eleganter.
Curiosity, cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditas *or* amor, veri reperiendi cupiditas, discendi studium, audiendi cupiditas; curiositas, nova noscendi *or* videndi studium, spectandi studium, exspectatio. —— ¶ (*a rarity*), res rara, res visenda, res raritate notabilis.
CURL, cincinnus, cirrus.
To **Curl**, *v. a.* crispo, intorqueo, torqueo. — *To curl hair*, alicujus capillum calamistro crispare *or* torquere. — *Curled*, crispatus, intortus, tortus; crispus. — *A curling-iron*, calamistrum. —— ¶ *To curl or be curled*, crispari, intorqueri.
CURMUDGEON, avarus, tenax, sordidus.
CURRANTS, uvæ Corinthiacæ.
CURRENT (*in common use*), tritus, vulgaris, usitatus, more *or* usu receptus. — *To be current*, in usu esse; valere (*e. g. of coin*). — *Current money*, nummi circumforanei. — *To be current* (*as a report*), vulgo jactari, in ore omnium versari. —— ¶ *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus, annus qui volvitur.
Current, *subst.* flumen; cursus. — Fig. *the current of time*, cursus temporis; tempus.
Currently, vulgo.
Currency, usus: — fides. — *This money has obtained currency*, pecunia in communem usum venit. —— ¶ *The currency*, res numaria; *also* nummi. — *Of what currency?* quo genere nummorum?
CURRY *leather*, coria *or* pelles macerare, concinnare, polire, depsere. — *I will so curry his hide for him*, adeo depexum, adeo exornatum dabo. — *To curry a horse*, equum strigili radere, subradere. —— ¶ *To curry favor*, alicui blandiri, adulari, gratiam *or* benevolentiam alicujus captare; se in amicitiam *or* familiaritatem alicujus insinuare.
Currier, coriarius, coriorum confector.
Curry-comb, strigilis equis comendis. See the Lex.
CURSE, *v.* maledico, male precari *or* imprecari; aliquem exsecrari. — *To curse bitterly*, exsecror, devoveo; caput orco damnare.
Curse, *s.* imprecatio; exsecratio; detestatio. — *Curses*, diræ, *sc.* preces. —— ¶ (*ruin*), pestis, pernicies. — *I am the curse of youth*, pestis sum adolescentium.
Cursed (*abominable*), exsecrabilis, exsecrandus, nefarius, nefandus.
Cursedly, scelerate, sceleste, impie.
CURSORY, levis, brevis.
Cursorily, leviter, strictim; levi brachio; cursim; obiter, in transitu, transiens, quasi præteriens; negligenter.
CURTAIL (*shorten*), curto, decurto; in compendium redigere *or* conferre, in angustum cogere; amputare. — *one's pay*, mercedem minuere, imminuere, deminuere.
CURTAIN, velum (*before something*); plaga, plagula, (*over a bed, sedan*); aulæum (*at the theatre; to raise it*, tollere; *drop it*, demittere). — *To hang a curtain before*, velum prætendere.—*about a thing*, velis aliquid obtendere. — *To draw back a curtain*, velum reducere; *draw to*, velum obducere. — *Curtained*, velatus.
CURVE, curvamen; flexus. — *A curve line*, linea curva.
Curvature, curvitas, curvatura, curvamen, flexura.
Curvilinear, lineis curvis.
CURVET, saltus numerose factus.
To **Curvet**, persulto, saltito.
CUSHION, pulvinus, pulvinar. — *A cushion for the elbow*, cubitale.
CUSTARD, intrita ex lacte et ovis confecta.
CUSTODY (*keeping*), custodia: (*prison*), carcer, custodia. — *To be in custody*, haberi in custodiâ; in vinculis *or* custodiâ esse. — *To put into custody*, in carcerem compingere, includere, concludere; in vincula conjicere.
CUSTOM (*habit, use*), consuetudo, assuetudo, mos, usus, exercitatio: — (*fashion*), præscriptum, institutum; ritus; disciplina, ordinatio; more *or* usu receptum. — *You retain your old custom*, antiquum obtines. — *It is the custom*, moris est. — *Custom is a second nature*, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ. — *According to custom*, usitato more, ex more. — *Contrary*, præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque; inusitate. — *To follow one's own custom*, consuetudine uti, consuetudinem tenere *or* retinere. — *To draw one from a custom*, aliquem a consuetudine abducere *or* abstrahere. — *This has been an ancient custom*, hoc in more positum est institutoque majorum inveteravit. — *To abolish an old custom*, consuetudinem tollere *or* abolere; a consuetudine discedere. — *Lack of custom*, desuetudo. — *Grown in use by custom*, inveteratus. — *To bring into custom*, aliquid in morem inducere, perducere. — *The custom is*, solet, assolet. — *As his custom is*, ut mos est; ut solet; ut est consuetudo; suo more. — *As the custom is*, ut consuetudo fert. — *To lay aside old customs*, vetera instituta antiquare. — *To adopt a custom*, consuetudinem asciscere; *introduce*, consuetudinem introducere. —— ¶ *Custom* (*tax on merchandise*), vectigal; portorium. — *To pay custom*, vectigal pendere, portorium dare. — *To farm the customs*, vectigalia, portorium conducere, redimere. — *The custom-house*, telonium. — *A custom-house officer*, portitor; telonarius. — *Custom-free*, immunis portorii. — *To levy the customs*, vectigalia, portorium exigere. —— ¶ (*trade*), emptores. — *To have good custom* (*of a trader*), multos emptores habere; (*of a shop*), celebratum esse. — *That shop has lost its custom*, plerique emptores ab illâ tabernâ discesserunt. — *To get custom to a shop*, emptores allicere, conciliare. — *To deprive of custom*, emptores avertere. — *Without custom*, emptoribus vacuus.
Customary, usitatus, tralatitius, more *or* usu receptus, vetus. — *This is now become customary*, hoc jam in consuetudinem venit.
Customer (*farmer of the customs*), vectigalium, portorii redemptor. —— ¶ *A customer at a shop*, emptor (assiduus).
CUT, seco, cædo, incido. — *I will cut out work for you* (*fig.*), facessam tibi negotium. — *Cut your coat according to your cloth*, si non possis quod velis, id velis quod possis. — *To cut a tree into boards*, arborem in laminas secare. — *Easily cut*, sectilis. — *Not to be cut*, insecabilis. — *To cut a great figure*, magnificam sustinere personam. — *To cut and mangle*, mutilo, detrunco; — *cut* (*part.*), mutilus, mutilatus. — *To cut asunder*, rescindo, discindo; interscindo, intercido, disseco. — *To cut or lop trees*, arborum ramos amputare *or* circumcidere. — *a vine*, vitem putare. — *one's hair*, alicujus capillum tondere. — *the beard close*, barbam ad cutem tondere (radere, *shave*). — *one's nails*, ungues resecare. — *wood*, ligna, materiam cædere; (*split it*), ligna findere. — *To cut away*, exseco, reseco, amputo. — *knots*, enodo. — *To cut with an axe*, dolo, dedolo; asciâ polire, dedolare, (*cut smooth*). — *I have cut my leg with my own axe*, ipse mihi asciam in crus impegi. — *To cut before*, præcido. — *To cut down*, cædo, demeto, excido, deseco. — *To cut down or fell trees*, arbores cædere *or* succidere; ferro proscindere. — *a bridge*, pontem intercidere. — *corn*, fruges metere *or* demetere. — *To cut* (*geld*), castro; (*grave*), cælo, sculpo; (*hack*), conseco. — *To cut in*, inseco; incido, insculpo. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes concidere; (*small*), minute *or* minutim *or* minutatim concidere, minutatim consecare. — *To cut off*, abscido, exscindo, præcido, amputo; decido, deseco, detondeo. — *The army had been quite cut off* (*fig.*), *unless*, actum de exercitu foret, ni. — *To cut off an enemy*, hostes concidere. — *forage or provisions*, commeatibus *or* re frumentariâ aliquem intercludere; hostem frumento prohibere. — *the stragglers*, agmen carpere. — *an heir*, exheredare, exheredem scribere. — *a speech*, sermonem dirimere *or* abrumpere. — *the head*, detrunco; obtrunco, prætrunco; capite aliquem plectere; caput demetere (*poet.*). — *To cut out*, excido; exseco; exsculpo. — *This tongue of yours must be cut out*, hæc tibi excidenda est lingua. — *To cut out, as a seamstress, tailor*, &c., pannum ad vestem conficiendam forcipe excidere. — *work for one* (*fig.*), alicui negotium facessere. — *To cut one out* (*surpass*), supero, vinco. — *To cut round*, circumcido. — *To cut one's wings*, alas præcidere. — *To cut shorter*, detrunco; *cut short* (*part.*), præcisus, truncus, detruncatus. — *small*, concido, comminuo, (see above). — *through*, perseco. — *under*, subseco. — *To cut as a tally*, incido. — *To cut one for the stone*, alicui calculos excidere. — *To cut one's throat*, jugulo. — *To cut in two*, discindo, disseco. — *equally in the midst*, medium dissecare. — *To cut up a fowl*, pullum secare, scindere. —— ¶ *To cut* (*lash*), aliquem loris *or* virgis cædere; (*wound*), vulnero. —— ¶ (*feel sharp*), acutum esse. —— ¶ (*prick, bite*), mordere. — *The cold morning air cuts my face*, frigus matutinum os mordet. (See *Cutting*.) —— ¶ *To cut teeth*, dentire. — *Teeth newly cut*, dentes novelli.
Cut, *s.* incisura; ictus, vulnus; stigma. — *To make a cut in something*, aliquid incidere; aliquid vulnerare (*wound*). —— ¶ (*way*), compendium. — *This is the shortest cut*, hâc ibitis brevius. — *There was the shortest cut*, inde erat brevissimus trajectus. —— ¶ (*misfortune*), calamitas, casus adversus, malum. —— ¶ (*slice*), offula, ofella, frustum. —— ¶ (*picture*), figura ligno incisa; *in connection*, *also* imago. —— ¶ *The cut of a garment*, habitus vestis. — *A coat of a new cut*, vestis nova.
Cut-purse, sector zonarius.
Cut-throat, sicarius.
Cutlass, gladius; spatha.
Cutler, cultrarius. — *A sword-cutler*, faber gladiarius. — *A cutler's shop*, officina cultraria.
Cutlets (*of veal*), segmina vitulina.
Cutter (*as with a knife*, &c.), sector. — *of trees*, frondator. —— ¶ (*carver*), sculptor.
Cutting, sectio, consectio: (*carving*), sculptura; cælamen. — *A cutting away*, amputatio. — *off*, desectio, resectio; — (*by slaughter*), occidio. — *A cutting in*, incisio. — *A cutting short*, detruncatio.
Cutting, *adj.* (*in taste*), acer, asper, acerbus. —— ¶ *Cutting words*, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia *or* amara.
Cuttings, segmenta, secamenta; segmi-

na. — *of the nails*, resegmina, præsegmina.

CUTICLE, cuticula.

CYCLE, *say* cyclus.

CYGNET, pullus cycneus.

CYLINDER, cylindrus.

CYLINDRICAL, cylindratus.

CYMBAL, cymbalum. — *To play on cymbals*, cymbalissare, cymbala quatere.

CYMBALIST, cymbalista, *m.*; cymbalistria, *f.*

CYNICAL, cynicus.

CYNOSURE, septentrio cynosura: *fig.* dux.

CYPRESS, cupressus. — *Of cypress*, cupresseus, cupressinus. — *Bearing cypress*, cupressifer (*poet.*). — *A cypress grove*, cupressetum.

CZAR, imperator Russorum.

CZARINA, imperatrix Russorum.

D.

DABBLE, aquæ manus crebro immergere. — *in the dirt*, cœno se volutare *or* inquinare. —— ¶ (*in any art, &c.*), leviter aliquid attingere, leviter aliqua re imbui. —— ¶ *To dabble or tamper with a person*, aliquem ad aliquid sollicitare, instigare *or* impellere.

DABBLER (*smatterer*), homo leviter eruditus.

DACE (*fish*), apua.

DACTYLE, dactylus.

DAD, DADDY, tata.

DAFFODIL, narcissus. — *Of the daffodil*, narcissinus.

DAGGER, pugio, sica. — *A little dagger*, pugiunculus.

DAGGLE, per rorem trahere; rore *or* luto inficere. — *Daggled*, lutosus; rore *or* luto infectus; cœno oblitus.

DAILY. See *Day*.

DAINTY, delicatus (*of meats*); cuppediorum studiosus, fastidii delicati, (*of persons*): — (*squeamish*), fastidiosus. — *The dainty thing would have a dainty bit*, lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris. —— ¶ (*choice*), lautus, exquisitus, elegans; (*costly*), sumptuosus, opiparus; (*excellent*), eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *Dainty dishes, dainty meats*, cibi delicati (-iores), cuppedia (-ōrum) *or* cuppediæ, res bonæ *or* bellæ; irritamenta gulæ.

DAINTILY, delicate, laute, opipare, molliter, belle. — *To fare daintily*, delicate, molliter vivere; laute se habere, dapibus exquisitis se invitare.

DAINTINESS *of feeding*, lautitia, dapes, cuppediæ. —— ¶ (*loathing of common food*), cuppedia (*genit.* -æ), delicatum in cibis fastidium.

DAIRY, cella lactaria. — *A dairy-man*, lactarius.

DAISY, bellis perennis (L.).

DALE, vallis, convallis.

DALLY (*fondle*), lascivio: (*trifle*), nugor, tricor; nihil agere: (*play the fool*), ineptio: (*delay*), cunctor, moror, moras nectere.

DALLIANCE, lusus, lascivia. — *Full of dalliance*, lascivus. —— ¶ (*delay*), mora, cunctatio.

DALLIER, homo lascivus, nugator, palpator.

DAM (*mother*), mater. —— ¶ (*bank*), agger, moles. — *across a marsh*, pontes longi.

To DAM, moles atque aggeres objicere alicui rei. — *a river*, fluvium extra ripam diffluentem coërcere, flumen arcere, flumen mole atque aggere obstruere.

DAMAGE, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium; injuria; jactura; noxa. — *Without damage*, sine damno: integer.

To DAMAGE, damnum inferre, detrimentum importare. — *To be damaged*, damnum facere, detrimentum accipere.

DAMAGEABLE, caducus, damno obnoxius; (*causing damage*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, exitiosus.

DAMASK, pannus Damascenus. — *Damask linen*, linteum Damascenum; *pl.* lintea Damascena.

DAME (*mistress*), domina; (*lady*), femina, mulier, matrona; (*as a title*), domina.

DAMN, damno, condemno; *a play*, fabulam exigere.

DAMNABLE, exsecrabilis, scelestus, nefarius, nefandus.

DAMNATION, damnatio, condemnatio: — (*hereafter*), pœna quâ quis post mortem afficitur.

DAMP, *subst.* (*fog*), nebula: (*vapor*), vapor, halitus; exhalatio. — *Damps*, humores; liquores.

DAMP, *adj.* (*moist*), humidus, humectus. — *weather*, cœlum humectum. — *To be damp*, humidum esse, humere. — *To become so*, humescere. — *To make so*, humectare; conspergere (*sprinkle*).

To DAMP. See *Dispirit*.

DAMPNESS, humor. — *Causing dampness*, humidus, humificus.

DAMSEL, puella, virgo. — *Little*, puellula, virguncula.

DAMSON, prunum Damascenum. — *tree*, prunus Damascena.

DANCE, chorea; saltatio (*the act*). — *A dance in armor*, pyrrhicha *or* -e; saltatio armata. — *To lead a dance*, præsulto. — *The leader of a dance*, præsultor, præsultator.

To DANCE, salto, se ad numerum movere. — *To dance on the rope*, saltare per extensum funem. — *To dance to another's pipe*, alterius obsequi studiis; ad arbitrium *or* voluntatem alterius se fingere, accommodare. —— ¶ *To dance a child in one's arms*, infantem ulnis complexum jactare *or* agitare.

DANCING, saltatio (*the act*); saltatus (*the state*); saltandi ars (*the art*). — *To learn it*, saltare discere; *of one*, saltare doceri ab aliquo. — *Of dancing*, saltatorius. — *A dancing-master*, saltandi magister. — *A dancing-room*, œcus in quo saltant; locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt.

DANCER, saltans; saltator, saltatrix. — *A troop of dancers*, chorus. — *A stage-dancer*, ludius *or* ludio (*that plays also*).

DANDELION, leondŏton taraxăcum (L.).

DANDLE, manibus *or* genibus gestare *or* agitare.

DANDRUFF, furfures, porrigo.

DANDY, trossulus, de capsulâ totus.

DANGER, periculum; discrimen (*the crisis*). — *The danger is over*, omnis res est jam in vado; jam periculum est depulsum. — *He puts his life in danger*, caput ruinæ subdit. — *You are in the same danger*, in eodem luto hæsitas. — *He escaped the danger*, e periculo evasit. — *To fall into danger*, in periculum *or* discrimen venire, incidere. — *To be in danger*, in periculo *or* in discrimine (*also* in angustiis) esse, versari: — *in extreme danger*, in præcipiti esse. — *I am in danger*, imminet huic capiti periculum. — *To bring one into danger*, aliquem in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare; periculum alicui inferre. — *To avoid danger*, periculum consilio suo discutere et comprimere. — *To deliver out of danger*, e periculo aliquem eripere, liberare. — *To escape*, ex periculo evadere, periculo perfungi. — *To run into*, periculum adire, in periculum irruere; se temere in discrimen conjicere, sibi periculum arcessere, creare; caput suum periculis offerre. — *To be out of danger*, extra periculum esse, in tuto esse, a periculo vacare, periculo vacuum esse, in portu esse *or* navigare. — *To avert danger*, periculum depellere, propulsare. — *In danger of law*, legibus obnoxius, expositus, subjectus.

DANGERLESS, tutus, periculo vacuus, periculi expers.

DANGEROUS, periculosus. periculi plenus; anceps, dubius; perniciosus; capitalis. — *A dangerous fellow*, homo periculosus, perniciosus, capitalis. — *war*, bellum grave et periculosum.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose.

DANGLE, dependeo, pendulum agitari. — *To dangle up and down with one*, aliquem crebro et officiose comitari. — *Dangling*, pendulus.

DANK, humidus, uvidus.

DANKISHNESS, humor.

DAPPER, agilis. — *A dapper fellow*, trossulus, alacer homunculus.

DAPPLE-GRAY, albis maculis distinctus, maculosus; varius.

DARE (*venture*), audeo. — *I dare not say it*, mihi est religio dicere. — *I will lay what you dare on it*, quovis pignore contendam. — *I dare not see his face*, illius conspectum vereor. — *To dare the utmost*, ultima, extrema audere. —— ¶ (*challenge*), lacesso, provoco. — *He dares me to fight*, ad pugnam me lacessit; ad certamen provocat. — *He dared me to play with him*, me in aleam provocavit. — *A daring of one*, provocatio.

DARING, *adj.* audens, audax; animosus, intrepidus, impavidus.

DARING, *subst.* audacia.

DARINGLY, audacter, audenter, intrepide, impavide.

DARK, obscurus; tenebricosus; caliginosus; cæcus: — nubilus (*cloudy*): — (*of color*), fuscus (*dark brown*), austerus (*inclining to dark*), niger (*black*), pullus (*sooty or smutty black*), ravus (*gray yellow*). — *Dark-blue*, violaceus, purpureus. — *yellow*, fulvus, luteus, ravus. — *green*, acriter viridis, perviridis, prasinus, e viridi nigricans. — *Somewhat dark*, subobscurus (*e. g.* nox). — *A dark (moonless) night*, nox illunis. — *It grows dark*, nox appetit; advesperascit, vesperascit; tenebræ oboriuntur. —— ¶ (*not clear*), hebes (*e. g.* oculus). —— ¶ (*obscure, uncertain*), obscurus. — *Somewhat*, subobscurus. — *Very*, perobscurus.

DARK, DARKNESS, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox; *fig.* obscuritas, tenebræ: — (*as to color*), color fuscus, *etc.*, fuscitas. — *of the weather*, cœlum caliginosum. — *of sight*, hebes oculorum acies. — *To veil in darkness*, alicui rei tenebras obducere. — *To be veiled in darkness*, in tenebris jacēre. — *To see in the dark*, per caliginem *or* tenebras cernere. — *Loving the dark*, tenebricosus. — *To be in the dark*, in tenebris esse *or* versari. — *To keep one in the dark*, aliquid aliquem celare *or* occultare.

To DARKEN, obscuro, obscurum facere, tenebras rei alicui offundere, noctem obducere, lucem eripere, diem adimere; (*with clouds*), obnubilo. —— ¶ *To darken one's meaning*, sensum alicujus obscurare, turbare.

DARKENING, *s.* obscuratio.

DARKISH, DARKSOME, subobscurus.

DARKLING, in tenebris *or* in obscuro versatus.

DARKLY, obscure.

DARLING, deliciæ, amores. — *He is my darling*, est mihi in amore et deliciis, in oculis meis est, est mihi percarus. — *To be the darling of the gods*, a diis diligi. — *My darling studies*, studia quibus maxime indulgeo; studia mea.

DARN, resarcio, reficio.

DARNING, *s.* sutura, sartura.

DARNEL, lolium. — *Of darnel*, loliaceus.

DART, *s.* jaculum, telum, pilum, spiculum. — *Out of reach of the darts*, ab ictu telorum tutus; extra telorum ictum esse. — *A dart thrown*, missile, jaculum. — *A stringed dart*, hasta amentata.

To DART (*cast a dart*), jaculor, jaculum torquere, intorquere, perlibrare, emittere, dirigere, moliri. — *That may be darted*, jaculabilis. —— ¶ *To dart upon one*, in aliquem subito irruere.

DARTER, jaculator, jaculatrix.

DARTING, jaculatio.

DASH (*blow*), ictus. — *He is out at first*

dash, in portu impingit; in limine offendit. — *At one dash*, uno ictu. —— ¶ *A dash of dirt or water*, labecula, aspersio. —— ¶ (*mixture*), mixtura. — *A dash of envy*, aliquantum invidiæ. —— ¶ (*with a pen*), ductus. — *He learns the dashes of the letters*, literarum ductus discit.

To DASH *a thing against*, allido, illido; affligo, impingo, incutio. — *To dash* (*be dashed*) *against*, allidor, illidor. — *The ship dashed against a rock*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *To dash out the brains*, cerebrum comminuere. — *To dash out with a blow*, ictu excutere. — *with a pen*, oblitero, deleo, expungo. — *To dash to pieces*, contero, confringo, discutio. — *To dash together*, collido. — *To dash out of countenance*, ruborem alicui incutere; rubore aliquem suffundere. —— ¶ *To dash* (*as with water or dirt*), aspergo, conspergo. —— ¶ *To dash* (*wine with water*), vinum aquâ diluere, Bacchum lymphis temperare; (*mingle*), misceo, commisceo. —— ¶ *To dash a design or project*, alicujus consilium evertere, disturbare, prævertere. —— ¶ *To dash one in the chaps*, colaphum alicui impingere.

DASHING *against*, *s.* illisus. — *A dashing* (*battering*), conflictus, incussus. — *A dashing together*, collisio, collisus. — *A dashing with water*, aspersio.

DASTARD, ignavus, timidus, imbellis, homo pusilli animi.

DASTARDLY, *adv.* timide, ignave.

DATE, dies (in literis ascripta); tempus; ætas. — *Your letter has neither seal nor date*, nec signum tuum in epistolâ, nec dies appositus est. — *What date does it bear?* quo tempore scriptum est? — *Without date*, sine die et consule. — *To bear date*, diem ascriptam habere. — *Out of date*, obsoletus, exoletus. —— ¶ *A date* (*fruit*), palmula, palmæ pomum, dactylus. — *A date-tree*, palma (phœnix dactylifera, L.).

To DATE, diem in literis (tabulis) ascribere.

DATIVE *case*, casus dativus *or* dandi.

DAUB, lino, illino, oblino, perlino, ungo, perungo; (*defile*), conspurco, inquino, maculo, commaculo.

DAUBER (*smearer*), unctor; (*defiler*), qui conspurcat, inquinat, maculat.

DAUGHTER, filia. — *A little daughter*, filiola. — *A daughter-in-law*, nurus. — *A daughter's son*, ex filiâ nepos. — *A step-daughter*, privigna. — *A foster-daughter*, alumna. — *One's daughter*, ex aliquo nata (*avoid* nata alicujus).

DAUNT, aliquem terrere, perterrere, territare; terrorem alicui incutere *or* injicere. — *To be daunted*, terreri, terrore commoveri; animos submittere. — *Daunted*, timore perculsus *or* commotus.

DAUNTLESS, impavidus, intrepidus, timore *or* metu vacuus.

DAUPHIN, Delphinus.

DAW, monedula (corvus monedula, (L.).

DAWN, *v.* dilucesco, illucesco.

DAWN (*of the day*), prima lux, diluculum.

DAY (*opp.* to *night*), dies (*opp.* to nox), lux (*opp.* to tenebræ): — (*as a portion of time*), dies (*as to its gender*, see the Lex. at the end of the word). — *The longest day*, dies solstitialis; solstitium: — *shortest*, dies brumalis; bruma. — *Before day*, ante lucem. — *With the break of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sole oriente. — *A little before day*, sub lucem ipsam. (See *At.*) — *By day*, luce; die, interdiu. — *Day and night*, diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque. — *Night* (emphatically) *and day*, noctes diesque (*or* et dies), noctes atque dies. — *By day and night*, die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die noctuque, nocte et interdiu. — *Day breaks*, lucescit, illucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur. — *It is high* (*broad*) *day*, multus dies est. — *Done or happening before day*, antelucanus. — *To wish one good day*, aliquem salvum esse jubere, aliquem salutare. — *Good day to you!* salve! salvete (*said to several*)! — *The time of day*, hora. — *A good day* (*in a fever*), dies intermissionis. — *A lucky, fortunate day*, dies albus, candidus; *unlucky*, ater, ominosus. — *A time of two, three, four days*, biduum; triduum; quatriduum: — *of nine days*, novem dierum spatium, novem dies spatii: *of nine days' time*, novemdialis. — *To-day*, hodierno die; hodie. — *I never saw her before to-day*, neque ego hanc vidi ante hunc diem. — *To-day me, to-morrow thee*, hodie mihi, cras tibi. — *Yesterday*, heri, hesterno die. — *Of to-day, yesterday*, hodiernus; hesternus. — *The day before yesterday*, nudius tertius; *before that*, nudius quartus, *and so on.* — *'Tis now the eighth day*, hic est dies octavus. — *Every day*, quotidie, singulis diebus: — *for every* (*each*) *day*, in singulos dies; in omnes dies (*for all days*). — *Every other day*, alternis diebus. — *From day to day*, in dies. — *One day after another*, diem ex die, diem de die. — *The day before*, pridie; *after*, postridie, postridie ejus diei: *the day before his arrival*, pridie ejus adventum. — *Within seven days*, intra septem dies. — *At the earliest day*, propediem. — *At the appointed day*, ad diem, ad diem dictum, statutum, constitutum. — *Some day*, aliquando; olim. — *One day* (*of the past*), quadam die. — *In days of yore*, apud majores nostros. — *Now-a-days*, hodie; ut consuetudo nunc fert. — *In our days*, nostrâ ætate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus. — *From the days of Augustus*, jam inde a divo Augusto. — *In my old days*, in senectute; senex. — *To pass one's days in peace*, in otio, vitam degere in otio, in egestate. — *To end one's days.* (See *Die.*) — *The day is ours*, vicimus: *we have lost the day*, vincimur, victi sumus.

DAY-BOOK, diarium, ephemeris.

DAY'S MAN (*umpire*), arbiter.

DAILY, *adj.* quotidianus.

DAILY, *adv.* quotidie, singulis diebus, in dies.

DAZZLE, occæcare, oculos *or* oculorum aciem *or* mentis aciem præstringere. — *Dazzled*, cæcatus, occæcatus, attonitus.

DAZZLING, fulgidus, oculos præstringens.

DEACON, diaconus. — *A Deaconry, Deaconship*, diaconatus.

DEAD, mortuus; exanimus, exanimis; exstinctus, fato perfunctus: — (*naturally inanimate*), inanimis, inanimatus, vitâ et sensu carens. — *A dead man*, mortuus; funus (*the corpse*); cadaver, corpus mortuum. — *The dead*, mortui. — *To rise from the dead*, ab inferis exsistere. (See *Awake.*) — *Always speak well of the dead*, de mortuis nil nisi bonum. — *It were better that I were dead*, mori mallim, mori satius esset. — *To lie dead*, jaceo. — *When he was dead*, illo vitâ defuncto; post summum ejus diem. — *He is dead*, e medio abiit, excessit. — *It is every one's care what he should be when he is dead*, omnibus curæ sunt, quæ futura post mortem sunt. — *Dead-nettle*, lamium. — *Half-dead*, semimortuus, semianimis; seminex (*half-killed*). — *Stone-dead*, exsanguis. — *To strike dead*, confodere (*stab him*); fulmine icere (*by lightning*). —— ¶ (*numbed*), torpens: (*dull, cold*), frigidus, languidus, lentus. —— ¶ (*gone out*), emortuus, exstinctus, (*e. g.* carbones). —— ¶ *A dead language*, lingua mortua. —— ¶ *The dead of night*, intempesta nox, media nox. —— || See *Die* and *Death*.

To DEADEN, debilito, frango, reprimo.

DEADLY, *adj.* mortifer; letifer, letalis, funestus; exitiosus, perniciosus: capitalis (*unto death*, *e. g.* odium).

DEADLY, *adv.* mortifere; capitaliter.

DEADNESS, stupor, torpor.

DEAF, surdus, auribus captus. — *Somewhat*, surdaster. — *You tell a tale to a deaf man*, surdo canis *or* fabulam narras. — *That the same man should be both blind and deaf*, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit. — *To grow deaf*, obsurdesco. — *To be deaf to advice*, aliquem (monentem) non audire.

To DEAFEN, exsurdo, obtundo. — *You deafen me*, obtundis.

DEAFLY, surde.

DEAFNESS, surditas.

DEAL (*fir*), abies. — *Deal boards, planks*, tabulæ abiegnæ, asseres abiegni.

DEAL, *v.* ago, facio; in aliquâ re bene *or* male versor. — *I will deal plainly*, non obscure agam; quod res est, dicam. — *You deal like a friend*, facis amice. — *I am well dealt withal*, bene mecum agitur. — *Deal truly with me*, dic bonâ fide. — *He dealt roughly with me*, me acerbius tractavit. — *He dealt handsomely by him*, illum liberaliter tractavit, *or* habuit et coluit. — *To deal falsely*, fidem frangere, fallere, non servare, perfide *or* dolo agere. — *To deal in business*, negotior; mercaturam exercere *or* facere, rem gerere. — *To deal or bargain with a person*, cum aliquo contrahere, pacisci, pactionem facere. —— ¶ (*distribute*), distribuo, dispertio, divido, dispenso, describo. — *the cards*, chartas distribuere.

DEAL, *s.* (*at cards*), chartarum distributio. — *You will lose your deal*, amittes distribuendi vices.

DEALER (*at cards*), distributor; (*trader*), mercator. —— ¶ *A double or false dealer*, prevaricator, veterator, homo callidus et versutus, versipellis, versutiloquus. — *A plain-dealer*, homo candidus, apertus, sincerus, ingenuus; sine fuco et fallaciis. — *fair*, homo æquus et bonus. — *Fair dealing*, æquum et bonum.

DEALING (*business or trade*), occupatio, negotiatio; mercatura, commercium. — *If you have dealing with another*, si cum altero contrahas. — *I had no dealing with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habui. — *I will have no dealing with you*, conditione tuâ non utar. —— ¶ (*act, deed*), factum. —— ¶ (*with cards*), distributio. —— ¶ (*treatment*), tractatio. —— ¶ *Double dealing*, fraus, dolus; prævaricatio. — *Hard dealing*, asperitas; sævitia. —— ¶ (*intercourse*), usus, consuetudo, commercium. — *I have no dealings with him*, nihil cum eo commercii habeo.

DEAL (*quantity*, &c.), vis, numerus. — *He makes a deal of stir*, maximas facit turbas. — *A good or great deal*, magna vis, magnus numerus. — *Deal* is often expressed by the superlative degree of an adjective or adverb, as in the following examples. — *He is a great deal wiser*, multo sapientior est. — *It was sold for a great deal of money*, pecuniâ grandi venditum est. — *He was able to speak with a great deal of fluency*, copiosissime potuit dicere, *or* copiosissimus in dicendo fuit. — *A great deal or by a great deal*, multo, impendio. — *A great deal more*, impendio magis, haud paulo plus.

DEAN, decanus. — *A Deanery*, decanatus; domus quam decanus habitat.

DEAR (*beloved*), carus, dilectus. — *You are as dear to me as to your father*, mihi æque es carus ac patri. — *Nothing is dearer to me than our friendship*, nihil mihi antiquius amicitiâ nostrâ. — *My dear!* anima mea! — *How does my dear?* meum suavium, quid agitur? — *I hold him very dear*, est mihi in oculis, in deliciis; eum percarum habeo. —— ¶ (*costly*), carus, pretiosus. — *It was then as dear as gold*, et tunc erat auro contra. — *They are dear*, care (magno pretio, magno) veneunt. — *It is not dear at twenty pounds*, vile est viginti minis. — *To make dear*, pretium augere. — *To make corn dear*, annonam incendere, flagellare. — *Corn grows dear*, annona ingravescit. — *As dear as may be*, quamplurimo.

DEARLY (*in love*), arcte, familiariter; (*in price*), care, magno pretio, magno.

DEARNESS, caritas, magnum pretium. — *of provisions*, annonæ caritas, difficultas, paucitas. —— ¶ (*affection*), caritas.

DEARTH, fames, annonæ difficultas, rei frumentariæ inopia.

DEATH, mors; letum; fatum, obitus, excessus vitæ *or* e vitâ, discessus a vitâ, finis *or* exitus vitæ, dissolutio naturæ: nex (*violent death, murder*); interitus, exitium, (*ruin, destruction, violent death*). — *It is death to do it*, non sine periculo capitis licet. — *She grieves herself to death*, dolore tabescit, mœrore consumitur. — *To laugh almost to death*, risu pene emori, risu rumpi. — *To study to death*, in studiis mori, studiis immori — *He made it death by the law*, capite sanxit. — *A little before his death*, sub exitum vitæ. — *Death makes no difference*, æquâ lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos. — *It is death*, capitale est. — *Sudden death*, mors repentina, subita. — *Death-pangs*, morientis angor, mortis cruciatus. — *A death-watch* (*insect*), termes pulsatorius. — *The point of death*, extremus spiritus. — *At the point of death*, moriens, moribundus. — *To be*

at the point of death, animam agere. — Worthy of death, morte dignus. — a crime, facinus capitale. — To put to death, morti dare; (as a punishment), morte multare, supplicio afficere. — The punishment of death, pœna vitæ, capitis, mortis; supplicium ultimum, capitis. — To catch one's death, sibi periculum mortis creare, facessere. — To hasten one's death, mortem alicui maturare, accelerare. — To sit upon life and death, de capite quærere, capitis postulare.

Deathless, immortalis, æternus.

Deathlike, morti similis.

Deathsman, carnifex.

DEBAR, arceo, interdico, privo; excludo, impedio.

Debarring, s. exclusio, privatio, interdictio.

DEBASE, demitto, dejicio, abjicio, deprimo, dignitatem obscurare. — To debase one's self, se abjicere, demittere. —— ¶ To debase coin, numos adulterare, pecuniam vitiare. —— || See Abase.

Debasement, gradus dejectio; animi dejectio; sordes.

DEBATE, altercatio, disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; controversia; jurgium, rixa. — Warm debate, contentio. — The debate lasted till midnight, res disputatione ad mediam noctem ducitur. — All things about which there was any debate, omnia de quibus disceptabatur. — It falls under debate, in deliberationem vocatur. — A small debate, disputatiuncula, parva disceptatio. — A debate-maker, vitilitigator, homo turbulentissimus.

To **Debate** (discourse or reason), dissero, disputo, argumentor, ratiocinor, discepto: — (advise with himself), delibero; secum or in animo rem aliquam considerare, reputare, revolvere. — He has debated this matter with himself rightly, eam rem secum rectâ reputavit viâ. —— ¶ (dispute), contendo, concerto, altercor, litigo. — Debated, controversus. — It is debated, disputatur, Quint.

Debater, disputator.

Debating, s. (disputing), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio; (advising with one's self), deliberatio, consideratio.

Debatable, quod in controversiam cadit or vocari potest; dubius.

DEBAUCH (corrupt), mores alicujus corrumpere; aliquem depravare, pravis moribus imbuere, ad nequitiam abducere. — a woman, vitio, adultero, stupro; alicujus pudicitiæ vitium afferre. — To debauch (play the debauchee), debacchor, luxurior.

Debauch, s. (drinking-bout), potatio, compotatio, comissatio.

Debauched, nequam, profligatus, voluptarius, luxuriosus, libidinosus.

Debauchee, comissator, aleator, helluo, nepos; homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus.

Debaucher, corruptor, corruptela.

Debauchery, intemperantia, incontinentia, luxuria.

DEBENTURE, tessera numaria.

DEBILITY, debilitas, infirmitas.

Debilitate, frango, debilito, enervo, infirmo.

DEBONAIR (courteous), comis, urbanus, facilis, commodus; (merry, cheerful), hilaris, facetus, lepidus; (good-natured), benignus, candidus, perhumanus.

DEBT, debitum, pecunia debita; nomen (as entered in the book). — Debt (i. e. one's debts), æs alienum. — Bad debts, nomina impedita (opposed to expedita). — Good debts become bad if you call them not in, bona nomina mala fiunt, si non appelles. — Debts upon account (arrearages), reliqua. — To be in debt, in ære alieno esse. — To be pressed by debts, ære alieno premi, laborare. — To be much or deeply in debt, ære alieno opprimi, obrui; pecuniam grandem debere. — He is over head and ears in debt, ære alieno demersus or obrutus est; animam debet. — Out of debt, out of danger, qui nihil debet lictores non timet. — To be out of debt, debere nullum numum nemini. — He is in my debt, in ære meo est (also fig.). — To run in debt, æs alienum conflare, contrahere, facere. — To respite a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere. — To rid out of debt, ære alieno levare; nomen expedire, solvere, dissolvere. — To demand a debt, aliquem de pecuniâ appellare (by suing or not), aliquem appellare in pecuniam debitam. — To collect debts, nomina exigere. — To forgive a debt, pecuniam debitam alicui condonare. — To pay debts, nomina liberare, debita dissolvere. — To come out of debt, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere; ære alieno exire.

Debtor, debitor. — An insolvent debtor, qui solvendo non est or solvere nequit. — A debtor upon bill or bond, debitor ex chirographo. — To make one debtor in accounts, expensum ferre.

DECADE, decas.

DECALOGUE, præcepta or leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP, castra movere or promovere; tabernacula detendere; vasa colligere.

Decampment, profectio.

DECANT, defæco, deliquo, eliquo, transfundo, depleo.

Decantation, transfusio.

Decanter, lagena transfusioni apta; ampulla.

DECAY, tabescere, contabescere; deminui, deficere, labare, labi, obsolescere; (to wither), marcescere, emarcescere; (to rot), putrescere, putrefieri. — To decay with age, senesco, ævo cadere. — All things by age decay and become worse, omnia vetustate labascunt et in pejus ruunt. — To decay or fail, deficio. — To decay (in color), defloresco, evanesco. — To decay utterly, pereo. — To decay (as flowers), flaccesco, marcesco. — Decayed (withered), marcidus. — with age, decrepitus, senio fractus, confectus, annis inutilis. — Decayed in fortune, ad inopiam redactus exhaustus. — Decaying, fluxus, caducus; evanidus.

Decay, subst. tabes, casus, occasus, interitus; ruina, labefactatio. — The house is gone to decay, ædes vitium fecerunt. — When his estate was gone to decay, inclinatis rebus suis. — Things are gone to decay through age, propter vetustatem obsoleverunt res. — Decay of morals, mores corrupti.

DECEASE, decessus, obitus, mors.

To **Decease**, decedo, mortem or diem obire, morior. — Deceased, mortuus.

DECEIVE, fallo, decipio, in errorem inducere, deludo, fraudo, alicui verba dare, alicui imponere, aliquem frustrari; mentiri. — You are deceived, erras. — He is not easily deceived, huic verba dare difficile est. — You are sadly deceived, vehementer erras. —— ¶ (mock), ludo, deludo, eludo, illudo, ludifico; (wheedle), inesco, delinio. — To deceive one's expectation, spem alicujus fallere, destituere; exspectationem alicujus decipere. — My eyes deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. — I deceive myself, me fallo, fallor, animus me fallit. — To be deceived, fallor, decipior, fraudor, eludor, blanditiis capi, verbis fictis irretiri: (mistaken), erro, alucinor, fallor. — If I am not wholly deceived, nisi me omnia fallunt. — To be deceived by fair promises, promissis in fraudem impelli.

Deceit, fraus, dolus, fallacia, ars, artificium; circumscriptio, fraudatio. — To insnare by deceit, imprudentem aliquem aggredi.

Deceitful, fallax, ad fallendum instructus, subdolus, fraudulentus, dolosus; vafer, veterator, (of men); vanus (of things). — A deceitful knave, veterator. — trick, dolus, ars.

Deceitfully, fallaciter, fraudulenter, dolose, per dolum.

Deceitfulness, fallacia, dolus.

Deceiver, fallax, fraudator, fraudulentus; ludificator, deceptor.

Deception, deceptio, destitutio, (the act); error (mistake); præstigiæ (jugglery); fallacia. — Optical deception, mendacium oculorum.

Deceptive, fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus.

DECEMBER, December.

DECENT, decorus, decens.

Decently, decenter, decore.

Decency, decor, decorum, decentia.

DECIDE, decerno, decido, censeo. — He had a mind to have decided it by battle, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — Decided, decisus, finitus, judicatus.

Decision, dijudicatio, disceptatio; consilium; judicium, sententia; arbitrium; momentum.

Decisive, decretorius, quod momentum facit or habet; ultimus.

DECIMAL, denarius.

To **Decimate**, decimo. — for punishment, in decimum quemque animadvertere.

Decimation, decimatio; (of an estate), proscriptio.

DECIPHER, notas investigare et persequi; explicare, explanare, interpretari.

Deciphering, s. explicatio.

DECK, subst. navis tabulata summa, stega. — A ship of three decks, navis trium tabulatorum. — To stand upon the quarter-deck, stare celsâ in puppi.

DECK, v. orno, exorno; polio; expolio, colo, excolo. — To deck with rhetorical ornaments, rhetorice aliquid ornare. — Decked, cultus, comptus, excultus, expolitus. — Not decked, incomptus, inornatus, incultus.

Decking, s. ornatus, cultus.

DECLAIM, declamo; grande aliquid dicere. — To declaim often, declamito.

Declaimer, declamator.

Declamatory, declamatorius: — grandis; (in blame), grandiloquus, clamosus.

Declamation, declamatio.

DECLARE, narro, indico, denuntio, significo, declaro, aperio, ostendo; dico, assevero: explico, enarro: renuntio. — They declare their joy in their countenance, declarant gaudia vultu. — We declared him consul, illum consulem renuntiavimus. — In whose favor you have so often and so fully declared yourselves, de quo homine vos tanta et tam præclara judicia fecistis. — To declare in solemn words or form, nuncupo. — To declare in brief, expedio, paucis complecti. — To declare abroad, vulgo, divulgo, evulgo, in vulgus dare or edere, palam facere. — To declare beforehand, prænuntio. — To declare further, addo, prosequor. — To be declared, patefio. — Declared, declaratus, indicatus, expressus. — Having declared, elocutus. — That may be declared, enarrabilis. —— ¶ To declare for one, alicui se adjungere, aliquem sequi, in partes alicujus transire.

Declaration (making public), prædicatio, pronuntiatio, promulgatio; (edict, &c.) edictum; (assertion), asseveratio, judicium, sententia, dogma, placitum; (manifestation), declaratio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium, indicium; (of a choice), renuntiatio; (denunciation), denuntiatio; (explication), explicatio, enarratio. — With a full declaration of your services towards him, cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum. — A declaration at law, libellus. — A declaration of war, by a circumlocution of bellum indicere. — To put in a declaration at law, libellum accusatorium exhibere.

Declaratory, **Declarative**, ad explicationem pertinens, index, interpres.

DECLENSION, declinatio.

DECLINE (avoid), fugio, defugio; vito, devito, evito. — He declined battle, prælium defugit, pugnam distulit. — I declined this match, has fugi nuptias. —— ¶ (bend down), vergo, inclino. — The sun declines, sol ruit. —— ¶ To decline a word, verbum inflectere or declinare. —— ¶ (decay), deficio, labo, labasco, labor; inclinari; in pejus ruere.

Decline, s. declinatio, defectio, defectus. — In the decline of one's age or life, ingravescente ætate, vitâ declinante, annis vergentibus, vitâ in senium vergente. — In the decline of his affairs, rebus suis jam inclinatis. —— ¶ (gradual decay), tabes.

Declining, s. (avoiding), declinatio, fuga; vitatio, devitatio: (bending), declinatio, inclinatio: (of words), flexio.

DECLIVITY, declivitas.

DECOCTION, decoctum.

DECOMPOUNDED, dissolutus.

DECORATE, orno, exorno, decoro.

Decoration, ornatus, ornamentum. — The decorations of the stage, scenæ apparatus, choragium.

DECOROUS, decorus, decens.

Decorum, pudor, verecundia; decorum, gratia.

DECOY, v. illicio, pellicio. — a person, ali-

quem in fraudem allicere, dolis ductare. — *He decoyed him to his own opinion*, ad suam sententiam perduxit.
Decoy, *s.* illecebra, lenocinium. —— ¶ *A decoy* (*decoyer*), allector, illex; illecebra.
Decoying, *s.* illecebra.
DECREASE, *v.* decresco, minuor, minuo, deminuor, imminuor.
Decrease, *subst.* deminutio, defectio.
DECREE, edictum, decretum, institutum, placitum; constitutum, consultum. — *A decree of the senate* (*sanctioned by the tribunes*), senatus consultum; (*not*), senatus auctoritas. — *A decree of state*, edictum, lex, decretum. — *of wise men*, præscriptum, institutum, placitum; enuntiatio. —— ¶ (*judgment*), sententia; (*of an umpire*), arbitrium. —— ¶ *A decree or purpose*, propositum.
To Decree (*ordain*), decerno, jubeo, impero, mando: (*purpose*), statuo, constituo.
DECREPIT, decrepitus, confectus senectute.
Decrepitude (*decrepit old age*), ætas decrepita *or* summa.
DECRY (*disparage*), alicujus existimationem lædere; de famâ alicujus detrahere, alicui infamiæ notam inurere; infamare, dehonestare.
DEDICATE, dedico, sacro, consecro; (*a book*, &c.), dico, nuncupo.
Dedicator, qui dicat *or* dedicat.
Dedication, dedicatio, consecratio. — *The dedication of a church*, encænia, *pl.*
DEDUCE (*derive*), duco, deduco; (*infer*), aliquid ex aliqua re inferre, colligere.
Deduction (*inference*), conclusio. — *Is not this deduction correct?* satisne hoc conclusum est?
DEDUCT, subtraho, detraho.
Deduction, decessio, deductio.
DEED (*action*), factum, facinus. — *A good deed* (*benefit*), beneficium. — *An ill deed*, maleficium, delictum, flagitium, scelus, nefas, factum *or* facinus nefarium. — *Deeds in war*, res (in) bello gestæ, res gestæ. — *An excellent deed*, egregie *or* egregium factum; facinus præclarum. — *Famous deeds*, laudes; *noble ones*, decora. — *In very deed*, re, re verâ, reâpse, re et veritate; sane, profecto. — *Not in word, but deed*, non verbis, sed re. — *In the very deed*, in manifesto facinore (*e. g.* deprehendi). —— ¶ (*written instrument*), literæ, tabulæ.
DEEM, judico, opinor; censeo; habeo.
DEEP, altus, profundus; (*low*), depressus, demissus; (*of sound*), gravis; (*fast*, as sleep), artus; (*deep, horizontally*), latus: — (*great*), magnus, summus; (*unbounded, unchecked*), profundus. — *Very deep*, præaltus. — *He is in a deep study*, attentius cogitat; meditabundus est. — *I fetched a deep sigh*, traxi ex imo pectore suspirium. —— ¶ (*close*), reconditus, occultus, tectus; (*cunning*), callidus, versutus, sagax.
Deep, *s.* altum, profundum. — *Nature has hidden truth in the deep*, natura veritatem in profundo abstrusit.
Deeply, Deep, *adv.* alte, profunde; arcte; penitus; valde, vehementer.
Deep-mouthed, raucisonus.
Deep-musing, contemplativus, meditabundus.
Deepness, altitudo, profunditas; latitudo (*horizontally*): (*of color*), color satur. —— ‖ See *Depth*.
DEER, cervus, cerva. — *Fallow*, dama (cervus dama, L.). — *Red*, cervus.
DEFACE (*disfigure*), deformo, turpo; deturpo, fœdo: (*corrupt*), corrumpo, perdo; depravo, vitio.
Defacement, deformatio, depravatio, corruptio.
DEFALCATION, deductio, decessio.
DEFAME, aliquem criminari, de famâ alicujus detrahere, alicui maledicere, alicujus existimationem violare, lædere; alicui infamiam inferre; aliquem infamiâ aspergere; infamem aliquem facere; crimine aliquem notare. — *Defamed*, infamis, infamatus.
Defamation, obtrectatio; criminatio; maledictum.
Defamatory, famosus, probrosus.
Defamer, obtrectator, criminator.
DEFAULT, culpa, peccatum, defectus, officii debiti omissio. —— ¶ (*lack*), defectus, inopia. — *In default of these things*, si hæc deficiunt, defecerunt.
—— ¶ *In default of his appearance* (*in court*), si vadimonium deseruerit.
DEFEAT (*disappoint*), frustror, eludo. —— ¶ *To defeat* (*an army*), profligo, fundo, prosterno, vinco. — *The army had been utterly defeated, unless*, actum de exercitu foret, ni. — *To defeat the assault of the enemies*, hostium impetum sustinere et retundere. — *To defeat plans*, consilia alicujus ad vanum, ad irritum redigere. — *Defeated* (*disappointed*), frustratus, elusus, spe dejectus; (*as an army*), cæsus, fusus, profligatus, prostratus, victus.
Defeat, *s.* clades, strages, calamitas, prœlium adversum, incommodum (*subst.*).
Defeating (*disappointing*), frustratio.
DEFECT (*flaw*), labes, vitium; mendum. — (*lack*), quod deest, desideratur; defectus. — *of prudence*, imprudentia.
Defective, imperfectus, mancus; (*faulty*), vitiosus. — *To be defective*, deficio, desum.
DEFECTION, defectio.
DEFEND, defendo, tueor: tutor, propugno. — *To defend often*, defensito, defenso. — *To defend one's clients*, patrocinor. — *Defended*, defensus, munitus.
Defence (*guard*), præsidium, tutela, munimentum; (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela; (*vindication*), propugnatio: — (*in pleading*), defensio, propugnatio. — *A master of defence*, lanista. — *To speak in defence of one*, pro aliquo verba facere, alicui patrocinari. — *To stand in defence of*, aliquem defendere, protegere; ab aliquo stare. — *To fight in one's own defence*, pro salute suâ pugnare; armis se defendere. — *In the defence of*, pro, a, ab.
Defenceless, sine præsidio; indefensus; inermis, imparatus.
Defendant, unde petitur.
Defender, defensor, propugnator, vindex; (*advocate*), patronus, advocatus.
Defensible, qui defendi potest.
Defensive *arms*, arma ad tegendum. — *To be upon the defensive, act defensively*, hostibus signa inferentibus resistere; bellum illatum defendere, bellum defendere, bellum arcere.
DEFER, (*delay*), differo, profero, procrastino, produco. —— ¶ (*show deference*), aliquem vereri, revereri, colere.
Deference (*respect*), observantia, verecundia, honor.
Deferring, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio; mora.
DEFIANCE (*challenge*), provocatio. — *A letter of defiance*, literæ provocatoriæ. — *To bid defiance to one*, aliquem ad pugnam, certamen provocare, lacessere. —— ¶ (*contempt*), contemptus, despicientia; contumacia. — *To bid defiance to*, contumacem esse in aliquem, adversus aliquid. — *to law and justice*, omnia jura humana ac divina contemnere. — *to danger*, obviam ire periculis. — *to religion*, religioni inimicitias denuntiare. — *Living in open defiance of religion*, a religione alienus *or* abhorrens. — ‖ See *Defy*.
DEFICIENT, imperfectus, mancus. — *To be deficient*, deficio, desideror.
Deficiency, defectio, defectus.
DEFILE, (*pollute*), fœdo, contamino, inquino, coinquino; polluo: (*deflower*), vitio, stupro, constupro; virgini pudicitiæ vitium afferre: (*with dirt*), conspurco, oblino: (*by profaneness*), violo, scelero, conscelero, profano. — *He defiles his own nest*, in sinum suum conspuit. — *Not defiled*, intaminatus, purus, sine labe.
Defilement, pollutio, commaculatio, contactus.
Defiler, temerator, corruptor.
DEFILE, *v. n.* in acie procedere; (*through a pass*), per angustias iter habere, agmen per angustias porrigitur.
Defile (*strait passage*), angustiæ viarum; fauces (*pass between hills*).
DEFINE, definio, describo; (*limit*), finibus suis circumscribere *or* terminare.
Definite, definitus, circumscriptus.
Definition, definitio, rei alicujus brevis explicatio.
Definitive, certus; decretorius. — *peace*, pax certa.
Definitively, definite; distincte; certe.
DEFLOWER, violo, vitio, stupro, comprimo.
DEFORM, deformo, turpo, deturpo, corrumpo, in pejus fingere, depravo.
Deforming, *s.* deformatio.
Deformed, deformatus, deformis; pravus.
Deformity, deformitas, turpitudo, fœditas; pravitas membrorum, corporis; probrum corporis.
DEFRAUD, fraudo, defraudo, circumscribo; alicui impono.
Defrauder, fraudator.
Defrauding, *s.* fraudatio.
DEFRAY, erogo, præbeo. — *one's charges*, sumptus alicui suppeditare, subministrare. — *Defrayed*, solutus, erogatus.
Defraying, pecuniæ erogatio.
DEFUNCT (*dead*), mortuus, fato functus.
DEFY, ad pugnam *or* certamen aliquem provocare. — *I defy you to explain this riddle*, hoc ænigma, si solveris, eris mihi magnus Apollo, *or* alter Œdipus. —— ¶ (*bid defiance*), see *Defiance*.
DEGENERATE, *or* DEGENERATED, degener.
Degeneracy, a virtute majorum decessio; corruptio *or* depravatio morum.
To Degenerate, degenero; degenerare a parentibus (a majoribus); corrumpi, depravari, deteriorem fieri, esse.
DEGRADE, loco movere; ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere; in ordinem cogere; militandi ordinem alicui mutare. — *He is degraded of all his honors*, ex altissimo dignitatis gradu deturbatus est, a dignitate est depulsus.
Degradation, ab ordine motio, alicujus de gradu honoris *or* dignitatis dejectio; capitis diminutio.
DEGREE, gradus; (*rank*), ordo, honoris *or* dignitatis gradus. — *The highest degree of honor*, summum honoris fastigium, summus honor, altissimus dignitatis gradus. — *A person of high degree*, homo illustri genere natus. — *Of low degree*, homo infimo loco natus; homo obscuris ortus majoribus. — *To reach the highest degree of wisdom*, ad altissimum gradum sapientiæ pervenire. — *A high degree of cold*, frigus immodicum; frigus intolerabile. — *In a high degree*, valde, magnopere; *higher*, magis *or* majus (*as*, aliquid majus habere); *the highest*, maximopere, summopere. — *To such a degree of boldness*, eo audaciæ. — *By degrees*, sensim, gradatim, pedetentim. — *An academical degree*, honoris academici gradus. — *Having taken a degree*, primam lauream adeptus *or* consecutus.
DEIFY, ex homine deum facere; in deorum numerum referre.
Deification, consecratio; apotheosis.
Deified, divus.
DEIGN, dignari, haud gravari.
Deigning, dignatio.
DEIST, deista.
Deism, deismus.
DEITY, numen; deus.
DEJECT, animum alicujus affligere, frangere, infringere, debilitare; aliquem contristare, dolore aliquem afficere. — *one's self*, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore jacere, dolore angi. — *Dejected*, dolens, mærens, animo fractus, tristis, mæstus, æger animi, abjectus, afflictus.
Dejectedly, anxie, mæste, sollicite. — *To look dejectedly*, subtristem videri.
Dejection, dolor, mæstitia, tristitia, mæror, ægritudo.
DELAY, mora, cunctatio, retardatio, commoratio. — *Without delay*, sine morâ, sine cunctatione; abjectâ omni cunctatione. —— ¶ (*putting off to another time*), dilatio, procrastinatio, prolatio, productio.
To Delay, differo, procrastino, profero, produco, traho, extraho; moror, remoror, tardo, retardo: — *v. n.* morari, moram facere, cunctari, gravari. — *When he delayed the matter from day to day*, quum diem de die traheret. — *He delayed it till winter*, rem in hiemem produxit. — *I delayed not the doing of it*, id ego sine morâ feci. — *He delayed the payment of the debt*, sustinuit solutionem nominis. — *To delay the trial of a cause*, comperendino. — *judgment*, amplio; cognitionem sustinere.
DELECTABLE, gratus, amœnus, jucundus, suavis. —— ‖ See *Charming*.
Delectably, amœniter, jucunde, venuste, facete, lepide.

DELEGATE (*appoint*), delego.

Delegate, *s.* legatus, apocletus. — *A judge delegate*, recuperator, judex datus.

Delegation, delegatio; (*delegates*), apocleti, legati.

DELETERIOUS, mortifer; exitiosus, perniciosus

DELF (*mine*), fodina.

DELIBERATE, de aliquâ re deliberare *or* consultare, deliberationem habere.

Deliberate, *adj.* (*circumspect*), cautus, consideratus, circumspectus, prudens.

Deliberately (*not hastily*), caute, consulto, cogitato, prudenter, considerate: (*on set purpose*), de industriâ; deditâ *or* datâ operâ. — *To act deliberately*, caute *or* prudenter aliquid agere; adhibito consilio res suas componere, administrare.

Deliberation, deliberatio, consultatio; consilium. — *Mature*, consultatio accurata; deliberatio cauta.

Deliberative, deliberativus.

DELICATE (*beautiful*), pulcher, venustus, nitidus: (*dainty*), delicatus, lautus, subtilis palati, lautitiarum studiosus: (*of food*), delicatus, lautus, suavis: (*excellent*), eximius, exquisitus: (*soft*), delicatus, mollis, tener, tenellus: (*nice*), subtilis, teres, fastidiosus; difficilis, lubricus. — *A delicate* (*spruce*) *person*, trossulus, homo eleganter vestitus. — *complexion*, color suavis. — *jest*, jocus urbanus et ingeniosissimus. — *expression*, sententia acuta, concinna, exquisita. — *To make delicate*, mollio. — *Made delicate*, mollitus.

Delicately (*gracefully*), venuste, lepide; (*excellently*), eximie, exquisite; (*softly*), delicate, molliter; (*nicely*), subtiliter; (*carefully*), caute.

Delicacy (*beauty*), venustas.—*The delicacy or neatness of a piece of work*, operis elegantia; opus exquisiti *or* elegantis artificii. —— ¶ (*softness*), mollitia naturæ. — *Delicacy of style*, oratio maxime limata et subtilis, oratio tersa et elegans. —— ¶ (*of feeling*), mollitudo humanitatis; verecundia. —— ¶ (*care*), cautio, circumspectio. —— ¶ See *Dainty*.

DELICIOUS, delicatus, suavis.

Deliciously, delicate, suaviter, opipare, laute.

Deliciousness, suavitas.

DELIGHT, voluptas, suavitas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, delectamentum, gaudium; lætitia. — *I am weary of those delights*, satietas jam me tenet istorum studiorum. — *I took a great delight in his conversation*, ejus sermone cupide fruebar. — *I take delight in that*, in eo me oblecto. — *Delights*, deliciæ, *pl.* — *Those delights are only fit for children*, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum.

To **Delight** (*be delightful to*), delecto, oblecto, juvo; animum suavitate explere, voluptate aliquem afficere, perfundere; permulcere. — *To delight one's self*, se delectare, se oblectare, delectari, oblectari aliqua re; voluptatem capere, percipere ex aliqua re; pascere animum *or* pasci aliqua re. — *It delights*, juvat, delectat. — *Delighted*, delectatus, voluptate affectus.

Delightful, lætus, jucundus, suavis, delectationem afferens; amœnus. See *Charming*, *Beautiful*.

Delightfully, suaviter, jucunde, læte, cum voluptate.

Delightfulness, suavitas, amœnitas

DELINEATE, delineo, describo, designo, adumbro; exaro.

Delineation, descriptio, designatio, deformatio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago; rei alicujus forma rudis.

DELINQUENT, qui officio suo deest, officium deserit; nocens, noxius.

Delinquency, delictum, culpa.

DELIRIOUS, mente captus, delirus, delirio affectus, furiosus. — *To become delirious*, mente alienari, mente labi. — *To be delirious*, mente captum, alienatum esse, mentis suæ non esse; furere.

Delirium, mentis alienatio, mens alienata, furor.

DELIVER *to*, do, trado: — *from or out of*, libero, expedio, eripio, eruo. — *Deliver me from these evils*, eripe me his malis. — *Delivered*, liberatus, solutus, expeditus; liber, vacuus. — *To deliver a thing asked for*, subministro. — *To deliver down from hand to hand*, per manus tradere. — *To deliver into one's hands*, in alicujus potestatem tradere, alicui dedere. — *To deliver a letter*, literas alicui reddere. — *To deliver in trust*, fidei alicujus rem committere, credere, concredere, tradere. —— ¶ *To deliver a speech*, orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere. — *a commission*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, peragere. —— ¶ *To deliver* (*as a midwife*), obstetricor; mulieri parturienti adesse *or* suppetias *or* opem ferre. — *To be delivered of young*, pario, partum edere *or* eniti. — *Alcmena is delivered of two boys*, geminos Alcmena enititur. — *To be delivered before the time*, abortum facere. —— ¶ *To deliver up* (*resign*), resigno; (*betray*), prodo.

Deliverance, liberatio; absolutio. — *The deliverance* (*ransoming*) *of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

Deliverer, liberator, servator, vindex. — *A deliverer up*, traditor, proditor.

Delivery *of goods to one*, rerum venditarum traditio. —— ¶ *Delivery* (*in speaking*), actio; pronuntiatio; elocutio. — *To have a good delivery*, bene, commode dicere. —— ¶ *A woman's delivery*, partus, puerperium.

DELL (*pit*), fovea.

DELUDE (*mock, deceive*), ludo, deludo, illudo; rideo, derideo, irrideo. — *To delude with fair pretences*, deludifico, inesco; ludos aliquem facere, dolis ductare.

Delusion, irrisio, defraudatio. — *By way of delusion*, cum irrisione; per ridiculum *or* derldiculum.

Deluding, **Delusive**, fallax, fraudulentus; ludificabilis, *Plaut.*

DELUGE (*flood*), diluvium; inundatio, *Col.*; cataclysmus, *Varro.*

To **Deluge**, inundo.

DELVE, fodio, defodio. — *Delved*, fossus, defossus.

Delver, fossor.

Delving, fossio.

DEMAGOGUE, homo rerum novarum cupidus, rerum novarum molitor, turbator plebis *or* vulgi; concionator.

DEMAND (*require*), exigo, requiro, postulo. — *The nature of the case demands it*, res ipsa id exigit *or* postulat. —— ¶ (*claim*), postulo; posco: (*ask*), rogo, interrogo, quæro. — *To demand a question*, interrogo, aliquid ab aliquo sciscitari, aliquem de re aliquâ percunctari; aliquid de *or* ex aliquo quærere.— *To demand money for a thing*, indico.— *What do you demand for it?* quanti indicas? — *To demand a debt*, appello, debitum exigere, poscere, postulare. — *To demand reparation*, res repetere, jus reposcere.

Demand (*claim*), postulatum, rogatum. — *He makes his demand*, postulatum interponit. — *I promise to pay upon demand*, pecuniam debitam tibi solvam quandocunque postulaveris. — *To hear one's demands*, de alicujus postulatis cognoscere. — *A little demand*, rogatiuncula. — *To give a receipt in full of all demands*, quidquid debeatur acceptum alicui referre. —— ¶ (*petition*), petitio, rogatio.

Demanding, *s.* (*asking*), interrogatio, percunctatio; (*requiring*), postulatio, postulatus. — *A frequent demanding*, rogitatio.

DEMEAN *one's self*, se gerere.

Demeanor, mores, modus se gerendi. — *Fair demeanor*, comitas, urbanitas.

DEMERIT, meritum; culpa.

DEMESNE, prædia. — *of the king*, prædia regia, publica.

DEMIGOD, heros; *poet.* semideus.

DEMISE (*death*), mors, obitus, decessus.

To **Demise** (*bequeath*), testamento donare, legare.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentiæ amicus.

Democracy, populi potentia *or* imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum; civitas (respublica) popularis, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, respublica quæ populi potestate regitur.

Democratic, popularis.

DEMOLISH, demolior, destruo, affligo, perdo, diruo, everto, deturbo, disjicio.

Demolisher, eversor, demolitor, perditor.

Demolishing, **Demolition**, demolitio, disturbatio, eversio.

DEMON, dæmon.

Demoniac, lymphaticus; furiosus.

DEMONSTRATE, argumentis docere, demonstro, aliquid alicui probo; efficere, vincere, evincere. — *Demonstrated*, demonstratus, manifestus, evidens.

Demonstrable, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest.

Demonstrably, clare, aperte, manifeste.

Demonstration, probatio, demonstratio, ratio necessaria, apodixis.

Demonstrative, demonstrativus.

Demonstratively, apertissime, planissime, necessario.

DEMUR, demoror, exceptionem *or* moram actioni objicere, cognitionem sustinere. —— ¶ *To demur upon a thing* (*delay*), hæsito, cunctor; moras trahere *or* nectere.

Demur, **Demurrer**, mora, exceptio dilatoria.

Demurring, exceptionis objectatio, judicii dilatio.

DEMURE (*bashful*), verecundus, modestus, pudens; (*reserved*), taciturnus. — *Very demure*, permodestus, perverecundus. — *To make a very demure face*, vultum fingere.

Demurely, modeste, pudice, verecunde, pudenter.

Demureness, modestia, verecundia, pudor; (*reservedness*), taciturnitas.

DEN, antrum, latibulum; specus, latebra, caverna. — *in a rock*, spelunca. — *A fox's den*, vulpis fovea. — *To lurk in a den*, delitesco. — *Full of dens*, latebrosus, cavernosus.

DENIAL. See *Deny*.

DENIER (*piece of money*), denarius.

DENIZEN, civitate donatus, civis. — *A denizen of a town which was free of Rome*, municeps.

To **Denizen**, aliquem civitate donare.

DENOMINATE, denomino. — *Denominated*, cognominatus, denominatus.

Denomination, nominatio; nomen, appellatio; genus.

Denominator *of a fraction*, index.

DENOTE, denoto, designo; indico, significo, indicio esse.

Denoting, notatio, designatio.

DENOUNCE, denuntio, edico, indico; minor.

Denunciation, denuntiatio, comminatio, minæ.

DENSE, densus.

Density, densitas.

DENT (*notch*), crena.

To **Dent** (*notch*), crenas incidere; dentibus instruere.

DENTAL, dentalis; dentatus.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricium.

DENY (*refuse to grant*), nego, denego, recuso. — *None will deny that*, illud nemo inficias ibit. — *Denied*, negatus, repulsus. — *You shall not be denied*, nullam patiere repulsam. — *To deny with a loud voice*, reclamo. — *To deny to do a thing*, detrecto. — *To deny the faith*, fidem abnegare. — *To deny one entrance into the town*, oppido aliquem prohibere. — *To deny with an oath*, abjuro, dejero. — *To deny stiffly or utterly*, abnego, pernego.— *To deny one's self pleasures*, a voluptatibus abstinere. — *To deny by a nod*, abnuo. — *Men deny*, negatur.

Denial, repulsa, denegatio, recusatio; infitiatio; negatio.

Deniable, quod negari potest.

DEPART, abeo, discedo, abscedo, decedo, recedo, proficiscor: absisto, descisco. — *After I departed from you*, ut abii abs te. — *To depart out of an office*, magistratu abire. — *To depart from the truth*, a vero aberrare. — *To depart out of*, emigro, abeo, exeo. — *To give one leave to depart*, alicui discedendi copiam *or* potestatem facere. — *To depart this life* (*to die*), decedo, morior, mortem obire, e vitâ decedere. — *To depart or go aside*, secedo. — *Departed* (*gone away*), profectus. — *Departed* (*dead*), mortuus, exstinctus, vitâ defunctus.

Departure, discessus, abitus; abitio, abscessus, decessus. — *A departing forth*, profectio. — *A departing from this life*, excessus (e vitâ), obitus.

DEPARTMENT, munus, provincia.

DEPEND *upon*, ex aliquo *or* aliquâ re pendere, in aliqua re situm *or* positum esse. in aliqua re verti. — *All depends*

upon one man, omnia consistunt penes unum. — *To depend on a person*, aliquo niti, in alicujus fide requiescere, in humanitate alicujus causam suam reponere.—*You may depend upon my affection and all the service I am capable of*, a me omnia in te summa studia officiaque exspecta. — *To depend upon or infer each other*, reciprocor, mutuo se inferre.

Dependent, pendens ex aliquo (aliqua re); indigens alicujus; nixus, innixus, fretus. —— ¶ *A dependant*, cliens.

Dependence (*prop*), fulcrum; (*trust*), fiducia. — *Our dependence is in God's providence*, nos divinæ providentiæ permittimus, subjicimus. — *A mutual dependency*, mutua inter duos homines fiducia.

Depending. — *The cause is now depending*, sub judice lis est.

DEPICT, depingo.

DEPLORE, deploro, lamentor; defleo.

Deplorable, flebilis, lamentabilis, miserabilis, miserandus, miser, tristis.

Deploring, *s.* ploratus.

DEPONENT (*witness*), testis juratus.

DEPOPULATE, populor, depopulor, vasto, desolo; loco solitudinem inferre.

Depopulation, vastatio, populatio, depopulatio.

Depopulator, vastator, depopulator.

DEPORT *one's self*, se gerere.

Deportment, modus se gerendi, mores, vitæ ratio, agendi vivendique ratio.

DEPOSE *a person from his office*, loco suo aliquem movere, alicui magistratum abrogare, abolere; aliquem a munere removere. —— ¶ *To depose upon oath*, jurejurando affirmare.

Deposition, amotio muneris. —— ¶ *A deposition of witnesses*, testimonium, testificatio, testatio.

DEPOSIT (*lay down*), depono. —— ¶ *To deposit or trust a thing with one*, fidei alicujus aliquid committere, credere, commendare.

Deposit, depositum; pignus (*pledge*).

Depositary, sequester, depositi custos.

DEPRAVE, depravo, perverto, corrumpo.

Depravation, depravatio, corruptio; perversitas.

Depravity, pravitas, mores depravati, corrupti.

Depraver, corruptor.

DEPRECATE, deprecor.

Deprecation, deprecatio.

Deprecatory, culpam a se amovens.

DEPRECIATE, despicere, parvi ducere *or* æstimare; pretium imminuere. — *Depreciated*, despectus, parvi æstimatus, vilis.

DEPREDATION (*robbery*), direptio, spoliatio, vastatio; rapina, latrocinium.

DEPRESS, deprimo, detrudo; (*sadden*), contristo, dolore afficere. (See *Deject*.) — *To depress or humble one*, alicujus superbiam frangere *or* arrogantiam reprimere. — *Depressed*, depressus, repressus.

Depression, oppressio; alicujus arrogantiæ coërcitio; tristitia, mæstitia; animus fractus.

DEPRIVE, privo, orbo, spolio; eripio. — *To deprive of authority*, majestatem, dignitatem, potestatem, magistratum alicui abrogare. — *To deprive of life*, exanimo, animâ privare *or* spoliare. —*Deprived*, privatus, spoliatus, exutus, orbatus.— *The city was deprived of citizens*, urbs viduata fuit civibus. —— ¶ (*disinherit*), exheredo, exheredem scribere.

Deprivation, privatio.

DEPTH, altitudo; profunditas: — (*as a place*), altum, profundum; vorago (*abyss*): — (*horizontal depth*), latitudo. — *Depth of voice*, vox gravis. — *The depth of the wisdom of God*, summa Dei sapientia. — *In the depth of winter*, summâ *or* mediâ hieme. — *In the depth of the sea*, in profundo maris. — *To be out of one's depth in water*, terram pede non posse contingere. — *A swallowing depth*, gurges; vorago. —— ¶ (*acuteness*), summa ingenii acies, acumen occultissima perspiciens.

DEPUTE, rei alicui gerendæ aliquem præficere, destinare, assignare. — *Deputed*, allegatus, delegatus; alicui negotio præfectus.

Deputation, legatio; legati.

Deputy, vicarius; legatus; optio. — *A deputy governor*, gubernator vicarius.

DERANGE, turbare, perturbare, miscere; mentem alienare.

Derangement, implicatio, perturbatio; (*of mind*), alienatio mentis, mens alienata, error mentis.

DERELICTION, derelictio, desertio.

DERIDE, derideo, irrideo. — *Derided*, derisus, irrisus, ludificatus. — *Deriding*, dicteria conjiciens, sale defricans.

Derider, irrisor, derisor. — *in a play*, sannio, mimus.

Deridingly, per ridiculum *or* deridiculum.

Derision, irrisus, derisus; irrisio. — *To be had in derision*, ludibrium esse, alicui ludibrio esse; ludibrio haberi.

DERIVE, derivo, duco, deduco. — *origin from one*, originem ducere, trahere ab aliquo. — *one word from another*, verbum ducere, flectere ab altero (*as to origin*); verbum derivare ab aliquo (*form from another, as* Pelides *from* Peleus). — *To be derived*, originem trahere ab aliquo; flecti, flexum esse, (*e. g.* de Græco); oriri, exoriri, nasci, manare, proficisci.

Derivation, origo; derivatio verbi; originatio verbi.

Derivative, qui derivatur. — *A derivative word*, vox ab aliâ voce derivata.

Derivatively, per modum derivationis.

DEROGATE, derogo, detraho.

Derogation, derogatio, detractio. — *An act of derogation*, dehonestamentum.

Derogatory, ignominiosus, probrosus; iniquus, alienus, (*with the dat.*). — *It is by no means derogatory to our honor*, gloriam nostram nequâquam minuet.

DESCANT (*in music*), sonus modulatus *or* crebrius variatus.

To Descant (*sing descant*), vocem canendo modulari, voce modulatâ canere. —— ¶ *To descant upon*, commentor.

DESCEND, descendo. — *To descend (settle) to the bottom*, subsido. —— ¶ (*as to family*), genus deducere ab aliquo. — *Descended (sprung)*, ortus, satus, natus, oriundus. — *Stock descended of Æneas*, genus ab Æneâ demissum. —— ¶ *To descend to particulars*, singulas partes *or* singula capita enumerare.

Descending, *as a hill*, declivis.

Descent, descensio, descensus. — *The descent of a hill*, declivitas. —¶ (*invasion*), irruptio, incursio, incursus. — *To make a descent upon the enemies*, hostes adoriri, invadere; in hostes irrumpere; in hostes irruptionem *or* incursionem facere. —— ¶ (*by birth*), origo; genus.

DESCRIBE, describo, depingo, exprimo, delineo, deformo; complector. — *lively*, graphice *or* ad vivum depingere. — *Described*, descriptus, depictus, expressus.

Describer, qui describit *or* depingit; scriptor, explicator. — *of countries*, qui regiones describit, chorographus. — *of the earth*, qui terram describit, geographus. — *of places*, qui loca describit, topographus. — *of the world*, qui mundum describit, cosmographus.

Description, descriptio. — *The description of a country*, loci descriptio, chorographia. — *of places*, locorum descriptio, topographia. — *of the world*, mundi descriptio, cosmographia. — *By all description*, quantum ex descriptione conjici potest.

DESCRY (*spy out*), speculor, conspicor; (*discover*), detego, exploro.

Descrying (*spying out*), conspectus, exploratio; (*discovering*), patefactio.

DESECRATE (*unhallow*), desecro.

DESERT, *adj.* vastus; desertus; incultus. — *To make so*, vastare, devastare.

Desert, *subst.* loca deserta; regio vasta *or* deserta; solitudo vasta *or* deserta. — *To live in a desert*, in solitudine vitam agere, inter feras vitam agere. — *To retire into a desert*, in solitudinem discedere *or* se conferre. —— ‖ *Desert (merit)*, see under *Deserve*.

DESERT, *v.* (*forsake*), desero, destituo, derelinquo. —— ¶ *To desert (of a soldier)*, signa deserere *or* relinquere, desertis signis ad hostem transire.

Deserter, desertor; transfuga, perfuga. (See the Lex. under *Transfuga*.)

Desertion, desertio, derelictio. —— ¶ (*of a soldier*), desertio; transitio ad hostem.

DESERVE, mereo, mereor, commereo, commereor, promereo, promereor, dignum esse aliqua re. — *Let him have according as he deserves*, quod meritus est ferat. — *I deserved it*, jure obtigit. — *You think you deserve to be praised for that*, id tibi laudi ducis. — *I have deserved no such thing at your hands*, immerito meo hoc facis. — *To deserve credit*, fide dignum esse. — *He deserves praise*, dignus est, qui laudetur. — *To deserve well of one*, mereri, merere (*or* bene mereri, merere) de aliquo. — *Deserved*, meritus, debitus.

Deservedly, merito.

Deserving *person*, vir genere, virtute, sanctitate, rebus gestis, clarus, illustris, nobilis; homo quantivis pretii. — *Well-deserving*, bene meritus, merens, promeritus de, *etc.*

Desert (*merit*), dignitas, virtus: meritum, promeritum. — *It is not more than your desert*, meritum est tuum. — *He shall have his deserts*, præmium se dignum feret. — *Regard should be had to desert*, delectus esset dignitatis. — *I could never be able to commend you according to your deserts*, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possem. — *According to your desert*, pro dignitate tuâ; pro merito tuo; merito.

DESIGN (*contrive*), machinor, meditor, incepto; molior: (*appoint*), assigno, destino: (*resolve*), statuo, constituo.—— ¶ (*draw a sketch of*), adumbro, delineo, describo, designo.

Design, *s.* (*purpose, resolution*), consilium, propositum, institutum. — *I had a design to go into Cilicia*, mihi erat in animo proficisci in Ciliciam. — *With what design do you mention these things?* quorsum hæc dicis? —— ¶ (*sketch*), adumbratio, rudis descriptio *or* designatio; ichnographia (*ground-plan*): — (*as an art*), pictura linearis; graphis. —— ¶ (*plot*), molitio, inceptum. — *To entertain an ill design*, scelus in aliquem cogitare.

Designation, designatio.

Designedly, de industriâ, deditâ operâ, consulto et cogitato.

Designer, designator.

Designing (*crafty*), astutus, callidus, versutus.

DESIRE, *s.* (*wish*), optatio (*the act*); optatum; desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido. — *He has performed my desire*, votum meum implevit. — *It has happened according to my desire*, ex animi sententiâ successit, votorum sum compos; potior votis. — *According to one's desire*, ex sententiâ, ex animo. —— ¶ (*request*), rogatio, postulatum; rogatus, *in abl.* — *Is this your desire?* hoccine quæsivisti? — *It is not my desire that*, &c., nihil postulo, ut, *etc.* —*A humble desire*, obsecratio, obtestatio. — *I do a thing by desire*, rogatus aliquid facio.

To Desire (*wish*), cupio, concupisco, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto. — *earnestly*, ardeo. — *I desire no more*, sat habeo. — *He desires to speak with you*, te conventum expetit. —— ¶ (*request*), peto, requiro. — *My desire is, that*, &c., quod peto et volo est, ut, *etc.* — *I desire but this of you*, hoc modo te obsecro. — *He desires but reason*, æquum postulat. —*To desire humbly*, obtestor, supplico, oro. — *lamentably*, imploro. — *earnestly*, expeto, obsecro. —*importunately*, flagito, efflagito.

Desirable, appetendus, expetendus, optandus, optabilis, cupiendus. — *More*, potior.

Desirous, avidus, cupidus. — *Very desirous*, perstudiosus, percupidus.

Desirously, cupide, avide, studiose.

DESIST, desisto, absisto, desino, cesso; aliquid omittere.

Desisting, derelictio, cessatio, omissio.

DESK, mensa scriptoria; (*reading-desk*), pulpitum.

DESOLATE, desertus, vastus, desolatus: (*full of grief*), afflictus, mæstus, tristis, mærore plenus: (*without comfort*), solatii expers; solatio carens. — *Made desolate*, vastatus, devastatus, depopulatus, desolatus. — *A making desolate*, vastatio, depopulatio.

To Desolate, vasto, devasto, populor, depopulor, desolo.

Desolateness, Desolation, (*ravage or ruin*), vastitas; ruina. —— ¶ *Deso*-

ness (*want of comfort*), ægritudo, mœror, mœstitia.

DESPAIR, *v.* desperare (de re, rem, rei [*dat.*], *or* acc. *and* infin.); animum despondere, omnem spem abjicere. — *To cause one to despair*, alicui omnem spem adimere, auferre, eripere. — *To despair of a sick man*, ægrum deponere, ægrotum desperare. — *I am despaired of*, desperor. — *Despaired of*, desperatus, deploratus.

Despair, Desperation, desperatio.

Despairingly, omni spe abjectâ.

Desperate, desperatus; exspes, spe carens, spe dejectus: (*rash*), temerarius: (*dangerous*), discriminis plenus, periculosus, anceps. — *My case is desperate*, de meis rebus actum est. — *A desperate situation*, desperatio rerum omnium. — *To grow desperate*, spem abjicere; in aperta flagitia erumpere.

Desperately, perdite, misere, periculose. — *He is desperately in love*, perdite amat, amore deperditus est.

Desperado (*desperate person*), perditus, furiosus, vesanus.

DESPATCH (*accomplish*), expedio, perago, conficio, perficio; (*hasten*), maturo, accelero. — *He despatched the matter very quickly*, mirâ celeritate rem peregit. — *Despatched*, confectus, peractus, absolutus, expeditus. — *It shall be despatched quickly*, expedite effectum dabitur. —— ¶ (*send*), mitto, dimitto; ablego. — *To despatch out of the way*, amando. —— ¶ (*kill one quickly*), cito interimere, occidere, interficere.

Despatch, *s.* expeditio, festinatio, properatio. — *Desirous of despatch*, conficiendæ rei cupidus. —— ¶ *A despatch* (*packet of letters*), fasciculus epistolarum; (*a letter*), literæ.

Despatching, expeditio, perfectio.

DESPERATE, &c. See under *Despair*.

DESPISE, contemno, despicio; sperno, aspernor; nullo loco numerare; magno cum fastidio præterire, nihili æstimare *or* ducere; fastidio. — *worldly things*, externa omnia negligere. — *To be despised*, contemni, sperni, despici, despicatui duci.

Despiser, contemptor, contemptrix.

Despising, despectus, despicatus, contemptus; despicientia; contemptio.

Despicable, Despisable, contemnendus, despiciendus, aspernandus. — *A despicable fellow*, homo tressis, abjectus, vilis.

Despicableness, vilitas.

Despicably, viliter, abjecte, sordide.

DESPITE (*malice*), malignitas, invidia, malitia: (*scorn*), despectus, contemptus. — *In despite of one*, ingratiis, aliquo invito.

Despiteful, malignus, malevolus, invidus.

Despitefully, contumeliose, maligne.

DESPOIL, spolio, vasto, eripio, nudo, denudo.

DESPOND, animum despondere. — ‖ See *Despair*.

Despondency, desperatio, spei abjectio.

DESPOT, princeps (rex, *etc.*) cujus arbitrium pro legibus est; dominus, tyrannus, rex.

Despotic, summus (*e. g.* imperium): — imperiosus, superbus, crudelis.

Despotism, dominatio, imperium summum; superbia, impotentia: (*as a state*), civitas, in qua libido principis pro legibus habetur.

Despotically, imperiose.

DESSERT, bellaria, tragemata.

DESTINE, destino, designo.

Destination, destinatio, designatio. —— ¶ (*of a traveller*), locus, quo tendit.

DESTINY, fatum, sors. — *To bewail one's destiny*, sortem suam plorare *or* miserari. — *To read one's destiny*, quid alicui accidere possit conjectare. — *Of destiny*, fatalis. — *By destiny*, fataliter, necessario. —— ¶ *The Destinies*, Parcæ.

DESTITUTE, egenus; inops. — *of food*, cibo egens. — *To leave destitute*, inopem relinquere.

Destitution, destitutio; inopia.

DESTROY, consumo, absumo, aboleo, deleo, exstinguo, conficio; concido, convelo. — *To be destroyed*, dispereo, intereo. — *I am utterly destroyed*, nullus sum. —— ¶ (*spoil*), perdo, corrumpo; (*overthrow*), destruo, diruo, everto, subverto; (*waste*), vasto, devasto, populor, depopulor; (*make havoc of*), prædor. — *To destroy all with fire and sword*, omnia ferro et incendio vastare. — *To destroy* (*raze*) *a city*, urbem exscindere, destruere, evertere, diruere.

Destroyer, confector, perditor, eversor, vastator; deletrix.

Destruction, disturbatio, eversio, excidio: strages, exitium, interitus, ruina, labes; pernicies, pestis. — *of a city*, urbis excidium. —— ¶ (*laying waste*), populatio, depopulatio, vastatio, devastatio; (*of people*), clades, cædes. — *An utter destruction*, internecio.

Destructive, exitiosus, exitialis; perniciosus.

Destructively, perniciose.

DESUETUDE, desuetudo.

DESULTORY, desultorius.

DETACH, deligere, seligere; sejungere, segregare; aliquo mittere.

Detachment, delecta manus, delecti milites.

DETAIL, singularum rerum *or* partium enumeratio; singula, singulæ res. — *In detail*, singuli, æ, a; singillatim; ordine; multis verbis.

To Detail, singulatim recitare *or* enumerare; rem ordine narrare.

DETAIN (*make to stay*), moror, demoror, detineo, moram injicere; (*keep back*), detineo, retineo; (*hinder*), præpedio.

Detainer (*confinement*), captivitas; custodia.

Detaining, Detention, retentio; mora.

DETECT, detego, retego; patefacio, palam facere; deprehendo. — *To be detected*, detegor, patefio; deprehendor.

Detection, patefactio, deprehensio, indicium.

DETER, deterreo, absterreo.

DETERGENT, detergens.

DETERMINE (*purpose*), statuo, constituo; decerno, decido; adjudico. — *They have determined either to conquer or die*, obstinaverunt se animis aut vincere, aut mori. — *He is fully determined to do it*, hoc habet obfirmatum. —— ¶ (*end*), definio, dirimo, concludo, compono, expedio; (*be ended*), finem habere *or* capere. —— ¶ (*judge between party and party*), dijudico, lites componere. —— ¶ *To determine beforehand*, præfinio, præjudico. —— ¶ *Determined* (*resolved*), certus, decretus, definitus, statutus, constitutus; (*beforehand*), præjudicatus, præfinitus: — (*purposed*), propositus, deliberatus: — (*concluded*), determinatus, actus, decisus, conclusus, finitus. — *Determined by judgment*, cognitus, judicatus. — *Not determined*, indefinitus. —— ¶ (*firm*), constans, firmus, obstinatus.

Determinable, quod determinari potest.

Determinate, determinatus, certus.

Determinately, definite; certe.

Determination, determinatio, decisio. — *Till the matter was brought to a determination*, donec hoc negotium certo loco constitisset. —— ¶ (*resolution*), consilium; sententia.

DETERSIVE. See *Detergent*.

DETEST (*abhor*), detestor, abominor; odio habere, in aliquem odio flagrare: (*loathe*), fastidio, odi.

Detestable, detestabilis, exsecrabilis, exsecrandus; odiosus.

Detestably, detestabilem in modum.

Detestation, detestatio; odium; animus abhorrens.

DETHRONE, aliquem regno spoliare, regno pellere *or* expellere; regi imperium abrogare.

DETRACT *from*, de alicujus famâ detrahere; alicui maledicere, laudes alicujus obterere.

Detracter, criminator, obtrectator.

Detraction, obtrectatio, maledictio, criminatio; alicujus famæ or existimationis violatio.

Detractingly, maledice.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum, damnum, dispendium.

Detrimental, damnosus; perniciosus.

DEUCE (*at dice*), dyas. —— ¶ *The deuce take you!* abi in malam rem! — *Deuce take it!* male vertat!

DEVASTATE, vasto, devasto.

Devastation, vastatio, depopulatio.

DEVELOP, patefacere; exponere.

DEVIATE, erro; de rectâ viâ discedere. — *You deviate from virtue*, deseris viam virtutis. — *I have deviated from my subject*, a proposito digressus sum.

Deviation, error, aberratio.

DEVICE. See *Devise*.

DEVIL, diabolus; *also*, homo (as, *a poor devil*). — *The devil rebukes sin*, Clodius accusat mœchos.

Devilish, diabolicus; nefandus, fœdus.

DEVIOUS, devius; implicatus.

DEVISE (*invent*), excogito, invenio; (*falsely*), comminiscor, fingo. — *They devise a cunning tale between them*, fingunt inter se quandam fallaciam. — *Devised*, excogitatus, commentitius, confictus, conquisitus. —— ¶ (*frame, fashion*), formo, fingo, effingo. —— ¶ (*by will*), lego, aliquid alicui testamento dare, relinquere. — *Devised by will*, legatus.

Devisee, legatarius.

Deviser, inventor, excogitator, machinator; commentor. —— ¶ (*by will*), legator.

Devising, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio.

Device, techna, dolus, præstigiæ, artificium: (*contrivance*), commentum, excogitatio, inventio, machinatio: (*feigned story*), commentum, fabula; argumentum: (*on a shield*), imago; signum; inscriptio.

DEVOID, vacuus, expers, carens.

DEVOIR. See *Compliment*.

DEVOLVE, *v. a.* devolvo. — *To devolve a trust*, &c. *upon one*, aliquid alicujus fidei mandare, credere, committere. — *An estate*, &c. *devolved upon him*, ad illum lege bona redierunt.

DEVOTE, devoveo, consecro, dedico, nuncupo; do, dedo, trado, addico: (*consign over*), damno.

Devoted, *adj.* deditus alicui, studiosus alicujus, alicujus observantissimus; alicui addictus; alicui devotus. — *He is devoted to us*, totus noster est.

Devotedness, voluntas, benevolentia; pietas; fides; obsequium.

Devotee, homo superstitiosus; fanaticus.

Devotion, pia meditatio; pietas erga *or* in Deum. — *Counterfeit devotion*, simulata sanctitas *or* pietas. — *To be at devotion*, rei divinæ operam dare; sacris operari. —— ¶ (*service*), studium, obsequium, observantia, cultus. — *To be at one's devotion*, totum ad arbitrium et nutum alicujus fictum esse. — *I am entirely at your devotion*, me penitus addictum, deditum, obstrictum tibi habes.

Devout, pius, religiosus, sanctus; religioni *or* pietati deditus; Dei sincerus cultor. — *Devout only in show*, pietatem in Deum simulans. — *Not devout*, irreligiosus; superûm contemptor; parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens, *Hor.*

Devoutly, pie, religiose, sancte, caste, adoratione summâ. — *To pray devoutly*, ardenter *or* fervide precari; Deo supplicare.

Devoutness, religio, sanctimonia, sanctitas, pietas.

DEVOUR, voro, devoro, in se ingurgitare, comedo. — *sweet and dainty meats*, ligurrio. —— ¶ (*consume wastefully*), profundo, effundo; decoquo, prodigo, comedo, abligurio. —— ¶ (*oppress*), opprimo.

Devouring, *adj.* edax, vorax.

DEVOUT. See *Devote*.

DEW, ros. — *Dew falls*, rorat. — *The falling of dew*, roratio. — *A sprinkling with dew*, roris aspersio, irroratio. —— ¶ *Dew-berries*, baccæ rubi repentis. — ‖ See *Bedew*.

Dewy, roruIentus, roscidus, roratus; rori similis.

DEXTEROUS, habilis, promptus, expeditus, solers; dexter.

Dexterously, expedite, perite, commode.

Dexterity, habilitas, habitus, ars, exercitatio; ingenii dexteritas, dexteritas; sollertia. — *With dexterity*, gnaviter, perite.

DIABOLICAL. See *Devilish*.

Diabolically, diabolice.

DIADEM, diadema, insigne regium.

DIAGONAL, diagonalis; *subst.* linea diagonalis *or* diagonios.

DIAGRAM, forma (geometrica); descriptio.

DIAL, horologium. — *A sundial*, horologium solarium, solarium. — *The hand*

or pin of a dial, gnomon, index, stylus. — *The dial-plate*, horologii facies.
Dialling, gnomonice.
DIALECT, linguæ genus, dialectus.
DIALOGUE, dialogus, sermo, sermones alterni; diverbium (*in a play*).
DIAMETER, diametros.
Diametrical, diametricus.
Diametrically, ex diametro, per medium, directo.
DIAMOND, adamas; adamas ferro inclusus. — *Of a diamond*, adamantinus. —— ¶ *The diamond at cards*, rhombus.
DIAPHORETIC, sudorem excitans.
DIAPHRAGM (*midriff*), septum transversum, diaphragma.
DIARRHŒA, alvi dejectio, alvus liquida, diarrhœa; profluvium, *Col.*
DIARY, diarium, ephemeris.
DIBBLE (*setting-stick*), pastinum.
DICE. See *Die*, subst.
DICTATE, dicto, præscribo.
Dictates (*precepts*), dictata, præcepta, præscripta.
Dictator, dictator. — *Of a dictator*, *Dictatorial*, dictatorius.
Dictatorship, dictatura.
DICTION, dictio.
DICTIONARY, lexicon.
DIDACTIC, in quo præcepta traduntur; ad docendum aptus *or* accommodatus; didacticus.
DIE, morior, demorior (*from a number*), emorior, intermorior (*mostly of plants, fire, &c.*); decedo, e vitâ cedo *or* discedo *or* excedo, exire e vitâ; vitam relinquere; animam exspirare *or* efflare; extingui; perire; interire; naturæ satisfacere; mortem *or* diem supremum obire; mortem *or* morte occumbere; mortem oppetere. — *He died two years ago*, abhinc annos duos mortuus est. — *Before he died*, antequam a vitâ discederet. — *We must all die*, omnes eodem cogimur; omnes una manet nox. — *To die upon a thing*, immorior. — *To die a natural death*, morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi. — *To die very poor*, in magnâ paupertate decedere. — *To die as a malefactor*, ultimo supplicio affici. — *To die suddenly*, repentinâ morte perire, repentino mori; subito mori. — *before time*, immaturâ morte abripi. — *with laughing*, risu emori. — *Condemned to die*, capite damnatus; morti addictus. — *Like to die or ready to die*, moribundus, ferme moriens. —— ¶ *To die* (*as liquors*), saporem perdere, in vappam verti. —— ‖ See *Dead*, *Death*.
DIE, *s.* (*to play with*), talus, tessera. (See the Lex.) — *Dice*, tali, tesseræ; (*the play at dice*), alea, ludus talarius. — *A throw at dice*, jactus, *or* missus talorum *or* tesserarum; jactus. — *To play at dice*, talis *or* tesseris ludere; aleâ *or* aleam ludere. — *A dice-box*, phimus, fritillus; pyrgus. (See *Pyrgus*, in the Lex.) —— ¶ Fig. *The die is cast*, jacta est alea.
Dicer, aleator.
DIE, *subst.* (*color*). See *Dye*.
DIET (*food*), cibus, penus; cibaria: — (*course of food*), diæta, victûs regimen, certus vivendi modus ac lex. — *strict*, abstinentia. — *Relating to diet*, diæteticus. —— ¶ *A diet of the empire*, ordinum imperii conventus.
To Diet *a person* (*confine to a regular diet*), diætam *or* victûs rationem alicui præscribere. — *Dieted*, ad præscriptam victûs rationem vivens.
Dietetics, diætetica (-æ).
DIFFER (*be different*), differo, discrepo, disto; dissideo, abhorreo. — *They differ from us*, dissident a nobis. — *Hidden virtue differs little from buried sloth*, paulum sepultæ distat inertiæ celata virtus. — *Man and beast differ chiefly in this*, inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest. — *A thrifty man differs from a covetous man*, discordat parcus avaro. — *To cause or make to differ or be different*, distinguo, secerno. —— ¶ *To differ from one in opinion*, dissentio, aliter sentire. —— ¶ *To differ* (*fall out*), rixor, jurgio contendere. — *To cause persons to differ* (*fall out*), lites inter alios serere.
Difference (*unlikeness*), differentia, dissimilitudo, discrepantia, discrimen, diversitas, varietas. — *There is no great difference between them and the Peripatetics*, non multum a Peripateticis dissident. — *I will treat them without any difference*, illos nullo discrimine habebo. — *Difference in inclinations breaks friendship*, studiorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias. —— ¶ (*distance*), distantia. — *There is a very great difference between them*, tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest esse, distantia. —— ¶ (*controversy*), lis, dissensio, altercatio, disceptatio. — *To end differences by treaty*, per colloquia controversias componere.
Different, diversus, discrepans, dispar, dissimilis. — *Different inclinations pursue different studies*, dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur. — *To be different from*, dissono, disconvenio.
Differently (*with difference*), multimodis, varie; diverse: (*otherwise*), aliter.
DIFFICULT (*hard*), difficilis, gravis, arduus, operosus: (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus, fastidiosus. — *Very difficult*, perdifficilis, perarduus. — *A very difficult question*, quæstio perobscura. — *Somewhat difficult*, subdifficilis.
Difficulty, difficultas. — *In one's circumstances*, res angustæ, tenues. — *Of speech*, linguæ balbuties *or* titubantia. — *A thing of great difficulty*, arduum, res ardua. — *To break through difficulties*, difficultates superare *or* vincere. — *To make a difficulty in doing a thing*, gravor. — *I shall make no difficulty in speaking my mind*, non gravabor, quid quâque de re sentiam, dicere. — *With difficulty*, difficiliter *or* difficulter, ægre, vix tandem. — *Without any difficulty*, nullo negotio, haud difficulter.
DIFFIDENT (*doubtful*), diffidens; incredulus: (*shy*), verecundus, pudens; rusticus. — *To be diffident*, diffido. — *To be somewhat diffident*, subdiffido.
Diffidently, diffidenter; verecunde.
Diffidence, diffidentia; metus; verecundia, pudor; rusticitas (*awkward*).
DIFFUSE, *v.* diffundo, spargo, dispergo.
Diffuse, *adj.* qui late et diffuse dicit; copiosus; verbosus.
Diffusely, fuse, diffuse; verbose.
Diffusion, diffusio, dispersus.
Diffusive, largus, exundans, ad plures pertingens.
Diffusiveness, diffusio, dispersus.
DIG, fodio, confodio, effodio. — *about*, circumfodio; pastino, *Col.* — *To dig down*, defodio. — *in*, infodio. — *out or up*, effodio, eruo. — *through*, transfodio. — *under*, suffodio. — *Which may be digged*, fossilis.
Digger, fossor.
Digging, *s.* fossio, fossura. — *about the roots*, ablaqueatio, pastinatio.
DIGEST (*set in order*), digero, in ordinem redigere. —— ¶ *To digest meat*, cibum conficere, concoquere; cibum digerere. — *Not digested* (*as meat*), crudus, imperfectus, hærens ardenti stomacho. — *To digest perfectly*, decoquo, percoquo. —— ¶ *To digest an affront*, injuriam concoquere *or* æquo animo pati.
Digestion, digestio, concoctio. — *Ill digestion*, cruditas.
Digestible, facilis concoctu *or* ad concoquendum.
Digests, juris volumina in proprios digesta locos; digesta; pandectæ.
DIGHT. See *Deck*, *Dress*.
DIGIT (*inch*), digitus, pollex.
DIGNIFY, orno, nobilito.
Dignitary, dignitate pollens.
Dignity, dignitas, nobilitas, honor; amplitudo. — *To promote to dignity*, producere ad dignitatem, munere ornare. — *The dignity of a senator*, gradus senatorius, dignitas senatoria. — *Of dignities*, honorarius.
DIGRESS, ab instituto sermone deflectere, digredi, excurrere, declinare.
Digression, digressio, digressus, declinatio, excursio.
DIKE (*ditch*), fossa; (*dam*), agger.
DILAPIDATE, dilapido, diruo.
Dilapidation, eversio; dilapidatio. — *Dilapidations*, ruinæ, damnum.
DILATE (*widen*), dilato; fines propagare *or* extendere: (*enlarge upon a subject*), amplifico, orationem dilatare, sermonem producere *or* extendere. — *To dilate or grow wide*, dilator.
Dilation, amplificatio, prolatio, extensio.
DILATORY, cunctabundus, cunctans.
DILEMMA, dilemma: (*difficulty*), angustiæ; difficultas.
DILIGENT, diligens, impiger, sedulus, assiduus, industrius, studiosus. — *in his business*, attentus, diligenter negotio incumbens. — *in labor*, operosus, laboriosus. — *to do what is commanded*, obsequens, obsequiosus, moriger. — *To be diligent*, sudo; evigilo; animo excubare *or* vigilare, industriam exhibere, adhibere, præstare. — *Very diligent*, perdiligens, diligentissimus, pervigil.
Diligently, diligenter, attente, accurate, industrie, sedulo, studiose.
Diligence, diligentia, attentio, cura; assiduitas, sedulitas; studium; accuratio. — *With diligence*, diligenter; sedulo; accurate. — *To give or use diligence*, curam adhibere, operam dare; sedulo laborare. — *Diligence to please*, obsequium. —— ¶ *Diligence* (*expedition*), celeritas. — *To despatch with diligence*, accelero, festino, maturo. —— ¶ *A diligence*, vehiculum publicum.
DILL, anethum.
DILUTE, diluo, vinum aquâ temperare, miscere, commiscere.
DIM, obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus.
To Dim, obscuro; tenebras alicui rei obducere, inducere, offundere. — *To grow dim*, obscuror. — *To dim the eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis caliginem offundere. — *A dimming of the sight*, caligatio, oculorum hebetatio.
Dim-sighted, hebes; lusciosus, luscinus. — *To be so*, oculi alicui cæcutiunt.
Dimly, obscure, parum dilucide, non satis aperte.
Dimness, caligo, hebetudo, obscuritas.
DIMENSION, dimensio; mensura; ratio modi.
DIMINISH, deminuo, minuo; attenuo, demo, debilito. — *Cares diminish bodily strength*, attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ. — *To diminish a sum*, partem aliquam detrahere, disperdere, minuere. — *To diminish* (*be diminished*), deminuor, decedo, recedo.
Diminution, imminutio, deminutio, attenuatio; extenuatio, elevatio. — *That will be no diminution to you*, ista res gloriam tuam non minuet.
Diminishingly, cum obtrectatione.
Diminutive, parvus, pusillus. —— ¶ (*of words*), deminutivus.
DIMPLE, gelasinus, lacuna.
DIN, sonus, sonitus, strepitus; clamor. — *To make a din*, resono, strepo; strepitum facere.
To Din *one's ears*, aures obtundere.
DINE, prandeo; cœno. — *Having dined*, pransus; cœnatus. — *Not having dined*, impransus. — *He that dines with another*, compransor.
Dinner, cibus meridianus; prandium; cœna. — *Of dinner*, pransorius.
DING, allido, illido; incutio, infligo.
DINGLE (*vale*), convallis.
DINT, contusio, impressio; nota, vestigium. —— ¶ *Dint* (*force*), vis.
To Dint, contundo.
DIOCESE, diœcesis.
Diocesan, episcopus.
DIP, *v. a.* tingo, intingo, mergo; *v. n.* se mergere in aquam, subire aquam. — *To dip again*, retingo. — *To dip often*, mersito, merso. — *To dip under*, submergo. — *To dip over head and ears*, immergo. — *Dipped*, intinctus, tinctus; immersus. —— ¶ *To dip into a thing*, leviter aliquid attingere.
DIPHTHONG, diphthongus.
DIRE, DIREFUL, dirus, sævus, atrox, horrendus, horridus.
Direness, diritas, immanitas.
DIRECT, rectus, directus.
DIRECT (*govern*), dirigo, moderor. —— ¶ *To direct a letter*, inscribo. —— ¶ *To direct the right way*, viam alicui monstrare, commonstrare, ostendere. — *Directed in the way*, in viam deductus. —— ¶ *To direct or show how to do a thing*, monstro, doceo, edoceo; præcipio, instruo, instituo, erudio. —— ¶ *To direct or bend one's course to a place*, cursum *or* iter aliquo dirigere, tendere, intendere, applicare. —— ¶ See *Command*. — *He was directed to do that*, id habebat in mandatis.
Direction, regio, via; pars. — *In all directions*, in omnes partes. —— ¶ (*conduct, management*), rectio, administra-

tio; gubernatio. — *To have the direction of an affair*, alicui rei præesse. — *They had the direction of the war*, illis mandatum erat bellum. — *To be under the direction of another*, rem alicujus ductu gerere; nutu alicujus regi. —— ¶ *To follow directions*, jussa *or* mandata alicujus exsequi, facere, peragere. — *To give*, præcipio, jubeo, mando, alicui de re aliquâ mandata *or* præcepta dare. — *To receive*, mandata ab aliquo accipere.

DIRECTLY, directe, directo, rectâ; e vestigio, sine morâ. — *Let us go directly*, eamus rectâ viâ. — *Directly against or contrary*, e regione, ex adverso, ex opposito, contra.

DIRECTNESS, rectum.

DIRECTOR, rector, moderator.

DIRGE, carmen lugubre (funebre); threnus; nenia.

DIRK, pugio.

DIRT, lutum, cœnum.

DIRTY (*full of dirt*), cœnosus, lutulentus, immundus, sordidus: (*base, filthy*), sordidus, impurus, spurcus, fœdus.—*A dirty or base action*, facinus indignum, fœdum.

To DIRTY *a person's clothes*, alicujus vestem conspurcare, inquinare, luto aspergere *or* inficere.

DIRTILY, sordide, fœde: — (*basely*), indigne, inhoneste, inique, sordide, illiberaliter, turpiter: (*impurely*), obscœne.

DIRTINESS, spurcitia, sordes, squalor: (*baseness, &c.*), fœditas, impuritas, iniquitas; injustitia; spurcities.

DISABLE (*render incapable*), aliquem ad aliquid agendum ineptum reddere, ad aliquod munus sustinendum ineptum facere: — (*weaken*), debilito, infirmo. — *To disable*, alicujus brachium, manum, *etc.*, debilitare, mutilare. — *A disabled ship*, navis quassa, inutilis, inhabilis. — *soldier*, miles membris captus *or* vulneribus confectus.

DISABLING, infirmatio, debilitatio, mutilatio.

DISABILITY, impotentia.

DISABUSE, errore animum alicujus liberare; alicui errorem eripere; alicui mentis errorem demere; errantem in viam veritatis reducere.

DISADVANTAGE (*damage or loss*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum, jactura: (*inferiority of condition*), deterior *or* iniquior conditio. — *Disadvantage of ground (in war)*, loci iniquitas. — *To come off with disadvantage in battle*, cladem, incommodum accipere. — *To my disadvantage*, meo detrimento *or* incommodo — *To set upon a person at a disadvantage*, aliquem impeditum et inopinantem aggredi.

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodus, damnosus, iniquus; alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS, incommoditas.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, incommode, damnose, inique.

DISAFFECTED, aversus, alienatus, alienus; malevolus; inimicus. — *to the government*. rerum novarum *or* evertendarum cupidus; inimicus regis, *etc.*

DISAFFECTION, offensio, aversatio; malevolentia.

DISAGREE (*fall out*), dissideo, dissentio, discordo, discrepo: — (*not to suit*), pugno, repugno, non congruere, competere *or* quadrare. — *Disagreeing*, diversus, discors, discordans. — *It is disagreeing to my kind of life*, absurdum et alienum est a vitâ meâ.

DISAGREEABLE (*unpleasant*), injucundus, ingratus, illepidus, insuavis.

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas.

DISAGREEABLY, injucunde, illepide.

DISAGREEMENT, repugnantia, discrepantia, discordia, diversitas; (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio.

DISALLOW, improbo, reprobo, damno, aversor; rejicio.

DISANNUL. See *Annul*.

DISAPPEAR, evanesco, e conspectu evolare; obscurari; tolli.

DISAPPOINT, destituo, frustror; irritum facere: (*break one's word*), fidem violare, conventis non stare. — *To disappoint an adversary's purpose*, adversarii conatus infringere. — *To disappoint one of his hope*, spem alicujus destituere, fallere. — *To be disappointed*, spe falli. — *My master is disappointed of a wife*, herus uxore excidit.

DISAPPOINTMENT, frustratio; incommodum, casus adversus.

DISAPPROVE, improbo, minus probo.

DISAPPROBATION, improbatio; reprehensio (*blame*); acclamatio (*by noise*).

DISARM (*strip another of his arms*), exarmo; spolio; armis exuere, alicui arma detrahere: — (*lay aside his arms*), arma deponere *or* exuere. — *Disarmed (without arms)*, inermis, inermus; (*stripped of his arms*), armis spoliatus *or* exutus.

DISASTER, malum, incommodum; calamitas; casus adversus, infestus, iniquus.

DISASTROUS, infaustus, infelix, calamitosus.

DISASTROUSLY, incommode, infeliciter, calamitose.

DISAVOW (*disown*), diffiteor, infitior, nego, abnego, denego, repudio; rejicio.

DISAVOWING (*disowning*), denegatio, infitiatio, repudiatio.

DISBAND, exauctoro, dimitto. — *soldiers*, milites exauctorare, dimittere, missos facere. —— ¶ *To disband or quit the service*, signa deserere *or* derelinquere.

DISBANDING, missio, dimissio.

DISBELIEVE (*distrust*), diffido; (*not believe*), non *or* parum credere.

DISBELIEF, diffidentia; dubitandi obstinatio.

DISBELIEVER, qui veram religionem non profitetur.

DISBURDEN, exonero, levo.

DISBURDENING, oneris exemptio.

DISBURSE, impendo, insumo, pecuniam erogare *or* suppeditare.

DISBURSEMENT, pecuniæ erogatio; expensa, impensa; expensum, sumptus, expensa pecunia.

DISCARD (*dismiss*), exauctoro, dimitto, missum facere; (*throw off*), excutio, ejicio; (*reject*), rejicio.

DISCARDING, missio.

DISCERN (*put a difference*), discerno, dignosco, dijudico, distinguo; (*perceive*), cerno, video, conspicio, intelligo; (*distinguish from*), internosco; (*spy out*), conspicor. — *Easy to be discerned*, conspicuus, perspicuus. — *Discernible*, sub aspectum *or* oculorum sensum cadens.

DISCERNMENT, judicium; judicium acre, subtile.

DISCERNING, *adj.* perspicax, sagax; homo acri mente *or* judicio.

DISCERNINGLY, sagaciter, acriter, subtiliter.

DISCHARGE *one's conscience* (*act conscientiously*), rectam conscientiam servare, a rectâ conscientiâ non discedere.— *a commission*, mandatum conficere. —— ¶ *To discharge* (*from a crime*), absolvo, expedio, a culpâ liberare, culpam ab aliquo amovere. —— ¶ *To discharge one of a covenant*, acceptam stipulationem ferre. —— ¶ *To discharge* (*exempt*), ab administratione alicujus rei liberare *or* eximere; (*release*), dimitto; (*put out of office*), missum facere. — *Discharged* (*freed*), liberatus, solutus; liber; immunis. — *To discharge soldiers*, milites dimittere, mittere *or* missos facere, exauctorare, militiâ solvere; *with disgrace*, milites cum ignominiâ dimittere. — *To discharge a debt*, nomen dissolvere, expedire. —— ¶ *To discharge a ship*, merces e navi exponere, exonerare *or* deonerare. — *Discharged*, exoneratus, onere levatus. — *To discharge one's stomach*, evomo, vomitu reddere. — *To discharge one's anger upon a person*, iram in aliquem effundere *or* evomere. — *To discharge itself* (*as a river*), defluo, devolvo. — *To discharge a gun*. See *Gun*.

DISCHARGE, *s.* (*freeing*), liberatio, missio. — *of humors*, humorum detractio. — *The discharge of one's duty*, muneris functio. —— ¶ *A discharge* (*acquittance*), accepti latio. — *To give a discharge*, acceptum referre aliquid. —— ¶ *To demand a discharge* (*of soldiers*), missionem flagitare.

DISCHARGING (*acquitting*), absolutio, a culpâ liberatio; (*sending away*), dimissio; (*paying*), solutio. — *A discharging of a captive*, captivi redemptio.

DISCIPLE, discipulus.

DISCIPLINE (*instruction*), disciplina, institutio; (*warlike*), res bellica, disciplina militaris, ratio castrensis. — *To observe strict discipline or order*, leges præscriptas *or* præfinitas observare.

To DISCIPLINE (*instruct*), doceo, instituo, erudio; (*punish*), punio, castigo.

DISCIPLINARIAN, qui leges præscriptas observat et urget.

DISCLAIM, renuntio, abdico, repudio; recuso; pro suo non habere; nuntium alicui rei remittere.

DISCLAIMING, abdicatio; recusatio.

DISCLOSE, detego, retego, aperio, adaperio, nuntio, indico; patefacio. — *To be disclosed*, patefio, patesco. — *Disclosed* (*revealed*), detectus, patefactus, reclusus; nudatus.

DISCLOSURE, patefactio, indicium.

DISCOLOR, decoloro, colorem mutare. — *Discolored*, decolor, decoloratus.

DISCOLORATION, coloris mutatio; decoloratio.

DISCOMFIT *an army*, exercitum fundere; hostium copias profligare; hostes prosternere, dissipare, in fugam convertere.

DISCOMFITURE, clades, strages, incommodum.

DISCOMFORT, mæror, dolor, angor; mæstitia; tristitia; ægritudo.

DISCOMFORTED, tristis, mæstus, æger animi. — *To be so*, dolere, in dolore esse, in mærore esse.

DISCOMMODE, incommodo, alicui incommodum ferre *or* parere; molestiam afferre, exhibere; aliquem molestiâ afficere.

DISCOMMODING, incommoditas, incommodum.

DISCOMPOSE (*put out of order*), turbo, perturbo; confundo. — *To discompose the mind*, animum excruciare, sollicitare, angere, inquietare.

DISCOMPOSURE, perturbatio, consternatio, trepidatio; cura, angor, anxietas.

DISCONCERT, consilia frangere, confringere, conturbare, perturbare. — *Disconcerted*, fractus; perturbatus.

DISCONCERTING, perturbatio.

DISCONSOLATE (*afflicted*), mæstus, tristis, mærore confectus; afflictus: (*without consolation*), solatii expers, solatio carens.

DISCONTENT, offensio, molestia; tædium, fastidium, (*with genit.*); tristitia; ægritudo.

To DISCONTENT, ango, offendo, aliquem molestiâ afficere. — *To be discontented*, offendor, indignor; graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo aliquid ferre; aliqua re non contentum esse. — *Discontented*, sorte suâ non contentus, morosus, rerum mutationis cupidus; offensus, animo alienatus.

DISCONTENTEDLY, ægre, graviter, inique, moleste.

DISCONTINUE, omitto, desino, desisto; intermitto (see *Cease*). — *Discontinued*, intermissus, interruptus.

DISCONTINUANCE, intermissio, desuetudo, intercapedo.

DISCORD, discordia, dissensio, dissidium. — *To be at discord*, discordo, dissentio, discrepo, dissideo. — *To make discord*, lites serere *or* movere; simultates fovere. — *Discord in music*, dissonantia, *Hieron.*

DISCORDANCE, discordia, discrepantia.

DISCORDANT (*in music*), absonus, dissonus; (*disagreeing*), discors.

DISCORDANTLY, absone; cum discordiâ.

DISCOUNT, de summâ detrahere, remittere, subducere, deminuere.

DISCOUNT, *s.* detractio, deminutio, subductio.

DISCOUNTENANCE, improbo, reprimo, inhibeo, fronte nubilâ excipere.

DISCOURAGE, absterreo, animum frangere, infringere, debilitare, consternare. — *To discourage one's self, be discouraged*, animum abjicere, demittere; animo cadere, concidere, debilitari, frangi, demitti, deficere. — *To discourage from an undertaking*, deterreo; aliquem ab aliquâ re avocare, abducere, abstrahere, avertere. — *Discouraged*, abjectus, deterritus, fractus. — *Not discouraged*, intrepidus.

DISCOURAGEMENT (*discouraging*), animi abjectio, debilitatio, demissio, infractio; (*hinderance*), incommodum, impedimentum. — *To throw discouragement in one's way*, deterrere ab aliquâ re; alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To be or lie under many discouragements*, variis incommodis conflictari.

DISCOURSE (*talk*), sermocinatio, disceptatio, alloquium, allocutio, affatus, colloquium: (*harangue*), sermo, oratio,

concio. — *Familiar discourse*, sermo familiaris, quotidianus. — *Idle*, nugæ, fabulæ. — *Pleasing*, narratio jucunda, lepidæ fabulæ. — *Fine or polite*, oratio accurata, compta, ornata, polita, perpolita. — *Compact*, oratio concinna et cohærens. — *Dry or shallow*, loquela jejuna, oratio arida, exilis, inculta. — *Rambling*, a proposito aberrans. — *Fulsome*, oratio insulsa, illepida, ingrata. — *Ravishing*, jucundissima, suavissima, admirabilis. — *Figurative*, figurata. — *Starched*, nimis exquisita, affectata. — *Long-winded*, nimis longa. — *Bald*, oratio jejuna, exilis. — *Pathetic*, ad commovendos *or* concitandos animos apta. — *To open a discourse or debate*, de aliquâ re sermonem inferre, instituere, suscipere, ordiri. — *To resume a discourse*, eo revertere unde oratio declinavit. — *To fall into discourse*, in sermonem incidere, verba cædere. — *To relate a discourse*, sermonem habitum exponere. — *In common discourse*, in consuetudine sermonis. — *This thing was now become the subject of common discourse*, hæc res jam vulgi rumoribus exagitata fuit, *or* abiit in ora hominum, (*Liv.*). — *Discoursed*, enarratus, expositus.

To Discourse, sermocinor, dissero, discepto, confabulor, colloquor, confero. — *To discourse at large*, plurimis verbis agere, pluribus disserere. — *To discourse with a person*, sermonem cum aliquo habere, conferre; cum aliquo sermocinari, communicare.

Discoursing, collocutio, sermocinatio.

Discoursive. Discursive, ad sermocinationem spectans, sermocinationis capax.

DISCOURTEOUS, inhumanus, inurbanus, immitis, morosus.

Discourteously, inhumane, morose.

Discourtesy (*ill turn*), injuria, damnum, detrimentum: (*displeasure*), offensa. — *To do one a discourtesy*, incommodo; injuriâ aliquem afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere.

DISCOVER (*reveal*), detego, retego; patefacio, aperio; explico; notum facere; in lucem proferre; in vulgus producere: — (*espy*), conspicor, prospicio; (*find out*), deprehendo, patefacio. — *To discover his accomplices*, socios indicare. — *To labor or endeavor to discover*, exploro, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo, indago. — *To discover or find out secrets*, arcana expiscari, explorare. — *To discover a person's design*, consilium alicujus cognoscere. — *To discover one's humor* (*find it out*), mentem alicujus explorare, deprehendere; (*show it*), ingenium indicare, ostendere, aperire. — *Discovered* (*found out*), detectus, retectus, patefactus, compertus; (*shown*), ostensus, indicatus.

Discoverable, aspectabilis, indagabilis.

Discoverer, explorator, indagator.

Discovery (*discovering*), inventio, indagatio, investigatio; (*thing discovered*), inventum, res inventa. — *To make new discoveries in arts*, aliquid novi, quod ad artes amplificandas pertinent, invenire, indagare, reperire, excogitare; novis inventis artes augere, locupletare. —— ¶ *A discovery* (*revealing*), indicium, patefactio, deprehensio.

DISCREDIT, dedecus, ignominia, macula; labes.

To Discredit (*disgrace*), infamo, obtrecto; existimationem alicujus lædere, violare, imminuere: (*not to believe*), parum alicui credere, nullam fidem alicui habere.

Discrediting (*disgracing*), obtrectatio: (*not believing*), diffidentia.

DISCREET, prudens, sapiens, cautus, circumspectus.

Discreetly, prudenter, sapienter, caute, circumspecte.

Discretion, prudentia, sapientia; consilium, circumspectio. — *To act with discretion*, considerate *or* prudenter agere. — *A person of great discretion*, vir summæ prudentiæ. — *Without discretion*, imprudens, inconsultus, temerarius. —— ¶ (*free will*), arbitrium. — *To leave a thing to a person's discretion*, aliquid arbitrio alicujus relinquere, permittere. — *To live at one's own discretion*, sui juris esse; arbitrio suo vivere; suo more vitam degere. — *To surrender at discretion*, se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; victori se dedere nullâ conditione propositâ; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; armis positis ad victoris fidem confugere.

Discretionary *power*, potestas infinita; auctoritas nullis terminis præfinita.

DISCRIMINATE, discrimino, distinguo.

Discrimination, discrimen.

DISCUSS (*explain*), res difficiles dilucide exponere, explicare, illustrare: (*examine*), exploro, investigo; aliquid accurate considerare, diligenter perpendere; disceptare aliquid. —— ¶ *To discuss humors*, humores corporis discutere, resolvere.

Discussion, investigatio; disceptatio.

DISDAIN, dedignor, aspernor, fastidio, aversor, contemno, sperno.

Disdain, contemptus, fastidium.

Disdainer, contemptor.

Disdainful, fastidiosus, arrogans; superciliosus, *Sen.*

Disdainfully, fastidiose, arroganter, contemptim.

Disdaining, dedignatio, contemptio, aversatio.

DISEASE, morbus, adversa valetudo. — *A desperate disease*, morbus periculosus, ægre medicabilis. — *A mortal disease*, mortifer morbus.—*complicated*, multiplex. — *To be confined by a disease*, propter valetudinem domo non exire, domi se continere; morbo lecto affixum esse. — *To contract a disease*, morbum contrahere, concipere. — *He caught that disease by hard drinking*, potationibus morbum concepit. — *To be relieved from a disease*, ex morbo recreari, relevari, evadere, emergere. — *The disease abates*, morbus se remittit. — *increases*, ingravescit.

Diseased, æger, ægrotus, morbidus, morbo affectus, valetudinarius, infirmus, languidus. — *To be diseased*, ægrotare, male se habere, ex morbo laborare; morbo teneri, affici, conflictari.

DISEMBARK, onera tenere, litus obtinere, e navi exscendere *or* descendere: — *v. a. To disembark* (*goods*), e navi tollere. — *Disembarked*, e navi expositus. —— || But see *Land.*

DISEMBOGUE, in mare defluere.

DISENCHANT, excanto.

DISENCUMBERED, exoneratus, liberatus.

DISENGAGE (*quit or free from*), expedio, extrico; (*set at liberty*), libero, explico, expedio, extraho, vadimonio solvere. — *Disengaged*, liberatus, vadimonio solutus.

Disengagement (*freeing*), liberatio, redemptio, solutio.

DISENTANGLE, expedio, solvo, extrico.

DISENTRANCED, ex alto somno suscitatus.

DISESTEEM, elevo, contemno, despicio, negligo; parvi æstimare. — *Disesteemed*, contemptus, spretus, despicatui habitus.

Disesteem, *s.* contemptus, contemptio, fastidium.

Disesteeming, elevatio, contemptio.

DISFAVOR, *subst.* odium; offensa.

DISFIGURE, deformo, mutilo. — *one's face*, os fœdare. — *Disfigured*, deformatus, deformis, fœdatus.

Disfiguring, deformatio.

DISFRANCHISE, civitatem alicui adimere; a numero civium segregare. — *Disfranchised*, proscriptus, immunitatibus civium privatus.

Disfranchisement, immunitatum privatio.

DISGORGE, evomo, ejicio, exonero.

Disgorging, ejectio, vomitio.

DISGRACE, dedecus, labes, infamia, ignominia; (*disfavor*), offensa, offensio. — *To fall into disgrace*, in offensam incidere. — *at court*, in principis offensionem incurrere. — *To live in disgrace*, per dedecus vivere; cum ignominiâ vitam degere.

To Disgrace, dedecoro, dehonesto, deturpo; infamo; contamino; dignitatem obscurare. — *one's self*, famam suam obscurare, lædere; se contaminare; se turpiter dare. — *To be disgraced*, in dedecore versari. — *To disgrace or turn out of favor*, gratiâ quempiam privare.

Disgraceful, dedecorus, contumeliosus, turpis. — *Disgraceful language*, convicia.

Disgracefully, turpiter, cum dedecore *or* ignominiâ.

DISGUISE *himself*, mutare vestem, habitum suum permutare; larvam sibi aptare; faciem suam alienâ specie occultare; alienam formam capere, mentiri. — *as a shepherd*, pastoralem cultum induere. —— ¶ *To disguise* (*alter*) *a thing*, aliam speciem alicui rei superinducere; (*conceal*), aliquid celare, occultare, dissimulare.

Disguise, *subst.* vestis mutata. — *In disguise*, veste mutatâ, permutato habitu; larvam gerens, personatus. —— ¶ *Fig.* species; simulatio. See *Cloak.*

Disguiser, dissimulator, qui deformat.

Disguising (*dissembling*), dissimulatio.

DISGUST, fastidium, offensio, tædium; nausea.

To Disgust, displiceo; bilem alicui commovere; fastidium afferre. — *To be disgusted* (*take a disgust*), stomachor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre. — *Disgusting*, fastidium creans, fastidiosus; teter (*of smell*, &c.).

DISH (*platter*), patina, patella, lanx, magis, scutula, paropsis: — *A dish* (when the same as *a course*), ferculum; but to express *he cooked a dish of vegetables*, we say, olus coxit. — *The chief dish*, caput cœnæ. — *A large dish*, lanx. — *A little dish*, patella, catillus. — *A dish-clout*, peniculus. — *Dish-meat*, sorbillum.

To Dish *up meat*, patinas cibis instruere; patinis cibos indere.

DISHABILLE, vestis nocturna; vestis domestica, vestitus domesticus.

DISHEARTEN, animum alicujus frangere, debilitare; aliquem ab aliquâ re absterrere. — *To be disheartened*, animo cadere, concidere; animum abjicere, demittere. — *Disheartened*, animo abjectus, fractus, debilitatus. — *A disheartening affair*, res parum spei ostentans *or* de quâ vix bene sperare licet.

Disheartening, *s.* animi abjectio, demissio, debilitatio, infractio.

DISHEVEL, capillos turbare, pandere. — *Dishevelled hair*, passi capilli.

DISHONEST (*knavish*), fraudulentus, improbus, pravus, nequam.

Dishonestly, improbe, perfide, fraudulenter.

Dishonesty (*knavery*), fraudulentia, fallacia, injustitia; pravitas, improbitas.

DISHONOR, dedecus, ignominia, infamia, macula. — *It is better to die bravely than to live in dishonor*, præstat per virtutem mori quam per dedecus vivere.

To Dishonor, dehonesto, dedecoro; traduco, deformo, labem alicui aspergere, alicui infamiam inferre. — *He dishonored him amongst his friends*, illum ignominiâ notavit inter suos.

Dishonorable, turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus; infamis, deformis; decolor (*poet.*).

Dishonorably, turpiter, inhoneste.

DISINCLINED, ab aliquâ re aversus, alienus *or* abhorrens.

Disinclination, aversatio, odium.

DISINGENUOUS, parum ingenuus, ingenuitatis expers, inurbanus, incivilis, illiberalis.

Disingenuously, parum ingenue, inurbane, illiberaliter.

Disingenuousness, prava indoles, dissimulatio, illiberalitas.

DISINHERIT, exheredo, exheredem scribere; hereditate mulctare. — *Disinherited*, exheredatus, exheres.

Disinheriting, exheredatio.

DISINTERESTED, integer, incorruptus, commodis suis non studens, suæ utilitatis immemor, abstinens, innocens.

Disinterestedness, sui commodi neglectus, innocentia, abstinentia.

Disinterestedly, integre, incorrupte, sine ullâ mercedis spe, innocenter, liberaliter.

DISJOIN, disjungo, discludo, separo, segrego.

Disjoining, disjunctio, sejunctio, separatio.

Disjunction, disjunctio.

Disjunctive, disjunctivus.

Disjointed, male cohærens.

DISK, solis *or* lunæ orbis.

DISLIKE, improbo, aversor, ab aliquâ re abhorrere. — *Disliked*, improbatus, rejectus, fastiditus.

Dislike, *s.* declinatio; fuga; odium, aversatio; fastidium. — *To fall into dislike*, improbari, in fastidium abire.

DISLOCATE, luxo, loco movere. — *Dislocated*, luxatus.
Dislocation, membri e loco motio; luxatura.
DISLODGE, hospitio aliquem disjicere, ejicere, pellere, depellere, expellere. — *To dislodge the enemy*, hostes ex *or* de castello, *etc.* dejicere; hostes de suo loco movere.
Dislodging (*driving away*), expulsio.
DISLOYAL, perfidus, infidus.
Disloyally, perfide, perfidiose.
Disloyalty, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.
DISMAL, dirus, horridus, infaustus, terribilis.
Dismally, horride, horribilem in modum.
DISMANTLE *a city*, oppidi muros *or* mœnia diruere; urbem munimentis nudare.
Dismantling, munimentorum dejectio.
DISMAY, animi perturbatio.
To Dismay, territo, perterrefacio, consterno, conturbo; metu aliquem percutere.
Dismaying, exanimatio.
DISMEMBER, deartuo, dilanio; membratim dissecare, discerpere, concidere.
Dismembering, membrorum dissectio.
DISMISS, dimitto, aliquem ablegare, amandare. —*from an employment*, a munere dimittere; alicui permittere ut se munere suo abdicet; munus alicui abrogare. — *To dismiss a cause*, actionem de curiâ dimittere. — *Dismissed*, dimissus, ablegatus, amandatus; submotus. —*from an employment*, missus factus, munere privatus.
Dismission, dimissio, missio.
DISMOUNT (*unhorse*), equo aliquem excutere, præcipitare, dejicere; (*alight*), ex equo descendere, desilire. — *Dismounted* (*thrown down*), dejectus, deturbatus, excussus.
Dismounting (*unhorsing*), ex equo dejectio *or* præcipitatio; (*alighting*), ex equo descensio.
DISOBEY, repugno; jubenti morem non gerere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicujus imperium negligere. — *Disobeyed*, contemptus, neglectus.
Disobedience, immodestia; contumacia; imperii neglectus, recusatio *or* detrectatio.
Disobedient, non obediens, minus obsequens, dicto non audiens, contumax, imperium detrectans. — *To be disobedient*, jussa negligere, imperium recusare, detrectare; alicui non parêre, non obedire.
Disobediently, contumaciter, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.
DISOBLIGE, lædo, de aliquo male mereri, aliquem offendere.
Disobliging, inofficiosus, inurbanus, acerbus.
Disobligingly, parum officiose, minus obsequenter.
DISORDER, confusio, perturbatio. — *You see in what disorder we are*, vides quantâ in rerum conversione ac perturbatione versemur. — *of mind*, animi perturbatio. — *To put things into disorder*, res miscere ac perturbare. — *To put the enemy into disorder*, ordines hostium turbare, hostium exercitum perturbare. — *To retire in disorder*, effuse se recipere. — *Disorders* (*tumults*), turbæ. —— ¶ (*distemper*), morbus, ægrotatio.
To Disorder, turbo, conturbo, perturbo; confundo, misceo. — *To disorder the hair*, capillos turbare.
Disordering, conturbatio, perturbatio.
Disordered, Disorderly, incompositus, inconditus, inordinatus, confusus, turbatus. — *All things are confounded and disordered*, funditus omnia miscentur; omnia sunt perturbatissima. — *Disordered in body*, æger, ægrotans, male se habens. — *in mind*, animo perturbatus, conturbatus; æger animi; animi vecordiâ laborans. — *Disordered in his senses*, insanus, cerritus (*poet.*), larvatus, mente captus. —— ¶ *A disorderly or vicious way of living*, vita dissoluta, mores dissoluti, effrenata vivendi licentia.
Disorderly, incondite, incomposite; inordinate, *Cels.*; effuse.
DISOWN (*deny*), nego, abnego, inficior. —— ¶ *To disown one*, abdico, repudio.
Disowning, negatio, abdicatio, repudiatio, inficiatio.
DISPARAGE (*slight*), vitupero, obtrecto; despicio, contemno, sperno; parvi ducere *or* æstimare: — (*speak ill of*), de alicujus famâ detrahere; laudibus *or* laudes alicujus obtrectare; alicujus famam lædere.
Disparaging (*speaking ill of*), obtrectatio; alicujus famæ læsio *or* violatio.
Disparagement (*disgrace*), infamia, dedecus. — *It is no disparagement for you to do that*, illud tibi non dedecori erit.
Disparager, obtrectator.
DISPARITY, inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.
DISPARTED, divisus.
DISPASSIONATE, æquus; placidus; modestus.
DISPATCH. See *Despatch.*
DISPEL, dispello; discutio.
DISPENSE (*lay out*), dispenso, distribuo. —— ¶ *To dispense with*, veniam alicui indulgere, gratiam alicujus rei alicui facere. — *the laws*, leges relaxare. — *Dispensed with by the laws*, legibus solutus *or* relaxatus.
Dispenser, qui dispensat, administrator.
Dispensing *with the laws*, legum laxamentum.
Dispensing *power*, leges laxandi potestas.
Dispensation (*distribution, management*), dispensatio, administratio; (*indulgence*), exemptio, immunitas, venia.
DISPEOPLE, populor, depopulor; terram vacuefacere, incolas terrâ ejicere; civibus urbem spoliare, urbi solitudinem inferre *or* inducere. — *Dispeopled*, vastatus, desolatus, civibus spoliatus.
Dispeopling, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio.
DISPERSE (*scatter abroad*), spargo, dispergo; dissipo; diffundo: (*be dispersed*), spargor, dispergor; (*straggle abroad*), palor. — *Dispersed*, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus.
Dispersedly, sparsim, passim, dispersim, effuse.
Dispersion, dispersus.
DISPIRIT, animum alicui frangere *or* debilitare. — *To be dispirited*, animum abjicere *or* demittere; animo frangi *or* debilitari. — *Dispirited*, animo fractus *or* debilitatus, tristis.
Dispiriting, animi debilitatio *or* infractio.
DISPLACE, demovere de loco, submoveo; loco movere. —— ¶ (*turn out of office*), dignitatem alicui abrogare, abolere; aliquem a munere removere *or* amovere.
Displacing, remotio, amotio: muneris *or* magistratûs privatio.
DISPLAY (*spread*), pando, dispando, expando; (*declare*), expono, explico, enarro; (*make a show of*), jacto, ostento. — *To display one's parts*, eloquentiam, facundiam, memoriam, *etc.* jactare *or* ostentare. — *Displayed*, expositus, explicatus. — *With banners displayed*, signis explicatis.
Display, *subst.* expositio, explicatio; ostentatio, jactatio.
DISPLEASE, displiceo, offendo, ingratum *or* molestum esse; non *or* minime placere. — *I have displeased my brother*, apud fratrem in offensâ sum. — *I speak it not to displease any body*, absit verbo invidia. — *If this displease you*, si id te mordet. — *This displeases the man*, id male habet virum. — *Displeased* (*offended*), indignans, offensus, infensus, ægre ferens. — *To be displeased*, indignor, stomachor. — *at a thing*, aliquid ægre *or* graviter ferre. — *He has reason to be displeased with you*, est quod succenseat tibi. — *They are displeased for every trifle*, pro levibus noxis graves iras gerunt. — *It displeases*, displicet, minime placet. —— ¶ *To displease* (*be troublesome to*), molestiam alicui creare *or* facessere.
Displeasing, injucundus, ingratus, insuavis; molestus.
Displeasure (*distaste*), offensa; offensio; (*grudge*), ira, inimicitia; simultas. — *No displeasure to you*, pace quod fiat tuâ. — *To incur one's displeasure*, in odium *or* offensam alicujus incurrere; *to have incurred it*, in offensâ apud aliquem esse. — *Somewhat in displeasure*, subinvisus, subodiosus. —— ¶ (*mischievous turn*), incommodum; malefactum, *Enn.* — *To do one a displeasure*, incommodo; damno aliquem afficere; damnum alicui inferre.
DISPORT, lusus, jocus.
To Disport *one's self*, ludo, jocor.
DISPOSE (*set in order*), dispono, compono; ordino, res ordinate disponere, in ordinem digerere. — *To dispose or prepare one's self to do a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum parare, comparare, accingere. — *Disposed* (*set in order*), dispositus, compositus, digestus, ordinatus, structus.— *Disposed* (*inclined*), animatus, affectus, paratus. — *To dispose or incline a person to do a thing*, alicujus animum ad quidpiam agendum parare, apparare, præparare. — *Ill-disposed*, pravus, sceleratus; male affectus. — *Well*, bene affectus. — *I am disposed*, lubet, fert animus, animum induxi.—— ¶ *To dispose of* (*bestow*) *offices*, honores præstare; (*lay out*), expendo, insumo; (*to some use*), destino, assigno, utor. — *How will you dispose of this?* quo pacto uteris? quem in usum destinas? — *To dispose of a thing by giving it away*, largior, elargior; dono. — *To dispose of a daughter in marriage*, filiam in matrimonio locare. — *To dispose of one's self or spend one's time*, horas collocare, tempus conterere. —— ¶ *To dispose of* (*sell*), vendo, permuto, abalieno; (*let or place out*), loco, eloco; (*settle*), statuo, constituo. — *To dispose of to another*, rem alienare *or* ad alium transferre.
Disposer (*setter in order*), ordinator, *Sen.*; (*distributor*), dispensator.
Disposing (*setting in order*), digestio, dispositio; ordinatio, *Plin.*
Disposition, rerum in ordinem dispositio; (*inclination*), indoles, ingenium. — *In this disposition of mind*, animis ita affectis. —*A disposition of the mind*, animi affectio. — *A pious disposition*, pietatis affectus. —— ¶ (*rule or order*), constitutum, decretum, statutum. —— ¶ (*of the body*), corporis habitus *or* habitudo, corporis affectio. — *Good*, sanitas, firma corporis habitudo. — *Ill*, malus corporis habitus, corporis habitudo infirma *or* ægra.
Disposal, ordo, dispositio; compositio; potestas, arbitrium. — *God has the absolute disposal of all things*, a Dei voluntate ac nutu cuncta pendent; pro arbitrio Deus omnia moderatur. — *That is all at my disposal*, a meo id omne pendet arbitrio; in meâ potestate id totum est. — *To be at his own disposal*, esse sui potentem. — *To give one's self wholly up to another's disposal*, se totum alterius voluntati permittere, tradere, addicere.
DISPOSSESS, de possessione dimovere et dejicere, possessione depellere; aliquem bonis exuere *or* spoliare. — *To dispossess a man of his estate*, aliquem de fundi possessione dejicere.
Dispossession, ejectio, spoliatio.
DISPRAISE, vituperatio, obtrectatio.
DISPROOF. See *Disprove.*
DISPROPORTION, inæqualitas.
Disproportionate, impar, dispar, inæqualis.
Disproportionably, inæqualiter, impariter.
Disproportioned, impariter distributus, inæqualiter partitus.
DISPROVE, confuto, refuto, infirmo; refello, convello, redarguo, coarguo; diluere quæ contra dici possunt.
Disproving, Disproof, confutatio, refutatio.
DISPUTE, disputo, discepto, argumentor, certo, concerto, decerto; contendo, commentor, congredior. — *To dispute or differ about*, litigo, ambigo. — *To dispute one's right at law*, judicio jus suum asserere *or* vindicare. — *Men dispute*, disputatur. — *To dispute fondly*, nugor, prævaricor.
Dispute, *s.* (*debate*), disputatio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio, contentio; (*quarrel*), controversia, rixa; jurgium, certamen. — *The matter in dispute*, controversia; res de quâ disputatur *or* ambigitur. — *Beyond dispute*, sine controversiâ.
Disputant, *s.* disputator, ratiocinator; dialecticus. — *A quibbling disputant*, disputator subtilis, sophista *or* sophistes.
Disputable, disputabilis (*Sen.*), de quo disputari potest, quod in controversiam vocari potest.
DISQUALIFY, alicui rei faciendæ inhabilem facere *or* reddere. — *Disqualified*, inutilis, non idoneus, impar.

Disqualification, res quæ ad aliquid agendum inhabilem reddit.
DISQUIET, DISQUIETUDE, cura, ægritudo, sollicitudo, ægrimonia; inquietudo; commotio; animi anxietas.
To Disquiet, inquieto, excrucio, conturbo, perturbo, vexo, infesto, ango, molestiam alicui afferre *or* exhibere; aliquem molestiâ afficere. — *Hidden troubles disquiet most*, magis exurunt, quæ secreto lacerant curæ. —*Disquieted*, inquietatus, discruciatus, excruciatus, perturbatus, conturbatus, sollicitus. — *in mind*, sollicitus, anxius, animo perturbatus. — *To become disquieted*, inquietor, animi discrucior; ringor; sollicitudine angi.
Disquieter, exagitator, turbator, perturbatrix.
Disquieting, inquietatio (*Liv.*), perturbatio.
DISQUISITION, disquisitio, inquisitio, investigatio; examen.
DISREGARD, neglectus, contemptus, despectus.
To Disregard, negligo, sperno, despicio, contemno, fastidio, aversor.
DISRELISH, fastidium; declinatio, fuga; odium.
DISREPUTE, mala fama *or* existimatio. — *To be in disrepute*, male audire. — *To live in disrepute*, inhonestam vitam agere.
Disreputable, inhonestus, parum decorus.
DISRESPECT, irreverentia; contumelia. — *To show disrespect to one*, reverentiam alicui non præstare.
Disrespectful, inverecundus, parum verecundus; impudens.
Disrespectfully, parum verecunde, irreverenter.
DISROBE, vestem detrahere *or* exuere.— *Disrobed*, veste exutus.
DISSATISFY (*displease*), displiceo, offendo. — *To be dissatisfied*, ægre *or* graviter aliquid ferre. — *We are dissatisfied with our condition*, nos fortunæ nostræ pœnitet. — *Dissatisfied*, offensus. — *I am dissatisfied (not convinced)*, dubito, hæreo; nihil certi video cur, *etc.*
Dissatisfaction, offensa, offensio, molestia. — *We rather express our dissatisfactions than conceal them*, anxietates et sollicitudines nostras proferre, quam celare, malumus.
DISSECT (*cut in pieces*), disseco: (*anatomize*), mortui corpus secare; corpus incidere et singulas partes scrutari; rescindere artus cadaveris.
Dissection, laceratio mortui (-orum); (*as an art*), anatomia, anatomice.
Dissector, corporum sector.
DISSEIZE, de possessione bonorum dimovere et dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare.
Disseisin, ejectio, expulsio.
DISSEMBLE (*conceal what is*), dissimulo, celo; tego: (*pretend what is not*), simulo, obtendo. — *I scorn to dissemble*, non mea est simulatio. — *To dissemble one's mind*, dissimulo, sententiam fronte occultare. — *Dissembled (concealed)*, dissimulatus; (*pretended*), simulatus, fictus.
Dissembler, simulator, dissimulator, simulator et dissimulator. — *An arrant dissembler*, simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.
Dissembling, *adj.* dolosus, fictus.
Dissembling, *s.* (*pretending what is not*), simulatio; (*concealing what is*), dissimulatio. — *The art of dissembling*, artificium simulationis. — *Skilled therein*, artificio simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator.
Dissemblingly, simulate, ficte, fraudulenter.
Dissimulation. (See *Dissembling*.) — *Without dissimulation*, aperte, plane, sincere, sine fuco. — *To use dissimulation*, aliquid dissimulare; fraudulenter agere.
DISSEMINATE, dissemino, spargo, dispergo.
DISSENT, dissentio, aliud sentire, alterius sententiæ adversari; dissideo.
Dissent, *subst. by a circumlocution.*
Dissenter (*person dissenting*), dissentiens; (*nonconformist*), a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens.
Dissension, dissensio, dissidium, discordia. — *To raise dissensions*, lites serere, turbas creare. — *A sower of dissensions*, contentionum fax.
Dissentious, litigiosus.
DISSERTATION, dissertatio; commentarius; tractatio.
DISSERVE *one*, incommodo.
Disservice, noxa, damnum, incommodum.
DISSEVER, sejungo, segrego, separo.
DISSIMILAR, dissimilis.
Dissimilitude, Dissimilarity, dissimilitudo.
DISSIMULATION. See under *Dissemble*.
DISSIPATE, dissipo, dispergo, dispello. — *The wind dissipated the clouds*, ventus nubila discussit *or* disjecit.
Dissipation, dissipatio: (*excess*), intemperantia, luxuria; libido, libidines.
DISSOLUTE (*lewd*), dissolutus, discinctus, prodigus, intemperans; (*careless*), remissus, negligens.
Dissolutely (*lewdly*), dissolute, prodige, intemperanter. — *To live dissolutely*, licentius *or* effrenatius vivere; liberius justo vivere; in luxum solutum esse; vitam suam omni intemperantiæ addicere.
Dissoluteness, intemperantia, luxuria, luxuries; luxus; licentia.
DISSOLVE, dissolvo, solvo, resolvo. — *matrimony*, matrimonium rescindere. — *a connection*, societatem dirimere. —— ¶ (*separate into its parts*), solvere, dissolvere, resolvere; diluere; liquare (*melt*): — *v. n.* solvi, dissolvi, dilui. — *Not to be dissolved*, indissolubilis.
Dissolvent *medicine*, medicamentum discussorium, *or* vim dissolvendi habens.
Dissolving, solutio, dissolutio.
Dissoluble, dissolubilis; qui (quæ, quod) solvi *or* dissolvi potest.
Dissolution (*dissolving*), solutio, dissolutio. —— ¶ (*death*), dissolutio (naturæ); mors.
DISSONANT, dissonans, dissonus, absonus, dissentaneus.
Dissonance, repugnantia, discrepantia.
DISSUADE, dissuadeo, dehortor.
Dissuader, dissuasor.
Dissuasion, dissuasio.
DISSYLLABLE, vox disyllaba; disyllabum.
DISTAFF, colus. — *full of tow*, pensum, stamen.
DISTAIN. See *Stain*.
DISTANCE, distantia, intervallum, intercapedo, interstitium, spatium; (*discord*), discordia, dissidium. — *To be at distance*, dissideo. — *A long distance*, longinquitas. — *At a great distance off*, longo intervallo. — *of two miles*, duûm millium passuum intervallo. — *To keep one at a distance*, ad sermonis communicationem raro aliquem admittere. — *To keep one's distance*, loco vereri. — *To stand at a distance*, procul stare.
To Distance, cursu superare, vincere; præcurro; supero, vinco.
Distant, distans, dissitus, disjunctus, amotus, remotus. — *To be distant*, disto, absum. — *Far distant*, longinquus, longo intervallo dissitus *or* disjunctus. — *Equally distant*, ex æquo distans.
DISTASTE. (See *Aversion, Dislike.*) — *A little distaste*, offensiuncula.
Distasteful, ingratus, injucundus, insuavis, molestus, acerbus.
Distastefully, injucunde, moleste.
DISTEMPER, morbus, ægrotatio, adversa valetudo. — *Malignant*, morbus gravis *or* acerbus. — *The decline of a distemper*, senescentis morbi remissio.
Distempered, morbidus, infirmus, valetudinarius. — *A distempered stomach*, stomachus crudus, languens, languidus. —— ¶ (*in mind*), demens, insanus, mente captus, lymphatus, cerritus.
DISTEND, distendo.
Distension, distentio.
DISTICH, distichon.
DISTIL (*drop*), stillo, destillo, exstillo. —— ¶ (*in the still*), liquare; succos elicere e, *etc.*; coquere. — *Distilled liquors*, liquores stillaticii.
Distillation (*dropping*), destillatio; (*by the still*), liquandi opera.
Distiller, destillator, liquator.
DISTINCT, &c. See under *Distinguish*.
DISTINGUISH (*discern*), intelligo, dijudico, dignosco, internosco. — *one thing from another*, aliquid ab alio distinguere, cernere *or* discernere. —— ¶ *To distinguish (honor, &c.)*, aliquem ornare, in honore habere, honorem alicui habere. — *To be distinguished*, eminere; conspicuum esse. — *in a thing*, excellere *or* florere in re. — *among all*, inter omnes excellere. — *To distinguish one's self from others by some great action*, numero aliorum se illustri aliquo facinore excerpere. — *He distinguished himself on that occasion by his excellent genius*, ingenio eâ in re præ cæteris enituit; in eâ re luxit illius ingenium.
Distinguishable, quod distingui *or* discerni potest.
Distinguished, distinctus, discriminatus; (*eminent*), insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens.
Distinguishing, Distinctive, (*characteristic*), singularis, proprius. — *mark*, nota; proprietas.
Distinct (*different*), separatus, distinctus, diversus, alius; privus: (*clear*), distinctus, clarus, dilucidus. — *Distinct places were allotted for the senators and knights*, loca divisa destinata fuerunt patribus equitibusque. — *Not distinct*, indistinctus, indiscretus, confusus, indigestus. —— ‖ See *Clear*.
Distinctly (*clearly*), distincte, clare, aperte, articulatim.
Distinctness, pronuntiatio distincta.
Distinction, distinctio, secretio. — *by points*, interpunctio. —— ¶ (*honor, note, &c.*), honor, dignitas; (*badge*), insigne. — *A man of distinction (high birth)*, homo illustri loco natus.
Distinctively, discrete, separatim.
DISTORT, torqueo, distorqueo, depravo.
Distortion, distortio, depravatio.
DISTRACT (*pull different ways*), distraho: (*interrupt, trouble*), interpello, turbo, perturbo, interturbo; molestiam alicui exhibere *or* facessere: (*make one mad*), alicui mentem exturbare, aliquem mente privare. — *Distracted (pulled different ways)*, distractus; (*interrupted or troubled*), interpellatus, turbatus, perturbatus; (*mad*), amens, insanus, furore percitus, furiosus, furens. — *Distracted times*, tempora turbulenta. — *To run distracted*, ad insaniam adigi *or* redigi; furore corripi *or* percelli. — *To be distracted with anger or rage*, irâ vehementi inflammari, incendi, excandescere, exardescere.
Distractedly, insane, dementer.
Distraction (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio: — (*madness*), amentia, dementia; insania; furor. — *What distraction possesses the man?* quæ intemperies agitat hominem?
DISTRAIN, bona alicujus ex decreto prætoris (judicis, *etc.*) vi auferre, occupare.
Distraining, comprehensio.
DISTRESS (*pressure, strait*), angustiæ, difficultas; (*want*), inopia; (*wretchedness*), res adversæ *or* afflictæ, miseria; (*danger*), periculum, discrimen. — *Distress at sea*, periculum naufragii. — *A signal of distress*, signum periculi. — *To be in distress*, laboro, premor. — *They were in distress for forage*, premebantur pabulatione. — *We were in the greatest distress*, res erat ad extremum perducta casum.
To Distress *or perplex one*, premo, ad incitas aliquem redigere. — *To be distressed*, rebus adversis premi; cum malis conflictari, in miserias incidere.
Distressful, Distressed, afflictus; angustiis pressus; in angustias adductus.
Distressedly, misere, calamitose, mæste.
DISTRIBUTE (*divide*), distribuo, dispenso, describo, dispertio. — *He distributed the money in proportion to the number of soldiers*, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit. — *To distribute equally*, æquabiliter *or* æquis portionibus aliquid dispertire *or* distribuere.
Distribution, distributio, dispensatio, divisio, partitio, assignatio; descriptio. — *An equal distribution*, æquabilis partitio. — *A distribution of flesh*, visceratio.
Distributive, suum cuique tribuens; distribuens, dispensans.
Distributively, partito.
Distributor, distributor, divisor.
DISTRICT (*territory*), ager, territorium; regio: (*of a court*), conventus.

DISTRUST, DISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia, fides parva, suspicio.

To **Distrust**, diffido, suspicor, alicui fidem non habere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere.

Distrustful, diffidens, timidus, suspiciosus.

Distrustfully, diffidenter, timide, suspiciose.

DISTURB, turbo, perturbo, confundo. — *the present tranquillity*, tranquillum rerum statum convellere. —— ¶ (*hinder*), præpedio, impedio, moror; (*vex*), inquieto, excrucio, vexo, sollicito, dolore *or* mæstitiâ afficere. — *Without disturbing you*, bonâ cum veniâ, pace tuâ. —— ¶ *To disturb one in his possessions*, possessiones alicujus invadere *or* occupare. — *in his business*, interpello. — *To disturb one another*, se invicem interpellare.

Disturbance, perturbatio, perturbatio ordinis; turba, turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, concursatio; strepitus: (*of mind*), perturbatio (animi), sollicitudo, angor, trepidatio, ægritudo.

Disturber, turbator, interpellator.

Disturbing, inquietatio, interpellatio.

DISUNION, dissensio, dissidium, distractio, discordia; sejunctio, separatio, discessus.

To **Disunite** *or stir up discord between persons*, hominum animos disjungere *or* dissociare; hominum conjunctionem dirimere. — *To disunite* (*be disunited*), solvi, dissolvi; disjungi, sejungi, discedere, discedere inter se, abalienari.

DISUSE, desuetudo. — *To fall into disuse*, in desuetudinem abire.

To **Disuse**, desuefieri a re, a consuetudine aliqua recedere, consuetudinem deponere. — *Disused*, desuetus.

DITCH, fossa; fossa incilis, incile, (*for draining*). — *A little ditch*, fossula. — *A ditch with water*, lacuna. — *To make a ditch*, fossam facere, ducere. — *To draw a ditch round something*, fossâ cingere *or* circumdare aliquid; *before something*, fossam prædueere. — *Full of ditches*, lacunosus.

Ditcher, fossor.

Ditching, fossio, fossæ circumductio; fossura.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTO, dictus; idem, eadem.

DITTY, cantilena, carmen, canticum.

DIURETIC, urinam ciens.

DIURNAL, diurnus.

Diurnally, quotidie.

DIVAN, consilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATION, divisio.

DIVE (*in water*), se mergere in aquam, subire aquam; urinari (*as divers do*). —— ¶ *To dive into a business*, penitus introspicere, explorare, examinare, investigare, scrutari. — *into one's purpose*, expiscor; animum *or* voluntatem alicujus perscrutari. — *I cannot dive into it*, nequeo conjecturâ assequi.

Diver, urinator; urinans.

Diving, urinatio.

DIVERGE, diversos (as,a)abire,divaricor.

DIVERS (*manifold*), multiplex, multus. — *Of divers colors*, multis *or* variis coloribus, multicolor, versicolor, variegatus. — *forms*, multiformis. — *Divers ways*, multifariam, multifarie. — *Of divers kinds*, multigenus, multimodus, multijugis *or* multijugus. — *Divers kinds of religion*, variæ religiones.

DIVERSE (*differing*), varius, diversus, absimilis, dissimilis. — *Your ways are diverse from mine*, a meis rationibus discrepant tuæ. — *To make diverse*, vario.

To **Diversify**, vario, variis modis figurare *or* delineare. — *Diversified*, variatus, variis modis figuratus *or* delineatus.

Diversifying, variatio.

Diversity, diversitas, varietas. — *As there is a great diversity in bodies, so there are great varieties in minds*, ut in corporibus magnæ sunt dissimilitudines, sic in animis majores existunt varietates.

Diversely, diverse, varie.

DIVERSION. See under *Divert*.

DIVERT (*turn aside*), deverto, averto; aliquem ab aliquâ re avocare, abducere, abstrahere:—(*entertain*), aliquem oblectare, alicui oblectationem *or* jucunditatem afferre. — *To divert one's self*, animum recreare, refocillare, laxare, relaxare; curas *or* dolores lenire; jucunditati se dare. — *To divert the remembrance of misery*, a dolore, malo *or* miseriâ aberrare. — *Diverted* (*turned aside*), alio aversus, derivatus, deductus: (*delighted*), oblectatus, recreatus, refocillatus.

Diverting (*agreeable*), jucundus, lepidus, festivus, facetus.

Divertisement, exercitatio ludicra, recreatio.

Diversion (*going or turning aside*), digressio, digressus; (*recreation*), animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio; jucunditas, avocatio, avocamentum. —— ¶ *To give an enemy a diversion*, hostem distinere, hostes distringere; negotium hostibus facessere.

DIVEST, exuere aliquem veste *or* vestibus, detrahere alicui vestem; exuere vestem, ponere vestem: nudo, spolio, privo, orbo, multo; libero, eximo, levo. —— ‖ See also *Bereave*.

Divesting, spoliatio.

DIVIDE, divido, dirimo, partior, dispertio. — *Divide it*, dividuum facito. — *The house divided upon the question*, discessio fiebat. — *To be divided in opinion*, in contrarias sententias distrahi, in partes abire. — *They are divided in their opinions*, in contrarias sententias distrahuntur. — *To divide the prey*, prædam dispertiri. — *To divide upon a question in debate*, in diversas partes discedere; suffragia utrimque inire. — *To divide asunder*, segrego, separo; disjungo, secerno, distermino, distinguo. — *into two*, in duas partes dividere. — *into three*, in tres partes *or* tripartito distribuere. — *Divided*, divisus, partitus, sectus. — *Divided in two*, bipartitus. — *in three*, tripartitus. — *into many parts*, multipartitus. — *Easily divided*, separabilis, dividuus. — *To divide into several branches* (*as a river*), in plures partes dividi *or* diffluere. — *A divided people*, civitas secum discors.

Dividedly, separatim, seorsim, distincte.

Dividend *in money*, pecunia *or* summa dividenda; pars, portio.

Divider, divisor, distributor.

Division, &c. See under *Divisible*.

DIVINE, divinus, cœlestis. — *Divine vengeance*, ira Dei. — *Divine service*, Dei cultus; res divinæ; sacra publica.

Divine, *s.* theologus. See also *Clergyman*.

Divinely, divine, divinitus.

Divinity (*divineness*), divinitas, natura divina, vis divina: (*theology*), theologia, literæ sacræ. — *Of divinity*, theologicus. —— ¶ (*deity*, *God*), Deus, numen divinum.

To **Divine** (*use divination*), divino, auguror, hariolor, vaticinor, futura prædicere, præsagire, præsentire; (*enchant*), incanto, fascino; (*guess*), conjecto, conjicio, conjecturam facere.

Diviner, divinus, sortilegus, augur, haruspex, fatidicus, conjector, hariolus; (*guesser*), conjector.

Divining, divinatio, prædictio.

Divination (*divining*), vaticinatio, divinatio; auguratio (*from the flight of birds*); prædictio: — (*the prediction*), vaticinium; oraculum. — *The gift of divination*, divinatio. — *Divination by water*, hydromantia. — *from dreams*, somniorum interpretatio *or* conjectio.

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest; dividuus.

Divisibleness, dividua alicujus rei natura.

Division (*a dividing*), divisio, partitio, distributio: (*going into parties*), factio, seditio; (*strife*), dissensio, dissidium, lis. — *To stir up divisions among citizens*, inter cives discordiam concitare *or* dissensionem commovere; discordiam *or* dissidium in civitatem inducere. —— ¶ (*in arithmetic*), divisio. —— ¶ (*of an army*), legio.

Divisor, divisor.

DIVORCE, divortium, repudium, discidium, abruptio matrimonii.

To **Divorce**, divortium cum uxore facere; uxorem repudiare, e matrimonio dimittere; nuntium *or* repudium uxori remittere. — *Divorced*, repudiatus, dimissus.

Divorcing, repudiatio, repudium.

DIVULGE, vulgo, divulgo, publico; aliquid in vulgus edere. — *To be divulged*, palam fieri; exire in turbam *or* in vulgus, efferri (foras, in vulgus). — *A matter divulged*, res palam facta *or* pervulgata.

DIZEN, orno, exorno.

DIZZY, vertiginosus, vertigine laborans; *fig.* temerarius.

Dizziness, vertigo.

DO, in English, is frequently only the sign of the present tense; as, *I do hear*, audio. — *Do not leave me*, ne me desere. — *Do not touch me*, noli me tangere. — *Do not meddle with other people's affairs*, ne te alienis rebus intermisce. —— ¶ *To do* (*act or make*), ago, facio, efficio; (*accomplish*), exsequor, perago, conficio, præsto: — *when do merely takes the place of another verb*, facio *is used, but not* ago; as, *I pray you as a suppliant, which I cannot do without extreme grief*, supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum. — *Do so no more*, ne quid simile feceris. — *What doth he here?* cur hic est? — *It is but as I used to do*, solens meo more fecere. — *How do you do?* ut *or* quomodo vales? — *You may do something with him*, valebis apud hominem. — *I know not what to do*, quo me vertam nescio. — *You will do no good*, nihil promovebis. — *It will do*, bene procedit. — *I do my own mind*, meo remigio rem gero. — *We must do as we may, if we cannot do as we would*, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet. — *I can't endure you should do so*, odisse facis. — *What shall I do first?* quid nunc primum exsequar? — *What had we best to do now?* nunc quid facto opus est? — *They have nothing to do*, illis negotii nihil est. — *What is done cannot be undone*, factum infectum fieri nequit. — *It shall be done*, curabitur, fiet. — *Done before*, anteactus. — *Done advisedly*, deliberatus: — *hastily*, properatus; temere *or* inconsulto factus. — *I have done my part*, quod meum fuit præstiti. — *By doing nothing, we learn to do ill*, nihil agendo, male agere discimus. — *To do one's best*, operam dare *or* navare; summâ ope anniti, omni ope atque operâ eniti, ut, *etc.* — *To do one's duty or part*, officio fungi, officium colere. — *I will do the part of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *Not to do his duty*, officio deesse. — *To go about to do*, facesso. — *To do one's utmost*, omnem lapidem movere, nihil non experiri, manibus pedibusque conari. — *To do like for like*, par pari referre *or* reddere. — *To do well* (*prosper*), rebus secundis uti; (*recover*), convalesco. — *To do one a favor*, beneficium alicui facere. — *To do a wrong*, injuriam alicui inferre; aliquem injuriâ afficere. — *Much to do*, plurimum negotii. — *Done*, actus, factus, gestus; (*despatched*), expeditus, perfectus, transactus. — *I will get it done against night*, effectum hoc reddam ad vesperum. — *Well, I have done*, hem, desino. — *Will you never have done?* nunquamne desines? — *When all is done*, tandem, ad extremum, demum, denique. — *Have you done with my book?* an satis usus es meo libro? an amplius tibi opus est meo libro? — *What are you doing?* quid agis? — *It is now doing*, nunc agitur. — *What have I been doing?* quid egi? — *That matter is now doing*, in istâ re jam laboratur; ea res jam agitur.

Doer, actor, effector; auctor. — *An evil-doer*, homo facinorosus, scelestus, sceleratus, maleficus.

Doing (*of something*), actio, confectio, exsecutio. —— ¶ *A doing* (*deed*), factum, res gesta. — *Evil doings*, facta prava. — *Good*, facta bona, facinora præclara. —— ¶ *Great doings*, magnus apparatus.

DOCILE, docilis, doctrinæ capax.

Docility, docilitas.

DOCK (*for ships*), statio; navale.

DOCK (*cut off the tail*), caudam amputare. — *Docked*, amputatus, scissus, resectus.

DOCKET, titulus: — causarum index.

DOCTOR, doctor (*as a title*); medicus (*physician*). — *of divinity*, theologus doctor. — *of laws*, legum doctor. — *of physic*, medicinæ doctor. — *A doctor's degree*, doctoris gradus. — *To take one's doctor's degree*, amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; amplissimum gradum doctoris capessere.

DOCTRINE, doctrina, eruditio.

Doctrinal, ad doctrinam pertinens.
Doctrinally, in modum doctrinæ.
DOCUMENT, documentum; literæ, tabulæ.
To **Document**, instituo, doceo, erudio.
DODGE, tergiversor, deverticula flexionesque quærere; cunctor.
DOE, dama femina.
DOFF, exuo, depono. — *To doff one's hat*, caput aperire.
DOG, canis. — *Young*, catulus, catellus, catula, catella. — *Little*, canicula. — *A bull-dog*, canis Molossus.—*House*, canis domesticus. — *Lap*, catulus Melitæus, catellus quem mulier in deliciis habet. —*Mad*, canis rabidus.—*begotten of a wolf and a bitch*, lycisca.—*Terrier*, canis vertagus. — *Hunting*, canis venaticus. — *A band-dog*, canis catenarius. — *A pack of dogs*, turba or grex canum. — *To cheer the dogs*, canes hortari. — *To set them on*, immittere or instigare. — *To keep dogs*, canes habere, alere. — *Of or belonging to a dog*, caninus. — *Dog-days*, dies caniculares. — *Dog-star*, canicula; Sirius. —— ¶ (*contemptuously, of a man*), homo, homuncio, homo deterrimus. — *An old dog at a thing*, homo in aliqua re versatus, exercitatus; in aliqua re veterator. —— ¶ *Dog-cheap*, vilissimo pretio emptus.—*To be so*, pro luto esse.
To **Dog** *one*, assector; aliquem sequi, quoquo eat; aliquem vestigiis furtim sequi.
Dogged (*churlish*), stomachosus, morosus, acerbus.
Doggedly, morose, acerbe. — *Doggedly dealt with*, barbare, indignis modis, crudeliter habitus or acceptus.
Doggrel *verse*, carmina incondita, jocularia carmina.
DOGMA (*tenet*), dogma, placitum.
Dogmatical, propositi tenax.
Dogmatically, fidenter.
Dogmatist, novæ opinionis præco.
To **Dogmatize**, novum dogma disseminare or serere; novo dogmate animos imbuere.
DOIT, teruncius, triens.
DOLE, donatio, largitio; stips.—*A general's dole to his soldiers*, donativum. — *A nobleman's dole to his attendants*, congiarium. — *A dole of flesh*, visceratio. — *of corn*, frumentatio. — See *Sportula* in the Lex.
Doleful, lamentabilis, lugubris, luctuosus, mæstus, tristis, acerbus.
Dolefully, flebiliter.
Dolefulness, lamentatio, luctus, mæstitia, tristitia.
DOLL, pupa; icuncula puellaris.
DOLLAR, thalērus.
DOLPHIN, delphinus.
DOLT, stipes, hebes, fungus.
Doltish, stolidus, vecors, socors, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.
Doltishly, stolide, insulse.
Doltishness, stupiditas, stupor, vecordia, socordia.
DOMAIN, territorium, prædia. —— ¶ (*rule*), dominium, imperium.
DOME (*body of a great church*), ædes basilica. —— ¶ (*cupola*), tholus.
DOMESTIC, domesticus. — *A domestic servant*, servus domesticus. — *Domestic affairs*, res domesticæ or familiares. — *A domestic chaplain*, a sacris domesticis.
DOMICILE, domicilium.
DOMINANT, qui imperium tenet, imperat: — vulgatus, pervulgatus, communis; *or by genit.* vulgi or omnium.
Domination, dominatio, dominium.
DOMINEER, dominor, imperito; insolenter imperare. — *over*, insulto. — *To suffer a person to domineer over him*, subjicere se alterius libidini. — *Domineered over*, insolenter habitus or acceptus.
Domineering, insolens, arrogans, imperiosus. — *A domineering humor*, insolentia.
DOMINICAL, dominicalis.
DOMINION, dominatio, dominium, imperium; jus, principatus, ditio. (See the Lex.) — *To have dominion over*, dominor, impero; rerum potiri; principatum obtinere.
DOMINO, vestis hominis personati.
DON, *s.* dominus Hispanus.
DON, *v.* induo.
DONATION, donum, donativum.
Donor, dator, largitor.
DOOM, sententia, judicium; fatum.
To **Doom**, damno, condemno.
Doomsday, dies summi judicii, dies novissimus. —— ¶ *Doomsday-book*, tabellæ censuales or liber censualis Wilhelmi Primi.
Doomsman, judex.
DOOR, ostium, janua, fores. — *I will break the doors to pieces*, faciam assulas ex foribus. — *Get you in doors quickly*, ite intro cito. — *He went just now out of doors*, modo exivit foras. — *It is next door or near akin to*, proxime accedit ad. — *At the door*, ante ostium, ad fores, pro or præ foribus. — *The house-door*, ostium. — *A little door*, ostiolum. — *A fore door*, anticum. — *A back door*, ostium posticum, posticum, pseudothyrum. — *A folding door*, valvæ, janua biforis, fores valvatæ, bifores valvæ. — *To bolt a door*, fores pessulis occludere; foribus pessulum obdere. — *To knock at the door*, fores pulsare. — *A door-bar*, vectis, repagulum. — *bolt*, obex, pessulus. — *posts*, postes. — *A door-keeper*, ostiarius, janitor, janitrix. — *Within doors*, intus, domi. — *Out of doors* (*out of the house*), foras; foris.—*To put one's head out of doors*, extra ædes apparere. — *To tell tales out of doors*, dicta foras eliminare. — *From door to door*, ostiatim. — *To drive out of doors*, aliquem domo exigere or expellere. — *To go out*, domo egredi. — *To kick out*, calcibus aliquem domo exigere.
DORIC, Doricus.
DORMANT (*sleeping*), dormiens; (*concealed*), occultus, latens; (*inactive*), deses, otiosus, nihil agens. — *To lie dormant* (*hidden*), lateo, celor; (*inactive*), consopitum esse, domi desidem sedere, a rebus administrandis se abstinere or cohibere.
Dormitory, cubiculum dormitorium, dormitorium.
DORMOUSE, glis.
DOSE, medicamenti portio.
To **Dose** *one*, certam medicamenti portionem alicui assignare or præscribere.
DOT, punctum.
To **Dot**, punctis notare.
DOTE, deliro, desipio. — *You dote*, tibi non sanum est sinciput. — *To dote upon*, depereo, deamo, perdite amare; alicujus amore ardere, flagrare, inflammari. — *Doting*, delirans, desipiens, vecors, delirus.
Dotingly, aniliter, insane.
Dotish, deliranti similis.
Dotage, deliramentum, deliratio.
Dotard, delirus, insipiens. — *An old dotard*, senex delirus.
DOTTEREL, avis fatua, delira, imitatrix.
DOUBLE, duplex, geminus; anceps; duplus. — *The double*, duplum, duplex, alterum tantum. — *He was sentenced to pay double costs*, duplum dare judicum sententiâ coactus est. — *To carry double*, duos simul in dorso ferre. — *Three-double*, triplex; triplus: — *four*, quadruplex: — *five*, quintuplex. — *Double-chinned*, duplicato mento præditus. — *Double-hearted, double-minded*, fraudulentus, fallax; dissimulator, fraudator. — *Double-tongued*, bilinguis, mendax, fallax. — *Double-edged*, anceps. — *headed*, biceps.
Double, *s.* (*fold*), sinus.
To **Double**, duplico; gemino. — *four times* (*make four fold*), quadruplico. —— ¶ *To double the fist*, manum comprimere pugnumque facere. —— ¶ *To double a cape*, promontorium prætervehi, superare.
Doubling, duplicatio; geminatio. — *of words* (*in rhetoric*), verborum reduplicatio, anadiplosis.
Doubly, dupliciter. — *To deal doubly*, prævaricor; huc et illuc nutare; inter utramque partem fluctuare.
Doublet, colobium.
DOUBT, DOUBTING, dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus. — *But I have one doubt still*, at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat. — *Put me out of doubt*, libera me metu. — *You make more doubts than the case requires*, nodum in scirpo quæris. — *Whilst the mind is in doubt, it is easily driven backwards and forwards*, dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *I make no doubt of that matter*, de illâ re nullus dubito or mihi dubium non est. — *To put one into some doubt*, scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To keep one in doubt*, animum alicui suspendere, suspensum tenere. — *To put one out of doubt*, metu aliquem liberare; scrupulum eximere. — *Without doubt*, sine dubio, sine controversiâ; procul dubio; extra dubitationem, sine ullâ dubitatione. — *No doubt*, sane, certe, haud dubie, sine dubio.
To **Doubt**, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo; animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare; in dubium aliquid vocare. — *He does not doubt, but that*, &c., non dubitat, quin, *etc.* — *To doubt somewhat*, subdubito. — *It is doubted*, ambigitur, dubitatur. —— ¶ *To doubt* (*fear or suspect*), aliquid or de aliquâ re suspicari. — *To make one doubt or suspect*, suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere.
Doubtful, ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps. — *Doubtful* (*equivocal*) *meaning of words*, verborum ambiguitas; amphibolia. — *They were doubtful of the event of the battle*, prœlii exitum timebant.
Doubtfully, ambigue, dubie, incerte.
Doubtfulness, ambiguitas, dubitatio.
Doubtless, haud dubie, certe, certissime.
DOUGH, farina ex aquâ subacta. — *To knead dough*, farinam subigere, depsere.
Doughy *bread*, panis male coctus.
DOVE, columba, columbus. — *Stock*, palumbes, palumbus. — *Turtle*, turtur. — *Ring*, columba caudâ torquatâ. — *A young dove*, pullus columbinus. — *Of, like a dove*, columbinus, columbaris. — *Dove-color*, color columbinus. — *A dove-cot, dove house*, columbarium. — *Dove-like*, in morem columbarum.
DOWDY, femina inelegans et invenusta.
DOWER, DOWRY, dos. — *To give a daughter a dowry*, filiæ dotem dare, filiam dotare. — *Given in dowry*, dotalis. — *Things over and above the dowry*, parapherna.
Dowered, dotata.
Dowerless, indotata.
Dowager, vidua nobilis cui ususfructus partis bonorum mariti concessus est.
DOWLAS, linteum crassius et firmius.
DOWN, *subst.* (*feathers*), plumæ; (*on trees and fruits*), lanugo; barba (*on nuts*): — (*on the body*), lanugo, barba prima. — *A down bed*, culcita plumea. —— ¶ (*a plain*), planities, campus planus or apertus; edita planities.
Downy, plumosus, lanuginosus; plumeus, mollis, mollissimus.
DOWN, *prep.* secundum; per. — *To fall down stairs*, per gradus (scalarum) præcipitem ire. — *To float down the river*, secundo flumine deferri. — *To go down the hill*, per clivum descendere. — *To go down hill* (*decrease*), decrescere; (*in property*), res ejus dilabuntur. — *A road which goes down hill*, via declivis. — *The downhill way of age*, iter declive senectæ. — *Going down hill* (*in age*), vergens annis, in senium vergens. — *Quite down the hill* (*brought to poverty*), ad inopiam, egestatem or mendicitatem redactus.
Down, Downward, *adv.* deorsum; desuper; *in composition usually by* de. — *I am down* (*gone down*), descendi; (*fallen*), cecidi. — *Down in the mouth*, mæstus, tristis, ægre aliquid ferens. — *Down to*, usque ad. — *Down to the present time*, usque ad hanc memoriam. — *Right down* (*adj.*), directus ad perpendiculum, directus: — *adv.* ad perpendiculum, directo. — *A going down* (*a hill*), descensus. — *A down look*, vultus demissus, tristis, mæstus. — *A down-looking person*, homo nebulosâ fronte. — *The going down of the sun*, solis occasus or occubitus. — *To go or be carried downward*, in inferius ferri. — *With the face downward*, pronus; in faciem cubare. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum. — *The clock is down*, horologium moveri desiit. — *The sun is down*, sol occidit. —— *Down!* procumbe, procumbite; (*go down*), descende. — *To bear down*, obruo, sterno, prosterno. — *To break down*, diruo, demolior. — *To bring a thing down from above*, aliquid e loco superiore afferre. — *To bring down* (*humble*) *a person*, alicujus superbiam coërcere, frangere, reprimere; *the price*

of a thing, pretium rei alicujus imminuere.

Downfall, casus, ruina, lapsus. — *The downfall of water or a cascade*, præceps aquæ lapsus. — *of a river*, &c., fluvii declivitas *or* devexitas.

Downhill, declivis, devexus, præceps. (See above, *Down*, prep.)

DOWRY. See *Dower*.

DOXOLOGY, collaudatio; doxologia, *Eccl.*

DOZE (*make to doze*), sopio, stupefacio, obstupefacio; soporo, percello. —— ¶ *To doze* (*be half asleep*), sopiri, soporari.

Doziness, torpor, veternus.

Dozy, somniculosus.

DOZEN, duodecim, duodeni.

DRAB *cloth*, panni genus crassius.

DRACHM, drachma.

DRAFF, siliquæ, *pl.*, esca porcina.

DRAG, traho; rapio. — *To drag by the hair*, crinibus aliquem trahere, rapere. — *To drag for oysters*, ostreas tragulâ captare. —— ¶ *To drag*, *v. n.* trahi, verrere terram. — *To drag* (*loiter*) *behind*, lentis passibus pone subire.

Drag (*hook*), *subst.* harpago.

Dragnet, verriculum, everriculum, tragula.

To **Draggle** *through the dirt*, per lutum trahere. — *Draggled*, cœno oblitus.

DRAGON, draco, serpens, serpens draco.

Dragonet, dracunculus.

Dragonish, **Dragonlike**, instar draconis.

DRAGOON, dimacha; eques levis armaturæ.

To **Dragoon**, equitibus levis armaturæ infestare.

DRAIN, aquam ex loco derivare; exsiccare. — *To be drained*, exsiccari. — *To drain* (*a fen*), desicco. — *To drain one's purse*, marsupium alicujus exenterare.

Drain, *s.* incilis fossa; emissarium: — (*for filth*), latrina.

Drainable, quod desiccari potest.

Draining, desiccatio, exsiccatio.

DRAKE, anas mas.

DRAM, drachma. — *Not a dram*, ne teruncius quidem. —— ¶ *A dram* (*of brandy*, &c.), haustus.

DRAMA, fabula.

Dramatic, scenicus; dramaticus, *Gramm.*

Dramatically, more scenico; quasi res agatur.

Dramatist, fabularum scriptor.

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. — *Woollen*, qui pannos laneos vendit. — *Linen*, linteo, qui lintea vendit.

Drapery (*cloth-work*), panni textura: (*dress*), ornatus, vestitus, habitus; vestis *or* vestes.

DRASTIC, efficax.

DRAUGHT. See *Draw*.

DRAW (*hale along*), traho, duco. — *You may draw him which way you will with a thread*, paullo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *To draw or allure*, allicio, pellicio. — *To draw beer, wine*, &c., promo. — *To draw asunder*, distraho. — *To draw away*, abstraho, seduco. — *To draw back* (*v. a.*), retraho, reduco, revoco. — *To draw back* (*v. n.*), recedo, retrocedo, se recipere: — (*boggle*), tergiversor: — (*refuse*), aliquid detrectare: — (*revolt*), ab aliquo desciscere. — *To draw a conclusion from*, ex aliquâ re aliquid efficere. — *To draw cuts or lots*, sortior. — *Let us draw lots*, fiat sortitio. — *To draw down a narration*, &c., deduco, perduco; contexo. — *To draw down*, detrahere. — *To draw down forces upon a town*, copias in oppidum ducere. — *To draw down punishments or judgments upon one's head*, pœnas in se arcessere. — *To draw the eyes of all upon him*, omnium oculos in se unum convertere. — *To draw dry*, exhaurio, inanio, exinanio. — *To draw by fair means*, suadeo, delinio, pellicio, duco. — *To draw forth in length*, protraho, extraho, produco. — *To draw forth* (*liquor*), expromo. — *To draw by force*, pertraho, rapio, rapto. — *To draw forward*, produco. — *To draw one on with hope*, spe aliquem producere *or* lactare. — *To draw on*, perduco: — (*approach*), insto, urgeo, appropinquo. — *Night draws on*, instat *or* appetit nox. — *To draw near*, appropinquo, accedo. — *To draw* (*embowel*), exentero. — *To draw in or entice*, illicio, adblandior: — *They drew him into the snare*, in insidias pertraxerunt. — *To draw in or close*, contraho. — *To draw or describe*, delineo, depingo. — *To draw money from one by fair speeches*, pecuniam ab aliquo blanditiis extorquere. — *To draw* (*call*) *off*, revoco, avoco, retraho. — *To draw* (*go*) *off*, discedo, excedo, abeo. — *To draw or pass over*, trajicio. — *To draw out* (*exhaust*), exhaurio; (*pull out*), extraho; (*lead out*), educo, produco. — *To draw out* (*a party*), seligo. — *To draw to*, attraho. — *To draw to a close or an end*, ad finem *or* exitum perducere. — *To draw together*, contraho, congrego. — *To draw up*, haurio, attraho. — *To draw up an army*, aciem instruere, milites ordinare *or* disponere. — *in front*, aciem in longitudinem porrigere. — *to the city*, ad urbem exercitum admovere. — *a fleet in a line of battle*, naves dirigere in pugnam. — *two armies to an engagement*, duos exercitus elicere ad pugnam. — *To draw up in writing*, see below. — *To draw water*, aquam exhaurire *or* haurire. — *in a sieve*, cribro aquam haurire; pertusum dolium implere. — *Drawing along*, trahens. — *By drawing along*, tractim. — *To be drawn*, trahor, ducor. — *They are drawn by reward*, pretio ac mercede ducuntur. — *I cannot be drawn to believe*, non adducor ut credam. — *He could by no means be drawn to fight*, nullâ ratione ad pugnam allici potuit. — *Drawn along*, tractus *or* ductus. — *Drawn as liquors*, haustus, exprompius. — *Drawn in or enticed*, allectus, illectus, pellectus. — *Drawn aside*, seductus. — *away*, abductus, abreptus. — *out*, extractus, depromptus, productus, protractus. — *to*, attractus. — *Easily drawn*, ductilis, ductitius. —— ¶ *To draw or make a draught in writing*, describo, depingo. — *To draw the first draught* (*as painters*), adumbro, delineo. — *To draw the picture of a person*, effigiem alicujus exprimere, aliquem pingere *or* depingere. —— ¶ *To draw* (*as hounds*) *by scent*, investigo, odoror. —— ¶ *To draw a sore*, suppuratoria medicamenta adhibere. — *To draw to a head* (*v. n.*), suppuror. —— ¶ *To draw up in writing*, scribere, verbis concipere. —— ¶ *Drawn* (*not decided*), dubius. — *The battle was drawn*, incerto eventu dimicatum est; sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prœlio discederetur, æquo *or* dubio Marte pugnatum est.

Drawback, pecuniæ restitutio.

Drawer (*tapster*), caupo, vini promus. —— ¶ (*box*), cistella pendula, capsula, loculus. —— ¶ *Drawers* (*breeches*), braccæ interiores, subligacula.

Drawing *aside* (*act.*), seductio: (*pass.*), secessio. — *back*, retractatio. — *by fair means*, suasio, delinitio. — *A drawing in*, inductio. — *forth or in length*, productio. —— ¶ *A drawing nigh*, appropinquatio, accessio. —— ¶ *A drawing of water*, aquæ derivatio. —— ¶ *A drawing* (*draught*), designatio, descriptio, adumbratio; forma, figura, species; imago: — *drawing* (*as an art*), pictura linearis, graphis.

Draught (*copy*), exemplum, exemplar: — (*sketch*), adumbratio, designatio, descriptio; figura, species. —— ¶ (*in drinking*), haustus. —— ¶ (*of a net*), bolus, jactus. —— ¶ (*of air*), perflatus; ventus. —— ¶ (*drawing, pulling*), tractus. — *Beasts for draught*, jumenta jugalia; jumenta. —— ¶ (*privy*), forica. —— ¶ *To play at draughts*, *say* duodecim scriptis ludere.

DRAWL (*in speech*), verba lente proferre.

DRAY, tragula, traha.

Drayman, qui traham agit.

DREAD, pavor, timor, terror, formido.

To **Dread**, metuo, timeo, paveo, expavesco, pertimesco, extimesco.

Dread, **Dreaded**, formidatus.

Dreadful, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus, pertimescendus; atrox.

Dreadfully, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum, atrociter.

Dreadfulness, horror; atrocitas.

DREAM, somnium; *fig.* somnium, deliramentum. — *A vision in a dream*, visus nocturnus. — *In a dream*, per somnum, in somnis. — *A troubled dream*, somnium turbulentum. — *To tell one's dream*, somnium alicui enarrare. — *To interpret a dream*, somnium interpretari.

To **Dream**, somnio; per *or* secundum quietem videre; dormito (*fig.*). — *To dream awake*, vigilantem somniare. — *I should not have dreamed it*, quod non somniabam. — *To dream a dream*, somnium somniare. — *I dreamed these things*, hæc mihi dormienti visa sunt. —— ¶ (*dote, rave*), deliro.

Dreamer, somnians; homo somniculosus, tardus.

Dreamingly, somniculose, oscitanter.

Dreamless, nunquam somniis vexatus.

DREARY (*desert*), vastus, desertus, incultus; (*sad*), tristis, mæstus; (*rough*), horridus. — *A dreary way*, via longa *or* tædium afferens.

Dreariness, vastitas, horror, mæstitia.

DREDGE *for oysters*, ostrea legere, colligere.

Dredgers, qui ostrea legunt.

DREGS, fæx, sedimentum. — *of oil*, fraces. — *of wine*, fæces vini; floces. — Fig. *Dregs of the people*, populi sordes *or* fæx; urbis sentina. — *To clear from dregs*, defæco. —— ¶ *The dregs of a distemper*, morbi reliquiæ.

Dreggy, fæculentus.

DRENCH, *or give a drench*, potionem medicam dare, adhibere *or* præbere. —— ¶ (*dip in*), immergo, imbuo; (*soak*), madefacio.

Drench, *s.* salivatum, potio medica.

DRESS (*put on clothes*), vestem induere: (*trim*), orno, como; curo. — *Dress yourself before you go abroad*, quin tu te colis antequam exeas domo? — *They are dressed very fine*, nihil videtur mundius nec magis elegans. — *To dress anew or dress up*, interpolo. — *To dress up a chamber*, cubiculum ordinare *or* apparare. — *To dress curiously*, exorno, concinno. — *To dress the head* (*as a woman*), caput ornare. — *To dress a dead body*, pollingo. — *To dress a horse*, equum curare, destringere, depectere. — *meat*, cibum coquere, coquinor. — *a tree*, arborem putare *or* amputare. — *a vine*, vitem colere, incidere. — *a wound*, vulnus obligare; ulceri emplastrum adhibere. — *To dress* (*curry*), depexum dare. — *To dress leather*, corium macerare. — *Dressed*, ornatus, paratus, concinnatus, cultus. — *finely*, nitide, splendide, scite vestitus. — *in their formalities*, insignibus suis velati. — *Poorly dressed*, male vestitus, sordidâ veste indutus.

Dress, *s.* ornatus, cultus, vestitus. — *Graceful*, ornatus, *etc.*, decorus, concinnus, elegans. — *He has got into a new dress*, ornatûs in novum incedit modum. — *What a dress is that?* quid istuc ornati?

Dresser, qui *or* quæ vestit, ornat. — *of flax or hemp*, qui linum, cannabim ferreis hamis pectit. — *of leather*, coriarius. — *of meat*, coquus. — *of old things*, veteramentarius. — *of a vine*, &c., putator. —— ¶ (*dresser-board*), abacus culinarius, mensa coquinaria.

Dressing, ornatio, ornatus, curatura, cultura. — *of meat*, coctio. —— ¶ (*by a surgeon*), curatio. —— ¶ *The dressing of dead bodies*, pollinctura. —— ¶ *A dressing of old things*, interpolatio.

DRIFT (*purpose*), propositum, consilium. — *Peace was the drift of both*, utriusque consilia ad concordiam spectabant. — *What is the drift of this discourse?* quorsum hæc oratio spectat? —— ¶ *A drift of snow*, nives exaggeratæ. — *Drifts of ice*, glaciei frusta fluitantia, glacies fluitans, glacies quam flumina trudunt. — *A drift of sand*, arenæ cumulus. —— ¶ *To be a-drift* (*of a ship*), ferri ad arbitrium ventorum, esse ludibrio ventis. —— ‖ See *Drive*.

To **Drift**, *v. a.* ferre; rejicere aliquo; in litus ejicere: — (*throw into heaps*), exaggerare.

DRILL, terebro, perforo. —— ¶ (*train*), (milites) exercere.

Drill, *subst.* terebra.

DRINK, bibo, poto. — *To drink flat*, vapide se habere. — *To drink well*, bono gustu esse. — *To drink about or round*, in ordinem bibere. — *To drink all day long*, ad vesperam perpotare. — *To drink away care*, vino *or* potu angores

animi diluere ; bibendo curas pellere.— *To drink excessively or very hard*, pergræcor ; Græco more bibere, plenas vini amphoras haurire, largioribus poculis se ingurgitare ; perpotare, strenue potare. — *To drink down sorrow*, dulci mala vino lavere, *Hor.* — *To drink one's fill*, sitim explere. — *To drink a good draught*, pleno haustu bibere, se proluere. — *To drink and be friends*, aptum ad conciliandum craterem bibere, poculis conciliari. — *To drink in*, imbibo. — *To drink a little too much*, meliuscule quam sat est bibere. — *off or up*, absorbeo, ebibo, epoto, exhaurio, exinanio. — *To drink up all*, ebibo, epoto. — *To drink often*, potito.— *To drink a parting cup*, cum discedente amico unum aut alterum poculum exsiccare. —*To drink by sips*, sorbillare. — *To drink to or unto*, præbibo, propino. — *I drink this cup to you*, hunc scyphum tibi propino. — *To drink to one's health*, alicui salutem propinare, amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo. — *To drink together*, compoto, combibo. — *To drink for the victory*, ob victos hostes bibere.

Drink, *s.* potus. — *Good, strong*, potus generosus.—*Diet*, p. ex herbarum succo confectus. —*Small*, potus tenuis.—*Stale*, potus diu confectus. — *Dead*, vappa. — *A drink-offering*, libatio.— *Gone in drink*, ebrius, temulentus. —— ¶ *A drink or draught*, potio, haustus.

Drinkable, quod bibi potest.

Drinker, potor, potator. — *Excessive*, bibax, ebriosus. — *of wine*, meri potor, vinosus, vinolentus. — *One that drinks no strong liquor*, abstemius. — *A drinking companion*, combibo, compotor. — *A drinking gossip*, compotrix. — *A drinking match*, compotatio, convivium. —*Of or for drinking*, potulentus.

Drinking, potatio. — *about or round*, circumpotatio. — *Continual*, perpotatio. — *Excessive*, temulentia, vinolentia, largior potatio. —— ¶ *A drinking to*, propinatio, *Sen.*

DRIP, stillo, destillo.

Dripping, stillatio. —— ¶ *The dripping*, liquamen, eliquamen.

DRIVE, ago, agito, pello. — *What does he drive at?* quam hic rem agit? — *We let the ship drive*, dato ventis navigio ferebamur. — *To let a ship drive*, fluctibus dedere ratem. — *As fast as he could drive*, quam celerrime potuit. —*To drive about*, circumago. — *asunder*, dispello. — *To drive or aim at a thing*, molior, conor. — *What does this speech of yours drive at?* quorsum hæc tua spectat oratio? — *To drive away*, abigo, arceo, fugo ; *sorrow*, bibendo curas abigere ; *the time*, tempus terere, conterere, fallere. — *To drive back*, repello, retroago. — *To drive all before one*, impedimenta omnia submovere ; fugare *or* in fugam convertere. — *To drive a cart, wagon or chariot*, aurigari ; rhedam *or* currum agere. — *To drive beyond*, prætergo. — *To drive deep*, adigo, defigo. — *To drive down*, depango. — *To drive from*, abigo, propello. — *To drive hard*, currum citato cursu agere. — *To drive a nail home*, clavum adigere. — *To drive in*, pango, illido, infigo. — *To drive off the stage*, explodo. — *To drive on*, impello ; *a design*, urgeo, operi instare, aliquid moliri *or* conari. — *To drive out*, expello, exigo, extrudo ; *of his wits*, aliquem de mente dejicere. — *To drive (turn) a mill*, molam versare. — *To drive a person to extremities*, aliquem ad incitas redigere. — *To drive (force) one*, compello, cogo. — *To drive toward*, adigo. — *under*, subigo. — *Driven*, actus, agitatus, pulsus. — *The guard was driven from their post*, præsidium de statione dejectum fuit. — *Driven away*, abactus, profligatus, propulsus. — *back*, repulsus. — *Driven by force*, coactus. — *in*, adactus. — *out*, expulsus, exclusus. — *Driven under*, subactus. — *As white as the driven snow*, candidior intactâ nive.

Driver, agitator, actor ; (*of a wagon*), rector. — *An ass-driver*, asinarius, asellí agitator. — *ox*, boûm actor ; bubulcus.

Driving, agitatio. — *away*, propulsatio. — *back*, depulsio. —— ¶ *A driving forth or out*, exactio, expulsio.

DRIVEL, sputum, saliva.

To Drivel, salivam ex ore emittere.

Driveller, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

DRIZZLE, stillo, roro, irroro. — *A drizzling rain*, pluvia tenuis.

DROLL, homo jocosus, ridiculus ; sannio, scurra ; maccus (*harlequin*).

Drollery, jocus ; facetiæ, lepores, sales, sermones ludicri ; scurrilitas.

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas.

DRONE (*sort of bee*), fucus ; (*slothful person*), piger, segnis.

DROOP (*fade, as a flower*), flaccesco, marcesco ; marceo : (*pine away*), langueo ; tabesco, contabesco. — *through age*, consenesco, senio succumbere, annis confectum esse. — *through cares or afflictions*, curis *or* molestiis tabescere. — *Drooping*, flaccescens, flaccidus, marcens, marcidus, languidus, tabescens. — *Drooping through age*, senescens, senectâ debilis. — *in spirits*, tristis, mæstus ; abjectus. — *In a drooping condition*, debilis, imbecillis, infirmus. — *To make to droop*, debilito, frango.

Drooping, *s.* languor.

Droopingly, languide.

DROP, gutta ; stilla (*falling from a thing*) ; stiria (*hanging drop of ice*). — *A little drop*, guttula. — *Not a drop*, ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. — *Many drops make a shower*, minutula pluvia imbrem parit ; ex granis fit acervus. — *By drops*, guttatim, stillatim.

To Drop (*as water*), stillo, destillo. — *To drop with a thing*, stillare aliquid (*e. g.* sanguinem), manare aliqua re (*e. g.* sanguine, sudore) ; madefactum esse aliqua re (*e. g.* pluviâ). — *Dropping wet*, madidus. —— ‖ *v. a.* instillare alíquid alicui rei *or* in aliquid. —— ¶ *To drop (let fall)*, demitto. — *out of one's hands*, e manibus amittere, emittere, demittere. —— ‖ *v. n.* (*fall down*), cado, labor ; (*as houses*), prolabi. — *To drop down (faint away)*, animo linqui. — *Dropping down (falling)*, deciduus. — ¶ (*let slip*), omitto, prætermitto ; prætereo. —— ¶ (*be vacant*), vaco. —— ¶ (*let down*), demitto. —— ¶ *To drop (steal) away*, clanculum se proripere. ——¶ *To drop in (as company)*, viritim advenire ; intro venire, intro se inferre. — *To drop (fall) off*, decido : (*die*), decedo, excedo ; obeo ; e vitâ abire *or* exire ; de vitâ migrare *or* demigrare ; morbo perire.

Dropping, destillatio. — *A dropping in (prop.)*, instillatio. — *A dropping of the house-eaves*, stillicidium. — *of the eyes*, fluxio oculorum ; lippitudo.

DROPSY, aquæ intercutis morbus, aqua intercus, hydrops. — *in the head*, hydrocephalus.

Dropsical, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus, hydropicus.

DROSS, scoria ; spuma. — *of silver*, argyritis.

Drossy, scoriâ abundans.

DROUGHT (*dryness*), siccitas (siccitates, *when lasting*) ; (*thirst*), sitis.

DROVE, armenta, grex armentitius, pecoris agmen. — *Of a drove*, armentalis. — *In or by droves*, catervatim, gregatim.

Drover, pecoris actor.

DROWN, mergo, demergo, submergo. — *It drowns the soul too deep for, &c.*, animum altius mergit, quam ut, *etc.* — *He drowned himself in the sea*, in mare se obruit *or* demersit. — *Drowned*, demersus, submersus, obrutus. —— ¶ (*overflow*), inundo, immergo. —— ¶ *To drown a sound*, sonum obscurare.

Drowning, demersio, submersio, immersio.

DROWSY, semisomnis, semisomnus, somniculosus ; somno gravis. — *To make drowsy*, sopio. — *To be drowsy*, langueo, torpeo. — *A drowsy companion*, dormitator.

Drowsily, somnolente, veternose, somniculose.

Drowsiness, torpor, veternus.

DRUB, fuste aliquem cædere, pectere *or* verberare.

Drubbing, verberatio ; verbera.

DRUDGE, mediastinus ; operа : calo (*baggage-boy*). — *A base drudge*, mancipium vile.

To Drudge (*attend on a master*), famulor : (*toil hard*), ingentes labores suscipere, perpetuis laboribus se defatigare.

Drudgery, famulitium, servitus. — *To do another's drudgery*, magnos labores pro alio suscipere. — *To put one to drudgery*, servitio aliquem opprimere.

Drudgingly, laboriose.

DRUG, materia ex quâ conficiuntur medicamenta ; medicamentum.

To Drug, medicare.

Druggist, qui ea vendit ex quibus medicamenta fiunt ; medicamentarius.

DRUIDS, Druidæ, Druides.

DRUM, tympanum (militare). — *Drumstick*, tympani plectrum. — *A kettledrum*, tympanum symphoniacum (*in the orchestra*). —*A child's drum*, tympaniolum. — *Beat of drum*, pulsus (*also* sonus) tympani ; *with it*, tympanis pulsis.

To Drum, tympanum pulsare.

Drumming, tympani pulsatio.

Drummer, tympanista, tympanotriba.

DRUNK, DRUNKEN, ebrius ; temulentus, potulentus ; crapulæ plenus, bene potus. — *Drunken folk speak truth*, in vino veritas. — *Half-drunk*, semigravis. — *Dead drunk*, vino sepultus. — *To be well drunk*, vino obrutum esse *or* madere. — *To make drunk*, inebrio, ebrium facere. — *Made drunk*, inebriatus ; potu *or* vino oneratus.

Drunkard, ebriosus, vinolentus, vino deditus, potator.

Drunkenly, temulenter, ebriorum more.

Drunkenness, ebrietas, temulentia. — *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals*, quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii. — *A habit of drunkenness*, ebriositas.

DRY, siccus, aridus ; sterilis (*barren*). — *Dry land*, siccum, aridum ; tutum (*safety*). — *The fountains themselves are dry*, ipsi jam fontes sitiunt. —*Very dry*, peraridus. — *Dry-shod*, calceis siccis. ——¶ (*adry, thirsty*), sitiens, siticulosus. — *To be dry*, sitio.— *Very dry*, siti enecatus. —— ¶ (*flat*), insulsus, exilis, jejunus. — *A dry or poor discourse*, oratio arida, exilis, jejuna, inculta. —— ¶ *A dry or joking fellow*, joculator, facetus, facetiis abundans.

To Dry (*make dry*), sicco, exsicco ; arefacio ; torrefacio (*parch*) ; abstergeo, extergeo. — *To dry one's tears*, lacrimas abstergere. — *To dry in the smoke*, fumo, infumo, fumo durare. — *in the sun*, insolo, sole durare. — *before the fire*, ad ignem exsiccare. —— ¶ (*become dry*), siccescere, exsiccescere, siccari, exsiccari ; arescere, arefieri, exarescere. — *To begin to dry*, subarescere. — *To dry quite*, perarescere. — *His body was dried up for want of moisture*, corpus macie extabuit.

Drying (*making dry*), siccatio, desiccatio. — *A drying in the sun*, insolatio. —— ¶ *A drying away for want of natural moisture*, tabes.

Dryly, sicce ; jejune, exiliter, frigide.

Dryness, siccitas, ariditas ; jejunitas, exilitas.

DRYADS, Dryades.

DUB (*blow*), ictus, plaga.

To Dub *a man knight*, aliquem ritu in ordinem equestrem recipere.

Dubbing, ritus quo eques in ordinem recipitur.

DUBIOUS, dubius, ambiguus, incertus.

Dubiously, dubie, ambigue, incerte.

DUCAL. See *Duke*.

DUCAT (*a coin*), ducatus, quem vocant.

DUCK, anas. — *A duckling*, anaticula, anatis pullus. — *A wild duck*, anas fera, anas boschas (L.). — *A decoy-duck*, anas illex ; allector. — *A fen-duck*, fulica. — *Of a duck*, anatinus. — *To hunt ducks*, anates palustres aucupari. — *To breed young ducks*, anaticulas alere. — *A place where ducks are kept*, nesotrophium.

To Duck (*act.*), submergo, aquâ *or* in aquam mergere ; (*neut.*), se aquâ *or* in aquam submergere. — *Ducked*, submersus, immersus. —— ¶ *To duck or stoop down*, subsido, se inclinare. — *To duck with the head*, caput demittere.

DUCT, ductus.

DUCTILE, ductilis, lentus ; flexibilis, mollis ; docilis.

DUDGEON (*a short dagger*), pugiunculus. —— ¶ *Dudgeon (anger)*, ira, indig-

natio. — To take in dudgeon, gravor, indignor; ægre, indigne, moleste ferre; pro indignissimo habere.

DUE, adj. (owing), debitus; (requisite), conveniens, congruens, aptus, idoneus. — He set upon them in due season, eos in tempore aggressus est. — To be due or become due, debeor. — Money beginning to be due, pecunia cœpta deberi.

Due, s. jus, debitum, æquum. — To take less than his due, de jure suo decedere. — To give every one his due, jus suum cuique tribuere. — To give the devil his due, ut vel hosti suum jus tribuam.

Duly, ut decet, ut convenit, juste, recte, legitime: (in due form), rite: (exactly), accurate, diligenter.

DUEL, pugna singularis, certamen singulare. — To fight a duel, in certamen singulare cum aliquo descendere, certamen singulare cum aliquo inire.

Duellist, qui singulari certamine pugnat; homo pugnax.

DUG, uber, papilla.

DUKE, dux.

Dukedom, ducatus: — ducis terræ, provinciæ.

Dutchess, dux; ducis uxor.

Dutchy. See Dukedom.

DULCET, dulcis, suavis, canorus.

DULCIMER, sambuca.

DULL (blunt), hebes, retusus, obtusus; (dark or not clear), obscurus, fuscus; (flat), insulsus, sine sapore. — Dull-sighted, cui oculi cæcutiunt; hebes. — Dull of hearing, surdaster. — To make dull, hebeto, tundo, obtundo. — To grow dull or blunt, hebesco. — The candle burns dull, candela obscuram præbet lucem. —— ¶ (lazy, slow), segnis; (heavy), languidus, piger: (melancholy or sad), tristis, mæstus. —— ¶ Dull of apprehension, stupidus, crassus, plumbeus, bardus; naris obesæ. — If you be naturally dull, si sis naturâ tardior. — A dull fellow, fungus, vir tardi ingenii. — He grows a dull fellow, ingenii acies hebescit. — Trading is dull, negotia frigida sunt. — Of dull wit, pinguis, crassus. — To grow dull or heavy, torpesco, obtorpesco. — Somewhat dull or slow, tardiusculus.

To Dull, hebeto, obtundo, retundo; (obscure), obscuro.

Dullard, hebes, bardus, fungus, stupidus; ingenii tardus, homo hebeti ingenio. — A very dullard, mulo inscitior.

Dulling (making dull), hebetatio; (darkening), obscuratio.

Dully (sillily), insulse; (lazily), segniter, tarde; (sorrowfully), ægre, mæste. — More dully (i. e. bluntly), obtusius.

Dullness (heaviness or slowness), segnities, segnitia, pigritia, inertia, tarditas, torpor: (of an edged tool), hebes acies: (of weather), cœlum nubibus obscuratum: (of wit), stupor, stupiditas; stultitia.

DULY. See Due.

DUMB, mutus, elinguis; infans: — (silent), mutus, tacens, tacitus; taciturnus (habitually). — Dumb creatures, muta animalia. — Dumb show (a silent part), persona muta. — To be dumb, mutum, infantem esse; non loqui; tacere. — To become so, mutum fieri, obmutescere; conticescere. — To make or strike one dumb, dumbfound, os alicui obstruere or occludere. — He was struck dumb, sine voce constitit, obmutuit.

Dumbness, infantia linguæ; silentium, taciturnitas.

DUMPLING, farinæ globus cum lacte subactus.

DUN-COLORED, fuscus, aquilus, subniger.

DUN, v. aliquem flagitare.

Dun (one who duns), flagitator.

Dunning, flagitatio.

DUNCE, stipes, caudex, plumbeus; hebes, fungus.

DUNG, stercus; fimus. — Cow-dung, fimus bubulus. — Horse, fimus equinus, caballinus. — Swine's, sucerda. — Mouse, muscerda. — Belonging to dung, stercoraceus. — A dung-fork, furca. — Full of dung, stercorosus. — A dung-hill, acervus stercoris; (place for dung), sterquilinium, fimetum.

To Dung the ground, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare; agro lætamen dispergere; stercorationem facere. — Dunged, stercoratus, fimo obductus, stercore satiatus.

Dunging, stercoratio, Col.

DUNGEON, carcer, carcer inferior; tenebræ, robur et tenebræ; carcer subterraneus.

DUODECIMO, forma duodenaria.

DUPE, homo credulus, insulsus, stupidus, stolidus.

To Dupe, aliquem dolis fallere, illudere, ludificare; alicui os sublinere, aliquem illudere.

DUPLICATE (doubled), duplicatus.

Duplicate, subst. exemplar, exemplum; exemplum alterum.

DUPLICITY, fraus, fallacia, perfidia; simulatio et dissimulatio; amicitia simulata.

DURABLE, firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, constans.

Durableness, Durability, firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas.

Durably, firme, firmiter; constanter.

Duration, stabilitas; perennitas, diuturnitas; perpetuitas: — tempus, spatium. — Of long duration, stabilis, perennis, diuturnus, perpetuus, diutinus. — Of short, caducus, fluxus, infirmus; brevis.

DURANCE, DURESSE (imprisonment), custodia, vincula. — To be in durance, in custodiâ or vinculis esse or servari; custodiâ teneri.

DURING, prep. per; inter, super: — sometimes by a participial construction, as, during my absence, me absente; during the continuance of the war, bello nondum confecto: — also by dum, as, during these transactions, dum hæc geruntur. — During life, per totam vitam. — supper, inter cœnandum or cœnam. — sleep, secundum quietem. — pleasure, dum mihi, nobis, etc. placuerit. — During my stay, dum interfui.

DUSK, DUSKY, nubilus, obscurus, obnubilus, tenebricosus: fuscus. — To make dusky, infusco, obumbro, obscuro.

Dusk of the evening, crepusculum.

Duskily, obscure, occulte.

Duskiness, obscuritas.

Duskish, subobscurus, subnubilus; subfuscus.

DUST, pulvis. — It falls to the dust, ad nihil recidit. — Small dust, pulvisculus. — Dust of metal, ramenta, scobs. — Mill-dust, pollen. — Saw-dust, scobs. — To lay the dust, pulverem aquâ conspergere or sedare. — To reduce to dust, in pulverem redigere, resolvere. — To make or raise a dust, pulverem movere or excitare. — To grind a man to the dust, aliquem obterere.

To Dust (throw dust upon), pulvere aliquem conspergere. —— ¶ (cleanse from dust), abstergo, detergo; scopis verrere: — (by shaking, &c.), aliquid excutere, pulverem excutere.

Duster, penicillus.

Dusting (cleansing from dust), a pulvere purgatio.

Dusty, pulverulentus, pulvereus, pulveris plenus. — To grow dusty, pulverem colligere. — It grows dusty (a dust arises), pulvis oritur.

Dustiness, vis pulveris.

DUTCH, Belgicus. — The high Dutch, Germani. — The low, Belgæ, Batavi.

DUTCHESS, DUTCHY. See Duke.

DUTY, officium, munus, partes. — It is your duty, tuum est. — It is my duty, meum est; mearum partium est; mei est muneris. — He thought it his duty, officii duxit. — It is our duty, nostrum officium or munus est; ad nos spectat. — I thought it my duty, meum esse or ad me pertinere putavi. — I am obliged in all duty, omnium officiorum religione obstringor. — I desire to know my duty, quæ sint partes meæ scire cupio. — It is your duty to provide against these evils, vos his malis mederi convenit. — To do one's duty, munus præstare, officium exsequi, explere, facere; officio or muneri satisfacere; munere fungi or perfungi. — Not to do one's duty, officium suum non facere; ab officio discedere or decedere; officio suo deesse. — To keep one's self in one's duty, officium colere, tueri, tenere, servare, in officio esse or manere. — To keep another person in his duty, aliquem continere in officio. — To pay one's duty to a person, munus debitum alicui referre. — To present one's duty to a person, aliquem salutare, alicui salutem impertire or urbana officia præstare. — Pray present my duty to him, ei, quæso, meo nomine or meis verbis salutem impertias. — To be on duty as a soldier, militis munus obire, munus a præfecto assignatum præstare; in statione esse; excubias agere, excubare. —— ¶ A duty (tax), vectigal; portorium (port-duty).

Duteous, Dutiful, pius, obediens, obsequens, officiosus, morigerus, verecundus; dicto audiens. — To be dutiful to, obsequor, morem alicui gerere.

Dutifully, pie, obedienter, officiose. — To behave one's self dutifully, pie et reverenter se gerere.

Dutifulness, pietas, obedientia.

DWARF, nanus, pumilio, pumilus. — A female dwarf, nana, pumilio.

To Dwarf, minuo, imminuo; humilem reddere; impedimento esse, quo minus res crescat.

Dwarfish, minutus, pusillus, perpusillus; exiguus, humilis.

Dwarfishness, parva statura.

DWELL, habito; colo, incolo. — To dwell near, prope, juxta habitare: locum accolere. — in, aliquo loco habitare; locum colere or incolere. — To dwell during the summer, æstivo; — the winter, hiemo. — To dwell in one's house, in alicujus domo or apud aliquem habitare. — To be dwelt in (habitable), habitabilis. —— ¶ (pass life in a certain way), vitam agere or degere. —— ¶ (insist upon), insisto, immoror; morari or hærere in re.

Dweller, habitator, incola. — by, accola, vicinus. — in a city, urbanus. — in a town, opidanus. — in the country, rusticus, rusticanus; poet., ruricola. — in the suburbs, homo qui in suburbio habitat, suburbium incolit. — in the forest, homo silvester; poet., silvicola. — A dweller in a place, without ownership, inquilinus.

Dwelling, habitatio, commoratio. — It is ill dwelling by bad neighbors, aliquid mali propter vicinum malum. —— ¶ A dwelling (dwelling-place), domus, domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — A little or poor dwelling, casa, casula; tugurium; gurgustium.

DWINDLE away, consumor, imminuor, evanesco, tabesco. — to nothing, ad nihilum redigi. — Dwindled away, consumptus.

Dwindling away, consumptio, tabes.

DYE (color), color. — A deep dye, color satur. — A crime of a deep dye, atrox flagitium. — A dye-house, tinctoris officina.

To Dye, tingo, inficio. — To dye a vermilion, minio; a purple red, fuco; a scarlet red, cocco tingere; an azure, colore cæruleo tingere. — To dye in grain, cocco tingere or inficere. — Dyed, intinctus, imbutus, infectus. — Double-dyed, bis tinctus, dibaphus.

Dyer, infector, tinctor. — Scarlet, infector coccinorum. — Silk, infector sericorum.

DYNASTY (government), dominatio, imperium; (reigning house), domus regnatrix.

DYSENTERY, dysenteria.

DYSURY, urinæ difficultas.

E.

EACH, EACH ONE, quisque, unusquisque, singuli. — *At each word she shed tears*, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas. — *I had great enemies on each side*, undique hostibus oppressus fui.—*He set down twelve acres for each man*, duodena in singulos homines jugera descripsit. — *Each (both) of us*, uterque nostrûm. — *Each the other*, invicem ; alter alterum. — *Each other*, mutuo, invicem. — *Taking each other by the hand*, manibus invicem apprehensis.—*To love each other*, inter se amare *or* diligere ; mutuo se amore complecti *or* prosequi. — *On each side*, undique, undique versus ; quoquoversus.

EAGER (*earnest*), vehemens, acer ; avidus : (*fierce*), ferox, pugnax : (*sharp set*), famelicus, fame pressus. — *The tiger being eager with hunger*, exstimulata fame tigris.—*Eager desire*, cupido alicujus rei ; (cupiditatis) ardor ; impetus ; sitis ; summum studium ; libido vehemens.—*All being eager to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam intentis. — *I have an eager desire for hunting*, venandi sum maxime studiosus. — *He has an eager love for horses*, ardet studio equorum.—*Having an eager desire for glory from his infancy*, ad gloriam inflammatus a pueritiâ.—*To become or grow eager for a thing*, exardesco ; amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflammari ; summopere aliquid expetere.

Eagerly (*earnestly*), acriter, avide, cupide, vehementer, summo studio. — *The dog barks eagerly*, canis acrius elatrat. — *To contend or dispute eagerly about a thing*, de re aliquâ acriter contendere, certare, confligere. — *To look eagerly upon*, oculis intentis aspicere.—*Eagerly bent on a thing*, magno amore rei alicujus ardens, flagrans, incensus, inflammatus.

Eagerness, aviditas, cupiditas, alacritas ; contentio ; studium vehemens.

EAGLE, aquila (*the bird, the constellation, the standard*). — *Of an eagle*, aquilinus. — *Eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis præditus. — *Eagle-bearer*, aquilifer.

Eaglet, aquilæ pullus.

EAR, auris. — *I fear lest this should one way or other come to my father's ears*, ne aliquâ ad patrem permânet periculum est. — *The words go in at one ear and out at the other*, dicta perfluunt. —*To send one away with a flea in his ear*, scrupulum alicui injicere ; aliquem frustrari. —*The lap of the ear*, auricula. — *The drum*, auris tympanum. — *The holes*, aurium meatus. — *Of the ear*, auricularis. — *To fall together by the ears*, inter se certare, pugnare. — *To set together by the ears*, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — *To whisper in the ear*, insusurro, in aurem dicere ; tutis auribus deponere. — *To give ear*, attendo, ausculto, aures alicui dare, præbere, patefacere, aures arrigere, animum advertere. — *If you give good counsel, nobody lends an ear*, si recte moneas, nemo auscultat.—*To stop one's ears*, ad aliquid aures claudere, aliquid in aures non recipere. — *Given ear unto*, attente auditus. — *Giving ear*, attentus, intentus, auscultans. — *A giving ear*, auscultatio. — *To lend an ear to one*, alicui auscultare, attentum se adhibere. —*To take one by the ear*, aliquem auriculâ prehendere.—*A box on the ear*, colaphus. (See *Box*.)—*To give one a box on the ear*, colaphum alicui ducere, impingere, infringere. — *To prick up the ears*, aures erigere, arrigere, (*also fig.*). — *To offend the ear*, aures offendere ; aures *or* auriculas radere.—*Let me not shock your ears*, honos sit auribus. —*To be over head and ears in debt*, ære alieno demersum esse ; animam debere : *in love*, amore alicujus deperditum esse.—*Having long ears*, auritus ; — *cropped*, curtas *or* mutilatas aures habens. — *An ear-witness*, testis auritus. — *An ear-picker*, auriscalpium. — *An ear-wig*, forficula auricularia (L.). — *An ear-ring*, inauris. —— ¶ *An ear of corn*, spica. — *That grows with ears*, spicatus. — *That bears ears*, spicifer (*poet.*). — *Made of ears*, spiceus. — *To put forth ears*, spicari. —— ¶ *An ear (ear-like thing)*, auris (*part of the plough*) ; ansa, ansula, (*handle*) : — plicatura (*of the leaf of a book*). — *Having ears (handles)*, ansatus.

EARL, comes. — *An earl's wife*, comitis uxor.

Earldom, comitatus.

EARLY, *adj.* (*in the morning*), matutinus ; antelucanus (*before light*) : — (*as to time, season*), maturus ; præcox (*of fruit*). — *From early youth*, ab initio ætatis.—*Too early*, præmaturus.—*He is an early riser*, bene mane surgere solet.

Early, *adv.* (*in the morning*), mane, tempore *or* die matutino ; (*very*), bene *or* multo mane, primâ luce : (*of time*), mature. — *He went early to bed*, mature se ad lectum contulit. — *Very early*, mature admodum. — *Not as yet, it is very early*, nondum, præmaturum est adhuc. — *Early in the spring*, ineunte *or* incipiente vere. — *in the summer, winter*, primâ æstate, hieme.

EARN *wages*, demereo ; stipem mereri *or* lucrari ; mercedem accipere *or* promereri. — *Earned*, labore quæsitus, lucratus, partus.

Earning (*wages*), stipendium, merces.

EARNEST (*diligent*), diligens, sedulus, attentus, gnavus, assiduus ; (*vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer. — *To be earnest in the performance of a thing*, summo studio in *or* ad aliquid incumbere. — *To be earnest with a person*, aliquem urgere, alicui instare, cum aliquo precibus contendere. — *He was very earnest with me*, me etiam atque etiam urgebat. — *He was earnest with you that*, &c., tibi instabat ut, *etc.* —— ¶ (*of great importance*), magnus, gravis, magni momenti *or* ponderis. —— ¶ *In earnest or good earnest*, serio ; extra jocum, ex animo, bonâ fide, re verâ.

Earnest, or *earnest-money*, arrha, arrhabo ; auctoramentum. — *To give earnest*, arrham dare.

Earnestly (*diligently*), diligenter, sedulo, attente, gnaviter : (*vehemently*), vehementer, ardenter, acriter, summo studio, impense, obnixe, studiose, sollicite ; avide ; ambitiose ; animose, asseveranter, certatim, valde. —*To entreat earnestly*, obtestor, impense orare, vehementer rogare, etiam atque etiam orare. — *To look*, intentis oculis aliquem intueri. — *To speak*, serio dicere *or* loqui. — *So earnestly*, tantopere, in tantum. — *Exceeding earnestly*, flagrantissime, ardentissime.

Earnestness (*diligence*), diligentia, sedulitas, assiduitas : (*vehemence*), vehementia, ardor, fervor, studium : (*soberness, severity*), severitas.

EARTH, tellus, terra, solum, humus ; terrarum orbis, terræ ; terræ globus. — *A bank of earth*, agger, tumulus.— *Earth cast up*, regestum ; agger congestus. — *To cast down to the earth*, solo adæquare ; funditus demoliri. — *To commit to the earth*, sepelio ; terræ mandare ; humo. — *A throwing down to the earth*, demolitio. — *To make things of earth*, figlinam exercere. — *Made of earth*, terrenus ; (*earthen*), fictilis, figlinus. — *The art of making things of earth*, ars figlina, plastice. — *A maker of things of earth*, figulus, plastes. —— ¶ *A fox's earth*, vulpis antrum.

To Earth (*as a fox*), terram subire ; se in foveam abdere.

Earthen, fictilis, figlinus, testaceus. — *vessels*, vasa fictilia, fictilia.

Earthly, Earthy, (*made of earth*), terrâ concretus : (*living on earth*), terrenus, terrestris : (*relating to this life*), as, *earthly things*, res externæ, res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes ; opes, divitiæ ; voluptates. — *Earthly-minded, an Earthling*, rebus externis (voluptatibus, *etc.*) nimis intentus, rerum externarum nimis studiosus ; homo voluptarius. — *A description of the earth*, terræ descriptio, geographia. —*Earth-bred, earth-born*, terrâ editus ; terrigena (*poet.*). — *An earthquake*, terræ motus, terræ tremor.

EASE (*rest*), otium, quies, requies : (*pleasure*), voluptas, jucunditas ; gaudium : (*freedom from pain*), doloris vacuitas. — *He has a writ of ease given him*, rude donatus est. — *At ease*, otiosus, otiose. — *I am well at ease*, bene mecum agitur. — *To live at ease, or take one's ease*, requiesco ; otiose, facillime, ex animi sententiâ agere ; genio indulgere ; animo obsequi, molliter se curare. — *They think of nothing but taking their ease*, voluptates maxime sequuntur. — *He lives too much at ease*, nimis sibi indulget. — *With ease*, facile, prompte, nullo negotio. — *Ill at ease*, ægrotus, æger, infirmus ; valetudinarius, *Cels.*

To Ease, levo, allevo, collevo, relevo, sublevo ; lenio ; levamento *or* levationi esse ; levationem afferre. — *To ease a ship*, rudentes nimis extentos laxare. — *nature*, alvum exonerare. — *Eased*, levatus, allevatus, sublevatus. — *To be eased from taxes*, tributo vacare, vectigalium immunem esse.

Easement, Easing, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum, solatium ; levatio, allevatio.

Easy, facilis, expeditus, promptus, proclivis. — *He is a person of easy address*, facilis est aditus ad eum privatorum ; — *of an easy temper*, homo est facilis et commodus. — *He saw that this was the easiest way to honor*, illam viam sibi vidit expeditiorem ad honores. — *It is easy to distinguish these matters*, harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. — *I will do what is easy to be done*, faciam quod in proclivi est. —*What person, who is continually apprehensive of death, can be easy in his mind?* mortem omnibus horis impendentem timens, quis poterit animo consistere? — *Easy of belief*, credulus ; qui sibi verba dari facile patitur. — *Easy to be borne*, facile tolerandus, ferendus ; tolerabilis, patibilis. —— ¶ *Easy in one's circumstances*, satis dives, modice locuples ; bene numatus, pecuniosus, opulentus.

Easily, facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio, sine negotio. — *He is easily turned*, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. — *If that may be easily done*, si id ex facili fieri potest. — *Easily misled*, cereus in vitium flecti (*poet.*). — *Easily to be pleased*, placabilis, comis, mitis. —— ¶ (*gently, mildly*), leniter, molliter.

Easiness, facilitas, proclivitas : — *of address*, affabilitas, comitas ; facilitas in admittendis hominibus : — *of belief*, credulitas, credendi facilitas : — *of expression or style*, expedita et profluens in dicendo celeritas.

EAST, oriens. See *Wind*.

Eastern, Easterly, ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans ; *or by* orientis (*genit.*) ; in oriente (*in the east*).

EASTER, pascha, dies paschalis ; sollemnia paschalia.

Easter Eve, vigiliæ paschatis.

EAT, edo, comedo, vescor ; manduco ; cibum capere, capessere, sumere : jento, prandeo, cœno, gusto. — *To eat (as cattle do)*, depasco. — *To eat (nibble)*, arrodo. — *To eat (as aqua fortis, &c.)*, corrodo. — *To eat (wear) a thing away*, tero, attero. — *To eat all about*, ambedo, circumrodo. — *To eat and drink and make good cheer*, genio indulgere ; se molliter curare *or* habere. — *To eat one's* ...

in peace, securas dapes capere. — *To eat greedily*, voro, devoro. — *To eat heartily*, acri appetitu edere. — *immoderately*, se cibis ingurgitare. — *lickerishly*, ligurio, abligurio. — *To eat into flesh, iron*, &c., exedo. — *To eat often*, esito. — *To eat one out of house and home*, aliquem comedere *or* exedere. — *To eat riotously*, comissor, abligurio. — *To eat as a sore*, corrodo, exulcero. — *To eat together*, convivor, unà cibum capere. — *To eat underneath*, subedo. — *To eat well* (*keep a good table*), laute cœnare solere; (*taste well*), jucunde sapere. — *To eat up or devour*, exedo, comedo. — *To eat up a country*, regionem vastare, populari, depopulari, prædari, deprædari. — *To eat one's words*, dicta retractare. — *An appetite to eat*, cibi appetentia, aviditas, cupiditas; fames. — *Eaten*, esus, mansus, manducatus. — *Iron eaten with rust*, ferrum scabrà rubigine rosum *or* exesum. — *Eaten round about*, ambesus, undique corrosus. — *into*, erosus, peresus. — *Rocks eaten into by the sea*, saxa peresa salo.—*Eaten up*, comesus, exesus. — *An eating house*, caupona, popina. — *Little*, cauponula.

Eatable, esculentus, edulis, quod ad vescendum aptum est. — ¶ *Eatables*, res ad vescendum aptæ, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, victus.

Eater, qui edit. — *A great eater*, edax, helluo, gurges; estrix. — *A dainty eater*, liguritor. See *Dainty*.

Eating, *adj.* edax; corrodens. — ¶ *Eating-stuff*, esculenta.

Eating, *subst.* (*fare*), cibus, cibi; esca; victus.

EAVES, subgrundium, subgrunda. — *The dropping of the eaves*, stillicidium.

Eavesdropper, auscultator. — *To play the eavesdropper*, ausculto, subausculto.

EBB, marinorum æstuum recessus, æstûs decessus. — *On the ebb*, minuente æstu. — *Ebb and flow*, marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus. — *Ebb-tide begins*, æstus minuit.

To Ebb (*as the sea*), reciproco, recedo, refluo. — *To ebb and flow*, crescere et decrescere. — *It ebbs and flows thrice a-day*, ter in die crescit decrescitque.

EBONY, ebenum. — *Made of ebony*, ex ebeno factus *or* confectus. — *The ebony-tree*, ebenus.

EBULLITION, bullitus, æstus; animi ardor, irarum æstus.

ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRICAL, e centro aberrans: (*odd*), qui omnia alio modo facit.

Eccentricity, e centro aberratio.

ECCLESIASTICAL (*of the church*), ad ecclesiam pertinens, ecclesiasticus.

ECHO, echo, sonus repercussus, imago vocis; vocis *or* soni imago repercussa.

To Echo, resono, vocem reddere *or* repercutere. — *Echoed*, repercussus.

ECLIPSE, solis *or* lunæ defectio, sol *or* luna deficiens; sol obscuratus.

To Eclipse, obumbro, obscuro.—*another's glory*, de alicujus famà detrahere; alicujus existimationem minuere. — *To be in eclipse, or be eclipsed*, deficio, obscurari, defectu laborare.

Eclipsing, luminis obscuratio.

Ecliptic, linea ecliptica.

ECLOGUE, ecloga.

ECONOMY, &c. See *Œconomy*.

ECSTASY, animi a sensibus alienatio; furor: summa voluptas. — *To be in an ecstasy*, a sensibus alienari; animo percelli; in mentis excessum rapi.

Ecstatic, effusà *or* mirificà lætitià affectus; a sensibus alienatus; mentis alienatione correptus: summus.

EDDY, aquæ reciprocantis vortex.

EDGE (*brink*), margo, ora; (*of a garment*), limbus, fimbria, (see *Border*): — (*of a knife, sword*, &c.), acies, acumen. — *Not only with the edge, but with the point*, non solum cæsim, sed punctim. — *The edge or border of a place*, extremitas. — *Edge-tools*, ferramenta acuta, *or* acutà acie.— *To set an edge on*, acuo, exacuo. — *To take off the edge*, hebeto. — *of one's stomach*, latrantem stomachum hebetare.— *To edge in*, intrudo, insinuo. — *Fallen by the edge of the sword*, gladio cæsus *or* occisus. — *To set the teeth on edge*, dentes hebetare *or* stupefacere.

To Edge *with lace*, prætexo. — *with gold*, auro ambire oras. — *Edged*, acutus, aciem habens; — (*bordered*), fimbriatus. — *A two-edged sword*, gladius anceps.

Edging (*lace*), fimbria. (See *Lace*.) — ¶ *Edgings in gardening*, arearum oræ.

Edgeless, obtusus, retusus, hebes.

EDIBLE. See *Eatable*.

EDICT, edictum; decretum. — *To make an edict*, edico, edicto sancire, populum edicto monere. — *To publish an edict*, edictum edere, proponere.

EDIFICE, ædificium.

EDIFY (*instruct*), instruo, instituo; (*excite devotion*), pios sensus in animo alicujus excitare. — *An edifying discourse*, oratio ad docendum accommodata, apta, idonea, utilis; oratio, qua salubriter monemur.

Edification, pietatis excitatio; instructio, institutio. — *This is said for your edification*, hoc tibi dictum est, hoc ad te pertinet.

EDILE, ædilis.

EDIT, (in lucem) edere; emittere; foras dare.

Edition, editio.

Editor, editor.

EDUCATE, educo, instituo, instruo, tollo. — *Educated*, educatus, institutus, instructus. — *Well educated*, bene doctus et educatus, educatione doctrinâque puerili liberaliter institutus; liberaliter educatus.

Education, educatio, institutio, instructio. — *Liberal*, liberalis. — *He received a good education in his youth*, institutus fuit liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EEL, anguilla. — *As slippery as an eel*, anguilla est, elabitur. — *An eel-spear*, fuscina.

EFFACE (*blot out*), oblitero, deleo, erado, expungo. — ¶ (*obscure*), obscuro. — *His virtue effaces that of others*, aliorum virtus illius virtute interit et obruitur.

Effacing, obliteratio, abolitio.

EFFECT (*consequence*), quod efficitur aliqua re; exitus; eventus: — (*completion, fulfilment*), effectus, exitus: — (*force, power*), effectus, vis, efficientia. — *He brought the thing to effect*, rem ad exitum perduxit. — *These are the effects of drunkenness*, hæc ex ebrietate oriuntur.—*I am afraid my precepts have had no good effect upon you*, vereor ne præcepta vana surdis auribus cecinerim. — *To take effect*, effectum sortiri; bonum *or* felicem exitum habere; ad finem *or* effectum perduci.—*Of no effect*, irritus, cassus, vanus. — *To no effect*, nequidquam, incassum, frustra, sine effectu. — *In effect* (*really*), re, reverâ, reapse: — (*almost*), ferme, fere. — ¶ (*amount*), summa; sententia. — *To the same effect* (*substance, amount*), in eandem sententiam. — *The letter was to this effect*, in epistolà scriptum erat his fere verbis. — ¶ *Effects*, res, bona, fortunæ, opes, facultates. — *He settled himself and all his effects at London*, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocavit.

To Effect, efficio, ad exitum perducere; vincere, evincere, (*followed by* ut *or* ne). — *Effected*, effectus, confectus; ad exitum perductus.

Effecter, effector, effectrix.

Effectible, quod fieri *or* effici potest.

Effecting, effectio, confectio.

Effective, Efficacious, Effectual, efficax. — *The army consisted of ten thousand effective men*, decem millia in armis erant. —*An efficacious remedy*, remedium forte, præsens. — *To be very effectual*, magnam vim habere.

Effectively, reverà, reapse.

Effectually, Efficaciously, efficaciter, efficienter; (*completely*), penitus, omnino, prorsus.

Efficaciousness, Efficacy, efficacia, efficacitas, vis. — *Of much efficacy*, potentissimus, valentissimus.

Efficient *cause*, causa efficiens. — *man*, homo diligens, strenuus.

Efficiency, efficientia, effectus.

EFFEMINATE, effeminatus, mollis, delicatus.

Effeminately, effeminate, molliter, delicate.

Effeminacy, mollities, vita delicata.

EFFERVESCENCE, fervor, æstus.

EFFETE, effœtus, sterilis.

EFFICIENT, &c. See *Effect*.

EFFIGY, effigies, imago, simulacrum.

EFFORT (*endeavor*), conatus, impetus, nixus, nisus, conamen; contentio animi. — *To make great efforts*, strenuam operam præstare *or* navare; summà ope anniti. — *To make one's greatest efforts in war in a place*, totum belli impetum aliquo convertere; totam belli molem aliquo vertere.

EFFRONTERY, impudentia, audacia, os ferreum *or* perfrictum, protervitas.

EFFULGENT, fulgens, splendens.

Effulgence, fulgor, splendor.

EFFUSION, effusio. — *That victory was not obtained without effusion of blood*, non incruenta illa victoria fuit; multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria stetit.

EGG, ovum. — *To breed or sit on eggs*, ovis incubare. — *To hatch eggs*, ova excludere. — *To lay an egg*, ovum ponere *or* parere. — *A new-laid egg*, ovum recens. — *An old one*, ovum vetustum *or* requietum. — *The white of an egg*, ovi albumen. — *The yolk*, vitellus; luteum ovi. — *The shell*, ovi putamen. — *Like an egg*, ad formam ovi; ovatus.

EGG *on or forward*, instigo, insto, stimulo; impello, urgeo.

Egging *on*, impulsus, impulsio, instigatio, stimulatio.

EGREGIOUS (*excellent*), egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, nobilis; (*gross, signal*), insignis, summus. — *Egregious folly*, summa dementia.

Egregiously, egregie, eximie, præclare, præcipue, insigniter, valde, vehementer.

EGRESS, egressus, exitus. — *He has free egress*, ei liber patet exitus.

EGYPT, Ægyptus. — *Egyptian*, Ægyptius.

EIGHT, octo; octoni. — *The eight at cards*, ogdoas. — *Of eight*, octonarius.— *Eight o'clock*, octava hora. — *Eight times*, octies. — *Eight-fold*, octuplex. — *Having eight feet*, octipes. — *Eight times as much*, octuplus, octuplo. — *Eight times doubled*, octuplicatus. — *Eight years old*, octo annos natus; octennis.— *Eight hundred*, octingenti. — *Eight hundred each*, octingeni *or* octingenteni. — *Of eight hundred*, octingenarius. — *The eight hundredth*, octingentesimus. — *Eight hundred times*, octingenties. — *Eight thousand*, octies mille. — *times*, octies millies.

Eighteen, octodecim. — *Eighteen times*, duodevicies. — *Eighteenth*, decimus octavus, duodevigesimus.

Eighth, octavus. — *An eighth part*, octava pars.

Eighthly, octavum.

Eighty, octoginta. — *times*, octogies. — *By eighties, eighty at a time*, octogeni. — *Of eighty*, octogenarius.

Eightieth, octogesimus.

EITHER (*the one or the other*), uter, alteruter, utervis, uterlibet. — *If either of them will*, si uter velit. — *If either of us were present*, si utervis nostrûm adesset. — *I am weaker than either of you*, minus habeo virium quam vestrûm utervis.

Either (*answering to* Or) *is made by* aut, vel; *or with a negative, by* nec, neque; *as, poets desire either to profit or delight*, aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare, poëtæ. — *Either two or none*, vel duo vel nemo. — *You are not trusted on either side*, neque in hâc, neque in illà parte, fidem habes. — *On either part or side*, utrimque, utrobique; ultro citroque.

EJACULATE, voces interruptas *or* inconditas edere; clamare.

Ejaculation, vox; suspirium.

Ejaculatory, per clamorem (*or* inter suspiria) editus; abruptus, interruptus.

EJECT (*cast out*), ejicio, expello, exturbo.

Ejection, ejectio, expulsio.

EKE *out*, produco, augeo, adjicio; (*make the most of*), parce et frugaliter dispensare.

ELABORATE, elaboratus, elucubratus, absolutus, accuratus, consummatus, summà curà *or* diligentià confectus; quod olet lucernam.

Elaborately, accurate, diligenter.

ELAPSE, exactum esse; intersum, intericior; intercedo. — *More than six years have now elapsed*, amplius sunt sex anni.

—*Elapsed*, interjectus, præteritus.—*Cassius followed after a few days were elapsed*, Cassius paucis post diebus consequebatur.
ELASTIC, vi resiliendi præditus; elasticus: *fig.* hilaris, alacer.
Elasticity, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.
ELATE, superbum aliquem facere *or* reddere; superbiâ aliquem inflare. — *To be elated*, superbio, insolesco, intumesco; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari.
Elated (*lifted up*), elatus, superbus, tumens, inflatus.
Elation, superbia; effusum gaudium.
ELBOW, cubitus. — *He is always at my elbow*, a latere meo nunquam decedit; assiduus est comes. — *To be always at one's elbow*, aliquem assidue comitari.—*Elbow-wise*, sinuosus. — *To give elbow-room*, spatium cedere; remotius sederé. — *To lean on the elbow*, in cubitum inniti. — *To elbow one*, cubito summovere *or* ferire.
ELDER *tree*, sambucus. — *Of or belonging to an elder-tree*, sambuceus.
ELDER (*in age*), major natu. — *Elder times*, tempora antiqua.
Elders, majores, veteres, proavi. —— ¶ *An elder* (*of the church*), presbyter.
Elderly, ætate provectior.
Eldest, maximus natu.
ELECT (*choose*), eligo, deligo, seligo; creo, facio.
Elect, *adj.* — *Consul elect*, consul designatus.
Election, electio, delectus; comitia. — *The day of election*, dies comitiorum.
Elective *king*, rex qui eligitur.
Elector (*chooser*), elector; qui jus suffragii habet. — *A prince elector*, elector.
Electoral, ad electorem pertinens.
Electorship, Electorate, electoratus.
ELECTRIC, electricus.
Electricity, vis *or* natura electrica.
To Electrify, vi electricâ imbuere.
ELECTUARY, electarium medicamentum.
ELEEMOSYNARY, ad stipis largitionem pertinens.
ELEGANT (*in speech*), elegans, eloquens, disertus. — *in apparel*, comptus, politus, mundus, nitidus, concinnus. — *in manners*, urbanus. — *Very elegant*, perelegans.
Elegance, elegantia, eloquentia; venustas, verborum concinnitas. — *in apparel*, ornatus, cultus; munditiea. — *in manners*, urbanitas.
Elegantly, eleganter, accurate, ornate, venuste, splendide; urbane.
ELEGY, elegia.
Elegiac, elegiacus.
ELEMENT (*first principle*), elementum, principium: (*letter*), litera, elementum. — *He is out of his element*, ab illius ingenio abhorret; in hujusmodi negotiis admodum est hospes. — *The four elements*, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum.
Elementary, ad elementa pertinens; elementarius. — *knowledge*, prima rudimenta discendi; prima disciplinæ alicujus cognitio. — *instruction*, institutio elementaria.
ELEPHANT, elephas, elephantus. — *A young elephant*, elephantis pullus. — *To bray like an elephant*, barrio. — *An elephant's trunk*, manus elephanti, proboscis.
Elephantine, elephantinus.
ELEVATE, levo, tollo, attollo, eveho; (*make cheerful*), hilaro, exhilaro, oblecto. — *To elevate one to honors*, aliquem ad honores provehere *or* promovere. — *To elevate* (*praise*) *a person to the skies*, laudibus aliquem ad cœlum usque extollere. — *Elevated with liquor*, potu exhilaratus. — *Elevated in his own conceit*, gloriosus; plus æquo sibi tribuens; nimium sibi placens.
Elevation, elatio, sublatio. — *to honors*, promotio ad honores. — *of spirit*, ingenii sublimitas, ingenium altum. — *of the voice*, vocis contentio *or* intentio. —— ¶ (*height*), altitudo.
ELEVEN, undecim; undeni. — *Possession is eleven points of the law*, in æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis. — *Of eleven*, undenarius. — *Eleven times*, undecies. — *Eleven hundred*, undecies centum; undecies centeni. — *times*, undecies centies. — *Eleven thousand*, undecies mille, undecim millia. — *times*, undecies millies.
Eleventh, undecimus.
ELF (*dwarf*), pumilio, nanus: — (*hobgoblin*), larva. — *Elves*, larvæ, lemures.
ELICIT, elicio.
ELIGIBLE, qui eligi potest; eligendus; idoneus: — optabilis, optandus; commodus, bonus.
ELISION, elisio.
ELIXIR, potio medicata; elixirium.
ELK, alces.
ELL, ulna; cubitus. — *Of an ell*, cubitalis.
ELLIPSIS, ellipsis.
Elliptical, ellipticus.
ELM, ulmus. — *An elm nursery*, ulmarium. — *Of elm*, ulmeus.
ELOCUTION, elocutio, dicendi facultas.
ELOPE, a marito discedere, abscedere, recedere. — *Eloped*, a marito fugitiva.
Elopement, uxoris fuga.
ELOQUENT, facundus, eloquens, disertus. — *Very*, facunditâ præstans, pereloquens, dicendo admirabilis *or* divinus.
Eloquently, facunde, diserte, eloquenter. — *Not eloquently*, inculte, horride, inornate.
Eloquence, facultas dicendi, eloquentia, facundia; copia dicendi, vis dicendi. — *He excelled all persons of those times in eloquence*, eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore; iis temporibus principatum eloquentiæ tenebat. — *Excelling in eloquence*, singulari orationis suavitate præditus. — *Flow of eloquence*, largus et exundans ingenii fons; flumen ingenii. — *Wanting eloquence*, infacundus, indisertus, minime disertus. — *To speak without eloquence*, inculte et horride loqui.
ELSE (*beside*), præterea. — *I feared him, and nobody else*, hunc unum metui, præterea neminem. — *Who else?* quis item? —— ¶ *Else* (*more*), adhuc, amplius, porro, præterea. — *Unless perhaps you will have any thing else*, ni quid adhuc forte vultis. — *Is there any thing else yet?* etiamne est quid porro? —— ¶ *Else* (*other*), alius. — *No man else*, alius nemo, non alius quisquam. — *Elsewhere*, alibi, aliubi. — *Any where else*, alicubi.—*From somebody else*, aliunde. — *Nor could you hear it of any body else*, neque audire aliunde potuisses. —— ¶ *Else* (*otherwise*), aliter, alioqui, alioquin, cæteroquin. — *Else the foregoing remedies will do no good*, aliter vana erunt prædicta remedia. —— ¶ *Or else* (*answering to* whether), sive; an: — (*to* either), aut, vel. — *Either let him drink or else be gone*, aut bibat, aut abeat. — *Drink it or else you must die*, nisi bibas, moriendum est.
ELUCIDATE (*clear*), explico, expono, enodo; perspicuum reddere.
Elucidation, explicatio, expositio.
ELUDE, eludo, evito, evado, subterfugio, effugio. — *the law*, fraudem legi adhibere.
Eluding, evitatio; deceptio.
ELYSIAN *fields*, campi Elysii; læta arva; lætæ sedes; fortunata nemora.
EMACIATE (*make lean*), emacio, macero, emacero; macilentum reddere. — *Emaciated*, emaciatus, macer, macie extenuatus *or* confectus. — *To become so*, macescere, emacescere.
EMANCIPATE (*set free*), emancipo; ab alienâ potestate liberare; in libertatem vindicare.
Emancipation, emancipatio.
EMASCULATE (*geld*), castro; (*weaken*), enervo, debilito.
EMBALM, pollingo; arte medico; condio.
Embalmer, pollinctor.
Embalming, pollinctura.
EMBARGO, navium retentio. — *To lay an embargo*, naves retinere.
EMBARK, navem conscendere. — *an army*, imponere exercitum in naves. —— ¶ *To embark in an affair*, negotio se implicare *or* involvere; rem aliquam aggredi, agendam suscipere, in se recipere. — *in the same design*, ejusdem consilii participem esse. — *Embarked or engaged*, in re aliquâ occupatus.
Embarkation, in navem conscensio.
EMBARRASS, impedio, præpedio: (*put one out*), animum alicujus implicare, confundere, mentem turbare.
Embarrassment, implicatio, perturbatio mens turbata; impedimentum.
EMBASSY, legatio, legationis munus. —— ¶ (*the ambassadors*), legatio; legati; qui missi sunt. See *Ambassador*.
EMBATTLED (*as an army*), instructus, ordinatus; (*as a wall or fortification*), opere *or* manu munitus.
EMBELLISH, polio, orno, exorno, adorno, decoro, condecoro.
Embellisher, qui ornat aliquid.
Embellishment, ornamentum, ornatus.
EMBER *week*, unum ex quatuor temporibus jejunii. — *Embering days*, feriæ esuriales, vigiliæ.
EMBERS, favilla. — *Of embers*, cinereus.
EMBEZZLE, averto, interverto, supprimo; (*purloin*), surripio, clam auferre. — *To embezzle the public money*, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.
Embezzler *of the public money*, peculator.
Embezzlement, argenti circumductio; peculatus (publicus).
EMBLEM, symbolum; imago; signum.
Emblematical, symbolicus.
Emblematically, symbolice.
EMBODY, concorporo.
EMBOLDEN, EMBITTER. See *Imb.*
EMBOSS, cælo. — *The art of embossing*, toreutice. — *Embossed work*, cælatum opus; prostypum, toreuma. — *plate*, argentum signis asperum.
Embosser, cælator, anaglyptes.
Embossing, cælatura.
EMBOWEL, exentero.
EMBRACE, amplector, complector. — *about*, circumplector; gremio fovere; brachia collo circumdare. — *To embrace one another*, se mutuo amplecti. — *Embraced*, amplexu exceptus.
Embrace, *subst.* amplexus, complexus. — *about*, circumplexus.
EMBROIDER, acu pingere. — *with gold*, auro aliquid distinguere. — *Embroidered*, acu pictus, pictus, auro distinctus.
Embroiderer, mulier acu pingendi perita; mulier acu pingens (*at work*).
Embroidery (*the art*), ars acu pingendi. —— ¶ (*the fabric*), opus acu pictum *or* factum, opus Phrygionium, pictura acu facta.
EMBROIL, confundo, perturbo, turbo, misceo, permisceo. — *a state*, res novas moliri. —— ¶ (*sow discord among friends*), inter amicos discordiam *or* dissidium conciliare.
EMBRYO, fetus immaturus.
EMENDATION, correctio, emendatio.
EMERALD, smaragdus. — *Of an emerald*, smaragdinus.
EMERGE, emergo.
Emergency, casus, occasio, res nata.
EMETIC, *adj.* vomitorius, vomitum provocans. — *An emetic*, vomitorium.
EMIGRATE, ex aliquo loco migrare, emigrare, demigrare; patriam mutare *or* vertere.
Emigration, migratio, demigratio.
Emigrant, qui solum mutat, qui e patriâ migrat; colonus (*colonist, settler*).
EMINENT, eminens; insignis, conspicuus, eximius, egregrius. — *A virtue in which Pompey is so eminent*, virtus quæ est in Pompeio singularis. — *To be eminent in any art or profession*, aliquâ arte excellere, præcellere, valere.
Eminently, insigniter, eximie, egregie.
Eminence (*dignity*), dignitas, nobilitas; eminentia, splendor. — *A person of great eminence*, vir clarus, præclarus, eximius, egregius, illustris, nobilis, insignis, summus. —— ¶ *An eminence* (*high place*), locus editus.
EMISSARY, legatus, missus; explorator, speculator, (*scout*).
EMIT (*send forth*), emitto.
Emission, emissio.
EMMET, formica.
EMOLUMENT (*profit*), emolumentum, lucrum, commodum.
EMOTION, agitatio, commotio, incitatio. — *of mind*, animi motus; animi perturbatio.
EMPALE (*a malefactor*), palo transfigere; palum per medium hominem adigere.
EMPANEL, seligo, designo.
EMPEROR, imperator; Cæsar, Augustus. — *An empress*, imperatrix; uxor imperatoria; Augusta. — *Of an emperor*, imperatorius.

EMPHASIS, emphasis; vis in dicendo.

Emphatical, emphasim habens; gravis.

Emphatically, cum emphasi; cum vi, graviter.

EMPIRE, imperium.

EMPIRIC, qui experientiam sequitur ducem; empiricus.

Empiricism, empirice.

Empirically, usu, experimentis.

EMPLEAD, diem alicui dicere; in jus aliquem trahere, reum agere; actionem alicui intendere.

EMPLOY (*bestow, use*), adhibeo, confero, impendo, insumo, pono, impertio. — *He employed all his thoughts on that one particular*, ad id unum omnes cogitationes intendit. — *He is fit to be employed about it*, dignus est eo munere. — *This ought to employ all your pains*, digna res est, ubi tu nervos intendas tuos. — *He employs his precious time ill*, horas bonas male collocat. — *To employ or busy one's self about*, se aliquâ re implicare. — *To employ another*, negotium alicui dare *or* committere. — *To employ (take up, engage)*, occupo. — *To employ one's money in works of charity and liberality*, pecuniam ad beneficentiam liberalitatemque conferre. — *To employ one's self constantly in study*, hærere in libris. — *To keep one employed*, occupatum aliquem tenere. — *To be employed*, occupor, versor. —— || But see *Busy*.

Employing, occupatio.

Employment, ars, studium; quæstus; negotium.

EMPORIUM, emporium.

EMPOVERISH, ad paupertatem, inopiam, egestatem redigere. — *Their nation being impoverished*, exhaustis patriæ facultatibus. — *To empoverish (land)*, sterilem reddere.

EMPOWER, liberum alicujus rei arbitrium alicui permittere; mandare alicui, ut, *etc.*

EMPTY (*void*), inanis, vacuus; (*vain, unprofitable*), vanus, inutilis. — *An empty fellow*, fatuus, tardus, insulsus. — *title*, merus titulus, merum nomen. — *jar*, epota amphora. — *To be empty*, inanem esse, vacuum esse, vacare. — *To grow empty*, inanem fieri. — *Somewhat empty*, subinanis.

To Empty, vacuo, evacuo; exhaurio, inanio, exinanio. — *To empty a pond*, aquam stagno emittere; stagnum desiccare. — *To empty out of one vessel into another*, capulo, transfundo. — *Emptied*, evacuatus, exhaustus, exinanitus.

Emptily, leviter, vane, futiliter.

Emptiness, inanitas, vacuitas; vacuum.

Emptying, exinanitio.

EMPURPLED, purpureo colore tinctus.

EMPYREAL, empyræus, *Eccl.*

EMULATE (*envy*), alicui invidere *or* æmulari; aliquem *or* cum aliquo æmulari: — (*imitate*), æmulor, imitor; aliquem imitando effingere *or* exprimere; aliquem imitatione assequi *or* consequi.

Emulation, æmulatio, certatio.

Emulator, æmulus.

Emulous, æmulus.

Emulously, cum æmulatione.

ENABLE *one*, alicui vires sufficere, subministrare, suppeditare. — *I am enabled to do this*, hoc possum facere.

ENACT, legem jubere, sciscere, accipere; decerno, sancio.

Enactment (*law*, &c.), populi jussum; senatusconsultum, decretum; lex.

ENAMEL, *subst.* vitrum metallicum; (*the work*), opus vitri metallici.

To Enamel, vitrum metallicum induere.

ENAMORED *of*, amore accensus, captus, inflammatus. — *Desperately*, perdite amans aliquam; amore alicujus deperditus. — *To grow enamored of*, alicujus amore accendi; perdite amare.

ENCAMP, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere.

Encampment, castra.

ENCHAIN, catenis vincire; compedibus compescere.

ENCHANT, linguâ fascinare, incanto; (*captivate*), capio, rapio, delinio.

Enchanter, magus, veneficus, incantator.

Enchantingly, blandissime, jucundissime.

Enchantment, incantatio, fascinatio; incantamentum, carmen, fascinum, cantio.

Enchantress, venefica.

ENCHASE, cælo; auro *etc.* inserere.

ENCIRCLE, cingo, circumsto, circumsedeo, sepio, circumsepio, circumdo.

ENCLOSE, includo: claudo, concludo, cingo, sepio, circumsepio, circumcludo, circumdo.

Enclosing, inclusio, circumseptio, circummunitio.

Enclosure, septum, sepimentum, conseptum. — *To break down enclosures*, sepimenta conculcare *or* dirumpere.

ENCOMIUM, laus, laudatio.

Encomiast, laudator.

ENCOMPASS, ambio, circumdo, cingo.

Encompassing, *s.* complexus, ambitus.

ENCOUNTER, *v.* congredior, occurro, confligo.

Encounter (*meeting*), congressus, occursus: (*fight*), certamen, pugna, prœlium, dimicatio; concursus. — *The success of the encounter was various*, vario certamine pugnatum est.

ENCOURAGE, animo, instigo, hortor, exhortor, adhortor, cito, incito, confirmo; exstimulo; animum addere. — *He encouraged peaceful arts*, fovit artes pacis. — *To encourage (prefer)*, in ampliorem gradum promovere *or* evehere. — *To encourage by clapping the hands*, plaudo.

Encourager, hortator, adhortator, instimulator, exstimulator.

Encouragement, hortatus, hortatio, confirmatio, stimulatio, incitatio, cohortatio, incitamentum, stimulus, hortamentum. — *To meet with encouragement*, rebus ad aliquid agendum necessariis suppeditari.

ENCROACH, invado. — *upon one's rights*, aliquem interpellare in jure ipsius, jus alicujus violare. — *one's property*, invadere, involare *or* manus porrigere in alicujus possessiones.

Encroachment, vis; violatio; injuria illata; impetus in res alienas factus.

ENCUMBER, impedio, præpedio, implico, negotiis aliquem distringere. — *An estate much encumbered*, res familiaris ære alieno obruta.

Encumbering, Encumbrance, mora, impedimentum, impeditio.

END, finis, extremum; terminus; *also by the adj.* extremus, ultimus: — (*event, issue*), exitus, eventus. — *From the beginning to the end*, a carceribus ad calcem. — *At the end of the street*, in ultimâ plateâ. — *At the end of the year*, exeunte anno. — *At seven years' end*, septennio peracto. — *I fear what will be the end of it*, timeo quorsum evadat. — *He came from the farthest ends of the earth*, ab ultimis terrarum oris profectus est. — *The end or plot of a play*, exitus, catastrophe. — *An ill end*, exitium, pernicies. — *In the end*, demum, denique, tandem. — *In the latter end of summer*, extremo æstatis. — *Upon end*, erectus. — *Near an end*, prope ad finem adductus. — *To make or bring to an end*, conficio, defungor, perficio; ad finem adducere *or* perducere. — *happily*, ad exitum felicem, bonum, secundum perducere. — *What's the end of the story?* quid fit denique? — *To have it at one's fingers' ends*, memoriâ *or* memoriter tenere; probe meminisse; tanquam ungues scire. — *About the end of one's life*, extremo vitæ tempore. —— ¶ (*aim, design*), consilium. — *With this end in view*, hac mente; hoc consilio. — *To the end that*, eo consilio ut, *etc.*; ut. — *To what end?* quorsum? — *To what end do you say this?* quorsum isthoc? — *To the same end*, eodem. — *For which end*, quocirca, quâ de causâ. — *For this end*, hujus rei causâ. — *I do not speak of it for this end*, non ideo hoc dico. —— ¶ *To no end*, frustra, necquicquam. — *It is to no end in the world*, frustra operam sumis; laterem lavas.

To End (*act.*), finio, termino, finem facere alicui rei *or* alicujus rei; concludo. (See *Close*.) — *The thing might have been fairly ended*, res ad otium deduci posset. — *To end (neut.)*, finior, terminor, desino, finem habere *or* capere; exitum habere; evenio. (See *Cease*.) — *That the speech may end the better*, quo melius cadat oratio. — *Ended*, finitus, confectus, perfectus. — *Not ended*, infectus, imperfectus, nondum finitus.

Ending *of a controversy*, controversiæ diremptio. — *of a word*, vocis terminatio.

Endless, infinitus; nullis finibus circumscriptus; fine carens; sempiternus.

Endlessly, infinite, ad infinitum; in perpetuum, in æternum.

Endlessness, infinitas; immortalitas, sempiternitas; infinitum tempus.

Endlong, rectus; recta (*adv.*).

Endwise, rectus, erectus; recte.

ENDANGER, in periculum (*or* discrimen) adducere *or* vocare. See *Danger*.

ENDEAR, obligo; demereor, devincio; carum reddere.

Endearment (*love*), amor: (*charm, attraction*), venus, venustas, gratia; blandimenta, lenocinia: (*dalliance*), lusus.

ENDEAVOR, *subst.* contentio, intentio, opera, labor, conatus, studium, nisus. — *By his persuasion and endeavor*, illo anctore atque agente. — *With great endeavor*, enixe, summo opere.

To Endeavor (*do one's endeavor*), conor, nitor, enitor, molior, studeo, operam dare *or* navare. — *I endeavor it all I can*, id ago sedulo. — *To endeavor to get*, consector, expeto. — *to attain*, ad aliquid aspirare. — *To endeavor earnestly*, contendo; in rem aliquam diligenter *or* summo studio incumbere; summâ ope anniti.

ENDIVE, intubus, intubum.

ENDLESS, &c. See *End*.

ENDORSE *on the back side*, in tergo scribere *or* inscribere. — *Endorsed*, in tergo scriptus; in aversâ paginâ *or* parte inscriptus; opisthographus.

Endorser, qui nomen suum in aversâ parte inscribit.

Endorsement, in aversâ parte nominis inscriptio.

ENDOW (*give a portion*), doto, dotem præbere. —— ¶ *To endow the mind*, animum instruere, ornare, decorare.

Endowment (*giving*), donatio: (*gift*), donum, munus, (*also fig., of the gifts of nature and fortune*); dos (*fig.*): (*by will*), res in morte alicujus testamento instituta; legatum.

ENDUE, dono; imbuo. — *Endued*, præditus, donatus; affectus.

ENDURE, fero, patior, tolero. — *He could endure cold, watching and hunger to a miracle*, algoris, vigiliæ et famis erat patiens supra quam cuiquam credibile est. — *He cannot endure to marry*, abhorret a nuptiis *or* a re uxoriâ. — *I cannot endure the house*, durare nequeo in ædibus. — *Able to endure*, patiens. — *Having endured*, passus, perpessus. — *Not to be endured*, intolerabilis, non ferendus. — *Enduring*, perpetiens, tolerans. —— ¶ (*continue*), duro, perduro. — *Enduring long*, diuturnus. — *Enduring forever*, æternus, sempiternus, perennis.

Enduring, Endurance (*patience*), tolerantia, patientia: (*duration*), duratio.

ENDWISE. See *End*.

ENEMY, hostis (*open enemy, especially public or national enemy*); inimicus (*at heart and in private relations*); adversarius (*opponent, antagonist*). — *He is an enemy to peace*, a pace abhorret. — *He is friends with his enemies*, cum inimicis in gratiam rediit. — *They durst not look the enemy in the face*, ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt. — *A deadly enemy*, inimicissimus, hostis infestissimus. — *An avowed enemy*, hostis *or* inimicus apertus *or* declaratus. — *A mortal enemy*, hostis *or* inimicus capitalis, acerbissimus, acerrimus, implacabilis, vehementer infensus. — *Of an enemy*, hostilis; hostis (*genit.*). — *Like an enemy*, hostiliter, inimice, infeste, infense. — *To make one's self enemies*, odium contrahere.

Enmity, inimicitia (commonly in *pl.*), odium, simultas. — *To be at enmity with one*, inimicitias (simultates) cum aliquo habere, gerere, exercere.

ENERGY, vis, virtus, efficacia.

Energetic (*forcible*), magnâ vi præditus, valens, vehemens.

ENERVATE, enervo, debilito, infirmo. —

Enervated, enervatus, enervis, debilitatus, languidus.
ENERVATION, debilitatio, infirmatio.
ENFEEBLE, infirmo, debilito; vires imminuo *or* comminuo.
ENFEEBLING, debilitatio, infirmatio; virium infractio.
ENFEOFF, fidei alicujus committere, credere, concredere: — (*give land to one*), prædio aliquem donare.
ENFORCE (*compel*), compello, cogo: (*strengthen*), confirmo, roboro, corroboro. — *by arguments*, argumentis confirmare. — *by necessity*, adigo, subigo.
ENFORCEMENT, confirmatio; inculcatio, *Tertull.*
ENFORCER, qui cogit, impulsor.
ENFRANCHISE (*a slave*), manumitto; manu emittere; ad pileum vocare: — (*make free of a city*), aliquem civitate donare.
ENFRANCHISEMENT, civitatis donatio; vindiciæ.
ENGAGE *one*, obligo, devincio; gratiam ab aliquo inire. — *To engage one's honor upon any account*, in aliquam rem fidem suam interponere. — *Engaged in love*, amore implicatus, irretitus, captus. —— ¶ *To engage or pass his word*, spondeo, vador; fidem obstringere, vadimonium præstare. — *I engage to do it*, fidem do, ad me recipio. — *I will engage you could never lay out your money better*, præstabo numum nunquam melius poni posse. —— ¶ *To engage* (*in battle*), confligo, concurro, congredior; prœlium inire *or* committere; prœlio confligere; manus conserere. —— ¶ *To engage himself in an action*, se aliquâ re implicare, miscere; in se aliquid suscipere. — *To be engaged in an affair*, aliquâ re occupari, distineri, implicari.
ENGAGEMENT (*fight*), pugna, prœlium, certamen, congressus, concursus. —— ¶ *An engagement* (*passing one's word*), sponsio; vadimonium.
ENGAGING (*pleasant*), jucundus, suavis.
ENGENDER, genero, gigno; *fig.*, see *Beget*. — *Engendered together*, congenitus.
ENGENDERING, generatio.
ENGINE, machina, machinatio, machinamentum; (*device*), artificium, techna, stropha. — *Military engines*, tormenta; opera. — *Fire-engine*, sipho.
ENGINEER, machinator, machinarum artifex; architectus militaris.
ENGIRD, cingo; circumcingo.
ENGLAND, Anglia; Britannia (*Britain*).
ENGLISH, Anglicus, Anglicanus; Britannicus. — *Englishmen*, Angli, Britanni. —— ¶ *To speak, write English*, Anglice loqui, scribere. — *To turn into English*, Anglice reddere *or* vertere.
ENGRAVE, incido; scalpo, insculpo.
ENGRAVER, gemmarum sculptor (*of gems*); chalcographus (*in copper*).
ENGRAVING *in copper* (*the art*), chalcographia; (*the figure*), figura aënea, imago.
ENGROSS (*buy up*), coëmo, merces flagellare; (*occupy*), occupo. (See *Busy*.) —— ¶ *To engross a deed*, in tabulas inferre *or* referre; tabulas conficere. — *a writing*, latius exscribere; majusculis literis exarare; majoribus literis pulchre perscribere. — *Fairly engrossed*, scite *or* pulchre majoribus literis perscriptus.
ENGROSSER *of commodities*, mercium flagellator.
ENHANCE *the price*, pretium augere *or* accendere. — *of victuals*, annonam flagellare *or* incendere. — *Enhanced in price*, pretio auctus.
ENHANCEMENT, pretii auctio *or* auctus.
ENIGMA (*riddle*), ænigma.
ENIGMATICAL, obscurus.
ENIGMATICALLY, obscure.
ENJOIN, injungo, jubeo, mando, impero, præcipio.
ENJOY, fruor; possideo; utor. — *one's self*, sese oblectare. — *Enjoyed*, perceptus.
ENJOYMENTS (*pleasures*), voluptates, *pl.*
ENKINDLE, accendo.
ENLARGE (*extend, increase*), amplifico, amplio, augeo, dilato, extendo: (*upon a subject*), copiose, fuse *or* late de re aliquâ loqui: (*set free*), vinculis exsolvere, e custodiâ emittere; liberare. — *To enlarge a house*, accessionem ædibus facere *or* adjungere.
ENLARGER, amplificator.
ENLARGING, ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio; laxamentum. —— ¶ *An enlargement* (*out of prison*), e custodiâ emissio; liberatio.
ENLIGHTEN, illumino, collustro, illustro; lucem afferre: *fig.* erudio, excolo.
ENLIGHTENING, illustratio; illuminatio, *Tertull.*
ENLIGHTENER, qui illuminat, *etc.*
ENLIVEN, hilaro, exhilaro, lætifico, animo; animum addere *or* renovare.
ENLIVENING, animatio; animi relaxatio.
ENMITY. See *Enemy*.
ENNOBLE, nobilito, orno, illustro; (*make a commoner a nobleman*), nobilium ordini ascribere, dare alicui nobilitatem.
ENORMOUS (*excessive*), enormis, vastus; (*heinous*), nefandus, nefarius, atrox.
ENORMOUSLY, nefarie, flagitiose; extra, præter *or* supra modum.
ENORMITY (*disorder*), confusio, perturbatio; (*heinousness*), atrocitas, immanitas: (*great crime*), scelus, nefas, facinus atrox, flagitium immane.
ENOUGH, affatim, abunde, sat, satis. — *It is enough*, ohe, jam satis est; sufficit. — *Is it not enough, that?* parumne est, quod? — *These things will be enough to live on*, hæc suppeditabunt ad victum.— *I have enough to do it with*, est unde hæc fiant. — *And Cæsar knew it well enough*, neque vero id Cæsarem fugiebat. — *Enough is as good as a feast*, illud satius est quod satis est. — *Sure enough*, verissime, admodum certe. — *It is true enough*, verissimum *or* certissimum est. — *Enough and to spare*, satis superque. — *Imperiously enough*, satis pro imperio.
ENRAGE, irrito, animum alicujus exasperare; in furorem agere; in rabiem propellere; irâ inflammare *or* incendere. — *To become enraged*, furore incendi, inflammari; irâ exardescere, excandescere. — *much*, gravius commoveri. — *Enraged*, irritatus, efferatus, in furorem actus, vehementi irâ incensus, furore correptus *or* percitus; sævus.
ENRAGING, irritatio.
ENRAPTURED, lætitiâ *or* gaudio perfusus.
ENRICH, dito, locupleto; augeo: — (*the ground*), feraciorem reddere, fecundare, lætificare.
ENROBE, orno; investio. — *Enrobed* (*of a Roman*), togatus.
ENROL, inscribo, ascribo; in acta publica referre; in literas publicas conscribere: — (*enlist soldiers*), milites conscribere, nomina in militiam colligere. — *Enrolled*, in acta publica relatus, conscriptus. — *A thing fit to be enrolled*, res memoranda novis annalibus.
ENROLMENT, in acta publica relatio, in tabulas conscriptio.
ENSCONCE, circumvallo; vallo *or* aggere circumdare, munire; tegere.
ENSHRINE, consecro.
ENSIGN (*colors*), vexillum, signum (militare).—*Ensigns displayed*, signa erecta, explicata. — *folded up*, signa supina. ——¶ *An Ensign, ensign-bearer*, signifer, vexillarius.
ENSLAVE, in servitutem redigere, servitute afficere. — *Enslaved*, mancipatus; in servitutem redactus. — *as a nation*, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexatus.
ENSUE, sequor, consequor, succedo, postea contingere.
ENSURE. See *Insure*, *Assure*.
ENTABLATURE, trabes.
ENTAIL, libellus rem heredi addicens.
To ENTAIL *land*, terram heredi addicere; hereditatem perpetuam posteris tradere. — *To cut off an entail*, jus hereditarium rescindere. — *Entailed*, heredi addictus.
ENTANGLE, irretio, impedio, præpedio. — *To entangle himself with some lust*, cupiditate aliquâ se devincire. — *To entangle a young man*, adolescentem irretire. — *Entangled*, impeditus, præpeditus, implicatus, irretitus. — *To become entangled*, implicor, irretior. — *An entangled business*, res perplexa et impedita. — *Entangled in friendship*, amicitiâ alicui alligatus, obstrictus, devinctus. — *in lawsuits*, litibus arcte implicitus.
ENTANGLING, ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio, implexus, impeditio.
ENTENDRE. — *A double-entendre*, vocabulum *or* verbum ambiguum, vox du biæ *or* ambiguæ significationis.
ENTER, intro, ingredior, introeo, subeo. — *To enter in by violence*, irrumpo, invado, se intrudere.— *stealth*, irrepo, furtim intrare. — *Entered into*, initus, intratus, penetratus. — *Having entered*, ingressus. — *To enter into service*, operam alicui locare. — *To enter into the merits of a cause*, rem aliquam investigare et perscrutari, or penitus inquirere.—*To enter into a bond for an appearance*, vadimonium promittere. — *To enter into a league*, fœdus inire, facere. — *a treaty for peace*, de conciliandâ pace agere *or* consilia inire. — *into a conference*, colloquium inire. — *into friendship*, amicitiam cum aliquo jungere. — *upon an estate*, hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere. — *upon a design*, consilium inire, capere. — *Entered* (*begun*), initus, inceptus. —*To enter into commons*, convictum occipere. —— ¶ *To enter into a book*, inscribo, in commentarium referre. — *To enter in an account*, in rationes *or* in codicem referre. —— ¶ *To enter himself a soldier*, militiæ nomen dare, sacramento se obligare. —— ¶ *To enter an action against one*, formulam alicui intendere, dicam alicui scribere. —— ¶ *To enter one in the university*, in academicorum numerum referre *or* cooptare. —— ‖ See *Entrance*, *Entry*.
ENTERING, ingressio, introitus.
ENTERPRISE, cœptum, inceptum; conatus; opus, facinus, aggressio, ausum. —*He undertakes enterprises above his power*, se supra vires extendit.
To ENTERPRISE, aggredior, suscipio, conor, molior, auspicor. — *Enterprised*, susceptus, gestus.
ENTERPRISING, experiens, promptus, strenuus, acer.
ENTERTAIN (*admit or believe*), admitto, credo, recipio: (*divert*), oblecto: (*lodge*), hospitio aliquem excipere. —*To entertain a hope*, spem concipere. — *To be entertained at a person's house*, hospitio alicujus uti. — *To entertain one with stories*, advenienti fabulas narrare. — *one's self with pleasure*, jucunditati se dare. —— ¶ (*treat*), accipio, excipio; tracto. — *handsomely*, aliquem magnifice tractare, honorifice excipere. — *roughly*, aliquem acerbius tractare. — *kindly*, benigne aliquem excipere; amice complecti.—*Entertained*, acceptus, exceptus. —*I was kindly entertained*, ego vero hilare exceptus sum. — *To be entertained with great respect*, magno honore omnibusque officiis coli. —— ¶ (*keep*), alo, sustento.
ENTERTAINER, hospes.
ENTERTAINING, *adj.* (*pleasant*), jucundus (*of persons and things*); jucundus et delectationi natus (*of persons*).
ENTERTAINMENT (*lodging*), hospitium. — *He gave me entertainment*, me hospitio excepit. —— ¶ *An entertainment* (*feast*), convivium, epulæ. — *Delicious*, mensæ exquisitissimis cibis instructæ. — *Splendid*, convivium lautum, opiparum. — *He always made great entertainments*, liberaliter semper epulas struxit. —*To give cold entertainment*, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere, parum commode tractare. — *Want of entertainment*, inhospitalitas. —— ¶ (*amusement*), delectatio, oblectatio; oblectamentum.
ENTHRALL, mancipo; in servitutem redigere.
ENTHRALMENT, servitus, servitium.
ENTHRONE, in solio collocare: — deferre alicui regnum.
ENTHUSIASM, mens incitata, divinus impetus, spiritus divinus, æstus *or* fervor ingenii: (*fanaticism*), fanaticus error *or* furor: (*high zeal*), studium ardens, ardor, fervor.
ENTHUSIAST (*fanatic*), homo fanaticus. —— ¶ *An enthusiast for truth*, acerrimus veri defensor.
ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus; acer, ardens, vehemens.

Enthusiastically, fanatice; studio, studiose, acriter, ardenter.
ENTICE, allicio, pellicio; sollicito, delinio. — *To entice away*, blanditiis abducere.
Enticer, allector, delinitor.
Enticement, incitatio, illecebra, pellacia.
Enticing, blandus, illecebrosus, pellax.
Enticingly, blande, illecebrose.
ENTIRE (*uncorrupt*), sincerus, purus, integer, incorruptus: — (*whole*), integer, solidus, totus. — *An entire friend*, amicus intimus *or* summus. — *victory*, victoria absoluta.
Entirely (*dearly*), unice, conjuncte, care, intime, amanter: (*purely*), sincere, integre, incorrupte; (*altogether*), omnino, prorsus; (*wholly*), totus, in totum, in solidum, ex asse. — *I love you entirely*, unice te diligo. — *He is entirely ignorant in learning*, omnis eruditionis est expers. — *He is entirely disaffected to me*, totus est a me alienus.
Entireness, integritas; sanitas.
ENTITLE, appello, nomino, inscribo. —— ¶ *To be entitled to an estate*, jus hereditatem adeundi habere. See *Authorize*.
Entitling, appellatio, inscriptio.
ENTITY. See *Being*.
ENTRAILS, viscera, exta, (*the nobler ones*); intestina (*the bowels*). — Fig. *the entrails of the earth*, viscera terræ.
ENTRANCE, *s.* ingressus, introitus, aditus. — *by force*, irruptio, incursio. — *into a college*, in collegium admissio. — *Entrance money* (*paid to a teacher*), minerval. — *To make a public entrance*, triumphali pompâ per urbem vehi. — *To make an entrance to a discourse*, procemior, præfari. — *To deny entrance*, prohibere januâ. — *into one's country*, arcere finibus. —— ‖ See *Enter*.
ENTRANCE, *v. a.* animum a corpore abstrahere, mentem a corpore sevocare; voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere, ad se convertere et rapere.
Entrancement, animus abstractus a corpore; summa voluptas.
ENTRAP, illaqueo; inesco; decipio, cassibus irretire *or* comprehendere; in fraudem inducere. — *Entrapped*, irretitus, illaqueatus, inescatus, deceptus; dolis captus.
Entrapping, deceptio.
ENTREAT, oro, rogo, quæso. — *I entreat you of all love*, iterum ac sæpius te rogo. — *I earnestly entreat you*, a te maximopere quæso. — *To entreat often*, rogito. — *To entreat humbly*, supplico, obsecro, obtestor. — *earnestly*, impense rogare, etiam atque etiam rogare. — *gently*, demulceo. — *Easy to be entreated*, exorabilis, facilis, placabilis. — *Not to be entreated*, inexorabilis, difficilis; minime exorandus. — *Entreating*, deprecabundus, *Tac.* — *humbly*, supplex.
Entreater, precator, deprecator.
Entreating, Entreaty, precatio, deprecatio. — *There is no entreating of him*, nihil est precibus loci relictum. — *A humble entreaty*, obsecratio, supplicatio. — *Solemn*, obtestatio. — *Frequent*, rogitatio. — *By entreaty*, precario, prece; rogatu. — *To prevail by entreaty*, exoro; orando impetrare. — *Gotten by entreaty*, exoratus.
ENTRY (*to a house*), atrium; vestibulum. — *to any place*, aditus, ingressus, introitus. —— ¶ *The entry of an ambassador*, &c., legati cum pompâ in urbem introitus. — *of a victorious general*, triumphus, ovatio. — *To give entry into*, intromitto, admitto; alicui aditum dare. —— ¶ *An entry in an account-book*, res in codicem relata; nomen (*of a debt*). —— ‖ See *Enter*.
ENTWINE, convolvo, involvo.
ENUMERATE (*reckon up*), enumero, recenseo.
Enumeration, enumeratio, recensio.
ENUNCIATION, enuntiatio; enuntiatum.
ENVELOP, implico, involvo, coöperio. — *Enveloped*, implicatus, involutus, coopertus, colligatus.
Envelope, integumentum; involucrum.
ENVENOM, venenare, veneno tingere *or* inficere.
ENVIRON (*inclose*), cingo, circumcingo; sepio, consepio; ambio, circumcludo, circumdo. — *He environed the town*, oppidum castris circumdedit. — *To environ with strength*, communio, circummunio. — *Environed*, circumdatus, circumseptus, circumsessus, cinctus. — *with a guard*, stipatus.
Environs, omnis circa ager, vicinitas, vicinia.
ENVOY, legatus, missus.
ENVY, invidia, livor, malignitas; obtrectatio. — *To stir up envy against one*, invidiam alicui conflare, in aliquem concitare *or* commovere.
To Envy, invidere alicui. — *somewhat*, subinvidere alicui. — *To envy one a thing*, invidere alicui aliquid. — *To be envied*, in invidiâ esse, invidiâ premi, invidetur mihi. — *Better to be envied than pitied*, molestum est ferre invidiam, sed multo molestius nihil habere invidendum.
Enviable, invidendus, beatus, fortunatus.
Envier, invidens, invidus, malignus.
Envious, invidens, invidus, lividus, malignus, alienis incrementis inimicus.
Enviously, cum invidiâ, maligne.
EPACT, dies intercalares, epactæ.
EPHEMERAL, unius diei; qui unum diem vivit.
EPIC, epicus. — *An epic*, poëma *or* carmen epicum. — *The epic poets*, epici.
EPICUREAN, Epicureus; (*sensual*), epicureus, delicatus, luxuriosus.
Epicure, epicurēus, homo delicatus *or* luxuriosus, homo subtilis palati. — *To play the epicure*, delicate *or* luxuriose vivere, voluptatibus indulgere.
Epicurism, ingluvies, gula, luxuria, vita delicata.
EPIDEMIC *disease*, morbus epidemicus, pestilentia.
EPIGRAM, epigramma.
Epigrammatical, epigrammaticus.
Epigrammatist, epigrammatum scriptor.
EPILEPSY (*falling sickness*), epilepsia, morbus comitialis.
Epileptic, epilepticus.
EPILOGUE, epilogus.
EPIPHANY, epiphania (*Greek*).
EPISCOPACY, dignitas episcopalis, episcopatus.
Episcopal, episcopalis.
EPISODE, embolium; excursus, degressus.
EPISTLE, epistola; lectio epistolica (*in divine worship*). — *A small epistle*, epistolium.
Epistolary, epistolicus, epistolis conveniens, per literas.
EPITAPH, titulus; elogium monumenti *or* sepulcri, carmen in sepulcro incisum. — *To write an epitaph*, titulum (elogium) sepulcro inscribere. — *To raise a stone with an epitaph*, lapidem alicujus memoriæ inscribere.
EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.
EPITHET, epitheton; appositum.
EPITOME, compendium, epitome.
Epitomist, qui in compendium redigit.
Epitomize, in compendium redigere.
EPOCH, epocha, æra; ætas, tempus.
EQUABLE, æquabilis; æquo animo præditus; sibi constans; tranquillus.
Equably, æquabiliter; æquo animo; patienter.
EQUAL, æqualis, par, æquus; (see *Equable*). — *Equal terms*, conditiones æquæ. — *Equal weight*, æquilibrium. —— ¶ *One's equals*, pares, consortes, æquales.
To Equal, æquo, æquiparo. — *Equalled*, æquatus, æquali commissus.
Equality, æquitas, æqualitas, paritas.
Equalize, æquo, adæquo, exæquo; (*make equable*), æquabilem facere, reddere.
Equalling, Equalizing, æquatio, exæquatio, æquiparatio.
Equally, æque, æqualiter, pariter; æquabiliter: (*as well one as the other*), æque, peræque, juxta.
EQUANIMITY, æquus animus, æquitas animi; constantia.
EQUATION, æquatio.
EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis.
EQUERRY, equiso.
EQUESTRIAN, equestris.
EQUILATERAL, æquis *or* paribus lateribus.
EQUILIBRIUM, par momentum. — *In equilibrium*, pari momento *or* suis ponderibus libratus.
EQUINOX, æquinoctium.
Equinoctial, *adj.*, æquinoctialis.
EQUIP, aliquem rebus necessariis instruere; alicui necessaria suppeditare; orno. — *a fleet*, classem ornare *or* instruere.
Equipage, instrumentum, ornatus; (*coach and horses*), carpentum et jumenta. — *Equipped*, ornatus, apparatus, instructus. — *Hunting equipage*, venatorium instrumentum. — *The equipage of a nobleman*, pompa, comitatus, apparatus. — *In full equipage*, copiose instructus.
Equipment, apparatus, instructus, ornatus; vestimenta, cultus.
EQUIPOISE. See *Equilibrium*.
EQUITY, æquitas, æquum. — *A court of equity*, æquitatis curia.
Equitable, æquus, justus, æquitate præditus.
Equitably, ut æquum est, ex æquo et bono.
EQUIVALENT, idem valens, ejusdem pretii; quod habet eandem vim. — *To give an equivalent*, par pari reddere. — *To be equivalent*, exæquo; eandem vim habere.
Equivalence, eadem vis, par virtus.
EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus, anceps, dubius.
Equivocally, ambigue.
Equivocate, vocibus ambiguis uti; verbis ancipitibus ludere; callide mentiri.
Equivocator, callide mendax, captiosus.
Equivocation, Equivocalness, ambiguitas sermonis; in vocibus ambiguis collusio; amphibologia.
ERADICATE, eradico, exstirpo; radicitus evellere; tollere.
Eradication, exstirpatio, radicis evulsio.
ERASE, deleo, expungo, erado. — *Erased*, deletus, erasus, expunctus, inductus; (*in heraldry*), avulsus, lacer.
Erasure, litura.
ERE (*before that*), antequam, prius quam. —— ¶ *Ere long*, modo, brevi. — *Ere now*, ante hoc tempus.
ERECT, rectus, erectus.
To Erect (*raise up*), erigo, arrigo, attollo; (*build*), ædifico, exædifico, fabricor, struo, construo. — *Erected* (*built*), erectus, ædificatus, fabricatus, constructus.
Erection, ædificatio, fabricatio, constructio, erectio; ædificium.
Erectness, erecta forma.
Erector, ædificator, qui erigit.
EREMITE. See *Hermit*.
ERMINE, mus silvestris; mustela erminia (L.). —— ¶ (*the fur*), pellis muris silvestris *or* mustelæ erminiæ. — *Ermined*, tergis murium (silvestrium) indutus.
ERR, erro, aberro, a rectâ viâ deflectere; (*mistake*), erro, fallor.
Errata (*in a book*), errata typographica; menda (*pl.*); errores.
Erring, erratio; error.
Erroneous, non justus, pravus, vitiosus, falsus, errore implicitus *or* involutus.
Erroneously, per errorem, falso, false.
Erroneousness, erratio, error.
Error, error (rather *the state*), erratum (rather *the thing, the oversight*), lapsus (*a slip*); peccatum; mendum, erratum typographicum. — *To commit the same error*, idem peccare. — *To be in error*, in errore esse *or* versari; errore captum esse. — *To fall into error*, in errorem incidere, labi, induci. — *To be in gross error*, in summo errore versari; in magnis erroribus esse; toto cœlo errare. — *To broach an error*, alicujus erroris parentem esse.
ERRAND, mandatum, nuntius. — *To do an errand*, nuntio, mandata conficere *or* perferre. — *To go on an errand*, jussa capessere *or* exsequi. — *on a sleeveless errand*, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere *or* tentare. — *To send on an errand*, lego, ablego; mitto.
Errand-goer, nuntius.
ERRANT (*wandering*), erraticus, errabundus.
Errantry, erratio, vagatio.
ERRATA, ERROR, &c. See under *Err*.
ERUDITE, doctus, eruditus, eruditione ornatus, literis tinctus.
Erudition, eruditio, literæ humaniores.
ERUPTION, eruptio.

ERYNGO, eryngion. — *field*, eryngion campestre.
ESCAPE, evado, effugio, aufugio, elabor. — *He is escaped and gone*, abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. — *There can nothing escape him*, musca est. — *To escape by flight*, evolo, fugâ se subducere. — *He escaped by flight*, subtraxit se fugâ. — *privily*, subterfugio, se subducere. — *by struggling*, eluctor. — *A mean to escape by*, effugium. — *To escape danger*, periculum declinare, effugere, vitare. — *To escape a dangerous distemper*, a pestiferâ contagione immunem esse. — *punishment*, impune evadere, impunitum abire. — *To escape one's memory*, ex memoriâ excidere. — *To let one escape*, e manibus aliquem dimittere. — *Escaped from*, ereptus, servatus. — *Having escaped*, elapsus.
Escape, *s.* fuga, effugium.
Escaping, fuga, evitatio, declinatio.
ESCHEW, vito, devito, declino; defugio, effugio. — *An orator ought to eschew tediousness*, satietas audientium oratori fugienda. — *We ought to be particularly careful to eschew small faults*, a parvis delictis diligentius est declinandum. — *To eschew evil by reason is the part of a wise man*, facere declinationem a malo cum ratione sapientis est. — *Eschewed*, devitatus, evitatus. —— || See *Avoid*.
Eschewing, vitatio, devitatio, evitatio. — *The eschewing of labor declareth a person to be idle*, laboris fuga desidiam coarguit.
ESCORT, *subst.* præsidium.
To Escort, præsidio esse alicui; præsidio dato mittere aliquem: prosequi aliquem (*in token of respect*).
ESCULENT, esculentus.
ESCUTCHEON, scutum, insigne gentilitium, tessera gentilitia.
ESPECIAL, præcipuus, peculiaris, summus.
Especially, præcipue, præsertim, peculiariter. — *Most*, potissimum, maxime.
ESPOUSE, despondeo, desponso. —— ¶ *To espouse one's cause*, alicui patrocinari; alicujus partes amplecti; ab aliquo stare.
Espousals, sponsalia.
ESPY (*see afar off*), speculor, observo, exploro; dispicio. — *by chance*, aspicio, conspicor, video. — *an opportunity of doing a thing*, tempus aliquid faciendi observare, captare, aucupari. — *Sent out to espy*, emissarius.
Espying, speculatio. — *place*, specula.
ESQUIRE, armiger.
ESSAY (*trial*), tentatio, tentamen, experimentum, periculum, conatus, rudimenta. — *The first essays of any piece of work*, primi cujusque operis conatus. — *To make an essay*, alicujus rei periculum facere *or* experimentum capere.
To Essay, tento, conor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experior, aggredior.
Essaying, conatus, conamen.
ESSENCE (*being*), ens, quod est: (*substance, nature*), essentia, substantia, vis: (*chemical extract*), essentia, liquor tenuissimus. — *The essence of friendship*, vis amicitiæ, vera amicitia.
Essential, proprius, in alicujus rei naturâ positus, ad rem ipsam pertinens; necessarius. — *circumstance*, caput rei; res gravissima, res magni momenti.
Essentially, præcipue, imprimis, necessario. ipsâ rei naturâ; vere.
ESTABLISH, stabilio, sancio, confirmo, constituo. — *a trade, a correspondence*, commercium constituere, instituere; mutuam communicationem sancire. — *Established*, stabilitus, fundatus, constitutus, sancitus. — *The established church*, ecclesia legibus sancita. — *Established*, ratus, decretus, constitutus.
Establisher, firmator, stabilitor.
Establishing, confirmatio; constitutio.
Establishment, constitutio, institutio; confirmatio; institutum.
ESTATE (*property*), res, res familiaris; census, hereditas, bona, opes, divitiæ. — *They think him worthy of the most fortunate estate*, dignum fortunâ quam amplissimâ putant. — *He has bettered his estate*, rem familiarem amplificavit. — *He gives more than his estate will bear*, benignior est quam res patitur. — *He has lost all his estate*, fortunis omnibus suis expulsus est. — *Not to desire an estate, is to have one*, non esse cupidum pecunia est. — *A personal estate*, bona quæ testamento legari possunt. — *A real*, bona quæ hereditate descendunt. — *A great estate*, res ampla, opes eximiæ, divitiæ, lautum patrimonium. — *A small estate*, herediolum. — *A clear estate*, res familiaris ære alieno vacua. — *A yearly estate*, reditus prædiorum *or* pecuniæ annuus. — *A person of good estate*, locuples, dives. — *The first question is, has he a good estate?* protinus ad censum? — *Ousted of his estate*, bonis spoliatus *or* expulsus. —— ¶ *He is grown up to man's estate*, virilem togam sumpsit. — *As soon as he came to man's estate*, ut primum ex ephebis excessit. — *Man's estate*, ætas virilis. — *Not come to man's estate*, impubes, impubis. —— ¶ (*state*), status, conditio, ratio: (*order of men*), ordo: (*honor*), amplitudo, splendor, honor, dignitas; honoris gradus. — *The highest estate*, primatus, amplissimus dignitatis gradus. — *A low estate*, res exigua, tenuis, angusta; conditio tenuis *or* humilis. — *Restored to the former estate*, redintegratus, in integrum restitutus.
ESTEEM (*rate*), æstimo, judico, habeo, duco, pendo: — (*judge*), existimo, autumo, opinor, reputo; statuo: — (*admire*), admiror: (*love, value*), diligo, diligere carumque habere, magni facere *or* ducere. — *To esteem alike*, eodem pretio habere. — *better*, antehabeo, antepono, præpono. — *greatly*, magni facere, colo; magni pendere, plurimi facere. — *To esteem little of*, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere. — *less*, posthabeo, postpono. — *as nothing*, nihili facere *or* pendere, pro nihilo ducere. — *To esteem worthy*, dignor, dignum judicare, existimare, ducere. — *To be esteemed*, æstimor, magni haberi *or* censeri. — *To be little esteemed*, sordeo, nihili *or* pro nihilo esse, contemptui *or* despicatui esse. — *Esteemed*, æstimatus, habitus. — *Esteemed before others*, aliis prælatus *or* præpositus. — *Little esteemed*, vilis, parvi pensus *or* habitus. — *Nothing*, despectus, abjectus, contemptus, spretus.
Esteem, *s.* existimatio. — *He is a man of great esteem*, homo est magnæ existimationis. — *Of no esteem*, homo nullius pretii; nec sibi nec aliis utilis. — *It was in great esteem*, in magno pretio fuit. — *It is now in no esteem at all*, nullo nunc honore est, nullius momenti putatur. — *He is of some esteem*, aliquo habitur numero. — *According to the esteem I have of you*, pro eo quanti te facio. — *The ambassador was received with particular marks of esteem*, nullo non honoris genere legatus dignatus est. —— ¶ (*friendship*), amicitia.
Esteemer, æstimator, existimator.
To Estimate, æstimo, censeo. — *Not to be estimated*, inæstimabilis.
Estimate, Estimation, æstimatio, census; pretium: (*judgment*), judicium, sententia. — *In my estimation*, meo judicio, ut mihi quidem videtur. — *To make an estimate*, censum instituere, æstimo. — *Great estimation*, dignitas, auctoritas. — *Of more estimation*, pluris. — *To be in great estimation*, dignitate pollere; primas obtinere. — *Of no estimation*, vilis, inanis, sordidus, contemptus, frivolus; homo semissis, nihili. — *Of like estimation*, eodem pretio, tanti.
Estimable (*that may be estimated*), æstimabilis: (*valuable*), æstimatione dignus, haud spernendus; bonus.
ESTRANGE, alieno, abalieno.
Estrangement, alienatio, abalienatio.
ESTUARY. See *Frith*.
ETCH, aquâ forti notas metallo factas corrodendas dare. — *Etched*, aquâ forti corrosus.
ETERNAL, æternus, sempiternus; perpetuus.
Eternally, perpetuo, semper, nunquam non.
Eternity, æternitas, tempus infinitum, ævum sempiternum; vis æterna; vita æterna, vita altera. — *For all eternity*, in æternum, in omne tempus. — *From all eternity*, ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore. — *To all eternity not*, nunquam.
ETHER, æther.
Ethereal, æthereus.
ETHICAL, moralis, quod ad mores pertinet; quod ad mores formandos pertinet.
Ethics, doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina.
ETYMOLOGY (*origin*), origo, etymon: (*derivation*), etymologia, originatio: (*the science*), etymologice.
Etymological, etymologicus.
Etymologist, etymologus.
EUCHARIST, eucharistia. See *Communion*.
EULOGY, laudatio, laudatio mortui *or* funebris: laus, laudes.
EUNUCH, eunuchus, semivir.
EUPHONY, numerus; sonus; euphonia. (*Gram.*).
EVACUATE (*empty*), vacuo, evacuo; exhaurio. — *a town*, oppido decedere; ab oppido cedere. — *Evacuated*, vacuefactus, exhaustus, exinanitus.
Evacuation, evacuatio, exinanitio.
Evacuative, purgans, catharticus.
EVADE, evado, devito, vito. — *an argument*, argumentum eludere.
Evading (*escape*), fuga, effugium.
Evasion (*shift*), artificium, ars, fallacia, techna, stropha. — *A cunning evasion*, vaframentum.
Evasive, vafer, versutus, fallax.
Evasively, vafre, versute, ficte, fallaciter.
EVANESCENT, evanescens, fluxus.
EVANGELICAL, evangelicus.
Evangelist, evangelista.
EVAPORATE (*breathe out*), exhalo, spiro; (*be resolved in vapors*), in vaporem abire, solvi, dissolvi: (*sweat out*), exsudo.
Evaporation, exhalatio, exspiratio.
EVASION, &c. See under *Evade*.
EVE. (See *Evening*.) —— ¶ Eve *may be sometimes expressed by* pridie, dies ante; *also by* vigiliæ. — *Christmas-eve*, dies ante natalitia Christi. — *Easter-eve*, paschatis vigiliæ. —— ¶ Fig. *To be on the eve of a thing*, impendet, imminet aliquid. — *I was on the eve of taking a journey*, iter facturus eram.
EVEN, etiam, quoque, omnino, vel: — (*namely*), nempe, nimirum, scilicet. — *To whom do you make your complaint of the wrong done? even to him, whose*, &c., acceptæ injuriæ querelam ad quem detulisti? nempe ad eum cujus, *etc.* — *What can you do in that matter? even nothing*, quid tu in eo potes? nihil scilicet. — *Even as*, quemadmodum, sicut, æque atque, perinde ac si. — *Even that self-same lady*, illa ipsa domina. — *Is it even so?* siccine est? — *It is even so*, sic est, sic est factum, id est profecto. — *Even as the matter requires*, prout res postulat. — *It is even night*, nox instat, imminet, appetit. — *Even from*, jam a, jam inde a, usque a. — *As may be seen even from the beginning*, ut jam a principio videndum sit. — *Even from the beginning of the Roman name*, jam inde a principio Romani nominis. — *Even from his youth*, inde ab ineunte ætate. — *Even from Thales's time*, usque a Thalete. — *Even now*, jam nunc, modo; *and never before*, jam primum. — *Even then*, jam tum. — *Even there*, inibi.
EVEN, *adj.* (*plain*), æquus, planus: — (*equable*), æquabilis; æquus, sibi constans, tranquillus: — (*equitable*), æquus: — (*not odd*), par. — *A constant and even motion*, constans et æquabilis motus. — *I wish I had an even share of love with you*, utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris tecum. — *We will plead upon even terms*, æquâ conditione causam dicemus. — *Now, therefore, we are even*, jam sumus ergo pares. — *I will be even with you*, par pari referam. — *To play at odd and even*, par impar ludere. — *To bear a thing with an even mind*, æquo animo aliquid ferre. — *To make even or equal*, æquo, adæquo, exæquo. — *To make an even reckoning*, debitum solvere, dissolvere. — *To lay even with the ground*, solo adæquare. — *To even, make even* (*smooth*), complano; levigo, polio. — *An even piece of ground*, area, ager planus.
Evening, æquatio, exæquatio.
Evenly, æqualiter, ex æquo. — *in carriage*, constanter, æquo animo.
Evenness (*equality*), æqualitas: (*smoothness*), lēvitas, lēvor. —— ¶ *Evenness of temper*. See *Equanimity*.

EVENHANDED, incorruptus, æquus, integer.

EVEN, EVENING, EVENTIDE, vesper, vesperus. — *Towards evening*, ad *or* sub vesperum. — *At evening*, vesperi. — *Late at evening*, pervesperi. — *The evening before*, pridie vesperi. — *Evening sets in*, vesperascit; *draws on*, advesperascit. — *Done at evening, coming then*, vespertinus. — *Evening work*, lucubratio, labor vespertinus.

EVENT, casus, res, eventus *or* eventum: (*issue*), exitus, eventus, finis. — *To be prepared for all events*, ad omnem eventum *or* ad omnes casus paratum esse. — *At all events* (*come what may*), utcumque res ceciderit:—(*by all means*), certe, profecto.

EVENTUALLY, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique.

EVER (*always*), semper, usque, perpetuo. — *For ever*, in omne tempus, in perpetuum, perpetuo. — *Ever drunk, ever dry*, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt. — *Ever since*, jam inde a, jam usque a. — *Ever since his father's and ancestors' time*, jam inde a patre atque majoribus. — *Ever after*, inde ab illo tempore. — *Ever before*, usque antehac. —— ¶ *Ever* (*any*), ecquis, ecqua, ecquid; ecquisnam, ecquænam, ecquidnam; numquis. — *Did ever any body tell you?* ecquisnam tibi dixerit? — *Whoever*, quisquis. — *Whenever*, quandocumque. — *Howsoever*, utcumque. —— ¶ *Ever* (*at any time*), unquam, ullo tempore. — *If ever*, si quando unquam. — *Did you ever think of giving an account of your actions?* ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putâsti? — *Did we ever hear this of any man?* ecquo de homine hoc unquam audivimus? — *Did you ever perceive?* nuncubi sensisti? —— ¶ *Ever so*, for *never so*; as, *ever so rich*, quamvis ditissimus. —— ¶ *As soon as ever I can*, quam citissime potero.

EVER-FLOWING, perennis, jugis.

EVERGREEN, semper virens.

EVERLASTING, sempiternus, æternus; perpetnus. — *To make everlasting*, æternitati tradere *or* consecrare.

EVERLASTINGLY, perpetuo, in perpetuum, in æternum, in omne ævum.

EVERLASTINGNESS, æternitas. See *Eternity*.

EVERY, quisque (*subst.*), quique (*adj.*); quilibet, quivis; omnis; singuli. — *Fit for every art*, arti cuilibet idoneus. — *At every word she shed tears*, verba inter singula fudit lacrimas. — *It is free for every citizen*, omnibus civibus patet. — *Almost at every other word*, alternis pæne verbis. — *Every bean has its black*, vitiis nemo sine nascitur. — *Every body, every man, or every one*, unusquisque, singuli. — *Every one as he likes*, trahit sua quemque voluptas. — *This is every one's fault*, vitium commune omnium est. — *Every man has his humor*, cuique mos est. — *Every body thought*, nemo non putârat. — *Every day*, indies, quotidie. — *Every whit*, omnino, prorsus. — *On every side*, usquequaque, undique, undecunque. — *Every thing by itself*, singillatim, singulatim. — *On every occasion*, omni occasione, quotiescunque occasio data est. — *Every way*, quoquoversum, quoquoversus. — *Every where*, ubique gentium, ubique loci, nusquam non; passim. — *Every year*, singulis annis, quotannis. — *Every fifth year*, quinto quoque anno (though this may also mean, according to the Latin idiom, *every fourth year*).

EVIDENT, evidens, perspicuus, manifestus. (See *Apparent, Clear*.) — *To be evident*, appareo, consto. — *To make evident*, illustro, patefacio. — *I can make it evident*, certâ probatione tradiderim. — *A making evident*, explicatio, illustratio.

EVIDENTLY, evidenter, liquido, manifeste, aperte.

EVIDENCE (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium; probatio: — (*witness*), testis. — *To give a thing in evidence*, pro testimonio aliquid dicere. — *To carry it by evidence*, rem testibus premere. — *Evidences*, documenta, testimonia: — literæ, tabulæ.

To EVIDENCE, probo, testor

EVIL, malus, pravus, improbus, nequam. (See *Bad*.) — *Very evil*, pessimus, corruptissimus.

EVIL (*misfortune*), malum, casus adversus, incommodum, damnum. — *The king's evil*, morbus regius. — *To do evil*, male facere. — *To do evil for good*, maleficiis beneficia pensare. — *An evil-doer*, maleficus, sceleratus, scelestus, noxius. — *Evil doings*, maleficia, prava facta, scelera. — *Evil-minded*, malignus. — *Evil-wishing*, malevolus.

EVILLY, male; prave; perperam.

EVINCE, evinco, probo; ostendo, declaro; indico.

EVOLVE, evolvo.

EVOLUTION, explicatio, explanatio; (*of an army*), decursio, decursus.

EWE, ovis femina.—*lamb*, agna, oviculâ.

To EWE *or yean*, (agnum) parere.

EWER, aqualis. See *Basin*.

EXACT, *adj.* (*accurate or perfect*), accuratus, exactus, perfectus, exquisitus, omnibus numeris absolutus; (*punctual*), temporis, *etc.* observantissimus; (*severe or strict*), rigidus, severus.

EXACTLY, diligenter, apte, concinne, exquisite; ad amussim, ad unguem. — *To do a thing exactly*, accurate aliquid agere *or* perficere. — *Done exactly*, affabre *or* ad amussim factus.

EXACTNESS (*accuracy*), accuratio; (*neatness*), concinnitas, condecentia.

EXACT, *v.* (*demand*), exigo, flagito, efflagito, impero: (*extort*), exprimo, extorqueo.—*To exact in price*, pretium augere, nimis care vendere.

EXACTER, exactor.

EXACTION, violenta exactio. — *To exercise exaction upon the people*, populum tributis exhaurire, opprimere, obruere. — *Grievous exaction*, oppressio.

EXAGGERATE (*in action*), extra modum prodire, modum excedere: (*in speech*), verbis augere rem, in majus extollere rem, rem verbis exasperare (*aggravate*).

EXAGGERATION, superlatio *or* trajectio veritatis.

EXALT (*lift up*), exalto, effero, eveho: (*praise*), extollo, celebro; laudibus efferre. — *Exalted* (*excellent*), excellens, egregius, præstans, sublimis.

EXALTING, EXALTATION, elatio.

EXAMINE (*ask questions*), examino, interrogo, percunctor. — *They examined him by torments*, ad quæstionem abripuerunt. — *To examine an accused person*, reum interrogare. — *one's self*, in sese inquirere *or* descendere. — *a person's inclination*, animum alicujus periclitari. — *a person as to his learning*, alicujus facere periculum in literis. — *precisely*, cognosco, inquiro, scrutor, ventilo. —— ¶(*weigh or consider*), expendo, perpendo.

EXAMINER, percunctator, quæsitor.

EXAMINING, examinatio, percunctatio.

EXAMINATION, inquisitio, disquisitio, interrogatio; examen. — *of witnesses*, testium interrogatio. — *of accounts*, rationum comparatio *or* disquisitio. — *A curious examination of matters*, cognitio, inquisitio, ventilatio.

EXAMPLE, exemplum; exemplum, exemplar, documentum; auctoritas; specimen. — *He had a good example at home*, domi habuit unde disceret. — *An example to form a noun or verb by*, paradigma. — *To give an example*, exemplum proferre. — *to write by*, elementa alicui præformare. — *To follow one's example*, alicujus exemplum imitari *or* sequi. — *To make an example of one*, graviter statuere de aliquo, exemplum in aliquem edere, constituere. — *To set an example*, aliis exemplum præbere; alicui exemplo esse. — *To take an example by*, imitor, in exemplum sibi proponere; alicujus exemplum *or* vestigia sequi. — *As for example*, exempli gratiâ, verbi causâ; ut, velut.

EXASPERATE, exaspero, exacerbo, iram alicujus accendere, irrito, iratum reddere. — *Exasperated*, exacerbatus, irâ accensus, iratus, infensus. — *That which exasperates*, irritamentum. — *Easy to be exasperated*, irritabilis.

EXASPERATION, irritatio; ira.

EXCEED, excedo, transcendo, vinco, supero, præsto. — *They exceed all bounds and measure*, finem et modum transeunt. — *Our liberality must not exceed our ability*, ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates. — *To exceed in riches and authority*, præpolleo. — *Exceeded*, superatus, victus. —— ¶ (*abound excessively*), luxurio, abundo; affluo. —— ‖ See *Excess*.

EXCEEDING (*surpassing*), excellens, præstans, supereminens, egregius, eximius: (*excessive*), nimius, immodicus.

EXCEEDING, *adv.* valde, vehementer. — *Though he wrote exceeding well*, cum vel optime scripserit. — *He is exceeding rich*, ditissimus est.

EXCEEDING, *s.* excessus.

EXCEEDINGLY, eximie, egregie, præclare, insigniter, admodum, immane quantum, supra modum, impendio, magnopere, ardenter, summo studio, omni ope.

EXCEL (*be eminent*), excello, emineo: (*surpass*), antecello, anteeo, antevenio, præsto, supero; vinco; antecedo, antesto. — *Though you excel never so much*, quantumvis licet excellas. — *Our ancestors excelled other nations in prudence*, majores nostri prudentiâ ceteris gentibus præstiterunt. — *To strive to excel others*, æmulor. — *Excelled*, superatus, victus.

EXCELLENT, excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans, conspicuus. — *Passing excellent*, perinsignis, perillustris. — *The most excellent*, summus, primus, præcellentissimus.

EXCELLENTLY, excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime; decentissime, admirabiliter.

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia. — *All the excellency of virtue consists in action*, virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit. — *By way of excellence*, per excellentiam. — *Excellency in the art of war*, usus militaris. —— ¶(*as a title*), vir illustrissimus.

EXCEPT (*exclude*), excipio, eximo, excludo: (*make an exception against*), oppugno, repudio; objicio. — *Excepted against*, oppugnatus, rejectus, repudiatus.

EXCEPT (*unless*), ni, nisi. — *Except the matter were so*, ni res ita se haberet. — *Except it be as I imagine*, nisi si id est quod suspicor. — *Except that*, nisi quod, nisi si. —— ¶ (*saving*), præter, extra, nisi; also by the *abl.* excepto, -â, -is, *or* quum discesseris ab aliquo *or* ab aliqua re. — *All except him*, omnes præter eum. — *Except thee only*, extra te unum, præter te solum.

EXCEPTION, exceptio. — *Without exception*, sine exceptione. — *To put in an exception*, exceptionem exhibere. — *To take exception* (*be offended at a thing*), aliquâ re offendi; aliquid in deteriorem partem accipere. — *To lay exceptions against*, præscribo.

EXCEPTIONABLE, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus, vitiosus, pravus, malus, mendosus.

EXCESS (*exuberance*), cumulus, abundantia; (*over-indulgence*), intemperantia, incontinentia, luxus, luxuria, profunda et intempestiva gula.

EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus, profusus, prodigus, intemperatus.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice, immoderate, effuse, intemperanter; profuse, luxuriose.

EXCHANGE *one thing for another*, aliquid aliquâ re permutare, aliquid cum aliquâ re commutare. — *To exchange prisoners of war*, bello captos commutare *or* permutare. — *To exchange words*, verba commutare, conferre. — *compliments*, invicem salutare.

EXCHANGE, *subst.* mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — *Exchange of kindnesses*, beneficia ultro citroque data acceptaque, vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque. —— ¶ *A bill of exchange*, syngrapha; *also* pecunia. — *To draw one*, conscribere syngrapham, perscribere pecuniam. (See *Permuto*, in the Lex.) —— ¶ *Exchange* (*price of it*), pecuniæ permutandæ pretium. —— ¶ *Exchange* (*as a place*), say byrsa, excambium; forum *is often the best word*.

EXCHANGER, mensarius, argentarius; numularius; trapezita.

EXCHEQUER, ærarium; fiscus. — *To put money into the exchequer*, pecuniam in fiscum deponere.

EXCISE, vectigal rerum venalium.

EXCISEMAN, exactor vectigalium.

EXCISION, excisio, amputatio.

EXCITE (*stir up*), excito, concito, incito, instigo, stimulo; cieo, accendo, commoveo.

Exciter, stimulator, irritator.

Exciting, Excitement, excitatio, incitatio, irritatio.

EXCLAIM, exclamo, inclamo, vocifero. — *against*, in aliquid declamitare. — *Exclaimed against*, rumore publico notatus, suffragiis populi damnatus.

Exclaimer, clamator, prædicator.

Exclaiming *against*, oppugnatio, convicium.

Exclamation, exclamatio, vociferatio.

EXCLUDE, excludo, excipio.

Excluding, Exclusion, exclusio.

Exclusive, proprius. — *right*, jus proprium *or* uni omnium concessum; privilegium; arbitrium.

Exclusively, proprie, unice. — *To devote himself exclusively to a thing*, se totum conferre ad rem. —— ¶ *Exclusively of*, præter; præterquam; extra; excepto aliquo, exceptâ aliqua re.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificiis interdicere, communione Christianorum excludere; anathematizo, excommunico, (*eccl.*); devoveo.

Excommunication, sacrificiorum interdictio. — *To take off an excommunication*, aliquem resacrare.

EXCORIATE, deglubo; pellem detrahere.

Excoriation, pellis detractio.

EXCREMENT, excrementum. — *The excrements*, alvi purgationes.

EXCRESCENCE, tuber; caro adnascens, adnata.

Excretion, excretio.

EXCRUCIATING, acerbissimus.

EXCULPATE, purgare, culpâ liberare.

EXCURSION, excursio, digressio, digressus, egressus. — *into an enemy's country*, excursio, incursio, impressio; impetus, incursus.

Excursive, vagus.

EXCUSE (*make an excuse for*) *himself*, se excusare, purgare, (*to one*, alicui *or* apud aliquem); excusationem alicujus rei afferre. — *To excuse one's self on account of illness*, excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti. — *My age does not excuse me from labor*, ætatis excusatio non me vindicat a labore. — *To excuse a person* (*admit of his excuse*), alicujus excusationem accipere, admittere; veniam alicujus rei dare. — *To excuse* (*dispense with*) *a person from doing a thing*, alicujus rei immunitatem alicui dare; aliquem alicujus rei *or* ab aliquâ re immunem facere. — *Excuse me from doing this thing*, hujus rei gratiam fac mihi. — *To excuse* (*extenuate*) *a fault*, factum, peccatum elevare. — *To excuse himself by accusing others*, culpam in alios transferre. — *To be excused from doing a thing*, alicujus rei immunitatem habere. — *For these reasons he was excused from labor*, pro his rebus vacatio ei data est laboris. — *Excused or taken for an excuse*, excusatus. — *Excused from blame*, purgatus, a culpâ liberatus. — *from doing a thing*, immunis ab aliquâ re factus. — *To have or hold one excused*, condono, ignosco; excusatum aliquem habere. — *Excusing or endeavoring to excuse himself*, culpam a se amovens.

Excusing, excusatio, purgatio.

Excuse, excusatio, purgatio; causa. — *It is a good excuse*, honesta ratio est. — *They made I know not what excuse*, dixêre causam nescio quam. — *I have made my excuse*, habui purgationem. — *You have found an excuse*, inventa est causa. — *A good or just excuse*, excusatio justa, idonea, legitima, probabilis. — *Bad, poor*, excusatio mala, misera, turpis; tergiversatio.

Excusable, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet; excusabilis. — *Folly is not excusable*, stultitia excusationem non habet.

EXECRATE (*curse*), exsecror, diris devovere.

Execration, exsecratio, imprecatio, devotio; diræ.

Execrable, exsecrandus, exsecrabilis, abominandus, detestandus, dirus, nefandus.

Execrably, nefarie, odiose.

EXECUTE (*perform*), exsequor, conficio, perficio, efficio, facio; præsto, perago. — *an office*, munus administrare *or* exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere. — *To execute a law*, legem exercere. — *a will*, testamentum mortui curare. — *orders*, imperata *or* mandata exsequi, peragere. — *a secret commission for the king*, arcaniora quædam regis mandata exsequi. — *the conditions of a treaty*, pacti conventique conditiones implere, perficere, servare. — *a malefactor*, supplicium capitis sumere de aliquo, supplicio capitis afficere aliquem; aliquem morte multare. — *Executed* (*as a deed or will*), rite peractus, more solenni traditus.

Executor, exsecutor, effector, confector. — *of a punishment*, exactor supplicii. — *of a will*, testamenti curator, curatrix.

Execution, executio, effectio. — *He immediately put the matter in execution*, rem statim aggressus est. — *Put the commands in execution*, mandata confice; jussa exsequere; rem capesse. — *To put one's designs in execution*, conata peragere. —— ¶ (*of a malefactor*), (capitis) supplicium. — *When he was carrying to execution*, cum is ad mortem duceretur. — *To be led to execution*, ad mortem duci *or* trahi. — *To respite an execution*, supplicium in aliud tempus differre. — *The place of execution*, carnificina. See *Gallows*.

Executioner, carnifex.

Executive *power*, imperium; administratio.

EXEGETICAL, quod ad explicationem *or* illustrationem pertinet.

EXEMPLAR, exemplar.

Exemplary, optimus, summus, egregius, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis, rectus: (*notable, striking*), insignis, conspicuus. — *An exemplary life*, vita imitatione digna; vitæ sanctitas. — *punishment*, supplicium insigne *or* ad exemplum de aliquo sumptum.

Exemplify (*illustrate*), exemplis allatis exponere, explicare, illustrare.

Exemplifying (*illustrating*), expositio *or* illustratio exemplis allatis confirmata.

Exemplification, exemplum, exemplar.

EXEMPT (*free*), eximo, libero, immunitatem ab aliquâ re concedere.

Exempt, Exempted, liber, immunis; expers, liberatus, solutus. — *To be exempted*, ab aliquâ re immunem fieri, immunitatem habere, rude donari.

Exemption, vacatio, immunitas.

EXERCISE, *s.* exercitatio, usus. — *For the exercise of my memory*, exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ. — *Military exercise*, exercitium; armatura. — *The exercise of an office*, muneris functio *or* administratio. — *Exercise of the body*, exercitatio. — *Much exercise*, exercitatio crebra. — *Exercise in all feats of activity*, omnium generum certaminum exercitatio. — *Exercises* (*games*, &c.), ludi, certamina. — *A place of exercise*, palæstra, gymnasium. — *Pertaining to such exercise*, palæstricus, gymnasticus. —— ¶ *The first exercise*, tirocinium. —— ¶ *An exercise* (*task*), pensum. — *A Latin exercise*, pensum Latine convertendum. —— ¶ *Exercise* (*recreation*), ludus, animi relaxatio *or* oblectatio. — *A delightful exercise*, recreatio suavis.

To Exercise, exerceo, tracto, factito; colo, excolo. — *authority over*, dominari alicui *or* in aliquem. — *an office*, munus sustinere, munere fungi, magistratum gerere. — *To exercise* (*neut.*) *as soldiers*, exerceri. — *To be well exercised*, armorum usu præstare. — *To exercise one's self in business*, operi alicui incumbere; artem aliquam exercere; in aliquâ arte se exercere. — *by dancing, hunting*, &c., se exercere saltando, venando. — *Exercised*, exercitatus, agitatus, assuetus, versatus. — *To be exercised in*, versor, occupor; assuetum esse.

Exercising, usus, exercitatio, agitatio.

EXERT (*put forth*), adhibeo, exhibeo. — *To exert one's self*, contendo, nitor, enitor; nervos contendere; vires intendere *or* exercere; viribus eniti.

EXHALE (*breathe out*), exhalo, exspiro, evaporo.

Exhalation, exhalatio, exspiratio, evaporatio; vapor, halitus.

EXHAUST, exhaurio, exinanio; conficio. — *He exhausted his patrimony in luxury*, patrimonium suum luxu effudit *or* profudit; fortunas suas *or* patria bona abligurivit. — *You have exhausted the treasury*, ærarium omni argento spoliâsti et depeculatus es. — *My strength was almost exhausted*, meæ vires deficere cœperunt; viribus cecidi. — *Exhausted by his wounds*, vulneribus confectus. — *with walking*, defessus ambulando.

Exhaustion, exinanitio; confectio.

EXHIBIT, in conspectum dare, ante oculos ponere *or* exponere; ostendere, ostentare. — *a play*, fabulam agere. — *games*, munus edere. — *in a picture*, pingere, depingere: — *by a statue or by words*, fingere, effingere; dicendo effingere alicujus rei imaginem.

Exhibition, propositio. —— ¶ *An exhibition or allowance*, stipendium in pauperes *or* studiosos erogatum.

EXHILARATE (*cheer*), exhilaro, lætifico, oblecto; lætitiâ aliquem afficere.

Exhilarating, lætabilis, lætus, jucundus, suavis.

Exhilaration, recreatio; gaudium, lætitia.

EXHORT, hortor, adhortor, cohortor, exhortor; suadeo.

Exhortation, hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, exhortatio, monitum.

Exhortatory, suasorius.

Exhorter, hortator, adhortator, suasor.

EXIGENCE, EXIGENCY, necessitas, angustiæ, summa difficultas. — *According to the exigency of affairs*, prout res exigunt, postulant, requirunt. — *According to the exigence of the times*, pro temporum ratione. — *To bring to an exigency*, in angustias adducere. — *To reserve for any exigency*, ad subitum *or* incertum casum aliquid reservare. — *Upon any exigency*, si opus *or* usus fuerit; si res postularit.

EXILE, exsilium. (See *Banishment*.) —— ¶ *An exile*, exsul; extorris.

To Exile (*banish*), in exsilium agere. (See *Banish*.) — *To be exiled*, in exsilium agi, pelli, depelli, ejici; exsilio affici *or* mulctari.

EXIST, sum; exsto; vivo (*live*). — *To begin to exist*, exsisto.

Existence *is expressed by a periphrasis with* sum; *if equivalent to* life, *it may be rendered by* vita. — *To deny the existence of gods*, deos esse negare. — *To prolong existence*, vitam trahere. — ‖ See *Being*.

Existent, qui est, exstat.

EXIT, exitus, decessus, excessus. — *To make one's exit*. See *Depart, Retire, Die*.

EXONERATE. See *Excuse*.

EXORABLE, exorabilis, placabilis.

EXORBITANT, immodicus, immoderatus; effrenatus; injustus.

Exorbitantly, immodice, immoderate, extra, supra *or* præter modum; injuste.

EXORCISE, dæmonas excludĕre; adjurare; exorcizare.

Exorcism, exorcismus.

Exorcist, exorcista.

EXORDIUM (*beginning*), exordium, proœmium.

EXOTIC, adventitius; peregrinus.

EXPAND, expando, explico; distendo, extendo; dilato; (*be expanded*), expandor, *etc.*

Expanse, spatium. — *The expanse of heaven*, cœlum; æther. — *of the sea*, campi liquentes, mare immensum.

Expansible, quod dilatari potest.

Expansion, dilatatio.

Expansive, quod vim se dilatandi habet.

EXPATIATE (*wander*), exspatior, vagor. —— ¶ *To expatiate or enlarge on a subject*, de aliquâ re copiose, abundanter, fuse dicere, disserere, loqui.

EXPECT, exspecto, spero. — *To have less success than he expected*, minus opinione suâ efficere. — *To expect* (*wait for*) *one*, aliquem præstolari.

Expectation, exspectatio, spes. — *To balk one's expectation*, spem destituere. — *To raise one's expectations*, alicui exspectationem facere, afferre, movere; alicui spem facere, injicere, dare, afferre, ostendere, ostentare. — *You frequently raise our expectations of seeing you*, crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves. — *Full of expectation*, expectatione plenus. — *Expected*, speratus; expectatus.

EXPECTORATE, exscreo, extussio.

Expectoration, execreatio.
EXPEDIENT, commodus, utilis. — *It is expedient*, expedit, conducit, prodest. — *very expedient*, peropus est.
Expedient, *subst.* ratio, via, consilium; auxilium, præsidium; ars, artificium.
Expediently, convenienter, commode.
EXPEDITE (*clear*), expedio; (*hasten*), maturo, accelero.
Expedition, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio, properatio. — *He is a man of expedition*, homo est ad conficienda celeriter negotia natus, in rebus exsequendis strenuus, impiger, gnavus. — *With all expedition*, quam celerrime potest, summâ celeritate. —— ¶ *An expedition* (*of soldiers*), expeditio. — *To go on an expedition with a person*, in castra proficisci cum aliquo, militiâ cum aliquo perfungi.
Expeditious, celer; impiger, strenuus.
Expeditiously, celeriter, expedite.
EXPEL, pello, expello, depello, exigo, arceo. — *To be expelled the court, parliament, college*, &c., aulâ, senatu, collegio, *or* de aulâ, *etc.*, moveri.
Expeller, exactor, expulsor.
Expelling, Expulsion, exactio, expulsio.
EXPEND, expendo, insumo, impendo; sumptum facere. —— ‖ See also *Apply*, *Bestow*.
Expense, impensa, sumptus. — *He furnished one part of the expense*, venit in partem impensarum. — *He is dressed out at my expense*, olet unguento de meo. — *A laying out of expenses*, erogatio. —— ‖ See *Cost*.
Expensive, carus, quod magno constat: — (*extravagant*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus.
Expensively, prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose.
Expensiveness, caritas, magnum pretium: (*extravagance*), effusio; luxuria; prodigentia.
EXPERIENCE, experientia, usus. — *Experience is the mistress of fools*, experientia stultorum magistra. — *I know that by experience*, id usu compertum habeo. — *I find by experience*, expertus novi. — *He was a man of great experience and skill*, vir erat magno usu et magnâ exercitatione præditus. — *I have learned by experience*, experiendo didici, experimentis cognovi. — *Want of experience*, imperitia, inscitia. — *Long experience*, plurimus rerum usus, magnus usus, multarum rerum usus. — *Of no experience*, inexpertus, imperitus, ignarus.
To Experience, experior, periculum facere, usu comperire, usu mihi aliquid venit: sentio, experior aliquid, evenit mihi aliquid. — *We ought to know, as having experienced it*, experti scire debemus.
Experienced (*skilful*), peritus, usu peritus, usu atque exercitatione præditus, expertus; callidus. — *in a thing*, alicujus rei peritus, gnarus; exercitatus *or* versatus in re; in rebus exercitatus, multarum rerum usum habens.
EXPERIMENT, experimentum, periculum; conatus. — *For experiment's sake*, tentandi causâ.
To Experiment, experior, tento, probo, periclitor; experimentum *or* periculum facere; usu discere.
Experimental, usu et experientiâ comparatus; experimentalis. — *Experimental knowledge*, notitia quæ usu comparatur. — *To speak experimentally*, expertum loqui.
Experimenting, periclitatio.
EXPERT, peritus, gnarus, expertus, exercitatus. —— ‖ See *Experienced*.
Expertly, perite, scienter.
Expertness, peritia, scientia, habilitas, habitus.
EXPIATE, expio, luo, pœnas alicujus rei dare.
Expiation, expiatio, piatio; (*means thereof*), piamentum, piaculum.
Expiatory, piacularis. — *sacrifice*, piaculum, piaculare sacrificium, victima piacularis.
Expiable, piabilis.
EXPIRE (*end*), ad finem *or* ad exitum venire; exire. — *My consulship is almost expired*, in exitu est meus consulatus. — *The time for the payment of the money is almost expired*, hujus pecuniæ solvendæ tempus instat. — *The time is expired*, tempus abiit, exiit, præteriit, exactum est. —— ¶ *To expire* (*die*), animam efflare, exspirare, edere, extremum vitæ spiritum edere; mori.
Expiration, exitus, finis. — *At the expiration of the year*, in exitu anni. — *At the expiration of twenty days*, viginti diebus exactis *or* interjectis. — *At the expiration of some months*, post aliquot menses.
EXPLAIN, explico, interpretor, aperio, explano, enodo, enucleo, expono. — *I cannot explain that in words*, illud verbis exsequi non possum. — *A man's discourse explains the thoughts of his mind*, oratio mentis est interpres. — *For in these books I have explained the whole art or science*, nam his voluminibus aperui omnes disciplinæ rationes.
Explainer, explicator, interpres.
Explanation, Explication, explicatio, explanatio, expositio, interpretatio, enodatio, declaratio.
Explanatory, Explicative, ad explicationem *or* expositionem pertinens.
Explicable, explicabilis.
EXPLETIVE, particula inanis numeri causâ interjecta.
EXPLICATION, &c. See under *Explain*.
EXPLICIT (*plain*), explicatus, apertus, clarus, distinctus, perspicuus.
Explicitly, aperte, clare, distincte, plane, explicatè, expresse; disertis verbis.
EXPLODE. (See *Blow up*.) —— ¶ (*reject*), explodo, improbo, exsibilo; rejicio; sibilis excipere.
Exploder, qui explodit.
Exploding, explosio, improbatio.
Explosion, vis violenta erumpentis aëris cum fragore juncta; sonitus, fragor.
EXPLOIT, factum, facinus. — *The performer of an exploit*, facinoris auctor. — *Exploits*, facta; res gestæ, gesta (-orum). — *Noble exploits*, egregia facta, præclara facinora.
EXPLORE, exploro, investigo, tento, intento, indago, scrutor; exquiro.
Explorer, investigator, explorator, indagator.
Exploring, exploratio, indagatio, inquisitio, investigatio; scrutatio.
EXPORT, exporto; transveho.
Exports, res exportandæ *or* exportatæ.
Exportation, exportatio.
Exporter, qui exportat.
EXPOSE, expono, objicio. — *a child*, puerum exponere. — *An exposed child* (*who has been exposed, but saved and brought up*), puer expositicius. — *To expose to danger*, periclitor, periculo objicere, objectare, offerre, committere; in discrimen inferre *or* offerre. — *He exposed his life for the sake of his country*, caput suum pro patriâ periculis obtulit. — *He was exposed to evident danger*, in apertum veniebat discrimen, evidenti periculo se committebat, in magnum periculum se intulit, periculum maximum adiit. — *To expose one's self to laughter*, omnibus deridendum se propinare *or* præbere, ludos facere. — *Exposed to laughter*, ludibrio habitus. — *To expose to sale*, merces exponere *or* venales proponere. — *Exposed to sale*, venalis. — *To expose to view*, aliquid in conspectu omnium ponere, ante oculos omnium proponere. — *Exposed to view*, ante oculos *or* in conspectu positus. —— ¶ *To expose* (*uncover*), detego, nudo.
Exposer, qui exponit.
Exposing, Exposition, expositio, explicatio, declaratio, enarratio, interpretatio. — *A short exposition*, scholion; expositiuncula. — *An exposition of fables*, fabularum interpretatio.
Expositor, interpres, explicator.
Exposure, expositio; periculum, discrimen.
EXPOSTULATE, expostulo, conqueror.
Expostulation, expostulatio, conquestus.
EXPOUND, expono, enarro, explico, interpretor, explano, enodo, enucleo.
Expounder, interpres, explicator.
EXPRESS, exprimo, narro. — *I cannot express it in words*, non possum verbis exsequi. — *To express a thing by circumlocution*, per ambitum verborum rem enuntiare. — *To express one's mind*, mentis cogitata verbis enuntiare, verbis sensus animi explicare *or* exprimere; cogitata mentis eloqui *or* proloqui. — *To express one's joy*, gaudium testari. —— ¶ (*delineate*, &c.), veram alicujus rei imaginem effingere; imitatione exprimere; imitari, exprimere. — *To express in numbers*, numeros notis signare.
Express, *adj.* (*plain*), see *Explicit*: (*certain*), certus, exploratus.
Express, *s.* (*messenger*), cursor datâ operâ dimissus.
Expressly, diserte, definite, aperte, distincte, plane.
Expressible, quod describi, enarrari, exprimi potest.
Expression, eloquendi genus, dictio, oratio; enuntiatio (*utterance*); expositio, declaratio, (*setting forth, unfolding*): — (*a word*), vox, verbum, vocabulum; (*saying*), dictum, sententia: — (*of the countenance*), vultus, frons. — *Neatness or sweetness of expression*, eloquentiæ nitor *or* suavitas. — *Sage expressions*, sapienter dicta. — *Flashy, windy expressions*, ampullæ, sesquipedalia verba. — *Low, mean expressions*, verba humilia, abjecta, sordida. — *A forced expression*, dictum arcessitum, longe petitum.
Expressive, expressus; significans; fortis, nervosus, gravis: (*of the eyes*, &c.), argutus.
Expressively, significanter, expresse.
Expressiveness, significantia magna; argutiæ.
EXPULSION, expulsio, exactio. See *Expel*.
EXPUNGE, expungo, deleo.
EXQUISITE, exquisitus, accuratus, elaboratus. — *A person of exquisite wit*, homo acerrimi ingenii. — *Exquisite torment*, cruciatus summus.
Exquisitely, exquisite, fabre, affabre, accurate, ad amussim. — *Not exquisitely*, vulgariter, mediocriter.
Exquisiteness, perfectio.
EXTANT, exstans. — *To be extant*, exsto; compareo; supersum.
EXTEMPORE, *adv.* ex tempore, subito.
Extemporary, Extemporaneous, subitus, subitus et fortuitus, extemporalis.
To Extemporize, ex tempore *or* subito dicere; ex tempore versus fundere.
EXTEND, extendo, porrigo, diffundo, dilato, prolato; communico. — *This report extended even to us*, ad nos usque hæc fama pervenit *or* pervasit. — *To extend the bounds of an empire*, fines imperii propagare, imperium proferre *or* dilatare. — *To extend* (*be extended*), extendor, excurro, serpo; pateo, explicor.
Extender, qui extendit.
Extensible, quod extendi *or* porrigi potest; quod diffundi potest.
Extension, extensio, productio, prolatio. See *Extent*.
Extensive, late patens, late se diffundens, latus, amplus.
Extensively, late, diffuse.
Extent, amplitudo, latitudo; spatium. — *A place of large extent*, locus amplus, spatiosus, longe lateque patens. — *The extent of a city*, urbis amplitudo. — *A country of great extent*, regio amplissima. — *A province of small extent*, provincia modicis terminis circumscripta. — *The extent of a country*, terræ ambitus. — *A large extent of ground*, quam latissimæ regiones. — *This is beyond the extent of your understanding*, hoc in tuam intelligentiam non cadit. — *This is beyond the extent of my capacity*, illud ingenii mei vires superat. — *According to the extent of my capacity*, pro ingenii facultate, pro modo ingenii; ut est captus meus.
EXTENUATE (*lessen*), extenuo, elevo; detero, deminuo: —(*excuse*), excuso.
Extenuation, extenuatio, deminutio; excusatio. — *To urge a thing in extenuation*, aliquid excusare, causari, (*e. g.* valetudinem).
EXTERIOR, externus, exterior. — *The exterior part of the temple was finely gilt*, templum extrinsecus nitide inauratum fuit.
Exteriorly, extrinsecus.
EXTERMINATE, penitus excidere, ad internecionem interimere; *fig.* exstirpare (*eradicate*).

Extermination, occidio, exstinctio, excidium.
Exterminator, qui penitus excidit, exstinctor.
EXTERNAL, externus, exterus.
Externally, extrinsecus.
EXTINCT. See under *Extinguish.*
EXTINGUISH (*put out*), exstinguo, restinguo; (*blot out*), exstinguo, deleo, oblitero. — *To extinguish the memory of a thing*, memoriam alicujus rei exstinguere *or* obliterare.
Extinguishable, quod exstingui potest.
Extinguisher (*to put out candles*), pnigeus.
Extinct, exstinctus. — *To become extinct*, exstingui; deficere. — *The family of the Julii and Claudii being extinct*, finitâ Juliorum Claudiorumque domo, *Tac.* — *His family was extinct with him*, in eo omnis ejus familia consumpta est. — *You have revived a noble family, which was almost extinct*, nobilissimam familiam jam ad paucos redactam pæne ab interitu vindicâsti.
Extinction, exstinctio, interitus, excidium.
EXTIRPATE (*root up*), exstirpo, eradico; radicitus evellere. —— ‖ See *Exterminate, Extinguish.*
Extirpation, extirpatio, evulsio. —— ‖ See *Extermination.*
EXTOL (*praise*), laudo, collaudo, dilaudo; aliquem laude afficere, laudibus efferre, ornare, illustrare; laudem alicui tribuere *or* impertire; miris laudibus prædicare. — *To extol one to the skies*, laudibus aliquem cumulare; summis laudibus efferre; ad cœlum extollere, illustri laude celebrare; multa de aliquo honorifice prædicare; famâ ac literis concelebrare. — *He cannot be sufficiently extolled*, idoneâ satis laude affici non potest.
Extoller, laudator.
Extolling, laudatio, collaudatio, prædicatio.
EXTORT, extorqueo, exprimo. — *Extorted*, extortus; direptus. — *To extort a kindness from one*, beneficium ab aliquo extorquere.
Extorter, extortor.
Extortion, violenta *or* iniqua exactio feneris, *etc.*; expilatio, direptio, oppressio. — *To condemn one for extortion*, aliquem de repetundis damnare.
Extortioner, expilator, direptor, spoliator; immodici fenoris exactor. — *A greedy extortioner*, accipiter, milvus, milvinus pullus.
EXTRACT, extraho, expromo. — *juice*, liquorem *or* succum educere, elicere, exprimere. — *To extract out of a book*, ex libro exscribere *or* excerpere. — *To extract a tooth*, dentem alicui evellere. — *To extract the square root*, radicem quadratum extrahere.
Extract, *s.* (*from plants*), extractum, dilutum. —— ¶ *Extracts*, excerpta; conjectanea. See *Collectanea.*
Extraction *of a tooth*, dentis evulsio. —— ¶ (*descent*), genus, stirps, origo. — *He was of noble extraction*, nobili genere natus fuit. — *Of mean extraction*, infimo loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus; terræ filius.
EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod fit extra judicium, quod non coram judicibus agitur.
Extrajudicially, extra judicium, extra judicii formulas.
EXTRANEOUS, extraneus, externus, exterus.
EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius; inusitatus, insolitus, insolens; novus, rarus, singularis, mirus, mirificus, insignis, summus. — *If any thing extraordinary should happen*, si præter consuetudinem aliquid acciderit. — *He had extraordinary riches*, ditissimus fuit. — *With extraordinary eagerness*, cupiditate non mediocri.
Extraordinarily, extra ordinem; insolenter, egregie, mire, mirum in modum; præter morem, consuetudinem *or* solitum. — *The sun was extraordinarily red*, sol visus est rubere solito magis. — *Extraordinarily clever and entertaining*, facetus imprimis et lepidus.
Extraordinariness, novitas; insolentia.
EXTRAVAGANT (*foolish*), insulsus, ineptus, absurdus; (see *Exaggerate*): — (*lavish*), prodigus, effusus, profusus, luxuriosus: — (*excessive, unreasonable*), immoderatus, immodicus, intemperatus. — *An extravagant man*, perditus, profusus, discinctus, nepos. — *To be extravagant in one's expressions*, deliramenta loqui; non cohærentia inter se dicere; inepte, absurde, insulse loqui. — *in one's expenses*, rem familiarem prodigere; patrimonium suum profundere, effundere. —*An extravagant opinion*, errans et vaga sententia *or* opinio.
Extravagantly (*foolishly*), insulse, absurde, inepte: —(*lavishly*), prodige, effuse, profuse, luxuriose: — (*excessively*), immoderate, immodice, intemperate: — (*disorderly*), perdite, discincte.
Extravagance (*folly, impertinence*), insulsitas, stultitia, ineptiæ; (see *Exaggeration*): — (*lavishness*), profusio, effusio; luxuria, luxus; prodigentia.
EXTRAVASATED *blood*, sanguis extra venas effusus.
EXTREME, extremus, ultimus, summus. — *danger*, summum periculum, discrimen ultimum. — *difficulty*, summæ angustiæ. — *Extremes seldom hold long*, summa cadunt subito. — *Extreme right is extreme wrong*, summum jus summa sæpe injuria est. — *Run not out of one extreme into another*, ita fugias, ut ne præter casam. — *But you are too much in extremes*, at vehemens in utramque partem es nimis.
Extremely, summe, summopere, maxime, valde, vehementer, egregie, perdite. — *Extremely miserable*, summe miser. — *To be extremely sick*, mortifero morbo urgeri. — *An extremely cold winter*, hiems sævissima.
Extremity, extremitas, extremum; *also by* extremus, *as* digiti extremi, *the extremities of*, &c. — *The extremities* (*of the body*), partes membrorum extremæ. ¶ *Extremity* (*distress, difficulty*), angustiæ, extremæ res, extrema *or* ultima (*pl.*); summa inopia *or* miseria. —*of the season*, frigus vix tolerabile. — *of law*, summum jus. — *To be in great extremity*, summis angustiis premi. — *The matter was now come to the utmost extremity*, res jam erat ad extremum deducta casum. — *To reduce to great extremity*, in summas angustias adducere. — *To come or proceed to extremities*, ad extrema descendere. — *To be resolved to hold out to the last extremity*, omnia *or* extremam fortunam pati paratum esse. — *To carry things to the last extremity*, ultima experiri. — *To use one with extremity*, summo jure cum aliquo agere; —(*with the utmost severity*), rigore summo.
EXTRICATE, extrico, libero; expedio.
Extrication, liberatio; effugium.
EXTRINSIC, externus; adventicius.
Extrinsically, extrinsecus.
EXUBERANT, redundans, abundans; luxuriosus (*of vegetation*).
Exuberantly, redundanter.
Exuberance, affluentia, redundantia, abundantia, ubertas, copia.
EXULT, gaudio *or* lætitiâ exsultare; lætitiâ gestire.
Exultation, exsultatio, lætatio, lætitia.
EYE, oculus, lumen: (*of the mind*), oculus (mentis). — *I have an eye to what you do*, quæ agis curæ sunt mihi. — *A man may see it with half an eye*, cuivis facile est noscere. — *The eyes are bigger than the belly*, oculi avidiores sunt ventre. —*To be wise in one's own eyes*, sibi nimium tribuere.—*A cast* (*glance*, &c.) *of the eye*, oculorum conjectus, contuitus, intuitus. — *To have a cast with one's eye*, oculis distortis *or* depravatis aspicere *or* tueri. —*One that has a cast with his eyes*, strabo. — *To love one as dear as his eyes*, aliquem in deliciis habere, unice diligere, oculitus amare. — *Before one's eyes*, ante oculos; in conspectu; sub oculis: — *before one's eyes* (*in his presence*), aliquo spectante, inspectante, præsente; coram aliquo. — *To come before the eyes*, sub *or* in oculos cadere, sub aspectum cadere *or* venire. —*To turn the eyes of all the people upon one's self*, vertere omnium oculos in se.—*To take off the eyes*, avertere oculos. — *The eye-sight*, oculorum acies. — *If my eye-sight fail me not*, si satis cerno. — *Good eye-sight is a happiness, but to be blind is a miserable thing*, bonum incolumis acies, misera est cæcitas.—*To have a watchful eye upon*, attente observare, intentis oculis circumspicere, diligenter custodire. — *To look upon one with an evil eye*, aliquem iniquissimo infensissimoque animo intueri. — *A little eye*, ocellus. — *Full of eyes*, oculeus. — *Having eyes*, oculatus.—*Belonging to the eye*, ocularius. — *One with half an eye*, parum oculatus. — *A prying eye*, oculus emissitius.—*Goggle*, volubilis.—*Bright, lively*, vegetus.—*Dull*, languidus.—*Dim*, hebes. — *Expressive*, loquax, argutus. — *Sound eyes*, acies incolumis. — *Sharp*, oculi acres et acuti. — *Leering*, limi, obliqui. — *Who has sharp eyes*, lynceus. — *To have them*, acriter videre. — *To have good eyes*, bene videre. — *The apple or ball of the eye*, pupula, pupilla. — *The eye-lids*, palpebræ. — *Eye-lash*, cilium: *pl.* cilia, pili palpebrarum. — *The corner of the eye*, angulus oculi. — *An eye-brow*, supercilium. — *An eye-drop*, lacrima. — *An eye-glass*, vitrum oculare. — *The white of the eye*, oculi album. — *The web*, o. albugo.—*Eye-salve*, collyrium. —*To be an eye-sore*, visum offendere, oculos violare. — *Eye-witness*, testis oculatus; is, qui aliquid oculis videt; arbiter. — *I was an eye-witness*, ipse *or* hisce oculis vidi. (See *Eyed*, below.) —— ¶ (*of a plant*), oculus, gemma. —— ¶ (*in cheese*), fistula. — *Cheese with eyes*, caseus fistulosus. —— ¶ *The eye of a needle*, foramen acus. — *Through it*, per acum.
To Eye, specto, intueor, aspicio, observo, custodio; oculos in aliquem conjicere. — *To eye one earnestly*, obtutum figere in aliquo, oculos defigere in aliquem. — *wantonly*, oculis venari.
Eyed (*having eyes*), oculatus. — *Black-eyed*, nigros oculos habens. — *Blear*, lippus. — *Gray*, cæsius. — *Eagle-eyed*, oculis acerrimis præditus, lynceus. — *Moon-eyed*, lusciosus. — *One-eyed*, luscus, cocles, (*by birth*); altero oculo captus *or* orbus, (*made so*); unoculus (*generally*). — *Wall-eyed*, glaucomate laborans. —— ‖ See *Blind.*
Eyelet, Eyelet-hole, parvum foramen; foramen, per quod filum transeritur.
EYRY, nidus.

F.

FABLE, fabula; apologus (*significant, moral*): — (*untruth, fabrication*), commentum, mendacium: —(*fable*, i. e. *fabulous history*), historia fabularis; fabulæ. — *A little fable*, fabella. — *Full of fables*, fabulosus. — *A moralizing of fables*, fabularum interpretatio.
To Fable, fabulose narrare aliquid; fingere, comminisci aliquid: fabulas scribere. — *Fabled*, fictus, confictus.
Fabler, Fabulist, fabulator; fabularum scriptor.
Fabulous, fabulosus, fabularis; fictus, commentitius.
Fabulously, fabulose.
FABRICATE, fabrico, ædifico, struo, construo; fingor, comminiscor.
Fabrication, fabricatio, ædificatio, constructio; confictio: commentum, mendacium.
Fabric, fabrica; ædificium, structura.

FACE, facies, vultus, os; fiducia (*confidence*). — *With what face can I do it?* quâ fiduciâ facere audeam? — *He has a face of brass*, habet os; perfrictæ frontis est. — *With a brazen face*, perfrictâ fronte, ore duro, aspectu canino. — *To put on a brazen face*, os perfricare; os induere; pudorem ponere.—*Face to face, or before one's face*, coram. — *Bring him face to face*, coram ipsum cedo. — *He commended him to his face*, coram in os laudabat. — *Before their faces*, illis præsentibus, inspectantibus. — *He durst not look his father in the face*, patris conspectum veritus est. — *To give one a slap on the face*, alapam alicui infligere. — *A wry face*, os distortum. —*To make a wry face*, os distorquere; vultus ducere. — *The sun or wind in one's face*, sol *or* ventus adversus. — *A red, fiery face*, os pustulatum.—*Red pimples in the face*, pustulæ, vultûs rubedo. — *With the face downward*, pronus. — *upward*, supinus. — *Having two faces*, bifrons. — *To set a good face on a matter*, spem vultu simulare; frontem in periculis explicare; vultu malum dissimulare. — *It is good to set a good face on a bad matter*, in re malâ animo si bono utare, juvat. — *In the face of day*, palam. —— ¶ *The face of affairs*, rerum facies *or* status. — *The face of affairs was greatly changed*, magna rerum facta erat commutatio. —— ¶ *Face* (*appearance*), species. — *That affair has only the face of religion*, ista res præ se fert speciem pietatis.

To Face (*look one in the face*), intueor, aspicio. — *They face their rear*, sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt. — *To face danger*, mortis periculum adire, periculis obviam ire *or* se offerre. — *To face about*, in hostem obverti; in hostem signa convertere; ad hostem se declinare. —— ¶ *To face one down or out*, contumacem esse in aliquem; sævis dictis aliquem protelare. —— ¶ *To face* (*overlay*), aliquid alicui rei inducere. — *a garment*, pannum vesti imæ *or* extremæ assuere.

Faced. — *Barefaced*, oris retecti. — *Bold*, oris inverecundi; impudens. — *Fair*, eximio ore præditus. — *Plump*, oris pleni. — *Shame*, verecundus. — *Ugly*, deformis, turpis oris. — *Brazen-faced*, impudens, inverecundus, perfrictæ frontis; protervus. — *A two-faced fellow*, simulator, planus.

Facings *of a garment*, ornamenta ad extremas oras vestis.

FACETIOUS, facetus, lepidus, concinnus, argutus.

Facetiously, lepide, facete, argute.

Facetiousness, lepor, facetiæ.

FACILE, facilis, nullius negotii. — *Facile in belief*, credulus. — *in address*, facilis, affabilis, comis.

Facility, facilitas. — *in speaking*, sermo promptus; expedita et profluens in dicendo celeritas. — *With facility*, facile, expedite.

To Facilitate, rem aliquam facilem reddere, expedire.

FACT, factum. —*Facts*, res, facta, ea quæ facta sunt. — *In fact*, re, reverâ. — *Matter of fact*, certus, verus.

FACTION, factio; pars, partes; (consensionis) globus.

Factious, partium studiosus; seditiosus, turbulentus. — *To be factious*, partes fovere.

Factiously, seditiose.

Factiousness, partium studium.

FACTITIOUS, factitius; fictus, commenticius.

FACTOR, qui procurat alicujus rationes et negotia, procurator; curator negotiorum societatis alicujus. — *The factors of a mercantile company*, operæ. —— ¶ (*in arithmetic*), numerus multiplicans.

Factorship, mercaturæ procuratio.

Factory, locus ubi mercatorum procuratores habitant; colonia. —— || See *Manufactory*.

FACTOTUM, tapanta, *Petron.*

FACULTY (*power*), facultas, vis naturalis: — (*in a university*), ordo; corpus.

FADE, evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco. — *A gathered flower fades in the hand*, flos carptus ungue deflorescit. — *A beautiful countenance either fades by sickness or is lost by old age*, formæ dignitas aut morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate exstinguitur. —— ¶ *To fade* (*decay, fail*), deficio, consenesco; debilitor, defluo.

Faded, evanidus, flaccidus, marcidus.

Fading, caducus, languidus, deciduus, deflorescens.

Fading, *s.* marcor, languor.

FAG, defetiscor.

FAG-END (*refuse*), purgamentum, quisquiliæ; fæx, sentina.

FAGOT, lignorum *or* virgultorum fascis. — *A little fagot*, fasciculus.

To Fagot, in fascem constringere, in fasciculos componere.

FAIL, *act.* deficio, destituo, desum; relinquo, desero: — *neut.* deficio, succumbo, excido. — *My memory fails me*, me fugit memoria. — *His heart fails him*, animo deficit. — *I will never fail you*, nusquam abero. — *His strength fails*, vires deficiunt *or* consenescunt. — *Never-failing*, certus, firmus, constans; perpetuus. — *If you fail in never so small a matter*, si paululum modo quid te fugerit. — *I shall not fail to plague him*, certe ei molestus fuero. — *To fail of duty*, officio deesse. — *How I failed in my expectation!* quantâ de spe decidi! — *I failed of my expectation*, me spes hæc frustrata est. — *To fail of its purpose*, frustra esse. — *To fail in one's judgment*, erro, alucinor. —— ¶ *To fail* (*break*) *as a tradesman*, conturbo, deficio, decoquo; non solvendo esse. See *Bankrupt* and *Break*.

Fail, *s.* — *Without fail*, plane, certo, procul dubio.

Failing (*slackening*), remissio; (*deficiency*), defectus, defectio; (*disappointment*), frustratio; (*fault*), culpa, delictum.

Failure, remissio, defectus, frustratio. —— || See *Bankruptcy*.

FAIN (*desirous*), cupidus, avidus. — *I would fain live*, cupidus sum vitæ. — *He would fain see*, avidus est videndi. — *I would fain*, gestio, cupio, misere cupio; perlubenter vellem. — *I would fain have sight of him*, ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum. — *I would fain know why*, causam requiro. — *If I would never so fain*, si maxime vellem. —— ¶ (*forced*), coactus. — *He has ill neighbors that is fain to praise himself*, malos vicinos habet qui seipsum laudare cogitur.

FAINT (*weak*), languidus, languens, æger, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus; (*slack*), flaccidus, remissus; (*weary*). defessus, lassus. — *To grow faint*, languesco, deficio. — *To make faint*, labefacto, debilito, infirmo; languorem alicui immittere. — *A faint heart*, animus pusillus, angustus, timidus. — *Faint heart never won fair lady*, fortes fortuna adjuvat.

To Faint, languesco, deficio. — *To faint away*, animo linqui *or* deficere. — *Fainting*, fessus, languens.

Faint-hearted, meticulosus, formidolosus, timidus, ignavus; demissus, demissi animi; pusillanimus. — *To make faint-hearted*, exanimo, territo; animos frangere, minuere, debilitare.

Faint-heartedly, abjecte, ignave, formidolose, timide.

Faint-heartedness, ignavia, timiditas, animus demissus, abjectus. — *Faint-heartedness shows a degenerate soul*, degeneres animos timor arguit.

Fainting, Fainting-fit, subita (animæ) defectio. — *To recover from a fainting-fit*, se colligere.

Faintly, languide, remisse, timide.

Faintness, languor.

FAIR, *adj.* (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, bellus; speciosus: — (*bright or clear*), clarus, serenus, lucidus, luculentus, nitidus, rutilus, splendidus: — (*honest, just*), æquus, justus. — *Say not but that you have fair warning*, ne dicas tibi non prædictum. — *He asks nothing but what is fair*, æquum postulat. — *Fair spoken*, blandiloquus. — *Fair words or speech*, blanditiæ, blandi sermones; blandiloquentia. — *Fair words butter no parsneps*, re opitulandum, non verbis. — *Fair and softly*, festina lente. — *To speak one fair*, blandior, blanditiis aliquem delinire *or* permulcere. — *To be or look fair* (*bright*), niteo. — *To make fair* (*clear*), sereno. — *Fair to look at*, facie liberali, specie præclarus. — *To bid, promise, stand fair*, de quo bene sperare licet. — *To keep fair with one*, amicitiam alicujus colere.

Fairish, pulchellus, venustulus.

Fairly (*beautifully*), pulchre, venuste; (*fitly*), apte, probe; (*justly*), æque, juste, integre. — *You are even fairly cheated*, tibi os est sublitum probe. — *To deal fairly by or with one*, ex æquo et bono *or* ex bonâ fide cum aliquo agere; (*make a free confession*), aliquid ingenue fateri.

Fairness (*beauty*), forma, pulchritudo, formositas, venustas; formæ dignitas *or* elegantia. —— ¶ *Fairness in dealing*, fides, æquitas.

FAIR, *s.* mercatus, status in eosdem dies mercatus; nundinæ (*weekly market*). — *You are come a day after the fair*, sero sapiunt Phryges. — *Of a fair*, nundinarius. — *To hold a fair*, mercatum habere. — *A fair-town*, oppidum nundinarium. — *The fair-place*, forum nundinarium.

Fairing, *s.* strena, xenium, donum nundinarium.

FAIRY, fea; diva quædam. — *Fairies of the hills*, Oreades. — *of the rivers*, Naïades. — *of the sea*, Nereïdes. — *of the woods*, Dryades.

FAITH, fides. — *To engage one's faith*, fidem obligare. — *To have faith in*, alicui rei fidem habere. — *To violate his faith*, fidem datam violare, frangere, fallere; fidem non præstare *or* servare. — *On my faith*, medius fidius, mehercle. — *The Christian*, lex Christiana. — *The right*, recta sententia in rebus divinis. — *One of the right faith*, recte in rebus divinis *or* de lege Christianâ sentiens. — *The wrong faith*, error in rebus divinis. — *Of a wrong faith*, in rebus divinis errans. — *One newly turned to the Christian faith*, qui recens ad fidem Christianam accessit. —— || See *Belief*.

Faithful, fidelis, fidus. — *To be faithful*, fidem præstare; promissis stare.

Faithfully, fideliter, fide, bonâ fide.

Faithfulness, fides, fidelitas, probitas, integritas.

Faithless (*not believing*), incredulus: (*not to be trusted*), perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.

Faithlessness, perfidia, infidelitas, proditio.

FALCHION, ensis falcatus, harpe.

FALCON, falco; accipiter.

Falconer, falconarius.

Falconry, ars falconaria.

FALL (*get a fall*), cado. —*You can scarcely go that way without falling*, hac viâ ingredi sine prolapsione vix potes. —*To let fall a thing*, rem e manibus demittere.— *a secret*, tacenda temere proferre. — *If once a man fall, all will tread on him*, vulgus sequitur fortunam et odit damnatos. — *To fall* (*as leaves or hair*), defluo. — *To fall* (*in price*), evilesco. — *To fall* (*abate, as water*), decresco. — *To fall* (*as wind*), cado, consido, recedo. — *To fall a sacrifice*, sacrificor. —*To fall a-fighting*, ad manus venire; prœlium committere; certamen inire. — *To fall a-laughing*, cachinnum tollere. — *He fell a-weeping*, collacrimavit. —*To fall sick*, in morbum cadere, morbum contrahere. — *To raise, let fall one's voice*, vocem intendere, remittere. — *To fall to business*, operi incumbere. — *To fall to one's share*, ad aliquem venire. — *To fall to quarrelling or abusing each other*, ad jurgia prolabi, *Tac.* — *To fall to one* (*as an estate*), redire: — *by her death these goods fell to me*, ejus morte ea ad me redierunt bona, *Ter.*: — *by law those goods fell to me*, ea mihi lege obtigerunt bona. —— || *To fall away* (*revolt*), deficio, descisco. — *from his oath*, sacramentum violare. — *from his word*, fidem violare, lædere. — *from his religion*, religioni renuntiare. — *from his bargain*, pacto non stare *or* manere. —— || *To fall back*, recido, relabor. —— || *Fallen behindhand in the world*, ære alieno obrutus *or* oppressus. —— || *To fall down*, concido, decido, occido. — *To fall down flat*, procido, procumbo, se projicere. — *as a ship*, delabor. — *as a house*, dare ruinam. — (*together*), corruo. — (*under*), succumbo. — *To be ready to fall down*, labo, labasco; minam minare. — *Fallen down*, lapsus,

collapsus, delapsus, prolapsus, præcipitatus. — *Falling down*, deciduus; caducus (*frail*). — ‖ *To fall foul* (*as ships*), collidor, allidor; concurro. — ‖ *To fall from a horse*, equo excuti, dejici, deturbari. — ‖ *To fall in* (*inwards*), ruo, proruo, collabor. — ‖ *To fall in one's way*, obviam occurrere. — ‖ *To fall into*, illabor, incido. — *into an ambuscade*, in insidias incidere. — *into a distemper*, in morbum incidere, morbo corripi. — *into disgrace at court*, in offensionem principis cadere. — *into an error*, in errorem incidere, labi, induci, rapi. — *into poverty*, ad inopiam redigi *or* dilabi. — *as one river into another*, misceri. — ‖ *To fall off* (*as fruit, leaves*), ex arboribus decidere. — ¶ *To fall off* (*decay*), decido, deficio. — ¶ *To fall off* (*as a ship*), ventum declinare. — ‖ *To fall on*, aggredior, impetum facere, irruo. (See *Assail*.) — *When do we fall on?* quam mox irruimus? — *I fall on first*, prior aliquem lacesso. — ‖ *To fall out or from*, delabor. — *The weapons fell out of my hands*, de manibus meis delapsa arma ceciderunt. — *To fall out of a place*, ex loco aliquo excidere. — ¶ *To fall out or happen*, contingo, accido. — *It will fall out better than you expect*, res succedet opinione melius. — *We must beware lest it fall out*, id ne fiat, summa adhibenda est cautio. — *It fell out well with me*, prospere mihi accidit. (See *Befall*.) — ¶ *To fall out with one*, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere; cum aliquo inimicitias exercere. — *quite out*, totum se ab alicujus amicitiâ avertere. — *Having fallen out with*, iratus, offensus. — *They are fallen out*, inter se discordant; minime inter illos convenit. — ‖ *To fall together by the ears*, sese mutuis verberibus afficere *or* lacerare. — ‖ *To fall or sink under a burden*, oneri succumbere. — ¶ *To fall under the odium of the courtiers*, invidiam aulicorum excipere, *C. Nep.* — ¶ *To fall under one's view*, sub aspectum *or* oculos cadere. — ‖ *To fall upon*, recumbo, superincido. — *To fall upon his sword*, gladio incumbere; manu suâ cadere. — ¶ *To fall upon an enemy*, hostes adoriri, aggredi, invadere; in hostes invadere, irruere, incurrere; impetum facere. — *He fell upon them unawares*, inopinantes aggressus est. — *To fall upon one* (*by ill language*), conviciis aliquem lacessere. — *To fall upon the rear*, ultimis incidere. — ¶ *To fall* (*happen*) *upon*, incurrere in diem, tempus, *etc.* — *I know not on what day the games will fall*, quam in diem ludi incurrant, nescio.

FALL (*tumble*), casus, lapsus, ruina: — (*sin*), peccatum, delictum. — *The fall* (*autumn*), autumnus, tempus autumnale. — *To give one a fall*, sterno, prosterno. — *A great fall of rain*, imbrium vis. — *A downfall*, casus, occasus; ruina. — *A pit-fall*, fovea. — *A water-fall*, dejectus aquæ; aquæ ex edito desilientes.

FALLING, lapsus. — *A falling away*, defectio. — *A falling down*, procidentia, prolapsio: labes, ruina. — *A falling of the hair*, capillorum defluvium; alopecia, *Plin.* — *A falling out with*, dissidium, ira, inimicitia.

FALLACY, fallacia, dolus, stropha; error; sophisma. — *To put a fallacy upon one*, fallere aliquem dolis.

FALLACIOUS, fallax.

FALLACIOUSLY, fallaciter, dolose.

FALLACIOUSNESS, fallacia, dolus.

FALLIBLE (*of a person*), qui falli potest.

FALLIBILITY, ad errorem proclivitas.

FALLOW (*fallow field*), novale, ager novalis, vervactum. — *Very long so*, veteretum. — *The field lies fallow*, ager cessat, quiescit, cultu vacat. — *To lay fallow*, quietem dare agro.

To FALLOW, agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere.

FALLOW (*in color*), helvus, gilvus, fulvus.

FALSE (*untrue*), falsus, mendax: (*deceitful*), fallax, mendax, vanus: (*counterfeit*), adulterinus, spurius: (*wrong*), vitiosus, falsus. (See *Counterfeit*.) — *False accusation*, calumnia, falsa criminatio. — *A false accuser*, calumniator. — *A false brother*, frater subdolus. — *A false conception*, mola. — *A false* (*incorrect*) *copy*, exemplar mendosum. — *A false dealer* (*in court*), prævaricator. — *A false knave*, veterator. — *A false measure*, mensura adulterina *or* iniqua. — *A false opinion*, opinio prava. — *A false prophet*, vates falsus, mendax. — *A maker of false deeds or wills*, falsarius *or* testamentorum subjector. — *False to one's trust*, perfidus. — *False pretences*, fictæ causæ. — *To play false*, fidem violare, perfidiose agere.

FALSELY, false, perfidiose, subdole, vafre.

FALSEHOOD (*deceit*), falsitas, falsum; perfidia, dolus; (*untruth*), mendacium. — *Full of falsehood*, perfidiosus, fraudulentus.

To FALSIFY (*put one for another*), subjicio, suppono: (*spoil, corrupt*), corrumpo; interpolo; vitio; (*by mixture*), adultero. — *To falsify a writing*, scriptum *or* tabulas corrumpere, depravare. — *To falsify one's word*, promissis non stare, fidem datam fallere. — *wares*, commisceo. — *Falsified*, adulteratus, commixtus.

FALSIFIER, adulterator.

FALSIFICATION, FALSIFYING, suppositio, subjectio. — *A falsifying of evidences*, tabularum subjectio.

FALTER, hæsito, titubo, deficio; (*stagger*), titubo, vacillo; (*stumble*), offendo. — *To falter in speech*, balbutio, (linguâ) hæsitare, memoriâ falli.

FALTERING, hæsitantia, titubatio.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter; adhæse.

FAME (*report*), fama, rumor: — (*reputation*), existimatio, laus, laudes, gloria, claritas. — *His fame shall not die*, vigebit in omne ævum. — *A little fame or rumor*, rumusculus. — *A fame-spreader*, famigerator. — *A spreading of fame*, famigeratio.

FAMED, clarus, celebratus.

FAMELESS, ignobilis.

FAMOUS, clarus, inclytus, celebris, illustris, insignis. — *So many famous men being dead*, tot luminibus exstinctis. — *To make famous*, celebro, illustro, nobilito; gloriæ commendare (*of a deed*). — *To be famous*, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, clareo, emineo, eniteo. — *He became famous in a short time*, in claritudinem brevi pervenit. — *Not famous*, incelebris, ignobilis, ignotum caput.

FAMOUSLY, insigniter, clare, præclare.

FAMILIAR (*intimate with*), familiaris, intimus, necessarius: — (*common*), consuetus, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, vulgaris: — (*plain*), facilis, clarus, perspicuus. — *To be familiar with*, familiariter cum aliquo vivere, agere. — *To grow familiar with*, familiaritatem *or* necessitudinem contrahere, inire. — *Grown familiar with*, familiaris factus, intimus. — *Very familiar*, perfamiliaris, pernecessarius, conjunctissimus.

To FAMILIARIZE (*make familiar*), rem in consuetudinem adducere.

FAMILIARITY, familiaritas, necessitas; conjunctio, consuetudo, usus, convictus, conversatio. — *Too much familiarity breeds contempt*, nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.

FAMILIARLY, familiariter.

FAMILY (*household*), familia, domus: (*children*), liberi, proles, progenies; stirps: (*kindred*), cognati: — (*stock*), gens, familia (*branch of a gens*); stirps. — *Of a noble family*, generosâ stirpe ortus. — *Good*, honesto loco natus. — *Of no family*, obscuris *or* nullis ortus majoribus. — *A father of a family*, paterfamilias. — *The mother*, materfamilias. — *Of the same family*, familiaris, gentilis, domesticus. — *The antiquity of a family*, antiquitas generis. — *The order of one's family*, instituta domestica.

FAMILY, *as an adj. with a subst.*, *may be expressed by* gentilicius; familiaris; domesticus; privatus; intestinus.

FAMINE, fames, inedia, penuria; annonæ caritas.

FAMISH (*kill*), fame enecare, inediâ consumere. — *To famish a town by a blockade*, frumento commeatuque oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, commeatu interclusis, famem inferre. — *To famish* (*die*), fame perire *or* mori.

FAMISHED, famelicus, fame pressus; (*killed with hunger*), fame enectus.

FAMOUS, &c. See *Fame*.

FAN, flabellum. — *A fan for corn*, ventilabrum, vannus.

To FAN, ventilare, auras flabello colligere; (*corn*), ventilo, ventilabro purgare.

FANNER, ventilator.

FANNING, ventilatio.

FANATIC, fanaticus. — ¶ *subst.* homo fanaticus.

FANATICISM, error fanaticus.

FANCY, cogitatio; imaginatio. — *An exuberant fancy*, cogitationis luxuria *or* nimia quædam ubertas. — ¶ (*false conceit*), opinio (falsa); error. — *To feed on idle fancies*, somnia sibi fingere, inania captare. — ¶ (*humor, liking*), ingenium, indoles; arbitrium, arbitratus. — *A fancy to*, appetitus, animus, desiderium. — *To live after his own fancy*, genio suo frui; ex ingenio suo, ad arbitrium suum *or* arbitratu suo vivere. — *To take one's fancy*, alicui desiderium sui excitare.

To FANCY (*take a fancy to*) *a thing*, alicui rei studere *or* animum adjicere. — *To fancy* (*imagine*), imaginor, aliquid animo fingere, effingere, concipere. — *Fancied*, opinatus, opinabilis; fictus, falsus.

FANCY-MONGER, qui sibi multa fingit.

FANCIFUL, sibi multa fingens; quod in opinione est, opinatus, opinabilis: (*capricious*), inconstans, levis.

FANCIFULLY, inconstanter, leviter.

FANCIFULNESS, inconstantia, animi levitas.

FANE, fanum.

FANGLED. See *New-fangled*.

FANGS (*claws*), ungues; (*fore-teeth*), dentes incisores, dentes.

FANTASTIC, inconstans, levis. (See *Fanciful*.) — *Fantastic tricks*, mores affectati.

FANTASTICALLY, putide, cum affectatione.

FANTASTICALNESS, animi inconstantia, levitas *or* affectatio.

FAR, *adj.* longinquus, dissitus, remotus: — *adv.* (*of space*), longe; procul: (*of degree*), longe, multo. — *He looks back at the far-off mountains*, longinquos respicit montes. — *Not far from thence*, non longe inde. — *He went far to meet him*, longe illi obviam processit. — *Any person travelling far*, quispiam peregre proficiscens. — *This way is not so far about by a good deal*, sane hâc multo propius ibis. — *Far from our country*, procul a patriâ. — *To be far from*, longe abesse. — *By far*, multo, longe. — *Far better*, multo melius. — *Far otherwise*, longe aliter. — *Far be it from me*, longe absit. — *Far and near*, longe lateque. — *Far off*, longe, eminus, procul. — *He foresees future chances far off*, longe prospicit futuros casus. — *Far within*, penitus, intime. — *As far as* (*of space*), tenus; (*of quantity*), quantum. — *As far as possible*, quantum fieri potest. — *As far as I can*, quam maxime possum. — *As far as may stand with your conveniency*, quod commodo tuo fiat. — *As far forth as*, in quantum, quoad. — *How far?* quousque? quatenus? — *So far*, eousque, eâtenus. — *So far as*, quatenus. — *Thus far concerning these things*, hæc hactenus. — *Very far off*, perlonge, de longinquo. — *Not very far off the city*, ab urbe haud longule. — *To go far before*, præverto. — *It is far day*, diei multum jam est. — *He is far out of the way*, toto cœlo errat. — *Far from court, far from fear*, procul a Jove atque a fulmine. — *Far-fetched commodities*, merces ex longinquo advectæ. — *A far-fetched speech* (*going back very far*), alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched* (*lugged in*), arcessitus, quæsitus.

FARTHER, *adv.* longius, ulterius: — *adj.* ulterior. — *Farther in*, interius. — *out*, exterius.

FARTHEST, extremus, ultimus. — *The farthest way about is the nearest way home*, compendia plerumque dispendia; via trita est via tuta. — ‖ But see *Further*, &c.

FARTHEST, *adv.* longissime.

FARCE, (fabula) Atellana, exodium.

FARDEL. See *Bundle*, *Burden*.

FARE, *v.* — *How fare you?* quomodo vales? — *To fare hardly*, parce *or* duriter vitam agere; parce victitare; tenui victu uti. — *To fare as others do*, communem cum reliquis casum sustinere, *Cæs.* — *To fare well*, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis vesci, laute victitare, mensam conquisitissimis cibis exstructam habere. — *You cannot fare well, but*

you must cry roast meat, sorex suo perit indicio.

Farewell, vale, valebis, fac valeas. — *Fare he well*, valeat. — *To bid one farewell*, alicui valedicere.

Fare, *s.* victus. — *Neighbor's fare is good fare*, ferre, quam sortem patiuntur omnes, nemo recusat. — *Hard, slender*, victus tenuis, parum lautus, aridus. — *Noble*, apparatus lautus, elegans, dapsilis. — *A bill of fare*, ciborum index. — ¶ *Fare* (*money paid*), vectura, vecturæ merces, vectionis pretium. — *A waterman's fare*, naulum, portorium. — *To pay his fare*, vectionis pretium *or* naulum solvere.

FARM, prædium (conducticium *or* conductum), fundus *or* ager (conducticius *or* conductus). — *A little farm*, prædiolum, agellus. — *A farm near the city*, suburbanum prædium. — *A farm gotten by inheritance*, heredium.

To Farm (*take to farm*), fundum *or* prædium conducere. — *To farm the revenues*, vectigalia redimere. — *A farming of land*, agricultura, agrorum cultus. —— ¶ *To farm out* (*let to farm*), locare *or* elocare. — *A letting to farm*, locatio. — *He that lets to farm*, locator.

Farmer, agricola (*husbandman*); colonus (*peasant who hires a farm*); villicus (*steward of a farm*). — *Farmer's wife*, coloni uxor; villica. —— ¶ *Farmer* (i. e. *one who takes to hire*), conductor; redemptor. — (*of the public revenue*), vectigalium redemptor; publicanus.

FARRIER, veterinarius.

FARROW, porcellos parere *or* eniti, parere. — *A sow that has lately farrowed*, sus recens enixa fetum.

FARTHER, &c. See *Far, Further*.

FARTHING, quadrans. — *I will not give you a farthing for it*, non emam vitiosâ nuce. — *I value it not of a farthing*, flocci facio, nihili pendo. — *To a farthing*, ad assem.

FASCINATE (*bewitch*), fascino. —— ¶ *Fig.* See *Bewitch, Charm*.

Fascination, fascinatio.

FASCINE, virgultorum fascis.

FASHION (*form*), forma, figura: (*manner*), mos, modus, ratio, consuetudo, ritus, usus; (*vogue*), mos; sæculum; ornatus, habitus, (*dress*). — *It is his fashion to do so*, sic est hic. — *Many have this fashion*, obtinuit apud multos. — *He follows the old fashion*, rem desuetam usurpat. — *This is the French fashion*, hoc est Gallicæ consuetudinis. — *It is the fashion of the times*, ita se mores habent. — *After a fashion*, utcumque, quomodocumque, quoquo modo *or* pacto. — *After this fashion*, hoc modo, ad hunc modum, hoc pacto, hâc ratione, sic, ita. — *After the fashion of men*, humano modo, hominum more. — *To express a thing in different fashions*, aliquid pluribus modis exprimere, multis modis efferre. — *A fashion of speaking*, loquendi ratio, loquendi formula. — *A new fashion* (*of dress*), habitus novus. — *To bring into fashion*, aliquid in consuetudinem perducere *or* inducere. — *To bring in a fashion*, morem inducere, inferre. — *To be in fashion*, in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse. — *To grow out of fashion*, obsolesco. — *Grown out of fashion*, desuetus, exoletus, obsoletus. — *That word is now quite out of fashion*, illud verbum obsoletum est et nimis antiquum. — *That has been some time out of fashion*, ea res dudum esse in usu desiit. — *To follow the fashion of the times*, se temporibus accommodare; tempori servire. — *To break a fashion*, receptum morem negligere. — *To revive an old fashion*, antiquum morem renovare, reducere, referre. — *A person of fashion*, loco honesto natus; homo delicatus, mollis. — *Done only for fashion sake*, dicis causâ factum. — *Without fashion* (*form*), informis. — *Of the same fashion*, ejusdem figuræ *or* formæ, similis. — *Of one fashion*, uniusmodi. — *The fashion of clothes*, habitus, cultus, ornatus. — *After another fashion*, aliter, aliusmodi. — *Old-fashioned*, obsoletus, exoletus. — *New*, novus, more novo factus. — ¶ *Fashion* (*of a piece of work*), opus, artificium, opificium; artificis opera.

To Fashion, formo, fingo, conformo, confingo, effingo, figuro, configuro; describo, delineo. — *alike*, formæ ejusdem facere. — *To fashion before*, præformo. — *To fashion a garment*, vestem concinnare, scite aptare. — *Ill-fashioned*, deformis. — *well*, concinnus, politus, elegans.

Fashionable, scitus, concinnus; ad nova exempla compositus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; delicatus; elegans.

Fashionably, scite, concinne, eleganter, nove.

Fashionableness, elegantia.

Fashioner, qui format, fingit, *etc.*, formator.

Fashioning, figuratio, formatio, conformatio.

FAST (*bound*), strictus, astrictus, constrictus; (*firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus: — *adv.* firme, firmiter, constanter. — *Be sure you keep him fast*, cura (*imper.*) asservandum. — *A holdfast* (*niggard*), parcus, avidus, avarus, tenax, malignus. — *To lay fast in prison*, in carcere aliquem includere. — *To make fast*, infigo, affigo. — *To make fast* (*or shut*) *a door*, ostium claudere *or* occludere; pessulum foribus obdere. — *To stick fast*, firmiter adhærere. — *To tie fast*, constringo. —— ¶ *Fast* (*in pace*), citus, properus, celer: — *adv.* cito, celeriter, velociter, gradu concitato. — *Get you gone as fast as you can*, tu quantum potes abi. — *You must run fast*, properato opus est. — *Faster*, celerius.

To Fasten, stringo, astringo, constringo, figo, defigo, infigo. — *To fasten about*, circumpango. — *To fasten to the ground*, depango. — *To fasten together*, configo, connecto. — *under*, subnecto. — *unto*, alligo, annecto, affigo. — *To fasten upon* (*seize*), apprehendo, comprehendo; arripio. — *To fasten one's eyes upon*, intentis oculis intueri. — *To fasten the door*, pessulum foribus obdere. — *Fastened*, fixus, ligatus, nexus. — *Fastened before*, præfixus. — *under*, suffixus. — *to*, affixus, alligatus, astrictus, constrictus.

Fastening, colligatio.

Fastness (*strong-hold*), locus munitus, oppidum, arx, castellum. —— ¶ *Fastness* (*firmness*), tenacitas, firmitas, stabilitas.

FAST, *s.* jejunium. — *To proclaim a fast*, jejunium indicere. — *To keep a fast*, jejunium servare. — *To break one's fast*, jejunium solvere. But see *Breakfast*.

To Fast, cibo (se) abstinere; jejunium servare. — *Many diseases one may fast away*, abstinentiâ multi sanantur morbi. — *They can fast two or three days together*, inediam biduum aut triduum ferunt. — *Fasting days*, jejunia, feriæ esuriales.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus, difficilis et morosus, delicatus.

Fastidiously, fastidiose.

Fastidiousness, fastidium.

FAT, pinguis, obesus, opimus; (*plump, sleek*), nitidus, bene curatâ cute; (*fattened*), saginatus, altilis; (*easy, as an office*), luculentus. — *A fat constitution of body*, obesitas, corporis nitor. — *The fat of a hog*, lardum. — *Very fat*, præpinguis. — *Somewhat fat*, subpinguis. — *As fat as a pig*, glire pinguior. — *To grow fat*, pinguesco.

Fat, *subst.* pingue; adeps.

Fatling, bos, *etc.* saginatus; altile (*fowl*).

Fatness, pinguitudo; obesitas.

To Fatten (*make fat*), sagino, obeso, opimo; pinguefacio. — *Fattened*, saginatus, altilis. — *A fattening-house*, saginarium.

Fattening, saginatio.

Fatty, pinguis.

Fattiness, pinguedo.

FATE, fatum; sors.

Fatal, fatalis, funestus, feralis, perniciosus. — *To prove fatal to*, exitium alicui afferre. — *Fatal destiny*, fatum.

Fatality, necessitas, fatalis vis.

Fatally, fataliter.

Fatalism, ratio fatalis.

Fated. — *Ill-fated*, infaustus, inauspicatus, malo genio *or* diis iratis ortus *or* cœptus.

Fatidical, fatidicus.

FATHER, pater, parens; *poet.* genitor, generator, sator. — *Thou art thy father's own son*, patrissas. — *Like father, like son*, patris est filius. — *A father-in-law*, socer. — *A step-father*, vitricus. — *A grandfather*, avus. — *A foster-father*, educator et altor. — *A god-father*, sponsor baptismatis. — *Forefathers*, patres, majores; avi, proavi. — *Whose father is alive*, patrimus. — *By the father's side*, a patre, genere paterno. — *This was not like your father*, haud paternum istuc dedisti. — *That is right father-like*, hoc patrium est. — *To enlarge his father's estate*, censum paternum augere. — *To be sensible of his father's cares*, patrias intus deprendere curas.

To Father (*own*), vindico, sibi arrogare *or* assumere. — *To father upon*, imputo, ascribo. — *We father our fault upon her*, culpam nostram in illam transferimus. — *She fathers her child upon another man*, commenta est esse ex alio viro puerum natum.

Fatherly, *adj.* paternus, patrius: — *adv.* patris instar, ut patrem *or* parentem decet, patriâ caritate.

FATHOM, orgyia.

To Fathom (*sound*), fundum explorare; exploro, pervestigo.

Fathomless, fundi expers.

FATIGUE, fatigatio, defatigatio, labor. — *The body grows heavy by fatigue*, corpus defatigatione ingravescit. — *He is not able to bear fatigue*, non est patiens laboris.

To Fatigue, fatigo, defatigo, delasso. — *himself*, labore se fatigare, defatigare, frangere, macerare. — *Fatiguing*, fatigans; laboriosus, operosus.

FATUITY, fatuitas.

FAUCET, epistomium.

FAULT (*crime*), delictum, peccatum, noxa; culpa; crimen: — (*defect*), vitium: — (*mistake*), error. — *Clear yourself of this fault*, hoc te crimine expedi. — *What fault have I committed?* quid commerui? — *No man is without his faults*, nemo sine vitiis nascitur. — *It was not my fault that — not*, &c., per me non stetit, quo minus, *etc.* — *A great fault*, flagitium, scelus. — *A fault in writing*, mendum, erratum. — *To commit a fault*, pecco, delinquo; delictum committere; in noxâ esse, culpam commereri. — *He committed a fault*, delictum in se admisit. — *My fault is the greatest*, peccatum a me maximum est. — *To find fault*, culpo, incuso; increpo, criminor, carpo, reprehendo, redarguo; vitio dare *or* vertere. — *They find fault with him for that*, hanc rem illi vitio dant. — *They found fault with others for doing the same things of which they themselves had been guilty*, in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offenderant, alios reprehenderunt. — *Found fault with*, reprehensus, vituperatus. — *To be at a fault* (*in hunting*), errore a rectâ semitâ abduci. — *A fault-finder*, accusator, reprehensor, censor morum, castigator. — *A finding of faults*, reprehensio, castigatio. — *Full of faults*, mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens. — *Without fault* (*blame*), inculpatus, insons; (*defect*), perfectus, absolutus, integer.

Faultless, inculpatus, irreprehensus, innocuus, insons.

Faulty, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus; (*defective*), vitiosus, mendosus.

Faultily, vitiose, mendose.

Faultiness, culpa, culpæ affinitas.

FAVOR, favor, amicitia, benevolentia, gratia, studium. — *If I have found favor in your sight*, si te mihi propitium habeo. — *By your favor*, pace tuâ dixerim. — *We have need of your favor*, tuâ nobis opus est gratiâ. — *In great favor*, gratiosus, gratiâ potens. — *You are very much in his favor*, bene tibi ex animo vult. — *A man in great favor with Cæsar*, cui Cæsar indulsit omnia. — *The people's favor*, populi favor, popularis aura. — *To curry favor*, gratiam captare. — *To restore to favor*, reconciliare, in gratiam reducere *or* restituere. — *To procure or gain favor*, concilio. — *A seeking of men's favor*, ambitio, ambitus. — *A winning of favor*, amicitiæ conciliatio. —— ¶ *A favor*, beneficium, benefactum. — *I desire this as a favor of you*, hoc a te beneficii loco peto. — *To acknowledge a favor received*, gratiam alicui referre. — *To bestow a favor*, beneficium in aliquem conferre. — *To return*

a *favor*, vicem exsolvere, beneficium reddere. — *A bestowing of favors*, beneficiorum collatio. —— ¶ *The favor of the countenance*, vultus; oris habitus. — *Sweetness of favor*, vultus decor, oris gratia.—— ¶ *A favor worn*, munusculum amoris causâ gestatum. — *A wedding favor*, lemniscus nuptialis.

To Favor, faveo, indulgeo, suffragor, tutor, adjuvo, colo; affulgeo; aspiro; amicitiâ aliquem comprehendere. — *Favored*, gratiâ sublevatus. See below.

Favorable, benignus, amicus, æquus, propitius, benevolus, candidus; opportunus, suus. — *A favorable opportunity*, occasio opportuna. — *A favorable wind*, ventus secundus *or* ferens. — *To put a favorable construction upon a thing*, mitiorem in partem aliquid interpretari.

Favorableness, benignitas, humanitas, candor; opportunitas.

Favorably, benigne, candide, humaniter, benevole, clementer.

Favored, carus. — *Favored by nature*, naturam fautricem habens. — *Well-favored*, oris honesti, formâ bonâ; pulcher, formosus, elegans. — *Ill-favored*, deformis, oris inhonesti *or* fœdi; deformatus, turpis.

Well-favoredly, pulchre, venuste. — *Ill*, squalide, fœde, deformiter.

Ill-favoredness, deformitas, pravitas.

Favorer, fautor; fautrix. — *A favorer of the people*, vir *or* homo popularis. — *A favorer of learning*, doctorum patronus; Mæcenas.

Favorite, *adj.* quo aliquis maxime delectatur, quem *or* quod aliquis habet in deliciis, alicui omnium carissimus.

Favorite, *s.* deliciæ, amores; gratiosissimus, amicissimus; qui apud aliquem plurimum potest; carissimus, percarus. — *A court favorite*, regi *or* reginæ gratiosus; qui apud regem *or* reginam in maximâ gratiâ est. — *To be one's principal favorite*, in summâ apud aliquem esse gratiâ, multum *or* plurimum valere. — *Your great favorite*, apud te primus, *Ter.*

FAWN, vitulus capreæ; hinnuleus.

To Fawn, hinnuleum parere. —— ¶ *To fawn upon*, adulor, blandior, assentior; assentor; blanditiis delinire *or* permulcere.

Fawner, adulator, assentator.

Fawning, *adj.* adulatorius, blandus.

Fawning, *s.* adulatio, assentatio.

Fawningly, assentatorie.

FEALTY, fidelitas, fides; (*homage*), sacramentum. — *To swear fealty*, in verba alicujus jurare; fidem sacramento obstringere; alicui sacramentum dicere. — *To hold by fealty*, per fidem et fiduciam tenere.

FEAR (*dread*), metus, timor, pavor, formido: — (*reverence*), reverentia, veneratio, verecundia. —*For fear you should not know it, I tell you*, ut hoc ne nesciatis, dico. — *For fear I should see him*, ut ne viderem. — *I am in fear still*, mihi animus jam nunc abest. — *What a fear was I in?* quis me horror perfudit? — *There is no fear of it*, periculum haud est. — *Great fear*, horror, terror. — *To put in fear*, terreo, perterreo; terrefacio, metum alicui injicere. — *They put our men in so great fear*, nostros ita perterritos egerunt. — *I will put him in such a fear*, sic ego illum in timorem dabo. — *Put in fear*, territus, conterritus, timore perterritus. — *To stand in fear*, in metu esse. — *To be in great bodily fear*, corpore atque omnibus artubus contremiscere. — *To shake for fear*, contremisco. — *A sudden fear*, timor subitus *or* panicus.

To Fear, timeo, paveo, vereor, metuo. (For the construction with *ut* and *ne*, see the Lex.) — *Fearing*, veritus, verens. — *Feared* (*dreadful*), formidatus. — *You need not fear*, nihil est quod timeas. — *I fear he cannot be pacified*, vereor ut placari possit. — *To fear* (*stand in awe*), reformido. (But see *Awe*.) — *To fear beforehand*, prætimeo, præmetuo. — *To fear exceedingly*, horresco, pertimesco. — *To fear* (*reverence*), vereor, revereor.

Fearful (*timorous*), timidus, formidolosus, pavidus, tremebundus: — (*terrible*), terribilis, horribilis, formidabilis, horrendus. — *Fearful to behold*, aspectu horribilis *or* horrendus.—*Somewhat fearful*, meticulosus.

Fearfully (*timorously*), timide, formidolose, pavide, trepide, abjecte; (*horribly*), horride; (*reverently*), pie, reverenter, verecunde.

Fearfulness (*timorousness*), formido, metus, verecundia; (*terribleness*), horror, terror.

Fearing, reformidatio, trepidatio.

Fearless, impavidus, intrepidus, imperterritus, interritus; metu *or* timore vacuus.

Fearlessly, intrepide, impavide.

Fearlessness, animi fortitudo, firmitas, firmitudo.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest. — *To be so*, facultatem habere.

Feasibleness, locus aliquid faciendi; facultas. — *I do not fear the feasibleness of that matter*, minime dubito quin res effici possit.

FEAST, convivium, epulæ, epulum; dapes. (See *Banquet*.) — *for an emperor*, convivium Sybariticum; cœna dubia. — *To furnish a feast*, convivium apparare, dapibus mensas onerare. — *To make a feast*, convivium apparare, adornare, instruere. — *A smell-feast*, parasitus. — *A solemn feast*, dapes sollemnes, epulum sollemne. — *Sumptuous*, cœna lautissima. — *Dry*, cœna arida. —*The chief dish at a feast*, cœnæ caput. — *A guest at a feast*, conviva. — *The giver of a feast*, convivator. — *Of a feast*, epularis, convivalis. — *Having been at a feast*, epulatus. — *Feasted*, convivio exceptus. —— ¶ (*festival*), dies festus; sollemne; dies feriatus. — *Feasts*, dies festi, feriæ. — *of Bacchus*, Bacchanalia, Liberalia. — *To keep a feast*, diem festum agere. — *on his birth day every year*, diem natalem suum festum quotannis egit. — *A movable feast*, festum mobile.

To Feast, *v. n.* convivor, epulor: *v. a.* cœnam (epulum) alicui dare, apparatis epulis aliquem excipere. — *We feasted like princes*, opipare epulati sumus. —— ¶ *To feast* (*revel*), comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare.

Feaster, epulo.

Feasting, epulatio; comissatio.

FEAT, facinus, factum; *pl.* res gestæ, facta. — *To boast of mighty feats*, de rebus gestis gloriari. — *To do feats of activity*, agilius membra corporis contorquere et flectere.

FEATHER, penna; pluma (*down-feather*): — (*in a cap*), penna; crista (*bunch of feathers*). — *Birds of a feather flock together*, similes similibus gaudent; pares cum paribus facilè congregantur. — *Fine feathers make fine birds*, nitidæ vestes ornatiorem reddunt. — *As light as a feather*, plumâ levior. — *He is carried in a sedan stuffed with feathers*, pensilibus plumis vehitur. — *A little feather*, pennula, plumula. — *To pluck off feathers*, plumas detrahere. — *To begin to have feathers*, plumesco. — *A plume of feathers*, crista. — *Full of feathers*, plumeus; plumosus. — *A feather-bed*, culcita plumea. — *Bearing feathers*. (See *Feathered*.) — *Without feathers*, *Featherless*, deplumis, implumis. — *The feathers of an arrow*, alæ sagittæ. — *Feather-footed*, plumipes, pennipes.

To Feather (*deck with feathers*), plumis ornare *or* decorare. — *To feather one's nest*, opes corradere *or* accumulare.

Feathered, Feathery, pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus; *poet.*, penniger, plumiger.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris. — *Features*, lineamenta oris; ductus oris (*about the mouth*); vultus. — *Well-featured*, venustus; formâ eximiâ *or* præstanti præditus. — *Ill*, invenustus, deformis. —— ¶ (*of the character*), lineamentum animi. See *Character*.

FEBRILE, febrilis.

Febrifuge, febrifuga.

FEBRUARY, (mensis) Februarius.

FECULENT, fæculentus.

FECUNDITY, fecunditas.

FEDERAL, ad fœdus pertinens.

FEE (*reward*), præmium, remuneratio, merces; honos. — *A yearly fee*, annua pensio. — *Physician's fee*, honos qui medico habetur, medici merces. —— ¶ (*in law*), feudum. — *Fee-farm*, ager velut fiduciarius, ager beneficiarius. — *A fee-simple*, mancipium, feudum simplex, prædium beneficiarium. — *Fee-tail*, feudum conditionale; feudum talliatum.

To Fee, mercedem, præmium solitum *or* annuam pecuniam alicui præbere. —— ¶ *To fee* (*bribe*), præmio *or* muneribus corrumpere. —— ¶ *To be in fee with one*, devinctum aliquem habere.

FEEBLE, debilis, imbecillis, languidus, infirmus, invalidus. — *To make feeble*, debilito, enervo; frango. — *To become feeble*, languesco, debilitor, frangor. — *Grown feeble*, languidus, fractus, debilitatus — *Feeble-minded*, animi imbecilli.

Feebleness, debilitas, infirmitas, languor.

Feebly, infirme, languide.

FEED *one* (*act.*), pasco, alo; foveo: *or* (*neut.*), pascor, vescor. — *It was good to feed the fire*, alendo igni aptum erat. — *To feed* (*grow fat*), pinguesco, crassesco. — *To feed young birds*, in os alicujus aviculæ cibum ingerere *or* indere.— *To feed upon*, depascor. — *They feed on whole farms at a meal*, unâ comedunt patrimonia mensâ. — *To feed excessively*, se ingurgitare. — *To feed ravenously*, aliquid voro, devoro; se ingurgitare. — *To feed with milk*, lacto. — *To feed together*, convivo. — *To feed one's self up with vain hopes*, spes pascere inanes. — *He fed upon begged meat*, mendicato cibo vescebatur. — *Fed*, pastus. — *Full fed*, satiatus, satur. — *Fed upon*, comestus.

Feeder. — *A high feeder*, lurco, comissator. — *A ravenous feeder*, heluo, vorax. —— ¶ *A feeder of cattle*, pastor; armentarius.

Feeding (*act.*), nutricatio; pastio; nutritus. — *High feeding* (*neut.*), heluatio, epulatio, comissatio. — *Much feeding*, edacitas. — *A feeding of cattle*, pastio, depastio. —— ¶ *Feeding for cattle*, pascuum, pabulum; pastus.

FEEL (*handle*), tango, tracto, contrecto: (*search*), pertento, tactu explorare: (*perceive*), sentio, intelligo. — *His estate will never feel it*, non sentiet patrimonium illius. — *He will feel it first*, primus pœnas dabit. — *I will make him feel my fingers*, faxo meas experiatur manus. — *To feel gently*, palpo, attrecto. — *To feel hard, limber*, &c., tactui durum, flexibile, *etc.* esse.

Feeling (*handling*), attrectatio, contrectatio. —— ¶ (*perception*), sensus; tactus (*as a sense*). — *Without feeling*, sensûs expers, nihil sentiens, (*prop.*); durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus, (*fig.*).

Feelingly, ita ut res sensibus percipiatur; mollissimis verbis.

FEIGN (*invent*), fingo, commentor, comminiscor, confingo; (*pretend*), simulo, assimulo, præ se ferre; (*lie*), mentior, ementior. — *They feign a device among themselves*, fingunt quandam inter se fallaciam.—*Feigned*, fictus, commentitius, simulatus. — *Feigned holiness*, pietas simulata.—*A feigned story*, fabula (ficta).

Feignedly, ficte, simulate.

Feigner, fictor, simulator.

Feigning, fictio, simulatio, confictio.

Feint (*false show*), species simulata; dolus. — *To make a feint*, simulare, dolo uti. — *By way of feint*, simulandi gratiâ.

FELICITY, felicitas. See *Bless*, &c.

Felicitous, felix, beatus.

FELL (*cruel*), atrox, trux, truculentus, sævus, ferus, dirus. — *To be fell*, sævio.

FELL (*skin*), pellis.

FELL, *v.* cædo, succido; sterno, prosterno. — *You might have felled them with a fillip*, quos si sufflâsses, cecidissent. — *I will fell you to the ground*, humi te prosternam. — *Felled*, stratus, prostratus, dejectus.

Felling, dejectio.

FELLOE, apsis.

FELLOW (*companion*), socius, sodalis; comes: (*match*), par: (*man*), homo. — *Go thy way, thou art a rare fellow*, abi, virum te judico. — *O naughty fellow!* O hominem nequam! — *A sorry fellow*, homuncio, homunculus. — *What! are such sorry fellows as we angry?* hem! nos homunculi indignamur? — *Though he were never such a base fellow*, ut homo turpissimus esset. — *A good fellow*, homo festivus, lepidus; convictor, com-

potor; congerro lepidus. — *To play the good fellow*, græcor, pergræcor. — *A fellow in office*, collega. — *A bed-fellow*, tori consors. — *A chamber-fellow*, contubernalis. — *An old fellow*, senex; (*old fox*), veterator. — *A play-fellow*, collusor; æqualis. — *A pretty fellow*, bellus homo. — *A saucy fellow*, audax, improbus. — *A school-fellow*, condiscipulus. — *A stout fellow*, vir fortis, acer, strenuus. — *A wrangling fellow*, homo contentiosus, litigiosus, rixosus. — *A young fellow*, juvenis. — *A fellow-feeling*, ægritudinis societas; misericordia. — *A fellow-commoner*, convictor. — *A fellow-creature*, alter; *pl.* alii, ceteri homines, cetera animantia. — *A fellow-heir*, cohæres. — *A fellow-soldier*, commilito. — *A fellow-servant*, conservus, conserva. — *A fellow-prisoner*, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est; alter captivus. — *A fellow-student, disciple*, condiscipulus. — *A fellow-subject*, sub eodem magistratu degens. — *A fellow-sufferer*, pari damno affectus. — *A fellow-workman or laborer*, operis socius; socius alicujus rei. — *Of a fellow*, socialis. — *Fellow-like*, socialiter.

To Fellow (*match*), adæquo, pares jungere. — *He is not to be followed for a workman*, artifex est longe citra æmulum *or* nulli secundus.

Fellowship, societas, sodalitium, commercium; conjunctio, communitas, consociatio, consortio; consuetudo. — *in service*, conservitium. — *in war*, commilitium. — *Fit to hold fellowship with*, sociabilis. — *To join one's self in fellowship with*, se cum aliquo sociare *or* consociare; se alicui socium adjungere *or* conjungere; societatem cum aliquo facere, conflare, coire, inire. — *Good fellowship*, convictus facilis *or* jucundus. — *Of fellowship*, socialis. — *Joined in fellowship*, sociatus, consociatus. — *Having fellowship with*, consors.

FELON (*a sore*), furunculus; paronychium, *Plin.* —— ¶ (*thief*), fur.

Felony, furtum, crimen quodvis majus *or* capitale.

Felonious, sceleratus, nefarius.

Feloniously, scelerate, nefarie.

FELT (*a kind of cloth*), lanæ coactæ. — *To make of felt*, e lanâ coactâ conficere. — *Things of felt*, coactilia. — *A felt-maker*, lanarum coactor.

FEMALE, *subst.* femina.

Female, *adj.* femineus; *also by* femina *in apposition.*

FEME COVERT, uxor sub potestate viri.

FEMININE, femininus (*in gramm.*); muliebris.

FEMORAL, femoralis, ad femur pertinens.

FEN, palus, locus paluster

Fenny, paludosus.

FENCE, sepes: (*rampart*), vallum et agger; (*wall*), murus. —— ¶ *A fence* (*protection*), tutamen, præsidium.

To Fence, vallo, munio; (*with a hedge, &c.*), sepio, obsepio. — *To fence about with a wall*, muro sepire *or* cingere. —— ¶ *To fence* (*defend*), defendo, protego. —— ¶ *To fence for exercise*, batuo. — *To fence away a stroke*, ictum avertere *or* declinare. — *A fencing-master*, armorum doctor; lanista; batuendi magister.

Fenceless, immunitus, apertus, patens.

Fencer, gladiator; lanista.

Fencing *with weapons*, pugna gladiatoria. — *The art of fencing*, ars armorum, ars gladiatoria. —— ¶ *A fencing* (*making a fence*), septio.

FENIGREEK, fœnum Græcum.

FENNEL, fœniculum. — *Fennel giant*, ferula. — *Wild fennel*, hippomarathrum. — *Fennel-flower*, nigella.

FEODAL. See *Feudal.*

FEOFF, dono; feoffo (*low Lat.*).

Feoffee, sponsor, feoffarius. — *A feoffee in trust*, heres fideicommissarius.

Feoffer, feoffator.

Feoffment, fidei commissio; feoffamentum, donatio feudi. — *A feoffment in trust*, fideicommissum.

FERMENT (*leaven, &c.*), fermentum; (*commotion*), motus, turbæ.

To Ferment, *v. a.* fermento: *v. n.* fermentor, fermentesco; ferveo, effervesco. — *To ferment, be in a ferment* (*fig.*), ferveo; irâ exardescere; in fermento esse, *Plaut.* — *To begin to ferment*, fermentesco.

FERN, filix. — *Oak fern*, dryopteris. — *She fern*, thelypteris. — *Indented like fern*, filicatus. — *Ground covered with fern*, filictum.

FEROCIOUS, ferox; rapax.

Ferocity, ferocitas.

FERRET (*animal*), viverra; mustela furo (*L.*).

To Ferret, exturbo, fugo. — *To ferret every corner*, conquiro, perscrutor, angulos singulos rimari. — *To ferret about*, exagito. — *Ferreted*, exturbatus, exagitatus.

Ferreter, conquisitor, scrutator, exagitator.

Ferreting, conquisitio, scrutatio.

FERRY, trajectus. — *A ferry-boat*, scapha major, ponto. — *A horse ferry-boat*, navis hippagogos *or* hippăgus. — *A ferry-man*, portitor. — *The ferry-man of hell*, Charon.

To Ferry *over*, trajicio, transmitto.

Ferriage, portorium.

FERTILE, fertilis, ferax, fecundus, uber. — *To be fertile*, fertilem *or* fecundum esse; abundo.

Fertilely, fertiliter, ubertim, fecunde.

Fertility, Fertileness, ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas.

To Fertilize, fecundo, fertilem efficere; fecunditatem dare.

FERULE, ferula. — *To ferule one*, ferulâ aliquem cædere.

FERVENT, FERVID, fervidus, ardens, flagrans. — *To be fervent*, ferveo, ardeo.

Fervently, fervide, cupide, ardenter.

Fervency, Fervor, fervor, animi ardor.

FESCUE, virga.

FESTER, suppuro; *v. n.* suppurari. — *Festered*, suppuratus, exulceratus.

Festering, suppuratio, exulceratio.

FESTIVAL, dies festus *or* sollemnis, sollemne; dies feriatus. — *Solemn festivals*, feriæ, sollemnia. — *Not a festival day*, dies profestus.

Festive, festus, sollemnis; (*gay*), lætus, hilaris.

Festivity, (*festival*), sollemne; (*gayety*), lætitia, hilaritas.

FETCH, peto, adduco, affero, arcesso. — *This plate will fetch us some money*, hoc argentum pro pecuniâ commutari potest. — *Fetching*, advehens, adducens, apportans. — *To fetch such a price*, tanti vendi. — *To fetch one to life again*, ad vitam aliquem revocare. — *To fetch again or back*, repeto, reduco; revoco. — *To fetch away*, asporto, abduco. — *To fetch a compass*, circumeo. — *To fetch down from above*, deveho. — *To fetch down or lessen*, imminuo. — *To fetch forth*, educo. — *To fetch a leap*, salio. — *To fetch off*, detraho, eripio, demo; aufero. — *To fetch in*, importo. — *To fetch out*, depromo. — *To fetch over*, aveho. — *To fetch over to his party*, in partes suas pertrahere. — *To fetch or go for one*, arcesso. — *To fetch up with* (*overtake*), assequor, consequor. — *To fetch up lost time*, tempus redimere. — *To fetch up from a lower place*, ex inferiore loco portare. — *A far-fetched speech*, alte repetita oratio. — *Far-fetched jests*, joci arcessiti.

Fetch (*cunning trick*), techna, fallacia; dolus. — *It was a fetch of Davus's*, Davi factum consilio. —— || See *Art.*

Fetcher, portator. — *of water*, aquator (*of a soldier*).

Fetching, comportatio, advectio.

FETID (*stinking*), fœtidus, puter.

FETLOCKS, cirri paullo supra equinos pedes enati.

FETTERS, compedes, vincula, pedicæ.

To Fetter, compedio, colligo; compedes induere; compedibus vincire. — *Fettered*, compeditus, impeditus, compedibus vinctus. —— || See *Bind.*

Fettering, pedum constrictio.

FETUS, fetus immaturus.

FEUD, simultas, odium. — *Deadly*, inimicitiæ capitales; odium immortale. — *To create or stir up feuds*, simultates *or* lites movere, fovere, serere.

FEUDAL, feudalis.

FEVER, febris. — *A continual fever*, febris continua. — *An intermitting fever*, febris intermittens. — *Burning, cold, slow, putrid*, febris ardens, frigida, lenta, putrida. — *A slight fever*, febricula. — *To have a fever*, febrim habere, pati; febrire; febricitare (*repeatedly*). — *He is actually ill of a fever*, tenet nunc illum febris: febri etiamnum jactatur.

Feverish, febriculosus; ardens.

FEW, pauci; *sometimes* rarus, *which see.* — *I will see you within a few days*, intra paucos dies te videbo. — *Except a very few*, præter admodum paucos. — *That uses few words*, pauca loquens. — *To grow few*, raresco. — *Very few*, perpauci, perquam pauci, paucissimi. — *In a few words*, paucis (verbis); breviter. — *Fewer*, pauciores.

Fewness, paucitas. — *Fewness of words*, pauciloquium.

FIB, mendaciunculum.

To Fib, mendacium dicere.

Fibber, mendax; mendaciloquus.

FIBRE, fibra.

Fibril, parva fibra.

Fibrous, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans, levis. — *You see how fickle the tempers of men are*, vides quam flexibiles hominum voluntates sint.

Fickleness, inconstantia, levitas.

Fickly, inconstanter, leviter.

FICTION, fictio; res ficta, commentum; historia fabularis *or* commenticia.

Fictitious, commentitius, fictus.

Fictitiously, ficte.

FIDDLE, violina (quæ dicitur). — *Fiddle-bow*, plectrum. —— ¶ *Fiddle-faddle*, logi, fabulæ, tricæ.

To Fiddle, violinâ canere; *well*, scite. —— ¶ (*trifle*), nugor, tricor.

Fiddler, violinista.

FIDELITY, fidelitas, fides.

FIDGET *up and down*, discurso, concurso, ultro citro cursare; festino.

FIE, vah.

FIEF, prædium beneficiarium.

FIELD, ager. — *A little field*, agellus. — *A fertile field*, ager ferax, fertilis, fructuosus, lætus, opimus, quæstuosus. — *A plain field*, campus, planities. — *A field for pasture*, pascuum. — *A common field*, ager compascuus. — *A cornfield*, arvum. — *A field or meadow*, pratum. — *A fallow-field*, ager novalis, novale. — *Green fields*, viridantia prata. — *Of the field*, campestris. — *To reside in the fields*, rusticor, in agris vitam agere, ruri habitare. — *A field of battle*, pugnæ *or* prœlii campus. — *We remained masters of the field*, nos victoriâ potiti sumus. — *A field fit for battle*, campus copiis explicandis opportunus. — *To challenge one to the field*, aliquem ad pugnam (certamen) provocare. — *To take the field* (*of soldiers*), ad bellum proficisci, hiberna relinquere: (*of the general*), exercitum in expeditionem educere, copias ex hibernaculis extrahere. — *To keep the field*, in loco manere; in castris esse. — *To be beaten out of the field*, acie vinci *or* superari. — *To quit the field*, loco cedere; gradum retro dare; castris exui; victum abire. — *To win the field*, hostes profligare; victoriâ potiri; hostes vincere; hostium copias fundere; superiorem evadere; victorem abire. — *A field-day for a review*, dies ad copiarum recensionem præstitutus. — *A field-marshal*, castrorum præfectus. — *A field-piece*, tormentum minus. —— ¶ *The field of a scutcheon*, area *or* solum scuti.

Fieldfare, turdus pilaris.

FIEND, larva, malus genius, cacodæmon.

FIERCE, atrox, ferox, sævus, crudelis, acer, vehemens; (*wild*), ferus, efferus. — *To be fierce*, sævio. — *To grow fierce*, exardesco. — *Somewhat fierce*, ferotulus. — *Very fierce*, valde ferox. — *More fierce*, ferocior, atrocior.

Fiercely, ferociter, atrociter, sæve.

Fierceness, ferocitas, feritas; ferocia, sævitia.

FIERY. See *Fire.*

FIFE, fistula transversa.

To Fife, fistulâ canere.

Fifer, fistulator.

FIFTEEN, quindecim; quindeni. — *Fifteen times*, quindecies.

Fifteenth, quintus decimus. —— ¶ *A fifteenth*, (pars) quinta decima.

FIFTH, quintus. — ¶ *A fifth*, (pars) quinta.

Fifthly, quinto.

FIFTY, quinquaginta; quinquageni. — *Fifty times*, quinquagies. — *Fifty years old*, quinquagenarius.

Fiftieth, quinquagesimus.

FIG, ficus. — *A little fig*, ficulus. — *A fig-tree*, ficus; (*wild*), caprificus. — *A green fig*, grossus. — *A small green fig*, grossulus. — *A dry fig*, ficus arida, carica. — *Not to care a fig for*, pro nihilo putare; nihili habere; flocci facere. — *Of a fig*, ficarius. — *Of a fig-tree*, ficulneus, ficulnus. — *An orchard of fig-trees*, ficetum.

FIGHT, *v.* pugno, dimico; confligo, congredior; manus conserere, prœlio decertare, armis decernere, prœlium committere, collatis signis pugnare. — *To fight smartly*, acriter prœliari. — *A flourish before a fight*, prælusio, prolusio. — *To fight in battle*, prœlior, deprœlior; confligo; manus cum hoste conserere. — *To prepare to fight*, ad pugnam se accingere. — *To be ready*, in procinctu stare. — *To dare the enemy to fight*, hostem ad prœlium lacessere. — *To fight against*, oppugno, repugno, impugno. — *Fought against*, oppugnatus, impugnatus. — *To fight hand to hand*, manus conserere, cominus pugnare. — *To fight it out*, depugno, acie bellum conficere. — *To fight one's way through*, gladio viam facere. — *To fight with swords*, digladior. — *with open fists*, planis palmis pugnare; planâ palmâ contundere. —— || See *Combat*.

Fight, *s.* pugna, prœlium, acies, dimicatio, certamen. — *It came to a fight*, res ad manus et ad pugnam veniebat. — *The fight lasted till next day*, pugna in posterum extracta est. — *A land fight*, prœlium terrestre. — *A sea fight*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis; (*for show*), naumachia. — *A sharp fight*, pugna atrox. — *In a close fight*, collatis signis. — *Prepared for fight*, ad certamen accinctus *or* procinctus. — *For a fight*, pugnatorius. —— || See *Battle, Combat*.

Fighter, pugnator; gladiator. — *A great fighter*, pugnax; bellicosus. — *A fighter for another*, propugnator.

Fighting, dimicatio, decertatio; certamen, conflictus, congressus. — *against*, impugnatio. — *with the fists*, pugilatio, pugilatus. — *A desire of fighting*, pugnacitas. — *A counterfeit fighting*, simulacrum pugnæ.

FIGMENT, commentum.

FIGURE (*form*), figura, forma; (*image*), effigies, imago, simulacrum; (*representation on paper*, &c.), deformatio, descriptio; (*cipher*), numeri nota; (*appearance*), species: (*in rhetoric*), figura, forma; translatio, tropus. — *To cast a figure*, ex horoscopo futura prædicere *or* conjecturam facere. — *To cut or make a great figure*, magnificam personam sustinere, splendide se gerere. — *a fantastical figure*, ridicule se gerere. — *a mean figure*, improbam personam agere. — *A person of good figure*, honesto loco natus.

To Figure, delineo, depingo; animo sibi effingere. — *Figured*, figuratus, depictus.

Figuring, figuratio, conformatio.

Figuratively, per translationem *or* metaphoram, figurate.

FILAMENTS, fibræ.

FILBERT, *bush*, corylus (sativa). — *nut*, nux, coryli (sativæ). — *A filbert-grove*, coryletum.

FILCH, surripio, suffuror, surpilo. — *Filched*, surreptus, subductus.

Filcher, fur.

Filching, *adj.* furtivus, furax.

Filching, *s.* surreptio.

Filchingly, furtive, furtim.

FILE, lima. — *File-dust*, scobs; scobs elimata, delimata. —— ¶ *A file of pearls*, linea margaritarum. — *of writings*, filum a quo scripta pendent. — *of soldiers*, decuria; militum secundum profunditatem ordo. — *To march by file*, longo agmine incedere, continenti serie viam inire *or* progredi. — *To close the files*, ordines densare. — *To double the files*, ordines in altitudinem duplicare.

To File, limare, limâ polire, limâ persequi. — *To file off*, delimo. — *To file asunder*, limâ perterere. —— ¶ *To file off troops*, copias manipulatim abducere. —— ¶ *To file up writings*, scripta filo suspendere.

Filer, qui limâ aliquid polit.

FILIAL, quod filium decet.

FILL, compleo, impleo: farcio (*stuff*). — *To fill as a bladder*, distendo. — *To fill up*, expleo. — *again*, repleo. — *To fill the belly with meat*, cibo ventrem satiare *or* saturare. — *To fill a vessel to the brim*, ad summa *or* prima labra implere. — *To fill as full as it can hold*, penitus implere. — *To fill (be filled)*, impleor, distendor. — *Filled up*, impletus, repletus. — *Filled with meat*, cibo satiatus *or* saturatus. — *Filled full*, expletus, oppletus, distentus. — *Which may be filled*, explebilis.

Fill, *subst.* satietas, satias. — *They have not their fill of it*, citra satietatem datur. — *When he began to have his fill*, ubi satias cœpit fieri. — *To have one's fill*, satior. — *I have had my fill of all things*, sum omnium rerum satur. — *If they cannot have their fill of it*, nisi potest affatim præberi.

Filling, expletio. —— ¶ *A filling up*, supplementum, complementum. — *A filling of stones or rubbish*, fartura.

FILLET, vitta, crinale. — *A little fillet*, tæniola. — *The square fillet of a pillar*, abacus. —— ¶ *A fillet of veal*, coxæ vitulinæ pars crassior.

Filleted, vittatus; vittâ *or* tæniâ ornatus.

FILLIP, *v.* talitrum impingere; talitro ferire.

Fillip, *s.* talitrum.

FILLY, equula.

FILM, membrana, cuticula.

Filmy, membranaceus.

FILTER (*strain*), colo, percolo.

Filter, *subst.* colum.

Filtering, Filtration, percolatio.

FILTH, sordes, spurcities; impuritas. — *swept out of a room*, purgamentum. — *Amidst so much filth*, in tantâ sordium congerie. — *The filth of any thing washed*, proluvies, colluvies, colluvio, sordes. — *Filth that has collected*, illuvies.

Filthy, sordidus, impurus, squalidus, fœdus; lutulentus. — *This is a filthy fellow*, hic squalidus est. — *A filthy sort of folk*, odiosum sane genus hominum. — *We think it a filthy thing*, turpe ducimus. — *Somewhat filthy*, sordidulus; subturpis. — *To be filthy*, squaleo. — *Filthy in speech*, obscœnus, turpis. — *A filthy action*, fœdum facinus, turpe factu. — *Filthy lucre*, turpe lucrum. — *To make filthy*, conspurco, fœdo, maculo.

Filthily, sordide, squalide, spurce.

Filthiness, immunditia, spurcities, squalor, fœditas.

FIN, pinna.

Finny, pinnatus.

FINAL, extremus, postremus, ultimus; (*decisive*), decretorius, ultimus.

Finally, denique, demum, ad extremum, tandem, postremo.

FINANCES (*private*), res familiaris, vectigal, vectigalia:—(*of the state or prince*), vectigalia, ærarium (*of the state*), fiscus (*of the sovereign*); res ad vectigalia pertinentes.

Financier, cui cura ærarii tradita est; homo in rebus ad vectigalia pertinentibus versatus.

FINCH *or chaffinch*, fringilla. — *A bulfinch*, loxia pyrrhula (L.).—*A goldfinch*, carduelis. — *A greenfinch*, chloris.

FIND, invenio, reperio, comperio; deprehendo (*catch*); offendo. — *I shall find a hole to creep out at*, inveniam rimam. — *I could not find time to write*, scribendi otium non erat. — *He could not find in his heart*, non sustinuit. — *He will find it afterwards*, sentiet posterius. — *I will find you work*, ego exercebo te, negotium tibi facessam. — *I will find it out by some means or other*, expiscabor aliquâ. — *Fast bind, fast find*, bonum est duabus niti ancoris. — *To find (perceive)*, sentio. — *I find myself very ill*, me male habere sentio. — *Found*, inventus, repertus. — *Not found*, irrepertus. — *To find out by diligent search*, investigo, perscrutor. — *out by thinking*, excogito. — *I will find out some trick by and by*, jam aliquid dispiciam. — *To find (allow) a bill*, approbo, agnosco. — *To find an excuse*, causor. —— ¶ *To find (maintain)*, sustento, alo. — *You find him in spending money*, tu his rebus sumptum suggeris; pecuniam illi suppeditas. — *He finds all the family himself*, solus omnem sustentat familiam. — *To find a person in meat and drink*, cibaria alicui præbere.

Finder, inventor, repertor. — *A finder of faults, a find-fault*, reprehensor.

Finding, inventio. — *A finding out*, investigatio. — *A finding fault*, reprehensio.

FINE, *adj.* (*elegant*), elegans, nitidus, politus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, cultus, delicatus; (*excellent*), excellens, præstans, eximius, egregius, clarus, præclarus; (*handsome*), pulcher, venustus; (*pure*), purus; (*smooth*), teres; (*thin*), tenuis, subtilis. — *It is a fine thing*, scitum est. — *It is a fine saying*, illa præclara est sententia. — *Are not these then fine things?* nonne igitur sunt illa festiva? — *These are fine things to talk of*, ista lepida sunt memoratu. — *You let him go over-fine*, vestitu ei nimio indulges. — *Fine in clothes*, splendide vestitus, eleganter ornatus. — *Somewhat fine*, elegantior, solito ornatior *or* comptior. — *To make fine*, concinno, orno, adorno; polio. — *Made fine*, ornatus, politus. — *A making fine*, ornatus, politio. — *Very fine*, præclarus. — *I have known many fine things in that man*, multa in eo viro præclara cognovi. — *A man of a very fine wit*, perelegantis ingenii vir. — *To have a fine (or idle) time of it*, otio indulgere *or* frui. — *A fine gentleman*, homo urbanus.

To Fine (*refine*), purgo; defæco. —— || See *To Fine*, below.

Finely, scite, belle, polite, nitide, pulchre. — *You are finely cheated*, tibi os est probe sublitum.

Fineness, elegantia, nitor. — *Fineness of thread*, fili tenuitas.

Fining (*of liquor*), defæcatio; (*of metal*), purificatio. — *A fining pot*, olla ad liquanda metalla accommodata. — *A finer of metal*, metalli purgator.

Finery, ornatus, ornamentum, cultus.

FINE, *s* (*amercement*), pœna pecuniaria; mulcta *or* multa; lis *or* lis æstimata. — *To be unable to pay a fine*, multam sufferre non posse. — *To take off one's fine*, alicui mulctam remittere.

To Fine (*lay a fine upon*), aliquem pecuniâ multare; (*adjudge it*), multam alicui dicere, irrogare. — *To threaten to fine one*, alicui mulctam minari.

Finable, mulctæ obnoxius; cui mulcta irrogari potest.

Fining, mulctatio.

FINGER, digitus. — *I have it at my fingers' ends*, scio tanquam ungues digitosque. — *You also had a finger in the pie*, tu etiam istius rei particeps *or* affinis fuisti. — *The fore-finger*, (digitus) index, digitus salutaris. — *The middle*, digitus medius, impudicus, infamis. — *The ring*, digitus medicus, minimo proximus. — *The ear or little finger*, digitus minimus. — *A little finger*, digitulus. — *Of the finger*, digitalis. — *A finger's breadth*, digitus transversus. — *Stir not a finger's breadth from this place*, ne latum quidem digitum *or* unguem ab hoc loco discede. — *At the fingers' ends*, perfecte, ad unguem. — *To be finger and glove with any one*, intimum esse alicujus consiliis, *Ter.* — *To burn one's fingers in an affair*, detrimentum ex aliquâ re accipere, capere, facere.

To Finger, tracto, digitis attrectare, digitos admovere alicui rei.

Fingered (*having fingers*), digitatus. — *Light-fingered*, furax. — *To be light-fingered*, piceatâ manu esse; ungues hamatos et uncos habere.

FINICAL, mollis, delicatus; fucatus; exsultans. — *gesture*, motus muliebris *or* mollis.

Finically, molliter, muliebriter.

FINISH, *v.* absolvo, perficio; finio; summam manum rei alicui imponere; ad exitum *or* finem perducere. — *To finish affairs successfully*, ex sententiâ negotia conficere. — *Not finished*, imperfectus, inexpletus. —— || See *End*.

Finish, *s.* nitor; manus extrema.

Finished, *adj.* summus, consummatus, perfectus, perpolitus.

Finisher, perfector.

Finishing, absolutio, consummatio, peractio, perfectio, conclusio. — *The finishing stroke*, ultima manus.

FINITE, finitus, definitus; finibus *or* terminis circumscriptus.

Finitely, finite.

FIR-TREE, abies.—*Made of fir*, abiegnus

FIRE, ignis; (*heat, ardor*), ardor, vis, vigor, spiritus, animi fervor; (*conflagration*), incendium. — *To stir up a fire*, incendium excitare. — *To extinguish or quench a fire*, incendium restinguere, compescere. — *Fireworks*, ignes artificiosi, festi. — *A bright fire* (*on the hearth*), focus luculentus. — *On fire, Fired*, incensus, inflammatus. — *To strike fire*, ignem excutere, excudere, elicere. — *To light or make a fire*, ignem accendere; lignis focum exstruere *or* instruere; ligna super foco reponere. — *To mend it*, igni alimenta dare. — *Set on fire*, accensus, ignitus, incensus. — *A setter on fire*, incendiarius. — *A setting on fire*, incensio, incendium. — *A consuming with fire*, deflagratio. — *With fire and sword*, cæde et incendiis. — *A fire-brand.* (See *Brand.*) — *A fire-brand of contention*, belli fax. — *Fire-arms*, arma ignivoma. — *A fire-pan, fire-shovel*, batillum. — *The fire-side*, focus, caminus. — *A fire-stone*, pyrites. — *Of or for the fire*, ad focum pertinens. — *A bonfire*, ignis festus *or* triumphalis. — *St. Anthony's fire*, erysipelas, ignis sacer. — *Born of the fire*, ignigena; — *bringing fire*, ignifer; — *flowing with fire*, ignifluus; — *producing fire*, ignigenus; (*all poet.*).

To **Fire** (*set on fire*), incendo, accendo, inflammo. — *To fire* (*be on fire, take fire*), ardeo, flagro, conflagro, deflagro. —— ¶ *To fire* (*fly into a passion*), excandescere, irâ exardescere. —— ¶ *To fire cannons*, tormenta mittere, emittere; — *guns*, sclopetis ictus vibrare. — *To fire at one*, ictum sclopeto mittere in aliquem.

Fiery, igneus: (*sparkling*), ardens, fulgens: (*red*), rutilus, rutilans: (*passionate*), irâ exardescens, accensus, commotus.

Firer, incensor, incendiarius.

Firing (*fuel*), ignis alimenta.

FIRKIN, amphora, quadrantal.

FIRM, firmus, fixus, immotus, stabilis, constans, certus: (*as a bargain*), ratus, approbatus, confirmatus. — *Firm land*, continens, terra firma. — *To make firm*, firmo, confirmo.

Firmly, firme, firmiter, constanter; certo.

Firmness, firmitas, firmitudo, constantia.

Firmament, cœlum; cœli palatum (*poet.*); firmamentum (*eccl.*).

FIRST, primus. — *Go you first*, occupes adire prior. — *I am not the first that did it*, at jam ante alii fecere idem. — *Go you first, I will follow*, i præ, sequar. — *The first and foremost*, princeps; antistes. — *The first but one*, a primo proximus. — *At the first*, primo, primum, principio. — *First of all* (*especially*), imprimis. — *First, in the first place*, primum. — *At the first sight*, primo aspectu, primâ fronte. — *Of the first age*, primævus. — *First-born*, natu maximus, primogenitus. — *The first fruits*, primitiæ.

Firstling, primum quidque.

FISH, piscis; pecus aquatile. — *I have other fish to fry*, aliud mihi est agendum. — *A little fish*, pisciculus. — *A river fish*, fluviatilis *or* fluvialis piscis. — *Full of fishes*, piscosus. — *Of fish or fishing*, piscatorius, piscarius. — *A fish-pond*, piscina. — *Fish-gills*, branchiæ. — *A fish-hook*, hamus (piscatorius). — *A sea-fish*, piscis maritimus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale conditi. — *A dealer in salt fish*, salsamentarius. — *The fish-market*, forum piscatorium. — *A fish-scale*, squama. — *A provision of fish*, opsonium. — *To provide a fish meal*, opsonor.

To **Fish**, piscor; pisces capere. —— ¶ *To fish a pond*, piscinam exhaurire *or* piscibus evacuare. — *To fish out a thing*, expiscor, indago; exquiro.

Fisher, Fisherman, piscator. — *Fisherman's tools*, instrumentum piscatorium. — *A fisher-boat*, navis piscatoria.

Fishery, piscaria.

Fishing, piscatus. — *I go a-fishing*, abeo piscatum (*supine*). — *A fishing-line*, linea piscatoria, linum piscatorium. — *rod*, arundo piscatoria.

Fishmonger, piscarius; (*of salt fish*), salsamentarius.

Fishy, piscosus.

FISSURE (*cleft*), fissura, rima.

FIST, pugnus. — *I will dash you in the face with my fist*, pugnus in malâ hærebit. — *To beat one with his fist*, pugnis aliquem cædere. — *To fight at fisticuffs*, pugnis certare. — *Fist to fist*, cominus, e propinquo. —— ‖ See *Clinch*.

FISTULA, fistula.

Fistulous, fistulatus, fistulosus.

FIT, *adj.* (*proper*), accommodatus, aptus, appositus, idoneus, opportunus; consentaneus, congruens: (*becoming*), decens, conveniens: (*capable*), aptus; capax, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus: (*convenient*), commodus, accommodus, congruens, tempestivus: (*ready*), paratus, comparatus, expeditus, accinctus: (*reasonable*), æquus, justus. — *Shoes fit for the feet*, calcei habiles et apti ad pedes. — *The man is fit for any thing*, omnium horarum homo est. — *Get all fit*, quod parato opus est, para. — *Fit to be done*, quod fieri convenit *or* decet. — *Not fit to be named*, dictu fœdum *or* turpe. — *To make one's self fit or ready for doing a thing*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere, parare, præparare. — *It is fit*, æquum est, par est. — *What is fit shall be done*, fient, quæ fieri æquum est. — *Given to money-getting more than is fit*, attentior ad rem quam par est.

To **Fit** (*be fit*), accommodor, quadro; (*make fit*), accommodo, apto, adapto, concinno. — *So that the same verses might fit another subject*, ut iidem versus in aliam rem accommodari possent. — *This does not fit my purpose*, hoc mihi non convenit. — *His clothes fit him very well*, vestes corpori quam optime aptantur; vestis bene sedet. — *They make their ships fit*, naves expediunt. — *To fit at all points*, armo, instruo. — *To fit out a fleet*, classem ornare; (*build it*), ædificare. — *To fit up a house*, domum adornare. — *Fitted at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. —— ¶ (*match*), socio, par adjungere.

Fitter, *s.* concinnator, qui accommodat.

Fitting, congruens. — *Ill*, incongruens, minime congruens.

Fitting, *s.* accommodatio.

Fitly, apte, idonee, concinne, tempestive, accommodate, apposite, commode.

Fitness, habilitas, commoditas. — *of time*, occasio, opportunitas.

FIT, *s.* (*paroxysm*), accessus. — *In an ague-fit*, in accessu febris. — *He has every year a dangerous fit of illness*, quotannis periculose ægrotat. — *We must have a scolding fit*, paratæ sunt lites. — *He was in a fainting fit*, linquebatur animo. — *The fit of a disease is almost come*, paroxysmus instat. — *A drunken fit*, crapula, potatio, comissatio. — *A fit of sickness*, ægrotatio. —— ¶ *A fit* (*freak, whim*), repentinus animi impetus *or* motus. — *The fit took him*, impetus illi fuit.

FIVE, quinque; quini. — *The five*, numerus quinarius. — *Of five*, quinarius. — *Five times*, quinquies. — *Five times as much*, quinquies tantum. — *Five years*, quinquennium. — *Twice five years*, duo quinquennia. — *Five years old*, quinquennis. — *Wine five years old*, vinum quinquenne. — *Lasting five years or happening every fifth year*, quinquennalis. — *The age of five years*, quinimatus. — *Of five pounds weight*, quinquelibralis. — *Five months old*, quinquemestris. — *Five ounces*, quincunx. — *In five parts*, quinquepartito. — *Divided into five parts*, quinquepartitus. — *Five fold*, quincuplex. — *Five days ago*, nudiusquintus. — *Five-leaved grass*, quinquefolium, pentaphyllon. — *Five hundred*, quingenti; quingeni. — *Of five hundred*, quingenarius. — *Five hundredth*, quingentesimus. *Five hundred times*, quingenties. — *Five thousand*, quinque millia, quinques mille. — *The five thousandth*, quinquies millesimus.

FIX, figo; firmo, stabilio: (*appoint*), see *Appoint*. — *To fix a day or time*, diem constituere, præfinire, præscribere. — *To fix or settle in a business*, in aliquo negotio se stabilire. — *To fix on a subject*, argumentum eligere. — *on a resolution*, aliquid statuere, constituere. — *To fix into the earth*, depango, defigo. — *To fix one's eyes upon*, oculos intendere in. — *Fixed*, fixus, firmus. — *to*, affixus, suffixus. — *Fixed* (*intent*) *upon*, attentus, intentus. — *Fixed firmly in the mind* (*as an opinion*), penitus insita. — *Fixed upon* (*chosen*), electus, selectus. — *No general being yet fixed upon*, nullo dum certo duce, *Liv.* — *A fixed* (*appointed*) *time*, tempus præfinitum.

Fixedly, constanter, firmiter, intente.

Fixedness (*firmness*), firmitas, stabilitas. — *of mind*, animi attentio.

Fixing, confirmatio.

FLABBY, uvidus, flaccidus, lentus.

FLACCID, flaccidus, lentus.

Flaccidity, laxitas; lentitia, *Plin.*

FLAG, *v.* flaccesco, languesco. — *To flag or wither*, marcesco, flaccesco. — *To hang flagging*, dependeo. — *Hung flagging*, demissus, pendulus, flaccidus, lentus.

Flag, *s.* (*colors*), vexillum, signum: (*of a ship*), insigne, vexillum (*as a signal for battle*). — *Flag-ship*, navis prætoria. — *To put or hoist up a flag* (*as a signal for fight*), vexillum proponere, tollere. — *To strike the flag*, vexillum submittere. —— ¶ (*rush*), juncus. — *Water-flag*, iris aquatica, cyperus aquaticus. — *Sweet garden-flag*, acorus. — *Corn-flag*, gladiolus Italus.

Flaggy, languens, flaccidus, marcidus, lentus. — *To grow flaggy*, lentesco, flaccesco.

Flagginess, lentor, mollities.

FLAGITIOUS (*wicked*), sceleratus, nefarius, scelestus, flagitiosus.

Flagitiousness, nequitia.

FLAGON, lagena.

FLAGRANT, insignis, insignitus.

FLAIL, pertica, fustis, baculus.

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus; fragmen. — *Snow-flakes*, nives. — *Flake of fire*, ignis scintilla. — *of ice*, glaciei solidæ frustum *or* fragmen.

To **Flake**, in lamellas formare.

Flaky, flocculosus, floccidus; flocco (-is) similis; scintillans.

FLAMBEAU, fax, funale.

FLAME, flamma. — *A little flame*, flammula.

To **Flame**, flammo, flagro; flammas emittere. — *To flame again*, redardesco. — *To begin to flame*, flammesco, *Lucret.* — *To set in a flame*, inflammo, incendo, accendo, succendo. — *To be in a flame*, inflammor, incendor, in flammas ire *or* abire. — *To be all in a flame*, flammis conflagrare. — *To make, kindle, stir up a flame* (*fig.*), tumultum excitare; res turbare, miscere. — *He put all in a flame*, omnia turbavit, miscuit. — *Of or like flame*, flammeus. — *Flame-colored*, flammeus. — *The flame of love*, amoris ardor.

Flaming, Flamy, flagrans, flammas emittens, ardens, flammeus, igneus.

Flamingly, flagranter, ardenter.

FLANK, latus; ilia, *pl.* — *The flank of an army*, cohortes alares, equites alarii. — *To flank or defend the flank of an army*, exercitûs latera protegere *or* claudere. — *To charge upon the flank*, in latera hostis incursare, hostem a latere aggredi. — *To attack the flank and rear*, in aversos transversosque impetum dare, *Liv.* — *Flanked*, a latere tectus.

Flanker, in cornibus locatus.

FLANNEL, lanula, pannus bibulus et mollis.

FLAP (*lap*), pars pendula; panniculus. — *The flap of the ear*, auricula. — *A fly-flap*, muscarium.

To **Flap** *or hang down*, dependeo; flaccesco. —— ¶ *To flap the wings*, pennis aëra pulsare, pennis plaudere.

Flapping (*hanging down*), dependens, pendulus; flaccidus.

FLARE, corruscare; tremulâ flammâ ardere. — *To flare in one's eyes*, oculos præstringere; oculis obversari. —— ¶ *A flaring fop*, homo elegantiæ in vestibus studiosissimus.

FLASH, fulgur. — *of lightning*, fulgur; fulmen (*which strikes*). —— ¶ (*sudden impulse*), impetus. — *A flash of thought*, cogitatio repentina. —— ¶ *A flash* (*boasting fellow*), gloriosus, jactator; Thraso.

To **Flash**, corusco, fulguro, mico. — *out*, emico.

Flashy, mollis, fatuus; (*not lasting*), evanidus, subitaneus. — *in talk*, levis.

FLASK, lagena *or* lagunculа (vimine involuta). —— ¶ *A flask for powder*, pulveris pyrii capsa *or* pyxis. — *A little flask*, capsula.

FLAT (*level*), planus, æquus, æqualis: (*plain, clear*), apertus, liquidus; manifestus: (*dull*), insulsus, jejunus. — *Flat (dead) drink*, vappa. — *Flat in taste*, imbecillus, infirmi saporis. — *A flat sound*, sonus gravis, obtusus. — *To throw or lay flat on the ground*, sterno, prosterno. — *He laid himself flat at his feet*, se ad pedes illius prostravit. — *To lie flat on the ground*, corpore extenso humi jacere. — *Flat along*. (See *Along*.) — *A flat country*, campus, patentes campi, agri campestres. — *discourse*, loquela jejuna. — *Flat-nosed*, simus; (*dimin.*), simulus. — *The flat part of any thing*, planum. — *A flat or thin slate*, scandula. — *A flat piece of ground*, area.

Flat, *subst.* (*level ground*), planities: (*shoal*), syrtis. — *Flats in the sea*, brevia (*n. pl.*), vadum. — *He drives them among the flats and the sands*, in brevia et syrtes agit.

Flat, Flatly (*in sound*), graviter. — *They sound flat*, graviter sonant. —— ¶ (*plainly*), diserte, dilucide, liquido, perspicue, disertis verbis. — *To deny flatly*, præcise negare.

To Flat, Flatten (*make flat*), æquo, exæquo, complano; planum facere. —— ¶ (*grow flat in taste*), imbecillum fieri. — *Wine that flattens*, vinum fugiens.

Flatness (*of ground*), æqualitas, planities. — *of a country*, camporum patentium æquor. — *of discourse*, orationis insulsitas. — *in taste*, sapor imbecillus.

FLATTER, alicui adulari, assentari, palpari; aliquem permulcere; auribus alicujus subservire. — *Think not that I say this to flatter you*, noli me putare hæc auribus tuis dare. — *That you may flatter me*, ut phaleratis verbis ducas me. — *To flatter a little*, subblandior, suppalpor. — *To flatter for a dinner*, parasitor. — *A flattering knave*, parasitus; Gnatho. — *Flattered*, delinitus, permulsus. — *Not to be flattered*, adulationis impatiens.

Flatterer, adulator, assentator, delinitor, palpator.

Flattering, *adj.* blandus, blandiens; honorificus (*to one's honor*).—*He insinuated himself into men's favor by his flattering tales*, assentatiunculâ gratiam hominum collegit.

Flatteringly, assentatorie, blande.

Flattering, Flattery, adulatio, assentatio; blandimentum, blanditiæ, *pl.* — *Flattery now-a-days gets friends*, obsequium hoc tempore amicos parit. — *Of flattery*, adulatorius.

FLATULENT, qui inflat; inflatus.

Flatulency, inflatio (ventris).

FLAUNT, nitide *or* concinne vestiri; magnifice incedere.

Flaunting, nitidus, lautus, delicate amictus *or* vestitus.

FLAVOR, odor. — *Fine*, odor *or* sapor bonus. — *Stinking*, teter *or* fœdus odor.

Flavorous, grati saporis.

FLAW (*chink*), rima, rimula; (*defect*), vitium. — *Without a flaw*, integer, purus. — *Full of flaws*, vitiosus. —— ¶ *A flaw of wind*, venti impetus.

FLAX, linum. — *on the distaff*, pensum, stamen. — *A strike of flax*, lini manipulus. — *To dress flax*, linum ferreis hamis pectere. — *A flax plat*, linarium. — *A flax dresser, seller of flax*, linarius.

Flaxen, lineus; stuppeus. —— ¶ *Flaxen hair*, capillus flavus.

FLAY, cutem, pellem, corium detrahere, cute *or* corio exuere. — *Flayed*, pelle exutus.

Flaying, pellis detractio.

FLEA, pulex. — *He sent him away with a flea in his ear*, hominem male ussit. — *Full of fleas*, pulicosus. — *Flea-bites*, pulicum vestigia.

FLEDGED, pennatus, pinnatus. — *To be so*, pennas habere, pennulis uti posse. — *To begin to be so*, plumesco.

FLEE, fugio; vito. — *He is fled*, aufugit. — *Fled unto*, fugâ petitus. — *That has fled*, profugus; elapsus. —— ‖ See *Fly*.

FLEECE, vellus.

To Fleece, tondeo, detondeo. —— ¶ *He fleeced the old man*, emunxit senem pecuniâ.

Fleecy, laneus.

FLEET, *s.* classis. — *Having thus equipped their fleet*, tali modo instructâ classe.

FLEET, *adj.* celer, velox.

Fleetly, celeriter, velociter.

Fleetness, velocitas, celeritas.

FLEETING, fluxus; fugax. — *The splendor of beauty and riches is fleeting and transitory*, divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa et fragilis est, *Sallust*.

FLESH, caro; carnes. — *A little piece*, caruncula. — *A lover of flesh*, carnarius, *Mart.* — *To fall away in flesh*, macresco. — *To get flesh*, pinguesco. — *Amended in flesh*, obesior solito; probe saginatus. — *Living on flesh*, carnivorus. — *A flesh-hook*, carnarium. — *market*, macellum. —— ¶ *To go the way of all flesh*, ad plures ire; e vitâ excedere; diem supremum obire.

Fleshless, macer.

Fleshly, libidinosus; *or by the genit.* voluptatis, corporis.

Fleshy, carnosus, corpulentus, crassus.

Fleshiness, corpulentia.

FLEXIBLE, FLEXILE (*easy to be bent*), flexibilis, flexilis, lentus; sequax: — (*easy to be entreated*), placabilis, exorabilis, facilis.

Flexibility, Flexibleness. — *of the joints*, molles commissuræ. — *of the voice*, vocis mollitudo. — *of the character*, facilitas.

Flexure, curvatura, curvatio.

FLICKER (*of fire*), tremulâ flammâ ardere; (*flit*), volitare.

FLIGHT. See *Fly*.

FLIMSY, parvus, exiguus, levis, imbecillus, infirmus.

FLINCH (*give over*), desisto, desino; (*leave one basely*), destituo, desero; (*quit an undertaking*), tergiversor, ab incepto desistere. — *They flinched from their colors*, signa reliquerunt.—*To flinch from one's word*, promissis non stare *or* non manere. —— ¶ *To flinch* (*start*), absilio; (*give ground*), recedere, retrocedere.

Flinching, tergiversatio.

FLING, *v.* (*throw*), mitto, jacio, torqueo, contorqueo. — *a stone at one*, petere aliquem lapide. (See *Cast*.) — *To fling with aim*, libro. — *To fling away or out*, abjicio, ejicio, projicio. — *To fling away one's money*, pecuniam profundere, prodigere. — *To fling down*, dejicio. — *To fling his rider*, sessorem excutere, effundere. — *To fling in*, injicio. — *To fling* (*kick as a horse*), calcitro. — *To fling up* (*as an employment*), abdicare, deponere. —— ¶ *To fling away* (*be gone*), se proripere.

Fling, *s.* jactus. — Fig. *to have a fling at one*, in aliquem illudere.

Flinger, jaculator.

Flinging, projectio.

FLINT, silex. — *He skins a flint*, nimis attentus est ad rem. — *He has a heart of flint*, stat ei in corde silex. — *Of flint*, siliceus.

Flinty, siliceus; *fig.* durus. — *Flinty places*, loca saxis aspera.

FLIPPANT, loquax.

Flippantly, loquaciter.

FLIRT, *v.* (*water, mud, &c.*), inspergo, conjicio. —— ¶ *To flirt at one*, convicior; dicteriis in aliquem illudere; conviciis aliquem lacessere.

Flirt, *s.* (*jeer*), dicterium, jocus: (*start*), impetus:—(*wanton girl*), puella lasciva, petulans.

FLIT, meo, migro; sedem sæpe mutare; volito.

FLOAT, fluctuo, innato, super aquam ferri. — *in suspense*, dubitatione æstuare, animo fluctuare. —— ¶ *To float a meadow, or set it afloat*, rivum in pratum admittere *or* deducere.

Floating, fluctuatio, dubitatio.

FLOCK, grex; agmen. — *of people*, turba, caterva; congregatio, concio; cœtus. — *of birds*, avium grex *or* caterva. — *Of a flock*, gregalis. — *In flocks*, gregatim, confertim, catervatim.

To Flock *together*, coëo, convenio, confluo. — *as sheep*, se condensare. — *Birds of a feather flock together*, pares cum paribus facillime congregantur; similes similibus gaudent. — *Fresh troops flocking to him daily*, affluentibus in diem copiis, *Flor.* — *Flocked together*, confertus, congregatus.

Flocking *together*, *s.* congregatio, coitio.

FLOG, pulsare, verberare. — *Fond of flogging*, plagosus, *Horat.*

FLOOD (*inundation*), diluvium, inundatio; amnis; exundatio: (*stream*), flumen, amnis, fluvius. — *A land-flood*, torrens. — *Flood-gate*, catarracta; emissarium. — *Flood-tide*, accessus maris; æstus commutatio (*the turn*). —— ¶ *A flood of tears*, magna vis lacrimarum.

To Flood, inundo, exundo.

FLOOK (*of an anchor*), pars ancoræ adunca, quæ terræ defigitur.

FLOOR, solum; coassatio; contabulatio, contignatio; pavimentum. — *A paved floor*, pavimentum. — *Brick*, pavimentum lateritium. — *Stone*, pavimentum lapideum. — *The ground-floor*, contignatio inferior.

To Floor *with stone*, lapidibus consternere. — *with boards*, contabulo, coasso.— *Floored with boards*, contabulatus, contignatus. — *with stone*, &c., pavimentatus, lapidibus constratus.

FLORAL, floralis.

Florist, florum intelligens *or* peritus; florum cultor.

Florid, floridus, nitidus.

FLOUNCE, *s.* fimbria.

To Flounce, fimbriis ornare. — *Flounced*, fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, *v.* (*plunge*), demergo, immergo. — *To flounce about with passion*, irâ agitari *or* commoveri.

FLOUNDER, passer niger.

FLOUR, farina triticea. — *Fine*, siligo, simila, similago. — *Of fine*, siligineus.

FLOURISH, *v.* floreo, vigeo; vegeo. — *Flourishing*, vegetus. — *To flourish again*, reviresco. — *To begin to flourish*, floresco, viresco. — *To flourish greatly*, effloresco. —— ¶ *To flourish with weapons*, arma vibrare. — *It is one thing to flourish and another to fight*, aliud est ventilare, aliud pugnare. —— ¶ *To flourish with a needle*, flores acu pingere. —— ¶ *To flourish* (*brag*), glorior, jacto; sese ostentare *or* venditare. —— ¶ (*in discourse*), orationem amplificare; flosculis oratoriis uti. —— ¶ *To flourish in music*, proludo, præludo.

Flourish, *s.* (*boast*), inanis jactatio *or* gloriatio. — *A flourish before the matter*, prælusio, præcursio, prooemium. — *Rhetorical flourishes*, orationis flosculi, lumina, pigmenta; oratoria ornamenta. — *An idle flourish of words*, verborum ampullæ; dicta phalerata. — *A flourish with a pen*, linea in se implicata, lineæ inter se implicatæ.

Flourishing, *s.* vigor.

FLOUT, *v.* irrideo, illudo, ludifico; ludos aliquem facere.—*Flouting*, irridens, deridens, cavillans; acerbus.

Flout, *s.* convicium, acerbum dictum.

Flouter, irrisor, derisor, cavillator.

Flouting, *s.* cavillatio, acerbæ facetiæ.

FLOW (*as water*), fluo, labor; mano, meo: (*abound*), affluo. — *Rivers of nectar flowed*, flumina nectaris ibant. — *The tears flowed from his eyes*, manabant ex oculis lacrimæ. — *To flow about*, circumfluo. — *To flow abroad*, dimano, diffluo. — *back*, refluo. — *before a place*, præfluo. — *between*, interfluo. — *by*, præterfluo. — *down*, defluo. — *forth* (*of a fountain*), scateo. — *in*, influo; affluo. — *out*, effluo, emano. — *over*, exundo, inundo. — *all over*, superfluo, affluo; permano. — *together*, confluo, concurro. — *under*, subterfluo. — *unto*, affluo, accedo. — *Flowing*, undans, profluens, fluidus. — *Ebbing and flowing*, reciprocans, reciprocus. — *Flowing about*, circumfluus.— *over*, superfluus, redundans.

Flowing, *adj.* (*of speech*), fluens, profluens; volubilis.

Flowing, *s.* fluxus, effluentia.—*The flowing of the sea*, fluxus, æstus. —— ¶ *Flowing in speech*, volubilitas.

Flowingly, facile; volubiliter, incitate.

FLOWER, flos. — *A little flower*, flosculus. — *A flower-de-luce or de-lys*, iris, radix Illyrica. — *A passion-flower*, clematis trifolia. — *A flower-pot*, testa florum. — *Made of flowers*, floreus. — *Bearing flowers*, florifer (*poet.*). — *Gathering flowers*, florilegus (*poet.*). —— ¶ (*the best, the prime, choice*, &c.), flos, robur, robora. — *The flower of one's age*, flos ætatis *or* juventæ. — *To be in the flower of one's age*, adolesco, ætate florere, integrâ ætate esse. — *The flower of the soldiery*, milites lectissimi. — *The flower of*

the nobility, nobilitatis flos. — He was the flower of his family, gentis or familiæ suæ prima gloria fuit.
To Flower, floresco.
Flowered (as silk), floribus contextus or intertextus.
Flowery, floridus.
Floweret, flosculus.
FLUCTUATE, fluctuo, dubito, æstuo.
Fluctuating, Fluctuation, fluctuatio animi, dubitatio.
FLUENT (flowing), fluens, fluidus; (eloquent), eloquens, copiosus, disertus.
Fluency, linguæ volubilitas; dicendi copia.
FLUID, fluidus, liquidus.
Fluidity, fluor, Cels.
FLURRY, flatus subitaneus.
FLUSH, v. erubesco, rubore suffundi. — He flushed exceedingly, incanduit ore rubor. —— ¶ Flushed with success or victory, rebus secundis or victoriâ elatus.
Flush, s. (abundance), copia, abundantia; vis. —— ¶ The flush at cards, chartæ concolores.
Flush, adj. (of money), numatus, pecuniâ abundans.
FLUTE, tibia. — German flute, tibia transversa. — To play on a flute, tibiâ canere. —— ¶ (of a column), strix, canalis.
To Flute (channel), strio.
Fluting (channelling), striatura, Vitr.
FLUTTER (try to fly), volito, alas concutere: (be at an uncertainty), fluctuo, dubito; hæreo. — to and fro, passim vagari, sursum deorsum cursitare. — in one's speech, balbutio, hæsito, titubo.
Fluttering, confusio.
FLUX (looseness), ventris fluxio; intestinorum levitas, Cels. — of humors, humorum fluxus. — Bloody flux, profluvium sanguinis, hæmorrhagia, dysenteria. — Having it, immodico sanguinis profluvio laborans, dysentericus. — To stop a flux or looseness, alvum compescere, comprimere.
FLY, s. musca. — Spanish fly, cantharis. — A gad fly, tabanus, asilus, œstrus. — A dung fly, musca stercoraria. — A flesh fly, musca carnaria. — A water fly, tippula. — Of a fly, muscarius. — A fly-flap, muscarium. — Fly-blows, muscarum ova. — To be fly-blown, muscarum ovis infici or corrumpi.
FLY, v. (as a bird), volo, volito; alis niti: (as ale does), alte emicare: — (flee), fugio, aufugio. — It flies low near the sea, humilis volat æquora juxta. — He would fly, but wants feathers, sine pennis volare haud facile est. — To fly about, circumvolo, circumvolito. — against, involo. — abroad (as news), publicor, in vulgus dimanare, palam fieri, omnibus in notescere. — To let fly at, peto. — To fly at, impeto, irruo, involo. — To fly at one's throat, jugulum petere. — To fly away, avolo, aufugio. — back, refugio, revolo, retrocedere. — before or first, antevolo, prævolo. — beyond or by, prætervolo. — down, devolo. — far, provolo, profugio. — across, transvolo, transfugio. — from justice, a judicio se subducere. — To fly one's country, solum vertere; domo profugere, a natali solo aufugere. — To fly high, in sublime ferri. — To fly hither and thither, diffugio. — To fly in one's face, (fig.), in capillum alicujus involare. — His conscience will fly in his face, illum conscientia maleficiorum suorum stimulabit or cæco verbere cædet. — To fly to pieces, dissilio, diffindor. — To fly often, volito. — off, retrocedere. — out, effugio, evolo, prorumpo. — To fly over, supervolo, supervolito, transvolo, transvolito. — That report flew all over the exchange and city, fama ea forum atque urbem pervasit. — To fly for refuge, perfugio, confugio; ad asylum se conferre. — They were ready to fly (flee), pæne terga verterunt. — He made him fly out of Macedonia, coëgit e Macedoniâ profugere. — To fly to, advolo. — To fly together, convolo, confugio. — I had whither to fly to, habebam quo confugerem. — They fly to the mercy of the commanders, ad imperatorum fidem confugiunt. — To fly up, subvolo. — To let fly (shoot), ejaculor, emitto; in aliquem torquere telum. — A flying camp, manus expedita, exercitus expeditus. — coach, currus expeditus. — enemy, hostis aversus. — To come off with flying colors, cum laude se ex periculo expedire.
Flying, volatus: (flight), fuga, effugium.
Flight (escape), fuga. — To put to flight, fugo, profligo, in fugam dare or vertere. — He put them to flight, in fugam conjecit; dare terga coëgit. — Put to flight, fugatus, profligatus, fusus; in fugam conversus. — To take flight, aufugere, fugam capere or capessere; fugâ se subducere. — A flight unto, refugium. — An inclination to flight, paratus ad fugam animus. — To save himself by flight, fugâ se eripere. — A few were saved by flight, paucis pernicitas saluti fuit, Curt. —— ¶ Flight (of birds), volatus: — (a flock), grex avium. — Swift of flight, celer, velox. —— ¶ Flights of fancy, cogitationis impetus.
FOAL, pullus equinus, equuleus, equulus. — The foal of an ass, asellus, asella. — Of a foal, pullinus.
To Foal, pullum equinum parere, fetum equinum edere.
Foaling, pulli in lucem editio.
FOAM, spuma. — To cast out foam, exspumo, despumo. — The foam of the sea, maris spuma. — of lead, molybditis. of silver, argyritis. — of gold, chrysitis. — Full of foam, spumosus.
To Foam, spumo. — at the mouth, spumas ore agere or ex ore emittere. — like a horse, fremo, frendeo. — To begin to foam, spumesco.
Foaming, spumatus.
Foamy, spumeus; spumatus (poet.).
FOB, loculus minor.
FOB a man off, aliquem eludere, frustrari; voti cassum reddere; in aliud tempus rejicere.
FOCUS, quasi focus, locus in quem radii colliguntur.
FODDER, pabulum; fœnum. — of straw, pabulum stramineum. — Of or belonging to fodder, pabularis, pabulatorius.
To Fodder, pabulum dare, præbere; pascere.
FOE, inimicus; inimica. See Enemy.
FOG, nebula.
Foggy, nebulosus; crassus.
Fogginess, aëris crassitudo.
FOH! (fie!), vah!
FOIBLE (blind or weak side), imbecillitas; vitium.
FOIL (to learn to fence with), rudis; ensis præpilatus. — To play at foils, batuo; rude ludere. —— ¶ A foil or foiling (repulse), repulsa.
To Foil, ad vanum or ad irritum redigere, conturbo, perimo; sterno; repello. — To give one a foil, in genua dejicere, repellere. — To take a foil, repulsam ferre. — Foiled, prostratus, repulsus, victus, ad genua adactus.
Foiler, victor.
FOIST in, subdo, furtim obtrudere or supponere. — Foisted in, subditus, supposititius.
FOLD, s. (plait), sinus. See also below.
To Fold, plico, complico. — in, implico, involvo. — round about, circumplico, convolvo. — To fold up apparel, vestes complicare.
FOLD (sheep-fold), caula, stabulum, ovile. — Folds of hurdles, crates, pl.
To Fold (put into a fold), stabulo, stabulo includere; claudere pecus textis cratibus, Hor.
Folder, qui or quæ plicat.
Folding (plaiting), plicatura. —— ¶ A folding of sheep, stabulatio, Col.
Folding, or which may be folded, plicatilis.
FOLIAGE, (arborum) folia; (in painting or sculpture), folia picta or sculpta.
FOLK, populus, plebs, vulgus, turba. — Poor, pauperes, pauperculi. — Rich, divites, opulenti. — So the folk say, ita aiunt.
FOLLOW, sequor, consequor; subsequor (close); persequor; comitor; prosequor. — Followed, deductus. — Let me follow my own humor, sine me gerere mihi morem. — He follows his pleasure, in otio agit. — Follow me this way, vos me hac sequimini. — To follow after (pursue), consectari, insectari, insequi, insistere (with dat.), urgere. — To follow his book, studiis incumbere. — To follow any business, rei alicui operam dare. — To follow the law, legibus operam dare, juri attendere. — To follow husbandry work, opus rusticum obire. — To follow a trade, artem factitare or exercere. — To follow close, insto, insisto. — To follow after or succeed, succedere, excipere. — Then followed a much more troublesome year, turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. — To follow another's pleasure, alicui obsequi, morem gerere, obtemperare. — To follow diligently, sector, consector, assector. — To follow hotly, totis viribus persequi. — To follow up and down, consector. — To follow close at one's heels, hærere alicujus vestigiis, in terga hærere. — To follow a matter close, rem aliquam intente administrare. — To follow counsel, sequi consilium. — To follow his own devices, tendere ad sua consilia. — the example of one's grandfather, abire in avi mores atque instituta, Liv. — Follow your nose, quâ te via ducit dirige gressum. — It follows, sequitur. — On the day following, postero die. — Following, consectarius. —— ¶ To follow (imitate), æmulor, imitor. — He follows his father's steps, patrissat, imitatur patrem. — To be followed, or which may be followed or imitated, imitabilis, imitandus.
Follower, comes, deductor; (disciple), discipulus; (imitator), imitator. (See Adherent.) — A great man's followers, comitatus.
Following (attending upon), deductio. — A following after, consequentia, consecutio.
FOLLY, stultitia, ineptia, amentia; deliratio. —— || See Fool.
FOMENT (cherish), foveo. — To foment divisions, seditiones fovere, tumultus excitare; stimulos tumultuantibus subdere; discordias domesticas alere.
Fomenter, concitator.
Fomenting, concitatio.
FOND (simple and vain), futilis, vanus, fatuus, ineptus; (kind), amans, indulgens; (passionately), cupidus. — To be fond of (admire), admiror, impense cupere. — To be fond of (indulge), indulgeo. — Fond tricks, blanditiæ, pl.
To Fondle (make much of), foveo, nimis indulgere, mollius curare.
Fondler, qui or quæ mollius curat.
Fondling (fondled child), delicatus puer.
Fondly (indulgently), blande, indulgenter; (foolishly), inepte, stulte, vane; (affectionately), amanter, cupide.
Fondness (indulgence), indulgentia; (love), amor; (silliness), ineptia, stultitia.
FONT, lavacrum sacrum, fons lustralis.
FOOD, cibus, alimentum; victus, cibaria. — Of or for food, cibarius, alimentarius, escarius. — Fit for food, esculentus. — Food for cattle, pabulum, pastus. —— || See Feed.
FOOL, stultus, insipiens, fatuus, demens; stipes, caudex, vervex. — An arrant fool, stultissimus, bis stultus. — A natural fool, homo excors. — A fool's bolt is soon shot, quicquid in buccam venerit, stultus loquitur. — A fool may put somewhat into a wise man's head, sæpe etiam est olitor valde opportuna locutus. — To act like a fool, non sapienter agere. — To play the fool, ineptio, desipio; nugor, ludos facere, stulte facere, nugas agere. —— ¶ A fool (jester), coprea. — in a play (harlequin), maccus.
To Fool (make a fool of) one, aliquem ridere, deridere, irridere, ludere, ludificari, deludificari; alicui or in aliquem illudere; deridendum aliquem propinare. — To be fooled (made a fool of), derideri, irrideri, deludi, ludibrio haberi, irrisui esse. — To fool one out of his money, emungere aliquem pecuniâ. — To fool away one's time, rebus futilibus tempus terere or conterere. — Fooled (made a fool of), derisus, irrisus, illusus.
Fooleries, nugæ, ineptiæ.
Fool-hardy, stolide ferox; temerarius.
Fool-hardiness, stolida audacia; temeritas.
Fooling, irrisio, irrisus.
Foolish, ineptus, fatuus, insulsus, insipiens, tardus. — To make foolish, infatuo. — Foolish dalliance, petulantia, procacitas. — tricks, ineptiæ.

Foolishly, stulte, imprudenter, inconsulte, insipienter, inepte, insulse; dementer, absurde. — *Talking foolishly*, stultiloquus (*poet.*).

Foolishness, stultitia, insipientia, dementia; fatuitas. See *Folly*.

FOOT, pes. — *The foot* (*of a table, bed*, &c.), fulcrum. — *of a pillar*, basis. — *of a hill*, montis radices. — *Of a foot*, pedalis. — *A square foot*, pes quadratus. — *On foot*, pedes, pedester. — *That matter is now on foot*, de illâ re nunc agitur *or* deliberatur. — *The military forces now on foot*, copiæ militares quæ jam conscriptæ sunt. — *To go on foot*, peditem incedere, pedibus incedere. — *To light on foot*, in pedes desilire. — *The sole of the foot*, planta pedis. — *The hollow*, pedis vola. — *To tread under foot*, proculco, pedibus conculcare. — *Of half a foot*, semipedalis. — *Of a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis. — *Of two feet*, bipedalis. — *Foot by foot*, pedetentim, sensim. — *To bind one hand and foot*, quadrupedem aliquem constringere. — *To stand foot to foot*, pedem pede tangere. — *To be on the same foot with others*, æquali gradu cum aliis esse. — *A foot-ball*. (See *Ball*.) — *A foot-cloth*, stratum, ephippiorum instragulum. — *To walk a foot-pace*, lento gradu *or* passu incedere, lentis passibus ire. — *A foot-pad*, latro pedestris. — *A foot-post*, nuntius pedestris. — *Foot-soldier*, pedes. — *The foot-soldiers or foot of an army*, peditatus, copiæ pedestres. — *The foot-stall of a pillar*, stylobata *or* stylobates. — *A foot-step*, vestigium. — *A foot-stool*, scabellum. — *A foot-path*, semita. — ‖ See *Bottom*.

To **Foot** *it*, pedibus ire, venire *or* iter facere. — *fast*, citato pede ambulare.

Footed, pedes habens. — *Two*, bipes. — *Three*, tripes. — *Four*, quadrupes. — *Many*, multiples. — *Brazen*, æripes (*poet.*). — *Fiery*, ignipes (*poet.*). — *Cloven*, bisulcus. — *Crump*, loripes. — *Whole*, solidipes.

Footing (*footstep*), vestigium; (*state*), status, conditio, locus. — *To get sure footing in a place*, se in aliquo loco stabilire. — *To set things on the old footing*, in pristinum restituere.

Footman (*soldier*), pedes: (*lackey*), cursor, assecla, pedisequus, servus a pedibus.

FOP (*trifler*), nugator; (*beau*), bellus homo, nimi æ elegantiæ in vestibus studiosus, trossulus. — *To play the fop*, nugor; nimiæ elegantiæ in vestibus indulgere.

Foppery, nugæ, tricæ, ineptiæ.

Foppish, ineptus; elegantiæ in vestibus nimis studiosus.

Foppishly, nugatorie, inepte, stolide, fatue.

Foppishness, ineptia.

FOR, *conj.* nam, enim, etenim, quippe. — *For who is so quick a writer as I?* etenim quis est tam in scribendo impiger quam ego? — *For in those days it was said*, quippe in his ipsis temporibus dicebatur.

For, *prep.* is answered by several Latin prepositions. —— ¶ *By* a; as, *consider whether this be not all for me*, vide ne hoc totum sit a me. —— ¶ *By* ad; as, *for a while*, ad quoddam tempus. — *For no entreaties*, ad nullas preces. — ¶ *By* de; as, *as for other matters*, de ceteris rebus. — *It is not for nothing that*, &c., non hoc de nihilo est, quod, *etc.* — *He did it on purpose*, de industriâ fecit. — *To translate word for word*, verbum de verbo expressum proferre. —— ¶ *By* e, ex; as, *if it were for our profit*, si ex usu esset nostro. — *He is fallen sick for grief*, in morbum ex ægritudine conjicitur. —— ¶ *By* in; as, *they are had for a double service*, habentur in duplex ministerium. — *For the remaining time*, in reliquum tempus. — *For ever*, in omne tempus. — *For a perpetual remembrance*, in memoriam sempiternam. — *For time to come*, in posterum. —— ¶ *By* ob; as, *the gods punish for the crime*, ob delictum dii pœnas expetunt. — *I am paid for my folly*, pretium ob stultitiam fero. —— ¶ *By* per; as, *they have law for it*, iis id ipsum per legem licet. — *For so many ages*, tot per secula. — *You may for me*, per me licet. —— ¶ *By* præ; as, *I cannot speak for weeping*, præ lacrimis loqui non possum. — *For anger*, præ irâ. — *fear*, præ metu. — *joy*, præ gaudio. —— ¶ *By* pro; as, *boys are angry with one another for very small faults*, pueri inter se pro quam levissimis noxiis iras gerunt. — *We thought it for the better*, nobis pro meliore fuit. — *For* (*considering*) *our estate*, pro re nostrâ. — *To take for granted*, pro concesso sumere. — *To hold for done*, pro facto habere. — *To believe for true*, pro certo credere. —— ¶ *By* propter; as, *he obeys the laws for fear*, legibus propter metum paret. —— ¶ *By* secundum; as, *he spoke much for our side*, multum secundum causam nostram disputavit. —— ¶ *Note*. The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, *for fear of being yielded up*, metu deditionis. — *He dies for love*, amore deperit. —— ¶ *For how much*, quanti. — *For so much*, tanti. — *For more*, pluris. — *For less*, minoris. — *For how much soever*, quanticunque. — *For an as*, asse. —— ¶ *For*, after *good, fit, lawful, profitable*, &c., is most commonly the sign of the dative case; as, *I would, but for hurting him*, vellem, ni foret ei damno. — *It is a shame for those that are well born to live basely*, turpe est iis qui bene nati sunt, turpiter vivere. —— ¶ *For, for the sake of*, causâ, ergo, gratiâ, per, pro, propter; as, *as for example*, exempli causâ *or* gratiâ. — *For this reason I made a show of it to try you*, eâ gratiâ simulavi, vos ut pertentarem. — *Virtue is to be desired for its own sake*, virtus propter se expetenda est. —— ¶ *For all* (*although*), etsi, quanquam, etiamsi, quamvis; as, *I can hardly yield you this for all you are his father*, haud tibi hoc concedo, etsi illi pater es. —— ¶ *For all this, or for all that*, nihilo minus, nihilo secius, tamen. — *But for all that I will do it*, nihilo minus ego hoc faciam tamen. —— ¶ *For all that he could ever say or do*, quantumcunque conatus est. — *For all the philosophers say*, quicquid dicant philosophi. —— ¶ *For* (*as for*), quod attinet ad. — *For what concerned the truce*, quod ad inducias pertineret. — *For what remains*, quod superest. —— ¶ *For nothing*, gratis. — *He served him for nothing*, gratis servivit illi. — *You shall not abuse us for nothing* (*with impunity*), haud impune in nos illuseris. —— ¶ *For that, or for as much as*, cum, propterea quod, siquidem, quandoquidem, quoniam. —— ¶ *For the most part*, fere, maximam partem, plerumque. —— ¶ *For some time or while*, aliquandiu, aliquantisper. — *He will not be sensible of it for a while*, hosce aliquot dies non sentiet. — *For some while he conversed with him*, dies complures cum illo versatus est. —— ¶ *For what cause?* quare, quâ de causâ? — *For which cause*, quamobrem, quare. — *For that cause*, ideo, eo, propterea, eâ gratiâ, idcirco. —— ¶ *For ever and ever*, in sæcula; in æternum; in omne ævum. —— ¶ Particular phrases: — *He was a good orator for those times*, multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo. — *Much learning for a Roman*, multæ, ut in Romano homine, literæ. — *I know for certain*, mihi est exploratissimum. — *For aught I see*, quantum ego perspicio. — *I for my part*, equidem. — *They for their part*, illi quidem. —— ¶ Note. *For* is frequently included in the verb; as, *to look for*, exspecto. — *To wait for*, opperior. — *To be for*, cum aliquo stare. — *They are for Cæsar*, Cæsaris rebus favent.

FORAGE, pabulum.

To **Forage**, pabulor; frumentor.

Forager, pabulator.

Foraging, pabulatio.

FORBEAR (*let alone*), abstineo *or* me abstineo, omitto, defugio; (*leave off*), desisto, mitto; (*spare*), parco; (*suffer*), patior. — *Forborne* (*indulged*), indulgenter habitus.

Forbearance, patientia, indulgentia. — *Forbearance is no acquittance*, quod differtur non aufertur. — *With great forbearance*, patienter, patienti animo, placide, sedate.

FORBID, veto, interdico, prohibeo, inhibeo. — *To forbid one his house*, aliquem domo prohibere. — *To forbid strictly*, interdico, interminor. — *He is forbidden the use of fire and water* (i. e. *he is condemned to banishment*), illi aquâ et igni interdictum est. — *God forbid*, dii meliora, ne id deus sinat; dii prohibeant ne, *etc.*; dii averruncent. — *Forbidden*, interdictus, vetitus, negatus, prohibitus. — *Nor do I think myself forbidden to do it*, nec mihi ne faciam interdictum puto. — *It is forbidden by law*, lege cautum est, ne.

Forbidding, prohibitio, inhibitio, interdictio.

FORCE (*endeavor*), opera, contentio, conatus, studium; (*importance*), momentum, pondus; (*necessity*), necessitas; (*strength*), vires, robur, firmitas; (*power, effect*), vis; (*open force*), vis aperta; (*main force or violence*), vis, violentia, impetus. — *This was not done without some force*, hoc non nisi ægre factum est. — *By main force*, violenter, summis viribus, vi et armis. — *The force of poison*, vis veneni. — *of a word*, vis verbi. — *To repel force by force*, vim vi repellere. — *To use force*, vim adhibere. — *To oppose a thing with all one's force*, omnibus viribus alicui rei obsistere. — *To use all one's force in a thing*, contendere omnes nervos in aliquâ re. — *To be of force*, valeo, proficio, prosum, momentum afferre. — *of great force*, plurimum valere. — *of no force*, nihil valere. — *Of force or upon force*, ingratiis, necessario. — *Of great force*, valens, potens. — *Of small*, levis; parvi momenti *or* ponderis. — *Without force or effect*, inefficax; irritus: — (*freely*), ultro, suâ sponte. — *Of more force*, pluris; valentior, potentior. — *To assault by open force*, aperto Marte oppugnare *or* adoriri. — *Hither he bends all his force*, huc omnibus incumbit viribus *or* omnes intendit nervos. — *To lose force*, flaccesco, langueo. —— ¶ *A strong force* (*of troops*), valida manus.

Forces, copiæ. — *Foot*, copiæ pedestres. — *To draw forces together*, copias contrahere. — *To muster*, delectum militum habere. — *To raise*, exercitum comparare.

To **Force**, cogo, compello, impello; adigo. — *I was forced to it by want*, quod ut facerem me egestas impulit. — *To force one's self to do*, aliquid ægre agere. — *I was forced to do this*, hoc invitus feci. — *They are forced to halt*, necessario consistunt. — *A forced expression*, dictum arcessitum *or* longe petitum. — *Forced* is sometimes rendered by the *particip.* in *-dus*; as, *ye gods whom I am forced to leave*, dii relinquendi. — *To force back*, repello. — *down*, detrudo, demergo. — *in*, defigo. — *out*, depello, abigo. —— ¶ *To force* (*a woman*), stupro, vitio. —— ¶ *To force* (*take by force*), vi capere, arripere. — *a sword out of a man's hand*, ferrum e manibus alicujus extorquere. —— ¶ *To force* (*break through*), perrumpo, perfodio; expugno (*carry by storm*).

Forcedly, vi, per vim; invitus, invite.

Forcer, coactor.

Forcible (*prevailing, strong*), efficax, potens, valens, vehemens; (*violent*), violens, violentus.

Forcibleness, vis, violentia.

Forcibly, valde, violenter, vehementer.

Forcing, vis.

FORD, vadum. — *Full of fords*, vadosus.

To **Ford** *a river*, flumen vado transire.

Fordable, qui vado transiri potest; qui vada aperit. — *That river is not fordable*, is fluvius nusquam vado transitur, nusquam vada aperit.

FORE, *adj.* anticus (*e. g.* pars ædium); prior (*e. g.* pedes priores); exterior (*e. g.* vallum exterius); adversus (*e. g.* dentes adversi); primores (*e. g.* dentes).

Fore, *adv.* ante, præ.

FOREADVISE, præmoneo.

FOREAPPOINT, præstituo, præfinio.

FOREARM, præmunio. — *Forewarned, forearmed*, qui pericula prævidet, facile cavere potest.

FOREBODE, portendo, præsagio, ominor, auguro. — *A foreboding token*, præsagium, omen, augurium.

Foreboder, hariolus.

FORECAST, *v.* provideo, prospicio; in longitudinem consulere, *Ter.*

Forecast, *s.* providentia. — *Of great forecast*, providus. — *Without forecast*, improvidus, inconsultus, temerarius. — *With forecast*, provide, circumspecte, consulte.

Forecaster, provisor.
Forecasting, provisio, cautio; prospicientia, provisus (*in abl.*).
FORECASTLE (*foredeck of a ship*), pars prior navis, prora.
FORECLOSE, præcludo.
FORECONCEIVED, meditatus, præconceptus.
FOREDETERMINED, præscriptus, præfinitus.
FOREDOOM, præstituo, præfinio; prædestino (*eccl.*).
FOREFATHERS, majores, avi, proavi.
FOREFEND, averto, averrunco, prohibeo.
FOREFINGER, (digitus) index.
FOREGO (*a thing*), e manibus emittere; (*quit*), abdico, pro derelicto habere. — *I will not forego my right*, non recedam de jure meo.
FOREGOING (*going before*), antecedens; præcedens; prior, superior.
FOREGROUND *of a picture*, quæ in imagine eminent. — *To place in the foreground*, in picturâ alicujus rei (*or* hominis) imaginem primam ponere.
FOREHEAD, frons. — *Having a broad forehead*, fronto. — *two foreheads*, bifrons. — *A forehead-band*, redimiculum frontis; frontale (*for beasts*). —— ‖ See *Brow.*
FOREIGN, externus, exterus, peregrinus, adventitius, alienigenus; *fig.* alienus. — *This is quite foreign to the purpose*, hoc nihil est ad rem, sejunctum est a re propositâ.
Foreigner, externus, peregrinus, advena, alienigena.
FOREJUDGE, præjudico.
Forejudger, qui præjudicat.
Forejudgment, præjudicium; opinio præjudicata.
FOREKNOW, præscio, prænosco; præsentio, præcognosco.
Foreknowing, *adj.* præscius. — *Subst.* præsagitio.
FORELAND, promontorium.
FORELOCKS, antiæ, *pl.*
FOREMAN, antistes. — *of the jury*, juratorum primus.
FOREMAST, malus exterior.
FOREMOST, primus; præcipuus.—*First and foremost*, imprimis, primum, primo loco. — *To go foremost*, præeo, præcedo.
FORENOON, tempus antemeridianum.
FORENOTICE, præmonitus, *Ov.*
FOREORDAIN, præstituo, præfinio; prædestino (*eccl.*).
FOREPORCH, propylæum.
FORERUN, præcurro; præverto.
Forerunner, præcursor, antecursor; prodromus: (*harbinger*), prænuntius (-a). — *of an army*, excursor.
Forerunning, præcursio.
FORESAY, prædico.
Foresaying, prædictio.
FORESEE, prævideo, prospicio. — *Foreseen*, prævisus, præcautus.
Foreseeing, providentia.
Foreseer, qui *or* quæ prævidet.
FORESHOW, præmonstro, prænarro; denuntio.
Foreshowing, denuntiatio.
FORESIGHT, providentia, prospicientia: præsensio. — *To have a foresight of a thing*, rem aliquam prævidere. — *Want of foresight*, imprudentia.
FORESKIN, præputium.
FOREST, silva; saltus; nemus; densa ferarum tecta; (see *Silva* in the Lex.): — silva publica. — *Forest-like*, saltuosus, silvestris.
Forester, homo silvester (silvicola *in poet.*); saltuarius (*as an officer*).
FORESTALL, anticipo, antecapio, intercipio, præripio; (*a market*), præmercor. —— ‖ See *Anticipate.*
Forestaller (*of the market*), qui res præmercatur, qui frumentum comprimit. — See *Buyer.*
Forestalling, interceptio.
FORETASTE, *v.* prægusto.
Foretaste, *s.* anticipatio.
Foretaster, prægustator.
FORETELL, prædico, prænuntio, denuntio.
Foreteller (*sign of*), prænuntius, præcursor: (*diviner*), hariolus, fatidicus; vates, augur.
Foretelling, prædictio, denuntiatio; augurium (*poet.*).
FORETHINK, cogitatione aliquid præcipere. — *Forethought of*, præmeditatus, cogitatione præceptus.
Forethought, Forethinking, præmeditatio. See *Forecast.*
FORETOKEN, *v.* portendo, præsagio, ominor.
Foretoken, *s.* præsagium, omen.
FOREVOUCHED, ante affirmatus.
FOREWARN, præmoneo, prædico. — *Forewarned, forearmed*, præmonitus, præmunitus.
Forewarning, præmonitus.
FORFEIT (*fine, penalty*), pœna (pecuniaria), mulcta; (*fault or offence*), delictum, peccatum. — *To pay one's forfeit*, pecuniam mulctatitiam solvere; mulctam subire. — *To forgive a forfeit*, pecuniam mulctatitiam remittere.
To Forfeit, mulctam committere, mulctâ damnari. — *one's credit*, existimationem perdere, foro cedere. — *the favor of one*, gratiâ alicujus excidere. — *a recognizance*, vadimonium deserere. — *one's word*, promissis non stare; fidem violare *or* fallere. — *Forfeited*, confiscatus; (*lost*), perditus.
Forfeitable, quod confiscari potest.
Forfeiture (*confiscation*), confiscatio. —— ¶ *The forfeiture* (*loss*), pecunia mulctatitia, æs *or* argentum mulctatitium.
FORGE (*as smiths do*), cudo, excudo; fabricor: (*melt*), conflo, liquefacio: (*devise*), fingo, confingo; comminiscor, commentor: (*counterfeit*), ementior, fingo, subjicio. — *To forge tricks*, dolos fingere, nectere, fabricari. — *Forged* (*wrought*), fabricatus, excusus, fabrefactus: (*counterfeited, feigned*), fictus, confictus, adulteratus: (*melted*), conflatus, liquefactus. — *A forged tale*, fabula, consutus dolus.
Forge, *s.* officina ferraria; furnus fabrilis.
Forger (*maker*), fabricator, cusor, excusor: (*counterfeiter*), fictor. — *of writings*, falsarius, fabricator falsarum chartarum. — *of words*, verborum novorum inventor.
Forgery (*a fiction*), res commenticia, commentum: (*fabrication*), fabricatio: (*counterfeiting, feigning*), confictio. — *of false accusations*, calumnia. — *of tales*, fabularum fictio. — *The forgery of arms*, armorum fabricatio.
FORGET (*not to remember*), obliviscor, memoriam alicujus rei amittere, ex memoriâ amittere; (*neglect*), prætereo, negligo, prætermitto. — *I have quite forgot that*, effluxit illud ex animo meo. — *We easily forget a benefit received*, facile abolescit gratia facti. — *I forget my sorrows*, depono memoriam dolorum. — *He will forget every word you say*, in pertusum ingeris dicta dolium. — *I have entirely forgotten it*, id mihi prorsus excidit. — *I had almost forgotten your name*, nomen tuum pæne mihi exciderat. — *I had forgotten it*, me fugerat. — *To be forgotten*, obruor, excido; in oblivionem venire. — *That slaughter was not yet forgotten*, nondum ista clades exoleverat. — *Forgotten*, oblivioni traditus; *quite*, oblivioni traditus, sepultus, obrutus. — *To forget utterly*, perpetuâ oblivione obruere; aquis Lethæis dare; in aquâ scribere, *Catull.* — *To forget or forgive*, ex memoriâ aliquid deponere *or* abjicere. — *To forget by drinking*, ebibo. — *To forget what one has learned*, dedisco.
Forgetter, immemor.
Forgetting, oblivio; prætermissio.
Forgetful, obliviosus; immemor.—*Rub up your forgetful memory*, intermortuam memoriam revoca.
Forgetfulness, oblivio, oblivium.
FORGIVE, condono, ignosco, remitto, absolvo; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *I pray forgive me this fault*, abs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — *Forgive me this one fault*, unam hanc noxam remitte. — *To forgive part of the money*, ex pecuniâ aliquid remittere. — *To forgive the whole*, totum remittere, totius gratiam facere. —*Forgiven*, condonatus, remissus, (*both of the fault*).— *I am forgiven by him*, remisit mihi noxam. — *Not to be forgiven*, inexpiabilis, cui venia non debetur.
Forgiveness, venia; pœnæ remissio. — *I ask no forgiveness*, nullam deprecor pœnam. — *Absolute forgiveness*, oblivio, amnestia.
Forgiver, qui *or* quæ condonat.
Forgiving, remissio.
FORK, furca. — *A little fork*, furcula, furcilla. — *A dung-fork*, furca (*in connection*). — *An oven-fork*, rutabulum. — *A pitch-fork*, merga. — *A fork for a vine*, capreolus. — *Fork for a net*, vara.
Forked, Forky, bifidus, bifurcus, bisulcus, bicornis. — *Three-forked*, trisulcus, trifidus.
FORLORN (*desperate*), perditus, deploratus: (*forsaken*), solus, derelictus, destitutus.
Forlornness, miseria; solitudo.
FORM (*figure or shape*), forma, figura: (*manner*), ratio, modus, ritus. — *A set form*, formula, exemplum, exemplar. — *of words*, certa *or* concepta verba; verba; carmen. —— ¶ *A form* (*bench*), scamnum, subsellium; sella. — *A little form*, scabellum. — *The lowermost form*, infimum subsellium. —— ¶ *A form* (*in a school*), classis, *Quint.* —— ¶ *The form of a hare*, leporis cubile.
To Form, formo, confingo, figuro. — *anew*, reformo, recoquo.
Formal, sollemnis; formalis; affectatus.
Formalist, formularum putidus affectator *or* exactor.
Formality, mos receptus; ritus: — (*in deportment*), molesta urbanitas: — (*in speech*), ambages, pompa.
Formally, sollemniter; cum affectatione
Former, formator.
Forming, Formation, creatio; formatio
Formless, informis, indigestus, rudis.
Formulary (*book of forms*), liber rituum præscriptorum.
FORMER, prior, superior, pristinus. — *The former part of one's life*, vita superior. — *In former times*, olim, priscis temporibus.
Formerly, prius, antehac.
FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, formidolosus, terribilis; terrorem incutiens; immanis; ingens.
Formidably, terribilem *or* horrendum in modum.
FORNICATION, stuprum; concubinatus. — *To commit fornication*, scortor.
Fornicator, scortator, ganeo.
FORSAKE (*desert*), desero, derelinquo, destituo; (*revolt from*), deficio, descisco. — *They forsake Afranius*, ab Afranio desciscunt. — *They forsake their colors*, a signis discedunt. — *To forsake* (*quit*) *a thing*, abdico, renuntio. — *He forsook his ground*, locum non tenuit. —— ‖ See *Abandon.*
Forsaker, desertor.
Forsaking, derelictio, desertio, destitutio. — *of religion*, defectio a sacris.
FORSOOTH, sane, scilicet, nempe. — *Yes forsooth*, etiam si placet.
FORSWEAR, pejero, perjuro, perjurium facere; abjuro.
Forswearer, qui perjurat.
Forswearing, perjurium.
Forsworn, perjurus, perfidus.
FORT, castellum, propugnaculum. — *Fort by fort*, castellatim.
FORTH, foras: *in composition also by prepositions; as*, pro. — *From this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; posthac, deinceps. —— ¶ *And so forth*, et sic de ceteris. See *And.*
FORTHCOMING, præsto, in procinctu.
Forthcoming, *subst.* (*in law*), vadimonii obitus. —— ¶ *To be forthcoming* (*adj.*), in medio *or* promptu esse.
FORTH-ISSUING, erumpens, qui prodit.
FORTHWITH, actutum, confestim, continuo, extemplo, protinus, mox, illico.
FORTIFY (*strengthen*), firmo, confirmo, roboro, corroboro: (*fence about*), circumsepio, circumfirmo, circumvallo, circummunio: (*close with a fortification*), munio, communio, vallo. — *Friendship fortified the kingdom*, amicitia fulsit imperium. — *To fortify strongly*, permunio. — *first*, præmunio. — *Fortified*, munitus, communitus. — *Not fortified*, immunitus.
Fortifier, munitor.
Fortification, munitio, communitio; (*the works*), munitiones, munimenta, opera.
FORTITUDE, animus fortis, fortitudo; æquus animus.

FORTNIGHT, dies quatuordecim. — *A fortnight's provision*, dimidiati mensis cibaria.
FORTRESS, locus munitus, castellum, arx, oppidum.
FORTUITOUS. See *Accidental.*
FORTUNE (*chance*), fortuna, sors. — *Good fortune*, fortuna secunda *or* prospera, res secundæ, casus secundus, eventus felix. — *Fortune's darling*, fortunæ filius *or* alumnus. — *God send you good fortune*, i pede fausto. — *Fools have fortune*, fortuna favet fatuis. — *Fortunes in a decayed state, and almost ruined*, fortuna inclinata et prope jacens. — *To try one's fortune*, fortunam experiri. — *I have this good fortune, that every thing pleases which I do*, est istuc datum profecto mihi, ut sint grata quæ facio omnia, *Ter.* — *Ill fortune*, infesta fortuna; casus adversus, res adversæ. — *By fortune*, forte, forte fortunâ, ita ut fit. — *To tell fortunes*, eventura alicui divinare, conjicere, prædicere. — *A fortune-teller*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus, circulator. —— ¶ *Fortune* (*estate*), opes, facultates; census. — *Plentiful*, opes integræ. — *Decayed*, opes depressæ, opes attritæ, accisæ, exhaustæ; adesæ fortunæ. — *A woman of a good fortune*, mulier dotata; puella dives dote, *Ov.* — *A maid of no fortune*, virgo indotata. — *A man of a good fortune*, præditus magnis opibus homo. — *To make one's fortune*, divitias acquirere *or* nancisci. — *A fortune-hunter*, qui mulierem dotatam consectatur; captator. — *To venture one's life and fortune*, capitis fortunarumque periculum adire.
Fortunate, fortunatus, beatus, faustus. — *Somewhat fortunate*, beatulus. — *To make fortunate*, fortuno, secundo, prospero.
Fortunately, auspicato, fauste, feliciter, prospere, secundis avibus.
FORTY, quadraginta; quadrageni. — *Of forty*, quadragenarius. — *Forty times*, quadragies.
FORWARD, *adj.* (*bold*), audax, impavidus, intrepidus; (*inclined*), propensus, proclivis; (*that has made some progress*), provectus, progressus, affectus; (*soon ripe*), præcox; (*ready*), promptus, alacer. — *Very forward* (*headlong*), præceps. — *To be forward in learning*, progressum facere in studiis; in literis processum *or* progressum habere. — *A forward young man*, juvenis acer.
Forward, *adv.* prorsum. — *To press right forward*, in directum niti. — *To put forward*, promoveo, urgeo. — *To go or set forward*, procedo, progredior; profectum facere. — *Go forward and grow in virtue*, macte novâ virtute esto. — *To egg forward*, concito, incito, provoco, stimulo. — *To come forward in the world*, ditesco, opes augere. — *A going forward*, progressio, progressus. — *Forward and backward*, rursum et prorsum, huc et illuc. — *From this time forward*, ab hoc inde tempore, posthac, deinceps.
To **Forward** *a letter*, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere. —— ¶ *To forward* (*help*, &c.), juvo, adjuvo, faveo; augeo, adaugeo, foveo; maturo. — *Forwarding*, conducens, conducibilis.
Forwardness, alacritas. — *in learning*, in literis progressus *or* progressio. — *In good forwardness*, ad exitum *or* finem fere perductus.
FOSSE. See *Ditch.*
FOSSILE, fossilis.
FOSTER, alo, educo, nutrio; foveo. See *Cherish.*
Foster-father, altor, educator. — *A foster-mother or foster-nurse*, altrix, nutrix. — *child*, alumnus. — *brother*, collactaneus.
Fostering, educatio.
FOUL (*filthy*), fœdus, spurcus, sordidus, squalidus, turpis. — *Foul play*, fallacia, dolus. — *Let us have no foul play*, ne agas dolo malo. — *A foul action*, facinus fœdum *or* turpe. — *Foul language*, convicium, maledictum; dicta contumeliosa. — *linen*, lintea immunda. — *stomach*, stomachus impurus. — *water*, aqua lutulenta. — *To make foul*, conspurco, fœdo, inquino, maculo. — *To be foul*, sordeo, squaleo. — *To grow foul*, sordesco. —— ¶ *Foul weather*, cælum turbidum, nubilum, nubibus grave, tempestas turbida. —— ¶ *Foul* (*ill-favored*), deformis; teter. — *Foul-faced*, aspectu horridus. ¶ (*vicious*), flagitiosus, obscœnus, facinorosus. —— ¶ *To fall foul by words*, convicior, conviciis aliquem lacerare, proscindere, lacessere; in aliquem maledictis invehi. — *with blows*, ad manus venire, cominus pugnare; fuste alicujus latera dolare.
To **Foul.** (See *To make Foul.*) — *Fouled*, fœdatus, maculatus, commaculatus, conspurcatus, inquinatus.
Foully (*filthily*), fœde, sordide, squalide: (*basely*), turpiter, flagitiose: (*ill-favoredly*), deformiter.
Foulness, turpitudo, squalor, spurcities, sordes; rubigo, *sc.* dentium, *Ov.* —— ¶ *The foulness* (*of a crime*), atrocitas. —— ¶ *Foulness* (*ill-favoredness*), deformitas, fœditas.
FOUND, fundamenta alicujus rei jacere; condo, instituo, constituo; fundo, -āre. — *To be founded on.* (See *Bottom* and *Depend.*) — *To found a college or school*, academiam *or* scholam annuis opibus, *or* certis reditibus in annos singulos attributis fundare *or* locupletare. — *To found a sect*, disciplinam fundare. —— ¶ *To found* (*form by melting*), fundo, -ĕre.
Foundation, fundamentum, *commonly in pl.* fundamenta. — *To lay the foundation of a building*, ædificii fundamenta jacere, ponere. — *The making of a foundation*, substructio. — *From the very foundation*, funditus, ab imis sedibus.
Founder, conditor; auctor, parens. —— ¶ *A founder of metal*, fusor; faber ærarius.
Founding *of metals*, metallorum fusio.
FOUNDER *a horse*, equo mollitiem pedum inducere, ungulas collidendo mollire; (*as a horse*), titubo; (*as a ship*), pessum ire, mergi, demergi.
FOUNDLING, infans expositus. — *He suspects himself to be a foundling*, subditum se suspicatur, *Ter.*
FOUNT, FOUNTAIN, fons, puteus, scaturigo. — *Of a fountain*, fontanus. — *Without fountains*, aridus, fontium expers.
FOUR, quatuor; quaterni. — *Four days ago*, nudiusquartus. — *The space of four days*, quatriduum. — *Four days before*, quatriduo ante. — *after*, post quatriduum, quatriduo interjecto, quatuor post diebus. — *The space of four years*, quadriennium. — *Four years after*, quadriennio post. — *The age of four years*, quadrimatus. — *Of four*, quaternarius. — *Four times*, quater. — *Four times as much*, quadruplo, quadruplicato. — *bigger*, quadruplo major. — *Divided into four parts*, quadripartitus. — *In four parts or ways*, quadrifariam. — *A place where four ways meet*, quadrivium. — *Cleft into four parts*, quadrifidus. — *Having four doors*, quadriforis. — *Weighing four pounds*, quadrilibris. — *Four hundred*, quadringenti; quadringeni. — *times*, quadringenties. — *The four hundredth*, quadringentesimus. — *Four-cornered*, quadrangulus, quadrangularis; (*square*), quadratus. — *Four-fold*, quadruplex. — *Four-footed*, quadrupes.
Four (*at cards*, &c.), quaternio.
Fourscore, octoginta.
Fourteen, quatuordecim. — *The fourteenth*, decimus quartus. — *Fourteen times*, quatuordecies.
Fourth, quartus.
Fourthly, quarto.
FOWL, volucris, avis. — *A great fowl*, ales. — *Wild fowl*, volucres palustres. — *Water fowl*, aves aquaticæ. — *A keeper of fowls*, pullarius.
To **Fowl**, aucupor.
Fowler, auceps.
Fowling, aucupium. — *Of fowling*, aucupatorius. — *A fowling-piece*, sclopetum aucupatorium.
FOX, vulpes. — *To set the fox to keep the geese*, ovem lupo committere. — *To play the fox*, vulpinor, *Varr.* — *Of a fox*, vulpinus. — *A young fox, or fox's cub*, vulpecula. — *An old fox* (*crafty knave*), veterator, versipellis. — *Like an old beaten fox*, veteratorie. — *A fox-chase*, vulpis venatus. — *A fox-hunter*, vulpium venator.
FRACTION, numerus fractus, fractura.
Fractional, ad numeros fractos pertinens.
FRACTIOUS (*quarrelsome*), rixosus, jurgiosus, litigiosus.
FRACTURE, fractura.
To **Fracture**, frango, confringo.
FRAGILE, fragilis, caducus.
Fragility, fragilitas.
FRAGMENT, fragmentum, ramentum, frustum; fragmen. — *Fragments of meat*, &c., analecta, reliquiæ. — *He that sweeps the fragments together*, analectes.
FRAGRANT, bene *or* suave olens; odoratus (*perfumed*). — *To be fragrant*, bene *or* suave olere.
Fragrancy, suavis odor, odor.
Fragrantly, suave.
FRAIL, *adj.* fragilis, fluxus, caducus.
Frailty, fragilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas. — *The frailty of human nature*, naturæ communis fragilitas, *Cic.*
FRAIL, *s.* fiscella, fiscina. — *of figs*, ficuum fiscella *or* quasillus. — *To put into a frail*, in fiscellam condere.
FRAME (*fashion*), fingo, formo, fabricor: (*contrive*), molior, comminiscor: (*build*), fabrico, ædifico, struo, construo, condo: (*join together*), conjungo, compingo; contabulo. — *To frame a picture*, picturam in formâ ligneâ includere, tabulam marginare. — *To frame unto*, accommodo, apto. — *Framed*, formatus, constructus, fictus, effictus, fabricatus. — *ill*, informis, male compactus *or* fabricatus.
Frame *of a building*, ædificii *or* structuræ compages. — *of the world*, compages mundi. —— ¶ *Frame* (*around a thing*), forma (*e. g.* lignea, *of wood*); margo. —— ¶ *A frame or disposition of the mind*, animi status. — *My mind is not in its right frame*, mens non manet certâ sede. —— ¶ *Out of frame*, enormis, abnormis. — *To be out of frame in one's health*, minus commodâ valetudine uti; ægritudine aliquâ laborare.
Framer, fabricator, structor; faber.
Framing, constructio, fabricatio, formatio, conformatio; accommodatio.
FRANK, ingenuus, sincerus, liber, apertus, candidus. — *Very frank-hearted*, perliberalis. —— ¶ *Frank pledge*, liberum vadimonium.
Frankly, ingenue, libere.
Frankness, ingenuitas, sinceritas, liberalitas.
To **Frank** *a letter*, literas gratis perferendas notare *or* signare.
FRANKINCENSE, tus. — *To burn frankincense*, tus adolere. — *Bearing frankincense*, turifer. — *On which frankincense is burned*, turicremus (*poet.*). — *That gathers frankincense*, turilegus (*poet.*). — *Of frankincense*, tureus.
FRANTIC, insanus, insaniens, cerritus, vecors; mente captus. — *To become frantic*, insanio, furo; in dementiam prorumpere; intemperiis agi.
FRATERNAL, fraternus. See *Brotherly.*
Fraternity. See *Brotherhood.*
Fratricide (*the murderer*), fratricida.
FRAUD, fraus, dolus. — *Without fraud*, bonâ fide.
Fraudulent, fraudulentus, dolosus.
Fraudulency, fraudulentia, fraus.
Fraudulently, fraudulenter, vafre.
FRAUGHT (*laden, filled*), oneratus, refertus, onustus.
FRAY, *s.* rixa, pugna; jurgium, altercatio. — *To part a fray*, litem dirimere, jurgia componere.
FRAY, *v.* (*as cloth does by rubbing*), dehisco.
FREAK (*sudden fancy*), subitus animi impetus; (*idle conceit*), deliramentum, somnium.
Freakish (*fanciful*), petulans, cerebrosus; in repentinos animi motus proclivis.
Freakishly, petulanter, lascive.
Freakishness (*wantonness*), lascivia, petulantia.
FRECKLE, lenticula. — *Freckles*, lenticulæ, lentigo.
Freckly, Freckled, lentiginosus, sparso ore.
FREE (*at liberty, exempt*), liber, immunis: — (*in giving*), liberalis, munificus: — (*frank, open*), apertus, candidus, sincerus: — (*common*), communis, publicus. — *You are free to speak what you will*, licet tibi libere quidvis loqui. — *He is free of another man's purse*, de alieno est liberalis. — *Free from business* (*at leisure*),

¶ otiosus, a negotio vacuus.—*To make one free of a city*, civitate aliquem donare; alicui civitatem tribuere, dare, impertiri; in numerum civium asciscere.—*To be free*, sui esse juris. — *To be free for* (*open to*) *all the citizens*, omnibus civibus patere.—*To be free from*, vaco, expertem esse. — *They are free from one kind of injustice*, altero injustitiæ genere vacant. —*I am free from pain*, expers sum doloris.—*At free cost*, sine sumptibus.—*To live at free cost*, inemptis cibis pasci. —*To be somewhat free with one*, familiarius cum aliquo versari. — *I was as free at his house as my own*, apud eum sic fui tanquam domi meæ.—*To be free of one's tongue*, sermonis esse minime parcum. —*He is free to let it alone*, integrum est ei omittere. —*To escape scot-free*, impune abire, immunem esse.—*You shall not escape scot-free*, inultum id nunquam auferes; non impune feres.

To Free (*deliver from*), libero, eximo, eripio, expedio, abstraho.—*Free me from this fear*, hunc mihi timorem eripe. — *I have freed you from other fears*, ego vos solvi curis ceteris. — *To free one from bondage*, e servitio *or* vinculis aliquem eximere, abstrahere; asserere.—*To free or set free*, emancipo, manumitto; libertate *or* pileo donare. — *Freed*, liberatus, solutus, liber. —*He thought himself freed from his oath*, jurejurando se solutum putabat.

Freebooter, prædo.

Freeborn, ingenuus, liberalis.

Freehold, feudum liberum; possessio libera.

Freeholder, fundi liberi possessor.

Freedman, libertus, manumissus. —*The freedmen* (*as a body or class*), libertini.

Freedom (*immunity*), immunitas, libertas; (*easiness of doing a thing*), facilitas.—*An assertor of freedom*, libertatis vindex. —*The freedom of a city*, civitas, jus civitatis. — *Freedom from*, vacuitas.

Freeing (*setting at large*), liberatio; in libertatem vindicatio. —*A freeing of a slave*, manumissio.

Freely, liberaliter, libere; benigne; ingenue. — *To talk freely with a person*, aperte cum aliquo fabulari. — *To do a thing freely*, sponte suâ aliquid agere, non dubitare facere. — *Freely bestowed*, gratuitus, gratis datus.

Freeman, liber; civis natus. — *He is a freeman*, habet tria nomina. —*A freeman of a city*, civis, municeps.

Freeness, liberalitas, benignitas; beneficentia.

Freestone, saxum vivum.

Freethinker, contemptor Dei; qui Deum esse negat; homo impius.

FREEZE, gelo, congelo, conglacio; congelor, duresco. — *It freezes*, gelascit. — *Frozen or frozen up*, gelatus, congelatus, ventis astrictus, conglaciatus, concretus. — *round about*, circumgelatus. —*To be frozen over, as a river*, frigore consistere, *Ov.*

Freezing, gelatio, congelatio.

FREIGHT *a ship*, navem onerare; merces navi imponere. — *Freighted*, oneratus, onustus.

Freight, *s.* onus; merces navi impositæ. —— ¶ (*the pay*), vectura, vecturæ pretium; naulum.

FRENCH, Francogallicus, Francicus. — *To speak French*, Francogallice loqui.

Frenchman, Francogallus.

Frenchified, moribus Gallicis instructus.

FRENZY, vesania, insania, delirium, mentis alienatio; furor.

FREQUENT, frequens, creber.

To Frequent, frequento, celebro, concelebro. — *Frequented*, frequentatus, celebratus; celeber. —*Not frequented*, incelebris.

Frequenter, qui *or* quæ frequentat.

Frequenting, frequentatio.

Frequently, frequenter, crebro, sæpe, subinde. —*Very frequently*, creberrime.

Frequency, frequentia, crebritas.

FRESCO.—*To paint in fresco*, udo colores illinere. — *Fresco painting*, opus tectorium.

FRESH (*cool*), frigidus, frigidulus; (*recent, lately grown, happened*, &c.), recens; (*sound, not tainted*, &c.), recens, viridis (*yet green*); (*not used, not wearied*), recens, integer; (*lively*), vigens, vegetus, alacer. — *I expect some fresh matter*, recens aliquid expecto. — *Fresh men supplied their places*, alii integris viribus succedebant. — *A fresh, hearty old age*, aquilæ senectus. — *Fresh and fasting*, jejunus, impransus. — *To be fresh and lively*, vigeo, vigesco. — *To come in with fresh supplies*, integris viribus succedere. — *While the thing is fresh*, recente re. — *Fresh in memory*, in memoriâ recens. —*A fresh man or fresh-water soldier*, tiro, novitius. —— || See *Afresh*.

To Freshen (*make fresher*), salsamenta aquâ macerare; nimium salem eximere; —(*cool*), refrigero: (*refresh*), reficio, relaxo, recreo. — *Freshened*, dulci aquâ maceratus.

Freshly, recenter.

Freshness (*cheerfulness*), hilaritas. — *of the countenance*, oris color vegetus.

FRET, *v. a.* crucio, excrucio; uro, ango. — *To fret or vex one's self*, ægritudini se dedere; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ *or* sollicitudine afflci. — *To fret* (*neut.*), *be fretted, be in a fret*, crucior, discrucior, stomachor, angor, ringor, in fermento esse. —*I hear you are fretted*, audio te animo angi. — *He was fretted on account of the expense*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus. —— ¶ *To fret* (*rub*), frico, tero. — *To fret or gall by riding*, cuticulam equitando atterere.—*Fretted* (*or galled*), attritus. —— ¶ *To fret or eat away*, corrodo. —— ¶ *To fret* (*as wine*), acesco. — *The wine frets*, vinum acescit. —— ¶ *To fret or be worn out*, deteror, attritu dirumpi *or* dilacerari.

Fret, *s.* (*passion*), ira, ægritudo, sollicitudo animi. — *To put one into a fret*, irrito, acerbo, exacerbo, aspero; irâ aliquem accendere; animum alicui movere, bilem concitare, stomachum facere; incensum aliquem reddere. —— ¶ *The fret of a musical instrument*, citharæ interpunctio. —— ¶ *Fret-work*, striatura; opus cælatum.

Fretful, morosus, stomachosus, querulus.

Fretfully, morose, stomachose, iracunde.

Fretfulness, proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

Fretting (*being vexed*), ægritudo, sollicitudo, angor animi: (*rubbing, wearing*), attritus; (*galling*), adustio.

FRIABLE, friabilis.

FRIAR, cœnobita, monachus.—*Augustine*, monachus ordini S. Augustini ascriptus. — *Capuchin*, monachus pænulatus.

Friary, cœnobium monachorum.

FRIBBLE, nugor. — *A fribbling question*, quæstio nugatoria.

Fribbler, nugator.

FRICASSEE, carnis frixæ minutal.

FRICTION, fricatio.

FRIDAY, dies Veneris, feria sexta. — *Good Friday*, dies per mortem Christi sacrata.

FRIEND, amicus, familiaris, sodalis, necessarius; studiosus *or* amator alicujus *or* alicujus rei.—*He is my intimate friend*, is est ex meis intimis familiaribus. — *Nobody is a greater friend to me than he*, mihi nemo est amicior illo. — *You act like a friend*, facis amice.—*We have been old friends*, multâ consuetudine conjuncti sumus. —*A friend in need is a friend indeed*, amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. — *A friend at court is better than money in one's purse*, ubi amici, ibi opes. — *Try your friend before you trust him*, nemini fidas, nisi quicum modium salis comederis. — *A friend or crony*, amicus intimus *or* familiaris. (See *Bosom*.) —*A great friend*, amicus summus, amicissimus. —*A back friend*, inimicus, obtrectator. —*A mouth-friend*, parasitus; Gnatho. —*A female friend*, amica. — *To be or become friends with one*, in gratiam cum aliquo redire, simultates deponere. — *To get himself or make friends*, sibi amicos acquirere *or* parare; amicitias conciliare; homines sibi adjungere ad amicitiam. — *To make men friends*. (See *Reconcile*.) — *My friend*, mi tu; o bone. — *An assured friend*, amicus juratissimus, conjunctissimus; alter idem, animæ dimidium. —*A false friend*, amicus simulatus.

Friendless, amicis carens; ab amicis desertus; inops.

Friendly, *adj.* benevolus, amicus, humanus; æquus.

Friendly, *adv.* amice, benevole, candide, amanter.

Friendliness, benevolentia, officium.

Friendship, amicitia, consuetudo, necessitudo; familiaritas, benevolentiæ conjunctio, mutua amicitia. — *Friendship soon cools*, cito sociorum olla male fervet. — *To make or join friendship with*, amicitiam cum aliquo conjungere *or* connectere. — *To contract an intimate friendship*, cum aliquo magnam familiaritatem conflare. — *To break off friendship*, amicitiam dimittere, dirumpere, dissolvere. — *To join in friendship or make friends*, concilio.

FRIEZE (*cloth*), pannus Frisius.—— ¶ (*in building*), zophorus (*on a pillar*). See *Hyperthurum* in the Lex.

FRIGATE, navis bellica minor; (*spy ship*), speculatorium navigium.

FRIGHT, FRIGHTEN, aliquem terrere, conterrere, perterrere, territare, perterrefacere; metum alicui afferre, terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere. — *You fright me out of my wits*, præ metu adigis me ad insaniam. — *Frighted, frightened*, territus, perterritus, exanimatus. —*To frighten from or away*, absterreo.

Fright, *s.* terror, formido, metus.—*He put the city in a fright*, perculit urbem metu, terruit urbem. — *He put the senate in a fright*, terrorem patribus incussit.

Frightful, terribilis, horribilis, horrendus; horrificus.

Frightfully, horride, horrendum in modum.

Frightfulness, terror, horror.

Frighting, consternatio.

FRIGID, frigidus, gelidus.

Frigidity, frigiditas, frigus.

Frigidly, frigide.

FRINGE, fimbria, lacinia.

To Fringe *a garment*, fimbriam vesti assuere.

Fringed, fimbriatus.

FRISK, salio, exsulto, gaudio exsultare; (*as a lamb*), lascivio.

Frisk, *subst.* saltus, exsultatio.

Frisky, lætus, hilarus.

Friskiness, alacritas.

FRITH, æstuarium, fretum; sinus.

FRITTER, frustum, frustulum.

To Fritter, minutatim frangere.

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus, levis, vanus, inanis; cassus — *A frivolous matter*, res nugatoria, levis, nullius momenti.

Frivolously, nugatorie.

Frivolousness, nugæ meræ.

FRIZZLE, crispo, calamistro (*abl.*) ornare, calamistro (*v.*). — *Somewhat frizzled*, subcrispus. — *Frizzled locks*, cincinni. — *A frizzling iron*, calamistrum.

Frizzler, ciniflo.

FRO. — *To and fro*, ultro citro(que).

FROCK, palla, sagum.

FROG, rana. — *Young*, ranunculus. — *A sea frog*, rana marina. —*A green frog*, rana viridis; calamites, *Plin.*—*To croak like a frog*, coaxo.

FROLIC, *adj.* lætus, exsultans, festivus, hilaris. — *To be frolic*, exsulto, gestio, lascivio. —*To grow frolic*, hilaresco.

Frolic (*whim*), *subst.* repentinus animi impetus.

Frolicsome, lascivus, jocosus.

Frolicsomely, hilariter, jocose.

Frolicsomeness, hilaritas, lascivia.

FROM, a, ab, de, e, ex, *etc.* —— ¶ *By* a, ab; as, *I have heard all from the beginning*, a principio audivi omnia. — *From my youth up*, jam a primâ adolescentiâ, ab ineunte ætate. — *From the creation of the world*, ab orbe condito. —— ¶ *By* de; as, *they put off from day to day*, diem de die distulerunt.—*From a high hill*, celso de colle. —— ¶ *By* e, ex; as, *from between his feet*, e medio pedum. — *From between his teeth*, e dentibus. — *I suspect from the very nature of the thing*, ex ipsâ re mihi incidit suspicio. — *I will speak from my heart*, equidem dicam ex animo. — *He lives from hand to mouth*, ex tempore vivit. — *From that time, or from that time forward*, ex illo tempore, ex eo. —— ¶ *By* per; as, *to deliver from hand to hand*, per manus alteri tradere. ——

¶ *Note.* The preposition is sometimes to be understood; as, *he goes from Capua to Rome*, Capuâ Romam petit.—*I see the old man returning from the country*, video rure redeuntem senem. — *From home*, domo. (See the rules for *Place* in the *Gramm.*) —— ¶ *Note.* Sometimes the preposition is joined to the verb; as, *to go from*, abeo. — *To remove from* (a.), amoveo. — *To lead from*, abduco. —— ¶ Particular phrases. *Winter kept this thing from being done*, hiems rem geri prohibuit. —*They differ one from another*, inter se dissident. —*They sent ambassadors from one to another*, ultro citroque legati inter eos missi sunt.—*From above*, desuper, superne. — *From about Rome*, a Româ, a locis circa Romam. — *From abroad (from a foreign country)*, peregre: (*from out of doors*), foris. — *From all sides*, undique: *both*, utrimque. — *From beneath*, inferne.—*From day to day*, diem ex die, diem de die, *but not* de die in diem. — *From house to house, door to door*, ostiatim. —*From man to man*, viritim. — *From street to street*, vicatim. — *From one to the other*, ultro citro(que). — *From hence*, hinc. — *From henceforth*, jam inde ex hoc tempore, abhinc, dehinc, posthac, deinceps, ex hoc tempore. — *From some other place*, aliunde. — *From that time or place*, inde. — *From thenceforth*, exinde, ex eo, deinceps, ex illo tempore. — *From time to time*, subinde. — *From whence*, unde. — *From what place soever*, undecunque.—*From within*, intrinsecus. — *From without*, extrinsecus.

FRONT (*forehead*), frons; (*forepart*), pars adversa. — *The front part of the house*, antica pars ædium. — *The front or facade*, frons. —*With what front could he do it?* qua fronte id ausus fuit? — *A person of a bold front*, homo perfrictæ frontis.——¶ *The front of an army*, prima acies. — *To draw up an army in front*, aciem in longitudinem porrigere.

To FRONT (*stand fronting*), e regione locari.

FRONTISPIECE (*of a building or book*), ædificii *or* libri frons.

FRONTLET, redimiculum frontis.

FRONTIER, limes, confinium. — *town*, urbs utrumque sub finem sita. See *Border*.

FROST, gelu. —*A great frost*, gelu intensum et diutinum. —*Hard*, rigidum. — *A hoar frost*, pruina cana.

FROSTBITTEN, frigore ustus, adustus.

FROSTY, pruinosus.

FROTH, spuma.

To FROTH, spumo, spumas agere; (*in bubbles*), bullio. — *To scum off the froth*, despumo.

FROTHY, spumeus, spumosus.——¶ (*light, trifling*), levis, nugax, frivolus, futilis, ineptus.

FROTHING, spumatus.

FROUZY, fœtidus, putidus, olidus. —*To smell frouzy*, male olere.

FROWARD, protervus, perversus, morosus, contumax. — *Somewhat froward*, submorosus, refractariolus.

FROWARDLY, proterve, morose, perverse, contumaciter.

FROWARDNESS, protervitas, perversitas, morositas; contumacia, pervicacia; deliciæ.

FROWN, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere. — *upon*, iniquis *or* infestis oculis aliquem intueri. — *The world frowned upon him*, a fortunâ deserebatur. — *Frowning*, torvus, nubilus, vultuosus.

FROWN, frontis contractio, frons obducta. — *The frowns of fortune*, fortunæ afflictæ, res adversæ.

FROWNINGLY, torvum, diro vultu.

FRUCTIFY (*make fruitful*), fecundo: (*be fruitful*), fructum ferre.

FRUCTIFICATION, fertilitas.

FRUGAL, parcus, diligens, frugi (frugalior, -issimus).

FRUGALLY, frugaliter, parce.

FRUGALITY, frugalitas, diligentia.

FRUIT (*of trees*, &c.), fructus. — *Early*, fructus præcoces. — *Garden*, fructus horti (*or* -orum.) — *Natural*, fruges sponte nascentes. — *Fruits of the field*, terræ fruges, fruges. — *Tree-fruit*, poma. — *The first fruits*, primitiæ, *pl.* — *The fruit of the womb*, liberi, proles, partus, fetus. — *Ripe fruit*, poma mitia *or* cocta. —— ¶ *Fruit* (*profit*), lucrum, emolumentum, beneficium; quæstus.

FRUITERER, pomarius. — *Fruitery*, *Fruit-loft*, pomarium, oporotheca.

FRUITFUL, ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber. — *To be fruitful*, abundo. — *To make fruitful*, fecundo.

FRUITFULLY, fertiliter, fecunde.

FRUITFULNESS, fertilitas, fecunditas, feracitas, ubertas.

FRUITLESS (*barren*), sterilis, infecundus; (*disappointed*), irritus, vanus, frustratus, frustra habitus; (*unprofitable*), inutilis, ad nullam rem utilis. — *To grow fruitless*, sterilesco. — *Grown fruitless or barren*, effetus.

FRUITLESSLY (*in vain*), frustra, nequicquam; (*unprofitably*), inutiliter.

FRUIT-WOMAN, quæ poma vendit.

FRUIT-TIME, autumnus, vindemia.

FRUIT-TREE, arbor fructifera, pomifera.

FRUITION, fructus; possessio.

FRUMENTY, puls, pulticula.

FRUSTRATE, frustror, destituo. — *one's expectations*, spem *or* exspectationem alicujus frustrari *or* fallere. — *To frustrate a man's plans*, omnes rationes alicujus conturbare. — *That is frustrated*, qui de spe decidit, spe dejectus; frustratus.

FRUSTRATION, frustratio.

FRY, *v.* frigo.—*I have other fish to fry*, est aliud quod agam; majus opus moveo. — *Fried*, frictus, frixus. — *Fried meat*, caro frixa; frixa, *n. pl.* — *A frying-pan*, sartago. —— ¶ *To fry*, *v. n.* æstuo, sudo.

FRYING, frictio; frixura, *Varr.*

FRY, *subst.* fetus piscium; minuti pisciculi.

FUDDLE, *act.* inebrio, tingere aliquem poculis; — *neut.* inebrior, potito, pergræcor. — *A fuddling fellow*, potor, potator; ebriosus. — *Fuddled*, inebriatus, madidus, temulentus; vino *or* potu obrutus.

FUEL, ignis alimentum. — *To add fuel to the fire*, oleum addere camino, materiam igni præbere.

FUGITIVE, volaticus, instabilis.

FUGITIVE, *subst.* (*vagabond*), fugitivus, profugus; erro: — (*deserter*), transfuga, desertor.

FUGITIVENESS, vis ad volandum, instabilitas.

FUGUE (*in music*), consonantia quædam musica.

FULCRUM, fulcrum.

FULFIL, impleo, compleo, expleo; perago. — *Fulfil one's desires*, votis satisfacere, mandata exsequi. — *My dreams become fulfilled*, somnia evadunt.

FULFILMENT, perfectio, peractio; eventus, exitus, effectus.

FULL (*filled*), plenus, expletus, refertus, oppletus, accumulatus, confertus, affluens. — *The full*, plenum: *to the full*, ad plenum; prorsus, omnino. — *I can never set it out to the full*, quicquid dixero minus erit. — *You have satisfied me to the full*, a te quidem cumulate satisfactum est mihi. — *He paid the full worth of it*, æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam solvit. — *I have rewarded him to the full*, pari munere remuneravi. — *There was a full house*, convenit senatus frequens. — *Full sails*, vela ventis impleta *or* distenta. — *Full-blown*, flore expanso. — *Full-fraught*, bene instructus. — *Full-faced*, plenâ facie. — *The full of the moon*, plenilunium. — *It is full moon, or the moon is at full*, luna pleno orbe fulget. — *Full fed, having his belly full*, satur, satiatus. — *Truly you will soon have a belly full of him*, næ tu propediem istius obsaturabere. — *Very full*, affluens, redundans, exundans.—*Full of business*, negotiis distentus *or* obrutus. — *Full of grief*, mæstus, animi ægritudine affectus. — *Full of words*, loquax. — *To be full*, abundo, scateo, scaturio. — *To be made full*, impleor, satior. — *Half full*, semiplenus. — *Of full age, or full grown*, adultus, adultâ ætate; puber. —— ¶ *Full* (*perfect*), perfectus; integer. — *You have a full year to stay yet*, annus est integer vobis expectandus.

FULL, *adv.* (*quite*), omnino, prorsus, ad plenum. —— ¶ *Full a hundred years*, justum sæculum. — *He reigned full ten years*, decem integros annos regnavit. — *What! full three days?* hui! universum triduum? — *It is not yet full four o'clock*, hora quarta nondum exacta est. — *It is full time*, tantum non præteriit tempus. —— ¶ *Full* (*very*), valde, vehementer. —*I am full glad*, totus gaudeo. — *I understand his meaning full well*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. — *Full sore against my will*, me invitissimo. —— ¶ *To meet one another full butt*, occurrere frontibus adversis. —— ¶ *Full in the wind*, adversantibus ventis.

FULNESS, plenitudo, abundantia, satias, satietas.

FULLY, plene, perfecte, ad plenum. — *I am fully persuaded*, persuasissimum habeo.

FULL *cloth*, pannos cogere.

FULLER, fullo. — *Of a fuller*, fullonius, fullonicus. — *A fuller's trade*, (ars) fullonica. — *Fuller's earth*, creta fullonia.

FULLING, constipatio panni.

FULMINATE, fulmino.

FULMINATION, fulminatio, *Sen.*

FULMINATING, FULMINATORY, fulmineus.

FULSOME (*offensive*), putidus, molestus, odiosus; (*rank*), putidus, teter. — *A fulsome flatterer*, adulator.

FULSOMELY, odiose, putide.

FULSOMENESS, nausea.

FUMBLE, rem inscite aggredi *or* inepte tractare.

FUMBLER, qui rem aliquam inepte tractat.

FUMBLING, rei alicujus inepta administratio.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte, infabre.

FUME, exhalatio, vapor: *fig.* ira, iracundia. — *In a fume*, iratus, irâ accensus *or* ardens.

To FUME (*smoke*), exhalo, vapores emittere: — (*be angry*), stomachor, fremo, excandesco. — *Fumed*, exhalatus, vaporatus. — *Fretting and fuming*, irâ commotus.

FUMINGLY, stomachose, iracunde.

FUMIGATE, suffio; fumigo, *Varr.*

FUMIGATION, suffitus, suffimentum, suffitio.

FUN, ludus, jocus. — *To do a thing for fun*, ludi jocique causâ aliquid agere.

FUNCTION, functio, munus, officium.

FUND *of money*, ingens numorum vis, pecuniæ cumulus *or* acervus. — *He has no fund*, cui peculii numus non est plumbeus.

FUNDAMENT, anus, nates; sedes.

FUNDAMENTAL, primus, gravissimus, magni momenti, necessarius. — *law*, lex prima. — *Fundamentals*, fundamenta, *pl.* — *To err fundamentally*, in rebus gravissimis *or* maximi momenti errare.

FUNERAL, funus; exsequiæ; pompa funeris; justa (funebria). — *After the funeral solemnity, which was very magnificent, was over*, postquam more regio justa magnifice fecerant, *Sall.* — *To make a funeral*, funus (exsequias) celebrare. — *Funeral obsequies*, officium supremum. — *banquet*, epulum funebre *or* ferale. — *song*, nænia. — *A funeral pile*, rogus, pyra. — *Funeral rites or ceremonies*, justa; inferiæ. — *To make a noble funeral for a person*, amplo funere aliquem efferre; funus magnâ ambitione celebrandum curare.

FUNEREAL, funereus, funebris.

FUNGOUS, spongiosus.

FUNNEL, infundibulum. — *To turn with a funnel*, per infundibulum infundere. —— ¶ *The funnel* (*of a stove*), tubus.

FURBELOW, fimbria.

FURBISH, recudo, polio, interpolo.

FURBISHER, qui polit *or* interpolat.

FURBISHING, interpolatio.

FURIES, Furiæ, Eumenides.

FURIOUS. See *Fury*.

FURL *a sail*, velum contrahere.

FURLING, contractio.

FURLONG, stadium.

FURLOUGH (*leave to be absent from the army*), commeatus.

FURNACE, fornax, caminus; furnus (*baking-oven*): — (*brewing kettle*), caldarium, ahenum. — *A potter's furnace*, figuli fornax. — *Of a furnace*, furnaceus. — *To be made like one*, caminor.

FURNISH, instruo; suppedito, subministro, apparo; armo. — *Furnished*, ornatus, instructus, suppeditatus. — *A house richly furnished*, opime et opipare

instructa domus. — *Thinking that he was completely furnished with every thing needful for a war*, in flore virium se credens esse, *Liv.*

Furnisher, instructor, parochus.

Furnishing, instructio, suppeditatio; ornatus.

FURNITURE, utensilia, vasa, instrumentum (*collectively*). — *Household furniture*, supellex.

FUR, pellis, villus. — *A skin of fur*, pellis villosa. — *To line with furs*, pellibus consuere, vesti pellem villosam assuere.

Furred, Furry, pellitus. — *A furred gown*, toga pellita *or* pellibus consuta.

Furrier, pellio.

FURROW, sulcus. — *A little furrow*, sulculus. — *Water furrows*, sulci aquarii, elices. — *A great furrow or trench where fields are drained*, lacuna. — *A ridge of land between two furrows*, porca, lira.

To Furrow (*make furrows*), sulco. — *A maker of furrows*, sulcator. — *Furrowed*, sulcatus.

FURTHER, *adv.* ultra, ulterius, longius. — *I will proceed no further*, longius non progrediar. — *Thus far and no further*, ne plus ultra. — *Unless you will have any thing further*, nisi quid adhuc forte vultis. — *You will never be the further off for that*, id tibi nullo impedimento erit.

Further, *adj.* ulterior. — *In the Further Spain*, in Hispaniâ Ulteriori. — *At the further end of the third book*, in extremo tertii libri. —— ‖ See *Farther*.

To Further, juvo, adjuvo, faveo, augeo, promoveo, provehe; adjumento alicui esse; subsidium, suppetias *or* opem ferre. — *I entreat you to further me herein*, te oro ut me adjuves in hac re.

Furtherance, adjumentum, auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ.

Furtherer, adjutor, fautor, auxiliator; opifer.

Furthermore, porro, insuper, præterea, quinetiam, ad hæc.

Furthest, extremus, ultimus. — *In the furthest part of the world*, in extremis terrarum oris. — *At the furthest*, ad summum. — *To-morrow, or the next day at furthest*, cras, aut ad summum perendie. — *The furthest way about is the nearest way home*, compendia fere sunt dispendia. See *Farthest*.

FURTIVE, furtivus.

FURY, furor, insania, rabies, furens ac violentus impetus. — *Transported with fury*, furore inflammatus *or* percitus; furiis agitatus. — *Hair-brained fury*, furor præceps, rabies cæca; effrenata *or* furiosa cupiditas. — *Full of fury*, furibundus, furiosus, rabiosus. — *Fury-like*, furialis. —— ¶ *The Furies*, Furiæ, Epimenides.

Furious, furiosus, rabidus, insanus. — *To be furious*, furo, insanio, furore exagitari. — *To make furious*, in furorem agere *or* adigere.

Furiously, furiose, furenter.

Furiousness, insania, rabies.

FURZE, genista spinosa.

FUSE, liquefacio, liquo.

Fusion, fusura, fusio.

Fusible, quod liquari potest.

FUSEE, FUSIL, sclopetum.

FUSS, tumultus, strepitus.

FUSTIAN, pannus linoxylinus, xylinus. — *Of fustian*, xylinus. —— ¶ *Fustian language*, turgida verba, sermo tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ. — *To speak fustian*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre.

FUSTY, putidus, fracidus, mucidus. — *To smell or grow fusty*, puteo; fracesco, mucesco.

Fustiness, putor, *Cat.*

FUTILE, futilis.

Futility, futilitas.

FUTURE, futurus. — *For the future*, in futurum, tempore futuro. — *To take care for the future*, in tempus futurum consulere.

Futurity, tempus futurum. — *To provide for a long futurity*, consulere in longitudinem.

FUZZ (*ravel out*), retexo.

FY! phui! vah!

G.

GABARDINE, gausape, læna, hirta toga.

GABBLE, *v.* garrio, præcipitanter loqui.

Gabble, *s.* garritus. — *Love of gabble*, garrulitas, loquacitas.

Gabbler, garrulus, in loquendo præceps *or* projectus; blatero.

GABEL, vectigal.

GABION, corbis terrâ oppletus.

GABLE-END, fastigium; frons (*front*). — *Having a gable-end*, fastigiatus.

GAD *up and down*, vagor, circumcurso. — *Gadding up and down*, errabundus, huc illuc cursitans.

Gadder, erro, vagus.

Gadding, vagatio.

Gaddingly, vage.

GAD-BEE, GAD-FLY, œstrum, asilus, tabanus.

GAFFER, sodalis.

GAG, *v.* os obstruere.

Gag, *s. say* oris obturamentum.

GAGE (*pledge*), pignus, depositum. —— ¶ *A gage to measure with*, virga (*say*) chorometrica.

To Gage (*pawn, pledge*), oppignero, pignori dare. —— ¶ *To gage casks*, vasa metiri, captum vasis explorare. — *a ship*, quanta pars navis sit subter aquam explorare.

Gager, doliorum mensor.

Gaging (*pawning or pledging*), oppigneratio. —— ¶ *A gaging of casks*, mensura doliorum.

GAIETY, hilaritas. See *Gay*.

GAIN, lucrum, compendium; quæstus. — *To make a gain of*, quæstui habere. — *He makes a gain of the commonwealth*, habet quæstui rempublicam. — *Have you counted your gains?* enumerâsti id quod ad te rediturum putes? — *I reckon all that clear gain*, omne id in lucro esse deputo, omne id lucro appono. — *To draw in gain*, quæstum inferre. — *Base, dirty gain*, turpe *or* sordidum lucrum. — *Little gains*, lucellum.

To Gain, lucror, lucrifacio, quæstum *or* lucrum facere. — *I have gained ten pounds*, decem minas lucratus sum. — *By that means you may gain friends*, eo pacto amicos pares. — *There is no easier way to gain good will*, nullâ re conciliatur facilius benevolentia. — *I have gained my point*, quod exspectavi jam sum assecutus; vici. — *To gain approbation*, movere approbationem. — *credit*, fidem impetrare. — *To gain or increase*, augeo, adaugeo. — *To gain ground or grow in use*, invalesco. — *To gain one's end*, voti compotem esse, voto potiri. — *Gained*, partus, lucrifactus, acquisitus.

Gainer, qui lucratur.

Gainful, lucrosus, quæstuosus, fructuosus. — *All the gainful offices at court*, omnia aulica officia ex quibus quæstus est.

Gainfully, quæstu et lucro.

GAINSAY, contra dico, refragor, adversor, nego.

Gainsaying, contradictio.

GAIT, gressus, incessus. — *Her gait showed her to be a true goddess*, vera incessu patuit dea. — *A mincing gait*, incessus fractus. — *Quick, slow*, incessus citus, tardus. — *To go with a stately gait*, magnifice incedere.

GALAXY, via lactea, circulus lacteus.

GALE (*of wind*), flatus, flamen. — *A brisk gale*, ventus incitatior, vehementior, acrior. — *A gentle gale*, aura levis, lenis, secunda. — *A violent gale*, ventus vehemens.

GALL, *s.* fel (*in the bladder*); bilis (*the bile*). — *The gall-bladder*, vesica fellis; fel. — *Gall-like*, felleus. —— ¶ *Gall* (*nut*), galla.

GALL, *v.* (*rub, pinch*), attero; uro. —— ¶ (*vex, anger*), stomachum alicui facere, bilem alicui movere, aliquem pungere, dicteriis proscindere, maledictis excipere. — *I gall the man*, uro hominem. — *To gall an enemy*, hosti incommodare, magnum incommodum dare, ferre, importare. — *in the rear*, hostem in tergo destringere.

Gall, *subst.* intertrigo; pars attrita; *pl.* attrita.

GALLANT, *adj.* comptus, nitidus, lautus, speciosus, splendidus. — *To make gallant*, orno, adorno. — *Nothing gallant*, inelegans, invenustus. —— ¶ *Gallant* (*brave*, &c.), fortis, animosus, magnanimus, egregius, eximius.

Gallant, *s.* homo bellus *or* scitus; (*to a lady*), adulter, mœchus.

Gallantly, compte, nitide, generose, splendide, egregie, fortiter, acriter. — *To attire gallantly*, nitide, splendide, egregie ornare; molliter *or* delicate vestire.

Gallantness, Gallantry, magnificentia, nitor, splendor, lautitia; — (*of spirit*), magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

GALLEON, navis præsidiaria grandior.

GALLERY, porticus, ambulacrum, ambulatio, pergula. — *having two rows of pillars*, porticus duplex; *three*, triplex. — *A covered gallery*, cryptoporticus. — *A picture gallery*, pinacotheca. — *The gallery in the theatre*, cavea summa. — *A gallery open about the court*, peristylium. — *A little gallery*, porticula, ambulatiuncula.

GALLEY, navis actuaria *or* longa. — *A little galley*, actuariolum, paro.

GALLIGASKINS, braccæ laxæ.

GALLIOT, biremis.

GALLIPOT, ollula fictilis; vasculum fictile.

GALLON, congius.

GALLOP, equo citato vehi *or* currere; (*of the horse*), citatum currere *or* ferri. — *To begin to gallop*, equum admittere.

Gallop, *subst.* cursus concitatus, admissus, citatus; effusus gressus. — *In a gallop*, equo citato *or* admisso.

GALLOWS, catasta ad supplicium exstructa; arbor infelix. — *The gallows groans for you*, credo ego tibi esse eundum actutum extra portam. — *One for whom the gallows groans*, trifurcifer, cruce dignus. — *Hanged on a gallows*, arbore infelici suspensus.

GAMBOL, salto, exsulto; lascivio.

Gambol, Gamboling, saltus, exsultatio. — *To make gambols*, saltantes satyros imitari.

GAME, lusus, ludus, certamen: (*in hunting or fowling*), præda. — *To get the game*, ludo vincere. — *To lose it*, vinci. — *To play at a game*, ludere. — *To leave off the game*, lusum incidere. — *The conclusion or breaking up of games*, ludorum missio. — *The master of the games*, brabeuta *or* brabeutes.

To Game, ludo; aleam ludere: aleæ indulgere.

Gamesome, petulans, lascivus, ludibundus.

Gamesomeness, petulantia, lascivia.

Gamester, aleo, aleator. — *The better gamester, the worse man*, aleator quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior. — *A cogging gamester or gambler*, aleator dolosus *or* fraudulentus.

Gaming, *subst.* alea; lusio. — *They sit up all night at gaming*, luditur alea pernox. — *Of or for gaming*, aleatorius. — *A gaming-house*, taberna aleatoria, aleatorium. — *One that keeps a gaming-house*, tabernæ aleatoriæ exercitor.

GAMMON *of bacon*, perna, petaso.

GAMUT *in music*, scala musica.

GANDER, anser mas. — *A young gander*, anserculus.
GANG, globus, caterva, grex. — *of desperate villains*, grex *or* globus desperatorum hominum.
GANGRENE, gangræna; caro emortua.
To Gangrene, gangrænâ corripi *or* vitiari.
GANTLET. — *To run the gantlet*, per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi; *fig.* ab uno ad alterum quasi datatim mitti. —— ¶ See *Gauntlet*.
GAPE *with the mouth*, hio, oscito. — *He gapes for more*, ad spem futuram hiat. — *How he yawns and gapes!* ut pandiculans oscitatur! — *He gapes horribly*, immani hiatu rictum diducit. — *To gape after* (*covet*), inhio, capto; appeto. — *Crassus gaped after the Parthian gold*, Crassus Parthico inhiabat auro. — *He gaped after the title of general*, nomen captavit imperatorium. — *He gaped after sovereignty*, regnum appetebat. — *To gape for breath*, anhelo. — *out of laziness*, oscito. — *To gape at one*, aspecto; os in aliquem advertere; defixis *or* intentis oculis intueri. — *Gaping*, hians, hiulcus. —— ¶ *To gape* (*chink*), *as the ground*, dehisco, fatisco; rimas agere.
Gaper, qui hiat, oscitat. — *A rude gaper*, spectator impudens.
Gaping (*yawning*), oscitatio.
Gap, hiatus, fissura, apertura. — *A gap in a book*, lacuna. — *A gap in the ground*, terræ hiatus. — *To stop a gap*, hiatum resarcire, lacunam supplere. — *A stop-gap*, impedimentum. — *To stand in the gap* (*protect others from danger*), periculum ab aliis depellere; pro aliis se periculo offerre *or* objicere.
GARB (*dress*), ornatus, habitus; (*way of carriage*), gestus. — Fig. *In the garb of*, specie alicujus rei.
GARBAGE, viscera; (*refuse*), sordes.
GARBLE, purgo, expurgo; excerno: (*cull out*), excerpo, delectum facere.
Garbler, purgator.
Garbling, purgatio.
GARDEN, hortus. — *A little garden*, hortulus. — *A flower-garden*, floralia (*sc.* oca). — *A nurse-garden*, seminarium, plantarium. — *A garden of pleasure*, viridarium, horti (*pl.*). — *A kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *A garden of roses*, rosarium, rosetum. — *To dress or manage a garden*, hortum colere *or* instruere. — *Of a garden*, hortensis. — *A digging in a garden*, pastinatio. — *A bed in a garden*, area, areola.
Gardener, olitor, horti cultor.
GARGLE, gargarizo.
Gargling, gargarizatio, gargarizatus.
GARISH, magnifice, splendide, nitide vestitus: fulgens, splendens, lucidus, splendidus.
Garishness, splendor, fulgor.
GARLAND, sertum; corolla. — *of flowers*, corolla textilis. — *of oak leaves*, corona querna, quercica, civica. — *of bays*, (corona) laurea. — *To make garlands*, serta texere. — *Wearing a garland*, coronatus, serto redimitus.
GARLIC, allium. — *Bear's*, allium ursinum. — *Great mountain*, allium montanum. — *Wild or cow*, allium silvestre. — *Whole headed*, mas allium. — *A clove of garlic*, allii nucleus. — *A head*, allii bulbus *or* caput. — *Smelling of garlic*, allium olens; alliatus.
GARMENT, vestis, indumentum, amictus. — *Cut your garment according to your cloth*, ne mullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum in loculis. — *A torn garment*, vestis lacera *or* pertusa. — *A garment of cloth of gold*, segmentata vestis. — *of needle work*, vestis acu picta, vestis Phrygiana. — *of silk*, vestis holoserica. — *An old garment*, lacerna vetus. — *A garment that fits well, ill*, vestis corpori accurate *or* male aptata. — *An under garment*, tunica. — *An upper*, pallium; summus cultus, *Mart.* — *A holiday garment*, vestis splendidior. — *Of a garment*, vestiarius.
GARNER, horreum, cella penaria. — *for salt*, salis repositorium.
To Garner, repono, condo.
GARNET, carbunculus. — *Oriental*, carbunculus carchedonius.
GARNISH, orno, adorno, exorno; excolo, instruo; polio; distinguo.
Garnisher, adornator, exornator.
Garnishing, Garnishment, Garniture, ornatus, ornamentum; exornatio; politura; vestitus.
GARRET, cœnaculum superius, cœnaculum; cella.
GARRISON, præsidium. — *A soldier that lies in garrison*, miles statarius, præsidiarius. — *To be in garrison*, præsidium agitare. — *Of a garrison*, præsidiarius.
To Garrison, præsidio munire *or* firmare; præsidium in oppido collocare.
GARRULOUS, garrulus, loquax.
Garrulity, garrulitas.
GARTER, genuale, periscelis, tæniola tibialis. —— ¶ *A knight of the garter*, auratæ periscelidis eques. —— ¶ *Garter* (*principal king at arms*), *say* fetialis garterius.
To Garter *up* (*tie with a garter*), subligo, succingo; periscelide circumdare.
GAS, gas, quod dicitur.
GASCONADE, insultatio petulans, jactatio.
GASH (*make a gash*), vulnero, lacero; scindo.
Gash, *s.* vulnus; incisura.
Gashing, vulneratio.
GASP *for breath*, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelo.
Gasp, *s.* anhelans spiritus; spiritus. — *To be at the last gasp*, animam agere. — *To give the last gasp*, extremum spiritum exhalare.
Gasping, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio.
GATE, janua, porta, ostium. — *At the gate*, ante januam, pro foribus. — *He never stirred out of the gate*, pedem portâ non extulit. — *Folding gates*, januæ bifores *or* bipatentes. — *A little gate*, portula. — *A great gate*, porta, valvæ. — *A side gate*, janua obliqua. — *A postern gate*, posticum, janua postica, cæcæ fores. — *To keep a gate*, januam observare, januæ tutelam gerere. — *A gate-keeper*, janitor, januæ custos.
GATHER, colligo, excipio, decerpo. — *Five days after you have gathered them*, quinto die quam sustuleris. — *To gather as a hen gathers her chickens*, fovere pennis, *Cic.* — *To gather again*, recolligo. — *To gather to a curd*, coagulo. — *To gather flowers*, flores carpere, decerpere, legere. — *grapes*, vindemio, vindemior. — *To gather out*, excerpo, seligo. — *To gather strength*, revivesco, vires colligere. — *To gather together on heaps*, congero, accumulo. — *To gather up*, colligo. — *money*, pecuniam cogere, corrogare, cumulare, accumulare. — *wealth*, opes conquirere. — *To gather money for alms*, stipem colligere. — *To gather money to pay soldiers*, stipem cogere. — *To gather an army*, copias contrahere; milites conscribere; exercitum colligere, comparare, conficere, conflare. — *To gather in plaits, as a garment*, in sinus consuere. — *To gather matter, as a sore*, suppuro. — *Money gathered up against the commonwealth*, pecuniæ conciliatæ adversus rempublicam. — *To gather* (*persons*) *together*, congrego, cogo, contraho. — *To gather or meet together* (*neut.*), congregor, convenio. — *The people gather together*, frequens coit populus. — *To gather about a person*, circumfundi; circumsistere. — *A multitude gathered about*, multitudo circumfusa.—*Gathered* (*together*), collectus, coactus, frequens: (*on heaps*), congestus, accumulatus: (*drawn together*), contractus: (*congealed*), concretus: (*as flowers*), carptus, decerptus: (*as a garment*), collectus, plicatus: (*as a sore*), suppuratus. —— ¶ *To gather* (*conclude*) *from arguments*, ex argumentis concludere. — *Whence we gather*, ex quo intelligitur; ex quo conficitur. — *To gather or guess*, conjector, conjecturam facere.
Gathers (*plaits*), sinus.
Gatherer, coactor. — *of fruit*, strictor, legulus. — *of grapes*, vindemiator. — *of toll*, exactor portorii, portitor.
Gathering, collectio, coactio. — *A gathering together*, congregatio. — *A gathering of fruits*, carptura. — *of money*, coactio argentaria. — *To make a gathering of money*, collectam argentariam facere. — *A gathering of grapes*, vindemia. — *A gathering round*, conglobatio. — *The gathering of a sore*, suppuratio.
GAUDS, crepundia, nugæ.
Gaudy, lautus, splendidus.
Gaudily, laute, splendide, magnifice.
Gaudiness, lautitia, splendor, ornatus.
GAUNT, gracilis, tenuis, exilis.
GAUNTLET, digitabulum ferreum *or* militare. —— ¶ See *Gantlet*.
GAY (*gallant*), comptus, lautus, nitide vestitus, splendide ornatus. — *To be gay*, niteo, splendeo. — *To make gay*, excolo, orno, adorno, exorno. —— ¶ (*airy, brisk*), alacer, hilaris, lætus, vividus.
Gayety (*cheerfulness*), hilaritas, alacritas, lætitia; (*show*), nitor, splendor.
Gayly (*briskly*), hilariter, hilare; (*finely*), nitide, splendide.
GAZE *or gaze upon*, *v.* aspecto, avide spectare, intentis oculis aspicere. — *To gaze out of a window*, exserto capite prospicere *or* spectare. — *Gazed upon*, avide spectatus. — *To stand gazing about*, circumspecto, circumspicio.
Gaze, *s.* obtutus, admiratio. — *To stand at a gaze*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo.
Gazer, spectator.
Gazingstock, spectaculum.
GAZETTE, acta diurna, acta publica, acta.
GEAR, ornatus, vestitus; supellex, utensilia. — *Horses' gear*, equorum ornamenta.
GELD, castro, eviro. — *A gelded man*, eunuchus, spado.
Gelding, castratio, eviratio. —— ¶ (*nag*), cantherius; equus castratus.
GEM, gemma.
To Gem, gemmo.
GENDER, *s.* genus.
GENDER, *v.* genero, procreo; pario.
GENEALOGY, genealogia, familiarum origo; liber in quo familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur.
Genealogical, ad generis descriptionem pertinens.
Genealogist, genealogus.
GENERAL, universus, generalis; (*common to all*), communis; (*common, frequent*), vulgaris, tritus: *also by* omnis. — *In the general*, in universum, universe, generatim, generaliter.
General *of an army*, dux belli *or* exercitus, dux, prætor, imperator. — *To make one general*, bello aliquem præficere.
Generality, plerique omnes, pars (hominum) maxima.
Generally (*universally*), universe, generatim, generaliter: (*commonly*), fere, plerumque.
GENERATE, genero, procreo, gigno.
Generation, generatio, genitura. —— ¶ *A generation* (*age*), sæculum, ætas. — *The rising generation*, qui jam sunt adolescentes.
Generative, genialis, ad generationem pertinens.
GENERIC, generalis.
GENEROUS, generosus, munificus, liberalis.
Generously, liberaliter, munifice. — *Very*, perliberaliter.
Generosity, virtus *or* indoles generosa; munificentia animi; liberalitas.
GENET, asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.
GENIAL, genialis, hilaris, lætus.
Genially, naturâ.
GENITALS, genitalia, verenda.
GENITIVE *case*, casus genitivus, casus gignendi *or* patrius.
GENIUS, indoles, ingenium, captus. — *A good genius or capacity*, magnum *or* summum ingenium. — *Sublime*, ingenium præstantissimum *or* excellentissimum. —— ¶ *A good genius or spirit*, bonus genius. — *An evil*, malus genius; cacodæmon.
GENTEEL, honestus, elegans, venustus, commodus, lepidus, nobilis, magnificus, urbanus. — *He was a person of a genteel aspect*, ille erat honestâ facie et liberali, *Ter.* — *Of genteel family*, sanguine generoso cretus.
Genteelly, venuste, concinne; urbane, comiter. — *Genteelly* (*handsomely*) *clad*, pulchre *or* eleganter vestitus; nitidus, concinnus.
Genteelness, venustas, concinnitas; liberalitas; urbanitas, affabilitas.

Gentility, nobilitas.
GENTILE, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis, veræ religionis ignarus.
Gentilism, superstitio ethnica.
GENTLE (*mild*), lenis, mitis, mansuetus, clemens; facilis; tener: (*courteous*), humanus, benignus, comis, affabilis; blandus: (*tame*), cicur. — *To grow gentle*, mitesco, demitigor. — *To make gentle*, mansuefacio, domo, cicuro. — *A gentle gale*, aura secunda *or* lenis. — *Made gentle*, mansuefactus, domitus. —— ¶ (*in family*), nobilis, generosus, genere clarus *or* insignis. — *Gentle and simple*, nobiles et ignobiles.
Gentleman, vir nobilis; (*in behavior*), urbanus vir. — *Jack will never make a gentleman*, ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit. — *An upstart gentleman*, homo novus, a se ortus. — *A young gentleman*, adolescens nobilis. — *A half gentleman*, hybrida, ex alterâ parte ignobilis. — *A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber*, regis cubicularius. — *Of or like a gentleman*, honestus, liberalis, ingenuus. — *A gentleman's estate*, census equestris. — *Of a gentlemanlike race*, honesto loco natus. — *Gentlemen of the first rank*, optimates, principes, viri primores.
Gentlemanlike, *adv.* generose, liberaliter. — *Brought up gentlemanlike*, ingenue educatus.
Gentleness, clementia, lenitas, humanitas, comitas, facilitas, affabilitas, mansuetudo, placabilitas, indulgentia.
Gentlewoman, femina nobilis, generosa. — *A great gentlewoman*, domina *or* matrona illustris. — *A mean gentlewoman*, domina e plebe sumpta.
Gently, leniter, clementer, humaniter, comiter, pacate, candide, dulciter, mansuete. — *Gently said of you*, benigne dicis. — *He speaks gently to him*, illum ore placido compellat. — *To term it more gently*, ut lenissime dicam. —— ¶ (*softly or slowly*), lente, placide. — *Fair and gently goes far*, festina lente.
Gentry, nobilitas. — *of the meaner sort*, nobilitas nova, ascriptitii proceres.
GENUINE, verus, sincerus, genuinus, probus, merus, putus.
Genuinely, naturaliter.
Genuineness, incorrupta integritas; auctoritas, fides.
GEOGRAPHY, geographia, terræ descriptio.
Geographer, geographus.
Geographical, geographicus.
Geographically, secundum geographiam.
GEOMETRY, geometria, geometrice; ratio linearis.
Geometrical, geometricus.
Geometrically, geometrice.
Geometrician, geometres.
GERMAN, germanus, genuinus.
GERMAN, *prop. adj.* Germanicus. —— ¶ *A German*, Germanus.
GERMINATE (*bud*), germino, egermino, pullulo.
Germination, germinatio.
GESTURE, gestus. — *Uncomely gesture*, gestus indecorus. — *Comely or graceful*, actionis dignitas, *Cic.* — *Full of gesture*, gestuosus.
To Gesticulate (*make gestures*), gestum agere; gesticulor.
GET, acquiro, adipiscor, consequor, nanciscor; paro, colligo, comparo; lucror, lucrifacio. — *Gotten*, acquisitus, quæsitus, partus; *by stealth*, surreptitius. — *The thing gotten*, quæstus. — *He walks up and down to get an appetite*, famem obsonat obambulando. — *You will get nothing by it*, nihil agis, nihil promovebis. — *There is something to be got by this*, habet hæc res panem. — *See that dinner be got ready*, fac paretur prandium. — *They think they are got into another world*, putant se in alium terrarum orbem delatos. — *Ill-gotten goods prosper not long*, de male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He got the better*, potiores partes tulit. — *She was scarce got to the door*, vix ad ostium processerat. — *He is got into a new fashion*, nove vestitur. — *I got a glimpse of it*, quasi per caliginem vidi. — *To get aside, away or gone*, abeo, secedo. — *Let them get them from among good folk*, secernant se a bonis. — *I will get me somewhither else*, alio me conferam. — *Let her get her hence*, hæc hinc facessat. — *Get you away hence*, aufer te hinc. — *Yet they could not get away from the enemy*, non tamen eripuêre se hosti, *Liv.* — *To get acquainted with a person*, cum aliquo familiaritatem conflare, contrahere, inire. — *To get above or beyond*, supero, vinco. — *It is a fine thing to get above one's elders*, pulchrum est superâsse majores. — *To get (be spread) abroad*, in vulgus dimanare *or* emanare. — *To get before*, anticipo, præverto, vinco. — *To get by entreaty*, exoro, impetro. — *To get (pass) by*, prætereo. — *To get by labor*, demereo. — *She gets her living by spinning and weaving*, lanâ et telâ victum quæritat; *fig.* parce et duriter vitam tolerat. — *To get clear of a thing*, se ab aliquâ re expedire *or* liberare. — *To get by heart*, memoriæ mandare. — *To get off*, evadere, effugere. — *To get (gather) together*, contraho, conquiro, colligo. — *He prayed me to get some physicians together*, rogavit uti cogerem medicos. — *To get (come) together*, convenio, coëo. — *To get a thing from one by questions*, &c., expiscor. — *For nothing could be got of him even by torture*, nihil enim exprimi quæstione potuit, *Suet.* — *To get a thing from one by force*, aliquid ab aliquo extorquere. — *To get (break) through*, perrumpo. — *To get up (rise)*, surgo. — *To get up upon*, conscendo. — *To get (lift) up*, attollo, elevo. — *To get safe home*, domum suam incolumem attingere. —— ¶ *To get (beget)*, genero, procreo; gigno. — *To get with child*, gravido; gravidam facere.
Getting, comparatio. — *There is no getting of it again*, quod periit, periit.
GEWGAWS, nugæ, tricæ, crepundia.
GHASTLY (*dreadful*), horrificus, terribilis; (*pale*), pallidus. — *A ghastly countenance*, facies cadaverosa.
Ghastliness, horror, pallor.
GHOST (*breath*), spiritus, anima. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus, Paracletus. — *To give up the ghost*, supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere *or* exhalare. —— ¶ *Ghosts of the dead*, lemures; larvæ, maniæ; umbræ.
Ghostly *counsel*, consilium de rebus cœlestibus.
GIANT, gigas.
Giantess, mulier staturâ giganteâ.
Gigantic, giganteus.
GIBBER, barbare loqui.
Gibberish, mendicorum et nebulonum ex compacto sermo; barbaries.
GIBBET, arbor infelix.
To Gibbet, suspendo.
GIBBOUS, gibbus, gibbosus.
GIBE, dicterium, sanna, scomma.
To Gibe, illudo, subsanno; dicterio *or* scommate aliquem petere.
Giber, dicax, scurra.
Gibing, conviciosus, convicians.
Gibingly, fastidiose.
GIBLETS, anseris trunculi *or* exta.
GIDDY (*giddy-brained, giddy-headed*), vertigine correptus; (*foolish, conceited*), fatuus, ineptus, affectatus; (*fickle*), inconstans, levis, sibi dispar. — *To become giddy*, vertigine corripi.
Giddiness, vertigo, capitis error; (*levity*), animus levis, animi levitas.
Giddily (*carelessly*), negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, inconsiderate.
GIFT, donum, munus. — *due to merit*, præmium. — *A small gift*, munusculum. — *A deed of gift (in law)*, factum. — *A new year's gift, or present upon a birthday*, strena. — *A gift bestowed upon a guest*, xenium. — *A free gift*, munus gratuitum. — *Gifts bestowed on the gods*, donaria, *pl.* — *The gift of a prince*, congiarium. — *To bestow gifts*, munera donare, muneribus cumulare. —— ‖ See *Give*.
GIG (*whirligig*), turbo.
GIGGLE, effuse ridere; in cachinnum solvi; furtim cachinnari. — *Giggling*, effuse ridens.
Giggle, *subst.* risus effusus *or* nimius.
GIGOT, tucetum.
GILD, inauro.
Gilded, auratus, inauratus, subauratus, deauratus. — *He doubted whether it was solid gold or only gilt over*, dubitabat an ea solida esset, an extrinsecus inaurata *Cic.*
Gilder, inaurator.
Gilding, auratura.
GILL (*small measure*), hemina. — ¶ *The gills of fishes*, branchiæ, *pl.*
GIMCRACKS, crepundia; machinæ triviales.
GIMLET, terebra.
GIN, laqueus; tendicula.
GINGER, zinziber. — *Gingerbread*, panis zinzibere conditus.
GINGERLY, pedetentim, levi pede. — *To tread gingerly*, pedetentim incedere.
GIPSY, Cingarus, Cingara.
GIRD, cingo, accingo, præcingo, succingo; ligo. — *about*, circumcingo, circumligo. — *To gird slack*, cincturâ laxiore cingere. — *To gird under*, succingo. — *unto*, accingo. — *Not girded*, discinctus.
Girding, cinctura.
Girdle, cingulum, cingula, zona, cinctorium, cinctus; balteus. — *A sword-girdle*, balteus *or* balteum. — *The magic girdle of Venus*, cestus. — *To undo one's girdle*, se discingere. —— ‖ See *Belt*.
Girdler (*girdle-maker*), zonarius.
Girth, cingula, cinctorium.
To Girth, cingulo substringere.
GIRL, puella, virgo, pupa. — *A little girl*, puellula, virguncula.
Girlish, virginalis, puellaris. — *To grow girlish*, puellasco, *Varr.*
Girlishly, more puellarum.
GIRTH. See under *Gird*.
GIVE, do, dono; largior, tribuo, attribuo. — *He gives twice, who gives quickly*, bis dat, qui cito dat. — *If you give me another word*, si verbum addideris. — *Give it to him to do*, huic mandes. — *Give me thy hand*, cedo manum. — *Give me the bowl, water, letter, &c.*, cedo pateram, aquam, tabulas, *etc.* — *Give an inch, and take an ell*, qui semel gustârit canis, a corio nunquam absterrebitur. — *He gave it me to keep*, servandum mihi dedit. — *Giving all for gone*, transactum de partibus ratus. — *To give one like for like*, par pari alicui referre. — *To give or assign*, assigno. — *Given*, datus, traditus, exhibitus. — *To give amiss*, beneficium male collocare. — *All that you give an ungrateful person is given amiss*, perit, quod facis ingrato. — *To give away*, alieno, abalieno. — *To give bountifully*, elargior. — *To give forth*, divulgo. — *To give or deliver*, trado. — *To give back (restore)*, reddo, retribuo: — *To give back (give ground)*, cedo, retrogredior; pedem referre; in fugam inclinare. — *To give ear*, ausculto, animum advertere, aures arrigere. — *To give freely*, condono. — *To give himself unto*, sese mancipare, dedere, addicere. — *To give himself wholly to his books*, involvere se literis. — *To give into (approve of) a design*, consilium alicujus probare, approbare, comprobare. — *To give largely*, abunde, copiose, affatim largiri. — *To give liberally*, elargior. — *To give one's mind unto*, se alicui rei addicere. — *To give over, out, off*, cesso, desisto, omitto, desuesco, desino. — *To give fighting*, pugnâ absistere. — *To give over from one to another*, transdo, transcribo, trado. — *To give over for lost*, pro derelicto habere. — *Given over to another*, assignatus, translatus. — *Given over for lost*, desperatus, derelictus; conclamatum est. — *Given over (for a dead man)*, æger depositus, cujus salus deplorata est. — *So that the physicians had given him over*, ut medici de ejus salute diffiderent. — *One that is given over*, homo deploratæ spei. — *To give an overplus*, superingero. — *To give out or distribute*, distribuo, dispenso, dispertio: — *To give out or report*, nuntio, spargo; aliquid ad aliquem referre, in vulgus edere. — *To give part to another*, impertio. — *To give to understand*, certum *or* certiorem aliquem facere. — *Given to*, addictus, deditus. — *They are much given to hunting*, multum sunt in venationibus. — *He is otherwise given*, diversi studio est. — *He is given to the world*, ad rem attentus est *or* avidior. — *To give one trouble*, alicui molestiam creare, negotium facessere. — *To give*

up a town, oppidum dedere. — *an account*, rationem reddere. — *an argument*, ab aliquo argumento desistere. — *To give up an office*, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare; magistratu abire. — *one's right*, de suo jure cedere. — *one's self to idleness*, ignaviæ se tradere. — *To give way*, cedo, concedo. — *Give way*, decedite de viâ. — *They are to give way to necessity*, necessitati parēre coguntur. — *He gives way to his humor*, libidini indulget. — *To give* (*yield, afford*), præbeo. —— ‖ See *Gift*.

Giver, dator, largitor. — *A lawgiver*, legislator. But see *Law*.

Giving, donatio, datio, largitio. — *A giving into or yielding to*, concessio. — *A giving over or desisting*, discessio, derelictio, cessatio. — *A giving or yielding up*, cessio. — *A giving back*, recessio. — *A giving up*, deditio.

GIVES (*fetters*), compedes, pedicæ.

GIZZARD, avium ingluvies *or* stomachus.

GLAD, GLADSOME, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacer, lætabilis. — *I never saw any man more glad*, nihil vidi quicquam lætius. — *Glad of the honor*, lætus honore. — *To be glad*, gaudeo, lætor. — *I am glad of it*, de isthoc gaudeo, optime est. — *I am glad to see you*, ego nunc te conspicio libens; conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam. — *I shall be glad to do you any courtesy*, tibi lubens benefaxim. — *I am glad to hear it*, perlibenter audio. — *I am glad to see you so brisk*, ob gaudium tuum gaudeo. — *Very glad*, perlætus. — *He is inwardly or heartily glad*, in sinu gaudet. — *To be very glad*, pergaudeo. — *He will be heartily glad of my joy*, mea solide gavisurūs est gaudia.

To Glad, Gladden, lætifico, oblecto, exhilaro; lætitiâ aliquem afficere. — *I will make him glad to take it*, cupide accipiat faxo. — *Gladdening*, lætificus, exhilarans.

Gladly, læte, libenter, lubens, cupide.

Gladness, lætitia, gaudium.

GLADE, interstitium silvaticum.

GLANCE, oculorum conjectus, contuitus, intuitus. — *At first glance*, primo intuitu.

To Glance, raptim *or* leviter obtueri. —— ¶ *To glance upon* (*give a hint of*) *a thing*, innuo. —— ¶ *To glance* (*slide by*), prætorlabor. — *Glanced*, leviter præstrictus.

Glancing *of the eye*, oculi jactus.

Glancingly, obiter.

GLAND, caruncula, glandula. — *The glands of the throat*, tonsillæ. — *Full of glands*, glandulosus.

Glanders, glandularum in collo tumor.

Glandulous, glandulosus, *Col.*

Glandiferous, glandifer.

GLARE, splendor oculos perstringens.

To Glare, oculos perstringere.

Glaring, oculos perstringens; conspicuus, insignitus.

GLASS, vitrum. — *Flint-glass*, vitrum ex silice confectum. — *A drinking-glass*, calix vitreus. — *A glass* (*draught of liquor*), vini, cerevisiæ, *etc.* haustus. — *To drink off a glass*, poculum exhaurire, ebibere. — *Over a glass of wine*, ad vinum; inter scyphos *or* pocula. — *To drink a glass of wine*, vinum bibere. — *An hour-glass*, clepsydra. — *A looking-glass*, speculum; *a false glass*, speculum mendax. — *A burning glass*, vitrum causticum. — *A dressing-glass*, speculum vestiarium. — *A magnifying-glass*, vitrum quod res objectas auget; microscopum. — *Of glass*, vitreus. — *A glass bottle*, ampulla vitrea. — *A glass-house*, officina vitri. — *A glass-maker*, vitrarius, vitri artifex. — *blower*, vitrarius qui vitrum flatu figurat. — *Glass-making*, ars vitri. — *Glass-ware*, vasa vitrea, vitrea. — *A perspective-glass*, conspicillum. — *Clear as glass*, vitreus, translucidus, pellucidus.

Glassy, vitreus.

To Glaze (*as a pot*), incrusto; tectorio vitreo incrustare: (*windows*), vitro instruere *or* munire, fenestris vitrum inserere: — (*polish*), polio.

Glazier, vitrarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

Glazing, incrustatio, vitri inductio.

GLEAM, fulgur, coruscatio.

To Gleam, fulgeo, corusco.

GLEAN, spicilegium facere (*in the field*); racemari (*in the vineyard*):—omissa colligere. — *Gleaned*, collectus.

Gleaning, spicilegium: racematio. — *The gleanings or leavings of a thing*, reliquiæ.

GLEBE, gleba. —— ¶ *Glebe land*, prædium sacerdotale.

GLEDE, milvus.

GLEE, hilaritas, lætitia.

Gleeful, hilaris, lætus.

GLEET (*the running of a sore*), sanies, tabum.

GLIB, lēvis, lubricus. — *His tongue runs very glib*, linguæ volubilitate plurimum pollet; numerose et volubiliter verba profundit.

Glibly, lubrice, volubiliter.

Glibness, volubilitas.

GLIDE, labor, prolabor. — *To glide along* (*fig.*), ambulo.

Gliding, lapsus, prolapsio.

GLIMMER, subluceo. — *Glimmering*, sublustris. — *A glimmering light*, lux dubia *or* crepera.

GLIMPSE (*flash of light*), coruscatio. —— ¶ *A glimpse or slight sight of a thing*, rei aspectus *or* prospectus obscurior. — *To have but a slight glimpse of a thing*, aliquid per caliginem *or* quasi per nebulam videre.

GLISTEN, GLISTER, mico, corusco, rutilo; fulgeo, niteo, candeo, colluceo, luceo. — *All is not gold that glisters*, non omne quod nitet aurum est; fronti nulla fides. — *Eyes glistening with a trembling brilliancy*, tremulo fulgore micantes oculi. — *Glistering*, rutilus, coruscus, fulgidus.

Glistering, *s.* coruscatio.

GLITTER, corusco, fulgeo, niteo. — *He glitters in purple*, purpurâ fulget. — *He makes the ways glitter with his sword*, stricto vias præfulgurat ense. — *Glittering*, coruscus, fulgidus, lucidus, nitens.

Glittering, fulgor, coruscatio.

Glitteringly, splendide, nitide.

GLOAR, limis oculis aspicere.

GLOBE, globus, sphæra. — *A little globe*, globulus. — *The globe*, terræ globus; orbis terrarum, terræ.

Globous, Globular, sphæroīdes, sphæricus.

Globosity, forma globosa; figura sphærica.

Globule, globulus.

GLOOM, obscuritas, caligo.

Gloomy, obscurus, caliginosus; horridus, torvus, tristis, tetricus.

Gloomily, horride, austere, torve.

GLORY, decus, splendor, gloria. — *To acquire or get glory*, gloriam acquirere, adipisci, consequi, comparare. — *A little glory*, gloriola. — *To hunt after vain glory*, inanem gloriam aucupari. — *Vain glory*, ostentatio, jactantia, ambitio.

To Glory, glorior, superbio, se efferre. — *Glorying*, gloriosus, ventosus, superbus.

Glorying, *s.* gloriatio.

Glorify, laudo, celebro, illustro; laudibus efferre.

Glorification, laudatio, celebratio.

Glorious, gloriosus, illustris, inclytus, eximius. — *Vain-glorious*, gloriosus, superbus, ambitiosus.

Gloriously, gloriose, eximie. — *Vain-gloriously*, elate, jactanter, superbe.

GLOSS (*marginal comment*), glossa; (*any short explanation*), scholion.—¶ *Glosses*, commenta, res commenticiæ. — *To give a false gloss to*, colorem dare alicui rei. —— ¶ *Gloss, Glossiness* (*lustre*), fulgor, nitor. — *To set a gloss upon*, levigo, polio; nitorem rei alicui inducere *or* addere.

To Gloss (*gloss upon*), commentor, interpretor. —— ¶ *To gloss over a fault*, culpam extenuare *or* elevare.

Glossary, glossarium.

Glosser (*expounder*), interpres.

Glossing (*setting a gloss upon*), levigatio, nitoris inductio.

Glossy, nitidus, expolitus.

GLOUT (*look dogged*), frontem contrahere. — *Glouting*, stomachosus, iracundus, torvus.

Glouting, *s.* torvitas, vultus truculentia.

GLOVE, digitabulum. — *Gloved*, digitabula gerens.

Glover, digitabularius.

GLOW, *v.* candeo; fulgeo; (*of the eyes, mind*), ardeo. — *A glowing coal*, pruna. — *Glowing*, candens, ardens. — *To become glowing hot*, candesco.

Glow, *s.* ardor, fervor; color vividus *or* rubicundior.

GLOZE. See *Flatter*, &c.

GLUE, gluten, glutinum.

To Glue, glutino, agglutino. — *together*, conglutino, coagmento.

Gluer, glutinator.

Gluing *together*, conglutinatio.

Gluish, Gluey, Glutinous, glutinosus.

GLUT, *v.* satio, exsatio, saturo, exsaturo; expleo. — *To glut one's self with food*, se ingurgitare cibo. — *Glutted*, satiatus, saturatus, exsaturatus, expletus, plenus. — *Glutted with wine and good cheer*, vino et epulis oneratus. — *Not to be glutted or satisfied*, insaturabilis, inexsaturabilis, insatiabilis, inexplebilis.

Glut, *s.* satias, satietas, ubertas. — *There is a glut of corn*, rei frumentariæ fastidiosa est copia; laxat annona.

Glutting, expletio.

Glutton, homo gulosus, edax, vorax; heluo, lurco; gurges, gulæ deditus. — *To play the glutton*, comissor; heluor; gulæ servire; cibo se ingurgitare.

Gluttonous, gulosus, edax, gulæ serviens.

Gluttonously, cum vehementi voracitate.

Gluttony, voracitas, cibi aviditas; gula, ingluvies.

GNARLED, nodosus.

GNASH *the teeth*, dentibus frendere, crepitare. — *Gnashing his teeth*, fremens, dentibus frendens. — *The noise made by gnashing the teeth*, dentium stridor, crepitus.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodo, corrodo, erodo, mordeo. — *I will make him gnaw his fingers*, faciam ut digitos peredat suos. — *A guilty mind gnaws itself*, animus conscius se remordet. — *Anxiety gnaws men's minds*, exedunt animos ægritudines. — *To gnaw a little*, arrodo, admordeo. — *To gnaw about*, circumrodo. — *off*, prærodo, derodo, abrodo. — *through*, perrodo. — *To gnaw upon a thing* (*be vexed at it*), propter aliquid secum stomachari. — *Gnawed*, rosus, corrosus, erosus. — *about*, ambesus. — *off*, derosus. — *Through*, perrosus, *Sen.* — *A gnawing pain*, verminatio.

Gnawer, arrosor.

Gnawing, rosio. — *Gnawings of conscience.* (See *Conscience*.) — *The gnawing of the guts*, intestinorum tormina.

GO, eo, vado, incedo, gradior, proficiscor, iter facere. — *He shall not go unpunished*, non impune auferet. — *I was going this way*, iter hâc habui. — *That goes far with me*, plurimum apud me valet. — *He goes for a citizen*, civis habetur, pro cive est. — *Since things go so*, ista cum ita sint. — *As things go now*, quomodo nunc res sunt. — *Get you gone*, abi. — *Go hang yourself*, abeas in malam crucem. — *Things were gone so far*, eo redactæ res erant. — *He is far gone in years*, ætate provectus est. — *How went things at the beginning?* ut sese initia dederunt? — *The matter went well, ill*, bene, parum successit res. — *I am a gone man*, nullus sum; perii. — *He went a long journey*, viam longam confecit. — *To go by water*, navigo. — *But as I was going to say*, sed quod cœperam dicere. — *Whither are you going?* quo tibi est iter? —— ‖ *To go about*, circumeo, obeo; peragro, pererro; — (*encompass*), ambio. — *To go about to do*, facesso. — *To go about* (*a business*), aggredior, conor, molior, accingor. — *What does he go about?* quid hic cœptat? — *He goes about to scare me with words*, maledictis me deterrere parat. — *I see what way to go about it*, jam pedum visa est via. — *To go about the bush*, circuitione *or* longis ambagibus uti. —— ‖ *To go abroad*, procedo, prodeo. — *Such a report goes abroad*, ea fama vagatur. —— ‖ *To go after*, sequor. —— ‖ *To go against*, adversor, repugno: (*go to meet*), obviam ire. — *It goes*

against my stomach, stomachus ab istâ re abhorret. — *That thing goes against my conscience*, animus ab eâ re faciendâ aversus est *or* abhorret. — *The cause goes against him*, lite cadit. —— ‖ *To go along with*, deduco, comitor. —— ‖ *To go apace*, propero. —— ‖ *To go aside*, discedo, aberro, se subducere. —— ‖ *To go asunder*, seorsim proficisci. —— ‖ *To go away or about one's business*, abeo, discedo. — *He shall not go away with it so*, haud impune habebit; inultum id nunquam auferet. — *To go away with*, aufero, abripio. — *She will go away with it all*, id illa universum abripiet. —— ‖ *To go awry*, obliquare gressus. —— ‖ *To go back or backward*, recedo, regredior, retrogredior. — *There is no going back* (*fig.*), jacta est alea, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet. — *A going back*, regressus. — *To go backward and forward*, obambulo, ultro citroque ambulare. — *in a story*, rem aliter atque aliter narrare, recitare, exponere. — *To go back from his word or bargain*, pactis non stare; promissis non manere; conventa non præstare. —— ‖ *To go before*, præcedo, prægredior, antecedo, anteeo; (*outgo*), præverto; (*in governing*), præsum. —— ‖ *To go behind*, pone *or* a tergo sequi. —— ‖ *To go between*, intervenio, inter alios incedere. — ‖ *To go beyond* (*pass over*), transeo. —— ¶ *To go beyond* (*excel*) *another in a thing*, aliquem aliquâ re superare *or* vincere; alicui aliquâ re antecellere, præstare; anteire, antecedere. —— ‖ *To go by*, prætereo. — *As he went by even now, he told me*, præteriens modo mihi inquit. —— ‖ *To go by such a name*, tali nomine appellari. —— ‖ *To go down*, descendo. — *He goes down the stream*, secundo amne defluit; pronâ fertur aquâ. — *To go down* (*as the sun*), occido. —— ‖ *To go fair and softly*, lente incedere. — *He that goes softly goes surely*, melior est consulta tarditas, quam temeraria celeritas. —— ‖ *To go for a thing or fetch it*, peto. —— ‖ *To go forth*, exeo, prodeo. —— ‖ *To go forward*, pergo, progredior. —— ¶ *To go forward* (*profit*), proficio, prosum. —— ‖ *To go a foot pace*, pedetentim incedere. —— ‖ *To go from*, discedo. — *They go from the matter in hand*, a re discedunt. — *To go from one place to another*, commigro. —— ‖ *To go in or into*, intro, introëo, ingredior. — *He went in again*, recepit se intro denuo. —— ‖ *To go to meet one*, alicui obviam procedere. —— ‖ *To go near*, accedo, appropinquo. —— ¶ *To go near to do a thing*, tantum non agere. —— ¶ *To go near to or affect one*, dolorem alicui afferre; dolore *or* tristitiâ aliquem afficere. —— ‖ *To go off or away*, abscedo, discedo. —— ¶ *To go off* (*as a commodity*), veneo, vendi. —— ¶ *To go off* (*as a gun*), displodi. —— ‖ *To go often*, ito. — *unto*, frequento. —— ‖ *To go on*, pergo, progredior. —— ¶ *To go on an embassy*, legationem obire. — *on a pilgrimage*, peregrinari religionis ergo. —— ¶ *I am going on fourscore and ten*, quartum et octogesimum annum ago. —— ‖ *To go out*, exeo, prodeo, egredior. —— ¶ *To go out her time* (*as a female*), menses exigere. —— ¶ *To go out* (*as fire*), exstinguor. —— ¶ *To go out of the way*, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare. —— ‖ *To go over*, transeo. — *a river*, trajicio, trano. —— ¶ *To go over again* (*in measuring*), remetior. —— ‖ *To go quickly*, propero, accelero, festino. —— ‖ *To go round*, circumeo; circumferri. —— ‖ *To go a snail's pace*, repo, repto. —— ‖ *To go softly*, ambulo; lento gradu incedere, tarde ire. — *before*, præambulo, lente præire. —— ‖ *To go to*, adeo, advenio, accedo, aggredior. — *They went* (*removed*) *to Athens*, Athenas commigravere. — *He is gone to the other world*, ad plures abiit. — *The house is gone to decay*, ædes vitium fecerunt. — *It went to the heart of me*, percussit mihi animum. —— ¶ *To go to see*, viso. —— ¶ *To go to and fro or up and down*, commeo, cursito. —— ¶ *Go to!* age! agedum! —— ‖ *To go together*, comitor. —— ‖ *To go through*, pervado, penetro. —— ‖ *To go under*, subeo. —— ‖ *To go up*, ascendo. —— ‖ *To go upon*, supergredior; calco. —— ¶ *To go upon sure grounds*, firmis argumentis niti. —— ¶ *To go upon a business*, rem aliquam aggredi. —— ‖ *To go without*, careo.

Goer, qui iter facit. — *A goer barefoot*, nudipes. — *A goer before*, antecessor.

Going, incessus, gressus. — *about*, ambitus, peragratio. — *away*, abitio, abitus, discessio. — *out of the way*, erratio, aberratio. — *back*, recessus, reditus. — *before*, prægressio, antecessio. — *aside*, digressio. — *down*, descensus. — *forth*, processio, exitus. — *forward*, progressio. — *from*, digressio. — *in*, ingressio, introitus. — *out*, egressus. — *to*, accessus, aditus. — *up*, ascensus, ascensio. — *A going from one place to another*, commigratio. — *A going on a pilgrimage*, peregrinatio religionis ergo.

GOAD, stimulus.

To Goad, stimulo fodere *or* lacessere. — *To goad through*, destimulo.

GOAL, meta.

GOAR, vestis lacinia, fimbria.

Goaring (*as a sail*), oblique scissus.

GOAT, caper, hircus. — *A she-goat*, capra. — *A little goat*, capella. — *A young goat* (*kid*), hœdus. — *Of a goat*, caprinus, hircinus *or* hirquinus. — *A goatherd*, caprarius. — *A goat's beard*, aruncus. — *A stable for goats*, caprile. — *Goat-footed*, capripes. — *Of the kind of goats*, caprigenus (*poet.*).

Goatish, hircosus; (*lecherous*), salax, libidinosus, lascivus.

GOBBLE *up*, devoro, avide vorare; tuburcinor.

Gobbler, vorax.

GOBLET, poculum majus; scyphus.

GOBLINS, larvæ, simulacra vana, species mortuorum, umbræ, occursacula noctium.

GOD, Deus. — *I entreat you by the gods*, per ego te deos oro. — *As the gods would have it*, forte fortunâ, quomodo dii voluerunt. — *As God shall bless me*, ut genium meum propitium habeam. — *God be with you*, vale. — *By God's leave or help*, Deo volente *or* juvante. — *God forbid*, absit; prohibeat Deus. — *God grant*, faxit Deus. — *God save you*, salve, salvus sis. — *God speed you*, ave. — *If God will*, si Deo placet. — *If God send life*, modo vita supersit; si vita suppetat. — *God bless you*, Deus tibi bene faxit. — *Of God*, divinus. — *Household gods*, lares, penates.

Goddess, dea.

Godhead, divinitas; numen.

Godless, impius; atheus.

Godlike, Deo (*or* diis) proximus; divinus.

Godfather, sponsor baptismatis, pater lustricus. — *Godmother*, mater lustrica. —— ¶ *Godson, -daughter*, filius (-a) lustricus (-a).

Godly, *adj.* pius erga Deum.

Godlily, sancte, caste, pie.

Godliness, pietas erga Deum, sanctitas.

GOGGLE, transverse intueri.

Goggle-eyed, magnos oculos habens.

GOLD, aurum. — *All is not gold that glitters*, fronti nulla fides. — *You may trust him with untold gold*, dignus est quicum in tenebris mices. — *A gold mine*, aurifodina; auraria (*pl.*). — *Gold ore*, aurum rude. — *Gold fined*, aurum purum; aurum ad obrussum. — *in ingots*, aurum infectum. — *wrought*, aurum factum. — *leaf*, aurum bracteatum, foliaceum *or* in folia extensum. — *in grains*, balux. — *coined*, aurum signatum. — *spangle*, aurum bracteatum. — *Gold money*, numi aurei. — *Of gold*, aureus. *Gold foil*, bractea. — *thread*, aureum filum. — *wire*, aurum ductile. — *A gold-beater*, bracteator, bractearius. — *A gold-finer*, auri purgandi artifex.

Golden, aureus, ex auro factus: *fig.* aureus, aureolus. —— ¶ (*as to color*), colore in aurum inclinato; auratus, aureolus.

Goldsmith, aurifex, aurarius.

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata; navis thalamegos.

GOOD, bonus; probus; integer; commodus; benignus. — *For good reasons*, justis de causis. — *Leave me as good as you found me*, restitue in quem me accepisti locum. — *He was as good as his word*, firmavit fidem. — *You have made a good day's work*, processisti hodie pulchre. — *He is as good a man as lives*, ipso homo melior non est. — *I have a good mind to do a thing*, aliquid agere cupio; vix me contineo quin agam. — *A good deal*, multum *with genit.*; magnus, a, um. (See *Considerable* and *Deal.*) — *A good many*, bene multi, perquam multi. — *Good for something*, rei alicui utilis. — *for nothing*, inutilis. — *By my good will*, quoad possum. — *Good ware will off*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit. — *A man good at every thing*, omnium horarum homo. — *In good faith*, hercle, serio. — *If you think good*, si tibi visum fuerit. — *To make good*, compenso, præsto, restituo, reddo, suppleo. — *Making good*, restitutio, compensatio. — *I will make it good*, damnum præstabo. — *To make good his words*, fidem liberare. — *To make good by arguments*, argumentis docere, demonstrare, probare, firmare. — *To think good*, statuo. — *If you shall think good*, si tibi ita placuerit. — *To be of good cheer*, bono animo esse. — *A good* (*merry*) *fellow*, combibo; compotor, comissator; homo lepidus, festivus; congerro. — *The good-man, good-wife of the house*, paterfamilias, materfamilias. —— ‖ See *Better*, *Best*.

Good, *subst.* — *To do good to one*, alicui benefacere; (*in a distemper*), mederi *or* prodesse. (See *Benefit.*) — *To do good for evil*, beneficiis maleficia pensare. — *It does me good to think of it*, mihi de illâ re cogitare jucundissimum est. — *Much good may it do you*, prosit tibi; sit saluti; bene sit tibi. — *Good* (*profit, advantage*), lucrum, commodum. — *I do little good* (*avail little*), parum promoveo; nihil proficio. — *I get this good*, hoc capio commodi. — *It is for your good*, in rem tuam est. —— ¶ *Goods*, bona, res; facultates, fortunæ, opes; res familiaris. — *proper to one's self*, peculium. — *immovable*, res immobiles. — *coming by inheritance*, bona hereditaria; patrimonium.

Goodly, speciosus, egregius, decorus, eximius.

Goodliness, species, decor, venustas.

Goodness, bonitas, probitas, integritas.

Goody, materfamilias; anus.

GOOSE, anser: — (*goosecap, fool*), fatuus, ineptus, stultus. — *Every man thinks his own geese swans*, suum cuique pulchrum. — *Goose-giblets*, anserum exta. — *The cry of a goose*, anseris clangor. — *Of a goose*, anserinus. —— ¶ *A tailor's goose*, sartoris ferrum pressorium.

Gooseberry, baca grossulariæ; — *bush*, ribes grossularia (L.).

Gosling, anserculus.

GORE, *s.* cruor, tabum, sanies.

Gory, cruentatus.

GORE, *v.* perforo, transfigo. — *To gore with the horn*, cornu ferire *or* petere.

GORGE, gula, guttur.

To Gorge, exsaturo, exsatio; ad nauseam usque implere.

GORGEOUS, splendidus, magnificus, lautus. — *To be gorgeous*, niteo, resplendeo; fulgeo.

Gorgeously, magnifice, splendide, molliter, delicate, ornate, polite. — *Gorgeously clad*, splendide vestitus.

Gorgeousness, cultus; magnificentia, splendor; apparatus.

GORMANDIZE, voro, comissor, heluor.

Gormandizer, heluo, lurco.

GOSPEL, evangelium. — *To preach the gospel*, evangelizo. — *Of the gospel*, evangelicus. — *It is as true as the gospel*, folium est Sibyllæ; non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est.

GOSS, GORZE, genista spinosa.

GOSSIP. — *A drinking gossip*, compotrix. — *A gadding gossip*, ambulatrix. — *A tattling or prating gossip*, mulier loquax. — *A tattling gossip*, lingulaca.

To Gossip. See *Chat*, *Chatter*.

Gossiping. See the same and *Chitchat*.

GOURD, cucurbita. — *Of or like gourds*, cucurbitinus.

GOUT, articulorum dolor, morbus articularis *or* articularius, arthritis. — *To have the gout*, articulorum dolore laborare. — *The gout in the hand*, chiragra. — *in the hips*, ischias, ischiadicus dolor. — *in the feet*, podagra: — *he is sorely afflicted with the gout in the feet*, ardet podagræ doloribus. — *in the knees*, gonagra.

Gouty (*troubled with the gout*), arthriticus. — *in the feet*, podagricus. — *in the hands*, chiragricus.

GOVERN, guberno, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego. — *Will you not govern yourself?* non tu te cohibebis?— *I will govern your tongue*, ego moderabor linguæ tuæ. — *Rash youth must rather be governed*, regenda est magis fervida adolescentia. — *Ill-governed*, licenter habitus. — *To govern a family*, rem familiarem administrare. — *To govern or guide*, duco. — *To govern* (*carry, behave*) *himself*, se gerere. — *To govern the state*, summam rerum administrare; regnum gubernare; imperium regere, agitare; rerum potiri; regno præesse. (See *Command.*) — *To govern a province*, provinciam procurare. — *An ill or well-governed province*, male *or* bene administrata provincia. -- *To govern a ship*, navem gubernare; navis clavum tenere *or* regere. — *To govern as a king*, regno. — *To be governed by* (*in grammar*), regor; consequor.

Governable, tractabilis, morigerus.

Governance, regimen, gubernatio, administratio. — *To have the governance of*, præsideo, præsum; cum imperio esse. — *A holy governance*, imperium sacrum. — *A governance by one*, unius imperium *or* dominatio. — *by the people*, imperium populare. — *by the nobles*, optimatum administratio.

Governess, Governante, magistra; rectrix, gubernatrix.

Governing, gubernatio, administratio.

Government, regnum, imperium; provincia; præfectura. (See *Command.*) — *Arbitrary government*, dominatio, summum imperium. — *The government of a family*, rei familiaris administratio, œconomia. — *Self-government or conduct*, sui potestas. — *One that has no government of himself*, sui impos. — *The government of the tongue*, linguæ moderatio. — *of a state or city*, politia. — *To have the government of a young prince*, adolescentem principem gubernare, moderari, educare, instituere. —— ¶ (*in grammar*), regimen, consecutio.

Governor, gubernator, imperator, moderator, regnator. — *in chief*, princeps, præses, dynastes. — *of a country*, præfectus, procurator. — *To be chief governor*, rerum potiri; clavo assidere. — *Governors*, proceres, magistratus.

GOWN, toga, vestis. — *A little gown*, togula. — *A lawyer's gown*, toga forensis. — *A morning or night gown*, toga domestica *or* cubicularis. — *A gown reaching down to the feet*, vestis talaris. — *A woman's gown*, palla, stola. — *A frieze gown*, toga villosa. — *A summer gown*, toga rasa. — *Wearing a gown*, togatus. — *A little gownsman*, togatulus, *Mart.*

GRABBLE, contrecto.

GRACE (*favor*), gratia, favor, benignitas, gratificatio; (*pardon*), venia, gratia; (*privilege*), privilegium; (*gracefulness in carriage or speech*), decor, venustas, dignitas; (*virtue*), gratia, virtus. — *He grows in grace*, mactus est virtute. — *By the grace of God*, Dei beneficio, Deo favente *or* juvante. — *There is a grace in numbers*, numeris decor est. — *To do a thing with a good grace*, cum venustate et dignitate aliquid agere. — *He jests with a very good grace*, magnus est in eo jocandi lepos. — *He made his addresses to me with so good a grace*, tam blande et concinne me rogabat. — *A grace in speaking*, facundia, eloquentia; lepor. — *With a good grace*, decore, venuste, concinne. — *Without grace*, indecenter, invenuste, incondite. — *A person of ill grace*, homo invenustus, inconcinnus, inurbanus. —*Grace at meals*, gratiarum actio, sollemnes preces. — *To say grace before meat*, mensam consecrare. — *after meat*, gratias agere. — *To be in the good graces* (*favor*) *of a person*, alicui gratiosum esse; apud aliquem plurimum gratiâ pollere. — *To gain the good graces of a person*, alicujus gratiam sibi conciliare; gratiam ab aliquo, cum aliquo, apud aliquem inire. — *An act of grace* (*pardon*), lex oblivionis, injuriarum et offensionum oblivio, amnestia. — *He passed also an act of grace for all crimes committed in former reigns*, criminumque, si qua residua ex priore tempore manebant, omnium gratiam fecit, *Suet.* — *Grace-cup*, poculum caritatis. —— ¶ *The Graces*, Gratiæ.

To Grace, condecoro, orno, exorno.

Graced, Graceful, condecoratus, ornatus, exornatus. — *A graceful discourse*, sermo venustus, elegans, concinnus, politus. — *A person of a graceful aspect*, homo aspectu decorus. — *Very graceful*, homo affluens omni venustate.

Gracefully, decore, decenter; ornate; splendide. — *attired*, nitide vestitus.

Gracefulness (*in person*), corporis venustas, decor, dignitas, nitor: (*in discourse or speech*), sermonis lepos; gratia.

Graceless, impudens, perditus, dissolutus.

Gracious, benignus, comis, facilis. — *Most gracious* (*as a title*), serenissimus.

Graciously, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter, humane, humaniter.

Graciousness, amicitia, benevolentia, benignitas, comitas, facilitas.

GRADATION, gradatio; gradus.

GRADUAL. — *The gradual decline of good discipline*, labens paullatim disciplina.

Gradually, paullatim, sensim; gradatim, pedetentim; clementer, molliter.

GRADUATE, *v.* ad gradum admittere. — *Graduated*, ad gradum admissus.

Graduate, *s.* gradum aliquem adeptus; laureâ doctrinæ aliquâ insignitus.

GRAFF, GRAFT, insero; surculum *or* calamum arbori inserere. — *To graff between*, intersero. — *To graff by approach*, spadonià consitione inserere; pullariam insitionem adhibere. — *Graffed, grafted*, insitus, inoculatus. — *Of a graff*, surcularius.

Graff, Graft, *subst.* insitum, calamus. — *A young graff*, surculus; clavola, *Varr.*

Graffer, Grafter, insitor.

Graffing, insitio, inoculatio; adoptio.

GRAIN (*all sorts of corn*), frumentum. —— ¶ *A grain*, granum. — *To reduce into grains*, contero. — *Reduced into grains*, contritus. — *Bearing grains*, granifer. — *To give grains of allowance*, minora delicta excusare, condonare, præterire, dissimulare. — *Grains of metal*, metalli semina. — ¶ *The grain of wood*, pecten, stamen. — *The grain of leather*, &c., fibrarum rectitudo *or* tractus; corii rugæ. — *To give a grain to leather*, corium corrugare. — *A knave in grain*, purus putus nebulo. — *Against the grain* (*unwillingly*), invitâ Minervâ. —— ¶ *Grain to dye with*, coccus, coccum. —— ¶ *A grain* (*in weight*), granum. — *The weight of two grains*, chalcus. — *of four grains*, siliqua. — *of twelve grains*, obolus. — *of fourteen grains*, scrupulus.

Grained (*veined*), crispus.

Grainy (*full of grains*), granosus, granatus.

GRAMMAR (*book*), grammatica. —— ¶ *The art of grammar*, ars grammatica; grammatice.

Grammarian, grammaticus, literator. — *A mean or young grammarian*, grammatista.

Grammatical, grammaticus.

Grammatically, grammatice.

GRANARY, granarium, horreum.

GRAND, grandis, ingens, amplus, splendidus, magnificus. — *The grand inquest*, inquisitio major.

Grandees, proceres, primores; optimates.

Grandeur, amplitudo, magnificentia, majestas, dignitas.

Grandson, nepos. — *A granddaughter*, neptis. — *A great grandchild*, pronepos, proneptis. — *A grandfather*, avus. — *A great-grandfather*, proavus. — *A great-grandfather's father*, abavus. — *A great-grandfather's grandfather*, atavus. — *A great-grandfather's great-grandfather*, tritavus. — *A grandmother*, avia. — *A great-grandmother*, proavia.

GRANT, concedo, permitto, sino: (*acknowledge*), fateor, confiteor, non nego. — *To grant by nodding*, annuo. — *Grant it be so*, esto, fac ita esse, sit ita sane, pone sic esse. — *Granted*, concessus, permissus. — *With much ado the king had it granted him*, id gravate concessum est regi. — *To take for granted*, pro concesso sumere, assumere, habere. — *To be taken for granted*, in confesso esse.

Grant, *s.* concessio, permissio. —— ¶ (*thing granted*), concessum.

Grantee, beneficiarius; qui beneficium ab alio accipit.

Granter, donator.

Granting, concessio, consensus.

GRAPE (*single grape*), acinus (vinaceus); acinum. — *A bunch or cluster of grapes*, uva. — *Red*, uva rubella. — *White*, uva aminea. — *Early grapes*, uvæ præcoces. — *Sour*, uvæ acerbæ gustatu *or* immites. — *Muscadine*, uvæ apianæ. — *To gather grapes*, vindemio. — *A gatherer of grapes*, vindemiator. — *A gathering of them*, vindemia. — *Of grape-gathering*, vindemiatorius. — *Bearing grapes*, uvifer, racemifer, (*poet.*). — *A grape-stone*, vinaceum, nucleus acini. — *A grape-flower*, flos vitis.

GRAPHICAL, accuratus, graphicus.

Graphically (*to the life*), accurate, graphice.

GRAPPLE, comprehendo, corripio. — *a ship*, navem unco infixo apprehendere. — *To grapple with*, obluctor, conflictor; confligo. — *Grappled*, uncis constrictus; (*contended with*), oppugnatus.

Grapple (*grappling-iron*), harpago, manus ferrea.

Grappling (*contending*) *with*, *s.* conflictus, certamen.

GRASP, pugno constringere, manu comprehendere. — *To grasp at*, capto, aucupor. — *Grasped at*, captatus. — *Grasping at honor, or ambitious*, ambitiosus; honorum *or* gloriæ cupidus, avidus, appetens.

Grasp, *s.* pugillus; manus.

Grasping (*covetous*), avarus.

GRASS, gramen, herba graminis, herbæ. (See *Blade.*) — *Small grass*, herbula. — *Grass mowed*, gramen desectum. — *Pudding*, pulegium. — *Purple*, quadrifolium fuscum. — *Quaking*, phalaris. — *Goose*, aparine. — *Dog's or quitch*, gramen caninum. — *Feather*, gramen plumosum. — *Float*, gramen fluviatile. — *Bearing grass*, herbifer. — *Of grass*, herbaceus, gramineus. — *A grass-plat*, viridarium.

Grassy (*full of grass*), graminosus, herbosus, herbidus.

Grasshopper, locusta.

GRATE, *subst.* — *A fire-grate*, craticula ignis; crates. — *A lattice-grate*, clathrus, clathrum.

To Grate, clathro. — *Grated*, clathratus.

GRATE, *v.* rado, abrado, derado. — *To grate small*, radulâ comminuere. — *To grate or crumble into*, infrio, intero. — *Grated*, rasus, erasus. —— ¶ *To grate upon*, stringo, perstringo. — *To grate the ears*, aures perstringere. — *the teeth*, dentibus frendere *or* stridere. —— ¶ *To grate* (*vex one*), offendo, obtundo; dictis aliquem mordere. — *Grating*, mordax.

Grater, radula.

Grating, rasura.

GRATEFUL (*agreeable, pleasant*), jucundus, acceptus, gratus. — *That thing was very grateful to him*, illa res voluptate hominem perfudit. — *Your letter was exceeding grateful to me*, literæ tuæ incredibiliter me delectârunt. —— ¶ (*thankful*), gratus, beneficiorum memor. — *To be grateful*, gratum se præbere; meritam gratiam memori mente persolvere; memorem beneficii se præstare; gratâ memoriâ beneficium prosequi.

Gratefully (*agreeably, pleasantly*), jucunde, suaviter, cum voluptate; (*thankfully*), grate, grato animo.

Gratefulness (*agreeableness*), jucunditas, suavitas; (*thankfulness*), gratus animus.

To Gratify (*oblige*), gratificor, morigeror, obsequor; morem alicui gerere; aliquid petenti concedere *or* dare; (*indulge*), indulgeo. — *To gratify one's luxury, passion*, &c., luxuriæ, iræ, *etc.* indulgere.

Gratifying, Gratification (*obliging*), gratificatio; (*pleasure*), voluptas.

Gratitude, animus gratus. — *With the greatest gratitude for your favors to him*, cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum, *Cic. Div.* 1, 1.

GRATIS. See *Gratuitously*.

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus.

Gratuitously, gratis; gratuito, sine mercede.

Gratuity, præmium, donum; munus, merces.

GRAVE, *adj.* (*serious*), gravis, severus, constans; (*in speech*), cum gravitate loquens; (*in sound*), gravis; (*in dress or color*), modestus; (*sad*), tristis. — *He has a very grave look with him*, severitas inest in vultu. — *More grave than wise*, tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato. — *A grave accent*, accentus gravis. — *Grave attire*, ornatus *or* vestitus gravis, modestus.

Gravely, graviter, severe, serio.

Gravity (*of carriage or looks*), gravitas, severitas frontis. —— ¶ (*weight*), gravitas, pondus.

GRAVE, *s.* sepulcrum; tumulus (*barrow*). — *They wish me in my grave*, mortem exoptant meam. — *To lay in the grave*, corpus alicujus sepulcro *or* tumulo inferre. (See *Bury*.) — *An empty grave*, inanis tumulus. — *Of a grave*, sepulcralis. — *A grave-digger*, qui corpora mortuorum humat. — *Grave-clothes*, vestis funebris. — *A gravestone*, lapis alicujus memoriæ inscriptus.

Graveless, insepultus.

GRAVE (*engrave*), sculpo, insculpo; aliquid in æs, ferrum, *etc.*, incidere. — *Graven image*, imago sculptilis.

Graver (*engraver*), sculptor; (*graving-tool*), cælum. —— ¶ *To grave a ship*, navem purgare et denuo picare.

GRAVEL, sabulum, sabulo. — *Small gravel*, glarea, scrupulus. — *A gravel walk*, ambulacrum sabulo instratum. — *Full of gravel*, glareosus, scrupulosus. *A gravel-pit*, sabuletum, sabuli fodina. —— ¶ *Gravel in the reins*, calculus. — *The pain of the gravel*, dolor renum.

To Gravel, sabulo insternere; (*fig.*), ad incitas redigere; alicui scrupulum injicere.

Gravelly, sabulosus.

GRAVITATE, in centrum vergere.

Gravitation, *law of*, lex qua omnia in centrum vergunt.

GRAVITY (*weight*), gravitas, pondus. —— ¶ (*graveness*). See *Grave*.

GRAVY *of meat*, succus, cremor, flos. — *Full of gravy*, succi plenus.

GRAY (*with age*), canus. — *Of a gray color*, cinereus, leucophæus. — *Dapple gray*, subalbicans, niger albo distinctus. — *Full of gray hairs*, canis sparsus. — *Gray-eyed*, cæsius. — *To grow gray*, canesco.

GRAZE (*as a bullet*), strictim attingere, stringere, perstringere.

GRAZE, pasco, depasco; depascor. — *The Numidians apply themselves more to grazing than husbandry*, Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student.

Grazier, pecuarius, armentarius.

GREASE (*fat*), adeps, lardum; (*dripping*), liquamen. — *Grease for wheels*, axungia.

To Grease, ungo, inungo. — *a man's fist*, largitione aliquem corrumpere. — *Greased*, unctus, litus.

Greasing, inunctio.

Greasy (*fat*), pinguis; (*smeared with grease*), unguine et adipe oblitus. — *A greasy fellow*, lixa.

Greasily, squalide, sordide.

Greasiness, pinguitudo. — *The greasiness of wool*, lanarum succidarum illuvies.

GREAT (*large*), magnus, grandis: (*remarkable*), insignis; (*illustrious*), clarus, præclarus, illustris, magnus; (*violent*), violentus, vehemens; (*grievous*), gravis, durus. — *What great matter were it?* quantum erat? — *We put off a great part of the discourse till another day*, bonam sermonis partem in alium diem distulimus. — *Though they be never so great*, etiamsi maxima sint. — *Let the company be never so great*, in quantâlibet multitudine. — *I see no great reason for it*, nullam video gravem subesse causam. — *I make no great matter of these things*, de his non ita valde laboro. — *As great as it is*, quantumcumque est. — *Great cry and little wool*, parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. — *Exceedingly great*, ingens, immensus: — *Immoderately so*, immanis, vastus. — *To make one great* (*advance*), tollo, augeo, ad summos honores provehere. — *Great with one*, familiaris, intimus. — *A great deal*, vis magna; multum. — *A great deal more*, haud paulo plus. — *This is a great deal the nearer way*, hâc multo propius ibis. — *A great many*, plures, plurimi. — *You have told us of a great many things*, abunde multa docuisti. — *Somewhat greater*, grandiusculus. — *Great men* (*nobles*, &c.), optimates, primores. — *To grow great*, grandesco, augesco. — *Very great*, prægrandis. — *To take work by the great*, opus integrum certo pretio suscipere; opus faciendum redimere. — *Work done by the great*, opus redemptum. — *To sell by the great*, in solidum vendere. — *A great auditory*, concio frequens. — *cause or reason*, causa magni ponderis *or* momenti, causa gravis. — *commendation*, eximia laus. — *estate*, lautum patrimonium. — *friend*, amicus summus. — *house*, domus magnifica *or* sumptuosa. — *silence*, altum silentium. — *A man of a great age*, multum ætate provectus, grandis natu; *poet.*, grandævus, longævus. — *The great toe*, allex. — *Great in number*, numerosus. — *How great*, quantus. — *So great*, tantus. — *How great soever*, quantuscunque. — *As great as may be*, quantusvis, quantus quantus. — *As great as a mountain*, instar montis. — *Great and ill proportioned*, vegrandis, enormis. — *To make great*, augeo. — *A man of very great valor*, vir fortissimus; *ability*, vir summi ingenii. — *Greater*, major. — *Somewhat greater*, majusculus. — *Greatest*, maximus, summus, supremus. —— ‖ Compare *Big*.

Greatly, valde, magnopere, vehementer. — *Very greatly*, admodum, maxime, plurimum. — *How greatly*, quantopere. — *So greatly*, tantopere.

Greatness, magnitudo, amplitudo. — *of honor*, auctoritas, dignitas. — *of spirit*, altitudo animi, magnanimitas. — *Excessive greatness*, vastitas, immensitas. — *Greatness with* (*intimacy*), familiaritas.

GREAVES, ocreæ. — *Wearing them*, ocreatus.

GREECE, Græcia.

Grecian, Greek, Græcus. — *A Greek*, Græcus; (*contemptuously*), Græculus. — *To speak Greek*, Græce loqui. — *The Greek tongue*, lingua Græca. — *To play the Grecian*, Græcari, Græcissare.

Grecism, Græca vox *or* locutio.

GREEDY (*covetous*), avidus, cupidus; avarus: (*hungry*), vorax: (*ravenous*), rapax. — *Greedy of honor*, ambitiosus. — *To be greedy of*, avide concupiscere; rei alicui inhiare.

Greedily, avide, cupide; avare; sitienter.

Greediness (*covetousness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas *or* cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames: (*in eating*), voracitas, cibi aviditas.

GREEK. See *Greece*.

GREEN (*in color*), viridis, prasinus. — *A light green*, color læte virens. — *Pale green*, e viridi pallens. — *Sea-green*, marinus. — *As green as grass*, herbaceus, gramineus. — *Leek green*, prasinus. — *A green place or plat*, viretum, viridarium. — *Ever-green*, semper virens. — *A greenhouse*, plantarum repositorium. — *To be green*, vireo. — *To begin to be green, to become green*, viresco. — *To dye or make green, to green*, viridi colore tingere. —— ¶ (*fresh*), recens, novus, musteus. — *A green wound*, vulnus crudum *or* recens. —— ¶ (*not ripe*), immaturus, immitis.

Greenish, viridans, subviridis.

Greenly, viride; recenter.

Greenness, viriditas, viror.

GREET, saluto; salutem dicere *or* impertire. — *one another*, inter se consalutare.

Greeter, salutator, salutatrix.

Greeting, salutatio. — *To send greeting*, per literas *or* nuntium salutare; salutem alicui dicere *or* impertire.

GRENADO, pila pulvere nitrato completa.

GREYHOUND, vertagus; canis Graius (L.).

GRIDIRON, craticula. — *To broil on a gridiron*, in craticulâ torrere.

GRIEVE (*trouble*), contristo, sollicito; molesto, vexo, crucio; affligo; molestiam, mærorem, sollicitudinem creare *or* afferre. — *This grieves me*, hoc me male habet. — *To grieve* (*be grieved*), doleon, mæreo; condolesco; acerbe, ægre, moleste, aliquid ferre; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ *or* sollicitudine affici. — *You know not how I grieve*, nescis quam doleam. — *He was grieved on account of the expenses*, angebatur ob impensas illius animus. — *Grieved*, contristatus, excruciatus, vexatus. — *It grieves me*, piget. — *heartily*, id me magnopere cruciat *or* male habet.

Grieving, dolens, mærens, mæstus.

Grievingly, ægre, luctuose.

Grief, dolor, mæror, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia, angor, ægrimonia; animi ægritudo. — *It is a very great grief to me*, mihi summo dolori est. — *He is grieved to the heart*, ejus exest animum planeque conficit ægritudo. — *A few concealed their grief*, pauci tacitum dolorem continebant, *Liv.* — *Full of grief*, mæstus, doloris plenus, tristis. — *To take grief*, offendor, ægritudinem suscipere. — *To pine away with grief*, dolore *or* tristitiâ tabescere *or* marcescere.

Grievance, injuria, offensio. — *To redress grievances*, peccata corrigere; causas offensionis tollere.

Grievous, gravis, molestus, infestus, durus; amarus, acerbus. — *Somewhat grievous*, submolestus, subgravis. — *Very grievous*, pergravis, permolestus; perodiosus; prædurus. — *To make more grievous*, exaggero, exacerbo.

Grievously, graviter, ægre, moleste, gravate. — *Somewhat*, submoleste. — *Very*, pergraviter, permoleste. — *To take a thing grievously*, moleste *or* ægre aliquid ferre.

Grievousness, acerbitas, atrocitas.

GRIFFIN, gryps, gryphus.

GRIG, anguilla.

GRIM, torvus, trux; sævus; ferox. — *To look grim or grimly*, torvum intueri.

Grimly, torve, truculenter.

Grimness, vultûs torvitas.

GRIMACE, oris depravatio *or* distortio, vultus in pejus fictus. — *To make grimaces*, os ducere *or* distorquere, vultum in pejus fingere. — *Full of grimace*, vultuosus. —— ¶ (*affectation*), ineptiæ.

GRIME, denigro.

GRIN, ringor, ora diducere rictu; rideo, subrideo.

Grin, *s.* rictus; (*grinning sneer*), sanna; (*laugh*), risus. — *The grin of death*, risus Sardonius.

GRIND *corn*, frumentum molere, commolere, emolere, permolere. — *To grind to powder*, in pulverem conterere *or* redigere. — *To grind on a grindstone*, acuo, exacuo; aciem cote acuere. — *To grind in a mortar*, contundo. — *To grind the teeth*, dentibus frendere. — *To grind with the teeth* (*masticate*), mando. — *To grind colors*, colores terere. — *To grind the face of the poor*, egentes vexare, premere.

Grinder *of corn*, qui frumentum molit. — *A grinder of colors*, colorum tritor. —— ¶ *The grinders* (*teeth*), dentes molares *or* genuini.

Grinding, molitura. — *Toll for grinding*, emolumentum. — *A grinding on a stone*, exacuatio, *Plin.*

Grindstone, cos versatilis *or* trusatilis.

GRIPE (*lay hold of*), capio, prehendo, comprehendo; arripio, constringo. — *To gripe covetously*, tenaciter pecuniam tenere; pertinacem esse pecuniæ. — *A griping fellow*, parcus, tenax, avarus. —— ¶ *To gripe, as pain does*, pervello, verminor. — *To be griped in the belly*, torminibus affici *or* laborare. — *Griped in the belly*, torminosus, torminibus affectus; cœliacus.

Gripe (*handful*), manipulus; (*grasp*), manus. —— ¶ *A gripe or griping of the belly*, tormina, verminatio, vermiculatio. — *Gripes of conscience*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ.

GRISLY, horribilis, terribilis; asper, incultus.

GRIST, farina molenda. — *To bring the grist to his own mill*, quæstum ad se redigere. — *A grist-mill*, mola molendinaria.

GRISTLE, cartilago. — *Full of gristle*, cartilaginosus.

Gristly, Gristlelike, cartilagineus.

GRIT, arena, sabulum, scobs.

Gritty, arenosus; arenaceus, sabulosus.
GRIZZLE, subalbicans.
GROAN, gemo, ingemo, ingemisco, congemo.
Groan, *s.* gemitus.
GROAT, drachma. — *A groat's worth*, drachmæ pretium; quantum drachmâ emi *or* vendi potest. — *A man not worth a groat*, trioboli homo.
GROCER, qui piper, saccharum, et talia vendit.
GROIN, inguen.
GROOM, agaso. — *of the chamber*, cubicularius. — *of the stable*, stabularius.
GROOVE, canalis, canaliculus.
To Groove, strio.
GROPE *about*, huc illuc ire pedibus manibusque prætentantem iter. — *To grope along the wall*, manibus explorare parietem. — *To grope about a thing*, aliquid contrectare (*feel over*). — *To grope in ignorance*, errare.
GROSS (*thick or close*), spissus; (*thick and burly*), crassus, corpulentus, carnosus; (*fat*), pinguis, obesus, opimus. — *To grow gross*, pinguesco. — *To make gross*, pinguefacio, sagino, opimo.
Gross, *subst.* — *The gross of*, pars major *or* maxima. — *In the gross*, in toto, in solidum. —— ¶ *A gross* (*twelve dozen*), duodecies duodecim.
Grossly, crasse, impolite, inconcinne, pingui Minervâ.
Grossness, crassitudo; sagina. —— ¶ *The grossness of a crime*, sceleris atrocitas.
GROT, GROTTO, antrum.
GROTESQUE, mirus, varie mixtus. — *Grotesques*, grylli.
GROUND, terra, humus, solum. — *He went under ground*, penetravit sub terras. — *The untilled ground brought forth corn*, fruges tellus inarata ferebat. — *He threw him flat on the ground*, stravit humi pronum. — *All is laid even with the ground*, solo æquata omnia. — *If he be above ground*, ubi ubi gentium erit. — *They give ground*, gradum retro dant. — *It was not thought safe to keep their ground*, neque in loco manere tutum videbatur. — *He gained a victory by his valor, though with the disadvantage of the ground*, in adverso loco, victor tamen virtute fuit. — *Low and watery ground*, demissa et palustria loca. — *Under ground*, subterraneus. — *On the ground*, humi. — *Flat on the ground*, pronus humi. — *To break ground*, terram fodere. — *To gain ground* (*come nearer*), propius adesse; appropinquare: (*have the better*), supero, vinco. — *To lose ground* (*be worsted*), superor, vincor. — *To lay even with the ground*, solo æquare *or* exæquare. — *A piece of ground*, fundus, ager. — *An even plat*, area. — *A little ground*, agellus. —— ¶ *To be aground* (*as a ship*), in vado hærere. — *To run a ship aground*, navem in terram impingere *or* vadis illidere. — *To stick fast on the ground*, vadis infigi. — Fig. *to be run aground* (*put to one's shifts*), ad incitas redigi. —— ¶ *The ground of a thing*, fundamentum, causa. — *This was their ground*, hinc causas habuêre. — *This is the ground of their enterprise*, hâc illi spe hoc inceperunt. — *To go on sure grounds*, bonis consiliis niti. —— ¶ *Grounds* (*dregs*), sedimentum, fæx.
To Ground. — *To ground a person in an art*, aliquam artem aliquem docere. — *To ground upon* (*trust to*), nitor, innitor; fundo. — *To ground* (*establish*), sancio. — *Grounded*, fundatus, constitutus. — *Well grounded in an art*, bene doctus *or* instructus. (See *To Bottom*.) —— ¶ *To ground a ship*, navem subducere.
Groundless. See *Causeless*.
Groundlessly, sine justâ causâ, nullis nixus rationibus.
Groundlessness, vanitas.
GROUNDSEL, inferum limen, hypothyrum.
GROUP, *s.* turma; symplegma. — *Groups of persons talking*, sermones inter se serentium circuli.
To Group, dispono.
GROUSE (*heath-cock*), tetrao.
GROVE, lucus, nemus, arbustum. — *Full of groves*, nemorosus.
GROVEL *on the ground*, humi serpere, pronum humi jacêre.
GROW (*increase*), cresco, accresco: (*rise or spring up, prop. or fig.*), orior, exorior, nascor: (*become*), fio, evado, *or by an inceptive verb*. — *To grow downwards*, retroversus crescere. — *To grow about*, circumnascor. — *To grow again*, recresco, regermino, revivisco, renascor. — *To grow among*, innascor, internascor. — *To grow bigger*, grandiorem fieri, augeri, adaugesco. — *cheap*, laxo, vilesco, pretium non habere. — *cold*, frigesco. — *dearer*, cariorem fieri. — *handsomer*, venustiorem fieri. — *To grow in flesh, grow fat*, pinguesco. — *To grow* (*become*) *friends*, in gratiam redire. — *To grow heavy*, ingravesco. — *humble*, superbiam abjicere. — *in fashion or use*, inolesco, invalesco, inveterasco. — *in grace*, virtute adolescere. — *in length*, promitti. — *To grow pale*, pallesco. — *To grow together*, coalesco, concresco. — *as a broken bone*, confervere, confervescere, *Cels.* — *Grown together*, concretus, coagulatus. — *To grow over or upon*, agnascor. — *To grow under*, succresco. — *To grow up unto*, accresco. — *To grow up in age or stature*, adolesco. — *To grow or spring up*, assurgo, enascor. — *To grow up to man's estate*, pubesco, adolesco. — *It grows day*, appetit dies. — *It grows late or towards evening*, advesperascit. — *Growing in years*, annis vergens. — *Fine growing weather*, tempestas ad fruges producendas idonea. — *To be grown* (*increased*), augeor. — *To be grown* (*become*), factum esse. — *He is grown so insolent*, eo insolentiæ processit. — *It is grown a proverb*, abiit in proverbium. — *They are grown proud*, eorum sublati sunt animi. — *It is grown common table-talk*, omnium sermone percrebuit. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *We are grown acquainted*, intercessit familiaritas. — *When he was grown into years*, cum ætate processisset. — *Full grown* (*adult*), adultus. — *Grown out of use*, exoletus, obsoletus, desuetus.
Growing (*increase*), incrementum, accrementum.
Growth, incrementum, auctus. — *He is not yet come to his full growth or stature*, nondum puber est *or* ad pubertatem pervenit.
GROWL, murmuro, musso; ringor.
GRUB *up*, extirpo, eradico; effodio. — *weeds*, sarculo, sarrio. — *A grub-axe or hoe*, ligo, runcina, sarculum.
Grub, *subst.* (*a worm*), lumbricus: — (*dwarf*), nanus.
GRUDGE (*repine*), obmurmuro; oggannio. — *To grudge another man any thing*, invideo.
Grudge, *s.* odium, simultas. — *To keep a grudge in one's mind*, mente dolorem premere. — *A secret grudge*, simultas, altus dolor. — *To bear a grudge*, simultates exercere; (*spite*), odisse, infensum esse. — *Bearing a grudge*, invidus, malignus.
Grudging, *subst.* invidia, livor.
Grudgingly, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste; iniquo animo.
GRUEL (*water-gruel*), pulmentum. — *Barley-gruel*, polenta hordeacea, ptisanarium.
GRUFF, tetricus, torvus.
Gruffly, tetrico vultu, truculenter.
GRUMBLE, murmuro, immurmuro, mussito; fremo. — *Grumbling in sound*, raucus.
Grumbler, qui murmurat.
Grumbling, murmuratio.
GRUNT, grunnio.
Grunting, grunnitus, subatus. — *To make a grunting*, perfremo.
GUARANTY, sponsor.
To Guaranty, in se recipere, præsto.
GUARD (*attend upon*), stipo: (*protect*), defendo, protego; munio: (*secure*), custodio; securum præstare. — *Guarded*, stipatus, custoditus. — *To guard against a thing*, ab aliqua re cavere.
Guard, *s.* custodia. — *of soldiers*, custodia, præsidium. — *A strong guard*, præsidium firmissimum. — *Life-guards*, corporis principis custodes *or* stipatores; satellites. — *The advanced guard*, primum agmen. — *A yeoman of the guards*, satelles, stipator. — *A company of the guards*, corporis regis stipatorum cohors. — *A captain of the guards*, satellitum præfectus. —— ¶ *To mount or be upon guard*, excubo; in statione esse; stationem, excubias *or* vigilias agere. — *To set or fix the guards*, excubias in statione collocare *or* in stationes deducere. — *To relieve the guards*, stationum vices permutare. —— ¶ *To stand upon his guard*, se armis defendere. —— ¶ *The guard or hilt of a sword*, capulus *or* manubrium gladii.
Guarder, stipator.
Guarding (*accompanying*), stipatio; (*protecting*), defensio, conservatio. — *A guarding against*, cautio.
Guardian, tutor; rector.
Guardianship, tutela.
GUDGEON, gobio.
GUERDON (*reward*), præmium, merces.
GUESS, aliquid conjicere *or* conjectare; auguror, ariolor, conjecturâ consequi; conjecturam facere. — *As far as I can guess*, quantum conjecturâ auguror.
Guess, Guessing, conjectura, conjectatio, divinatio; augurium. — *It is mere guesswork*, nullis certis rationibus nititur. — *You are out in your guess*, conjecturâ aberras. — *By guess, Guessingly*, ex conjecturâ. — *To hit or attain by guess*, conjecturâ assequi *or* consequi.
Guesser, conjector.
GUEST (*stranger*), hospes; (*at a feast*), conviva. — *A guest-chamber*, (cubiculum) hospitale. — *A daily guest*, quotidianus convictor. — *An unbidden guest who is brought by another*, umbra. — *The entertainer of guests*, convivator, hospes.
GUIDE, duco, dirigo; guberno. — *He guides the ship hither*, dirigit huc navim. — *To guide unto*, adduco. — *Guided*, ductus, deductus, administratus. — *Guided throughout*, perductus.
Guide, *s.* dux, perductor.
Guidance, ductus. — *The guidance of an affair*, rei curatio, administratio, gubernatio. — *To have the guidance of an affair*, alicui rei præesse; negotium aliquod procurare, gerere, administrare. — *To be under the guidance of another*, sub alterius imperio esse.
Guideless, sine duce.
Guider, ductor, moderator. — *A female guider*, moderatrix. — *A guider all the way*, perductor.
Guiding (*leading*), ductus; (*managing*), administratio, curatio, gubernatio.
GUIDON (*in heraldry*), vexillum equestre.
GUILD (*company*), societas, sodalitium. —— ¶ (*tribute*), tributum, vectigal.
Guildhall, curia.
GUILE, fallacia, dolus, fraus.
Guileful, fraudulentus, vafer. — *A guileful device*, techna (*in comedy*).
Guilefully, dolose, vafre, fraudulenter.
Guilefulness, fraus, fraudulentia.
GUILT, GUILTINESS, culpa, noxia; peccati *or* delicti conscientia.
Guiltless, innocens, innoxius, insons, criminis expers, a culpâ remotus. — *To be guiltless*, a culpâ abesse; culpâ carere *or* vacare; extra culpam esse.
Guiltlessness, innocentia.
Guilty, sons, nocens, noxius, culpæ affinis *or* sibi conscius. — *To know himself guilty*, sibi conscium esse culpæ. — *To bring one in guilty*, aliquem damnare *or* condemnare; ad supplicium *or* morti damnare. — *To bring him in not guilty*, aliquem crimine liberare *or* absolvere, a culpâ eximere. — *To be guilty of theft*, furti *or* de furto teneri. — *of a trespass*, injuriæ teneri. — *To plead guilty*, culpam *or* delictum fateri.
GUINEA, aureus Anglicus.
GUINEA-HEN, meleagris; avis humidica. — *Guinea-pig*, mus porcellus (L.).
GUISE (*fashion*), modus, mos.
GUITAR, cithara Hispanica.
GULF (*whirlpool*), gurges; (*bay for ships*), sinus. — *A swallowing gulf*, abyssus, vorago.
Gulfy, verticosus.
GULL, *s.* (*sea-gull*), larus.
GULL, *v.* (*deceive*), fallo, decipio; fraudo, verba alicui dare.
Gull, *subst.* (*cheat*), fraus, techna; (*person cheated*), stultus, fatuus.
Gulling, fraudatio, deceptio, illusio.
GULLET, gula, gurgulio.
GULP (*gulp down*), ingurgito, avide haurire.
Gulp, *subst.* haustus.

GUM, gummi, gummis. — *A gum-drop*, arboris lacrima. — *Gum Arabic*, gummi Arabicum. — *Ammoniac*, gummi Ammoniacum. — *of the balm-tree*, opobalsamum. —— ¶ (*of the mouth*), gingiva.

To Gum (*stiffen with gum*), gummi sublinere. — *Gummed*, gummi interlitus.

Gummy, gummatus, gummosus.

GUN, sclopetum (*musket*), bombarda (*rifle*); tormentum bellicum, tormentum, (*cannon*). — *To charge a gun*, glandem plumbeam (*bullet*) cum pulvere pyrio sclopeto immittere; (*a cannon*), tormento telum cum pulvere immittere. — *To fire a gun*, telum mittere, sclopeto ictum vibrare; *a cannon*, tormentum mittere *or* emittere. — *An air-gun*, telum pneumaticum. — *As sure as a gun*, certo certius.

Gunner, (miles) tormentarius.

Gunnery, ars tormentaria.

Gunpowder, pulvis pyrius, pulvis nitratus.

Gunshot, teli jactus *or* conjectus; ictus.

Gunsmith, bombardarum *or* sclopetorum faber.

GURGLE, ebulliendo crepitare.

GUSH *out*, effluo, profluo; erumpo, exsilio.

Gushing *out*, eruptio, profluvium.

GUST (*taste*), gustus, gustatus. — *To have a gust for or delight in a thing*, aliquâ re delectari. —— ¶ *A gust of wind*, impetus venti, flatus subitaneus.

Gusto, sapor germanus *or* genuinus.

Gusty, turbidus, procellosus.

GUT, intestinum. — *The blind gut*, intestinum cæcum. — *The great gut*, colon. — *The long gut*, intestinum rectum. — *The guts*, intestina.

To Gut, exentero. — *To gut and scale fishes*, purgare pisces.

GUTTER, canalis, cloaca, lacuna. — *into which eaves drop*, colliciæ. — *A gutter in pillars*, strix, canaliculus.

Gutter-tile, imbrex.

To Gutter (*chamfer*), lacuno, strio. — *Full of gutters*, lacunosus.

GUTTURAL, ad guttur pertinens.

GUZZLE, poto, perpoto, pergræcor.

Guzzler, potator.

Guzzling, potatio.

GYMNASTIC, gymnasticus.

Gymnastically, athletice.

GYVES, pedica (-æ).

H.

HABERDASHER, propola; institor.

HABILIMENT, apparatus, vestitus, ornatus.

HABIT (*custom*), mos, consuetudo. — *To get a habit of*, in consuetudinem alicujus rei venire. — *Habit is a second nature*, vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ. — *To get a habit of speaking in a decent manner*, consuescere recte loqui. —— ¶ *A habit of apparel*, vestimentum, vestitus. — *A riding-habit*, pallium muliebre ad equitandum aptum; vestis ad equitandum apta. —— ¶ *Habit of body*, temperamentum.

To Habit, vestio.

Habitual, usu contractus.

To Habituate, assuefacio, consuefacio. — *a nation to slavery*, afferre reipublicæ consuetudinem serviendi, *Cic.* — *Habituated*, assuefactus, consuetus.

HABITABLE, habitabilis. — *Not habitable*, inhabitabilis.

Habitation, domus, domicilium.

HACK, cædo. — *in pieces*, concido.

Hacking, cæsio.

To Hackle, minutim concidere.

HACKNEY (*let out*), pro mercede locare.

Hackney-coach, currus meritorius.

Hackneyed (*common*), tritus.

HADDOCK (*fish*), asinus.

HAFT, manubrium; capulus. — *A little haft*, manubriolum.

To Haft (*set in a haft*), manubrio instruere, capulo inserere. — *Hafted*, manubriatus.

HAG (*witch*), saga, venefica. — *A hag or nightmare*, incubo. — *An old hag*, vetula; anus edentula.

HAGGARD, macer, macilentus.

HAGGLE, multis verbis in mercando uti.

Haggler, emptor verbosus.

HAIL, *subst.* grando. — *Hail-stone*, grando.

To Hail, grandinare. — *It hails*, grandinat, ruunt grandines.

Haily, grandinosus.

HAIL, *all hail*, salve, ave. — *With them it is, hail fellow, well met*, homines sunt ejusdem farinæ.

To Hail *a ship*, navem salutare *or* compellare.

HAIR (*single*), crinis; pilus; seta: (*collectively*), crines, crinis, capillus, capilli, coma; pili, pilus; setæ; villus (*tuft of hair, of a beast*). — *My hair stood on end*, steterunt comæ; horrui capillis; horrebant et subrigebantur capilli; mihi pili inhorruerunt. — *He did it to a hair's breadth*, ad amussim egit; rem acu tetigit. — *Against the hair*, invitâ Minervâ, aversante naturâ. — *The hair of the head*, coma, capillus. — *Soft, downy hair*, lanugo. — *The hair of the forehead*, antiæ. — *A lock of curling hair*, cirrus; cincinnus. — *A bush of hair*, cæsaries. — *Plaited hair*, crines torti. — *False hair*, capillamentum, crines empti; (*wig*), calliendrum. — *The hair of the eyelids*, cilia. — *A hair-cloth*, cilicium. — *Grey hairs*, cani capilli; canities. — *Curled hair*, capilli crispi, retorti, vibrati. — *Staring*, arrectæ comæ. — *Having long hair*, comans, comatus, crinitus, intonsus. — *curled hair*, cirratus. — *golden hair*, auricomus (*poet.*). — *To comb or adjust one's hair*, capillum componere, crines *or* capillos comere. — *To cut or poll a person's hair*, capillum alicujus tondere. — *To let one's hair grow long*, capillum alere, comam innutrire, promittere. — *To pluck off hair*, depilo. — *To pluck one by the hair*, in capillum alicujus involare. — *A plucking off of the hair*, depilatio. — *Of hair*, crinalis, capillaceus. — *Of or like hair*, capillaris. — *Not a hair the less*, ne pilo quidem minus.

Haired, crinitus, capillatus. — *Red-haired*, rufus. — *Shag-haired*, villosus. — *Rough-haired*, hispidus. — *Thin-haired*, raripilus, *Col.*

Hairy, hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus.

Hairless, depilis, calvus.

HALBERD, bipennis.

Halberdier, bipennifer, *Ovid.*

HALCYON, alcedo; *poet.* alcyon. — *Halcyon days*, dies sereni et tranquilli; alcyonei dies.

HALE, *adj.* sanus, saluber, integer, robustus.

HALE, *hale along*, *v.* traho. — *Haled by the head and shoulders*, obtorto collo tractus.

Haling, tractus.

HALF, dimidius; dimidiatus; dimidium *or* dimidia pars alicujus rei: *in composition often by* semi, *sometimes by* hemi, *also by* sub. — *Half this to you*, præbebo tibi dimidium. — *He is but half way through*, in medio clivo laborat. — *A man may see with half an eye*, cuivis facile est noscere. — *Well begun is half done*, dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet. — *Half an acre*, semijugerum. — *Half-alive*, semivivus. — *Half-asleep*, semisomnus, semisomnis, semisopitus. — *Half a barbarian*, semibarbarus. — *Half-clownish*, semiagrestis. — *Half-dead*, semianimis, semimortuus. — *Half-destroyed*, semirutus. — *Half-boiled*, semicoctus. — *Half-buried*, semisepultus. — *Half-burnt*, semiustus, semiustulatus, semiambustus, semicrematus. — *Half a bushel*, semodius. — *A bushel and a half*, sesquimodius. — *Half a circle*, semicirculus, hemicyclus. — *Of half a circle*, semicircularis, semicirculatus. — *Half a cubit long*, semicubitalis. — *Half holidays*, dies intercisi. — *Half a dozen*, sex, seni. — *Half-drunk*, semigravis. — *Half-eaten*, semesus. — *Half-empty*, semiinanis. — *With half the face upwards*, semisupinus. — *Half-finished*, semiperfectus. — *Half a foot*, semipes. — *Of half a foot*, semipedalis. — *Half formed*, semiformis. — *Half-free*, semiliber. — *Half-full*, semiplenus. — *Half a god*, semideus. — *Half an hour*, semihora. — *Half a hundred*, quinquaginta, quinquageni. — *Half-learned*, semidoctus, leviter eruditus. — *Half-made*, semifactus. — *Half a man*, semivir; semihomo. — *A half-moon*, luna dimidia *or* semiformis (*prop.*), luna (*a thing shaped like a* C). — *A half-moon* (*in fortification*), propugnaculum lunatum. — *Half-naked*, seminudus. — *Half-opened*, semiapertus. — *Half an ounce*, semuncia. — *Of half an ounce*, semuncarius, semuncialis. — *Half a pound*, semilibra. — *A halfpenny*, obolus. — *Three halfpence*, triobolus. — *Of three halfpence*, triobolaris. — *Half a pint*, triens. — *Half-raw*, semicrudus. — *Half-repaired*, semirefectus. — *Half-roasted*, semiassus. — *Half-round*, semicirculatus. — *Half-scraped or half-shaven*, semirasus. — *Half a sextary*, hemina. — *Holding half a sextary*, heminarius. — *Half-sodden*, semicoctus. — *Half-supported*, semifultus. — *Half-torn*, semilacer (*poet.*). — — *Half a verse*, dimidium versûs, hemistichium. — *Half-waking*, semisomnus. — *Half-wet*, semimadidus. — *Half-wild*, semifer (*poet.*). — *Half-worn*, semitritus. — *Half a year*, spatium semestre, menses sex. — *Of half a year*, semestris. — *By half*, dimidio. — *Half as much*, dimidio tantum. — *To do a thing by halves*, aliquid levi *or* molli brachio agere. — *To do work by halves*, opus imperfectum relinquere. — *Halves!* in commune! — *As much and half as much*, sescuplum. — *An acre and a half*, sesquijugerum. — *A bushel and a half*, sesquimodius. — *A foot and a half*, sesquipes. — *Of a foot and a half*, sesquipedalis, sesquipedaneus. — *An hour and a half*, sesquihora, hora cum dimidiâ. — *A month and a half*, sesquimensis. — *An ounce and a half*, sescuncia. — *Of an ounce and a half*, sescuncialis. — *A pound and a half*, sesquilibra.

To Halve, divido, bipartior.

HALL, atrium, aula. — *A little hall*, atriolum. — *The guild-hall, town-hall*, curia.

HALLOO (*holla or whoop*), inclamo, vocifero; (*set the dogs on*), canes incitare, animare, ciere.

Halloo, *subst.* clamor, vociferatio. — *To set up a halloo*, vocifero *or* vociferor; clamorem tollere.

Hallooing, clamitatio, vociferatio.

HALLOW, sacro, consecro. — *A hallowed place*, sacrarium, sanctuarium.

Hallowing, consecratio, dedicatio.

HALM (*the stalk of corn*), culmus, stipula.

HALO, corona, circulus; halo.

HALT (*go lame*), claudico. —— ¶ (*make a halt*), consistere, subsistere. — *To halt the army*, agmen *or* signa constituere.

Halt, *adj.* claudus, claudicans.

Halt, *subst.* (See *To Halt.*) —— ¶ *To halt between two opinions*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito; hæreo, animo pendere; animo esse suspenso.

HALTER, restis, retinaculum. — *for a horse*, capistrum. — *for the neck*, laqueus. — *To loose one's halter*, capistro expedire.

To Halter, capistro; laqueò captare. — *Haltered*, capistratus, illaqueatus.

HAM, poples. — *A ham of bacon*, perna, petaso.

To Hamstring, poplites *or* suffragines succidere.

HAMLET, villa, vicus.

HAMMER, malleus; tudes. — *A little hammer*, malleolus.

To Hammer, cudo, accudo; malleo ducere. — *To hammer out*, extundo; (*invent or express a thing with great difficulty*), ægre aliquid excogitare *or* proferre; ex-

tundere. — *To hammer a thing into one's head*, aliquid alicui *or* alicujus auribus inculcare; aliquem aliquid sæpe inculcando docere. — *Hammered*, malleatus, malleo ductus.

Hammerer, malleator, fabricator.

Hammering (*forming*), fabricatio.

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus.

HAMPER, *s.* corbis, cophinus, sporta, fiscina. — *A little hamper*, quasillus, qualus; fiscella. — *A hamper of osiers*, calathus viminibus contextus; cista vitilis.

HAMPER, *v.* irretio, impedio, præpedio; implico, devincio. — *This affair hampers me*, hoc mihi negotium facessit.

Hampering, implicatio, impeditio.

HAMSTRING. See *Ham.*

HAND, manus. — *Bind him hand and foot*, quadrupedem constringito. — *The right hand*, dextra, dextra manus. — *The left*, (manus) sinistra *or* læva. — *He knows not his right hand from his left*, nescit quid distent æra lupinis. — *On the right hand*, ad dextram, a dextrâ, dextrorsum. — *On the left hand*, ad sinistram, a sinistrâ *or* lævâ; sinistrorsum. — *One burned in the hand*, stigmatias. — *A clinched hand*, pugnus, compressa in pugnum manus. — *An open hand*, palma, manus explicata. — *Having but one hand*, unimanus. — *Having a hundred hands*, centimanus. — *The back of the hand*, manus aversa. — *The hollow* (*natural*), vola; (*made*), manus cava. — *The hand lines*, incisuræ. — *Hand in hand*, junctis manibus. — *With his hands bound behind him*, manibus post terga revinctis. — *Hand to hand*, cominus; confertim. — *Of or belonging to the hand*, manualis. — *At hand*, præ manibus, præsto, prope, ante pedes. — *Near at hand*, in propinquo; in viciniâ nostrâ, non ita longe. — *To be nigh at hand* (*impend*, &c.), immineo, impendeo, insto. — *Assurance under hand*, cautio chirographi. — *To take in hand*, aggredior. — *He is on the mending hand* (*as to health*), melius se habet, meliuscule ei est. (See *Amend*, *Better.*) — *On the other hand*, alterâ parte *or* vice; contra. — *Out of hand*, confestim, extemplo, sine morâ, illico; statim, e vestigio, cito, propere. — *Hand over head*, inconsulto, temere. — *Before hand*, in antecessum. (See *Beforehand.*) — *Had I known it before-hand*, quod si ego rescissem id prius. — *What I have paid before-hand*, quod ego numeravi præ manu. — *Before-hand in courtesy*, officio prior. — *To be before-hand with one*, prævenio, anticipo. — *Behind-hand in business*, cessans, ab opere desistens. — *in the world*, ad inopiam redactus; ære alieno oppressus. (See *Behindhand.*) — *Under hand*, clam, occulte, latenter. — *dealings*, fraus, dolus, fraudulentia. — *He had the chief hand in it*, ille huic negotio præfuit. — *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*, spem pretio non emo. — *Many hands make light work*, multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — *Mind what you have in hand*, hoc age. — *That is the business now in hand*, ea res nunc agitur ipsa. — *I put all into your hands*, et me, et amorem meum et famam tibi permitto. — *It is in your hands alone*, te penes est unum. — *It is done to my hand*, jam mihi confectum est. — *In the turn of a hand*, citius quam asparagi coquuntur; expedite, facile. — *It is believed on all hands*, omnes id verum esse consentiunt. — *I have received favors at his hands*, ille de me optime meritus est. — *My hand is out*, instituti ac consuetudinis meæ oblitus sum. — *My hand is out at play*, mutatur fortuna. — *It was by the hand of God*, accidit divinitus. — *To be hand and glove together*, intimâ familiaritate conjungi. — *To be under the doctor's hand*, sub curâ medici esse. — *To bear or carry in one's hands*, manibus ferre *or* gestare. — *To bear one in hand with a thing or defend one*, aliquem aliquâ re tueri, defendere, protegere. — *To bring up to one's hand*, aliquem moribus suis assuefacere. — *To bring one's hand in for working*, se operi *or* labori assuefacere. — *To clap one's hands*, plaudo, manus complodere. — *To clinch the hand*, pugnum contrahere. — *To come to one's hands*, ad manus accedere. — *To come to hands or fisticuffs*, manus conserere; cominus pugnare. — *To drop out of one's hands*, e manibus excidere. — *To let drop out of one's hands*, e manibus demittere. — *To fall into one's hands*, in manus incidere. — *To fall in hand with a thing or go about it*, rem aliquam aggredi, moliri, suscipere; ad opus aliquod se accingere. — *To get the upper hand of one*, superare; superiorem evadere, primas ferre. — *To get a thing into one's hands*, aliquâ re potiri; rem penes se *or* in potestate suâ habere. — *To give a person one's hand*, manum alicui porrigere. — *To go from the business in hand*, a re propositâ discedere; a scopo aberrare. — *To have a business in hand*, aliquo negotio occupari. — *To have a hand in an affair*, alicujus rei participem esse. — *To have one's hands full of business*, satago; multis negotiis occupatum, distentum, impeditum esse. — *To lay hands on one* (*seize or apprehend*), aliquem prehendere *or* apprehendere; manus alicui injicere: (*as a bishop*), manus alicui imponere; manus alicui imponendo fausta precari. — *To lay violent hands on one's self*, vim sibi inferre; mortem sibi consciscere. — *To live from hand to mouth*, in diem vivere; laborando ægre vitam sustinere. — *To part even hands*, æquo Marte *or* certamine discedere. — *To put a thing into one's hands or power*, rem in alicujus potestatem tradere *or* dedere; fidei alicujus committere *or* credere. — *To put a thing out of one's hands or power*, extra alicujus potestatem ponere. — *To set one's hand to a writing*, obsigno; manu suâ subscribere. — *To join or shake hands*, dextras jungere. — *To take one by the hand*, aliquem dextrâ prehendere. — *To take a person's cause in hand*, causam alicujus suscipere. — *To take what comes next to hand*, obvia quæque arripere. — *To take an injury at one's hands*, injuriam mussare *or* mussitare. — ¶ *Hand* (*hand-writing*), manus; litera; chirographum. — *A neat hand*, literæ lepidæ. — *To counterfeit one's hand*, alicujus chirographum imitari. — *Short hand*, ars aliquid velocissime notis excipiendi, tachygraphia. — *To take down in short hand*, notis aliquid velocissime excipere. —— ¶ *The hand of a clock*, virgula horarum index; *of a sun-dial*, gnomon. —— ¶ *A hand at cards*, sors.

To **Hand**. — *To hand a thing to one*, alicui aliquid in manus dare. — *To hand from one to another*, per manus tradere; datatim mittere. — *To hand down to posterity*, memoriæ prodere *or* tradere. — *To hand a lady to a coach*, mulierem ad currum deducere *or* comitari.

Handed. — *Left-handed*, scævus.

Hand-basket, sportula. — *A hand-breadth*, palmus, transversa manus. — *Of a hand-breadth*, palmaris. — *A handful*. (See *Handful*, below.) — *A hand-gun*, sclopetum manuale. — *bell*, tintinnabulum. — *kerchief*, sudarium. — *maid*, ancilla, ministra. — *manacle*, manica. — *mill*, mola trusatilis. — *saw*, serrula manubriata, lupus. — *spike*, vectis.

Handful, pugnus, pugillus, (*e. g. of salt, corn*); manipulus, fasciculus manualis, (*e. g. of hay, flax*). — *A handful of men*, parvus *or* exiguus numerus; exigua manus.

Handicraft (*working trade*), ars, artificium; ars humilis, sordida, vulgaris.

Handicraftsman, opifex.

Handiwork, opus manu factum.

Handy, habilis, callidus, peritus, sollers.

Handily, callide, perite, sollerter.

Handiness, calliditas, peritia.

To **Handle**, tracto, attrecto, contrecto. — *To handle a subject*, de aliquâ re disputare *or* disserere. — *well*, eleganter de aliquo argumento disserere. — *To handle briefly*, attingo, strictim percurrere. — *To handle a matter grossly*, aliquid crasso pollice tractare. — *Handled well*, accuratus, accurate dictus, scriptus, confectus. — *To handle one ill*, aliquem male tractare *or* habere. — *To handle one roughly*, acerbius et durius aliquem tractare. — *To handle one gently*, aliquem indulgentiâ tractare, alicui indulgere.

Handle (*of a tool*), manubrium; (*of a cup*, &c.), ansa. — *A little handle*, manubriolum, ansula. — *Having a handle*, ansatus. — *To set a handle on*, manubrium aptare, manubrio inserere. —— ¶ *A handle* (*occasion*), occasio; ansa. — *To make a handle of a thing*, occasionem capere, ansam arripere. — *To seek a handle*, occasionem *or* causam captare. See *Cause.*

Handling, tractatio, tractatus, attrectatus. — *If I had the handling of you*, si tu sub meo imperio fuisses. — *A handling rudely or ill*, asperitas, sævitia; contumelia; indignitates.

HANDSOME (*beautiful*), pulcher, formosus, venustus, speciosus, decorus, elegans; see *Beautiful*: (*fine or genteel*), honestus, ingenuus, liberalis: (*fitting or reasonable*), æquus, justus. — *action*, facinus præclarum. — *present*, donum præclarum. — *To make handsome*, decoro, orno, adorno, polio. — *Indifferently handsome*, bellus, bellulus.

Handsomely, pulchre, eleganter, concinne, venuste; belle, commode, composite, decore, dextere.

Handsomeness, decor, elegantia, forma; venustas, concinnitas.

HANDY. See under *Hand.*

HANG, *v. a.* suspendo: *v. n.* pendeo; dependere (de, ex) aliqua re. — *To hang a condemned malefactor*, morte damnatum suspendere. — *He hanged himself on a fig-tree*, suspendit se de ficu. — *He was just going to hang himself*, jam collum in laqueum inserebat. — *I shall be hanged*, ego plectar pendens. — *To hang down before*, præpendeo. — *To hang back*, tergiversor; gravate *or* haud sponte sequi; haud libenter facere. — *They hung back*, cunctati sunt, tergiversati sunt. — *To hang by* (*a line*, &c.), appendo. — *To hang a chamber with tapestry*, aulæis cubiculum ornare, conclave tapetibus *or* peripetasmatis instruere. — *To hang dangling or loose*, defluo, dependeo. — *To hang or let down*, demitto. — *She hung down her head*, caput, vultum demisit. — *To hang his ears*, auriculas demittere. — *To hang or be hanging down*, dependeo. — *forward*, propendeo. — *To hang to or together*, cohæreo. — *This tale hangs not together*, non cohæret sermo. — *To hang over*, promineo; *a thing*, alicui rei imminere. — *To hang up a thing*, aliquid suspendere. — *To hang up or be hung up*, suspendi. — *To hang upon one*, alicui addictum, alicujus studiosum esse; (*as a smell-feast*), parasitor. — *Hanged*, suspensus, strangulatus. — *Hanging*, pendens, pendulus, pensilis, suspensus; flaccidus (*flabby*); demissus (*let down*). — *He went away with his head hanging down*, demisso capite discessit. — *Hanging over*, prominens. — *together*, cohærens. — *unto*, adhærens. — *loosely*, effusus, fluidus, laxus. — *A sword hanging at one's side*, accinctus lateri gladius. — *A hanging look*, mali ominis vultus. — *A hanging matter*, crimen morte piandum.

Hanging, *s.* suspensio; suspendium. —— ¶ *A hanging together*, cohærentia. —— ¶ *Hangings of rooms*, aulæa, peripetasmata.

Hanger (*short crooked sword*), sica, harpe, ensis falcatus. — *Pot-hangers*, ansæ, cremaster focarius. —— ¶ *A hanger-on*, parasitus; assecla.

Hangman, carnifex, tortor. — *The hangman's office*, carnificina. — *To play the hangman*, carnificinam facere.

HANK *of thread*, glomus, filum glomeratum.

HANKER *after*, inhio, gestio; anxie rem desiderare *or* appetere; affectare.

Hankering *after*, desiderium; appetentia, animi prolubium.

HANSE, societas; fœdus. — *The hanse-towns*, civitates fœderatæ.

HAP, casus, eventus; fortuna, sors. — *What is every man's hap to have, that let him keep*, quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat. — *Good hap*, secunda *or* prospera fortuna. — *Every man praised my good hap*, omnes laudare fortunas meas. — *Ill hap*, res adversæ, fortuna adversa, calamitas, casus acerbus, calamitosus, funestus, gravis, infestus, iniquus, miserabilis, tristis. — *You tell me of the young man's ill hap*, duras partes prædicas adolescentis. — *By hap*, forte, fortuito. — *By good hap*, forte fortunâ, ut fit. — *It is mere hap hazard*, prorsus incertum *or* dubium est.

To Hap, Happen, accido, contingo, evenio, procedo. — *Hap what can or will*, utcunque ceciderit; quemcunque sors tulerit casum. — *Which very seldom happens*, quod perrarum est. — *This happens to none but wise men*, soli hoc contingit sapienti. — *It happened as well as could be*, melius fieri haud potuit quam factum est. — *It happened worse than I expected*, non meâ ex sententiâ evenit. — *I would it had happened so*, vellem ita fortuna tulisset. — *We heard not what has happened since*, citeriora nondum audivimus. — *To happen unluckily*, parum succedere. — *It happens ill*, parum succedit, aliter quam vellem accidit. — *It happens*, accidit, contingit, evenit, obtingit. — *As it happens*, ut fit. — *However the thing happens*, ut ut res sit. — *Lately happened*, quod nuper accidit; recens.

Haply, forte; fortasse, forsan.

HAPPY (*blessed*), felix, beatus: (*lucky*), fortunatus, faustus, bonus, secundus, auspicatus, prosper. — *He is the happiest man alive*, solus est quem diligunt dii. — *He is happy in the manner of expressing himself*, mentem suam facile explicat, expedite et eleganter mentis cogitata eloquitur, aptis verbis sensa mentis enuntiat. — *He would think himself happy, if that should happen to him*, præclare secum agi putaret, si hoc sibi eveniret. — *We think that a happy day for us*, eum diem nobis faustum putamus. — *To make happy*, felicem *or* beatum reddere, fortunatum facere. — *Do not I make you happy?* ecquid te beo?

Happily, beate, feliciter, fauste, auspicato, prospere, bene.

Happiness, vita beata, beate vivere; felicitas, prosperitas; beatitas, beatitudo, (See the Lex.).

HARANGUE, oratio, concio.

To Harangue, concionor, concionem *or* orationem habere, ad concionem verba facere, orationem dicere.

HARASS, fatigo, inquieto, vexo, divexo. — *To harass a country*, vasto, depopulor; flammâ ferroque grassari.

Harassing, *s.* fatigatio, inquietatio, vexatio.

HARBINGER, prodromus, præcursor; *fig.* prænuntius.

HARBOR, portus; statio. — *Full of harbors*, portuosus. —— ¶ (*shelter or place of refuge*), portus, refugium, perfugium.

To Harbor (*entertain*), hospitio excipere, in domum suum recipere. — *To harbor* (*take up one's lodging*), deversor, commoror. — *To harbor a thief*, furem occultare apud se.

Harborer, hospes. — *A harborer of robbers*, latronum receptator *or* occultator.

Harboring, receptio, hospitium.

Harborless (*having no harbors or havens*), importuosus.

HARD (*not soft*), durus, edurus: (*difficult*), difficilis, gravis, arduus: (*niggardly*), parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (*hard-hearted*), durus, immitis, crudelis, ferreus: (*in taste*), asper, acerbus, acidus. — *To make hard*, induro, obduro. — *To become hard*, obduresco, induresco. — *Hard to be come at*, difficilis aditu. — *It is hard to say*, dici vix potest, non facile dictu est. — *It is the part of a hard-hearted father*, iniqui patris est. — *Hard as brawn*, callosus. — *To be hard as brawn*, calleo, occalleo. — *To be too hard for*, vinco, supero, exsupero, superiorem evadere, potiores partes habere. — *You are too hard for me at cuffs*, pugnis plus vales. — *To grow hard with cold*, rigesco, dirigesco, obrigesco. — *Hard at learning*, indocilis, tardus ingenii. — *Hard to be learned or understood*, arduus, obscurus, difficilis intellectu. — *Hard to be pleased*, morosus, difficilis; contumax. — *To have hard measure, or be hardly dealt with*, injuriam ab aliquo accipere *or* pati. — *To have hard thoughts of one*, male de aliquo sentire. — *To be hard or ask too great a price*, iniquum pretium pro mercibus postulare. — *To be too hard in buying*, pretium vilius quam sat est offerre.

Hard, *adv.* — *Hard by*, juxta, prope, in proximo, in propinquo; vicinus, proximus. — *He lodges hard by*, in proximo deversatur. — *Hard by us*, in viciniâ nostrâ. — *He has gardens hard by the Tiber*, habet hortos ad Tiberim. —— ¶ *To be hard at work*, operi diligenter incumbere. — *To be hard at one's heels*, vestigiis alicujus instare *or* inhærere; aliquem premere *or* urgere; alicui instare. — *To hold a thing hard*, rem arcte tenere. — *To follow one hard*, diligenter aliquem insequi. — *To drink hard*, perpotare; acriter *or* strenue potare. — *To be hard put to it*, angustiis premi; ad incitas redigi. — *Put hard to it*, ad extrema redactus. — *It will go hard with him*, vix periculum evadet. —— ¶ *It freezes hard*, duriter gelat. —— ¶ *It rains hard*, multum *or* vehementer pluit.

To Harden, *v. a.* duro, induro, durum facere: *v. n.* duresco, induresco. — *To harden one's self*, se offirmare. — *Hardened*, duratus, obduratus.

Hardish (*somewhat hard*), paullo durior; subdurus, subdifficilis.

Hardly (*difficultly*), difficile, difficulter, difficiliter, ægre, vix, magno negotio. — *Very hardly*, perdifficiliter, summâ contentione. —— ¶ (*sharply*), acerbe, austere, rigide, severe; (*stoutly*), strenue, gnaviter, impigre.

Hardness (*not softness*), duritia, durities, firmitas: (*cruelty*), immanitas, crudelitas; sævitia: (*stinginess*), tenacitas: (*difficulty*), difficultas: (*stiffness with cold*), rigor. — *Hardness of skin*, callus. — *Hardness of heart*, duritia, feritas, inhumanitas; animi *or* sensûs stupor. — *of body or mind*, animi *or* corporis robur *or* firmitas.

Hardships, difficultates, ardua (*pl.*), incommoda.

Hardy (*valiant*), strenuus, interritus, intrepidus, animosus, audax, audens, fortis; (*that can endure hardship*), durus, laborum patiens, laboribus duratus. — *To make hardy* (*inure to labor*), laboribus aliquem assuefacere. — *To make hardy* (*stir up one's courage*), animum alicui addere, animos facere. — *Fool-hardy*, præceps, temerarius.

Hardily, audacter, fortiter, strenue, audenter, magno animo.

Hardiness, Hardihood, audacia, audentia; fortitudo. — *Hardiness of constitution*, robusta valetudo, corpus bene constitutum, firmum, validum. — *Fool-hardiness*, temeritas.

HARE, lepus. — *As mad as a March hare*, fœnum habet in cornu. — *A young hare*, lepusculus. — *An old doe hare*, lepus anus. — *A warren of hares*, leporarium. — *Of a hare*, leporinus. — *To start a hare*, leporem exagitare. — *To hunt a hare*, leporem venari.

Hare-hearted, timidus, meticulosus.

HARE, *v.* See *Fright*, *Terrify*.

Hare-brained, temerarius; præceps, effrenus, inconsultus, cerritus, dignus qui naviget Anticyram.

HARIER, canis leporum venationi assuetus.

HARLEQUIN, maccus; sannio.

HARLOT, meretrix, scortum. — *Of a harlot*, meretricius.

Harlotry, meretricium.

HARM, damnum, detrimentum, malum, incommodum. — *I am got out of harm's way*, ego in portu navigo. — *What harm will it do to try?* sed quid tentare nocebit? — *I will keep here out of harm's way*, hic ego ero post principia. — *There is no harm*, salva res est. — *Great harm*, clades, labes, calamitas.

To Harm, lædo, noceo; damnum alicui inferre. — *To be harmed*, damnum facere, detrimentum capere, in damnum incurrere.

Harmful, noxius, nocens, nociturus, alienus, perniciosus.

Harming, læsio, violatio.

Harmless, innoxius, innocuus, innocens: (*unharmed*), illæsus, incolumis, salvus; integer; sine damno. — *To bear or save one harmless*, indemnem aliquem præstare.

Harmlessly, innocenter.

Harmlessness, innocentia.

HARMONY, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus; vocum concordia: symmetria, convenientia, congruentia: concordia, unanimitas.

Harmonious, Harmonic, modulatus, harmonicus, concors.

Harmoniously (*musically*), modulate; (*with one consent*), concorditer, omnium consensu, unâ mente.

To Harmonize, modulor, compono: *v. n.* (*prop.*), concino, consentio; (*fig.*), inter se concinere *or* consentire.

HARNESS (*for a horse*), ornamenta equi; arma equestria (*for a saddle horse*), jugum equi (*for a draught horse*). —— ¶ (*armor*), arma. — *for the breast*, thorax. — *for the thighs*, cruralia.

To Harness, armo, instruo, orno. — *a horse*, equum ornare; equum ad currum jungere. — *horses*, equos jungere. — *To harness together*, colligo. — *Harnessed*, armatus, armis instructus, loricatus.

HARP, psaltherium. — *To play on the harp*, psaltherio canere.

To Harp, psaltherio canere. —— ¶ *What do you harp at?* quid vis? quorsum hæc? —— ¶ *To harp on the same string*, eandem incudem tundere; eandem cantilenam canere.

Harper, psaltes; fidicen. — *A female harper*, psaltria; fidicina.

HARPOON, jaculum hamatum.

HARPSICHORD, clavichordium.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARROW, crates dentata, irpex.

To Harrow, occo, cratio.

Harrower, occator.

Harrowing, occatio. — *Of harrowing*, occatorius.

HARSH (*severe*), asper, austerus, severus, rigidus, tetricus, morosus, durus: (*in taste*), acer, asper: (*in sound*), absonus, stridulus, argutus, agrestis, acerbus; auribus ingratus; (*discordant*), dissonus.

Harshly, aspere, rigide, tetre, morose. —— ¶ *To sound harshly*, male sonare, absono, dissono.

Harshness (*severity*), asperitas, austeritas, duritas, severitas; atrocitas, ferocia: (*in taste*), acerbitas.

HART, cervus. — *Of a hart*, cervinus. — *Harts-horn*, cornu cervinum.

HARVEST, messis; frumentatio. — *A plentiful harvest*, ubertas in fructibus percipiendis. — *A late harvest*, messis serotina. — *Of harvest*, messorius, auctumnalis. — *Harvest-time*, messis, tempus metendi. — *It was then near the time of harvest*, jam frumenta incipiebant maturescere. — *Hay-harvest*, fœnisecium. — *A harvest-man or reaper*, messor. — *Harvest-fruits*, fruges auctumnales. — *A harvest-feast or harvest-home*, feriæ messium. — *To get in harvest*, messem facere, fruges colligere.

HASH, minutim concidere.

Hash *of meat*, minutal.

HASLET, faliscus venter, exta porcina.

HASP, fibula, crena ferrea.

To Hasp, obsero. — *Hasped or bolted*, obseratus, oppessulatus.

HASSOCK (*to kneel on*), scirpiculum, scabellum junceum.

HASTE, festinatio, properatio, maturatio, celeritas; properantia. — *Make no more haste than good speed*, festina lente. — *There is need of haste*, properato opus est. — *In haste*, festinanter, festine, festinato, propere, properanter, maturate. — *I wrote these things in haste*, hæc festinans *or* raptim scripsi. — *In great haste*, præpropere, admodum festinanter, celerrime. — *Why in such haste?* quid festinas? — *The more haste I make, the worse speed*, quo magis properare studeo, eo me impedio magis; citius quam melius pensum absolvo. — *Make more haste*, move ocius te. — *Why make you no more haste?* quid cessas? — *Make what haste you can back*, quamprimum revertere. — *You must make haste*, properato *or* maturato opus est. — *To make post-haste*, admodum festinare. — *To make too much haste*, præfestino.

To Haste, Hasten (*make haste*), festino, propero, appropero, accelero; advolo. — *He hastens his journey*, iter maturat. — *To hasten away*, avolo. — *To hasten one's pace*, gradum accelerare *or* approperare. — *Hastened*, acceleratus, properatus, citatus, maturatus. — *To be hastened*, admaturor.

Hastener, stimulator.

Hastening, festinatio, maturatio, acceleratio.

Hasty (*in a hurry, quick*), festinans; properus, festinus, citus: (*sudden*), subitus, repentinus: (*rash*), inconsultus, temerarius. — *Very hasty*, præproperus. —— ¶ (*testy*), irritabilis, pronus ad iram, iracundus, morosus; homo

iræ impotens, homo ingenio in iram præceps.

Hastily (*in a hurry*), festinanter, propere, festine, cursim, celeriter, citatim. — *Over-hastily*, præpropere, præmature. —— ¶ (*passionately*), iracunde.

Hastiness (*hurry*), properatio; trepidatio; (*testiness*), iracundia, morositas, animi impotentia.

HAT, petasus; causia (*this was nearer our hat; both were commonly of felt*). — *A straw hat*, causia straminea. — *A beaver*, causia fibrina. — *The brim of a hat*, margo petasi *or* causiæ. — *A cardinal's hat*, tiara cardinalis. — *A high-crowned hat*, causia. — *A hat-band*, fascia petasi *or* causiæ. — *To put on his hat*, caput operire. — *To put it off*, caput aperire.

Hatter, qui officinam promercalium petasorum (causiarum, *etc.*) exercet; qui causias facit.

HATCH, *v.* pullos excludere. — *To reckon one's chickens before they are hatched*, ante victoriam canere triumphum. — *To hatch lies, mischief*, &c., dolos, mala, *etc.* procudere. — *Birds newly hatched*, pulli ab ovo recenter *or* recens exclusi. —— || See *Brood*.

Hatch *of chickens*, *s.* pullities. —— ¶ *The hatches of a ship*, tabulatum, fori.

HATCHET, parva securis. — *The helve of a hatchet*, manubrium securis.

HATCHMENT, insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta.

HATE, HATRED, odium, invidia. — *Mortal hatred*, odium capitale, implacabile. — *Secret hatred*, odium occultum, simultas obscura. — *Worthy of hatred*, odio dignus. — *Full of hate*, invidus, lividus, malignus, iniquus, inimicus.

To Hate, odisse, in aliquem odium habere *or* gerere; alicui invidere; abominor, detestor. — *To hate each other*, mutuis odiis flagrare. — *To hate one like a toad*, cane pejus et angue odisse. — *To hate one mortally*, aliquem acerbe et penitus odisse. — *He has a mortal hatred to us*, odio capitali a nobis dissidet. — *I hate myself*, totus displiceo mihi. — *To be hated by one*, odio alicui *or* in odio apud aliquem esse. — *Hated*, invisus. — *He is hated by every one*, terræ odium ambulat. — *Hating*, exosus, perosus.

Hateful, odio dignus; odiosus, turpis, teter, deformis, fœdus, inhonestus, flagitiosus.

Hatefully, odiose, turpiter.

Hatefulness, odium, invidia, turpitudo.

Hater, qui odit; inimicus *or* infensus alicui.

Hating, *s.* abominatio, aversatio; inimicitia.

HAUGHTY, superbus, sublati animi, elatus aliqua re, arrogans, fastidiosus; contumax. — *He was of a haughty spirit*, inerat ei contemptor animus, *Sall.*

Haughtily, superbe, elate, arroganter, insolenter, magnifice.

Haughtiness, superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, fastidium, spiritus.

HAUNCH, coxa, clunis, coxendix, nates. — *of venison*, clunis ferina.

HAUNT, *v.* frequento, ventito ad; (*as a spirit*), infesto, inquieto. — *Haunted*, frequentatus. — *Not haunted or resorted to*, infrequens, incelebris.

Haunt (*as a place*), receptaculum, recessus, secessus; lustrum, latibulum. —— ¶ (*custom*), consuetudo. — *He returns to his old haunt*, rursum ad ingenium suum redit.

Haunter, frequens, qui frequentat. — *of stews*, lustro. — *of public houses*, popino. — *of men's tables*, parasitus.

Haunting, frequentatio.

HAUTBOY, lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, habeo, teneo, possideo; potitum esse, uti. — *Have your wits about you*, fac apud te sis. — *He shall have a kind father in me*, facili me utetur patre. — *What have you to do with me?* quid mecum est tibi? — *He has the wind with him*, secundo vento cursum tenet; aurâ secundâ fertur. — *We must have a care that*, &c., videndum est ne, *etc.* — *I have it by me*, est in manibus. — *We are like to have war*, impendet nobis belli timor. — *You have a hard task of it*, provinciam cepisti duram. — *Have you any thoughts of going?* cogitasne ire? — *You do as I would have you*, quod tê fecisse velim, facis. — *I will do as they would have me*, morem illis geram. — *Have a good heart*, animo virili *or* præsenti sis; animo bono esto. — *Self do, self have*, tu intristi, tibi exedendum est. — *We had cross weather*, adversâ tempestate usi sumus. — *He had like to have been lost*, pæne periit. — *I had as lief do any thing*, quodvis mallem agere. —— ¶ As an auxiliary verb, it belongs to the *preterit tenses*. (See the Grammar.) — *I have been*, fui. — *It ought to have been done long ago*, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit. — *Had I not been a blockhead*, ni essem lapis. —— ¶ *To have a thing cried*, aliquid per præconem pronuntiare; aliquid præconi subjicere.

HAVEN, portus. — *To arrive at the haven*, ad portum appellere. — *Arrived in the haven*, appulsus. — *An arriving*, appulsus. — *Full of havens*, portuosus.

HAVER, avena.

HAVOCK, clades, strages. — *To make havock of*, populor, depopulor, vasto. — *Made havock of*, vastatus, spoliatus. — *A making havock of*, spoliatio, vastatio.

HAWK, *v.* (*spit*), screo, conscreor. — *up*, exscreo. —— ¶ *To hawk or cry things about the streets*, res venales clamitare; rerum venalium præconium facere; circulor, *Sen.*

Hawker (*pedler*), institor, mercator circumforaneus, circulator.

Hawking (*spitting*), screatus. —— ¶ (*of things to sell*), venditio circumforanea.

HAWK, *subst.* accipiter. — *He knows not a hawk from a handsaw*, ignorat quid distent æra lupinis.

HAWTHORN, cratægus oxycantha (L.).

HAY, fœnum. — *Early*, fœnum præmaturum. — *Late*, fœnum cordum *or* serotinum. — *Hard*, fœnum palustre. — *Made of hay*, fœneus. — *To make hay*, fœnum secare; fœnum furcis versare. — *It is good making hay while the sun shines*, non semper erunt Saturnalia. — *A haymaker*, fœniseca, fœnisex. — *Haymaking or haymaking time*, fœnisecium. — *A haycock, rick or stack*, fœni acervus, fœni meta. — *loft or mow*, fœnile.

HAZARD, discrimen, periculum; certamen. — *Full of hazard*, periculosus. — *With great hazard*, præcipiti fortunâ, periculose.

To Hazard, periclitor, in discrimen mittere; aleam *or* discrimen adire: (*intrust*), concredo. — *To hazard all*, rem in summum periculum deducere. — *To hazard a battle*, in aciem *or* certamen descendere: *a general or decisive battle*, summis cum hoste copiis contendere.— *Hazarded*, in discrimen missus *or* adductus.

Hazarding, periclitatio.

Hazardous, periculosus, anceps. — *A hazardous undertaking*, periculosæ plenum opus aleæ.

Hazardously, periculose.

HAZE (*thick fog*), nebula.

Hazy, nebulosus, caliginosus.

HAZEL, corylus. — *A hazel-nut*, (nux) avellana. — *A copse or grove of hazel*, coryletum. — *Made of hazel*, colurnus.

HE, ille, ipse, iste, is, hic. — *Even he*, ipse prorsus.

HEAD, caput. — *The fore part of the head*, sinciput. — *The hinder*, occiput. — *The swimming of the head*, vertigo. — *The headache*, capitis dolor. — *Having two heads*, biceps. — *three*, triceps. — *a hundred*, centiceps. — *I will break your head*, diminuam ego caput tuum. — *He is over head and ears in love*, in amore totus est. — *This mischief will light on my head*, isthæc in me cudetur faba. — *They lay their heads together*, consilia sua conferunt. — *From head to foot*, usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum; a capillis usque ad ungues. — *To bring a thing into a discourse by head and shoulders*, aliquid in orationem violenter *or* inconcinne inducere. — *A head of hair*, coma, cæsaries. — *To lose his head*, capite plecti. — *To put into one's head*, aliquid alicui suggerere; aliquem de aliquâ re admonere. — *Who put that into your head?* quis tibi illud suggessit? — *It is out of my head*, non occurrit animo; me fugit. — *Of one's own head*, sponte, ultro. — *A clear head*, ingenium acre, eximium, præclarum, sagax, perspicax. — *He drew his forces to a head*, copias contraxit. — *To bring or draw a discourse to a head*, in compendium sermonem redigere. — *To draw to a head* (*as an imposthume*), suppuro. — *To bring a sore to a head*, ulcus maturare; ad suppurationem adducere. — *To bring an affair to a head or conclusion*, rem ad exitum perducere. — *To get a head*, vires *or* copias colligere. — *To make head against one*, alicui obsistere *or* resistere. — *An addle-head*, fatuus, hebes. — *A jolt-head*, capito. — *A wild-headed youth*, juventâ fervidus *or* calidus. — *Hand over head* (*rashly*), temere, inconsulte. — *At the head of the army*, ante signa; primam ante aciem. —— ¶ *The head of an arrow, spear*, spiculum. — *The head of a lute or viol*, citharæ jugum. — *The head of a spring*, fontis caput. — *A head of land*, promontorium. — *The head of a nail*, clavi bulla: — fig. *to hit the nail upon the head*, rem acu tangere. —— ¶ *The heads or chiefs of a people*, principes civitatis, primores, primates, proceres. — *The head* (*of a conspiracy*, &c.), caput, fax, signifer. — *The head of a college*, collegii præses. — *The head or chief in a business*, princeps, præcipuus. —— ¶ *The heads of a discourse*, capita orationis.

Head, in composition. — *Head-ache*, capitis dolor. — *Head-dress*, capitis ornatus. — *Head-band*, capital. — *Head-piece* (*of a bridle*), capistrum; (*helmet*), cassis, cassida. — *Head-stall*, capistrum; (*of a bridle*), frontale. — *Head-master* (*of a school*), protodidascalus.

To Head. — *a cask*, dolio fundum immittere. — *a spear*, ferrum hastæ præfigere. —— ¶ *To head an army*, exercitui præesse, exercitum ducere. — *a faction*, principem factionis esse. — *a plot*, caput conjurationis esse.

Headed (*having a head*), capitatus (*e. g.* clavus). — *Two-headed*, biceps. — *Hot-headed* (*rash*), temerarius, inconsultus; (*soon angry*), iracundus, pronus ad iram. — *Light-headed*, cerritus, cerebrosus.

Headsman, carnifex.

Heady (*ungovernable*), tumultuosus, turbulentus, contumax: (*of liquors*), inebrians, cerebrum afficiens. — *To be heady*, tumultuor.

Headily, temere, inconsulte, contumaciter.

Headiness, temeritas, contumacia, ferocitas.

Headless, sine capite.

Headlong, præceps, pronus. — *To cast down headlong*, præcipito; præcipitem aliquem dare *or* dejicere. — *A casting down headlong*, præcipitatio. — *To fall down headlong*, præcipitem ruere. — *To run headlong to ruin*, se perdere; in exitium ruere.

Headship, principatus.

Headstrong, contumax, violentus, ferox, indomitus. — *Headstrong obstinacy*, contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia.

HEAL (*cure*), sano, medicor; medeor. — *thoroughly*, persano. — *before the time*, præsano. — *To heal up a wound*, vulnus conglutinare. — *To heal divisions*, dissidentes conciliare. — *To heal or be healed*, sanor, convalesco. — *The wound heals*, vulnus coit. — *To heal or cover*, tego, cooperio. — *Which may be healed or cured*, sanabilis. — *Not to be healed*, insanabilis.

Healer, medicus.

Healing (*of a curing quality*), salutaris, salutifer.

Healing, sanatio; curatio.

HEALTH (*indifferently*), valetudo: (*good*), salus, sanitas, valetudo bona, commoda, integra *or* secunda. — *To restore to health*, ad sanitatem redigere, reducere, revocare. — *I wish you much health*, te plurimum salvere jubeo. — *As far as may consist with his health*, quod cum salute ejus fiat. — *To be in health*, valeo, vigeo; bene se habere. — *To drink a health to one*, salutem alicui propinare. — *To keep* (*v. a.*) *in health*, sospito; sospitem conservare. — *To recover health*, convalesco. — *To take care of one's health*, valetudini servire. — *Be careful of your health*, cura ut valeas.

Healthful (*wholesome*), salutaris, salu

ber. — ¶ *A healthful* (*healthy*) *person*, homo integrâ valetudine.

Healthfully, salubriter, salutariter.

Healthfulness (*wholesomeness*), salubritas.

Healthy, sanus, validus, viribus integer.

HEAP, acervus, cumulus, strues, moles. — *A little heap*, acervus parvus. — *A heap* (*of stones*, &c.), congeries, congestus. — *By heaps*, cumulatim, acervatim.

To Heap (*heap up*), cumulo, accumulo, acervo, coacervo; congero. — *To heap about*, circumaggero. — *To heap together*, congero, aggero, construo, acervo, cogo. — *To heap upon*, ingero, superingero. — *To heap evil upon one*, mala in aliquem conglomerare.

Heaper, accumulator.

Heaping, acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, aggestus.

HEAR, audio; exaudio, inaudio; ausculto. — *Hear you*, animum adverte; hic sis. — *I am glad to hear it*, voluptatem magnam nuntias. — *Will you hear a fool's counsel?* vin' tu homini stulto mihi auscultare? — *As far as I hear*, quantum audio. — *Hear me a little, if it be no trouble*, ausculta paucis, nisi molestum. — *I will hear what you will say*, aurium operam tibi dico. — *Hear with both ears, and then judge*, auditâ utrâque parte, judica. — *To hear or be informed*, certiorem fieri. — *To hear one's cause*, alicujus causam cognoscere. — *To hear graciously*, audio. — *To hear a little*, subaudio. — *To hear in whispers*, inaudio. — *To hear of a thing*, rescisco; famâ accipere, fando audire. — *Heard*, auditus, cognitus. — *He was heard in the senate*, senatus ei dabatur. — *He was not heard to speak for himself*, indictâ causâ damnatus est. — *He said he had heard of it*, se accepisse dicebat. — *Not heard or unheard of*, inauditus.

Hearer, auditor, auscultator.

Hearing, auditio; (*the faculty or sense*), auditus. — *It is come to a hearing* (*trial*), ad cognitionem delatum est. — *In my hearing*, me audiente. — *To be thick of hearing*, surdastrum esse. — *To have a good, quick hearing*, aures acutas habere. — *To give one a hearing*, alicujus supplicationi aures præbere. — *Not to give one a hearing*, obturatis auribus præterire. — *To be within hearing*, præsto or in propinquo adesse.

Hearsay, auditio; fama; *or by a construction with* audio. — *I know this by hearsay*, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditione et famâ accepi.

HEARKEN, ausculto, subausculto.

Hearkening, auscultatio.

Hearkener, auscultator.

HEARSE. See *Herse*.

HEART (*vital muscle*), cor; (*bosom, feelings, mind*, &c.), pectus, animus, cor. — *A little heart*, corculum. — *The heart-strings*, cordis fibræ. — *His heart fell into his hose*, cor illi in genua decidit. — *It went to the heart of me*, percussit mihi animum. — *My heart is so light to what it used to be*, ita animus præter solitum gestit. — *Be of good heart*, fac bono animo sis. — *Yes, with all my heart*, ego vero ac lubens. — *I wish you well with all my heart*, tibi bene ex animo volo. — *I am vexed to the heart*, discrucior animi. — *Faint heart never won fair lady*, fortes fortuna adjuvat. — *Full of heart*, animosus, fortis. — *To have a heart to do*, audeo. — *He wants the heart to do it*, non audet facere. — *Out of heart*, exanimis, exanimatus, inaudax. — *To be in heart*, vigeo, valeo. — *To be out of heart*, animum despondere, spem abjicere; de salute, saluti *or* salutem desperare. — *To put one out of heart*, alicui omnem spem adimere; auferre, eripere. — *Heart of oak*, robur. — *He had a heart of oak*, illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat. — *You are as hard as heart of oak*, corneum habes corpus, corneolus es. — *Stout of heart*, animosus, magnanimus; audax; fortis. — *Next to the heart, or very dear to one*, carissimus, percarus. — *By heart*, memoriter, ex memoriâ, memoriâ: — *to get*, memoriæ mandare: — *to say*, memoriter *or* ex memoriâ recitare. — *To break one's heart through grief*, dolore *or* mœrore tabescere. — *A heart-breaking affair*, res acerbissima. — *To lose heart or courage*, animo concidere *or* deficere; animum abjicere *or* demittere. — *To set one's heart upon*, amore alicujus rei ardere, flagrare, incendi, inflammari. — *To lay or take a thing to heart*, aliquid graviter, ægre, moleste, iniquo animo ferre. — *My dear, do not take this to heart*, anime mi, noli te macerare. — *To rejoice at heart*, propter aliquid magnâ lætitiâ affici *or* summo gaudio exsultare. — *To take heart*, animum recipere *or* erigere; bono animo esse; animos revocare. — *Then a poor man takes heart*, tunc pauper cornua sumit. — *Having taken heart*, collecto in vires animo. — *Want of heart or courage*, animi languor, animus enervatus, remissus, languens, parvus, pusillus. — *Grief of heart*, dolor acerbus, gravis, altus, vix consolabilis. — *To tire one's heart out by entreaties*, aliquem precibus fatigare, defatigare, lacessere. — *To be vexed or grieved at the heart*, acerbissimo *or* summo dolore affici; mœrore confici. — *To win the heart of one's auditory*, benevolos auditores facere *or* efficere; auditorum benevolentiam contrahere, colligere, captare. — *A sweet-heart*, corculum. — *A man's sweet-heart*, dilecta. — *A woman's sweet-heart*, amatus, dilectus. — *My sweet-heart, my dear heart*, lux mea, anima mea, vita mea; meum cor *or* corculum, anime mi, mi animule. — *Heart-burning*, dolor cordis *or* ventriculi oris: (*grudge*), simultas, odium acerbum *or* tectum; dolor. —— ¶ (*middle*), pars media, medium. — *In the heart of the exchange*, in medio foro. — *In the heart of the city*, in sinu urbis. — *The heart of a tree*, arboris medulla. —— ‖ See *Bosom*.

Hearted. — *Faint-hearted*, formidolosus, ignavus, timidus, trepidus. — *Faint-heartedness*, ignavia, animi demissio *or* abjectio. — *False-hearted*, bilinguis, dolosus, versutus. — *Hard-hearted*, durus, ferreus, inhumanus, immisericors, immitis, crudelis. — *Hard-heartedness*, duritia, sævitia, inhumanitas. — *Light-hearted*, lætus, hilaris *or* hilarus.

To Hearten, *hearten up*, animare, animos addere; aliquem ad aliquid concitare, incitare, stimulare; confirmare, cohortari.

Heartening, animatio, concitatio, incitatio, stimulatio.

Hearty (*sincere*), verus, sincerus: (*well*), sanus, validus. — *With hearty good-will*, libentissime, animo libentissimo.

Heartily (*sincerely*), vere, sincere, ex animo: — (*stoutly*), strenue, fortiter: — (*greatly*), valde, vehementer. — *To bewail heartily*, ex animo deplorare, lamentari, lugere. — *To desire*, avide concupiscere. — *To eat*, acri appetitu edere. — *To laugh*, effuse *or* vehementer ridere; cachinno concuti.

Heartiness (*sincerity*), animus verus, sincerus: — (*stoutness*), fortitudo, virtus.

Heartless, animo abjectus, despondens; (*unfeeling*), inhumanus, durus. — *To grow heartless*, animum abjicere *or* demittere; animo despondere.

Heartlessness, animi abjectio *or* desperatio: inhumanitas.

HEARTH, focus. — *The paternal hearth*, focus patrius, domus patria.

HEAT, calor, ardor, fervor, æstus: — (*passion*), ira, iracundia: — (*fire, ardor*), impetus; ardor, fervor. — *In the heat of the day*, meridie ipso. — *In the heat of your business*, in summâ occupatione tuâ. — *The heat of youth is over*, deferbuit adolescentia. — *A stifling or sultry heat*, æstus, calor vehemens. — *A heat in horse-races*, cursus. — *To put one into a heat or passion*, alicui stomachum facere, bilem movere *or* concitare. — *With great heat*, ardenter. —— ‖ See *Hot, Ardent*.

To Heat, calefacio *or* calfacio, concalefacio; fervefacio. — *Heated* (*in a passion*), irâ commotus.

HEATH (*a plant*), erica. — *Full of heath*, ericâ obsitus. —— ¶ *A heath*, ager compascuus (*common*); deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHEN, ethnicus, paganus, gentilis.

Heathenish, ethnicus, gentilis.

Heathenishly, ethnice.

Heathenism, gentilitas, paganitas.

HEAVE, *act.* levo, allevo: — *neut.* (*swell*), levor, tumeo. — *To heave up*, levo, elevo; attollo. — *A heave-offering*, oblatio agitata *or* elevata.

HEAVEN, cœlum; (*God*), Deus. — *From heaven*, e *or* de cœlo; divinitus.

Heavenly, cœlestis; divinus. — *Heavenly beings*, cœlites, cœlicolæ. — *Heavenly-minded*, rebus cœlestibus intentus. — *Heavenly-mindedness*, rerum cœlestium cura *or* desiderium. — *Heavenly things*, cœlestia, divina, supera.

HEAVY (*as to weight*), gravis, ponderosus: (*sad*), tristis, mæstus, sollicitus: (*drowsy*), somniculosus, torpidus, somno marcidus, veternosus: (*dull*), segnis; iners, socors, torpens. — *Heavy-headed*, gravedinosus. — *Very heavy* (*in weight*), prægravis: (*very sad*), pertristis. — *Somewhat heavy or sad*, subtristis, tristiculus. — *A heavy or dull-witted person*, tardus, homo tardi ingenii; bardus. — *To make heavy or sad*, contristare; tristitiâ afficere. — *To make heavy in weight*, ingravo. — *To grow heavy*, gravesco, ingravesco. — *To fall or light heavy upon*, multum alicui incommodare; magnum incommodum alicui dare, ferre, importare, parere; magno incommodo aliquem afficere. —— ¶ (*painful, requiring much pains*), laboriosus, operosus.

Heavily (*weightily*), graviter: (*sorrowfully*), mœste, ægre, anxie, sollicite: (*slowly*), lente. — *The work goes on heavily*, lente procedit opus. — *To take on or lament heavily*, lamentis se dedere; lacrimis et tristitiæ se tradere. — *To complain heavily of a thing*, de aliquâ re graviter queri, conqueri, expostulare.

Heaviness (*weight*), gravitas, pondus: (*drowsiness*), sopor, torpor: (*dulness of understanding*), tarditas ingenii, stupor, stupiditas: (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstitia; mœror, animi ægritudo; anxietas. — *To be full of heaviness*, gravissimo mœrore affici, animo angi.

HEBETUDE, torpor.

HEBREW, Hebraïcus, Hebræus. — *In Hebrew*, Hebraïce.

Hebraism, *say* Hebraïsmus.

HECATOMB, sacrificium centum boum *or* quarumvis pecudum; hecatombe.

HECTOR, homo pugnax; homo gloriosus.

To Hector, minor, insulto.

HEDGE, sepes, sepimentum, conseptum. — *of briers and thorns*, sepimentum spineum. — *made with stakes*, sepimentum ligneum. — *A hedge or inclosure to keep in beasts*, septum. — *A little hedge*, sepicula. — *A quick-set hedge*, sepes viva. — *A hedge row*, series sepium. — *priest*, sacerdos tressis. — *marriage*, nuptiæ clandestinæ. — *To ride over hedge and ditch*, per campos septaque equitare. — *Hedge-born*, terræ filius, infimo loco natus.

To Hedge, sepio, consepio. — *before*, præsepio. — *about*, circumsepio, septo circumdare. — *Hedged*, septus, conseptus, munitus. — *about or in*, circumseptus. — *A place hedged in*, conseptum.

Hedger, qui sepimenta facit.

Hedging, septio.

HEED, v. animum advertere *or* attendere ad aliquid; servo, observo; curo; rei rationem habere, ducere; audire. — *Not to heed*, non audire; negligere; nihil morari; susque deque habere.

Heed, *s.* cura, cautio, attentio. — *To take heed or beware*, caveo. — *We must take heed we do not say*, cavendum est ne dicamus. — *You must take heed*, cautio tua est. — *Take heed what you do*, vide quid agas. — *There must also good heed be taken*, danda etiam opera est. — *Give heed to what I say*, ad vocem meam mentem tuam admove. — *To take good heed of a thing*, accuro; caute animum alicui rei *or* in aliquid intendere. — *Want of taking heed*, imprudentia, negligentia, incuria.

Heedful, cautus, catus, providus, prudens, diligens. — *Very heedful*, perattentus.

Heedfully, attente, caute, provide, prudenter, studiose.

Heedfulness, attentio, cautio, providentia, prudentia.

HEEDLESS, incautus, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus, oscitans; immemor. — To be heedless, negligenti animo esse.
HEEDLESSLY, negligenter, incaute, improvide, imprudenter.
HEEDLESSNESS, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia.
HEEL, calx. — The heel-bone, os calcaneum. — From head to heel, a capite ad calcem. — Let us take to our heels and run, in pedes nos conjiciamus. — To trip up one's heels, supplanto; pede supposito aliquem ad casum impellere. — To show one a fair pair of heels, aufugere, se in fugam dare or convertere. — To be at one's heels, insto; alicujus vestigia premere. — The army was at their heels, instabat agmen.
To **HEEL**. — The ship heels, navis se in latus inclinat.
HEIFER, bucula, juvenca.
HEIGHT, altitudo, excelsitas, sublimitas; proceritas (tallness). — The height of a distemper, morbi crisis. — The height or top of a thing, culmen, fastigium. — The height of pleasure, summa or maxima voluptas. — Height (tallness) of body, corporis proceritas. — of trees, arborum proceritas.
To **HEIGHTEN** (lift up higher), levo, erigo, tollo, attollo: (aggravate), aggravo, exaggero, amplifico; aspero. — To heighten a person's courage, animum addere, incendere, excitare, confirmare.
HEIGHTENING (raising), erectio, sublatio: (aggravating), exaggeratio, amplificatio.
HEINOUS, detestabilis, immanis, atrox, odiosus, nefarius, nefandus. — To make more heinous, aggravo, exaggero.
HEINOUSLY, flagitiose, nefarie, sceleste, atrociter.
HEINOUSNESS, immanitas, atrocitas, feritas.
HEIR, HEIRESS, heres. — of a half part, heres ex semisse or dimidiâ parte. — of the whole, heres ex asse. — Chief heir, heres primæ ceræ. — An heir at law, heres lege. — by will, heres testamentarius. — The next but one, heres secundus. — To disinherit an heir, heredem abdicare or exheredare. — To make one his heir, aliquem heredem scribere, facere, instituere. — I am heir to her estate by law, ejus ad me lege rediērunt bona. — To deprive the right heirs, veros heredes movere, ejicere (by force). — Joint heir or coheir, coheres. — One that slyly endeavors to be one's heir, captator.
HEIRSHIP, hereditas.
HELL, Tartarus, orcus; sceleratorum sedes ac regio; loca inferna, eccl.; inferi (the lower world). — Hell-hound, Cerberus, canis triceps.
HELLISH, infernus, Tartareus: veluti infernus; terribilis; nefandus.
HELM of a ship, gubernaculum; clavus: —fig. gubernacula; clavus imperii. — To sit at the helm, gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere.
HELM, HELMET, galea, cassis. — The plume of a helmet, galeæ crista. — Wearing a helmet, helmed, cum casside, galeatus.
HELP, v. opitulor, auxilior, juvo, adjuvo, adminiculor, allevo, assisto; alicui subvenire, adesse, adjumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre; aliquem sublevare. — I will help all I can, quam potero, adjuvabo. — I will help you out with it, ego expediam. — To help at a pinch, subsidio alicujus venire. — To help forward, promoveo, proveho. — To help one to money, pecuniam alicui suppeditare or suggerere. — To help one out of trouble, aliquem ex angustiis liberare, eximere, extricare, expedire. — To help up, sublevo, sustineo. — So help me God, ita me Deus juvet. — ¶ To help or avoid, vitare, evitare, effugere. — ¶ Not if I could help it, non, si queam mutare. — I cannot help it, in manu non est meâ. — I could not help it, præcavere non potui. — || See Aid, Assist.
HELP (assistance), auxilium, subsidium, adjumentum, adjutorium, adminiculum; suppetiæ, pl.: (cure), remedium, allevamentum, auxilium. — There is no help for it, actum est, conclamatum est. — He was sent to give help, subsidio missus est. — There is no help for this family, ipsa Salus nequit servare hanc familiam. — Help came in, when hope was gone, pereunti jam fere præsentaneam adferebat opem. — I can get help enough at home, auxilia mihi et suppetiæ sunt domi, Plaut. — To cry out for help, auxilium implorare. — By God's help, Deo juvante.
HELPER, adjutor, adjutrix, auxiliator; opifer.
HELPFUL, auxiliaris.
HELPLESS, inops; opis expers; auxilio destitutus.
HELTER SKELTER, confuse, temere, præcipitanter, nullo ordine.
HELVE, manubrium.
To **HELVE**, manubrium inserere or aptare. — Helved (having a helve), manubriatus.
HEM! interj. hem!
HEM, subst. extremus quasi margo vestis.
To **HEM**, circumsuo.
HEM in, circumsideo, obsideo; intersepio, circumcludo.
HEM, in spitting, screo. —— ¶ To hem (call back), revoco.
HEMMING (spitting), screatus.
HEMISPHERE, hemisphæra.
HEMLOCK, cicuta.
HEMP, cannabis. — To beat hemp, cannabim conterere. — Hemp-seed, semen cannabis.
HEMPEN, cannabinus. — A hempen cord, tomex, funis cannabinus.
HEN, gallina: — Note. The word hen frequently signifies the female of any sort of birds, and then the word femina, in Latin, is to be added to the name of that particular bird. — A moor-hen, fulica. — A brood-hen, gallina incubans. — A game hen, gallina Longobardica. — A hen past laying, gallina effeta. — A pea-hen, pavo femina. — A pheasant hen, phasiana femina. — Of a hen, gallinaceus. — A hen-roost, pertica gallinaria; gallinarium. — Hen-hearted, ignavus, timidus. — Henpecked, uxori obnoxius, qui in uxoris potestate est. — He is a henpecked husband, uxor ei imperat.
HENBANE, hyoscyamus.
HENCE, hinc: ex eâ re, ex eo, ex eâ, etc.; hinc, inde, unde; eam ob rem: — (of time), ex hoc tempore; ex eo tempore. — Hence! apage te! abin'! — Not many days hence, non post multos dies.
HENCEFORTH, HENCEFORWARD, inde ab hoc tempore; exinde; in reliquum tempus. — Henceforward I intend to be good, bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse.
HER, adj. pron., ejus, illius; suus (reflectively). — Her own, suus. — She wrote it with her own hand, suâ ipsius manu scripsit.
HERSELF. — She herself, illa ipsa. — By herself, sola. — Of herself, suâ sponte.
HERALD at arms, caduceator; fetialis. — A king of heralds, pater patratus, fetialium antistes.
To **HERALD**, introduco.
HERALDRY, heraldica; doctrina insignium.
HERB, herba; olus. — A small herb, herbula. — Herbs for the pot, olera, oluscula. — Full of herbs, herbosus. — An herb-market, forum olitorium. — An herb-seller, olitor. — An herb-woman, olerum venditrix.
HERBAGE (pasture), pascuum, pascua; (herbs), herbæ.
HERBAL, herbarium.
HERBALIST, herbarius.
HERD, grex; armenta, pl.: fig. multitudo, caterva.
To **HERD** together, gregatim convenire; se congregare.
HERDSMAN, armentarius, pastor, pecoris custos or magister; bubulcus.
HERE, hic. — I am here, coram adsum. — I have been here a great while, ego jamjudum hic adsum. — If I had him here but now, qui nunc si mihi detur. — Here is to you, propino tibi. — Here is (behold), en, ecce, hem: — here is a miserable man, ecce hominem miserum; here is Davus come, hem Davus tibi; here is he himself, lupus in fabulâ. — Here and there, hic illic, hinc illinc, passim, sparsim. — She is here and there and every where, ubi non putes, est; hic et ubique. —— ¶ (hither), huc. — There is no coming for you here, huc tibi aditus patere non potest.
HEREABOUT, HEREAWAY, circiter hæc loca, in his partibus, non ita longe ab, etc.
HEREAFTER, posthac, deinde, olim. — Hereafter I will write more plainly to you, posthac ad te scribam planius. — What letters shall we send you hereafter? quas ad te literas deinde mittemus? —— || See Henceforth.
HEREAT, hinc, inde, ex hoc.
HEREBY, ex hoc, per hoc, hâc re, hinc.
HEREIN, in hâc re.
HEREOF, hujus, de hâc re.
HERETOFORE, antea, antehac, olim.
HEREUNTO, ad hoc, adhuc.
HEREUPON, hinc. — Hereupon grew great dissensions, hinc magnæ discordiæ ortæ.
HEREWITH. — Yet you are not satisfied herewith, sed ne hoc quidem satiaris.
HEREDITARY, hereditarius.
HEREDITAMENT, heredium.
HERETIC, hæreticus, -a, pravis opinionibus imbutus. — Turned heretic, abalienatus a rectâ fide; fidei desertor factus.
HERESY, hæresis, opiniones pravæ.
HERETICAL, hæreticus.
HERETICALLY, hæretice.
HERITAGE, hereditas, patrimonium. — by escheat, hereditas caduca. — Of a heritage, hereditarius.
HERMAPHRODITE, semimas, androgynus, hermaphroditus.
HERMETIC, chemicus.
HERMETICALLY, chemicorum more; chemice.
HERMIT, homo solitarius, eremita; anachoreta, eccles.
HERMITAGE, secessus; tugurium or casa hominis solitarii.
HERN, HERON, ardea.
HERO, vir fortis or fortissimus. — The hero of a play or poem, persona prima. —— ¶ (demigod), heros.
HEROIC, fortis: heroïcus.
HEROICALLY, fortiter.
HEROINE, femina fortis: — heroïs, heroïna.
HEROISM, virtus, animus fortis (et invictus), animi magnitudo.
HERON, ardea.
HERRING, harenga. — A salted herring, harenga sale condita. — To dry herrings, harengas insiccare or indurare.
HERS, ejus, ipsius, illius.
HERSELF. See Her.
HERSE, carrus funerum.
To **HERSE**, in carro (funerum) ponere.
HERSE-LIKE, funereus.
HESITATE, hæsito, dubito; titubo; jactor.
HESITATION, HESITANCY, hæsitatio, cunctatio, dubitatio.
HEW, ascio, disseco; cædo. — asunder, disseco. — down, succido. — to pieces, concido. — To rough-hew, exascio. — To hew smooth with an axe, dolo, dedolo. — Hewed or hewn, cæsus, dolatus. — down, deciduus. — to pieces, concisus. — Rough-hewn, rudis, præfractus, rusticus, agrestis.
HEWER of stones, lapicida. — of wood, lignator.
HEXAGON, sexangulum, hexagonum.
HEYDAY! ohe! o festum diem!
HICCOUGH, HICCUP, singultus. — To have the hiccough, singultu laborare.
HIDE, subst. pellis, corium, tergus. — I will warm your hide for you, ego te faciam hodie ferventem flagris. — A raw hide, corium recens. — Made of hide, scorteus. —— ¶ A hide of land, hida (barb. Lat.) terræ.
HIDE-BOUND (sick), pelle rigidâ substrictus; coriagine laborans.
HIDE, v. a. abscondo, abdo, occulto, abstrudo; (cover), contego, operio. — To hide a thing from one, aliquem aliquid celare. — I have used him not to hide any thing from one, ne quid me celet eum consuefeci. — I will hide nothing that I know, nihil celabo quod sciam. — She hides her deep resentment, premit altum corde dolorem. — To hide in the ground, defodio. — To hide together, cooperio. — Hidden, arcanus, secretus, abditus; absconditus, celatus. —— || v. n. lateo, deliteo; latito, delitesco.
HIDER, occultator.
HIDING, occultatio. — A hiding-place, latebra, latibulum, recessus.

HIDEOUS, horridus, perhorridus.
Hideously, horride, torve, tetre.
Hideousness, horror.
HIE *on*, festino, propero.
HIERARCHY, imperium *or* dominatus sacerdotum; sacerdotum ordo.
HIEROGLYPHIC, *adj.* hieroglyphicus, hierographicus: — *subst.* litera hieroglyphica.
HIGGLE, cibaria ostiatim venditare.
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, confuse.
HIGH, altus, celsus, editus, excelsus, sublimis. — *Highest*, altissimus, supremus, summus. — *Somewhat higher*, altiusculus, *Suet.* — *They aim at high things*, magna sibi proponunt. — *Very high*, prealtus, præcelsus. — *The sun is now very high*, jam multus dies est. — *A very high tree*, altissima *or* procerissima arbor. — *A high place*, locus in altum editus. — *A very high degree of honor*, amplissimus altissimusque dignitatis gradus. — *On high*, in sublime; sursum; alte. — *Sound naturally ascends on high*, sonus naturâ in sublime fertur. — *High in stature*, procerus, altus. — *That which is on high or above us*, superus, supernus. — *It is high time that it were done*, jamdudum fieri oportuit. — *The higher standing, the lower fall*, tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant. — *To be higher by the head and shoulders*, collo tenus supereminere. — *To be higher than others*, eminere *or* supereminere.
High, *adv.* alte; supra modum, immoderate. — *To drink high*, damnose bibere. — *To feed high*, lautis, opiparis cibis vesci. — *To play high*, magno pignore lusu contendere.
High-blest, felicissimus. — *High-blown*, valde inflatus. — *High-born*, summo loco natus, illustri genere ortus. — *A person high-fed*, lautissimi victûs homo. — *High-flying*, immodicus, immoderatus; superbus. — *High-flown*, magnificus; inflatus, tumidus. — *High-mettled*, acer, ferox, fortis, exsultans. — *High-wrought*, summo artificio factus; politissimâ arte perfectus.
Highly, alte, excelse, sublimiter.
Highness (*loftiness*), altitudo, celsitudo; sublimitas, excelsitas: (*tallness*), proceritas.
Highlander, homo montanus, monticola.
Highway, via publica, via qua omnes commeant. — *Highway-robber, highwayman*, latro; grassator.
HILARITY (*mirth, pleasantness*), hilaritas, lætitia.
HILL, mons, collis. — *A little hill*, tumulus, colliculus, clivulus. — *A mole-hill, or small hill*, verruca, grumulus. — *Of a hill*, montanus, collinus. — *The foot of a hill*, montis *or* collis radices. — *The side*, clivus, montis latus. — *The ridge*, montis jugum *or* supercilium. — *The top*, montus culmen *or* vertex, mons summus. — *A dweller on a hill*, monticola (*poet.*)
Hillock, colliculus, clivulus.
Hilly (*full of hills*), montosus, montanus.
HILT *of a sword*, gladii capulus *or* manubrium.
HIMSELF. — *He himself*, ille ipse. — *Of himself*, sui; sibi; se, etc. — *He did it of himself*, per se exercebat. — *He arrogates too much for himself*, nimium sibi tribuit. — *He acts like himself*, sibi constat.
HIND, cerva. — *A hind calf*, hinnuleus. —— ¶ *A country hind*. (See *Boor.*) —— ¶ (*servant*), servus, verna.
HINDER, *adj.* posterior. — *The hinder feet*, pedes posteriores. — *part of the head*, occiput. — *part of the neck*, cervix *or* -ices. — *Hindermost, hindmost*, postremus.
HINDER, *v.* impedio, præpedio; obsto, inhibeo, prohibeo; distineo; alligo; impedimento alicui esse: (*interrupt*), interpello. — *One thing hindered another*, obstabat aliis aliud. — *Ye hinder me*, mihi impedimento estis, mihi estis in morâ. — *You may hinder it if you will*, tibi in manu est, ne fiat. — *I am hindered every day by something or other*, alia ex aliis quotidie me impediunt. — *Nothing shall hinder me from paying you a visit*, nulla mora est quin te invisam. — *Hindered*, impeditus, interpellatus, remoratus. — *To hinder* (*frighten*) *from*, absterreo; (*keep or debar from*), arceo.
Hinderance, Hindrance, impedimentum, mora. — *You may pass into Italy without any hinderance*, expeditus in Italiam proficisci potes. —— ¶ (*loss or prejudice*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum. — *To one's hinderance*, in *or* ad alicujus damnum *or* incommodum.
Hinderer, interpellator. — *Of one's gain*, lucri oppugnator.
Hindering, mora, impeditio, retardatio; impedimentum.
HINDERMOST, postremus.
HINGE, cardo. — *This is the hinge or crisis of the matter*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *These were the two main hinges of the controversy*, hæc duo capita fuerunt controversiæ. — *Off the hinges*, cardine motus.
To Hinge *upon a thing*. See *Depend.*
HINT, significo, innuo, annuo, suggero; summoneo. — *Had you given never so small a hint*, si annuisses modo. — *He seemed to have hinted that much to me*, hoc mihi significâsse et annuisse visus est.
Hint, Hinting, indicium, monitio, significatio. — *I took the hint from the thing itself*, ex ipsâ re incidit suspicio.
HIP, *interj.* eho, heus.
HIP (*berry*), cynosbati bacca.
HIP (*of the body*), coxa, coxendix. — *I have him on the hip*, habet! — *Pained in the hip*, ischiacus *or* ischiadicus.
Hipped, delumbatus.
HIRE, *v.* conduco, mercede conducere. — *To let or set to hire*, loco, eloco, abloco, colloco. — *To live in a hired house*, in conducto habitare. — *A day's hire*, diarium. — *Of hire*, stipendiarius. — *That may be hired*, conductitius. — *Carriages to be hired*, vehicula meritoria. — *Not to be hired*, illocabilis.
Hire, *s.* merces, pretium; stipendium, salarium.
Hireling, homo mercenarius, homo mercede conductus.
Hirer, conductor; (*letter out to hire*), locator. See also *Redemptor*, in the Lex.
Hiring, conductio. — *A hiring out*, locatio.
HIS, ejus, illius, ipsius, hujus; suus (*his own, reflectively*). — *I am a little troubled at his going away*, nonnihil, quod discessit, moveor. — *His own*, suus, proprius.
HISS, *v.* sibilo (*poet.* sibilum mittere, fundere); strideo: (*by way of dislike*), admurmuro. — *To hiss at or against*, sibilis aliquem consectari *or* conscindere. — *To hiss like a goose*, sibilo, strideo. — *To hiss out or off the stage*, exsibilo, explodo. — *Hissed out or off the stage*, exsibilatus, explosus. — *Hissing*, sibilus, stridens.
Hiss, *s.* sibilus, (*pl.* sibili *and* -a).
HIST (*silence*), au! st!
HISTORY, historia. — *History is of singular use*, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum, *Sall.* — *To write a history*, historiam scribere *or* condere; res gestas literis, scriptis *or* monumentis mandare.
Historian, historicus, historiarum scriptor.
Historical, historicus, historialis.
Historically, historice.
HIT, ferio, ico, percutio. — *I will hit you a box on the ear*, incutiam tibi colaphum. — *You have hit the nail on the head*, rem acu tetigisti. — *You have hit the white*, non aberrâsti a scopo. — *He hit his toe against the threshold*, limini pollicem incussit. — *The ship hit against the rocks*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *This way is easier to hit*, hâc minor est erratio. — *To hit* (v. a.) *against*, allido, illido, collido. — *To hit or beat down*, arieto, dejicio. — *To hit on a thing*, in rem incidere. — *You cannot hit on it*, in mentem tibi non venit. — *I am not able to hit on it*, non occurrit animo. —— ¶ *To hit* (*happen or succeed*), contingo, accido, succedo. — *It hit pretty luckily*, cecidit bene. — *I wish that affair may hit luckily*, precor ut ea res fauste prospereque eveniat. — *All things hit luckily for them*, omnia illis secundissima accidunt. — *Matters did not hit rightly for them*, illis parum processit. — *Hit or miss*, recte an secus jacta est alea.
Hit, Hitting, percussio, ictus. — *against*, illisio, collisio, offensio. — *A lucky hit*, fortuna, casus secundus. — *It was a lucky hit that my friend was by*, forte fortunâ adfuit hic amicus meus.
HITCH (*catch*), fune *or* unco arripere. —— ¶ *To hitch* (*move further*), moveo, paullum movere; paullum concedere.
HITHER (*to this place*), huc: (*towards this place*), horsum. — *Come hither*, huc ades, adesdum, ehodum ad me. — *Hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citroque, huc et huc, nunc huc nunc illuc. — *What! hither?* huccine!
Hither (*nearer*), *adj.* citerior. — *The Hither Spain*, Hispania Citerior.
Hithermost (*nearest*), citimus.
Hitherto, adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus; (usque) ad id *or* illud tempus, ad id locorum, (*of the past*).
Hitherward, huc; horsum. — *They are coming hitherward*, horsum pergunt.
HIVE, alvus *or* alveus. See *Bee.*
To Hive (*bees*), alveo condere. — *The place where hives are placed*, apiarium, alveare *or* alvearium.
HO! hem! heus! eho!
HOAR, &c. See *Hoary.*
HOARD, acervus, cumulus, thesaurus.
To Hoard *up*, colligo, condo, corrado; acervo, coacervo, accumulo; corrogo. — *You will never hoard up much money*, nunquam rem facies. — *Hoarded*, abditus, accumulatus, coacervatus.
Hoarder *of wealth*, opum accumulator. — *A hoarding*, accumulatio, coacervatio.
HOARSE, raucus. — *Somewhat hoarse*, subraucus. — *To be hoarse*, raucum esse. — *A hoarse voice*, vox fusca *or* rauca. — *Sounding hoarse*, raucisonus (*poet.*). — *To become or grow hoarse*, ravum fieri, irraucesco.
Hoarseness, raucitas. — *of speech*, ravis; asperitas vocis.
HOARY, **HOAR** (*white*), albescens, canus, albens, albus; (*as frost*), pruinosus; (*mouldy*), mucidus. — *To be hoary*, caneo. — *To grow hoary*, incanesco. — *Hoary hairs*, cani, *pl.* — *To be hoary* (*as bread*), muceo. — *To grow hoary* (*as bread*), mucesco.
Hoariness, canities. — *of bread*, panis mucor *or* situs.
Hoarfrost, pruina.
Hoarhound, marrubium.
HOBBLE, claudico. — *A hobbling way*, via aspera, salebrosa.
Hobblingly, male, imperite, inconcinne.
HOBBY (*little horse*), asturco, mannus, mannulus. — *A child's hobby-horse*, arundo (longa). — *To ride a hobby* (*fig.*), ineptiis suis plaudere, somnia sibi fingere. — *Every man has his hobby*, trahit sua quemque voluptas.
HOBGOBLIN. See *Goblin.*
HOBNAIL, clavus quo ferrea solea equo suppingitur; clavus caligarius.
HOCK. See *Hough.*
HOCUS POCUS, circulator, præstigiator.
HOD (*of mortar*), alveus mortario ferendo.
HODGE-PODGE, cinnus, farrago.
HOE, ligo, rastrum, pastinum.
To Hoe, sarrire; pastinare, glebas comminuere.
HOG, porcus, sus. — *You have brought your hogs to a fair market*, tibi ad restim res rediit. — *A little hog*, porcellus. — *A young sucking hog*, nefrens. — *A bacon hog*, porcus saginatus. — *A barrow hog*, verres castratus *or* exsectus, majalis. — *A hog sty-fed*, porcus altilis. — *Of a hog*, porcinus, suillus. — *Hog's lard*, adeps suillus. — *Hog's flesh*, (caro) suilla *or* porcina. — *A hog-herd*, subulcus. — *A hog-sty*, hara, suile. — *trough*, alveus porcinus. — *A hedge-hog*, echinus, erinaceus. — *A sea-hog*, tursio *or* thursio. — *Hogs' wash*, sorbitio suilla, culinæ purgamenta; colluvies.
Hoggish (*clownish*), rusticus, agrestis; (*cross or surly*), morosus, difficilis, contumax; (*niggardly*), deparcus, sordidus.
Hoggishly, rustice, sordide, morose.
Hoggishness, rusticitas, morositas, sordes.
Hogshead, dolium majus.
HOGGREL, ovis bidens, ovis bimus.
HOIDEN, femina levioris famæ, lasciva puella.
HOIST *up*, tollo. — *on high*, evehe, levo, elevo; attollo. — *To hoist up the sails*

vela erigere; ventis vela dare. — *Hoisted up*, in altum evectus, sublatus.

Hoisting, sublatio. — *A hoisting instrument*, trochlea.

HOLD (*retain*), teneo, retineo, obtineo; (*contain*), contineo, capio; (*keep, last*), firmum, solidum esse, non frangor, non rumpor, maneo, duro; (*estimate*), magni, parvi, *etc.* æstimare, facere, putare, pendĕre; (*take to be so and so*) habeo, duco, judico, existimo; (*affirm*), affirmo, assero. — *They hold their own hard*, suum diligenter tenent. — *You hold on your old wont*, antiquum obtines. — *He is so drunk that he can hardly hold his eyes open*, præ vino vix sustinet palpebras. — *They hold them at a good rate*, magni æstimant. — *I know our house will hardly hold them*, ædes nostræ vix capient, scio. — *With much ado I held from laughing*, nimis ægre risum continui. — *They held that honor during life*, dum viverent eum honorem usurpaverunt. — *Held*, occupatus, possessus. — *Holding one's purpose*, consilii *or* propositi tenax. — *Hold, enough!* obe, jam satis est! — *To hold or continue* (*as a debate*), durare. — *I hold it better*, satius esse credo. — *I hold it to be so*, opinio mea fert. — *It has been held the part of a wise man*, sapientis est habitum. — *To hold one a candle*, facem alicui præferre, præluceo. — *To hold a public sale*, auctionem facere; hastæ subjicere; sub coronâ vendere. — *To hold a senate*, senatum habere. — *To hold back* (*act.*), detineo, retineo, attineo: *v. n.* gravor; cunctor. — *To hold close together* (*act.*), comprimo. — *Held fast*, astrictus, constrictus. — *Holding fast*, tenax, pertinax. — *To hold in* (*act.*), coërceo, cohibeo, contineo, inhibeo. — *To hold in the reins*, habenas premere. — *They are held in by reason*, a ratione retinentur.—*Holden in*, retentus, inhibitus, coërcitus. — *To hold off*, prohibeo, impedio. — *Will you not hold off your hands?* non manus abstines? — *To hold on*, continuo. — *To hold out or persevere*, persevero, permaneo. — *To hold out*, perduro, persto, constanter permanere. — *To hold out or forth*, porrigo, protendo. — *To hold to*, retinere (*e. g.* justitiam); sequi (*e. g.* scriptum); stare a *or* ab aliquo. — *To hold together* (*agree*), concordo. — *To hold up*, attollo, extollo; sustineo, sustento; fulcio.

Hold, *subst.* — *To lay hold of*, comprehendo, apprehendo. — *To take hold about*, amplector, complector. — *To let go his hold*, demitto; e manibus emittere. — *A hold or thing to hold by*, adminiculum. — *A ship's hold*, navis penetrale. — *To be kept in hold*, in custodiâ detineri. — *A strong hold*, præsidium, propugnaculum. — *A hold or lurking-place*, latibulum, latebra. — *A hold* (*of wild beasts*), cubile, lustrum.

Holding, *subst.* — *A holding back*, retentio. — *There was no holding of him*, tormento non retineri potuit ferreo. — *A holding down*, suppressio. — *A holding in*, cohibitio, inhibitio. — *A holding up*, sustentatio.

HOLE, foramen; cavum; hiatus; rima, fissura; lacuna. — *To make a hole through*, perforo, pertērebro; transfodio. — *A hole to lurk in*, latebra. — *A hole under ground*, specus, spelunca, cavea; spelæum. — *The hole of a beast*, cavum, cubile, antrum. — *To find a hole to creep out at*, rimam invenire. — *A hole to creep out at*, deverticulum. — *The arm-holes*, alæ, axillæ. — *A pigeon-hole*, columbarium. — *A touch-hole*, foramen per quod scintilla descendit. — *A pock-hole*, cicatrix variolæ. — *The hole in a pair of bellows*, follis gula. — *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum, spiramentum. — *Full of holes*, foraminosus; rimosus; cribratus; rarus. — *It is as full of holes as a riddle*, perlucet, quam cribrum, crebrius. —— ¶ *A hole or hovel*, gurgustium; (*brothel*), lustrum. — *The black hole of a prison*, carcer inferior, tenebræ, robur.

HOLIDAY. See under *Holy*.

HOLLA! heus! hem!

HOLLOW, cavus, concavus. — *Hollow like a sponge*, spongiosus. — *Made hollow like a pipe*, tubulatus, fistulatus. — *A hollow voice*, vox fusca. — *Hollow-hearted*, homo fallax *or* fraudulentus. — *Hollow-eyed*, oculos concavos habens.

To Hollow, cavo, excavo, incavo, concavo. — *Hollowed*, excavatus; exesus.

Hollow, *subst.* cavum; caverna, specus.

Hollowing, excavatio.

Hollowly, dissimulanter.

Hollowness, cavitas. — *Hollowness of the eyes*, lumina cava.

HOLLY-TREE, ilex aquifolium (L.).

HOLM-OAK, ilex. — *Of the holm-oak*, iliceus.

HOLSTER, theca sclopeti minoris.

HOLY, sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus; pius erga deum, sanctus, castus. — *things*, sacra, *pl.* — *Holy writ*, scriptura sacra, literæ sacræ, libri divini. — *The holy of holies*, sanctum sanctorum. — *To make holy*, sacro, consecro. — *A making holy*, consecratio. — *The Holy Ghost*, Spiritus Sanctus.

Holyday, dies festus; dies feriatus. — *Holydays*, feriæ, sollemnia. — *To make or keep holyday*, diem festum agere; feriari. — *Half holydays*, dies intercisi. — *Holyday eves*, pridie festi; feriæ præcedaneæ. — *Set holydays*, feriæ anniversariæ *or* annuæ. — *Of a holyday*, festus.

Holily, sancte, pie. — *To live so*, bene vivere.

Holiness, sanctitas, pietas.

HOMAGE, sacramentum; veneratio. — *To do homage to one*, obsequium clientelæ agnoscere; *fig.* cultum alicui præstare, obsequium adhibere.

HOME, domus; patria. — *I will get me home*, convertam me domum. — *My mind is at home*, domi est animus. — *The enemy got between him and home*, intercluditur ab hostibus.—*A person without house or home*, homo rebus omnibus egens.— *It will come home to you at last*, tu aliquando ob id pœnas es daturus. — *Home is home, be it never so homely*, domus amica, domus optima. — *Charity begins at home*, proximus sum egomet mihi; omnes sibi melius esse volunt, quam alteri. — *At home*, domi, in domo. — *To come home*, domum venire. — *To return home*, domum redire. — *Let them go home*, domum abeant. — *He is returned home from abroad*, peregre rediit. — *To go to one's long home*, morior; e medio *or* e vitâ abire; diem obire supremum. — *From home*, domo. — *It is a great while since you went from home*, jamdudum factum est, quam abiisti domo. — *A home argument*, argumentum grave, firmum, idoneum. — *A home blow*, ictus validus *or* fortis. — *A home charge or accusation*, accusatio acris: (*onset*), impetus violentus. — *To speak home or to the purpose*, libere *or* audacter loqui; rem sine fuco et fallaciis exponere. — *To charge home* (*in fighting*), acriter *or* ferociter instare. — *To urge an argument home*, argumento instare. — *To come short of home*, in viâ deficere.

Homebred, domi educatus. — *A home-bred slave*, verna. —— ¶ *Homesickness*, desiderium domus, patriæ. — *To be homesick*, desiderio, *etc.* captum esse *or* teneri. —— ¶ *Homespun*, domi textus. — *Homespun* (*mean, ordinary*), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus; agrestis, rudis. — *A homespun expression*, dictum inconcinnum; sententia invenusta, illepida, inelegans. —— ¶ *A homestall, homestead*, domicilium, villa.

Homely, familiaris, vulgaris, rusticus, inurbanus, impolitus, rudis. — *A homely style*, stilus tenuis; inconcinna *or* parum elegans scribendi dicendique ratio. — *Somewhat homely*, rusticulus.

Homelily, inurbane, rustice, vulgariter.

Homeliness, rusticitas.

Homeward, domum.

HOMICIDE (*the person*), homicida; (*the act*), homicidium, cædes.

HOMILY, oratio sacra; homilia.

HOMOGENEOUS, ejusdem generis.

HOMOLOGOUS, congener.

HOMONYMOUS, eodem nomine; ambiguus.

HONE, cos, coticula.

HONEST (*upright*), probus, sincerus, verus, candidus, simplex, justus, sanctus, integer. — *You have acted like an honest man*, functus es viri liberalis officio. — *One approved for an honest man*, vir spectatæ fidei. — *He is a downright honest man*, vir est sine fuco et fallaciis. — *Right honest*, sanctissimus; integerrimus; dignus quicum in tenebris mices. — *No honest man will do it*, quod homines sancti non facient. — *An honest fellow*, homo frugi. — *It is not honest*, dedecet; iniquum est.

Honestly, sincere, vere, candide, simpliciter, aperte, ex animo, sincerâ fide, sine fraude, incorrupte, integre.

Honesty, probitas, sinceritas, integritas, bonitas, fides, animi candor; honestum, rectum.

HONEY, mel. — *My honey*, meum corculum. — *Virgin honey*, mel purum *or* sincerum. — *To make honey*, mellifico. — *The making of honey*, mellificium. — *Making honey*, mellificus. — *To sweeten with honey*, melle condire. — *Sweet as honey*, melleus, melligenus. — *A maker or seller of honey*, mellarius. — *Honeycomb*, favus.—*Honey-dew*, mel roscidum. — *Honey-harvest*, mellatio. — *Honeymoon*, dies læti. —*Honey-sops*, offæ soporatæ melle. — *Honey-suckle*, lonicera Caprifolium (L.); — (*trefoil*), trifolium pratense. — *Honeywort*, cerinthe.

Honeyed, mellitus.

HONOR (*renown*, &c.), honor, honos, splendor; existimatio, fama; amplitudo, dignitas: (*chastity*), decus muliebre, pudicitia; pudor. (See *Honesty*.) — *A man without honor, reputation and estate*, homo sine honore, sine existimatione et sine censu. — *He is an honor to his family*, familiæ suæ est honori. — *It is a point of honor*, caput est ad hominis existimationem tuendam. — *Honors change men's manners*, honores mutant mores. — *Where honor ceases, knowledge decreases*, honos alit artes. — *He is an honor to his neighbors*, ornamento est propinquis. — *Have regard to your honor*, existimationi tuæ consule. — *His life and honor are concerned*, ipsius caput existimatioque agitur. — *An honor*, decus. — *To account or esteem any thing an honor*, aliquid honori *or* laudi ducere. — *To advance one to honors*, aliquem ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicujus dignitatem augere. — *To be advanced*, ad honores provehi, honoribus augeri *or* decorari. — *To covet or seek for honor*, honori velificari. — *To injure one's honor*, alicujus famam *or* existimationem lædere; de famâ alicujus detrahere. — *To name or mention one with honor*, aliquem honoris causâ nominare. — *To pay one honor*, alicui honorem habere *or* deferre; aliquem in honore habere. — *To support or maintain one's honor*, alicujus dignitatem *or* decus sustinere. — *Honor done to one, Honoring*, cultus, observantia, reverentia. — *Desirous of honor*, ambitiosus, honoris avidus *or* cupidus. — *Full of honor*, honoratus, venerabilis, ornatissimus, splendidissimus.—*Bringing honor*, honorificus. — *Of or for honor, or honorary*, honorarius. — *A lady of honor*, femina illustris *or* nobilis. —— ¶ (*at cards*), charta imaginem gerens humanam. —— ¶ *His Honor*, vir illustris *or* amplissimus.

To Honor, honoro, observo; colo; honore aliquem afficere; alicui honorem tribuere *or* habere.

Honorable, honorabilis, venerabilis, nobilis; honestus, magnificus, præclarus; (*upright*), see *Honest*. — *To be made more honorable*, honore augeri. — *A very honorable court*, curia amplissima. — *man*, vir clarissimus *or* amplissimus. — *An honorable present*, honorarium; donum honoris gratiâ collatum. — *Right honorable*, honoratissimus, amplissimus, ornatissimus, illustrissimus, nobilissimus.

Honorableness, nobilitas, claritas.

Honorably, magnifice, splendide, honorifice, amplissime. (See *Honestly*.) — *To entertain one honorably*, magnifice aliquem tractare *or* excipere. — *Very honorably*, perhonorifice.

Honorary, honorarius; honorificus.

Honorer, honorans, cultor.

HOOD (*veil*), velamen; flammeum. — *A hood for the head* (*fastened to a cloak*), cucullus. (See *Cap*.) — *A little hood or veil*, flammeolum.

Hooded, velatus, cucullatus.

To Hoodwink, caput obvolvere. — *Hoodwinked*, capite obvoluto.
HOOF, ungula. — *That has a horned hoof*, cornipes.
HOOK, hamus, uncus. — *A little hook*, hamulus. — *A fish-hook*, hamus (piscarius). — *A sheep-hook*, pedum. — *A flesh-hook*, carnarium. — *The hook of a clasp*, ansula. — *A weeding-hook*, runcina. — *A pruning-hook*, falx. — *Pot-hooks*, ollares unci; ansulæ. — *A grappling-hook*, harpago. — *The hooks of a door*, cardines, *pl.* — *To hang upon a hook*, unco suspendere. — *By hook or by crook*, quo jure quave injuriâ.
To Hook, alicui *or* alicui rei uncum impingere. — *To hook in*, hamo ducere. — *He is hooked in as sure as can be*, certe captus est. — *To hook together*, fibulâ nectere *or* conjungere. — *To hook on*, unco affigere *or* firmare.
Hooked, hamatus, uncinatus; (*crooked*), uncus, obuncus, aduncus. — *Made hooked*, curvatus, falcatus.
Hookedness, aduncitas.
HOOP (*for casks*), circulus.
To Hoop (*casks*), vieo.
Hooper (*cooper*), vietor.
HOOT, exclamo, inclamo, vociferor. — *To hoot or hiss at one*, sibilo aliquem excipere.
Hooting, exclamatio, vociferatio.
HOP, salto, exsulto. — *To go hopping*, altero pede suspenso incedere. — *upon*, supersilio.
Hop, *subst.* saltus. — *on one leg*, saltus in pede unico.
HOP (*the plant*), lupus. — *A hop-ground*, ager lupo consitus.
To Hop *beer*, cerevisiam lupis condire.
HOPE, spes; opinio; exspectatio. — *You put me in hope*, reddidisti animum. — *If it were not for hope, the heart would break*, omnium rerum desperationi contigit spes; dum spiro, spero. — *While there were hopes of peace*, dum in spe pax fuit. — *Hope and fear make me uncertain what to do*, alternat spes timorque fidem. — *I am quite out of hope*, nullus sum, animo deficio. — *Whilst there is hope of the sick person's recovery*, dum æger in bonâ spe est. — *All my hopes are in myself*, mihi spes omnes in memet sitæ, *Sall.* — *There appears some hope*, spes affulsit. — *When they were in no hope to attain*, quum se assequi posse diffiderent. — *I have very great hopes of that*, id quidem in optimâ spe pono. — *To get hope*, in spem venire. — *To hang upon hope*, spe fluctuare. — *To give one hopes or to make one hope*, alicui spem facere, injicere, afferre, dare, ostendere, ostentare. — *To put or place one's hopes or expectation in a person*, spem in aliquo ponere, reponere, collocare. — *To blast one's hopes*, alicujus spes corrumpere, *Sall.* — *To dash one's hopes*, spem frustrari, exspectationem ludere. — *A little hope*, specula, *Cic.* — *Past hope*, insperatus, desperatus. — *It is past all hope*, conclamatum est. — *To be past hope* (*despair*), despero. — *I was almost past hope of peace*, pacem pæne desperavi; spes pacis erat in angusto.
To Hope, spero; confido (*with confidence*); exspecto; in spem venire. — *To hope well of one*, bene sperare de aliquo. — *As I confidently hope it is*, quod ita esse confido. — *Hoped for*, speratus, exoptatus. — *That may be hoped for*, sperabilis.
Hopeful, de quo bene sperare possumus.
Hopeless, exspes; desperatus.
Hopelessly, desperanter.
HOPPER (*dancer*), saltator, saltatrix. —— ¶ *The hopper of a mill*, infundibulum molare.
HORDE, grex, caterva.
HORIZON, finiens, finitor.
Horizontal, libratus; æquus.
Horizontally, ad libram, ad libellam.
HORN, cornu. — *A horn or trumpet*, cornu *or* buccina. — *To blow a horn*, cornu *or* buccinam inflare. — *The horn sounds*, cornu canit. — *A little horn*, corniculum. — *A bugle-horn*, cornu venatorium. — *A hunter's brazen-horn*, cornu flexi æris. — *An ink-horn*, atramentorium. — *To become horn*, cornesco. — *A horn-blower*, cornicen. — *Of horn*, corneus.
Horned, cornutus; corniger (*poet.*). — *Half-horned*, falcatus, lunatus. — *Having one horn*, unicornis. — *two horns*, bicornis. — *three horns*, tricornis. — *Horn-book*, tabula elementorum. — *Horn-work or fortification*, munimentum angulare.
Horny, corneus, corneolus. — *The horny tunic of the eye*, tunica cornea.
HORNET, crabro.
HOROLOGE, horologium.
HOROSCOPE, cœli *or* astrorum affectio; horoscopus.
HORRIBLE, HORRID (*terrible*), horribilis, horrendus, horrificus, horridus, terribilis: (*heinous*), horrendus, infandus, dirus, exsecrabilis, atrox, immanis. — *A horrible thing*, res indigna, facinus horrendum. — *Of a horrible sound*, horrisonus (*poet.*).
Horribleness, horror, immanitas.
Horribly, horrendum *or* horribilem in modum.
Horror, horror, terror. — *To have in horror*, horreo, abhorreo, exhorreo. — *To be filled with horror*, horrore perfundi.
HORSE, equus. — *He knows not how to sit a horse*, nescit equo hærere. — *It is a good horse that never stumbles*, humanum est errare. — *The cart before the horse*, currus equum trahit. — *A little horse*, equulus; mannus, mannulus, (*pony*). — *An ambling horse*, asturco, equus gradarius *or* tolutarius. — *A trotting horse*, equus qui sessorem succutit, equus succussator. — *A Barbary horse*, equus Numidicus. — *A barbed horse*, equus loricatus *or* cataphractus. — *A broken-winded horse*, equus anhelator *or* suspiriosus. — *A horse not broken*, equus indomitus. — *A cart-horse*, jumentum (plaustrarium), caballus. — *A coach-horse*, equus essedarius. — *A dull horse*, equus piger, segnipes. — *Sure-footed*, equus minime cæspitator. — *A hack-horse*, equus conductitius *or* meritorius. — *A hunting-horse*, equus venator. — *A light-horse or post-horse*, veredus. — *A hard-mouthed horse*, equus duri *or* contumacis oris. — *A mill-horse*, jumentum molarium. — *A pack-horse*, equus clitellarius, caballus. — *A prancing horse*, equus acer *or* sternax. — *A skittish*, equus pavidus. — *A foundered*, pedibus claudus *or* mancus. — *A headstrong*, contra frena sua tenax. — *High-mettled*, alacer, ferox, indomitus. — *A race-horse*, equus cursor. — *A saddle-horse*, equus ad equitandum idoneus. — *A stumbling horse*, equus offensator *or* offensans. — *A horse ready bridled and saddled*, equus ornatus *or* ephippiatus. — *A sea-horse*, hippopotamus. — *A sorrel horse*, spadix. — *A stalking horse*, equus ad aucupationem ephippiatus: figur. *He makes religion a stalking horse to his designs*, religione abutitur ad sua consilia promovenda. — *A stallion*, equus admissarius. — *of the best breed*, equus generosissimus *or* nobilissimus. — *A sumpter-horse*, equus viatico oneratus. — *A thill-horse*, equus temoni proximus. — *A vaulting-horse*, equus desultorius. — *A war-horse*, equus bellator, bellicus, castrensis. — *A wincing horse*, calcitro, equus calcitrosus. — *A winged or flying horse*, equus alatus. — *A wooden horse*, equuleus. — *To ride the wooden horse*, more militari puniri. — *A horse to dry clothes or saw wood on*, cantherius. — *To put upon a horse*, in equum tollere. — *To take horse, or get on horseback*, equum *or* in equum ascendere, conscendere, insilire. — *To light off a horse*, ex equo descendere *or* desilire. — *To put a horse to full speed*, equum admittere; equo calcar subdere. — *To ride a horse, or on horseback*, equo vehi. — *To give a horse the reins*, habenas equo dare. — *To spur a horse*, calcaribus equum concitare, calcaria equo subdere, equum incitare. — *Of a horse*, equinus, caballinus. —— ¶ *The horse.* See *Cavalry*.
To Horse (*put on a horse*), in equum tollere *or* imponere. — *Horsed*, in equo, equo insidens, equo vectus.
Horseback. — *A man on horseback*, eques. — *A statue of one on horseback*, statua equestris. (See above.) — *Horse-boat*, hippagus navis. — *breaker*, equorum domitor. — *dealer*, mango. — *keeper*, agaso. — *Horse-dealing*, negotiatio equaria. — *A horse-collar*, helcium. — *comb*, strigil. — *cloth*, tegumentum equi. — *colt*, pullus equinus. — *Horse-guards*, satellites equestres. — *Horse-leech*, sanguisuga, hirudo: (*farrier*), veterinarius. — *Horse-litter*, lectica. — *Horse-pond*, stagnum equinum. — *Horse-race*, cursus equorum *or* equester. — *Horse-radish*, raphanus agrestis. — *Horse-shoe*, equi calceus. — *Horse-trappings*, ornamenta equestria.
Horseman, Horsewoman, eques. — *Of or belonging to horsemen*, equester. — *A company or troop of horsemen*, turma equitum. — *Light-horsemen*, levis armaturæ equites.
Horsemanship, equitandi peritia, equitandi ars; equos domandi ars.
HORTATIVE, HORTATORY, hortativus; ad hortationem pertinens.
HOSANNA! fave Deus! bene vertat!
HOSE (*breeches*), braccæ; (*stockings*), tibialia. — *Wearing hose*, tibialibus munitus.
Hosier, qui tibialia vendit.
HOSPITABLE, hospitalis; liberalis.
Hospitably, hospitaliter; liberaliter.
Hospitality, hospitalitas, liberalitas; hospitium. — *Using great hospitality*, perhospitalis.
HOSPITAL (*for the sick*), valetudinarium, nosocomium; (*for the old*), gerontocomium; (*for orphans*), orphanotrophium. —— ∥ See *Almshouse*, *Caravansary*.
Hospitallers, *say* hospitalarii.
HOST, hospes; caupo. — *I reckon without mine host*, frustra ego mecum has rationes deputo.
Hostel, Hostelry, Hotel, deversorium, hospitium.
Hostess, hospita.
HOST (*army*), exercitus, copiæ; acies.
HOST (*consecrated wafer*), panis eucharisticus.
HOSTAGE, obses; vas. — *To give hostages*, obsides dare. — *To require hostages*, obsides alicui imperare.
HOSTILE, hostilis, hosticus, infensus; infestus.
Hostilely, hostiliter.
Hostility, hostilitas. — *To begin hostilities*, hostilia inceptare.
HOSTLER, stabularius.
HOT, calidus; æstuans, æstuosus. — *Glowing hot*, candens. — *Boiling hot*, fervens, fervidus. — *A hot day*, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus. — *Hot upon the tongue*, acer; mordax. — *Hot-house*, plantarum hiberna quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ. — *To be hot*, caleo, æstuo, sudo. — *It is not so hot*, frangit se calor. — *To be hot again*, recalesco. — *To be somewhat hot*, subferveo. — *To become scalding hot*, infervesco. — *To be hot together*, concalesco. — *To grow hot*, calesco, incalesco, excandesco. — *To make hot*, calefacio, fervefacio. —— ¶ *Fig.* calidus, ardens; fervens, fervidus, acer: (*irritable*), iracundus, pronus in iram. — *A hot battle*, pugna acris, prœlium acre. — *A hot temperament*, ingenium ardens, fervidum. — *In hot blood*, irâ commotus, animi impotens. — *Hot-headed* (*rash*), temerarius; — (*a hotspur*), fervidi animi. — *To be hot in a matter*, in causâ incalescere, nimis vehementem esse.
Hotly, calide, fervide, æstuose; (*vehemently*), vehementer, acriter, valde, impense, ferventer.
Hotness, calor.
HOUGH, suffrago.
To Hough, suffragines succidere. — *Houghed as a beast*, suppernatus; cujus suffragines succiduntur.
HOUND, canis venaticus. — *A blood-hound*, canis sagax. — *A fleet hound*, canis celer, catulus pernix. — *A greyhound*, vertagus, canis Graius (*L.*).
HOUR, hora. — *To the last hour*, usque ad extremum spiritum. — *An hour after*, horâ post, interposito unius horæ spatio. — *Vacant or spare hours*, horæ subsecivæ. — *In an ill hour*, infausto omine, haud auspicato, sinistro fato. — *I came hither in an unlucky hour*, haud auspicato huc me appuli. — *In a good hour*, auspicato, bonis avibus, tempore, opportune, commode. — *To come at a good hour*, tempore adesse; opportune venire. — *At the hour*, tempore præstituto *or* præscripto.

to, ad horam.— *To keep good hours*, tempestive se domum recipere. — *bad hours*, sero *or* multâ nocte domum redire. — *Half an hour*, semihora, dimidium horæ. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *An hour and a half*, sesquihora, hora et dimidium; hora cum dimidio. — *An hour-glass*, clepsydra.

Hourly, in horas, horis singulis.

HOUSE, domus, ædes (*pl.*), domicilium. — *At my house*, domi meæ. — *At his house*, apud illum. — *Who, I hear, is at his country-house*, quem ruri apud se esse audio. — *Nothing is safe at my house*, nihil est intra meos parietes tutum. — *A man's house is his castle*, jura publica favent privati domo. — *When your neighbor's house is on fire, then look to your own*, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. — *Pull not an old house about your ears*, Camarinam ne moveas. — *They throw the house out at the windows*, cœlum terræ, terram cœlo miscent. — *A little house*, ædiculæ (*pl.*), parva domus. — *A smoky house*, domus fumo infestata. — *A spacious house*, domus ampla. — *A boarding-house*, contubernium. — *A low house*, domus humilis. — *A house several stories high*, domus plures habens contignationes, ædes pluribus contignationibus distinctæ. — *The house-eaves*, subgrundia, *pl.* — *The house-top*, domûs fastigium. — *A country-house or summer-house*, suburbanum, villa. — *A prince's house*, domus regia. — *The parliament-house*, curia (Britannica). — *The house of lords*, senatus superior. — *The house of commons*, senatus inferior. — *Of a house*, domesticus; *house, in composition*, is often expressed by this *adj.* — *House by house*, ostiatim. — *To receive or entertain a person in one's house*, hospitio aliquem excipere. — *To keep a good house*, lauto victu et eleganti vivere. — *To keep open house*, liberaliter vivere. — *Of the same house*, familiaris. —— ¶ *A house or family*, familia; gens; genus; prosapia. — *Come of a good house or family*, nobili genere natus, nobili *or* haud obscuro loco natus. — *A good woman and of a good house*, bona bonis prognata parentibus. — *Come of a mean house*, ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus.

To House. — *cattle*, pecora ad stabulum deducere. — *corn*, frumentum horreis condere. — *To house himself*, tectum subire. — *Housed*, sub tectum receptus.

Housing *of beasts*, stabulatio. —— ¶ *The housing of a horse*, equi stragulum.

Household, familia, domus; res domesticæ, res familiaris. — *Of a household*, familiaris. — *Household-bread*, panis cibarius *or* secundarius. — *fare*, victus quotidianus. — *government*, imperium domesticum *or* œconomicum. — *stuff or furniture*, supellex.

Householder, Housekeeper, paterfamilias. — *A good housekeeper*, homo frugi, diligens. —— ¶ *A housekeeper* (*servant*), fœmina cui cura domûs committitur.

Housekeeping, domûs *or* familiæ administratio. — *Good housekeeping*, diligentia in re familiari tuendâ.

Houseleek, sedum.

Housewife, materfamilias. — *A good housewife*, prudens familiæ moderatrix, matrona gravis.

Housewifery, rei familiaris administratio.

HOVEL, tugurium, casa, gurgustium.

To Hovel, in tugurio se protegere.

HOVER (*as a bird*), circumvolo; alis expansis circumvolitare: (*float*), fluito, fluctuo. — *To hover (before the eyes or mind)*, obversari. — *To hover over*, immineo. — *To hover or soar*, pennas librare, pennis se levare. — *Dangers or evils hovering over one's head*, mala imminentia, pericula impendentia.

Hovering (*doubting*), hæsitatio, dubitatio; animi fluctuatio.

HOW, quam. — *See how far I am from being afraid*, vide quam non reformidem, *Cic.* — *Men understand not how great a revenue good husbandry is*, non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia. — *How soon will you help me?* quam mox operam das? — *How far*, quatenus, quanto. — *How great*, quantus, quam magnus. — *From how great hopes am I fallen!* quantâ de spe decidi! — *How greatly*, quam valde. — *How long*, quam diu, quam pridem, quoad, quousque. — *How many*, quot, quoteni, quam multi. — *How many times, or how often?* quoties? — *How much*, quantum, quo, quanto, quanti, quam. — *How much are people mistaken!* quantum animis erroris inest! — *By how much — by so much*, quanto — tanto, quo — eo. — *Ah! you know not how much I grieve*, ah! nescis quam doleam. — *How I fear what you are going to say!* quam timeo quorsum evadas! — *How much do you ask?* quanti indicas? — *How little or how small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *How old?* quot annos natus? —— ¶ *How (by what manner or means)*, quâ, quâ ratione, quemadmodum, qui, quomodo, quo pacto, unde, ut, uti. — *How should I come to know?* qui rescicerem? — *I wonder how so foolish a thing should come into your head*, miror quomodo tam ineptum quicquam potuerit venire in mentem. — *How knowest thou that?* unde id scis? — *How to* is a sign of the infinitive mood; as, *they cannot tell how to be angry*, omnino irasci nesciunt. —— ¶ *How (what)*, quid; as, *how think you?* quid tibi videtur? — *How now?* quid hoc rei est? — *How then?* quid tum postea? —— ¶ *How (why) or how is that?* quid, quare, quid est quod, quid est cur? — *How is it, Scævola, that you denied that?* illud quare, Scævola, negâsti? — *How is it that you are so merry?* quid est quod sic gestis?

Howbeit (*notwithstanding*), at, tamen, attamen, nihilominus. — *I will do what I can, howbeit I will be dutiful*, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam.

However (*at least*), saltem, certe. (See *Howbeit*.) — *Deliver me out of this trouble, or ease me however*, eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem. — *These things are perhaps true, however they are of moment*, res fortasse veræ, certe graves. —— ¶ *However, howsoever*, uti, ut, quamvis, utcunque, quomodo, quomodocunque. — *But however you mean to do, I will not conceal this*, verum, ut es facturus, hoc non reticebo. — *Howsoever he will have himself appear to be affected*, utcunque se affectum videri volet. — *But howsoever the case be*, quomodo autem res se habet. — *However it be spoken, it may be understood*, quomodocunque dicitur, intelligi potest. — *How great soever*, quantuscunque. — *How little soever*, quantuluscunque. — *How many soever*, quotcunque, quotquot. — *How many times soever, or how often soever*, quotiescunque. — *How long soever*, quamvis diu. — *How much soever*, quantumcunque, quantumvis.

HOWL (*make a loud noise*), ululo, exululo; (*cry*), ploro, ejulo.

Howling, ululatus, ejulatus.

HOY, celox, liburna, liburnica.

HUBBUB, turba, tumultus, conclamatio. — *To make a hubbub*, tumultuari, turbas ciere, facere, excitare.

HUCKLE-BONE, talus, coxa, astragalus. — *Of the huckle-bone*, talarius.

HUCKSTER, propola, caupo, institor. — *Belonging to a huckster*, institorius. — *To play the huckster*, cauponor.

HUDDLE, præpropere, temere *or* confuse aliquid agere. — *To huddle together*, confundo; sine ordine miscere. — *In a huddle*, confuse. — *Huddled together*, confusus. — *Things huddled together*, farrago.

Huddle, *subst.* confusio, præpropera festinatio.

HUE (*color*), color. (See *Color*.) — *Of a decayed hue*, decolor, decoloratus. —— ¶ *Hue and cry*, hominum evocatio ad furem, *etc.* consectandum. — *To raise a hue and cry against one (fig.)*, in aliquem vehementer *or* acerbe invehi.

HUFF (*huffing fellow*), homo gloriosus, fortis linguâ. —— ¶ *To be in a huff*, aliquid ægre, graviter, moleste ferre; aliquid *or* propter aliquid stomachari; irâ ardere *or* incensum esse.

To Huff (*look big*), tumeo; intumesco: (*insult*), alicui *or* in aliquem insultare: (*make a noise and clamor*), verbis intonare; tumido ore delitigare: (*threaten*), aliquid alicui minari *or* minitari, minas alicui intendere *or* intentare.

Huffing (*boasting*), jactatio, gloriatio; jactantia: (*clamoring*), vociferatio: (*insulting*), contumeliæ, convicia, insultatio: (*threatening*), minatio.

HUG, amplector, amplexor, complector; (*cherish*), magno amore et curâ prosequi, foveo, in deliciis habere. — *Hugging each other*, inter se amplexati *or* complexi. — Fig. *to hug himself*, sibi placere.

Hug, *subst.* amplexus, complexus.

HUGE, immanis, vastus, ingens, enormis.

Hugely, immane quantum, valde.

Hugeness, immanitas, vastitas.

HULK (*great ship*), navis oneraria.

HULL (*of beans*, &c.), valvulus, siliqua, folliculus. —— ¶ *The hull of a ship*, corpus navis sine malo, velis, *etc.*

To Hull (*beans*, &c.), valvulis *or* folliculis eximere.

HUM *and* Haw, hæsito; præ timore verba imperfecta relinquere; verba tertiata proferre. —— ¶ *To hum over a tune*, vocem modulari. —— ¶ *To hum or applaud one*, admurmuro, ore fremere. —— ¶ *To hum (buzz)*, susurro, bombum facere. —— ¶ *To hum as an unquiet multitude*, fremo.

Hum, *subst.* bombus, susurrus; fremitus; admurmuratio.

HUMAN (*belonging to men*), humanus.

Humane (*gentle, kind*), comis, affabilis, benignus; (*pitiful*), misericors.

Humanely (*courteously, kindly*), humaniter, perhumaniter, humane.

Humanity (*human lot*), natura *or* conditio humana, conditio mortalis: (*kindness*, &c.), humanitas; misericordia: (*refinement*, &c.), humanitas.

To Humanize, emollio; benevolum reddo.

HUMBLE, submissus, demissus, humilis, supplex; verecundus, modestus.

To Humble, alicujus arrogantiam reprimere, superbiam refrenare. — *To humble himself*, se submisse gerere, submittere; modesto et demisso animo esse; superbiam abjicere *or* ponere. — *Humbled*, demissus, afflictus.

Humbler *of others*, superborum repressor. — *of himself*, qui submisse se gerit.

Humbling *of others*, superborum coërcitio. — *of one's self*, animi demissio, submissa moderatio.

Humbly, submisse, demisse, suppliciter, modeste, verecunde; humiliter.

Humiliation, castigatio; humilitas; modestia. — *To appoint a day of humiliation*, diem supplicationis decernere.

Humility, Humbleness, animus submissus *or* demissus; verecundia.

HUMDRUM *fellow*, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

HUMOR (*moisture*), humor; succus. — *The radical humor*, humor radicalis. —— ¶ (*fancy, will*), arbitrium, arbitratus, voluntas: (*disposition, temperament*), indoles, animus, ingenium, natura, mores; (*state of mind*), habitus *or* affectus animi. — *We are generally all of that humor*, ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes. — *He has met with a man entirely of his own humor*, hominem nactus est, quocum moribus et naturâ congruit. — *Every man has his humor*, velle suum cuique est. — *This is my humor*, sic sum; sic sum a naturâ comparatus. — *I understand his humor to a hair*, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo. — *All men are not of one humor*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. — *I am not in that humor*, longe alia mihi mens est. — *He is of so very different a humor*, is adeo dissimili studio est. — *Good humor*, festivitas, hilaritas; animi æquitas; humanitas.— *To put a person in good humor*, aliquem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — *Be in a good humor*, exporrige frontem; hilarem te fac; exorna te lepidis moribus. — *To put a person out of humor*, alicujus animum offendere; ægritudinem alicui afferre. — *I have put him out of humor*, stomachum *or* bilem illius movi. —— ¶ *Humor* (*pleasantry*, &c.), lepores, festivitas.

To Humor, morigeror, assentor; morem

alicui gerere, obsequi. — *As the man is, so you must humor him*, ut homo est, ita morem geras. — *While I seek to humor you*, dum studeo tibi obsequi. — *You should have humored the young blade*, adolescenti morem gestum oportuit.

HUMORED. — *Good-humored*, festivus, lepidus, facetus, jucundus. — *Ill-humored*, morosus, difficilis.

HUMORIST, homo levis, inconstans; homo festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUS, HUMORSOME, morosus, difficilis, pervicax: (*pleasant*), festivus, lepidus, jocosus.

HUMOROUSLY, lepide, festive, jocose, ridicule.

HUMID, humidus, uvidus.

HUMIDITY, humor.

HUMP, HUNCH, tuber; gibba, gibber, (*on the back*). — *Hunch-backed*, gibber, gibbus.

HUNCH, *v.* fodere aliquem *or* latus alicujus.

HUNDRED, centum; centeni. — *Of a hundred*, centenarius. — *By hundreds*, centeni; centuriatim. — *To count or divide into hundreds*, centurio. — *One in the hundred*, pars centesima. — *Scarce one in a hundred*, perpauci, vix unus e multis. — *A hundred times*, centies. — *Unless you be told it a hundred times over*, nisi idem dictum sit centies. — *Two hundred*, ducenti; duceni. —— ¶ *A hundred* (*in a shire*), centuria; hundredum (*low Lat.*).

HUNDREDTH, centesimus.

HUNGER, fames, esuries; inedia (*abstinence from food*). — *Hunger costs little, daintiness much*, constat parvo fames, magno fastidium. — *Hunger is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est. — *Hunger will break through stone walls*, molestus interpellator venter, magistra malorum improba exsistit fames. — *To die with hunger*, fame perire *or* confici. — *Killed with hunger*, fame confectus *or* enectus. — *To be pinched with hunger*, fame uri *or* premi. — *To satisfy one's hunger*, famem explere. — *Ravening hunger*, ardor edendi; bulimus.

To HUNGER, esurio (aliquid); cibi appetentem esse; fame laborare, fame premi.

HUNGRY, esuriens; fame laborans; famelicus; jejunus. — *I am very hungry*, latrat stomachus. — *The hungry evil*, fames rabida. — *As hungry as a hawk*, ardenti fame laborans; bulimans.

HUNGRILY, jejune, rabide.

HUNKS, avarus, sordidus, tenax.

HUNT, venor, feras indagare. — *To hunt after*, sector, agito, vestigo, investigo, aucupor. — *after riches*, opes consectari; divitiis inhiare. — *To hunt out*, exquiro, perscrutor, investigo, indagor. — *To hunt one up and down*, exagito. —— ‖ See *Chase*.

HUNTER, HUNTSMAN, venator.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTING, venatio, venatus; (*seeking out*), indagatio, investigatio. — *Of or for hunting*, venaticus, venatorius. — *Books on hunting*, cynegetica, *pl.* — *A hunting-pole, hunting-staff*, venabulum, pertica venatoria. — *To go a-hunting*, venatum ire.

HURDLE, crates, craticula. — *Of a hurdle*, cratitius.

HURDLED, cratibus obseptus, contextus, munitus.

HURL, jacio, projicio; jaculor, ejaculor. — *To hurl a dart at one*, telum in aliquem jacere, conjicere, mittere, emittere, immittere, torquere, intorquere, contorquere. — *Hurled*, jactus, conjectus, emissus, immissus. — *That may be hurled*, missilis. —— ‖ See *Cast*.

HURLER, jaculator.

HURLING, jaculatio, conjectio.

HURLY-BURLY, turbæ, tumultus. — *To make a hurly-burly*, turbare, turbas ciere; omnia miscere.

HURRICANE, turbo, tempestas sæva *or* gravis.

HURRY (*make haste*), festino, accelero, maturo, propero, appropero, depropero. — *To hurry too much*, præfestino, præcipito. — *We must beware, lest, in endeavoring to make haste, we hurry too much*, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — *To hurry one away*, festinanter aliquem rapere, abripere, auferre. — *To hurry one to do a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid agendum urgere; alicui ut aliquid agat instare. — *Hurried*, properans, præproperus, nimis festinans; præceps; festinationis plenus.

HURRY, HURRYING (*great haste*), festinatio, properatio; trepidatio: (*confusion*), tumultus, turba. — *These things being done in a hurry*, his raptim peractis, *Liv.* — *In the hurry of the fight*, in pugnæ tumultu. — *Noise and hurry do hinder study*, musis inimica turba. — *To do a thing in a hurry*, præpropere *or* nimis festinanter aliquid facere.

HURRIEDLY, festinanter, propere; nimis festinanter, præpropere.

HURST (*grove*), nemus.

HURT (*do hurt*), lædo, noceo, obsum; incommodo; damnum inferre alicui: (*corrupt, spoil*), corrumpo, depravo, vitio. — *That no one do hurt to another*, ne cui quis noceat. — *You can neither do me hurt, nor good*, non potes mihi commodare, nec incommodare. — *I would, but for hurting him*, vellem, ni illi nocerem, *or* nisi quod illi nocerem. — *To hurt one's credit or reputation*, alicujus famam lædere; famâ spoliare. — *Hurt*, læsus, violatus. —— ¶ (*wound*), vulnero, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre *or* infligere; lædo. — *He hurt his side very much*, latus vehementer offendit. — *To be hurt by a weapon*, telo vulnerari *or* sauciari; vulnus accipere.

HURT (*damage, harm*), damnum, detrimentum, incommodum, malum; injuria; clades. — *We shall both of us get more hurt than good by it*, ex eâ re plus mali est quam commodi utrique. — *I have done you no hurt*, nulla tibi a me orta est injuria. — *Without hurt*, sine damno. —— ¶ (*wound*), vulnus, plaga.

HURTFUL (*causing harm*), nocens, noxius, noxiosus, nocivus, nocuus; (*causing loss*), damnosus, dispendiosus; (*mischievous*), perniciosus, pernicialis, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, pestifer, pestiferus; calamitosus.

HURTFULLY (*causing harm*), nocenter; perniciose: (*causing loss*), damnose.

HURTFULNESS, vis nocendi.

HURTLE, velitor, confligo.

HUSBAND, maritus, conjux, vir. — *Husband and wife*, conjuges; mariti. — *A husband's brother*, levir. — *A husband's sister*, glos.

To HUSBAND *well*, bene collocare; caute dispensare; provide, prudenter *or* diligenter administrare. — *To husband or till the ground*, agrum colere. — *Husbanded* (*tilled*), cultus. — *Not husbanded*, incultus, neglectus.

HUSBANDING, diligens administratio.

HUSBANDMAN, agricola, colonus, (homo) rusticus; villicus. — *Husbandman's wife*, colona; villica.

HUSBANDLESS, sine conjuge; vidua.

HUSBANDLY, frugi, diligens.

HUSBANDRY, res rustica *or* -æ; agricultura, agricultio, agrorum cultus. — *Skilful in husbandry*, in agrestibus operibus exercitatus; agricola peritus. — *To practise husbandry*, ruror; agros colere, ruri opus facere. — *Pertaining to husbandry*, rusticus. —— ¶ *Good husbandry*, parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.

HUSH! *interj.* au! desine, st!

HUSH, *adj.* silens, tacitus. — *To be hush*, taceo, sileo.

To HUSH (*calm*), tranquillo, comprimo, paco. — *To hush a thing up, or keep it secret*, rem celare. — *For afterwards the matter was hushed up in silence*, nam mox silentium rem obliteravit, *Suet.* — *All was hushed*, altum fuit silentium; conticuere omnes. — *The affronts of young men must be hushed up*, injuria adolescentum mussitanda est, *Ter.*

HUSH-MONEY, bos in linguâ.

HUSK, folliculus (*of pulse and corn*); valvulus (*of pulse*); tunica, gluma, acus, (*of corn*); vasculum seminis (*of the seed*).

To HUSK, folliculis eximere.

HUSKY (*abounding in husks*), siliquosus: (*chaffy*), acerosus.

HUSTINGS, summa apud Londinenses curia; comitium.

HUT, gurgustium, tugurium; casa; attegia.

HUTCH *or bin*, mactra.

HUZZA, clamor, lætus clamor, vociferatio. — *Huzza!* evœ! eia!

To HUZZA, vociferor.

HYACINTH, hyacinthus.

HYMEN, Hymen, Thalassius.

HYMENEAL, hymenæus.

HYMN, hymnus, canticum sacrum.

To HYMN, cantu celebrare.

HYPERBOLE, hyperbole, superlatio.

HYPERBOLICAL, veritatem excedens.

HYPERBOLICALLY, hyperbolice.

HYPERCRITICAL, iniquus; cavillator.

HYPHEN, hyphen.

HYPOCHONDRIA, malum hypochondriacum.

HYPOCHONDRIAC, malo hypochondriaco laborans.

HYPOCRISY, pietas falsa, ficta, simulata, fucata virtutis species.

HYPOCRITE, pietatis simulator. — *To play the hypocrite*, pietatem simulare.

HYPOCRITICAL, simulatus, fictus. — *A hypocritical tear*, falsa lacrimula.

HYPOCRITICALLY, simulate.

HYPOTHESIS, opinio, conjectura.

HYPOTHETIC, hypotheticus. — *A hypothetic syllogism*, connexum.

HYPOTHETICALLY, hypothetice.

HYSSOP, hyssopus.

HYSTERICAL, hystericus.

I.

I, ego, egomet. But in Latin, *I* is expressed by a corresponding word only when it is *emphatic* or makes a *contrast*. Where we use the *sing.*, in Latin the *plur.* often stands, sometimes out of modesty. — *I myself*, ego ipse, egomet ipse, ipse. — *I for my part*, ego quidem, equidem. — *It is I*, ego sum.

IAMBIC *verse*, versus iambicus.

ICE, glacies. — *The ice is melted by the heat*, glacies calore liquefacta diffunditur. — *To break the ice, or make way for a business*, fontes alicujus rei aperire.

ICICLE, stiria; glacies pendens.

ICY, glacialis.

ICHNOGRAPHY, ichnographia.

IDEA (*notion, conception*, &c.), intelligentia; notio; opinio, suspicio; cogitatio; sententia. — *To form an idea of*, aliquid animo *or* mente formare *or* fingere; notionem alicujus rei animo concipere. — *An innate idea*, notio in animis informata. — *The idea of God*, Dei opinio. —— ¶ (*in the Platonic sense*), idea, species.

IDEAL, *adj.* quod tantummodo ad cogitationem valet; quod non sensu, sed mente cernitur; animo comprehensum, non sensibus.

IDEAL, *subst.* optima et perfecta alicujus rei species; effigies, imago, species; exemplar. — *The beau ideal of an orator*, orator summus. — *of a state*, civitas optima, perfectissima.

IDENTICAL, idem, idem et par, nihil aliud nisi, *etc.*; idem significans.

IDENTITY, nullum omnino discrimen; eadem vis, eadem ratio.

IDES, idus, *pl.*

IDIOM, proprietas; quod alicujus linguæ proprium est; dialectus.
Idiomatic, ad loquendi rationem pertinens.
IDIOT, stultus, insipiens, ineptus, mentis inops.
Idiotism, Idiocy, stultitia, fatuitas.
IDLE (*at leisure*), otiosus, vacuus; (*careless*), negligens, supinus; (*lazy*), desidiosus, ignavus, piger; (*trifling*), frivolus, vanus, futilis, ineptus, nugatorius. — *Idle persons are public nuisances*, ignavos dicas telluris inutile pondus. — *An idle fellow*, cessator. — *toy, trick*, ineptia. — *story*, fabula. — *To be idle*, cesso, vaco, otior. — *To grow idle*, torpesco. — *Idle* (*irrelevant*) *discourse*, sermo alienus *or* absonus.
Idleness, ignavia, inertia, pigritia, socordia; desidia, cessatio. — *Of idleness comes no good*, ex otio vitium. — *Full of idleness*, desidiosus.
Idly (*slothfully*), desidiose, ignave; (*at leisure*), otiose, per otium; (*silly*), inepte.
IDOL, simulacrum, idolum.
Idolater, simulacrorum cultor, idololatra.
Idolatrous, idololatriæ affinis.
Idolatry, idololatria; deorum commenticiorum cultus.
To Idolize, insanire amore alicujus *or* alicujus rei; aliquem in oculis ferre.
IDYL, idyllium.
IF, si. — *If so he be willing*, si est ut velit. — *No, not if I should have died for it*, non si me occidisses. — *If not*, si minus, si non; ni, nisi. — *He should have been, if not punished, yet secured*, eum, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat. — *If any*, si quis. — *If any where*, sicubi. — *If at any time*, si quando. — *As if*, quasi, tanquam, perinde ac si. — *As if one should say*, quasi dicas. — *But if*, sin; quod si. (See *Quod*, in the Lex.) — *But if not*, sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus. —— ¶ *If* (for *whether*), num, an, utrum, si. — *See, I pray, if he be at home*, vide, amabo, num sit domi. — *I will go see if he be at home*, visam si domi est.
IGNOBLE, ignobilis, obscurus; turpis, inhonestus, ignominiosus.
Ignobly (*basely*), abjecte, timide.
IGNOMINY, ignominia, infamia; dedecus.
Ignominious, ignominiosus, infamis.
Ignominiously, cum ignominiâ *or* dedecore.
IGNORAMUS (*in law*), non liquet, N. L. —— ¶ *An ignoramus*, ignavus, fatuus, ineptus, mentis inops.
IGNORANT, ignorans, ignarus, inscius, nescius; (*not skilled in*), indoctus, imperitus, rudis. — *Very ignorant*, perignarus. — *To be ignorant*, ignoro, nescio. — *I was not ignorant of their practices*, non me fefellit hosce id struere. — *I am not ignorant*, non me latet *or* fugit. — *Neither are you ignorant*, nec clam te est.
Ignorantly, imprudens, imprudenter; inscite, inscienter.
Ignorance, ignorantia, inscitia, inscientia; (*unskilfulness*), imperitia. — *Deep ignorance*, omnium rerum ignoratio.
ILL, *adj.* malus, pravus, nequam. — *No ill man*, homo minime malus. — *As ill as to be a slave*, instar servitutis est. — *Our affairs are in as ill a condition as may be*, pejore loco res esse non potest. — *Ill-fortune*, adversa fortuna, res adversæ, casus adversus. —— ¶ (*indisposed, sick*), æger, ægrotus. — *To be ill*, ægroto; morbo laborare, affici, affligi, afflictari, teneri, conflictari; ægro corpore esse, in morbo esse. — *To be very ill*, graviter, periculose ægrotare. — *He is very ill*, graviter se habet. — *He is very ill of the stone*, graviter laborat ex renibus. — *ill in his senses*, valetudine mentis tenetur. — *Augustus grew very ill*, gravescebat valetudo Augusti. — *They are sometimes well and sometimes ill*, varie valent, fluctuant valetudine.
Ill, *subst.* malum, incommodum, casus adversus, calamitas.
Ill, *adv.* male, perperam. — *Ill gotten goods seldom thrive*, de male quæsitis vix gaudet tertius heres. — *He is ill spoken of*, male audit. — *It fell out ill*, diis iratis factum est. — *He took it so ill*, ita ægre tulit.

Illness. See *Sickness*.
ILLEGAL, legi repugnans *or* contrarius; non legitimus.
Illegally, contra legem *or* leges; contra jus fasque.
ILLEGIBLE, haud lectu facilis.
ILLEGITIMATE, spurius, nothus, non legitimus.
Illegitimately, parum legitime.
Illegitimacy, ortûs *or* natalium infamia.
ILLIBERAL, illiberalis; inhumanus.
Illiberally, illiberaliter.
Illiberality, illiberalitas, tenacitas.
ILLICIT, illicitus.
ILLIMITABLE, infinitus, interminatus.
ILLITERATE, rudis, indoctus, illiteratus.
Illiterateness, literarum inscitia, eruditionis inopia.
ILLUMINATE, ILLUME, ILLUMINE, illumino, illustro.
Illumination, illustratio.
Illuminator, qui illuminat *or* illustrat.
ILLUSION, fallacia; præstigiæ; error. — *An optical illusion*, mendacium oculorum.
Illusory, Illusive, fallax, fraudulentus.
ILLUSTRATE, illustro, explico.
Illustration, illustratio, explicatio.
Illustrative, ad illustrandum aptus.
Illustratively, ad illustrandum.
ILLUSTRIOUS, illustris, nobilis, inclytus, eximius, clarus.
Illustriously, eximie.
Illustriousness, nobilitas, claritas.
IMAGE, imago, effigies, simulacrum; (*in speech*), translatio, figura. — *A little image*, icuncula, *Suet.* — *A painted image*, imago picta. — *A graven image*, imago sculptilis. — *An image or statue*, statua, signum. — *Antic images of men in supporting doors*, &c., Telamones. — *of women*, Caryatides. — *A molten image*, statua, signum aëneum, *etc.* — *Full of images* (*fancies or conceits*), imaginosus, opinabilis. — *An image-maker*, statuarius. — *Image-making*, statuaria (*sc.* ars).
Imagery, imagines, opera picta *or* sculpta; *fig.* orationis ornamenta.
IMAGINE (*think*), existimo, arbitror, credo, cogito, censeo, conjicio, conjecto, figuro: — (*invent*), imaginor, aliquid cogitatione fingere *or* animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere; comminiscor. — *Imagined*, animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus. — *Not to be imagined*, incomprehensibilis.
Imaginable, quod animo fingi potest, cogitatione comprehendi potest. — *The greatest imaginable*, mirandus, quantus fieri potest, maximus.
Imaginary, imaginarius, commenticius, fictus. — *Imaginary honor*, honoris umbra.
Imagination (*the faculty*), vis imaginandi; — (*fancy*), imaginatio; — (*thought*), cogitatio, opinio. — *This is difficult beyond imagination*, hoc opinione asperius est, *Sall.* — *A cunning imagination*, machinatio. — *A false imagination*, opinio falsa. — *Full of imagination*, meditans.
IMBECILITY, imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.
IMBIBE (*drink in*), imbibo. — *error*, opinionem animo imbibere. — *To imbibe good principles*, bonis moribus imbui *or* instrui.
IMBITTER (*make bitter*), amarum facere: (*exasperate*), exaspero; exacerbo.
IMBOLDEN, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, exstimulo; animum addere; fiduciam facere, confirmare.
Imboldening, animatio, instigatio, hortatio, incitatio.
IMBOSOM, complecti, amplexari, complexu tenere; (*hold dear*), in sinu gestare.
IMBOWED, arcuatus, fornicatus, laqueatus.
IMBRUE, imbuo. — *To imbrue in blood*, sanguine inquinare, funestare, contaminare. — *Imbrued*, tabo pollutus.
IMBRUTE. See *Brutify*.
IMBUE, imbuo.
IMITATE, imitor, sequor, consequor, consector, alicujus vestigia persequi. — *To imitate a thing*, adumbro, repræsento, delineo; describo, exprimo. — *To imitate with ambition*, æmulor. — *Imitated*, imitatus, imitatione expressus.

Imitable, imitabilis.
Imitation, imitatio; imitamen, *Ovid.*; imitamentum, *Tacit.* — *Affected*, imitatio affectata *or* putida.
Imitator, imitator; æmulator, æmulus.
IMMACULATE, immaculatus, impollutus, inviolatus, intaminatus.
IMMATERIAL, incorporeus, incorporalis; (*of no great moment*), levis, parvi momenti.
IMMATURE, immaturus, crudus.
IMMEASURABLE, immensus.
Immeasurably, præter omnem modum.
IMMEDIATE (*proximate*), proximus. See the next word.
Immediately (*proximately*), proxime; nullâ re intercedente: (*presently*), illico, extemplo, confestim, statim, actutum.
IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis.
IMMEMORIAL, omni hominum memoriâ antiquior.
IMMENSE, immensus, profundus, infinitus.
Immensely *great*, ingens.
Immensity, immensitas, infinitas.
IMMERSE, immergo. — *Immersed in business*, occupationibus distentus.
Immersion, *by using the verb.*
IMMETHODICAL, confusus, indigestus, incompositus.
Immethodically, confuse; sine ordine.
IMMINENT, imminens, impendens. — *To be imminent*, immineo, ingruo, insto.
IMMODERATE, immoderatus, immodicus, effusus, profusus; vehemens.
Immoderately, immoderate, immodice, immodeste, extra modum; intemperanter, intoleranter.
Immoderation, intemperantia, incontinentia.
IMMODEST, inverecundus; impurus, impudicus.
Immodestly, inverecunde; impudice.
Immodesty, immodestia, impuritas, turpitudo.
IMMOLATE, immolo.
Immolation, immolatio.
IMMORAL, inhonestus, turpis; male moratus, malis *or* corruptis moribus. — *conduct*, mores turpes *or* corrupti. — *act*, flagitium.
Immorality, morum improbitas *or* pravitas, mores corrupti.
Immorally, inhoneste, turpiter, male, improbe.
IMMORTAL, immortalis, sempiternus, indissolubilis, æternus.
Immortality, immortalitas, æternitas; perpetuitas.
To Immortalize, æterno, æternitatem alicui donare; æternitati consecrare *or* tradere.
Immortally, immortaliter, in æternum.
IMMOVABLE, immobilis, immotus.
Immovably, firme, constanter.
IMMUNITY (*privilege or dispensation*), immunitas, privilegium, vacatio.
IMMURE, muro includere, in aliqua re includere. — *in prison*, in custodiam includere.
IMMUTABLE, immutabilis, constans.
Immutability, immutabilitas.
Immutably, firme, constanter.
IMP (*graff*), surculus insititius. —— ¶ *An imp* (*little devil*), parvulus dæmon.
IMPAIR, minuo, deminuo, comminuo, imminuo, attenuo; aliquid de aliquâ re deminuo; detero; debilito; inclino.
Impairing, deminutio, imminutio.
IMPALPABLE, intactilis, quod tangi non potest.
IMPARADISE, beo, felicem reddo.
IMPARK, consepio, obsepio; septo munire.
IMPART, impertio, impertior; participem *or* participes alicujus rei facere. — *one's mind to a friend*, cum amico de re aliquâ communicare. — *Imparted*, communicatus.
Imparting, communicatio.
IMPARTIAL, æquus, justus, integer.
Impartiality, æquitas, justitia.
Impartially, æque, juste, integre, sine irâ et studio.
IMPASSABLE, avius, invius, insuperabilis.
IMPASSIBLE, IMPASSIVE, pati nescius, nulli dolori obnoxius, impassibilis.
Impassibility, rei talis conditio, ut dolori haud sit obnoxia

IMPASSIONED, concitatus, incitatus, vehemens, ardens.
IMPATIENT (*not able to bear*), impatiens; (*of a hasty temper*), iracundus, iræ impotens.
Impatiently, impotenter, ægre, iracunde, intoleranter.
Impatience (*inability to bear*), impatientia: (*hastiness of temper*), ira, iracundia; animi impotentia, intolerantia.
IMPEACH, accuso, insimulo, postulo, flagito, arcesso; diem alicui dicere; reum aliquem agere; alicujus nomen deferre de crimine; aliquem criminis postulare.
Impeacher, criminator.
Impeaching, Impeachment, dica, accusatio, delatio, criminatio; criminis insimulatio. — *Of an impeachment*, accusatorius.
IMPEARL, gemmo.
IMPECCABLE, nulli errori *or* delicto obnoxius, peccare nescius.
Impeccability, status nullo errori obnoxius.
IMPEDE, impedio, præpedio.
Impediment, impedimentum, mora. — *What impediments are there?* quid obstat? — *To have an impediment in one's speech*, balbutio; linguâ hæsitare.
IMPEL, impello. See *Impulse*.
IMPEND, impendeo, immineo.
Impendent, Impending, impendens, imminens, instans.
IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis, impervius; spissus (*e. g.* tenebræ).
Impenetrability, conditio rei quæ est impenetrabilis.
IMPENITENT, ad peccandum obstinatus, quem peccandi non pœnitet.
Impenitently, obstinate.
Impenitence, obstinata peccandi voluntas, animus ad peccandum offirmatus.
IMPERATIVE, necessarius; cui nullâ vi resisti potest. —— ¶ *The Imperative* (*in grammar*), modus imperativus.
IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod sentiri *or* sensibus percipi non potest, inobservabilis; occultus.
Imperceptibleness, conditio rei quæ percipi non potest.
Imperceptibly, ita ut sub oculorum sensum non cadat; sensim.
IMPERFECT, imperfectus; curtus, mancus, debilitatus. — *tense*, tempus imperfectum.
Imperfectly, non perfecte, non plene.
Imperfection, vitium.
IMPERIAL, imperatorius, imperialis, regalis.
Imperialist, qui ab imperatore stat.
IMPERIOUS, imperiosus, superbus, arrogans.
Imperiously, imperiose, insolenter; pro imperio.
Imperiousness, dominatio imperiosa.
IMPERISHABLE, immortalis, sempiternus.
IMPERSONAL, impersonalis.
Impersonally, impersonaliter.
IMPERTINENT, absurdus, insulsus, ineptus; petulans, procax. — *Somewhat impertinent*, subodiosus.
Impertinently, absurde, inepte, insulse; impudenter.
Impertinence, Impertinency, insulsitas, ineptiæ; impudentia.
IMPERVIOUS, impervius.
IMPETUOUS, vehemens, violentus.
Impetuosity, vehementia, violentia.
Impetuously, vehementer, violenter; oppido.
IMPINGE, impingi alicui rei.
IMPIOUS, impius, scelestus.
Impiously, impie, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose, nefarie.
Impiety, impietas, scelus, flagitium.
IMPLACABLE, implacabilis, inexorabilis.
Implacableness, odium implacabile; implacabilitas, *Ammian*.
Implacably, implacabiliter.
IMPLANT, insero. — *Implanted*, insitus; innatus.
IMPLEMENTS (*tools*), instrumentum, utensilia, supellex. — *House*, supellex.
IMPLEAD, See *Emplead*.
IMPLICATE, implico.
Implication, implicatio.
IMPLICIT, implicitus; sine ullâ dubitatione. — *To put implicit confidence in one*, se totum alicui committere.
Implicitly, implicite, verbis subobscuris.
IMPLORE, imploro, obsecro, obtestor.
Implorer, qui implorat.
Imploring, imploratio, obsecratio.
IMPLY (*comprehend*), comprehendo; (*denote, signify*), significo, denoto; (*infer*), infero, concludo. — *What you say implies a contradiction*, quæ dicis, ea inter se pugnant. — *Implied* (*comprehended*), comprehensus, conclusus; (*denoted, signified*), significatus, denotatus.
IMPOISON, veneno imbuere; veneno tollere; corrumpo.
IMPOLITE, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus.
Impoliteness, inurbanitas, inhumanitas.
IMPOLITIC, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus.
Impoliticly, imprudenter, inconsiderate, inconsulte, incaute.
IMPORT, importo, inveho: (*signify*), indico, significo, valeo. —— ¶ *To import* (*concern*), ad aliquem *or* aliquid spectare *or* pertinere; alicujus referre *or* interesse. — *It imports me, thee, us, you*, mea, tua, nostra, vestra interest.
Import (*importance*), momentum, pondus; (*meaning*), significatio, vis. —— ¶ *Import and export*, invectio et exportatio.
Importance, gravitas; auctoritas; momentum, discrimen. — *Of great importance*, summus, gravis; magni momenti *or* discriminis. — *A thing of little importance*, res levis *or* minimi momenti. — *According to the importance of affairs*, pro magnitudine rerum.
Important, gravis, magni momenti; auctoritate gravis; magnus. — *At length the important day came*, advenit deinde maximi discriminis dies.
Importation, invectio.
Importer, qui merces importat.
IMPORTUNATE, importunus, molestus. — *To be importunate with one*, precibus aliquem fatigare.
Importunately, importune, moleste, etiam atque etiam, vehementer.
To **Importune**, precibus aliquem fatigare *or* obtundere; obsecro, flagito, efflagito.
Importunity, importunitas.
IMPOSE (*enjoin to do*) *a thing*, aliquid alicui imponere *or* injungere. — *To impose upon* (*cheat*), fraudo, defraudo; decipio; alicui imponere; aliquem fallere, circumducere *or* circumvenire; dolos alicui nectere *or* fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere *or* ductare; emungere. — *Imposed* (*enjoined*), impositus, injunctus, mandatus. — *Imposed upon*, fraudatus, deceptus, circumventus.
Imposition (*cheat*), fraus, dolus; (*injunction*), mandatum; (*impost or tax*), tributum, vectigal. — *The imposition of a fine*, multæ irrogatio.
Impost, vectigal, portorium. —— ¶ (*in building*), incumba.
Impostor, fraudator, defraudator; planus, veterator, homo fallax *or* fraudulentus.
Imposture, fraus.
IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (*philosoph.*); quod fieri *or* quod effici non potest. — *O gods, you whom it is impossible to deceive, send me this succor*, vos dii, quos fallere non est, hanc mihi fertis opem.
Impossibility, impossibilitas (*philosoph.*); *by a circumlocution with* fieri non posse, *etc.* — *He desires impossibilities*, majora concupiscit quam quæ effici possunt.
IMPOSTHUME, abscessus, suppuratio, apostema; collectio, *Plin.* — *about the ear*, parotis. — *in the lungs*, tabes, phthisis.
To **Imposthumate**, ulcus contrahere. — *Imposthumated*, ulceratus.
IMPOTENT, impotens, debilis.
Impotently, impotenter, infirme.
Impotence, impotentia, debilitas.
IMPOUND *cattle*, pecus erraticum in septo includere.
Impounding, inclusio.
IMPRACTICABLE, quod fieri *or* effici non potest.
Impracticableness. See *Impossibility*.
IMPRECATE, imprecor, invoco.
Imprecation (*curse*), imprecatio, exsecratio; diræ, *pl.*
IMPREGNABLE, inexpugnabilis.
Impregnably, modo inexpugnabili.
IMPREGNATE, gravidam reddere; prægnantem facere; implere: (*saturate*), satio, saturo. — *Impregnated*, gravida facta, ventrem ferens. — *Impregnated with sulphur*, sulfuratus.
IMPRESS, imprimere alicui rei *or* in re; signo (*stamp, seal*). See *Imprint*. —— ¶ *To impress soldiers*, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere.
Impression (*stamp*), nota, vestigium: (*force*), vis; momentum. — *An impression on the mind*, mentis sensus, animi motus; impressio. — *To make an impression on the mind*, in animum descendere. — *To bear an impression in the mind*, vestigium alicujus rei in animo retinere. — *That made a deep impression of melancholy on the mind of Tiberius*, id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, *Tac. Ann.* 1. 69. — *To make an impression upon an army*, impressionem facere; hostem loco movere; aciem adversam propellere. — *To take an impression*, impressionem, notam, signum alicujus rei admittere *or* recipere. —— ¶ *An impression of books*, librorum editio.
Imprest-money, auctoramentum.
IMPRINT, imprimo; excudo. — *To imprint a thing on the mind*, aliquid in animo *or* in animum imprimere; aliquid animo *or* memoriæ infigere.
Imprinting, impressio.
IMPRISON, in vincula conjicere, in custodiam tradere; incarcero, *Varr.* — *Imprisoned*, in vincula conjectus, in carcerem detrusus, captivus.
Imprisonment, custodia, captivitas, vincula, *pl.*; in carcere inclusio.
IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis, non probabilis.
Improbably, non probabiliter.
Improbability, quod vix credi *or* fieri potest.
IMPROBITY, improbitas, nequitia.
IMPROPER (*not proper*), improprius; ineptus; (*unseasonable*), intempestivus; (*unbecoming*), indecorus, illiberalis, turpis. — *At an improper time*, tempore minime idoneo.
Improperly (*not properly*), improprie; (*unseasonably*), intempestive; (*unbecomingly*), indecore, indigne, turpiter.
Impropriety, improprietas: — indignitas; turpitudo.
IMPROPRIATE, sibi vindicare.
Impropriation, sacerdotium gentilitium et avitum.
Impropriator, laïcus qui prædia ecclesiastica tenet.
IMPROVE (*promote*), promoveo, proveho; melius facere. — *To improve* (*neut.*), proficio; (*in character*), ad bonam frugem redire. — *To improve arts and sciences*, artes et studia colere. — *an advantage in a fight*, beneficio fortunæ uti. — *To improve an estate or money*, reditum augere, amplificare. — *a story*, ficta veris addere. — *time*, tempus bene collocare. — *Improved*, promotus, provectus, auctus. —— ‖ See *Better*.
Improvable, quod utilius evadere *or* reditum augere potest.
Improvement, fructus, quæstus; lucrum; incrementum: (*progress*), progressus, progressio. — *of the mind*, animi cultus *or* cultura. — *Capable of improvement*, fructûs capax, quod utilius reddi potest, quod melius fieri potest.
Improver, amplificator; emendator.
Improving, amplificatio; emendatio.
IMPROVIDENT, improvidus, incautus.
Improvidently, improvide, incaute, temere.
Improvidence, negligentia, incuria.
IMPRUDENT, imprudens.
Imprudently, imprudenter, inscite, incaute, insane.
Imprudence, imprudentia, inscientia.
IMPUDENT, impudens, effrons; confidens. — *Somewhat impudent*, subimpudens. — *An impudent and shameless face*, frons inverecunda et perfricta; os durum. — *A very impudent person*, homo impudentissimus, duri oris *or* perfrictæ frontis. — *To be impudent*, os durum habere; perfrictæ frontis esse.
Impudently, impudenter, improbe, confidenter. — *To abuse impudently*, ludos deliciasque aliquem facere.
Impudence, impudentia, audacia; os (durum).
IMPUGN, impugno, contra dico, invehitor.
Impugner, qui impugnat.
Impugning, impugnatio.

IMPULSE, IMPULSION, impulsus: impetus.
Impulsive, impellens, ad impulsionem pertinens.
IMPUNITY, impunitas, licentia. — *With impunity*, impune.
IMPURE, impurus, immundus, pollutus.
Impurely, impure, immunde, spurce.
Impurity, impuritas; sordes.
IMPUTE, imputo, assigno; tribuo, attribuo, ascribo, confero, delego. — *Imputed*, imputatus, assignatus. — *Whatsoever good or ill happens, it is imputed to fortune*, fortunæ omnia feruntur accepta.
Imputable, quod imputari potest.
Imputation, criminatio, vituperatio. — *Forged*, calumnia. — *To cast an imputation upon*, vitupero; aliquid alicui crimini dare.
Imputative, alicui ascriptus *or* imputatus.
Imputer, qui aliquid alicui crimini dat *or* vitio vertit; criminator.
IN, *prep.* is variously rendered in Latin. —— ¶ *By* ad; as, *when he was in the city*, ad urbem cum esset. — *In my mind*, ad meum sensum. — *In short*, ad summum. —— ¶ *By* apud; as, *I am not in my right senses*, non sum apud me. —— ¶ *By* de; as, *in the month of December*, de mense Decembri. — *He went away by night*, de nocte abiit. — *There is something in it*, non hoc de nihilo est. —— ¶ *By* ex; as, *careful in mind*, ex animo sollicitus. — *He spoke of it in the person of a parasite*, meminit ejus ex personâ parasiti. —— ¶ *By* in; as, *he spent his time in ease*, vitam egit in otio. —— ¶ *By* inter; as, *in all that time*, inter omne illud tempus. —— ¶ *By* intra; as, *to offend in words only*, intra verba peccare. —— ¶ *By* per; as, *in the very time of truce*, per ipsum induciarum tempus. — *In sleep*, per somnum. — *In the dark*, per tenebras. — *In the heat of summer*, per æstatis calorem. —— ¶ *By* præ; as, *he thinks them clowns in comparison of himself*, præ se viles putat. —— ¶ *By* pro; as, *he praised him, being dead, in the rostra*, laudabat defunctum pro rostris. —— ¶ *By* secundum; as, *it was he, whose image he had seen in a dream*, ipse fuit, cujus imago secundum quietem observata fuerat. —— ¶ *By* sub; as, *to be in arms*, sub armis esse. —— ¶ *By* tenus; as, *in title*, titulo tenus. — *In words*, verbo tenus. —— ¶ Note. The preposition is not always expressed in Latin; as, *in Lacedæmon*, Lacedæmone. — *In Athens*, Athenis. (See the rules concerning *Place* in the grammar.) — *It is not in your power*, non est tibi integrum. — *There is hardly one in ten*, vix decimus quisque est. —— ¶ *In all*, omnino, *etc.* — *They were five in all*, quinque omnino fuerunt. — *How many are there in all?* quanta hæc hominum summa? —— ¶ *In as much as*, in quantum, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, quippe, quippe cum, utpote cum. —— ¶ *In being*, in rerum naturâ. — *His speech is yet in being*, ipsius exstat oratio. — *They are not now in being*, jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt. —— ¶ *In brief*, ad summum, breviter. — *Indeed or in very deed*, reapse, reverâ, re, certissime. — *In common*, in medium. — *In comparison of*, præ, prout. — *In a ring or circle*, in orbem, in gyrum. — *In a manner*, fere, ferme. — *In the mean time*, interim, inter hæc, interea, interea loci. — *In all places*, ubique, nusquam non. — *In no place*, nullibi, nusquam. — *In the sight of all men*, palam, aperte. — *In show*, specie; verbo. — *In time (seasonably)*, tempestive, mature. — *In the nick of time*, in tempore, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo. — *In times past*, olim, dudum, quondam. — *In a trice*, dicto citius. — *In truth*, næ, sane, reverâ. —— ¶ *In English*, Anglice. — *In Latin*, Latine, linguâ Latinâ. — *In Greek*, Græce, Græco sermone.
In, *adv.* intro; *also by* in *in composition*. — *Come in*, intro veni *or* venite. — *Go in*, i intro. — *Follow me in*, sequere me intro. —— ¶ *Year out, year in (yearly)*, singulis annis, quotannis; *(always)*, semper, sine intermissione.
INABILITY, impotentia, debilitas.
INACCESSIBLE, quo quis pervenire non potest, aditu carens, inaccessus (*poet.*): (*of persons*), rari aditus.
INACCURATE, minime exactus.
Inaccurately, indiligenter, populariter, perperam.
INACTIVE, iners, ignavus, socors, tardus.
Inactivity, Inaction, inertia, ignavia, socordia, quies.
INADEQUATE, non sufficiens; non satis idoneus.
INADVERTENT, incogitans, imprudens.
Inadvertently, imprudenter, negligenter.
Inadvertence, Inadvertency, incogitantia, imprudentia.
INALIENABLE, quod alienari non potest.
INANIMATE, inanimatus, inanimus.
INANITION, inanitas.
INAPPETENCY, appetitûs prostratio.
INAPPLICABLE, inutilis ad aliquid; quod non cadit in aliquid.
INARTIFICIAL, sine arte *or* artificio.
Inartificially, inartificialiter, *Quint.*
INARTICULATE, indistinctus, confusus.
Inarticulately, confuse.
INATTENTION, contemptio, negligentia, incuria, socordia; animus non attentus.
Inattentive, negligens, socors; non attentus.
INAUDIBLE, quod non audiri potest.
INAUGURATE, inauguro.
Inauguration, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.
INAUSPICIOUS, inauspicatus, ominosus; nefastus.
Inauspiciously, inauspicato.
INBRED, INBORN, innatus, insitus.
INBREATHED, infusus; divino spiritu afflatus.
INCAGE, caveâ includere.
INCANTATION, cantio, carmen, incantamentum, fascinatio, cantus magicus.
INCAPABLE (*unfit*), inhabilis, non capax, ad aliquid non aptus *or* idoneus; (*ignorant*), imperitus.
Incapableness, Incapability, *or* Incapacity (*ignorance*), imperitia.
To Incapacitate, inhabilem *or* minus capacem reddere. — *Incapacitated*, inhabilis factus.
INCARCERATE, includere *or* condere in carcerem; includere.
INCARNATE (*fill up with new flesh*), cicatricem obducere. — *Incarnated*, carne obductus.
Incarnate, humanâ specie indutus.
Incarnation *of Christ*, Christus humanam speciem induens.
INCENDIARY, incendiarius; *fig.* seditionis auctor *or* fax.
INCENSE, tus, suffitus.
To Incense (*with incense*), Arabico odore fumigare.
INCENSE (*to anger*), exaspero, incendo, irrito; accendere aliquem contra aliquem. — *Incensed* (*made angry*), (irâ) incensus *or* inflammatus, iratus.
Incenser (*provoker*), irritator, *Sen.*
Incensing, irritatio.
INCENTIVE, incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus. — *He excited the soldiers' resentments by all the incentives he possibly could*, quibuscunque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat. — *Incentives to pleasure*, illecebræ libidinum.
INCEPTIVE, inchoativus.
INCESSANT, assiduus, continuus.
Incessantly, assidue, sine intermissione, continenter.
INCEST, incestum, incestus.
Incestuous, incestus. — *An incestuous person*, incestuosus, *Val. M.*; incesto pollutus.
INCH, digitus; uncia. — *Not to depart one inch*, non transversum digitum discedere. — *Inchwise*, per digitos.
To Inch *out a thing*, parce aliquid administrare *or* distribuere.
INCIDENT, INCIDENTAL, *adj.* contingens, eveniens; fortuitus, adventitius.
Incident (*event*), *s.* casus, res fortuita.
Incidentally, obiter, in transcursu.
INCISION, incisio, incisura, incisus; cæsura, circumcisura. — *An incision of an artery*, arteriæ dissectio. — *To make an incision*, incido.
INCITE, incito, excito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo; impello; cieo: concito, excito, creo.
Inciter, stimulator, auctor.
Inciting, Incitement, stimulatio, impulsio, incitatio; incitamentum, irritamentum, stimulus.
INCIVIL, inurbanus, inhumanus.
Incivility, rusticitas, rustici mores.
INCLEMENT, inclemens; asper, sævus.
Inclemency, inclementia.
INCLINE, *v. a.* (*bend*), inclino: — *v. n.* inclino, propendeo. — *To incline* (*of a hill*, &c.), fastigatum esse; proclivem *or* declivem esse (*downwards*), acclivem esse (*upwards*). — *To incline* (*go down*), inclino, vergo. — *Inclining forward*, acclivis, proclivis. — *backward*, reclivis. — *downward*, declivis. — *upward*, acclivis. —— ¶ *Fig.* (se) inclinare ad *or* in aliquid *or* aliquem; acclinare se ad alicujus causam; propensum esse ad aliquid; delabi ad aliquid. — *Inclined*, propensus, proclivis, pronus. — *Inclining* (*of color*). See *Cast*. — *I am the more inclined to believe*, eo magis adducor ut credam. — *He is inclined to pardon*, propensus est ad ignoscendum.
Inclinable, proclivis, pronus, propensus.
Inclination, inclinatio (*prop.*); proclivitas, propensio, studium; animus. — *That is very much against my inclination*, illud est ab ingenio meo maxime alienum. — *Each person provided for his own safety according to his natural inclination*, sibi quisque pro moribus consuluit, *Sall.* — *Of one's own inclination*, sponte suâ, ultro, suâpte.
INCLUDE, includo, comprehendo.
Inclusive *of*, comprehendens, continens, complectens.
Inclusively, ita ut includatur.
INCOG., INCOGNITO, ignotus. — *I travel incog.*, ita proficiscor ut ignotus sim, sub alieno nomine proficiscor.
INCOHERENT, non cohærens, disjunctus, absurdus, interruptus.
Incoherently, non cohærenter.
Incoherence, Incoherency, status rerum male inter se convenientium.
INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod comburi non potest.
INCOME, reditus, fructus.
INCOMMENSURABLE, INCOMMENSURATE, quod quis metiri nequit.
INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus, molestus, intempestivus.
Incommodiously, incommode, moleste. — *Very*, perincommode; cum maximo damno.
To Incommode, incommodo, noceo, damnum inferre, vexo.
INCOMMUNICABLE, quod communicari non potest.
Incommunicably, ita ut communicari non possit.
INCOMPARABLE, divinus, singularis.
Incomparably, divine; eximie; longe.
INCOMPATIBLE, ab aliqua re alienus, alicui rei contrarius; quod non cadit in, *etc.*
Incompatibility, repugnantia, discrepantia.
INCOMPETENT, non justus, non satis idoneus, non legitimus; impar.
Incompetency, potestas non justa.
INCOMPLETE, imperfectus.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE, quod comprehendi *or* percipi non potest; incomprehensibilis; incredibilis.
Incomprehensibleness, conditio rei incomprehensibilis.
Incomprehensibly, modo incomprehensibili.
INCONCEIVABLE, quod animo concipi non potest.
INCONCLUSIVENESS, certæ probationis defectus; inconsequentia, *Quint.*
INCONGRUOUS, non congruens.
Incongruously, non apte, non convenienter.
Incongruity, incongruentia, inconvenientia.
INCONSEQUENT, ex quo nihil concludi potest.
INCONSIDERABLE, vilis, levis, nullius momenti; nihili.
INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus, in-

cogitans, imprudens, temerarius; præceps, futilis.
Inconsiderately, imprudenter, incaute, temere, inconsulte, inconsiderate, præpropere.
Inconsiderateness, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia; temeritas.
INCONSISTENT *with*, alienus ab aliqua re, alicui rei contrarius *or* non conveniens: (*with itself*), sibi non conveniens, sibi repugnans; (*with one's self*), inconstans, sibi non constans, mobilis. — *But, as the humors of princes are mostly very violent, so are they fickle, and often inconsistent*, sed plerumque regiæ voluntates, ut vehementes, sic mobiles, sæpe ipsæ sibi adversæ, *Sall.*
Inconsistently, non apte; repugnanter; inconstanter.
Inconsistency, repugnantia, discrepantia, nulla consensio; inconstantia, animus sibi non constans.
INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis.
INCONSTANT, inconstans, mutabilis, mobilis, varius, levis, volubilis, vagus.
Inconstantly, leviter, inconstanter.
Inconstancy, inconstantia, levitas, varietas; volubilitas.
INCONTESTABLE, de quo jure contendi non potest; certus.
INCONTINENT, incontinens, intemperans, libidinosus.
Incontinence, incontinentia, intemperantia.
INCONTINENTLY (*presently*), continuo, confestim, statim, illico, actutum, mox.
INCONTROVERTIBLE, non dubius, certus.
Incontrovertibly, sine controversiâ.
INCONVENIENT, incommodus; inopportunus; intempestivus (*unseasonable*). — *Very*, perincommodus.
Inconveniently, incommode; intempestive. — *Very*, perincommode.
Inconvenience, incommoditas: incommodum, casus adversus, malum. — *You will fall into the same inconvenience*, in eandem fraudem incides.
INCONVERSABLE, insociabilis.
INCONVERTIBLE, qui in aliam rem converti non potest.
INCORPORATE (*unite*), concorporo, plurima coagmentare *or* in unum corpus redigere *or* conflare; condeliquesco, *Cato.* — *a society*, societatem in unum corpus formare. — *To incorporate or be incorporated*, in unum corpus redigi *or* formari.
Incorporation, rerum diversarum coagmentatio; (*receiving into a society*), coöptatio.
INCORPOREAL, corporis expers; incorporalis, *Sen.*
INCORRECT, non justus; pravus; vitiosus; falsus; mendosus.—*expressions*, sermo inquinatus. — *The account is incorrect*, ratio non convenit *or* non constat.
Incorrectly, perperam, vitiose, falso, secus; mendose.
Incorrectness, pravitas, vitium: (*in expression*), sermo inquinatus; (*in writing, copying*), menda plurima.
INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis.
Incorrigibleness, status rei de cujus emendatione desperatur.
Incorrigibly, ita ut emendari nequeat.
INCORRUPT, incorruptus, sincerus, integer, purus.
Incorruptible, integer, incorruptus, quod corrumpi non potest.
Incorruptibleness, integritas; sanctitas.
Incorruption, conditio rei putredini non obnoxiæ.
INCRASSATE (*thicken*), crassum *or* spissum reddere. — *Incrassated*, crassus factus.
INCREASE (*add to or enlarge*), accumulo, augmento, amplifico; augeo, adaugeo; adjicio, adjungo; astruo, amplio, dilato, extendo. — *He increases his substance*, rem familiarem amplificat. — *To increase or be increased*, cresco, accresco, ingravesco, augesco, augeor. — *The opinion increased*, convaluit opinio. — *His sickness was increased*, valetudo illi increverat. — *Increased in wealth*, ditatus, locupletatus. — *His illness daily increasing*, ingravescente in dies valetudine. — *A method of increasing the revenue*, ærarii augendi ratio.
Increase, Increasing, accretio; incrementum, accessio, auctus; amplificatio; progressus, profectus.— *I feel an increase of strength*, meas vires auctas sentio. — *An increasing of one's estate*, rei familiaris amplificatio.
Increaser, amplificator; accumulator.
INCREATE, non creatus.
INCREDIBLE, incredibilis, fide major *or* indignus; monstri similis. See *Belief.*
Incredibleness, rei absurditas.
Incredibly, incredibiliter; supra quam credibile est.
INCREDULOUS, incredulus; qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.
Incredulity, Incredulousness, dubitandi obstinatio; diffidentia, dubitatio.
INCREMENT, incrementum.
INCREPATION, objurgatio.
INCRUST, incrusto; induco. — *with rust*, rubiginem obducere alicui rei.
INCUBATION, incubatio, actus ovis incubandi.
INCULCATE, inculco. — *In the midst of these things, he inculcated or recommended frugality to all, as the mother of all virtues*, inter hæc, velut genitricem virtutum, frugalitatem omnibus ingerebat, *Justin.*
INCUMBENT, incumbens (*resting upon*); ad aliquem pertinens (*belonging to*). — *It is a duty incumbent on me, thee, us*, &c., meum, tuum, nostrum est officium. — *It is a duty incumbent on him or them*, &c., illius *or* illorum est.
Incumbent *of a living*, beneficii ecclesiastici possessor.
INCUR, incurro in, contraho, mereor. — *one's displeasure*, in odium alicujus incidere *or* incurrere. — *the suspicion of a thing*, in suspicionem alicujus rei incidere. — *Incurred*, cui quis redditur obnoxius. — *A penalty incurred*, multa.
INCURABLE, insanabilis; desperatus.
Incurableness, status rei insanabilis.
Incurably, ita ut sanari non possit.
INCURIOUS, incuriosus.
INCURSION, incursio, excursio.
INDEBTED (*in debt*); as, *to be indebted*, debere; *to one*, pecuniam alicui debere, in ære alicujus esse. — *To be much indebted (owe much)*, ære alieno demersum *or* obrutum esse; ex ære alieno laborare; animam debere. —— ¶ (*obliged, beholden*), obligatus; obstrictus, devinctus; in ære alicujus esse, gratiam, *etc.* alicui debere. (See *Beholden.*) — *To be indebted or obliged to one*, beneficio alicujus obligatum, obstrictum, devinctum esse.
INDECENT, indecorus, invenustus, indecens. — *Inveighing against the king in an indecent manner*, libertate intemperantius invectus in regem, *Liv.*
Indecently, indecenter, indecore.
Indecency, indignitas, indecorum, impuritas, turpitudo.
INDECORUM, res indecora *or* indecens.
INDEED, certe, enimvero, reverâ, plane, profecto. — *Indeed?* itane? itane vero?
INDEFATIGABLE, indefessus, indefatigabilis; assiduus, sedulus.
Indefatigably, summâ assiduitate et diligentiâ.
INDEFEASIBLE, inviolabilis, in perpetuum ratus, irrevocabilis.
INDEFINITE, infinitus; incertus. — *For an indefinite time*, in incertum. — *The indefinite pronoun*, pronomen infinitum *or* indefinitum.
Indefinitely, infinite.
INDELIBLE, indelebilis.
INDELICATE, indecorus, turpis, parum verecundus, illiberalis; rusticus, inurbanus.
Indelicacy, indignitas, indecentia, illiberalitas, turpitudo.
INDEMNIFY, alicui damnum restituere; damnum præstare.
INDEMNITY, incolumitas. — *An act of indemnity*, injuriarum et offensionum oblivio; amnestia.
INDENT (*mark as with teeth*), dentium modo insecare *or* incidere; (*covenant*), paciscor. — *Indented (marked as with teeth)*, denticulatus, dentium modo incisus.
Indentation, incisura; crena.
Indenture, syngrapha mutua.
INDEPENDENT, nemini subjectus; suis viribus innitens; sui juris.
Independently, cum summâ libertate; libere.
Independence, summa potestas, libertas suo arbitratu agendi.
INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui *or* everti non potest; æternus, sempiternus.
INDETERMINATE, non determinatus; infinitus; incertus.
Indeterminately, dubie; incerto.
INDEX, index.
INDIAN, Indus, Indicus. — *An Indian*, Indus.
INDICATE, indico, significo.
Indication, indicium, significatio; signum; omen.
Indicative (*in grammar*), modus indicativus.
INDICT (*accuse*), nomen alicujus deferre; diem alicui dicere; actionem alicui intendere. — *To indict a person of a capital crime*, rei capitalis reum aliquem facere. — *Indicted (accused)*, delatus, accusatus.
Indictable, cujus nomen deferri potest; accusabilis (*e. g.* res).
Indicter (*accuser*), delator, accusator.
Indicting (*accusing*), delatio, accusatio.
Indictment, dica; libellus. — *To traverse an indictment*, crimen in libello objectum denegare.
INDIFFERENT (*inclining neither way*), indifferens, nec bonus nec malus, medius, æqualis: — (*ordinary*), mediocris, vulgaris, tolerabilis, ferendus. — *Very indifferent or ordinary*, vilissimus. — *I leave it indifferent*, in medio relinquo. — *He is very indifferent as to these matters*, hæc eum parum tangunt. — *He continues indifferent between the two parties*, animo est in neutram partem propenso. — *To be indifferent*, æquo animo esse; neutram in partem moveri; susque deque habere. — *Be ye indifferent judges*, adeste animo æquo. — *He is indifferent to the opinion of others*, nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. — *Indifferent or tolerable health*, valetudo satis commoda.
Indifferently (*indiscriminately*), indifferenter, indiscriminatim, æquabiliter, nullo discrimine: (*coolly*), frigide, jejune: (*tolerably*), mediocriter.
Indifference (*no difference*), æqualitas, æquabilitas; æquilibrium: (*unconcernedness*), animus in nullam partem propensus, animus æquus, animus lentus, alicujus rei contemptio *or* neglectio. — *To entertain a person with indifference*, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere; parum commode tractare.
INDIGENT, indigus, egenus, egens.
Indigence, indigentia, egestas.
INDIGENOUS, vernaculus; in eâ terrâ natus, factus.
INDIGESTED, crudus: indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus.
Indigestible, difficilis ad concoquendum.
Indigestion, cruditas.
INDIGNANT, stomachans, indignans, indignabundus, indigne ferens.
Indignation, indignatio. — *Full of indignation*, stomachosus. — *To have indignation*, indigne ferre, indignor, stomachor. — *To raise indignation*, indignationem movere, bilem commovere.
INDIGNITY, indignitas, contumelia
INDIGO, Indicum; color Indicus.
INDIRECT, indirectus, obliquus; quod circuitione quadam (*or* per ambages) fit.
Indirectly, oblique; circuitione quadam, per ambages.
INDISCERNIBLE, quod oculis cerni non potest.
INDISCREET, incautus, parum providus, inconsultus, inconsideratus.
Indiscreetly, imprudenter, inconsulte, temere.
Indiscretion, imprudentia, inconsiderantia; incogitantia.
INDISCRIMINATELY, sine discrimine; promiscue.
INDISPENSABLE, necessarius, pernecessarius.
Indispensably, necessario.
Indispensableness, rei necessitas.
INDISPOSE, ab re aliquâ abhorrentem

or ad rem aliquam minus promptum (propensum) reddere.
INDISPOSED (*in body*), æger, ægrotus, valetudinarius; (*in will or purpose*), ab aliquâ re aversus, alienus *or* abhorrens.
INDISPOSEDNESS *of mind*, prava mentis inclinatio.
INDISPOSITION *of body*, morbus; tentatio (*sc.* morbi); commotiuncula.
INDISPUTABLE, indubitabilis, de quo disputari non potest.
INDISPUTABLY, sine ullâ controversiâ.
INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis.
INDISSOLUBLY, modo indissolubili.
INDISTINCT, promiscuus, indistinctus, indiscretus; (*of voice*), parum clarus, fuscus.
INDISTINCTLY, promiscue, sine discrimine; parum clare.
INDISTINCTNESS, confusio, obscuritas.
INDISTINGUISHABLE, indistinctus.
INDITE, scribo, conscribo; compono, condo; carmine celebrare.
INDIVIDUAL, *adj.* proprius.
INDIVIDUAL, *s.* — *Individuals*, homines singuli; res singulæ, singula. — *Each individual*, quisque; singuli.
INDIVIDUALLY (*one by one*), singulatim.
To INDIVIDUATE, aliquid ab alio discernere *or* distinctum reddere.
INDIVISIBLE, individuus.
INDIVISIBLY, nexu individuo.
INDOCILE, indocilis, tardus, hebes.
INDOCILITY, ingenium indocile.
INDOLENT (*as to suffering*), doloris vacuus *or* expers, patiens: (*lazy*), ignavus, laboris fugiens.
INDOLENTLY, nullo *or* parvo dolore *or* sensu; ignave.
INDOLENCE, indolentia, doloris vacuitas, patientia: (*laziness*), ignavia, desidia.
INDUBITABLE, minime dubius, non dubius, certus.
INDUBITABLY, haud dubie, certe.
INDUCE (*introduce*), induco, introduco: (*induce by entreaty*), exoro; (*allure*), allicio, illicio, pellicio; (*persuade*), persuadeo, duco, adduco, induco. — *Induced by entreaties*, precibus adductus.
INDUCER, suasor, impulsor.
INDUCING, INDUCEMENT, incitamentum, causa; invitatio.
INDUCT, in munere constituere.
INDUCTION, inductio.
INDULGE, indulgeo. — *one's self*, animo obsequi. — *one's passion*, cupiditati parere.
INDULGENCE, indulgentia. — *The indiscreet mildness and fond indulgence of a father*, inepta lenitas patris et facilitas prava. — *A criminal indulgence*, facilitas prava, lenitas inepta.
INDULGENT, indulgens, blandus, obsequiosus.
INDULGENTLY, indulgenter.
INDURATE (*harden*), duro, obduro, induro, offirmo.
INDURATE, INDURATED, induratus, offirmatus, obduratus.
INDUSTRY, industria, diligentia; gnavitas; ingenium impigrum.
INDUSTRIOUS, industrius, diligens, gnavus, impiger, operosus, assiduus.
INDUSTRIOUSLY, diligenter, gnaviter, assidue, sedulo.
INEBRIATE, inebrio. — *Inebriated*, inebriatus, temulentus.
INEFFABLE, ineffabilis.
INEFFABLY, supra quam enarrari potest, incredibiliter.
INEFFECTUAL, INEFFECTIVE, INEFFICACIOUS, inefficax, imbecillis, inanis.
INEFFECTUALLY, sine effectu; inaniter.
INELEGANT, inelegans.
INEQUALITY, inæqualitas.
INERT, iners.
INERTLY, segniter, ægre.
INESTIMABLE, inæstimabilis.
INEVITABLE, inevitabilis; necessarius.
INEVITABLY, ita ut vitari nequeat.
INEXCUSABLE, inexcusabilis.
INEXCUSABLENESS, factum quod nullam habet excusationem, facinus nullâ excusatione purgandum.
INEXCUSABLY, extra omnem excusationem.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus.
INEXORABLE, inexorabilis; acerbe severus.

INEXPEDIENT, incommodus, ineptus, parum conducens.
INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.
INEXPERIENCE, imperitia.
INEXPERIENCED, inexpertus.
INEXPERT, imperitus.
INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis.
INEXPIABLY, ita ut expiari non possit.
INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis.
INEXPRESSIBLY, supra quam enarrari potest; inenarrabiliter, *Liv.*
INEXTRICABLE, inextricabilis.
INEXTRICABLY, modo inextricabili.
INFALLIBLE (*of a man*), errori non obnoxius. — *To be so*, omni errore carere. —— ¶ (*sure*), certus, non dubius.
INFALLIBILITY, erroris vacuitas, *or by a circumlocution*. — *Infallibility of a remedy*, remedium certum.
INFALLIBLY, certissime, sine dubio.
INFAMOUS, infamis, famosus, ignominiosus; stigmosus. — *To make or render one infamous*, alicui infamiam inferre *or* notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamem facere. — *You make the young man infamous*, adolescentem flagitiis nobilitas.
INFAMOUSLY, turpiter, flagitiose.
INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, infamia, ignominia; dedecus.
INFANT, infans. — *A little infant*, infantulus.
INFANCY, infantia. — *In the infancy of Rome or Athens*, nascente Româ, nascentibus Athenis. — *From his infancy*, ab infantiâ; ab incunabulis; a teneris annis *or* unguiculis. — *The infancy of the arts*, artium prima initia.
INFANTINE, infantilis, *Just.*
INFANTE, m. INFANTA, f. *of Spain*, regis Hispaniæ filius, filia.
INFANTRY *of an army*, peditatus, copiæ pedestres. — *An infantry man*, pedes.
INFATUATE, infatuo; amentiam alicui injicere; consilium alicui eripere; pellicio. — *Infatuated*, mente captus, stupefactus.
INFATUATION, stupor, stupiditas.
INFECT (*stain or corrupt*), inficio, coinquino, corrumpo; vitio. — *To be infected*, corrumpor, vitior. — *The air is infected*, vitiantur odoribus auræ. — *To be infected with the plague*, pestilentiâ laborare. — *with the common vices*, communis vitii labe corrumpi. — *Infected*, infectus, corruptus, vitiatus.
INFECTION, contagio, contagium, contactus.
INFECTIOUS, pestiferus, morbidus (*poet.*), nocens. — *disease*, pestilentia, contagio.
INFECTIOUSLY, pestifere.
INFELICITY, infelicitas.
INFER, aliquid ex aliâ re inferre, concludere, colligere. — *He would infer this, that the letters were spurious*, hoc cogere volebat, literas falsas esse.
INFERENCE, consequens, consecutio; consectarium; conclusio, conductio; collectio, *Sen.* — *A silly inference*, conclusiuncula.
INFERRIBLE, consectarius.
INFERIOR, inferior, minor, posterior, secundus. — *to none*, nulli secundus, nemini inferior.
INFERIORITY, conditio inferior.
INFERNAL, inferus; infernus; nefandus. — *regions*, inferi.
INFEST, infesto, vexo, divexo; molestiam exhibere. — *Infested*, impeditus, vexatus.
INFESTING, impeditio; vexatio; molestia.
INFIDEL, qui veram religionem non profitetur. — *Infidels*, a Christianâ fide alieni; qui Christum non colunt; barbari Christum aversantes.
INFIDELITY, impietas: (*unfaithfulness*), infidelitas, perfidia.
INFINITE, infinitus, immensus.
INFINITELY, infinite, ad infinitum; immortaliter. — *I am infinitely obliged to him*, quamplurimum illi debeo.
INFINITY, infinitas, innumerabilitas, numerus infinitus.
INFINITIVE *mood*, modus infinitus.
INFIRM, infirmus, languidus. — *Very*, perimbecillis, perinfirmus.
INFIRMARY, valetudinarium.
INFIRMITY, infirmitas, debilitas. — *Infirmities (failings)*, peccata *or* vitia leviora.

INFIX, infigo.
INFLAME, inflammo, accendo. — *When the people were inflamed with these suggestions*, quum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, *Liv.* — *To be inflamed with anger*, excandesco, irâ ardere, graviter irasci, gravius irâ commoveri. — *Inflamed*, inflammatus, accensus, succensus. — *with fury*, excandefactus, rabidus, exacerbatus, irâ exardescens. — *To be inflamed more and more*, magis magisque inardere.
INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum, inflammabilis.
INFLAMMABILITY, facilitas exardescendi, inflammabilitas.
INFLAMING, INFLAMMATION, inflammatio. — *of the lungs*, peripneumonia. — *of the body*, phlegmone. — *of the eyes*, oculorum adustio.
INFLAMMATORY, seditiosus, turbulentus.
INFLATE, inflo. — *Inflated*, inflatus, elatus, tumidus.
INFLATION, inflatio, inflatus.
INFLEXIBLE (*not to be bent*), inflexibilis: (*not to be prevailed upon*), inexorabilis, atrox; rigidus.
INFLEXIBLENESS, INFLEXIBILITY (*of temper*), pervicacia, obstinatio, rigor animi.
INFLEXIBLY, ita ut flecti non possit; sine remissione; rigide.
INFLICT, infligo; punio; pœnam capere de aliquo, multam imponere in aliquem.
INFLICTER, qui infligit.
INFLICTING *of punishment*, animadversio.
INFLUENCE, vis, momentum; auctoritas; amplitudo, dignitas, gratia. — *of the moon*, vis lunæ. — *A man of great, small influence*, vir magnæ auctoritatis, homo tenui auctoritate. — *To have no influence (of persons)*, nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse. — *To have an influence over one*, in aliquem auctoritatem habere; plurimum apud aliquem posse *or* valere.
To INFLUENCE, afficio; moveo, impello; adduco, induco; vim habere ad aliquid. — *To be influenced by foreign counsels*, externis consiliis impelli. — *My mind was not at all influenced by hope, fear, or party prejudice*, mihi a spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ animus liber erat, *Sall. B. C.* 4.
INFLUENTIAL, magnæ auctoritatis; potens; magni momenti; plurimum valens.
INFLUX, actus influendi; illapsus; infusus.
INFOLD, implico.
INFOLDING, implicatio.
INFOLIATE, foliis circumtegere.
INFORM (*teach or instruct*), instruo, instituo; informo, erudio, doceo, condocefacio: — (*give information*), significo, nuntio, doceo; aliquem certiorem facere. — *To inform one of the Parthian peace*, afferre alicui otium Parthicum. — *To inform against*, nomen alicujus deferre. — *To inform himself*, disco, in veritatem rei inquirere. — *thoroughly*, perdisco. — *You are wrongly informed*, falsa vobis delata sunt, *Nep.* — *Informed against*, accusatus, delatus.
INFORMATION (*instruction*), informatio, præceptio; disciplina. — *An information in law*, accusatio, delatio. —— ¶ (*intelligence*), nuntius. — *To get information of a matter*, aliquid cognoscere, aliquid discere, de re certiorem fieri. — *To have it*, nuntium accepisse.
INFORMANT, INFORMER, qui aliquem de re aliquâ certiorem facit. —— ¶ (*accuser*), delator; index; calumniator (*calumnious accuser*).
INFORMING (*instructing*), institutio, instructio; educatio: (*acquainting*), nuntiatio alicujus rei; significatio.
INFRANGIBLE, non frangendus.
INFREQUENT, rarus.
INFREQUENCY, raritas.
INFRINGE, infringo, frango, violo.
INFRINGEMENT, violatio.
INFRINGER, violator, temerator.
INFURIATE, *adj.* in furorem actus, furiosus.
INFUSE (*pour in*), infundo; *fig.*, instillo, imbuo, injicio. — *To infuse bad opinions into one*, pravis opinionibus alicujus animum imbuere. — *To infuse an herb*, macero, herbæ succum elicere.

INFUSION, infusio. — *An infusion of wormwood*, absinthium dilutum.
INGATHERING, frugum *or* fructuum perceptio.
INGENIOUS, ingeniosus, acutus, argutus, sagax, solleres, subtilis. — *Most ingenious*, peringeniosus, ingeniosissimus.
INGENIOUSLY, ingeniose, acute, argute, sollerter, subtiliter, affabre.
INGENUITY, ingenium, sagacitas; sollertia.
INGENITE, ingenitus, innatus.
INGENUOUS, ingenuus, liberalis; sincerus.
INGENUOUSLY, ingenue, liberaliter.
INGENUOUSNESS, ingenuitas, liberalitas.
INGLORIOUS, inglorius, ignobilis, turpis.
INGLORIOUSLY, fœde, turpiter.
INGOT *of gold*, later aureus.
INGRAFF, INGRAFT, insero. — *Ingrafted*, insitus.
INGRAFFING, insitio.
INGRATE (*ungrateful*), ingratus, beneficii *or* -orum immemor.
INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus *or* beneficiorum immemor, crimen ingrati animi.
INGRATIATE *one's self*, in amicitiam alicujus se insinuare; benevolentiam alicujus captare, aucupari, venari.
INGREDIENT, una pars eorum ex quibus aliqua res componitur, pars.
INGRESS *and egress*, ingrediendi et egrediendi licentia.
INGUINAL, ad inguen pertinens.
INGULF, ingurgito.
INGURGITATE, devoro.
INGURGITATION, voracitas.
INHABIT, habito, incolo, colo.
INHABITABLE, habitabilis.
INHABITANT, habitator, incola. — *To deprive of inhabitants*, vasto, populor, depopulor; loco solitudinem inferre. — *Without inhabitants*, desertus, vastus, incultus. — *Having many inhabitants*, frequens; celeber. — *To appoint new inhabitants*, colonos novos ascribere, adducere, inducere, deducere.
INHABITING, habitatio.
INHARMONIOUS, dissonus; discors, discrepans.
INHERE, inhæreo.
INHERENT, inhærens; proprius.
INHERIT, hereditate accipere; hereditate possidere; hereditatem consequi. — *as heir at law*, ab intestato succedere. — *Inherited*, hereditate *or* hereditario jure possessus.
INHERITABLE, hereditario jure parabilis.
INHERITANCE, hereditas. — *A small inheritance*, herediolum. — *Of an inheritance*, hereditarius. — *To enter upon an inheritance*, hereditatem cernere *or* adire.
INHERITOR, INHERITRIX, heres.
INHIBIT, inhibeo; prohibeo, veto.
INHIBITION, inhibitio, prohibitio.
INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.
INHOSPITABLY, inhospitali modo.
INHOSPITABLENESS, inhospitalitas.
INHUMAN (*uncivil*), inhumanus, inurbanus: (*cruel*), crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.
INHUMANITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas, crudelitas.
INHUMANLY, inhumane, inhumaniter; atrociter, crudeliter.
INHUME, sepelio; humo tegere.
INIMITABLE, inimitabilis, non imitandus; unicus.
INIMITABLY, supra quam ut imitando exprimi possit; divine, divinitus.
INIMITABILITY, *by a circumlocution; sometimes* divinitas.
INIQUITY, iniquitas; nefas, scelus. — *To commit iniquity*, pecco, scelus admittere.
INIQUITOUS, iniquus, injustus.
INITIAL, ad initium pertinens. — *letter*, litera inceptiva *or* initialis.
INITIATE, initio. — *Initiated*, initiatus, inauguratus.
INITIATION, initiatio.
INJECT, injicio; inspergo. — *To inject with wax*, intus incerare. — *To inject a wound*, vulnus liquore insperso purgare.
INJECTING, INJECTION, injectio, injectus; infusio.
INJUDICIOUS, inconsultus, inconsideratus, homo consilii et rationis expers.
INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte, inconsiderate, imprudenter, inscite.
INJUNCTION, mandatum; præceptum.
INJURE, lædo, noceo; injuriam alicui inferre; damno aliquem afficere. — *Injured*, læsus, offensus, violatus.
INJURER, iniquus, qui injuriam infert.
INJURIOUS, injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, contumeliosus, noxius, perniciosus.
INJURIOUSLY, inique, injuste, contumeliose, injuriose.
INJURIOUSNESS, injuria.
INJURY, injuria, noxa, offensa; damnum. — *To do one an injury*, alicui nocere *or* damnum inferre; injuriam alicui inferre, facere. — *To put up an injury*, injuriam inultam dimittere; contumeliam acceptam mussitare.
INJUSTICE, injustitia, iniquitas.
INK, atramentum (scriptorium *or* librarium). — *Printer's ink*, atramentum typographicum. — *Red ink*, minium, *Ov. Tr.* 1. 1. — *An ink-maker*, atramenti temperator. — *Ink-stand, ink-horn*, atramentorium.
To INK (*daub with ink*), atramento inquinare, polluere, maculare.
INKY, ater, instar atramenti.
INKLE (*tape*), tænia, vitta, fimbria lintea.
INKLING (*obscure rumor*), rumusculus, rumor subobscurus. — *An inkling given*, obscura et imperfecta significatio. — *To get or have an inkling of*, subsentio; subodoror. — *Though I have an inkling they are thereabouts*, etsi subsensi id quoque, illos ibi esse. — *My wife has an inkling of my design*, subolet uxori quod ego machinor.
INLAND, mediterraneus. — *An inland country*, regio a mari longe dissita. — *The inland parts of a country*, interior regio, interiora, terra interior.
INLAY, distinguo; vario. — *Inlaid*, distinctus (*e. g.* auro et argento); vermiculatus; intestinus.
INLET, fenestra, aditus.
INLIST, milites conscribere. — *To inlist one's self as a soldier*, militiæ nomen dare. — *Inlisted*, inter milites conscriptus.
INLISTING, militum conscriptio.
INMATE, qui in eâdem domo habitat; (*tenant*), inquilinus.
INMOST, intimus. — *In the inmost part of that chapel there was a statue of Ceres*, in eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris.
INN, deversorium; hospitium. — *A little inn*, deversoriolum. — *To put up at an inn*, in cauponam devertere. — *To set up an inn*, deversorium aperire. — *An innholder or inn-keeper*, caupo. — *His wife*, copa. —— ¶ *Inns of court*, hospitia jurisconsultorum.
INNATE, innatus, congenitus.
INNAVIGABLE, innabilis, innavigabilis.
INNER, interior. — *In the inner part of the house*, in interiore ædium parte. — *An inner chamber*, penetrale; cubiculum interius. — *On the inner side*, intrinsecus.
INNERMOST, intimus.
INNOCENT, innocens, insons, culpâ vacuus, innoxius. — *To be innocent of a crime*, culpâ carere, extra culpam esse, culpâ vacare, a culpâ abesse.
INNOCENT, *s.* (*silly person*), fatuus, bardus, insulsus, ineptus, mentis inops, qui est mente imminutâ. —— ¶ *Innocents' day*, dies innocentium martyrio sacer.
INNOCENTLY, innocenter, imprudenter; innocue, *Suet.*
INNOCENCE, INNOCENCY, innocentia, integritas; sanctitas.
INNOCUOUS, INNOXIOUS, innocuus, innoxius.
INNOVATE, innovo; rebus novandis studere; res novas moliri.
INNOVATION, immutatio; res novæ. — *Desirous of innovation*, novis rebus studens, novarum rerum cupidus.
INNOVATOR, qui novis rebus studet.
INNUENDO, sermo verbis tectus; tecta verba.
INNUMERABLE, innumerabilis, infinitus.
INNUMERABLY, innumerabiliter.
INOCULATE, inoculo, insero; admitto. — *for the small pox*, variolas alicui inserere.
INOCULATION, insitio; variolarum insitio.
INOFFENSIVE, innoxius, innocuus, culpâ vacans.
INOFFENSIVELY, innocenter; sine culpâ.
INOFFENSIVENESS, innocentia.
INOFFICIOUS, parum officiosus.
INORDINATE, inordinatus, incompositus: (*excessive*), immoderatus, intemperatus.
INORDINATELY, inordinate, incomposite; immoderate, intemperanter.
INORDINATENESS, immoderatio, intemperantia.
INQUEST, inquisitio. — *The grand inquest*, criminum quæsitores.
INQUIETUDE, inquietudo, sollicitudo.
INQUIRE, quæro, inquiro; percunctor, sciscitor, aliquem consulere. — *I would have you inquire*, velim quæras. — *He inquires of the ship's master*, rectorem ratis consulit. — *I see some to inquire of*, quos percunctemur video. — *To inquire or search diligently about or after*, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro, disquiro, perquiro, inquiro. — *To inquire often*, quærito. — *Inquired diligently into*, investigatus, exploratus, indagatus.
INQUIRER, quæsitor, conquisitor, explorator, indagator, investigator, scrutator.
INQUIRING, INQUIRY, inquisitio, indagatio, investigatio, interrogatio. — *To make inquiry into*, inquiro; exploro; cognosco.
INQUISITION, inquisitio; cognitio; quæstio. — *A diligent inquisition*, investigatio, pervestigatio. — *An inquisition about religious matters*, quæstio de fide Christianâ habita. — *The inquisition*, quæsitores fidei (*the inquisitors*). — *To make inquisition into*, examino, expendo, inquiro; quærere rem *or* de re.
INQUISITIVE, curiosus, nova noscendi cupidus.
INQUISITIVELY, curiose, studiose.
INQUISITIVENESS, curiositas, nova noscendi studium.
INQUISITOR, quæsitor; fidei inquisitor.
INROAD, incursio, irruptio, impressio. — *To make an inroad*, terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere.
INROBED, prætextatus.
INSANE, insanus.
INSATIABLE, INSATIATE, insatiabilis, inexplebilis, insaturabilis.
INSATIABLENESS, cupiditas insatiabilis *or* inexplebilis; insatiabilis avaritia.
INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter.
INSCRIBE, inscribo.
INSCRIPTION, inscriptio, index; titulus (*especially on a sepulchre*); carmen; elogium.
INSCRUTABLE, non vestigabilis; inexplicabilis.
INSCULP, insculpo.
INSECTS, insecta.
INSECURE, intutus; instabilis, lubricus, incertus: (*in feeling*), parum securus.
INSECURITY, *by the adj.: as*, urbs intuta, spes incerta, itinera infesta.
INSENSATE, sensus expers, sensu carens.
INSENSIBLE, sensus expers, torpens, sensu carens, insensilis (*poet.*); brutus; callosus, stupidus.
INSENSIBLENESS, INSENSIBILITY, torpor, stupor, stupiditas; sensuum tarditas.
INSENSIBLY (*without sense*), sine sensu; (*by degrees*), sensim.
INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis; individuus (*indivisible*). — *friend*, amicus fidissimus.
INSEPARABILITY, INSEPARABLENESS, qualitas rei individuæ.
INSERT, insero, interpono. — *Inserted*, insertus, interpositus; suggestus.
INSERTING, INSERTION, interpositio.
INSERVICEABLE, parum *or* minime utilis.
INSIDE, interiora, pars interior, partes interiores.
INSIDIOUS, insidiosus, fallax.
INSIDIOUSLY, insidiose, fallaciter.
INSIGHT (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus: (*skill*), peritia, scientia, perspicientia. — *To have an insight into*, perspicio; rei alicujus esse peritum. — *Having an insight into*, perspicax.
INSIGNIFICANT, inutilis; nullius momenti, levis.
INSIGNIFICANTLY, inutiliter.
INSIGNIFICANCY, inutilitas.

INSINCERE, insincerus, minime sincerus, fictus.
Insincerity, simulatio, dissimulatio; amicitia simulata *or* ficta.
INSINUATE, insinuo; (*hint*), obscure jacĕre aliquid. — *To insinuate one's self into another's favor*, in amicitiam *or* familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare; ad amicitiam alicujus arrepere.
Insinuator, adulator.
Insinuating, Insinuation, insinuatio; significatio.
INSIPID, nihil sapiens, nullius saporis: *fig.* insulsus, inficetus; hebes, tardus.
Insipidly, insulse.
Insipidity, insulsitas.
INSIST *upon*, insto, urgeo; alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re insistere.
INSITION, insitio.
INSNARE, illaqueo, irretio, insidias struere, irretire corruptelarum illecebris. — *Insnared*, illaqueatus, irretitus, inescatus, dolis captus.
Insnarer, qui insidias struit, qui illaqueat *or* irretit.
INSOLENT, insolens, arrogans, contumax, contumeliosus, ferox; petulans. — *The people at that time grew insolent upon their success*, eâ tempestate plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia ceperat.
Insolently, insolenter, arroganter, superbe.
Insolence, insolentia, arrogantia, superbia; contumacia.
INSOLUBLE, insolubilis.
INSOLVENT, solvendo impar. — *He is insolvent*, solvendo non est.
INSOMUCH, adeo ut, usque adeo.
INSPECT, inspicio.
Inspection, inspectio.
Inspector, inspector.
INSPIRE, inspiro, injicio, aspiro. — *He inspired into the soldiers so much courage*, tantum ardorem militibus injecit, *Just.* —— ¶ *To be divinely inspired*, divino quodam spiritu inflatum esse, numine afflatum esse.
Inspirer, qui inspirat, incendit, excitat.
Inspiration, inflammatio animi, inflatus *or* instinctus divinus, cœlestis mentis instinctus; mens incitata, furor divinus, divinus impetus, æstus ingenii, ardor animi. — *By divine inspiration*, divinitus; instinctu afflatuque divino.
INSPIRIT, animo; animum addere *or* excitare.
INSTABLE, instabilis, inconstans.
Instability, instabilitas.
INSTALL, aliquem in aliquo munere constituere; inaugurare.
Installing, Installation, actus quo quis in aliquo munere constituitur.
INSTALMENT. — *To pay by instalments*, certis pensionibus solvere.
INSTANCE (*example*), exemplum, documentum. — *For instance*, exempli gratiâ; verbi gratiâ *or* causâ. —— ¶ *Instance* (*earnest request*), flagitatio, efflagitatio, impulsus. —— ¶ *At the instance of Piso, his will was opened*, postulante Pisone, testamentum ejus aperitur. — *You married her at my instance*, impulsu duxisti meo. — *At your instance*, te auctore *or* impulsore.
To Instance (*give an instance*), exemplum *or* documentum alicujus rei proferre. — *Instanced in*, de quo exemplum profertur.
INSTANT (*urgent*), importunus, vehemens, ardens; (*present*), instans, præsens. — *To be instant*, insto, urgeo. —— ¶ (*moment*), (temporis) momentum *or* punctum; momentum horæ; vestigium temporis. — *At this instant* (*presently*), hoc puncto temporis. — *At the same instant*, eodem temporis vestigio. — *In an instant*, momento temporis, in vestigio temporis, dicto citius, confestim, actutum, e vestigio. — *At the very instant or moment of time*, in ipso articulo temporis (*in the nick of time*); eo ipso tempore.
Instantaneous. See *In an instant.*
Instantly, Instantaneously (*presently*), extemplo, e vestigio; (*vehemently*), vehementer, magnopere.
INSTAURATION, instauratio.
INSTEAD *of*, loco, vice; pro: (see *Stead*). — *of another*, loco *or* vice alterius.
INSTEP, mons pedis, convexum pedis. — *of a shoe*, calcei convexum. — *High in the instep*, monte pedis elatus *or* tumidus.

INSTIGATE, instigo, incito, excito, stimulo, exstimulo.
Instigation, incitatio, stimulatio; impulsio, impulsus. — *At the instigation of Manilius*, concitante Manilio.
Instigator, stimulator, impulsor.
INSTIL, instillo, infundo. — *good notions into one*, alicujus animum bonis opinionibus imbuere.
Instillation, instillatio.
INSTINCT, natura; naturalis cupiditas, appetitus.
Instinctive, naturalis; subitus.
Instinctively, naturâ duce.
INSTITUTE, instituo, præcipio.
Institutes, instituta, *pl.*
Institution, institutio; institutum.
Institutor, qui instituit.
INSTRUCT, erudio, instituo, imbuo; doceo, condoceo, condocefacio. — *children*, pueros literas docere; ætatem puerilem artibus informare, excolere. — *To instruct perfectly*, perdoceo. — *To instruct or furnish with instructions*, de aliquâ re alicui præcipere; mandata *or* præcepta alicui dare. — *Instructed in good manners*, bene institutus, bonis moribus imbutus. — *Easily instructed*, docilis.
Instructor, præceptor, magister.
Instructive *discourse*, oratio ad docendum accommodata, apta, idonea; sermo præceptis *or* documentis abundans.
Instructing, Instruction, institutio, præceptio, eruditio; disciplina, doctrina. — *An instruction or precept*, præceptum, documentum; monitum. — *Instructions to an ambassador*, mandata. — *His instructions were to*, &c., id in mandatis habebat, ut, *etc.* — *According to the king's instructions*, ex præcepto regis.
INSTRUMENT, instrumentum; organum; machina. — *Instruments or tools*, utensilia, instrumentum. — *Astronomical instruments*, supellex sideribus observandis. — *A musical instrument*, instrumentum musicum, organum. — *Surgeon's instruments*, ferramenta. — *A player on an instrument*, organicus; qui musicis instrumentis canit. — *An instrument-maker*, opifex qui instrumenta (organa) fabricatur. —— ¶ Fig. *to be one's instrument*, inservire alicujus consiliis perficiendis. —— ¶ *A written instrument*, literæ, tabulæ; syngrapha.
Instrumental (*useful*), utilis, aptus, idoneus. —— ¶ *Instrumental music*, cantus nervorum et tibiarum.
Instrumentally. — *He was instrumentally the cause of our ruin*, eo ministro Deus usus est ad nos perdendum.
INSUFFERABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferrendus.
Insufferably, intolerabiliter.
INSUFFICIENT, impar, ineptus, non satis idoneus, non sufficiens.
Insufficiently, inepte, non satis.
Insufficiency (*unskilfulness*), inscitia, imperitia; (*impotency*), impotentia.
INSULAR, insularis, *Just.*
INSULT, alicui *or* in aliquem insultare; contumeliam facere alicui.
Insult, *subst.* contumelia.
Insulter, homo contumeliosus; derisor alicujus rei.
Insulting, *adj.* contumeliosus; insolens. —— ¶ *Subst.*, insultatio.
Insultingly, contumeliose.
INSUPERABLE, quod superari non potest.
Insuperably, ita ut superari nequeat.
INSUPPORTABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, impatibilis.
Insupportably, ita ut ferri non possit.
INSURE *goods from loss by fire*, damna ex incendio accepta præstare. — See *Assure.*
Insurance *offices*, collegia quæ ex compacto damna præstare tenentur.
INSURMOUNTABLE, inexsuperabilis; quod superari non potest.
INSURRECTION, seditio; tumultus.
Insurgents, homines seditiosi.
INTEGER, numerus integer.
Integral, integer.
INTEGRITY, integritas, sinceritas; sanctitas.
INTEGUMENT, integumentum.
INTELLECT, intellectus; mens.
Intellectual, ad intellectum pertinens, intelligentiæ compos.

INTELLIGENT, intelligens; prudens, consilii plenus; acutus, perspicax, solers; callidus.
Intelligence, perspicientia, intelligentia; prudentia; judicium: — (*information*), nuntius. — *To get intelligence*, de aliquâ re certiorem fieri *or* cognoscere. — *To give intelligence*, de re aliquâ aliquem certiorem facere *or* docere. — *To hold intelligence together*, consilia communicare. — *Having intelligence of*, certior factus.
Intelligencer, nuntius, internuntius.
Intelligible, in nostram intelligentiam cadens; quod ratione comprehendi potest; intelligibilis, *Sen.*
Intelligibleness, claritas, perspicuitas.
Intelligibly, clare, plane, perspicue, dilucide, significanter.
INTEMPERATE, intemperans, intemperatus, immodicus, immoderatus.
Intemperance, intemperantia, immoderatio.
Intemperately, intemperanter, intemperate, immoderate.
Intemperateness *of weather*, cœli intemperies *or* gravitas.
INTEND (*mean*), intendo, designo, significo; apte *or* commode sibi velle: (*purpose*), statuo, constituo, cogito. — *I intend for Britain*, Britanniam cogito. — *Sooner than I intended*, citius quam constitueram. — *I intend to do it*, mihi est in animo. — *But whatever you intend to do*, verum ut ut es facturus. — *Intended*, statutus, constitutus, propositus.
Intent, *subst.* propositum, consilium, institutum. — *I spoke it not to that intent*, aliorsum dixeram. — *I will do it to this intent*, id eâ faciam gratiâ. — *We believe you did it with a good intent*, credimus optimo animo te fecisse. — *To all intents and purposes*, omnino, prorsus. — *The intent* (*meaning*), significatio, vis; sententia.
Intention, propositum, consilium; mens. — *He had the same intention*, in eâdem erat voluntate. — *This was his intention*, hoc habebat in animo. — *His intention was that you should be his heir*, hac mente erat, ut suus heres esses.
Intentional, quod consulto *or* cogitato fit.
Intentionally, consulto, deditâ operâ, de industriâ.
INTENDANT *of a province*, provinciæ procurator.
INTENERATE, emollio.
INTENSE, intensus; vehemens; acerbissimus.
Intensely, valde, magnopere, plurimum; acriter.
Intenseness, Intensity, vehementia; vis; ardor, æstus.
Intensive *force*, augendi *or* amplificandi vis. — *Intensive* (*in gramm.*), intentivus.
INTENT, *adj.* intentus, attentus. — *To be intent upon*, alicui rei studere, alicujus rei studiosum esse, alicui rei operam dare.
Intently, intente, sedulo; animo attento.
Intentness, animi in re aliquâ intentio.
INTENT, INTENTION. See under *Intend.*
INTER, sepelio, humo, humo tegere, corpus terræ reddere. But see *Bury, Burial.*
INTERCEDE, intercedo, intervenio, se interponere.
Intercession, Interceding, intercessio, deprecatio. — *To make intercession in a person's behalf*, pro aliquo deprecari *or* deprecatorem se præbere.
Intercessor, Interceder, qui intercedit, precator, deprecator.
INTERCEPT, intercipio.
Intercepting, interceptio, impedimentum.
INTERCHANGE, alterno, commuto.
Interchange, *subst.* commutatio, alternatio. — *of congratulations*, gratulatio mutua.
Interchangeable, alternus, mutuus: (*of colors*), variegatus, multicolor.
Interchangeably, mutuo, alternis vicibus.
INTERCOURSE, consuetudo, usus; mutua communicatio. — *An intercourse by letters*, commercia epistolarum.
INTERDICT, *v.* interdico, prohibeo.
Interdict, *s.* interdictum.
Interdiction, interdictio.

INTEREST, *v.* — *To interest one's self in an affair*, se alicui negotio immiscere. — *I interest myself in this*, hoc ad me pertinere puto; hoc mihi curæ est; hoc foveo. — *I am interested in this matter*, hoc mea interest, ad me pertinet. — *To interest*, (*attract*, &c.), jucundum esse; aliquem delectare, tenere. — *One interested in*, socius *or* particeps alicujus rei.
Interest, *subst.* (*participation*), societas; (*zeal*), studium; (*pleasure*), voluptas, oblectatio, delectatio, jucunditas. —— ¶ (*advantage, profit*), utilitas, lucrum, commodum, emolumentum. — *Interest on money*, usura (-æ), fenus. — *Interest upon interest, or compound interest*, anatocismus. — *To take up money at interest*, pecuniam fenore accipere. — *To demand interest*, fenus *or* usuras ab aliquo exigere. — *To pay interest*, pecuniæ mutuo sumptæ usuras pendere, præstare, solvere. — *To put out money at interest*, fenero; pecuniam dare feneri *or* fenore. —— ¶ *Interest* (*credit or power*), auctoritas, potestas, gratia. — *Men of great interest in their several countries*, homines domi potentes. — *To have interest with one*, gratiâ apud aliquem valere *or* plurimum posse. — *To make interest at an election*, prensare homines, *Liv.* — *To make interest for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. —— ¶ *I am sensible our interests are the same*, vobis eadem, quæ mihi, bona malaque esse intellexi. — *To bring or draw one over to his interest*, aliquem ad suas partes trahere, ad rationes suas adjungere.
Interesting, *adj.* See *Attractive.*
INTERFERE (*rub one heel against the other*), crura intersecare; calcem calci allidere; calces deterere. —— ¶ *To interfere with* (*clash*), discrepo, repugno, dissideo. —— ¶ *To interfere in an affair*, se alicui rei interponere.
Interfering, Interference, repugnantia, discrepantia; interventus. — *The interfering of a horse*, intertrigo.
INTERIM. — *In the interim*, interim, interea temporis *or* loci.
INTERIOR, interior. See *Inside.*
INTERJECTION, interjectio.
INTERJOIN, interjungo.
INTERLACE, intersero, interpono, intexo, intertexo, intermisceo, illigo, innecto, consero.
Interlacing, intextus, contextus.
INTERLARD (*in cookery*), lardo carnes infercire: (*mix*), immisceo, interpono, intersero.
INTERLEAVE, libri quibusque paginis interjicere chartam puram.
INTERLINE, lineas interjicere, interserere, interponere. — *Interlined*, lineis interjectis scriptus.
Interlinear, interlitus.
Interlining, Interlineation, linearum *or* vocum interpositio *or* interjectio.
INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio.
Interlocutors, qui colloquuntur.
Interlocutory, ad interlocutionem pertinens.
INTERLOPE, anticipo, præoccupo, præmercor.
Interloper, qui aliquid præoccupat.
INTERLUDE, exodium. — *A player of interludes*, histrio. — *A writer of them*, comicus, comœdiarum scriptor. — *Merry interludes*, atellanæ.
INTERLUNAR, ad interlunium pertinens.
INTERMARRY, nuptias inter se contrahere.
INTERMEDDLE, negotio se ingerere, immittere, implicare; se rebus alienis miscere; in alienam messem falcem suam inserere.
Intermeddler, qui rebus alienis se immiscet.
Intermeddling, interventus; molestia.
INTERMEDIATE, medius.
INTERMINABLE, immensus, infinitus.
INTERMINGLE, *v. a.* admisceo, commisceo, immisceo, intermisceo; immitto: — *v. n.* admisceri, intermisceri; commisceri, immisceri. —— ¶ *Fig.* aliquo uti, aliquem habere in usu.
Intermingling, Intermixture, admistio: (*intercourse*), consuetudo, usus, commercium.
INTERMIT, intermitto; remitto.
Intermittent, intermittens.
Intermission, intermissio, intercapedo. — *By intermission*, intermissu, per intercapedines. — *Without intermission*, assidue, perpetuo, continenter, sine intermissione.
INTERMIX. See *Intermingle.*
INTERNAL, internus, intimus; intestinus, domesticus.
Internally, interne, intime; intrinsecus.
INTERPELLATION, interpellatio, interventus.
INTERPOLATE, interpolo.
Interpolation, interpolatio.
INTERPOSE (*put between*), interpono, oppono; (*be interposed*), interponi, intervenire.
Interposer, qui intervenit.
Interposing, Interposition (*act.*), interpositio; (*pass.*), interventus.
INTERPRET, interpretor, explico, expono, aperio, conjicio.
Interpretation, Interpreting, interpretatio, explicatio, explanatio, expositio; enarratio; conjectio.
Interpreter, interpres, explanator, conjector. — *of dreams*, conjector.
INTERPUNCTION, interpunctio. — *Mark of it*, distinguendi nota.
INTERROGATE, interrogo, percunctor.
Interrogating, Interrogation, interrogatio, percunctatio. — *Short or little*, interrogatiuncula. — *The point of interrogation*, signum interrogationis, interrogandi nota.
Interrogative, interrogatorius. — *particle*, particula interrogativa (*Gramm.*).
Interrogatively, per modum interrogationis: interrogative (*Gramm.*).
Interrogator, rogator.
Interrogatory, *subst.* interrogatio, quæstio. — *To examine upon interrogatories*, in quæstionem adducere.
INTERRUPT, interrumpo, interpello, intervenio, obstrepo, dirimo. — *Dost thou so interrupt me?* siccine me interloquere? — *To interrupt one in his tale*, medium sermonem intercipere. — *To interrupt the proceedings of*, intercedo. — *To interrupt a matter begun*, rem susceptam dirimere. — *Interrupted*, interruptus, interceptus, intermissus.
Interruptedly, interrupte.
Interrupter, interpellator.
Interrupting, Interruption, interpellatio; intermissio. — *Without interruption*, continenter, sine ullâ intermissione, uno tenore.
INTERSECT, perseco, interseco, intercido; (*crosswise*), decusso.
Intersection, sectio, intersectio, decussatio.
INTERSERT, intersero.
INTERSPERSE, inter alias res spargere *or* intexere; miscere.
INTERSTICE, intervallum, spatium interjectum; foramen.
INTERVAL, intervallum, spatium (tempus) interjectum, intercapedo.
INTERVENE, intervenio.
Intervention, interventus, intercessio.
INTERVIEW, congressus, colloquium.
INTERWEAVE, intexo, implico, intertexo.
INTESTATE, intestatus.
INTESTINE, intestinus, domesticus, civilis.
Intestines, intestina, *pl.*
Intestinal, ad intestina pertinens; intestinorum (*genit. pl.*).
INTIMATE, *adj.* intimus, familiaris. — *An intimate friend*, necessarius; amicus intimus, familiaris, summus.
Intimately, intime, familiariter.
Intimacy, necessitudo, familiaritas, conjunctio; consuetudo.
INTIMATE, *v.* indico, significo, obscure jacĕre.
Intimating, Intimation, indicatio, significatio obscura.
INTIMIDATE, timore aliquem percellere, timidum reddere; timorem alicui injicere, metum incutere. — *Intimidated*, timore *or* metu perculsus.
INTO, in (*with accus.*); *also* by in *in composition.* — *He is gone into the city*, in urbem profectus est.
INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis, intolerandus, non ferendus; importunus.
Intolerableness, intolerantia.
Intolerably, intoleranter.
INTOLERANT, aliorum (de rebus divinis) opiniones haud leniter ferens.
Intolerance, animus aliorum, *etc.*
INTOMB, tumulo, sepelio; sepulcro condere.
INTOXICATE, inebrio, ebrium facere, vino onerare. — *To become intoxicated*, ebrium fieri; vino se obruere *or* percutere. — *To be so*, vino *or* potu madere, obrutum esse. — *To be intoxicated with joy*, lætitiâ nimis elatum esse. — *Intoxicating liquor*, potus qui inebriat. — *Intoxicated*, temulentus, ebrius, bene potus. — *with glory*, gloriâ tumens.
Intoxication (*a making mad*), mentis amotio: (*being drunk*), ebrietas.
INTRACTABLE. See *Untractable.*
INTRENCH, vallo et fossâ munire; vallo sepire *or* cingere *or* munire; vallo, obvallo. — *a camp*, castra vallo cingere, castris vallum circumjicere. —— ¶ *To intrench upon another's rights*, in jus alienum invadere. See *Trench.*
Intrenchment (*the act*), munitio: (*the thing*), munimentum, munitio; agger; vallum. — *To throw up an intrenchment*, munitionem facere, aggerem exstruere, vallum ducere; locum aggere cingere.
INTREPID, intrepidus, interritus, impavidus.
Intrepidity, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
Intrepidly, intrepide, fortiter.
INTRICATE, perplexus, impeditus, inexplicabilis, tortuosus, implicitus, involutus; inenodabilis. — *My affairs are very intricate*, res meæ nec caput nec pedem habent. — *To render intricate*, implico, obscuro. — *An intricate and obscure kind of speech*, tortuosum et obscurum dicendi genus. — *Very intricate*, perobscurus.
Intricately, perplexe, implicite, dubie, obscure.
Intricacy, ambiguitas, difficultas.
INTRIGUE, ars, artificium, fallacia, vafframentum. — *Intrigues*, artes (malæ), fallaciæ; clandestina consilia. — *By the intrigues of one*, alicujus operâ. — *Intrigue for office*, ambitus.
To Intrigue, clandestina consilia concoquere.
Intriguing, vafer, callidus et ad fraudes acutus, dolosus.
Intriguingly, dolose, vafre; clandestino.
INTRINSIC, proprius, ad rem ipsam pertinens, cum re ipsâ conjunctus.
Intrinsically, ipsâ rei naturâ.
INTRODUCE, introduco. — *a new custom*, novum morem inducere.
Introducer, qui introducit.
Introducing, Introduction, introductio. — *to a discourse*, ingressus, exordium.
Introductory, ad introductionem (*or* ad exordium) pertinens.
INTROSPECTION, inspectio.
INTRUDE, se intrudere, se inferre, ingerere, immiscere. — *into an estate*, hereditatem injuste capessere. — *upon one's patience*, alicujus patientiâ abuti.
Intruder, qui se intrudit *or* munus aliquod init contra leges.
Intruding, Intrusion, injusta rei usurpatio; interpellatio.
INTRUST, fidei committere; concredere, delegare, demandare. — *Intrusted to or with a person*, alicujus fidei commissus; concreditus. — *A person intrusted with a secret*, intimus alicujus consiliis.
INTUITION, intuitus, inspectio.
Intuitive, ad intuitum pertinens.
Intuitively, per modum inspectionis.
INUNDATE, inundo.
Inundation, eluvio, fluminis inundatio.
INURE, assuefacio, consuefacio. — *To inure one's self to labor*, laboribus (*abl.*) se assuefacere, se laboribus durare. — *Inured*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus.
INURN, tumulo.
INUTILITY, inutilitas.
INVADE, invado, adorior, aggredior. — *Invaded*, invasus, in quem impetus fit.
Invasion, incursio, excursio, impressio; occupatio injusta. — *Sudden*, subito facta. — *To make an invasion*, invado, impetum *or* impressionem facere.
Invasive, irruens, impetum *or* impressionem faciens.
INVALID, invalidus, infirmus, irritus.

INVALID, *subst.* (*disabled soldier*), miles ad arma inutilis, miles mancus ac debilis: (*sickly person*), homo infirmus, debilis, valetudinarius.
To INVALIDATE, debilitare, infirmare, invalidum reddere. — *a will*, testamentum rescindere *or* irritum facere.
INVALIDITY, imbecillitas (*weakness*).
INVALUABLE, inæstimabilis.
INVARIABLE, immutabilis, constans, stabilis, ratus.
INVARIABLENESS, immutabilitas, constantia.
INVARIABLY, firme, constanter.
INVEIGH *against*, in aliquem *or* in aliquid invehi; aliquem *or* aliquid insectari *or* increpare; in aliquem declamare; aliquem vituperare, objurgare. — *Inveighed against*, maledictis lacessitus.
INVEIGHER, qui aliquem maledictis lacessit.
INVEIGHING, aspera alicujus reprehensio, insectatio, objurgatio.
INVECTIVE, oratio objurgatoria; convicium, probrum.
INVEIGLE, seduco, pellicio; blando sermone aliquem delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere, in fraudem illicere, dolis ductare.
INVEIGLER, deceptor.
INVEIGLING, verborum lenocinia, blanditiæ.
INVELOP, involvo, implico, operio, cooperio, velo, obduco, tego. See *Envelop*.
INVENT (*find*), invenio, reperio: (*devise*), excogito, comminiscor, ementior, fingo, confingo. — *To invent craftily*, machinor. — *To invent deceit*, dolum nectere. — *To invent words*, verba fabricari. — *New invented law*, jus commentitium.
INVENTOR, inventor, repertor, excogitator, fabricator. — *Jason, the inventor of the first ship*, primæ ratis molitor Jason. — *A crafty inventor*, machinator, molitor. — *The first inventor*, auctor.
INVENTING, INVENTION, inventio, excogitatio: (*the thing*), res inventa, inventum. — *A man of good invention*, ad excogitandum acutus; qui animo sollerti res novas excogitat. —— ¶ *An invention* (*device or trick*), commentum, dolus, artificium, techna. — *Do you think these are mere inventions?* fingi hæc putatis? *Cic.*
INVENTIVE, ingenii ad excogitandum acuti, ingeniosus.
INVENTORY, index; repertorium, inventarium. — *To take an inventory*, repertorium *or* inventarium facere.
INVERT, inverto.
INVERTEDLY, ordine inverso.
INVERSION, inversio.
INVEST *one with*, possessionem alicui dare. — *To invest in an office*, inauguro; aliquem in aliquo munere constituere. —— ¶ *To invest* (*besiege*), obsidione urbem *or* arcem cingere *or* premere; circumsidēre: (*to cover all over*), circumvestio.
INVESTING, INVESTITURE, ritus inaugurationis.
INVESTMENTS, vestimenta.
INVESTIGATE, investigo, indago.
INVESTIGATION, investigatio, indagatio.
INVESTIGABLE, quod investigari potest.
INVETERATE, inveteratus. — *To grow inveterate*, inveterasco.
INVETERACY, inveteratio.
INVIDIOUS, invisus, invidiosus, odiosus; infestus, infensus.
INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose.
INVIDIOUSNESS, invidia, invidentia.
INVIGORATE, stimulo, exstimulo; novas vires addere, confirmo.
INVIGORATION, alacritas.
INVINCIBLE, invictus, inexpugnabilis; inexsuperabilis (*poet.*).
INVINCIBLENESS, vis invicta, animus invictus.
INVINCIBLY, ita ut vinci nequeat.
INVIOLABLE, inviolatus, sanctus, sacer.
INVIOLABLENESS, sanctitas; cærimonia.
INVIOLABLY, inviolate, sanctissime.
INVIOLATE, inviolatus; sanctus.
INVISIBLE, invisibilis; quod oculorum aciem fugit.
INVISIBLENESS, *by a periphrasis.*
INVITE, invito, voco. — *to supper*, ad cœnam aliquem invitare. — *to drink a glass with one*, poculis aliquem invitare. — *To invite himself to supper with any one*, cœnam alicui condicere.
INVITER, invitator.
INVITING (see *Attractive*); suavis, dulcis.
INVITINGLY, blande, illecebrose. — *To look invitingly*, oculos alicujus allectare.
INVITATION, INVITING, invitatio, vocatio, vocatus.
INVOICE, mercium index *or* catalogus.
INVOKE, invoco, imploro; cieo.
INVOCATION, precatio, imploratio.
INVOLUNTARY, fortuitus (*e. g.* motus).
INVOLUNTARILY, fortuitu, casu; præter voluntatem. — *That expression fell involuntarily from him*, excidit ei nolenti dictum illud.
INVOLVE, involvo, implico.
INVOLUTION, involutio.
INVULNERABLE, qui vulnerari non potest, invulnerabilis.
INWARD, *adj.* internus, intestinus. — *Most inward*, intimus, penitissimus.
INWARD, INWARDS, INWARDLY, intus, intrinsecus, medullitus, introrsum *or* introrsus.
INWARDS, *s.* intestina, exta. See *Bowels*, *Entrails*.
INWRAP, implico, circumplico, involvo.
INWRAPPING, involutio, implexus, circumplexus.
INWREATH, circumcingo.
IONIAN, IONIC, Ionicus.
IRASCIBLE, iracundus, in iram pronus *or* præceps.
IRE, ira, iracundia, bilis.
IREFUL, iratus, iræ plenus; iracundus.
IREFULLY, irate, iracunde.
IRELAND, Hibernia.
IRISH, Hibernicus. — *The Irish*, Hiberni.
IRK, tædere, pigere.
IRKSOME (*displeasing*), gravis, acerbus; (*tedious*), molestus.
IRKSOMENESS, tædium.
IRON, ferrum. — *Strike the iron while it is hot*, utendum est animis, dum spe calent; matura, dum libido manet. — *A branding-iron*, cauterium. — *Of iron*, ferreus. — *Done with iron*, ferratus. — *A thing made of iron, an iron tool*, ferramentum. — *An iron or box-iron for clothes*, ferramentum ad lintea leviganda aptum. — *Tipped with iron*, ferratus. — *An iron color*, ferrugo; *of it*, ferrugineus. — *An iron-gray color*, color cinereus *or* cineraceus. — *Iron wares*, ferramenta. — *An iron bar*, vectis ferrea. — *An iron-grated window*, fenestra (ferro) clathrata. — *Old iron*, ferramenta detrita. — *An iron mill or forge*, officina ferraria. — *An ironmonger*, negotiator *or* mercator ferrarius; ferramentarius.—*An iron-mould*, ferri vestigium in chartâ, *etc.* impressum. — *A harping iron*, harpago. — *Cramp irons*, subscudes. — *Iron-hearted*, ferreus.
To IRON, lintea ferramento levigare. —— ¶ *Ironed* (*fettered*), vinculis constrictus.
IRONY, ironia, ironia dissimulantiaque.
IRONICAL, ironicus.
IRONICALLY, ironice.
IRRADIATE, irradio; luce suâ collustrare.
IRRADIATION, radiatio.
IRRATIONAL (*without reason*), rationis expers, ratione carens, brutus; irrationalis, *Sen.*; demens, insanus: — (*unreasonable*), iniquus, injustus.
IRRATIONALLY, nullâ ratione.
IRRECLAIMABLE, qui ad bonam frugem revocari non potest.
IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis, inexpiabilis, inexorabilis.
IRRECONCILABLY, odio implacabili; implacabiliter.
IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.
IRRECOVERABLY, penitus, omnino, prorsus; in perpetuum.
IRREFRAGABLE. — *An irrefragable argument*, argumentum firmissimum.
IRREFRAGABLY, sine controversiâ, sine dubio.
IRREGULAR, enormis, abnormis; non constans; incompositus; anomalus (*in gramm.*): (*in attendance*), infrequens.
IRREGULARITY, enormitas; anomalia.
IRREGULARLY, contra regulam; enormiter, prave; non constanter; minus frequenter.
IRRELIGION, impietas erga Deum (deos).
IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga Deum (deos), negligens Dei ac religionis; scelestus.
IRRELIGIOUSLY, impie, sceleste.
IRREMEDIABLE, insanabilis, desperatus; immedicabilis (*poet.*).
IRREMEDIABLY, ita ut sanari *or* corrigi nequeat.
IRREPARABLE, irreparabilis; quod reparari nequit.
IRREPARABLY, penitus, funditus; sic ut reparari nequeat; in æternum.
IRREPREHENSIBLE, IRREPROACHABLE, IRREPROVABLE, non reprehendendus, non vituperandus, ab omni vitio vacuus, irreprehensus, integer, sanctus.
IRREPREHENSIBLY, &c., sine culpâ *or* vitio; sancte, sanctissime.
IRREPROACHABLENESS, summa morum probitas; vitæ sanctitas.
IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest, cui nullo modo obsisti potest; invictus (*unconquerable*); inevitabilis (*inevitable*).
IRRESISTIBLY, ita ut resisti non possit.
IRRESOLUTE, dubius, inconstans, anceps, infirmus.
IRRESOLUTELY, dubitanter, inconstanter, leviter.
IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio, inconstantia, levitas.
IRRESPECTIVELY, sine exceptione.
IRRETRIEVABLE, irreparabilis, quod nunquam resarciri potest.
IRRETRIEVABLY, penitus, funditus.
IRREVERENT, inverecundus, parum verecundus.
IRREVERENTLY, parum reverenter.
IRREVERENCE, irreverentia.
IRREVERSIBLE, immutabilis; in perpetuum ratus.
IRREVERSIBLY, sine mutatione; constanter.
IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.
IRREVOCABLY, in perpetuum, in æternum.
IRRIGATE, irrigo.
IRRIGATION, irrigatio.
IRRITATE, irrito, exaspero; lacesso. — *Irritated*, irritatus, exacerbatus, exasperatus, incensus.
IRRITATION, irritatio.
ISINGLASS, ichthyocolla.
ISLAND, ISLE, insula.
ISLANDER, insulanus, insulæ incola.
ISLES *in a church*, templi semitæ inter sedilia factæ.
ISRAELITE, Israëlita.
ISRAELITISH, Israëliticus.
ISSUE, *subst.* (*going forth*), exitus. —— ¶ *An issue* (*end*), eventus, exitus. — *It is uncertain what will be the issue of this affair*, incertum est quo res evadat. —— ¶ *To join issue*, pedem conferre: (*in law*), litem contestari. — *I will join issue with you*, veniam quocunque lacessis. —— ¶ *An issue* (*offspring*), liberi, stirps, progenies; suboles, proles, (*poet.*). — *Male issue*, stirps *or* progenies virilis. —— ¶ *An issue* (*sore*), ulcus. — *of blood*, sanguinis fluxio *or* fluxus. —— ¶ *An issue in the arm, leg*, &c., fonticulus. —— ¶ (*spring*), scaturigo.
To ISSUE (*sally out*), erumpo, eruptionem facere; (*go out*), egredior, exeo, exsilio; (*turn out*), exitum habere, evado; (*result from*), mano, emano, exsisto; (*come forth*), emergo; (*dart forth*), emico. —— ¶ *To issue out money*, pecuniam erogare, repræsentare. — *a proclamation*, edictum publicare, edico.
ISSUING, fluxio, emanatio.
ISSUELESS, liberis carens, cui stirps deest; orbus liberis.
ISTHMUS, isthmus.
IT, is, ea, id. — *It is your duty*, tuum est. — *It begins to be light*, lucescit jam. — *It is a shame to talk of it*, turpe est dictu. — *It* (i. e. *the affair*) *is according to our wish*, voto res convenit. — *It was death for him to lie hid*, latere ei mortis erat instar. — *It is I*, ego sum. — *It is nothing to me*, nihil mea refert. — *Every body cries shame on it*, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — *Its*, ejus, illius.
ITSELF, ipse, sui. — *Of itself it pleases us*, per se nobis placet. — *The matter itself will testify*, in medio est res ipsa. — *The thing speaks for itself*, res ipsa loquitur.

ITCH, *s.* scabies, scabrities. — *A rough itch*, depetigo, impetigo. — *To give one the itch*, scabiem alicui affricare. — *To have the itch*, scabie laborare. —— ¶ *An itch or itching desire*, cupiditas, aviditas; libido.

To Itch, prurio. — *My fingers itch to be at him*, vix me contineo quin involem in capillum.

Itchy, scabiosus.

Itching, pruritus, prurigo.

ITEM (*article*), pars, particula; nomen (*of a debt*).

ITINERANT, iter faciens; qui urbes circumit; vagus.

Itinerary, itinerarium.

ITSELF. See *It*.

IVORY, ebur, dens Lybicus. — *Of ivory*, eburneus. — *Covered with ivory*, eboratus.

IVY, hedera; helix (*barren, creeping ivy*). — *Ground-ivy*, chamæcissus. — *Full of ivy*, hederosus. — *Of ivy*, hederaceus. — *Carved with ivy*, hederatus.

J.

JABBER, garrio, blatero. — || See *Chatter*.

Jabberer, blatero, garrulus.

Jabbering, garritus (inconditus).

JACK. — *The jack of a ship*, aplustre, vexillum. — *A jack to turn a spit*, instrumentum quo caro veru transfixa ad ignem versatur. — *A Jack on both sides*, qui lævâ dextrâque æque utitur. — *Jack will never make a gentleman*, ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius. — *A good Jack makes a good Gill*, bonus dux bonum reddit comitem. — *A Jack of all trades*, ad omnes res aptus, homo omnis Minervæ. — *Jack with a lantern*, ignis fatuus. — *A jack-pudding*, maccus, sannio.

Jackanapes, simia.

Jackdaw, monedula.

JACKAL, lupus aureus.

JACKET, sagum, sagulum. — *A little jacket*, tunicula. — *Wearing a jacket*, tunicatus.

JACOBINE FRIAR, monachus ordini S. Dominici ascriptus.

JADE (*sorry horse*), caballus, equus piger et ignavus. — *A lean jade*, equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum. — *An old jade*, emeritus equus. —— ¶ *A jade (paltry woman)*, mulier improba, nequam, effrons, impudica.

To Jade (*tire*), aliquem fatigare, defatigare, lassare, delassare. — *Jaded*, fatigatus, *etc.*, defessus.

Jadish *trick*, techna *or* astutia meretricia.

JAG, laciniose incidere, serræ modo insecare.

Jagged, Jaggy, dentatus, serratus, laciniosus.

JAIL, carcer, custodia, ergastulum. — *To be in jail*, in custodiâ publicâ *or* vinculis esse. — *Jail-bird*, stigmatias, furcifer. — *General jail-delivery*, universalis e custodiâ emissio.

Jailer, carceris custos, carceri præpositus; ergastularius. — *His fee*, carceris sumptus.

JAKES, forica, latrina. — *Jakes-cleanser*, foricarum conductor.

JAMBS (*of a door*), postes; (*of a chimney*), latera.

JANGLE, altercor, rixor. — *Jangling (in note)*, absonus, dissonus. — *A jangling fellow*, homo argutus *or* argutulus.

Jangler, argutator, litigator; blatero, rabula.

Jangling, argutatio, cavillatio, altercatio; garrulitas.

JANIZARY, janissarus, statarius miles Turcicus.

JANUARY, (mensis) Januarius.

JAPAN, aliquid Japonum more linere, polire, ornare.

JAR, (*earthen vessel*), testa, urceus.

JAR, *v.* discrepo, dissono, discordo, altercor. — *This string jars*, hæc chorda dissonat. — *Jarring*, discrepans, dissonus, discors. —— ¶ *To jar (shake, strike)*, quatio, quasso, concutio, collidere inter se.

Jar, *subst.* (*quarrel*), rixa, jurgium, altercatio, contentio; (*clash*), collisio, collisus, concursio, concursus. — *To make or stir up jars*, jurgia committere, lites serere *or* movere; simultates fovere. — *To pacify jars*, discordias sedare, lites componere.

JARGON, sermo perplexus, absonus, inconditus; voces.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, morbus regius *or* arquatus; icterus. — *Sick of the jaundice, Jaundiced*, ictericus, arquatus.

JAUNT *up and down*, cursito, discurro, vagor.

Jaunt, Jaunting, discursus, vagatio: (*journey*), iter.

JAVELIN, hasta; jaculum, pilum. — *A little javelin*, hastula. — *Javelin-bearer*, hastatus; pilatus.

JAW, maxilla. — *Of the jaw*, maxillaris. — *The jaws*, fauces, rictus.

JAY, pica glandaria.

JEALOUS, zelotypus, suspiciosus. — *To make jealous*, zelotypiâ afficere. — *To become jealous*, zelotypiâ affici; suspicor. — *To be jealous one of another*, suspectos inter se esse. — *A jealous person*, suspicax.

Jealously, suspiciose.

Jealousy, zelotypia, suspicio. — *To live in jealousy*, suspicionibus angi; omnia et semper suspicari *or* vereri.

JEER, derideo, illudo, cavillor, ludibrio habere. — *Jeered*, irrisus, derisus.

Jeer, sanna, dicterium.

Jeerer, derisor, irrisor.

Jeering, irrisio.

Jeeringly, acerbe.

JEHOVAH, Jehova, verus Deus.

JEJUNE, jejunus, tenuis.

Jejunely, jejune.

Jejuneness, exilitas, jejunitas.

JELLY, jus gelatum; coagulum. — *of quinces*, cydonia gelata. — *Beaten to a jelly*, pugnis concisus.

JEOPARDY, discrimen, periculum. — *To be in jeopardy*, periclitor, in periculo versari. — *To bring into jeopardy*, in discrimen adducere. — *With jeopardy*, periculose.

Jeoparded, in discrimen *or* periculum adductus.

Jeoparding, periclitatio.

JERK (*whip*), verbero, flagello; verberibus cædere. —— ¶ *To jerk (wince)*, calcitro.

Jerk *s.* (*lash*), verber, ictus, plaga. —— ¶ *A jerk (sudden spring)*, impetus. — *To do a thing with a jerk or very speedily*, impetu *or* citissime aliquid agere.

JERKIN (*coat*), tunica curta, colobium.

JESSAMINE, iasminum. — *Yellow jessamine*, polemonium.

JEST, *v.* jocari, joco uti; joca agere; joculari. — *at a thing*, in aliquid joculari. — *a person*, aliquem ludos facere. — *Jested at*, dictis lacessitus.

Jest, *s.* jocus, dictum ridiculum; facetiæ (*witticisms*). — *A little jest*, joculus. — *nipping*, dicterium. — *A wanton jest*, jocus obscœnus, illiberalis, petulans. — *Merry jests*, sales, facetiæ. — *Dry*, clanculum mordaces. — *In jest*, per jocum; joco. — *I know not whether he speaks these things in jest or earnest*, joco an serio illa dicat, nescio. — *Spoken in jest*, jocularis, jocularius. — *Full of jests or loving to jest*, jocosus, facetus, festivus. — *To be full of jests*, facetiis abundare *or* fluere. — *To crack a jest*, jocari, joco uti. — *To put a jest upon one*, in aliquem jocosa dicta jactare, ridicula jacere *or* mittere; aliquem per jocum irridere. — *You throw your jests at me*, nunc tu me ludos deliciasque facis. — *I only spoke in jest*, jocabar modo. — *To take a jest*, æquo animo dicteria ferre. — *It is all a jest or a mere jest*, res nihili est, res est frivola.

Jester, joculator, mimus, derisor; sannio; ethologus. — *A saucy jester*, scurra.

Jesting, *adj.* jocosus, salsus, dicax.

Jesting, *s.* jocatio, derisio, cavillatio. — *A fine manner of jesting*, jocandi genus liberale, elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, ingenuum, libero homine dignum. — *It is no jesting matter*, res est gravissima. — *Without jesting*, joco amoto, omissis jocis, extra jocum, serio. — *A saucy jesting*, scurrilitas.

Jestingly, joco; jocose.

JESUIT, unus e Societate Jesu.

JET, gagates.

Jetty, Jet-black, coracino colore; nigerrimus.

JET (*of water*), aquæ radius.

JET (*strut*), magnifice incedere; (*stick out*), promineo, propendeo, exsto.

Jetting out, prominentia, projectura.

Jetting (*strutting*), incessus magnificus.

JEW, Judæus.

Jewish, Judaïcus.

Jews-harp, ferramentum fremens.

JEWEL, gemma. — *Set with jewels*, gemmatus. — *My jewel!* meum corculum! — *A counterfeit jewel*, gemma adulterina. — *Jewel-box*, capsula gemmaria.

Jeweller, gemmarius.

JIG, tripudium, chorea rustica.

To Jig, tripudio.

JILT, spem amantis ludificari.

JINGLE (*clink*), tinnio; (*affect words*), verba captare *or* aucupari.

Jingle, *s.* tinnitus. — *To make a jingle of words*, inani voce sonare. — *A jingle of words*, verba inania *or* futilia quæ similiter cadunt.

JOB (*little work*), negotiolum. — *A good job*, res lucrosa.

JOCKEY, equiso; equorum moderator, domitor, venditor.

JOCOSE, jocosus, facetus, festivus.

Jocosely, jocose, facete, jculariter, festive.

Jocoseness, animus ad jocandum promptus; dicta jocosa; facetiæ.

JOCULAR, jocularis.

Jocularity, hilaritas.

JOCUND, hilaris, alacer, lætus. — *To be jocund*, lætor, gestio.

Jocundness, hilaritas.

Jocundly, hilariter, jocose.

JOG, JOGGLE, agito, quatio, trudo. — *To jog with the elbow*, cubito fodere, cubito submovere. — *Do not jog me, — I ordered it*, noli fodere, — jussi. — *To joggle, v. n. (as the hand in writing)*, contremisco. — *To jog (as a coach)*, subsulto, vacillo. —— ¶ *To jog on*, progredior, procedo. — *To be jogging*, abeo, discedo, abscedo.

Jog, *subst.* concussio, quassatio, succussus: (*pace*), incessus.

Joggling (*trembling*), tremor.

JOIN *to*, adjungo, apto, connecto; (*be adjoined to*), accedo, adjungor. — *They were joined by volunteers in hopes of plunder*, voluntarios ad spem prædæ undique asciverunt. — *To join forces*, copias conjungere. — *To join together (connect)*, jungo, conjungo, compingo, connecto; aggrego: (*be joined together*), coëo, coalesco, cohæreo, continuor. — *Joining (adjoining)*, contiguus, continuus; conterminus. — *To join in a suit at law*, in lite coire. — *To join or cleave to*, adhæreo. — *To join or be next*, contingo. — *To join as a joiner*, coagmento, consero, conglutino. — *To join issue (stand to it)*, pedem conferre. — *I will join issue with you*, veniam quocunque lacessis. — *To join fellowship*, aliquid inter se sociare *or* consociare; se cum aliquo conjungere. — *To join under*, subnecto. — *Joined*, junctus, copulatus. — *When the battle was joined*, acie commissâ, signis collatis. — *Joined to*, adjunctus, connexus, agglutinatus. — *Joined together as houses*, continuus, contiguus. — *Join-*

ed between, interjunctus. — Joined neatly, concinne compactus or compositus. — Ill joined, male cohærens. — Well joined, bene compactus. — Not to be joined, insociabilis.
Joiner (by trade), lignarius (sc. faber); intestinarius.
Joinery, fabrile opus elegantius; opus intestinum.
Joining, junctio, junctura. — A joining together, conjunctio; conglutinatio. — A joining of boards, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio: — (of words in a sentence), constructio, ordo, compositio.
Joint, subst. articulus, commissura, junctura, compago. — To put out of joint, luxo. — Out of joint, luxatus; de suo loco extortus. — A joint in stalks, geniculum. — A joint of the body, artus, articulus. — A joint of mutton, membrum ovinum or ovillum. — A space between two joints, internodium. — From joint to joint, articulatim. — Of the joints, articularis, articularius. — Full of joints, articulosus.
To Joint, (quarter out), deartuo.
Jointed (as herbs), geniculatus; (as boards), tabulatus, conglutinatus.
Jointer. See Plane.
Joint, adj. — A joint heir, coheres. — Joint tenants, simul tenentes; qui conjunctim tenent. — With joint consent, mutuo assensu.
Jointly, junctim, conjunctim, conjuncte; communiter.
JOINTURE (dowry), dos.
JOIST, tignum, tigillum.
To Joist, tigna aptare.
JOKE, jocus. — A poor and far-fetched joke, frigidus et arcessitus jocus. — To put a joke upon one, alicui illudere, aliquem ludos facere.
To Joke, jocor. But see Jest.
Joker, joculator, homo jocosus. See Jocose, Jocular.
JOLE of a fish, piscium fauces or caput. —— ¶ To walk cheek by jole, tegere alicujus latus, æquâ fronte ambulare.
JOLLY, festivus, lætus, hilaris. — To be jolly, lætor, gestio, se hilarum facere.
Jollily, festive, hilare, læte, hilariter.
Jollity, lætitia, festivitas.
JOLT, (shake), v. a. concutio, quatio. — To jolt as a coach, subsulto.
Jolt, subst. concussio, quassatio. — The jolt of a coach, subsultus; succussus.
Jolting, concussio.
JOLTHEAD, stipes, caudex.
JONQUIL, narcissus ionquilla (L.).
JORDEN, matula.
JOSTLE. See Justle.
JOT. — Not a jot, nihil, ne minimum quidem. — He cares not a jot for his credit, flocci non facit fidem. — Every jot of it, totum quantumcunque.
JOURNAL, ephemeris, commentarii diurni; commentarii; acta diurna.
Journalist, qui ephemeridem, etc. scribit.
JOURNEY, iter; via; profectio (departure); peregrinatio (in foreign parts). — Being almost at my journey's end, prope jam decurso spatio. — He is ready to go, ad iter instructus or accinctus est. — To begin a journey, iter ingredi, in viam se dare. — To perform a journey, iter conficere. — To provide for a journey, viaticum or necessaria ad iter faciendum parare. — A far journey, peregrinatio. — Fitted for a journey, ad iter instructus, paratus, accinctus. — Provision for a journey, viaticum.
To Journey, iter facere; in viam se dare.
JOURNEYMAN, mercenarius; operarius; operæ, pl.
Journeywork, opus diurnâ mercede locatum; opera.
JOUST. See Just.
JOVIAL, lætus, hilaris, alacer. — A jovial fellow, homo festivus, congerro lepidus; Græculus.
JOY, gaudium, hilaritas, lætitia. — There is no joy without annoy, extrema gaudii luctus occupat. — To give or wish one joy, gratulor, congratulor. — God give you joy, Dii approbent; Dii bene vertant. — To fill one with joy, lætifico, exhilaro. — To leap for joy, exsulto, gestio. — To clap hands for joy, plaudo. — A leaping for joy, exsultatio.
To Joy (rejoice), gaudeo, lætor.
Joyful, Joyous, lætus, jucundus, hilaris, alacris; lætabilis. — Very joyful, perlætus. — A little joyful, hilarulus. — To be joyful, lætor. — To make joyful, exhilaro, lætifico.
Joyfully, alacriter, hilare, læte.
Joyfulness, hilaritas, lætitia, gaudium.
Joyless, illætabilis, tristis.
JUBILEE, (joyful festival), festi dies lætissimi; (great joy), mira or ingens lætitia. — The jubilee year of the Jews, annus jubilæus.
Jubilant, lætus, lætitiâ exsultans; triumphans, jubilans, lætos clamores tollens.
JUDAICAL, Judaïcus.
Judaism, Judaïsmus.
JUDGE, judex, recuperator, quæsitor, (See the Lex.); qui judicium exercet; arbiter (arbitrator, referee). — An assistant judge, assessor. — Judges of assize, duumviri, etc. conventibus agendis. —— ¶ Fig. judex criticus; æstimator, existimator. — A good judge of poetry, carminum æstimator non levis. — An unfair judge, judex iniquus, inimicus. — I am no judge of this, hoc non est mei judicii.
To Judge (hold a trial), cognosco, jus dicere: — (pronounce judgment), judico, judicium edere in aliquem, sententiam pronuntiare; (not in court), sententiam dicere, judicium facere (alicujus rei, de re, de aliquo), judico; (suppose, think), existimo, censeo, puto, opinor. — To judge before, præjudico. — between, dijudico. — Let any body judge, cedo quemvis arbitrum. — Let others judge, aliorum sit judicium, hoc alii videant. — I judged of your intentions by my own, tuum animum ex animo spectavi meo. — To judge reasonably, ex æquo judicare. — independently, suo judicio uti. — As I judge, meo quidem animo, meâ sententiâ. — If you judge it to be convenient, si tibi videtur. — To judge wrongfully, injuste (unjustly) judicare; inique (unfairly) judicare.
Judging, judicatio, rei cognitio.
Judgment (sentence), (Judicis) sententia; judicium; arbitrium: (will), arbitrium. — The day of judgment, dies quo Deus de omnibus judicabit. — To sit in judgment, cognosco; pro tribunali sedere; forum agere. — To give or pass judgment, sententiam pronuntiare. — in a lawsuit, causam or litem dijudicare. — To give judgment for a person, litem secundum aliquem judicare. — To give away by judgment, abjudico. — To give to by judgment, adjudico. — Arrest of judgment, judicii arreatatio (bad Latin). — A judgment-place or judgment-seat, tribunal. —— ¶ Judgment (ability or capacity of judging), judicium, judicandi facultas. — A man of good or sound judgment, æquus rerum æstimator; judex doctus et intelligens; homo acri judicio, subacti or limati judicii, emunctæ naris; sagax. —— ¶ (opinion), judicium, opinio, sententia. — In my judgment, meo judicio, ut mea fert opinio. — A wrong judgment, opinio falsa.
JUDICATURE, court of, judicium.
JUDICIAL, JUDICIARY, judicialis, judiciarius; forensis.
Judicially, more judiciali.
JUDICIOUS, mente præditus, intelligens, sapiens, prudens; homo subacti or limati judicii; homo emunctæ naris.
Judiciously, intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter; considerate; judicio.
Judiciousness, judicium; intelligentia, prudentia; circumspectio.
JUG, cantharus, lagena testacea.
JUGGLE, v. præstigias agere.
Juggle, s. præstigiæ; fallacia; dolus.
Juggler, præstigiator; circulator. — A female juggler, præstigiatrix. — A juggler's box, acetabulum.
Juggling, adj. præstigiosus; fallax.
Jugglingly, dolose, fraudulenter, fallaciter.
JUGULAR, ad jugulum pertinens.
JUICE, succus; virus; sanies; melligo (of unripe fruit). — The juice of poppy, opium.
Juiceless, exsuccus.
Juicy, succosus, succi plenus, succidus.
Juiciness, succi abundantia.
JULEP, potio dulcis; julebus (low Lat.).
JULY, (mensis) Julius; Quintilis (under the republic).
JUMBLE together, confundo; collido; mutuo irruere. — To jumble or shake, concutio. — Jumbled together, confusus, indigestus; (shaken), concussus, quassatus.
Jumble, subst. (noise), strepitus confusus: (hodge-podge), farrago. — To make a jumble, strepitum confusum facere.
Jumbling together, confusio; indigesta rerum commixtio.
JUMP, v. salio, salto, subsulto. — first, præsulto. — over, transulto, transilio. — upon, assulto. — down, desilio. — In a jumping posture, saltabundus, Gell. —— ¶ To jump in with one in judgment, idem cum altero sentire, in eâdem esse sententiâ, consentio.
Jump, subst. saltus, subsultus.
Jumper, saltator.
Jumping, saltatio, saltatus.
JUNCTURE (joint), junctura, commissura. — of affairs, rerum status or conditio. See Conjuncture.
JUNE, (mensis) Junius.
JUNIOR, junior; minor natu; filius.
JUNIPER-TREE, juniperus.
JUNKETS, bellaria, tragemata.
To Junket, comissor; gulæ indulgere; opipare epulari; mensas conquisitissimis cibis exstructas frequentare.
Junketting, comissatio, gulæ indulgentia.
JUNTO, globus; factio.
JURIDICAL, juridicus.
JURISDICTION, jurisdictio, jurisdictionis potestas. — To be under a person's jurisdiction, esse sub alicujus potestate or ditione.
JURY, (homines) jurati. — The foreman of the jury, princeps juratorum. — The grand jury, viginti quatuor homines ad inquisitionem majorem faciendam jurati. — The petit jury, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati. — A party jury, homines jurati partim indigenæ, partim alienigenæ.
Juror, Juryman, juratus (homo), jurator.
JURY mast, malus vicarius.
JUST, adv. — Just so many, totidem (as, quot). — He had just three children, tres omnino liberos suscepit. — Just now, modo, jam primum. — Just born, recens natus. — Just as I was going away, in ipso discessu nostro. — Just in the nick of time, in ipso temporis articulo. — But just now he spoke to me, modo me appellavit. — Just as, just so, haud aliter, haud secus. — Just as it ought to be, plane uti factum oportuit. — You are just of my mind, juxta rem mecum tenes. — I know just as much as you, juxta tecum scio. — He will be just such another as his grandfather was, in avi mores abiturus est.
JUST, subst. ludus equester, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. — Justs, certamina equestria, ludi equestres; simulacra belli, Virg.
To Just, cum lanceis in equis concurrere.
Justing, cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus.
Justing-place, locus ubi certamen, etc. celebratur.
JUST, adj. justus, æquus, rectus. — With just cause, merito. — I have just cause to hate you, merito capit odium me tui.
Justly, juste, æque; jure; merito, non injuriâ.
Justice, Justness, justitia, æquitas, jus: (punishment), supplicium. — He lost that life in battle, which ought to have been taken from him by the hand of justice, quem spiritum supplicio debuerat, prœlio reddidit, Paterc. —— ¶ A justice of the peace, magistratus qui de levioribus delictis cognoscendi jus habet; publicæ securitatis custos. — A justice of a court, judex; of a criminal court, qui de rebus capitalibus cognoscit. — A chief justice, judicum princeps. — Lords justices of a kingdom, viri nobiles quibus rerum publicarum administratio committitur, absente rege.
To Justify (clear from blame), aliquem de re aliquâ purgare, aliquem culpâ liberare; innocentem pronuntiare: (prove, make good), probo, approbo, comprobo; evinco. — To justify one's self, se purgare, crimen diluere, culpam a se amovere. — one's conduct, rationem facti sui

probare. — *To justify by witness*, testimoniis *or* testibus comprobare. — *Justified* (*cleared from blame*), purgatus, a culpâ liberatus; (*made good*), probatus, comprobatus, evictus.
Justifiable, quod defendi potest, justitiæ conformis *or* consonus.
Justifying, Justification (*clearing from blame*), purgatio; accusationis refutatio; criminis depulsio *or* remotio; culpæ liberatio. —— ¶ (*proving*), probatio, comprobatio. — *by witness*, testimonium, testificatio. —— ¶ *Justification* (*in divinity*), hominis reditus in gratiam cum Deo.
JUSTLE, confligo, trudo, impello. — *with the elbow*, cubito pellere *or* submovere.
Justle, Justling, conflictus.
JUT. See *Jet*.
JUVENILE (*youthful*), juvenilis.
Juvenility, ardor juvenilis, robur juvenile.

K.

KALENDAR, calendarium. — *A kalendar month*, mensis justus pro computatione calendarii.
KALENDS, calendæ.
KEEL, carina. — *Made like a keel*, carinatus.
KEEN (*sharp*), acutus: (*pungent*), acutus, acer, mordax, aculeatus: (*eager*), ardens, fervidus, acer. — *Keen expressions*, verborum aculei, voces acerbæ, dicta mordacia.
Keenly, acute, acriter, ardenter, fervide.
Keenness, acrimonia. — *of appetite*, cupiditas edendi. — *of expression*, asperitas *or* acerbitas verborum.
KEEP (*hold, take care, or preserve*), teneo, servo, asservo, reservo; custodio. — *Keep all to yourself*, integrum tibi reserves; tibi habeas. — *He lies to keep his tongue in use*, mentitur consuetudinis causâ. — *Keep on your way*, perge iter (facere); perge ut cœpisti. — *To keep one's countenance*, eundem vultum servare. — *Milo now kept the field*, Milo campum jam tenuit. — *You might have kept your counsel*, tacuisse poteras. — *To keep one employed*, aliquem negotiis occupatum tenere. — *To keep a state in peace*, civitatem concordem tenere, *Liv.* — *Not kept*, incustoditus. — *To keep back* (*make to stop*), sisto, detineo, contineo. — *To keep back* (*tarry behind*), pone sequi. — *To keep one's bed* (*from sickness*), lecto affigi. — *To keep close* (*conceal*), occulto, celo; premo. — *Can you keep it close?* potes tacere? — *I must keep all close*, nescio etiam id quod scio. — *He can keep nothing close*, rimarum plenus est, hâc illâc perfluit. — *To keep close* (*lie hid*), lateo. — *To keep a coach*, currum proprium habere. — *To keep one company*, comitor, cum aliquo versari. — *To keep good or bad company*, probis *or* improbis hominibus uti. — *To keep* (*defend*), defendo, tueor. — *To keep down*, deprimo; supprimo. — *To keep* (*dwell*), habito, moror, commoror. — *To keep an eye or guard upon or over*, asservo, observo. — *To keep or abstain from*, se abstinere. — *He kept himself three days without meat*, triduum se cibo abstinuit. — *To keep or hinder from*, prohibeo. — *I could not be kept from telling you more plainly*, teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius declararem. — *To keep fair with one*, alicujus bonam opinionem de se retinere. — *To keep one's ground*, in loco consistere *or* manere. — *To keep one in health*, sospito. — *To keep a holiday or festival*, ferior, festum diem agere. — *To keep one's birth-day*, natalem celebrare. — *To keep good or bad hours*, tempestive *or* sero domum redire. — *To keep house* (*support a family*), familiam alere *or* sustentare; (*be much at home*), domi se fere continere. — *To keep a house in repair*, sarta tecta præstare. — *To keep in*, *v. a.* contineo, cohibeo, arceo. — *He commonly keeps in the country*, fere se ruri continet. — *Keep in your reins*, fortius utere loris. — *Kept in*, clausus, inclusus, interclusus. — *That may be kept in store*, conditivus. — *To keep* (*last*), duro, maneo; ætatem ferre. — *To keep low*, affligo. — *To keep* (*nourish*), alo, nutrio, sustento. — *They will not keep a ravenous fellow*, alere nolunt hominem edacem. — *You keep a snake in your bosom*, tu viperam sub alâ nutricas. — *He keeps the whole family*, tota familia ab illo pendet. — *To keep off or at bay*, depello, distineo. — *Keep or stand off*, cave canem. — *Whom his father and country thought it sufficient to have kept at bay*, quem arcuisse pater et patria contenti erant, *V. Paterc.* — *To keep out*, dispello. — *To keep out of doors* (*not come in*), se foris continere. — *To keep out of sight*, se ab hominum conspectu subducere. — *To keep sheep, as a shepherd*, oves pascere. — *To keep to one's self*, sibi retinere. — *To keep to one's* (*own*) *time*, tempore præstituto adesse. — *to one's word*, promissis stare; a fide datâ non recedere. — *To keep under*, supprimo, compesco; in officio continere. — *To keep a fever under*, febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigare. — *To keep* (*v. n.*) *within bounds*, intra fines consistere; modum tenere. — *To keep* (*v. a.*) *in prison*, servare in vinculis, *Liv.* — *To keep time as musicians do with their feet*, certam legem temporum servare, *Quint.* — *The choir keeps time*, chorus canentium, velut conspiratione factâ, consentit atque concinit.
Keeper, custos. — *A cow-keeper*, bubulcus. — *A housekeeper*, paterfamilias. — *The lord keeper of the great seal*, sigilli magni custos.
Keeping, conservatio, custodia. — *A keeping back*, depulsio. — *A keeping down*, suppressio. — *A keeping in or under*, cohibitio, inhibitio.
KEG, doliolum, seria, orca.
KELING (*fish*), asellus.
KELP, sal chemicus ex algâ marinâ.
KELTER. — *He is not in kelter*, nondum est paratus.
KEMB, pecto.
KEN (*know*), cognosco, internosco: (*see afar off*), prospicio.
Ken, *subst.* — *Within ken*, in conspectu.
KENNEL, canalis, cloaca. —— ¶ *A dog-kennel*, tugurium canis. —— ¶ *A kennel of hounds*, canum grex.
KENNEL *coal*, lapis ampelitis, terra ampelitis, lithanthrax.
KERCHIEF, ornamentum capitis; capital; rica (*veil*). — *A handkerchief*, sudarium; muccinium. — *A little handkerchief*, sudariolum.
KERMES, coccum.
KERNEL, nucleus (*of fruit*); medulla (*the edible part of the kernel, of fruit and grain*); os, lignum, (*the hard kernel of a berry*); granum (*a corn or grain of corn, and of small grapes: full of such*, granosus; *having such*, granatus): *avoid* acinus, *to express* kernel. — *To take out the kernels*, enucleo. — *Kernels in the throat*, tonsillæ. — *Waxing kernels in the neck*, strumæ.
KERSEY, pannus rasus *or* levidensis.
KESTREL, tinnunculus.
KETCH, navicula, navigiolum. —— ¶ *Jack Ketch*, carnifex.
KETTLE, ahenum; lebes. — *A great kettle*, caldarium. — *A little kettle*, cacabus. — *A kettle-drum*, tympanum equestre; tympanum symphoniacum.
KEY, clavis. — *Things which cannot be under lock and key*, quæ non possunt esse sub clave. — *A bunch of keys*, clavium fasciculus. — *Cross keys*, claves decussatæ. — *False keys*, claves portarum adulterinæ. — *A key-clog*, tigillum clavi affixum. — *The key-hole*, foramen clavis. — *A small key*, clavicula. — *A key-keeper or turnkey*, clavicularius. — *Key-stone*, cuneus. —— ¶ *Key in music*, clavis. — *The keys of an organ*, pinnæ. —— ¶ *A key-city*, janua, claustra.
KIBE, pernio. — *A little kibe*, perniunculus.
KICK, calcitro; calce ferire. — *Tell me or I will kick you*, aut dic, aut accipe calcem. — *To kick well* (*give him a good kicking*), calcibus aliquem contundere, concidere. — *To kick backwards*, recalcitro; calces remittere. — *To kick out of the house*, calce aliquem ex ædibus abigere. — *To kick down stairs*, calce aliquem per gradus depellere. — *To kick the door with his heels*, fores calcibus insultare. — *To kick up one's heels*, supplanto; calce prosternere. — *A kicking horse*, equus calcitrosus.
Kick, *s.* ictus calcis *or* pedis.
Kicking (*of a horse*, &c.), calcitratus.
Kicker, calcitro; equus calcitro.
KICKSHAWS, res ridiculæ, ridicula: scitamenta.
KID, hædus; capella. — *A young kid*, hædulus, hædillus. — *Kid leather*, corium hædinum. — *Of a kid*, hædinus.
To Kid, (hædum) parere. — *Having kidded*, hædum recens enixa. — *A place where kids are kept*, hædile.
Kidding, hædorum partio.
KIDNAP, furto tollere; plagio aliquem abducere. — *Whose excellent parts his brothers being jealous of, they sold him, being privately kidnapped, to some foreign merchants*, cujus excellens ingenium veriti fratres, clam interceptum peregrinis mercatoribus vendiderunt, *Just.*
Kidnapper, plagiarius.
KIDNEY, ren. — *A kidney-bean*, faseolus. — *Kidney-vetch*, anthyllis. — *Kidney-wort*, cotyledon. — *Of the kidneys*, ad renes pertinens. —— ¶ (*disposition*), indoles, ingenium.
KILDERKIN, doliolum.
KILL, occido, cædo, interficio, interimo; trucido; neco, eneco; mortem alicui afferre; animam alicujus exstinguere; aliquem morte afficere *or* de medio tollere. — *News came that the forces of Mardonius were all killed*, fama venit Mardonii copias occidione occidisse. — *Nor are all the drones to be killed*, nec ad occidionem gens fucorum interimenda est. — *To kill himself*, mortem, necem sibi consciscere; vim sibi inferre; se ipsum vitâ privare. — *He killed himself*, manus violentas sibi ipsi intulit; sibi manibus suis necèm conscivit. — *To kill for sacrifice*, macto.
Killer, occisor, interfector, percussor. — *of his brother*, fratricida. — *of a man*, homicida. — *of parents*, parricida. — *of a tyrant*, tyrannicida.
Killing, occisio, trucidatio, interemptio, cædes. — *The killing of parents*, parricidium. — *Is there no difference between killing the father and the servant?* nihilne igitur interest patrem quis necet, an servum? — *A killing for sacrifice*, mactatio. — *A universal killing*, internecio, occidio.
Killing (*deadly*), *adj.* mortifer (letifer, *poet.*).
KILN, fornax. — *A brick-kiln*, fornax lateraria. — *A lime-kiln*, fornax calcaria.
KIMBO. — *A man with arms a-kimbo*, homo ansatus. — *To go with arms a-kimbo*, subnixis alis incedere.
KIN *by blood*, consanguineus, cognatus. — *by marriage*, affinis. — *Next of kin*, consanguinitate proximus *or* proxima. — *To be akin*, necessitudine *or* cognatione conjunctum esse. — *Next kin to* (*very like*), finitimus, simillimus. —— || See *Akin*.
Kindred, propinquitas, necessitudo, consanguinitas; cognatio (*on the mother's side*), agnatio (*on the father's side*); affinitas (*by marriage*). — *I am next of kindred to myself*, proximus sum egomet mihi. — *He was next of kin to the estate*, gente ad eum rediit hereditas. — *Kindred* (*kinsfolk*), propinqui, proximi; consanguinei; cognati; affines. — *A degree of kindred*, gradus. — *Of honest*

kindred, ingenuus, honesto loco natus. — *To be of one kindred with*, cum aliquo propinquitate conjunctum esse.

Kindred, *adj.* propinquus, propinquitate *or* sanguine conjunctus; affinis: *fig.* propinquus, finitimus, similis.

Kinsfolk. See *Kindred.*

Kinsman, propinquus, consanguineus, cognatus. — *To acknowledge for a kinsman*, consanguineum agnoscere.

Kinswoman, propinqua, consanguinea, cognata.

KIND, *subst.* (*sex*), sexus; (*sort*), genus, species. — *The kind of soil*, soli natura *or* ingenium. — *That recapitulation is a kind of upbraiding*, isthæc commemoratio quasi exprobratio est. — *It is a kind of silent speech*, sermo quidam tacitus est. — *See what kind of men they are*, genus hominum perspice. — *Of what kind*, cujusmodi, qualis. — *You know not what kind of a man he is*, nescis qui vir sit. — *What kind of life is that of yours?* quæ tua est ista vita? — *I suppose by this time you know what kind of a man my father is*, ego vos novisse credo jam ut (*how*) sit pater meus. — *I remembered what kind of letters you had sent me before*, memoriâ tenebam cujusmodi ad me literas antea misisti. — *I wrote you word before what kind of oration Pompey's was*, scripsi ad te antea concio Pompeii qualis fuisset. — *Of this kind, of that kind*, hujusmodi, ejusmodi; illiusmodi; talis. — *Of all kinds*, omnis generis, omnigenus (*poet.*). — *Of the same kind*, ejusdem generis, eodem genere; ejusdem modi; congener. — *Of another kind*, diversi *or* alieni generis; dissimilis. — *I take him to be another kind of person*, ego hunc esse aliter credo. — *He is quite another kind of person from what he was*, totus commutatus est, plane alius factus est.

KIND, *adj.* (*benevolent*), benignus, humanus, benevolus, blandus, æquus, commodus; almus: (*favorable*), amicus, propitius.

Kindly (*benevolently*), benigne, humaniter, comiter, blande, clementer. — *As kindly as he was able*, ut blandissime potuit. —— ¶ (*favorably*), amice.

Kindness (*benevolence*), humanitas, benignitas, comitas, affabilitas, æquitas, amicitia, bonitas: (*good turn*), beneficium, meritum: (*good will*), favor, amor; gratia: (*gratefulness*), gratus animus. — *I will take this kindness of him*, ab eo gratiam hanc inibo. — *That she may do us a kindness, and herself no harm*, ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio. — *Much kindness is bestowed on him*, in eum benignitatis plurimum confertur. — *He had a mighty kindness for me*, erat cupidissimus mei. — *I will do them the kindness to bring them out*, meo beneficio proferentur. — *You will do me a very great kindness*, pergratum mihi feceris. — *All the kindness you can do, he thinks not worth a rush*, si quid benefacias, levior plumâ est gratia. — *To bestow a kindness*, see *Benefit.* — *To receive one*, beneficium accipere ab aliquo. — *To return a kindness*, mutuam gratiam referre, reddere, reponere; gratas vices reddere.

KINDLE, *v. a.* accendo, incendo, succendo, inflammo, (*prop. and fig.*). — *a fire*, ignem facere, excitare, accendere. — — *To kindle*, *v. n.* ignem concipere (*prop.*); exardescere, accendi, incendi, *etc.*, (*prop. and fig.*). — *Kindled* (*angered*), accensus, incensus.

Kindling, incensio.

KINDRED. See *Kin.*

KINE, *pl. of Cow.*

KING, rex. — *A king or a beggar*, aut Cæsar aut nullus; rex aut asinus. — *To make a king*, regem constituere. — *A king at arms*, fetialis, rex armorum, pater patratus. — *The king of good fellows*, arbiter bibendi. — *The king's house*, domus regia; palatium (*poet.*). — *King-fisher*, alcedo.

Kinglike, Kingly, *adj.* regalis, regius, augustus, basilicus.

Kingly, *adv.* regaliter, regie, regifice.

Kingdom, regnum. — *To be in one's kingdom* (*enjoy one's self*), voto potiri.

KINSMAN, KINSWOMAN. See *Kin.*

KIRTLE, supparum.

KISS, *v.* osculor, deosculor, basio, suavior; dissuavior; osculum, *etc.* alicui dare. — *He gently kissed his daughter*, oscula libavit natæ. — *You must kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti. — *To kiss the cup*, primoribus labiis gustare *or* libare. — *To kiss the hand* (*one's own*), manum a facie jactare; *repeatedly*, oscula jacere *or* jactare.

Kiss, *subst.* osculum, suavium; basium (*smack, buss*). — *A little kiss*, suaviolum; basiolum.

Kisser, osculator, basiator.

Kissing, osculatio, exosculatio, basiatio. — *Kissing goes by favor*, non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

KIT (*milk-pail*), mulctrale, sinus, mulctra: (*fiddle*), parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina, coquina. — *Of the kitchen*, coquinarius. — *A kitchen-maid*, ancilla (culinaria). — *A kitchen-boy*, culinarius, famulus (culinarius). — *Kitchen-furniture*, culinaria supellex. — *Kitchen-garden*, hortus olitorius. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (*pot herbs*).

KITE, milvus. — *Of a kite*, milvinus. — *A young kite*, pullus milvinus. —— ¶ *To raise a kite*, aquilam chartaceam in aërem tollere.

KITTEN, catulus felis.

To Kitten (*as a cat*), catulos parere.

KNACK, *s.* habitus, ars, usus, facultas, ingenium ad aliquid aptum *or* habile. — *To have a knack at a thing*, alicujus rei esse apprime peritum. — *You have the knack of it*, rem pulchre calles. —— ¶ *A knack or toy*, res ludicra. — *Knacks, knick-knacks*, crepundia.

KNACK, *v.* crepo, crepito.

Knacking, crepitus.

KNAPSACK, pera militaris *or* viatoria.

KNARE, tuber.

KNAVE, homo infamis; homo perfidus; fraudator; nebulo. — *Knaves well met*, aruspex aruspicem, Cretensis Cretensem. — *An arrant knave*, purus putus nebulo; homo flagitiosissimus. — *Once a knave and never an honest man*, semel malus, semper malus. — *The knave at cards*, miles, eques. — *A base knave*, verbero, mastigia, furcifer. — *Crafty*, veterator. — *Beggarly*, vappa, homo semissis. — *Saucy*, effrons, improbus. — *Stinking*, sterquilinium. — *To play the knave*, veteratorie agere. — *A pack of knaves*, flagitiosorum grex.

Knavery, fraus, dolus; fallacia.

Knavish, improbus, pravus, scelestus, malitiosus; perfidus, fraudulentus. — *A knavish fellow*, nequam; fraudulentus; scelestus, scelus. — *A knavish construction of the law*, malitiosa juris interpretatio.

Knavishly, improbe, sceleste, scelerate, dolose, fraudulenter.

Knavishness, nequitia, scelus, improbitas, fraus, dolus.

KNEAD, subigo, depso. — *together*, condepso.

Kneading, subactio. — *A kneading-trough*, magis.

KNEE, genu. — *Humbly entreating on his knees*, flexis genibus supplex. — *He kneels humbly on his knees*, in genua procumbit; genua submittit. — *To fall at one's knees*, alicui *or* ad genua alicujus procumbere, genibus alicujus accidere. — *To bow the knee*, genua flectere. — *To fall upon one's knees*, in genua procumbere. — *A bowing of the knee*, genuum flexio. — *On his knees*, genibus nixus. — *A little knee*, geniculum. — *The knee-pan*, patella. —— ¶ *Knee* (*corner, turn*), geniculus.

To Kneel *down*, genibus niti; in genua procumbere: genibus nixum esse (*the state*). — *Kneeling*, genibus nitens *or* nixus. — *Knee-tribute*, poplite flexo salutatio.

KNELL, campana funebris.

KNICK-KNACKS, crepundia; nugæ.

KNIFE, culter; scalprum, scalpellum. — *A little knife*, cultellus. — *A butcher's cleaving-knife*, securis lanionia. — *A pen-knife*, scalprum librarium. — *A two-edged knife*, culter anceps. — *A cut-purse knife*, sica. — *A dressing-knife*, culter propinarius. — *A pruning-knife*, falx; falx putatoria (*for trees*). — *A wood-knife*, culter venatorius. — *A chopping-knife* (*for herbs*), culter herbarius. — *for meat*, culter ad minutal conficiendum. — *A shoe-maker's*, culter sutorius, scalprum sutorium. — *A clasped knife*, culter laminâ in manubrium retortâ. — *The back of a knife*, pars cultri aversa. — *The handle*, cultri manubrium. — *Made like a knife*, cultratus. — *Edged like a knife*, cultellatus.

KNIGHT, eques. — *errant*, eques errans; eques qui incerta fata quærit. — *of the Garter*, eques ordini Parascelidis ascriptus. — *of the shire*, comitatus ascriptus. — *of the post*, caput perjurum. — *Knights' service*, militia equestris. — *Of a knight*, equester.

To Knight, in ordinem equestrem recipere.

Knighthood, dignitas equestris.

Knightly, quod equitem decet.

KNIT, acubus texere: (*tie*), stringo, astringo; ligo. — *To knit or tie with knots*, nodo; nodo colligare. — *To knit in*, innecto. — *together*, connecto. — *under*, subnecto. — *unto*, annecto, constringo. — *To knit stockings*, tibialia acubus texere. — *Knit together*, connexus, copulatus, illigatus. — *unto*, annexus, alligatus.

Knitter, qui *or* quæ acubus texit.

Knitting, textus. — *A knitting together*, connexio, connexus.

KNOB, tuber, nodus; bulla. See *Boss.*

Knobbed, Knobby, bullatus, asper, nodis distinctus, torosus.

Knobbiness, asperitas.

KNOCK (*thump*), *v.* pulso, tundo, contundo. — *To knock about the pate*, caput commitigare. — *To knock* (*v. a.*) *against*, allido, impingo. — *To knock or strike*, ferio, percutio. — *To knock at a door*, fores pulsare *or* pultare. — *To knock down*, prosterno, humi sternere. — *To knock in*, perfringo. — *off*, frango. — *out*, excutio; elido. — *together*, collido. — *To knock under or submit*, manus victas dare.

Knock, *s.* pulsus (*knocking*); percussio; ictus; colaphus (*with the fist*).

Knocker, qui pulsat, *etc.*; pulsans. —— ¶ *The knocker of a door*, malleus.

Knocking, pulsatio. — *together*, collisio.

KNOLL. — *To knoll bells*, campanas pulsare.

KNOLL, *subst.* colliculus.

KNOT (*of a cord*, &c.), nodus, nexus. — *A little knot*, nodulus. — *A knot or cockade*, vitta *or* tænia in rosæ formam collecta. — *A knot or puzzle*, nodus, difficultas, res obscura *or* inexplicabilis. — *A knot in wood*, nodus. — *A knot or joint of a stalk*, nodus; articulus; geniculum. — *A knot in a garden*, schema topiarium, lemnisci in nodum conserti. — *A knot of rogues*, flagitiosorum grex. — *A knot or cluster of people*, circulus. — *There is a knot of them*, omnes compacto rem agunt. — *Tied in a knot*, in nodum collectus *or* religatus; nodo coërcitus. — *Without knots*, sine nodis; enodis.

To Knot (*bud*), gemmo, germino. — *To knot* (*as young trees*), nodos emittere; (*as corn*), geniculare. — *To knot or stick together like hair*, implicari. — *Knotted*, nodatus, in nodos collectus. — *as hair*, implexus, concretus.

Knotty, nodosus.

Knottiness (*difficulty*), difficultas: (*unevenness*), asperitas.

KNOW, novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habere; alicujus rei notitiam habere; scire, non nescire, non ignorare; didicisse; tenere, intelligere. — *To come to know*, noscere, cognoscere; discere; resciscere. — *So came we to know it*, inde est cognitio facta. — *I know him by sight*, de facie novi. — *I know him as well as I know you*, novi hominem tanquam te. — *I know these things are commonly said*, non sum nescius ista dici solere. — *I know my own business*, ego meam rem sapio. — *As you know very well*, quod te non fugit. — *I know what to do*, quid ego agam habeo. — *He knows on which side his bread is buttered*, non vult sibi male; scit uti foro. — *To know not*, ignoro, nescio. — *Who knows not that?* inter omnes constat. — *He makes me know not what to do*, me consilii incertum facit. — *I know not what to say to them*, quid dicam hisce incertus sum. — *One knows not where to have him*, versutior est quam rota figularis. — *I know you foresaw these mischiefs*, cognovi te hæc mala prævidenm-

tem. — *When these things were known at Rome*, hæc ubi Romæ comperta sunt. — *Known all the world over*, per totam res est notissima terram. — *Known for a rogue*, scelere nobilis. — *It is a known saying*, tritum est proverbium. — *To come to be known*, enotesco, innotesco. — *To become known abroad*, in vulgus exire, emano. — *The like was never known*, nemo unquam meminerat. — *To make known*, patefacio; manifestum facere; in medium proferre; enuntio, evulgo, (*blurt out, noise abroad*). — *Known openly*, divulgatus, pervulgatus. — *Well known*, percognitus, perspectus. — *It is well known*, liquet, constat. — *Known before*, præcognitus. — *Notoriously known*, clarus, manifestus, nobilis. — *To know again*, recognosco, agnosco. — *asunder*, dignosco, internosco. — *beforehand*, præscio, prænosco. — *To know certainly*, pernosco, exploratum habere. — *To know by inquiry*, deprehendo, comperio. — *To let one know*, significo, doceo, edoceo; certiorem facere. — *I will let you know*, tibi notum faciam; faxo scies. — *To make one know*, ostendo, commonstro, commonefacio. — *To know by some token*, agnosco. — *To know well*, calleo, intelligo. — *Knowing*, gnarus, sciens.— *beforehand*, præscius. — *Not knowing*, inscius, ignarus, nescius.

Knowing, *adj.* callidus; prudens.—*Knowing by experience*, rerum usu peritus.

Knowing, *s.* cognitio. — *A thing worth knowing*, res cognitione digna. — *A not knowing*, ignoratio, ignorantia. — *The faculty of knowing*, cognoscendi facultas.

Knowingly, scienter. — *Very*, perscienter.

Knowledge (*acquaintance*), notitia: (*skill*), notitia, peritia, scientia; cognitio; experientia: (*understanding*), intelligentia, intellectus, perceptio, comprehensio; conscientia: (*learning*), eruditio, doctrina. — *Knowledge in the law*, jurisprudentia. — *A sure knowledge*, perspicientia. —*Having a little knowledge*, nasutus. — *Want of knowledge*, inscitia, imperitia. — *Having no knowledge*, ignarus, rudis. —— ¶ *Not to my knowledge*, non quod sciam. — *Without my knowledge*, me nesciente; clam me. — *To come to the knowledge of a thing*, rescisco, deprehendo. — *I must take care that it come not to my father's knowledge*, ne resciscat pater mihi cautio est. —*To bring to one's knowledge*, aliquem certiorem facere alicujus rei.

KNUCKLES, condyli.

KNUR, KNURL, nodus, tuber. — *Full of knurs*, nodosus.

KORAN, Coranus.

L.

LABEL, titulus, pittacium; appendix.

LABIAL *consonant*, litera labrorum.

LABOR, LABORIOUSNESS, labor, industria, virium contentio, opera; opus: (*child-bearing*), partus, puerperium, dolores (puerperæ). —*Not so much to save myself labor*, non tam vitandi laboris mei causâ. — *To bestow so much labor on writing*, in scribendo tantum industriæ ponere. — *It is worth the labor*, operæ pretium est. — *My labor will be well bestowed*, bene erit opera posita. — *I have lost both my labor and my cost*, operam et oleum perdidi. — *Day labor, Daily-labor*, labor quotidianus; opera. — *Sore labor*, labor gravis *or* improbus. — *Painful labors*, ærumnæ, *pl.*

To Labor (*as a ship in the sea*), cum ventis et fluctibus colluctari; fluctibus jactari: (*take pains*), laboro, operor; molior; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare, nervos contendere: (*endeavor*), nitor, enitor. — *To labor (strive) against*, renitor. obnitor. — *earnestly*, omnibus viribus contendere, omnibus nervis conniti, summâ ope niti, ut, *etc.*: sudo, desudo.—*extremely*, laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare. — *To labor with child (be in labor)*, parturio; laborare e dolore. — *To labor for*, alicui rei studere, operam dare alicui rei. — *To labor a thing, or do it with labor*, elaboro. — *To labor in vain*, operam ludere *or* frustra insumere; laterem lavare; nihil agere, nihil promovere.— *To labor a point*, summâ diligentiâ elaborare aliquid. — *To labor under very great difficulties*, summis angustiis premi. — *To labor for hire*, operam suam locare. — *Labored or wrought with much pains*, laboratus, elaboratus, elucubratus; summâ curâ *or* diligentiâ confectus. —*Not labored*, illaboratus. — *A labored period*, apta et quasi rotunda constructio. — *A laboring beast*, jumentum.

Laborer (*one who gets his living by labor*), operarius, cui operâ vita est; *pl.* operæ. — *Hired or day-laborer*, mercenarius, operarius; *pl.* operæ mercenariæ *or* conductæ. — *A fellow-laborer*, socius operum.

Laboring, labor, elaboratio. — *A laboring for an office*, ambitus.—*A laboring to do a thing*, nisus, conatus; conamen.

Laboratory, officina chemica.

Laborious (*pains-taking*), laboriosus, industrius, sedulus, impiger; (*toilsome*), laboriosus, arduus, molestus, operosus, difficilis.

Laboriously (*diligently*), laboriose, impigre, sedulo; (*difficultly*), moleste, operose, difficulter.

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus; Dædalea claustra; *fig.* difficultates summæ. —*Of the labyrinth*, labyrintheus.

LACE (*a string*), linea (*for the hair*, &c.); linum; funiculus. —— ¶ (*the stuff*), texta reticulata; opus reticulatum *or* denticulatum. —— ¶ (*for a border*), limbus. — *Gold or silver lace*, limbus auro *or* argento textus. — *A lace-man* or *lace-maker*, limbolarius.

To Lace (*edge with lace*), prætexo; (*fasten with a lace*), astringo, constringo. — *To lace one's self*, pectus vincire.

LACERATE, lacero, dilacero.

Laceration, laceratio.

LACHRYMAL, lacrimas generans.

Lachrymary, lacrimas continens.

LACK, *v.* careo, egeo, indigeo. — *I lack wit*, deficit me ingenium. — *They lacked strength*, illis defuerunt vires. — *Lacking*, egens, inops, egenus, orbus. — *To be lacking*, desum, deficio. — *Lacking but a little*, prope, propemodum, tantum non.

Lack (*want*), *s.* indigentia, inopia, penuria; egestas, vacuitas. — *Lack of parents or children*, orbitas. — *of custom*, desuetudo. — *of meat and drink*, cibi inopia. —— ¶ *Lack (defect)*, defectus. — *To find lack of*, desidero.

LACKER, lacca.

To Lacker, laccâ obducere.

LACKLUSTRE *eyes*, oculi inertes.

LACONIC, Laconicus.

Laconically, Laconice.

Laconism, Laconismus.

LACQUEY, cursor, pedisequus; a pedibus (puer *or* servus).

LACTEAL, LACTEOUS, lacteus.

LAD, puer. — *A young or little lad*, puerulus.

LADDER, scalæ, *pl.* — *A little ladder*, scalæ portabiles. —*A ship ladder*, pons. — *The rounds of a ladder*, scalarum gradus. — *To climb up a ladder*, per scalas ascendere *or* niti.

LADE, (*load*), onero; onus imponere.— *Laded or laden*, onustus, oneratus. — *Laden with honor, riches*, &c., laude, divitiis, *etc.*, cumulatus. — *Sore laden*, injusto onere oppressus. — *A bill of lading*, index rerum vectarum. — *The lading of a ship*, navis onus.

LADE *out*, depleo.

Ladle, trulla; cochlear.—— ¶ (*of a wheel*), pinna.

LADY, femina nobilis. — *The finest lady in the land*, inter Latias gloria prima nurus, *Mart.* 2. 63. — *A young lady*, virgo nobilis. — *To hand a lady*, honoris ergo incedenti feminæ operam navare; matronam manu sustentare et deducere.

LAG (*lag behind*), tardo, tergiversor.

Lagging *behind*, tergiversatio.

LAIR *of a beast*, cubile, lustrum, latibulum.

LAITY. See *Lay*, adj.

LAKE, lacus, palus, stagnum.

LAMB (*the animal*), agnus, agna. — *A little lamb, Lambkin*, agnellus. — *A sucking lamb*, agnus lactens *or* subrumus. — *A late lamb*, agnus cordus. — *Of a lamb*, agninus. — *Lamb's wool*, lana agnina. —— ¶ (*its flesh*), (caro) agnina.

LAMBENT, lambens.

LAME, debilis, claudus, mancus, membris captus; pedibus æger. — *of one leg, arm, foot*, &c., altero crure, brachio, pede, *etc.* debilis. — *Lame with age*, decrepitus. — *A lame piece of work*, opus imperfectum, mancum, mutilatum. — *To be or go lame*, claudico. — *He is become lame*, claudicat.

To Lame (*make lame*), debilito, debilem facere, claudum *or* mancum facere. — *To lame one's arm, hand, foot*, &c., alicujus brachium, manum, pedem, *etc.* debilitare. — *Lamed*, claudicans; claudus factus.

Laming (*making lame*), debilitatio.

Lamely (*unskilfully*), imperite, inconcinne.

Lameness, debilitas; clauditas.

LAMENT, *v. n.* lamentor, ploro, fleo, lugeo; fremo: — *v. a.* lamentor, defleo, deploro; lugeo; gemo. — *with another*, collacrimo, conqueror, commiseror; congemo, comploro, apploro. — *To begin to lament*, lugesco. — *Lamented*, lamentatus, deploratus, defletus. — *Not lamented*, indeploratus.

Lamentable, lamentabilis, plorabilis, flebilis, lugubris, lacrimosus, luctuosus, funestus. — *Very*, perluctuosus.

Lamentably, luctuose, lugubre, flebiliter.

Lamentation, lamentatio, ejulatio, deploratio, lamentum. — *together*, comploratio. — *at funerals*, planctus; nænia, threnus. — *Full of lamentation*, gemebundus.

Lamenter, plorator, *Mart.*

LAMMAS, calendæ Sextiles. — *At latter Lammas*, ad Græcas calendas.

LAMP, lucerna; lampas *in poet.* — *A lampbearer or stand*, lychnuchus.

LAMPOON, carmen probrosum *or* famosum; libellus famosus. —*posted upon one's door*, elogium.

To Lampoon *one*, carmen probrosum facere in aliquem; carmen *or* libellum ad infamiam alicujus edere; aliquem scriptis procacibus diffamare.

Lampooner, libelli *or* carminis famosi scriptor; qui libellum (-os) ad infamiam alterius edit (edidit).

LAMPREY, muræna fluviatilis.

LANCE, hasta; lancea. — *A lance with a blunt head*, hasta pura. — *The shaft of a lance*, hastile. — *Pierced or wounded with a lance*, lanceâ vulneratus *or* transfixus.

To Lance (*of a surgeon*), seco, incido; sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire; scarifico.

Lancer, miles hastatus.

Lancet, sagitta; scalpellum.

LAND (opposed to *sea*), terra. — *The dry land*, aridum. — *The main land*, (terra) continens. — *By land*, terrâ; terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus. —*To get to land*, terram capere; ad terram pervenire. — *Living on the land, to be found on land*, terrester (*opposed to* maritimus). — *Land army or forces*, exercitus terrester *or* pedester, copiæ terrestres *or* pedestres. — *Land-breeze*, aura terræ. ——

¶ (*a country, region*), terra; regio; ager (*small territory*); civitas (*state*). — *One's fatherland*, patria. — *What land in the whole earth?* quæ regio in terris? — *Law of the land*, lex (publica). — *The custom of the land*, mos patrius, institutum et mos civium. — *Of one's native land*, patrius. —— ¶ (*arable land*, &c.), ager, agri; rura; terra; solum. — *A ploughed land*, arvum. — *To till land*, agrum colere. — *Of or relating to land*, agrarius. — *Growing*, &c. *on the land*, agrestis. — *Possessing much land*, agrosus. — *Lands* (*landed property*), fundi; prædia. — *A tax upon lands*, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum.

To LAND, *v. n.* appellere (*of men*), *or* appelli (*of the ship*), ad locum (*at a place*); e navi exire, (e) navi egredi. — *To land with the fleet somewhere*, classem appellere ad locum. — *To land, or come to land in a vessel*, navem ad terram applicare. — *To land, or get to land.* (See above.) — *As soon as ever we landed*, ubi primum terram tetigimus. —— ‖ *v. a.* (*put on land*), exponere. — *To land soldiers*, milites (copias, exercitum) exponere, *with or without* (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere. — *Having landed their men who were on shipboard*, excensione ab navibus in terram factâ, *Liv.*

LANDING, *s.* excensio, egressus, (*of persons*); appulsus litoris. —— ¶ *Landing-place*, aditus, portus: (*on the stairs*), præcinctio.

LANDED, *adj.* (*rich in lands*), agris dives, agrosus.

LANDHOLDER, dominus fundi *or* prædii; agrorum possessor.

LANDLORD, dominus prædii, ædium, *etc.* —— ¶ (*host*), caupo.

LANDLADY (*of an inn*), copa.

LANDMARK, terminus; lapis terminalis; limes in agro positus.

LANDSCAPE, regio (in tabulâ) picta *or* depicta (*of reality*); forma regionis picta (*fictitious*). — *Landscapes*, opus topium; topia (-orum).

LANE (*street*), angiportus, angiportum. — *with hedges on both sides*, via utrinque sepimentis munita. — *A by-lane*, deverticulum.

LANGUAGE (*speech*), lingua, sermo; oratio: — (*style*), scribendi ratio, dicendi ratio, stilus. — *So that he spoke two and twenty languages*, ut duarum et viginti gentium ore loqueretur, *Aur. Vict.* — *A living, dead language*, lingua viva, mortua. — *Good language or style*, oratio accurata, casta, compta, concinna, culta, nitida, elegans, pura, venusta. — *Bad language or style*, oratio aspera, horrida, inculta, inepta, rudis, non satis splendida verbis. — *Swelling language*, turgida verba, sermo tumidus, inflatus, affectatus; ampullæ, *pl.* — *Fair or soothing language*, blanditiæ, verborum lenocinia; blandiloquentia (*poet.*). — *To use high-flown language*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba proferre. — *He that gives fair language*, blandus, blandiloquus. — *The propriety of any language*, linguæ proprietas; idioma (*Gramm.*). — *Ill or rude language*, convicium, maledictum. — *To give ill language*, convicior, maledico; conviciis aliquem lacessere *or* insectari. — *That can speak two languages*, bilinguis.

LANGUISH, langueo, marceo, tabeo. — *To begin to languish*, languesco, marcesco, tabesco. — *To cause to languish*, corrumpo. — *To languish in prison*, in carcere vitam miserrimam trahere. — *Languishing*, languidus, languens, languescens. — *Somewhat languishing*, languidulus. — *Languishing* (*love-sick*) *eyes*, oculi ignem fatentes; ebrii ocelli. — *A languishing spirit*, languore deficiens animus.

LANGUISHING, LANGUOR, languor.

LANGUISHINGLY, languide.

LANGUID, languidus, debilis, hebes.

LANK (*limber*), flaccidus, mollis: (*slender*), gracilis, macilentus, tenuis.

LANKNESS (*limberness*), mollities: (*slenderness*), gracilitas, macies.

LANTERN, laterna. — *A dark lantern*, laterna secreta; Gygis annulus. — *A lantern-bearer*, laternarius.

LAP, gremium; sinus: (*a lappet*), lacinia. — *The lap of the ear*, auricula. — *One nursed in Fortune's lap*, Fortunæ filius; gallinæ filius albæ. — *Lap-eared*, aures flaccas habens. — *A lapful*, plenum pallium.

To LAP (*lick*), lambo, lingo: (*wrap up*), involvo, complico.

LAPPER (*licker up*), lambens.

LAPPING, *s.* (*licking*), linctus: (*folding*), complicatio, involutio.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPWING, *probably* parra; tringa vanellus, L.

LAPIDARY, gemmarum scalptor.

LAPSE, lapsus; delictum. — *The lapse of a right*, juris amissio.

To LAPSE, labor; amittor; decisco. — *Lapsed*, prætermissus; amissus; perditus.

LARBOARD, latus sinistrum.

LARCENY, furtum.

LARCH, larix.

LARD, lardum *or* laridum. — *A little slice of lard*, lardi lingula *or* turunda.

To LARD, illardo.

LARDER, cella penaria, cella promptuaria.

LARDERER, procurator peni, promus condus.

LARGE, largus, latus, amplus, capax, spatiosus. — *He has large commendations given him*, pleno ore laudatur. — *Very large*, peramplus, prægrandis, prælargus; permagnus. — *Somewhat large*, largior; subgrandis, *Cic.* — *To make large*, amplifico, dilato. — *To be at large*, libere vagari. — *To discourse at large*, plurimis verbis disserere, copiose disputare, fusissime de re aliquâ disceptare. — *I wrote to you at large*, ad te pluribus verbis scripsi. — *We will discourse more at large of these things after supper*, pluribus de his rebus a cœnâ colloquemur. —— ‖ See *Big*.

LARGELY (*amply*), ample, late, spatiose: (*abundantly*), ample, large, ubertim, abundanter, ampliter, largiter: (*fully, at large*), copiose, fusius, pluribus verbis. — *So largely* (*to such an extent*), eo usque, in tantum.

LARGENESS, amplitudo, latitudo, magnitudo; capacitas, largitas.

LARGESS, largitio, munificentia, donativum.

LARK, alauda. — *A sea-lark*, charadrius. — *The capped lark*, cassita. — *The meadow lark*, alauda silvestris. — *A skylark*, alauda mulcens æthera cantu. — *A tit lark*, alauda pratensis. — *A wood lark*, alauda arborea. — *Lark's spur*, delphinium.

LASCIVIOUS, libidinosus, in libidinem furens, rebus venereis deditus, impudicus: (*playful, soft*, &c.), lascivus; mollis, delicatus. — *A lascivious quean*, impudica, improba. — *Lascivious toying*, impudicitia; petulantia.

LASCIVIOUSLY, impudice, delicate, effeminate, molliter; lascive.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus libidinum, libido, res veneræ; lascivia.

LASH (*stripe*), verber, plaga, flagrum: (*wheal*), vibex: (*thong*), flagellum, lorum. — *To be under the lash of one*, sub alicujus imperio esse.

To LASH, flagello, verbero; cædo, concido. — *Lashed*, flagellatus, verberatus, flagris cæsus. —— ¶ *To lash* (*sea term*), aliquid lateri navis aut malo alligare.

LASHER, verberator.

LASHING, verberatio.

LASS, puella, virgo. — *A little or young lass*, virguncula, puellula.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo.

LAST, LATEST, *adj.* ultimus, extremus, postremus, supremus, novissimus. — *To the last hour*, usque ad extremum spiritum. — *They were ambassadors the last year*, anno proximo legati erant. — *They deplored that night and the approaching day, which was to be the last to so many thousands of valiant men*, funestas tenebras, et tot hominum millibus unum jam reliquum diem lamentabantur, *Tac.* — *The last or hindermost*, postremus (*of two*, posterior); ultimus, extremus. — *The last except one*, a postremo proximus, ab extremo alter. — *The last syllable but one, but two*, syllaba pænultima, antepænultima. — *To breathe one's last*, diem obire supremum; animam efflare.

LAST, *adv.* novissime, proxime, postremum. — *They despair and grieve, and at last hate*, et desperant, et dolent, et novissime oderunt. — *He whom I named last*, is quem proxime nominavi. — *The very place where he last set his foot*, vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset. — *Last of all*, denique, postremo, novissime, tandem, demum. — *At last or at length*, tandem; tandem aliquando.

LASTLY, ad ultimum, ad extremum; denique; postremo; quod superest, quod reliquum est: novissime.

LAST, *subst.* calcei forma *or* formula. — *Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last*, ne sutor ultra (supra) crepidam. —— ¶ *A last of herrings*, decem millia harengarum. — *of hides*, duodecies duodecim terga.

LAST, *v.* duro, permaneo, perduro. — *The darkness lasted all night*, noctem sequentem ea caligo obtinuit. — *Lasting all night*, pernox. — *all day*, perdius. — *for ever*, sempiternus.

LASTING (*firm, continuing*), firmus, stabilis, diutinus, diuturnus, diu manens *or* durans.

LASTING, *s.* duratio, continuatio.

LATCH, *say* ansa.

To LATCH *the door*, ansâ in hamum demissâ ostium claudere.

LATCHET, habena, corrigia.

LATE, *adj.* serus, tardus; (*recent*), recens, nuperus. — *This acquaintance of ours is but very late*, hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est. — *It is too late to spare when the bottom is bare*, sera in fundo parsimonia. — *Later in point of time*, recentior (*more recent*); posterior (*after*). — *Latest*, see *Last*. — *Somewhat late*, tardior, tardiusculus. — *Until it was late*, ad serum usque diem. — *It grows late*, vesperascit, advesperascit.

LATE, *adv.* sero, tarde. — *Better late than never*, præstat sero quam nunquam sapere. — *I came late in the night*, multâ nocte veni. — *Late, but sure*, sero, sed serio. — *Later by three years than he should*, triennio tardius quam debuerat. — *Late in the evening*, vespere, vesperi, flexo in vesperam die. — *I never come home so late in the evening, but that*, &c., nunquam tam vesperi domum reverto, quin, *etc.*

LATED, nocte oppressus.

LATELY (*of late*), nuper, modo, paulo ante. — *More lately*, recentiore memoriâ. — *Very lately*, nuperrime.

LATENESS, tarditas.

LATENT, occultus.

LATERAL, LATERALLY, laterarius, lateralis; a latere.

LATH, assula.

To LATH, assulis substernere.

LATHE, machina tornatorum.

LATHER, aquæ saponatæ spuma. — *To make a lather*, sapone bullas excitare.

To LATHER, sapone illinere.

LATIN, *adj.* Latinus, Latialis: *subst.* sermo Latinus, lingua Latina; oratio Latina; Latinitas. — *The Latin tongue*, lingua Latina, Latinus sermo. — *In Latin*, Latine. — *To speak Latin*, Latine loqui. — *To be ignorant of the Latin tongue*, Latine nescire. — *To translate into Latin*, in Latinum (sermonem) vertere; Latine reddere; Latinæ consuetudini tradere.

LATINISM, Latina locutio.

LATINIST, Latine doctus, Latini sermonis peritus.

LATINITY, Latinitas.

To LATINIZE. See *To translate into Latin.*

LATITUDE (*breadth*), latitudo: (*liberty*), licentia.

LATITUDINARIAN, rectæ fidei desertor.

LATTEN (*metal*), orichalcum.

LATTER, posterior. — *At latter Lammas*, ad Græcas calendas. — *The latter crop*, messis secunda.

LATTICE *for a window*, clathri; transenna. — *Lattice-window*, fenestra clathrata. — *Wrought like a lattice*, reticulatus.

To LATTICE, clathro. — *Latticed*, clathratus.

LAUD, *v.* laudo, celebro; laudibus efferre.

LAUDABLE, laudabilis, laudandus, prædicabilis, laude dignus.

LAUDABLENESS, laus; decus.

LAUDABLY, laudabiliter.

LAUDATIVE, laudativus.

LAUGH, rideo; risum edere. — *He laughs in your face, and cuts your throat*, alterâ

manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera. — *To laugh at*, rideo, arrideo; derideo, irrideo, obrideo; pro deridiculo habere. — *We are deservedly laughed at*, jure optimo irridemur. — *Worthy to be laughed at*, ridiculus, risu dignus. — *To laugh aloud*, cachinnor, cachinnum tollere, in cachinnos solvi. — *disdainfully*, labra diducere. — *heartily*, vehementer ridere, risu concuti. — *in one's sleeve*, in stomacho ridere, in sinu gaudere. — *To make one laugh*, risum excutere, movere, commovere. — *To laugh one out of countenance*, ridendo aliquem rubore suffundere. — *To laugh together*, corrideo. — *To make himself laugh*, sibi risum movere. — *To laugh to scorn*, derideo, irrideo; irrisui, ludibrio *or* pro deridiculo habere.

LAUGHABLE, ridiculus, ridendus; deridiculus. — *Very*, perridiculus.

LAUGHER, risor. — *A laugher at*, derisor, irrisor.

LAUGH, LAUGHTER, LAUGHING, risus. — *Great, immoderate laughter*, cachinnatio. — *A horse-laugh*, cachinnus. — *He fell a laughing*, risum sustulit. — *A laughing at*, irrisus, derisus. — *A laughing to scorn*, derisus, *Quint.* — *A laughing-stock*, ludibrium, deridiculum. — *I am your laughing-stock*, sum tibi deridiculo *or* delectamento. — *To forbear laughing*, risum tenere *or* compescere.

LAUGHINGLY, ridicule.

LAUNCH *a ship*, navem deducere. — *upon the sea*, mari navem committere, navem solvere. — *To launch* (*intrans.*) *forth in the praise of a person*, aliquem magnis laudibus efferre. — *into a long detail or recital of things*, singula quæque narrare *or* exponere. — *To launch* (*intrans.*) *into eternity*, terram relinquere; ad plures abire. — *Launched*, solutus, deductus.

LAUNCHING *of a ship*, navis deductio.

LAUNDRESS, mulier quæ lintea lavat.

LAUNDRY, ædificium linteis lavandis.

LAUREL (*the tree*), laurus. (*Note.* The *laurus* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the *bay-tree.*) — *Laurel of Alexandria, or tongue-laurel*, laurus Alexandrina. — *A branch, wreath of laurel*, laurus, laurea; corona laurea. — *A small wreath of laurel*, laureola. — *A laurel-grove*, lauretum. — *Of laurel*, laureus, laurinus. — *Crowned or wreathed with laurel, Laurelled*, laureatus; laurifer, lauriger, (*poet.*). — *Bearing or producing it*, laurifer; lauricomus (*poet.*).

LAUREATE, laureatus.

LAVA (*liquid*), massa ardens, saxa liquefacta, ignis irriguus (*poet.*): — (*dry*), massa sulfurea.

LAVE (*wash*), lavo: (*lade*), capulo, exhaurio.

LAVER (*washing-tub*), labrum. — *Small, for the hands*, pollubrum.

LAVENDER, nardus, lavendula. — *Blue-flowered lavender*, lavendula flore cæruleo. — *French lavender*, stœchas — *Lavender-water*, decocta lavendulæ.

LAVISH, profusus, prodigus. — *A lavish spendthrift*, nepos, decoctor; prodigus. — *He is too lavish with his tongue*, nimis libere loquitur.

To LAVISH *away*, profundo, prodigo. — *Lavished away*, profuse consumptus. — *To be lavished*, diffunditor, *Plaut.*

LAVISHLY, profuse, effuse, prodige.

LAVISHNESS, profusio; prodigentia.

LAW, lex (*a law*); leges (*positive laws*); jus (*law, right*). — *He made a law for*, &c., legem tulit, ut, *etc.* — *Necessity has no law*, durum telum est necessitas. — *Nor could any of us have the usual benefit of the law for our protection*, neque cuiquam nostrûm licuit more majorum lege uti, *Sall.* — *I will take the advantage of law against you*, ego meum jus persequar. — *They gave laws to the citizens*, jura civibus præscribebant. — *He keeps himself from the lash of the law*, periculo litium se liberat. — *A penalty established by law*, pœna legitima, legibus constituta. — *The canon law*, jus canonicum, — *Civil*, jus civile. — *Statute*, leges scriptæ. — *The law of arms*, jus militare. — *of marque*, jus talionis. — *Law merchant*, jus mercatorum proprium. — *The law of nature*, jus naturale. — *of nations*, jus gentium. — *A law of the senate*, senatûs consultum. — *A law made by the people*, plebis scitum. — *To make or pass a law*, legem ferre, perferre, sancire. — *Those who make laws must not break them*, patere legem quam ipse tulisti. — *To publish a law*, legem figere, vulgare, promulgare. — *To follow the law*, legibus operam dare; forum attingere (*first appear*); in foro versari; causas agere. — *To cancel or repeal a law*, legem refigere, abdicare, abrogare. — *To give laws*, leges præscribere. — *To move for a law to be made*, legem rogare. — *To execute the laws*, leges administrare *or* exercere, lege agere. — *To proceed according to law*, lege agere, legibus experiri. — *To revive a law*, legem restituere. — *To make a law more effectual*, legem munire. — *To take the law*, alicui litem intendere; cum aliquo judicio contendere. — *To go to law with one*, litem inferre in aliquem; litem sequi; litem cum aliquo habere. — *Take your course at law*, lege agito. — *To be subject to the laws*, legibus astringi. — *Fond of going to law*, litigiosus. — *Skill in law*, juris prudentia. — *One learned or skilled in the law*, juris consultus, juris peritus. — *Of law*, judicialis, juridicus, legalis. — *A law-breaker*, legum violator. — *A law-giver*, qui civitati leges dat *or* constituit; legum inventor.

LAWFUL, legitimus, justus; æquus; licitus. — *Not lawful*, non legitimus; contra legem. — *It is lawful*, licet, fas est, æquum est. — *To make lawful, or give leave to do a thing*, copiam *or* facultatem concedere aliquid faciendi.

LAWFULLY, ex lege, legitime, jure, licite.

LAWFULNESS, jus; fas.

LAWLESS, exlex.

LAWLESSLY, illicite, injuste.

LAWYER, juris consultus, juris peritus; causarum actor *or* patronus (*advocate*); causidicus (*ordinary*).

LAWN, sindon, carbasus. — *Cobweb lawn*, sindon crispa. — *Of lawn*, carbaseus *or* carbasinus. —— ¶ *A lawn*, planities inculta. — *A lawn or launde in a park*, saltus.

LAX (*loose*), laxus; (*careless*), segnis, ignavus, socors.

LAX, *subst.* alvi proluvies; ventris profluvium, diarrhœa. — *To have a lax*, profluvio ventris laborare. — *A lax stopped*, venter suppressus.

LAXATIVE, *adj.* catharticus. — *Laxatives, s.* detractiones.

LAXITY, LAXNESS, laxitas. — *of morals*, mores corrupti, pravi.

LAY (*song*), cantilena, cantio, musa.

LAY, LAYMAN, laicus. — *Laity*, laici.

LAY, pret. of *Lie*.

LAY, *v. a.* pono. — *To lay about* (*place about*), circumpono. — *To lay about him* (*in fighting*), ictus circumcirca partiri, circumfusos submovere; (*do his utmost*), summâ ope niti. — *To lay abroad*, expando, explico. — *against*, oppono, objicio. — *along*, prosterno, abjicio. — *To lay aside* (*let alone*), supersedeo, pono, omitto: (*depose or dismiss*), loco movere, amovere; rude aliquem donare; ablego. — *Laid aside*, sepositus, abjectus. — *Laying asleep*, soporifer. — *To lay before* (*represent*), defero, refero: (*in one's way*), objicio. — *To lay between*, interjicio, interpono. — *To lay by* (*aside*), sepono: (*in reserve*), repono: (*reject*), rejicio: (*omit or let alone*), omitto; intermitto (*for a time*). — *To lay by or to*, appono. — *It was laid to his charge*, objectum est ei. — *To lay corn*, sternere segetes. — *Laid*, stratus, prostratus. — *To lay down*, depono, demitto: (*flat or along*), sterno. — *He laid himself down upon the bed*, in lecto recubuit, se in lectum inclinavit. — *To lay down a commission, office or place*, munere se abdicare. — *They laid down their offices*, honore abiere, *Liv.* — *To lay even with the ground*, solo æquare *or* exæquare, dejicio. — *To lay for an excuse*, prætendo. — *To lay hands on*, manum alicui injicere, inferre, admovere, admoliri. — *All he lays hands on is his own*, milvinis est unguiis. — *To lay up in heaps*, accumulo, acervo, aggero. — *To lay hold on or of*, prehendo, apprehendo, arripio; complector. — *He thinks no law can lay hold on him*, non legem putat tenere se ullam. — *To lay in*, impono, immitto. — *To lay near to*, appono. — *To lay on*, impono. — *Lay what burden you will on me*, quidvis oneris impone. — *To lay one's ear to any one's mouth*, admovere aurem ori alicujus. — *To lay one's self at any person's feet*, pedibus alicujus advolvi *or* provolvi. — *To lay or spread over*, obduco. — *To lay out abroad*, explico, expono. — *To lay out for a man* (*to take him*), investigo, indago: (*seek out for*), venor, ambio. — *To lay out of the way*, abscondo, repono. — *To lay out* (*expend*), insumo, impendo, erogo. — *He has laid out his money ill*, male pecuniam collocavit. — *To lay open* (*declare or make manifest*), patefacio. — *To lay open a wound*, vulnus aperire. — *All my plots are laid*, instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia. — *To lay* (*apply*) *to*, applico. — *To lay a stake*, oppignero; pignus deponere. — *To lay together*, confero, compono. — *under*, suppono, subjicio. — *unto*, applico. — *up*, repono, condo. — *Laid up*, paratus, preparatus, reconditus, repositus.

LAYER (*graff*), propago; depositus suâ ex matrice ramulus. —— ¶ (*course, order*, &c.), stratura, tabulatum, corium. — *In layers*, tabulatim.

LAYING *against, s.* objectus, objectatio. — *aside* (*removing*), remotio: (*not making use of*), rejectio, neglectio; neglectus. — *A laying on*, impositio. — *A laying up in heaps*, accumulatio, coacervatio. — *A laying out* (*of money*), erogatio, impensa. — *A laying to*, applicatio. — *A laying unto*, adjectio.

LAZAR, homo elephantiacus, leprosus.

LAZARETTO, valetudinarium (militare).

LAZY, piger, ignavus, otiosus, segnis, socors, iners, desidiosus. — *A lazy vagabond*, erro. — *To grow lazy*, torpesco, segnem fieri. — *To make one lazy*, pigritiæ causam alicui subministrare.

LAZILY, pigre, otiose, oscitanter, ignave, segniter.

LAZINESS, pigritia, ignaviâ, segnitia, socordia. — *To lie in laziness*, otiari, otio torpere.

LEAD, *s.* plumbum. — *Black lead*, stibium. — *Red*, rubrica, minium. — *White*, cerussa. — *Solder of lead*, ferrumen. — *A vein of lead*, molybdæna. — *A pig of lead*, massa plumbi oblonga. — *Of lead*, plumbeus, plumbatus. — *Full of it*, plumbosus. — *Having to do with lead*, plumbarius (*e. g.* metallum). — *Lead-colored*, lividus, livens. — *Lead-ore or lead-stone*, plumbago; molybdæna. — *Spuma of silver from lead*, molybditis. —— ¶ *The lead to sound with*, catapirates. —— ¶ *The leads of a church, house*, &c., tectum plumbo obductum.

To LEAD, plumbare, plumbo vincire, plumbo obducere, plumbo ferruminare.

LEADEN, plumbeus, plumbatus.

LEAD, *v. a.* duco. — *Thus far he led his army*, hucusque exercitum duxit. — *about*, circumduco. — *about often*, ductito. — *against*, contra ducere. — *along*, per viam ducere. — *aside*, seduco, diverto. — *away*, abduco. — *back*, reduco. — *before*, præduco. — *To lead a dance*, præsulto, choream ducere. — *To lead one a dance*, per ambages circumducere. — *To lead one by the nose*, impellere aliquem quam in partem quis velit. — *To lead by force*, perduco. — *To lead in*, induco, introduco. — *forth*, produco. — *off*, abduco. — *To lead one's life*, vitam agere *or* degere. — *He led his life in the country*, ruri vitam agebat. — *He led his old age in sorrow*, senium traxit luctû. — *To lead on* (*entice*), illicio, pellicio. — *To lead over*, transduco. — *out*, educo. — *out of the way*, seduco, circumduco. — *through*, perduco. — *unto*, adduco. — *up and down*, ultro citro *or* huc illuc ducere, circumduco. — *To lead the way*, præeo, præcedo. — *Leading the way*, præiens. — *A leading man*, princeps, vir primarius. — *A powerful and leading people*, gravis et princeps populus, *Flor.*

LEADER, dux, ductor: (*commander*), imperator, dux. — *A leader back*, reductor. — *A leader of a dance*, præsultor. — *of the way*, præmonstrator, viæ dux, adductor.

LEADING, *s.* ductus, auspicium. — *about*, circumductio, circumductus. — *aside*,

seductio. — *back*, reductio. — *in*, inductio.
LEAF, folium. — *Leaves (foliage)*, frons, frondes. ✦ *To put forth leaves*, folia emittere; frondesco. — *Vine-leaf*, vitis folium; pampinus. — *Of vine-leaves*, pampineus. —— ¶ *A leaf of paper*, scheda *or* scida; pagina; charta. — *To turn over the leaves of a book*, librum evolvere. — *To turn over a new leaf (fig.)*, ad salubriora consilia animum appellere. —— ¶ *A leaf of metal*, bractea; lamina. — *Leaf-gold*, auri folium, aurum bracteatum. — *tin*, stanni folium. —— ¶ *The leaf of a table*, tabula.
Leafless, foliis carens *or* nudatus; nudus.
Leafy, foliosus, frondosus.
Leaved, foliatus. — *Broad-leaved*, lata folia habens, latifolius.
LEAGUE (*three miles*), leuca.
LEAGUE (*confederacy*), fœdus; pactum, pactio. — *In league, or entered into a league*, fœderatus, fœdere conjunctus. — *To enter into a league*, fœdus ferire, inire, facere, percutere. — *To break a league or covenant*, fœdus violare, lædere; pactionem rescindere, pactum dissolvere. — *A league-breaker*, fœdifragus. — *A league broken*, fœdus violatum.
To League, fœdus facere; societatem coire; conspirare.
LEAK, *s.* rima, rimæ. — *To spring a leak*, rimas agere.
To Leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; aquas haurire; rimosum esse, pertusum esse.
Leaking, Leaky, pertusus, rimosus, rimarum plenus: (*blabbing*), rimarum plenus.
LEAN, *adj.* macer, macilentus, gracilis, exilis; aridus; sterilis. — *Very lean*, strigosus; permacer. —*As lean as a rake*, ad summam maciem deductus; nil nisi ossa et pellis; vix ossibus hæret. — *To be, grow lean*, maceo, macesco, emacesco, emacresco. — *To make lean*, emacio. — *Night-watchings and cares make bodies lean*, vigiliæ et curæ attenuant corpora. — *Made lean*, emaciatus. — *A lean and poor soil*, solum exile et macrum.
Leanly, jejune.
Leanness, macies, macritas, macritudo, gracilitas.
LEAN, *v.* nitor. — *against or upon*, innitor. — *He leaned upon the body of the next tree*, arboris proximæ stipiti se applicuit, *Curt.* — *To lean forward*, acclino. — *back*, reclino. — *over*, promineo: (*stoop*), se demittere. — *to*, propendeo. — *in opinion*, sententiæ alicujus favere *or* astipulari. — *towards*, inclino, propendeo. — *upon*, recumbo; innitor. — *A thing to lean upon*, fulcrum. — *Leaning*, nixus, innixus. — *back*, reclinis. — *forward*, acclinis. — *upon or against*, incumbens, innixus.
Leaning *downward*, *s.* declivitas. — *A leaning-staff or stock*, adminiculum.
LEAP, *v.* salio, salto. — *against*, assilio, assulto. — *away*, absilio. — *back*, resilio. — *down*, desilio. — *in*, insilio. — *into the fire*, in ignem se conjicere. — *forward*, prosilio. — *To leap for joy*, gestio, exsulto, lætitiâ exsultare. — *off*, desilio. — *often*, saltito. — *on or upon*, insilio. — *The kids leap on the flowers*, insultant floribus hædi. — *To leap on horseback*, in equum insilire; equum ascendere or conscendere. — *To leap over*, transilio. — *up*, exsilio, subsilio, subsulto, emico.
Leap, *s.* saltus. — *A leap for fish*, nassa. — *By leaps, or leap by leap*, per saltus.
Leaper, saltator, saltatrix.
Leaping, *s.* saltatio, saltatus. — *for joy*, exsultatio. — *By way of leaping for joy*, exsultim. — *A leaping on*, insultatio.
LEARN, *v.* disco; cognosco; apprehendo. — *He presently learned all that was taught him*, celeriter arripiebat quæ tradebantur. — *I have learned a little Greek*, Græcas literas attigi. — *You have not learned that of your father*, haud paternum istuc dedisti. — *Let him learn from me*, habeat meipsum sibi documentum. — *I am not to learn*, non sum nescius. — *To learn besides*, addisco. — *Apt to learn*, docilis. — *Aptness to learn*, docilitas. — *To learn an art*, artis præcepta percipere. — *To learn before*, prædisco. — *To learn by experience*, discere experiendo. — *by heart or without book*, edisco; memoriæ mandare. — *To learn together*, condisco. — *To learn (be informed of)*, certiorem fieri.—*Learned (learnt)*, perceptus, edoctus.
Learned, *adj.* doctus, doctrinâ instructus; eruditus, eruditione ornatus; literatus. — *Very*, perdoctus, pereruditus, in quo sunt plurimæ literæ. — *Passably*, satis literatus. — *Somewhat, not very*, mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus. — *A learned man*, vir doctus; homo eruditus, *etc.*; literator (but see the Lex.).
Learnedly, docte, erudite, literate.
Learner, discens, discipulus. — *of the cross row*, elementa prima discens.
Learning, *subst.* doctrina, eruditio, literæ. — *Learning is no burden*, sarcina laturo nunquam doctrina putanda est. — *Deep learning*, doctrina exquisita *or* summa. — *A man of deep learning*, vir omni doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — *Love of learning*, amor doctrinæ. — *A lover of learning*, amator doctrinæ. — *Of learning*, literarius.
LEASE, *s.* conductio; syngrapha; tempus conducti *or* conductionis. — *To hire upon a lease of three years*, in tres annos conducere.
To Lease, (in certum tempus) elocare *or* locare.
Leasing, *s.* locatio.
LEASH, lorum, corrigia. — *A little leash*, habenula, *Cels.* — *A leash of hounds*, canum ternio. — *A leash to bind sheaves with*, vinculum stramineum.
Leashed *in*, vinculo constrictus.
LEAST, *adj.* minimus. — *Not the least*, ne minimum quidem. — *Not in the least*, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. — *If there could be any the least difference in the world*, quod si interesse quippiam tantummodo potuerit. — *That I may say the least*, ut minime dicam. — *At least, at the least, least wise*, certe, saltem, minimum, ad minimum.
Least, *adv.* minime.
LEATHER, corium; aluta. — *The leather of a sling*, scutale. — *A leather-dresser*, coriarius, coriorum confector. —*Leather-dressing*, coriorum subactio. — *A leather-seller*, qui coria vendit *or* venditat. — *The upper leather of a shoe*, corium superius. — *The under leather*, solea. — *Covered with leather*, pellitus.
Leather, Leathern, e corio factus, scorteus. — *A leather bag*, saccus e corio factus. — *bottle*, uter. — *jerkin*, tunica scortea. — *thong*, lorum (tergînum).
LEAVE, *s.* venia, copia, licentia; concessio, libertas, potestas. — *With your good leave I desire this*, abs te hoc bonâ veniâ peto. — *I have free leave given me*, libera facta est mihi potestas. — *I could never have leave*, nunquam est mihi licitum. — *By your leave*, pace tuâ. — *I have leave*, mihi licet. — *To desire leave to do a thing*, aliquid faciendi veniam ab aliquo petere *or* poscere. — *To give leave*, permitto, concedo; copiam facere. — *Give me leave to clear myself*, sine me expurgem. — *I give you leave to do what you please*, tibi do veniam faciendi quod vis. — *Leave to enter*, admissio, aditus. — *Without leave*, injussus; injussu. —— ¶ *To take leave of*, vale dicere, valere jubere. — *Having often taken leave, I added more*, sæpe, vale dicto, rursus sum multa locutus. — *To take French leave of one*, insalutatum relinquere aliquem.
LEAVE, *v.* relinquo, mitto, omitto, prætereo, abjicio: (*forsake*), desero, destituo, derelinquo, dimitto, deficio. (Compare *Abandon.*) — *To leave one in the lurch*, aliquem deserere, destituere.—*My strength leaves me*, vires me deficiunt. — *Leave your railing*, mitte male loqui. — *Leave your fretting*, omitte tuam istam iracundiam. — *You should leave them to themselves*, concederes ab ore illorum. — *If you will not leave troubling me*, si molestus esse pergis. — *He leaves no manners in the dish*, lari sacrificat. — *He will leave him bare enough*, tondebit illum usque ad vivam cutem. — *Leave nothing unasked*, percunctare a terrâ ad cœlum. — *Leave the rest to me*, reliqua mihi committas. — *The thing is as you left it*, res eodem est loci quo tu reliquisti. — *He left it as he found it*, reliquit integrum. — *He left the priesthood*, sacerdotio abibat. — *I never left urging*, nunquam destiti orare. — *Left or remaining*, reliquus; (*surviving*), superstes. — *Nothing is left but flight*, nihil relinquitur nisi fuga. — *But very few of them are left now*, qui pauci jam admodum restant. — *Left alone*, desolatus, solus, solitarius; (*bereft*), orbatus, orbus. — *To leave behind.* (See *Behind.*) — *To leave by will.* (See *Bequeath.*) —*To leave off*, desino, desisto, depono, supersedeo, omitto, intermitto. (Compare *Cease.*) — *Leave off your prating of yourself*, omitte de te loqui. — *Leave off your concern*, absiste moveri. — *Will you not leave off prating?* pergin' argutarier? — *To leave out*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To leave the old wont*, desuesco. — *To leave (or quit) a possession*, possessione decedere. — *To leave at random*, destituo. — *To leave to*, committo, mando. — *If you will have a thing rightly managed, leave it to this man*, si quid recte curatum velis, huic mandes. — *Leave that to me*, id mihi da negotii; me vide, ego videro. — *But if he had left it to me*, quod si mihi permisisset. — *Leave the rest to Heaven*, permitte Deo cetera. — *Now I leave you to go on*, nunc cursu lampadem tibi trado. — *To leave utterly*, penitus derelinquere, deserere, destituere. — *To leave work*, ab opere *or* labore cessare.
LEAVED. See *Leaf.*
LEAVEN, fermentum. — *The sprinkling of leaven*, fermenti conspersio.
To Leaven, fermento. — *Leavened bread*, panis fermentatus.
Leavening, *s.* fermentatio.
LECHER, scortator, ganeo, mœchus.
Lecherous, Lechery. See *Lascivious*, *Lewd*, &c.
LECTION, lectio.
LECTURE, *s.* (*of a teacher*), schola, auditio; (*explanatory of an author*), prælectio: (*sermon*), oratio sacra. —— ¶ *To read one a lecture (reprimand him)*, aliquem verbis castigare, aliquem verberare.
To Lecture, scholam habere de aliqua re; prælegere aliquem.
Lecturer, qui scholas habet; prælector; professor; orator: (*afternoon preacher*), orator pomeridianus.
LEDGE (*layer, row*), stratura, tabulatum: (*projection*), projectura, crepido.
LEDGER, codex (accepti et expensi).
LEE *of a ship*, latus a vento aversum. — *Lee-shore*, litus vento expositum. — *To fall to the leeward*, ventum nimis declinare.
LEECH (*the insect*), hirudo, sanguisuga. —— ¶ *A leech (physician)*, medicus: (*farrier*), veterinarius, hippiatrus.
LEEK, porrum. — *Cut-leek blade*, porrum sectile. — *House-leek*, sedum. — *A leek-bed*, porrina. — *blade*, talla. — *Of leeks*, porraceus.
LEER, oculi limi *or* obliqui: (*set look*), vultus fictus *or* compositus.
To Leer, oculis limis intueri aliquid, transversa tueri.
Leering, limus.
Leeringly, limis oculis.
LEES. See *Dregs.*
LEET (*court-leet*), curia. — *Leet-days*, dies fasti.
LEFT, *adj.* sinister; scævus; lævus (*poet.*). — *The left hand*, (manus) sinistra. — *On the left hand*, a sinistrâ (parte), sinistrâ. — *Toward the left hand*, ad sinistram, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus. — *The left wing of the army*, sinistrum cornu.
Left-handed, scævus.
LEG, crus. — *A little leg*, crusculum. — *A wooden leg*, crus ligneum, *Mart.* — *A leg of mutton*, clunis ovilla. — *of a table*, pes mensæ. — *Of the leg*, cruralis, tibialis. — *Armor for the legs*, ocreæ.
Legged. — *Bow-legged*, valgus, scambus. — *Wry-legged*, loripes.
LEGACY, legatum. — *To leave one a legacy*, aliquid alicui legare. See *Bequeath.*
LEGAL, legitimus, justus, (*lawful*): forensis, judicialis, legalis.
Legality *of an act*, ex lege factum.
Legally, ex lege; secundum leges.
LEGATE, legatus, orator.
Legateship, legatio.
LEGATEE, heres imâ cerâ, legatarius.

LEGEND, vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta, legenda: (*tale*), fabula. —— ¶ *The legend of a coin*, inscriptio nummo incusa.
LEGERDEMAIN, ars præstigiatoria. — *tricks*, præstigiæ, *pl.*
LEGIBLE, lectu facilis, clarus.
Legibleness, literæ claræ.
Legibly, ita ut legi possit.
LEGION, legio; *fig.* numerus ingens, magna vis. — *Of a legion, Legionary*, legionarius.
LEGISLATION, legum datio; *also by* leges condere, *etc.*
Legislative, leges ferens.
Legislator, legum lator, auctor, inventor.
Legislature, qui habent potestatem leges ferendi; senatus.
LEGITIMATE, legitimus.
To Legitimate, legitimum reddere; nothum legitime natum pronuntiare.
Legitimacy *of a thing*, res legitima. — *of children*, liberi legitimi.
Legitimately, legitime.
LEISURE, otium; quies; tempus otii *or* otiosum *or* vacuum, tempus subsicivum. — *At leisure, adj.* vacuus, otiosus. — *At leisure, adv.* otiose, per otium. — *At leisure to tell*, vacuus ad narrandum. — *He will look out another at leisure*, aliam otiosus quæret. — *To be at leisure*, otiosum esse, otium habere, vaco. — *I am not at leisure now*, non hercle otium est nunc mihi. — *If you be at leisure*, si vacas; si vacat; si per otium licuerit; si otium nactus fueris. — *To have leisure enough*, otio abundare. — *I am not at leisure*, non licet per otium.
Leisurable, otiosus.
Leisurely, *adv.* otiose, placide, pedetentim; caute; cunctanter; lente.
LEMAN, dilectus *or* dilecta.
LEMNIAN *earth*, terra Lemnia *or* sigillata.
LEMON, citrus limon (L.). — *A lemon-tree*, citrus limonea.
Lemonade, aqua limonata.
LEND, mutuum dare, commodo, accommodo, utendum dare. — *Lend me your hand a little*, quin mihi manum tantisper accommoda. — *Lend me your help a little*, paululum da mihi operæ. — *To lend an ear to one*, aurem alicui præbere. — *To lend assistance to*, auxilium præbere. — *To lend at interest*, pecuniam alicui credere, dare alicui pecuniam fenori; pecuniam fenerari *or* fenore collocare.
Lender, commodator, creditor. — *upon interest*, fenerator.
Lending *at interest, s.* feneratio.
LENGTH, longitudo. — *Neither the length of the journey nor the roughness of the way could stop him*, non longitudo itineris, non asperitas viarum, retardavit. — *The length of a way or journey*, viæ or itineris spatium. — *Length of time*, longinquitas, diuturnitas. — *To draw out at length*, produco, extendo. — *In length or lengthwise*, in longitudinem; longus; in longum. — *A picture drawn at full length*, imago rem totam exprimens. — *To lie at one's length*, extento corpore decumbere. — *To run all lengths*, extrema audere: (*as a partisan*), alicui totum addictum esse. —— ¶ *At length*, tandem, denique, demum. — *Now at length*, aliquando, jam tandem. — *At length* (*fully*, &c.), latius, fusius; de singulis agere.
To Lengthen, produco, protraho, extendo; porrigo.
Lengthening, productio.
LENIENT, LENITIVE, dolorem leniens *or* mitigans: (*gentle, indulgent*), clemens, lenis, mollis.
Lenitive, *s.* medicamentum dolorem sedans *or* finiens; med. anodynum (*late*); levamen, allevamentum; medicina; fomentum.
LENITY, lenitas, clementia; animus lenis; indulgentia.
LENS, vitrum gibbum.
LENT, *s.* jejunium annuum; feriæ esuriales.
Lenten, tenuis.
LENTIL, lens. — *Fen lentils or water lentils*, lens palustris.
LENTISK-TREE, lentiscus. — *The gum of the lentisk or mastick tree*, mastiche.
LEOPARD, leopardus.
LEPER, LEPROUS, elephantiacus, leprosus.
Leprosy, elephantiasis, scabies; lepra. — *To take it*, elephantiasi, leprâ infici.
LESS, *adj.* minor: — *adv.* minus.. — *Less booty*, minus prædæ. — *One half less*, dimidio minus. — *They are moved with less pains*, minore conatu moventur. — *Less than it ought to be*, citra quam debuit. — *They are less than were said to be*, intra famam sunt. — *He spent it in less than a year*, non toto vertente anno absumpsit. — *For less*, minoris. — *Who is less ridiculous than he?* quis minus est ridiculus illo? — *The snow was never less than four feet deep*, nunquam nix minus quatuor pedes alta jacuit. — *In less than three hours*, minus tribus horis. — *Much less*, multo minus, nedum; non modo —— sed ne — quidem. —— ¶ *Forty less two*, duo de quadraginta.
To Lessen, *v. a.* minuo, deminuo, imminuo; extenuo, attenuo; curto, diripio; attero. — *I will lessen your allowance*, demam hercle jam tibi de hordeo, *Plaut.* — *To lessen one's self*, se abjicere. —— ‖ *v. n.* decresco, minuor; deminuor; attenuor, extenuor.
Lessening, *s.* attenuatio, deminutio, imminutio, extenuatio.
LESSEE, cui prædium *or* domus mercede locatur.
LESSON (*for a scholar*), discenda *or* ediscenda, *pl.*; dictata, *pl.*; pensum: (*precept*), præceptum, monitum: (*proof*), documentum, argumentum. — *To set the pupils a lesson*, discipulis pensum imperare. — *To give one a lesson* (*instruct or teach*), doceo, instituo, erudio; (*chide*), aliquem verbis castigare; (*furnish with instructions in an affair*), quid agat dicatve, præcipere.
LEST, ne. — *I am afraid lest this should be spread farther*, vereor ne hoc serpat longius. — *I am afraid lest the army should prove unfaithful to him*, vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit. — *Lest any man or woman*, nequis, nequa. — *Lest any thing*, nequid. — *Lest at any time*, nequando. — *Lest by any means*, nequà. — *Lest in any place*, necubi.
LET, *v.* (*hinder*), obsto, impedio, præpedio, retardo. — *What lets, why it should not be?* quid obstat, quo minus fiat? —— ¶ (*interrupt*), interpello, interrumpo.
Let (*hindrance*), *s.* mora, impedimentum; (*interruption*), interpellatio. — *I will be no let to you*, in me nihil erit moræ.
Letter (*one who hinders*, &c.), morator, interpellator.
Letting (*hindering*), *s.* impeditio, impedimentum, mora, cohibitio.
LET, *v. a.* — *To let alone*, mitto, omitto, missum facere. — *To let down*, demitto; (*an instrument*), remitto, laxo. — *To let fly abroad*, libero cœlo permittere. — *To let fly or shoot at one*, jaculor, telum in aliquem jacere, tela in aliquem conjicere. — *To let go*, dimitto. — *To let loose*, emitto; e custodiâ educere; in libertatem vinculis eximere. — *To let in*, admitto, intromitto. — *See you let nobody into the house*, cave quenquam in ædes intromiseris. — *Let the old man come in*, cedo senem. — *To let any one into his secrets*, secreta consilia alicui impertire. — *I will let you know*, te certiorem faciam. — *To let off*, exonero (*empty*); mitto, emitto (*send off*, e. g. telum): but see *Gun.* — *To let out or forth*, emitto: (*hire out*), loco, eloco. — *He let himself out to a baker*, locavit operam pistori. — *To let pass or slip*, omitto, prætermitto; prætereo. — *Letting those things pass*, ut ista omittamus. — *To let slip an opportunity of doing a thing*, facultatem aliquid agendi dimittere. —— ¶ *To let* (*suffer*), permitto, sino. — *He let him spend as much as he would*, quantum vellet impendere permisit. — *I will not let you go*, abire te non sinam. — *My business will not let me*, non licet per negotium. — *I let him take his pleasures*, sivi ut animum suum expleret. —— ¶ *Let*, before a verb, is often the sign of the imperative mood or the subj. with an imperative force; as, *let him take her, let him pack off, let him live with her*, habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ. — ¶ Or it has a potential force; as. *let me not live*, ne vivam. — *Let me die*, emoriar.
Letter *out to hire*, locator.
Letting *of blood*, sanguinis emissio, venæ sectio. — *A letting down*, demissio. — *A letting go*, dimissio. — *A letting out for rent*, locatio. — *A letting pass*, prætermissio. — *A letting* (*suffering to be done*), permissio.
LETHARGY (*sleepy disease*), veternus, lethargus. — *The city, being oppressed by Antony's tyranny, was seized with a sort of lethargy*, torpebat oppressa dominatione Antonii civitas, *Paterc.* 2. 61.
Lethargic, veternosus, lethargicus.
LETTER *of the alphabet*, litera, elementum. — *A capital letter*, litera uncialis *or* majuscula. — *Small*, litera formæ minoris. — *To the letter*, literate, ad literam, ad verbum. — *Of letters*, elementarius. — *Letters used in printing*, typi. — *A letter-founder*, typorum fusor. —— ¶ *A letter* (*epistle*), epistola, literæ, tabellæ. — *To open a letter*, epistolam or literas aperire, resignare. — *To fold up a letter*, epistolam complicare. — *A letter of attorney*, procurationis libellus. — *Letters patent*, diploma. — *of appeal*, libelli appellandi *or* appellatorii. — *of commendation*, literæ commendatitiæ. — *of marque*, clarigationis diplomata. — *Dimissory*, literæ dimissoriæ. — *A letter missive*, epistola circularis. — *Of letters*, epistolaris. — *Letter-carrier*, tabellarius, qui literas perfert. —— ¶ *A man of letters or learning*, homo doctus, eruditus, literis eruditus. — *To devote himself to letters*, literis se tradere.
To Letter, libri titulum in dorso inscribere *or* imprimere. — *Lettered or marked with letters*, literatus, literis inscriptus.
LETTUCE, lactuca. — *Frog-lettuce*, tribulus aquaticus.
LEVANT (*East*), oriens, solis ortus.
LEVEE, turba mane salutantium. — *To be at a person's levee*, matutinas salutationes alicui præstare.
LEVEL, *adj.* æquus; planus. — *A level or plain ground*, planities.
To Level (*make level*), æquo, coæquo, exæquo; complano. — *mountains*, montes coæquare. — *To level with the ground*, solo adæquare. — *To level by the level*, ad libellam æquare, exigere. — *To level* (*v. n.*) *with the water-level*, aquam librare, perlibrare. —— ¶ *To level* (*a gun*, &c.), ad scopum collineare. — *To level at one*, aliquem petere.
Level, *s.* (*plain*), planities: (*carpenter's level*), libra (æquaria), libella. —— ¶ *The level of a gun*, sclopeti, *etc.* scopus. —— ¶ *To be upon a level with*, pari conditione esse cum aliquo, parem esse alicui. — *To put one's self upon a level with*, se alicui æquare *or* exæquare.
Leveller, complanator; librator; — *qui* superiorem ferre nescit.
Levelling, æquatio. — *A levelling at*, petitio.
LEVER, vectis.
LEVERET, lepusculus.
LEVIATHAN (*a beast*), draco aquaticus, crocodilus.
LEVITE, Levita.
Levitical, Leviticus.
LEVITY (*lightness*), levitas: (*inconstancy*), inconstantia, levitas.
LEVY. — *To levy soldiers*, milites scribere *or* conscribere. — *money*, tributum imponere; vectigal exigere. — *Levied*, exactus, collectus.
Levy, *s.* (*of soldiers*), delectus; (*money*), exactio.
LEWD (*wicked*), flagitiosus, sceleratus, improbus, nefarius; nequam: (*lustful, impure*), impurus, obscœnus, impudicus, libidinosus, rebus venereis deditus. — *Very lewd*, nequissimus; perturpis.
Lewdly, flagitiose, improbe, nefarie; parum caste, impudice.
Lewdness, improbitas, scelus, nequitia; impuritas, impudicitia, libidines, res venereæ.
LEXICON, lexicon.
Lexicographer, lexicographus.
LIABLE, obnoxius, expositus.
LIBATION, libatio.
LIBEL (*declaration in law*), libellus; (*lampoon*), libellus famosus, carmen famosum.
To Libel *any one*, aliquem scriptis infamare; alicujus famam scripto lædere; scriptis maledicere; probroso carmine diffamare.

Libeller, famosorum carminum, *etc.* scriptor.

Libellous, probrosus, famosus.

LIBERAL, largus, liberalis, munificus, benignus. — *Very liberal*, perbenignus. — *Too liberal*, impendiosus, prodigus, profusus. — *Liberal with his money*, liberalis pecuniæ. —— ¶ *The liberal arts*, artes liberales *or* ingenuæ.

Liberality, largitas, liberalitas, benignitas; munificentia.

Liberally, liberaliter, benigne, munifice, large. — *Very*, perliberaliter, perbenigne. — *To give liberally*, largior, elargior.

LIBERATE. See *Set at liberty*, under *Liberty*.

LIBERTINE, homo dissolutus.

Libertinism, licentia, libidinum intemperantia; impietas; vita dissoluta, mores perditi.

LIBERTY, libertas. — *Too much*, licentia. — *Too much liberty spoils all*, omnes deteriores sumus licentiâ. — *Liberty or leave*, potestas, copia. — *Liberty of will*, liberum arbitrium. — *At liberty*, liber. — *To be at liberty*, nemini mancipatum esse; sui juris esse. — *You are at your liberty to do it for me*, nihil impedio quo minus facias. — *I am not at my liberty in that matter*, in manu non est meâ. — *To live at liberty*, suo more vivere. — *To set at liberty*, libero; custodiâ *or* vinculis emittere, eximere, expedire; in libertatem vindicare *or* asserere. — *To restore liberty*, libertatem reducere. — *A setting at liberty*, liberatio, emancipatio. — *A setter at liberty*, liberator, vindex.

LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus, lascivus, salax.

LIBRA (*the sign*), libra.

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (*the books and the place*). — *Extensive*, bona librorum copia, bibliotheca copiosissima. — *Small*, bibliothecula. — *Costly*, bibliotheca multorum numorum.

Librarian, bibliothecarius, bibliothecæ custos *or* præfectus.

LICENSE (*leave or liberty*), licentia, venia, copia; facultas, potestas. —— ¶ *A license* (*permit*), privilegium, diploma.

To License, aliquem privilegio munire *or* diplomate donare. — *Licensed*, permissus, privilegio donatus *or* munitus; diplomate fultus.

Licensing, privilegii donatio.

Licentiate, licentiatus.

Licentious, dissolutus, libidinosus, intemperans, effrenatus; immoderatus, immodicus, improbus.

Licentiously, licenter, per licentiam; dissolute, *etc.*

Licentiousness, licentia, intemperantia, libidines, vita dissoluta.

LICK (*with the tongue*), lingo, lambo. — *I will make him lick his fingers*, ipsos sibi faciam ut digitos prærodat suos. — *I hope to lick myself whole*, damna, uti spero, resarciam. — *To lick about*, circumlambo. — *off or away*, delingo. — *To lick daintily*, ligurio. — *To lick dishes*, catillo. — *To lick out*, elingo. —— ¶ (*strike*), pugno *or* fuste aliquem cædere *or* contundere.

Lick, *s.* ictus, plaga.

Licking, *s.* linctus: — verberatio, verbera.

Lickerish, delicatulus, gulosus; liguritor, *Aus.* — *To make one lickerish*, illecebris aliquem delinire.

Lickerishness, gula, liguritio, cupedia.

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza. — *Wild*, glaux vulgaris.

LID, operculum, operimentum; tegmen. — *A pot-lid*, ollæ operimentum *or* operculum. — *An eye-lid*, palpebra.

LIE, *subst.* lixivium. — *Of lie*, lixivius, lixivus. —— ¶ For *Lie*, i. e. *falsehood*, see below.

LIE (*be lying*), *v.* jaceo; cubo; situm esse, positum esse. (See also below, *To lie down.*) — *As far as lies in you*, quantum in te est, quod quidem in te est. — *If it lay in me*, si esset in manu meâ, si in me solo esset situm. — *It lies under the north pole*, sub septentrionibus positum est. — *There lies the chief point*, hic labor, hoc opus est. — *If my life should lie in it*, si de capite ageretur meo. — *The glory of the people of Rome lies at stake*, agitur populi Romani gloria. — *As if their honor lay at stake*, quasi suus honor agatur. — *I will make that tongue of yours lie still*, ego tibi istam comprimam linguam. — *Do you think to lie in bed and have the work done?* quid? credis dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos? — *I will show you wherein the greatest happiness lies*, ostendam tibi summæ cardinem felicitatis. — *My way lay here*, hac iter habui. — *To lie about or round about*, circumjaceo. — *To lie in disorder*, confuse *or* sine ordine jacere. — *To lie abroad all night*, foris pernoctare; in publico pernoctare. — *To lie along*, corpore extenso jacere; recumbo, recubo. — *To lie against*, objaceo; innitor. — *An action lies against him*, competit in eum actio, *Quintil.* — *To lie before*, præjaceo. — *Lying along*, decumbens, stratus, prostratus, fusus, pronus. — *To lie along the sea* (*as a country*), mare attingere. — *between*, interjaceo. — *To lie by or near*, adjaceo, juxta jaceo; prope esse, vicinum esse. — *just by the road*, viam tangere. — *To lie by* (*suspend labor*), laborem intermittere. — *To lie down* (*lay one's self down*), procumbere, corpus sternere, decumbere, recumbere; (*be lying down*), jacere, cubare, recubare. — *To lie down to sleep*, decumbo, recumbo; quieti se dare. — *in the dirt*, in luto hærere, in cœno provolvi. — *flat*, procumbo, recumbo, sternor, prosternor. — *at a banquet*, accubare, recubare *or* recumbere in convivio: *by one*, accubare *or* accumbere aliquem *or* cum aliquo, cubare *or* recumbere cum aliquo. — *Lying down*, jacens, reclinis, reclinatus. — *To lie hid*, lateo, latito, delitesco, occultum esse, abditum esse, in occulto esse. — *You lay lurking behind the sedges*, tu post carecta latebas. — *To lie in* (*of a woman*), puerperio cubare; partum edere. — *One that lies in*, puerpera. — *To lie open*, pateo. — *Lying open*, patens, apertus. — *at sea in very bad weather*, gravissimâ hieme in navibus excubare, *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 19. — *To lie still*, quiesco. — *together*, concubo. — *They lie together*, nuptias faciunt. — *To lie under*, succumbo; subjectum esse. — *an obligation*, alicui gratiâ devinctum *or* obnoxium esse. — *scandal*, male audire, conviciis proscindi. — *To lie upon*, incubo, incumbo. — *To lie in wait*, in insidiis esse; *for one*, alicui insidiari, aliquem insidiis petere. — *To lie in one's way*, alicui impedimento esse: (*in a journey*), itineri adjacere: (*have an opportunity of doing*), opportunitatem rem aliquam agendi nancisci. — *The ships lay wind-bound eight miles off*, naves ex eo loco millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur.

Lying, *s.* cubitus. — *at table*, accubitio. — *in* (*of a woman*), puerperium; partus.

LIE, *s.* mendacium; commentum, figmentum. — *A little lie*, mendaciunculum. — *Barefaced*, mendacium impudens, confidentissimum. — *A polite lie*, mendacium honestum. — *It sounds like an arrant lie*, fidei absonum est. — *I would not tell a lie for a thousand pounds*, ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facio. — *What I tell you is no lie*, factum, non fabula est. — *Though he told never so great a lie*, ut impudentissime mentiretur. — *To invent lies*, mendacia componere, fingere, consuere, comminisci. — *To take one in a lie*, mendacii aliquem prehendere. — *Take me in a lie, and hang me*, si quidquam mentitum invenies, occidito. — *To give one the lie*, mendacii aliquem coarguere. — *To make a lie against one*, in aliquem mentiri. — *Full of lies*, fabulosus, ex mendaciis conflatus.

To Lie, mentior, ementior, falsa (pro veris) dicere, mendacium dicere.

Liar, (homo) mendax, homo falsiloquus.

LIEF. — *I had as lief*, æque lubens velim; malim. — *die as endure it*, mortuum me, quam ut id patiar, malim.

LIEGE, subditus, subjectus. — *Liege-man*, regi *or* principi subditus.

Liege (*lord*), dominus supremus, patronus.

LIEGER, legatus.

LIENTERY, intestinorum lævitas.

LIEU. — *In lieu of*, loco, vice.

Lieutenant, *say* subcenturio. —— ¶ *The lord lieutenant of a country*, præfectus provinciæ. — *of the tower*, arcis præfectus.

Lieutenantship, præfectura.

LIFE, vita; anima, spiritus; salus; caput. — *Life lies not in living, but in liking*, non est vivere, sed valere, vita. — *While there is life, there is hope*, ægroto dum anima est, spes est. — *Now life is a pleasure*, vivere etiam nunc libet. — *There would be life in the matter*, revixerit spes. — *I would give my life for it*, depaciscì morte cupio. — *I owe my life to him*, illius operâ vivo. — *This life is uncertain*, omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo. — *In his life-time*, dum adhuc viveret *or* superstes esset. — *In my life-time*, in vitâ meâ, dum vivo, me vivo. — *If you are contented with life alone*, si vos satis habeatis animam retinere, *Sall.* — *He was in danger of life*, pæne interiit. — *A single or unmarried life.* (See *Celibacy.*) — *To restore to life*, ad vitam revocare *or* reducere; e mortuis excitare. — *To come to life again*, revivisco; ad vitam redire. — *Come to life again*, redivivus. — *To lay down his life for one*, vitam pro aliquo profundere. — *To give life*, animo, vivifico. — *Life-giving*, vim habens vitalem. — *A giving of life*, animatio. — *To venture his life*, capitis periculum adire. — *As if her life and honor were ventured upon it*, tanquam famæ discrimen agatur et vitæ. — *To cost one his life*, morte stare. — *Their defence of the public liberty cost them both their lives*, utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, *Paterc.* — *A cause of life and death*, causa capitalis. — *To sit upon life and death, or try one for life*, de capite quærere. — *To be tried for one's life*, causam capitis dicere, *Nepos.* — *To the life*, ad vivum. — *To lead a life*, vivo; vitam agere *or* degere. — *I lived a city life*, vitam urbanam secutus sum. — *To flee for one's life*, fugâ salutem petere. — *To lose one's life*, pereo, vitam perdere. — *If I could without losing my life*, si salvo capite meo potuissem. — *To depart this life*, diem obire supremum. — *All one's life-time*, per totam vitam. — *Loss of life by law*, &c., ultimum supplicium. — *To sell a man's life*, sanguinem alicujus addicere. — *Long life*, vivacitas, longævitas. — *Having life*, vivus, animatus. —— ¶ (*vigor, spirit*), vigor, viriditas, vis, alacritas; vehementia; animus. — *Full of life*, vividus, vegetus, alacer; vehemens, gravis. — *To put life into*, alicui animum facere *or* addere; animo. —— ‖ See *Live*.

Life-guard. See *Body-guard*.

Lifeless (*without life*), inanimus, inanimatus, exanimus, exanimis: (*dull, spiritless*), frigidus, jejunus, languidus.

Lifelessly (*coldly, baldly*), frigide, jejune.

Lived. — *Long-lived*, vivax. — *Short-lived*, caducus, fragilis.

Lively, *adj.* vividus, vegetus, vigens, alacer, acer. — *To be lively*, vigeo, valeo. — *To grow lively*, vigesco. — *To make lively*, vegetum facere. — *Lively courage or force*, virtus ardens.

Lively, Livelily, *adv.* alacri animo, acriter; graviter, cum vi.

Liveliness, vigor, vis; gravitas, vehementia.

Livelihood (*maintenance*), victus, alimenta: (*estate*), patrimonium: (*trade or business*), ars qua vita sustinetur.

LIFT (*lift up*), levo, elevo, tollo, attollo: eveho, arrigo. — *He lifts his hands to heaven*, manus ad sidera tollit. — *To lift up again*, relevo. — *To lift up himself*, se efferre. — *To lift up on high*, in sublime tollere. — *To lift upright*, erigo. — *Lifted up*, levatus, allevatus, arrectus. — *Lifted up with pride, success*, &c., superbiâ, rebus secundis, *etc.* elatus.

Lift (*assistance*), *s.* subsidium. — *To give one a lift*, alicui auxiliari *or* subsidium præbere. — *To help one at a dead lift*, laboranti alicui subvenire, adesse, adjumento esse, subsidium, opem, suppetias ferre.

Lifter up, evector.

Lifting up, elatio, elevatio.

LIGAMENT, ligamentum.

Ligature, ligamen, ligatura.

LIGHT, *v. n.* (*as a bird*), sido, desido, insido; consido. — *Where they would have a swarm to light*, examen ubi volunt consistere. — *To light or alight from a horse*, &c. (See *Alight.*) — *To light upon* (*fall upon or against*), incido, incurro: (*find*), offendo, reperio. — *A mischief light on you*, abeas in malam rem. — *He many times lights on things he would not*, in ea

quæ non vult, sæpe incurrit. — *This mischief will light on my head*, isthæc in me cudetur faba. — *I lighted upon it by chance*, casu in hoc incidi. — *Some mischief will light on them*, hisce aliquid est eventurum mali.

Lighting, *s.* descensus.

LIGHT, *adj* (*not heavy*), levis: (*nimble*), agilis, expeditus: (*fickle, inconstant*), inconstans, instabilis, levis: (*merry*), hilaris, lætus: (*of no value*), futilis, frivolus: (*trifling*), ineptus, frivolus, futilis, nugax.— *Many hands make light work*, multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — *As light as a feather*, plumâ levior. — *You will not think it a light matter*, id non aspernabere. — *As light as Grecians*, homines levitate Græcâ.— *Very light*, perlevis.—*Somewhat*, leviculus. — *To make light of*, contemno, nullo loco habere, nihili facere, susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere *or* ducere; vili pendere; flocci facere. — *To take a light taste of*, libo; labris leviter attingere. — *Light of belief*, credulus. — *Light-fingered*, furax. — *Light-footed*, volucer, velox; pedibus celer. —*Light-harnessed*, levis armaturæ, levis, expeditus. — *Light-hearted*, hilaris, lætus, alacris. — *Light-headed* (*frivolous*), levis, inconstans, *etc.*; (*crack-brained*), delirans, insaniens, cerebrosus. — *Light-headedness*, delirium. — *Light-horse*, equites expediti. — *A light-horseman*, levis armaturæ eques. — *A light-house*, pharus *or* pharos, altissima turris ex quâ micant ignes noctu ad regendos navium cursus. —— ¶ *Light* (*bright*, &c.), see below.

To Lighten (*ease*), levo, allevo, sublevo, exonero. — *To be lightened*, allevor.

Lightening (*easing*), levatio; allevatio.

Lighter, scapha *or* cymba oneraria.

Lighterman, naviculator cymbæ onerariæ.

Lightly, leviter, tenuiter, leniter: (*easily*), facile: (*nimbly*), celeriter, velociter: (*slightly or carelessly*), leviter, strictim: perfunctorie, negligenter, contemptim; molli *or* levi brachio; sicco pede. — *Lightly come, lightly go*, quod cito acquiritur, cito perit. — *You cannot lightly* (*easily*) *meet with him*, haud temere *or* haud ferme invenias. — *He touched that matter but lightly*, leviter istam rem perstrinxit. — *Very lightly*, perleviter.

Lightness (opposed to *heaviness*), levitas: (*fickleness, inconstancy*), levitas, inconstantia, mentis mutabilitas: (*nimbleness*), agilitas, pernicitas: (*wantonness*), lascivia, petulantia. — *Lightness of belief*, credulitas.

LIGHT (*brightness*), *s.* lux, lumen: (*daylight*), lux: (*knowledge*), intelligentia, cognitio. — *He stands in his own light*, ipse sibi est injurius. — *A faint light*, lumen obscurum *or* caligans. — *It being then scarce light*, vix dum satis certâ luce. — *As long as it was light*, dum quicquam superfuit lucis, *Liv.* — *A long time before it was light*, multo ante lucis adventum. — *They knew that by the light of nature*, id naturâ admonente cognoverunt. — *I shall go back a little, in order to set the whole affair in a proper light*, pauca supra repetam, quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis, magisque in aperto sint, *Sall.* — *To bring to light*, in lucem proferre *or* protrahere; aperio, patefacio, manifestum facere. — *Time will bring that to light*, in apricum proferet ætas. — *To come to light* (*be made known*), in lucem proferri *or* protrahi; detegi, patefieri. — *To cast or give light*, luceo, illuceo, illumino, illustro. —— ¶ *A light* (*candle, lamp*), lumen; lucerna (especially *lamp*); candela (especially *candle*). — *Carry not a light without a lantern*, lucernam absque laternâ ne feras.

Light, *adj.* (*bright*, &c.), clarus, illustris, lucidus, luminosus, nitidus, candidus, albidus. — *To be light*, luceo. — *It grows light* (*dawns*), lucisclt. — *To become light*, lucesco. —— ‖ See *Bright, Clear*.

To Light (*set on fire*), accendo; incendo. — *He lights one candle by another*, lumen de lumine accendit. — *To light one*, præluceo. — *You lighted him the way to*, &c., cui tu facem prætulisti ad, *etc.*

To Lighten (*enlighten*), *v. a.* illumino, illustro, collustro. —— ¶ *To lighten* (*cast out lightning*), *v. n.* fulguro.

Lightning (*a flash of lightning*), fulgur, fulgetrum. — *Of lightning*, fulgurans. —— ¶ *A lightning*, fulguratio.

Lightsome (*bright, shining*), lucidus, fulgidus, clarus, illustris: (*cheerful*), lætus, hilaris, alacer. — *Very lightsome* (*bright*), perlucidus. — *Somewhat lightsome*, sublustris. — *To make lightsome* (*enlighten*), illustro, illumino: (*cheer*), lætitiâ afficere, gaudio complere.

Lightsomeness (*brightness*), claritas, splendor: (*cheerfulness*), lætitia, hilaritas.

LIGHTS (*lungs*), pulmones.

LIKE (*like unto*), *adj.* similis, consimilis: (*equal*), par, compar; æquus. — *Had there been in us like skill*, si par in nobis atque in illo scientia fuisset. — *They both have like terms*, æqua utrisque conditio est. — *Like will to like*, pares cum paribus facile congregantur. — *I wish I had a like share of your love*, utinam mihi esset pars æqua amoris tecum. — *Find out something like this*, hujusmodi quæso aliquid reperi. — *Like cover, like cup*, dignum patellâ operculum. — *Like father, like son*, mali corvi malum ovum. — *You are like your father*, patrissas. — *He will grow like his grandfather*, in avi mores abibit. — *Somewhat like*, subsimilis. — *Very*, persimilis. — *In like manner*, similiter, pariter, itidem. — *In like manner as is done in comedies*, itidem ut fit in comœdiis. — *To be like*, alicujus *or* alicui similem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere; referre. — *It was more like a city than a village*, non fuit vici instar, sed urbis. — *To make like*, ad similitudinem rei fingere *or* effingere aliquid. — *Not like*, dissimilis, absimilis. — *Such like*, ejusmodi, hujusmodi, istiusmodi. —— ¶ *Like, likely*, probabilis, verisimilis. — *Like enough so*, satis probabile est. — *It is very like that you ask*, te credibile est quærere. — *We are like to have war*, impendet nobis belli timor. — *I am like to lose my credit*, periculum famæ mihi est. — *You are never like to see me more*, hodie postremum me vides. — *There was like to be peace*, in spe pax fuit. — *He was like to be taken in his camp*, castris capi imminebat. — *Like to die*, moribundus, ferme moriens, moriturus.

Like (*like unto*), *adv.* tanquam, velut, instar, *etc.* — *They are feared like masters*, tanquam domini timentur. — *It broke out like a storm*, velut nimbus erupit. — *You indeed act like the rest of the world*, facis tu quidem omnium more. — *In truth you live like fiddlers*, musice hercle agitis ætatem. — *You have done like yourself*, te (*abl.*) dignum fecisti; ad ingenium redis. — *He lives like himself*, pro dignitate vivit. — *Like as*, quemadmodum, sicut, perinde ac. — *Like a friend*, amice. — *Like a gentleman*, liberaliter, ingenue. — *He was brought up like a gentleman*, libere eductus est *or* liberaliter educatus est. — *Like a man*, viriliter, fortiter.

Likely, *adj.* verisimilis; *adv.* probabiliter. (See *Like*, adj.) — ¶ *A likely woman*, mulier satis venusta.

Likelihood, verisimilitudo.

To Liken, comparo, confero, assimilo; compono.

Likening, comparatio, collatio.

Likeness, similitudo, cognatio: (*image*, &c.), imago, simulacrum, effigies.

Likewise, pariter, similiter, itidem.

LIKE, *v.* gaudeo aliqua re, delector aliqua re, jucundum est mihi aliquid, probatur mihi aliquid; amo, diligo; probo, comprobo, approbo. — *I like it well*, magnopere probo. — *I do not like their manners*, displicent eorum mores. — *You will like the doing of it*, gaudebis facto. — *As you like*, arbitratu tuo. — *I like the house*, arrident ædes. — *To like of or please*, placeo. — *If you like of it*, si isthuc tibi placeat *or* cordi est.

Liking, amor; voluptas; arbitrium, libido. — *To one's liking*, gratus, acceptus, jucundus. — *To have or conceive a liking to*, amorem alicujus rei concipere. — *Good liking*, amor, benevolentia; comprobatio. — *With the good liking of all*, magno cum assensu omnium.

LILY, lilium. — *The blue lily*, iris. — *The white garden lily*, lilium album hortense. — *The lily of the valley*, lilium convallium. — *Water lily*, nymphæa. — *Of lilies*, liliaceus.

LIMB (*edge*), ora, margo. —— ¶ (*member*), membrum, artus.

To Limb (*tear limb from limb*), membratim discerpere.

LIMBER, flexibilis, mollis, lentus: (*flabby*), flaccidus: (*shrunk*), vietus.— *To grow limber*, lentesco.

Limberness, lentitia.

LIMBO, limbus, quædam pars inferorum.

LIME, LIME-STONE, calx. — *Quick-lime*, calx viva. — *Slaked lime*, calx exstincta, macerata. — *To burn lime*, calcem coquere. — *A lime-kiln*, (fornax) calcaria. — *A lime-burner*, calcarius. — *A tanner's lime-pit*, puteus coriis subigendis. — *Lime-work*, opus albarium. —— ¶ *Bird-lime*, viscum. — *A lime twig*, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius.

To Lime *with bird-lime*, visco illinere. — *Limed*, viscatus.

Limy, glutinosus.

LIMIT, terminus, finis, limes. See *Bound*.

To Limit (*set bounds to*), limito, termino; terminos præscribere; certis limitibus *or* terminis circumscribere; (*prescribe*), præscribo, definio, præfinio, finio. — *Limited* (*bounded*), terminatus, finitus, definitus: (*prescribed*), præscriptus, præstitutus, constitutus: (*narrow*, &c.), angustus, brevis.

Limitation, limitatio. — *By limitation*, præfinito.

Limiting, *s.* (*bounding*), determinatio, circumscriptio, definitio.

LIMN, delineo, depingo; coloribus ad vivum exprimere.

Limner, pictor.

Limning, pictura.

LIMP, claudico; claudum esse. — *It is a limping story*, claudicat oratio.

Limper, claudus, claudicans.

Limping, claudicatio.

LIMPID, limpidus.

LINCH-PIN *of a wheel*, embolium, rotæ paxillus.

LINE (*small cord*), funiculus; linea. — *A line drawn*, linea. — *A little line*, lineola. — *A carpenter's or mason's line*, amussis, linea. — *A chalked line*, linea cretâ descripta. — *A fishing-line*, linea (piscatoria). — *A plumb-line*, perpendiculum. — *By line or rule*, ad amussim, examussim. — *The lines of the hand*, manûs incisuræ. —— ¶ *The line* (*equator*), circulus equinoctialis. —— ¶ (*boundary*), finis. —— ¶ (*row*), ordo; series. — *Line of an army*, acies (especially *line of battle*). — *To advance in line*, æquâ fronte procedere. —— ¶ *Line* (*of a camp*), opus; fossa; munimenta. — *To force the enemy's lines*, in hostium castra irrumpere. —— ¶ (*of a page*), versus, versiculus. —— ¶ *Line, Lineage*, progenies, gens, genus, proles, propago, prosapia; linea. — *The line of the Cæsars became extinct in Nero*, progenies Cæsarum in Nerone defecit, *Suet.* — *The male line*, stirps virilis. — *In a direct line*, lineâ directâ.

To Line. — *To line with soldiers*, militibus munire. — *To line with a fortification*, locum vallo fossâque munire. —— ¶ *To line a garment*, vestem linteo, *etc.* (intus) munire.

Lineage. See *Line*.

Lineal, Linear, linealis.

Lineally *descended from one*, rectâ lineâ genus ducens ab aliquo.

LINEAMENTS, (oris) lineamenta.

LINEN, linteum, lintea, *pl.* — *Of linen*, linteus, lineus. — *A linen clout*, linteolum. — *A linen-weaver*, qui lintea texit. — *A linen-draper*, linteo, lintearius. — *The linen-trade*, negotium lintearium. — *Linen cloth*, vestis lintea; pannus linteus. — *Fine linen*, carbasus, sindon. — *Made of fine linen*, carbaseus, carbasinus. — *Wearing linen*, linteatus.

LINGER (*loiter*), cesso, moror, cunctor; hæreo, moras nectere. — *To linger out* (*protract*), produco, protraho. — *To linger long in a distemper*, diu ægrotare. — *Lingering*, cunctans, cunctabundus, tardus, moras nectens. — *To make one die a lingering death*, lentâ tabe consumere.

Lingerer, cunctator, cessator.

Lingering, *s.* cunctatio; cessatio; mora. — *A lingering out or protracting*, productio.

Lingeringly, cunctanter, tarde.

LINGUIST, multarum linguarum intelligens.
LINIMENT (*ointment*), unguentum.
LINK (*torch*), fax picea. — *A little link*, facula. — *A link-boy*, puer qui facem præfert ardentem. —— ¶ *A link of a chain*, catenæ annulus.
To **Link** *together*, connecto, conjungo. — *To link together in friendship*, amicitiâ consociare *or* jungere. — *Linked together*, conjunctus ; catenatus. — *in*, innexus. — *in affinity*, affinitate conjunctus *or* constrictus.
Linking, *s.* connexio, conjunctio.
LINNET, fringilla cannabina (L.).
LINSEED, lini semen. — *oil*, oleum lini.
LINT, linamentum.
LINTEL, limen superum *or* superius.
LION, leo. — *Of one*, leoninus. — *Lions in peace, foxes in war*, domi leones, foris vulpes. — *If the lion's skin fail, patch it with the fox's tail*, si leonina pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina. — *A sea-lion*, leo marinus. — *A lion's whelp*, catulus. — *Lion-colored* (*or tawny*), fulvus. — *A lion-keeper*, custos leonum. — *Lion-like*, leoninus.
Lioness *or she lion*, leæna ; lea (*poet.*).
LIP, labrum, labium. — *A little lip*, labellum. — *To hang one's lip*, labra præ stomacho promittere *or* demittere. — *Hanging the lip*, labris promissis *or* demissis. — *Lip-wisdom*, verbo tenus sapientia. — *The lips of a wound*, vulneris ora. — *Blubber-lipped*, labeo ; labiosus, labrosus.
LIQUID, liquidus, liquens. — *To be liquid*, fluidum esse, fluere. — *To grow liquid*, liquesco.
Liquids (*things liquid*), liquida. —— ¶ *The liquids* (*letters*), consonantes liquidæ.
Liquidness, liquor ; humor.
Liquor (*any liquid thing*), liquor, humor, succus : (*broth*), decoctum. — *Full of liquor*, succi plenus. — *Without liquor*, exsuccus. — *Full of liquor, or in liquor* (i. e. *drunk*), ebrius, temulentus. — *Good liquor*, bonæ notæ potus, potus generosus. — *Strong liquors*, liquores generosi.
To **Liquefy**, *v. a.* liquefacio, liquo : *v. n.* liquefio, liquesco.
Liquefying, Liquefaction, solutio.
LIQUORICE. See *Licorice*.
LIQUORISH. See *Lickerish*.
LISP, balbutio ; blæse loqui ; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Lisper*, balbus, blæsus. — *Lisping*, hæsitantia linguæ.
LIST (*of cloth*), limbus *or* ora panni. ¶ *A list* (*catalogue*), index, album ; numeri (*of soldiers*). —— ¶ (*desire*), libido, cupido. —— ¶ *A list to fight in*, arena. — *He enters the list*, in arenam descendit. — *To fight in a list*, certamen in septis committere. — *From the lists to the goal*, a carceribus ad metam.
To **List** *soldiers*, mercede conducere milites ; milites scribere, conscribere. — *He listed himself into their society*, in his nomen profitebatur suum. — *You the consul will list the younger men, and march them into the field*, tu statim consul sacramento juniores adiges, et in castra educes, *Liv.* — *To list one's self for a soldier*, nomen dare (militiæ). — *A listing of soldiers*, militum conquisitio ; delectus. —— ¶ *To list* (*will or desire*), volo. — *As you list*, ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo. — *Will you do but what you list?* vis tu omnia arbitratu tuo facere? — *Even as I list*, utcunque animo collibitum est meo. — *He rules as he lists*, ad arbitrium imperat. — *It is not as you list*, non est arbitrarium tibi.
Listless, torpidus, stupidus ; languidus, piger. — *To be listless*, torpeo, stupeo.
Listlessly, segniter, oscitanter, pigre.
Listlessness, torpor, socordia.
LISTEN, LIST, *v.* audio, attendo, aurem præbere alicui : ausculto, subausculto. — *List!* attende sis ! aures arrige !
Listener, auscultator.
Listening, auscultatio.
LITANY, litania.
LITERAL. — *To use a word in its literal sense*, verbum proprie dicere. — *A literal translator*, fidus interpres. (But see *Close.*) — *The literal sense of a word*, nativa et propria vocabuli vis.
Literally, proprie : (*to the letter*), literate, ad literam, ad verbum.
LITERARY, literatus (*e. g.* otium). — *monuments*, literarum monumenta. — *history*, historia literarum.
Literature, literæ, literarum monumenta ; literarum cognitio et ratio. — *The Greek literature*, literæ Græcæ.
LITHARGE *of silver*, lithargyrus ; argenti spuma. — *Of gold*, chrysitis, auri spuma.
LITHE (*limber, supple*), flexibilis, mollis. See *Limber*.
LITHOTOMY, calculi exsectio.
LITIGATE, litigo, lites sequi.
Litigation, lis, litigatio.
Litigious, litigiosus, rixosus, litium cupidus. — *A litigious person*, vitilitigator ; comitialis homo. — *To be litigious*, litibus et jurgiis delectari.
Litigiousness, litium et jurgiorum amor.
LITTER (*brood*), fetura, fetus, suboles. — *A litter of pigs or puppies*, porcelli *or* catuli uno partu editi. —— ¶ *A horse litter*, vehiculum pensile ; lectica. —— ¶ *Litter* (*straw for cattle*), stramentum, substramentum, substramen. —— ¶ (*confusion*), turbæ. — *To make a litter*, res turbare *or* ex loco movere. — *What a litter is made about nothing!* quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili !
To **Litter** (*bring forth*), pario, fetum ponere. —— ¶ See *to make a Litter*.
LITTLE, *adj.* parvus, exiguus, tenuis : *adv.* haud multum, paullum, paullulum ; parum, minus, (*too little*). — *There is a little difference between us*, est quædam inter nos parva dissensio. — *I count myself little worth*, parvi memet existimo. — *A little way off*, exiguo intervallo distans. — *There is but little difference*, discrimen tenue intercedit. — *A little matter serves my turn*, mihi quidvis sat est. — *Little said is soon amended*, tutum silentii præmium ; nulli tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum. — *A little*, paullum, paullulum ; aliquantum, aliquantulum, aliquanto ; modice, leviter. — *Wait a little*, mane paullisper. — *Not a little*, valde, vehementer, magnopere. — *He is a little too much given to the world*, aliquanto ad rem est avidior. — *These things are a little troublesome to me*, nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi. — *It would advantage me but a little*, mihi parum prosit. — *Let me come to myself a little*, paullulum sine ad me ut redeam. — *He drinks a little too much*, bibit meliuscule quam sat est. — *Many a little makes a mickle*, adde parvum parvo, magnus acervus erit. — *A little or little while*, parumper, paullisper. — *Wait a little*, mane paullisper. — *A little after*, brevi post tempore, postea aliquanto. — *A little before sunset*, sub occasum solis. — *He was a little after their time*, recens ab illorum ætate fuit. — *Very little*, minimus, minutulus, parvulus, perparvus, perparvulus, perpusillus. — *If he fail never so little*, si vel minimum erraverit. — *A little one*. (See *Child.*) — *The little ones of any beasts*, pulli, catuli. — *To make little*, tenuo, attenuo, minuo, imminuo, deminuo. — *A making little*, attenuatio. — *By little and little*, paulatim, sensim, pedetentim. — *By little and little it is brought to that pass*, sensim eo deducitur. — *A very little*, pauxillulum. — *How little*, quantillus, quantulus. — *For how little*, quantillo. — *How little soever*, quantuluscunque. — *So little*, tantulus. — *Never so little*, paullum modo ; quantulumcunque. — *Little more or less*, præterpropter, *Cato.* — *Lacking but little*, parum abest. — *He lacked little of being killed*, haud multum abfuit quin occideretur. — *Little and pretty*, scitus, scitulus. —— ¶ *Little* (*mean, narrow*), minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus.
Littleness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas, animus pusillus, mens *or* animus humilis.
LITURGY, liturgia ; sacra.
LIVE (*alive*), *adj.* vivus.
LIVE, *v.* vivo, ætatem agere, degere, exigere. — *As long as they live*, usque dum vivunt. — *You live merry lives*, musice agitis ætatem. — *How did he live in your absence?* quo studio vitam te absente exegit? — *Remember how short a time you have to live*, vive memor quam sis ævi brevis. — *Would I might never live, if*, ne sim salvus *or* emoriar, si. — *So long as I live*, dum vivam ; quoad vivo ; dum vita suppetit. — *He has but a while to live*, pedem alterum in cymbâ Charontis habet. — *As good a man as lives*, ipso homo melior non est. — *I lived a city life*, vitam urbanam secutus sum. — *He always lived in a happy condition*, perpetuâ felicitate usus est. — *He has lived out threescore years*, annos sexaginta confecit. — *As many years as he has lived*, tot annos, quot habet. — *To begin to live*, vivesco. — *To live again*, revivisco. — *To live by one's alms*, ope alicujus sustentatum vivere. — *To live a country life*, ruri vivere *or* vitam agere. — *To live in exile*, exsulo ; exsulem *or* in exsilio vivere. — *To live in gluttony*, heluor. — *luxuriously and in excess*, luxuriose vivere, nimis sibi indulgere. — *idly*, vitam otiosam agere, otiose vivere. — *To live from hand to mouth*, in diem vivere. — *To live well or high*, laute vivere; lautis epulis pasci. — *To live poorly*, parce ac duriter vivere ; vitam inopem tolerare. — *To be well to live*, rem habere, divitiis abundare ; opibus affluere. — *Well to live*, dives, locuples ; opibus affluens. — *To live happily*, feliciter *or* beate vivere, vitam agere felicem. — *To live after another's pleasure*, ex more alterius vivere, ad nutum et arbitrium alicujus se fingere. — *To live at what rate he lists*, suo more *or* arbitrio vivere. — *To live up to one's estate*, pro facultatibus sumptus facere. — *to one's profession*, institutum suum tenere ; legem servare, præscriptum servare. — *To live at great expense*, ingentes sumptus tolerare. — *To live regularly*, sobrie vivere ; statis horis res singulas agere. — *To live together*, convivo. — *To over-live or out-live*, superstitem esse *or* superesse ; vitâ superare. — *To live or dwell with a person*, apud aliquem *or* in domo alicujus habitare. — *To live well together or agree*, bene inter se convenire. — *To live or dwell in a city*, urbem incolere ; in urbe habitare *or* domicilium habere. — *To live among or converse with*, versari inter ; utor ; est mihi consuetudo cum. — *You cannot live among those people without blemishing your reputation*, versari inter eos sine dedecore non potes. — *To live a public or high life*, in maximâ claritate atque in oculis omnium vivere, *Cic.* — *To live by wickedness or doing mischief*, maleficio et scelere pasci, *Cic.* — *Likely to live*, vitalis. — *To live or get one's living by*. (See *Living*, subst.) — *To live upon*, aliqua re vivere, vesci, ali, vitam tolerare. — *These things will be enough to live upon*, hæc suppeditabunt ad victum. — *For they all lived upon a sort of stale bread and damaged barley*, panico enim vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, *Cæs.* — *Leave the rest for them to live on in winter*, reliquum hiemationi relinquatur.
Liver (*one that lives*), vivens. — *The longest liver or he that outlives another*, superstes. — *Which of them should be the longest liver*, uter eorum vitâ superaret. — *A good liver*, homo probus, pius, sanctus. — *bad*, nequam, perditus, scelestus. —— ‖ For *The Liver*, see next column.
Living, *part.* and *adj.* vivus, vivens, spirans ; salvus ; animatus. — *Any man living*, quispiam omnium. — *Neither of them more highly values any man living*, neuter quemquam omnium pluris facit. — *To be in the land of the living*, vivere, inter vivos numerari. — *A living creature*, animal, animans. — *A little living creature*, animalculum. — *Living water*, aqua viva.
Living (*the state of living*), vita. — *A living together*, convictus. — *There can be no pleasant living, without living together with virtue*, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur. —— ¶ *A man's living* (*maintenance*), victus, alimenta. — *She gets her living by spinning and carding*, lanâ ac telâ victum quæritat. — *He gets his living by his bow*, alimenta arcu expedit. — *To get one's living hardly by a thing*, aliqua re vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustinere *or* famem propulsare. — *He gets his living very hardly*, e flammâ cibum petit. — *A man's living* (*estate*), patrimonium, hereditas, bona, *pl.* —— ¶ *A living or ecclesiastical benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum.
LIVED, LIVELY, &c. See under *Life*.

LIVER, jecur, hepar. — *A little liver*, jecusculum. — *Of the liver*, hepaticus (*technical*). — *Liver-grown*, cujus jecur solito majus increvit. — *sick*, hepaticus. — *colored*, fuscus. — *Liver-complaint*, morbus hepatarius. — *The liver-vein*, vena basilica. — *White-livered*, socors, pallidus, pallidulus, imbellis. —— ‖ For *Liver* from *Live*, see under *Live*.

LIVERY (*of servants*), vestis famularis, vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt, cultus familiaris; *also* vestis, cultus. — *Livery-servant*, famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis. —— ¶ *A livery-man of a company*, qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incedere. —— ¶ *Livery and seisin*, mancipatio, addictio; consiguatio fundi in alienam possessionem. — *To give livery and seisin*, emancipare, jus in alium transferre. —— ¶ *To keep horses at livery*, equos meritorios *or* vectigales alere.

LIVID, lividus.

Lividity, livor.

LIXIVIAL, LIXIVIATE, lixivius, lixivus.

LIZARD, lacertus, lacerta.

LO, en, ecce, aspice. — *him*, eccum, ellum. — *her*, eccam, eccillam.

LOAD, *s.* onus; sarcina. (See *Burden*.) — *A cart-load*, vehes. — *horse*, quantum equus ferre *or* trahere potest. — *A little load or weight*, ponduseulum. — *A load on one's spirits*, tristitia, molestia; animi dolor *or* ægritudo.

To Load, onero, gravo; onus imponere. (See *To Burden*.) — *He loaded the people too much*, nimium oneris plebi imposuit. — *He loaded his ass with hampers of fruit*, costas aselli oneravit pomis (*poet.*) — *To load heavily*, grave *or* nimium onus imponere; opprimo, obruo. — *Loaded or laden*, oneratus, onustus.

Loader, qui *or* quæ onerat.

LOAD-STAR, cynosura, helice; dux.

Loadstone, magnes. — *Of a loadstone*, magneticus.

LOAF, panis; forma panis; collyra. — *Half a loaf is better than no bread*, i, modo venare leporem, nunc Ityn tenes. — *A fine loaf*, panis siligineus, tener, niveus. — *A household loaf*, panis cibarius *or* plebeius. — *Ammunition*, panis castrensis. (See *Bread*.) —— ¶ *A sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta.

LOAM, lutum: (*for grafting*), intrita.

Loamy, lutosus.

LOAN (*thing lent*), res mutuata *or* mutuo data *or* commodata: (*of money*), versura, pecunia mutua *or* credita. — *To effect a loan*, versuram facere ab aliquo. — *To put out to loan*, aliquid alicui mutuum dare *or* credere.

LOATH (*unwilling*), invitus, nolens, qui ægre aliquid patitur *or* fert, *etc.*; coactus (*forced*); difficulter *or* gravate ad aliquid agendum adductus. — *To be loath*, gravatim *or* ægre aliquid facere. — *I am loath*, piget me. — *I was very loath to do it*, animum haud facile inducere potui; perinvitus feci. — *To be loath to write*, gravari literas dare. — *Loath to fight*, a prœlio aversus.

To Loathe, piget me alicujus rei, male me habet aliquid, tædet me alicujus rei; fastidio, nauseo; aversor, odi, odium habeo alicujus rei. — *Loathed*, fastiditus. — *Loathing*, fastidiens, nauseans, pertæsus.

Loather, fastiditor.

Loathing, fastidium, tædium; aversatio, odium; satietas; nausea. — *To produce a loathing*, fastidium creare, nauseam facere, fastidium alicui movere, creare, afferre.

Loathingly, fastidiose; invite.

Loathsome (*hateful, frightful*), odiosus, horridus: (*nauseating*), fastidium creans, teter, obscœnus. — *Very loathsome*, detestabilis, detestandus, abominandus. — *To make loathsome*, odiosum reddere.

Loathsomely, odiose; tetre.

Loathsomeness, obscœnitas, fœditas, turpitudo.

LOBBY, porticus, ædium umbraculum.

LOBE *of the lungs*, pulmonum lobus *or* lobulus.

LOBSTER, cammarus.

LOCAL, *by the genit.* loci *or* regionis, locorum *or* regionum. — *Local difficulties*, locorum difficultates. — *A local pain*, dolor certo loco inhærens.

Locally, quod ad locum (certum) attinet.

Locality, loci (locorum) natura; loci (-orum) situs.

LOCK, claustrum. — *opening only on the inside*, clausa clavis. — *To be under lock and key*, sub claustris *or* clavi esse. — *A padlock*, claustrum (pensile). — *A picklock*, clavis adulterina. — *A lock-smith*, faber claustrarius. —— ¶ (*of a gun*), igniarium. —— ¶ *A lock in a river*, septum, emissarium. —— ¶ *A lock of wool*, floccus. —— ¶ *A lock of hair*, cirrus; (*ringlet*), annulus. — *Curled locks*, cincinni. — *Thick locks*, cæsaries.

To Lock (*a door*), sero, obsero. — *Lock the door on the inside*, obsera ostium intus. — *To lock in*, claustro includere. — *To lock in one's arms or embrace*. (See *Clasp*.) — *To lock one out of doors*, claustro foras aliquem excludere. — *To lock up*, concludo. —— ¶ *To lock a wagon*, rotas stringere *or* sufflaminare.

Locker, armarium. — *for pigeons*, loculamentum, cellula columbaris.

Locket *of gold*, collare aureum.

LOCOMOTIVE, vim habens se movendi.

LOCUST, locusta. — *Small*, attelabus.

LODGE, *s.* casa, tugurium. — *A little lodge*, casula, tuguriolum. — *A porter's lodge*, janitoris casa *or* tugurium.

LODGE (*live*) *in a place*, habito. — *To lodge all night in an inn*, in deversorio pernoctare. — *To lodge with a person*, in alicujus domo *or* apud aliquem deversari. — *To lodge one or receive into one's house*, hospitio aliquem excipere *or* tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere. — *Lodged* (*received into a lodging*), hospitio acceptus *or* exceptus. — *very well*, hospitio laute exceptus. — *ill*, lecto male receptus. — *To lodge* (*as a stick in a tree*), insideo, inhæreo. — *To be lodged or laid up*, collocari, reponi. — *To be lodged in one* (*be in one's power*), penes aliquem esse. — *The supreme power is lodged in the king*, penes regem summa est potestas. — *Lodged* (*as corn*), dejectus, stratus, prostratus.

Lodger, deversor; hospes.

Lodging, habitatio; commoratio; hospitium. — *Pray be so kind as to accommodate me with a lodging*, peto a te, ut mihi de habitatione (*dwelling*) accommodes. — *You shall be welcome to a lodging at my house*, tibi in domo meâ *or* apud me deversari licebit. — *To take up one's lodging with one*, apud aliquem *or* in alicujus domo deversari. — *To entertain and give one meat, drink, and lodging*, aliquem mensâ, lare, lecto, recipere. — *A lodging-place*, deversorium, hospitium, taberna deversoria. — *A lodging-room*, cubiculum. — *Lodgings*, habitatio conducta, hospitium; cœnaculum meritorium.

LOFT (*story*), tabulatum, tabulatio, contignatio; (*cockloft*), cœnaculum superius. — *Hay-loft*, fœnile. — *Corn-loft*, granarium; cella penaria. — *Fruit-loft*, pomarium.

LOFTY (*high*), altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, arduus: (*haughty, proud*), elatus, superbus, fastosus, arrogans, insolens, tumens. — *He has a lofty* (*arrogant*) *mind*, animus ipsi tumet. — *To grow lofty*, tumeo, insolesco, intumesco; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari. — *To use lofty words*, magnifice loqui.

Loftily, elate, superbe, magnifice, excelse. — *To carry it loftily*, turgeo, tumeo; cristas erigere.

Loftiness (*highness*), sublimitas, excelsitas; altitudo, celsitas; granditas, elatio: (*haughtiness, pride*), superbia, arrogantia, insolentia, fastus.

LOG, caudex, stipes, truncus. — *A little log*, trunculus.

LOGARITHM, logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, fungus, vervex, blennus, bardus, stupidus; hebes. —— ¶ *To fall to loggerheads*, concertare, inter se decertare.

LOGIC, ars logica, logica (-orum), ars intelligendi, ars argumentandi; dialectica, disserendi ratio. —— ¶ *To chop logic*, argutias alteri exhibere, sophismatibus abuti.

Logical, logicus. — *arrangement*, dispositio.

Logically, logice; dialectice, dialecticorum more.

Logician, artis logicæ peritus; dialecticus.

LOIN, lumbus. — *A little loin*, lumbulus. — *A loin of lamb, mutton, pork, veal*, lumbus agninus, ovinus, porcinus, vitulinus. — *Having his loins broken, or having feeble loins*, delumbis, elumbis. — *A sirloin of beef*, lumbus bovinus.

LOITER, cesso, moror; moras nectere *or* trahere; resisto.

Loiterer, cessator, cunctator; erro.

Loitering, cessatio, mora; lentitudo.

LOLL (*lean*), innitor, recumbo, recubo. — *To loll in bed*, lecto indulgere; nidum tepidum fovere. —— ¶ *To loll out the tongue*, linguam exserere.

Lollard, ignavus, segnis.

LONELY, LONESOME, LONE, solus, solitarius, desertus.

Loneliness, solitudo.

LONG, *adj.* (*in space*), longus; promissus (*e.g.* capillus), prolixus (*e.g.* vestis): — (*in or in respect of time*), longus, longinquus; diuturnus; diutinus. — *Two feet long*, duos pedes longus, bipedalis. — *A long tail*, cauda procera; cauda prolixa. — *Laborers think the day long*, dies longa videtur opus debentibus. — *If the disease be of any long continuance*, si jam inveteraverit morbus. — *All my life long*, per totam vitam. — *Long continuance of time*, diuturnitas. — *Long continuance of time assuages the greatest grief*, dies (*fem.*) ægritudinem adimit. — *Of long continuance*, longinquus; diuturnus; diutinus. — *Very long*, perlongus, longissimus; perdiuturnus. — *Over-long*, prælongus. — *Somewhat long*, longulus, longiusculus. — *Long and round*, teres. — *Long life*, longa vita; vivacitas. — *Long-lived*, vivax. — *Long-suffering*, patientia. — *Long-winded* (*prolix*), longus, verbosus; odiosus in dicendo. —— ¶ *Long* (*in quantity, pronunciation*), longus, productus. — *It is pronounced long*, producte dicitur.

Long, *adv.* diu, longum tempus. — *Very long*, perdiu. — *Longer*, longius, diutius; ultra. — *I have been long enough employed in this business*, satis diu hoc saxum volvo. — *This soon will be long enough*, id actutum diu est. — *It will not be long ere*, prope adest, cum. — *It was not long between or after*, haud ita multum temporis interfuit. — *Long ago or long since*, jam diu, jam pridem; jam dudum; olim. — *It is long since I have seen him*, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi. — *It is long ago since you went from hence*, jamdudum factum est quod abiisti domo. — *How long is it since you have eaten?* quampridem non edisti? — *It was spoken long ago*, olim dictum est. — *They were long ago under their protection*, in eorum fide antiquitus erant. — *Long after*, multo post, longo tempore post; longo intervallo: (*as a prep.*), multum post aliquid. — *Long before*, multo ante; — (*as a prep.*), multum ante. — *Not long before*, non ita multo ante. — *Long enough*, satis diu. — *I have lived long enough, said he, for I die unconquered*, satis, inquit, vixi, invictus enim morior. — *How long?* quam diu? — *Ere long*, brevi. — *As long as*, quamdiu.

Longish (*somewhat long*), longiusculus, longulus.

Longitude, longitudo.

Longitudinal (*longwise*), in longitudinem, per longitudinem.

Longevity, senectutis diuturnitas, longinquitas ætatis.

LONG *after*, *v.* desiderare aliquid, desiderio alicujus rei teneri *or* flagrare; summopere petere aliquid; concupisco; valde aveo, ardeo, gestio. — *He longs to be at play with his fellows*, gestit paribus colludere. — *To set a-longing after*, facere alicui desiderium.

Longing *after or for*, desiderium.

Longingly, cupide, flagranter, ardenter.

LOOK, *v.* aspectum *or* oculos aliquo convertere, aspicio; intueor, contueor, contemplor; video: (*see to it*), video, caveo: (*seem, appear*), videor, speciem habere *or* præ se ferre: (*go on*), esse, se habere. — *See how I look*, contemplamini vultum. — *Look to what you are about*, vide quid agas. — *Let him look to that*, ipse viderit. — *They look one way and row another*, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — *Look not a gift horse in the mouth*, noli dentes equi inspicere dati. — *Look not too high lest a chip fall into your*

eye, qui quærit alta, is malum videtur quærere. — *Look before you leap*, galeatum sero duelli pœnitet. — *They looked as if they had run away*, speciem fugæ præbuerunt. — *To look glad*, vultu lætitiam præferre. — *confused*, ore confuso esse. — *A good-looking girl*, virgo bella, pulchella; *very*, virgo venusta *or* oris venusti. — *He looks to be a person of great worth*, videtur esse quantivis pretii. — *That looks to be done on purpose*, id videtur datâ operâ factum fuisse. — *To look about*, circumspicio, dispicio; lustro, collustro, perlustro, circumspecto, perspecto, attendo, curo. — *To look after* (*take care of*), curo, accuro; respicio. — *They look after their own business*, suum ipsi negotium habent. — *To look askew*, oculis perversis *or* limis intueri. — *To look at*, aspecto, oculos in aliquid conjicere; contueor, intueor, contemplor. — *To look back*, respicio. — *To look before*, prospicio, prævideo. — *To look big*, se magnifice jactare et ostentare. — *To look cheerfully* (*clear the brow*), frontem explicare. — *To look down*, despicio; obtutum humi defigere. — *upon with contempt*, despicio, contemno, despicatui habere. — *To look* (*seek*) *for*, quæro, requiro; investigo, indago. — *I am even looking for you*, te ipsum quæro. — *To look for* (*expect*), exspecto, spero, præstolor. — *Whom do you look for, Parmeno?* quem præstolare, Parmeno? — *It is more than I looked for*, præter spem evenit. — *Not looked for*, insperatus, improvisus. — *To look in*, inspicio, introspicio. — *To look or examine into a thing*, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo. — *Looking often into the glass*, speculo affixus. — *To look one earnestly in the face*, os alicujus intentis oculis intueri. — *They durst not so much as look the enemy in the face*, ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt. — *To look like one*, facie alicujus similem esse; os vultumque alicujus referre. — *He looks like a stranger*, peregrina facies videtur hominis. — *Does this look like a wedding?* num videntur hæc convenire nuptiis? — *It looks like the very sea*, faciem repræsentat veri maris. — *To look merrily or pleasantly*, exporrigere frontem; vultu hilari *or* læto esse. — *Looking merrily on it*, relaxato in hilaritatem vultu. — *To look on*, specto, inspecto, intueor, contueor. (See *To look upon*.) — *To look on all parts*, collustro, exploro; dispicio. — *To look* (*choose*) *out*, deligo, seligo. — *To look out of doors*, ab januâ prospicere. — *To look out at a window*, de fenestrâ exserto capite prospicere. — *To look sadly or sorrowfully*, tristem videri; tristem vultum habere. — *surly or crabbedly*, frontem contraxisse. — *Looking steadfastly on me*, totis in me intentis oculis. — *To look to*, curo, accuro, observo, custodio; curam alicujus rei suscipere. — *He looks to my business*, curam suscipit rerum mearum. — *Ill looked to*, male curatus, negligenter administratus. — *Let him look to it*, ipse viderit. — *I will look to number one*, ego mihi prospiciam. — *Look to yourself*, salutis tuæ rationem habe. — *His manners are to be looked to*, ejus mores spectandi sunt. — *To look towards*, ad aliquem respicere, conspicere. — *To look up*, suspicio. — *At the name of Thisbe he looked up*, ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit. — *Looking up earnestly to heaven*, ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina (*poet.*). — *To look upon or behold*, aspicio, inspicio; aspecto; inspecto, conspicor; intueor, animadverto. — *To look wistfully upon*, intentis oculis aliquem contueri, obtutu defixo spectare, aspectare. — *To look wantonly upon*, oculis lascivis aliquem aspicere. — *To look upon or esteem*, æstimo, habeo, duco, pendo. — *He that looks upon death as an evil must needs fear it*, qui mortem in malis ponit, non potest eam non timere. — *You look upon him as a poor scholar*, tibi parum videtur eruditus. — *To look upon a person as his own*, pro suo aliquem habere. — *To look well or ill* (*in point of health*), bonam *or* incommodam valetudinem ore *or* vultu prodere. — *He looks ill*, morbo videtur laborare. — ¶ *Look* (*behold*), en, ecce. — *Look where Parmeno is*, sed eccum Parmenonem. — *Look where Davus is*, hem Davum tibi.

Look, *s.* (*cast of the eye*), aspectus, (oculorum) obtutus, oculorum conjectus. —— ¶ *The look* (*aspect, countenance*), aspectus, visus, species, facies; vultus; vultûs habitus. — *For he discovered by his looks that he had offended him*, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, *Tac.* — *A cheerful or pleasant look*, aspectus lætus, frons hilaris. — *Crabbed or sour*, vultus torvus, morosus, severus, tristis; frons caperata. — *Proud or disdainful*, supercilium, vultus fastosus. — *A mean look*, projectus *or* degener vultus. — *Ghastly*, ora fame *or* morbo pallida. — *A down look*, vultus demissus, tristis, mæstus. — *A down-looking person*, homo nebulosâ fronte. — *A boy of an honest look*, puer ingenui vultûs.

Looked. — *Sour-looked*, tetricus, torvus, superciliosus, vultuosus.

Looker-on, spectator.

Looking *at*, *s.* inspectatio, *Sen.* — *A looking about*, circumspectio. — *back*, respectus. — *down*, despectus. — *for*, exspectatio. — *into*, inspectio. — *on*, intuitus, contuitus. — *steadfastly*, obtuitus. — *unto* (*preserving*), conservatio. — *upwards*, suspectus. —— ¶ *A looking-glass*, speculum.

LOOM, *s.* jugum textorium.

LOOM, *v.* in conspectum dari.

LOON, homo nihili, nequam, trifurcifer.

LOOP, linea in laquei speciem collecta: foramen per quod linea transeritur. — *A loop-hole* (*aperture*), foramen, fenestra: (*for ordnance*), fenestella.

Looped, in laquei speciem collectus.

LOOSE (*hanging down*), fluxus: (*slack*), laxus, remissus, flaccidus, exsolutus: (*dissolute*), dissolutus, nequam: (*careless*), remissus, negligens. — *A loose young fellow*, adolescens discinctus *or* perditus atque dissolutus. — *A man of loose principles*, vir nullâ fide *or* pravis moribus. — *A growing loose*, relaxatio. — *To grow loose in manners*, corrumpor, vitiis depravari. — *To hang loose*, fluo, diffluo; fluito. — *To be loose or tottering*, vacillo. — *A loose tooth*, dens mobilis. — *To break or get loose*, aufugio, se expedire *or* extricare. —— ¶ *Loose in body*, lientericus.

To Loose (*let loose*), laxo, solvo. — *A little before night he loosed his ships*, sub noctem naves solvit. — *To loose or be loosed*, solvor. — *Our ship loosed from the harbor*, soluta est nostra navis e portu. — *Easily loosed*, dissolubilis. — *Not to be loosed*, indissolubilis.

To Loosen, laxo, relaxo; divello. — *To loosen or soften*, emollio. — *To loosen a thing in order to pull it down or out*, labefacio; infirmo. — *teeth*, dentes labefacere *or* labefactare. — *To loosen or grow loose*, laxor, solvor. —— ¶ *To loosen the belly*, alvum solvere. — *Loosening medicines*, medicamenta alvi profluvium excitantia.

Loosely (*slackly*), laxe, solute; (*disorderly*), dissolute, remisse.

Looseness, laxitas. — *A looseness of teeth*, dentium mobilitas. — *of the belly*, (alvi) profluvium. — *He has a looseness*, alvus illum exercet. — *To be troubled with a looseness*, alvi profluvio laborare. — *To stop a looseness*, sistere alvum.

Loosening, *s.* relaxatio.

LOP *trees*, tondeo, detondeo; amputo, decacumino, puto, deputo, cædo. — *To lop or prune*, circumcido. — *To lop off*, detrunco. — *Having the top lopped off*, decacuminatus. — *Lopped*, tonsus, truncatus, circumcisus. — *To lop or cut away boughs that hinder the light*, interluco, colluco, subluco.

Lopper *of trees*, putator, frondator.

Lopping, putatio, detruncatio. —— ¶ *The loppings*, sarmenta.

LOQUACIOUS, loquax; garrulus.

Loquacity, loquacitas, garrulitas.

LORD, dominus; dynasta. — *New lords, new laws*, novus rex, nova lex. — *My lord*, mi domine. — *Titular lords*, domini honorarii. — *Made a lord*, ad baronis dignitatem evectus. — *The lords*, principes Angliæ. — *The house of lords*, conventus principum. — *My lords!* viri illustres!

To Lord *it*, dominor.

Lordly, *adj.* fastosus, elatus, imperiosus, regius: — *adv.* magnifice, imperiose, elate. —— ‖ See *Commanding*.

Lordliness, dominatio; fastidium.

Lordship (*dominion*), dominatus, principatus: (*territory*), ager, terra, provincia.

LORE, disciplina, doctrina.

LOSE, perdo, deperdo, amitto, jacturam facere alicujus rei. — *A man may lose his debts for want of calling for them*, bona nomina, si non exigas, fiunt mala. — *I am like to lose the principal*, etiam de sorte venio in dubium. — *I lose all I play for*, semper e ludo discedo victus et spoliatus. — *He will not lose the droppings of his nose*, aquam plorat, quum lavat, profundere. — *He has nothing to lose*, egentissimus est, nihil ab illo abradi potest. — *They lost some few of their friends*, paucos ex suis desideraverunt. — *They lost their baggage*, impedimentis exuti sunt. — *He has lost his pay*, ære dirutus est. — *He lost his life bravely*, fortiter mortem obiit. — *He lost his cause*, causam perdidit, litem amisit, causâ cecidit. — *He has lost his senses*, mente lapsus est. — *They had lost their courage*, ceciderant animi. — *I have lost sight of him*, hunc e conspectu amisi. — *I lost sight of them all on a sudden*, repente ex oculis abierunt. — *Having lost all his forces*, exutus omnibus copiis. — *A person lost to all sense of goodness or honesty*, perditissimus, profligatissimus, nequissimus. — *I am lost*, perii, occidi, nullus sum. — *The ships were lost at sea*, haustæ, mersæ *or* submersæ sunt naves mari *or* in mari. — *The goods were lost by shipwreck*, bona naufragio interiêrunt. — *To lose a child*, filium amittere. — *Having lost or being deprived of*, orbatus, orbus. — *his parents, children*, &c., orbus parentibus, liberis, *etc.* — *To lose an opportunity*, occasionem amittere. — *To lose color*, colorem amittere, decolorari. — *To lose his credit*, fidem labefactare, famam perdere. — *his labor*, (oleum et) operam perdere; laterem lavare. — *You lose your labor*, nihil agis. — *To lose ground* (*give back*), retrocedo: (*be worsted*), superor, vincor. — *To lose one's hope*, spem perdere, spe excidere *or* dejici, despero. — *Lost hope*, spes deperdita, incisa, abscissa. — *To lose one's life*, vitam amittere; cadere. — *one's passage by sea*, excludi navigatione. — *one's way*, deêrro; e rectâ viâ aberrare. — *To lose time*, tempus perdere, terere; differre aliquid; cunctor. — *To lose the use of one's limbs*, membris capi. — *To lose utterly*, disperdo. — *To be lost utterly*, pereo, dispereo.

Loser, qui damno afficitur. — *He was a great loser by that bargain*, eâ pactione magno damno affectus fuit. — *You shall be no loser by me*, nullo lucro excides per me.

Losing, *s.* amissio; amissus, *Nep.*

Loss, damnum, detrimentum, incommodum; jactura, dispendium; calamitas, clades. — *It was a loss to me*, damno mihi fuit. — *Without the loss of one ship*, omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus. — *To repair or make good a loss*, damnum resarcire, præstare, compensare. — *Loss of life*, mors; vitæ privatio. — *Causing loss.* (See *Harmful, Hurtful*, and the like.) — *To be at a loss* (*what to do*), nescio. — *We were at a loss what to think of it*, quid de eâ re censendum esset, nesciebamus. — *I am at a loss*, animus hæret *or* pendet.

LOT (*prop.*), sors: (*fortune*, &c.), sors, fortuna. — *To cast lots*, sortes in urnam, *etc.* conjicere: aliquid in sortem conjicere; sortibus de aliquo consulere. — *To draw lots*, sortes ducere *or* trahere; sorte decernere. — *A casting of lots*, sortitio. — *Divination by lots*, sortilegium. — *To choose judges by lot*, dicam sortiri. — *A caster of lots*, sortitor. — *Having cast lots for or obtained by lot*, sortitus. — *By lot*, sorte, sortitione, sortito. — *It fell to me by lot*, sorte mihi contigit. —— ¶ *A lot* (*parcel or portion*), pars, portio.

LOTH. See *Loath*.

LOTION (*washing*), lotio, lavatio.

LOTTERY, alea sortium. — *To draw the lottery*, sortes ducere. — *A lottery ticket*, tessera alearis. — *To buy one*, sortem redimere. — *'Tis all a lottery*, nihil incertius est.

LOUD, clarus (*clear*), magnus (*strong, loud*). — *A loud noise*, strepitus. — *cry*, clamor, magnus clamor. — *voice*, vox clara, vox erecta et concitata, vox magna.

LOUD, LOUDLY, *adv.* clare, clarâ voce; magnâ *or* summâ voce; palam. — *To speak louder*, vocem attollere.

LOUDNESS *of voice*, vocis claritas; vocis magnitudo; vox clara, *etc.*

LOUNGE, *v.* nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

LOUNGER, homo deses, iners; cessator.

LOUNGING, *s.* otium desidiosum; desidia; cessatio.

LOUSE, pediculus. — *A wall-louse*, cimex. — *A wood-louse*, asellus. — *A dog-louse*, ricinus.

To LOUSE *one*, pediculos alicui legere.

LOUSY, pediculosus; pediculis obsitus; sordidus, teter. — *The lousy disease*, morbus pedicularis; phthiriasis.

LOUSINESS, pediculorum vis magna *or* copia; sordes.

LOUT, sordidus, agrestis, rusticus, insulsus.

LOUTISH, rusticus, agrestis.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVE, *v.* amo, diligo, carum habere, amore *or* benevolentiâ complecti, alicujus esse studiosum. — *I love you most dearly*, magis te quam oculos amo meos. — *They love wrestling*, his palæstra in studio est. — *There is nothing I love better than to be alone*, nihil est mihi amicius solitudine. — *Love me, love my dog*, qui me amat, amat et canem meum. — *To love one ardently, dearly, heartily, exceedingly*, mirifice diligere; amore alicujus ardere, flagrare, insanire; unice, misere, perdite, aliquem amare; aliquem adamare, deamare; in oculis ferre; singulari amore *or* summâ benevolentiâ complecti *or* prosequi; in deliciis habere; in amore alicujus totum esse. — *I loved her ardently or dearly*, hanc ego animo egregie caram habui. — *Worthy to be loved*, amabilis, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur.

LOVE, *s.* amor, caritas; benevolentia: (*fondness for a thing*), amor *or* studium alicujus rei (*e. g.* virtutis). — *Love to a person*, amor in *or* erga *or* adversus aliquem, amor alicujus; pietas, benevolentia, studium in *or* erga aliquem. — *To be out of love with a thing*, ab aliquâ re abhorrere. — *I am quite out of love with myself*, totus displiceo mihi. — *Love and lordship like no fellowship*, non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur, majestas et amor. — *With the love of all mankind*, complexu totius humani generis. — *When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the windows*, sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus. — *Love to one's country*, amor in patriam. — *Self-love*, amor sui, philautia. — *Excess of love*, amoris magnitudo. — *A love of God or parents*, pietas erga Deum *or* parentes. — *For the love of God*, per Deum, ita te Deus amet. — *Criminal or unchaste love*, amor meretricius. — *A love-intrigue*, res amatoria; amores. — *Love of our neighbor*, humanitas. — *In love*, amans. — *He is deeply in love with her*, illam misere amat, amore illius deperit. — *He is in love with another*, in alio occupatur amore. — *Virtue should make us wonderfully in love with it*, virtus sui mirabiles amores incitaret. — *To be much in love with one*, alicujus amore incensum esse, ardeo, flagrare; aliquâ perire (*poet.*). — *To be much in love with a thing*, amore alicujus rei flagrare. — *Of love*, amatorius. — *A love-fit*, impetus amoris. — *Love-sick*, æger amore. — *A love-knot*, nodus Herculeus. — *letter*, epistola amatoria. — *potion*, (poculum) amatorium. — *song*, cantilena amatoria. — *suit*, ambitus, sollicitatio. — *tale*, fabula amatoria. — *Brotherly love*, fratrum amor, amor fraternus. — *The god of love*, Cupido, Amor. — *The goddess of love*, Venus. — *The love of wisdom*, amor sapientiæ, philosophia. — *Filial love*, pietas (erga parentes), filii amor erga parentes. —— ¶ *One's love or sweetheart*, amatus, dilectus; dilecta; amica. — *My love!* amor noster! mea voluptas!

LOVELY, suavis, dulcis, venustus. But see *Beautiful*, *Charming*.

LOVELILY, amabiliter.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas, venustas, decor, gratia.

LOVER, amator; amans; amatus, dilectus, dilecta (*f.*); procus (*suitor*). — *Lovers*, amantes. — *A pitiful lover*, amatorculus. — *A lover of antiquity*, amator antiquitatis. — *of letters*, literarum studiosus. — *of pleasure*, voluptatis consectator. — *of mankind*, generi humano amicus; humanus. — *of the cold bath*, cultor frigidæ. — *A lover of wine*, vinosus. — *Lovers of the same woman*, rivales.

LOVING, humanus, benignus, propitius. — *Very loving*, peramans, indulgentissimus.

LOVINGLY, amanter, amice, benigne, humane. — *Very lovingly*, peramanter.

LOVINGNESS, humanitas, benignitas, amor, caritas, misericordia.

LOW, *adj.* (opposed to *high*), humilis, depressus: (*in music*), gravis: (*of voice*, &c.), lenis; summissus; exilis: (*in price*), vilis: (*in stature*), brevis, humilis: (*in condition*, &c.), humilis; ignobilis; obscurus; tenuis (*in property*): (*in spirit*), humilis, illiberalis, abjectus: (*indecent*), illiberalis, impurus, obscœnus: (*in expression*), humilis. — *Low or humbled*, depressus, afflictus, demissus. — *Low in the world*, pauper, inops; cui res familiaris valde exigua est. — *My purse is very low*, marsupium meum fere exenteratum est. — *Low or mean*, abjectus, vilis, contemptus, obscurus. — *Low or shallow*, brevis. — *A low-bred fellow*, cui servilis est indoles. — *He is not to be found, high or low*, nusquam gentium est. — *To be in a low condition*, egere, in egestate esse. — *To bring or make low*, affligo, deprimo: (*weaken*), enervo, attenuo. — *To be brought low in the world or to poverty*, ad inopiam *or* paupertatem redigi. — *Brought low*, afflictus, depressus. — *A bringing low*, afflictio, depressio. — *To fly low*, demisse volare. — *To keep a person low*, alas alicui præcidere. — *To run low*, decresco. — *The credit of merchants runs low*, mercatorum fides concidit. — *A man of low estate*, infimâ fortunâ *or* re tenui homo. — *Lower*, inferior. — *To bring or make so*, deprimo. — *Lowest*, infimus, imus.

LOW, *adv.* (*at a low price*), vili (pretio).

To LOWER (*let down*), demitto; submitto (*e. g.* fasces). —— ¶ *To lower the price of things*, pretium rerum imminuere. — *The price of provision is lowered*, annona laxatur. — *By opening the public granaries he lowered the price of corn*, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, *Tac.* — *A lowering of the value of money*, de pretio nummorum decessio.

LOWNESS (opp. to *height*), humilitas. — *of condition*, paupertas, tenuitas. — *of spirit*, animus abjectus. — *of obedience*, obsequium, summa observantia. — *of stature*, brevitas.

LOWLY, demissus, submissus, humilis; modestus, verecundus.

LOWLILY, demisse, submisse, humiliter.

LOWLINESS, modestia, verecundia, animi demissio.

LOW (*as an ox*), *v.* mugio, boo. — *again*, remugio, reboo. — *unto*, admugio.

LOWING, mugitus.

LOWER, *v.* (*of the brow*), frontem caperare, contrahere, corrugare. — *The sky lowers*, cœlum nubibus obducitur. — *Lowering*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus, tristis; *sky*, cœlum obscurum, turgidum.

LOWERING, *s.* torvitas, frontis contractio.

LOWERINGLY, torve, tetrice.

LOYAL, fidus, fidelis. — *He was always loyal to the king*, semper fidelis regi fuit; animo fideli in regem *or* fidissimus semper fuit.

LOYALLY, fide, fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides, fidelitas; obsequium. — *Known loyalty*, nota et explorata fidelitas. — *A person of eminent loyalty*, spectatissimæ fidei vir; fide inviolatâ homo. — *To be loyal*, fidem præstare, servare, conservare.

LOZENGE (*rhomb*), rhombus: (*small cake*, &c.), massa medicata.

LUBBER, ignavus, segnis.

LUBBERLY, *adj.* piger, segnis, socors: — *adv.* pigre, segniter, socorditer.

LUCE. — *A flower-de-luce*, iris.

LUCID, lucidus, clarus. See *Clear*.

LUCIFER (*the morning star*), Lucifer, Phosphorus (*poet.*).

LUCK, fortuna, fors, sors, casus. — *As luck would have it, this friend of mine was there*, forte fortunâ adfuit hic meus amicus. — *I have no luck*, næ ego sum homo infelix. — *If luck serve*, adsit modo dexter Apollo. — *Luck in a bag*, montes aurei. — *Good luck*, fortuna secunda *or* prospera, casus secundus, successus, eventus *or* exitus prosper. — *By good luck*, forte fortunâ. — *That is good luck*, o factum bene. — *With good luck*, bonis avibus. — *God send good luck*, Deus vertat bene. — *To wish one good luck*, bene alicui precari. — *This was as good luck as could be for me*, hoc cecidit mihi peropportune. — *Bad or ill luck*, casus adversus, incommodum; infelicitas, res adversæ. — *With ill luck*, malis avibus. — *At first we had ill luck*, primo processit parum. — *I had ill luck to come hither*, haud auspicato huc me appuli.

LUCKLESS (*bringing ill luck*), infaustus, infelix.

LUCKY, faustus, felix, fortunatus, prosper, secundus; auspicatus; benignus, commodus. — *Not lucky*, ominosus, infelix, inauspicatus. — *Somewhat lucky*, beatulus. — *Very lucky*, perbeatus; peropportunus. — *A very lucky hit or touch*, casus fortunatissimus, *Ov.* — *To make lucky*, prospero, secundo.

LUCKILY, fauste, feliciter, prospere, auspicato, fortunate, peroptato; bonis avibus; secundis ventis; forte fortunâ (*by a lucky chance*).

LUCKINESS, felicitas, prosperitas.

LUCRE, lucrum, quæstus. — *For lucre's sake*, lucri gratiâ.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus, quæstuosus.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio.

LUDICROUS, ridiculus, ridendus, perridiculus, jocularis, jocularius.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule, ludo, jocose, jočulariter.

LUG (*hale along*), traho, pertraho. — *By lugging*, tractim.

LUGGAGE. See *Baggage*.

LUKEWARM (*between hot and cold*), tepidus; (*indifferent*), lentus, remissus, negligens. — *To be lukewarm*, tepeo. — *To grow lukewarm*, tepesco.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, tepor: (*indifference*), frigus, languor, lentitudo; animus ab aliquo alienatus.

LULL, delinio, demulceo. — *To lull asleep*, sopio, consopio. — *His discourse lulled me asleep*, hujus sermo mihi somnum attulit, paravit, conciliavit. — *She lulled the child asleep*, puero somnum induxit.

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus; lalli somniferi modi.

LUMBER (*trumpery*), scruta, (-orum): — *fig.* moles indigesta.

LUMBERED *together*, accumulatus.

LUMINOUS, lucidus. See *Bright*, *Clear*.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMP (*mass*), massa; frustum. — *A little lump*, massula; frustulum. — *A lump of metal*, metalli massa. — *A lump of earth*, gleba terræ. — *A lump or heap*, acervus. — *All in a lump*, confuse, sine ordine. — *The lump or whole of a thing*, solidum.

To LUMP *a thing* (*buy or sell it by the lump*), in solidum emere *or* vendere.

LUMPY, massularum plenus.

LUMPISH, hebes, stupidus. — *To grow lumpish*, hebesco, stupesco.

LUMPISHLY, tarde, stupide, somniculose.

LUMPISHNESS, tarditas, stupor.

LUNAR, lunaris.

LUNARY (*moon-wort*), lunaria.

LUNATION, menstruus lunæ cursus.

LUNATIC, lunaticus: insanus, cerritus, phreneticus. — *To grow lunatic*, mente alienari; intemperiis agitari.

LUNACY, insania, mens alienata.

LUNCH, LUNCHEON, gustatio. — *An afternoon's luncheon*, merenda.

LUNGS, pulmones; latera. — *A person of good lungs*, Stentor; cui vox est ferrea.

LUPINE, lupinus *or* lupinum.

LURCH, *s.* — *To be left in the lurch*, destitui; sub cultro relinqui; in angustiis deseri.

LURCH (*filch*), *v.* subduco, surripio.

LURE, illecebra, illicium. — *A sportsman's lure*, palpum.

To LURE, inesco; allicio, illicio, pellicio.

LURID, luridus.

LURK, lateo, latito, delitesco. — *in caves*, lustris se abdere. — *To lie lurking*

about, conspectum alicujus fugere; ex conspectu alicujus se subducere.
Lurker (*loiterer*), cessator. — *in corners*, tenebrio.
Lurking, latitatio. —— ¶ *A lurking-hole or place*, latebra, latibulum.
LUSCIOUS, dulcis, prædulcis, suavis.
Lusciously, dulce, suaviter.
Lusciousness, dulcedo, dulcitudo; suavitas.
LUST, appetitus, appetitio; cupido, libido; cupiditas.
To Lust, prurio; libidine æstuare, accendi, inflammari. — *To lust after*, concupisco, appeto.
Lustful, libidinosus, impudicus, impurus, salax.
Lustfully, libidinose.
Lustfulness, impudicitia, lascivia; salacitas.
LUSTRAL, lustralis.
Lustration, lustratio.
LUSTRE, nitor, fulgor, splendor. — *To cast a lustre upon*, rei culpiam splendorem addere, afferre, adjicere.
Lustrous, splendidus, illustris.
LUSTY, valens, validus, corpore validus, robustus, vegetus.—*A lusty fellow*, homo robustus *or* lacertosus. — *To be lusty*, vigeo. — *To have lusty, strong bodies*, corporibus vigere. — *To grow lusty*, vigesco.
Lustily, animose, fortiter, valide, gnaviter.
Lustiness, valetudinis firmæ habitus; corporis robur *or* firmitas; vigor.
LUTE, lyra; chelys, barbiton. — *The strings of a lute*, chordæ, nervi; fides. — *To raise or let down the lute-strings*, chordas intendere *or* remittere. — *A player on the lute*, lyricen, lyristes; fidicen, fidicina.
LUXURY, luxuria, luxus.
Luxuriance, Luxuriancy, luxuries, luxuria.
Luxuriant, Luxurious, luxuriosus. — *To grow luxuriant*, evagor. — *A luxurious waster*, nepos, gurges, heluo.
Luxuriously, luxuriose.
Luxuriousness, luxus.
LYMPH, serum (*of the blood*); aqua, lympha (*poet.*).
Lymphatic, lymphaticus.
LYNX, lynx.
LYRE, lyra.
Lyric, Lyrical, lyricus, melicus. — *A lyric poem*, carmen lyricum *or* melicum. — *Lyric poets*, lyrici, melici.
Lyrist, lyristes.

M.

MACARONI, macaro, -onis.
MACAROON, panificium amygdalinum.
MACE, sceptrum; clava. — *A sergeant's mace*, baculus, fasces, gestamen, virgæ. — *A mace-bearer*, lictor, viator. —— ¶ *Mace* (*the spice*), macis, nucis moschatæ involucrum.
MACERATE (*steep*), macero: (*make lean*), emacio; macie conficere. — *To be macerated or made lean*, emacresco.
Maceration (*steeping*), maceratio.
MACHINE, machina.
Machinery, machinatio; machinamenta, -orum; machinæ: *fig.* apparatus.
Machination, machinatio; ars, artificium, fraus, dolus.
MACKEREL, scomber.
MAD, insanus, furiosus, rabiosus, demens, rabidus. — *If you were not quite mad*, si vel unciolam haberes sanæ mentis. — *I shall be as mad as he*, insaniam profecto cum illo. — *He feigned himself mad*, furere se simulavit. — *He is as mad as a March hare*, fœnum habet in cornu. *As mad as any one in Bedlam*, dignus qui naviget Anticyram. — *To make one run mad*, aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — *To be mad*, rabiosum esse, insanio, furo. — *What! are you mad?* insanis? satin' sanus es? — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret.— *He is quite mad*, mens eum et ratio reliquit. — *You make me mad*, adigis me ad insaniam. — *He was mad at it*, moleste id tulit. — *To be mad with one*, alicui vehementissime iratum esse. — *A mad-cap, mad-brain, mad-brained*, vesanus, furiosus. — *A mad-house.* (See *Bedlam*). — *Raving mad*, furiosus, furibundus.
To Mad, Madden, in rabiem agere, ad insaniam adigere; effero. — *This mads him*, hoc male habet virum. — *Madded*, iratus, iracundus.
Maddish, rabiosulus, cerebrosus, cerritus, lymphaticus.
Madly, dementer, furiose, insane.
Madness, dementia, insania, vesania, furor; amentia. — *The madness of a dog*, rabies. — *Full of madness*, furibundus.
MADAM, domina mea.
MADDER, rubia tinctoria. — *Wild*, rubia silvestris. — *Pasture*, mollugo.
MADRIGAL, cantilena silvestris; carmen agreste.
MAGAZINE, horreum; receptaculum alicujus rei. — *A magazine for arms*, armorum receptaculum. — *for powder*, horreum pulveris pyrii. — *for corn*, horreum.
MAGGOT, vermis, vermiculus; tarmes, teredo.
Maggoty, verminosus.
MAGIC, *s.* ars magica; magice.
Magical, magicus.
Magically, juxta *or* secundum artem magicam.
Magician, magus, veneficus.
MAGISTERIAL, imperiosus; regius.
Magisterially, pro imperio, satis pro imperio.
MAGISTRATE, magistratus; præfectus.
Magistracy, magistratus; (*the persons*), magistratus, *pl.*
MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; fortis.
Magnanimously, magno animo; clementer; liberaliter; fortiter, strenue, viriliter.
Magnanimity, magnanimitas. animi magnitudo.
MAGNET, magnes.
Magnetic, Magnetical, magneticus.
Magnetism, vis magnetica; magnetismus.
MAGNIFICENT, magnificus, augustus, splendidus; opulentus.
Magnificently, magnifice, splendide, sumptuose, laute, ample, ampliter.
Magnificence, magnificentia, splendor, dignitas, opulentia.
MAGNIFY (*praise*), magnifico, laudo; extollo; in majus celebrare: (*exaggerate*), exaggero, augeo, exaugeo.— *Magnifying all things excessively*, omnia in majus extollentes, *Just.* — *Magnified* (*too much commended*), nimis laudatus, nimiis laudibus elatus. — *To magnify an object*, amplifico *or* augeo rem objectam. — *Magnified* (*made greater or enlarged*), auctus, ampliatus, amplificatus, exauctus.
Magnifier, qui nimis laudat; (*glass*), microscopum.
Magnifying, amplificatio.
MAGNITUDE, magnitudo.
MAGPIE, pica.
MAHOMET, Muhamedus. —— ¶ *A Mahometan*, Muhamedi sectator. —— ¶ *Mahometan, adj.* Muhamedanus. —— ¶ *Mahometanism*, lex *or* formula Muhamedana; Muhamedanismus.
MAID, MAIDEN, virgo, puella. — *A little maid*, virguncula, puellula. — *A cook maid*, coqua. — *An old maid*, virgo grandis; — *stale*, virgo annosa *or* diu innupta manens. — *A maid servant*, ancilla, famula. — *little*, ancillula. — *A chamber-maid*, cubicularia. — *A house-maid*, ancilla. — *A nursery maid*, ancilla quæ infantes curat. — *A maid that lays up her mistress's clothes*, vestiplica. — *A waiting-maid*, pedisequa, ministra. — *Maids of honor*, famulæ regiæ. — *A marriageable maid*, virgo nubilis *or* virgo matura. — *without a portion*, virgo indotata *or* cassa dote. — *with a great portion*, virgo pulchre dotata. — *A slender maid*, juncea virgo. — *Of a maid*, virgineus, puellaris. — *Maiden-hair* (*herb*), adiantum.
Maidenhood, virginitas.
Maidenly, virgineus; virginalis.
MAIL, *s.* (*budget*), pera, saccus, mantica: (*bundle of letters*), faciculus epistolarum: (*for carrying letters*), cursus publicus perferendis epistolis: (*mail-coach*), vehiculum publicum. —— ¶ *A coat of mail*, lorica. — *A little coat*, loricula, lorica minor. — *To arm with a coat of mail*, loricam alicui induere. — *Armed with a coat of mail, Mailed*, loricatus.
MAIM, vulnero, mutilo, admutilo; detrunco. — *Maimed*, vulneratus, mancus, mutilus, mutilatus; debilis.
Maim, *s.* vulnus, plaga.
Maiming, vulneratio, mutilatio.
MAIN (*chief*), maximus; summus; præcipuus; primus; principalis; princeps. — *The main thing or matter*, caput (alicujus rei), summa alicujus rei; res summa. — *The main part of the army being safe*, summâ exercitûs salvâ, *Cæs.* — *We carried the main point*, summam rei obtinuimus. — *The main land*, (terra) continens. — *sea*, altum. — *The main battle*, prœlium *or* certamen præcipuum. — *The main body of an army*, major pars exercitus. — *The main chance*, sors, rerum summa. — *guard*, excubitorum pars major. — *mast of a ship*, malus maximus *or* posterior. — *The main yard of a ship*, antenna ad malum maximum destinata. —— ¶ *By main force*, vi, per vim.
Main, *s.* (*the sea*), oceanus; mare; altum. — *To launch out into the main*, in altum provehi. —— ¶ *With might and main*, omni *or* summâ vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus (atque opibus).
Mainly, præcipue, maxime, valde. — *It mainly concerns him*, illius maxime interest. — *me*, mea maxime interest.
MAINPRISE, vadimonium.
To Mainprise, vadimonio obstringere.
MAINTAIN (*affirm*), affirmo, assevero, contendo, assero: (*defend or support*), vindico, præsto, tueor, sustineo; defendo; colo, conservo: (*keep*), sustento, alo, educo, pasco; nutrio, enutrio. — *I will maintain it that you never can bestow your cost better*, sed præstabo sumptus nunquam melius posse poni. — *It requires the more to maintain it*, eo plus requirit ad se tuendum. — *The state of the city is maintained by the laws*, status civitatis legibus continetur. — *To maintain a family*, familiam alere *or* sustentare. — *To maintain one's ground*, locum tueri *or* tenere; in iisdem vestigiis stare; gradu immoto manere. — *a battle or fight*, prœlium sustinere. — *To maintain peace*, concordiam alere. — *To maintain one's character*, personam tueri.
Maintainable (*defensible*), quod defendi *or* vindicari potest.
Maintainer (*defender*), propugnator, assertor; vindex, conservator, fautor: (*nourisher*), altor, altrix. — *A maintainer of another man's cause*, qui causam alterius defendit, dicit.
Maintaining (*affirming*), *s.* affirmatio, assertio: (*defending or supporting*), sustentatio, conservatio: (*keeping*), victûs *or* sumptûs suppeditatio; alimenta.
Maintenance (*defence, support*), defensio, patrocinium, tutamen: (*sustenance*), res quæ ad victum pertinent, alimenta, victus: (*pension*), annua pecunia.
MAIZE (*Indian corn*), frumentum Indicum.
MAJESTY, majestas, regia dignitas. — *The majesty of God*, numen.

Majestical, Majestic, regius, augustus, imperiosus, splendidus.

Majestically, auguste, imperiose, regaliter; cum dignitate *or* majestate.

MAJOR *of a troop*, legatus. — *A major-general*, exercitûs instructor; legatus imperatorius. —— ¶ *The major of a syllogism*, quod ponitur *or* quod ponimus.

Majority (*major part*), pars major, major numerus; *also* plures (*e. g.* plures auctores).

MAKE, facio; fabricor; conficio; compono; creo; constituo, instituo; efficio; reddo. — *To be made*, fio, *etc.*; (*consist of*), constare, conflari, ex. — *What a fool he made of himself!* ut ludos fecit! — *It makes me know not what to do*, me consilii incertum facit. — *This makes nothing against me*, hoc non contra me valet. — *There is no other way to make them friends*, neque alio pacto potest componi inter eos gratia. — *I make no doubt of it*, nullus dubito. — *I never made any doubt, that*, &c., nunquam mihi fuit dubium, quin, *etc.* — *He knows how to make the best of the market*, scit uti foro. — *You have made a good day's work of it*, processisti hodie pulchre. — *She makes him believe the moon is made of green cheese*, mero meridie si dixerit illa tenebras esse, credet. — *What makes you so merry?* quid illud gaudii est? — *He makes it his study*, id sibi studio habet; ei rei diligenter incumbit; in eam rem operam navat. — *He does not make that his business*, non enim id agit. — *Make no delay on your part*, in te nihil sit moræ. — *Make a virtue of necessity*, levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas. — *What made you rise so early?* quid te tam mane lecto expulit? — *No bargain could be made*, res convenire nullo modo poterat. — *He made much of himself so long as he lived*, vixit, dum vixit, bene; (but see *Account*). — *I will be either made or marred*, aut ter sex aut tres tesseras. — *To make account*, puto, reputo. — *To make acquainted* (*inform*), edoceo, certiorem facere. — *Let him be made acquainted of it*, fac illum certiorem. — *To make at or towards one*, peto, appeto. — *When a lion of a very large size made at the king himself*, cum leo magnitudinis raræ ipsum regem invasurus incurreret, *Curt.* — *To make or go towards a person*, versus aliquem tendere. — *To make away or go off*, aufugio. — *with one's self*, sibi mortem consciscere. — *with one's patrimony*, patrimonium *or* patria bona effundere, profundere, dissipare, abligurire. — *To make better*, in melius provehere; meliorem facere, ad bonam frugem revocare. — *To make for* (*go to*) *a place*, ad locum aliquem tendere. — *I obliged him to make for land*, coëgi ut litus peteret. — *To make for or be advantageous to a thing*, ad aliquid conducere. — *This also made for him*, hoc etiam pro illo facit. — *To make free* (*liberate*), libero; manumitto. — *To make free with another's character*, de famâ alicujus detrahere. — *with another's goods*, bona alterius surripere. — *I will see if I can make them friends*, ego exibo ut concilem pacem. — *It may be made good by this argument*, hoc argumento confirmari potest. (See *Make out*, below.) — *Let the bargain be made good*, rata sit pactio. — *To make good his ground*, in iisdem vestigiis stare, gradu immoto manere. — *To make as if*, simulo; ago *with acc.* — *He makes as if he were sick*, simulat se ægrotare. — *I have made him a man*, hominem inter homines feci. — *To make a man of one or set one up in the world*, aliquem ad dignitatem *or* divitias promovere; aliquem in re lautâ constituere. — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill*, arcem ex cloacâ facere. — *To make off or run away*, aufugio, fugâ se subducere *or* eripere. — *To make one amongst a company*, inter plures numerari, unâ esse. — *To make over one's right to another*, jus suum in alium transferre. — *To make out* (*explain*), explico, expono: — (*by argument*), rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare. — *To make out after or in search for*, investigo, quæro. — *To make ready*, paro, comparo, præparo. — *To make a stand*, se sistere. — *To make up* (*finish*), conficio, perficio, compleo. — *How many shall we make up?* quoto ludo constabit victoria? — *We will make four up*, quaternio ludum absolvet. (But see *Amount.*) — *To make up* (*compensate*), compenso. — *To make up one's want of parts by diligence*, tarditatem ingenii diligentiâ compensare. — *A make-bate*, qui *or* quæ lites serit. — *A make-peace*, qui pacem inter alios conciliat.

Make, *s.* (*form*), forma, figura.

Maker, opifex, fabricator, artifex, effector, formator.

Making, fabricatio, effectio. — *You are now in the making or marring*, udum et molle lutum es. — *That was the making of him*, ex hoc divitias multas contraxit; hoc illum fortunis locupletavit.

MALADMINISTRATION, MALPRACTICE, mala rei administratio, male obitum negotium.

MALADY, morbus, ægritudo.

MALAPERT, protervus, petulans, procax, immodestus. — *A malapert fellow*, homo solutâ linguâ. — *To play the malapert*, insolenter se gerere.

Malapertly, procaciter, proterve, improbe.

Malapertness, procacitas, protervitas; petulantia.

MALCONTENT, male contentus, ægre ferens; seditiosus, turbulentus.

Malcontentedness, molestia, offensio.

MALE, *adj.* virilis (*of men only*); masculus, masculinus; mas. — *The male sex*, sexus virilis, sexus masculinus; genus virile *or* masculinum (*Gramm.*).

Male, *subst.* mas, masculus.

MALEDICTION, maledictio; maledictum.

MALEFACTOR, sons, maleficus, facinorosus, sceleratus, scelestus.

MALEVOLENT, malevolens, malignus.

Malevolence, malevolentia, malignitas.

MALICE, MALICIOUSNESS, malitia, invidia, livor; malignitas, simultas; malevolentia, odium implacabile. — *prepense*, ultionis studium. — *To bear malice*, invideo, odisse, odium habere in aliquem.

Malicious, malitiosus, malevolus, invidus; infestus.

Maliciously, malitiose.

MALIGN, MALIGNANT, malignus.

To Malign, de alicujus famâ detrahere; conviciis aliquem lacessere *or* proscindere.

Malignant, *s.* malignus *or* improbus civis; civis turbulentus, factiosus.

Malignancy, malitia, malignitas.

Malignantly, Malignly, maligne.

Maligner, criminator, conviciator.

Malignity, malignitas. — *of a distemper*, morbi acerbitas.

MALL, MALLET, malleus. — *A little mallet*, malleolus. — *To strike with a mallet*, malleo percutere. — *Struck with a mallet*, malleatus, malleo percussus. —— ¶ *A mall* (*to walk in*), ambulacrum, xystus.

Malleable, ductilis, quod malleo duci *or* attenuari potest.

To Mall, batuo, tundo.

MALLARD, anas palustris mas.

MALLOWS, malvæ, *pl.* — *Marsh*, hibiscum; althæa. — *Of mallows*, malvaceus.

MALPRACTICE. See *Maladministration.*

MALT, hordeum madefactum et deinde tostum; hordeum tostum *or* frictum. — *To make malt*, hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigĕre.

Maltman, qui hordeum madefactum torret.

MAM, MAMMA, mamma.

MAMMON, divitiæ; opes. — *To be a slave of Mammon*, clausis thesauris incubare *or* inhiare, divitiis incubare.

MAN (*not a brute*), homo, mortalis: (*not a child*), vir; juvenis: (*not a woman*), vir; mas. — *Because he was born a man*, quia homo natus est. — *I have made a man of him*, hominem inter homines feci. — *Man proposes, but God disposes*, humana consilia divinitus gubernantur. — *Men are but men*, humanum est errare. — *Men are looked upon according to their estates*, habes? habeberis. — *One man's meat is another man's poison*, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — *He is the leading man*, familiam ducit; restim ductat. — *He is not yet grown a man*, adhuc prætextatus est, nondum prætextam deposuit. — *He is grown a man, come to man's estate*, excessit ex ephebis; togam virilem sumpsit. — *Men should not scold like women*, dedecet viros muliebriter rixari. — *The good man of the house*, paterfamilias. — *A leading, chief, principal man*, vir primarius *or* princeps. — *My own man* (*in my right senses*), mentis compos; apud me. — *He is not his own man*, non est animi compos. — *My own man* (*at my own disposal*), mei juris; liber. — *Man to man, from man to man*, viritim. — *The report went from man to man*, rumor viritim percrebuit. — *A man or man servant*, servus, famulus. — *His man was made free*, servo ejus libertas data est. — *Like master, like man*, domini similis es. — *He is a man for your service*, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis. — *A little man*, homunculus, homuncio. — *An honest and upright man*, integer vitæ scelerisque purus, *Hor.* — *A man of wit*, vir ingenio pollens. — *of business*, qui res diligenter tractat, homo ad res agendas natus. — *of conversation and sense*, homo lepidus et acutus. — *of the world*, homo morum peritus, homo urbanus: homo voluptatibus deditus. — *An old man*, senex. — *A poor man*, pauper, egens. — *A rich man*, dives. — *A wise man*, sapiens. — *A young man*, juvenis, adolescens. — *A man of no account*, homo nauci, nihili, tressis. — *A man-of-war* (*ship*), navis longa, navis præsidiaria *or* bellica: (*soldier*), miles. — *A man at chess or tables*, latro, calculus, latrunculus. — *A man child*, filius; puerulus; pusio. — *A man-eater.* (See *Cannibal.*) — *Man-pleaser*, qui favorem hominum captat. — *A man-slayer*, homicida. — *Man-slaughter*, homicidium. — *A man for all purposes*, omnium horarum homo. — *A man* (*any man*), aliquis, quivis: — *Note.* The Romans generally, when they speak of a person indefinitely, use the second person singular, whereas the English chiefly use the third, as, *A man shall be valued according to what he has*, assem habeas, assem valeas; — *A man may have any thing for money*, quidvis numis præsentibus opta, et veniet; — *But what can a man do?* sed quid agas? — *All men*, omnes (homines), cuncti mortales, genus hominum. — *Every man*, quisque, unusquisque, omnis. — *Every man has his allotted time*, stat sua cuique dies. — *Let one and the same be the profit of every man, and of all*, eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum. — *Every man has his humor*, suus cuique mos est. — *No man*, nemo, nullus, non quisquam. — *That no man, lest any man*, ne quis. — *That no man hurt another*, ne cui quis noceat. — *There is now no man I would more fain see*, nemo est quem ego magis nunc videre cuperem. — *No man almost bid him to his house*, domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. — *Of a man*, humanus. — *I think nothing belonging to a man foreign to my concern*, humani nihil a me alienum puto. — *Like a man*, viriliter (*with manliness*); humaniter (*with benevolence, &c.*). — *He behaved like a man*, se virum præbuit; se viriliter expedivit; strenue rem gessit. — *I will show you what it is to live like a man*, teipsum docebo quid sit humaniter vivere. — *Is this acting like a man?* hoccine est humanum factum? *Ter.* — *To act, play, show one's self a man or the man*, virum agere, virum se præbere. — *He has played the man*, egit strenue; virum se præstitit. — *If we show ourselves brave men*, si viri volumus esse.

To Man (*furnish with men*), hominibus complere, instruere, munire. — *They man their ships with archers*, navis sagittariis complent. — *They manned the town*, oppidum militibus instruxerunt.

Manful, fortis, animosus, magnanimus, strenuus, virilis.

Manfully, animose, fortiter, viriliter, strenue.

Manfulness, fortitudo, virtus, animi altitudo, excelsitas *or* magnitudo.

Manhood (*man's estate*), ætas virilis, matura, firmata; virilitas, pubertas: (*courage*), fortitudo, virtus, animi magnitudo.

Mankind, genus humanum *or* hominum, gens humana; homines. — *Mankind*

rush through forbidden mischief, gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.
Manly, *adj.* virilis, fortis, strenuus; *adv.* viriliter, strenue, fortiter. — *A manly woman*, virago.
Manliness, animi magnitudo *or* fortitudo, virilitas; fortitudo.
MANACLES, manicæ.
To Manacle, manicas alicui injicere. — *Manacled*, manicis constrictus *or* vinctus.
MANAGE, administro, curo, tracto; gero: (*order*), constituo, dispenso. — *You know how to manage the task*, scisti uti foro. — *Let me alone to manage him*, sine me illum pro meo modo tractare. — *To manage an estate well*, rem familiarem tueri, *Cic.* — *a war*, obire bellum. — *To manage the different dispositions of the common people*, plebis animos permulcere, tractare, delinire. — *To manage youth*, ætati juvenum temperare.
Manager, administrator, curator, procurator. — *A good or bad manager of affairs*, rerum prudens *or* imprudens administrator, dispensator.
Managing, Management, administratio; procuratio; curatio, cura. — *He is skilled in the management of affairs*, habet rerum usum; usu rerum est peritus. — *Good or bad management*, prudens *or* imprudens rerum administratio. — *The management of a family*, rei familiaris administratio. — *of the public money*, pecuniæ publicæ dispensatio. — *of the voice*, vocis moderatio.
Manage (*the art of riding on horseback*), equitandi disciplina, equos domandi ac regendi ars.
MANDAMUS (*for a degree*, &c.), diploma regium; edictum.
MANDATE, mandatum, jussum, præceptum.
Mandatory, mandans, imperans.
MANDIBLE, maxilla.
MANE, juba (equina). — *Having one*, jubatus.
MANFUL, &c. See under *Man.*
MANGE, scabies.
Mangy, scabiosus.
MANGER, præsepe.
MANGLE, *s. for linen*, cylindrus ad lintea levigando.
To Mangle *linen*, lintea cylindro levigare.
MANGLE, *v.* lacero, dilacero, lanio; trunco, detrunco, mutilo. — *Mangled*, laceratus, truncus, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus.
Mangler, mutilator.
Mangling, laceratio, mutilatio, truncatio
MANHOOD. See under *Man.*
MANIAC (*frantic*), insanus, mente captus, furore percitus.
MANIFEST, manifestus, certus, dilucidus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus, planus, evidens. — *It is manifest that you were concerned at that matter*, te id moleste tulisse constat. — *That matter is not very manifest to me*, de eâ re mihi non liquet. — *To make manifest*, manifestum facere; indico, evulgo; rem occultam in lucem proferre, arcanum in vulgus edere. — *To be made manifest*, claresco, innotesco, emergo; detegor, retegor, patefieri. — *The cheat is manifest*, fraus detecta est. — *It is manifest*, liquet, patet, constat; clarum *or* perspicuum est. — *Made manifest*, patefactus, detectus, retectus, in lucem prolatus. —— ‖ See *Clear.*
To Manifest, præ se ferre, declaro, ostendo, præsto, manifesto. (See *To make manifest*, above.) — *It manifests* (i. e. *is the part of*), est, *with genit.*
Manifesting, Manifestation, patefactio.
Manifestly, manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue, evidenter, dilucide.
Manifestness, claritas, perspicuitas; evidentia.
Manifest, Manifesto, facti alicujus defensio *or* purgatio edita *or* vulgata; edictum.
MANIFOLD, multiplex. — *How manifold*, quotuplex.
Manifoldly, multipliciter, plurifariam.
MANIPLE, manipulus.
MANKIND, MANLY, &c. See under *Man.*

MANNA, manna, *indecl.*; mel aërium (*poet.*).
MANNER (*fashion*), mos, modus: (*of writing*), stilus: (*custom*), mos, consuetudo. — *According to his manner*, pro more suo. — *After this manner*, hoc modo. — *According to our usual manner*, ut solemus. — *It is my manner*, sic soleo. — *This is his manner*, sic ejus est ingenium. — *In a manner*, quodammodo, quasi, propemodum, pæne. — *My life is in a manner at an end*, mihi quidem ætas acta ferme est. — *After this or that manner*, hoc *or* illo modo. — *After another manner*, alio modo. — *Of what manner*, cujusmodi. — *In what manner soever*, utcunque, quomodocunque. — *Of divers manners*, multimodus. — *In the like or same manner*, similiter, pari ratione. — *And the rest did in like manner*, ceterique idem fecerunt. — *In such a manner, that*, ita ut. — *Two manner of ways*, bifariam. — *Three*, trifariam. — *Four*, quadrifariam. —— ¶ *Manner* (*quality*), indoles, ingenium, natura, qualitas. — *What manner of*, qualis. — *That manner of*, talis. — *All manner of*, omnium generum. — *We have described what manner of man he ought to be*, qualis esse deberet, descripsimus. —— ¶ *Manners* (*way of life, morals*, &c.), mores, *pl.* — *He leaves not manners in the dish*, lari sacrificat. — *Evil communication corrupts good manners*, mala consortia bonos mores inquinant. — *Good manners, Mannerliness*, elegantia morum, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas, affabilitas. — *He treated me with all good manners*, omni me officiorum genere prosecutus est. — *That man is a stranger to good manners*, hic durus est atque agrestis. — *Ill manners or unmannerliness*, rusticitas; rustici mores.
Mannerly. — *A mannerly person*, homo urbanus, humanus, comis, affabilis. — *To behave one's self mannerly*, se urbanum agere, comiter se gerere.
MANNIKIN, homunculus, pumilio, pumilus.
MANOR (*lordship*), dominium, prædium. — *A little manor*, prædiolum. — *Manor-house*, domus manerialis (*low Lat.*). — *The lord of a manor*, dominus manerii (*low Lat.*). — *Of a manor*, prædiatorius.
MANSION, ædes, ædificium; domus, domicilium, habitatio.
MANTEL *of a chimney*, camini tegimen *or* ornamentum; (*manteltree*), camini antepagmentum.
MANTLE (*as beer*), *v.* spumo. — *as a hawk*, pennas dispandere.
MANTLE, *s.* amiculum. (See *Cloak.*) — *coarse*, pænula villosa. — *A summer mantle*, pænula rasa.
MANTUAMAKER, mulier quæ vestes muliebres facit; vestifica.
MANUAL, enchiridion, liber in angustum coactus, epitome. —— ¶ *A sign manual*, chirographum.
MANUFACTORY, officina, fabrica.
Manufacture, opificium; (*piece of work*), artis opus.
To Manufacture, arte *or* manu facere, facio, fabricor, conficio.—*A manufacturing town*, urbs artium et opificii studiosa.
Manufacturer, opifex; fabricator alicujus rei; artifex.
MANUMIT, manumitto, libertatem dare, libertate donare.
Manumission, manumissio.
MANURE *with dung*, stercoro; agrum stercore satiare. — *with marl*, terram *or* agrum margâ fecundare.
Manure, lætamen; stercus, fimus.
MANUSCRIPT, liber *or* codex (manu) scriptus.
MANY, multi, non pauci, plures, frequentes.— *Many men many minds*, quot homines, tot sententiæ. — *Many a little makes a mickle*, ex granis fit acervus. — *Many hands make light work*, multorum manibus grande levatur onus.—*A great many, good many, very many*, permulti, plurimi, complures. — *A great many Germans came to him*, Germani frequentes ad eum venerunt. — *A pretty many*, bene multi; complusculi. — *A good many*, aliquammulti; aliquantum (*with genit.*). — *Many a man*, multi, haud pauci. — *How many*, quot. — *How many years old do they say she is?* quot annos nata dicitur? — *Of I know not how many acres*, nescio quotenorum jugerum. — *See how many there be*, numerum referte. — *As many as*, quot, tot quot. — *As many years as he has lived*, tot annos quot habet. — *Twice as many as there are servants*, duplicia quam numerus servorum. — *As many soldiers as you can get together*, quodcunque militum contrahere poteris. — *Many times or many a time*, sæpe, sæpenumero; crebro; frequens; etiam atque etiam. — *I have done it many and many a time*, feci et quidem sæpius. — *As many times as*, toties quoties. — *How many times*, quoties. — *How many times must you be told of it?* quoties dictum vis? — *How many times soever*, quotiescunque. — *How many soever*, quotcunque, quotquot. — *there shall be*, quotquot erunt. — *So many*, tot, *indecl.* — *Just so many*, totidem, *indecl.* — *So many times*, toties. — *So many things, so many times*, tam multa toties. — *Too many*, plures quam sat est. — *Many ways*, multifariam, multifarie, plurifariam. — *Many-colored*, multis *or* variis coloribus. — *Many-cornered*, polygonius. — *headed*, multa capita habens; centiceps. — *languaged*, polyglottus (*Greek*).
MAP, tabula (geographica). (See *Atlas.*) — *of a district, country*, regio in tabulâ *or* in membranâ (*parchment*) *or* in chartâ (*paper*) picta, depicta. — *of the world*, orbis terræ in tabulâ, *etc.* — *To make maps*, terrarum situs pingere.
To Map, in tabulâ, *etc.* pingere, depingere; noto; delineo.
MAPLE, acer. — *Of a maple-tree*, acernus.
MAR, corrumpo, depravo, vitio; infusco; perdo, perverto; turbo; infectum reddere. — *I have marred all*, perturbavi omnia. — *To mar the fashion of a thing*, deformare, deformem reddere. — *The dinner is marred*, prandium corruptum est. — *The story is marred by ill telling*, male narrando fabula depravatur. — *To be marred* (*undone*), dispereo.
Marrer, corruptor, vitiator.
Marring, corruptio, depravatio.
MARBLE, marmor. — *Black*, marmor nigrum. — *Red*, marmor Thebanum. — *White*, marmor Parium. — *Of or like marble*, marmoreus. — *A marble statue*, signum marmoreum. — *One that works marble*, (faber) marmorarius. — *Plaster of marble or terrace*, marmoratum.
To Marble (*make like marble*), marmori maculoso simile facere aliquid: (*incrust with it*), marmoris crustis operire.
MARCH (*the month*), *s.* mensis Martius. — *As mad as a March hare*, fœnum habet in cornu.
MARCH, *v.* incedo, gradior, proficiscor. — *They march in battle array*, composito agmine incedunt. — *He marches in the rear*, agmen subsequitur. — *To march with great silence*, tacito agmine proficisci, *Liv.* — *To march back or off*, regredior, recedo. — *They fall upon them as they are marching off*, recedentibus inferunt signa. — *To march with the utmost expedition*, quam maximis itineribus contendere; continuum diu noctuque iter properare. — *To march in state*, magnifice incedere, *Liv.* — *To march in*, ingredior. — *on or forward*, progredior. — *out*, egredior. — *To march round about*, circumgredior.
March, *s.* iter, profectio. — *He tired the army with daily marches*, exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit. — *He commanded notice to be given of a march*, iter pronuntiari jussit. — *They were not above two days' march from him*, ab eo non longius biduî viâ aberant. —— ¶ *The marches of a country*, fines, limites.
Marching, profectio, progressus.
MARE, equa. — *A mare colt*, equula. — *The night-mare*, ephialtes, incubo.
MARGIN, margo.
Marginal, in margine scriptus.
MARGRAVE, marchio.
MARIGOLD, caltha, calendula. — *African*, flos Africanus. — *Corn*, chrysanthemum segetum. — *Marsh*, caltha palustris.
MARINE, (*belonging to the sea*), marinus, maritimus.
Marine, *s.* classiarius miles. — *A great number of marines*, classicorum ingens numerus, *Tac.*

MARINER, nauta, navita; navigator, *Quint.* — *Of a mariner*, nauticus.
MARITIME, maritimus.
MARJORAM, amaracus, sampsuchum. — *Of marjoram*, amaracinus, sampsuchinus.
MARK, *s.* (*sign or token*), nota, signum, indicium; insigne: (*brand for slaves or criminals*), stigma: (*for sheep*, &c.), character: (*print or footstep*), vestigium: (*instance*), documentum. — *He will carry this mark to his grave*, quam diu vixerit, habebit stigma, nec illud nisi orcus delebit. — *A land-mark*. (See *Land.*) — *A water-mark*, limes æstûs maris incitati. — *A way-mark*, signum ad viam præmonstrandam. — *The mark of a stripe*, vibex. — *of a wound*, cicatrix. —— ¶ *A mark to shoot at*, scopus. — *To aim at a mark*, collineo; scopum præfigere; ad scopum dirigere. — *To shoot at it*, destinatum petere. — *To hit the mark*, scopum ferire; ferio. — *He misses the mark*, ictus ejus deerrat. — *To be wide of the mark* (*fig.*), longe a proposito aberrare. —— ¶ *A mark of money*, marca (*low Lat.*).
To MARK (*stamp with a mark*), signo, consigno, noto. — *about*, circumsigno. — *before*, præsigno. — *To mark with chalk*, cretâ notare; cretaceam notam alicui rei imponere. — *Marked so*, cretatus. — *To mark with a hot iron*, stigmate notare, ferro candente inurere. — *Marked so* (*branded*), stigmate notatus; stigmatias. — *Marked black and blue*, lividus. — *To mark out*, designo, describo, annoto, dirigo. — *To mark with points or stops*, interpungo. —— ¶ (*observe*), animadverto; observo; attendo. — *Mark, I pray you*, quæso, animum advertite. — *Mark that, Pamphilus*, arrige aures, Pamphile. — *To mark or take notice of to one's self*, subnoto. — *Fit to be marked*, notabilis; memoriâ dignus; insignis.
MARKING, notatio, signatio.
MARKER (*noter down*), annotator, censor: (*observer*), observator. — *A marker of bounds*, metator.
MARKSMAN. — *A good one*, collineandi peritissimus, qui semper fere collineat.
MARKET, mercatus; forum; emporium. — *I have made a good market to-day*, hodie res pulchre successit. — *You have brought your hogs to a fair market*, res tibi ad restim rediit. — *Good wares make quick markets*, proba merx facile emptorem invenit. — *A market for cattle*, forum boarium. — *for fish*, forum piscatorium. — *for fruit*, forum pomarium. — *for herbs*, forum olitorium. — *for hogs*, forum suarium. — *for meat or other victuals*, macellum. — *Market-people*, qui res ad mercatum deferunt. — *Market-price*, pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet; annona (*of provisions*). — *A market-cross*, stela *or* columna apud forum. — *day*, dies nundinalis. — *place*, forum, forum rerum venalium. — *town*, emporium, oppidum nundinarium. — *Of a market*, nundinalis, nundinarius. — *A clerk of the market*, agoranomus; ædilis; præfectus annonæ.
MARKETABLE (*for sale*), venalis; (*that brings a price*), vendibilis.
MARKETING (*buying*), emptio: (*things bought at market*), res apud forum emptæ.
MARL, marga. — *A marl-pit*, fodina unde marga effoditur.
MARMALADE, cydonites.
MARMOSET, cercopithecus. — *A she-marmoset*, simia.
MARQUE, *letters of*, clarigatio, diploma.
MARQUESS, MARQUIS, marchio.
MARQUISATE, marchionatus.
MARQUETRY (*inlaid work*), opus lacunatum *or* tessellatum.
MARROW, medulla. — *of the back bone*, medulla spinalis. — *To the very marrow*, medullitus. — *To take out the marrow*, emedullo. — *Full of marrow*, medullosus. — *Without marrow*, medullâ vacuus *or* carens.
MARRY (*a sort of oath*), per Mariam. — *Nay marry*, minime vero. — *Yes marry do I say so*, aio enimvero. — *Marry come up*, si diis placet. — *Ay marry*, scilicet, sane, imo vero.
MARRY (*as the priest*), *v.* connubio jungere: (*as the man*), uxorem ducere; aliquam in matrimonium accipere: (*as the woman*), matrimonio se jungere cum aliquo; viro nubere, denubere. — *To marry* (*give in marriage*), nuptum dare; (in matrimonium) collocare. — *He married his daughter to a mean man*, filiam mediocri viro in matrimonium tradidit. — *To marry again*, in secundas nuptias transire *or* venire. — *To be married to* (*be the husband of*) *a woman*, aliquam habere in matrimonio. — *Married*, matrimonio cum aliquo conjunctus; nupta (*of the woman*). — *Is she to be married to-day?* daturne illa hodie nuptum? — *A married man*, maritus. — *woman*, marita. — *Twice married*, qui duos uxores habuit.
MARRIAGE, conjugium, matrimonium; (*a wedding*), nuptiæ. — *Here will be a marriage to-day*, hic hodie nuptiæ fient. — *A forced marriage*, nuptiæ coactæ. — *Of marriage*, conjugalis, nuptialis. — *A marriage-song*, carmen nuptiale, epithalamium. — *To desire one's daughter in marriage*, alicujus filiam uxorem sibi poscere. — *To promise in marriage*, despondeo. — *I promised her marriage*, illam mihi despondi. — *To give in marriage*, nuptum dare; in matrimonium collocare; filiam alicui despondere, collocare. — *To be averse to marriage*, ab re uxoriâ abhorrere. — *To make marriages*, nuptias conciliare, parare, comparare.
MARRIAGEABLE, nubilis.
MARS, Mars. — *Of Mars*, Martius, bellicosus.
MARSH, palus. — *A marsh-ground*, pratum palustre; solum uliginosum, humus paludosa. — *A salt-marsh*, æstuarium.
MARSHY, paluster, paludosus.
MARSHAL, designator, apparitor. — *of a procession*, ductor pompæ. — *Field-marshal*, imperator; mareschallus. — *Court-marshal*, mareschallus aulicus.
To MARSHAL (*put in order*), ordino; in ordinem digerere.
MARSHALLER, ordinator, *Sen.*
MARSHALLING, ordinatio.
MART, mercatus; emporium.
MARTEN (*the beast*), meles; (*bird*), hirundo domestica.
MARTIAL (*warlike*), bellicus, bellicosus, martius, militaris. — *Martial law*, jus *or* jura belli; lex belli. — *Martial affairs*, res bellicæ. — *Court-martial*, consilium castrense; judicium militare.
MARTINMAS, festum sancti Martini.
MARTYR, martyr. — *The first*, martyr primus, protomartyr.
To MARTYR, crucio, discrucio, excarnifico.
MARTYRDOM, martyrium.
MARTYROLOGY (*book of martyrs*), liber qui est de martyribus.
MARVEL, *s.* (*strange thing*), mirum, res mira. — *No marvel*, nec mirum, nil mirum, minime mirum. — *It is a marvel to me*, prodigio simile videtur, monstri simile narras.
To MARVEL *or marvel at*, miror, admiror. — *I marvelled most at this*, hoc præcipue miratus sum. — *I marvel what the matter is*, vereor quid sit. — *To make one marvel*, admirationem alicui incutere. — *Marvelled at*, admirationi habitus. — *Marvelling*, mirabundus.
MARVELLING, *s.* admiratio.
MARVELLOUS, mirus, mirandus, mirabilis; incredibilis. — *A marvellous thing*, mirandum, mirum, monstrum.
MARVELLOUSLY, mire, mirifice, mirabiliter; mirum in modum; miris modis.
MARVELLOUSNESS, mirabilitas.
MASCULINE, masculinus, masculus. — *In a masculine manner*, viriliter, animose.
MASH, *s.* farrago, mixtura.
To MASH, commisceo.
MASK, *s.* (*for the whole head*), persona; (*for the face*), larva: (*masker*), homo personatus: (*play*), fabula, mimus. —— ¶ *A mask* (*pretence or cloak*), simulatio, species; persona. — *But when the time of performing their promise comes, they are obliged to take off the mask*, post, ubi jam tempus est promissa perfici, tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *Ter.* —— ‖ See *Cloak*.
To MASK *himself*, personam *or* larvam sibi aptare, personam induere. — *Masked*, personatus, larvam gerens.
MASKER. See *Mask* and *Masquerade*.
MASKING, personæ inductio.
MASQUERADE, personatorum hominum ludicra saltatio; conventus quo homines personati discurrunt. — *A person in masquerade, a masker*, homo personatus, homo qui larvam gerit.
To MASQUERADE, hominem personatum agere.
MASON, cæmentarius; (*freemason*), latomus. — *A mason's rule*, regula.
MASONRY, opus cæmentitium.
MASQUERADE. See under *Mask*.
MASS (*lump*), massa, moles, cumulus. —— ¶ *The holy mass*, liturgia sacra; missa (*low Lat.*). — *To say or sing mass*, missam publice legere. — *A mass-book*, liber liturgicus.
MASSIVE, MASSY, solidus.
MASSIVENESS, MASSINESS, soliditas.
MASSACRE, internecio, occisio; cædes, clades, strages.
To MASSACRE, trucido, cædo, obtrunco.
MASSACRING, trucidatio, occisio.
MAST *of a ship*, malus. — *The round top of the mast*, corbis, carchesium. — *The fore mast*, malus prior *or* exterior. — *The main mast*, malus posterior, major, maximus. — *The mizzen mast*, malus puppis. —— ¶ *Mast for swine*, glans, balanus. — *The mast tree*, æsculus. — *Mast of beech*, glans fagea, fagina, faginea. — *of oak*, glans quernea. — *Mast-bearing*, glandifer. — *Of mast*, glandarius.
MASTER (*owner*), dominus: (*of the family*), paterfamilias; herus (*of slaves*): (*teacher*), magister: (*artist*), artifex, auctor. — *Like master, like man*, dignum patellâ operculum. — *To be one's own master*, liberum *or* sui juris esse. — *The master of the horse to the king*, comes regii stabuli. — *of the king's household*, magister hospitii domini regis. — *Of a master*, dominicus, herilis. — *A master-thief*, furum princeps; Autolycus. — *A master-piece*, opus alicujus præstantissimum; opus præcipuæ artis. — *To make one's self master of a city*, urbe potiri. —— ¶ *A master* (*one very well skilled in his business*), alicujus rei peritissimus.
To MASTER, supero, vinco. — *He can master his own passions*, scit moderari affectibus suis. — *To master himself*, seipsum reprimere, continere, domare, subjugare. — *To master one's boldness or hardiness*, audaciam frangere.
MASTERLY, *adj.* præstantissimus, eximius, excellens, præcipuæ artis: *adv.* summâ arte, affabre, egregie.
MASTERSHIP, magisterium.
MASTERY, principatus, prior locus, partes priores; victoria. — *To get the mastery over*, supero, vinco.
MASTICH, mastiche, marum. — *Black*, mastiche Ægyptiaca. — *White*, mastiche Chiensis. — *Yellow and bitter*, mastiche Cretensis. — *The mastich-tree*, lentiscus. — *Of mastich*, lentiscinus.
MASTICATION, masticatio.
MASTIFF, canis molossus.
MAT, matta, storea, teges. — *A little mat*, tegeticula.
To MAT, storeis *or* mattis sternere; storeâ operire. —— ¶ *Matted*, textus, plexus, implexus; concretus.
MATTER, qui mattas *or* storeas texit.
MATCH *of brimstone*, ramentum sulphuratum; *pl.* sulphurata. — *A maker of matches*, sulphurarius. —— ¶ *A match* (*in exercise*), certamen. — *To make a* (*fighting*) *match*, certamen instituere. —— ¶ (*bargain*), pactum, conventum, stipulatio. — *A match!* eja! age! —— ¶ (*marriage*), nuptiæ, connubium. — *Do you like the match?* tibi nuptiæ hæ sunt cordi? — *One who makes* (*brings about*) *a match*, nuptiarum conciliator (-trix). —— ¶ *A match* (*equal*), par, compar. — *There is no match for him*, parem habet neminem. — *He alone was a match for them all*, universis solus par fuit. — *An equal match or well matched*, cum Bithus Bacchius, Thrax ad Thracem compositus.
To MATCH (*compare*), comparo, compono, confero. — *He used to match the sword-players*, solebat componere et committere gladiatores. — *Matched or paired*, compositus, comparatus. — *They are well matched*, par bene comparatum. — *To match or be suitable*, quadro, accommo-

dor, aptor; congruere. — *To match or be of the same color*, ejusdem esse coloris. — *To match in marriage*, nuptum dare; in matrimonium collocare; nuptias conciliare. — *Matched or married*, matrimonio conjuncti.

MATCHING (*pairing*), commissio, comparatio, compositio, adæquatio.

MATCHLESS, incomparabilis; singularis, unicus.

MATE, comes, socius, sodalis: (*partner*), collega. — ¶ See *Check*.

To MATE (*confound*), ad incitas redigere; confundo, perturbo.

MATERIAL, corporeus, quod cerni taugique potest: (*important*), magni momenti *or* ponderis, gravis. — *Very*, pergravis. — *It is not very material*, parum refert. — ¶ *Materials for work*, res ad aliquid agendum necessariæ.

MATERIALISM, materialismus.

MATERIALIST, materialista; qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum naturâ esse statuit.

MATERIALLY, *say* corporaliter: (*essentially*), re verâ; magnâ ex parte; multo, longe.

MATERNAL, maternus.

MATHEMATICAL, mathematicus. — *Mathematical demonstration*, demonstratio mathematica.

MATHEMATICALLY, mathematice.

MATHEMATICIAN, mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS, mathematica (-orum), artes mathematicæ.

MATINS, preces antelucanæ.

MATRICE, MATRIX, matrix, uterus, loci, *pl.* — *Of the matrix*, uterinus. — ¶ (*mould*), matrix ad aliquid fundendum apta.

MATRICULATE, nomen in tabulas referre *or* conscribere. — *Matriculated*, conscriptus.

MATRIMONY, matrimonium, conjugium. — *To join in matrimony*, matrimonio jungere. — *An enemy to matrimony*, ab re uxoriâ abhorrens, *Ter.*

MATRIMONIAL, maritalis, conjugalis, connubialis.

MATRIMONIALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

MATRON, matrona.

MATRONLIKE, matronalis.

MATRONLY, ætate grandis *or* provecta.

MATTER (*corruption*), pus; sanies, tabum. — *To matter or grow to matter*, suppuro. — *Causing matter*, suppuratorius. — *Full of matter*, purulentus, saniosus. — *The mattering of a sore*, suppuratio. — ¶ *Matter* (*material*), materia; res: (*not spirit*), corpus, corpora. — *You will find me matter to write of to you*, dederis mihi quod ad te scribam. — ¶ (*substance*), res. — *The matter is minded, not words*, res spectatur, non verba. — ¶ (*thing or business*), res, opus, negotium. — *The matter goes not well*, male se res habet. — *What is the matter?* quid est negotii? quid sibi vult? — *It is a likely matter*, verisimile est. — *No such matter*, minime vero. — *It is no matter to me how it goes*, quid sit nihil laboro. — *As matters go now*, quomodo nunc res sunt. — *What matter is it to you?* quid tua refert? — *A matter of nothing*, minus nihilo est. — *It is no matter or it matters not*, nihil interest. — *It is no great matter*, parum est. — *It is a great matter*, res est magni momenti *or* ponderis. — *A small matter*, res parvi momenti. — *It is nothing to the matter in hand*, nihil est ad rem. — *A matter of* (*about*), quasi, circiter. — *A matter of forty pounds*, quasi quadraginta minæ. — *And a matter of fifty more*, et præter propter alia quinquaginta. — *It is a matter of fact*, re factum fuit.

To MATTER (*of a sore*), suppuro. — ¶ *It matters much*, multum refert; magni momenti est. — *It matters not*, nihil interest. — ¶ *To matter* (*regard*), curo. — *I matter not your safety*, salutem tuam nihil moror. — *I do not much matter it*, non magnopere laboro.

MATTOCK, marra. — *A little mattock*, sarculum, capreolus. — *A double mattock*, bipalium.

MATTRESS, culcita lanea. — *A coarse mattress* (*or bed*), vilis grabatus.

MATURE (*ripe*), maturus. — *To grow mature*, maturesco, maturor, maturitatem assequi. — *To do a thing upon or after mature deliberation*, caute, consulte *or* adhibito consilio agere.

MATURELY, mature, tempestive, caute, consulte, prudenter.

MATURITY, maturitas. — *Maturity of age*, ætas matura, maturitas annorum.

MAUDLIN, temulentus, ebrius, vini plenus.

MAUGRE, invite, ingratiis. — *Maugre his attempts to the contrary*, velit, nolit.

MAUL (*beat soundly*), pugnis *or* fuste contundere.

MAW, ventriculus, stomachus.

MAWKISH, putidus.

MAXIM, effatum, præceptum, sententia. — *A maxim in politics*, præceptum politicum.

MAY (*am able to do*), possum, queo. — *I might*, possem. — *If it may, might be*, si fieri potest, posset. — *Yet so a man might easily perceive*, sed tamen facile cerneres. — *As far as may be*, quantum potest. — *We do as well as we may, since we cannot do as we would*, sicut quimus *or* possumus, quando ut volumus non licet. — *You may for me*, per me licet. — *Why may you not desire these things?* quidni hæc cupias? — *Whilst you may*, dum est facultas. — *As great as may be*, quantuscunque. — *As little as may be*, quam minimus. — *I may* (*am permitted*), mihi licet; copia *or* facultas aliquid faciendi mihi conceditur, datur. — *May I go a walking in the fields?* licetne mihi per agros spatiari? — *I may not* (*am not able to do*), nequeo, non possum: (*am not permitted to do*), mihi non licet. — *It may be done*, fieri potest. — *It may be* (*perhaps*), forsan, forsitan, fortasse. — *It may be a pleasure to us to call these things to mind in times to come*, forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. — *It may be, this gentleman hardly believes me*, forsitan hic mihi parum habeat fidem. — *But it may be, some man may say*, sed fortasse dixerit quispiam. — *May it please you*, tibi placeat.

MAY (*the month*), mensis Maius. — *May-day*, calendæ Maiæ. — *May-games*, Floralia, *pl.* — *A May-pole*, pertica ad celebrandum calendas Maias erecta.

MAYOR, prætor urbanus.

MAYORALTY, munus *or* dignitas prætoris urbani.

MAZE, via inexplicabilis; labyrinthus. — *The mazes of logic*, dialecticæ gyri et mæandri. — ¶ (*astonishment*), consternatio, perturbatio, admiratio, stupor. — *To be in a maze*, stupeo, stupefio, obstupesco. — *He pretended to be in a great maze*, attonitum se ac perculsum simulavit. — *To put one in a maze* (*astonish*), obstupefacio, in stuporem *or* admirationem conjicere; consilii inopem reddere. — *To put one in a maze* (*daunt*), perterrefacio; mente consternare; attonitum reddere.

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur; meo quidem judicio.

MEAD (*drink*), (vinum) mulsum, aqua mulsa, hydromeli.

MEADOW, pratum; pascuum. — *Of a meadow*, pratensis.

MEAGER, macer, macilentus, strigosus, gracilis; exilis, jejunus; tenuis. — *A meager-faced person*, homo macilento ore. — *To become meager*, macesco, emacesco, macresco, emacresco. — *To make meager*, emacio.

MEAGERLY, maligne, tenuiter; exiliter, jejune. — *He looks most meagerly*, vegrandi macie torridus est.

MEAGERNESS, macies, macritudo; exilitas, tenuitas.

MEAL (*ground corn*), farina. — *Of or belonging to meal*, farinarius. — *Bean-meal*, farina fabacea. — *Barley-meal*, farina hordeacia. — *Wheat-meal*, farina triticea. — *Fine meal*, farina minuta; pollen. — *Oat-meal*, farina avenacea. — *A mealman*, farinarius. — *sieve*, cribrum farinarium. — *trough*, alveus farinarius. — *A meal-worm*, farinaria. — ¶ *A meal or meal's meat*, cibus, cibi sumptio. — *A set meal*, cœna. — *A little meal*, cœnula. — *A light meal or lunch*, gustatio. — *After meal-time*, post cibum; sumpto cibo. — *At meal-time*, super mensam *or* epulas. — *To eat a meal*, cibum capere *or* sumere. — *He always ate three meals a day, sometimes four*, epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat, *Suet.* — *To make a good or hearty meal*, large *or* copiose famem explere.

MEALY (*like meal*), farinaceus; farinulentus: (*full of it*), farinosus: (*sprinkled with meal*), farinâ conspersus.

MEAN, MEANS (*way, measures*), via, ratio, consilium, modus: (*help, instrument*), auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, instrumentum; opera: (*helper*), adjutor (-trix): (*cause*), auctor; causa. — *By thy means I am undone*, tuâ operâ ad restim mihi res rediit. — *He neglected the means of pursuing Pompey*, Pompeii insequendi rationem omisit. — *He will not do it by any means*, negat se ullâ ratione facturum. — *By this mean it came to pass*, his rebus effectum est. — *To be the means* (*be to blame*), in causâ esse. — *And every foregoing victory was the means of obtaining another*, proxima quæque victoria instrumentum sequentis erat, *Just.* — *By what means?* qui? quomodo? quibus modis? — *By that means*, sic, eâ viâ, eo modo. — *By fair means*, blande; sponte. — *By false means*, dolo malo, fraude malâ. — *By foul means*, invite, ingratiis, per vim. — *By some means*, quocunque modo. — *My father will hear of it by some means or other*, permanabit hoc aliquâ ad patrem. — *By all means*, quoquo pacto, prorsus, quâcunque ratione, quam maxime. — *By my means*, per me, operâ meâ, adjuvante me. — *By no means*, nequaquam, nullo modo, minime gentium. *Good will is by no means more easily gotten, than*, &c., nullâ re conciliatur facilius benevolentia, quam, *etc.* — ¶ *Means* (*wealth*), opes, facultates; divitiæ. — *Abundance of means*, opulentia, opum affluentia; rerum copia. — *Having great means*, dives, opulentus.

MEAN, *adj.* (*middle*), medius. — *In the mean while or in the mean time*, interea, interim, inter hæc, interea loci.

MEAN, *s.* (*medium*), medium, mediocritas. — *He keeps a mean*, medium tenet. — *In apparel, the mean is the best*, in vestitu mediocritas est optima. — ¶ (*in music*), tenor, pars media.

MEAN, *adj.* (*contemptible*), mediocris, modicus, tenuis: (*low, poor, pitiful*), humilis, abjectus, demissus, sordidus; angustus, arctus. — *No mean orator*, non mediocris orator. — *A man of mean condition*, imi subsellii vir; nullo numero homo; vir humilis. — *Meaner*, inferior. — *Meanest*, imus, infimus.

MEANLY (*indifferently, slenderly*), mediocriter, tenuiter: (*poorly, pitifully*), abjecte, demisse, humiliter, misere. — *Meanly clothed or dressed*, male vestitus.

MEANNESS (*indifference*), mediocritas: (*poverty*), paupertas, tenuitas. — *Meanness of birth*, ignobilitas, generis humilitas *or* obscuritas. — *They despise the meanness of my descent, I despise their slothfulness*, contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam. — *Meanness of spirit* (*cowardice*), ignavia, timiditas: (*niggardliness*), sordes, tenacitas, avaritia sordida.

MEAN, *v.* volo, intelligo, cogito. — *What means he by that?* quid sibi vult? — *I meant quite otherwise*, alia longe mihi mens erat; non fuit in proposito meo. — *He has shown what he meant*, sensum suum ostendit. — *I wonder what this should mean*, miror quid hoc sit. — *Whatever you mean to do*, ut ut es facturus. — *He means to go by break of day*, primâ luce parat ire. — *You know whom I mean*, scis quem dicam. — *Meant* (*intended*), propositus: (*signified*), significatus. — *It was ill-meant*, malo animo dictum fuit. — *Well meant*, probe *or* honeste dictum *or* factum. — *Well-meaning*, probus, honestus, justus.

MEANING, sententia, vis; sensus. — *What was his meaning to say?* quid illi in mentem venit dicere? — *I had another meaning in it*, aliorsum dixeram. — *This is the meaning of the precept*, habet hanc vim hoc præceptum. — *A bad meaning*, (*intent, will*), malus animus; malitia. — *With a bad meaning*, malo animo; malitiose.

MEANS. See the first *Mean*, subst.

MEASLES, morbilli. — *To have the measles*, morbillis laborare *or* ægrotare.

MEASURE (*quantity*), *s.* mensura : (*due limit*, &c.), modus : (*moderation*), moderatio. — *Dry measure*, mensura aridorum. — *To buy or sell by measure*, aliquid mensurâ emere, vendere. — *To take measure of* (*as tailors*), vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri. — *A measure of wine*, vini modus. — *Beyond measure, adj.* immoderatus, immodicus. — *Beyond measure, adv.* immoderate, immodice; præter *or* supra modum. — *They are angry beyond measure*, illis ira supra modum est. — *Out of measure*, immodice; extra, præter *or* supra modum. — *Within measure*, intra modum. — *In some measure*, aliquâtenus, aliquâ ex parte. — *I have hard measure or am hardly dealt with*, acerbe, austere, rigide, severe, inique mecum agitur. —— ¶ (*plan, purpose, way*), ratio; consilium; propositum; remedium. — *To break through or destroy the measures taken by others*, aliorum consilia dissolvere, confringere, evertere, frangere, conturbare. — *To take measures*, prospicio; consilia capere *or* inire. — *To take bad measures*, male rationibus suis consulere *or* prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suscipere. — *To take good or proper measures*, bene, prudenter, sapienter rationibus suis consulere *or* prospicere; caute res administrare. — *To take new measures*, consilia mutare; aliâ rem aggredi viâ; aliter sibi consulere. —— ¶ *Some measures are to be observed even towards those from whom you have received injuries*, sunt autem quædam officia etiam adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis.

To MEASURE (*compute the quantity*), metior, demetior, dimetior. — *Friendship by interest*, amicitias utilitate probare. — *He measured his favors in proportion to his wealth*, largiendi rationem ad facultates accommodavit. — *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*, alios suo modulo metiri; alios sui similes putare. — *To measure out*, admetior, emetior. — *To measure with the eye or survey*, permetior; oculis lustrare. — *To measure over again*, remetior. — *To measure* (*moderate*), moderor. — *Measured*, mensus, dimensus, emensus, permensus, metatus.

MEASURER, mensor; metator.

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus.

MEASURABLY, modice, moderate, temperate.

MEASURING, mensio, metatio, dimensio.

MEASURELESS, immensus.

MEAT (*flesh*), caro: (*food*), cibus, esca; cibaria. — *Roast meat*, caro assa. — *Boiled meat*, caro elixa. — *A dish of meat*, caro, caruncula. — *A meat-pie*, artocreas. — *Meat and drink*, victus. — *It is meat and drink to me*, imprimis me delectat. — *Meat, drink, and clothes*, victus et vestitus. — *To find one in meat, drink, and lodging*, tecta cibumque alicui dare. — *Dainty meats*, cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores, irritamenta gulæ. — *Minced meat*, minutal. — *Sweet-meats*, salgama. — *Broken meat*, frusta. — *To dress meat*, cibum coquere. — *I will dress a fine dish of meat for your father*, ego parabo cibum delicatum patri tuo. — *To provide meat*, opsono. — *To sit down to meat*, cœnæ assidĕre, *or* accumbere (*recline*). — *Meats dressed the day before*, pridianus cibus.

MEATHE, hydromeli.

MECHANIC, MECHANICAL, mechanicus, machinalis. — *arts*, artes, artificia.

MECHANIC, *s.* operarius; faber, opifex. —— ¶ *Mechanics*, ratio disciplinaque mechanica, scientia *or* doctrina machinalis.

MECHANICALLY, per machinam *or* machinas, mechanice; sine judicio.

MECHANICIAN, mechanicus.

MECHANISM, machinatio; machinamentum.

MEDAL (*coin*), numus, numisma: (*honorary*, &c.), numus in memoriam (*or* honorem) alicujus cusus.

MEDALLIC, ad antiqua numismata spectans.

MEDALLION, numisma majus.

MEDALLIST, qui antiqua numismata callet.

MEDDLE *in an affair*, se alicui rei admiscere *or* immiscere. — *To meddle with*, tracto, attrecto, curo; attingo, contingo. — *Meddle with your own business*, tua quod nihil refert ne cures. — *Have I meddled with any thing of yours?* tetigin' tui quicquam? — *I neither meddled nor made in that matter*, mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur. — *I did not meddle with him*, nihil cum eo rationis habui. — *We meddle not at all with state affairs*, rempublicam nullâ ex parte attingimus. — *To meddle no more*, desisto. — *I desire you to meddle no more with this business*, dehinc ut quiescas porro moneo. — *Not to meddle with*, abstineo. — *I will not meddle any more in that matter*, abjicio de eâ re curam. — *Meddled with*, tractatus, contrectatus.

MEDDLER (*meddling person*), ardelio, musca, factiosus. — *He is a meddling fellow*, musca est.

MEDDLING *with*, tractatio, contrectatio; attrectatus. — *It is ill meddling with edged tools*, ignem gladio ne fodito. — *Fools will be meddling*, stultorum est se alienis immiscere periculis.

MEDIATE, *v.* intercedo, medium se interponere.

MEDIATE, *adj.* — *A mediate cause*, causa remotior *or* adjuvans; antecessio.

MEDIATELY, ope alterius.

MEDIATION, intercessio; pacificatio.

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit; qui suum auctoritatem interponit; conciliator (-trix) alicujus rei.

MEDIATORIAL, ad intercessionem pertinens.

MEDIATORSHIP, intercessoris munus *or* dignitas.

MEDICABLE (*curable*), sanabilis, medicabilis.

MEDICINE (*as a science and art*), medicina, ars medicamentaria *or* medicinalis. —— ¶ *A medicine*, medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, potio medicata. — *To administer or give a medicine*, medicamentum ægro dare. — *To take a medicine*, medicamentum sumere. — *A purging medicine*, medicamentum catharticum. — *A sweating medicine*, medicamentum sudores eliciens *or* diaphoreticum. — *A sovereign medicine*, remedium præsens *or* efficax. — *A medicine against poison*, antidoton. — *A binding medicine*, medicamentum restringens *or* stypticum. — *A medicine to procure urine*, medicamentum diureticum. — *Of medicines*, medicinalis.

MEDICAMENT, medicamentum, medicamen, medicina, remedium.

MEDICINAL, MEDICAL, medicinalis, medicus, medicamentarius, medicatus.

MEDICINALLY, MEDICALLY, secundum artem medicinalem; salutariter.

MEDIOCRITY, mediocritas; modus.

MEDITATE, meditor, commeditor; secum cogitare; animo versare *or* volvere; de aliquâ re attente cogitare, secum commentari. — *To meditate beforehand*, præmeditor. — *Meditated*, meditatus, cogitatus.

MEDITATING, MEDITATION, meditatio, commentatio, contemplatio, cogitatio. — *A little or short meditation*, brevis meditatio.

MEDITATIVE, meditationi addictus *or* deditus.

MEDITERRANEAN, Mediterraneus.

MEDLAR, mespilum; setanium (*a species of it*). — *A medlar-tree*, mespilus.

MEDLEY, farrago; mixtura. — *A medley of good and evil*, bona mixta malis.

MEDULLARY, ad medullam pertinens.

MEED, præmium.

MEEK, mansuetus, placidus, mitis, lenis, clemens. — *To grow meek*, mitesco, mansuesco. — *To make meek*, lenio, delinio; mulceo, placo.

MEEKLY, mansuete, placide, leniter.

MEEKNESS, mansuetudo, lenitudo; clementia, lenitas, placabilitas.

MEET, *adj.* aptus, accommodatus, conveniens, congruens, commodus, opportunus, idoneus, appositus, consentaneus, decens, dignus. — *It seems meet to be considered*, considerandum videtur. — *It is not meet for princes*, neque decorum principibus est. — *He thought it meet that*, &c., censuit *or* æquum putavit, ut, *etc.* — *Not meet*, non aptus, non idoneus, inutilis, indignus; turpis, inhonestus; alienus. — *Very meet*, peropportunus. — *It is meet*, convenit, expedit, decet, par est. — *It is not meet*, haud convenit. — *It is meet for my purpose*, proposito meo congruit. — *If the situation be meet for the purpose*, si situs ita competat. — *As it was meet*, ut par erat, ita ut æquum fuit. — *To be meet*, competo. — *To make meet or fit*, apto, accommodo, concinno, attempero. — *To think meet*, censeo.

MEETLY, apte, convenienter, digne.

MEETNESS, convenientia.

MEET, *v.* obvenio, occurro; adversus *or* obviam ire, obviam fieri *or* esse: (*come together*), convenio, coëo; concurro, confluo: (*to obviate, remedy*), occurro, obviam ire. — *Who met me first*, qui mihi primus obvenisset. — *He met me at the time*, ad tempus occurrit. — *I sent him word to meet me*, scripsi ad eum ut mihi occurreret. — *He appointed to meet me to-day*, decreverat hodie dare sese mihi obviam. — *To meet with or light upon*, offendo. — *If I meet you in this street*, si in plateâ hâc te offendero. — *To meet one by chance*, in aliquem casu incurrere *or* incidere. — *You meet me very opportunely*, optime te mihi offers. — *Well met*, optato advenis. — *Since we are met*, quoniam convenimus. — *But if we chance to meet with a storm*, si vero procella incesserit *or* ingruerit. — *I never met with that passage*, nunquam occurrit mihi iste locus. — *I met with many remarkable passages*, multa mihi memoratu digna occurrerunt. — *He met with many crosses*, multis ærumnis conflictatus est. — *He is not to be met with, high or low*, nusquam gentium apparet. — *To go to meet one*, alicui obviam procedere *or* prodire. — *To meet often*, occurso. — *Meeting*, obvius, congressus. —— || See *Clash*, *Coincide*.

MEETING *together*, *s.* congressio, occursus, concursus. —— ¶ *A meeting* (*assembly*), conventus, frequentia, hominum congressio. — *A great meeting of people*, maxima populi frequentia. — *The meeting of two streams*, confluens. — *A meeting-house*, conventiculum. —— || See *Assembly*.

MEGRIM, vertigo. — *Troubled with the megrim*, vertigine laborans.

MELANCHOLY, tristitia et perpetua taciturnitas, mæstitia. — *Subject to melancholy*, ingenii parum læti.

MELANCHOLY, *adj.* tristis, mæstus; pressus ac flebilis (*of music*, &c.). — *Somewhat melancholy*, subtristis. — *To be melancholy*, tristitiâ affectum esse, in mæstitiâ esse. — *In a melancholy mood*, tristis, mæstus.

MELIORATE (*make better*), meliorem reddere *or* facere.

MELIORATION, correctio, emendatio.

MELL (*mingle*), misceo, commisceo.

MELLIFLUENT, melle fluens, mellifluens (*poet.*).

MELLOW, mitis, mollis; maturus: (*in liquor*), madidus, temulentus. — *To grow mellow*, mitesco. — *To grow mellow or warm with liquor*, potu calescere. — *When he is mellow, what pranks does he tell me!* is, ubi adbibit plus paulo, quæ sua narrat facinora! — *To grow mellow, as wine*, languescere. — *Mellow apples*, mitia poma. — *Not mellow*, acidus, crudus, acerbus, immitis. — *Very mellow or thorough ripe*, permitis, valde maturus, permaturus.

MELLOWNESS, mollitia *or* mollities.

MELODY, modulatio; modi, moduli; cantûs dulcedo. — *Without melody*, immodulatus.

MELODIOUS, modulatus; suavis, canorus.

MELODIOUSLY, modulate, suaviter, dulciter; numerose.

MELODIOUSNESS, suavitas.

MELON, melo. — *A musk-melon*, melo odoratus.

MELT, *v. a.* liquefacio, liquo, resolvo, conflo: — *v. n.* liquefio, liquesco, liquor, resolvor, tabesco, discutior. — *To melt metals*, metalla liquefacere *or* liquare. — *To melt away* (*of property*, &c.), attenuari. — *My money melts away like butter in the sun*, promus sum magis quam condus. — *To melt into tears*,

magnam vim lacrimarum profundere, multas lacrimas effundere; in lacrimas solvi. — *That may be melted*, fusilis. — *A melting discourse*, sermo ad commovendos animos aptus.

Melter, qui conflat *or* fundit; flator.

Melting *of metal*, fusura, metallorum liquefactorum fusio. — *A melting-house*, ustrina, liquandi officina.

MEMBER (*limb*), membrum; artus. — *Having large members*, lacertosus, grandibus validisque membris præditus. — *A member of a society*, socius. — *A member of the university*, academiæ alumnus. — *By members*, membratim.

MEMBRANE, membrana, tunica.

Membranaceous, membranaceus, *Plin.*

MEMOIRS, commentarii; dictorum factorumque alicujus commentarii. — *A writer of memoirs*, commentariorum scriptor.

MEMORABLE, memorabilis, commemorabilis; notabilis; memoriâ dignus; insignis.

Memorably, ita ut dignum sit memoriâ.

MEMORANDUM, nota in commentarios relata. — *A memorandum-book*, libellus, (libellus) memorialis, commentarium.

MEMORIAL, rerum narratiuncula scripto tradita. — *To him the Romans delivered a memorial by their deputies, that he should not concern himself in the war*, huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret, *Eutrop.* —— ¶ (*monument*), monumentum. —— ¶ (*petition*), literæ (supplices), libellus (supplex).

MEMORIZE, in acta *or* commentarios referre.

MEMORY, memoria. — *My memory fails me*, memoria labat *or* me fugit. — *A bad memory*, memoria infida. — *A good memory*, memoria fida, tenax, firma, tenacissima. — *A ready memory*, memoria exprompta. — *Of blessed memory*, apud posteros sacer. — *To have* (*or keep*) *in memory*, meminisse; memoriâ custodire *or* tenere. — *To call to memory*, reminiscor, recordor. — *To bring to another's memory*, commonefacio; rem alicui in memoriam reducere. — *To commit to memory*, memoriæ mandare, prodere, tradere; (memoriter) ediscere. — *Out of memory*, oblitus, oblivioni traditus.— *To blot out of memory*, obliviscor; oblivioni tradere. — *To slip out of memory*, e memoriâ excidere. — *For the memory*, memorialis.

MENACE (*threaten*), minor, comminor, minitor, interminor; minas alicui intendere. — *He menaced him with death*, mortem illi minatus est. — *Menaced*, cui minæ intenduntur. — *We are menaced with a war*, bellum nobis impendet. — *You are menaced with great severities*, magna te impendent mala.

Menace, Menaces, minæ; minatio, comminatio.

Menacer, qui minatur.

Menacing, minax, minans; minitans, minitabundus.

MENAGERIE, vivarium.

MEND (*better, correct*), melius facere, emendo, corrigo. — *He mended the faults of the transcribers*, librariorum menda tollebat. — *To mend or grow better*, meliorem fieri. (But see *Better*.) — *To mend or make another person better*, aliquem ad bonam frugem revocare. — *To mend one's own life or manners, to grow better*, ad bonam frugem se recipere; in melius mutari; vitam rectius instituere; mores in melius mutare. — *To mend in health*, meliorem fieri, convalesco, ex morbo recreari. — *Mended in health*, ex morbo recreatus. — *To be on the mending hand*, meliuscule se habere; a morbo levari incipere. — *To mend one's condition or circumstances*, fortunam amplificare, opes augere. — *Mended in the world*, cujus opes auctæ sunt. — *To mend one's market*, vilius *or* viliori pretio emere. —— ¶ (*repair*), reficio, sarcio, resarcio; restauro, reconcinno; reparo. — *It was also objected that M. Fonteius got money by mending the high ways*, objectum est etiam, quæstum M. Fonteium ex viarum munitione fecisse.

Mendable, emendabilis.

Mender (*one who makes better*), emendator, emendatrix, corrector. — *A mender or corrector*, corrector: (*repairer*), qui aliquid reficit, resarcit, *etc.*; refector.

Mending (*making better*), emendatio, correctio: (*repairing, refitting*), refectio; interpolatio.

MENDICANT, mendicans, mendicus. —— ¶ *A mendicant or begging friar*, frater ex ordine Mendicantium.

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus.

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus.

Mensuration, metatio.

MENTAL, *by the genit.* animi, mentis *or* ingenii. — *Mental reservation*, cogitatio mente tantum concepta, non verbis prolata.

Mentally, animo; ingenio; mente (*opp. to sensu*). — *To see a thing mentally*, animi oculis intueri aliquid.

MENTION, *s.* mentio, commemoratio.

To Mention *or make mention*, memoro, commemoro; commonefacio; memini, mentionem facere. — *Not to mention*, silentio transire *or* præterire. — *Fit or worthy to be mentioned*, memorabilis, memoratu dignus. — *Not fit to be mentioned*, turpe *or* fœdum dictu. — *Fore-mentioned*, de quo *or* quod supra commemoravimus; quod supra scripsi; ille.

MERCANTILE, ad negotia pertinens, mercatorius; *genit.* mercatorum.

MERCENARY, *adj.* mercenarius. — *To be of a mercenary temper*, omnia venalia habere; lucro inhiare.

Mercenary (*hireling*), *s.* mercenarius, stipendiarius, mercede conductus.

MERCER (*silk-man*), qui serica vendit. — *A country mercer*, propola, caupo. — *Mercery ware*, merces minutæ; serica.

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (*any trafficker*); mercator (*esp. in gross*); negotiator (*esp. corn-factor, capitalist*); propola (*retailer*); institor (*pedler*). — *A merchantman or merchantship*, navis mercatoria *or* oneraria; navis portandis mercibus inserviens. — *Law-merchant*, jus mercatorium.

Merchandise (*traffic*), mercatura, mercatio; negotia: (*goods*), merx, merces, mercimonium (-a).

Merchantable, mercabilis.

MERCURY (*the deity or planet*), Mercurius. —— ¶ *Mercury* (*briskness; sprightliness*), vigor, alacritas; lætitia. —— ¶ *Mercury* (*quicksilver*), hydrargyrus.

Mercurial (*brisk, lively*), vegetus, vividus. — *A person of a mercurial genius*, homo acri, acuto *or* sollerti ingenio.

MERCY, clementia, lenitas, indulgentia, venia; misericordia, animus misericors. — *However it was a great mercy that*, &c., gratulandum tamen est, quod, *etc.* — *Through the favor and mercy of the gods*, munere deûm, *Tac.* — *I cry you mercy*, erravi, ignosce; peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas *or* condones. — *To have mercy upon*, alicujus misereri, alicujus fortunam miserari. — *Have mercy on me*, te misereat, misereascat *or* commiserescat mei. — *I had mercy on him*, me ejus misertum est. — *I beseech you have mercy on a man in his circumstances*, obsecro, adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam. — *To deliver one up to the mercy of his enemies*, hostibus iratis aliquem objicere *or* tradere. — *He committed himself to the mercy of the sea*, mari furenti se objecit. — *To be at the mercy of a person*, in potestate alicujus esse; alicui obnoxium esse. — *Mercy-seat*, propitiatorium [*not classical*].

Merciful, clemens, misericors, benignus, propitius, tener. — *To be merciful to or have mercy on*, misereor, commisereor, miseresco.

Mercifully, clementer; cum misericordiâ.

Mercifulness, clementia, misericordia.

Merciless, immisericors, inclemens, inhumanus.

Mercilessness, inhumanitas, immanitas.

MERE (*simple*), merus, simplex; ipse; nihil nisi, nihil alius quam. — *These seem to be nothing but mere dreams*, hæc nihilo mihi videntur secus quam somnia.

Merely, tantum, nihil nisi.

MERETRICIOUS, meretricius.

MERIDIAN *line or circle*, circulus meridianus. — *This is not calculated to our meridian* (*fig.*), hoc a moribus nostris abhorret.

Meridional, meridianus, australis, austrinus.

Meridionally, ad austrum.

MERIT, MERITORIOUSNESS, dignitas, virtus; meritum, promeritum. — *I can never commend you sufficiently according to your merit*, nunquam te satis pro dignitate laudare possum. — *Your merit only engages me to be your friend*, tibi me virtus tua amicum facit. — *I do not desire that favor on the score of merit*, ego haudquâquam postulo id gratiæ apponi mihi. — *He makes a merit of this*, hoc sibi laudi ducit, in hâc re gloriatur. — *According to each person's merit*, ut quisque meritus *or* promeritus est; ut quisque dignus est. — *A man of merit*, vir rebus præclare gestis nobilis *or* illustris; vir genere, virtute, factis clarus.

To Merit, mereo, mereor, promereo, promereor, commereo, commereor. — *He had merited the greatest honors*, meruerat ut maximis honoribus decoraretur. — *This affair merits our consideration*, res est idonea de quâ quæratur. — *I have merited this punishment by my own folly*, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, sic est meritum meum. — *Merited*, meritus, commeritus.

Meritorious, merens, meritus; præmio *or* mercede dignus.

Meritoriously, merito, juste, jure.

MERMAID, Siren.

MERRY, lætus, hilaris, alacer gaudio; jocosus, jocularis; ridiculus; jucundus. — *That was a merry life indeed*, illud vivere erat. — *Who doth sing so merry a note, as he that is not worth a groat?* cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. — *It is good to be merry and wise*, qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu. — *Somewhat merry*, hilarulus. — *Very merry*, perlætus, lætitiâ gestiens; perjucundus. — *To be very merry*, effuse exsultare, ridere, gaudere. — *To make one merry*, aliquem hilarum facere, hilarare, exhilarare, oblectare, lætificare; aliquem lætitiâ afficere. — *Your company or presence makes me merry*, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam. — *Your arrival had made me very merry*, tuus me maxime levârat adventus. — *To make merry or be merry and cheerful*, lætor, gaudeo, se oblectare, lætitiâ gestire. — *He bought some gardens, wherein to make merry with his friends*, hortulos emit, ubi se cum amicis oblectare posset. — *To be merry with drinking wine*, vino incalescere, *Curt.* 5. 12. — *To be set on a merry pin*, in lætitiam effundi. — *Made merry*, hilaratus, exhilaratus, lætitiâ affectus. — *A merry Andrew*, mimus, sannio. — *A merry companion*, congerro, conviva lepidus. — *Merry conceits*, facetiæ, *pl.* — *A merry-making*, dies festus; festivitas. — *A merry tale*, fabula jucunda, narratiuncula jocosa. — *Merry tales*, joci, facetiæ. — *A merry countenance*, frons serena, porrecta, læta, hilaris. — *A merry prank*, facinus lepidum *or* joculare. — *The merry-thought* (*in fowls*), os bifurcum.

Merrily, hilare, hilariter, festive, læte, facete, jocose. — *You must talk with me more merrily*, porrectiori fronte mecum loquaris oportet.

Merriment, hilaritas, festivitas, hilaritudo, lætitia.

MESENTERY, mesenterium.

MESH, macula.

Meshy, reticulatus.

MESS *of meat*, cibus, cibi portio. — *The chief or principal mess*, cœnæ caput. — *A mess of pottage*, jus, jusculum. —— ¶ *A mess* (*four eating together*), quatuor homines qui unâ cibum capiunt. — *A mess-mate*, convictor.

To Mess *with others*, cibum unâ cum aliis capere.

MESSAGE, nuntius; mandatum, jussum; allegatio. — *The substance of a message*, summa mandatorum. — *To deliver, do or tell a message*, nuntio, annuntio; mandata ferre, perferre, conficere. — *To go on a message*, jussa capessere *or* exsequi; mandata perferre. — *To go on a sleeveless message*, futile mandatum facessere, frustra aliquid agere *or* tentare. — *To send on a message*, lego, ablego; mitto.

Messenger, nuntius, internuntius: (*ambassador*), legatus: (*pursuivant*), lictor,

stator. — *A messenger that carries letters,* tabellarius. — *that rides post,* veredarius, cursor. — *A messenger of one's own, special or proper messenger,* certus homo.
MESSIAH, Messias; Christus.
MESSUAGE, ædes, fundus.
METAL, metallum; æs. — *To cast metal,* metallum (æs, *etc.*) fundere; aliquid ex metallo (ære) fundere. — *A casting of metals,* metallorum fusio, fusura.
METALLIC, metallicus.
METALLIST, faber ærarius.
METALLURGY, metallurgia.
METALLURGIST, artis metallicæ peritus.
METAMORPHOSE, transformo, transfiguro; formam mutare, figuram immutare.
METAMORPHOSIS, transfiguratio; metamorphosis, *Quint.*
METAPHOR, translatio, verba translata, metaphora.
METAPHORICAL, translatus. — *Metaphorical expressions,* verba translata.
METAPHORICALLY, translatis verbis. — *To use a word so,* verbum transferre.
METAPHYSICS, metaphysica, *pl.*
METE, metior, dimetior. — *Meted out,* metatus.
METER (*measurer*), mensor. — *A coal-meter,* mensor carbonum.
METE-YARD, virga *or* pertica ad metiendum apta; decempeda.
METEOR, meteoron.
METEORIC, *say* meteoricus. — *stone,* aërolithus.
METEOROLOGY, meteorologia.
METEOROLOGIST, qui meteora callet.
METHEGLIN, mulsum, hydromeli.
METHINKS *so,* ita mihi videtur, ita puto esse. — *Methinks I see,* videor mihi videre, *Cic.*
METHOD, via, ratio. — *They make use of the self-same method of defence,* hæc eadem ab illis defensionis via ratioque tenetur. — *In order to preserve method in this discourse,* ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio.
METHODICAL, ordine progrediens, ratione et viâ procedens.
METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et arte.
METHODIST, Methodista.
To METHODIZE, in ordinem redigere *or* digerere; componere.
METONYMY, immutatio, verba mutata, metonymia.
METONYMICAL, mutatus, immutatus.
METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis *or* immutatis (e. g. *to speak*).
METRE, metrum; metri necessitas; versus, versuum genus.
METRICAL, metricus.
METROPOLIS, caput regni; urbs nobilissima.
METROPOLITAN (*bishop*), episcopus princeps; archiepiscopus.
METTLE (*briskness, sprightliness*), agilitas, alacritas, vigor; animi ardor: (*courage, boldness, spirit*), audentia, animus, virtus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo. — *To cool one's mettle,* animum alicujus frangere, impetum retardare.
METTLESOME, animosus, ardens, acer, vegetus, vehemens, vividus, violentus.
MEW (*a bird*), larus. —— ¶ *A mew to keep hawks in,* accipitrum cors *or* saginarium.
To MEW *up,* caveâ includere. — *one's self from the world,* colloquia et cœtus hominum fugere. — *Mewed up,* inclusus, conclusus.
MEW (*as a cat*), felio: (*as a stag*), cornua mutare.
MEWL, vagio.
MICHAELMAS, Sancti Michaëlis festum.
MICKLE (*much*), multus. — *Many a little makes a mickle,* ex granis fit acervus.
MICROCOSM, *say* microcosmus.
MICROSCOPE, microscopium.
MICROSCOPIC, ad microscopium spectans; rem objectam distinctius cernens.
MID-DAY, meridies.
MIDDLE, *adj.* medius, intermedius. — *The middle pillars,* columnæ medianæ.
MIDDLE, MIDST, *s.* medium, pars media, medius *with subst.* — *In the middle of the valley,* mediâ in valle. — *In the middle of winter,* mediâ hieme. — *In the midst of* (*amongst*), inter. — *Middle-sized,* mediocris staturæ. — *The middle or waist,* media pars hominis. — *To take one about the middle,* medium aliquem complecti.
MIDDLEMOST, in medio positus.
MIDDLING *in health,* melluscule se habens.
MIDLAND, mediterraneus.
MIDLENT, medius quadragesimæ dies.
MIDNIGHT, nox media, concubia *or* intempestiva. — *It was now midnight, and sleep had eased the troubles and minds of mortals,* noctis erat medium curasque et pectora somnus solverat, *Ov.* — *At midnight,* mediâ nocte, concubiâ nocte. — *Just after midnight,* de mediâ nocte. — *Towards midnight,* sub mediam noctem.
MIDRIFF, septum transversum, diaphragma.
MIDST. See *Middle.*
MIDSUMMER, media æstas, tempus solstitiale.—*Midsummer-day,* dies solstitialis; Sancti Johannis Baptistæ dies natalis.
MIDWAY, via media *or* intermedia.
MIDWIFE, obstetrix. — *A man-midwife,* medicus parturientibus opem ferens. — *To act the part of a midwife,* obstetricis vice fungi, educo.
MIDWIFERY, obstetricium.
MIEN, vultus, os.
MIGHT, MIGHTINESS, potentia, potestas, vis. — *Do it with all your might,* summâ vi *or* ope, *or* manibus pedibusque contende. — *Might overcomes right,* fortiori cedendum est. — *With might and main,* remisque velisque. (See *Main.*) — *They fought with might and main,* summis viribus dimicabatur. — *Want of might,* impotentia, imbecillitas.
MIGHTY (*powerful*), potens, valens, validus. — *He was a mighty orator,* multum potuit dicendo. — *Very mighty,* prævalidus, præpotens, potentissimus. — *To be mighty,* polleo, valeo. — *To grow mighty,* valesco.
MIGHTY (*very*), *adv.* valde, vehementer, magnopere.
MIGHTILY, potenter, valide, fortiter. — *Very mightily,* prævalide.
MIGHT, *v.* See *May.*
MIGRATION, migratio, commigratio.
MILCH *cow,* vacca quæ lac habet.
MILD (*gentle*), mitis, lenis, mansuetus, placidus, placatus, clemens, comis; cicur: (*indulgent*), indulgens; blandus, obsequiosus. — *The winter was very mild,* hiems humane egit, *Sen.* — *To make mild,* placo, mitigo, sedo; mulceo. — *To grow mild,* mitesco, mansuesco.
MILDLY, clementer, mansuete, leniter, placate, placide.
MILDNESS, clementia, mansuetudo, lenitas, benevolentia, comitas.
MILDEW, robigo.
To MILDEW, robigine segetem obducere. — *Mildewed* (*blasted*), sideratus; robigine obductus.
MILE, milliare, mille passus. — *Of a mile,* milliarius.
MILITANT, militans.
MILITARY, militaris, bellicus, bellicosus. — *Military discipline,* disciplina militaris. — *To put under military execution,* hostiliter diripere, hostilem in modum spoliare.
MILITIA, militia; armati populares; milites singularum urbium opibus sustentatæ.
MILK, lac. — *Cow's milk,* lac bubulum. — *Mother's,* lac maternum. — *Butter-milk,* butyri serum; lac serosum. — *Asses' milk,* lac asininum. — *Sour milk,* lac acidum, oxygala. — *Curdled milk,* lac concretum. — *New milk,* lac recens. — *Almond-milk,* lac amygdalinum. — *Skimmed milk,* lac cui flos ademptus est. — *Of milk,* lacteus. — *A milk-house,* lactarium. — *A milk-maid, a milk-man,* puella quæ *or* vir qui lac vendit *or* venditat. — *Milk-pail,* mulctra, mulctrum. — *Milk-pottage,* jusculum ex lacte confectum. — *A milk-sop* (*effeminate person*), molliculus, delicatus, tener: (*cowardly fellow*), ignavus, timidus, meticulosus.
To MILK, mulgeo. — *into,* immulgeo. — *out,* emulgeo. — *Milked,* emulsus.
MILKY, lacteus, lacte abundans; lacti similis. — *The milky way,* orbis *or* circulus lacteus, via lactea.
MILKINESS (*fig.*), mollitia, lenitas.
MILL, mola; pistrinum: (*manufactory*), officina. — *That affair will bring much grist to his mill,* ista res quæstuosissima erit. — *A hand-mill,* mola trusatilis. — *A fulling-mill,* mola fullonia *or* fullonica. — *An iron-mill,* officina ferraria. — *A paper-mill,* officina chartaria. — *A powder-mill,* pulveris pyrii officina. — *An oil-mill,* mola olearia. — *A water-mill,* mola aquaria. — *A wind-mill,* mola venti. — *A grist-mill,* mola molendinaria. — *A mill-dam,* catarracta, claustrum, stagnum molare. — *A mill-clack or clapper,* crepitaculum molare. — *Mill-dust,* pollen. — *A mill-hopper,* infundibulum molare. — *A mill-stone,* lapis molaris; mola. — *The upper,* catillus. — *The nether,* meta. — *Of or belonging to a mill,* molarius, molaris.
To MILL (*thicken in a mill*), molâ densare.
MILLER, qui molam exercet, molitor, molendinarius. — *Every miller draws to his own mill,* omnes lucri sunt cupidi. — *A miller's thumb* (*fish*), capito, cephalus fluvialis.
MILLET (*grain*), milium. — *Black or Turkey millet,* milium Turcicum. — *Of or belonging to millet,* miliarius.
MILLINER, quæ mundi muliebris officinam exercet.
MILLION, decies centena millia; millio (*technically*). — *Two,* vicies centena millia.
MILT, lien, splen. —— ¶ *The milt of fishes,* lactes (*pl. of* lactis).
MIMIC (*one who mimics*), imitandi peritus; mimus, pantomimus.
To MIMIC, aliquem jculariter imitari.
MIMICAL, mimicus.
MIMICALLY, mimice.
MIMICKING, MIMICRY, imitatio jocularis.
MIMOGRAPHER, mimorum scriptor.
MINCE (*cut small*), concido, comminuo, minutatim consecare. — *To mince meat,* carnem minutim *or* minute concidere. —— ¶ *To mince* (*palliate*) *a matter,* rem verbis extenuare *or* simulationis involucris tegere. — *Do not mince the matter at all,* rem profer palam, *Ter.* — *To mince or pass a thing slightly over,* rem leviter tangere *or* perstringere; de re breviter strictimque dicere. —— ¶ *To mince in walking,* mollius incedere.
MINCING (*palliating*) *of a matter,* rei verbis extenuatio *or* simulata occultatio. — *A mincing of meat,* carnis concisura.
MINCINGLY (*slightly*), leviter, strictim; molli *or* levi brachio: (*affectedly*), putide: (*softly*), molliter.
MIND (*thinking faculty, thoughts*), animus; mens. — *My mind misgives me,* præsagit animus: nescio quid mali suspicor. — *My mind is upon my meat,* animus est in patinis. — *What was in your mind?* quid cogitabas? *It runs into my mind,* mihi ante oculos obversatur. — *It will not go out of my mind,* insidet in memoriâ. — *An evil mind, an evil meaning,* mala mens, malus animus. — *My mind to me is a kingdom,* conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. — *It darted into my mind,* menti injectum *or* objectum est. — *To bear or keep in mind,* memoriâ habere *or* tenere; memoriam alicujus rei retinere. — *To call to mind,* reminiscor, recordor, recogito; animo *or* in animo versare; secum volvere; memoriâ repetere. — *I call it to mind,* commemini. — *I cannot call it to mind,* mihi nunc non occurrit. — *To come into one's mind,* animo occurrere; in mentem venire. — *To cast in one's mind,* cogito; secum reputare *or* volvere. — *To open one's mind to a person,* sensus suos aperire alicui; consilium detegere. — *To put in mind of a thing,* aliquem in memoriam alicujus rei reducere; aliquem alicujus rei *or* de re aliquâ monere, admonere, commonere, commonefacere. — *The place puts me in mind,* locus ipse me admonet. — *You do well to put me in mind,* recte *or* tempestive me admones. — *A putting in mind,* monitio, admonitio, commonitio. — *To put a thing out of one's mind,* rei curam deponere *or* abjicere, ex animo delere. — *It is gone out of my mind,* excidit *or* elapsum est memoriâ. — *Out of mind,* oblivioni traditus. — *Time out of mind,* post hominum memoriam, post homines natos. — *To be troubled in mind,* animi discruciari *or* angi. — *Of one's mind or accord,* ultro, suâ sponte. — *Of the mind,* quod ad animum *or* mentem pertinet. (See *Mental.*) —— ¶ (*opinion*), sententia, opinio. — *I am of the same mind still,* in senten-

tiâ permaneo. — *I am not of your mind*, haud tecum sentio. — *I am clearly of the mind you express in your letters*, prorsus assentior tuis literis. — *His mind is changed*, de sententiâ deductus est. — *What has altered your mind?* quæ te sententia vertit? — *I would you could bring him to that mind*, opto ut id illi persuadeas. — *I have told you my mind*, dixi. — *I speak out my mind*, dico quod sentio. — *To tell you my mind*, ut aperte dicam. —— ¶ (*desire, will, wish*), voluntas, desiderium, studium, votum; cupiditas, cupido. — *He has done according to my mind*, votum meum implevit. — *Since I find it is your mind*, quando id te video velle. — *According to one's mind*, ex sententiâ, *Ter.* — *Is every thing to your mind?* satin' omnia ex sententiâ? — *They are to your mind*, sunt ita ut tu vis. — *I have half a mind to*, eo propendet animus. — *To have a mind*, cupio, concupisco, expeto; desidero, opto, exopto. — *I have a mind to speak with him*, illum conventum expeto. — *If you have a mind to do it*, si tibi est cordi facere. — *I never had a mind to this match*, ego semper fugi has nuptias. — *He had a great mind*, incessit eum cupido. — *And yet I have a great mind to hear*, aveo tamen audire. — *I had a mind to walk out abroad hither*, prodeambulare huc libitum est. — *He has a mind to put a trick upon you*, tragulam in te injicere adornat; tondere te apparat. — *To have no mind*, nolo. — *I have no mind he should see me*, nolo me videat. — *To have more mind*, malo. — *To set one's mind upon*, studeo. — *Of one mind*, unanimis, unanimus. — *The being of one mind*, unanimitas. — *To do a thing with one mind*, concorditer *or* uno consensu aliquid agere.

To MIND (*look after*), curo, accuro; observo: (*consider or take notice of*), considero, specto; animadverto; noto; perpendo, consulo; video: (*regard*), audio, ausculto, attendo. — *This is all his minds*, huic uni studet. — *Mind you somewhat else*, aliud cura. — *Mind what you are about*, hoc agite. — *Mind your books or lessons*, studiis incumbite. — *To mind a business diligently*, in rem aliquam diligenter incumbere. — *We must mind how far our speech is pleasing*, animadvertendum est quatenus sermo delectet. — *I have minded all these things*, meditata mihi sunt hæc omnia. — *The matter is minded, not the words*, res spectatur, non verba. — *Not to mind*, negligo. — *He minded not any gentlemanlike studies*, liberalia studia neglexit.

MINDED (*inclined*), animatus, affectus. — *He is otherwise minded*, aliter putat. — *He is minded to go thither*, illuc proficisci vult. — *If you are so fully minded*, si ita animum induxti tuum. — *Steadfastly minded*, animo offirmatus. — *High-minded*, elatus, superbus, tumidus. — *To be high-minded*, se efferre superbiâ; fastu tumere. — *Ill-minded*, malevolus, invidus, exulceratus, ingenio ad malum proclivi. — *Well-minded*, bono consilio motus. — *Fully minded or resolved*, certus. — *I am fully minded*, certum est mihi.

MINDFUL (*that remembers*), memor: (*careful, diligent*), attentus, diligens. — *I desire you to be mindful of this affair*, tibi rem hanc velim curæ habeas. — *I pray you to be very mindful of your health*, te rogo ut valetudini tuæ diligentissime servias.

MINDFULNESS, cura, diligentia; studium.

MINE, *pron.* meus.

MINE, *subst.* metallum, fodina. — *of silver*, argentifodina, argentarium metallum. — *of gold*, aurifodina, aurarium metallum. — *of copper*, æris metallum. — *of coal*, carbonis fodina. — *of lead*, metallum plumbarium. — *of tin*, fodina plumbi albi. — *of iron*, metallum ferrarium *or* ferri; ferraria. —— ¶ *A mine* (*used in a siege*), cuniculus. — *To make or sink a mine*, cuniculum agere. — *To make countermines*, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. — *To spring a mine*, ignem ad cuniculum admovere *or* applicare. — *Full of mines*, cuniculosus.

MINER (*digger of metal*), metallicus: (*in a siege*), qui cuniculos agit; cunicularius.

MINERAL (*belonging to mines*), metallicus; fossilis.

MINERAL, *subst.* fossile.

MINERALIST, fossilium peritus *or* gnarus.

MINERALOGY, mineralogia.

MINGLE. — *To mingle one thing with another*, rem aliquam aliâ *or* rem aliquam alii miscere *or* admiscere *or* cum aliâ commiscere; rem re temperare. — *He mingled water with his wine*, miscuit aquam vino. — *He mingled verse with prose*, versus orationi admiscuit. — *He mingled jests with his discourse*, sales orationi suæ aspersit. — *That philosophy mingles truth with falsehood*, ea philosophia confundit vera cum falsis. — *To mingle or be mingled with*, misceri, commisceri. — *To mingle confusedly*, confundo, miscere et turbare; contamino. — *Mingled*, mistus, mixtus, commixtus, intermistus; (*confused*), confusus, promiscuus. — *Mingled among*, intermixtus, interpositus.

MINGLER, qui *or* quæ miscet.

MINGLING, mixtio, permixtio, admixtio; mixtura; temperatio.

MINIATURE, pictura minor, tabella minor. — *Miniature painter*, qui pingit minoribus tabellis.

MINION, deliciæ: (*tool*), socius, administer; *also in pl.*, operæ

MINISTER (*servant or agent*), minister, administer; ministrator. — *A minister of justice*, qui jura exercet. —— ¶ (*clergyman*), sacerdos; orator sacer (*as a preacher*). —— ¶ *A minister of state*, principis *or* regis amicus *or* rector; principis *or* regis minister et adjutor consiliorum. — *of the finances*, cui cura ærarii tradita est. — *The ministers*, principis rectores; collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes.

To MINISTER, ministro, administro. — *Ministered or supplied*, suppeditatus.

MINISTERIAL, ad regis rectores *or* administros pertinens.

MINISTERIALLY, ope ministri.

MINISTRANT, ministrans.

MINISTRATION, ministerium, rerum administratio.

MINISTERING (*supplying*), suppeditatio.

MINISTRY (*of the gospel*), sacrorum procuratio. —— ¶ *The ministry or ministers.* See *Ministers.*

MINNOW, cyprinus phoxinus (L.).

MINOR, *adj.* minor; minoris momenti.

MINOR, *s.* qui *or* quæ nondum adultâ ætate est; pupillus *or* -a (*ward*); nondum maturus imperio. —— ¶ *The minor of a syllogism*, assumptio.

MINORITY (*in age*), ætas nondum adulta; pupillaris ætas. — *During his minority*, dum adhuc ætate pupillari esset. —— ¶ (*lesser number*), numerus *or* pars minor; pauciores.

MINSTER, templum.

MINSTREL, fidicen, tibicen, citharœdus. — *A female minstrel*, fidicina, tibicina, citharistria. — *A company of minstrels*, symphoniaci. — *Of minstrels*, citharœdicus.

MINSTRELSY, cantus nervorum et tibiarum: (*songs*), carmina, cantica.

MINT (*herb*), mentha. — *Cat-mint*, nepeta. — *Colored mint*, mentha rubra. — *Fish-mint or water-mint*, mentha aquatica, sisymbrium. — *Horse-mint or wild mint*, menthastrum, mentha silvestris. — *Spear-mint, garden-mint*, mentha Romana. —— ¶ *A mint for coining money*, moneta. — *The master of a mint*, monetæ præpositus. — Fig. *a mint of money*, magna vis auri.

To MINT, cudo.

MINTAGE, premium ob numi percussionem solutum.

MINTER, monetarius.

MINUET, genus saltationis magnificæ.

MINUTE, minutus. — *It is too long to give a detail of every minute circumstance*, longa est singularum partium enumeratio.

MINUTE, *s.* (*sixtieth part of an hour*), sexagesima pars horæ: (*moment or instant*), punctum temporis, momentum horæ. — *I came in a critical minute*, veni in tempore, *Ter.* —— ¶ *Minutes* (*first draughts*), exemplaria prima: (*short notes of a thing*), capita rei alicujus. — *A minute-book*, liber *or* libellus memorialis.

To MINUTE *a thing down*, capita rei alicujus literis consignare; aliquid memoriæ causâ in libellum referre.

MINUTELY, sigillatim, singulatim.

MINUTENESS (*smallness*), parvitas.

MINX. — *A proud minx*, puella delicatior *or* fastidiosa.

MIRACLE, miraculum, portentum, prodigium. — *To do or work miracles*, miracula facere *or* edere.

MIRACULOUS, mirus, mirificus, prodigiosus; prodigio similis, naturæ vires exsuperans.

MIRACULOUSLY, mire, mirifice, non sine miraculo.

MIRACULOUSNESS, qualitas rei prodigiosæ *or* naturæ vires exsuperantis.

MIRE, cœnum, lutum. — *To fall into the mire*, in cœnum *or* lutum incidere. — *To be deep in the mire* (*put to one's shifts*), ad incitas redigi: (*much in debt*), ære alieno oppressum, demersum *or* obrutum esse.

MIRY (*full of mire*), cœnosus, lutosus: (*daubed with mire*), lutulentus, lutatus, luto conspersus.

MIRROR (*looking-glass*), speculum: (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar. — *That mirror of women*, illa exempli mulier. — *A mirror of primitive devotion*, exemplar antiquæ pietatis. — *A mirror-stone*, selenites, lapis specularis.

MIRTH, lætitia, gaudium, hilaritas. — *Full of mirth*, lætus, facetus, hilaris. — *To pass a day in mirth*, hilarem diem sumere *or* agere. — *To make mirth*, lætitiam *or* gaudium afferre. — *To make one full of mirth*, hilaritate aliquem conspergere. — *Of mirth*, ludicer, jocosus.

MISACCEPTATION, comprehensio rei sinistra *or* absurda.

MISADVENTURE (*mischance*), casus adversus, malum, incommodum: (*in law*), homicidium fortuitum.

MISADVISE, perperam alicui consulere, pravum consilium dare. — *Misadvised*, pravo consilio utens.

MISADVICE, consilium pravum.

MISANTHROPE, qui genus humanum odit; alter Timon.

MISAPPLY, perperam applicare, adaptare, adhibere. — *When he was accused of misapplying the public money*, cum interversæ pecuniæ argueretur.

MISAPPLICATION, MISAPPLYING, applicatio prava.

MISAPPREHEND, non recte *or* perperam intelligere.

MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio perversa *or* perperam facta.

MISASCRIBE, aliquid alicui injuste ascribere.

MISASSIGN, rationem *or* causam male reddere.

MISBECOME. — *It misbecomes*, dedecet; parum convenit; indecorum est.

MISBECOMING, indecorus, parum decens *or* congruens; alienus. — *A misbecoming action*, factum parum decorum.

MISBEHAVIOR, morum *or* factorum pravitas.

MISBELIEVE, perperam *or* parum credere.

MISBELIEF, fides prava *or* prave habita.

MISBELIEVING, incredulus.

MISCALCULATE, male computare.

MISCALL (*call by a wrong or reproachful name*), falso *or* ficto nomine appellare; ignominioso nomine dehonestare. — *Miscalled*, ficto *or* contumelioso nomine appellatus.

MISCALLING, contumeliosa appellatio.

MISCARRY *in or as a business*, parum succedere. — *I should be loath the letters should miscarry*, literas in alienum incidere nolo. — *They miscarried as they went back*, in redeundo offenderunt. — *Miscarried*, male gestus. —— ¶ *To miscarry* (*as a woman*), abortum facere.

MISCARRIAGE (*in childbed*), abortio, abortus: (*unsuccessfulness*), exitus tristis *or* minus optabilis; res male gesta. —— ¶ (*in manners*), delictum, erratum, peccatum; offensa, culpa.

MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; promiscuus.

MISCELLANY (*hotch-potch*), farrago, res confusa. —— ¶ *Miscellanies, Miscellaneous writings*, opera varii et diversi generis.

MISCHANCE, casus (adversus *or* infestus), malum, incommodum.

MISCHIEF, damnum, detrimentum; malum, incommodum; pernicies; calamitas; exitium. — *That mischief is still behind*, id restat mihi mali. — *What mischief is this?* quid hoc infelicitatis? — *To do one a mischief*, alicui nocere *or* damnum inferre; aliquem lædere; aliquem malo *or* injuriâ afficere. — *A mischief-maker*, scelerum artifex. — *O contriver of deceit! O mischief-maker!* o machinator fraudis! o scelerum artifex! *Sen.*

Mischievous (*hurtful*), nocens, noxius, perniciosus, calamitosus, exitiosus: (*evil-doing*), maleficus, scelestus: (*spiteful*), malitiosus, improbus. — *A mischievous deed*, facinus, flagitium, scelus.

Mischievously, male, perniciose, improbe, maligne; infeste, sceleste. — *Mischievously minded*, malitiosus.

Mischievousness, malitia, malignitas, improbitas.

MISCITE, falso *or* malâ fide auctorem citare.

MISCONCEIVE, secus *or* non recte *or* perperam capere *or* intelligere; male interpretari; alucinor. — *Misconceived*, male acceptus *or* intellectus.

Misconceiving, Misconception, interpretatio perversa; interpretatio sinistra.

MISCONJECTURE, mala *or* falsa conjectura.

To Misconjecture, conjecturâ falli.

MISCONSTRUE, perverse *or* perperam interpretari; perperam exponere, male explicare *or* interpretari; aliter accipere quam est, sinistre accipere, in malam partem rapere. — *The Stoics misconstrue Epicurus*, Epicurum Stoïci male accipiunt.

Misconstruction *of a word*, verbi depravatio.

Misconstruing, sinistra *or* malevola rei interpretatio.

MISCOUNSEL, *v.* male alicui suadere *or* consulere; pravum consilium dare.

MISCOUNT, male numerare, subducere *or* computare; rationes male componere.

Miscounting, mala numeratio.

MISCREANT, infidelis, infidus; scelestus, scelus. — *To play the miscreant*, fidei nuntium remittere.

MISCREATED, deformis.

MISDEED, maleficium, malefactum, noxa, facinus, scelus; delictum, peccatum.

MISDEMEAN *one's self*, male se gerere.

Misdemeanor, culpa, offensa; delictum; mala rei administratio.

MISDEVOTION, falsus cultus.

MISDOER, maleficus, nocens, noxius, facinorosus.

MISEMPLOY, male collocare; avertere; abuti. — *his time*, male feriari; ineptiis vacare; aliis rebus studere.

Misemploying, Misemployment, rei alicujus abusus; applicatio prava.

MISER, avarus, deparcus, tenax; auri, pecuniæ, divitiarum cupidus, avidus, appetens.

MISERABLE (*wretched*), miser, ærumnosus, calamitosus, afflictus, sordidus: (*niggardly*), avarus, parcus.

Miserableness (*wretchedness*), miseria, ærumnæ, calamitas, res afflictæ: (*niggardliness*), avaritia, pecuniæ aviditas, argenti sitis, auri fames; sordes.

Miserably (*wretchedly*), misere, calamitose: (*covetously*), avare, illiberaliter, perparce, sordide.

Misery, miseria, res miseræ *or* afflictæ; ærumnæ; calamitas. — *To live in misery*, misere vivere, miseriâ premi, in miseriâ vitam degere.

MISESTEEM, contemno, vili pendere, flocci facere.

Misesteem, neglectus, contemptus.

MISFASHION, MISFORM, deformo. — *Misfashioned*, deformis, informis, deformatus.

MISFORTUNE, malum, calamitas, casus (adversus), clades, incommodum; res adversæ, fortuna adversa, miseria, acerbitates. — *Misfortunes seldom come alone*, fortuna nulli obesse contenta est semel; aliud ex alio malum. — *A great misfortune or overthrow*, clades.

MISGIVE, male ominari *or* præsagire.

MISGOVERN, male res administrare. — *Misgoverned*, male administratus.

Misgovernment, mala administratio.

MISGUIDANCE, ductus pravus.

MISHAP, malum, casus (adversus).

MISHEAR, perperam audire.

MISHMASH, farrago.

MISINFER, aliquid ex alio perperam inferre.

MISINFORM, male docere; falsum rumorem alicui deferre. — *Misinformed*, male doctus, falso rumore deceptus.

Misinformation, malum consilium, falsus rumor.

MISINTERPRET, perperam exponere, male explicare, secus interpretari. — *Misinterpreted*, perperam expositus *or* intellectus.

Misinterpretation, mala *or* sinistra (*or also* malevola) rei interpretatio. — *of words*, verborum depravatio.

MISJOIN, male conjungo.

MISJUDGE, perperam *or* secus judicare.

MISLAY, extra consuetum locum ponere.

MISLE. See *Drizzle*.

MISLEAD, seduco, fallo, decipio; pravis consiliis corrumpere.

Misleader, seductor, deceptor.

Misleading, seductio, deceptio.

MISLETOE, viscum.

MISLIKE (*dislike*), improbo, reprobo; aversor; fastidio; ab re aliquâ abhorrere: (*offend*), displiceo, offendo.

Mislike, Misliking, aversatio, fastidium, odium, fuga.

MISMANAGE, male administrare.

Mismanagement, mala administratio.

MISMARK, male notare.

MISMATCH, male sociare.

MISNAME, falso *or* ficto nomine appellare.

Misnaming, falsa *or* ficta appellatio.

Misnomer, prava nominatio.

MISPERSUASION, error, opinio falsa.

MISPLACE, male *or* perperam locare *or* collocare.

Misplacing, Misplacement, extra locum consuetum *or* proprium collocatio.

MISPOINT, male interpungere.

MISPRINT, *s.* mendum; erratum typographicum; error.

Misprinted, mendose descriptus.

MISPRISION, negligentia. — *of treason*, proditionis deferendæ neglectus.

MISPROPORTIONED, abnormis, informis, justâ proportione carens.

MISQUOTED, falso *or* malâ fide citatus.

Misquotation, locus falso productus.

MISRECKON, rationes falso subducere, numerare *or* computare.

Misreckoning, falsa computatio *or* rationum subductio.

MISREPORT, *v.* alicujus famam lædere; calumniam alicui intendere.

Misreport, falsa criminatio; calumnia.

MISREPRESENT, falso exprimere *or* ostendere; male narrare. — *Misrepresented*, falso expressus *or* descriptus.

Misrepresentation, Misrepresenting, imago rei falso expressa, falsa rei descriptio.

MISRULE, dominatio iniqua.

MISS (*young lady*), adolescentula, puella, virgo; (*as a title*), domina, dominula: (*mistress*), amica, concubina.

MISS, *v.* (*leave out or pass over*), omitto, intermitto, prætermitto. — *He misses not a day but he comes*, nunquam unum intermittit diem, quin veniat. — *I miss no opportunity of extolling you*, nullum locum prætermitto laudandi tui. —— ¶ *To miss one's mark*, a scopo aberrare; scopum non attingere. — *In throwing their darts, they never missed to do execution*, nullum frustra telum mittebant. — *To miss fire (as a gun)*, ignem *or* flammam non concipere. — *To miss one's blow*, inanem ictum *or* impetum facere. — *To miss of one's aim or expectation*, voto excidere, de spe decidere. — *I have missed my expectation, not by the bravery of my enemies, but by the treachery of my friends*, non hostium virtute, sed amicorum perfidiâ, decidi. — *I missed of my hope*, me spes hæc frustrata est. — *I have missed of my aim, but do not despair*, deceptus sum, at non defatigatus, *Ter.* — *But missing of his purpose*, quod quum frustra tentâsset. — *To miss or be out in one's judgment*, erro, alucinor; judicio falli, sententiâ decipi, secus *or* perperam de re aliquâ judicare, consilio labi, in errore versari, in errorem rapi. —— ¶ *To miss in one's duty or do amiss*, pecco, erro; labor, officio suo deesse; de *or* ab officio decedere; officium deserere *or* prætermittere. — *in keeping one's promises*, promissis non stare *or* manere. —— ¶ *To miss (feel the loss of)*, desidero, desiderio alicujus rei *or* hominis affici *or* flagrare: (*look for in vain*), quæro, requiro, reperire non posse. — *We hate good men when living, but miss them when dead*, virtutem incolumem odimus, sublatam ex oculis quærimus invidi. — *To be missing*, desideror. — *It will scarcely be missed*, vix desiderabitur. — *I will not suffer any thing to be missing*, nihil tibi deferi patiar. — *And when after a sudden storm he was missing*, et cum ortâ subito tempestate non comparuisset, *Eutr.* — *It happened that no one ship was missing*, accidit, ut nulla navis desideraretur, *Cæs.* — *It will not be missed in his estate*, non sentiet patrimonium illius.

MISSAL, liber liturgicus.

MISSAY, falso dicere.

MISSERVE, alicui incommodum *or* damnum inferre.

MISSHAPE, deformo, deturpo, mutilo. — *Misshaped, misshapen*, deformis, turpis, deformatus, fœdatus.

Misshaping, deformatio.

MISSILE, missilis. — *Missile weapons, Missiles*, missilia.

MISSION, missio; legatio (*embassy*).

Missionary, missus, qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propaget.

MISSIVE. — *A missive letter*, epistola, literæ.

MISSPEAK, falso dicere; barbare loqui.

MISSPELL, literas in syllabas perperam colligere; perperam scribere.

Misspelling, mala literarum connexio.

MISSPEND, profundo, effundo, male collocare. — *To misspend a day*, diem lacerare, *Plaut.* — *an estate*, rem lacerare, *Id.* — *Misspent*, profusus, male collocatus.

MISSTATE, rem perperam *or* male definire *or* proponere.

MIST, nebula, caligo; fuligo. — *That mist is blown over*, discussa est illa caligo. — *A little mist*, nubecula. — *To be in a mist*, perturbor. — *To cast a mist before*, oculis nebulam offundere; *fig.* aciem animi præstringere. — *over*, caliginem alicui rei inducere. — *The goddess was pacified thereby, and cast a mist before the eyes of the company*, victa dea est, nubemque oculis objecit, *Ov.* — *To cast a mist, To mist*, nebulam inducere *or* circumfundere. — *To vanish in a mist*, nebulâ circumfusum evanescere. — *A blasting mist*, sideratio.

Misty, nebulosus, caliginosus, obscurus. — *To be misty*, caligo.

Mistiness, tempestas nubila.

MISTAKE, per errorem labi, erro, in errore versari, fallor; pecco. — *If I mistake not*, si satis cerno. — *I am mistaken in my hopes*, spe decidi. — *If I do not mistake myself*, nisi me fallit animus. — *Neither were they mistaken in their conjectures*, nec ea divinatio falsos habuit. — *To mistake designedly*, consilio labi. — *Mistaken*, deceptus, falsus, lapsus. — *People are still mistaken in the names*, nominum error manet. — *He is much mistaken*, vehementer *or* longe errat. — *You are mistaken in this*, hoc male judicas. — *I believe he is mistaken*, suspicor hunc alucinari.

Mistake, *s.* error, erratum. — *in reckoning*, falsa computatio. — *In this lies the mistake*, omnino in hoc omnis est error. — *A gross mistake*, ingens *or* summus error. — *To be in a gross mistake*, in summo errore versari; toto cœlo errare.

Mistaking, erratio, error.

Mistakingly, false.

MISTEACH, perperam docere *or* instruere; pravâ doctrinâ aliquem imbuere.

MISTIME *a thing*, aliquid intempestive facere; rationem temporis non habere.

MISTRESS, domina; hera: (*in a bad sense*), concubina; amica; pellex.

MISTRUST, *s.* diffidentia, suspicio, dubitatio.

To Mistrust, diffido, suspicor, suspecto, dubito; alicui minime credere, alicujus fidem suspectam habere. — *To mistrust a little*, subdiffido. — *Mistrusted*, suspectus, parum creditus.
Mistrustful, suspicax, suspiciosus.
Mistrustfully, diffidenter, suspiciose.
Mistrusting, Mistrustfulness, diffidentia, suspicio.
MISUNDERSTAND, non recte intelligere, secus accipere; errare.
Misunderstanding, interpretatio perperam facta. —— ¶ *A misunderstanding between friends*, discordia, dissensio, dissidium.
MISUSE. See *Abuse*.
Misusage, Misusing, Misuse (*wrong use*), usus *or* abusus malus: (*ill treatment*), injuria, illiberalitas, inhumanitas.
MITE (*insect*), curculio (*corn-worm*); acarus siro *of* L. (*cheese-mite*): — (*particle*), particula quædam minutissima, atomus; (*small coin*), numulus, tressis.
MITIGATE, mitigo, mollio, sedo, lenio, delinio, allevo; contundo.
Mitigation, mitigatio; lenimen.
MITRE, mitra; infula (episcopalis).
Mitred, mitratus, infulatus.
MITTENS, digitabula dimidiata. — *To handle one without mittens* (*treat him roughly*), duriter et aspere aliquem tractare.
MIX (*mingle*), misceo, admisceo, commisceo, immisceo; tempero. — *To mix or be mixed*, misceor. — *They joined and mixed one with another*, conjuncti et sociati inter se fuerunt. — *To mix mirth with gravity*, comitatem gravitati aspergere. — *To mix one thing with another so as to debase it*, adulterare, vitiare, corrumpere. — *To mix wine with water*, vinum aquâ diluere. — *Gold mixed with baser metals*, metallis confusum aurum, *Tac.* — *Mixed or thinned with water*, dilutus. — *Mixed with different colors*, versicolor.
Mixing, Mixture, mixtio, permixtio; mixtura. — *A mixture of divers sorts of grain*, farrago. — *Pure without mixture*, merus, meraceus, purus.
Mixedly, mixtim.
MIZZEN *mast*, puppis malus.
MOAN, *v.* gemo, ploro, queror, conqueror, ejulor, lamentor, deploro. — *To moan one in distress*, alicujus vicem dolere, fortunam miserari *or* infelicitatem deplorare; pro aliquo gemere *or* lugere. — *To moan together*, unâ *or* simul dolere. — *Moaned*, deploratus, defletus. — *Not moaned*, indefletus, indeploratus.
Moan, *s.* luctus, planctus, ejulatus.
Moanful, luctuosus, flebilis, lugubris.
Moanfully, luctuose, lugubre, flebiliter.
Moaning, fletus, ploratus, lamentatio.
MOAT, fossa.
To Moat *in*, fossâ cingere, munire.
MOB, vulgus, plebecula, sentina urbis *or* reipublicæ, fæx populi, sordes. — *Volscius having said these things with a loud voice, the mob were so enraged, that*, &c., hæc Volscio clamitante, adeo concitati homines sunt, ut, *etc. Liv.* —— ¶ *A great mob*, magna hominum colluvies *or* turba in unum locum congregata. — *To raise a mob*, turbas populares excitare, *Quint.* —— ¶ *A woman's mob* (*head-dress*), caliendrum muliebre.
To Mob *a person*, plebeculam in aliquem concitare.
MOBILITY (*fickleness*), mobilitas, inconstantia.
MOBLED, capite inornato *or* ineleganter velato.
MOCK (*deceive*), *v.* ludo, deludo, eludo, illudo; ludificor, deludificor: (*make a mock of*), rideo, derideo, irrideo; ludos aliquem facere; aliquid in ludibrium vertere, aliquem *or* aliquid ludibrio habere. — *He could not bear to be mocked*, ludos fieri indigne ferebat. — *You mock me*, eja, delicias me facis. — *To mock or play the wanton*, delicias facere.
Mock, *s.* dicterium, sanna, ludibrium, ludus, jocus: (*mocking-stock*), ludibrium, ludus. — *To make a mock of*, risui habere. — *You shall not make mock of us for nought*, non inultus in nos illuseris. — *He is a mock to all the world*, omnibus est ludibrio et despicatui, omnium irrisione luditur. — *He makes himself a mock to the company by boasting of his own performances*, cum irrisione audientium falsa de se ipso prædicat. — *If you do that, you will become a mocking-stock*, id si facies, risui eris, ludibrio habeberis, ludibrio eris.
Mocker (*scoffer*), irrisor, derisor; sannio: (*deceiver*), planus.
Mockery, Mocking, irrisio, derisio, irrisus, derisus; cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus, jocus. — *He made a mockery of me*, ludos me fecit. — *By way of mockery*, per ridiculum *or* deridiculum. — *Full of mockery*, jocosus, jocularis. —— ¶ *A mocking or deceiving*, ludificatio.
Mockingly, ridicule, facete, jocose, joculariter. — *Somewhat*, subridicule.
MODE (*manner*), modus, ratio: (*fashion*), consuetudo, usus.
Modal, ad modum *or* formam pertinens.
MODEL, *s.* exemplar, exemplum, modus formaque, (*gen.*); proplasma, protypum, (*for a plastic work*). — *To be a model to one*, alicui exemplo esse *or* exemplum præbere.
To Model, formo, fingo; alicujus rei proplasma fingere. — *To new-model*, denuo formare. — *New-modelled*, denuo formatus, de novo factus.
Modeller, formator, auctor.
MODERATE (*mild*), *adj.* moderatus, modestus, temperatus; continens, clemens. — *But one or other delivered a more moderate opinion*, dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, *Cæs.* — *Very moderate*, permodestus. —— ¶ (*not excessive*), modicus, mediocris, modum non superans.
To Moderate (*govern*), moderor, guberno, administro; præsideo: (*restrain*), tempero, supprimo, coërceo. — *the price of a thing*, pretium minuere *or* deminuere. — *To moderate between persons contending*, questionem *or* controversiam decidere *or* dirimere. — *To moderate one's passions*, animo moderari; animum frenare, cupiditates coërcere, comprimere *or* reprimere. — *Moderated*, moderatus, lenitus, delinitus.
Moderately, modice, temperate, modeste: (*mildly*), moderate, molliter, temperanter, temperate, leniter. — *By carrying himself thus moderately*, ita medium se gerendo, *Liv.*
Moderateness, temperantia, modestia, continentia.
Moderation, moderatio. — *in expense*, parsimonia, frugalitas.
Moderator, moderator, temperator: præses (*president*, &c.).
MODERN, recentior; novus; qui nunc est; hujus ætatis. —— ¶ *The moderns or modern writers*, scriptores recentiores *or* nostræ ætatis.
To Modernize, ad nova exempla *or* ad hujus ætatis morem componere.
MODEST, modestus, pudens, verecundus. — *A modest* (*chaste*) *woman*, mulier pudica *or* casta. — *By a modest computation*, ex justâ computatione, ex æquâ supputatione. — *Very modest*, permodestus.
Modestly, modeste, pudenter, verecunde. — *To speak modestly or within bounds*, ut modice dicam.
Modesty, modestia, pudor; (*chastity*), pudicitia, verecundia.
MODICUM, paullum, paullulum; aliquantulum. — *My modicum of glory*, gloriola nostra.
MODIFY, immutare aliquid de aliqua re.
Modification, mutatio, immutatio.
MODISH, scitus, concinnus, recentiori usui accommodatus.
Modishly, scite, concinne.
Modishness, aliorum cultum victumque imitandi studium (*love of fashion*).
MODULATE, modulor.
Modulation, modulatio, symphonia, harmonia.
MOHOCK, sicarius.
MOIETY, dimidium, pars dimidia.
MOIL. See *Labor*, *Toil*.
MOIST (*wet*), humidus, humectus; madibus, uvidus, udus: (*juicy*), succidus, succulentus, succi plenus. — *Moist with watering*, riguus, irriguus, madidus. — *A little moist or moistish*, humidulus. — *To be moist*, humidum esse, humeo. — *To grow moist*, humesco. — *To be made moist*, humector; madefio.
To Moisten, humecto; conspergo; madefacio.
Moistener, qui humectat.
Moistness, Moisture, humor. — *Moisture fuming out of the earth*, vapor. — *Without moisture*, siccus; exsuccus.
MOLASSES, sacchari spuma *or* fæces.
MOLE, talpa. — *A mole-hill*, talpæ grumus *or* grumulus. —— ¶ *A mole in the body*, nævus, macula, nota. —— ¶ *A mole* (*fence against the sea*), moles (lapidum), agger.
MOLEST, inquieto, infesto, vexo; molestiam alicui exhibere, aliquem molestiâ afficere; interpello.
Molester, vexator; homo molestus; interpellator.
Molesting, Molestation, molestia, interpellatio, inquietatio, vexatio.
MOLLIFY, mollio, emollio, lenio; mitigo. — *They had gradually mollified and appeased the people by soothing and softening their passions*, paullatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem, *Liv.*
Mollifier, pacator.
Mollifying, levatio, pacatio.
MOLTEN, fusus, conflatus.
MOMENT (*importance*), gravitas, momentum; (*instant*), temporis punctum, horæ momentum. — *A matter of great moment*, res gravis, res magni momenti *or* ponderis. — *of small moment*, res levicula, nihili, parvi momenti *or* ponderis.
Momentary, unius momenti, momento temporis durans.
Momentous, magni momenti, gravis.
MONARCH, qui solus imperio potitus est, tyrannus, (*usurper*); qui solus regnat, rex, imperator, princeps. — *Like a monarch* (*imperiously*), pro imperio.
Monarchical, regius, regalis.
Monarchy, imperium singulare, unius dominatus, dominatus *or* dominatio, imperium regium *or* regium: (*as a state*), civitas quæ ab uno regitur, civitas regia. — *To aim at or affect universal monarchy*, principatum totius mundi affectare *or* cupere.
MONASTERY, monasterium, cœnobium.
Monastic, monasterialis; *or by genit.*, monasterii, monachorum.
Monastically, cœnobitarum *or* monachorum more.
MONDAY, dies lunæ, feria secunda.
MONEY, pecunia; numus, numi; res familiaris, opes, fortunæ; pretium. — *He is covetous to get money*, aliquantulum ad rem est avidior. — *Money hides all defects*, et genus et formam regina pecunia donat. — *Money makes the mare go*, dat census omnia, pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat; see also *Juvenal*, 3, 143. — *That is not for every man's money*, id pauci emere possunt. — *He values nothing but money*, nihil præter pretium ei dulce est. — *Money will make friends*, res amicos invenit. — *Base money*, numi notæ deterioris. — *Counterfeit*, numi adulterini. — *Spare*, pecunia de majori summâ residua *or* superflua. — *To raise money*, pecuniam cogere, colligere, conficere, exigere. — *A piece of money*, numus. — *To coin money*, numos cudere, percutere, ferire, signare. — *To clip money*, numos accidere. — *Coined money*, argentum signatum, æs signatum. — *Money new coined*, numi recens signati. — *To hire for money*, mercede *or* pretio conducere. — *To lay out money*, pecuniam expendere *or* impendere; numos *or* sumptus erogare, insumere, collocare. — *To lend money out at interest*, fenero, pecuniam fenore locare, fenori dare. — *Interest money*, fenus, usura. — *Money lent at interest*, æs circumforaneum *or* feneratum. — *To remit money by bill of exchange*, pecuniam permutare. — *To pay money*, pecuniam numerare, pendere, solvere. — *on the spot*, pecuniam repræsentare, præsenti pecuniâ solvere. — *Ready money*, pecunia præsens *or* numerata, numi præsentes, *etc.* — *Buy oil on trust, and sell it for ready money*, emito die cæcâ olivum, et vendito oculatâ die. — *He always pays in ready money*, ille semper Græcâ fide mercatur, *Plaut.* — *To lay down money*, pecuniam repræsentare *or* in medium conferre. — *To make money of*, vendo, pro pecuniâ commutare. — *To change money*, pecuniam permutare *or* commutare. — *Current or good*

money, numus probus or usu receptus. — Money due by bond, pecunia ex chirographo debita. — Borrowed, æs alienum. — Money to drink, donativum potorium, donum epulare. — Earnest-money, arrhabo. — Press-money, auctoramentum. — Of money, numarius. — A money-pouch, sacculus, marsupium; — bag, saccus numorum. — box, loculi, arcula. — Full of money, pecuniosus, multam pecuniam habens. — Want of money, inopia pecuniæ or argenti: difficultas rei numariæ. — Money laid out, impensa, sumptus. — A money-changer, argentarius, numularius. — his board, mensa argentaria.

Moneyed, dives, locuples, bene numatus.

Moneyless, sine pecuniâ.

MONGER, qui aliquid venditat; mercator.

MONGREL, bigenerus, mixti generis; hybrida.

MONITION, monitio, monitus.

Monitor, monitor, admonitor.

Monitory, ad monitionem pertinens.

MONK, monachus. — A monk's hood, monachi cucullus.

Monkery, res monachicæ; monachorum vita.

Monkish, monachicus; monasterialis.

MONKEY, simia (prop. and fig.); simiolus; pithecium. — Monkey tricks, gesticulationes, pl.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare, monogamia.

MONOPOLY, monopolium.

To Monopolize, monopolium exercere.

Monopolist, monopola.

MONOSYLLABLE, vox monosyllaba.

MONOTONOUS, unum sonum habens; nulla varietate delectans.

Monotony of a speech, oratio omni varietate carens.

MONSIEUR, domine mi!

MONSOON, ventus status Indiæ Orientalis.

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum, ostentum. — Breeding monsters, monstrifer.

Monstrous, monstruosus, prodigiosus, portentosus.

Monstrously, monstruose, portentose, prodigiose.

Monstrousness, Monstrosity, immanitas, vastitas; fœditas.

MONTH, mensis. — A calendar month, mensis ex computo calendarii. — A twelve-month, annus. — Six months' time, spatium semestre. — Of a month, menstruus. — A month and a half, sesquimensis. — Of two, three, four months, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris.

Monthly, adj. menstruus: adv. singulis mensibus.

MONUMENT (memorial), monumentum: (tomb), monumentum; mausoleum.

Monumental, ad monumentum pertinens.

MOOD (humor), animi habitus or affectus. — In a good or merry mood, alacer, lætus, hilaris. — In an ill mood, male affectus, mæstus, tristis. —— ¶ The mood of a verb, modus.

Moody (in an angry mood), stomachosus, tetricus, indignans.

MOON, luna; lunæ or lunare sidus, noctiluca, Phœbe, Cynthia. — Tell me the moon is made of green cheese, quid si nunc cœlum ruat? — The new moon, luna nova or prima. — The half moon, luna falcata or semiformis. — A half moon in fortification, opus cornutum or lunatum. — The moon in the first quarter, cornua prima lunæ. — The full moon, luna plena, orbis lunæ plenus; the time of it, plenilunium. — The moon is at full, luna implet orbem. — The increase of the moon, luna crescens. — The decrease or wane of the moon, luna decrescens, decedens, senescens, lunæ decrementum. — The moon in conjunction, intermestris or intermenstrua luna; the time of conjunction, interlunium, (tempus) intermenstruum. — The eclipse of the moon, lunæ defectus; lunæ defectio (the act); luna deficiens or laborans. — The globe of the moon, lunæ globus. — The disk, orbis lunæ. — The circle about the moon, lunæ corona; halo. — The moon shining all night, pernox luna. — The rising and setting of the moon, lunæ ortus et obitus. — Like the moon, lunatus. — Of the moon, lunaris. — A moon-calf, mola. — A moon-stone, selenites. —— ¶ The moons of the planets, satellites. —— ¶ A moon or month, mensis.

Moonlight, Moonshine, lunæ lumen; lunæ splendor or nitor. — By moonlight, lunâ lucente. — It is moonlight, luna lucet.

MOOR (blackmoor), Æthiops. — A tawny moor, Maurus. — A female Moor, Æthiopissa. — A female tawny moor, Maura. —— ¶ (marsh), palus. — Of a moor, paluster, paludosus. — A moor-hen, fulica, gallina palustris. — The great moor-cock, phasianus.

Moorish (like a tawny-moor), Mauritanicus. —— ¶ Moorish ground, Moor-land, campi uliginosi, ager paluster or uliginosus.

MOOR, v. (bring to anchor), navem constituere, classem supprimere. — To be moored (lie at anchor), stare in ancoris (of the ship); navem in ancoris habere.

MOOT (assembly), conventus.

MOOT. — A moot case or point, causa difficilis or dubia. — Since it was a moot point whether the patricians were bound by any decrees of the commons, quum veluti in controverso jure esset, tenerenturne patres plebiscitis, Liv. — A moot-hall, aula declamatoria.

To Moot a case, causam difficilem or dubiam agere, disputare, disceptare. — Of mooting or disputing, declamatorius.

MOP, peniculus or peniculum.

To Mop a chamber, cubiculum peniculo purgare or lavare.

MOPE, obstupesco.

MORAL, adj. moralis, quod ad mores pertinet: probus; honestus. — Moral philosophy, philosophiæ pars moralis. — A good moral man, homo probus, homo probis moribus.

Moral of a fable, præceptum. —— ¶ Morals, see below.

Morality (ethics), doctrina de moribus, bene vivendi disciplina: (moral goodness), honestas, honestum; virtus.

Moralist, qui de moribus præcipit; morum magister.

Morally (in a moral sense), sensu morali: (rightly), honeste. — Morally speaking, ex communi hominum sensu, prout humano sensu res æstimari potest, humanâ rerum æstimatione. — It is morally impossible, nequâquam fieri potest.

Morals (manners), mores; morum conditio. — Good morals, mores boni or probi. — Bad, mores pravi or improbi. —— ¶ (ethics). See Morality, Moral.

To Moralize, de moribus præcipere.

MORASS, palus.

MORBID, morbidus, morbosus.

MORE, adj. and subst. plures; plus (as subst.); amplius; major (greater). — I will take more care, mihi majori erit curæ. — It has more bitter than sweet, plus aloës quam mellis habet. — He has no more wit than a stone, non habet plus sententiæ quam lapis. — The field is now worth a great deal more, multo pluris est nunc ager. — Ten years and more, decem anni, et quod excurrit. — He asked more than was fit, ulterius justo rogavit. — This is more than I looked for, præter spem evenit. — The more they drink the more they want, quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt; quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ. — The more haste the worse speed, qui nimium properat, serius absolvit. — More than a hundred citizens of Rome, amplius centum cives Romani. — And more than all this, quinimo, imo etiam, neque hoc solum. — There were no more than five, quinque omnino fuerunt. — He said there was one, and no more, unum dicebat, præterea neminem. — More than every one will believe, supra quam cuique credibile est. — It is more than you know, clam te est. — More than once or twice, iterum et sæpius. — What is there more to be done? quid restat? — I desired nothing more, nihil mihi potius fuit. — More than one house, non domus una. — More and more, impensius, magis ac magis, plus plusque. — A little more, plusculum. — More or less, plus minus, plus minusve. — As much more, alterum tantum. — No more, nihil amplius. — More than enough, plus satis, satis superque. — To be more than enough, superesse, redundare. — To make more of (enlarge), augeo, amplifico, exaggero: (esteem more), pluris æstimare: (sell for a higher price), pluris vendere. — More than is reasonable, ulterius justo, plus æquo.

More, adv. is expressed by the comparative degree, or else is made by magis, plus quam, amplius, etc. — More than usual, præter consuetudinem, ultra solitum. — Nothing in the world seems more clean, nothing more demure, nothing more neat, nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans. — More than forty years old, annos natus magis quadraginta. — She was so handsome that nothing could be more so, vultu erat adeo venusto, ut nihil supra. — There is none more for your turn, magis ex usu tuo nemo est. — But more especially now, at nunc cum maxime. — The more excellently any man speaks, the more he fears the difficulty of speaking, ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem pertimescit.

Moreover, præterea, insuper, ad hoc or hæc.

MORN, MORNING, mane, tempus matutinum, horæ matutinæ: Aurora (poet.) — Early morn, primum mane, prima lux. — In the morning, mane. — Early in the morning, primo or multo mane, bene mane; primo diluculo. — He gave audience to all who waited on him early in the morning, simul atque luceret, faciebat omnibus sui conveniendi potestatem. — Every morning, quotidie mane, omnibus horis matutinis. — Of the morning, matutinus. — Till the next morning, usque ad alteram lucem. — To bid or wish one a good morning, aliquem mane salutare. — Good morning! salve! — It is morning light, lucet. — In the grey of the morning, albente cœlo. — Next morning, postridie mane, Cic.

MOROSE, morosus, difficilis; acerbus.

Moroseness, morositas.

Morosely, morose.

MORRIS dance, tripudium Mauritanicum.

MORROW. — To-morrow, cras; crastino die. — On the morrow, insequente die. — Good-morrow, faustam tibi hanc lucem opto, precor tibi felicem diem; salve! — Of to-morrow, crastinus. — To-morrow morning, cras mane. — To-morrow night, crastinâ nocte. — The next day after to-morrow, perendie.

MORSEL, buccea, offa; frustum, pars tenuis. — To be brought to a morsel of bread, ad summam inopiam redigi. — A little morsel, buccella, frustulum. — In little morsels, frustatim, minutim. — A fine morsel, pulpamentum.

MORTAL (deadly), capitalis (to death); mortifer (fatal); letalis and letifer are poet.: (subject to death), mortalis, caducus, morti obnoxius.

Mortals, mortales; homines.

Mortality (frailty), mortalitas, conditio mortalis: (number of the dead), numerus mortuorum. — The mortality in that year was very great, permulti homines eo anno morte absumpti sunt.

Mortally, mortifere, letaliter.

MORTAR (for pounding), mortarium. — To bruise in a mortar, pinso, pinsito. — A bruising in a mortar, pinsatio. —— ¶ (cement), mortarium; arenatum.

MORTGAGE, hypotheca, fundus (ædes, etc.) oppigneratus or pignori oppositus.

To Mortgage, oppignero, pignori opponere, fiduciarium dare. — Certain it is, that he returned not at all improved in wealth, so that he was forced to mortgage all his lands to his brother, rediit certe nihilo opulentior, ut qui, prope labefactâ jam fide, omnia prædia fratri obligârit, Suet.

Mortgagee, pignerator, cui fundus, etc. oppigneratus est.

Mortgager, qui or quæ fundum, etc. oppignerat.

MORTIFY, v. a. — To mortify one's passions, animo suo moderari, cupiditatibus imperare; animi motus coërcere, cohibere, comprimere, refrenare. —— ¶ To mortify a person or make him uneasy, dolorem alicui inurere, aliquem mordere or pungere. — Mortified (vexed), dolens; mærore or tristitiâ affectus. —— ¶ To mortify, v.n. (as a limb), gangrenâ putrescere. — Mortified, gangrenâ affectus.

Mortification (self-denial), cupiditatum coërcitio, animi motuum cohibitio. — A person of great mortification, strenuus

animi et corporis domitor, edomandi corporis studiosissimus. —— ¶ (*grief or uneasiness*), dolor alicui inustus, dolor. — *He could have no greater mortification*, nihil illi acerbius accidere poterat. — *This will be a very great mortification to him*, magnum hoc illi et acerbissimum dolorem inuret.

MORTMAIN, annui reditûs *or* vectigalis abolitio; mortua manus (*law Lat.*).

MORTUARY, donum ecclesiæ ab homine morituro datum.

MOSAIC *work*, opus tessellatum, opus museum. — *pavement*, pavimentum tessellatum.

MOSQUE, ædes Turcica.

MOSS, muscus. — *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, saxum volubile non obducitur musco. — *Sea moss*, muscus marinus. — *Covered with moss*, muscosus, musco tectus *or* obductus. — *To clear from moss*, emusco; muscum arboribus abradere.

Mossy, muscosus, lanuginosus.

MOST, *adj.* plurimi; pars major; plerique. — *In most things the mean is the best*, in plerisque rebus mediocritas est optima. — *When most of the night was spent*, ubi plerumque noctis processerat. — *The most part or greatest number*, plurimi, pars major; plerique. — *For the most part or greatest part*, magnâ ex parte, maximam partem: (*generally*), plerumque, fere, plurimum. — *To make the most of a thing* (*use it frugally*), rem aliquem parce *or* frugaliter administrare *or* distribuere; parce uti: (*sell to the highest bidder*), rem aliquam carissimo pretio vendere.

Most is often the sign of the superlative degree; as, *the most learned*, doctissimus. — *The most eloquent*, eloquentissimus. — *Most commonly or most usually*, fere, plerumque.—— ¶ *Otherwise adverbially*, maxime, plurimum, præcipue. — *The most of any nobleman*, maxime omnium nobilium. — *I use him the most of any*, hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum. — *I marvelled most at this*, hoc præcipue miratus sum. — *He always esteemed you most*, ille semper te fecit maximi. — *Most of all*, maxime, quam maxime.

Mostly, fere, plerumque, plurimum.

MOTE, corpusculum, atomus.

MOTH, tinea, blatta; teredo. — *Full of moths*, *Mothy*, tineosus, tineis scatens.— *Moth-eaten*, a tineis erosus *or* comesus.

MOTHER, mater; genitrix. — *Diffidence is the mother of safety*, diffidentia tempestiva parit securitatem. — *A little mother*, matercula. — *A mother-in-law or step-mother*, noverca: (*husband's or wife's mother*), mariti *or* uxoris mater.— *A grandmother*, avia. — *A great-grandmother*, proavia. — *A grandmother's brother*, abavunculus. — *A godmother*, susceptrix. — *By the mother's side*, a matre; materno genere. — *Of a mother*, maternus. —— ¶ (*dregs*), fæx.

Motherhood, materna dignitas.

Motherlike, **Motherly**, maternus; matronalis (*matronly*). —*A motherly woman*, matrona prudens.

Motherless, matre orbatus.

Mothery, fæculentus.

MOTION, motio, motus, impulsus, impetus, agitatio. — *of the mind*, animi concitatio, affectio, perturbatio. — *A little motion*, motiuncula. — *The motions of an army*, exercitûs itinera. — *To observe the enemy's motions*, hostis itinera observare *or* explorare. —— ¶ *A motion for a bill*, rogatio. —¶*To make a motion for a bill*, rogo. — *A motion in chancery*, &c., rogatus. — *To make a motion in parliament*, sententiam dicere. —— ¶ *At one's own motion*, ultro, suâ sponte, suâpte sponte. — *At another's motion*, alio instigante. — *This was done at the motion of Clodius*, hoc Clodii impulsu factum est.

To **Motion**, rogo. — *Motioned*, rogatus, propositus.

Motioner, rogator.

Motionless, immobilis, fixus.

MOTIVE *faculty*, facultas movens, motum efficiens, motûs effectrix.

Motive, *s.* causa, consilii motus, incitamentum. — *What was your motive for doing so?* quæ te causa impulit ut ita faceres? — *You have heard my motive for this enterprise*, audistis motus consilii mei.

MOTLEY, versicolor, discolor; varius, coloris varii: confusus, perturbatus.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum.

MOULD (*earth*), terra, solum. —— ¶ *A mould* (*in which any thing is cast*), forma, matrix, typus. —— ¶ *Mould that gathers on things*, mucor, situs.

To **Mould** (*cast in a mould*), formo, fingo, figuro; ex metallo (*e. g.* ære) aliquid fundere. —— ¶ *To mould* (*grow mouldy*), mucescere, mucorem contrahere.

Moulder, *s.* formator, fictor, plastes.

To **Moulder** *away*, situ corrumpi, putresco, in pulverem redigi.

Moulding (*forming*), formatio, figuratio; fusio. — *Mouldings in architecture*, toreumata, *pl.*

Mouldy, situ corruptus, mucidus.

Mouldiness, situs; mucor.

MOULT, plumas mutare.

Moulting, plumarum mutatio.

MOUNCH, **MAUNCH**, mando, manduco.

MOUND, collis terreus, tumulus terreus; agger.

MOUNT, *s.* mons. — *A little mount*, tumulus, grumus; collis.

Mountain, mons. — *To make a mountain of a mole-hill*, ex cloacâ arcem facere. — *Of a mountain*, montanus. — *Wandering on mountains*, montivagus (*poet.*). — *A little mountain*, collis; tumulus.

Mountaineer, homo montanus.

Mountainous (*full of mountains*), montosus *or* montuosus.

MOUNT *up*, ascendo, conscendo, emico. ——¶ *To mount the infantry on horseback*, pedites in equos imponere. — *Mounted*, *Mountant*, elatus, sublatus. — *Mounted upon*, insidens. — *Well mounted*, equo generoso insidens, forti et alacri equo vectus.

Mounting *up*, ascensio, ascensus.

MOUNTEBANK, circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus.

MOURN, *act.* lugeo, mæreo, deploro, gemo, defleo: — *neut.* lugeo, mæreo, ploro, lamentor. — *She mourns*, in mærore est. — *To mourn for a dead friend*, mortem amici deplorare *or* deflere. — *To mourn together*, simul cum aliquo doleo. — *Mourned for*, defletus, deploratus. — *Mourning* (*lamenting*), tristis, lugubris, queribundus, mæstus.

Mourner, plorator (*wailer*); mæstus (*afflicted person*); qui funus exsequitur (*at a funeral*). — *A chief mourner*, plorator præcipuus *or* primarius. — *A mourner in black*, atratus, pullatus.

Mournful, tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbus, lugubris. — *Very mournful*, perluctuosus.

Mournfully, mæste (*with grief*); misere, miserabiliter.

Mourning (*grief*), mæror, mæstitia, luctus. —— ¶ (*plaintive cry*), querela. — *of a dove*, columbæ gemitus. —— ¶ *Mourning or mourning apparel*, cultus lugubris, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla. — *In mourning*, pullatus, atratus, lugubri veste vestitus. — *To go into or put on mourning*, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere *or* induere. — *To wear mourning*, atratum *or* pullatum incedere; lugubri veste vestitum esse; in luctu esse. — *To leave off mourning*, luctum *or* vestem lugubrem deponere; ad vestitum (suum) redire. — *A mourning-cloak*, pallium atratum.

MOUSE, mus. — *A mouse that has but one hole is easily taken*, mus non uni cavo fidit. — *He speaks like a mouse in a cheese*, mussat, mussitat, occulte et depressâ voce loquitur. — *A little or young mouse*, musculus. — *A field-mouse*, mus agrestis. — *A dor-mouse*, glis. — *A rear-mouse or bat*, vespertilio. — *The Alpine mouse*, mus Alpinus. — *A shrew-mouse*, mus araneus. — *Of or belonging to a mouse*, murinus. — *Mouse-dung*, muscerda. — *A mouse-hole*, muris cavum. — *A mouse-trap*, muscipula.

To **Mouse**, mures venari, insectari; muribus insidiari.

MOUTH, os (see the Lex.), rictus oris *or* rictus (*open mouth*); fauces (*jaws*); rostrum (*beak, snout*). — *It is in every body's mouth*, in ore est omni populo. — *By word of mouth*, vivâ voce. — *He lives from hand to mouth*, in diem vivit. — *He that sends mouths, sends meat*, Deus omnibus quod sat est suppeditat. — *To take the bread out of one's mouth*, ex ore alicui bolum eripere. — *A little mouth*, osculum. — *of a bottle*, ampullæ os. — *of a cannon*, tormenti bellici os. — *of a haven or river*, os *or* ostium portûs *or* fluminis. — *of the stomach*, os ventriculi. — *A wide mouth*, os laxum. — *A sparrow mouth*, os patulum. — *A wry mouth*, os distortum, indecora vultûs conformatio. — *To make mouths*, os sibi distorquere, *Ter.* — *To make mouths at*, ore diducto subsannare; projectis labiis quempiam despicere. — *To stop a person's mouth*, os alicui obturare, linguam alicui occludere. — *Mouth-honor*, verbis tantum comitas. — *Foul mouthed*, maledicus, contumeliosus, conviciis lacessens. — *Mealy-mouthed*, pudibundus, verecundus, modestus, pudens. — *Wide-mouthed*, rictum patulum habens.

To **Mouth** (*eat much*), ingurgito, devoro: (*use big words*), ampullas projicere. — *A mouthing* (*brawling*) *fellow*, clamosus, rixosus.

Mouthful, bolus; frustum.

Mouthless, sine ore.

MOVE, *v. a.* moveo, commoveo; cieo (*set in motion, arouse*), agito (*move to and fro*), verso (*turn round*), quatio (*shake*), molior (*with effort*): *v. n.* se movere, se commovere, moveor, commoveor, moveo; feror; mico, vibro. — *To move* (*disturb*), moveo, commoveo; turbo, perturbo. — *Those things do not at all move me*, illa me nequicquam movent. — *Their clamors no way move him*, nihil illum clamores commovent *or* perturbant. — *To move* (*advise, persuade*), suadeo, hortor, excito, instigo; ad aliquid agendum impellere. — *I was greatly moved on first hearing the news*, graviter primo nuntio commotus sum. — *To be moved* (*angered*), succenseo, excandesco, irascor; stomachor. — *The populace was greatly moved against those villains*, inflammabatur populus in istos improbos. — *He was not at all moved at that misfortune*, æquo animo calamitatem illam ferebat. — *To be moved* (*induced or persuaded*), adducor, persuadeor. — *Moved* (*stirred or actuated*), motus, commotus, impulsus, accensus, incensus, tactus. — *Moved by no menaces or terrors*, nullis minis, nullis terriculis motus. — *Moved by entreaties*, precibus commotus. — *Chremes, moved by this report*, hâc famâ impulsus Chremes. — *Being greatly moved, she speaks thus*, sic accensa profatur. — *Moved with grief*, dolore incensus. — *Moved by suspicion, they make the matter public*, incensi suspicione rem in medium vocant. — *Being moved with desire of applause*, cupidine laudis tactus. — *Moved* (*angered or provoked*), irritatus, iratus, irâ incensus, commotus, inflammatus. — *To move* (*propose*), rogo, propono. — *To move or remove one's dwelling*, commigro. — *To move and stir up to mischief*, ad malum incitare, concitare, exstimulare. — *To move to* (*act.*), admoveo. — *To move violently*, impello. — *To move up and down*, agito, jacto, (*act.*); jactari, mico, (*neut.*). — *To move off* (*withdraw*), se submovere *or* subducere. — *To move* (*convey*) *off*, amoveo, remov[illegible] — *To move or affect the minds of an* [illegible]*tory*, audientium animos movere, [illegible] in animis dicendo excitare. — [illegible] *for moving the affections*, comm[illegible] *or* concitandis animis idoneus. — [illegible] *forward*, incitatus; propulsus. — [illegible]*ly*, instinctus. — *up and do*[illegible] vacillans. — *Moved or tos*[illegible] jactatus, exagitatus. — *N*[illegible] motus, fixus, offirmatus. [illegible] scius. — *Easily moved*, [illegible] lis. — *Not to be moved*, i[illegible]lex;

Movable, mobilis.

Movables (*movable* [illegible]ntes. res quæ moveri pos[illegible]

Movableness, mobil[illegible]otio. ——

Movably, ita ut mo[illegible] interiores

Movement (*motio*[illegible]

¶ *The movemen*[illegible]otor: (*persua*[illegible] partes horolog[illegible] (*provoker*),

Mover (*putter* [illegible] (*author*), auctor: *der*), suasor [illegible], qui proponit. stimulator [illegible] *affecting*), gravis. (*proposer*) [illegible] luctuosus.

Moving, [illegible] vehem[illegible]

Moving, *s.* motus, motio, admotio: (*persuading*), sollicitatio, suasio: (*provoking*), instigatio: (*shaking*), concussio.
Movingly, cum magno animorum motu; graviter.
MOW (*cut down*), *v.* meto, demeto; seco, deseco. — *What you sow, that you must mow*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — *To mow down the ranks of the enemy*, hostes metendo sternere humum. — *The time or season for mowing hay*, fœnisicium.
Mower, messor. — *of hay*, fœniseca, fœnisex, sector fœni.
Mowing, messio (*act*); messis (*state*). — *of hay*, fœnisicium.
MOW. (See *Loft.*) — *A barley-mow*, hordei cumulus. — *A hay-mow*, fœnile, fœni cumulus.
To Mow (*make a mow of*) *barley, hay*, &c., hordeum, fœnum, *etc.* acervare, coacervare, cumulare, accumulare. — *The making of a mow*, coacervatio, acervatio. — *Mowed* (*made up in a mow*), sub tecto acervatim conditus.
MUCH, *adj.* multus, plurimus; multum *with genit.*: — *adv.* multum, magnopere, vehementer, admodum, multo, longe. — *It is a matter of much pains*, multi sudoris est. — *Money is every where much esteemed*, plurimi passim fit pecunia. — *Much good may it do you*, prosit saluti tuæ, bene sit tibi. — *Much would have more*, crescit amor argenti. — *Much coin, much care*, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. — *With much ado*, vix, ægre, difficulter, non sine magno labore, magno cum conatu. — *To make much ado about nothing*, de lanâ caprinâ rixari, magno conatu magnas nugas agere. — *Much* (*in value or concernment*), magni, permagni, *etc.* — *They think it much concerns you*, magni tua interesse arbitrantur. — *It very much concerns us, that you be at Rome*, permagni nostra interest, te esse Romæ. — *It is not much regarded*, non admodum curæ est. — *Much otherwise than I would*, longe secus quam vellem. — *I have much desired your letters*, vehementer exspectavi tuas literas. — *I do not much care*, non magnopere laboro. — *Much about the same time*, iisdem ferme temporibus. — *Say that I am here much against my will*, dic me hic oppido esse invitum. — *Too much or over much*, *adj.* nimius; nimium *with genit.*: — *subst.* nimium. — *The being too much*, nimietas. — *Too much of one thing is good for nothing*, ne quid nimis. — *Too much or over much*, *adv.* nimis, nimium, plus quam satis est. — *As much or how much*, quantum. — *As much again*, alterum tantum. — *As much as may be*, quantum maximum, cum maximis. — *As much as in me lies*, quantum in me est, quoad potero. — *Exceeding much or very much*, affatim, abunde. — *This much or so much*, tantum. — *Just so much*, tantundem. — *A little too much*, paullo nimis. — *Too, too much*, pernimis. — *For how much?* quanti? — *For so much*, tanti. — *Much like*, simillimus, persimilis. — *In as much or for as much as*, in quantum; quandoquidem. — *In so much that*, ita ut. — *Much less*, multo minus; nedum. — *It was not so much as used, much less was it in any esteem*, ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat. — *Much the same*, idem fere. — *So much for this time*, atque hæc hactenus. — *Thus much*, hactenus. — *Twice as much*, duplo. — *Three times as much*, triplo. — *Four times as much*, quadruplo. — *Never so much*, vel maxime. — *If she be never so much a kinswoman*, si vel maxime cognata est. — *To make much of*, magni facere; indulgenter habere. — *one's self*, bene curare ætatem; genio indulgere. — *To run much upon such a thing*, multum esse in re aliquâ; commorari, habitare, hærere in re aliquâ. — *To think much of a thing, or do it unwillingly*, invitum *or* invite aliquid agere. — *A making much of*, indulgentia. —— ‖ See *More, Most.*
MUCILAGE, mucus.
Mucilaginous *glands*, glandulæ mucosæ.
MUCK (*dung*), fimus, stercus.
MUCKER (*hoard up*), acervo, concervo.
MUCOUS, mucosus.
MUD, lutum; limus (*slime*). — *To stick in the mud*, in limo hærere. — *Mud-stone*, saxum limosum. — *A mud-wall*, maceria lutea. — *A mud-wall* (*bird*), apiaster. *Without mud*, illimis.
To Mud (*besmear with mud*), luto oblinere, luto: (*bespatter*), luto conspergere *or* aspergere, luto opplere: (*disturb*), turbo.
To Muddle (*disturb*), turbo: (*intoxicate*), inebrio. — *Muddled*, inebriatus, potu madens.
Muddy (*full of mud*), lutosus, limosus, cœnosus. — *A muddy or cloudy look*, vultus tetricus, nubilus. — *A muddy place*, gurges limosus.
MUE, plumas mutare.
MUFF, tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum.
MUFFLE, obvolvo, velo, tego, operio, coöperio. — *To muffle up one's face*, faciem obvolvere. — *To muffle himself in his cloak*, pallio se tegere *or* coöperire.
Muffler, oris integumentum.
MUFTI, pontifex maximus Turcarum.
MUG, cantharus.
MUGGISH, MUGGY, humidus; mucidus.
MUGWORT, artemisia.
MULATTO, hybrida.
MULBERRY, morum. — *tree*, morus.
MULCT, *s.* mulcta.
To Mulct, mulcto; mulctam alicui imponere.
MULE, mulus, mula. — *Of a mule*, mularis.
Muleteer, mulio.
MULL *wine*, vinum aromatibus mistum coquere.
MULLER, MULLET, lapis terendis coloribus serviens. —— ¶ *A mullet* (*fish*), mugil.
MULSE, mulsum.
MULTANGULAR, multangulus.
MULTIFARIOUS, multiplex.
Multifariously, multifarie, multifariam.
Multifariousness, multiplicata differentia.
MULTIFORM, multiformis.
MULTIPLICITY, varietas; magna copia.
MULTIPLY, multiplico; (*increase*), augeo, accumulo: — *v. n.* multiplicari; augeri. — *To multiply three by four*, tria quater multiplicare *or* ducere. — *The enemy's forces multiply daily*, copiæ hostium indies augentur, accessionem hostes quotidie faciunt.
Multiplier, qui multiplicat; (*as a number*), numerus multiplicans.
Multiplying, multiplicatio; auctio; auctus.
Multiplication, multiplicatio.
Multiplicable, multiplicabilis.
Multiplicand (*in arithmetic*) numerus multiplicandus.
MULTITUDE (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus, magna vis. — *A multitude of children*, liberorum frequentia, *Liv.* —— ¶ *The multitude* (*vulgar*), vulgus, plebs.
Multitudinous, multiplex.
MUM (*hist*), st! tace! au!
MUMBLE (*mutter*), murmuro, musso, mussito; mutio. — *To mumble over*, mussitando recitare. — *To mumble in eating*, labiis clausis manducare.
Mumbler, qui mussitat.
Mumbling, murmuratio, *Sen.*
Mumblingly (*mutteringly*), titubanter.
MUMMER. See *Masker.*
Mummery, Mumming, hominum personatorum pompa.
MUMMY, mortuus arte medicatus.
MUMPS, angina.
MUNCH, manduco.
MUNDANE, *by genit.* mundi; humanus; vanus.
MUNICIPAL, municipalis; *genit.* urbis. — *A municipal or corporate town*, municipium.
MUNIFICENT, munificus, liberalis.
Munificence, munificentia, liberalitas.
MUNITIONS, munitiones, munimenta. —— ¶ See *Ammunition.*
MURAL, muralis.
MURDER, cædes, homicidium: (*opp. to manslaughter*), cædes. — *The murder of a man*, hominis cædes *or* occisio. — *The murder or butchering of men*, hominum trucidatio. — *To commit murder*, cædem *or* homicidium facere; parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere. — *Murder will out*, diu non latent scelera, *Flor.* — *And that killing should not be accounted murder*, neve ea cædes capitalis noxa haberetur, *Liv.* — *To heap murder upon murder*, cædem cæde accumulare. — *Murder of one's father, mother, brother, prince*, &c., parricidium. — *of one's brother*, parricidium fraternum *or* fratris.
To Murder, interficio, occido, cædem alicujus facere, efficere *or* perpetrare, neco, necem alicui inferre; jugulo (*cut his throat*); trucido (*butcher*).
Murderer, alicujus interfector *or* percussor; homicida, sicarius. — *A murderer of a parent, prince*, &c., parricida. — *of his brother*, fratricida. — *of his sister*, sororicida.
Murderess, homicida; parricida. — *of one*, alicujus interfectrix.
Murdering, *s.* interfectio, trucidatio.
Murderous, sanguinarius, cruentus, atrox, truculentus, ferus.
Murderously, atrociter, sæve, truculenter.
MURKY, caliginosus, tenebricosus.
MURMUR, *s.* (*complaint*), questus, querela, conquestio: (*low noise*), murmur, susurrus; fremitus.
To Murmur, murmuro, musso, mussito; fremo; susurro. — *again*, remurmuro. — *against*, obmurmuro, de re aliquâ queri *or* conqueri. — *at*, adfremo. — *to one's self*, secum commurmurare. — *Murmured against*, obmurmuratus. — *Murmuring applause*, admurmuratio. — *A little murmuring noise*, susurrus.
Murmurer, qui murmurat.
Murmuring, murmuratio; murmur; susurrus; fremitus. — *That affair occasioned great murmuring through all Macedonia*, ingentem ea res fremitum totâ Macedoniâ fecit, *Liv.*
Murmuringly, cum murmuratione.
MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.
MURREY, fuscus, subniger.
MUSCADEL *or* MUSCADINE *wine*, vinum ex apianis uvis.
MUSCHAT *pear*, pirum moschatum.
MUSCLE (*of the body*), musculus: (*fish*), concha, musculus. — *The muscles of the arm*, lacerti. — *Fisher of muscles*, concharius.
Muscular, musculorum, *genit.*; musculosus (*brawny*); robustus (*strong*).
Musculous, musculosus.
MUSE, Musa. — *The Muses*, Pierides, Camœnæ.
MUSE *or muse upon*, meditor, commentor; contemplor, cogito; dubito; mente perpendere, animo versare. — *To muse beforehand*, præmeditor. — *Musing deeply*, cogitatione defixus, altius cogitans. — *Mused upon*, meditatus, cogitatus, animo perpensus. — *Having mused*, meditatus. — *Mused on beforehand*, præmeditatus. — *Musing on mischief*, male defixus *or* intentus.
Muser, contemplator, contemplatrix.
Musing, meditatio, contemplatio, cogitatio, commentatio. — *beforehand*, præmeditatio.
MUSHROOM, fungus. — *The dainty mushroom*, boletus.
MUSIC (*the art*), ars musica, musica (-æ *or* -orum): (*the music*), cantus; concentus: modi musici, modi. — *A music-school*, ludus fidicinus. — *A great lover of music*, musicorum perstudiosus. — *A professor of music*, qui artem musicam docet; artis musicæ peritus. — *To set to music*, musicis modis canticum excipere. — *Music, vocal and instrumental*, vocum et nervorum cantus.
Musical, musicus, harmonicus, numerosus.
Musically, musice, modulate; numerose.
Musicalness, concentus, harmonia.
Musician, symphoniacus (*in an orchestra*); fidicen; tibicen; cornicen: musicus (*skilled in music*).
MUSK, moschus. — *To perfume a thing with musk*, rem odoratiorem facere moscho. — *A musk-ball*, pastillus.
MUSKET, sclopetum. — *A musket-ball*, glans (plumbea). — *Musket-proof*, sclopeto impenetrabilis. —— ¶ *A musket* (*hawk*), nisus mas.

Musketeer, miles sclopeto armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon. — *A muslin handkerchief*, sudarium ex sindone confectum.

MUSSULMAN, Muhamedi sectator.

MUST (*new wine*), mustum.

MUST, *v.* — *I must*, debeo, oportet me, *etc.* — *Be it as it will, it must be kept secret*, quocunque pacto tacito opus est. — *You must not think to impose on Davus*, ne te credas Davum ludere. — *It must needs be so*, fieri aliter non potest. — *What must be done?* quid futurum est? —— ‖ Note. *Must*, when it relates to *necessity*, is best made by *necesse est*; when to *need*, by *opus est*; when to *duty*, by *debeo* or *oportet*; and in all these it may be made by a gerund in *dum*; as, *I must write*, scribendum est mihi.

MUSTACHES, capillus *or* barba labri superioris; mystax, -ăcis, m.

MUSTARD, MUSTARD-SEED, sinapi. — *Biting mustard*, scelerata sinapis. — *Wild mustard*, erysimon. — *Of mustard*, e sinapi factus.

MUSTER, *v.* exercitum lustrare, censere; militum delectum agere; numerum militum inire. — *To muster up one's titles*, honoris titulos or gradus congerere *or* accumulare. — *Mustered*, conscriptus, census.

Muster, *s.* exercitûs *or* copiarum lustratio *or* recensio. — *master*, militum censor. — *roll*, militum recensitorum catalogus *or* album. — *To make a muster*, militum numerum inire, *Liv.*; militares copias recensere, inspicere, cognoscere, recognoscere. — *To make false musters*, falsum numerum militum referre. —— ¶ *To pass muster*, approbor, comprobor.

Mustering, census, lustratio, recensio. — *A mustering-place*, campus.

MUSTY, humore vitiatus; mucidus, situm redolens. — *To smell musty*, fœtorem *or* situm redolere. — *To be musty*, muceo. — *To grow musty*, mucesco.

Mustiness, mucor.

MUTABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis, mobilis, inconstans, varius; volubilis.

Mutableness, Mutability, mutabilitas, mobilitas; varietas.

Mutation, mutatio.

MUTE, mutus. — *They are as mute as fishes*, quasi muti silent. — *To become mute or silent*, obmutesco.

Mutely, tacite.

MUTILATE, mutilo, trunco. — *Mutilated*, mutilatus, mutilus, truncatus, debilis, curtus.

Mutilating, Mutilation, mutilatio, truncatio.

MUTINY, *v.* tumultuor, seditionem excitare, facere, conflare, commovere.

Mutiny, *s.* seditio, tumultus, motus; concitatio, consternatio; secessio. — *This mutiny of the soldiers being quelled*, sedato militari tumultu, *Just.*

Mutineer, homo turbulentus *or* seditiosus; conjuratus; seditionis fax; qui imperium alicujus detrectat.

Mutinous, turbulentus, tumultuosus, factiosus, seditiosus; concitor, *Tac.*

Mutinously, seditiose, turbulenter, turbulente.

MUTTER, mutio, musso, mussito, immutio, fremo.

Mutterer, qui *or* quæ mussitat.

Muttering, murmuratio.

Mutteringly, cum murmuratione.

MUTTON, caro ovina *or* vervecina. — *Mutton-broth*, jusculum ex carne ovinâ elixâ confectum.

MUTUAL, mutuus; alternus. — *favors*, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.

Mutuality, vices.

Mutually, mutuo; in vicem. — *By this benefit you mutually oblige each other*, hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vere devincimini. — *They mutually loved each other*, mutuis amoribus se amabant.

MUZZLE, fiscella, capistrum, camus. —— ¶ *The muzzle of a gun*, sclopeti os.

To Muzzle, capistro constringere *or* colligare.

MY, meus. — *I myself*, ego ipse.

MYRIAD (*ten thousand*), decies mille.

MYRRH (*herb and gum*), myrrha. — *Of myrrh*, myrrhinus. — *Seasoned with it*, myrrhatus.

Myrrhine, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus. — *Common myrtle*, myrtus vulgaris nigricans. — *Wild myrtle*, myrtus silvestris. — *The white myrtle*, myrtus alba. — *The myrtle-berry*, myrtum. — *Of myrtle*, myrteus, myrtaceus. — *Mixed with myrtle*, myrtatus. — *A myrtle-grove*. myrtetum.

MYSTERY, arcanum; mysterium.

Mystagogue, mystagogus.

Mysterious, Mystical, mysticus; arcanus.

Mysteriously, obscure, parum dilucide.

Mysteriousness, mirabilitas.

Mystically, mystice.

Mysticism, studium mysticum.

MYTHOLOGY, historia fabularis; mythologia; fabulæ.

Mythological, quod ad fabulas pertinet, fabularis, fabulosus.

Mythologist, scriptor fabularum.

N.

NACKER, concha margaritifera.

NAG, mannus, equuleus. — *A little nag*, mannulus, equus pumilus. — *An ambling nag*, asturco.

NAIL, clavus. — *He paid the money down upon the nail*, argentum repræsentavit. — *He has hit the nail on the head*, rem acu tetigit. — *To draw a nail*, clavum extrahere. — *To drive it*, clavum figere *or* defigere. — *A nail for beams*, clavus trabalis. — *Nail-smith*, clavarius. —— ¶ *The nail of one's hand or foot*, unguis. — *He labors tooth and nail*, manibus pedibusque obnixe facit. — *A little nail*, unguiculus. — *The parings of the nails*, ungulum præsegmina. — *To pare the nails*, ungues recidere, resecare, subsecare. — *To mark or scratch with one's nail*, scabo; unguiculo notare. —— ¶ *The measure called a nail*, digiti duo cum quadrante.

To Nail, (clavis) affigere *or* configere alicui rei; suffigere in aliquid. — *He nailed them to the ground with a spear*, cuspide ad terram affixit. — *To nail again*, iterum suffigere. — *To nail up cannon*, muralia tormenta clavis obstruere. — *To nail to the cross*, cruci affigere, in crucem agere *or* tollere. — *To nail down*, defigo. — *To nail up*, suffigo. — *Nailed or fastened with nails*, clavis firmatus *or* fixus.

NAKED, nudus. — *Half naked*, seminudus. — *Stark naked*, nudior ovo. — *To be naked (of hair)*, glabreo. — *To strip naked*, nudo, denudo; alicui vestes detrahere. — *Made naked*, nudatus, denudatus. —— ‖ See *Bald*, *Bare*.

Nakedly (*openly*, *plainly*), aperte, perspicue.

Nakedness, nudatum corpus. — *To discover or uncover one's nakedness*, pudorem profanare, pudicitiam violare *or* temerare.

NAME, *s.* nomen. — *They speak of that country under the name of Thessaly*, de eâ regione ut Thessaliâ commemorant. — *Their names are all set down*, omnes conscribuntur. — *In my name*, meis verbis. — *He has made his name immortal*, consecravit memoriam nominis sui. — *To call one by name*, nominatim aliquem appellare; aliquem nomine vocare. — *A first name*, prænomen. — *A surname*, cognomen. — *A sham name*, nomen falsum *or* fictum. — *To change one's name*, nomen mutare; transnomino. — *To give in one's name*, nomen profiteri. — *To give a surname*, cognomino. — *To call one names*, conviciis aliquem lacessere *or* proscindere; probra in aliquem dicere. — *A reciting of names*, nomenclatio, nomenclatura, nominum recitatio. — *What is your name?* qui vocaris? quod tibi nomen est? — *My name is*, est mihi nomen (*with a dat. or nom.*, *rarely with a genit.*). — *By name*, nomine; nominatim. — *A person's name-sake*, cognominis. —— ¶ (*renown*, *reputation*), fama; nomen; existimatio. — *He had the name of a good orator*, magnus orator habebatur. — *To get one's self a name*, famam sibi acquirere, colligere, comparare, nomen consequi. — *To lose one's name or reputation*, famam suam obscurare *or* atterere; existimationem lædere. — *You had no good name there*, illic non admodum bene audiebas. — *A good name*, bona fama *or* existimatio; laus. — *A good name is above wealth*, bona æstimatio divitiis præstat. — *He had like to have lost his good name*, venit in discrimen existimationis suæ. — *A bad name*, mala fama *or* existimatio. — *One that has a bad or ill name*, infamis. — *To leave a good name behind one*, carum se posteris reddere. — *To have a good name*, bene audire. — *a bad name*, male audire. — *A great name*, magnum nomen. — *An everlasting*, immortalitas.

To Name (*give a name to*), nomino, appello, nuncupo, voco. — *Name the child*, infanti nomen inde *or* impone. — *To name or mention*, alicujus meminisse *or* mentionem facere. — *To name over*, nomina recitare. — *To name a person to an office*, aliquem nominare *or* designare ad aliquod munus. — *To nick-name*, nomine ficto *or* probroso appellare.

Namer (*whose office it was to know persons' names*), nomenclator. — *Naming*, nominatio, nuncupatio, appellatio.

Nameless, nomine vacans; sine nomine scriptus, sine auctore editus.

Namely, scilicet, videlicet.

NAP, somnus brevis. — *To get or take a nap*, dormito, obdormisco, addormisco, condormisco; somnum levem capere. — *I will either take a nap or laugh*, aut dormitabo, aut ridebo. — *I had got a little nap*, minimum velut gustum hauseram somni. — *To take a nap at noon*, meridio *or* meridior. —— ¶ *The nap of cloth*, villus.

Napless, tritus, detritus.

Napping (*sleeping*), (leviter) dormiens, dormitans. — *To take napping*, dormientem invadere *or* deprehendere; imparatum offendere. — *He had a mind we should be taken napping*, voluit nos interea oscitantes opprimi.

NAPE *of the neck*, ima colli vertebra; cervix, cervices.

NAPKIN, mappa, linteolum.

NARCOTIC, torpefaciens, vim habens.

NARD (*the shrub*), nardus: (*the ointment*), unguentum nardinum, nardus (*poet.*).

NARRATE, narro, enarro; refero; memoro; expono.

Narration, Narrative, narratio, relatio. — *A short narration*, narratiuncula. — *Compact*, narratio pressa, brevis, concinna.

Narratively, in modum narrationis.

Narrator, narrator; auctor.

NARROW, angustus, arctus. — *To be pent up in a narrow place*, in exiguum angustumque concludi. — *This narrow street or lane is not to be passed*, hoc angiportum non est pervium. — *In the narrowest part of it*, quâ in arctissimum cogitur, *Curt.* — *A narrow arm of the sea*, exiguum fretum. — *A narrow place*, angustiæ. —— ¶ *Narrow or mean spirited*, exigui angustique animi homo: *covetous*, parcus, deparcus, tenax, aridus.

To Narrow, angustum reddere, angusto, coangusto, arcto, coarcto.

Narrowing, coarctatio.

Narrowly, anguste, arcte; acerrime

(*attentively*). —— ¶ *To escape narrowly*, ægre evadere. — *He narrowly escaped with his life*, in magnum vitæ discrimen venit.

Narrowness, angustiæ.

NASTY, sordidus, fœdus, squalidus, immundus, spurcus, turpis; illotus; impurus; putidus, putris.

Nastily, sordide, fœde, spurce.

Nastiness, sordes, spurcities, illuvies, fœditas, immunditia; squalor.

NATAL, natalis. — *His natal hour*, hora qua genitus est.

NATION, natio; gens. — *He was by far the chief man of the Latin nation*, is longe princeps Latini nominis erat. — *Of a nation*, gentilis; e gente.

National, gentis proprius; *also by genit.* populi, gentis, civitatis. — *They would not allow it to be a national act*, crimen a conscientiâ publicâ removerunt.

Nationally, quod ad nationem attinet.

NATIVE (*inborn, natural*), innatus, insitus, ingenitus; naturalis, nativus: (*indigenous*), indigena, in eâ *or* illâ terrâ natus.

Native, *s.* indigena.

NATIVITY (*birth*), partus: (*in astrology*), sidus natalicium, thema. — *To calculate one's nativity*, prædicere et notare vitam alicujus ex natali die. — *Of a nativity*, natalitius. — *A feast on the day of one's nativity*, natalitia. — *The ascendant in a nativity*, horoscopus.

NATURE (*opposed to art*), natura: (*native disposition*, &c.), natura, indoles, ingenium: (*nature of things, world*), natura rerum, mundus: (*the country*, &c.), agri, campi, rus. — *The town was better fortified by art than nature*, oppidum magis opere quam naturâ munitum erat, *Sall.* — *To become as it were a second nature*, vim naturæ obtinere propter vetustatem, ex consuetudine in naturam vertere. — *To live according to nature*, secundum naturam vivere. — *It is his nature*, ita fert ingenium ejus. — *This is our nature*, ita nati sumus. — *The nature of a thing*, natura *or* ratio rei. — *of man*, hominis natura. — *The law of nature*, lex naturæ. — *Against nature*, contra naturam; invitâ Minervâ. — *Beyond nature*, supra naturæ vim *or* vires. — *By nature*, naturaliter, naturâ; secundum naturam. — *Good nature*, ingenium come, affabile, beneficum, liberale; humanitas, lenitas, comitas, benevolentia, liberalitas. — *Ill nature*, natura difficilis, morosa, tetrica. — *Good-natured or well-natured*, comis, humanus, benevolus, ingenuus, benignus, affabilis, lenis, mitis; miti ingenio. — *Ill-natured*, morosus, difficilis, tetricus; malitiosus; crudelis; difficili ingenio. —— ¶ *Nature, sort*, genus. — *I use to write orations or something of that nature*, orationes, aut aliquid id genus, soleo scribere. — *The affairs I am concerned in are of such a nature, that*, &c., negotia quæ tracto ejusmodi sunt, ut, *etc.*

Natural, naturalis; ab ipsâ naturâ profectus; nativus; innatus, insitus; vivus (e. g. *sulphur, salt*): (*unaffected*), naturalis, simplex, sincerus. — *It is natural to all men*, ita comparata est natura omnium hominum. — *We have a natural desire of knowledge*, innata est nobis scientiæ cupiditas. — *Frugality seemed to be natural to that family*, ingenerata ei familiæ frugalitas videbatur. — *He had so great command of the Latin tongue, that in him it was plainly a fluency quite natural, and not acquired*, tanta autem erat suavitas sermonis Latini, ut appareret in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, *C. Nep.* — *Natural ability or readiness*, facultas a naturâ profecta. — *The natural power*, vis *or* virtus nativa.

Naturalist, rerum naturalium indagator *or* investigator; rerum naturæ peritus.

To Naturalize. (See *Citizenship*, under *City*.) — *To naturalize a word*, verbo civitatem dare.

Naturalization, jus civitatis alicui datum.

Naturally (*by nature*), naturaliter, naturâ: (*according to nature*), secundum naturam: (*artlessly*), simpliciter; ut natura fert: (*of his own accord*), ultro, suâ sponte. — *Quite naturally!* minime mirum id quidem! hoc non mirandum est.

Naturalness, veritas; simplicitas.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY (*ill*), malus, malignus, pravus; (*lewd, bad*), nequam, scelestus, vitiosus, impurus, impudicus. — *Stark naught*, pessimus, perditus, flagitiosissimus, scelestissimus. —— ¶ *To set at naught*, vilipendo, nihili *or* flocci facere.

Naughtily, male, impure, flagitiose, nequiter; prave.

Naughtiness, malitia, improbitas, malignitas.

NAUSEA, nausea; fastidium.

To Nauseate, nauseo, fastidio. — *Nauseating*, fastidium creans; teter.

Nauseous, fastidiosus, fastidium creans; teter; putidus.

Nauseously, tetre; putide.

Nauseousness, nausea, fastidium.

NAUTICAL, navalis, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis, nauticus. — *He ordered naval stores to be brought out of Spain*, ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispaniâ apportari jubet, *Cæs.* — *A naval fight*, pugna navalis; certamen *or* prœlium navale.

NAVE *of a wheel*, rotæ modiolus. —— ¶ (*of a church*), spatium medium.

NAVEL, umbilicus. — *Like a navel*, umbilicatus. — *The navel-string*, nervus *or* funiculus umbilicaris.

NAVIGATE, navigo.

Navigable, navigabilis, navigandus.

Navigation, navigatio: (*the art*), ars navalis.

Navigator (*sailor*), navigator, nauta.

NAVY, copiæ navales; naves; classis: (*as a department*), res maritimæ. — *To have a great navy*, multum mari pollere; magnam navium facultatem habere. — *The secretary of the navy*, qui rebus maritimis præpositus est. — *Of the navy*, classicus; classiarius. — *The navy office*, curia navalis. — *A commissioner of the navy*, rerum maritimarum curator.

NAY, non (*but better with a verb*); minime vero; imo, imo vero. — *To say nay*, nego; inficior, inficias ire. — *To be said nay*, repulsam accipere *or* ferre. — *He that will not when he may, when he would he shall have nay*, qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit. — *Said nay*, negatus, repulsus, repulsam ferens. — *A saying nay*, negatio, repulsa.

NEAL. — *To neal glass or metal*, vitrum *or* metallum sensim igni admovere, *or* sensim ab illo tollere.

NEAR (*nigh*) *is expressed divers ways*: — *as by* vicinus (as, *near lying in*, vicina ad pariendum. — *Mantua is near Cremona*, Mantua vicina est Cremonæ): — *by* propinquus (as, *near in blood*, consanguinitate propinquus): — *by* propter (as, *near it there is a cave*, propter est spelunca quædam): — *by* prope (as, *she is near her time*, paritura prope adest): — *by* juxta (as, *I am near you*, juxta te sum): — *by* secundum (as, *they march near the sea*, iter secundum mare faciunt): — *by* proxime (as, *I am near as much concerned as he*, proxime atque ille laboro). — *Far and near*, longe lateque. — *To be or draw near*, insto, appropinquo. — *Old age is near*, senectus instat. — *Winter was drawing near*, hiems appropinquabat. (But see *Approach*.) — *Near akin*, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus; cognatione proximus. — *Near at hand*, in promptu. — *To be near at hand*, adsto, insto; præsto esse. — *To sit near unto*, assideo; juxta sedere. — *A drawing near*, appropinquatio. —— ¶ *Near* (*almost*), pæne, fere, ferme, tantum non, prope. — *I am not near so severe as I was*, nimio minus severus sum quam fui.

Nearer, *adj.* propior: *adv.* propius. — *This is a great deal the nearer way*, sane hâc multo propius ibis. — *He took a nearer way, and got before the enemy*, occupatis compendiis prævenit hostem. — *Near is my shirt, but nearer my skin*, tunica pallio propior. — *By a nearer way*, breviore itinere, per compendia. — *Provided that he came not nearer to the city*, dum ne propius urbem exercitum admoveret. — *To be nearer to a place or time*, propius adesse. — *You will never be the nearer*, nihil promoveris.

Nearest, proximus. — *The nearest way*, via proxima.

Nearly (*nigh*), prope: (*almost*), pæne, prope, propemodum, tantum non; haud multum abest, quin, *etc.* — *To look nearly to*, diligenter *or* caute observare.

Nearness, proximitas, vicinia. — *Nearness of kin by blood*, cognatio. — *by marriage*, affinitas.

NEAT, nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, cultus, bellus, scitus. — *He was mighty neat in his clothes*, fuit in vestitu ad munditiem curiosus. — *As neat as can be*, nec quicquam magis elegans. — *A neat fellow*, homo concinnus *or* nitidus. — *saying*, lepidum dictum. — *Very neat*, permundus, elegantissimus. — *Somewhat neat*, mundulus, scitulus. — *To look neat*, niteo. — *To make neat*, concinno, expolio.

Neatly, eleganter, nitide, concinne, polite; belle, accurate, dextere. — *Very neatly*, pereleganter, perlepide.

Neatness, concinnitas, nitor; elegantia; munditia.

NEAT (*cattle*), pecus bubulum; boves. — *Neat's feet*, pedes bubuli. — *A neat's tongue*, lingua bubula. — *Neat's leather*, corium bubulum. — *A neat-herd*, bubulcus, pecuarius.

NEBULOUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARY, necessarius. — *Very*, pernecessarius. — *It is not necessary to write*, non necesse habeo scribere. — *A dispute is not necessary*, res disputatione non eget. — *It is necessary*, necessarium est; opus est; necesse est *or* oportet.

Necessaries, res necessariæ; quæ ad vitam necessaria sunt, necessarii vitæ usus. — *He commanded necessaries to be brought*, quæ ad eas res erant usui, comportari jubet. —— ¶ *A necessary or privy*, foricæ, *pl.*

Necessarily, necessario.

To Necessitate, cogo, compello, adigo.

Necessitous, indigus, egenus; inops.

Necessity, necessitas; necessitudo. — *Necessity has no law*, durum telum necessitas. — *There is a necessity for it*, ita facto est opus, *Ter.* — *To make a virtue of necessity*, errorem in consilium vertere. —— ¶ *Necessity, Necessitousness*, inopia, paupertas.

NECK, collum; cervix, cervices. — *I took him about the neck*, injeci cervicibus manus. — *To clasp one about the neck*, alicujus collum amplecti; collo brachia implicare *or* circumdare. — *To wring off the neck*, collum torquere. — *To break one's neck*, cervices alicujus frangere. — *To slip one's neck out of the collar* (*get free from a troublesome business*), collum jugo eripere, se a re periculosâ expedire; periculum evadere. — *A little neck*, cervicula. — *A white neck*, cervix nivea, candida, eburnea. — *A wry neck*, collum distortum. — *Neck or nothing*, aut Cæsar aut nullus. — *A neck of mutton*, cervix ovina. — *A neck-band, neck-cloth*, collare. — *A neck-kerchief*, amictorium. — *A necklace*, monile. — *A diamond necklace*, monile e gemmis, *Suet.* —— ¶ *A neck of land*, isthmus —— ¶ *The neck of a bottle*, &c. collum, cervix.

NECROMANCY, umbrarum evocatio; necromantia: ars magica.

Necromancer, veneficus, magus.

NECTAR, nectar.

Nectarean, Nectarine, nectareus.

Nectarine (*peach*), nucipersica.

NEED (*necessity, occasion*), necessitas; opus, usus: — (*want, poverty*), inopia, egestas, necessitas, mendicitas, indigentia, penuria, res familiaris exigua: — (*calamity*), res adversæ, miseriæ; calamitas: (*danger*), periculum, discrimen. — *A friend in need is a friend indeed*, is amicus est, qui in re dubiâ juvat; is amicus est, qui te juvat ubi res est opus. — *Need makes the old wife trot*, durum telum necessitas. — *He said he had need of many things*, dicebat multa sibi opus esse. — *You make a bawling when there is need of silence: when you ought to speak you say nothing*, cum tacito opus est, clamas; cum loqui convenit, obmutescis. — *In case of need, if need be*, si opus *or* usus fuerit; si usus veniat; si res postulârit. — *He*

says he will not do it unless he stand in need, nisi necessario facturum negat. — *They stand not much in need of admonition*, non magnopere admonitionem desiderant. —— ¶ *Needs* (*necessaries*), res necessariæ. —— ¶ *To do his needs*, alvum levare; *to go to*, &c., ad requisita naturæ discedere.

NEEDS, *adv. by using* necesse, oportet, *and the like; also by* necessario; ex necessitate. — *I must needs do it*, mihi hoc necesse est facere. — *I must needs write*, necesse habeo scribere. — *I must needs*, oportet me. — *I must needs speak*, non possum non dicere. — *If you must needs do it, why do it then*, si certum est facere, facias. — *It must needs be so*, fieri aliter non potest.

To NEED (*have need of, want*), egeo, indigeo, careo; desidero; opus est mihi aliquid *or* aliquâ re: (*require*, &c.), necesse est, oportet, opus est, est quod *or* cur. — *We need not look for more*, nihil nobis præterea requirendum est. — *I need not tell you*, nihil attinet dicere. — *You need not fear*, non est quod timeas.

NEEDFUL, opportunus, necessarius; opus, *indecl.* — *It is needful*, expedit, convenit. — *Very needful*, pernecessarius; peropus, *indecl.*

NEEDFULNESS, necessitas.

NEEDLESS, supervacaneus, supervacuus, superfluus, inutilis. — *I hope witnesses are needless*, spero non egere testibus.

NEEDLESSLY, inutiliter, intempestive.

NEEDLESSNESS, inutilitas.

NEEDY, egens, egenus, indigens, indigus, inops.

NEEDINESS, egestas, inopia, indigentia, penuria.

NEEDLE, acus. — *The eye of a needle*, acûs foramen. — *A pack-needle*, acus sarcinaria. — *A mariner's needle*, acus magnetica. — *Needle-work* (*embroidery*), opus Phrygium. — *To work needle-work*, acu pingere. — *Wrought with needle-work*, acu pictus. — *A garment of needle-work*, vestis acu picta. — *A needle-case*, theca acubus servandis. — *A needle-maker*, acuum faber. — *To sew with a needle*, acu suere. — *To thread a needle*, filum in acum conjicere.

NE'ER. See *Never*.

NEFARIOUS, nefarius, impius, scelestus, sceleratus.

NEGATION, negatio.

NEGATIVE, negans, negandi vim habens.

NEGATIVE, NEGATORY, *s.* repulsa.—*It was passed or was carried against him in the negative*, repulsam accepit *or* tulit.

NEGATIVELY, negando.

NEGLECT, *v.* negligo, omitto.—*You neglect yourself*, tui es negligens; te non curas.

NEGLECT, *s.* negligentia, neglectus; incuria; aspernatio.

NEGLECTFUL. See *Negligent*.

NEGLECTFULLY, negligenter, indiligenter.

NEGLECTING, neglectus, neglectio.

NEGLIGENCE, neglectus, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; lentitudo.

NEGLIGENT, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus. — *A negligent person*, ignavus, remissus, oscitans. — *To be negligent*, negligo, indormio. — *I have been so long negligent in due respect to that man*, in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. — *They have been negligent*, cessatum est.

NEGLIGENTLY, negligenter, indiligenter, segniter, oscitanter, remisse, incuriose, ignave, nequiter; perfunctorie, *Petron.* — *To dispute negligently*, lentius disputare. — *To hear negligently*, supinâ aure andire.

NEGOTIATE (*traffic*), negotior, mercaturam exercere. — *To negotiate an affair*, negotium aliquod administrare, curare, procurare, gerere. — *Negotiated*, administratus, *etc.* transactus.

NEGOTIATING (*trafficking*), negotiatio.

NEGOTIATION, NEGOTIATING (*of an affair*), rei administratio, curatio, procuratio. — *To finish a negotiation successfully*, ex sententiâ negotia conficere. — *To enter into a negotiation*, administrationem rei incipere. — *They will shortly enter into negotiations of peace*, colloquia de transigendâ pace brevi habenda sunt.

NEGOTIATOR (*manager*) *of an affair*, rei alicujus administrator, curator, procurator: (*trafficker*), negotiator

NEGRO, Æthiops, Maurus.

NEIGH, hinnio, hinnitum edere *or* tollere. — *after*, adhinnio. — *The neighing bird*, anthus.

NEIGHING, hinnitus.

NEIGHBOR, vicinus; accola, finitimus, (*borderer*). — *A next neighbor*, proximus. — *This old man is our next neighbor*, de proximo est hic senex. — *To be a neighbor*, vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare.

NEIGHBORHOOD, vicinia; vicinitas, propinquitas, proximitas: (*neighbors*), vicinitas, vicini.

NEIGHBORING *people, town*, &c. finitimus populus, vicinum oppidum.

NEIGHBORLY, *adj.* vicinis conveniens *or* dignus; humanus, officiosus; familiaris.

NEIGHBORLY, *adv.* ut decet vicinum; more vicinorum, benigne, commode, familiariter.

NEITHER, *adj.* neuter. — *The votes go on neither side*, neutrò inclinantur suffragia. — *We take neither part*, a neutrâ parte stamus. — *He takes neither part*, utrisque æquus est. — *They are moved neither way*, in neutram partem moventur.

NEITHER, *conj.* nec, neque. — *Now a-days we can neither endure our faults nor our remedies*, his temporibus nec vitia nostra, nec remedia, pati possumus. — *I neither bid you nor forbid you*, ego neque te jubeo, neque veto. — *What! not yet neither?* an nondum etiam? — *Neither way*, neutro.

NEOPHYTE (*probationer*), novitius, tiro.

NEPHEW, fratris *or* sororis filius.

NEPHRITIC, renum dolore *or* morbo laborans.

NEPOTISM, studium cognatos fovendi et augendi; nepotismus.

NEPTUNE, Neptunus.

NERVE, nervus. — *A little nerve*, nervulus.

NERVOUS *disease*, morbus nervorum remissione ortus. —— ¶ (*forcible*), nervosus; vibrans. — *A nervous discourse*, oratio nervosa.

NERVOUSLY, nervose (*e. g.* dicere).

NESCIENCE, ignorantia.

NEST, nidus; avium cubile. — *A little nest*, nidulus. — *A wasp's nest*, vesparum nidulus. — *A nest of boxes or drawers*, nidi, *pl.* — *A nest of thieves*, furum grex. — *A nest-egg*, ovum in nido relictum.

To NEST (*build or make a nest*), nidifico, nidulor; nidum facere, construere.

To NESTLE, se in nido condere *or* reponere. — *To nestle about*, in omnes partes versari. — *A nestler about*, inquietus, irrequietus.

NESTLING (*bird*), avicula recens ovo exclusa.

NET. — *Fish-net*, rete; funda, jaculum, (*casting net*); verriculum, everriculum, (*drag-net, seine*). — *Net for birds and beasts*, rete; plagæ (*toils for larger beasts; poet.* casses). — *Net for the hair*, reticulum. — *A net-bag*, reticulum. — *The mesh of a net*, retis macula. — *Made like a net*, reticulatus. — *A net maker*, retium fabricator. — *To cast a net*, rete jacere. — *To set or spread nets*, retia *or* plagas pandere *or* tendere. — *Men do not set a net for a hawk*, non rete accipitri tenditur. — *To take in a net*, irretio (*prop. and fig.*). — *To fall into a net*, in plagas cadere *or* incidere. — *Net-work*, opus reticulatum. — *To make a net*, rete *or* reticulum texere. — *To give a thing the form of a net*, aliquid in formam retis redigere.

NETTING, opus reticulatum.

NET, *adj.* solidus. — *Net price*, pretium solidum. — *produce*, reditus solidus. — *Net weight*, simplicis rei pondus.

NETHER, inferior. — *Nethermost*, infimus.

NETTLE, urtica; urtica urens (L.). — *Blind or dead*, lamium. — *Stinking dead*, urtica fœtida. — *Sea nettle*, urtica marina. — *The nettle-worm*, eruca urticaria. — *The stinging of a nettle*, urticæ uredo.

To NETTLE, uro, pungo; bilem alicui movere, irritare aliquem. — *A nettling discourse*, oratio mordax.

NETTLING, stimulatio.

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; partium studio vacans; otiosus. — *To stand neuter*, neutri parti se adjungere; medium se gerere. — *When Pompey debated how to behave towards such as stood neuter*, consultante autem Pompeio de mediis ac neutram partem sequentibus, *Suet.* — *The neuter gender*, genus neutrum. — *A neuter noun*, nomen neutrale.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis *or* neutrarum partium studium; quies, otium. — *Though they had observed a strict neutrality*, quum se ab omni bellorum contagione removerent, *Flor.* — *By neutrality*, medium se gerendo.

NEVER (*at no time*), nunquam, non unquam; nullo tempore: ad Græcas calendas. — *And never*, nec unquam. — *They can seldom or never know*, raro unquam possunt scire. — *Can you never be satisfied?* nunquamne expleri potes? — *So as it never had been before*, quod alias nunquam. — *Never heard of till now*, ante hoc tempus inauditum. — *Never deny it*, ne nega. — *Would I may never live*, ne vivam, ne sim salvus. — *And never more than now*, et nunc cum maxime. — *Now or never*, nullum erit tempus, hoc omisso. — *Never too old to learn*, nulla ætas ad perdiscendum sera est. — *Never before*, antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem; nunc primum; nunquam antea. — *Never after*, nunquam post. — *Never ceasing*, assiduus, continuus. — *Never failing*, certus; firmus; fidelis; fidus. —— ¶ *Never a*, nullus, *etc.* — *There is never a day almost, but that he comes*, dies fere nulla est, quin veniat. — *Never a ship was lost*, ne una quidem navis amissa est. — *Never a whit*, nihil quicquam, ne minimum quidem. —— ¶ *Never the*, nihilo. — *He came never the sooner for that*, illâ causâ nihilo citius venit. — *Never the more*, nihilo magis. — *He is never the more within for that*, nihilo magis intus est. — *You will be never the nearer or never the better*, nihil promoveris. —— ¶ *Never so*, may be variously rendered, according to these examples. — *Though they be never so great*, etiam si maximi sint. — *If they seem never so little to like it*, si paullum modo ostendant sibi placere. — *If never so little should escape you, I should be ruined*, si paullulum modo quid te fugerit, ego periero. — *Were my poverty never so great*, quanta quanta mea paupertas esset. — *Be they never so many*, quantuscunque numerus adhibentur. — *If you bid me never so much*, si jubeas maxime. — *If she be never so much akin*, si cognata est maxime. — *If I would never so fain*, si maxime vellem. — *If any thing, though never so small a matter be found*, si quælibet vel minima res reperiatur. — *Never so well*, vel optime. — *Be it never so little*, quantulumcunque id sit; quamlibet parum sit. — *Be the price never so great*, quanti quanti ematur. — *Though he were never so base a fellow*, ut homo turpissimus esset. — *If you do amiss never so little*, si tantillum peccâris. — *In never so great a company*, in quantâlibet multitudine. — *Though they be never so little out of tune*, quamvis paullulum discrepent. — *Never so great*, ut ut maximus. — *Never so often*, usque. — *I will not tell you, though you ask me never so often*, non dicam, licet usque me rogetis, *Mart.* — *Never so shameful*, fœdissimus, turpissimus.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus, nihilo secius; tamen. — *Which things may nevertheless be done, though I should be absent*, quæ nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt. — *Nevertheless, he taught many*, nihilo secius, plurimos docuit.

NEW, novus (*that has not been before: uncommon, unheard of; before untried*); recens (*but lately come into existence, fresh*); inauditus (*unheard of*); insolitus (*unwonted*); integer (*unworn*). — *New tricks new projects*, fallacia alia aliam trudit — *New lords, new laws*, novus rex, nova lex. — *Pretty new or somewhat new*, novellus. — *A new beginner*, tiro. — *New things*, nova, *pl.* — *New cheese*, caseus recens *or* musteus. — *A new man*, defe-

catis moribus homo, moribus immutatus, ad frugem conversus. — *The new moon.* (See *Moon.*) — *New beer or new wine*, mustum. — *The new year*, annus incipiens *or* iniens. — *New year's day*, primus incipientis anni dies; Calendæ Januariæ. — *A new year's gift*, strena. — *New-fangled*, nuper inventus *or* in morem inductus. — *To be new-fangled*, novitatis esse studiosum. — *To make new*, novo, innovo. — *again*, instauro, redintegro, renovo, reficio. — *To grow new*, integrasco. — *To new-coin*, numum iterum *or* rursus cudere, percutere, ferire, signare. — *New-coined words*, verba commentitia, novata, ficta. — *To new-mould*, de novo formare. — *To new-vamp*, reconcinno, reficio, resarcio; restituo. — *Anew*, denuo, de *or* ab integro.

Newly, nove; (*lately*), nuper, nuperrime.

Newness, novitas; insolentia.

News, res novæ; fama, rumor; nuntius; *commonly after a neuter, by the genit.* novi. — *What news?* quid novi? quid portas? — *Is there any news?* num quidnam novi? — *No news*, nihil novi. — *There was no news yet come*, nulla adhuc fama venerat. — *This is news to me*, nunc demum isthæc nata oratio. — *As soon as the news was known*, quâ re nuntiatâ. — *No news of the Parthians*, altum de Parthis silentium. — *At the very first news of his arrival*, ipso statim adventûs sui nuntio, *Flor.* — *Before the news of Titurius's death was come*, nondum ad eam famâ de Titurii morte perlatâ, *Cæs.* — *There being scarce any left to carry the news*, vix nuntiis cædis relictis, *Liv.* — *Good news*, nuntius bonus, jucundus, exoptatus. — *Bad*, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis. — *Mortifying*, res calamitosa *or* luctuosa. — *A news-monger*, nova quæque captans *or* venans. — *To bring news*, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre. — *A news-paper*, acta (diurna *or* publica).

NEWT, stellio, lacerta.

NEXT, *adj.* proximus, citimus; finitimus, vicinus; secundus ab aliquo. — *One that knows not the next town*, vicinæ nescius urbis. — *The moon is next the earth*, citima terris est luna. — *The next year these were consuls*, insequens annus hos habuit consules. — *You shall be next to him*, tu eris alter ab illo. — *That part of Cappadocia which is next to Cilicia*, Cappadociæ pars ea quæ Ciliciam attingit. — *I was the next man to him*, lateri ejus adhærebam. — *He is the next to be born*, proxima (*acc.*) sorte tenet lucis loca, *Virg.* — *So that he was reckoned the next man to Sylla*, ut secundus a Syllâ haberetur. — *The next day or day after*, postridie; postero, sequente *or* proximo die. — *The next day after, Chremes came to me*, venit Chremes postridie ad me. — *He invited him to supper against the next day*, in posterum *or* sequentem diem ad cœnam invitavit. — *The next day after that*, postridie ejus diei. — *Next of kin*, proximus genere. — *The next to the last*, proximus a postremo.

Next, *adv.* deinde, deinceps. — *First they take away concord, next equity*, primum concordiam tollunt, deinde æquitatem. — *We are next to speak of the order of things*, deinceps de ordine rerum dicendum est. —— ¶ *Next after, next to*, juxta, proxime, secundum. — *Next to the gods, it is in your power*, juxta deos in tuâ manu est. — *The most learned man next to Varro*, homo juxta Varronem doctissimus. — *Next to learning it is the hardest art*, secundum literas difficillimum est artificium.

NIB (*bill*), rostrum. —— ¶ *The nib of a pen*, pennæ cuspis, calami scriptorii crena. — *A hard or soft nibbed pen*, penna cuspide duriusculâ *or* molliori.

To Nibble, admordeo, carpo, rodo, arrodo. —— ¶ Fig. *To nibble at a matter*, rem leviter attingere.

NICE (*dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, bellus, fastidiosus: (*exact*), accuratus, exquisitus. — *Be not more nice than wise*, noli altum sapere. — *A man of a nice judgment*, vir subtilis *or* limati judicii. — *A nice critic*, exactor. — *To be or grow nice or effeminate*, remollesco, effeminor. — *To make nice*, mollio; luxu frangere. — *Made nice or effeminate*, effeminatus, luxu perditus. —— ¶ (*ticklish, dangerous*), periculosus, lubricus; (*hard to be pleased*), difficilis, morosus.

Nicely (*delicately*), delicate, effeminate, molliter, belle: (*exactly*), accurate, exquisite; subtiliter.

Niceness, Nicety (*over-delicacy*), mollitia, mollities: (*exactness*), accuratio, subtilitas. — *Nicety of work*, operis elegantia, opus exquisitum, elegans artificium. — *of language or style*, orationis concinnitas *or* elegantia. —— ¶ *Niceties* (*dainties*), cuppediæ, cibi delicati *or* exquisiti. — *Tables covered with niceties*, mensæ conquisitissimis cibis exstructæ.

NICHE (*for a statue*), ædicula.

NICK (*notch*), incisura. —— ¶ *In the nick of time*, commode, opportune, in ipso temporis articulo.

To Nick (*notch*), incido. —— ¶ *To nick a business*, opportune *or* in ipso temporis articulo rem aliquam aggredi. — *He nicked the matter to a nicety*, rem acu tetigit.

NICKNAME, nomen joculare; nomen *or* cognomen infame.

To Nickname, alicui nomen joculare dare; alicui contumeliæ causâ cognomen dare; aliquem jlocalariter *or* contumeliose appellare.

NIECE, fratris *or* sororis filia.

NIGGARD, avarus, parcus, sordidus, illiberalis.

Niggardish, ad rem attentior.

Niggardly, *adj.* parcus, avarus, sordidus, tenax, malignus. — *Very*, præparcus.

Niggardly, *adv.* parce, maligne, illiberaliter.

Niggardliness, avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, illiberalitas.

NIGH, *adj.* vicinus, propinquus, proximus: — *adv.* prope, juxta, propter, secundum. — *Well nigh*, propemodum. — *He was well nigh cast away*, ille vix tandem e periculo evasit. — *The standing corn was now nigh ripe*, seges prope jam matura erat. — *You write too nigh together*, tu nimis anguste scribis. — *To be nigh*, adsum, prope adesse. — *Death being nigh at hand*, ingruente fato. — *To draw nigh to*, appropinquo, insto, prope adesse. — *And now winter drew nigh or was near at hand*, jamque hiems appropinquabat. (See *Approach.*) —— ¶ *Nigher*, propior. — *You shall be never the nigher*, nihil efficies *or* promoveris. —— ¶ *Nighest*, proximus.

NIGHT, nox; tenebræ (*darkness*). — *He demanded a night's time to consider of it*, noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit. — *A little before night*, sub noctem. — *Thou art in my sight day and night*, ante oculos dies noctesque versaris. — *Night caught him*, nox eum oppressit. — *It was late at night when I came*, multâ nocte veni. — *The night before the day of the murder*, eâ nocte cui illuxit dies cædis. — *The night draws on*, nox appetit. — *It grows towards night*, advesperascit. — *To have a good night*, bene quiescere. — *To bid or wish one a good night's rest*, alicui bonam quietem precari. — *Good night!* molliter cubes! salve! vale! — *To sit up late at night*, ad multam noctem vigilare. — *A staying up all night*, pervigilatio; pervigilium. — *To be up all night*, noctem pervigilare. — *To spend the night in a place*, pernoctare aliquo loco; *at one's house*, apud aliquem; (*where we cannot do otherwise*), in aliquo loco manere. — *To study by night*, lucubro. — *For a whole night long*, per totam noctem. — *Continuing all night*, pernox. — *At midnight, in the dead of the night*, mediâ nocte; nocte intempestâ; nocte concubiâ; nocte silenti. — *By night*, nocte; noctu. *By night and day*, noctu diuque, noctu et interdiu, noctu ac die. — *Their minds are tormented night and day*, noctes diesque exeduntur animi eorum. — *The night far spent*, nox adulta. — *To-night, this night*, hâc nocte. — *Night by night, night after night*, in singulas noctes, quot noctibus. — *The space of two, three nights*, binoctium, trinoctium. — *Of the night*, nocturnus. — *The still of the night*, noctis silentium. — *A dark night*, nox cæca, opaca, caliginosa, Tartarea. — *A moonlight night*, nox lunâ illustris *or* illustrata. — *A starlight night*, nox illustris sideribus. — *A night-brawler*, qui alios noctu turbat. — *The night-dew*, ros nocturnus. — *Night-dress*, vestis nocturna. — *cap*, calantica nocturna. — *shirt*, subucula cubicularis. — *A night-walker*, tenebrio, lucifugus, noctivagus. — *Night-watch*, vigilæ: vigiles nocturni. — *A night crow or raven*, nycticorax (L.). — *A night-man*, foricarum purgator; foricarius. — *The night-mare, night-hag*, ephialtes; incubo, *Tertull.* — *Night-shade* (*herb*), solanum (L.). — *Great or deadly*, solanum lethale. — *Sleepy*, solanum somnificum. — *A night-spell*, precandi formula nocturna.

Nightingale, luscinia; philomela; aëdon, *Sen.* — *Nightingale-like*, philomelam æmulans; clare modulans. — *The river nightingale*, alcyon minor.

Nightly, singulis noctibus: — nocturnus; noctu.

NILL, æris et cadmiæ favillæ.

NIMBLE, agilis, celer, pernix, velox, expeditus; levis. — *To be too nimble for a person*, aliquem celeritate superare *or* vincere. — *Nimble-witted*, argutus, sagax.

Nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas, velocitas, alacritas.

Nimbly, agiliter, perniciter, velociter, expedite.

NINE, novem; noveni. — *Nine glasses*, ter terni cyathi. — *Of nine*, novenarius. — *Nine times*, novies. — *Nine o'clock*, nona hora. — *The nine at cards*, say enneas. — *The nine and twentieth*, undetrigesimus. — *Nine and thirty*, undequadraginta. — *Thirty-nine times*, undequadragies. — *Forty-nine*, undequinquaginta. — *Forty-ninth*, undequinquagesimus. — *Fifty-nine*, undesexaginta. — *Fifty-ninth*, undesexagesimus. — *Eighty-nine*, undenonaginta. — *Ninety-nine*, undecentum. — *Of nine days*, novendialis. — *Nine-pins*, conorum lusus. (See *Bowl.*) — *Nine hundred*, nongenti, noningenti. — *Nine hundred times*, noningenties.

Nineteen, novendecim, undeviginti. — *The nineteenth*, undevigesimus, decimus nonus.

Ninety, nonaginta. — *Of ninety*, nonagenarius. — *Ninety times*, nonagies.

Ninetieth, nonagesimus.

Ninth, nonus. (See also under *Nine.*) — *The ninth part, a Ninth*, nona (pars). — *For the ninth time*, nonum.

Ninthly, nono.

NIP (*pluck*), vello, vellico; extremis digitis, unguibus, *etc.* stringere. — *To nip or cut away or off*, seco, deseco, reseco. — *To nip cruelly*, fodico. — *Nipped*, vellicatus, morsus. — *To nip with the teeth*, dentibus stringere. —— ¶ *To nip* (*taunt*), uro, mordeo. —— ¶ *To nip* (*as cold*), uro, aduro. — *To be nipped in the bud*, in germine uri; spe conceptâ decidere. (See *Bud.*) — *The conspiracy of Scribonianus against Claudius was nipped in the bud*, Scriboniani contra Claudium inceptâ simul audita et coërcita, *Tac.*

Nip, Nipping, vellicatio; compressio; morsus, morsiuncula.

Nippers, forceps.

Nipping, *adj.* mordax. — *Nipping cold weather*, cœlum prægelidum, perfrigidum, præfrigidum. — *A nipping jest*, dicterium.

Nippingly, salse.

NIPPLE, papilla.

NIT, lens.

NITRE, nitrum.

Nitrous, Nitry, nitrosus, nitratus. — *A place where nitre is found*, nitraria.

NO, *adj.* nullus, non ullus; nemo *with genit.* or de *or* ex; *in some cases by* non (*as, on the high sea no snow falls*, nives in alto non cadunt; *they had no honey*, mel non habebant; *I bring you no very agreeable news*, non jucundissimum nuntium vobis affero). — *I make no question but*, &c., nullus *or* non dubito, quin, *etc.* — *We can do the state no good*, nihil possumus opitulari reipublicæ. — *I think there is no honesty at all in it*, id vero neutiquam honestum esse arbitror. — *I have no time now*, non est mihi otium nunc. — *He put them in no small fear*, non minimum terroris incussit eis. — *Are you no better?* an nihil in melius proficis? — *No hard matter*, res haud difficilis. — *I entreat you to suffer no wrong*

to be done them, ne quam patiare injuriam fieri, a te peto. — See that no wrong be done me, efficias nequid mihi fiat injuriæ. — He wanted no good will, illi studium non defuit. — No pains, no gains, dii laboribus omnia vendunt; qui fugit molam, fugit farinam. — There is no justice in it, justitiâ vacat. — No body, no man, no one, nemo, nemo omnium, nullus. — Nobody but I, ego vero solus. — There was nobody at home then but I, unus tum domi eram. — He said there was one, and no more, unum aiebat, præterea neminem. — By no means, in no case, in no wise, nequaquam, haudquaquam, nullo pacto, nullo modo. — By no manner of means, minime gentium, nihil minus. — No more, nihil amplius or ultra. — To these things I returned no more in writing, but, &c., ad hæc ego rescripsi nihil amplius, quam, etc. — To say no more, ne quid ultra dicam. — I see no more hope of safety left, spem reliquam nullam video salutis. — There were no more but five, quinque omnino fuerunt. — I desire no more, sat habeo. — To say no worse, ut levissime dicam. — No less than any of you, non minus quam vestrûm quivis. — With no less eloquence than freedom, pari eloquentiâ ac libertate. — I will say no worse of him, nolo in illum gravius dicere. — To no purpose, frustra. — Nowhere, nusquam, nullo loco.

No, adv. non, minime. — No, not in the least thing, ne minimâ quidem re. — No not he himself could have persuaded me, ne ipse quidem mihi persuasisset. —— ¶ (as a negative answer), see Nay.

NOBLE (illustrious, splendid), nobilis, generosus; illustris, insignis, clarus, splendidus, amplus, celsus: (generous, free), generosus, liberalis, munificus: (stately), magnificus; excelsus. — Very, pernobilis. — The noblest persons are to be chosen priests, deligendi ad sacerdotia viri amplissimi. — Noble acts, gesta præclara; facinora magna, memorabilia. — Noble courage, animi magnitudo. — Noble hearts, pectóra generosa. — Of noble stock, genere nobilis, illustri familiâ ortus, natalibus clarus. — The noble parts of the body, partes corporis principes or vitales. — To make noble (prop.), dare alicui nobilitatem, aliquem recipere in nobilium ordinem or nobilium ordini ascribere: (fig.), nobilito, orno, illustro.

Nobleman, homo nobilis or generosus; vir amplissimus. — Noblemen, nobiles, optimates; nobilitas.

Noblewoman, femina nobilis.

Nobleness, nobilitas, claritas, splendor. — of soul, magnanimitas, excelsitas animi et magnitudo, animi nobilitas; generositas.

Nobly, generose, magnifice, auguste, præclare, splendide.

Nobility, nobilitas, claritas, celsitudo, dignitas; honestas. — ¶ The nobility, nobiles, nobilitas; proceres, patricii.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus.

NOD (bend the head), nuto. — To nod to, annuo, adnuto. — To nod (sleep), dormio.

Nod, s. nutus.

Nodding, nutatio, capitis nutus.

NODDLE, occipitium.

NODE (knob), nodus, tuber.

NOGGIN, cotyla, hemina, lagena.

NOISE (loud sound), sonus; crepitus; strepitus; clamor: — (report), fama, rumor. — At the noise they came together, ad clamorem convenerunt. — The year passes away without any noise, nulloque sono convertitur annus, Col. — Let them see without making a noise, tacite spectent. — A little or whispering noise, susurrus. — A shrill noise, stridor. — The noise of thunder, fragor. — To make a noise, strepo, obstrepo; crepo, concrepo; strepitum edere. — They make a noise in the hive, in alveo strepunt. — To make a great noise, perstrepo. — on all sides, circumstrepo. — To make a mournful or dismal noise, lugubrius sonare. — Without noise, silens, tacitus. — Making a noise, obstrepens, fremens, fremebundus. — Making a noise on high, altisonus (poet.). — Making a noise with waves, undisonus (poet.).

To Noise abroad, vulgo, divulgo, pervulgo; prædico, concelebro. — It is noised abroad, rumor est, rumor incidit, fama percrebuit.

Noiseless, silens, tacitus; sine clamore.

Noisy, strepens, fremens; tumultuosus; clamosus, rixosus.

Noisiness, clamor.

NOISOME (hurtful), nocens, noxius: (foul), teter, gravis, graveolens; molestus.

Noisomely, graviter, noxie, tetre.

Noisomeness, fœtor, spurcities.

NOLITION, repugnantia; nolle.

NOMADIC, by genit. nomadum. — people, nomades.

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator.

NOMENCLATURE (vocabulary), nomenclatura.

NOMINAL, nominalis, ad nomen pertinens. — king, rex nomine tantum.

Nominally (in name), nomine; (in pretence), verbo.

NOMINATE, nomino, appello, nuncupo, designo. — To nominate a dictator, dictatorem dicere, Liv.

Nominating, Nomination, nominatio, appellatio, nuncupatio, designatio.

NOMINATIVE case, casus nominandi, casus nominativus or rectus.

NONAGE, infantia, ætas nondum adulta, ætas pupillaris, anni pupillares.

NONAPPEARANCE, desertum vadimonium.

NONCE. — For the nonce, de industriâ; datâ or deditâ operâ; consulto.

NONCOMPLIANCE, recusatio; contumacia.

NONCONFORMIST, qui se ecclesiæ lege stabilitæ non conformat.

Nonconformity, recusatio se ecclesiæ stabilitæ conformandi.

NONE, nullus, non ullus. — Without these things man's life could have been none at all, sine his vita hominis omnino nulla esse potuisset. — None understands me, non intelligor ulli. — I love none but you, te unum diligo. — He is none of the best, homo non probatissimus. — Such an artist as none is able to come near him, artifex longe citra æmulum. — None almost invited him to his house, domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. — You are none of our company, non es nostri gregis. — This happens to none but a wise man, soli hoc contingit sapienti. — There is none but knows, nemo est qui nesciat. — None but a fool would run into mischief, quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere. — There are none without faults, sine vitiis nemo nascitur. — It is none of my fault, non est culpa mea.

NONENTITY, non esse. — A nonentity, quod non est; nihil.

NONES, nonæ, pl.

NONPAREIL letter, typorum genus minutissimum.

NONPERFORMANCE. — To be guilty of a nonperformance of duty, officio deesse; — of promises, promissis non stare; fidem fallere or violare.

NONPAYMENT, in case of, si non solverit. — The nonpayment of a debt, nomen non solutum.

NONPLUS, incitas, in acc. pl.

To Nonplus (put a man to a nonplus), ad incitas redigere.

NONRESIDENT, non residens, a munere nimis diu absens.

Nonresidence, absentia a munere, absentia illicita.

NONRESISTANCE, non repugnantia.

NONSENSE, absurde dictum or factum; ineptiæ, nugæ.

Nonsensical, absurdus, absonus, ineptus, insulsus.

Nonsensically, absurde, ridicule.

Nonsensicalness, insulsitas; ineptiæ, pl.

NONSUIT, litis desertio.

NONTERM, justitium; feriæ, pl.

NOODLE, stultus, hebes.

NOOK, angulus; recessus. — A close nook, latebra.

NOON, NOONTIDE, meridies, tempus meridianum. — Of noon, meridianus. — Before noon, antemeridianus. — The forenoon, tempus antemeridianum. — Afternoon (adj.), pomeridianus. — The afternoon, tempus pomeridianum. — To sleep at noon, meridior.

NOOSE, laqueus. — To run one's self into a noose, se illaqueare or laqueo implicare.

To Noose, illaqueo, irretio. — Noosed, illaqueatus, irretitus, laqueo captus or impeditus.

NOR, nec, neque.

NORTH, septentriones; regio aquilonaris. — The north wind. (See Wind.) — The north pole, septentrio, axis aquilonaris. — The north star, septentrio.

Northerly, Northern, in septentriones spectans, ad septentriones vergens; aquilonaris.

Northwards, ad septentriones (versus).

NOSE, nasus. — Flat, nasus simus or collisus. — Aquiline, nasus aduncus. — The tip of the nose, nares primores. — The gristle, cartilago narium. — A good (keen) nose, nasus sagax; nares acutæ. — A dog of a good nose, canis sagax. — One that has a good nose, nasutus. — Follow your nose, viâ rectâ tendas. — To lead one by the nose, aliquem ad aliquid agendum or credendum facile inducere. — To thrust one's nose into other men's affairs, se rebus aliorum immiscere or interponere. — To speak through the nose, naribus velut occlusis loqui. — To strut before a person's nose, or before his eyes, incedere per ora magnifice. — To tell or count noses, capita numerare, numerum præsentium recensere. — To wipe the nose, nasum emungere. — A wiping of the nose, emunctio. — To root with the nose, cœnum rostro fodere. — Nose-band, vinculum nasi. — Nose-bleed, narium sanguis, profluvium sanguinis e naribus: (herb), millefolium. — Nose-smart, nasturtium.

To Nose, odoror.

Nosed. — Flat-nosed, simus. — Hawk-nosed, camurus. — Hook-nosed, nasi adunci.

Nosegay, florum fasciculus. — To make up into a nosegay, flores in fasciculum colligare. — To smell to a nosegay, flores ad nares admovere.

Nostrils, nares. — Great or wide, nares patulæ.

NOT is generally rendered into Latin by non or ne, yet sometimes by other words and phrases, according to the following examples: — by non (as, I do not doubt but, &c., non dubito, quin, etc. — Ought I not to have known it beforehand? nonne oportuit præscisse me antea? — Did I not say it would fall out so? annon dixi hoc esse futurum?): — by nihil (as, you have not used any circumlocution, nihil circuitione usus es. — You regard not my poems, nihil mea carmina curas): — by ne (as, do not, I pray you, deny it me, obsecro, ne nega. — That I may not do any hurt, ut nequid obsim. — Not even he, ne ille quidem): — by haud (as, I know not whether you would say so, haud scio an ita dicas): — by minus (as, it is not fifteen days ago, minus quindecim dies sunt. — Things go not well with them, quibus res sunt minus secundæ. — But if not, sin minus): — by nec, neque, (as, not long after, nec ita multo post. — For I cannot deny this, neque enim hoc negare possum. — And not, nec, neque; but see And): — by ne non (as, you are afraid it should not be of any long continuance, ne non diuturnum sit futurum, times): — by ut (as, I fear I cannot, vereor ut possim): — Particular phrases. Do not think that I had rather, noli putare me maluisse. — Not so often as I used, rarius quam solebam. — If you had not rather, nisi si mavis. — Why may you not desire these things? quidni hæc cupias? — Not as it was before, contra atque antea fuerat. — Not to be tedious, ne longus sim. — Not at all, nullo modo, nequâquam, ne minimâ quidem ex parte. — I do not at all agree to that, nullo modo prorsus assentior. — Not at all his equal, omnino illi nequâquam par. — That is no friendship at all, nequâquam ista amicitia est. — Yet they are not at all to be compared to the laws and discipline of Lycurgus, tamen, ne minimâ quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinæ conferendi sunt. — Believing there was no treachery at all, nihil doli subesse credens. — Marcellus not at all daunted at so terrible a defeat, Marcellus nihil admodum tantâ clade territus. — Not yet, nondum. — He was not yet gone

over the river, nondum flumen transierat. — *Not so*, minime, neutiquam, nequaquam. — *Not so much as one*, ne unus quidem, nemo unus. — *Not to care whether one sink or swim*, susque deque ferre *or* habere; nihil pensi habere.

NOTABLE (*considerable, remarkable*), illustris, insignis, spectabilis, eximius, egregius; nobilis: *sometimes by a superl.* — *This notable thing happened to the city*, hoc memorandum contigit urbi. — *Let your notable virtue appear*, virtutis tuæ lumen eluceat.— *A notable scholar*, doctissimus. — *Very notable*, perinsignis, perillustris. — *A notable liar*, mendacissimus. — *To be notable*, eniteo, enitesco, clareo. — *To make notable*, insignio, claro, nobilito.

Notableness, claritas, claritudo.

Notably, insigniter, eximie, egregie; notabiliter.

NOTARY, scriba publicus; signator; scriba censualis. — *Done by a notary public*, in publicas tabulas relatus.

NOTATION, notatio.

NOTCH, incisura.

To Notch, incido; denticulo. — *To notch in a tally*, incisurâ factâ subnotare. — *To notch the hair*, comam inæqualiter tondere.

Notching, incisio.

NOTE (*mark*), nota, signum. —— ¶ (*note of hand*), chirographum. — *A note or bill of one's hand for payment of money*, cautio chirographi. —— ¶ *Bank-note*, tessera mensæ publicæ. —— ¶ (*musical note*), tonus; modus: — (*in the book*), soni *or* vocis signum. — *To sing from notes*, ex libello canere. —— ¶ *To take down in short notes*, notis excipere. —— ¶ *The note (cry) of an animal*, vox. —— ¶ (*remark, annotation*), annotatio. — *Notes or commentary*, commentarii *or* -a. — *A note-book*, libellus, commentarium. — *Loose, extemporary notes*, adversaria. —— ¶ (*small letter*), epistolium, codicilli. —— ¶ *Of note* (*importance*), notabilis, insignis, illustris, egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *Men of note*, homines clari, præclari, eximii, egregii, celebres, illustres, insignes, magni nominis. — *A man of some note*, homo paullo notior. — *Of little note*, obscurus, ignotus. — *To be of some note*, aliquid *or* aliquem esse; in aliquo numero esse. — *Men of little or no note*, ignota capita, terræ filii. —— ¶ *To take note of*, animadverto, observo.

To Note (*make a mark*), noto, signo: (*observe*), noto, observo, animadverto. — *To note a thing down*, aliquid in libellum, *etc.* referre.

Noted. — *A noted man*, vir genere, virtute, literis, *etc.* clarus, eximius, illustris.

Noter (*observer*), observator, speculator.

Noting (*observing*), notatio, annotatio, observatio.

NOTHING, nihil, nil, nihilum (*with a compar.*, nihilo); nulla res. — *Nothing at all*, prorsus nihil. — *You have nothing to do with it*, tua nihil refert. — *It is nothing to me*, nihil ad me attinet; id mea minime refert. — *Little or nothing*, non multum aut non omnino. — *He has nothing or is worth nothing*, omnibus rebus est nudus. — *If you have nothing, you will be esteemed as nothing*, assem habeas, assem valeas. — *Has there been nothing more between you?* numquidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit? — *I desired nothing more*, mihi nihil potius *or* antiquius fuit. — *They knew of nothing to reproach themselves with*, sibi nullius erant conscii culpæ. — *He is nothing but skin and bones*, ossa atque pellis totus est. — *I have nothing to accuse your old age of*, non habeo quod accusem senectutem tuam. — *Nothing dries up sooner than tears*, lacrimâ nil citius arescit. — *They live upon nothing but honey*, melle solo vivunt. — *I will have nothing to do with you*, nihil mibi tecum erit. — *There is nothing can be said now, which has not been said before*, nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius. — *Nothing venture, nothing have*, jacta est alea; non fit sine periculo facinus magnum et memorabile. — *Of nothing comes nothing*, ex nihilo nihil fit. — *For nothing*, gratis; temere (*unreasonably, heedlessly*); sine causâ (*without cause*). — *He served for nothing*, servivit gratis. — *It is not for nothing, that*, &c., non temere est, quod, *etc.* — *To do a thing for nothing or without some reason*, temere aliquid facere. — *Good for nothing*, inutilis. — *A man good for nothing*, homo nihili; homo nequam, abjectus, vilis, infimus, telluris inutile pondus. — *Nothing worth*, vilis; nullius momenti *or* ponderis. — *Valued as nothing*, nihili, despicatui *or* contemptui habitus. — *Nothing near so good, fine, courageous*, &c., nequaquam tam bonus, splendidus, fortis, *etc.* — *To come or be brought to nothing*, ad nihilum recidere; in nihilum occidere; in nihilum interire. — *To make nothing of or do a thing with ease*, aliquid facile, expedite, prompte, nullo negotio facere: — (*slight*), contemno, despicio, contemptui *or* despicatui habere: — (*not to understand*), parum *or* minime intelligere: — (*not to succeed*), parum succedere, nihil promovere.

Nothingness, nihilum; res nullius momenti.

NOTICE (*heed*), animadversio, observatio: — (*advice*), monitio, admonitio, commonitio; monitum, admonitum; nuntius. — *To have notice of a thing*, de re aliqua certiorem fieri, admoneri; aliquid rescire. — *Having notice of Cæsar's coming*, certior factus de Cæsaris adventu. — *The first notice I had of it was from Aulus*, id primum audivi ab Aulo. — *Before they could have any notice of what was intended*, priusquam, quid ageretur, sentire possent. — *I have the first notice of our misfortunes*, primus sentio mala nostra; primus rescisco omnia, *Ter.* — *To send or give notice of*, certiorem facere de aliquâ re; nuntio; doceo; significo; defero, perfero; moneo, admoneo; edico. — *I will give you notice*, te certiorem faciam. — *Dogs are kept in the Capitol, to give notice when thieves come*, canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent si fures venerint. — *Give notice before she is coming*, prænuntia hanc venturam. — *To take notice of* (*observe*), animadverto, observo, noto: (*bring up*), noto, commemoro, mentionem facere alicujus rei. — *You will take notice of his perfidiousness towards me*, illius in me perfidiam notabis. — *I took notice of his several motions*, omnes illius motus observavi. — *Your dignity causes persons to take notice of your actions*, dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias. — *There was no notice taken of that affair*, ejus rei mentio facta non est. — *To take notice of a person* (*salute him*), aliquem salutare, alicui salutem impertire. — *To take no notice of a person* (*not salute him*), aliquem insalutatum præterire. — *To take no notice* (*dissemble one's knowledge*) *of*, rei or hominis alicujus notitiam dissimulare. — *To take no notice of* (*neglect*), negligo, contemno.

To Notice. See *to take Notice*.

NOTIFY (*make known, show*, &c.), significo, denuntio, declaro, monstro: (*inform*), certiorem facere.

Notification, Notifying, significatio, declaratio, denuntiatio: edictum.

NOTION (*knowledge or understanding*), notio, cognitio; scientia, peritia: (*idea of a thing*), forma *or* species rei alicujus; prima et inchoata intelligentia, notitia: (*opinion*), opinio; sententia. — *We have a natural notion of a Deity imprinted on our minds*, naturalis atque insita est animis nostris Dei notio. — *I had a slight notion of those things before in my mind*, anteceptam animo rerum illarum informationem habebam. — *And the neighborhood have a notion that he was likewise born there*, tenetque vicinitatem opinio, tanquam et natus ibi sit, *Suet.* — *If you think so, you have no just notion of the way to glory*, quod si ita putas, totam ignoras viam gloriæ, *Cic.* — *An obscure or confused notion*, cognitio obscura. — *A perfect notion of things*, rerum scientia perfecta *or* summa. — *Idle notions or silly conceits*, commenta mira; ineptiæ, nugæ.

Notional, cujus observatur animo quædam species et informatio.

Notionally, secundum notionem tantum.

NOTORIOUS, omnibus notus, notus et per omnes pervulgatus, manifestus, apertus, notus, cognitus, certus, eminens, nobilis, pervulgatus, perinsignis; famosus. — *It is very notorious*, res est nota et manifesta omnibus, *or* apud omnes pervulgata.

Notoriously, manifeste, manifesto, aperte, perspicue, palam. — *This is notoriously known*, hanc rem omnes nôrunt *or* nemo nescit.

Notoriousness, Notoriety, evidentia, perspicuitas, notitia alicujus rei pervulgata.

NOTWITHSTANDING (*nevertheless*), tamen, attamen; nihilominus, nihilo secius: — (*in spite of*), adversus: *also* in, (*as*, noscitabantur tamen in [*notwithstanding*] tantâ deformitate); *also by ablat. absol. from* contemno *or* negligo: — (*although*), tametsi, quamquam, etsi, licet; quamvis. — *Notwithstanding our fears*, etiamsi timidi essemus. — *Notwithstanding the danger*, etiam ut periculum sit. — *Notwithstanding my endeavors to the contrary*, me repugnante. — *Notwithstanding his age, he is a fool*, stultus est adversus ætatem.

NOUGHT, nihil. — *You will make nought of it*, nihil ages. — *I will have nought to do with you*, res tuas tibi habeto. — *You have nought to say against her*, cui tu nihil dicas vitii. — *Nought but his head is above water*, exstat capite solo ex aquâ. — *Where nought is to be had, the king must lose his right*, inops audacia tuta est; cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. — *To come to nought*, ad nihilum redire, recidere, occidere; in nihilum interire; vanescere. — *Good deeds that will come to nought*, merita ad nihilum ventura. — *To set at nought*, nihili *or* pro nihilo pendere, putare, ducere, habere; contemno; contumacem esse adversus aliquid. — *I set them at nought*, ingrata ea habui atque irrita. —— ¶ (*zero*), zero.

NOUN, nomen. — *without cases*, aptoton. — *of one case*, monoptoton. — *of two cases*, diptoton. — *of three cases*, triptoton.

NOURISH (*give nourishment to*), nutrio, alo, foveo, nutrico. — *The mind of man is nourished by learning*, mens hominis alitur discendo. — *To nourish one's grief*, dolorem fovere. — *He alone nourishes the whole family*, solus omnem familiam sustentat. — *You nourish a viper in your breast*, tu viperam sub alâ nutricas. — *To nourish* (*suckle*) *one*, ubera alicui præbere; aliquem uberibus alere. — *To nourish or bring one up*, aliquem educare *or* educere; enutrire. — *Nourished*, altus, alitus, nutritus, enutritus, educatus, eductus. — *The person nourished*, alumnus. —— ‖ See *Brood, Cherish.*

Nourishable, nutriendus, altilis.

Nourisher, altor, altrix, nutritor, educator.

Nourishing, *adj.* (*nutritious*), in quo multum alimenti est, valens, firmus, valentis *or* firmæ materiæ, magni cibi.

Nourishing, *s.* nutritus.

Nourishment (*food*), alimentum, nutrimentum, pabulum; cibus. — *To take some nourishment*, cibum capere.

NOVEL (*new*), novus: (*unusual*), inusitatus, insolens.

Novel, *s.* historia *or* narratio ficta; fabella.

Novelist (*writer of novels*), fabularum *or* fictarum historiarum scriptor. —— ¶ (*innovator*), qui rebus novandis studet.

Novelty (*newness*), novitas: (*new thing*), res nova. — *Lamb is a sort of novelty at this time of the year*, caro agnina nova fere res est hoc anni tempore. — *A lover of novelties*, novitatis cupidus, studiosus.

NOVEMBER, (mensis) November.

NOVICE, tiro; novitius. — (*in a convent*), novitius monachus, novitia monacha. — *He is a mere or very novice*, in arte rudis ac tiro est. — *To play the novice*, rerum se rudem exhibere; pro novitio se gerere; rerum se imperitum esse simulare.

Novitiate, tirocinium, tirocinii tempus.

NOW, nunc; tum *or* tunc (*in relating*

past events); hoc tempore; in hoc tempore (*in this exigency*); hodie (*in our day*); jam (*a transition particle*); autem, vero; igitur. — *How now?* quid nunc? — *Now what is that to the prætor?* jam quid ad prætorem? — *Never heard of till now*, ante hoc tempus inauditum. — *We have said enough of justice, now let us speak of liberality*, de justitiâ satis dictum est, deinceps de liberalitate dicatur. — *Now or never*, nunc aut nunquam. — *Now-a-days*, hodie, hoc tempore, his temporibus, nunc, quomodo nunc fit. — *Now-a-days complaisance carries it*, hoc tempore obsequium amicos parit. — *Now and then*, subinde, nonnunquam, identidem. — *They stand now on one foot and then on the other*, alternis pedibus insistunt. — *Now and then he let tears fall, as they did*, nonnunquam collacrimabat. — *Now and then to look upon*, indentidem intueri. — *Even now or just now*, modo, jam nunc, jam jam. — *How long ago? even now*, quamdudum? modo. — *Now at length*, nunc demum, tandem aliquando. — *Now then*, quæ quum ita sint, igitur. — *Well now*, age nunc.

NOWL, capitis vertex. — *A jobber-nowl*, capito.

NOXIOUS, noxius, nocens, perniciosus. — See *Hurtful*, *Harmful*.

NUBILOUS, nubilus, nubibus obductus.

NUDITIES, verenda. — *In a state of nudity*, nudus.

NUEL (*of a staircase*), scapus *or* truncus cochlidum scalarum.

NUGATORY, nugatorius, ineptus, futilis.

NUISANCE, res noxia *or* perniciosa; pestis, pernicies. — *That is a nuisance*, noxius, perniciosus, incommodus, molestus.

NULL *and void*, irritus, nullam vim habens, nullius auctoritatis *or* ponderis.

To Nullify (*make null*), abrogo, antiquo; infectum *or* irritum reddere.

Nullity, nihilum.

NUMB, *adj.* rigidus; torpidus.

To Numb. See *Benumb.*

Numbness, rigor, stupor, torpor. — *To bring or cause a numbness to a limb*, alicui membro torporem inducere *or* immittere; membrum torpore afficere.

NUMBER, numerus; (*character*), numeri nota; litera (*among the ancients*). — *An even or odd number*, numerus par *or* impar. — *I account him in the number of my friends*, hunc habeo in numero meorum amicorum. — *A great number of persons*, multi *or* quamplurimi homines; magna hominum multitudo *or* frequentia; magnus *or* ingens numerus hominum. — *A small number*, numerus exiguus; paucitas, pauci. — *A great number*, magnus numerus; vis magna; sexcenti; nubes. — *In great numbers*, frequentes, *pl.* — *To come in great numbers*, frequentes venire; confluere. — *Passing number*, *without number*, innumerabilis. — *Of what number?* quot? quotus? — *More in number*, numerosior. — *By number*, numero. — *To fill up the number*, numerum explere. — *A surd number*, numerus surdus. — *A whole number*, numerus integer. —— ¶ *Numbers* (*the book*), Numeri.

To Number, numero, dinumero, numerum rerum inire *or* exsequi, computo; enumerando percensere; recenseo. — *That may be numbered*, numerabilis, computabilis.

Numberer, qui numerat; numerans.

Numbering, numeratio, enumeratio, dinumeratio, recensio. — *of names*, nomenclatio, nomenclatura. — *of people*, census.

Numberless, innumerabilis; innumerus (*poet.*).

Numerable, numerabilis, computabilis.

Numeral, *adj.* numeralis (*Gramm.*).

Numeration, numeratio.

Numerator (*in arithmetic*), numerator.

Numerical, ad numeros pertinens.

Numerically. — *Numerically the same*, idem ad numerum.

Numerous, frequens; numerosus (*also rhythmical*).

Numerously, magno numero, frequenter: — numerose.

NUMSKULL, stipes, hebes, plumbeus.

NUN, virgo Christiano ritu cultui divino sacrata; monacha.

Nunnery, cœnobium monacharum.

NUNCIO, nuntius *or* legatus pontificis.

NUNCUPATIVE, NUNCUPATORY, ad nuncupationem pertinens. — *will*, testamentum nuncupatum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis; *or genit.* nuptiarum. — *The nuptial bed*, lectus genialis. — *A nuptial song*, carmen nuptiale, epithalamium.

Nuptials, nuptiæ; nuptiarum sollemnia.

NURSE (*to a child*), nutrix, *or dimin.* nutricula, (*that suckles, feeds, brings it up*); ancilla parvulorum custos (*nursery-maid*): — (*of a sick man*), mulier cujus curæ custodiæque (ægrotus) aliquis mandatus est; assidens: — (*that attends women lying in*), mulier parturientibus assidere solita; nutrix quæ puerperas curare solet. — *A little or silly nurse*, nutricula. — *A nurse child*, alumnus, alumna. — *A wet nurse*, nutrix lactans, nutrix mercenaria quæ mammis infantem nutrire solet. — *A dry nurse*, nutrix non lactescens, mercenaria quæ infantem aliter quam sugendo solet alere. — *To go a nursing*, ægrotantes curando victum quærere. — *To put a child to nurse*, infanti nutricem adhibere. — *A nurse's wages*, nutricia (-orum).

To Nurse, nutrio, foveo, curo. — *Nursed*, alitus, altus, nutritus, enutritus. — *To nurse a sick man*, alicui *or* alicujus valetudini assidere.

Nursery (*the room*), parvulorum diæta: (*for plants*), plantarium, seminarium: — (*fig.*), seminarium; nutrix; alumna. — *A nursery for learning*, doctrinæ seminarium, academia. — *A nursery or nurse child*, alumnus, puerulus mercede nutritus.

Nursing, nutricatio. — *A nursing of a sick person*, ægrotantis curatio.

Nursling, (infans) lactens.

NURTURE, educatio, institutio; disciplina.

To Nurture, educo, instruo, instituo.

NUT, nux. — *It was nuts to him*, jucundissimum illi fuit. — *He must crack the nut who will eat the kernel*, qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangat nucem. — *A nut-tree*, nux. — *Small nut*, nucula, *Plin.* — *An Indian nut*, nux Indica. — *The vomitive nut*, nux vomica. — *Nut-tree wood*, materia nucea. — *A rotten or worm-eaten nut*, nux cassa *or* vitiosa. — *A nut-cracker*, nucifrangibulum. — *A nut-gall*, galla. — *A nut-kernel*, nucleus. — *shell*, putamen nucis (avellanæ, juglandis). — *The nut of a screw*, cochleæ receptaculum. — *The nut-hole* (*of a bow*), epizygis, *Vitruv.* — *The nut of a leg of mutton*, coxæ ovinæ glans. — *The nut-hatch* (*a bird*), picus martius.

NUTMEG, nux moschata.

NUTRIMENT, nutrimen, nutrimentum.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE. See *Nourishing*, adj.

NYMPH, nympha. — *A wood-nymph*, Dryas. — *Sea*, Nereïs. — *Mountain*, Oreas. — *River*, Naïas, Naïs.

O.

O (*in address*), o! *or by the vocative*; as, *O Lord*, Domine. —— ¶ (*as an exclamation*), o! oh! — *O what a face is there!* o qualis facies! — *O joyful day!* o lepidum diem! — *O the times! O the manners!* o tempora! o mores! — *O wretched man that I am!* me miserum! o me miserum *or* perditum! — *O! that we were!* utinam essemus! — *O! what is your name?* oh! qui vocare?

Oaf (*fool*), stultus, hebes.

Oafish, insulsus, fatuus, stupidus.

Oafishness, stupiditas.

OAK, quercus; robur (*hard*). — *The bitter oak*, cerrus. — *The holm or scarlet oak*, ilex. — *A young oak*, quercus novella *or* tenera. — *Oak-fern*, dryopteris. — *An oak-apple*, galla. — *A grove of oaks*, quercetum.

Oaken, quernus, querneus, querceus; roboreus; iligneus; cerreus.

OAR, remus, scalmus; tonsa (*poet.*). — *A ship of two oars*, navis duorum scalmorum. — *To row with oars*, remigo, remos ducere.

Oarsman, remex. — *Oarsmen's bench*, transtrum. — *A ship with two or three rows of them*, biremis, triremis.

OATH, jusjurandum (*gen.*); sacramentum (*military oath or oath of allegiance*). — *You shall be put to your oath*, dabitur jusjurandum, *Ter.* — *He will take my word before your oath*, injurato plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi. — *I am under oath*, juravi. — *To take the oath to the king*, in regis verba jurare. — *The obligation of an oath*, religio jurisjurandi. — *To swear a great oath*, magnum jurare jusjurandum. — *To take an oath*, jusjurandum dare; juro; sacramentum dicere; jurejurando *or* sacramento se obstringere. — *To take a solemn or formal oath*, *make oath*, conceptis verbis jurare. — *To rap out an oath*, juramentum temere proferre. — *To declare a thing upon oath*, juratum dicere, *Liv.* — *To break one's oath*, jusjurandum violare; sacramentum rumpere. — *To swear a false oath*, pejero, perjuro. — *To bind by an oath*, jurejurando *or* sacramento obstringere. — *To put one to his oath or require an oath*, jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere; ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere, aliquem sacramento adigere. — *The taking of an oath*, jurisjurandi interpositio. — *To take an oath to keep the laws*, in leges jurare. — *Our ancestors thought an oath to be the last resort to oblige men to speak the truth*, nullum vinculum ad stringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt. — *To deny with an oath*, abjuro. — *A false oath*, perjurium. — *One that breaks or falsifies his oath*, perjurus. — *With an oath*, jurato; jurando. — *With a great oath*, persancte. — *Oath-breaking*, jurisjurandi violatio.

OATS, avena. — *Wild-oats*, avena sterilis; avena fatua (L.). — *He has not yet sown his wild-oats*, nondum illi deferbuit adolescentia. — *Oat-meal* (*the flour*), avenacea farina: (*herb*), panicum. — *Oat-bread*, panis avenaceus. — *An oat-cake*, placenta avenacea. — *An oat-field*, ager avenâ consitus. — *Oat-straw*, stramentum avenæ. — *Oat-thistle*, carduus avenarius.

Oaten, avenaceus, avenarius.

OBDURATE, duratus, induratus, pertinax, offirmatus, contumax. — *To be or grow obdurate*, duresco, induresco, obduresco.

Obdurately, pertinaciter.

Obduracy, obstinatio; sensûs *or* animi stupor, contumacia.

OBEDIENT, obediens, obsequens, moriger, morigerus, dicto audiens; auscultans.

Obediently (*in obedience*) *to*, obedienter, obsequenter.

Obedience, obedientia, obsequentia; obsequium, obtemperatio, auscultatio; officium. — *To bring a province or town*, &c. *to one's obedience*, provinciam *or* oppidum in potestatem alicujus redigere, in ditionem suam (*his own*) redigere. — *To bring back to obedience*, ad officium

reducere *or* redire cogere. — *To be under obedience to*, sub alicujus imperio esse; in al. ditione *or* potestate esse. — *To receive into obedience*, in fidem accipere. — *To refuse obedience to*, alicujus imperium recusare *or* detrectare; obedientiam abjicere.

OBEISANCE (*salutation*), salutatio. — *To do or make obeisance to*, aliquem corpore inclinato *or* flexis genibus salutare.

OBELISK, obeliscus.

OBESITY, obesitas.

OBEY, alicui obedire, obsequi, obtemperare, parēre, morigerari, morem gerere, auscultare, servire. — *He ought to have been obeyed*, morem ei gestum oportuit. — *To obey one's precepts*, præceptis alicujus obedire *or* parēre. — *one's orders*, alicujus jussis (*or* alicujus imperio) dicto audientem esse. — *To obey willingly*, obedienter imperata facere.

OBJECT, *s.* res; (*in Gramm.*), res objecta. — *Objects are said to differ from what they appear*, aliter se habere, ac sensibus videantur, dicuntur res. — *The search of truth is the object of all those arts*, hæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. — *An object of sense*, res sensibus subjectu, res quæ sensibus percipitur, res quæ in sensus cadit. — *of sight*, quod oculis percipitur, aspectu sentitur, in cernendi sensum cadit. — *A beautiful, pleasant, agreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu venusta, jucunda, grata. — *An ugly, unpleasant, disagreeable object*, res (homo) aspectu deformis, injucunda, ingrata. — *An object of love, compassion, hatred, aversion, pity*, &c. dignus amore, misericordiâ, odio, aversatione, miseratione; res amanda, *etc.*, homo amandus, *etc.* — *An object of mockery*, ludibrium. — *of desire*, res optabilis, quod optatur; votum; desiderium.

Objective, ad rem objectam spectans.

Objectively, ita ut sub sensus cadat.

Objectiveness, status rei quæ objici potest.

OBJECT (*make objections to*), *v.* objicio, objecto, oppono, regero, arguo: (*reproach*), objicio, opprobro, exprobro; opprobria dicere; crimini dare *or* offerre. — *Objecting* (*reproaching*), culpans, carpens, reprehendens.

Objection, quod objicitur *or* objectum est; contradictio. — *To propose, raise, start objections*, objicio, objecto; culpo, carpo, reprehendo. — *To answer objections*, respondere ad ea quæ objecta sunt.

Objector, qui aliquid objicit *or* opponit.

OBJURGATION, objurgatio.

OBLATION, oblatio.

OBLIGATE, obligo, devincio.

Obligation (*binding favor*), beneficium, meritum, promeritum: (*duty*), officium: (*the being bound in law*), obligatio: (*bond*), chirographum, cautio chirographi, syngrapha: (*suretiship*), vadimonium. — *I shall never forget the very great and many obligations I am under to you*, nunquam obliviscar maxima ac plurima me tibi debere. — *Nothing shall ever make me forget my obligations to you*, meam tuorum in me meritorum memoriam nulla delebit oblivio. — *He violated all divine and human obligations*, fœdera divini humanique juris violavit. — *To answer an obligation*, gratiam referre; præmia pro acceptis beneficiis rependere. — *To discharge an obligation*, officium facere *or* præstare; vices rependere. — *To bind by obligation*, obligo, obstringo, astringo, devincio. — *I am under obligation* (*it is my duty or office*), debeo *or* meum est hoc facere.

Obligatory, aliquem obligans, obstringens. — *The law is obligatory upon me*, lex me tenet.

OBLIGE (*compel, force*), cogo, adigo, subigo, compello. —— ¶ *To oblige one by doing a kindness*, de aliquo bene mereri, optime promereri; aliquem sibi obligare, alligare, obstringere, devincire; ab aliquo gratiam inire. — *You will very much oblige me*, inibis a me solidam et grandem gratiam. — *I was no way obliged to him*, obligatus ei nihil eram. — *You cannot oblige me more*, dare mihi majus beneficium nullum potes. — *I am much obliged to you, that*, &c., multum amo te, quod, *etc.*

Obligee, cui chirographum traditur.

Obligor, qui tradit chirographum.

Obliging (*courteous*), humanus, officiosus, affabilis, blandus, comis: (*liberal*), liberalis, beneficus, munificus.

Obligingly, amanter, amice, benevole, benigne, comiter; humane, humaniter, officiose. — *Very*, peramanter, perofficiose, perliberaliter.

Obligingness, officium; humanitas, comitas, affabilitas, benignitas.

OBLIQUE, obliquus. — *An oblique case*, casus obliquus.

Obliquely, oblique.

Obliqueness, Obliquity, obliquitas.

OBLITERATE, oblitero, expungo, deleo; tollo.

Obliteration, obliteratio, deletio, abolitio.

OBLIVION, oblivio, oblivium. — *An act of oblivion*, injuriarum et offensionum oblivio, lex oblivionis, amnestia. See *Amnesty*.

Oblivious (*forgetful*), obliviosus.

OBLONG, oblongus.

OBLOQUY (*reproach*), maledictio, infamia, contumelia.

OBNOXIOUS, obnoxius, expositus: — reprehendendus.

Obnoxiousness, qualitas rei obnoxiæ.

OBSCENE, obscœnus, impudicus, impurus.

Obscenely, obscœne, impudice, impure.

Obscenity, obscœnitas, impudicitia.

OBSCURE (*dark*), obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus, cæcus: (*not clear, difficult*), obscurus, abstrusus, non apertus ad intelligendum, perplexus, impeditus: (*ignoble, unknown*), obscuris ortus majoribus, obscuro *or* infimo loco natus, ignobilis, ignotus. — *An obscure sentence*, sententia explicatu difficilis. — *Somewhat obscure*, subobscurus. — *Very obscure*, perobscurus. — *To make obscure*. See *To Obscure*.

To Obscure, obscuro; tenebras *or* caliginem alicui rei obducere *or* offundere. — *He neither concealed any thing by subtile evasions, nor obscured it by his expressions*, nihil nec subterfugit reticendo, nec obscuravit dicendo. — *He was accustomed to obscure the plainest things by his bad way of expressing them*, tenebras rebus clarissimis obducere solebat male narrando.

Obscuration (*making obscure*), obscuratio.

Obscurely, obscure, occulte; implicite, perplexe. — *To speak obscurely*, parum dilucide *or* perspicue dicere; non satis aperte loqui.

Obscuring, obscuratio.

Obscurity, obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo: (*uncertainty, indistinctness*, &c.), obscuritas, tenebræ, obscurum dicendi genus; ignobilitas, humilitas. — *To draw one from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre. — *To pass one's life in obscurity*, per obscurum vitam transmittere. — *To explain obscurities*, res obscuras explanare, res involutas explicare. — *Full of obscurity*, perobscurus; ambiguus, dubius, incertus, anceps.

OBSEQUIES, exsequiæ, funeris pompa, funebria justa, justa.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequens, morigerus. — *To be obsequious to one*, alicui obsequi *or* morem gerere.

Obsequiously, obedienter.

Obsequiousness, obsequium, obsequentia.

OBSERVE (*notice*), observo, animadverto: (*be sensible of*), sentio, sensibus percipere, oculis percipere: (*watch*), servo, observo; aucupo; capto: (*keep*), servo, teneo, habeo, colo: (*obey*), pareo, obedio: (*be attentive to*), observo, colo: (*make a remark*), aio, dico, doceo; annoto; ut est apud aliquem. — *To observe the course of the stars*, cursus stellarum notare; observare motus stellarum. — *A messenger was sent to observe the discourses that passed among them*, ad has accipiendas voces speculator missus fuit, *Liv.* — *To observe dutifully*, obedio, ausculto, colo, cultu dignari. — *To observe laws*, legibus parere *or* obedire, leges servare. — *Worthy to be observed*, notabilis, notatu dignus.

Observable, quod oculis percipi potest; insignis, conspicuus; notabilis, notatu dignus.

Observably, insigniter.

Observance (*regard or respect*), observantia; obsequentia; obsequium, cultus: (*keeping*), observatio.

Observant, Observing, observans, obediens, obsequens, morigerus; dicto audiens. — *Who I hope will be observant of your commands*, quem spero tui fore observantem. — *He was observant to you in all things*, tibi morigerus fuit in rebus omnibus. — *Most observant*, observantissimus, obsequentissimus. —— ¶ *An observant mind*, ingenii acumen *or* acies.

Observation, observatio, animadversio: sagacitas: dictum; annotatio. — *Observation of nature*, animadversio naturæ. — *A man of acute observation*, homo acris *or* subtilis ingenii. — *To make observation upon*, animadverto, castigo.

Observatory, specula astronomica.

Observer, observator, speculator; annotator, animadversor, assectator. — *of truth*, cultor veritatis. — *of the heavens*, spectator cœli siderumque. — *of nature*, speculator venatorque naturæ.

Observingly, diligenter, attento animo.

OBSIDIONAL *crown*, corona obsidionalis.

OBSOLETE (*out of use*), obsoletus, exsoletus. — *To grow obsolete*, obsoleo, obsolesco.

OBSTACLE, impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion an obstacle*, moram et impedimentum afferre. — *To remove all obstacles*, omnia removere quæ obstant et impediunt.

OBSTETRIC, obstetricius.

OBSTINATE, pertinax, pervicax, offirmatus, obstinatus (*in a good sense*), contumax. — *in opinion*, sententiæ tenax *or* pertinax; inflexibilis. — *An obstinate disease*, morbus perseverans, longinquus. — *To be obstinate*, offirmato animo esse, animum obfirmare.

Obstinately, pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate, præfracte. — *To hold obstinately*, mordicus tenere.

Obstinacy, pertinacia, contumacia, pervicacia; animi obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmata.

OBSTREPEROUS, strepens; tumultuosus. — *To be obstreperous*, obstrepo, vociferor.

OBSTRUCT (*hinder*), prohibeo, impedio, obsto, officio: (*stop up*), obstruo.

Obstructer (*hinderer*), qui impedit.

Obstructing, obstructio.

Obstruction (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *To occasion obstruction*, moras trahere *or* nectere.

Obstructive (*hindering*), impediens.

OBTAIN (*attain*), potior, adipiscor, consequor. — *by chance or lot*, sortior. — *by desire or request*, exoro, impetro. — *by flattery*, eblandior. — *Obtained* (*gotten*), acquisitus, partus. — *by request*, exoratus, impetratus. — *Obtained* (*effected*), effectus, confectus. — *Having obtained*, adeptus, nactus. — *liberty*, libertatis compos. — *his wish*, voti compos *or* reus. — *Who has not obtained his wish*, voti impos. — *To obtain favor*, gratiam inire. —— ¶ (*prevail*), valeo. — *To obtain as a custom*, inveterasco. — *This custom obtained among our ancestors*, hoc erat in more majorum, mos majorum fuit; hoc in more positum est, institutoque majorum inveteravit.

Obtainable, parabilis, impetrabilis.

Obtainer *by entreaty or request*, exorator.

Obtaining (*attaining*), adeptio. — *by entreaty*, impetratio.

OBTRUDE, *v. a.* obtrudo. — *new laws upon a people*, populo novas leges imponere. — *his opinions on the world*, suis opinionibus populum imbuere conari. — *one's self into company*, sese inter alios intrudere *or* inferre; in aliorum consortia irrepere; *se* cœtui aliorum ingerere. — *To obtrude* (*v. n.*) *upon one's patience*, patientiam alicujus tentare. — *Obtruded*, obtrusus, illatus, ingestus.

Obtrusive, molestus, importunus, impudens. — *An obtruder*, homo importunus, *etc.*

OBTUSE (*dull*), obtusus, hebes: (*fig.*), ingenii hebetis, obtusi *or* tardi, hebes, tardus. — *Obtuse-angled*, angulo obtuso.

Obtusely, obtuse.

Obtuseness, acies obtusa; hebetudo; hebetatio.

OBVIATE (*prevent*), alicui rei occurrere *or* obviam ire; aliquid præcavere. — *a danger*, periculum prævertere *or* antevertere. — *difficulties or objections*, ad ea quæ objici possunt respondere.

Obviating, anteoccupatio, impeditio. — *of objections*, ad ea quæ objecta sunt responsio.

OBVIOUS, ante oculos *or* pedes positus; expressus, manifestus, evidens, apertus. — *This is obvious to all the world*, apud *or* inter omnes constat.

Obviously, evidenter; expresse; sine dubio.

Obviousness, evidentia.

OCCASION (*opportunity*), occasio, opportunitas; casus; ansa, locus. — *If there shall be occasion*, si occasio fuerit; si usus venerit. — *He laid hold of the occasion that offered*, occasionem oblatam tenuit. — *There is a very good occasion*, bellissima est occasio. — *What is there he will not do on occasion?* quid, occasione oblatâ, non faciet? — *Not but upon great occasions*, nec nisi necessario. — *As occasion serves*, in loco, pro re natâ. — *A small or slight occasion*, occasiuncula. — *To give occasion*, occasionem dare *or* præbere; facio, committo. — *To seek occasion*, occasionem quærere *or* captare. — *To find or get an occasion*, occasionem nancisci. — *To lay hold of or take an occasion*, occasionem capere, arripere, amplecti; ansam arripere. — ¶ (*cause, reason*), causa, materia, ansa: (*the author*), auctor. — *I gave him occasion to speak*, illi sermonis causam dedi. — *To give occasion for blame*, ansam dare *or* præbere reprehensionis *or* ad reprehendendum. — *He did not that but upon an urgent occasion*, id non nisi de gravi causâ fecit. — *I have given him no occasion to be thus out of humor with me*, a me nullo meo merito alienus est. — *He has occasion to congratulate you*, est unde tibi gratuletur. — *You accuse him without just occasion*, illum accusas immerito. — *To seek an occasion for something*, materiam alicujus rei quærere, ansam quærere, ut, *etc.* — *To give occasion*, facio, committo, ut, *etc.* — *I will give you no occasion to repent*, non faciam ut te pœniteat. — *I will give you no occasion hereafter to complain*, non committam posthac ut queraris. — *To prevent or cut off all occasions of doing a thing*, omnes causas aliquid agendi præcidere. — *To be the occasion of*, in causâ esse. — *By or upon this occasion*, hinc; inde. — *Upon that occasion*, propterea, eam ob causam, ob hanc causam. —— ¶ (*need or want*), opus, usus. — *He said he had occasion for many things*, alebat multa sibi opus esse. — *What occasion is there to say this?* quid opus est hoc dicere? — *I have no occasion to declare my sentiments of that matter*, de eo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere. — *As much as there shall be occasion for*, quantum satis erit. *When there is occasion*, cum usus poscit *or* venerit; ubi res postulat. —— ¶ *Occasions* (*business*), res, *pl.*; negotia.

To Occasion (*make*), facio, efficio, creo: (*procure*), paro, concito, excito, incito; impello. — *To occasion joy, grief, sorrow*, &c., alicui causam doloris, gaudii, tristitiæ esse; alicui dolorem, gaudium, tristitiam afferre; aliquem dolore, gaudio, tristitiâ afficere. — *Occasioned*, natus; ortus. — *through inadvertency*, incuriâ factus *or* effectus.

Occasional, occasionem *or* ansam præbens: fortuitus.

Occasionally, pro re natâ; prout res poscit *or* postulat; si occasio tulerit; interdum.

Occasioner, qui parat, qui in causâ est; auctor.

OCCIDENT (*west*), occidens, occasus.

Occidental, occidentalis.

OCCULT (*secret*), occultus, abditus, reconditus.

OCCUPY (*take into possession*), possido, occupo, potior: (*hold*), possideo, habeo, teneo: (*inhabit*), teneo, colo, incolo. — *To occupy or employ one's self in a business*, se aliquo negotio occupare, in arte aliquâ se exercere. — *Occupied* (*busied*), occupatus, negotiis distentus *or* implicatus. — *They are occupied in searching out the truth*, in veri investigatione versantur. — *To be greatly occupied*, satago; negotiis distringi. (See *Busy*.) — *To occupy the place of another*, alterius locum occupare *or* supplere; alterius vice fungi. — *To occupy* (*as a husbandman*), villico, villicor, (*as overseer*); agrum colere. — *To occupy one's money in trade*, mercibus commutandis pecuniam insumere *or* elocare.

Occupying (*possessing*), occupatio; possessio; cultus.

Occupancy, occupatio, possessio.

Occupant, possessor; qui aliquo loco habitat; incola.

Occupation (*business*), occupatio; res, negotium: (*trade*), ars, artificium: (*tenure*), possessio. — *A man of occupation*, artifex, opifex. — *Without occupation or free from business*, homo negotiis vacuus.

OCCUR, occurro, obvenio, in mentem venire. (But see *Befall*.)

Occurrence (*occasion, event*), occasio, casus fortuitus. — *As occurrences shall happen*, datâ occasione; si casus inciderit; prout obveniunt occasiones.

Occurring, obvius.

OCEAN, oceanus, mare oceanum.

OCHRE, ochra. — *Red*, rubrica.

OCTAGON, octagonum.

OCTANGULAR, octo angulos habens.

OCTAVE, diapason.

OCTAVO, forma octonaria.

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, ocularis, ocularius. — *Will you be convinced by ocular demonstration?* vi'n' tuis oculis credere?

Oculist, ocularius, medicus ocularius.

ODD (*not even*), impar. — *An odd number*, numerus impar. — *To play at odd and even*, par impar ludere. —— ¶ *An odd shoe*, calceus singularis. —— ¶ *He sold it for ten pounds and some odd shillings*, decem libris vendidit, et aliquot solidis. —— ¶ *Odd* (*fantastical*), inconstans, levis, ingenio varius: (*strange or uncommon*), inusitatus, insolens; mirus; mirabilis. — *An odd word or expression*, vocabulum abjectum, durum, insolens, inusitatum, non aptum, longe petitum. — *accident*, casus raro accidens *or* eveniens. — *To play odd pranks*, ludum insolentem ludere.

Oddly (*strangely*), inusitate, insolenter; mire, mirum in modum.

Oddness (*strangeness*), insolentia; mira *or* nova ratio.

Odds (*contention*), lites, inimicitiæ; discordia, dissensio. — *To be at odds with one*, inimicitias cum aliquo gerere; inter se dissidere. — *To set at odds*, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — *To fight against odds*, impari numero congredi. — *Two to one is odds*, ne Hercules contra duos. — *To have the odds of one at play*, aliquem ludo superare *or* vincere. — *It is odds but*, &c., probabile *or* verisimile videtur, quod, *etc.* —— ¶ *Odds* (*difference*), discrimen. — *See what odds there is between man and man!* hem, vir viro quid præstat!

ODE, carmen, cantilena.

ODIOUS, odiosus, invisus, invidiosus. — *You will become odious to every body*, omnium odium in te convertes, in odium venies omnibus. — *You will make yourself odious to the people*, incurres in odium offensionemque populi. — *Somewhat odious*, subodiosus.

Odiously, odiose, invidiose.

Odiousness, qualitas rei invidiosæ.

Odium, odium; invidia.

ODOR, odor.

Odoriferous, Odorous, bene (*or* suave) olens; odoratus; odorifer, odorus, (*poet.*).

ŒCONOMY, rei familiaris administratio, curatio, dispensatio; œconomia, *Quint.*: (*frugality*), diligentia, parsimonia.

Œconomical, domesticus, ad rei familiaris administrationem pertinens, œconomicus: (*frugal*), diligens, parcus.

Œconomist, rei familiaris administrator, curator, dispensator; homo diligens, ad rem attentus.

ŒCUMENICAL *council*, consilium generale.

O'ER. See *Over*.

OF, *after a noun, is commonly the sign of the genitive case*; as, *the love of money increases*, crescit amor numi. — *I have ever been desirous of praise*, laudis avidissimus semper fui. — *A creature capable of a noble mind*, animal altæ capax mentis. — *I am afraid lest any of you should think so*, vereor ne cui vestrûm ita videatur. — *The elder of you*, major vestrûm. — *The eighth of the wise men*, sapientûm octavus. — *I am ashamed of my folly*, me piget stultitiæ meæ. — *We are weary of our lives*, tædet nos vitæ. — *They repent of their follies*, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitet. — *I will make an end of speaking*, finem dicendi faciam. *I am desirous of returning*, cupidus sum redeundi. (See the rules for the use of *genit.* in the Grammar.) —— ¶ *It is sometimes the sign of an adjective possessive*; as, *trappings of silver*, phaleræ argenteæ. — *This plane-tree of yours*, hæc tua platanus. — *This poet of ours*, hic noster poëta. — *That life of yours, as it is called, is a death*, vestra vero quæ dicitur vita mors est. — *The house of one's father*, domus paterna. —— ¶ *It is sometimes expressed by the prepositions* a, ab, de, e, ex, in, per, super; as, *I have heard it of* (*from*) *many*, a multis audivi. — *He is praised of* (*by*) *these, and blamed of those*, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. — *Of* (*on*) *set purpose*, de industriâ. — *A bed of soft flags*, torus de mollibus ulvis. — *One buckler all of gold*, clipeus unus ex auro totus. — *We were brought up together of* (*from*) *little ones*, una e pueris parvuli educati sumus. — *He followed out of hand*, e vestigio secutus est. — *The elder of two sons*, ex duobus filiis major. — *Of all or above all things, I would have you mind this*, super omnia hoc velim cures. — *What she could do, she could do of herself*, quicquid potuit, potuit ipsa per se. — *But of this matter we have said too much*, sed super hac re nimis. —— ¶ *The preposition is sometimes understood*: as, *of his own accord*, suâ sponte. — *Of set purpose*, deditâ operâ. — *They made use of many of our examples*, plurimis nostris exemplis usi sunt. — *I will accuse him of certain crimes*, eum certis criminibus accusabo. — *I am of that opinion*, ego istâ sum sententiâ. — *He is glad of the honor*, honore lætus est. — *Now I am glad of that*, jam id gaudeo. — *I will ease you of this burden*, ego te hoc fasce levabo. — *It is cheap of* (*at*) *twenty pounds*, vile est viginti minis. — *It is dear of* (*at*) *a penny*, asse carum est. —— ¶ *It is also sometimes rendered by the superlative degree*; as, *he is none of the best*, homo non probatissimus. —— ¶ *Also by* cum; as, *he is of my mind*, mecum sentit. —— ¶ *Also by a dative case*; as, *a friend of mine*, mihi conjunctus *or* familiaris. —— ¶ Some other uses. — *What kind or what manner of*, qualis. — *He asks what kind of man he was*, rogitat qui vir esset. — *Of a certainty*, certe, certo. — *Of late*, nuper, dudum. — *Of old*, olim, priscis temporibus. — *Of one's own accord*, ultro, sponte suâ. — *Of* (*from*) *somebody else*, aliunde. — *Ask of somebody else*, aliunde pete. — *Of* (*on*) *set purpose*, consulto, cogitate, deditâ operâ. — *You have a good friend of* (*in*) *him*, tibi is summus est amicus.

OFF, hinc, abhinc. — *A furlong off*, intervallo unius stadii. — *A little way off*, exiguo intervallo. — *Twelve miles off*, ad duodecimum lapidem. — *Far off, a great way off*, procul. — *Who is that I see afar off?* quis est ille quem procul video? *Places far off from one another*, loca disjunctissima. — *From off*, de. — *The maid lifts up herself from off the sod*, de cespite virgo se levat. — *To be off a thing*, consilium mutavisse. — *To come off* (*escape*), evado. — *Truly, I came fairly off*, imo vero pulchre discessi et probe. (But see *Come*.) — *Off and on* (*so so*), mediocriter, utcunque. — *A person that is off and on*, inconstans, levis, inconstans, parum sibi constans. — *Will you still talk off and on?* pergin' mecum perplexe loqui? — *You were off and on, as I thought*, parum constans mihi visus es. — *Off hand*, continuo, confestim, statim, illico, extemplo; e vestigio, sine ullâ morâ.

OFFAL, OFFALS, purgamenta, retrimentum, -a; resegmen; reliquiæ, *pl.*

OFFEND (*commit a fault*), pecco, delinquo, delictum committere. — *If he*

offend in any thing, it is against me, si quid peccat, mihi peccat. — *If ever he offend again*, noxam si aliam unquam admiserit ullam. — *To offend against the laws*, leges violare *or* negligere. —— ¶ (*displease*), offendo, displiceo, in offensionem alicujus incurrere *or* cadere. — *For he discovered by his looks that he had offended him*, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, *Tac.* — *To offend one a little*, apud aliquem suboffendere. — *To offend the sight*, visum offendere, oculos violare. — *the hearing*, aures offendere, aures conscelerare. — *Offended*, offensus, indignans; succensus alicui, iratus alicui, irâ incensus in aliquem. — *To be offended*, offendor, succenseo, graviter *or* ægre ferre. — *Pray, sir, be not offended*, quæso ne ægre feras, domine. — *You are offended at every thing*, ad contumeliam omnia accipis. — *I pray and beseech you, be not offended at what I shall say*, quæso oroque vos, ut accipiatis sine offensione quod dixero. — *He is easily appeased when offended*, mollis est ad deponendam offensionem. — *He is greatly offended at or with me*, ego in magnâ sum apud illum offensâ. — *Are you offended at my return into my native country?* an reditus in patriam habet aliquam offensionem? —— ¶ (*hurt, injure*), lædo, violo; injuriam alicui facere, injuriâ aliquem afficere; aliquem verbis *or* voce vulnerare *or* violare, contumeliam alicui dicere; injuriâ lacessere; damnum alicui inferre. —— ¶ (*scandalize*), alicujus famam lædere, existimationem violare.

Offence (*crime, fault*), delictum; maleficium, facinus, scelus; peccatum; culpa, noxa. — *Lesser offences*, leviora delicta. —— ¶ (*affront or injury*), contumelia, injuria: (*displeasure*), offensa, offensio. — *A small offence*, offensiuncula. — *A great offence*, insignis contumelia, injuria gravissima. — *To be an offence to one*, offensioni alicui esse. — *To give offence*, aliquem offendere *or* lædere. — *To avoid giving offence*, offensionem vitare. — *To take offence*, aliquâ re offendi; aliquid in malam partem accipere.

Offender, nocens, noxius; maleficus; sons. — *To punish offenders*, sontes punire, noxios supplicio afficere.

Offending, noxius, nocens.

Offensive (*unpleasant, odious*), molestus, odiosus, putidus, injucundus, ingratus: (*nasty*), teter: (*injurious*), injuriosus: (*insulting*), contumeliosus. — *to the stomach*, stomacho ingratus, alienus. —— ¶ *Offensive arms*, arma, quæ sunt ad nocendum; tela. — *An offensive alliance*, fœdus ad bellum alicui inferendum initum. — *To act on the offensive*, bellum *or* arma ultro inferre; ultro petere hostem.

Offensively, moleste, putide; injuriose: (*in war*), ultro (but see *Offensive*).

Offensiveness, molestia.

OFFER, *v.* (*present*), offero, defero; præbeo: (*advance or propose*), propono: (*dedicate*), dico, dedico. — *Lay hold of this opportunity which offers itself*, hanc occasionem oblatam tenete. — *As soon as an opportunity offered*, ut primum occasio data est. — *To offer itself*, occurro. — *To offer one's assistance or service to a person in an affair*, operam, copias, opes ad aliquod negotium conficiendum alicui deferre *or* polliceri. — *C. Cornelius, a Roman knight, offered his service*, C. Cornelius, eques Romanus, operam suam pollicitus. — *To offer one his coach*, currûs sui copiam alicui facere. — *To offer battle*, pugnandi copiam facere; acie instructâ ultro hostes provocare. — *To offer a reward*, præmium proponere *or* statuere. — *To offer or bid money for wares*, licitor; mercem pretio liceri; pretium mercis offerre. — *He offered less for it than it is worth*, mercem minoris quam valeat licitatus est. — *To offer to consideration*, aliquid deliberandum proponere. — *To offer abuse to a maiden*, virginis pudicitiam attentare. — *To offer violence or wrong to one*, aliquem lædere; injuriam alicui inferre; injuriâ aliquem afficere. — *I never offered you wrong*, tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. — *To offer himself of his own accord*, ultro se offerre *or* præbere. — *to danger*, pericula ultro adire; periculis se opponere *or* exponere. — *to die for another*, cervicem pro capite alicujus præbere. — *To offer up a request*, supplico, aliquid ab aliquo suppliciter petere. — *To offer in sacrifice*, immolo, sacrifico. — *To offer to lay a wager*, sponsionem provocare. — *To offer to do* (*attempt*), conor.

Offer, *s.* (*attempt*), conatus. —— ¶ *An offer or thing offered*, res oblata, conditio data *or* oblata. — *To make an offer of peace or war*, pacis bellive optionem alicui dare *or* facere; pacis aut belli optandi conditionem alicui ferre *or* deferre. — *To accept an offer*, conditionem oblatam accipere *or* admittere; ad latam conditionem accedere *or* descendere. — *To reject an offer*, conditionem oblatam respuere, repudiare, rejicere.

Offerer (*in sacrifice*), sacrificans; immolator.

Offering (*sacrifice*), sacrificium: (*the victim*), victima, hostia: (*gift*), donum; munus. — *A burnt-offering*, holocaustum. — *A heave-offering*, say oblatio agitata *or* elevata. — *A peace offering*, placatio. — *A sin or trespass-offering*, sacrificium piaculare; hostia piacularis. — *A thanks-offering*, victima; laudes gratesque.

OFFICE (*good turn*), officium, beneficium. — *He has done me many good offices*, plurima in me contulit beneficia; de me optime meritus est. —— ¶ (*charge*), munus, munia, partes, officium, provincia; magistratus (*civil office, opposed to* imperium, *military*); honos. — *He passed through the highest offices*, adeptus est amplissimos dignitatis gradus. — *While he was in office*, dum magistratum habebat *or* gerebat. — *The same day he entered on his office*, eodem die magistratum inivit. — *He will soon go out of his office*, brevi magistratu abibit. — *To bear an office*, magistratum gerere; aliquod munus sustinere, administrare, exsequi; munere aliquo fungi. — *To enter upon an office*, magistratum occipere, inire, adire, capessere. — *To manage an office*, præesse alicui potestati. — *But Cato, being made censor with the same Flaccus, managed that office very strictly*, at Cato, censor cum eodem Flacco factus, severe præfuit ei potestati. — *To be in the same office*, iisdem rebus præesse. — *To do one's office*, munus obire *or* sustinere; munere perfungi. — *To sue for an office*, magistratum *or* dignitatem ambire. — *To discharge from his office*, magistratu *or* munere aliquem exuere *or* privare. — *He that stands for an office*, candidatus. —— ¶ *An office or place of business*, tractatorium. —— ¶ *A house of office*, latrina, forica.

Officer (*magistrate*), magistratus, homo publicus: (*bailiff*), lictor: (*in the army*), præfectus militum *or* militaris; præpositus militibus. — *A custom-house officer*, portitor. — *An officer of excise*, vectigalium exactor. — *Chief officers*, summis honoribus fungentes. — *The great officers of state*, maximis reipublicæ muneribus præpositi.

Official, *adj.* publicus.

Official, *subst.* officialis.

Officiate (*do the business of his office*), officium præstare, munus exercere, implere, obire: — (*perform divine service*), rem divinam facere. — *To officiate for another*, alterius vice fungi.

Officious, officiosus, obsequiosus. — *Not officious*, inofficiosus.

Officiously, officiose.

Officiousness, officium, obsequium.

OFFICINAL, medicamentosus; officinalis.

OFFING, mare apertum.

OFFSET (*of a tree*), surculus, germen.

OFFSCOURINGS, purgamenta.

OFFSPRING, liberi; progenies; stirps; proles, suboles, (*poet.*). — *They had then a numerous offspring*, florebat tum egregiâ stirpe domus. —— ‖ See *Child.*

OFT, OFTEN, OFTENTIMES, sæpe, sæpenumero; crebro, non raro; frequenter; multum. — *Very often*, sæpissime, creberrime. — *How often*, quoties. — *How often soever*, quotiescunque. — *As often as*, toties quoties. — *So often*, toties. — *Not often*, raro, parum frequenter. — *Not so often*, rarius. — *Not so often as I used*, rarius quam solebam. — *Too often*, sæpius justo, nimium sæpe. — *He was often at Rome*, erat Romæ frequens. — *Fires were often made*, crebri ignes fiebant. —— ¶ *This word may also be expressed by a frequentative verb.* — *To read often*, lectitare.

OGEE, OGIVE (*in architecture*), projectura, corona, cima.

OGLE, furtim inter se aspicere; limis oculis tueri, intueri, aspicere.

Ogler, qui limis oculis intuetur.

OGRESSES (*in heraldry*), pila bellica atri coloris.

OH! oh! ah! See *O.*

OHOH! itane vero?

OIL, oleum; olivum. — *of almonds*, oleum amygdalinum. — *of amber*, oleum succinum. — *of anise*, oleum anisi. — *of balm*, oleum balsaminum. — *of bays*, oleum laurinum. — *of beaver*, oleum castoreum. — *of cedar*, oleum cedrinum. — *of cinnamon*, oleum cinnamomi. — *of cloves*, oleum caryophyllorum. — *of dill*, oleum anethinum. — *of elder*, oleum sambuceum. — *of lilies*, oleum liliaceum. — *of spike*, oleum nardinum. — *Holy oil*, oleum sacrum. — *Salad or sweet oil*, oleum cibarium. — *Virgin oil*, oleum virginale. — *Oil of whale, train oil*, oleum cetarium. — *Of oil*, olearis, olearius. — *An oil-bottle*, ampulla olearia; guttus. — *A small oil-bottle*, lecythus. — *An oil-jar or vessel*, vas olearium. — *An oil-man*, olearius. — *An oil-mill*, mola olearia. — *An oil-press*, trapetum; torcular olearium. — *An oil-shop*, taberna olearia. — *An oil-stone (for painters)*, pigmentariæ trituræ abacus. — *Fine oil*, flos olei. — *The scum of oil*, amurca. — *The lees*, fæces. — *Anointed with oil*, oleo unctus *or* delibutus. — *Mixed with oil*, oleatus, oleo immixtus.

To Oil, oleo ungere *or* inungere.

Oiling, inunctio.

Oily, oleosus; oleaceus.

Oiliness, pinguetudo.

OINTMENT, ungentum; unguen. — *for the eyes*, collyrium. — *for the hair*, capillare. — *of ointment*, unguentarius. — *A maker or seller of ointments*, unguentarius.

OLD, vetus, vetustus, inveteratus, antiquus, pristinus, priscus. — *Old, not new*, (*opposed to* recens), vetus: (*worn*), obsoletus, tritus: (*ready to fall*), ruinosus. — *This was an old story*, hæc decantata erat fabula. — *As the old saying is*, vetus verbum hoc quidem est. — *You hold your old wont*, antiquum obtines. — *You are still in the old tune*, eandem canis cantilenam. — *He and I have been old cronies*, cum illo mihi vetustum hospitium fuit. — *Of old, in old times*, olim, jam pridem; quondam; antiquitus; patrum *or* majorum memoriâ; apud veteres, apud majores nostros. — *He was my tutor of old*, olim mihi pædagogus erat. — *After the way of old times*, majorum *or* superiorum more. — *To grow old by long continuance* (e. g. *of a custom*), inveterasco. — *Very old*, pervetus, pervetustus; perantiquus. —— ¶ *Old* (*in age*), grandior, senex, ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, ætate *or* senio confectus. — *Older* (*not so young*), major natu, major. — *The oldest*, maximus natu. — *Old*, i. e. *of age*; e. g. *he is nineteen years old*, decem et novem annos natus est, *or* decem et novem annorum est: — *he came to be ninety years old*, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit. — *She is too old to bear children*, parere hæc per annos non potest. — *If you had been old enough*, si per ætatem potuisses. — *He was older than Plautus*, fuit major natu quam Plautus. — *How old is she?* quot annos habet? — *One is never too old to learn*, nunquam sera est ad bonos mores via. — *Old dogs will learn no tricks*, senex psittacus negligit ferulam. — *Old birds are not caught with chaff*, canis vetulus non assuescit loro. — *An old man*, senex, homo ætate grandior. — *Old man!* mi vetule! silicernium! — *Old young, old long*, mature fias senex, si diu senex esse velis. — *Old men are twice children*, bis pueri senes. — *I have often heard old men say*, sæpe a majoribus natu audivi. — *An old woman*, anus, anicula, vetula. — *He talks like an old woman*, aniliter dicit. — *Of an old woman*, anilis. — *Old wives' tales*, fabulæ aniles; veteres aviæ

(*poet.*). — *Like an old woman*, aniliter. — *A very old woman*, admodum anus. — *Old age*, senectus (senecta *is poet.*), senilis ætas, senium; ætas extrema. — *Now in my old age*, nunc exactâ *or* confectâ ætate. — *He is worn away with old age*, senio confectus est. — *Old age is sickly enough of itself*, senectus ipsa est morbus. — *Of old age*, senilis. — *An old carle*, silicernium, capularis senex. — *An old knave*, veterator. — *An old soldier*, miles emeritus *or* veteranus. — *Somewhat old*, grandior, senior. — *Very old*, senio confectus, annis obsitus. — *To grow old*, senesco. — *Grown old*, ætate provectus, senex factus. — *Older and wiser*, discipulus prioris est posterior dies. — *You are too old to marry*, præterlit tua ad ducendum ætas. —— ¶ *Old, Old-fashioned*, obsoletus, exoletus; desuetus.

OLDISH, ætate grandior.

OLDNESS, antiquitas, vetustas. — *of age*, senectus.

OLEANDER, nerium.

OLEAGINOUS, oleaginus.

OLFACTORY, olfactu præditus.

OLIGARCHY, paucorum potentia *or* potestas: respublica, quæ paucorum potestate regitur.

OLITORY *garden*, hortus olitorius.

OLIVE, oliva; olea; oleæ bacca. — *stone*, sampsa. — *tree*, olea; oliva. — *A wild olive-tree*, oleaster. — *A little wild olive-tree*, oleastellus. — *Of olive*, olivarius, oleaginus. — *Oil of olives*, olivum; — *unripe*, omphacium. — *Olive-colored*, oleaginus, colore oleagino. — *An olive garden*, olivetum. — *Bearing olives*, olivifer. — *The olive-harvest*, oleitas; olivitas.

OLYMPIAD, Olympias. — *The computation of time by Olympiads*, Olympiadum ratio.

OMELET *of eggs*, ovorum intrita in sartagine cocta *or* frixa.

OMEN, omen. — *To seek or gather from omens*, auspicor. — *To do a thing on the encouragement of omens*, addicentibus avibus aliquid facere. — *A good omen*, omen bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatum. — *A bad omen*, omen malum, infaustum, infelix, funestum.

To OMINATE, præsagio, ominor.

OMINOUS, ominosus, portentosus.

OMINOUSLY, ominose, *Quint.*

OMINOUSNESS, rei ominosæ qualitas.

OMIT, omitto (*entirely*), intermitto (*for a time*); prætermitto, mitto; negligo.

OMITTING, OMISSION, omissio; prætermissio. — *for a time*, intermissio.

OMNIFARIOUS, omnigenus.

OMNIPOTENT, rerum omnium præpotens; omnipotens (*poet.*).

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia, *Macrob.*

OMNIPRESENT, qui omnibus locis adest.

OMNISCIENT, qui omnia scit; rerum cunctarum sciens; omnituens (*poet.*).

ON, *prep.*, *is answered by several Latin prepositions*, viz. *by* a, ab; as, *A country on the right hand, inaccessible by reason of rocks*, regio a dextrâ scopulis inaccessa. — *It is on the right hand*, est a dextrâ. —— ¶ *By* ad; as, *on this hand there is a chapel*, est ad hanc manum sacellum. — *What is on the right hand, and what is on the left*, quod ad dextram, quod ad sinistram. —— ¶ *By* cum; as, *if it were not so, you would be hardly on his side*, ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares. —— ¶ *By* de, e, ex; as, *he depends on you*, de te pendet. — *On what ground?* quâ de causâ? — *On a sudden*, de *or* ex improviso; derepente. — *On both sides*, ex utrâque parte. — *He fought on horseback*, ex equo pugnavit. —— ¶ *By* in; as, *he ought to be well known, on whom a benefit is conferred*, mores ejus spectandi erunt, in quem beneficium confertur. — *Having spent abundance of money on that work*, consumptâ in id opus ingenti pecuniâ. — *Lay not the blame on me*, ne conferas culpam in me. — *He had a ring on his finger*, in digito habuit annulum. — *The soldiers fell on their knees*, procubuerunt in genua milites. — *A bird lighted on the next tower*, avis in proximâ turre consedit. —— ¶ *By* secundum; as, *I give judgment on your side*, secundum te judico. —— ¶ *By* sub; as, *on that condition*, sub eâ conditione. — *On pain of perpetual slavery*, sub pœnâ perpetuæ servitutis. —— ¶ *By* super; as, *the Romans leaped on the very targets*, super ipsa Romani scuta salierunt. —— ¶ *But the prep. is sometimes understood, as in several of the following examples.* — *She kept her eyes fixed on the ground*, solo fixos oculos tenebat. — *On these terms you may have her*, istis legibus habeas licet. — *He is said to have played excellently on the lyre*, fidibus præclare cecinisse dicitur. — *They are obliged to live on honey alone*, melle solo coguntur vivere. — *One may live very well on a little*, vivitur parvo bene. — *On the first opportunity*, primo quoque tempore. — *Came you on foot or on horseback?* venisti pedibus, an equo? — *On my honest word*, bonâ fide. — *On the ground*, humi. — *To creep on the ground*, per humum repere. — *On either side*, utrobique. — *On neither side*, neutro. — *On this side*, hinc. — *On that side*, illinc. — *On this side, and on that side*, hinc atque illinc. — *On both sides*, utrinque, utrobique. — *On all sides or on every side*, undique, ex omni parte. — *On this side or on this side of*, cis, citra. — *On the other side or farther side of*, trans, ultra. — *There is nothing on the other side of that mountain*, nihil est ultra illum montem. — *On foot*, pedes. — *On horseback*, eques. — *On a sudden*, improviso, repente. — *To call on*, invoco.

ON, *adv.* (*forward*), prorsum, prorsus: (*further*), porro. — *To come or go on*, pergo, procedo, progredior. — *On!* eja! age! progredere! — *Go on before*, i præ. — *And so on*, et sic porro; et cetera.

ONCE, semel. — *He had never seen her but once*, semel omnino eam viderat. — *More than once*, plus vice simplici. — *Once for all*, semel in perpetuum. — *At once.* (See *At*.) — *I could not be here and there at once*, ego hîc esse et illîc simul haud potui. — *I could not tell you all at once*, non poteram uno tempore omnia narrare. — *One cannot do two things at once*, simul sorbere et flare haud facile factu est. — *To do two things at once*, de eâdem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare. —— ¶ *Once or once on a time*, olim, quondam. — *If that would but once come to pass*, quod si esset aliquando futurum.

ONE, unus. — *One or two may despise these*, unus et alter hæc spernant. — *This is all one with that*, hoc unum et idem est atque illud. — *All under one*, unâ *or* eâdem operâ. — *There is hardly one in ten*, vix decimus quisque est. — *There was not so much as one*, neque quisquam omnium fuit. — *At one o'clock*, horâ primâ. — *It is all one to me*, mea nihil refert. — *They differ one from another*, inter se dissident. — *As being one that understood*, quippe qui intellexisset. — *To live according to one's own nature*, secundum naturam suam vivere. — *One good turn deserves another*, manus manum fricat. — *One thief accuses another*, Clodius accusat mœchos. — *One swallow does not make a summer*, una hirundo non facit ver. — *One man's meat is another man's poison*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. — *One is as good as none*, unus vir, nullus vir. — *Where they could pass only one at a time*, qua singuli transirent, *Liv.* — *To make one among the rest*, in numero esse, in numerum procedere. — *The last but one*, proximus a postremo. — *One another*, alius alium; mutuo. — *They loved one another*, alii alios diligebant. — *They assist one another*, tradunt operas mutuas. — *They like one another well*, uterque utrique est cordi. — *One after another*, invicem; alternus; alii ex aliis. — *They think on one thing after another*, aliam rem ex aliâ cogitant. — *One with another*, promiscue, temere; prout contigerit; alind cum alio, nullo delectu. — *One or the other*, alteruter. — *One thing*, unum. — *But for the want of one thing*, ni unum desit. — *Any one*, aliquis. — *If any one, if one*, si quis; (*and as a general rule* quis *is to be used instead of* aliquis *after all direct and indirect questions, or in dependent and subordinate sentences, in which by* any one *or* one *is meant something merely possible, supposed or imagined, and not any thing actual*). — *Every one*, singuli; quisque; omnes. — *Give to every one according to his desert*, cuique pro dignitate tribuatur. — *Every one has more than business enough of his own to employ his mind*, satis superque est sibi suarum cuique rerum cura. — *'Tis all one*, perinde est. — *As one would have it*, ex sententiâ *or* voto. — *Such a one*, talis. — *Had I not thought him to be such a one*, ni ita eum existimâssem. — *One by one*, singulatim, singillatim. — *So that they cannot come one by one*, ita ut ne singuli quidem possunt accedere. — *On the one side*, hinc, ex hâc parte. — *On the one and on the other side*, ex utrâque parte. — *One while*, modo, nunc. — *One-eyed.* See *Blind* and *Eye*.

ONION, cæpa, cæpe. — *A young onion or scallion*, cæpula. — *The wild onion*, cæpe campestre. — *The sea onion*, cæpe marinum; scilla *or* squilla. — *An onion-bed*, cepina.

ONLY, *adj.* unicus, solus: *adv.* solum, tantum, duntaxat, modo. (See also *But*, especially in the sense of *only*.) — *Only-begotten*, unigena, unicus filius. — *In word only*, verbo, verbo tenus.

ONSET, impetus; impressio. — *To make an onset*, impetum *or* impressionem facere. —— ‖ See *Assault*.

ONWARDS, porro, prorsum, deinceps.

ONYX, onyx. — *Of an onyx*, onychinus.

OOZE, OOZY *ground*, locus paluster *or* paludosus; solum uliginosum.

OPAL, opalus.

OPEN, *adj.* (*not shut*), apertus, patulus, patens. — *My house is open to all gentlemen*, honestis omnibus patet domus mea. — *Half-open*, semiapertus. — *Wide open*, patulus, omnibus patens. — *Open on both sides*, bipatens (*poet.*). — *In the open street*, in aperto ac propatulo loco; in publico. — *To lay open an imposthume or wound*, abscessum *or* vulnus aperire. — *Laid open* (*as a wound*), apertus, diductus. — *To set open a door*, januam, ostium *or* fores aperire. — *To be or lie open* (*as a door*, &c.), pateo, patesco, patefio. — *To keep open house*, hospitio quosvis excipere. — *Open-eyed*, vigil, vigilans. — *handed*, liberalis, munificus. — *hearted*, simplex, sincerus, candidus, ingenuus. — *Open-heartedness* (*liberality*), largitio, liberalitas; munificentia. — *Open-mouthed*, os apertum habens. — *Open* (*exposed to public view*), ante oculos *or* in conspectu omnium positus. — *to the sun*, soli expositus. — *to danger or wounds*, periculo *or* vulneribus obnoxius. — *To be or lie open to danger*, periculo obnoxium esse, in periculo versari. — *Laid open* (*exposed to*), obnoxius, opportunus. —— ¶ *Open* (*clear or evident*), clarus, apertus, evidens, manifestus, perspicuus: (*candid, sincere*), simplex, candidus, ingenuus: (*public or common*), publicus, communis: (*publicly known*), omnibus notus, pervulgatus: (*not fortified*), non munitus: (*vacant*), vacuus. — *Laid open* (*disclosed or divulged*), patefactus, vulgatus, evulgatus. — *He laid the treachery open*, insidias detexit. — *He laid himself entirely open to me*, mihi se totum patefecit. — *He laid open his villany*, apertum ejus scelus posuit.

To OPEN, OPE, aperio; patefacio; resero; recludo; pando, expando; evolvo, revolvo, (e. g. *a writing*); inseco, incido, (*cut open*): — *v. n.* se aperire, aperior; patefio, pandor, se pandere; recludor; florem aperire: discedo (e. g. *of the sky, the earth*); dehisco (*to chink or chap, of the earth*). — *To open what was sealed, to unseal*, resigno. — *what was pitched*, relino. — *a letter*, epistolam aperire; literas resignare (*unseal*); epistolam solvere (*untie, loose*). — *a vein* (*of the body*), venam secare *or* incidere. — *a dead body*, corpus mortui aperire. — *To open the hand*, digitos porrigere. — *To open or lay open at the root*, ablaqueo. — *To open the pores of the body*, poros recludere. —— ¶ (*disclose*), detego, retego, patefacio, aperio, adaperio: (*explain*), explico, explano, enodo, enucleo, interpretor; expono: (*uncover*), aperio, nudo, patefacio. —— ¶ *To open or begin to speak*, incipere; silentium rumpere. —— ¶ *To open or bark as a*

dog, latro, latratum edere. —— ¶ *Opened*, apertus, *etc.*; patens.

OPENING, *s.* (*the act*), apertio; sectio (*by cutting*); patefactio (*disclosing*): (*expounding*, &c.), explicatio, expositio; enarratio: (*beginning*), ortus; initium; exordium. — *of the war*, belli initium. —— ¶ (*aperture*, &c.), foramen (*hole*), rima (*chink*); os (*mouth*); hiatus, chasma.

OPENLY, (*evidently*), aperte, palam: (*plainly*), perspicue, aperte, manifeste, manifesto, dilucide: (*sincerely, without disguise*), candide, aperte, simpliciter, sincere; non dissimulanter, ex animo.

OPENNESS (*sincerity*), candor; simplicitas, sinceritas. —— ¶ *Openness of the weather*, cœli temperies calida et humida.

OPERA, drama musicum *or* melicum.

OPERATE (*work*), vim habere; exitum felicem, *etc.* habere. — *upon*, vim habere in; moveo, commoveo, (*e. g.* animum): seco (*in surgery*).

OPERATION (*effect, force*), effectus; vis: (*enterprise*), res agenda; res gerenda *or* gesta: (*in surgery*), curatio quæ scalpellum desiderat.

OPERATIVE, valens, efficax.

OPIATE, medicamentum soporiferum.

OPINE, opinor, autumo; reor.

OPINION (*belief or sentiment*), opinio; sententia; judicium; mens, animus; vox (*as uttered*); præceptum, dogma, placitum, (*e. g. of a philosopher*): — (*estimation, account*), existimatio, opinio. — *This is my opinion*, sic sentio; in eâ sum sententiâ; hæc mea est sententia. — *I am of your opinion*, tecum sentio; tibi assentior. — *I am fully of his opinion*, in illius sententiam manibus pedibusque discessurus sum. — *We are of the same opinion*, convenit inter nos. — *They were of opinion*, sibi persuasum habebant. — *Every man has his opinion; but, for my part, I think frugality a great virtue*, ut volet, quisque accipiat; ego tamen frugalitatem judico maximam esse virtutem. — *They are all of one opinion*, ita omnes sentiunt. — *I am clearly of the opinion*, ita prorsus existimo. — *I will tell you plainly my opinion*, dicam ut sentio. — *They all agreed in their opinions*, omnibus idem animus, *Virg.* — *Different opinions in religion*, diversæ de rebus divinis opiniones. — *To have or hold an opinion*, judico, censeo. — *To be of another's opinion*, assentio, assentior, consentio. — *of a contrary opinion*, dissentio, secus sentire. — *To make one alter his opinion*, aliquem de suâ sententiâ deducere. — *To take up an opinion*, opinionem concipere. — *To change one's opinion*, sententiam mutare; de sententiâ decedere. — *To ask one his opinion*, sententiam aliquem rogare. — *To deliver his opinion*, sententiam suam dicere, dare, ferre. — *To broach new opinions*, dogmata nova proferre *or* dispergere. — *False opinions*, opiniones falsæ; opinionum commenta. — *A darling opinion*, sententia quam quis adamavit. — *To have a good opinion of one*, de aliquo bene existimare. — *high*, magnam de aliquo habere opinionem. — *of himself*, multum sibi tribuere. — *All have a good opinion of him*, bene audit apud omnes. — *I have ever had a very good opinion of you*, te semper maximi feci.

OPINIONATED, OPINIONATIVE, pertinax, pervicax, sententiæ suæ plus æquo addictus.

OPINIONATIVELY, pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinate.

OPINIONATIVENESS, pertinacia, pervicacia.

OPIPAROUS, opiparus.

OPIUM, opium.

OPIATE. See *Opiate.*

OPPONENT, adversarius.

OPPORTUNE, opportunus, tempestivus, commodus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune, tempestive, commode.

OPPORTUNITY (*convenience*), opportunitas, occasio, tempestivitas, facultas. — *At the first opportunity*, primo quoque tempore. — *What will he not do, if he find an opportunity?* quid, occasione datâ, non faciet? — *Opportunity makes the thief*, occasio facit furem. — *To seek or wait for an opportunity*, occasionem captare *or* quærere; in speculis esse. — *To find an opportunity*, occasionem nancisci. — *To lay hold of an opportunity*, occasionem capere, arripere, amplecti. — *A small opportunity*, occasiuncula. —— ¶ (*fitness*), commoditas: (*leisure*), otium.

OPPOSE (*offer any thing to the contrary*), rem rei opponere, objicere; contradico: (*resist or withstand*), repugno, adversor, resisto, obsisto, obnitor, renitor; reluctor. — *He opposed every body in disputing*, omnibus in disputando adversabatur. — *I opposed his designs*, consiliis illius restiti. — *To oppose the enemy*, hostibus resistere. — *To oppose a matter in debate*, adversari, resistere; obtrectare. — *To oppose a law or order*, legi *or* decreto intercedere. — *Opposed*, oppositus, oppugnatus, adversis suffragiis agitatus.

OPPOSER, oppugnator, adversatrix.

OPPOSITE (*contrary to*), oppositus, contrarius, adversus. — *Those things are opposite to each other*, hæc inter se repugnant, discrepant. —— ¶ (*over against*), e regione, ex adverso. — *When the moon is opposite to the sun*, cum luna est e regione solis. — *He mounted the opposite bank on horseback*, equo adversam ascendit ripam.

OPPOSITELY, ex adverso.

OPPOSING, OPPOSITION, oppositio, oppositus, intercessio; oppugnatio, repugnantia; concertatio: (*obstacle*), impedimentum, mora. — *To break through all opposition*, impedimenta omnia superare. — *To make opposition against a person who stands for a place or office*, obstare. — *To make opposition to a bill proposed in parliament*, legis rogationi obsistere. — *In opposition to*, contra; adversus. — *nature*, repugnante naturâ.

OPPRESS, vexo; premo, opprimo; obruo; urgeo. — *by craft*, circumvenio, dolis aliquem ductare. — *Oppressed by craft*, dolo deceptus *or* circumventus.

OPPRESSING, OPPRESSION, oppressio; vis, vexatio, injuria.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis, acerbus, iniquus, magnus, durus.

OPPRESSOR, oppressor; tyrannus crudelis, homo crudelis; direptor.

OPPROBRIOUS, probrosus, contumeliosus. — *Opprobrious speech*, contumelia, opprobrium.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, contumelia, injuria; probrum.

OPPUGN, oppugno, adversor; obsisto.

OPTATIVE *mood*, modus optativus.

OPTICAL, OPTIC, opticus. — *An optic glass*, telescopium. — *The optic nerve*, nervus opticus *or* ad videndi sensum pertinens.

OPTICS, optice.

OPTICIAN, optices gnarus.

OPTION, optio. — *It is in your option*, tua est optio. —— ‖ See *Choice.*

OPULENT, opulentus, opulens; dives, locuples; divitiis abundans *or* affluens.

OPULENTLY, opulenter, opipare.

OPULENCE, opulentia; opes, divitiæ; felicitas.

OR, aut, vel; -ve; sive, seu; an, -ne. — *Whether I hold my tongue or speak*, sive ego taceo, seu loquor. — *I demand, or, if it be fit, I desire thee*, postulo, sive æquum est, te oro. — *Two or three of the king's friends are very rich*, amici regis duo tresve perdivites sunt. — *A rag or two*, unus et alter pannus. — *Let them consider whether they will or not*, deliberent utrum velint, necne. — *Or else* (*answering to* either), aut, vel. — *Either let him drink or else begone*, aut bibat, aut abeat. — *Or else* (*answering to* whether), sive; an. — *Or else* (*otherwise*), aliter. — *Or ever*, cum nondum, antequam.

OR (*in heraldry*), color aureus.

ORACH, ORAGE (*herb*), atriplex, iris Florentina. — *wild*, atriplex silvestris.

ORACLE, oraculum; (oraculi) sors; responsum. — *To consult an oracle*, oraculum consulere, petere *or* sciscitari. — *To give forth or pronounce an oracle*, *To oracle*, oraculum dare, edere, fundere. — *An oracle of law, wisdom*, &c., sapientiæ, jurisprudentiæ, *etc.* antistes.

ORACULAR, ad oraculum pertinens.

ORACULARLY, per modum oraculi.

ORAL, verbo traditus, nudi verbi testimonio acceptus.

ORANGE, malum medicum, malum aurantium. — *China*, a Sinarum regno allatum. — *Seville*, ab Hispali allatum. — *Orange-peel*, cortex mali aurantii. — *An orange-tree*, arbor medica. — *Orange-colored*, luteus, colore luteo.

ORATION, oratio; concio. — *A little oration*, oratiuncula; conciuncula. — *To make an oration*, orationem habere, verba facere, concionor. — *To end an oration*, peroro. — *The close of an oration*, peroratio. See *Close.*

ORATOR, orator. — *A fine orator*, orator copiosus, concinnus, disertus, elegans, facundus, suavis; dicendi artifex. — *A mean or sad orator*, orator humilis, jejunus, tenuis, inanis, ineptus, vulgaris, infacundus. — *Orator-like*, oratorie, facunde, diserte, eloquenter; oratoriis ornamentis adhibitis; rhetorice.

ORATORY, rhetorica; rhetorice, ars dicendi, ars oratoria. —— ¶ *An oratory* (*place to pray in*), ædicula, sacellum, adytum, sacrarium.

ORATORICAL, oratoricus; rhetoricus.

ORATORIO, drama musicum sacrum.

ORB, orbis.

ORBIT, orbis, orbita.

ORCHARD, pomarium. — *A cherry-orchard*, locus cerasis consitus.

ORDAIN (*destine*), ordino, assigno; instituo: (*order or appoint*), jubeo, impero. — *All are ordained to die*, omnes manet una nox. — *To ordain a law*, legem ferre *or* sancire. — *To ordain a priest*, in sacerdotum numerum recipere sollemni ritu. — *Ordained* (*appointed*), institutus, constitutus, designatus: (*received in usage*), comparatus. — *Ordained beforehand*, destinatus. — *Ordained in another's place*, substitutus, suffectus.

ORDAINER, ordinator, *Sen.*, constitutor.

ORDAINING, ordinatio, institutio. — *An ordaining of laws*, legum latio. — *An ordaining in another's room*, suppositio. —— ‖ See *Ordination.*

ORDEAL, ordalium. — *Ordeal fire*, ignis sententia; judicium ferri candentis, ad vomeres ignitos examinatio.

ORDER (*array, disposition*), ordo, dispositio: (*custom*), consuetudo, mos, ritus: (*commission*), auctoritas: (*decree*), mandatum, præceptum, dictum: (*series*), series: (*caste*), ordo: (*an order of priests*), collegium, corpus; (*of knights*), classis turmalis; (*badge*), insigne classis turmalis. — *We put our men in order*, legiones instruximus. — *And thus having executed his orders, he returns home*, atque ita functus imperio ad regem revertitur, *Just.* — *Though we have given strict orders to the ambassadors*, quamvis severa legatis mandata dederimus. — *I will give orders to get the things ready*, ut apparentur dicam. — *To act according to order*, ad præscriptum agere. — *By my order*, me jubente. — *Having given the necessary orders*, necessariis rebus imperatis. — *To execute one's orders*, jussa *or* imperata alicujus exsequi, facere, peragere, patrare. — *To refuse to obey orders*, alicujus imperium detrectare. — *The order of words*, verborum consecutio. — *An order of authority*, edictum. — *The order of the garter*, equitum auratæ periscelidis classis. — *The order of knighthood*, equitum ordo; equester ordo. — *Of what order?* quotus? — *In order*, ex ordine, ordinate. — *In order to*, ut. — *Out of order or without order*, confusus, incompositus, turbatus. — *To break order or put out of order*, ordinem invertere, miscere, turbare. — *To put or reduce things into order*, res ordine disponere *or* collocare; apte, distincte, ordinate disponere. — *To reduce into order* (*curb or restrain*), reprimo, comprimo, coerceo, ad bonam frugem redigere. — *To set in order*, compono, dispono. — *To take order*, curo. — *Our ancestors have taken good order in this*, bene majores nostri hoc comparaverunt. — *I will take order for his mother*, de matre videbo. — *Put or set in order*, ordinatus, compositus, recte dispositus, digestus. — *Out of order or without order*, incomposite, confuse, permiste, perturbate, turbato ordine, extra ordinem. præpostere. — *With-*

out order or command, injussu. — Out of order (sick), ægrotus, male se habens. —— ¶ The orders of a family, instituta domestica. — To keep or observe the orders of a house of parliament, servare disciplinam curiæ, Sen. —— ¶ Orders or holy orders, munus sacerdotis. — To take holy orders, sacerdotum ordini ascribi; in sacerdotum numerum recipi.

To ORDER (put in order), ordinare, ordinate disponere; recte or suo quæque loco disponere, digerere; res aptis et accommodatis locis componere. — To order or govern, tempero, moderor; rego. — I will see that things be ordered right, ego isthæc recte ut fiant videro. — As a man orders his son, so he is, ut quisque suum vult esse, ita est. — He orders his business well, negotia sua bene gerit. — His death was concealed, till all things relating to his successor should be ordered, mors ejus celata est, donec circa successorem omnia ordinarentur, Suet. — To order one's affairs prudently, recte or prudenter suis rationibus prospicere, consulere, providere. — Ordered or governed, curatus, gubernatus, administratus. — A well-ordered family, familia prudenter curata. —— ¶ To order or give order, impero, jubeo; comparo, statuo, constituo; condico, edico, præcipio. — It was ordered by a full senate that a colony should be sent to Lavici, senatus censuit frequens, coloniam Lavicos deducendam. —— ¶ To order (as a judge upon the bench), pro tribunali decernere, pronuntiare, statuere.

ORDERER, ordinator, temperator, moderator, dispositor.

ORDERING (arrangement, &c.), ordinatio, dispositio, digestio, compositio, constitutio. — Let me have the ordering of you for this day, da te hodie mihi. — The ordering or management of a business, rei curatio or administratio, curatura.

ORDERLY, adj. (put or set in order), compositus, digestus, bene dispositus, recte collocatus: (obedient), morigerus, obediens, obsequens: (sober or keeping good order), moderatus, modestus, temperatus. — Not orderly, incompositus, inordinatus.

ORDERLY, adv. (in right order), composite, disposite, apte, idonee; ex ordine; distincte. — Not orderly, incomposite, inordinate.

ORDINAL, adj. ad ordinem pertinens; (in gramm.), ordinalis.

ORDINAL, s. (book concerning orders), liber ritualis.

ORDINANCE (law), lex; edictum, decretum, scitum; consultum.

ORDINARY (customary), usitatus, usu receptus, tralatitius: (common), tritus, vulgaris, quotidianus, communis: (indifferent), mediocris: (low, poor), popularis, vulgaris, plebeius, vilis. — Very ordinary, persimplex. — Ordinary days, dies stati. — One's ordinary table, mensa quotidiana, victus assiduus. — Ordinary discourse, quotidiani sermones. — An ordinary fellow, homo plebeius, ignobilis; homuncio. — A chaplain in ordinary to the king, regi a sacris domesticis ordinariis. —— ¶ Ordinary (not handsome), parum decorus, haud formosus, invenustus.

ORDINARY, s. (eating-house), caupona, popina. — A little ordinary, cauponula. — To keep an ordinary, cauponor. —— ¶ An ordinary (among civilians), suus partium judex.

ORDINARILY, fere, plerumque; usitate; ut mos est, ut assolet.

ORDINATE, regulæ congruens.

To ORDINATE, assigno, instituo.

ORDINATION, ritus sollemnis, quo quis in sacerdotum numerum accipitur.

ORDNANCE, tormenta majora. — To furnish with ordnance, tormentis instruere.

ORDURE, fimus; sordes, stercus.

ORE, metallum crudum, metalli vena.

O'ER. See Over.

ORGAN (instrument), instrumentum, organum: (musical), organum pneumaticum. — The organ of speech, os, lingua. — To play on an organ, organo pneumatico canere. — The keys of an organ, epitoniorum manubria. — The pipes, fistulæ organi pneumatici. — The bellows, follis, etc. — An organ builder, qui organa pneumatica facit. — An organ loft, tabulatum organi pneumatici.

ORGANIC, organicus. — Organic beings, animantia.

ORGANICALLY, per modum organicum; naturâ.

ORGANIST, organœdus.

To ORGANIZE, ordino; constituo, compono; fingo, effingo, formo. — A well-organized state, civitas bene constituta.

ORGANIZATION, temperatio; forma.

ORGANY, ORIGANY, origanum. — Wild, origanum silvestre.

ORIENT (the east), oriens.

ORIENT (bright), rutilus, nitidus, splendens. — An orient beauty, forma egregia, luculenta, venusta. — An orient pearl, gemma orientalis or nitidissima.

ORIENTAL, orientalis, exortivus, eöus.

ORIFICE, os. — The wound given has no large orifice, non habet latam data plaga frontem, Sen.

ORIFLAMB, vexillum aureum.

ORIGIN, (original, fountain, source), origo, fons; initium, primordium, principium. — The origin of the world, mundi ortus, orbis origo, nascentis mundi exordia, conditi orbis primordia. — The origin of plants, plantarum ortus or origo; satarum plantarum prima exordia. — The origin or source of a river, amnis caput, fluvii fons, fluminis emergentis caput. —— ¶ (cause), causa: (motive, handle, occasion), occasio, ansa: (subject matter), argumentum, materia.

ORIGINAL, adj. — An original letter, literæ autographæ. — picture, archetypa tabella; archetypum pictæ tabellæ. — will, archetypum testamentum, archetypæ testamenti tabulæ. — A copy of an original will, ex archetypis tabulis expressum testamenti exemplum. — It is so in the original Hebrew, Greek, &c., ita se habet textus Hebraïcus, Græcus, etc. —— ¶ Original (born with one), ingenitus, ingeneratus, insitus, innatus, nativus: (derived from one's country or ancestors), patrius, avitus. — Original sin, impietas or improbitas naturaliter insita.

ORIGINAL, s. (birth or descent), origo; genus, stirps. — A person of illustrious original, homo nobili genere natus or claris natalibus ortus. — A person of mean original, terræ filius, homo nullis ortus majoribus. —— ¶ Original (etymology), notatio, vocis origo, etymologia, etymon. (See Etymology.) —— ¶ The original (pattern, &c.), exemplum primum, archetypum; exemplum, exemplar: verba scriptoris ipsa; chirographum; liber idiographus; autographum. —— ¶ An original (odd fellow), mirum caput.

ORIGINALLY (at first), primitus: (by birth), naturaliter, naturâ.

ORISONS, ORAISONS, preces.

ORNAMENT, ornamentum, ornatus, cultus; exornatio (the act): decus, insigne. — Ornaments for gates, porches or doors, antepagmenta, pl. Vitruv. — An ornament for the neck, monile. — Ornaments of pearls and gems, margaritæ gemmæque. — Ornament in speech, orationis ornatus or cultus; orationis ornamenta. — To be an ornament to, decori or ornamento esse. — Without ornament, inornatus.

ORNAMENTAL, decorus, formosus, speciosus.

ORNAMENTED, ornatus, exornatus, adornatus, decoratus.

ORNATE, ornatus, comptus; splendidus.

ORPHAN, orbus (-a); pupillus (-a); patre or matre or parentibus orbus or orba.

ORPHANAGE, orbitas.

ORPIMENT, ORPIN, auripigmentum. — To color with orpiment, auripigmento illinere.

ORPINE (herb), telephion.

ORTHODOX, veram Christi legem sequens; orthodoxus.

ORTHODOXY, veræ Christianæ legis studium; orthodoxia.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi ratio or scientia.

ORTHOGRAPHER, qui recte scribendi rationem servat.

OSCILLATION, oscillatio.

OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, oscitatio, incuria, indiligentia.

OSIER, vimen, salix. — bed, virgetum, salictum. — tree, vitex, salix. — Of or belonging to osiers, vimineus.

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus, ossifraga.

OSSIFY, in ossa vertere (a.) or verti (n.).

OSTENTATION, ostentatio, venditatio; ambitio. — But there was more of ostentation than of sincerity in this discourse, plus in oratione tali dignitatis quam fidei erat, Tac. — To make ostentation of, magnifice se jactare et ostentare; de or in aliquâ re gloriari.

OSTENTATIOUS, ambitiosus. — An ostentatious person, ostentator.

OSTEOLOGY, osteologia; liber de ossibus scriptus.

OSTLER, equiso, stabularius.

OSTLERY, stabulum.

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia, C. Nep.

OSTRICH, struthiocamelus.

OTHER, alius. (But compare Another throughout.) — I give satisfaction to all others, ceteris satisfacio omnibus. — He is praised by some and blamed by others, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis. — In other things it is otherwise, in reliquis aliter. — Any other, alius quispiam. — Some other, aliquis alius. — The other, alter. — Some or other, aliqui. — Belonging to others or to another, alienus. — Some time or other, aliquando, quandoque. — The other day, nudiustertius (day before yesterday); nuper (lately). — And what was he the other day? et modo quid fuit? — Every other, alternus. — You must do it every other day, alternis diebus agendum. — Other where or in other places, alibi.

OTHERWISE (of another kind, manner, &c.), alius generis; aliusmodi. — I have found you to be otherwise than I thought, ego te esse præter nostram opinionem comperi. —— ¶ (differently, &c.), aliter, secus; alioquin. — Otherwise had it not been so, quod si ita se haberet. — Far otherwise, aliter multo, longe secus. — A little otherwise, paulo secus.

OTTER, lutra.

OUCH (collar of gold), monile aureum.

OUGHT, or AUGHT (any thing), quid, quidquam, etc.; ulla res. — Dost thou perceive aught? ecquid sentis? — If aught should befall you, si quid tibi humanitus acciderit. — For aught I hear, quantum audio.

OUGHT, v. debeo (-ui, etc.), me oportet (-uit, etc.). — But you ought to have kept your word, at tu dictis maneres. — We ought to be persuaded of it, nobis persuasum esse debet.

OUNCE (beast), lynx. —— ¶ (weight), uncia. — A little ounce, unciola. — Of an ounce, uncialis. — Half an ounce, semuncia. — Of half an ounce, semuncialis. — An ounce and a half, sescuncia. — Of an ounce and a half, sescuncialis. — Two ounces (troy), sextans. — The weight of two ounces, sextantarium pondus. — Three ounces, quadrans. — Four, triens. — Five, quincunx. — Six, selibra, semibella. — Seven, septunx. — Eight, bes. — Nine, dodrans. — Ten, dextans. — Eleven, deunx. — Twelve, libra. — Sixteen, unciæ sexdecim; say libra zygostatica (avoirdupois). — The fourth part of an ounce, sicilicus. — The sixth part, sextula. — The eighth part, drachma. — The twenty-fourth part, scripulum. — By ounces or ounce by ounce, unciatim.

OUPHE, lamia, empusa. — Ouphes, lemures.

OUR, OURS, noster. — He is on our side, a nobis est. — Whose is it, ours or yours? cujus est, noster an vester? — A friend of ours, quidam e nostris amicis. — Of our country, party, opinion, nostras. — By our own fault, nostrâpte culpâ.

OUSLE, OUSEL, merula. — A small ousle, merula cærulea.

OUST, abrogo, rescindo.

OUT OF, according to its several significations, is answered by several prepositions in Latin, viz. by a or ab; as, get you out of their sight, ab eorum oculis concede. —— ¶ By de; as, she snatched a supper out of the funeral-pile, rapuit de rogo cœnam. —— ¶ By e, ex; as, I think you would fetch your meat out of the fire, e flammâ petere te cibum posse arbitror.

— *He went out of the camp*, e castris exivit. — *Out of hand*, e vestigio. —— ¶ *By* extra; as, *both in and out of the body there are some good things*, et in corpore et extra quædam bona sunt. —— ¶ *By* præ; as, *they will undergo any drudgery out of a desire of wealth*, recusant nullem conditionem durissimæ servitutis præ cupiditate peculii. —— ¶ *By* pro; as, *out of my love I sent one to tell it to him*, misi pro amicitiâ qui hoc diceret. —— ¶ *By* propter; as, *out of your love to me*, propter tuum in me amorem. —— ¶ *By* supra; as, *they are angry out of measure*, illis ira supra modum. —— ¶ *Out of compassion*, per misericordiam. — *Out of conceit with*, improbans, rejiciens. — *Out of favor*, qui in offensionem alicujus incurrit. — *To be out of harm's way*, in portu navigare; extra teli jactum esse. — *Out of humor*, offensus, iratus, stomachans. — *Out of kind*, degener. — *Out of order*, præpostere; extra ordinem. (See *Order*.) — *Out of place* (*disordered*), turbatus, perturbatus, confusus. — *Out of place or office*, qui se munere abdicavit; qui munere vacat. — *Out of pocket*, damnum ex sumptibus in rem aliquam impensis. — *Out of sight*, oculis subductus. — *Out of sight, out of mind*, absentium cito perit memoria. — *Out of my sight!* apage! — *Out of sorts*, ad rem aliquam agendam ineptus. — *Out of breath*, anhelus, anhelans. — *To be out of one's head or memory*, e memoriâ excidere *or* elabi. — *To keep out of doors* (*not come in*), foris se continere. — *He is thrown out of his command*, ei imperium est abrogatum. —— ¶ *Out of, in composition, is expressed by* e *or* ex, *but the preposition is often repeated.*

OUT, *adv.* — *The fire is out*, ignis exstinctus est. — *The barrel is out*, dolium exhaustum est. — *The time is out or expired*, tempus præteriit *or* exactum est. — *My dream is out or fulfilled*, id accidit quod per somnum vidi. — *My hand is out*, labori sum inhabilis. — *To bring out*, profero. (See *Bring*.) — *Bring it out, Out with it*, profer, dic clare *or* perspicue. — *To cast out*, ejicio, projicio; expello, exturbo. — *To come out*. (See *Come*.) — *To go out*, exeo, egredior. — *To drive out*, expello, ejicio, exturbo. — *To hear one out with patience*, querelas alicujus æquo animo exaudire. — *To leave out*, omitto. — *To make out by argument*, rationibus probare, allatis exemplis confirmare. — *Out at the elbow, out at the heels* (*much worn, torn*), laceratus, scissus, tritus: (*deep in debt*), ære alieno pressus *or* obrutus. — *Out!* apage! abi in malam crucem!

OUTACT, agendo superare.

OUTBAR, excludo.

OUTBID, pluris licitari, licitatione superare *or* vincere.

OUTBRAVE, territo, insulto; terrorem alicui incutere; contumacem esse in. — *Outbraved*, terrore *or* metu absterritus.

OUTBRAVING, insultatio.

OUTBRAZEN, audaciâ aliquem superare *or* vincere.

OUTBREAK, eruptio.

OUTCAST, ejectus, ejectitius.

OUTCRY (*crying out*), clamor, vociferatio, voces; exclamatio; quiritatio.

OUTDARE, plus audere.

OUTDO, supero, vinco.

OUTER, OUTWARD, exterus, externus; exterior (*of one of two*).

OUTFACE, pertinacissime adversari.

OUTFAST, alium inediâ superare.

OUTFAWN, adulando superare.

OUTFLY, prætervolo.

OUTGIVE, liberalitate superare.

OUTGO, præcedo, præverto, præcurro, prævenio, anteverto, antecello.

OUTGOING, prægressio.

OUTGROW, annis *or* auctu superare; obsolescere (*grow out of use*).

OUTGUARD, excubitores.

OUTJEST, jocis *or* jocando superare.

OUTLANDISH, externus; peregrinus; adventitius. — *An outlandish man or woman*, alienigena.

OUTLAST, diutius durare.

OUTLAW, *or outlaw'd man*, proscriptus; relegatus, exsul; exlex.

To OUTLAW, proscribo; alicujus vitam addicere et proponere præmiis. —— || See *Ban*.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLEARN, majores progressus in literis facere; discendo alium prævertere.

OUTLET, exitus.

OUTLINE, extrema lineamenta, extremæ lineæ; primæ lineæ; adumbratio.

OUTLIVE, supervivo, supero. — *Outlived*, vivendo superatus.

OUTLIVER, superstes.

OUTLYING, extra jacens; longinquus.

OUTMEASURE, mensurâ *or* spatio temporis superare.

OUTMOST, OUTERMOST, extremus, extimus.

OUTNUMBER, numero superare.

OUTPARISH, parœcia suburbana.

OUTRAGE, *s.* atrox injuria, insignis contumelia; vis.

To OUTRAGE, vim alicui afferre; injuriam alicui inferre; maledicta in aliquem conferre: violo.

OUTRAGEOUS, ferox; immanis, furiosus, efferus, contumeliosus, furibundus, demens; immansuetus, importunus; sævus; mentis impotens. — *To be outrageous*, furo, insanio.

OUTRAGEOUSLY, atrociter, furiose, immaniter; contumeliose; infeste; sæviter.

OUTRAGEOUSNESS, furor, feritas, atrocitas, immanitas; rabies, importunitas; impotentia.

OUTREACH. See *Overreach*.

OUTRIDE, equitando superare.

OUTRIDERS, apparitores qui homines in curiâ ad vicecomitem citant.

OUTRIGHT, penitus, omnino, prorsus.

OUTROAR, clamando superare.

OUTRUN, cursu superare *or* vincere; excedere (*fig.*).

OUTSAIL, navigando superare.

OUTSHINE, fulgore superare *or* vincere.

OUTSIDE (*surface*), summus *with a subst.*, superficies: (*what shows itself*), frons, species, forma (externa). — *On the outside*, extrinsecus; parte exteriore. —— ¶ *The outside* (*most*), *in buying and selling*, pretium maximum.

OUTSIT, sedendo *or* cessando amittere.

OUTSLEEP *the morn*, dormire in multum diem.

OUTSPREAD. — *With outspread sails*, velis passis, plenis.

OUTSTAND, resistere; excedere.

OUTSTANDING, eminentia, projectura.

OUTSTARE, fixo obtutu superare.

OUTSTRETCH, distendere, expandere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare; præverto, præcurro, anteĕo.

OUTTALK, multiloquio superare.

OUTVIE, sponsiones faciendo aliquem superare.

OUTVOTE, suffragiis vincere *or* superare. — *He was outvoted*, ceterorum consensu victus est.

OUTWALK, ambulando aliquem prævertere.

OUTWARD, externus, exterus: exterior (*outer*). — *The outward* (*outer*) *circle*, orbis exterior. — *Outward advantages*, bona externa, bona corporis. — *Outward show or pretence*, species. — *In outward appearance*, extrinsecus: specie; fronte. — *A ship outward bound*, navis ad exteras nationes destinata.

OUTWARDLY, extrinsecus; exterius.

OUTWEED, exstirpare, eradicare.

OUTWEIGH, præpondero; pondere superare *or* vincere.

OUTWIT (*deceive*), circumvenio, dolis ductare; (*surpass in cunning*, &c.), astutiâ *or* ingenii acumine aliquem antecedere. — *Outwitted*, astutiâ victus.

OUTWORKS, munimenta exteriora.

OVAL, ex longo rotundus; ovatus. —— ¶ *An oval*, figura ex longo rotunda; ovata species *or* figura; ovi forma.

OVATION, ovatio.

OVEN, furnus. — *A little oven*, fornacula. — *A potter's oven*, fornax figuli. — *To bake in an oven*, furno coquere. — *The mouth of an oven*, os. — *An oven shovel*, rutabulum. — *Of an oven*, furnaceus.

OVER, *prep.* super, supra, in: — in, inter: — trans: — per: — supra, plus, amplius. — *A shower hung over my head*, supra caput astitit imber. — *The father has power over his children*, pater habet potestatem in filios. — *You have no power over me*, nihil tibi in me est juris. — *You will bring an old house over your head*, irritabis crabrones. — *To be over* (*rule over*), præsum, præpositus sum; impero. —— ¶ *Over night*, ante noctem.

OVER, *adv.* (*too, excessively*), nimis, nimium; ultra modum. — *Over easy*, justo facilior. — *There is no man over happy*, nemo nimium beatus est. — *Over-much, adj.* nimius. — *One that is covetous of over-much power*, nimius imperii. — *One that drinks over-much*, nimius mero. — *He talked over-much*, sermonis nimii erat. — *Over-much, adv.* nimis, nimio, nimium. —— ¶ *Over and above or beside*, ad hæc, super hæc, præterea; insuper; ex abundanti. — *To be over and above* (*be left*), supersum, redundare. —— ¶ *Over and over again*, iterum ac sæpius. — *Over again, is sometimes expressed by* re *in composition*. —— ¶ *Over against* (*opposite to*), exadverso, exadversum, exadversus; e regione. — *Over against that place*, exadversus eum locum. — *Over against us*, e regione nobis. —— ¶ *To be over* (*allayed*), defervesco, mitigari: (*have gone by*), desiisse; abiisse, exactum esse; præteriisse. — *When his passion is over*, cum deferbuerit ira. — *When the heat of youth was over*, cum adolescentiæ cupiditates deferbuissent. — *His anger was over*, ira consederat. — *The fright being over*, pavore sedato, *Liv.* — *The matter or affair being over*, re confectâ, *Cæs.* — *When he saw that the summer was now over*, ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse, *Sall.*—*The winter was now almost over*, hiems jam præcipitaverat, *Cæs.* — *The rain or shower is over*, pluere desiit. — *The shower was over*, desierant imbres, *Ov.* — *It is all over with him*, actum est de eo. — *The business is all over*, transacta res est. — *The time or opportunity is over*, tempus *or* opportunitas præteriit. —— ¶ *All over*, totus; per totum. — *You are all over wisdom*, tu, quantus quantus, nil nisi sapientia es, *Ter.* — *Clad all over in white*, toto corpore albâ veste amictus. — *All the town over*, per totum oppidum. — *All the fields over*, per agros passim. —— ¶ *Over or under* (*more or less*), plus minus, plus minusve. —— ¶ *To give over* (*leave off*), desino, desisto. (See *Cease*.) —— ¶ *He was given over by the physicians*, medici de ejus salute desperabant.

OVERABOUND, abundo.

OVERACT, plus quam satis est facere *or* elaborare.

OVERARCH, confornico; quasi fornice tegere.

OVERAWE, metu absterrere, coërcere, reprimere, comprimere.

OVERBAKED, nimis coctus.

OVERBALANCE, præpondero.

OVERBEAR *with blows*, verberibus operire, loris concidere. — *Overborne* (*conquered*, &c.), superatus, victus, oppressus.

OVERBEARING (*haughty*), arrogans, insolens.

OVERBID, pluris licitari, pretium majus offerre.

OVERBIG, prægrandis, prælargus.

OVERBLOW, deſævio.

OVERBOARD. — *To cast overboard*, e nave dejicere. (See *Board*.)

OVERBOILED, nimis coctus.

OVERBOLD, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.

OVERBURDENED, prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus.

OVERBUY, immenso pretio emere.

OVERCAST (*darken*), adnubilo. — *Overcast*, obnubilus, nubibus obductus. — *The sky or weather is overcast*, atræ nubes obducunt cœlum. — *Overcast with melancholy*, tristis, mæstus. —— ¶ (*at bowls*), ultra metam jacere.

OVERCASTING, obductio.

OVERCATCH, assequor, consequor.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimis cautus.

OVERCHARGE, nimio pondere onerare; ingravo. — *the stomach*, se ingurgitare, se vino ciboque onerare. — *Overcharged*, oppressus, plus justo oneratus, onere obrutus.

OVERCHARGING, onus injustum. — *of the stomach*, ingluvies, crapula.

OVERCLOUDED, obnubilus, nubibus obductus.

OVERCLOY, ad nauseam explere.

OVERCOME, vinco, convinco, devinco, supero. — *Not to be overcome*, inexpugnabilis, invictus, insuperabilis.
OVERCOMER, victor, superator, expugnator; victrix, f.
OVERCOMING, victoria; superatio, *Vitr.*
OVERCONFIDENT, temerarius, audaculus, nimis confidens.
OVERCURIOUS, nimis curiosus.
OVERDO *one's self*, nimio labore se fatigare.
OVERDRESS, nimis splendide ornare.
OVERDRINK *one's self*, se nimio potu ingurgitare.
OVERDRIVE, nimium urgere.
OVEREARNEST, nimis vehemens.
OVEREAT, plus æquo comedere.
OVERFILL, supra modum implere.
OVERFINE, nimis elegans.
OVERFLOW, *act.* inundo: — *neut.* exundo, superfundor, redundo; abundo; exubero, evagor.
OVERFLOWING, inundatio.
OVERFLY, prætervolo.
OVERFOND, nimis indulgens.
OVERFORWARDNESS, nimia alacritas.
OVERGLUT, satio; ad nauseam usque aliquid facere.
OVERGREAT, nimius.
OVERGROW, supercresco. — *Overgrown with weeds*, noxiis herbis obductus *or* obsitus. — *with age*, ætate gravis.
OVERGROWTH, exuberans incrementum, auctus.
OVERHALE *accounts*, rationes denuo examinare, recensere, retractare.
OVERHAPPY, nimis felix *or* fortunatus.
OVERHASTEN, *v. a.* præcipito; præpropere agere.
OVERHASTENING, nimia *or* præmatura festinatio.
OVERHASTY, præproperus; præceps; temerarius. — *fruits*, fructus præmaturi.
OVERHASTILY, præpropere.
OVERHEAD (*above*), supra.
OVERHEAR, subausculto.
OVERHEARING, subauscultatio.
OVERHEAT, nimis calefacere.
OVERHEAVY, nimis gravis *or* ponderosus; prægravis.
OVERJOY, exsultatio, effusa lætitia.
OVERJOYED. — *To be overjoyed*, immoderatâ lætitiâ efferri; immenso gaudio perfundi.
OVERLABORED, nimio labore defatigatus.
OVERLADE, nimio pondere onerare.
OVERLARGE, nimis amplus, peramplus.
OVERLAY, incubando opprimere *or* suffocare. — *The sows overlay their pigs*, elidunt fetus sues. —— ¶ *To overlay* (*with gold*, &c.), induco.
OVERLEAP, transilio.
OVERLIGHT, lux nimis splendida, oculos præstringens.
OVERLIVE, supervivo, supersum.
OVERLIVER, superstes.
OVERLOAD, nimis *or* nimium onerare; onus nimis grave alicui imponere. — *Overloaded*, nimis oneratus, pondere nimis gravi oppressus.
OVERLONG, prælongus.
OVERLOOK (*inspect*), inspicio, intueor: (*take care of*), curo, accuro, procuro; provideo, prospicio, prudenter administrare: (*neglect or pass by*), negligo, omitto; prætermitto: (*pardon*), condono, gratiam culpæ facere: (*scorn or contemn*), contemno, despicio; temno: (*overtop*), supereminеo.
OVERLOOKING (*inspection*), inspectio, intuitus: (*taking care of*), curatio, accuratio; prudens administratio: (*neglecting or passing by*), neglectus, negligentia, omissio, prætermissio: (*pardoning*), condonatio.
OVERMATCH, magnitudine, numero, viribus, *etc.* superare *or* vincere. — *Overmatched*, magnitudine, numero, viribus, *etc.* impar.
OVERMATCH, *s.* iniquum certamen.
OVERMEASURE, accessio, mantissa, additamentum, auctarium.
OVERMUCH, nimis, nimius. See under *Over*.
OVEROFFICIOUS, nimis officiosus.
OVEROFFICIOUSLY, nimis officiose; moleste.
OVERPASS (*pass by*), transgredior, prætervehor: (*go by, over or beyond*), prætereo, prætervehor, trajicio: (*excel*), supero, vinco: (*let slip*), omitto, prætermitto.
OVERPASSING (*going by, over or beyond*), prætervectio, trajectio: (*outgoing*), progressio.
OVERPAY, plus quam debetur solvere.
OVERPLUS, additamentum, auctarium. — *in weight*, ponderis auctarium. — *To be overplus*, resto, supersum.
OVERPLY, nimio operi incumbere. — *one's self*, vires nimis intendere.
OVERPOISE, præpondero.
OVERPOWER, vinco; opprimo; frango.
OVERPRESS, opprimere, obruere.
OVERPRIZE, pluris quam par est æstimare.
OVERRATE, nimis tribuere alicui rei; nimium pretium statuere alicui rei. — *one's self*, immodicum sui esse æstimatorem.
OVERRATING, immodica rei æstimatio.
OVERREACH, circumvenio, circumscribo; dolis ductare, deludere, fraude capere. — *Overreached*, circumventus, dolis ductus, fraude captus. — *He is overreached*, in foveam decidit; os ei sublitum est probe. —— ¶ *To overreach in going*, assequor. —— ¶ *To overreach or hurt one's self by reaching too far*, se nimis extendendo lædere.
OVERREACHER, fraudator, homo fraudulentus; veterator; doli fabricator; planus.
OVERREACHING, fraudatio.
OVERRECKON, in subducendis rationibus aliquem fallere.
OVERRIDE *one's self*, equitando se nimis fatigare.
OVERRIGID, nimis rigidus *or* severus.
OVERRIPE, fracidus.
OVERROASTED, nimis assus.
OVERRULE (*bear down*), vinco, supero. —— ¶ *To overrule a plea*, objectionem oblatam repudiare; litem contra dare. —— ¶ *Overruling providence*, providentia omnia administrans *or* gubernans.
OVERRUN (*outrun*), cursu præterire: (*cover all over*), coöperio: (*ravage*), populor, depopulor, vasto. — *To be overrun with ill humors*, pravis humoribus redundare.
OVERSCRUPULOUS, nimis scrupulosus.
OVERSEA, transmarinus.
OVERSEE (*inspect*), curo, procuro; inspicio, recognosco: (*let slip or pass by*), prætereo, prætermitto.
OVERSEER, custos; curator, procurator; exactor; magister. — *of the king's works*, architectus regius. — *of the high ways*, curator viarum. — *Overseers of the poor*, pauperum procuratores.
OVERSEETHE, percoquo, præcoquo.
OVERSELL, pluris quam par est vendere.
OVERSET (*among seamen*), *v. a.* everto (*e. g.* navem). — *Overset*, eversus; oppressus.
OVERSHADOW, obumbro, inumbro, opaco.
OVERSHOES, tegumenta calceorum.
OVERSHOOT, jactu, sagittâ, scopum transgredi. — *Do not overshoot your mark*, ita fugias, ne præter casam, *Ter.* — *To overshoot one's self*, consilio labi.
OVERSIGHT, error, erratum, negligentia, incuria. —— ¶ *Oversight* (*of a business*), curatio, cura, procuratio, inspectio.
OVERSKIP, prætermitto, prætereo.
OVERSKIPPING, prætermissio.
OVERSLEEP *one's self*, nimis diu dormire.
OVERSPENT, defatigatus.
OVERSPREAD, obduco, operio, coöperio; conspergo, sterno.
OVERSTOCKED, OVERSTORED, nimis redundans.
OVERSTRAIN, OVERSTRETCH, nimis extendere. — *one's strength*, vires nimis intendere.
OVERT (*open*), apertus, manifestus. — *An overt act*, factum aliquod consilium probans.
OVERTLY, aperte, manifeste *or* manifesto.
OVERTAKE, assequor, consequor; nanciscor; ex fugâ reprehendere; adipiscor; præverto: — (*fig. light upon, surprise*), opprimo. — *Overtaken*, præventus, præceptus, cursu adæquatus.
OVERTAKING, consecutio.
OVERTALKATIVE, loquacior impendio, *Gell.*
OVERTASK, majus justo alicui pensum injungere.
OVERTAX, iniquis oneribus premere.
OVERTHROW (*demolish*), diruo, subverto; demolior; disturbo: (*defeat*), supero, devinco, prosterno, opprimo. — *I have overthrown my cart*, plaustrum perculi. — *To overthrow a kingdom*, regnum alicujus evertere. — *Overthrown*, superatus, devictus, subversus, profligatus. — *To be overthrown in law*, causâ cadere, litem perdere.
OVERTHROW, *s.* clades, strages.
OVERTHROWER, eversor, victor.
OVERTHROWING, eversio, subversio.
OVERTHWART, transversus, obliquus. — *An overthwart stroke*, ictus obliquus *or* transversus. — *Laid overthwart*, transversus, oblique positus. — *Overthwart one another*, decussatus (*as an* X). — *To go overthwart*, transcurro. — *A going overthwart*, transcursus.
OVERTHWARTLY (*crosswise*), decussatim: (*crossly*), oblique, perverse. — *To do a thing overthwartly*, præpostere aliquid agere.
OVERTHWARTNESS, perversitas, pervicacia.
OVERTIRE, OVERTOIL *himself*, seipsum laboribus discruciare *or* fatigare. — *Overtired, overtoiled*, laboribus fractus, confectus, fatigatus, defatigatus.
OVERTOP (*be higher or taller*), emineo, præmineo, supereminеo; supergredior: (*surpass or excel*), aliquem aliquâ re superare, vincere, evincere, antecellere, præstare, anteire, antecedere.
OVERTRIP, leviter cursitare super.
OVERTURE (*proposal*), conditiones ad aliquid agendum propositæ. — *of peace*, pacis conditiones. — *To make an overture*, conditiones ferre *or* proponere. —— ¶ (*to an opera*), dramatis musici exordium.
OVERTURN, everto, subverto.
OVERVALUE. See *Overrate*.
OVERVEIL, tego, velo.
OVERVIOLENT, nimis vehemens.
OVERWATCH, se vigilando fatigare.
OVERWEAK, nimis debilis, languidus.
OVERWEEN, sibi nimium placere; nimium sibi tribuere.
OVERWEENING, *adj.* sublatus; superbus, arrogans.
OVERWEENING, *s.* nimia de se opinio, arrogans de se persuasio; arrogantia; superbia.
OVERWEENINGLY, arroganter, superbe.
OVERWEIGH, præpondero; propendeo.
OVERWEIGHT, auctarium, additamentum.
OVERWHELM, obruo, immergo, operio. — *with earth*, terræ infodere. — *with water*, aquæ immergere. — *Overwhelmed*, obrutus, mersus, demersus. — *with grief*, dolore *or* tristitiâ oppressus.
OVERWISE, qui peracutus videri vult; nasutus. — *To be overwise*, nimium multum scire.
OVERWORN *with age*, ætate *or* senio confectus.
OVERWROUGHT, nimis elaboratus.
OVERZEALOUS, nimis studiosus.
OVIFORM, ovatus.
OVIPAROUS, oviparus.
OWE, debeo. — *If any thing be left when I have paid what I owe*, si quid æri alieno meo superabit. — *I owe my life to him*, illius operâ vivo. — *I have paid what I owed*, dissolvi quæ debebam. — *To owe more than one is worth*, animam debere. — *You owed me a letter*, nondum literis meis rescripseras. — *Owed, owing*, debitus. — *He paid the money that was owing*, debitas solvit pecunias. — *This is owing to their bravery*, hoc illorum virtuti debetur. —— ‖ See *Debt, Due*.
OWING, *s.* debitio; nomen, debitum.
OWL, OWLET, ulula, noctua. — *The horn owl*, strix bubo (L.). — *The screech-owl*, noctua; *large*, ulula. — *Of or like an owl*, noctuinus.
OWN. — *One's own*, proprius, suus; *sometimes* his own *is expressed by* ipsius, *also by* suus ipsius. — *He freed him with his own hand*, suâ manu eum liberavit. — *He converts it to his own use*, pro suo utitur. — *Being at his own house*, cum esset apud se. — *One's own estate*, peculium. —

One's own self, by the cases of sui *and* ipse. — *You shall be here your own self,* tute ipse hic aderis. — *He did it of his own self,* fecit per se. — *He that knows his own self, will find himself possessed of something divine,* qui se ipsum nôrit, aliquid sentiet se habere divinum. — *It is she her own self,* ipsa est. — *Of one's own accord,* ultro; suâ sponte. — *He offered himself of his own accord,* se ultro obtulit.

To Own (*acknowledge*), fateor, confiteor; agnosco. — *To own one as his son,* aliquem filium agnoscere. — *He owns him for his son,* illum prolem fatetur suam. —— ¶ (*claim*), vindico, assero, posco: (*possess*), possideo, teneo. — *I own this,* hoc meum est.
Owner, dominus; possessor.
Ownership, dominium.
Owning (*acknowledging*), agnitio.

OWRE (*beast*), urus jubatus.
OX, bos. — *Oxen,* boves. — *Of an ox,* bubulus, bovillus. — *An ox-fly,* tabanus. — *An ox-house or stall,* bubile.
OYEZ, audite, aures arrigite.
OYSTER, ostrea, ostreum. — *bed or pit,* ostrearium. — *shell,* testa ostrearia. — *Abounding with oysters,* ostreosus; ostrifer (*poet.*). — *An oyster-man,* ostrearius. — *woman,* ostrearia.

P.

PACE (*in going*), passus, gradus, gressus; incessus, ingressus. — *A great or full pace,* gradus citatus *or* plenus. — *A slow pace,* lentus passus, gradus testudineus; incessus tardus (*gait*). — *A soft pace,* gradus suspensus (*on tiptoe*) — *To walk a pompous or stately pace,* magnifice incedere. — *Slow-paced,* tardigradus (*poet.*). — *To go with a brisk or full pace,* citato *or* pleno gradu incedere. — *with a soft or slow pace,* lente incedere; suspenso, lento *or* testudineo gradu ire. — *To hasten, mend, quicken one's pace,* gradum accelerare *or* corripere. — *Fear made them quicken their pace,* eos timor gradum accelerare cogebat; timor pedibus celeritatem addebat. — *To hold or keep pace with,* pari passu comitari; æquare gradus alicujus. — *To go a main pace* (*at sea*), plenissimis velis navigare. —— ¶ *A pace* (*five feet, a measure*), passus.
To Pace, *as a horse,* tolutim incedere; gressus glomerare. —— ¶ *To pace, walk,* ambulo; (*with short steps*), parvo procedere gradu.
Pacing, tolutaris, tolutarius, gradarius.
Pacer, equus tolutaris.
PACIFIC, pacis amans *or* amator; placabilis (*easily softened*); concors (*in harmony*): pacificus (*peace-making*). — *A pacific embassy,* legatio pacificatoria.
Pacification, pacificatio, pacis conciliatio.
Pacificator, pacificator, pacis auctor, pacis reconciliator.
To Pacify, paco, placo, pacifico, mitigo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — *Pacify yourself,* iracundiam reprime; ne sævi tantopere. — *To pacify again,* remulceo. — *To pacify a tumult,* seditionem *or* tumultum sedare, restinguere, extinguere. — *That may be pacified,* placabilis. — *Not pacified,* implacatus. — *Not to be pacified,* implacabilis. — *In such a manner as not to be pacified,* implacabiliter.
Pacifier, pacificator, pacator.
Pacificatory, Pacifying, pacificatorius, pacificus.
Pacifying, *s.* pacificatio, placatio, sedatio, pacis conciliatio.
PACK (*crew*), globus, grex, caterva: (*bundle*), fascis: (*burden*), onus, sarcina. — *A little pack* (*bund'e*), fasciculus: (*burden*), sarcinula. — *Of a pack,* sarcinarius. — *A pack of cards,* chartarum (lusoriarum) fasciculus. — *of hounds,* canum venaticorum turba *or* grex. — *of knaves,* flagitiosorum grex. — *of troubles,* ilias malorum. — *of wool,* lanæ fascis. — *Packthread,* filum sarcinarium.
To Pack (*pack up*), consarcino; sarcinam constringere; in fasciculum colligare, in fascem compingere. — *Pack up and be gone,* collige sarcinulas et exi. — *Packed* (*packt up*), suffarcinatus, in fasciculum colligatus. —— ¶ (*go away*), fugio, propere discedere. — *Pack you hence and be gone,* te hinc amove, abin' hinc. — *Be packing, get you packing,* apage te, facesse hinc, te hinc aufer. — *You may be packing,* ire licet. — *To send packing,* amoveo, abigo, propello, exigo. — *Sent packing,* propulsus, ejectus. —— ¶ (*drive away*), fugo, amoveo. — *Must I then be packed thus out of doors?* siccine hoc fit, foras ædibus me ejici?
Packer, qui merces in fasces compingit.
Packet (*little bundle*), fasciculus. — *A packet of letters,* literarum fasciculus. — *He ordereth the packets of letters to be brought privately to him,* datos fasces epistolarum tacite ad se deferri jubet. *Just* — *Packet-ship,* navis tabellaria.
Packing, mercium in fasces colligatio.
PACT, PACTION, pactum, conventum; pactio.
PAD (*stuffed cloth*), pannus suffarcinatus. — *A pad for a horse,* ephippium. — *A pad of straw,* culcita stramentitia. —— ¶ *Pad, foot pad, padder,* latro, prædo; grassator. —— ¶ *Pad-way,* callis, semita, via trita. — *Pad-nag,* mannus, asturco.
To Pad (*as a horse*), tolutim incedere: — (*rob on the highway*), prædor, latrocinor.
PADDLE, *v.* agito. — *To paddle in the water or dirt,* aquam *or* limum agitare.
Paddling, agitatio.
PADDOCK (*great toad*), bufo major. — *A paddock-stool,* fungus. —— ¶ *A paddock in a park,* septum, circus venatorius.
PAGAN, *adj.* ethnicus, gentilis.
Pagan, *s.* ethnicus, paganus, gentilis; qui verum Deum non agnoscit.
Paganism, inanium deorum cultus, superstitio.
PAGE (*attendant*), assecla, pedisequus. — *A soldier's page,* calo, cacula, lixa. — *A page of honor,* puer ex aulâ, minister ex pueris regiis. —— ¶ *A page of a book,* pagina, pagella. — *About the bottom of the page,* quasi in extremâ paginâ.
To Page *a book,* libri paginas notare.
PAGEANT (*show*), ludus; spectaculum; pompa: (*borne in triumph*), ferculum.
To Pageant, pompam parare; imitari.
Pageantry, venditatio, ostentatio; pompa.
PAGODA, templum Indicum.
PAIL, situla, hama. — *A milk-pail,* mulctra, mulctrum.
Pailful, quantum situla potest capere.
PAIN (*punishment*), pœna; supplicium. — *On pain of death,* sub pœnâ mortis. — *He forbade that under severe pains,* id pœnis severis constitutis interdixit, prohibuit, vetuit. —— ¶ *Pain, Painfulness* (*uneasiness in any part of the body*), dolor, angor, cruciatus, cruciamentum: (*uneasiness of the mind*), cura, dolor, angor, anxietas; sollicitudo. — *A smart pain,* dolor acer, gravis, acerbus, magnus, vehemens. — *To be in pain or be pained,* doleo, dolore affectum esse. — *To begin to be in pain,* condolesco. — *I am in pain for you,* ex te me afficit sollicitudo. — *This matter puts me to pain,* hoc angit et sollicitum me reddit. — *The pain abates,* dolor remittit *or* se remittit. — *To be in pain for a person in danger,* de alicujus incolumitate dubitare. — *To be full of pain,* in magno esse dolore; summo dolore affectum esse. — *To occasion or give one pain,* dolorem alicui afferre *or* incutere. — *You give me no small pain,* inuris mihi quam acerbissimum dolorem. — *To pine away or be consumed with pain,* dolore tabescere.
To Pain (*put to pain*), crucio, ango: (*cause pain*), dolorem facere, excitare, afferre. — *To be pained.* (See *To be in Pain.*) — *Pained,* cruciatus, dolore affectus.
Pains (*labor*), opera, virium contentio, labor; negotium. — *You may do it without any great pains,* id nullo negotio facere potes. — *We must take the more pains,* eo magis est nobis laborandum. — *He took a great deal of pains in instructing him,* illum summo cum labore erudivit. — *What a vast deal of pains have you taken in that affair?* quid laboris in eam rem insumpsisti? — *That cannot be accomplished without great pains,* id fieri, nisi difficulter, non potest. — *There is no occasion for any great pains to persuade me to that,* haud difficulter id persuasum mihi erit. — *With great pains,* multâ operâ; magno labore; multo negotio. — *easy,* facile; nullo negotio *or* sine negotio. — *To be at pains and charges about a thing,* laborem et sumptum in aliquid impendere. — *To take pains,* operam dare *or* navare; nitor. enitor; laboro; omnibus viribus contendere; alicui rei studere; multam operam consumere, in aliquâ re multum operæ ponere. — *To take pains to no purpose,* operam perdere, oleum et operam perdere, operam *or* laborem frustra sumere. — *It is better to be idle than to take pains to no purpose,* præstat otiosum esse, quam nihil agere. — *You take much pains to little purpose,* frustra te laboribus frangis. — *To be sparing of his pains,* suo labori parcere. — *A pains-taker, pains-taking person,* laboriosus, industrius, impiger, sedulus.
Painful (*full of pain*), dolorem afferens; vehemens, gravis, acerbus: (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus, molestus, operosus. — *A painful piece of work,* opus arduum, multi laboris *or* sudoris. —— ¶ (*laborious*), laboriosus, gnavus, industrius, impiger, sedulus, laboris amans.
Painfully (*severely*), vehementer, graviter; acerbe; dolenter: (*with difficulty*), difficulter, multo negotio, ægre, moleste: (*laboriously*), impigre, strenue, sedulo.
Painfulness. See *Pain.*
PAINT, pingo, depingo. — *To paint to the life,* veram alicujus imaginem reddere. — *To paint in water-colors,* coloribus aquâ dilutis pingere. — *in oil,* coloribus ex oleo subactis pingere. — *To paint the face,* os fucare; faciem fuco illinere, malas cerussâ oblinere. — *To paint or beautify,* orno, exorno. — *Painted* (*colored or drawn*), pictus, depictus: (*counterfeited or disguised*), fucatus: (*beautified*), ornatus, exornatus.
Paint (*color for painting*), pigmentum: (*for women's faces*), fucus, pigmentum, offucia; cerussa. — Ph. *Give me the paint.* Sc. *What do you want with the paint?* Ph. *To paint my cheeks.* Ph. Cedo cerussam. Sc. Quid cerussâ opus nam? Ph. Quî malas oblinam, *Plaut.*
Painter, pictor. — *Excellent,* pictor eximius, clarus, præclarus. — *A herald painter or arms painter,* insignium gentilitiorum pictor.
Painting, *s.* pictura. — *The art of painting,* ars pingendi *or* picturæ; pictura. —— ¶ *A painting or picture,* tabula, tabella; imago (picta).
PAIR (*couple*), par; *sometimes by* duo. — *A pair of bellows,* follis. — *of breeches,* braccæ. — *of shoes,* calceorum par. — *A married pair,* conjuges; mariti. — *betrothed,* sponsus et sponsa. — *A pair of stairs,* scalæ.
To Pair (*match*), apto, accommodo, æquo: (*couple or join together*), jungo, conjungo, copulo, socio: (*as opponents*), committo.
Pairing (*matching*), accommodatio, æquatio: (*coupling or joining together*), copulatio, junctio, conjunctio.
PALACE, domus regia (*royal*); insula

(*of a private man*); domus; palatium *in poet.* — *Of a palace*, palatinus.
PALATE, palatum.
Palatable, palato gratus, gustu jucundus, grati saporis.
PALE (*stake*), *s.* palus; sudes. — ¶ *A pale* (*fence*), septum ex sudibus factum. — *Within the pale of the church*, intra septa ecclesiæ.
To Pale, sudibus obsepire, munire, circumsepire. — *Paled*, sudibus munitus, palis circumseptus. — *A place paled in or about*, septum.
PALE, PALLID, pallens, pallidus, luridus. — *Somewhat pale, Palish*, pallidior, pallidulus, subpallidus. — *Very pale*, perpallidus; exsanguis. — *To be or look pale*, palleo. — *To grow pale*, pallesco, expallesco. — *Grown pale*, pallens, pallidus. — *Pale color*, pallidus color, pallor. — *Pale-blue*, subcæruleus. — *red*, ex rubro pallens. — *Pale-eyed*, caligans, luscioeus. — *Pale-faced*, oris luridi.
Palely, pallenti similis.
Paleness, pallor.
PALFREY, caballus, asturco, equus ephippiatus.
PALINODY (*recantation*), retractatio, palinodia.
PALISADO, pali; vallum, valli.
To Palisade, palis *or* vallo munire *or* cingere; vallare.
PALL (*robe*), *s.* palla, pallium. — *A pall used at funerals*, tegumentum capuli.
PALL (*as liquor*), *v.* saporem amittere; imbecillum fieri. — ¶ *To pall upon the stomach*, nauseam creare.
Palled (*dead*), mucidus.
PALLET (*bed*), grabatus. — ¶ (*in heraldry*), palus minor *or* minutus. — ¶ (*used by painters*), assula manualis pigmentum ferens.
PALLIATE (*disguise*) *a matter*, dissimulo, celo, concelo, occulto; rem verborum involucris *or* simulatis verbis tegere: (*excuse a fault*), peccatum *or* culpam elevare; crimen verbis extenuare. — || See *Cloak*.
Palliating, Palliation (*disguising*), dissimulatio, occultatio: (*excusing*), elevatio, extenuatio; (*excuse*), excusatio.
Palliative, ad dissimulationem *or* extenuationem pertinens. — *A palliative cure*, sanatio imperfecta.
PALLID. See *Pale*.
PALM *of the hand*, palma. — *To stroke with the palm of the hand*, palmâ demulcere. — *A blow on the face with the palm*, alapa. — ¶ *Palm, palm-tree*, palma. — *Dwarf-palm*, palma humilis. — *Palm-fruit*, palma; palmula; dactylus. — *Of palm or the palm-tree*, palmeus. — *Full of palm-trees*, palmosus. — *Bearing palm-trees*, palmifer (*poet.*). — *A place planted with palms*, palmetum. — *A branch of palm*, palma; ramulus *or* ramusculus palmæ. — *Palm Sunday*, dies palmarum. — ¶ *A palm or hand's breadth*, palmus. — *Of a palm or hand's breadth*, palmaris.
To Palm *off*, obtrudo.
Palmy (*palm-bearing*), palmas ferens (*poet.* palmifer).
Palmer (*pilgrim*), qui in loca sacra migrat.
Palmister, qui divinat ex manuum inspectione.
Palmistry, ars divinandi ex manuum inspectione.
PALPABLE (*that may be felt*), tactilis, palpandus, tractabilis, sub tactum cadens: (*manifest*), manifestus, clarus, apertus, perspicuus.
Palpableness (*manifestness*), perspicuitas.
Palpably, ita ut tactu percipi possit: (*manifestly*), manifeste, manifesto, liquido, aperte, clare, perspicue.
PALPITATE, palpito.
Palpitation, palpitatio.
PALSY, nervorum resolutio, paralysis. — *The dead palsy*, sideratio paralytica. — *Sick of the palsy, Palsied*, paralyticus.
PALSGRAVE, palatinus comes.
PALTRY (*mean, pitiful*), vilis, sordidus; tressis, proletarius. — *A paltry knave*, balatro, homo tressis. — *A paltry quean*, scortum triobolare.
PAMPER, sagino; indulgeo, molliter *or* mollius curare. — *one's self*, cuticulam curare; genio indulgere. — *To pamper for sale*, mangonizo.
Pampering, saginatio.
PAMPHLET, libellus.

Pamphleteer, qui libellos scribit.
PAN, sartago; frixorium: patina, discus, catinus. — *of a close-stool* (*for men*), lasanum; (*for women*), scaphium. — *The brain pan*, calvaria. — *A great brass pan*, ahenum. — *A dripping-pan*, vas ad liquamen carnium assatarum excipiendum aptum. — *A frying-pan*, sartago. — *Out of the frying-pan into the fire*, de fumo in flammam; incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim. — *Pan of a gun*, receptaculum pulveris pyrii. — *Warming-pan*, vas excalfactorium. — *Knee-pan*, patella. — *Stew-pan*, anthepsa.
Pancake, laganum.
PANACEA (*herb*), panacea, panaces, panax: (*medicine*), medicamentum panchrestum.
PANADO, jusculum ex pane, aquâ et saccharo confectum.
PANDECTS, pandectæ.
PANDER, leno, libidinis minister; perductor. — *To play the pander*, lenocinor. — *A playing the pander*, lenocinium.
Panderly, artem lenoniam exercens.
PANE *of glass*, quadratum vitreum.
PANEGYRIC, PANEGYRICAL *oration*, laudatio publica, oratio panegyrica.
Panegyrist, laudator publicus; laudator.
PANEL, quadratum ligneum: (*of a door*), tympanum. — ¶ *The panel of a jury*, index *or* album juratorum.
PANG, dolor; angor. — *The pangs of death*, mortis angores.
PANIC *fear*, terror velut lymphaticus.
PANIC (*a grain*), panicum. — *Petty*, phalaris. — *Wild*, panicum silvestre.
PANNEL (*of a horse*), sella dorsuaria, clitellæ. — ¶ *The pannel of a hawk*, accipitris ventriculus.
PANNIER, corbis, canistrum, cista, fiscina, sporta. — *A little pannier*, cistula, sportula. — *A pannier of osiers*, calathus. — *A pannier with handles*, corbis ansatus.
PANOPLY, armatura corpus totum tegens.
PANSY, viola tricolor.
PANT (*palpitate*), palpito, mico; subsilio, subsulto. — *To pant for fear*, trepido. — *To pant for breath*, anhelo; anhelitum ducere. — *Panting for breath*, anhelus. — *for fear*, trepidus, trepidans, trepidulus. — ¶ *To pant after*, magnopere desiderare, summâ cupiditate expetere.
Panting, palpitatio. — *for breath*, anhelatio. — *for fear*, trepidatio, tremor.
Pantingly, cum palpitatione.
PANTHER, panthera, pardalis; pardus. — *Of a panther*, pantherinus.
PANTOFLE, solea, crepida.
PANTOMIME (*as an exhibition*), pantomimus.
Pantomimic, pantomimicus. — *A pantomimic actor*, pantomimus: *actress*, pantomima.
PANTRY, cella penuaria. — *A yeoman of the king's pantry*, cellæ penuariæ regiæ curator.
PAP (*dug*), papilla, uber: (*breast*), mamma. — *A little pap*, mamilla, mammula. — *Having great paps*, mammosus. — *To give a child the pap*, mammam infanti dare *or* præbere. — ¶ *The pap of apples*, pomorum pulpa. — ¶ *Pap* (*for babies*), alimentum ex pane, aquâ, et saccharo infantibus paratum.
PAPACY, papatus.
Papal, pontificius, papalis.
Papist, addictus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis Romani studiosus.
Papistry, legis pontificis Romani studium.
PAPER, charta; charta lintea, papyracea, *etc.* — *Brown or wrapping paper*, charta emporetica. — *Fine or Letter paper*, charta epistolaris; charta Augusta. — *Royal*, charta regia. — *Very thin*, charta translucida *or* literas transmittens. — *That will not bear ink*, charta bibula. — *Blank*, charta pura. — *Writing*, charta scriptoria. — *A piece or scrap of paper*, chartula; scida, scidula. — *Made of paper*, chartaceus. — *A sheet of paper*, chartæ plagula. — *A quire*, chartæ scapus. — *A ream*, viginti chartæ scapi. — *Of paper*, chartarius. — *A paper-book*, chartæ puræ liber. — *A paper-maker or seller*, chartarius. — *A paper-mill*, officina chartaria. — *A setting of pen to paper*, scribendi principium. — ¶ *Papers*,

i. e. *writings*, scripta; literæ; tabellæ. — *Public papers*, tabulæ publicæ.
PAPIST, &c. See under *Papacy*.
PAR. — *To be at or upon a par*, pari *or* æquali conditione esse.
PARABLE, collatio, parabole. — *By a parable*, collatione.
Parabolic, *say* parabolicus: — (*in mathematics*), *say* parabolicus.
PARACLETE, Paracletus.
PARADE (*outward pomp or show*), pompa, apparatus, ornatus: (*ostentation*), ostentatio: (*review*), militum recensio. — ¶ *The parade*, locus ubi copiæ militares recensentur *or* inspiciuntur.
PARADIGM (*example*), exemplum, exemplar, paradigma.
PARADISE (*Eden*), Paradisus: (*a delightful spot*), locus amœnissimus: (*the abode of the blessed*), sedes beatorum. — *To bring one into a fool's paradise*, sperantem lactare, spe falsâ aliquem producere *or* ludere. — *The bird of Paradise*, apus Indica.
PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium.
Paradoxical, mirus, admirabilis.
PARAGON, exemplum perfectum *or* absolutum; incomparabilis, non æquandus. — *A paragon of beauty*, adeo venustus, ut nihil supra. — *The paragon of islands*, insularum ocellus.
PARAGRAPH, caput, paragraphus.
PARALLAX, parallaxis.
PARALLEL, paribus *or* æquis intervallis inter se distantes; parallelos. — *Parallel lines*, lineæ paralleloi *or* æquis intervallis inter se distantes.
Parallel (*comparison*), comparatio, collatio. — *To draw a parallel between*, inter se comparare, conferre, componere; exæquo. — *He drew a parallel between Alexander and Cæsar*, Alexandrum cum Cæsare comparavit *or* contulit.
To Parallel. (See *To draw a Parallel.*) — *Paralleled*, comparatus, collatus, exæquatus. — *Not to be paralleled*, incomparabilis, non exæquandus.
Parallelogram, parallelogramma.
PARALOGISM, falsa ratiocinatio.
PARALYTIC, paralyticus, arthriticus.
PARAMOUNT, summus.
PARAMOUR (*male lover*), amans; mœchus, adulter: (*female lover*), amica, pellex. — *Of a paramour*, amatorius.
PARANYMPH, paranymphus.
PARAPET, pluteus, lorica.
PARAPHRASE, explicatio pluribus verbis facta; paraphrasis, *Quint.*
To Paraphrase *upon*, paraphrasi illustrare; liberius *or* pluribus verbis illustrare.
Paraphrast, paraphrastes.
Paraphrastical, paraphrasticus.
PARASITE, parasitus; Gnatho. — *To play the parasite*, parasitor.
Parasitic, parasiticus; adulatorius.
PARASOL, umbella.
PARBOIL, leviter coquere. — *Parboiled*, semicoctus, semicrudus.
PARCEL (*little bundle*), fasciculus: (*little quantity*), particula, portiuncula. — *A bill of parcels*, rerum singularum index. — *By parcels*, particulatim, minutatim. — *Made into parcels*, in fasciculos colligatus: particulatim distractus, minutatim dissectus.
To Parcel *out*, partior, minutim distribuere.
PARCH (*burn or dry up*), torreo, arefacio, aduro, amburo, comburo, frigo. — *To be parched* (*dried up*), areo; (*become so*), aresco. — *Parched*, arefactus, tostus, adustus, excoctus, frixus, ambustus; aridus. — *Parching*, torridus.
Parching, *s.* adustio.
PARCHMENT, membrana; charta pergamena. — *A piece of parchment*, membranula. — *Made of parchment*, e membranâ confectus, membraneus. — *A parchment-maker*, qui membranas facit.
PARD, pardus.
PARDON, ignosco, condono, veniam dare, concedo, pœnas remittere; culpæ gratiam facere. — *I desire you to pardon this fault*, abs te peto, ut mihi hoc ignoscas. — *I think he ought to be pardoned*, censeo illi parci oportere. — *To be pardoned* (*as a crime*), condonor: (*as a person*), culpæ veniam ab aliquo impetrare. — *Pardon me* (*or you will pardon me*) *if*

I say, dicendi veniam da; tuâ pace *or* veniâ mihi liceat dicere; per te mihi hoc liceat affirmare.

PARDON, *s.* venia; pœnæ remissio. — *He confesses himself to have been in fault, and asks pardon for it*, fatetur se peccâsse et ejus delicti veniam petit. — *Let your justice grant pardon to my folly*, meæ stultitiæ in justitiâ tuâ sit aliquid præsidii. — *The greatest encouragement to offend is the hope of pardon*, maxima peccandi illecebra est impunitatis spes. — *To ask pardon*, veniam ab aliquo petere, rogare, poscere, obsecrare, deprecari. — *To obtain pardon for another*, pro altero veniam impetrare. — *A general pardon*, lex oblivionis, amnestia. — *A letter or instrument of a prince's pardon*, tabulæ condonati a principe criminis, diploma noxæ a principe remissæ.

PARDONABLE, veniâ dignus; quod aliquid excusationis habet. — *Not pardonable*, veniâ indignus.

PARE (*cut away*), præcido, recido; præseco, reseco. — *about*, amputo, circumcido. — *away*, abrado. — *To pare or scrape off*, destringo, detergeo. — *Not pared*, irresectus.

PARING (*as of the nails*), præsegmen. — *A paring off*, resectio.

PARENT, parens. — *Lack of parents*, parentum orbitas. — *The love of* (*towards*) *parents*, pietas erga parentes.

PARENTAGE, genus, stirps. — *Of good parentage*, honesto loco natus. — *Of mean*, infimo loco natus.

PARENTAL, *by genit.* parentum; quod parentem decet.

PARENTHESIS, interpositio, interclusio.

PARGET, tectorium.

To PARGET, tectorio inducere; dealbo; gypso inducere. — *To new parget a wall*, tectorium parieti inducere. — *Parget-work*, opus tectorium.

PARGETER, tector.

PARGETTING, dealbatio, inductio.

PARIETARY, helxine.

PARISH, parœcia. — *A parish church*, ædes sacra parœciæ. — *Of a parish, say* parœcialis. — *Parish rates or dues*, vectigalia parœcialia.

PARISHIONER, sacro alicui cœtui ascriptus.

PARITY, paritas, æqualitas. — *By parity of reason*, pari ratione.

PARK, vivarium. — *A park-keeper*, vivarii custos.

PARLEY (*speak together*), colloquor. — *To parley or come to a parley with the enemy*, in hostis colloquium venire, conditiones deditionis proponere, cum obsessoribus de urbe dedendâ agere.

PARLEY, *s.* colloquium, collocutio. — *To beat or sound a parley*, tubæ *or* tympani sono hostem ad colloquium hortari *or* evocare.

PARLIAMENT, senatus (Britannicus). — *To call or summon a parliament*, senatum vocare, convocare, cogere. — *To hold or keep a parliament*, senatum agere. — *To prorogue a parliament*, senatum prorogare. — *To dissolve it*, senatum dissolvere. — *The parliament-house*, curia (Britannica). — *A parliament-man*, senator (Britannicus).

PARLIAMENTARY, ad senatum pertinens, ex usu senatus.

PARLOR, diæta ornatior, œcus, cœnatio, triclinium. — *Of a parlor*, tricliniaris.

PAROCHIAL, *say* parœcialis.

PARODY, poëtæ verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsa.

To PARODY, poëtæ verba et versus ad, *etc.* detorquere.

PAROLE, verbum, fides data. — *To give his parole*, fidem suam astringere *or* obstringere. — *To neglect or fail in his parole*, fidem datam negligere, fallere, frangere, violare; fidem mutare *or* solvere; in fide non stare. — *To keep his parole*, fidem servare; in fide stare, dictis manere; promissum non fallere. — *Upon my parole of honor*, meâ fide. — *Released upon his parole*, dimissus fide datâ. —— ¶ *A parole-will*, testamentum nuncupatum.

PAROXYSM (*or fit*) *of a disease*, morbi accessus.

PARRICIDE (*the person*), parricida: (*the crime*), parricidium. — *To play the parricide*, se parricidio inquinare *or* polluere.

PARROT, psittacus. — *A paroquet*, psittacus minor.

PARRY *a blow*, ictum avertere, depellere, deflectere.

PARSE, singulas orationis partes examinare, flectere, tractare.

PARSING, partium orationis examinatio.

PARSIMONIOUS, parcus, frugalis.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce, frugaliter.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, PARSIMONY, parsimonia, frugalitas.

PARSLEY, apium. — *Bastard*, caucalis. — *Garden*, apium hortense *or* sativum. — *Hill*, oreoselinum. — *Rock*, petroselinon.

PARSNIP, pastinaca. — *Cow*, sphondylion. — *Water*, sium. — *Wild*, pastinaca silvestris. — *Yellow*, siser.

PARSON, sacerdos.

PARSONAGE, (*the office*), sacerdotium. —— ¶ (*the house*), domus quæ ad habitandum ei, qui pagi *or* oppidi sacerdotium gerit, semper datur.

PART, pars, portio: (*direction*), pars. — *He drew a great part of Greece to take his side*, magnam partem Græciæ in societatem perduxit. — *A very small part of his life*, brevissima vitæ portio. — *In the former part of his life*, in superiori vitâ. — *In the fore part of the play*, in primâ fabulâ. — *For my part*, quod ad me attinet. — *I for my part*, equidem. — *According to his part*, pro ratâ portione. — *A little part*, particula, partiuncula. — *In part*, partim; ex parte. — *On the other part*, ex alterâ parte. — *For the most part*, plerumque, plurimum; maximâ ex parte. — *To take part of or with*, participo, communico; participem esse. — *That is or may be divided into parts*, dividuus. — *Divided into two parts*, bipartitus *or* bipertitus. — *In two parts*, bipartito. — *Divided into three parts*, tripartitus *or* tripertitus. — *In three parts*, tripartito. — *Divided into four parts*, quadripartitus. — *In four parts*, quadripartito. — *Divided into five parts*, quinquepartitus. — *On all parts*, circumquaque, undique. — *In some parts*, quodam modo, quodammodo, quadamtenus, aliquatenus. — *In what part soever*, qua, quaqua. — *They count it a part of religion*, pietatis hoc ducunt. —— ¶ *A part* (*duty*), munus, officium. *But this noun is frequently omitted in Latin, after the verb* sum; as, *it is the part of a young man to reverence his elders*, adolescentis est majores natu revereri. — *This is a fatherly part*, hoc patrium est. — *Having done my part*, transactis jam meis partibus. — *A part in a play*, partes (*also fig.*); persona (*also fig.*). — *To act his part with all the artifice possible*, fictam, quam sustinet, personam callidissime sustinere. — *He can play any part* (*fig.*), ad omnes res aptus est. — *It was a silly part*, inepte factum est. —— ¶ *To take one's part*, a parte alicujus stare. — *He took my part*, a me stetit. — *I will take Cicero's part in most things*, accedam in plerisque Ciceroni. — *He took Cæsar's part*, suis opibus Cæsarem juvabat. —— ¶ *To take in good part*, æqui bonique consulere *or* facere. — *In ill part*, male consulere; in deteriorem partem interpretari. —— ¶ *Parts*, (*natural endowments*), ingenium; ingenii dotes, naturæ dotes. — *Good parts*, egregiæ animi dotes; ingenium excellens, eximium, præclarum, singulare. — *Slender parts*, dotes tenues et perexiguæ. — *A person of good parts*, homo magni, acris *or* limati judicii; homo sapientissimus, emunctæ naris *or* altâ mente præditus. — *A person of mean parts*, homo ingenii obtusi *or* tardi; homo obesæ naris.

To PART (*divide*), divido, partior, dispertio; distribuo; in partes tribuere *or* distribuere: (*put asunder*), separo, divido, avello, dirimo; discrimino; distinguo. — *They parted that work among them*, id opus inter se partiebantur. — *Parted in two*, bipartitus. — *To part by rending*, abscindo. — *Nothing but death shall part her from me*, hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo. — *To part company*, dissocio. — *To part in two or in the midst*, in duas partes secare *or* dividere. — *To part asunder of itself*, dissilio. — *To part the water, as a person in swimming*, corpore aquas dimovere. —— ¶ *To part*, *neut.* (*depart*), digredior, discedo, decedo; proficiscor. — *To part from or leave*, abscedo, discedo, decedo; abeo. — *He forbids us to part hence without his leave*, vetat nos injussu suo hinc demigrare. — *They parted even hands*, æquo prœlio discessum est. —— ¶ *To part with*, dimitto; cedo. — *I will part with something of my right*, de jure meo concedam paullulum. — *I will part with my life first*, animam relinquam potius.

PARTER *of differences*, arbiter; sequester.

PARTING, *s.* divisio, partitio, disjunctio. — *A parting or separation between man and wife*, discessio, discidium. — *A parting from*, digressio, discessio; digressus, discessus. — *A parting in the middle*, intersectio, bisectio. — *A parting-cup*, potatio discessu amicorum sollemnis.

PARTLY, partim; quâdamtenus, aliquâtenus.

PARTITION (*distribution*), partitio, distributio, divisio. — *A partition or inclosure*, sepimentum. — *A partition wall*, paries intergerinus.

PARTAKE *of*, participem rei alicujus esse. — *To make to partake of*, aliquem facere participem alicujus rei; aliquid communicare *or* participare cum aliquo.

PARTAKER, particeps, consors, socius, comes. — *He was a partaker of the villany*, in partem sceleris venit; admiscebatur in consilium.

PARTAKING, particeps, compos.

PARTERRE (*flower-garden*), area in horto variis figuris descripta.

PARTIAL (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus: (*biased by party zeal*), partium studio abreptus; cupidus.

PARTIALITY, iniquitas; studium *or* cupiditas partium.

PARTIALLY, inique, injuste: — (*in part*), non ab omni parte; leviter.

PARTICIPATE, participem esse alicujus rei; venire in partem alicujus rei, habere partem in re.

PARTICIPATION, societas; pars.

PARTICIPANT, particeps.

PARTICIPLE, participium.

PARTICIPIAL, participialis.

PARTICIPIALLY, participialiter.

PARTICLE, particula.

PARTICULAR, singularis, peculiaris, specialis, certus, proprius; eximius. — *He is particular in his opinions*, in opinionum ratione singularis est. — *You are exceedingly particular in some things*, sunt quædam omnino in te singularia. — *This is their particular sentiment*, hæc sententia illorum propria est. — *He had a particular love for him*, illum amore singulari dilexit *or* complexus est. — *A particular* (*certain*) *person*, quidam, quædam. — *In particular*. See *Particularly*.

PARTICULARITY, qualitas rei particularis.

PARTICULARIZE, aliquid nominatim indicare; singula sequi, omnia diligenter persequi, recitare, recensere. — *I particularized all those matters in a letter to you*, omnia ad te enucleate perscripsi.

PARTICULARLY *or in particular*, singulatim *or* singillatim; separatim; seorsum; particulatim; definite, distincte; proprie. — *He desired nothing in particular*, nihil sibi præcipue appetebat. — *Every one was asked his opinion in particular*, sententiam nominatim quisque rogabatur. — *I returned him thanks in particular*, ei gratias egi singularibus verbis. —— ¶ (*very; remarkably*), valde; maxime; *or by the superl., or an adj. compounded with* per.

PARTISAN (*favorer*), adjutor, fautor. (See *Adherent*.) —— ¶ (*the weapon*), bipennis. —— ¶ (*a commander's staff*), vitis, baculus ducis militaris insigne.

PARTITION. See under *Part*.

PARTNER, socius, consors, particeps, compar, re et ratione conjunctus. — *A copartner*, qui rem aliquam simul cum alio possidet.

PARTNERSHIP, societas; consociatio, consortium. — *To enter into partnership*, conjungere se cum aliquo; societatem (alicujus rei) cum aliquo inire *or* facere. — *To break off partnership*, societatem dissolvere.

PARTRIDGE, perdix. — *To jouk as a*

partridge, cacabo. — ***A covey of partridges***, perdicum grex.
PARTURIENT, parturiens.
PARTURITION, status parturiendi.
PARTY (*person*), quidam, quædam. —— ¶ ***A party*** (***adversary***), adversarius, adversaria. —— ¶ ***A party or faction***, factio, secta; partes. — ***The city was divided into two parties***, in duas factiones civitas discessit. — ***He sided with the court party***, optimatum erat partium. — ***He took part with the popular party***, plebem amplectebatur. — ***I was engaged in the same party as yourself***, in eâ parte *or* eâdem causâ fui, quâ tu. — ***To draw one over to his party***, aliquem sibi conciliare, adjungere, in partes suas trahere. — ***In parties***, partibus, per partes. — ***To run into parties***, in factiones discedere.— ***A party-man***, factiosus; factionis *or* partium studiosus. — ***Party-rage***, partium studia. — ***The head of a party***, factionis princeps. — ***One of the same party***, assectator. — ***The adverse party***, partes diversæ *or* adversæ. —— ¶ ***A party or detachment of soldiers***, militum manus. — ***To go out upon marauding parties***, prædandi causâ egredi, *Cæs.*
PARTY-COLORED, versicolor, discolor, varii coloris.
PASCHAL ***lamb***, agnus paschalis.
PASQUIL, PASQUINADE, carmen probrosum *or* famosum; libellus famosus.
PASS, *v.* — ***To pass a river***, fluvium transire, trajicere, transmittere. — ***To pass a bill***, legem propositam comprobare; legem accipere. — ***To pass an account***, rationes comprobare *or* exæquare. — ***To pass one's word for***, pro aliquo spondere. — ***To pass*** (***excel***), antecedo, anteeo, præsto: (***exceed***), excedo. — ***To pass*** (***or take***) ***across***, trajicio, traduco *or* transduco. — ***To pass along***, per viam iter facere *or* habere. — ***To pass along by*** (***as a river***), præterfluo, præterlabor. — ***To pass away***, abeo, avolo. — ***To pass away time***, tempus terere *or* conterere. — ***I passed many nights without sleep***, multas noctes insomnes peregi. — ***To pass a month or two in the country***, rure menses aliquot habitare. — ***They passed away the night in discourse***, noctem sermone trahebant. — ***To pass away*** (***cease***), desino, cesso. — ***This pain will pass away in time***, hic dolor aliquando desinet *or* cessabit. — ***Passing away***, brevissimus, caducus, fragilis. — ***To pass*** (***or go***) ***by one***, aliquem præterire, prætergredi, prætervehi. — ***Passing by on horseback***, præterequitans. — ***To pass by a fault***, crimen condonare. — ***To pass currently*** (***as a report***), fidem obtinere: (***as money***), valeo. — ***To pass for ready money***, pecuniæ præsentis *or* numeratæ vicem supplere. — ***To pass for.*** (See also ***Personate.***) — ***To pass on*** (***go along***), iter prosequi. — ***To pass out***, egredior. — ***To pass*** (***or go***) ***over***, transeo, trajicio. — ***Passing over the bounds***, limites transgrediens. — ***To pass over*** (***omit***), omitto, prætermitto. — ***To pass over slightly***, leviter attingere. — ***Passed over without regard***, posthabitus, postpositus, neglectus. — ***To pass a poor person to his own parish***, pauperem ad parœciam suam relegare. — ***To pass under***, subterire. — ***To pass under examination***, examinari, interrogari. — ***To pass upon or be admitted***, admitti. — ***He can never make this thing pass upon the people***, nunquam efficiet ut id a populo admittatur. — ***To come to pass***, evenio, contingo. — ***To let pass***, dimitto. — ***To be well to pass***, opibus affluere *or* abundare. — ***While these things passed***, dum hæc gerebantur. — ***Many words passing on both sides***, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — ***Passed or past***, præteritus; anteactus, exactus, peractus, transactus. — ***In times past***, olim, quondam; tempore præterito. — ***Last past***, proximus.— ***Half an hour past ten***, dimidium horæ post decimam. — ***This business is past hope***, occisa est hæc res. — ***It is past help***, actum est, ilicet. — ***A wound past cure***, insanabile vulnus. — ***He is past a child***, excessit ex ephebis; prætextam deposuit; nuces reliquit. — ***It is a matter past dispute***, res est certissima; de hac re nulla est dubitatio *or* dubitare non licet.
PASS, *s.* (***condition***), conditio, status.— ***Things are come to that pass***, eo res redactæ sunt. —— ¶ (***a passage***), aditus: (***narrow***), angiportus *or* -um (***alley***); angustiæ (locorum), fauces. — ***The woody pass of Thermopylæ***, saltus Thermopylarum. —— ¶ (***passport***), syngraphus. — ***To desire a pass***, syngraphum rogare ab aliquo. —— ¶ ***A pass in fencing***, ictus. — ***To make a pass at one***, fuste *or* gladio aliquem petere; in aliquem ense nudo irruere. — ***To put by a pass***, ictum deflectere *or* depellere.
PASSABLE (***indifferent***), tolerabilis, tolerandus, mediocris: (***that one may pass through***), pervius.
PASSING, *adj.* (***excellent***), excellens, præstans. — ***A maid of passing beauty***, formâ præstanti puella.
PASSING, *adv.* (***very***), valde, egregie, vehementer. — ***A passing fair face***, vultus valde venustus. — ***Passing well***, perbene, egregie, perquam bene.
PASSING, *subst.* — ***A passing along***, progressio, progressus. — ***A passing beyond***, prætervectio. — ***over***, transitus, trajectus. — ***from place to place***, migratio, commigratio, demigratio.
PASSAGE (***road to pass over***), transitus, trajectus; (***way***), aditus; (***alley***), angiportum; (***lane***), deverticulum. — ***A bad passage***, impedita via; difficilis *or* incommodus transitus. — ***To refuse one a passage***, transitu prohibere *or* arcere. — ***To cut off a passage***, alicui commeatum intercludere. — ***A passage to***, accessus, aditus, introitus. — ***Passage-money***, naulum. — ***A passage-hole***, spiramentum, spiraculum. — ***The passage of the throat***, gula. —— ¶ ***A passage out of a book***, sententia, locus, loci. —— ¶ ***A passage*** (***thing done***), actum, gestum, res gesta.
PASSANT. — ***En passant*** (***by the way***), obiter; in transcursu.
PASSENGER, viator (***foot-passenger***); vector (***on horseback, in a carriage, in a ship***).
PASSIBLE, patibilis.
PASSIBILITY, patiendi capacitas.
PASSING. See under ***Pass.***
PASSION (***anger***), ira, iracundia; fervor mentis. — ***When his passion was over***, cum iræ impetus deferbuit. — ***To be in a great passion***, iratum esse, sævire, irâ ardere *or* æstuare, furenter iratum esse. — ***To fall into a passion***, iratum fieri, irritari, irâ incendi *or* excandescere. — ***When he is in ever so great a passion, I make him as quiet as a lamb***, cum fervet maxime, tam placidum quam ovem reddo. — ***He was in a great passion with me***, mihi vehementer iratus est. — ***Be not in such a passion***, ne sævi tantopere. — ***Liable or subject to passion***, iracundus, irritabilis. — ***The minds of the best of men are liable to be overcome by passion***, optimorum virorum animi irritabiles. — ***To vent one's passion against a person***, iram in aliquem evomere *or* stomachum erumpere. — ***To put one into a passion***, stomachum alicui movere *or* facere; irâ aliquem afficere *or* accendere; iram alicui concitare. — ***To curb one's passion***, iracundiam cohibere, continere, reprimere, domare, refrenare; iræ moderari; animum arctis frenis continere. —— ¶ ***Passion*** (***affection or inclination***), animi affectio, affectus, impetus, motus, concitatio, incitatio; perturbatio: (***love***), amor; studium. — ***An innocent passion***, amor castus, honestus, pudicus. — ***A criminal passion***, amor parum honestus, castus *or* pudicus. — ***To have a great passion for one***, amore alicujus ardere, flagrare, incendi; unice, misere, perdite aliquem amare *or* diligere. — ***To restrain one's passions***, cupiditatibus *or* animo imperare; cupiditates cohibere; sibi moderari *or* temperare; spiritum domare. — ***The irregular passions of the mind***, indomitæ atque effrenatæ animi cupiditates; animi motus turbulenti *or* rationi non obtemperantes, jactationes animi incitatæ et impetu inconsiderato elatæ. — ***To soothe the passions***, animos mulcere, demulcere *or* delinire. —— ¶ ***Passion*** (***suffering***), malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum perpessio.
PASSIONATE (***easily put into a passion***), iracundus, in iram præceps: (***violent in anger***), iræ impotens: (***ardent***), vehemens, ardens: (***done in a passion***), irâ *or* impotentiâ animi factus. — ***To grow passionate***, iracundiâ accendi; iracundiæ parere. — ***A passionate lover***, amator ardens *or* vehemens.
PASSIONATELY (***angrily***), iracunde, stomachose. —— ¶ ***To be passionately in love***, ardenter, cupide, flagranter amare. —— ¶ ***Passionately desirous of***, cupiditate rei alicujus ardens, incensus, inflammatus; desiderio æstuans, exardescens, succensus. — ***Passionately fond of a thing***, alicujus rei studiosissimus.
PASSIVE (***still***), quietus. — ***To be passive***, quiescere. — ***under a thing***, aliquid patienter ferre. — ***I will be passive in this affair***, isti rei non adversabor, vestris consiliis non repugnabo. —— ¶ (***in grammar***), passivus.
PASSIVELY, patienter; (***in gram.***), passive.
PASSOVER, pascha, festi dies paschales: agnus paschalis.
PASSPORT, syngraphus. See ***Pass.***
PAST. See ***Pass***, esp. at the end.
PASTE (***dough***), farina aquâ subacta.—***To raise paste***, farinam depsere *or* subigere. — ***The making of paste***, farinæ subactio. —— ¶ ***Paste*** (***to stick things together with***), gluten, glutinum, gluten ex farinâ confectum. — ***Pasteboard***, charta densa ex pluribus compacta foliis.
To PASTE, farinâ agglutinare *or* conglutinare.
PASTRY, artocreas (***meat-pie***); artopticius panis dulcior; opus pistoris dulciarii. — ***Pastry-cook***, qui artocreata facit, pistor dulciarius.
PASTY, artocreas.
PASTEL (***herb***), glastum, isatis.
PASTERN ***of a horse***, equi suffrago.
PASTIL, pastillus.
PASTIME, ludus, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum; facetiæ. — ***Childish pastimes*** (***toys***), crepundia, nuces. — ***To give one pastime***, ludos præbere. — ***To take his pastime***, se recreare, animum reficere, relaxare, oblectare. — ***In pastime***, joco, jocose, per jocum. — ***For pastime***, animi *or* voluptatis causâ.
PASTOR. (See ***Shepherd.***) —— ¶ (***priest, &c.***), sacerdos; animorum servator.
PASTORAL, *adj.* pastoralis, pastorius. —— ¶ ***A pastoral charge or office***, munus sacerdotis.
PASTORAL, *s.* poëma bucolicum (***in pl. also merely*** bucolica).
PASTRY. See ***Paste.***
PASTURE, pascuum. — ***Of pasture***, pascuus. — ***Pasture ground***, ager pascuus. — ***A common pasture***, ager compascuus.
To PASTURE, pasco. — ***To pasture together***, compasco.
PASTURABLE, pascuus, pastoritius.
PASTURAGE, pabulatio, pastus.
PASTURING, pabulatio, pabulum.
PASTY. See ***Paste.***
PAT, *adj.* (***fit***), aptus, idoneus, accommodatus.
PAT, *s.* (***gentle blow***), ictus levior.
To PAT ***gently or softly***, leviori ictu *or* leviter ferire *or* percutere.
PATCH, *s.* (***piece of cloth***), panniculus, assumentum.—***A patch for a pain or wound***, emplastrum parvum. — ***A patch for the face***, splenium. — ***A patch of ground***, agellus. — ***A cross patch***, homo morosus, difficilis, contumax, protervus.
To PATCH (***set on a patch***), pannum assuere. — ***To patch up or mend one's clothes***, vestes resarcire, reficere, reconcinnare. — ***To patch up a business***, rem aliquam coagmentare, ægre *or* crasse resarcire, conficere, restituere. — ***Patched or ragged***, pannosus, pannis obsitus. — ***Old patched shoes or garments***, scruta, *pl.* — ***To patch the face*** (***as a woman***), spleniis os ornare. — ***Patched on the face***, maculis sericis ornatus *or* opertus.
PATCHER ***up of old things***, qui vestes, ***etc.*** reconcinnat *or* interpolat.
PATCHING ***up of old things***, interpolatio.
PATCHWORK, versicolor opus ex variis pannis consutum.
PATE, caput. — ***I will break your pate***, diminuam tibi caput. — ***They lay their pates together***, consilia sua conferunt. — ***Who put that whim into your pate?*** quis tibi illud suggessit? — ***Long-pated*** (***cunning***), versutus, astutus, veteratorius,

vafer. — *Shallow-pated*, stultus, rudis, imperitus.

PATEN, lamina.

PATENT (*grant*), diploma. — *The king's letters patent*, diploma regium.

Patentee, qui regio diplomate donatur.

PATERNAL, paternus, patrius. — *Paternal love or affection*, animus paternus, amor patrius. — *To throw off paternal affection*, animum patris abjicere.

Paternally (*with paternal affection*), affectu patrio, patriâ curâ.

Paternity, *by a circumlocution.*

Paternoster, preces a Christo præceptæ.

PATH, PATHWAY, semita, via; callis. — *A path begun*, iter recenti limite signatum. — *A beaten path*, via trita. — *An overthwart path or cross path*, trames.

Pathless, invius.

PATHETIC, grandis, vehemens; commovendis *or* concitandis animis idoneus. — *He pronounced that with a pathetic air*, id vehementer pronuntiavit.

Pathetically, vehementer; animo concitato.

Pathos, grande *or* vehemens dicendi genus.

PATHIC, cinædus.

PATHOLOGIST, qui de valetudinis generibus tractat.

PATIENT, patiens, tolerans; placidus, mitis, lenis. — *of labor*, patiens laborum. — *Somewhat patient*, forticulus.

Patient, *s.* (*sick man*), æger, ægrotus.

Patiently, patienter, toleranter, placide, sedate, moderate, animo æquo. — *We will bear our fortune patiently*, quod sors feret æquo feremus animo.

Patience, patientia, tolerantia, æquus animus, æquitas animi; perseverantia. — *Have a little patience*, exspecta paulisper. — *He ought to have borne that with patience*, illud fuit patienter ferendum. — *To bear with patience or take patiently*, æquo animo, placide, sedate, toleranter, patienter aliquid ferre; æquam mentem servare. — *Patience in hearing*, aures patientes. — *To hear one out with patience*, alicujus causam (æquo animo) cognoscere *or* exaudire. — *Out of patience*, impatiens. — *To be out of patience*, indignor, stomachor; ægre *or* iniquo ânimo ferre. — *To exercise or tire one's patience*, alicujus patientiam tentare; alicujus patientiâ abuti; patientiam alicujus exhaurire; molestiis aliquem fatigare.

PATRIARCH, patriarcha.

Patriarchal, patriarchalis.

Patriarchate, patriarchatus.

PATRICIAN, patricius. — *The dignity of a patrician*, patriciatus. — *Like a patrician*, patricie.

PATRIMONY, patrimonium, patria bona.

Patrimonial, patrimonialis; quod ad patrimonium pertinet: patrius.

PATRIOT, patriæ *or* reipublicæ amans; civis bonus. — *A zealous patriot*, acerrimus civis.

Patriotism, patriæ amor *or* caritas.

PATROL, *s.* circitores; vigiles per urbem nocte ambulantes.

To Patrol, circumire stationes; circumire urbem.

PATRON, patronus; fautor, cultor; advocatus, amicus.

Patronage (*protection*), patrocinium, tutela, auxilium: gratia (*favor, influence*): (*right of presentation*), jus patronatûs.

Patroness, patrona; fautrix.

To Patronize, patrocinor, tueor, protego, defendo; causam alicujus tueri.

PATRONYMIC, *s.* nomen patronymicum.

PATTEN, sculponea, solea lignea ferro munita. — *A patten-maker*, sculponearum artifex.

PATTERN (*model*), exemplar, exemplum: (*specimen*), specimen. — *The first pattern*, exemplum archetypum. — *To make by a pattern*, aliquid imitando effingere. — *To be a pattern to one*, alicui exemplo esse *or* exemplum præbere.

PAUCITY, paucitas.

PAUNCH, abdomen, pantex, alvus. — *An ox's paunch*, echinus, bovis ventriculus. — *A paunch-belly* (*great-bellied person*), homo ventriosus.

To Paunch, exentero.

PAUSE (*stop*), pausa, intervallum; interjecta *or* interposita quies; mora. — *A pause in music*, intermissio cantûs. — *With many pauses*, sermone subinde interrupto.

To Pause (*make a pause*), quiesco; sermonem *or* cantum intermittere. — *To pause upon*, meditor, contemplor, considero; animo versare *or* ponderare. — *Pausing*, meditabundus, cogitabundus.

Pausing, *s.* intermissio, respiratio. — *A pausing on*, contemplatio, consideratio, meditatio.

Pauser, deliberator; cessator.

PAVE, lapide *or* silice sternere. — *A paved gallery*, porticus pavimentata.

Pavement, viæ stratæ (*genit.*) lapides; via strata: (*a paved floor of stone*, &c.), pavimentum. — *To lay or make a pavement*, pavimentum struere. — *A pavement of stone cut into small figures of different colors*, pavimentum sectile. — *A pavement of brick*, pavimentum lateritium. — *Checkered*, pavimentum tessellatum. — *Of mosaic work*, pavimentum vermiculato opere. — *A pavement beater*, pavicula, fistuca.

Paver, silicarius: pavimentorum structor.

Paving, *s.* stratura: pavimenti constructio.

PAVILION, papilio, tabernaculum, tentorium; cubiculum. — *A prince's pavilion*, principis tabernaculum.

Pavilioned, sub tentorio.

PAW, pes; unguis; ungula. — *A little paw*, unguiculus.

To Paw (*fawn upon*), pedibus blandiri: (*handle*), unguibus tractare *or* contrectare.

PAWN (*pledge*), pignus; arrhabo. —¶ *A pawn at chess*, pedes, miles gregarius.

To Pawn, pignero, oppignero; pignori dare *or* opponere; pro pignore tradere.

Pawnbroker, pignerator.

Pawning, pigneratio.

PAY, numero, annumero, solvo; alicui laboris *or* operæ pretium dare *or* pendere, mercedem *or* pretium persolvere, attribuere. — *They pay him a great deal of money every year*, ingentem pecuniam ei pendunt quotannis. — *Not paid*, insolutus. — *To pay again*, renumero, resolvo. — *Paid again*, repensus. — *Paid down*, præsenti pecuniâ solutus. — *To pay all*, exsolvo, persolvo. — *one's debts*, æs alienum solvere, dissolvere. — *To pay back*, reddo, rependo, refero. — *To pay one down money upon the nail*, præsentem pecuniam alicui numerare *or* solvere. — *To pay money beforehand or by way of advance*, pecuniam in antecessum solvere. — *To pay at the day*, ad diem solvere; ad tempus respondere. — *To pay or tell out*, denumero, annumero. — *To pay money with one's own hands*, a se numerare pecuniam. — *To pay money by the hands of another person*, ab alio pecuniam numerare. — *To pay one's club, shot or scot*, symbolum dare. — *To borrow of one to pay another*, versuram facere. — *To pay a debt with money borrowed at interest*, versurâ æs alienum dissolvere. — *To pay charges*, damna resarcire. — *One who is not able to pay*, qui solvendo non est. — *I pay or am paid for my folly*, pretium ob stultitiam fero; vecordiæ pœnas dedi. — *You shall pay soundly for it*, id non impune feres; ob id pœnas dabis *or* expendes; a te pœnæ repetentur.

Pay, stipendium; merces; pecunia. — *He has lost his pay*, ære dirutus est. — *A soldier's pay*, stipendium militare. — *To have in one's pay*, stipendio alere *or* sustinere. — *To receive pay*, stipendium accipere. — *To keep soldiers, ships*, &c. *in pay*, permittere ut stipendia militum, navium, *etc.* procedant. — *Pay-day*, dies pecuniæ solutionis.

Payable, solvendus, numerandus, pendendus.

Payer, Paymaster, qui mercedem *or* pecuniam solvit. — *I shall be reckoned a good paymaster*, bonum nomen existimabor. — *A good paymaster*, qui cum creditoribus suis bene agit *or* summâ fide creditoribus satisfacit. — *A bad*, qui cum creditoribus male agit.

Paying, Payment, numeratio, solutio; debiti solutio. — *I demanded of them the payment of what they owed*, debitas pecunias ab illis exegi. — *He demanded of each of them the payment of their several shares*, exegit collectam a singulis. — *To take a thing in full payment*, in solutum *or* pro soluto accipere. — *A payment of rent*, pensio. — *Payment of wages*, stipendium.

PEA, pisum. See *Pease.*

PEACE, pax, quies, requies; otium. — *I have made a peace*, facta est pax. — *I prefer peace to war*, pacem bello antefero. — *God's peace be with you* (*to a dead person*), ossa bene quiescant; sit tibi terra levis. — *A safe peace*, pax, quæ nihil habitura sit insidiarum, *Cic.* — *An unsafe peace*, pax infida. — *A scandalous or dishonorable peace*, pax ignobilis. — *Durable*, pax firma. — *Peace of mind*, pax *or* tranquillitas animi; animus placatus, pacatus, quietus, sedatus, tranquillus. — *The province being in profound peace*, provinciâ pacatissimâ. — *The peace of the church will be in danger*, concutietur ecclesia. — *To make peace with one*, pacem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire. — *To be or live in peace*, quiesco, requiesco; pace uti, pacem habere, in pace esse; a bellis vacare. — *To bind to the peace*, vador. — *To make or procure peace between others*, pacem inter alios conciliare; dissidentes in amicitiam reducere. — *To break the peace*, pacem violare. — *A breaker of the peace*, pacis violator. — *To patch up a peace*, pacem coagmentare. — *To keep the peace*, pacem conservare. — *To swear the peace against a person*, aliquem de publicâ pace violatâ coram magistratu jurejurando accusare. — *A peace-maker*, pacis conciliator. — *Bringing peace*, pacifer (*poet.*). — *Of making peace*, pacificus, pacificatorius. — *A making of peace*, pacificatio; pacis conciliatio. — *To hold one's peace*, sileo, taceo, conticesco. — *Cannot you hold your peace?* potin' ut desinas? — *Peace! be silent!* pax! au! st! tace; tacete, silete, favete linguis. — *To begin to hold one's peace*, silesco. — *Holding his peace*, tacitus, silens. — *A holding of one's peace*, silentium; taciturnitas. — *A peace-officer*, curator publicæ salutis. — *A justice of peace*, justiciarius pacis (*bad Lat.*). See *Justice.*

Peaceable, Peaceful, placidus, tranquillus, quietus, sedatus; clemens; conveniens. — *Peaceable times*, tempora tranquilla. — *A peaceable year*, annus inturbidus.

Peaceableness, Peacefulness, concordia, tranquillitas, quies.

Peaceably, Peacefully, concorditer, placide, sedate, tranquille.

PEACH (*the fruit*), (malum) Persicum. — *An almond peach*, amygdalinum Persicum. — *A black peach*, nigrum Persicum. — *The golden peach*, aureum Persicum. — *The nut peach*, nux mollusca. — *The red peach*, rubrum Persicum. — *The white*, album Persicum. — *The yellow or quince*, flavum Persicum. — *A peach-tree* (arbor) Persica. — *A peach-color*, color Persicus, color florem mali Persicæ referens, rubrum dilutius.

PEACOCK, pavo; pavo masculus. — *The spangles in a peacock's tail*, oculi in caudâ pavonis. — *Of a peacock*, pavoninus. — *Like one in color*, pavonaceus. — *To strut like a peacock*, sese gloriosius ostentare; pennas extendere; magnifice incedere.

Peahen, pavo femina.

PEAK (*summit*), culmen; cacumen; apex.

PEAK, *v.* langueo; vultum habere morbidum.

PEAL *of bells*, campanarum concentus.

To Peal, *v. n.* sono; cano (*of an instrument*): — *v. a.* tundo, contundo.

PEAR, pirum. — *The alabaster or bell pear*, pirum cucurbitinum. — *A Catharine or St. James's pear*, pirum Crustuminum. — *The Mary or our lady's pear*, pirum Mariæ. — *A musk-pear*, pirum hordearium. — *A pound pear*, pirum librale. — *A quince-pear*, pirum Cydonium. — *A red or sand pear*, pirum signinum *or* testaceum. — *A tankard pear*, pirum ampullaceum. — *A water pear*, pirum superbum. — *A warden or winter pear*, pirum volemum, pirum sementivum. — *A pearmain*, melapium. — *A pear-tree*, pirus. — *A wild pear-tree*, achras.

PEARL, margarita; bacca (*poet.*). — *A small pearl*, margarita minor. — *A fair*,

large pearl, unio. — *A string of pearls*, linea margaritarum. — *A necklace of one, two, three strings*, monolinum, dilinum, trilinum. — *Mother of pearl*, unionum concha (*or* -æ). — *The pearl-muscle*, margaritarum concha. — *A pearl for the ear*, elenchus; stalagmium. — *A ragged pearl*, margarita aluminosa, obscura, tristis. — *Bringing forth pearl*, margaritifer. — *A dealer in pearls*, margaritarius. — *Decked with pearls*, margaritis ornatus. — *Of a pearl color*, margaritæ colorem referens; fulgens, fulgidus, resplendens. — *Pearl powder or powder of pearl*, margaritæ pulvis.

Pearly, gemmis abundans; gemmæ similis.

PEASANT, rusticus, paganus; agrestis; ruricola (*poet.*).

Peasantry, rustici; agrestes; pagani; plebs rustica.

PEASE, pisum; cicer (*chick-pease*), — *Small pease*, pisum minus. — *Wood or heath pease*, astragalus silvaticus. — *Gray pease*, pisum coloris cinerei. — *Green pease*, pisum viride. — *Pease-straw*, stramentum pisinum. — *Pease-pottage*, jusculum ex cocto piso confectum. — *A pease-pod or pease-shell*, pisi valvulus *or* siliqua.

PEAT, alimenta quædam ignis ex uliginosis agris effossa.

PEBBLE, calculus.

Pebbly, calculis abundans.

PECCADILLO, error levis.

PECK, quarta pars modii. — *To be in a peck of troubles*, summo dolore affici, animo discruciari.

PECK, rostro tundere; rostro impetere.

Pecker. — *A woodpecker*, picus Martius.

PECTORAL, pectoralis. — *A pectoral medicine*, medicamentum pectorale.

PECULATION, peculatus.

PECULIAR, peculiaris, proprius, certus. — *A peculiar friend*, amicus singularis, intimâ familiaritate conjunctus.

Peculiarity, qualitas rei peculiaris.

Peculiarly, peculiariter, proprie: præcipue, potissimum, imprimis.

PECUNIARY, pecuniarius.

PEDAGOGUE, pædagogus (*tutor, governor*); ludimagister (*schoolmaster*).

PEDALS (*low keys of organs*), epitonia, *pl.*

PEDANT, grammatista, literaturæ venditator ineptus, doctor umbraticus. — *To play the pedant*, literaturam ostentare *or* venditare.

Pedantic, ineptus.

Pedantically, inepte; putide.

Pedantry, ineptiæ; jactatio putida.

PEDESTAL, columnæ basis; stylobata.

PEDIGREE, stemma; *sometimes* genus. — *To fetch one's pedigree from*, repetere stemma ab. — *Of an illustrious or noble pedigree*, illustri familiâ ortus. — *Of a base or mean pedigree*, infimo loco natus. — *A writer of pedigrees.* See *Genealogist.*

PEDIMENT, ornamentum in fastigio januarum, fenestrarum, *etc.* collocatum.

PEDLER, PEDLAR, mercator circumforaneus; institor; ambulator.

Pedling, circumforaneus.

PEDOBAPTISM, infantium baptismus; pædobaptismus.

PEEL (*paring*), cortex; liber. — *The peel of an onion*, cepæ tunica; cutis.

To Peel *off the bark or rind*, decortico; corticem detrahere. — *To peel or scale off* (*neut.*), desquamari.

PEEP *in*, introspicio, per rimam speculari. — *You shall pay for peeping*, pretium ob curiositatem feres.

Peep *of day*, diluculum, prima lux.

Peeper, speculator.

Peeping *into*, inspectio.

PEER (*equal*), par. — *A peer of England*, princeps Angliæ. — *The peers*, proceres, optimates.

Peerage, procerum gradus, optimatum dignitas.

Peerless, incomparabilis, singularis.

PEER, *v.* (*look into*), inspicio, scrutor. — *To peer out*, appareo, exorior.

PEEVISH, morosus, difficilis, asper. — *To be peevish*, asperis esse moribus; animo esse intractabili.

Peevishly, morose, acerbe.

Peevishness, morositas.

PEG, epigrus; impages.

To Peg (*fasten with a peg*), epigro *or* -is figere.

PELF, lucrum, lucellum.

PELICAN, pelecanus onocrotalus (L.).

PELLET, pilula. — *A pellet to cram capons*, turunda.

PELLICLE, pellicula.

PELLITORY *of Spain*, pyrethrum Hispanicum. — *Pellitory of the wall*, herba parietaria.

PELLMELL, confuse, promiscue.

PELLUCID, pellucidus.

Pellucidity, pelluciditas.

PELT, *s.* (*skin*), pellis, corium, tergus.

Peltmonger, pellio, coriarius. — *A peltmonger's trade*, coriarii ars.

PELT *a person*, aliquem lapidibus, calculis, *etc.* petere.

PEN (*to write with*), penna, *Isid.*; calamus (*of reed*); stilus (*style of metal*). — *To make a pen*, pennam aptare *or* parare. — *A pen-case*, theca calamaria. — *A pen-knife*, scalprum librarium. —— ¶ *A pen* (*coop*) *for fowls*, cors. — *A sheep-pen*, ovile, caula ovina.

To Pen (*write*), scribo, literis mandare. —— ¶ *To pen up*, in exiguum arctumque concludere. — *To pen sheep*, oves stabulo includere. — *Pent up*, clausus, inclusus. — *It is pent up in a narrow space*, in angustum spatium concluditur.

Penman, scriba. — *To be a good penman*, nitidâ manu literas facere.

PENAL, pœnalis. — *Penal laws*, leges pœnales *or* mulctam certis in causis irrogantes.

Penalty, pœna, mulcta, multa. — *The imposing of a penalty*, mulctæ irrogatio.

PENANCE, pœna, supplicium; piaculum. — *To oblige one to do penance*, pœnam alicui dicere, indicere, edicere, imponere, statuere. — *To do penance*, aliquid luere *or* expiare; piaculum pati, aliquid piaculo luere.

PENCIL, penicillus.

To Pencil *out*, penicillo describere *or* delineare.

PENDANT (*streamer*), lemniscus: (*flag*), navis insigne. — *A pendant for the ear*, inauris, stalagmium.

PENDENT, pendens; pendulus.

PENDING *the suit*, lite pendente.

Pendency (*of suit*), comperendinatio.

PENDULOUS, pendulus.

PENDULUM, perpendiculum. — *A pendulum clock*, horologium, de quo perpendiculum dependet.

PENETRATE, penetro; permano. — *The weapon penetrated even to his liver*, telum ad ipsum jecur penetrabat, pertingebat, subibat. — *That troop of horse penetrated even to the midst of the enemy's army*, illa equitum turma in intimam usque hostium aciem penetravit, irrupit, se intulit. — *To penetrate into the thoughts of a person*, ad sensum alicujus penetrare, mentem alicujus perspicere.

Penetrating, Penetration, penetratio, *Apul.* —— ¶ *A person of penetration or of a penetrating genius*, perspicax; sagax, prudentiâ perspicax; homo acri *or* acuto ingenio præditus.

Penetrable, penetrabilis, penetrandus.

Penetrative, quod vim penetrandi habet.

PENGUIN, aptenodytes (L.).

PENINSULA, pæninsula.

PENITENT, pœnitens. — *It is the best part of a penitent to change his course*, optimus est portus pœnitenti mutatio consilii. — *To be penitent*, resipisco, pœniteo; pœnitentiam ago.

Penitence, pœnitentia, dolor ex delicto.

Penitential, ad pœnitentiam pertinens.

Penitentiary, ergastulum.

Penitently, pœnitenti similis.

PENNANT, PENNON, vexillum minus; insigne navis; signum (militare).

PENNY, denarius. — *He paid every man to a penny*, solidum suum cuique solvit. — *It is right to a penny*, ad numum convenit. — *A penny saved is a penny got*, magnum vectigal est parsimonia. — *An earnest-penny*, arrha, arrhabo. — *To turn the penny* (*in trade*), mercibus commutandis occupari. — *A half-penny*, obolus. — *A penny half-penny*, triobolum.

Penniless, omnium rerum egenus.

Pennyworth, quantum valet denarius. — *A good pennyworth*, vili emptum. — *A dear pennyworth*, care emptum.

Pennyroyal, mentha pulegium (L.).

PENSION, annua (*pl.*) principis, regis, *etc.*; beneficia tributa; commodum emeritæ militiæ. — *To give a pension*, honorarium alicui stipendium statuere.

Pensioner, cui certa pecunia ex ærario quotannis datur; *say* beneficiarius.

PENSIVE (*thoughtful*), meditanti similis, in cogitatione defixus: (*sorrowful*), mæstus, tristis, æger. — *Making one pensive*, tristificus (*poet.*). — *Somewhat pensive or sad*, tristiculus. — *To be pensive* (*thoughtful*), in cogitatione defixum esse: (*sorrowful*), mæreo, doleo; mærore, molestiâ *or* animi ægritudine affici; ægritudinem ex aliquâ re suscipere.

Pensively (*sorrowfully*), mæste, sollicite.

Pensiveness, mæstitia, tristitia; anxietas, sollicitudo; animi ægritudo.

PENT *up.* See *To Pen.*

PENTAGONAL, quinque angulos habens.

PENTAMETER, pentameter.

PENTATEUCH, pentateuchum.

PENTECOST, pentecoste.

PENTHOUSE, compluvium, appendix, suggrunda.

PENURY (*poverty*), egestas, paupertas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustiæ.

Penurious (*niggardly*), avarus, parcus, sordidus, tenax, malignus: (*indigent, poor*), indigus, egenus, egens, pauper.

Penuriously (*niggardly*), avare, parce, sordide.

Penuriousness (*niggardliness*), avaritia, parsimonia; sordes, *pl.*

PEONY, pæonia.

PEOPLE, populus. — *The common people*, plebs, plebecula, vulgus. — *Of the people*, popularis. — *Of the common people*, vulgaris, plebeius. — *The favor of the people*, popularis aura. — *Abundance of people*, hominum *or* civium frequentia. — *The rascally sort of people*, popellus, populi fæx, vilis plebecula. — *A pleaser of the people*, homo popularis. — *Favored by the people*, popularis. — *Full of people*, frequens; celeber.

To People, frequentare (incolis). — *with colonists*, coloniam *or* colonos deducere aliquo. — *Peopled*, frequens; celeber.

PEPPER, piper. — *The pepper-plant*, piper frutex. — *Indian or Guinea pepper*, siliquastrum, piperitis. — *White pepper*, piper candidum. — *Water pepper*, hydropiper (L.). — *Wall pepper*, illecebra minor.

To Pepper (*season with pepper*), pipere condire. — *Peppered*, piperatus, pipere conditus. —— ¶ *To pepper one off with ill language*, conviciis aliquem vehementer lacessere.

PERADVENTURE, forsan, forte, forsitan, fortassis, forsit, fortasse.

PERAMBULATE, perambulo, obeo.

PERCEIVE (*understand*), percipio, sentio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto; (*see*), oculis percipere, video, cerno. — *He perceives that it falls out otherwise*, aliter evenire intelligit. — *He perceived himself to be outwitted*, circumveniri se intellexit. — *If he perceive it, I am undone*, si senserit, perii. — *When he perceived it*, hac re animadversâ. — *I easily perceived that*, facile id cernebam. — *He moves so swiftly as not to be perceived*, tantâ celeritate se movet, ut aciem fugiat. — *To perceive well or thoroughly*, persentio. — *To begin to perceive or have some feeling of*, persentisco. — *To perceive beforehand*, præsentio, præsentisco. — *To perceive a little*, subsentio. — *To perceive or have some inkling of*, suboleo.

Perceiving, Perception, perceptio.

Perceivable, Perceptible, quod percipi potest, quod sub sensum *or* sub oculos cadit; aspectabilis; sensilis. — *His concern for the disgrace he had met with was very perceivable in his countenance*, præferebat in vultu insignem memoriam ignominiæ acceptæ. — *Not perceivable*, quod sensum animi *or* aciem oculorum fugit.

Perceptibly, ita ut percipi possit.
Perceptive *faculty*, facultas percipiendi.
Percipient, percipiens.
PERCH (*pole*, &c.), pertica. —— ¶ *A perch* (*fish*), perca. — *A sea perch*, perca marina. — *A perch stone*, percarum lapis.
To Perch, arbori *or* in arbore insidere; ramo consistere; super arbore sidere.— *Perched*, illapsus, insidens.
PERCHANCE, forsan, forsitan.
PERCOLATE, percolo.
Percolation, percolatio.
PERCUSSION, percussio.
PERDITION, pernicies, exitium.
PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio.
PEREMPTORY (*decisive*), peremptorius. — *Peremptory in opinion*, sententiæ tenax *or* pertinax.
Peremptorily, disertis verbis; destricte, definite, diserte. — *He stood peremptorily to it*, disertis verbis affirmavit.
Peremptoriness, obstinatio, pertinacia.
PERENNIAL, perennis.
Perennity, perennitas.
PERFECT (*complete*), perfectus, absolutus, consummatus; exactus: (*entire, full*), plenus, integer: (*genuine*), verus, germanus: (*skilful*), peritus: *Perfect* may sometimes be rendered by putting the adjective in the superlative degree; as, *A perfect fool*, stultissimus. — *Surely thou hast perfect skill in their manners*, næ tu illorum mores quam meditate tenes. — *To be perfect in a thing*, alicujus rei esse peritissimum.
Perfect, *s.* tempus præteritum *or* perfectum.
To Perfect (*complete*), perficio, absolvo; ad finem perducere; excolo; cumulo. — *To perfect a book*, librum imperfectum supplere. — *To perfect one in a thing*, aliquem aliquâ re perfecte docere. — *To perfect a work*, operi fastigium *or* ultimam manum imponere; aliquid perficere, absolvere. — *Perfected*, perfectus, absolutus, consummatus.
Perfecting, consummatio.
Perfectly (*without defect or blemish*), perfecte, absolute, exacte, perite; ad unguem: (*entirely*), plane, prorsus, omnino: (*by heart*), memoriter.
Perfection, perfectio, absolutio. — *Moral perfection*, perfectum honestum. — *Very few have all these perfections*, omnibus his animi dotibus perpauci exornati sunt. — *To bring to perfection*, absolvo, perficio, consummo. — *In perfection*, statu optimo. — *It is now in perfection*, optime se nunc habet.
Perfectness, Perfection, perfectio; integritas (*entireness*): (*skill*), peritia.
PERFIDIOUS, perfidus, infidus, perfidiosus.
Perfidiously, perfidiose.
Perfidiousness, Perfidy, perfidia, infidelitas.
PERFORATE, perforo, perterebro; pertundo.
Perforation (*hole*), foramen.
PERFORCE, vi; violenter.
PERFORM (*execute*), perficio, conficio: (*accomplish*), perago, absolvo; ad exitum *or* finem perducere: (*bring to pass*), efficio, effectum dare. — *Performed*, perfectus, expletus, peractus. — *Having performed*, perfunctus.
Performable, quod fieri potest.
Performer, effector, effectrix.
Performing, Performance, perfectio, peractio. —— ¶ *Performance* (*work*), opus.
PERFUME, odor, suffimentum, suffitus, odoramentum; thymiama; fumus, nidor. — *To burn perfumes*, incendere odores.
To Perfume, fumigo, fumifico, suffio. — *To perfume clothes*, &c., vestes, *etc.* odoribus imbuere. — *To be perfumed*, unguenta olere. — *Perfumed*, fumigatus, suffitus, odoratus.
Perfumer, unguentarius, odorum *or* odoramentorum artifex; myropola.
Perfuming, suffitio. — *A perfuming-pan*, acerra, turibulum.
Perfumery, merces odorum.
PERHAPS, fors, forsitan; haud scio an.
PERICRANIUM, membrana cerebri.
PERIL, periculum, discrimen. — *To come into peril*, in periculum *or* in discrimen venire *or* incidere. — *To be in peril*, in periculo (discrimine) esse *or* versari. — *You are in great peril of losing your life*, adis ingens capitis *or* vitæ discrimen; in præsenti vitæ periculo versaris. — *Be it at your peril*, tuo periculo fiat. — *Let him do it at his peril*, istam rem suo periculo præstet. — *Without peril*, citra periculum *or* discrimen; extra periculi aleam; tuto, tute.
Perilous, periculosus.
Perilously, periculose; satis cum periculo.
Perilousness. See *Peril*.
PERIOD, periodus: (*conclusion*), finis, exitus: (*stated number of years*), certus annorum numerus, annorum series: (*time*), tempus; ætas (*age*): (*artificial disposition of sentences*), verborum ambitus, comprehensio, complexio.
Periodical, Periodic, certo tempore recurrens, periodicus. — *writings*, *say* ephemerides. —— ¶ (*in writing*), circumscriptus; numerose cadens.
Periodically, numerose: certo tempore, certis temporibus.
PERIPATETIC, Peripateticus.
PERIPNEUMONY, pulmonis inflammatio.
PERISH (*become extinct*), pereo, depereo, intereo, dispereo; occido: (*as fruit*), putresco. — *Perished* (*become extinct*), perditus: (*withered*), putridus.
Perishable, periturus, caducus, fragilis; putredini obnoxius. — *goods*, bona caduca, fluxa.
Perishableness, fragilitas.
Perishing (*becoming extinct*), *s.* interitus.
PERIPHRASIS, circumlocutio. See *Circumlocution*.
PERISTALTIC *motion of the guts*, astrictio relaxatioque intestinorum.
PERIWIG, PERUKE, capillamentum, crines empti; caliendrum. — *A periwig-maker*, capillamentorum concinnator.
PERIWINKLE (*herb*), clematis, vinca pervinca: (*fish*), cochlea marina.
PERJURE *one's self*, perjuro, pejero. — *A perjured person*, perjurus.
Perjury, perjurium.
PERK *up*, sese erigere *or* attollere.
PERMANENT, permanens, firmus, fixus, constans, stabilis, immotus.
Permanently, diu, diutine.
Permanence, Permanency, duratio.
PERMEABLE, quod permeari potest, pervius.
PERMIT, permitto, concedo, sino, facultatem dare, potestatem facere. — *Permit me to go*, sine uti proficiscar; fac abeundi potestatem. — *Permit me to speak my mind freely*, tuâ, quæso, veniâ libere dicam; tuâ veniâ mihi liceat libere dicere quod sentio. — *He was permitted to do whatever he pleased*, obtinuit licentiam cupiditatum suarum. — *Permitted* (*lawful*), licitus, legitimus, jure concessus. — *If I may be permitted to say so*, si hoc fas est dictu.
Permit (*cocket*), *s.* schedula mercatoria testans vectigal esse persolutum.
Permissible, quod permitti potest.
Permission, permissio, concessio, copia, venia, licentia, facultas, potestas. — *By your permission*, tuâ veniâ, bonâ tuâ veniâ. — *By God's permission*, Deo favente *or* juvante.
PERMUTATION, mutatio; permutatio.
PERNICIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, pernicialis, nocens, pestifer.
Perniciously, perniciose.
Perniciousness, vis nocendi.
PERORATION, peroratio.
PERPENDICULAR (*made by a plumb-line*), ad perpendiculum exactus. — *To make perpendicular*, ad perpendiculum formare, ad lineam exigere.
Perpendicular (*plumb-line*), perpendiculum. — *To let fall a perpendicular*, perpendiculum demittere.
Perpendicularly, ad perpendiculum; ratione perpendiculi; ad lineam; directo.
PERPETRATE, patro, perpetro.
PERPETUAL, perpetuus, perennis, sempiternus; æternus.
Perpetually, perpetuo, perpetim, assidue, semper, continenter.
To Perpetuate, perpetuum efficere; in omne ævum transmittere.
Perpetuating, in perpetuum sanctio.
Perpetuity, perpetuitas, perennitas, æternitas.
PERPLEX (*confound or intermix*), turbo perturbo; implico; involvo, confundo permisceo: (*put in doubt*), aliquem consilii inopem facere; aliquem anxium *or* incertum reddere: (*vex*), affligo, crucio, discrucio, vexo. — *Perplexed* (*confounded or intermixed*), turbatus, *etc.*, perplexus: (*as a question*), perplexus, dubius, tenebris obvolutus: (*in doubt*), dubitans, hæsitans, dubitatione æstuans, inops consilii: (*vexed*), anxius, sollicitus, animo cruciatus. — *Perplexed with these difficulties*, his difficultatibus circumventus. — *Perplexed betwixt anger and fear*, irâ et metu anxius.
Perplexedly (*confusedly*), turbate, perturbate, confuse, perplexe: (*doubtfully*), perplexe, anxie, sollicite. — *To be greatly perplexed in mind*, intimis sensibus angi, dolore magno cruciari.
Perplexity, Perplexedness, angustiæ, difficultas, rerum perturbatio *or* implicatio: (*of mind*), anxietas, sollicitudo; animi dubitatio *or* hæsitatio. — *He was full of perplexity*, multa cum animo suo volvebat. — *To be reduced to great perplexities*, in summas angustias adduci; inter sacrum saxumque stare.
PERQUISITE, pecunia extraordinaria, pecunia adventicia, fructus adventicius.
PERRY, potus ex piris confectus.
PERSECUTE (*trouble or torment*), exagito, vexo, divexo; insector, premo; affligo: (*importune often*), sollicitando *or* obsecrando alicui molestiam exhibere, aures alicujus rogitando obtundere. — *To persecute the Christians*, Christianam religionem insectari; populum Christianum vexare.
Persecuting, Persecution, insectatio; vexatio. — *of the Christians*, Christianæ religionis insectatio; populi Christiani vexationes.
Persecutor, vexator; alicui infestus *or* inimicissimus.
PERSEVERE, persevero. — *stubbornly*, persto; persisto, permaneo; continuo. — *Persevered in*, constanter *or* perpetuo servatus. — *Persevering*, perseverans, constans.
Perseveringly, constanter, pertinaciter.
Perseverance, perseverantia, constantia; permansio.
PERSIST, persto, persisto, persevero. — *stubbornly in one's opinion*, præfracte sententiam tenere *or* defendere; in sententiâ obstinate permanere. — *Persisting stiffly*, obstinatus, offirmatus, mordicus tenens.
Persistency, perseverantia, constantia. — *A headstrong persistency*, contumacia, pertinacia.
PERSON, homo; *avoid* persona *for* homo; *see the Lex. for the use of* persona. *The word* person, *in Latin, is generally denoted by putting the adjective in the masculine gender; as, many persons think so*, multi id sentiunt, multi ita censent, multi sunt in hac sententiâ, plurimorum hæc sententia est: — *a great number of persons came*, frequentes venerunt: — *he retired to a person eminent for virtue*, confugit ad unum aliquem virtute præstantem. *But the word* homines *is sometimes expressed, as, they are persons of great prudence and excellent learning*, homines sunt summâ prudentiâ, summâ etiam doctrinâ: — *do not you know what and how great persons you are finding fault with?* au non intelligis, quos homines et quales arguas? — *A certain person* (*speaking of men*), quidam: (*of women*), quædam: (*of either sex*), nonnemo. — *Any person*, quivis, quilibet. — *If a person*, si quis. — *A profuse or riotous person*, nepos discinctus *or* profusus. — *A wicked person*, flagitiosus, scelestus. —— ¶ Person *sometimes has a more immediate relation to the body of a man or woman, and may be diversely rendered; as, — In person*, ipse; præsens, coram. — *I hate not the person, but his vices*, hominem non odi, sed ejus vitia. — *I have experienced that in my own person*, id in me ipse expertus sum. — *To speak against the person, not the thing*, in personam non in rem dicere. —— ¶ (*outward form*), statura; (corporis) forma, corpus; species. —— ¶ (*in grammar*), persona.
Personable. See *Beautiful*, *Fair*.

PERSONAGE. — *A great or illustrious personage*, vir clarus *or* illustris.
PERSONAL, *by* ipse, ipsius, per se; *or* præsens, coram; *or* privatus: *also in law and in gramm.* personalis. — *He resolved to enter into a personal treaty with them in relation to all concerns whatever*, statuit cum eis de omnibus præsens agere, *Sall.* — *A personal estate*, bona quæ testamento legari possunt. — *Personal reflections*, animadversiones in alicujus privatos mores factæ. — *A personal action*, actio personalis. — *With the personal consent of each individual*, cum proprio unius cujusque consensu.
PERSONALITY, *by a periphrasis.* —— ¶ *Personalities, say* contumeliæ.
PERSONALLY, ipse, *etc.* (see *Personal*): personaliter. — *To appear personally before one*, coram aliquo se præsentem sistere.
To PERSONATE, personam alterius induere; se alium esse simulare; agere; alterius nomen sibi sumere. — *He personates Amphitryo to-night*, in Amphitryonis vertit sese imaginem, *Plaut.*
To PERSONIFY, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere.
PERSONIFICATION, conformatio; prosopopœia.
PERSPECTIVE, *adj.* scenographicus: — *subst.* scenographia.
PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax, sagax.
PERSPICUOUS, perspicuus.
PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue, plane, aperte, manifeste.
PERSPICUITY, PERSPICUOUSNESS, perspicuitas, claritas, evidentia.
PERSPIRE (*sweat*), sudo, sudorem emittere.
PERSPIRATION, sudatio; sudor.
PERSUADE, persuadeo (*see the Lex. for its construction*), flecto; (*advise*), suadeo; hortor. — *Do not persuade me*, suadere noli. — *I wish you were fully persuaded of this*, hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas. — *Let me persuade you*, sine te exorem. — *I am fully persuaded of this*, hoc mihi persuasissimum est. — *Would you persuade me to that?* idne estis auctores mihi? — *Persuaded*, adductus. — *If you be so persuaded*, si ita animum induxti. — *He could by no means be persuaded to stay*, tormento retineri non potuit ferreo. — *I will not be persuaded to believe*, non adducar ut credam. — *That may be persuaded*, exorabilis; flexibilis.
PERSUADER, suasor, auctor, impulsor.
PERSUASION, PERSUADING, persuasio: (*solicitation*, &c.), suasio, adhortatio, sollicitatio. —— ¶ *A persuasion* (*opinion*), opinio, persuasio.
PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum appositus *or* accommodatus; efficax.
PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem, persuasibiliter.
PERSUASIVENESS, persuadendi facultas.
PERT (*brisk or lively*), agilis, alacer, acer, lætus, vegetus, vividus: (*confident, saucy*), audax, confidens, protervus, procax: (*smart*), argutus, astutus, sagax, subtilis: (*talkative*), garrulus, loquax. — *A pretty pert boy*, puer audaculus. — *To make pert*, audaciam *or* animos addere.
PERTLY, acriter; argute, astute; audacter.
PERTNESS (*briskness or liveliness*), agilitas, alacritas: (*confidence*), audacia, confidentia; procacitas: (*smartness*), astutia, sagacitas: (*talkativeness*), garrulitas, loquacitas.
PERTAIN, pertineo, attineo; specto, respicio.
PERTINACIOUS, pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus.
PERTINACIOUSLY, obstinate, præfracte, pertinaciter; obstinato animo, cum pertinaciâ.
PERTINACITY, PERTINACIOUSNESS, pertinacia, pervicacia; obstinatio.
PERTINENT, aptus, appositus, idoneus, ad rem conveniens.
PERTINENTLY, apte, apposite, convenienter, congruenter.
PERTINENCE, PERTINENCY, convenientia, congruentia.
PERTURB, perturbo.
PERTURBATION, perturbatio.
PERUKE. See *Periwig.*
PERUSE, perlego, percurro, evolvo. — *Perused*, perlectus; retractatus.
PERUSAL, perlectio.
PERUSER, qui perlegit.
PERVADE, pervado.
PERVERSE. See under *Pervert.*
PERVERT, perverto, corrumpo, depravo. — *one's morals*, mores alicujus corrumpere *or* depravare. — *one's meaning or words*, prave *or* secus alicujus verba interpretari.
PERVERTIBLE, facilis, (*poet.*) cereus flecti in vitium.
PERVERTER, corruptor, corruptrix.
PERVERTING, corruptio, depravatio.
PERVERSE, perversus, morosus, protervus.
PERVERSION (*depravity*), pravitas. — *A perversion of words*, verborum prava interpretatio.
PERVERSITY, PERVERSENESS, perversitas, protervitas, malitia.
PERVERSELY, perverse, proterve, procaciter, obstinate.
PERVICACIOUS, pervicax, pertinax, obstinatus.
PERVICACITY, pervicacia, pertinacia.
PERVIOUS (*passable*), pervius.
PEST (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues: (*gen.*), pestis, pernicies. — *Informers, the pest of all civil societies*, delatores, genus hominum publico exitio repertum. — *A pest-house*, ædificium ad pestilentiæ contagia prohibenda exstructum.
To PESTER, incommodo, infesto, perturbo, exagito, sollicito, vexo; molestiâ afficere.
PESTERER, importunus, odiosus.
PESTERING, importunitas, vexatio.
PESTIFEROUS, pestifer *or* pestiferus.
PESTILENCE. See *Pest.*
PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens; contagiosus; pernicialis: perniciosus. — *A pestilent fellow*, pestis ac pernicies reipublicæ.
PESTILENTLY, pestifere, perniciose.
PESTLE, pistillum.
PET, offensio, offensa; stomachus. — *To take pet or be in a pet*, irascor, indignor, stomachor; succenseo. —— ¶ See *Darling.* — *A pet-lamb*, agnus, quem puella in deliciis habet.
PETARD, petarda. — *To burst open with a petard*, petardâ effringere, perfringere, pertundere, demoliri. — *To apply a petard*, petardam mœnibus, muris, portis, *etc.* affigere.
PETIT (*petty*), parvus, exiguus, levis. — *Petit felony*, furtum parvum. — *A petit king*, regulus. — *A petit jury*, duodecim homines ad inquisitionem minorem faciendam jurati. — *Petit treason*, læsæ majestatis crimen levius.
PETITION (*request, prayer*), preces; rogatus *or* rogatio; supplicium: (*in writing*), libellus (supplex). — *To present a petition*, libellum supplicem offerre.
To PETITION, supplico, peto.
PETITIONER, supplex.
PETITIONING, rogatio, rogatus.
PETRIFY, *act.* in lapidem convertere: — *neut.* lapidesco, naturam lapidis induere.
PETRIFACTION, in lapidem conversio.
PETTICOAT, indusium a cingulo ad pedes pertingens. — *A petticoat-maker*, indusiorum muliebrium opifex.
PETTIFOGGER, leguleius, vitilitigator, causarum redemptor; cavillator; proclamator, rabula, sycophanta.
PETTIFOGGING, caninum studium.
PETTINESS. See under *Petty.*
PETTISH, iracundus, morosus, stomachosus.
PETTISHNESS, iracundia, morositas.
PETTITOES, porcelli pedes.
PETTY, parvus, exiguus, levis, minutus.
PETTINESS, parvitas, exilitas.
PETULANT, petulans, procax, protervus.
PETULANTLY, petulanter, procaciter, proterve.
PETULANCY, petulantia, procacitas, protervitas.
PEW, subsellium circumseptum.
PEWIT, *probably* parra; tringa vanellus (L.).
PEWTER, plumbum album, stannum. — *Of pewter*, stanneus.
PEWTERER, vasorum stanneorum artifex.
PHANTASM, visum, visio; commentum, res ficta.
PHANTOM, simulacrum vanum, species, umbra. — *Phantoms of liberty*, simulacra libertatis.
PHARISEE, Pharisæus.
PHARISAIC, *genit.* Pharisæorum: *fig.* fictus, simulatus.
PHARMACY, ars medicamentaria.
PHASES *of the moon*, partes lunæ a sole variis diversis temporibus illustratæ, lunæ lumina.
PHEASANT, (avis) phasiana.
PHENIX, phœnix.
PHENOMENON, phænomenon.
PHIAL, phiala, lagena vitrea.
PHILANTHROPY, humanitas.
PHILANTHROPIST, hominibus amicus; humanus.
PHILOLOGER, antiquitatis studiosus; philologus; grammaticus.
PHILOLOGY, antiquitatis studium, humanitatis studium, grammatica (-orum), philologia.
PHILOLOGICAL, ad studium, *etc.* pertinens; grammaticus.
PHILOMEL, philomela.
PHILOSOPHER, philosophus. — *The philosopher's stone*, ars mutandi quodlibet metallum in aurum.
PHILOSOPHICAL, *by genit.* philosophorum *or* -iæ.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; sapienter.
To PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophor.
PHILOSOPHY, philosophia. — *Moral*, philosophia moralis; ethica, *pl.* — *Natural*, philosophia naturalis; physica, *pl.* — *Speculative*, philosophia contemplativa.
PHILTERS, philtra, amatoria.
PHIZ, vultus; os.
PHLEBOTOMY, venæ sectio; phlebotomia.
PHLEBOTOMIST, qui venam secat sanguinis detrahendi causâ.
To PHLEBOTOMIZE, venam incidere *or* secare.
PHLEGM, pituita. — *A clot of phlegm*, pituitæ globulus. — *Phlegm of the eye*, gramia. — *To spit out phlegm*, exspuo, exscreo.
PHLEGMATIC, PHLEGMY, pituitosus, pituitâ abundans: *fig.* patiens, lentus.
PHLEME (*for letting horses' blood*), instrumentum ferreum ad sanguinem equis detrahendum.
PHRASE, locutio; forma loquendi; vocabulum.
To PHRASE, voco, nomino.
PHRASEOLOGY (*phrase-book*), liber formas loquendi docens. —— ¶ *Phraseology* (*diction or style*), loquendi *or* scribendi ratio.
PHRENSY, insania, amentia, dementia; phrenesis.
PHRENETIC, amens, demens, phreneticus.
PHTHISIC, phthisis.
PHTHISICAL, phthisi laborans.
PHYLACTERY, phylacterium.
PHYSIC (*the science of physic*), medicina, ars medicinalis, medendi scientia: (*medicine*), medicina, medicamen, medicamentum. — *A dose of physic*, potio medicata, sorbitio, sorbitiuncula; *also* medicina, medicamentum. — *To practise physic*, medicinam exercere, facere, factitare. — *To take physic*, medicamentum sumere, bibere; potionem medicatam haurire.
To PHYSIC (*prescribe*), remedia ægrotanti præscribere.
PHYSICS, doctrina de rerum naturâ, physica (-orum), philosophia de naturâ.
PHYSICAL (*belonging to medicine*), medicus, medicinalis; medicamentosus, *Cato.* —— ¶ (*to physics*), physicus: (*of nature, of the body*), *by* naturæ, corporis. — *A physical cause or reason*, ratio physica.
PHYSICALLY, physice: — *by a construction with* natura *or* corpus.
PHYSICIAN, medicus. — *A chief physician*, medicus primarius, archiater *or* archiatrus.
PHYSIOGNOMY (*the art*), physiognomia, quæ dicitur. —— ¶ (*features*), vultus, facies, oris lineamenta, tacita corporis figura.
PHYSIOGNOMIST, qui se profitetur homi-

num mores naturasque ex oculis *or* vultu pernoscere; physiognomon.

PHYSIOLOGY, physiologia; ratio naturæ.

PIAZZA, porticus, ambulacrum.

PICAROON (*pirate*), pirata, prædo maritimus: (*pirate-ship*), navis piratica *or* prædatoria.

PICK (*choose*), lego, deligo, eligo. — *To pick a bone*, os cultro rimari, carnem ex osse cultri apice desecare. — *To give one a bone to pick* (*fig.*), scrupulum alicui injicere. — *To pick or cleanse*, mundo, purgo. — *To pick or gather*, colligo: (*pluck*), carpo, decerpo; destringo; avello. — *To pick or steal*, surripio; furto subducere. — *To pick or trim*, orno, adorno, exorno. — *To pick a bird*, avi pennas evellere *or* auferre. — *To pick a lock*, seram clave adulterinâ *or* unco aperire. — *To pick one's teeth*, dentes scalpro purgare. — *To pick out*, decerpo, excerpo; deligo, seligo. — *You pick out the best*, tu id quod boni est excerpis. — *To pick or find out the sense of an author*, sensum scriptoris eruere, elicere. — *To pick out the mark* (*of linen*, &c.), signa commutare, *Cic.* — *To pick up a livelihood by a business*, arte aliquâ victum quærere *or* vitam sustinere. — *To pick up a mistress*, meretricem ambire. — *To pick up stragglers*, palantes excipere. — *To pick up strength*, convalesco, vires recolligere *or* recuperare; meliuscule se habere.

Pick, Pickaxe, dolabra; ligo.

Pick-lock (*the instrument*), instrumentum quo sera furtim aperitur: (*the person*), qui seram furti causâ aperit. — *A pick-pocket, Pick-purse*, fur clancularius. — *A pick-thank*, parasitus, sycophanta, susurro. — *To play the pick-thank*, parasitor.

Picker. — *An ear-picker*, auriscalpium. — *A teeth-picker*, dentiscalpium.

Picking *out*, delectus, selectio. — *A picking up* (*getting together*), collectio.

PICKED (*sharp-pointed*), acuminatus, acutus.

PICKEREL (*fish*), lucius parvus.

PICKLE (*brine*), muria, salsamentum, salsura. — *Pickles*, poma, *etc.* condita *or* conditanea. —— ¶ *To be in a sad pickle or condition*, ad incitas redactum esse.

To Pickle, muriâ condire, sale condire. — *Pickled*, salitus, conditus.

Pickling, conditus; conditura.

PICTURE, pictura, imago, effigies, simulacrum, imago picta *or* coloribus expressa; tabula. — *Then he seems, as it were, to place well-drawn pictures in a good light*, tum videtur tanquam tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, *Cic.* — *To call him the very picture of his father*, aliquem veram paterni oris effigiem appellare, *Tac.* — *To draw a picture of*, pingo, depingo; adumbro, delineo; imaginem alicujus effingere, speciem rei coloribus exprimere. — *To sit for one's picture*, se coram pictore sistere, ut imago sua coloribus exprimatur. — *A picture-drawer*, imaginum pictor.

To Picture. (See *To draw a picture.*) — *Pictured*, delineatus; picturatus (*covered with pictures; party-colored*).

PIDDLE (*trifle*), nugor, ineptio, nugas agere; re leviculâ nimis occupari: (*in eating*), ligurio: (*do a thing slightly*), levi brachio aliquid agere.

Piddler (*trifling fellow*), nugator; nugax.

Piddling *business*, nugæ, tricæ.

PIE, artocreas; crustum coctum. — *An apple-pie*, poma crustâ farreâ incocta. — *An eel-pie*, anguillæ crustâ incoctæ. — *A mince or minced pie*, artocreas ex intritâ carne confectum. — *A mutton or veal pie*, caro ovina *or* vitulina crusto incocta. — *A pie-house*, pistoris dulciarii officina. —— ¶ *Pie among printers*, literæ sine justo ordine collocatæ, indigesta typorum strues. —— ¶ *Pie* (*bird*), pica.

Piebald, maculatus, maculis distinctus.

Pied, versicolor, variatus, maculosus. — *A pied horse*, equus maculosus. — *cow*, vacca rufa maculis albis distincta.

Piedness, varietas: qualitas versicolor.

PIECE, *s.* pars (*part*); fragmentum (*poet.* fragmen, *piece broken off, fragment*); segmentum (*piece cut off*); frustum (*bit, morsel*); truncus (*a piece cut or struck off, as mutilating the whole*); crusta (*a bit of marble for a mosaic*). — *A piece of cloth* (*patch*), pannus, panniculus. — *To cut to pieces*, in partes concidere; minute *or* minutim *or* minutatim concidere, minutatim consecare. — *To tear into pieces*, dilacero; dilanio; discerpo. — *To break into small pieces*, minutim frangere. — *To take to pieces*, disjungo, distraho, dissolvo. — *To pull one to pieces* (*fig.*), aliquem maledictis vehementer proscindere. — *To fall or crumble to pieces*, friari. — *To fall to pieces or be demolished*, demoliri, destrui, dirui, everti, deturbari. — *A piece of ground*, ager; agellus. — *A considerable piece of ground*, aliquantum agri: — *of work*, aliquantum negotii. — *A large piece of the way*, multum viæ. — *A piece of a man* (*in contempt*), homuncio; homunculus: — So, *a piece of a grammarian*, grammatista; *of a lawyer*, leguleius. — *A piece of money*, nummus; numulus. — *of wood*, lignum. — *A piece of work* (*thing wrought*), opus. — *A bungling piece of work*, opus infabre, crasse *or* rudi Minervâ confectum. — *A fine piece of work*, opus eximium, clarum, præclarum, egregium, illustre. — *He has made a sad piece of work of it*, res ei parum successit; capiti proprio malum suit; in caput suum damnum arcessivit; ad incitas se redegit. — *A piece of antiquity*, monumentum antiquitatis. — *Made of one piece*, solidus. — *A boat so made*, linter ex unâ arbore excavatus. — *All of a piece* (*of the same color*), unicolor: (*consistent*), sibi constans. — *To be all of a piece in one's words and actions*, constantiam dictis factisque servare. — *A piece of cloth* (*woven stuff*), pannus; tela. — *A piece or picture*, pictura, tabula. — *A piece or play*, fabula. — *A musical piece*, cantus; cantiuncula. — *A piece of poetry*, versiculi; poëmatium — *A piece of ordnance, field-piece*, tormentum (bellicum). — *Fowling-piece*, sclopetum aucupatorium. — *A chimney-piece*, opus fronti camini insculptum *or* appensum. — *A piece or instrument*, instrumentum. — *A-piece or by the piece, by* singuli; as, *he sets them down twelve acres a-piece*, duodena in singulos jugera describit. — *They cost ten minæ a-piece*, singuli decem minis constiterunt. — *Piece-meal*, minutatim, frustatim, membratim, particulatim; per partes. — *It is a piece* (*the part*) *of negligence*, negligentiæ est. — *of the highest wisdom*, summæ est prudentiæ. —— ¶ *A piece* (*twenty shillings*), mina. —— *Ten pieces*, decem minæ.

To Piece (*mend*), sarcio, resarcio, reconcinno; reficio, reparo, restauro. — *To piece* (*or patch*) *up a matter*, rem aliquam ægre *or* crasse conficere; rem non nisi difficillime et crasse ad exitum perducere.

PIED. See under *Pie*.

PIER (*of a bridge*), fulcrum pontis: (*mole or dam*), moles, agger.

PIERCE, penetro; terebro, perforo. — *through*, transadigo, transfigo; perforo, perterebro. — *Pierced through*, transactus, transfixus, perforatus, perfossus, perterebratus, trajectus. — *To pierce through with a weapon*, telo trajicere *or* perfodere. — *To pierce a cask.* (See *Broach.*) — *Which may be pierced*, penetrabilis, penetrandus. — *It pierces me to the heart* (*fig.*), id me magnopere cruciat *or* male habet; id me ad humum mœrore gravi deducit et angit (*poet.*). — *The cold pierces me*, frigus me urit. — *Piercing*, penetrans, terebrans, perforans: (*sharp*), acutus.

Piercer (*he that pierces through*), qui penetrat: (*an instrument*), terebra.

Piercing *with an auger, wimble*, &c., terebratio.

Piercingly (*sharply*), acriter, acerbe.

PIETY. See *Pious*.

PIG, porculus, porcellus. — *A young pig taken from the teat*, porcus a lacte depulsus. — *A barrow pig*, verres. — *A sow pig*, scrofula, sucula. — *A sucking pig*, porcus lactens *or* subrumus. — *To cry or squeak like a pig*, grunnio. — *A pig-market*, forum suarium. — *A pig-sty*, hara, suile. — *A pig-trough*, aqualiculus porcinus.

To Pig, porcellos parere. — *Pigged*, partus, natus.

PIGEON, columba. — *A cock-pigeon*, columbus. — *A young pigeon*, pullus columbinus; columbulus, *Plin.* — *A wild pigeon*, columba agrestis. — *A wood pigeon*, palumbes. — *A rough-footed pigeon*, columba plumipes. — *A Jacobine*, columba cucullata. — *A rock*, columba saxatilis. — *Of a pigeon*, columbinus, columbaris. — *A pigeon-hole or locker for pigeons*, loculamentum. — *A pigeon-house*, columbarium. — *A pigeon-house keeper*, columbarius. — *A pigeon-pie*, columbæ crusto incoctæ. — *A flight of pigeons*, columbarum grex. — *To bill like pigeons*, oscula columbarum more conserere *or* conjungere.

PIGGIN, hemina viminibus cincta.

PIGMY, Pygmæus (*prop.*): (*dwarf, manikin*), nanus, pumilio, pumilus; frustum hominis.

PIKE (*weapon*), hasta. — *A little pike*, hastula. — *A pike-staff*, baculus cuspidatus. — *A pike-man*, hastatus. —— ¶ (*fish*), lucius. — *A sea-pike*, lupus piscis.

PILASTER (*small pillar*), columella; parastata, pila.

PILCHARD, halecula.

PILE (*heap*), cumulus, acervus, strues, moles, congeries: (*post or stake*), sublica. — *A commander or instrument with which piles are driven*, fistuca. — *A driving of piles*, fistucatio. — *A pile of building*, ædificium, structura. — *of wood*, lignorum strues.

To Pile (*fasten with piles*), sublicis defixis sustentare. —— ¶ *To pile up*, acervo, coacervo, accumulo; congero; (in acervum) exstruere. — *Piled up*, acervatus, coacervatus, accumulatus; in acervum exstructus, acervatim structus. — *Piled up together*, acervalis, congestus.

Piler up, accumulator.

Piling up, *s.* acervatio, coacervatio, accumulatio, exstructio.

PILES (*a disease*), ficus, hæmorrhoïs.

PILFER, surripio, suffuror, compilo, suppilo; clepo. — *Pilfered*, surreptus, subductus. — *Having pilfered*, suffuratus.

Pilferer, fur.

Pilfering, *adj.* furax, raptor.

Pilfering, *s.* latrocinium; rapacitas.

PILGRIM, qui in loca sacra iter facit; viator (*traveller*).

Pilgrimage, peregrinatio sacra; iter. — *To go on pilgrimage*, religionis causâ peregre abire.

PILL (*in medicine*), pilula; *later also* globulus. — *I was fain to swallow that pill*, id invitus feci. — *To take pills*, pilulas medicatas deglutire *or* haurire.

PILL, PILLAGE, *v.* compilo, expilo, spolio, despolio; vasto, populor, depopulor; diripio. — *a house or town*, domum *or* oppidum diripere. — *temples*, fana depeculari. — *He abandoned the city to be pillaged*, diripiendam urbem dedit *or* tradidit. — *Pillaged*, compilatus, *etc.*, exhaustus, excussus.

Pillage (*plunder*), spolium, rapina, præda. —— ¶ *Pillage, Pillaging*, direptio, compilatio, expilatio, spoliatio, populatio, depopulatio, vastatio; rapina.

Pillager, expilator, spoliator, direptor, populator, depopulator, prædo.

PILL *hemp*, cannabim stringere.

PILLAR, columna; *fig.* columen (*e. g.* reip.). — *Round*, col. rotunda. — *Square*, col. quadrata. — *Writhed or twisted*, col. cymatio ornata. — *The body or shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus. — *The pedestal or foot*, stylobates. —— ¶ *Pillars* (*buttresses*), anterides, erismæ.

PILLION, sella (equestris) muliebris.

PILLORY, columbar, numella, nervus. — *To set on the pillory*, columbari aliquem devincire; numellâ collum sontis includere.

PILLOW, cervical, pulvinus, pulvinar, culcita. — *To advise with or consult one's pillow*, lecto decumbentem de aliquâ re deliberare, rem animo perpendere, secum *or* animo volvere. — *A pillow-case*, pulvini *or* cervicalis integumentum.

PILOT, gubernator; rector navis; proreta.

Pilotage (*the duty of a pilot*), rectoris navigii munus *or* officium: (*a pilot's hire or wages*), rectoris navigii merces *or* præmium.

PIMP, leno, perductor.

To Pimp, lenocinor, artem lenoniam exercere.

PIMPERNEL, pimpinella (L.).

PIMPLE, pustula, papula; tuberculum; vari, pl. — A red pimple, lentigo, lenticula rubra.

Pimpled (full of pimples), pustulatus.

PIN, say acus. — Minikin, acus minuta. — A curling or crisping pin, calamistrum; acus crinalis. — Not to care a pin for, flocci, nauci, nihili facere, pendere, ducere. — A pin-case, theca acubus servandis. — Pin-cushion, culcita or pila acubus servandis. — A pin-maker, acuarius. — Pin-money, annua ad mundum præbita (pl.). — To fasten with a pin, acu figere. —— ¶ An iron pin, clavus ferreus. — A linch-pin, embolium. — A rolling-pin, cylindrus pistorius. — A wooden pin or peg, epigrus. — A pin or web in the eye, glaucoma. — The pin of a musical instrument, verticillum or verticillus. — To fasten with a pin of wood, epigro configere or firmare.

To Pin, acu or acubus subnectere; acu figere. — To pin up a gown, vestem muliebrem acubus colligere. — To pin one down by articles, chirographi cautione aliquem obligare. — To pin a thing upon one or oblige one to do it, injungere. — To pin one's faith upon another man's sleeve, opinioni alterius obtemperare, alicujus sententiâ niti. — To pin one's self or spunge upon one, parasitor; (poet.) cœnis retia tendere or insidias struere. — To pin a window, fenestram clavo or epigro firmare. — To pin in a pinfold, septo claudere or includere.

Pinfold, septum.

PINCERS, forceps. — A surgeon's pincers, chirurgi volsella.

PINCH (give one a pinch), vello, vellico; premo, comprimo; extremis digitis premere or comprimere. — To pinch (as cold), uro, aduro. — To pinch in biting, mordeo. — To pinch with jesting, dicteriis aliquem proscindere, conscindere, lacessere. — To pinch off, forcipe vellere, avellere, evellere. —— ¶ To pinch or hurt, lædo. — To pinch one's finger, digitum inter duo corpora compressum lædere. — To pinch (as a shoe), uro. —— ¶ To pinch (grieve), contristo, sollicito, molesto, vexo, crucio; molestiam, mærorem, sollicitudinem creare or afferre. — Your letter pinched me at the heart, valde me momorderunt epistolæ tuæ; literæ animum meum dolore fodicârunt. —— ¶ To pinch one of his meat, wages, &c., victûs or mercedis parte aliquem defraudare. — To pinch his own belly, genium defraudare. — To be pinched for want of money, inopiâ argentariâ premi. — To be pinched with hunger, fame premi, urgeri, uri. — To be pinched with extreme poverty, ad summam inopiam redigi; inopiâ rerum omnium premi. — Pinched with hunger, famelicus, fame cruciatus.

Pinch with the fingers, vellicatio, compressio extremis digitis facta. — With the teeth, morsus, morsiuncula. —— ¶ A pinch (strait or necessity), necessitas; extrema, angustiæ. — He will not do it except on a pinch, non faciet, nisi magnâ necessitate coactus. — He is a real friend who assists one at a pinch, is est amicus qui in re dubiâ te juvat. — Wit at a pinch, ingenium subitis casibus. — To leave one at a pinch, aliquem in angustias adductum deserere. — To bring a matter to a pinch, ad extremum casum rem perducere.

Pinching, adj. (severe, &c.), gravis, magnus, durus, acerbus, iniquus: (niggardly), parcus, tenax, sordidus.

Pinching (fretting), s. adustio.

PINE-TREE, pinus. — A wild pine-tree, pinaster. — A pine-apple or cone, nux pinea; conus: (as a fruit), ananassæ pomum. — Of a pine, pineus. — A chaplet of pine branches, corona pinea. — A place planted with pines, pinetum.

PINE away, v. tabesco, contabesco; macesco, macresco; marcesco; languore confici, lento cruciatu torqueri. — His mind pines away with grief, animus tabescit curis, ægritudo exest ejus animum. — To pine to death, dolore mori. — To pine (languish) for, aliquid desiderare, desiderio alicujus rei flagrare: (grieve over), doleo. — Pining away, languens, languidus, tabescens, marcescens, marcens.

Pining away, s. languor, marcor, tabes.

PINION (wing), ala. —— ¶ Pinions (for the hand), manicæ: (for the feet), pedicæ.

To Pinion one, vinculis alicujus brachia or crura constringere, colligare.

PINK (flower), dianthus (L.): (small ship), navicula.

PINK (make a hole through), perforo, perterebro; pertundo. — To pink silk with a variety of colors, sericum variis figuris perforando ornare. —— ¶ To pink with the eye, nicto, conniveo.

PINK-EYED, oculis pusillis.

PINNACE (small ship), phaselus, acatium, celox, cymba.

PINNACLE, pinnæ, pl.: fastigium. — The pinnacle or height of honor, honorum summus gradus.

PINT, sextarius, sexta pars congii. — Half a pint, cyathi sex.

PIONEER, munitor, fossor castrensis; cunicularius (miner).

PIOUS, pius, religiosus.

Piously, pie, religiose.

Piety, pietas, religio.

PIP (in birds), pituita. — To have the pip, pituitâ laborare. —— ¶ (in cards), macula, nota.

PIP (as a bird), v. pipio.

PIPE, tubus, fistula: (to play on), fistula, tibia: (to smoke), fumisugium. — A bag-pipe. (See Bagpipe.) — An oaten pipe, fistula avenacea. — The wind-pipe, arteria (aspera). —— ¶ A pipe of wine, vini cadus or dolium.

To Pipe, fistulâ canere; calamos inflare; musam avenâ meditari (poet.).

Piper, tibicen, fistulator; auletes, aulœdus. — A piper on a reed, qui canit cicutâ. — A bag-piper. See Bagpipe.

Piping. — It is piping hot, jam nunc fauces uritat or est calidissimus.

PIPKIN, ollula, cacabus, chytra.

PIPPIN, malum petisium.

PIQUANT, acutus; salsus.

Piquantly, acute; salse.

PIQUE, simultas, odium, contentio. — Because he knew him to have a pique against Cn. Pompey, quod eum infestum Cn. Pompeio cognoverat, Sall. — To have a pique against one, alicui irasci or succensere, re aliquâ offendi.

To Pique (a person), offendo; asperioribus verbis aliquem perstringere; alicui dolorem inurere.

PIRATE, prædo maritimus; pirata: — (ship), navis piratica, myoparo. — To be a pirate, piraticam facere.

Piratical, piraticus, prædatorius.

Piracy, piratica, prædatio.

PISCATORY, piscatorius.

PISH! phy! vah!

To Pish at, contemno, sperno.

PISMIRE, formica. — Full of pismires, formicosus. — Of a pismire, formicinus.

PISTOL, sclopetus minoris modi. — A pair of pistols, sclopetorum minorum par.

PISTOLE, aureus Hispanus; Ludovicus aureus, etc.

PIT, scrobs, fossa, puteus. — A pitfall, fovea. — To be at the pit's brink or in great danger, extremo in periculo versari. — The pit of the stomach, stomachi ventriculus. — A little pit, puteolus. — The pit in a theatre, cavea ima. — Pit-coal, carbo fossilis. — The arm-pit, ala, axilla. — A bottomless pit, abyssus. — A clay-pit, puteus ex quo argilla petitur. — A gravel-pit, sabuletum. — A marl-pit, fodina unde marga effoditur. — A sand-pit, fodina arenaria. — Of a pit, putealis. —— ¶ A pit (made by the fingers), vestigium digiti. —— ¶ My heart goes pit-a pat, cor salit or palpitat; cor timore micat, Ovid.

Pitted with the small-pox (of the face), cicatricibus or vestigiis or notis variolarum insignis: (of the man), ore cicatricibus variolarum insigni.

PITCH (inspissated rosin), s. pix. — Black as pitch, pice nigrior. — Stone pitch, pix arida or concreta. — Pitch and brimstone mixed, pissasphaltus. — A place where pitch is made, picaria. — A pitch-tree, picea, piceaster. — Pitch-wax, pissoceros.

To Pitch (smear over with pitch), pico, impico; pice illinere or obducere.

Pitchy, piceus; (of the color of pitch), picinus.

PITCH (bigness or stature), s. magnitudo, statura. — He was much about his pitch, illum proceritate fere æquabat. —— ¶ Pitch (measure), modus. — They fly to a very high pitch, admodum excelse volitant. — To such a pitch, eo. —— ¶ The pitch of a hill, clivus; jugum; cacumen. — Having a great pitch, arduus.

PITCH (throw), v. jacio, conjicio, projicio. — To pitch the bar, sudem projicere, jactu sudem vibrare. — To pitch down, dejicio. — To pitch a net for a hawk, rete accipitri tendere. — To pitch sheaves into a cart, manipulos plaustro imponere. — To pitch upon one's head or fall down headlong, in caput præcipitem ruere. — The master pitches on his head, pronus magister volvitur in caput. — To pitch or fix, figo, affigo. — To pitch a tent, tabernaculum statuere, constituere, collocare: a camp, see Camp. — A pitched camp, stativa (castra). — A pitched battle, prœlium justum. — To fight one, prœlio justo congredi cum aliquo; acie confligere, acie decernere. — He had fought several pitched battles, some on his marches and sallies, pugnatum sæpe directâ acie, sæpe in agminibus, sæpe eruptionibus, Paterc. 2, 47. — To pitch (alight), sido, descendo, delabor. — To pitch upon or make choice of, eligo, deligo. — To pitch upon a time, tempus præfinire or constituere; diem condicere. — Pitched upon, status, constitutus, præfinitus.

Pitch-fork, furca fœnaria.

PITCHER, urceus; hydria. — A little pitcher, urceolus. — The pitcher which goes oft to the well, at last comes home broken, quem sæpe casus transit, aliquando invenit.

PITEOUS, &c. See Pity.

PITH, medulla (also of trees); flos (the best).

Pithless (without moisture), aridus, siccus.

Pithy (full of marrow or juice), medullâ or succo abundans: (having strength of argument), nervosus.

Pithily, nervose.

Pithiness, nervositas, robur.

PITTANCE, demensum. — A small pittance, or short commons, prandiculum.

PITTED. See Pit.

PITY, misericordia; miseratio, commiseratio; clementia. — He has no pity in him, non est misericors, nullâ misericordiâ commovetur. — It is a great pity that, &c., dolendum est, quod, etc. — That affair moves one to pity, ista res concitat or movet misericordiam. — To move one to pity, misericordiam alicui or alicujus concitare, aliquem ad misericordiam adducere. — To show pity, se misericordem præbere. — I have pity on him, miseret me illius.

To Pity, misereor, miseresco, misericordiâ commoveri; me miseret alicujus. — I am resolved to pity nobody, because nobody pities me, neminis misereri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem. — Nobody pities a parricide or a traitor when he is executed, nemo parricidæ aut proditoris supplicio misericordiâ commovetur. — Deserving to be pitied, miseratione dignus. — To pity one's case, alicujus sortem miserescere or vicem dolere.

Piteous (full of pity), misericors: (miserable), miser, miserandus, miserabilis.

Piteously, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum.

Piteousness (meanness), paupertas, tenuitas.

Pitiable, miseratione dignus, miserandus.

Pitiful (miserable), miser, miserandus: (lamentable), miserandus, dolendus, lugendus, acerbus, luctuosus: (contemptible), abjectus, illiberalis, humilis: (compassionate), misericors; clemens, benignus. — A pitiful case, conditio miseranda. — A pitiful fellow, homo tressis, semissis or triobolaris.

Pitifully (wretchedly), miserandum in modum, misere.

Pitifulness (mercy), misericordia: (meanness), exiguitas, tenuitas.

Pitiless, immisericors; immitis, ferreus, inclemens, crudelis, durus, sævus.

Pitilessly, immisericorditer, crudeliter, duriter, sæviter.

PIZZLE, nervus. — A bull's pizzle, nervus taurinus, taurea scutica.

PLACABLE, placabilis, exorabilis.

Placableness, placabilitas, clementia.

PLACARD (*edict*), edictum, decretum: (*orders fixed up in public places*), libellus publice affixus; programma (*late Lat.*).

PLACE, *s.* locus; (*office*), munus, magistratus; (*passage in a book*), locus; (*quality, rank*), dignitas, numerus, ordo. — *A little place*, loculus. — *They had no place to go to*, quo se reciperent non habebant. — *A strong or fortified place*, castellum, oppidum validum, munitum. — *A mansion place*, sedes. — *A place for beholding*, spectaculum. — *A place of execution*, supplicii locus. — *In another place*, alibi. — *In any place*, alicubi, usquam. — *If in any place*, sicubi. — *In some place*, alicubi. — *In every place or in all places*, ubique. — *In that place*, illic, eo loco, ibi loci. — *In the same place*, eodem loco, ibidem. — *In this place*, hic. — *In no place*, nusquam. — *In what or which place*, ubi, ubi gentium. — *In what place soever*, ubicunque, ubivis, ubi ubi, in quocunque loco. — *By some place*, aliquâ. — *By this place*, hâc. — *By that place*, illâc. — *By what place*, quâ. — *From this place*, hinc. — *From that place*, illinc, inde. — *From the same place*, ab eodem loco. — *From some place*, alicunde. — *From what place?* unde? — *From what place soever*, undecunque. — *To some place*, aliquo. — *To another place*, alio. — *I was sent to another place*, missus sum alio. — *To the same place*, eodem. — *To this place*, huc. — *To that place*, illuc. — *To what place?* quo? — *Towards what place?* quorsum? — *Towards this place*, horsum. — *Towards some other place*, aliorsum. — *From place to place*, huc illuc, ultro citro(que). — *To put out of its place*, aliquid loco movere *or* de loco suo demovere. — *To put into a certain place*, collocare, destituere. — *To put into another's place*, aliquem in alicujus locum substituere (*gen.*) *or* sufficere (*by the people at the comitia*). — *Put yourself in my place*, suscipe meas partes, et eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. — *To take a place in a coach*, sedem in curru pactâ mercede conducere. — *To give place to one*, alicui cedere, concedere *or* locum dare; alicui decedere. — *To make a crowd to give place*, turbam submovere. — *A giving place*, cessio. — *To take the place of another*, alicujus locum occupare. — *To take place of*, præcedo, alicujus latus dextrum claudere; potiori loco incedere *or* sedere. — *In place of*, vice, loco, pro. — *I will grind in your place*, ego pro te molam. — *To supply one's place, act in his place*, alicujus vice fungi: (*of a thing*), vicem alicujus rei præstare. — *Paper and the hand supply the place of the tongue*, peragunt linguæ charta manusque vices, *Ovid.* — *To take place as a saying or maxim*, valere, *Cic.* — *To take place or come about.* (See *Befall, Happen, Come*, &c.) — *To enter upon a place or office*, munus inire. — *To go out of or leave one's place*, magistratu *or* munere abire. — *To acquit one's self well in a place*, bene *or* recte munus administrare. — *To nominate or put one into a place*, aliquem muneri nominare *or* designare. — *To discharge or put one out of one's place*, munere aliquem exuere, munus alicui abdicare. — *To sue or make interest for a place*, munus *or* dignitatem ambire. — *According to one's place*, secundum ordinem *or* dignitatem suam. — *Common-place.* See *Common.*

To Place, statuo, constituo, pono, colloco: (*arrange*), dispono, suo quidque in loco collocare. — *To place again*, suo loco reponere. — *To place before*, præpono, antepono. — *I place this far before that*, hoc illi longe antepono. — *To place behind*, posthabeo, postpono. — *To place fitly*, apto, apte locare. — *To place out*, eloco. — *To be placed in one's view*, in oculis esse. — *Placed*, locatus, collocatus, positus. — *Placed against*, oppositus, objectus. — *Placed between*, interjectus. — *Placed out*, elocatus.

Placing, locatio, collocatio. — *A placing between*, interpositio.

PLACID, placidus.

Placidly, placide, mansuete.

PLAGIARY, fur.

Plagiarism, *an act of*, furtum. — *To commit plagiarisms*, alicujus scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGUE (*pestilence*), pestilentia, lues. — *The plague breaks out in the city*, pestilentia incidit in urbem. — *A plague-sore*, carbunculus, ulcus pestilens. — *Having the plague*, peste contactus, infectus *or* laborans. —— ¶ *A plague* (*trouble*), malum, incommodum, molestia.

To Plague, crucio, vexo, divexo; torqueo, alicui molestiam exhibere. — *To plague* (*vex*) *one's self*, se affictare *or* macerare.

Plaguy (*full of the plague*), pestilens, pestifer.

Plaguily, moleste; horribilem in modum.

PLAICE, passer maculosus. psitta.

PLAIN (*even or smooth*), planus, æquus, lævis. — *To make plain*, æquo, complano. — *A plain country*, campi patentes, camporum patentium æquora. — *Dwelling therein*, in camporum patentium æquoribus habitantes. —— ¶ (*manifest*), manifestus, evidens, illustris, perspicuus. — *It is a plain case*, res ipsa indicat, apertum est. — *To make plain*, enarro, explano, illustro, claro; expono. — *I'll make all so plain*, omnia sic aperiam. — *To be plain or manifest*, pateo. — *Is not this plain enough?* satin' hoc diserte? — *It is plain*, constat, liquet. patet. —— ¶ (*honest, open*), apertus, candidus, sincerus, simplex. — *To tell the plain truth*, ut id quod res est dicam. — *I will tell you plain*, non obscure tecum agam. — *A downright plain-dealing man*, vir bonus et simplex; dignus quîcum in tenebris mices. — *A plain or open declaration*, enarratio aperta. — *To be plain with you*, ut tibi plane *or* aperte dicam. — *Plain truth*, verba non dissimulata. —— ¶ *To speak plain*, distincte loqui, verba distincte proferre. —— ¶ (*without ornament*), inornatus. — *He goes plain*, inornatus foras prodit. — *Plain diet*, sine arte mensa, *Mart.* —— ‖ See *Clear, Artless.*

Plain, *s.* planities; æquus et planus locus; campus (planus, apertus); æquor; æquata planities (*made so*). — *A plain about two miles in extent*, campus planitie patens duo millia passuum. — *Vast, large plains*, spatia immensa camporum *or* immensitates camporum.

Plainly (*manifestly*), manifeste, evidenter, luculenter, lucide, plane, explanate, perspicue; clare, distincte; significanter. — *The thing is plainly proved*, liquidâ fide probatur. —— ¶ (*simply*), simpliciter, aperte, sincere: (*openly*), palam, aperte. — *I tell you plainly*, tibi aperte dico.

Plainness (*clearness*), perspicuitas, claritas: (*simpleness*), simplicitas: (*smoothness*), lævitas; planities.

PLAINT, querela, questus.

Plaintive, querulus.

PLAINTIFF, petitor.

PLAIT, sinus. — *Full of plaits*, sinuosus.

To Plait, plico, complico; detexo. — *Which may be plaited*, plicabilis.

Plaiter, qui plicat.

Plaiting, plicatura.

PLAN (*draught*), descriptio: (*design*), consilium, propositum: (*order*, &c.), ratio.

To Plan, delineo, formo. See *Plot.*

PLANE (*tree*), platanus. — *Of a plane-tree*, plataninus. — *A grove of planes*, locus platanis consitus. —— ¶ *A joiner's plane*, runcina. —— ¶ (*in geometry*), planum.

To Plane, runcino.

PLANET, stella errans. — *Born under an unlucky planet*, diis adversis *or* iratis, genio sinistro *or* quartâ lunâ natus. — *under a lucky planet*, dextro sidere natus; felicibus auspiciis editus. — *The ascension of a planet*, planetæ ascensio. — *Declension*, pl. distantia ab æquatore. — *Planet-struck*, sideratus, sidere ictus; *fig.* attonitus, stupefactus.

Planetary, stellarum errantium.

PLANISPHERE, *say* planisphærium.

PLANK, tabula, assis. — *A little plank*, lamina lignea. — *A floor of planks*, solum tabulatum.

To Plank (*floor with planks*), coasso, contabulo. — *Planked*, assatus.

Planking, coassatio, contabulatio.

PLANT, *s.* planta; herba. — *A quick-set plant*, viviradix. — *A young plant*, virgultum. — *The sensitive plant*, herba viva, zoöphytum. — *Willow-plants*, taleæ salignæ. — *A nursery of plants*, seminarium. — *To raise plants*, plantas serere, sata educere. — *To water his plants*, plantas rigare *or* irrigare.

To Plant, sero, dissero, pono, depono; plantis serere. — *To plant again*, resero. — *To plant an orchard*, agrum arboribus fructiferis conserere. — *To plant a vineyard*, vineam instituere, vinetum conserere. — *To plant cannon*, tormenta recte collocare *or* disponere. — *Planted*, plantatus, satus, consitus. — *about*, obsitus. — *between*, interstitus. — *Planted with divers plants*, consemineus, conseminalis. — *Which may be planted*, sativus.

Plantation *of trees*, locus arboribus consitus: (*nursery*), seminarium: (*colony*), colonia.

Planter, sator, consitor: (*agriculturist*), homo rusticus.

Planting, satio, consitio; satus. — *A planting of vines*, vitium propagatio. — *A planting-stick*, pastinum.

PLANTAIN, plantago. — *Water plantain*, plantago aquatica.

PLASH, lacus, lacuna; aspersio, aspergo.

To Plash *with water*, &c., aspergo. — *To plash trees*, puto, amputo; tondeo. — *Plashed*, putatus, amputatus.

Plashy, lacunis plenus, stagnis frequens.

PLASTER, emplastrum; cataplasma. — *A plaster to pull off hair*, dropax. — *A mollifying plaster*, malagma. — *A plaster-box*, pyxis unguentaria. — *To spread a plaster*, emplastrum illinere. —— ¶ *Plaster* (*for a wall*), tectorium; gypsum.

To Plaster, emplastrum imponere, adhibere. —— ¶ *To plaster* (*a wall*), tectorio inducere; trulliso.

Plasterer, tector.

PLASTIC, plasticus. — *arts*, artes effectivæ.

PLAT *of ground*, agellus. (See *Plot.*) — *A grass-plat*, viridarium.

PLATFORM (*model*), exemplar, exemplum, modulus: (*fortification*), agger, terreus agger, agger congestus.

PLAT, *v.* necto, texo; *part.* plexus.

Platting, implicatio.

PLATE *of metal*, lamina, lamella. — *A little plate*, lamella, bractea. —— ¶ *Plate* (*gold or silver vessels*), aurea *or* argentea vasa. — *Plate unwrought*, argentum *or* aurum rude. — *Of or belonging to plate*, aureus, argenteus. —— ¶ *A plate* (*small dish*), orbis, scutella.

To Plate *with iron, brass*, &c., laminâ ferreâ, æreâ, *etc.* obducere. — *Plated*, bracteatus.

PLATONIC *love*, amor Socraticâ fide; amor a carne abstractus.

Platonist, Platonicus, Platonis assecla.

PLATOON, manipulus, caterva. — *To fire in platoons*, manipulatim ictus sclopetorum edere.

PLATTER, catinus, discus; paropsis. — *An earthen platter*, catinus fictilis. — *A little platter*, catellus, patella. — *A deep platter*, lanx, gabata. — *A platter-maker*, catinorum artifex.

PLAUSIBLE, plausibilis, speciosus. — *It is a plausible excuse*, honesta oratio est, *Ter.*

Plausibility, qualitas rei plausibilis.

Plausibly, modo plausibili.

PLAY, *v.* ludo; ludo operam dare. — *Leave to play*, ludendi licentia. — *What shall we play for?* quid erit victori brabium? quanti certabimus? — *What shall we play at?* quodnam lusûs genus placet? — *You play much better than I*, tu me longe peritior es. — *To play away* (*at bowls*), globum mittere. — *To play away one's money*, lusu pecuniam perdere, in ludum pecuniam effundere. — *To play before*, præludo. — *To play at ball*, pilâ (see *Ball*) ludere. — *To play at bowls.* (See *Bowl.*) — *To play the child*, puerasco, repuerasco; pueriliter se gerere. — *To play the youth*, adolescentior, adolescentis more ludere. — *To play at bo-peep*, faciem velare et mox revelare. — *To play the drunkard*, debacchor, inebrior. — *To play or work an engine*, machinam exercere. — *To play at even and odd*, par impar ludere. — *To play with a thing or do it with ease*, facile efficere, ludificari. — *To play at fencing*, batuor. — *To play at small games*, levi pignore certare. — *To play a great game*, ingenti pignore certare. — *To play a sure game*, caute agere. — *To play double*, prævaricor. — *To play fair*, ingenue *or* legitime

ludere. — *To play often*, lusito. — *To play the part of*, officium præstare. — *To play his part well*, partes explere; virum se præbere. — *Let me see how well you can play your part*, videamus qui vir sis. — *To play the part of* (*on the stage*), agere aliquem *or* alicujus partes; personam alicujus tueri. — *To play a play*, fabulam agere. — *To play the sick man*, simulare ægrum. — *You have played your part very finely*, laute munus administrâsti tuum; rem probe curâsti. — *To play* (*as a pendulum*), vibrare. — *To play the philosopher*, philosophor. — *To play together*, colludo. — *To play upon one*, alicui illudere, aliquem ludos facere. — *To play sweetly*, modulor. — *To play upon an instrument*, cano. — *Played upon* (*of a stringed instrument*), pulsus. — *To play* (*as cannon on the enemy*), displodendo emitti. — *To play upon a town with cannon*, urbem tormentis verberare; ignem in diversa loca conjicere.

Play, *s.* ludus, lusus. — *They fear some false play from me*, a me insidias metuunt. — *He has left boys' play*, nuces reliquit. — *To keep an enemy in play*, hostem morari, *Flor.* — *A public play or show*, spectaculum. — *Plays*, ludi. — *A stage play*, fabula. — *The world is like a stage-play*, humana negotia ludi. — *Plays*, ludi scenici; mimi. — *A play-book*, fabulæ. — *A play debt*, æs alienum lusibus contractum. — *A play-ground*, locus quo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt. — *A play-house*, theatrum. — *A writer of plays*, a *Playwright*, fabularum scriptor. — *Of or belonging to play*, lusorius. — *A play-fellow*, sodalis; æqualis; collusor. — *Full of play*, ludibundus. — *Fair play*, ludus ingenuus *or* legitimus. — *Foul play*, ludus fraudulentus. — *Play-days*, feriæ. — *Playthings for children*, crepundia, *pl.*

Player, lusor. — *A player on an instrument*, canens; fidicen; citharœdus, *etc.* — *A stage-player*, histrio, fabularum actor. — *A sword-player*, gladiator, lanista. — *A puppet-player*, gesticulator. — *Of or belonging to a stage-player*, histricus, histrionalis.

Playful, Playsome, ludibundus; lascivus; jocosus, jocularis.

PLEA *in law*, causæ actio *or* dictio; defensio; placitum (*law Lat.*). — *The common pleas*, placita communia (*law Lat.*). —— ¶ (*excuse*), excusatio; color.

To Plead, causas agere, actitare, dicere, disceptare, orare. — *He prayed you to plead his cause for him*, te suam rogavit ut ageres causam. — *He pleaded a cause of life and death*, causam capitis oravit. — *To plead a cause for a person*, aliquem defendere; causam pro aliquo dicere; advocare. — *To plead against one*, adversus *or* contra aliquem causam dicere. — *To plead guilty or not guilty*, se crimen allatum perpetrâsse fateri *or* negare. — *To plead an argument*, aliquid argumentis *or* rationibus allatis defendere. — *To plead by covin*, colludo, prævaricor. — *To plead as an excuse*, aliquid excusare; alicujus rei excusatione uti. — *To plead ignorance*, ignorantiæ se excusatione defendere. — *That you may not plead ignorance*, ne ignorum fuisse te dicas. — *To plead sickness for an appearance*, morbum excusare; sonticam causam dicere. — *Pleaded*, allatus, allegatus.

Pleadable, quod allegari potest.

Pleader, causarum actor *or* patronus; causidicus; advocatus; causæ actor *or* patronus. — *A smart pleader*, satis vehemens orator.

Pleading, *s.* opera forensis (*advocacy*); causæ actio *or* dictio; defensio; litigatio. — *A pleading by covin*, prævaricatio. — *A pleading-place*, forum. — *Of such a place*, forensis.

PLEASANT (*agreeable*), acceptus, gratus; jucundus, perjucundus; suavis, dulcis, mollis; amœnus, venustus; lætus. — *Pleasant in discourse*, lepidus, facetus, festivus. — *Pleasant in manners*, urbanus. — *Pleasant or sweet*, suavis, dulcis, delicatus. — *Pleasant or merry*, festivus, hilaris, lætus. — *A pleasant fellow*, lepidum caput *or* capitulum; homo facetus. — *Very pleasant*, perfacetus. — *Pleasant weather*, tempestas læta; serenum. — *A pleasant life*, vita amœna. — *To lead a pleasant life*, vitam musice agere. — *To grow pleasant* (*of a person*), hilaresco, frontem exporrigere. — *To make pleasant*, exhilaro, lætifico, lætitiâ aliquem perfundere. — *Pleasant things*, facetiæ. — *Pleasant meats*, deliciæ, cuppediæ, dapes. — *Very pleasant*, amœnissimus; jucundissimus; perjucundus. —— ‖ Compare *Agreeable*, *Attractive*, *Charming*, *Beautiful*.

Pleasantly (*agreeably*), amœne, jucunde, suaviter, hilare, læte. — *Most pleasantly*, amœnissime; perjucunde. — *Pleasantly* (*in speech*), festive, lepide; comice, urbane. — *Speaking pleasantly*, suaviloquens, suaviloquus, (*poet.*). — *very pleasantly*, perfacetus.

Pleasantness (*agreeableness*), amœnitas, hilaritas, jucunditas, lætitia. — *Pleasantness in speech*, facundia, lepor, festivitas. — *Pleasantness of manners*, humanitas, comitas, urbanitas.

Pleasantry (*wit*), facetiæ, sales, facete dicta; dicteria; dicacitas, lepos: — (*merriment*), hilaritas.

PLEASE (*like*), placet, libet, collibet mihi aliquid; jucundum est mihi aliquid; probatur *or* arridet mihi aliquid: (*will, wish*), volo; jubeo: (*delight*), delecto, oblecto, voluptate afficere, permulceo. — *If you please*, si placet. — *Any thing pleases me*, mihi quidvis sat est. — *When you please*, ubi voles. — *As you please*, utcunque animo tuo libitum fuerit. — *That is as you please yourself*, isthuc tibi in manu est. — *If it had pleased you*, si tibi ea res grata fuisset. — *To please or delight one*, oblecto, delecto: blandior. — *greatly*, perplaceo, pergratum facere. — *A small matter will please him*, quicquid dederis, eo contentus est. — *Are you not pleased?* non satis habes? — *I am not ill pleased with it*, non moleste fero. — *To be pleased with one's company*, alicujus consortio oblectari. — *with a discourse*, orationem secundis auribus accipere, *Liv.* — *To please one's self*, sibi gratum facere, genio indulgere; voluptatem capere, voluptatibus frui. — *To please or humor one*, morem alicui gerere; alicui obsecundare *or* obsequi. — *While I seek to please you*, dum studeo tibi obsequi. — *Hard to be pleased*, difficilis, asper, morosus. — *Easy to be pleased* (*appeased*), placabilis. — *Not to be pleased*, implacabilis, inexorabilis. — *Very well pleased*, perlubens. — *It pleases*, placet, libet, lubet. — *It pleases not*, displicet.

Pleasing, *adj.* gratus, jucundus, amœnus. — *Well pleasing*, pergratus. —— ‖ But see *Pleasant*.

Pleasing, *s.* gratificatio.

PLEASURE (*delight*), voluptas, jucunditas, delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, gaudium. — *That incident gave him a great deal of pleasure*, ea res voluptate illum perfudit. — *Your letters gave me a great deal of pleasure*, literæ tuæ incredibiliter me delectârunt. — *I never had greater pleasure in my life than now*, ego in vitâ meâ nullâ unquam voluptate tantâ sum affectus, quantâ jam afficior. — *He gave a great deal of pleasure to his auditors*, voluptatem audientium conciliavit. — *These are only boyish pleasures*, ista sunt delectamenta puerorum. — *Every man to his pleasure*, trahit sua quemque voluptas. — *With pleasure* (*gladly*), libens, lubens. — *To take pleasure in a thing*, re aliquâ delectari, oblectari, voluptate affici; ex re aliquâ voluptatem capere *or* percipere. — *To take one's pleasure*, genio suo indulgere, obsequi, animo suo morem gerere. — *He follows his own pleasure*, animo obsequitur suo. — *A man of pleasure or one much given to pleasure*, voluptarius, homo voluptarius *or* voluptatibus deditus. —— ¶ (*will*), arbitrium, voluntas. — *Speak your pleasure*, loquere quid velis. — *If that be your pleasure*, si tibi istud videbitur, si id tibi voluptati fuerit. — *Your pleasure is performed*, factum est quod jussisti. — *To consult one's pleasure* (*humor him*), alicui *or* alicujus voluntati obsequi, morigerari, morem gerere, obsecundare. —— ¶ (*service or good turn*), gratia, beneficium, meritum, officium. — *To do one a pleasure*, alicui gratificari *or* gratum facere; aliquem *or* de aliquo promereri. — *You will do me a pleasure*, gratum mihi feceris. — *You will do me a singular pleasure in that*, id mihi pergratum *or* perjucundum feceris. — *I beseech you to do me that pleasure*, id a te peto in beneficii gratiaque loco. — *You would do me a greater pleasure, if*, &c. meo animo aliquanto faceres gratius, si, *etc.* — *It may hurt him, whom they desire to do a pleasure to*, obsit ei, cui prodesse velint.

To Pleasure. (See under the *subst.*) — *To pleasure one with a thing*, aliquid alicui commodare *or* accommodare.

Pleasurable, gratus; jucundus. See *Pleasant*.

PLEBEIAN, *adj.* plebeius.

Plebeian, *s.* homo plebeius; homo de plebe. — *The plebeians*, plebs.

PLEDGE (*pawn*), pignus, depositum, hypotheca: (*proof*), argumentum, testimonium: (*surety*), præs, vas; arrhabo (*earnest-money*).

To Pledge (*lay to pledge*), pignero, oppignero; pignori dare, obligare, opponere. —— ¶ *To pledge* (*in drinking*), propinanti vices reddere. — *I will pledge you with all my heart*, lubens a te accipio; tibi propinanti læto animo vices reddam.

Pledging, pigneratio, *Pandect.*

PLEDGET, peniculus, panniculus.

PLEIADES, Pleiades, *pl.*

PLENARY, plenus, perfectus.

Plenarily, plene, perfecte.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, legatus plenâ potestate instructus.

PLENITUDE, plenitudo.

PLENTY, ubertas; copia; abundantia, affluentia; omnium rerum abundantia, affluentes omnium rerum copiæ; opulentia. — *Plenty of corn*, magnus frumenti numerus. — *of honey*, mellis vis maxima. — *of words*, orationis flumen. — *of gold and silver*, magna vis auri et argenti. — *of fine furniture*, multa et magnifica supellex. — *of leaves*, foliorum luxuria. — *To live in great plenty*, in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere, bonis omnibus affluere. — *In very great plenty*, in summâ copiâ. — *To have plenty of a thing*, summam rei facultatem *or* copiam habere.

Plenteous, affluens, abundans, copiosus, scatens. — *To be plenteous*, abundo, affluo. — *To make plenteous or fruitful* fecundo.

Plenteously, copiose, abundanter.

Plenteousness, copia, abundantia, affluentia.

Plentiful, affluens, copiosus; uber.

Plentifully, abundanter, copiose, ubertim, large, affluentius; opulenter.

Plentifulness. See *Plenty*.

PLEONASM, pleonasmus.

PLETHORY, PLETHORA, humorum abundantia; plethora.

Plethoric, corpus plenum *or* humoribus abundans.

PLEURISY, laterum dolor; pleuritis.

Pleuritic (*troubled with the pleurisy*), laterum dolore laborans, pleuriticus.

PLEVIN *or Replevin*, sponsio, vadimonium.

PLIABLE, PLIANT, flexilis, flexibilis, sequax, lentus, cereus; obediens. — *Somewhat pliant*, lentulus. — *A pliable temper*, ingenium facile, mansuetum, tractabile. — *To be pliant*, obsequor, cedo. — *To grow pliant*, lentesco, emollesco. — *To make pliant*, emollio.

Pliantness, Pliableness, Pliancy, lentitia. — *Pliableness of temper*, placabilitas; facilitas.

PLIGHT, *s.* (*condition*), conditio, status. — *My affairs are but in a bad plight*, res mihi perplexæ sunt. —— ¶ *Plight of body*, habitudo, habitus. — *A bad plight*, mala corporis *or* animi habitudo. — *A good plight*, bonus corporis *or* animi status. — *You seem to be in better plight of body, and more plump*, corpulentior videre atque habitior, *Plaut.* — *In good plight*, bene curatus.

PLIGHT *one's troth*, spondeo, fidem dare *or* astringere.

PLINTH (*square bottom of a pillar*), plinthus, plinthis.

PLOD, negotio alicui diligenter incumbere, sedulo alicui rei operam navare. — *To be plodding at one's study*, libris affixum esse *or* diligenter incumbere.

Plodder *or* Plodding *fellow*, sedulus, diligens; qui multa secum attente cogitat, meditatur, commentatur.

PLOT (*conspiracy*), conjuratio, conspiratio: (*design*), consilium, ratio. — *A sham plot*, conjuratio commentitia. — *I know it is a plot among them*, scio rem de compacto geri. — *He is privy to their plots*, intimus est eorum consiliis. — *You have marred all my plots*, conturbâsti mihi rationes omnes. — *He has a plot against me*, me petit. —— ¶ *The plot of a play*, consilium præcipuum *or* primarium. —— ¶ *The plot of a building*, formæ ædificii descriptio, ichnographia. — *A plot or model of the front*, orthographia. —— ¶ *A plot or piece of ground*, agellus. — *A square plot*, area quadrata.

To Plot (*contrive or devise*), comminiscor, excogito, rationes inire, exquirere *or* expendere; consilia capere ad aliquid efficiendum: (*conspire*), conjuro, conspiro; molior, novis rebus studere; insidias parare *or* struere. — *A plotting or designing genius*, ingenium ad res novas excogitandas *or* comminiscendas acutum. — *You are plotting mischief*, pestem machinaris.

Plotter, conjuratus.

Plotting *against*, conjuratio, conspiratio.

PLOUGH, aratrum. — *A ploughman*, arator; agricola, cultor agri. — *A Ploughshare*, vomer. — *The plough tail, Plough-handle*, stiva. — *Plough-geers*, retinacula de helcio dependentia. — *Plough-oxen*, boves aratorii. — *A plough-staff*, rulla. — *A plough-land*, arvum.

To Plough *or till the ground*, aro, exaro; terram colere *or* subigere; agrum proscindere *or* moliri; sulco (*poet.*). — *To plough again*, agrum iterare. — *That may be ploughed*, arabilis.

Ploughing, aratio.

PLOVER, *probably* parra; tringa vanellus (L.).

PLUCK (*give one a pluck*), vello, vellico: (*break off*), carpo, decerpo, destringo, avello: (*tear away*), avello. (See *Pull*.) — *He plucked the door quite off the hinges*, fores toto convulsit cardine. — *To pluck asunder*, divello. — *down*, destruo, diruo. — *from*, avello, divello; eripio, abstraho, extorqueo. — *To pluck flowers*, flores carpere *or* legere. — *To pluck off*, carpo, decerpo, detraho. — *To pluck out*, evello. — *a tooth*, dentem eximere, evellere, eruere, excutere. — *one's eyes*, alicui oculos effodere, eripere, eruere, exsculpere. — *To pluck up by the roots*, eradico, exstirpo; radicitus vellere *or* evellere *or* extrahere —— ¶ *To pluck up one's spirits*, se colligere, animum recipere, animos revocare.

Pluck, *s.* (*strain*), nisus. —— ¶ *Calf's pluck*, exta vitulina.

Plucking *away or from*, avulsio. — *out*, evulsio. — *up by the root*, exstirpatio.

PLUG, clavus ligneus, cuneolus. — *Fire-plugs*, machinæ ad incendia exstinguenda.

PLUM, prunum. — *Little*, pr. nanum. — *black*, pr. nigrum. — *White or wheaten*, pr. cereum *or* cerinum. — *Damson*, pr. Damascenum. — *A very large plum*, pr. decumanum. — *A plum-tree*, prunus. —— ¶ (*raisin*). See *Raisin*. — *A plum-cake*, placenta acinis passis Corinthiis referta.

PLUMAGE, plumæ.

PLUMB. — *A plumb-line or rule*, amussis, libella, perpendiculum.

To Plumb, opus ad libellam exigere.

Plumber, plumbarius, plumbi fusor.

Plummet (*mason's*), bulla ad libellam pensilis. — *A sounding plummet*, catapirates.

PLUME *of feathers*, crista ex plumis confecta. — *A little plume*, plumula.

To Plume (*pluck the feathers*), plumas avellere *or* detrahere: (*adorn with feathers*), plumis ornare. — *To plume one's self upon a thing*, aliqua re inflatum esse.

Plumy, plumeus.

PLUMP, nitidus, obesus, pinguis, carnosus. — *A plump constitution*, nitida corporis habitudo, cutis bene curata.

Plumpness, habitus corporis opimus: nitor.

PLUMP, *adv.* directo.

PLUNDER, *v.* prædor, peculor, depeculor, populor, depopulor, spolio, despolio, vasto, devasto, diripio, aufero; arrodo. — *The soldiers had leave to plunder the town*, urbs diripienda militi data est, *Liv.* — *They plunder a country without opposition*, hominum atque pecudum inulti prædas agunt, *Liv.* 3. 38.

Plunder, præda, spolium; rapina. — *To live by plunder*, rapto vivere.

Plunderer, prædator, populator, vastator, spoliator, direptor; expilator; prædo; accipiter (*fig.*).

Plundering, spoliatio, direptio, vastatio

PLUNGE (*immerge*), *v. a.* mergo, immergo: *v. n.* se mergere in aliquid *or* in aliqua re; subire aliquid. — *He plunged the dagger into his body*, sicam in illius corpore defixit. — *Till it plunged itself into inextricable difficulties*, quoad semet ipsa præcipitavit, *Sall.* — *To plunge often*, merso. — *To plunge one's self up to the ears in water*, aurium tenus se aquâ mergere, *or* aquæ *or* in aquam immergere. — *To plunge one's self in pleasures*, immergere se in voluptates. — *Plunged*, demersus, immersus, submersus.

Plunge, *s.* — *To make a plunge*, se in aquam mergere; in aquam desilire.

Plungeon, mergus.

Plunger (*diver*), urinator.

PLUPERFECT, tempus plusquamperfectum.

PLURAL, pluralis. — *The plural number*, numerus pluralis *or* multitudinis.

Plurality, numerus major. —— ¶ *A plurality of gods*, deorum turba *or* multitudo. —— ¶ *Pluralities*, plura beneficia ecclesiastica ab eodem viro occupata.

Plurally, pluraliter.

PLUSH, pannus quidam villosus ex pilis confectus.

PLY (*apply one's self to*) *a business*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere *or* parare; operi incumbere, operam navare. — *Ply your oars stoutly*, validis incumbite remis. — *To ply at a place*, alicui loco se consuescere. — *To ply one with liquor*, aliquem ad sæpe bibendum urgere.

PNEUMATIC, pneumaticus.

Pneumatics, *say* pneumatica, *pl.*

POACH *an egg*, ovum subcoquere. —— ¶ *To poach, or kill game illegally*, illicitâ venatione uti.

Poacher, qui illicitâ venatione utitur.

Poaching, venatio illicita.

POCK (*pimple*), pustula, papula. — *Pock-holes*, variolarum vestigia *or* notæ. See *Pitted*.

POCKET, *say* funda vestis; *among the Romans*, sinus, *sometimes* marsupium, crumena: (*little bag*), sacculus, saccellus. — *To fill one's own private pocket*, suo privato compendio servire, *Cæs.* — *To pick a pocket*, crumenam alicujus furtim surripere; e loculis alicujus clam furari; marsupium furto exenterare. — *A pocket-book*, libellus in fundâ portandus. — *A pocket-dagger*, pugiunculus, sicula minor. — *A pocket-dictionary*, lexicon formâ minori. — *A pocket-handkerchief*, *say* sudarium.

To Pocket, aliquid in sinum immittere, in fundam vestis demittere: aliquid avertere: (*conceal*), celo, concelo. — *To pocket an affront*, contumeliam acceptam dissimulare.

POD, valvulus, siliqua.

POEM, carmen, poëma. — *To make or write a poem*, carmen *or* poëma componere, condere, facere.

Poesy, poësis, poëtica, poëtice, ars poëtica.

Poet, poëta; vates. — *To speak like a poet*, poëtice loqui. — *A paltry poet*, malus poëta; versificator. — *A comic poet*, poëta comicus, comœdiarum scriptor.

Poetess, poëtria.

Poetical, Poetic, poëticus.

Poetically, poëtice, more poëtarum.

To Poetize, carmen *or* carmina condere, scribere, componere; versus facere.

Poetry, see *Poesy*: (*poems, lines*), carmina; versus, versiculi.

POIGNANT, pungens, aculeatus, acerbus.

Poignancy, mordacitas; acerbitas.

POIGNARD, pugio. — *A small poignard*, pugiunculus.

To Poignard, pugione confodere.

POINT, acumen; cuspis, mucro: (*round dot*), punctum: (*point of time*), punctum temporis; (*of place*), locus; pars: (*matter, case*), res: (*condition*), conditio, status, causa: (*topic, head*), locus, caput. — *The point of a rock*, scopuli vertex *or* cacumen. — *of a weapon*, teli cuspis *or* mucro. — *of a dial*, gnomon. — *A point of land or promontory*, promontorium, terræ lingua. — *The ace point*, *say* monas. — *Deuce*, dyas. — *Trey*, *say* ternio. — *Quatre*, *say* quaternio. — *The cinque point*, *say* pentas. — *Sice*, senio. — *Pointwise*, cuspidatim. — *It is done in a point of time*, fit ad punctum temporis. — *I am at a point*, hæreo, incertus sum. — *In the uppermost point of Spain*, in ultimo Hispaniæ tractu. — *It is come to this point*, in eum locum res rediit. — *He is at the point of death*, mortem jam amplexatur; agit animam. — *A point of law*, casus in lege. — *A point or subject in hand*, argumentum. — *To come or speak to the point in hand*, ad rem venire; de re propositâ disceptare. — *To dispute the point with*, de re aliquâ cum alio certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, urbanitatis officiosæ terminos consuetos excedere; rem *or* argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To gain or carry one's point*, voto potiri, voti compotem fieri. — *To pursue one's point or design*, consilium sequi. — *It is a material point*, res est magni momenti. — *It is a point of the greatest wisdom*, summæ est prudentiæ. — *The point of the matter turns upon that*, in eo cardo rei vertitur. — *A nice or scrupulous point*, scrupulus. — *In point of*, respectu, quod attinet ad. — *In point of bounty, consideration should be had of desert*, in beneficentiâ delectus esset dignitatis. — *Point blank*, præcise; disertis verbis. — *He told me point blank he would not do it*, se id facturum prorsus negavit. — *The points of the compass*, ventorum diversi tractus. — *Armed at all points*, omnibus rebus instructus. — *A point or lace to tie with*, strigmentum, corrigia, ligula. — *To tie with points or laces*, ligulis connectere.

To Point (*sharpen the point*), acuo, cuspido. — *Pointed*, acutus, cuspidatus, cacuminatus. — *To point at*, digito designare, monstrare, ostendere. — *One who is pointed at by all*, ludibrium. — *To point* (*distinguish by points*), interpungo. — *Pointed* (*as writing*), interpunctus, punctis distinctus. — *To point a cannon*, tormentum in aliquem locum dirigere *or* obvertere. — *He still pointed his discourse that way*, eo semper orationem direxit.

Pointedly, acriter, acute.

Pointer *dog*, canis subsidens.

Pointing (*of writing*), interpunctio. — *A pointing at*, indicatio, digito monstratio.

Pointless (*blunt*), hebes, obtusus, retusus.

POISE, *v.* pondero, pendo; libro.

Poise, *s.* pondus.

Poising, ponderatio.

POISON, venenum, toxicum, virus; potus venenatus. — *One man's meat may be another's poison*, quod cibus est aliis, aliis est acre venenum. — *A maker or seller of poison*, veneficus, venenarius.

To Poison (*kill by poison*), veneno tollere. — *To poison* (*corrupt or deprave*), corrumpo, depravo, vitio. — *To poison with ill opinions*, malis *or* pravis opinionibus imbuere. — *To poison* (*things without life*), veneno inficere; veneno illinere. — *Poisoned* (*infected with poison*), venenatus, veneno infectus.

Poisoner, veneficus, venefica.

Poisoning, veneficium.

Poisonous, venenosus; venenatus; veneno imbutus *or* illitus; virosus; noxius, pestifer.

POITREL (*for a horse*), pectorale: (*graving tool*), cælum.

POKE, saccus, pera. — *A little poke*, sacculus, perula.

POKE, *v.* digito *or* baculo explorare.

Poker, instrumentum ferreum ad ignem excitandum.

POLE, pertica. — *A waterman's pole*, contus, trudes. — *A hunting-pole*, venabulum. — *A pole-axe*, bipennis, securis. —— ¶ (*of the heavens*), axis, cardo: polus and vertex are poet. — *The Arctic*, axis septentrionalis. — *The Antarctic*, axis meridionalis. — *The elevation of the pole*, inclinatio cœli. — *The pole-star*, septentrio.

Polar, ad polum pertinens.
POLECAT, mustela putorius (L.).
POLEMICAL, POLEMIC, pugnax et quasi bellatorius; qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.
POLICE, magistratus quibus morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura delata est.
POLICY (*the art of governing*), politia, scientia politica, reipublicæ administrandæ ratio, disciplina civilis; civilitas: (*prudence*), prudentia, consilium: (*cunning*), astutia, astus, versutia; calliditas. — *Policy goes beyond strength*, astutia vires superat. — *For he was eloquent, active, laborious, skilful in military affairs, and no less in policy*, fuit enim disertus, impiger, laboriosus, rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis regendæ. —— ¶ *A policy of insurance*, syngrapha *or* tabula qua cavetur.
POLISH, polio, expolio, perpolio; limo, elimo; excolo; edolo. — *anew*, repolio, recoquo; recolo. — *Polished*, politus, expolitus, perpolitus, limatus, excultus. — *Somewhat polished*, limatulus. — *Not polished*, impolitus.
Polish, Polishing, politura; liquor quo res poliuntur.
Polisher, qui polit.
POLITE, politus, concinnus, elegans, cultus, urbanus. — *A polite or accomplished man*, artibus excultus *or* politus: (*civil, genteel*), homo urbanus, politus *or* urbanitate limatus. — *A polite discourse*, oratio elegans, compta, accurata *or* ornata.
Politely, urbane: — polite
Politeness, urbanitas; concinnitas.
POLITIC (*cunning or skilful*), prudens, callidus, astutus.
Politics, politica, *pl.*, res politicæ. — *To be out in one's politics*, consiliis falli.
Political, politicus.
Politician, vir rerum civilium *or* regendæ civitatis peritus.
POLL (*head*), caput: (*fish*), capito. — *Poll-tax*, capitatio, tributum in singula capita. —— ¶ *A poll or polling*, electio viritim facta. — *The poll or list of pollers*, suffragantium index *or* album.
To Poll (*clip or shear*), tondeo, attondeo, reseco. — *To poll or crop a tree*, arborem decacuminare. —— ¶ *To poll for choosing magistrates*, suffragia viritim dare. — *To poll more men (to have more votes)*, plura suffragia ferre.
POLLUTE, polluo, corrumpo; fœdo, inquino, depravo, vitio; scelero, conscelero, contamino.
Polluter, qui polluit, corruptor.
Polluting, Pollution, depravatio, corruptio; contagium.
POLTROON, ignavus, timidus.
POLYGAMY, polygamia; *also by* plures uxores.
POLYGON, polygonum.
POLYPODY, filicula, polypodium.
POLYPUS, polypus.
POLYSYLLABLE, verbum complures syllabas habens.
POLYTHEIST, qui plures esse deos credit.
Polytheism, multorum deorum cultus; polytheismus.
POMANDER, pastillus.
POMATUM, unguentum crassius; adeps odoratus.
POMEGRANATE, malum Punicum *or* granatum. — *tree*, arbor Punica. — *The flower of a pomegranate tree*, balaustium. — *Bud or cup of the blossom*, cytinus.
POMMEL *of a saddle, a sword*, &c., orbiculus ensis manubril *or* sellæ.
To Pommel, pugno demulcere; fuste *or* gladii capulo pultare.
POMP, splendor, apparatus, magnificentia, lautitia; pompa.
Pompous, magnificus, splendidus, regius, sumptuosus: (*swelling*), tumidus, turgidus, inflatus. — *A pompous rather than useful retinue*, speciosus magis quam utilis grex, *Just.*
Pompously, splendide, sumptuose, magnifice; tumide.
Pompousness, magnificentia, pompa, splendor; verborum tumor.
POMPION *or pumpkin*, pepo.
POND, stagnum; lacus. — *A horse-pond*, stagnum equinum. — *A fish-pond*, piscina. — *A pond for ducks*, &c., piscina, *Colum.* — *Of a fish-pond*, piscinalis. — *The keeper of a fish-pond*, piscinarius. — *To draw a pond*, stagnum desiccare.
PONDER, perpendo, expendo, animo versare, contemplari, meditari; secum in animo volvere *or* animo agitare. — *often*, pensito. — *beforehand*, præmeditor.
Ponderer, contemplator.
Pondering, meditatio, contemplatio.
PONDERABLE, quod ponderari potest.
Ponderous, ponderosus, gravis.
Ponderously, graviter; magno pondere.
Ponderousness, pondus, gravitas.
PONIARD. See *Poignard.*
PONTIFF, pontifex; (*pope*), pontifex Romanus, papa.
Pontifical, *adj.* pontificalis, pontificius.
Pontifical (*book of ceremonies*), rituum pontificalium liber, ritualis pontificum codex. —— ¶ *In his pontificals*, vestibus pontificiis *or* splendidis amictus.
Pontificate, pontificatus.
PONTON, ponto.
PONY, equulus, mannulus.
POOL, palus, stagnum. — *A fish-pool*, piscina. — *To draw a pool*, paludem exhaurire *or* exsiccare.
POOP (*of a ship*), puppis.
POOR (*not rich*), inops; tenuis, egens, egenus; pauper: (*barren*), jejunus, aridus, frigidus: (*mean*), malus, vilis, sordidus: (*lean*), macer, macilentus, macie confectus. — *Poor folk have few kindred*, infelicium pauci sunt affines. — *He died so very poor, that he scarce left sufficient to bury him*, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut, qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, *C. Nep.* — *Somewhat poor*, pauperculus. — *Very poor*, perpauper, pauperrimus, egentissimus, omnium rerum egenus. — *Somewhat poor and base*, subturpiculus. — *A poor woman*, paupercula. — *The poorer sort of people*, plebecula; proletarii. — *Poor beggarly fellows*, hominum mendicabula. — *Poor cheer*, Hecates cœna. — *Poor as Job*, Iro pauperior. — *To be poor*, in egestate esse *or* versari; vitam inopem colere. — *To become poor*, egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi. — *To make poor*, egestatem alicui afferre, aliquem ad inopiam redigere. — *Poor-spirited.* See *Mean-spirited.*
Poorly, tenuiter, abjecte. — *clothed*, male vestitus. — *To look poorly in health*, malam valetudinem vultu prodere.
Poorness, paupertas, egestas; inopia, penuria, indigentia; rei familiaris angustiæ. — *of ground*, agri sterilitas *or* infecunditas.
POP, *s.* sonitus; crepitus; poppysma. — *Pop-gun*, *say* sclopetum lusorium.
To Pop *a thing into the mouth*, ori indere. — *To pop or go into a place suddenly*, in locum subito ingredi *or* introire. — *To pop out*, subito egredi. — *To pop out a word foolishly*, verbum temere effutire.
POPE, pontifex Romanus, papa.
Popedom, pontificia dignitas, papatus.
Popish, papisticus.
Popishly *affected or inclined*, superstitioni papali addictus.
Popery, pontificis Romani doctrina *or* lex; legis pontificis Romani studium.
POPINJAY, psittacus.
POPLAR-TREE, populus. — *A black poplar*, p. nigra. — *A white poplar*, p. alba. — *A grove of poplars*, populetum. — *Bearing poplars*, populifer (*poet.*). — *Of poplars*, populeus.
POPPY, papaver. — *Garden*, pap. sativum. — *Horned*, pap. corniculatum. — *Spatling*, pap. spumeum. — *Of poppy*, papavereus. — *Poppy-colored*, papaveratus. — *The juice of poppy*, succus papaveris, meconium, opium.
POPULACE, vulgus, plebs. — *The meaner populace*, plebecula, populi fæx, infima multitudo.
POPULAR (*pleasing or attached to the people*), popularis; acceptus popularibus; populi studiosus: (*suited to the people*), ad sensum popularem vulgaremque *or* ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus: (*of the people*), popularis, vulgaris, quotidianus. — *Popular writings*, ea quæ scripta sunt indoctis. — *A popular discourse*, oratio vulgo accommodata.
Popularity, populi favor; gratia *or* aura popularis.
Popularly, populariter: apte *or* accommodate ad sensum vulgarem.
POPULOUS, frequens; celeber. — *To be so*, multitudine abundare.
Populousness, celebritas, hominum *or* civium frequentia.
Population, civium *or* incolarum numerus; incolæ, cives.
To Populate. See *People.*
PORCELAIN *vessels*, vasa murrhina.
PORCH (*portico*), porticus. — *An outward porch*, propylæum. — *An open porch to walk in*, porticus, subdiale.
PORCUPINE, hystrix. — *A sea porcupine*, hystrix marina.
PORE *upon*, acerrime contemplari, attentius considerare.
PORES, *s.* foramina, (*gen.*): (*of the body*), foramina invisibilia corporis; pori.
Porous, foraminosus; rarus (*like a sponge*).
Porosity, raritas.
PORK, (caro) porcina *or* suilla.
PORPHYRY (*a kind of marble*), porphyrites, marmor porphyreticum.
PORPOISE, tursio.
PORRIDGE, jus, jusculum. — *A porridge-pot*, olla, cacabus, authepsa, coculum.
Porringer, scutella, gabata.
PORT (*haven*), portus. — *Having many ports*, portuosus; portubus frequens *or* abundans. —— ¶ *Port wine*, vinum rubrum ex Portu Callensi allatum.
PORTABLE, quod portari potest, portatu facilis, portabilis.
PORTAL, porta; janua; propylæum.
PORTCULLIS, catarracta.
PORTE, aula Turcica.
PORTEND, portendo; præsagio.
Portent, portentum, præsagium; omen.
Portentous, portentosus, ominosus.
PORTER *at a gate*, janitor, ostiarius. — *The groom-porter of the king's household*, janitor *or* atriensis regius. — *A porter's lodge*, janitoris casa *or* gurgustium. —— ¶ *A porter (who carries burdens)*, bajulus, gerulus.
Porterage, bajuli *or* geruli merces.
Portress, janitrix.
PORTICO, porticus.
PORTION (*share*), pars, sors, portio. — *A small portion*, particula, portiuncula. — *A portion to live upon*, peculium. — *A wife's portion*, dos. — *Having one*, dotata; *not*, indotata.
To Portion (*divide*), partior, distribuo: (*endow*), doto.
PORTLY, oris dignitate præditus. See *Commanding.*
Portliness, corporis dignitas.
PORTMANTEAU, averta.
PORTRAY, aliquem coloribus reddere; pingo, depingo. — *The art of portraying*, graphice.
Portrait, effigies ad exemplum expressa; effigies, imago; simulacrum iconicum (*at full length*).
POSE, difficili quæstione aliquem torquere.
Poser, qui alios quæstionibus torquere solet.
POSITION (*way of being placed*), habitus, status; collocatio: (*place*), locus; situs: (*thesis of an argument*), positio, quod positum est; (*opinion*), sententia: (*in grammar*), positio.
POSITIVE. — *law*, lex scripta. —— ¶ (*certain*), certus. — *For who can be positive in an affair of so many years' standing?* quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet? *Liv.* — *A positive man*, confidens, sententiæ suæ tenax. — *To be positive*, impensius instare *or* urgere; contendere. —— ¶ *The positive degree*, gradus primus.
Positively, certe, profecto; precise. — *Positively it is so*, ita est profecto.
Positiveness, obstinatio, pervicacia.
POSSESS, possideo, teneo, habeo. — *To possess before*, præoccupo, præripio. — *Possessed of an estate*, hereditatem possidens; hereditate fruens. — *To be fully possessed of or understand a thing*, rem penitus intelligere. — *Possessed by a spirit*, a dæmone obsessus.
Possession, possessio. — *He came to the possession of his estate*, in bonorum suorum possessionem venit. — *This day we enter on the possession of our liberty*, ho-

die in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus. — *Possession is eleven points of the law*, occupantis fiunt derelicta. — *Possession by prescription*, usucapio *or* ususcaptio. — *Possession in trust*, possessio fiduciaria. — *To take possession*, possido; occupo. — *of an estate*, hereditatem adire *or* cernere. — *of an office*, inire magistratum. — *A taking possession of*, occupatio. — *To give possession of any thing*, possessionem alicujus rei alicui tradere. — *To put out of possession*, de possessione aliquem dejicere *or* demovere. — *To deliver up possession*, mancipo, emancipo. — *Relating to possession*, possessorius (*e. g.* actio), *Pandect.* — *In possession of*, penes. — *In my possession*, penes me. —— ¶ *A possession*, possessio; fundus, prædium. — *Small*, possessiuncula. — *To have large possessions*, magnas possessiones habere; agros *or* latifundia habere.

Possessive, possessivus, possessionem significans.

Possessor, possessor; dominus.

POSSET, lac calidum infuso vino, cerevisiâ, *etc.* coagulatum.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri *or* effici potest, possibilis. — *Is it possible?* qui pote? qui fieri potest? — *All possible* (*as much as one can*), *by using* quantus *or* quam; (*all*), omnes, -ia.

Possibility, conditio; facultas. — *There is no possibility of it*, fieri non potest.

Possibly (*by any means*), ullâ ratione, ullo modo: (*perhaps*), forsitan, fortassis, forte, forsan. — *If I can possibly*, si mihi ullo modo licuerit.

POST (*stake*), palus, paxillus: (*door-post*), postis. —— ¶ (*place or office*), munus. — *To be advanced to the highest posts of honor*, summis reipublicæ muneribus præponi. —— ¶ (*term of war*), locus; statio (*on guard*); præsidium. — *To keep or maintain his post*, locum tueri, stationem defendere. — *To desert one's post*, stationem deserere; susceptum officium deserere (*fig.*). — *An advanced post*, accessus propior. —— ¶ (*letter carrier*), cursor publicus, tabellarius publicus: (*coach*), vehiculum publicum. — *The postmaster-general*, cursui publico præpositus. — *Post-house or post-office*, cursorum publicorum statio. — *To ride post*, vehiculo publico *or* equis publicis uti: dispositis *or* commutatis equis iter facere. — *To send a letter by the post*, per cursorem publicum literas mittere; cursori publico dare literas perferendas. — *To make post haste*, accelero, festino. — *In post haste*, festinus. — *With post haste*, equis velisque, præcipiti pennâ.

To Post *one's self in a place*, locum aliquem occupare, obtinere. (See *To Place*.) — *To post one up for a coward*, timiditatis notam alicui palam inurere; ignaviæ maculâ aliquem aperte afficere. — *To post a book*, de libro in librum transcribere. — *To post up bills in public places*, libellos publice proponere. — *Posted on his guard*, qui in statione est.

Postage, vecturæ præmium.

Poster, cursor.

Postilion, equorum præductor: cursor publicus.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

Posteriors, partes posteriores.

Posterity, posteritas. — *Our posterity*, posteri, *pl.*

POSTERN *gate*, janua postica, pseudothyrum.

POSTHUMOUS (*of a child*), postumus: (*of a book*), post mortem scriptoris editus.

POSTMERIDIAN, postmeridianus.

POSTPONE (*make less of*), postpono, posthabeo. See *Delay*, *Defer*.

POSTSCRIPT, scripti additamentum, literarum appendix.

POSTURE, habitus, gestus; status. — *A posture or frame of mind*, animi status. — *A posture of affairs*, rerum conditio *or* status. — *Whilst things were in this posture*, dum ita res se habebant. — *In this critical posture of affairs*, in hoc tempore.

POSY *of a ring*, annuli symbolum.

POT *to drink in*, cantharus, calix, poculum; culullus: (*cook in*), olla. — *A little pot*, cyathus, pocillum. — *A gallipot*, vas fictile Faventinum. — *A chamber-pot*, lasanum, matula. — *An earthen pot*, fidelia, olla fictilis. — *A great pot*, abenum coculum. — *A water-pot*, aqualis, situlus aquarius, hydria. — *The brim of a pot*, ollæ labrum. — *Of a pot*, ollaris, ollarius. — *Pot-ash*, sal alcalinus. — *A pot-companion*, combibo, compotor. — *Pot-herbs*, olera, *pl.* — *Pot-hooks*, ansæ ollares. — *A pot-ladle*, rudicula, trua. — *The ladle cools the pot*, cum fervet olla, confutat trua. — *A pot-lid*, ollæ operculum. — *A pot-sherd*, testa. — *Pot-bellied*, ventriosus, ventricosus.

To Pot *pigeons*, columbas coctas butyro condire.

Pottage, jus, jusculum. — *Barley-pottage*, ptisana. — *Leek-pottage*, jusculum ex porris confectum. — *Thick pottage*, pulmentarium. — *To make pottage*, jus coquere. — *Of or belonging to pottage*, pulmentaris. — *Sodden in pottage*, jurulentus.

POTATION, potatio.

POTATOES, tubera *or* bulbi solani (*genit.*).

POTENT, potens, valens, efficax.

Potency, potentia, potestas.

Potentate, princeps; dynasta *or* dynastes.

POTENTIAL (*in gramm.*), *say* potentialis.

Potentially, *say* potentialiter.

POTHER, turba. — *To make a pother*, turbas ciere.

To Pother, turbo.

POTION, potio, sorbitio. — *A love-potion*, poculum amatorium, philtrum. — *To give a potion*, potionem adhibere *or* dare. — *Having had a potion given to him*, potionatus, *Suet.*

POTTAGE. See under *Pot.*

POTTER, figulus. — *Potter's clay*, argilla. — *A potter's shop*, figlina. — *art*, ars figuli. — *Potter's ware*, vasa fictilia, opera figlina; figularia, *pl.* — *A potter's wheel*, rota figularis *or* figuli. — *Of a potter*, figularis, figlinus.

POTTLE, quatuor libræ liquidorum.

POUCH, pera, crumena, marsupium, bulga, sacciperium. — *A little pouch*, perula, sacculus. — *A leathern pouch*, scortea.

POULT (*chicken*), pullus.

Poulterer, aviarius, pullarius.

Poultry, pecus volatile, aves cohortales; altiles. — *A keeper of poultry*, gallinarius, gallinarum curator. — *A place where poultry is kept*, gallinarium, cavea, cors. — *Of poultry*, gallinarius, gallinaceus.

POULTICE, cataplasma.

To Poultice, cataplasma adhibere *or* imponere.

POUNCES *of a hawk*, accipitris ungues.

To Pounce *upon*, unguibus comprehendere *or* constringere.

Pounced, unguibus instructus.

POUND, libra; libra pondo, pondo. — *Half a pound*, selibra. — *A pound and a half*, sesquilibra. — *Weighing a pound*, libralis, librarius. — *To weigh a pound*, libram pondo valere. — *Of two pounds*, bilibris. — *Of three*, trilibris. — *Of four*, quadrilibris. — *Of five*, quinquelibralis. — *A weight of a hundred, two hundred*, &c. *pounds*, pondus centenarium, ducenarium, *etc.* — *of nine hundred*, pondus nongentarum librarum. — *A thousand pounds*, milliarium pondus. —— ¶ *A pound in money*, libra, mina; viginti solidi Anglicani. —— ¶ *A pound for cattle*, carcer pecuarius.

To Pound (*bruise*), pinso, contero, contundo. —— ¶ *To pound cattle*, pecudes carcere inclusas detinere. — *Pounded*, carcere inclusus.

Poundage, mulcta pro redemptione pecudum carcere inclusarum soluta.

Pounder (*pestle*), pistillum.

Pounding (*bruising*), contusio. — *A pounding of corn for bread*, pistura. —— ¶ *A pounding of cattle*, pecudum in carcere inclusio.

POUR, fundo. — *about*, circumfundo. — *back*, refundo. — *To pour or let down*, defundo. — *To pour down as rain*, defluo; magnâ vi decidere. — *To pour in*, infundo. — *To pour often*, fundito. — *To pour out*, effundo. — *out of one vessel into another*, transfundo. — *To pour upon*, affundo, infundo, perfundo; offundo. — *You may as well pour water on a drowned mouse*, æque est ac si aquas in puteum conjicias.

Pouring *in*, infusio. — *by drops*, instillatio. — *A pouring all over*, perfusio. — *A pouring out*, effusio, profusio. — *from one vessel into another*, transfusio.

POUT, *v.* stomachor, indignor; indignationem vultu præ se ferre; labella præ stomacho projicere. — *To pout at one*, labellis projectis aliquem conspicere.

Pouting *fellow*, morosus, stomachosus, indignabundus. — *A pouting housewife*, mulier stomachosa.

Poutingly, labellis prominentibus *or* projectis.

POUT (*fish*), asellus barbatus.

POVERTY, paupertas, egestas; indigentia, inopia; pauperies, tenuitas; rei familiaris angustiæ. — *To be in poverty*, egeo, indigeo; inopiâ laborare. — *To fall into poverty*, ad inopiam redigi *or* delabi. — *To bring into poverty*, ad inopiam reducere. —— || Compare *Poor*.

POWDER, pulvis; (*as a medicine*), pulvis medicatus. — *Fine powder*, pulvisculus. — *Gun-powder*, pulvis pyrius. — *Hair-powder*, pulvis crinalis. — *Sneezing-powder*, sternutamentum. — *Sweet powder*, pulvis odoratus. — *To make into powder*, in pulverem redigere. — *Powder-mill*. (See *Mill*.) — *wagon*, plaustrum quod pulverem pyrium vehit. — *monkey*, calo, cacula.

To Powder (*strew with powder*), pulvere aliquid conspergere: (*reduce to powder*), in pulverem redigere. — *Powdered*, pulvis factus. — *To powder with salt*, salio; sale condire. — *To powder the hair*, pulvere crinali crinem conspergere. — *Powdered with spots*, maculosus, varius, maculis distinctus.

POWER (*ability*), potestas, facultas, copia; ars; potentia, virtus: (*authority, influence*), potentia, opes; auctoritas; imperium; dominatus: (*force*), vis; efficacia: (*power of body*), vis, nervi. — *To the best of my power*, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero. — *He knows not the power of love*, quid amor sit, nescit. — *Neither was it in my power*, neque mihi in manu fuit, *Sall.* — *In one's power*, penes aliquem. — *It is in my power*, me penes est. — *It is in your power*, in vestrâ manu situm est. — *If it be in your power*, si modo id facere possis. — *If it were in my power*, si mihi esset integrum. — *It is not in my power*, non est arbitrii mei. — *To give power* (*leave*), permitto, sino; copiam facere, facultatem concedere. — *As if the use of power consisted in the doing of mischief*, proinde quasi injuriam facere, id demum esset imperio uti, *Sall.* — *To be in power or have power*, valeo, polleo; plurimum posse. — *To give power or authority*, auctoritate munire. — *Power to effect*, efficientia. —— ¶ *The powers of the mind*, animi dotes. —— ¶ *The powers of Europe*, principes *or* civitates Europæ. —— ¶ *A power* (*great number*), vis, copia ingens. — *Such a power of men appeared*, tanta vis hominum apparuit. — *A power of silver and gold*, magna vis auri et argenti. — *A power of people*, ingens vis hominum.

Powerful (*having power*), potens, pollens, opulentus, amplus; fortis, validus. — *The Tuscans, before the rise of the Roman state, were a very powerful nation both by sea and land*, Tuscorum, ante Romanum imperium, late terra marique opes patuere, *Liv.* — *Very powerful*, prepotens, præpollens; prævalens. — *Not powerful* (*not endued with power*), impotens. —— ¶ *Powerful* (*efficacious*), efficax. — *Not powerful*, inefficax.

Powerfully (*with power*), potenter, valide, vehementer: (*effectually*), efficaciter.

Powerfulness, vis, potestas, potentia.

Powerless, impotens; debilis.

POX, lues venerea. — *The small-pox*, variolæ, *pl.* — *The chicken-pox*, variolæ pustulis albicantibus.

PRACTICE, usus; usus rerum; experientia; exercitatio; ars: (*of an art*, &c.), usus; usus et tractatio. — *But with me, who have spent all my days in the practice of the most laudable qualities, use is become a second nature*, mihi, qui omnem ætatem in optimis artibus egi, bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam

vertit, *Sall.* — *Practice of law*, causarum actio. — *of medicine*, medicinæ usus et tractatio. —— ¶ *A practice* (*wont*), mos, consuetudo. — *The practice or custom of a thing*, consuetudo, assuetudo. —— ¶ *Secret practices*, consilia clandestina.

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri potest. — *If that should not be found practicable, that he should put him to death in any manner he could*, sin id parum procedat, quovis modo illum interficiat, *Sall.*

PRACTICAL (*of an art*, &c.), in agendo positus, activus, administrativus: (*of a person*), usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad agendum aptus. — *Practical knowledge*, usus.

PRACTICALLY, usu: (*in fact*), re.

To PRACTISE, exerceo, exercito, factito, colo. — *When he found himself attacked by the same artifices he himself had before practised*, ubi suis se artibus tentari animadvertit, *Sall.* — *To practise in*, experior. — *To practise law*, causas agere; in foro esse *or* versari; leges ac jura interpretari; legum nodos solvere. — *physic*, medicinam exercere. — *To practise virtue*, ad studia virtutis incumbere. — *To practise upon one*, alicujus sensa tentare; aliquem ad aliquid agendum allicere *or* pellicere. — *Practised*, exercitus, exercitatus, usu peritus; assuetus. — *Not practised*, inexercitus, inexercitatus.

PRACTISING, exercitatio.

PRACTITIONER *of an art*, qui aliquam artem (*e. g.* medicinam) exercet. — *in law*, causarum actor; pragmaticus.

PRAGMATICAL, ineptus, insulsus; ardelio.

PRAGMATICALLY, insulse, inepte; ardelionis instar.

PRAGMATICALNESS, insulsitas; ineptiæ.

PRAISE, *s.* laus. — *With praise*, laudabiliter; cum magnâ laude.

To PRAISE, laudo, collaudo, extollo; canto, decanto, celebro; prædico; laudibus efferre. — *To praise highly*, vehementer laudare; laudibus ornare *or* efferre; collaudo; dilaudo. — *Not praised*, illaudatus.

PRAISER, laudator, laudatrix.

PRAISING, laudatio; prædicatio.

PRAISEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus. — *Not praiseworthy*, illaudabilis.

PRANCE, subsultare, solo insultare; gressus glomerare superbos (*poet.*).

PRANK, *s.* ludus.—*You shall see what merry pranks we shall have*, videbis ludos festivissimos. — *What pranks would he have played me?* quos mihi ludos redderet? — *A wicked prank*, flagitium, scelus, indigne factum. — *A subtle prank*, dolus, techna, astutia. — *To play a wicked prank*, flagitium patrare; *pranks*, nequiter facere; scelera perpetrare.

PRANK *up*, *v.* concinno, orno.

PRATE, PRATTLE, garrio, blatero, deblatero; decanto. — *To prate foolishly*, ineptio, nugor, nugas agere, inepte garrire; temere, quidquid in buccam venerit, effutire. — *pertly*, argutor, argute de re aliquâ disserere. — *To prate* (*as a nurse to a child*), lallo. — *Prated or prattled*, sermonibus jactatus; quod est in ore populi.

PRATER, PRATTLER, garrulus, loquax; blatero. — *A prater of trifles*, nugator, gerro.

PRATING, PRATTLING, *adj.* loquax, garrulus, futilis.

PRATING, PRATTLING, *s.* garrulitas, loquacitas. — *Hold or leave off your prating*, tacete, silete, favete linguis. — *Foolish prating*, stultiloquium (*poet.*).

PRATINGLY, loquaciter.

PRATTLE (*chitchat*), garritus, sermones futiles. —— ‖ See *Chitchat*, *Chatter*.

PRAVITY, pravitas, improbitas; nequitia.

PRAWN, cancer squilla.

PRAY, oro, rogo; precor; supplico (*upon one's knees*). — *Why so, I pray?* quid ita, obsecro? — *Pray, what will you do?* quid facies, cedo. — *I pray, who are you?* sed vos qui tandem? — *Tell me, I pray thee*, dic, sodes *or* quæso. — *I pray God*, utinam. — *I pray God it may be so*, utinam Deus ita faxit. — *I pray God have you in his protection*, sospitet te Deus. — *To pray to God*, Deum *or* ad Deum precari; Deo supplicare. — *To pray earnestly or importunately*, precibus fatigare; impense orare; exquiro. — *To pray against*, deprecor. — *To pray for or in behalf of another*, intercedo. — *To pray together*, comprecor.

PRAYER, preces; precatio; supplicium: (*entreaty*), preces; rogatio; obsecratio, obtestatio, (*urgent*); humilis obsecratio (*humble*); deprecatio (*prayer against*). — *A prayer-book*, liber precationum. — *A house of prayer*, ædes sacra. — *Morning prayers*, preces matutinæ. — *Evening prayers*, preces vespertinæ. — *Common prayers*, preces communes. — *To be or attend at prayers*, publico Dei cultui adesse. — *Soothsayers' prayers*, effata, *pl.* — *By prayer*, precario, prece. — *Gotten by prayer*, precarius, prece impetratus. — *To obtain by prayer*, exoro; orando impetrare.

PRAYING, supplicatio, precatio; rogatio, obsecratio, obtestatio.

PREACH, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere; in cœtu sacro verba facere. — *about a thing*, dicere de re; rem oratione explicare. — *To preach up a doctrine or opinion*, opinionem orationibus frequenter inculcare. — *To preach the gospel*, evangelium prædicare. — *To preach over one's cups*, verbis mucida vina facere.

PREACHER, orator (sacer).

PREAMBLE, præfatio, prooemium, prologus; antelogium. — *To make a preamble*, proœmia præfari, præfationem adhibere. — *To make a long preamble*, longis ambagibus *or* longâ circuitione uti.

PREBEND, præbenda, quæ dicitur.

PREBENDARY, *say* præbendarius *or* beneficiarius.

PRECARIOUS, precarius; obnoxius, *Liv.*; incertus.

PRECARIOUSLY, precario.

PRECARIOUSNESS, *by* incertus.

PRECAUTION, cautio; provisio. — *If precaution had been used*, si provisum esset. — *To take or use precaution*, caveo, præcaveo; provideo. —— ‖ See *Caution*.

PRECEDE (*go before*), præcedo, antecedo; præeo, anteeo; prægredior: (*excel*), præsto, supero, vinco.

PRECEDENCE, PRECEDENCY, prior locus; jus præcipuum; jus ante alios sedendi *or* jus præcedendi. — *To give one the precedence or place before others*, jus ante alios sedendi *or* jus præcedendi alicui tribuere: (*give place to*), alicujus gratiâ loco cedere. — *To contend about precedency*, de principatu contendere.

PRECEDING (*going before*), præcedens, antecedens: superior.

PRECEDENT (*example*), exemplum. — *They said it was an ill precedent that generals should be chosen by their soldiers*, rem [dixerunt] mali exempli esse, imperatores legi ab exercitibus, *Liv.* — *To make a precedent*, exemplum statuere. — *To act without a precedent*, nullo exemplo facere.

PRECEDENTLY, ante; priusquam.

PRECENTOR, præcantor (*later word*).

PRECEPT, præceptum, præscriptum; præceptio. See *Command*.

PRECINCT, circuitus, ambitus; ditio.

PRECIOUS, pretiosus, carus, magni pretii. — *A precious stone*, gemma. — *Full of precious stones*, gemmis abundans.

PRECIOUSLY, care, pretiose.

PRECIOUSNESS, caritas; præstantia.

PRECIPICE (*steep place*), præcipitium, locus præceps: (*danger*), discrimen, periculum. — *A very narrow road having precipices on both sides*, iter angustum admodum, utrinque præcisum. — *To be upon the borders of a precipice*, in loco præcipiti ac lubrico versari.

PRECIPITANCY, nimia *or* præmatura festinatio, nimia celeritas; imprudentia; temeritas.

To PRECIPITATE (*cast headlong*), præcipito, in præceps dejicere; præcipitem agere *or* dare: (*hurry too much*), præcipitare aliquid, festinantius *or* præpropere agere aliquid.

PRECIPITATE, *adj.* præceps; temerarius, præproperus; qui cæcus et præceps fertur. — *We ought to be careful, that in making despatch we be not too precipitate*, cavendum est, ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates. — *A precipitate or rash person*, homo in omnibus consiliis præceps.

PRECIPITATE, *s.* quod dejicitur.

PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere, nimis properato.

PRECIPITATION (*haste*), see *Precipitancy*: (*in chymistry*), liquoris subsidentia per mixturam alius liquoris.

PRECISE (*certain, determinate*), certus, definitus: (*exact, careful*), diligens: (*true*), verus: (*affected, finical*), affectatus; affectatæ *or* nimiæ elegantiæ studiosus: (*in religion*), scrupulosus; nimis religiosus. — *A precise rule*, norma exacta.

PRECISELY (*exactly*), diligenter, accurate; exacte; subtiliter; ad amussim, examussim. — *One cannot say precisely what is the cause of this*, hujus rei causam non facile est certo dicere. — *At such a time precisely*, in ipso articulo *or* puncto temporis. — *Precisely at the time, when*, &c., eo ipso tempore, quo, *etc.* —— ¶ (*finically*), affectate, molliter, muliebriter: (*scrupulously*), scrupulose; cum nimiâ religione.

PRECISENESS, PRECISION, diligentia; cura, accuratio; subtilitas: (*excessive*), nimia et anxia diligentia, nimia concinnitatis consectatio; nimia urbanitatis consectatio.

PRECISIAN, rerum leviorum nimis studiosus: scrupulosus, nimis religiosus.

PRECLUDE, præcludo.

PRECOCIOUS, præcox (*prop.*); velut præcox, immature magnum, (*fig.*).

PRECOGNITION, præcognitio, præscientia, (*both unclassical*).

PRECONCEIVE, præsentio. — *Preconceived*, præconceptus.

PRECONCEPTION, præmeditatio; prænotio.

PRECONTRACT, pactio antecedens.

PRECURSOR, præcursor; prænuntius.

PREDECESSOR, antecessor, decessor.— *Our predecessors*, majores, superiores, patres.

PREDESTINATE, ante destinare, prædestino.

PREDESTINATION, prædestinatio (*eccl.*).

PREDESTINARIAN, qui prædestinationem asserit.

PREDETERMINED, PREDETERMINATE, ante constitutus, præstitutus, præfinitus.

PREDETERMINATION, determinatio antecedens.

PREDICATE, prædico.

PREDICATE, *s.* attributio; res attributa.

PREDICABLE, prædicabilis, quod prædicari potest. —— ¶ *The predicables in logic*, decem elementa logicæ.

PREDICAMENT *in logic*, prædicamentum (*low Lat.*). —— ¶ (*state or condition*), status, conditio. — *We are in the same predicament*, in eodem statu sumus.

PREDICATION, prædicatio.

PREDICT, prædico, prænuntio.

PREDICTION, vaticinium, prædictum: (*as an act*), prædictio, vaticinatio.

PREDISPOSE, ante disponere *or* componere.

PREDISPOSITION, ad aliquid propensio.

PREDOMINATE, prævaleo.

PREDOMINANCE, prævalentia; auctoritas in aliquem.

PREDOMINANT, prævalens.

PREELECTED, ante electus.

PREEMINENCE (*superiority of place*), locus prior; jus præcipuum: (*excellence*), præstantia, excellentia: (*superiority of power*), principatus, priores partes, primæ partes. — *To give one the preeminence*, primas (priores) partes alicui deferre.

PREENGAGE, ante obligare.

PREENGAGEMENT, obligatio antecedens.

PREEXIST, ante esse.

PREEXISTENCE, ante esse.

PREEXISTENT, qui ante fuit.

PREFACE, prooemium; præfatio. — *Without any preface*, abrupte; ex abrupto.

To PREFACE, præfari, proœmiari.

PREFATORY, ad præfationem pertinens.

PREFECT, præfectus, præpositus; præses.

PREFECTURE, præfectura.

PREFER, antefero, præfero; præpono, antepono; anteverto. — *He preferred my advantage to all other considerations*, omnia sibi post putavit esse præ meo com-

modo. —— ¶ *To prefer or advance one*, augeo, orno, tollo; ad *or* in munus promovere, ad dignitatem producere, munere ornare, honoribus amplificare, ad honores promovere. —— ¶ *To prefer a law*, legem ferre *or* proponere. — *To prefer a bill against one*, accusationem contra aliquem exhibere. — *Preferred* (*as a charge*), allatus, exhibitus.

Preferable, anteferendus, anteponendus, præponendus, præferendus.

Preferably *to all other things*, omnibus aliis rebus posthabitis.

Preference, partes priores *or* potiores. — *He that shall first advance the money, shall have the preference*, potior erit, qui prior erit ad dandum. — *To give preference to*, aliquid alteri præferre, anteferre, anteponere, præponere.

Preferment, dignitatis accessio; officium amplius; provincia mutata. — *To come to preferment*, honore *or* dignitate augeri. — *to great preferment*, omnia summa adipisci. — *To seek preferment*, dignitatem sibi ambire; honoribus *or* divitiis velificari.

PREFIX, præfigo (*fix before*); præpono, præscribo.

PREGNANT, prægnans, gravidus: (*impressive*), gravis. See *Big*.

Pregnantly *spoken*, apposite dictus.

Pregnancy, graviditas. — *Pregnancy of wit*, ingenii acumen.

PREJUDGE, PREJUDICATE, præjudico.

Prejudication, præjudicatio, præjudicium.

Prejudice, opinio præjudicata; opinio temere concepta; opinio. — *To soften a person's prejudices*, alicujus animi offensiones lenire. — *To hear a thing without prejudice*, vacuo animo aliquid audire. —— ¶ (*hurt or damage*), incommodum, damnum, detrimentum. — *Without prejudice to him*, salvo *or* integro suo jure.

To Prejudice (*damage or hurt*), alicui obesse, incommodare, detrimentum afferre, damno esse; aliquem injuriâ *or* damno afficere. — *Let them take care that the state be not prejudiced*, provideant ne quid respublica detrimenti accipiat *or* capiat. —— ¶ *To be prejudiced*, opinione præjudicatâ duci. — *against one*, male de aliquo opinari. — *in one's favor*, bene de aliquo existimare. — *Prejudiced minds*, obstructæ mentes, *Tac.*

Prejudicial, incommodus, damnosus, noxius, detrimentosus.

PRELATE, *say* prælatus.

Prelatical, ad prælatos pertinens.

Prelacy, *say* munus prælati; pontificatus.

PRELIMINARY *articles*, conditiones proœmii loco propositæ; conditiones.

Preliminary, *s.* proœmium, præfatio.

PRELUDE, prælusio.

To Prelude, præludo.

Prelusive, ad exordium pertinens.

PREMATURE, præmaturus; præcox.

Prematurely, prematûre.

PREMEDITATE, præmeditor, præcogito. — *A premeditated crime*, scelus meditatum ac cogitatum.

Premeditation, præmeditatio.

PREMERIT, ante mereor.

PREMISE, præfari, prooemiari. — *These things being premised*, hisce rebus prædictis.

Premises (*things spoken of before*), præmissa. —— ¶ *Premises* (*lands, houses, or things belonging thereto*), fundi, *pl.*, prædia, *pl.*

PREMIUM (*reward*), præmium.

PREMONITION, præmonitus.

Premonitory, ad præmonitionem pertinens.

PREMUNIRE (*in law*), bonorum confiscatio.

PREOCCUPY, præoccupo.

Preoccupation, præoccupatio.

PREORDAIN, ante decernere *or* constituere.

Preordination, Preordinance, prior designatio.

PREPARE (*make ready*), *v. a.* paro, præparo, apparo, apto, concinno, instruo. — *Prepared or appointed*, designatus, destinatus. — *To prepare* (*v. n.*) *for a thing*, se parare *or* præparare ad aliquid, accingi *or* se accingere ad aliquid. — *Therefore prepare yourself, if you please, for this danger*, proinde in hoc discrimen, si juvat, accingere, *Liv.* 2, 12. — *To prepare a banquet*, convivium ornare, parare, apparare, comparare; epulas instruere. — *To prepare one's self for fight*, ad pugnam se accingere. — *To prepare for death*, de animæ salute cogitare. — *To prepare victuals*, opsono, opsonor. — *To prepare a way*, viam parare *or* munire. — *To prepare a medicine*, medicinam parare *or* facere. — *To prepare for one's self* (e. g. *misfortune*), sibi concitare, conflare, contrahere. — *Prepared or ready*, paratus; expeditus.

Preparedness, alacritas ad aliquid agendum.

Preparation, præparatio, comparatio. — *Preparations for war*, apparatus belli. — *A preparation for a journey*, viaticum, apparatus. — *To make great preparations for war both by sea and land*, bellum terrâ marique enixe instruere. — *With preparations*, præparato.

Preparatory *discourse*, sermo ad rem aliquam parans.

Preparative, Preparatory, *s.* præparatio, apparatus.

Preparatively, primum; per modum anticipationis.

PREPENSE, præmeditatus. — *Malice prepense*, malitia præmeditata.

PREPONDERATE, propendeo; aliquid præponderare.

PREPOSITION, præpositio.

PREPOSSESS, præoccupo, præverto. — *Prepossessed*, præoccupatus, anteceptus.

Prepossession, præoccupatio. See *Prejudice*.

PREPOSTEROUS, præposterus, perversus, inconditus, ineptus, insulsus.

Preposterously, præpostere, perverse, incondite, inepte. — *To place preposterously*, confundo, misceo.

PREPUCE, præputium.

PREREQUISITE, ante necessarius.

PREROGATIVE, præcipuum jus; privilegium; prærogativa.

PRESAGE, præsagitio, præsagium, augurium; omen.

To Presage, præsagio, portendo, ominor. — *Presaging* (*full of presages*), præsagus, sagax, præsentiens.

PRESBYTER, presbyter.

Presbytery, consilium *or* corpus presbyterorum; presbyteri.

Presbyterian, *s. say* presbyterianus, Calvinista.

PRESCIENT, PRESCIOUS, præscius.

Prescience, præscientia (*late Lat.*).

PRESCRIBE, præscribo, præstituo: (*of a physician*), remedium alicui præcipere *or* præscribere. — *To prescribe bounds or limits*, terminos ponere *or* figere. But see *Bound*.

Prescribing, Prescription, præscriptio; præscriptum.

Prescript (*form*), formula, præscriptum.

PRESENT, *adj.* præsens; præsentaneus, instans: (*at hand*), præsto. — *Present money*, pecunia numerata. — *To be present*, adsum, adsto. — *It is here present*, in medio est res. — *Thou art present before mine eyes*, mihi ante oculos versaris. — *At present*, hoc tempore, in præsentiâ; in præsenti, in hoc tempore, (*in these unfortunate circumstances*). — *For the present*, in præsens. —— ¶ *By these presents*, per has literas. — *To whom these presents shall come*, ad quos hæ literæ pervenerint.

To Present *himself before one*, compareo; se coram aliquo sistere; in alicujus conspectum venire. — *To present one's naked breast*, nudum pectus præstare. — *To present battle*, ad prœlium provocare, ad certamen irritare. — *To present one to a court for some fault*, de aliquo apud judices queri. —— ¶ *To present with a thing*, see *to make a Present*. — *Presented*, oblatus, collatus. — *To present to a living or benefice*, beneficium ecclesiasticum alicui offerre, donare, largiri. — *Presented to a living*, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatus.

Present, *s.* donum, munus. — *A small present*, munusculum. — *A present of wine*, honorarium vini. — *To make a present to one, or make one a present of a thing*, alicui rem aliquam *or* aliquem re aliquâ donare; aliquid alicui deferre. — *Alexion made me a handsome present*, Alexion opipare me muneratus est.

Presence (*a being present*), præsentia: (*air or mien*), oris *or* formæ species; corporis dignitas: (*look*), aspectus, vultus. — *In one's presence*, aliquo præsente; coram aliquo. — *In presence*, coram; in conspectu. — *A man of a comely presence*, dignâ vir specie, homo ad aspectum præclarus. — *To have presence of mind*, præsenti animo esse. — *Presence of mind*, animi præsentia, animus præsens. — *He has good presence of mind*, præsentis animi consilio utitur.

Presentation *of a prayer*, precatio: (*introduction*), *sometimes* aditus conveniendi. — *A presentation by a patron*, ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatio.

Presentee, qui ad beneficium ecclesiasticum vocatur.

Presenter, qui beneficium ecclesiasticum in aliquem confert.

Presenting, collatio.

Presently, nunc, jam; extemplo, confestim, mox, statim, illico, actutum.

Presentment, in jus citatio, libellus accusatorius.

PRESENTIMENT, præsensio; animi divinatio.

PRESERVE, servo, conservo; tueor, tutor; aliquem a malo defendere, ab aliquo malum propulsare: (*hold to*), teneo, servo. — *To preserve from*, eripio, libero. — *To preserve in health*, sospito. — *To preserve plums, pears, &c.*, saccharo mala, pira, *etc.* condire. — *Preserved in health*, sospes. — *Preserved fruits*, fructus conditanei.

Preservative *against poison*, antidotum, alexipharmacon.

Preserver, custos, conservator, protector, defensor. — *It is a great preserver of health*, plurimum ad sanitatem confert. — *A preserver of fruits*, qui poma condit.

Preserving, Preservation, conservatio; tutela, custodia; salus.

Preserves, *s.* fructus conditanei; salgama.

PRESIDE (*be president*) *over*, præsideo, præsum, præfectum esse.

Presidency, præfectura.

President, præses: princeps; rector.

PRESS, prelum; torcular; tormentum (*for clothes*). — *for keeping clothes*, armarium. — *for keeping books*, pluteus; capsa *or* cista libraria. — *A printing-press*, prelum (typographicum). — *A rolling-press*, prelum versatile. — *To be in the press*, sub prelo esse, prelo subjici. — *To correct the press*, menda typographica emendare. — *To work at press*, prelo typographico laborare *or* exerceri. — *Press-money*, auctoramentum. — *A pressman*, vectiarius. — *A press-room*, torcularium. —— ¶ *A press of people*, turba densa, conferta multitudo.

To Press (*with a press*), premere (prelo, tormento, ponderibus): (*squeeze, &c.*), premo, elido. — *To press down*, deprimo. — *To press out*, exprimo. — *To press together*, coarcto, comprimo. — *Pressed down*, depressus, oppressus. — *spes*, ingestus. — *To press forward*, contendo, annitor. — *To press or urge one*, alicui instare; aliquem urgere *or* flagitare. — *Pressed or urged to do a thing*, efflagitatus. — *To press soldiers*, milites extrahere, milites invitos conscribere. — *sailors*, nautas vi comparare, nautas extrahere. — *Whom the fear of being pressed for soldiers had driven into such coverts*, quos sacramenti metus ad hujusmodi latebras compulisset, *Suet.*

Pressing, pressus, pressura. — *A pressing down*, depressio. — *A pressing together*, compressio, coarctatio. — *A light pressing together*, compressiuncula. — *A pressing-iron*, ferramentum pressorium. —— ¶ *A pressing of soldiers*, conquisitio militum.

Pressure, pressura; vis. — *A great pressure*, angor, angustiæ, ærumnæ.

PRESUME (*be presumptuous*), pre fido, audeo; sibi nimis confidere, sibi nimium tribuere *or* arrogare: (*hope*), spero: (*suppose*), reor, conjicio. — *Having presumed*, ausus.

Presumption (*arrogance*), arrogantia, s-

dacia; confidentia: (*conjecture*), conjectura; suspicio; argumentum.
Presumptive *heir*, cui jus est proximum ad hereditatem; heres proximus.
Presumptuous, arrogans, confidens, præfidens, audax, insolens.
Presumptuously, insolenter, arroganter, audacter.
Presumptuousness, arrogantia, audacia.
PRESUPPOSE, ante statuere, incertum aliquid pro vero admittere; pono.
Presupposal, Presupposition, sumptio; conjectura.
PRETEND, simulo, assimulo; dictito; prætendo, obtendo; præ se ferre. — *Who, when they are most intent upon cheating, pretend to be most honest men*, qui, cum maxime fallunt, id agunt ut viri boni videantur. — *They pretend one thing, and do another*, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — *Pretended*, simulatus, fictus. — *Pretending or alleging*, causatus.
Pretence, Pretext, causa, nomen, præscriptio, simulatio, species, titulus; color; latebra. — *Being invited out on pretence of a conference*, simulato colloquio invitatus, *Flor.* —— ‖ See *Cloak.*
Pretender (*feigner*), simulator. — *He was a mighty pretender to modesty*, simulavit et ipse mire modestiam, *Suet.* —— ¶ (*candidate*), candidatus, competitor.
Pretendingly, sub prætextu.
Pretension (*claim*), postulatio: (*design*), consilium: (*hope*), spes. — *To make good one's pretensions*, promissa præstare.
PRETERIMPERFECT, tempus imperfectum.
PRETERIT, tempus præteritum.
PRETERMIT, prætermitto, omitto.
Pretermission, prætermissio, omissio.
PRETERNATURAL, a naturâ discrepans.
Preternaturally, contra *or* præter naturam.
PRETERPERFECT, -PLUPERFECT. See *Perfect*, &c.
PRETEXT. See *Pretence.*
PRETOR, prætor.
Pretorian, prætorianus.
PRETTY (*handsome*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, speciosus. — *A very pretty girl*, puella satis bella. — *In earnest he is a pretty fellow*, extra jocum homo bellus est. — *Very pretty*, perelegans. — *Somewhat pretty*, scitulus. —— ¶ *Pretty* (*merry*), lepidus, facetus. —— ¶ *Pretty* (*somewhat*) *is commonly expressed by a comparative or diminutive; or by* aliquanto *with a compar.*; *also by* bene. — *We are pretty saving*, aliquanto ad rem attentiores sumus. — *Pretty rich*, bene numatus. — *Pretty early*, bene mane. — *Pretty* (*considerable*), satis magnus; festivus. — *A pretty while*, aliquamdiu. — *A pretty sum*, satis magna pecunia.
Prettily, bene, scite, venuste, belle, concinne. — *Very prettily*, pereleganter.
Prettiness, elegantia; forma; venustas, concinnitas.
PREVAIL (*to be in force*), valeo, prævaleo, polleo. — *So far did the error prevail, that*, &c., tantum valuit error, ut, *etc.* — *The distemper prevails*, morbus crescit *or* augetur. — *To prevail by entreaty*, impetro, exoro. — *Let me prevail with you*, sine te exorem. — *To prevail over*, supero, vinco, evinco. — *Prevailed upon*, evictus. — *To be prevailed upon by entreaties*, precibus flecti, *Liv.* — *Prevailing much*, efficax. — *A prevailing opinion*, opinio vulgata, omnium opinio.
Prevalence, Prevalency (*efficacy, force*), efficacia, vis. — *So much prevalency has poverty against insolent riches*, tantum virtutis paupertas adversus insolentes divitias habet, *Just.*
Prevalent, valens, prævalens; vulgatus, pervagatus, communis.
Prevalently, efficaciter.
PREVARICATE (*in law*), prævaricor, colludo. — *A prevaricating fellow*, homo vafer, versutus, subdolus, versipellis. — *speech*, sermo fictus *or* simulatus; ambages, *pl.*
Prevaricating, Prevarication, prævaricatio, collusio.
Prevaricator, prævaricator.
PREVENT, cavere *or* præcavere aliquid *or* ne, *etc.*; prohibere, ne, *etc.*: (for the old sense of *anticipate*, see that word). — *May God prevent it*, dii meliora; ne id Deus sinat. — *I shall take care to prevent it*, ne accidat providebo. — *Which to prevent*, quod ne fiat. — *You should have prevented it*, id præcavisse oportuit. — *Cicero prevented Catiline's designs*, Catilinæ consiliis occurrit atque obstitit Cicero. — *To prevent the utter ruin of one's country*, internecioni patriæ obviam ire. — *God prevent my fear*, dii fallant metum, *Sen. Med.* 390.
Prevention, cautio.
Preventive, medicamentum, remedium, alexipharmacum.
PREVIOUS, antecedens; prior; ante actus; præteritus; *sometimes* pristinus.
Previously, prius; ante. — *Previously to*, ante *with accus.*; antequam *with verbs.*
PREY, *s.* præda; raptum. — *Beasts or birds of prey*, bestiæ *or* aves rapaces. — *Of or belonging to prey*, prædabundus, prædatorius.
To Prey *upon*, prædam facere ab aliquo, prædam capere de aliquo: vasto, populor: absumo, consumo.
Preyer, prædator, spoliator; prædo.
Preying *on*, prædatio.
PRICE, pretium. — *I will give you your price*, quanti est sumito. — *They gave a mighty price for them*, immenso parabant pretio. — *Corn is at a high price*, annona cara est. — *By opening the public granaries he brought down the price of corn*, levavit apertis horreis pretia frugum, *Tac.* — *A reasonable price*, optima ratio. — *An under price*, pretium justo minus. — *To ask a price* (*as a buyer*), ex aliquo mercis pretium *or* quanti aliquid veneat, percunctari: (*as the seller*), indico. — *They ask dear*, indicant caro. — *To bear a price*, vigeo. — *They bear a great price*, pretium habent, eorum pretia vigent. — *They bear no price*, vili venduntur. — *To set a price*, merces indicare *or* destinare; mercibus pretium imponere, statuere, facere. — *He ordered that a market-price should be set upon all manner of provisions yearly, by the senate*, annonam macelli senatûs arbitratu quotannis temperandam censuit, *Suet.* — *To offer a price*, liceor, licitor. — *To bring down the price of corn*, annonam levare *or* laxare. — *To raise the price*, pretium augere; annonam accendere, flagellare, vexare, incendere. — *Become of small price*, vilesco. — *Corn bears no price*, non habet pretium annona. — *Brought to less price*, vilis. — *Grown of higher price*, pretio auctus, carior factus. — *Of no price*, nihili, nullius pretii. — *Of what price?* quanti? — *At what price does he set his house?* quanti destinat ædes? — *Of so great a price*, tanti. — *At that price*, tantidem. — *At so little a price*, tantulo. — *At a great price*, magno, care. — *For a little price*, minimo.
PRICK, *v.* pungo, compungo. — *To prick a horse* (*in shoeing*), teneram equinæ ungulæ partem fodicare. — *To prick again*, repungo. — *To prick* (*as the king's sheriff*), designo. — *To prick notes in music-books*, musicas notas recte depingere. — *To prick forward* (*v. a.*), incito, concito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo. — *To prick or broach a cask of wine*, dolium vini relinere. — *Pricked or soured wine*, vinum subacidum.
Prick, *s.* punctum, punctus; punctio. — *A prick or goad*, aculeus. — *A prick or pricking*, punctus, punctura. — *A prick with a pin or needle*, punctiuncula. — *A prick of conscience*, conscientiæ stimulus *or* morsus.
Pricker, qui pungit. — *Pricker forward*, stimulator, stimulatrix, instigatrix. — *A pricker* (*among huntsmen*), venator, agitator. — *A pricker used by joiners*, subula quadrata.
Pricket, hinnulus bimus. —— ¶ *The herb pricket*, vermicularis minor.
Pricking, punctio. — *A pricking forward*, incitatio, concitatio, instigatio.
Prickle, sentis, spina; aculeus.
Prickly, aculeatus, spinosus.
PRIDE, superbia, spiritus; insolentia; arrogantia; fastidium; fastus. — *To take pride in a thing*, propter aliquid gloriari *or* se jactare. — *To bring down a person's pride*, alicujus superbiam frangere *or* contundere, arrogantiam coërcere *or* reprimere. — *Pompey, the pride of the empire*, Pompeius, decus imperii. — *Corinth, the pride of Greece*, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen. — *The pride of her sex*, inter omnes feminas prima gloria.
To Pride *one's self on*, aliqua re inflatum esse; in *or* de aliqua re gloriari.
PRIEST, sacerdos; flamen (*of a particular god*). — *An arch-priest or chief priest*, maximus sacerdos. — *A little or sorry priest*, sacrificulus. — *To make a priest*, sacerdotem consecrare. — *To be made a priest*, sacerdotium inire. — *To degrade a priest*, aliquem sacerdotii dignitate cum ignominiâ spoliare. — *Priest-ridden*, sacerdotibus nimis addictus.
Priesthood, sacerdotium.
Priestly, sacerdotalis.
PRIG, homo nimiæ elegantiæ studiosus; trossulus.
PRILL, rhombus.
PRIM, elegantiæ nimis studiosus.
PRIMARY, PRIMAL, primus, primarius, primitius.
Primarily, primitus.
PRIMATE, ecclesiasticorum princeps.
Primacy, principatus; archiepiscopatus primus.
PRIME (*chief*), primus, primarius, præcipuus, princeps. — *Prime or chief men*, primores, proceres. — *Prime cost*, primum pretium.
Prime, *s.* (*one of the canonical hours*), prima hora precum. —— ¶ *To be in his prime*, ætate florere, integrâ ætate esse. — *The prime of the moon*, prima luna. — *In his prime*, juvenis; ætate juvenili *or* florente.
To Prime *a gun*, pulverem pyrium receptaculo immittere. — *To prime in painting*, primum colorem inducere.
Primely, præcipue, potissimum.
Primer, liber primarius *or* elementarius.
PRIMEVAL, priscus, antiquissimus, perantiquus.
PRIMITIAL, primitius.
PRIMITIVE (*very ancient*), priscus, antiquissimus: (*original*), primus, principalis; nativus. — *A primitive word*, verbum primitivum (*Gramm.*).
Primitively, primo; principio; primitus.
PRIMOGENIAL, primigenius.
Primogeniture. See *Birthright.*
PRIMORDIAL, PRIMORDIATE, ad primordium pertinens.
Primordial, *s.* origo, primordium.
PRIMROSE, primula veris (L.).
PRINCE, princeps; rex: — puer *or* adolescens regius; principis filius, regis filius.
Princess, princeps; virgo regia; filia principis *or* regia.
Princedom, Principality, terræ principales. —— ¶ (*the dignity*), dignitas principalis.
Princely, principalis, regius: (*like a prince*), regalis; magnificus, lautissimus.
Princely, *adv.* regie; regio more; regaliter; magnifice.
PRINCIPAL, præcipuus, princeps, *etc.* (See *Chief.*) — *A principal actor*, auctor, dux, coryphæus, caput.
Principal, *s.* præses, rector; præcipuus. — *A principal of a university*, academiæ rector. — *of an academy*, gymnasii rector. — *of a school*, scholæ rector, protodidascalus. —— ¶ *The principal* (*of money borrowed*), sors, caput, summa.
Principally, præcipue, maxime, potissimum.
PRINCIPALITY. See *Princedom.*
PRINCIPLE (*original*), principium, origo: (*opinion or sentiment*), sententia, sensus, opinio. — *The principles of an art*, artis rudimenta *or* prima elementa. — *A principle in philosophy*, effatum, decretum. — *To teach one the principles*, animum alicujus doctrinâ imbuere; elementa cujusvis rei aliquem docere. — *Principles of action*, movendi *or* motûs principium; motionis incitamentum.
Principled. — *Well or ill principled*, bonis *or* malis opinionibus imbutus.
PRINK (*dress up*), orno, exorno. — *They spend the whole day in prinking themselves up*, dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est.

PRINT, v. imprimo. —— ¶ To print a book, librum typis or literarum formis describere or exscribere: (linen), lintea formis pingere.

Print (mark), s. nota; vestigium (of the foot; trace); impressio (act of printing). — A print (picture), imago sculpta. — To set a print on a person or thing, notam alicui or alicui rei inurere. —— ¶ To appear in print (of the book), edi, prodi; (of the author), auctorem esse scripti typis mandati or libri publici juris facti. — This book is out of print, omnia exemplaria hujus libri vendita sunt. —— ¶ Prints (newspapers), acta (diurna or publica).

Printer, typographus. — A printer's press, prelum typographicum.

Printing, ars typographica. —— ¶ A printing, impressio. — A printing-house, officina typographica.

Printless, sine ullo vestigio.

PRIOR to, prior; ante.

Priority, principatus; partes priores or primæ. — To yield one the priority, priores partes alicui dare or concedere.

PRIOR, subst. prior; cœnobii antistes.

Prioress, cœnobii antistita or magistra.

Priory, cœnobium.

PRISM, prisma.

Prismatic, prismaticus.

Prismatically, in modum prismatis.

PRISON, carcer, custodia; ergastulum.— To be in prison, in carcere or vinculis esse; in custodiâ esse, haberi, servari; custodiâ teneri. — In the common prison, in vinculis publicis, C. Nep. Cim. 1. — To throw into or commit to prison, in carcerem or vincula conjicere; in custodiam dare; vinculis mandare. — To conduct or convey one to prison, aliquem in carcerem ducere or deducere. — To deliver one out of prison, e vinculis aliquem eximere, liberare, laxare, eripere, emittere, educere. — To break prison, vincula carceris rumpere.

Prisoner, captus; comprehensus. — of war, captivus; bello captus. — To take prisoner, bello or certamine capere. — A close prisoner, arctâ custodiâ vinctus.

PRISTINE, pristinus, antiquus.

PRIVATE, privatus, secretus, arcanus, abditus, clandestinus. — A private person, (homo) privatus.

Privately (in private), privatim, clam, clanculum, secreto; clandestino.

Privacy (a place of privacy), recessus, secessus: (a keeping of counsel), taciturnitas, silentium.

Privateer, navis prædatoria.

PRIVATION, privatio.

Privative, privativus.

PRIVET, ligustrum.

PRIVILEGE, privilegium, immunitas; prærogativa; beneficium. — To grant one a privilege, aliquem ab aliquâ re immunem facere; alicui immunitatem dare. — To have privilege, habere immunitatem.

Privileged, exemptus, immunis; privilegio donatus or munitus. — A privileged place, perfugium, refugium.

PRIVY (secret), arcanus, clandestinus, occultus, secretus. — The privy council, consilium regis secretius. — The privy parts, verenda. —— ¶ Privy to a thing, conscius, particeps, affinis; testis.

Privy, s. sella familiarica; forica (public).

Privily, occulte, abscondite, clam, clanculum, clandestino, privatim, secreto.

Privity, conscientia. — Without my privity, clam me; me inscio or insciente.

PRIZE, s. palma, victoriæ præmium. — Who made parties to gain the prize for the actors, qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. — To give one the prize, primas alicui deferre. — To bear or carry away the prize, palmam referre, reportare; pretium certaminis ferre. —— ¶ (plunder), præda: (a captured ship), navis capta or intercepta. —— ¶ (trial of skill at weapons), certamen. — To fight or play a prize, in certamen descendere; certamen inire or conserere. — A prize-fighter, qui in publico certamen conserit.

To Prize or value, æstimo. — highly or very much, magni or plurimi æstimare, plurimi facere.

Prizer, æstimator.

Prizing, æstimatio.

PROBABLE, probabilis, verisimilis, credibilis.

Probability, probabilitas, verisimilitudo.

Probably, probabiliter.

PROBATE of wills, probatio testamentorum.

PROBATION, probatio. — Of a learner, discipuli examinatio.

Probationary, ad probationem or examinationem pertinens.

Probationer, novitius, tiro.

Probationership, tirocinium.

PROBE, instrumentum ad vulnera exploranda accommodatum.

To Probe a wound, vulnus explorare or tentare.

PROBITY, probitas, virtus.

PROBLEM, quæstio, problema.

Problematical, incertus, dubius.

Problematically, obscure, ambigue, incerte.

PROCEED (go forward), pergo, procedo, progredior. — To proceed or make a progress in learning, in doctrinâ proficere or profectum facere. — To proceed or spring from a thing, provenio, exorior, enascor, mano. — Proceeded or sprung from, exortus, natus, enatus, prognatus. — To proceed doctor, doctoris gradum capessere or suscipere. — To proceed against one at law, aliquem in jus vocare, lite persequi.

Proceeding, processus, progressus; progressio. —— ¶ Proceedings or transactions, res gestæ; actionum series. — at law, controversiæ judiciariæ.

Procedure (train), ordo, series, continuatio, connexio.

PROCESS, processus. — in law, formula, actio, lis, dica. — To bring (or enter) a process against one, dicam alicui scribere or impingere; litem alicui intendere or inferre; aliquem in jus vocare or lite persequi. — To serve one with a process, or serve a process upon one (as an officer), aliquem comprehendere; manum alicui injicere, manus in aliquem injicere; aliquem in jus trahere or rapere. — To lose one's process, causam amittere, litem perdere, causâ cadere; in judicio superari. — In process of time, tempore procedente, progressu temporis.

PROCESSION (solemn march), pompa. — Funeral procession, exsequiæ funeris; pompa funebris (with show). — A procession among the Roman Catholics, sacra commota. — A solemn procession for a thanksgiving, agmen sollemne instructo ordine gratulantium. — The procession on Holy Thursday, ambarvalia, perambulatio ambarvalis.

PROCLAIM, proclamo, clamo; declaro, pronuntio, promulgo, edico, prædico, denuntio; edicto notum facere or promulgare. — To proclaim peace, pacem edicto promulgare or sancire. — Proclaimed, indictus, promulgatus, denuntiatus.

Proclaimer, præco, proclamator.

Proclamation, proclamatio, pronuntiatio: edictum.

PROCONSUL, proconsul; pro consule. — Of a proconsul, proconsularis.

Proconsulship, proconsulatus.

PROCRASTINATE, differo; procrastino; diem ex die ducere.

Procrastination, dilatio; procrastinatio; mora.

PROCREATE, procreo, gigno.

Procreating, Procreation, procreatio, generatio.

Procreativeness, vis procreatrix.

Procreator, procreator, genitor.

PROCTOR, PROCURATOR, procurator; qui alicujus negotia procurat; cognitor, ecdicus. — The proctors of the clergy, conventûs ecclesiastici procuratores.

To Proctor, procuro.

Proctorship, procuratoris munus or dignitas; cognitura, Suet.

PROCURE (get), paro, comparo, concilio; acquiro, conficio, efficio, consequor, contraho: (to cause), facesso; procreo. — Friends are procured by good offices and fidelity, amici officio et fide pariuntur, Sall. — To procure or stir up a war, bellum conflare, excitare, movere.

Procurable, quod comparari potest.

Procuring, Procurement, comparatio, conciliatio.

Procurer (one who procures), conciliator: (pimp), leno.

PRODIGAL, effusus, profusus, prodigus, sumptuosus. — in giving, in largitione effusior or profusior.

Prodigal, subst. nepos, ganeo, prodigus, perditus, effusus, luxuriosus. — To play the prodigal or spendthrift, luxurior, profundo; rem familiarem prodigere, profundere, effundere.

Prodigally, prodige, effuse; sumptuose. — To spend prodigally, prodigo, effundo; prodige or effuse vivere.

Prodigality, effusio, prodigentia; largitio.

PRODIGY, prodigium, portentum, ostentum.

Prodigious (monstrous), prodigiosus, portentosus, mirus: (extraordinary), ingens, immanis; admirabilis; or by the superl. — A prodigious scholar, doctissimus. — Prodigious avarice, profunda avaritia.

Prodigiously, prodigiose; stupendum in modum; valde; vehementer; or a superl. — rich, ditissimus. — great, ingens; vastus.

PRODUCE (bring forth), produco; procreo, gigno; fundo; fructum edere. (But see Bring.)—To produce (exhibit), in medium proferre or producere.—To produce an author, witnesses, &c., auctorem, testes, etc. producere. — To produce writings, tabulas proferre or exhibere. — The writings are ready to be produced, tabulæ sunt in medio. — To be produced (be brought forth, spring), provenio, nascor, orior. — Produced, natus, genitus, ortus, editus, creatus, procreatus.

Producer, qui producit or gignit.

Producible, qui produci potest or proferri in medium.

Producing, productio.

Product, Produce, fructus; commodum, emolumentum: (amount of money), summa. — The product of the fancy or brain, ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum. —— ¶ Product of factors, summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est.

Production, opus. — Productions of the soil, quæ terra parit; terræ fruges. — The noble productions of the mind, like the mind itself, are immortal, ingenii egregia facinora, sicuti anima, immortalia sunt. — The production of animals, animalium procreatio, generatio, progeneratio. — of plants, germinatio. — of young sprigs, fruticatio.

Productive (fertile, &c.), fecundus, fertilis. — Productive of, quod creat, concitat, etc. aliquid; ex quo aliquid exoritur.

PROEM, proœmium, præfatio, prologus; principium. — To make a proem, proœmiari, præfari.

PROFANE, profanus; nefastus.

To Profane, profano, violo, conscelero.

Profanation, rei sacræ profanatio.

Profanely, impie, improbe.

Profaner, violator; impius, improbus.

Profaneness, impietas.

PROFESS (acknowledge or own), profiteor: (practise), exerceo, factito: (protest), assevero, affirmo. — Professed, professus, exercitatus; simulatus (pretended). — A professed enemy, hostis apertus or declaratus.

Professedly, ex professo.

Profession (acknowledgment), professio: (trade or calling), ars, quæstus; disciplina: (way of living), vitæ genus or institutum: (protestation), asseveratio; affirmatio.

Professional, ad vitæ institutum pertinens.

Professor, professor. — Of a professor, professorius.

Professorship, professoris munus or dignitas.

PROFFER (attempt), v. tento, attento, conor; periculum facere: (propose), propono, offero. — Proffered service stinks, ultro delatum obsequium plerumque ingratum est.

Proffer (attempt), s. conatus. — A proffer or thing proposed, conditio proposita or oblata.

Profferer, qui proponit or offert.

PROFICIENT, progressus faciens; qui multum profecit in aliqua re.

Proficiency, progressus, progressio, processus. — To make a proficiency in an art, in arte aliquâ proficere, progredi, progressus or profectum facere.

PROFILE, facies obliqua; imago obliqua.

PROFIT, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, quæstus, compendium, profectus, fructus, utilitas. — *He neglected his own profit*, omisit suas utilitates. — *He makes great profit thereby*, multum utilitatis ex eâ re percipit. — *If it were for our profit*, si ex usu esset nostro. — *He made great profit by your ignorance*, ignoratione tuâ mirum in modum abusus est. — *A place (office) of profit*, munus quæstuosum. — *Profit of land*, prædiorum fructus *or* reditus. — *To bring in profit*, quæstui *or* quæstuosum esse. — *To take all the profits of a thing*, perfruor. — *To spend his profit*, quæstum conterere *or* prodigere. — *To do all for profit*, quæstui servire. — *To account as profit*, in lucro deputare *or* ponere.

To Profit, proficio, promoveo, prosum: (*serve*), commodo. — *Profited*, progressus, provectus. — *To profit in learning*, progressus in studiis facere. — *To profit (or get advantage) by*, lucror, quæstum facere.

Profitable, commodus, fructuosus, frugifer, lucrosus, utilis; aptus, conducibilis; felix, quæstuosus. — *It is profitable*, conducit, expedit, confert. — *Very profitable*, perutilis. — *This method of gain is now by much the most profitable*, is quæstus nunc est multo uberrimus, *Ter.*

Profitableness, utilitas.

Profitably, commode, utiliter.

Profiting, progressus, processus, profectus, progressio.

Profitless, incommodus, infructuosus.

PROFLIGATE, profligatus, perditus, sceleratus, vitiosus, flagitiosus.

Profligacy, animus perditus; perdita nequitia; vitiositas; pravitas, improbitas.

PROFOUND, profundus, altus: summus: subtilis. — *A profound scholar*, doctissimus, omni genere doctrinæ excultus *or* politus. — *Profound wisdom*, summa sapientia.

Profoundly, profunde, alte; subtiliter.

Profoundness, Profundity, profunditas, altitudo.

PROFUSE, profusus, effusus, prodigus. — *A profuse spender*, nepos, nepos perditus ac profusus.

Profusely, profuse, effuse.

Profuseness, Profusion, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.

PROGENITOR, avus; generis auctor; unus majorum.

Progeny (*brood*), fetus, suboles, progenies, proles: (*children, descendants*), liberi; progenies; stirps; posteri; genus.

PROGNOSTIC, præsagium; prognosticum.

To Prognosticate, hariolor, aliquid portendere *or* præsignificare; ex prognosticis prædicere. — *Prognosticated*, prædictus, præsignificatus.

Prognosticator, hariolus, astrologus; augur.

Prognosticating, -tion, prædictio.

PROGRESS, PROGRESSION, progressus, processus, progressio, profectus. — *A progress or journey*, iter, circuitus. — *To make a good progress in learning*, discendo multum proficere.

Progressively, ad modum progressionis.

PROHIBIT, prohibeo, interdico, veto.

Prohibition, Prohibiting, prohibitio, inhibitio, impeditio; interdictum.

PROJECT (*plan*), *v.*(in mente *or* in animo) agitare; cogito; molior, machinor; paro; excogito. —— ¶ *To project or stand out*, emineo, exsto; projectum esse, prosilio, procurro. —— ¶ (*sketch*), designo, delineo.

Project, *s.* consilium; cœptum, inceptum; propositum; cogitata; institutum. — *In the mean time he was carrying on several projects at Rome*, interea Romæ multa simul moliri, *Sall.*

Projector, molitor, designator, machinator.

Projectile, vi impulsus.

Projecting, designatio.

Projective *force*, vis impellens.

Projection, Projecture, projectura; prominentia, eminentia; procursus, excursus.

PROLEPSIS, præoccupatio, prænotio, prolepsis.

PROLETARIAN, proletarius, vilis.

PROLIFIC, fecundus.

PROLIX, longus, verbosus.

Prolixly, multis verbis, verbose.

Prolixity, verbositas; oratio longa; ambages.

PROLOCUTOR, prolocutor.

PROLOGUE, prologus; prooemium, præfatio. — *To make a prologue*, prooemiari, præfari.

PROLONG, protraho, produco, deduco; porrigo, extendo, prolato. — *Whose business it is to prolong the war*, quibus operæ est trahere bellum. — *The affair was prolonged by our adversaries by divers cavils*, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, *Cic.* — *To prolong one's life*, vitam producere *or* prorogare. — *To prolong from day to day*, diem ex die ducere, diem ex die prolatare. — *Prolonged*, protractus, *etc.*, prolatus.

Prolongation, Prolonging, prolatio, dilatio.

PROMINENT, prominens, exstans, eminens.

Prominence, prominentia, projectura.

PROMISCUOUS, promiscuus.

Promiscuously, promiscue; sine discrimine.

PROMISE, *s.* promissum, pollicitum; promissio, pollicitatio; fides; sponsio. — *to pay money*, stipulatio numaria. — *To make large promises*, alicui magnifice *or* prolixe promittere; aliquem magnis pollicitationibus sollicitare. — *To break promise*, fidem violare *or* fallere. — *To keep promise*, fidem servare, præstare; promissis manere, stare, satisfacere. — *To discharge a promise*, promissum absolvere. — *To fail in one's promises*, promissis non stare, non manere. — *A promise-breach*, fidei violatio. — *A promise-breaker*, fidei violator.

To Promise, promitto, polliceor; annuo; dicto, *Quint.*; fidem dare *or* astringere. — *But, hark you, I promise you on this condition*, verum heus tu, lege hac tibi meam astringo fidem, *Ter.* — *To promise in marriage*, despondeo. — *The maid promised her dowry to him*, dotem virgo desponderat illi. — *He promised them largely or dismissed them with large promises*, ingentibus oneratos promissis dimisit. — *To promise to sup with one*, promittere ad aliquem, ad cœnam. — *To promise fair*, bene promittere. — *To promise often*, pollicitor. — *To promise or assure one's self*, sibi persuadere. — *I promised myself or hoped*, sperabam. — *To promise openly*, profiteor; condico. — *To promise for another*, nomine alicujus promittere. — *To promise conditionally*, stipulor. — *To promise mutually*, compromitto. — *To promise again*, repromitto. — *Promised*, promissus, obligatus. — *Having promised*, pollicitus. — *Promised in marriage*, sponsatus, desponsatus. — *To promise or vow*, voveo.

Promiser, promissor, stipulator. — *in marriage*, sponsor.

Promising, *s.* promissio, pollicitatio.

Promising (*hopeful*) *young man*, adolescens de quo bene sperare licet.

Promissory *note*, chirographi cautio.

Promissorily, in modum promissi.

PROMONTORY, promontorium. — *About the rocks and promontories*, apud scopulos et prominentes oras.

PROMOTE, juvo, adjuvo; promoveo, proveho, eveho; effero. — *a design*, consilio favere. — *To promote one to honor*, dignitatem augere, aliquem honoribus amplificare, ad honores promovere, ab obscuritate in claritatem vindicare. — *To promote the arts*, artes fovere. — *a person's good*, alicujus commodis servire. — *Promoted*, promotus, evectus, provectus, elatus, auctus. — *To be promoted (advanced)*, cresco.

Promoter, qui promovet. — *of strife*, seditionis fax.

Promotion (*advancement*), officium amplius: (*honor*), honor, dignitas; amplitudo. — *To labor for promotion*, honores ambire; honoribus velificari.

PROMPT, promptus, expeditus, paratus. — *Prompt payment*, pecunia numerata.

To Prompt, suggero, subjicio, dicto. — *To prompt one to do a thing*, ad aliquid agendum concitare, excitare, hortari, stimulare, sollicitare.

Prompter, suasor, monitor, hortator, sollicitator.

Prompting, hortatio; hortatus; sollicitatio: suggestio.

Promptitude, Promptness, alacritas, facilitas. — *Promptness to anger*, iracundia.

Promptly, expedite, prompte, parate.

PROMULGATE, PROMULGE, promulgo, pronuntio.

Promulgation, promulgatio, pronuntiatio.

Promulgator, Promulger, qui promulgat.

PRONE, pronus, propensus, proclivis.

Proneness, proclivitas, propensio.

PRONG, bidens, furca, merga.

PRONOUN, pronomen.

PRONOUNCE, pronuntio, appello; enuntio; effero; eloquor, effari, dico: (*deliver*), dico, pronuntio; habeo; recito. — *To pronounce French well*, Gallicum sermonem probe sonare.

Pronouncing, Pronunciation, pronuntiatio; appellatio, prolatio; recitatio. — *The pronouncing of a public lecture*, literarum recitatio publica. — *Pronunciation or a speaking in public*, elocutio.

PROOF (*experiment*), experimentum, documentum; specimen, tentamen; spectatio: (*argument*), argumentum; probatio: (*evidence*), testimonium. — *I shall now give good proof to the world*, insigne jam documentum mortalibus dedero. — *He had given good proof of his towardliness*, clarum specimen indolis dederat. — *They have had sufficient proof of my fidelity*, meam fidem jam diu spectatam *or* cognitam habent. — *That is proof enough that there is nothing owing*, satis est argumenti nihil esse debitum. — *A clear proof*, argumentum grave, clarum, perspicuum, firmum; probationes firmæ, potentissimæ, inexpugnabiles. — *A weak proof*, argumentum frigidum, vanum, jejunum. —— ¶ *A proof or proof-sheet*, plagula de prelo corrigenda; specimen typographicum. —— || See *Prove.*

Proof, *adj*, firmus, stabilis; obstinatus; offirmatus. — *against wind*, ventis impenetrabilis. — *fire*, ignibus impervius; ignibus incorruptus. — *entreaty*, inexorabilis. — *Virtue proof against temptation*, virtus inconcussa *or* nullis tentationibus labefactanda.

PROP, fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum: *fig.* columen, firmamentum, præsidium. — *A prop for a vine*, vitis adminiculum.

To Prop, fulcio, suffulcio, statumino, adminiculor; præsidio esse.

PROPAGATE, propago. — *a doctrine*, opinionem *or* doctrinam propagare. — *To propagate to posterity*, in perpetuum ævum diffundere.

Propagable, qui diffundi *or* propagari potest.

Propagator, propagator.

Propagating, Propagation, propagatio.

PROPEL, propello.

PROPENSE, propensus, pronus, proclivis.

Propensity, propensio, proclivitas.

PROPER (*peculiar*), proprius; peculiaris: (*fit*), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus. — *He seemed to me to be a person proper for that purpose*, idoneus mihi visus est qui id faceret. — *He seemed to be a person more proper to execute some ill design, than to perform any worthy exploit*, ad patrandum scelus, quam ad recte faciendum, appositior videbatur. — *Proper to be done*, opportunus, tempestivus. — *A proper judge*, judex competens. — *To be proper*, competo. —— ¶ (*tall*), procerus, longus.

Properly, proprie: apte, accommodate, apposite, idonee; opportune, tempestive. — *To describe properly*, ad vivum depingere; affabre *or* graphice describere. — *To speak properly*, verbis idoneis uti.

Property (*peculiar quality*), proprium, proprietas: (*disposition*), ingenium, natura, indoles, animi dotes. — *It is the property of a wise man*, sapientis est *or* proprium est sapientis. —— ¶ (*ownership*), dominium; possessio: (*substance*), facultates, bona, res familiaris; census; opes; bona. — *It is my property*, meum est. — *To invade another's property*, in possessiones alterius inva-

dere. — *To make a property of one*, ex alterius incommodis sua comparare commoda.
Propriety. See *Propriety*.
PROPHET, vates; vaticinator *and* fatiloquus *are poet.* — *A false prophet*, vates falsus.
Prophetess, vates; mulier fatiloqua *is poet.*
Prophetic, fatidicus, præscius, vaticinus.
Prophecy, vaticinium, augurium, oraculum; prædictum, prædictio; effata, *pl.*
To Prophesy, vaticinor, divino; prædico, prænuntio; cano, præcino.— *Prophesying*, præsagus, præsagiens.
Prophesying, *s.* vaticinatio.
PROPINQUITY, propinquitas.
PROPITIOUS, propitius, benignus. — *To make propitious*, propitio.
Propitiously, benigne.
Propitiousness, benignitas.
Propitiate, propitio, placo, reconcilio.
Propitiation, propitiatio, reconciliatio.
Propitiator, gratiæ reconciliator.
Propitiatory, ad propitiationem pertinens; piacularis. — *sacrifice*, sacrificium piaculare; piaculum.
PROPORTION, proportio, ratio, comparatio. — *Every one in proportion to his ability*, quisque pro suis viribus. — *Musical proportion*, proportio harmonica. — *Good proportion of the limbs*, apta compositio membrorum. — *A due proportion*, partium congruentia *or* consensus; symmetria; convenientia. — *To bear a proportion to*, alicui rei respondere, aptum *or* consentaneum esse, accommodatum esse.
To Proportion, Proportionate, proportionis formâ uti; secundum proportionem distribuere; justâ ratione describere. — *To proportion a recompense according to a person's labor*, pro ratione laboris aliquem compensare; pro laboris ratione et modo alicui mercedem tribuere.
Proportioned, Proportionate, æquus, justus; accommodatus, apte respondens *or* consentiens. — *Well proportioned*, concinnus. — *Ill proportioned*, inconcinnus, informis.
Proportionable, Proportional, secundum proportionem divisus *or* distributus; commodus.
Proportionably, Proportionally, secundum proportionem, pro ratâ parte. — *to*, pro.
Proportioning, accommodatio.
PROPOSE (*proffer*), propono: (*resolve*), statuo, constituo; decerno. — *To propose to himself*, animo destinare, sibi proponere.
Proposer, qui aliquid proponit.
Proposition, propositio, enuntiatum.
Propositional, in modum propositionis.
Proposal, propositio, conditio proposita *or* oblata. — *Would you have me make a handsome proposal to you?* vin' tibi conditionem luculentam ferre me? *Plaut.*
PROPOUND, propono, in medium afferre *or* proferre. — *A thing propounded*, quæstio, argumentum deliberationis, problema.
Propounder, qui proponit.
Propounding, propositio.
PROPRIETOR, dominus; dominus justus.
PROPRIETY (*property*), proprietas, possessio legitima *or* propria. —— ¶ *Propriety of speech*, sermo purus *or* emendatus: (*cleanness*), munditiès verborum *or* orationis. — *Propriety in conduct*, honestas; modestia; decor, decorum; pudicitia.
PROROGUE, prorogo, differo.
Proroguing, Prorogation, prorogatio, dilatio.
PROSCRIBE, proscribo; relego.
Proscript, proscriptus; relegatus; exsul.
Proscription, Proscribing, proscriptio, relegatio: (*open sale*), venditio sub hastâ.
PROSE, prosa oratio; oratio soluta. — *A prose poem*, carmen solutum. — *A prose writer*, prosæ orationis scriptor; scriptor. — *In prose*, prosâ oratione.
Prosaic (*in prose*), solutus; *or by* prosa oratio.
PROSECUTE (*at law*), arcesso; reum facere *or* agere; cum aliquo judicio experiri. — *Never prosecute an innocent person for life*, ne quem unquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, *Cic.* — *Prosecuted*, in jus citatus *or* vocatus. — *The person prosecuted*, reus. — *To be prosecuted*, in jus duci. —— ¶ (*follow up*), prosequor, persequor. — *To prosecute a design*, in consilio pergere. — *To prosecute a matter at large*, pluribus verbis de aliquâ re disserere.
Prosecuting, Prosecution, *at law*, actio; lis. —— ¶ *In the prosecution of these affairs*, his rebus peragendis.
Prosecutor, actor. — *No person now can doubt of it, who has voted a prison to the accused, thanks to the prosecutor, and a reward to the judge*, jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quæsitori gratulationem, judici præmium, decrevit, *Cic.*
PROSELYTE, proselytus (*eccles.*).
To Proselyte, alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducere; aliquem ad suas partes pertrahere.
PROSODY, ars metrica, prosodia.
PROSPECT (*view*), prospectus; despectus (*from above*). — *An open prospect*, liber prospectus oculorum. — *To have a prospect of*, prospicere *or* prospectare *or* despectare aliquem locum. — *There is a prospect of the capitol*, conspectus est in capitolium. — *From this chamber there is a prospect of the sea*, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare *or* præbet prospectum ad mare. — *So large a prospect is presented to our view, that we can scarcely discover its bounds*, immensa panditur planities, ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, *Liv.* —— ¶ (*hope*), spes: (*design, view*), consilium. — *Some*, specula. — *They had a prospect of recovering Sardinia*, Sardiniæ recipiendæ spes fuit. — *He had a prospect of that long before*, hunc sibi finem jamdiu proposuerat. — *Our circumstances at present are bad, our prospect much worse*, mala res, spes multo asperior, *Sall.* — *To give one a good or bad prospect of the success of an affair*, spem jucundam *or* asperiorem alicujus rei præbere. —— ¶ *A prospect or viewing*, inspectio; despectatio, *Varr.*
Prospective, providus. —— ¶ *A prospective glass*, telescopium.
PROSPER (*be prosperous*), floreo, valeo; fortunâ prosperâ *or* secundis rebus uti: (*make to prosper*), secundo, beo, fortuno, prospero; felicem reddere, felices successus dare.
Prosperous, prosperus, faustus, secundus, florens, felix.
Prosperousness, Prosperity, prosperitas, felicitas; felix rerum exitus; res secundæ *or* prosperæ. — *To have greater prosperity than wisdom*, feliciorem quam prudentiorem esse.
Prosperously, prospere, feliciter, fortunate, bene, beate, auspicato; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventu, felici exitu. — *Not prosperously*, improspere, infeliciter, male, haud auspicato.
PROSTITUTE, *v.* prostituo.
Prostitute, *s.* meretrix, scortum, prostibulum.
Prostitution, stuprum, stupra; stupri consuetudo; res venereæ.
PROSTRATE, stratus, prostratus, projectus.
To Prostrate, prosterno. — *To prostrate one's self or fall down before*, procido, accido; se ad pedes alicujus prosternere, ad alicujus pedes supplicem se abjicere *or* dejicere; more supplicantis procumbere *or* ad pedes provolvi.
Prostrating, Prostration, *by a circumlocution with the verbs.*
PROTATIC, in fabulis ad protasin pertinens.
PROTECT, tego, protego, defendo; tueor, salvum præstare; arcere periclis. — *Protecting, Protective*, protegens, defendens.
Protection, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, præsidium; auxilium. — *To take into protection*, in clientelam, fidem *or* tutelam aliquem recipere.
Protector, patronus, defensor, tutor, conservator.
PROTEST, *v.* testor, contestor, obtestor; sanctissime affirmare; contestando denuntiare; interpositâ contestatione declarare: (*a bill of exchange*), syngrapham non recipere.— *To protest against*, intercedo; interpositâ contestatione alicui rei adversari. — *Protested*, diserte affirmatus; contestatione interpositâ declaratus.
Protest, *s.* denuntiatio contestata; syngraphæ rejectio.
Protestant, *s. and adj.* a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.
Protestantism, *say* protestantismus.
Protestation, affirmatio sollemnis; contestando denuntiatio facta; contestatione interpositâ denuntiatio. — *A protestation against*, intercessio. — *To make protestation*, sollemniter *or* disertis verbis affirmare.
Protester, qui protestando aliquid denuntiat.
PROTHONOTARY, scriba primus.
PROTOTYPE, exemplum (primum).
PROTRACT, protraho, produco; duco (*poet.*); differo, profero, procrastino, comperendino.
Protracter (*delayer*), cunctator, dilator: (*instrument*), instrumentum mathematicum ad angulos metiendos.
Protracting, Protraction, dilatio; prolatio, productio, procrastinatio, comperendinatio.
Protractive, protrahens; protrahendi vim habens.
PROTRUDE (*thrust forward*), protrudo.
Protrusion, actus protrudendi.
PROTUBERANT, tumidus, turgidus, inflatus, tumens. — *Somewhat protuberant*, turgidulus.
Protuberance, tuber; tumor inflatus.
PROUD, superbus, fastosus, gloriosus, insolens, arrogans; superbiâ inflatus, elatus, sublatus, tumens: (*splendid*), magnificus, splendidus. — *Somewhat proud, Proudish*, gloriosior, superbior; superbiâ feroculus. — *You are somewhat purse-proud*, superbiorem te pecunia facit. — *To make proud*, aliquem superbum facere, alicui spiritus afferre, (*of things*). — *That affair made him pretty proud*, ea res attulit ei spiritus *or* illius animos extulit. — *Making one proud*, superbificus (*poet.*). — *To be proud*, sublati esse animi, magnos gerere spiritus, inani superbiâ tumere. — *of a thing*, aliquâ re superbire; aliqua re inflatum esse *or* tumere *or* elatum esse; aliquid ostentare *or* venditare. — *To become proud*, magnos spiritus *or* magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. — *Proud speaking*, superbiloquentia. — *To become intolerably proud*, haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogantiam. —— ¶ *Proud flesh*, caro putris *or* emortua.
Proudly, superbe, arroganter, insolenter, gloriose, jactanter. — *Somewhat proudly*, subarroganter. — *To carry one's self proudly*, insolenter se gerere.
PROVE (*make good*), probo, comprobo, confirmo, rationibus affirmare; arguo, doceo. — *I will prove it by good witnesses*, ego testimoniis palam faciam. — *This proves the matter*, ita se habere vel inde probatur. — *To prove by examples*, allatis exemplis probare; exempla ad aliquid probandum afferre. — *To prove a thing true*, probo, evinco: (*false*), refello, coarguo. — *It is proved, or we may conclude*, conficitur. —— ¶ *To prove* (*try*), experior, periclitor; experimentum capere, periculum facere. —— ¶ (*happen*), accido: (*become*), fio, evado. — *Did I not say it would prove so?* dixin' hoc fore? — *Thus does that prove true which I said at first*, ita fit verum istud, quod initio dixi. — *He proved to be a perfect Epicurean*, is perfectus Epicureus evaserat. — *Do we wonder that dreams sometimes prove true?* miramur, aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere?
Provable, probabilis, quod probari potest. — *Not provable*, improbabilis.
PROVEDITOR, rerum procurator.
PROVENDER, pabulum. — *This country yields very little provender for horses*, hæc terra pabuli tenuitatem equis procreat. — *The providing of provender*, pabulatio — *Of provender*, pabularis, pabulatorius.
PROVERB, proverbium; dictum; vur-

bum.—*According to the old proverb*, ut vetus est verbum.—*A common proverb*, usu tritum proverbium, proverbium omnium ore jactatum, vetus laudatumque proverbium.—*According to the common proverb*, quod communi proverbio dici solet; veteri proverbio. — *The common proverb is very true*, verum illud verbum est, quod vulgo dici solet. — *It is an ancient proverb, that all things are common among friends*, vetus verbum hoc quidem est, communia esse amicorum inter se omnia. — *To make an old proverb true*, verum proverbium facere, *Sen. Apocol.* — *It is become a proverb*, in proverbium cessit *or* abiit; vulgo dicitur, tritum est.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (*e. g.* versus); quod proverbii locum obtinet, quod in proverbium venit.

PROVERBIALLY, proverbii loco; ut est in proverbio.

PROVIDE (*get or procure*), paro, comparo, præparo, apparo. — *He provided him against all chances*, ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. — *To provide with all things*, omnibus rebus instruere. — *Who are providing a place of retirement for your old age*, qui sedem senectuti vestræ prospiciunt, *Liv.* — *To provide for hereafter*, in longitudinem consulere. — *To provide beforehand or guard against*, præcaveo. — *The law has provided*, lege cautum est. — *To provide for*, provideo, prospicio, consulo. — *I will provide as well as I can*, omnia meâ curâ, operâ, diligentiâ providebo. — *You must provide for them*, iis consulendum est. — *To provide or furnish with necessaries*, res necessarias parare, comparare, suppeditare. — *He provided all things necessary for him*, ei omnia adjumenta subministravit, omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam suppeditavit. — *Provided or furnished*, subministratus, suppeditatus: (*furnished with*), instructus, accinctus, munitus. —*with all necessaries*, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus, *Cic.* — *Not provided*, imparatus. — *It is provided*, comparatum est. —*To provide or appoint by will*, testamento cavere.

PROVIDED *that*, &c., eâ conditione *or* eâ lege, ut, *etc.*

PROVIDENCE, providentia; prudentia; cautio. —— ¶ *The providence of God, or divine providence*, providentia divina; mens divina; *sometimes by* Deus.

PROVIDENT, providus; cautus; consideratus; circumspectus; prudens; diligens. — *A provident person*, frugalis; frugi.

PROVIDENTIAL, ad providentiam divinam pertinens; *also by genit.* Dei.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinâ providentiâ accidens.

PROVIDENTLY, caute, provide, providenter.

PROVIDER, provisor. — *of corn*, frumentarius. — *of wood*, lignator. — *of victuals*, obsonator; annonæ præfectus *or* præpositus. — *of fodder or provender*, pabulator.

PROVIDING, *s.* præparatio, procuratio. — *A providing of fodder*, pabulatio.

PROVISION (*necessaries for life*), penus, commeatus, cibus, alimentum, victus, cibatus, cibaria; annona. — *Provision for a day*, diarium. —*for a journey*, viaticum. —*for war*, armorum et cibariorum in rem bellicam apparatus. — *To lay in provision*, cibum reponere, commeatus condere. — *Slender provision*, victus parabilis *or* facilis; modicus *or* exiguus apparatus. — *To lay up provision*, penus recondere. — *To cut off an army from provisions*, commeatibus exercitum intercludere, *Cæs.* — *To make provision for the belly*, cibaria apparare, comparare, præparare; commeatum seponere, congerere, coacervare. —— ¶ (*preparation*), apparatio, apparatus, paratus, comparatio, præparatio: (*caution*), cautio. See also *Proviso*. — *To make provision or provide against*, caveo, prospicio. — *The law has made provision*, lege cautum est.

PROVISIONAL, pro statu *or* conditione rerum paratus, ad cautelam adhibitus.

PROVISIONALLY, per modum cautionis.

PROVISO, conditio; exceptio, adjunctio. — *With a proviso*, sub conditione. — *He was recalled with this proviso, that he should never meddle with any affairs of state*, revocatus est sub conditione, ne quam partem curamve reipublicæ attingeret, *Suet.*

PROVINCE, regio; provincia (*a subjected province; of such a province*, provincialis). — *Province by province*, provinciatim. — *The United Provinces*, Provinciæ Fœderatæ, Belgium Unitum. —— ¶ (*office or employment*), munus, provincia, negotium. — *That is not my province*, ista res ad me non pertinet.

PROVINCIAL, *adj.* provincialis; *or by* regionis interioris.

PROVINCIAL, *subst.* incola regionis interioris; provincialis. —— ¶ *A provincial of a religious order*, provinciæ præpositus.

PROVISION, PROVISO, &c. See under *Provide*.

PROVOKE (*bring on, induce, excite*), moveo, commoveo, excito; concito; stimulo, exstimulo; incito; instigo: (*to anger*), aliquem irritare, in iram concitare, alicujus iram concitare. — *Choler provokes vomiting*, vomitum movet bilis. — *To provoke an appetite* (*of meats*), appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. — *Wine provokes the appetite*, cibi appetentia invitatur vino. — *To provoke an appetite by walking*, famem ambulando obsonare. — *To provoke stool or urine*, alvum *or* urinam ciere; urinam citare, *Cels.* — *sweat*, sudorem elicere. — *To be provoked* (*angry*), iratum esse. — *Provoked*, iratus, irâ accensus *or* incensus. — *A mind provoked*, animus irritatus, percitus. — *To be provoked with one*, iratum *or* iratum et offensum esse alicui. —— ¶ (*allure*), allicio, illicio, pellicio; allecto, invito. — *These baits provoke a thief*, sollicitant hæc toreumata furem.

PROVOCATION (*offence, injury*), offensio; injuria, contumelia.

PROVOCATIVE, *s.* irritamentum, incitamentum; stimulus; illecebra, lenocinium, (*allurement*).

PROVOKER, stimulator; concitator, impulsor, irritator, *Sen.*

PROVOKING, *adj.* molestus; ingratus.

PROVOKING, *s.* irritatio, instigatio, incitatio, stimulatio.

PROVOKINGLY, ita ut stomachus moveatur.

PROVOST, præpositus, præfectus, quæstor. — *A provost marshal*, rerum capitalium quæsitor bellicus, rerum castrensium tribunus capitalis.

PROVOSTSHIP, præfectura, quæstura; tribuni capitalis munus.

PROW *of a ship*, prora. — *The prow-mast*, malus exterior.

PROWESS, virtus, fortitudo, vis.

PROWL, prædari; surripere.

PROWLER, prædator.

PROXIMATE, proximus.

PROXIMATELY, proxime; sine intervallo.

PROXIMITY, proximitas.

PROXY, vicarius. — *To do a thing by proxy*, per alium *or* vicarium aliquid agere.

PRUDE, femina modestiam nimis *or* falso affectans.

PRUDISH, molestus, putidus, affectatus, ineptus.

PRUDENT, prudens, sapiens, circumspectus; diligens, parcus.

PRUDENCE, prudentia, sapientia; diligentia, parsimonia.

PRUDENTLY, prudenter, considerate, recte, sapienter; cum prudentiâ, adhibito prudentiæ modo; provide.

PRUDENTIAL, ad prudentiam pertinens.

PRUNE, *s.* prunum. — *A Damascene*, prunum Damascenum; pruna brabyla, *pl.* — *A dried*, prunum passum *or* rugosum.

PRUNE, *v.* puto, amputo; tondeo; reseco: *fig.* reseco, circumcido, amputo, coërceo. — *To prune a vine*, vitem putare, amputare. —— ¶ *To prune* (*as birds do*), plumas concinnare.

PRUNER, putator, frondator, arborator.

PRUNING, putatio, amputatio, frondatio. — *A pruning-knife*, falx.

PRURIENT (*itching*), pruriens.

PRY *into*, observo, exploro, scrutor, rimor, speculor, investigo; accurate inspicere. — *other men's actions*, curiosius aliena perscrutari. — *Prying eyes*, oculi emissitii.

PRYER *into*, speculator, investigator.

PRYING *into*, intuitus propior *or* penitior.

PSALM, psalmus; hymnus.

PSALMIST, psalmographus; psalmista. — *To sing psalms*, psalmos canere. — *A psalm-book*, psalterium.

PSALMODY (*singing of psalms*), psalmorum cantio, psalmodia.

PSALTER, psalterium.

PSALTERY, psalterium.

PUBERTY, pubertas.

PUBESCENT, pubescens.

PUBLIC (*common*), publicus, communis, vulgaris: (*known*), notus, cognitus, pervulgatus: — (*used absol.*), homines; populus; vulgus. — *In public*, palam, propalam; coram omnibus; in publico; in luce atque oculis hominum. — *To appear in public* (*in public places*), in publicum prodire. — *Neither was he a great man only in public, and in view of the citizens, but within and at home also a still more excellent person*, nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique præstantior, *Cic.* — *He dares not to appear in public*, in publico esse non audet. — *To appear in public* (*be published*), edi, in vulgus emitti; exire. — *To speak in public*, apud populum dicere *or* verba facere. — *A public house*, popina, caupona. — *At the public charge*, de publico, publicis sumptibus; publice. — *For the public good*, ad commune *or* publicum bonum. — *The public weal*, reipublicæ salus.

PUBLICITY (*of a place*), celebritas.

PUBLICLY (*in public*), publice, palam, aperte.

To PUBLISH (*make public*), vulgo, divulgo, publico, promulgo, pronuntio; diffamo, *Tac.*; dissemino; elimino; in vulgus indicare; celebro. — *An edict was published at Amphipolis, in the name of Pompey*, erat edictum Pompeii nomine Amphipoli propositum, *Cæs.* — *To publish a book*, librum edere *or* emittere. — *To be published* (*as a book*), exire. — *Not published*, ineditus.

PUBLISHER, editor, vulgator; buccinator.

PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION, publicatio, promulgatio, editio, divulgatio: (*book*), liber.

PUBLICAN (*tax-farmer*), publicanus: (*victualler*), caupo.

PUCKER, *v.* corrugo: — *s.* ruga.

PUDDER, tumultus, strepitus; turba. — *To make a pudder*, tumultum suscitare, pulverem excitare; magno conatu nihil agere; turbas ciere.

PUDDING, globus ex farinâ, *etc.* factus: (*sausage*), farcimen. — *A pudding in the belly of any creature*, fallscus venter, ventriculus fartus. — *A plum-pudding*, globus uvis Corinthiacis refertus. — *A suet-pudding*, globus sebo refertus. — *A hasty-pudding*, flos farinæ coctus, massula. — *A bag-pudding*, massula farinacea in sacculo cocta. — *In pudding-time*, in ipso temporis articulo; opportune, commode. — *A pudding-maker*, fartor, botularius.

PUDDLE, stagnum; lacuna. — *A hog-puddle*, volutabrum.

PUDDOCK, septum non ita magnum.

PUERILE, puerilis. See *Childish*.

PUERILITY, puerilitas.

PUFF (*mushroom*), fungus. —— ¶ *A puff of wind*, impetus venti; flatus; crepitus (*as in smoking*). —— ¶ (*for want of breath*), anhelitus. —— ¶ *A puff for spreading powder*, instrumentum ad pulverem odoratum capillo inspergendum.

To PUFF, flo; crepitum dare. — *To puff the fire*, ignem sufflare. — *To puff and blow*, anhelo; anhelitum ducere; ægre spiritum ducere, captare, recipere, reddere. — *after running*, ex cursu anhelare; a cursu anhelitum ducere *or* vehementer et incitate spirare; ex defatigatione cursûs inckatum et gravem halitum ducere. — *To puff out*, efflo. — *To puff or blow away*, difflo — *To puff or make a puff at a thing*, aliquid contemnere, spernere, flocci *or* nihili facere. — *To puff up*, inflo, tumefacio, sufflo. — *To be puffed up*, tumeo, intumesco. — *Puffed up*, inflatus, tumefactus, sufflatus. — *Men, when puffed up with good fortune, forget even their own nature*, homines, cum se permisere fortunæ, etiam

naturam dediscunt, *Curt.* — *Puffed up with pride*, superbiâ elatus *or* tumens. — *Puffing*, anhelus, anhelans, anhelitum ducens.

PUFFING *at*, *s.* sufflatio. — *A puffing up*, inflatio. — *A puffing for want of breath*, anhelitus.

PUFFINGLY, cum anhelitu.

PUFFY, tumens, inflatus.

PUFFIN *apple*, malum pulmoneum.

PUG, simia, simius, cercopithecus.

PUGH, *interj.* vah, apage.

PUISSANT, potens, pollens, validus; armipotens, bellipotens, (*poet.*). — *Very puissant*, præpotens. — *To be puissant*, polleo, valeo.

PUISSANCE, potentia, potestas, vis, virtus.

PUISSANTLY, potenter, fortiter, valide.

PUKE, PUKING, vomitus: (*emetic*), vomitorium, pulvis vomitorius.

To PUKE, vomo, vomito.

PULE (*whine*), vagio, obvagio: (*as young birds do*), pipio.

PULL, vello, vellico. — *To pull asunder*, divello. — *at*, pervello (*e. g.* aurem). — *away*, avello, revello, abrumpo; detraho. — *back* (*draw back*), retraho: (*hinder*), impedio. — *A pull back or hinderance*, impedimentum, mora. — *To pull by the coat, as a dog does*, vestem alicujus mordicus arripere. — *To pull down*, diruo, subruo; destruo, demolior. — *one's pride or spirit*, superbiam alicujus comprimere *or* refrenare. — *To pull one down a peg lower*, de tribu movere; capite deminuere. — *To pull by force*, rapio. — *To pull away by force*, abripio, eripio. — *To pull* (*fruit or flowers*), carpo, decerpo. — *To pull in*, retraho, contraho. — *He pulled in his neck*, collum contraxit. — *To pull in one's horns*, retractare; manum in pulvinarium subducere; palinodiam canere. — *To pull in the reins*, habenas premere. — *To pull off*, detraho, exuo. — *bark*, decortico, deglubo. — *feathers*, avi pennas evellere. — *hair*, pilos alicui evellere; glabrum facere. — *To pull mischief on one's own pate*, malum ultro attrahere; malum suo capiti suere. — *To pull out*, extraho, evello; eruo. — *the eyes*, oculos effodere. — *the entrails*, exentero. — *the teeth*, dentes evellere; edento. — *the tongue*, linguam evellere. — *To pull to pieces*, distraho, discerpo. — *To pull to*, attraho. — *To pull together*, contraho, convello. — *To pull up*, evello, extraho. — *that which was set*, explanto, *Col.* — *weeds*, herbas inutiles exstirpare. — *Pulled up*, evulsus, revulsus, exstirpatus. — *To pull up their hearts or spirits*, animos erigere, excitare, revocare; bono animo esse.

PULL, *s.* nisus.

PULLER *away or up*, avulsor. — *A puller down*, qui dejicit *or* deturbat.

PULLING, nisus; vellicatio. — *away*, avulsio. — *out*, evulsio. — *together*, convulsio. — *up by the roots*, exstirpatio.

PULLET, pullastra, *Varr.*

PULLEY (*wheel through which a rope runs*), orbiculus; (*a machine worked by pulleys*), trochlea. — *The pulley in the top of a ship*, carchesium. — *The cord of a pulley*, ductorius funis.

PULLULATE, pullulo, pullulasco.

PULMONARY, *adj. by genit.* pulmonum *or* -is.

PULMONARY, *s.* pulmonaria officinalis (L.).

PULP, caro; pulpa.

PULPY, carnosus, mollis.

PULPIT, suggestus sacer; suggestum sacrum; *in connection also* suggestus, -um.

PULSE, puls, legumen. —— ¶ *The pulse of the arteries*, arteriarum *or* venarum pulsus; arteriæ *or* venæ. — *The pulse goes fast*, pulsus arteriæ est citatus. — *naturally*, venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ. — *To feel one's pulse* (*prop.*), aliquem *or* alicujus manum tangere; alicujus venas tentare: (*improp.*), animum *or* sententiam alicujus tentare; animi sensa explorare.

PULSATION, pulsus.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem redigere.

PUMICE-STONE, pumex, lapis bibulus. — *To smooth with a pumice-stone*, pumice polire.

PUMP, *s.* antliâ. — *To work at the pump of a ship*, sentinam exhaurire, *Cic.* —— ¶ *Pumps* (*a sort of light shoes*), calceorum genus levius.

To PUMP (antliâ) exhaurire; aquam haurire. — *To pump one*, alicujus animum *or* voluntatem sollerter perscrutari; consilium alicujus callide expiscari. — *They pumped out all things*, odorabantur omnia. — *I said that only to pump him*, istud solummodo dixi, ut illum experirer, *or* ejus animum explorandi gratiâ.

PUMPKIN, pepo.

PUN, annominatio (*as a rhetorical figure*); lusus verborum, allusio jocularis.

To PUN, verborum sono ludere; argutor.

PUNSTER, jocosus; qui verborum sono ludit.

PUNCH, *v.* terebro, perforo. — *To punch with one's elbow*, cubito fodere *or* fodicare.

PUNCH, *s.* terebra. — *shoemaker's*, terebra cavata. —— ¶ (*harlequin*), maccus.

PUNCHEON *of wine*, vas vinarium 21 amphoras continens.

PUNCTILIO, res nihili, futilis, frivola; nugæ, *pl.*; molesta urbanitas.

PUNCTILIOUS (*scrupulous*), religiosus: (*ceremonious*), nimis officiosus *or* urbanus. — *To be punctilious*, de rebus vilissimis altercari, litigare, certare, contendere.

PUNCTUAL, accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exsequens.

PUNCTUALITY, accurata temporis *or* aliarum rerum observatio.

PUNCTUALLY, ad tempus; (diligenter) ad diem; diligenter.

PUNCTUATION, interpunctio.

PUNCTURE, punctura; foramen.

PUNGENT, acer, pungens, aculeatus.

PUNGENCY, acrimonia.

PUNISH, punio, castigo; animadvertere in; pœnâ aliquem afficere, pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To punish with death*, morte mulctare, ultimo supplicio afficere; capitali pœnâ afficere, *Suet.*, capitali animadversione punire, *Id.* — *To punish a person by martial law*, more militari in aliquem animadvertere, *Liv.* — *To be punished*, plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere, pendere. — *by one* (*suffer punishment at his hand*), alicui pœnas dare.

PUNISHABLE, pœnâ *or* supplicio dignus; animadvertendum.

PUNISHER, punitor, castigator, ultor, vindex.

PUNISHING, punitio, castigatio; animadversio. — *by fining*, mulctatio.

PUNISHMENT, pœna; mulcta; supplicium. — *To suffer punishment*, pœnam pendĕre, expendĕre, solvere, persolvere, dare, luere, ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendere, luere. — *To bring one to an exemplary punishment*, extrema in aliquem statuere. — *To free one from punishment*, aliquem pœnâ exsolvere, *Tac.* — *To suffer capital punishment*, morte pœnas dare, *Sall.* — *Lack of punishment*, impunitas. — *Without punishment*, impune.

PUNK, lena, vilis meretricula.

PUNY, parvus, exiguus. — *A puny* (*puisne*) *judge*, judex inferior.

PUP. See *Puppy*.

PUPIL (*ward*), pupillus, pupilla. — *Belonging to such a pupil*, pupillaris. —— ¶ (*scholar*), discipulus, discipula. —— ¶ *The pupil or apple of the eye*, oculi pupilla.

PUPPET, simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitatur; νευρόσπαστον. — *Puppet-show*, spectaculum τῶν νευροσπαστῶν, *or* simulacrorum quæ, *etc.* — *Puppet-man*, qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movet.

PUPPY (*dog*), catulus, catellus. — *A little puppy to play with*, catellus Melitæus. —— ¶ *A puppy or silly person*, stultus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus.

To PUP, catulos edere *or* parere.

PURBLIND, myops; lusciosus.

PURCHASE (*buy*), emo; coëmo; pecuniâ *or* pretio aliquid comparare. — *To purchase a thing for a valuable consideration*, pretio satis æquo aliquid comparare. — *To purchase the good will of the soldiers*, voluntates militum largitione redimere, *Cæs.* —— ¶ (*acquire, get*), acquiro; paro, comparo. — *Purchased*, partus, *etc.* —— || See *Buy*.

PURCHASE, PURCHASING, emptio; res empta.

PURCHASABLE, quod pretio comparari potest.

PURCHASER, emptor.

PURE (*clean*), purus, mundus: (*clear*), clarus, limpidus: (*chaste*), castus, pudicus: (*mere*), purus putus, merus: (*incorrupt*), incorruptus, immaculatus, integer: (*unmixed*), merus, meraceus, sincerus. — *A pure air*, aër purus et tenuis. — *To make pure*, purifico, lustro. — *A making pure*, purificatio, lustratio. — *A pure rascal*, purus putus nebulo. —— || See *Clean*, *Clear*.

PURELY, pure, incorrupte, caste, integre: (*wholly*), prorsus, plane. — *You look purely*, optimâ te valetudine frui vultus indicat. — *I slept purely*, alte dormivi. — *I came off purely*, pulchre et probe discessi. — *Purely good*, optimus.

PURENESS, sinceritas; sanctitas, integritas.

PURIFY, purgo, purum facere; abluo; lustro; expio; februo. — *To purify metals*, metalla purgare. — *To purify from dregs*, defæco, purum facere.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; expiatio; lustratio.

PURIFIER, qui purgat.

PURITY, puritas, castitas; munditia; candor. — *of language*, pura oratio, purus sermo, emendata locutio. — *of the Latin tongue*, incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas.

PURITAN, qui puriorem religionem profitetur.

PURITANICAL, ad eos, qui puriorem religionem præ se ferunt, pertinens; simulatus, fictus.

PURFLE, *v.* aureo filo intexere.

PURFLE, *s.* limbus aureo filo intextus.

PURGE, *v.* purgo, repurgo. — *To purge out*, expurgo. — *To purge by sacrifice*, expio, lustro. — *To purge the body*, alvum ciere, purgare. — *To purge liquid things*, eliquo. — *To purge bad humors*, humores noxios purgatione discutere, expellere, extrahere, evacuare. — *To purge one's self of a fault*, crimen diluere, a se depellere *or* amovere. — *That may be purged or expiated*, piabilis.

PURGE, *s.* medicamentum catharticum, detractio. — *To give one a purge*, alicui medicamentum catharticum dare. — *To take a purge*, potionem medicatam haurire, medicamentum catharticum sumere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (*eccl.*).

PURGER, qui purgat.

PURGING, PURGATIVE, *adj.* catharticus (*of medicines*).

PURGING, *s.* purgatio, expurgatio. — *by sacrifice*, expiatio, lustratio. — *Belonging to purging by sacrifice*, piacularis. —— ¶ *The purging of the sea*, maris ejectamentum.

PURLIEU, locus e severis saltuum legibus exemptus.

PURL, *v.* murmuro, leniter sonare, susurro.

PURLOIN, subduco, suppilo, surripio, suffuror, clam expilare *or* subtrahere. — *He purloined the money and ran away*, is aversâ pecuniâ aufugit.

PURLOINER, fur; expilator clandestinus; aversor.

PURLOINING, compilatio clandestina.

PURPLE, purpura. — *Of purple*, *Purple*, *adj.* purpureus. — *Purple color*, murex, ostrum, conchylium, color purpureus. — *Purple violet*, violacea purpura. — *Purple-royal*, ostrinus, Tyrius. — *To make purple*, purpuro. — *Clothed in purple*, purpuratus, purpurâ fulgens. — *To grow of a purple color*, purpurasco. —— ¶ *The purples*, febris purpurea.

PURPORT, significatio, sententia, vis; notio.

To PURPORT, significo; volo; valeo.

PURPOSE, *s.* propositum; consilium; institutum; sententia; destinatio. — *A full purpose*, statutum, decretum. — *I had a purpose to meet you*, mihi erat in animo te convenire. — *To spend many words to persuade you is not my purpose*, pluribus te hortari non est sententia. — *I will speak a word or two of my purpose*, pauca de instituto meo dicam. — *That was his purpose*, id voluit. — *To alter one's purpose*, sententiam *or* consilium mutare. — *To draw from his purpose*, a sententiâ dĕducere. — *To the purpose*, *adj.* appositus, congruus: — *adv.* apposite, apte, commode. — *Nothing to the*

purpose, absurdus, impertinens, nihil ad rem. — *To speak to the purpose*, ad rem dicere. — *Foreign to the purpose*, a proposito alienus. — *Not so directly to the purpose*, minus apposite. — *Beside the purpose*, a proposito alienus, ab re, præter propositum. — *Of set purpose*, *On purpose*, consulto; de industriâ, deditâ operâ; composito. — *Not of set purpose*, temere, inconsulto. — *To a good purpose*, bono consilio. — *A person for his purpose*, idoneus qui exsequatur sua consilia. — *It is much to the purpose*, multum refert. — *He thought it would be to good purpose*, magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur. — *To punish to some purpose*, graves pœnas ab aliquo sumere.— *To the same purpose*, in eandem sententiam; eo, ideo. — *When he had spoken many things to the same purpose*, in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset. — *Of which you wrote before to the same purpose*, de quo tu antea scripseras eodem exemplo. — *To another purpose*, alio, aliorsum. — *To what purpose?* quo? quorsum? — *To what purpose is all this?* quorsum hæc dicis? — *To what purpose is it?* quid valet? quid refert? — *To that purpose*, eo, ideo. — *A scout was sent for that purpose*, missus fuit in id speculator. — *To no purpose*, frustra, incassum, nequicquam. — *It is to no purpose*, nihil refert. — *It is to no purpose to name them*, hos nihil attinet nominare. — *What is it but to take pains to no purpose?* quid aliud est, quam actum agere? — *All is to no purpose*, nihil agis. — *I tarry here to no purpose*, maneo otiosus hic.

To Purpose, sibi proponere; cogito; in animo habere; destino; statuo, constituo. — *I purpose to do so*, constitutum est ita facere. — *His father purposed to disinherit him*, pater hunc exheredare in animo habebat.

Purposely, cogitato, consulto; de *or* ex industriâ, datâ *or* deditâ operâ; eo, ideo.

Purposing (*designing*), designatio.

PURR, *say* fremo.

PURSE, sacculus, marsupium, crumena; loculi, arca, (*money-box*); res familiaris (*property*). — *To have never a penny in one's purse*, argentariâ inopiâ laborare. — *To empty one's purse*, marsupium exinanire. — *To put money into one's purse*, numos in sacculum *or* crumenam demittere. — *A purse well filled*, bene numatum marsupium. — *A purse-bearer*, præbitor argentarius. — *A cut-purse*, sector zonarius. — *Purse-proud*, præ divitiis elatus. — *A net-purse*, funda, marsupium reticulatum.

Purser, custos pecuniarum.

PURSLAIN, portulaca. — *Garden-purslain*, portulaca sativa. — *Sea-purslain*, portulaca marina.

PURSUE, *v.* persequor, prosequor. — *diligently*, insequor. — *To pursue close or hard*, alicujus vestigia premere, vestigiis alicujus adhærere. — *Night and the plunder of the camp hindered the enemy from pursuing their victory*, nox atque præda castrorum hostes, quo minus victoriâ uterentur, remorata sunt, *Sall.* — *To pursue a design*, in proposito persistere. — *Pursued*, insectatus, quod quis persequitur.

Pursuable, quod quis prosequi possit.

Pursuance. — *In pursuance of*, aliquid persequendo. — *In pursuance of his orders*, ejus mandata exsequendo.

Pursuant *to*, congruenter ad, secundum, juxta tenorem.

Pursuer, insequens, instans.

Pursuing, Pursuit, consectatio, persecutio; certamen; accessus. — *Lucullus overtakes him in the pursuit*, recedentem Lucullus assequitur, *Flor.* — *To be in the pursuit of a thing*, rem studiose persequi; alicujus rei cupiditate ardere *or* flagrare. — *By pursuit*, ambitiose; ambitu.

PURSUIVANT, apparitor, lictor, viator, accensus. (See the Lex.) — *A pursuivant at arms*, caduceatoris *or* fetialis assecla.

PURSY (*fat*), obesus; (*short-winded*), spiritus angustioris; suspiriosus, anhelans.

Pursiness, obesitas; angustia spiritus. — *To grow or become pursy*, pinguesco.

PURULENT, purulentus; pure plenus.

Purulency, puris abundantia.

PURVEY (*for provisions*), obsonor; rebus necessariis providere. — *for wood*, lignor. — *for corn*, frumentor.

Purveyance, Purveying *of provisions*, cibariorum emptio.

Purveyor, annonæ curator *or* dispensator; frumentator; coactor.

PUSH, *v.* pello, impello; trudo; fodio. — *To push as an army does in the midst of a fight*, acrius instare, *Cæs.* — *To push back*, repello. — *To push one forward or encourage to*, impello, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo. — *To push forward or make haste*, festino, accelero. — *To push a thing forward* (*go on with it*), facere aliquid pergo; alicui rei instare; in re perseverare; aliquid non intermittere.

Push (*thrust*), *s.* impulsus, impetus. — *It is come to the last push*, ad triarios ventum est. — *Reserving that resolution to the last push*, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio. — *At one push*, uno ictu *or* conatu. — *To make one push for all*, semel in perpetuum decernere. — *To make a push at or attempt to do a thing*, aliquid moliri *or* tentare. — *He made several pushes at it*, sæpe conatus est. — *I will have another push for it*, iterum tentabo.

Pusher *forward*, impulsor, stimulator, auctor.

Pushing *back*, repulsus. — *A pushing on*, impulsio, stimulatio.

PUSILLANIMOUS, timidus, ignavus, homo pusilli animi.

Pusillanimity, timiditas, ignavia.

PUSS, felis.

PUSTULE, pustula, pusula.

Pustulous, pustulosus.

PUT, pono; loco, colloco; statuo. — *To put again*, repono. — *against*, oppono, objicio. — *apart or aside*, sepono, repono. — *To put away* (*remove*), amoveo; depello: (*lay down*), depono. — *a son*, filium abdicare. — *a wife*, uxorem repudiare *or* dimittere; repudium uxori mittere. — *To put* (*send*) *away*, ablego, demando. — *To put back*, depello, repello; rejicio. — *before*, propono; præpono; appono (*of food*); (*prefer*), antepono. — *between*, interpono, interjicio. — *To put by or aside*, sepono, recondo: (*give over*), intermitto, omitto: (*frustrate*), frustror, eludo. — *I will put by all thy shifts*, omnia tibi subterfugia præcludam. — *To put by a pass or thrust*, ictum deflectere *or* depellere. — *To put a case to one*, causam alicui exponere. — *To put the case*, fingo, puto. — *Put the case it be so*, finge ita esse. — *Put the case he be beaten*, pone *or* puta eum esse victum; esto ut vincatur. — *Put the case you were in my stead*, tu si hic sis. — *Put the case it be not so*, ne sit, sane. — *To put* (*cast*) *down*, dejicio. — *To put down a licensed person*, auctoritatem alicui abrogare. — *To put down in writing*, literis mandare. — *To put an end to*, finem alicui rei imponere; ad exitum perducere. — *Death puts an end to miseries*, miseriarum finis in morte; mors requies ærumnarum. — *To put forth*, exsero, emitto; edo. — *one's hand*, manum porrigere. — *one's strength*, vires exercere, summâ ope niti. — *a book*, librum edere, foras emittere. — *leaves*, frondeo, frondesco. — *To put forward* (*move forward*), promoveo: (*stir up*), concito, excito, incito: (*promote*), see *Prefer*. — *To put from one*, propello, depello; amoveo, submoveo. — *To put it to a hazard*, periculo exponere *or* objicere. — *It puts me in great hope*, spem mihi summam affert. — *To put in*, immitto, indo. — *To put in authority over*, præficio. — *To put in fear*, metum alicui injicere. — *In what a fear he puts them?* quo timore illos afficit? — *To put in for a place*, munus aliquod ambire; pro munere candidatum se declarare *or* profiteri. — *To put in mind*, See *Bring to remembrance*, under *Bring*: (*warn*), moneo, admoneo. — *To put into*, indo, insero; impono. — *He put himself into the habit of a shepherd*, pastoralem cultum induit. — *She put her life into my hands*, mihi vitam suam credidit. — *Put not a sword into a child's hand*, ne puero gladium commiseris. — *To put into the ground*, in terram defodere; in terram *or* in terrâ figere (*fix in the ground*); sero (*plant*). See *Bury*. — *To put money to use* (*at interest*), pecuniam dare fenori *or* fenore; ponere in fenore numos, *Horat.* — *To put off* (*delay*), differo; prorogo, procrastino, prolato; produco, distraho; moras nectere. — *That I may put off for a little time the evil that threatens me*, ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, *Ter.* — *To put off* (*in law*), comperendino. — *To put off a thing cunningly*, astute declinare, callide vitare. — *To put a dispute off with a jest*, joculari modo argumentationem declinare. — *To put off* (*thrust off*), protelo, detrudo. — *one's clothes*, vestes exuere. — *one's hat*, caput aperire. — *one's shoes*, calceos detrahere. — *To put off* (*goods*), divendo. — *To put on*, induco; induo. — *To put on a cloak*, pallio se amicire (*not* induere). — *Put on your hat*, caput tege. — *To put on* (*walk or ride faster*), gradum accelerare *or* corripere. — *To put on a demure countenance*, vultum ad severitatem componere. — *To put on the appearance of a thing*, speciem alicujus rei induere; aliquid simulare. — *To put one thing in the room of another*, rem in locum alterius subdere. — *To put out* (*cast out*), ejicio, expello. — *To put* (*blot*) *out*, deleo, expungo, induco; oblitero; e tabulis eradere: (*extinguish*), exstinguo, restinguo. — *To put out fire carelessly*, ignem exstinguere parum fideliter. — *To put out an order*, edictum proponere. — *To put out of office*, munus alicui abrogare. — *To put out* (*disturb*), perturbo: (*anger*), bilem alicui movere. — *To put one out to board*, alendum aliquem alicui committere. — *To put out one's eyes*, oculos alicui eruere, effodere, eripere; cæco, excæco, occæco.— *To put out of fear*, metu aliquem liberare, metum alicui adimere. — *To put out work*, opus locare.— *To put over* (*carry over*), transfero, transmitto; (*set over*), præficio, præpono. — *To put to*, appono, admoveo; addo, adjungo, adjicio. — *He was put to the torture*, in quæstionem abreptus est. — *Since he puts me to it*, quando huc me provocat. — *You shall be put to your oath*, dabitur jusjurandum. — *To put to sea*, altum petere; (navem) solvere. — *To put one to charge*, sumptibus alicujus vivere. — *To put together*, compono; committo; confero. — *Put all this together*, hæc omnia perpende. — *To put under*, suppono, subdo. — *To put under feet*, pedibus subjicere. — *To put unto*, adjungo. — *To put or lift up*, levo, elevo, attollo. — *To put* (*or hang*) *up*, figere. — *To put up a red flag as a signal of a fight*, vexillum tollere. — *To put up for a place or office*, munus aliquod petere. — *To put or lay upon*, impono: (*overlay*), induco. — *To put one upon or move one to do a thing*, impello, suadeo. — *Necessity puts us upon it*, necessitas nos ad ea detrusit. — *Friends put me upon it*, mihi auctores sunt amici. — *To put the fault or blame upon another*, culpam in alium transferre *or* rejicere.

Put, *s.* — *A put off*, impedimentum; mora.

Putter *away*, depulsor. — *A putter on*, stimulator, auctor.

Putting, positio, positura, positus. — *Putting away*, amotio, amolitio, rejectio, depulsio. — *of one's wife*, repudiatio, divortium. — *A putting apart*, separatio, sejunctio. — *back*, rejectio. — *between*, interpositio, interjectio. — *A putting between of days*, intercalatio. — *A putting in or into*, immissio. — *A putting off*, dilatio: (*in law*), comperendinatio, procrastinatio. — *A putting on or forward*, impulsio, impulsus. — *A putting* (*blotting*) *out*, deletio. — *A putting out* (*of fire*), exstinctio, restinctio. — *A putting to*, appositio, adjunctio, accumulatio. — *A putting together*, compositio. — *A putting under*, subjectio, subjectus.

PUTID, putidus.

PUTREFY (*make to putrefy*), putrefacio; putredinem creare, inducere, ingenerare. — *To putrefy or be putrefied*, putreo, putresco, imputresco, corrumpor.— *Putrefied*, putrefactus, putris, putridus; cariosus.

Putrefying, Putrefaction, putredo; corruptio.

PUTTY, creta oleo commixta.

PUZZLE, *v.* alicui scrupulum injicere;

difficili quæstione confundere; crucem figere. — *Puzzled*, difficultate rei alicujus confusus; ad incitas redactus, cui aqua hæret.

Puzzle (*puzzling question*), *s.* quæstio abstrusa, obscura, difficilis.

Puzzler, qui alium rebus difficilibus confundit.

Puzzling, in res explicatu difficiles inductio.

PYRAMID, pyramis; meta (*any conical figure*).

Pyramidal, in pyramidis formam redactus.

PYRITES (*fire-stone*), pyrites.

PYRRHONISM. See *Scepticism*.

PYTHONESS, Pythia.

PYX, pyxis.

Q.

QUACK, circulator; pharmacopola circumforaneus (*itinerant apothecary*); iatralipes (*a rubbing and salving doctor*); malus medicus.

To Quack (*act the quack*), empiricen exercere. —— ¶ *To quack* (*as a duck*), obstrepito.

Quackery, empirice; iatraliptice, *Plin.*

QUADRAGESIMAL, *say* quadragesimalis.

QUADRANGLE, area quadrata.

Quadrangular, quadrangulus, quadrangularis.

QUADRANT, quadrans; quarta pars circuli; instrumentum mathematicum sic dictum.

QUADRATIC, *say* quadraticus.

QUADRATURE, quadratura.

QUADRUPED, quadrupes.

QUADRUPLE, quadruplex: — *s.* quadruplum.

QUAFF, pergræcor, perpoto; largius bibere; potu copiosiore se ingurgitare. — *To quaff all out*, ebibo, exsorbeo.

Quaffer, ebriosus.

Quaffing, compotatio. — *A quaffing about*, circumpotatio. — *A quaffing-cup*, poculum, cyathus.

QUAG, QUAGMIRE, palus, vorago, limus profundus, gurges lutosus.

Quaggy, paludosus, paluster.

QUAIL, *s.* coturnix.

QUAIL (*droop*), *v.* animo cadere *or* deficere.

QUAINT (*elegant or polite*), elegans, scitus, bellus, comptus, nitidus; argutus: (*odd, strange*), rarus, raro occurrens; mirus. — *A quaint fellow*, homo bellus; lepidum caput *or* capitulum. — *A quaint girl*, compta puella.

Quaintly (*neatly*), compte, eleganter, nitide.

Quaintness (*neatness*), elegantia, nitor, concinnitas.

QUAKE, tremo, trepido. — *I quake all over*, totus tremo horreoque. — *To make to quake*, tremefacio. — *To quake extremely*, horreo, inhorreo. — *To begin to quake*, tremisco, contremisco.

Quaking, *s.* horror, tremor.

QUAKER, *say* Quakerus.

Quakerism, *say* Quakerorum lex *or* formula.

QUALIFY (*make fit*), idoneum ad aliquod munus facere: (*appease*), mitigo, paco, placo, sedo: (*modify, moderate*), immutare aliquid de aliqua re; aliquid temperare; moderor. — *Qualified* (*appeased*), sedatus, pacatus, placatus, mitigatus: (*fitted*), idoneus. — *A person well qualified*, homo omnibus animi dotibus ad rem aliquam ornatus. — *Generally deemed to be qualified for the sovereignty, till after he had obtained it*, omnium consensu capax imperii visus, nisi imperâsset, *Tac.* — *To be naturally qualified for carrying on business*, a naturâ adjumenta habere rerum gerendarum, *Cic.*

Qualifying (*appeasing*), sedatio, placatio.

Qualification (*endowment*), dos; virtus; facultas: (*abatement*), imminutio, deminutio. — *With qualification*, cum *or* sub exceptione.

QUALITY, conditio, status; ratio; natura; qualitas. — *Good quality of a thing*, bonitas. — *Natural qualities*, natura; animi dotes. — *His good qualities*, virtutes ejus. — *Qualities* (*morals*, &c.), mores. — *Of what quality*, qualis. — *Of that*, talis; is. —— ¶ (*rank*), locus; ordo: dignitas; nobilitas. — *The quality, or persons of quality*, nobiles, *pl.*, proceres, homines primarii. — *A person of quality*, nobilis, illustris, homo nobilitate præstans, homo ordinis honestioris. — *Men of the highest quality*, quorum genus eminebat, Q. *Curt.*

QUALM, levis stomachi ægritudo; nausea.

Qualmish, crudus, stomachi ægritudine laborans.

QUANDARY, dubitatio; angustiæ, difficultas. — *I am in a quandary*, animus mihi pendet; inter sacrum saxumque sto; quo me vertam nescio; incertus sum quid faciam; nescio quid agam. — *While a man is in a quandary*, dum in dubio est animus. — *I have put him into a quandary*, injeci scrupulum homini.

QUANTITY, modus, numerus; magnitudo; quantitas: (*in prosody*), mensura, quantitas. — *A great quantity*, magna vis. — *A poor or small quantity*, paullulum, pauxillulum.

Quantitive, ad quantitatem pertinens.

QUARANTINE, tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitutum. — *To perform quarantine*, valetudinis spectandæ causâ in statione retineri.

QUARREL, jurgium, rixa; controversia; simultas: (*side, party*), causa, partes. — *To breed or pick quarrels*, lites ciere *or* serere; jurgii occasionem captare, rixæ causam quærere; jurgia committere. — *A picker of quarrels*, homo contentiosus *or* rixosus; vitilitigator. — *To make up quarrels*, lites inter aliquos componere, gratiam reconciliare. — *To undertake one's quarrel*, se partibus alicujus adjungere.

To Quarrel, litigo, rixor, jurgor; altercor, certo, decerto, contendo.

Quarreller, altercator, litigator.

Quarrelling, *s.* contentio, litigatio; lis.

Quarrelsome, certandi cupidus; rixosus, contentiosus; litigiosus.

Quarrelsomeness, certandi studium; pugnacitas, *Plin.*

QUARRY (*stone-mine*), lapidum fodina, lapicidina; latomiæ, *pl.* — *A quarry-man*, lapicida. —— ¶ *The quarry of a hawk*, accipitris præda.

To Quarry upon, in prædam invehi *or* involare.

QUART, duo sextarii.

QUARTAN *ague*, febris quartana. — *Having a quartan ague*, quartanâ febri laborans. — *In a quartan ague*, morbo quartanæ aggravante.

QUARTER (*fourth part*), quadrans; quarta pars. — *A quarter of a year*, anni quarta pars, spatium trimestre. — *A quarter of an hour*, quarta pars horæ. — *Hardly half a quarter of an hour*, vix octava pars horæ. — *A quarter of a pound*, quadrans; quadrans pondo. — *A quarter of corn*, frumenti octo modii. — *The quarters of the moon*, lunæ phases. — *The first quarter*, luna bisecta. — *The last quarter*, luna gibbosa. —— ¶ *Quarters or lodgings*, hospitium. — *Soldiers' quarters*, contubernia stativa. — *Winter quarters*, hiberna, *pl.* — *They had their winter quarters at Aquileia*, circa Aquileiam hiemabant. — *To send an army into winter quarters*, exercitum in hiberna dimittere. — *To take up his quarters*, consido; consideo. — *A quarter-master*, castrorum metator *or* designator. —— ¶ (*direction*), pars: (*coast, country*), regio; terra; fines. — *What brings you to these quarters?* cur te in his conspicor regionibus? — *Into all quarters*, in omnes partes. — *From all quarters*, undique. ——¶ *A quarter piece* (*in heraldry*), foramen quadratum in medio crucis formatum. — *A quarter staff*, baculum. —— ¶ *Quarter* (*in fighting*), salus. — *He gave them quarter*, in fidem eos recepit. — *There was no quarter given*, ad internecionem cæsi sunt. — *While the conqueror was more willing to give quarter than the conquered to receive it*, cum libentius vitam victor jam daret, quam victi acciperent, *Paterc.* — *To call or cry for quarter*, pro vitâ supplicare. — *They call for quarter*, ab eo salutem petunt; armis positis ad imperatoris fidem confugiunt. — *To give quarter*, in fidem recipere, vitæ parcere.

To Quarter (*cut into four quarters*), quadrifariam dividere *or* dispertire; in quatuor partes distrahere (*tear into four parts*). — *To quarter or lodge with a person*, in alicujus domo *or* apud aliquem deversari. — *To quarter or receive into one's house*, hospitio aliquem excipere *or* tecto lectoque recipere; hospitium alicui præbere. — *Quartered*, hospitio exceptus *or* receptus. See *Billet*.

Quarterage, pensio trimestris.

Quartering (*cutting or tearing to pieces*), laniatus; sectio. — *A quartering or lodging*, hospitis receptio.

Quarterly, *adj.* tertio quoque mense factus, *etc.*: — *adv.* tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, sextarii quarta pars.

QUARTO, forma quartanaria. — *A book in quarto*, liber formâ quartanariâ.

QUASH, opprimo, obruo; exstinguo. — *He quashed some seditions in the bud*, orientes nonnullas seditiones exstinxit, *Just.* — *To quash or reject a bill in parliament*, legem *or* rogationem antiquare.

Quashing, oppressio, exstinctio.

QUATERNARY, quaternarius.

QUATERNION *of*, quatuor.

QUAVER, *v.* vibrisso, vocem in cantando crispare: (*shake*), vibror. — *Quavering*, tremulus.

QUAY, *say* agger, *or* crepido, *or perhaps* statio.

QUEAN, meretrix, scortum.

QUEASY, fastidiosus, delicatulus, dissolutus. — *To be queasy or crop-sick*, redundo, *Plin.*

Queasiness, nausea; nauseæ lubido; fastidium.

QUECK, contremisco; queror.

QUEEN, regina. — *consort*, uxor regis. — *dowager*, quæ regis prioris uxor erat.

QUEER, ineptus, insulsus; nequam, *indecl.*; mirus; ridiculus.

Queerly, inepte, insulse; ridicule.

QUELL, domo, debello; vinco, subigo: exstinguo, restinguo.

Queller, domitor, victor.

Quelling, domitus.

QUENCH, exstinguo, restinguo. — *To quench, neut.* defervesco. — *Not quenched*, inexstinctus.

Quenchable, qui exstingui potest.

Quencher, exstinctor.

Quenching, exstinctio, restinctio.

QUERIMONIOUS, queribundus; querulus.

QUERN, mola trusatilis. — *A pepper-quern*, mola piperaria.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus.

Querulousness, querimonia.

QUERY (*question*), quæstio.

To Query, quæstionem proponere; dubitare.

QUEST. — *To be in quest of*, quæro, requiro. — *To go in quest of a thing*, ad aliquid investigandum ire *or* proficisci.

QUESTION (*interrogation*), interrogatio, quæstio: (*doubt*), dubitatio; res dubia: (*subject*), quæstio; res, propositum. — *I make no question of it*, nullum dubito — *Ask no questions*, percunctari desine. — *To answer one's question*, abu

interroganti respondere. — *You are beside the question*, a proposito aberras. — *A small or short question*, quæstiuncula; rogatiuncula, interrogatiuncula. — *The main question*, tota res et causa, *Cic.* — *To determine the main question*, de totâ re et causâ judicare, *Cic.* — *There is no question, but*, &c., non dubium est, quin, *etc.* — *A dark question*, quæstio obscura; ænigma. — *Very blind*, quæstio perobscura. — *A knotty*, quæstio perdifficilis. — *To state or start a question*, quæstionem ponere, proponere, afferre. — *To beg the question*, principium petere; idem affirmare, de quo litigatur. — *A begging of the question*, petitio principii. — *To call in question*, dubitare, in dubium vocare. — *To come in question*, in dubium venire. — *To bring or call one to question*, in jus vocare; ad calculos vocare. — *If any man bring you in question*, si te in judicium quis abducat. — *For that affair they were called in question*, ob eam rem in crimen vocabantur, *C. Nep.* — *To put one to the question or torture*, in quæstionem rapere.

To Question *with*, interrogo; percunctor; exquiro. — *To question or doubt*, dubito, in dubium vocare. — *To question or examine*, examino, perpendo, scrutor.

Questionable, dubius, incertus.

Questioner, percunctator, rogator, inquisitor.

Questioning, dubitatio, inquisitio, disquisitio. — *By questioning*, interrogando.

Questionless, sine dubio *or* dubitatione; indubitanter, citra controversiam, certissime, procul dubio.

QUESTOR, quæstor.

QUIBBLE (*pun*), annominatio (*as a figure of speech*). —— ¶ *Quibbles* (*cavils*, &c.), argutiæ; spinæ, dumeta; captiones.

To Quibble, cavillor; verborum sono ludere.

Quibbler, cavillator, captiosus, sophista.

Quibbling, *s.* cavillatio, captio.

Quibbling *question*, captio; fallax *or* captiosa interrogatio.

Quibblingly, captiose.

QUICK (*nimble*), agilis, alacer, pernix, celer, citus, citatus: (*hasty*), festinans, festinus, properans: (*ready*), promptus, paratus: (*alive*), vivus. — *I will be quick about it*, expedite facturus sum; breviter expediam. — *Quick of scent*, sagax. — *Quick-sighted*, acri visu; *fig.* perspicax. — *Quick-sightedness*, visus acerrimus; perspicacitas. — *Quick of wit, Quick-witted*, ingenii vegeti, argutus; sollers, acutus, perspicax, emunctæ naris. — *They are naturally quick*, acuti naturâ sunt. — *To be quick or lively*, vigeo. — *To be quick with child*, fetum vivum utero gestare. — *To the quick*, ad vivum. — *I have touched him to the quick*, commovi hominem. — *To cut to the quick*, ad vivum resecare. — *A quick-sand*, syrtis. — *Quick-sets*, vivæ radices, plantaria viva. — *A quick-set hedge*, sepes viva. — *Quick-silver*, argentum vivum; hydrargyrus.

Quick, Quickly (*soon or presently*), cito, extemplo, actutum, illico, mature, statim: (*with speed or haste*), velociter, celeriter, festinanter, raptim: (*alertly*), impigre: (*sharply*), acute, subtiliter. — *Quick! quick!* move te ocius! — *Somewhat quickly*, celeriuscule. — *More quickly*, maturius, celerius.

To Quicken (*vivify*), animo; vitam alicui reddere (*restore to life*): (*urge*), animo, instigo, stimulo: (*hasten*), depropero, maturo, accelero. — *To quicken the pace*, gradum corripere. — *To quicken wine*, vinum resuscitare.

Quickener, stimulator.

Quickening, *subst.* animatio.

Quickness (*nimbleness*), agilitas, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas: (*liveliness*), vivacitas, vigor; vis. — *Quickness of sight*, visus acer. — *of understanding*, perspicacitas. — *Quickness of wit*, ingenii celeritas; sagacitas, sollertia, acumen ingenii. — *He excelled them all in care, vigilance, hardiness, subtlety, and quickness of wit*, vincebat omnes curâ, vigilantiâ, patientiâ, calliditate, et celeritate ingenii, *C. Nep.*

Quicksilver. See *Quick*.

QUID. — *To return quid for quo*, par pari referre.

QUIDDANY, cydonium, cydoniates.

QUIDDITY, captiuncula, quæstio captiosa.

QUIESCENT, quiescens. See *Quiet*.

Quiescence, Quiescency, quies.

QUIET, *adj.* (*tranquil*), quietus, tranquillus, placidus: (*silent*), tacitus, taciturnus: (*peaceable*), placidus, mitis, facilis, clemens. — *He has always lived a quiet life*, vitam ille suam semper egit in otio. — *To be quiet* (*silent*), taceo, sileo: (*live at ease*), otior, vaco; otium agere. — *To be quiet or be at quiet*, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco. — *Cannot you be quiet?* poti'n' ut desinas?

Quiet, *subst.* quies, otium, pax. — *That the rest of the citizens might live in quiet*, ut reliqui cives quietem agerent. — *The nations lived in quiet*, mollia securæ peragebant otia gentes (*poet.*).

To Quiet (*make quiet*), paco, placo, sedo. — *He will quiet all*, seditionem in tranquillum conferet. — *Not to be quieted*, implacabilis.

Quieter, pacator.

Quieting, placatio, sedatio.

Quietly (*at ease*), quiete, placate, placide, tranquille, secure, sedate.

Quietness, requies; securitas, serenitas; tranquillitas. — *To live in peace and quietness*, in otio et pace vitam degere.

QUILL (*feather*), penna: (*pen*), penna. — *A quill to play on a musical instrument*, plectrum. — *A brother of the quill*, eodem genere quæstûs exercitus.

QUILT *for a bed*, vestis stragula cui xylinum insutum est.

To Quilt, pannum, sericum, *etc.* bombyce fartum consuere.

QUINCE, malum cydonium. — *A yellow quince*, chrysomelum. — *A quince-tree*, cydonia.

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennis, quinquennalis.

QUINSY. See *Squinancy*.

QUINTAIN (*post to run a tilt at*), palus quintanus. — *To run at quintain*, ad palum equestri cursu decertare. — *The running at quintain*, hastiludium, decursus equestris.

QUINTAL, centumpondium, pondus centenarium.

QUINTESSENCE, essentia quinta: (*extract*), flos; succus subtilissimus. — *To extract the quintessence*, succum subtilissimum extrahere.

QUIP, dicterium.

To Quip, vellico, sugillo; tango, perstringo.

QUIRE *of paper*, chartæ plagulæ viginti quatuor; scapus (20 *sheets*). —— ¶ See *Choir*.

QUIRISTER. See *Chorister*.

QUIRK, cavillatio, captio, captiuncula; verborum cavillationes; calumnia, callida fraudulentaque litigandi ratio; techna, stropha. — *Full of quirks and quiddities*, captiosus, vafer, astutus, versutus, subdolus.

QUIT (*leave*), *v.* relinquo, desero. — *He has quitted the town*, urbi nuntium remisit. — *They quitted their ground*, loco cesserunt. — *He was forced to quit his office*, abdicare se magistratu coactus est. — *The people whom they had ordered to quit the town, are recalled into the city*, populus, quem emigrare jusserant, in urbem revocatur, *Just.* — *To quit or yield*, cedo; loco cedere. — *To quit scores*, par pari referre; alicui pariare, *Pandect.* — *To quit or free*, libero; absolvo; relaxo. — *To quit or behave one's self well*, virum se præstare *or* præbere. — *To quit one's country*, cedere patriâ. — *To quit one's post*, locum relinquere; stationem deserere. — *Quitting their horses*, equis dimissis. — *To quit claim*, decedere jure suo. — *Not to quit cost*, oleum et operam perdere.

Quit, absolutus, impunitus. — *To go quit*, aliquid impune ferre. —— ¶ *Now then we are quit*, jam sumus ergo pares. — *I will now be quit with them*, nunc referam gratiam.

Quittance, apocha; accepti latio. — *To give a quittance*, apocham dare; acceptum aliquid testari; acceptum referre aliquid.

Quitting (*leaving*), desertio, derelictio: (*freeing*), liberatio.

QUITE, omnino, penitus, plane, prorsus; totus. — *You are quite out*, totâ erras viâ; toto cœlo erras. — *I am quite out of love with myself*, totus displiceo mihi. — *My mind is quite off from writing*, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus. — *I am quite of another mind*, longe mihi alia mens est; longe aliter sentio.

QUIVER, *s.* pharetra. — *Having opened the quiver*, pharetrâ solutâ. — *Wearing a quiver*, pharetratus, pharetrâ succinctus.

QUIVER, *v.* tremo; contremisco; mico; horreo. — *To quiver with cold*, præ frigore horrere. — *To quiver with fear*, timere intremiscere. — *Quivering*, tremens, tremebundus; tremulus.

Quivering, horror, tremor. — *A sudden quivering for fear*, terror panicus.

QUOIT, discus. — *To play at quoits*, discis certare *or* ludere.

QUORUM, numerus justus.

QUOTA, pars rei alicujus quam ex compacto quis accipere aut pendere debet. (But see *Contingent*.) — *Then the quota of troops to be raised by each city was settled*, auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur, *Just.* — *To furnish his quota of men*, suum numerum conferre.

QUOTE, affero, laudo, produco. — *To quote as his authority*, citare aliquem auctorem. — *an instance*, exemplum allegare.

Quotation (*the act*), prolatio, productio, (*e. g.* loci): (*the passage*), locus, verba. — *Mark of quotation*, signum citandi.

QUOTIENT, quotus *or* quotum.

QUOTH *he*, inquit ille.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus, singulis diebus recurrens. — *A quotidian ague*, febris quotidiana.

R.

RABBIN, RABBI, rabbinus; magister Judaicus.

Rabbinical, *say* rabbinicus.

RABBIT, cuniculus.

RABBLE, vulgus; multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis; turba. — *The lowest of the rabble*, sentina reipublicæ *or* urbis; fæx populi; populi sordes; homines infimi. — *For they were not strangers, nor a rabble of people picked up here and there, that gave rise to the city*, quippe non advenæ, neque passim collecta populi colluvies, originem urbi dedit, *Just.*

RABID, rabidus, rabiosus.

RACE (*contest in running*), cursus certamen, cursus, curriculum. — *From the beginning of the race to the end*, a carceribus ad metam. — *To run a race*, stadium currere; cursu certare. — *Nor should I desire, my race being run, to live my life over again*, nec vero velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, *Cic.* — *The race of one's life*, vitæ spatium *or* curriculum. — *My race is almost run*, prope jam decursum est spatium. — *A chariot-race*, cursus rhedarius. — *A horse-race*, cursus equorum *or* equester. — *A foot-race*, cursus pedester. — *A race-horse*, equus cursor. —— ¶ *A race* (*stock*), genus; gens; stirps; familia; majores. — *Descended from an illustrious race*, natalibus [illegible]

honesto loco natus. — *The royal race*, stirps regia. — *The race of mankind*, humanum genus. — *A race of horses for breed*, genus nobile equorum. —— ¶ *A race of ginger*, zinziberis radix *or* portiuncula.

To Race, cursu certare.

Racer, equus cursor; (*as a man*), cursor.

RACK (*for hay*), crates; clathrata compages præsepi imminens. — *A bacon-rack*, crates porcina. — *A cheese-rack*, crates casearia. — *To put upon a rack*, crati imponere *or* suspendere; super cratem extendere. — *The racks of a wagon*, loricæ plaustri. —— ¶ *A rack of mutton*, cervix vervecina. —— ¶ (*for torture*), equuleus; fidiculæ; tabularia; tormenta, cruciatus. — *To put to the rack*, dare in tormenta *or* in cruciatum; tormenta alicui admovere; torqueo, extorqueo; in equuleum imponere. — *Being put to the rack, he confessed his intended villany*, tormentis expressa confessio est cogitati facinoris, *Suet.*

To Rack (*torment*), torqueo, crucio; excrucio; cruciatu afficere. (See *to put to the Rack*.) — *Why do you rack me?* cur me enecas? *Ter.* — *To rack one's self*, se macerare, discruciare, affictare. — *To rack one's invention*, se in aliquid comminiscendo cruciare *or* fatigare. — *To be racked with bodily pains*, corporis doloribus cruciari. — *Racked with pains*, doloribus pressus, cruciatus, excruciatus. — *The racking pains of a distemper*, cruciamenta morbi. —— ¶ *To rack beer, wine*, &c., cerevisiam, vinum, *etc.* defæcare, in alia vasa transfundere.

Racker, tortor.

Racking, carnificina; cruciatus; tormenta. — *A racking of liquors*, defæcatio.

RACKET (*for tennis*), reticulum. —— ¶ (*stir*), strepitus, tumultus; turba. — *To keep a racket*, tumultuor, interturbo, turbas ciere.

RACOON, cuniculus Americanus.

RACY *wine*, vinum saporis gratissimi.

RADIATE, radio, radios emittere; fulgeo, splendeo, niteo: *v. a.* in omnes partes emittere.

Radiation, radiatio; emissio.

Radiance, Radiancy, nitor, splendor.

Radiant, radians, splendidus, nitens, fulgens, rutilus. — *Radiant brightness*, fulgor coruscus *or* coruscans.

RADICAL, ad radicem pertinens, radicis vim habens, radicis instar nutriens: naturâ insitus (*innate*): *also by using* totus, universus, *or* prorsus, penitus. — *The radical moisture*, humor vitalis *or* primigenius.

Radically, radicitus; a stirpe; prorsus.

RADISH, raphanus. — *Garden-radish*, raphanus hortensis. — *Horse-radish*, raphanus rusticanus, agrestis. — *Long radish*, raphanus Algidensis. — *Sweet radish*, raphanus Syriacus. — *Of radish*, raphaninus.

RAFF (*refuse*), rejectanea, *pl.*

RAFFLE *at dice*, aleâ ludere.

Raffle, Raffling, alea, aleæ lusus.

RAFT, ratis.

RAFTER, tignum, trabs, cantherius. — *A little rafter*, tigillum, trabecula. — *Of rafters*, tignarius. — *The space between rafters*, intertignium.

To Rafter, contigno; tignis *or* trabibus tegere, firmare, alligare. — *Raftered*, contignatus.

Raftering, contignatio.

RAG, pannus, panniculus. — *A linen rag*, linteolum. — *Full of rags or all in rags*, pannosus, pannis obsitus. — *To tear to rags*, lacero, dilacero.

Ragged (*covered with rags*), pannosus, pannis obsitus: (*torn*), laceratus (*poet.* lacer). — *A ragged regiment*, ex pannosis mendiculis collecta cohors. —— ¶ (*jagged*), dentatus.

Raggedness, pannositas, *Cœl. Aur.*

Ragamuffin, mendicabulum, homo egentissimus *or* pannis obsitus.

RAGE, rabies, furor; vecordia: ira, iracundia: (*rage for*), aviditas alicujus rei. — *A violent rage or passion*, ira gravis *or* acerba. — *The rage of the sea*, maris æstus *or* fremitus. — *In a rage or fury, adj.* furibundus, furiosus, furore percitus: — *adv.* rabide, rabiose. — *To be in a rage*, furo, insanio, sævio. — *I am in such a rage*, ita ardeo iracundiâ. — *Be not in such a rage*, ne sævi tantopere. — *He was in a very great rage*, furore percitus est, vehementi incensus est irâ.

To Rage. (See *to be in a Rage*.) — *To rage anew* (*as a wound, grief*, &c.), recrudesco. — *To rage as the sea*, æstuo. — *To rage like a drunken man*, bacchor, debacchor.

Raging, Rageful, furiosus, rabidus, rabiosus.

Raging, *s.* furor, rabies.

Ragingly, furiose, rabide, rabiose, furenter.

RAGOUT, cuppediæ, gulæ irritamentum, ciborum exquisitæ deliciæ.

RAIL, *s.* vacerra, palus, repagulum. — *Rails on the side of a gallery*, pluteus. — *A rail or bar at the starting-place*, carceres. —— ¶ *A night-rail*, linteum ornamentum mulierum humeros tegens.

To Rail *or set round with rails*, palis sepire *or* circumdare; repagulis munire. — *Railed in with rails*, palis septus. — *A place railed in*, septum.

RAIL *against, at, on, v.* maledico, criminor, convicior, alicui convicia facere *or* ingerere; aliquem conviciis consectari, insectari, proscindere; contumeliam *or* maledicta in aliquem dicere; verborum contumeliis aliquem lacerare. — *How he railed at him!* quot ei dixit contumelias! — *To rail at one behind his back*, alicui absenti male loqui *or* maledicere.

Railer, conviciator; maledicus.

Railing, *adj.* — *accusation*, maledictum; convicium.

Railing, *s.* maledictio; convicia.

Railingly, maledice, contumeliose.

Raillery, cavillatio; facetiæ acerbæ; dicteria; sales; acetum.

RAIMENT, vestis, vestitus, vestimentum.

RAIN, pluvia; imber. (See *Pluvia* in the Lex.) — *In the rain*, per imbrem. — *A storm of rain*, nimbus, pluviarum vis et incursus. — *A sudden shower of rain*, imber subitus. — *Of rain*, pluvius, pluvialis, pluviatilis. — *Gentle rains*, pluviæ leves.

To Rain, pluo. — *It has continued to rain or raining all day*, per totum diem pluere non desiit. — *It is going to rain*, pluvia impendet. — *To rain downright*, depluo. — *To rain in or upon*, impluo. — *To rain through*, perpluo.

Rainbow, arcus pluvius.

Rainy, pluvius; pluviosus (*e. g.* hiems). — *A rainy day*, dies pluvialis. — *Rainy season*, tempus pluviale; imbres (continui).

RAISE, levo, allevo, elevo; attollo, tollo, erigo, arrigo. — *You raise a doubt where there is none*, nodum in scirpo quæris. — *To raise one's self or rise*, surgo, de sellâ, e lecto, *etc.* surgere. — *To raise a bank or wall*, aggerem *or* murum exstruere. — *To raise one's self in the world*, suâ industriâ divitias *or* dignitatem augere. — *Now I will relate his origin, manners, and by what means he raised himself to such an exorbitant power*, nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediam, *Tac.* — *To raise or prefer one to honors*, aliquem ad honores promovere, honoribus amplificare; alicujus dignitatem augere. — *To be raised by a person's interest*, augeri, adjuvari. — *The Rhodians, a great and flourishing people, who had been raised by the assistance of the Romans, proved unfaithful and treacherous to us*, Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, quæ populi Romani opibus creverat, infida atque adversa nobis fuit, *Sall.* — *To raise the affections or passions*, animos commovere *or* concitare. — *To raise anger*, iram movere *or* commovere. — *To raise contributions in war*, pecunias civitatibus imperare. — *To raise large sums of money, as the parliament does*, ingentem pecuniam decernere. — *To raise portions for daughters*, filias dotare, pecuniam ad filiarum dotes conficere. — *To raise, collect or gather*, colligo; cogo. — *To raise men*, milites conscribere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere. — *I can raise an army in a few days*, paucis diebus exercitum faciam. — *New-raised men*, milites nuper conscripti. — *To raise or rouse up*, excito, suscito. — *To raise the country or posse comitatus*, omnes regionis alicujus incolas cogere, convocare, colligere. — *To raise one from the dead*, excitare aliquem ab inferis, *Cic.* — *To raise suspicion upon a person*, suspicionem in aliquem commovere. — *a scandal or ill report*, alicui invidiam movere; odium immerito in aliquem concitare, excitare, struere. — *To raise or make bread*, fingere panes. — *To raise paste*, farinam depsere *or* subigere. — *To raise the price of a thing*, pretium alicujus rei efferre, augere. — *The price of victuals being raised*, annonâ flagellatâ *or* incensâ.

Raiser, concitator.

Raising, concitatio, incitatio. — *The raising of a bank*, terræ aggestio. — *The raising of money*, pecuniarum exactio, argentaria coactio. — *The raising of soldiers*, militum delectus. — *The raising of a siege*, ab obsidione discessus.

RAISIN, acinus passus. — *A bunch of raisins*, uva passa. — *Raisins of the sun*, uvæ sole siccatæ.

RAKE, rastrum, sarculum. — *As lean as a rake*, nil nisi ossa et pellis. — *A little rake*, rastellum. — *A coal-rake or oven-rake*, rutabulum. — *A rake or harrow to pull out weeds with*, irpex, *Mela*, urpex, *Cato.* —— ¶ *A rake, rakish fellow, rake-hell*, homo dissolutus, discinctus, impurus, intemperans, libidinosus, infamis.

To Rake (*scrape*), rado, derado, erado. — *To rake with a rake*, sarculo, sarrio. — *To rake again*, resarrio. — *To rake together or up*, corrado. — *To rake up the fire*, ignem cineribus condere, premis cineres obducere. — *To rake up the ashes of the dead*, mortuo convicia facere, mortuum conviciis proscindere. —— ¶ *To rake up and down for several days together*, plurimos dies per ludum et lasciviam transigere.

Raker, sarritor.

Raking, sarculatio, sarritio; sarritura.

RALLY (*in fight*), aciem restituere; pugnam renovare *or* integrare; dispersos et palantes in unum cogere. — *They gave the enemy no time to rally*, neque se colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. — *They presently rallied*, extemplo turbatos restituerunt ordines. — *They had begun to rally*, revocare in ordines militem cœperant, *Liv.* — *The army rallied*, restituta est acies. — *To rally or come together to a certain place after a route*, ex fugâ convenire. —— ¶ *To rally* (*jest*), carpo, lacesso; cavillor. — *To rally smartly*, arguto.

Rallying, pugnæ instauratio, inclinatæ aciei restitutio: — cavillatio.

RAM, aries. — *The sea ram*, aries marinus. — *Of a ram*, arietinus, arietarius. — *To butt like a ram*, arieto; cornibus petere.

To Ram (*drive with violence*), fistuco; fistucâ adigere. — *To ram or stuff*, infercio. — *To ram in gunpowder*, pulverem nitratum virgâ adigere.

Rammer (*instrument for driving*), fistuca, pavicula. — *A rammer or ramrod, say* virga sclopetaria.

Ramming, fistucatio.

Rammish, rancidus, hircosus, olidus. — *Somewhat rammish*, subrancidus, rancidulus.

Rammishly, rancide. — *To smell rammishly*, hircum olere.

Rammishness, rancor, fœtor.

RAMAGE *hawk*, nisus.

RAMAGE (*branches of trees*), arborum rami.

RAMBLE, *v.* vagor, evagor, circumcurso, erro. — *in discourse*, a proposito aberrare; ab institutâ oratione declinare; sermone desultorio uti. — *Rambling*, vagus. — *A rambling house*, sparsa ac dissona moles *or* domus, *Statius.*

Ramble, *s.* vagatio, error.

Rambler, erro, erroneus, homo vagus, errabundus, vagabundus.

RAMIFY, germino, egermino. See also *Branch.*

Ramification, ramorum divisio; pars.

RAMMER, RAMMISH. See under *Ram.*

RAMPANT (*wanton*), procax, lascivions. —— ¶ (*in heraldry*), erectus.

Ramping *up*, exsultatio.

RAMPART, vallum; agger; munimentum, propugnaculum. — *To fortify with a rampart*, vallo, obvallo, circumvallo; vallo *or* propugnaculo munire.
RANCID, rancidus.
RANCIDITY, rancor.
RANCOR, invidia, malignitas, odium acerbum tectumque, simultas gravis.
RANCOROUS, invidus, malignus, acerbus, gravis.
RANCOROUSLY, cum invidiâ, maligne.
RANDOM, *adj.* fortuitus; temerarius. — *shot*, telum temere emissum. — *At random*, inconsulto, temere, temere ac fortuitu; sine ullo consilio aut scopo. — *To throw out words at random*, verba temere jactare *or* effutire.
RANGE (*put in order*), *v.* ordino, dispono, instruo; in ordinem digerere; ordine disponere *or* collocare; suo quæque loco ponere *or* constituere: (*stand in order*), rectâ serie collocari *or* disponi. — *Ranged in order*, ordine instructus, dispositus, digestus, collocatus. —— ¶ *To range up and down*, obambulo, erro, vagor, evagor, circumcurso.
RANGE (*order*), *s.* ordo, series. (See *Bed*, *Layer*.) — *A range or ramble*, vagatio, discursatio.
RANGER (*searcher*), explorator. — *A ranger of a forest*, saltûs *or* viridarii curator *or* custos.
RANGING (*setting in order*), dispositio. — *A ranging or inspecting*, lustratio.
RANK (*over fruitful*), *adj.* nimis luxurians. — *To be rank*, luxurio, luxurior. —— ¶ *Rank in smell*, rancidus, olidus, fœtidus, hircosus. — *Somewhat rank*, *Rankish*, rancidulus. —— ¶ *A rank rogue*, nebulo profligatissimus, bipedum nequissimus. — *Rank poison*, acre venenum.
RANKLY (*offensively*), rancide: (*luxuriantly*), luxuriose.
RANKNESS (*stinking smell*), rancor, fœtor: (*luxuriance*), luxuria, luxuries.
RANK, *s.* ordo, series: (*quality*), ordo, gradus, locus, dignitas. — *As I was coming along to-day, I met with one of my own quality and rank*, conveni hodie adveniens quendam mei loci atque ordinis, *Ter.* — *At that time there were many of high and low rank*, eâ tempestate fuêre complures novi atque nobiles, *Sall.* — *A person of the first rank*, homo illustris; qui primum locum obtinet. — *To keep his rank*, intra ordinem se continere. — *To march in rank and file*, ordine incedere, acie instructâ iter facere.
To RANK, ordino; ordine collocare: æstimo. — *To rank or be ranked*, digeri, ordine collocari.
RANKER, ordinator.
RANKLE, suppuro; serpo (*spread*); putreo; recrudesco.
RANKLING, suppuratio.
RANSACK (*plunder*), diripio, expilo: (*devastate*), vasto, pervasto, populor: (*search*), rimor; excutio. — *My house was ransacked from top to bottom*, domus mea penitus diripiebatur. — *They ransacked kingdoms, cities, and all private houses*, regna, civitates, domos omnium depeculati sunt. — *Ransacked*, direptus, spoliatus, vastatus.
RANSACKER, direptor, spoliator, vastator.
RANSACKING, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio.
RANSOM, pecuniæ quibus quis redimitur; pactum pro capite pretium; *also in connection*, pecunia, pretium. — *He treated the prisoners with much humanity, and dismissed them without ransom*, captivos indulgenter habuit, et sine pretio restituit.
To RANSOM, redimo. — *To give leave to persons to ransom themselves*, captivis redimendi sui copiam facere. — *Ransomed*, redemptus, pretio soluto e vinculis liberatus.
RANSOMER, redemptor.
RANSOMING, redemptio.
RANT, *v.* ingentia verba effutire, superbe loqui.
RANT, *s.* ingentia verba; vaniloquentia, garrulitas inepta.
RANTING, oratio inflata.
RANTINGLY, gloriose, inepte, insulse.
RAP, *v.* ferio, percutio, pulso. — *Who rapped so hard at the door?* quis tam proterve pulsavit fores?
RAP, *s.* ictus levis, alapa.
RAPPER, pulsator.
RAPPING, pulsatio, verberatio.
RAPACIOUS, rapax.
RAPACIOUSLY, avide.
RAPACITY, RAPACIOUSNESS, rapacitas, rapina.
RAPE, stuprum mulieri illatum: (*carrying off*), raptus. — *To commit a rape*, vim mulieri afferre; mulierem per vim stuprare. —— ¶ (*wild turnip*), rapum. — *A little rape*, rapulum. — *Rape-seed*, rapi semen. — *Rape-leaves*, rapicia, *pl.* — *Rape-violet*, cyclaminus *or* cyclaminum.
RAPID, rapidus, velox; torrens.
RAPIDITY, rapiditas, velocitas.
RAPIDLY, rapide, velociter.
RAPIER, verutum, ensis longus et angustus. — *An old rusty rapier*, verutum rubigine obductum.
RAPINE, rapina.
RAPT *with joy*, effusâ lætitiâ exsultans.
RAPTURE, animi impetus *or* æstus; insania. — *of joy*, effusa *or* mirifica lætitia. See *Ecstasy*, *Ravishment*.
RAPTUROUS, suavissimus; summus.
RARE (*thin*), rarus, subtilis, tenuis: (*uncommon*), rarus, infrequens, non vulgaris. —— ¶ (*excellent*), eximius, egregius, præclarus, præstans. — *What a rare thing it is to be wise!* quanti est sapere!
To RAREFY, *v. a.* extenuo: *v. n.* extenuari. — *The air being rarefied is carried up on high, but being thickened, is gathered into a cloud*, aër extenuatus in sublime fertur, concretus autem in nubem cogitur, *Cic.*
RAREFYING, extenuatio.
RARELY, raro, insolenter. — *Very*, perraro.
RARENESS, RARITY, raritas. —— ¶ *A rarity*, res rara (visu *or* inventu).
RASCAL, balatro, mastigia, flagitiosus. — *A vile rascal, Rascallion*, vilis homuncio, homo trecenis *or* nihili, homunculus vilis, furcifer. — *A crew of rascals*, flagitiosorum grex. — *An arrant rascal*, bipedum nequissimus.
RASCALITY, reipublicæ fæx et sentina, sordes et fæx urbis.
RASCALLY, flagitiosus, scelestus, spurcus.
RASE (*graze*), *v.* stringo. — *To rase out*, erado, expungo, deleo. — *To rase to the ground*, everto, exscindo; solo æquare. — *He rased to the ground the citadel at Syracuse*, arcem Syracusis a fundamentis disjecit, *C. Nep.*
RASE (*blot*), litura. — *A rase made by a weapon*, leve vulnus.
RASING, RASURE (*scraping*), rasura.
RASING (*demolishing*), demolitio, eversio, subversio. — *A rasing or blotting out*, deletio.
RASH (*precipitate*), inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius, incogitans, cæcus, violentus. — *A rash fool*, homo præceps.
RASHLY, inconsiderate, inconsulte, temere, audacter.
RASHNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas, audacia; ferocitas; violentia. — *Rashness of belief*, credulitas.
RASP, scobina. — *Rough as a rasp*, mordax.
To RASP, discobino.
RASPBERRY, morum Idæum. — *bush*, rubus Idæus.
RAT, mus ratta (L.); mus. — *The Alpine or mountain rat*, mustela Alpina. — *The Egyptian rat*, mus Indicus, mus Pharaonis, ichneumon. — *A water-rat*, mus aquaticus. — *To smell a rat* (*to mistrust*), suboleo, persentisco. — *A rat-catcher*, muricidus. (See the Lex.) — *A rat-trap*, muscipula. — *To hunt rats*, mures rattas insectari.
RATE (*price*), pretium. — *Now that I know your rate*, nunc quando pretium tuum novi. — *Corn is at a great rate*, annona cara est. — *If corn is at this rate*, si perseveret hæc annona. — *They hold them at a huge rate*, magni æstimant. — *To buy a thing at a high rate*, impenso pretio parare, *Cæs.* — *A very low rate*, pretium vile. — *To be at a rate with*, pretio præstituto vendere. —— ¶ *A rate* (*proportion*), rata portio. —— ¶ (*tax*), vectigal; tributum. —— ¶ (*manner*), modus. — *He resolved at any rate to accomplish his design*, statuit quovis modo inceptum perficere. — *At no rate*, nullo modo. — *At this, that rate*, hoc, illo modo. — *To spend at a high rate*, nepotor, effuse prodigere, profusis sumptibus vivere. —— ¶ *First-rate*, singularis; eximius. — *A first-rate man-of-war*, navis bellica primæ magnitudinis.
To RATE (*tax*), vectigal *or* tributum imponere alicui *or* alicui rei: (*value*), æstimo, taxo. — *How do you rate it?* quanti pendis? —— ¶ (*chide*), objurgo; increpo, increpito. — *Should I rate him for this wrong?* cum eo injuriam hanc expostulem? — *I often chid and rated him by name*, nomine sæpe vocatum corripui, *Ov.* — *To rate one soundly*, in aliquem invehi; aliquem acerbis verbis increpare, lacessere, proscindere; conviciis minisque aliquem excipere.
RATING (*valuing*), *s.* æstimatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio, vituperatio.
RATABLE, censualis.
RATABLY, pro ratâ (parte); pro portione.
RATHER, potius, magis. — *Rather than I will have your displeasure*, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — *Nay rather*, imo. — *I had rather*, malo. —— ¶ (*somewhat*), *by* sub *in compos.*; *by a dimin. adj.*; *by* paullo *with the comparative*.
RATIFY, confirmare, sancire, consignare, ratum facere. See *Approve*.
RATIFICATION, RATIFYING, confirmatio, sanctio. —— ¶ *Ratifications*, instrumenta sanctionis.
RATIOCINATION, ratiocinatio.
RATIOCINATIVE, ratiocinativus.
RATIONAL (*endued with reason*), ratione præditus, particeps rationis; rationalis, *Sen.*: (*in his right mind*), sanus: (*agreeable to reason*), rationi consentaneus *or* congruens.
RATIONALITY, facultas ratiocinandi.
RATIONALLY, e ratione; juste; prudenter.
RATTLE *or make a noise*, *v.* crepo, crepito; crepitum *or* strepitum edere *or* facere. — *To rattle in the throat before death*, buccis morte solutis raucum sonare; glutire vocem. — *To rattle* (*talk impertinently*), inepte garrire; quidquid in buccam venerit temere effutire. — *To rattle or scold at one*, objurgo, increpo; conviciis *or* contumeliis lacessere. — *He rattled off his brother in the market-place on this very score*, adortus est jurgio fratrem apud forum hac de re. — *Rattled at*, acerbis conviciis lacessitus; graviter increpitus minisque exceptus.
RATTLE, *s.* crepitaculum; crotalum, sistrum. — *A rattle-headed fellow*, temerarius, loquax, garrulus, ineptus, insulsus. — *Rattle-snake*, crotalus (L.). — *Children's rattles*, crepundia, *pl.*
RATTLING (*shaking*), concussio, quassatio: (*chiding*), objurgatio.
RAVAGE, *v.* vasto, devasto, pervasto; populor, depopulor, perpopulor; diripio; expilo; spolio; depopulationem *or* vastitatem tectis atque agris inferre. — *He ravages all the places wherever he comes*, vastat omnia loca, quæ incurrit. — *When I preserved Italy from being ravaged*, cum vastationem ab Italiâ depellebam.
RAVAGE, RAVAGING, direptio, expilatio, populatio, depopulatio, spoliatio, vastatio.
RAVAGER, expilator, direptor, populator, depopulator, spoliator, vastator.
RAVE, deliro, desipio, insanio. — *To rave and tear about*, delirantis modo circumcursare.
RAVER, delirus.
RAVING, *adj.* furens; furiosus; insanus; vesanus; delirus.
RAVING, deliratio, delirium, insania.
RAVINGLY, rabiose.
RAVEL, involvo: (*ravel out*), retexo.
RAVEN, corvus. — *A night raven*, corvus nocturnus; nycticorax. — *A sea-raven*, corvus marinus. — *A young raven*, corvi pullus. — *The blackness or color of a raven*, color coracinus.
RAVEN, RAVIN, *v.* rapio, prædor; voro, heluor.
RAVENER, heluo.
RAVENING, RAVENOUS, avidus, vorax, rapax. — *Ravening hunger*, ardor edendi; bulimus.
RAVENING, *s.* raptio, rapacitas.
RAVENOUSLY, avide.
RAVENOUSNESS, voracitas.
RAVISH *away*, vi abripere *or* auferre: (*deflour*), see *Rape*: (*charm*), capio, oblecto, voluptate perfundere, suaviss me afficere; permulceo; delinio. — *Ravished from*, abreptus. — *To be rav-*

ished or charmed with, magnam ex aliquâ re voluptatem capere. — *He is ravished with her beauty*, ejus formam miratur. — *I was ravished with his discourse*, oratio me illius abripuit. — *Posterity will be ravished with the report of your conquests*, obstupescent posteri triumphos audientes tuos. — *To be ravished with love*, amore ardere *or* flagrare; totum in amore esse. — *with delight*, summâ delectatione affici; mirificâ lætitiâ exsultare.

Ravisher, raptor, stuprator.

Ravishment (*committing a rape*), raptus, pudicitiæ violatio. —— ¶ *A ravishment of the mind*, secessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; furor: (*delight*), summa voluptas.

RAW (*crude*), crudus: (*not sodden*), incoctus. — *Very raw*, percrudus. — *Somewhat raw*, subcrudus. — *To grow raw*, crudesco. — *Raw-boned*, strigosus, macilentus. —— ¶ (*unskilful*), rudis, imperitus, novitius.

Rawness, cruditas; imperitia.

Rawly (*in skill*), imperite.

RAY, radius. —— ¶ *A ray* (*fish*), raia, squalus. — *A rack-ray*, raia clavata. — *The sharp-fronted ray*, pastinaca. —— ¶ *A ray of gold*, bractea, bracteola.

To Ray (*cast forth rays*), radio; radios emittere.

RAZE. See *Rase*.

RAZOR, culter tonsorius, novacula.

REACH (*come to*), aliquo pervenire: (*overtake*), assequor, consequor: (*obtain*), adipiscor; assequor. — *They were not able to reach the same havens*, eosdem portus capere non poterant. — *To reach one's meaning*, intelligo, teneo. — *To reach out, act.* (*extend*), porrigo, exporrigo, extendo. — *the hand*, manum porrigere *or* extendere. — *To reach* (*v. a.*) *to one*, porrigo; præbeo; do; affero. — *To reach, neut.* (*extend*), extendor, porrigor; pateo. — *To reach to or arrive at*, pervenire ad, pertinere ad. — *They say there is a vein that reaches from the eyes to the brain*, venam ab oculis pertinere ad cerebrum tradunt. —— ¶ *To reach* (*vomit*), vomo, evomo.

Reach (*extent*), *s.* ambitus, tractus. — *Within reach of gun-shot*, intra teli jactum. — *This place is out of the reach of the cannon*, a globis tormento emissis tutus est hic locus. —— ¶ (*fetch*), ars, artificium, fallacia; stropha, techna. —— ¶ *Reach* (*capacity, ability*), captus, facultas, intelligentia, prudentia: (*power*), potestas, potentia. — *It is out of my reach*, intelligere nequeo. — *Reach of thought or wit*, sagacitas. — *A person of deep reach*, homo acutus, callidus, subtilis, versutus. —— ¶ *A reach at sea*, duorum promontoriorum intervallum. —— ¶ *A reach or reaching to vomit*, vomendi nisus.

Reaching (*extending*), porrectio.

READ (*peruse*), lego. — *I read Greek much*, multum literis Græcis utor. — *He spent his time in reading the poets*, in poetis evolvendis tempus consumebat. — *To read over*, perlego, evolvo. — *I read the book carefully over*, librum studiose evolvi. — *To read over again*, relego. — *To read often*, lectito. — *very*, legendo conterere. — *To read out*, aliquid recitare. — *Read openly*, publice recitatus. — *To read a sermon or other discourse, instead of repeating it by heart*, de scripto dicere *or* recitare. — *He read his speech out of a written paper*, de scripto dedit. — *Presently after those, your letters were read*, sub eas statim recitatæ sunt literæ tuæ. — *A well-read man*, homo doctissimus, literis perpolitus *or* omni genere doctrinæ excultus. — *Which may be read*, qui legi potest, lectu facilis. — *To read to* (*as a tutor to his scholars*), prælego. —— ¶ (*guess*), conjectare, conjicere, conjecturam facere.

Reader, lector. — *A great reader*, quasi helluo librorum; libris affixus, intentus *or* devotus. — *A reader in schools*, professor, *Suet.* — *A reader to scholars*, prælector. —— ¶ *A reader or curate*, sacerdos vicarius, qui communes preces publice recitare solet.

Reading, lectio. — *A reading over*, evolutio. — *A reading-desk*, pulpitum, suggestus.

READJOURN, denuo in aliam diem differre *or* rejicere.

READMIT, denuo *or* iterum admittere.

READORN, denuo *or* iterum ornare.

READY (*prompt; inclined*), promptus, paratus, accinctus, expeditus, strenuus, alacer; proclivus, pronus, propensus: (*willing*), libens, volens. — *It is ready at hand*, in promptu est. — *Make all ready*, fac parata sint omnia. — *Be ready*, expeditus facito sis. — *He is quite ready*, alte præcinctus est. — *I will go and tell them we are ready*, ibo et illis dicam, nullam esse in nobis moram. — *I am ready to observe all your commands*, ad omnia, quæ volueris, præsto sum. — *See that all things be ready against I return*, fac ut omnia sint parata, cum rediero. — *To be ready at hand*, adesse, præsto esse. — *There is one ready at hand to take you up*, præsto est qui accipiat. — *To get or make ready*, paro, præparo, apparo, comparo; expedio. — *To make one's self ready*, se ad aliquid agendum accingere. — *A making ready*, paratus, apparatus. — *To make ready hastily*, propero, maturo, accelero; expedio. — *To make ready for war*, bellum parare *or* apparare. — *Made ready*, paratus, apparatus, accinctus. — *Make ready* (*in war*), præsto estote! — *Of a ready wit*, sagax; perspicax; cautus. — *He is a man of a ready wit*, ingenii est acuti *or* acris; ingenium in numerato habet. — *Ready money*, pecunia præsens *or* numerata, numi præsentes, *etc.* — *Ready to please*, affabilis, comis, mitis, urbanus, officiosus. — *She is ready to lie in*, partus instat *or* adest. — *Being ready to fight his last battle*, ultimum prœlium initurus. — *Mischiefs are ready to light upon you*, impendent tibi mala.

Ready (*already*), *adv.* jam; jamdudum. — *Ready furnished*, omnibus rebus instructus.

Readily (*promptly*), prompte, expedite, parate; probe; strenue: (*without book*), memoriter; ex memoriâ: (*willingly, affably*), libenter, comiter, officiose, obsequenter.

Readiness, alacritas, facilitas, facultas; propensio. — *to please*, obsequium, obsequentia, urbanitas, comitas. — *To be or stand in readiness*, promptum or paratum esse, sub manibus esse, (*of men*): in promptu esse, paratum esse, præ manu esse, suppeto, (*of things*). — *In readiness*, in promptu, præsto, præ manibus, ad manum; in procinctu. — *To set in readiness*, expedio, paro, præparo.

REAL, verus; germanus; solidus. —— ¶ *A real estate*, patrimonium, bona quæ hereditate descendunt.

Reality, veritas (*realness*): res, res veræ, verum, (*the reality*). — *Do not doubt, for you see realities*, ne dubita, nam vera vides, *Virg.* — *In reality*, re, reverâ, reapse; profecto, sane. — *It is so in reality*, ita reverâ est.

To Realize (*bring into being or act*), facere, efficere, perficere; ad effectum efficere *or* perducere.

Really (*in earnest*), reverâ, re, reapse; sincere, sane: (*truly*), profecto, næ, sane, certe.

REALM, regnum; regio.

REAM, viginti scapi.

REANIMATE, vitam alicui reddere; vivum calorem revocare in artus gelidos: — ad novam spem excitare.

REANNEX, denuo adjungere.

REAP, meto, demeto, messem facere, maturam segetem demetere, frumenta decidere: *fig.* fructum capere *or* percipere ex aliqua re; fero. — *Corn ready to be reaped*, seges matura.

Reaper, messor.

Reaping, messio, demessio. — *The time for reaping was then near at hand*, jam frumenta incipiebant maturescere. — *There is neither sowing nor reaping for me there*, mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur. — *Reaping-time*, messis. — *In reaping-time*, messibus, per messes. — *Of reaping*, messorius. — *A reaping-hook*, falx.

REAR. — *The rear of an army*, acies postrema, novissima, ultima; agmen extremum; triarii, *pl.* — *The twentieth legion guarded the rear*, vicesima legio terga firmavit, *Tac.* — *To bring up the rear*, agmen cogere; extremum agmen ducere. — *To cut off the rear*, agmen extremum intercipere. — *To attack the rear*, novissimum agmen aggredi. — *Yet he thought it more advisable to attack the enemy in the rear*, terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, *Liv.* 3, 70. — *The bringer up of the rear*, aciei ultimæ ductor.

REAR *or rear up*, erigo, elevo, tollo. — (*a building*), ædificare, exstruere, excitare. — *children*, infantes alere, educare, tollere. (See *Breed.*) — *To rear up himself*, se attollere.

Rearing (*lifting up*), erectio: (*bringing up*), educatio.

REASCEND, denuo *or* iterum ascendere.

REASON (*the faculty*), ratio; mens (*the understanding*); sanitas (*soundness of mind*): (*wisdom*), consilium, prudentia. — *Void of reason*, expers rationis. — *One endowed with reason*, qui rationis est particeps. — *Against or not agreeable to reason*, absurdus; ineptus. —— ¶ (*right*), æquum, jus. — *Beyond all reason*, præter æquum et bonum. — *As reason was*, ita uti par fuit. —— ¶ (*moderation*), modus. — *There is reason in roasting eggs*, est modus in rebus. —— ¶ (*cause or motive*), causa (see *Cause*): (*argument, &c.*), ratio, argumentum. — *That is the reason why I staid here*, eâ hic restiti gratiâ. — *There is no reason why I should be angry*, nihil est quod succenseam. — *No reason can be given*, nihil rationis dici potest. — *There is some reason for it*, non temere est. — *For that reason*, eâ de causâ; propterea; ideo. — *For this reason*, hac de causâ. — *A great reason*, gravis causa. — *A moving reason*, causa præcipua quæ impulit et suasit. — *By reason of*, ob, propter, præ. — *I cannot by reason of the time of the year*, propter anni tempus non possum. — *She could not by reason of her youth*, neque per ætatem poterat. — *By reason*, quum, quando, propterea quod. — *By reason you have got what not many have*, propterea quod adeptus es, quod non multi.

To Reason, discepto, disputo, argumentor, altercor, commentor, dissero, ratiocinor; ingenii telis pugnare. — *well upon a subject*, opinionem exquisitis argumentis *or* rationibus firmare *or* stabilire. — *well or ill*, bene *or* male argumentari, disceptare, disputare. — *eagerly against*, oppugno, impugno. — *To reason captiously*, cavillor, captiose disputare *or* disceptare. — *Which may be reasoned*, disputabilis, *Sen.*

Reasonable (*endued with reason*), rationis particeps; ratione præditus; rationalis, *Sen.*: (*just*), æquus, justus; consentaneus: (*moderate*), modicus, mediocris.

Reasonableness (*justice*), æquitas, justitia.

Reasonably (*justly*), juste; ut æquum *or* par est: (*moderately*), modice; mediocriter. — *Reasonably well*, sic satis.

Reasoner, ratiocinator.

Reasoning, ratiocinatio, disputatio, disceptatio; argumentatio; conclusio; altercatio. — *Of reasoning*, ratiocinativus. — *A captious reasoning*, captio, conclusiuncula.

REASSEMBLE (*call together again*), iterum convocare, rursus cogere: (*meet together again*), rursus convenire.

REASSERT, reposco.

REASSIGN, iterum assignare.

Reassignment, assignatio repetita.

REASSUME, resumo, revoco; denuo sumere.

REASSURE, firmare *or* confirmare aliquem *or* alicujus animum.

REATTEMPT, retento.

REBAPTIZE, sacris aquis rursus inspergere.

REBATED (*in heraldry*), deminutus, imminutus.

Rebatement (*in heraldry*), deminutio, imminutio.

REBECK, violina tres nervos habens.

REBEL, *s.* homo seditiosus; qui justum imperium detrectat; qui ab alicujus imperio deficit; rerum novarum molitor; rebellis *is poet.*

To Rebel, seditionem movere; imperium alicujus detrectare; ab aliquo deficere *or* desciscere; *for* rebello, *see the Lex.*

Rebelling, Rebellion, seditio; motus; tumultus; rebellio, -ium, -atio.

Rebellious (*desirous of innovations*), re-

rum novarum studiosus: (*turbulent*), seditiosus, turbulentus: (*in revolt*), rebellans: (*stiff-necked*), obstinatus, perversus, contumax.
Rebelliously, rerum novarum studio; seditiose.
Rebelliousness, contumacia, pervicacia; rerum novarum studium.
REBELLOW, resono.
REBOUND, repercutior, recello. — *Rebounding*, repercussus.
Rebound, *s.* repercussio (*act*); repercussus (*state*).
REBUFF (*repulse*), repulsa. — *To meet with a rebuff*, repulsam ferre. — *He has met with a hundred rebuffs*, centies repulsam passus est.
REBUILD, ædificare aliquid totum denuo; restituo, reficio.
REBUKE, *v.* objurgo, increpo, castigo, reprehendo, corripio, arguo, redarguo, moneo. — *Nor had he sufficient reason to rebuke him*, nec satis ad eum objurgandum causæ erat. — *To rebuke sharply*, increpito; in aliquem invehi; aliquem maledictis acerbis insectari; sugillo. — *despitefully*, aliquid alicui exprobrare; aliquem probris excipere, conviciis lacessere.
Rebuke, *s.* objurgatio, reprehensio, vituperatio, castigatio; convicium.
Rebukable. See *Blamable*.
Rebuker, objurgator, castigator, reprehensor.
RECALL (*call back*), revoco. — *To recall one's words*, dicta retractare. — *To recall to memory*, in memoriam reducere. — *That may be recalled*, revocabilis. — *Not to be recalled*, irrevocabilis.
Recalling, revocatio.
RECANT, dictum aut factum revocare; recanto, *Horat.*; palinodiam canere; se errâsse fateri. — *I will not recant what I have said*, ego quod dixi, non mutabo. — *To recant one's opinion*, sententiam *or* opinionem mutare. — *I am ashamed that I should be so soon obliged to recant my opinion*, pudet tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum.
Recanter, qui dicta retractat *or* sententiam mutat.
Recanting, Recantation, retractatio.
RECAPACITATE, iterum capacem *or* idoneum reddere.
RECAPITULATE, res jam dictas breviter repetere; res diffuse dictas summatim attingere *or* colligere. — *Recapitulated*, summatim repetitus.
Recapitulation; summarium; rerum dictarum enumeratio, congregatio, repetitio; anacephalæosis.
RECARRY, reveho, reporto.
RECEDE (*go from or retire*), recedo, retrocedo, discedo, secedo.
RECEIVE (*obtain*), accipio, accepto, recipio: (*imbibe*), imbibo, imbuor: (*entertain, harbor*), hospitio excipere *or* recipere. — *You shall receive no denial*, nullam patiere repulsam. — *We receive letters from him frequently*, crebro illius literæ ad nos commeant. — *He was received with the utmost respect*, erga illum nullum honoris genus prætermissum. — *To receive the just reward of their own evil actions*, recipere justam facinorum suorum mercedem. — *To receive a wound*, vulnerari, vulnus accipere. — *To receive or sustain a loss*, damnum accipere. — *To receive visits*, salutantes admittere. — *To receive into company*, in societatem admittere *or* cooptare. — *Received into company*, admissus. — *To receive stolen goods*, furta recipere, celare, occultare. — *Received as a custom*, usu receptus. — *A thing received*, acceptum.
Receipt (*receiving*), receptio. — *A receipt or discharge for payment*. (See *Quittance*.) — *A physician's receipt or recipe*, medici præscriptum.
Receiver, receptor, acceptor; coactor. — *of taxes*, tributorum exactor. — *of stolen goods*, furtorum receptor, receptator, occultator. — *The receiver is as bad as the thief*, qui furtum celat, furtum participat. — *Receivers of the king's demesnes*, regis procuratores. — *Receivers general*, tribuni ærarii. —— ¶ *A receiver (chemical vessel)*, vas succum stillatum recipiens.
Receiving, receptio, acceptio, admissio. — *before*, anticipatio, præsumptio.
Receptacle, receptaculum; cella; horreum; apotheca, *etc.*: (*lurking-place*), latibulum, latebra; receptaculum.
Reception (*receiving*), receptio: (*entertainment*), receptio; hospitium. — *To meet with a good or bad reception*, laute *or* frigide excipi; commode *or* parum liberaliter tractari. — *To give an enemy a warm reception*, hostem ingruentem telorum imbre obruere.
Receptive, capax.
RECELEBRATE, denuo celebrare.
RECENT, recens.
Recency, Recentness, *by using* recens *or* nuper; novitas, novus status.
Recently, recenter, recens, nuper.
RECEPTACLE, RECEPTIVE, see under *Receive*.
RECESS, recessus; latebra.
RECHANGE, rursus mutare.
RECHASE (*drive back again*), denuo repellere *or* depellere.
RECHEAT, canum revocatio.
RECIPE, præscriptum.
RECIPROCAL, mutuus; alternus; reciprocus.
Reciprocally, mutuo, alternatim.
To Reciprocate, alterno, mutuo.
Reciprocation, reciprocatio, alternatio.
RECITE, recito; cito; enumero; memoro; narro, enarro.
Recital, narratio, enarratio; enumeratio: fabella.
Recitation, recitatio.
Reciter, recitator; narrator.
RECK, *v.* curo, sollicitus sum; attendo.
Reckless, securus; socors, piger, segnis, iners, indiligens; negligens, remissus. — *To become reckless*, languori desidiæque se dedere.
Recklessly, socorditer, segniter, indiligenter, pigre, negligenter, remisse.
Recklessness, negligentia, securitas; pigritia, socordia, inertia, segnitia, segnities, indiligentia, desidia.
RECKON (*count or tell*), numero, dinumero, computo, supputo; rationem inire; ad calculum reducere; subduco: (*esteem or judge*), arbitror, existimo; duco. — *I will reckon all that clear gain*, omne id deputabo in lucro. — *I reckon without my host*, frustra egomet mecum has rationes deputo. — *To over-reckon*, plus justo computare. — *To reckon up*, supputo, enumero; recenseo, calculos subducere. — *To reckon with one*, rationes conferre *or* componere. — *Reckoned*, numeratus, recensitus, supputatus. — *That may be reckoned*, computabilis, numerabilis. — *That cannot be reckoned*, innumerabilis. — *He reckoned it ominous*, inter omina retulit. — *I reckon it an honor*, id mihi honori duco. — *He reckons himself sure of it*, pro certo habet. — *To reckon or depend upon a thing*, alicui rei plurimum confidere; in re aliquâ spem ponere. — *To reckon little of*, parvi pendere, facere *or* æstimare. — *Not to reckon of*, nullo loco *or* numero habere; susque deque ferre. —— ¶ *To reckon or design*, statuo, constituo.
Reckoner, qui rationes computat.
Reckoning (*calculation*), numeratio, computatio, recensio. — *Even reckoning makes long friends*, amicitiam tuetur qui recte rationes supputat; æqua lanx æquum facit amicum. — *An after-reckoning*, nova computatio. — *An off-reckoning*, de summâ decessio. — *To come to a reckoning with one*, cum aliquo rationes conferre *or* calculum ponere. — *To make reckoning of*, pendo, duco; habeo. — *You make small reckoning what becomes of me*, quid de me fiat parvi curas. — *I see what reckoning you make of me*, experior quanti me facias. — *Now no reckoning is made of it*, nullo nunc in honore est. — *A reckoning-book*, codex accepti et expensi. —— ¶ (*shot or scot*), symbolum, collecta. —— ¶ (*account to be given*), ratio. — *A day of reckoning will come*, aliquando te rationem reddere oportebit.
RECLAIM, corrigo, ad bonam frugem reducere *or* revocare. — *Continue your endeavors to reclaim my son*, corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, *Ter.* — *Reclaimed*, ad frugem perductus.
Reclaiming, emendatio, correctio.
RECLINE, in aliquid reclinari; alicui rei acclinari. (But see *Lie*.) — *Reclining*, reclinis.
RECLOSE, iterum claudo.
RECLUSE, *adj.* — *To live a recluse life*, in solitudine vivere; procul cœtu hominum vivere.
Recluse, *s.* homo solitarius; qui hominum cœtus et colloquia fugit.
RECOGNIZE, recognosco, agnosco.
Recognizing, Recognition, recognitio, agnitio.
Recognizance (*obligation*), obligatio. — *To forfeit one's recognizance*, vadimonium deserere.
RECOIL (*rush back*), recello, resilio: (*give back*), cedo, recedo, retrocedo. — *To make to recoil*, retro fero. — *Not to recoil*, subsisto.
Recoil, Recoiling, repercussio *or* -us; recessus *or* -io.
RECOIN, denuo *or* iterum cudere.
Recoinage, actus iterum cudendi.
RECOLLECT, reminiscor; memoriam alicujus rei repetere *or* revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam *or* in mentem venit. —— ¶ *To re-collect*, recolligo, recipio.
Recollecting, Recollection, recordatio, recognitio.
RECOMMENCE, de integro instaurare, renovo, integro, redintegro, de novo incipere.
Recommencing, instauratio, redintegratio.
RECOMMEND (*praise to another*), commendo; laudo. — *To whom he soon recommended himself by his complaisance and obsequious behavior*, cui se celeriter officii comitate et obsequendi gratiâ insinuavit, *Just.* — *Letters of recommendation*, literæ commendatitiæ. — *To recommend or send salutation to one*, aliquem salutare, alicui salutem dicere. — *The whole family desires to be recommended to you*, domus te tota salutat. — *Recommendable*, commendabilis, laude dignus.
Recommendation, Recommending, commendatio, laudatio.
Recommendative, Recommendatory, commendatitius.
Recommender, laudator.
RECOMMIT, iterum in custodiam conjicere: rursus ad delectos de aliqua re referre.
RECOMPENSE (*reward*), *v.* remunero, munero, compenso, rependo; alicui laboris *or* operæ mercedem tribuere, dare, persolvere. — *It is not in my power to recompense*, non opis est nostræ grates persolvere. — *To recompense or requite like for like*, par pari referre *or* retribuere; merita meritis repensare, *Sen.* — *To recompense one's diligence*, fructum diligentiæ alicui referre. — *To recompense joy with sorrow*, mærore lætitiam pensare. — *To recompense a loss*, damnum compensare *or* resarcire. — *A loss that may be recompensed*, damnum revocabile. — *Not to be recompensed*, irreparabilis.
Recompense (*requital*), remuneratio; compensatio: (*reward*), præmium, merces. — *A little*, mercedula. — *Without recompense*, gratis, gratuito.
Recompenser, qui pensat *or* compensat.
RECOMPOSE, denuo componere.
RECONCILE *a person to a person*, aliquem cum aliquo reconciliare, in gratiam reconciliare *or* restituere *or* reducere; aliquem in gratiam alicujus restituere *or* redigere; aliquem alicui placare. — *enemies to each other*, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimicos (*comic*). — *To be reconciled to a person*, cum aliquo in gratiam redire; alicui reconciliari. — *That cannot be reconciled or pacified*, implacabilis, inexorabilis. — *These passages cannot be reconciled*, hi loci prorsus inter se discrepant.
Reconcilable, reconciliationem admittens.
Reconcilableness, qualitas rei reconciliationem admittentis.
Reconciler, reconciliator gratiæ; auctor reconciliandæ gratiæ.
Reconciliation, Reconcilement, reconciliatio concordiæ *or* gratiæ; gratia reconciliata; reditus in gratiam. — *There is an entire reconciliation between them*, facta est inter eos gratiæ prorsus reconciliatio; in gratiam prorsus reconciliati sunt. — *He effected a reconciliation between the brothers, who were at variance*, distractos fratres in pristinam concordiam reduxit.

RECONDITE, reconditus, occultus, abditus.
RECONDUCT, reconducere, iterum conducere.
Reconducting, reductio, deductio iterata.
RECONNOITRE *a place*, loci naturam, situm *or* munitiones explorare, indagare, observare, exquirere.
RECONQUER, denuo *or* rursus vincere.
RECONSECRATE, iterum consecrare.
RECONSIGN, rursus tradere *or* consignare.
RECONVENE, *v. n.* rursus convenire.
RECONVEY, refero, reporto.
RECORD, *v.* in acta, tabulas *or* commentarios referre. — *To record a law*, legem in tabulas referre. — *To record in one's mind*, in memoriâ figere, inscribere, insculpere. — *I call God and man to record*, Deos hominesque contestor. — *To call or take to record*, testor, contestor. —— ¶ *To record (as birds)*, certatim modulari, alternis vicibus canere.
Record, *s.* annales, *pl.*; monumentum; memoria; testimonium (*testimony*). — *It is upon record*, memoriæ proditum est. — *Books of record*, tabulæ publicæ, fastorum commentarii. — *A bill of record*, libellus memorialis. — *A court of record*, curia actiones suas in tabulas referens. — *The records of time*, temporum annales. — *To bear record*, testor, testimonium ferre.
Recorder *of a city*, proprætor urbanus.
Recording, in fastos relatio. —— ¶ *The recording of birds*, avium modulatio alterna.
RECOUNT, enumero, supputo, memoro, narro. — *Wherefore he briefly recounts the original of the Roman empire*, breviter igitur initia Romani Imperii perstringit, *Just.*
Recounting, *s.* enumeratio, supputatio; narratio.
RECOURSE, refugium, perfugium; cursus. — *To have recourse to*, ad aliquem *or* aliquid perfugere, confugere, refugere, (*prop. and fig.*); alicujus rei perfugio uti (*fig.*); ad aliquem *or* aliquid decurrere (*fig.*). — *He had recourse to us for assistance*, a nobis præsidium petiit. — *They have recourse to that, as the last remedy*, ad illud extremum atque ultimum decurritur. — *And having discharged their javelins, they had recourse to their swords*, pilisque missis, ad gladios redierunt, *Cæs.*
RECOVER (*get again*), recupero, recolligo, recipio, reparo. — *He recovered the people's favor*, animos populi sibi reconciliavit. — *After recovering his liberty*, post libertatem receptam. — *To recover one's debts*, nomina recolligere *or* recuperare. — *Yet truly, I think, I shall be able to recover that same lost money*, retraham hercle, opinor, ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen, *Ter.* — *To recover a thing that was lost*, rem aliquam amissam invenire, reperire, nancisci, recipere, recuperare. — *To recover (v.n.) from a fright or surprise*, se recipere, ad se redire; animum *or* mentem colligere. — *To recover, recover one's health*, convalesco; sanitatem recipere; e *or* a morbo recreari; se confirmare (*establish one's strength again*). — *To recover from a dangerous fit of sickness*, e periculoso morbo convalescere. — *To recover or restore to health*, sanitatem alicui restituere. — *To be recovered (from sickness)*, consistere. — *To recover one's wits*, resipisco, ad se redire. — *To recover or return from death to life*, revivisco. — *Well recovered in health*, sanus, validus.
Recoverable, quod recuperari potest; recuperandus.
Recoverer, recuperator.
Recovering, **Recovery**, recuperatio. — *A recovery (in law)*, evictio, *Pandect.* — *A recovery of an estate (in law)*, recuperatorium judicium. —— ¶ *A recovery (of health)*, sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata; salus: (*remedy*), medicina, remedium. — *It is past recovery*, prorsus periit. — *Without hope of recovery*, desperatus, perditus, conclamatus.
RECREANT, timidus, ignavus; falsus; perfidus.
RECREATE, recreo, oblecto; reficio. — *one's self*, se oblectare, jucunditati se dare; animum laboribus fatigatum relaxare *or* remittere. — *Recreated*, recreatus, *etc.*, refocillatus. — *It recreates*, juvat, delectat.
Recreation, animi relaxatio, remissio, oblectatio, curarum avocamentum, requies. — *Recreation of children*, lusus. — *For recreation's sake*, animi relaxandi causâ.
Recreative, jucundus, gratus, amœnus.
RECREMENT (*refuse*), recrementum.
RECRIMINATE, crimen sibi illatum in accusatorem rejicere *or* transferre.
Recrimination, criminis in accusatorem rejectio *or* translatio.
RECRUIT, *v.* suppleo, delectibus supplere; redintegro. — *That very army was recruited with difficulty by reason of the pestilence*, is ipse exercitus ægre explebatur propter pestilentiam, *Liv.* — *The legions were exceedingly well recruited*, legiones fuerunt egregie suppletæ. —— ¶ *To recruit one's self*, se reficere. — *To recruit or recover one's health*, a morbo vires colligere *or* recreari *or* refici.
Recruit, *s.* (*supply*), supplementum; accessio: (*new soldier*), miles novus; (*miles*) tiro. — *To raise recruits*, milites scribere (in supplementum). — *He sent Bibulus to raise recruits*, Bibulum ad disquisitionem novorum militum misit.
Recruiting *of one's self*, refectio.
RECTANGLE, figura quatuor rectos angulos habens.
Rectangular, rectos angulos habens.
RECTIFY (*correct*), corrigo, emendo; ad regulam exigere; elimo: (*in chemistry*), liquoris partes puriores extrahere, ab aqueis (*not good Latin*) separare *or* secernere.
Rectifiable, qui potest corrigi.
Rectification, **Rectifying**, correctio, emendatio.
RECTILINEAL, **RECTILINEAR**, rectas lineas habens.
RECTITUDE, rectum.
RECTOR, rector.
Rectorship, rectoris munus.
Rectory, domus in qua rector habitat.
RECUPERATION, recuperatio.
Recuperative, **Recuperatory**, recuperatorius, ad recuperationem pertinens.
RECUR (*have recourse to*), recurro.
RECUSANT, *s.* qui ritibus sacris lege sancitis adesse recusat.
RED, ruber (*blood-red*); rufus, russeus, (*light-red, fox-red*); rutilus (*fiery-yellow or red, gold-yellow or yellow-red*); rubicundus (*high-red*); rubidus (*dark-red*); purpureus (*purple, blood-colored and high-red with a soft lustre*); coccinus (*scarlet*); molochinus (*crimson*); miniaceus (*vermilion*); roseus (*rosy*); cervinus (*stag-red*); badius (*brown-red*). — *Somewhat red, Reddish*, rubens; subruber, rubellus; subrufus; subrubicundus, rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans. — *To look reddish*, subrubeo. — *Red in the face*, rubicundus, rubidâ facie, (*by nature or drinking*); pudore *or* rubore suffusus (*with blushing*). — *Red hair*, capillus rufus, rutilus; comæ rufæ, rutilæ. — *Red-haired*, rufus; capillo *or* capite rutilo. — *To grow red, Redden*, rubescere, rubefieri: (*blush*), see *Blush*. — *To make red, Redden*, rufare, rutilum reddere; miniare; rubro colore inficere; rubefacere (*poet.*). — *Red color*, rubeus color. — *To be red*, rubeo. — *To be red hot*, candeo. — *To mark with red*, rubricâ notare. — *Marked with red*, rubricatus. — *A robin-red-breast*, motacilla rubecula (L.). — *A red-start*, sylvia thorace argentata (Kl.).
To **Redden**. (See under *Red.*) — *To make one redden*, alicui ruborem afferre *or* elicere.
Redness, rubor. — *Redness or inflammation of the eyes*, oculorum inflammatio.
Reddish. See *Red.*
REDDITION, redditio.
REDEEM, redimo. — *To redeem a pawn*, repignero.
Redeemable, quod redimi potest; redimendus.
Redeemer, redemptor, liberator.
Redeeming, **Redemption**, redemptio. — *There is no redemption from death*, ab inferis nullus reditus.
REDELIVER (*set at liberty*), liberare: (*give back again*), reddere.
REDEMAND, repeto, reposco.
Redemanding, repetitio, postulatio iterata.
REDEMPTION. See under *Redeem.*
REDINTEGRATE, redintegro, renovo.
Redintegration, redintegratio, renovatio.
REDOLENT, redolens, fragrans. — *To be redolent*, redoleo.
Redolency, **Redolence**, fragrantia.
REDOUBLE, gemino, congemino, ingemino, conduplico. — *Redoubled*, geminatus, *etc.*; iteratus.
Redoubling, duplicatio, conduplicatio.
REDOUBT, munimentum *or* propugnaculum.
REDOUBTABLE, **REDOUBTED**, formidolosus; metuendus.
REDOUND, redundo; confero. — *That will redound to his honor*, gloria ejus rei ad illum redundabit.
REDRESS (*reform*), *v.* corrigo, emendo, reformo; restituo, resarcio. — *To redress grievances*, corruptelas corrigere, purgare, repurgare. — *If they would leave to the senate what measures should be taken for the redressing of their grievances*, si arbitrium senatui levandæ injuriæ suæ permittant, *Liv.* — *To redress one's self*, jus suum vindicare. — *Not to be redressed*, insanabilis, irreparabilis, immedicabilis.
Redress, *s.* emendatio; restitutio. — *To demand redress*, jus suum repetere.
Redresser, corrector, emendator. — *of manners*, censor.
Redressing, correctio, emendatio.
Redressive, opem ferens, ad auxilium pertinens.
REDUCE, redigo: — minuo. — *He reduced the most warlike nations to obedience*, bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem suam redegit; bellicosissimos populos sibi subjecit. — *That man ought to be reduced to obedience*, hominem illum oportet ad officium revocare. — *They were reduced to such misery, that, &c.*, eo miseriæ redacti sunt, ut, *etc.* — *Things were reduced to extremity*, res ad extremum erant perductæ; res ad triarios rediit. — *To reduce a town, fort, &c.*, castellum, oppidum, *etc.* sub ditionem redigere. — *To reduce to nothing*, consumo; ad nihil redigere. — *All these things were reduced to nothing*, hæc omnia ad nihilum reciderunt. — *To reduce to dust*, in pulverem redigere *or* resolvere. — *To reduce into a narrow compass*, in compendium redigere. — *To reduce one's expenses*, sumptus contrahere. — *Reduced to want*, ad inopiam *or* egestatem *or* mendicitatem (*beggary*) redactus. — *A reduced officer*, militum præfectus cujus stipendium deminutum est.
Reducible, quod reduci *or* redigi potest.
Reducing, **Reduction**. — *of a town*, oppidi expugnatio (*by storm*). — *A reducing or lessening*, deminutio, imminutio.
REDUNDANT, redundans, abundans, superfluens, superfluus.
Redundancy, redundatio, redundantia, superfluitas.
Redundantly, redundanter.
REDUPLICATE, duplico, conduplico, gemino, ingemino.
Reduplication, duplicatio. — *Reduplicative*, ad duplicationem pertinens.
REECHO, resonare; vocem reddere.
REED, arundo, canna, calamus. — *Of a reed, Reeden*, arundineus, canneus. — *A reed-bed, bank, plot*, arundinetum. — *Hollowed like a reed*, fistulæ modo cavatus. — *Reed-bearing*, arundifer (*poet.*). — *Reed-grass, or bur-weed*, sparganion. — *The reed-sparrow*, passer arundinaceus. — *The sweet reed*, calamus aromaticus.
Reedy (*full of reeds*), arundinosus: (*like a reed*), arundinaceus.
REEK (*fume*), fumus, exhalatio, vapor.
To **Reek**, fumo, exhalo, vaporo; vaporem emittere.
Reeking, **Reeky**, **Reeking** *hot*, fumosus, fumeus, fumidus.
Reeking, *s.* vapor, exhalatio.
REEL, *s.* rhombus.
Reeled (*as thread or yarn*), glomeratus.
Reeler, qui *or* quæ filum glomerat.
Reeling *of thread or yarn*, glomeratio.
REEL (*stagger*), *v.* vacillo; titubo. (But see *Titubo* in the Lex.)
Reeling, vacillatio, titubatio.
REELECT, iterum creare.

Reelection, iterata electio.
REEMBARK, *v. n.* navem rursus conscendere.
Reembarking, Reembarkation, in navem *or* naves iterata conscensio.
REENACTED, iterum sancitus.
REENFORCE, instauro, reficio; vires addere; augeo. — *To reenforce an army*, exercitum supplere, legiones restituere. — *But they were reenforced in their march by volunteers*, ceterum in ipso itinere auctum voluntariis agmen erat, *Liv.*
Reenforcement (*of troops*), supplementum, novæ copiæ.
REENGAGE (*in battle*), iterum confligere. — *one's self in a business*, se iterum negotio implicare.
REENJOY, iterum frui.
REENTER, rursus *or* denuo intrare; iterum ingredi.
Reentry, introitus *or* ingressus iteratus.
REENTHRONE, iterum in solio collocare, instaurare.
REESTABLISH, restituo, instauro, renovo, redintegro; reconcilio.
Reestablisher, restitutor.
Reestablishing, Reestablishment, restitutio, instauratio, renovatio, redintegratio.
REEVE (*bailiff*), villicus, rerum procurator *or* administrator.
REEXAMINE, ad examen iterum revocare; in aliquid denuo inquirere. — *a copy by the original*, exemplum cum autographo conferre *or* comparare.
Reexamination, ad examen denuo revocatio.
REFECTION (*refreshment*), refectio, recreatio.
Refectory (*place to dine in*), cœnaculum, cœnatio.
REFEL, refello, refuto, confuto; coarguo.
REFER, refero, remitto, relego; causam ad arbitrum aliquem remittere, conferre. — *They referred the whole affair to the senate at Rome*, causam integram Romam ad senatum rejecere. — *To refer a thing to arbitration*, compromissum de re aliquâ facere; rem arbitrorum judicio permittere; rem arbitris disceptandam committere, controversiam arbitris judicandam tradere. — *To refer* (*neut.*) *to an author*, auctorem citare *or* laudare. —— ‖ See *Allude.*
Referee, Referendary, arbiter; sequester.
Reference, Referring, permissio, remissio: (*arbitration*), arbitrium, arbitratus, compromissum: (*regard*), ratio, respectus. — *To have reference to*, alicujus *or* alicujus rei rationem habere; alicujus rei rationem ducere; aliquem *or* aliquid respicere *or* spectare. — *In reference to*, quantum attinet *or* pertinet ad. — *In reference to those times*, ut temporibus illis. — *A reference in a book*, nota *or* signum ad annotationem referens. — *Having reference*, relativus (*not good Lat.*).
Referrible, quod referri potest *or* pertinet ad aliquid.
REFINE, purgo, elimo; excoquo (*metal*). — *To refine upon or handle nicely*, accuratius aliquid tractare; de aliquâ re accuratius disserere. — *To refine wines*, vina defæcare *or* elutriare.
Refinedly, affectatâ elegantiâ; curiose.
Refiner, purgator.
Refining, purgatio.
REFIT, reficio, instauro, reconcinno.
Refitting, refectio.
REFLECT (*reverberate*), repercutio, reverbero. — *To reflect the rays of light*, radios repercutere; radios regerere (in oculos). —— ¶ *To reflect upon* (*in the mind*), considerare, secum cogitare, reputare, revolvere; recogitare, recolere; repetere (*poet.*). — *I often reflect on this*, sæpe recursat hoc animo. —— ¶ *To reflect or throw reproach upon a person or thing*, detrahere de; carpo; reprehendo. — *Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes on the whole body*, singulos modo, modo universos, lædere, *Sall.* — *Reflected upon* (*blamed*), reprehensus, castigatus.
Reflecting, Reflection (*reverberation*), repercussio, repercussus (*the state*). —— ¶ (*of the mind*), meditatio (*how to effect a thing*); cogitatio (*thought*); prudentia (*as a quality*); memoria; conscientia. — *I did that without reflection*, id feci imprudens *or* incogitans. — *This reflection came into my mind on this occasion*, hoc adeo ex hac re venit in mentem mihi, *Ter.* — *After mature reflection*, re diligenter perpensâ. — *A person without reflection or thought*, homo inconsideratus, inconsultus, temerarius. —— ¶ (*reprehension*), reprehensio, castigatio. — *Neither is this any reflection upon their honor, it being the fashion among them*, neque id flagitium militiæ ducitur, ita se mores habent, *Sall.*
Reflective *verb*, verbum reflexivum.
Reflexibility, qualitas rei quæ flecti potest.
Reflexible, quod reflecti potest.
Reflexive, ad præterita respiciens.
Reflexively, per modum reflexum.
REFLOW, refluo.
Refluent, refluens, refluus.
Reflux, refluxus.
REFORM, corrigo, emendo; instauro; reformo; commuto. — *In military affairs he reformed some abuses, and in others made new orders*, in re militari et commutavit multa et instituit, *Suet.* — *To reform a person in his manners*, aliquem ad bonam frugem redigere. — *To reform abuses in the courts of justice*, mores et flagitia eorum castigare, qui judicium exercent. — *To reform one's own manners or be reformed*, ad frugem redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere; mores in melius mutare. — *To reform troops*, militum partem exauctorare, dimittere *or* missos facere.
Reform, *s.* correctio, emendatio; res in melius mutatæ; rerum mutatio.
Reformation, Reforming, correctio, emendatio. — *To want reformation*, medicinæ indigere. —— ¶ *The Reformation*, res Christianæ in melius restitutæ.
Reformed. — *The reformed* (i. e. *Protestants*), reformatæ religionis professores.
Reformer, emendator *or* corrector et emendator alicujus rei (*e. g.* disciplinæ Christianæ); rerum mutationis cupidus. — *of decayed learning*, literarum senescentium reductor et reformator.
REFRACT, radios infringere *or* refringere. — *To be refracted*, refringi.
Refraction, refractio radiorum.
Refractive, refringendi vim habens.
REFRACTORY, contumax; refractarius, pervicax, pertinax.
Refractorily, contumaciter, pertinaciter, pervicacius.
Refractoriness, contumacia, pervicacia, pertinacia, perversitas.
REFRAIN (*forbear*), (se) abstinere, sibi temperare. — *I cannot refrain, but*, &c., animo imperare nequeo, quin, *etc.* —— ¶ *To refrain or curb*, refreno, compesco, cohibeo, contineo; reprimo; tempero. — *To refrain laughing*, risum compescere *or* cohibere. — *immoderate joy*, exsultantem lætitiam comprimere.
Refraining, temperatio, temperantia.
REFRANGIBLE, quod refringi potest.
Refrangibility, conditio rei quæ refringi potest.
REFRESH (*recreate*), recreo, relaxo; refrigero: (*repair*), interpolo, reconcinno; resarcio. — *To refresh one's self*, animum oblectare, recreare, relaxare. — *And the day being now far spent, he ordered the soldiers to refresh themselves*, præcipitique jam die curare corpora milites jubet, *Liv.* — *To refresh one's body with rest*, membra quiete fovere, refovere. — *To refresh the memory of a thing*, memoriam alicujus rei renovare. — *Refreshed*, refectus, renovatus. — *Somewhat refreshed*, subrefectus. — *Refreshing* (*cooling*), refrigerans, refrigeratorius.
Refreshing, Refreshment, recreatio, refectio: lenimen: (*food*), cibus (quo corpus recreatur). — *To take some refreshment or food*, edo, comedo; cibum capere *or* sumere. — *Cool refreshments of the air*, auræ opacæ.
REFRIGERATIVE *medicines*, medicamenta refrigeratoria *or* vim refrigerandi habentia.
REFUGE, perfugium; refugium; asylum; portus; præsidium. — *To take refuge in a place*, fugere, confugere *or* perfugere aliquo *or* ad *or* in aliquem locum; ad asylum confugere; se ad aram recipere. — *To stop all refuge from one*, omnem terrarum orbem alicui præcludere.
Refugee, domo *or* patriâ profugus; extorris.
REFULGENT, fulgens, nitens, splendens, rutilus.
Refulgence, nitor, splendor.
REFUND, reddo; resolvo, *Plaut.*; refundo, *Pandect.*
REFUSE, *v.* recuso, detrecto, nego, abnego, denego; aspernor, aversor; respuo, renuo, defugio, refugio. — *They refused to obey their commanders*, imperium detrectabant. — *He refused the proposal*, oblatam conditionem respuit. — *He never refused an invitation to a feast*, nullum convivium renuebat. — *I will not refuse*, in me nulla erit mora. — *I will refuse you nothing*, veniam quocunque vocâris. — *I will not refuse praise*, non ego laudari metuam. — *To refuse absolutely*, pernego. — *To refuse by nodding*, abnuo, renuo. — *To be refused or denied*, repulsam ferre *or* pati. — *Refused*, recusatus, repudiatus, rejectus.
Refuse *of things*, purgamentum, retrimentum, recrementum; quisquiliæ, *pl.* — *of sifted corn*, excretum. — *of metal tried*, scoria. — *The refuse of wax*, ceræ purgamentum.
Refusal, Refusing, recusatio; detrectatio: repulsa (*repulse, denial*).
Refuser, qui recusat.
REFUTE, refuto, confuto; refello; diluo; resolvo, *Quint.*
Refuting, Refutation, confutatio, refutatio; destructio, *Quint.*
REGAIN, recupero, redipiscor.
Regaining, recuperatio.
REGAL, regalis, regius.
Regalia, regis insignia; honorum decora et insignia, *Flor.*
Regally, regaliter; regie.
REGALE *one*, *v.* munificis donis *or* convivio excipere. — *Regaled*, lauto convivio exceptus.
Regale, *s.* epulæ, lautum convivium, dapes opiparæ, cœna dubia.
Regaling, epulatio opipara.
REGARD (*consider*), *v.* attendo, audio, animadverto, aspecto; consulo, curo; (but see *To have regard*, under the *subst.*): (*value*), æstimo, curo: (*mark*), observo, intueor; exaudio. — *Not to regard*, sperno, negligo, contemno, despicio, posthabeo, susque deque habere. — *To be not regarded* (*in no repute*), sordeo, sordesco; obsolefio, *Suet.* — *Regarding or having relation to*, ad aliquid attinens *or* pertinens.
Regard, *s.* respectus, cura, ratio; observantia; reverentia; considerantia, consideratio, contemplatio; reputatio, *Plin.* — *To have regard of*, aliquem *or* aliquid respicere, considerare; alicujus rationem habere. — *I think we ought to have regard to those that are absent*, existimo oportere rationem haberi absentium. — *I have no regard for these things*, nihil me hæc movent. — *If you have any regard to prayers*, precibus si flecteris ullis. — *A regard for the public good*, studium reipublicæ, *Sall.* — *A great regard to truth*, cura æqui et justi. — *We must have great regard to both*, utriusque ratio habenda est, *Cic.* — *To have a great regard for one*, aliquem magni facere. — *In or with regard to*, quod attinet ad:— ad; a, ab. — *With regard to* (*considering*) *his substance in the world*, pro suis facultatibus. — *In which regard*, quo nomine.
Regardant (*in heraldry*), respiciens, retrospiciens.
Regarder (*observer*), observator.
Regardful, attentus, observans.
Regardfully, attente, reverenter.
Regarding (*concerning*), de.
Regarding, *s.* respectus, contuitus, intuitus.
Regardless, negligens, remissus, improvidus, incuriosus; immemor; socors.
Regardlessly, negligenter, remisse, improvide, incuriose.
Regardlessness, negligentia, incuria.
REGENCY. See *Regent.*
REGENERATE, regenero, regigno, denuo formare.
Regeneration, generatio nova.

REGENT (*governor*), moderator, gubernator, rector; præfectus: (*viceroy*), prorex: (*during the king's minority*, &c.), regni procurator. — *A queen regent*, regni procuratrix.

Regency (*rule*), imperium, regnum: (*in another's stead*), regni procuratio: (*rulers*), qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis; regni procuratores.

REGERMINATE, regermino.

REGICIDE, regis interfector.

REGIMEN (*government*), regimen, moderamen, rerum administratio. — *A regimen in diet*, diæta, certus vivendi modus ac lex.

REGIMENT *of soldiers*, legio. — *of guards*, legio prætoria *or* prætoriana. — *A standing regiment*, perpetui stipendii legio.

Regimental, legionarius.

REGION, regio, plaga, tractus. — *A region of the air*, aëris tractus.

REGISTER (*book of records*), acta, *pl.*, actorum codex, commentarii publici; archivum: (*roll, list*), index. — *A register of names*, nomenclatura. —— ¶ *A register* (*officer*), commentariensis, actorum custos; a commentariis.

To **Register** (*enter into a register*), in tabulas referre, in actis scribere, ascribere; literis consignare. — *He registered the several transactions of each day*, diurna acta conficiebat. — *To register a thing in one's memory*, aliquid in memoriâ figere. — *Registered*, in acta *or* tabularia relatus. — *Registered lands*, fundi publicis commentariis consignati. — *Fit to be registered*, fastis *or* annalibus dignus.

Registering, Registry, in tabulas relatio; conscriptio. — *A registry or register's office*, locus ubi acta publica conservantur; tabularium.

REGORGE, vomo, revomo.

REGRAFT, iterum inserere.

REGRANT, iterum donare.

REGRATE, mangonizo, præmercor.

Regrater, mango, propola.

REGRESS, regressus.

REGRET, pœnitentia (*penitence*); ægritudo (animi); dolor.

To **Regret**, ægre, gravate *or* moleste aliquid ferre; animi dolore affici. — *the absence of a person*, alicujus desiderio teneri *or* affici. — *the death of a person*, alicujus mortem lugere *or* deflere. — *He was greatly regretted by all*, magnum sui apud omnes desiderium reliquit. — *To die much regretted by one's friends*, magno amicorum cum dolore mori.

REGULAR (*according to art*), ad normam exactus, ex artis legibus factus; ordinatus: — constans (*steady*): justus (*formal, due*). — *A regular proceeding at law*, actio ex usitatis formulis lata. — *Regular troops*, milites disciplinâ militari assuefacti; milites legionarii. — *A regular or moderate person*, homo moderatus, temperatus *or* temperans. — *Very regular*, permodestus.

Regular (*priest*), *s.* religiosæ vitæ regulâ astrictus.

Regularity, ordo; constantia; apta membrorum compositio; gravis *or* constans legum observatio.

Regularly, certo, constanter; ex artis legibus *or* præceptis; ordine. — *He lives regularly*, vitam suam ad normam dirigit.

To **Regulate**, ordino, moderor, tempero, dispono. — *He regulated the state by excellent laws*, rempublicam optimis legibus temperabat. — *To regulate one's actions well*, actiones suas ad rationis normam dirigere *or* exigere. — *Temperance regulates all the passions*, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix. — *To regulate one's expenses*, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere *or* statuere. — *To regulate* (*or prescribe rules for*) *another's conduct*, alicui agendi rationem præfinire; alicui quæ sunt gerenda præscribere. — *To regulate one's self by another's example*, alicujus exemplum sequi *or* imitari.

Regulating, Regulation, ordinatio, temperatio, moderatio: lex (*law*).

Regulator, ordinator, moderator.

REHEAR, denuo audire.

Rehearing, auditio *or* cognitio iterata.

REHEARSE, recito, cito, edissero; enarro; nuncupo; memoro, commemoro; repeto. — *He rehearsed in order every thing that happened*, edissertavit ordine omne ut quidque actum est, *Plaut.*

Rehearsal, Rehearsing, recitatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *A brief rehearsing*, rerum enumeratio brevis, repetitio et congregatio rerum jam dictarum.

REIGN (*bear rule*), regnare, regno *or* rerum potitum esse. — *To reign or prevail* (*as a distemper*), ingravesco, vigeo. — *To reign or be in vogue*, floreo, valeo, vigeo, obtineo. — *A reigning distemper*, morbus ingravescens.

Reign, *s.* regnum; imperium. — *The reign of Tiberius was a very inactive one*, Tiberius ingenti socordiâ imperium gessit, *Eutrop.*

REIMBURSE (*repay*), reddo; resolvo; impensas refundare; æs alienum dissolvere.

Reimburser, qui pecuniam impensam resolvit.

Reimbursement, pecuniæ expensæ solutio *or* restitutio. — *He made me a reimbursement of a thousand pieces*, mille nummos mihi dissolvit.

REIN *of a bridle*, habena, lorum; retinaculum (*poet.*). — *To curb or hold in the reins*, habenas adducere, premere, inhibere. — *To let loose the reins*, habenas remittere; frenos dare; *both prop. and fig.* — *To let loose the reins to one's passions*, cupiditatum suarum licentiam non obtinere. — *To hold the reins of government*, clavum imperii tenere.

REINS *or kidneys*, renes. — *Pain in them*, renium dolor. — *Pained in them*, renium dolore laborans.

REINDEER, tarandus.

REINFECT, denuo inficere.

REINGRATIATE, in gratiam alicujus se rursus insinuare.

REINSPIRE, iterum inspirare.

REINSTALL, denuo inauguro, instauro.

REINFORCE, &c. See *Reenforce*.

REINSTATE, in pristinum locum restituere; reconciliare, *Plaut.* — *Reinstated*, restitutus, repositus.

Reinstating, in pristinum locum restitutio.

REINVEST (*invest one again with*), possessionem alicui rursus dare. — *in an office*, alicui munus restituere. —— ¶ *To reinvest* (*besiege again*) *a town*, oppidum obsidione iterum cingere *or* premere. — *Reinvested*, obsidione iterum cinctus *or* circumsessus.

Reinvesting, Reinvestment, Reinvestiture (*of an office*), muneris restitutio: (*of a town*), obsidio iterata.

REITERATE, itero, repeto.

Reiteration, iteratio, repetitio.

REJECT, rejicio, repudio, respuo; reprobo; abjudico; abdico; expello. — *I reject all that wherein I find more evil than good*, ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abjudico atque rejicio. — *He rejected the most reasonable conditions*, conditiones æquissimas repudiavit. — *To reject a bill*, legem repudiare *or* antiquare. — *To be rejected*, aspernandus, contemnendus, respuendus.

Rejecting, Rejection, rejectio, repudiatio; abdicatio.

REJOICE (*be glad*), gaudeo, lætor. — *He rejoices within himself*, in sinu gaudet. — *To rejoice with another, or wish one joy*, gratulor, congratulor. — *Having rejoiced*, gavisus, lætatus. — *To be rejoiced*, gaudeo, lætor. — *To rejoice* (*make glad*), lætifico, hilaro, exhilaro, gaudio aliquem perfundere, lætitiâ afficere, oblecto.

Rejoicer, qui lætatur.

Rejoicing, lætitia, gaudium, exsultatio. — *A rejoicing-day, day of rejoicing*, dies lætus. — *A rejoicing with others*, gratulatio.

REJOIN (*join again*), res disjunctas denuo jungere: (*come up to again*), aliquem rursus adire, rursus alicui se comitem dare: (*reply*), iterum respondere.

Rejoinder, responsio iterata.

REJUDGE. See *Reexamine*.

REKINDLE, iterum accendo.

RELAND, in terram denuo exponere.

RELAPSE, *v.* recido. — *into the same fault*, eandem culpam iterum admittere; in eâdem re rursus peccare.

Relapse (*committing of the same fault again*), *s.* iteratus *or* novus lapsus; iterum admissa culpa. — *A relapse or return of a disease*, morbus recidivus, altera ejusdem morbi tentatio; febris recidiva, recidiva. — *To have a relapse*, in eundem morbum recidere.

RELATE (*tell*), narro, enarro, memoro, commemoro, refero, expono. — *He related the matter handsomely, and in proper language*, rem ornate et idoneis verbis depinxit. —— ¶ *To relate or belong to*, ad aliquem *or* aliquid attinere *or* pertinere.

Related (*akin*), propinquus; consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*). (See *Akin*, and *Kindred*.) — *These were nearly related both by birth and marriage*, hi et genere inter se conjuncti fuerunt et affinitate, *Eutrop.* — *Galba, who was no way related to the family of the Cæsars, succeeded Nero*, Neroni Galba successit, nullo gradu contingens Cæsarum domum, *Suet.*

Relater, narrator, memorator. — *A mere relater*, tantummodo narrator, *Cic.*

Relation, Relating, relatio, narratio, commemoratio. — *It is so by relation*, ita aiunt *or* dicunt; id vulgo dicitur. —— ¶ (*respect, regard*), ratio. — *In relation to*, quod attinet *or* pertinet ad; de; a, ab, ad. —— ¶ (*kindred*), consanguinitas, affinitas. —— ¶ *A relation or relative*, propinquus; consanguineus, cognatus, (*by blood*); affinis (*by marriage*).

Relative, *adj.* quod ad alterum aliquid refertur; *also by some construction with* pro, pro ratâ parte, *etc.* — *The relative pronoun*, pronomen relativum.

Relative, *s.* See *Relation*, and *Relative*, adj.

Relatively, pro ratione.

RELAX (*let loose*), relaxo, remitto: (*mitigate*), resolvo.

Relaxation, Relaxing, relaxatio, remissio; avocatio, avocamentum.

RELAY *of horses*, equi recentes.

RELEASE (*set at liberty*), dimitto. — *from military service*, militiâ solvere. — *from slavery*, servitute liberare. — *from prison*, vinculis exsolvere, e custodiâ emittere. — *To release from a contract*, stipulationi non insistere. — *from an office*, ab administratione alicujus rei liberare *or* eximere. — *Released*, laxatus, relaxatus, solutus.

Release, *s.* absolutio, liberatio, missio.

Releasing, Releasement, relaxatio, remissio, solutio.

RELEGATION, relegatio.

RELENT (*grow soft or gentle*), mollesco, remollesco, mitesco; defervesco, se remittere: (*be moved with compassion*, misericordiâ moveri *or* commoveri: (*yield*), cedo; manus dare; herbam porrigere; alicujus precibus cedere.

Relentless, inflexibilis; inexorabilis, implacabilis.

RELIANCE, fiducia. See *Rely*.

RELICS. See *Reliques*.

RELICT (*widow*), vidua.

RELIEVE (*comfort*), aliquem consolari, erigere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium de re aliquâ præbere, afferre. (*help*), levo, relevo, sublevo; succurro, subvenio, auxilior, opitulor; suppetias, subsidium *or* opem alicui ferre. — *Relieved or comforted*, consolatione levatus. — *To relieve a town*, auxiliares copias oppido submittere; oppidanis subsidium *or* suppetias ferre. — *To relieve a party fighting by sending fresh men*, integros defatigatis submittere, *Cæs.* — *He sent word that he could rely on the fortifications of the town, if he were relieved in a short time*, nuntios mittit, se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur (*impers.*), *Cæs.* — *To relieve a sentinel or guard*, stationum vices permutare.

Relief (*consolation*), consolatio, solatium, solamen. — *This is my only relief*, hæc me una consolatio sustentat. — *You will give her some relief*, illi animum relevabis. —— ¶ (*help*), suppetiæ, *pl.*, auxilium, subsidium. —— ‖ See next page

Relievable, potestatem habens jus suum vindicandi

Reliever (*comforter*), qui or quæ aliquem consolatur: (*helper*), qui opem fert.

Relieving (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, *pl.*

RELIEF *or rilievo*, opus prominens *or* exstans. — *To stand out in relief*, promineo, emineo. — *A bass-relief* (*as an image*), prostypon, imago prostypa.

RELIGHT, RELUME, iterum illuminare.

RELIGION, res divinæ; religiones; sacra; lex: (*as a feeling*), religio; pietas erga Deum (*anciently* deos). — *A man without religion*, homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor.

Religionist, homo superstitiosus.

Religious (*devout, holy*), religiosus; pius erga Deum; sanctus: (*concerning religion*), ad religionem *or* ad sacra pertinens, *etc.* — *One religious in show only*, pietatis simulator. —— ¶ (*exact or punctual*), qui religiose, accurate *or* fideliter manet promissis.

Religiously, religiose, pie, sancte; ut virum religiosum decet. — *To observe a league religiously*, sanctum habere fœdus, *Liv.*

Religiousness, pietas erga Deum.

RELINQUISH, relinquo, derelinquo, desero, destituo. — *To relinquish a charge or office*, magistratu *or* munere se abdicare. — *a claim or pretension*, de jure suo abire.

Relinquishing, Relinquishment, derelictio, destitutio, abdicatio.

RELIQUES, reliquiæ. — *The reliques of a distemper*, admonitio morbi.

RELISH, sapor, *better than* gustus; sapor jucundus. — *Of a good relish*, gustui gratus, grati saporis. — *Of a disagreeable or unpleasant relish*, gustui acerbus, ingratus, injucundus. — *Unripe grapes are of a disagreeable relish*, uvæ sunt primo peracerbæ gustui. — *Of no relish*, nihil sapiens. — *He is a person agreeable to my relish*, hic homo sapit multum ad genium meum.

To Relish (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*savor of*), sapio. — *It relishes very well*, jucundissime sapit. — *To relish or be pleased with a thing*, re aliquâ delectari, capi, moveri. — *He relishes that design very well*, illud consilium illi multum placet *or* ab illo magnopere probatur. —— ¶ (*season*), condire. — *High-relished food*, acres acutique cibi.

Relishable (*having a good relish*), grati saporis, gustui jucundus.

RELIST *himself for a soldier*, nomen inter milites iterum dare.

RELUCTANT, aversans, abhorrens.

Reluctate, repugno, oppugno.

Reluctance, animus alienus *or* aversus a *or* ab; declinatio *or* fuga alicujus rei; fastidium; renisus. — *To have reluctance to a thing*, ab aliquâ re faciendâ abhorrere; invite ad aliquid adduci. — *With reluctance*, animo invito, repugnanter, invite, gravate, ægre, moleste. — *Not without great reluctance*, non sine magno angore animi, *Suet. Tib.* 11.

RELY, acquiesco, requiesco, confido, innitor. — *We have nothing else to rely upon*, habemus aliud nihil, in quo acquiescamus. — *I rely upon your fidelity*, in tuâ fide requiesco. — *I rely wholly on your generosity*, in humanitate tuâ totam causam repono. — *Not being able or willing to rely*, diffisus. — *Relying upon*, fretus. — *Relying upon the ingenuity of his friends, and not upon his own genius*, fretus amicorum ingenio, haud naturâ suâ. — *Relied upon*, cui quis confidit.

Reliance, fiducia; spes.

REMAIN (*continue or tarry*), maneo, remaneo, permaneo; exsto (*be extant*): (*be left*), resto, relinquor; reliquum *or* residuum esse: (*be over and above*), supersum, supero. — *It is evident, that no sensation remains in the body, after the soul is separated from it*, perspicuum est, in corpore, animo elapso, nullum residere sensum. — *If there remain any hope*, siqua spes reliqua est. — *Not a single person of our enemies remains*, nulli de inimicis nostris supersunt. — *To remain as he was*, antiquum obtinere. — *It remains*, reliquum est, superest, restat.

Remainder, reliquum, residuum; reliquiæ. — *He paid the remainder of the money*, pecuniam reliquam solvit.

Remaining, reliquus, residuus.

Remains, reliquiæ. — *I gather together all the remains of antiquity*, omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo.

REMAKE, denuo formare.

REMAND (*call one back*), aliquem alicunde revocare: (*send one back*), aliquem remittere *or* dimittere.

Remanding (*recalling*), revocatio.

REMARK, *v.* noto, observo; animadverto.

Remark, *s.* observatio, notatio, animadversio; dictum; verba.

Remarkable, insignis, notabilis, conspicuus; eminens, illustris; peculiaris; spectabilis; notatu *or* notatione dignus. — *This punishment was so much the more remarkable, because*, &c., supplicium conspectius eo, quod, *etc.*, *Liv.*

Remarkableness, *by the adj.*; *as, the remarkableness of the result*, notabilis exitus.

Remarkably, insigniter; notabiliter.

Remarking, notatio, observatio.

REMEDY (*medicine*), remedium, medicina; medicamentum, medicamen, medela; auxilium. — *He is past remedy*, de illo actum *or* conclamatum est. — *A present* (*quick-working*) *remedy*, præsens remedium, præsens medicina. — *A sovereign remedy against all distempers*, omnium dolorum remedium; medicamentum panchrestum. — *A remedy against poison*, antidotum. —— ¶ (*help, relief*), remedium, medicina. — *He has found out a remedy against all misfortunes*, omnibus malis remedium invenit. — *Patience is the best remedy against misfortunes*, animus æquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, *Plaut.*

To Remedy, medeor, remedium afferre *or* adhibere. — *Remedied*, cui remedium est adhibitum *or* allatum.

Remedying, curatio, sanatio.

Remediate, medicamentosus, opem ferens.

Remediless (*past remedy*), insanabilis, immedicabilis (*poet.*); irreparabilis, deploratus.

REMEMBER, reminiscor, memini, commemini, recordor; memoriâ habere *or* tenere; commemoro; in memoriam revocare. — *I shall always remember those I have been obliged to*, semper in bene meritos memorem animum præstabo. — *I now remember*, nunc mihi in mentem venit. — *I do not remember it*, me fugit. — *I remember that*, venit in mentem illa res, illius rei, de illâ re. — *As far as I remember*, ut mea memoria est. — *They will remember us no more*, discedet nostri memoria. — *I shall forever remember the obligations I am under to you*, meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio. — *Remember ye the fright you were formerly in*, vestram memoriam ad præteriti timoris cogitationem excitate. — *I shall always remember your kindness*, beneficium tuum in memoriâ semper habebo. — *Remember your promises*, promissa tua memoriâ tene. — *Remember me to Tiro*, Tironem saluta nostris verbis. — *My son Cicero desires to be remembered to you*, salvebis a Cicerone filio meo. — *The whole family desires to be remembered to you*, domus te tota salutat. — *Remember me heartily to them both*, utrique me commendes non vulgariter. — *Well remembered!* tempestive me mones. — *Worthy to be remembered*, memorandus, memorabilis, commemoratione dignus. —— ¶ (*put in mind*), moneo, commoneo, suggero; commonefacio, in memoriam alicui revocare; alicujus memoriam refricare. — *You do well to remember me of that matter*, recte facis, qui me istâ de re admoneas.

Rememberer, monitor, admonitor, qui recordatur.

Remembrance, memoria: — recordatio; commemoratio: (*reflection*), conscientia. — *To the best of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini. — *To have in remembrance*, memoriâ habere *or* tenere. — *To bring or call to remembrance*, reminiscor, recordor, recogito; recolo, memoriâ repetere; in memoriam revocare *or* redigere; in animo *or* secum volvere. — *To come to remembrance*, animo occurrere, in mentem venire, in memoriam redire. — *You often came to my remembrance when absent*, sæpe complexus sum cogitatione te absentem. — *To put in remembrance*, moneo, commoneo, commonefacio. — *To put out of remembrance*, ex memoriâ delere. — *Nothing hereafter shall be able to put that victory out of remembrance*, nulla ejus victoriæ memoriam apud posteros inobscurabit oblivio. — *A putting in remembrance*, monitio, admonitio, commonitio; monitus, admonitus. — *A book of remembrance*, commentarii; liber *or* libellus memorialis.

Remembrancer, monitor, admonitor; a memoriâ.

REMIGRATE, remigro.

REMIND *one of a thing*, aliquem de re aliquâ monere, admonere, commonere.

Reminding, monitio, admonitio.

REMINISCENCE, recordatio. —— ¶ *Reminiscences*, res quæ mihi in mentem veniunt *or* venerunt.

REMISS (*slack*), remissus, negligens, segnis, incuriosus; omissus, *Ter.*; (*slothful*), piger, oscitans, socors. — *Very remiss*, persegnis. — *To grow remiss*, pigritiæ se addicere. — *To make remiss*, pigritiam alicui incutere.

Remissly, negligenter, oscitanter, supine.

Remissness, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia; dilatio, procrastinatio; remissio.

REMIT (*send back*), remitto: (*abate or grow less*), minui, deminui, imminui: (*refer to another*), refero: (*forgive*), remitto, absolvo; condono; gratiam alicui facere, veniam dare, tribuere, concedere. — *To remit money*, pecuniam mittere.

Remission (*pardon*), venia; pœnæ remissio: (*relaxation*), remissio, relaxatio. — *of tribute*, tributi remissio.

Remittance *of money*, pecuniæ missio; pecunia.

REMNANT, reliquum; reliqua (*n. pl.*), reliquiæ; quod superest, restat, reliquum est.

REMONSTRATE, contestando declarare *or* ostendere.

Remonstrance, declaratio contestando facta.

Remonstrants (*a sect*), Arminiani.

REMORA (*fish*), remora, auspicialis pisciculus.

REMORSE, dolor acerbus ex peccati (*or* -orum) recordatione conceptus; conscientiæ angor *or* sollicitudo; *sometimes* conscientia. — *To be touched with remorse of conscience*, mentis male sibi consciæ angoribus confici. — *The wicked are troubled with the remorse of their own consciences*, angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ vexat improbos. — *He was exceedingly tormented with remorse of conscience for his crimes*, scelerum suorum conscientiâ cruciatus *or* oppressus fuit. —— ¶ (*pity*), misericordia.

Remorseful, pœnitens; misericors, benignus.

Remorseless, immisericors, immitis; nullâ scelerum suorum conscientiâ commotus.

REMOTE, remotus, longinquus, longe distans.

Remotely, remote, longe.

Remoteness, longinquitas, distantia.

REMOUNT, rursus ascendere *or* conscendere. — *To remount a horse*, equum *or* in equum iterum conscendere. — *To remount* (*the cavalry*), equis imponere.

REMOVE (*put from its place*), moveo, amoveo, demoveo, removeo, submoveo; amando; abdico, aboleo: (*despatch out of the way*), amando: (*despatch or kill*), occido, interficio, interimo, amoveo. — *To remove or be removed*, removeri, amoveri. — *Remove, sir, if you please*, apage sis, aufer te hinc. — *To remove household stuff*, supellectilem alio exportare. — *To remove* (*v. a.*) *with difficulty*, amolior. — *To remove from one place to another*, transmoveo (*v. a.*); sedem mutare (*v. n.*). — *To remove one's dwelling*, migrare *or* emigrare domo *or* e domo. — *To be removed from one place to another, as a sick person for the benefit of the air*, transferri. — *Removed*, amotus, submotus, loco motus; amandatus. — *Not removed*, immotus, fixus.

Remove, Removing, amotio, remotio. —

To give one a remove or push out of his way, aliquem gradu movere, ex aliquo loco detrudere, extrudere, dejicere, depellere, expellere. —— ¶ *A remove or one remove*, gradus. — *He is but one remove from a fool*, insulsus est, parum a stulto distat.

Removable, mobilis, quod removeri potest. — *Not removable*, immobilis.

Removal *of one's quarters or lodgings*, migratio, commigratio. — *of household furniture*, supellectilis exportatio.

Remover, qui aliquid removet: qui migrat.

Removing, amotio, remotio. — *A removing from one's dwelling*, migratio, commigratio.

REMUNERATE, remunero, compenso.

Remuneration, remuneratio, compensatio.

REMURMUR, remurmuro, resono.

RENCOUNTER, *s.* occursus (*meeting*); concursus (*shock of battle*). — *If you can bear the first rencounter*, si impetum primum sustinueris.

To Rencounter, occurro; alicui *or* in aliquem incurrere.

REND, lacero, dilacero; discerpo, scindo.

Rent, *s.* See *Rent.*

RENDER (*return, restore*), reddo, restituo. — *One ought to render what one has received in the same or better measure*, eâdem mensurâ reddere quæ acceperis, aut etiam cumulatiore, debes. — *To render or translate*, interpretor, verto; Latine, Græce, *etc.* reddere. — *I rendered it even almost in the same number of words*, totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum. — *To render like for like*, par pari referre. —— ¶ *To render or do a service*, operam alicui tribuere. (See *Benefit.*) — *To render a reason*, rationem reddere *or* subjicere. —— ¶ *To render up*, trado, dedo.

Rendering (*returning or restoring*), redditio: (*translating*), interpretatio. — *A rendering up*, deditio.

RENDEZVOUS (*assembly*), conventus, comitia militaria. — *A place of rendezvous*, locus ad conveniendum dictus, præscriptus, præstitutus, præfinitus.

To Rendezvous, in locum præfinitum convenire. — *All the forces rendezvous there*, omnes copiæ in illum locum conveniunt.

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit *or* deseruit; apostata (*eccles.*).

RENEW, renovo, de integro instaurare; integro, redintegro; repeto; reformo; refoveo, *Plin.* — *Wherefore the war at sea is renewed*, reparatur igitur navale bellum, *Just.* — *To renew a battle or fight*, prœlium redintegrare, *Cæs.*; pugnam iterare, *Liv.*, *or* restituere, *Id.* — *a league*, fœdus cum aliquo renovare, mutuoque jurejurando firmare. — *a person's grief*, dolorem alicujus refricare, *Cic.*; renovare dolorem, *Virg.* — *an old grief*, dolorem sopitum commovere *or* refricare. — *an old custom*, morem vetustum revocare. — *a lease*, formulam locationis integrare. — *To be renewed*, integrasco. — *This evil is renewed*, hoc malum integrascit. — *The wounds are renewed*, vulnera recrudescunt.

Renewal, renovatio, integratio.

Renewer, Renovator, novator.

Renewing, Renovation, renovatio, integratio, redintegratio.

RENOUNCE, renuntio, abnuntio, abdico, repudio. — *the Christian faith*, fidem Christianam abjicere *or* ejurare; a Christianâ fide desciscere. — *To renounce a covenant*, fœdus ejurare.

Renouncing, Renunciation, Renouncement, renuntiatio, repudiatio.

RENOVATE, renovo, redintegro, reparo.

Renovation. See *Renewal.*

RENOWN, gloria; (nominis) fama; laus *or* laudes, præconium; claritas, claritudo; splendor; celebritio, celebritas. — *Of no renown, without renown*, obscurus, inglorius, inhonoratus, inhonorus. — *Of renown or of great renown*, insignis, celebratus, celeber, clarus, præclarus, illustris, inclytus. — *Of great renown in all men's sight*, in luce atque oculis civium magnus.

Renowned. See *Of renown*, above, and *Celebrated.* — *To be renowned*, eniteo; in ore omnium versari. — *He was more renowned than all the rest*, eminuit longe ante omnes. — *You are highly renowned*, excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua.

Renownedly, præclare, clarissime.

RENT (*tear*), scissura, fissura.

RENT (*revenue, income*), reditus; vectigal; proventus: (*pay for use*), merces (annua). — *The rent of a house*, merces habitationis; habitatio. — *Ground-rent*, merces domino soli debita. — *Quit-rent*, vectigal annuum clientelare. — *Rack-rent*, summum fundi pretium, summus reditus. — *A rack-renter*, nudus conductor. — *A rent-charge*, vectigal annuum ex terrâ alienatâ reservatum. — *A yearly rent*, merces annua; annuum vectigal. — *Yielding rent*, vectigalis. — *To live upon one's rent*, prædiorum suorum fructibus ali. — *To raise the rent of houses or lands*, annuas mercedes habitationum *or* prædiorum augere. — *To pay rent*, alicui mercedem pendere. — *Sitting at yearly rent*, pensione annuâ ædes conducens.

To Rent (*as a landlord*), loco, eloco, locito; annuâ mercede ædes *or* prædia locare: (*as a tenant*), conduco. — *Well rented*, bene elocatus. — *The ground was rented at ten sestertia yearly*, fundus sestertia dena meritavit.

Rental, vectigalium index.

Renter (*hirer*), conductor.

Renting (*hiring*), conductio.

RENUNCIATION, renuntiatio. See *Renounce.*

REORDINATION, initiatio sacris ordinibus iterata.

REPAIR, sarcio, resarcio, reficio, reconcinno; recreo. — *To repair clothes*, vestes reconcinnare, resarcire. —— ¶ *To repair to*, frequento; se aliquo conferre.

Repair, *s.* — *A place of repair*, locus celeber, frequens. —— ¶ (*refitting*), refectio. — *To keep a house in repair*, ædificii sarta tecta conservare. — *Houses in good repair*, ædes incolumes, integræ, non ruinosæ. — *out of repair*, ædes male materiatæ et ruinosæ, *Cic.* — *Money spent in repairs*, pecunia ad aliquid reficiendum insumpta.

Reparable, reparabilis. — *Not reparable*, irreparabilis.

Reparation, Repairing, refectio, restitutio, redintegratio: (*satisfaction*), satisfactio. — *To demand reparation*, res repetere; jus reposcere. — *To make reparation*, damna sarcire *or* compensare.

REPARTEE, dicacitas. — *A repartee*, argutiæ, facetiæ; repentina et acuta responsio. — *Smart*, salsum dictum. — *Good at repartee*, concinnus in brevitate respondendi, *C. Nep. Ep.* 5. — *To make a repartee*, argute respondere.

REPASS, iterum transire.

Repassable, quod denuo pertransire *or* iterato trajicere liceat.

REPAST, cœna, cœnula; gustatio; cibus. — *To make a repast*, cibum capere *or* sumere.

REPAY (*pay back*), solvo, resolvo, reddo: (*return, recompense*), reddo, refero, rependo; remuneror.

Repayment, Repaying, solutio iterata; remuneratio; gratia; præmium, merces.

REPEAL, abrogo, antiquo; rescindo.

Repeal, Repealing, abrogatio, antiquatio.

Repealable, quod abrogari potest.

REPEAT, repeto; itero. — *often*, decanto.

Repeatedly, iterum ac sæpius; identidem; etiam atque etiam.

Repeater, horologium sonis tempus indicans.

Repeating, Repetition, repetitio, iteratio.

REPEL, repello, depello. — *To be repelled or suffer a repulse*, repulsam ferre.

Repeller, depulsor.

Repelling, depulsio.

REPENT, alicujus rei me pœnitet (*rarely* res me pœnitet), *also with an infin. or* quod *and the subj.*; resipisco, ad bonam frugem redire. — *I repent*, me pœnitet; agor ad pœnitendum. — *I began to repent of what I had said*, pœnitentiam agere sermonis mei cœpi. — *I do not repent of what I have done*, haud muto factum. — *I believe I shall never have cause to repent of this firmness of resolution*, hujus me constantiæ puto fore ut nunquam pœniteat. — *They repent of their follies*, ineptiarum suarum eos pœnitet. — *It is the part of a wise man to do nothing whereof he may afterwards repent*, sapientis est nihil, quod pœnitere possit, facere. — *He repents when it is too late*, eum sera subit pœnitentia. — *Repented of*, cujus pœnitet. — *It repents*, pœnitet, piget, dolet. — *He says that he does not at all repent of it*, negat se id pigere. — *Do you repent of what you have done?* num te facti piget? — *I heartily repent that I ever was guilty of that fault*, me hoc delictum admisisse in me, id mihi serio dolet.

Repentance, pœnitentia. — *He showed no signs of repentance*, nullum dedit mutati animi indicium.

Repentant, Repenting, pœnitens, pœnitentiâ ductus. — *Not long after repenting of what he had done*, non multo post pœnitens facti.

Repentingly, in morem pœnitentis.

REPEOPLE, regionem *or* urbem civibus denuo frequentare *or* iterum frequentem reddere; regioni *or* urbi populum inducere.

Repeopling, iterata coloniæ inductio.

REPERCUSSION, repercussio, repercussus.

Repercussive, repercutiens, retundens.

REPERTORY, repertorium.

REPETITION, repetitio, iteratio.

REPINE, indignor, murmuro; doleo, queror; ægre, indigne, moleste aliquid ferre.

Repining (*murmuring*), murmuratio, querela, questus, conquestio: (*envying*), invidentia.

REPLACE (*put back again*), repono: (*make good again*), expleo, suppleo, reparo; pensare aliquâ re; sarcio: (*substitute*), substituo (see the Lex.).

Replacing, supplementum.

REPLANT, resero. — *Replanted*, denuo satus.

Replanting, satio iterata.

REPLEAD, causam iterum dicere.

REPLENISH, repleo, impleo, compleo, expleo. — *God has replenished the world with all good things*, Deus mundum explevit omnibus bonis. — *The city is replenished with soldiers*, urbs redundat militibus. — *To replenish a body decayed by sickness*, impleo. — *Replenished*, repletus, expletus, redundans.

Replenishing, expletio.

REPLETE, repletus, expletus. — *Replete with blood*, sanguine abundans.

Repletion *of blood*, sanguinis abundantia. — *A repletion of humors*, humorum abundantia.

REPLEVY, REPLEVIN, bonorum interpositâ cautione redemptio.

To Replevy, libertatem mediantibus fidejussoribus dare. — *a distress*, rem cautione legitimâ interpositâ redimere. — *Replevied*, interpositâ cautione redemptus.

REPLY, *v.* respondeo; refero, repono; subjicio; rescribo (*by letter*).

Reply, *s.* responsum; responsio.

Replication, replicatio.

REPORT, *v.* nuntio, renuntio; narro, memoro, prædico; perhibeo, prodo, trado; reporto (*poet.*). — *Pliny reports*, auctor est Plinius. — *Reported*, renuntiatus, relatus, proditus. — *Worthy to be reported*, memorabilis, memoriâ dignus. — *It is reported*, fertur; memoriæ proditum *or* traditum est; fama est. — *Ill reported of*, infamis, inglorius, illaudatus. — *To report ill of*, obtrecto, infamo, diffamo, calumnior.

Report (*rumor*), *s.* fama, rumor; auditio, auditum. — *They go by reports*, incertis rumoribus serviunt. — *There is a report that you are in love*, fama est te amare. — *There was a report that you came off exceeding well*, rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat. — *A constant report*, fama consentiens, quæ in ore est omni populo. — *A flying report*, vagus rumor. — *A little report*, rumusculus. — *An uncertain report*, rumor sine auctore *or* capite. — *To make or spread a report*, famam dissipare; rumorem serere *or* spargere. — *To stop a report*, famam, rumorem *or* sermones restinguere. — *Good report*, (bona) fama; (bona) existimatio. — *Ill*, mala fama, infamia. — *To have a good report*, bene audire. — *an evil report*, male audire. — *a great report*, inclareo. — *By report*, fando; ut fama est. —— ¶ *To give in one's report as a secretary of state, &c.*, ad consilium referre. —— ¶ *A report* (*in law*), narratio

enarratio, relatio. —— ¶ *Reports*, commentarii. —— ¶ (*intelligence*), nuntius. —— ¶ (*crack, explosion*), sonitus; fragor.

Reporter, nuntius, auctor: (*accuser*), criminator, accusator: (*register*), commentariensis. — *A reporter of lies*, falsiloquus.

Reporting, rumoris dissipatio.

REPOSE (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio. — *Nothing is better than repose*, nihil cessatione est melius. — *His spirit is easy and in repose*, illi placatus et quietus est animus. — *By reason of these cares I have no repose either night or day*, hæ curæ mihi nullam partem neque nocturnæ neque diurnæ quietis impertiunt. — *He lived at his repose*, vitam otiosam traduxit. —— ¶ (*sleep*), quies, somnus.

To Repose *one's self or be at ease*, quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco; otior, ferior. — *Repose yourself*, animum tuum tranquilla. — *When he had reposed himself a little*, cum paullulum interquievisset. — *Reposed* (*rested*), quietus, requietus. —— ¶ *To repose trust in*, confido; fretum esse; fiduciam habere alicujus rei; fidem habere; fiduciam in aliquem collocare. — *I repose my whole trust in your goodness*, in humanitate tuà totam causam repono. — *He reposes great confidence in him*, illi plurimum confidit. — *Reposed* (*placed*), collocatus, positus, repositus: (*trusted*), concreditus.

Reposing (*resting*), quies, requies.

REPOSIT, repono.

Repository, receptaculum; repositorium; armarium. — *for records*, tabularium. — *for medicines*, narthecium.

REPOSSESS, iterum possidere; recupero (*recover*). — *Repossessed of*, iteratâ possessione donatus.

REPREHEND, reprehendo, arguo, redarguo, corripio, culpo, objurgo.

Reprehender, reprehensor, objurgator, correptor.

Reprehending, Reprehension, reprehensio, objurgatio.

Reprehensible, reprehendendus, reprehensione dignus.

Reprehensive, objurgatorius.

REPRESENT (*exhibit*), repræsento, exhibeo, effingo: (*shew or declare*), declaro, narro, demonstro, expono, ostendo. — *The orator's* [illegible]*ds represent his manners*, oratoris [illegible] effingit oratio. — *To represent* [illegible] *part of another*, alicujus per[illegible] gerere, sustinere, ager[illegible] *the form of a thing*, assi[illegible] imitor; formam exprim[illegible]re. — *To represent to the li*[illegible] alicujus similitudinem exprim[illegible] delineare; similitudinem ex vero e[illegible]gere. — *To represent to one's self*, aliquid animo cernere, intueri, effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo conformare.

Representing, Representation, repræsentatio, assimilatio, adumbratio; imago. —— ¶ (*remonstrance*), declaratio, demonstratio. — *To make a representation to parliament*, libello scripto ordinibus demonstrare. — *Representation has been made to us*, demonstratum est nobis. —— ¶ (*likeness*), similitudo, imago.

Representative, vicem cujuspiam gerens, personam alicujus sustinens: senator. — *House of representatives*, senatus inferior.

REPRESS, refreno, reprimo, comprimo; cohibeo, coërceo; frango, domo, compesco; contundo. — *fury*, furori frena injicere, iram coërcere. — *a person's insolence*, alicujus audaciam frangere. — *one's covetous temper*, avidum domare spiritum, *Hor.* — *wickedness*, improbitatem restinguere.

Represser, frenator, domitor.

Repression, repressio.

REPRIEVE, *v.* supplicium proferre; vivendi tempus capitis damnato ampliare. — *Reprieved*, cujus supplicium prolatum est.

Reprieve, *s.* supplicii prolatio, vitæ damnati ampliatio.

REPRIMAND, *v.* objurgo, increpo; reprehendo; castigo.

Reprimand, *s.* objurgatio, castigatio, reprehensio.

REPRINT, *v.* (*a book*), librum repetere; librum denuo typis exscribendum curare.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. — *To make reprisals*, vim vi repellere; par pari referre.

REPROACH, *v.* objicio, objecto; contumeliis afficere; convicior. — *You are reproached by your own conscience*, verberaris tacito cogitationis convicio. — *He reproached him with the meanness of his extraction*, ignobilitatem ei objecit. — *They reproached good men with false crimes*, falsa crimina bonis viris objectabant.

Reproach, *s.* (*blame, abuse*, &c.), probrum, opprobrium, convicium; contumelia, exprobratio, vituperatio: (*disgrace*), dedecus; probrum; ignominia. — *His death was agreeable to his life, which had been spent without reproach*, ejus mors consentanea vitæ fuit sanctissime honestissimeque actæ. — *A person without reproach*, vir integer et innocens. — *A life without reproach*, vita integerrima *or* sceleris purissima. — *A mark of reproach*, macula (sceleris), labes (turpitudinis).

Reproachable, reprehensione dignus.

Reproachful, contumeliosus, ignominiosus, probrosus; criminosus; maledicus. — *Reproachful terms or words*, convicia, verba contumeliosa *or* probrosa.

Reproachfully, contumeliose. — *Somewhat reproachfully*, subcontumeliose.

Reproaching, exprobratio.

REPROBATE, *adj.* nefarius, scelestus, sceleratus; perditus, profligatus.

Reprobate, *s.* homo perditus, *etc.*

REPROBATE, *v.* reprobo, damno; rejicio.

Reprobation (*a disliking*), improbatio.

REPRODUCE, denuo generare; denuo ferre *or* proferre.

REPROVE, reprehendo, castigo, objurgo, culpo; arguo, redarguo; confuto, reprobo. — *sharply*, acriter aliquem objurgare, aliquem increpare, conviciis proscindere.

Reproof, Reproving, reprehensio, objurgatio, castigatio; animadversio.

Reprovable, culpandus, reprehensione *or* animadversione dignus.

Reprover, reprehensor, animadversor, objurgator, castigator.

REPTILE, animal repens.

REPUBLIC. See *Commonwealth*.

Republican, *adj. by the genit.* reipublicæ liberæ *or* reipublicæ; liber.

Republican, *s.* reipublicæ liberæ amicus *or* propugnator.

REPUDIATE, repudio, dimitto, rejicio. — *To repudiate or divorce one's wife*, uxorem repudiare, uxori repudium mittere. — *Repudiated*, repudiatus, rejectus, spretus.

Repudiable, repudiandus.

Repudiation, repudiatio, rejectio.

REPUGNANT, repugnans, aversans, abhorrens ab, contrarius. — *To be repugnant*, repugno, discordo.

Repugnantly, repugnanter; invitus, animo invito.

Repugnance, Repugnancy (*discrepancy*), repugnantia, discrepantia: (*dislike*), odium. (But see *Aversion*.) — *With repugnance*, invitus; invito animo.

REPULSE, propulsatio: — repulsa.

To Repulse, repello, propello. — *To meet with or suffer a repulse*, repulsam ferre.

Repulsion, actus *or* facultas repellendi.

Repulsive, repellens: — superbus, fastidiosus.

REPURCHASE, redimo.

REPUTE, *v.* existimo; habeo. — *She was my reputed sister*, soror est dicta, *Ter.* — *To be well reputed of*, bene audire.

Repute, Reputation, fama, bona fama, existimatio, bona existimatio, famæ celebritas, hominum opinio, gloria, nomen, celebritas, celebratio, dignatio, auctoritas. — *He was an orator of good repute*, magnus orator habebatur. — *Of good repute*, *Reputable*, honestus; bonæ famæ *or* existimationis. — *Of bad repute*, infamis; malæ, projectæ, imminutæ famæ *or* existimationis. — *A man of great reputation*, vir clarus *or* magnæ existimationis. — *A person of no repute*, homo obscurus, homo sine existimatione *or* honore. — *To be in good reputation*, auctoritate valere, plurimum pollere. — *To consult his own reputation*, famæ suæ consulere. — *To be of no repute or reputation*, sordeo, nullo honore esse. — *To gain or get himself reputation*, sibi famam consciscere, acquirere, comparare, colligere. — *He gained reputation by diligence and industry*, existimationem vigiliis et sudoribus collegit. — *To raise one's reputation*, famam alicujus amplificare, gloriam augere. — *To lose one's reputation*, famam atterere, exstinguere, obliterare, obruere, obscurare.

Reputable. See *Repute*.

Reputableness, honestas; claritas, conditio rei quæ est bonæ famæ.

Reputably, honeste, cum honore, illæsâ famâ, ita ut bona fama non lædatur.

REQUEST, REQUESTING, petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum: (*a petition in writing*), libellus supplex. — *I make this request of you*, hoc a te peto. — *An earnest request*, efflagitatio. — *To grant one's request*, alicujus postulationi concedere. — *By request*, prece; precario. — *To obtain by request*, exoro; orando impetrare. — *At my request*, meo rogatu. — *At your request*, tuo rogatu, *Cic.* — *To be in request*, in magno *or* summo honore esse; magnâ laude *or* gloriâ florere. — *It has not been very long in request*, non adeo antiquitus placuit. — *To present a request or petition*, libellum supplicem alicui offerre. — *A master of requests*, a supplicibus libellis; supplicum libellorum magister.

To Request *or make a request*, peto, rogo, supplico, requiro. — *To request earnestly*, obsecro, obtestor. — *To request or demand importunately*, efflagito, postulo, posco.

Requester, rogator, flagitator, petitor.

REQUIEM. — *To sing a requiem for the dead*, pro mortuis rem divinam facere.

REQUIRE, exigo, impero; postulo, flagito. — *If need require*, si usus fuerit. — *As occasion requires*, pro re natâ, prout usus postulat. — *I resolve as time and business require*, ex re et tempore constituo.

Requirable, quod exigi potest.

Requiring, *s.* postulatio, postulatus.

REQUISITE, necessarius. — *Take what is requisite for you*, accipe quæ tibi in usum erunt. — *The requisites of life*, quæ ad victum sunt necessaria. —— || See *Necessary*.

Requisitely, necessario.

Requisiteness, necessitas.

REQUITE, refero, reddo; compenso, remuneror; gratiam referre *or* rependere; grates dignas persolvere. — *I have not conferred, but requited a kindness*, non contuli hoc beneficium, sed retuli. — *I shall not be able to requite your kindness*, tua erga me merita non assequar.

Requital, Requiting, remuneratio; compensatio; par gratia.

REREMOUSE, vespertilio.

RESALE, iteratà venditio.

RESAIL, renavigo.

RESALUTE, resaluto.

RESCIND (*annul*), rescindo, abrogo, aboleo; convello.

RESCRIPT, rescriptum.

RESCUE, libero; redimo; aliquem ex custodiâ lictoris vi eripere; recupero. — *To rescue a family from ruin or destruction*, familiam ab interitu vindicare. — *To be rescued by the soldiers*, concursu militum eripi, *Cæs.*

Rescue, *s.* liberatio; recuperatio.

RESEARCH, *v.* iterum scrutari, denuo inquirere.

Research, *s.* inquisitio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio iterata.

RESEAT, denuo collocare.

RESEMBLE (*be like*), similem *or* consimilem esse; ad similitudinem alicujus rei accedere, alicujus similitudinem habere; refero. — *He resembles his father*, imaginem patris reddit. — *He resembles an honest man*, speciem boni præ se fert. — *They resemble one another very much*, habent maximam similitudinem inter se. — *This picture resembles you pretty well*, hæc a te non multum abludit imago. — *Resembling*, similis, consimilis, assimilis. — *Resembling a maid in her looks and apparel*, virginis os habitumque gerens. —— ¶ *To resemble or com-*

pare one thing to another, rem rei *or* cum re comparare, conferre, componere.

Resemblance, similitudo, congruentia; effigies, facies; forma; exemplar. — *Which vice, however, had some resemblance of virtue*, quod tamen vitium propius virtuti erat, *Sall.*

RESEND, remitto.

RESENT *a thing*, aliquid ægre, indigne *or* moleste ferre; dolore ob aliquid affici. — *To resent mightily or carry one's resentment high*, pro indignissimo habere. — *Resenting*, indignans, indigne ferens.

Resentingly, cum indignatione.

Resentment, indignatio, animi dolor. — *Yet the king stifled his resentment*, dolorem tamen rex pressit, *Curt.* — *So dexterous was he in concealing his resentment*, adeo iram condiderat, *Tac.* — *But he shall not escape without feeling the weight of my resentment*, sed inultum id nunquam a me auferet, *Ter.*

RESERVE, *v.* reservo; recondo, repono; sepono. — *I will reserve it to our next meeting*, in congressum nostrum proximum reservabo.

Reserve *of soldiers, a body of reserve*, subsidia, copiæ subsidiariæ. —— ¶ *A reserve, exception*, exceptio, interposita conditio. — *Without reserve*, sine exceptione, nullâ exceptione factâ: (*freely*), aperte, libere.

Reserved (*grave*), severus, austerus: (*close*), occultus, tectus: (*in speech*), taciturnus.

Reservedly (*warily*), parce; scrupulose.

Reservedness *in speech*, taciturnitas; abdita et retrusa voluntas, *Cic.*

Reservation, conservatio. — *Mental reservation*, exceptio in animo concepta. — *With reservation*, dissimulanter.

RESERVOIR, receptaculum.

RESETTLE, denuo stabilire.

Resettling, sedatio.

RESIDE *in a place*, aliquo loco habitare, (sedem ac) domicilium habere aliquo loco (*e. g.* Romæ).

Residence (*residing*), habitatio: (*place of residence*), domicilium, sedes, habitatio. — *Who have no fixed place of residence*, qui sedem nullam stabilem et fixam habent.

Resident. — *To be resident.* See *To Reside.*

Resident (*agent*), procurator rerum: legatus inferior.

RESIDUE, residuum, reliquum.

Residual, Residuary, ad residuum pertinens.

RESIGN (*quit*), depono; se munere abdicare: (*give up or yield*), cedo, concedo; trado. — *To resign himself wholly to another's will*, se totum ad alterius voluntatem *or* nutum accommodare, convertere, fingere; in alterius voluntate omnino acquiescere; potestati alterius se totum permittere.

Resignation, Resigning, cessio, concessio; cessio voluntaria. — *of an office*, muneris abdicatio. —— ¶ (*submission to the will of heaven*), voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensio; animus æquus.

RESIN, resina.

Resinous, Resinaceous, resinaceus, resinosus.

RESIST, resisto, obsisto, obnitor; renitor; repugno; refragor. — *I resisted him for the sake of the republic*, illi reipublicæ causâ restiti. — *They resist the clearest evidence*, contra clarissimam veritatem repugnant. — *Those things resist one another*, hæc inter se repugnant. — *Resisted*, impugnatus, oppugnatus. — *Nobody resisting*, nullo repugnante, resistente, recusante.

Resistance, repugnantia, renisus; conatus adversus, contrarius, repugnans. — *Without resistance*, non repugnanter.

Resister, oppugnator.

Resistible, cui resistere licet.

Resistless. See *Irresistible.*

RESOLUTE, &c. See under *Resolve.*

RESOLVE (*purpose*), *v.* statuo, constituo; decerno; delibero. — *I resolve to write*, mihi est in animo scribere. — *You must resolve before night*, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. — *He is in doubt what to resolve upon*, hæret; quid consilii capiat nescit. — *He is resolved not to be present at these assemblies*, statuit, deliberavit, constitutum ipsi est ac deliberatum, his conventibus non adesse. — *Resolved or agreed upon*, decretus, statutus. — *Having resolved on these courses*, his initis consiliis. — *Resolved or resolute*, certus, fixus, propositi tenax. — *I am resolved to attack them*, illos aggredi certum est. — *If you are fully resolved*, si sedet hoc animo. — *I am resolved on it*, ita animum induxi meum. — *Are you resolved on it?* tibi isthuc in corde certum est? — *I am resolved to pity none*, neminis misereri certum est. — *From this day forward, I am resolved to be good*, bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse. —— ¶ *To resolve doubts*, enodo, explano; explico; nodum solvere *or* expedire; scrupulos alicui eximere. — *Resolve me this doubt*, exime mihi hunc scrupulum. — *I prithee, resolve me quickly*, quæso, exsolvito me extemplo. — *A person able to resolve difficulties*, qui res obscuras et difficiles facile *or* dilucide explicare potest; nodis quibusque difficillimis expediendis *or* solvendis eximius; difficiles ad expediendum locos acute et subtiliter enodans. —— ¶ *To resolve* (*v. a.*) *into powder*, in pulverem resolvere, redigere, reducere. — *To resolve or discuss* (e. g. *humors*), discutio.

Resolve, *s.* decretum; consilium certum. — *A resolve of the senate* (*as distinguished from a confirmed decree*), senatus auctoritas.

Resolvable, quod resolvi potest.

Resolvedly, Resolutely (*boldly*), audacter, confidenter; fidenti animo: (*firmly*), constanter; firme, firmiter; firmo atque constanti animo; obstinate.

Resolvedness, Resoluteness, constantia, pertinacia; obstinatio, perseverantia.

Resolvent *or* Resolutive *medicines*, medicamenta discutientia *or* vim discussoriam habentia.

Resolving (*dissolving*), resolutio. — *A resolving of a question*, quæstionis explicatio *or* enodatio.

Resolute (*bold, hardy*), audax, confidens, acer: (*firm in his resolution*), constans, in sententiâ firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterreri potest; propositi tenax.

Resolutely, obstinate, offirmate; audacter; animo certo et confirmato; perseveranter, animose, fortiter. —— ‖ See *Resolvedly.*

Resolution (*design*), consilium, propositum; statutum: (*courage*), audacia, animus, fortitudo. — *With resolution*, audacter *or* fortiter; magno animo. — *A man of resolution*, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans. — *Resolution of mind*, constantia; contumacia; certum consilium. — *A fixed resolution*, consilium firmum, certum, confirmatum. — *Nothing can make him alter his resolution*, nullâ re a proposito deterreri potest. — *He continued always firm and unshaken in his resolution*, semper in proposito susceptoque consilio permansit. — *He commended us for having so firmly kept to our resolution*, collaudabat nos, quod certâ in sententiâ constitissemus. — *To change one's resolution*, a proposito declinare, de susceptâ propositâque sententiâ depelli. — *To take the same resolution*, uti eodem consilio, *Cæs.* — *This is my resolution*, mihi certum *or* statutum est. — *Is this your resolution?* siccine est sententia? *Ter.* —— ¶ *The resolution of an assembly*, decretum; populi jussum, plebiscitum. — *On a debate of the house they came to this resolution*, volutatis inter se rationibus placitum est, *Tac.* —— ¶ *The resolution of a question*, quæstionis solutio, explicatio, enodatio. — *The resolution of a difficult passage*, loci difficilis dilucida explicatio *or* explanatio.

RESONANT, resonans, resonus.

RESORT *to*, *v.* frequento, ventito. — *They resort to one place*, in unum locum confluunt. — *To resort together*, convenio, confluo, affluo. — *Resorted to*, frequentatus, celebratus, celeber.

Resort (*great number, collection*), frequentia, congressus, concursus, cœtus. — *A continual resort of friends*, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas. — *A great resort of men and women*, virorum ac mulierum celebritas. — *A place of great resort*, locus hominum conventibus celebratus; locus celeber ac frequens. —— ¶ *Resort* (*refuge*), refugium, perfugium, profugium. — *This is our last and only resort*, hoc unum perfugium, hæc una spes reliqua est. —— ¶ *Resort* (*in law*), jurisdictio, conventus, ditio juridica.

Resorting, congressus, conventus; frequentia; cursus. — *A resorting to*, frequentatio.

RESOUND, sono, resono, assono; reboo, perstrepo. — *The air resounds with the noise of the men*, boat cœlum fremitu virûm, *Plaut.* — *Resounding*, resonans, resonus. —— ¶ *To resound one's praise*, aliquem laudibus efferre. — *Cæsar's praise is resounded in every place*, Cæsaris fama omnium sermone celebratur.

Resounding, *s.* resonantia.

Resoundingly, sono repercusso.

RESOURCE, præsidium, adjumentum; ratio; modus. — *Resources*, opes; facultates; copiæ; præsidia; subsidia.

RESOW, denuo serere.

RESPECT (*regard*), ratio, respectus. — *In all other respects a considerable man*, vir cetera egregius. — *In which respect*, quo nomine. — *In respect of*, præ, propter. —— ¶ (*reverence or value for*), reverentia, cultus, observantia; veneratio. — *I never was wanting in showing respect to you*, mea tibi observantia nunquam defuit. — *Men are to be used with due respect*, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines. — *He takes this as a singular respect paid to him*, hoc in honore ponit. — *To pay respect to a person*, aliquem cultu prosequi; alicui honorem tribuere, dare, habere. — *It is not indeed any way disagreeable to me to pay what respect you please to the king*, mihi vero non est grave quemvis honorem habere regi, *C. Nep.* — *To pay one all manner of respect*, nullum honoris genus erga aliquem prætermittere. — *That you may see what a profound respect I have for you*, ut quanti sit apud me tui nominis splendor videre possis. — *With respect or reverence to*, reverenter, honorifice. — *With due respect be it spoken*, pace tuâ dixerim. — *Worthy of respect*, venerandus, venerabilis; veneratione *or* reverentiâ dignus. — *To have a respect or kindness for one*, aliquem amare, diligere, magni æstimare, plurimi facere, sibi carum habere. — *To send respect unto*, saluto: salutem alicui dicere o[illegible]mpertire. — *He desired me to pay his re[illegible] you*, rogavit me ut suis te ver[illegible]. —— ¶ *Respect or choic*[illegible]

To Respect (*consid*[illegible]pecio; alicujus *or* ad aliqu[illegible]bere. —— ¶ *To respect o*[illegible]liquid *or* aliquem attinere, [illegible]ectare. —— ¶ *To respect* (*estee*[illegible]), aliquem revereri, venerari, [illegible]picere, colere, observare, observantiâ colere; alicui honorem habere *or* præstare. — *He respects and loves me*, me observat et diligit. — *I greatly respect that order*, vehementer illum ordinem observo. — *Respected*, observatus, cultus, amatus, dilectus.

Respecter, cultor; qui *or* quæ respicit *or* colit. — *God is no respecter of persons*, Deus omnes nullo discrimine judicat.

Respectful, reverens; verecundus; observans; officiosus. — *Very respectful*, perhonorificus.

Respectfully (*attentively*), officiose. — *Very*, perofficiose. —— ¶ *Respectfully* (*reverently*), reverenter, honorifice.

Respectfulness, observantia; verecundia, reverentia.

Respective, singuli; quisque.

Respectively (*severally*), sigillatim, singulatim; pro se quisque; singuli: (*comparatively*), comparate; ratione alicujus rei *or* hominis habitâ.

RESPIRE, spiro, respiro; spiritum ducere, aërem spiritu ducere.

Respiration, respiratio; halitus (*breath from the mouth*). — *Animals live by respiration*, animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur. — *To have good respiration*, commode spiritum trahere. — *Difficult respiration*, animæ interclusio, spiritûs angustiæ, spirandi difficultas. — *He labors under a difficult respiration*, vix spiritum trahit; interclusus spiritus arcte meat; spirandi difficultate laborat. —— ‖ See *Breath.*

RESPITE, mora; requies, cessatio, relaxatio, remissio, intermissio; intercapedo, intervallum. — *I have not one moment's respite from business*, nullum tranquillum et otiosum spiritum duco. — *In their life there is no respite from trouble*, in eorum vitâ nulla est intercapedo molestiæ. — *His distemper gives him now and then some respite and ease*, dolor dat ei intervalla et relaxat. — *The respite or relaxation of a disease*, morbi remissio; aberratio a dolore. — *After some respite*, ex intervallo, paulo post. — *Without any respite*, sine ullâ intermissione. — *To take some respite*, respiro, interquiesco, conquiesco; aberro.

To **Respite**, prorogo, procrastino; differo; moras nectere. — *To respite an affair till the evening*, rem in noctem sustinere, proferre, trahere.

Respiting, prorogatio, procrastinatio, dilatio.

RESPLENDENT, splendens, resplendens, fulgens, coruscus, rutilus.

Resplendently, clare, nitide, splendide.

Resplendency, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas.

RESPOND, respondeo.

Respondent, *s.* reus (*accused person*).

Response, responsum.

Responsible (*able to pay*), qui solvendo est; bonum nomen. — *A responsible man*, par solvendo; homo boni nominis *or* re lautâ. —— ¶ (*accountable*), cui ratio reddenda est; cui aliquid præstandum est. — *Responsible for damages*, damnis resarciendis obnoxius.

Responsive, respondens.

REST (*quiet*), quies, requies; cessatio; otium: (*peace, tranquillity*), pax, otium; tranquillitas: (*sleep*), quies, somnus. — *To go to rest* (*as a man is said to do when he dies*), acquiescere. — *Thus this most valiant man, after he had endured many and various toils, went to rest in his seventieth year*, sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, *C. Nep.* — *To be at rest in one's mind*, animo esse otioso, perturbatione animi vacare. — *Set your heart at rest*, animo esto otioso; in utramvis aurem dormias; animum tuum tranquilla. — *God rest his soul*, sit illi terra levis; illius ossa bene requiescant. — *Taking n[illegible]est*, irrequietus, inquietus. —— ¶ [illegible] *in music*), pausa. —— ¶ *A re*[illegible]rum; erisma, *Vitr.* — *Th*[illegible], hastæ retinaculum.

To R[illegible] quiesco, interquiesco [illegible]ere; ab opere cessare. — *T*[illegible]*pose one's self to sleep*, requ[illegible]omno se dare. — *I rested three hou*[illegible] *avoid the heat of the day*, vitandi caloris causâ tres horas requievi. — *To rest between whiles*, interquiesco. — *To rest one's self on a journey*, supersedere labori itineris; conquiescere, *Cic.* — *To rest together*, conquiesco. — *To rest or rely upon one*, alicui confidere; in alicujus fide, humanitate, *etc.* requiescere; alicui spem suam, existimationem, *etc.* committere. — *To rest or tarry in a place*, maneo, commoror. — *To rest or lean upon*, innitor; recumbo. — *The management of all these affairs rested entirely upon him*, ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *Cæs.* — *To rest or light upon*, consido. — *To rest or make to rest upon*, aliquid alicui imponere. — *To rest one's head upon a thing*, caput in aliquid reponere *or* reclinare. — *Rested* (*reclined*), reclinatus, reclinis. — *Rested* (*laid*) *upon*, repositus. — *Rested* (*refreshed*), recreatus, relaxatus. — *Having rested or tarried*, moratus. —— ¶ *To rest* (*remain*), supersum. — *I rest your humble servant*, tibi sum devinctissimus.

Restharrow, ononis.

Resting, requies; cessatio, relaxatio. — *A resting-place*, tranquillus ad quietem locus; sedes, sedile.

Restless (*having no rest*), inquietus, irrequietus: (*turbulent*), turbulentus, seditiosus: (*in continual motion*), nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

Restlessly, inquiete, turbulenter, turbulente.

Restlessness, inquies; turbidus motus; sollicitudo; animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus.

REST (*residue*), reliquus, residuus; residuum; reliquiæ. — *We will do the rest by ourselves*, reliqua per nos agemus. — *The rest* (*the others*), reliqui, ceteri.

RESTAURATION, instauratio, restitutio.

RESTIVE, contumax, offirmatus, pervicax, obstinatus, refractarius. — *A restive horse*, equus restitans *or* duri oris.

Restiveness, contumacia, animus offirmatus. — *To be restive*, obnitor; reluctor, restito; frenum detrectare. — *To be restive in one's duty*, officium detrectare. — *Grown or made restive by idleness*, otio corruptus.

Restively, animo invito, cunctanter; animo reluctante.

RESTITUTION, restitutio. — *To make restitution*, rem ablatam restituere.

RESTORE *or give back again*, reddo, restituo, repono, retribuo, reporto. — *To restore or re-establish*, instauro, restauro, reficio, recolo. — *To restore or put a thing in its place again*, aliquid suo loco reponere *or* in locum suum restituere. — *To restore an exiled prince*, exsulem regem in regna reponere, *Virg.* — *To restore a decayed province*, provinciam perditam erigere *or* in antiquum statum restituere. — *Restored to life*, ad vitam revocatus, e mortuis excitatus. — *Not to be restored*, irreparabilis; insanabilis, immedicabilis.

Restorable, qui reddi *or* restitui potest.

Restoration, instauratio; restitutio. — *At the restoration of learning*, renascentibus literis.

Restorative, medicamentum quod vires *or* corpus refovet, refocillat *or* reficit.

Restorer, restitutor, reparator; vindex. — *You were the restorer of our liberty*, tu exstitisti vindex libertatis nostræ.

RESTRAIN (*curb*), freno, refreno; coerceo; cohibeo, inhibeo; reprimo, comprimo; compesco, restringo, constringo. — *Whom fear rather than inclination restrained*, quos metus magis quam voluntas continuit, *Suet.* — *To restrain one's passions*, cupiditatibus *or* animo imperare; sibi moderari *or* temperare; cupiditates cohibere, spiritum domare. —— ¶ *To restrain* (*limit or stint*), termino, terminis circumscribere.

Restrainedly, parce, restricte.

Restrainer, frenator; qui cohibet.

Restraining, **Restraint** (*curbing*), cohibitio, coërcitio, moderatio: (*limiting, stinting*), circumscriptio; modus. — *To be put under restraint* (*be curbed*), cohiberi, coërceri. — *To be under restraint or limited to certain bounds*, terminari, certis terminis circumscribi. — *To be under restraint or in prison*, in carcere teneri *or* detineri, in custodiâ *or* vinculis esse; carcere attineri.

RESTRICT, circumscribo, terminos *or* modum alicui rei ponere.

Restriction, moderatio, temperatio, (*of a thing*): (*exception, condition*), exceptio, conditio. — *Right of restriction*, coërcitio. — *Without restriction*, libere.

Restrictive, limitans, definiens.

Restrictively, cum exceptione.

RESULT (*effect*), *s.* exitus, eventus, effectus. — *The result is the same*, eodem revolvitur *or* redit. — *Fine poems are the result of a mind free from cares*, carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno (*poet.*). — *The result of fancy*, ingenii opus, fetus, monumentum. —— ¶ (*upshot or conclusion*), consultationis *or* deliberationis summa; quod demum constitutum *or* decretum est.

To **Result** (*or spring from*), ex aliquâ re oriri *or* nasci.

RESUME (*or take up again*), resumo. — *Then the laws resumed their force, the judicature its authority, and the senate its majesty*, restituta vis legibus, judiciis auctoritas, senatui majestas, *V. Paterc.* — *To resume a piece of work or take it in hand again*, opus aliquod rursus aggredi, moliri, in se suscipere. — *To resume one's studies*, ad studia se referre; studia intermissa revocare, ad studia intermissa redire. — *a former discourse*, ad propositum redire. — *a former grant*, aliquid dono alienatum resumere; donationem priorem rescindere *or* irritam facere. — *Resumed*, resumptus, iterum susceptus.

Resumable, quod resumi potest.

Resuming, **Resumption**, iterata susceptio.

RESURRECTION, reditus in vitam; resurrectio, *Lactant.*

RESURVEY, iterum oculis lustrare *or* metiri.

RESUSCITATE (*stir up anew*), resuscito, iterum suscitare: (*raise from the dead*), mortuum ad vitam revocare; aliquem a mortuis excitare.

Resuscitation, revocatio ad vitam.

RETAIL *or sell wares by parcels*, merces minutatim, particulatim *or* singulatim vendere, divendere, distrahere, venumdare; mercaturam tenuem exercere; cauponor.

Retailer, tabernarius; propola; qui *or* quæ merces particulatim vendit.

Retail, **Retailing**, mercium particulatim *or* singulatim venditio. — *To sell by retail*, divendo.

RETAIN (*hinder*), retineo, detineo. — *I will not retain you any longer with my discourse*, te non tenebo pluribus. —— ¶ *To retain or keep*, servo, conservo, teneo, custodio. — *To retain the rights of a citizen*, jura civium tenere, *Cic.* —— ¶ *To retain or hire one*, mercede aliquem conducere. — *To retain a lawyer*, honorarium advocato dare; pensionem præbendo jurisconsultum retinere *or* sibi devinctum habere.

Retainer (*attendant*), assecla, comes, cliens: (*retaining fee*), honorarium.

RETAKE, recipere, iterum capere; resumere. — *Anxur, a town of the Volsci, was retaken in a short time after*, Anxur in Volscis brevi receptum est, *Liv.* — *To retake a prey*, prædâ hostes exuere, *Liv.*

RETALIATE, par pari referre; rem re compensare. — *an injury*, injuriam pari modo ulcisci, par pari referre. — *a kindness*, par pari referre, beneficium reddere, gratiam referre *or* rependere.

Retaliation, par gratia; remuneratio (*of a kindness*); ultio, vindicatio, vindicta, (*punishment, revenge*). — *I have nothing left to make retaliation for your favors but a good will*, mihi ad remunerandum nihil superest præter voluntatem. — *The law of retaliation*, jus talionis.

RETARD, tardo, retardo, moror, cunctor, impedio; moras nectere. — *Retarded*, tardatus, retardatus, dilatus, prolatus, procrastinatus.

Retarding, **Retardation**, retardatio, cunctatio, prolatio; mora.

RETCH (*vomit*), vomo, vomito (*often*): (*in spitting*), screo.

RETCHLESS. See *Reckless.*

RETENTION, retentio.

Retentive, ad retentionem pertinens; tenax. — *The retentive faculty*, facultas retinendi.

RETINUE (*great man's attendants*), comitatus, asseclæ, turba clientum; pompa. — *A great retinue*, comitatus magnus; assectarum turba; agmina longa clientum.

RETIRE, recedo, retrocedo, abscedo, concedo, discedo, secedo; regredior; se recipere; se abdere aliquo. — *He retired immediately into the house*, se intus repente proripuit. — *To retire* (*have recourse to*), confugio. — *To retire in disorder*, effuse se recipere. — *The Sabines retired in disorder to the mountains*, montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant, *Liv.* — *To retire in good order* (*as soldiers*), turmatim abire. — *To retire to one's own house*, domum se recipere *or* conferre. — *Retire you hence, for you are a hinderance to me*, vos hinc amolimini, mihi enim impedimento estis. — *To retire from a company*, circulo se subducere; a cœtu *or* conventu recedere. — *from a blow*, ab ictu declinare *or* se retrahere. — *from business*, a negotiis secedere *or* se submovere; a negotiis se retrahere. — *To retire into the country*, rus concedere. — *To retire from danger*, discrimini sese subducere; e periculo se eripere; ad locum tutum se recipere; post principia latere. — *Retired or removed out of the way*, subductus, submotus.

Retired (*solitary*), solitarius, in secessu vitam degens; ab oculis *or* convictu hominum remotus. — *A retired place*, locus solus; locus ab arbitris remotus.

Retiredly, secreto, seorsum.

Retiredness, secessus.

Retiring, **Retirement**, recessus, re-

gressus; recessio, secessio. — *A place of retirement*, secessus, secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus *or* ab interventoribus vacuus. — *A lover of retirement*, solitarius, solitudinis amans; multitudinem, turbam *or* frequentiam fugiens.

Retiring (*modest*), verecundus. See also *Reserved*.

Retiringly (*by way of retreat*), recessim.

RETOLD, repetitus.

RETORT *or throw back*, retorqueo. — *To retort or reply*, repono. — *To retort an adversary's argument upon him*, adversarii argumentum in ipsum regerere. — *To retort a crime upon one*, crimen alicui regerere; crimen sibi illatum in accusatorem transferre.

Retort, Retorting, argumenti *or* criminis translatio.

RETOUCH, retractare, emendare, iterum percurrere.

RETRACE, denuo investigare. — *one's way*, viam relegere.

RETRACT (*draw back*), retraho: (*take back*), revoco (*e. g.* sententiam, promissum); retracto (*e. g.* dicta); muto (*e. g.* sententiam).

Retractation, retractatio; receptus.

RETREAT, *s.* receptus, regressus; fuga. — *They fall upon them in their retreat*, recedentibus signa inferunt. — *To cover the retreat of an army*, commodiorem ac tutiorem exercitui receptum dare, *Cæs.* — *A quiet retreat from the city*, pacata profectio ab urbe, *Liv.* — *They feigned a retreat*, fugam *or* se fugere simulabant. — *To sound or give the signal of a retreat*, receptui canere, receptui signum dare. — *An orderly retreat*, inconfusus recursus. — *A shameful retreat*, fuga. — *To make an honorable retreat*, cedere salvis signis et salvâ dignitate militari. — *A retreat or place of retreat*, receptus, receptaculum, confugium. — *for birds*, avium secessus. — *for wild beasts*, ferarum latebræ *or* latibula.

To Retreat, recedo, se recipere *or* retrahere, pedem referre; decedo. — *At first they make a stand, then they retreat*, primo resistunt, deinde pedem referunt. — *To retreat from danger*, e periculo se eripere, eximere *or* subducere. — *To make to retreat*, fugare, profligare; in fugam dare, conjicere *or* vertere.

RETRENCH (*cut off*), amputo, deseco, exseco, reseco; circumcido, recido. — *He retrenched the corrupt parts of the state*, vitiosas reipublicæ partes exsecabat. — *He retrenches all superfluous ornaments*, ambitiosa ornamenta recidit. — *The luxuriancy of a discourse is to be retrenched*, luxuries orationis stilo depascenda est. — *To retrench one's expenses*, sumptus circumcidere, minuere, imminuere. — *He retrenched the extravagant expenses of plays and public sights*, ludorum ac munerum impensas corripuit, *Suet.*

Retrenchment (*lessening*), imminutio, deminutio.

RETRIBUTION, par gratia; remuneratio; compensatio. — *To make retribution*, rem re compensare *or* rependere; par pari referre.

Retributive, retribuens.

RETRIEVE (*recover*), recupero, instauro; de integro restituere. — *To retrieve a loss or damage*, damnum resarcire; detrimentum reconcinnare. — *To retrieve one's honor*, honorem amissum recuperare. — *To retrieve the affairs of a state*, rempublicam ad pristinum statum restituere. — *Retrieved*, recuperatus, instauratus, restitutus.

Retrieving, recuperatio, instauratio, restitutio.

RETROGRADE, *adj.* (*going back*), retrogradus. — *To make a retrograde movement (of soldiers)*, se recipere; pedem *or* gradum referre.

To Retrograde, retrogradior, recedo.

RETROSPECT (*a looking back*), respectus.

Retrospection, actus *or* facultas respiciendi.

Retrospective, respiciens.

RETURN (*restore*), *v. a.* reddo, restituo. — *To return a thing borrowed*, rem mutuo acceptam reddere *or* restituere. — *To return money by bills of exchange*, per syngraphas pecuniam mittere, pecuniam tesseris argentariis remittere. — *To return in writing*, rescribo. —— ¶ *To return* (*come or go back*), *neut.* redeo, revenio; remeo; se referre *or* recipere aliquo; revertor (*turn back*). — *As soon as he returned to Rome*, statim ut Romam rediit. — *He returned without success*, re inexoratâ revertit. — *Mars, returning from abroad, salutes his wife Neriene*, Mars peregre adveniens salutat Nerieneu uxorem suam, *Plaut.* — *To return the same way*, viam relegere, per eandem viam reverti. — *To return the same way one came*, iter revolvere, *Virg.* — *To return empty-handed*, vacuâ manu *or* vacuum redire. — *To return to one's subject*, ad propositum reverti. — *To return to one's old wont*, ad se *or* ad mores suos redire; in ingenium suum remigrare. — *Returned from travel or exile*, redux. — *Returned to life again*, redivivus.

Return, *s.* reditus, regressus; reversio. — *Without waiting for the return of the ambassadors*, non exspectato legatorum regressu. — *I reserved that till my return*, id ad reditum meum reservavi. — *There is no return from the grave*, ab inferis nullus est reditus. — *After my return*, postquam redièro, post reditum meum. — *A quick return* (*in traffic*), facilis mercium venditio, merces emptorem facile invenientes. —— ¶ *Return of favors by others*, beneficiorum remuneratio. — *To make an ill return*, malam gratiam referre. — *To make a return in kind*, par pari referre. —— ¶ (*account*), ratio. —— ¶ (*income*), reditus. —— ¶ *Days of return* (*in law*), dies legitimi.

Returnable, quod reddi *or* restitui potest.

Returning (*restoring*), restitutio: (*coming back*), reditio, reditus, regressus. — *A returning of a thing to him that sold it*, redhibitio.

REUNITE (*join together again*), iterum conjungere *or* coagmentare: (*reconcile*), see *Reconcile*.

Reunion, Reuniting (*joining together again*), iterata coagmentatio *or* conjunctio: (*reconciliation*), reconciliatio, concordiæ *or* gratiæ reconciliatio.

REVEAL, significo; retego, patefacio, ostendo; aperio, recludo; aliquem aliquid docere *or* edocere. — *God has revealed many things to man*, multa cum hominibus Deus communicavit. — *To reveal or discover a secret to one*, arcanum alicui patefacere, prodere, retegere, reserare. — *To reveal or publish abroad*, in vulgus dare *or* edere, evulgo, palam enuntiare. — *Revealed religion*, religio, qua homines divinitus imbuti sunt. — *To be revealed*, patefieri, retegi.

Revealer, qui *or* quæ patefacit *or* retegit.

Revealing, Revelation, *of a crime, secret, &c.*, sceleris, arcani, *etc.* patefactio. — *By divine revelation*, divinitus. — *A revelation from heaven*, res divinitus hominibus *or* alicui patefacta. — *The book of Revelation*, Apocalypsis (*eccl.*).

REVEL, comissor; totam noctem epulari et potare; ad mediam noctem comissationem extendere; convivor, epulor.

Reveller, comissator.

Revelling, Revelry, Revel, comissatio; convivium nocturnum. — *The master of the revels*, ludorum magister *or* præfectus; a voluptatibus (*maître des plaisirs*).

REVENGE, *v.* vindico, ulciscor; persequor. — *He severely revenged his death*, mortem ejus crudeliter ultus est. — *He revenged the affront with his sword*, offensam ense vindicavit. — *How I may be revenged on that villain*, qui referam illi sacrilego gratiam. — *Having revenged*, ultus. — *Not revenged*, inultus.

Revenge, vindicta, vindicatio, ultio; pœna, pœnæ. — *For the sake of revenge*, ulciscendæ injuriæ causâ. — *To take revenge*, ulcisci aliquem pro acceptis injuriis.

Revengeful, vindictâ gaudens; ultionis avidus *or* cupidus.

Revengefully, ulciscendæ *or* persequendæ injuriæ causâ.

Revengefulness, ultionis aviditas *or* cupiditas.

Revenger (*male*), vindex, ultor; (*female*), vindex, ultrix.

Revenging, vindicatio, ultio.

REVENUE (*income*), reditus, fructus; vectigal, *pl.* vectigalia. See *Income*.

REVERBERATE (*beat back*), repercutio, reverbero: — *v. n.* (*resound*), resono.

Reverberation, repercussio, repercussus.

REVERE, revereor, veneror; alicui reverentiam habere, præstare.

Reverence, *s.* veneratio, verecundia, reverentia; admiratio; observantia; cultus. — *for God*, religio; pietas erga Deum. — *for parents*, pietas erga parentes. — *You have no regard or reverence for any thing*, nihil cari, nihil sancti est, *Liv.* — *When once persons forget the reverence due to, &c.*, ubi reverentia excessit animis debita, *etc.* — *He pays due reverence to his parents*, reveretur et colit parentes. — *Want of reverence*, irreverentia. — *Full of reverence*, venerabundus, veneratione plenus. —— ¶ *Saving your reverence*, honor auribus sit habitus. — *His reverence*, vir reverendus.

To Reverence (*pay reverence to*), revereor, veneror; observo, colo, honoro, aliquem observantiâ colere, alicui honorem habere, præstare, tribuere. — *I reverence him as my father*, observo illum sicut alterum parentem. — *To reverence greatly*, percolere; magno cultu et honore aliquem dignari, magnâ veneratione aliquem prosequi. — *Reverenced*, veneratus, *etc.*, reverenter habitus. — *Worthy to be reverenced*, venerabilis, venerandus.

Reverencer, venerator, cultor.

Reverencing, veneratio, observantia, reverentia, cultus.

Reverend, reverendus; venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right reverend*, reverendus admodum. — *Most reverend*, reverendissimus.

Reverent, reverens.

Reverential, venerabundus.

Reverently, Reverentially, reverenter, honorifice; cum veneratione.

REVERIE (*or silly idea floating in the mind*), somnium; deliramentum.

REVERSE, *v.* inverto; everto, perverto, subverto. — *To reverse laws*, leges abrogare, convellere, rescindere, refigere.

Reverse, *s.* — *The reverse or contrary*, contrarium. —— ¶ (*back side*), pars aversa. —— ¶ (*defeat, &c.*), incommodum; casus adversus.

Reversible, quod abrogari *or* rescindi potest.

REVERT, reverto, revertor. — *to the crown*, in fiscum redire *or* venire. — *Reverted*, reversus, restitu[illegible]s.

Reversion, jus succes[illegible] jus succedendi in possessio[illegible] ali-quod post mortem [illegible]

Reversionary, jure [illegible]

REVERY. See *Rev*[illegible]

REVICTUAL, rursu[illegible]ppeditare.

REVIEW, *v.* recenseo, r[illegible]osco, lustro; numerum copiarum inire. — *He reviewed or commanded all the forces to pass in review before him*, universas copias in conspectu suo incedere jussit. — *To review a book in order to reprint it*, retractare librum, *Sen.* — *To review a book* (*criticise it*), libri censuram scribere.

Review, Reviewing, recognitio, recensio. — *of troops*, copiarum *or* militum recensio. — *A review* (*criticism*) *of a book*, censura libri.

Reviewer, qui recognoscit *or* recenset; censor.

REVILE, alicui convicium facere; convicior; maledico; conviciis proscindere *or* maledictis insectari. — *Reviled*, conviciis lacessitus *or* proscissus. — *Reviling*, maledicus, maledictis insectans.

Reviler, conviciator; maledicus.

Reviling, *s.* maledictio; convicia.

Revilingly, maledice.

REVISE, recognosco, retracto; relego; recenseo; iterum castigare. — *To revise a book*, librum recognoscere *or* iterum castigare.

Revising, Revisal, recognitio, recensio. — *Upon revisal or second consideration*, re iterum perpensâ.

REVISIT, reviso, revisito.

REVIVE (*bring to life again*), mortuum in vitam reducere *or* revocare; a mortuis excitare. — *To revive* (*be restored to life*), revivisco, ad vitam redire. — *Revived*, redivivus, in vitam reductus *or* revocatus. —— ¶ (*renew*), renovo, redintegro, restituo. — *a custom*, consuetudinem referre. — *And he revived some old*

customs which had been laid aside, atque etiam ad antiquum morem nonnulla revocavit, *Suet.* — *To revive* (*flourish again*), iterum florere *or* vigere. — ¶ (*quicken or encourage*), animo, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo; alicui animos addere; aliquem *or* alicujus animum excitare, inflammare, accendere, incendere. — *This revived my inclination to write*, hoc mihi scribendi addidit alacritatem. — *That somewhat revived my courage*, illud mihi aliquantulum animi attulit. —— ¶ (*affect with pleasure*), hilaro, exhilaro; aliquem oblectare, lætitiâ afficere *or* perfundere. — *The sight of you refreshes and revives my soul*, conspectus vester reficit et recreat mentem meam.

Revival, Reviving, renovatio; ad vitam reditus (*return to life*).

Reviver, qui vitam alicui reddit; qui aliquid renovat, *etc.* See the verb.

Revivification (*restoring to life*), reductio in vitam, ad vitam revocatio.

REVOKE, revoco. — *To revoke what one has said*, dictum revocare, retractare, mutare. — *A word once uttered cannot be revoked*, semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, *Hor.* —— ¶ (*make of no effect, repeal*), rescindo, abrogo. — *a law*, legem abrogare, tollere, rescindere, refigere. — *a will*, testamentum rumpere, mutare, irritum facere. — *a gift*, donum infectum facere.

Revoking, Revocation, revocatio, retractatio; abrogatio, abolitio.

Revocable, revocabilis; quod rescindi et abrogari potest. — *Not revocable*, irrevocabilis.

REVOLT, *v.* deficio, descisco, jugo se exuere. — *To revolt from one's authority*, ab aliquo *or* ab alicujus imperio deficere; ab aliquo desciscere. — *from one's religion*, a sacris (patriis) deficere. — *To revolt to one*, ad aliquem desciscere. — *Not to revolt*, in fide manere. — *Revolted*, alienatus. — *Revolting or refusing obedience*, imperium alicujus detrectans. — *A province* (*once subdued*) *revolting from the sovereign*, provincia rebellatrix.

Revolt, Revolting, *s.* defectio, imperii detrectatio; secessio; rebellio, rebellium; rebellatio, (*on the part of a subdued people*); transfugium (*desertion*); defectio a sacris (*apostasy*).

Revolter, defector; homo seditiosus; transfuga (*deserter*); apostata (*apostate*).

REVOLVE (*go round*), se versare, se circumagere; circumagi, circumferri: (*think again, think over*), recogito, reputo, meditor; animo aliquid agitare, cogitatione repetere, in animo habere *or* versare, secum volvere *or* retractare. — *Revolved*, cogitatus; cogitatione repetitus *or* retractatus.

Revolving *in one's mind*, cogitatio, reputatio; consideratio *or* meditatio repetita.

Revolution (*going round*), circumactio, circumactus; ambitus, circuitus. — *of the stars*, ambitus siderum; conversiones cœlestes. — *They* (*the planets*) *perform their several revolutions with wonderful swiftness*, circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. — *In the revolution of ten years*, decem annis exactis *or* expletis; decem annorum circuitu. —— ¶ (*change*), mutatio, conversio; vicissitudo. — *The revolution of different events is a remedy against impatience*, tædium aufert vicissitudo. — *A political revolution*, rerum publicarum commutatio *or* conversio, rerum mutatio; civilis perturbatio.

Revolutionary (*seditious*), seditiosus. — *schemes*, nova consilia.

REVULSION (*pulling away*), revulsio: (*in physic*), materiæ morbificæ depulsio *or* aliò derivatio.

REWARD, *v.* præmium alicui tribuere, dare, persolvere; aliquem præmio afficere, donare, ornare, decorare; aliquem præmio remunerari; mercedem operæ alicui dare, persolvere; beneficium remunerari; beneficia beneficiis compensare; parem gratiam alicui referre. — *He nobly rewarded his soldiers*, adoreâ affecit suos. — *I will reward your diligence*, tibi diligentiæ fructum referam. — *To reward plentifully*, abundanter retribuere *or* compensare; præmiis amplis aliquem afficere *or* donare. — *To be rewarded*, præmium consequi; præmio donari. — *Rewarded according to his merits*, ornatus ex virtutibus.

Reward, *s.* præmium; merces. — *A little reward*, mercedula.

Rewarder, qui remuneratur *or* aliquem præmio donat.

Rewarding, remuneratio; compensatio.

RHAPSODY, rhapsodia (*prop.*).

Rhapsodist, rhapsodiarum scriptor.

RHENISH, Rhenanus. — *wine*, vinum Rhenense.

RHETORIC, rhetorice, ars rhetorica, ars ornate dicendi: — orationis ornatus. — *Books of rhetoric*, rhetorica, *pl.* — *A teacher of rhetoric*, dicendi *or* eloquentiæ præceptor. — *A professor*, eloquentiæ professor. — *A student*, qui eloquentiæ operam dat.

Rhetorical, rhetoricus, oratorius. — *flourishes*, oratoria ornamenta, orationis lumina, pigmenta, ornatus.

Rhetorically, rhetorice, facunde, diserte, ornate, venuste; more rhetorico.

Rhetorician, rhetor, orator, magister dicendi. — *Like a rhetorician*, rhetorice. — *To play the rhetorician*, diserte, facunde, ornate dicere *or* perorare.

RHEUM, destillatio; fluxio *or* fluxus humorum.

Rheumatic (*having the rheumatism*), rheumaticus.

Rheumatism, rheumatismus.

Rheumy, humidus, frigidus.

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros.

RHOMB, rhombus (*late*).

Rhomboid, rhomboides (*late*).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica, rha; rheum rhapontium (L.).

RHYME, extremorum verborum *or* syllabarum similis sonitus: (*verses which rhyme*), versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes: (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen. — *Sorry rhyme*, versus illepidi et infaceti.

To Rhyme, versus extremis verbis *or* syllabis inter se consonantes facere; facere versus: (*agree in sound*), in eundem sonum exire, extremis verbis inter se consonare; congruere.

Rhymer, versificator.

RHYTHM, numerus, numeri, rhythmus.

Rhythmical, numerosus.

RIB, costa. — *The short ribs*, costæ nothæ. — *The spare rib*, costæ suis. — *The ribs of a ship*, costæ navis. — *Having ribs*, costatus.

RIBALD, obscœnus, turpis, spurcus, impurus, impudicus; spurcidicus, *Plaut.*

Ribaldry, obscœnitas, spurcities, turpitudo.

RIBAND, RIBBON, fascia, tænia; lemniscus (*the best word for* order-ribbon). — *To tie or trim with ribbons*, fasciis ligare, ornare *or* decorare. — *A ribbon weaver*, fasciarum textor.

RIBWORT, plantago.

RICE, oryza.

RICH (*wealthy*), dives, locuples, opulentus; dis; abundans, affluens, copiosus: (*magnificent*), magnificus, splendidus: (*precious*), pretiosus, magno constans. — *Rich as you are*, quamlibet dives. — *Whom I made rich*, cujus opes auxere meæ. — *You will never be rich*, nunquam rem facies. — *If I can compass this, I shall think myself as rich as Crassus*, hoc si assequar, Crassum superabo divitiis. — *Crœsus, the richest monarch of Asia*, Crœsus, Asiæ rex opulentissimus. — *Rich in money*, pecuniosus; bene nummatus, dives argento et auro. — *in cattle*, dives pecoris *or* pecore; cui res pecuaria est ampla. — *To be married into a rich family*, nubere (*of the wife*) in divitias maximas. — *Very rich*, prædives, perdives; ditissimus, opulentissimus. — *A rich chuff*, turgens opibus. — *To be rich*, divitem, *etc.* esse; divitiis *or* copiis abundare. — *To be very rich*, divitiis affluere *or* abundare; amplas et copiosas possessiones habere. — *To become rich*, divitem fieri (ditesco *is poet.*), (fortunis) locupletari, fortunis augeri, opes nancisci. — *by something*, ex aliqua re divitias facere; rem familiarem augere aliqua re. — *To make rich*, divitem, *etc.* facere; aliquem divitiis augere *or* fortunis locupletare; dito *is poet.* — *This law has made them rich*, hæc lex eos fortunis locupletavit.

Riches, divitiæ; opes, facultates, fortunæ; opulentia. — *Growing riches are attended with cares*, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, *Hor.* — *Poor amidst all his riches*, magnas inter opes inops, *Id.* — *To abound in riches*, abundare *or* affluere divitiis. — *To amass or heap up riches*, divitias cogere, cumulare, accumulare, congerere.

Richly (*abundantly, plentifully*), copiose, abunde, abundanter, large; (*magnificently*), magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare, luculenter, sumptuose. — *Richly to deserve a favor*, quam optime de aliquo mereri. — *Richly worth one's money*, pretio vilissimo emptus.

Richness, opulentia; fertilitas; — splendor, magnificentia.

RICK, strues, cumulus, acervus, congeries. — *To make up in a rick or ricks*, acervo, coacervo.

RICKETS (*the disease*), rachitis (-idis).

RID (*free or disengage*), libero, expedio; redimo. — *Whence a man cannot rid himself*, unde emergi non potest. — *Your innocence will rid you from these troubles*, innocentia tua te vindicabit ab his molestiis. — *To rid from rubbish*, rudera exportare. — *To rid one of his money*, argento aliquem emungere. — *To get rid of a thing*, se ab aliquâ re expedire, extricare *or* liberare. — *To rid ground in going*, gradum promovere *or* accelerare. — *He rids no ground*, gradu testudineo procedit. — *Rid from*, extricatus, expeditus, solutus.

Riddance, amotio, amolitio, liberatio. — *To make riddance of*, opus properare, operi instare.

Ridding, expeditio, liberatio.

RIDDEN. See *Ride*.

RIDDLE (*enigma*), ænigma. — *A proposer of riddles*, qui ænigmata proponit. —— ¶ (*sieve*), cribrum, excerniculum.

To Riddle (*sift*), excerno: — (*unriddle*), solvo, expedio.

RIDE, equito; equo vehi, iter equo facere. — *To ride a free horse to death*, equum currentem incitare. — *To ride in a cart or coach*, curru vehi; in rhedâ vehi. — *To ride a person or domineer over one*, in aliquem dominari *or* insolentius se gerere; in aliquem superbire; aliquem sub dominatu arcte tenere. — *Priest-ridden*, sacerdotibus nimis addictus. — *Bed-ridden*, lecto affixus. — *To ride about or up and down*, obequito, circumequito. — *He rode about the several posts of the enemies*, stationibus hostium obequitabat. — *They ride up and down every way*, per omnes partes perequitant. — *He rode through the enemies' battalions*, per hostium agmen perequitabat. — *To ride at anchor*, ancoris niti, in ancoris *or* ad ancoras stare. — *He ordered his ships to ride at anchor*, dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves (*poet.*). — *To ride upon the main*, naviculor, mare navigare; altum carinis sulcare; per oceanum equitare, spumas salis ære ruere. — *To ride away*, avehi; equo vectum abire. — *To ride back*, in equo redire, equo vectum regredi. — *To ride by*, præterequito, in equo prætervehi. — *To ride hard*, equum admittere; equo concitato gradu ferri. — *To ride on a hobby-horse*, equitare in arundine longâ. — *To ride a horse off his mettle*, equum defatigare *or* cursu domare. — *To ride over a river*, per flumen equitare; fluvium equo transmittere *or* trajicere. — *A plain that one may ride over*, campus equitabilis; *not*, inequitabilis. — *To ride post*, vehiculo publico uti; commutatis equis iter facere. — *To ride through*, perequito. — *To ride together*, coëquito, equis simul vehi. — *To ride unto*, adequito.

Rider, eques; sessor, rector.

Riding *on horseback*, equitatio. — *in a coach*, vectio. — *Tired with riding*, equitatione *or* equitando fatigatus.

RIDGE, fastigium, culmen, vertex. — *The ridge of a house*, domûs fastigium. — *The ridge of a mountain*, montis dorsum *or* jugum: montis culmen *or* cacumen (*top*). — *A ridge of land between furrows*, porca, lira. — *A ridge of mountains reaching to the sea*, montes quorum perpetuum dorsum in mare excurrit. — *A ridge-tile*, imbrex. — *The ridge-bone of the back*, spina dorsi. —

Ridge by ridge, or ridge-wise, liratim. — Ridges in wrought stones, striæ, pl. — To make ridges in land, liro, imporco.
Ridged, Ridgy, jugosus. — Ridged (chamfered or fluted), striatus.
To Ridge, in modum jugi formare.
RIDICULE, s. derisus, irrisus; ridicula or jocularis cavillatio; acerbæ facetiæ. — By way of ridicule, ridicule, per ridiculum, ludibrium or derididiculum.
To Ridicule, aliquem ridere, ludere, ludificari or deludificari; alicui illudere; ludos aliquem facere. — To be ridiculed, deludi, derideri, irrideri; ludibrio haberi or esse. — He is ridiculed by every body, omnium irrisione luditur; omnibus est ludibrio et despicatui.
Ridiculer, derisor, irrisor.
Ridiculous, ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, risu dignus. — Very ridiculous, perridiculus.
Ridiculously, ridicule. — Somewhat ridiculously, subridicule.
Ridiculousness. — No one sees the ridiculousness of this error, hunc errorem ridendum esse nemo videt.
RIFE, frequens; grassans. — The report growing rife, increbrescente rumore, Suet.
Rifely, frequenter.
Rifeness, frequentia, abundantia.
RIFFRAFF, recrementum: quisquiliæ, pl.
RIFLE, v. spolio, despolio, diripio, divexo, expilo, compilo, surripio, depeculor.
Rifler, spoliator, direptor, expilator, prædator.
Rifling, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio, compilatio, prædatio.
RIFLE (sort of gun), bombarda.
RIFT (chink), fissura, rima.
To Rift (cleave asunder), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo: neut. dissilio, diffindor.
RIG, s. puella petulans.
RIG a ship, navem armare, instruere, ornare, adornare.
Rigger of ships, navium instructor or ornator.
Rigging of a ship (the act), navis instructio. — The rigging of ships, armamenta.
RIGHT, adj. (proper or convenient), aptus, commodus, accommodatus, idoneus: (sound in health), sanus, bonâ valetudine utens: (straight), rectus, directus: (not left), dexter: (correct), rectus; justus: (true), verus, genuinus, legitimus, germanus: (right, proper, &c.), rectus; æquus; justus. — I am not right (in health), minus valeo, non satis recte me habeo. — All is not right with them, aliquid monstri alunt. — Right or wrong, he will do it, quo jure, quaque injuriâ faciet. — The name is not right, nomen non convenit. — I am not right in my senses, non sum apud me. — A right Stoic, Stoïcus germanissimus. — Not right (spurious), adulterinus, spurius, fucatus. — She goes the right way to work, rem recte or rectâ viâ aggreditur. — To make right, corrigo, emendo; castigo. — Right-cornered, habens angulos rectos. — The right hand, (manus) dextra. — The right side, dextrum latus. — Towards the right hand or right side, dextrorsus, dextrorsum, dextroversum.
Right, adv. recte, æque, plane. — Falling right down, rectâ lineâ descendens. — Right forth, rectâ. — Right against, e regione, ex adverso. — You say right, recte dicis. — Right well, perbelle, perbene, quam optime.
Right, subst. jus, æquum, æquitas, fas; directum. — He did forego something of his right, paulum de jure suo decessit. — The right of the cause is self-evident, æquitas ipsa lucet per se. — Extreme right is extreme wrong, summum jus summa injuria. — Against all right, injuriosissime, contra jus fasque. — The right of nations, jus gentium. — You are in the right of it, rem tenes; sic res se habet; rem ipsum putâsti; recte mones. —— ¶ To bring to rights, corrigo; medeor; sano. — To bring a ship to rights, vela iterum dispandere or replicare.
To Right one, or do one justice, jus alicujus tueri. — To right one's self, jus suum vindicare. — He righted himself by the point of his sword, offensas vindicavit ense.
Righteous, æquus, justus, rectus.
Righteously, æque, juste, recte.
Righteousness, Rightfulness, jus, justitia, æquitas.
Rightful, æquus, legitimus, justus.
Rightfully, æque, legitime, juste.
Rightly, recte; apte, commode. — Not rightly, injuste, inique, præter jus et æquum.
Rightness (directness), rectitudo: (justice), æquitas.
RIGID, rigidus, austerus. See Rigorous.
Rigidly. See Rigorously.
Rigidity, rigor.
Rigor, rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, inclementia. — To treat one with the utmost rigor, summo jure cum aliquo agere; severitatem in aliquem adhibere; inclementius aliquem tractare. — The rigor of the law, summum jus. — of winter, vis hiemis.
Rigorous, rigidus, austerus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus; diligens (exact). — Very rigorous, perseverus, valde austerus.
Rigorously, Rigidly, rigide, aspere, acerbe, acriter, severe, duriter; diligenter (exactly). — Very rigorously, acerrime, acerbissime, asperrime.
Rigorousness, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, rigor, duritas, sævitia.
RILL, rivus, rivulus.
To Rill, more rivi fluere.
RIM, margo, labrum, ora. — The inner rim of the belly, peritonæum.
RIME (hoar-frost), pruina. — Covered with rime, pruinosus.
Rimy (foggy or misty), nebulosus, caliginosus, humidus.
RIND, cortex, liber, cutis. — A thin rind, tunica. — Full of thin rinds, tunicatus. — The inner rind of bark, philyra.
RING (circle), circulus, orbis: (for the finger, a curtain, a chain, &c.), annulus; (ear-ring), inauris: (ring of a coat of mail), hamus. — I took a ring from my finger, de digito annulum detraxi. — A little ring, annellus. — A hoop-ring, annulus purus. — Gold, annulus aureus. — A mourning-ring, annulus funebris. — A diamond ring, annulus gemmatus. — A seal-ring, annulus signatorius. — To seal with a ring, annulo obsignare. — A wedding-ring, annulus pronubus. — To put a ring on the finger, digito annulum induere. — To take or pull a ring off one's finger, annulum digito detrahere. — The bezel or collet of a ring, annuli pala or funda. — Of a ring, annularis, annularius. — Wearing a ring, annulatus. — A maker of rings, annularius, annulorum opifex. — They strut about with their fine ear-rings, incedunt annulatis auribus. — The ring of a door, cornix. — A ring of people, corona, orbis, circulus. — To cast themselves in a ring, coronâ factâ circumstare. — To dance in a ring, orbem saltatorium versare. — A ring for boxing, wrestling, &c., locus luctationis; palæstra. — In a ring or circle, in orbem or circulum. — The hair is curled in many rings, multiplices sinuatur crinis in orbes (poet.). — A ring-worm, impetigo, lichen.
To Ring a hog, rostro suis ferreum annulum inserere. —— ¶ (as a bell), tinnio; sono. — To ring a bell, campanam pulsare. (But see Bell.) — My ears ring with noise, aures tinniunt sonitu. — To ring or sound again, resono. — You cause the woods to ring again with the name of Amaryllis, resonare doces Amaryllida silvas (poet.). — The noise rings again far and near, sonitus plusquam vicina fatigat (poet.). — The smooth rocks rung again, lævia personuere saxa, Hor. — To ring all in, pulsare extremum. — To ring about, circumsono. — These words ring continually about my ears, aures meæ circumsonant his vocibus. — To ring all over or ring a peal in one's ears, persono. — All the house rang with voices and cymbals, domus cantu et cymbalis personabat. — Ringing or sounding, tinnulus, sonans, canorus. — Ringing or sounding harmoniously, canorus, modulatus, modulate sonans.
Ringed, or wearing a ring, annulatus.
Ringleader, caput, princeps; dux, signifer; auctor; fax. — He is the ringleader thereof, huic est rei caput.
Ringlet, annulus, circulus; cincinni, pl.
RINSE, eluo, colluo, perluo; lavo, abluo. — thoroughly, perluo, colluo.
Rinsing, lavatio, lotio, ablutio; lotura.
RIOT, RIOTOUSNESS, luxuria, luxus, luxuries, mollities, intemperantia; ganea. —— ¶ A riot or tumult, turba, tumultus; rixa (brawl). — To make or commit a riot or tumult, tumultuor, tumultum facere. — To appease a riot, tumultum comprimere, compescere, coërcere. — A riot (unlawful assembly), cœtus; conciliabulum; illicitus hominum concursus.
To Riot, luxurio, luxurior, nepotor, bacchor; luxuriâ diffluere.
Rioter, helluo, nepos profusus or discinctus; comissator: (disturber of the peace), homo seditiosus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator. — He is a great rioter, luxu diffluit; liberius justo vivit.
Riotous, luxuriosus, mollis, intemperans, libidinosus, profusus, in luxum effusus; prodigus: (turbulent), seditiosus, turbulentus.
Riotously, luxuriose, profuse, effuse.
RIP, v. a. dissuo, resuo. — To rip up or cleave, findo, diffindo. — To rip up an old sore, memoriam malorum refricare.
RIPE, maturus; coctus, mitis. — Soon ripe, soon rotten, quæ cito maturescunt, cito pereunt; festinata maturitas occidit celerius. — Ripe before the time, præcox; præmaturus. — Ripe of age, pubes; maturus. — Not ripe of age, impubes. — A maid ripe for marriage, virgo matura (viro or marito); virgo tempestiva viro, Horat.; virgo nubilis. — A ripe judgment, judicium acre. — Not ripe, immaturus, crudus.
Ripely, mature.
To Ripen or make ripe, maturo; ad maturitatem perducere. — To ripen or grow ripe, maturesco; maturitatem assequi; coquor. — To ripen quite or fully, permaturesco, percoquor.
Ripeness, maturitas. — Ripeness of age, maturitas annorum; pubertas.
RIPPLE, v. a. stringo; crispo.
RISE, v. (stand up), surgo, exsurgo; consurgo (especially of several): (of dust, mist, smoke), se attollere, surgo: (of dough), fermentor: (of heavenly bodies), orior, exorior; emergo (of stars): (proceed, emanate), orior, exorior, fio, nascor; erumpo; proficiscor. — The wind began to rise, sævire ventus cœpit. — To rise again, resurgo. — To rise out or from, exorior, enascor. — Hence rise many mischiefs, hinc multa mala proficiscuntur. — The sprigs rise out of the ground, enascuntur humo virgulta. — Risen or sprung from, ortus, exortus, enatus, natus, editus, prognatus. — To rise from or out of bed, e lecto surgere. — What made you rise so early? quid te tam mane e lecto expulit? — He made me rise before day, ante lucem me excitavit. — To rise from one's seat, de sellâ surgere. — To rise from table, from supper, a cœnâ surgere. — To rise to a person by way of respect, alicui assurgere. — To rise (mount), ascendo, conscendo. — as a bird, in aërem evolare; in altos nubium tractus tendere. — To rise as price, excandesco. — To rise in price, cariorem fieri. — Provisions rise in price, ingravescit annona. — Land rises, plurimum agrorum pretiis accessit. — To rise (in singing), vocem sensim intendere. — To rise up, surgo, assurgo, consurgo. — To rise up again, resurgo. — To rise (grow) upon, incresco, innascor. — To rise or swell, tumeo, turgeo. — My heart rises with passion, difficile bile tumet jecur. — Risen (swollen), tumens, tumidus, turgidus. — To rise out of water, troubles, &c., emergo. — They rise up or appear out of the ground, extra or supra terram emergunt. — To rise in the world, ad honores or divitias surgere or promoveri; honoribus or divitiis augeri. — If you would rise in the world, si vis esse aliquis. — A rising ground, tumulus, locus editus. — Having possessed himself of the rising or higher ground, captis superioribus jugis.
Rise (source, spring), s. origo; fons; principium; primordium. — The rise or head of a stream, caput. — This was the rise or source of all my misfortunes, hinc mihi prima mali labes (poet.). — To rehearse a matter from its first rise, rem a fonte repetere or a capite ducere. — All these things had their rise from you, hæc

omnia a te exorta sunt. — *To have its rise in something*, ortum *or* natum esse *or* proficisci ab aliqua re. — *The rise or original*, primordium; principium. — *The rise, rising, or spring, of water*, scatebra, scaturigo, fons. — *The rise of the sun*, solis ortus. — *The rise* (*of stocks or of the price of any thing*), ingravescens pretium. — *Rise or preferment*, dignitatis accessio.

Rising (*standing up*), consurrectio: (*arising*), ortus, exortus: (*coming forth or out*), emersus. — *A rising to life again*, reditus ad vitam; resurrectio. — *By the rising of the sun*, primo solis ortu; simul atque exortus sol fuerit. — *The rising of a hill*, acclivitas. —— ¶ (*swelling*), tuber, tumor: (*tumult*), seditio; motus, tumultus.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum aptus.

RISK, *s.* periculum; discrimen.

To Risk *or run a risk*, periclitor, in discrimen mittere; discrimen *or* periculum adire. — *He said he would not risk the lives of both his sons together in so hazardous an enterprise*, dixit se duos simul filios non commissurum in aleam ejus qui proponeretur casûs. — *To risk a battle*, belli fortunam experiri; prœlii aleam subire. — *To risk or make an attempt*, rei alicujus periculum facere.

Risker, qui periclitatur.

RITE, ritus, cærimonia; ritus sacer, sacrorum mos; sacra, *pl.* — *Funeral rites*, exsequiæ, justa, *pl.*

Ritual, *adj.* ritualis; ad ritus *or* cærimonias pertinens.

Ritual, *s.* codex ritualis, liber sacrorum rituum.

RIVAGE, ripa.

RIVAL, rivalis, æmulus, concertator, æmulator.

To Rival, æmulor; imitor.

Rivalry, Rivalship, rivalitas.

RIVE (*cleave*), findo, diffindo; scindo, discindo. — *To rive or be cleft*, fatisco, dehisco. — *Riven or cleft*, fissus, diffissus; discerptus.

Rift, fissura, rima.

Riving, fissio.

RIVER, fluvius, amnis, flumen. — *A small river*, rivus, rivulus. — *The channel of a river*, fluvii alveus. — *The side or bank of a river*, fluvii ripa, margo *or* ora. — *A river overflowing its banks*, fluvius extra ripas diffluens. — *A serpentine river*, amnis flexuosus, fluvius crebris flexibus curvatus *or* sinuosus. — *Shallow*, amnis tenui fluens aquâ. — *Of a river*, fluvialis, fluviatilis, fluviaticus, flumineus. — *Animals living in rivers*, animalia fluviatica. — *Dwelling near a river*, amnicola.

RIVET, *s.* clavus, clavus *or* clavulus retusus *or* firmatus.

To Rivet (*or clinch*), inflecto, repango; depango; clavi cuspidem *or* mucronem retundere; clavi cuspide retusâ firmare. — *To rivet a thing in one's mind*, aliquid animo, in animo, in animum imprimere *or* infigere. — *Riveted*, depactus, infixus, cuspide clavi retusâ firmatus.

Riveting, colligatio clavo retuso facta.

RIVULET, rivulus.

RIX *dollar*, (thalērus) imperialis.

ROACH, rubellio.

ROAD, via; iter. — *What road do you design to take?* quam insistes viam? — *A dusty road*, via pulverulenta. — *A high or great road*, via publica; via trita, frequens, celebris. — *A bad or troublesome road*, via interrupta, lutosa, lutulenta, aspera, confragosa, salebrosa. — *A smooth road*, via plana, expedita, aperta. — *The roads were very bad by reason of the continual rains*, inexplicabiles fere erant viæ continuis imbribus, *Liv.* — *A good or open road*, via aperta *or* expedita; iter patens. — *A direct road*, via recta. — *A cross-road*, via transversa. — *A nearer road*, via brevior *or* compendiaria; viæ compendium. — *To repair a road*, viam munire *or* reficere. — *To lead one out of the direct road*, aliquem de rectâ viâ deducere. — *On the road, on one's way*, inter viam, in viâ. (See *Ex.*) —— ¶ (*for ships*), locus consistendi; statio; sinus.

ROAM, vagor, erro; circumcurso.

Roamer, erro, erroneus, homo vagus *or* errabundus; vagabundus.

Roaming, *s.* vagatio, erratio.

ROAN *horse*, equus rubens subalbidus.

ROAR (*make a loud cry*), rugio; mugio; clamo, vocifero; (*as the sea*), fremo. — *To roar again*, remugio, reboo. — *To roar or bellow for grief*, ejulo, ploro. — *Roaring*, clamosus, clamans, vociferans; fremebundus.

Roarer, clamator.

Roaring, clamatio; rugitus; fremitus. — *The roaring of a lion*, rugitus.

ROAST, *v. a.* asso: *v. n.* assari. — *To roast a little or slowly*, subasso. — *To roast on a spit*, in veru inassare. — *Roasted, Roast*, assus. — *To roast eggs*, ova ad prunas coquere. — *Roast meat*, assum, caro assa; assa, -orum (*several pieces*). — *Roast beef*, assum bubulum. — *To rule the roast*, imperare; temperare.

ROB, *v. n.* rapio, rapinas facere; latrocinor; prædor; piraticam facere *or* exercere:—*v. a.* privo, spolio, despolio, exspolio, adimo, eripio, detraho, aufero, depeculor, diripio. — *It robs him almost of all pleasure*, privat illum omnibus fere voluptatibus. — *He robbed another person of his money*, in pecunias alterius invasit. — *None shall rob me of her but death*, hanc nisi mors mihi adimet nemo. — *They rob Peter to pay Paul*, eripiunt aliis quod aliis largiantur. — *To rob or drain the public treasury*, ærarium publicum exhaurire, peculari, depeculari; auferre pecuniam ærario. — *To rob privily*, suffuror, surripio. — *Robbed*, raptus, spoliatus, expilatus.

Robber, latro, prædo; fur; raptor, direptor; ereptor. — *A church-robber*, sacrilegus, sacrorum expilator, templorum prædo. — *A sea robber*, prædo maritimus, pirata. — *A robber of the treasury*, peculator, depeculator, expilator. — *A robber by night or a burglar*, domuum *or* tectorum prædo nocturnus; parietum perfossor. — *A party of robbers*, prædatoria manus. — *A band of robbers*, latronum *or* prædonum globus.

Robbery, rapina, latrocinium, prædatio; furtum. — *They lived by robbery*, de *or* ex rapto vivebant; egestatem latrociniis sustentabant.

Robbing, spoliatio, direptio, expilatio. — *of churches*, sacrilegium. — *The crime of robbing or cheating the public*, peculatus. — *Of robbing*, prædatorius.

ROBE, vestis; toga; palla. — *A robe of state*, vestis regia, regius ornatus. — *As they were in their robes and finest dress*, sicut in trabeis erant, et amplissimo cultu, *Flor.* — *A woman's robe of honor*, stola. — *A long robe*, vestis talaris *or* longa. — *A purple robe*, purpura, vestis purpurea. — *A slight loose robe*, lacerna, pallium. — *Lawyer's robes*, vestimenta forensia. — *A master of the robes*, vestiarius.

Robed, prætextatus; pallâ amictus.

ROBIN *red breast*, motacilla rubecula (L.).

ROBUST, robustus, valens, validus.

Robustness, robur.

ROCHET, stola sacerdotalis: (*fish*), rubellio.

ROCK, saxum; rupes; scopulus; cautes. — *Hard as rock*, saxeus. — *Chain of rocks*, rupes continuæ. — *Rock-fish*, pisces saxatiles.

Rocky (*rock-like*), saxeus: (*having rocks*), saxosus: (*abrupt*), præruptus. — *A rocky place*, saxetum.

ROCK *to and fro*, *v. n.* agitari; titubo, vacillo. — *To rock a cradle*, cunas agitare.

Rocker, qui cunas agitat.

Rocking, *s.* agitatio (*act.*): (*reeling to and fro*), vacillatio, titubatio.

ROCKET, radius pyrius.

ROD (*for whipping*), virga. — *A little rod*, virgula. — *A curtain-rod*, virga ferrea unde pendet velum ductile. — *A rod or whip*, flagrum, flagellum. — *Beaten with rods*, flagris *or* virgis cæsus. — *To whip one with rods*, virgis aliquem cædere. — *To make a rod for one's own back*, malum suo capiti arcessere; suo indicio perire. — *A rod or twig*, vimen. — *Made of rods*, virgeus, virgatus, vimineus. — *Wattled with rods*, virgatus, cratibus contextus. — *A place where rods grow*, virgetum. — *A rod to measure with*, pertica. — *A rod in measure*, sedecim pedes cum dimidio.

RODOMONTADE, gloriatio inepta et Thrasonica, mendacium gloriosum.

To Rodomontade, multa de se factisque suis gloriose mentiri.

ROE, caprea. — *A roe-buck*, capreolus. —— ¶ *The roe of a fish*, piscis ova. — *The soft roe*, lactes.

ROGATION *week*, *say* ambarvalia, *pl.*

ROGUE, scelestus, perditus; stigmatias, verbero. — *A rogue in grain*, ab ingenio improbus, *Plaut.* — *A pretty little rogue*, lepidum capitulum. — *A rogue that strolls about*, erro; erroneus. — *To play the rogue or wanton*, lascivio.

To Rogue *about*, oberro, divagor. — *Roguing about*, vagans, errabundus.

Roguery (*knavery*), scelus, improbitas, flagitium, nequitia, fraus: (*banter*), cavillatio, jocatio, sugillatio.

Roguish, scelerosus, scelestus, improbus; nequam: (*wanton*), lascivus.

Roguishly (*knavishly*), sceleste, flagitiose: (*wantonly*), lascive.

Roguishness (*knavishness*), nequitia, improbitas: (*wantonness*), lascivia.

ROLL, *v.* volvo, circumvolvo, voluto; volvor, circumvolvor, volutor; circumplico. — *To roll or wind about*, circumplico, circumvolvo. — *To roll again or back*, revolvo. — *To roll along*, pervolvo. — *I will roll you likewise in the dirt*, teque ibidem pervolvam in luto, *Ter.* — *To roll or tumble down* (*act.*), devolvo. — *To roll or be rolled down*, devolvi. — *To roll the eyes up and down*, oculos volvere *or* in orbem torquere. — *To roll in money*, in divitiis volutari; pecuniâ abundare *or* affluere. — *Money rolls in upon him*, accumulatur ei pecunia et sponte advenit. — *To roll to or towards* (*act.*), advolvo. — *To roll from or out* (*act.*), evolvo. — *To roll* (*land*), deocco. — *To roll under*, subvolvo. — *To roll up*, convolvo, involvo. — *To roll* (*neut.*) *up and down*, circumversor. — *To roll a walk or bowling-green*, ambulacrum *or* sphæristerium cylindro complanare *or* æquare. — *That may be rolled*, volubilis. — *Rolling*, volubilis. — *A rolling stone gathers no moss*, saxum volubile non obducitur musco. — *A rolling press*, prelum versatile. — *eyes*, oculi arguti, volubiles *or* emissitii.

Roll *of any thing*, *s.* volumen. — *A roll of bread*, crustulum panis oblongum. —— *A roll or roller*, cylindrus; phalanga: (*like a wheel*), rotula; orbiculus. — *The roll at the top of a pillar*, voluta, helix. —— ¶ *Roll or list*, index; album; numeri (*of soldiers*). — *A roll of names*, nominum index. —— ¶ *A roll or record*, volumen. — *A court-roll*, volumen curiale. — *The rolls*, volumina publica. — *Master of the rolls*, voluminum custos; magister rotulorum (*low Lat.*).

Rolling, *s.* volutatio. — *A rolling-stone*, cylindrus.

Roller. See *Roll.*

Rollingly, volubiliter, volutatim.

ROMAN *letters*, literæ Romanæ.

Romanist, addictus pontifici Romano; legis pontificis R. studiosus.

To Romanize, Latinæ consuetudini tradere.

ROMANCE, fabula Romanensis; fabula; fabulæ: (*falsity*), mendacium.

To Romance, commentor, fabulas fingere, splendide mentiri.

Romancer, fabularum Romanensium scriptor.

Romantic, fabulosus, fictus. — *A romantic history*, res miraculo similis. —— ¶ (*pleasant*), amœnissimus.

ROMP, lasciva puella.

To Romp, lascivire.

ROOD *to measure land*, pertica, radius geometricus. — *A rood of land*, jugeri quincunx. —— ¶ *A rood or cross*, crux. — *The holy rood*, sancta crux.

ROOF, tectum; culmen; cantherii (*the rafters*). — *An arched roof*, tectum concameratum *or* fornicatum; camera. — *A flat roof*, solarium. — *A vaulted or fretted roof*, lacunar. — *A low roof*, tectum humile. — *A roof-tile*, tegula; imbrex (*gutter-tile*). — *A roof of tiles*, tegulæ. — *To live under the same roof with one*, habitare cum aliquo. —— ¶ *The roof of the mouth*, palatum, palatus.

To Roof, tecto tegere.

ROOK, cornix frugilega. —— ¶ (*at chess*), turris.

Rookery, nidus cornicum *or* locus quo nidificant cornices.

ROOM (space), locus, spatium: (stead), vice; locus. — I will grind in your room, ego pro te molam. — You shall go in my room, tu vices meas obibis. — A fine house for room, domus laxitate conspicua, Suet.; domus augusta. — Room to turn one's self in, libera versatio. — For so there will be room enough for the workmen to turn themselves in, nam sic erit ad plenum opus facientibus libera versatio et expedita, Vitruv. — To make room (give place), viam or locum dare. — on the bench with me, partem subsellii vacuefacere. — To make room (put out of the way), populum or turbam submovere; aliquem loco movere or depellere. — Make room! date locum! cedite! — To take up room, locum occupare. — To appoint in another's room, substituo, sufficio; subrogo. —— ¶ A room or apartment, conclave; diæta. — Bed-room, (cubiculum) dormitorium. — A back room, conclave interius. — A withdrawing room, cubiculum secretius; penetrale. — A dining room, triclinium, cœnaculum.

Roomage, spatium.

Roomy, amplus, spatiosus.

ROOST, pertica gallinaria.

To Roost, quiesco, dormio, perticæ avium modo insidere.

ROOT, radix; stirps, fons, causa, (source, origin, cause). — A small root, radicula. — To take root, radicor. — To put out roots, radices agere or capere. — To begin to take root, radicesco. — Up by the root or from the very root, radicitus, radicibus. — Having many roots, radicosus. — The threads of roots, radicum fibræ.

To Root up or pluck up by the roots, eradico, exstirpo, radicitus extrahere or evellere. — Rooted out, evulsus, exstirpatus, èradicatus. — Not to be rooted out, inexstirpabilis. —— ¶ To root as a hog, ruspo; rostro versare, humum suffodere or terram eruere. —— ¶ To be deeply rooted, altis radicibus niti. — That mischief is strongly or deeply rooted, malum illud radices habet altiores. — Rooted, radicatus, defixus radicibus.

Rootedly, vehementer.

Rooting out or rooting up, eradicatio, exstirpatio.

ROPE, funis, restis. — A little rope, funiculus, resticula. — A strait or strained rope, funis intensus. — A hempen rope, funis cannabinus. — A cable rope, rudens; funis nauticus. — A rope for an anchor, funis ancorarius. — A rope or hawser (wherewith ships are fastened to the shore), retinaculum. — Give him rope enough and he will hang himself, qui vult perire, pereat. — To be upon the high ropes, elatius se gerere. — To make ropes, funes torquere. — To pack up with ropes, funibus ligare or colligare. — A rope-maker, restio. — A rope-dancer, funambulus, schœnobates. — To walk or dance on the rope, per extentum funem ire or saltare. — A rope of onions, ceparum colligatarum series.

Ropy, glutinosus, lentus, visco similis. — Ropy wine, vinum viscosum ad tertias coctum.

ROSA solis (herb), ros solis.

ROSE, rosa; flos rosæ. — This is under the rose, hæc tu tecum habeto, hæc lapidi dixerim; quod inter nos liceat dicere. — A Damask rose, rosa Damascena. — A very forward rose, rosa hiberna. — A hedge or wild rose, rosa silvestris. — A Jerusalem rose or Our Lady's rose, rosa Hierosolymitana (say). — The musk rose, rosa moschata or odorata. — The Provence rose, rosa Provincialis. — The red rose, rosa rubra or Milesia. — The velvet rose, rosa holoserica. — The York and Lancaster rose, rosa striata. — The rose-bay or rose-laurel, laurus rosea. — A rose-bud, calix rosæ. — bush, rosa. — A posy of roses, fasciculus florum rosæ. — A rose-color, color roseus. — Rose garlands, serta rosea, corollæ roseæ. — Rose-water, aqua rosata. — Rose-wood, lignum rhodinum. — Rose-wort, radix rhodina. — A crown of roses, corona rosacea. — To be crowned with roses, roseâ redimitum esse. — Oil of roses, oleum rosaceum or rhodinum.

Rosary (of beads), sphærulæ precatoriæ (see Bead): (garden of roses), rosetum, rosarium.

Rosy, roseus. — Rosy lips, labella rosea. — One's rosy cheeks, color egregius.

ROSEMARY, ros maris, rosmarinus, rosmarinum, ros marinus.

ROSIN, resina. — Of or belonging to rosin, resinaceus. — Full of rosin, resinosus.

Rosined, resinatus.

ROT (make to putrefy), putrefacio: (putrefy), putresco. — To rot in a jail, in carcere mori, in vinculis misere perire. — To rot inwardly, tabesco, contabesco. — Rotting so, tabidus. — To rot or be crumbled into earth, in terram resolvi.

Rot, s. (a disease), lues, morbus mortiferus longe lateque grassans.

Rotten (putrid), putris, putridus, corruptus. — Rotten, as a sore, purulentus. — A rotten sore, ulcus. — Soon rotten, facile putrescens. — Rotten ripe, fracidus. — To be rotten, putreo. — To grow rotten, putresco, putrefio. — To make rotten, putrefacio. — Rotten wood, lignum cariosum. — That makes rotten, tabificus.

Rottenness, putredo, putror, corruptio. — in wood, bones, &c., caries.

ROTATION (wheeling about), rotatio. — A rotation of government, vicissitudo imperitandi.

ROTE. — By rote, memoriter. — From long practice he has the whole affair by rote, magnâ exercitatione, or assiduo, diuturno or plurimo usu, ejus rei est peritissimus.

ROTUND, rotundus.

Rotundity, rotunditas, forma rotunda.

ROUGE (red), ruber, rubens, rubicundus.

Rouge, s. (for the face), pigmentum rubrum.

ROUGH, asper, horridus, scaber, deformis: (hairy), hirsutus, hispidus, hirtus: (grim), austerus, tetricus, torvus: (homely), impolitus, rudis, rusticus, agrestis: (prickly), sentus, spinosus: (proud), insolens, superbus, fastosus: (rough in taste), austerus. — Rough in temper, morosus, difficilis. — A man rough in his speech and behavior, homo asper et durus oratione et moribus. — A rough or rugged place, locus asper or salebrosus, aspretum. — Rough places lying untilled, tesqua, pl. — A rough climate, cœlum asperum. — To be rough, horreo. — The sea is rough, æstu fervet pelagus; maria alta tumescunt. — To grow rough or horrid, to Roughen, inhorresco. — To be rough or nasty, squaleo. — A growing rough or nasty, squalor. — To make rough, to Roughen, exaspero. — Rough-cast, trullissatio; arenatum parieti inductum. — To rough-cast a wall, parietem trullissare; arenatum parieti inducere. — A rough-casting, trullissatio, arenatio. — A rough draught, inconcinna adumbratio or forma. — To rough-draw, negligenter or incomposite delineare. — To rough-hew, exascio, rudi modo formare. — Rough-hewn (clownish), rudis, agrestis, rusticus, impolitus.

Roughly, aspere, acerbe, austere, rigide, duriter, torve.

Roughness, asperitas, acerbitas, duritas, severitas, austeritas; scabrities. — of hair, hirsutia. — of the sea, maris fremitus. — of climate, cœli asperitas.

ROUND, rotundus (prop. flat and round, also gen.); globosus (globular, spherical); orbiculatus (circular). — A body as round as a ball, conglobatum corpus in pilæ modum. — Round, long and smooth (as a pillar, cylinder, &c.), teres. — Round as a circle, in circulum flexus. — To make round, rotundo, corrotundo; conglobo. — To make round like a top, in modum turbinis formare. — Round like a top, turbineus, turbinatus. — Made round like a circle, orbiculatus, in orbem or circulum flexus. — The round head of an onion, garlic, &c., bulbus.

Round, adv. & prep. circum; circa; in circuitu; also by circum in composition. — Round about, circum; undique; in circuitu. — All places round about have revolted, circa omnia defecerunt. — A place fenced round about, locus undique or usquequaque septus. — To run round in the mill, idem saxum volvere. — Round or in a round, in orbem. — The command went round to every person, imperium per omnes in orbem ibat. — He runs round, flectitur in gyrum. — They drink round, a summo bibunt. — All the year round, per totum annum. — Gathered round, circumstantes.

Round (circle), s. circulus, orbis. — To make a round or circle, circulum describere. — A little round, orbiculus. — A half round, semicirculus. — To take a round or turn, spatior. — A round in dancing, chorus circularis. — To go the rounds (visit the posts), stationes circumire. — The round (guards), circitores. — To go the rounds (of a watch), vigilias agere (hold watch). — A round-house, carcer. — The round of a ladder, gradus.

To Round (make round), rotundo, corrotundo; conglobo. — Rounded, orbiculatus, in orbem flexus.

Roundhead. See Puritan.

Roundish, fere rotundus.

Roundly (in form), orbiculatim, rotunde: (in pace), citato gradu, admisso passu; cursim; tolutim: (in speaking), volubiliter, numerose, rotunde; ore rotundo: (freely), libere, audacter: (honestly, sincerely), ingenue, sincere, integre: (sharply, smartly), graviter, acriter. — He took up the ambassadors roundly, legatos graviter increpuit. — Roundly told, simpliciter or aperte narratus. — To go roundly to work, rectâ viâ or diligenter aliquid inchoare.

Roundness, rotunditas.

ROUSE, excito, incito, stimulo, exstimulo, instigo, animo; erigo. — To rouse from sleep, aliquem e somno excitare, suscitare, expergefacere. —— ‖ See Awake.

Rousing up, incitatio, stimulatio, animatio.

ROUT (multitude of people), s. turba, caterva; cœtus, populi frequentia: concursatio: (unlawful assembly), hominum concursus illicitus: (noise or squabble), turba, rixa. — To make a rout, turbo, deturbo, perturbo; turbas excitare. —— ¶ (overthrow), clades, strages. — A total rout, tota victoria, Flor.

To Rout or put to the rout, hostium copias vincere, devincere, superare, frangere, fugare, consternere, in fugam agere or vertere; hostium exercitum profligare, dissipare, fundere. — The horse was first routed, primum equitatus est pulsus. — Pompey's forces being routed, Pompeianis victoriâ refragrante. — Routed or beaten, pulsus, fusus, victus, devictus, dissipatus, profligatus, superatus, fractus, circumfusus. — To rout one out of his hole, aliquem e latibulo depellere.

ROVE or wander about, vagor, erro. — To rove at sea, piraticam facere. — To rove in one's mind, animo vagari; negligentius attendere; alias res agere. — Your mind is always roving, peregre est semper tuus animus; semper præsens absens es. — Roving (rambling), vagans, errabundus, vagus: (pillaging), prædabundus, prædatorius.

Roving (rambling), s. vagatio, erratio: (pillaging), prædatio, latrocinium.

Rover, vagus homo. — A sea-rover, prædo maritimus, pirata.

ROW, s. ordo; series. — A row of trees, ordo arborum. — To place or set things in a row, res ex ordine collocare, ordine ponere, in ordinem dirigere. — To march or walk in a row, ordine incedere. — The Christ-cross row, literarum notæ ex ordine collocatæ; literæ; (literarum) elementa.

ROW, v. remigo; remis navem agere, impellere or propellere. — To row as fast as one can, concitare navim remis, Liv. — To row with the stream, flumine secundo remigare or vehi. — against the stream, adverso flumine remigare; lembum remigiis subigere (poet.). — To row one's own course or do as one pleases, suo remigio rem gerere. — Rowed, remigatus, remigio actus, remis incitatus. — A ship or vessel that is rowed, navis quæ remis agitur.

Rower, remex. — The chief or master rower, pausarius.

Rowing, remigium, remigatio.

ROYAL, regius; regalis. — Royal authority, imperium regium, regia potestas.

Royalist, regis amicus · regi addictus.

Royally, regie; regio more; regaliter.

Royalty, regia dignitas. — The ensigns of royalty, regia insignia.

RUB (chafe), frico, affrico; (wear by rubbing), tero: (gall), attero: (at bowls), impingo. — To rub against or upon (act.), attero: (graze), stringo, præstringo. — To rub with a clout, distringo. — To rub gently, demulceo, delinio. — To rub off, defrico. — To rub hard or all over, perfrico, circumfrico, confrico. — To rub the dirt off, abstergo, detergo, detergeo. — To rub to pieces, contero. — To rub or furbish up old arms grown rusty for want of use, arma, quæ vetustate et vitio temporum obtusa et ærugine corrupta habemus, ad pristinum nitorem bonitatemque revocare. — To rub together, contero, collido. — To rub up or refresh the memory of a thing, refrico, renovo. — I am afraid lest I should rub up or renew your grief by my letters, vereor ne refricem meis literis desiderium ac dolorem tuum. — Rubbed, frictus, defrictus, fricatus, attritus. — To rub or banter a person, carpo, lacesso. — To rub a person smartly, acerbum alicui convicium facere, Phædr. — To rub one dryly, in aliquem ridicula jacere or mittere; alicui per jocum irridere; in aliquem jocosa dicta jactare. — To rub on (live), vitam trahere or ducere; vix or ægre vitam sustinere.

Rub, s. (hinderance), impedimentum.

Rubber, fricator; tritor. — A rubber or whetstone, cos. —— ¶ Rubbers at play, gemina in ludo victoria.

Rubbing, fricatio, fricatus; attritio, attritus. — A rubbing-brush for the body, strigilis.

Rubbish (as of old houses, &c.), rudus. — Paved or strewed with rubbish, ruderatus, rudere munitus. —— ¶ Rubbish (stuff), rejectanea, quisquiliæ.

Rubble, rudus. — To lay on or strew with rubble, rudero; rudere munire. — To carry or throw out rubble, rudera purgare.

RUBICUND, rubens, rubicundus.

RUBRIC, præcepta literis miniatis scripta or impressa.

RUBY, carbunculus; rubinus (late): (sore), carbunculus. — Ruby-red, Rubied, rubini colorem cum splendore æmulans.

RUCTATION (a belching), ructatio.

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus. — To hold the rudder of government, clavum imperii tenere. — The rudder-bands, gubernaculi cardines.

RUDDLE, rubrica. — Marked with ruddle, rubricatus, rubricâ notatus. — Full of ruddle, rubricosus.

RUDDY, rufus, ruber, rubens, rubidus, rubicundus. — A ruddy color, rubeus color; facies rubicunda. — Somewhat ruddy, rubellus, rubicundulus. — Very ruddy, valde rubicundus. — To be ruddy or of a ruddy complexion, ore rubere. — To grow ruddy, rubesco, erubesco, rutilesco.

Ruddiness, rubor.

RUDE (unpolished), impolitus, incultus, invenustus, inconditus: (unskilful), imperitus, rudis, inexpertus, ignarus, barbarus: (clownish), rudis, inurbanus, inhumanus, agrestis, rusticus, inconcinnus, asper. — Somewhat rude, subagrestis, subrusticus. — A rude fellow, homo impudens, inverecundus, procax, protervus. — A rude baggage, femina or mulier impudica or proterva. — The rude multitude, vulgus, populi fæx; plebs.

Rudely (unskilfully), inscienter, infabre, rudi or pingui Minervâ: (clownishly), inurbane, rustice, inconcinne: (impudently), impudenter.

Rudeness, rusticitas, inurbanitas, inconcinnitas, barbaries.

Rudiment, rudimentum, elementum, principium.

Rudimental, ad elementa or principia pertinens.

RUE, s. ruta. — Garden rue, ruta hortensis. — Wild rue, ruta silvestris. — Of rue, rutaceus. — Seasoned or decked with rue, rutatus.

RUE, v. doleo: lugeo; alicujus rei pœnitentiam agere. — I rue, dolet mihi; me pœnitet, me pœnitentia subit.

Rueful, luctuosus, tristis.

Ruefully. — To look ruefully, aspectu pertristi, truculento or terribili esse.

RUEL bone, patella.

RUFFIAN, sicarius; percussor; latro; prædo.

Ruffian, adj. furens, violentus, atrox.

To Ruffian, tumultuari, furere.

RUFFLE, v. (contract into plaits), in sinus formare: (disorder), turbo, disturbo, perturbo, inquieto: (wrinkle), rugo, corrugo; in rugas trahere.

Ruff or Ruffle of a garment, collare in sinus collectum. —— ¶ (fish), porculus or porcellus marinus. —— ¶ The ruff at cards, charta dominatrix.

Ruffling (disordering), turbatio, perturbatio, inquietatio.

RUG, gausape; stragulum hispidum. — Hearth-rug, teges ante focum strata.

RUGGED, asper, inæqualis; salebrosus, confragosus; scaber: (without grace), durus. — The roads were rugged and woody, and full of hills, confragosa loca et obsita virgultis tenebant colles, Liv. — Rugged in temper, rigidus, moribus durus or difficilis.

Ruggedly, aspere, duriter.

Ruggedness, asperitas, inæqualitas: (fierceness), diritas.

RUIN, RUINATION (destruction), ruina, exitium; excidium; interitus; casus: (slaughter), clades, strages. — A house ready to fall to ruin, ædes ruinosæ. — The ruin of a state, interitus reipublicæ. — To contrive one's ruin, exitium or nefariam pestem alicui machinari. — Ruins, ruinæ; parietinæ. — The ruins of a building, vestigia ædificii in ruinas lapsi. — The ruins of a good face, pulchri oris reliquiæ or vestigia.

To Ruin a town, house, building, &c., oppidum, ædes, ædificium, etc. demoliri, deturbare, disturbare, dejicere, diruere, delere. — To ruin a castle, walls, &c. with cannon or batteries, vi tormentorum turrim, mœnia, etc. quatere, dejicere, evertere, labefactare, collabefactare. — To be ruined (as a building), deturbari, dejici, everti; ruere. — Ruined (fallen to ruin), collapsus, dirutus, eversus, dejectus. — To ruin or destroy, perdo, perverto, pessum dare, ad interitum vocare. — Discord has ruined our affairs, res nostras discordia dissipavit. — Ruined, perditus; pessum datus. — He was contriving to ruin the city, de urbis exitio cogitabat. — The authority of the senate was ruined, concidit senatus auctoritas. — To ruin one's self or squander away one's fortune, fortunas suas dissipare, patrimonium prodigere, possessiones a majoribus relictas disperdere; se agro paterno exuere. — To ruin another person utterly in his fortunes, aliquem fortunis omnibus deturbare, exuere, evertere; possessiones ejus dissipare or disperdere. — To be ruined in one's goods and fortunes, bonis exui, fortunis everti. — There is no house so well established but may be ruined by quarrels and discords, nulla domus tam stabilis est quæ non odiis ac discordiis everti possit. — Unless they have a mind to be ruined, si salvi esse velint, Cic. — To ruin a person's good name or reputation, alicujus bonam famam lædere or exstinguere. — To ruin one in his morals, mores alicujus corrumpere or depravare; aliquem depravare, pravis moribus imbuere, ad nequitiam abducere.

Ruiner (demolisher), demolitor.

Ruining, demolitio, excisio.

Ruinous (falling to decay), ruinosus, caducus, ruiturus: (destructive), perniciosus, exitiosus. — To become ruinous, collabefio.

Ruinously, perniciose.

RULE, RULING (government, command), gubernatio, moderatio, (e. g. reipublicæ); summa imperii or rerum, dominatus, dominatio; imperium, regnum; principatus; dominium; rerum administratio; arbitrium. — Commit the rule to him, potestatem illi permitte. — He had the rule or ruling of the family, ille rem familiarem administrabat. — He had the ruling of the ship, ille navem gubernabat or navis clavum tenebat. — If I had the rule of you, si tu in meâ potestate esses. — The chief rule, summa imperii; principatus. — The rule of a kingdom, regni imperium, summa rerum administratio. —— ¶ (law, &c.), lex; institutum; præscriptum, præceptum, (precept, prescript); ars (rules, art, theory); regula, norma, (rule, rules, guide, never in the pl.); mos, consuetudo, (custom); formula: (example or model), exemplum, exemplar; forma. — To regulate one's actions by the rule of reason, ad rationis regulam actiones suas dirigere, exigere, componere, metiri; vitam suam ad certam rationis normam or ex virtutis legibus dirigere. — To vary from rule, aberrare a regulâ. — A rule of court, curiæ præscriptum. — Rules to be observed in poetry, leges in carminibus faciendis observandæ. — There is a certain and fixed rule for verse, carminibus certa quædam et definita lex est. — The rules of speech, dicendi leges. — This is a general rule, hoc stat inter omnes. — A rule to live by, vivendi disciplina, norma, lex. — Temperance is the rule for all our passions, temperantia est omnium commotionum moderatrix. — He gives rules to live by, præcepta vivendi tradit. — According to rule, certo ordine; ad regulam or ad normam. — To do any thing by rule, ad amussim aliquid facere. — Under rule, ad regulam or normam directus. — Out of rule, enormis, abnormis. —— ¶ A rule or ruler to draw straight lines by, regula. — A carpenter's or mason's rule, amussis.

To Rule, imperium tenere, impero; regno: v. a. alicui imperare, imperium habere in aliquem, imperio regere aliquem; guberno, moderor, administro; rego. — over a state, imperium alicujus civitatis obtinere. — the world, omnium terrarum dominum esse. — They rule as they choose, ex suâ libidine moderantur. — He rules the state, ad reipublicæ gubernacula sedet, Cic. — The ruling prince, is, qui nunc imperium tenet. — To rule a kingdom or state, rerum potitum esse; summam rerum administrare. — a family, rem familiarem administrare. — a ship, navem gubernare, navis clavum regere or tenere. — A well-ruled city, civitas bene morata or constituta. — Not to be able to rule his passions, impotenti esse animo. — To rule one's self by another's example, alicujus exemplum sequi or imitari. — To be ruled by another, alicujus consiliis regi or gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere. — Will you be ruled by a fool? vi'n' tu homini stulto auscultare? — Be ruled by your purse, inesse tenus propriâ vive. — I must be ruled by Thaïs, mos gerendus est Thaïdi. — I will be ruled by reason, rationem, quo ea me cumque ducet, sequar. — He is ruled by his wife, imperio uxoris paret; ad nutum et voluntatem uxoris vivit; est uxori suæ morigerus; uxor illum versat et regit. — A ruled case, res comperta or probata. — To rule a line, lineam ducere in chartâ, membranâ, etc.; lineas ad regulam ducere. — Ruled with a leaden pencil, plumbo directus.

Ruler, princeps, gubernator, moderator; dominus; imperator; arbiter (poet.). — The ruler of a province, provinciæ rector or præfectus; dynasta. — of the winds, ventorum moderator et gubernator. — Rulers, primores, proceres. —— || See Rule, s.

Ruling, s. (See Rule.) — To take upon him the ruling of the state, rempublicam capessere; prehendere gubernacula, accedere ad gubernacula reipublicæ.

RUM, vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, tumultuor, crepo, crepito. — Rumbling, fragosus, fremebundus.

Rumbler, fragorem ciens.

Rumbling, fremitus, strepitus. — A great rumbling, fragor. — The rumbling of the guts, verminatio, ventris tormina.

RUMINATE (chew over again), rumino. — To ruminate or think upon a thing, de re aliquâ meditari, secum reputare, cogitare; perpendere, animo versare, attente recogitare, secum agitare.

Rumination (chewing anew), ruminatio: (meditation), cogitatio, meditatio.

RUMMAGE goods, bona rimari, scrutari, perscrutari, investigare. — one's chests, arcas alicujus perscrutari.

Rummaging, investigatio.

RUMMER, calix vitreus amplior.

RUMOR, rumor, fama. — *It is the constant rumor, that this was the real case*, hoc ita esse, constanti famâ atque omnium sermone celebratur. — *An uncertain or doubtful rumor*, rumor sine auctore *or* capite. — *A little rumor*, rumusculus. — *To stop a rumor*, sermones restinguere, famam diluere. — *A rumor-bearer, Rumorer*, famigerator; rumigerulus, *Hieron.*; nuntius.

To Rumor *about*, rumorem serere; famam dissipare *or* spargere. — *It is rumored about*, rumor *or* fama est; fama manat, rumor spargitur. — *It is rumored about that you are in love*, fama est te amare. — *It is commonly rumored about in the city*, versatur in pervagato sermone civitatis. — *Very agreeable news is rumored about concerning you*, sermones de te accepti et grati perferuntur.

RUMP, regio sacra; lumbus, lumbi: nates, clunes.

RUMPLE, *v.* rugo, corrugo; in rugas trahere.

Rumple, *s.* ruga.

RUN (*go swiftly*), curro, cursu ferri: (*drop*), stillo, destillo, mano: (*flow*), fluo, labor, feror: (*make haste*), festino, propero, appropero; gradum accelerare. — *Run as fast as your legs can carry you*, vola. — *You have been running a long time*, jam pridem estis in cursu. — *Running at random*, erraticus, vagus. — *A running dinner*, prandium statarium. — *The running title of a book*, titulus singulis paginis appositus. — *To run a race.* (See *Race.*) — *To run at the eyes*, lippio. — *To laugh till one's eyes run*, præ risu *or* gaudio lacrimari. — *To run at the nose*, muco stillare *or* destillare. — *To run as a sore*, suppuro, pus emittere. — *A running sore*, ulcus. — *To run perpetually* (*as the tongue*), perpetuo deblaterare, sine intermissione garrire. — *The sense of it runs thus*, hæc est vis illorum verborum, hæc est sententia illius loci. — *To run or wander about*, palor, vagor. — *To run all about or hither and thither*, circumcurso, huc atque illuc cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — *To run all about* (*as water*), circumfluo. — *To run about* (*as water*), diffluo. — *Run or smeared about*, perfusus, oblitus. — *To run abroad into foreign countries*, peregre proficisci. — *To run abroad or up and down*, hac atque illac cursare, huc et illuc cursitare. — *To run abroad* (*as a report*), in vulgus manare, vulgo ferri. — *A report run abroad*, fama percrebuit, dissipata *or* dispersa fuit. — *To run ahead* (*get before*), præcurro. — *To run* (*get*) *ahead*, vires *or* copias colligere. — *To suffer a child to run ahead*, habenas puero laxare. — *To run after* (*behind*) *one*, pone aliquem sequi *or* subire. — *To run after* (*pursue*), insector, cursu aliquem insequi *or* persequi. — *The wolf runs after the sheep*, vertitur in pecudes lupus. — *The helve ran after the hatchet*, post omnia perdidit naulum. — *To run after one like a lackey*, aliquem pedisequi instar sequi. — *To run against a person or contend with him in a race*, cum aliquo cursu certare *or* curriculo contendere. — *To run or dash against*, *v. n.* corpus offendere, occurro, allidor, illidor, impingor, incurso: *v. a.* allido, illido, affligo, impingo. — *The ship ran against the rocks*, puppis offendit in scopulos. — *They run their heads one against another*, adversis concurrunt frontibus. — *She ran her head with mighty force against the wall*, adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impegit. — *He ran his head against a pillar*, caput allisit in columnam. — *The great Centaur runs against a rock*, saxo collabitur ingens Centaurus. — *To run one's self aground*, eo se redigere, ut ulterius nequeat procedere. (But see *Aground.*) — *To run along or upon*, percurro. — *To run along the high way*, viâ publicâ currere, per viam publicam cursum dirigere. — *To run along with one*, concurro, cum alio simul currere, alium cursu comitari. — *To run along* (*as a river*), labor, fluo, mano. — *To run or glide along* (*from one place to another*), perlabor. — *To run at one with a sword, club, &c.*, aliquem gladio *or* fuste petere. — *To run at tilt*, lanceis concurrere. — *To run away*, fugio, aufugio; se in pedes conjicere; pedibus *or* cursu salutem quærere. — *I would rather run away*, aufugerim potius. — *He was going to run away*, ornabat fugam. — *They ran away*, terga verterunt. — *The time runs away*, tempus teritur, præterit, transit. — *Ten months are run away*, decem menses abierunt. — *To run away with one's money*, pecuniam alicujus tollere *or* consumere. — *with a virgin*, virginem rapere, abripere, abducere, asportare. — *with the praise of a thing*, laudem *or* gloriam alicujus rei sibi vindicare, sumere, adipisci. — *with a conceit or opinion*, opinione aliquâ rapi *or* abduci. — *To run away from the subject in hand*, digredior, ab instituto sermone deflectere *or* excurrere. — *To run back or back again*, recurro, retrorsum currere. — *often*, recurso. — *To run back* (*as water*), refluo, relabor. — *To run before*, præcurro. — *Running before*, præcursorius. — *His tongue runs before his wit*, non cogitat quid dicat; quidquid in buccam venerit, temere effutit. — *To run behindhand in the world*, res ejus deteriore loco sunt; ad inopiam redigi; ære alieno opprimi. — *To run beside one*, prætergredior; ad latus alicujus currere. — *To run beside* (*as water*), præterfluo, præterlabor. — *To run or go between*, intercurro. — *To run or flow between* (*as water*), interfluo, interluo. — *To run or pass by*, cursim *or* cursu præterire. — *To run by* (*as water*), præterfluo, præterlabor; alluo. — *It runs by the very walls*, præter ipsa mœnia fluit. — *To run counter to*, repugno, discrepo; dissideo. — *These two laws seem to run counter to each other*, hæ duæ leges inter se discrepare et repugnare videntur. — *These things run counter to each other*, hæc inter se pugnant *or* inter se dissident. — *By eternally running counter to opinions approved by others*, semper diversa iis, quæ aliis placebant, dicendo, *V. Paterc.* — *To run to decay*, in ruinam pronum esse (*be ready to fall*); labor, collabor, corruo, dilabor, (*fall*); macresco, tabesco, (*pine away, of living things*); senesco. — *The power of the Lacedæmonians ran to decay*, Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt. — *To run distracted*, ad insaniam adigi *or* redigi; furore corripi *or* percelli. — *To run division* (*in singing*), celeriter cantare, brevibus modulationibus canere. — *To run down* (*hasten down*), decurro; delabor. — *He ran down from the top of the town*, summâ decurrit ab arce. — *To run down* (*as water*), defluo, delabor. — *To run down with sweat*, sudore diffluere; sudorem guttatim mittere. — *To run down or drop with wet or rain*, pluviâ *or* imbribus madere. — *To run down or overcome in running*, cursu superare *or* vincere. — *To run one down* (*bear one down*) *with arguments*, argumentis aliquem superare *or* vincere. — *To run down in talk*, coarguo, redarguo, refuto. — *To run down* (*speak ill of*), de aliquo *or* de re aliquâ detrahere; alicui absenti maledicere; vitupero; convicior. — *To run down one's opinion*, alicujus opinionem *or* sententiam damnare *or* vituperare. — *To run one down* (*with ill language*), alicui *or* in aliquem opprobriis insultare; aliquem conviciis lacessere, lacerare, proscindere. — *To run fast*, concitato *or* contento gradu currere. — *To run for a prize*, pro palmâ cursu contendere. — *To run for it* (*run away*), in pedes se conjicere; cursu salutem quærere; fugâ se conservare. — *To run forth or run forward*, procurro. — *often*, procurso. — *To run or flee from*, fugio, aufugio. — *To run from one's native country*, patriam deserere *or* fugere; e patriâ fugere; solum vertere. — *To run or spring from*, provenio. — *To run from one thing to another* (*in discourse*), ab instituto sermone deflectere *or* digredi. — *To run or drop from the house-eaves*, de suggrundiis defluere *or* destillare. — *To run hastily*, festino, propero; gradum corripere; citato cursu aufugere. — *To run a hazard*, periclitor, periculo se committere; discrimen *or* periculum adire. — *of a battle*, belli fortunam experiri, prœlii aleam subire. — *To run of one's own head to do a thing*, ad aliquid agendum suâ cupiditate *or* sponte impelli. — *To run headlong*, ruo, præcipiti cursu deferri. — *to ruin*, se perdere; in exitium ruere. — *To run high or be increased*, augeri, adaugeri, increbrescere. — *Matters ran so high that it came almost to a sedition*, tanta discordia fuit, ut prope ad seditionem venerit. — *The quarrel ran so high that it ended in blows*, tantâ commoti fuerant iracundiâ, ut tandem prœlio rem decernerent. — *To run in*, intro currere; intro se conjicere *or* corripere: *into*, incurrere in, ingredior, intro, introeo. — *To run into sin*, in peccatum ruere *or* irruere. — *Mankind run into forbidden wickedness*, gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas, *Hor.* — *To run into a house, city, &c.*, ædes, urbem, *etc.* celeriter intrare, introire, ingredi; in ædes *or* urbem ex fugâ se recipere. — *To run into* (*as fluids*), influere in, illabi in; effundi *or* se effundere in (*of rivers*). — *That river runs into the sea*, iste amnis mari illabitur. — *To run into danger*, periculum *or* discrimen adire. — *To run into debt.* (See *Debt.*) — *To run into a person* (*pierce, as a spear, needle, &c.*), intro; in corpus descendere. — *The hunting spears run into or pierce the bears*, venabula intrant ursos. — *The arrow ran into his tongue*, trajecit arundine linguam. — *That distemper runs in the blood*, morbus iste est fere gentilitius. — *To run in one's mind*, animo recursare. — *To run low* (*as the pocket, liquors, &c.*), pæne exhauriri *or* exinaniri. — *To run mad*, insanio; ad insaniam redigi; furore corripi; desipio. — *You will make me run mad*, tu me ad insaniam adiges. — *If he were not run quite mad*, si non acerrime fureret. — *To run off from his intended discourse*, ab instituto sermone deflectere. — *To run one off his legs*, aliquem cursu penitus fatigare. — *To run often*, curso, cursito. — *To run or go on*, progredior, procedo. — *The time runs on*, tempus progreditur. — *To run on or continue in a thing*, in re aliquâ perseverare. — *If you run on in these courses, you will soon be a beggar*, si hoc modo te in flagitiis ingurgitaveris, cito ad mendicitatem redigēris. — *To run out* (*hasten out*), excurro. — *I ran out of doors*, effugi foras. — *To run out of doors hastily*, se foras celeriter proripere. — *To run out* (*as water*), effluo, emano. — *To run out* (*as a vessel*), perfluo. — *To run out into unnecessary expenses*, pecuniam in *or* ad aliquid effuse impendere. — *To run out* (*spend*), consumo, prodigo; patrimonium profundere *or* effundere. — *He had run out his father's estate*, patria abligurierat bona, *Ter.* — *Run out* (*particip.*), effusus. — *To run or pass over*, percurro, transcurro; transeo; trajicio. — *To run a thing over slightly*, levi brachio aliquid agere; leviter aliquid attingere; oculis aliquid percurrere (*with the eye*); percurro; perstringo. — *To run over in numbering*, numero, dinumero, pernumero; numerum recensere. — *And withal run over the particulars of the troubles you have undergone in this expedition*, inceptum unâ decurre laborem. — *To run over* (*throw down*), præcipiti cursu deturbare, dejicere, evertere. — *To run over a person with a coach*, curru aliquem obterere. — *Moreover in a village on the Appian way, his carriage on full speed ran over a poor boy, though he might have prevented it*, sed et in viæ Appiæ vico repente puerum citatis jumentis haud ignarus obtrivit, *Suet.* — *To run over* (*as water*), superfluo, redundo, inundo. — *Africa ran over with their blood*, Africa eorum sanguine redundavit. — *The water runs over the land*, terram inundat aqua. — *To run or boil over*, exæstuo, præ nimio fervore superfluere. — *To run quickly or post away*, volare; gradum corripere; equis velisque festinare. — *To run parallel with*, æquali intervallo distare. (See *Parallel.*) — *To run a parallel between*, inter se comparare, conferre, componere. — *To run smooth or well* (*as a sentence or verse*), leniter *or* suaviter fluere. — *To run through* (*a place*), percurro. — *That fault runs through all his writings*, id vitium per omnia ejus scripta diffus-

ditur. — *To run through thick and thin to serve a friend*, quævis pericula adire ut opem amico ferat. — *To run through the middle of a town* (*as a river*), mediam urbem secare. — *To run through a whole army, as a report or apprehension*, totum exercitum pervadere. — *To run through* (*as water*), perfluo. — *To run through* (*with a sword*), transfigo, transadigo, perfodio, confodio, transfodio, per corpus ferrum adigere. — *He ran his sword through his body*, ensem per pectus adegit. — *He ordered them to run him through*, eum confodi jussit. — *To run through* (*of the weapon*), trajicio, transfigo, transabeo. — *The broad spear ran them both through with its long point*, longo perlata tenore transiit hasta duos. — *To run through* (e. g. *a book*), lectione transcurrere. — *To run to*, accurro. — *They run to me*, ad me curritur. — *They run to arms*, ad arma concurritur; ad arma confugiunt. — *To run to one's prayers*, ad preces decurrere; votis pacisci, *Hor.* — *To run to charges*, impensas *or* sumptus augere. — *To run to seed* (*as plants*), in semen abire *or* exire. — *To run together*, concurro; confluo; congredior. — *To run under*, subterlabor. — *To run up* (*raise*) *a wall*, *building*, &c., murum, ædificium, *etc.* exstruere, murum ædificare. — *A house that is run up on a sudden or built in haste*, domus subitaria. — *And he hastily run up some houses for the reception of poor people*, et subitaria ædificia exstruxit, quæ multitudinem inopem acciperent, *Tac.* — *To run up and down*, circumcurso, ultro citro cursare. — *They never ceased running up and down*, cursare ultro citroque non destiterunt. — *To run or spring up*, assurgo, enascor, exorior. — *To run upon one*, in aliquem irruere *or* incurrere. — *The discourse ran upon that topic*, de isto argumento sermo fiebat; de istâ re sermones cadebant. — *To run with tears, water*, &c., exstillo, destillo.

Run, *s.* — *The run or course of a ship*, navis cursus. — *A good or ill run* (*at gaming*), secunda *or* adversa fortuna. — *A run in traffic*, facilis mercium venditio. — *To put one to the run*, aliquem fugare, in fugam agere *or* vertere. — *At the long run*, tandem, denique, demum.

Runaway, *s.* fugitivus; transfuga, desertor; erro, errabundus.

Runnel, rivus, rivulus.

Runner (*one who runs*), cursor: (*messenger*), nuntius. — *A runner forth*, excursor. — *A runner* (*among seamen*), funis ductarius major. — *A runner* (*upper millstone*), catillus.

Running, cursus. — *A running against*, occursus. — *A running away*, fuga. — *A running back*, recursus. — *A running forth*, procursio. — *A running out*, excursio, excursus. — *A running over or passing by*, transcursus. — *A running over or superfluity*, redundantia, superfluitas. — *A running-place*, stadium, curriculum. — *A running of the reins*, seminis profluvium; gonorrhœa. — *A running of the nose*, profluvium narium. — *A running to and fro*, discursus. — *A running together*, concursus, concursio, concursatio. — *A running of several streams into one*, corrivatio. — *Pertaining to running*, ad cursum pertinens.

Runningly, cursim.

RUNDLE, circulus, orbis: (*of a ladder*), gradus. — *A small rundle*, orbiculus.

RUNDLET, quadrantal, orcula, doliolum, cadus minor.

RUNNET, coagulum.

RUNT, bos pumilus *or* pumila. — *An old runt*, vetula, anus.

RUPTURE (*falling out*), dissidium, dissensio, inimicitia, discordia; simultas. — *A rupture* (*breach of peace or covenant*), pacis *or* fœderis violatio. —— ¶ *A rupture in the groin*, hernia, ramex. — *Having a rupture, Ruptured*, ramicosus. — *Rupture-wort*, herniaria (L.).

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, ruralis.

RUSH, *s.* juncus, scirpus. — *It signifies not a rush*, plumâ haud interest. — *I will not value it a rush*, hujus non faciam. — *All the kindness you do them is not worth a rush*, siquid benefacias, levior plumâ est gratia. — *He will not be worth a rush*, is nauci non erit. — *A little rush*, scirpiculus. — *A sea-rush*, mariscus. — *A rush-light or candle*, candela facta ex junco sebo circumfuso. — *The sweet rush*, acorus; calamus aromaticus. — *A rush-bed*, juncetum. — *Slender as a rush*, junceus. — *By their over-nicety they make them as slender as a rush*, reddunt curaturâ junceas, *Ter.*

Rushy (*full of rushes*), juncosus: (*of rushes*), junceus, junciaus, scirpeus.

RUSH, *v.* ruo. — *He rushes through wickedness*, per nefas ruit. — *To rush in or upon*, irruo, irrumpo; impetum in aliquem *or* aliquid facere. — *Images rush into the mind from external objects*, irrumpunt in animos extrinsecus imagines, *Cic.* — *To rush out*, proruo. — *To rush through*, perrumpo.

Rush, *s.* impetus; turba (*crowd*).

Rushing in, *s.* irruptio.

RUSK, panis cibarius.

RUSSET, ravus, subrufus.

Russeting *apple*, malum subrufum.

RUST, rubigo; scabrities, situs, squalor. — *of copper*, ærugo. — *of bacon*, rancor. — *To get or fetch out rust*, rubiginem alicui rei inhærentem abstergere.

To Rust (*grow rusty*), rubiginem trahere; rubigine obduci, lædi *or* corripi; in æruginem incidere (*of brass and copper*).

Rusty, rubiginosus, rubigine obductus; æruginosus (*of brass or copper*). — *To grow rusty*, rubiginem trahere, æruginem contrahere. — *The arms are grown rusty*, arma squalent situ. — *Rusty clothes*, vestes squalidæ, tritæ, squaloris plenæ, squalore oblitæ.

Rustiness (*of bacon*), rancor; (*of iron*), situs

RUSTIC, rusticus, agrestis; pastoralis; inurbanus, inconditus, inconcinnus. — *Somewhat rustic*, subagrestis, subrusticus.

Rustically, rustice, inurbane.

To Rusticate, *v. n.* rusticari. — *Rusticated*, in rus amandatus.

Rusticity, rusticitas.

RUSTLE, crepo, concrepo, strepo; crepitum *or* strepitum edere. — *Rustling with armor*, armisonus (*poet.*).

Rustling, crepitus, strepitus, fremitus, susurrus. — *of armor*, clangor, armorum crepitus *or* fremitus. — *The rustling of leaves*, frondium susurrus.

RUT (*of deer*), coïtûs desiderium. —— ¶ *The rut* (*of a cart-wheel*), orbita. — *Full of ruts*, orbitis plurimis sectus *or* abundans.

RUTHFUL (*compassionate*), misericors.

Ruthfully, misere, luctuose.

Ruthlessness, immisericordia.

RYE, secale. — *Of rye*, secalinus. — *Rye meal*, farina secalis.

S.

SABBATH, sabbatum; dies Deo sacer; dies dominica (*Sunday*). — *A Sabbath-breaker*, dierum dominicarum negligens. — *Of the Sabbath*, sabbaticus. — *To keep the Sabbath*, sabbatum celebrare *or* observare.

SABLE, ater, niger, pullus.

SABLE (*beast*), mustela zibellina (L.); *included formerly under* mus silvestris: (*skin*), pellis zibellina. — *To wear sables*, tergis zibellinarum indutum esse.

SABRE, acinaces.

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis.

SACK, saccus; culeus (*great leather sack*). — *A little sack*, sacculus. — *Sack-cloth*, linteum crasso filo; cilicium. — *Of sack-cloth*, cilicinus. — *In sack-cloth and ashes*, sordidatus. —— ¶ (*sack-wine*), vinum Hispanicum.

To Sack *up or put up in a sack*, sacco inserere *or* condere.

SACK (*pillage*), *v.* diripio, vasto, devasto, spolio, expilo, populor; expugno.

Sacker, direptor, vastator, spoliator, expilator, prædator.

Sacking, direptio, vastatio, spoliatio, expilatio.

SACRAMENT, sacramentum. —— ¶ *The sacrament*. See *Communion*.

Sacramental, ad sacramentum spectans.

SACRED, sacer, religiosus, sanctus, sacrosanctus; consecratus; augustus. — *To make sacred*, sacro, consecro, dico; devoveo.

Sacredly, sancte, religiose; pie; caste.

Sacredness, sanctitas; cærimonia; religio.

SACRIFICE, sacrificium, sacra, -orum; victima, hostia, (*the victim*). — *for sin*, sacrificium piaculare; piaculum. — *A sacrifice to the infernal gods*, inferiæ. — *To appease by sacrifice*, expio.

To Sacrifice, sacrifico; sacrificium, sacra *or* rem divinam facere; immolo, macto; libo. — *To sacrifice persons, by exposing them to unavoidable destruction*, morti *or* certo exitio aliquem destinare, objicere, exponere. — *To sacrifice* (*kill*), occido, interficio, interimo; trucido; aliquem morte afficere *or* de medio tollere; immolo; macto. — *To sacrifice* (*devote*), devoveo; perdo. — *himself for his country*, pro patriâ vitam profundere. — *When I sacrificed myself and my fortune for your safety, ease, and concord*, cum me fortunasque meas pro vestrâ incolumitate, otio, concordiâque devovi, *Cic.* — *I ought to sacrifice my life for your good*, debeo capitis periculum adire, dum prosim tibi, *Ter.* — *He sacrificed his private interest to the public good*, reipublicæ salutem prætulit suis commodis, *Cic.* — *To sacrifice* (*quit or abandon*), relinquo, desero.

Sacrificeable, quod licet immolare.

Sacrificer, immolator, sacrificus, sacricola.

Sacrificing, immolatio, sacrificatio.

Sacrificial, sacrificialis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium. — *To commit sacrilege*, sacrilegium admittere, committere, facere.

Sacrilegious, sacrilegus.

Sacrilegiously, more sacrilegi.

SACRIST, SACRISTAN, ædituus, æditimus; sacrarii curator, sacrorum custos.

Sacristy, sacrarium.

SAD (*sorrowful*), tristis, mæstus, lugubris. — *What makes you so sad?* quid tristis es? — *Somewhat sad*, tristiculus, subtristis. — *Very sad*, pertristis. — *Sad in look*, tetricus, mæstus, torvus, tristis, gravis. — *To be sad*, tristem esse; mæreo; in mærore *or* mæstitiâ esse; mærore afflictum esse. — *My brother is very sad*, jacet in mærore frater meus. — *Sad in color*, fuscus, pullus. — *To make sad, Sadden*, contristo; tristitiâ aliquem afficere, alicui mæstitiam inferre. — *Made sad*, tristis, contristatus, mæstus. — *Making sad*, tristificus (*poet.*). —— ¶ (*grievous*), acerbus; tristis, luctuosus; gravis, molestus. — *It is a sad thing to be imposed upon by any, especially by a relative*, acerbum est ab aliquo circumveniri, acerbius a propinquo. — *She bewails it as a most sad thing*, illa sicut acerbissimam rem mæret. — *I have a sad story to tell you of your precious youth*, fero alia flagitia ad te ingentia boni illius adolescentis, *Ter.* —— ¶ (*foul, nasty, horrible*), fœdus, immundus, sordidus, spurcus. — *A most sad tempest*, fœdissima *or* spurcissima tempestas. —— ¶ (*shameful*), turpis, inhonestus, infamis, indignus: (*evil, wicked*), malus, improbus, pravus, facinorosus, scelestus, sceleratus. — *A sad fellow*, homo perditus, impurus, nequissimus, multis flagitiis contaminatus. —— ¶ *A sad orator*, orator ineptus, jejunus, inanis, infacundus.

To Sadden. See *To make sad*, above.

Sadly (*sorrowfully*), mæste, lugubriter: (*grievously, pitifully*), acerbe, moleste; graviter.

Sadness (*sorrowfulness*), tristitia, mæstitia; mæror, dolor; ægritudo: (*seriousness*), gravitas, sobrietas.

SADDLE, sella. — *A saddle-bow*, sellæ prior pars, sellæ arcus. — *A saddle-horse*, equus sellaris. — *A saddle-tree*, lignea sellæ forma. — *Saddle-backed*, pandus. — *A saddle-cloth*, instratum equestre. — *A pack-saddle*, clitellæ, *pl.* — *Of a pack-saddle*, clitellarius.

To Saddle, equo sellam imponere, equum sternere, insternere. — *To saddle with a pack-saddle*, clitellas imponere. — *Saddled with a pack-saddle*, clitellis stratus. — *A saddled horse*, equus stratus.

Saddler, sellarum equestrium artifex.

SADDUCEES, Sadducæi, *pl.*

SAFE, tutus, salvus, incolumis; securus. — *Now all is safe and well*, omnis res est jam in vado. — *I am entirely safe*, ego in portu navigo. — *He is safe and sound*, vivit et valet. — *Safe and sound*, integer, sospes; salvus atque validus. — *To keep safe and sound*, incolumem conservare; a periculis defendere *or* protegere; custodio. — *To return home safe and sound*, incolumem se domum recipere. — *A safe-conduct*, syngraphum: (*escort*), præsidium. — *A safe-keeping*, conservatio. — *A safe-guard*, præsidium, custodia, tutela. — *To be under safe-guard*, in clientelâ alicujus esse.

Safe, *s.* armarium; arca.

Safely, tute, tuto; secure; integre.

Safety, Safeness, incolumitas, salus. — *A place of safety*, perfugium, refugium, asylum.

SAFFRON, crocus, crocum. — *Bastard saffron or wild saffron*, cnicus; (carthamus tinctorius, L.). — *Meadow saffron*, Colchicum. — *Of saffron*, croceus, crocinus. — *Saffron-colored*, croceus. — *Colored with saffron*, crocatus.

SAG, onero.

SAGACIOUS, sagax, subtilis; emunctæ naris.

Sagacity, sagacitas, sollertia.

SAGE (*the herb*), salvia.

SAGE (*wise*), prudens, sapiens, cordatus. — *To be sage*, sapio. — *He is a very sage person*, sapientiâ plurimum pollet. — *Very sage*, persapiens, sapientissimus, prudentissimus, gravissimus.

Sagely, prudenter, sapienter. — *Very sagely*, persapienter, perscienter.

Sageness, sapientia, prudentia; gravitas.

SAGITTARY, Sagittarius.

SAIL, velum; carbasus, linteum, (*poet.*): (for *ship*), navis, navigium. — *The main-sail*, velum majoris *or* medii mali. — *The mizzen-sail*, epidromus. — *Sprit-sail*, velum mali proralis. — *Top-sail*, dolon *or* dolo. — *Vessels going with sails*, navigia velivola, velifera, velivolantia, (*poet.*). — *To hoist sail*, vela pandere, solvere, facere. — *To strike sail*, vela subducere, deducere *or* demittere. — *Spread*, vela diducere, expandere. — *To take in the sails*, contrahere vela. — *To hale in*, vela substringere. — *The sail-yard*, antenna. — *Sail-cloth*, linteum ex quo vela conficiuntur. — *Of a sail*, velaris. — *A sail of ships*, plures naves simul navigantes. — *Above eight hundred sail appeared at the same time*, naves amplius octingentæ uno erant visæ tempore.

To Sail (*set sail*), vela facere, pandere, ventis dare, (navem) solvere: (*sail*), navigo; navi vehi. — *I can sail with every wind*, utcunque est ventus, in velum vertitur. — *I sail as the wind drives me*, ad id unde flatus ostenditur, vela do. — *To sail by traverse*, cursum obliquare. — *To sail with a full gale*, velis passis vehi, plenis velis navigare. — *before the wind*, pedibus æquis vehi. — *To sail about*, circumnavigare *or* circum nave vehi. — *back*, renavigo, vela retrorsum dare. — *before*, prænavigo. — *forward*, nave *or* navi provehi. — *over*, trajicio, transeo, transmitto. — *out of*, enavigo. — *through*, pernavigo. — *unto*, adnavigo. — *To sail with wind and tide*, vento secundo vehi *or* ferri. — *That may be sailed on*, navigabilis. — *Not to be sailed on*, innavigabilis. — *Sailing by*, præternavigans, prætervehens.

Sailer, Sailor (*seaman*), nauta. — *The ship is an extraordinary sailer*, navis est incredibili celeritate velis. —— ¶ *The sailer* (*fish*), nautilus.

Sailing, navigatio. — *A sailing by*, prætemavigatio.

SAINT, sanctus. — *A she saint*, mulier sancta. — *The saints in heaven*, cœlites; cives cœlestes.

To Saint *one*. See *Canonize*.

Saintlike, Saintly, sancto similis; sanctus.

Saintship, sancti hominis dignitas.

SAKE, causa. — *For my sake*, meâ causâ; meo nomine. — *For his sake*, illius gratiâ, illius ergo. — *For your sake*, tui ergo, tuâ gratiâ, tuâ causâ. — *For God's sake*, per Deum oro. — *For brevity's sake*, brevitatis causâ, ne longus sim. — *To do mischief for mischief's sake*, gratuito malum facere, *Sall.*

SALACIOUS, salax, libidinosus.

Salacity, salacitas, libido.

SALAD, acetaria: (*salad-herb*), olus acetarium; lactuca (*lettuce*). — *A salad-dish*, patina acetaria continens. — *Salad-oil*, oleum cibarium.

SALAMANDER, salamandra.

SALARY (*stipend*), merces (annua); salarium, commoda, stipendium.

SALE, venditio. — *A public sale* (*auction*), auctio. — *Set to sale, on sale*, venalis. — *All things at Rome are set to sale*, Romæ omnia venum eunt. — *To have on sale*, venalem habere. — *Goods set to sale*, bona venalia. — *To set to sale*, venalem habere *or* proponere; auctionem facere; addicere; hastæ subjicere. — *To set his tongue to sale*, numis verba vendere. — *To set a person's goods to sale*, alicujus bona proscribere. — *To be set to sale*, venale esse; hastæ subjici. — *To publish a sale*, auctionem proscribere. — *Of a public sale*, auctionarius. — *Bills of sale*, auctionariæ tabulæ.

Salable, venalis; vendibilis (*readily sold*).

Salably, venaliter.

Salableness *of a thing*, res vendibilis.

Salesman, venditor. — *of a thing*, qui aliquid vendit *or* venditat.

SALIENT *angle*, angulus exterior.

SALINE (*saltish*), salsus, subsalsus.

SALIQUE *law*, lex Salica.

SALIVA, saliva.

Salivary *gland*, glandula salivalis.

To Salivate, salivo; salivam proritando noxios humores expellere.

Salivation, salivæ proritatio; salivatio plurima.

SALLOW, pallidus, luridus. — *A sallow color*, pallor. — *To grow sallow*, pallesco. —— ¶ *A sallow tree*, salix. — *A grove of sallows*, salictum.

SALLY (*in war*), eruptio, impetus, obsessorum vehemens in hostem impressio; procursus. — *A sally or transport of the mind*, ingenii æstus *or* impetus. — *A sally-port*, porta ex quâ fit eruptio.

To Sally (*make a sally*) *upon the enemy*, procurro, procurso; in hostes erumpere *or* eruptionem facere. — *They sallied forth all on a sudden*, sese subito proripuerunt.

SALMON, salmo. — *A female*, salmo femina.

SALOON, œcus; diæta.

SALT, *s.* sal. — *Natural*, sal nativus. — *Artificial*, sal factitius. — *Mineral*, sal fossilis. — *Bay*, sal niger. — *Sea*, sal marinus. — *White salt*, salis flos, sal candidus. — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta. — *A fishmonger dealing in salt fish*, salsamentarius. — *Salt-petre*, sal petræ. — *Mixed with salt-petre*, sale petræ conditus. — *A salt-cellar*, salinum. — *A salt-box*, cistula salem continens. — *A grain of salt*, granum salis. — *A seller of salt*, salarius. — *Of salt*, salarius. — *A salt-pit*, salis fodina. — *mine*, salinæ.

Salt, *adj.* salsus; salitus, sale conditus, sale maceratus, (*salted*). — *Salt fish*, pisces sale macerati; salsamenta: *a seller of them*, salsamentarius. — *Salt meat*, caro sale condita. — *A salt taste*, sapor salis, sapor salsus.

To Salt, salio; sale condire; sale conspergere; (*pickle*), muriâ condire.

Saltish, subsalsus.

Salting, *s.* salitura. — *A salting-tub*, vas salsamentarium.

Saltless, insulsus.

Saltness, salsitudo; salsedo; salsugo, salsilago.

SALUBRIOUS, saluber.

Salubrity, salubritas.

SALUTARY, SALUTIFEROUS, salutaris, saluber; salutifer (*poet.*).

SALUTE (*greet*), aliquem salutare; aliquem salute *or* alicui salutem impertire; alloqui aliquem. — *To salute one another*, inter se consalutare. — *Pray salute him in my name*, dic a me illi salutem. — *The whole family saluteth you*, domus te tota salutat. — *To salute at parting*, valedico, salvere *or* valere jubeo. — *To salute again*, resaluto. — *To salute* (*kiss*), osculor, suavior, osculum *or* suavium alicui dare, osculis aliquem excipere.

Saluter, salutator, salutatrix.

Salute, Saluting, Salutation, salutatio, consalutatio; salus. — *A saluting again*, resalutatio. — *Of saluting*, salutatorius.

SALVATION, salus; conservatio.

Salvation *of souls*, animarum salus. — *Bringing salvation*, salutifer (*poet.*).

Salvatory, repositorium.

SALVE, unguentum; medicamentum. — *A salve for all sores*, medicamentum panchrestum. — *Eye-salve*, collyrium. — *To have one salve for every sore*, eodem collyrio omnibus oculis mederi.

To Salve, ungo, inungo; emplastrum imponere. — *To salve over a fault*, culpam extenuare, peccatum elevare.

Salving, unctio. — *A salving over of a matter*, culpæ extenuatio *or* elevatio.

SALVER, vas argenteum ad calices manu sustinendum.

SALVO, exceptio, cautio; cautela.

SAME, ipse, idem. — *The very same day that the law was given*, illo ipso die, quo lex est data. — *They were the same with the Academics*, iidem erant qui Academici. — *It comes to the same thing*, eodem redit. — *Do you think me not the same man that I was formerly?* alium esse censes atque olim? — *You are the same man still*, antiquum obtines. — *I am of the same mind*, haud aliter sentio. — *The very same*, ipsissimus. — *At the same time*, eodem tempore; simul; una: (*but, yet*), sed; tamen. — *At the same time that* (*while*), dum.

Sameness. See *Identity*, and *Monotony*.

SAMPLE, SAMPLER (*example*), exemplar, exemplum: (*model*), exemplum, exemplar; forma: (*pattern, specimen*), specimen. — *To set a sample in writing*, literas *or* elementa præformare.

To Sample, comparo, æquiparo; simile *or* secundum producere.

SANATIVE, ad sanationem pertinens.

SANCTIFY (*set free from sin*), a peccato liberare; immunem peccato præstare; sanctificare: (*make holy*), sanctum facere, reddere; alicui sanctitatem infundere *or* conferre; aliquem sanctitate afficere *or* imbuere. — *To sanctify or celebrate a festival*, diem festum religiose agere *or* celebrare. — *Sanctified* (*freed from sin*), a peccato liberatus *or* exemptus.

Sanctification (*freeing from sin*), peccati liberatio *or* exemptio; immunitas peccandi: (*a making holy*), sanctimoniæ collatio, sanctitatis infusio.

Sanctifier, qui alicui sanctitatem confert; qui sancte colit.

Sanctifying, sanctimoniæ collatio. — *A sanctifying of the Sabbath*, diei Domino sacri celebratio *or* cultus.

SANCTIMONY, sanctimonia, sanctitas; virtus assimulata, ficta religio.

Sanctimonious, pietatem in Deum simulans: simulatus, fictus.

SANCTION (*ratification*), sanctio; confirmatio. — *A sanction* (*decree*), decretum, scitum.

To Sanction, sancio. See *Approve*.

SANCTITY, sanctitas, sanctimonia.

SANCTUARY (*holy place*), locus sacer; templum: (*place of refuge*), asylum, perfugium, refugium; ara, *fig.* — *To take sanctuary*, in *or* ad aram confugere, ad asylum se recipere.

SAND, arena; sabulum, sabulo, (*as mixed with earth*); saburra (*ballast-sand*); pulvis (*strewing-sand*). — *Fine sand*, arena, arenula. — *Large sand or gravel*, glarea. — *Sand dug out of pits*, arena fossilis. —

by a river's side, arena fluviatica. — *by the sea-shore*, arena marina. — *Sand mixed with earth*, arena terrosa, terra arenacea *or* arenosa. — *Sand-beds or pits*, arenariæ, *pl.* — *Full of sand.* (See *Sandy*.) — *A sand-box*, theca pulveris scriptorii. — *A sand-bank in the sea*, syrtis. — *A sand-hill*, mons arenæ; tumulus arenæ. — *To load with sand*, saburro. — *Ballasted with sand*, saburratus. — *The sands*, arenæ litoris. — *Quicksands*, syrtes, *pl.* — *Shelves of sand*, brevia, *pl.*

Sanded (*spotted*), maculosus: (*strewed with sand*), pulvere conspersus.

Sandy, Sandish, Sandlike, arenaceus. — *Sandy or mixed with sand*, arenatus. — *Sandy, or full of small sand*, arenosus; sabulosus.

SANDAL, crepida; solea; sandalium.

SANDEVER, scoria *or* fel vitri.

SANE, sanus.

Sanity, sanitas, bona valetudo.

SANGUINARY (*bloody, cruel*), sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens: (*where blood is shed*), cruentus.

Sanguinary (*herb*), cinnabaris Indica.

SANGUINE (*red as blood*), sanguineus: (*abounding with blood*), sanguineus; in quo sanguis prævalet *or* præpollet cæteris humoribus: (*hoping*), plenus spei: (*cheerful*), alacer, hilaris, festivus: (*earnest*), certus.

Sanguineness, alacritas, ardor; confidentia.

SANHEDRIM, summum Judæorum consilium; Synedrion, Synedrium.

SAP, *s.* succus.

Sappy (*full of sap*), succi plenus, succosus; viridis. — *A sappy or sapless fellow*, stultus, stolidus, fatuus, hebes.

Sappiness, humiditas.

Sapless, exsuccus; aridus.

Sapling, virgultum.

SAP *a wall*, murum suffodere *or* subruere; ima muri fundamenta convellere, murum cuniculo *or* -is subruere.

Sapper, cunicularius.

SAPIENT, sapiens.

Sapience, sapientia.

SAPPHIC *verse*, Sapphicus versus. — *Sapphics*, carmina Sapphica.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus. — *Of or belonging to a sapphire*, sapphirinus.

SARABAND, tripudium Hispanicum.

SARACENS, Saraceni, *pl.*

SARCASM (*biting jest*), dicterium; *pl.* acerbæ facetiæ.

Sarcastical, Sarcastic, acerbus (*of things*); mordax (*of persons*).

Sarcastically, acerbe.

SARDEL, SARDINE, Sardina *or* Sardinia, trichias.

SARDIUS, SARDONYX, sardonyx, gemma coloris rubri et subcandicantis.

SASH, fascia militaris; cingulum. —— ¶ *A sash window*, fenestra ex ligneâ compage confecta.

SASSAFRAS, laurus sassafras (L.).

SATAN, Satanas.

Satanical, Satanic, Satanicus, diabolicus.

SATCHEL, pera, sacculus, sacciperium.

SATE, SATIATE, satio, exsatio, saturo: expleo. — *Sated, Satiated*, satur, satiatus, saturatus.

Satiety, satias, satietas, saturitas.

SATIN, pannus sericus densior ac nitens.

SATIRE, satira, carmen satiricum.

Satirical, Satiric, satiricus (*prop.*); acerbus (*fig.*).

Satirically, *say* satirice (*prop.*): aspere, salse.

Satirist, satirarum scriptor, poëta satiricus.

To Satirize, acerbis facetiis aliquem irridere; aliquem oratione designare.

SATISFY (*content or please*), alicui satisfacere; animum alicujus explere *or* voluptate perfundere. (See *Sate, Cloy*.) — *I shall at least satisfy my fancy*, animo certe meo morem gessero. — *It is the greatest and most certain riches, to be satisfied with one's present enjoyments*, contentum suis rebus esse, maximæ sunt certissimæque divitiæ. — *To satisfy one's humor or fancy*, animo morem gerere. — *To satisfy one's ambition*, ambitionem explere. — *To satisfy for injuries done*, alicui de injuriis satisfacere. — *To be ill satisfied with a thing*, iniquo animo aliquid pati *or* ferre. — *Satisfied* (*contented*), contentus. — *Nobody is satisfied with his own condition*, nemo sorte suâ contentus vivit. — *They are entirely satisfied*, satis superque illorum studiis est factum. — *Satisfied* (*assured, certainly informed*), certior factus: (*filled*), satiatus, saturatus: (*pleased*), voluptate perfusus. — *To be satisfied*, conquiesco, acquiesco; satis habere. — *That cannot be satisfied*, insatiabilis, inexplebilis. — *To satisfy one's request*, petenti amico satisfacere, amici precibus facere satis. — *To satisfy or pay one's creditors*, creditoribus satisfacere; nomina expedire; æs alienum dissolvere.

Satisfaction (*reparation*), satisfactio, compensatio, restitutio. — *I will make him public satisfaction*, ei publice satisfaciam. — *He will make him satisfaction for his abusive language*, de maledictis faciet illi satis. — *To require satisfaction*, res repetere, jus reposcere. — *To make satisfaction* (*recompense*), satisfacio, compenso, restituo. — *What acknowledgment can make satisfaction for so many and such great favors?* quæ memoria tot tantisque beneficiis respondere poterit? — *To make or give satisfaction for a wrong done*, damnum sarcire *or* resarcire. —— ¶ *Satisfaction* (*contentment of mind*), voluptas; animi oblectatio. — *That affair gave me great satisfaction*, ista res me voluptate perfudit. — *With satisfaction*, lubens, lubenter. — *To give satisfaction or please one*, aliquem voluptate perfundere. — *He gives abundant satisfaction to every body*, cumulate ab illo satisfit omnibus.

Satisfactory, quod satis esse videtur; gratus, jucundus, acceptus. — *Their discovery being declared satisfactory*, comprobato eorum indicio, *Sall.*

Satisfactorily, satis; bene.

Satisfactoriness, bonitas. — *of an event*, eventus ad spem respondens.

Satisfying, satisfactio.

SATURATE, satio, saturo; expleo.

Saturable, quod saturari *or* expleri potest.

SATURDAY, dies Saturni.

SATURN, Saturnus. — *The feasts of Saturn*, Saturnalia, *pl.*

Saturnine, tristis, tetricus.

SATYR, Satyrus.

SAUCE, jus; embamma, intinctus; condimentum, conditura. — *This was the sauce among the Lacedæmonians*, his Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condiebantur. — *Hunger is the best sauce*, fames cibi condimentum est optimum. — *Gravy sauce*, eliquamen. — *To serve up eatables with sauce, To sauce*, cibos condire, condimentum cibis parare. — *To serve one the same sauce*, par pari alicui referre.

Saucepan, acetabulum, vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.

Saucer, scutella.

SAUCY, petulans, insolens, ferox, protervus; immodestus; procax. — *Hold your saucy tongue*, scelestam linguam comprime. — *Promotion has made you saucy*, te honores insolentem reddiderunt. — *He was grown so very insolent and saucy, that he was no longer to be borne*, tantos spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur. — *To grow saucy*, insolesco.

Saucebox, homo impudens, effrons, inverecundus.

Saucily, petulanter, insolenter, ferociter, proterve, procaciter. — *To talk saucily at one*, alicui oblatrare; linguâ aliquem petulantissimâ consectari.

Sauciness, petulantia, insolentia; ferocitas; protervitas; audacia; immodestia, procacitas.

SAUNTER *about*, erro, vagor; gradi lente; ambulo.

SAUSAGE, farcimen, botulus; hilla; tomentum. — *A sausage-maker*, botularius.

SAVAGE (*cruel*), immanis, immitis, efferatus, crudelis, ferus: (*rude*), ferus, incultus, agrestis, horridus. — *A savage beast*, fera. — *To make savage*, effero.

Savage, *s.* homo ferus incultusque. — *Savages* (*savage nations*), feræ incultæque gentes.

Savagely, barbare, crudeliter; ferino more.

Savageness, Savagery, feritas, immanitas, crudelitas; barbaria; atrocitas.

SAVE (*preserve*), servo, conservo; salvum præstare: (*spare*), parco, compendium facere alicujus rei: (*scrape together*), corrado: (*gain*), lucror, lucrifacio, compendifacio, quæstum *or* lucrum facere. — *You have saved me this day*, liberatus sum hodie tuâ operâ. — *I will save you harmless in this suit*, periculum judicii præstabo. — *There is but one way to save them*, una est spes salutis. — *Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat*, perit quod facis ingrato. — *To save from danger*, aliquem e periculo eripere *or* extrahere, periculo liberare. — *To save harmless*, indemnem præstare, incolumem servare. — *To save one's longing*, voti compotem fieri. — *To save one's ground or keep one's standing*, iisdem vestigiis hærere. — *God save you* (*at meeting*), salve, ave, salvere te jubeo: (*at parting*), salve et vale. — *To save till another time*, in aliud tempus reservare, reponere. — *till winter*, in hiemem reponere *or* differre. — *Saved* (*reserved, laid by*), repositus, sepositus. — *It is too late to save when all is spent*, sera in fundo parsimonia. — *Time saved from one's ordinary business*, horæ subsecivæ, opera lucrativa. — *To save one labor*, laborem alicui demere *or* deminuere. — *To save ground or go a shorter way*, per viam compendiosum iter facere, viæ compendium facere. — *So that I can but save by it*, modo damnum non sit, modo nihil damni faciam.

Save (*except*), præter, nisi, extra, præterquam. — *Now there is nobody here save ourselves, tell me the truth seriously*, nunc quidem præter nos nemo est, verum dic mihi serio. — *The wife is not permitted to appear at any feasts, save those of near relatives*, uxor non adhibetur in convivium, nisi propinquorum. — *The last save one*, proximus a postremo. — *Condemned by all, save by one voice*, omnibus sententiis præter unam damnatus. — *Save him*, illo excepto, si illum excipias, præter illum. — *Save only to you*, præterquam ad te. —— ‖ See *But*.

Saving (*frugal*), *adj.* parcus; diligens; frugi; ad rem attentus. — *To be saving*, parsimoniam adhibere. — *He is of a saving habit*, omnia parce et restricte facit. — *To be saving in one's expenses*, impensis *or* sumptibus parcere. — *Very saving*, præparcus, parcissimus. — *He is too saving in his expenses*, nimium parce sumptum facit.

Saving (*preserving*), *s.* conservatio. — *Glad of the saving of his ship*, servatam ob navim lætus. — *A saving of one's time or labor*, compendium temporis *or* laboris. — *My savings*, quod ego parsimoniâ collegi; vindemiolæ meæ. —— ¶ *A saving* (*exception*), exceptio.

Saving, *prep.* præter, præterquam, extra. — *Saving that*, nisi quod. —— ‖ See *Save*.

Savingly, parce, frugaliter. — *To live savingly*, parce vivere, parce ac duriter vitam agere; genium, *or* se victu fraudare.

Savingness, parsimonia, frugalitas. — *Savingness is as good as an estate*, magnum vectigal parsimonia.

Savior, servator, servatrix, conservator, conservatrix. — *Christ, our Savior*, Christus, vindex periculi nostri.

SAVIN, sabina.

SAVOR (*smell*), odor: (*taste*), sapor. — *An ill savor*, graveolentia, fœtor.

To Savor (*smell*) *of*, oleo: (*taste of*), sapio. — *It savors very pleasantly, or has a very pleasant savor*, jucundissime sapit. — *Ointments which savor of the earth*, unguenta quæ terram sapiunt.

Savory, jucundo sapore; suavis, dulcis.

Savorily, jucunde.

Savoriness, sapor jucundus; suavitas.

SAVOYS (*cabbage*), brassica Sabaudica.

SAW, serra. — *A little saw or hand-saw*, serrula. — *A whip-saw*, runcina. — *Made in the form of a saw*, serratus. — *Saw-dust*, scobs. —— ¶ *An old saw or say*, proverbium, verbum.

To Saw, serrâ secare *or* dissecare, serro: *v. n.* serram ducere.

Sawing, serratura.

Sawyer, qui ligna serrâ dissecat.

SAY, dico, aio: (*suppose*), facio. — *Do not say so*, melius loquere; bona verba, quæso. — *Say I may do it*, fac me posse. — *Say it be not so*, ne sit sane. — *Say you so?* itane est? — *Yes indeed, I do say so*,

aio enimvero. — *Have you any thing to say to me?* nunquid me vis? — *You shall hear what he will say to it*, ejus audies verba. — *People say my son is in love*, rumor est meum gnatum amare. — *Say in a word*, uno verbo dic *or* expedi. — *I have no more to say*, dixi. — *That's well said*, recte mones. — *It is as I said*, sum verus. — *What will people say?* quis erit populi rumor? — *Nobody says one word*, verbum nemo facit. — *He has said whatever he pleased*, effudit quæ voluit omnia. — *As I may say*, ut ita dicam. — *I shall say what occurs to my mind at present*, ea dicam, quæ mihi sunt in promptu. — *To say the truth*, ut vere dicam. — *To say no more*, ut cetera omittam. — *This man has something to say to you*, hic habet, tibi quod dicat. — *No sooner said than done*, dictum factum. — *Little said is soon mended*, nulli tacuisse nocet; tutum silentii præmium. — *You said you could not endure that*, negabas posse te id pati. — *They say or men say*, aiunt, ferunt, prædicant, fertur. — *They say that Homer lived in the time of Lycurgus*, Homerus Lycurgi temporibus vixisse traditur. — *So it was said*, ita fama fuit. — *To say again*, repeto, iterum dicere *or* affirmare. — *To say against*, contradico. — *To say beforehand*, prædico; verbis præire. — *To say nay or no*, nego, denego. — *In spite of all who say nay*, invitis omnibus. — *To say ay*, aio, affirmo. — *To say that one shall not*, veto, interdico. — *To be said nay*, repulsam ferre *or* accipere. — *To say by heart*, memoriter recitare *or* pronuntiare. — *To say nothing*, taceo, sileo. — *To say nothing more*, ut nihil aliud addam; ne multus sim. — *To say ill of one*, alicui maledicere. — *well of one*, aliquem laudare. — *To say one's prayers*, Deum precari; preces recitare. — *That is to say*, scilicet, videlicet, hoc est, id est; nempe, nimirum. — *Say on*, age, perge. — *To say and unsay*, stilum invertere; verbis parum sibi constare; dicta retractare. — *He one while says so, and then denies it again*, modo ait, modo negat.

Saying, dictio. — *A saying again*, repetitio. —— ¶ (*thing said*), dictum: (*proverb*), proverbium, verbum: (*sentiment*), sententia. — *As well as we can, as the saying is, seeing we cannot as well as we could*, sic ut quimus, aiunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet. — *As the saying is*, quod dici solet. — *An old saying*, proverbium. — *A neat saying*, lepidum dictum.

SCAB, scabies. — *A dry scab*, impetigo, lichen. — *The scab in sheep, hogs*, &c., porrigo. — *The wild scab*, psora.

Scabbed, Scabby, scabiosus. — *A scabbed sheep*, morbida pecus. — *One scabbed sheep infects the whole flock*, grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit. — *To be scabby*, scabie laborare.

Scabbiness, scabies.

SCABBARD, vagina. — *A scabbard-maker*, qui vaginas facit.

SCABROUS, scaber, asper.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum; pulpitum, catasta. — *A scaffold on which men are beheaded*, catasta. — *To build, make or raise a scaffold*, tabulatum struere, exstruere, construere, consternere.

Scaffolding, tabulati *or* tabulatorum constructio.

SCALD (*scorch, as the fire*), v. uro, suburo, amburo. — *To scald a thing*, aliquid calido *or* fervente liquore perfundere, macerare, intingere. — *Scald not your lips with other folks' broth*, tuâ quod nihil refert ne cures. — *To scald a pig*, porcellum calidâ perfundere ut facilius glabretur. — *Scalding hot*, fervens, fervidus, æstuosus.

Scald, s. (*on the head*), porrigo. — *Scald-pated*, homo capite porriginoso.

Scalding *with hot liquor*, fervente liquore perfusio; ambustio.

SCALE (*of a fish*), squama. — *In form of a scale or like a scale*, squamatim. — *Scales in the head*, furfures capitis. —— ¶ *The scale of a balance*, lanx. — *A pair of scales*, libra, trutina. —— ¶ *The musical scale*, diagramma. — *The chromatic scale*, chroma. —— ¶ (*measure*), mensura; modus. — *A small scale*, mensura minuta. — *To make on a smaller scale*, ad minorem modum redigere. — *A scale of miles, say* scala milliarium.

To Scale *a fish* (*take off the scales*), desquamo, purgo. — *To scale* (*peel off*) *the rind or bark*, decortico, corticem detrahere *or* desquamare. — *Scaled or peeled*, decorticatus, desquamatus. — *To scale or peel off* (*as a scurf does*), abscedo. — *To scale a bone*, ossis scabritiem deradere.

Scaling (*peeling off the rind*), decorticatio.

Scaly, Scaled, squamosus; squamis obductus *or* intectus.

SCALE *the walls of a town*, oppidi muros per scalas ascendere; oppidum scalis admotis oppugnare. — *They one while undermined, another while scaled, the wall*, murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, *Sall.*

Scaling *of walls*, scalarum ad muros admotarum conscensio. — *A scaling-ladder*, scalæ, *pl.*

Scalade, ascensus in murum, urbis oppugnatio per scalas, scalis admotis in muros irruptio. — *To take a town by scalade*, scalis admotis oppidum capere *or* expugnare.

SCALL, impetigo, lichen.

SCALLION, Ascalonia.

SCALLOP, pecten. — *Small one*, pectunculus. — *A scallop-shell*, testa pectunculi.

Scalloped (*notched*), denticulatus.

SCALP, cutis capitis.

To Scalp, caput deglubere; capiti pellem detrahere.

SCAMPER *away*, fugio, aufugio; fugæ *or* in fugam se dare; in fugam se conferre *or* conjicere; fugam capere *or* capessere. — *They scampered away as fast as they could through fear*, perterriti quam citissime fugiebant.

SCAN (*examine into*), examino, perpendo, acerrime contemplari, accurate explorare, ad examen vocare, in aliquid diligenter inquirere, rem aliquam vestigare *or* investigare. —— ¶ *To scan a verse*, versum metiri pedibus, pedes versus intervallis metiri; versum scandere *is used by late grammarians.*

Scanning (*examining*), examinatio, investigatio, inquisitio.

SCANDAL (*offence*), offensa, offensio, malum exemplum: (*disgrace*), dedecus, ignominia, probrum, turpitudo, dehonestamentum, flagitium. — *He was a scandal to his friends*, maculæ et dedecori suis fuit. — *That punishment was no scandal to him*, in illo pœna illa turpitudinem non habuit. — *Can you undergo that scandal?* hanc turpitudinis labem poteris sustinere? — *What a scandal will that be to the state!* quanta erit illa reipublicæ turpitudo! — *To be a scandal to one*, aliquem dedecorare, alicui esse dedecori; alicui labem aspergere *or* infamiam afferre. — *To avoid scandal or giving offence*, offensionem vitare. —— ¶ (*backbiting*), criminationes falsæ; sermones sinistri.

To Scandalize (*give offence by bad example*), aliquem malo exemplo offendere, alicui offensioni esse: (*disgrace*), see *To be a scandal to*: (*backbite*), sinistris sermonibus carpere, invidiose criminari.

Scandalous, flagitiosus, criminosus, infamis, probrosus; turpis, dedecorus; homo *or* res mali, pravi, perniciosi *or* pessimi exempli. — *To become scandalous*, in crimen venire. — *A scandalous flight*, turpissima fuga. — *A scandalous person or thing*, homo *or* res pessimi exempli. — *You make him scandalous*, vitiis illum nobilitas. — *A scandalous action*, flagitium, dedecus, scelus; facinus offensionem habens non vulgarem. — *It is no very scandalous action, O father, if on a festival day I drank a little too freely amongst my equals*, non est res, quâ erubescam, pater, si die festo inter æquales largiore vino usus sum, *Liv.* — *A scandalous libel*, libellus famosus.

Scandalously, turpiter; fœde; flagitiose; nefarie; cum multorum offensione; malo *or* pessimo exemplo.

Scandalousness, dedecus, ignominia.

SCANT, v. angustum reddere, angusto; parum liberaliter habere, parce ac duriter habere; contraho.

Scant, Scanty, minor justo; angustus, tenuis, exiguus, parvus; contractior, brevior *or* minor quam debet esse. — *Corn then began to grow scanty*, annona arctior inciderat, *Suet.*

Scantily, parce, vix, ægre.

Scantiness, Scantness, angustiæ; tenuitas; exiguitas; raritas.

SCANTLING (*proportion*), mensura; ratio; proportio: (*little piece*), frustulum, fragmentum; portiuncula.

SCAPULAR, SCAPULARY, scapularia.

SCAR, cicatrix. — *A little scar*, cicatricula. — *To come to a scar* (*of a wound*), ad cicatricem pervenire. — *To bring to one*, ad cicatricem perducere. — *Full of scars*, cicatricosus, cicatricibus coopertus.

SCARAMOUCH, mimus, pantomimus.

SCARCE (*rare*), rarus; carus (*dear*). — *Such citizens are very scarce amongst us*, hujusmodi civium magna nobis penuria est. — *Corn grows scarce*, annona fit arctior. — *To grow scarce*, raresco. — *To be scarce of*, egeo. — *I am scarce of money*, deficit me pecunia.

Scarce, Scarcely, vix, ægre, difficulter. — *I am scarcely my own man*, vix sum apud me. — *Scarce any one*, haud fere quisquam. — *There is scarce a day, but I write*, dies fere nullus est, quin scribo. —— ¶ *Scarcely* (*scantily*), parce, tenuiter, exigue.

Scarcity, Scarceness, caritas, difficultas; inopia, paucitas; raritas. — *The people were much pressed with a scarcity of provisions*, plebs acri annonâ fatigabatur, *Tac.* — *Scarcity of money*, inopia pecuniæ *or* numaria; difficultas numaria; angustiæ pecuniæ.

SCARE (*frighten*), aliquem terrere, deterrere, conterrere, perterrere, territare, perterrefacere, metum alicui afferre, terrorem incutere, inferre, injicere. — *You so scared me*, ita me territabas. — *To scare out of one's wits*, exterreo, perterrefacio; aliquem præ metu ad insaniam fere adigere. — *Scared*, metu perterritus. — *A scare-crow*, formido, terriculum.

SCARF, mitella, fascia; amiculum humeros tegens. — *The scarf-skin*, cuticula exterior; epidermis.

To Scarf, velo, tego.

SCARIFY, scarifico, cuticulam leviter perstringere, destringere, radere. — *To scarify round about*, circumscarifico.

Scarification, Scarifying, scarificatio.

Scarifier (*instrument*), scalpellum ad scarificandum aptum.

SCARLET (*the grain*), coccum. — *Scarlet color*, ostrum, color coccineus. — *Scarlet cloth*, coccus, coccinum; pannus coccineus *or* coccinus. — *Of scarlet*, coccineus, coccinus. — *Arrayed or clothed in scarlet*, coccinatus. — *Scarlet in grain*, dibaphus, cocco intinctus *or* infectus.

SCARP (*in fortification*), ima muri declivitas: (*in heraldry*), fascia minor.

SCATE. See *Skate.*

SCATH, aliquem malo *or* damno afficere.

Scath, s. malum, damnum.

SCATTER, spargo, dispergo, disjicio, dissipo. — *They were scattered all over the country*, totis agris palabantur. — *To scatter one's favors among the people*, beneficia sua *or* largitiones suas inter populum dispertiri. — *Scattered*, sparsus, dispersus, dissipatus, diffusus, effusus, dispalatus. — *Which may be scattered*, dissipabilis.

Scattering, sparsio, dispersio, dissipatio; diffusio, effusio.

Scatteringly, sparsim, passim, diffuse, effuse, late, disperse.

SCAVENGER, qui vicos urbis purgare solet.

SCENE (*part of an act*), scena: (*place of action*), locus ubi res agitur. — *The scenes*, parietes scenici. — *The space before the scenes*, proscenium; *behind*, postscenium. — *Of the scenes*, scenicus. —— ¶ *Fig.*, res; spectaculum; locus. — *A scene of affairs*, res, *pl.*; rerum status. — *A noisy scene*, turba. — *Bloody scenes*, res cruentæ.

Scenery, apparatus ad scenam pertinens.

SCENT, s. odor; anhelitus (e. g. *of wine*); odoratus (*sense of smell*), *also* nares.

To Scent (*smell out or have the scent of a*

thing), odoror, olfacio. — *I desire, before I go to Rome, to scent out what they are upon there*, antequam Romam veniam, cupio odorari quid futurum sit.

Scented, odoratus. — *Ill-scented*, male odoratus, fœtidus; mali *or* tetri odoris. — *Sweet-scented*, suave olens, odoratus, jucundi *or* suavis odoris; odorifer, odorus, (*poet.*); aromaticus.

SCEPTIC, *s.* qui omnia in dubium revocare studet: (*in religion*), qui de rebus divinis dubitat *or* hæsitat.

Sceptical, *say* scepticus; dubitans, hæsitans.

Scepticism, dubitandi *or* omnium in dubium revocandi studium.

SCEPTRE, sceptrum; gestamen; regnum (*rule*). — *To sway a sceptre*, sceptrum gestare; sceptra loci rerumque capere moderamen (*poet.*). — *Bearing a sceptre, Sceptred*, sceptrifer, sceptriger, (*poet.*); sceptuchus.

SCHEDULE (*scroll*), schedula. But see *Inventory, List.*

SCHEME, figura, forma; ratio, consilium. — *No man ever laid down so good a scheme to manage himself by*, nunquam ita quisquam bene subductâ ratione ad vitam fuit. — *To concert schemes*, rationes inire, exquirere, expendere.

SCHISM, schisma (*eccl.*); Christianorum inter se dissentientium discessio.

Schismatical, Schismatic, schismaticus.

Schismatic, *s.* qui ab ecclesiæ institutis pertinaciter recedit.

Schismatically, schismatice.

SCHOLAR (*learner*), discipulus; auditor; disciplinæ alumnus; scholasticus; qui discendi causâ ludum *or* gymnasium frequentat. — *He has many scholars*, frequentissimam habet scholam. — *I have been Cratippus's scholar a whole year*, annum jam audivi Cratippum. — *A raw scholar*, tiro, novitius. — *To be a scholar of or to*, uti aliquo magistro; aliquem audire (*as a hearer*). —— ¶ *A scholar* (*man of learning*), homo doctus, eruditus, literatus; vir literis perpolitus *or* doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditus. — *You are a scholar*, versatus es in studiis literarum. — *A general or good scholar*, omnis Minervæ homo, in omnibus disciplinis versatus, omni doctrinâ ornatissimus, primarum artium princeps, apprime doctus, doctissimus, omni genere doctrinæ excultus, omni liberali doctrinâ politus, optimarum rerum studiis eruditus, literis perpolitus. — *A mean or superficial scholar, or something of a scholar*, semidoctus, subdoctus; literis leviter eruditus *or* imbutus. — *Scholar-like*, docte, erudite. — *No scholar of any account but knows him*, nemini est paullum modo humaniori ignotus.

Scholarship (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; literæ, *pl.* —— ¶ *A scholarship or exhibition*, exhibitio ad scholasticum alendum.

SCHOLASTICAL, SCHOLASTIC, scholasticus.

Scholastically, scholasticorum more.

SCHOLION, scholion.

Scholiast *of Euripides*, Græcus Euripidis explicator. — *of Horace*, Romanus Horatii explicator.

SCHOOL, schola; ludus discendi *or* literarius *or* literarum; auditorium. — *A school-boy*, puer in ludum literarium itans; tiro (*beginner*). — *A school-fellow*, condiscipulus. — *A school-master*, ludi magister; præceptor (publicus). — *A head school-master*, protodidascalus; gymnasii rector. — *An under school-master*, hypodidascalus. — *A school-mistress*, ludi magistra. — *A school-man*, scholasticus. — *To keep a school*, ludum habere *or* exercere. — *To open one*, ludum aperire. — *A boarding-school*, ludus literarius ubi pueri *or* puellæ pacto pretio in convictum admittuntur. — *A dancing-school*, ludus saltatorius. — *A fencing-school*, schola gladiatoria. — *A grammar-school*, schola grammatica. — *A singing-school*, ludus musicus. — *To go to school*, in ludum literarium itare. — *to one*, alicujus scholam frequentare, aliquo magistro uti. — *School-books*, libri in usum scholarum scripti *or* editi.

To School (*chide*), increpo, acri voce aliquem objurgare, verbis contra aliquem intonare. — *The master schools and threatens the servant*, vox domini fremit instantis virgamque tenentis (*poet.*).

Schooling, merces præceptoris; merces institutionis.

SCIENCE, doctrina, disciplina; ars: (*learning*), doctrina, eruditio; scientia *or* cognitio alicujus rei. — *Sciences*, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, literæ.

Scientific, quod in artibus versatur. — *discourse*, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus.

Scientifically, *by the use of* literæ *or* ars *or* artes, &c.

SCIMITAR, acinaces, ensis falcatus.

SCINTILLATION (*sparkling*), scintillatio.

SCIOLIST, semidoctus, subdoctus.

SCION, surculus, insitum; taleola.

SCISSILE, scissilis.

Scissure, scissura.

SCISSORS, forfex, forficula.

SCOFF *at*, *v.* in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habere, irrideo, derideo, cavillor. — *To be scoffed at*, ludibrium *or* ludum esse, in ludibrium verti, irrideor, *etc.* — *Scoffing*, irridens, deridens, cavillans; acerbus.

Scoff, Scoffing, irrisio, derisio, (*scoffing*); cavillatio; ludibrium (also *scoffing-stock*); ludus, jocus, (*scoffing-stock*); dicterium (*sharp jest*). — *By way of scoff*, per ludibrium. — *Nipping scoffs*, acerbæ facetiæ; verborum aculei.

Scoffer, derisor, irrisor; scurra, sannio.

Scoffingly, acerbe; per ludibrium.

SCOLD, *v.* jurgo, rixor; altercor. — *To scold at*, objurgo, inclamo, convicior, increpo; aliquem asperioribus verbis castigare *or* reprehendere. — *Scolded at*, jurgiis lacessitus; conviciis proscissus *or* lacessitus. — *Given or inclined to scolding*, rixosus, jurgiosus.

Scold, *s.* mulier rixosa *or* contentiosa.

Scolding, rixa, jurgium, convicium.

Scoldingly, instar jurgantis.

SCONCE (*fort*), propugnaculum, munimentum. —— ¶ *A sconce for a candle*, lychnuchus.

SCOOP *for water*, haustrum.

To Scoop (*make hollow*), excavo.

SCOPE (*design*), consilium, propositum: (*room*), spatium: (*liberty*), copia *or* licentia aliquid agendi.

SCORBUTIC, SCORBUTICAL, stomacace correptus *or* laborans.

SCORCH, torreo, aduro, amburo, comburo. — *Scorched*, ustulatus, torridus, adustus, semiustus; retostus. — *Scorched in the sun*, excoctus, sole adustus. — *Scorching*, torrens, torridus; æstuans. — *The scorching heat of the sun*, solis æstus, torrens calor.

Scorching, *s.* adustio, ambustio.

SCORE (*account*), ratio; causa (*reason*). — *On the score of friendship*, amicitiæ nomine. — *I will drink on no other score*, non aliâ mercede bibam. — *A little score*, ratiuncula. — *To clear an old score*, pecuniam jam diu debitam solvere. — *To go upon score or run upon score*, nomen *or* nomina facere; æs alienum conflare *or* contrahere. — *To pay one's score*, nomen *or* nomina liberare; debita solvere *or* dissolvere. — *To quit scores*, par pari referre. — *Put it upon my score*, mihi imputato. — *To engage one to him upon the score of kindness*, beneficio aliquem sibi adjungere *or* devincire. — *To require a thing upon the score of friendship*, amicitiæ nomine aliquid petere. —— ¶ *A song in score*, verba cantilenæ cum musicis notis annexis. —— ¶ *A score in number*, numerus vicenarius. — *A score of*, viginti. — *Two score*, quadraginta. — *Three score*, sexaginta. — *Three score and ten*, septuaginta. — *Four score*, octoginta. — *Four score and ten*, nonaginta.

To Score *or score up*, noto, signo. — *Scored or marked*, notatus, signatus. —— ¶ *To score* (*underscore*) *a writing*, lineas sub verbis quibusdam pennâ *or* penicillo ducere.

Scoring, notatio, signatio.

SCORIOUS, scoriâ *or* fæce abundans.

SCORN, contemno, contemptui habere; despicio, despicatui habere; sperno, aspernor. See *Scoff.*

Scorn, contemptio, contemptus, despicientia; fastidium.

Scorner, contemptor, contemptrix, spretor; derisor, irrisor.

Scornful, fastidiosus, fastosus. — *A scornful dame*, mulier fastosa.

Scornfully, contemptim, fastidiose, fastose.

Scorning, dedignatio, despectio, contemptio, aspernatio.

SCORPION, scorpio, scorpius, nepa. — *A sea-scorpion or scorpion-fish*, scorpius marinus. — *A winged scorpion*, preater alatus. — *Of a scorpion*, scorpionius. — *Scorpion-grass or scorpion-wort*, scorpio, scorpiurus. — *Scorpion's-tail*, heliotropium.

SCOT (*share in a reckoning*), symbola, rata portio. — *Scot and lot*, tributum, vectigal. — *To pay scot and lot*, omnes census parœciales dissolvere. — *Scot-free*, *adj.* immunis, impunis, inultus. — *Scot-free*, *adv.* impune. — *To go scot-free*, impune habere *or* abire.

SCOTOMY, vertigo.

SCOUNDREL, nequam; nebulo, trifurcifer, bipedum nequissimus.

SCOUR, purgo, mundo, expurgo; detergo; eluo, elavo, colluo, proluo. — *Nor will he ever scour his fetters bright by wearing them*, nec suâ operâ rediget unquam in splendorem compedes, *Plaut.* —— ¶ *To scour* (*drive away*), abigo, fugo; in fugam vertere *or* conjicere. — *To scour about*, cursito. — *To scour the country*, regionem pervagari.

Scourer, purgator.

Scouring, purgatio, expurgatio. — *To escape a scouring*, malum vitare, e periculo evadere.

SCOURGE, *s.* (*of braided thongs*), scutica, lora (*pl.*); (*of one thong*), flagrum, flagellum. — *A man who had been a scourge to his enemies in war, and to his fellow-citizens in peace*, vir in bello hostibus, in otio civibus, infestissimus, *Paterc.*

To Scourge, verbero, loris cædere, flagellis cædere, flagello; virgis cædere; pœnas ab aliquo petere *or* sumere. — *The Furies scourge those children who have treated their parents ill*, Furiæ parentum pœnas a sceleratis filiis repetunt. — *To be scourged* (*punished*), plecti; pœnas dare, luere, persolvere. — *Scourged*, verberatus, flagellatus, verberibus cæsus. — *A person who has been often scourged*, verbero. — *Worthy to be scourged*, pœnâ, animadversione *or* castigatione dignus.

Scourger, lorarius; carnifex.

Scourging, verberatio: (*harassing*), vexatio.

SCOUT, explorator, speculator, antecursor; catascopus, *Hirt.* — *When the scouts had given intelligence of it*, re per exploratores cognitâ. — *Scout-watches*, primæ excubiæ; excubitores, speculatores.

To Scout (*lurk about*), latito. — *The horse scouted about all night*, circumfunditur noctu equitatus. — *To scout up and down*, exploro; speculor, vias obsidere. — *To scout a hare*, leporis mæandros speculari, explorare, observare.

SCOWL, frontem caperare *or* corrugare.

Scowl, *s.* frons nubila.

Scowling, torvus; vultuosus.

Scowlingly, torve.

SCRABBLE *or scratch with the nails*, unguibus aliquem *or* aliquid lacerare *or* perstringere.

SCRAG (*lean body*), corpus strigosum *or* macilentum.

Scraggy, macer, macilentus, gracilis, strigosus. — *A very scraggy person*, homo grandi macie torridus.

Scraggily, parum laute, macilenti specie.

Scragginess, macies, macritudo.

SCRAMBLE (*catch eagerly at*), diripio, certatim arripere, raptim colligere, confuse et tumultuose captare. —— ¶ *To scramble up*, in locum altum manibus pedibusque ascendere, ad locum altum adrepere.

Scramble, Scrambling, *for apples, nuts,* &c., licentia pomorum, nucum, *etc.* diripiendi. — *A scrambling up*, conscensio.

Scrambler *up*, qui ad locum altum adrepit *or* in locum altum conscendit.

SCRAP, particula; fragmentum; frustulum. — *The scraps*, frusta; reliquiæ. — *A scrap of cloth*, pannus, panniculus. — *of paper*, chartæ resegmen (*chipping*); chartæ scidula (*strip*). — *Scraps.* See *Collectanea.*

SCRAPE (*troublesome business*), rerum

angustiæ *or* difficultas. — *To be in a scrape*, magnis angustiis laborare; ad incitas redigi. — *To bring one into a scrape*, aliquem in plagas impedire *or* ad incitas redigere. — *To bring one out of a scrape*, aliquem impeditum expedire *or* extricare; e periculo liberare, ex angustiis eximere.

SCRAPE, *v.* rado; scalpo, scabo. — *To scrape up the ground with one's nails*, terram unguibus scalpere *or* scalpturire. — *To scrape away*, abrado. — *before*, prærado. — *off*, derado, abrado, destringo. — *dirt*, detergeo, detergo. — *To scrape up, as a dog or pig*, fodio. — *To scrape out*, erado, expungo, induco, deleo. — *round about*, circumrado. — *together*, corrado. — *To scrape up or together money or riches*, pecuniam *or* divitias corradere, congerere, accumulare, cumulare, corrogare, coacervare. — *To scrape with the feet*, pedibus strepitum edere. — *To scrape acquaintance*, se in alicujus familiaritatem insinuare. — *A scrape-penny*, avarus, parcus, deparcus, sordidus. — *A scraping fiddle*, fides parum modulate sonans. —— ¶ (*make an awkward bow*), poplitem inepte *or* inconcinne inflectere.

Scraper (*person*), qui radit: (*instrument*), radula.

Scraping, rasura. — *off or out*, deletio, obliteratio, inductio. — *together*, collectio, accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio. — *A scraping-iron*, scalprum.

SCRATCH, *v.* scabo, scalpo; cutem *or* aliud quidvis leviter ungue, clavo, *etc.* perstringere. — *To scratch out*, exsculpo, expungo, deleo. — *To scratch out one's eyes*, effodere alicujus oculos; unguibus in oculos involare. — *To desire to scratch*, scalpturio. — *To scratch one's face*, alicujus faciem unguibus lacerare, vultum alicujus levibus vulneribus deformare.

Scratch, *s.* levis incisura, leve vulnus. — *A scratch with a pin*, linea aciculâ ducta; leve vulnus aciculâ factum.

Scratcher, scalptor.

Scratching, scalptura.

SCRAWL. See *Scribble*. — *Scrawled*, male scriptus.

Scrawl, *s.* literæ male factæ; ineptiæ; nugæ.

Scrawler, scriba malus *or* imperitus.

Scrawling, scriptio mala, imperita.

SCRAY (*bird*), hirundo marina.

SCREAK, strideo, strido.

Screaking, stridens; argutus (*poet.*).

Screaking, stridor. — *of a saw*, serræ.

SCREAM, exclamo, vociferor, ejulo.

Screaming, exclamatio, vociferatio, ejulatio.

SCREECH (*as an owl*), ululo.

SCREEN. See *Skreen*.

SCREW, cochlea. — *A screw-box*, cochleæ folliculus.

To Screw (*penetrate with a screw*), torquendo penetrare *or* perforare. — *To screw or fasten by screwing*, cochleâ figere; cochleâ alicui rei affigere. — *To screw or oppress one*, aliquem pretium minuendo opprimere. — *To screw one's self into favor*, se in alicujus familiaritatem paullatim insinuare. — *To screw up one's face*, vultum contorquere. — *To screw or pump a thing out of one*, alicujus animum *or* voluntatem sollerter perscrutari, consilium callide expiscari.

SCRIBBLE, male scribere; aliquid illinere chartæ; scriptito (*to write often*).

Scribbler, qui scriptitat; qui male scribit.

Scribbling, mala scriptio.

SCRIBE, scriba, librarius, a manu (*sc.* servus); scriba publicus.

SCRIP, pera, sacciperium, saccus. — *A shepherd's scrip*, pastoris pera.

SCRIPTURE, literæ sacræ *or* divinæ; libri sacri *or* divini.

Scriptural, libris sacris *or* divinis conveniens (*conformable to Scripture*). See *Biblical*.

SCRIVENER, librarius: — trapezita. — *A petty scrivener*, librariolus. — *A scrivener's shop, say* mensa.

SCROFULOUS, scrofulâ laborans.

SCROLL, schedula; libellus; volumen.

SCRUB, *v.* frico, defrico; scalpo, stringo, destringo. — *To scrub one's self against a thing*, alicui rei sese affricare.

Scrub (*mean person*), homo vilis, misellus, proletarius, infimæ sortis: (*sorry horse*), equus strigosus, jumentum strigosum.

Scrubbed, Scrubby (*nasty, pitiful*), squalidus, sordidus, misellus.

Scrubbing, *s.* fricatio vehementior. — *A scrubbing-brush*, scopula ex firmioribus setis confecta.

SCRUPLE (*doubt*), scrupulus, religio; dubitatio, hæsitatio. — *He had a new scruple upon that occasion*, illâ occasione nova in illum religio incessit. — *Without any scruple*, sine sollicitudine religionis; sine ullâ dubitatione. — *To make a scruple of*, aliquid religioni habere, in religionem trahere; dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *He made no scruple to do it*, id sine ullâ dubitatione *or* hæsitatione fecit. — *Many persons make no scruple of saying what is false*, plurimis nulla mendacii subit religio; apud plerosque mendacium religioni non habetur. — *How came you to make a scruple of that?* undenam te ista incessit religio? — *He makes a scruple of doing it*, illi religio est, quo minus id faciat. — *To free one from scruple*, scrupulum alicui ex animo eximere *or* expellere; religionem eximere. —— ¶ *A scruple* (*in weight*), scripulum, scrupulum.

To Scruple. (See *to make a Scruple of*.) — *To make one scruple the doing of a thing*, alicujus rei religionem alicui incutere *or* injicere.

Scrupulous, scrupulosus, religiosus; dubitans, hæsitans. — *To be scrupulous*, rei cujuspiam religione tentari *or* premi. — *To be over-scrupulous*, nodum in scirpo quærere.

Scrupulously, scrupulose, religiose, dubitanter; cum religione.

Scrupulousness, scrupulositas.

SCRUTINY, scrutatio, *Sen.*; suffragiorum collectorum examen. — *To make a thorough scrutiny into an affair*, rem penitus investigare.

To Scrutinize, scrutor, exploro; accuratius in aliquid inquirere; collecta suffragia denuo examinare.

Scrutineer, scrutator.

SCUD *away*, aufugio; subito in pedes se conjicere; subitâ fugâ se subducere. — *To scud or haste along*, festino, propero; gradum accelerare.

Scud, *s.* — *of rain*, imber subitus.

SCUFFLE, *s.* rixa; pugna tumultuaria; certamen cum jurgio *or* rixâ commissum. — *In the scuffle*, inter manus.

To Scuffle *for a thing*, de re aliquâ concertare *or* decertare inter se. — *To scuffle with*, concerto, conflictor; confligo.

Scuffling *for*, *s.* decertatio. — *A scuffling with*, concertatio, conflictio; congressus, conflictus.

SCULL, SCULLER (*small boat*), cymbula unius remigis. — *A sculler or waterman rowing a scull*, remex singularis.

SCULLERY, lavatrina, *Varr.*; locus ad vasa culinaria abluenda accommodatus. — *A scullery wench*, servula coquinaria.

Scullion *boy*, puer culinarius. — *To act the part of a scullion*, culinaria opera facere.

SCULPTURE, *s.* (*as an art*), ars fingendi, ars signa fabricandi: (*as to the work*), sculptura: (*a piece of sculpture*), opus sculptile; imago ficta, signum, statua.

To Sculpture, *v. a.* sculpo; fingo.

Sculptor, sculptor; statuarum artifex.

SCUM, spuma; retrimentum. — *Covered with scum*, spumatus. — *Full of scum*, spumosus. — *Of scum*, spumeus. — *The scum of metals*, scoria, fæces metallorum. — *of the people*, sentina reipublicæ, labes et eluvies civitatis; capite censi.

To Scum, despumo.

Scummer. — *A little scummer*, spathula.

SCUPPER-HOLE, latrina navalis; *pl.* foramina navis in transtris per quæ aqua fluit.

SCURF *of the head, beard, eyebrows*, &c., furfures capitis, barbæ, superciliorum; porrigo. — *The scurf of a sore or wound*, crusta ulceris *or* vulneris.

Scurfy, *or infected with scurf*, furfurosus, *Plin.*; porrigine laborans.

Scurfiness, psora.

SCURRILOUS, contumeliosus; probrosus; scurrilis (*droll, buffoon-like*). — *A scurrilous fellow*, conviciator.

Scurrilously, contumeliose.

Scurrility, Scurrilousness, convicia, contumeliæ; joci illiberales; vernilitas; scurrilis dicacitas.

SCURVY, *s.* stomacace. — *Scurvy-grass*, cochlearia.

Scurvy, *adj.* improbus, malus, pravus, procax. — *A scurvy and perfidious fellow*, homo improbus et perfidiosus.

Scurvily, improbe, male, prave.

Scurviness, improbitas, pravitas, procacitas.

SCUT (*tail*), cauda.

SCUTCHEON. See *Escutcheon*.

SCUTTLE (*basket*), corbis, sportula. —— ¶ *The scuttles of a ship*, navis valvæ.

SCYTHE, falx.

SEA, mare (pelagus *and* pontus *are poet.*); (mare) oceanus (*the ocean*). — *The high sea*, altum. — *The open sea*, salum. — *By sea and land*, terrâ marique. — *A wave or billow of the sea*, fluctus maris, oceani fluctus. — *Of the sea*, marinus. — *Powerful at sea*, plurimum pollens mari, *Paterc.* — *To go or put to sea*, (navem) solvere; navigationi *or* alto se committere. — *A high or rough sea*, æquor *or* mare turbatum *or* turgidum. — *The sea is rough*, hibernat mare. — *At length the roughness of the sea being calmed, and the wind favoring them*, tandem relabente æstu, et secundante vento, *Tac.* — *A calm sea*, mare tranquillum. — *A narrow sea*, fretum. — *The main sea*, altum, salum; (mare) oceanus. — *That comes from or belongs to parts beyond the sea*, transmarinus. — *A person who never was at sea*, expers maris; qui nunquam navigavit. — *An arm of the sea*, æstuarium. — *The ebbing and flowing of the sea*, maris reciprocatio, fluxus et refluxus maris. — *Sea-beat*, fluctibus illisus. — *Sea-born*, ex mari natus. — *A sea breeze*, aura maris. — *The sea-carp*, turdus marinus. — *The sea-coast*, ora maris; ora maritima; ora. — *On the sea-side or coast*, maritimus. — *A seafaring man*, nauta. — *people*, maritimum genus. — *A sea-fish*, piscis marinus. — *A sea-fight*, prœlium navale, pugna navalis. — *Sea-grass or sea-weed*, alga, ulva marina. — *Sea-girdles or laver, say* fungus phasganoïdes. — *Sea-girt, sea-surrounded*, cinctus mari. — *Sea-green*, glaucus (thalassinus *is poet.*) — *A sea light-house or sea-mark*, pharus *or* pharos. — *A sea-maid*, siren. — *A seaman*, nauta; navita (*poet.*). — *A common seaman*, socius navalis. — *Sea-port*, portus maritimus. — *town*, urbs maritima. — *Sea-room*, spatium in quo navis huc illuc ferri potest. — *Sea-service*, militia navalis. — *A sea-shock*, decumani fluctûs impressio. — *The sea-shore*, litus (maris). — *Of or belonging to the sea-shore*, litoralis. — *Sea-sick*, nauseans. — *Sea-sickness*, nausea. — *To be sea-sick*, nauseare in mari. — *Sea-water*, aqua marina.

Seaman. See above.

SEAL, signum, sigillum. — *He returned the letter without opening the seal*, literas integris signis reddidit. — *Of a seal*, sigillaris. — *A seal-ring*, annulus signatorius. — *To set his seal to*, subsigno, subscribo. — *The great or broad seal*, sigillum regium majus. — *A commission under the great or broad seal*, diploma regium signo majori consignatum. — *The privy seal*, sigillum regium minus *or* privatum. — *The lord privy seal*, sigilli regii minoris custos.

To Seal, signo, consigno, signo consignare; annulo sigillum imprimere; obsigno (*seal up*). — *To seal a letter*, epistolam signare, consignare, obsignare, epistolæ signum *or* sigillum imprimere. — *To unseal or break open a sealed letter*, resigno; linum *or* sigillum incidere. — *To seal* (*fig.*), signo (*make more firm*). But see *Crown*.

Sealer, signator, obsignator.

Sealing (*marking*), signatio: (*signature*), signatura.

SEAL (*the creature*), vitulus marinus.

SEAM, sutura (also *a suture*, of the skull). — *To sow a seam*, *To seam*, assuo, consuo. — *Seam-rent*, dissutus. — *To seam-rent*, dissuo, resuo. — *Full of seams*, suturis abundans. —— ¶ *A seam* (*measure*), frumenti mensura octo modios continens. — *Seamed*, sutus, consutus, sutilis.

Seamless, non consutus *or* consutilis.

Seamstress, puella *or* mulier, quæ acu victum quæritat.
SEAR, SERE, siccus, aridus.
To Sear (*burn with a hot iron or candle*), ferro candente *or* candelâ accensâ urere, ustulare, inurere. — *Seared*, adustus, inustus.
Searedness *of conscience*, conscientia nullâ religione tacta.
Searing, ustio. — *A searing-iron*, cauterium. — *A searing-candle*, candela ad aliquid ustulandum apta.
Searwood, ramalia.
SEARCH, *v.* scrutor, rimor, exploro, indago, investigo; inquiro, perquiro, exquiro. — *To search diligently*, perscrutor, accuratissime indagare, investigare *or* disquirere. — *To search after*, quæro, conquiro, perquiro. — *To search out*, disquiro, exquiro. — *To search or trace out*, vestigo, investigo, pervestigo. — *To search or fish out*, expiscor. — *To search or examine a person*, aliquem excutere *or* scrutari. — *To search one's trunks*, arcas alicujus perscrutari. — *To search wounds*, specillo vulnera tentare *or* explorare. — *Searched*, exploratus, exquisitus, vestigatus, investigatus. — *Having searched*, rimatus, scrutatus. — *Searched out*, indagatus, exploratus, investigatus. —— ¶ *To search or pierce* (*as liquor*), penetro; se insinuare.
Search, Searching, scrutatio; inquisitio, disquisitio, indagatio, investigatio. — *A searching out*, indagatio, investigatio. — *A diligent searching*, perscrutatio, pervestigatio, conquisitio.
Searcher, scrutator, inquisitor, conquisitor, indagator, indagatrix; investigator, explorator.
SEASON, tempestas, tempus. — *of the year*, anni tempus. — *The four seasons*, quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartitæ. — *It was a very cold or hard season*, tempestas erat perfrigida. — *A season fit for a voyage*, mare tempestivum ad navigandum. — *At this season*, hoc tempore. — *To take the diversions of the season*, capessere hujus anni temporis oblectamenta. — *In due season*, cum tempestivum fuerit. — *The severity of the season*, sævitia temporis. — *To gather fruits in their proper season*, tempestive fructus percipere *or* colligere. — *To let slip a proper season*, idoneam tempestatem prætermittere. — *A fit season*, occasio, opportunitas; tempestivitas. — *In season or in good season*, *adj.* tempestivus, opportunus. — *In season*, *adv.* tempestive, opportune. — *He set upon them in season*, eos in tempore aggressus est. — *In very good season*, peropportune. — *Out of season or unseasonable*, intempestivus, importunus, parum opportunus. — *Friendship is never out of season*, nunquam intempestiva amicitia est. — *Out of season* (*unseasonably*), intempestive, importune.
To Season *meats*, cibos condire, sale contingere. — *To season one's discourses with pleasant and facetious expressions*, sermones suos festivitate et lepore condire. — *To season or accustom a person to a thing*, aliquem alicui rei *or* aliquâ re assuefacere. — *To season a young person's mind with good principles*, juvenis animum bonis opinionibus imbuere *or* formare. — *Seasoned or accustomed to*, assuefactus, assuetus. — *Persons seasoned to labor*, homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti. — *Seasoned to the wars*, consuetus in armis ævum degere. — *A person seasoned or hardened in wickedness*, homo sceleribus assuefactus. — *Not seasoned or accustomed to labor*, insuetus laboris *or* labori. — *Well seasoned or relished*, boni saporis. — *A well-seasoned cask*, doliolum diu satis liquore aliquo imbutum. — *Well-seasoned timber*, materia soli et ventis satis diu exposita. — *Timber not well seasoned*, materia humida.
Seasonable, tempestivus, opportunus, maturus, commodus. — *A seasonable time*, tempus opportunum. — *Very seasonable*, peropportunus. — *To give children a seasonable or reasonable time for recreation*, ludum tempestivum pueris concedere.
Seasonableness, occasio, opportunitas, tempestivitas. — *of time or place*, temporis *or* loci opportunitas, tempus commodum, locus opportunus.
Seasonably, tempestive, opportune; mature; attemperate. — *Very*, peropportune.
Seasoner *of meat*, qui *or* quæ cibos condit.
Seasoning, conditio, conditus, conditura; condimentum.
SEAT, sessio, sedile, (*where one may sit*); sedes (*where he does really seat himself*); sella. — *A little seat*, sedecula. — *A seat of earth or turf*, cæspes. — *A seat of state*, solium, thronus. — *A seat or bench*, sella, scamnum. — *A low seat*, scabellum. — *A seat or form in a school*, classis (*class*). — *He is the highest scholar in the seat*, classem ducit. — *A seat or pew in a church*, subsellium circumseptum. — *A seat in a boat or barge for rowing*, transtrum. — *A seat of justice*, tribunal. —— ¶ (*dwelling, abode*, &c.), sedes, domicilium; habitatio; domus. — *A country-seat*, villa *or* domus rustica. — *A seat of war or scene of action*, sedes belli; locus in quo aliquid agitur. — *Italy was the seat of these transactions*, hæc in Italiâ gesta sunt. — *That country is the seat of tumults and disorders*, in illâ regione omnia miscentur et turbantur. — *The seat of the empire*, domicilium imperii. — *A bishop's seat or see*, sedes episcopalis. —— ¶ (*site*), situs.
To Seat *or put in a seat*, in sede locare *or* collocare. — *To seat one's self*, consido. — *To be seated*, sedeo. — *They seated themselves about Lesbos*, sedem cepere circa Lesbum. — *A town strongly seated*, oppidum situ firmissimum.
Seating, collocatio in sede. — *A seating one's self or sitting down*, sessio.
SECESSION (*going aside*), secessio, secessus.
SECLUDE, secerno; secludo, excludo. — *Secluded*, solitarius.
SECOND, *adj.* secundus. — *He is the second man in the kingdom*, secundus a rege est. — *To be the second man in the administration*, secundum imperii gradum tenere, *C. Nep.* — *A second course*, mensa secunda. — *Every second day, month, year*, &c., alterno quoque die, mense, anno, *etc.*; alternis diebus, mensibus, annis, *etc.* — *Of the second sort or class*, secundarius. — *Second-hand clothes, instruments, vessels*, &c., vestes, instrumenta, vasa, *etc.* usu nonnihil trita. — *A second Hercules*, alter Hercules. — *Second sight*, facultas inspiciendi futura. — *Second thought*, deliberatio matura *or* repetita. — *The second time*, secundo, iterum. — *The first, second and third time consul*, primo, iterum, tertium consul. — *Note.* When two things only are spoken of, it is better to use *alter*, to denote the *second*, than *secundus*; and this method of expression is sometimes used also, when the discourse turns upon a greater number; as, *on the first, second, third, and in short, all the subsequent days*, primo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus.
Second (*assistant*), *s.* adjutor; (*at a duel*), arbiter. — *He chose him for his second*, illum sibi adjutorem allegit. —— ¶ *A second of time*, minima pars horæ; temporis punctum.
To Second *or assist one*, aliquem juvare *or* adjuvare; alicui subsidium *or* suppetias ferre. — *I will be here present to second you, if need be*, ego in subsidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficies. — *You remember how generally I was seconded in that motion*, memoriâ tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurârint. — *I will second you in your discourse*, subserviam orationi tuæ.
Secondary, secundus, secundi loci, inferior, minoris momenti; alicui rei subjectus.
Secondly, secundo, iterum; deinde.
SECRET (*hidden*), arcanus, secretus, occultus; abditus; ab arbitris liber; latens. — *A secret or clandestine design*, clandestinum consilium. — *remedy or medicine*, remedium non commune *or* haud vulgare. — *A secret place*, locus ab arbitris liber: locus abditus; latebra; secessus. — *A secret accuser*, delator. — *A secret accusation*, delatio. — *To keep secret*, celo, reticeo, occulto, supprimo. — *He keeps it secret*, id occulte fert. — *Kept secret*, celatus, tectus. — *He hopes that it will be kept secret*, sperat fore clam. — *It must in any case be kept secret*, quoquo pacto tacito est opus. —— ¶ *Secret* (*endued with secrecy*), taciturnus, occultus.
Secret, *s.* — *In secret*, arcano, secreto, in occulto; clandestino; clam. — *It could not be smothered up in secret*, factum latere non potûit. — *He conferred with him in secret*, arcana cum illo collocutus est. — *Kept in secret*, abditus, abstrusus, reconditus. —— ¶ *A secret*, res arcana, secreta, occulta; res silenda; mysterium. — *Secrets*, arcana, secreta, occulta; commissa; silenda. — *It is a great secret*, est inter arcana Cereris. — *His mind labors with great secrets*, æstuat occultis animus semperque tacendis. — *They trust him with all their secrets*, intimus est eorum consiliis. — *To discover a secret to one*, arcanum alicui aperire, detegere, patefacere. — *To make no secret of an affair*, aliquid palam agere *or* aperte facere. — *The eagerness of the soldiers was no secret to the generals*, non fallebat duces impetus militum, *Tac.* — *Neither does he make any secret of the matter*, neque id occulte fert, *Ter.* — *Is he able to keep a secret?* poti'n' est hic tacere? — *I am not able to keep a secret*, plenus rimarum sum; hâc atque illâc perfluo, *Ter.* — *The secrets of one's heart*, animi secreta; abditi sensus animi. — *The secrets of an art*, arcana artis; intima alicujus disciplinæ mysteria. — *To disclose secrets*, commissa operta proferre. — *A person that can keep secrets*, arcanus. — *An excellent secret for doing a thing*, præclara, nec vulgaris, alicujus rei efficiendæ ratio.
Secrecy (*silence*), taciturnitas; silentium: (*retirement*), recessio, recessus, secessus.
To Secrete (*conceal*), occulto, celo, furtim abducere.
Secreting, occultatio furtiva.
Secretly, secreto, clam, furtim, arcano, occulte, clanculum, abdite, abscondite; dissimulanter; dissimulatim, *Quint.*
Secretness, taciturnitas. See *Secrecy*.
Secretary, scriba, librarius, amanuensis, a manu, ab epistolis, a secretis, servus ad manum. — *This letter was written by my secretary*, hæc epistola librarii manus est. — *A secretary of state*, scriba regius, publicis rebus præpositus. — *The king's privy secretary*, regis scriba privatus.
Secretariship, scribæ munus.
Secretory, secernens.
SECT, secta. — *The sect of the Epicureans*, Epicuri schola. — *Such as are of that sect*, qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ *or* ex illâ doctrinâ. — *Of what sect?* cujas? — *Of the sect of Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics*, &c., a Platone, Aristotele, e Stoâ. — *Of our sect*, nostras. — *Of your sect*, vestras.
Sectary, sectator; alienis ab ecclesiâ lege stabilitâ opinionibus imbutus.
Sectarism, pertinax ab obedientiâ ecclesiæ debitâ discessio.
SECTION (*cutting*), sectio: (*dividing*), in partes *or* capita distributio: (*part*), particula.
SECULAR (*of an age*), secularis: (*not ecclesiastical*), *say* civilis; profanus: (*worldly*), a rebus divinis alienus; externus. — *A secular priest*, sacerdos nulli classi ascriptus. — *Secular affairs*, negotia civilia. — *The secular arm or power*, civilium magistratuum potestas.
Secularity, animus terræ affixus *or* ad rem nimis attentus.
Secularly, hominum profanorum more.
SECUNDINES, secundæ, *pl.*
SECURE (*safe*), tutus, securus, salvus; cautus. — *Is no one secure of any thing?* nihilne esse proprium cuiquam? *Ter.* —— ¶ (*careless*), securus, otiosus, negligens, remissus.
To Secure (*make safe*), tutum reddere, facere, præstare; in tuto collocare; salvum præstare; munio. — *Secured* (*made safe*), salvus redditus *or* præstitutus. — *To secure one's self from danger*, se a periculo defendere, servare; se e periculo liberare, eripere. — *To secure one from enemies*, aliquem ab inimicis protegere *or* defendere; vim *or* injuriam inimicorum ab aliquo propulsare; adversus inimicos emunire. — *To secure a house from fire*,

ædes ab igne munire. — *To secure from cold, winds, &c.*, a frigore, ventis, *etc.* defendere. — *To secure money to one*, alicui pecuniam chirographo, ædificiis *or* fundis oppigneratis, *etc.*, tutam præstare.—*To secure* (*apprehend or imprison*), prehendo, comprehendo, deprehendo, in custodiam tradere *or* in carcerem conjicere.

Securing, rei in tutum collocatio.

Securely (*safely*), tute, tuto, secure: (*carelessly*), remisse, negligenter.

Security (*freedom from fear*), securitas, tranquillitas; otium: (*safety*), salus.—*Neither armies nor treasures are the security of kingdoms, but friends alone*, non exercitus, neque thesauri, præsidia regni sunt, verum amici, *Sall.*—*To live in security*, in otio vitam agere, in otio senescere. —— ¶ *Security or bail*, vadimonium; cautio, satisdatio: (*the person, in a criminal matter*), vas: (*for debt*), præs, sponsor. — *They bound each of his securities in three thousand asses*, unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligârunt, *Liv.* — *Security* (*engagement*), sponsio, sponsorum interpositio *or* interventio. — *Let him give security for the damage*, satisdet damni. — *To put in or give security*, satisdo. — *To take security*, satis accipere. — *A taking of security*, satis acceptio.

SEDAN, lectica; sella gestatoria.

SEDATE, placidus, quietus, sedatus, serenus, tranquillus.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius.

SEDGE, ulva, carex.

Sedgy, ulvis obductus.

SEDIMENT, sedimentum; crassamentum; fæx.

SEDITION, seditio; motus (*political commotion*). — *Matters ran so high as to end almost in sedition*, prope ad seditionem ventum est. — *To cause, excite, or stir up a sedition*, seditionem concitare, excitare, commovere, conflare, facere. — *To appease a sedition*, seditionem sedare *or* comprimere.

Seditious, rerum evertendarum cupidus; seditiosus, factiosus, tumultuosus. — *A seditious person*, seditionis stimulator, concitator *or* fax.

Seditiously, seditiose, turbulenter, turbide.

SEDUCE (*mislead or deceive*), seduco, pellicio, decipio; promissis aliquem in fraudem impellere; in fraudem illicere: (*debauch or corrupt*), aliquem corrumpere, depravare, pravis moribus imbuere *or* corruptelarum illecebris irretire; alicujus animum et mores corrumpere.

Seducement, irritamentum; *pl.* illecebræ, lenocinia.

Seducer (*misleader*), deceptor: (*debaucher or corrupter*), corruptor.

Seducing, Seduction, seductio, deceptio.

SEDULOUS, sedulus, assiduus, diligens.

Sedulously, sedulo, strenue, studiose, assidue, diligenter.

Sedulity, sedulitas, assiduitas; diligentia.

SEE, *subst.* diœcesis.

SEE, *v.* video (*a.* and *n.*), conspicio (*a.*), cerno (*a.* and *n.*); intelligo. — *I cannot see*, cæcus sum. — *I saw you through the chink of the door*, ego per rimulam ostii observabam te. — *I plainly see them*, mihi ante oculos versantur. — *Let me but see the old man*, cedo senem. — *But see, I pray, what followed*, sed attende, quæso, quæ sint consequuta. — *See what they think of this*, quid his de illo placet, exquire. — *As far as I can see*, quantum intelligo. — *Let me see your hand*, cedo manum. — *Methinks I see*, videor videre. — *I will see what may be allowed me*, experiar quid mihi concedatur. — *Go see*, quære qui respondeat. — *A gallant navy to see*, præclara classis in speciem. — *Fair to see*, speciosus, aspectu eximius. — *Seeing clearly*, oculatus; perspicax. — *See!* en! ecce! aspice! — *And see, there she is*, atque eccam! — *See, here is Davus*, hem tibi Davum. — *You cannot see the wood for trees*, in mari aquam quæris. — *The enemy's navy was seen*, conspecta classis hostium est. — *So small that it cannot be seen*, tam subtilis, ut aciem oculorum fugiat. — *It is commonly so seen*, more hominum evenit. — *Which may be seen*, aspectabilis, quod cerni potest; conspicuus, oculis subjectus; perspicuus, evidens. — *To see afar off*, prospicio. — *To see clearly*, perspicio. — *To go to see or visit one*, viso, inviso; visito. — *To see or look into*, introspicio, perspicio. — *To see into one's thoughts or designs*, ad sensum alicujus penetrare; abditos animi sensus intelligere. — *To see into or examine a thing*, inspicio, inquiro, examino, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo. — *To see one home*, aliquem domum deducere *or* ad domum usque comitari. —— ¶ *To see to* (*take heed of*), video, caveo; curo, provideo. — *I will see to that*, ego istuc videro. — *See that you do nothing unbecoming your character*, cave faxis quidquam te indignum. — *Let the buyer see to it*, caveat emptor. —— ¶ *Well seen* (*skilful*) *in a thing*, peritus, gnarus, expertus. — *He is a man well seen in the world*, homo est longo rerum usu peritus. — *Susanna was well seen in the management of public affairs*, reipublicæ gnarus erat Sisenna. — *A person well seen in military affairs*, homo belli *or* bello expertus.

Seeing, *Seeing that*, quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, siquidem, cum. — *Seeing that is your pleasure*, quando ita placet. — *Seeing that Homer lived before the building of Rome*, siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam. — *Seeing these things are so, you ought to be the more watchful in this affair*, isthæc cum ita sint, tanto magis te advigilare æquum est.

Seeing, *s.* visio. — *Seeing is believing*, oculis magis habenda fides, quam auribus.

Seer (*prophet*), vates.

SEED, semen (*prop.* and *fig.*); stirps (*fig.*). — *The seed contains the virtue of those things which are produced by it*, in seminibus inest vis earum rerum quæ ex his progignuntur. — *The seeds of virtue are, as it were, ingrafted in our souls*, sunt in animis quasi virtutum semina. — *Seed-time*, sementis, tempus sationis. — *It is now seed-time*, nunc credenda Ceres arvis (*poet.*). — *Of or belonging to seed*, seminalis; sementivus, sementinus. — *The husk of seeds*, seminum folliculus. — *A seed-plat*, seminarium. — *A sowing of seed*, seminatio. — *A sower of seed*, seminator. — *Produced by seed*, seminatus. — *A seedsman or seller of seeds*, qui semina venditat. — *To run to seed*, in semen ire *or* abire; semento, semen ferre *or* reddere. — *To sow seed*, sero, semino; semina spargere; sementem facere; semina terræ mandare. — *We do not use to sow seed in a worn-out and unfruitful soil*, semina in solum effetum et sterile non spargimus. — *To sow the seeds of discord*, discordias serere, lites disserere.

To **Seed**. See *to run to Seed*.

Seedling, planta *or* flos tenuis, gemmascere incipiens.

Seedsman. See above.

Seedy (*abounding with seed*), seminosus.

SEEK (*search after*), quæro, conquiro, requiro; indago: (*seek to obtain*), quæro, peto, appeto, sequor, consector, capto. — *To seek to* (*do this or that*), studeo, cupio; operam dare ut, *etc.* — *Whilst I seek to please you*, dum studeo tibi obsequi. — *I seek your good*, tuis inservio commodis. — *You may as well bid me seek a needle in a bottle of hay*, jubeas unâ operâ me piscari in aëre. — *To seek for aid*, auxilium alicujus implorare; ad fidem alicujus se conferre, ad aliquem auxilii causâ se recipere. — *To seek diligently*, quærito, rimor, scrutor, perscrutor, investigo; perquiro, conquiro. — *To seek out*, exquiro. — *To seek* (*endeavor or contrive*), conor; machinor, molior. — *To seek one's death*, vitæ alicujus insidias struere *or* parare. — *Will you seek my death to get applause?* in meâ vitâ tu tibi laudem is quæsitum? — *To be to seek or at a loss for*, deficio. — *I am to seek for that*, id quæro. — *I am to seek what to do in that matter*, quid in illâ re agam nescio.

Seeker (*searcher*) *out*, indagator, quæsitor, investigator.

Seeking (*searching*) *after*, indagatio, investigatio.

SEEL *a hawk*, accipitris oculos tegere. — *To seel up the eyelids*, conniveo. —— ¶ *To seel a ship*, navem ad alterum latus inclinare.

SEEM, videor. — *It seems*, videtur; *or personally*, see *Appear*. — *It does not seem at all likely to me*, mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile. — *Seeming to be true*, verisimilis. — *Seeming to be what it is not*, simulatus.

Seemer, simulator.

Seeming, *s.* species.

Seeming, *adj.* opinatus; imaginarius; simulatus; fictus; *by* specie.

Seemingly, in speciem, specie; fronte *or* in frontem.

Seemingness, qualitas rei plausibilis.

Seemly, *adj.* decens, decorus, speciosus. — *Not seemly or unseemly*, indecens, indecorus. — *It is seemly*, decet, convenit, decorum est. — *It is not seemly*, dedecet, non decet, indecorum est.

Seemly, *adv.* decenter, decore.

Seemliness, decentia, condecentia; decor, decorum.

SEER, vates.

SEESAW, motus reciprocus, vacillatio.

To **Seesaw** *up and down*, vacillo.

SEETHE, *act.* coquo, concoquo: *neut.* ferveo, exæstuo. — *To seethe over*, exundo. — *To make to seethe*, fervefacio. — *Seethed, Sodden*, coctus; elixus. — *Seething hot*, fervens, fervidus. — *Half-sodden*, semicoctus.

Seether (*vessel*), ahenum coculum; olla: (*person*), coctor.

Seething, *s.* coctio, coctura. — *A seething over*, exundatio.

SEGMENT, segmentum.

SEGREGATION, segregatio, separatio, disjunctio.

SEIGNIOR, dominus. — *The grand seignior*, Turcarum imperator summus.

Seigniory. See *Lordship*.

Seigniorial, magnam ditionem habens, nemini subjectus.

SEINE (*net*), sagena, *Manil.*

SEIZE *or seize on*, prehendo, comprehendo, apprehendo; invadere in; involare in; capio, corripio, occupo. — *Great sorrow seized upon his spirits*, magnus eum dolor oppressit. — *Fear seized upon their minds*, illos incessit metus, *Ter.* — *To be seized with pain, sorrow, &c.*, dolore *or* tristitiâ corripi. —— ¶ *To be seized of a thing*, aliquid possidere *or* tenere.

Seizing, Seizure, comprehensio, prehensio; occupatio.

Seizin, possessio. — *To take seizin of*, arripio, occupo; possessionem capere; in possessionem venire.

SELDOM, raro; non sæpe, minus sæpe. — *I seldom receive any letters from you*, raras tuas accipio literas. — *I am seldom at Rome*, infrequens sum Romæ. — *He seldom appears in the senate*, minus in senatum venit. — *You come seldom to Athens*, Athenas insolens venis. — *One that seldom worships God*, Dei cultor infrequens. — *It is a thing seldom seen*, rarissimum est. — *Very seldom*, perraro, rarissime. — *They very seldom had any advice by letters in those times*, perraræ per ea tempora literæ fuêre.

Seldomness, raritas; insolentia.

SELECT, seligo, eligo. — *Selected*, selectus, seposItus.

Select, *adj.* selectus (*selected*). For the rest, see *Choice*.

Selecting, Selection, selectio. —— ¶ *A selection of*, *by* selectus (*e. g.* literæ selectæ).

Selecter, elector.

SELF, SELF-SAME, ipse, idem, unus et idem. — *It seems to be the self-same thing with that*, unum et idem videtur esse. — *I myself*, ego ipse, egomet. — *I paid the money myself*, ipse egomet solvi argentum. — *Thou thyself*, tu ipse, tute, tutemet. — *He himself, His own self*, ille ipse. — *She herself*, illa ipsa. — *The thing itself*, res ipsa. — *Self do, self have*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — *We ourselves*, nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi. — *You yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi. — *You yourself*, tu ipse. — *You have brought it on yourself*, tute hoc intristi, tibi omne est exedendum. — *They themselves, Their own selves*, illi

ipsi. — *Of himself, herself, themselves,* sui; [*in a different sense*], per se. — *By one's self,* solus. — *He and I by ourselves,* solus cum solo. — *We are here by ourselves,* hîc soli sumus. — *Lay the best hay by itself,* quod optimum fœnum erit, seorsum condito. — *Beside himself,* mente captus, delirans, delirus. — *He is beside himself, or not in his right senses,* animi, mentis *or* rationis non est compos. — *Self-conceit,* arrogantia, nimia sui fiducia; philautia. — *Self-conceited,* arrogans, nimium sibi placens; opinione inflatus, *Cic.* — *Be not so self-conceited,* noli tibi nimium placere. — *To be self-conceited,* altum sapere; nimium sibi placere. — *Self-conceitedness,* arrogantia, insolentia; affectatio nimia. — *Self-denial,* abstinentia. — *Self-evident,* per se clarus, manifestus *or* perspicuus. — *Self-love,* amor sui, philautia. — *Self-murder.* (See *Suicide.*) — *Self-will,* contumacia, pertinacia, obstinatio; animus offirmatus. — *Self-willed,* contumax, pertinax, obstinatus.

Selfish, qui suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur; suarum rerum cupidus, suo commodo serviens.

Selfishness, privatæ utilitatis studium; illiberalitas; avaritia; sordes.

SELL, vendo, venum dare. — *How do you sell these wares?* quanti has merces vendis? — *He sells cheaper than others,* vendit minoris, quam alii. — *He sold his goods at very high prices,* merces suas quam plurimo vendidit. — *He sold his native country for gold,* patriam auro vendidit. — *Even water, the cheapest thing in the world, is sold here,* venit vilissima rerum hic aqua. — *To sell by auction,* auctionor, auctionem facere; in auctione vendere; hastâ positâ vendere. — *To sell in fairs or public markets,* nundinor. — *To sell a man's life,* sanguinem alicujus addicere. — *To sell often or habitually,* vendito. — *To sell to divers persons or in divers parcels,* divendo. — *To sell by retail.* (See *Retail.*) — *To sell or be sold,* veneo, vendor. — *Things to sell,* res venales. — *To sell well,* facile vendi, vendibilem esse.

Seller, venditor, m.; venditrix, f. — *of old trumpery,* scrutarius. — *of toys,* qui crepundia venditat.

Selling, venditio.

SELVEDGE, fimbria, instita; limbus. — *To bind or border with a selvedge,* limbo obstringere, decorare, ornare.

SEMBLANCE, species; similitudo.

SEME *of corn,* frumenti octo modii.

SEMIBRIEF, nota semibrevis (*bad Lat.*).

SEMICIRCLE, semicirculus. — *Made like a semicircle,* semicirculatus.

Semicircular, semicirculatus; semicirculus.

SEMICOLON, *say* semicolon.

SEMIDIAMETER, dimidia diametri pars.

SEMINAL, seminalis.

SEMINARY (*nursery of learning*), seminarium. — *A seminary priest,* sacerdos seminarius (*say*).

SEMIQUAVER, nota semifusa (*bad Lat.*).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus, perpetuus.

Sempiternity, perennitas.

SENARY (*belonging to the number six*), senarius.

SENATE, senatus; patres. — *A senate-house,* curia. — *A full senate,* frequens senatus. — *To assemble the senate,* cogere *or* convocare senatum. — *To dismiss or prorogue the senate,* senatum dimittere. — *To expel out of the senate,* e senatu ejicere. — *An act of the senate,* senatus consultum. — *The seats in the senate-house,* senatoria subsellia.

Senator, senator. — *Senators,* senatores; patres. — *The order or rank of senators,* senatorius ordo. — *Senators of Rome!* patres conscripti!

Senatorial, senatorius; patricius: *or by genit.* senatus *or* senatorum.

SEND, mitto. — *If God send life,* si vita suppetat. — *God send he be well,* Deum quæso salvus ut sit. — *God send he live,* Deum quæso sit superstes. — *I will send you to bridewell,* ad pistrinum te dedam. — *To send about or round about,* circummitto. — *Being sent a long way about,* magno circuitu missus. — *To send away,* mitto; lego; dimitto; abigo; demoveo. — *I will send him away,* ego hunc amovebo. — *To send back,* remitto. — *To send before,* præmitto. — *To send for,* arcesso; accieo, accio; aliquid afferri (advehi) jubere. — *Send for them when you will,* ubi voles arcesse. — *She sent for her husband out of the senate,* evocavit virum e curiâ, *Liv.* — *Sent for,* arcessitus, vocatus. — *To be sent for again,* repeti. — *And lo! after being cast off, I am now sent for again,* hem! repudiatus repetor, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 5, 15. — *Tell him I sent for him,* voca verbis meis. — *To send forth,* emitto. — *breath,* spiro, halo, exhalo. — *vapors,* vapores exhalare. — *To send from place to place,* circummitto. — *To send into exile,* relego, in exsilium mittere. (But see *Banish.*) — *To send one a letter,* ad aliquem literas dare *or* mittere. — *To send out,* emitto. — *To send out of the way,* ablego, amando, amoveo, amolior. — *To send over,* transmitto.

Sender, qui mittit.

Sending, missio. — *away,* dimissio, relegatio. — *back,* remissio. — *for,* accitus. — *forth,* dimissio. — *over,* transmissio. — *out,* emissio. — *out of the way,* amandatio, ablegatio.

SENESCHAL (*lord high steward*), *say* seneschallus.

SENIOR, major *or* grandior natu.

Seniority, ætatis prærogativa.

SE'NNIGHT. See *Week.*

SENSE (*the faculty*), sensus. — *The sense of hearing,* audiendi *or* aurium sensus; auditus. — *of seeing,* videndi, cernendi, oculorum sensus; visus. — *Out of his senses,* delirans, delirus, insanus, mente captus. — *To put or drive one out of his senses,* aliquem de sanitate et mente deturbare. — *Sense* (*understanding*), intelligentia, mens, judicium. — *Common sense,* judicium commune; intellectus communis, *Quint.* — *The common sense of mankind,* communis hominum sensus. — *Sense* (*wit, sharpness*), ingenium, sollertia, sagacitas: (*prudence or wisdom*), prudentia, sapientia; consilium: (*opinion*), opinio, sententia, mens: (*meaning*), sententia, vis, significatio. — *Have you lost your senses as well as your estate?* simul consilium cum re amisisti? *Ter.* — *A person of sense or good sense,* homo sapiens, prudens, magni *or* acris judicii; acri judicio *or* summâ sapientiâ præditus. — *To have a sense of true praise,* veræ laudis gustum habere, *Cic.* — *This is the proper sense of these words,* his verbis hæc subjecta notio est; hæc verba proprie sonant. — *That I may speak my sense,* ut sententiam meam exponam, explicem, proferam.

Sensation, sensus. — *A pleasant sensation,* voluptas. — *Painful,* dolor.

Senseless (*void of sense or feeling*), omni sensu carens, sensibus orbatus, nihil sentiens: (*foolish*), absurdus, ineptus; inanis: (*void of right reason*), expers rationis; a mentis sanitate alienus. — *Do you think me so senseless?* adeone vobis alienus a sanitate videor? — *A senseless fellow,* stupidus, plumbeus, stipes. — *Senseless with cold,* frigore stupefactus.

Senselessly (*foolishly, impertinently*), absurde, inepte.

Senselessness, stupor sensus: (*folly*), stultitia, stupiditas, vecordia.

Sensible (*that may be felt, &c.*), quod sentiri *or* sensibus percipi potest; sensibilis; externus: (*affecting the senses*), sensum movens, afficiens, feriens. — *Sensible grief,* res ad dolorem acerba. — *That news affected me with very sensible pleasure,* is nuntius multo mihi jucundissimus accidit. — *To be sensible of a thing,* sensu alicujus rei tangi, affici, moveri, commoveri: novi, sentio, intelligo. — *You seem not to be sensible of his boldness,* parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam. — *If he be sensible of pleasure,* si voluptatis sensum capit. —— ¶ *Sensible* (*wise*), prudens, sapiens. — *A sensible person or man of good sense,* homo sapiens, prudens, sagax, acri judicio præditus.

Sensibility, Sensibleness (*aptness to receive impressions of grief, joy, &c.*), animi *or* naturæ mollitia: (*power of feeling*), sentiendi vis, sensus.

Sensibly (*so as to affect the senses*), ita ut sensus moveat, sub sensum cadat *or* sensibus percipiatur: (*feelingly*), cum *or* non sine sensu doloris, mæroris, *etc.* — *All good persons were sensibly affected at the loss of him,* funus ejus bonis omnibus erat acerbum. — *I am sensibly grieved at that matter,* id mihi vehementer dolet. — *He is too sensibly affected with sorrow,* mollior est in dolore.

Sensitive (*endued with sense*), sensu præditus: (*quick to feel*), facile sentiens: (*quick to take affront*), mollis ad accipiendam offensionem (*e. g.* animus); irritabilis.

Sensory, sedes sensûs communis.

Sensual (*affecting the senses*), sensus movens, commovens, afficiens: (*carnal*), ad corpus pertinens, corporis; venereus: (*voluptuous*), voluptatibus corporis deditus; libidinosus.

Sensualist, homo voluptarius, voluptatibus corporis deditus, libidinosus, delicatus, mollis.

Sensuality, corporis voluptates; libidines; amor venereus.

Sensually, delicate.

SENTENCE, sententia. — *A little sentence,* sententiola. — *A definitive sentence,* sententia decretoria, judicium de summâ lite. — *A dark sentence,* sententia obscura, ænigma. — *A judge's sentence,* judicium, sententia. — *A perfect sentence or period,* periodus.

To Sentence (*pronounce sentence*), judicium facere; sententiam dicere, ferre, pronuntiare. — *To sentence or condemn to death,* capitis damnare, morti addicere.

Sententious, sententiosus, sententiis abundans *or* frequens; crebris sententiis tanquam luminibus ornatus.

Sententiously, sententiose.

Sententiousness, breves sed nervosæ sententiæ.

SENTIENT, sensu præditus, sentiens, percipiens.

SENTIMENT (*opinion*), sententia, opinio, sensus: (*saying*), dictum; sententia. — *According to my sentiment,* ut mea fert opinio. — *My sentiment is that you should go,* censeo ut proficiscaris. — *They are of different sentiments,* dissentiunt inter se. — *I am of the same sentiment with you,* tecum sentio.

Sentimental, mollis.

Sentimentality, nimia animi mollitia.

SENTINEL. See *Sentry.*

SENTRY (*guard*), excubiæ, vigiliæ: (*sentinel*), excubitor, speculator. — *A sentry-box,* specula, speculatoris gurgustium. — *To stand sentry,* excubare; excubias *or* vigilias agere. — *To relieve a sentry* (*as an officer*), vigilias deducere, speculatores collocare; vigilibus suas stationes assignare: (*as a soldier*), excubiis succedere; vices excubias agentis supplere.

SEPARATE, *v.* divido, dirimo, separo, sejungo, disjungo, segrego, distinguo; dissolvo; distraho, divello, dispello; abstraho, deligo, discludo, secerno: — *v. n.* solvor, dissolvor; sejungor; discedo. — *Nothing but death shall separate her and me,* hanc nisi mors mi adimet nemo, *Ter.* — *To separate himself, or retire from,* ab aliquo discedere *or* abire. — *To separate a company, marriage,* societatem, matrimonium distrahere. — *To separate out of the flock or company,* segrego. — *To separate land,* distermino, distraho. — *To separate or part persons fighting,* certamen dirimere. — *To separate the evil from the good,* iniquum secernere justo. — *To separate or quarter an army in different places,* exercitum in diversas regiones distrahere. — *Separated* (*disjoined*), separatus, semotus, sejunctus, sejugis, abalienatus. — *Persons separated from each other,* homines distracti. — *Separated from company,* dissociatus, a sociis semotus. — *Separated or divided,* divisus, diremptus, discretus, disssitus, distinctus. — *Not separated,* indiscretus, indistinctus.

Separate, *adj.* separatus, disjunctus, sejunctus. — *To take separate measures,* separatim sibi a ceteris consilium capere. — *To keep witnesses separate,* testes seorsim tenere.

Separable, separabilis.

Separately, separatim, seorsum, divisim; discrete.

Separating, Separation, separatio, disjunctio, secretio, diremptio, distractio; discessus; dissidium (*variance*). — *Away with those who would cause a separation between us*, valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt, *Ter.* — *Separation of man and wife*, divortium, discidium; abruptio matrimonii; repudium.

Separatist, qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.

SEPTEMBER, (mensis) September. — *Of September*, Septembris.

SEPTENARY (*belonging to seven*), septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL (*of seven years' space*), septennis.

SEPTENTRIONAL, septentrionalis, aquilonaris.

SEPTICAL, septicus, vim habens putrefaciendi.

SEPTUAGINT, septuaginta interpretes.

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum; tumulus, conditorium; monumentum. — *To be laid in the same sepulchre*, in eodem sepulcro condi. — *A sepulchre of raised stone*, sepulcrum e lapide excitatum. — *A stately sepulchre*, mausoleum. — *A place of sepulchres*, sepulcretum.

Sepulchral, sepulcralis.

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio. — *To give one sepulture, to sepulchre*, aliquem sepelire, humare, inhumare, sepulturâ ornare. —— ‖ See *Bury*.

SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, consequentia; consecutio. — *A sequel and order of things*, series ordoque rerum. — *A sequel* (*upshot*), effectus, eventus, exitus; eventum: (*after-time*), tempus posterum, futurum, venturum. — *In the sequel*, postero tempore, postea, posthac. — *The sequel of*, pars reliqua.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, confisco, proscribo, bona publico addicere; bona sequestri *or* sequestro dare. —— ¶ *Sequestered* (*retired*), abditus, reconditus.

Sequestrating, Sequestration, confiscatio, proscriptio.

Sequestrator, sequester; proscriptor, *Plin.*

SERAGLIO, gynæceum *or* palatium imperatoris Turcici.

SERAPH, *say* seraphus.

Seraphic, *say* seraphicus.

SERE. See *Sear*.

SERENADE, *s.* concentus nocturno tempore factus.

To Serenade *one*, aliquem fidium ac tibiarum (*or* vocis ac fidium) cantu honorare.

SERENE, mitis, lenis, serenus, placidus, tranquillus; liquidus. — *A serene brow or countenance*, frons serena *or* tranquilla; os serenum, vultus placidus. — *To make serene*, sereno.

Serenely, serene, placide, tranquille, leniter.

Sereneness, Serenity, serenitas, tranquillitas; animi æquitas.

SERF. See *Vassal*.

SERGE, panni genus lanei.

SERGEANT, SERJEANT (*apparitor*), lictor, apparitor; accensus: (*in the army*), optio; decurio.

Sergeantship (*apparitorship*), apparitura, lictoris munus.

SERIES, ordo; series.

SERIOUS (*grave or sober*), gravis, severus; serius; verus (*true*): (*momentous*, &c.), gravis; vehemens: (*earnest*), acer.

Seriously (*in earnest*), serio: (*gravely, soberly*), graviter, severe.

Seriousness, gravitas, severitas. — *A person given to seriousness*, homo gravitati addictus.

SERMON, oratio (sacra). — *A book of sermons*, orationum sacrarum liber. — *A funeral sermon*, oratio funebris. — *To preach a sermon*, orationem (sacram) habere; e (sacro) suggestu dicere. — *A funeral sermon*, defunctum e (sacro) suggestu laudare. — *A sermon-maker*, orator sacer.

SEROUS, *say* serosus.

SERPENT, serpens, anguis. — *with two heads*, amphisbæna. — *The horned serpent*, cerastes. — *The burning serpent*, dipsas. — *A water-serpent*, hydrus. — *A serpent's skin* (*when stripped off*), serpentis exuviæ. — *Bred or engendered of a serpent*, serpentigena (*poet.*). — *Bearing serpents*, serpentiger (*poet.*).

Serpentine, anguineus, tortuosus.

SERRIED, densus; confertus.

SERVE (*be a servant to*), alicui servire, famulari, ministerium facere. — *A serving man.* (See *Servant*.) — *He served a baker*, operam pistori locaverat. — *He serves or waits upon me in the most agreeable manner*, meo arbitratu mihi servit. — *To serve as a soldier*, milito, mereo, stipendium facere *or* merere. — *He served under Asdrubal*, sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit. — *Cæsar served first in Asia*, stipendia prima in Asiâ fecit Cæsar. — *He served in the same band*, in eâdem legione militabat. — *To serve under the command of a military officer*, alicujus castra sequi, sub aliquo merere. — *To serve in the cavalry, infantry*, equo (-is), pedibus merere. — *To serve God*, Deum colere, venerari. — *Served*, cultus, cultu dignatus. — *To serve at table*, ministro. — *To serve with wine, beer*, &c., alicui pocula ministrare, administrare. — *To serve or furnish one with any thing*, aliquid alicui præbere, porrigere, subministrare, suppeditare; aliquem aliquâ re instruere. — *First come, first served*, qui primus venerit, primus ferat. — *To serve one's self with or make use of*, utor. — *To serve up a dinner or supper*, cibos apponere; mensam epulis exstruere; cibos mensæ inferre. — *To serve one or do one service*, commodis alicujus servire, alicui servire, inservire. — *I will serve you all that lies in my power, either by words or deeds*, tibi, quoad potero, faciam et dicam. — *To serve* (*be useful*), esse *with dat.*, prodesse, ex usu esse, utilitatem habere, conduco: (*be sufficient*), sufficio, suppeto, satis esse. — *Learning serves to make one's life happy*, eruditio ad vitam beatam juvat. — *There is nothing but serves for some use every day*, omnia sunt collocata in usu quotidiano. — *Nothing serves so much to the acquiring of eloquence, as the writing down of one's thoughts*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quam scriptio. — *That excuse will not always serve*, ista excusatio non semper valebit. — *That will serve several good purposes*, ad multa utile erit. — *Serving a purpose*, ad rem aliquam utilis, commodus, idoneus, aptus. — *That will serve my purpose*, id ex usu meo erit. — *For a little will serve his turn*, nec enim multum opus est. — *My sight will not serve to read this letter*, ad hanc epistolam legendam parum prospiciunt oculi. — *As occasion shall serve*, pro re natâ. — *If opportunity serve*, si quid usu venerit. — *Whilst time served*, dum tempus tulit. — *Any thing will serve my turn*, mihi quidvis sat est. — *To serve for or instead of*, vicem alicujus rei præstare *or* supplere. — *I shall serve for a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *He shall serve for an example*, in exemplum ibit. — *To serve one the same sauce*, alicui par pari referre. — *To serve or put a trick upon one*, aliquid in aliquem fallaciæ conari, alicui verba dare; aliquem fallere, decipere *or* ludos facere. — *You are justly served for all your pranks*, ornatus es ex virtutibus tuis. — *I am rightly enough served*, pretium ob stultitiam fero. — *He is but served as he deserveth*, meritas pœnas luit. — *To serve or execute an office*, munus aliquod administrare *or* exsequi; munere fungi; magistratum gerere.

Servant, famulus; minister, administer; servus, puer, (*slave*); pedisequus (*lackey*). — *A maid or woman-servant*, ancilla, famula, ministra. — *A servant who attends on her mistress abroad*, pedisequa. — *A little man or maid-servant* (*slave*), servulus, servula. — *A retinue of servants*, famulitium. — *One's servants*, familia; famuli. — *Of servants*, famularis. — *The public servants*, qui publica munera administrant.

Service (*condition of a servant*), famulatus, ministerium; servitium, servitus, (*of a slave*). — *To be in a person's service*, esse in famulatu apud aliquem *or* in ministerio alicujus; operam suam alicui locavisse. — *Service done to a master or superior*, ministerium, opera. — *Service in war*, militia. — *A service or office*, munus, officium; partes; vices. — *To be in the English or French service*, Anglis, Gallis, *etc.* operam navare. — *To put one's self to service*, sese in servitutem dare. — *To dismiss or turn one out of his service*, e famulitio ejicere; rude aliquem donare; ab officio *or* munere dimittere. — *To neglect one's service*, officio deesse, munus deserere. — *Hard service or labor*, labor gravis, fatigatio ex labore. — *To put one to hard service*, aliquem labore fatigare, defatigare, frangere. — *Eye-service*, cultus perfunctorius. — *Service or worship*, cultus. — *Church service or divine service*, cultus divinus, preces publicæ, precum publicarum forma præscripta. — *To perform service at a church*, in æde sacrâ rem divinam facere, sacris operari. —— ¶ *Service* (*duty, assistance*), officium, obsequium; opera; (*use*), usus, utilitas. — *A person well attached to the service of the state*, vir singulari in rempublicam officio. — *On account of my services to oblige them*, propter meos officiosos labores. — *Have you any further service for me to do?* numquid vis aliud? — *Here is a man for your service*, hem, huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis. — *They have been of great service to me*, eorum bonâ operâ usus sum. — *He has done me excellent service*, de me optime meritus est. — *To do service*, prosum. — *They may do service*, usui esse possunt. — *I think he may do good service to the public*, is mihi publicis rationibus utilissimus fore videtur. — *Can I do you any service?* ecquid est quod meâ operâ opus sit tibi? — *For extraordinary services*, pro eximiâ operâ. — *To give or send one's service to a person*, aliquem absentem salutare; alicui salutem dare, dicere, impertire, precari. — *I am wholly at your service*, tuus totus sum; tibi sum addictissimus. —— ¶ *A service at tennis*, pilæ prior ictus. — *A service or course at a table*, ferculum. — *The first, second*, &c. *service or course at a table*, prima, secunda, *etc.* mensa. — *A service of silver plate*, vasa argentea. —— ¶ *A service-berry*, sorbum. — *A service-tree*, sorbus.

Serviceable (*useful*), utilis, commodus, opportunus, accommodatus, salutaris. — *It is a glorious thing to be serviceable to the state*, pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, *Sall.* —— ¶ (*officious*), officiosus, obsequiosus, obsequens: (*fit for service*), servitio aptus, utilis, accommodatus.

Serviceableness, utilitas, commoditas.

Serviceably (*usefully*), utiliter, commode, apte: (*officiously*), officiose, obsequenter.

Servile, servilis.

Servilely, serviliter, serviliter.

Servileness, Servility, vernilitas.

Servitude, servitus, servitium.

SESS. See *Assess*.

SESSIONS, SESSION, judicum consessus, conventus juridicus. — *A session of parliament*, tempus per quod senatus habetur; senatus. — *A sessions-hall*, forum juridicum. — *To hold the sessions*, conventus agere.

SESTERCE, sestertius. See the Lex.

SET (*put or place*), *v.* pono, statuo; loco, colloco: (*appoint*), statuo, constituo: (*plant*), planto, sero. — *Set or planted*, satus; sativus. — *Set* (*appointed, fixed*), certus, statutus, præscriptus, præfinitus. — *A set day or time*, status dies. — *At a set hour*, compositâ horâ. — *And let the gentle whispers of lovers be repeated in the evening at a set hour*, lenesque sub noctem susurri compositâ repetantur horâ, *Hor.* — *At the set hour*, ad horam. — *No day is set for his departure*, nondum certus est profectionis dies. — *A set price*, pretium præfinitum. — *A set form of prayers*, precum formula præscripta. — *Set* (*made for some particular purpose*), certo consilio paratus *or* comparatus. — *A set speech*, oratio certâ quâdam occasione scripta; commentatio. — *He is the first person who is said to have ambitiously coveted the kingdom, and to have made a set speech to soothe the minds of the people*, isque primus et petisse ambitiose regnum, et orationem dicitur habuisse ad concili-

andos plebis animos compositam, *Liv.* — *On set purpose*, deditâ operâ. — *He has not so much as a foot of land of his own to set his foot on*, pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet. — *As soon as ever we set foot on land*, ubi primum terram tetigimus. — *I set a good face on it*, spem vultu simulavi. — *To set or go about a thing*, aliquid aggredi, moliri, suscipere, capessere. — *To set one about a business or affair*, aliquid alicui mandare; alicui aliquid negotii dare *or* committere. — *To set or publish a matter abroad*, aliquid vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare; in vulgus indicare, in lucem proferre. — *To set a vessel abroach.* (See *Broach*.) — *To set (spread or stretch) abroad*, pando, dispando, expando. — *To set or place again*, repono, restituo. — *To set against or oppose*, oppono. — *I am sorry you have set so great a man against you*, miseret me tui, qui hunc tantum hominem feceris inimicum. — *To set one's self against*, oppugno, repugno; resisto. — *To set a person's mind against a thing, or make one have an aversion to it*, aliquem ab aliquâ re alienare *or* abalienare. — *To be set against a person*, aliquem abhorrere; ab aliquo alienum, aversum *or* alienatum esse; alieno *or* averso animo esse ab aliquo. — *To set one thing against another*, aliquid cum aliquo comparare *or* conferre. — *To set one agog*, aliquem ad aliquid agendum incendere; aliquem cupiditate rei incitare, impellere in spem alicujus rei. — *To set apart or aside*, sepono, secerno, discludo, segrego: (*postpone*), posthabeo: (*pass over*), omitto, prætermitto: (*reject*), rejicio. — *I set all other things aside*, omnes posthabui mihi alias res. — *Set aside*, amotus, remotus. — *To set away*, amoveo, removeo; alio loco ponere *or* collocare. — *I will set him away hence*, ego hunc amovebo. — *To set awry*, torqueo, distorqueo. — *To set or put back*, repello. — *To set or lay before one*, appono. — *To set or place before*, præpono. — *He sets the cart before the horse*, currus bovem trahit. — *To set between*, interpono. — *To set a bone*, os luxatum in locum restituere, os in suam sedem compellere, collocare. — *To set bounds to a thing*, modum alicui rei ponere. — *To set by or esteem*, æstimo, facio, duco. — *To set little or lightly by*, vili pendere, parvi ducere, flocci facere; susque deque habere; pro nihilo habere *or* ducere, (*esteem as nought*). — *To set much by or esteem highly*, magnifacio, magni pendere, plurimi facere. — *I set much by it*, in magno pretio habeo. — *Money is every where much set by*, plurimi passim fit pecunia. — *He is a man to be set much by*, homo est quantivis pretii. — *He sets too much by himself*, nimium sibi placet. — *To set one a crying*, excire lacrimas alicui. — *I set the man a crying by rating and chiding him in the bitterest language I could think of*, ad lacrimas coëgi hominem castigando, maleque dictis, quæ quidem quivi comminisci, *Plaut.* — *To set a dog on one*, canem in aliquem instigare. — *Set down in writing*, aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentarios referre; aliquid literis mandare *or* consignare; describo. — *He was set down in the roll*, nomen ejus in albo descriptum est. — *To set down a burden*, onus deponere. — *To set one's face by a looking-glass*, ad speculum vultum componere. — *To set fast*, figo, affigo, infigo; firmo, deligo. — *To set foot within doors*, in ædes pedem inferre. — *To set foot within the walls*, pedem intra mœnia inferre. — *To set a thing on foot*, rem aliquam instituere: propono; in medium afferre. — *To set forth (adorn)*, orno, adorno, exorno, decoro; excolo, expolio: (*commend*), laudo, collaudo, commendo; laudem tribuere *or* impertire; laudibus efferre *or* ornare; celebro: (*in a petition*), ostendo: (*describe a thing*), describo, expono. depingo, explico, enarro. — *To set forth the praises of brave men in verse*, fortium virorum res gestas decantare. — *To set forth on a journey*, in viam se dare. — *Set forth on his way*, egressus; profectus. — *To set forth a book*, librum edere, emittere, vulgare, publicare, publici juris facere. — *Set forth (published)*, editus, publicatus, promulgatus. — *To set forward*, procedo, progredior, profectum facere: (*promote a design*), consilio favere. — *To set one forward or encourage to do a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid agendum animare, instigare, hortari, incitare, stimulare, exstimulare, impellere; calcaria alicui admovere. — *To set one's self forward in the world*, honores ambire; honoribus velificari; occasiones divitias augendi captare. — *To set or make a slave free*, emancipo, manumitto; libertate *or* pileo servum donare. — *To set free or deliver from*, libero, eximo, eripio, expedio. — *from bondage*, e servitio liberare. — *To set a gloss upon a thing*, levigo, polio; nitorem rei inducere *or* addere; *fig.* culpam extenuare *or* elevare. — *To set one's hand to a piece of work*, aliquid suscipere; alicui rei operam dare, in aliquid diligenter incumbere. — *to a writing*, obsigno, manu suâ subscribere. — *To set or lay hands on*, prehendo, prehenso; in aliquem *or* aliquid manus injicere. — *Hard set, or brought to a nonplus*, ad incitas redactus. — *To set one's heart at rest*, animo esse otioso; ex animi sententiâ agere *or* vitam degere. — *To set one's heart or mind on a thing*, animum ad rem adjicere, ad aliquid animum impellere. — *To set a hen*, ova gallinæ supponere. — *They commonly set them on nine eggs*, ova ad incubandum supponunt plerumque novem. — *To set in*, indo, immitto. — *To set in gold or silver*, auro *or* argento inserere *or* circumdare. — *To set in (begin)*, ineo; appeto. — *A season set in for rain*, tempus pluviosum. — *To set one a laughing*, risum alicui movere. — *To set limits to*, definio, præfinio; termino; terminos præscribere, certis limitibus circumscribere. — *To set off (embellish)*, orno, adorno, exorno; polio, expolio. — *She had nothing to set off her native beauty*, nihil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem; nullis erat obnoxia gemmis. — *To set off (extol)*, laudibus efferre, vehementer laudare; in majus extollere; augeo. — *To set off (in a reckoning)*, subduco, deduco, detrabo. — *To set one's self out or dress fine*, cultu eleganti se ornare. — *To set one's self to ruin another*, ad alicujus perniciem incumbere. — *To set on or encourage to*, impello, stimulo, exstimulo, instigo; calcaria alicui admovere. — *To set on or upon*, impono; appono (*serve up*). — *Supper is set on the table*, cœna apposita est. — *To set on horseback.* (See *Horse*.) — *Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil*, asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum. — *Set on (resolved)*, certus: (*bent on*), in aliquid intentus. — *If you be set on it*, si certum est facere. — *A person set or bent on mischief*, homo ad facinus aliquod perpetrandum proclivis. — *To set at one.* (See *Atone, Reconcile*.) — *To set open*, recludo, aperio. — *To be set open*, pateo, patefio. — *To set in order*, ordino; in ordinem adducere *or* redigere; compono; dispono; digero, in ordinem digerere; dispenso. — *To set out (expose)*, expono. — *To set out (appoint)*, assigno, designo. — *Set me out so much of your land*, mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes. — *To set out of the way*, sepono, amoveo, removeo. — *To set out of order*, turbo, perturbo, confundo. — *To set out a ship*, navem instruere. — *To set out (adorn)*, orno. — *To set out for a journey*, in viam se dare; iter suscipere *or* inire. — *To set one over a work*, aliquem alicui negotio præficere. — *To set (plants)*, planto, sero, consero. — *To set or plant round about*, circumpango. — *To set right*, loco suo reponere. — *To set to rights*, corrigo, ad pristinum statum redigere *or* reducere. — *To set one a task*, pensum præscribere *or* injungere. — *To set one's teeth on edge*, dentes hebetare *or* stupefacere. — *To set (appoint) a time and place*, diem et locum constituere *or* præfinire. — *To set to or before*, appono, admoveo. — *To set or put together*, compono, committo; confero. — *Set together*, compactus, bene compositus. — *To set together by the ears*, discordiam concitare, dissensionem commovere, lites serere. — *They set us together by the ears*, committunt nosmet inter nos. — *To set together again*, reconcinno. — *To set types*, typos *or* literarum formas componere. — *To set a true value on a thing*, æquo pretio æstimare. — *To set up*, exstruo; ædifico; statuo; exigo; instituo, constituo. — *To set up for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. — *To set up for a fine gentleman*, magnificam personam gerere *or* sustinere. — *To set up a cry*, clamorem tollere. — *To set up a laughter*, rideo, risum edere. — *To set up at an inn*, apud hospitem deversari. — *To set up a coach (take the horses from it)*, abjungo, equorum solvere colla: (*ride in one of one's own*), curru proprio vehi; currum sibi proprium parare. — *To set up a shop or trade*, tabernam aperire, quæstum occipere, officinam instituere. — *To set upon*, adorior, aggredior, impetum facere in, invadere in. (See *Assault*.) — *Set upon by violence*, vi petitus *or* impetitus. (See *Set On*.) — *To set his wit to children*, committere se pueris. — *To set the watch or guard*, præsidia disponere, custodes collocare. — *To set to work*, negotium alicui dare, imperare, mandare, committere. —— ¶ *To set (as the sun)*, occido. — *As the sun set*, cum occidente sole. —— ¶ (*sharpen*), acuo. —— ¶ *To set with a setter*, avibus indicante cane insidiari. —— ¶ *Sharp-set (hungry)*, esuriens; famelicus. — *Well-set*, homo compacto corpore et robusto.

Set (*complete suit of any thing*), *s.* instrumentum, apparatus; *sometimes* synthesis; numerus justus. — *of cards*, chartarum (lusoriarum) fasciculus. — *of diamonds*, gemmeus ornatus. — *of household furniture*, supellectilis omne instrumentum. — *A set of horses*, equi. — *A set or company of men*, quidam homines propter aliquid insignes *or* ejusdem sectæ. — *A set or gang of dissolute fellows*, flagitiosorum grex. — *A set or concert of music*, plurimorum sonorum concentus. — *A set or row of trees*, ordo arborum. — *A set or plant of a tree*, planta, plantarium. — *A set or slip*, propago. — *A set-off or ornament*, ornatus, ornamentum. — *The set of sun*, solis occasus; sol occidens.

Setter (*planter*), sator, seminator, consitor. — *A setter to hire*, locator. — *A setter forth*, editor, auctor, promulgator. — *A setter on*, ductor. — *He is the setter on*, huic rei est caput. — *A setter (pimp)*, leno. — *A bailiff's setter*, lictoris assecla. — *A setter forth of games*, munerarius. — *A setter (scout)*, explorator, præcursor. — *A setter or setting dog*, canis subsidens *or* cubitor.

Setting, positio, positura. — *apart*, separatio. — *forward*, profectio, progressus. — *off*, distinctio. — *in order*, dispositio, dispositus. — *A setting-stick*, pastinum. — *A setting up*, erectio. — *A setting upon (assaulting)*, aggressio, oppugnatio; impetus. — *The setting of the sun*, solis occasus.

SETACEOUS, ex setis aptus.

SETTLE, *s.* sessio, sedile; sella; sedes. — *A little settle*, sedecula, sellula. — *A settle-bed*, lectus sellæ formam habens.

To Settle, *v. a.* statuo, constituo; colloco; affirmo, confirmo, stabilio. — *To settle the time for executing a design*, tempus alicujus rei gerendæ præfinire. (But see *Agree, Appoint*.) — *To settle accounts*, rationes conficere *or* conferre. — *affairs*, res suas ordinare *or* disponere, constabilire. — *expenses*, sumptus moderari; sumptibus modum ponere *or* statuere. — *You will see all these things, which were in confusion, quietly and peaceably settled*, videbis omnia hæc, quæ turbata fuerunt, pace et otio residere. — *Settled*, constitutus, institutus, ratus, confirmatus. — *These things were settled by our ancestors*, hæc a majoribus instituta sunt. — *Our affairs are well settled*, collocata est bene res nostra. — *He said that the time for executing the design was not yet settled*, dixit, tempus agendæ rei nondum stare, *Liv.* — *These advantages are settled by treaty*, hæ utilitates disertim pactæ sunt. — *To settle the state, the constitution*, rempublicam constituere, componere; statum civitatis ordinare. — *To settle a thing by good arguments*, aliquid validis rationibus et argumentis confirmare. — *To settle an estate upon one*, aliquem heredem suum instituere, scribere, facere;

— *one's whole estate*, aliquem heredem ex asse constituere. — *To settle a stipend out of the public money on a person*, stipendium alicui ex publico statuere. — *To settle or be settled*, consido, considdeo; consisto. — *To settle one's habitation*, sedem figere. — *To settle one's self and all one's effects at London*, sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Londini collocare. — *To settle in a place*, in aliquo loco sedem figere; alicubi sedem et domicilium collocare. — *To settle or sink to the bottom*, sido, resido. — *To settle as beer*, &c., defervescere et purgari. — *To settle on the lungs* (*as a disease*), pulmonibus incumbere. — *To settle or light upon*, insido. —— ¶ *To settle a country*. See *Colonize*, *People*.

Settledness, stabilitas, firmitas.

Settlement, Settling, constitutio. — *The settlement of the Christian religion*, Christianæ religionis constitutio. — *He assisted his friends in their settlement in the world*, amicis opitulatus est in re quærendâ *or* augendâ. — *The settlement of a daughter*, filiæ collocatio. — *To make a settlement upon one*, libello domos, fundos, *etc.* alicui addicere. —— ¶ (*agreement*), pactum, fœdus, stipulatio: (*fixed place of abode*), domicilium, sedes, habitatio: (*colony*), colonia.

Settling. See *Sediment*.

SEVEN, septem; septeni. — *The seven at cards or other games, say* heptas. — *Seven times*, septies. — *The seven stars* (*Pleiades*), Pleïades; vergiliæ, suculæ. — *The seven stars* (*Charles's Wain*), septentriones, ursa major; arctos. — *Seven years old*, septennis; septem annorum. — *The space of seven years*, septennium. — *Seven hundred*, septingenti. — *The seven hundredth*, septingentesimus. — *Of seven hundred*, septingenarius. — *Seven hundred times*, septingenties. — *To lie at sixes and sevens*, turbari, perturbari, commisceri. — *Seven-fold*, septemplex; septemgeminus (*poet.*). — *Seven feet long*, septempedalis, septem pedes longus *or* in longitudinem. — *Divided into seven streams or channels*, septemfluus (*poet.*). — *A sevennight*. See *Week*.

Seventeen, septemdecim.

Seventeenth, decimus septimus.

Seventh, septimus.

Seventhly, septimum; septimo loco.

Seventy, septuaginta. — *Of seventy*, septuagenarius. — *Seventy times*, septuagies.

Seventieth, septuagesimus.

SEVER, separo, segrego; sejungo, sevoco, secerno, deduco, dejungo, disparo, divido. — *Severed*, separatus, sejunctus, semotus.

Severing, separatio, sejunctio.

Several (*many*), aliquot; nonnulli; plures, complures; multi. — *Several men, several minds*, quot homines, tot sententiæ. —— ¶ (*distinct*), distinctus, disjunctus, sejunctus, diversus, varius. — *Three several times*, ter separatis temporibus.

Severally, singulatim, sigillatim, seorsum, separatim; dispersim; articulatim, *Cic.*; discriminatim, *Var.*

SEVERE (*hard, rigorous*), severus, austerus, durus, asper, morosus, tetricus; præfractus: (*grave, sober*), gravis, sobrius, serius. — *A severe winter*, hiems frigidissima. — *To be very severe upon one*, acerbe quempiam accipere; cum aliquo summo jure agere. — *Very severe*, perseverus, pertristis.

Severely, severe, austere, aspere, duriter, atrociter.

Severity, severitas, austeritas, asperitas, duritas; duritia. — *Did you dread my severity?* num meam sævitiam veritus es? *Ter.* — *He first reformed the vicious and idle soldiers without any severity, by exercising, rather than punishing them*, is primum militem vitiosum et ignavum exercendo magis, quam puniendo, sine aliquâ acerbitate correxit, *Eutrop.* — *To proceed to severities*, aliquid gravius in aliquem statuere.

SEW, suo. — *To sew before*, præsuo. — *behind*, desuo. — *in*, insuo. — *to*, assuo. — *together*, consuo. — *That is or may be sewed*, sutilis.

Sewer (*one that sews*), sutor.

Sewing, sutura — *together*, consutura.

SEWER (*that serves up a feast*), dapes ferens; ferculorum anteambulo *or* structor; dapifer (*poet.*). —— ¶ *A common sewer*, cloaca.

SEX, sexus. — *The male sex*, sexus virilis. — *The female*, sexus muliebris. — *A person of a doubtful sex, or a hermaphrodite*, homo sexu ambiguo.

SEXENNIAL, sexto quoque anno factus, *etc.*; sex annorum.

SEXTON, æditius, æditimus. See *Gravedigger*.

Sextry (*vestry*), sacrarium.

SHABBY, sordidus. — *A shabby fellow*, homo pannis obsitus, homo tressis; balatro.

Shabbily. — *Shabbily clothed*, male vestitus, pannosus. — *Shabbily entertained*, male exceptus.

Shabbiness, vestes malæ *or* pannosæ, vestitus malus; sordes.

SHACKLES, vincula, catenæ, compedes. — *Foot-shackles*, pedicæ. — *Hand-shackles*, manicæ.

To Shackle, vinculis colligare; catenis vincire; manicas, *etc.* alicui injicere: — impedio.

SHAD, clupea, alosa major.

SHADE, SHADOW, umbra: (*seeming, appearance*), umbra, imago, species, instar: (*favor, protection*), umbra, præsidium, tutela, tutamen, tutamentum: (*trace*), vestigium: (*type*), typus. — *To cast a shadow*, umbram facere; (*of the shining body*), umbram facere, jacere. — *In the shade*, in umbrâ; sub umbrâ. — *To get into the shade*, in opacum se conferre *or* recipere. — *To fear his own shadow*, timere umbram suam; omnia timere. — *To fear a mere shadow*, umbras timere. — *Making or casting a shadow*, umbrifer. — *A person who is afraid of his own shadow*, meticulosus. — *A mere shadow* (*very lean person*), homo valde macilentus, qui nil est nisi ossa et pellis. —— ¶ *The shades of the departed*, umbræ; manes.

To Shade, Shadow (*overshadow*), umbro, inumbro, obumbro, opaco, obscuro: (*cover*), tego. — *To shadow a picture*, umbras picturæ addere, apponere, inserere. — *To shadow out*, adumbro. — *Shaded, Shadowed*, umbratus, adumbratus, obumbratus, inumbratus.

Shadowing, adumbratio.

Shady, Shadowy, umbrosus, opacus; obscurus. — *They walked on the shady bank*, in opacâ ripâ inambulabant. — *A shady place*, umbraculum, opaca locorum.

Shadiness, opacitas.

SHAFT (*arrow*), telum, spiculum, calamus; sagitta. —— ¶ *The shaft or spire of a church*, ædis sacræ pyramis. —— ¶ *The shaft of a pillar*, columnæ scapus. —— ¶ *A shaft in a mine*, puteus, *in connection*.

SHAG *of cloth*, villus.

Shagged, Shaggy, villosus, hirsutus.

SHAGREEN *leather*, squali *or* canis marini corium.

SHAKE (*agitate*), quatio, concutio, quasso, moveo, agito, commoveo, jacto, vibro. — *To shake so as to loosen*, labefacio, labefacto. — *They shake the foundation of the state*, reipublicæ fundamenta labefactant. — *She shakes her sides with laughter*, risu latera commovet. — *To shake hands*, dextras conjungere *or* dextram dextræ conjungere. — *To shake the head*, caput quatere, quassare, concutere, agitare; renuo (*in refusal*). — *To shake off*, excutio, decutio, rejicio; se ex aliquâ re extricare *or* expedire. — *To shake off the yoke*, jugum excutere. — *To shake often*, agito, quasso. — *To shake* (*as a trotting horse*), succutio, succusso. — *To shake up and down*, jacto, vibro. — *To shake the rod over one*, virgam alicui intentare. — *To be shaken*, nutare, titubare. — *His fidelity for my interest was never shaken*, illius in meâ causâ nunquam contremuit fides. — *The firmness of his friendship begins to be shaken*, stabilitas amicitiæ vacillat. — *To be shaken in one's resolution*, animo fluctuare *or* fluctuari. — *Which may be shaken*, agitabilis. — *Not to be shaken off*, inextricabilis. — *To shake* (*v. n.*) *as in an ague*, cohorreo. — *To shake* (*neut.*) *for fear*, tremo, contremo, contremisco; horreo. — *To shake* (*neut.*) *with cold*, frigore horrere *or* tremere. — *To shake* (*in singing*), modulor. — *Shaking for fear*, trepidus, tremebundus. — *Shaking with cold*, frigore horrens. — *Shaking up and down*, tremulus, mobilis.

Shaker (*person who shakes*), qui quassat *or* concutit.

Shake, *s.* motio, motus; quassatio. — *in music*, modulatio.

Shaking (*the act of*), quassatio, concussio, jactatio. — *A shaking* (*neut.*), tremor. — *A shaking for cold*, horror. — *A shaking up and down*, agitatio. — *A shaking* (*jolting*), succussus, succussio.

SHALE. See *Shell*.

SHALL *is often the sign of the future tense.* — *I shall walk*, ambulabo. — *I shall write*, scribam. — *I shall quite shame myself here to-day*, ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo. — *We shall all die*, moriendum est omnibus.

SHALLOON, panni rasi genus a Catalauno nomen habens.

SHALLOP, paro, lembus, scapha.

SHALLOT, allium Lusitanicum, cepa setania.

SHALLOW (*not deep*), tenuis; tenui aquâ fluens. — *Shallow places, Shallows*, vada; loca vadosa; (vada) brevia *in poet.* — *Full of shallows*, vadosus. — *To pass over a shallow*, per vadum transire. —— ¶ (*superficial*), parum subtilis: (*dull*), hebes, tardus, bardus: (*dry, insipid*), jejunus, insulsus, inficetus.

Shallowly, jejune; inepte, insulse.

Shallowness *of water*, aqua tenuis. — *Shallowness in understanding*, tarditas ingenii; imperitia.

Shallows. See *Shallow*.

SHALM, SHAWM, tuba cornea.

SHAM *one*, *v.* aliquem ludificari, fallere, decipere.

Sham (*cheat*), *s.* dolus, fallacia. — *I will put the grand sham on this family*, in horum familiam frustrationem hodie hic injiciam maximam, *Plaut.*

Sham, *adj.* commenticius, fictus, simulatus.

SHAMADE. — *To sound or beat a shamade*, tubæ *or* tympani sono hostem ad colloquium evocare: deditionem significare.

SHAMBLES, macellum, laniarium. — *Of the shambles*, macellarius. — *One that sells provisions in the shambles*, macellarius.

SHAME (*the feeling*), pudor; verecundia; pudicitia: (*disgrace*), dedecus, infamia, ignominia; opprobrium, propudium. — *If he have any shame in him*, si quid in homine pudoris est. — *Shame upon it!* proh pudor! o indignum facinus! — *Every one cries shame of it*, clamant omnes indignissime factum. — *It is a shame for them*, turpe est eis. — *To put off shame*, pudorem amittere *or* exuere; verecundiam abjicere; os perfricare; verecundiæ fines transire.

To Shame (*make ashamed*), alicui pudorem incutere *or* afferre; aliquem pudore afficere *or* suffundere. — *To shame or disgrace a person*, alicui infamiam afferre, ignominiam *or* notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamare *or* infamem reddere, dedecorare, dehonestare; alicujus bonam famam obscurare *or* lædere. — *It shames me*, pudet me (*with genit.*); erubesco. — *It shames me to think of, or I am quite ashamed of, my brother's actions*, fratris me quidem piget pudetque.

Shamefaced, verecundus, pudens, pudicus; pudibundus.

Shamefacedly, verecunde, pudenter.

Shamefacedness, verecundia, pudor; rubor.

Shameful, turpis, fœdus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, indignus. — *He acquired an estate by means no way shameful*, rem familiarem quæsivit in rebus a quibus abest turpitudo. — *A shameful matter*, facinus turpe. — *To die a shameful death*, cum ignominiâ et dedecore mori.

Shamefully, turpiter, fœde; cum dedecore *or* ignominiâ; flagitiose; nefarie.

Shamefulness, turpitudo, fœditas.

Shameless, impudens, inverecundus; confidens; perfrictæ frontis.

Shamelessly, impudenter, confidenter, inverecunde.

Shamelessness, impudentia; os durum audacia.

SHANK *of the leg*, crus; tibia. — *The shank-bone*, tibia. — *The shank of a chimney*, fumarium. — *of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus. — *The shank or stalk of a plant*, plantæ caulis.

SHAPE, *v.* formo, figuro; fingo; formam rei exprimere *or* effingere.

Shape, *s.* forma, figura; effigies (*image*). — *I took upon me the shape of his servant Sosia*, ego servi sumpsi Sosiæ mihi imaginem, *Plaut.* — *Of two shapes*, biformis. — *Of many shapes*, multiformis. — *Ill-shapen*, deformis. — *Well-shapen*, venustâ formâ.

Shapeless, figurâ carens, informis.

Shaping, formatio, figuratio.

SHARD, SHERD (*fragment of an earthen vessel*), testa. — *Shards*, testæ; cæmentum. — *A little shard*, testula. — *Of a shard*, testaceus.

SHARE, *v.* (*divide out*), divido, distribuo, partio, dispertio, describo: (*give one a share*), aliquid communicare *or* participare cum aliquo: (*take or have a share of, partake of*), in partem alicujus rei venire, partem habere in aliqua re, participem esse alicujus rei. — *To share in the crime*, sceleri affinem esse. — *He shared out the money according to the number of soldiers*, pro numero militum pecunias descripsit. — *A captain of pirates, if he do not equally share out the booty, will be either put to death or deserted by his own men*, archipirata, nisi æquabiliter prædam dispertiat, aut occidetur a sociis, aut relinquetur. — *That he may take share of the like calamity*, ut participet parem pestem. — *For friendship both makes prosperous circumstances more considerable, and adversity more easily to be borne, others thereby sharing with us in our troubles*, nam et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, *Cic.* — *Having shared by lot*, sortitus.

Share, *s.* pars, portio. — *Tuscany fell to Scipio's share*, Scipioni Hetruria obvenit. — *In confidence of the king's friendship, of which he had the principal share*, fiduciâ amicitiæ regiæ, cujus palmam tenebat, *Just.* — *To have a share in pleasures*, partem voluptatum ferre. — *Shares!* in commune! — *To have no share in a thing*, expertem esse alicujus rei. — *For my share*, quod ad me attinet. —— ¶ *The share-bone*, os sacrum.

Shareless, exsors.

Sharing *by lot*, sortitio.

Sharer (*distributor*), qui *or* quæ partitur: (*partaker of*), particeps, consors, socius.

SHARK (*fish*), canis marinus; carcharias: (*smell-feast*), parasitus: (*rapacious fellow*), accipiter, milvus.

To **Shark** *a person of money*, aliquem auro *or* argento emungere.

SHARP (*in edge*), acutus: (*to the taste and smell*), acutus; acer (*to the taste*); salsus (*salt*); acidus (*sour*): (*in treatment*), acer, severus, acerbus, asper: (*in words*), mordax: (*in wit, discernment*), acer, acutus, subtilis, argutus, sagax, perspicax; callidus, astutus, catus: (*of the senses*), acutus; sagax (*good in tracing, having a keen scent or hearing*); acer (*e. g.* visus): (*in action*), acer. — *Somewhat sharp in taste*, subacidus, subasper. — *To be sharp or sour*, aceo. — *To grow so*, acesco, exacesco. — *Very sharp of edge*, peracutus. — *A sharp disease*, morbus acutus. — *A sharp disease, a sharp remedy*, malo nodo malus cuneus. — *Truly now, Davus, sharp is the word*, enimvero, Dave, nihil loci est segnitiæ neque socordiæ, *Ter.* — *To be sharp upon*, acriter vituperare; sale defricare. — *Sharp-set* (*hungry*), esuriens, famelicus. — *Sharp-sighted*, acute cernens, acri visu: *fig.*, perspicax, sagax. — *Sharp-witted*, argutus, sagax. — *Somewhat sharp-witted*, argutulus, acutulus. — *To sound sharp*, acute sonare. — *To make sharp war upon one*, gravi bello aliquem premere. —— || See *Acute.*

To **Sharpen** (*make sharp*), acuo, exacuo; acutum reddere; cuspido, spiculo, (*make pointed*). — *Sharpened at the end or pointed*, cuspidatus, mucronatus; in mucronem *or* cuspidem desinens. — *To sharpen or whet one's tongue*, linguam acuere *or* procudere. — *To sharpen at the top or make peaked*, cacumino. — *To sharpen thoroughly or make very sharp*, præacuo.

Sharpening, exacutio.

Sharply (*keenly*), acute, acriter; *very*, peracute: (*by way of reproach*), acerbe, contumeliose: (*roughly*), aspere, acerbe, austere: (*wittily*), sagaciter, acute, argute, salse.

Sharpness (*of edge*), acies, acumen: (*cruelty or severity*), duritia, durities, severitas, crudelitas, rigor, austeritas: (*smartness*), acrimonia, acor: (*sourness*), acerbitas, amaritudo: (*of words*), mordacitas: (*of wit*), sagacitas, ingenii acumen; sollertia. — *A man of the sharpness of wit which you have*, qui habet salem qui in te est, *Ter.*

Sharper (*shrewd or cunning person*), versutus, astutus, sagax, perspicax: (*cheat*), veterator, fraudator, defraudator; homo fallax *or* fraudulentus.

SHATTER, quasso; discutio, disjicio; diffringo; diminuo, comminuo. — *He repairs his shattered ships*, quassas reficit naves.

SHAVE, *v. a.* rado, adrado; tondeo (*clip, shear*). — *To shave a person*, radere *or* abradere barbam alicujus. — *To shave about*, circumrado. — *close*, ad cutem tondere *or* radere; ad vivum radere; attondeo. — *away or off*, abrado. — *Shave-grass* (*herb*), equisetum. — *A shaven crown*, vertex rasus. — *To shave one of money*, argento aliquem circumducere.

Shaver (*one who shaves*), tonsor.

Shaving, rasura, tonsura. — *Of shaving*, tonsorius.

Shavings, ramenta, *pl.*

SHAWL, amiculum muliebre.

SHE, ea, illa, ipsa, ista, hæc. —— ¶ *As an adj., it may be expressed by some use of femina or the like, or often by a fem. termination.* (See *Female.*) — *A she friend*, amica.

SHEAF (*bundle*), fascis, manipulus. — *of arrows*, fascis sagittarum. — *of corn*, (desecti frumenti) manipulus. — *To bind up in sheaves*, in fasces *or* manipulos constringere.

SHEAR (*cut*), tondeo, detondeo. — *To shear or reap corn*, meto, falce frumentum demetere *or* desecare. — *To shear about*, circumtondeo. — *Shorn*, tonsus, detonsus: *not*, intonsus. (But see *Bereave.*) —— ¶ *To shear* (*as a ship*), labo, indirectum conficere cursum.

Shearer, tonsor.

Shearing, tonsura. — *Shearing-time*, tempus quo oves tondentur.

Shears, forfex.

SHEATH, theca; vagina. — *A little sheath*, vaginula. — *A sheath-maker*, thecarum *or* vaginarum artifex.

To **Sheathe**, in thecam *or* vaginam recondere. — *a dagger in one's body*, sicam in alicujus corpore recondere. — *To sheathe a ship*, assulas ad imam navim affigere. — *Sheathed*, vaginâ tectus, vaginæ insertus.

SHED (*pour out*), fundo, effundo, profundo. — *To shed about*, circumfundo. — *To shed his horns*, cornua amittere *or* mutare.

Shed, *s.* — *Blood-shed*, sanguinis effusio. See *Blood.*

Shedder *of blood*, homicida.

Shedding, fusio, effusio.

SHED, *s.* (*covert or cottage*), casula, pergula; tugurium: (*attached to a house*), pergula; ædificii appendix. — *A shed or booth*, pergula, taberna.

SHEEN, SHEENY, *adj.* nitidus, splendidus.

Sheen, *subst.* nitor, splendor.

SHEEP, ovis. — *Sheep* (*in general*), pecus ovillum *or* oviarium; oves; *also in connection*, pecus (-oris), pecudes. — *A little sheep*, ovicula. — *Drape sheep*, oves rejiculæ. — *A sheep well woolled*, ovis profundo vellere. — *A sheep-cot, Sheep-fold*, ovile, stabulum ovium. — *A sheep's head* (*foolish fellow*), bardus, insipiens; insulsus; vervecum in patriâ natus. — *A flock of sheep*, ovium *or* ovilla grex. — *A sheep-hook*, pedum. — *A sheep's pluck*, exta ovina. — *Of sheep*, ovinus, ovillus. — *A sheep-master*, pastor. — *Sheep-shearing*, ovium tonsura. — *A sheep-walk*, pascuum. — *A sheep's-skin*, pellis ovina. — *To cast a sheep's eye at one*, transverse aliquem intueri.

Sheepish (*silly*), insulsus, insipiens; nimis verecundus, rusticus.

Sheepishness, insulsitas, insipientia; nimia verecundia, rusticitas.

Shepherd, ovium pastor *or* custos, opilio, pecoris custos. — *A shepherd's cloak*, rheno. — *cot*, tugurium pastoritium. — *crook or hook*, pedum. — *Of a shepherd*, pastoritius, pastoralis, pastorius.

Shepherdess, mulier ovium custos.

Shepherdish, rusticus, pastoritius.

SHEER *or quite*, purus putus, merus. But see *Clean.*

SHEER *off*, clanculum discedere *or* se subducere.

SHEET (*for a bed*), lodix (lintea *or* xylina *or* byssina). — *A sheet of paper.* (See *Paper.*) — *A sheet of lead*, plumbi lamina. — *A sheet* (*rope*), pes veli. — *A sheet-anchor*, ancora sacra *or* maxima. — *A sheet-cable*, funis ancorarius.

To **Sheet**, tego, velo. — *Sheeted*, lodicibus instructus *or* stratus.

Sheeting, pannus linteus ex quo lodices conficiuntur.

SHEKEL, siclus.

SHELF, pluteus; abacus. — *A shelf of sand*, syrtis.

Shelfy, syrtium plenus.

Shelving, Shelvy, declivis.

SHELL, putamen, testa: folliculus (*of pulse*). — *of a fish*, testa, putamen, concha. — *like it*, conchatus. — *of an egg*, ovi putamen. — *of a snail*, testa cochleæ. — *of a tortoise*, testa *or* cortex testudinis. — *The rough shell of a chestnut*, calyx echinatus. — *Wearing a shell*, testaceus.

To **Shell**, putamen alicui rei detrahere; folliculis eximere (*of pulse*, &c.).

SHELTER (*place of shelter*), receptus, receptaculum, refugium, perfugium, asylum; munimen; obtentus, *Tac.*: (*protection*), præsidium, tutela.

To **Shelter**, protego, defendo; tueor. — *Sheltered*, obtectus, *Tac.*

SHEPHERD. See under *Sheep.*

SHERD. See *Shard.*

SHERIFF, *say* vicecomes. — *An under sheriff, say* subvicecomes.

Sheriffship, *say* vicecomitatus.

SHEW, *v.* monstro, commonstro, demonstro; declaro; indico, significo; ostendo; exhibeo; arguo; aperio. — *Shew it to me*, cedo. — *He shewed an instance*, documentum constituit. — *You ought to shew yourself just to me*, te mihi æquum præbere debes. — *They shewed many signs of fear*, multis rebus sui timoris signa miserunt. — *His unwillingness to take pains shews the laziness and slothfulness of the man*, fuga laboris inertiam hominis coarguit, et desidiam. — *That is the time for shewing a man's temper*, id tempus est declarandi ingenii. — *I will shew you that I am the same person I always was*, præstabo me eum qui semper fui. — *He shewed himself worthy of his ancestors*, se dignum majoribus suis præbuit. — *He shewed himself a faithful friend in adversity*, fidem in amicorum periculis adhibuit. — *If we would shew ourselves to be men*, si viri esse volumus. — *To shew one's self a man*, virum se præbere; fortis viri operam edere. — *But that they ought to stay till the thing shewed itself*, sed exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, *C. Nep.* — *To shew abroad*, in apertum, in lucem *or* medium proferre: vulgo, divulgo; promulgo; publico. — *To shew beforehand or foreshew*, præmonstro, præsignifico; prædico. — *To shew one the way*, alicui viam monstrare, commonstrare *or* præmonstrare. — *To shew a thing or expose it to view*, aliquid oculis *or* ante oculos hominum proponere. — *To shew cause or give reason why*, rationes afferre, proferre, proponere, reddere. — *To shew evidently*, plane, aperte, perspicue demonstrare. — *To shew or point at a thing with the finger*, aliquid digito monstrare. — *To shew forth*, exhibeo, adhibeo. — *To shew himself*, appareo. — *To shew a fair pair of heels*, tergum dare; in pedes se conjicere; fugâ se subducere. — *To show or make a show or boast of a thing*, ostento, jacto; de *or* in aliquâ re gloriari. — *To shew one kindness*, benigne aliquem excipere; benigne alicui facere. — *To shew love to one*, aliquem amare *or* diligere; amorem alicui præstare *or* testimonium amoris dare. — *To shew mercy or pity to one*, alicujus misereri, sortem alicujus miserari, vicem dolere. — *To*

shew respect to one, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, observare, observantiâ colere; alicui honorem habere *or* præstare. — *I shewed him all kind of respect*, omnibus eum officiis prosecutus sum. — *There is a certain reverence to be shewn towards men*, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines.

Shew, Show (*outward appearance*), species, simulatio: (*ostentation*), ostentatio, jactatio; magnificentia. — *Under a shew of friendship*, per simulationem amicitiæ. — *All his religion consists in external shew only*, omnis illius pietas in specie fictæ simulationis apparet. — *He contrives the basest villany under a fair shew*, &c., specioso titulo facinus omnium turpissimum molitur. — *To make a shew of.* (See *Boast.*) — *To make a shew of or pretend*, simulo, præ se ferre. — *They make a shew of one thing, but actually do another*, olera spectant, lardum tollunt. — *To make a fine shew or cut a great figure*, magnificam personam gerere *or* sustinere. — *To make a dreadful shew*, horribilem speciem præbere. —— ¶ *A shew* (*sight*), spectaculum. — *Shews or games*, ludi, spectacula. — *A shew of gladiators*, munus (gladiatorium); ludus gladiatorius. — *Puppet-shew.* (See *Puppet.*) — *People take pleasure in fine shews*, populo ludorum magnificentia voluptati est. — *A raree-shew*, rei alicujus raro occurrentis spectaculum. — *To be made a shew of*, conspiciendus, videndus. —— ¶ *Shew-bread*, panis sacer.

Shewer, monstrator.

Shewing, monstratio, indicatio, declaratio, significatio.

Shewy, Showy, speciosus. — *A shewy house*, domus speciosa.

SHIELD, *s.* scutum; clipeus; parma; pelta; cetra. — *of the Amazons*, pelta. — *used by the ancient Spaniards and Moors*, cetra. — *The sacred shields*, ancilia. — *Armed with a shield*, scutatus, clipeatus, parmatus, peltatus, cetratus. — *Shield-like*, in clipei formam redactus. —— ¶ *Fig.* scutum, præsidium.

To Shield, scuto defendere, clipeo protegere: *gen.*, tego, tueor, defendo. — *from danger*, a periculo defendere. — *Shielded*, secure protectus.

Shielding, protectio, defensio.

SHIFT (*change*), *v. a.* muto, commuto, permuto; alterno: *v. n.* mutari, *etc.* (see *Alter*); alterno. — *To shift as the wind does*, se vertere. — *To shift one's self*, vestem mutare: (*change one's shift*), indusium mutare. — *To shift or make provision for a person*, alicui consulere *or* prospicere. — *Every man shifted for himself*, sibi quisque consulebat. — *To shift* (*remove*), removeo, amoveo. — *To shift off a thing from himself*, aliquid detrectare *or* a se amovere. — *A business he can with no credit shift off from himself*, negotium quod honeste subterfugere non potest. — *To shift* (*a person or thing*) *from one place to another*, transfero. — *To shift or go from one place to another*, migro, commigro, demigro; sedem mutare. — *To shift or escape*, evado, effugio. — *To shift wine or other liquors*, vinum, *etc.* deplere *or* decapulare.

Shift (*remedy, expedient, device*, &c.), remedium; consilium, ratio; ars, artificium, techna, stropha; effugium, latebra. — *I will make some shift*, aliquid dispiciam; ego aliquid videro. — *Is there no shift by which I may escape?* nullone ego pacto effugere potero? — *I know not what shift to make*, quo me vertam, nescio. — *Neither will you take to those shifts*, neque tu scilicet eo confugies. — *To put one to his shifts*, ad incitas aliquem redigere. — *He was much put to his shifts*, ad inopiam consilii tantum non redactus est. — *A cunning shift*, vaframentum; ambages, *pl.* — *To make a shift*, aliquid utcunque *or* ægre facere. — *He makes a poor shift to live*, vitam inopem tolerat. — *There is no other shift to be made*, neque aliud potest haberi perfugium. — *I hope I shall make a shift to compass it without your assistance*, id spero me, sine tuâ ope, consecuturum. —— ¶ (*under garment*), tunica interula; indusium.

Shifting, mutatio, commutatio, permutatio. — *A shifting from one place to another*, migratio.

Shiftingly, fallaciter, astute, dolose.

Shiftless, inops consilii; inops, indigus.

SHILLING, *say* schillingus. — *A shilling's worth*, quod valet unum schillingum.

SHIN, SHIN-BONE, tibia.

SHINE, luceo; fulgeo, splendeo, niteo; mico; candeo; ardeo (*poet.*). — *To shine about*, circumfulgeo. — *before*, præluceo: (*more than*), præniteo. — *bright*, eniteo. — *like gold*, rutilo, resplendeo. — *a little*, subluceo. — *out*, eniteo, effulgeo; enitesco. — *through or be transparent*, pelluceo. — *The moon shines through the window*, luna per fenestram se fundit, *Virg.* — *together*, colluceo. — *upon*, affulgeo, alluceo, illustro, collustro. — *To begin to shine*, splendesco. — *To shine or be distinguished*, exsplendesco, splendeo, fulgeo, eniteo, eluceo. — *Shining*, *part.* fulgens, coruscans, nitens, rutilans, refulgens, splendens, candens. — *Shining through*, pellucidus.

Shining, Shiny, *adj.* fulgidus, coruscus, rutilans, nitidus, splendidus.

Shining, Shine, *s.* fulgor, nitor, splendor.

Shiningly, luculenter, splendide, nitide.

SHINGLE, scandula. —— ¶ *The shingles*, herpes, circinus, zona.

SHIP, navis, navigium. — *He had not near so many ships*, erat multo inferior numero navium. — *A little or light ship*, navigiolum, navis actuaria. — *A ship of war*, navis bellica. — *An admiral's ship*, navis prætoria. — *A convoy-ship*, navis præsidiaria. — *A merchant-ship*, navis oneraria, navis mercatoria. — *A fire-ship*, navis ad incendium præparata; navigium incendendis hostium navibus comparatum. — *A pirate-ship*, navis prædatoria *or* piratica. — *A flat-bottomed ship*, navis planâ carinâ, plano alveo. — *The master or owner of a ship*, navicularius, nauclerus. (See *Captain.*) — *Of or belonging to ships*, navalis, nauticus. — *Ship-money*, tributum pro navibus construendis. — *To go on ship-board*, conscendere navem. — *A ship-boat*, scapha. — *A ship-boy, Sea-boy*, puer nauticus. — *A ship-man*, nauta, navita. — *To rig a ship*, navem armare *or* instruere. — *To moor a ship.* (See *Moor.*) — *To take ship*, navem *or* in navem conscendere. — *To govern a ship*, navem regere. — *To come or be brought by ship*, navi *or* navibus venire, advenire, deferri. — *A ship's crew*, nautæ eâdem nave navigantes. — *A ship's fare*, vecturæ pretium, naulum. — *A ship's forecastle*, navis suggestum.

To Ship (*put on board*), in navem *or* naves imponere. — *To ship away or off*, in naves imponere; navibus asportare.

Shipping (*going on board*), in navem conscensio: (*putting on board*), in navem impositio. —— ¶ *Shipping* (*ships*), naves; classis.

Shipwreck, naufragium. — *To suffer shipwreck*, naufragium facere; navem frangere, mergere, evertere. — *To perish by shipwreck*, naufragio perire. — *Causing shipwreck*, navifragus (*poet.*).

Shipwrecked, naufragus.

Shipwright, Shipcarpenter, faber navalis.

SHIRE, provincia, comitatus, ager. — *A shire-mote*, comitia comitatûs.

SHIRK *about for a dinner*, parasitor.

SHIRT, tunica interula, subucula.

To Shirt, induo, tego.

Shirtless, inops; subuculæ expers.

SHIVER *or break in pieces*, frango, diffringo, comminuo, diminuo, perfringo. — *He shivered the door in pieces*, assulatim fores confregit *or* assulatim foribus exitium attulit. — *To shiver or be shivered to pieces*, comminui, frangi, diffringi, perfringi. —— ¶ *To shiver or quake*, horreo; tremo, contremisco. — *Shivering* (*quaking*), horrens, horridus, tremulus.

Shiver, *subst.* fragmen, fragmentum, segmentum. — *In shivers*, assulatim.

Shivering (*cutting*) *to pieces*, dissecatio. — *Shivering* (*quaking*), horror, trepidatio. — *with cold*, algor.

Shivery, non compactus, caducus.

SHOAL (*throng*), turba, cœtus; grex, caterva, examen: (*shallows, sandbank*), vadum; syrtis.

SHOCK *in battle*, congressus, concursus; impetus. — *Provided you be able to endure the first shock*, primum impetum modo ferre poteris. — *The first shock is the sharpest*, prima coitio acerrima est. — *To bear a shock*, impetum sustinere. —— ¶ *A shock of corn*, frumenti manipulorum acervus *or* cumulus.

To Shock (*shake*), quatio, quasso, labefacio. — *To shock the sight*, visum offendere. — *the hearing*, aures offendere; aures violare. — *To be shocked*, commoveri, permoveri.

SHOD See *Shoe.*

SHOE, calceus, calceamentum; solea. — *A shoe too large for the foot makes one stumble; too little, pinches one*, calceus pede major subvertit, minor urit. — *A little shoe*, calceolus. — *A wooden shoe*, calceus ligneus. — *A high shoe*, pero. — *Double-soled*, calceus duplice soleâ suffultus. — *To put on one's shoes*, se *or* aliquem calceare; calceos sibi *or* alicui inducere; calceos sumere. — *To pull off shoes*, pedes excalceare: (*another's*), aliquem excalceare. — *To tread a shoe down at the heel*, calcei talum obterere. — *A shoe-latchet*, corrigia, ligula calcei. — *A shoe-sole*, solea.

To Shoe, calceo; alicui calceos inducere. — *a horse*, equo ferreas soleas aptare; equum calceare. — *Shod* (*wearing shoes*), calceatus; soleatus. — *well*, commode calceatus. — *Not shod*, discalceatus. — *Shod* (*of a horse*), calceatus, ferratus.

Shoeing (*fitting with shoes*), calceatus. — *A shoeing-horn*, *say* cornu calceatorium.

Shoemaker, sutor; calceolarius. — *I am in the shoemaker's stocks*, urit pedem calceus. — *The shoemaker must not go beyond his last*, ne sutor ultra crepidam. — *Shoemaker's black*, atramentum sutorium. — *A shoemaker's last.* (See *Last.*) — *A shoemaker's shop*, taberna sutrina. — *The shoemaker's trade*, (ars) sutrina.

SHOOT (*as trees or plants*), *v.* germino, egermino, progermino, pullulo. — *To shoot out* (*as an ear of corn*), spico; spicas emittere. — *To shoot or grow up*, cresco. — *To shoot out as the stem does from the root*, emicare. — *Many stems shooting out from one and the same root*, multis calamis ex unâ radice emicantibus, *Plin.* —— ¶ *To shoot* (*as lightning*), emico, corusco. — *To shoot forth or jet out*, promineo, exsto. — *A shooting star*, stella volans. — *To shoot or run upon one*, in aliquem irruere, involare, invadere, insilire, impetum facere. — *At length away she shot, and adverse fled into the shady grove*, tandem proripuit sese, atque inimica refugit in nemus umbriferum, *Virg.* —— ¶ *To shoot or pain one*, doleo, uro; dolore cruciare. —— ¶ *To shoot an arrow or dart*, jaculor, sagittas *or* tela mittere. — *To shoot at*, telo *or* sagittâ aliquem petere. — *Shot* (*wounded*), telo *or* sagittâ ictus; glande plumbeâ emissâ vulneratus. — *Shot out or forth*, emissus. — *To shoot or aim at a mark*, telum collineare *or* ad scopum dirigere. — *To shoot so as to hit the mark*, recte collineare; scopum ferire. — *To shoot quite beside the mark*, totâ viâ *or* toto cœlo aberrare. — *To shoot off a gun.* (See *Fire.*) — *To shoot to death with a gun*, sclopeti ictibus conficere. — *To shoot through with a weapon*, telo transfigere, configere, fodere, perfodere. —— ¶ *To shoot* (*pass*) *a bridge*, sub ponte naviculâ deferri.

Shoot (*young sprig*), surculus; germen; heres arboris. — *Of shoots or sprigs*, surcularis, surcularius. — *Like a shoot or sprig*, surculaceus. — *To cut the shoots of plants*, plantas surculare. —— ¶ *A shoot, shot or cast*, ictus, jactus; teli jactus.

Shooter *of darts*, jaculator, jaculatrix. — *The shooter of a lock*, seræ obex.

Shooting *of a star*, trajectio stellæ, *Cic. de Div.* 1, 1. — *A shooting with darts*, jaculatio. — *To go a shooting or fowling*, aucupor. — *The shooting forth of trees or plants*, germinatio, pullulatio, fruticatio.

Shot, teli jactus *or* conjectus; ictus; sclopeti *or* tormenti fragor; telum, tormentum. — *They were within a bow-shot of the top*, tantum aberant a summo quantum semel ire sagitta missa potest. — *To be out of gun-shot*, extra

teli jactum esse or stare. —— ¶ Small shot (for a gun), pilulæ plumbeæ minores. — Large shot or bullets, glandes plumbeæ. — A volley of small shot, sclopetorum fragor. —— || For the rest, see Shot.
SHOP, taberna; officina. — A back shop, taberna interior, officina postica. — A barber's shop, tonstrina. — A bookseller's shop, (taberna) libraria. — A shop well stocked, taberna mercibus varii generis instructa. — A shop-keeper, tabernarius. — Of a shop, tabernarius. — To shut up shop, tabernam occludere. — Whose income, if it be lessened by shutting up their shops, what will it be if they should be burnt? quorum si quæstus, occlusis tabernis, minui solet, quid tandem incensis futurum est? Cic.
SHORE, litus; arena (poet.). — A high shore or bank, prærupta ripa. — To come to shore, navem terræ or ad terram applicare; navem ad aliquem locum appellere. — To set on shore, in litus exponere; terræ reddere. — To hale ashore, in litus subducere. — To go on shore, e nave exire or egredi, in terram egredi or evadere, excensionem in terram facere. — A coming or going on shore, e navi excensio in litus. — A lee shore, litus vento immune or impervium. — A shore-bird, hirundo riparia. —— ¶ (prop), fulcrum, fultura, statumen.
To Shore up, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — Half shored up, semifultus.
Shoreless, sine litore.
SHORN. See Shear.
SHORT, brevis; curtus; contractus: (in speech), brevis (but see Brief). — He breathes short, creber anhelitus ora quatit (poet.). — This is the long and the short of it, cujus summa est, quod, etc. - Curst cows have short horns, dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi. — Though Socrates said exceeding well, that it is the nearest and shortest way to glory, for a person to labor that he may in reality be what he would be thought to be, quamquam præclare Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam et quasi compendiariam dicebat esse, si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset, Cic. — A short life, vita brevis, exiguum et breve vitæ curriculum. — A short cut or way, via compendiaria. — Where was the shortest cut, quà proximum erat iter. — I will be short (in speaking), paucis absolvam, brevi expediam. — To be short, ne longum faciam, ut paucis dicam, ne multa, ne plura, ne diutius teneam. — I will be as short as I can, agam quam brevissime potero. — Short and sweet, in nuce Ilias; inest sua gratia parvis. — In a short time, brevi, brevi tempore, paulo post; post breve or haud magnum intervallum. — Very short, perbrevis, perexiguus. — To run over or rehearse a matter in a short manner, rem breviter summatimque percurrere or recensere. — To stop short, in medio cursu repente consistere or subsistere. — To speak short, dimidiata verba proferre. — To take one up short, aliquem acriter reprehendere, objurgare, increpare. — To keep short or curb, coërceo, cohibeo; arctius continere. — To become or grow too short for one (as clothes), decrescere. — To cut shorter, putare, amputare, resecare. — To turn short, gyro breviori flectere. — The days were grown shorter, dies contractiores erant. — To cut short, præcido. — Short-lived, caducus, brevis ævi. — Short-sighted, myope. — To be so, haud longe prospicere posse. — Short-winded, spiritûs angustioris, anhelans, anhelus, suspiriosus, ægre spiritum ducens. — Short-winged, curtas habens pennas. — To write short-hand, notis velocissime excipere. — I have been informed by several, that he was very expert also in writing short-hand, e pluribus comperi, notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, Suet. — To break one's leg short off, crus rectâ lineâ frangere. — To set one a short day, brevem diem dare. — Short of, or on this side, cis, citra. — Short of eighteen years old, intra decem et octo annos. — How much soever they fly beyond or short, quamvis ultra citrave pervolent. — To be or come short, deficio. — I come far short of him, ab eo plurimum absum. — In this my friend came short, in hoc meus necessarius fuit inferior. — They are come short of glory, deficiuntur gloriâ. — He comes short of his aim, fine suo excidit. — They came not far short of our men in valor, non multum nostris virtute cedebant. — His writings come far short of what is reported, ejus scripta infra famam sunt. — To fall short in one's expectations, spe or exspectatione falli; de spe decidere. — To keep one short of money, pecuniam alicui parce suppeditare or præbere.
Shorten, curto, decurto; contraho, in angustum cogere, in compendium redigere; brevi complecti. — Wilt thou shorten thy days? fata abrumpes tua? — To shorten one's commons, cibum alicui deducere. — a journey, iter contrahere, itineris compendium facere. — Shortened, curtus, decurtatus, contractus, in compendium redactus.
Shortening, contractio.
Shortly (in words), breviter, summâ, ad summam, strictim, summatim: (in time), brevi, propediem, non ita diu. — Shortly after, paulo post, mox, non ita multo post.
Shortness, brevitas. — Shortness of breath, anhelatio, spirandi difficultas; angustia spiritus, dyspnœa.
SHOT (club in reckoning), symbola, collecta. — Shot-free, immunis a symbolis, asymbolus: (unpunished), impune. —— || See Shot, under Shoot.
SHOTE (fish), trutta minor: (pig), nefrendis.
Shotten milk, lac vetustate coagulatum.
SHOUGH, hirsutus canis.
SHOULD (ought), debui, deberem, me oportebat: — it is also expressed by tenses of the verb with which it is joined; as, you should have told me beforehand, prædiceres: and very frequently rendered by the gerund in dum with est; as, you should have begun with yesterday's lesson, incipiendum fuit ab hesternâ lectione.
SHOULDER (of a man), humerus: (of a beast), armus. — A shoulder of mutton, armus ovillus or ovinus. — Having great shoulders, humerosus. — The shoulder-blade, scapula. — A shoulder-slip, humerus luxatus.
To Shoulder (take upon one's shoulders), aliquid in humeros tollere; aliquem humeris sublevare: (carry so), humeris portare; bajulo. — To shoulder up, fulcio, suffulcio; fulcro sustinere. — To shoulder a pike, hastam in humerum attollere.
Broad-Shouldered, latos humeros habens.
SHOUT, clamo, acclamo, exclamo, conclamo.
Shout, s. clamor, acclamatio, exclamatio, conclamatio. — To set up a shout, clamorem tollere. — Shouting or making a noise, clamosus.
Shouter, clamator.
Shouting for joy, clamor faventium.
SHOVE, impello, trudo. — back, repello. — forward, propello. — Shoved, pulsus, impulsus, trusus. — Shoved away with the elbow, cubito submotus.
Shove (thrust), s. impulsus.
SHOVEL (spade, &c.), pala: batillum (fire-shovel, dung-shovel): pinna (of a water-wheel). — A little shovel, rutellum. — Shovel-board, lusûs genus, quo discos per mensam longam jaculari solent.
To Shovel, palâ or batillo tollere, auferre or purgare.
SHOW, &c. See Shew.
SHOWER, pluvia repentina; imber; nimbus; pluvia. — Plentiful, largus imber. — Fierce, imber vehemens. — A great shower, magnus imber. — During a shower, per imbrem. — A shower of blood, sanguineus imber. — of stones, lapideus imber, Cic. — Causing showers, imbrifer.
To Shower down, depluo; nimbos demittere.
Showery or full of showers, nimbosus, pluvius. — A showery day, dies pluvialis. — Showery weather, pluvia tempestas, cœli status imbrifer.
SHRED, v. præseco, concido. — small, minute, minutim or minutatim concidere. — Shred small, minute concisus.
Shred of cloth, panni segmentum. — In or by small shreds, minute, minutim, minutatim.
Shredding, concisura.
SHREW or clamorous woman, mulier clamosa or rixosa.
Shrewish, perversa, clamosa.
Shrewishly, more clamosæ et petulantis mulieris.
Shrewishness, protervitas, petulantia.
SHREWD (sharp, cunning), vafer, subdolus, callidus, sollers, argutus, astutus, capitalis. — A very shrewd person, truly! scitum hercle hominem! Ter. — ¶ (ticklish or dangerous), difficilis, periculosus: (bad), pravus, malus, improbus.
Shrewdly, astute, subdole; argute, callide, sollerter: male, prave, improbe.
Shrewdness, astutia, sagacitas, subtilitas, sollertia.
SHRIEK, v. exclamo, ejulo.
Shriek, Shrieking, ejulatio, ejulatus, clamor, exclamatio.
SHRIFT. See Auricular.
SHRILL, canorus, clarus, acutus, sonorus, argutus; stridulus; aridus (poet.); exilis. — Somewhat shrill, argutulus, subargutulus. — To make a shrill noise, acute, argute or rei stridentis instar sonare; stridulo sono aures perstringere.
Shrilly, acute, argute, rei stridentis instar.
Shrillness, sonus argutus or stridulus.
SHRIMP (fish), squilla minor or fluviatilis: (little man), homunculus. See Dwarf.
SHRINE, theca or capsa sacrorum; ædicula.
SHRINK (contract itself), se contrahere: (grow less), decresco, minui, deminui. — To shrink from one's word, tergiversor, fidem datam fallere. — To shrink up (v. a.), adduco. — To shrink one's neck out of the collar, clanculum se subducere or retrahere; aliquid mandatum detrectare. — To shrink in courage or through fear, labasco; timore perculsum contremiscere. — My heart is shrunk with grief, animus dolori succubuit.
Shrinker from one's word, tergiversator.
Shrinking, contractio. — A shrinking back from one's word, retractatio, tergiversatio. — A shrinking up of the sinews, nervorum convulsio, spasmus.
SHRIVALTY, say vicecomitis munus or dignitas.
SHRIVE (confess), peccata sacerdoti confiteri: (absolve), confitentem absolvere.
Shrove-tide, Shrove-Tuesday, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium; Bacchanalia, pl.
SHRIVEL, a. rugo, corrugo: — n. rugas trahere, rugari, corrugari.
Shrivelled, vietus; rugosus, corrugatus; macie torridus.
SHROUD (shelter), tutela, præsidium: (sheltering-place), tectum, locus ab imbre, vento or tempestatibus defensus or tutus. —— ¶ A shroud for a dead body, vestimentum mortui. —— ¶ The shrouds of a ship, rudentes majores navis lateribus catenulis affixi.
To Shroud, mortuum vestimento induere. —— ¶ To shroud or cover, tego, operio, velo, occulto. — The night shrouds the earth with shades, terram nox operit umbris. —— ¶ To shroud or defend, tego, protego, defendo.
SHRUB (little tree), frutex; arbuscula. — A place where shrubs grow, fruticetum, frutetum; frutectum, Plin. — The sprouting of shrubs or young sprigs, fruticatio.
Shrubby (full of shrubs), fruticosus, frutetosus or frutectosus. — To grow shrubby, frutico, fruticor, fruticesco.
SHRUFF, scoria, recrementum.
SHRUG or shiver with cold, præ frigore horrere or tremere. — To shrug up the shoulders, scapulas attollere.
SHUDDER (shiver), horreo, tremo.
Shuddering, horror, tremor.
SHUFFLE (mix together), misceo, commisceo. — To shuffle cards, chartas miscere. —— ¶ To shuffle and cut, tergiversor, cavillor; callide et fraudulenter litigare, cunctari or moras nectere. —— ¶ To shuffle along, accelerato et tremulo gradu incedere. — A shuffling gait, ac-

celeratus et tremulus gradus. —— ¶ *To shuffle off a fault to another*, culpam in alium rejicere *or* transferre. — *To shuffle a troublesome business off himself*, se a difficili *or* periculoso negotio extricare *or* expedire.

Shuffler (*shuffling fellow*), tergiversator, homo fallax *or* fraudulentus.

Shuffling (*knavery*), fraus, dolus. — *A shuffling or mixing*, mistura *or* mixtura. — *A shuffling or boggling*, tergiversatio, cavillatio; callida et fraudulenta litigatio *or* cunctatio.

Shufflingly, astute, callide, dolose, fraudulenter; accelerato et tremulo gradu.

SHUN (*avoid*), fugio, effugio, aufugio, defugio, vito, devito, evito, declino; caveo. — *Which may be shunned or avoided*, evitabilis. — *That cannot be shunned or avoided*, inevitabilis. — *Shunning*, fugiens, *etc.*, vitabundus.

Shunning, *s.* vitatio, devitatio, evitatio, declinatio.

SHUT, *v. a.* claudo; operio: — *v. n.* claudor, operior. — *To shut in*, includo, concludo. — *Evening shuts in*, advesperascit. — *out*, excludo; aliquid alicui interdicere, præcludere. — *up*, claudo, occludo, præcludo,(*close up*); obsero (*bar up*); obsigno (*seal up*). — *He shut himself up in his study*, in bibliothecâ se abdidit. — *To shut up a shop*, tabernam occludere. — *To shut up shop* (*leave off trade*), foro cedere. —— ‖ See *Close*.

Shutter, foricula (*for half a window*).

Shutting *or penning up*, conclusio in arctum. — *A shutting out*, exclusio. — *The shutting in of the day*, crepusculum vespertinum.

SHUTTLE, radius (textorius).

Shuttlecock, cortex pennatus.

SHY (*cautious or wary*), cautus: (*disdainful*), fastidiosus, fastosus, superciliosus; aversus: (*apt to start or be frighted*), pavidus, timidus, meticulosus, trepidus. — *A shy or unfriendly look*, vultus minime fraternus. — *A shy lady*, mulier speciem castitatis *or* modestiæ nimis affectans. — *To be shy of a person's company*, alicujus aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (*connected, Cic.*); aditum alicujus sermonemque defugere. — *To look shy upon one*, frigide aliquem excipere.

Shyly, caute; timide.

Shyness, cautio; fastus, fastidium; timiditas; modestia affectata.

SIBILANT, sibilans.

SIBYL, sibylla.

SICE (*at dice*), senio.

SICK, æger, ægrotus, male se habens, adversâ valetudine laborans. — *of a lingering disease*, morbo corporis diutino affectus. — *Sick at stomach*, cardiacus, stomachicus. — *To be taken or fall sick*, *Sicken*, morbo *or* valetudine affici, tentari, corripi, morbum nancisci; in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi, in adversam valetudinem incidere, morbo implicari, opprimi; languesco. — *dangerously*, in periculosum morbum implicari. — *He became very sick*, graviter ægrotare cœpit. — *To be sick*, ægroto, ægrotus sum, in morbo esse, morbo laborare *or* affectum esse, valetudine affectum esse, morbo vexari *or* conflictari, iniquâ valetudine conflictari; morbo languere. — *Very*, graviter *or* gravi morbo ægrum esse. — *Dangerously*, periculose ægrotare. — *unto death*, mortifere ægrotare. — *slightly*, leviter ægrotare *or* ægrum esse. — *To be sick in bed*, ex morbo cubare; lecto affixum esse. — *When he lay sick of a grievous distemper*, hic quum jaceret morbo confectus gravi. — *To make one sick*, morbum alicui afferre, valetudinem adversam alicui creare. — *To be sick or weary of a thing*, aliquid ægre *or* moleste ferre; aliquid iniquo animo pati. — *We are all sick of the world*, tædet omnes nos vitæ. — *To be sick at heart*, ab animo ægrum esse.

To Sicken. See *to be taken Sick*.

Sickish, male se habens, incommodâ valetudine laborans.

Sickly (*apt to be sick*), morbosus, valetudinarius, ad ægrotandum proclivis; infirmus, imbecillus. — *A sickly time*, tempus quo plurimi ægrotant.

Sickliness, valetudo tenuis *or* minus commoda *or* non firma.

Sickness, morbus, ægrotatio, ægritudo; adversa *or* incommoda valetudo. — *The green sickness*, morbus arquatus *or* virgineus; chlorosis. — *Contagious sickness*, contagium, morbus contagiosus. — *The falling sickness*, morbus comitialis, epilepsia. — *To be troubled with it*, morbo comitiali laborare. — *The sickness or plague*, pestilentia. — *To recover from a sickness*, ex morbo convalescere, evadere, levari, recreari; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere. — *Recovering from sickness*, convalescens. — *To relapse into sickness*, in morbum recidere *or* de integro incidere. — *To counterfeit sickness*, valetudinem simulare. — *To catch a sickness or distemper*, morbum aliquem contrahere. — *The sickness increases*, morbus *or* valetudo gravescit *or* ingravescit, crescit.

SICKLE, falx, falx messoria.

Sickleman, Sickler, messor.

SIDE (*lateral part*), latus: (*any surface*), pars: (*quarter*), pars; regio: (*party*), pars, partes; causa. — *Of the side*, lateralis. — *On the side*, laterarius. — *The side of a country*, ora, regio. — *of a leaf*, pagina, paginula. — *of a river*, ripa. — *He lays himself down by the river's side*, propter aquæ rivum procumbit. — *The side or brim of a thing*, margo. — *The side or sea-side*, litus. — *The side of a bed*, sponda. — *of a hill*, clivus, collis declivitas. — *He had a pain in his side*, latus ei condoluit. — *He died of a pain in his side*, lateris dolore consumptus est. — *He was always at his side or elbow*, semper illius lateri adhærebat. — *To sit by one's side*, ad alicujus latus sedere. — *To lie by one's side at table*, alicui accubare. — *To walk at one's side*, a latere alicujus incedere. — *To turn one's self on one's side*, latus submittere. — *The front side*, pars adversa; frons. — *The back side*, pars aversa; tergum. (See *Back*.) — *On or from this side*, hinc. — *On this side of*, cis, citra. — *On or from that side*, illinc. — *On that side of* (*beyond*), trans, ultra. — *On every side, on all sides*, quoquoversus; omnibus partibus; undique; ex omni parte. — *On all sides* (*to every part*), quoquoversus; in omnes partes. — *On both sides*, hinc atque illinc, hinc illincque; utrimque; ultro citro(que); utrobique; utroque (*to both sides*): ab utroque latere (*on both sides, laterally*). — *Many words passing on both sides*, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis. — *There are very many things to be said or alleged on both sides*, permulta in utramque partem occurrunt. — *A Jack on both sides*, qui lævâ dextrâque æque utitur. — *On the inside*, intus. — *On one side and the other*, ultro citroque. — *On the outside*, extrinsecus. — *On neither side*, neutro. — *On the other side*, contra; e contrario. — *To go on the other side*, aliorsum ire. — *By the side of*, juxta, prope, propter, secus. — *By the way-side*, secus *or* juxta viam. — *On the east, west, north, south side*, ab oriente, ab occidente, a septentrione, a meridie. — *On the side of the Sequani Gaul is bounded by the Rhine*, ab Sequanis, *etc.* — *On the father's, mother's side*, a patre, a matre; paterno, materno genere. — *A blind or weak side*, vitium. — *To be on one's side or of his party*, alicujus *or* alicujus partis esse; cum aliquô esse, facere, stare; ab aliquo stare. — *A captain on Pompey's side in the civil war*, bello civili Pompeianarum partium centurio. — *This is all on my side*, hoc totum a me est. — *The authority of the learned is on my side*, auctoritas doctissimorum hominum nobiscum facit. — *I fear for our side*, nostræ parti timeo. — *Now one side had the better, now another*, vario Marte pugnatum est. — *He gave sentence on our side*, secundum nos litem dedit *or* judicavit. — *You speak on my side*, meam causam agis. — *To speak on one's side, or plead for him*, pro aliquo verba facere. — *To change sides*, fidem mutare.

Side, *adj. sometimes* laterarius; *sometimes* obliquus; *sometimes* a latere veniens.

To Side *with a person* (*take his side or be on his side*), alicui favere; alicujus partes sequi; ab *or* cum aliquo stare. (See above, *to be on one's Side*.) — *He may have the people to side with him in it*, secundo id facere populo possit.

Siding *with*, partium studium. — *I fear this siding with them will be a great blow to us*, timeo ne eorum amicitia nobis plurimum obsit.

To Sidle (*go sidling*), corpore inclinato *or* gradu vacillante incedere. — *Sidling*, corpore inclinato *or* gradu vacillante ambulans.

Sidelong *or* Sidewise, *adj.* obliquus; transversus: — *adv.* oblique; transverse.

SIDERAL, sideralis.

SIEGE, obsidium, obsidio, obsessio, circumsessio; conclusio. — *All materials for a siege*, omnis oppugnandi oppidi apparatus. — *A mock-siege*, oppidi simulatum obsidium. — *To lay siege to a town*, oppidum obsidēre, obsidione cingere, obsidionem urbi inferre. — *To break up or raise the siege of a town* (*cease to besiege it*), obsidione absistere, obsidionem solvere: (*drive the besiegers from it*), oppidum obsidione liberare *or* ex obsidione eximere. — *To take a town by siege*, oppidum obsidione capere *or* expugnare. — *To sustain, endure or stand a siege*, obsidionem sustinere. — *To be freed from a siege*, obsidione levari, liberari, eximi. — *Of a siege*, obsidionalis. — *A crown given to him who had raised a siege*, corona obsidionalis.

SIFT, cribro, cerno, excerno. — *To sift or winnow corn*, frumentum ventilare *or* eventilare; frumentum cribro decutere. — *To sift out or search into a matter*, excutio; exquiro, perquiro; pervestigo, indago, scrutor. — *He has sifted out the whole matter*, exquisivit rem omnem. — *I have sifted out, and inquired into the whole affair, as far as I could*, scrutatus sum, quâ potui, et quæsivi omnia. — *Sift me as much as ever you please*, percunctare a terrâ usque ad cœlum. — *Sifted, sifted out or discovered*, patefactus, retectus, cognitus.

Sifter, qui *or* quæ cribrat.

Sifting (*searching into*), investigatio, pervestigatio, indagatio, scrutatio. —— ¶ *Sifting, Siftings* (*refuse sifted out*), excretum, recrementum.

Sieve, cribrum. — *A little sieve*, cribellum. — *A meal-sieve*, cribrum farinarium. — *A sieve-maker*, cribrorum fabricator. — *Of a sieve*, cribrarius.

SIGH, *v.* suspiro, gemo.

Sigh, *s.* suspirium; gemitus. — *A deep sigh*, altus *or* ingens gemitus. — *To fetch a deep sigh*, ab imo pectore suspirium trahere.

Sighing, suspiritus.

SIGHT (*faculty of seeing*), visus; cernendi *or* videndi facultas: (*view*), visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtutus, respectus: (*show*), spectaculum; pompa (*procession*); species. — *The sight of the eye*, oculi acies. — *Dimness of sight*, infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum; hebes acies mentis, mens tarda, (*fig.*). — *Quickness of sight*, acies oculorum, visus acer; perspicacitas, (*fig.*). — *Will you not out of my sight*, fugin' hinc? — *I know him by sight*, de facie novi. — *You should get out of their sight*, concederes ab ore illorum. — *In the sight of the world*, in omnium conspectu; palam. — *I wish I could get the sight of him*, ipsum gestio dari mi in conspectum, *Ter.* — *At first sight*, aspectu primo, primâ specie *or* fronte. — *To avoid the sight of one*, alicujus conspectum fugere. — *To be present in sight*, in conspectu astare; coram *or* præsto adesse. — *To come in sight*, appareo. — *To enjoy the sight of a person or thing*, alicujus *or* rei alicujus conspectu frui. — *To keep sight of one*, oculis aliquem consequi. — *To have a thing in sight*, aliquid prospicere *or* procul intueri. — *To lose the sight of a person or thing*, alicujus *or* rei alicujus conspectum amittere. — *We lost sight of him*, ipse oculis ereptus erat, *Ov.* — *We lost sight of the ship*, navis e conspectu evolavit. — *To take a person out of one's sight*, aliquem e conspectu abducere. — *To vanish out of sight*, evanescere, e conspectu evolare *or* auferri. — *When fortune is no longer favorable*,

all our friends vanish out of sight, simul ac fortuna dilapsa est, amici devolant omnes. — *He suddenly vanished out of sight*, repente e conspectu ablatus est. — *To keep one's self out of sight*, lateo; hominum conspectum fugere, lucem fugere.— *He keeps out of sight*, non comparet; nusquam apparet. —— ¶ *The sight of a cross-bow*, scutula.

Sighted. — *Dim-sighted*, hebes, caligans, lusciosus, luscinus. — *Quick-sighted*, acute cernens, acri visu: *fig.*, perspicax, sagax. — *Quick sightedness*, visus acerrimus. — *Short-sighted.* See *Short.*

Sightless, cæcus, lumine captus.

Sightly, speciosus, spectabilis, aspectu decorus.

SIGIL, sigillum.

SIGN (*token*), signum, indicium, argumentum; nota; insigne; significatio.— *He gave me a sign with his eyes, that I should not mention his name*, oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem.— *These are signs that she will do well*, hæc sunt signa ad salutem. — *He shows by signs what he wishes*, signis indicat quid velit. — *He spoke by nods and signs*, nutu et signis loquebatur. — *To give a sign or make signs*, significo, signis indicare; oculis, nutu, *etc.* signum dare. — *To give one a sign of dissent to a thing*, aliquid alicui abnuere. —— ¶ (*print or footstep*), vestigium. —— ¶ (*presage of what may happen*), signum, omen, præsagium. — *If the sun be clear, and not over hot, at its first rising, it is the sign of a fair day*, sol purus oriens, atque non fervens, serenum diem nuntiat. — *This is a sign*, hâc re significatur. — *A good or promising sign*, bonum signum *or* omen; ostentum felix. — *A bad or ill sign*, malum signum *or* augurium; ostentum turpissimum. —— ¶ *A sign in the heavens*, sidus, signum cœleste. —— ¶ *A sign manual*, syngrapha, chirographum. —— ¶ (*of a shop or house*), titulus; insigne. — *At the sign of the bulls' heads*, ad capita bubula. — *A sign-post*, tituli fulcrum.

To **Sign** *one's name to a thing*, nomen suum notare alicui rei; nomen suum rei subscribere *or* aliquid subscribere (*confirm by his signature*). — *To sign one's name*, nomen subscribere *or* subnotare.

Signal (*remarkable*), *adj.* notabilis, insignis; singularis; celeber, illustris, clarus, præclarus, eximius, inclytus.

Signal, *subst.* signum; symbolum; tessera. — *To give a signal*, signum edere; dato indicio significare. — *To give the signal for the attack*, signum dare.

To **Signalize**, insignio. — *To signalize one's self*, re aliquâ bene gestâ clarum se reddere; famam *or* existimationem præclaram colligere; præclaro facinore magnam laudem consequi.— *He had signalized himself in the expedition to Britain*, in expeditione Britannicâ multa ac egregia fecerat, *Eutr.* — *At that time the Roman bravery signalized itself in every respect*, omnem in partem Romana virtus tum se approbavit, *Flor.* — *Signalized*, celeber, illustris, insignis propter aliquid.

Signally, insigniter.

Signature, nominis subscriptio; nomen subscriptum *or* subnotatum. —— ¶ *Signature* (*among printers*), litera schedæ index.

Signer, qui aliquid subscribit.

Signet, sigillum; symbolum (*signet-ring*). — *The privy signet*, sigillum privatum.

Signing, nominis subscriptio.

To **Signify** (*mean*), significo, valeo. — *He does not rightly understand what this word signifies*, hoc verbum quid valeat, non videt. —— ¶ (*notify or declare*), nuntio, significo, declaro; denuntio; notum facere: (*avail*), see *Avail.* — *It signifies nothing to relate*, supervacaneum est referre, *Sen.* —— ¶ (*presage or foretell*), præsagio, prænuntio, prædico; significo, portendo.

Signifying, significatio, significatus, denuntiatio, declaratio, prædicatio.

Significancy, **Significance** (*force or weight*), vis, momentum, pondus: (*meaning*), significatio, vis.

Significant *of* (*signifying, denoting*), significans, denotans, clare exprimens. —— ¶ (*having great force or weight*), magni momenti *or* ponderis, magnam vim habens.

Significantly, significanter, clare, plane, aperte, perspicue.

Signification (*foreshowing*), significatio; denuntiatio. —— ¶ *The signification or sense of a word*, verbi significatio; verbi vis, potestas. — *This is the signification of these words*, his verbis hæc subjecta notio est. — *A word of a plain and easy signification*, verbum facilem habens intellectum. — *A word of doubtful signification*, verbum ancipitis, incertæ, dubiæ significationis.

SILENT, tacitus, silens; taciturnus. — *Very silent*, statuâ taciturnior. — *To be silent or leave off speaking*, obticeo, conticeo.

Silently, tacite.

Silence (*holding one's peace*), reticentia; taciturnitas: (*stillness, state of silence*), silentium. — *His silence proves the fact*, malam esse causam silentio confitetur. — *Silence seldom does harm*, non ulli tacuisse nocet. — *Deep or profound silence*, altum silentium. — *To keep silence* (*be silent*), sileo, taceo: (*make silent*), audientiam *or* silentium facere. — *To break silence or begin to speak*, silentium rumpere, (loqui) incipere; profari. — *To bid or call out for silence*, silentium fieri jubere. — *To pass over in silence*, silentio præterire, transire, prætermittere. — *Neither will the character of the actor allow me to pass the action over in silence*, neque enim persona umbram actæ rei capit, *Paterc.* — *To put one to silence*, os alicui obstruere, occludere; mutum aliquem reddere. — *He that causes silence to be kept*, qui jubet silentium. — *Silence!* au! st!

To **Silence**, alicujus linguam retundere; comprimo; refuto. — *Silenced*, cui os obstructum est.

SILIQUOSE, SILIQUOUS, siliquosus, *Col.*

SILK, sericum, bombyx; serica, bombycina, (*n. pl.*); fila bombycina (*silk threads*). — *Raw silk*, sericum nondum textum. — *Of silk*, sericus. — *Covered or clothed with silk*, sericatus. — *A silk man or one dealing in silk*, negotiator sericarius. — *A silk-shop*, sericorum *or* bombycinorum officina. — *A silk-weaver*, sericorum textor. — *A silk-worm*, bombyx.

Silk, **Silken**, sericus, holosericus, bombycinus. — *A silk garment*, vestis serica *or* bombycina.

Silky, mollis; flexibilis.

SILL *of a door*, limen (inferius).

SILLABUB, oxygala.

SILLY, excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, demens; absurdus, deridiculus. — *Very silly*, perridiculus. — *Somewhat silly*, subinsulsus. — *A silly fellow*, asinus, plumbeus, caudex, stipes, demens, insulsus; futilis; stolidus. — *A silly action*, inepte factum.

Sillily, inepte, insulse, absurde, dementer. — *Very sillily*, perridicule.

Silliness, vecordia, amentia, dementia, ineptia; insulsitas; desipientia, futilitas.

SILT, limus.

SILVAN, silvestris.

SILVER, argentum. — *Good silver*, argentum probum. — *Fine silver*, argentum excoctum, purgatum, purum, obrussum. — *Graved or chased silver*, argentum cælatum *or* signis asperum. — *Wrought silver*, argentum factum. — *Coined*, argentum signatum. — *Unwrought silver*, argentum infectum. — *Dross of silver*, argenti scoria. — *Of silver*, argenteus. — *Silver foam*, argyritis, lithargyros, helcysma. — *A silver-smith*, faber argentarius. — *Full of silver or mixed with silver*, argentosus.

Silver, *adj.* argenteus.

To **Silver** *a thing over*, aliquid argento obducere. — *Silvered or silvered over*, argentatus, argento obductus.

Silverling (*silver coin*), siclus.

Silvery, argento similis.

SIMILAR, similis, assimilis, consimilis.

Similarity, **Similitude**, similitudo; cognatio. —— ¶ (*simile*), similitudo, simile: (*parable*), collatio, parabole.

Simile. See the last word.

Similarly, similiter.

SIMMER (*begin to boil*), fervescere, lente bullire.

SIMNEL, libum, collyra, striblita.

SIMONY, munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio; simonia.

Simoniacal, ad munerum, *etc.* pertinens.

SIMPER (*smile*), *v.* subrideo, arrideo, renideo. — *He gently simpered to me*, mihi leviter arrisit.

Simper (*smile*), *s.* risus levis.

SIMPLE (*pure or unmixed*), simplex, purus, sincerus, merus: (*single, not two or more*), unicus, solus, simplex: (*harmless, innocent*), innoxius, innocuus, innocens: (*plain, without ornament*), simplex, inornatus; sine ornatu: (*sincere, downright, honest*), simplex, incallidus, integer, probus, sincerus; sine fuco et fallaciis: (*silly*), stolidus, stupidus, fatuus, stultus, insipiens. — *A simple or silly thing*, res nihili, frivola, vilissima, levissima. — *A simple fellow*, *Simpleton*, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus; homo crassi ingenii.

Simples (*in medicine*), herbæ simplices, res herbaria. — *Knowledge or skill in simples*, herbaria scientia.

To **Simple** *or to go a simpling*, rei herbariæ *or* herbis colligendis operam dare.

Simpleness, **Simplicity**, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas. —— ¶ *Simpleness in understanding or wit*, insipientia, ineptia, stultitia; fatuitas, insulsitas.

Simpler, **Simplist**, rei herbariæ *or* artis botanicæ peritus.

Simpleton. See *a Simple fellow.*

Simply (*sincerely, unfeignedly*), simpliciter, sincere, aperte; sine fuco et fallaciis: (*plainly, without ornament*), simpliciter; nullo ornatu, sine exornatione: (*foolishly*), inepte, insulse, insipienter, dementer. — *To act or deal simply or sillily*, ineptio; ineptias agere, facere, dicere. — *To look simply or sillily* (*be put out of countenance*), rubere, perturbari, rubore suffundi; frangi.

SIMULATION, simulatio.

SIN (*a sin*), peccatum, delictum; flagitium; nefas: (*sins*), peccata: (*sinfulness*), impietas, improbitas. — *Original sin*, labes Adami posteris ingenita. — *Mortal or deadly*, peccatum mortiferum. — *Venial*, error, peccatum *or* delictum leve. — *A sin-offering*, sacrificium piaculare.

To **Sin**, pecco, delinquo, delictum admittere *or* committere; a lege divinâ discedere; leges divinas rumpere, perfringere, violare.

Sinful, impius, flagitiosus, improbus.

Sinfully, impie, flagitiose.

Sinfulness, impietas, improbitas, scelus.

Sinless, integer, sanctus.

Sinlessness *of life*, summa morum probitas; vitæ sanctitas.

Sinner, qui peccavit *or* deliquit (*that has sinned*); homo impius, *etc.*

SINCE (*seeing that*), cum *or* quum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, siquidem. — *Since these things are so, you ought to be the more watchful in this affair*, isthæc quum ita sint, tanto magis te advigilare oportet. — *The profession of poetry is of very long standing, since Homer lived before the building of Rome*, antiquissimum est genus poëtarum, siquidem Homerus fuerit ante Romam conditam.

Since (*from that time*), cum *or* quum; quod; postquam: — *sometimes by* a, ab, ex, post: (*before the time, ago*), abhinc, ante. — *It is some while since I went from home*, jamdudum factum est, quum abivi domo. — *This is the third day since I heard*, tertius hic dies est, quod audivi. — *He has not appeared since*, ab eo tempore non comparuit. — *What has been done since, I have not yet heard*, citeriora nondum audivi. — *Since the death of Clodius*, ab interitu Clodii. — *Since that day*, ex illo die. — *Since the world began*, post homines natos; ab orbe condito. — *Ever since*, jam inde ab. — *Since the foundation of Rome*, ab urbe conditâ, post urbem conditam. — *Since I was a child*, a puero, a pueritiâ, a teneris unguiculis. — *It is seven years since he died*, abhinc septem annos *or* annis mortuus est. — *It is ten years since he died*, abhinc decennium *or* decem annos mortuus est. —

Fifteen years since, hinc quindecim annos. — *Some years since*, aliquot ante annis. — *Two months since*, ante duos menses; jam sunt *or* exacti sunt duo menses. — *Long since*, jampridem, jamdudum, quondam. — *Not long since*, nuper, paullo ante, haud ita pridem. — *A very little while since*, nuperrime. — *How long since?* quamdiu? quam dudum? quam pridem?

SINCERE, sincerus, probus, verus, simplex, ingenuus, candidus; purus; castus.

SINCERELY, sincere, simpliciter, ingenue, integre, candide, haud ficte; sine fuco et fallaciis; ex animo.

SINCERENESS, SINCERITY, sinceritas, probitas, integritas, ingenuitas, simplicitas; religio; candor.

SINECURE, munus (luculentum atque) omni labore vacuum.

SINEW, nervus. — *Money is the sinews of war*, nervi belli pecunia. — *A contraction or shrinking of the sinews*, nervorum contractio. — *A distention of the sinews*, nervorum distentio *or* intentio. — *A little sinew*, nervulus.

SINEWY, nervosus.

SING, cano; canto, decanto, modulor. — *A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing*, peragat violenta potestas, quod tranquilla nequit. — *To sing harmoniously*, modulate canere. — *pitifully or sorrily*, absurde *or* inepte canere. — *To sing to the flute, to a stringed instrument*, ad tibiam, ad chordarum sonum cantare. — *To play on the lyre and sing to it*, psallo. — *To sing ballads about the streets*, in triviis carmina canere, disperdere. — *To sing before*, præcino. — *To sing between*, intercino. — *To sing as a nurse to a child*, lallo. — *To sing bass*, gravis cantûs partes sustinere. — *treble*, acutâ *or* summâ voce canere. — *To sing often*, cantito. — *To sing a part with others*, concino. — *To make an end of singing*, decanto. — *To sing always in the same tune*, eandem cantilenam semper canere. — *another tune*, palinodiam canere; stilum invertere. — *To sing a person's praises*, laudes alicujus carmine *or* carminibus celebrare. — *Singing boys or choristers*, pueri symphoniaci. — *A singing man*, cantor, cantator. — *A singing woman*, cantrix, cantatrix.

SINGER, cantor, cantator. — *of the descant*, incentor.

SINGING, cantio. — *A sweet singing*, harmonia. — *A singing together in one tune*, concentus, concentio. — *A singing-master*, musices professor. — *A singing-place*, odeum.

SINGE, ustulo. — *hogs*, ustulando porcos depilare.

SINGLE, simplex; singularis, unicus; singulus, *Sen.* — *To lead or live a single life*, vitam cœlibem agere. — *A single person*, cœlebs (see *Celibacy*); vir *or* femina conjugii expers. — *A single-hearted person*, homo probus, integer, sincerus.

To SINGLE *out*, seligo, secerno, excerpo.

SINGLENESS, simplicitas, sinceritas, integritas.

SINGLY, singulatim, sigillatim, singillatim.

SINGULAR (*belonging to one only*), singularis, unicus, simplex: (*particular*), singularis, peculiaris: (*rare, excellent*) singularis, egregius, eximius, clarus, præclarus, præstans: (*odd*), mirus. — *The singular number*, numerus singularis. — *A singular person*, mirum caput; homo qui in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit.

SINGULARITY, insolentia; rerum a communi usu abhorrentium affectatio.

To SINGULARIZE, singula distinguere *or* recensere.

SINGULARLY, singulariter, unice, præcipue, exquisite.

SINISTER (*unlucky*), sinister, mali ominis: (*unlawful, unjust*), iniquus, injustus, minime justus, malevolus: (*absurd*), absurdus.

SINISTERLY, inique, injuste; malevole; absurde.

SINK *or sink down*, *v.* sido, desido, consido, subsido; labo, procumbo. — *The earth sunk prodigiously*, terra in mirundam altitudinem depressa est. — *To sink to the bottom*, ad fundum subsidere, fundum petere. — *To sink or fall in courage*, animo labare *or* labascere. — *His courage sinks, vanquished by a single word, how soon!* labascit, victus uno verbo, quam cito! *Ter.* — *To sink or penetrate into*, penetro. — *Nothing sinks more into my mind*, nihil in animum magis penetrat. — *To sink through (as liquor)*, permano, permadefacio, perfluo. — *To sink (act.) a ship*, navem deprimere, opprimere, mergere, demergere. — *To sink of itself (as a ship when it has sprung a leak)*, sidere. — *His ship, being struck by a beak, began to sink*, navis rostro percussa cœpit sidere, *C. Nep.* — *To sink under its own weight*, mole suâ ruere. — *To sink one's credit*, fidem labefactare *or* imminuere. — *To sink one's principal money*, sortem alienare. — *To make to sink under the burden of*, opprimo, obruo. — *To sink, as paper*, &c., imbibo. — *To sink or destroy*, perdo, disperdo. — *To sink other people's money*, aliorum pecuniam prodigere *or* in usus privatos convertere. — *To sink or grow less*, decrescere, deminui, imminui. — *To sink in one's fortune*, fortunis imminui. — *To sink one's spirits*, frangere. — *Even cowards may boast after a victory; but bad success sinks the credit of the brave themselves*, in victoriâ vel ignavis gloriari licet; adversæ res etiam bonos detrectant, *Sall.* — *To sink or waste away by sickness*, contabescere.

SINK (*drain*), *s.* sentina, latrina; emissarium; colluvies; colluviarium, *Vitr.* — *A common sink or common sewer*, cloaca, cloaca publica. — *The sink of a kitchen, wash-house*, &c., lavatrina, latrina. — *A sink-hole*, ostium cloacale.

SINKING *in one's worldly circumstances, or a decayed fortune*, fortuna inclinata, fortunæ adesæ; opes accisæ *or* pæne exhaustæ. — *The sinking or falling in of the ground, as in earthquakes*, labes agri.

SINOPLE, SINOPER, terra Pontica; Sinopis. — *Of sinoper*, Sinopicus.

SINUOUS, sinuosus.

SINUOSITY, rei sinuosæ qualitas.

SIP, *v.* sorbillo; gusto, degusto.

SIP, *s.* sorbillum, sorbitio.

SIPPING, sorbitio.

SIR (*in address*), domine. —— ¶ *As the title of a knight, it is rendered by* eques, *and placed after the Christian and surname, as, sir John Barnard*, Johannes Barnard, eques.

SIRE, pater, genitor. — *Like sire like son*, mali corvi malum ovum.

SIREN, Siren.

SIRRAH (*when used as an interjection of calling to*), heus tu: (*when as a word of reproach*), stulte, improbe, nequissime.

SISTER, soror; soror germana (*it may be only by the same father*). — *A little sister*, sororcula. — *A husband's sister*, glos. — *A sister's child*, filius *or* filia sororis. — *Of a sister, Sisterly*, sororius.

SISTERHOOD (*duty of a sister*), sororis officium: (*society of women*), feminarum sodalitium.

SIT, sedeo (*the state; for the act, see To Seat one's self*). — *To sit by*, assideo; accubo (*recline by*). — *He sat by me at table*, propter me accubuit (*reclined*). — *To sit down (seat one's self)*, consido. — *To sit down before a town*, ad oppidum consistere, oppidum obsidere. — *To sit or cling fast*, adhæreo. — *To sit close at work*, operi diligenter incumbere, assidere. — *To sit as a hen*, ovis incubare. — *To sit round about*, circumsideo. — *To sit together*, consideo. — *To sit in the sun*, apricor. — *To sit still*, quiesco: (*do nothing*), nihil agere, vitam otiosam degere. — *To sit up or watch*, vigilo. — *He sits up till day-light*, ad ipsum mane vigilat. — *To sit up later than one's usual hour*, præter consuetudinem nocte vigilare. — *To sit up talking good part of the night*, sermonem in multam noctem producere, *Cic.* — *To sit upon*, insideo. — *To sit upon life and death*, de capite alicujus quærere. — *I with two others sat upon the trial of a friend for life and death*, super amici capite judex cum duobus aliis fui, *Gell.* — *They are now sitting upon me for life and death*, meo nunc fiunt capiti comitia. — *To sit upright in one's bed*, in lecto residere. — *How does the wind sit?* unde flat ventus? — *To continue sitting*, persedeo. — *The coat sits well*, vestis bene sedet. — *The shoes*, calcei ad pedes apti sunt.

SITTER, sessor. — *with another*, consessor, assessor.

SITTING (*state of being seated*), sessio. — *at table*, accubatio, accubitus. — *A sitting by*, assessio. — *A sitting (as a commissioner)*, consessio, assessio; consessus. — *Of or belonging to sitting*, sessilis.

SITE, situs.

SITUATE, SITUATED, situs, positus, collocatus. — *To be situate near*, adjaceo.

SITUATION, situs, positio, positura, sedes. — *They were secured against an enemy, not only by their walls, arms, and number of men, but much more by the rough situation of the place*, muniti adversus hostes non mœnibus modo, et armis atque viris, verum etiam multo magis locorum asperitate, *Sall.* — *You have described the situation of countries and places*, tu sedem regionum, locorum aperuisti, *Cic.*

SIX, sex; seni. — *The six at cards or sice point at dice*, senio. — *Six times*, sexies. — *To yield six for one*, sena reddere. — *Of six*, senarius. — *Six-fold (in quantity)*, sexies tantum, quam quantum, *etc.* — *The space of six years*, sexennium. — *Six score*, centum et viginti. — *Six hundred*, sexcenti. — *Six hundred times*, sexcenties. — *The six hundredth*, sexcentesimus. — *Six thousand*, sex millia, sexies mille. — *The six thousandth*, sexies millesimus.

SIXTEEN, sexdecim. — *Sixteen times*, sexdecies. — *The sixteenth*, decimus sextus.

SIXTH, sextus. — *For the sixth time*, sextum. — *The sixth part, the sixth*, (pars) sexta. — *The sixth part of an as or two ounces*, sextans.

SIXTY, sexaginta; sexageni, decies seni. — *Of sixty*, sexagenarius. — *Sixty times*, sexagies. — *The sixtieth*, sexagesimus.

SIZE (*bigness*), moles, magnitudo: (*measure*), mensura, modus. — *To take the size of*, metior, admetior, dimetior. —— ¶ (*for smearing*), aqua, cui glutinum admistum est.

To SIZE (*smear over with size*), glutine e corii segminibus facto illinere. — *To size or wax thread*, filum cerare *or* incerare.

SIZABLE, justæ molis *or* magnitudinis.

SIZER *or servitor*, serviens.

SIZY, glutinosus.

SKAIN *of thread*, fili volumen *or* glomus; filum in pilam convolutum.

SKATE (*fish*), squatina, raia lævis. —— ¶ *Skates*, soleæ ferratæ.

To SKATE, soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKEAN (*knife*), culter.

SKELETON, compages ossium. — *He is a mere skeleton*, vix ossibus hæret.

SKEPTIC. See *Sceptic.*

SKETCH, *s.* adumbratio; exemplar.

To SKETCH, imperfecte describere, delineare; adumbrare.

SKEWER, festuca.

To SKEWER *up meat*, carnem festucis colligere.

SKIFF, cymba, scapha. — *A little skiff*, cymbula, scaphula.

SKILL, SKILFULNESS, ars, peritia; prudentia; scientia. — *I will try my skill*, experiar quid possim. — *His skill is alike in both*, par est in utriusque facultate. — *We have got skill by experience*, usu periti sumus.

SKILFUL, SKILLED, peritus, expertus, gnarus, callidus, callens, doctus; prudens; sciens, scitus. — *Hermes skilful in all sorts of arms*, Hermes omnibus eruditus armis, *Mart.* — *Skilful in ill*, ingeniose nequam. — *Skilful in the law*, juris peritus. — *To be skilful*, calleo, intelligo.

SKILFULLY, perite, erudite, gnare, callide, docte.

SKILLESS, imperitus.

SKILLET, ahenum minus; authepsa.

SKIM, despumo; spumam eximere. — *To skim milk*, lactis florem eximere *or* colligere. —— ¶ *To skim or pass lightly over*, leviter aliquid perstringere.

SKIMMER, cochlearis genus ad liquores despumandos accommodatum.

SKIN, cutis, pellis. — *He is nothing but*

skin and bone, ossa atque pellis totus est. — As full as his skin could hold, distentus. — A little skin, cuticula, pellicula. — The foreskin, præputium. — The skin of a beast, corium, tergus. — A skin of parchment, pergamenæ scheda. — The outward skin of the brain, membrana cerebrum amiciens; dura mater (technical). — The inward, pia mater (technical). — Coming between the skin and the flesh, intercus. — That often changes his skin or form, versipellis. — Having a thick skin, calloeus. — Of the skin, cuticularis. — The skin or husk, folliculus.

To SKIN (take off the skin), cutem, pellem, corium detrahere; pelle or corio exuere. — To skin over a wound, cuticulam vulneri obducere; cicatricem vulneri inducere. — Skinned over, cui cicatrix est inducta or obducta. — To skin a flint, (stand very hard in buying), quam vilissimo pretio emere; pumice aridiorem esse.

SKINNED. — Hard-skinned, duricorius, Plin.

SKINNY (very lean), macilentus, strigosus.

SKIP, v. salto, salio. — back, resilio. — before, præsulto. — often, saltito. — To skip or jump over, transilio. — To skip out, prosilio. — In a skipping posture, saltabundus. —— ¶ To skip over or omit, omitto, prætermitto; prætereo.

SKIP (jump), s. saltus. — By skips, per saltus.

SKIPPER (jumper), saltator, saltatrix. — The skipper (fish), acus minor. —— ¶ A skipper or Dutch ship, navis Batava. — A skipper or master of a Dutch ship, nauclerus Batavus.

SKIPPING, saltatio, saltatus. — Of skipping or jumping, saltatorius.

SKIRMISH, s. prœlium leve, levius, parvulum, minutum; pugna fortuita; procursatio; velitatio. — They had some skirmishes there, ibi levia prœlia conserebant, Curt. — By way of skirmish, velitatim; velitatione. — Of a skirmish, velitaris.

To SKIRMISH, velitor; procursare cum hostibus; levibus prœliis inter se pugnare. — They not long after began to skirmish, non multo post cœptum est utrinque levibus prœliis decertari.

SKIRMISHER, veles, excursor, concursator.

SKIRMISHING, velitatio.

SKIRT, fimbria, ora; limbus. — To sit on one's skirts, lateri adhærere; memorem iram gerere, ultionem meditari. — The skirt of a country, confinium, terminus, limes.

SKITTISH (humorsome, wanton), levis, inconstans, lasciviens, petulans, procax, protervus; delicatus (poet.). — A skittish humor, lascivia; petulantia. — As skittish as an old mule, mulo quovis sene protervior.

SKITTISHLY, exsultim.

SKITTISHNESS, levitas, inconstantia; lascivia, petulantia.

SKREEN, SCREEN (shelter), umbraculum, umbella; (sieve), cribrum.

To SKREEN, tego, celo; obumbro: (sift), cribro, cerno.

SKULK (lie skulking or hide one's self), lateo, latito, delitesco; sese abdere or latebris occultare; se in occultum abdere or in latebras conjicere; fallo. — He lay skulking behind a jar, se post cratera tegebat. — He lay skulking about the fens, corpus suum paludibus occultavit demersum. — You skulked about on account of your cowardly temper, ignaviæ ratione te in latebras conjecisti. — To skulk about, alicujus conspectum fugere, ex conspectu alicujus se abdere.

SKULKING-HOLE, latebra, latibulum. — To creep out of one's skulking-hole, e latebris erumpere.

SKULL, calva, calvaria. — A skull-cap, pileolus, pileolum.

SKY, æther, cœlum stelliferum; æthra (poet.): cœlum. — A clear sky, cœli serenitas. — A bright, cœlum lucidum, clarum, splendens. — I praise you to the sky before him, te facio apud illum deum. — If the sky falls, we shall catch larks, quid, si redeo ad illos, qui aiunt, quid si nunc cœlum ruat? Ter. — Of the sky, Skyey, Skyish, æthereus. — Sky-blue, cæsius.

SLAB (among sawyers), asser materiæ extimus. — A marble slab or hearth, focus e marmore factus.

SLABBER (spill), madefacio; aquâ, vino, etc. conspergere. — To slabber or drivel. See Slaver.

SLABBERER (one who spills), qui or quæ madefacit.

SLABBY, madidus, cœnosus, lutosus.

SLACK, laxus, remissus: (slow), lentus, tardus, segnis; piger: (careless), remissus, negligens. — He is too slack in requital of kindness, ad referendam gratiam tardior est. — Seeing I have so long been slack in paying that gentleman respect, quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu. — To be slack in payment, debita ægre dissolvere.

To SLACK, SLACKEN, laxo, relaxo, remitto; tardo. — To slack or be slackened, laxari; remitti; deminui. — To slack or flag, tardesco, langueo. — To slacken one's pace, gradum minuere. — To slacken the discipline of war, disciplinam militarem laxius regere.

SLACKENING, laxatio, remissio.

SLACKLY, remisse, lente; perfunctorie, Petron.

SLACKNESS, mora, tarditas, cunctatio, cessatio.

SLAG. See Dross.

SLAKE of a weaver's loom, textoris pecten. —— ¶ A slake or flake of snow, nivis floccus.

SLAKE lime, aquâ calcem macerare. — To slake or quench, exstinguo; sedo. — To slake (be relaxed), sese remittere. — To slake hunger, famem satiare or explere. — thirst, sitim depellere or sedare.

SLANDER, v. criminor, de famâ or existimatione alicujus detrahere, maledico, dedecoro, obtrecto, infamo, diffamo, calumnior, calumniam alicui intendere; alicujus famam or existimationem lædere; fictis criminibus notam infamiæ alicui inurere; falsum crimen in aliquem struere or intendere; allatro; rodo, vellico. — They slander every body in their festivals, omnes in conviviis rodunt.

SLANDER, s. calumnia, falsa criminatio. — There were very few whom that slander did not reach, erant perpauci, quos ea infamia non attingeret. — Slander is the punishment of the fair, semper formosis fabula pœna fuit. — Few people are out of the reach of slander, obtrectatio plerosque lacerat.

SLANDERER, calumniator, calumniatrix, insectator, laudum alicujus obtrectator; criminator.

SLANDERING, calumniatio, obtrectatio, maledictio, criminatio.

SLANDEROUS, maledicus, probrosus, falsas criminationes habens. — He utterly slighted and disregarded the slanderous reports of ill-minded people, malevolorum obtrectationes obtrivit.

SLANDEROUSLY, criminose, maledice, per calumniam.

SLANT, SLANTING, obliquus, transversus. — To give a slanting blow, oblique percutere.

SLANTLY, oblique, transverse.

SLAP (blow), s. ictus; plaga; colaphus (with the fist). — A slap in the face, alapa. —— ¶ Slap dash, cito, celeriter, propere, repente; simul et semel.

To SLAP, verbero, cædo, percutio; palmâ percutere; colaphum alicui impingere. — Slapped (beaten), ictus, percussus. —— ¶ To slap up or devour greedily, abligurio, voro, devoro: (catch up greedily), capto.

SLASH (cut), v. cædo, conscindo: (beat with a whip), flagro or flagello cædere or concidere. — Slashed (beaten), cæsus, percussus: (wounded), vulneratus.

SLASH (cut), s. incisura: (blow), ictus, colaphus, plaga cæsim inflicta: (wound), vulnus. — He gave him a terrible slash with his sword, gladio ei luculentum vulnus inflixit.

SLASHING (beating), percussio: (wounding), vulneratio.

SLATE (stone), lapis fissilis: (a slate), tegula (or tabula, to write on) e lapide fissili facta. — A slate quarry, lapidis fissilis fodina.

To SLATE (cover with slate), tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere or consternere; tegulas, etc. tecto imponere.

SLATER, qui tegulas, etc. tectis imponit; qui tegulas e lapide fissili facit.

SLATTERN, mulier sordida, improvida, male ornata.

SLAUGHTER, cædes, clades, strages; trucidatio; occisio. — A general slaughter, internecio. — Man-slaughter, homicidium. — To make an utter slaughter, ad internecionem usque delere. — A great slaughter being made on every side, cum ab omni parte cæderentur, Liv. — A slaughter-house, laniena.

SLAVE, servus; mancipium; verna; mediastinus. — A little slave, servulus, servula; vernula. — A woman-slave, serva. — A galley-slave, servus ad remum publicæ triremis datus; remex catenatus. — To be a slave to one, alicui mancipari; alicui or apud aliquem servire. — I am free, and no slave to any man, liber sum, et nullius dominationi parens. — To be a slave to one's passions, animi esse impotentis; indomitis animi cupiditatibus servire. — To make a slave of one, aliquem servituti addicere or in servitutem dare.

To SLAVE (work like a slave), laborando se cruciare, discruciare, fatigare; operi nimis diligenter incumbere.

SLAVERY (bondage), servitus, servitium; captivitas: (hard labor), labor gravis or improbus.

SLAVISH, servilis, vernilis. — A slavish employment, munus aliquem laboribus crucians or fatigans.

SLAVISHLY, serviliter, abjecte; servilem in modum.

SLAVISHNESS (bondage), servitus: (laboriousness), laboris assiduitas.

SLAVER (drivel), sputum, saliva.

To SLAVER, salivam ex ore emittere; salivâ manare or madere.

SLAVERER, SLAVERING or drivelling fellow, fatuus, ineptus, insulsus.

SLAY, trucido, contrucido, (to butcher); jugulo (cut the throat of); macto (slay for sacrifice); cædo, occido, interficio, interimo, neco; conficio.

SLAYER, interfector, interfectrix, interemptor. — A man-slayer, homicida. — A slayer of his parents or governor, parricida. — of a tyrant, tyrannicida.

SLAYING, cædes, trucidatio, interemptio. — A slaying of parents or governors, parricidium.

SLEDGE, SLED (sort of carriage without wheels), traha. —— ¶ A smith's sledge or hammer, malleus ferreus major.

SLEDGED, trahâ vectus.

SLEEK, lævis, politus, levigatus, planus; nitidus. — Sleek and plump, bene curatus. — How came you to look so sleek, or what food has given you this plump carcass? unde sic nites, aut quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?

To SLEEK (make sleek), levigo, concinno, polio.

SLEEKLY, polite; nitide.

SLEEKNESS, lævitas; nitor.

SLEEP, somnus, quies. — I have not got one wink of sleep all the night long, somnum ego hâc nocte oculis non vidi meis. — The tedious nights are passed without sleep, noctes vigilantur amaræ. — A dead sleep, somnus altus or gravis. — In a dead, deep or sound sleep, somno sepultus or oppressus; sopore profundo mersus; somno gravi sopitus. — To be in a fast or sound sleep, altum dormire; arcte et graviter dormire; alto et gravi somno sopitum esse; dormito. — Half asleep, semisomnus. — In one's sleep, in somno or quiete; secundum quietem; dormiens. — To see a thing in one's sleep, aliquid per quietem videre. — To compose one's self to sleep, somno se dare, Cic. — To wake one out of sleep, dormientem excitare. — To rouse from sleep, expergefacio. (But see Awake.) — To hinder from sleep, somnum adimere. — To break one's sleep, somnum abrumpere. — To get some sleep, somnum capere. — To pretend sleep, somnum fingere. — To cause sleep, soporo, sopio; somnum afferre, conciliare, invitare, gignere, ducere, inducere, præbere. — To try to sleep, somnum captare. — To fall asleep, go to sleep, obdormio, obdormis-

co; somno opprimi. — *I fell asleep sounder than ordinary*, arctior me quam solebat somnus complexus est, *Cic.* — *I fell sound asleep*, arcte et graviter dormitare cœpi. — *To go to sleep again*, somnum repetere. — *To digest by sleep*, edormio, edormisco. — *To have one's senses asleep*, torpeo, obtorpeo. — *My hand was asleep*, manus torpuit. — *Causing sleep*, soporifer, somnifer, somnificus. — *Laid to sleep*, sopitus, soporatus.

To Sleep, dormio, somnum capere. — *He slept on a pallet*, quies somnusque in stramentis erat. — *To sleep with others*, condormio. — *To sleep long in the morning*, dormire in multum diem. — *all the morning*, totum mane dormire. — *To retire to sleep*, dormitum se conferre. — *To sleep away care*, somno curas pellere *or* abigere. — *To sleep away the fumes of liquor*, *To sleep one's self sober*, crapulam edormire *or* somno exhalare. — *To sleep upon*, indormio. — *I have slept well*, placide dormivi.

Sleeper, dormiens; dormitor. — *He was no great sleeper*, somni brevissimi erat. —— ¶ *The sleeper* (*fish*), exocœtus.

Sleeping, somnus, quies. — *After sleeping*, a somno. — *A sleeping-place*, dormitorium.

Sleepy, somno gravis; somni indigens; oscitans: (*as a quality*), somniculosus: (*fig.*) tardus, lentus, segnis. — *To be sleepy*, dormito; somni indigere; oscito. — *A sleepy draught*, haustus soporifer, somnifer, somnificus.

Sleepily, somniculose; veternose; segniter.

Sleepiness, torpor, veternus.

Sleepless, vigil, evigilans; insopitus, exsomnis.

SLEET, nix cum pluviâ commixta.

To Sleet, ningere et pluere eodem tempore.

SLEEVE, manica. — *To laugh in one's sleeve*, furtim cachinnari; in sinu gaudere. — *Hanging sleeves*, manicæ pendulæ. —— ¶ (*fish*), loligo *or* lolligo.

Sleeved, manicatus; chiridotus.

Sleeveless, manicarum expers.

SLEIGHT (*trick; knack*), ars, artificium: habitus, peritia. — *You have got a sleight in doing that*, rem istam usu perite calles. — *Sleight of hand* (*jugglery*), præstigiæ.

SLENDER, gracilis, tenuis, exilis; angustus, arctus; ejuncidus, junceus. — *Somewhat slender*, tenuiculus, subtenuis. — *Very slender*, pertenuis, pergracilis, prægracilis. — *Slender provision*, victus parabilis *or* facilis; victus tenuis; modicus *or* exiguus apparatus. — *Slender parts*, dotes tenues et perexiguæ. — *A slender estate*, res *or* opes exiguæ; patrimonium haud ita magnum. — *To make slender*, attenuo. — *Made slender*, attenuatus. — *To grow slender*, gracilesco. — *One slender and tall*, longurio, junceus.

Slenderly, tenuiter, exiliter, attenuate; jejune; leviter. — *We are slenderly provided for*, æstive admodum viaticati sumus.

Slenderness, tenuitas, gracilitas, exiguitas.

SLICE, *v.* concido, in offulas secare.

Slice *of bread, bacon*, &c., panis, pernæ, *etc.* offula *or* offella. — *A circular slice*, orbiculus. — *A slice of any thing*, fragmentum, segmentum; assula. — *In slices*, assulatim, tesselatim. —— ¶ *A slice* (*instrument*), spatha.

Slicing, concisura.

SLICK. See *Sleek*.

SLIDE, labor: — (*fall down*), delabor, prolabor; fallente vestigio labi. — *along*, perlabor. — *away*, elabor. — *back*, relabor. — *by*, præterlabor; allabor. — *To slide down by a rope*, labi per demissum funem, *Virg.* — *To slide in or into*, illabor. — *To slide or slip privately into a place*, aliquo *or* in aliquem locum irrepere, obrepere, subrepere. — *To slide over*, translabor. — *to or near*, allabor. — *To slide on the ice*, per glaciem lubricam ferri *or* perlabi. — *Slidden away or from*, dilapsus, elapsus. — *Sliding or stumbling*, lapsans. — *To slide one's hand into a person's pocket*, in loculum alicujus manum insinuare *or* furtim inserere. — *To slide money privately into one's hand*, pecuniam in manum alicujus furtim immittere, demittere, inserere.

Slide, *s.* (*made on ice*), via lubrica in glacie perlabendo facta.

Slider, qui per glaciem perlabitur.

Sliding, lapsus, prolapsio. — *A sliding-place*, glacies pedibus lævigata.

SLIGHT (*thin, slrazy*), levis, levidensis. — *Slight stuff*, pannus levidensis. —— ¶ (*small, of no moment*), levis, leviculus, futilis, inanis, nugatorius; nullius momenti *or* ponderis. — *A slight scratch or wound*, vulnus leve.

To Slight (*make slight of*), contemno, despicio; sperno, aspernor, aversor; rejicio; repudio; parvi facere, contemptui habere; curam abjicere. — *To be slighted*, contemni, despici; contemptu laborare, in contemptionem alicui venire. — *To slight or slubber over a business*, aliquid negligenter *or* levi brachio agere. — *Slighting*, contemnens, despiciens, negligens, aspernatus.

Slight, *s.* offensa. See *Sleight*.

Slighter, contemptor, contemptrix.

Slighting, contemptus, despectus; contemptio, despicientia.

Slightingly, Slightly, leviter; strictim; negligenter; contemptim. — *Slightly wounded*, leviter saucitus *or* vulneratus.

Slightness, levitas, tenuitas.

SLIGHT, *s.* See *Sleight*.

SLIM, gracilis, gracilentus. — *A slim horse is handsomest, if he be swiftest*, decentior equus, cui astricta sunt ilia, si idem velocior, *Quint.* 8, 3. — *A slim fellow*, longurio.

SLIME, limus; humor glutinosus.

Slimy, limosus; glutinosus. — *To become slimy*, lentesco. — *A slimy soil*, terra limosa.

SLING, funda. — *The string or leather of a sling*, scutale. — *A great sling*, ballista, catapulta. — *A sling to wrap one's arm in when hurt*, fascia, mitella. — *To wear one's arm in a sling*, brachium mitellâ involutum habere.

To Sling, fundâ mittere, librare *or* excutere: (*hurl*), jaculor, mitto, emitto.

Slinger, funditor.

Slinging, jaculatio.

SLINK (*steal*) *away*, sese subducere *or* clanculum subtrahere. — *home*, domum redire clanculum, *Plaut.* — *I slunk*, me surripui *or* subduxi. — *To slink back*, sese clam retrahere.

SLIP (*slide*), labor, lapso: (*slip or let slip*), dimitto, omitto, prætermitto. — *I have slipped my time*, occasionem dimisi. — *Let not this opportunity slip*, occasionem oblatam tenete. — *Did this man ever let slip one word out of his mouth, which might justly give offence to any person?* verbum ecquod unquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde quisquam posset offendi? — *My servant gave me a hint, which I would not let slip*, submonuit me servus, quod ego arripui. — *To slip aside or away privately*, elabor; (furtim *or* clanculum) se subducere: (*as time*), abeo, transeo; effluo, elabor. — *That time is slipped*, abiit illud tempus. — *Thus the glory of this world slips away*, sic transit gloria mundi. — *The time for disputation is slipped*, tempus disputationis effluxit. — *To slip down* (*tumble*), cado, concido, decido. — *To slip down one's throat*, per guttura labi. — *To slip into* (*go privately*), irrepo, adrepo, subrepo; irrepto: (*put or thrust*), immitto, insero. — *To slip into an office or estate*, se in munus aliquod *or* alterius patrimonium insinuare. — *To slip in silver in the room of gold*, argenteum nummum pro aureo furtim substituere, subjicere, supponere. — *To slip or put off*, exuo. — *He suddenly slipped off his clothes*, repente vestes exuit. — *He does what he can to slip his collar*, vincula pugnat exuere. — *To slip* (*off*) *his bridle*, caput e freno subducere. — *To slip or crop off*, decerpo. — *To slip or put on*, induo. — *He immediately slipped on his shoes*, statim soleas induit. — *To slip out of one's hand, mouth*, &c., de, e, ex, manibus, ore, *etc.* elabi, cadere, excidere. — *out of one's memory*, e memoriâ excidere. — *That matter quite slipped my memory*, effluxit illud penitus ex animo meo. — *Slipping out*, excidens, effluens. — *To slip, go, pass over* (*a place*), cito transire *or* trajicere. — *To slip over or omit*, omitto, prætermitto. — *To slip over a thing slightly*, leviter attingere *or* perstringere. — *Apt to slip or slide*, lapsabundus. —— ¶ *To slip or make a slip or mistake*. See *Slip*, subst.

Slip (*with one's foot*), *s.* lapsus, prolapsio, labens in lubrico loco vestigium. — *A slip or mistake*, lapsus, error levis. — *To give one the slip*, clanculum aufugere, furtim ab aliquo se subducere. — *He gave the enemies the slip*, e manibus hostium evasit. — *To make a slip or be guilty of a slip* (*mistake*), erro, labor, fallor, decipior. — *Pray set me right if I should happen to make a slip*, quin mone, si quid erro. — *He very seldom is guilty of a slip*, non fere labitur. — *A slip* (*of yarn, thread*, &c.), glomus. — *A slip* (*small piece of any thing*), particula, frustum, fragmentum. — *The slip or sprig of a plant*, surculus, talea. — *Full of slips or sprigs*, surculosus. — *A slip-shoe or slipper*, crepida. — *Slip-shod*, crepidatus *or* negligenter calceatus. — *Slip-slop*, cinnus, farrago cibaria.

Slipper, crepida, solea; crepis. — *A little slipper*, crepidula. — *A high slipper or buskin*, cothurnus. — *A maker of slippers*, crepidarius. — *Wearing slippers*, crepidatus.

Slipping, lapsio, lapsus. — *The slipping of an office* (*which a person should bear in his turn*), muneris prætermissio. — *The slipping or lopping of leaves, branches*, &c., frondatio, putatio.

Slippery, lubricus, labidus, incertus. — *You are in a slippery place*, versaris in lubrico. — *For almost all the way was steep, narrow, and slippery*, omnis enim ferme via præceps, angusta, lubrica erat, *Liv.* — *A person of a slippery tongue, or blabber*, homo loquax *or* futilis. — *A slippery or deceitful blade*, homo subdolus, versutus, vafer. — *He is a very slippery spark to deal with*, anguilla est, elabitur. — *A slippery, difficult or dangerous business*, res difficilis, ardua, periculosa; periculosæ plenum opus aleæ (*poet.*). — *A slippery trick or cheat*, dolus, fallacia, fraus. — *To make slippery*, lubrico.

Slipperily, lubrice.

Slipperiness *of the road*, via lubrica.

Slipshod, calcei talum obterens.

SLIT (*or cleave*) *a thing*, findo, diffindo. — *To slit or be slit*, findi, diffindi. — *Slit in two parts*, bifidus. — *into three parts*, trifidus. — *into four parts*, quadrifidus. — *into many parts*, multifidus. — *That may be slit*, fissilis.

Slit, *s.* fissura, rima; crena; fissus.

Slitter, qui findit.

Slitting, fissura, fissio.

SLIVER, segmentum.

To Sliver, findo.

SLOE, prunum silvestre. — *A sloe-tree*, prunus silvestris.

SLOP (*wet*), madefacio.

SLOPS *or trousers*, braccæ longæ laxæque.

SLOOP *or small ship*, lembus, navigolum; navis uno malo instructa.

SLOPE, SLOPING, *adj.* declivis, acclivis; fastigatus; obliquus, transversus. — *Made or put sloping*, obliquatus.

To Slope, *v. a.* obliquo; oblique parere *or* secare.

Slope *of a hill*, *s.* acclivitas (*upwards*), declivitas (*downwards*).

Slopeness, obliquitas.

Sloping. See *Slope*.

Sloping, *s.* obliquatio; devexitas.

Slopingly, Slopewise, oblique, transverse.

SLOTH, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnities.

Slothful, desidiosus, iners, ignavus, piger, segnis, deses, reses; desidiâ plenus. — *A place where slothful people sit*, desidiabulum. — *To be or grow slothful*, desideo, resideo, torpeo, obtorpeo; languori desidiæque se dedere. — *Grown as slothful as a beggar*, pigrior asino.

Slothfully, desidiose, ignave, pigre, lente, segniter.

Slothfulness, desidia, inertia, ignavia, pigritia, segnitia, segnities; torpor. — *The refusing of labor is a proof of slothfulness and laziness*, fuga laboris inertiam coarguit et desidiam.

SLOUCH, *s.* homo inurbanus *or* humanitatis inops.

Slouching. — *Wearing a slouching hat*, causiam gerens marginibus demissis.

SLOUGH (*quagmire*, &c.), lacuna cœnosa *or* lutosa; palus; cœnum: (*in hunting*), apri volutabrum. —— ¶ *The slough of a snake*, anguis exuviæ *or* vernatio. —— ¶ *A slough of bears*, ursarum grex.

Sloughy (*miry*), paluster, cœnosus, limosus.

SLOVEN, SLOVENLY *fellow*, homo sordidus, discinctus, illotus, immundus, spurcus, squalidus, inficetus, turpis. — *Somewhat slovenly*, sordidulus. — *After his slovenly manner*, suo more inficeto.

Slovenliness, Slovenry, sordes, immunditia, squalor, spurcities, turpitudo, negligentia, cultus agrestis et inconcinnus.

Slovenly, *adv.* sordide, squalide, spurce, turpiter.

SLOW, piger, tardus, lentus, cunctabundus; testudineus, formicinus; languidus. — *The clock goes too slow*, tardius movetur horologium. — *Somewhat slow*, lentulus, tardiusculus. — *Slow of foot*, qui est gradu testudineo; tardigradus, tardipes, (*poet.*). — *of speech*, lentus in dicendo; tardiloquus (*poet.*). — *He is naturally very slow in speech, and very dull*, naturâ est lentus in dicendo, ac pœne frigidus. — *One that is slow or dull in understanding*, qui tardo est ingenio. — *To be slow*, cunctor. — *To be slow in one's motions*, lente agere. — *To grow slow*, pigresco, tardesco.

Slowly, tarde, lente, pigre, cunctanter. — *Great bodies move slowly*, tarde moventur magna corpora. — *A business that goes on but slowly*, lentum negotium. — *Somewhat slowly*, tardiuscule.

Slowness, tarditas, pigritia, segnities; lentitudo. — *Slowness in managing affairs gives disgust*, tarditas in rebus gerendis odiosa est. — *He reflected upon him by reason of his slowness and sluggishness*, exprobravit illi languorem et soporem.

SLUBBER *a thing over*, negligenter *or* præpropere aliquid agere; præfestinando opus corrumpere *or* depravare.

SLUG (*snail*), limax. — *A slug or slow ship*, navis tarda. — *A slug* (*sort of bullet*), glans plumbea oblongæ formæ.

Sluggard, ignavus; piger; cessator; dormitor, dormitator.

Sluggish, piger, torpidus, ignavus, segnis, socors, iners, indiligens; languidus; somniculosus, veternosus. — *Very sluggish*, persegnis. — *To grow sluggish*, torpesco.

Sluggishly, otiose, ignave, pigre, segniter, indiligenter, torpide.

Sluggishness, ignavia, segnitia, segnities, desidia, pigritia, indiligentia, socordia; torpor, veternus.

SLUICE, objectaculum, emissarium; cataracta.

To Sluice *out water*, sublato objectaculo aquam emittere.

Sluicy, effusus.

SLUMBER, *v.* leviter dormire; dormio, dormito. — *To slumber or nod over a business*, alicui rei indormire.

Slumber, *s.* somnus levis; somnus, quies. — *To fall into a slumber*, obdormisco. — *Having filled his belly, he fell into a slumber*, epulatus se somno dedit.

Slumbering, dormitatio. — *Given to slumbering*, somniculosus.

SLUR, *v.* maculo, inquino, fœdo. — *To slur over* (*detract from, lessen*), elevo, extenuo.

Slur, *s.* macula, labes, dedecus. — *To cast a slur on one's reputation*, alicujus existimationem violare *or* lædere; alicui infamiam inferre *or* notam turpitudinis inurere; alicujus nomen obscurare; aliquem infamiâ aspergere, infamem aliquem facere.

SLUT, mulier sordida, squalida, immunda.

Sluttish, immunda, squalida, sordida. — *Somewhat sluttish*, sordidula. — *To be sluttish*, sordeo, squaleo. — *To grow sluttish*, sordesco.

Sluttishly, sordide, squalide.

Sluttishness, Sluttery, immunditia, squalor, sordes, illuvies.

SLY, vafer, subdolus, astutus, veterator, veteratorius. — *A sly fellow or old fox*, veterator.

Slyly, subdole, callide, astute, veteratorie, vafre, versute.

Slyness, astutia, calliditas, versutia, vafritia, vafrities.

SMACK, *v.* (*taste*), gusto, degusto: (*taste or savor of*), sapio; (*a little*), subsipio. —— ¶ *To smack* (*in kissing*), basium premere, infigere, oppangere. —— ¶ *To smack one's lips*, labiis strepitum edere. — *To smack a whip*, flagello sonare.

Smack (*relish*), *s.* sapor. — *Having a pretty smack or relish*, saporis jucundi. — *To have but a little smack of learning or skill in any art*, vix primis literarum *or* alicujus artis rudimentis imbui. —— ¶ *The smack of a whip*, flagelli sonus, *Sen. Ep.* 122. —— ¶ (*kiss*), basium. —— ¶ (*little ship*), navigiolum, lembus.

SMALL, parvus, exiguus, minutus; levis (*slight*); tenuis (*scanty, poor, thin*); gracilis, gracilentus, exilis, junceus, (*slender*): *it may also be expressed by a diminutive* (as, *a small account*, ratiuncula; *farm*, agellus; *fish*, pisciculus). — *Smaller*, minor. — *Smallest*, minimus. — *That is a small matter*, id leve est. — *They are very angry for small faults*, pro levibus noxis graves iras gerunt. — *He put them into no small fear*, eis non minimum terroris incussit. — *They are of small price*, jacent pretia eorum. — *He needed but small invitation*, illius ego vix tetigi pænulam, tamen remansit. — *Very small*, perminutus, prætenuis. — *Small characters*, literæ minutæ. — *A small number*, pauci, *pl.*; paucitas; numerus exiguus. — *A very small part*, pars perexigua. — *To make small*, tenuo, attenuo, deminuo. — *A making small*, attenuatio, deminutio. — *Of small account*, vilis; nullius pretii *or* momenti. — *A man of small account or credit*, homo tressis *or* nihili. — *To become of small account*, vilesco. — *To cut into small pieces*, minutim *or* minutatim concidere. — *A small time*, parumper; paullulum temporis. — *So small*, tantulus, tantillus. — *How small*, quantulus, quantillus. — *soever*, quantuluscunque. — *How small soever the occasion be*, quantulacunque adeo est occasio. — *Any never so small a matter*, quælibet vel minima res. — *Small beer*, cerevisia tenuis. — *Small craft*, naviculæ. — *The small guts*, lactes, *pl.* — *The small-pox*, variolæ, *pl.* — *Small wares*, merces minutæ. — *A dealer in small wares*, mercium minutarum venditor. — *Small arms*, sclopeti, *pl.* — *A small, little soul*, animus angustus et parvus.

Small *of the back, leg*, &c., dorsi, cruris, *etc.* pars gracilior.

Smallness (*littleness*), exiguitas, parvitas, tenuitas; exilitas: (*slenderness*), gracilitas, exilitas.

Smally, tenuiter, exiliter.

Smallage, apium graveolens.

SMALT, genus pigmenti cærulei.

SMART, *subst.* dolor, cruciatus.

Smart, *adj.* (*sharp*), acer. (But see *Acute, Brisk.*) — *Smart in discourse*, argutus, acutus, aculeatus, acer; salsus; urbanus. — *To give one a smart answer or reply*, salse respondere.

To Smart, doleo, condoleo. — *My back will smart for that*, isthæc in me cudetur faba. — *You should smart for it*, ferres infortunium. — *He has smarted for his folly*, pœnas dedit vecordiæ. — *To make to smart*, crucio, ango, pungo, uro, mordeo. — *Smarting*, asper, dolore plenus.

Smarting, *s.* dolor, cruciatus, pœna.

Smartly, acriter, acerbe, aspere, argute. — *Very smartly*, persalse, salsissime.

Smartness, acrimonia, acritudo, acerbitas, asperitas. — *of pain*, doloris acerbitas *or* vehementia. — *of genius or wit*, argutiæ; acumen ingenii.

SMATTERER *in learning*, homo leviter literis imbutus; homo leviter eruditus; homo semidoctus. — *A smatterer in grammar*, grammatista. — *A smatterer in poetry, in medicine*, poëta *or* medicus malus; qui poëticen *or* medicinam leviter attigit. — *A smatterer in any art*, primis alicujus artis rudimentis vix imbutus.

Smattering, *or* Smatter, levis artis alicujus scientia.

SMEAR, lino, illino, oblino, ungo; exungo; conspurco, inquino. — *over*, superlino. — *under*, subterlino.

Smear, *s.* unguen.

Smearer, unctor.

Smearing, litura, unctio, inquinamentum.

SMELL, *v.* (*emit a smell*), oleo, redoleo; peroleo (*unpleasantly, pungently*); fragro (*fragrantly*). — *To smell of* (*have the smell of*), aliquid olere *or* redolere (*prop. and fig.*). — *To smell sweetly*, bene *or* jucunde olere. — *Smelling sweetly*, bene *or* jucunde *or* suaviter olens; odorus, odoratus, (*poet.*). — *foully*, male olens, fœtidus, olidus, rancidus. — *To smell rank*, male olere. — *His breath smells rank*, anima fœtet. — *It smells of the lamp*, lucernam olet. — *To smell of wine*, temetum olere, vinum redolere. — *A discourse smelling of antiquity*, oratio redolens antiquitatem. —— ¶ *To smell* (*perceive by the smell*), olfacio, odoror. — *To smell of*, aliquid olfacere, olfactare, ad nares admovere. — *To smell out*, odoror; olfacio. — *I quickly smelled it out*, statim intellexi, quid esset. — *Smelled or smelled out*, olfactus, odore *or* odoratu perceptus. — *A smell-feast*, parasitus.

Smell, *s.* odor. — *A sweet smell*, fragrantia. — *Causing a sweet smell*, odorifer (*poet.*) — *A bad smell*, fœtor, odor fœtidus. — *The smell of cooking or cooked meat or provisions*, nidor. — *The sense of smell*, odoratus. —— ‖ See the verb.

Smeller, qui *or* quæ odorat.

Smelling, odoratio. — *The sense of smelling*, odoratus. — *Smelling-bottle*, vasculum olfactorium.

SMELT *ore*, metalla (cruda) liquefacere.

SMICKER, subrideo.

SMILE, *v.* subrideo, leniter ridere. — *To smile at or upon one*, alicui arridere. — *Fortune smiles upon him*, omnia ei prospere succedunt; fortuna ei arridet *or* affulget. — *Nobody smiles upon me*, nemo ridet, *Plaut.*

Smile, *s.* risus lenis. — *A sweet smile*, os subridens *or* leniter ridens.

Smiling, arrisio.

SMIRCH, obnubilo, conspurco.

SMIRK *or look pleasantly upon one*, alicui arridere.

SMITE, ferio, percutio. — *Smitten*, percussus, ictus. — *To be smitten with love*, amore alicujus flagrare; perdite amare.

Smiter, percussor.

Smiting, percussus, percussio.

SMITH *or black-smith*, faber ferrarius. — *A gold-smith*, aurifex, faber aurarius. — *A gun-smith*, sclopetorum artifex. — *A lock-smith*, faber claustrarius. — *A silver-smith*, faber argentarius.

Smithy (*or smith's shop*), officina ferraria.

SMOCK, tunica interula; indusium. — *A smock-faced fellow*, vir oris effeminati.

SMOKE, *s.* fumus; vapor. — *No smoke without some fire*, non est fumus absque igne. — *To vanish into smoke*, evanesco. — *Our hopes are vanished into smoke*, evanuit nostra spes. — *Causing smoke*, fumificus.

To Smoke *or dry a thing in the smoke*, aliquid fumigare *or* infumare; aliquid fumo siccare *or* durare. — *To smoke wines*, vina fumo maturare *or* lenia facere. — *The place where they smoked their wines*, fumarium. — *To smoke or send forth smoke*, fumo, vaporo; fumum *or* vaporem emittere. — *To smoke or offend with smoke*, fumo incommodare *or* infestare. — *To smoke tobacco*, fumum herbæ nicotianæ haurire. — *To smoke a business*, persentisco. — *I might have smoked out that affair if I had had a grain of sense*, rem istam possem persentiscere, ni essem lapis. — *Ah, sir, he has smoked the whole affair*, hem tibi, rescivit omnem rem, *Ter.*

Smokeless, sine fumo.

Smoking, *s.* vaporatio. — *A smoking or fumigating*, suffitio, suffumigatio.

Smoky (*full of smoke*), fumosus, fumeus, fumidus; fumifer (*poet.*).

SMOOTH, lævis; æquus, planus; enodis. — *A smooth table*, mensa accurate levigata. — *A smooth road*, via plana, expedita, aperta. — *Smooth, without hair*, glaber, depilis. — *Smooth-faced*, comis, dulcis; explicatâ fronte. — *To speak one smooth*, comiter affari. — *Smooth words*, blanda verba. — *Smooth or flowing*, fluens.

To Smooth (*make smooth*), levigo, polio; complano (*make even*). — *To smooth one's way to a thing* (*fig.*), aditum alicui ad aliquid dare, parare; viam alicui ad

aliquid munire. — *To smooth the forehead*, explicare frontem. — *To smooth or coax one*, alicui blandiri; aliquem blandis verbis lenire *or* delinire, verborum lenociniis permulcere.

Smoother, qui levigat.

Smoothing, levigatio, æquatio; politura. — *A smoothing-iron*, ferramentum ad pannum levigandum.

Smoothly, plane, polite; *fig.* dulce, suaviter; blande.

Smoothness, lēvitas, levor. — *of behavior*, urbanitas, humanitas, comitas.

SMOTHER (*choke or stifle*), suffoco: (*suppress*), sedo, comprimo, exstinguo. — *To smother up or conceal*, celo, occulto; reticeo, tego. —— ‖ But see *Choke* throughout.

Smothering, suffocatio; strangulatio.

SMOULDERING (*smoking*), fumans; suffocans.

SMUG, concinnus, comptus, elegans, nitidus, excultus, ornatus.

To Smug *one's self up*, se nitide, concinne *or* eleganter ornare. — *Smugged up*, eleganter ornatus *or* vestitus.

Smugly, concinne, compte, laute, scite, eleganter.

Smugness, elegantia, lautitia; concinnitas.

SMUGGLE *goods*, merces furtim *or* sine portorii solutione importare *or* invehere; rempublicam fraudare portorio.

Smuggler, qui merces furtim *or* sine portorii solutione invehit.

SMUT (*colly*), nigror, fuligo: robigo (*rust*, &c.). — *Smut or smuttiness* (*obscenity*), obscœnitas, verborum obscœnitas; scripta obscœna.

To Smut, Smutch, fuligine denigrare *or* inquinare.

Smutty (*obscene*), obscœnus, fœdus, spurcus. — *Somewhat smutty*, subobscœnus.

SNACK, pars, portio. — *To put in for a snack*, partem sibi vindicare. — *To go snacks with one*, alicujus rei participem esse; aliquid cum aliquo participare.

SNAFFLE, freni lupus, camus.

SNAG (*knot*), nodus: (*snagged tooth*), dens ultra ceteros prominens.

Snagged, Snaggy (*knotty*), nodosus.

SNAIL, cochlea. — *A sea-snail*, cochlea Veneris. — *A house-snail*, limax. — *A snail's house*, testa cochleæ. — *A snail's pace or gallop*, gradus testudineus.

SNAKE, anguis, serpens, coluber. — *There lurks a snake in the grass*, latet anguis in herbâ. — *A little snake*, anguiculus. — *A water snake*, hydrus, natrix. — *Of or belonging to a snake*, *Snaky*, anguinus, anguineus, colubrinus. — *A snake's skin or slough*, anguis vernatio *or* exuviæ. — *A bed or knot of snakes*, anguinum. — *Having snaky hair or locks*, *snaky-headed*, anguicomus (*poet.*). — *Snaky-footed*, anguipes (*poet.*).

SNAP, *v.* (*give a snap*), crepo, crepitum edere: (*break*), frango, rumpo; (*be broken*), frangi, rumpi. — *in two*, diffringi. —— ¶ (*catch or lay hold of*), rapio, corripio. — *He is snapped up or in safe custody*, irretitus est; arundo alas verberat. — *To snap or bite*, morsu petere; mordicus vulnerare: (*snub or reprove*), aliquem objurgare, increpare, convicium alicui facere, aliquem corripere, duriter et acerbe tractare.

Snap, *s.* crepitus. — *with the fingers*, digitorum crepitus.

Snapper *up*, raptor.

Snappish, iracundus, captiosus, difficilis, ferox, morosus, mordax.

Snappishly, iracunde, morose, proterve.

Snappishness, iracundia, morositas, mordacitas.

SNARE, *s.* laqueus; tendicula; nassa; insidiæ, *pl.* — *To lay a snare*, insidias struere *or* instruere; dolos nectere; casses tendere. — *To fall into a snare*, in laqueos *or* insidias cadere. — *To give into the snare, or suffer himself easily to be insnared*, in laqueos se induere.

To Snare, illaqueo, irretio. — *Snared*, laqueatus, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus *or* inclusus.

SNARL *like a dog*, mussito (*growl*); ringor. — *A snarling cur*, ringens canis. — *To snarl at*, allatro, obloquor, obmurmuro. —— ¶ *To snarl thread or silk*, implico; perplexus, *particip.*

Snarler, homo morosus *or* difficilis.

Snarling, *s.* mussitatio.

SNATCH, *v.* rapio, corripio, apprehendo. — *away*, abripio, surripio. — *at*, capto.

Snatch (*little bite*), morsiuncula: (*piece*), particula, frustum, frustulum. — *A snatch and away*, præpropere.

Snatcher, raptor. — *at*, captator.

Snatching, *adj.* rapidus, rapax.

Snatching, *s.* raptio; rapacitas.

Snatchingly, raptim.

SNEAK (*creep*) *along*, repo, correpo, repto, serpo: (*be ashamed*), verecundor, vultum demittere. — *To sneak or cringe to*, demisso corpore serviliter devenerari. — *To sneak or lurk about*, lateo, delitеo, latito, delitesco. — *To sneak away*, clanculum se subducere. — *Sneaking or creeping along*, repens, reptans, reptabundus.

Sneaking (*niggardly*), parcus, præparcus, tenax: (*mean, pitiful*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *A sneaking fire*, ignis malignus.

Sneakingly (*niggardly*), parce, perparce: (*meanly, pitifully*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.

Sneakingness (*niggardliness*), avaritia, parsimonia; tenacitas; sordes: (*meanness, pitifulness*), exiguitas, tenuitas; animus abjectus.

SNEER, *v.* irrideo, derideo, sannis aliquem excipere.

Sneer, *subst.* sanna. — *Sneers*, *Sneering*, irrisio, irrisus.

Sneerer, irrisor, derisor; sannio.

SNEEZE, sternuo. — *often*, sternuto. — *To make one sneeze*, sternutamentum facere, movere, evocare.

Sneezing, sternutatio, sternutamentum. — *Sneezing-powder or snuff*, sternutamentum.

SNICKER (*laugh in one's sleeve*), in sinu gaudere. See *Giggle*.

SNIFF *up*, mucum resorbere *or* narium pituitam retrahere. — *To sniff at*. See *Despise*, &c.

SNIP, *v.* amputo. — *off*, præcido, decerpo.

Snip-snap, canum ringentium more.

Snippings, præsegmina.

SNIPE, SNITE scolopax gallinago (L.).

SNITE *or blow the nose*, nares emungere.

SNIVEL, mucus, pituita nasi. — *The snivel hanging at the nose*, stiria e naso pendens.

To Snivel, mucum resorbere, nasi pituitam retrahere.

Snivelly (*full of snivel*), mucosus.

SNORE, sterto.

Snorer, stertens.

Snoring, rhoncus.

SNOT, mucus, pituita nasi.

Snotty, mucosus.

SNOUT, rostrum; nasus. — *A little snout*, rostellum. — *An elephant's snout*. See *Elephant*.

Snouted, rostrum habens, rostratus.

SNOW, nix. — *Whiter than snow*, nive candidior. — *Snow-water*, aqua nivalis. — *Full of snow*, nivosus. — *White as snow*, niveus. — *A snow-ball*, pila ex nive confecta, globus nivalis. — *A snow-bank*, agger niveus. — *Snow-drop* (*herb*), viola bulbosa.

To Snow, ningo.

SNUB, tuber, nodus.

To Snub (*chide*), increpo, corripio: (*curb*), freno, refreno; comprimo, reprimo: (*sob*), singultio.

SNUDGE, otior, otium agere *or* peragere; in pace et quiete vitam degere.

SNUFF (*of a wick*), fungus: (*the wick*), see *Wick*: (*sneezing-powder*), sternutamentum, *say* pulvis sternutatorius.

To Snuff *a candle*, candelæ fungum demere. — *To snuff with disdain*, nares corrugare. — *To snuff a thing up one's nose*, naribus aliquid haurire. — *To snuff at*. See *Despise*.

Snuffers, emunctorium, *Vulgat.*; forfex candelarum.

Snuffing, emunctio.

To Snuffle, vocem e naribus proferre *or* emittere.

Snuffler, balbus; qui *or* quæ e naribus verba profert.

SNUG (*close or secret*), secretus, occultus, arcanus, clandestinus: (*compact*), concinnus, nitidus. — *To lie snug in bed*, stragulis se secreto involvere *or* tegere.

To Snuggle *together*, confertim *or* densate se mutuo comprimere.

SO (*thus, in like manner*), ita, sic, ad *or* in hunc modum, hoc pacto. — *It is so*, sic est, ita se res habet. — *They say so*, ita aiunt *or* prædicant. — *Grant it be so*, fac ita esse. — *As that was painful, so this is pleasant*, ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum. — *I wish it may be so*, utinam sit; ut ita sit, Deus faxit. — *The matter is not so*, aliter se res habet. — *He thinks he may do so*, idem sibi arbitratur licere. — *If so be, that*, &c., si est, ut, *etc.* — *It is even so in truth*, id est profecto. — *Others perhaps do not think so*, aliis fortasse non idem videtur. — *Why so? I pray*, quamobrem (*or* quam ob rem) tandem? — *Since things are so*, quæ cum ita sint. — *As I may so say*, ut ita dicam. — *So be it*, ita fiat. — *So as I told you yesterday*, ita ut heri tibi narravi. — *And so forth*, et quæ sunt reliqua; et cetera, cetera; et sic deinceps *or* de ceteris. —— ¶ *So or so then*, igitur, quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quocirca. — *So, when this was done*, hoc igitur facto. —— ¶ *So*, *So that*, dum, dummodo, modo, ita si, si tantum. — *So there be a wall between us*, dummodo inter me et te murus intersit. — *So that he set a price*, modo ut sciam quanti indicet. — *I will do what I can, yet so that I be not undutiful to my father*, quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam. —— ¶ *So* (*so much*), adeo, ita, tantopere; perinde. — *I am not so void of humanity*, non adeo inhumano ingenio sum. — *There were so many, that*, &c., ita multi fuerunt, ut, *etc.* — *Wherefore his coming was not so very acceptable*, quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit. — *I should not be so uncivil, that*, &c., non essem tam inurbanus, ut, *etc.* — *I am not so strong as either of you*, minus habeo virium quam vestrûm utervis. — *If any be grown so insolent*, siquis eo insolentiæ processerit. — *Not so large as was looked for*, non pro expectatione magnum. — *So far*, eo, eatenus, in tantum. — *He proceeded so far*, in tantum processit. — *If he proceed so far*, si eatenus progrediatur. — *So far off*, tam procul, tam longe. — *So far as*, quod, quoad, quantum. — *So far as is possible*, quoad ejus fieri possit. — *So far as I understand*, quantum intelligo. — *So far as I know, he had not come*, non venerat, quod sciam. — *So far from — that*, &c., adeo nihil *or* adeo non — ut, *etc.*; tantum abest ut, *etc.* — ut; ita non — ut; non modo non — sed etiam; non modo — ne quidem; ne quidem — nedum; nedum. — *I was so far from doing it, that*, &c., adeo non feci, ut, *etc.* — *You are so far from loving, that* (*you do*) *not*, &c., ita non amas, ut ne, *etc.* — *So great*, tantus, tam magnus. — *So little*, tantulus, tantillus, tam parvus. — *Do you regard me so little?* itane abs te contemnor? — *So long*, tamdiu. — *I am sorry you were so long away from us*, ego te abfuisse tamdiu a nobis doleo. — *So long as*, tam diu, quam; usque adeo — quoad; usque dum; dum, donec, quoad, quamdiu. — *So long as I shall live*, dum animâ spirabo meâ. — *So long as you shall be in prosperity*, donec eris felix. — *So long as he shall live in poverty*, usquedum ille vitam colet inopem. — *So many*, tot. — *Just so many*, totidem. — *So much*, *adj.* tantum *with genit.* — *So much*, *adv.* tam (*as*, quam). — *Not so much to save themselves*, non tam sui conservandi causâ. — *These things are not so much to be feared as the common people think*, hæc nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimescenda sunt. — *So often*, toties. — *Not so often as he could have wished*, minus sæpe quam vellet. —— ¶ *So-so* (*indifferently*), utcunque, mediocriter, sic satis: (*pretty well in health*), melinscule.

SOAK *in water*, macero, madefacio. — *To soak in or up*, imbibo, ebibo, exsorbeo, absorbeo. — *To soak through*, permano.

Soaker (*drunkard*), potor acer, potator maximus, homo acinâ ebriosior.

SOAP, sapo. — *To wash clean with soap*, sapone perluere. — *Soap-ball*, pila saponis. — *A soap-boiler*, saponis coctor. — *Soap-weed*, *Soap-wort*, saponaria.

To SOAP, sapone illinere *or* oblinere.
SOAR *aloft*, sublime ferri, sublimem abire; alis *or* pennis se levare: evolo (*of the soul*).
SOAR, *s.* altus volatus.
SOB, singultio.
SOB, SOBBING, singultus.
SOBER, sobrius, abstemius, moderatus, temperatus; sanus; modico *or* moderato victu, potu, *etc.* contentus. — *Sleep yourself sober*, edormi hanc crapulam et exhala. — *In sober sadness, it is very true*, factum, non fabula. — *Whilst I was sitting in the house, I thought myself as sober as a judge*, dum accubabam, quam videbar mihi esse pulchre sobrius, *Ter.* — *A person of sober conversation*, homo probis moribus.
To SOBER, sobrium reddere.
SOBERLY, sobrie, moderate, temperate, continenter.
SOBERNESS, SOBRIETY, abstinentia, temperantia; sobrietas. — *He was a person of very great sobriety*, summa fuit ejus in potu temperantia. — *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals*, in vino veritas.
SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, sociabilis, socialis, congregabilis; facilis; affabilis; comis. — *Not sociable*, insociabilis; parum comis *or* facilis.
SOCIABLENESS, socialitas, mores faciles, urbanitas, comitas.
SOCIABLY, socialiter.
SOCIETY, societas, communitas; congregatio, consociatio: (*fraternity, &c.*), societas, sodalitas, collegium. — *To enter into society with one*, se conjungere cum aliquo; societatem cum aliquo inire *or* facere. — *The pleasures of society*, circulorum jucunditates.
SOCINIAN, Socini sectator; qui Christum Patri æqualem esse negat.
SOCK *to wear in shoes*, tibiale brevius; pedis tegumentum interius. — *The sock or shoe of the ancient comedians*, soccus. — *A little sock or start-up*, socculus. — *Wearing socks*, soccatus.
SOCKET *of a candlestick*, candelabri scapus (*shaft*). — *for a wick*, myxa. — *of a tooth*, dentis acetabulum *or* loculamentum. — *of the eye*, cavum oculi.
SOD (*turf*), cespes. — *A green sod*, cespes vivus *or* viridis.
SODALITY. See *Society*.
SODDEN. See *Seethe*.
SODER. See *Solder*.
SODOMITE, pædicator.
SOFT (*not hard, tender*), mollis, tener, lentus: — lenis; summissus (*s. g.* vox). — *Soft, I pray*, bona verba, quæso. — *Soft and fair goes far*, festina lente. — *Very soft or tender*, permollis. — *Soft-footed*, mollipes. — *Somewhat soft, Softish*, molliculus, tenellus. —— ¶ (*silly, foolish*), ineptus, stupidus, hebes.
To SOFTEN (*make soft*), mollio, emollio, præmollio: mitigo, lenio, (*mitigate*). — *To soften an assertion a little*, quod quis dixerit, mitigare. — *To soften* (*grow soft*), mollesco.
SOFTENER, qui *or* quæ mollit *or* mitigat.
SOFTLY (*gently*), molliter, leniter, placide, tranquille, blande: (*effeminately*), delicate, molliter, muliebriter; lascive: (*leisurely*), lente, gradatim, pedetentim; tacito pede: (*low*), summisse, summissâ voce: (*with a soft step*), suspenso gradu. — *Go as softly as foot can fall*, suspenso gradu ito. — *Fair and softly goes far*, festina lente.
SOFTNESS, mollitia, mollities, lenitas, teneritas.
SOHO, evœ, heus.
SOIL (*ground*), solum, ager: — fundus. — *A barren soil*, solum exile, sterile, macrum. — *A fruitful soil*, solum fertile, pingue, fecundum. — *A level and naked soil*, loca æqualia et nuda gignentium, *Sall.* — *One's native soil or country*, patria. —— ¶ *Soil or compost*, lætamen, stercus.
SOIL, *v.* inquino, contamino, commaculo, conspurco; polluo. — *Soiled*, inquinatus, maculosus, conspurcatus.
SOIL, *s.* (*spot*), macula, labes: (*filth*), sordes.
SOILING, SOILINESS, SOILURE, macula, sordes.
SOJOURN, moror, commoror; deversor; alicujus hospitio uti; habito.
SOJOURN, SOJOURNING, commoratio; statio, mansio; habitatio; hospitium; peregrinatio.
SOJOURNER, hospes; peregrinus; incola.
SOLACE, consolatio, solatium; levamen, levamentum; solamen (*poet.*).
To SOLACE *or comfort*, aliquem consolari; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium dare, præbere, afferre; alicujus dolorem consolando levare. — *To solace himself*, sese oblectare; animo morem gerere. — *in the sun*, apricor.
SOLAR (*belonging to the sun*), solaris.
SOLAR (*high chamber*), *s.* solarium.
SOLDER, *v.* ferrumino, coagmento, agglutino, conglutino; consolido.
SOLDER, *s.* ferrumen, ferrumentum, gluten.
SOLDERING, conglutinatio.
SOLDIER, miles. — *A fellow-soldier*, commilito. — *An old, tried soldier*, (miles) veteranus. — *A young, fresh-water soldier*, (miles) tiro. — *A trained soldier*, miles exercitatus. — *A common soldier*, miles gregarius *or* manipularis. — *A soldier who has forfeited his pay*, miles ære dirutus. — *A soldier discharged by reason of age*, miles exauctoratus, emeritus. — *receiving double pay*, miles duplicarius. — *newly-raised*, miles nuper conscriptus. — *hired*, miles mercede conductus, miles stipendiarius. — *A soldier's boy*, lixa, calo. — *Of a soldier*, militaris; militis. — *Like a soldier*, more militari *or* militum; militariter; fortiter. — *To serve as a soldier*, milito, mereo, stipendium facere. — *To enlist himself for a soldier*, nomen militiæ dare *or* profiteri. — *To raise soldiers*, milites conscribere, legere, colligere, parare, comparare, cogere. — *A raising of soldiers*, militum delectus. — *To press soldiers.* (See *Press.*) — *To muster soldiers*, milites lustrare *or* recensere; numerum militum inire: — militum delectum agere.
SOLDIERLIKE, SOLDIERLY, militaris, militum: (*brave, martial*), fortis, bellicosus.
SOLDIERY, copiæ; copiæ militares; milites.
SOLE (*alone or only*), *adj.* solus, unicus.
SOLELY, solum, solummodo. — *An heir solely and wholly*, heres ex asse.
SOLE *of the foot*, planta pedis. — *The sole of a shoe*, solea calcei. —— ¶ *A sole* (*fish*), solea.
To SOLE *a shoe*, calceo soleam suffigere.
SOLECISM, solœcismus.
SOLEMN (*religious*), sollemnis: (*festal*), sollemnis, festus: (*grave, holy*), gravis; sanctus: (*lofty*), grandiloquus: (*ratified*), ratus. — *assembly*, celebritas. — *day*, dies sollemnis, festus. — *A very solemn transaction*, res sollemnitate plena. — *To take a solemn oath*, sancte jurare, conceptis verbis jurare.
SOLEMNITY, SOLEMNNESS, sanctitas, sollemnitas; apparatus *or* ritus sollemnis, sollemne. — *To promise with all the solemnity in the world*, sanctissime promittere.
To SOLEMNIZE, celebro, concelebro, sollemni ritu celebrare, sacro.
SOLEMNLY, sollemniter, sancte; cum apparatu *or* ritu sollemni. — *I swear solemnly*, sanctissime *or* ex mei animi sententiâ juro. — *Very solemnly or devoutly*, persancte.
SOLICIT *a person to do a thing*, aliquem ad aliquid sollicitare, impellere, instigare. — *To solicit or beg.* (See *Beg.*) — *To solicit the necessary supplies*, necessaria subsidia poscere. — *To solicit a business for another*, alicujus negotium procurare.
SOLICITING, SOLICITATION, sollicitatio, impulsio. — *The solicitations of the brothers wrought upon the senate*, movere senatum preces fratrum, *Just.* — *To do a thing at the solicitation of a person*, alicujus impulsu *or* inductu aliquid agere; aliquid aliquo impellente *or* instigante facere.
SOLICITOR (*suitor*), qui rogat, poscit, *etc.*; intercessor, deprecator: (*lawyer*), advocatus, patronus, ecdicus; cognitor.
SOLICITOUS, sollicitus, anxius; attentus.
SOLICITOUSLY, sollicite, anxie.
SOLICITUDE, sollicitudo, anxietas, animi ægritudo.
SOLID, solidus, firmus, stabilis; spissus. — *A solid judgment*, mens solida. — *True and solid honor*, vera solidaque gloria. — *A solid and faithful friend*, amicus firmus et fidelis. — *A solid reason or argument*, ratio certa, firma, gravis. — *To make solid*, solido.
SOLIDITY, SOLIDNESS, soliditas; firmitas, firmitudo.
SOLIDLY, solide, firmiter.
SOLILOQUY, meditatio; sermo intimus. — *To hold a soliloquy*, solum secum colloqui.
SOLITARY, solitarius, solivagus, (*of men and beasts*); solus, desertus, (*of places*): (*only*), solus, unicus. — *A solitary life*, vita solitaria; vita cælebs (*single*). —— ¶ (*melancholy*), tristis, mæstus.
SOLITARILY, privatim, secreto.
SOLITARINESS, SOLITUDE, solitudo.
SOLITAIRE. See *Hermit.*
SOLSTICE, solstitium. — *The summer solstice*, solstitium *or* solstitium æstivum. — *The winter solstice*, bruma, solstitium hiemale *or* brumale.
SOLSTITIAL, *or of the solstice*, solstitialis, brumalis.
SOLUTION, &c. See under *Solve.*
SOLVE *a doubt*, quæstionem difficilem solvere, explicare, enodare, explanare, expedire.
SOLVENT, vim *or* potestatem habens solvendi.
SOLVIBLE (*possible to be cleared by inquiry*), quod solvi potest.
SOLUBILITY, conditio *or* natura rei quæ solvi potest.
SOLUBLE, dissolubilis. — *Medicines to make the body soluble*, medicamenta alvi proluviem excitantia.
SOLUTION, SOLVING, solutio. — *The solution of a difficult question*, rei difficilis explicatio *or* enodatio. — *To give the solution of a difficult question*, quæstionem difficilem explicare, enodare. —— ¶ *A solution of a thing, a thing in solution*, res soluta *or* dissoluta.
SOLUTIVE (*loosening*), alvum ciens, liquans, movens, solvens, resolvens.
SOME, aliquis, quidam, nonnullus; aliquid, nonnihil, *with genit.* —— *Some — others*, alii — alii; quidam — alii. — *Some one way, some another*, alii aliter. — *Some think one thing best, some another*, aliud aliis videtur optimum. — *Some of the philosophers*, quidam e philosophis. — *Some do not like it*, nonnullis non placet. — *There is some reason for it*, non sine causâ. — *Some years before*, aliquot annis ante. — *It will stand you in some stead*, in rem tuam erit. — *It is some comfort to me*, nonnihil me consolatur. — *I will forego some of my right*, paullum de jure meo decedam. — *Some body or some man*, aliquis, aliquisquam. — *If you would be somebody*, si vis esse aliquis. — *Somebody, I know not who, whispered me in the ear*, mihi nescio quis in aurem insusurravit. — *But somebody may say*, at dicat quis. — *There will every day be somebody to send by*, erit quotidie, per quem mittas. — *To think one's self somebody*, aliquem se putare *or* credere. — *Some one*, aliquis, unusquispiam; quis; quidam. — *Some one of them*, unus eorum aliquis. — *Some matter, Something, Somewhat, subst.* aliquid, nonnihil. — *Give him some little matter in hand*, huic aliquid paullum præ manu dederis. — *There is something in it*, non temere est; subest aliquid. — *He said he had forgotten something*, se oblitum nescio quid dixit. — *Somewhat else*, aliud. — *I must talk of somewhat else*, oratio alio demutanda est mea. — *Somewhat, adv.* paullum (*with compar.* paullo), nonnihil; aliquantum and -o (*considerably*); *also by a dimin. or by* sub *in compos.* — *He spoke briefly and somewhat obscurely*, breviter et subobscure dixit. — *Sometime* (*formerly*), quondam. — *Sometimes*, interdum, aliquando, quandoque. — *Honor sometimes is engaged in a contrary interest to profit*, honestas aliquando cum utilitate pugnat. — *The great Homer himself sometimes nods*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. — *At some other time*, alias. — *They are sometimes of this opinion, at others of that, and all concerning the same matters*, alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant. — *In some measure*, aliquâ ex

parte; aliquid. — *In some sort*, quodammodo, quodam modo. — *In some other way*, aliter. — *Somewhile*, aliquamdiu. — *He was somewhile scholar to Aristus at Athens*, Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu. — *Somewhere*, alicubi, uspiam. — *I wish he were somewhere hereabouts*, utinam hic prope adesset alicubi. — *Somewhere thereabout*, in istis locis uspiam. — *Somewhither else*, alio. — *I will get me somewhither else*, alio me conferam.

SOMEBODY, and other compounds of *some*. See *Some*.

SOMNIFEROUS, somnifer, somnificus.

SON, filius. (See *Child*.) — *They call me a bastard, and the son of a harlot*, me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, *Liv.* — *A little son*, filiolus. — *A son-in-law*, gener. — *A husband's or wife's son or a step-son*, privignus. — *A son's wife or daughter-in-law*, nurus. — *Sons and daughters*, liberi, *pl.* — *A god-son*, filius lustricus.

Sonship, filii cognatio.

SONG, cantilena, canticum, cantio, cantus, carmen. — *A country song*, carmen agreste *or* bucolicum. — *A marriage-song*, carmen nuptiale. — *A mourning-song*, cantus lugubris, carmen lugubre, cantus funebris, carmen funebre, nænia. — *To set a song*, præcino, canticum incipere. — *A nurse's song*. (See *Lullaby*.) — *You bought it for a song* (i. e. *very cheap*), vili emisti.

Songster, cantor, cantator.

Songstress, cantatrix.

SONNET (*little song*), cantiuncula.

Sonnetteer, versificator, poëta malus.

SONOROUS, sonorus, canorus.

SOON, cito, statim, confestim, actutum, illico. — *Sooner*, citius, maturius; potius (*rather*). — *I never go out so soon in a morning*, nunquam tam mane egredior. — *Soon ripe, soon rotten*, odi puerum præcoci ingenio. — *Soon after*, paullo post, haud ita multo post. — *Soon at night*, vesperi, sub vesperam. — *Very soon*, extemplo, opinione citius. — *Too soon*, præmature, nimis mature, nimium cito. — *As soon as*, quum primum, simul ac, simul atque. — *As soon as possible*, quamprimum, primo quoque tempore. — *As soon as it was day*, ubi primum illuxit. — *As soon as he came*, ut venit. — *As soon as ever*, quum primum. — *As soon as ever he shall return*, simul ac redux fuerit. — *As soon done as said*, dictum factum *or* dictum ac factum; dicto citius. — *Of which action the Athenians sooner repented than he did*, cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam ipsum, pœnituit, *C. Nep.* — *At the soonest*, quam citissime. — *Sooner than I will lose your friendship*, potius quam te inimicum habeam. — *He will so much the sooner part with his daughter to him*, tanto magis filiam dabit.

SOOT, fuligo. — *Blacked or daubed with soot*, fuligine oblitus. — *Of soot*, fuligineus. — *A light soot-color*, color leucophæus.

Sooty (*or black with smoke*), fumosus.

SOOTH, *s.* verum; veritas. (See *Truth*.) — *In sooth*, vere, certe, certo, maxime. — *Forsooth*, sane, profecto.

To Soothsay (*foretell*), prædicere.

Soothsayer, haruspex, auspex, augur, divinus, hariolus; conjector, vaticinator; portentorum interpres. — *To act the part of a soothsayer*, auguror, ominor, hariolor.

Soothsaying, augurium, auguratio, haruspicium, hariolatio, vaticinatio. — *By soothsaying*, augurato.

SOOTHE, *v.* blandior, assentor, adulor, palpor; blanditias alicui dicere; aliquem blando sermone delinire *or* verborum lenociniis permulcere: lenio, mitigo, placo, (*soften, assuage*).

Soother, assentator, adulator; blandus homo; verborum lenociniis *or* blandis sermonibus utens.

Soothing, adulatio, assentatio: mitigatio, placatio.

SOP *in the pan*, offa panis carnis liquamine macerata. — *A little sop*, offula.

To Sop, intingo; liquore macerare.

SOPHISM, sophisma, cavillatio, captio dialectica *or* sophistica, *also in connection* captio.

Sophist, cavillator, sophista, sophistes. — *To play the sophist*, cavillor.

Sophistical, captiosus, fallax. — *Sophistical arguments*, sophismata, captiones.

Sophistry, fallaces dicendi artes; sophismata; captiones.

To Sophisticate (*adulterate*), adultero; commisceo: — corrumpo. — *Sophisticated*, adulteratus, adulterinus, commixtus.

Sophisticating, Sophistication, adulteratio: — corruptio, depravatio.

SOPORIFIC, soporifer, soporus.

SORCERER, veneficus.

Sorceress, venefica, saga.

Sorcery, veneficium.

SORDID (*covetous*), sordidus, avarus, parcus, præparcus: (*base, infamous*), infamis, fœdus, turpis, inhonestus, illiberalis. — *Sordid in apparel*, pannosus.

Sordidly, sordide, fœde, turpiter.

Sordidness, sordes, avaritia.

SORE, ulcus. — *The sore grows to a head*, ulcus *or* apostema caput facit *or* suppurat. — *A little sore*, ulcusculum. — *A plague-sore*, carbunculus.

Sore (*grievous*), acerbus, gravis, molestus, vehemens. — *He endures sore brunts*, magnos impetus sustinet. — *I have had many a sore bout*, magnum sæpe certamen certavi. — *Being in a sore fright*, perterritus. — *A sore or difficult charge*, provincia dura. —— ¶ *Sore* (*as flesh*), tener (*tender*); ulcerosus (*full of sores*). — *It is a sore place*, ulcus est. — *Sore eyes*, oculi teneri. — *To rub a sore place*, ulcus tangere. — *To make sore*, exulcero.

Sore, Sorely, *adv.* graviter, vehementer. — *Sore wounded*, compluribus confectus vulneribus. — *I was sore afraid you had been gone*, nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses. — *Full sore against my will I sent them away*, eas a me dimisi invitissimus.

Soreness, exulceratio; dolor.

SORREL. — *Of a sorrel color*, helvus, helvinus.

SORROW, dolor, mæror, mæstitia, tristitia; sollicitudo animi, ægritudo, angor; luctus. — *Sorrow wears away in time*, dies (*fem.*) adimit ægritudinem hominibus. — *Sorrow come to thee!* væ tibi! — *To be broken with sorrow*, mærore confici *or* tabescere. — *Broken with sorrow*, dolore *or* angore confectus, fractus, pressus, oppressus. — *To drown sorrow*, curas vino levare *or* pellere; vino sollicitudines sopire.

To Sorrow (*be grieved*), doleo, mæreo.

Sorrowful, tristis, mæstus, luctuosus, anxius, illætabilis, lugubris, animo æger. — *Somewhat sorrowful*, subtristis. — *Very sorrowful*, luctuosissimus.

Sorrowfully, ægre, mæste, luctuose, flebiliter. — *To look sorrowfully*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre.

SORRY (*sorrowful*), tristis, mæstus. — *To be sorry*, doleo; pœnitet me alicujus rei. — *I am sorry that I did it*, piget me fecisse. — *I am sorry to hear it*, male hercle narras. — *I am sorry for him*, doleo me illius. — *I am sorry for it*, id me ægre habet; nollem factum. — *I am sorry for you*, miseret me tui, doleo vicem tuam. — *To be very sorry or pine with grief*, perdoleo. — *I am heartily sorry for it*, dolet mihi ex intimis sensibus. — *To make sorry*, contristo. —— ¶ (*paltry, vile*), vilis, parum utilis. — *Cannæ, a sorry town of Apulia*, Cannæ, ignobilis Apuliæ vicus, *Flor.* — *A sorry fellow*, homuncio, homunculus, homo nihili.

Sorrily, male, misere, perperam, abjecte.

SORT (*manner*), mos, modus: (*kind*), genus; nota: (*rank*), ordo. — *Panætius did after the same sort*, eodem modo fecit Panætius. — *If they feared me after that sort*, si me isto pacto metuerent. — *After a sort*, quodammodo, quodam modo. — *After a new sort*, novo modo. — *this sort*, hujusmodi, hujus farinæ. — *that sort*, ejusmodi, ejus farinæ. — *the same sort*, itidem. — *what sort?* quomodo? quo pacto? — *what sort soever*, quomodocunque. — *one sort*, simpliciter. — *two sorts*, dupliciter. — *many sorts*, multipliciter. — *In like sort*, pariter; pari ratione, eodem modo. — *In such sort*, usque adeo (*to such a degree*). — *Of all sorts*, omnium generum; omnigenus (*poet.*). — *Of the first sort*, optimæ *or* primæ notæ: *second*, secundæ notæ, secundarius. — *Of what sort?* cujusmodi? qualis? — *Of what sort soever*, qualiscunque. — *Of this sort*, hujusmodi; hujus generis. — *Of that sort*, ejusmodi; ejus generis. — *Of the same sort*, ejusdem generis; ejusdem farinæ; istiusmodi; concors. — *Of one sort*, simplex; uniusmodi. — *Of two sorts*, duplex. — *Of divers or many sorts*, multiplex; multimodus. — *All of the elder sort*, omnes gravioris ætatis. — *The common sort of people*, plebs, plebecula, vulgus. — *We speak here as the common sort do*, ut vulgus, ita hoc loco loquimur. — *The better sort of people*, honesti, ingenui.

To Sort, in genera digerere; recte disponere *or* collocare. — *He sorts his books by rows and shelves*, libros per forulos et cuneos digerit. — *To sort or be suitable to*, quadro, aptum *or* accommodatum esse. — *To sort or come together*, convenio, congregor.

Sortable *commodities*, merces quæ commode digeri possunt.

Sorting, digestio, dispositio.

SOT (*drunkard*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (*fool, blockhead*), fatuus, stultus, bardus, insulsus; hebes, tardi ingenii. — *You indeed are a very wise person; but he is a mere sot*, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, ille somnium, *Ter.*

To Sot (*tipple*), se vino ingurgitare, vino se obruere. — *To sot away one's time*, ebrietate tempus conterere. — *To sot, make sottish, stupefy*, infatuo.

Sottish (*drunken*), ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus: (*foolish*), stolidus, fatuus, insulsus, insubidus.

Sottishly (*drunkenly*), temulenter, ebriorum more: (*foolishly*), stulte, inepte, insulse, imprudenter, insipienter.

Sottishness (*drunkenness*), ebriositas; ebrietas, temulentia, crapula: (*foolishness*), stultitia, insipientia; fatuitas, stupiditas.

SOUL, animus (*the whole spiritual nature, the whole mind*); anima (*the disembodied soul; also, life*). — *When our souls shall depart from their confinement in our bodies, and escape as it were out of prison*, cum animi e corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolârint. — *With all my soul*, ex animo. — *A great soul*, animus magnus *or* excelsus. — *Resolution or constancy of soul*, animus firmus. — *The souls of the dead*, umbræ, animæ (corpore carentes). —— ¶ Fig. *Piety is the soul of all the virtues*, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum. — *He was the soul of the enterprise*, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit. —— ¶ (*in affection*), anima. —— ¶ (*person*), homo. — *It is computed that there are above thirty thousand souls in that city*, in illâ urbe hominum *or* capitum triginta millia et amplius numerantur.

Soulless, abjectus, ignavus; animo fractus.

SOUND (*valid*), *adj.* firmus, ratus: (*healthful, strong*), sanus, validus, robustus, viribus integer; solidus; incolumis, *Plaut.*: (*untainted*), integer: (*uninjured, whole*), integer. — *As sound as a fish or roach*, cucurbitâ *or* pisce sanior. — *Sound goods or commodities*, merces bonæ notæ *or* nullo vitio deformatæ. — *A man of sound or honest principles*, vir probus *or* spectatæ integritatis. — *Sound and safe*, incolumis, salvus atque validus. — *To preserve safe and sound*, sartum tectum conservare. — *Sound of mind or in his right senses*, animi *or* mentis compos; sanus. — *To keep sound, safe, or in health*, sospito; sospitem conservare. — *To be sound of body*, valeo, vigeo. — *To grow sound in body, or recover after illness*, convalesco. — *To make sound or consolidate*, solido, consolido. — *To grow sound or whole*, solidesco.

Soundly (*firmly*), solide, firmiter. — *Soundly in body*, sane, valide. — *To beat soundly*, acriter *or* vehementer pulsare; geminatis *or* multis ictibus cædere, verberare, contundere, dolare.

Soundness (*firmness*), soliditas, firmitas.

— *Soundness of body*, sanitas, vigor; robur, bona valetudo.

SOUND *the depth with a plummet*, catapirate profunditatem explorare *or* tentare. — *To sound one's mind*, alicujus animum *or* voluntatem perscrutari; consilium callide expiscari, mentem alicujus explorare; aliquem degustare.

Sound (*of the sea*), fretum.

Sounding-lead, catapirates.

SOUND, *s.* sonus; sonitus; strepitus. — *The sound of a bird*, &c., vox. — *A crashing sound*, fragor. — *A clashing sound*, clangor. — *A tinkling sound*, tinnitus. — *A crackling, rattling sound*, crepitus. — *A humming, murmuring sound*, fremitus. — *A creaking sound*, stridor. — *To disagree or jar in sound*, dissono.

To Sound *or yield a sound*, sono, strepo; sonum *or* sonitum dare *or* emittere. — *Whose voice is that which sounds in my ears some distance off?* cuja vox auribus sonat procul? — *To sound as musical instruments*, cano; *together*, concino. — *The trumpets sound*, tubæ canunt; litui strepunt. — *To sound all about*, circumsono. — *To sound or make to sound*, sonum *or* sonitum excitare, elicere, facere. — *To sound or blow into a wind instrument*, buccinam, tubam, *etc.* inflare; tibiâ *or* lituo canere. — *To sound an alarm*, classicum canere. — *To sound a march*, vasa conclamare; tubâ profectionem canere *or* indicare. — *To sound a retreat*, receptui canere. — *To sound or pronounce a word or sentence*, verbum *or* sententiam pronuntiare, exprimere, efferre. — *To sound back or again, to resound*, resono; reboo. — *To sound bass*, graviter sonare. — *To sound forth or praise*, laudo, extollo; laudibus efferre. — *To sound ill*, male *or* raucum sonare. — *It sounds very oddly*, absonum est. — *The pot does not sound well*, maligne respondet fidelia. — *It sounds like a lie*, fidei absonum est. — *Sounding back or resounding*, resonans, resonabilis. — *Sounding ill*, absonus, dissonus. — *Sounding shrill*, sonorus, argutus, argutulus. — *Sounding sweetly*, jucunde *or* grate sonans.

Sounding-board *of an instrument*, pinax.

SOUP, jus; sorbitio. — *Strong soup*, jusculum succi plenum.

SOUR, acidus, acerbus, asper, austerus, immitis; crudus. — *Sour wine*, vinum acidum, asperum, austerum. — *Sour apples*, mala acida (*sour, though ripe*), acerba (*sour, as unripe*). — *Somewhat sour, Sourish*, acidulus, subacidus, subacidulus. — *Very sour*, peracerbus. — *To be sour*, aceo; acidum *or* acerbum esse gustatu. — *To grow or turn sour*, acesco, coacesco; acorem contrahere. — *Sour-looking*, tristis, torvus, tetricus. — *He looks as sour as a crab*, illi caperat frons severitudine. — *Sour looks*, vultus tristes *or* acerbi. — *With a sour look*, torve. — *A person of a sour temper*, homo ingenio aspero, difficili, moroso. — *He is a sour old blade*, tertius est Cato. — *To say a sour thing*, vocem acerbam edere.

To Sour (*vex*) *one*, alicujus animum exasperare, aliquem exacerbare, iram alicujus asperare. — *A temper thoroughly soured*, animus exulceratus.

Sourly (*in taste*), acerbe, aspere; (*in look*), torve, tetre.

Sourness, acor, acerbitas, asperitas. — *These things correct the sourness of pomegranates*, hæc emendant acorem malorum Punicorum. — *The sourness and savageness of his natural temper could not be mollified even by wine*, acerbitas morum immanitasque naturæ ne vino quidem temperari poterat. — *Sourness of look*, vultus tristis *or* acerbus, torvitas, tetricitas.

SOURCE, caput, origo, fons. See also *Cause, Origin*.

SOUSE (*pickle*), muria, salsilago, salsugo.

To Souse, muriâ macerare *or* condire. — *To souse or plunge*, mergo, immergo.

SOUTH, meridies; plaga *or* regio australis: *adj.* meridianus; australis. — *To the south*, ad *or* in meridiem. — *The south wind*, &c. See *Wind*.

Southern, Southerly, meridianus; ad meridiem spectans; australis. — *A southerly wind*, ventus meridianus.

Southward, in *or* ad meridiem.

SOVEREIGN, *adj.* alii non subjectus et obnoxius; sui juris; supremus, summus; maximus. — *A sovereign medicine*, medicamentum efficacissimum, præsens.

Sovereign, *s.* dominus; penes quem est summa potestas; princeps; rex.

Sovereignly, supremo jure.

Sovereignty, principatus; suprema *or* summa potestas, summum imperium; dominatio, dominatus. — *Sovereignties*, regna. — *To have sovereignty*, summam imperii tenere *or* obtinere; summæ rerum præesse; impero.

SOW, *s.* sus. — *A sow to a fiddle*, asinus ad lyram. — *A sow with pig*, sus prægnans. — *A little sow*, sucula. — *An old sow*, scrofa. — *A wild sow*, sus silvestris. — *A sow-gelder*, qui sues castrat. — *Of a sow*, *adj.* suinus, suillus. — *Sow-bread*, cyclaminus, cyclaminum. — *A sow-thistle*, sonchos *or* sonchus. — *Sow-like*, suis more. —— ¶ *A sow* (*insect*), millipeda, asellus.

SOW, *v.* sero, consero, semino; sementem facere; semina terræ mandare *or* in solum spargere. — *What a man sows, that shall he also reap*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. — *He has not yet sown his wild oats*, nondum illi deferbuit adolescentia. — *To sow a field*, agrum serere *or* conserere. — *To sow between*, intersero. — *To sow round about*, circumsero. — *To sow up and down or spread abroad*, dissemino, spargo. — *To sow dissension or discord*, discordias *or* lites serere, disserere, dispergere, disseminare. — *Sown with divers sorts of grain*, conseminalis, consemineus, *Col.*

Sower, sator; seminator.

Sowing, satio, consitio. — *Of sowing*, seminalis. — *Sowing time*, sementis.

SPACE (*of ground or time*), spatium. — *Through the whole space or extent of the forum*, toto quantum foro spatium est. — *Let us take some space or time to consider of it*, sumamus spatium deliberandi *or* ad cogitandum. — *A space between, intervening space*, intervallum, spatium interjectum, (*of space and time*); tempus interjectum; intercapedo (*intermission*). — *The space or term of life*, vitæ curriculum. — *A space of land*, tractus. — *All that space or tract of land is very famous*, totus ille tractus est celeberrimus. — *In the mean space or time*, interim, interea, interea loci, inter hæc, dum hæc aguntur. — *The space between two pillars*, intercolumnium.

Spacious, spatiosus, amplus. — *A spacious house*, domus ampla *or* laxa.

Spaciously, spatiose, ample, laxe.

Spaciousness, amplitudo, laxitas.

SPADE, pala; bipalium. — *To call a spade a spade*, quidque suo nomine appellare. —— ¶ *A spade* (*at cards*), macula nigra.

SPAN, *s.* palmus, spithama. — *Of a span*, palmaris. — *The span of life*, exigua vitæ brevitas.

SPAN *new*, novissimus, recentissimus.

SPANGLE, bractea. — *A little spangle*, bracteola.

Spangled (*or covered with spangles*), bracteatus. — *The spangled or starry firmament*, cœlum stelliferum.

SPANIEL *dog*, canis cirratus patulas aures habens, canis Hispanicus.

SPANISH *fly*, cantharis.

SPAR (*wooden bar*), obex, vectis. — *The spar of a gate*, assula spicata *or* in acumen tenuata. —— ¶ *The spar of metal*, cortex metalli rudis.

To Spar, obdo; vecte obducto occludere *or* munire.

Sparable, clavuli.

Sparry, ad corticem metalli pertinens.

SPARE, *v.* parco, comparco; consulo; tempero; condono, remitto, (*forgive a fault*); faveo, indulgeo, (*favor*). — *I will spare no cost*, nihil pretio parcam. — *But if God spare my life*, quod si vita suppeditet. — *I cannot spare her*, ego illâ carere non possum. — *It is too late to spare when all is spent*, sera est in fundo parsimonia. — *They spare no pains to get reputation in this*, qui hanc potessunt, nullum fugiunt dolorem, *Cic.* — *To spare an hour from play*, detrahere horam ludo. — *Spare me a word*, ausculta paucis. — *Enough and to spare*, satis superque.

Spare, *adj.* (*left*), reliquus, residuus; (*superfluous*), supervacaneus: (*lean or thin*), macer, macilentus, gracilis; (*scanty*), tenuis. — *Spare time*, tempus negotiis vacuum.

Sparing, *adj.* (*parsimonious*), parcus, tenax. — *To be sparing of one's labor or pains*, sibi, labori, operæ parcere. — *To be sparing in one's diet*, genium, *or* se victu fraudare. — *He was very sparing in his diet*, cibi minimi erat, *Suet.* — *To be over sparing in one's expenses*, nimium parce sumptum facere. — *Very sparing*, perparcus, triparcus.

Sparing, *subst.* parsimonia, frugalitas. — *He made no sparing*, nihil pepercit. —— ¶ *A sparing or laying up*, conservatio.

Sparingly, parce, restricte; anguste; continenter. — *Very*, perparce. — *To live sparingly*, parce vivere; parce ac duriter vitam agere *or* se habere; parsimoniâ ac duritiâ victitare. — *To take sparingly*, digitulis duobus sumere primoribus.

Sparingness, parsimonia, frugalitas.

SPARK, SPARKLE (*as of fire*), scintilla. — *A little spark*, scintillula. — *A spark or lover*, amans; amatus; procus. — *A spark or beau*, homo bellus, comptus, elegans, nimiæ elegantiæ studiosus; trossulus.

To Sparkle (*emit sparks*), scintillo. — *How his eyes sparkle!* ut scintillant *or* ardent ejus oculi! — *To sparkle or glitter*, fulgeo, niteo, corusco. — *To sparkle* (*as wine*), ardeo, *Juv.*

Sparkling, *s.* scintillatio. — *A sparkling or glittering*, fulgor, nitor, coruscatio.

Sparkling, scintillans; ardens; fulgidus, coruscus, rutilus, igneus.

Sparklingly, splendide, nitide.

SPARROW, passer. — *A hedge sparrow*, curruca. — *A hen sparrow*, passer femina. — *A little sparrow*, passerculus. — *A mountain sparrow*, passer montanus.

SPASM *or cramp*, spasmus.

SPATTER *with dirt*, luto conspergere, inspergere, inficere, inquinare, maculare, commaculare. —— ¶ Fig. see *Defame, Calumniate*, &c.

Spatterdashes, perones, *pl.*; ocrearum genus.

SPATULA, spathula.

SPAVIN, tumor quidam pedum equinorum.

SPAWL, spuo, conspuo; sputo.

Spawler, sputator.

SPAWN *of fish*, piscium ova *or* semina.

To Spawn, genero, procreo.

Spawner, piscis femina.

SPEAK, fari, loquor; dico; verba facere. — *I spoke with Cornelius*, cum Cornelio locutus sum. — *I was not able to speak a word*, nullum potui verbum emittere. — *He is condemned without being heard to speak*, indictâ causâ damnatur. — *Scarce had he thus spoken, when*, &c., vix ea fatus erat, quum, *etc.* — *Not fit to be spoken*, fœdum *or* turpe dictu. — *It needs not to be spoken*, non est opus prolato hoc. — *That may be spoken*, enarrabilis. — *He speaks Latin very well*, optime utitur linguâ Latinâ. — *If you speak another word*, verbum si addideris. — *I will speak from my heart*, dicam ex animo. — *You speak too late*, mortuo verba nunc facis. — *If he continue to speak what he pleases against me, he shall hear some things which will not be very pleasing to him*, si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audiet. — *Speak when you are spoken to*, interrogatus responde; ad consilium ne accesseris, antequam voceris. — *To begin to speak*, loqui incipere, in sermonem incidere. — *Not to be able to speak*, obmutesco, conticesco. — *To speak cleverly or well*, apte, accurate, emendate, pure, optime, recte loqui. — *ill or barbarously*, oratione incultâ uti. — *at random*, effutio, garrio; quidquid in buccam venerit, blaterare. — *To speak big*, magnifica *or* ingentia verba proferre. — *briefly*, perstringo, paucis complecti, strictim percurrere. — *delicately*, verba pingere. — *deceitfully*, ambigue loqui, verborum tendiculas adhibere. — *To speak against*, contra dico, obloquor. — *To speak aloud*, eloquor, effari: vocem tollere, contentâ voce loqui. — *To speak before*, proloquor. — *To speak face to face*, coram loqui, in os dicere. — *To speak fast*, sermonem præcipitare. — *To speak for*, pro aliquo

loqui; intercedo. — *If ever he do so again, I will never speak for him*, ceterum posthac si quidquam, nihil precor. — *He spake much for our side*, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit. — *You speak for or on my side*, meam causam agis. — *To speak ill or evil of*, de alicujus existimatione detrahere; alicui absenti maledicere; secus de aliquo dicere. — *One ill spoken of or in bad repute*, qui male audit. — *To speak low or with a low voice*, summissâ voce loqui. — *To speak merrily*, jocor, facete dicere *or* loqui. — *I spake in jest*, jocabar modo. — *To speak one's mind freely*, sensa animi libere proferre, sententiam suam effari. — *To speak nothing*, taceo, conticeo; obmutesco. — *To speak of*, tracto, memoro; de aliquâ re disserere. — *There was nothing to speak of*, nihil dictu satis dignum. — *It is he I was speaking of*, ipse est de quo agebam. — *To be always speaking of the same thing*, aliquid sæpe *or* semper in ore habere. — *He spoke much on that subject*, multam de illâ re orationem habuit. — *It was not with any design, but by mere accident, that I happened to speak of these things*, non consulto, sed casu, in eorum mentionem incidi. — *Before there was ever a word spoken of it*, antequam omnino mentio ulla de eâ re facta est. — *They all speak of your eloquence*, omnes de tuâ eloquentiâ commemorant. — *He never spoke of any thing but with deliberation*, nihil non consideratum exibat ex ejus ore. — *To speak of before*, prædico. — *To speak often*, dictito. — *To speak out*, eloquor, clare dicere. — *To speak in public*, orationem habere, agere, dicere; concionem habere; verba facere apud populum, in foro, in senatu, *etc.* — *To speak to the purpose*, apte, apposite, ad rem loqui. — *To speak thick and fast*, verba præcipitare. — *To speak through the nose*, balbe de naribus loqui. — *To speak to a person*, aliquem affari, alloqui, compellare. — *I may speak to you in verse*, licet versibus mihi affari. — *Easy to be spoken to, or easy of address*, affabilis, comis. — *To speak to the people*, apud populum verba facere. — *To speak together*, colloquor; sermones cædere. — *To speak well of*, collaudo. — *One well spoken of*, qui bene audit. — *To speak or confer with a person*, cum aliquo loqui, colloqui, sermocinari, sermonem habere *or* conferre. — *Tell him I would speak with him*, voca eum verbis meis. — *Who would speak with me?* quis me vult? — *He would not be spoken with*, conveniri non potuit. —— ¶ *A well-spoken person*, facundus, disertus, eloquens; urbanus.

SPEAKER, qui loquitur: (*orator*), orator, concionator. —— ¶ *A speaker of parliament*, senatûs præses.

SPEAKING, locutio, dictio. — *A speaking of*, mentio, commemoratio. — *A speaking out*, pronuntiatio. — *A speaking to*, alloquium. — *A speaking together or with*, colloquium. — *Evil speaking*, maledictum, convicium; calumnia. — *The art of speaking*, ars dicendi. — *He was very ready and clever at speaking*, facilis erat et expeditus ad dicendum. — *It is not worth speaking of*, puerile *or* futile est.

SPOKESMAN, orator. — *He was our spokesman*, ille pro nobis verba fecit. — *A good spokesman*, facilis et expeditus ad dicendum.

SPEAR, hasta; lancea; framea (*used by Germans*). — *A little spear*, hastula. — *A boar-spear*, venabulum. — *An eel-spear*, fuscina, tridens. — *A spear-man*, hastatus. — *A spear-staff*, hastile. — *King's spear* (*herb*), hastula regia. — *Spear-mint*, mentha Romana. — *Spear-wort*, ranunculus flammeus.

SPECHT, SPEIGHT, picus martius.

SPECIAL (*chief or particular*), præcipuus, peculiaris, singularis; proprius: (*excellent*), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans.

SPECIALLY (*particularly*), nominatim, singillatim, separatim, proprie: (*excellently*), excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime.

SPECIE, aurum *or* argentum signatum. — *To pay money in specie*, pecuniam repræsentare.

SPECIES (*sort*), pars; species. — *The propagation of one's species*, sobolis procreatio. —— ‖ See *Sort*.

SPECIFICAL, SPECIFIC, singularis, specialis.

SPECIFIC (*medicine*), *s.* remedium singulare, peculiare, speciale.

SPECIFICALLY, specialiter, peculiariter, signate.

To SPECIFY (*mention, reckon up, or appoint particularly*), denoto; singulatim notare, denotare, enumerare, recensere, memorare, describere, exprimere, designare.

SPECIFYING, SPECIFICATION, rerum singularum notatio *or* enumeratio; rerum singularum index.

SPECIMEN (*example or proof*), specimen, exemplum, exemplar.

SPECIOUS, speciosus; fictus, simulatus; fucatus, fucosus; fallax.

SPECK, SPECKLE, macula, labes, lenticgo. — *A little speck*, labecula, lenticula. — *A natural speck or blemish*, nævus. — *A speckle or pimple in the face*, varus.

To SPECKLE, maculis variare, variegare, notare, ornare, distinguere.

SPECKLED (*full of speckles*), maculatus, maculosus; varius.

SPECTACLE, spectaculum. — *A dreadful spectacle*, spectaculum luctuosum. —— ¶ *A pair of spectacles*, perspicillum, vitrum ocularium. — *A spectacle-maker*, perspicillorum artifex.

SPECTACLED, perspicillo instructus.

SPECTATOR, spectator, spectatrix, testis, arbiter.

SPECTRE, species (*e. g.* mortui); simulacrum vanum; umbra, larva.

SPECULAR, specularis.

SPECULATE, studium in rerum contemplatione collocare; de aliqua re cogitare; aliquid reputare.

SPECULATION, cogitatio; contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio.

SPECULATIVE, contemplativus, in contemplatione tantum positus. — *Speculative philosophy*, philosophia contemplativa, *Sen.*

SPECULATIVELY, contemplatu.

SPECULATOR, qui studium in rerum contemplatione collocat.

SPEECH (*as a gift*), oratio, vox: (*talk*), sermo: (*saying*), dictum, vox, verbum: (*oration, &c.*), oratio; concio; actio. — *To deny any one the freedom of speech*, vetare homines libere loqui. — *A set speech*, oratio conceptis verbis habita; oratio commentata. — *A florid speech*, oratio florida, nitida, luculenta. — *Neat*, oratio compta, elegans, polita. — *Flimsy*, oratio flaccida, enervata. — *A short or little speech*, oratiuncula, conciuncula. — *A far-fetched speech*, alte repetita oratio. — *To make a speech to the people*, apud populum verba facere, ad populum concionari, ad *or* apud populum dicere. — *in the senate*, in senatu orationem habere. — *He makes a speech to the soldiers*, apud milites concionatur. — *To close a speech*, peroro. — *Fair speech*, blanditiæ, *pl.* blandimenta; blandiloquentia (*poet.*). — *Lofty*, superbiloquentia. — *Opprobrious*, contumelia, probrosa verba. — *Rudeness of speech*, sermonis rusticitas.

SPEECHLESS, mutus; elinguis.

SPEED (*celerity*), celeritas, velocitas: (*haste*), festinatio; properatio; properantia. — *Away, with all speed*, tu, quantum potes, abi. — *They run full speed into the valley*, incitato cursu sese in vallem demittunt. — *With all speed*, velis equisque, quam ocissime. — *Let it be done with what speed it may*, affice id primo quoque tempore. — *He stops his horse upon full speed*, incitatum equum sustinet. — *To send a person with full speed*, citato itinere mittere aliquem. — *To put a horse to his speed*, admisso subdere calcar equo. — *To make speed*, festino, propero. — *Unless you make speed*, nisi properas. — *Hither they made what speed they could*, huc magno cursu contenderunt. — *You should have made the greater speed*, eo tibi celerius agendum erat. — *Done with speed*, festinatus, maturatus, acceleratus, properatus. —— ¶ *Speed* (*success*), successus.

To SPEED. (See *to make Speed*, above). — *To speed or hasten*, maturo, accelero. —— ¶ *To speed well* (*neut.*), prosperis successibus uti; ad optatos exitus provehi. — *This business speeds well under our hands*, lepide hoc succedit sub manibus negotium. — *We shall speed well*, intonuit lævum. — *It has sped well*, hoc prospere processit; hoc bene successit. — *I have sped*, mihi successit. — *To speed* (*act.*), fortuno, prospero. — *God speed you*, prosperos tibi successus largiatur Deus; bene sit tibi. — *God speed him well*, *out*, valeat.

SPEEDY, citus, expeditus, agilis, properus, festinus, celer, velox. — *Very speedy*, præproperus, præfestinatus.

SPEEDILY, celeriter, festinanter, incitate, maturate, propere, properanter, citatim; expedite. — *Very speedily*, maturrime, maturissime.

SPEEDINESS, celeritas, agilitas, pernicitas.

SPELL, *s.* incantamentum, carmen magicum. —— ¶ *A spell of work*, laborandi vices.

SPELL, *v.* syllabas literarum ordinare; literas singulas appellare, literas in syllabas colligere. — *well or ill*, *in writing*, recte *or* male literas connectere. — *To know how to spell*, recte scribere scire. — *Well or ill spelled*, recte *or* male, quod ad literarum connectionem pertinet, scriptus.

SPELLER, *good or bad*, qui literas recte *or* male connectit.

SPELLING (*manner or rules of*), formula ratioque scribendi; orthographia.

SPEND, consumo, insumo, absumo; expendo, impendo. — *Let us spend this day merrily*, hilarem hunc sumamus diem. — *If I should spend my life*, si vitam profundam. — *He spent his time in idleness*, vitam egit in otio. — *To spend time on a thing*, rei aliquid temporis impertire. — *I spend my time among the altars, and range through all the temples*, moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia, *Phædr.* — *I spent much time in that one disputation*, multum temporis in istâ unâ disputatione consumpsi, *Cic.* — *To spend one's life in study*, ætatem in rebus discendis conterere. — *To spend labor in vain*, operam ludere *or* frustra conterere; laterem lavare. — *To spend money upon one*, sumptus in aliquem facere, impendere, insumere. — *To allow one wherewithal to spend*, alicui sumptum suppeditare. — *To spend lavishly*, profundo, prodigo, dispergo. — *Their estate is spent long since*, res eos jam pridem deficere cœpit. — *Ill got, ill spent*, male parta male dilabuntur. — *Spent* (*consumed*), consumptus, insumptus, exhaustus. — *That cannot be spent*, inexhaustus. — *Spent or laid out*, erogatus, impensus, expensus. — *Spent or past over*, exactus, traductus. — *The greatest part of the day was spent*, dies magnâ ex parte consumptus est. — *When most part of the night was spent*, ubi plerumque noctis processit. — *Summer was almost spent*, exigua pars æstatis reliqua erat. — *Spent or tired out*, defessus, nimis fatigatus. — *To spend its force* (*as a bullet, &c.*), elanguescere, consenescere.

SPENDING, consumptio. — *Excessive spending or wasteful lavishing*, effusio, profusio; prodigentia; sumptus effusi.

SPENDTHRIFT *or wasteful spender*, prodigus, nepos, decoctor, consumptor, heluo.

SPERM (*seed*), semen.

SPERMATICAL, SPERMATIC, ad semen pertinens.

SPERMACETI, sperma ceti.

SPEW, vomo, evomo; vomitu reddere, ejicere *or* expellere. — *To be ready to spew*, nauseo; nauseâ laborare; nauseæ molestiam suscipere. — *To make one spew*, vomitionem concitare.

SPHERE, sphæra; globus: munus, munia, (*fig.*). — *That affair is out of my sphere*, ista res ad me non pertinet.

To SPHERE, rotundo; in orbem formare.

SPHERICAL, globosus, sphæroïdes; sphæricus (*late*). — *A spherical figure*, schema sphæroïdes.

SPHINX, Sphinx.

SPICE, aroma. — *Spices*, odores Arabici; merces odorum. —— ¶ *A spice of a disease*, morbi levis impetus *or* morbi reliquiæ, commotiuncula. — *Savoring of spice*,

Spicy, aromaticus. — *A seller of spice*, aromatum venditor.

To Spice, aromata contusa inspergere; aromatibus *or* aromatis condire *or* conspergere. — *Spiced sauce*, conditura.

Spicery, merces odorum.

SPIDER, aranea, araneus. — *A little spider*, araneola, araneolus. — *A sea-spider*, aranea marina. — *A water-spider*, tippula *or* tipulla. — *Full of spiders*, araneosus. — *A spider's web*, araneæ tela; araneum.

SPIGOT, epistomium, siphonis obturamentum.

SPIKE (*large nail*), clavus ferreus major; clavus trabalis, *Hor.* — *A spike or pointed iron or wood*, ferri *or* ligni pars cuspidata. — *The sharp point of a spike*, mucro, cuspis, acumen.

To Spike *or make sharp at the end*, spico, spiculo, cuspido; inspico. —— ¶ *To spike or nail up cannon*, tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere.

Spiked (*pointed*) *at the end*, acuminatus, cuspidatus, mucronatus.

SPILL (*shed*), fundo, effundo.

Spilling, fusio, effusio.

SPIN, neo (*v. a.*); stamina nere, stamina torta ducere manu; telam texere (*of the spider*). — *Spun*, netus. — *Homespun* (*mean*), crassus, incultus, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis, pinguis, rudis. — *To spin out or prolong*, protraho, extraho, produco, extendo. — *To spin out a discourse*, sermonem longius producere. — *To spin out one's life*, vitam prorogare, producere, protrahere. — *To spin or issue out*, effluo, profluo; prosilio. — *To spin as a top*, versari; in gyrum versari.

Spinner (*a person who spins*), qui *or* quæ stamina net. — *A spinner* (*little spider*), araneolus.

Spinning, lanificium (*of wool*). — *A spinning-wheel*, rota nendis staminibus accommodata.

Spinster (*woman who spins*), lanifica. —— ¶ *A spinster* (*in law*), femina innupta.

SPINDLE, fusus. — *Spindle legs or shanks*, crura substricta, exilia, petila. — *Spindle-shanked*, cruribus substrictis, *etc.* — *The spindle of a wheel or press*, rotæ *or* preli axis.

SPINE (*backbone*), spina.

SPINY (*thorny*), spinosus.

SPIRAL, anguineus, in se convolutus. — *A spiral line*, linea anguinea. — *Spiral motion*, motus in spiram.

Spirally, spiræ instar.

SPIRE *of grass*, spica graminis. — *A spire or steeple*, pyramis.

To Spire, *as corn*, spico; spicas emittere.

SPIRIT (*breath, power of life*), spiritus; anima: (*soul*), animus; mens; anima. — *The Holy Spirit*, Spiritus Sanctus. — *A good or bad spirit*, bonus *or* malus genius. — *A spirit* (*goblin*), larva, umbra, mania. — *Familiar spirits*, lares, *pl.* — *To raise spirits*, manes evocare *or* ciere; animas ab inferis elicere. — *To lay a spirit*, manes relegare. — *To give up the spirit*, animam efflare, exhalare, extremum vitæ spiritum edere. — *Being on the point of giving up the spirit*, jam ferme moriens; animam agens. — *A broken spirit*, animus afflictus et fractus. —— ¶ (*courage*), animus, virtus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo. — *Full of spirit or courage*, fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, interritus. —— ¶ (*disposition, turn*), ingenium; indoles; natura; animus. — *A spirit of contradiction*, contradicendi cacoëthes. — *of sedition*, animus turbulentus. — *To be actuated by a spirit of candor and moderation*, lenitate et moderatione regi; leni et moderato animo ad aliquid agendum impelli. — *He is of a high spirit*, homo est altiore animo. — *A good or excellent spirit*, ingenium excellens, eximium, illustre, singulare, optimum, præclarum. — *He was accounted at Athens a man of a fine spirit or genius*, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis. — *A piercing or discerning spirit*, ingenium acre, acerrimum, peracre, perargutum, sagax. —— ¶ (*briskness, liveliness*), vigor, alacritas; ingenii acumen, animi ardor; spiritus. — *With spirit* (*shrewdness*, &c.), acute, argute, ingeniose, sollerter. — *He answered me with much spirit*, mihi argute respondit. —— ¶ (*pride*, &c.), spiritus. — *To bring down one's spirits*, alicujus arrogantiam *or* superbiam reprimere, coercere, refrenare, frangere. —— ¶ *To gather or pluck up one's spirits*, sese colligere et recreare. — *Pluck up your spirits*, animum erige, ades animo, timorem relinque. — *To raise one's spirits* (*as music*), animum excitare et evibrare. —— ¶ *Spirit* (*strong liquor*), liquor acrior. —— ¶ *The spirit or quintessence*, spiritus; *fig.* flos.

To Spirit *up or encourage*, animo, instigo, hortor, incito, excito, stimulo, exstimulo; animum addere. — *He endeavored by every method imaginable to spirit up the common people*, prorsus intentus omni modo plebis animum accendebat, *Sall.* — *To spirit away children*, infantes furtim *or* plagio abducere.

Spirited. — *High-spirited*, animosus, acer, alacer; superbus, arrogans, naturâ ferox, fastidiosus, animo elatus. — *Low-spirited*, mæstus, excors, languidus, mærore afflictus, animo fractus. — *A mean-spirited person*, homo angusti *or* sordidi animi. — *A very mean-spirited fellow*, abjectissimus, *Plin. Ep.* — *Public spiritedness*, amor in patriam, publicæ salutis studium.

Spiritless, mæstus: frigidus, inanis.

Spiritual (*heavenly*), ad cœlestia pertinens, cœlestis: (*incorporeal*), corpore carens, corporis expers, incorporalis: (*devout*), pius, religiosus, sanctus: (*ecclesiastical*), ecclesiasticus. — *A spiritual living*, sacerdotium; beneficium ecclesiasticum.

Spiritualities, reditus ecclesiastici.

To Spiritualize (*in chemistry*), spiritus subtilissimos elicere *or* a corpore secernere: (*in theology*), e rebus humanis animum ad cœlestia spirandum docere.

Spiritually (*devoutly*), pie, religiose, sancte.

Spirituous, Spiritous, spiritûs plenus; acrior; fervidus.

SPIRT *out*, *v. a.* ejicio, exspuo; dissipo. — *To spirt out* (*as liquids*), *v. n.* exsilio, prosilio, erumpo, emico.

Spirt *of wind*, impetus venti, flatus subitus.

SPISSITUDE, spissitudo.

SPIT (*for cooking*), veru. — *A small spit or broach*, veruculum.

To Spit *meat*, carnem assandam veru transfigere; carnem verubus figere *or* infigere. — *To turn the spit*, carnem veru transfixam ad ignem versare.

SPIT, *v.* spuo, exspuo. — *To spit blood*, sanguinem sputare *or* exscreare. — *To spit down*, despuo. — *upon the ground*, in terram. — *To spit often*, sputo, consputo. — *To spit out*, exspuo, exscreo. — *To spit out one's lungs*, pulmones pæne exscreare. — *To spit at or spit upon*, consputo, inspuo, conspuo; sputo aliquem *or* aliquid conspurcare *or* conspergere. — *He spit in the tyrant's face*, exspuit in os tyranni. — *To be spit upon*, inspuor. — *To spit with retching*, screo, exscreo.

Spitter, sputator, screator.

Spitting, sputatio, screatus. — *A spitting of blood*, sanguinis exsputio *or* exscreatio.

Spittle, saliva, sputum. — *Fasting spittle*, jejuni oris saliva. — *Full of spittle*, salivosus.

SPITAL. See *Hospital.*

SPITE, SPITEFULNESS, malevolentia; odium, livor, malignitas, invidia; malefica voluntas. —— ¶ *In spite of*, *sometimes by* adversus. — *In spite of their hearts*, ingratiis. — *In spite of both your teeth*, vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis.

To Spite, invideo, male alicui velle; in aliquem malevolentiâ suffundi.

Spiteful, invidus, infestus, lividus, malevolus, malignus, amarus.

Spitefully, maligne, cum invidiâ, inimice.

SPLASH *a person's clothes*, alicujus vestem conspurcare, inquinare, lutulare, luto aspergere *or* inficere.

Splash *of dirt*, luti macula *or* aspersio.

Splashing, luti aspersio.

Splashy, aquosus, humidus.

SPLAY *a horse*, armum equinum luxare, frangere, loco movere.

SPLAY-FOOT, pes distortus. — *A splay-mouth*, os deditâ operâ distortum.

Splay-footed, valgus, pedibus distortis.

SPLEEN (*the milt*), lien, splen. — *Of the spleen*, splenicus. — *The spleen-vein*, vena splenica *or* splenetica. —— ¶ (*as a complaint*), lienis morbus; malum hypochondriacum. —— ¶ *Spleen* (*grudge*), odium, livor, simultas; invidia. — *To show his spleen*, odium effundere. — *To take spleen against any one*, aliquem odisse, odium in aliquem habere; cum aliquo simultatem gerere.

Splenetic (*troubled with the spleen*), spleneticus, splenicus, lienosus: (*peevish*), morosus, difficilis.

SPLENDID (*bright*), splendidus, nitidus, rutilus: (*magnificent*), splendidus, illustris, lautus, magnificus.

Splendidly, splendide, laute, magnifice, cominter, basilice.

Splendor (*brightness*), splendor, fulgor, nitor: (*magnificence*), splendor, magnificentia, lautitia. — *He avoided splendor in his entertainments*, in epularum apparatu a magnificentiâ recessit. — *To live in great splendor*, laute et opipare vivere.

SPLICE *cables, ropes*, &c., funium partes inter se texere.

SPLINT, SPLINTER *of a bone*, ossis fragmentum. — *of wood*, ligni assula *or* fragmentum; schidia, *pl.*

To Splint, Splinter (*secure by splinters*), assulis ligneis os fractum firmare *or* confirmare. —— ¶ *To splinter or be splintered*, diffindor; in assulas secari.

SPLIT *asunder*, findo, diffindo; discindo: (*be split asunder*), diffindor; discindor; dissilio. — *To split upon a rock*, in scopulum impingere. — *To split one's sides with laughing*, risu pæne emori; risu concuti.

Splitter, qui diffindit.

SPOIL (*plunder*), præda; raptum; rapina (*poet. in this sense*). — *Spoils of war*, spolia. — *Spoils taken from the body of an enemy*, exuviæ. — *To live upon the spoil*, (*fig.*), alicujus laboris fructu ad suas voluptates abuti.

To Spoil (*plunder or pillage*), compilo, expilo, spolio, exspolio, vasto, evasto, devasto, populor, depopulor; diripio. —— ¶ *To spoil or corrupt*, corrumpo, vitio, depravo. — *Why do you spoil my boy for me?* cur perdis adolescentem nobis? — *We spoil children, when young, by too much indulgence*, infantiam deliciis solvimus. — *Dinner is spoiled*, prandium corrumpitur. — *To spoil one's sport or interrupt*, interturbo.

Spoiler (*plunderer or pillager*), prædo, prædator, expilator; direptor, ereptor, populator, peculator, vastator, spoliator: (*corrupter*), corruptor, corruptrix, vitiator. — *A spoiler of youth*, adolescentium corruptela.

Spoilful, rapax.

Spoiling (*plundering or pillaging*), expilatio, direptio, spoliatio, vastatio. —— ¶ *Spoiling* (*corrupting*), corruptio, depravatio, vitiatio. — *A spoiling of children by too much indulgence*, inepta lenitas, facilitas prava.

SPOKE *of a wheel*, radius rotæ. — *To furnish with spokes*, radio.

SPOKEN, SPOKESMAN. See *Speak.*

SPOLIATION, spoliatio, vastatio.

SPONDEE, spondeus.

SPONDYLE, spondylus.

SPONGE, spongia. — *To squeeze a sponge*, spongiam exprimere. — *The cavities of a sponge*, spongiæ fistulæ. — *A little sponge*, spongiola.

To Sponge *or clean with a sponge*, spongiâ abstergere. —— ¶ *To sponge upon* (*in company*), alieno sumptu edere *or* potare; cœnis *or* poculis retia tendere. — *Sponging upon*, alieno sumptu vivens.

Sponger, parasitus, assecla.

Spongy, spongiosus.

Spononess, qualitas rei spongiosæ; raritas.

SPONSOR (*surety*), sponsor: (*godfather*), sponsor baptismatis.

Sponsion (*compact*), sponsio.

SPONTANEOUS, *by a construction with* sponte *or* ultro; spontaneus, voluntarius.

Spontaneously, (suâ) sponte, ultro.

Spontaneity, Spontaneousness, voluntas spontanea.

SPOOL *or quill for weavers*, fusus.

SPOON, SPOONFUL, cochlear, cochlearium; ligula. — *A spoonful of new wine*, musti cochlear cumulatum. — *A spoonful of salt*, ligula salis. — *Spoonmeats*, cibaria liquida.

SPOON, *v.* contractis velis navim vento dare.

SPORT (*play or pastime*), lusus; ludus; jocus; oblectamentum, delectamentum, oblectatio, delectatio: (*laughing-stock*), ludibrium, ludus, jocus. — *He made us good sport*, mimum egit. — *They were called in to make sport*, oblectationis causâ intromissi sunt. — *Every man likes his own sport best*, trahit sua quemque voluptas. — *He has left childish sports*, nuces reliquit. — *'Tis mere sport to me to learn these things*, hæc perdiscere mihi ludus est. — *That is but a sport to him*, id facillime *or* nullo negotio facere potest. — *Innocent or liberal sport*, honesta, ingenua, liberalis oblectatio. — *To divert himself with innocent and gentleman-like sport*, ingenuis se voluptatibus oblectare, recreare, reficere, animum relaxare. — *Sinful sport*, voluptas impura, impia, illicita. — *To make one sport or divert one*, aliquem oblectare, alicui oblectationem afferre. — *To make sport for others or be laughed at by them*, ludibrio esse; pro delectamento haberi. — *To make sport with one or deride him*, aliquem ludere, deludere, ludificari, ludos facere. — *To spoil one's sport or measures*, alicujus rationes conturbare. — *In sport*, joco; jocose, jOculariter; per jocum *or* ludum. — *To do a thing in sport*, aliquid per jocum *or* ludum, *or* animi oblectandi causâ, facere. — *To be the sport of the winds*, ventorum ludibrium esse. — ¶ *Sports* (*shows*), spectacula; ludi. — *To entertain with a variety of sports*, spectaculis variis generis delectare. — ¶ *Note.* When *sport* denotes the pleasure taken in the exercise of any particular game, it is to be rendered in Latin by some word expressing that species of recreation; as, for *hunting*, venatio, venatus; for *fowling*, aucupium, aucupatio; for *fishing*, piscatio, piscatus.

To Sport, ludo; jocor, joculor, lusui *or* jocis operam dare. — *To sport wantonly*, lascivio. — *To sport with others*, aliis *or* cum aliis colludere. — *He has sported away and lost all the money in his pocket*, in ludum contulit iste quicquid pecuniæ reliquum fuit, perdiditque. — *To sport or trifle with one by making fair promises*, aliquem inanibus verbis producere. — *To sport or trifle with religion*, de rebus sacris jocari. — *Having sported*, jocatus.

Sportsman, venator.

Sportful, Sporting, Sportive, ludicer, ludibundus, jocosus, jocularis, jocolabundus, festivus, facetus, petulans, procax, lascivus.

Sportfully, Sportingly, per ludum, per jocum, jocose, joculariter, facete, festive.

Sportfulness, Sportiveness, hilarus animus et ad ludendum *or* ad jocandum promptus; festivitas, lascivia, procacitas.

Sporting, lusio, lusus; jocatio, joci.

SPOT (*mark*), macula, labes. — *A little spot*, labecula. — *A spot or natural blemish in the body*, nævus. — *A spot or blemish in one's reputation*, dedecus, probrum, labes *or* macula, fama aspersa. — *To take out a spot*, maculam *or* labem tollere, detergere, eluere. — *To cast a spot or slur on a person's character*, alicujus famæ notam inurere, alicui infamiam afferre *or* labem aspergere. — ¶ (*place*), locus. — *A spot of ground*, agellus. — *On the spot*, in vestigio: — (*forthwith*), e vestigio, illico, statim. — *To pay money down upon the spot*, pecuniam repræsentare.

To Spot (*stain*), maculo, commaculo, inquino; alicui labem *or* maculam aspergere. — *To spot or speckle*, variis maculis notare, distinguere, interstinguere, ornare.

Spotless, immaculatus: (*blameless*), irreprehensus. — *A spotless life*, vita sanctissima; vita innocentissime, sanctissime, sine vitio *or* justâ reprehensione acta.

Spotted, maculosus, maculis sparsus. — *Borne on a Thracian steed spotted with white*, maculis quem Thracius albis portat equus, *Virg.* — *The spotted fever*, febris purpurea.

Spotting, maculæ aspersio.

SPOUSE (*husband*), maritus, conjux: (*wife*), uxor, conjux.

Spousal, *adj.* nuptialis, connubialis, maritalis.

Spousals, *subst.* sponsalia; nuptiæ.

Spouseless, vidua *or* nondum matrimonio conjuncta.

SPOUT (*cock*), epistomium, os. — *A spout or torrent of water*, torrens; rapidus ex aëre nimbus. (See *Cataract.*) — *Spout or pipe*, tubus; fistula. — *The spout or gutter of a roof*, canalis quæ excipit a tegulis aquam cœlestem.

To Spout *out*, erumpo, exsilio, prosilio, emico; effluo; emano. — *To spout (pour) out*, effundo, profundo. — *To spout (pour) down*, defundo, deorsum effundere. — *To spout (pour) up*, in sublime effundere. — *A spouting whale*, physeter.

Spouting (*issuing*) *out*, eruptio. — *A spouting (pouring) out*, effusio, ejectio.

SPRAIN, *v.* membrum torquere. — *He sprained his ankle*, talum intorsit, *Aur. Vict.*

Sprain, *s.* membri distortio; luxatura.

SPRAT (*small fish*), sarda *or* sardina, halecula.

SPRAWL *on the ground*, humi prostratum jacere *or* repere; solum prostratum calcare.

SPRAY (*the extremity of a branch*), rami extrema pars: (*sprinkling of water*), aspergo.

SPREAD, *v. a.* (*extend*), pando, dispando, expando; explico; extendo; diffundo; sterno (*e. g. on the ground*); differo (*e. g.* ignem, rumorem); spargo, dispergo, (*e. g.* rumorem); dissemino (*e. g.* malum): (*noise or spread abroad*), vulgo, divulgo, pervulgo: (*enlarge*), dilato, profero, propago: — *v. n.* sese extendere *or* extendi, patesco, pateo, diffundi *or* se diffundere, evagor; mano, serpo; increbresco. — *And you spread your starry tail adorned with fine feathers*, pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, *Phædr.* — *A report spread through the whole city*, fama discurrit totâ urbe. — *This report spreads*, serpit hic rumor. — *The fire spreads far and near*, late vagatur ignis. — *The king's speech, and their answers, soon spread abroad*, quæ dicta ab rege, quæque responsa essent, emanavere. — *An uncertain rumor was spread*, rumor sine auctore increbuit. — *Joy spreads through Latona's silent breast*, Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, *Virg.* — *The war spreading itself far and near*, serpente latius bello, *Flor.* — *To spread or scatter*, spargo, dispergo; dissemino. — *To spread, as an army, when it covers a great deal of ground*, distendi, diduci. — *To spread or strow under*, substerno. — *To spread upon*, insterno, supersterno. — *To spread with a thing*, aliquâ re consternere (*spread*); aliquâ re conspergere (*besprinkle*). — *To be spread, as the roots of trees*, diffundi. — *Spread*, passus; sparsus, patens. — *Borne with sails wide spread*, passis velis pervectus. — *Spread abroad (as a report)*, vulgatus, divulgatus. — *Spread out*, expansus, dispansus. — *Spread (as a table)*, stratus, instratus. — *Spread far and wide*, longe lateque fusus *or* diffusus.

Spread, *s.* (*increase*), incrementum: (*compass*), ambitus.

Spreader, qui spargit *or* dissipat.

Spreading, distentio, porrectio. — *The spreading of a distemper*, contagio, contagium.

SPRIG, ramulus, surculus; germen. — *A small sprig to graft on*, taleola. — *As of a sprig*, surculaceus. — *To grow full of sprigs*, stirpesco, fruticesco.

SPRIGHT, SPRITE, larva, dæmon.

Sprightful, Sprightly, alacer, vegetus, agilis, erectus, impiger, acer, vividus.

Sprightfully, acriter, alacriter, læto.

Sprightliness, alacritas, agilitas.

SPRING *out, forth or from a person or thing*, ex aliquo *or* ex aliquâ re oriri, exoriri, nasci, enasci, creari, procreari, gigni, progigni. — *Boldness springs from avarice*, ex avaritiâ erumpit audacia. — *To spring or bud out (as trees)*, germino, gemmo, egermino, progermino, pullulo. — *To begin to spring*, gemmasco, pullulasco. — *To spring again*, repullulasco, reviresco. — *To spring out or gush forth (as liquids)*, prosilio, erumpo, emico, effluo; scateo, scaturio. — *To spring or leap*, salio, exsilio. — *forth or out*, exsilio, prosilio. — *To spring from one's seat*, de sellâ exsilire, ab sede suâ prosilire. — *To spring or leap suddenly upon one*, in aliquem irruere, invadere, involare, impetum facere. — *To spring or leap into a house, boat, river, &c.*, in domum, scapham, fluvium, *etc.* insilire *or* se repente conjicere. — ¶ *To spring a leak*, rimas agere, rimis fatiscere. — ¶ *To spring partridges*, perdices excitare. — ¶ *To spring a mine*, vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere.

Spring, *s.* (*fountain*, &c.), fons, scaturigo. — *A little spring or well*, fonticulus. *Of a spring*, fontanus, puteanus, putealis. — *Full of springs*, scaturiginosus, fontibus scaturiens. — ¶ *A spring or beginning*, fons; caput; principium, origo, causa. — *That river has its springs in the mountains*, fluvius iste in montibus originem habet. — *This was the spring of my misfortunes*, hinc mihi prima mali labes (*poet.*). — *The spring of action or motion*, motûs principium. — ¶ *The spring of day*, prima lux, diluculum. — ¶ *Spring in a machine, &c.*, elater; spira (*spiral*), *both Greek words*; *sometimes* momentum *will pass*. — *A work moved by springs, or seeming to move itself*, automaton. — ¶ *The spring or spring-time*, ver, tempus vernum. — *An early spring*, ver præmaturum. — *In the spring*, vere, verno tempore. — *Early in the spring*, primo vere. — *The beginning, middle, end of the spring*, ver novum, adultum, præceps. — *Of the spring*, vernus. — ¶ *A spring or leap*, saltus.

Springing *of trees*, germinatio, gemmatio. — *A springing again*, regerminatio.

Springy, vim resiliendi habens, elasticus.

Springiness, vis resiliendi, vis elastica.

Springe, laqueus, tendicula.

SPRINKLE, spargo. — *abroad*, dispergo. — *at, upon, with*, aspergo, conspergo, inspergo. — *Sprinkled*, sparsus, conspersus.

Sprinkler, qui *or* quæ spargit.

Sprinkling, sparsio, aspersio, aspersus. — *A sprinkling upon, with*, aspersio, inspersio.

SPRIT-SAIL, velum malo anteriori affixum.

SPROUT, *v.* germino, pullulo. — *Sprouting*, germinans, gemmans.

Sprout (*or young twig*), *s.* surculus, germen. — *The young sprouts of colewort or other herbs*, prototomi. — *Sprouts or young coleworts*, caules prototomi.

Sprouting *out*, germinatio, gemmatio.

SPRUCE, *adj.* bellus, comptus, concinnus, nitidus, cultus, elegans, tersus. — *A spruce fellow*, homo concinnus, elegans, nitidus. — *To be spruce*, eleganter *or* nitidis vestibus ornari, nitere, fulgere.

Sprucely, belle, concinne, nitide, eleganter, graphice.

Spruceness, concinnitas, munditiæ, elegantia.

SPRUCE, *s. included under* abies; pinus abies; abies nigra.

SPRUNT, res curta et haud facilis flexu.

SPUME (*scum*), spuma. — *of lead*, plumbi spuma, molybditis. — *of silver*, argenti spuma, argyritis.

Spumy, Spumous, spumeus, spumosus.

SPUNGE, &c. See *Sponge*.

Spunging-houses, cauponæ quibus debitores comprehensi detinentur, priusquam in carcerem conjiciantur *or* legi satisfecerint.

SPUR, *s.* calcar: (*incitement*), illecebra, stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum. — *A cock's spur*, galli calcar. — *To be upon the spur*, omnibus modis festinare. — ¶ *The spur of a ship*, rostrum navis, proræ armamentum.

To Spur *a horse*, equo calcaria subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; equo (*and fig.* alicui) calcaria adhibere *or* admovere. — *For now I will spur the horse up the hill*, nam jam calcari quadrupedem agi-

tabo adversus clivum, *Plaut.* — *To spur on*, incito, stimulo, exstimulo, concito, excito, instigo. — *To spur on those that are forward enough of themselves*, in planitiem equum provocare. — *To spur a free horse*, equum currentem incitare.

To Spur-gall, calcaribus sauciare, equum ferratâ calce cruentare.

Spurred (*having spurs*), calcaribus indutus, armatus, instructus.

Spurrer, stimulator.

Spurring, stimulatio, incitatio.

SPURIOUS, adulterinus; falsus.

SPURN, calcitro; calcibus ferire; *fig.* respuo, repudio, aspernor.

Spurner, calcitro.

Spurning, *s.* calcitratus; repudiatio, contemptio.

SPUTTER, *v.* sputo; præ vehementiâ inter loquendum sæpe exspuere *or* dimidiata verba proferre. — *To sputter* (*as a wick*), scintillo.

Sputter (*bustle*), turba, tumultus.

SPY, speculator, explorator; catascopus, *Auct. B. Hisp.*; emissarius; custos; delator (*informer*). — *He was sent as a spy into Cilicia*, speculandi causâ missus erat in Ciliciam. — *To have a spy upon one's private conduct*, testem et conscium interioris vitæ habere.

To Spy (*watch or observe*), speculor, observo, exploro: (*see or perceive*), video, conspicio, cerno, percipio, intelligo, adverto, animadverto.

Spying (*beholding*), conspectus, aspectus, intuitus. — *A spying afar off*, prospectus.

SQUAB (*couch*), grabatus: (*stuffed cushion*), pulvinus suffarcinatus. —— ¶ (*fat and short person*), homo pumilus et obesus. —— ¶ *A squab* (*pigeon*), pipio (*later word*).

To Squab (*fall*), concido.

SQUABBLE, *v.* litigo, turbas ciere, lites serere; concerto. — *A squabbling fellow*, homo turbulentus *or* rixosus.

Squabble, Squabbling, rixa, altercatio, turba, tumult s.

SQUADRON *of horse*, equitum turma. — *To divide themselves into several squadrons*, se turmatim explicare. —— ¶ *A squadron of ships*, classis; plures naves uni præfecto parentes.

SQUALID, squalidus, spurcus.

SQUALL, clamo, exclamo, vocifero; (*as an infant*), vagio, vagito.

Squall *of wind*, ventus vehemens improviso concitatus.

Squalling, clamor, exclamatio, vociferatio.

SQUANDER *away*, profundo, effundo, dissipo. — *Let them not squander away our blood, and, by sparing a few villains, bring destruction on all good people*, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, et, dum paucis sceleratis parcunt, bonos omnes perditum eant, *Sall.* — *To squander away an estate*, prodigo, profundo; dissipo, nepotor; fortunas *or* rem disperdere, comedere.

Squanderer, nepos; homo profusus, effusus, luxuriosus.

Squandering, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.

SQUARE (*having four right angles*), quadratus. — *They are wrought up square*, dolantur in quadram. — *To pave with square pieces*, tessello; tessellis consternere. — *A paving with square pieces*, tessellatio. — *To be square or on a square or level with one*, æquâ conditione cum aliquo agere. — *Out of square*, enormis, abnormis. —— ¶ *Square* (*honest*), probus, integer.

Square, *s.* quadra, res quadrata. — *A workman's square*, norma. — *A little square in tables, checkerwork*, &c., tessella. — *A solid square or cube*, cubus. — *A square or pane of glass*, quadra vitrea.

To Square (*make square*), quadro; in quadratam formam redigere. — *To square* (*rule or govern*), rego, dirigo; ad normam dirigere. — *He squares his life by reason*, suam vitam ad rationis normam dirigit. — *To square or agree with*, quadro, congruo, convenio, respondeo.

Squaring, quadratura.

SQUASH, comprimo.

Squashing, compressio.

SQUAT, brevis et compactus.

To Squat *down*, conquiniscο, subsido. — *To take a hare squatting*, excipere leporem in cubili.

SQUEAK, SQUEAL, argute vociferari; vagio.

Squeaking, Squealing, argutus, stridulus.

Squeaking, Squealing, *s.* vagitus; stridor, arguta vociferatio.

Squeakingly, argute.

SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus, nauseans; delicatus. — *A squeamish stomach is wont to taste of several dishes*, fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare. — *To be squeamish*, fastidio, nauseo.

Squeamishly, fastidiose.

Squeamishness, fastidium, nausea, cibi fastidium; mollitia.

SQUEEZE, premo, comprimo. — *To squeeze out*, exprimo. — *To squeeze hard*, perstringo, presso. — *To squeeze together*, comprimo; collido (*crush*).

Squeezing, pressio, compressio; pressura, pressus.

SQUIB, tubulus missilis nitrato pulvere completus.

SQUILL (*sea onion*), scilla *or* squilla.

SQUINANCY, angina; synanche, *Cels.*

SQUINT-EYED, strabo, oculos perversos habens. — *A squint look*, aspectus distortus.

To Squint, oculis limis *or* perversis esse (*as a defect*); limis spectare (*in a single case*).

Squinting, *s.* oculorum distortio.

Squintingly, limis oculis.

SQUIRREL, sciurus.

SQUIRT *out water*, aquam ex arctiori tubulo ejicere, projicere, emittere: (*be squirted out, as liquids*), exsilio, prosilio; ex arctiori tubulo ejici, projici, emitti.

Squirt, *s.* sipho, siphunculus.

ST (*be silent*), au, st.

STAB, *v.* sicâ, pugione, *etc.* pungere, compungere; *dead*, sicâ conficere, pugione percutere.

Stab, *s.* ictus, plaga; vulnus sicâ, *etc.* factum.

Stabber, sicarius.

STABLE, stabilis, firmus; constans, propositi tenax.

Stabiliment, stabilimentum.

Stableness, Stability, stabilitas, firmitas; constantia.

STABLE, *s.* stabulum, equile; claustrum.

To Stable (*put into a stable*), stabulo; stabulo claudere *or* includere.

Stableman, equiso.

Stabling *for horses*, stabulatio, stabuli locus.

STABLISH (*establish*), stabilio, sancio; ratum facere; confirmo, figo, constituo.

STACK (*of corn, hay, wood*, &c.), meta, cumulus, acervus, strues, congeries. — *A stack of chimneys*, caminorum series *or* ordo.

STAFF, baculum, bacillum. — *An augur's staff*, lituus. — *A plough-staff*, rulla. — *The staff of a spear*, hastile. — *A walking-staff*, baculum, scipio. — *A quarter staff*, clava, fustis. —— ¶ *Staff or power*, potestas, potentia. — *To give the staff out of one's own hands*, de suo jure cedere. —— ¶ *The staff of one's old age*, senectutis præsidium. —— ¶ *A general's staff*, prætorium. —— ¶ *A staff of verses.* See *Stanza.*

STAG, cervus. — *A stag-beetle or stag-fly*, cervus volans.

STAGE, scena; theatrum. — *To have a clear stage or meet with no opposition*, in libero campo vagari. — *To go off the stage or die*, morior; mortem *or* diem supremum obire. — *A stage whereon pageants were set*, pegma. — *A stage-play*, fabula. — *A stage-player.* (See *Actor, Player.*) — *Like stage-players*, scenice. — *The art of stage-playing*, histrionia. — *Of stage-playing*, scenicus, histrionalis. —— ¶ *A stage* (*of a journey*), statio, stativa iter facientium commoratio. — *He ordered many fresh horses to be placed in certain stages on the road*, equos multos recentes *or* integros certis in locis collocari jussit. — *A stage coach*, currus meritorius certis stationibus commorans. — *A stage of life*, gradus ætatis. — *When I consider the several stages of your life*, cum omnes gradus ætatis tuæ recordor. — *He was of a very graceful and comely personage through the several stages of life*, formâ fuit eximiâ et per omnes ætatis gradus venustissimâ, *Suet.*

Stager, *or one well practised in a thing*, homo in aliquâ re diu multumque versatus, exercitatus *or* exercitatissimus.

STAGGER (*reel*), vacillo, titubo: (*waver or be in doubt*), dubito, addubito, subdubito, fluctuo, hæsito, hæreo, animo titubare, fluctuare, pendere; huc illuc inclinare, consilio labare. — *The witnesses staggered in their testimony*, testes verbo titubârunt. — *Their amity began to be staggered*, titubabat amicitiæ illorum stabilitas. — *Staggering at the greatness of the undertaking*, magnitudine facinoris perculsus, *Sall.* —— ¶ *To stagger one or make one to doubt*, scrupulum *or* suspicionem alicui afferre, movere, commovere, injicere; alicui animum suspendere *or* suspensum tenere.

Staggeringly, titubanter, dubie, incerte.

Staggers, vertigo. — *A horse having the staggers*, equus vertigine correptus.

STAGNANT (*standing still, as liquids*), stagnans. — *A stagnant pool*, stagnum.

To Stagnate, stagno, sto.

Stagnation *of the blood*, sanguis consistens. — *of trade*, mercatura jacens.

STAID. See *Stay.*

STAIN (*spot or sully*), maculo, commaculo, fœdo, contamino, inquino; polluo. — *That he might not stain his hands with the blood of his countrymen*, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret, *C. Nep.* — *To stain or discolor*, decoloro. — *To stain a person's reputation*, alicujus existimationem lædere *or* violare; de famâ alicujus detrahere; alicujus famæ notam turpitudinis inurere; alicui infamiam afferre *or* inferre; aliquem infamem facere *or* infamiâ aspergere. — *Stained in one's reputation*, dedecore, infamiâ, ignominiâ notatus. — *Not stained or polluted*, impollutus, intaminatus. —— ¶ *To stain or dye*, tingo, inficio.

Stain, macula, labes. — *A little stain*, labecula. — *A stain or blemish in one's reputation*, dedecus, infamia, ignominia; macula *or* nota turpitudinis alicujus famæ aspersa *or* inusta. —— || See *Blemish.*

Stainer (*dyer*), infector, tinctor. — *A painter stainer*, qui pingit coloribus.

Staining (*dying*), tinctura, infectus, tinctus. — *A staining* (*discoloring*), decoloratio.

Stainless, purus, immaculatus.

STAIR (*step*), gradus. — *A stair-case or pair of stairs*, scalæ. — *Straight or upright stairs*, scalæ directâ graduum serie structæ. — *Winding stairs*, gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes. — *Private stairs*, scalæ occultæ. — *A pair of stairs* (*floor or story*), tabulatum, contabulatio, contignatio. — *I dwell up three pair, and those are high ones*, et scalis habito tribus, sed altis, *Mart.*

STAKE *or post*, palus, paxillus, sudes. — *A stake to tie cattle to*, vacerra. —— ¶ *A stake at play*, quod ponitur, pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita; pignus (*at a bet*). — *To sweep stakes*, totam pecuniam positam (*or* omnia pignora) abripere *or* auferre. — *To lie at stake*, agor, periclitor, in periculo versari, in discrimen adduci. — *As if their honor lay at stake*, quasi suus honor agatur. — *As if their honor and life lay at stake*, tanquam vitæ et famæ discrimen agatur. — *Our liberty, our lives, are at stake*, libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, *Sall.* — *If his life lay at stake*, si capite periclitetur.

To Stake, pono, depono; pignero, oppignero; pignus deponere, sponsionem facere. — *I will stake with you what you please*, contendam tecum quovis pignore. — *I staked my cloak, he staked his ring against it*, ego pono pallium, ille suum annulum opposuit. — *Staked down*, depositus, oppigneratus, pignori oppositus. —— ¶ *To stake or prop up*, fulcio. — *Staked* (*propped or defended with stakes*), palatus, vallatus.

STALE (*old*), vetus, vetustus, inveterascens: (*flat*), imbecillus. — *Stale and rank*, putridus, rancidus. — *Somewhat stale*, subrancidus. — *A stale proverb*, contritum proverbium. — *Stale or antiquated*,

obsoletus, exoletus. — *To grow stale*, obsolesco, veterasco, vetustesco: (*sour*), coacesco. — *That discourse is now grown stale*, obsolevit jam ista oratio. — *The wines are growing stale*, vina vetustescunt. — *The business is grown stale*, refrixit res.

Stale (*urine*), *s.* urina; lotium.

Staleness, vetustas.

STALK, *s.* caulis (*hollow st. of shrubs and plants, of beans and onions*, esp. *of cabbages*); scapus (*of beans and the like*); stilus (*slender stalk of asparagus*, &c.); culmus (*green stalk of fruit bearing grasses, the stalk of corn*); calamus (*reed-stalk, also of corn*); stipula (*the stalk after the ear is gathered*); pediculus (*of fruit, of leaves*), petiolus (*of fruit*). — *A little stalk*, cauliculus. — *Having but one stalk*, unicaulis. — *many stalks*, multicaulis.

STALK, *v.* magnos facere gradus; magnifice incedere: aucupum *or* militum modo ambulare; pedetentim ire. — *To stalk about like a madman*, bacchor.

STALL *for cattle*, stabulum, claustrum. — *A stall or stable for horses*, equile. — *An ox-stall or cow-house*, bovile *or* bubile. — *A stall or little shop*, taberna minor, pergula. — *A stall or seat* (*in a choir*), sella.

To **Stall** (*put into a stall*), stabulo; stabulo includere *or* concludere. — *To stall* (*fatten*), sagino. — *Stalled or fattened*, saginatus, altilis.

Stallage, merces, locarium.

Stalling *or housing of cattle*, stabulatio.

STALLION, equus admissarius.

STAMMER *or stutter*, balbutio, hæsito, titubo; balba *or* dimidiata verba pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre. — *Stammering*, balbutiens, hæsitans, hæsitabundus.

Stammerer, balbus, blæsus, linguâ hæsitans.

Stammering *st.*, hæsitantia, hæsitatio, dubitatio.

Stammeringly, cum linguæ hæsitatione.

STAMP (*strike with the feet*), pedibus calcare, pulsare, ferire, percutere: (*strike the foot*), pedem supplodere: (*walk heavily*), pedibus gravatim incedere. — *To stamp under foot*, conculco, proculco. — *Stamped under foot*, calcatus, conculcatus, proculcatus. — *To stamp* (*mark*), noto, signo; signum *or* notam imprimere. — *Stamped or marked*, signatus, notâ impressus. — *To stamp money*, numos signare; numos cudere, percutere, ferire, (*coin*). — *To stamp* (*pound or bruise*), pinso, collido, confringo, contero, contundo, elido.

Stamp (*mark*), nota, signum. — *made with a foot*, vestigium. — *A tool to stamp with*, forma. — *Persons of that stamp*, ejusmodi homines. — *Men of this stamp*, homines hujusmodi. —— ¶ *A stamp* (*cut or print*), figura, tabula; imago cujusvis rei vi impressa.

Stamper (*marker*), qui signum *or* notam imprimit.

Stamping *with the feet*, supplosio pedum; calcatura, *Vitr.* — *A stamping or trampling upon*, conculcatio. — *A stamping or marking*, signatio.

STANCH *blood*, sanguinem sistere, supprimere, restinguere, claudere. — *To stanch or be stanched*, sisti, supprimi, restingui.

Stancher, qui sistit *or* supprimit.

Stanching, suppressio, restinctio.

STANCH, *adj.* bonus, firmus, solidus. — *A stanch commodity*, merx bonæ notæ. — *A stanch toper*, potator strenuus *or* acer. — *A stanch friend*, amicus certus, firmus, fidelis, fidus. — *A stanch hound*, canis sagax.

Stanchness (*of a commodity*), bonitas.

STANCHION, fulcrum, fultura.

STAND, *v. n.* sto (also in *opposition to being destroyed*); consisto, resisto, (*to stop, halt, not to go on or fly*); subsisto (*to halt*); a vestigio non recedere (*keep one's ground*); maneo, integrum manere, (*be standing, be entire*); in aliquo loco positum *or* collocatum esse (*be placed somewhere*); esse (*to be*); se habere (*to be circumstanced*); prosto (*to stand for sale or hire*). — *He stands in his own light*, ipse sibi est injurius. — *With tears standing in his eyes*, lacrimis obortis. — *Carthage, which is yet standing*, Carthago, quæ nunc manet. — *Standing corn*, seges, frumentum nondum demessum. — *As the case stands*, ut res sese habet. — *As times then stood*, pro ratione temporum. — *Whilst things stood well*, re integrâ. — *In that war he stood neuter*, in eo bello medius fuit. — *They all stood mighty well affected towards him*, omnium erat illorum optima erga ipsum voluntas. — *To stand affected*, affectum esse. — *How stands your mind affected to that?* ut sese habet ad id animus tuus? — *However you stand affected*, quocumque vestræ mentes inclinant. — *You ought to stand thus affected to us*, hoc animo in nos esse debetis. — *To stand or keep* (*in a place*), moror, commoror, remoror. — *To stand about*, circumsto, circumsisto. — *To stand against*, resisto, obsisto, obnitor; oppugno, repugno. — *To stand amazed*, obstupeo. — *To stand aside*, recedo, secedo; sese subducere. — *To stand asunder*, disto. — *To stand away to any place at sea*, cursum avertere in locum, *Liv.* — *To stand by* (*be by*), asto, assisto: (*assist*), defendo, tueor. — *To stand by a person at dinner*, prandenti assistere *or* astare. — *To stand fast or upright*, consisto. — *To stand for a person or be of his side*, ab aliquo esse, alicujus partes tueri. — *He stood for the senate against the commons*, a senatu contra cives stetit. — *To stand for both parties*, in commune consulere; utrique favere. — *To stand* (*candidate*) *for an office*, munus aliquod ambire *or* petere. — *He stands for the consulship*, consulatum petit. — *To stand for* (*in the stead of*) *another*, alicujus locum supplere *or* vice fungi. — *It stands for your true name*, veri nominis loco est. — *To stand good in law*, lege valere. — *To stand his ground*, iisdem vestigiis inhærere. — *To stand hard in buying*, multis verbis licitari. — *To stand* (*persist*) *in*, persisto, persto. — *He stands in it that it is so*, ille instat factum. — *To stand in* (*cost*), sto, consto. — *To stand in fear*, timeo, metuo, in metu esse. — *To stand in for land*, dirigere ad terram proras, *Liv.*; terræ advertere proras, *Virg.* — *To stand one in stead*, prosum; juvo; utilem *or* usui esse. — *It will stand you in some stead*, in rem tuam *or* e re tuâ erit. — *To stand in the way*, obsto. — *To stand off or to be backward in doing*, absisto, tergiversor. — *To stand off from a peace*, a pace abhorrere, *Cæs.* — *To stand* (*jut*) *out*, exsto, emineo, promineo; protubero (*bunch out*). — *It stands out a foot and a half*, propenso sesquipede exstat. — *To stand out to sea*, vela in altum dare *or* facere; altum petere. — *To stand it out or persist in a thing*, persto, persisto. — *To stand it out or stand bluff*, perseverare. — *When Orestes stood it out that he was Orestes, as in fact he was*, cum Orestes, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret. *Cic.* — *To stand still*, sto, consisto, subsisto, gradum sistere: quiesco, conquiesco, requiesco. — *To stand sure*, firmiter stare *or* insistere; firmo pede stare. — *To stand to*, asto; *fig.* fidenter asseverare. — *If you will stand to what you profess*, si tibi constare vis. — *He will stand to his promise*, dictis manebit. — *He stood to his bargain*, stetit conventis; pacto stetit. — *I will stand to my agreement*, conditionibus stabo. — *To stand together*, consto. — *To stand up*, surgo (*rise*); erectum stare (*stand upright*); horreo (*bristle up*); arrectum stare (*stand on end*). — *Standing up*, erectus, arrectus. — *To stand up to a person by way of respect*, alicui assurgere. — *To stand up together*, consurgere. — *To stand up for or defend a person or thing*, aliquem *or* aliquid defendere, protegere, tueri, tutari. — *To stand up for the liberty of a people*, alicujus populi vindicare libertatem, *Flor.* — *To stand upon*, insto, insisto. — *They stand now upon one foot, now upon another*, alternis pedibus insistunt. — *To stand or keep upon one's legs* (*support one's credit*), foro florere; in honore *or* pretio esse. — *To stand or insist upon a thing*, rem aliquam pertinaciter urgere *or* defendere; in aliquâ re insistere, persistere, perseverare. — *To stand upon punctilios*, de rebus levissimis altercari, litigare, certare, contendere. — *To stand* (*be consistent*) *with*, convenio. — *It stands not with his dignity &c.*, &c., ejus non patitur dignitas ut, &c. — *If it stand with your convenience*, si tibi commodum fuerit. — *So far as it may stand with your convenience*, quod sine tuâ molestiâ fiat. — *To stand as water in a lake*, stare. — || *To stand* (*v. a.*), sustineo (*bear, sustain*). — *the charge of an enemy*, hostium impetum sustinere. — *To stand his ground*, a vestigio non recedere. — *To stand it out* (*persist*), see above.

Stand, *s.* (*stop or pause*), mora, intervallum; interjecta *or* interposita quies: (*station*), locus, statio; septum: (*doubt or suspense*), dubitatio, hæsitatio: (*prop to bear up any thing*), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum. — *A stand for a candlestick*, columella ad sustinendum candelabrum apta. — *To make a stand*, gradum sistere. — *To make a stand against*, non cedere; resisto. — *At first they made a resolute stand*, restitere primo obstinatis animis, *Liv.* — *Then the first stand was made against the insolence of the nobility*, tum primum superbiæ nobilitatis obviam itum est, *Sall.* — *To be or keep at a stand* (*continue in the same station*), iisdem vestigiis hærere. — *They take their stand*, locum capiunt. — *To be at a stand* (*doubt*), hæreo, dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *I am at a stand*, aqua mihi hæret; animi pendeo. — *One thing makes me still at a stand*, mihi unus scrupulus adhuc restat. — *To put one to a stand or make one doubt*, alicui scrupulum injicere, afferre, movere. — *This affair puts me to a stand*, hoc mihi negotium facessit, me incertum facit, ad incitas or angustias redigit. — *He was quite put to a stand through the treachery of his memory*, memoriæ defectu obmutuit. — *To be at a stand* (*as business*), hæreo; conquiesco; jaceo. — *All correspondence is at a stand*, literæ conquiescunt.

Stander *by*, astans. — *Standers by see more than the players*, plus in alieno quam in suo negotio vident homines.

Standing (*durable, steadfast*), firmus, stabilis, fixus, permanens. — *A standing dish or food*, cibus quotidianus *or* de quo pluribus diebus vesci licet. — *A standing army*, copiæ militares quibus stipendium perpetuum solvitur.

Standing, *s.* — *To keep one's standing*, in gradu suo stare. — *A standing-place or station*, statio. — *A standing or time*, ætas, tempus. — *A sacrifice of the same standing with this city*, æquale huic urbi sacrificium. — *I was often present at the complaints of persons of the same standing with myself*, sæpe interfui querelis meorum æqualium. — *Of a short standing*, nuper natus *or* ortus. — *The standing of a house*, positio.

Standish, atramentarium.

STANDARD, vexillum, signum (militare). — *A standard-bearer*, signifer, vexillarius. — *The standard of a legion*, aquila. — *The standard-bearer of a legion*, aquilifer. —— ¶ **From** *stand* (*measure*), mensura publice sancita; mensurarum norma: (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar: (*law, rule*), lex (but see *Rule*). — *The standard of money*, ratio æraria.

STANNARY, albi plumbi fodina.

STANZA *of verses*, versus diversi generis ex certo ordine semper redeuntes; versuum certâ lege inter se colligatorum series; carminis membrum; systema. — *of eight verses*, octo versuum series.

STAPLE (*mart*) *for the sale of goods*, emporium. —— ¶ *The staple of a lock*, cavum in quod pessulus intruditur.

Staple *commodities*, merces primariæ.

STAR, stella; astrum, sidus: (*asterisk*) asteriscus. — *The day-star or morning-star*, Venus, Phosphorus. — *A blazing-star*. (See *Comet*.) — *The dog-star*, Sirius, Canicula. — *Fixed stars*, stellæ inerrantes *or* suis sedibus inhærentes. — *Wandering stars*, stellæ errantes *or* vagæ. — *A shooting-star*, stella volans *or* discurrens. — *The seven stars* (*Pleiades*) Vergiliæ, Pleïades. — *Set thick with stars, star-paved*, stellis distinctus; stellatus (*poet.*). — *A star-fish*, stella piscis. — *A star-hawk*, astur. — *Star-light*, *adj.* sideribus illustris; sublustris, *poet.*

Starless, tenebrosus, sine stellis.

Starlike, illustris, splendidus.

STARRY, STARRED, stellarum plenus; stellis distinctus et ornatus; stellifer, stellatus, (*poet.*).
STARBOARD *or right side of a ship*, dextra pars navis.
STARCH, amylum. — *To starch linen*, lintea amylo solidare. — *Starched*, amylo solidatus *or* rigidus. — *Starched in behavior*, putidus, putidiusculus; homo affectatis moribus.
STARE, *v.* aspecto; in obtutu alicujus rei hærere defixum, fixo obtutu aspicere *or* intueri. — *To stare in one's face*, oculos defigere in alicujus vultu. — *His wickedness stared his conscience in the face*, scelerum suorum conscientiâ cruciatus *or* oppressus fuit. — *To stare or look wildly*, efferato aspectu intueri. — *To stare about*, huc illuc oculos volvere *or* per omnia versare. — *To stare at with amazement*, stupeo. — *Eyes staring wildly*, oculi efferi *or* efferati. — *To stare, as hair*, horrere, inhorrescere, arrigi, subrigi. — *His hairs stare or stand up on end*, inhorrescunt pili. — *To make the hair stare through fear*, comas metu arrigere.
STARE, *s.* oculi rigidi.
STARING (*rough*), horridus, hirtus, asper, incultus.
STARINGLY (*wildly*), ferociter, efferati instar.
STARK *with cold*, rigens, horrens frigore. — *To be stark*, rigeo.
STARK, STARKLY, penitus, prorsus, omnino. — *Stark or stone blind*, plane cæcus. — *Stark naked*, omnino *or* prorsus nudus. — *Stark naught*, pessimus, nequissimus, sceleratissimus.— *Stark mad*, amentissimus. — *If he were not stark mad*, si non acerrime fureret.
START (*give a start*), exsilio, subsilio; trepido, expavesco. — *He will start at a feather*, ad lunam motæ trepidabit arundinis umbram. — *To start back*, resilio. — *The horse started back*, equus præ pavore resiliit. — *To start up*, exsilio, prosilio. — *To start or go from one's subject*, a proposito *or* institutâ oratione aberrare, declinare, deflectere. — *To start or offer itself opportunely*, opportune se offerre. — *To start (begin a journey or race)*, in viam *or* cursum se dare. —— ¶ *To start a hare*, leporem excitare *or* e cubili suscitare. — *To start a point in law*, quæstionem de jure facere. — *This is the point of law now started before us*, illud jam in judicium venit, *Cic.* — *To start a question*, quæstionem ponere *or* proponere. — *To start or mention first*, inferre. — *To start a notion or opinion*, notionem *or* opinionem primum inferre. — *To start a doubt or difficulty*, scrupulum alicui injicere.
START, *s.* saltus, impetus. — *By fits and starts*, subinde, per intervalla. — *It takes him by fits and starts*, habet certa per intervalla paroxysmos. — *A start or freak of the mind*, repentinus animi impetus *or* motus. —— ¶ *To get the start of*, præoccupo, prior occupo, prior cursum ingredior: *fig.* supero, præsto, antecedo, antecello. — *If he had not got the start of you*, nisi ille ante occupâsset te. — *She got the start of the dog*, canem cursu superavit. — *He had got the start of him in learning*, illi doctrinâ præstitit.
STARTER *of difficulties*, qui scrupulos injicere solet.
STARTING-PLACE, carceres, repagula.
STARTINGLY, per intervalla; temere.
To STARTLE (*shrink through fear*), trepido, expavesco. (See *To Start.*) — *To startle, v. a.* alicui repentino motu terrorem *or* metum injicere. — *To startle or surprise one*, aliquem improviso, de improviso, imprudentem *or* nec opinantem opprimere. — *Startling* (*making afraid*), territans; alicui metum *or* pavorem injiciens.
STARVE *one with hunger*, fame *or* inediâ aliquem necare, enecare, consumere. — *I am almost starved with hunger*, latrat stomachus. — *He starved in a cook's shop*, inter aquas sitivit; magnas inter opes inops, *Hor.* — *To starve out a town in a blockade or siege*, frumento oppidum interclusum fame premere; oppidanis, intercluso commeatu, famem inferre. — *To starve or be starved with hunger*, fame *or* inediâ necari, enecari, consumi. — *To starve with cold*, frigore *or* præ frigore horrere. — *Starved with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens, fame pressus. — *Starved with cold*, frigore *or* præ frigore horrens, moribundus, ferme moriens. — *Starving with hunger*, famelicus, valde esuriens. — *To starve a cause*, causam fraudare.
STARVELING, qui præ inediâ valde est macilentus.
STATE (*condition*), status, conditio, locus, causa; res; fortuna. — *He is fallen from a high state*, ex amplo statu concidit. — *He pulled him down from his former state*, illum de pristino statu convulsit. — *A very mean state*, conditio infima. — *An unhappy state of affairs*, fortuna adversa, afflicta, gravis, inclinata, mala, misera, perdita. — *Were you in my state*, tu si hic esses. — *I am in a bad state of health*, male me habeo. — *I am reduced to a desperate state*, ad restim mihi res rediit planissime. — *In what state are your affairs?* quo loco *or* quo loci res est? — *To go upon the state of the nation*, de statu rerum publicarum deliberare. —— ¶ *State* (*degree or rank*), ordo. — *A council of the three states of the realm*, sollemnia trium ordinum conventus, sollemnia trium ordinum comitia. — *The states* (*nobility*), primores, proceres. — *The states of Holland*, ordines Hollandiæ. —— ¶ *State* (*show, magnificence*), magnificentia; splendor, apparatus magnifici. — *To take state upon one*, superbiâ tumere, superbe se efferre; magnificam personam gerere *or* sustinere. — *To lie in state* (*as a dead body*), splendide ornatum in conspectu adventantium positum esse. — *To live in great state*, magnifice, laute, splendide vivere. — *A state-room*, camera magnifica et ad pompam ornata. — *A bed of state*, lectus ad speciem atque pompam ornatus. —— ¶ *State* (*charge or office*), munus, dignitas. —— ¶ *The state* (*government*), civitas; regnum, imperium; respublica. — *The safety of the state is concerned in it*, salutis communis interest. — *At the cost of the state*, sumptu publico, publice. — *State, when joined with a subst., may often be expressed by* publicus. — *A state-house*, curia. — *I resolved no more to meddle in state affairs*, mihi reliquam ætatem a republicâ procul habendam decrevi, *Sall.*
To STATE (*regulate*), ordino, moderor, tempero; dispono, definio. — *Stated or established*, status, constitutus. —— ¶ *To state his opinion*, sententiam suam explicare; exponere *or* dicere quod sentiat.
STATELY, *adj.* magnificus, splendidus, basilicus, superbus, elatus, arrogans, tumidus. — *To become or behave one's self stately*, superbio, tumeo; superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari; arrogantiâ intumescere.
STATELY, *adv.* magnifice, splendide, auguste, superbe; tumide, elate, arroganter.
STATELINESS, magnificentia, splendor; altitudo; majestas; superbia, fastus.
STATESMAN, STATIST, vir rerum civilium *or* civitatis regendæ peritus. — *To be a great statesman*, reipublicæ regendæ scientissimum esse.
STATEMENT, explicatio; descriptio; narratio; nuntius.
STATICS, statice.
STATION (*standing place*), statio, locus. — *Let every one keep in his station*, unusquisque stationem teneat *or* in statione maneat. — *He abandoned or quitted his station*, de loco decessit. — *An advantageous station*, locus commodus. — *A disadvantageous station*, locus iniquus *or* incommodus. —— ¶ *A station* (*post or office*), munus. — *Every one behaved himself very well in his station*, quisque suo munere quam optime functus est.
To STATION, in statione *or* certo loco ponere; constituo.
STATIONARY, *adj.* immobilis; quod non movetur. —— ¶ *subst.* merces quas chartarii et bibliopolæ vendere solent.
STATIONER, chartarius (*paper-dealer*); bibliopola (*book-seller*).
STATUE, statua, signum, simulacrum. — *A statue of brass, silver, &c.*, signum aëneum, argenteum, *etc.*; simulacrum ex ære, argento, *etc.* confectum. — *A statue of gold as large as the life*, simulacrum aureum iconicum. — *Statues of brass made to the life*, spirantia æra (*poet.*). — *An equestrian statue*, statua equestris.
STATUARY (*the art*), sculptura, statuaria. —— ¶ (*carver of statues*), statuarius.
STATUED, statuâ ornatus.
STATURE, statura. — *A person of small, great, tall, &c. stature*, homo parvæ, magnæ, proceræ, *etc.* staturæ.
STATUTE, lex; rogatio; decretum, præscriptum, institutum. — *A penal statute*, sanctio. — *A statute of parliament*, senatûs consultum. — *Statutes or statute laws*, leges scriptæ.
STATUTABLE, legibus consentaneus, legitimus.
STATUTABLY, juxta leges.
STAVES, *pl. of staff.* — *The staves of a barrel or tub*, assulæ doliares *or* unde dolia conficiuntur.
To STAVE *off*, protelo, depello, propello; impedio. — *To stave or break in pieces*, frango, diffringo.
STAY (*abide or continue*), *v.* maneo; moror, commoror, remoror; consisto. — *A servant stays for his master's orders*, servus manet ut moneatur.—*He stays awhile in the town*, apud oppidum paullisper moratur. — *You must not stay in this place*, tibi in isto loco consistere non licet. — *To stay for*, præstolor, opperior; exspecto. — *Whom stay you for here?* quem præstolare hic? — *Shall we stay for you at home?* visne domi opperiamur? — *To stay away or be absent*, abesse. — *I complain that you stay away longer than the set time*, ultra promissum tempus abesse queror, *Ovid.* — *To stay or loiter*, cessor, cunctor, moror; moras nectere *or* trahere. —— ¶ *To stay* (*make one stay or stop*), sisto, detineo, demoror, remoror, tardo, retardo; impedio. — *To stay* (*stop or curb*), cohibeo, coërceo; comprimo, reprimo; compesco, freno, refreno. — *To stay or hold one's hand*, manum retinere, attinere. — *To stay or appease one's fury*, irâ furentem mollire *or* placare; iram alicujus coërcere, placare, permulcere, sedare. — *Stayed or appeased*, sedatus, placatus. — *My stomach is stayed*, mihi fames exempta est. —— ¶ *To stay himself, or lean upon or against*, altor, innitor. — *He stayed himself upon his spear*, hastâ innixus est. —— ¶ *To stay or prop up a thing*, aliquid fulcire, suffulcire, sustinere. — *He stayed up the tottering and almost falling state*, labantem et prope cadentem rempublicam fulsit.
STAY (*delay or hinderance*), impedimentum; mora, cunctatio, dilatio, procrastinatio. — *Without stop or stay*, sine morâ *or* cunctatione; abjectâ omni cunctatione; nullâ interpositâ morâ. — *To be or stand at a stay*, dubito, fluctuo; hæreo. — *My mind is at a stay*, pendet mihi animus. — *Not to keep you any longer at a stay*, ne diutius vos pendeatis, ne suspensos vos teneam *or* animos vestros longiori exspectatione suspendam.— *You are at the same stay*, in eodem luto hæsitas. —— ¶ *A stay or tarrying in a place*, mansio, remansio, commoratio. — *The cities in which we are accustomed to make some stay*, urbes in quibus solemus aliquandiu consistere. —— ¶ *A stay* (*prop*), fulcrum, fultura; statumen; pedamentum (*for a tree*): *fig.*, columen, firmamentum, adminiculum, præsidium. — *You are the stay of our house*, nostræ es columen familiæ. — *You are my stay as well as ornament*, tu es et præsidium et dulce decus meum. —— ¶ *A stay or band*, vinculum, retinaculum. —— ¶ *Stays for women*, thorax linteus.
STAID (*grave, sober*), gravis, severus, serius, constans.
STAIDLY, graviter, severe, serio.
STAIDNESS, gravitas, severitas.
STAYING (*continuing*), commoratio. — *A staying up*, sustentatio.
STEAD (*place*), locus. — *In stead of*, pro, loco, vice. — *I will serve instead of a whetstone*, fungar vice cotis. — *The night served you in stead of the day*, tibi erat nox pro die. — *I will grind in your stead*, ego pro te molam. — *Instead of frightening, it only irritated him the more*, accen-

derat eum magis, quam conterruerat. (See, also, *So far from*, under *So*.) — *To stand (one) in stead*, usui *or* e re esse; prodesse, juvare, proficere. — *That affair stood our men in good stead*, ea res magno usui nostris fuit. — *It will stand you in good stead*, in rem tuam *or* e re tuâ erit. — *Your device will stand you in little stead*, artificium tuum parum tibi proderit.

Steadfast, stabilis, firmus, fixus, constans.

Steadfastness, æquabilitas. See *Steadiness*.

Steadfastly, constanter; firme; æquo animo; acriter.

Steady (*steadfast, firm*), firmus, stabilis, constans, fixus, immobilis; obstinatus; confidens: (*continuing, incessant*), continuus, continens, assiduus: (*careful*), diligens. — *Steady against the winds*, pervicax contra ventos. — *A steady resolution*, propositum certum *or* fixum. — *A man of steady resolution*, homo fortis, strenuus, sibi constans. — *To pursue a thing steadily*, rem aliquam constanti animo persequi.

Steadily, firme, constanter. — *To look steadily upon one*, oculis immotis *or* defixis aspicere.

Steadiness, stabilitas, firmitas, constantia; æquabilitas; assiduitas.

STEAK, offella, offula. — *Beef, mutton, veal steaks*, offulæ carnis bubulæ, ovinæ, vitulinæ.

STEAL, furor, clepo, surripio, furto abigere; furtum facere. — *Virtue can neither be torn nor stolen from us*, virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest. — *To steal privily*, surripio. — *He stole away my books*, libros clanculum surripuit. — *Stolen*, furto compilatus, abactus, abductus, subductus, surreptus; furtivus. — *A thing stolen*, res furtiva; furtum. — *Stolen away surreptitiously*, surreptitius. — *Stolen or leisure hours*, horæ subsecivæ, tempora subseciva. — *To steal a marriage*, nuptias clandestinas celebrare. — *To steal a look at one another*, furtim inter se aspicere. —— ¶ *To steal or go away privately*, clam sese subducere; elabor. — *To steal away from the company*, clam se subducere de circulo. — *from the city*, urbe elabi. — *He stole to the door*, furtim se foribus admovit. — *He stole away from his father's presence*, alio ab oculis patris concessit. — *To steal into*, irrepo. — *To steal or creep by degrees into one's friendship*, in alicujus amicitiam *or* familiaritatem paullatim se insinuare. — *To steal upon one unawares*, alicui imprudenti obrepere; aliquem improviso *or* de improviso, imprudentem, nec opinantem opprimere. — *Old age steals upon us unawares or unperceived*, obrepit non intellecta senectus.

Stealer, fur.

Stealing, furtum. — *Given to stealing*, furax. — *A habit of stealing*, furacitas.

Stealth. — *By stealth, Stealingly*, furtim, furtive; clam, occulte, clanculum.

Stealthy, furtivus; clandestinus.

STEAM, vapor, halitus; exhalatio, exspiratio. — *of meat broiling*, &c., nidor. — *Steam-boat*, navis vaporaria. — *engine*, machina vaporaria.

To Steam, vaporo, exhalo, exspiro; vaporem *or* halitum emittere.

STEED, equus, sonipes (*poet.*). — *When the steed is stolen, shut the stable door*, accepto claudenda est janua damno.

STEEL, *s.* chalybs; ferrum duratum: (*sword*), ferrum: (*to strike fire with*), chalybs. — *Of steel*, chalybeïus. — *A butcher's steel*, instrumentum ex chalybe confectum vice cotis fungens. — *A steel-yard*, statera.

Steel, Steely, *adj.* chalybeïus; firmissimus (*fig.*).

To Steel (*point with steel*), cuspido, spiculo, acumino: (*harden*), duro, induro; confirmo. — *To steel one's forehead or put on a bold face*, os induere. — *A person steeled in impudence*, homo perfrictæ frontis *or* duri oris.

STEEP, *adj.* deruptus, præruptus, devexus, præceps, arduus, abscissus. — *Very steep banks*, ripæ abruptissimæ. — *Defended by very steep rocks*, præruptissimis saxis munitus. — *Steep places*, prærupta, derupta, præcipitia.

Steep, *s.* locus præceps *or* deruptus; præcipitium.

Steeple, ædis sacræ pyramis *or* turris in cacumen acutum fastigata.

Steeply, prærupte.

Steepness, devexitas. — *of a place*, locus præceps.

STEEP, *v.* aquâ, vino, *etc.* macerare *or* mollire.

Steeping, maceratio.

STEER, *s.* juvencus, bubulus.

STEER *or govern*, *v.* guberno, impero, tempero, dominor, moderor; rego; res administrare, imperium tenere; rerum potitum esse; rerum habenas agitare. — *To steer a ship*, navem gubernare, navis clavum tenere *or* regere. — *To steer one's course or way to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere *or* habere; aliquo cursum dirigere.

Steerage, Steering *of a ship*, navis gubernatio. —— ¶ *The steerage*, gubernatoris statio.

Steersman, gubernator; rector navis.

STEM *or stock of a tree*, arboris stirps; arboris truncus. — *Stem or stalk*. (See *Stalk*.) — *To grow to a stem*, caulesco; caulem emittere. —— ¶ *A stem (race or parentage)*, progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia; genus. —— ¶ *The stem of a ship*, navis rostrum.

STEM (*or stop*), *v.* sisto, cohibeo, coërceo; reprimo, retardo. — *To stem the tide*, æstum marinum sistere. — *To stem the tide of sedition*, seditionem sedare, comprimere, compescere.

STENCH (*stink*), fœtor, putor; odor fœdus, teter, gravis; graveolentia. — *The stench of a thing burnt or broiling*, nidor. — *The stench of a foul breath*, oris *or* halitûs gravitas *or* graveolentia.

STEP (*or go by steps*), *v.* gradior, gradatim *or* pedetentim incedere. — *To step or go to a place*, aliquo ire, proficisci, pergere, vadere, iter facere *or* habere. — *To step after one*, aliquem sequi. — *To step along with one*, aliquem comitari. — *To step ashore*, in terram egredi *or* evadere. — *To step aside*, secedo, sese subducere. — *To step it away or walk briskly*, cito progredi. — *To step or tread awry*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To step back*, redeo, resilio; revertor, regredior, retrogredior; gradum reducere. — *To step before*, præcedo, prægredior, præverto. — *between*, inter alios incedere. — *by one*, aliquem præterire. — *down*, descendo. — *forth or forward*, procedo, progredior, pergo. — *in*, intro, ingredior, introëo. — *in unlooked for*, supervenio. — *off or away*, abscedo, discedo. — *To step on or mend one's pace*, gradum accelerare. — *To step on an errand*, jussa alicujus capessere *or* exsequi. — *To step out*, egredior. — *out of the way*, e viâ excedere; locum alicui dare. — *To step over*, transeo, trajicio. — *To step to one*, aliquem adire. — *To step softly*, tarde ire; lento *or* suspenso gradu incedere. — *To step through*, pervado. — *under*, subeo. — *up*, ascendo. — *upon*, supergredior.

Step *s.* (*pace*), passus, gradus, gressus; incessus: (*footstep*), vestigium. — *He is not gone one step forward*, ille cubitum nullum processit. — *I have an intention to make a step out thither*, destino enim excurrere isto. — *Always follow his steps*, ejus vestigia semper adora. — *To follow or tread in another's steps*, alterius vestigia premere *or* urgere. — *To miss one's step, to make a false step*, labi; errare, falli, decipi, fallente vestigio labi. — *To make the first step in a thing*, aliquid incipere, occipere, aggredi, exordiri, inchoare. — *I am to make the first step*, mihi primæ sunt partes. — *The steps or rounds of a ladder*, scalarum gradus. — *The step or threshold of a door*, limen. — *Steps before the door of a house*, gradus (*pl.*); podium. — *The broad step of a staircase*, gradus intercalaris. — *Step by step or step after step*, gradatim, pedetentim. — *Going by steps*, gradarius. — *Made with steps*, gradatus. —— ¶ *A step-father*, vitricus. — *mother*, noverca. — *Of or belonging to a step-mother*, novercalis. — *A step-son*, privignus. — *daughter*, privigna.

Stepping (*going step by step*), gradatio, incessus lentus. — *A stepping aside*, recessus, secessus; corporis declinatio. — *A stepping in*, ingressus. — *A stepping in unlooked for*, adventus inopinatus *or* inopinus.

STEREOTYPE, stereotȳpus. — *Stereotype letters*, formæ literarum fixæ.

STERILE, sterilis, infecundus.

Sterility, sterilitas, infecunditas.

STERLING, sterlinus. — *A pound sterling*, libra Anglica; libra pondo (*in connection*). —— ¶ *Fig.* spectatus; verus.

STERN, *adj.* torvus, tetricus, severus, durus, austerus, asper, vultuosus, truculentus. — *A stern old blade*, tertius Cato.

Sternly, torve, tetre, severe, aspere, duriter, austere. — *To look sternly*, torvum tueri; frontem caperare, corrugare, adducere.

Sternness, torvitas, tetricitas, severitas, austeritas, asperitas; duritia, durities.

STERN *of a ship*, puppis; navis clavus *or* gubernaculum. — *To fall astern*, in puppim incurrere.

STEW *meat*, carnem igne lento coquere.

Stew-pan, authepsa.

STEW, *s.* (*fish-pond*), piscina. — ¶ *For the rest, see Bath, Brothel.*

STEWARD, dispensator; curator, procurator; condus. — *Chæreas was fixed upon to be steward*, Chæream ei rei præfecimus, *Ter.* — *The steward of a farm*, villicus. — *A domestic or house steward*, rerum domesticarum curator.

Stewardship, dispensatoris *or* procuratoris munus. — *of a family*, rerum domesticarum administratio, dispensatio, curatio.

STICK, *s.* (*staff*), baculus, baculum, bacillum, scipio; virga (*rod*); fustis (*cudgel*); palus (*stake*). — *To beat one with a stick*, aliquem bacillo cædere *or* verberare. — *A stick or young twig*, virgultum. — *A stick of sealing-wax*, ceræ signatoriæ virgula.

STICK (*fix*), *v. a.* figo, affigo, configo, infigo. — *To stick or fix up before*, præfigo. — *To stick or put between*, intersero, interpono. — *To stick in*, infigo. — *To stick or fasten in the ground*, defigo, depango. —— ¶ *To stick or stab one with a knife, dagger, &c.*, aliquem cultro, pugione, *etc.* fodere, confodere, perfodere, trajicere, conficere. — *He cries like a stuck pig*, porcelli instar cultro icti vociferatur. —— ¶ *Stuck or adorned*, ornatus, distinctus. —— ¶ *To stick or stick fast* (*neut.*), hæreo. — *To stick or cleave to*, adhæreo, inhæreo, adhæresco, (see *Cleave*). — *To stick or be left in the mud*, in luto hærere. — *To stick or be at a stand in the midway*, in medio laborare. — *To stick at*, hæsito, dubito; hæreo. — *Never stick at it*, ne gravere. — *To stick in the same mud*, in eodem luto hæsitas. — *He did not stick to say*, non dubitavit dicere. — *I will stick to my word*, promissis manebo. — *Here the matter sticks*, hîc obsepta est via. — *To stick by or support one*, aliquem suâ auctoritate, pecuniâ, *etc.* sustinere, sustentare, fulcire, munire. — *To stick on hand (as a commodity)*, vix *or* ne vix quidem emptores reperire. — *To stick or jut out*, exsto, emineo, promineo, propendeo. — *To stick out against (refuse)*, recuso, detrecto, nego, aspernor, aversor; respuo, renuo. — *To stick or apply one's self to a thing*, se ad aliquid applicare, adjungere; alicui rei operam dare. — *He stuck close to his studies*, studiis se totum dedit. — *He stuck close to his task*, pensum diligenter accuravit. — *He will stick to nothing*, ille levior cortice est. — *To stick to or insist upon a thing*, insto, urgeo; alicui rei *or* in aliquâ re instare.

Sticking (*cleaving*) *unto*, adhæsio.

To Stickle *earnestly in or about an affair*, animo sollicito aliquid agere; in aliquâ re multum laborare; ardenti *or* summo studio in *or* ad aliquid incumbere. — *To stickle for a person or party*, ab alicujus stare; alicui parti studere. — *To stickle for the liberties of a people*, populi alicujus libertatem vindicare, *Flor.*

Stickler *for a person or party*, alicujus *or* cujusvis partis studiosus.

Stickling *for a party*, partium studium.

Sticky, glutinosus; viscosus, *Pallad.*

STIFF (*not pliable*), rigidus, rigens: (*benumbed*), rigidus, torpens, torpidus:

exorable, inflexible), inexorabilis, inexpugnabilis: (*obstinate, resolute, stiff-hearted*), pertinax, contumax, pervicax, obstinatus; sibi constans, in sententiâ firmus, qui nullâ re a proposito deterreri potest; propositi tenax, *Hor.*: (*starched, full of affectation*), nimiam concinnitatem *or* elegantiam affectans: (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus: (*in drawing, painting, writing, &c.*), durus (*without grace*); nimio studio peractus, exquisitius elaboratus. — *To be stiff with cold*, rigere frigore *or* gelu. — *A stiff or strong gale*, ventus validus. — *Stiff-necked*, pertinax, contumax, duri oris, duræ cervicis. — *To be or grow stiff*, rigeo, dirigeo, obrigeo, torpeo; frigesco, torpesco, obtorpesco.

To **Stiffen** (*make stiff*), duro, induro; rigidum *or* torpidum facere, efficere, reddere; rigorem *or* torporem alicui rei inducere. — *To stiffen with gum, starch, &c.*, gummi, amylo, *etc.* solidare. — *Stiffened*, solidatus, *etc.*; rigidus, rigens.

Stiffly, rigide; obstinate, pervicaciter, pertinaciter, perseveranter; firmissime. — *To be stiffly bent on or upon a thing*, in aliquid diligenter *or* summo studio incumbere; in aliquâ re summâ ope niti; alicujus rei cupiditate ardere *or* flagrare. — *To be stiffly bent against a person or thing*, contra aliquem *or* aliquid animum obfirmare; pertinacissime ab aliquâ re abstinere.

Stiffness (*being stiff*), rigor: (*numbness*), torpor: (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, pervicacia, animi obstinatio, animus offirmatus.

STIFLE (*suffocate*), suffoco, spiritum intercludere. (But see *Choke*.) — *To stifle a report*, famam alicujus rei comprimere, *Liv.* — *To stifle or conceal*, celo, tego, obtego. — *To stifle one's resentment*, animi dolorem celare *or* tegere; iram in præsentiâ supprimere.

Stifling, suffocatio.

STIGMA. See *Brand*.

To **Stigmatise** (*brand with infamy*), alicujus famam lædere *or* existimationem violare; alicui infamiam inferre *or* notam turpitudinis inurere; aliquem infamem facere *or* verborum contumeliis lacerare.

STILE, septum scansile, climax. — *A turn-stile*, septum versatile. —— || See *Style*.

STILL (*calm, quiet*), *adj.* tranquillus, placatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus, lenis. — *To be still*, sileo, silesco, consilesco, quiesco. — *To sit or stand still from working*, ab opere cessare, a labore desistere, requiescere. — *To stand still*, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco. — *To make one stand still*, alicujus gressum reprimere. —— ¶ *Still-born or a still-born child*, abortivus; infans immaturus *or* imperfectus.

To **Still** (*calm or pacify*), paco, placo, sedo, tranquillo; mulceo, demulceo; lenio. — *Still your noise, my friends*, compescite clamorem, sodales.

Stillness, tranquillitas, serenitas; quies; sedatio; lenitas; silentium.

Stilly, *adv.* tranquille, placide, sedate, leniter.

STILL (*as yet*), adhuc, etiamnum: (*continually*), semper, usque, assidue: (*yet*), tamen, nihilominus. — *Are you standing here still?* etiam nunc hîc stas? — *Are you of the same mind still?* manesne in sententiâ? — *I shall still love*, amare non desinam.

STILL, *s.* alembicum.

To **Still** *or distil*, succum florum, herbarum, *etc.* subjecto igne elicere *or* exprimere. — *Stilled or distilled*, ex quo succus igne subjecto expressus est.

STILTS, grallæ, *pl.* — *A goer on stilts*, grallator.

STIMULUS, stimulus, incitamentum.

Stimulate, stimulo, exstimulo, excito, incito; impello.

Stimulating, **Stimulation**, stimulatio.

STING, *v.* pungo, compungo, ferio; mordeo; aculeos infigere. — *For he perceived by his looks that he had stung him*, etenim vultu offensionem conjectaverat, *Tac.* — *To be stung in conscience*, mentis male sibi consciæ angoribus confici. (But see *Compunction*.) — *They are stung in their conscience*, diri conscia facti mens habet attonitos (*poet.*).

Sting, *s.* (*the instrument*), aculeus; spiculum: (*blow of it*), ictus; plaga: (*wound*), punctum; vulnus. — *Having a sting*, aculeatus. — *A sting of conscience*, conscientiæ angor, morsus, stimulus, aculeus; animi *or* mentis male sibi consciæ cruciatus.

Stinging, *adj.* mordens; mordax; aculeatus; acerbus. — *A stinging jest*, dicterium.

Stinging, *s.* punctio, compunctio; punctura.

Stingless, sine aculeo.

Stingingly, punctim; acerbe.

STINGY, parcus, tenax, malignus, sordidus, fœdus.

Stinginess, tenacitas, nimia parsimonia, avaritia sordida.

Stingily, parce, perparce, sordide, avare. — *He lives stingily*, se parce habet. — *They part with their money stingily*, præbent exigue sumptum; illis opsoniorum pretia gemitum exprimunt.

STINK, *v.* fœto, puteo, putesco; male, fœde, graviter olere. — *His breath stinks*, fœtet illi anima. — *To stink very much*, peroleo; fœdissime olere. — *To stink of*, aliquid olere *or* oholere.

Stink, *s.* fœtor, putor; graveolentia; odor gravis, teter, fœdus. — *An intolerable stink*, odoris fœditas intolerabilis.

Stinkard, homo fœtidus *or* graveolens.

Stinking, male olens, fœtidus, graveolens, putidus, rancidus, olidus. — *Somewhat stinking*, putidulus, rancidulus. — *A stinking knave*, sterquilinium.

Stinkingly, fœtide, putide, rancide.

STINT, *v.* (*set bounds to, limit*), circumscribo, moderor, tempero, modum facere *or* ponere alicui rei, alicui rei cancellos circumdare; coërceo, reprimo. — *To stint one in his food*, aliquem arcte colere, parce habere. — *We must stint ourselves in our pleasures*, voluptatibus mos est adhibendus. — *A stinted way of life*, tenuitas victus.

Stint, *subst.* termini; modus; pensum (*task*).

Stinting, moderatio, coërcitio.

STIPEND, stipendium, salarium. — *Yearly stipend*, annua, *pl.*, annuum stipendium. — *To give or pay a stipend*, stipendium numerare, præbere, solvere.

Stipendiary, stipendiarius.

STIPULATE, paciscor, stipulor.

Stipulation, pactio, stipulatio.

Stipulator, stipulator.

STIR, *v. a.* (*set in motion, move*), moveo, commoveo; cieo; agito (*move to and fro*); verso (*turn or whirl about*); quatio (*shake*); permisceo (*mix*): — *v. n.* se movere, moveri, se commovere, commoveri. — *To stir with a ladle*, rutabulo ligneo agitare, spathâ ligneâ permiscere. — *The more you stir it, the more it will stink*, plus fœtent stercora mota. — *To stir one's stumps*, ocius se movere. — *There is not a breath of air stirring*, ne minima quidem aura flat. — *To stir abroad*, domo egredi, foras prodire *or* exire. — *He never stirred out*, pedem domo suâ nunquam extulit. — *Do not stir thence till you be better*, ne te moveas isthinc infirmâ valetudine. — *Be sure you do not stir a foot*, cave quoquam excesseris. — *Not to stir from the spot*, (ex) loco se non movere; in vestigio hærere. — *To stir one's self in a business*, aliquid diligenter *or* summo studio agere; omnia tentare, nihil inexpertum omittere. — *To stir up the humors of the body*, corporis humores commovere. — *To stir up* (*throw into disorder*), commoveo, turbo, conturbo, misceo: (*arouse, incite, stimulate*), instigo, impello, incito, stimulo, exstimulo; hortor, exhortor; concito, excito: (*raise, kindle*), moveo, commoveo; concito; excito; cieo; conflo (*e. g.* bellum, alicui invidiam). — *To stir up one's anger, or stir one up to anger*, aliquem irritare, iratum reddere; iram alicujus concire; bilem *or* stomachum alicui movere *or* commovere, irâ aliquem accendere. — *That they should stir up every man to war*, ut suis quemque stimulis moverent ad bellum. — *What news is stirring?* quid novi? quid portas? — *There is but little money stirring*, parum pecuniæ adest. — *To be stirring* (*get up*), e lecto surgere *or* consurgere. — *He is not stirring*, dormit; in lecto est.

Stir, *s.* turba, strepitus, tumultus. — *He will end the stir*, seditionem in tranquillum conferet. — *What stir is in the market-place?* quid turbæ est apud forum? — *A great deal of stir about nothing*, mira de lente, rixæ de lanâ caprinâ. — *To make or keep a stir*, tumultuor, turbas ciere. — *They began to make a stir*, tumultuari cœperunt. — *He makes a great stir to no purpose*, magno conatu magnas nugas agit. — *With much stir* (*tumult*), tumultuose: (*difficulty*), ægre, vix, difficulter; multo negotio, non sine magno labore.

Stirrer, concitator, concitatrix, stimulator, stimulatrix. — *of sedition*, seditionis stimulator, concitator, fax.

Stirring (*bustling*) *person*, homo diligens, gnavus, promptus, strenuus.

Stirring (*inciting*), *s.* concitatio, incitatio: (*moving*), motus, motio. — *A stirring or provoking*, stimulatio. — *A stirring about*, agitatio, concussio.

STIRRUP, stapes (*genit.* -ĕdis), stapia, stăpeda, (*all late words*). — *A stirrup-leather*, lorum ex quo stapes pendet. — *A shoe-maker's stirrup*, lorum sutorium.

STITCH, *v.* suo, consuo. — *round about*, circumsuo.

Stitch (*in sewing*), sutura, sutura uno fili ductu facta. —— ¶ *A stitch in the side*, lateris dolor *or* punctio; pleuritis.

Stitching, **Stitchery**, sutura, consutura.

STITHY (*anvil*), incus.

STIVE *one with heat*, aliquem loco calido includere *or* æstu pæne suffocare.

STOAT. See *Polecat*.

STOCK, arboris truncus; stirps; caudex, stipes. — *A little stock*, trunculus. — *A stock set in the ground to graft on*, talea. — *A little stock*, taleola. — *A very stock or blockhead*, *Stockish*, stipes, caudex; mulo inscitior. —— ¶ *The stock of a musket*, sclopeti lignum. —— ¶ *Stocks for building ships on*, lignea compages in quâ naves construi solent; — navalia. —— ¶ *A pair of stocks*, cippus, numella. — *To set in the stocks*, cippo *or* numellæ pedes alicujus inserere. —— ¶ *A stock* (*family*), familia, prosapia, genus, gens. — *Descended of a noble stock*, natalibus clarus, honesto loco natus. —— ¶ *A great stock of any thing*, magna cujusvis rei copia: (*of money*), ingens numorum vis; pecuniæ magnus cumulus *or* acervus. — *Stock* (*estate*), res, *pl.*; bona; census. — *A good stock of goods*, peculium amplum; mercium magna copia *or* varietas. — *Having a very large stock of cattle*, pecuarias habens grandes. —— ¶ *Stocks in the public funds*, actiones *or* sortes pecuniariæ. — *A stock-jobber*, sortibus pecuniariis negotians.

To **Stock** *a tree*, surculum arbori inserere. — *Stocked or rooted up*, eradicatus, radicitus evulsus. —— ¶ *To stock or furnish with*, instruo, suggero; suppedito, subministro. — *I furnished and stocked you with every thing that was needful*, quod opus erat, providi tibi atque ministravi. — *A shop well stocked with goods*, taberna mercibus varii generis locupletata, instructa, ornata.

Stocking (*furnishing*), instructio, suppeditatio. —— ¶ *A stocking*, tibiale.

STOCKING (*for the feet*), tibiale.

STOIC, Stoïcus.

Stoically, Stoïce.

Stoicism, *say* Stoïcismus; Stoïcorum dogmata.

STOLE (*long garment*), stola, palla. — *A groom of the stole*, stolæ *or* vestium regiarum custos primus.

STOMACH, stomachus, ventriculus: (*appetite*), cibi cupiditas *or* aviditas *or* appetentia; appetitus; fames (*hunger*); potionis aviditas (*for drink*). — *To have a good stomach or appetite*, esurio, cibum appetere; stomacho valere. — *To get one a stomach* (*of food*), appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. — *To get a stomach by walking*, famem ambulando opsonare. — *To have no stomach*, cibum fastidire; (*be glutted*), satiatum esse. — *To make one lose his stomach*, alicui ciborum fastidium afferre, ciborum appetentiam hebetare, alicui cibi aviditatem auferre. — *Loss of stomach*, fastidium; cibi satietas (*cloyment*). — *To stay the stomach*, famem eximere *or* depellere. — *To turn*

one's stomach, nauseam facere, excitare, ciere. — *Sick at the stomach*, stomachicus, stomacho laborans. — *To have a weak stomach*, stomacho non valere. — *To be sick at stomach*, stomacho laborare. — *The stomach-ache*, stomachi dolor. (See *Colic*.) — *Going against the stomach*, nauseam ciens. — *A person of a great stomach*, esuritor egregius. — *The mouth or pit of the stomach*, os ventriculi; œsophagus. —— ¶ *Stomach* (*anger*), ira, bilis, stomachus, iracundia; indignatio; furor: (*courage or spirit*), audentia, animus, virtus, ferocitas, animi magnitudo; contumacia (*fractiousness*). — *His stomach could not brook that affront*, istam injuriam haud inultam tulit.

To **Stomach** (*be angry or displeased*), stomachor, indignor; irascor; ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne aliquid ferre.

Stomacher, mamillare, pectorale.

STONE, lapis. — *A little stone*, lapillus. — *A blood-stone*, hæmatites. — *A chalk-stone*, lapis cretaceus. — *A flint-stone*, silex. — *A great or rock-stone*, saxum. — *A load-stone*, magnes. — *A mill-stone*, lapis molaris. — *A pebble-stone*, calculus. — *A precious stone*, gemma; lapis *or* lapillus (generosus). — *A pumice-stone*, pumex. — *A sharp stone*, scrupus. — *A squared stone*, lapis quadratus. — *A thunder-stone*, pyrites. — *A touch-stone*, coticula, lapis Lydius. — *A whet-stone*, cos. — *A wrought or hewn stone*, lapis malleo politus. — *A rolling-stone*, cylindrus lapideus. — *Bristol stone*, Sti. Vincentii crystallus. — *It rains stones*, de cœlo lapidat. — *To become hard as a stone*, lapidesco. — *To hew stones*, lapides cædere *or* malleo polire. — *To build with hewn stone*, lapide quadrato struere, construere, ædificare. — *A stone-cutter*, quadratarius. — *A digger or hewer of stone*, lapicida. — *A stone-quarry*, lapicidinæ, *pl.* — *To rid of stones*, elapido. — *Living or growing among stones* (*rocks*), saxatilis. — *Breaking stones or rocks*, saxifragus (*poet.*). — *Stone-born*, saxigenus (*poet.*). — *To kill two birds with one stone*, de eâdem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare; absolvere uno labore ærumnas duas, *Plaut.* — *To leave no stone unturned*, omnem lapidem movere; omnia tentare. — *He left no stone unturned, no means untried, but pushed at all*, prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati, cuncta agitare, *Sall.* —— ¶ *The stone in the bladder*, calculus, lapillus; calculorum valetudo; lithiasis, nephritis. — *To cut for the stone*, calculos alicui excidere. — *Troubled with the stone*, calculosus, calculis laborans. — *To be troubled*, e dolore calculi laborare. —— ¶ *The stone of fruit*, os (*genit.* ossis). —— ¶ *A stone of wool*, lanæ quatuordecim libræ. — *of meat* (*at London*), carnis octo libræ.

Stone, *adj.* (*made of stone*), lapideus, saxeus; lapidibus exstructus (*built of stone*). — *A stone wall*, maceria lapidea *or* lapidibus *or* saxis exstructa; murus lapideus.

To **Stone**, lapides mittere in aliquem: lapides in aliquem conjicere, aliquem lapidibus coöperire.

Stoner, lapidator.

Stoning (*casting, hurling or raining of stones*), lapidatio.

Stony (*full of stones*), lapidosus; calculosus; saxosus. — *A stony place* (*full of great stones or rocks*), saxetum. —— ¶ (*stone-like*), lapidi similis; durissimus.

STOOL, sella, sedes. — *A little stool*, sellula, sedecula. — *A footstool or low bench*, scabellum, scamillus, scammellum. — *A close-stool*, lasanum, sella familiarica. — *A three-footed stool*, tripus. —— ¶ *A stool or going to stool*, alvus, alvi dejectio *or* levatio. — *To go to stool*, alvum dejicere *or* reddere; alvum *or* ventrem exonerare: (*to the close-stool*), alvum sellâ pertusâ levare. — *I have had a stool*, descendit alvus. — *To cause to go to stool*, alvum ciere, ducere, solvere, subducere.

STOOP (*bend*), se inclinare, proclinare, flectere, curvare: (*cringe*), demisso corpore serviliter devenerari: (*submit or yield to*), alicui se submittere; se alicujus potestati permittere: (*condescend*), se demittere, se submittere. — *Stooped*, inclinatus.

Stoop, *s.* corporis inclinatio, corpus inclinatum.

Stooping, **Stoopingly**, inclinis, pronus.

Stooping, *s.* inclinatio.

STOP (*put a stop to*), prohibeo, coërceo; impedio. — *To stop or stanch bleeding*, sanguinem sistere, cohibere, supprimere. — *To stop or keep off*, distineo. — *To stop one's journey*, iter alicui impedire *or* intercludere. — *To stop a horse in his career*, incitatum equum sustinere. — *To stop one's laugh or cough*, cachinnos erumpentes *or* tussim erumpentem reprimere. — *To stop a person upon the road as a highwayman does*, invitum aliquem consistere cogere. — *To stop up*, obstruo, obturo, oppilo. — *This house stopped up our light or hindered our prospect*, hæc domus nostris officiebat luminibus. — *To stop up* (*fill or stuff*), impleo, oppleo, repleo. — *To stop a way or passage*, aditum claudere, viam intercludere. — *To stop chinks*, stipo, obstipo. — *To stop or assuage*, paco, placo, sedo; mulceo, lenio. — *To stop or punctuate*, interpungo, punctis distinguere. — *To stop* (*stand stock still*), continere gradum. — *To stop* (*cease*) *from a thing*, ab aliquâ re cessare, absistere, desistere; aliquid omittere, intermittere. — *If you had stopped there*, si in eo constitisses. — *To stop or cease from weeping*, lamentis parcere; dolorem mitigare *or* minuere. — *To stop in reading*, spiritum suspendere. — *To stop or tarry*, moror: cunctor, moras trahere *or* nectere. — *Stopped* (*hindered*), impeditus, inhibitus: (*suppressed*), repressus, coërcitus: (*shut up*), obstructus, occlusus, interclusus. — *Stopping*, impediens, retardans.

Stop (*hinderance*), impedimentum; mora. — *Without stop or stay*, nullo inhibente, sine morâ. — *A stop or breaking off for a time*, respiratio, intercapedo, pausa. — *To be at a stop or stand*, consistere. — *A stop or point in writing*, punctum, interpunctum. — *A full stop*, periodus.

Stoppage (*obstruction*), obstructio: (*detention, of money, goods*, &c.), retentio.

Stopper, **Stopple**, obturamentum.

Stopping *of the breath* (*suffocation*), suffocatio: (*holding of the breath*), animæ retentio.

STORE (*plenty*), copia, magna vis, abundantia. — *They had great store of forage*, magna copia pabuli suppetebat illis. — *They have good store of these things*, his rebus circumfluunt. — *If they cannot have good store*, nisi potest affatim præberi. — *He had great store of corn*, magnus ei suppetebat numerus frumenti. — *To have a store of or abound in*, abundo, redundo; affluo. —— ¶ *Stores* (*provisions*), penus; commeatus; cibaria, alimenta; annona. — *Military stores or provisions for war*, belli instrumentum et apparatus.

To **Store** *or furnish with*, suppedito, subministro, instruo; augeo; locupleto, dito: (*lay up in store*), servo, reservo; repono, sepono.

Storer (*store-keeper*), condus, promus condus.

Store-house, repositorium, receptaculum; apotheca, cellarium. — *for victuals*, promptuarium, cella penuaria. — *for armor*, armamentarium.

STORK, ciconia. — *Stork's-bill* (*herb*), geranium.

STORM (*tempest*), procella, tempestas. — *When the storm was over*, ubi deferbuit mare. — *He avoided the storm*, procellam devitavit. — *The storm is allayed*, tempestas resedit. — *A storm arose*, tempestas coörta est. — *After a storm comes a calm*, surgit post nubila Phœbus. — *A storm of rain*, imber, imbres. — *of wind*, turbo. — *To be tossed in a storm at sea*, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. —— ¶ (*trouble*, &c.), procella, tempestas: (*bustle or tumult*), turba, tumultus, seditio: (*violent assault*), impetus, vis, oppugnatio, irruptio.

To **Storm** *with anger*, furo, insanio, sævio, iracundiâ ardere, tumultuor. — *To storm* (*rail*) *at or against*, in aliquem *or* aliquid debacchari; alicui convicia facere *or* ingerere; verborum contumeliis aliquem lacerare. — *Have I stormed at you, and not you rather against me?* egon' in te debacchatus sum, non tu in me? — *To storm a city or town* (*assault it*), urbem vi adoriri *or* oppugnare, in urbem impetum facere: (*take by storm*), vi expugnare *or* capere, impetu facto (scalis) capere, expugno.

Stormy, procellosus (*prop.*); turbulentus, turbidus, violentus, (*prop. and fig.*); tumultuosus (*fig.*).

STORY (*history, narration*), res; narratio; memoria alicujus rei *or* de re; res (gestæ), memoria rerum gestarum, historia: (*tale*), fabula ficta (et commenticia), *also in connection*, fabula, fabella: (*lie*), mendacium. — *A little story or anecdote*, narratiuncula. — *A fabulous story*, fabula (ficta). — *As the story goes*, ut aiunt *or* prædicant. — *A blind story*, narratio obscura. — *A cock-and-bull story*, sine capite fabula, cui neque caput neque pedes consistunt; Archilochi melos. — *An old woman's story*, fabella anilis, deliramentum. — *A strange story*, res mira dictu, *Flor.* — *A merry story*, lepida narratio. — *A fine story, I wish it were true*, speciosa narratio, quam ipse veram velim. — *Stories*, fabulæ. — *To tell stories*, fabellas garrire. — *To tell a story about a thing*, de re alicui narrare; ut res gesta est, narrare. — *This is the old story over again*, eadem est cantilena, quæ nunc annis aliquot decantata sit. — *To tell idle or pleasant stories*, fabulor. — *Full of fabulous stories*, fabulosus, fabulis scatens. — *To find one in a story or lie*, mendacii aliquem prehendere. —— ¶ *A story in building*, tabulatum, contignatio, contabulatio.

STOUND, dolor, mæstitia; stupor.

STOUT (*courageous*), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus: (*fierce, proud*), ferox, arrogans, superbus, fastidiosus: (*strong, vigorous*), validus, robustus, acer. — *Stout-hearted*, magnanimus, magni animi. — *To be stout or proud*, superbio: — *grow so*, insolesco.

Stout (*a sort of strong beer*), *s.* cerevisia generosa.

Stoutly (*courageously*), fortiter, gnaviter, strenue, animose, intrepide: (*fiercely, proudly*), ferociter, arroganter, superbe, fastidiose, insolenter: (*strongly, vigorously*), valide, acriter.

Stoutness (*bravery, courage*), fortitudo, virtus; audentia, animus, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo: (*haughtiness*), arrogantia, superbia, insolentia; fastus, animi elatio: (*strength*), robur; vires, *pl.*

STOVE (*hothouse*), sudatorium, vaporarium, hypocaustum; clibanus. — *A stove or fire-grate*, craticula igniaria.

STOW (*place*), loco, colloco; recondo, repono; cogo.

Stowage (*room for stowing goods*), locus ad merces capiendas aptus; locus, spatium: (*money paid for the stowing of goods*), locarium.

STRADDLE, varico, divarico. — *To sit or ride straddling*, divaricatis cruribus sedere *or* equitare. — *Straddling*, varicus.

STRAGGLE, palor, dispalor, vagor, erro, deerro.

Straggler, palans; vagus; erro. — *To pick up stragglers*, palantes capere *or* excipere.

STRAIGHT (*not crooked*), rectus, directus: (*upright*), rectus, erectus. — *To stand straight upright*, recto *or* erecto corpore stare. — *Straight or tall*, procerus.

Straight (*directly*), rectâ, rectâ viâ, rectâ lineâ, recte, directe, directo. (See *Straightway*.) — *We came straight home*, rectâ domum sumus profecti. — *Straight upright*, sursum versus. — *Straight downright*, deorsum versus. — *Going straight on*, rectâ *or* rectâ viâ pergens. — *Straight by line*, ad amussim, examussim. — *Straight against*, e regione, exadverso, exadversum, exadversus.

To **Straighten**, corrigo, rectum facere.

Straightness *and tallness*, proceritas.

Straightway, actutum, illico, statim, mox.

STRAIN (*stretch*), *v.* contendo, intendo. — *the voice*, vocem contendere, intendere, elevare. — *the eyes*, oculos fixo nimis diu obtutu lædere. — *To strain up a sinew*, nervum intendere. — *To strain or rack one's brains about a thing*, nimiâ animi contentione in aliquid incumbere. — *To strain courtesies*, officiis certare. — *To strain or stretch a point*, moleste *or* extra modum urbanum esse; rem *or* argumentum plus justo torquere. — *To strain* (*bind or wring hard*),

comprimo, arcto, stringo, constringo, distringo, restringo; coarcto; alligo, obligo, deligo. — *To strain or press out juice*, succum exprimere *or* elicere. — *To strain* (*liquids*), colo, percolo, sacco, defæco. — *To strain or compel*; cogo, compello. — *To strain hard or labor earnestly to do a thing*, nitor, enitor; summâ ope *or* summis viribus aliquid agere, aggredi, incipere, moliri; in re aliquâ agendâ multum operæ *or* laboris exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, sustinere, tolerare. — *To strain or sprain* (*a joint*), luxo, distorqueo. — *He has strained his leg*, sibi crus distorsit. — *To strain or distrain a person's goods*, bona alicujus ex decreto judicum *or* magistratûs vi occupare, corripere, auferre.

Strain (*straining or stretching*), *s.* contentio. — *A strain or straining of the sinews*, nervorum intentio. —— ¶ *A strain* (*in speaking or writing*), stilus; scribendi *or* dicendi ratio. — *I will talk in a high strain*, nil parvum aut humili modo loquar. —— ¶ *Strain in music*, modi, moduli; cantus, cantilena, cantio.

Strainer, colum, saccus.

Straining (*stretching*), contentio, intentio; distentio; nisus; nixus. — *A straining or pressing out*, expressio.

STRAIT (*narrow*), angustus, arctus, strictus. (See *Strict.*) — *A strait or narrow place*, viarum angustiæ. — *Strait-handed*, parcus, deparcus, avarus, tenax. — *Strait-laced* (*laced too hard*), durius astrictus *or* constrictus: (*stiff*), durus; nimis scrupulosus.

Strait, *s.* (*narrow water*), fretum; euripus; fluminis *or* maris angustiæ. — *The straits of Gibraltar*, fretum Gaditanum *or* Herculeum. — *of Constantinople*, Bosporus Thracius. —— ¶ *A strait* (*difficulty or trouble*), angustiæ, difficultas. — *He is brought into a very great strait*, in summas est angustias adductus, summis angustiis premitur. — *I am now reduced to the utmost straits*, ego inter sacra et saxum sto. — *When he saw that they were in a great strait*, cum rem esse in angusto vidit, *Cæs.* — *Straits* (*want, poverty*), inopia, egestas, indigentia. — *To be reduced to great straits or poverty*, omnibus rebus necessariis egere; in summâ rerum egestate esse; summâ rerum familiarium indigentiâ premi.

To Straiten (*narrow*), angustum reddere, arcto, coarcto, angusto, coangusto: (*trouble, vex*), in angustias pellere *or* compellere; urgeo, premo; affligo. — *To be straitened in forage or provisions*, commeatu *or* re frumentariâ intercludi, premi, egere, indigere; inopiâ rei frumentariæ laborare. — *For he was also straitened for provisions*, quippe etiam frumenti inopiâ tentabatur, *Sall.*

Straitening (*crowding together*), coarctatio.

Straitly, anguste, arcte, restricte, stricte, destricte, strictim; contente; rigide, acriter, diligenter ac severe. — *Very straitly*, peranguste.

Straitness, angustia: (*strictness*), rigor, severitas, acerbitas.

STRAND, litus; ripa; acta.

To Strand *a ship*, navem vadis *or* litoribus illidere *or* impingere. — *To be stranded*, vado *or* in vadum *or* litoribus illidi; in litus ejici.

STRANGE (*foreign*), alienus, peregrinus, externus, exterus: (*unknown*), ignotus: (*far-fetched*), arcessitus, quæsitus: (*odd, uncommon*), inusitatus, insolens, insolitus, rarus; ab usu communi abhorrens: (*eccentric*), mirus; qui omnia aliter facit: (*shy, disdainful*), aversus, fastidiosus, fastosus, superciliosus: (*wonderful*), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus, monstrosus; permirus (*very*). — *You tell me a strange thing*, monstri simile narras. — *Prodigies of this sort have nothing strange in them*, hæc ostentorum genera mirabile nihil habent. — *It is one of the strangest things*, mirificissimum est. — *What strange thing is this?* quid hoc monstri est? — *It is not strange at all*, minime mirum est. — *A strange thing*, miraculum, portentum. — *Too strange indeed to be believed*, asinus in tegulis. — *A strange sort of man*, homo mirus, *Cic.* — *O strange!* papæ! — *To look strange upon one or give one cold entertainment*, frigide, jejune *or* parum liberaliter aliquem excipere; parum commode aliquem tractare. — *To make strange or estrange*, alieno, abalieno.

Strangely, mirifice; mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, miris modis; inusitate, mire, monstruose.

Strangeness (*uncommonness*), insolentia, raritas, novitas: (*shyness*), fastus, fastidium. — *He discovered not the least strangeness in his looks, nor any resentment by his discourse*, non vultu alienatus, non verbis commotior, *Tac.* —— ¶ *Strangeness* (*in pronouncing words like a foreigner*), peregrinitas.

Stranger, *s.* externus, advena, alienigena, peregrinus; hospes; ignotus (*unknown*): (*unaware*), ignarus: (*unskilled*), alicujus rei ignarus, imperitus, rudis; peregrinus atque hospes in aliquâ re. — *You are a stranger to me*, neque te, qui sis homo, scio. — *I will make no stranger of you*, familiarissime tecum agam *or* te excipiam. — *I was no stranger to their contrivance*, non me fefellit, latuit *or* fugit, hos id struere. — *He is a stranger to the civil law*, rudis est in jure civili. — *They are strangers to our laws*, nostrarum legum sunt rudes. — *He is a stranger to our customs*, nostrorum morum est imperitus. — *You are a great stranger to us*, raro ad nos advenis.

STRANGLE, strangulo, laqueo interimere; suffoco; elido, ango, (*poet.*). (See *Choke.*) — *To strangle one to death*, alicujus fauces oblidere, laqueo aliquem interimere, gulam alicui laqueo frangere. — *He strangled himself*, laqueo sibi mortem conscivit (*poet.*).

Strangler, qui strangulat *or* suffocat.

Strangles *in a horse*, crassior pituita narium equinarum.

Strangling, Strangulation, strangulatio; suffocatio.

STRANGURY, urinæ difficultas *or* stillicidium; stranguria, dysuria. — *Troubled with the strangury*, cui urina ægre it *or* stillat; dysuricus, dysuriâ laborans.

STRAP *of leather*, lorum. — *A strap or belt*, cingulum *or* -us.

To Strap *one*, loris aliquem cædere, flagellare *or* verberare.

Strapping *lass*, virago.

STRATAGEM, ars, callidum inventum; stratagema; consilium. — *He turned the enemies' stratagems to the destruction of themselves*, astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, *Tac.* — *Full of stratagems*, dolosus, vafer, astutus, versutus.

STRAW, stramentum (*poet.* stramen); palea (*chaff*): culmus (*stalk of straw*). — *Straw or litter*, substramen, substramentum. — *A bundle or wad of straw*, stramenti fasciculus. — *A rick or stack*, stramenti acervus *or* meta. — *Of straw*, stramenticius (*poet.* stramineus). — *Relating to straw*, stramentarius. — *To stumble at a straw*, nodos in scirpo quærere. — *A straw bed*, culcita stramenticia. — *Not to value a straw*, aliquem nihili, flocci, nauci, pili, teruncii facere. — *A thing not worth a straw*, res inutilis, futilis, nihili. — *A man of straw or insignificant fellow*, homuncio, homunculus, homo vilis *or* nihili.

Strawberry, fragum; fragaria (*the plant*, L.). — *A strawberry-tree*, arbutus. — *Of the strawberry-tree*, arbuteus.

STRAY (*go astray*), erro, aberro, deerro, palor, vagor. — *A straying or strolling vagabond*, erraticus.

Stray (*strayed beast*), bestia errans *or* erratica.

Straying (*going astray*), erratio, aberratio, vagatio.

STREAK, linea, limes, tractus; nota; radius.

To Streak (*mark*) *with a different color*, vario colore distinguere *or* interstinguere.

Streaked, Streaky, vario colore distinctus *or* interstinctus; radiatus.

Streaking, distinctio vario colore facta.

STREAM, flumen, amnis; torrens; cursus. — *A small stream*, rivus, rivulus. — *Against the stream*, adverso flumine, contra aquam. — *Down*, secundo flumine. — *To be carried away by a stream*, vi fluminis abripi. — *He is carried down the stream*, pronâ fertur aquâ; secundo flumine devehitur. — *He goes down the stream*, secundo defluit amne. — *A stream or flow of words*, orationis flumen. — *A stream of tears*, multæ lacrimæ. — *With a stream of words*, multis verbis.

To Stream (*flow*) *along*, fluo, fluito, profluo; labor, mano, meo; curro. — *To stream out*, effluo, emano.

Streamer, vexillum; signum; aplustre (*in a ship*).

Streaming, Streamy, fluens, fluitans, profluens, labens.

Streamingly, fluenter, profluenter; *fig.* prospere, feliciter, secundis avibus.

STREET, vicus, platea, via. — *She dwelt in this street*, in hâc habitavit plateâ. — *She called from the street to those within*, illis quæ sunt intus clamabat de viâ. — *There were few people walking in the streets*, rarus per vias populus, *Tac.* — *A little street*, viculus, angiportus, angiportum. — *Street by street*, vicatim; per vicos singulos. — *A place where two, three, or four, streets meet*, bivium, trivium, quadrivium.

STRENGTH (*vigor*), robur (*e. g.* corporis, animi); vires, vis, (*strength, force, vigor*; also of things, as wine, poison); nervi, lacerti, (also *fig.*); firmitas, firmitudo, (*e. g.* corporis, animi, materiæ); gravitas (*e. g.* odoris, morbi); vehementia (*e. g.* vini, odoris, saporis); fortitudo; sanitas (*health*):—(*force*), vis, virtus, præsentia, efficacia: (*power*), potentia, potestas, opes. — *The strength or fortification of a place*, loci munimentum *or* præsidium. — *The strength of a discourse*, orationis *or* dicendi vis. — *Full of strength.* (See *Strong.*) — *Of great strength or efficacy*, efficax, præsens, valens — *To give strength*, vires suppeditare *or* administrare. — *To gather or recover strength*, convalesco, revalesco; confirmor. — *This mischief gathers strength daily*, hoc malum quotidie ingravescit *or* corroboratur. — *To recover or restore one to his former strength*, ad pristinam sanitatem redigere. —— ‖ See *Strong*.

To Strengthen, roboro, corroboro, firmo, confirmo. — *a town, city*, &c., oppidum *or* urbem munire, permunire, vallare, circumvallare, munimentis sepire. — *To strengthen the sight*, visum acuere, *Sen.*

Strengthener, efficax ad sanitatem confirmandam.

Strengthening, confirmatio.

Strengthless, debilis, roboris expers.

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, acer, gnavus, validus.

Strenuously, strenue, fortiter, acriter, valide.

Strenuousness, vis, vigor, virtus, fortitudo.

STRESS (*chief point*) *of a business*, rei momentum, cardo, caput. — *Herein lies the stress of the whole matter*, in eo cardo rei vertitur; summa totius litis in hâc re constituitur. — *To lay stress on a thing*, aliquâ re niti *or* confidere; in aliquâ re spem *or* fiduciam suam ponere, reponere, collocare. —— ¶ *Stress of weather*, tempestas, procella, ventus procellosus.

STRETCH, *v.* tendo, contendo, intendo; extendo, distendo; porrigo. — *To stretch abroad*, pando, dispando, expando; dilato, explico. — *To stretch or enlarge the bounds of a government*, imperium dilatare; fines imperii proferre *or* propagare. — *To stretch out* (*dilate*), distendo, distento: (*hold out, extend*), porrigo: (*be extended*), procurro, protendor. — *To stretch out a fleet*, classem explicare. — *To stretch to* (*v. n.*), pertinere ad. — *To stretch with yawning*, pandiculor. — *To stretch a matter*, modum excedere in aliquâ re. — *Overstretched*, nimius.

Stretch, Stretching, *s.* extentio, distentio; porrectio. — *To put one's thoughts or wits upon the stretch*, sese *or* ingenium suum torquere. — *To put a person's patience to the stretch*, alicujus patientiam tentare *or* exhaurire: alicujus patientiâ abuti; aliquem molestiis fatigare. — *A stretch of*, nimius.

Stretching (*or yawning*), *say* pandiculatio.

STREW, sterno, consterno, insterno. — *To strew the ground with flowers or herbs*, floribus *or* herbis humum spargere, aspergere, conspergere, consternere. — *To strew or sprinkle a thing with meal or sugar*, aliquid farinâ *or* saccharo aspergere; alicui rei farinam *or* saccharum aspergere.

Strewing (*sprinkling*), sparsio, aspersio.

STRICKEN *in years*, ætate provectus.

STRICKEN *or struck*. See *Strike*.

STRICKLE, hostorium.

STRICT (*close*), arctus: (*exact, accurate*), accuratus, exactus: (*precise, formal*), affectatus; affectatæ *or* nimiæ accurationis studiosus: (*punctual*), accuratus, accurate quæque suo tempore exsequens: (*rigid, severe*), rigidus, asper, acerbus, durus, severus. — *The strictest band of love or friendship*, arctissimum amoris vinculum. — *To have a strict eye upon one*, aliquem attente, accurate, diligenter, sedulo, studiose observare. — *To have or keep a strict hand over one*, aliquem arcte frenare, refrenare, comprimere, reprimere, cohibere. —— || See *Close*.

Strictly (*closely*), arcte; familiariter: (*exactly, accurately*), accurate, exquisite: (*precisely, formally*), cum affectatione; curiose: (*punctually*), accurate; accuratâ temporum, *etc.* observatione: (*rigidly, severely*), rigide, aspere, acerbe, dure, duriter, severe.

Strictness (*closeness of friendship*), familiaritas, necessitas, necessitudo, consuetudo: (*exactness*), accuratio, diligentia accurata: (*preciseness*), affectatio; accurationis *or* concinnitatis nimium studium: (*punctuality*), accurata temporis *or* aliarum rerum observatio: (*rigidness, severity*), rigor, asperitas, acerbitas, severitas, duritas, duritia.

STRICTURES, *s.* (*upon a writing*), censura.

STRIDE, magnus gradus; passus; quantum spatium divaricatis cruribus quis metiri potest. — *What large strides you take!* ut tu is gradibus grandibus! *Plaut.* — *A long stride*, gradus grallatorius.

To **Stride**, varico, divarico; magnos facere gradus; divaricatis cruribus incedere. — *across or over*, inter crura divaricata *or* distenta comprehendere; spatium aliquod distentis cruribus metiri.

Striding, crurum distentio.

Stridingly, magnos gradus faciens.

STRIFE. See under *Strive*.

STRIKE, *v.* ferio, percutio, ico; cædo, verbero, pulso; tundo. — *To strike a lyre*, pulsare chordas lyræ. — *drum*, tympanizo. — *Strike while the iron is hot.* (See *Iron.*) — *To strike* (*in measuring corn*, &c.), hostorio modium æquare. — *To strike as a horse*, calcitro; calce ferire. — *To strike as a clock or bell*, sono. — *The clock has not struck*, nondum sonuit. — *To strike* (*of a ship*), saxis *or* vado *or* litoribus illidi: (*yield*), vexillum demittere. — *To strike or affect one with joy, grief, love, fear*, &c., aliquem gaudio, dolore, amore, metu, *etc.* afficere; alicui timorem incutere *or* injicere. — *To strike or dash against* (*act.*), allido, illido, impingo: (*neut.*), allidi, illidi, impingi. — *To strike against something hard*, offendere solido, *Hor.* — *To strike or cleave asunder*, findo, diffindo. — *To strike at one with a sword, club*, &c., aliquem gladio *or* fuste petere, impetere, invadere, adoriri. — *To strike* (*level one's aim*) *at a mark*, ad scopum telum (sagittam, *etc.*) collineare *or* dirigere. — *To strike at* (*aim or attempt to do*), conor; molior, sibi proponere. — *To strike or drive back*, repello, depello. — *To strike back* (*a sound*, &c.), repercutio, reverbero. — *To strike blind*, cæco, excæco, occæco; aliquem cæcum reddere *or* luminibus orbare; cæcitatem alicui inferre. — *To strike down*, affligo; dejicio; contundo. — *To strike fire*, ignem e silice elidere. — *To strike gently*, leviter ferire *or* percutere. — *To strike or drive* (*v. a.*) *into*, infigo. — *To strike off.* (See *Chip.*) — *To strike off one's head.* (See *Behead.*) — *To strike off one's hat*, causiam excutere. — *To strike or knock out*, excuto, elido. — *To strike or blot out*, deleo, expungo, induco; erado; oblitero. — *To strike to pieces*, diffringo, effringo. — *To strike at the root*, subverto. — *To strike a tent*, tabernaculum detendere. — *To strike through*, trajicio, transadigo, transfodio, transfigo, transverbero. — *To strike up or begin*, incipio; aggredior. — *To strike up one's heels*, supplanto; pede supposito aliquem ad casum impellere.

Striker, pulsator.

Striking, *adj.* mirus, insignis, notabilis; conspicuus.

Striking, *s.* percussio, pulsatio. — *A striking back*, repercussio.

Stroke, plaga, ictus. — *The clock is upon the stroke of ten*, instat hora decima. — *A stroke or box on the ear*, alapa, colaphus. — *The stroke of oars*, pulsus remorum. — *A stroke with a pen*, &c., linea, lineamentum; pennæ ductus.

STRIKE, *s.* (*bushel*), modius.

STRING, linea, linum, funiculus; vinculum. — *A leather string*, corrigia, lorum. — *A bow-string*, arcûs chorda *or* nervus. — *It is good to have two strings to one's bow*, duabus ancoris sis fultus. — *The small strings of roots*, fibræ, *pl.* — *Having such small strings*, fibratus. — *The string of a dart, javelin*, &c., amentum. — *The strings of a musical instrument*, chordæ, nervi, fides. — *The bass string*, hypate. — *The second string*, parhypate. — *The third, say* lichanos. — *The middle*, mese. — *The fifth*, paramese. — *The sixth*, paranete. — *The seventh*, nete.

To **String** *an instrument*, lyræ, citharæ, *etc.* nervos aptare. — *To string a dart, javelin*, &c., amento. — *To string pearls*, margaritas *or* gemmas filo conserere; funiculum per medios uniones transigere. — *To string things together*, res quasvis funiculo trajecto connectere. — *Stringed or strung*, amentatus, filo instructus, funiculo trajecto connexus. — *A stringed instrument*, fides, *pl.*

Stringy (*abounding with fibres*), fibris scatens *or* abundans.

STRIP, spolio, nudo, denudo; alicui vestem *or* vestimenta detrahere. — *To strip one's self*, vestes exuere *or* deponere. — *To strip a person of his wealth*, aliquem opibus *or* fortunis spoliare. — *To strip off the rind, paring, or outside of a thing*, decortico; corticem detrahere. — *Stripped or stript*, spoliatus, exutus, nudatus. —— || See *Bereave*.

Stripper, spoliator, prædator.

Stripping, spoliatio, direptio, prædatio.

STRIP, *s.* — *of paper*, scidula chartæ; chartæ resegmen. — *of cloth*, lacinia.

STRIPE, *s.* (*blow*), plaga, colaphus, ictus. — *The mark or print of a stripe*, vibex. — *Full of stripes*, plagosus. — *Worthy of stripes*, verbero; plagis *or* verberibus dignus. —— ¶ *A stripe* (*streak*), linea, virga.

To **Stripe**, lineis varii coloris distinguere *or* interstinguere. — *Striped*, lineis varii coloris distinctus *or* interstinctus. — *A purple garment striped or sprigged with gold*, purpurea vestis auro virgata.

STRIPLING, adolescens, ephebus.

STRIVE, nitor, connitor, enitor; omnes nervos contendere *or* intendere, operam dare; conor; studeo; luctor (*struggle*). — *They strive who shall run fastest*, est in celeritate positum certamen. — *I will strive to please you*, tibi obsequi studebo. — *Let every one strive as much as he can*, tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitatur. — *To strive against*, obnitor, renitor; obluctor; obsto, obsisto, resisto. — *against the stream*, contra torrentem brachia dirigere. — *To strive hard or with might and main*, obnixe, summâ ope *or* manibus pedibusque conari, niti, eniti, moliri. — *To strive together*, concerto, decerto, confligo, conflicto. — *Having striven*, nisus *or* nixus. — *Striven against*, impugnatus, oppugnatus.

Striver *with*, concertator.

Striving (*endeavoring*), *s.* conatus, nixus. — *A striving together*, concertatio, decertatio; conflictus, certatio.

Strivingly, certatim, contente.

Strife, contentio, disceptatio, concertatio, altercatio; lis; rixa, jurgium; dissidium; discordia, dissensio. — *Full of strife, Strifeful*, rixosus, contentiosus, litigiosus. — *To fall at strife*, discordo, dissideo, dissentio, inimicitias cum aliquo suscipere *or* exercere.

STROKE, *s.* See under *Strike*.

STROKE (*smooth with the hand*), *v.* palpo; mulceo, demulceo, permulceo. — *To stroke or milk*, mulgeo, emulgeo.

Stroking, palpatio.

STROLL *or ramble about*, vagor, erro, circumcurso; circulor, *Sen.* — *A strolling company of stage-players*, histrionum erraticorum grex.

Stroll (*walk*), *s.* ambulatio.

Stroller (*rambler*), erro, erroneus, homo vagus *or* errabundus, circulator.

STRONG (*lusty, robust*), firmus, robustus, valens, validus; firmitate corporis pollens: (*earnest, vehement*), vehemens, ardens, acer, sollicitus: (*forcible, efficacious*), efficax, potens, valens: (*massive*), firmus, solidus: (*mighty, powerful*), potens, pollens, valens, validus: (*sharp in taste*), acer, acidus: (*in smell*), gravis, fœtens, fœtidus, teter: (*valiant*), fortis, acer, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, promptus manu. — *They are very strong and very nimble creatures*, magna vis est eorum et magna velocitas. — *Strong-limbed*, lacertosus; cui inest gladiatoria corporis firmitas. — *A strong or good argument*, argumentum firmum, clarum, grave. — *They are strong by land, very strong by sea*, multum illi terrâ, plurimum mari, pollent, *Liv.* — *Very strong*, prævalidus, viribus ingens; præpotens, potentissimus. — *A strong hand* (*force*), vis, violentia. — *A strong-hold* (*fastness*), propugnaculum, munimentum, præsidium. — *To be strong*, valeo, polleo; firmitate corporis *or* animi, honore, divitiis, *etc.* pollere. — *The Clusians were so strong*, adeo valida res Clusina erat. — *I am not so strong as you*, minus habeo virium quam vos. — *To be strong in shipping*, plurimum navibus posse; plurimum classe valere. — *To grow strong*, valesco, convalesco. — *To make strong*, firmo, confirmo, corroboro; (*massive*), solido, consolido. — ¶ *Strong* (*numerous*), numerosus; *or by* multus. — *A strong force of cavalry*, multi equites. —— ¶ In a specification of number, it may be expressed by a *genit.*: as, *the army is* 3000 *strong*, exercitus trium millium peditum est. — *They were but* 10,000 *strong*, eorum copiæ militares decem millia non excedebant.

Strongly, firmiter, fortiter, acriter, animose, valide, viriliter.

STROW. See *Strew*.

STRUCTURE, ædificium, structura, moles. — *A stately structure*, ædificium nobile, illustre, luculentum. — *The structure or construction of words*, verborum structura.

STRUGGLE, *v.* luctor, conflicto, contendo, nitor, connitor; obluctor, obnitor; conor; elaboro. — *Thus did these two great commanders struggle for the victory*, eo modo duo imperatores, summi viri, inter se certabant, *Sall.* — *To struggle with hunger*, cum fame depugnare. — *with misfortune*, cum adversâ fortunâ conflictari. — *with the waves*, cum fluctibus luctari. — *To struggle for a person or use one's interest to get him off when indicted*, anniti. — *To struggle together*, colluctor, congredior. — *To struggle one's self out of a person's clutches*, luctando se ab aliquo expedire *or* extricare.

Struggle, **Struggling**, luctatio; nisus, conatus, certatio, concertatio, decertatio, contentio, certamen.

Struggler, luctator.

STRUMPET, scortum, meretrix, prostibulum.

STRUT, turgeo, tumeo; superbio, superbiâ efferri, extolli, inflari; arrogantiâ intumescere. — *To strut along*, superbe incedere, superbo incessu ire. — *They strut along before your faces*, incedunt per ora vestra magnifice, *Sall.*

Strutting *along*, *s.* superbus incessus.

STUB (*stump*), stipes, truncus. — *A stub-nail*, clavus detritus.

To **Stub** *up*, eradico, exstirpo; radicitus evellere.

Stubbed, **Stubby** *fellow*, homo brevis compacto corpore et robusto.

STUBBLE, stipulæ, *pl.* — *Of stubble*, stipularis. — *A stubble-field*, ager demessus.

STUBBORN, contumax, pervicax, pertinax, obstinatus, offirmatus, refractarius. — *Very stubborn*, percontumax, contumacissimus. — *A stubborn, saucy knave*, improbus; homo duri oris *or* perfrictæ frontis. — *To be stubborn*, obstinato *or* offirmato animo esse; aliquid præfracte defendere.

Stubbornly, contumaciter, pervicacius, pertinaciter, præfracte, obstinate; obstinato *or* offirmato animo.

Stubbornness, contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia; animi obstinatio, voluntas offirmatior.

STUD, bulla. — *A little stud*, bullula.

Studded, bullatus, clavatus: (*adorned*, &c.), ornatus, distinctus. — *Studded with jewels*, gemmis ornatus.

STUD *of horses*, equaria, equitium.

STUDY (*application of mind*), studium, meditatio, cura, diligentia. — *Studies*, literarum studia; literæ; studia. — *To pursue his studies more assiduously*, studia urgere. — *The study of learning is at a low ebb*, jacent studia literarum. — *I have put the man into a brown study*, injeci scrupulum homini. — *To be in a brown study*, de re aliquâ attente cogitare *or* meditari. — *To employ one's self in several sorts of study*, in vario literarum genere versari. — *To betake one's self to the study of learning*, animum ad literas *or* ad studia literarum conferre, applicare, appellere. — *To be in a course of studies*, literarum studio operam dare. — *To leave off one's studies*, studia literarum intermittere (*for a time*), omittere, abjicere; literis nuntium remittere, musis valedicere. — *To spend all one's time in study*, in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere, conterere, ponere. — *I will make it my study to please you*, tibi, quoad potero, morem geram. — *This is my chief study*, nihil mihi antiquius est. —— ¶ *A study, to study in*, museum. — *A study or library*, librorum repositorium; bibliotheca.

To Study (*or apply one's mind to the knowledge of a thing*), alicui rei studere; in aliquâ re studia ponere; in rei alicujus studium incumbere. — *He studies oratory*, eloquentiæ dat operam. — *Among other liberal sciences, he studied also the law*, inter liberales disciplinas attendit et juri, *Suet.* — *To study at home*, domi studere literis. — *To study to death*, studiis immori. — *To study or meditate upon*, contemplor; de aliquâ re meditari *or* secum cogitare; aliquid in animo versare *or* volvere. — *To study or search out*, exquiro, exploro, investigo, pervestigo, scrutor; observo. — *To study a person's humor*, alicujus mores *or* ingenium observare *or* explorare.

Studying, tractatio literarum; meditatio; contemplatio. — *A studying by candle-light*, lucubratio.

Studied (*prepared beforehand*), meditatus, commentatus, apparatus.

Studious (*given to study*), literarum studiosus; in studiis literarum versatus; discendi cupidus: (*industrious*), industrius, assiduus, diligens: (*fond of*), studiosus; amans, diligens. — *A studious inquirer into the secrets of nature*, assiduus et diligens rerum naturalium investigator. — *They are studious to please me*, solliciti sunt ut me expleant. — *Very studious of*, perstudiosus alicujus rei.

Studiously, studiose, cupide, attente, assidue, diligenter.

Studiousness, meditatio attenta, assidua, diligens; diligentia; studium.

Student, bonarum literarum *or* doctrinæ studiosus; literis deditus, qui literarum studio operam dat. — *A great or hard student*, quasi heluo librorum, in studia totus incumbens; in literis assiduus; libris affixus. — *A student at a university*, academiæ civis.

STUFF (*materials*), materia, res ad aliquid agendum necessariæ. — *Made of good or bad stuff*, ex materiâ bonâ *or* malâ confectus. — *Note.* Instead of *materia*, it may be convenient to use the word which best denotes the particular stuff spoken of, whether *cloth*, *leather*, *iron*, &c. — *Stuff* (*cloth*), pannus, panni genus; tela. — *Woollen or silk stuff*, pannus laneus *or* sericus. — *Stuff* (*baggage*), sarcinæ, impedimenta. — *Household stuff*, supellex. — *Kitchen-stuff*, res culinaria; olera (*pot-herbs*). —— ¶ In contempt. — *Mean or pitiful stuff* (*speaking of style in a discourse*), oratio abjecta *or* humilis; humile dicendi genus. — *Nasty stuff*, sordes, res sordidæ. — *Silly or trifling stuff*, nugæ, fabulæ, gerræ; res nihili, futilis, nullius momenti *or* ponderis. — *Stuff!* i. e. *words, nonsense!* verba! logi!

To Stuff (*cram*), farcio, infarcio *or* infercio; refercio, confercio; repleo. — *To stuff one's belly or eat immoderately*, cibis se ingurgitare. — *To stuff out*, distendo. — *To stuff with flocks, feathers, herbs*, &c., floccis, plumâ, herbis, *etc.* infercire. — *To stuff up or choke*, suffoco. — *To stuff or stop up with mud, rubbish*, &c., limo, ruderibus, *etc.* obstruere, opplere, oppilare. — *Stuffed close*, confertus, constipatus, coarctatus. — *Stuffed up with a cold*, gravedinosus, gravedine laborans.

Stuffing (*cramming*), fartura, sagina, saginatio. — *The stuffing of a quilt*, &c., tomentum.

STUM *of wine*, musti fermentantis cremor.

STUMBLE (*trip*), pedem offendere, offenso; vestigio labi (*slip*): *fig.*, pecco (*to sin*), labor (*to slip, err*). — *To stumble against a thing*, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere; alicui rei impingi. — *You must look well about you, if you would not stumble*, multa tibi circumspicienda sunt, ne quid offendas. — *It is a good horse that never stumbles*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. — *To stumble at a straw*, in scirpo nodum quærere. — *To stumble at or scruple*, dubito, hæsito, cunctor. — *To stumble upon a person or thing by chance*, in aliquem *or* aliquid casu, fortuito *or* præter opinionem incidere.

Stumble, *s.* pedis offensio; lapsus (also *fig.*).

Stumbler (*of a horse*), offensator, cæspitator.

Stumbling-block, offendiculum.

STUMP, caudex, stipes, truncus. — *A little stump*, trunculus. —— ¶ *A stump of a limb*, membrum mutilum *or* mutilatum.

To Stump (*cut off by the stump*), trunco, ad stirpem præcidere. — *To stump or boast.* See *Boast.*

STUN (*very much astonish*), stupefacio, obstupefacio; perturbo, perterreo, percello: (*din one's ears with noise*), alicujus aures obtundere. — *To be stunned or astonished*, stupeo, stupefio; obstupesco, perterreor, perturbor, percellor. — *Stunned or astonished*, attonitus, consternatus, perterritus, perculsus, perturbatus, stupefactus. — *Ears stunned with noise*, aures clamore obtusæ.

STUNT (*hinder the growth of*) *a thing*, alicujus rei incrementum impedire.

STUPE (*foment*), foveo.

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare, obstupefacio; hebeto; (*stun, din*), tundo, obtundo. — *Stupefied*, stupefactus, obstupefactus. — *To be stupefied*, stupeo, obstupeo; *become so*, stupefio.

Stupefaction, stupor, torpor.

Stupefactive, torporem inducens.

STUPENDOUS, stupendus; mirus, mirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis; ingens.

STUPID (*blockish*), stupidus, fatuus, insulsus, ineptus, plumbeus, hebes: (*without feeling*), stupidus, torpens, torpidus, sensûs expers.

Stupidity, stupiditas, stupor.

Stupidly, stupide, inepte, insulse.

STURDY (*stubborn*), contumax, pervicax, obstinatus: (*stout*), acer, asper, audax, audens, ferox, fortis, animosus: (*lusty, strong*), firmus, robustus, validus, lacertosus.

Sturdily (*stubbornly*), contumaciter, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, præfracte: (*stoutly*), fortiter, acriter, animose, viriliter.

Sturdiness (*stubbornness*), contumacia, pertinacia, pervicacia: (*hardiness, stoutness*), audacia, audentia; fortitudo; magnanimitas: (*strength of body*), corporis robur *or* firmitas.

STURGEON, acipenser.

STUTTER, balbutio; linguâ hæsitare; verba dimidiata proferre. — *Stuttering*, balbutiens, balbus, linguâ hæsitans, verba dimidiata proferens.

Stutterer, bambalio, homo balbus *or* blæsus.

STY, hara, suile.

To Sty, condere, includere.

STYLE (*gen.*), genus (*kind*); ratio (*way, manner*). — *The old style of architecture*, antiquæ structuræ genus. — *Reckoning by Old or New Style*, si veterum *or* recentiorum ratione spatia temporis computamus. —— ¶ (*way of writing, speaking*), scribendi *or* dicendi genus; orationis *or* sermonis genus, oratio, sermo. — *The historical style*, sermo historicus. — *A flowing style*, fusum orationis genus. — *A low style*, oratio humilis, abjecta, humi serpens; sermo demissus, tenuis. — *To say lofty things in a low style*, dicere grandia minute, *Cic.* — *A smooth*, oratio dulcis, expedita, polita, suavis, perfacile currens. — *Grave*, sermo purus. — *A rough*, oratio aspera, incompta, inculta, horridula, agrestis, contorta. — *A neat*, dicendi genus accuratum, comptum, elegans. — *Sublime*, genus dicendi sublime, grande, magnificum; altitudo orationis. — *Lofty or swollen*, oratio alta et exaggerata, turgida. — *Floridness*, nitor, concinnitas, elegantia. — *A close or compact style*, oratio pressa *or* concinna. — *A short style*, oratio stricta, curta, Laconica. — *A bombast style*, sermo inflatus, turgidus, tumidus; bullatæ nugæ. — *An even kind of style*, æquabile, mediocre, temperatum dicendi genus. — *The style must be suited to the subject*, facta dictis exæquanda sunt, *Sall.* — *Written in the Attic style*, Attico stilo scriptus. — *To savor of the style of Plautus*, stilum Plautinum resipere. —— ¶ *Paintings in the style of Rembrandt*, tabulæ Rembrandti quasi manu pictæ. —— ¶ *A style or appellation*, nomen; appellatio; — (*form*), formula. —— ¶ *A style* (*iron pin with which the ancients wrote*), stilus. — *The style or pin of a dial*, gnomon.

To Style, appello, nomino, denomino, nuncupo, voco.

Styling, appellatio, denominatio, nominatio.

STYPTIC, *adj.* restringens, astringens, astrictorius, stypticus.

Styptic, *subst.* medicamentum astrictorium *or* stypticum.

SUASIVE. See *Persuasive.*

SUAVITY *of manners*, mores jucundi; urbanitas.

SUBACID, subacidus.

SUBALMONER, stipis largiendæ administer vicarius.

SUBALTERN, *adj.* inferioris loci; inferioris ordinis (*in the army*). — *A subaltern officer*, *Subaltern*, *s.* *say* subcenturio.

SUBCOMMISSIONER, procurator vicarius.

SUBDEACON, subdiaconus.

SUBDITITIOUS (*counterfeit*), subdititius, subditivus.

SUBDIVIDE, iterum *or* in plures partes dividere.

Subdividing, Subdivision, divisio, distributio *or* partitio iterata.

SUBDUCT, subducere, detrahere.

Subduction, subductio, deductio.

SUBDUE, domo, edomo, paco, supero, debello, subigo, vinco; in ditionem suam redigere, sub imperium suum subjungere. — *one's passions*, frangere cupiditates, *Cic.*; avidos spiritus domare, *Hor.* — *To be subdued or yield to*, alicui succumbere *or* cedere.

Subduer, domitor, debellator, expugnator, victor.

Subduing, Subduement, domitura, expugnatio.

Subduable, superabilis, domabilis.

SUBJECT *to another*, alteri subjectus *or* parens; alicui emancipatus: (*obliged to another*), alteri obligatus, obstrictus, devinctus: (*liable to*), expositus, obnoxius. — *A place subject or exposed to the heat of the sun*, locus solibus expositus. — *A country subject to tempests*, regio procellis obnoxia. — *Old age is subject to tedious distempers*, longis morbis senectus patet. — *To be subject to another*, alicui parere *or* obedire; sub alicujus potestate esse, alieni arbitrii esse.

Subject *to a king or prince*, *s.* regi *or* principi subjectus; civis. — *He will easily govern his subjects*, suos facile reget. —

happier as a subject than as a prince, alieno imperio felicior quam suo, Tac. — To impose any thing on his subjects, inferioribus aliquid injungere. —— ¶ The subject of discourse, argumentum; quæstio, id quod quærimus, (question); positio (the position one defends). — But let us return to our subject, jam ad instituta pergamus; sed ad propositum revertamur. — I am wandering from my subject, hoc nihil ad rem. — To become the subject of discourse, sermonem subire. —— ¶ Subject in logic, subjectum; pars subjectiva; de quo aliquid declaramus.

To SUBJECT, subjicio; subigo, domo.

SUBJECTION, servitus; obedientia; officium. — To keep one in subjection, aliquem in officio tenere; aliquem in ditione atque servitute tenere; aliquem oppressum tenere. (But see Check.) — To keep one's passions in subjection, cupiditatibus imperare.

SUBJECTING (laying before), subjectio.

SUBJOIN, subjungo, annecto, connecto; subnecto, Just.

SUBJUGATE, domo, supero, vinco, in ditionem suam redigere.

SUBJUNCTIVE mood, modus conjunctivus or subjunctivus.

SUBLIME, sublimis, excelsus, elatus, altus, grandis, magnificus, splendidus.

SUBLIMELY, excelse; sublimiter; summe, excellenter.

SUBLIMENESS, SUBLIMITY, sublimitas, excelsitas; altitudo. — of expression, verborum granditas or majestas. — of a poem, carminis sublimitas.

SUBLUNARY, infra lunam positus.

SUBMARINE, quod sub mari est or positum est or jacet or invenitur.

SUBMERGE, submergo.

SUBMERSION, submersio.

SUBMIT to one (v. n.), se al cujus imperio subjicere, in alicujus potestatem se permittere; alicui cedere or concedere. — To submit to a conqueror, se victori permittere or dedere; herbam porrigere; jugum acceptare. — He returned answer that he was willing to submit to the king, futurum se in regis potestate respondit, Curt. — To submit to the laws, se legibus submittere. — To submit a thing or make submissive, obedientem præbere (e. g. appetitum rationi). — To submit or lower, submitto. — To submit a thing to another's judgment, aliquid judicio alterius permittere. — To submit one's compositions to the judgment of friends, lucubrationes suas judicio amicorum permittere. — Submitted, submissus, subditus, subjectus. — Submitted to, acceptus.

SUBMITTING, submissio.

SUBMISSION, SUBMISSIVENESS, obsequium; observantia, reverentia, veneratio. — With humble submission be it spoken, pace tuâ, vestrâ, magistri, etc. dixerim. — To make their submission, as people to their conqueror, se imperata facturos or se, quod imperatum esset, facturos polliceri. — To receive the submission of a province, provinciam in fidem accipere. — Submission to the will of God, voluntatis humanæ cum divinâ consensio.

SUBMISSIVE, submissus, humilis, morigerus, obediens.

SUBMISSIVELY, submisse, humiliter, obedienter. — Most submissively, subjectissime.

SUBORDINATE, inferior; secundi loci, secundus; alicui subjectus.

SUBORDINATELY, ita ut inferiorem decet.

SUBORDINATION, rerum diversarum inter se ordinatio: — obsequium (obedience); disciplina (discipline); amor obsequii (submissiveness).

SUBORN witnesses, testes subornare; testes pecuniâ corrumpere, comparare, interponere. — Suborned, subornatus, instructus.

SUBPŒNA, citatio in curiam sub certâ pœnâ.

To SUBPŒNA, aliquem in curiam citare ad dandum testimonium.

SUBSCRIBE (write under), subscribo. (See Sign.) — (to give one's assent), assentio, assentior; assensu suo comprobare. — To subscribe or give one's name, nomen profiteri. — to a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).

SUBSCRIBER, nominis subscriptor, ascriptor. — to an undertaking, qui pecuniam ad aliquid agendum nomen subscribendo confert.

SUBSCRIBING, SUBSCRIPTION, nominis subscriptio. — Subscription money for carrying on an affair, collatitia pecunia. — To print a book by subscription, librum collatitiâ pecuniâ edere.

SUBSEQUENT, sequens, consequens, subsequens.

SUBSEQUENTLY, postea.

SUBSERVE, subservio; obsecundo; utilem esse, usui esse.

SUBSERVIENT, subjectus; obnoxius; — utilis, accommodatus. — To be subservient to, to subserve or second one in an affair, subservio, obsecundo. — That we may make all our designs and actions subservient to virtue, ut omnia consilia atque facta nostra ad virtutem referamus.

SUBSERVIENCE, SUBSERVIENCY, obedientia, obsequium; utilitas or accommodatio ad aliquid efficiendum. — In subserviency to, or to the end that, eo, ideo, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut.

SUBSIDE (sink) to the bottom, subsido. — The wind subsides, ventus concidit.

SUBSIDY (aid or assistance), subsidium. — A subsidy (aid or tax), vectigal, tributum. — Subsidies, stipendia. — To lay a subsidy upon, tributum imponere, imperare, indicere. — To levy a subsidy, tributum exigere. — To lessen or abate a subsidy, de tributo deminuere or detrahere.

SUBSIDIARY (helping), subsidiarius, auxiliarie.

SUBSIGN, subsigno, subscribo.

SUBSIST (abide or continue to be), consto, subsisto, exsto; in rerum naturâ esse; cohæreo. —— ¶ To subsist upon, aliqua re vivere, ali, vitam sustentare. — He subsisted by the liberality of friends, se amicorum liberalitate sustentabat.

SUBSISTENCE (livelihood, maintenance), victus; alimenta. — A mean subsistence, arida vita.

SUBSTANCE (matter), corpus; natura; substantia, materia; res; caput, summa: (ingredient), pars. — The substance of the whole cause turned upon this, in hoc summa judicii tota constitit. — This was the chief substance of those letters, istarum literarum hoc caput erat. — He altered nothing as to the substance of his narration, in oratione, quod ad res attinet, nihil mutavit. — He said the commonwealth was nothing but a name without substance or the appearance of any, dixit nihil esse rempublicam appellationem modo, sine corpore ac specie, Suet. — Of the same substance, ejusdem substantiæ, ex eâdem substantiâ. —— ¶ (estate), fortunæ, divitiæ, opes, facultates; res familiaris; patrimonium; peculium. — To fill with substance or wealth, locupleto, dito, opulento; aliquem divitiis augere.

SUBSTANTIAL. (See Bodily, Corporeal.) — (real), verus: (important), gravis, magni momenti: (solid, strong), solidus, firmus, validus. —— ¶ Substantial (wealthy), dives, locuples; opulentus; pecuniosus, bene nummatus, peculiosus.

SUBSTANTIALLY (solidly), solide, firme, valide, graviter: (mostly), magnâ or maximâ ex parte.

SUBSTANTIALNESS, firmitas, robur.

SUBSTANTIVE (noun substantive), nomen, nomen substantivum.

SUBSTANTIVELY, say substantive.

SUBSTITUTE (to put in another's place), aliquem in alterius locum or pro altero substituere; aliquid in locum or in vicem alicujus rei reponere; — aliquem in locum alicujus subrogare, sufficere, (choose instead).

SUBSTITUTE (deputy), vicarius; optio.

SUBSTITUTING, SUBSTITUTION, substitutio; (fraudulently), suppositio.

SUBSTRUCTION, substructio.

SUBTERFUGE (evasion or shift), deverticulum; latebra; causa simulata; ars, artificium, vaframentum; tergiversatio.

SUBTERRANEAN, SUBTERRANEOUS, subterraneus.

SUBTILE (thin, of a piercing quality), subtilis, tenuis. —— ¶ Subtile or Subtle (cunning), subtilis, acutus, argutus, astutus, callidus, subdolus, versutus, vafer, sagax; catus, cautus, disertus, doctus. — He is subtile as a dead pig, tam sapit, quam sus mactata. — Somewhat subtile or cunning, acutulus, argutulus. — Very subtile, peracutus, perargutus, persubtilis.

SUBTILELY, SUBTLY (cunningly), subtiliter, acute, argute, astute, callide, subdole, versute, sagaciter; docte; caute, captiose.

SUBTILITY (cunning), subtilitas, calliditas, sagacitas; astutia, astus, sollertia, vafritia, acumen ingenii. —— ¶ (thinness, piercingness), subtilitas, tenuitas.

To SUBTILIZE, subtilem or tenuem reddere. —— ¶ To subtilize upon, de aliquâ re subtiliter disserere or disputare.

SUBTLE. See Subtile.

SUBTRACT, deduco, subtraho, detraho, subduco.

SUBTRACTION, deductio; detractio, subductio. — By subtracting, deducendo.

SUBURBS of a city, suburbium; suburbana, pl. — Of the suburbs, Suburban, suburbanus. — The neighborhood of the suburbs to a city, suburbanitas. — A country-house near the suburbs of a city, suburbanum.

SUBVERT, subverto, everto; diruo, eruo, demolior.

SUBVERTER, eversor, subversor.

SUBVERSION, SUBVERTING (overthrowing), subversio, eversio, demolitio; excidium, ruina.

SUCCEDANEOUS, succedaneus.

SUCCEED (come after) another, alicui succedere; aliquem excipere; in locum alicujus subire; decedentis locum occupare: sequor (follow). — The night succeeds the day, nox diem excipit. — To succeed to an estate, hereditati or in hereditatem succedere; bonis or in bona alterius succedere; alicujus heredem esse; hereditatem adire, capessere, cernere. — He succeeded his father in the estate, patris hereditatem adiit. — To succeed or answer expectation, respondeo. — To succeed well or have good success, bene, feliciter, prospere, ex sententiâ cedere, evenire, succedere; succedo; exitum bonum, felicem, secundum habere; rebus secundis uti; auspicato or bonis avibus procedere; prospere rem gerere, Eutrop. — To succeed ill or meet with ill success, male, infeliciter, parum feliciter cedere, evenire; parum succedere; exitum infelicem or parum felicem habere; adversâ fortunâ laborare or luctari.

SUCCEEDING (following), adj. sequens, insequens; posterus (e. g. dies). — Succeeding generations, posteritas; posteri.

SUCCEEDING, s. successio.

SUCCESS (good or bad), eventus, exitus, finis; processus, successus, (good success). — Good success, Successfulness, exitus bonus, felix, secundus, prosperus; res secundæ; felicitas rerum gestarum, Cæs. — I wish you and your daughter good success, quæ res tibi et filiæ tuæ vertat bene. — To pray for good success in war, supplicationem habere per urbem ut bellum feliciter eveniat. — Bad success, exitus malus, infelix, parum felix or secundus; res adversæ, adversa fortuna; sors atrox, dira, dura. — After this ill success they returned to Rome, Romam male gestâ re reditum est. — To give success to, prospero, fortuno, secundo, beo; felicem reddere. — To fail or miss of success, successu carere. — In success of time, tempore procedente or progrediente; progressu temporis.

SUCCESSFUL, felix, faustus, lætus, prosperus, secundus; florens.

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter, fauste, læte, prospere; secundis avibus, adjuvantibus superis, favente numine, prospero eventu, exitu felici.

SUCCESSFULNESS. See good Success.

SUCCESSION (a succeeding or following), successio, consecutio; consequentia: (series), series; (continuance), continuatio. — A continued succession of years, multi anni. — In succession, ordine; alius post alium; deinceps. — So many years in succession, tot anni continui. — Succession to an inheritance, successio hereditaria or in alicujus bona.

— *The estate falls to me in succession*, hereditas a propinquo mihi venit, obvenit, ad me pervenit. — *To cut off the succession or entail*, hereditatem avertere. — *To renounce one's rights of succession*, jura hereditatis cernendæ repudiare, renuntiare, ejurare.
Successive, alius post alium; continuus. — *Successive years*, multi anni. — *For three successive days*, dies continuos tres.
Successively, alius post alium; deinceps, continenter; ordine, ex ordine. — *And so successively*, et sic deinceps *or* de ceteris.
Successor, Succeeder, successor. — *Successors (posterity)*, posteritas, posteri.
SUCCINCT, brevis, compendiarius, contractus.
Succinctly, breviter, concise, presse, strictim, summatim; leviter. — *I will rehearse succinctly what I have already proposed*, brevi complectar quod proposui. — *To relate succinctly*, aliquid breviter *or* paucis narrare, breviter exponere, paucis absolvere, in pauca conferre.
Succinctness, brevitas; compendium.
SUCCOR, *v. (comfort)*, aliquem consolari, erigere; alicujus dolorem consolando levare *or* lenire; alicui consolationem adhibere, solatium præbere *or* afferre: (*come with or bring succors or relief to*), alicui succurrere, subvenire, opitulari; alicui opem, auxilium *or* subsidium ferre, subsidio *or* suppetias ire, proficisci *or* venire. — *To succor a place that is besieged*, urbi obsessæ auxilia et commeatus sufficere *or* suppeditare. (See *To Relieve*.) — *Succored*, adjutus; auxilio *or* subsidio levatus, relevatus, sublevatus. — *Succoring*, auxilians, opitulans, opem ferens.
Succor, *s.* auxilium, subsidium, suppetiæ; medicina alicujus rei. — *Succors of troops*, auxilia; auxilia subsidiaria, subsidia; suppetiæ. — *To come to one's succor*, aliquem auxilio venire. — *A place of succor*, refugium, perfugium, asylum. — *By way of succor*, subsidiarius, auxiliarius; in subsidium.
Succorer (*comforter*), solator; qui aliquem consolatur: (*helper*), qui opem fert.
Succoring (*comforting*), consolatio: (*helping*), auxilium, subsidium; suppetiæ, *pl.*
Succorless, auxilii inops; auxilio destitutus. — *To leave succorless*, relinquo, derelinquo; desero.
SUCCULENT, succosus, succi plenus.
Succulency, succi abundantia.
SUCCUMB (*yield*) *to*, succumbo, cedo.
SUCH, talis; ejus modi, istius modi; ejus generis; hic; is. —— *Such as*, talis — qualis; qualis; cujusmodi. —— *Such that*, is — ut. — *Such honor is to be given to old friendship*, hic honor veteri amicitiæ tribuendus est. — *I am such as you see me*, sic sum ut vides. — *Who have such a brother as you*, qui te fratrem habeam. — *I am not such a traveller as I was wont*, non tam sum peregrinator, quam solebam. — *For such a small matter*, tam ob parvulam rem; ob rem adeo levem. — *They were not such as you like*, non tui stomachi fuerunt. — *Such as we can get*, quorum erit facultas. — *If we be such as we ought to be*, si nos ii sumus qui esse debemus. — *In such manner, sort, wise*, tali modo, eo modo, ita, sic: similiter, pariter, (*in like manner*).
SUCK, *v. n.* lacteo; sugo; mammam matris sugere: *v. a.* sugo; bibo. — *To suck in or imbibe*, imbibo, sorbeo, absorbeo. — *To suck in good or bad principles*, bonis *or* pravis opinionibus imbui; bonis artibus instrui. — *To suck out*, exsugo. — *To suck up*, sorbeo, absorbeo; bibo, imbibo. — *The spider sucks up all moisture*, araneus omnem humorem absorbet. — *Sucked in or up*, exsuctus, absorptus, imbibitus. —— ¶ *The sucker of a pump*, antliæ catheter. —— ¶ *A sucker of trees*, stolo.
Sucking, *s.* suctus. — *A sucking-bottle* ampulla infanti sugenda.
Sucking, *adj.* lactens (*e. g.* infans).
To Suckle, uberibus alere (*nourish at the breast*); alicui mammam dare *or* præbere (*give the breast*); ad ubera admittere (*of beasts*); nutrio, nutrico. — *The lambs are suckled*, agni subrumantur.

Suckling, animal lactens.
Suction, suctus.
SUDDEN, subitus, repentinus, improvisus, subitaneus, subitarius; celer. — *On a sudden, or all on a sudden*, repente, derepente, repentino, (ex *or* de) improviso, ex necopinato, subito, ex inexspectato; e vestigio.
Suddenly, subito, repente, repentino, derepente, nec opinato.
Suddenness *of a thing*, res subita, repentina, *etc.*
SUDORIFIC (*causing sweat*), sudorem ciens, eliciens, evocans, faciens, movens.
SUDS, spuma aquæ sapone infectæ. — *To be in the suds (in a difficulty)*, magnis angustiis laborare; ad incitas redactum esse. — *To leave in the suds*, sub cultro relinquere.
SUE *one at law*, lege agere *or* experiri cum aliquo, actionem alicui intendere, judicio persequi aliquem, dicam alicui scribere *or* impingere, aliquem in jus vocare. — *Sue a beggar and catch a louse*, rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio. — *To sue one upon a bond*, ex syngraphâ cum aliquo agere. — *To sue for the recovery of one's goods or right*, bona sua *or* jus suum lite prosequi. — *To sue one for debt*, in jus aliquem ob æs alienum vocare. — *To be sued on an action of trespass*, reum injuriarum peragi *or* postulari. —— ¶ *To sue (entreat) earnestly*, deprecor, supplico; impense rogare, supplicibus verbis orare. — *To sue for peace*, pacem sollicitare, *Liv.* — *To sue or make interest for a place*, munus aliquod ambire. —— || See *Suit, Suitor*.
SUET, sebum, sevum. — *Melted suet*, liquamen. — *Beef-suet*, sebum bovillum. — *Sheep-suet*, sebum ovillum, arvina. — *Mixed or stuffed with suet*, omentatus. — *Of or belonging to suet*, sebosus *or* sevosus.
SUFFER (*bear*), patior, perpetior; tolero, fero, perfero, suffero. — *Suffer me to say thus much of myself*, hæc a me de me ipso prædicari perfer. — *To suffer or bear pain with patience*, dolorem toleranter, patienter, placide, sedate, æquo animo pati *or* ferre. — *To suffer or bear a thing with an ill will*, ægre *or* iniquo animo aliquid pati *or* ferre. — *To suffer some hurt or damage*, aliquo incommodo affici. — *I have suffered much damage by that affair*, magnum detrimentum ea res mihi attulit. —— ¶ *To suffer (be punished) for a fault*, pœnas dare, luere, persolvere, pendere. — *I suffer for my rashness*, do pœnas temeritatis meæ. — *May I suffer for it, if*, &c., male mihi sit, si, *etc.* — *To suffer (be executed)*, ultimum supplicium pati. — *To-day the prisoners are to suffer*, hodie vincti morte sunt mulctandi. — *To suffer or be in disgrace*, in offensam *or* offensionem incurrere; per dedecus vivere. —— ¶ *To suffer (give leave or permit)*, patior, permitto, concedo, sino; facultatem dare *or* potestatem facere. — *Suffer me to speak my mind freely*, tuâ veniâ libere dicam; tuâ veniâ mihi liceat libere dicere quod sentio. — *They are not suffered to vote freely*, illis libere decernendi potestas eripitur.
Sufferable, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus, patibilis.
Sufferably, tolerabiliter.
Sufferance (*endurance*), tolerantia, patientia, toleratio. — *of evils, pains, grief*, &c., malorum, dolorum, ærumnarum, *etc.* perpessio. — *Long-sufferance*, ad ultionem *or* pœnas sumendas tarditas. —— ¶ (*permission*), permissio, facultas, potestas; copia, venia, licentia; concessio. — *On sufferance*, permissu.
Sufferer (*that suffers a thing to be done*), qui patitur *or* permittit aliquid fieri. —— ¶ (*loser*), qui damno afficitur. — *He was a great sufferer by that bargain*, eâ pactione magno damno affectus fuit. — *You shall be no sufferer on my account*, nullo lucro per me excides.
Suffering, *s.* perpessio (*with genit.*): (*pain*, &c.), dolor; ægritudo animi; res adversæ; mala; inopia (*want*). —— ¶ *Long-suffering, subst.* tarditas ad ulciscendum.
Suffering. — *Long-suffering, adj.* in ulciscendo remissior, ad iram tardus, ad pœnas piger, in irâ lentus (*poet.*).
SUFFICE, satis esse. — *for a thing*, ad aliquid sufficere; alicui rei suppetere — *That suffices me*, animo istuc mihi satis est. — *It abundantly suffices*, jam satis est.
Sufficiency (*what is sufficient*), quod satis est: (*ability or capacity*), captus, facultas, habilitas; peritia, intelligentia, prudentia. — *Self-sufficiency*, arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; immodica sui æstimatio.
Sufficient (*as much as suffices*), quod satis est *or* satis esse videtur; par; satis idoneus; *also* satis *with genit.*: (*equal to, capable, fit*), par, aptus, habilis, idoneus, capax, qui aliquid sustinere potest. — *It is more than sufficient to me, that*, &c., mihi satis superque est, quod, *etc.* — *It ought to be sufficient for you, that I have once admonished you*, tibi satis esse debet, quod te semel commonefecerim. — *Sufficient in estate*, satis dives, locuples *or* opulentus. — *Not sufficient*, impar, inhabilis, parum idoneus. — *I am not sufficient for this office*, huic muneri non sufficio, par non sum, vires meæ sunt impares. — *Your income is not sufficient to bear the expense of that affair*, tuæ opes non suppetunt ad istam rem peragendam.
Sufficiently, satis; affatim, abunde. — *We have spoken sufficiently upon this*, de hâc re satis jam verborum est. — *He was sufficiently eloquent for those times*, erat satis eloquens in illis temporibus.
SUFFOCATE, suffoco.
Suffocating, Suffocation, suffocatio.
Suffocative, vim habens suffocandi.
SUFFRAGAN, vicarius.
SUFFRAGE (*vote*), suffragium; sententia. — *To give one's suffrage*, suffragium ferre. — *He gave his suffrage for me, or on my side*, mihi suffragatus est. — *The giving of one's suffrage for one*, suffragatio. — *He that gives his suffrage for one*, suffragator.
SUFFUSE, suffundo.
Suffusion *of the blood in the eyes*, sanguis oculis suffusus. — *A suffusion of the face (blush)*, facies rubore suffusa.
SUGAR, saccharum. — *Muscovado or brown sugar*, saccharum nondum a fæcibus satis purgatum. — *Treble refined sugar*, saccharum purgatissimum. — *Sugar-candy*, saccharum crystallinum. — *A sugar-loaf*, sacchari meta. — *The sugar-cane*, arundo sacchari; saccharum (L.).
To Sugar, saccharo condire, commiscere *or* conspergere.
Sugared, Sugary, *adj.* dulcissimus; melleus. — *Sugared words*, blanditiæ, blandimenta.
SUGGEST (*prompt*), suggero, insusurro, dicto; verba alicui subjicere, dictare, suppeditare: (*admonish or propose*), moneo, admoneo; propono, in medium afferre *or* proferre.
Suggester, monitor, admonitor.
Suggesting, Suggestion, monitus, monitio, admonitio; consilium.
SUICIDE, mors voluntaria. — *Junius was guilty of suicide*, Junius sibi ipse necem conscivit.
SUIT *at law*, actio; lis; causa. — *To get the better in a suit*, judicio vincere, in judicio superare, causam obtinere. — *To lose one's suit*, causâ cadere, causam amittere, litem perdere, in judicio superari. — *To let fall one's suit or be nonsuited*, tergiversor. — *To end it by composition*, litem redimere. — *To commence a suit against one*, alicui dicam scribere *or* impingere. (See *Sue*.) —— ¶ (*request*), petitio, rogatio, postulatio, supplicatio; postulatum. — *An importunate suit*, efflagitatio. — *To make suit to*, aliquem orare, rogare, obsecrare, flagitare, sollicitare, precibus fatigare, alicui supplicare. — *To make suit to one for a thing*, aliquid aliquem rogare; aliquid ab aliquo precari *or* precibus petere. — *I make suit to you for this favor*, te hoc beneficium rogo. —— || See also *Sue*. For the other subst. *Suit*, see the next column.
Suitor (*petitioner*), supplex. — *for an office*, candidatus, petitor. — *Suitors for a prince's favor*, favoris *or* gratiæ principis captatores. —— ¶ (*wooer*), procus. (See *Lover*.) — *The last suitor may win the maid*, aquilam testudo vicit. — *She rejected the addresses of many suitors*, mul-

tis potentibus aspernata nuptias est, *Liv.*

SUIT *of apparel or clothes*, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum; vestitus, amictus, cultus, habitus. — *A complete suit*, vestium simul indutarum omnis apparatus, synthesis. — *A neat suit*, vestis concinna *or* nitida. —— ¶ *A suit of cards*, chartarum pictarum familia *or* genus.

To Suit (*match*) *one thing with another*, rem aliquam alteri æquare, aptare, adaptare, accommodare, conciliare; rem rei secundare, *Plaut.* — *To suit with*, quadro, convenio, consono, congruo; ejusdem esse coloris et opificii. — *All things do not suit all persons*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.

Suitable, aptus, congruens, consentaneus, habilis, idoneus, conveniens, consonus; gratus, jucundus.

Suitableness, congruentia, *Suet.*

Suitably, apte, accommodate, congruenter, convenienter; grate, jucunde.

Suiting *to*, accommodatio.

SUITE. See *Retinue*, *Train*.

SULLEN, contumax, pervicax, morosus, austerus, protervus, tetricus, truculentus.

Sullenly, contumaciter, pervicacius, morose, austere, proterve, torve, truculenter. — *To look sullenly*, ringi; frontem caperare, corrugare, obnubilare.

Sullenness, contumacia, pervicacia; morositas, austeritas, torvitas, tetricitas.

SULLY, maculo, conspurco, contamino, inquino. — *a person's character*, alicujus famæ notam inurere; alicui infamiam afferre *or* labem aspergere. — *Sullied in one's character or reputation*, infamiâ notatus. —— ‖ See *Blemish*.

Sullying, Sully, macula, inquinamentum, labis aspersio.

SULPHUR, sulphur *or* sulfur. — *Dressed or smoked with sulphur*, sulphuratus. — *A sulphur-pit*, sulphuraria. — *Matches dipped in sulphur*, sulphurata.

Sulphureous, Sulphurous, sulphureus, sulphurosus.

SULTAN, *say* imperator Turcicus.

Sultana, Sultaness, imperatoris Turcici conjux.

SULTRY, torridus, fervidus, æstuosus, fervens, ardens, candens, æstuans.

Sultriness; vis æstûs, æstus fervidus.

SUM, summa. — *A sum of money*, summa, summa pecuniæ; pecunia. — *They pay a vast sum every year*, ingentem pecuniam pendunt quotannis. — *A little sum*, summula. — *A round or large sum*, ingens pecuniæ summa. — *The whole sum*, solidum. —— ¶ *The sum (of a matter or discourse)*, summa, caput; orationis summa capita; argumentum (*subject, argument*). — *The sum or brief rehearsal*, summarium, rei per summa capita repetitio *or* recensio; rerum dictarum enumeratio *or* congregatio; anacephalæosis, *Quint.*

To Sum *up*, summam facere alicujus rei; aliquid consummare. — *To sum up an account*, rationes putare, computare, supputare, subducere; singulas summas in unam colligere; summas concipere. — *Summed up*, computatus, supputatus, subductus, in unam summam collectus. — *To sum up a discourse*, res jam dictas breviter repetere; res effuse dictas summatim attingere *or* colligere. — *Summed up as a discourse*, summatim repetitus. — *To sum up all or in fine*, denique, breviter, quid multa? ut rem in pauca conferam. —— ¶ *A hawk full summed*, accipiter cui omnes pennæ jam succreverunt.

Sumless, innumerabilis, innumerus.

Summary, *adj.* brevis; in angustum *or* breve coactus.

Summary, *s.* summarium, *Sen.*; breviarium, compendium; rei summa capita.

Summarily, summatim, breviter; carptim; pro imperio (*imperiously*).

Summing *up*, consummatio; computatio, supputatio.

SUMACH, rhus, *genit.* rhōis.

SUMMER, æstas, æstivum tempus. — *He employed his time in the summer in war*, æstivos menses rei militari dabat. — *One swallow makes no summer*, una hirundo non facit ver. — *Of summer*, æstivus. — *A summer's day*, dies æstivus. — *In the beginning of summer*, ineunte æstate. — *In the middle of summer*, æstate adultâ. — *Towards the end of summer*, affectâ jam æstate. — *A summer or country house*, villa; *sometimes* rus. — *A summer suit of clothes*, vestimenta æstiva. —— ¶ (*great beam*), trabs perpetua; transtrum, trabs.

To Summer (*pass or spend the summer*), æstatem agere aliquo loco. — *Echatana is the place where they spend their summer*, Ecbatana æstiva agentibus sedes est, *Curt.*

Summering *in a place*, æstiva commoratio.

SUMMIT, summus *with subst.*; cacumen (e. g. *of a pyramid, a tree*); culmen (e. g. *of a roof, a mountain*); vertex; fastigium.

SUMMON (*cite*), cito, cieo, arcesso; advoco, *Sen.*; in jus vocare. — *To summon a town to surrender*, civibus imperare deditionem; oppidanis denuntiare, ni se dedant, ultima esse passuros. — *The chiefs of all the states being summoned to Corinth*, omnium civitatum principibus Corinthum evocatis, *Just.* — *To summon up one's courage*, animum recipere *or* erigere; animos revocare; animo bono esse.

Summoner (*apparitor*), apparitor, lictor, viator; accensus; calator.

Summoning, Summons, citatio, in jus vocatio. — *by subpœna*, denuntiatio. — *to battle*, evocatio. — *When the patricians, by a private summons, were to be present on a limited day*, quum patres clandestinâ denuntiatione revocati ad diem certam essent, *Liv.*

SUMPTER-HORSE, equus viatico oneratus.

SUMPTUARY (*belonging to expenses*), sumptuarius.

SUMPTUOUS (*costly, stately*), sumptuosus, magnificus, splendidus, lautus, opiparus, amplus, grandis; pretiosus. — *A sumptuous treat*, cœna dapalis, *Liv.* 10, 10.

Sumptuously, sumptuose, magnifice, splendide, laute, opipare; ampliter, apparate, eleganter, eximie.

Sumptuousness, luxus, splendor, magnificentia, lautitia.

SUN, sol. — *Of or belonging to the sun*, solaris. — *The light of the sun*, lumen solis; lux solis. — *An eclipse of the sun*, sol deficiens; (but compare *Moon*). — *The sun-beams*, radii solis. — *To bask in the sun*, apricor. — *A basking in the sun*, apricatio. — *To walk in the sun*, ambulare in sole. — *To expose one's self to the heat of the sun and dusty roads*, procedere in solem et pulverem. — *Sun-beat*, radiis solis expositus. — *Sun-burnt*, exustus in sole, sole excoctus; (*tanned*), sole adustus; coloratus. — *Dried or hardened in the sun*, sole arefactus *or* induratus. — *Ripened by the sun*, a sole mitescens. — *Sun-dew* (*herb*), ros solis. — *A sun-dial*, (horologium) solarium. — *Sun-shine*, sol, sol calidus. — *Such pains as bees take in fine sun-shiny weather in the spring when they gather honey from every flower*, qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura exercet sub sole labor, *Virg.* — *The first part of his life was all sun-shine*, primis vitæ temporibus fortuna perpetuo ei arrisit. — *Sun-rising*, solis ortus *or* exortus; sol oriens. — *At the first rising or appearance of the sun*, a primo sole. — *To adore or court the rising sun* (*fig.*), aliquem dignitate auctum summâ observantiâ colere. — *Sun-set*, solis occasus. — *At sun-set*, cum sole occidente. — *The sun is going down*, sol inclinat *or* decedit. — *Set in the sun*, soli expositus.

To Sun (*set or dry in the sun*), insolo; soli exponere; in sole arefacere *or* siccare.

Sunning, insolatio. — *of one's self*, apricatio.

Sunny, apricus, soli expositus.

Sunniness, apricitas.

Sunday, dies solis, dies dominica, dies Deo sacer. — *Two Sundays come together*, ad Græcas calendas. — *A Sunday garment*, vestis seposita. — *dress*, dierum sollemnium ornatus. — *Palm-Sunday*, dies palmarum.

SUNDER (*put asunder*), separo, sejungo, disjungo, distraho.

SUNDRY, diversus, varius, nonnulli. — *In sundry places*, diversis *or* variis locis. — *Sundry ways*, diverse, varie, plurifariam, multifariam, multifarie; diversis *or* variis modis.

SUP (*drink in*), *v.* sorbeo. — *I cannot sup and blow at the same time*, non possum simul sorbere et flare. — *To sup a little*, sorbillo. — *To sup again*, resorbeo. — *To sup up*, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio.

Sup, *s.* haustus.

Supping, sorbitio.

SUP (*eat at supper*), *v.* cœno. — *Having supped*, cœnatus. — *I supped elegantly at his house*, apud illum apparatius cœnavi. — *Come and sup with me at my house*, tu ad me ad cœnam ito. — *To sup at another man's cost*, alienum cœnare.

Supper, cibus vespertinus; cœna. — *I will go into the house and see what we shall have for supper*, ego ibo hinc intro, ut videam, nobis quid cœnæ sit, *Ter.* — *Supper is on the table*, cœna apposita est. — *I thank you for my supper*, de cœnâ facio gratiam. — *A slight supper*, cœnula. — *A supper of one dish*, ambulans cœna. — *A set or splendid supper*, cœna recta, cœna dubia. — *A rich supper*, cœna opima. — *The first dish at supper*, cœnæ caput. — *The Lord's Supper.* (See *Communion.*) — *A supper or the act of supping at home*, domicœnium, *Mart.* — *Of or belonging to supper*, cœnatorius. — *To have an appetite for supper*, cœnaturio. — *To be at supper*, cœno. — *To go often to supper*, cœnito. — *To invite himself to supper with one*, cœnam alicui condicere. — *To make a short supper*, subcœno, *Quint.* — *Supper-time*, tempus cœnandi.

Supperless, incœnatus, incœnis.

Supping, *s.* — *A supping-room*, cœnaculum, cœnatio. — *A little supping-room*, cœnatiuncula.

SUPERABLE, superabilis, exsuperabilis.

SUPERABOUND, abundo, redundo, exubero, affluo, superfluo.

Superabounding, Superabundance, abundantia, redundantia, exuberantia, exuberatio.

Superabundant, abundans, affluens; nimius.

Superabundantly, redundanter; ex abundantiâ; nimis.

SUPERADD, addo, superaddo, astruo.

SUPERANNUATED, senior, annosus, annis confectus, legitimum tempus ætatis prætergressus; exoletus, obsoletus, usu detritus.

SUPERCARGO, oneris navis curator.

SUPERCILIOUS (*lofty, grave*), superciliosus, superbus, fastosus; severus, gravis.

Superciliously, superbe, severe, graviter.

Superciliousness, supercilium, fastus, superbia, gravitas, severitas.

SUPEREMINENT, præstantissimus, singularis, præcellens.

Supereminently, insigniter, eximie, egregie.

Supereminency, præcellentia, eminentia.

SUPEREROGATION, *act of*, factum supervacaneum. — *It is*, &c., supervacaneum est.

SUPEREXCELLENT, præstantissimus, excellentissimus, præcellens.

SUPERFICIAL (*prop.*), exterior, externus, ad rem summam pertinens; (*fig.*), levis, parum diligens, parum subtilis, parum accuratus. — *A superficial scholar*, homo leviter eruditus *or* primis literarum rudimentis vix imbutus.

Superficially, leviter, strictim; negligenter.

Superficies (*surface*), summus *with subst.*; extremus *with subst.*; superficies.

SUPERFINE (*of cloth*), tenuissimus, subtilissimus, filis tenuissimis.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus; immodicus, immoderatus; inutilis. — *It is superfluous or beside the subject, to*, &c., supervacaneum *or* alienum est, *with infin.* — *In a definition nothing should be wanting, and nothing superfluous*, in definitione neque absit quidquam, neque superet. — *This decoration is superfluous*, redundat hic ornatus. — *In the parts of the body there is nothing useless, nothing made in vain, nothing superfluous*, in partibus corporis nihil inane, nihil sine

causâ, nihil supervacaneum est. — *A superfluous spending*, effusio, profusio; prodigentia. — *To be superfluous*, supervacaneum esse; redundo.

Superfluously, redundanter, immodice, immoderate, inutiliter, inaniter.

Superfluity, Superfluousness, superfluitas, inanitas, inutilitas, redundantia; luxuria.

SUPERINDUCE, *sometimes by* adjungo, adjicio; *sometimes* injungo, impono. — *Superinduced*, assumptus, ascitus, adventitius.

Superinduction, *by a construction with a verb*; assumptio.

SUPERINTEND (*oversee*), curo, procuro; inspicio.

Superintendency, curatio, procuratio; inspectio; administratio, præfectura; gubernatio, *Cic.*

Superintendent, custos, curator, procurator, inspector; præfectus.

SUPERIOR, *adj.* (*higher*), superior: (*more powerful*, &c.), superior; (*more excellent*), excellentior, præstantior, melior (*better*).

Superior, *s.* (loco *or* fortunâ) superior. — *To envy one's superiors*, superioribus invidere. — ¶ *The superior of an institution*, rector.

Superiority, prior locus; priores partes; principatus; excellentia; præstantia.

SUPERLATIVE (*excellent*), excellens, eximius, egregius, eminens, præclarus, præcellens, præstans.

Superlatively, excellenter, eximie, egregie, præclare.

SUPERNAL (*above*), supernus; cœlestis (*heavenly*).

Supernally, superne.

SUPERNATURAL (*above the power of nature*), naturam superans, supra naturæ leges *or* vires positus.

SUPERNUMERARY (*exceeding the just number*), justum numerum superans *or* excedens; supra præscriptum numerum; supervacaneus.

SUPERSCRIBE (*to write upon or over*), inscribo. — *Superscribed*, superscriptus, *Suet.*

Superscription, inscriptio.

SUPERSEDE (*be put in one's place*), in locum alicujus substitui: (*make of no effect*), irritum facere; obrogo.

SUPERSTITION, superstitio, vana et inanis religionis species.

Superstitious, superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus: religiosus.

Superstitiously, superstitiose, religiose. — *To do a thing superstitiously*, aliquid a superstitione animi facere.

SUPERSTRUCT (*build upon*), superstruo; exstruo; ædifico.

Superstructure, structura, ædificium.

SUPERVENE (*come upon unawares*), supervenio.

SUPERVISE (*oversee*), curo, procuro; inspicio, recognosco. — *Supervised*, curatus, procuratus, lustratus.

Supervisor, curator, procurator, inspector.

Supervision, cura.

SUPINE, *adj.* (*with the face upwards*), supinus: (*careless, negligent*), improvidus, inconsideratus, negligens, indiligens, oscitans, socors, remissus, securus, incuriosus.

Supine, *s.* supinum.

Supinely, supine, negligenter, indiligenter, oscitanter, remisse, secure; laxe.

Supineness, negligentia, incuria, indiligentia, oscitatio, securitas.

SUPPER. See under *Sup.*

SUPPLANT (*to trip up another's heels with one's foot*), supplanto: (*displace by subtlety*), aliquem per fraudem *or* dolum a munere arcere, dejicere *or* depellere.

SUPPLE (*limber*), mollis, flexibilis, lentus, tener; facilis. — *Somewhat supple*, molliculus, tenellus.

To Supple, mollio, emollio; macero: — (*grow supple*), lentesco.

Supplely, lente, molliter.

Suppleness, lentor, lentitia, mollitia, mollities.

SUPPLEMENT (*a filling up*), complementum, supplementum.

Supplemental, quod additur ad aliquid complendum et perficiendum.

SUPPLIANT, *adj.* supplex.

Suppliant, *s.* supplex. — *Like a suppliant*, suppliciter, precario.

SUPPLICATE (*make supplication*), supplico, obsecro, rogo; prece et obsecratione uti; supplicibus verbis orare. — *I will most readily make supplication to him for you*, illi pro te libentissime supplicabo.

Supplication, supplicatio, supplex obsecratio, humilis deprecatio; comprecatio; preces. — *Bills of supplication*, libelli supplices.

Supplicant, supplex.

SUPPLY (*make up what is wanting*), suppleo. — *To supply* (*furnish*), suppedito, subdo, subministro; instruo, suggero. — *To supply* (*or relieve*) *one's wants*, levo, relevo, sublevo; succurro, subvenio; subsidium, suppetias, opem alicui ferre. — *To supply the place of a person*, alicujus vice fungi; alicujus officio fungi (*in an office*). — *of something* (*of a thing*), vicem alicujus rei præstare. — *I supply the place of a whetstone*, cotis vice fungor.

Supply (*help or relief*), *s.* subsidium, supplementum; suppetiæ, *pl.*: (*quantity, plenty*), vis, numerus, copia. — *A supply of soldiers*, militum supplementum, auxilium, subsidium; auxiliares copiæ, cohortes subsidiariæ. — *Great supplies came to our assistance*, ingentes copiæ subsidio nobis venerunt. — *He resolved to get a further supply of troops*, majorem manum arcessere statuit. — *A supply of money*, subsidium argentarium, pecuniæ suppeditatio. — *Supplies of provisions*, penus; commeatus (*for an army*).

Supplying, suppeditatio, instructio.

SUPPORT (*bear up*), *v.* sustento, sustineo; fulcio, suffulcio. — *Supporting one's self* (*or leaning*) *on*, nixus, innixus. — *To support* (*bear up under or endure*), tolero, patior, perpetior, fero, perfero, suffero. — *To support* (*defend or maintain*), vindico, tueor, sustineo, defendo. — *To support* (*give assistance to*), juvo, adjuvo, opitulor, auxilior; subsidium alicui ferre; alicui adesse, succurrere, suppetias venire. See *Aid*, *Assist*, *Back*.

Support, *s.* (*prop*), fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum; columen: (*favor, protection*), gratia, amicitia; tutela, tutamen, tutamentum, subsidium, præsidium.

Supportable, tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus. — *All things are more supportable than the remorse of conscience*, omnia sunt faciliora quam peccati dolor.

Supporter (*one who supports*), qui sustentat; patronus: (*in building*), telamo; destina, *Vitr.* — *Supporters* (*in heraldry*), animantia scutum sustinentia.

Supporting, sustentatio, defensio, auxilium.

SUPPOSE (*think or imagine*), arbitror, suspicor, opinor, existimo, reor; autumo, auguror; censeo; credo, statuo: (*take for granted or certain*), fingo, pono, facio; aliquid pro vero, certo, explorato *or* minime dubio accipere, admittere, habere. — *As I suppose*, ut mihi videtur. — *Sooner than you suppose*, opinione celerius. — *Suppose the case to be so*, pone ita esse. — *But suppose they knew*, sed ut nôrint. — *Suppose yourself to be in my case*, eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. — *Supposed* (*imagined*), animo conceptus, cogitatione fictus. — *A supposed or putative father*, pater alicujus existimatione *or* opinione habitus. — *Supposing what was true in fact*, id, quod erat, suspicatus.

Supposer, qui opinatur *or* suspicatur.

Supposing, Supposition, opinio, opinatio, existimatio; sumptio, propositum pro vero admissum.

Supposable, naturæ non repugnans; quod fieri potest.

Supposal, propositum pro vero admissum.

Supposititious, suppositus, supposititius, subdititius, subditivus.

Suppositively, ex opinione.

SUPPRESS, supprimo, reprimo; coërceo; aboleo, rescindo, tollo; exstinguo: taceo, reticeo, (*be silent about*). — *He suppressed many nations that rebelled against him*, multas gentes rebellantes compescuit, *Justin.* — *Suppressing the name of his author*, tacito auctoris nomine.

Suppresser, qui supprimit *or* coërcet.

Suppressing, Suppression, suppressio, repressio, coërcitio.

SUPPURATE, suppuro, pus emittere. — *Suppurated*, suppuratus.

Suppuration, suppuratio.

Suppurative, suppuratorius, ad suppurationem pertinens. — *A suppurative medicine*, medicamentum suppuratorium; medicamentum pus ciens *or* movens.

SUPREME, supremus, summus.

Supremacy, principatus.

SURCEASE. See *Cease*.

Surceasing, cessatio, omissio.

SURCHARGE, *v.* onus novum, injustum *or* nimium imponere, nimio pondere onerare; supra vires onerare; injusto onere premere. — *A surcharged stomach*, stomachus vino ciboque nimis onustus *or* fervens.

Surcharge, *s.* onus novum *or* injustum *or* nimium; oneris accessio.

Surcharging, novi *or* injusti oneris impositio. — *of the stomach*, crapula; cibi *or* potûs ingurgitatio.

SURCINGLE, cingula, cingulum, cinctorium.

SURCOAT, tunica exterior; amiculum.

SURD *number or quantity*, numerus surdus, quantitas surda.

SURE (*certain, certainly known*), certus, compertus, exploratus, manifestus, perspectus; non *or* minime dubius; indubitatus: (*certainly knowing*), certus, qui certo scit, qui compertum habet, *etc.*: (*faithful*), certus, fidus, fidelis: (*safe*), tutus, salvus, securus, sospes, incolumis: (*stable*), stabilis, firmus, fixus. — *I am sure of that*, id certo scio. — *I write to you what I am sure is true*, perspecta et explorata sunt quæ scribo. — *I am not sure as to this affair*, de hâc re nihil certi habeo; id mihi exploratum, compertum *or* perspectum non est. — *Nothing is surer than death*, lex universa nasci et mori. — *To be sure or certain*, aliquid certo scire; aliquid compertum *or* exploratum habere. — *Who is sure of it?* quis est, cui exploratum id sit? — *I am sure*, mihi liquet, persuasum est mihi. — *Are you sure of it?* sati'n' hoc certum? — *He is sure to be whipped*, non feret quin vapulet. — *The gods are slow but sure paymasters*, dii lanatos pedes habent. — *Be sure you do it not*, cave facias. — *I am as sure as I am alive that this is a trick of Parmeno's*, Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc technam, quam me vivere, *Ter.* — *To make sure of or engage a person to be one's friend*, amicum sibi fidum conciliare. — *I have made sure of him*, meum feci. — *To make sure of* (*seize*), aliquid comprehendere, antecapere; aliquem asservare (*keep watch over*). — *To go upon sure grounds or act cautiously*, caute *or* provide agere. — *I have him sure*, meus est. — *Sure bind, sure find*, in tuo loco et fano situm est. — *A sure weapon*, certum telum. — *A sure step*, gradus stabilis *or* certus. — *To walk with a sure step*, certo gradu incedere. — *To be sure*, *Surely*, quidem; certe, profecto.

Surely (*certainly*), certe, certo, profecto, sane, haud dubie, sine dubio: (*faithfully*), fide, fideliter; bonâ fide: (*safely*), tuto, secure, integre: (*steadfastly*), constanter, firme. — *Most surely*, admodum certe; verissime. — *To tread surely*, gressus firmare.

Sureness (*certainty*), certa rei ratio, explorata rei cognitio *or* notitia: (*faithfulness*), fidelitas, veritas: (*safety*), incolumitas, salus; (*stability, steadfastness*), stabilitas, firmitas: — *also by* certus *with a subst.*

SURETY (*the person*), sponsor; vas: (*the thing*), sponsio; vadimonium; satisdatio. — *in a criminal matter*, vas. — *for debt*, sponsor; præs. — *To be surety*, spondeo, adpromitto. — *To put-in surety*, vado, satisdo; prædem *or* vadem dare; pro aliquo spondere. — *A putting-in of sureties*, satisdatio. — *To take surety*, satisaccipio; vadimonium *or* prædem accipere. — *A joint surety or surety with another*, consponsor.

Suretiship, satisdatio, sponsio.

SURFACE (*outside*), superficies externa; exterior *or* extima facies; summus *with a subst.* (*upper surface*).

SURFEIT *one's self* (*eat or drink to excess*), se ingurgitare (cibo, vino): (*glut or satiate*), satio, saturo, exsaturo; expleo. — *Surfeited with wine*, crapulâ gravis.

Surfeit (*excess in eating or drinking*), crapula; cibi *or* potûs ingurgitatio. — *A surfeit or a being surfeited with*, satias, satietas, saturitas.

Surfeiter, heluo.

Surfeiting (*causing a loathing*), nauseam *or* fastidium afferens: (*or intoxication*), crapulam afferens.

Surfeiting, *s.* crapulæ contractio.

SURGE (*billow or great wave*), fluctus (ingens); aquæ mons (*poet.*). See *Wave*. — *Full of surges*, *Surgy*, fluctuosus, undosus.

To Surge, æstuo, exæstuo, fluctuo; ferveo.

Surging, *s.* undarum tumultus.

SURGEON, vulnerum medicus, chirurgus.

Surgery (*the art*), ea medicinæ pars quæ manu medetur; chirurgia *or* (*ars*) chirurgica. — *Of or belonging to surgery*, chirurgicus.

SURLY, contumax, ferox, morosus, pervicax. — *To be surly*, ferocio, superbio. — *To grow surly*, contumaciâ *or* superbiâ turgescere, intumescere, efferri.

Surlily, ferociter, contumaciter, morose.

Surliness, contumacia, ferocitas, morositas.

SURMISE, *s.* conjectura, opinio, suspicio; præsagium. — *A false surmise*, falsa suspicio.

To Surmise, *v.* suspicor, auguror; conjicio, conjecto; aliquid cogitatione fingere *or* animo effingere; alicujus rei imaginem animo concipere. — *It is from conjecture I surmise that*, tantummodo conjecturâ ducor ad id suspicandum. — *They do not surmise any thing concerning this affair*, in eâ re nulla est suspicio. — *As I surmise*, ut opinio mea fert. —— ‖ See *Conjecture*.

SURMOUNT, transcendo; supero; vinco, devinco; exsupero; antecello, præcello. — *Having surmounted all difficulties*, omnibus difficultatibus superatis, *Vell. Paterc.*

Surmounter, superator, victor.

Surmounting, superatio.

SURNAME, cognomen, cognomentum, nomen gentilitium *or* paternum. — *To give a surname*, cognomen addere alicui.

Surnamed, cui cognomen est; cognominatus. — *Scipio, surnamed Africanus*, Scipio, cognomine Africanus.

SURPASS, antecello, præcello, anteeo, antesto, antevenio, præluceo, præcello; supero, vinco; præsto; prægredior, præcedo, præcurro. — *It far surpasses other studies*, longe ceteris antecedit studiis. — *Our progenitors surpassed other nations in prudence*, majores nostri prudentiâ ceteris gentibus præstiterunt.

Surpassable, superabilis, vincibilis.

Surpassing, *adj.* egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens; insignis, mirus, summus.

Surpassing, *s.* præstantia, eminentia.

Surpassingly, excellenter, egregie, eximie, præclare, optime; mire, summe.

SURPLICE, stola (lintea) sacerdotalis.

SURPLUS, SURPLUSAGE, additamentum, auctarium; mantissa; quod supra numerum *or* mensuram est; quod reliquum restat.

SURPRISE *a person* (*come upon him unawares*), aliquem nec opinantem, improviso *or* de improviso opprimere, excipere. — *I surprised him before he was aware*, imprudentem eum oppressi. — *To surprise or astonish one*, aliquem conturbare, perturbare, terrere, exterrere; aliquem percellere, stupefacere. — *You ought not to be surprised at it*, mirum tibi videri non debet. — *I am surprised at your negligence*, tuam negligentiam satis mirari non queo. — *This affair will surprise the whole world*, hæc res omnium animos admiratione defiget. — *To surprise a town or castle*, improviso capere. — *Surprised (or caught) unawares*, (nec opinans) oppressus, de improviso interceptus: (*astonished*), attonitus, consternatus, exanimatus, perterritus, perculsus, perturbatus, stupefactus.

Surprise, Surprisal (*a coming upon one unawares*), superventus, adventus necopinatus; necopinata res (*unexpected thing*): (*astonishment*), perturbatio, consternatio, exanimatio; animi stupor, pavor *or* torpor. — *To recover one's self from a surprise*, sese recipere; ad sese redire; animum *or* mentem colligere.

Surpriser, qui aliquem nec opinantem opprimit *or* percellit.

Surprising (*new, unexpected*), novus, improvisus, inopinatus: (*astonishing, marvellous*), mirus, mirabilis, admirabilis; mentem consternans, perturbans, stupefaciens.

Surprisingly, mire, mirabiliter.

SURRENDER (*restore*), reddo, restituo: (*deliver over*), trado, dedo.—*To surrender a city*, urbem dedere, urbis deditionem facere. — *To surrender* (*submit as a prisoner*), alicui se dedere, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere. — *They surrendered themselves to the mercy of the general*, in fidem imperatoris venerunt. — *The rest of the multitude, being terrified at this unexpected assault, surrendered*, cetera multitudo, repentino pavore oppressa, in deditionem venit, *Liv.* — *To surrender upon conditions*, certis conditionibus in deditionem venire. — *To surrender upon discretion*, liberum arbitrium victori de se permittere. — *To surrender up an office*, magistratu *or* munere abire *or* se abdicare; magistratum *or* munus deponere *or* abdicare. — *One that has surrendered*, dedititius.

Surrender, deditio; traditio; resignatio.—*The surrender of a town, castle, &c.*, oppidi, arcis, *etc.* deditio. — *He treated about the surrender of the castle*, de dedendâ arce transegit.

Surrendering, deditio, restitutio, abdicatio.

SURREPTITIOUS, furtivus, subrepticius.

Surreptitiously, furtim, clam, clanculum, secreto.

SURROGATE, vicarius. See *Deputy*, *Delegate*.

SURROUND (*encompass*), circumdo; circumsto, circumsisto, circumfundo; cingo, amplector, circumplector, circumvenio, circumvallo. — *Surrounded*, circumdatus, circumfusus, circumplexus, clausus.

Surrounding, circuitio, circuitus, amplexus.

SURVEY (*take a view of*), *v.* lustro, collustro, inspecto, inspicio, circumspicio; circumviso; contueor; oculis lustrare *or* permetiri. — *To survey* (*measure*), metior, demetior, dimetior, permetior. — *To survey* (*oversee*), curo, procuro; recognosco.

Survey (*a viewing*), lustratio, inspectio; conspectus: (*a measuring*), metatio, dimensio. — *To make a survey or draught of land or houses*, agrorum *or* domuum formam lineis describere *or* metiri.

Surveyor (*viewer*), inspector: (*measurer*), mensor, metator, decempedator: (*overseer*), curator, procurator: (*architect*), architectus, architecton. — *of the king's works*, operum regiorum curator. — *of the highways*, viarum publicarum curator.

Surveyorship, metatoris *or* curatoris munus.

SURVIVE, superstitem esse, supersum, supervivo. — *In case they should survive us*, si superstites fuerint. — *My name will survive after my death*, me exstincto fama superstes erit (*poet.*). — *A work that will survive after my death*, post mea mansurum fata superstes opus (*poet.*).

Survivor, superstes.

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (*with genit.*), aptus, idoneus, (*with dat.*), mobilis ad aliquid, ad aliquid natus factusque, in quem aliquid cadit; aliquid facile sentiens, facile suscipiens; mollis; tener.— *A wise man's mind is susceptible of grief*, cadit in sapientem animi dolor.— *Young men's minds are easily susceptible of bad impressions*, juniorum animi malâ disciplinâ facile depravantur.

Susceptibility, animi *or* naturæ mollitia; sentiendi vis.

SUSPECT (*have suspicion of*), suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; destino, *Liv.*; suspicionem habere; suspicione duci, moveri, commoveri; aliquid *or* aliquem suspectum habere. — *I suspect every thing*, omnia mihi suspecta sunt. — *How came you to suspect any such thing?* qui tibi incidit suspicio? — *He was suspected to be guilty of that crime*, istius sceleris suspicionem habuit. — *You have a suspicion of him, though he has given you no just cause for it*, tibi in suspicionem nullo suo delicto venit; immerentem suspicaris. — *To make a person suspected by one*, aliquem alicui in suspicionem ducere. — *Suspected*, suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens. — *unjustly*, falsâ suspicione *or* famâ suspectus. — *Easily suspecting*, *Suspectful*, suspicax, suspiciosus. —— ‖ See *Suspicion*.

Suspecting, suspicio.

SUSPEND (*hang*), suspendere alicui rei, in *or* de re. — *To suspend or defer*, suspendo, differo. — *To suspend one's judgment or assent*, judicium *or* assensum cohibere, a judicio de re aliquâ faciendo se sustinere. — *To suspend one from an office*, aliquem ab administratione sui muneris ad tempus removere; alicui sui muneris administrationem ad tempus interdicere. — *Suspending*, suspendens, procrastinans.

Suspense (*doubt*), dubitatio, hæsitatio; scrupulus. — *To be in suspense*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito; hæreo, animo pendere, huc illuc inclinare. — *A person in suspense*, homo dubius, suspensus, consilii incertus, animi dubius *or* hærens. — *A thing in suspense*, res incerta, dubia, suspensa. — *To keep one in suspense*, animum alicui suspendere; aliquem suspensum tenere *or* detinere. — *Not to keep you any longer in suspense*, ne diutius pendeas; ne diu suspensa exspectatio tua teneatur. — *To put one out of suspense*, alicui scrupulum eximere; dubitatione *or* metu aliquem liberare.

Suspension *from an office*, muneris administrandi interdictio. — *A suspension of arms*, induciæ, *pl.*

SUSPICION, suspicio; diffidentia. — *That he might avoid giving occasion for suspicion*, avertendæ suspicionis causâ. — *To entertain a suspicion of one*, alicui minime credere; alicujus fidem suspectam habere. — *To fall under suspicion*, in suspicionem cadere, venire, vocari.

Suspicious (*distrustful*), suspiciosus, suspicax: (*suspected*), suspectus, in suspicionem adductus, cadens, incidens, veniens.

Suspiciously, suspiciose.

SUSTAIN (*prop or defend*), sustento, sustineo, fulcio; defendo, tueor: (*support, nourish*), alo, sustento, foveo. — *He sustained this family*, hanc familiam sustentabat. — *To sustain or support himself* (*prolong his existence*), se detinere, *Tac.* — *To sustain* (*bear or suffer*), sustineo, fero, perfero; tolero, patior, perpetior. — *He by himself sustained the assault of his enemies*, impetum hostium solus sustinuit. — *To sustain a loss*, damno affici; detrimentum accipere; jacturam facere.

Sustainable, quod sustineri *or* defendi potest.

Sustainer. See *Sufferer*.

Sustaining, sustentatio, defensio.

Sustenance (*food*), alimentum, victus; cibus; nutrimentum; pabulum.

SUTLER (*victualler in a camp*), caupo *or* institor castrensis; lixa.

SUTURE (*seam*), sutura.

SWAB, scopa lanea.

Swabber, nauta cui purgandæ navis cura commissa est.

SWADDLE (*swathe*), fasciis involvere, cunabulis colligare.

Swaddle, *s.* involucrum.

Swaddling-bands, incunabula, fasciæ.

SWAG *down*, propendeo, præpondero.— *To swag one's arms backward and forward*, brachia jactare. — *A swag belly*, ventriosus, ventrosus, ventricosus.

SWAGGER (*boast*), glorior, jacto, ostento. See *Boast*.

Swaggerer, gloriosus; jactator.

Swaggering, *s.* gloriatio, jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio; jactantia.

SWAIN (*clown*), colonus; rusticus; agrestis.

SWALLOW, *s.* hirundo. — *One swallow makes no summer*, una hirundo non facit ver.

SWALLOW, *v.* sorbeo, absorbeo, exsorbeo; haurio, exhaurio. — *To swallow up greedily*, voro, devoro, ingurgito; demergere in alvum (*poet.*). — *To swallow or eat one's words* (*recant*), dicta retractare, sententiam mutare.

Swallowing *down*, haustus.

SWAMP, palus.

Swampy, paluster (*poet.* paludosus).

SWAN, cycnus, olor. — *Of a swan*, cycneus, olorinus.

SWAP, muto, commuto. See *Swop*.

SWARD, agri graminosi superficies; gramen; herba.

SWARM (*great number*), multitudo, magnus numerus; nubes. — *of bees*, apium examen. — *of people*, turba, turba confertissima, hominum magnus concursus, magna vis hominum. — *By swarms or in great numbers*, turmatim; magno numero.

To Swarm (*as bees*), examino; examina condere. — *To swarm or come together in great numbers*, confluo. — *A city swarming with people*, urbs populo frequens *or* plurimis incolis frequentata.

SWART, SWARTHY, fuscus, infuscus, nigricans, nigellus, subniger, aquilus; qui est adustioris coloris. — *To grow swarthy*, infuscor, nigresco, nigreflo.

To Swart, infusco, denigro.

Swarthily, nigricantis instar.

Swarthiness, nigror.

SWATH, striga.

SWATHE, fasciis involvere. See *Swaddle*.

Swathe, *s.* fascia.

SWAY (*rule or govern*), *v.* impero, imperium habere in; rego, rerum potitum esse; rebus præesse; res administrare; guberno; moderor; dominor. — *To sway with one*, apud aliquem plurimum posse *or* valere. — *Reason shall sway with me more than the opinion of the vulgar*, plus apud me ratio valebit, quam vulgi opinio. — *To sway the sceptre or have the chief government of a kingdom*, summam rerum administrare, regnum gubernare, imperium regere; rerum potitum esse; regno præesse. — *To be swayed by another*, alicujus consiliis regi *or* gubernari; alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradere. —— ‖ See *Command*, *Rule*.

Sway (*rule or government*), *s.* imperium; potestas; ditio; principatus; dominatio, -us; regnum; rerum administratio; dominium. — *He bore the sway in the family*, ille rem familiarem administrabat. — *When I bore a great sway in the senate*, cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, *Cic.* — *To bear or hold sway* (*fig.*), dominor; vigeo; percrebuisse, increbuisse.

Swaying, gubernatio, rerum administratio.

SWEAL (*as a lighted candle*), inæqualiter eliquescere.

SWEAR, juro; jusjurandum jurare *or* dare, jurejurando se obstringere, astringere, obligare; sacramentum dicere (*the oath of fidelity*). — *To swear against a thing or deny it by an oath*, abjuro, ejuro. — *To swear allegiance to one*, jurare in verba alicujus; sacramentum dicere alicui (*esp. of soldiers*). — *To swear falsely*, pejero, perjuro; falsum jurare (*through ignorance*). — *To swear a great oath*, magnum jurare juramentum. — *To swear solemnly*, sanctissime, persancte jurare; per omnes deos jurare; cœlum et terram adjurare; Deum immortalem testem interponere. — *To swear in a set form of words*, in certa verba jurare; ut præceptum est, jurare. — *To swear with a mental reservation*, linguâ tantum jurare, mentem injuratam gerere. — *To swear one or put him to his oath*, jusjurandum ab aliquo exigere; ad jusjurandum aliquem adigere. — *To swear one to secrecy*, aliquem taciturnitatis sacramento astringere. — *To swear or take an oath to keep the laws*, in leges jurare. — *To swear profanely*, temere ac sæpe jurare. — *To swear at and curse bitterly*, alicui male precari *or* imprecari; aliquem exsecrari; diras alicui imprecari.

Sworn, juratus; jurejurando astrictus. — *A sworn judge*, judex juratus. — *foe*, inimicus (*or* hostis) capitalis *or* acerrimus.

Swearer, jurator; qui jurat. — *A false swearer*, perjurus, jurator falsus. — *A profane swearer*, homo temere ac sæpe jurans.

Swearing *or taking of an oath*, jurisjurandi interpositio.

SWEAT, sudor. — *A breathing sweat*, sudor parvus *or* remissus.

To Sweat, sudo, desudo, exsudo; sudorem emittere. — *He sweated and toiled about that affair*, in illâ re desudavit et elaboravit. — *To sweat all over or run all down with sweat*, multo sudore manare, sudore madere *or* diffluere; circumsudo. — *To cause to sweat*, sudorem ciere, elicere, facere, movere. — *Causing or procuring sweat*, sudorem ciens. — *To drop with sweat*, sudore defluere; sudorem guttatim mittere. — *To sweat blood*, sanguine *or* sanguinem sudare. —*Sweated out*, exsudatus.

Sweater, sudator, sudatrix.

Sweating, sudatio. — *A sweating-place*, sudatorium. — *Of sweating*, sudatorius.

Sweaty, sudans; laboriosus.

SWEEP, verro, converro, deverro, everro; scopis purgare. — *a room*, conclave *or* cubiculum verrere. — *To sweep away or carry off*, aufero, diripio, converro. — *To sweep clean or plunder*, everro, diripio. — *Swept*, versus, conversus. — *To sweep a chimney*, fumarium detergere *or* purgare. — *To sweep before*, præverro.

Sweeper, qui scopis verrit. — *A chimney-sweeper*, qui caminos detergit.

Sweeping, purgatio scopis facta. —— ¶ *Sweepings*, purgamenta; quisquiliæ.

SWEET (*pleasant to the taste or smell*), dulcis, suavis, jucundus, gratus: (*not smelling ill*), minime fœtens, malum *or* fœtum odorem non habens: (*pretty; fair*), bellus, concinnus, scitus, scitulus; venustus; amœnus (*of places*): (*lovely, pleasing*), suavis, dulcis, moribus suavissimis: (*dear*), carus, dilectus: (*kind, friendly, good-natured, affable*), benignus, humanus, comis, affabilis, blandus, summâ humanitate præditus; mansuetus, lenis, placabilis. — *A sweet breath*, halitus suaviter olens. — *A sweet or pleasant look*, aspectus lætus, frons hilaris. — *A sweet babe is born to Pamphilus*, scitus puer natus est Pamphilo. — *Sweet of speech*, suaviloquens, suaviloquus (*poet.*); blandus (*flattering, caressing*). — *Somewhat sweet, Sweetish*, subdulcis, dulciculus. — *Very sweet or luscious*, perdulcis, persuavis, perjucundus, jucundissimus, suavissimus, gratissimus. — *Sweet as honey*, melleus, mellitus. — *The sweet-bread*, *say* vituli pancreas. — *A sweet-ball*, pastillus. — *A woman's sweet-heart*, amatus, dilectus. — *A man's sweet-heart*, dilecta; deliciæ. — *A sweet-lips*, gulosus; ligurritor. —*Sweetmeats*, bellaria, cuppediæ, tragemata; salgama (*conserves*). — *Sweet-scented*, bene olens (odorus *and* odorifer *are poet.*), jucundi *or* suavis odoris, fragrans; odoratus (*perfumed*). — *To grow sweet*, dulcesco, mitesco. — *To be sweet upon a person*, alicui adulari, assentari, palpare; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire.

To Sweeten (*make sweet*), dulcem facere. — *with honey, sugar*, &c., melle, saccharo, *etc.* condire, commiscere, temperare. — *To sweeten* (*alleviate or pacify*), placo, mitigo, mulceo; levo, lenio, sedo. —*To sweeten or season*, condio.

Sweetener (*wheedler*), delinitor, assentator.

Sweetening, *s.* conditura: (*alleviating, pacifying*), levatio; placatio, sedatio; pacis conciliatio.

Sweetish, dulciculus, subdulcis.

Sweetly (*pleasantly*), dulce, dulciter, suaviter, blande, jucunde, grate: (*gently, smoothly*), leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide, sedate, tranquille. — *To live sweetly*, jucunde, quiete, otiose, placide, tranquille vivere; vitam jucundam *or* negotiis curisque vacuam agere.

Sweetness, dulcedo, suavitas; dulcitudo; jucunditas; amœnitas; venustas. —*of smell*, odoris suavitas. —*of speech*, suaviloquentia, verborum blanditiæ, lenocinia, illecebræ, orationis dulcedo. — *of temper or manners*, affabilitas, comitas, humanitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, mores suavissimi.

SWELL *up*, *v. n.* tumeo, turgeo; turgesco, intumesco. — *To make to swell*, inflo, tumefacio. — *To swell or grow out in length or breadth*, cresco, accresco, excresco; augeor, amplificor. — *To swell or bump out*, emineo, promineo; exsto. — *Swelled, swollen*, inflatus, tumidus, turgidus, tumefactus, sufflatus. — *Somewhat swelled or swollen*, turgidulus.

Swelling, *adj.* (*bombastic, inflated*), tumidus, turgidus, inflatus.

Swelling, *s.* inflatio: tumor. — *A swelling in the throat*, struma. — *A swelling with billows*, æquoris asperitas *or* tumor.

SWELTER *with heat*, calore *or* æstu pæne suffocari.

Sweltering *hot*, æstu *or* calore pæne suffocatus.

SWERVE (*go*) *from*, erro, aberro; declino, deflecto. — *Swerving from*, devius; a rectâ viâ declinans *or* deflectens.

Swerving *from*, declinatio, deflexus.

SWIFT, celer, velox, pernix; citus; properus; agilis. — *As swift as an arrow from a bow*, volucri sagittâ citius. — *Very swift*, perceler, prævelox; prærapidus. —*Swift of foot*, pedibus celer; pernix; celeripes and alipes *are poet.* — *To go a swift pace*, accelerato, incitato *or* pleno gradu incedere. — *Swifter*, velocior, ocior.

Swift (*bird*), apus.

Swiftly, celeriter, cito, propere, perniciter, velociter; cursim. — *Somewhat more swiftly*, celeriuscule.

Swiftness, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas, agilitas.

SWILL (*drink greedily*), sorbeo, absorbeo; ebibo, ingurgito, avide haurire: (*rinse*), lavo, abluo, eluo.

Swill *or hog-wash*, colluvies, colluvio, aqua furfurea ad porcos pascendos.

Swiller (*great drinker*), homo ebriosus.

Swilling, potatio; vinolentia.

SWIM, no, nato; ab aquâ sustineri. — *You shall swim by yourself*, nabis sine cortice. — *To swim against the stream or tide*, adversis undis obniti; brachia contra torrentem dirigere, contra aquam nando meare; adverso flumine navigare. — *To swim with the stream or tide*, secundo flumine ferri, vehi *or* navigare; pronâ ferri aquâ. — *To swim or float at the top*, supernato. — *To swim away*, abnato. — *To swim back*, reno. — *To swim before or by*, prænato. — *To swim in*, inno, innato. — *He swam in or upon the water*, aquæ innabat. — *They swam in the river*, flumini innatabant. — *To swim out*, eno, enato. — *To swim over*, transno, trano, tranato. — *To swim to*, adno, adnato. — *To swim upon*, supernato. — *To swim under water*, subnato. — *The floors swam with wine*, pavimenta natabant vino.

Swimmer, natator, nans; nandi peritus.

Swimming, natatio. — *He delights very much in swimming*, natandi est studiosissimus. — *Legs fit for swimming*, apta natando crura. — *The swimming of the head*, vertigo.

Swimmingly (*with good success*), prospere; bono, secundo *or* multo successu; bonis avibus.

SWINDLE *a man out of money*, aliquem circumducere *or* emungere argento.

Swindler, fraudator, circumscriptor.

SWINE, sus; porcus. — *A little swine*, porculus, porcellus. — *Wild swine*, sues silvestres. — *Of swine*, suillus, porcinus. — *Relating to swine*, suarius. — *A swine-herd*, subulcus, suarius. — *Swine's sty*, hara, suile. — *Swine's dung*, sucerda *or* succerda. — *Swine-like*, suis more.

Swinish (*filthy*), spurcus.

SWING *himself*, se *or* corpus suum agitare, jactare, librare. — *To swing about*, roto, circumago, circumverto. — *To swing* (*brandish or cast with violent swinging*), libro, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To swing* (*hang*). See *Hang*. — *Swinging or hanging*, pendulus.

Swing (*to swing with*), *s.* funiculus quo se quis jactat; oscillum. — *I let him take his swing*, sivi animum ut expleret

suum, *Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 17. — *A swing or jerk*, impetus.
Swinging (*poising*), libratio. — *A swinging* (*n.*) *In a swing*, oscillatio. — *A swinging* (*wheeling*) *about*, rotatio.
SWINGE (*whip*), flagello, verbero; verberibus cædere *or* contundere. — *Swinged about*, rotatus, libratus, contortus.
Swinging (*very large*), ingens.
Swingingly, valde, vehementer.
Swingle-staff, malleus stuparius.
SWINK, valde laboro. — *Swinked*, labore fatigatus.
SWITCH (*rod*), virga; vimen.
SWIVEL (*whirl*), *say* verticillus.
SWOON, *v.* animus me relinquit, animo linquor, anima deficit. — *Fallen into a swoon*, collapsus. — *To recover from a swoon*, linquentem animum revocare.
Swoon, Swooning, subita (animæ) defectio.
SWOOP, impetus.
SWOP (*or truck*) *one thing for another*, aliquid aliquâ re commutare *or* permutare.
SWORD, gladius; ensis; spatha; acinaces (*sabre*): ferrum (as we say *steel.*) — *As good at the pen as the sword*, nec in armis præstantior, quam in togâ. — *A little sword*, gladiolus, ensiculus. — *A fighting-sword*, gladius pugnatorius. — *A back-sword*, machæra. — *Two-edged*, bipennis. — *Pointless*, gladius obtusus. — *To draw or unsheathe a sword*, gladium stringere, destringere, (e vaginâ) educere; gladium nudare (*poet.*): — *hastily*, e vaginâ eripere *or* proripere. — *upon one*, in aliquem. — *To put up or sheathe a sword*, gladium in vaginam recondere. — *A naked or drawn sword*, gladius strictus *or* destrictus; ensis nudus, nudatus, evaginatus. — *He ran after him with a drawn sword*, illum stricto gladio insecutus est. — *To stick, stab, or run one through with a sword*, aliquem gladio trajicere *or* transfigere; in pectus alicujus gladium infigere *or* condere. — *To wear a sword*, gladio *or* ferro succinctum esse. — *To put one to the sword*, gladio *or* ense aliquem occidere, interficere, interimere. — *To put all to the sword*, ad internecionem cædere, occisione occidere, ad unum omnes gladio interficere, occidere, interimere, delere. — *The hilt of a sword*, gladii capulus. — *A sword-bearer*, ensifer, ensiger, (*poet.*). — *A sword-player*, gladiator. — *Of a sword-player*, gladiatorius. — *Sword-playing or fighting for a prize*, gladiatura, gladiatoria pugna, gladiatorum certamen.
SWORN. See *Swear*.
SYCOPHANT, delator; sycophanta; adulator, assentator, palpator. — *To play the sycophant*, adulor, assentor, palpo; aliquem blandis verbis permulcere; alicujus auribus subservire; sycophantor.
SYLLABLE, syllaba. — *By syllables*, syllabatim. — *Of one syllable*, unam syllabam habens, monosyllabus. — *Of two*, disyllabus, duas syllabas habens. — *Of three*, tres syllabas habens, trisyllabus. — *Of four*, quatuor syllabas habens. — *Of eleven*, hendecasyllabus.
Syllabic, Syllabical, *by* syllabarum; ad syllabas pertinens; *say also* syllabicus.
SYLLOGISM, ratiocinatio, rationis conclusio, syllogismus.
Syllogistical, syllogisticus.
Syllogistically, per modum syllogismi.
To Syllogize, ratiocinor, per syllogismos disceptare *or* argumentari.
SYLVAN (*of or belonging to woods*), silvester.
SYMBOL, symbolum.
Symbolical, symbolicus.
Symbolically, symbolice; operte (*obscurely*).
To Symbolize (*denote by some symbol*), per symbolum aliquid indicare, significare, denotare: (*concur or agree with*), consentio, convenio; congruo, quadro.
Symbolizing, Symbolization, per symbola indicatio, notatio, significatio.
SYMMETRY, partium congruentia, convenientia, æquitas *or* consensus; symmetria.
Symmetrical, æqualis et congruens; æquabilis; symmetros.
Symmetrically, proportione; æqualiter; congruenter.
SYMPATHY (*fellow-feeling*), societas doloris; humanitas; misericordia (*pity*): (*the natural agreement of things*), naturæ *or* rerum naturalium cognatio, concentus, consensus, convenientia.
Sympathetically, mutuo affectu.
To Sympathize, unâ dolere *or* gaudere; misericordiâ moveri, commoveri, affici; sortem *or* vicem alicujus intime dolere *or* miserescere. — *Sympathizing with*, sortem alicujus ex animo dolens.
SYMPHONY (*agreement in sounds*), sonorum concentus; symphonia.
Symphonous, modulatus, harmonicus.
SYMPTOM (*sign or token*), indicium, index. — *The symptoms of a disease*, alicujus morbi propriæ notæ.
Symptomatic, *say* symptomaticus. — *These things are symptomatic of a disease*, hæ notæ alicujus morbi propriæ sunt.
SYNAGOGUE, synagoga (*eccl.*).
SYNCOPE, syncope *or* -a.
SYNOD, conventus.
SYNONYM, vocabulum idem declarans *or* significans.
Synonymous, idem declarans *or* significans.
SYNOPSIS (*summary view of things together*), conspectus, synopsis.
SYNTAX (*construction in grammar*), orationis constructio, verborum structura; syntaxis.
SYRINGE, sipho, siphunculus.
To Syringe, per siphonem injicere.
SYRUP, *say* syrupus.
SYSTEM, disciplina; ratio, ars; artificium; ordo (*order*): corpus (*the body*).
Systematic, ad artem redactus; ad rationem revocatus; perpetuis præceptis ordinatus; ad regulam directus; viâ et ratione factus.
Systematically, ad regulam; viâ et ratione; ordine.

T.

TABERNACLE, tabernaculum, tentorium.
TABLE (*for eating upon and other uses*), mensa: (*board, tablet*, &c.), tabula; lamina (*thin slab or plate*). — *A table or index*, index. — *The multiplication table*, tabula Pythagorica. — *Tables or tablets of several leaves, to write upon*, tabellæ, pugillares. — *A table*, i. e. *fare*, victus. *A table well furnished*, mensa laute instructa, cœna recta, lauta, magnifica, opipara, dapalis, dubia; victus lautus et elegans. — *A slender table*, victus tenuis, parsimonia in victu, paullum opsonii; cœna Cynica, feralis *or* ambulatoria. — *To lay the table*, mensam sternere. — *To sit at table*, mensæ assidēre *or* (*in the Roman way*) accubare. — *To furnish a table richly*, mensam epulis conquisitissimis onerare. — *To wait at table*, mensæ astare. — *A table-cloth*, linteum mensæ superinjiciendum *or* superinjectum. — *Table-discourse*, sermo inter cœnam habitus; fabulæ convivales. — *A gaming-table*, mensa lusoria. — *The tables are turned*, status *or* facies rerum mutatur. — *Tables or a pair of tables to play at dice with*, abacus tesserarius. — *The play at tables*, ludus duodecim scriptorum. — *A table man*, calculus. — *To play at tables*, duodecim scriptis ludere.
Tabler, convictor quotidianus.
Tabling (*living together at one table*), convictus.
TABOUR, TABRET, tympanum minus.
TACIT (*silent, not expressed*), tacitus. — *A tacit assent or acknowledgment*, assensio tacita, assensus tacitus.
Tacitly, tacite.
Taciturnity, taciturnitas.
TACK (*join*) *together*, assuo, consuo; compingo, conjungo, connecto. — *To tack up*, affigo. —— ¶ *To tack a ship*, navem flectere. — *To tack about* (*as a ship*), cursum obliquare *or* invertere; obliquare sinus in ventum: (*fig. alter one's measures*), consilia mutare; in aliam factionem discedere.
TACKLE, TACKLING, instrumentum. — *for ships*, navium armamenta. — *Kitchen tackle*, instrumenta culinaria. — *To look well to one's tackling*, i. e. *be careful of one's affairs*, rebus suis recte prospicere, providere, consulere. — *To stand to one's tackling*, in aliquid diligenter incumbere; gnaviter, fortiter, strenue aliquid defendere.
TACTICS, res militaris.
TACTILE, tactilis.
Taction, tactio.
TADPOLE, gyrinus.
TAG *or point of a lace or string*, ligulæ bracteola. —— ¶ *Tag, rag and bobtail*, fæx populi, sentina civitatis.
To Tag *a lace*, ligulæ bracteolam inserere. —— ¶ *To tag after or follow a person*, aliquem pone sequi.
TAIL, cauda. — *To wag the tail*, ceveo. — *The tail of a garment*, vestis ima. — *The tail or hindermost part*, extrema *or* postrema pars. — *The plough tail*, stiva.
Tailed, caudam habens, caudâ instructus.
TAILLAGE, tributum viritim exactum, vectigal, portorium.
TAILOR, sartor, vestificus.
TAINT (*corrupt*), *v.* inficio, corrumpo; vitio. — *To taint, be tainted or corrupted*, putresco. — *Tainted*, infectus, illitus, imbutus, corruptus, vitiatus, putridus, subrancidus, fœtens.
Taint, *s.* (*infection, corruption*), contagio; corruptio; putredo: (*blemish*), macula, labes, vitium.
Taintless, purus, contagionis expers.
TAKE, sumo, capio; accipio; recipio. — *To take poison*, venenum sumere. — *food*, cibum capere, sumere. — *To take a city*, oppidum *or* urbem capere, expugnare (*storm it*). *What course shall I take now?* quid nunc consilii capiam? — *What way shall I take?* quam viam insistam? — *He takes bad courses*, in flagitia se ingurgitat. — *To take time to consider things*, ad res considerandas tempus adhibere. — *His word may be taken*, verbis inest fides. — *There is care enough taken*, satis provisum est. — *To take order or care for*, curo, video, provideo; consulo. prospicio. (See *Care*.) — *They were taken* (*caught*) *by a sudden shower*, subito imbre oppressi sunt. — *To take coach*, se in currum conferre. — *To take or hire a coach, house*, &c., currum, domum, *etc.* certâ *or* pactâ mercede conducere. — *To take cognizance of*, judico; cognosco; perpendo; ad examen revocare. — *To take the height of a place*, altitudinem loci explorare *or* metiri. — *To take the upper hand of one*, dextrum alicui latus claudere; loco superiori *or* potiori ambulare *or* sedere. — *To take or apprehend a person*, aliquem apprehendere, comprehendere, capere; manum alicui injicere. — *To take about*, amplector, complector. — *He, taking me about the neck, and kissing me, bade me not weep*, ille me amplexus, atque osculans, flere prohibebat. — *To take one about the waist*, aliquem medium arripere. — *To take after or imitate*, imitor; æmulor. — *He takes after his uncle in vicious courses*, avunculum imitando vitam vitiosam degit. — *To take after or be like another*, alicujus *or* alicui similem esse; facie alicujus similem esse, os vultumque alicujus referre; mores alicujus referre. — *To take after one's father*, patrisso. — *To take aside*, sevoco, seduco. — *I will take him aside*, hominem solum seducam. — *To take*

asunder or to pieces, sejungo, disjungo, dissolvo, separo. — *To take away*, tollo, aufero; demo, eximo; abripio, deripio. — *The cloth is taken away*, sublatum est convivium. — *If you take away one letter*, si unam literam moveris. — *To take away by force*, abripio, deripio; avello; vi auferre. — *To take away slyly*, surripio, clanculum subducere, furtim auferre. — *To take back again*, resumo; repeto. (See also *Retract.*) — *To take before*, præsumo, anticipo, præoccupo. — *To take by the hand*, aliquem manu prehendere. — *To take one another by the hand*, dextras conjungere. — *The enemies take each other by the collar*, hostis hostem complectitur. — *To take down a thing from a place*, aliquid ex aliquo loco detrahere *or* demere. — *To take or pull down a house or building*, domum *or* ædificium diruere, dejicere, demoliri. — *To take down* (*tame or subdue*), domo, freno, refreno, coërceo, mansuefacio. — *To take down a swelling*, minuere aliquid ex tumore, *Cels.* — *To take or turn down a road or street*, in viam *or* vicum deflectere. — *To take down in writing*, aliquid scripto *or* literis mandare *or* consignare; aliquid scribere, conscribere; aliquid in commentarios referre. — *To take for granted*, sumo, pono. — *How can you take this for granted?* unde datum sumis? — *What will you take for it?* quanti indicas? — *To take for*, i. e. *think, consider*. See a following paragraph. — *To take from*, aufero, abripio. — *To take a sword from one or out of one's hands*, gladium e manibus alicujus extorquere. — *To take from or diminish*, minuo, deminuo; elevo. — *To take one in* (*admit*), admitto; (*harbor, lodge*), hospitio accipere *or* excipere. — *To take one in* (*cheat him*), aliquem fraudare, defraudare, decipere, fallere, circumvenire, circumducere; alicui imponere, dolos nectere *or* fabricare; dolis aliquem fallere *or* ductare. — *To take one in a criminal action*, aliquem in delicto, in flagitio *or* in scelere manifesto deprehendere. — *To take one in a lie*, mendacii aliquem convincere. — *To take a person into his house*, aliquem domum ad se admittere. — *To take one into his bed*, aliquem lecto excipere. — *To take into partnership*, aliquem in societatem assumere. — *To take off or away*, tollo, aufero; demo. — *To take or draw one off from an affair*, aliquem a re aliquâ avocare, abstrahere, retrahere. — *He endeavors to take me off from executing that project*, operam dat ut me a proposito abstrahat. — *To take or buy off*, emo. — *To take off or free one from trouble*, levo, allevo, relevo, sublevo; lenio; levamento *or* levationi esse; levationem afferre. — *You take my cares off my hands*, me curâ levatis. — *To take on or be grieved*, doleo, mæreo; acerbe, ægre, moleste, graviter aliquid ferre; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ *or* sollicitudine affici. — *To take out*, eximo, excipio. — *To take out spots*, maculas tollere *or* eluere. — *To take or choose out*, eligo, seligo, excerpo. — *To take out* (*except*), excipio, eximo; excludo. — *To take to flight*, se in fugam dare; terga vertere. — *He took or retreated to the next hill*, in proximum collem se recepit. — *To take unto him*, sibi asciscere. — *Taken unto*, assumptus, ascitus. — *To take up*, tollo. — *To take or snatch up hastily*, corripio. — *He took up money at interest*, pecuniam fenore accepit. — *He took up his quarters there a great while*, diu ibi commoratus est. — *He took up the ambassadors sharply*, legatos graviter increpuit. — *Taken up or employed about*, occupatus; negotiis distentus. (See *Busy.*) — *To take up or be reclaimed*, mores corrigere; ad bonam frugem redire. — *To take upon him*, audeo; sibi sumere *or* assumere. — *He takes upon him to be a philosopher*, philosophum se dicit. — *You have taken upon you a difficult task*, duram cepisti provinciam. — *I will take upon me the blame you are afraid of*, istam culpam, quam vereris, ego præstabo *or* in me recipiam. — *Taking upon himself*, ad se recipiens. —— ¶ *To take or catch.* (See *Catch.*) — *Taken in a snare*, illaqueatus, irretitus, reti captus *or* inclusus. —— ¶ *To take a thing or understand it*, intelligere rem. —— ¶ *To take a thing kindly*, aliquid benigne accipere *or* in beneficii loco habere. — *as a favor*, aliquid in beneficii loco ponere *or* numerare. — *He took these things mighty impatiently*, hæc durius accepit. — *To take ill, grievously or heinously*, stomachor, indignor; ægre, graviter, moleste *or* iniquo animo ferre. — *To take in a good or bad sense*, aliquid in bonam aut malam partem accipere. — *Take it in what sense you please, I care not*, quam in partem accipias, minus laboro. — *He took it in a different sense from what it was spoken in*, in alteram partem, ac dictum sit, accepit. — *I would have you take it in the sense I speak it*, velim sic hoc accipias, ut a me dicitur. — *To take for or think*, existimo, arbitror, puto; duco, credo. — *Whom do you take me for?* quem me esse putas? — *He is not the man you take him for*, non is est qui videtur. — *Do you take me for such a fool?* adeone me delirare censes? — *As I take it*, ut ego quidem arbitror, meâ quidem sententiâ; in eâ sum sententiâ; ita existimo. — *To take one thing for another*, in aliqua re errare, falli, decipi. —— ¶ *You will be taken with the novelty of it*, novitate movebere facti. — *Taken or pleased with*, aliquâ re delectatus *or* oblectatus. — *Because he was taken with the conversation of Agrippina*, cum Agrippinæ consuetudine teneretur, *Suet.* —— ¶ *To take* (*succeed*), prospere cedere, succedere, evenire. — *That comedy takes very well*, comœdia ista spectatoribus est gratissima *or* plures ad se spectandi gratiâ allicit. — *His books take very well*, libri ejus doctis valde placent *or* plurimos emptores reperiunt. — *This will by no means take with me*, istud mihi nequaquam gratum erit *or* neutiquam placebit.

Taker *away*, raptor, direptor; spoliator.

Taking, acceptio, assumptio. — *I am in an ill taking*, male mihi est. — *A taking of advice*, deliberatio. — *A taking away*, direptio, spoliatio, ademptio. — *A taking before*, anticipatio, præoccupatio. — *A taking hold of*, prehensio. — *A taking to*, assumptio. — *A taking work by the great*, operis redemptio.

TALE, fabula, narratio. — *He begins his tale*, fabulam inceptat. — *These are idle tales*, logi *or* meræ nugæ sunt. — *One tale is good till another be told*, audi utramque partem. — *A false tale*, commentum; ficta fabula. — *A flattering tale*, assentatiuncula. — *A tale of a tub*, anilis fabula, Siculæ gerræ. — *He tells the tale of a tub*, narrat id quod nec ad cœlum nec ad terram pertinet. — *To tell a tale or tales*, fabulam narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare, repetere. — *To tell a tale or falsehood of one*, in aliquem mentiri. — *A tale-bearer or tell-tale*, susurro. — *A teller of merry tales*, congerro; homo facundus *or* festivus. —— ¶ *The tale of money, sheep, &c.*, numerus; recensio.

TALENT (*as a weight and denomination of money*), talentum. —— ¶ *Talent, Talents* (*endowment or parts*), ingenium; virtus; dotes; facultas. — *Of good talents*, ingeniosus. — *great*, peringeniosus. — *A talent for speaking*, facultas dicendi. — *at writing*, ingenium et virtus in scribendo.

Talented, ingeniosus; peringeniosus; eximii ingenii, magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, imaguncula magica.

TALK, *v.* colloquor, confabulor, sermocinor, verba cædere, sermonem cum aliquo habere *or* conferre; discepto; dissero. — *You may as well talk to the wall*, verba fiunt mortuo. — *You talk like a fool*, ineptis. — *Talk of the devil and he will appear*, lupus in fabulâ. — *I talk of chalk and you of cheese*, ego de alliis loquor, tu de cepis respondes. — *Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow*, non omnes, qui citharam tenent, sunt citharœdi. — *To talk at random*, effutio. — *To talk backwards and forwards*, perplexe loqui, *Ter.* — *To talk of abroad*, vulgo, divulgo, promulgo; in vulgus dare *or* edere. — *It was commonly talked of*, in fabulis fuit. — *He will be talked of when he is dead*, sempiterno nominabitur. — *Having talked*, locutus, confabulatus. — *To talk idly*, nugas dicere; quicquid in buccam venerit, temere effutire. — *To talk softly*, musso, mussito, susurro. — *To talk to one's self*, (ipsum) secum loqui. — *To talk* (*or have some talk*) *with a person*, colloquor, cum aliquo sermocinari, sermonem habere *or* conferre. — *I have a mind to have a little talk with you*, lubet mihi tecum confabulari. — *I will go talk with the man*, conveniam hominem. — *Whilst we are talking together*, dum sermones cædimus. — *To talk to*, alloquor. — *To talk to no purpose*, verba dare in ventos; verba incassum fundere.

Talk (*discourse*), *s.* sermo, sermones, colloquium, sermocinatio; disceptatio; alloquium. — *We are made a town talk*, fabulæ sumus. — *It is the common town talk*, in ore est omni populo. — *Idle talk*, nugæ, fabulæ, gerræ. — *Small talk*, sermo tenuis. — *Common talk*, sermo familiaris *or* quotidianus. — *Foolish talk*, ineptiæ; nugæ; sermo frivolus. — *To fall in talk of*, in narrationem incidere.

Talkative, garrulus, loquax. — *Over-talkative*, impendio loquacior. — *A talkative fellow or one who loves to hear himself talk*, loquaculus; æs Dodonæum.

Talkativeness, garrulitas, loquacitas.

Talker. — *A great talker*, homo loquax, garrulus, multiloquus, verbosus, dicaculus. — *The greatest talkers are not always the greatest doers*, non verbis, sed factis, opus est. — *An idle talker*, gerro.

Talking *together*, colloquium. — *A talking much*, garrulitas, loquacitas; multa verba.

TALK, talcum (L.).

TALL, procerus, celsus, altus, longus. — *A tall gangrel fellow*, longurio.

Tallness, proceritas.

TALLOW, sebum. — *A tallow candle*, candela sebata. — *Of tallow*, sebaceus. — *Full of tallow*, sebosus.

To Tallow *or dip in tallow*, sebo.

TALLY, talea; tessera. — *A little tally*, tesserula.

To Tally (*mark on a tally*), tesseris numerum notare. — *To tally or agree with*, convenio, congruo, quadro.

TALON, unguis. — *A little talon*, unguiculus.

TAME, cicur; mansuetus; placidus, mitis; timidus; iners, frigidus. — *To grow tame*, mansuesco, mansuefio, mitesco. — *Their young by breeding up grow tame*, educati pullideponunt ingeniasilvestria.

To Tame, mansuefacio; domo, edomo, perdomo; frango; freno.

Tamable, domabilis.

Tamely, leniter, mansuete, pacate, placide; frigide, jejune.

Tameness, lenitas, mansuetudo.

Tamer, domitor, domitrix.

Taming, domitura, domitus.

TAMPER *with one*, aliquem *or* animum *or* fidem alicujus sollicitare; tento; in suas partes sollicitare; pecuniâ corrumpere (*bribe*). — *In the mean time he was day and night tampering with the army by some crafty agents*, interea per homines callidos die noctuque exercitum tentabat, *Sall.* — *To tamper with a disease*, imperite curationem morbi tentare. — *Tampered with*, sollicitatus. —— ‖ See *Meddle.*

Tampering *with*, sollicitatio.

TAN *leather*, corium cortice parato inficere, depsere, subigere, macerare; coria conficere. — *To tan* (*make brown*), coloro. — *A tanned face*, vultus coloratus. — *A tan-house*, officina coriaria. — *A tan-pit or vat*, fovea coriis macerandis.

Tan, *s.* cortex coriarius.

Tanner, coriarius.

TANG, sapor vehemens *or* ingratus.

TANGIBLE, tactilis.

TANGLE *or entangle*, implico, impedio, præpedio, irretio.

TANKARD, cantharus operculo instructus.

TANTALIZE, vanâ spe allicere, illicere, perducere, spem miserorum frustrari; offâ ori admotâ deludere. — *Tantalized*, vanâ spe allectus, illectus, productus.

TANTAMOUNT, eandem vim habens, eodem rediens; idem valens.

TAP (*give one a tap*), leviter aliquem tangere *or* percutere. —— ¶ *To tap a vessel.* See *Broach.*

Tap (*blow*), ictus levis. —— ¶ *Tap* (*pipe*),

fistula, sipho: epistomium. — *A tap-house or ale-house*, caupona (cerevisiaria); zythopolium.

Tapster, minister cauponæ cerevisiariæ.

TAPE, vittarum *or* tæniarum genus ex filo lineo contextum.

TAPER, cereus; fax.

Taper, *adj.* conicus; pyramidatus; fastigatus. — *To be taper, To Taper*, in coni figuram assurgere; in modum metæ fastigatum esse, in cacuminis finem desinere.

TAPESTRY, tapes; aulæa, peripetasma. — *To make tapestry*, aulæa, tapetas *or* peripetasmata conficere. — *Wrought tapestry*, aulæa imaginibus pictis ornata. — *To hang with tapestry*, aulæis *or* tapetibus instruere, ornare, adornare. — *A tapestry-maker*, phrygio.

TAR, pix liquida.

To Tar *a thing over*, pice liquidâ aliquid oblinere.

TARDY (*slow*), piger, tardus, lentus. — *To be tardy*, pecco, erro; culpam in se admittere. — *He thinks you to be tardy*, arbitratur, te commeruisse culpam.

Tardily (*slowly*), pigre, tarde, lente.

Tardiness, tarditas, mora.

TARES, vicia.

TARGET, TARGE, scutum, clipeus major. — *A round target*, parma. — *A short target*, ancile, pelta.

Targeteer, scutatus.

TARNISH, *v. a.* obscuro, decoloro, infusco, rubiginem alicui rei obducere. — *To tarnish or be tarnished*, infuscari, obscurari, decolorari; nitorem amittere *or* perdere; obsolesco. — *Beauty is either tarnished by a distemper or entirely defaced by old age*, formæ dignitas aut morbo deflorescit, aut vetustate extinguitur. — *To tarnish one's reputation*, famam alicujus obscurare *or* lædere; existimationi notam turpitudinis aspergere *or* inurere. — *To tarnish or spoil the beauty of a thing*, alicujus rei nitorem obscurare *or* infuscare. — *Tarnished*, obscuratus, infuscatus.

TARPAULING, pannus cannabinus (*or* causia) pice liquidâ illitus (-a); (*a sailor*), merus nauta.

TARRY, moror, commoror; maneo. — *To tarry for*, exspecto; præstolor; opperior. — *Let us not tarry for you*, ne in morâ sis nobis. — *To tarry all night*, pernocto. — *To tarry or lag behind*, tardo, cunctor. — *To make to tarry*, sisto, commoror. — *Having tarried*, moratus, cunctatus.

Tarrier, cunctator, cessator, morator.

Tarrying, mora, cunctatio; hospitium.

Tarrying *for*, exspectatio.

TART (*sharp*), *adj.* acidus, acer, acerbus, austerus. — *To grow tart*, acesco, exacesco. — *To make tart*, acidum reddere. — *Somewhat tart*, acidulus. — *Tart in reflections*, mordax.

Tartly, acerbe, acriter.

Tartness, acor, acerbitas; severitas. — *in reflections*, mordacitas.

TART, *s.* panis dulciarii genus.

TARTAR, *s.* vini arida fæx.

TASK, pensum, opus mandatum *or* præscriptum. — *It is an exceeding hard task*, laboriosius est quam Sibyllæ folia colligere. — *To perform one's task*, pensum absolvere *or* peragere; justam operam reddere. — *To be diligent in performing one's task*, pensum accurare. — *To set a task*, pensum alicui injungere *or* præscribere. — *She set every one his task*, operum laborem partibus æquabat justis. — *To take one to task*, rationem operis ab aliquo exigere; aliquem ad rationem alicujus rei revocare; aliquem verbis castigare.

To Task. See *to set a Task*: (*burthen*), see *Burden*.

Tasking, pensi injunctio.

Task-master, exactor operis.

TASSEL, ornamentum pendulum ex filo *or* serico contextum.

TASTE, *v.* palato percipere; gustatu explorare; gusto. — *To taste of*, de re gustare, degustare aliquid; also *fig.*, *as*, degustare vitam, honorem, gustare suavitatem vitæ. — *To taste beforehand*, prægusto. —— ¶ *To taste* (*savor*), sapio; aliquo sapore esse. — *of a thing*, aliquid sapere, resipere. — *of the cask*, vas sapere. — *To taste bitter*, amaro esse sapore. —— ‖ See *Savor*.

Taste (*sense or faculty of taste*), gustus, gustatus: (*the taste or savor of a thing*), sapor. — *The pleasures of taste*, voluptates quæ gustatu percipiuntur. — *Having a good taste*, jucundo *or* suavi sapore, suavis. — *Having a rank or disagreeable taste*, rancidi *or* ingrati saporis. — *It has a very pleasant taste*, sapit jucundissime. — *Without taste*, nihil sapiens. — *To take a light taste of*, libo, delibo, gusto; primoribus labiis attingere. —— ¶ *A taste for a thing*, sensus *or* gustatus alicujus rei. — *Taste* (*perception of beauty, &c.*), sensus; judicium; intelligentia. — *Good or correct taste*, elegantia; judicium intelligens; sensus pulchritudinis. — (*A man*) *of taste*, elegans; intelligens. — *A man of no taste*, homo sine sensu; homo ineptus, insulsus.

Tasted. — *An excellent well-tasted fish*, piscis egregii saporis.

Tasteless, nihil sapiens: — insulsus, ineptus; inelegans.

Tasteful. (See *Savory*.) —— ¶ *Fig.* elegans; venustus. — *dress*, cultus amœnus.

Taster (*dram-cup*), gustatorium.

Tasting, gustatio, delibatio.

TATTER, *v.* (*tear into pieces*), lacero, dilacero. — *Tattered*, lacer, laceratus, dilaceratus.

Tatter, *s.* pannus *or* panniculus (laceratus).

Tatterdemalion, pannosus, pannis obsitus; balatro.

TATTLE, *v.* garrio, blatero, deblatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire. — *Tattled of*, blateratus, deblateratus.

Tattle, Tittle-tattle, fabulæ, *pl.*, nugæ, gerræ; logi, *pl.* — *A tattle-basket*, loquax, dicaculus, multiloquus.

Tattler, garrulus, nugax; nugator.

Tattling, garritus; garrulitas, loquacitas.

TAUNT, *v.* aliquem carpere *or* lacessere; aliquem cavillari; facetiis acerbis irridere aliquem; convicior, dicteria loqui; dictis mordacibus aliquem petere, lacessere, proscindere: aliquid alicui exprobrare. — *Taunting words*, acerbæ facetiæ; dicteria.

Taunt, *s.* convicium, dicterium. — *A bitter taunt*, sarcasmus.

Taunter, conviciator maledicus.

Taunting *one with a kindness done*, exprobratio.

Tauntingly, acerbe, per deridiculum, deridiculi gratiâ.

TAUTOLOGY, repetitio vocum supervacanea.

TAVERN, caupona; taberna vinaria. — *A tavern-haunter*, qui tabernas vinarias frequentat. — *A tavern-keeper*, caupo. — *Of a tavern*, cauponarius.

TAWDRY, vestium splendidarum cum affectatione studiosus. — *Tawdry dress*, cultus speciosior quam pretiosior.

Tawdriness, ornatus ineleganter speciosus.

TAWNY, fulvus, fuscus, mustelinus.

TAX, vectigal; tributum; portorium (*duty*); onera (*burdens*). — *A land-tax*, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impositum. — *He said he would give them land, which should be free from taxes to the person who should receive it, and to his children*, (dixit,) agrum sese daturum esse, immunem ipsi qui accepisset, liberisque, *Liv.* — *To collect or gather a tax*, tributum *or* vectigal exigere *or* colligere. — *To raise a tax*, vectigal imponere, tributum indicere. — *To take off or lessen a tax*, tributum minuere, deminuere. — *A tax-gatherer*, vectigalium exactor.

To Tax, vectigal *or* tributum imponere, tributum imperare, indicere; vectigal describere. — *To tax the costs and charges of a suit*, litem æstimare. —— ¶ *To tax* (*blame or charge with a crime*), culpo, accuso, incuso, insimulo, criminor; redarguo, reprehendo, vitupero; aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere, vitio vertere; culpam alicujus rei alicui tribuere *or* attribuere.

Taxable (*which may be taxed*), vectigalis, vectigali solvendo obnoxius.

Taxation, Taxing, *by using a verb*.

Taxer, qui tributum alicui imponit.

Taxing (*blaming*), accusatio, incusatio, criminatio, objurgatio, reprehensio, vituperatio.

TEA (*the plant*), thea: (*the drink*), potio e theâ cocta; thea. — *Green tea*, thea viridis.

TEACH, doceo, edoceo; condocefacio; instituo, erudio, moneo, præcepta dare, disciplinam tradere; præmonstro. — *He had one at home to teach him*, domi habuit unde disceret. — *To teach boys*, pueros literis et artibus inficere *or* imbuere. — *To teach somewhat or now and then*, subdoceo. — *Well-taught*, optime institutus.

Teachable, docilis, ad disciplinam aptus.

Teacher, doctor; magister; præceptor.

Teaching, institutio.

TEAM *of horses yoked to a carriage*, equi juncti; equi. — *Horses that draw in the same team or yoke*, socii jugales.

TEAR, lacrima. — *The tears stand in his eyes*, oboriuntur illi lacrimæ. — *Nothing dries up sooner than a tear*, lacrimâ nihil citius arescit. — *A small tear*, lacrimula. — *Tears trickling down*, lacrimulæ effusæ *or* manantes. — *Feigned tears*, lacrimæ coactæ. — *Worthy of tears*, lacrimabilis, lugubris, deflendus. — *Full of tears, Tearful*, lacrimosus. — *To shed tears*, lacrimo, lacrimor; fleo, lacrimas fundere, effundere, profundere. — *He shed tears in abundance*, vim lacrimarum profundebat. — *We could not forbear shedding tears*, lacrimas non tenebamus. — *To cause or make one to shed tears*, lacrimas movere, elicere, exprimere. — *Shedding tears*, lacrimans, flens; lacrimabundus. — *A shedding of tears*, lacrimatio.

TEAR *or tear to pieces*, lacero, dilacero, scindo, conscindo, discindo; discerpo, concerpo. — *He tore your letter to pieces*, epistolam tuam conscidit. — *To tear a letter*, concerpere epistolam. — *To tear or be torn*, lacerari, dilacerari, scindi, conscindi, discindi, discerpi. — *To tear one another*, se mutuo laniare *or* dilaniare. — *To tear, pull, snatch away*, abripio, avello. — *To tear out*, evello. — *up by the roots*, radicitus evellere. — *To tear a thing out of one's mouth*, aliquid ex ore rapere, *Liv.* — *To rant and tear along*, tumultuor, debacchor; vociferationibus vias implere. — *A tearing voice*, vox ferrea.

Tear *or rent*, scissura, fissura.

Tearer (*he or she*), qui *or* quæ lacerat.

Tearing, laceratio, dilaceratio.

TEASE *wool, flax, &c.*, lanam, linum, *etc.* carpere *or* carminare. —— ¶ *To tease* (*vex*), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, exagito, vexo, sollicito; torqueo, eneco; sollicitationibus aliquem fatigare *or* molestiam alicui exhibere; (*nip*), carpo, lacesso.

Teaser, qui sollicitat *or* cruciat.

Teasing, solicitatio assidua.

TEAT (*breast*), mamma, uber. — *A little teat*, mammula, mamilla. — *The teat or nipple*, papilla. — *To suck the teat*, mammam *or* ubera sugere. — *Sucking the teat*, lactens.

TECHNICAL, ad artem pertinens; artis (*genit.*). — *word or term*, vocabulum artis, vocabulum artificibus usitatum. — *expressions*, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur. — *Technically speaking*, ut more artificum loquar. — *A technical word of painters*, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum; vocabulum picturæ.

TECHY, iracundus, asper, difficilis, morosus, protervus.

Techily, iracunde, aspere, morose, proterve.

Techiness, iracundia, asperitas, morositas, protervitas.

TEDIOUS (*lasting long*), longus, diutinus, diuturnus: (*slow*), tardus, lentus, cunctabundus; testudineus, formicinus: (*troublesome, irksome*), molestus, odiosus, acerbus, gravis. — *Somewhat tedious or long*, longiusculus. — *I, have been too tedious in this affair*, diutius quam vellem hâc in re immoratus sum. — *It would be too tedious to speak of every particular*, de omnibus longum est dicere. — *That I may not be tedious*, ne longum faciam.

Tediously (*lasting long*), longe, diutine: (*slowly*), tarde, lente, pigre: (*troublesomely*), moleste, odiose, acerbe, graviter.

Tediousness (*length of time*), temporis longitudo *or* longinquitas: (*slowness*), tarditas, pigrities, segnities, lentitudo;

(*troublesomeness*), molestia, tædium; odium, *Plaut.*
TEEM (*pour out*), effundo; (*be frequently with child*), sæpe in utero gestare, ventrem ferre, parere *or* partu edere.
TEEMING (*fertile*), ferax, fecundus, fertilis, uber.
TEEMLESS, infecunda, sterilis.
TEETH. See *Tooth.*
TEGUMENT, tegumen, tegumentum.
TELESCOPE, telescopium.
TELL (*say*), dico, significo: (*relate*), narro, enarro, refero, expono, memoro, commemoro: (*acquaint one with*), indico, narro, nuntio; aliquem alicujus rei *or* de aliquâ re certiorem facere: (*know*), scio. — *I will tell him the whole matter*, nihil reticebo. — *I have told you all the best and the worst*, omnia narravi, nihil reticens. — *Being told by him how things went*, ab eo certior factus quæ res gererentur. — *As you told me*, ut a te audiebam. — *He was an hour in telling this*, dum hæc dicit, abiit hora. — *No matter what I know, tell me what I ask*, mitte quod scio, dic quod rogo. — *It is more than you can tell*, nescis. — *Nobody can tell*, in incerto est. — *I came to tell you that*, &c., ad vos venio, ut, *etc.* — *Tell it in as few words as you can*, id, si potes, verbo expedi. — *If you will promise me not to divulge it, I will tell you*, si mihi fidem das te taciturum, dicam. — *You tell me what I knew before*, doctum doces. — *Before a man can tell what is this*, dicto citius. — *As I was telling you*, ut occœpi dicere. — *To make an end of telling*, enarro. — *Not to be told or expressed*, inenarrabilis. — *How can you tell except you try?* qui scis ergo isthuc, nisi periculum feceris? — *You can best tell*, tu es optimus testis. — *Did I not tell you what would come of it?* non me indicente hæc fiunt? *Ter.* — *I cannot tell* (*know not*), ignoro, nescio. — *I cannot tell what to do*, incertus sum quid agam; quid faciam nescio. — *He cannot tell which is which*, uter sit, non potest discernere. — *To tell or blaze abroad*, vulgo, divulgo, pervulgo, publico; palam facere, in lucem proferre, in vulgus indicare. — *To tell again or rehearse*, renarro, repeto, iterum memorare *or* commemorare, recito. — *To tell before*, prædico, prænarro, prænionstro, præsignifico, ante denuntio. — *Say not but you were told of it before*, ne tu dicas hoc tibi non prædictum. — *To tell one or dictate what to write*, dicto. — *To tell or prompt one what to say*, suggero, subjicio. — *To tell or bring one news*, nuntio, renuntio; nuntium alicui afferre. — *To tell tales or stories*, fabulor, fabulas narrare, res gestas memorare, commemorare, recitare. — *To tell tales or stories of one*, absenti infamiam afferre; aliquem infamiâ aspergere; alicujus existimationem violare; turpitudinis notam vitæ alicujus inurere; aliquem obtrectare, infamare, diffamare, criminari, clam vituperare; contumeliose de aliquo dicere. — *Tell on*, perge, age. — *To tell* (*admonish of*), moneo, admoneo; commonefacio. —— ¶ *To tell* (*compute or reckon up*), computo, supputo, numero. — *As the money was telling*, ut numerabatur argentum. — *That may be told*, numerabilis. — *not*, innumerabilis.
TELL-TALE, susurro, delator, obtrectator, qui alicui infamiam affert *or* labem aspergit.
TELLER, narrator, recitator. — *of stories*, fabulator. — *A fortune-teller*, fatidicus, hariolus, astrologus. — *A teller or numberer*, qui numerat.
TELLING (*saying*), narratio, recitatio, repetitio. — *A story never loses by telling*, fama mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo. — *A telling or reckoning*, numeratio, computatio, recensio.
TEMERITY, temeritas, inconsiderantia.
TEMPER (*or moderate*) *one's passions*, animo *or* animum moderari; animum frenare; cupiditates coercere, comprimere *or* reprimere. — *To temper* (*mingle*), misceo, admisceo, commisceo. — *He tempered his discourses with pleasant and facetious expressions*, sermones suos festivitate et lepore condiebat. — *To temper iron or steel*, ferrum *or* chalybem temperare. — *Tempered*, temperatus, mixtus *or* mistus.
TEMPER (*constitution of body*), corporis temperies, temperatio, temperatura (*Sen.*) *or* constitutio: (*humor, nature*), ingenium, natura, indoles, animus: (*moderation*), moderatio *or* æquitas animi. — *For I know the moderation and temper of your mind*, novi enim moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, *Cic.* — *A person of a good, agreeable, or pleasant temper*, homo festivus, lepidus, facetus *or* suavissimis moribus præditus. — *of a handsome or genteel temper*, homo liberalis ingenii. — *of an aspiring temper*, homo imperii cupidus. — *of a choleric temper*, homo iracundus. — *of a disagreeable or surly temper*, homo morosus, difficilis, austerus. — *An even temper*, animus sedatus, placidus, æquus. — *An uneven temper*, animus levis *or* inconstans. — *Agreeableness or pleasantness of temper*, festivitas, hilaritas. — *Disagreeableness*, morositas, protervitas. — *To put or bring a person into a good temper*, aliquem a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere. — *Come, friend, be of a good temper*, exporrige frontem, amice; hilarem te fac; exorna te lepidis moribus. — *To put a person out of temper*, alicujus animum offendere; alicui stomachum *or* bilem movere. — *Keep your temper*, iracundiam reprime. —— ¶ *The temper of iron or steel*, ferri *or* chalybis temperies *or* temperatura.
TEMPERAMENT (*constitution of body*), corporis temperatio, temperies *or* constitutio: (*of mind*), see *Temper.*
TEMPERANCE (*moderation*), temperantia, frugalitas, abstinentia, modestia; moderatio, continentia. — *With temperance*, temperate, temperanter.
TEMPERATE (*moderate*), temperatus, abstinens, modestus, moderatus; continens; parcus: (*calm*), lenis, mitis, placidus, serenus, tranquillus; mollis. — *A place that enjoys a temperate climate*, locus temperatus.
TEMPERATELY, temperate, temperanter, moderate, modice, parce; sobrie.
TEMPERATENESS (*moderation*), temperantia. (See *Temperance.*) — *Temperateness of climate*, cœli temperatio *or* temperies.
TEMPERATURE, natura; status. — *of weather*, affectio cœli.
TEMPERED. — *Good-tempered*, festivus, lepidus. — *Ill-tempered*, morosus, difficilis. See *Temper.*
TEMPERING, temperatio; admistio *or* admixtio.
TEMPEST, tempestas, procella. — *The tempest is allayed*, tempestas resedit. — *To avoid a tempest*, procellam devitare. — *To raise a tempest*, procellam excitare. — *To be tossed by a tempest*, adversâ tempestate in alto jactari. — *Tempest-tost*, jactatus. — *Tempest-beaten*, vexatus, quasi ventis quassatus.
TEMPESTUOUS, procellosus, turbidus, turbulentus, violentus.
TEMPLE, ædes sacra, *also in connection*, ædes; templum, delubrum, fanum. —— ¶ *The temple of the head*, tempus (capitis).
TEMPLAR, Templarius.
TEMPORAL (*earthly*), externus; humanus: (*secular*), profanus; civilis. — *Lords spiritual and temporal*, senatores superioris domûs, tum seculares tum ecclesiastici.
TEMPORALITIES *of bishops*, episcoporum possessiones *or* vectigalia.
TEMPORALLY, in hac vitâ, in vitâ humanâ.
TEMPORALTY, plebs; ordo laicus.
TEMPORARY, non diuturnus, temporarius, temporalis.
To TEMPORIZE, tempori servire; se moribus sui temporis accommodare; tempori succumbere, *Liv.*; proprio commodo studere *or* inhiare: (*delay*), moras nectere, tergiversor.
TEMPORIZER, qui tempori servit.
TEMPORIZING, tergiversatio, cunctatio; mora.
TEMPT, sollicito, tento; allicio, pellicio, delinio.
TEMPTATION (*enticement*), tentatio, sollicitatio; illecebra, pellacia; blanditiæ, *pl.*, lenocinium. — *Who is ignorant that the hope of impunity is the greatest temptation to sin?* quis ignorat, maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? *Cic.* — *Temptation to anger*, irritamentum iræ, *Sen.*
TEMPTER (*enticer*), tentator; allector, delinitor. — *The tempter* (*the devil*), Satanas, Diabolus.
TEMPTING, *adj.* pellax.
TEMPTING, tentatio; sollicitatio.
TEN, decem; deni. — *Of ten*, denarius. — *Ten times*, decies. — *Ten years of age, or lasting ten years*, decennis. — *The space of ten years*, decennium. — *The ten at cards, dice*, &c., *say* decas. — *A pole or perch ten feet long*, decempeda. — *A cart or wagon drawn by ten horses*, currus decemjugis. — *Tenfold*, decemplex.
TENTH, decimus. — *The tenth time*, decimum. — *The tenth part*, (pars) decima.
TENTHS (*or tithes*), decimæ.
TENTHLY, decimo.
TENABLE, quod teneri *or* possideri potest. — *A tenable town*, oppidum quod defendi potest.
TENACIOUS (*obstinate*), tenax, pertinax. — *of his opinion*, propositi tenax. — *A tenacious memory*, memoria tenax. —— ¶ (*close-fisted, niggardly*), tenax, pertinax, restrictus, parcus, deparcus, malignus.
TENACIOUSLY (*obstinately*), tenaciter, pertinaciter.
TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas, pertinacia, pervicacia.
TENANT, inquilinus; qui in domo mercede conductâ habitat. (See *Inhabitant.*) — *A tenant for life*, inquilinus per integram vitam *or* durante vitâ.
TENANTABLE, locationi aptus, inquilini usibus accommodatus.
TENANTED, domus mercede conducta.
TENANTLESS, non habitatus, vacuus.
TEND (*take care of*), curo; servo, custodio; pasco (*e. g.* oves): (*wait upon*), comitor, deduco, alicujus latus claudere; ministro. — *To tend a sick person*, ægrotum curare; ægroto assidere. — *Ill tended*, male curatus. — *Well tended*, probe *or* diligenter curatus.
TENDER (*guarder*), curator, stipator; custos. — *A tender or small ship*, lembus, navigiolum. — *A tender or waiter*, famulus, minister.
TENDING *to*, cura, curatio.
TEND *to or aim at*, tendo, specto. — *To what do all these things tend?* quonam hæc omnia pertinent? — *Tending to*, spectans, pertinens ad.
TENDENCY (*inclination*), inclinatio, propensio, proclivitas; studium; nisus, nixus: (*drift or design*), consilium, propositum.
TENDER (*soft*), tener, mollis: (*nice, dainty*), delicatus, delicatulus, fastidiosus. — *Somewhat tender*, tenellus, molliculus. — *Very soft and tender*, prætener, præmollis. — *In so tender a point*, in re tam delicatâ. — *Tender-hearted*, misericors, benignus, benevolus. — *Tender-heartedness*, misericordia, benignitas. — *To be tender of a person or have a tender affection for him*, aliquem magno amore complecti; aliquem carissimum *or* in deliciis habere; aliquem toto pectore amare; aliquem *or* aliquid diligentissime curare, custodire, servare, defendere, protegere; aliquem singulari, incredibili, sollicito amore prosequi. — *To make tender*, mollio, emollio. — *To grow tender*, teneresco, *Cels.*, tenerasco, *Plaut.* —— ¶ *Tender* (*scrupulous*), scrupulosus, religiosus, dubitans, hæsitans. — *A tender conscience*, animus tener *or* levissimas noxarum labes metuens.
TENDERLY, tenere, molliter, blande, amanter. — *To use tenderly*, molliter tractare, indulgenter habere.
TENDERNESS (*softness*), teneritas; mollities: (*love, kindness*), amor, caritas, benignitas; benevolentia: (*indulgence*), indulgentia: (*scrupulousness*), religio, ingenium scrupulis nimis addictum.
TENDER, *v.* (*offer*), offero; porrigo, præbeo; conditionem proponere, deferre, offerre. — *To tender money according to agreement*, tempore et loco præstituto pecuniam offerre *or* repræsentare.
TENDER (*or offer*), *s.* res *or* conditio obla-

ta. — *A tender of money*, pecuniæ repræsentatio.
TENDERING (*offering*), oblatio.
TENDON, *say* tendo; nervus.
TENDRIL *of a vine*, clavicula, capreolus. — *The tendril of coleworts or other plants*, cyma. —— ¶ *Tendrils or gristles*, cartilagines minores.
TENEMENT, domus mercede conducta; domus.
TENET, dogma, placitum.
TENNIS-BALL, pila lusoria. — *A tennis-court*, sphæristerium. — *Tennis-play*, pilæ ludus, lusio pilaris, pilæ lusoriæ certamen, sphæromachia. — *To play at tennis*, pilâ ludere.
TENON, cardo, impages.
TENOR (*chief course*) *of a matter*, tenor; ratio: (*chief intent or purpose*), propositum, consilium, institutum: (*sense or meaning*), sententia, verborum vis *or* significatio. — *The tenor of my life is free from fault*, tenor vitæ meæ est sine labe. — *The tenor and course of things*, continuatio seriesque rerum. —— ¶ *The tenor* (*in music*), tenor, sonus subgravis.
TENSE (*in grammar*), tempus.
TENSE (*stretched*), tensus.
TENSILE, qui tendi potest.
TENSION, tensio.
TENT, tentorium, tabernaculum. — *A little tent*, tentoriolum; attegiæ, *pl.* — *To pitch tents*, tabernacula statuere, constituere, collocare; tentoria statuere, ponere. (See *Camp*.) — *I pitched my tents by the very wall*, ad murum castra posui. — *To strike their tents*, tabernacula detendere. —— ¶ *A tent for a wound*, turunda, linamentum, penicillum; (*pessary*), collyrium.
To TENT *a wound*, turundam *or* linamentum in vulnus indere. —— ¶ *To tent*, habitare.
TENTED, tentoriis confertus.
TENTER *for stretching cloth*, lignea compages ad pannos extendendos aptata. — *A tenter-hook*, uncus, hamus, hamulus, clavus uncatus.
TENUITY (*slenderness, thinness*), tenuitas, gracilitas.
TENURE, jus *or* modus aliquid tenendi *or* possidendi; conditio; lex. — *A base tenure*, clientela servilis.
TEPID (*lukewarm*), tepidus; egelidus.
TEPIDITY, tepor.
TERGIVERSATION (*a boggling at*), tergiversatio.
TERM (*word or expression*), verbum, vocabulum; vocabulum alicujus artis propria, vocabulum artis. — *In the same terms*, iisdem verbis. — *Elegant terms*, verba elegantia; orationis, sermonis *or* loquendi elegantia. —— ¶ *A term* (*bound or limit*), terminus, limes: (*limited space of time*), tempus præstitutum *or* præfinitum. —— ¶ *A term or condition*, conditio, lex. — *I will drink on no other terms*, non aliâ mercede bibam. — *He says he will do it on no other terms*, negat se aliâ ratione facturum. — *To propose good terms for himself*, conditiones sibi lucrosas proponere. — *To be upon even terms with one*, pari conditione cum aliquo esse. — *To be upon uneven terms*, iniquâ conditione uti. — *To be upon ill terms with any person*, alieno esse animo in aliquem, *Cæs.* — *To bring one to reasonable terms*, ad æquas rationes accipiendas aliquem adducere. —— ¶ *The four law terms*, quatuor tempora, quibus causæ forenses dijudicantur. — *Term-days*, dies fasti. — *The space between term and term*, justitium.
To TERM (*call or name*), appello, voco, nuncupo.
To TERMINATE (*limit*), *v. a.* limito, termino, definio; limitibus *or* terminis circumscribere: (*end*), finio; termino. — *To terminate* (*v. n.*) *in a long syllable*, longâ syllabâ terminari; in longam syllabam cadere *or* excidere. — *To terminate in a or e*, exitum habere in *a* aut in *e*. — *To terminate alike*, similiter desinere. — *To terminate or result*, exitum habere, evenio. — *To terminate a difference*, controversiam dirimere *or* finire; controversiam tollere, lites componere. — *Terminated or ended, as a controversy*, diremptus, compositus. —— ‖ See *Cease*, *End*.

TERMINATING (*bounding*), terminatio, limitatio: (*concluding*), conclusio.
TERMINATION (*end*), finis, exitus: (*of a word*), terminatio, exitus.
TERMLESS, infinitus.
TERMAGANT, mulier jurgiosa, rixosa *or* contentiosa.
TERMAGANCY, animus turbulentus.
TERNARY (*belonging to three*), ternarius.
TERRACE, agger terreus quo deambulare solemus: (*balcony, portico*), podium; porticus; solarium (*house-top*).
TERRACED, terreo aggere constructus.
TERRAQUEOUS, ex aquâ et terrâ constans.
TERRENE, TERREOUS, terrenus.
TERRESTRIAL, TERRESTRIOUS, terrestris.
TERRIBLE, terribilis, horrendus, immanis, atrox, dirus. — *Very terrible*, perhorridus. — *Terrible in look*, torvus, trux, truculentus.
TERRIBLENESS, terror, horror, atrocitas.
TERRIBLY, atrociter; horrendum in modum.
TERRIFIC. See *Terrible*.
To TERRIFY, terreo, exterreo, perterreo, territo, perterrefacio; terrorem alicui incutere, inferre, injicere. — *To be terrified*, terreri, exterreri, (terrore) perterreri, terrore percuti; terror mihi incidit. — *Terrifying*. See *Terrible*.
TERROR, terror, horror; formido. — *He struck such a terror, that*, &c., tantam trepidationem injecit, ut, *etc. Liv.*
TERRITORY, territorium, ager, regio. — *To have larger territories than another*, aliquem amplitudine ditionis superare.
TERSE, tersus, elegans.
TERTIAN, (febris) tertiana.
TERTIATE *'till the ground or do other things the third time*), tertio.
TESSELLATED, tessellatus.
TEST (*trial*), *s.* tentamen; experimentum; periculum; examen; trutina. — *To bring to the test*, rem aliquam ad examen vocare; trutinâ *or* accuratius explorare. — *To stand the test or bear examination*, trutinam ferre *or* sustinere; trutinâ probari. — *The test-oath*, sacramentum quo ejuratur auctoritas pontificia.
TESTACEOUS (*having a shell*), testaceus.
TESTAMENT (*last will*), testamentum. — *A testament by word of mouth*, testamentum nuncupatum. — *A forger of testaments*, testamentarius, testamentorum subjector. — *A testament all written with the testator's own hand*, testamentum holographum (*late word*). (See *Will*.) —— ¶ *The Old or New Testament*, testamentum *or* fœdus vetus *or* novum; Christianæ *or* Mosaicæ religionis divinæ literæ.
TESTAMENTARY *or belonging to a testament*, testamentarius.
TESTATOR, testator.
TESTER (*sixpence*), semischillingus, sex denarii. —— ¶ *A tester of a bed*, lecti umbella.
TESTICLES, testiculi, testes.
TESTIFY, testificor, testor; testimonium dicere.
TESTIFICATION, testificatio.
TESTIFIER, qui testatur *or* testimonium dicit; testis.
TESTIFYING, testatio, testificatio; renuntiatio.
TESTIMONY (*deposition of a witness*), testimonium; dictum. — *Single*, unius hominis. — *A solemn testimony*, affirmatio. — *The testimony of a good conscience*, conscientia bene actæ vitæ. — *To bear testimony*, testor, testimonium dicere. — *To do a thing in testimony of respect*, aliquid officii causâ facere. — *To bear one testimony*, testimonium alicui perhibere.
TESTIMONIAL, ad testimonium pertinens.
TESTIMONIAL (*certificate*), *s.* scripta testificatio, testimonium scriptum. — *in praise or otherwise*, elogium.
TESTY, morosus, difficilis, querulus, amarus, iracundus.
TESTILY, morose, iracunde.
TESTINESS, morositas; iracundia.
TETHER, jumenti retinaculum, ferreæ compedes. — *To keep within his tether*, intra terminos subsistere, intra limites contineri. — *To tether a horse*, equo compedes injicere.
TETRARCH, tetrarcha.
TETRARCHY, tetrarchia.
TETRASTICH, tetrastichon.
TETTER (*ringworm*), impetigo, lichen.
TEW, materia.
TEW, *v.* mollio *or* laborando emollire.
TEXT *of a discourse*, orationis argumentum: (*as distinguished from notes*), oratio *or* verba scriptoris; oratio contexta. — *Text letters*, literæ unciales.
TEXTUARIST, TEXTUARY, TEXTMAN, theologus in libris sacris probe exercitatus *or* versatus.
TEXTURE, textura.
THAN, *as a comparative particle, is made by* quam, *also by* ac, atque; *also after a comparative by the ablat.* — *We judge otherwise of them than of ourselves*, aliter de illis ac de nobis judicamus. — *There is nothing that you think otherwise of than I do*, nihil est, de quo aliter tu sentias atque ego. — *They are dearer to me than my own life*, mihi vitâ meâ sunt cariores. — *There is nothing to be wished for more than a good life*, nihil est magis optandum quam vitæ sanctitas.
THANE, comes.
THANK (*return or give thanks*), gratias *or* grates alicui agere *or* persolvere; alicui gratiam *or* grates habere (*be thankful*). — *To thank for a kindness*, pro aliquo beneficio gratias alicui agere. — *I thank God*, Deo gratias habeo. — *I return you my most hearty thanks for the many signal favors you have bestowed on me*, tibi gratias summas, ingentes, maximas, immortales ago, quod me tot tantisque beneficiis ornaveris. — *He may thank himself for his misfortune*, ipse suæ calamitatis est causa, fons *or* origo. — *I thank you!* benigne dicis! — *Thanked*, cui gratiæ aguntur. — *God be thanked*, Deo gratias ago.
THANKFUL, gratus, beneficiorum memor.
THANKFULLY, grate; animo grato.
THANKFULNESS, gratus animus, grata voluntas.
THANKING, THANKS-OFFERING, THANKSGIVING, gratiarum actio; laudes gratesque.
THANKLESS, ingratus, beneficii immemor.
THANKWORTHY, laudandus, laude dignus.
THANKS, gratia; gratiæ, *pl.*, grates.
THAT, *pron. demons.*, ille, is, iste. — *Lest he should rob you of that fine man*, ne illum talem præripiat tibi. — *We must take heed we offend not at all in that kind*, cavendum est ne quid in eo genere peccetur. — *Drive away that rival as far as thou canst from her*, istum æmulum quoad poteris ab eâ pellito, *Ter.* — *That way*, illâ, illac. —— ¶ *That* (*who or which*), qui. — *When I saw a man that had been engaged in the same cause with myself*, cum viderem virum, qui in eâdem causâ, quâ ego, fuisset. — *The same that or as*, idem, — ac, atque, et, ut, qui. — *Her mind is the same that it was*, animus ejus idem est ac fuit. — *I am of the same temper that I was of formerly*, eodem sum ingenio atque olim. — *Vesta is the same that Terra is*, Vesta eadem est et Terra. — *I do not the same that I have seen other foolish persons do in comedies*, non ego idem facio, ut alios in comœdiis amentes facere vidi.
THAT, *conj.* ut; quod; quo. — *But that.* (See *But*.) — *It is possible that I may be deceived*, potest fieri, ut fallar. — *Are you such a fool, that you know not these things?* adeone es ignarus, ut hæc nescias? — *I know now that my son is in love*, scio jam quod filius amet meus. — *Seeing that, being that, since that*, cum, quum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, siquidem. — *Insomuch that*, adeo ut; usque adeo ut. — *So that, provided that*, dum, dummodo; modo ut; si, si tantum. — *To the end that*, eo, ideo, eâ gratiâ, eo consilio, ut; in illum finem, quod; ut. — *The oftener that I see you, the more I love you*, quo te sæpius video, eo magis amo. —— ¶ *Note* I. That *signifying* because, *and denoting* time past, *when it comes before a verb, may be rendered into Latin by* quod; *as, I am glad that you are returned safe*, quod tu

redilsti incolumis, gaudeo. — *But* that, *signifying* to the end that, *denoting time to come, and coming after a verb which signifies to* desire, fear, command, labor, take care, &c., *must be made by* ut; as, *I desire that you will act the play*, ut tu fabulam agas, volo. — *He gave orders to me that it should be bought*, mihi mandavit, ut emeretur. — *Take care that you preserve your health*, cura, ut valeas. —— ¶ *Note* 2. *But* that *is often the sign of the accus. before the infin. in Latin;* as, *they say that he manages his own business*, suum se negotium agere dicunt.

THATCH, stramentum. — *A roof of thatch*, tectum stramenticium.

To Thatch *a cottage, hovel*, &c., casam, tugurium, *etc.* stramento tegere. — *A thatched cottage*, casa stramento tecta.

Thatcher, qui casas stramento tegere solet.

THAW, *act.* regelo; glaciem *or* nivem solvere: (*be thawed, neut.*), regelari, solvi.

Thaw, *s.* glaciei *or* nivis resolutio.

THE, *before a noun substantive, may, for the most part, be omitted in translating into Latin, as being sufficiently included in the noun itself; except it denote the particular thing mentioned before, and then it is to be translated by* hic, ille, iste, *according to the gender of its substantive, and the particular thing thereby referred to, whether* this, that, *or* the other; *or when it is emphatically used to show that some person or thing is more than ordinarily remarkable;* as, *Alexander the Great*, Alexander ille Magnus. — *I, the self-same person*, ego ille ipse. — *Then the same excellent man*, tum iste vir optimus. — *The one, the other*, unus, alter; alter, alter. — *The first, the second, the third*, primus, alter, tertius. — *From one end to the other*, a principio ad finem; ab ovis usque ad mala. — *From the one to the other*, ultro citroque, sursum deorsum. —— ¶ The, *before a comparative degree, including in it* by how much, by so much, *is to be made by* quanto — tanto; quo — eo *or* hoc; tam — quam; as, *the longer he is absent, the more I miss him*, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis cupio. — *The more useful an art is, the more it is to be valued*, ars, quo plus prodest, eo est præstantior. — *The easier you live, the more upright you should be*, quam vos facillime agitis, tam maxime vos æquo animo æqua noscere oportet.

THEATRE, theatrum. — *A little theatre*, theatridium, *Varr.*

Theatrical, theatralis.

Theatrically, in modum theatralem.

THEFT, furtum; latrocinium.

THEIR, THEIRS, eorum, illorum, ipsorum; earum, illarum, ipsarum; (*reflectively*), suus. — *Yet I preferred their diversions to my own serious affairs*, postposui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.

THEM, eos, illos; eas, illas. — *To them*, eis, illis.

Themselves, se, sese, semet; seipsos, semetipsos, seipsas, semetipsas. — *Of themselves*, sui, *etc.* — *Not so much to save themselves*, non tam sui conservandi causâ. — *They themselves*, illi ipsi, illæ ipsæ.

THEME (*subject*) *of a discourse*, orationis argumentum. —— ¶ (*exercise*), exercitatio; commentatiuncula. —— ¶ (*root*), verbum primitivum.

THEN (*at that time*), tum, tunc; ibi; eodem tempore: (*after that*), tum, inde, postea, deinde, exinde: (*therefore*), ergo, igitur, idcirco. — *Then what shall I poor wretch do?* quid igitur faciam miser? — *Now and then*, nonnunquam; subinde; identidem; interdum.

THENCE (*from that place*), inde, ex eo loco; illinc, ex illo loco; isthinc: (*from that thing or cause*), inde, ex eo, ex eâ re.

Thenceforth, Thenceforward, ab eo inde tempore; ex eo *or* illo tempore.

THEOLOGY, theologia; literæ sacræ. — *A professor of theology*, theologiæ professor. — *To study it*, literis sacris operam dare.

Theological, theologicus, ad res divinas pertinens.

Theologically, theologice, theologorum more.

Theologer, Theologian, theologus.

THEOREM, pronuntiatum contemplativum, theorema.

Theorematical, *say* theorematicus.

THEORY, inspectio, cognitio; ratio; doctrina; ars, præcepta. — *Theory and practice*, ratio atque usus. — *The theory of Latin style*, Latine scribendi ars *or* præcepta. — *A theory of duties*, conformatio officiorum.

Theoretical, quod in cognitione versatur, ab artis perceptis proficiscitur.

Theorist, theoreticus; qui artem ratione cognitam habet. — *Mere theorists*, qui doctrinam ad usum non adjungunt.

THERE (*in that place*), ibi, illic; istic. — *What is he doing there?* quid ibi facit? — *Write there what I shall tell you*, quod jubeo scribito istic. —— ¶ (*thither*), illo, illuc. — *As soon as I came there*, ubi illo adveni. — *Here and there*, huc atque illuc. —— ¶ *There, when it does not relate to place, has no particular Latin word for it; and, in this sense, the nominative case in English is generally set after its verb;* as, *is there a man that would suffer it?* estne qui pati vellet? — *At that lake there is a little mill*, apud istum lacum est pistrilla.

Thereabout (*about that affair*), de *or* in illâ re. —— ¶ *Thereabout, Thereabouts* (*of place*), circum, circa, circiter. — *If Cæsar shall remain thereabouts*, si Cæsar circum isthæc loca commorabitur. — *When Rullus had seized Capua and the cities thereabouts*, cum Rullus Capuam et urbes circa Capuam occupârat. — *I lost it somewhere thereabouts*, loca hæc circiter mihi excidit. —— ¶ (*of time*), circa, circiter, sub. — *I think to be at Iconium on the ides of July, or thereabouts*, circiter idus Quintiles puto me ad Iconium fore. — *At the same time or much thereabouts*, sub idem fere tempus. — *Fifty years old or thereabouts*, circa decem lustra natus. —— ¶ (*in number*), circiter, circa, ad, plus minus, præterpropter, fere, ferme, quasi. — *Ten thousand or thereabouts*, circiter decem millia. — *Seventy or thereabouts*, instar septuaginta. — *Thirty days or thereabouts*, dies plus minus triginta.

Thereafter, deinde, exinde.

Thereat, de *or* in illâ re.

Thereby, eo, eâ re, iis rebus, per eam rem, per eas res.

Therefore, ita, itaque, idcirco, propterea, eâ re, ob eam rem, ergo, igitur, proinde, proin, propter ea.

Therefrom, ab eo, ex eo, inde, exinde, deinde.

Therein, in eo *or* illo loco; in iis *or* illis locis; in eâ *or* illâ re; in iis *or* illis rebus.

Thereof, ejus, illius, illorum, *etc.*; de eâ re, *etc.*

Thereon, Thereupon, exinde, deinde, postea, ibi, tum.

Thereout, ex eo *or* illo loco.

Therewith, cum eodem *or* iisdem: (*therewithal*), quoque; eâdem operâ.

THERMOMETER, thermometrum.

THESE. See *This.*

THESIS, positio; propositum; quæstio.

THEY, ii, illi, isti; eæ, illæ, istæ. — *They who cannot do as they will, must do as they can*, quoniam non potest fieri quod velis, velis quod possit.

THICK (*not thin*), densus, crassus, spissus: (*large*), largus, latus, crassus, amplus: (*gross*), crassus, pinguis, concretus: (*muddy, not clear*), turbidus; limo turbatus; fæculentus; nebulosus (*misty, foggy*). — *Short and thick*, brevis et obesus. — *A wall six feet thick*, murus senûm pedum in crassitudinem. — *Trees two feet thick*, arbores duos pedes crassæ. — *Thick wine*, vinum fæculentum. — *Thick-grown*, condensus. — *Thick-skinned*, callosus, callo obductus. — *A thick skull*, pingue, rude *or* crassum ingenium. — *Standing thick together*, densus, frequens, confertus. — *An army standing in thick or close array*, densum agmen. — *Places thick with building*, loca frequentia ædificiis. — *He charges into the thickest of the enemies*, in confertissimos hostes incurrit. — *As thick as hail*, in modum grandinis. — *Thick and threefold*, plurimi, crebri, frequentes. — *Letters and messengers were sent to Cæsar thick and threefold*, crebriores literæ nuntiique ad Cæsarem mittebantur, *Cæs.* — *Thick of hearing*, surdus, surdaster. — *To run through thick and thin to serve a person*, alicujus causâ quævis pericula adire *or* omnibus periculis se objicere, objectare, offerre, committere. — *To grow thick or frequent*, crebresco.

To Thicken (*make thick*), denso, addenso, condenso, spisso, conspisso, constipo. — *The winter makes honey thick by reason of its coldness*, frigore mella cogit hiems. — *To thicken or grow thick*, densor, condensor, spissor; spissesco, concresco; crassesco.

Thickening, densatio, condensatio; spissatio, *Sen.*; concretio.

Thicket, locus condensus fruticibus; condensa arborum; dumetum, locus dumosus.

Thickly, dense, crasse, spisse.

Thickness (*density*), densitas, crassitudo; spissitas: (*frequency*), crebritas, frequentia. — *Thickness of hearing*, auditûs gravitas.

THIEF, fur; homo trium literarum (*comic*). — *Opportunity makes the thief*, occasio facit furem. — *A little or petty thief*, furunculus. — *A notable thief*, fur insignis; trifur (*comic*). — *A gang of thieves*, furum grex *or* globus. — *A band or party*, manus furax.

To Thieve, furor, suffuror; surripio, furto abducere, auferre, rapere, diripere; furtum facere, committere, patrare. — *Thieved*, surreptus, furto ablatus *or* abductus.

Thievery, furta, -orum.

Thieving, furta, -orum; furatrina (*as a profession*). — *Of thieving*, furtificus.

Thievish, furax, tagax; furtivus, furtificus.

Thievishly, furaciter.

Thievishness, furacitas; rapacitas clandestina.

THIGH, femen, femur.

THILL *of a cart*, temo. — *To fasten to a thill*, temoni adjungere.

Thiller (*horse*), equus temoni *or* carro proxime subjectus *or* adjunctus.

THIMBLE, digiti munimentum.

THIN (*not thick*), rarus, tenuis: (*few, of small number*), infrequens. — *A person of thin hair*, homo capillo raro. — *Thin sophistry*, fraus pellucida. — *A thin house of parliament*, senatus infrequens *or* minus frequens. — *A thin table*, cœna ambulatoria. — *Thin fare*, victus tenuis. — *To grow thin or dwindle away*, raresco. — *Somewhat thin*, tenuiculus, subtenuis. — *To make thin or rarefy*, rarefacio. — *To make (an orchard, vineyard, garden, &c.) thin*, disraro, *Col.* —— ¶ *Thin* (*lean*), macer, macilentus, strigosus; aridus: (*light, not heavy*), levis. — *Very thin or slender*, pertenuis. — *To grow thin or lean*, macesco, emacesco, emacresco, gracilesco. — *To make thin*, tenuo, extenuo; attenuo; abrado; emacio (*make lean*). — *Made thin or lean*, emaciatus, macie confectus. — *A making thin or slender*, attenuatio.

Thinly, tenuiter, exiliter.

Thinness, tenuitas; raritas; gracilitas (*e. g.* crurum).

THINE, tuus, tua, tuum.

THING, res; negotium: (*but the word* thing *or* things, *being sufficiently included in the adjective, may be often omitted in translating into Latin*). — *It is a shameful thing*, indignum est. — *Small things are often most justly compared with great ones*, magnis sæpe rectissime parva conferuntur. — *It is a usual thing with me*, solens meo more fecero. — *It comes to or is all the same thing*, eodem redit. — *Things will not be always at this pass*, omnium rerum est vicissitudo. — *Above all things*, imprimis; ante omnia. — *Any thing*, quidquam, quidpiam, quidvis, quidnam. — *In any thing rather than in this*, ubivis facilius quam in hâc re. — *Is there any thing more yet?* etiamne est quid porro? — *Was he any thing the wealthier for it?* numquid ideo copiosior erat? — *Something*, aliquid, nonnihil. — *Things* (*goods, clothes*, &c.), bona, vestitus, apparatus, *etc.*; (*baggage*), sarcinæ. — *Things of no value*, nugæ, ineptiæ, quisquiliæ, tricæ, res futiles. —— ¶ *The word* thing *is sometimes used to denote scorn and contempt of a person.* — *She is*

a haughty thing, mulier est fastosa. — *That scornful little thing or woman*, fastidiosa illa muliercula.

THINK, cogito; intelligo; notiones rerum informare; aliquid cogitare: (*intend*), cogito, in animo habere. — *Thinking*, cogitans; intelligens; cogitationis particeps (*having the power of thought*). — *To think again*, recogito; in animo iterum versare, volvere; iterum cogitare. — *To think much of a thing*, aliquid ægre, moleste, graviter ferre. — *To think of, on, upon*, de aliqua re cogitare, aliquid cogitare, meditor, contemplor, specular, considero, cogito, delibero; aliquid in animo versare, aliquid secum volvere *or* reputare: (*think of, remember*), recordor, reminiscor, memini; memoriam alicujus rei habere: (*intend*), in animo habere. — *Will you never think beforehand upon what you are to do?* nunquamne quid facias considerabis? — *He said he would think of it*, deliberaturum se dixit. — *I desire you to think on these things*, de his rebus rogo vos ut cogitationem suscipiatis. — *Only think no more on these trifles*, tu modo has ineptias depone. — *I think of you when you are absent*, te absentem cogitatione complector. — *I write things as I think on them*, ut quidque succurrit, scribo. — *I cannot think of it*, non occurrit mihi. — *I never thought on it*, me fugerat. — *Thought of* (*considered*), consideratus, consultus, deliberatus, perpensus, spectatus. — *To think on beforehand*, præmeditor. — *A wise man will think beforehand of every accident that is likely to fall out*, sapientis est, quicquid homini accidere possit, id præmeditari.— *Methinks so*, ita mihi videtur. — *Thinking*, cogitans, meditans, secum reputans. — *I was thinking*, cogitabam. — *While you were speaking, I was thinking with myself how to answer you*, ego, te disputante, quid contra dicerem mecum ipse meditabar. — *You are thinking of something else*, alias res agis, *Ter.* — ¶ (*believe, suppose or imagine*), puto, arbitror, opinor, existimo, judico; reor, censeo; credo. — *He thinks himself very rich*, se putat esse ditissimum. — *The generality of people think him to be covetous*, vulgo existimatur avarus. — *If you think good, fit, well*, si tibi videtur. — *As you think fit yourself*, tuo arbitratu. — *Truly I think so*, sic quidem mihi videtur, ita esse prorsus existimo. — *What think you?* quid tibi videtur? — *It will fall out better than you think*, res succedet opinione melius. — *I am troubled to think what will become of it*, curæ sane est quorsum eventurum hoc sit. — *It fell out better than I thought it would have done*, successit opinione melius. — *This I thought*, hæc animo meo sententia insederat. — *If I thought good*, si mihi videretur. — *He thought none so good as himself*, neminem dignitate secum exæquandum putabat. — *He thought it enough for the present*, satis habebat in præsentiâ. — *I think differently from you*, ego abs te seorsum sentio, *Plaut.* — *To think otherwise*, dissentio, dissideo; aliter *or* secus sentire; alterius sententiæ adversari. — *He thought otherwise*, illi aliter visum est. — *To think well of or approve*, probo, approbo, comprobo. — *To think too well of one's self*, altum sapere; nimium sibi placere *or* se æstimare. — *To think light of*, parvi, nihili, flocci facere, pendêre, ducere. — *To think worthy*, dignor. — *To think scorn*, dedignor, aspernor. — Note. *The expression*, do you think, *is sometimes implied in Latin in the very structure of the sentence; as, do you think I will betroth my daughter to a man to whom I had no design of marrying her?* egon', cui daturus non sim, ut ei despondeam? *Ter.*

Thinking, cogitatio. — *A thinking upon*, meditatio, contemplatio, deliberatio, reputatio. — *beforehand*, præmeditatio. — *Way of thinking*, ingenium, natura; animus; ratio: (*opinion*), judicium, sententia, opinio. — *According to my way of thinking*, meo quidem animo.

Thought, *s.* cogitatio; vis mentis (*power or force of thought*), intentio cogitandi (*effort of thinking, reflection*); memoria, recordatio, (*recollection*); animus, mens, (*mind*): (*care or concern*), cura, sollicitudo, anxietas: (*a thought*), cogitatio (*as an act*), cogitatum (*what is thought*); mens, sententia, (*opinion*); opinio (*opinion, supposition*); suspicio (*suspicion*); consilium (*plan*), propositum (*purpose*); inventum, res inventa, commentum, agendi via *or* ratio, (*contrivance*): (*a thought, sentiment, saying*), sententia, dictum. — *The thoughts*, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis *or* animi. — *Thought* (*a thinking upon*), cogitatio, contemplatio, meditatio. — *This was his thought*, hæc ejus mens erat; hic ejus erat sensus. — *Hear now my thoughts*, audi nunc quæ mente agitem. — *The looks generally show people's thoughts*, vultus animi sensus plerumque indicant. — *He has a fine way of expressing his thoughts*, cogitata mentis præclare loquitur. — *That presently came into my thoughts*, id statim mihi in mentem venit. — *I never had any such thought*, quod nunquam opinatus fui. — *I will speak my thoughts*, dicam quod sentio. — *How often have you entertained that thought?* quoties in eam cogitationem venisti? — *This thought had been thoroughly fixed in his mind*, hæc cogitatio penitus ei insederat. — *This was my thought*, hæc animo meo sententia insederat. — *He has discovered his thoughts to me*, se mihi aperuit; suam mihi mentem aperuit. — *This was a lucky thought*, sat hoc recte mihi in mentem venit. — *Idle thoughts or designs*, consilia frivola, vana, inepta, nugatoria. — *To take thought about or for* (*take care of or provide for*), curo; procuro; provideo, prospicio, consulo. — *He thinks that I will take no thought about the matter*, me susque deque habiturum putat. — *Take no thought for the morrow*, in diem vivito. — *To take thought about or for* (*be concerned at*), ex aliquâ re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquem *or* aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ, mœrore, dolore, sollicitudine affici. — *I take but little thought about what people may say of me*, de famâ nihil laboro. — *He takes much thought about you*, ex te illum afficit sollicitudo. — *You take no thought about it*, nihil pensi habes. — *Thought-sick*, animo perturbatus.

Thoughtful (*fixed in thought*), in cogitatione defixus: (*wary, considerate*), cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus, consultus, prudens, providens: (*anxious*), anxius, sollicitus, suspensus, perturbatus. — *To be thoughtful about* (*consider of*), considero, contemplor, speculor, specto; video, animadverto, perpendo; consulo; rem animo diligenter, sedulo, attente agitare, rem in animo diligenter, *etc.* versare, volvere, rem secum reputare. — *To be thoughtful* (*anxious*), animo suspenso et sollicito esse; animo angi, excruciari, sollicitari, perturbari. — *I am very thoughtful about you*, de te sum valde sollicitus. — *I am very thoughtful about this matter*, hoc sollicitum habet animum meum. — *This makes me very thoughtful*, hoc me angit et sollicitum reddit.

Thoughtfully (*warily, considerately*), caute, provide, considerate, prudenter, cogitate: (*anxiously, with trouble or solicitude*), anxie, sollicite; animo anxio, sollicito, suspenso, perturbato.

Thoughtfulness (*wariness, consideration*), cautio, cura, providentia, prudentia; consideratio, circumspectio; diligentia: (*anxiety, solicitude*), anxietas, angor; sollicitudo, animi ægritudo *or* perturbatio.

Thoughtless (*inconsiderate, rash*), imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, incogitans, improvidus, temerarius, præceps.

Thoughtlessly, inconsiderate, inconsulte, improvide, imprudenter, temere.

Thoughtlessness, inconsiderantia, incogitantia, imprudentia, temeritas.

THIRD, tertius. — *Every third day*, tertio quoque die. — *To till the ground or do any thing the third time*, tertio. — *A doing of any thing the third time*, tertiatio.

Third (*third part*), (pars) tertia; triens. — *Two thirds*, e tribus duæ partes; bes. — *Of a third*, tertianus, tertiarius.

Thirdly (*the third time*), tertio, tertium.

THIRST, THIRSTINESS, sitis (*prop.* and *fig.*); cupiditas (*fig.*). — *Thirst of riches, honor, &c.*, divitiarum, honorum, *etc.* sitis. — *To be ready to die with thirst*, siti fere enecari. — *To increase thirst*, sitim accendere. — *To quench or allay one's thirst*, sitim restinguere, explere, sedare, depellere, compescere, domare, finire. — *The thirst is not allayed*, non quievit sitis.

To Thirst, sitio. — *extremely*, siti cruciari; sitis fauces urit. — *To thirst after*, sitire aliquid; alicujus rei cupiditate flagrare. — *So greatly do they thirst after our blood*, tanta sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, *Liv.*

Thirsty, sitiens, siticulosus; aridus (*poet.*, e. g. *of soil*). — *Very thirsty or ready to die with thirst*, siti fere enectus.

Thirstily, sitienter.

THIRTEEN, tredecim, decem et tres; terni deni. — *The thirteenth*, decimus tertius. — *Thirteen times*, tredecies, ter et decies.

THIRTY, triginta; triceni. — *Thirty-eight*, duodequadraginta; duodequadrageni. — *The thirty-eighth*, duodequadragesimus. — *Thirty-nine*, undequadraginta. — *Thirty-nine times*, undequadragies. — *Of or belonging to thirty*, tricenarius. — *Thirty times*, tricies, ter decies. — *The thirtieth*, tricesimus.

THIS, hic, hæc, hoc. — *This of mine*, hic. — *of thine*, iste. — *Is this he?* hiccine est? — *While you can say "This,"* dictum factum; dicto citius; horæ momento. — *This man*, hic. — *This woman*, hæc. — *This same man*, hic idem. — *This same woman*, hæc eadem. — *To this place*, huc, hucusque; horsum. — *In this place*, hic, hoc in loco. — *From this place*, hinc, ab hoc loco. — *By this place or way*, hâc. — *This way is not so far about by a good deal*, hâc multo propius ibis.

THISTLE, carduus. — *Gum-thistle or oat-thistle*, spina alba *or* regia. — *Blessed thistle*, carduus benedictus *or* beatæ Mariæ. — *Fuller's thistle*, carduus fullonum, dipsacos, dipsacus *or* dipsacum, labrum Veneris. — *The hundred-headed thistle or eryngo*, eryngion. — *Sow-thistle*, sonchus. — *Thistle-down*, pappus.

THITHER, eo, illo, illuc, isthuc. — *Hither and thither*, huc illuc, ultro citroque.

Thitherto, eâtenus.

Thitherward, illorsum, istorsum.

THONG, lorum; habena; corrigia; amentum (*on a weapon*). — *Of a thong*, loreus. — *Fastened with a thong*, loro *or* corrigiâ ligatus.

THORN (*the bush*), spina, dumus, vepres, sentis: (*the prickle*), spina. — *The black thorn*, prunus silvestris. — *The white thorn*, cratægus oxycantha (L.). — *Box-thorn or a medicine made thereof*, lycium. — *Buck's thorn*, rhamnus. — *Christ's thorn*, paliurus. — *Bearing thorns*, spinifer, spiniger, (*poet.*). — *A place where thorns or briers grow*, spinetum.

Thorny (*full of thorns*), spineus, spinosus.

Thornback (*fish*), raia clavata.

THOROUGH, per. — *One may see thorough him*, ita is pellucet quasi laterna Punica. — *To go thorough with a thing*, aliquid ad exitum perducere.

Thoroughfare *or passage*, via pervia.

Thorough, Thoroughpaced (*complete*), perfectus, consummatus, omnibus suis numeris absolutus; summus. — *To make thorough work*, nihil inexpertum omittere.

Thoroughly. See *Through, adv.*

THOSE. See *That.*

THOU, tu; ipse.

THOUGH (*although*), ut, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiamsi, quamvis, quamquam: (*nevertheless*), nihilominus, nihilo secius, tamen, veruntamen. — *As though*, quasi, perinde quasi, tanquam, tanquam si, ut si, velut, veluti. — *As though their own honor lay at stake*, quasi sua res aut honos agatur. — *That they should salute him as though he had been consul*, ut is tum, tanquam si esset consul, salutarent. — *As though it were the event of things*, perinde quasi exitus rerum esset.

THOUGHT, THOUGHTFUL, &c. See under *Think*.

THOUSAND, mille (*subst. and adj.*): millia (*plur.*, *subst.*). — *A thousand drachmæ of silver*, drachmarum argenti mille. — *A thousand talents*, mille talentûm. —

A thousand lambs, mille agni. — Many thousands of souls, millia multa hominum. — Two thousand, bis mille or duo millia. — Three, ter mille or tria millia. — Four, quater mille or quatuor millia. — Five, six, seven, eight, nine, &c. thousand, quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, novies, etc. mille; or sex, septem, etc. millia. — A gallery one thousand paces or a mile long, porticus milliaria or mille passuum longa. — Of a thousand, milliarius. — Thousand (distributively), singula millia, bina millia, etc.; or, if equally clear, millia, duo millia, etc. — A thousand, i.e. a great many, mille, sexcenti; multi. — A thousand thanks! summas gratias ago. — A thousand times (definitely), millies; (indefinitely), millies, sexcenties.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus. — The two, three, four, five, &c. thousandth, bis, ter, quater, quinquies, etc. millesimus.

THRALL, THRALDOM (slavery, captivity), servitium, servitus, captivitas. — ¶ Thrall (a slave), servus; mancipium.

THRASH. See Thresh.

THRASONICAL (given to boast of himself), gloriosus, suas laudes prædicans; quasi Thrasonianus.

THREAD, filum; (also fig., see the Lex.); linum, linea, (string of twisted threads); stamen. — A thread (in cloth), filum. — A bottom or skein of thread, fili glomus or volumen; filum in pilam convolutum. — To thread a needle, filum, sericum, etc. per acum conjicere or trajicere; filum, etc. in foramen acûs inserere. — Thread by thread, filatim. — Threadbare, tritus, detritus. — That I may resume the thread of my discourse, ut ad propositum revertar; ut eo, unde digressus sum, revertar. — To lose the thread of discourse, longius labi. — That I may not lose, &c., ne longius abeam.

THREATEN, minas jacĕre; minis uti: — minor, comminor, intermihor, minitor, minas alicui intendere or jactare; intento; denuntio. — The consul threatens war, consul arma minatur. — We are threatened with a war, bellum nobis impendet, instat, imminet. — All things threaten the brave men with death, viris intentant omnia mortem.

THREAT, THREATS, THREATENING, minæ; minatio, comminatio. — He intimidated him with threats, illum terrore commovit et minis. — I am no way daunted by your threatenings, tuis ego minis non commoveor.

THREATENER, qui or quæ minatur.

THREATENING, THREATFUL, minax; minitans, minitabundus; præsens, instans.

THREATENING, subst. minatio, comminatio.

THREATENINGLY, minanter, minaciter.

THREE, tres; trini; terni. — The three or trey point (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus ternarius; say trias. — Of or belonging to three, ternarius. — Three manner of ways, trifariam, tripliciter. — Divided into three parts, adj. tripartitus or tripertitus; adv. tripartito or tripertito. — Threefold, triplex, trigeminus, triplus. — To make threefold, triplico; triplicem facere. — Made threefold or trebled, triplicatus. — Threefoldly or trebly, tripliciter. — Three feet long, of three feet, tripedalis; tripedaneus. — Having three bodies, tricorpor. — Three-cornered or having three angles, triquetrus, triangularis. — A three-angled figure, triquetra, triquetrum. — Three days' space, triduum. — Of three colors, tricolor. — Three-headed, triceps. — Three-horned, tricornis; tricorniger (poet.). — Having three throats, trifaux (poet.). — Having three shapes, triformis (poet.). — Of three pounds weight, trilibris. — Three nights' space, trinoctium. — Three-pointed, tricuspis. — Having three teeth or tines, tridens. — Three years' space, triennium. — Three years old, trimus, trimulus. — The age of three years, trimatus. — Three-leaved grain, trifolium pratense. — Three-forked, trifurcus. — Three-score, sexaginta. — Of three-score, sexagenarius. — Three-score times, sexagies. — Three-score and ten, septuaginta. — Three hundred, trecenti; ter centeni, trecenteni. — Three hundred times, trecenties.

THRICE, ter. — Thrice as much, triplum.

THRESH corn, e spicis grana excutere or discutere or exterere; frumentum deterere: messem perticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere, spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; messem tribulis exterere. — To thresh or beat a person, aliquem cædere, pulsare, verberare; aliquem fuste or pugnis contundere.

THRESHER, qui frumentum deterit.

THRESHING, tritura. — A threshing-floor, area in qua frumenta deteruntur; area. — machine, tribulum.

THRESHOLD, limen, limen inferius; hypothyrum.

THRICE. See under Three.

THRIFT. See under Thrive.

THRILL (drill or bore), terebro, perforo: (penetrate, pervade), penetrare or permanare in; pervadere per. — All his limbs thrilled with pain, dolor omnia membra pervagabatur. — I thrill with horror, horror me perfundit or perstringit. — Thrilled (with pain, joy, &c.), commotus, ictus, perfusus.

THRIVE (prosper), floreo, valeo, vigeo; ditesco; fortunâ prosperâ or secundis rebus uti. — To thrive in flesh, pinguesco, corpus augere. — in learning, progressus in studiis facere. — Thriven in the world, ditatus, locupletatus, divitiis auctus.

THRIVING in the world, prosperitas, rerum familiarium auctus. — Thriving or growing in flesh, corporis auctus.

THRIVINGLY, prospere, feliciter.

THRIFT, THRIFTINESS (frugality), parsimonia, frugalitas, diligentia.

THRIFTY, frugi, frugalis, parcus, moderatus, continens. — A thrifty servant, servus bonæ frugi, diligens.

THRIFTILY, frugaliter, parce. — To use thriftily, parce adhibere, modice uti.

THRIFTLESS, prodigus, effuse vivens.

THROAT, guttur, gula, jugulum or jugulus. — Of the throat, ad guttur or jugulum pertinens. — The throat-pipe or wind-pipe, arteria aspera. — To cut one's throat, jugulo; jugulum alicui perfodere. — Having his throat cut, jugulatus.

THROB (pant), palpito, mico, subsilio, subsulto.

THROBBING, palpitatio.

THROES of a woman in labor, labores puerperæ.

THRONE (royal seat), solium, sedes regia: (chief rule), principatus, summa potestas, imperium, regnum. — The Roman youth, when they saw that the throne was vacant, &c., Romana pubes, ubi vacuam sedem regiam vidit, etc., Liv. — To sit upon the throne (as a king), in solio sedere: (to rule), regem esse, regno. — To raise one to a throne, aliquem ad regiam dignitatem promovere or provehere. — To pull down from a throne, To Dethrone, alicui regni dignitatem adimere; aliquem regno spoliare.

THRONG (crowd) of people, turba, caterva, frequentia; conferta multitudo. — The throng lessens or is diminishing, turba rarescit. — To get out of a throng, ex turbâ se expedire.

To THRONG (crowd), premo, arcto, coarcto, coangusto. — To throng into a place, in locum confluere, concurrere, concursare, convenire, convolare. — That was approved by a thronged or crowded theatre, id frequentissimo theatro comprobatum est.

THROSTLE, turdus.

THROTTLE, strangulo; suffoco. (See Choke.) — To throttle one to death, alicujus fauces oblidere; laqueo aliquem interimere; gulam alicujus laqueo frangere.

THROTTLING, strangulatio, suffocatio.

THROUGH, prep. per: — a, ex, per, propter. (See By.) — Through riches, ex divitiis. — Through love, ex amore. — Through such kind of men I live in misery, ego propter ejusmodi viros vivo miser. — If a person offend unawares, through heedlessness or carelessness, it is a failing, si peccator peccat imprudens, ex incogitantiâ, aut per incuriam, delictum est. — It is done through carelessness, incuriâ effectum est. — ‖ Through is often the same as by, and made by the ablative case. — Through me or by my means, operâ meâ. — Through your means or persuasion, impulsu tuo. — Through your help, te adjuvante or adjutore. — ‖ Through, after a verb, is often implied in it, especially in verbs compounded with per or trans. — To bore through, perforo. — To dig through, perfodio. — To run through or pierce, transfigo. — To bore through, perforo. (But see the verbs Bore, Dig, Run, &c.)

THROUGH, adv. — Ten days through, per decem dies. — The whole year through, per totum annum. — Through and through (quite through), per omnes partes; also by per or trans in composition; penitus; prorsus, omnino. — It went quite through, ad alteram partem prorsus penetravit. — Through and through, quite through, Throughly, Thoroughly, penitus, prorsus, perfecte, plane, omnino; totus. — If you are thoroughly fixed in that opinion, si tibi penitus insedit ista opinio. — I am thoroughly undone, prorsus pereo. — A man thoroughly bred a scholar, perfecte planeque eruditus vir. — Thoroughly or for the greatest part acquitted, omnino, aut magnâ ex parte, liberatus. — I am thoroughly out of humor with myself, totus displiceo mihi.

THROUGHOUT, per omnes partes; penitus, prorsus; totus.

THROW (cast, fling), jacio, jacto, conjicio; injicio; mitto, torqueo, contorqueo. — It is madness to throw the helve after the hatchet, furor est post omnia perdere naulum. — To throw or toss the head this way and that, caput utroque jactare. — To throw one's arms about a person's neck, collo dare brachia circum, Virg. — To throw all about, circumjicio. — To throw pease about a room, pisa dispergere. — With the hair thrown carelessly about the shoulders, capillis circum cervices negligenter rejectis. — To throw abroad, spargo, dispergo. — Thrown afar, projectus. — To throw against, objicio, allido, illido. — To throw all along, abjicio, prosterno. — He threw himself along upon the grass, abjecit se in herbam. — To throw aside or away, abjicio, rejicio. — To throw away one's money, pecuniam profundere, prodigere, disperdere. — one's time and labor, tempus frustra conterere; operam et oleum perdere. — Thrown away, abjectus; fig. contemptus, spretus. — To throw one's self away in a huff from any person, ab aliquo festinanter ob iram discedere. — To throw a stone at one, aliquem lapide petere. — To throw one's self at a person's feet asking for mercy, sese alicui ad pedes projicere. — To throw back, rejicio, regero; repello (beat back). — before, objicio. — behind, (post tergum) rejicere. — between, interjicio, interpono. — down, dejicio, disjicio, diruo, prosterno, everto, subverto, deturbo. — To throw down one's arms, mittere arma, Cæs. — To throw one's self down from a place, ab aliquo loco se mittere. — To throw down headlong, præcipito; præcipitem dare. — To throw down upon, ingero. — To throw forth, emitto. — To throw in or into, injicio, immitto, ingero, infero. — To throw a thing directly or full in one's face, mittere in adversa ora, Ov. — This is all one as to throw water into the sea, æque est ac si aquam in puteum conjicias. — To throw a thing into one's dish or teeth, aliquid alicui exprobrare, objicere, objectare. — To throw into prison, in carcerem or vincula conjicere. — To throw one's self into the Tiber, Tiberim desilire. — into the midst of the enemies, in medios hostes se immittere. — Codrus threw himself into the midst of the enemies, disguised in a mean dress, Codrus se in medios immisit hostes veste famulari, Cic. — To throw torches into the empty houses, faces in domos vacuas jaculari. — To throw off (cast off), see Cast off, under Cast: (renounce), rejicio, repudio, aspernor. — To throw off all suspicion from one's self, omnem rei suspicionem a se amoliri. — To throw off the odium of a thing upon the senate, invidiam alicujus rei ad senatum rejicere, Liv. — To throw off one's acquaintance, notos deserere. — Manlius, being thrown off his horse, died soon after, Manlius, equo effusus, extemplo prope expiravit, Liv. — To throw open one's gown, sinum effun-

dere. — *To throw out*, ejicio, projicio. — *To be thrown out of a borough* (*as a parliament man*), rejici; plurimis suffragiis vinci, superari, excludi. — *To be thrown out or distanced in a race*, e stadio excludi. — *To throw over*, transmitto, trajicio. — *together*, conjicio, congero; accumulo, coacervo. — *Thrown together in a heap*, conjectus, cumulatus, accumulatus, coacervatus. — *To throw unto*, adjicio. — *up*, sublime jacĕre. — *To throw up as the tide does*, ejicere (*what is shipwrecked*). — *To throw up or vomit*, vomo, evomo. — *To throw up an office or employment*, magistratu *or* munere se abdicare. — *To throw up one's liberty*, abjudicare sibi libertatem, *Cic.* — *To throw upon*, superinjicio; ingero. —— ‖ See *Cast*, throughout, *v.* and *s.*

THROW (*cast*), jactus, missus. — *Within a stone's throw*, intra teli *or* lapidis jactum. — *A lucky throw at dice*, jactus prosper, felix; Veneris jactus. — *The most unlucky throw*, (jactus) vulturius; canis.

THROWER, jaculator. — *A thrower down*, demolitor.

THROWING, jactus, jactatus, conjectus; conjectio; rejectio. — *A throwing at*, petitio. — *A throwing away*, abjectio. — *A throwing of a dart*, jaculatio. — *A throwing down*, dejectio, deturbatio. — *of buildings*, demolitio. — *A throwing down headlong*, præcipitatio. — *A horse's throwing his rider*, sessoris excussio. — *A throwing in*, injectio. — *off*, abjectio. — *out*, ejectio, repudiatio. — *over or beyond*, trajectus. — *upon*, superjectio, superjectus.

THRUM, *v.* imperite citharam pulsare.

THRUMS, villi; subteminis extremitates.

THRUSH, turdus.

THRUST (*shove*), *v.* pello, impello, trudo. — *To thrust with a sword, bayonet*, &c., punctim aliquem petere; pectori ferrum inserere, *Sen.* — *To thrust against*, obdo. — *away*, depello, abigo. — *back*, repello. — *down*, detrudo, deturbo, dejicio. — *To thrust or drive forward*, propello. — *To thrust forward* (*make haste with*), festino, accelero. — *To thrust forward* (*impel*), impello, instigo. — *To thrust into*, intrudo, contrudo; ingero; compingo. — *To thrust out*, expello, depello, detrudo, excludo, abigo, exigo, ejicio; arceo. — *To thrust one out of doors*, aliquem foras trudere *or* protrudere, *or* ejicere foras ædibus. — *To thrust through*, transfigo, transadigo; perfodio, confodio, transfodio. — *To thrust together*, comprimo, coangusto, coarcto. — *Thrust hard together*, coarctatus. — *To thrust upon*, obtrudo.

THRUST, impulsus; impetus; ictus. — *By cut and thrust*, punctim cæsimque. — *At one thrust*, uno ictu *or* conatu.

THRUSTER, impulsor. — *A thruster forward or encourager*, hortator, instigator.

THRUSTING *back*, repulsus, repulsio. — *forward*, impulsus, impulsio. — *together*, compressio.

THRUTCH *cheese*, caseum manibus expansis premere *or* comprimere.

THUMB, (digitus) pollex. — *Of the thumb*, pollicaris. — *A thumb's breadth*, pollex latus, pollicaris latitudo. — *Nails about the thickness of one's thumb*, clavi pollicis crassitudine.

To THUMB *a book*, librum pollice terere.

THUMP, *s.* ictus validus et sonorus.

To THUMP, tundo, contundo, obtundo, pertundo. — *To thump at the door*, ostium pulsare. — *Thumped*, pulsus, pulsatus, contusus.

THUMPER, pulsator.

THUMPING, pulsus, pulsatio, contusio.

THUNDER, tonitrus; *in pl. also* tonitrua; fulmen (*thunder-bolt*). — *A thunder-clap*, fragor cœli *or* cœlestis. — *A thunderbolt*, fulmen. — *Thunder-struck*, fulminatus, de cœlo tactus; (*fig.*), attonitus, fulminatus. — *Of thunder*, fulmineus.

To THUNDER, tono, intono, fulmino, fulmen jacere *or* emittere. — *To thunder again*, retono. — *To thunder down upon*, superintono. — *To thunder round about*, circumtono. — *To cease thundering*, detono. — *To thunder one off or rattle him*, aliquem jurgare, objurgare, increpare; aliquem conviciis *or* contumeliis lacessere. — *Thundering from above, Thunderous*, altitonans (*poet.*). — *A thundering voice*, vox terribilis *or* Stentorea.

THUNDERER, fulminator.

THUNDERING, fulminatio, *Sen.* — *There was almost a continual thundering*, erat prope continuus cœli fragor, *Curt.*

THURSDAY, dies Jovis, feria quinta. — *Holy Thursday*, dies ascensionis Domini nostri in cœlum.

THUS, ita, sic, hoc modo; ad *or* in hunc *or* eum modum; hoc *or* eo pacto; adeo (*to such a degree*). — *The matter is thus*, sic *or* ita res est; sic res se habet. — *Do you thus requite me?* hanccine mihi gratiam rependis? — *Do you act in this manner?* siccine agis? — *Am I thus despised by you?* itane contemnor abs te? — *Thus and thus shalt thou say unto her*, his et talibus alloquĕris eam. — *Thus far*, hactenus, hucusque. — *Thus far of these things*, hæc hactenus. — *Thus far he led his army*, hucusque exercitum duxit. — *Thus much*, tantum. — *I value you not thus much*, non hujus te facio. — *Thus much he is worth*, tanti valet. — *Thus much for this time*, atque hæc hactenus.

THWACK, mulco, pulso, verbero; fuste dolare.

THWACK, ictus, verber. — *To lay on thwick thwack*, ictus geminare *or* congeminare.

THWACKING, verberatio.

THWART, ATHWART, transversus, obliquus.

To THWART (*contradict*), adversor; refragor; contradico: (*hinder*), impedio, obsto, officio, retardo. — *Thwarting*, adversus, contrarius, oppositus, repugnans. — *Very thwarting*, adversissimus. — *Things thwarting one another*, res inter se pugnantes *or* repugnantes.

THWARTING (*contradicting*), contradictio.

THY, THINE, tuus.

THYME (*herb*), thymus. — *Wild*, serpyllum. — *Belonging to thyme*, thyminus, thymianus. — *Full of thyme*, thymosus.

TIARA, tiara *or* tiaras.

TICK (*credit*), fides. — *To buy on tick*, cæcâ die emere. —— ¶ (*an insect*), ricinus. —— ¶ (*small pulsation*), ictus levis. —— ¶ *Tick for a bed*, culcita.

TICKET, tessera. — *in a lottery*, sors.

TICKLE, titillo. — *To tickle a person's fancy or ears with flattering speeches*, alicui adulari; aliquem palpare *or* permulcere; auribus alicujus subservire. — *To tickle off a piece of work*, in aliquid diligentissime incumbere.

TICKLING, titillatio, titillatus.

TICKLISH (*not able to bear being tickled*), titillationis impatiens: (*captious*), captiosus, morosus, rixosus, contentiosus: (*nice, easily mistaken*), res lubrica, difficilis, *or* in qua facile est labi, errare, falli: (*dangerous*), lubricus, periculosus.

TID *bits*, bonæ res; cuppediæ, cibi delicatiores; escæ molliculæ.

To TIDDLE *or tidder one*, alicui nimis indulgere; aliquem mollius curare.

TIDE, æstus maris, marinus *or* maritimus; accessus maris. — *When the tide was up*, cum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, *Cæs.* — *When the tide was out*, minuente æstu, *Id.* — *About the going out of the tide*, sub decessum æstûs maritimi. — *The ebb or ebbing of the tide*, marinorum æstuum recessus; æstûs decessus. — *A spring-tide*, eluvies, eluvio, æstus maris fervens, exundans. — *With the tide*, secundo flumine. — *Against the tide*, adverso flumine. — *A neap tide*, æstus maris decrescens, modicus, mitior. — *A windward tide*, fluctus vento adversi. — *A leeward tide*, ventus et fluctus eodem tendentes. — *The tide runs strongly in his favor*, plurimi illi favent, plurimos fautores habet. —— ¶ *Tide* (*time*), tempus; tempestas. — *At Martinmas tide*, ad tempus quo festum S. Martini celebratur.

TIDINGS, nuntius; fama, rumor. — *Good*, nuntius bonus, gratus, jucundus, optatus. — *Bad or evil*, nuntius acerbus, malus, tristis. — *To bring tidings*, nuntio, annuntio, renuntio; nuntium afferre. — *A bringer of tidings*, nuntius. — *A bringing of tidings*, nuntiatio.

TIDY (*neat*), mundus; concinnus; habilis, callidus, peritus, solers.

TIE (*bind*), ligo, deligo, alligo, obligo; destringo, obstringo, constringo; vincio; necto. — *To tie one's self down to the very words in reciting an oration*, ad omnia se verba alligare, *Quint.* — *To tie hand and foot*, quadrupedem constringere. — *To tie about*, circumligo, cingo, circumvincio. — *To tie back*, revincio. — *To tie before*, præligo, prævincio. — *To tie fast*, constringo. — *To tie together*, copulo, connecto. — *To tie to*, astringo, annecto. — *Tied to*, alligatus, annexus, connexus. — *Tied together*, conjunctus, copulatus, connexus. — *To be tied to one's bed* (*as distracted persons are*), constringi. — *Are you in your senses? ought you not to be tied to your bed?* tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? *Cic.* — *To be tied to one's bed* (*with sickness*), lecto affixum esse. — *To tie with a knot*, in nodum cogere *or* colligere. — *To tie up in bundles*, in fasciculos colligare. — *To be tied up by the laws or constitution*, impediri legibus.

TIE, *s.* vinculum, nodus; ligamentum; nexus. — *The ties of blood*, sanguinis vincula.

TYING *to*, *s.* alligatio, annexus. — *A tying together*, connexio.

TIER. See *Tire*.

TIGER, tigris. — *As fierce as a tiger*, Cyclops excæcatus. — *A young tiger*, tigridis catulus. — *Of a tiger*, tigrinus. —— ¶ *A tiger or cruel person*, homo crudelis, sævus, durus, immanis, atrox, omnis humanitatis expers.

TIGRESS, tigris femina.

TIGHT (*neat*), nitidus, mundus, comptus, concinnus, bellus, scitus: (*strait*), arctus, angustus: (*drawn or sitting close*), strictus, astrictus; (*pinching*), urens: (*firm*), firmus: (*sound*), integer; sanus, robustus, validus, viribus integer: (*fast*), arctus. — *Water-tight*, quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem.

TIGHTLY, anguste; arcte; concinne; firme. — *To tie tightly*, vincio, devincio, constringo. — *To hold tightly*, teneo, mordicus tenere.

TIGHTNESS, firmitudo.

TIKE (*insect*), ricinus.

TILE, tegula. — *A plain tile*, tegula plana. — *A gutter tile*, imbrex. — *A tile-kiln*, fornax tegularis.

To TILE *or cover with tiles*, tegulis obducere, sternere *or* consternere.

TILER (*or bricklayer*), tegularum *or* laterum structor.

TILING, tegulæ.

TILL (*until*), *conj.* dum, usque dum; donec; quoad; antea quam, antequam, priusquam, (*before that*). — *They did not dare to begin the war till the ambassadors were come back from Rome*, non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Româ revertissent legati. — *I will not leave, till I have made an end*, haud desinam, donec perfecero. — *Till the rest of the company be come up*, quoad reliqua multitudo advenerit.

TILL, *prepos.* ad, usque ad; in, usque in; ante. — *Till late at night*, ad multam noctem. — *He drinketh till day-light*, in lucem bibit. — *Till old age*, usque ad senectutem. — *Till* (*before*) *this day*, ante hanc diem. — *He staid till nine o'clock*, ad horam nonam exspectavit. — *A new crime, and never heard of till this day*, novum crimen, et ante hanc diem inauditum. — *Should I tarry till the evening?* maneamne usque ad vesperam? — *Till now*, adhuc, usque adhuc. — *Till then* (usque) ad id *or* illud tempus; ad id, ad id locorum: ante, antea, *only with a negative*. — *I had never seen him any where till then*, neque enim ante usquam conspexi prius. — *Never till then*, nunquam antehac, nunquam antea. — *Never till now*, nunc primum; non ante hunc diem; nunc demum; nuper. — *Till a while ago*, nuper; nisi nuper, *with a negative*. — *Till such time as*, quoad, donec.

TILL *the ground*, terram *or* agrum colere; agris culturam adhibere. — *Not all the land you till will be fruitful*, agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur.

TILLAGE, agricultura, aratio. — *Knowledge or skill in tillage*, agricolationis *or* rei rus-

tion scientia. — *To apply one's self to tillage*, se agricolationis studio dare. — *Tilled*, aratus, cultus.

TILLER *of the ground*, agricola, agrorum cultor; arator; colonus.

TILLING, TILTH, aratio, cultus, cultura, agricultura, agri cultio.

TILL *or* TILLER (*small drawer*), loculus.

TILLER (*of a boat*), clavus.

TILT (*tent*), tentorium. —— ¶ *Tilt or tournament*, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium; ludus equester.

To TILT (*run a tilt*), hastis adversis concurrere *or* ludere. —— ¶ *To tilt a barrel*, cadum *or* dolium inclinare. — *The barrel is tilted*, ad fundum cadi usque perventum est.

TILTERS, qui adversis hastis ludunt.

TILTING (*tournament*), cataphractorum cum lanceis concursus, certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. — *A tilting-staff*, hasta. —— ¶ *The tilting of a barrel*, cadi *or* dolii inclinatio.

TILT-YARD, locus ubi equites hastis concurrunt.

TIMBER, materia, materies; tigna (*beams*). — *Timber-work*, materiatura; materiatio. — *A timber-merchant*, materiarius. — *Of timber*, materiarius, ad materiam spectans. — *A timber-yard*, fabrica materiaria. — *Ship-timber*, materia navalis. — *The timber-worm*, cossus.

To TIMBER (*build with timber*), ligno construere; materio, contigno. — *Timbered*, materiatus. — *Well-timbered*, bene compositus *or* structus.

TIMBERING, materiatio.

TIMBREL, tympanum. — *To play on a timbrel*, tympanum pulsare. — *A timbrel-player*, tympani pulsator; tympanotriba, *Plaut.*

TIME, tempus; dies; spatium; intervallum (*interval of time*); ætas (*as a property; also age*); tempestas (*season*); otium (*leisure*): *three times, four times, &c., are expressed by* ter, quater, *etc.; a thousand times, see Thousand.* — *In good time*, in tempore; mature (*early*). — *Before the time*, ante tempus, ante diem. — *At the right time*, in tempore; suo tempore; tempestive, opportune; ad tempus (*at the appointed time*). — *You come in good time*, per tempus venis. — *Time flees away without delay*, volat ætas. — *Time cures sorrow*, dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus. — *lightens sorrow*, dies levat luctum. — *You know how to make use of your time*, scisti foro uti. — *He was after Lycurgus's time*, infra Lycurgum fuit. — *You have set a time for these things*, tute his rebus finem præscripsisti. — *Time will prove it*, exitus acta probat. — *It is time to have done*, manum de tabulâ. — *At a very cheap time*, summâ in vilitate, *Cic.* — *To spend one's time*, tempus terere, conterere, consumere. — *To lose time*, tempus frustra terere; opportunitatem amittere. — *To accommodate one's self to the times*, tempori cedere *or* servire. — *A time-server*, qui tempori cedit *or* servit. — *To serve out one's time* (*as an apprentice*), legitimum tempus explere tirocinii. — *He has served out his time* (*of a soldier*), stipendia confecit. — *For a time*, ad tempus. — *Lasting for a time.* (See *Temporary.*) — *A seasonable time*, tempus opportunum. — *An unseasonable or inconvenient time*, tempus alienum. — *Seasonableness of time*, opportunitas, tempestivitas. — *Time or leisure*, tempus, otium, tempus vacuum. — *I have no time to tell you now*, nunc non est narrandi tempus, *Cic.* — *Time lies on our hands*, abundamus otio, otio languemus. — *Spare time*, horæ subsecivæ. — *Jupiter has no leisure time*, Jovi non vacat. — *I had no spare time*, vacui temporis nihil habebam. — *A long time*, longum tempus: *adv.* diu, ætatem. — *How have you done this long time?* ut valuisti usque? — *Distance or interval of time*, intervallum; spatium *or* tempus interjectum; intercapedo. — *Length of time*, diuturnitas. — *A little or short time*, tempus breve. — *Remember how short a time you have to live*, vive memor quam sis brevis ævi. — *Had he but never so little time*, si tantulum moræ fuisset. — *Time out of mind*, multis ante seculis. — *About that time*, per id tempus. — *At another time*, alias, alio tempore. — *At this present time*, hoc tempore, in præsentiâ; nunc; in hoc tempore, in præsenti, (*under the present circumstances, in this emergency or strait*). — *At that time*, tunc, tum, per id tempus, eo tempore. — *At any time*, unquam. — *It may be done at any time*, ubi voles fiet. — *If at any time*, siquando, sicubi. — *At no time*, nunquam. — *At what time*, quando. — *At what time soever*, quandocunque. — *At the time when*, quo tempore. — *At the very same time*, per idem tempus, eâdem tempestate. — *At the set time*, ad tempus. — *Now he had set times for business and diversions*, jam vero tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, *Tac.* — *For that time* (*as the times went*), ut temporibus illis, ut in illâ ætate. — *From this time forth*, ab hoc inde tempore; ab hodierno die; dehinc. — *In due time*, in tempore, tempori *or* temperi; tempestive; mature: *adj.* tempestivus. — *Not in due time*, intempestivus. — *In process or tract of time*, progressu temporis. — *In very good time*, opportune, peropportune, percommode. — *In a little time*, brevi, brevi tempore. — *In the very nick of time*, in ipso temporis articulo. — *In a minute's time*, puncto *or* momento temporis. — *At supper-time*, inter cœnandum. — *In a year's time*, vertente anno. — *Of late times*, nuper; diebus proxime exactis. — *In time past*, olim, quondam. — *In time to come*, tempore postero; dehinc; olim, aliquando. — *In the mean time*, interea, interim, interea temporis, interea loci, dum hæc gerebantur. — *After a long time*, post diem longum. — *In the daytime*, de die, interdiu. — *Before this time*, antehac, antea. — *Before that time*, ante, antea. — *Of or belonging to time*, temporalis; humanus; externus; caducus. — *Of old time*, antiquitus. — *Since the beginning of time.* (See *Creation.*) — *To that time*, eatenus. (See *Till then.*) — *Hard times*, tempora dura, aspera, dubia, luctuosa. — *In this hard time*, in hoc tempore. — *Three times*, ter. — *Four times*, quater. — *Many times*, sæpe, crebro, sæpenumero. — *How many times soever*, quotiescunque. — *At all times*, semper, nunquam non.

To TIME *a thing well or ill*, tempestive *or* intempestive aliquid agere. — *Ill-timed*, intempestivus. — *These things, Davus, are ill-timed by you*, non sat commode divisa sunt temporibus tibi, Dave, hæc, *Ter.* — *Well-timed*, tempestivus.

TIMELESS, intempestivus, immaturus.

TIMELY, *adj.* tempestivus, opportunus, maturus.

TIMELY, *adv.* in tempore, temperi, tempestive, mature.

TIMID, timidus, pavidus. See *Timorous.*

TIMIDITY, timiditas; timor; pavor; metus, formido.

TIMOROUS, timidus, formidolosus, meticulosus, pavidus, tremebundus.

TIMOROUSLY, timide, formidolose, pavide, trepide.

TIMOROUSNESS, timor, pavor; metus, formido.

TIN, plumbum album, cassiteron. — *Of tin*, e plumbo albo factus.

To TIN *or cover with tin*, plumbo albo tegere, obtegere, obducere; plumbum album alicui rei incoquere.

TINMAN, opifex vasorum e plumbo albo factorum.

TINNING, plumbi albi inductio.

TINCTURE (*dye*), color; *fig.* color, species, similitudo: (*impression of the mind*), mentis sensus: (*smattering knowledge of an art*), levis artis alicujus scientia. —— ¶ (*as a medicine*), liquor medicatus.

To TINCTURE *one with an opinion*, alicujus animum quadam opinione imbuere *or* inficere.

TINDER, igniarium, linteum ita exustum ut facilius ignem suscipiat.

TINDER-BOX, pyxidula igniarium *or* linteum exustum continens.

TING *of a bell, metal, &c.*, tintinnabuli, metalli, *etc.*, leviter percussi sonus.

To TINGLE, TINKLE, tinnio, resono. — *My ears tingle*, mihi aures tinniunt *or* resonant. — *The pain tingles up to my elbow*, dolor usque ad cubitum pertinet.

TINGLING, tinniens, tinnulus.

TINKER, vasorum æreorum sartor circumforaneus.

TINSEL (*a kind of shining gold*), pannus metallo aurei coloris contextus: (*any false lustre*), splendor falsus *or* mentitus; species.

TINSELLED, splendore falso ornatus.

TINT, color.

TINY (*very little*), parvulus, tenuiculus, perpusillus.

TIP (*utmost point or extremity*), *by* extremus *or* summus *with a subst.*; extremitas, summitas. — *of the ear*, auricula infima. — *of the fingers*, digiti primores *or* extremi. — *of the nose*, nasi orbiculus *or* extremitas.

To TIP *a vessel with silver*, vas argento ab labris circumcludere. — *To tip with iron*, ferro præfigere. — *Tipped with iron*, ferratus. —— ¶ *To tip or throw down*, deturbo, dejicio, sterno. — *To tip off or die*, mori, diem obire supremum.

TIPTOE. — *To stand on tiptoe*, in digitos se arrigere, in digitis arrectis consistere. — *To walk on tiptoe*, summis ambulare digitis; suspenso gradu ire.

TIPSTAFF (*officer*), viator, lictor; accensus: (*instrument*), viatoris *or* accensi baculus.

TIPPET, collare.

TIPPLE, potito, pergræcor; subbibo, *Plaut.*

TIPPLER, ebriosus; potor.

TIPPLING, potatio, comissatio. — *A tippling-house*, cauponula.

TIPSY, ebrius, temulentus, bene potus; madidus.

TIRE (*attire*), ornatus, ornamentum: (*rank*), ordo, series. (See *Bed, Layer.*) — *A tire of ordnance*, tormentorum ordo. — *Tires for women*, capilli ascititii. — *A tire-man*, cinerarius. — *A tire-woman*, ornatrix; quæ aliarum capillos ornando victum quærit.

To TIRE (*dress*), orno, adorno; colo.

TIRING-HOUSE, TIRING-ROOM, penetrale, quo histriones se ornant.

TIRE (*weary*), *v. a.* fatigo, defatigo: lasso, delasso. — *To tire or be tired*, defetiscor, fatigor, defatigor. — *To be tired of* (*loathe*), tædet aliquem alicujus rei.

TIRESOME, laboriosus, operosus; longinquus, diutinus; molestus, tædii plenus.

TIRESOMENESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; labor.

TIRING, TIREDNESS, fatigatio, defatigatio; lassitudo; tædium.

TISSUE, sericum auro *or* argento intertextum.

TISSUED, intertextus, variegatus.

TIT (*little horse*), equulus, equuleus, mannus.

TIT-BIT. See *Tid.*

TITHE (*tenth part*), (pars) decima. — *Tithe, Tithes*, decima, decumæ.

To TITHE, decimam *or* decumas imperare *or* imponere alicui; decumas exigere; decumas dare (*pay the tithe*).

TITHABLE, decumis obnoxius.

TITHER, qui decumas exigit.

TITHING (*hundred*), decuria; trithinga, decenna, (*low Lat.*). — *Tithing-man*, decurio; decennarius (*low Lat.*).

TITILLATE, titillo.

TITILLATION, titillatio.

TITLE, nomen, appellatio. — *Do not give me a wrong title*, ne me appelles falso nomine. — *A title of honor*, nomen honoris. —— ¶ *Title or inscription*, titulus, inscriptio. — *The title* (*of a book*), titulus, inscriptio, nomen; (*of a law, &c.*), præscriptio. — *The title-page of a book*, index libri. —— ¶ *A title* (*right*), jus, auctoritas. — *To give up one's title*, jus suum alteri cedere; de suo jure abire *or* discedere. — *A title* (*writings or evidences proving a right to*), testimonia, instrumenta, literæ testantes. — *Neither had he any other title to the crown but the sword*, neque enim ad jus regni quicquam præter vim habebat, *Liv.* — *To have a title to an estate*, jus hereditatem adeundi habere.

To TITLE *or entitle*, appello, voco, nomino; inscribo. — *Titled*, appellatus, vocatus, nominatus, inscriptus: (*bearing a title*), nomine honoris ornatus.

TITLELESS, sine nomine.

TITULAR *general*, nomen tantum ducis. — *To be a titular professor*, munere professoris nomine tenus fungi.

TITTER, cachinno. (See *To twitter.*) —— ¶ *To titter-totter*, vacillo.

TITTLE (dot), punctum: (the least), pars minima. — Not a tittle, nihil prorsus. — He will not part with the least tittle of his right, ne minimâ quidem ex parte sui juris abibit. — I cannot believe a tittle of what he says, ejus verbis nullam prorsus fidem habeo.

TITTLE-TATTLE, or TWITTLE-TWATTLE (idle talk), garritus; sermones futiles; argutatio: (a prater), gurrulus, loquax, blatero.

To Tittle-tattle, garrio, blatero, deblatero; quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire.

TO (or for), before a noun, is usually the sign of the dative case; as, fortune has given too much to many, enough to none, fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli satis: — but, esp. before a noun denoting motion, as, going to, applying to, &c., To is made by divers prepositions; often by ad (as; he came to the place, ad locum pervenit. — He lifts up his hands to heaven, manus ad sidera tollit. — He applied his mind to writing, animum ad scribendum appulit. — A ready way to preferment, pronum ad honores iter. — To this purpose, ad hanc sententiam. — They were paid to a penny, iis ad denarium solutum est): by adversum (as; I am thankful that that was acceptable to you, id gratum fuisse adversum te gratiam habeo): by apud (as; he complains to me by letter, queritur apud me per literas): by cum (as; I do nothing to his disparagement, nihil a me fit cum ullâ illius contumeliâ): by erga (as; I have experienced him to bear a good will to me, erga me amico ingenio expertus sum): by præ (as; he thinks them clowns to himself, illos præ se agrestes putat): by pro (as; to the best of my power, pro meis viribus): by in (as; your kindnesses to me have been very manifest and very great, tua in me clarissima et maxima beneficia extiterunt. — He commended him to his face, coram in os laudabat. — To the same purpose, in eandem sententiam). — According to, ad, e or ex, secundum; de. — Ambassadors sent according to custom, missi ex more legati. — I judge according to my own sense, ego de meo sensu judico. —— ‖ Before names of towns, the prep. to is commonly omitted. (See the Gramm.) — I sailed to Athens, Athenas nave vectus sum. — A peculiar adverbial form sometimes supplies the place of an accus. — To both places, utroque. —— ‖ To no purpose, frustra, incassum, nequicquam. — To this end or to the end that, eo, ideo, ea gratiâ, eo consilio, — ut; ut. — To which end, quo, quocirca, quam ob rem or quamobrem. —— ‖ Sometimes to (or more commonly for) is expressed in Latin by an apposition; as, he hath a kind of covetous fellow to his father, habet patrem quendam avidum. — What a woman have you to your wife? quid mulieris uxorem habes? —— ¶ To, before a verb, is generally a sign of the infinitive mood: as, to despise money at a proper time is sometimes the greatest gain, pecuniam in loco negligere maximum interdum est lucrum. — But it may be rendered into Latin various other ways; by a gerund in di; as, resolved to go, certus eundi: by a gerund in dum; as, to take the enemies, ad capiendum hostes: by a supine; as, I came to ask you, veni te rogatum; this book is a useful one to read, hic liber utilis est lectu: by a subjunctive mood; as, I have a just right to do it, æquum est ut faciam: by a future in rus; as, I am to go to Sicily, Siciliam profecturus sum. — To be (before a noun), esse, fieri, ut sim, qui sim. — They sent four hundred to be a guard to the Macedonians, quadringentos, ut præsidio essent Macedonibus, miserunt. — You seem not worthy to be free, non videre dignus, qui liber sis. — They deny it to be possible, negant posse. — To be able, possum. — To be willing, volo. — unwilling, nolo. — To be short, breviter, ad summam, ne multa, ne longum faciam, ne diutius vos teneam, ut paucis complectar. —— ‖ To be, before a participle of the preterperfect tense, is generally rendered by the infinitive mood of the passive voice; as, he desires to be thought rich, cupit haberi dives, or cupit se haberi divitem. — But it may be also turned into Latin several other ways: as, by qui and the subj., or in some cases by the particip. in dus, or an adj. in bilis. — They praise those things which are not to be praised, laudant ea, quæ laudanda non sunt. — It is openly to be sold, palam est venale. — They may seem filthy even to be spoken, dictu quoque videantur turpia. — He desired to be taken up into his father's chariot, optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur. — He will not be fit to be sent, non erit idoneus qui mittatur. — He is worthy to be praised, dignus est qui laudetur. — In this, Panætius is to be defended, Panætius in hoc defendendus est. — Love is to be cured by no herbs, nullis amor est medicabilis herbis. —— ‖ To wit, scilicet, videlicet, id est, hoc est; nempe, nimirum. —— ¶ To-day, hodie; hodierno die. — To-morrow, cras; crastino die. — To-night, hac nocte. —— ¶ To and fro or to and again, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que).

TOAD, bufo. — A hedge-toad, rubeta. — The sea-toad, bufo marinus. — To croak like a toad, coaxo. — The croaking of toads or frogs, coaxatio. — A toad-stool, fungus. — The toad-fish, rana piscatrix.

TOAST, igni or ad ignem torrere.

Toast, s. panis tostus; segmentum tosti panis. — A toast or health, salus in connection (thus, salutem alicui propinare; aliquem nominatim vocare in bibendo). — A toast (sentiment), dictum. — A toast or toasted beauty, mulier ob egregiam formam celeberrima.

Toaster, qui propinat.

Toasting-iron, instrumentum ferreum ad aliquid igni torrendum.

TOBACCO, tabacum, herba Nicotiana. — A tobacco-box, pyxidula tabaci. — A tobacco-pipe, fumisugium, tubulus. — A tobacco-stopper, instrumentum ad tabacum tubulo inferciendum.

Tobacconist, tabaci venditor.

TOE, pedis digitus. — The great toe, pedis pollex. — The little toe, pedis digitus minimus.

TOGED, togatus.

TOGETHER (at the same time or place), simul, unâ; conjunctim (in union or conjunction). — These three were then in love with her together, hi tres tum simul amabant. — That he might be more together with his mother, ut cum matre unâ plus esset. — They consult together, in commune consultant. — When we are together, coram cum sumus or cum simus unâ. — It signifies little who and who is together, parum refert quis cui conjungatur. —— ¶ (without intermission), by the prep. per; also the adj. continuus, perpetuus; also, continenter. — They fought for fifteen days together, per quindecim dies pugnatum est. — He staid there six days together, sex dies continuos illic commoratus est.

TOIL (take pains), v. laboro, sudo, operor; operam dare or navare; nitor; omnes nervos intendere. — Overtoiled, labore fatigatus, laboribus confectus.

Toil, s. labor, opera, opus.

Toiling, elaboratio.

Toilsome, operosus, multi operis; laboriosus; difficilis.

Toilsomeness, conditio rei non sine multo labore conficiendæ; difficultas; or by the adj.

TOILET, say cathedra. — To make one's toilet, ornari. — To be at one's toilet, inter pectinem speculumque occupatum esse. — They are a year at their toilet, dum comuntur, annus est.

TOILS (nets), plagæ; casses, poet.; indago.

TOKEN (sign), signum, nota; documentum, argumentum; tessera (ticket or the like). — It is a great token, magnum signum est. — We are to be put in mind by this token, monendi sumus hac notâ. — A token of ill luck, malum, infaustum or infelix omen. — of good luck, bonum, faustum or felix omen. — To send one a present in token of friendship, donum alicui mittere ut pignus amicitiæ. — A token or present to a friend, munus. — A token or pledge of love, pignus amoris.

TOLERATE, tolero, fero, perpetior; indulgeo; permitto; leniter ferre.

Tolerating, Toleration, toleratio, perpessio, permissio, indulgentia.

Tolerance, Toleration, toleratio, patientia. — Toleration towards others, humanitas. — in matters of religion, animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens: (religious freedom), religiones liberæ.

Tolerable (that may be borne), tolerabilis, tolerandus; ferendus; (passable, indifferent), tolerabilis, mediocris.

Tolerably, mediocriter, modice, satis. — She is tolerably handsome, satis scita est.

TOLL (tribute), vectigal, tributum. — Toll for grist or grinding, molitoriæ merces. — Toll for freight, portorium. — Toll for passing a bridge, portorium. — To take toll, vectigal exigere. — A toll-gatherer, portorii exactor; portitor. — A farmer of the tolls, vectigalium redemptor.

TOLL on (entice), allicio, pellicio, delinio. — ¶ To toll a bell, campanam leviter or uno tantum latere pulsare.

Tolling of a bell, levis campanæ pulsatio.

TOMB, sepulcrum; monŭmentum sepulcrale; tumulus. — A tomb-stone, lapis alicujus memoriæ inscriptus.

Tombless, sine sepulcrali monumento.

TOMBOY, puella lasciva.

TOME, tomus, volumen, corpus.

TON, libræ majores 2240.

TONE, sonus; tonus; sermo. — He pronounces all in the same tone, unâ quadam soni intentione dicit.

TONGS, pair of, forceps.

TONGUE (the organ of speech, &c.), lingua. — His tongue runs before his wit, non cogitat quid dicat. — I must rule my tongue, linguæ temperandum est. — How her tongue ran! ut multa verba fecit! — His tongue failed him, vox eum defecit. — A little tongue, lingula. — A tongue-pad or babbler, garrulus, loquax; gerro. — A babbling tongue (talkativeness), loquacitas, garrulitas. — Ungovernable, immodica lingua. — To bridle one's tongue, linguam continere. — To let loose one's tongue or let one's tongue run at random, quicquid in buccam venerit, effutire or proferre. — To be at the tongue's end, in labris primoribus versari. — To hold one's tongue, taceo, sileo, conticesco; linguam continere. — Cannot you hold your tongue? potin' tacere? — To loll out the tongue, linguam exserere. — To be tongue-tied, linguæ vinculo a loquendo impediri. — He is tongue-tied (fig.), lingua ei astricta est mercede. — All tongue, vox et præterea nihil. —— ¶ A tongue or language, lingua, sermo. — We are truly like deaf men when we hear persons speaking in tongues unknown to us, nos in iis linguis quas non intelligimus, surdi profecto sumus. — The nicety and beauty of the Latin and Greek tongues, Latini sermonis et linguæ Græcæ subtilitas elegantiaque. — He is a stranger to the Latin, Greek, French, &c. tongue, Latine, Græce, Gallice, etc. loqui nescit. — The Latin tongue, lingua Latina; sermo Latinus. — Speaking two tongues, bilinguis. — three, trilinguis. — The mother tongue, lingua vernacula. — We can speak none but our mother tongue, vernaculum solum sermonem callemus. —— ¶ A tongue of land, lingua, ligula. — The tongue of a balance, examen.

Tongued, linguâ præditus. — A double-tongued or deceitful person, simulator, veterator. — Evil-tongued, maledicus, contumeliosus. — Smooth-tongued, blandus, blandiloquus. — Somewhat, blandiloquentulus.

Tongueless, elinguis, mutus.

TONNAGE, TUNNAGE, ex singulis doliis mercium vectigal; tributum in singula dolia impositum.

TONSILS, tonsillæ.

TOO (also), quoque; etiam. — And I too, et quidem ego. — He, being bad himself, spoils his own son too, is etiam corruptus porro suum corrumpit filium. — He too shall be prayed to, vocabitur hic quoque votis. —— ¶ Too, Too much, adv. nimis, nimium: — Too, before an adjective, is often rendered by putting the adjective into the comparative degree, with quam qui or quam ut following it; (as, this is too frequent to be confirmed by examples, hoc frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit. — It is too high for

us to be able to discern, altius est, quam ut nos perspicere possimus. — *This garment is too little for my body*, arctior vestis est quam pro habitu corporis mei): — Too, *before adjectives and adverbs, is often expressed by the comparative degree*; (as, *I would not have letters written too affectedly, or made unintelligible by being scribbled over too negligently*, nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius. — *Themistocles lived too freely*, Themistocles liberius vivebat); *but an ablat. is sometimes added*; (as, *too good-natured*, justo facilior. — *Too much*, plus justo, plus æquo. — *I love you too much*, te nimio plus diligo): — *Some words have this intensive force in the positive* (as, longus, brevis, serus, angustus, *too long*, &c.; parum, *too little*). — *Too great*, nimis magnus; nimius. — *To be too modest*, extra *or* ultra modum verecundum esse. — *Too, too*, nimis quam, heu nimis.

TOOL (*instrument*), instrumentum (*also collectively*). — *An iron tool*, ferramentum, instrumentum ferreum. — *Tools*, utensilia; instrumentum; supellex. — *Barber's tools*, ferramenta tonsoria. — *To come with or without one's tools*, instructum *or* non instructum venire. —— ¶ *A tool* (*person employed in executing a design*), minister, administer. — *Base men, for reward, will be tools in executing any wickedness*, infimi homines, mercedulâ adducti, ministros se præbent in quovis scelere. — *He is a poor or pitiful tool*, homo est abjectus et vilis. — *In hopes, if he should be chosen, of making Antony his tool*, sperans, si designatus foret, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum, *Sall.* — *The tool of a party*, audaciæ aliorum minister et satelles; nervis alienis mobile lignum.

TOOTH, dens. — *The cheek teeth*, dentes genuini, molares *or* maxillares. — *The eye-teeth*, dentes canini. — *The teeth of a comb*, pectinis dentes *or* radii. — *The teeth of a wheel*, rotæ dentes *or* denticuli. — *The fore teeth*, dentes priores, primores, primi, adversi. — *Gag-teeth*, dentes exserti. — *Mill-teeth*, dentes molares. — *To breed teeth*, dentio. — *A child breeding teeth*, puerulus dentiens. — *A breeding of teeth*, dentitio. — *Having teeth*, dentatus, dentibus instructus; denticulatus. — *Good, firm, strong teeth*, boni dentes; dentes firmi *or* bene hærentes. — *Rotten or decayed teeth*, dentes cavi, cavati, exesi, cariosi. — *False teeth*, dentes empti. — *A row of teeth*, ordo dentium. — *To clean the teeth*, dentes purgare; dentes colluere. — *To dash out the teeth*, dentes excutere. — *To deprive one of teeth*, edento. — *To draw teeth*, dentes excipere, extrahere, eximere, evellere. — *To fasten the teeth*, dentes firmare, confirmare, stabilire. — *To shed or lose one's teeth*, dentes amittere. — *He begins to shed his teeth*, dentes ei decidunt, cadunt, excidunt, defluunt. — *He has lost his teeth*, dentes ei ceciderunt, deciderunt, exciderunt, defluxerunt. — *To loosen one's teeth*, dentes concutere *or* convellere *or* labefacere. — *To hit one in the teeth with a thing or throw it in one's teeth* (*reproach one with*), aliquid alicui exprobrare, objectare, objicere. — *To show the teeth*, dentes restringere. — *To gnash the teeth*, (dentibus) frendere. — *What is the property of a fool? to show his teeth when he cannot bite*, quid stulti proprium? non posse, et velle nocere, *Auson.* — *To hold with the teeth*, mordicus tenere. — *A powder for cleansing the teeth*, dentifricium. — *That is not for my tooth*, hoc non sapit meo palato. — *He hath a lickerish tooth*, elegans est in cibis. — *A tooth-drawer*, qui dentes extrahere solet: (*the tool*), forfex. — *A tooth-pick or tooth-picker*, dentiscalpium. — *The tooth-ache*, dolor dentium. — *With tooth and nail or with might and main*, manibus pedibusque, remis velisque, omnibus nervis.

Toothed, dentatus, denticulatus.

Toothless, dentibus carens; edentulus. — *A toothless gum*, gingiva inermis (*poet.*).

To Teeth, dentio.

TOP *of a thing*, summus [illegible] *a subst.*, summum, *subst.*; vertex; [illegible]men, cacumen; fastigium. — *From top to toe or from top to bottom*, a capite ad calcem, a summo ad imum. — *He is a comely youth, and of a just proportion from top to toe*, hic et candidus, et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, *Hor.* — *The top of a house*, tecti or domûs fastigium: (*roof*), tectum. — *They made signs from the tops of the houses*, ex tectis significabant. — *of a mountain*, culmen montis, vertex montis; summum jugum montis; mons summus. — *of a pillar*, capitulum, caput. — *A top-knot*, vitta *or* tænia caput ornans. — *The top-mast*, malus superior. — *Top-sail*, supparum. — *Top-full*, ad plenum. (See *Brimfull.*) — *Top-heavy*, prægravis; temulentus; homo tardi ingenii. —— ¶ *A top to play with*, turbo, trochus. — *To drive or whip a top*, turbinem flagello agitare.

To Top (*strike off the top*), decacumino, obtrunco. —— ¶ *To top or overtop*, supero, supereminеo.

Topping, *s.* decacuminatio, obtruncatio. —— ¶ *A topping* (*tuft*), apex, crista.

Topping (*eminent*), eximius, egregius: (*gallant*), nitidus, comptus, speciosus. — *Topping man*, homo dives *or* eximius.

Topless, sine vertice.

Sharp-topped, cacuminatus, fastigiatus.

TOPARCH, præfectus regionis.

TOPE, potito, perpoto; copiose bibere; potui indulgere.

Toper, bibax.

Toping, perpotatio.

TOPIC (*subject of a discourse*), propositio, propositum; argumentum; positio; causa. — *Topics* (*common places*), loci communes. — *A treatise upon Topics*, Topica, *n. pl.*

Topical, topicus.

Topically, topice.

TOPOGRAPHY (*description of places*), locorum descriptio; topographia (*late*).

TOPSY-TURVY, præpostere; inverso ordine. — *To turn every thing topsy-turvy*, omnia miscere; omnia sursum deorsum versare. — *A turning topsy-turvy*, inversio.

TORCH, fax; tæda; funale. — *A little torch*, facula. — *A torch-bearer*, qui facem præfert ardentem.

Torch-light, collucentes faces, fax lucens.

TORMENT, cruciatus; tormentum; stimuli doloris; supplicium; vexatio. — *A life of torment*, vita acerbissima.

To Torment, crucio, discrucio, excrucio, vexo; afflicto, stimulo, torqueo, cruciatu aliquem afficere; molestiam alicui exhibere. — *He torments himself at the misfortunes of other people*, alienis malis laborat. — *He torments himself in vain*, sibi ipse sollicitudinem frustra sumit. — *You are tormented by your own conscience*, te conscientia stimulat maleficiorum tuorum. — *Pray do not torment yourself about those matters*, rogo, ne istis te molestiis vexes. — *Do you only forbear thus to torment yourself*, tu modo noli te macerare, *Ter.*

Tormentor, tortor, carnifex: vexator; homo importunus *or* odiosus.

Tormenting, cruciatus, cruciamentum.

TORPID (*benumbed, stupid*), torpidus, stupidus.

Torpidness, Torpitude, torpor.

TORRENT, torrens. — *A torrent or flow of words*, orationis flumen.

TORRID (*burning hot*), torridus, fervidus.

TORSION (*a racking or wresting*), tortio.

TORTOISE, testudo. — *shell.* (See *Shell.*) — *To cover couches with tortoise-shell*, laminis ex testudinum putaminibus factis lectos vestire; (*we find also* testudo *for the shell*).

TORTUOUS (*having many windings*), tortuosus.

Tortuosity, tortura.

Tortive, tortilis.

TORTURE. (See *Rack*): (*pain, torment*), cruciatus, tormentum; carnificina.

To Torture (*vex*), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, vexo: (*put one to the torture or rack*), aliquem torquere, excarnificare, in equuleum imponere *or* conjicere; tormenta alicui admovere; aliquem ad quæstionem abripere.

Torturing, cruciatus.

TORY, qui veteri reip. constitutioni favet.

TOSS, *v.* (*cast*), jacio, conjicio; mitto: (*shake, heave*), agito, jacto. — *a ball from one to another*, pilam datatim mittere. — *To toss the neck*, jactare cervicem. — *To toss aside or away*, abjicio, rejicio. — *back*, regero, rejicio. — *before*, objicio. — *down*, dejicio; disjicio, deturbo. — *in*, injicio. — *over or beyond*, trajicio. — *out*, ejicio, projicio. — *up* (*as the sea*), egero, exspuo.

Toss, *s.* jactus.

Tossing, jactatio, agitatio.

TOTAL (*whole*), totus, integer, universus. — *The sum total*, summa; summa integra.

Totally, penitus, prorsus, omnino.

TOTTER, labo, vacillo, nuto, titubo; dubito, hæsito, (*fig.*). — *A tottering house*, ædes ruinosæ *or* nutantes.

Tottering, vacillatio, nutatio, titubatio; dubitatio, hæsitatio.

Totteringly, titubanter.

Tottery, vacillans; instabilis; vertiginosus.

TOUCH, *v.* tango, attingo, contingo. — *Touch a galled horse, and he will wince*, conscientia mille testes. — *To touch one another*, inter se contingere; se mutuo tangere. — *Touching one another*, contiguus, continuus. — *To touch or hit upon a matter exactly*, rem acu tangere. — *To touch to the quick*, ulcus tangere; ad vivum resecare, (*prop.* and *fig.*). — *To touch at a port as ships*, appelli ad portum, ibique paullum morari. — *To touch or play upon a harp*, &c., citharâ, fidibus, *etc.* canere. — *To touch or handle*, tracto, attrecto, contrecto. — *To touch upon a subject*, aliquid leviter tangere, strictim attingere, paucis percurrere. — *To touch or essay gold or silver*, auri or argenti puritatis periculum facere *or* experimentum capere. — *To be touched or affected in one's brain* (*be disordered in one's senses*), mente captum esse. —— ¶ *To touch or concern*, attingo; pertinere ad; refert. — *That affair touches you*, ea res te attingit. — *So far as touches me*, quod ad me attinet. —— ¶ *To touch* (*move or affect*), moveo, commoveo; gaudio, dolore, mærore, *etc.* aliquem afficere. — *He was very sensibly touched at that calamity*, ista res magno et acerbo dolore illum commovebat. — *They were touched and much affected at this thing*, maximeque hac re permovebantur, *Cæs.*

Touch, *s.* (*the sense*), tactus: (*touching*), tactio, tactus, contactus: (*a touch in writing or painting*), ductus: (*smattering*), levis artis alicujus scientia: (*witty jeer, taunt*), dicterium. — *He gave a brief touch upon every thing*, omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est. — *He does not keep touch*, non præstat fidem. — *A touch or spice of a distemper*, morbi admonitio *or* parvus impetus. — *To give one a touch or gently reflect upon one*, facete aliquem perstringere. —— ¶ *A touch* (*essay or trial*), periculum, experimentum; periclitatio, molimen. — *To have a touch at or attempt a thing*, aliquid conari *or* tentare; alicujus rei periculum facere.

Touch-hole, foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

Touch-stone, lapis Lydius; basanus, *Plin.*: coticula.

Touchable, tactilis.

Touching, tactio. — *A touching or handling*, tractatio, tractatus, attrectatus.

Touching, *adj.* misericordiam movens; mollis; miserabilis, flebilis.

Touching *or as touching*, de; quod attinet *or* spectat ad.

Touchy, morosus, asper, difficilis, tetricus.

TOUGH (*clammy*), lentus, tenax: (*hard*), durus, edurus: (*difficult*), difficilis, arduus, gravis: (*stout*), fortis, strenuus, animosus, intrepidus, gnavus, impiger, promptus manu.

Toughly (*clammily*), lente, tenaciter: (*stoutly*), fortiter, strenue, animose, intrepide, gnaviter, impigre.

Toughness (*clamminess*), lentor, tenacitas: (*hardness*), duritia, durities, firmitas: (*difficulty*), difficultas: (*stoutness*),

fortitudo, magnanimitas, animi magnitudo.

TOUR (circuit), circuitus, ambitus; lustratio: (journey), iter. — To take a tour about a country, aliquam regionem ambire, circumire.

TOURNAMENTS, ludi equestres, certamina equestria, certamina equitum hastis concurrentium.

TOUSE, turbo, perturbo; tractando rugare or corrugare.

TOW, s. stuppa. — Of tow, stuppeus.

TOW along, traho, pertraho; duco; remulco trahere. — And some ships, being much shattered, were towed by those that were in a better condition, et quædam naves a validioribus tractæ, Tac.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, according to its various significations, is made by several words in Latin: viz. by a (as, it is a little bending towards the top, leviter a summo inflexum est): by ad (as, look towards me, respice ad me): by adversus (as, there is a kind of reverence to be used towards men, adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines): by contra (as, look towards me, aspice contra me): by erga (as, with all service and love towards you, omni officio et pietate erga te): by in (as, towards the end of the book, in extremo libro. — She conceives friendly sentiments towards the Trojans, accipit in Teucros mentem benignam (poet.)): by obviam (as, one came towards [to meet] me, mihi quidam obviam venit): by sub (as, towards night he set sail, sub noctem naves solvit. — Towards his end he gave some signs of repentance, sub exitu vitæ signa quædam pœnitentis dedit): by versus (as, he travelled towards London, Londinum versus profectus est): also by an inceptive in sco; (as, it grows towards evening, advesperascit). — Towards some place, aliquoversum. — Towards what place, quorsum, quorsus. — Towards what place soever, quoquo. — Toward the right hand, dextrorsum, dextrorsus, ad dextram. — the left hand, sinistrorsum, sinistrorsus, ad sinistram.

Towardly, docilis, ingeniosus, dexter, promptus, ad quidvis idoneus.

Towardness, Towardliness, indoles docilis; dexteritas. — To show some token of towardliness, specimen indolis dare.

TOWEL, mantile or mantele.

TOWER, turris; arx. — A small tower, turricula. — A keeper of a tower, arcis præfectus or custos.

To Tower (soar aloft), alte volare, in altum evolare, in sublime ferri.

Towering. — To have towering thoughts, se efferre, altum sapere. — Of a towering spirit, elatus, tumidus, ambitiosus; animo elato.

Towered, Towery (or made like a tower), turritus.

TOWN, oppidum; urbs. (See City.) — Is he come to town? an in urbem venit? — A little town, oppidulum. — A country town, say municipium; oppidum; vicus (village, hamlet). — A strong town, oppidum munitum. — A scattering or scambling town, vicus dispersus or dissipatus. — From town to town, oppidatim. — A town-house, curia municipalis. — A town corporate or incorporate, municipium. — Of a town corporate, municipalis. — Town talk, sermo urbis or populi. — Alas! how often have I been a town talk! for now I blush at my weakness, heu me! per urbem (nam pudet tanti mali) fabula quanta fui! Hor. — He is become a town talk, in ore est omni populo, Ter.; in fabulis est.

Townsman, oppidanus.

TOY (whimsical humor), repentinus animi impetus or motus. — If the toy had taken him, si collibuisset. —— ¶ A toy or toys (silly things or such as are of no value), nugæ, tricæ; gerræ; ineptiæ; deliciæ. —— ¶ Toys or playthings for children, crepundia. —— ¶ Toys (little curiosities), minutiæ.

Toy-man, qui crepundia vendit. — A toy-shop, taberna, quâ crepundia venduntur.

To Toy, nugor, ineptio; lascivio.

Toyer, nugax.

Toyish, nugatorius, ineptus; lascivus.

Toyishness, ineptia, petulantia, lascivia.

TRACE (footstep or mark), vestigium, indicium, nota, significatio: (path), callis, semita. — Following the trace, indagater. — The traces of a draught horse, retinacula.

To Trace out, investigo, pervestigo, indago, odoror; vestigiis consequi. — To trace a hare, leporem indagare or venari. — Having traced, vestigiis consecutus, vestigia secutus.

Tracer, vestigator, investigator, indagator.

Tracing, investigatio, indagatio.

TRACK, vestigium, impressi pedis nota: (path), semita, callis. — The track or rut of a cart-wheel, orbita.

To Track, vestigiis sequi; vestigiis consequi.

Trackless, sine ullo pedis vestigio; invius.

TRACT (extent), spatium, amplitudo: (a tract of land), tractus, regio. — An immense tract, immensum terrarum spatium. — In tract of time, tempore procedente; labentibus annis (poet.). —— ¶ A Tract, Tractate, Treatise, liber; libellus: (pamphlet), libellus.

TRACTABLE, tractabilis; obsequiosus; affabilis, mitis, lenis, mansuetus; facilis, flexibilis. — To grow tractable, mitesco, mansuesco, mansuefio. — To make tractable, mansuefacio, domo.

Tractableness, natura tractabilis; mansuetudo.

Tractably, mansuete, leniter.

TRACTILE, ductilis.

Traction, tractus, actus trahendi.

TRADE (craft), ars, artificium; quæstus: (traffic), mercatura, mercatio; negotia; commercium. — Let every man keep to his own trade, quam quisque nôrit artem, in hac se exerceat. — They got a good estate by their trade, rem plurimum mercaturis faciendis augebant. — A place of the greatest trade of any in the kingdom, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. — What trade is he of? quo in negotio, quæstu, artificio est occupatus? — To bring up to a trade, ad artem aliquam addiscendam artifici tradere. — To take up a trade, quæstum occipere. — To break up trade, se ad vitam privatam conferre. — To drive a sad trade, vitam tolerare inopem. — A Jack of all trades, homo quemvis; homo ad omnes res aptus. — Skilled at all trades, good at none, aliquis in omnibus, nemo in singulis. —— ¶ A trade (custom or way of life), ratio, via, modus, vitæ institutio. — He returns to his old trade, ad ingenium suum redit. — They also advised him not to suffer the new trade of expelling kings to go unpunished, monebant etiam ne orientem morem pellendi reges inultum sineret, Liv.

To Trade, negotior, mercor; mercaturam facere; artem aliquam quæstûs causâ exercere. — To trade in or make gain of every thing, omnia venalia habere. — Traded, in aliquâ re versatus, exercitatus.

Trader, Tradesman, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, negotiator, mercator. — A wholesale trader, qui or quæ merces in solidum vendit; mercator. — A retail trader, propola; qui or quæ merces particulatim vendit. —— ¶ A trader (merchant-ship), navis mercatoria or oneraria.

Tradesfolk, qui in artibus sordidis versantur; fabri.

Trading, mercatura, commercium, negotiatio. — Trading in our way is very brisk, nostrum opificium plurimos ad se allicit emptores. — Trading is dull, raro ad nostras tabernas commeant emptores.

TRADITION, memoria; sermo or fama. — To follow the tradition, relata referre. — A thing has been preserved by tradition, aliquid sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditum est.

Traditional, Traditionary, sermone hominum posteris memoriæ traditus; a majoribus traditus.

Traditionally, hominum sermone.

TRADUCE, infamo; alicujus existimationem violare; alicui infamiam afferre; aliquem infamiâ aspergere; infamem aliquem facere; falsum crimen in aliquem intendere; calumnior.

Traducer, criminator, obtrectator, calumniator.

Traducing, Traducement, criminatio maledictio, calumnia.

TRAFFIC, mercatura, mercatio, commercium, negotiatio. — For, being divided from Spain only by a narrow sea, they carried on a traffic there, nam, freto divisi ab Hispaniâ, mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall.

To Traffic, negotior, mercor, commercor; mercaturam facere.

Trafficker, negotiator, mercator.

TRAGEDY, tragœdia: (fig. unhappy end), exitus infelix. — A tragi-comedy, tragicocomœdia.

Tragedian (actor of tragedies), actor tragicus: (writer of tragedies), tragicus, poëta tragicus.

Tragic, Tragical, tragicus: (fig.), luctuosus, miserabilis, tristis, funestus; atrox.

Tragically, tragice; misere, miserabiliter.

Tragicalness of a thing, res tristis, misera, luctuosa; rei atrocitas.

TRAIL, v. a. traho, verro: v. n. trahi; terram verrere (of a garment). — His spear trails on the ground, versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ (poet.). — To trail back, vestigia retro legere. — To trail a pike, pilum trahere: (serve on foot), pedibus merere.

TRAIN (retinue), comitatus, comites; associæ; cohors (especially of a provincial governor); pompa (procession); agmina longa clientum. — You remember what a train he had, qui comitatus fuerit, meministis. — Whither are you going with such a train? quo nunc tu te capessis cum tantâ pompâ? — After the large train had passed on in procession, postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo, Virg. —— ¶ A train or order of things, rerum ordo or series. —— ¶ The train or baggage of an army, impedimenta, pl. —— ¶ A train of gunpowder, pyrii pulveris ductus. —— ¶ The train of a gown or robe, syrma. — A train-bearer, qui syrma sustinet. —— ¶ Train-oil, oleum cetaceum. —— ¶ The train-bands, militia, copiæ militares a singulis urbibus et ditionibus sustentatæ.

To Train (drag) along, traho; verro. — To train up, educo (-are); instituo, instruo; erudio. — To train soldiers, milites arte bellicâ erudire or formare; milites exercere.

Trainer up, educator, educatrix, magister, magistra.

Training up, educatio, institutio, instructio; disciplina.

TRAIPSE, lente or negligenter incedere.

TRAIT, ductus. — A trait of character, lineamentum animi or ingenii.

TRAITOR, proditor, proditrix: (one guilty of high treason), perduellis, reipublicæ parricida.

Traitorous, infidus, perfidus.

Traitorously, perfidiose.

TRAMMEL (drag-net), tragula, verriculum.

TRAMPLE upon or under foot, calco, conculco, proculco, pedibus proterere; perverto; contemno, sperno. — He trampled upon the authority of the senate, senatûs majestatem obtrivit. — To trample all round, circumculco.

Trampling upon, calcatura, conculcatio. — A noise of trampling, pedum strepitus. — To keep or make a trampling with one's feet, pedibus strepere.

TRANCE, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore; secessus mentis et animi a corpore. — To be in a trance, in mentis excessum rapi, animo percelli. — He fell into a trance, a seipso discessit.

TRANQUIL, tranquillus. See Calm.

Tranquillity, tranquillitas. — Tranquillity of mind or spirit, animus tranquillus, sedatus, placidus or perturbationibus liber.

TRANSACT (despatch or manage), perago, conficio, perficio; transigo; administro, expedio: (article or agree), cum aliquo pacisci or depacisci; pactionem cum aliquo facere, conficere, inire.

Transacti[illegible] (affair or thing done), res, negotiu[illegible] res gestæ: (agreement or covenant) [illegible]ctum, fœdus.

Transactor (*manager*) *of affairs*, rerum administrator, curator *or* confector.

TRANSCEND (*surmount*), transcendo, transgredior: (*exceed another in any thing*), aliquem aliquâ re superare; alicui *or* aliquem anteire, excellere, antecellere, præcellere, antecedere, præstare; superiorem evadere.

Transcendent, singularis, insignis, excellens, eminens, præstans, eximius, egregius, præclarus, optimus.

Transcendently, excellenter, eximie, egregie, præclare, optime.

Transcendency, excellentia, eminentia, præstantia.

TRANSCRIBE (*copy out*), exscribo, describo, transscribo.

Transcriber, qui exscribit *or* conscribit.

Transcribing, Transcription, transscriptio.

Transcript, exemplar, exemplum; aliquid alicujus manu transscriptum.

TRANSFER, *v.* in alium locum transponere; transfero; traduco; ad *or* in alium trajicere.

Transfer, *s.* translatio.

TRANSFIGURE, in aliud transfigurare; in habitum alicujus rei figurare; in aliam formam mutare, vertere, convertere.

Transfiguration, Transfiguring, transfiguratio, formæ mutatio; metamorphosis.

TRANSFIX (*run through*), transfigo, trajicio.

TRANSFORM, in aliam naturam convertere; in aliud fingere *or* formare; muto; commuto. — *into*, mutare in, vertere *or* convertere in, transformare in. — *The town was transformed into a villa*, oppidum abiit in villam. — *To be transformed*, in aliam naturam converti; aliam formam induere.

Transformation, Transforming, formæ mutatio; transfiguratio.

TRANSFUSE (*pour out of one vessel into another*), transfundo.

Transfusion, transfusio.

TRANSGRESS (*go beyond or surmount*), transgredior, egredior: (*disregard, break, &c.*), migro, transcendo; non servare, non observare; negligo; violo. — *To transgress against a person*, in aliquem peccare *or* delinquere, alicujus præcepta negligere.

Transgression, Transgressing, legis violatio, culpa contra legem admissa: peccatum, delictum.

Transgressor *of a thing*, qui aliquid migrat, non servat *or* non observat; violator alicujus rei.

Transgressive, culpandus, reprehensione dignus.

TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY (*frail, lasting but a little while*), caducus, fluxus, fragilis, brevis, ævi perbrevis.

Transiently, obiter; præteriens: in transitu *or* transcursu; per viam, casu; præter rem *or* propositum.

Transientness, fragilitas; brevitas.

TRANSIT (*passing or crossing from one place to another*), transitus.

Transition, transitio, transitus.

Transitive (*in gramm.*), *say* transitivus.

TRANSLATE (*to another office*), alii muneri præficere *or* præponere: (*from one language into another*), transfero, verto, converto, exprimo, reddo, interpretor. — *from Greek into Latin*, ex Græco in Latinum transferre *or* convertere; ex Græco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Græca in Latinum convertere. — *He translated the Greek book into Latin*, consuetudini Romanæ librum Græcum tradidit. — *He translated it word for word*, verbum e *or* de verbo expressit; id totidem verbis interpretatus est. — *I translated into Latin those things which I read in Greek*, ea quæ legebam Græce, Latine reddebam.

Translation (*removal*), translatio: (*change of office*), muneris mutatio, dignitatis accessio: (*turning into another language*), conversio, translatio: (*the thing translated, version*), liber scriptoris translatus, oratio conversa, *etc.*

Translative, translatitius, translativus.

Translator, interpres.

TRANSMARINE, transmarinus.

TRANSMIGRATE (*to* [illegible]*e or pass from one place to another*), [illegible]migro, demigro.

Transmigration, demigratio. — *The transmigration of souls*, animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio; metempsychosis.

TRANSMIT (*send over*), transmitto. — *To transmit to memory*, memoriæ prodere.

Transmission, Transmittal, transmissio.

TRANSMUTE, muto, commuto, immuto, transmuto. See *Transform.*

Transmutation, (*change of form*), transmutatio, immutatio. — *of metals*, metallorum conversio.

TRANSOM (*cross-beam*), transtrum, trabs transversa. — *A transom window*, fenestræ scapi inter se trajecti.

TRANSPARENT, pellucidus *or* perlucidus, translucidus, pellucens *or* perlucens, translucens; perspicuus; purus. — *Somewhat transparent*, pellucidulus *or* perlucidulus, *Catull.* — *Very transparent*, pertranslucidus. — *To be transparent*, pelluceo, perluceo, transluceo.

Transparency, pelluciditas.

TRANSPIERCE, transfigo, transfodio.

TRANSPIRE, perspiro: (*become known*), exire in vulgus, effluere et ad aures hominum permanare.

Transpiration, Transpiring (*a breathing through the pores*), spiratio.

TRANSPLANT, transpono, transfero; traduco (e. g. *a nation*). — *To transplant persons in order to settle a colony*, colonias deducere.

Transplanter, translator.

Transplanting, Transplantation, translatio. — *A transplantation of people from one country to another*, demigratio.

TRANSPORT, *v.* transporto; trajicio, transmitto, transveho; asporto, deporto, exporto; eveho, effero; transfero. — *To transport malefactors*, maleficos cum custodibus aliquo mittere; maleficos aliquo deportare. —— ¶ *To be transported with joy, grief*, &c., lætitiâ, dolore, *etc.* efferri *or* effervescere. — *Transported with any violent passion*, animi impos *or* impotens; sui non compos; magnâ animi perturbatione commotus. — *with anger*, irâ elatus, commotus, ardens, æstuans, sæviens. — *with joy*, lætitiâ exsultans *or* gestiens; gaudio elatus.

Transport (*violent passion of the mind*), animi impetus *or* æstus; impotentia *or* effrenati animi motus; insania. — *A transport of anger*, iracundia vehementior; iracundiæ furens *or* violentus impetus. — *of joy*, exsultatio; impotentia animi lætitia; effusa, nimia *or* mirifica lætitia. —— ¶ *A transport* (*malefactor*), maleficus cum custodibus aliquo mittendus. —— ¶ *A transport ship*, navis oneraria; navis vectoria.

Transportation, Transporting, *from one place to another*, transportatio, deportatio, exportatio; evectus; vectura.

TRANSPOSE (*place otherwise*), ordinem alicujus rei immutare *or* invertere (*e. g.* verborum); converto; transmuto.

Transposing, Transposition, ordo mutatus, ordinis mutatio; transmutatio, trajectio, (e. g. *of words*).

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, in aliam naturam convertere.

Transubstantiation, in aliam naturam conversio *or* mutatio.

TRANSVERSE, transversus; obliquus.

TRAP, decipula, decipulum; laqueus. — *Mouse-trap*, muscipula. — *To set a trap*, laqueum ponere: *fig.*, alicui insidiari; insidias alicui tendere. — *Caught in a trap*, illaqueatus, irretitus, dolis captus. — *A trap-door*, janua caduca.

To Trap (*take in a trap*), illaqueo, irretio; laqueo capere, excipere, intercipere; in fraudem pellicere.

TRAPE *up and down*, cursito, discurso, circumcurso.

Trapes (*slattern*), mulier sordida, sordidata, male ornata.

TRAPPINGS, equorum ornatus *or* ornamentum; phaleræ (see the Lex.): (*gen.*), ornatus.

TRASH, scruta, frivola; merces viles.

Trashy, vilis, inutilis.

TRAVAIL (*labor*), *v.* laboro, elaboro, operor, sudo, desudo; molior, labori incumbere; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare. — *To travail with child*, parturio, e dolore laborare. — *To travail before the time*, abortum facere. — *Having travailed with young*, nixus, enixus.

Travail, *s.* labor, opera. — *He spent his whole life in travail or labor*, omnem vitæ suæ cursum in labore confecit. — *With great travail*, laboriose, operose; multo negotio *or* sudore. —— ¶ (*of a woman*), puerperium; partus. — *The pains of travail*, dolores puerperæ; dolores.

Travailing (*laboring*), elaboratio. — *A travailing with child*, partus, partura.

TRAVEL (*journey*), *v.* iter facere; proficiscor (*set out*); peregrinor (*journey in a foreign land*). — *He travelled over all the islands*, peragravit omnes insulas. — *He travelled over Egypt*, Ægyptum lustravit. — *He begged leave to travel*, commeatum petiit, *Suet.* — *Then having travelled many miles*, emensus deinde plura millia passuum, *Just.* — *Whither are you travelling?* quo te confers? quo tibi est iter? quo te pedes ferunt? — *To travel on foot*, iter pedibus facere. — *on horseback*, iter equo facere. — *To travel in foreign countries*, peregrinor, exteras regiones lustrare. — *To travel to the ends of the earth*, ultimas terras lustrare, *Cic.* — *Having travelled abroad*, peregrinatus.

Traveller, iter faciens; viator (*foot-traveller or passenger*); hospes (*guest*); peregrinans, peregrinator, (*abroad*). — *Of a traveller or travelling*, viatorius.

Travelling *abroad*, peregrinatio. — *Weary with travelling*, de viâ fessus.

TRAVERSE *a place*, locum pererrare, perlustrare, permeare, peragrare, transire. — *To traverse (go across) a river*, flumen *or* fluvium transire: (*swim across*), flumen *or* fluvium tranare *or* transnatare. — *To traverse or thwart a person's designs*, consilia alicujus conturbare. — *This law traverses that*, hæc lex illi obrogat. — *To traverse a bill*, libellum infirmare. — *To traverse his ground as a fencer*, componere ad prœliandum gradum, *Petron.*

Traverse *in law*, *s.* objecti criminis negatio.

Traversing, peragratio.

TRAVESTY. See *Burlesque, Disguise.*

TRAY, trulla, alveus, qualus, asserculus cavatus.

TREACHERY, perfidia, fallacia; dolus, fraus, proditio; infidelitas.

Treacherous, perfidus, infidus, infidelis, perfidiosus, subdolus, versutus, dolosus, fraudulentus, fallax, vanus. — *A treacherous knave*, veterator.

Treacherously, perfidiose, dolose, fraudulenter, infideliter, insidiose. — *To deal or work treacherously*, prævaricor (*in a suit*); dolose *or* perfidiose cum aliquo agere; insidias alicui struere *or* dolum meditari.

TREACLE, theriăca: (*molasses*), see *Molasses.*

TREAD (*go along*), incedo, gradior. — *To tread down or upon*, calco, conculco, exculco, proculco; pedibus obterere. — *To tread or set the foot*, vestigium facere. — *Tread on a worm and it will turn*, habet et musca splenem. — *To tread stumblingly*, pedem incertum figere. — *To tread gingerly or lightly*, suspenso pede incedere. — *To tread in another's steps*, alicujus vestigiis insistere *or* instare. — *on another's heels*, alicujus calces terere *or* vestigia premere. — *To tread awry*, distortis pedibus incedere. — *To tread grapes*, uvas calcare. —— ¶ *To tread (as a cock does a hen)*, calco.

Tread (*manner of walking*), incessus, incedendi modus: (*step*), gradus.

Treader *upon*, qui conculcat.

Treading *upon or under foot*, calcatura, calcatus, conculcatio, proculcatio.

Treadle (*of a weaver's loom*), insile: (*of an egg*), ovi umbilicus. — *Sheep's treadles*, fimus ovinus.

TREASON, proditio. — *High treason*, perduellio; crimen majestatis *or* læsæ majestatis; parricidium patriæ. — *Petit treason*, parricidium. — *To commit treason against a state*, populi majestatem imminuere. — *To be condemned for treason*, de majestate damnari.

Treasonable, Treasonous, perfidus, perfidiosus.

Treasonably, proditorum more.

TREASURE, thesaurus, gaza; *fig.* res

pretiosa *or* magni pretii. — *A prince's treasure*, fiscus; regia pecunia, gaza regia. — *Treasure or wealth*, opes, divitiæ.

To Treasure (*heap*) *up money or wealth*, pecuniam condere *or* in thesauro recondere; thesaurum reponere; divitias cogere, cumulare, accumulare, acervare, coacervare. — *Treasured up*, reconditus, congestus, repositus.

Treasury, thesaurus; ærarium (*esp. of the state*); fiscus (*esp. of the monarch*).

Treasurer, thesauri custos. — *A public treasurer*, ærarii præfectus.

Treasurership, thesauri custodis munus *or* dignitas; thesauri cura. — *Of or belonging to the treasurer*, quæstorius.

Treasuring (*heaping up*), accumulatio, coacervatio, congestio.

TREAT (*deal*) *with one about an affair*, cum aliquo de aliquâ re agere *or* tractare. — *That, laying down their arms, they should treat of peace*, ut, positis armis, de compositione per disceptationem ageretur. — *To treat about terms*, de conditionibus agere *or* disceptare. — *To treat* (*discourse*) *upon a subject*, aliquid tractare; aliquid attingere; de aliquâ re disserere, disceptare, disputare. — *Treated or discoursed upon*, tractatus; disputatus, disceptatus. — *To treat, behave towards*, tracto, habeo; accipio, excipio; bene *or* male cum aliquo agere. — *To treat or use one handsomely*, aliquem liberaliter tractare. — *I desire you to treat him in all respects in such a manner, that he may understand you have a particular regard to persons of my recommendation*, omnibus rebus ita eum tractes, ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse. — *You treat me like a friend*, amice facis. — *Do you treat me thus?* itane mecum agitis? — *To treat one ill or roughly*, aliquem acerbius *or* parum commode tractare; aliquem verbis male excipere. — *Treated well or ill*, bene *or* male tractatus *or* acceptus. — *To treat or give one a treat*, convivio *or* apparatis epulis aliquem excipere *or* accipere; aliquem cœnæ *or* epulis adhibere. — *They are treated sumptuously every day*, sollemnibus epulis magnificisque conviviis quotidie accipiuntur. — *To treat one deliciously or sumptuously*, laute, opipare, magnifice, sumptuose, aliquem excipere. — *To treat one poorly or give one poor entertainment*, frigide, jejune, parum liberaliter aliquem excipere. — *Treated at a feast*, convivio *or* epulis adhibitus *or* exceptus, ad epulas *or* convivium admissus.

Treat (*entertainment*), convivium; epulæ, *pl.* — *A handsome treat*, epulæ conquisitissimæ *or* lautissimæ.

Treatise, liber, libellus, commentatio. — *A short treatise*, commentariolum.

Treatment, ratio agendi cum aliquo; tractatio. — *Friendly*, humanitas. — *Rough*, asperitas. — *Mild*, indulgentia. — *We met with good treatment enough, even from the enemy*, vel ab ipso hoste comiter satis accepti sumus *or* humaniter sumus habiti.

Treaty (*agreement*), pactum, conventum, pactio, fœdus. — *There was no treaty of peace to be had*, de compositione agi non poterat. — *The Romans have the utmost regard to treaties*, summa fœderum Romanis religio est, *Flor.* — *To enter into a treaty of peace*, de conciliandâ pace agere. — *To allow a time for a treaty*, tempus colloquio dare. — *To end differences by a treaty*, per colloquia controversias dirimere. — *To stand to, observe, keep a treaty*, pactum servare; pactis conventis stare. — *To break a treaty*, fœdus frangere *or* violare.

TREBLE (*triple*), triplex, triplus. — *Treble-forked*, trisulcus.

To Treble, triplico; in triplum augere.

Trebly, tripliciter; tribus modis, triplici ratione; triplo *with compar.*

TREBLE (*in music*), sonus acutus. — *A treble-string* (*in an instrument*), fidium tenuissima.

TREE, arbor *or* arbos. — *A fruit-tree*, arbor pomifera. — *A fruitful tree*, arbor fertilis, fructuosa, fecunda. — *A fruitless tree*, arbor sterilis, infecunda, infructuosa, nullum fructum ferens. — *A tree planted or cultivated*, arbor sativa, culta, mitis. — *A wild tree*, arbor agrestis, silvestris, silvatica. — *A tree bearing twice or thrice in a year*, arbor bifera, trifera. — *A little tree*, arbuscula. — *A place planted with trees*, arbustum, locus arbustivus *or* arboribus consitus. — *A tree that comes to bear*, arbor ad frugem producta, *Sen.* — *come to its full growth*, arbor justæ magnitudinis. — *A dwarf or low tree*, arbor pumila, coactæ brevitatis. — *A tender of trees*, arborator. — *A lopper of them*, frondator, putator. — *An apple-tree*, malus. — *A pear-tree*, pirus. — *A peach-tree*, malus Persica. — *The tree of a cross-bow*, scapus balistæ. — *The tree of a saddle*, lignea sellæ forma. — *Of a tree*, arboreus; arborarius. — *The bark of a tree*, arboris cortex. — *To grow to a tree*, arboresco.

Treenails, clavi lignei magni in nave.

TREFOIL, trifolium. — *Shrub or milk*, cytisus. — *Bean*, laburnum. — *Spanish*, herba medica. — *Star-headed*, trifolium stellatum. — *Sweet*, trifolium odoratum.

TRELLIS, clatbri; cancelli.

Trellised, clathratus.

TREMBLE, tremo, contremo, intremo; tremisco, contremisco, intremisco; vibro. — *I tremble every joint of me*, totus tremo horreoque. — *I tremble for fear*, timore perculsus contremisco. — *I saw his lifeless limbs and joints trembling like an aspen leaf, when moved by the winds*, exanimes artus et membra trementia vidi, ut cum populeas ventilat aura comas, *Ov.* — *To tremble all over*, omnibus artubus contremiscere. — *To make one tremble*, tremefacio; alicui magnum metum injicere *or* timorem incutere; aliquem magno timore afficere *or* percellere. — *Trembling*, tremens, tremulus, tremebundus.

Trembling, *s.* tremor, trepidatio. — *for cold or fear*, horror.

Tremblingly, trepide, trepidanter.

Tremendous (*to be dreaded or feared*), horrendus, tremendus, horribilis, terribilis.

Tremor, tremor.

Tremulous, tremens, tremulus, tremebundus.

TRENCH (*ditch*), fossa; lacuna; scrobs (*pit*). — *A little trench*, fossula; scrobiculus. —— ¶ *A trench in war*, vallum, agger, fossa vallo munita. — *To open the trenches in a siege*, aggerem *or* fossas aperire. — *To attack or force the trenches*, vallum invadere, *Liv.*

To Trench *or make a trench about*, vallo, circumvallo, obvallo; aggere *or* fossâ cingere, vallo fossâque munire; obsidione *or* munimentis complecti.

TRENCHER (*wooden plate*), scutella. — *Square*, scutella quadrata, lignea quadra. — *Round*, scutella orbiculata. — *A trencher-friend, a trencher-fly*, parasitus. — *A good trencher-man*, heluo, gulosus, gurges.

TRENDLE *of a mill*, molucrum, *Fest.*

TRENTAL (*thirty masses for the dead*), triginta missæ (*low Lat.*).

TREPAN (*the instrument*), terebra, modiolus. —— ¶ *A trepan* (*cheat or sharper*), veterator, fraudator; homo fallax *or* fraudulentus.

To Trepan *the skull*, calvariam modiolo *or* terebrâ perforare. —— ¶ *To trepan* (*deceive or decoy*), decipio, fallo; in fraudem pellicere *or* allicere; dolis ductare; lenocinor. — *Trepanned* (*deceived or decoyed*), deceptus; in fraudem perductus *or* illectus.

Trepanner, doli fabricator; dolos *or* insidias struens.

TREPIDATION, trepidatio.

TRESPASS, *v.* pecco, delinquo, delictum committere, culpam in se admittere. — *against a person or injure him*, aliquem offendere *or* lædere; aliquem injuriâ *or* damno afficere. — *To trespass against the laws*, leges violare. — *To trespass upon a person's patience or good nature*, alicujus patientiam tentare *or* exhaurire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestiis aliquem fatigare.

Trespass, *s.* delictum, peccatum; injuria; offensa; culpa; crimen. — *An action of trespass*, injuriarum formula.

Trespasser, legum violator, homo injuriosus.

TRESSES, cirri (*natural*); cincinni (*curled by art*); annuli (*ringlets*); crines, coma. — *Hair plaited in tresses*, cirri inter se decussatim implexi *or* impliciti. — *Having golden tresses*, auricomus (*poet.*).

TRESTLE, mensæ, sellæ, *etc.* fulcrum.

TRET (*in commerce*), deductio a pondere mercium propter fæces, pulverem, *etc.*

TREY *point*, ternio.

TRIAL. See under *Try*.

TRIANGLE, triangulum, trigonus, figura triquetra. — *having three equal sides*, trigonum paribus *or* æquis lateribus. — *having three unequal sides*, triangulum imparibus lateribus; trigonum scalenum (*later Lat.*).

Triangular, triangulus, trigonus, triquetrus.

TRIBE (*containing several wards*), tribus: (*race, nation*), gens, genus, natio: (*set, sect, &c.*), natio. — *I am solicitous to know how the learned tribe spend their time*, scire laboro, quid studiosa cohors operum struat, *Hor.* — *Of the same tribe*, tribulis. — *Relating to a tribe*, tribuarius. — *By tribes*, tributim; per singulas tribus.

TRIBULATION, res adversæ; cruciatus; afflictatio.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal, sella juridica.

TRIBUNE, tribunus. — *A tribune of the people*, tribunus plebis. — *A military tribune*, tribunus militum *or* militaris. — *The dignity or office of a tribune*, tribunatus.

Tribunitial, tribunitius.

TRIBUTE (*impost*), tributum, stipendium. — *The Carthaginians brought this year to Rome the first payment of the tribute imposed upon them*, Carthaginienses eo anno argentum in stipendium impositum primum Romam advexerunt, *Liv.* — *To impose a tribute on a people*, populo tributum imponere, imperare, indicere. — *To collect or levy a tribute*, tributum, stipendium exigere *or* populum poscere. — *A levying of tribute*, tributi exactio. — *A tribute-gatherer*, exactor.

Tributary (*paying tribute*), stipendiarius, tributarius, vectigalis. — *Not tributary*, tributorum immunis; sui juris.

TRICE, temporis punctum *or* momentum. — *In a trice*, statim, confestim, illico, brevi, extemplo; dicto citius, citius quam asparagi coquantur.

TRICK (*fetch, art*), ars, artificium, fallacia, dolus, stropha; techna is *comic*: (*habit*), mos, consuetudo. — *It looks like a trick*, olet artificium. — *This is always your trick*, hic est semper mos tuus. — *It were the trick of a crafty and ungrateful knave*, esset hominis et astuti et ingrati. — *Trick upon trick*, fallacia alia aliam trudit. — *He put a clever trick upon him*, egregie illi imposuit; illi fucum fecit. — *It will be very hard to put a trick upon him*, cui verba dare difficile erit. — *He has as many tricks as a dancing bear*, vias novit quibus effugiat Eucrates. — *A crafty trick*, artificium; callidum *or* astutum consilium. — *A foolish trick*, ineptiæ; ineptum consilium. — *A base trick*, facinus indignum. — *A false trick*, insidiæ; dolus malus. — *Full of tricks, Trickish*, astutus, dolosus, fraudulentus. —— ¶ *A trick at cards*, vices unæ, duæ, *etc.*; partes potiores.

To Trick (*put a trick upon or cheat one*), alicui imponere; alicui fraudem *or* fallaciam facere *or* dolum nectere; alicui fucum facere; alicui verba dare; aliquem decipere, fraudare; aliquem argento circumducere. — *A tricking humor*, vafrum ingenium.

Tricker, Trickster, fraudator, defraudator, veterator; planus, homo fallax *or* fraudulentus; doli fabricator.

Tricking (*cheating*), fraudatio.

TRICK *or trick up* (*deck or adorn*), orno, adorno, decoro, condecoro; como; excolo.

Tricking (*decking*), exornatio; ornatus, cultus.

TRICKLE *or trickle down*, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trickle through*, permano, perfluo.

Trickling d[illegible] destillatio.

TRICKSY, [illegible]us, lepidus.

TRIDENT, t[illegible]ns.

TRIENNIAL (*lasting three years*), triennis, trium annorum: (*returning triennially*), triennis, quod tertio quoque anno fit, *etc.*
TRIFALLOW, tertio.
TRIFLE, *v.* nugor, ineptio, nugas agere. — *Trifle with one*, tergiversor, producere aliquem inanibus verbis. — *To trifle away one's time*, tempus rebus futilibus conterere *or* perdere; muscas venari. — *Time trifled away*, temporis dispendium.
Trifle, *s.* res parva *or* minuta; res parvi momenti; munusculum (*little present*). — *Trifles*, minutiæ; res parvæ *or* minutæ; nugæ; apinæ. — *This is a trifle*, hoc leve est, id parvum est: *no trifle*, non leve est; est aliquid.
Trifler, nugator, nugax.
Trifling, nugatorius, frivolus, vanus, levis. — *Trifling stories*, logi, fabulæ.
Triflingly, nugatorie, inepte.
TRIFORM, triformis.
TRIG *a wheel*, sufflamino.
Trigger, sufflamen. —— ¶ *The trigger of a gun*, instrumentum quo retinaculum pyritæ movetur.
TRIGON, trigonum.
Trigonal, trigonalis.
Trigonometry, trigonometria.
TRILL *in music*, vox *or* sonus vibrans.
To **Trill** *in singing*, vibrissāre; vocem in cantando crispare, *Fest.*
TRILL *or trickle down*, stillo, destillo, mano. — *To trill through*, permano, perfluo.
TRILLION, trillio.
TRIM (*spruce*), *adj.* bellus, comptus, concinnus, mundus, nitidus, cultus, scitus, tersus, elegans; eleganter politus *or* ornatus.
To **Trim**, *trim up or adorn*, orno, adorno, exorno, concinno, decoro, condecoro; como, colo, excolo; polio, perpolio. — *To trim the hair*, capillos *or* crines comere; capillum componere; capillum crispare. — *To trim up old things*, reconcinno, resarcio, reficio; mangonizo. — *To trim up or refit ships*, rates reficere. — *To trim clothes*, vestes concinnare; vestes fimbriā ornare. —— ¶ *To trim* (*clip, shave*), tondeo; rado. —— ¶ *To trim in politics*, tempori servire; ambas partes *or* factiones amplecti.
Trim (*dress*), *s.* vestis; vestitus, cultus, ornatus. —— ¶ *The trim of a ship*, onus recte dispositum.
Trimly, belle, concinne, nitide, laute, eleganter.
Trimmer (*adorner*), concinnator; ornatrix. — *A trimmer or shaver*, tonsor. — *A trimmer in politics*, qui tempori servit; qui modo ab his, modo ab illis stat.
Trimming, ornatio, exornatio. — *A trimming up for sale*, interpolatio; mangonium. — *Curious trimming to allure*, lenocinium. —— ¶ *The trimming of a garment*, limbus; instita; ornatus; ornamenta.
Trimness, concinnitas, elegantia, lautitia; splendor, nitor; munditiea.
TRINE, trinus.
Trinity, trinitas. — *Trinity Sunday*, dies Dominica Sacræ Trinitati dicata.
Trinitarians, qui Deum trinum esse credunt.
TRINKETS (*toys*), nugæ, tricæ, gerræ.
TRIP, *v.* pedem offendere; titubo (*totter*): (*err*), labor, pecco, erro. — *To trip against a thing*, in aliquid incurrere, irruere, offendere, impingere. — *To trip or falter in speech*, balbutio, hæsito; balba *or* dimidiata verba pronuntiare, enuntiare, proferre. — *in memory*, memoriā labi. — *To take one tripping*, aliquem alucinantem *or* oscitantem opprimere. —— ¶ *To trip or caper* (*in dancing*), salto; tripudio. — *To trip up and down*, cursito, circumcurso. —— ¶ *To trip up one's heels*, supplanto: (*supplant one*), aliquem per fraudem a munere arcere, dejicere, depellere. — *And wrestling with him, he tripped up his heels*, impressoque genu nitens, terræ applicat ipsum, *Virg.*
Trip, *s.* (*stumble*), offensio pedis: (*slip*), error, labes, peccatum: (*dance*), saltatio, tripudium: (*journey*), iter (minutum); deverticulum (*short by-journey*). — *Then he made a trip into India*, transitum deinde in Indiam fecit, *Just.* — *To take a trip into the country*, rus excurrere.
Tripping, agilis saltatio.
Trippingly, agiliter.
TRIPARTITE, tripartitus, in tres partes divisus.
TRIPE, omasum.
TRIPLE, triplex, triplus.
To **Triple**, triplico; in triplum augere.
Triplet *of*, tres, terni.
TRIPOD, tripos.
TRISYLLABLE, vox trisyllaba.
Trisyllabical, trisyllabus.
TRITE, vulgaris, contritus, sermone tritus. — *A trite saying or proverb*, proverbium contritum *or* vulgare.
TRITURATE, trituro, in pulverem redigere.
Trituration, tritura.
TRIUMPH (*pompous procession for a victory*), triumphus; victoria (*victory*); exsultatio, lætitia, (*exultation*). — *He carried him in triumph before his chariot*, illum per triumphum ante currum ducebat. — *He had justly deserved a triumph*, justissimi triumphi res gesserat. — *A smaller triumph*, ovatio.
To **Triumph**, triumpho; triumphum agere: (*exult*), lætor, exsulto; gaudio *or* lætitiā triumphare *or* exsilire. — *He triumphed over his enemies*, de hostibus triumphavit. — *Triumphed over or led in triumph*, triumphatus.
Triumphal, triumphalis. — *A triumphal chariot*, currus triumphalis, vehiculum triumphale. — *Triumphal ornaments*, triumphalia, *pl.*
Triumphant, **Triumphing**, triumphans; victor, victrix.
Triumphantly, magnifice; triumphantis modo.
TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus. — *Of the triumvirate*, triumviralis.
TRIVET, **TREVET**, tripus; ollæ sustentaculum ferreum.
TRIVIAL (*mean, vulgar*), vulgaris, vilis, plebeius, trivialis: (*trifling*), levis, futilis, parvi momenti.
Trivially, vulgariter; leviter.
TROCHEE, trochæus.
TROLL (*ramble*) *about*, vagor, erro, circumcurso. — *To troll* (*as hounds*), nullo ordine et incondite prædam sectari. — *To troll for fish*, inescatos pisces majores lineā longiore trahere *or* ducere. — *for a jack*, lucium pisciculo inescare.
TROLLOP, mulier squalida *or* sordida.
TROOP (*multitude*) *of people*, turba, caterva; agmen, grex. — *A troop of cattle or beasts*, armentum, grex armentitius. — *To assemble in troops*, catervatim confluere, convenire *or* in unum locum congregari. — *A troop of horse*, equitum turma. — *He was promised a troop of horse*, promissa ei erat præfectura centum equitum cataphractorum. — *Troops or military forces*, exercitus, copiæ militares. — *To levy troops*, copias parare, comparare, contrahere. — *A small number of troops*, copiolæ, *pl.*
To **Troop** *or go in troops*, gregatim *or* catervatim incedere. — *To troop off or away*, aufugio; fugā se subducere.
Trooper, eques.
TROPE, translatio, verbum translatum; tropus.
Tropical, translatus; tropicus.
TROPHY, tropæum.
Trophied, tropæis ornatus.
TROPICS, circuli tropici, circuli solstitiorum. — *The tropic of Cancer*, circulus *or* orbis solstitialis. — *Capricorn*, circulus *or* orbis brumalis.
Tropical *regions*, terræ quæ inter circulos tropicos jacent *or* sitæ sunt. — *fruits*, fructus qui inter circulos tropicos gignuntur.
TROT, *v.* citato gradu incedere (*of a horse*); eo, incedo, (*go, walk*). — *To trot up and down*, curso, cursito, circumcurso.
Trot, *subst.* gradus citatus.
Trotter (*horse*), equus succussator *or* succussor. — *Sheep's trotters*, pedes ovini, crura ovina.
TROTH, veritas, fides. — *In troth or by my troth*, mehercule, profecto, sane.
TROUBLE (*bring into trouble*), *v.* turbo, conturbo, obturbo, perturbo, inquieto, excrucio, vexo; affligo; alicui molestiam afferre *or* exhibere. — *Those things somewhat trouble me*, nonnihil molesta sunt hæc. — *Do not trouble me*, molestus ne sis. — *Trouble not yourself about this*, alia curato. — *He will not trouble them*, non est futurus oneri. — *To trouble with care or uneasiness*, ango, sollicito; agito. — *If that trouble you*, si id te mordet. — *We have nothing to trouble us*, sumus curis vacui. — *Do not trouble yourself*, ne te afflictes. — *To trouble with requests*, rogitando aliquem fatigare *or* obtundere. — *To trouble or disturb impertinently*, obturbo, interturbo, interpello. — *To trouble one's self about a thing*, deliberationem alicujus rei suscipere. — *To be troubled or concerned at an affair*, de aliquā re angi *or* afflictari, de re sollicitum esse, anxie aliquid ferre; aliquā re commoveri; aliquā re perturbari; anxio animo esse et sollicito, *Cic.* — *Troubled*, turbatus, perturbatus, commotus, vexatus. — *He was not a whit troubled*, ne tantulum quidem commotus est. — *To fish in troubled waters*, in aquis turbidis piscari; *fig.* ex aliorum incommodis sua comparare commoda.
Trouble, *s.* (*disturbance*), turbæ, tumultus, tumultuatio, rerum perturbatio, motus (*pl., commotions*), seditio (*sedition*): (*trouble of mind*), (turbidus) animi motus, animi perturbatio, sollicitudo, cura, angor, æstus; dolor, tristitia, mæstitia, luctus; ægritudo animi: (*difficulty*), difficultas, angustiæ: (*misfortune, calamity, affliction*), res adversæ, iniquæ, afflictæ; afflictatio; malum, incommodum: (*labor or pains*), labor, negotium, opera, sudor; (*toilsome thing*), res ardua, molesta, operosa: (*vexation*), molestia, ægritudo. — *What a deal of trouble he gave us!* quas turbas dedit! — *You are unacquainted with my troubles*, nescis quantis in malis verser. — *So it be no trouble to you*, quod commodo tuo facere poteris. — *The troubles or commotions of a state*, res turbidæ *or* turbulentæ; rerum publicarum tempestas. — *To be in trouble*, rebus adversis conflictari *or* colluctari. — *To bring one out of trouble*, ex angustiis liberare.
Troubler, turbator, vexator, perturbator; interpellator.
Troublesome, **Troublous**, acerbus, molestus, arduus, gravis; turbulentus, turbidus. — *A troublesome person*, homo importunus *or* odiosus. — *Very troublesome*, permolestus, perodiosus. — *A troublesome or contentious fellow*, vitilitigator. — *Troublesome times*, tempora calamitosa *or* turbida. — *During these troublesome times*, hoc tam turbido tempore, *C. Nep.*
Troublesomely, acerbe, moleste; turbide, turbulente, turbulenter.
Troublesomeness, molestia.
TROUGH, alveus; canaliculus. — *A kneading-trough*, magis. — *A hog-trough*, aqualiculus porcinus.
TROUNCE (*punish*) *one*, punio, castigo, pœnā aliquem afficere, pœnas ab aliquo sumere. — *To trounce one of his money*, aliquem auro *or* pecuniā emungere. — *Trounced or punished*, punitus, mulctatus, supplicio affectus.
Trouncing (*punishing*), punitio, castigatio.
TROUSERS, bracæ longæ laxæque.
TROUT (*fish*), trutta. — *A salmon-trout*, salar; trutta stellata guttis.
TROW, opinor, censeo, credo.
TROWEL, trulla. — *To plaster with a trowel*, trulliseo. — *A plastering with a trowel*, trullissatio.
TROY. — *A pound troy*, libra constans ex duodecim unciis.
TRUANT, cessator; qui a scholā sæpe abest; qui a scholā sine justā causā abest. — *To play the truant*, cesso; emaneo; scholam non obire; a scholā, *etc.*
Truanting, **Truantship**, cessatio, indiligentia.
TRUCE, induciæ. — *To keep the truce*, inducias conservare. — *A truce-breaker*, induciarum violator.
TRUCHMAN, interpres.
TRUCK, *v.* merces mercibus permutare.
Truck (*exchange*), *s.* mercium permutatio.
TRUCKS, rotæ ligneæ ad machinas bellicas movendas.
TRUCKLE-BED, *or* **TRUNDLE-BED**, lectulus humilior rotis instructus.

TRUCKLE *to or under*, alicui cedere *or* se submittere; alicui fasces submittere.

TRUCULENT (*cruel, fierce*), truculentus, sævus, ferox.

TRUCULENCE, truculentia, sævitia; ferocitas.

TRUDGE *up and down*, cursito, circumcurso; cursitando se fatigare.

TRUE (*certain, certainly known*), verus, certus, compertus, exploratus. — *She says true*, vera prædicat. — *I would fain have this prove true*, misere hoc esse cupio verum. — *It is as true as the gospel*, Sibyllæ folium est. — *What I say is undoubtedly true*, non Apollinis magis verum, atque hoc, responsum est. — *That is true which all men say*, vox populi, vox Dei. — *As true as I live, I know it*, ita vivam, ut scio. — *Likely to be true*, verisimilis, probabilis. —— ¶ *True* (*genuine, unmixed*), genuinus, germanus, merus, purus, integer, simplex: (*real, sincere*), verus, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus: (*faithful*), fidelis, fidus; officii memor: (*sure*), certus (*e. g.* telum); firmus. — *To be true to his superior*, domino fidem præstare. — *To be true to his promise*, stare promissis. — *To remain true to himself*, sibi constare. — *True-bred*, naturalis; genuinus. — *True-hearted*, sincerus, ingenuus, candidus. — *True-heartedness*, sinceritas, integritas, ingenuitas.

TRUENESS, sinceritas; fidelitas, fides.

TRULY, vere; ad veritatem; aperte, ingenue, candide, sincere; utique, sane, profecto; re, revera.

TRUTH, veritas (*abstractly*); verum (*concretely*); fides (*credibility*). — *Love of truth*, veritatis amor *or* studium. — *Loving truth, a lover of truth*, veritatis amans, studiosus, diligens, cultor; verax. — *There is no truth in it*, est a veritate longe diversum. — *If there were any truth in them*, si quidquam haberent fidei. — *You shall know the whole truth of the matter*, ut res gesta est, narrabo ordine. — *They speak the truth in this matter*, profecto hoc vere dicunt. — *Naked truth*, veritas nuda *or* simplex. — *To tell one the naked truth*, alicui non parcere. — *To get the truth out of one*, verum ex aliquo exsculpere. — *To speak the truth*, verum *or* vera (*not* veritatem) dicere; dicere, quod res est. — *Likelihood of truth*, verisimilitudo, probabilitas. — *Speaking the truth*, verax. — *In truth* (*indeed*), sane, profecto, næ, quidem, revera, utique. — *In truth, I think so*, mihi quidem ita videtur. — *In truth we look upon them as they are*, apud nos revera, sicut sunt, existimantur.

TRUMP. See *Trumpet*.

TRUMP *at cards*, charta index *or* triumphalis: charta optimæ notæ. — *I have not yet turned up the trump*, nondum protuli indicem. — *He was put to his trumps*, res ad triarios rediit; ad incitas redactus est.

TRUMP *up* (*devise*), excogito, machinor, comminiscor, fingo, effingo. — *To trump up an old cancelled will*, testamentum ruptum adducere.

TRUMPING *up or devising*, excogitatio, machinatio.

TRUMPERY, scruta, frivola.

TRUMPET, tuba, buccina. — *He marched with trumpets sounding before him*, incedebat tubis *or* buccinis præcinentibus ei. — *The sound of a trumpet*, tubæ sonus, sonitus, cantus, clangor. — *To call soldiers together by sound of trumpet*, bellicum *or* classicum canere; classico milites convocare. — *To proclaim by sound of trumpet*, tubâ indicere, promulgare, denuntiare.

To TRUMPET (*sound a trumpet*), tubâ canere; buccinâ canere, buccino. — *To trumpet forth*, cano; buccinatorem esse alicujus rei; vulgo, divulgo, (*spread abroad*); prædico (*extol*); vendito, jacto, (*make a boast of*). — *one's praises*, aliquem prædicare, laudibus efferre *or* celebrare, miris laudibus prædicare. — *Trumpeted*, tubæ sono nuntiatus.

TRUMPETER, tubicen, buccinator.

TRUNCATE, *v.* curto, decurto; trunco, detrunco.

TRUNCHEON, scipio, baculus brevioris formæ.

TRUNDLE (*roll*) *along*, volvo, pervolvo, voluto, circumvolvo.

TRUNDLE, *s.* cylindrus; phalanga.

TRUNK (*large box*), riscus; arca. — *A little trunk*, arcula. —— ¶ *The trunk or body of a tree*, arboris truncus, stirps. —— ¶ *An elephant's trunk*, proboscis. —— ¶ *A trunk or pipe*, tubus; canalis.

TRUNNIONS *of a cannon*, tormenti bellici tubercula.

TRUSS, sarcina, fasciculus. — *of hay*, fœni manipulus. — *A truss for those that are ruptured*, fascia hernialis.

To TRUSS (*truss up*), cingo, succingo, stringo, substringo. — *the hair of one's head*, cæsariem *or* comam in nodum colligere. — *To make up in trusses*, in manipulos colligere.

TRUST (*confidence*), fiducia; spes certa *or* firma (*sure hope*); fides (*belief in another's honesty*): (*a thing trusted*), commissum, creditum: (*office*), munus. — *To put one's trust in a person*, alicui confidere *or* fidem habere. — *To take a thing upon tick or trust*, fide suâ emptum sumere. — *To take a thing upon trust*, alicui rei temere credere. — *Not to go upon trust*, Græcâ mercari fide. — *A place or office of trust*, munus quo plurimum alicujus fidei concreditur.

To TRUST (*commit*), credo, committo; alicujus fidei committere. — *I trust you with all my counsels*, consilia tibi mea credo omnia. — *You may trust him with untold gold*, præsens absensque idem erit. — *To trust or sell one's goods upon trust*, alicui merces die cæcâ vendere. — *To trust or lend*, commodo, mutuo; mutuum dare *or* credere. — *I would not trust you with one doit*, tibi nummum nunquam credam plumbeum. — *You are trusted on neither side*, neque in hâc neque in illâ parte fidem habes. — *Not to be trusted*, infidus, infidelis; malefidus (*poet.*). — *To trust or believe.* (See *Believe.*) — *To trust to or depend upon*, fidere *or* confidere alicui *or* alicui rei; fretum esse aliquo *or* aliqua re; in fide alicujus requiescere; in humanitate alicujus causam suam reponere. — *They trusted to their valor for their safety*, omnem spem salutis in virtute posuerunt. — *See what a broken reed I have trusted to!* hem! quo fretus sum! — *To trust to one's self*, fiduciam in se habere. — *He has something to trust to*, aliquid habet quo spem ponat.

TRUSTEE, cujus fidei aliquid creditur *or* mandatur; fideicommissarius. (But see the Lex.)

TRUSTING, fiducia. — *There is no trusting to the bank of the river*, non bene ripæ creditur.

TRUSTY, fidus, fidelis.

TRUSTILY, fide, fideliter.

TRUSTINESS, fidelitas.

TRUTH. See under *True*.

TRY (*attempt or essay*), tento; experior; periclitor, periculum facere alicujus rei; experimentum capere alicujus rei; excutio; conor; aggredior; molior; degusto. — *Tried*, tentatus, inceptus. — *We will try another way*, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — *I have tried it*, mihi exploratum est. — *Try whether it be even weight*, pensita an æquilibrium sit. — *I am trying to be courteous*, meditor esse affabilis, *Ter.* — *To try* (*examine or inquire into*), examino, exploro; cognosco. — *To try the fortune of war*, aleam belli adire. — *To try the quarrel by dint of sword*, digladior, armis controversiam disceptare. — *To try gold with a touchstone*, auri bonitatem indice lapide explorare. — *To try* (*refine from dregs*), defæco, purgo. — *To try by rule*, ad amussim exigere. — *To try by weight*, penso. — *To try one's skill in a thing*, edere specimen artis suæ. — *To try practices*, experimenta facere. — *To try a person's skill*, experiri qui vir sit. — *To try a person's patience*, alicujus patientiam tentare. — *Tried or proved*, probatus, cognitus, compertus, exploratus, spectatus, perspectus. — *A man of tried virtue*, homo cognitâ virtute. — *fidelity*, homo fidus, fidelis. — *Tried beforehand*, prætentatus; prægustatus (*foretasted*). —— ¶ *To try a man* (*judicially*), quæstionem habere de aliquo *or* in aliquem. — *To try a cause*, de aliquâ re quærere; de aliquâ re quæstionem habere; causam cognoscere. — *To be tried for one's life*, causam capitis dicere. — *Tried for life*, reus rei capitalis; *for trespass*, injuriarum. — *It is a tried cause*, acta hæc res est.

TRIABLE, quod tentari potest; quod in judicium potest adduci.

TRIAL (*attempt, essay*), tentatio, tentamen; periculum; probatio; experimentum; conatus: (*examination*), probatio, examen. — *To make a trial of a thing*, aliquid tentare, periclitari, experiri; alicujus rei periculum facere *or* experimentum capere; aliquid conari, aggredi, (*attempt*). — *To put to the trial*, periclitor, in discrimen mittere, aleam adire, discrimen subire. — *A trial beforehand*, prælusio, præcursio. — *A trial of skill about a matter*, certatio, concertatio, contentio, certamen. —— ¶ (*temptation*), tentatio; illecebra, lenocinium. —— ¶ *A trial before a judge*, judicium, causæ cognitio. — *He forced me to come to trial*, in judicium me adduxit. — *When will our trial come on?* quando de nostrâ lite judicio decernetur? — *To preside in a trial*, judicium exercere, *Cic.* — *The day of one's trial*, causæ dicendæ dies; judicii dies, *Liv.* — *In a certain trial*, quâdam cognitione, *Suet.* — *I have a trial coming on to-morrow*, cras est mihi judicium, *Ter.* — *When the day of trial came, he pleaded his own cause*, quum dies venit, causam ipse pro se dixit, *Liv.* — *Thus he came off from this trial for life with the greatest honor*, sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ, *C. Nep.* — *To stand a trial*, judicis arbitrio causam permittere. — *To bring a cause to a trial*, rem aliquam in judicium adducere; *or person*, coram judicibus aliquem sistere. — *To put off a trial*, judicium ampliare. — *To be brought to trial*, in jus duci, reum agi.

TRIER, tentator, probator.

TRYING, tentatio; periclitatio; experimentum.

TUB, cadus, dolium. — *A bucking-tub*, labrum ad lintea lavanda. — *A kneading-tub or trough*, magis. — *A salting-tub*, cadus salsamentarius.

TUBE, tubus; fistula. — *A little tube*, tubulus.

TUBULAR (*made in form of a tube*), tubulatus.

TUBERCLE (*small pimple*), tuberculum.

TUBEROUS, tuberibus abundans.

TUCK, *s.* dolon *or* dolo.

TUCK (*twitch*), vellico, vello. — *To tuck or gather up*, cingo, succingo, constringo; ligo, colligo. — *To tuck in the bed-clothes*, lecti stragula extrema comprimere *or* colligare.

TUCKER, mamillare, strophium.

TUCKING *or girding up*, cinctura.

TUESDAY, dies Martis, feria tertia. — *Shrove-Tuesday*, dies genialis proximus ante quadragenarium jejunium.

TUFT (*of a bird, a helmet*), crista. — *A little tuft*, cristula. — *of grass*, cæspes vivus *or* gramineus. — *of hair*, cirrus, cincinnus. — *The tuft of a tree*, arboris cacumen *or* vertex. — *A tuft of trees*, frutetum, fruticetum. — *The yellow tuft in a rose*, &c., capillamentum.

TUFTED, cristatus.

TUG (*strive*), nitor, conor, molior, enitor. — *To tug along*, traho, ducto, ductito. — *To tug against*, renitor, obluctor. — *To tug one's ear*, aurem vellere *or* vellicare.

TUG, TUGGING, nisus, conatus; molimen.

TUITION, tuitio, tutela, præsidium, custodia. —— ¶ See *Instruction*.

TULIP, tulipa.

TUMBLE (*be rolled*), volvi, volutari. — *To tumble or roll a thing*, aliquid volvere *or* volutare. — *To tumble or roll back* (*act.*), revolvo; (*neut.*), revolvor. — *To tumble or throw down*, devolvo, dejicio; everto, deturbo, demolior, diruo. — *To tumble or fall down*, ruo, cado, concido, procumbo, prolabor. — *To tumble or roll towards* (*act.*), advolvo; (*neut.*), advolvor. — *To tumble* (*act.*) *together*, convolvo. — *under*, subvolvo. — *upon*, supervolvo. — *upside down*, inverto, subverto. — *To tumble or rumple one's clothes*, vestes corrugare *or* in rugas trahere.

TUMBLER, saltator. —— ¶ *A tumbler* (*drinking-glass*), calix.

TUMBLING (*rolling*), volutatio, agitatio.

TUMBLINGLY, volutatim.

TUMBREL (*dung-cart*), plaustrum stercorarium.
TUMEFY, tumefacio.
TUMEFACTION, inflatio, tumor.
TUMID, tumidus.
TUMOR (*swelling*), tumor; inflatio.
TUMULT, tumultus, turba *or* turbæ, tumultuatio, seditio. — *To make or raise a tumult*, tumultuor, turbas ciere.
TUMULTUARY, tumultuarius.
TUMULTUARILY, tumultuose.
TUMULTUATION, confusa agitatio; tumultuatio.
TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus, seditiosus; turbulentus; procellosus.
TUMULTUOUSLY, tumultuose, turbulenter; temere.
TUN, dolium majus; vas amplius 44 amphorûm capax. — *Of or belonging to a tun*, doliaris. — *Tun-bellied*, ventriosus, ventrosus, ventruosus.
To TUN *wine or ale*, vinum *or* cerevisiam in cados infundere.
TUNE, modi, moduli, numeri; cantus. — *I remember the tune if I could but think of the words*, numeros memini, si verba tenerem, *Virg.* — *To be in tune*, modulate sonare *or* canere; modos servare; concordare: *fig.* ad aliquid agendum habilem, aptum *or* idoneum esse. — *To be out of tune*, dissono, male sonare, discrepo: *fig.* male affectum esse; stomachosum esse; tristem esse; ad aliquid agendum minime idoneum esse. — *I am not in tune for poetry to-day*, versus hodie non libens facio. — *To sing a song in tune*, carmen modulari *or* modulate canere. — *To set the tune as a clerk*, cœtui præcinere.
To TUNE *an instrument*, fidiculas apte contendere; numeris apte modulandis nervos intendere. — *Well-tuned, tuneful*, apte modulatus. — *The flutes and violins were exceedingly well tuned*, modulatissimus erat tibiarum et fidium cantus. — *Ill-tuned*, dissonans, sono discrepans, male modulatus.
TUNABLE, numerosus, canorus; apte modulatus, harmonicus. — *A tunable voice*, vox canora *or* modulate cadens.
TUNABLENESS, modulatio, harmonia.
TUNABLY, numerose, modulate.
TUNELESS, modulationis expers.
TUNER, modulator.
TUNING, modulatio, modulatus: (*harmonious music*), modulatus canorus, *Sen.*
TUNIC, tunica. — *The tunic or tunicle of the eye*, oculi tunica *or* tunicula.
TUNNAGE, TONNAGE, tributum in singula dolia impositum: (*money paid for weighing*), vectigal pro mercium ponderatione solutum.
TUNNEL, infundibulum. — *of a chimney*, camini tubus.
TURBAN, *say* tiara.
TURBANED, tiaratus, *Sidon.*
TURBID, turbidus, limo turbatus; fæculentus.
TURBINATED (*spiral*), turbinatus.
TURBULENT, turbulentus, tumultuosus, violentus, seditiosus. — *A turbulent sedition*, seditio turbulenta; populi motus *or* tumultus.
TURBULENCY *of spirit*, animus turbulentus.
TURBULENTLY, turbulenter, seditiose.
TURF, cæspes; gleba fossilis. — *A green turf*, cæspes vivus *or* gramineus. — *A little turf*, glebula.
TURFY (*of turf*), cæspititius.
TURGID, turgidus, tumidus.
TURGIDITY *of language*, verborum tumor; oratio inflata; ampullæ.
TURK, Turca.
TURKISH, TURKEY, *adj.* Turcicus. — *A Turkey carpet*, tapes Turcicus *or* Phrygius.
TURKEY *cock*, gallus Indicus. — *hen*, gallina Indica.
TURK'S CAP (*herb*), lilium martagon (L.).
TURKOIS, callais; turcosa (L.).
TURMERIC, curcuma longa (L.).
TURMOIL, tumultus, seditio, turba.
To TURMOIL (*labor hard*), corpus laboribus frangere, fatigare *or* debilitare.
TURN (*bend*), verto, converto; flecto: (*become*), fio; evado: (*change or convert*), muto; in aliam naturam convertere. (See *Alter* and *Transform.*) — *Turned*, versus; deflexus, inflexus; mutatus. — *Not turned or changed*, indeflexus. — *To turn or be turned*, se convertere, converti. — *To turn about* (*v. a.*), circumverto, circumago. (See *Revolve*). — *To turn head against*, oppugno, reluctor; obnitor. — *To turn aside a blow*, ictum declinare. — *To turn aside* (*v. n.*) *from the way*, (de viâ) deflectere; (viâ) devertere. — *To turn away or from*, averto, *v. a.*; deverto, deflecto. — *To turn away the eyes from one*, oculos dejicere ab aliquo. — *To turn back*, revertor; redeo. — *To turn one's back.* (See *Back.*) — *To turn one's back upon one*, ab aliquo se avertere; aliquem deserere *or* relinquere. — *They turned their backs on my friendship*, amicitiæ terga dedere meæ. — *To turn the back on all that is good*, virtuti nuntium remittere. — *Turned or bowed back*, reflexus, recurvus. — *To turn cat in pan*, prævaricor, partes *or* causam suam prodere. — *To turn his coat* (*change sides*), fidem mutare; tempori servire. — *To turn his course another way*, cursum alio inclinare, dirigere, flectere. — *To turn a discourse another way or to some other subject*, sermonem alio transferre. — *To turn down the bed-clothes*, revolvere lecti stragula. — *To turn the edge of a weapon*, teli aciem retundere, obtundere, hebetare. — *To turn fool*, ineptio, stulti partes agere. — *To turn his forces against one*, alicui copias obvertere. — *To turn from one and look another way*, vultum avertere *or* oculos dejicere ab aliquo. — *To turn one from his wicked courses*, aliquem a vitiis revocare; in frugem convertere *or* reducere. — *To turn into Latin*, Latine reddere *or* vertere. (See *Translate.*) — *To turn into an inn for the night*, ad cauponem devertere. — *To turn merchant*, mercaturam exercere; ad merces commutandas se conferre. — *To turn a mill*, versare molam. — *To turn* (*cast*) *off*, rejicio, repudio, aspernor; dimitto (*dismiss*). — *To turn out*, ejicio, extrudo, expello. — *They turn him out of the town*, ex oppido illum ejiciunt. — *He was turned out of his kingdom*, regno exutus est. — *To turn one out of an office*, loco suo aliquem movere; munus alicui abrogare. — *Having severely reprimanded the tribunes, he turned them out of their office*, tribunos graviter increpitos potestate privavit, *Suet.* — *To turn one out of the senate*, aliquem senatu movere. — *To turn a person out of doors*, aliquem foras exigere, *Cic.*; aliquem ex ædibus exturbare. — *To turn out* (*as a seaman out of his hammock*), e lecto evolvere se *or* excuti. — *To turn* (*go*) *out of the way*, deflectere de (viâ); (viâ) devertere, de viâ degredi. — *To turn the best side outermost*, speciosam personam sustinere. — *To turn over*, inverto; evolvo, pervolvo. — *I must turn over a new leaf*, alio more vivendum est mihi. — *To turn over an apprentice to another master*, artis alicujus tironem alii magistro transferre. — *To turn papist*, transire ad pontificios. — *To turn round* (*v. a.*), verto, converto, circumverto; verso; circumago (*e. g.* equum); flecto (*e. g.* currum): *v. n.* se versare, se circumagere, circumagor, circumferor, circumvertor; se gyrare; se vertere *or* convertere. — *He or it turns round*, in gyrum flectitur. — *That may be turned round*, versatilis; revolubilis. — *To turn* (*act.*) *to*, alicui aliquid advertere, obvertere. — *the back to one*, tergum alicui obvertere. — *To turn or change to* (*v. a.*), mutare in; resolvere in: *v. n.* mutari *or* converti in; resolvi in. — *It will turn to some great mischief*, evadet in aliquod magnum malum. — *His rashness turned to his honor*, temeritas ejus in gloriam cessit. — *To turn to a proverb*, in proverbium venire *or* cedere. — *They either turn to rain or wind*, aut in aquam, aut in ventum resolvuntur. — *To turn a thing to one's own use*, aliquid in usum suum convertere; averto. — *To turn or betake one's self to a thing*, alicui rei se dedere; animum ad aliquid adjungere *or* appellere; studium in aliquâ re collocare; ad studium rei alicujus se conferre. — *To turn topsy turvy or upside down*, inverto, ex imo vertere; subverto. — *He has turned all things upside down*, omnia miscuit et sursum deorsum versavit. — *To turn up the ground* (*in digging*), terram effodere. — *To turn with the face upward*, resupino. —— ¶ *A soul well turned for love*, egregia ad amorem indoles. —— ¶ *To turn as a turner does*, torno, detorno, torno facere.
TURN (*circuit*), circuitus.—*A turn or taking a turn* (*in walking*), ambulatio, deambulatio, inambulatio. — *Having taken a turn or two*, duobus tribusve spatiis factis. — *To take a turn*, ambulo, deambulo, prodeambulo. — *When they have taken two or three turns*, cum aliquot spatia confecerint. —— ¶ *In the turn of the hand*, momento *or* puncto temporis. —— ¶ *At every turn*, identidem. —— ¶ *Things took a new turn*, subita rerum conversio facta est. —— ¶ *A man of a different turn*, homo diversæ indolis et ingenii. (See *Character*, and the like.) —— ¶ *A turn* (*or course*), vicissitudo, vices, partes. — *Now it is my turn*, meæ nunc sunt vices. — *If this man speak, permit me also to speak in my turn*, si iste loquitur, sine me pro meâ parte loqui, *Plaut.* — *By turn or course*, alterne, vicissim, invicem, alternis vicibus, alternatim. — *All in turn*, omnes deinceps. — *To go round in turn*, per omnes in orbem ire. — *To do a thing by turns*, alterno; alternis vicibus aliquid agere.—*To take one's turn*, vice suâ aliquid agere. — *Done by turns*, alternus. —— ¶ *To serve a turn*, alicujus rationibus conducere. — *To serve one's turn*, alicui satisfacere *or* satis esse. — *It will serve my turn*, mihi sat est. — *You see this excuse will not serve your turn*, ademptam hanc quoque tibi causam vides. —— ¶ *A good turn*, beneficium, benefactum; promeritum. — *They have a mind to do him a good turn*, huic prodesse volunt. — *To do one as good a turn*, tantam gratiam referre. — *An ill turn*, injuria, noxa, offensa; damnum, detrimentum. — *Shrewd turn*, maleficium.
TURNER, tornator. — *A turner's lathe*, machina tornatorum.
TURNING (*winding*), versatio, versura. — *A turning away from*, aversatio. — *A turning about*, rotatio. — *A turning back again*, reversio, reditio, reditus. — *A turning upside down*, inversio, conversio, subversio. — *A turning round*, versatio; rotatio; circumactio. — *A turning of horses or oxen at the land's end*, versura. — *A crooked turning*, anfractus; viæ flexio; versura (*corner*). — *Full of crooked turnings*, anfractuosus, sinuosus, tortuosus. — *A turning or by-way*, deverticulum.
TURNCOAT, qui fidem mutat *or* tempori servit.
TURNPIKE, septum versatile in viâ publicâ.
TURNSPIT, qui carnem veru affixam ad ignem versat.
TURNIP, rapum.
TURPITUDE (*filthiness*), turpitudo, fœditas.
TURRET, turris, turricula.
TURRETED, turritus.
TURTLE (*bird*), turtur: (*tortoise*), testudo.
TUSH! TUT! pfui! vah!
TUSKS *of a boar*, apri dentes.
TUSKED, TUSKY, dentibus falcatis instructus.
TUTELAGE, tutela; anni pupillares.
TUTELAR *or* TUTELARY *deity of a place*, deus *or* dea præses loci; deus *or* dea in cujus tutelâ locus est.
TUTOR (*teacher*), præceptor domesticus *or* privatus; qui operam privatim adolescentibus docendis impendit; præceptor.
To TUTOR (*instruct*) *a person in an affair*, alicui de aliquâ re præcipere; mandata *or* præcepta alicui dare. — *Tutored*, doctus, edoctus, præceptis imbutus.
TUTORAGE, præceptoris munus.
TUTORESS. See *Governess.*
TUTORING, institutio, præceptio.
TWAIN, duo; bini.
TWANG (*shrill sound*), clangor: (*ill tone in speaking*), prava elocutio. — *To speak with a twang*, male pronuntiare, prave enuntiare.
TWATTLE, garrio, blatero, deblatero.
TWATTLING, garrulitas, garritus.
TWEAK, *v.* summis digitis comprimere; vellico, vello.

TWEAK, *s.* (*twitch with the fingers*), vellicatio: (*perplexity*), anxietas, animi ægritudo.

TWEEZE, TWEEZERS, volsella.

TWELVE, duodecim; duodeni. — *Of twelve*, duodenarius. — *Twelve times*, duodecies. — *Twelve hundred*, mille et ducenti. — *Twelve thousand*, duodecim millia, duodecies mille; duodena millia.

TWELVEMONTH, annus. — *By this time twelvemonth*, ante annum elapsum.

TWELFTH, *adj.* duodecimus: *subst.* (pars) duodecima.

TWENTY, viginti: viceni. — *One and twenty years of age*, annos natus unum et viginti. — *Of twenty*, vicenarius. — *Twenty years' space*, vicennium. — *Twenty times*, vicies. — *Twenty-two times*, bis et vicies. — *Twenty-eight times*, duodetricies. — *The twenty-eighth*, duodetricesimus.

TWENTIETH, vicesimus, vigesimus. — *The soldiers of the twentieth legion*, vicesimani, *pl.* — *A twentieth part*, vicesima (pars). — *Of the twentieth part*, vicesimarius.

TWICE, bis. — *Old men are twice children*, senes bis pueri. — *Once or twice*, semel atque iterum. — *Twice as much*, bis tanto. — *To be deceived once is ill, twice foolish*, primum quidem decipi incommodum est, iterum stultum. — *Twice as great*, duplo major. — *Twice as much*, alterum tantum.

TWIG, surculus; vimen; virga. — *A vine-twig*, vitis sarmentum. — *A willow or wicker twig*, vimen. — *A lime-twig*, virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius. — *A young twig fit for planting*, malleolaris virga. — *Twigs to bind vines with*, vitilia, *pl.* — *A place where young twigs grow together*, virgultum, virgetum. — *Of twigs*, *Twiggen*, virgeus.

TWIGGY (*full of twigs*), sarmentosus.

TWILIGHT, diluculum (*morning*); crepusculum (*evening*).

TWINS, gemelli, gemini. — *To bring forth twins*, *To Twin*, gemellos parere *or* edere. — *Bringing forth twins*, gemellipara (*poet.*). — *Twin-born*, eodem partu nati *or* editi.

TWINE (*twist*), torqueo, contorqueo. — *To twine thread*, filum duplicare, conduplicare, circumplicare. — *To twine about or encircle*, amplector. See *Clasp*.

TWINE, filum tortum *or* duplex.

TWINER (*twister*), tortor, contortor.

TWINING *about*, amplexus.

TWINGE, vellico; dolore convellere.

TWINGE, vellicatio, vellicatus, doloris impetus.

TWINKLE (*as the eye*), nicto, nictor; conniveo: (*as a star*), scintillo.

TWINKLE, TWINKLING, TWINK, nictatio. — *of the stars*, scintillatio. — *In the twinkling of an eye*, in vestigio temporis; momento *or* puncto temporis.

TWIRL, in orbem torquere, circumroto, circumago. — *Twirling*, vertens, circumrotans.

TWIRL, *s.* circumactio. — *Give it a twirl*, in gyrum verte.

TWIST, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To untwist*, retexo, retorqueo. — *To twist themselves round a post as snakes do*, vectem se circumjicere, *Cic.* — *Twisted*, tortus, contortus, convolutus, complicatus, perplexus, perplicatus. — *They are twisted together*, inter se implicata sunt.

TWIST (*mohair twisted*), pili camelini contorti. — *The twist or hollow part on the inside of the thigh*, feminis pars cava.

TWISTER (*person*), tortor, contortor.

TWISTING, tortus. — *A twisting of the guts*, tormina.

TWIT, exprobro, objecto, imputo. — *He twits him with his son's death*, filium mortuum objectat et imputat illi. — *They twit one another in the teeth*, uterque alteri probra objicit.

TWIT, TWITTING, exprobratio.

TWITTER (*upbraider*), exprobrator, exprobratrix.

TWITCH, vellico; vello. — *To twitch with pincers*, volsellâ convellere.

TWITCH, TWITCHING, vellicatio; contractiuncula.

TWITTER, *v.* fritinnio.

TWO, duo; bini; gemini. — *Two to one is odds*, noli pugnare duobus; ne Hercules quidem contra duos. — *He killed two birds with one stone*, unâ et eâdem fideliâ duos parietes dealbavit. — *He has two strings to his bow*, duabus ancoris nititur. — *Two knaves well met*, Cretensis Cretensem. — *When two Sundays meet together*, ad Græcas calendas. — *I cannot do two things at once*, simul sorbere et flare nequeo. — *Two by two or by two and two*, bini. — *Which of the two?* uter. — *Either of the two*, utervis. — *Having two heads*, biceps. — *Having two horns*, bicornis. — *Of two colors*, bicolor. — *Two-fold*, duplex; duplus. — *Two days' space*, biduum. — *Fare you well for two days*, in hoc biduum, vale. — *Two nights' space*, binoctium. — *Belonging to two months*, bimestris. — *Two years old*, bimus, bimulus. — *Two years' space*, biennium. — *Having two feet*, bipes. — *Two feet long, wide, or thick*, bipedalis, bipedaneus. — *Divided into two parts*, bipartitus. — *Every two days*, alternis diebus, altero quoque die. — *Two hundred*, ducenti. — *Two hundred times*, ducenties. — *The two hundredth*, ducentesimus.

TYMBAL, tympanum aheneum *or* Mauritanicum.

TYMPANY, tympanites; aqua intercus.

TYPE (*emblem, symbol*), symbolum: (*pattern*), exemplum, exemplar: (*type of a fever*), typus. —— ¶ *A printer's type*, typus, literæ forma. — *To set types*, typos componere.

TYPICAL (*figurative*), symbolicus; typicus (*but late*).

TYPICALLY, ad similitudinem; symbolice.

TYPIFIED, ad similitudinem descriptus.

TYPOGRAPHER, typographus.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, typographicus.

TYRANT, tyrannus (*usurper; afterwards tyrant*); tyrannus crudelis. — *A tyrant-killer*, tyrannt interfector, tyrannicida. — *The killing of a tyrant*, tyrannicidium.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, tyrannice, tyrannicâ crudelitate, crudeliter.

To TYRANNIZE *over*, tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexare (*a people or land*); superbe, crudeliter tractare aliquem.

TYRANNY, dominatio crudelis; tyrannica crudelitas; crudelitas; (*rule of a usurper*), tyrannis.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia.

UDDER, uber; sumen (*of a sow*); mamma.

UGLY, deformis, inhonestus, turpis, fœdus, horridus, perhorridus. — *To make ugly*, fœdo, dehonesto, deturpo, maculo. — *To grow ugly*, deformari, deturpari.

UGLILY, deformiter, fœde, inhoneste, turpiter.

UGLINESS, deformitas, fœditas, turpitudo.

ULCER, ulcus. — *A little ulcer*, ulcusculum. — *A deep ulcer*, ulcus altum. — *The edges or lips of an ulcer*, ulceris labra *or* margines.

To ULCERATE, *v. n.* suppuro: *v. a.* ulcero, exulcero, suppuro.

ULCERATING, ULCERATION, ulceratio, exulceratio.

ULCEROUS (*full of ulcers*), ulcerosus, ulceribus scatens.

ULTIMATE (*last*), ultimus, postremus.

ULTIMATELY, ad ultimum; denique.

UMBILICAL, umbilicalis, ad umbilicum pertinens.

UMBLES *of a deer*, exta cervina.

UMBRAGE (*shade*), umbra, umbraculum: (*suspicion*), suspicio: (*offence*), offensa, offensio. — *To give umbrage to*, suspicionem alicui dare *or* facere. — *To take umbrage at*, suspicor, suspecto; suspicio; suspicionem habere, suspicione duci, moveri, commoveri; aliquid suspectum habere. — *To give umbrage to others*, in offensionem aliorum incurrere.

UMBRAGEOUS (*shady*), umbrosus, opacus.

UMBRELLA, velum quod tecti instar munimentum ad imbres præbet; umbella (*parasol*).

UMPIRE, arbiter; sequester; æstimator (*appraiser*).

UMPIRAGE, arbitrium, arbitratus.

UN, *an inseparable particle, is variously expressed in Latin; sometimes by the inseparable particle* in; *sometimes by* non; *also by* sine *with an ablat.; when united with a verb, it is sometimes expressed by* re-, *also by* de-.

UNABASHED, nullo pudore suffusus, minime perturbatus. — *A man ever unabashed*, homo perfrictæ frontis.

UNABLE, *commonly by a construction with* non possum, non queo, nequeo, *or the like.* — *To be unable to pay*, non esse solvendo. — *Unable to bear labor*, laboris impatiens. — *Unable to govern his anger*, iræ impotens. —— ¶ (*weak*), invalidus, imbecillus, infirmus.

UNABOLISHED, nondum antiquatus.

UNABSOLVED, non *or* nondum absolutus.

UNACCEPTABLE, ingratus; parum *or* minime gratus; odiosus.

UNACCEPTED, non *or* nondum acceptus.

UNACCESSIBLENESS, status rei cui non patet accessus.

UNACCOMMODATED, non instructus.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, solus.

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus; non perfectus.

UNACCOUNTABLE (*of which no account can be given*), de quo ratio reddi non potest. — (*strange*), mirus, mirabilis, mirandus, mirificus, admiratione dignus, novus, inauditus. — *An unaccountable creature*, mirum caput. — *humor*, petulans et subitus animi impetus.

UNACCOUNTABLY, mirifice; mirum *or* mirandum in modum; miris modis.

UNACCUSTOMED (*of persons*), insuetus, insolitus, insolens, inexpertus: (*unusual*), insolitus, insolens, inusitatus; inauditus, novus; singularis; ingens.

UNACCUSTOMEDNESS, insolentia.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, non agnitus.

UNACQUAINTED *with*, inscius, ignarus. — *One unacquainted with the world*, imperitus rerum, *Ter.* — *Some, being unacquainted with military affairs*, pars, insolita rerum bellicarum, *Sall.*

UNACQUAINTEDNESS, imperitia, inscitia, ignorantia, inscientia.

UNACTIVE. See *Inactive.*

UNACTUATED, UNANIMATED, non animatus, non incitatus.

UNADDICTED, non addictus. — *to vice*, ab omni vitio vacuus; sanctus.

UNADMIRED, non insignis; inglorius

UNADORED, non veneratus, non cultus.

UNADORNED, inornatus; simplex.

UNADVISED, imprudens, inconsideratus, inconsultus, præceps, temerarius; nullius consilii.

UNADVISEDLY, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte, præcipitanter; stulte.

UNADVISEDNESS, imprudentia, temeritas.

UNADVISABLE (*improper*), incommodus, inutilis.

UNAFFECTED (*unmoved*), immotus; non motus *or* commotus, non affectus: (*open, candid*), candidus, simplex, ingenuus, sincerus; inaffectatus; apertus.

UNAFFECTEDLY, aperte, candide, ingenue, sincere.

UNAFFECTEDNESS, simplicitas, sinceritas.

UNAFFLICTED, non afflictus, felix.

UNAGREEABLE, incongruens, ingratus.

UNAGREEABLENESS, repugnantia.

UNAIDED. See *Unassisted.*
UNALIENABLE, quod alienari non potest.
Unalienated, non alienatus.
UNALLAYED, non commixtus; sincerus.
UNALLIED, non affinis.
UNALLOWED, improbatus, inconcessus, vetitus.
Unallowable, improbandus, non concedendus *or* probandus.
UNALLOYED. See *Unallayed.*
UNALTERABLE, immutabilis; firmus, ratus.
Unalterably, constanter; certo.
Unaltered, immutatus, non mutatus.
UNAMAZED, intrepidus, non attonitus.
UNAMBITIOUS (*unaspiring*), sine ambitione; quietus.
UNAMENDABLE, inemendabilis.
UNAMIABLE, inamabilis.
UNANCHORED, non ad ancoras stans.
UNANEALED, inunctus.
UNANIMOUS, unanimus, concors. — *It is a pretty unanimous opinion among authors*, satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est.
Unanimously, concorditer, concordissime; uno ore, unâ voce, uno animo *or* consensu; ingenti consensu, *Liv.*
Unanimity, unanimitas; concordia; consensus; sententiarum consensio; conspiratio.
UNANSWERABLE, non refellendus, cui nihil objici potest.
Unanswerably, ita ut nihil objici possit.
UNAPPALLED, intrepidus.
UNAPPARENT, obscurus, invisus.
UNAPPEASED, implacatus, impacatus, minime placandus; insedatus.
Unappeasable, implacabilis, inexorabilis.
UNAPPLICABLE, qui non applicari *or* accommodari potest.
UNAPPREHENDED (*not understood*), non comprehensus; parum intellectus.
Unapprehensive, minime suspicans.
UNAPPRIZED, de re aliquâ nondum certior factus.
UNAPPROACHABLE, UNAPPROACHED, inaccessus; quo quis pervenire non potest.
UNAPPROVED, non comprobatus.
UNAPT, ineptus, incommodus, inhabilis, minime idoneus.
Unaptly, inepte, incommode.
Unaptness, ineptitudo.
UNARGUED, non disceptatus.
UNARM, exarmo; armis spoliare *or* privare.
Unarmed, armis exutus; inermis, -us, (*without arms*).
UNARRAYED, non vestitus, non ornatus.
UNARTFUL, imperitus.
Unartfully, non concinne.
UNARTIFICIALLY, sine arte; inartificialiter.
UNASKED, non rogatus; non interrogatus; invocatus (*uninvited*); suâ sponte.
UNASSAILED, non oppugnatus.
Unassailable, inexpugnabilis.
UNASSAYED, non tentatus; inexpertus.
UNASSISTED, non adjutus; suis viribus; suâ sponte.
Unassisting, nullam ferens opem.
UNASSUAGED, implacatus; non mitigatus *or* lenitus.
UNASSUMING, minime arrogans; modestus; verecundus.
UNASSURED, incertus.
UNATTAINABLE, quod quis assequi non potest; non assequendus.
UNATTEMPTED, intentatus, inexpertus, inausus.
UNATTENDED, incomitatus, sine comitibus, expers comitum.
UNATTENTIVE, UNATTENDING, incautus, indiligens, minime attentus.
Unattentively, incaute, indiligenter.
UNAUTHORIZED, sine auctoritate; injustus.
UNAVAILABLE, nihil conducens; inanis.
Unavailing, inutilis, inanis.
UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis, quod evitari non potest, necessarius.
Unavoidableness, necessitas.
Unavoidably, ita ut vitari nequeat.
UNAWARE, UNAWARES, imprudens, insciens, nec *or* neque opinans; — incautus.
Unawares, *adv.* improviso, improvise, ex improviso, inopinate, inopinato, inopinanter. — *To take unawares*, nec opinum *or* imparatum aliquem deprehendere.
UNAWED, parum reverens; non absterritus.
UNBACKED (*as a horse*), nondum domitus.
UNBALLASTED, non saburratus.
UNBAR, pessulum detrahere *or* reducere. — *Unbarred*, pessulo detracto *or* reducto.
Unbarring, pessuli detractio *or* reductio.
UNBATED, non deminutus. See *Unimpaired.*
UNBATHED, non madidus.
UNBATTERED, non contusus; integer.
UNBEARING, sterilis, infecundus.
UNBEATEN, non verberatus; non tritus.
UNBECOMING, indecens, indecorus, invenustus, minime decens.
Unbecomingly, indecore, indecenter.
Unbecomingness, indecorum.
UNBEFITTING, parum idoneus *or* accommodatus.
UNBEFRIENDED, inops; ab amicis desertus, destitutus.
UNBEGOTTEN, non genitus.
UNBEHELD, invisus.
UNBELIEF, dubitatio, dubitatio obstinata; impietas.
Unbeliever, Unbelieving, qui veram religionem non profitetur. — *Unbelieving heathen*, barbari Christum aversantes.
UNBELOVED, inamatus.
UNBEND, laxo, relaxo, solvo, remitto.
Unbending, rigidus.
UNBENEFICED, qui munus ecclesiasticum non sustinet.
UNBESEEM, dedeceo.
Unbeseeming, indecorus, indecens. — *It is the most unbeseeming a man*, ab homine alienissimum est. — *If any thing be unbeseeming in others, let us avoid it in ourselves*, si quid in aliis dedeceat, vitemus et ipsi.
Unbeseemingly, indecore, indecenter.
UNBEWAILED, indefletus, indeploratus.
UNBEWITCH, effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.
UNBIASED, integer, æquus, incorruptus, studio et irâ vacuus; medius (*neutral*).
Unbiasedly, integre, incorrupte; sine irâ et studio.
UNBIDDEN, injussus; ultro, sponte. — *Unbidden to a feast*, &c., invocatus. — *An unbidden guest at a feast*, umbra.
UNBIND, solvo, dissolvo, exsolvo. See *Unbound.*
Unbinding, vinculi solutio *or* dissolutio.
UNBLAMABLE, UNBLAMED, non reprehendendus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer, sanctus; innocens, culpâ vacuus; inculpatus, irreprehensus, (*poet.*).
Unblamably, sine culpâ; sancte.
Unblamableness, innocentia; quod vituperari *or* reprehendi non potest.
UNBLEMISHED, integer. See *Unblamable.*
UNBLEST, exsecratus.
UNBLINDED, non excæcatus.
UNBLOODY, UNBLOODIED, incruentus, non cruentus.
UNBLOWN, nondum efflorescens *or* calycem aperiens.
UNBODIED, incorporeus.
UNBOILED, incoctus, non coctus.
UNBOLT, obicem detrahere.
UNBONNETED, sine galericulo; capite nudo *or* aperto.
UNBOOTED, ocreis exutus.
UNBORN, nondum natus.
UNBORROWED, genuinus, proprius.
UNBOSOM *one's self to a person*, sua consilia cum aliquo communicare, se *or* sensus suos alicui aperire.
UNBOUGHT, non emptus, inemptus.
UNBOUND, liber; vinculis exsolutus.
UNBOUNDED, interminatus, infinitus; immensus; finibus *or* terminis non circumscriptus. — *desire*, cupiditas *or* libido interminata, insatiabilis.
Unboundedly, infinite.
UNBOWED, inflexus.
UNBOWEL, exentero, eviscero.
Unbowelling, exenteratio.
UNBRACE, fibulas solvere; solvo. — *a drum*, tympanum retendere *or* laxare. — *Unbraced*, fibulis solutus.
UNBREATHED, non exercitatus.
UNBREATHING, inanimus.
UNBRED, male educatus; male moratus; rusticus; immodestus; indoctus.
UNBREECHED, nondum braccis indutus.
UNBRIBED, incorruptus.
UNBRIDLE, frenis exsolvere; equo frenos detrahere; freno exuere.
Unbridled, infrenatus (*poet.*, infrenis); effrenatus, (effrenus): (*loose, wild*), effrenatus, indomitus, intemperans.
UNBROKEN (*not broken*), infractus, irruptus: (*untamed*), indomitus, non subactus.
UNBRUISED, illæsus, non fractus.
UNBUCKLE, fibulas *or* corrigias solvere; balteum solvere, discingere, recingere. — *Unbuckled*, recinctus.
UNBUILD, diruo, disjicio, demolior.
UNBUILT, inædificatus, nondum ædificatus.
UNBUNG, relino.
UNBURDEN, exonero (*prop. and fig.*); aliqua re levare, liberare, solvere, (*fig.*).
Unburdened, exoneratus; oneris expers.
UNBURIED, inhumatus, insepultus; intumulatus, inconditus, (*poet.*).
UNBURNED, UNBURNT, igne non exustus *or* consumptus.
UNBUTTON, vestem diloricare, solvere.
Unbuttoning, fibularum solutio.
UNCALLED, invocatus, non vocatus, sponte, ultro.
UNCANCELLED, nondum deletus.
UNCAPABLE. See *Incapable.*
UNCARED *for*, neglectus, despectus.
UNCASED, capsâ exemptus, exutus, nudatus.
Uncasing, e capsâ exemptio.
UNCAUGHT, indeprehensus, non captus.
UNCAUTIOUS, incautus, improvidus. See *Heedless.*
UNCELEBRATED, non sollemni ritu celebratus.
UNCENSURED, irreprehensus.
UNCERTAIN, incertus, dubius; anceps, ambiguus; fallax. — *As all things in this world are uncertain*, ut sunt humana. — *Very uncertain*, perincertus. — *To be uncertain what to do*, dubito, fluctuo, hæsito, animo pendere.
Uncertainly, incerte, incerto, dubie, dubitanter, ambigue.
Uncertainty, dubitatio, ambiguitas.
UNCHAIN, e vinculis (*or* catenis) eximere, vinculis (*or* catenis) solvere, catenâ exsolvere.
UNCHANGEABLE, UNCHANGED, immutabilis; constans; stabilis; ratus; immutatus (*unchanged*).
Unchangeably, firme, constanter.
Unchangeableness, immutabilitas.
UNCHARGE, reprehensionem revocare.
UNCHARITABLE, inhumanus, minime benignus *or* liberalis; qui omnia sinistre *or* in malam partem interpretatur; sinister (*e. g.* interpretatio).
Uncharitableness, inhumanitas.
Uncharitably, inhumane, inhumaniter; sinistre; in malam partem.
UNCHARM, incantamentis solvere.
UNCHASTE, impudicus, impurus, incestus, libidinosus, parum verecundus, obscœnus, libidinibus deditus.
Unchastely, impudice, obscœne, parum caste.
Unchasteness, Unchastity, impudicitia, obscœnitas.
UNCHECKED, non repressus *or* coërcitus; liber.
UNCHEWED, non masticatus.
UNCHRISTENED, aquâ lustrali nondum aspersus.
UNCHRISTIAN, viro Christiano indignus; impius.
Unchristianly, quod Christianum minime decet.
UNCIRCUMCISED, non circumcisus; imprœputiatus, *Tertull.*
Uncircumcision, non circumcisio.
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, interminatus.
UNCIRCUMSPECT, improvidus, incautus, inconsideratus, negligens.
Uncircumspectly, improvide, incaute, inconsiderate, negligenter.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus, inhumanus; illiberalis; barbarus.
Uncivilly, inurbane, inhumane, inhumaniter.
UNCIVILIZED, barbarus, ferus, nondum ad humanitatem instructus.
UNCLAD (*unclothed*), vestibus exutus *or* non indutus; nudus.
UNCLARIFIED, nondum defæcatus.
UNCLASP, uncinum laxare; solvo. — *Unclasped*, uncino laxato.
Unclasping, uncini laxatio *or* solutio.
UNCLASSIC, non classicus. See *Classic*.
UNCLE (*by the father's side*), patruus; (*mother's*), avunculus. — *A great uncle by the father's side*, propatruus.
UNCLEAN (*dirty*), immundus, sordidus, fœdus, impurus, squalidus, lutulentus, spurcus: (*morally*), impurus, impudicus, discinctus, incontinens; moribus dissolutis. — *To be unclean*, sordeo. — *To grow unclean*, sordesco. — *To make unclean*, spurco, conspurco, maculo, commaculo, inquino, fœdo.
Uncleanliness (*dirtiness*), immunditia, fœditas, squalor, spurcities; sordes: (*of life*), impudicitia, impuritas.
Uncleanly, *adv.* sordide, fœde, squalide, immunde, spurce.
Uncleanness, illuvies; immunditia; impuritas; nequitia.
UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.
UNCLEFT, indivisus, individuus, solidus.
UNCLIPPED, non deminutus.
UNCLOG, solvo, exonero.
UNCLOISTERED, solutus, liberatus.
UNCLOSE, recludo, aperio; resigno (*a sealed thing*). — *To unclose* (*disclose or reveal*), detego, retego; aperio, patefacio, indico. — *Unclosed* (*disclosed*), detectus, nudatus, patefactus, reclusus.
UNCLOTHE, vestibus aliquem exuere, vestem alicui detrahere; aliquem nudare; aliquem veste spoliare.
Unclothed, vestibus exutus, nudatus, spoliatus; nudus.
UNCLOUDED, serenus, innubilus, splendidus.
Uncloudedness, serenitas, claritas.
UNCOILED, expeditus, solutus.
UNCOINED, nondum cusus.
UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.
UNCOLORED, non coloratus.
UNCOMBED, impexus.
UNCOMELY, *adj.* indecens, indecorus, invenustus, inelegans, illepidus.
Uncomely, *adv.* illepide, ineleganter.
Uncomeliness, deformitas.
UNCOMFORTABLE, inamœnus, injucundus, molestus; mæstus; acerbus; solatii expers.
Uncomfortableness, injucunditas, molestia, acerbitas; mæstitia.
Uncomfortably, injucunde; mæste; acerbe.
UNCOMMANDED, non mandatus *or* edictus.
UNCOMMENDABLE, illaudabilis.
UNCOMMON, insolitus, insolens; rarus; non vulgaris, eximius, egregius, insignis, singularis.
Uncommonly, eximie, egregie, haud vulgariter.
Uncommonness, insolentia; raritas.
UNCOMMUNICABLE, non participandus.
UNCOMPASSIONATE, immitis, immisericors.
UNCOMPELLED, non compulsus *or* coactus; ultro, sponte suâ.
UNCOMPLAISANT, inurbanus, parum officiosus, non affabilis.
UNCOMPLETE, non completus *or* consummatus; imperfectus.
UNCOMPOUNDED, incompositus, simplex.
Uncompoundedness, simplicitas.
UNCONCEIVABLE, incomprehensibilis, quod mente *or* cogitatione comprehendi non potest, quod percipi non potest.
Unconceived, non *or* nondum conceptus.
UNCONCERN, negligentia, securitas, incuria.
Unconcerned, immotus, securus, indifferens; re aliquâ non affectus; otiosus.
Unconcernedly, secure, otiose, indifferenter, immisericorditer.
Unconcernedness, animus immisericors *or* nullâ misericordiâ motus. See *Unconcern*.
UNCONCLUSIVE, ex quo nihil concludi potest.
UNCONCOCTED, nondum concoctus.
UNCONDEMNED, indemnatus, non damnatus.
UNCONDITIONAL, absolutus; purus.
Unconditionally, sine exceptione *or* adjunctione.
UNCONFINED, **UNCONFINABLE**, interminatus, infinitus, (*without bound*); liber; nullis terminis circumscriptus.
UNCONFIRMED, nondum ratus *or* confirmatus.
UNCONFORMABLE, se ritibus consuetis non conformans *or* accommodans.
UNCONFORMITY, repugnantia.
UNCONFUSED, non confusus, non perturbatus; recte dispositus.
Unconfusedly, sine confusione.
UNCONFUTABLE, admodum certus, quod non facile dilui potest.
UNCONGEALED, non congelatus.
UNCONNIVING, non dissimulans.
UNCONQUERABLE, invictus; insuperabilis.
Unconquerably. See *Insuperably*.
Unconquered, invictus; non superatus.
UNCONSCIONABLE, injustus, iniquus; a rectâ conscientiâ alienus.
Unconscionableness, injustitia, iniquitas.
Unconscionably, injuste, inique.
UNCONSCIOUS, non conscius; inscicns; omni sensu carens.
UNCONSECRATED, nondum consecratus.
UNCONSENTED *to*, cui non assentimur.
UNCONSIDERED, neglectus, non perpensus.
UNCONSTANT, &c. See *Inconstant*.
UNCONSTRAINED, incoactus, voluntarius, spontaneus, non invitus.
Unconstrainedly, non invite, ultro, suâ sponte.
UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus, intaminatus, purus, incorruptus, integer.
UNCONTENTED. See *Discontented*.
UNCONTESTABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo merito contendi non potest.
Uncontested, in controversiam *or* dubium non vocatus, de quo nulla est contentio.
UNCONTROLLED, liber, nullius imperio subjectus.
Uncontrollable, qui nullius imperio est subjectus; cui nullâ vi resisti potest.
Uncontrolledness, libere vivendi *or* agendi potestas.
UNCONTROVERTED, de quo non ambigitur.
UNCONVERSABLE, non affabilis.
UNCONVINCED, cui non *or* nondum persuasum est, ut, *etc.*; qui (etiamnum dubitat.
UNCORD, funes solvere *or* relaxare.
Uncorded, funibus solutus.
UNCORRECT (*faulty or full of faults*), mendosus, vitiosus, mendis scatens, non elimatus, cui deest ultima manus.
UNCORRECTED (*unpunished*), impunitus, incastigatus.
UNCORRUPT, **UNCORRUPTED**, incorruptus, integer, illibatus, intaminatus, incontaminatus, purus, sincerus; sanctus, integer.
Uncorruptible, corruptionis expers.
Uncorruptly, incorrupte, integre, sincere.
Uncorruptness (*quality of being free from corruption*), putredini non obnoxius: (*moral purity, uprightness*), sanctitas, integritas, probitas.
UNCOUNTABLE, innumerabilis.
UNCOUNTERFEIT, genuinus.
UNCOUPLE, disjungo, abjungo; copulam eximere *or* detrahere. — *Uncoupled*, disjunctus, separatus.
UNCOURTEOUS, inurbanus. See *Discourteous*.
UNCOURTLY (*unmannerly*), inurbanus, rusticus.
Uncourtliness, inurbanitas, rusticitas.
UNCOUTH, impolitus, rudis, inurbanus; inscitus; novus, inauditus, insuetus.
Uncouthly, impolite, inscite, invenuste, inurbane.
Uncouthness, rusticitas, inscitia.
UNCOVER, detego, retego; patefacio aperio, adaperio, deoperio.
Uncovering, patefactio.
UNCREATE, ad nihilum revocare
UNCREATED, non creatus.
UNCREDITABLENESS, mala existimatio.
UNCROPPED, non *or* nondum decerptus.
UNCROSSED, nondum inductus.
UNCROWDED, sine turbâ; infrequens.
UNCROWN (*take the crown off one's head*), coronam alicujus capiti detrahere. See *Dethrone*.
UNCRUMPLED, non corrugatus.
UNCTION (*anointing*), unctio, inunctio; unctura.
Unctuous, pinguis. — *Somewhat more unctuous*, unctiusculus.
Unctuousness, Unctuosity, pinguedo.
UNCULTIVATED (*not tilled*), incultus: (*rude, raw*), rudis, incultus, ferus, agrestis, horridus.
UNCUMBERED, non impeditus *or* gravatus.
UNCURB *a horse*, lupatum equo demere.
UNCURBED, non repressus.
UNCURABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis, desperatus.
Uncured, non sanatus: (*unsalted*), sale non conditus.
UNCURIOUS, incuriosus, rerum occultarum non curiosus.
UNCURL, solvere, expedire.
Uncurled, non crispatus; solutus.
UNCURRENT, non probus, non receptus.
UNCUT, intonsus; imputatus, incæduus; integer.
UNDAMAGED, integer, illæsus.
UNDAUNTED, intrepidus, interritus, imperterritus, impavidus; animosus.
Undauntedly, intrepide, impavide; fortiter.
Undauntedness, animus intrepidus, animi fortitudo.
UNDAZZLED, non *or* minime præstrictus.
UNDECAYED, non deminutus, integer; vegetus, fortis.
UNDECEIVE *one*, errore aliquem liberare, solvere, expedire. — *Undeceived*, ab errore liberatus *or* expeditus: (*not deceived*), non deceptus.
Undeceivable, qui falli non potest.
UNDECIDED, nondum dijudicatus (*of a lawsuit*); integer; dubius: (*doubting*), dubius, incertus. — *The matter is yet undecided*, adhuc sub judice lis est.
UNDECKED, inornatus, impolitus, incomptus.
UNDEFACED, **UNDEFORMED**, integer.
UNDEFENDED, indefensus, non defensus.
UNDEFILED, impollutus, illibatus, intaminatus, immaculatus, incontaminatus, purus, castus, integer, intactus, sanctus.
UNDEFINABLE, quod non describi *or* definiri potest.
UNDEFRAYED, non solutus *or* erogatus.
UNDELIGHTED, indelectatus, voluptate non affectus.
UNDEMOLISHED, non eversus, non dirutus.
UNDEMONSTRABLE, quod nequit demonstrari.
UNDENIABLE, non negandus, evidens.
Undeniably, evidenter; sine controversiâ.
UNDEPLORED, indeploratus.
UNDEPRAVED, incorruptus.
UNDER, sub; subter, infra: (*in place or degree*), infra, inferior: (*in number*), infra, minor, minus, *etc.*: (*in price*), minoris, minori pretio. — *To be under*, subsum. — *To tread under foot*, calco, conculco; pedibus proterere. — *Under age*, nondum adultâ ætate; impubes *or* -is; ephebus, prætextatus; peradolescens. — *The being under age*, ætas nondum adulta; ætas pupillaris. — *To have a thing under hand or in hand*, sub manibus aliquid habere. — *A writing or note under one's hand*, chirographum. — *To bring under*, domo, supero; subigo, vinco; expugno; sub imperium ditionemque redigere; in potestatem redigere. — *To*

keep under, freno, refreno; coërceo, cohibeo, inhibeo; comprimo, reprimo; compesco. — *Under one* (*in his reign*), aliquo imperante, regnante, rege. — *Under pain of death*, sub mortis pœnâ, propositâ mortis pœnâ. — *All under one*, eâdem operâ. — *Under a mulct or penalty*, sub mulctâ, mulctâ dictâ, denuntiatâ, interpositâ. — *Those who were under seventeen years old*, qui minores essent annis septemdecim. — *I sold it under what it cost me*, minori pretio vendidi quam emeram. — *It falls under the consideration of profit*, in rationem utilitatis cadit. — *To fall under suspicion*, in suspicionem cadere *or* venire. — *He sets out, having concealed a dagger under his garment*, abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur, *Liv.* — *Under show, color, pretence of a thing*, per causam alicujus rei; nomine *or* simulatione alicujus rei; per simulationem alicujus rei; specie *or* per speciem alicujus rei; causâ interpositâ *or* illatâ, *with acc. and infin.* — *War is concealed under the show of peace*, sub nomine pacis bellum latet. — *Under or in difficulties*, rebus in arduis. — *Under your favor*, pace tuâ dixerim. —— ¶ See the compounds in their several places.

UNDER, *adj.* inferior.

UNDER-BEAM, căpreolus.

UNDERBID, minoris licitari.

UNDERBIND, subligo; subcingo *or* succingo.

UNDER-BUTLER, suppromus.

UNDER-COOK, coquus vicarius.

UNDERFLOW, subterfluo, subterlabor.

UNDERGIRD, subligo, subcingo *or* succingo.

UNDERGO, subeo, fero, tolero, sustineo, patior, perpetior.

UNDER-GOVERNOR, subpræfectus.

UNDER-GROUND, subterraneus.

UNDERHAND (*privately*), clam, clanculum, secreto. — *To deal or work underhand*, prævaricor; clam *or* clanculum aliquid agere, aggredi, moliri. — *An underhand dealer*, homo fraudulentus; homo subdolus; prævaricator. — *Underhand dealing*, dolus, fraus; prævaricatio.

UNDERIVED, non derivatus.

UNDERJOBBER, minister.

UNDERLAY, suppono, subjicio, suffulcio.

UNDER-LEATHER, solea.

UNDERLING, inferior; alteri obnoxius *or* subjectus.

UNDER-LIP, labrum inferius.

UNDERMINE, subruo, suffodio; cuniculo *or* -is subruere *or* subtrahere. — *Some undermined, others scaled the walls*, ac murum modo suffodere, modo scalis aggredi, *Sall.* — *To undermine and overthrow*, subruo. — *To undermine or supplant a person*, insidias alicui struere, aliquem dolo a munere *or* alicujus rei possessione depellere; exitio alicujus studere *or* operam dare.

UNDERMINING, suffossio.

UNDERMOST, infimus, imus.

UNDERNEATH, infra, subter, subtus. — *Being underneath*, inferior.

UNDERPIN, substruo; suffulcio.

UNDERPINNING *of a house*, substructio.

UNDERPLOT (*in a play*), res minoris momenti.

UNDERPRAISE, aliquem maligne laudare; haud dignis laudibus efferre.

UNDERPRIZE. See *Undervalue*.

UNDERPROP, fulcio, suffulcio; statumino; impedo, *Col.* — *Weakly underpropped*, tibicine ficulneo subnixus, tenui tibicine fultus.

UNDERPROPPING, statuminatio.

UNDERRATE. See *Undervalue*.

UNDERRATE, *s.* pretium justo minus.

UNDERSAY, derogare.

UNDER-SECRETARY, scriba inferior.

UNDERSELL (*sell cheaper than others*), minoris quam alii vendere.

UNDER-SERVANT, famulus *or* minister inferior.

UNDERSET, suppono, subjicio; statumino, *Plin.*

UNDERSEWED, subsutus.

UNDER-SHERIFF, *say* subvicecomes.

UNDERSONG, versus intercalaris.

UNDERSTAND (*comprehend, perceive*), ăccipio intelligo, comprehendo, percipio: (*by the ear*), accipio, exaudio: (*know, be acquainted with*), intelligo; scio; instructum esse aliqua re, peritum esse alicujus rei: (*supply*), intelligo, simul audire. — *I understand*, teneo; intelligo; dictum puta. — *The Stoics do not understand Epicurus*, Epicurum Stoïci male accipiunt. — *As I understand the business*, ut istam rem video. — *To understand aright*, bene *or* recte intelligere, accipere, percipere, tenere. — *To understand amiss*, parum accipere, minus intelligere: (*put a bad interpretation on*), in malam partem accipere, sinistre interpretari. — *To give to understand*, significo; dico; aliquem certiorem facere. — *I gave you to understand*, certiorem te feci. — *Give them to understand what my sentiments are of that matter*, iis demonstres, quid ego de eâ re sentiam. — *Being given to understand*, certior factus. — *Those who understand the Jewish affairs*, Judaïcarum rerum periti. — *To understand the world*, rerum humanarum peritum esse. —*Understood*, intellectus, perceptus, notus, cognitus. — *Easy to be understood*, intellectu facilis, in nostram intelligentiam facile cadens. — *I understood*, intellexi, cognovi, sensi, percepi, comperi.

UNDERSTANDING (*intellect*), mens: (*capacity of understanding; intelligence*), intelligentia, intelligendi vis; ingenium (*natural ability, genius*); judicium (*judgment*); prudentia (*wisdom, prudence*); consilium (*counsel, discretion*); captus: (*comprehending, understanding*), intelligentia; perceptio, comprehensio. — *A person of good understanding*, homo intelligens, sapiens, prudens, peritus, gnarus, emunctæ naris, magni *or* acris judicii. — *Of or belonging to the understanding*, ad mentem pertinens. — *Have you lost your understanding as well as your estate?* simul consilium cum re amisti? *Ter.* —— ¶ (*agreement*), consensio, consensus; collusio (*secret understanding*). — *A good understanding*, concordia. — *A secret understanding with the enemy*, clandestina cum hoste colloquia. — *There being a good understanding between the English and Dutch*, Anglis et Batavis concordibus. — *He said, that a good understanding between the orders of the state might be preserved by clemency*, dixit, clementiâ concordiam ordinum stabiliri posse, *Liv.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY, intelligenter, cum intelligentiâ; sapienter, prudenter; judicio; sollerter; perite.

UNDERSTRAPPER, homunculus tenuis.

UNDERTAKE, incipio, aggredior; cœpto, molior; suscipio; conor, audeo; in se recipere, accipere. — *a cause*, adire causam. — *To undertake work by the great*, opus redimere. — *To undertake for a thing or warrant that it shall come to pass*, alicujus rei auctorem esse. — *We undertake for it, that the dignity of the Roman people shall be then preserved*, auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, *Liv.*

UNDERTAKING (*attempt*), ausum, cœptum, inceptum; opus; commissum.

UNDERTAKER, molitor, inceptor; qui aliquid aggreditur. — *of public works*, operum publicorum redemptor. — *of funerals*, libitinarius.

UNDERVALUE (*underprize*), pretio justo minori æstimare: (*slight*), contemno; despicio; sperno, parvi facere, contemptui habere: (*detract from*), elevo.

UNDERVASSAL, mancipium.

UNDERWOOD, humiliores arbores.

UNDERWORK (*labor a thing less than it ought*), aliquid non satis elaborare *or* non satis elaboratum reddere. — *To underwork or endeavor to undermine a person*, insidias alicui struere; alicujus exitio studere *or* operam dare.

UNDERWRITE, subscribo, subnoto, infra scribere. See *Assure, Insure*.

UNDERWRITING, subscriptio.

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de *or* pro aliquâ re.

UNDESCRIBED, non descriptus.

UNDESERVED, immeritus, indignus.

UNDESERVEDLY, immerito, immerenter, indigne.

UNDESERVING *of*, indignus; immerens.

UNDESIGNING, minime astutus, sincerus, fraudis expers.

UNDESIRABLE, minime expetendus, injucundus, incommodus.

UNDESIRED, minime optatus; inoptatus, *Sen.*

UNDETERMINATE, UNDETERMINED. (See *Undecided.*) — *We shall leave the matter undetermined*, nos eam rem in medio relinquemus, *Sall.*

UNDETERMINABLE, quod determinari non potest.

UNDEVOTED, non devotus; non deditus.

UNDEVOUT, irreligiosus, Dei parcus et infrequens cultor.

UNDEVOUTLY, irreligiose.

UNDIED, non *or* nondum tinctus.

UNDIGESTED, crudus (imperfectus, *Juv.*): (*not arranged*, &c.), indigestus, inordinatus, incompositus, inconditus.

UNDILIGENT, indiligens, parum diligens.

UNDIMINISHED, integer, non deminutus *or* non imminutus, illibatus.

UNDIMINISHABLE, quod deminui non potest.

UNDINTED, non contusus.

UNDIPPED, non immersus.

UNDIRECTED, non directus. See *Random*.

UNDISCERNED, non perceptus.

UNDISCERNIBLE, invisibilis, sub sensum oculorum non cadens; quod percipi non potest.

UNDISCERNIBLY, UNDISCERNEDLY. See *Imperceptibly*.

UNDISCERNING, non percipiens.

UNDISCHARGED (*as a duty*), non præstitus; (*as a debt*), non solutus.

UNDISCIPLINED, indoctus, ineruditus, imperitus; nondum doctus *or* instructus. — *Undisciplined troops*, copiæ inexercitatæ *or* militari disciplinæ nondum assuetæ. See *Raw*.

UNDISCOVERABLE, non indagandus.

UNDISCOVERED (*not known*), incompertus, inexploratus: (*not made public*), non retectus *or* patefactus.

UNDISGUISED, in conspectu positus; simplex.

UNDISHONORED, non infamiâ notatus.

UNDISMAYED, imperterritus, impavidus.

UNDISPERSED, non dispersus.

UNDISPOSED *of* (*not sold*), nondum venditus: (*not given away*), nondum alienatus.

UNDISPUTED, de quo nulla est disceptatio *or* controversia.

UNDISSEMBLED, non dissimulatus.

UNDISSIPATED, non dissipatus.

UNDISSOLVABLE, indissolubilis, minime solvendus.

UNDISSOLVING, non *or* nunquam liquescens.

UNDISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED, indistinctus, indiscretus; inexplanatus.

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, quod distingui *or* discerni non potest.

UNDISTRACTED, minime confusus.

UNDISTRACTEDLY, sine confusione *or* perturbatione.

UNDISTURBED, imperturbatus; pacatus, placidus, sedatus, serenus, quietus, tranquillus; æquus. See *Calm*.

UNDISTURBEDLY, tranquille, placide, æquo animo.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus, indiscretus; communis.

UNDIVIDABLE, individuus.

UNDIVULGED, secretus, non patefactus.

UNDO *what is done*, telam retexere; factum infectum reddere: (*annul*), abrogo, antiquo; rescindo, irritum reddere: (*slacken*), laxo, relaxo; remitto: (*unravel*), retexo; expedio: (*untie or take to pieces*), solvo, dissolvo, resolvo; disjungo: (*ruin*), perdo, pessundo, subverto. — *Your forwardness has almost undone me*, pæne tua me protervitas perdidit. — *They will undo me or my master*, me aut herum pessundabunt. — *He will undo his father*, ad inopiam rediget patrem. — *He has undone himself and the commonwealth*, rem suam et publicam confecit. — *We are undone, as you would undo an oyster*, nos funditus periisse vides; ne Salus quidem ipsa nos servare potest.

— *I am utterly undone*, perii, nullus sum, de me actum est.

Undoing (*ruining*), perditio: (*ruin*), interitus, exitium, pernicies; ruina: (*annulling*), abolitio, abrogatio: (*a slackening*), laxatio, relaxatio, remissio: (*an untying or taking to pieces*), solutio, dissolutio, resolutio.

Undone (*not done*), infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNDOUBTED, de quo nihil dubitatur; non dubius; certus.

Undoubtedly, haud dubie, procul dubio, sine controversiâ.

UNDRAWN, non tractus.

UNDREADED, non formidatus.

UNDREAMED, inopinatus.

UNDRESS (*one's self*), vestes exuere: (*another*), vestes *or* vestimenta alicui detrahere. — *Undressed, Undrest* (*naked*), nudus, vestibus exutus, vestimentis detractis: (*unadorned*), incultus, inornatus. — *Somewhat undressed*, subhorridus.

Undress, *s.* vestis domestica.

UNDRIED, insiccatus, nondum siccatus.

UNDROSSY, purus; sine fæce.

UNDUE, indebitus, parum justus *or* legitimus; nimius, immodicus.

Unduly, indebite, parum juste *or* legitime; nimis, plus quam satis est.

UNDULATE, undo, fluctuo.

Undulated, Undulatory, undulatus; undatus.

Undulation *of*, undans *with a subst.*

UNDUTIFUL, UNDUTEOUS, impius erga parentes, impius; non obediens alicui; contumax; parum verecundus.

Undutifully, contumaciter, minus obsequenter, impie.

Undutifulness, contumacia, immodestia, impietas.

UNDYING, nunquam moriturus; immortalis.

UNEARNED, sine labore partus.

UNEARTHED, e terrâ *or* foveâ excitatus.

UNEARTHLY (*heavenly*), cœlestis; divinus: (*superhuman*), quod supra hominem *or* hominis vires est, quod modum virium humanarum excedit, quod supra humanum (-am, -os, -as, -a) est.

UNEASY, molestus, incommodus, importunus; æger, sollicitus, anxius; inquietus; difficilis, morosus, (*peevish*). — *I should then have been uneasy only for these few days*, fuisset tum mihi illos ægre aliquot dies, *Ter.*

Uneasily, ægre, moleste.

Uneasiness, molestia, sollicitudo, ægritudo, animi perturbatio; miseria. — *And you must live in perpetual uneasiness, when you find yourselves under a necessity of being slaves, or of maintaining your liberty by force of arms*, et vobis æterna sollicitudo remanebit, cum intelligetis, aut serviendum esse, aut per manus libertatem retinendam, *Sall.*

UNEATEN, haud *or* parum comesus.

UNEDIFIED (*not instructed*), indoctus, ineruditus, parum doctus.

Unedifying (*of a speaker or address*), frigidus; jejunus: (*of no use*), inutilis, parum utilitatis habens.

UNEFFECTUAL, irritus, inanis.

UNELECTED, non electus.

UNELIGIBLE, non eligendus, non expetendus.

UNELOQUENT, indisertus, infacundus; infans.

Uneloquently, indiserte.

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus; vacuus labore *or* negotiis (*having nothing to do*); feriatus (*keeping holiday*), deses (*idle*).

UNENDOWED, indotatus, sine dote.

UNENGAGED, non addictus; liber.

UNENJOYED, non perceptus.

UNENLIGHTENED, omnium rerum inscius et rudis; rudis; ferus.

UNENSLAVED, UNENTHRALLED, sui juris, nemini obnoxius *or* mancipatus.

UNENTOMBED, insepultus.

UNENVIED, minime invidendus.

UNEQUABLE, inæquabilis, inæqualis.

UNEQUAL, inæqualis, inæquabilis, dispar, impar, disparilis. — *Unequal marriages seldom prove happy*, siqua voles apte nubere, nube pari.

Unequally, inæqualiter, inæquabiliter, dispariliter.

UNEQUITABLE, iniquus, injustus.

UNEQUIVOCAL, minime ambiguus.

UNERRING, errori non obnoxius; certus; ratus.

Unerringly, sine errore.

UNESPIED. See *Undiscovered.*

UNESSENTIAL, non magni momenti; levis: — in rerum naturâ non positus.

UNESTABLISHED, sine auctoritate.

UNEVANGELICAL, legi Christianæ non consentaneus.

UNEVEN, non æquus (*poet.* iniquus), inæquabilis: (*rough*), asper, confragosus, salebrosus: (*not equable*), inæqualis, inæquabilis. — *Uneven places*, aspreta; salebræ, loca confragosa. — *An uneven way*, via salebrosa. — *An uneven or odd number*, numerus impar.

Unevenly, inæqualiter, inæquabiliter, dispariliter.

Unevenness, iniquitas, asperitas; inæqualitas.

UNEXACTED, non flagitatus *or* exactus.

UNEXAMINED, nondum examinatus.

UNEXAMPLED (*alone of its kind*), unicus, singularis: (*unheard of, new*), inauditus, novus, portenti similis.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, exceptionibus non obnoxius. — *witness*, testis locuples, probus. — *testimony*, testimonium certum, firmum. — *life*, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas.

UNEXECUTED, infectus, nondum rite peractus.

UNEXEMPT, non immunis.

UNEXERCISED. See *Unpractised.*

UNEXHAUSTED, inexhaustus.

UNEXPECTED, inexspectatus, inopinatus, necopinatus, insperatus; repentinus (*sudden*).

Unexpectedly, præter exspectationem *or* opinionem; repente; de *or* ex improviso.

Unexpectedness, rei inopinatæ *or* improvisæ interventus. — *Rather because of the unexpectedness of the thing*, magis in re subitâ, *Liv.*

UNEXPEDIENT, incommodus, inutilis.

UNEXPERIENCED, inexpertus, nondum expertus; rerum imperitus *or* rudis, nescius.

UNEXPERT, imperitus, rudis; nondum rei alicui assuetus *or* assuefactus.

Unexpertly, imperite.

UNEXPIRED, nondum finitus *or* determinatus.

UNEXPLORED, incognitus; nondum tentatus.

UNEXPRESSIBLE, ineffabilis, inenarrabilis; qui verbis enarrari non potest.

UNEXTENDED, non extensus *or* porrectus.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, UNEXTINGUISHED, inexstinctus, qui exstingui non potest.

UNEXTIRPABLE, inexstirpabilis, non exstirpandus.

UNFADING, qui nunquam defloreseit; perennis.

Unfaded, non deflorescens; vigens, florens.

UNFAILING, certus, firmus; fidus, fidelis; perennis.

UNFAIR (*unjust*), iniquus, injustus.

Unfairly, inique, injuste.

Unfairness, iniquitas, injustitia.

UNFAITHFUL, infidus, infidelis, perfidus; falsus.

Unfaithfully, infideliter, perfide.

Unfaithfulness, infidelitas, perfidia.

UNFALSIFIED, non adulteratus *or* depravatus; minime fucatus.

UNFAMILIAR, inusitatus.

UNFASHIONABLE, hodierno usui parum accommodatus.

UNFASHIONED, informis; nondum formatus *or* recte formatus; ineffigiatus, *Gell.*

UNFASTEN, refigo; solvo, dissolvo; labefacio.

UNFATHOMABLE, immensâ *or* infinitâ altitudine.

UNFATIGUED, non fessus.

UNFAVORABLE, incommodus, alienus; adversus.

Unfavorably, incommode: (*not kindly or with praise*), secus, sinistre, male.

UNFEATHERED, implumis, deplumis.

UNFEATURED, informis.

UNFED, impastus.

UNFEED, munere non donatus, honorario non auctus.

UNFEELING, omni sensu carens, insensilis; torpidus: (*fig.*), lentus, durus, ferreus, omnis humanitatis expers.

UNFEIGNED, non fictus, non simulatus, non fucatus; sincerus, verus; integer.

Unfeignedly, non ficte, sincere, vere.

Unfeignedness, sinceritas, veritas; integritas.

UNFELT, sensibus non perceptus.

UNFENCED, immunitus: non septus.

UNFERMENTED, non fermentatus; nullo fermento.

UNFERTILE, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis.

Unfertileness, infecunditas, sterilitas.

UNFETTER, e vinculis eximere, vinculis solvere *or* liberare.

Unfettered, vinculis solutus; liber.

UNFILLED, non impletus.

UNFINISHED, infectus, imperfectus, nondum consummatus.

UNFIRM, infirmus, debilis.

UNFIT, inutilis, non *or* parum idoneus, inhabilis; abhorrens; impar; ineptus. — *to learn*, indocilis, tardus, hebes. — *for labor*, impotens, debilis, infirmus.

Unfitly, inepte, indecore, non congruenter.

Unfitness, inutilitas, inconcinnitas, incommoditas. — *for labor*, inertia.

Unfitting, incongruens, non congruens; inconveniens.

UNFIX, refigo; labefacio.

Unfixed, refixus, labefactus; vagus.

UNFLEDGED, nondum pennatus, implumis, deplumis.

UNFLESHED (*fig.*), novitius.

UNFOILED, invictus.

UNFOLD, explico: (*explain, set forth*), explico, aperio, explano. — *That may be unfolded or explained*, explicabilis. — *That cannot be unfolded*, inexplicabilis. —— ¶ *To unfold sheep*, oves septis inclusas dimittere.

Unfolding, explicatio.

UNFOOL, a stultitiâ revocare.

UNFORBIDDEN, non prohibitus; non vetitus.

UNFORCED, non coactus, spontaneus, voluntarius.

Unforcedly, non coactus, suâ sponte, ultro.

UNFORCIBLE, virium expers.

UNFOREBODING, sine præsagio.

UNFOREKNOWN, non præsensus, non præcognitus.

UNFORESEEN, improvisus, non prævisus.

UNFORFEITED, non confiscatus.

UNFORGIVING, inexorabilis, implacabilis.

UNFORGOTTEN, non oblivioni traditus.

UNFORMED, nondum formatus; indigestus; informis.

UNFORSAKEN, non derelictus, non destitutus; indesertus *is poet.*

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus, non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE, infortunatus, infelix, miser, adversus, infaustus, non prosper, calamitosus. — *day*, dies infelix; dies nefastus.

Unfortunately, infeliciter, misere, male, secus.

Unfortunateness, infelicitas; *or by an adj.*

UNFOULED, incorruptus.

UNFOUND, incompertus.

UNFREQUENT, quod raro fit, rarus; infrequens.

Unfrequency, infrequentia.

Unfrequently, raro. — *Very*, perraro, perquam raro.

Unfrequented, minus celeber, inceleber; infrequens; desertus.

UNFRIENDED. See *Friendless.*

UNFRIENDLY, *adj.* inimicus.

Unfriendly, *adv.* parum amice *or* benevole.

Unfriendliness, malevolentia, animus iniquus.

UNFROZEN, non congelatus.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus, infructuosus, sterilis, macer; infelix (*rather poet.*).

Unfruitfully, infecunde, steriliter.

Unfruitfulness, infecunditas, sterilitas

UNFULFILLED, nondum expletus, non solutus; quod exitum *or* eventum non habuit.
UNFURL, expando, explico.
UNFURNISH (*to deprive*), spolio, despolio, nudo, orbo.
UNFURNISHED (*not furnished*), imparatus, parum ornatus *or* instructus.
UNGAINFUL, minime lucrosus *or* quæstuosus.
UNGAINLY (*awkward*), agrestis; rusticus.
UNGARNISHED, inornatus, impolitus.
UNGARTERED, sine fasciolis tibialibus.
UNGATHERED, nondum collectus *or* decerptus.
UNGENERATED, ingenitus.
UNGENEROUS, illiberalis, hominem liberalem *or* ingenuum minime decens.
Ungenerously, illiberaliter, parum ingenue.
UNGENTEEL, illiberalis, inhonestus, illepidus, inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis.
Ungenteelly, illiberaliter, inhoneste, illepide, inurbane.
Ungenteelness, illiberalitas, rusticitas.
UNGENTLE, immansuetus, implacidus, asper.
Ungentleness, inurbanitas.
Ungently, aspere, inurbane.
Ungentlemanly, illiberalis.
UNGILT, non inauratus.
UNGIRD, discingo, recingo; cingulum solvere.
Ungirded, **Ungirt**, discinctus, recinctus, non cinctus.
UNGIRTH *a horse*, cingulum equi solvere *or* laxare.
UNGLOVED, sine digitabulis.
UNGLUE, deglutino, reglutino.
UNGOD, divinitate privare.
UNGODLY, impius, irreligiosus, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus.
Ungodlily, impie, irreligiose, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.
Ungodliness, impietas; scelus, flagitium.
UNGORED, non cornu percussus: — illæsus; non defamatus.
UNGORGED, nondum exsaturatus.
UNGOTTEN, non partus.
UNGOVERNABLE, impotens regendi, qui regi non potest; indomitus, effrenatus, ferox, intractabilis, impotens. — *An ungovernable tongue*, immodica lingua, *Liv.*
Ungovernableness (*in temper*), ingenium intractabile.
UNGRACEFUL, agrestis, inconcinnus, invenustus, indecorus, inelegans.
Ungracefully, inconcinne, indecore, ineleganter.
Ungracefulness, inconcinnitas.
UNGRACIOUS, impius, improbus, pravus, scelestus, flagitiosus: (*unpleasing*), parum jucundus, odiosus. — *An ungracious wretch*, scelus; nequam.
Ungraciously, impie, improbe, irreligiose, prave, sceleste, scelerate, flagitiose.
Ungraciousness, impietas, nequitia; flagitium.
UNGRAFTED, nondum insitus *or* inoculatus.
UNGRAMMATICAL, legibus grammaticorum non consentaneus.
UNGRANTED, inconcessus.
UNGRAPPLE, ab harpagonibus infixis *or* conflictu liberare.
UNGRATEFUL, ingratus, beneficii *or* -orum immemor. — *It is hard for a man to bear it when he meets with an ungrateful return for the kind favors he has done*, acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas, *Plaut.*
Ungratefully, ingrate, ingrato animo.
Ungratefulness, animus ingratus; crimen ingrati animi.
UNGROUNDED, nullis nixus rationibus. See *Groundless*, *Causeless*.
UNGRUDGINGLY, libens, libenter; ex animo.
UNGUARDED, incustoditus, non stipatus: (*indiscreet, rash*), imprudens, inconsultus, inconsideratus, temerarius.
Unguardedly (*indiscreetly*), imprudenter, inconsulto, temere.
UNGUENT, unguentum.
UNGUESSED, quod nemo conjecturâ consecutus est *or* opinione præcepit.
UNGUIDED, qui ducem non habet; sine duce.
UNHABITABLE. See *Uninhabitable*.

UNHALLOW, profano, temero.
Unhallowed, nondum sacratus; profanatus, violatus. See *Ungodly*, *Unholy*.
UNHALTER, a laqueo liberare *or* exsolvere.
UNHAND, e manibus dimittere.
UNHANDLED, intactus.
UNHANDSOME, invenustus, inconcinnus, indecorus, inelegans, illepidus, incompositus; fœdus, turpis; illiberalis.
Unhandsomely, turpiter; inconcinne, ineleganter; parum ingenue, fœde, turpiter; illiberaliter.
Unhandsomeness, deformitas; turpitudo; illiberalitas.
UNHANGED, nondum crucifixus.
UNHAPPY, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, miser, calamitosus, luctuosus; mæstus, tristis.
Unhappily, infeliciter; misere; male, secus.
Unhappiness, infelicitas, miseria, tristitia, mæstitia.
UNHARBOR *a stag or other wild beast*, &c., cervum, *etc.* a cubili exigere *or* depellere.
UNHARDENED, non obduratus.
UNHARDY, inaudax, imbellis, timidus.
UNHARMED. See *Unhurt*.
Unharmful, innocuus, innoxius.
UNHARMONIOUS, immodulatus; discors.
UNHARNESS, abjungo; disjungo (*separate*); helcium ab equo dimovere; solvo.
UNHASP, resero.
UNHAZARDED, sine periculo.
UNHEALABLE, insanabilis (immedicabilis, *poet.*).
Unhealed, nondum sanatus; incuratus.
UNHEALTHFUL, UNHEALTHY (*out of health*), valetudinarius, infirmus: (*not salubrious*), insalubris; pestilens; gravis.
Unhealthiness, Unhealthfulness (*of body*), mala corporis valetudo. — *of a place*, pestilens loci natura. — *of the weather*, gravitas *or* intemperies cœli.
UNHEARD, inauditus, nondum auditus. — *of*, inauditus, ne fando quidem auditus.
UNHEATED, non *or* nondum calefactus.
UNHEEDED, inobservatus, non observatus.
Unheedful. See *Heedless*.
UNHELPFUL, nullam ferens opem.
UNHIDDEN, non abditus *or* occultus; apertus, retectus.
UNHINGE (*throw off the hinges*), de cardine detrahere: (*to disorder or put out of sorts*), conturbo, perturbo.
UNHOLY, impius; profanus.
Unholiness, impietas.
UNHONEST, improbus, fraudulentus. See *Dishonest*.
UNHONORED, inhonoratus.
UNHOOK, hamum *or* uncum solvere.
UNHOPED *for*, insperatus, inexspectatus.
UNHOPEFUL, de quo bene sperare non possumus, nullius neque rei neque spei.
UNHORSE, equo dejicere, ex equo deturbare. — *Unhorsed*, equo dejectus *or* deturbatus.
UNHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis.
UNHOUSED, ex ædibus exturbatus; sine domo.
UNHOUSELED, communione cœnæ dominicæ privatus.
UNHUMBLED, non demissus.
UNHURT, integer, invulneratus, illæsus, inviolatus, incolumis, salvus.
UNHURTFUL, innoxius, innocuus.
Unhurtfully, innocenter.
UNHUSBANDED, incultus, inaratus.
UNHUSKED, folliculo exemptus.
UNICORN, monoceros (-ōtis).
UNIFORM, unius formæ, uniusmodi; omni varietate carens; æquabilis, (sibi) constans; æqualis; stabilis. — *A country of one uniform appearance*, ager unâ specie, *Sall.* — *His character was uniform and of a piece*, in omnibus constantiam præstitit.
Uniform, *s.* vestitus militaris.
Uniformity, æquabilitas; constantia; stabilitas. — *It is certain if any thing in the world is becoming, it is a constant uniformity in our whole lives*, omnino si quidquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam æquabilitas universæ vitæ.
Uniformly, æquabiliter; constanter; perpetuo, usque, semper.

UNIMAGINABLE, quod mente *or* cogitatione percipi non potest.
UNIMPAIRED, integer, illibatus.
UNIMPORTANT, levis, minimi momenti.
UNIMPORTUNED, non sollicitatus.
UNIMPROVED, non emendatus; male collocatus (*e. g.* tempus).
UNINFLAMED, non accensus.
UNINFORMED, parum eruditus, indoctus; imperitus; ignarus.
UNINGENUOUS, illiberalis.
UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis, non habitabilis.
Uninhabited, non habitatus, incultus, desertus; vacuus; vastus.
UNINJURED, illæsus. See *Unhurt*.
UNINSCRIBED, sine inscriptione *or* titulo.
UNINSPIRED, divino numine non afflatus.
UNINSTITUTED, non institutus.
UNINSTRUCTED, indoctus, ineruditus.
UNINSTRUCTIVE, non ad docendum accommodatus.
UNINTELLIGENT, imperitus.
UNINTELLIGIBLE, in nostram intelligentiam non cadens; quod animo percipi non potest; non apertus ad intelligendum; obscurus; barbarus.
Unintelligibly, ita ut ratione comprehendi nequeat; barbare.
UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus; quod ego insciens feci.
Unintentionally, non de industriâ; insciens; forte.
UNINTERESTED, commodi sui minime studiosus.
UNINTERRUPTED, non interruptus, non interpellatus; perennis; perpetuus; assiduus. — *An uninterrupted course of success*, prosperarum rerum cursus continuus.
UNINTRENCHED, non vallo cinctus.
UNINVESTIGABLE, quod investigari non potest.
UNINVITED, invocatus, non vocatus.
UNION (*joining*), junctio, conjunctio, consociatio; coitus: (*unanimity &c.*,) concordia, (conspiratio et) consensus, animi conjuncti.
To Unite, jungo, conjungo; concilio: (*neut.*), se jungere, se conjungere; misceor (*mix*); coalesco; coëo. — *To unite differences*, lites componere *or* dirimere. — *To unite (as two kingdoms do)*, in unam ditionem coire. — *Persons united together by the strongest bonds of friendship*, homines inter se conjunctissimi *or* summâ benevolentiâ conjuncti. — *All orders of men are united in defending the republic*, consensus omnium ordinum conspirat ad defendendam rempublicam. — *With united endeavors*, sociatis laboribus, *Tac.*
Unitedly, cum conjunctione; simul.
Uniter, qui conjungit.
Uniting, conjunctio; voluntatum consensio *or* conspiratio.
UNISON (*in music*), concentus: — modulus unius soni.
UNIT, UNITY (*in arithmetic*), unitas.
UNITARIAN, *s.* unionita.
UNITE. See *Union*.
UNITY, unitas. See *Union*.
UNIQUE, in suo genere singularis.
UNIVERSAL, universus, universalis; communis; *also by a construction with* omnis. — *A universal heir*, heres omnium bonorum; heres ex asse.
Universality, *by an adj. or some other circumlocution.*
Universally, universe, generatim; *or by* omnis (as, *universally known*, omnibus notus).
UNIVERSE, (rerum) universitas, mundus (universus), rerum natura.
UNIVERSITY, academia; universitas literaria *or* literarum. — *Of a university*, academicus.
UNIVOCAL, una vox pluribus conveniens.
UNJOIN, disjungo. See *Disjoin*.
UNJOINTED, deartuatus. See *Disjointed*.
UNJOYOUS, tristis, parum alacris.
UNJUDGED, injudicatus.
UNJUST, iniquus, injustus. — *Very*, periniquus.
Unjustly, inique, injuste; summâ cum

injuriâ. — *He desires the crown, and that very unjustly*, cupit regnum, et quidem scelerate cupit, *Sall.*
UNJUSTIFIABLE, iniquus, iniquissimus, justitiæ non consonus *or* consentaneus.
UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, iniquitas, conditio rei quæ defendi nequit.
UNJUSTIFIABLY, inique, ita ut defen[illegible] nequeat.
UNKENNEL, e cubili excitare *or* de[illegible] lere.
UNKEPT. See *Unobserved*.
UNKIND, parum benignus, parum [illegible] osus; omnis humanitatis exp[illegible] officirus, ferreus, inclemens, asp[illegible], dumanus; inhospitalis [illegible] inhumanus.
UNKINDLY, *adv.* inclementer, [illegible] humane, parum benigne. [illegible]pere, in-
UNKINDLY, *adj.* — *An unki[illegible] corn*, annus adversus frugibus, *year for*
UNKINDNESS, inclementia, i[illegible], *Liv.* asperitas. [illegible]humanitas,
UNKING. See *Dethrone*.
UNKISSED, osculi expers.
UNKNIGHTLY, equite in[illegible]
UNKNIT, enodo, solvo; [illegible]gnus.
UNKNOWINGLY, inscie[illegible]ingo. inconsulto, imprudente[illegible], inscienter,
UNKNOWN, ignotus; inc[illegible] *unknown*, ignotum esse[illegible]itus. — *To be* ri. — *It is unknown to* [illegible] latere; ignorame fugit or latet. [illegible]me, me clam est,
UNLABORED, inel[illegible]
UNLACED, recinct[illegible]oratus.
UNLADE, exonero. mento deponero, deonero; onus [illegible] *or lade out* [illegible]e, *Cas.* — ¶ *To unlade* capulo [illegible] *one vessel into another*, [illegible] decapulo; depleo.
UNLAID, non fixus; non pacatus.
UNLAMENTED, indeploratus.
UNLAUDABLE, illaudabilis.
UNLAWFUL, non legitimus; illicitus, inconcessus; nefas.
UNLAWFULLY, illicite, non legitime.
UNLAWFULNESS, injustitia, iniquitas.
UNLEARN, dedisco.
UNLEARNED, indoctus, ineruditus, illiteratus; rudis; ferus.
UNLEARNEDLY, indocte, inerudite.
UNLEASH *the hounds*, canes venaticos vinculis solvere *or* ad cursum emittere.
UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus, fermenti expers.
UNLESS, ni, nisi, præterquam.
UNLICENSED, non privilegio donatus.
UNLICKED, deformis.
UNLIGHTED, non accensus.
UNLIGHTSOME, obscurus; lucis expers.
UNLIKE, dissimilis; diversus; dispar, disparilis. — *To be unlike*, dissimilem esse (*with genit. or dat.*); differo, abludo, disto, discrepo. — *They are not much unlike in matter*, non ita dissimili sunt argumento.
UNLIKENESS, dissimilitudo, diversitas.
UNLIKELY (*not probable*), non verisimilis, non probabilis.
UNLIKELINESS, conditio rei non probabilis.
UNLIMITED, UNLIMITABLE, interminatus, infinitus, terminis non circumscriptus.
UNLIMITEDLY, infinite.
UNLINED, pannum intus assutum non habens.
UNLIQUEFIED, non liquefactus.
UNLOAD. See *Unlade*.
UNLOCK, resero; recludo.
UNLOOKED *for*, insperatus, inopinatus, repentinus.
UNLOOSE, solvo, resolvo; laxo, relaxo.
UNLOOSING, solutio, resolutio, dissolutio.
UNLOVED, inamatus, fastiditus.
UNLOVELY, inamabilis, insuavis.
UNLOVELINESS, indoles inamabilis.
UNLOVING, minime benignus.
UNLUCKY, infelix, infaustus, infortunatus, inauspicatus, malus, adversus; luctuosus; miser. — *The most unlucky throw at dice*, canis, canicula; (jactus) vulturius.
UNLUCKILY, infeliciter, misere, male.
UNLUCKINESS, infelicitas. — *of a thing*, casus adversus; incommodum.
UNMAKE, irritum facere.
UNMADE, infectus; imperfectus.
UNMAN, eviro; effemino; emollio.
UNMANAGEABLE, intractabilis; inhabilis.
UNM[illegible] m[illegible]NLY, viro indignus, effeminatus,
UN[illegible] [illegible]ANNERLY, *adj.* inurbanus, rusticus, agrestis; immodestus; inhumanus.
UNMANNERLY, *adv.* inurbane, rustice.
UNMANNERLINESS, morum inurbanitas *or* inconcinnitas.
UNMANURED, incultus, inaratus.
UNMARKED, non notatus.
UNMARRIED (*not married*), cœlebs, vidua; nondum matrimonio conjunctus. See *Celibacy*.
UNMARRY, matrimonium abrogare.
UNMASK, larvam detrahere; animum alicujus nudare. — *Unmasked* (*having the mask stripped off*), larvâ exutus: (*open*), apertus; simplex.
UNMASTERABLE, UNMASTERED, indomitus, invictus.
UNMATCHED (*matchless*), incomparabilis.
UNMEANING *word*, vox inanis. — *countenance*, vultus languidus. — *eyes*, oculi inertes.
UNMEASURABLE, immensus; immodicus, immoderatus.
UNMEASURABLENESS, immensitas.
UNMEASURABLY, immodice, immoderate.
UNMEDDLED *with*, intactus, immutatus.
UNMEDITATED, non præcogitatus.
UNMEET, inutilis, non aptus, non *or* parum idoneus; indignus; ineptus, absonus; indecorus; intempestivus, incommodus; impar.
UNMEETLY, indecenter, inepte, indecore, incommode.
UNMEETNESS, indignitas.
UNMELTED, non liquefactus.
UNMENTIONED, non commemoratus. — *To leave unmentioned*, (silentio) præterire; prætermitto; omitto.
UNMERCHANTABLE, non vendibilis.
UNMERCIFUL, immisericors, immitis, crudelis, sævus, atrox.
UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer, crudeliter, atrociter, sæve, inclementer.
UNMERCIFULNESS, atrocitas, crudelitas, sævitia, immisericordia, inclementia.
UNMERITED, immeritus, indignus, falsus.
UNMILKED, nondum emulsus.
UNMINDED, minime curatus.
UNMINDFUL (*forgetful*), immemor; obliviosus: (*heedless*), incautus, indiligens, negligens, incuriosus, oscitans.
UNMINDFULNESS (*forgetfulness*), oblivio, oblivium: (*heedlessness*), incuria, indiligentia, negligentia.
UNMINGLED, UNMIXED, non mixtus, non commixtus, merus, sincerus, purus.
UNMIRY, non luto conspersus.
UNMITIGATED, non lenitus *or* sedatus; acerbissimus.
UNMOANED, indefletus.
UNMOISTENED, non madefactus.
UNMOLESTED, imperturbatus, non interpellatus, molestiâ vacuus.
UNMOOR *a ship*, navem solvere; ancoras tollere.
UNMORTGAGED, non pignori oppositus.
UNMORTIFIED, haud mærore refrenatus.
UNMOURNED, indeploratus.
UNMOVABLE, immobilis, fixus. See *Immovable*.
UNMOVED (*not moved*), immotus, non motus: (*unaffected*), nullis minis, precibus, *etc.* motus, tactus, affectus; immotus.
UNMUFFLE, os aperire.
UNMUSICAL, non modulatus; harmoniæ expers.
UNMUZZLE, capistrum exuere.
UNNATURAL, naturæ repugnans, a naturâ discrepans, quod contra *or* præter naturam fit; monstrosus: (*cruel, inhuman*), inhumanus, immanis, naturâ immanis, crudelissimus. — *son*, monstrum filii.
UNNATURALLY, contra *or* præter naturam, secus quam natura fert: (*cruelly*), inhumane, atrociter, crudeliter.
UNNATURALNESS (*of a thing*), quod contra naturam fit.
UNNAVIGABLE, innavigabilis, non patiens navium.
UNNECESSARY, non necessarius, quod non opus est, supervacaneus, inanis, vanus.
UNNECESSARILY, inutiliter, intempestive, inaniter.
UNNEIGHBORLY, non ita ut vicinum decet; non benigne.
UNNERVE, infirmo, debilito. — *Unnerved*, debilis, infirmus.
UNNOTICED. See *Unobserved*.
UNNUMBERED. See *Innumerable*.
UNOBEYED, neglectus, contemptus.
UNOBSERVANT, minime observans *or* obsequens.
UNOBSERVED, UNNOTICED, non observatus, non notatus; non cultus.
UNOBSTRUCTED, non impeditus; liber.
UNOBTAINED, non acquisitus *or* comparatus.
UNOCCUPIED, otiosus, nihil agens: vacuus; desertus, incultus.
UNOFFENDING, innocuus. See *Unblamable*.
UNOPERATIVE, inefficax.
UNOPPOSED, nemine repugnante.
UNORDERLY, incompositus. See *Disorderly*.
UNORDINARY, haud vulgaris.
UNORIGINAL, sine origine inductus.
UNORTHODOX, de Christianâ lege non recte sentiens.
UNOWED, indebitus.
UNOWNED, non agnitus.
UNPACK, aperio; explico; eximo.
UNPAID, non solutus; residuus: cui non satisfactum est.
UNPAINED, non dolore affectus.
UNPAINTED (*not painted*), non pictus: (*undisguised*), sine fuco *or* fallaciis, non fucatus.
UNPALATABLE, fastidium afferens; ingrati saporis.
UNPARALLELED, incomparabilis, non exæquandus, singularis, longe citra æmulum.
UNPARDONABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet, inexpiabilis, veniâ indignus.
UNPARDONABLY, cui venia non debetur.
UNPARDONED, cui venia non data est; non condonatus, non remissus.
UNPARDONING, inexorabilis.
UNPARED, irresectus.
UNPARLIAMENTARY, consuetudini parlamentariæ (*say*) repugnans.
UNPARTED, indivisus, non separatus.
UNPASSABLE, invius; impervius.
UNPASSIONATE, non iratus; tranquillus. See *Dispassionate, Unbiased*.
UNPASSIONATELY, tranquille; sine animi motu.
UNPASTURED, impastus.
UNPAVED, lapidibus non stratus *or* constratus; immunitus.
UNPAWNED, non pignori oppositus.
UNPEG, epigrum eximere. — *Unpegged*, epigro exemptus.
UNPENSIONED, mercede annuâ non obstrictus.
UNPEOPLE *a country*, terram vacuefacere; incolas terrâ ejicere; vasto. — *Unpeopled*, populatus, depopulatus, vastatus, desertus, vastus.
UNPERCEIVABLE, quod sensibus percipi non potest, sub sensum non cadens.
UNPERCEIVABLY, ita ut sub sensum non cadat; sensim.
UNPERCEIVED, sensibus non perceptus.
UNPERFORMED, infectus, nondum confectus.
UNPERISHABLE, corruptionis expers.
UNPERJURED, non perjurus.
UNPERPLEXED, non perplexus.
UNPERSUADABLE, inexorabilis.
UNPESTERED, imperturbatus, non incommodatus.
UNPHILOSOPHICAL, præceptis philosophiæ minime conveniens.
UNPIERCEABLE, impenetrabilis.
UNPILE, acervum diruere.
UNPILLAGED, indireptus.
UNPILLOWED, sine pulvino.
UNPIN, aciculis exemptis solvere.
UNPINIONED, a manicis solutus *or* expeditus.
UNPINKED, non perforando ornatus.
UNPITIED, cui misericordia non adhibetur; cujus neminem miseret; nulli flebilis, *Hor.*
UNPITYING, immisericors.

UNPLAGUED, non vexatus.
UNPLAITED, non plicatus; explicatus; solutus.
UNPLANTED, non satus; non plantatus.
UNPLEASANT, injucundus, non jucundus, insuavis, ingratus, non gratus, teter, gravis, molestus, odiosus; inamœnus, inamabilis; infacetus, illepidus.
Unpleasantly, infacete, *etc.*
Unpleasantness, injucunditas; offensio. — *Unpleasantness of air*, cœli gravitas, intemperies, inclementia.
Unpleasing, insuavis, injucundus.
Unpleasingly, injucunde.
Unpleasingness, insuavitas, injucunditas.
UNPLIANT, rigidus, inflexibilis.
UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.
UNPLUME, plumas detrahere; aliquem de gradu dejicere.
UNPOETIC, quod poëtam non *or* parum decet, poëtâ indignus; non poëticus.
UNPOLISHED, UNPOLITE, impolitus, incomptus, infacetus, rudis, rusticus; incultus; barbarus; durus, duriusculus.
Unpoliteness, rusticitas; feritas.
UNPOLLUTED, impollutus, incontaminatus.
UNPOPULAR, non vulgo accommodatus; non popularis; invidiosus.
UNPOSSESSED, vacuus.
Unpossessing, inops.
UNPOWERFUL, impotens.
UNPRACTICABLE, quod fieri nequit, quod effici non potest.
UNPRACTISED, inexercitatus; insuetus. — *in a thing*, non versatus in aliquâ re, peregrinus atque hospes in aliquâ re.
UNPRAISED, non laudatus; illaudatus.
UNPRECARIOUS, non precarius; proprius.
UNPRECEDENTED, inauditus; sine exemplo.
UNPREFERRED, nondum ad honores promotus *or* evectus.
UNPREJUDICED, integer, æquus; irâ atque studio vacuus.
UNPREMEDITATED, non præmeditatus.
UNPREPARED, imparatus.
UNPREPOSSESSED. See *Unprejudiced.*
UNPRESSED, non pressus.
UNPRETENDING, modestus, probus.
UNPREVAILING, inefficax.
UNPREVENTED, quem nihil impedit; cui nihil prævenit.
UNPRINCELY, quod principem minime decet.
UNPRINCIPLED, (*ignorant*), alicujus rei inscius; rudis in aliquâ re: (*reprobate*), impius, improbus, flagitiosus, vitiis obrutus.
UNPRINTED, nondum descriptus; ineditus.
UNPRISONED, liber.
UNPRIZABLE, UNPRIZED, inæstimabilis.
UNPROCLAIMED, non promulgatus.
UNPROFANED, non violatus, inviolatus.
UNPROFITABLE, inutilis, incommodus, infructuosus; inanis.
Unprofitableness, inutilitas, incommoditas.
Unprofitably, inutiliter, incommode.
UNPROLIFIC, sterilis, infecundus.
UNPROMISING, de quo vix bene sperare licet.
UNPRONOUNCED, non pronuntiatus.
UNPROPITIOUS, iniquus, iratus; infaustus.
UNPROPOSED, non propositus.
UNPROPPED, fulcro destitutus.
UNPROSPEROUS, non prosper, infortunatus, infaustus, infelix.
Unprosperously, infeliciter.
UNPROTECTED, non defensus: inermis; inops auxilii.
UNPROVED, inexpertus, non probatus.
UNPROVIDED, imparatus. — *To take unprovided*, imparatum aliquem offendere, de improviso aliquem opprimere. — *Children unprovided for*, liberi quibus nondum prospectum est.
UNPROVOKED, non lacessitus.
UNPRUNED, non amputatus.
UNPUBLISHED, ineditus; incognitus.
UNPUNISHED, impunitus, impunis, incastigatus, inultus.
UNPURCHASED, non emptus.
UNPURGED (*unpurified*), non purgatus.
UNPURPOSED, non deditâ operâ.
UNPURSUED, non insectatus.
UNPUTREFIED, non putridus; incorruptus.
UNQUALIFIED, inhabilis alicui rei, non idoneus. But see *Absolute.*
UNQUENCHABLE, UNQUENCHED, inexstinctus.
UNQUESTIONABLE, certus, non dubius, de quo dubitari non potest.
Unquestionably, haud dubie, certe, sine dubio, sine controversiâ.
Unquestioned, de quo inter omnes constat; certus.
UNQUIET, inquietus, inquies, turbidus, turbulentus; sollicitus, anxius. — *To make unquiet*, inquieto, turbo, perturbo.
Unquietly, turbide.
Unquietness, inquies; sollicitudo. See *Restlessness.*
UNRACKED (*as liquor*), non defæcatus.
UNRAKED (*as the fire*), non cineribus obrutus.
UNRANKED, nondum ordinatus; turbatis ordinibus.
UNRANSACKED, indireptus, *Tac.*
UNRANSOMED, non pretio redemptus in libertatem.
UNRATED, non æstimatus.
UNRAVEL, retexo; extrico, expedio; explico; solvo.
UNRAZORED, intonsus.
UNREAD, non lectus; inevolutus (*poet.*).
UNREADY, imparatus, minime promptus, piger, tardus.
Unreadily, non prompte; invitus.
Unreadiness, animus invitus; ingenium tardum.
UNREAL, quod non est *or* non est verum; vanus; falsus, fictus.
UNREASONABLE (*void of reason*), rationis expers: (*unjust*), injustus, iniquus; importunus; *very*, periniquus: (*immoderate*), immodicus, immoderatus.
Unreasonableness, iniquitas; importunitas; immodestia.
Unreasonably, inique, injuste, immoderate.
UNREBUKABLE, UNREBUKED, irreprehensus.
UNRECEIVED, non receptus.
UNRECLAIMED, ad bonam frugem non perductus.
UNRECOMPENSED, non remuneratus; non compensatus.
UNRECONCILABLE, implacabilis.
Unreconcilably, implacabiliter.
Unreconciled, nondum in gratiam reconciliatus; nondum in gratiam restitutus.
UNRECORDED, non in acta *or* tabulas relatus.
UNRECOUNTED, non memoratus.
UNRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.
UNREDEEMABLE, nullo pretio redimendus.
Unredeemed, nullo pretio redemptus.
UNREDUCED, nondum sub ditionem redactus.
UNREFORMABLE, insanabilis, inemendabilis; desperatæ correctionis.
Unreformed, nondum renovatus; nondum ad bonam frugem redactus.
UNREFRESHED, non levatus.
UNREGARDED, contemptus, neglectus, spretus; desertus.
Unregardful, negligens, incuriosus, immemor.
Unregardfully, negligenter, indiligenter.
UNREGENERATE, nondum renatus. See *Unreformed.*
UNREGISTERED, non in tabulas relatus.
UNRELENTING, inexorabilis, implacabilis; ferreus.
UNRELIEVED, non levatus.
UNREMEDIABLE, insanabilis, desperatus.
UNREMEMBERED, non memoratus.
UNREMITTABLE, inexpiabilis, veniâ non donandus.
UNREMOVABLE. See *Resolute.*
Unremovably, ita ut removeri non possit.
Unremoved, immotus *or* nondum remotus.
UNREPAID. See *Unrecompensed.*
UNREPAIRED, non refectus, non resartus.
UNREPASSABLE, irremeabilis (*poet.*).
UNREPEALED, non abrogatus.
UNREPENTED, cujus non pœnitet.
UNREPINING, sine querelâ; aliquid æquo animo *or* non ægre ferens.
UNREPLENISHED, non repletus.
UNREPRIEVABLE, cujus supplicium prorogari non potest.
UNREPROACHED, non increpitus, non reprehensus.
UNREPROVED, inculpatus, irreprehensus.
UNREQUITED, non muneratus; non redditus; non compensatus.
UNRESENTED, sine indignatione.
UNRESERVED *in speech*, minime taciturnus; aperte *or* libere loquens.
Unreservedly, sine exceptione; ingenue.
Unreservedness, sinceritas.
UNRESISTIBLE, cui nullâ vi resisti potest.
Unresisted, nullo *or* nemine repugnante.
Unresisting, non repugnans.
UNRESOLVABLE, non solvendus *or* expediendus.
UNRESOLVED, dubius; incertus. — *To be unresolved*, hæsito, fluctuo. — *I am unresolved*, in dubio est animus; incertus sum quid agam.
UNRESPECTFUL, parum verecundus, immemor officii, inurbanus.
UNREST, inquies.
UNRESTORED, non restitutus.
UNRESTRAINED, indomitus, non repressus, solutus, effrenatus, intemperans.
UNRETRACTED, non retractatus.
UNREVEALED, non patefactus *or* retectus.
UNREVENGED, inultus. — *Because he had let the wrong done to his brother pass unrevenged*, ob segnitiam non vindicatæ fratris injuriæ, *Patere.*
UNREVERSED, UNREVOKED. See *Unrepealed.*
UNREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.
UNREWARDED, non muneratus; inhonoratus.
UNRIDDLE, solvo, explico. — *Hark you, sir, says he: you who are so wise, unriddle what I have done*, heus, inquit, sapiens, expedi quid fecerim, *Phædr.*
UNRIG, vestes exuere; apparatu spoliare. — *Unrigged (of a person)*, vestibus exutus: (*of a ship*, &c.), sublatis armamentis.
UNRIGHTEOUS, UNRIGHTFUL, iniquus, injustus.
Unrighteously, inique, injuste.
Unrighteousness, iniquitas, injustitia.
UNRIP, dissuo, resuo.
UNRIPE, UNRIPENED, immaturus, crudus, percrudus, immitis.
Unripeness, immaturitas, cruditas.
UNRIVALLED, sine æmulo *or* rivali; incomparabilis; singularis, eximius.
UNROLL, evolvo, explico. — *Not unrolled*, inevolutus.
UNROMANTIC, quod heroïcum facinus non sapit; quotidianus, vulgaris.
UNROOF, tecto nudare.
UNROOST *a bird*, avem e nido exagitare.
UNROOT, eradico, exstirpo.
UNROYAL, principe indignus.
UNRUFFLED, imperturbatus; æquus, tranquillus.
UNRULED, impotens; sine gubernatore.
Unruly, effrenatus, efferatus; impotens; vehemens. — *An unruly tongue*, lingua immodica. — *To be unruly*, nullis legibus teneri *or* cohiberi.
Unrulily, effrenate.
Unruliness, effrenatio, licentia.
UNSADDLE, stratum equo detrahere.
Unsaddled (*not saddled*), non stratus; (*stripped of the saddle*), strato exutus.
UNSAFE, intutus, minime tutus; infestus (e. g. *to travel on*). — *A station unsafe for ships*, statio malefida carinis, *Virg.*
Unsafely, periculose.
UNSAID, indictus; non dictus. See *Unsay.*
UNSALABLE, non vendibilis.
UNSALTED, insulsus, non salitus.

UNSALUTED, insalutatus; inhonoratus.
UNSANCTIFIED, non consecratus. See *Unholy*.
UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est; aliquâ re non contentus; non expletus, non satiatus.
Unsatisfactory, non idoneus; in quo non acquiescas; levis, infirmus.
Unsatisfactorily, minus bene.
UNSAVORY, nihil sapiens; parum jucundo sapore.
Unsavorily. — *To taste*, sapore parum jucundo esse.
Unsavoriness, sapor parum jucundus.
UNSAY *what one has said*, dicta revocare *or* retractare.
UNSCALE, desquamo.
UNSCANNED, non perpensus.
UNSCARRED, non cicatricibus obductus.
UNSCHOLASTIC, UNSCHOOLED, literis minime eruditus.
UNSCORCHED, non adustus.
UNSCOURED, non detersus.
UNSCRATCHED, non laceratus.
UNSCREENED. See *Uncovered*.
UNSCREW, cochleam retorquendo refigere.
UNSCRIPTURAL, libris sacris *or* divinis repugnans.
UNSEAL, resigno. — *Unsealed*, resignatus; apertus: (*not sealed*), non signatus.
UNSEAM, diffindo.
UNSEARCHABLE, quod vestigari non potest.
Unsearchableness, status rei non vestigandæ.
Unsearched, inexploratus.
UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus, importunus, incommodus.
Unseasonableness, intempestivitas; immaturitas. — *of weather*, cœli intemperies *or* inclementia.
Unseasonably, intempestive, importune; immature.
Unseasoned, non conditus. — *Unseasoned timber*, humida materia.
UNSECONDED, non adjutus.
UNSECURE, intutus; parum securus.
UNSEDUCED, non in fraudem illectus.
UNSEEMLY, indecorus; turpis; illiberalis; parum verecundus; indignus. — *It is unseemly*, dedecet; deforme est.
Unseemliness, turpitudo; indignitas.
UNSEEN, invisus, non visus.
UNSELFISH, non nimium sui amans.
UNSENT *for*, invocatus, non vocatus; non arcessitus.
UNSEPARATED, integer; indiscretus.
UNSERVICEABLE, inutilis, incommodus; inhabilis alicui rei.
Unserviceableness, inutilitas, incommoditas.
Unserviceably, inutiliter, incommode; inepte.
UNSET, non satus, sponte natus.
UNSETTLE, aliquid incertum *or* irritum facere; de loco demovere. — *Unsettled* (*instable*), instabilis, irrequietus, levis, inconstans, infirmus: (*not determined*), dubius. — *To leave the state in an unsettled condition*, rempublicam in incerto statu relinquere, *Liv.* —— ¶*Unsettled* (*as liquor*), fæculentus.
Unsettledness, instabilitas, levitas; inconstantia.
UNSEVERED, individuus.
UNSEW, dissuo, resuo.
UNSEX, aliquem proprio sexu *or* genere privare.
UNSHACKLE, vinculis solvere *or* liberare; solvo.
UNSHADOWED, non inumbratus.
UNSHAKEN, immotus, non agitatus *or* commotus.
UNSHAMED, haud rubore perfusus; perfrictæ frontis.
Unshamedness, inverecundia, impudentia.
UNSHAPEN, informis, ineffigiatus, nondum ad justam formam redactus; deformis (*misshapen*).
UNSHARED, cujus nemo est particeps.
UNSHAVED, UNSHORN, intonsus, indetonsus.
UNSHEATHE, e vaginâ educere *or* (*with haste*) eripere; destringo. — *Unsheathed*, destrictus; nudus.

UNSHED, non effusus.
UNSHELTERED, non tectus; solibus et imbribus expositus; non defensus.
UNSHIP, navem exonerare.
UNSHOCKED, non permotus; sine offensâ.
UNSHOE, discalceo.
Unshod, discalceatus; nudis pedibus. — *as a horse*, ferreis soleis carens.
UNSHORN. See *Unshaved*.
UNSHRINKING, non labascens; intrepidus.
UNSHUT, apertus, non clausus.
UNSIFTED, non cribro decussus; inexpertus.
UNSIGHTLY, deformis, fœdus, turpis, aspectu inamœnus.
Unsightliness, deformitas, turpitudo.
UNSINCERE, parum sincerus; simulatus, fucatus.
Unsincerity, amicitia simulata *or* ficta.
UNSINEWED, enervis.
UNSINGED, non ustulatus; integer.
UNSINKING, non subsidens; non depressus.
UNSKILLED, imperitus, inexercitatus, rudis.
Unskilful, imperitus, ignarus, inscius, rudis; imprudens.
Unskilfully, imperite, inscite, inscienter; indocte, mendose.
Unskilfulness, imperitia, inscitia; inscientia.
UNSLAIN, non occisus; vivus.
UNSLEEPING, vigilans.
UNSLIPPING, fixus.
UNSMIRCHED, immaculatus.
UNSMOKED (*as a tobacco-pipe*), non exhaustus.
UNSMOOTH, non lævis; asper.
UNSNARED, laqueo expeditus.
UNSOCIABLE, insociabilis; hominum conventus fugiens; ferox, inhumanus, superbus.
Unsociably, inurbane.
UNSODDEN, incoctus, nondum coctus.
UNSOILED, immaculatus, intaminatus, non inquinatus.
UNSOLD, non venditus.
UNSOLDERED, non ferruminatus.
UNSOLDIERLIKE, quod militem minime decet.
UNSOLE *a shoe*, soleam calceo detrahere.
UNSOLICITED, non sollicitatus; ultro.
UNSOLICITOUS, non sollicitus; securus.
UNSOLID, fluidus.
UNSOLVED, non explicatus.
UNSOPHISTICATED, non commixtus.
UNSORTED, non apte distributus.
UNSOUGHT, non quæsitus.
UNSOUND, corruptus, putris, putidus. See *Weak, Unsafe*, &c.
Unsoundness, insanitas; putredo.
UNSOUNDED, non exploratus.
UNSOURED, non ingenio aspero *or* moroso.
UNSPARED, sine gratiâ *or* favore.
UNSPARING, minime parcus. See *Rigorous, Severe*, &c.
UNSPEAKABLE, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis; immemorabilis (*poet.*).
Unspeakably, inenarrabiliter; miris modis.
UNSPECIFIED, non singillatim denotatus.
UNSPENT, inconsumptus.
UNSPHERE, ex orbibus detrahere.
UNSPIED. See *Undiscovered*.
UNSPILLED, non effusus.
UNSPIRIT, deprimere.
UNSPITTED, veru nondum transfixus.
UNSPOILED, non spoliatus *or* devastatus; (*sound*), integer.
UNSPOKEN, indictus.
UNSPOTTED, impollutus, intaminatus.
UNSQUARED, abnormis.
UNSTABLE, instabilis, inconstans, levis, mobilis, vagus; lubricus, infidus.
Unstableness, instabilitas, levitas, inconstantia.
UNSTAINED, intaminatus, impollutus, immaculatus.
UNSTANCHED, non cohibitus.
UNSTATE, e gradu dimovere.
UNSTATUTABLE, legibus repugnans *or* non conveniens.
UNSTAYED, levis, inconstans; incontinens.

Unstayedness, levitas, inconstantia.
UNSTEADY, UNSTEADFAST, inconstans, infirmus, levis, mutabilis, vagus; incertus.
Unsteadily, Unsteadfastly, leviter, inconstanter; titubante pede.
Unsteadiness, levitas, inconstantia.
UNSTEEPED, non aquâ maceratus.
UNSTIRRED, immotus, non commotus.
UNSTOOPING, firmus; inflexibilis.
UNSTOP, aliquid obstructum aperire *or* patefacere.
UNSTRAINED, non liquatus: — facilis.
UNSTRAITENED. See *Unlimited*.
UNSTRENGTHENED, non adjutus.
UNSTRING *a bow*, arcum retendere *or* laxare. — *Unstrung*, retentus, remissus.
UNSTRUCK, non permotus; non affectus.
UNSTUDIED, non multo studio elaboratus; subitus.
UNSTUFFED, non refertus.
UNSUBDUABLE, indomabilis, non domabilis.
Unsubdued, indomitus, invictus.
UNSUBSTANTIAL, non sub tactum cadens. See *Unreal*.
UNSUCCESSFUL, infelix, infaustus, non prosper, sinister. — *Being unsuccessful in some affairs*, male cedentibus quibusdam rebus.
Unsuccessfully, infeliciter, male, parum prospere, secus.
Unsuccessfulness, infelicitas.
UNSUCKED, lac non præbens.
UNSUITABLE, UNSUITING, non aptus, non idoneus, inhabilis, incongruens, abhorrens; absonus. — *For we know that, according to our customs, music is unsuitable to the character of a king*, scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis personâ, *C. Nep.*
UNSULLIED, purus, incontaminatus, impollutus, castus.
UNSUNG, non decantatus.
UNSUNNED, non soli expositus.
UNSUPPLANTED, non per dolum dejectus.
UNSUPPORTABLY, intolerabiliter.
UNSUPPORTED, non sustentatus.
UNSURE, incertus, dubius.
UNSURMOUNTABLE, insuperabilis.
UNSUSCEPTIBLE, haud capax (*with gen.*): durus.
UNSUSPECTED, non in suspicionem adductus.
Unsuspecting, Unsuspicious, minime suspiciosus.
UNSUSTAINED. See *Unsupported*.
UNSWATHE, e fasciis evolvere. — *Unswathed*, fasciis evolutus.
UNSWAYED, non tractatus.
UNSWEAR. See *To Recant*.
UNSWEAT, refrigerare.
Unsweating, non sudans.
UNSWEET, insuavis.
UNSWEPT, non versus, non eversus.
UNSWORN, injuratus.
UNTAINTED, incorruptus, integer, intactus, intemeratus, incontaminatus, inviolatus.
UNTAKEN, indeprehensus.
UNTALKED *of*, non memoratus.
UNTAMABLE, indomabilis, indomitus; effrenatus.
Untamed, indomitus, invictus; effrenatus.
UNTANGLE, extrico, expedio.
UNTASTED (*not tasted*), non gustatus: (*untouched*), illibatus, intemeratus.
UNTAUGHT, indoctus, ineruditus, rudis.
UNTEACH, dedoceo.
UNTEACHABLE, indocilis; tardus, hebes.
UNTEMPTED, non illecebris delinitus; non tentatus.
UNTENABLE, qui teneri non potest; infirmus.
UNTENANTED, sine inquilino; vacuus.
UNTENDED, incomitatus.
UNTENDER, insensilis; sævus.
UNTENDERED, non oblatus.
UNTENTED, sine linamento.
UNTERRIFIED, intrepidus, impavidus, imperterritus.
UNTHANKED, cui gratiæ non aguntur.

UNTHANKFUL, ingratus, beneficii *or* -orum immemor.
Unthankfully, ingrate; ingrato animo.
Unthankfulness, ingrati animi crimen *or* vitium; animus ingratus.
UNTHAWED, nondum regelatus.
UNTHINKING, inconsideratus, inconsultus, præceps, temerarius.
Unthought *of*, inopinatus; insperatus, inexspectatus. — *before*, non ante cogitatus, inexcogitatus.
UNTHREATENED, non minis territus.
UNTHRIFT, *s.* prodigus; nepos.
Unthrifty, prodigus, discinctus, dissolutus, profusus.
Unthriftily, prodige.
Unthriftiness, prodigentia, profusio, effusio; nepotatus.
UNTHRIVING, non florens, fortunâ prosperâ non utens.
UNTHRONE. See *Dethrone*.
UNTIE, solvo, resolvo, dissolvo, recingo.
UNTIL, donec, usque dum; usque ad (*up to*). See *Till*. — *Until now*, adhuc, hactenus, etiamnum. — *Until then*, eatenus, eousque. —*Until when?* quousque? — *I will not cease until I have accomplished it*, haud desinam, donec perfecero.
UNTILE, tegulis nudare.
UNTILLED, incultus, inaratus.
UNTIMELY (*unseasonable*), intempestivus; incommodus, importunus; (*not yet ripe*), immaturus, immitis: (*ripe too soon*), præmaturus. — *An untimely birth*, abortio.
Untimeliness, intempestivitas; immaturitas.
UNTINGED, non infectus; non corruptus.
UNTIRED, indefessus; integer; indefatigabilis, infatigabilis.
UNTITLED, sine dignitatis titulo.
UNTO, ad; tenus. See *To*.
UNTOLD (*not said*), indictus: (*not numbered*), non numeratus.
UNTOMB, tumulo eruere.
UNTOUCHABLE, sub tactum non cadens, intactilis.
Untouched, intactus, illibatus, indelibatus.
UNTOWARD, contumax, pervicax, perversus, protervus; nequam: (*troublesome*), molestus.
Untowardly, contumaciter, proterve.
Untowardness, contumacia, pervicacia; perversitas, protervitas; mala indoles.
UNTRACEABLE, non vestigandus.
Untraced, non tritus; sine vestigiis.
UNTRACTABLE, intractabilis, immansuetus, contumax. — *A man of a violent and untractable temper*, ingenio violentus, et obsequii ignarus, *Tac.*
Untractableness, pervicacia.
UNTRADING, mercaturam non faciens.
UNTRAINED, non eruditus; inexpertus.
UNTRANSFERABLE, quod transferri non potest.
UNTRANSPARENT, non pellucidus *or* translucidus.
UNTRAVELLED, nullius vestigiis notatus, non tritus: (*of a person*), qui nunquam peregrinatus est.
UNTREAD, iisdem vestigiis regredi.
UNTREASURED, non repositus.
UNTREATABLE, intractabilis.
UNTRIED, intentatus, inexpertus; indemnatus; indicta (*e. g.* causa).
UNTRIMMED, incomptus, incultus, inornatus.
UNTROD, UNTRODDEN, pedibus non calcatus; non antea tritus.
UNTROUBLED, imperturbatus; tranquillus; æquus.
UNTRUE, non verus, falsus, mendax.
Untruly, falso, false, fallaciter.
UNTRUSS, discingo.
UNTRUSTY, infidus, infidelis.
Untrustiness, infidelitas.
Untruth, mendacium; commentum. — *To tell an untruth*, mentior, mendacium dicere. — *Full of untruths*, fabulosus.
UNTUCK, recingo.
UNTUNABLE, absonus; dissonus.
UNTUNE, dissonum reddere. See *Tune*.
UNTURNED, non versus. — *To leave no stone unturned*, nihil inexpertum omittere.

UNTUTORED, rudis.
UNTWINE, UNTWIST, retexo, retorqueo. — *Untwisted*, retortus, resolutus.
UNUNIFORM, non unius *or* ejusdem formæ; inæquabilis.
UNURGED, non instigatus; nullo auctore; ultro.
UNUSED, UNUSUAL, inusitatus, insolitus, insuetus, rarus. See *Unaccustomed*.
Unusually, insolenter; egregie.
Unusualness, raritas.
UNUSEFUL, inutilis, incommodus; ineptus.
Unusefully, inutiliter.
Unusefulness, inutilitas.
UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis, inenarrabilis.
UNVALUABLE, inæstimabilis; quantivis pretii.
UNVANQUISHABLE, indomabilis.
Unvanquished, indomitus, invictus.
UNVARIED, UNVARYING, omni varietate carens; unus; (sibi) constans; immutatus, immutabilis.
UNVEIL, velamen alicujus capiti detrahere; *one's self*, vultum nudare: (*fig.*), nudo, denudo; detego, patefacio.
Unveiling, patefactio.
UNVENTILATED, non ventilatus.
UNVERSED, imperitus, inexpertus, parum versatus.
UNVEXED, non vexatus.
UNVIOLATED, inviolatus, illæsus, non læsus.
UNVISITED, insalutatus.
UNVOYAGEABLE, non trajiciendus; innavigabilis.
UNWAKENED, non experrectus.
UNWALLED, immunitus, muri expers.
UNWARY, incautus, inconsultus, improvidus, imprudens, temerarius.
Unwarily, incaute, improvide, imprudenter, temere, inconsulte.
Unwariness, temeritas, imprudentia.
UNWARNED, non admonitus.
UNWARRANTABLE, quod nullo modo defendi potest; iniquissimus.
Unwarrantably, iniquissime; injuriâ; immerito; contra leges.
Unwarranted, iniquus (*unjust*); incertus (*uncertain*).
UNWASHED, illotus, immundus, sordidus.
UNWASTED, inconsumptus.
Unwasting, non decrescens.
UNWATCHED, inobservatus, incustoditus.
UNWATERED, non rigatus.
UNWAVERING, firmus; fidus; non dubitans.
UNWEAKENED, integer; non debilitatus.
UNWEAPONED, inermis.
UNWEARIED, indefatigatus, indefessus; invictus a labore, *Cic.*; indefatigabilis; assiduus; gnavus, strenuus.
Unweariedly, assidue, diligentissime.
Unweariedness, assiduitas, labor improbus.
To **Unweary**, recreo.
UNWEAVE, retexo.
UNWEDDED, conjugii exsors *or* expers; cœlebs.
UNWEEDED, nondum a noxiis herbis liberatus.
UNWEENING, ignarus, inscius.
UNWEIGHED, non pensus; non perpensus, non consideratus.
UNWELCOME, non acceptus, ingratus; odiosus, molestus, invisus.
UNWEPT, indeploratus.
UNWET, non humectatus, non madefactus; siccus.
UNWHOLESOME, insalubris, bonæ valetudini contrarius; pestilens, gravis.
Unwholesomeness *of the air*. See *Unhealthiness*.
UNWIELDY, inhabilis, vastus, vasto corpore, pinguis.
Unwieldily, torpide; inepte.
Unwieldiness, inhabilis moles corporis vasti; immanitas; difficultas movendi.
UNWILLING, invitus, nolens. — *To be unwilling*, nolo.
Unwillingly, invitus, invite, invito animo, gravate, gravatim, ægre, moleste.
Unwillingness, repugnantia. — *to work*, fuga laboris.
UNWIND, devolvo.
UNWIPED, non detersus.

UNWISE, inconsultus, inconsideratus, imprudens, insipiens, insulsus, stolidus, stultus.
Unwisely, imprudenter, inconsulte, insipienter, insulse, stolide, stulte.
UNWISHED *for*, inoptatus; non petitus.
UNWITHDRAWING, perpetuo liberalis; perbenignus.
UNWITHERED, non marcescens.
UNWITNESSED, sine testimonio.
UNWITTING, imprudens, insciens; incautus. — *Unwitting to me*, clam me; me inscito. — *Unwitting to any one*, insciente atque ignaro aliquo.
Unwittingly, imprudenter, inscienter, incaute, inscite.
UNWITTY, illepidus, infacetus *or* inficetus.
Unwittily, infacete.
UNWONTED, insolitus, insuetus, inusitatus. See *Unaccustomed*.
Unwontedness, insolentia.
UNWORKING, ignavus, fugiens laborem.
UNWORKMANLIKE, *adv.* infabre, crasse; rudi Minervâ.
UNWORN, nondum gestatus. — *Unworn out*, inconsumptus, non detritus.
UNWORSHIPPED, sine cultu; non adoratus.
UNWORTHY, indignus; immeritus (*undeserved*); turpis (*foul*); immerens (*not deserving such treatment*). — *It is unworthy of a prince*, abest a personâ regis, *C. Nep.* — *An unworthy action*, facinus indignum.
Unworthily, indigne, immerito.
Unworthiness, indignitas.
UNWOUNDED, invulneratus; integer.
UNWOVEN (*not woven*), non textus.
UNWRAP, evolvo, explico.
Unwrapping, evolutio.
UNWREATH, retorqueo.
UNWRINKLED, non rugatus; lævis; serenus (*e. g.* frons).
UNWRITTEN, inscriptus, non scriptus.
UNWROUGHT, inelaboratus, infectus, rudis.
UNWRUNG, non contortus *or* constrictus.
UNYIELDED, non deditus.
Unyielding, inexorabilis; inflexibilis; obstinatus, offirmatus; firmus, stabilis.
UNYOKE, abjungo, dejungo, disjungo.
UNZONED, discinctus; sine zonâ.
UP, UPWARDS, sursum; sursum versum, sublime, in sublime. — *Up* (*go up*), ascende, conscende: (*rise up*), surge. — *I am up* (*gone up*), ascendi, conscendi: (*risen up*), surrexi. — *Are you up?* surrexti'n'? — *I am up* (*at play*), vici, superavi. — *Up by the roots*, radicitus, radicibus: funditus. — *Up betimes in the morning*, diluculo experrectus. — *Up on end*, arrectus; erectus. — *Up to*, tenus, usque ad. — *He thrust his sword up to the hilt*, capulo tenus abdidit ensem. — *Up and down*, sursum deorsum, huc illuc, ultro citro(que). — *That you may not run up and down*, ne sursum deorsum cursites. — *How many shall we make up? Four*, quoto ludo constabit victoria? Quaternio ludum absolvet. —— ¶ *Up hill*, sursum. — *Sloping up hill*, acclivis. — *That part of the way is very much up hill*, ea viæ pars valde acclivis est. — *I will drive my horse up hill*, adversus clivum agitabo equum. — *Up hill or difficult*, difficilis, arduus. — *Up or against the stream*, adverso flumine; contra aquam. — *To carry a thing up stairs*, aliquid contra scalas ferre. — *I have been up and down all Asia*, a me Asia tota peragrata est.
UPBEAR, tollo; sustineo.
UPBRAID, aliquid alicui exprobrare *or* objicere; increpo, objurgo.
Upbraider, exprobrator, exprobratrix.
Upbraiding, objurgatio, exprobratio.
Upbraidingly, contumeliose.
UPHOLD, sustento, sustineo; juvo, adjuvo; tueor; vindico.
Upholder, qui sustentat; vindex.
Upholding, sustentatio.
UPHOLSTERER, supellectilis fabricator.
UPLANDS, loca montana.
Uplandish, montanus.
UPON, a, ad, in, super, *etc.* (See *On*.) — *It is upon the right hand*, est a dextrâ. — *Upon the left hand*, ad sinistram. — *Upon*

the right or left hand, dextrorsum, sinistrorsum. — *Upon his coming*, ad ejus adventum; ejus adventu. — *When I was upon my journey*, cum jam essem in itinere. — *The Romans leaped upon the very targets*, super ipsa Romani scuta saltaverunt. — *Upon the green grass*, fronde super viridi. — *Upon the first opportunity*, ut prima affulsit occasio. — *Upon the recommendation of Pompey*, ex commendatione Pompeii, *Suet.* — *To fight upon one's knee*, de genu pugnare. — *Upon my life*, dispeream, emoriar, ne, *etc.*; vivam, si, *etc.* — *Upon my honor or credit*, do fidem ita futurum, meâ fide.

UPPER, superior.

UPPERMOST, supremus, summus.

UPRAISE, elevo, tollo.

UPREAR, tollo, attollo; exstruo, excito.

UPRIGHT (*in posture*), rectus, arrectus, erectus: (*morally*), probus, sincerus, sanctus, integer, justus. — *Upright dealing*, fides, integritas, æquitas, sinceritas, justitia.

UPRIGHTLY, integre, æque, juste.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas, integritas, sinceritas; recta fides; sanctitas.

UPRISE, surgo; orior.

UPRISING, consurrectio (*of several persons*).

UPROAR, turba, tumultus. — *To be in an uproar*, tumultuor. — *All Lydia is in an uproar*, Lydia tota fremit, *Ov.* — *To make an uproar*, turbas concitare, motus facere. — *To set all in an uproar*, omnia permiscere, cœlum terræ miscere.

UPROOT, eradico, exstirpo, radicibus evellere.

UPROUSE, excito, instigo.

UPSHOT *of a matter*, rei alicujus eventus *or* exitus; rei summa (*amount*).

UPSIDE *down*, inverso ordine, facie inversâ.

UPSTART, terræ filius; homo novus.

UPTURN *the ground*, terram vertere (aratro, bidentibus, *etc.*). — *the nostrils*, naribus contemptum ostendere.

UPWARD, sursum. — *Bending upward*, reclinis. — *With the face upward*, supinus, resupinus. — *To turn upward*, resupino. —— || See *Up.*

URBANE, humanus, urbanus.

URBANITY, humanitas, urbanitas, comitas, affabilitas.

URCHIN (*hedgehog*), erinaceus. — *A sea-urchin*, erinaceus marinus. —— || For the rest, see *Dwarf, Boy, Child.*

URETERS, uretēres.

URGE, urgeo, adurgeo, inurgeo; impello, incito, instigo, stimulo, exstimulo, insto.

URGENT, importunus; vehemens; gravis.

URGENTLY, vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam; sollicite; importune.

URGENCY, impulsus; necessitas.

URGER, impulsor, stimulator.

URGING, impulsus, incitatio, sollicitatio, stimulatio.

URINE, urina; lotium. — *Difficulty of urine*, urinæ difficultas, stranguria. — *A too great flux of urine*, urinæ profluvium. — *Provoking urine*, urinam movens, diureticus, mictorius. — *To void by urine*, aliquid per urinam ejicere. — *Full of urine*, urinâ distentus.

To URINE, mingo, urinam reddere *or* facere, vesicam exonerare.

URINAL, vas ad urinam excipiendam.

URINARY, urinalis.

URN, urna.

US, nos. — *With us*, nobiscum.

USE (*make use of*), *v.* utor, usurpo; adhibeo. — *To use ill*, abutor. — *To use often*, usurpo; usitor. — *Much used*, usitatus, consuetissimus. — *To use one's time well*, tempus recte collocare. — *Use your opportunity*, occasionem arripe. — *To use one's utmost endeavor*, sedulo facere; operam dare; summâ ope niti *or* contendere. —— ¶ *To use* (*treat*), tracto, habeo, accipio. — *He used him but unkindly*, non humaniter illum tractavit. — *I am used basely*, indignus sum acceptus modis. — *He used them with great severity*, graviter in eos animadvertit. — *To use a person tenderly*, molliter aliquem habere, *Tacit.* — *To use one genteelly*, liberaliter aliquem habere *or* tractare. — *They were very thankful, as having been genteelly used and relieved in their calamity*, gratias agunt liberaliter habiti, cultique in calamitate suâ, *Liv.* —— ¶ *To use* (*exercise*), exerceo: (*habituate*), assuefacio, consuefacio: (*neut. be used, be wont*), soleo; assuevi, consuevi. — *To become used* (*acquire the habit*), assuesco, consuesco. — *Used or accustomed*, assuefactus, assuetus, consuetus. — *It is but as I used to do*, sic soleo; sic est meus mos; solens meo more facio. — *You must as you use*, animum alterius ex tuo spectas. — *It is a thing that uses to be*, fieri assolet; a consuetudine non abhorret.

USE (*the using of a thing*), usus; usurpatio. (For *Use* in the sense of *usage, custom*, see *Usage.*) — *Frequent use*, frequentatio, frequens usus. — *The memory decays for want of use*, memoria minuitur, nisi exerceas eam. — *He makes no good use of it*, minus bene utitur. — *Use makes perfectness*, taurum feret, qui vitulum tulit; usus promptum reddit. — *To lose the use of one's limbs*, membris capi. — *A thing convenient or proper for some use*, res in usum aliquem apta. — *The use or profit of that which is another man's*, ususfructus. — *To make use of or have the use of*, utor; fruor. — *It may be made use of in very many things*, transferri in res permultas potest. — *To make an ill use of a thing*, aliqua re abuti. — *To be in use*, in usu esse (*to be used*); in usu *or* more esse, moris esse, (*be usual*). — *To be much in use*, vigeo. — *To come into use*, in usum venire (*be used*); in consuetudinem *or* morem venire (*become usual*). — *To grow into use*, invalesco; evalesco: *generally*, inveterasco (*become seated*). — *To bring into use*, morem inducere, consuetudinem asciscere. — *To grow out of use*, exolesco, obsolesco, in desuetudinem abire. — *Out of use*, exoletus, desuetus, obsoletus. — *He takes up a fashion out of use*, rem desuetam usurpat. — *Want of use*, desuetudo. —— ¶ *Use or interest of money*, usura, fenus. —— ¶ *Use or advantage*, utilitas, usus. — *Of use.* See *Useful.*

USAGE (*treatment*), tractatio; curatio. — *Friendly*, comitas, humanitas. — *Harsh, rough*, asperitas, sævitia. — *Gentle*, lenitas, indulgentia. — *All manner of unworthy usage*, indignitates. —— ¶ (*custom*), consuetudo; mos; institutum; ritus. — *An old, long-standing usage*, institutum majorum, mos ab antiquis traditus. — *It is a usage of the Greeks to*, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, *etc.*

USEFUL, utilis; accommodatus; saluber, salutaris, (*wholesome, helpful*). — *To be useful*, utilitatem habere; utilem esse; usui esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere. (For the construction of these words, see the Lex.)

USEFULLY, utiliter; salubriter.

USEFULNESS, utilitas; salubritas.

USELESS, inutilis; inanis, vanus, irritus; qui nulli usui est. — *Useless people in a siege*, &c., turba imbellis *or* inutilis bello.

USELESSLY, inutiliter.

USELESSNESS, inutilitas, inanitas.

USER, qui utitur *or* agit.

USING, usus; usurpatio.

USUAL, usitatus, more *or* usu receptus, tralaticius, consuetus. — *The usual time of election*, justum tempus comitiorum, *Liv.* — *I retired a little as usual from them*, ego abscessi solens paullum ab illis, *Plaut.* — *By usual methods*, usitatis rebus, *Cic.*

USUALLY, plerumque.

USUCAPTION, usucaptio *or* ususcaptio, usucapio.

USUFRUCT, usus fructus.

USUFRUCTUARY, usufructuarius.

USHER *walking before a person*, anteambulo, viator: (*sergeant*), lictor, accensus. — *An usher of a school*, hypodidascalus.

To USHER, introduco.

USUAL. See under *Use.*

USURER, &c. See under *Usury.*

USURP, usurpo; in aliquid invadere; sibi asserere (*e. g.* dominationem). — *To usurp one's right*, jus *or* in jus alicujus invadere.

USURPATION, alterius juris injusta usurpatio.

USURPER, qui jus alterius inique usurpat: tyrannus.

USURPINGLY, sine jure.

USURY, feneratio; usura, fenus; fenus iniquum. — *To borrow on usury brings sudden beggary*, citius usura currit quam Heraclitus. — *Usury of five in the hundred*, usura quincuncialis. — *To lend money on usury*, pecuniam fenerari, pecuniam fenore occupare *or* collocare. — *To take, borrow upon usury*, pecuniam fenore sumere, accipere. — *To practise unjust usury*, fenus iniquum exercere. — *With usury*, fenerato. — *Belonging to usury*, feneratorius, fenebris.

USURER, fenerator, tocullio.

USURIOUS, qui fenus iniquum exercet; lucro inhians: iniquus.

UTENSILS, utensilia; vasa, instrumentum.

UTERINE, matricalis; *or by genit.* uteri.

UTILITY, utilitas, commoditas; commodum, lucrum.

UTMOST, extremus, summus. — *Lysimachus was in the utmost danger*, Lysimachus ad ultimum periculi pervenerat, *Curt.* — *To do one's utmost*, pro viribus niti, summâ ope niti; manibus pedibusque conari.

UTTER (*outer*), exterior: (*total*), totus; integer.

To UTTER (*speak forth*), profari, effari, eloqui, proloqui, proferre, pronuntiare, edere, emittere, enuntiare. — *To utter one's mind*, animi sensa proferre *or* declarare. —— ¶ *To utter* (*sell*), vendo, venum dare.

UTTERABLE, quod enuntiari potest.

UTTERANCE, eloquium, elocutio, dicendi facultas. — *Of good utterance*, eloquens; disertus. —— ¶ *Utterance of wares*, mercium venditio.

UTTERER, editor.

UTTERING *of wares*, mercium venditio.

UTTERLY, penitus, omnino, prorsus, plane, funditus.

UTTERMOST, extremus, summus: (*furthest*), ultimus, extremus.

UVULA, uva. — *The falling of the uvula*, uvæ inflammatio.

UXORIOUS, uxorius; uxori nimis deditus; uxori nuptus. See *Hen-pecked.*

UXORIOUSLY, nimio obsequio in uxorem.

V.

VACANT (*void*), vacuus, vacans, vacivus. — *The Roman youth, when they saw the throne vacant*, Romana pubes, ubi vacuam sedem regiam vidit, *Liv.* — *A vacant (unoccupied) house*, domus vacua. — *To be vacant between*, intervaco. — *To be vacant (empty)*, vacuum esse, vaco: (*at leisure*), otior, ferior. — *Vacant (at leisure)*, otiosus, ferians.

VACANCY, *by* vacuus *or* vacans. — *The vacancy of the priesthoods*, sacerdotia vacua. —— ¶ (*leisure*), otium, quies a negotiis.

To VACATE (*leave*), loco excedere, ex loco concedere, relinquo: (*annul*), abrogo, antiquo, deleo, infirmo, rescindo, irritum facere *or* reddere.

VACATION (*ceasing*) *from ordinary exercise*, vacatio, relaxatio, cessatio; otium, quies a negotiis. — *Vacation time or vacancy between two law terms*, justitium;

ubi res prolatæ sunt, *Plaut.* — *Vacation or holidays*, feriæ.
VACCINATE, alicui variolas inserere.
VACILLATE, labo, vacillo, fluctuo.
Vacillation, Vacillancy (*a wavering to and fro*), vacillatio.
VACUITY, vacuum, vacuitas.
VAGABOND, erro, erroneus, errabundus; homo vagus *or* vagabundus; planus.
VAGARY (*whim*), repentinus animi impetus. — *The vagaries of the brain*, opinionum commenta; somnia.
VAGRANT. See *Vagabond.*
Vagrancy (*a straying up and down*), vagatio.
VAILS, lucella adventitia; munuscula famulis data.
VAIN (*idle, useless*), vanus, inanis, futilis, inutilis: (*trifling, giddy*), levis, vanus, inanis: (*fond of praise*), avidus laudis, ambitiosus: (*self-conceited*), qui nimium sibi placet: (*boastful*), gloriosus: (*proud*), superbus. — *In vain*, frustra. — *All our labor is now in vain*, conclamatum est. — *It is in vain to entreat*, nihil est preci loci relictum. — *To labor in vain*, operam ludere; inanem operam sumere; operam et oleum perdere; laterem lavare. — *Vain-speaking*, vaniloquentia.
Vainly (*proudly*), superbe, arroganter: (*falsely*), inaniter: (*in vain*), see *Vain.*
Vanity (*emptiness, worthlessness*), inanitas, vanitas, futilitas; fragilitas (*perishableness*): (*love of vain things*), rerum vanarum studium; ambitio; ostentatio: (*vain-glory*), arrogantia; falsa *or* inanis gloria. — *A discourse full of vanity*, sermo arrogantiæ plenus.
VALANCES *of a bed*, lecti quædam ornamenta fimbriata.
To Valance, ornamentis fimbriatis decorare.
VALE, vallis.
VALEDICTION (*a bidding one farewell*), *say* valedictio.
Valedictory *oration, say* oratio valedictoria.
VALET, servus, famulus; assecla. — *A valet de chambre*, cubicularius, famulus cubicularius; minister cubiculi, *Liv.*
VALETUDINARY (*sickly*), valetudinarius.
VALIANT, fortis, magnanimus, animosus, strenuus; audax.
Valiantly, fortiter, viriliter, animose, strenue, acriter.
Valiantness, fortitudo, magnanimitas, virtus.
VALID, ratus; firmus; idoneus.
Validity, auctoritas, firmitas.
VALLEY, vallis. — *A place between mountains where several valleys meet*, convallis.
VALOR, fortitudo, virtus bellica. — *Valor can do little without prudence*, parvi sunt arma foris, nisi est consilium domi.
Valorous, virilis, fortis, animosus.
Valorously, viriliter, fortiter, animose.
VALUE, pretium. — *It made books to be of some value*, libris pretium fecit. — *See what a value I have for the man*, vide quid homini tribuam. — *A person who sets too great a value on himself*, immodicus æstimator sui, *Curt.* — *Of little or no value*, vilis, parvi pensus, pervilis. — *To be of no value*, nullius pretii esse, nihil esse; sordeo. — *Of so great a value*, tanti. — *Of more value*, pluris. — *Of less value*, minoris.
To Value (*set a value upon*), æstimo; censeo (*of the censor*): (*rate, hold, esteem*), æstimo, pendo, habeo; curo. — *As though you valued such a trifle as twenty pounds*, quasi tibi quidquam sint viginti minæ. — *What do you think I value that at?* quanti me illud æstimare putas? — *I value you not thus much*, &c., non hujus te facio. — *I value your letters very highly*, magni sunt mihi tuæ literæ. — *I value myself mightily upon this*, hic me magnifice effero, *Ter.* — *To value highly or at a great rate*, magni *or* plurimi facere, pendere, æstimare; admiror. — *To value at a low rate*, vili pendere, parvi ducere; flocci *or* nihili facere; pro nihilo ducere; pro nihilo putare, *Cic.* — *A man shall be valued by his estate*, assem habeas, assem valeas.
Valuable (*of great value*), pretiosus; magni pretii; carus (*dear*). — *They carry their gold and silver, and every thing else that is valuable, to the royal palace*, aurum atque argentum, et alia, quæ prima ducuntur, domum regiam comportant, *Sall.*
Valuables, res pretiosæ.
Valuation, æstimatio.
Valueless, vilis, nihili.
Valuer, Valuator, æstimator; censor.
Valuing, æstimatio: (*setting to sale*), addictio.
VALVE (*clapper*), operculum. — *Valves (folding doors)*, valvæ.
VAMP *up or new vamp a thing*, aliquid reconcinnare, resarcire, reficere, interpolare.
VAN, primum agmen (*on the march*), prima acies (*in battle array*); frons.
Vancourier, præcursor, prodromus.
VANE (*weathercock*), ventorum index.
VANISH (*out of sight*), vanesco, evanesco; discedo; ex omnium conspectu se auferre *or* subducere; in nubem cedere. — *He spake, and immediately vanished away like smoke*, dixerat, et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras, *Virg.* — *Vanished out of sight*, ex omnium conspectu subductus. — *When I came hither, she was vanished out of sight*, huc cum advenio, nulla erat, *Ter.*
VANITY. See under *Vain.*
VANQUISH (*overcome*), vinco, devinco, expugno, supero, debello; subigo, domo; in ditionem suam redigere: (*in arguing*), convinco, confuto, refuto, refello, redarguo, coarguo. — *To confess himself vanquished*, herbam porrigere.
Vanquishable, vincibilis, superabilis.
Vanquisher, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator.
Vanquishing, expugnatio.
VANTAGE (*advantage, gain*), quæstus, lucrum. — *A vantage or overplus*, additamentum, auctarium.
To Vantage, prodesse, adjuvare.
VAPID (*of a flat taste*), vapidus; imbecillus: *fig.* insulsus, inficetus, jejunus.
VAPOR, vapor, exhalatio, exspiratio, halitus, terræ anhelitus, ex terrâ afflatus. — *To send out vapors*, vaporo; vapores emittere. — *Full of vapors, Vaporous*, vaporibus abundans. —— ¶ *The vapors*, malum hypochondriacum.
To Vapor (*hector*), glorior, magnifice se jactare *or* ostentare; ferocio.
Vaporing, Vaporer, glorians, jactans, ferox, feroculus.
Vaporish, morosus, difficilis, moribus affectatis.
Vaporous, vapores emittens.
VARIABLE, VARIANCE, VARIOUS, &c. See under *Vary.*
VARLET. — *A wicked varlet*, furcifer; homo scelestus *or* perditus.
Varletry (*rabble*), vulgus, infima fæx populi.
VARNISH, vernix; atramentum tenue (*dark*): *fig.* fucus.
To Varnish, vernice illinere. — *To varnish over or disguise*, dissimulo, celo, occulto; rem verborum involucris *or* simulatis verbis tegere. — *Varnished (fig.)*, fucatus.
VARY (*alter or change*), vario; muto: (*disagree*), discrepo, discordo; dissideo, dissentio; differo. — *Varied*, varius.
Variable, varius; inconstans, levis, instabilis, mutabilis; dubius.
Variableness, levitas, mutabilitas, inconstantia.
Variance, altercatio, contentio, lis, dissidium, discordia, discrepantia, dissensio, inimicitia. — *To be at variance*, altercor, litigo; dissideo, discordo. — *To set persons at variance*, lites inter aliquos serere *or* movere, simultates fovere.
Variation, variatio, mutatio.
To Variegate (*diversify with different colors*), coloribus distinguere. — *Variegated (of divers colors)*, varii coloris, varius, discolor.
Various, varius, diversus, dispar, dissimilis, multiformis.
Variety, varietas, diversitas; vicissitudo.
Variously, varie, diverse. — *Very*, pervarie.
VASE, vas (speciosum).
VASSAL, cliens, beneficiarius, vasallus, feudatorius: servus, mancipium, (*slave*).
Vassalage, clientela; necessitudo clientelæ: conditio servilis.
VAST, ingens; immensus; immanis, vastus, enormis.
Vastly, vaste: (*exceedingly*), infinitum quantum, immane quantum, immortaliter, valde, vehementer.
Vastness, immensitas, immanitas, vastitas.
VAT, cupa, labrum, dolium. — *A cheese-vat*, forma casearia. — *A dyeing-vat*, ahenum tinctorium.
VAULT, *s.* fornix, camera, testudo, arcus. — *A vault under ground*, crypta, hypogæum. — *A vault for a corpse*, sepulcrum cameratum; conditorium, *Sen.*
To Vault (*cover over with an arch*), fornico, camero, concamero, arcuo. — *Vaulted or arched over*, cameratus, concameratus, testudinatus, fornicatus.
Vaulting (*arching over*), fornicatio, concameratio.
VAULT *or leap over*, transulto, transilio. — *To vault off*, desilio. — *To vault on*, insilio. — *Vaulting or leaping*, desultorius, saltatorius.
Vaulter, qui salit; petaurista.
Vaulting *or leaping*, saltus; desultura.
VAUNT (*boast*). See *Boast.*
Vaunt, Vaunting, jactatio, gloriatio, ostentatio, venditatio, jactantia, gloria; prædicatio.
Vaunter, jactator, gloriosus.
Vaunting, Vauntful, gloriosus. — *Vaunting words*, ampullæ, sesquipedalia verba.
Vauntingly, jactanter, gloriose.
VEAL, (caro) vitulina.
VEER *about*, *v. a.* circumago, in gyrum vertere. — *To veer a cable*, rudentem transferre *or* in orbem vertere. — *To veer the sails*, sinus velorum obliquare. — *Veered*, circumactus, in gyrum ductus.
VEGETATE, vivo; cresco; germino; instar plantæ vivere (*of men*).
Vegetable, *adj.* terrâ genitus; *also by* herbarum, plantarum. — *The vegetable kingdom*, herbæ et arbores; naturalium rerum pars vegetabilis (*technical*).
Vegetable, *s.* quod terrâ genitum est; herba, planta; arbor.
Vegetation, incrementum (*growth, increase*); *it may be expressed by some use of the verb*: (*plants*), herbæ, plantæ.
Vegetative, vim vitalem habens, vitam in se continens, vitalis; qui auctum juvat.
VEHEMENT, vehemens, fervidus, ardens. — *To be vehement*, ferveo; exardesco.
Vehemence, Vehemency, vehementia, vis, contentio; flamma, *fig.*
Vehemently, vehementer, impense, mirifice, valde, ardenter, contente, studiose.
VEHICLE, vehiculum.
VEIL, rica; flammeum (*marriage-veil*); velum (*covering, curtain*).
To Veil, ricâ velare; velo; tego.
VEIN, vena. — *A little vein*, venula. — *A vein in writing*, stilus. — *A pleasant vein*, lepor *or* lepos, facetiæ, urbanitas, festivitas. — *In a pleasant vein*, lepidus, festivus, facetus, salsus. — *A vein for poetry*, ingenium poëticum, virtus poëtica. — *A vein of silver or lead*, molybdæna. — *To open a vein*, venam pertundere, secare, incidere; venâ pertusâ sanguinem detrahere *or* emittere; scalpello venam aperire ad sanguinem extrahendum. — *The opening of a vein*, venæ sectio *or* incisio; sanguinis detractio; phlebotomia.
Veined (*grained*), crispatus.
Veiny (*full of veins*), venosus.
VELLUM, membrana, pergamena. — *A little skin or piece of vellum*, membranula. — *Of vellum*, membranaceus, ex membranâ factus.
VELOCITY, velocitas.
VELVET, pannus holosericus altero latere villosus; *say* velvetum.
VENAL (*set to sale*), venalis, venalitius.
VEND, vendo, vendito.
Vender, venditor.
Vendible, vendibilis.
Vending, venditio.
Vent (*sale*), venditio, vendendi copia.
To Vent (*sell*), vendito, vendo.
VENERATE (*pay honor to*) *a person*, aliquem revereri, venerari, colere, obser-

vare; aliquem observantiâ colere; alicui honorem habere *or* præstare. — *Venerated*, observatus, honore cultus.
Venerable, venerabilis, venerandus, colendus; augustus.
Venerably, auguste.
Veneration, veneratio, honor; reverentia, verecundia.
Venerator, venerator.
VENEREAL, venereus.
VENERY (*a hunting*), venatio: (*carnal lust or pleasures*), libido *or* res venerea.
VENGEANCE, pœna, pœnæ; vindicta, vindicatio, ultio. — *To take vengeance of*, aliquem *or* aliquod factum ulcisci; se ab aliquo vindicare *or* ulcisci. — *A taker of vengeance*, ultor. — *With a vengeance to*, diras imprecando.
Vengeful, vindictâ gaudens; ultionis cupidus, qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit.
VENIAL, veniâ dignus.
VENISON, ferina, caro ferina.
VENOM, venenum, virus.
Venomed, venenatus, veneno infectus.
Venomous, venenatus, virulentus, venenifer (*poet.*).
Venomously, perniciose, maligne.
Venomousness, qualitas rei venenosæ.
VENT, VENT-HOLE, spiraculum, spiramentum, spiramen (*poet.*); exitus. — *To give vent to or let air into a thing*, in aliquid aërem immittere. — *Having vent*, respirans. — *To give one's grief vent*, tristitiæ se tradere; lacrimas profundere. — *one's joy*, gaudium erumpere; exsultare gaudio. — *hatred*, odium expromere. — *To take vent or be discovered*, patefieri, retegi, evulgari, palam enuntiari, in vulgus emanare.
To Vent (*give vent to*), spiraculum aperire; spiritum emittere. — *one's passion against a person*, iram in aliquem effundere *or* evomere.
VENT (*sale*), &c. See under *Vend*.
VENTILATE (*fan or winnow*), ventilo: (*air*), aërem immittere in aliquid; ventilo.
Ventilation, ventilatio.
VENTRICLE, ventriculus.
VENTURE (*undertaking*), ausum, cœptum, inceptum: (*chance*), sors: (*hazard*), alea, periculum; casus. — *At a venture*, temere.
To Venture (*put to the venture*), periclitor, alicujus rei periculum facere; in discrimen mittere *or* adducere; aleam *or* discrimen adire. — *He ventures his life*, capitis periculum adit. — *To venture a battle*, pugnæ fortunam experiri, prœlii aleam subire, eventum pugnæ tentare. — *To venture a wager*, pignus deponere, sponsionem facere. — *I will venture you any wager of it*, quovis pignore contendam. — *Nothing venture, nothing have*, audaces fortuna juvat. — *I durst venture*, ausim. — *To venture or dare to do*, audeo. — *I dare not venture to see his face*, illius conspectum vereor. — *I dare not venture to say it*, religio est dicere. — *You venture hard for it*, escam e nassâ *or* cibum e flammâ petis.
Venturer, qui aliquid agere audet.
Venturesome, Venturous, audens, audax, fidens; animosus; temerarius (*rash*).
Venturesomely, Venturously, audenter, audacter, fidenter.
Venturousness, audacia, temeritas.
VERACIOUS, verax.
Veracity, veritas; fides (*credibility*). — *A man of veracity*, homo verax.
VERB, verbum. — *A verb personal*, verbum personale *or* personam habens.
Verbal. — *A verbal noun*, nomen verbale. — ‖ See the next word.
VERBAL (*oral*). — *To give one a verbal answer*, alicui voce respondere. — *I gave him a verbal commission to do that*, id negotium ei mandavi. — ‖ See the preceding word.
Verbally, præsens; coram; verbo tenus (*in word only*).
Verbatim (*word for word*), ad verbum, iisdem verbis, totidem verbis.
VERBOSE, verbosus.
VERDANT (*green, flourishing*), viridis, virens, viridans.
Verdure, color viridis, viriditas; viror, *Apul.*
VERDICT, judicium, sententia. — *The verdict of a jury*, juratorum sententia. — *To pass a verdict*, judicare, sententiam ferre. — *A verdict brought in against a person*, judicium damnatorium; tabella damnatoria.
VERDIGRIS, ærugo.
VERDURE. See under *Verdant*.
VERGE, *v.* vergo.
Verge, *s.* (*edge*), margo: (*bounds or compass*), ambitus; limites.
VERGE (*rod, mace*), baculus lictoris, gestamen lictoris.
Verger, lictor, viator.
VERIDICAL (*speaking truth*), veridicus.
VERIFY, aliquid verum esse ostendere, aliquid confirmare, ratum facere. — *Verified*, confirmatus, ratus; comprobatus.
Verifier, confirmator, assertor.
Verifying, Verification, confirmatio, testimonium comprobans.
VERILY, quidem, næ, revera, vere, certe. — *Yes verily*, maxime; imo vero (*say rather*).
VERISIMILITUDE, VERISIMILITY, verisimilitudo.
VERITABLE, verus.
VERITY (*truth*), veritas.
VERJUICE, omphacium.
VERMICULAR, *say* vermicularis.
Vermiculation, vermiculatio.
Vermiculated, vermiculatus.
VERMILION, minium. — *A vermilion mine*, miniaria. — *Of vermilion*, miniaceus, miniarius, miniatulus. — *To paint with vermilion*, *To Vermilion*, minio; minio inficere. — *Marked or painted with vermilion*, miniatus, miniatulus.
VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ; serpentes (*creeping things, worms*); vermes (*worms*); pediculi (*lice*). — *Full of vermin*, verminosus, pediculosus.
Verminous, Vermiparous, verminosus, verminans.
VERNACULAR, vernaculus.
VERNAL, vernus; *sometimes genit.* veris.
VERSATILE, versatilis; ad omnes res aptus.
VERSE (*a line*), versus: (*verses*), versus, versiculi, carmen, poëma: (*not prose*), oratio astricta *or* devincta. — *One writes in verse, another in prose*, numeris ille, hic pede libero, scribit; [ille] vincto pede, [hic] soluto, *Tibull.* — *False verses*, carmina vitiosa. — *A little or short verse*, versiculus. — *A half verse*, hemistichium. — *A hexameter verse*, versus hexameter. — *Hexameter verse*, versus hexametri, carmen hexametrum. — *A poem of two, three, four, five, six verses*, distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, pentastichon, hexastichon. — *A verse of a chapter*, incisum, versus, versiculus, comma.
Versicle (*little verse*), versiculus.
To Versify (*make or turn into verse*), versifico, versus facere, componere, condere; carmina pangere; verba in numeros cogere.
Versifying, versificatio.
Versifier, Verseman, versificator.
VERSED. — *Well versed in any thing*, in aliqua re versatus, exercitatus, alicujus rei peritus, callidus, sciens.
VERSION, interpretatio.
VERT (*green*), viridis.
VERTICAL, supra verticem positus; capiti perpendiculatus, *Mart. Cap.*; directus (*perpendicular to the horizon*). — *The vertical point* (*in astronomy*), zenith (*indecl.*).
VERTIGO, vertigo.
Vertiginous, vertigine laborans *or* correptus; vertiginosus.
VERVAIN, verbena, verbenaca; hierobotane.
VERY, *adj.* (*true, even, self*, &c.), verus, merus; vel, etiam; ipse. — *That way the very consulship may be dispraised*, isto modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est. — *At this very moment*, etiam nunc. — *In the very nick of time*, in ipso temporis articulo. — *This is a very sycophant*, purus putus hic sycophanta est. — *A very sincere man*, homo verus. — *A very fool*, homo stultissimus.
Very, *adv.* valde, admodum, multum, maxime, quam maxime, in primis, cum primis, apprime, oppido; *often by* per *or* præ *in composition*; *often by the superl.* — *A very considerable man*, vir amplissimus. — *A very wise man*, vir sapientissimus. — *A very honorable person*, homo cum primis honestus. — *Brutus was very well skilled in the civil law*, Brutus juris civilis peritus in primis fuit. — *Very greatly or much*, valde, oppido, in primis, cum maxime. — *We are now very weary*, admodum sumus jam defatigati. — *That I take to be very profitable in the life of man*, id arbitror apprime in vitâ esse utile. — *A servant very faithful to his master*, heræ servus multum suo fidelis. — *They took it very grievously*, illud valde graviter tulerunt. — *He is very diligent in household affairs*, est in re familiari non parum diligens. — *He was very sick*, graviter ægrotabat.
VESICULAR, fistulosus.
VESPERS (*evening service*), sacra pomeridiana *or* vespertina. — *He was sometimes present at vespers*, sacris vespertinis nonnumquam adfuit.
VESSEL, vas. — *A little vessel*, vasculum. — *A vessel of plate*, vas argenteum. — ¶ *A vessel or little ship*, navicula, navigium, navigiolum.
To Vessel, in dolio recondere.
VEST (*garment*), vestis, vestimentum.
To Vest *one with the possession of a thing*, possessionem alicujus rei alicui dare. — *To vest in an office*, aliquem in aliquo munere constituere; inauguro; coöpto.
Vesting *in an office*, inauguratio; coöptatio.
Vestment, vestis, vestimentum, indumentum.
Vesture, vestis, vestitus.
VESTAL, Vestalis.
VESTRY (*where the priests' garments and the sacred utensils are kept*), vestiarium, sacrarium: (*council held by the chief parishioners*), consilium hominum principum alicujus parœciæ. — *A vestry-man*, in parœciæ consilium coöptatus.
VESTURE. See under *Vest*.
VETCH *or tare*, vicia, ervum, cicer. — *Hedge-vetch*, vicia maxima dumetorum. — *Kidney-vetch*, anthyllis. — *Milk-vetch*, astragalus. — *A place sown with vetches*, viciarium. — *Of vetches*, *Vetchy*, viciarius.
VETERAN (*old soldier*), (miles) veteranus.
VEX (*harass*), vexo, inquieto, agito, ex agito, crucio, discrucio, excrucio; afflicto, affligo, ango; stomachum *or* bilem alicui movere, irrito, alicui molestum esse. — *This vexes the man*, hoc male habet virum. — *To be vexed*, afflictari, affligi, angi, discruciari, exerceri; dolere, mœrere; acerbe, moleste, ægre, aliquid ferre; ex aliquâ re ægritudinem *or* molestiam suscipere; propter aliquid ægritudine, molestiâ *or* sollicitudine affici. — *I was vexing myself at that*, id mecum stomachabar modo. — *He was vexed on account of the expenses*, angebatur ad impensas illius animus. — *I am vexed at the heart*, discrucior animi; meum exest animum planeque conficit ægritudo.
Vexation *of mind*, animi angor, dolor, mœror, ægritudo, sollicitudo, tristitia, molestia; anxitudo; afflictatio; molestia. — *Vexations or vexatious things*, res molestæ; incommoda.
Vexing, Vexatious, acerbus, molestus, gravis, durus, infestus, importunus; litigiosus, litium cupidus.
Vexatiously, ægre, moleste, infeste.
Vexer, vexator, interpellator; afflictor.
Vexing, vexatio, inquietatio, perturbatio.
VIAL, laguncula vitrea.
To Vial, in lagunculâ recondere.
VIANDS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, esca. — *Cold viands*, frigidi et repositi cibi. — *Dainty viands*. See *Dainties*.
VIBRATE, *v. a.* vibro, agito: *v. n.*, tremo, contremisco; vibro.
Vibration, agitatio; pulsus.
VICAR (*one that acts in another's stead*), vicarius: (*as a priest*), sacerdos vicarius. — *A vicar-general*, vicarius generalis.
Vicarage, vicarii sacerdotis munus; *say* vicariatus. — *A vicarage-house*. See *Personage*.
Vicarious (*belonging to a vicar*), vicarius.
Vicarship, vicarii munus.
VICE (*viciousness*), vitiositas, turpitudo; pravitas, improbitas; vitia (*vices*): (*a vice*), vitium. — *Vice corrects sin*, Claudi-

us accusent mœchos. — *Where vice goes before, vengeance comes limping after*, raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit pede pœna claudo. — *To be free from vice*, omni vitio vacare *or* carere. — ¶ *A vice* (*iron instrument*), *say* retinaculum; forceps cochlearis.

Vicious (*faulty*), vitiosus, pravus: (*wicked, depraved*), vitiosus, improbus, flagitiosus, vitiis contaminatus *or* inquinatus, scelestus.

Viciously, vitiose, perperam; flagitiose; scelerate.

Viciousness, pravitas. See *Vice*.

To **Vitiate**, vitio, depravo; corrumpo.

Vitiating, Vitiation, vitiatio, corruptio, depravatio.

VICE (*to express subordination in office*). — *A vice-admiral*, qui præfecti classis officio fungitur; legatus classiarius. — *chamberlain*, cubicularii vice fungens. — *chancellor*, qui cancellarii officio fungitur; procancellarius. — *A vicegerent*, vicarius; legatus. — *Viceroy*, vicarius regis, prorex.

VICINAGE, VICINITY, vicinia, vicinitas, propinquitas.

VICISSITUDE (*a frequent changing*), vicissitudines, varietas.

VICTIM (*sacrifice*), victima, hostia. — *To be the victim of one's boldness*, in ipso conatu opprimi.

VICTOR, victor, debellator, domitor, expugnator, superator.

Victory, victoria; palma. — *I yield the victory to you*, palmam tibi do. — *He got the victory over him*, victoriam ab illo reportavit. — *He wrested the victory out of the enemy's hands*, hosti victoriam eripuit *or* extorsit. — *The victory, as it were, slipped out of his hands*, victoria quodammodo excidit ei e manibus. — *A complete victory*, vera victoria. — *To get the victory*, vinco; victoriam reportare, adipisci, consequi; superiorem discedere. — *over*, vinco, devinco (*utterly*), supero; victoriam ab aliquo ferre, referre, reportare. — *A naval victory*, victoria navalis. — *A bloody victory*, cruenta victoria. — *A bloodless victory*, incruenta victoria. — *A person who has gained several victories*, plurimarum palmarum homo. — *A token or monument of victory*, tropæum.

Victorious, victor, m.; victrix, f. & n. — *A victorious army*, victor exercitus.

Victoriously, victoris instar.

Victress, victrix.

VICTUAL, VICTUALS, cibus, cibi, cibaria, alimenta, esculenta; victus; penus, res cibaria. (See *Provision*.) — *To sell victuals*, cauponor. — *Of victuals*, cibarius, penuarius. — *To buy victuals*, opsonor. — *Victuals for an army*, commeatus.

To **Victual**, commeatu *or* esculentis instruere; alicui cibaria suppeditare.

Victualler, caupo. — *The trade of a victualler*, caupona.

Victualling-house, caupona, popina. — *To frequent victualling houses*, popinor.

VIE *with*, certo, concerto, contendo: (*compare*), æquiparo.

VIEW, visus, conspectus, intuitus: (see *Aim, Intent*, &c.). — *At first view*, specie primâ, primâ fronte. — *A view or prospect of a place*, loci alicujus prospectus. (See *Prospect*.) — *To take a view of the situation of a place*, naturam loci perspicere, locum explorare, loci situm lustrare. — *To take a view of the roads*, itinera cognoscere *or* explorare. — *To take a view of the posture of the enemy*, hostium copias speculari. — *Take a short view of the consequences*, conspicite celeriter animo, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, *Cic.* — *The next day gave a larger view of the greatness of the victory*, proximus dies faciem victoriæ latius aperuit, *Tac.* — *In one view*, uno aspectu, conspectu *or* oculorum conjectu. — *In the view of the world*, palam; in conspectu *or* oculis omnium. — *He is exposed to the view of all men*, is in oculis omnium constitutus est. — *They were exposed to the view of the whole province*, in provinciæ luce versabantur. — *To offer a thing to any one's view*, rem inspiciendam alicui offerre. — *To have a thing in view*, aliquid prævidere *or* in oculis habere; aliquem sibi finem proponere. — *Things which fall under a person's view*, res quæ sub aspectum alicujus veniunt *or* cadunt, *or* quæ in oculis sitæ sunt, *Sall.*

To **View** (*take a view of*), lustro, speculor, inspicio, inspecto, intueor, conspicio; circumspicio; aliquid oculis lustrare *or* permetiri. (But recur to the subst. in the phrase *To take a view of.*) — *To view heedfully*, considero. — *To view or examine diligently into*, investigo, scrutor, exploro, indago; exquiro. — *To view a person narrowly*, inspicere hominem propius. — *Having viewed*, intuitus. — *Viewing*, lustrans, *etc.*, speculabundus.

Viewer, inspector, speculator, explorator.

Viewing, speculatio, inspectio, lustratio.

Viewless, invisibilis, quod oculorum aciem fugit.

VIGIL *of a feast*, vigiliæ, pervigilium.

VIGILANT, vigil, vigilans, diligens. — *Very vigilant*, pervigil, pervigilans. — *To be very vigilant*, vigilo, excubo; mirificâ esse vigilantiâ.

Vigilance, vigilantia, diligentia. — *A man of great vigilance, prudence, and activity, whenever there was a real occasion for the exercise of these virtues*, vir, ubi res vigiliam exigeret, sane exsomnis, providens, atque agendi sciens, *Vell. Paterc.*

Vigilantly, vigilanter, diligenter, acriter.

VIGOR, VIGOROUSNESS (*strength*), vires, nervi, vigor, robur: (*heat, fervor*), ardor, fervor: (*resolution of mind*), animi constantia, animus firmus. — *Without vigor*, enervis, enervatus, languidus. — *To restore to vigor*, vires revocare, instaurare, reficere.

Vigorous, vegetus, vigens, valens, acer, alacer, strenuus, validus. — *A vigorous war*, acre bellum, *Liv.*

Vigorously, acriter, strenue, alacriter, valide.

VILE (*mean, despicable*), vilis, abjectus, contemnendus, ignobilis: (*filthy*), fœdus, sordidus, impurus, spurcus, obscœnus: (*wicked*), flagitiosus, pravus, scelestus, perditus.

Vilely, viliter, prave, fœde, impure, spurce.

Vileness, vilitas, pravitas, fœditas, impuritas, spurcitia, spurcities.

To **Vilify**, de aliquo detrahere, alicujus laudes obtrectare, alicui male loqui, aliquem criminari, infamare.

Vilifying, criminatio, obtrectatio, vituperatio.

VILLA, villa.

VILLAGE, vicus, pagus. — *Village by village*, vicatim, pagatim.

Villager, vicanus, paganus.

VILLAIN (*bondman*), mancipium, servus: (*rogue*), scelestus, flagitiosus; nequam. — *A most ingenious villain, and pernicious able speaker*, homo ingeniosissime nequam, et facundus malo publico, *Paterc.*

Villany, Villanousness, improbitas, pravitas; vitiositas; flagitium, scelus; fraus. — *Purposed villany*, dolus malus.

Villanage, clientela. — *Tenure in villanage*, colonarium *or* columnarium.

Villanous, scelestus, sceleratus, flagitiosus, conscelerratus, nefarius, facinorosus, maleficus. — *Very villanous*, perflagitiosus.

Villanously, scelerate, nefarie, improbe, flagitiose, inhoneste.

VINDICATE, vindico, tueor, defendo.

Vindicating, Vindication, defensio.

Vindicator, vindex, defensor, patronus.

Vindicatory, vindicans.

VINDICTIVE, ulciscendi cupidus (*in one instance*); qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit.

VINE, vitis; vinea. — *A little vine or the tendril of a vine*, viticula. — *A lofty vine*, vitis sublimis. — *A low vine*, vitis humilis. — *Latter or late-bearing vines*, tardæ vites, *Mart.* — *Bearing vines*, vitifer (*poet.*). — *A planter of vines*, vitisator. — *A wild vine*, labrusca, vitis agrestis. — *A vine that grows round trees*, vitis jugata *or* maritata. — *A vine-branch*, sarmentum, palmes, pampinarium. — *A vine-dresser*, vinitor, vindemitor. — *To dress or prune a vine*, vitem amputare *or* incidere. — *To tend vines*, vites colere. — *A vine-leaf*, vitis folium, pampinus. — *Of or belonging to a vine-leaf*, pampineus. — *Full of vine-leaves*, pampinosus. — *A vine-fretter or vine-grub*, convolvulus. — *Of a vine*, vinealis, vinearius. — *Springing of or from a vine*, vitigenus, vitigineus. — *A place wherein young vines are set*, vitiarium. — *A fork to hold up vines*, capreolus.

Vinegar, acetum, vinum acidum. — *Strong vinegar*, acetum acre.

Vineyard, vinea, vinetum; arbustum.

Vinous (*having the smack or savor of wine*), vinosus.

Vintage, vindemia. — *A little vintage*, vindemiola. — *Of vintage*, vindemiatorius.

Vintager, vindemiator, vindemitor.

Vintner, vinarius; caupo vinarius.

Vintry, taberna vinaria; œnopolium.

VIOL, fides, *pl.*; lyra, cithara. — *A bass-viol*, violina ampla sono gravi.

Violist, fidicen.

VIOLATE, violo, temero; frango, rumpo. — *Not violated*, inviolatus.

Violable, violabilis. — *Not violable*, inviolabilis.

Violating, Violation, violatio, ruptio.

Violater, violator, temerator, ruptor.

VIOLENT, violens, violentus, vehemens, acer. — *No violent thing is of long continuance*, nil violentum est diuturnum. — *To be violent*, sævio. — *To lay violent hands on himself*, mortem sibi consciscere; manum sibi inferre. — *A violent breaking in*, irruptio.

Violence, vis; violentia; impetus. — *A deed of violence*, vis; injuria. — *To commit violence*, vim facere. — *To offer violence to a person*, vim alicui afferre. — *To take by violence*, rapio, diripio. — *With violence*, violenter; vi, per vim.

Violently, violenter, acriter, vehementer; vi *or* per vim. — *Violently wronged*, graviter oppressus *or* injuriâ affectus.

VIOLET, viola. — *Of violets*, violaceus. — *A violet-bed*, violarium. — *Violet-color*, color violaceus. — *A painter of violet-color*, violarius.

VIOLIN, violina.

Violinist, qui violinâ canit; fidicen.

VIOLIST, fidicen.

VIPER, vipera. — *Little vipers or the young of a viper*, viperæ catuli.

Viperous (*belonging to a viper*), vipereus, viperinus.

VIRAGO (*manlike woman*), virago: (*scold*), mulier jurgiosa.

VIRGIN, virgo. — *Of a virgin*, virgineus; virginalis.

Virginity, virginitas; pudicitia; castitas.

VIRILE, virilis, masculus. — *Virile courage*, animus virilis.

Virility, virilitas.

VIRTUE, virtus; probitas; sanctitas: (*a virtue*), virtus: (*force, efficacy*), virtus, vis, efficacia. — *Perfect virtue*, perfecta cumulataque virtus. — *To make a virtue of necessity*, quæ casus obtulit, in sapientiam vertere, *Tac. Ann.* — *By virtue of*, e, ex; per.

Virtuous, virtute præditus *or* ornatus, sanctus, probus, honestus.

Virtuously, cum virtute; sancte.

Virtual, *say* verus; *or use* re, revera; *or* quasi.

Virtually, re, revera.

VIRTUOSO, homo alicujus rei peritissimus (*e. g.* cantandi); curiosus rerum indagator.

VIRULENT (*poisonous*), venenatus, venenosus: (*smart*), mordax, asper, acerbus, acer.

Virulently (*smartly*), aspere, acerbe, acriter.

Virulency (*smartness*), mordacitas, asperitas, acerbitas.

VISAGE, facies, os, vultus. — *What sort of a visage has he?* quâ facie est? — *Of a sour visage*, torvus, tetricus, vultuosus. — *A little visage*, vulticulus.

VISCOUS, VISCID (*clammy*), lentus, tenax; viscosus, *Pallad.*

Viscosity, Viscidity, lentitia.

VISCOUNT, *say* vicecomes.

VISIBLE (*that may be seen*), aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod in cernendi sensum cadit: (*clear, before the eyes, manifest*), conspicuus, oculis subjectus, ante oculos positus; expressus; apertus; manifestus; clarus, perspicuus; in medio positus. — *Visible things*, res quæ sub aspectum cadunt *or* aspectu sentiuntur.

Visibility, *by using some adj. or verb.*

Visibly, ita ut aspectu *or* oculis percipi possit; aperte, manifesto, perspicue, conspicue, non obscure.
Vision, visus (*power of sight*), cernendi sensus (*as a sense*); conspectus (*look, view*): (*a vision*), visum; species, visa species; simulacrum (*spectre*); visum somnii, visus nocturnus, (*vision of the night*).
Visionary, quod est opinionis non naturæ (*unreal*); quod sibi aliquis ipse fingit: (*a dreamer*), qui somnia sibi fingit.
VISIT *a person*, aliquem visere, invisere, convisere, visitare. — *To visit now and then*, interviso. — *To receive one's visits*, potestatem alicui adeundi sui facere. — *Visited*, visus, officiose aditus; salutatus. — *Not visited*, invisitatus.
Visit, *s.* salutatio, salutationis officium; accessus ad locum. — *The daily and frequent visits of friends*, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia. — *For a visit*, visendi causâ.
Visitor, Visitant, salutator; qui officiose visitat.
Visiting, Visitation, officiosus ad aliquem aditus; frequentatio. — *A visitation or inspection*, spectatio, inspectio, lustratio.
VISOR, VIZARD (*mask*), larva; persona.
Visored, Vizarded, larvam gerens; personatus.
VISTA, locus apertus et prospectu pulcherrimo.
VISUAL, ad visionem pertinens.
VITAL, vitalis. — *heat*, vitalis calor. See *Essential*.
Vitals, vitalia, *pl.*
Vitality, vitalitas.
Vitally, vitaliter.
VITIATE, &c. See under *Vice*.
VITREOUS, vitreus.
To Vitrify, in vitrum vertere (*a.*) *or* verti (*n.*).
VITUPERATE (*blame*), vitupero.
Vituperation, vituperatio.
VIVACIOUS, vivax, vitalis; vegetus, vigens.
Vivacity, vivacitas, vitalitas.
VIVARY, vivarium.
VIVID (*lively*), vividus. See *Brisk, Lively*.
Vividly, vivide.
VIVIFY, vivum facere.
VIVIPAROUS, vivos fetus pariens.
VIXEN (*scold*), femina jurgiosa *or* rixosa.
VIZARD. See *Visor*.
VIZIER. — *The grand vizier*, princeps amicorum Turcarum imperatoris.
VOCABULARY, lexicon; onomasticum.
VOCAL, vocalis. — *Vocal music*, vocum cantus.
To Vocalize, vocalem reddere.
Vocally, distincte voces efferendo.
VOCATION, genus *or* institutum vitæ; ars; quæstus.
VOCATIVE *case*, casus vocativus.
VOCIFERATE, vociferor.
Vociferation (*crying out*), vociferatio, exclamatio, quiritatio.
Vociferous, clamosus.
VOGUE, fama, existimatio, nomen. — *When the study of philology was in very great vogue*, cum studia philologiæ præcipue florerent et dominarentur. — *To be in vogue*, vigeo; magnâ laude *or* gloriâ florere. — *To come into vogue*, invalesco.

VOICE, vox. — *A melodious voice*, vox dulcis, suavis, canora. — *A soft voice*, vox lenis. — *High or loud*, vox clara, magna, contenta, summa. — *Low*, depressa *or* submissa. — *To lower the voice*, vocem deprimere. — *One that has a good voice*, homo bene vocalis. — *To raise the voice*, vocem attollere. —— ¶ *A voice* (*suffrage or vote*), sententia; suffragium; punctum. — *The voices go on neither side*, neutro inclinantur sententiæ. — *To give one's voice or vote*, sententiam *or* suffragium ferre. — *To get every voice*, omne punctum ferre. — *The voice of all*, omnium consensus.
Voiced, voce præditus.
VOID (*empty*), vacuus, inanis; expers (*with genit.*). — *A void space*, inane, vacuum. — *To be void*, vaco. — *To make void*, vacuo, evacuo; inanio, exinanio; vacuefacio, *Nep.* —— ¶ (*of no authority*), irritus: (*of no effect*), cassus; vanus. — *To make void a law*, legem abrogare, antiquare, refigere, rescindere.
To Void (*go from*) *a place*, de loco cedere. — *To void* (*cast out*), egero, excerno. — *by stool*, alvum exonerare, evacuare. — *To void urine*, meio, mingo; urinam reddere *or* facere. — *To void by coughing*, tussiendo exspuere.
Voidable, quod abrogari potest.
Voidance, exinanitio.
Voided (*emptied*), evacuatus; vacuefactus, *Cic.*
Voiding, excretio; egestio.
Voidness, vacuitas, inanitas.
VOLANT, volans.
VOLATILE, volatilis, volaticus: (*in character*), levis, inconstans, volaticus.
Volatileness, Volatility, qualitas rei volaticæ; levitas.
To Volatilize, aliquid volaticum reddere.
VOLCANO, mons e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt; mons flammas eructans.
VOLITION, voluntas.
VOLLEY (*shout*), acclamatio. — *A volley of shot* (*for a welcome*), salutatio tormentis emissis facta. — *To fire a volley*, tormenta emittere.
Vollied, emissus.
VOLUBLE, volubilis, lubricus; fluens, profluens, (*flowing, of speech*), volubilis (*of the speech or speaker*); garrulus (*prattling*).
Volubility, volubilitas, mobilitas, celeritas.
VOLUME, volumen; tomus; corpus. (But see *Bulk*.) — *A portable volume*, enchiridion.
Voluminous, magnus, crassus; ex pluribus voluminibus constans.
Voluminously, in multis voluminibus.
VOLUNTARY, voluntarius; spontaneus; *also by using* sponte *or* ultro.
Voluntarily, non invitus, non coactus, voluntate, sponte suâ (tuâ, *etc.*), ultro.
Volunteer, (miles) voluntarius.
To Volunteer, ultro nomen militiæ dare.
VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS, voluptarius, voluptuosus, luxuriosus.
Voluptuously, luxuriose, jucunde.
Voluptuousness, voluptas, luxuria, luxus, luxuries.
VOMIT, *v. n.* vomo, vomito (*especially frequently*): *v. a.* vomo, evomo, ejicio, vomitu egerere *or* reddere. — *To vomit again*, revomo. — *out or up*, evomo (see above). — *An inclination to vomit*, nausea. — *To have an inclination to vomit*, nauseo. — *Ready to vomit*, nauseans, nauseabundus.
Vomit, *s.* (*what is thrown up*), vomitus: (*emetic*), vomitorium.
Vomiter, vomitor; nauseator.
Vomiting, *s.* vomitio, vomitus. — *To stir up or cause vomitings*, vomitiones ciere, movere, facere, evocare. — *That causes vomiting*, vomitorius.
Vomitory, vomitorius.
VORACITY, voracitas, edacitas.
Voracious, vorax, edax, gulosus.
VORTICAL, circumactus.
VOTARY, VOTARIST, *or humble servant*, alicui devotus, mancipatus, addictus, obstrictus. — *A votary or one under a vow*, voto obstrictus, voti reus.
Votaress, voto obstricta.
VOTE, suffragium, sententia. — *A unanimous vote*, assensio universi ordinis, *Cic.*
To Vote *or give one's vote*, suffragium ferre; sententiam ferre; censeo. — *To vote for*, suffragor. — *To vote against*, refragor. — *To assemble the people to give their votes*, cum populo agere. — *Not to be suffered to give one's vote*, de ponte dejici. — *To have the most votes*, pluribus suffragiis vincere. — *To vote or decree*, decerno.
VOTIVE, votivus.
VOUCH, affirmo, confirmo, alicujus rei esse auctorem, assevero, constanter affirmare; attestor: (*take upon one's self*), in se recipere, præsto; alicui rei cavere.
Voucher, qui affirmat, *etc.*; testis (*witness*); confirmator, sponsor, (*surety*); auctor: testimonium (*testimony*).
Vouching, sponsio; testimonium; stipulatio; asseveratio.
VOUCHSAFE, dignor, concedo. — *Having vouchsafed*, dignatus.
Vouchsafement, beneficium, donum.
VOW, votum, promissum. — *Liable to make good his vow*, voti reus, voti damnatus. — *To bind by vow*, devoto.
To Vow, voveo; votum facere; votum nuncupare. — *He vows to be your humble servant*, jurat se fore mancipii tui. — *Vowed*, votus, devotus, votivus.
Vowfellow, eodem voto obstrictus.
Vowing, voti sponsio; devotio alicujus rei.
VOWEL, (litera) vocalis.
VOYAGE, navigatio; cursus maritimus; iter. — *We have had a rare voyage*, bellissime navigavimus. — *A long voyage*, longinqua profectio, longinquus cursus. — *To go a voyage*, iter facere *or* habere, peregre proficisci.
VULGAR (*common*), vulgaris, popularis, quotidianus, usitatus, consuetus, contritus; proletarius, *Plaut.*: (*mean or trivial*), humilis, abjectus, sordidus. — *The vulgar*, vulgus, popellus, turba hominum; plebs (*the commonalty*).
Vulgarity, mores vulgi.
Vulgarly (*commonly*), vulgo, vulgariter: (*meanly, trivially*), humiliter, abjecte, demisse, misere.
VULNERABLE, qui vulnerari potest; vulneribus obnoxius.
VULTURE, vultur, vulturius; *fig.* vultur. — *Of or belonging to a vulture*, vulturinus.

W.

WAD (*bundle*), fascis, fasciculus: (*black lead*), stibium.
WAD *a garment*, vesti xylinum insuere.
Wadding, xylinum vestibus insuendum.
WADDLE, incessu vacillare; volutari.
WADE, in aquâ incedere. — *Some wading up to the breast in water, others up to their mouths*, modo pectore, modo ore, tenus exstantes, *Tac.* — *To wade over*, per vadum transire. — *Wading over*, per vadum transiens.
Wadable, qui vado transire potest.
WAFER *made of meal*, crustulum farinarium tenuissimum. — *The holy wafer*, panis cœnæ sacræ. — *A wafer for sealing letters*, crustulum signatorium.
WAFT (*convey*), fero, deduco, defero. — *To waft or carry over*, trajicio, transmitto.
Waftage, vectatio, *Suet.*
WAG, *s.* homo jocosus; homo ridiculus.
Waggish, petulans, lascivus, lasciviens; lepidus; jocosus, ridiculus.
Waggishly, petulanter, procaciter; ridicule.
Waggishness, Waggery, petulantia, lascivia; procacitas; dicacitas; jocus, joci.
WAG, *act.* agito, quatio; vibro: — *neut.*, agitor, moveor, vacillo, nuto, trepido. — *To wag the tail*, ceveo; caudam movere; caudam alicui (*to one*) jactare.
Wag-tail (*bird*), motacilla.
Wagging, vacillatio, nutatio, trepidatio.
To Waggle, vacillo.

WAGE, pignore certare; sponsionem facere. (See *Bet*.) — *To wage law*, litigo, lites sequi. — *To wage war*, bellum gerere.

Wager, sponsio; pignus, depositum. — *To lay a wager*, *To Wager*, pignus opponere; sponsione certare; sponsionem facere. — *To offer to lay a wager with one*, sponsione aliquem provocare, pignus deponere.

WAGES, merces; merces quæ famulis *or* operis habetur; merces famuli, *etc.*; manûs pretium. — *A soldier's*, stipendium militare. — *A year's*, annuum salarium *or* stipendium. — *A day's*, diarium, præmium laboris diurni. — *He that works or serves for wages*, mercenarius. — *Of wages*, mercenarius.

WAGON, plaustrum *or* plostrum, carrus, sarracum; rheda; currus, vehiculum. — *To carry by wagon*, carro *or* rhedâ vehere. — *To drive a wagon*, aurigo.

Wagonage, vectura.

Wagoner, auriga, plaustrarius, rhedarius; qui jumenta agit.

WAIL, lamentor, ejulo, ploro, deploro, defleo, lugeo, gemo. — *Wailed*, lamentatus, deploratus, defletus. — *A thing to be wailed*, res lamentabilis, plorabilis, deploranda *or* lugenda.

Wailful, lugubris.

Wailing, lamentatio, luctus, planctus, ploratus, ejulatus. — *with others*, comploratio, comploratus.

WAIN, vehiculum, plaustrum. — *A wain-load*, vehes *or* vehis. — *To carry by wain*, plaustro vehere *or* vectare. — *Charles's wain* (*a northern constellation*), ursa; septentriones, *pl.* — *A wain-rope*, funis ad plaustrum pertinens.

WAINSCOT, WAINSCOTING, opus intestinum tabulatum.

To **Wainscot**, opere intestino tabulare.

WAIST, media corporis pars. — *He embraces her round the waist*, mediam mulierem amplectitur.

WAIT, *Wait for*, exspecto, præstolor, opperior. — *To wait for the word of command from a general*, exspectare nutum imperatoris. — *To wait for day after day*, diem de die exspectare. — *To wait upon or serve*, famulor, assector, asto, inservio, ancillor. — *Mercury waits on him*, Mercurius ei subservit. — *He waited on his master at the table*, astabat domini mensis, *Mart.* — *They were come again to wait*, redierant ad ministerium. — *Let others come and wait*, alii veniant ad officium. — *To wait upon or accompany*, comitor, deduco, latus alicujus claudere. — *They wait on us to the court*, ab illis ad forum deducimur. — *Who waited upon Cæsar out of town*, qui ex urbe amicitiæ causâ Cæsarem secuti, *Cæs.* — *Waited upon*, comitatus, deductus. — *To wait upon or visit one*, aliquem visere, invisere, visitare; venire aliquem salutatum.

Wait, *s.* — *To lay wait for*, *lie in wait*, insidior, insidias struere, tendere, parare. — *They lay wait for me alone*, unum me petunt. — *Lain in wait for*, ex insidiis petitus. — *A lier in wait*, insidiator, insidiatrix. — *By lying in wait*, insidiose; ex insidiis; clanculum. — *A lying in wait*, insidiæ, *pl.*

Waiter, famulus, minister.

Waiting *for*, exspectatio.

Waiting-man, famulus; pedisequus; assectator. — *A waiting-woman*, famula, pedisequa, ancilla.

WAKE, *act.* expergefacio, excito, suscito, exsuscito; somnum alicui rumpere. — *To wake*, *neut.* expergiscor. (But see *Awake*.) — *To be wakened*, expergefio. — *Wakened*, experrectus, expergefactus, excitatus.

Wakes (*country feasts*), paganalia, *pl.* feriæ rusticæ. — *A wake kept all night*, pervigilium.

Wakeful, vigil, insomnis, vigilans, vigilax.

Wakefully, vigilanter.

Wakefulness, vigilantia.

WAKEROBIN, arum.

WALK *or take a walk*, ambulo, deambulo, spatior; eo. — *To walk with measured or stately steps*, incedo. — *He walked about the room by himself, deliberating what to do*, solus multa secum animo volutans inambulavit, *Liv.* — *To walk two or three turns*, duo *or* tria spatia ambulando conficere. — *To walk about*, circumambulo, obambulo. — *To walk about the streets*, incedere per vias urbis. — *To walk back*, redambulo. — *To walk far abroad*, exspatior. — *To walk in a place*, inambulo. — *To walk forth*, prodeambulo. — *To walk through*, perambulo. — *To walk up to*, adambulo. — *To walk cheek by jole*, tegere alicujus latus; æquâ fronte ambulare. — *To walk up and down*, deambulo, sursum deorsum ambulare. — *To go to walk*, ambulatum ire *or* prodire. — *To walk in order to get an appetite*, famem ambulando opsonari.

Walk, *s.* ambulatio, spatium, (*as an act, also as the place where one walks*); ambulacrum (*a place arranged for walking*). — *A walk set with trees on both sides at equal distances*, via utrinque arboribus pari digestis intervallo septa. —— ‖ See the verb.

Walker (*gadder*) *abroad*, ambulator, ambulatrix. — *A night-walker*, noctivagus.

Walking, ambulatio, deambulatio. — *A walking-place*, ambulacrum, ambulatio. — *A little walking-place*, ambulatiuncula. — *A walking about or up and down*, obambulatio. — *A walking-staff*, baculum, scipio. — *Of walking*, ambulatorius, ambulatilis.

WALL (*of a city*), murus; mœnia, *pl.*: — *of a house*, paries. — *The ruins of old walls*, parietinæ. — *A wall for a garden*, &c., maceria. — *A partition wall*, paries intergerinus: septum transversum. — *A brick wall*, murus *or* paries lateritius. — *A mud wall*, murus *or* paries luteus; agger coctus. — *A wall made with laths*, paries cratitius. — *Of or belonging to a wall*, muralis.

To **Wall**, urbem mœnibus cingere *or* urbem cingere; aliquid muro *or* maceriâ cingere *or* circumdare; munio. — *Walled about*, circummunitus; muro munitus *or* cinctus. — *High-walled*, altis mœnibus cinctus.

Wall-eyed, glaucomate laborans.

WALLET, mantica, pera; sacciperium.

WALLOP (*boil*), bullio, ebullio.

WALLOW, *act.* voluto: *neut.* volutor. — *To wallow in pleasures*, voluptatibus se addicere. — *Wallowing*, volutans, volutabundus.

Wallowing, volutatio, volutatus. — *A wallowing-place*, volutabrum.

Wallowingly, volutatim.

WALNUT, WALNUT-TREE, juglans.

WAMBLE (*as a pot*), bullio, ebullio. — *My stomach wambles*, stomacho laboro, stomachus latrat.

WAN, pallidus, pallens, luridus. — *Somewhat wan*, pallidior, pallidulus, subpallidus. — *To be wan*, palleo, expalleo. — *To grow wan*, pallesco. — *Grown wan*, pallidus factus. — *A looking wan*, pallor.

Wanness, pallor.

WAND, virga. — *A holly wand*, virga aquifolia.

WANDER, erro, vagor: palor. — *To wander about*, oberro; pervagor. — *abroad*, evagor. — *from*, aberro. — *over*, pererro; pervagor. — *under*, suberro. — *Wandering*, errabundus, erraticus, vagus, pervagus, palans. — *Wandering on the hills*, montivagus (*poet.*). — *Wandering much abroad*, multivagus. — *Wandering on or tossed by waves*, fluctivagus (*poet.*). — *Wandering all alone*, solivagus. — *Wandering about*, errans, vagans, vagus; circumforaneus.

Wanderer, errans, erro.

Wandering, erratio, vagatio; error. — *through*, peragratio.

WANE *of the moon*, lunæ decrementum, luna decrescens.

WANT, *v. a.* (*be in want of*), careo, egeo, indigeo; vaco: — *v. n.* desum; absum; deficio. — *Can he want any thing?* an potest is re ullâ carere? — *He wanted nothing while he lived*, vixit, dum vixit, bene. — *If you do not want a contented mind*, animus si te non deficit æquus. — *There wants not much, but*, &c., haud multum abest, quin, *etc.* — *Not that he wanted wit*, non quod ei deesset ingenium. — *You will never want*, nunquam Hecate fles. — *Wanting*, deficiens, quod deest; quod cessat, *Plin.* — *Wanting courage*, animo deficiens. — *He was not wanting in industry or vigilance*, non labor aut vigilantia ei deerat. — *The army wanting provisions very much*, summâ difficultate rei frumentariæ affecto exercitu. — *He was much wanting in his duty*, multum officio suo defuit. — *To want explanation*, desiderare explanationem, *Sen.* (Compare *Need*.) —— ¶ *To want or wish*, volo. — *If you want me*, si quid me voles, *Terent.* — *I want to know their mind*, exspecto quid illis placeat.

Want, *s.* (*indigence*), egestas, inopia, indigentia: (*lack*), defectus, defectio; inopia; desiderium. — *There shall be no want of my assistance*, partes meæ non desiderabuntur. — *Want of knowledge*, ignorantia, inscientia, inscitia. — *of parents, children*, &c., orbitas. — *of money*, pecuniæ inopia *or* difficultas. — *of corn or provision*, annonæ *or* rei frumentariæ difficultas. — *For want of knowing this*, hujus ignoratione, *Cic.* — *In want*, egens, egenus. — *To be in very great want*, summis angustiis premi.

WANTON, lascivus, lasciviens, lascivibundus, petulans; procax; delicatus, mollis. — *Wanton dalliance*, lasciva petulantia. — *Somewhat wanton*, lascivulus. — *To cast a wanton eye at one*, aliquem lascivis oculis intueri. — *To grow wanton with prosperity*, rebus secundis nimis efferri. — *To make wanton*, mollio, emollio; indulgentiâ corrumpere. — *To play the wanton*, *To Wanton*, lascivio. — *Playing the wanton*, petulans; lascivibundus.

Wantonly, molliter, effeminate; procaciter.

Wantonness, lascivia, petulantia; libido; luxuries; protervitas; procacitas.

WAPENTAKE, centuria; wapentagium (*low Lat.*).

WAR, bellum; arma; militia (*military service*). — *The war broke out all on a sudden*, bellum subito exarsit. — *He had a mind to bring it to a war*, rem ad arma deduci studebat. — *To try the fortune of war*, belli fortunam periclitari *or* experiri. — *Peace is to be preferred before war*, cedant arma togæ. — *The art of war*, res militaris *or* bellica. — *Civil war*, bellum civile *or* intestinum. — *Open war*, bellum apertum. — *Mortal war*, bellum internecinum. — *A naval war*, bellum navale. — *Belonging to war*, bellicus, militaris. — *A war-horse*, equus militaris (*poet.* equus bellator). — *A man of war or a military man*, miles; homo militaris, vir militaris, (*experienced, tried*). — *A man of war* (*ship*), navis bellica; navis præsidiaria (*convoy*). — *To make war upon one*, bellum alicui facere *or* inferre; cum aliquo bellum gerere. — *To declare war against one*, bellum alicui indicere. — *To threaten one with war, if he does not comply with certain demands*, bellum alicui denuntiare. — *To foment or stir up a war*, bellum movere, commovere, concitare, excitare, inflammare, suscitare, alere, fovere. — *To undertake a war*, bellum capessere. — *To finish or put an end to a war*, bellum conficere, exstinguere, debellare, tollere. — *To carry the war into a place*, in regionem aliquam bellum inferre. — *To learn the art of war*, rem *or* disciplinam militarem discere. — *To serve out one's time in the wars*, stipendia conficere. — *To serve in war*, milito, mereo, mereor. — *To raise forces for war*, milites conscribere, cogere, legere, colligere. — *To wage or carry on war*, bello, belligero, bellum gerere; bellum habere (*be at war*). — *To arrange or manage the war*, bellum agere, bellum administrare. — *To make an offensive war*, bellum ultro inferre, *Liv.* — *To make a defensive war*, bellum illatum defendere, depellere. — *To carry on the war with vigor*, omni studio ad bellum incumbere. — *In war*, (in) bello; belli tempore. — *and peace*, domi bellique, domi belloque, domi militiæque.

To **War**. See above, *to make War*, &c.

Warfare, militia; bellum; res *or* expeditio bellica.

Warlike, bellicosus; militaris.

Warrior. See *man of War*, above. — *A brave warrior*, miles fortis. — *To be a*

distinguished warrior, bellicâ laude florere.

WARBLE, modulor (*act.*); vocem in cantando vibrare; cano. — *Warbled*, modulate cantatus. — *Having warbled*, modulatus. — *Warbling*, canorus; loquax, garrulus.

Warbler, modulator.

Warbling, *s.* modulatio.

WARD (*guard or protect*), *v.* custodio, tueor, observo, defendo, protego. — *To ward (v. n.) against a thing*, ab aliquâ re cavere. — *To ward off a blow*, ictum depellere *or* declinare. — *Warded off*, depulsus, repulsus.

Ward (*guard*), *s.* custodia. —— ¶ *A ward in a city*, regio, vicus. — *He divided the city into wards and streets*, spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit, *Suet.* —— ¶ *A ward or young person under ward*, pupillus, m., pupilla, f. — *Of or belonging to one under ward*, pupillaris. — *To be under ward*, in tutelâ esse. — *The age when a young person is under ward*, anni pupillares. —— ¶ *The ward of a lock*, seræ ferramenta clathrata.

Wardship, tutela: ætas pupillaris. — *Belonging to a wardship*, tutelaris.

Warden, custos: (*of a ward*), parti urbis præpositus. — *of the ports*, portuum custos. — *of a prison*, custos carceri impositus. — *A church-warden, say* rerum parœcialium curator; sacrorum custos. —— ¶ *A warden-pear*, pyrum volemum.

Warder, vigil; custos.

Wardrobe (*the place*), vestiarium: (*the clothes*), vestis, vestimenta. — *The master of the king's wardrobe*, vestiarii regii præpositus. — *A wardrobe, as a piece of furniture*, armarium.

Wardmote, regionis urbanæ conventus.

WARE, merx; mercimonium: (*wares*), merces. — *Good ware makes quick markets*, proba merx facile emptorem reperit. — *Small wares*, merces minutæ. — *A dealer in small wares*, mercium minutarum venditor. — *China-ware*, vasa fictilia Sinensia. — *Earthen*, vasa fictilia. — *Cutlers'*, instrumenta cultraria. — *Turners'*, vasa tornata. — *Iron ware*, ferramenta. — *One that sells wares*, tabernarius.

Warehouse, horreum; receptaculum mercium.

WARILY, &c. See under *Wary*.

WARM (*tepid*), calidus: (*ardent*), ardens, acer, vehemens; iracundus: (*intimate*), intimus. — *Lukewarm*, tepidus.

To Warm (*make warm*), calefacio; tepefacio. — *To warm often*, calefacto. — *To be made warm*, calefio; tepefio. — *To be warm*, caleo; tepeo. — *To grow warm*, calesco, concalesco, incalesco. — *To keep warm or cherish*, focillo, foveo. — *It is warm (weather)*, calet aër.

Warming, calefactio (*late*), *or by a verb.*

Warmly (*tepidly*), calide, tepide: (*ardently*), ardenter, acriter, vehementer; iracunde.

Warmness, Warmth, calor; tepor; fervor, ardor, animi *or* mentis; indignatio. — *I cannot mention those things without some warmth*, horum meminisse non possum sine indignatione quâdam.

WARN, moneo, admoneo, commoneo; hortor; edico. — *Henceforth I warn them to be quiet*, dehinc ut quiescant moneo. — *He warns them to be wary*, eos hortatur ut caveant. — *To warn privately*, submoneo. — *To warn beforehand*, præmoneo. — *To warn to appear*, cito, arcesso. — *Say not but that you were warned*, ne dicas tibi non prædictum. — *To be warned*, commonefio.

Warner, monitor, admonitor.

Warning, monitio, admonitio, monitus, admonitus, monitum, admonitum; documentum. — *Am not I a sufficient warning to you?* non tibi ego exempli satis sum? — *To give fair warning*, probe aliquem monere. — *I gave you warning of this*, probe te monui. — *To take warning*, monitis auscultare, parere, obtemperare; caveo (*beware*). — *The warning of a clock*, horæ instantis signum.

WARP (*of cloth*), stamen.

To Warp *a woof*, telam ordiri. —— ¶ *To warp or be warped (as wood)*, curvari, incurvari, contrahi. — *To warp or corrupt*, depravo.

Warping (*as wood*), curvatio, incurvatio, contractio.

WARRANT, *v.* securum præstare *or* facere; auctoritate suâ sustentare, defendere, protegere; in se recipere; præsto; testimonio confirmare; testem esse. (See *Authorize.*) — *I will warrant you*, in me recipio. — *I will warrant him well skilled in those things which it is proper for a young gentleman to know*, quæ liberum scire æquum est adolescentem, sollertem dabo, *Ter.* — *To warrant (in law)*, fidejubeo. — *Warranted*, ratus, firmatus, justâ auctoritate munitus. —— ¶ *I warrant you (in an ironical or expletive sense)*, credo, scilicet. — *I warrant you I must get somebody to intercede for me*, ad prætorem adeam, credo. — *The people are much concerned about that, I warrant you*, id populus curat, scilicet.

Warrant, *s.* præceptum, mandatum, jussum; cautio. — *A justice's warrant*, pacis curatoris mandatum. — *To serve a warrant*, aliquem comprehendere; manum alicui *or* in aliquem injicere; aliquem in jus trahere *or* rapere.

Warrantable, legitimus, quod justâ auctoritate defendi potest.

Warrantably, ita ut defendi possit.

Warranter, auctor, confirmator, fidejussor, cautor.

Warranting, Warranty, auctoritas; astipulatio; cautio.

WARREN, vivarium. — *A warren of hares*, leporarium, lagotrophium.

Warrener, Warren-keeper, vivarii custos.

WART, verruca. — *A little wart*, verrucula. — *Full of warts*, verrucosus. — *Wart-wort (herb)*, verrucaria.

WARY (*cautious*), cautus, circumspectus, providus, prudens, catus, diligens: (*thrifty*), parcus, frugalis. — *To be wary*, caveo, provideo.

Warily, caute, circumspecte, provide, prudenter, considerate, consulte, curiose, custodite.

Wariness, cautio, circumspectio, providentia, prudentia; consideratio, considerantia.

WASH, lavo, luo. — *To wash a blackmoor white*, Æthiopem *or* laterem lavare. — *To wash or flow near to*, alluo. — *To wash all about*, circumluo. — *away or off*, abluo; eluo. — *between*, interluo. — *all over*, proluo, colluo, diluo, perluo. — *To wash or gargle the mouth and throat*, gargarizo. — *To be washed*, lavor. — *Not washed*, illotus, immundus.

Wash, *s.* compositio ad aliquid lavandum. — *Wash or hog's wash*, sorbitio suilla, culinæ purgamenta; colluvies. — *A wash or marsh*, æstuarium; palus, stagnum. — *They laid the children in the nearest wash made by the Tiber*, in proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv.*

Washer, lotor.

Washing, lotio, lavatio, lotura. — *away*, ablutio. — *A washing or gargling of the mouth or throat*, gargarizatio. — *A washing-place or wash-house*, ædificium linteis lavandis. — *A wash-ball*, saponis pila. — *A wash-bowl*, aqualis. See *Basin.*

Washy, humidus; infirmus.

WASP, vespa.

Waspish, morosus, difficilis, perversus, pervicax.

Waspishly, morose, perverse, pervicaciter.

Waspishness, morositas, perversitas; pervicacia.

WASSAIL (*drunken bout*), compotatio, comissatio: (*liquor made of ale, apples, sugar*, &c.), cerevisia pomorum succo et saccharo condita.

Wassailer, bibax, ebriosus.

WASTE, *v.* (*ravage*), see *lay Waste*, below: (*spend*), consumo, conficio, absumo, insumo, impendo; erogo. — *To waste riotously*, prodigo, nepotor, effundo, profundo; decoquo, disperdo, comedo; dissipo. — *He wasted his estate in a luxurious manner*, rem is prodegit familiarem. — *He wastes all in revellings*, sua comissando decoquit. — *Wasted or reduced (of property)*, attritus. — *To waste or consume*, contabefacio. — *To waste (consume or pine away)*, tabesco; marcesco; decresco. — *He wastes away with grief*, mærore maceratur, dolore conficitur. — *His strength wastes*, vires ejus decrescunt. — *Wasted away*, emaciatus, tabidus; morbo *or* macie confectus. — *Not to be wasted or exhausted*, inexhaustus.

Waste, *adj.* (*desert, untilled*), vastus, desertus, incultus: (*useless*), inutilis. — *A waste place*, solitudo; ager incultus. — *That the covetousness of private persons should make encroachments on common or waste ground*, ut in vacuo vagaretur cupiditas privatorum, *Liv.* — *Waste or loose papers*, adversaria; schedæ rejectaneæ. — *To lay waste*, vasto, devasto, pervasto, populor, depopulor, perpopulor; diruo; diripio; spolio, despolio. — *with fire and sword*, igni ferroque vastare, ferro flammisque pervastare.

Waste, *s.* (*ravage or spoil*), spoliatio, vastatio: (*loss*), damnum, detrimentum, dispendium; jactura. — *You add waste to wickedness*, flagitio additis damnum.

Wasteful, profusus, effusus, prodigus, sumptuosus.

Wastefully, profuse, effuse, prodige, sumptuose.

Wastefulness, profusio, effusio; prodigentia.

Waster (*spoiler*), vastator, spoliator, populator, depopulator; consumptor: (*riotous spender*), prodigus; nepos, decoctor.

Wasting *or pining away*, tabes. — *A prodigal wasting*, profusio, effusio, prodigentia. — *A wasting or ravaging*, vastatio.

WATCH, *s.* (*being awake*), vigiliæ, vigilatio: (*keeping watch or guard*), custodia; excubiæ, vigiliæ: (*the men who watch*), custodia, custodes; excubiæ, excubitores; vigiliæ, vigiles; vigiles nocturni, homines qui urbem nocte circumeunt: (*a part of the night*), vigilia. — *To be on watch, keep watch*, excubo, excubias *or* vigilias agere. —— ¶ *A watch (pocket time-piece)*, horologium portabile. — *A watch-maker*, artifex horologiorum. — *A watch-key*, clavicula horologii. — *To put a watch out of order*, horologii motum turbare *or* interturbare. — *To set a watch or clock*, horologii virgulam recte locare.

To Watch (*guard*), custodio: (*observe*), servo, asservo, observo; contemplor, considero; custodio: (*watch for*), servo, observo, aucupor. — *Watch what he does*, observes illum quid agat. — *He watches me narrowly*, me intentius servat. — *To watch for or seek*, aucupor. — *To watch for an opportunity*, occasionem *or* tempus captare *or* quærere. — *To watch all night*, pervigilo, noctem insomnem ducere. — *They watched all night under arms*, in armis pervigilabant. — *To watch and ward or keep watch and ward*, excubo, excubias agere; vigilias agere; in statione esse. — *carelessly*, vigilias obire negligenter; — *diligently*, diligenter. — *Watching or being on the watch*, in excubiis stans. — *To watch with a sick man*, per totam noctem lecto ægroti assidere.

Watcher (*observer*), observator: (*one who keeps watch*), vigil, custos.

Watchful, vigil, vigilans, vigilax. — *Very watchful*, pervigil, pervigilans.

Watchfully, vigilanter.

Watchfulness, vigilantia; cura; cautio, circumspectio.

Watching (*observing*), observatio. — *A watching all night*, pervigilatio, pervigilium. — *A watching and warding*, excubatio.

Watch-candle, lucerna lucubratoria. — *A watch-house*, vigiliarium; excubitorium; carcer. — *A watchman*, excubitor; vigil nocturnus. — *A watch-tower*, specula. — *A watch-word*, tessera, signum. — *To give the watch-word*, signum transmittere.

WATER, aqua; latex, lympha, unda, *are poet.*: — amnis, fluvius, flumen, (*river*); rivus (*brook*); mare (*sea*). — *A little water*, aquula. — *A fall of water*, aquæ ex edito desilientes. — *Holy water*, aqua benedicta, lustralis, piacularis. — *Cistern water*, aqua cisternina. — *Cordial-waters*, aquæ cordi auxilia conferentes. — *Medicinal waters*, aquæ medicatæ, medicinales *or* auxilia morborum confe-

rentes. — *To drink medicinal waters*, aquas medicatas potare. — *Claudius fell sick, and was carried to Sinuessa for the benefit of the air, and the drinking of the waters*, Claudius valetudine adversâ corripitur, refovendisque viribus mollitie cœli et salubritate aquarum, Sinuessam pergit, *Tac.* — *Living in water*, aquatilis. — *Of water*, aquaticus, aquatilis. — *Rain-water*, aqua pluvia, pluvialis, cœlestis. — *River-water*, aqua fluviatilis *or* fluminea. — *Running water*, aqua viva, fontana, fluens, profluens. — *Salt-water*, aqua salsa. — *Sea-water*, aqua marina. — *Snow-water*, aqua nivalis. — *Spring-water*, aqua fontana *or* fontanalis; aqua viva. — *Mineral*, aqua per venas metalli fluens. — *Well-water*, aqua fontana, puteana, putealis. — *The springing of water*, scatebra, scaturigo. — *A standing water*, aqua stagnans; stagnum. — *To be brought by water*, nave vehi. — *High water*, plenus maris æstus. — *Neither were those towns accessible on foot at the time of high water, which always happened twice after a space of twelve hours*, neque pedibus aditum haberent, quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum 12 spatio, *Cæs.* — *Low water*, maris recessus *or* refluxus; aqua reflua. — *It is low water*, fluxus maris recessit, flumen decrevit. — *To take or let in water*, perfluo, rimis fatiscere. — *To raise water*, aquam in altum locum profundere. — *To make water*, meio, urinam reddere. — *To go to make water*, mictum ire. — *To drive cattle to water*, pecora aquatum agere. — *A taking in of fresh water*, aquatio. — *A water-bank*, ripa. — *A water-bearer*, aquarius. — *A water-beetle*, scarabæus aquaticus. — *Water-borne*, aquâ vectus. — *A water-man*, remex. — *The waterman's trade*, navicularia ars. — *A water-work*, artificiosus fons dissilientis aquæ.

To Water, rigo, irrigo; humecto; aquâ conspergere. — *He ordered the road to be swept by the commonalty of the neighboring cities, and watered to lay the dust*, a propinquarum urbium plebe verri sibi vias, et conspergi propter pulverem exegit, *Suet.* — *To water hemp*, cannabim aquâ macerare. — *To water or go to take in fresh water*, aquatum ire. — *To water or provide water*, aquor. — *To make one's mouth water*, salivam alicui movere. — *Watered* (*moistened with water*), riguus, irrigatus, irriguus, humectatus.

Waterer, qui irrigat; qui aquâ conspergit.

Watering (*a moistening with water*), rigatio, irrigatio: (*a steeping in water*), in aquâ maceratio.

Waterish, Watery, aquosus, humidus.

Waterishness, Wateriness, aquæ *or* humoris abundantia. — *of blood*, sanguinis serum.

WATTLES *of a cock*, palea galli. —— ¶ *A wattle or hurdle*, crates.

To Wattle *or cover with hurdles*, cratio. — *To wattle or make wattles*, vimina contexere. — *Wattled*, cratitius. — *walls*, cratitii parietes.

WAVE, *s.* unda; fluctus; aquæ mons (*poet.*). — *A great wave*, fluctus decumanus. — *Full of waves or rising up in waves*, undosus, fluctuosus. — *Like waves or after the manner of waves*, undatim.

To Wave *or play up and down*, fluctuo, vacillo: (*brandish, toss up and down*), vibro; ventilo; agito, jacto. — *To wave one's hat*, causiam agitare. — *To wave an offering*, aliquid Deo oblatum agitare. — *Wave-offerings*, dona agitationis.

Waved, Wavy, undatus, undulatus; undans; undosus, fluctuosus.

Waving (*tossing up and down*), agitatio, jactatio.

WAVE *or omit an argument*, argumentum omittere *or* prætermittere; ab argumento desistere. — *Let us wave all jesting*, jocos omittamus. — *To wave a thing till another time*, aliquid in aliud tempus rejicere.

Waving (*omitting*), omissio, prætermissio.

WAVER (*move to and fro, play, totter, &c.*), nuto, fluctuo; vacillo; labo; tremo; quatior, quassor: (*fig.*), labo, nuto; vacillo; fluctuo. — *The allies waver*, socii labant. — *The line wavers*, acies nutat. — *Hope wavers*, spes labat. — *Justice wavers*, justitia vacillat. — *A wavering opinion*, sententia fluctuans. — *Wavering* (*moving to and fro*), tremulus, vacillans. — *Wavering in mind*, animi ambiguus, dubius, incertus, dubitans, fluctuans, hæsitans, titubans, inconstans, flexibilis. — *As wavering as the wind*, versutior quam rota figularis.

Wavering (*a moving to and fro*), tremor, nutatio, vacillatio: (*a doubting*), dubitatio, fluctuatio, hæsitatio.

Waveringly (*doubtfully*), ambigue, dubie, incerte, titubanter, inconstanter.

WAWL, ululo; ejulo, ploro, lamentor.

WAWMISH, nauseans, nauseabundus.

WAX, *s.* cera. — *A little wax*, cerula. — *Ear-wax*, aurium sordes. — *Red wax*, cera rubra. — *Sealing-wax*, cera sigillaris. — *White wax*, cera candida. — *Yellow*, cera flava *or* fulva. — *Of wax*, cereus. — *Covered with wax*, ceratus, inceratus. — *Of a wax-color*, cerinus. — *To make or mould wax*, ceram facere, conficere; ceram fingere, confingere. — *A wax-light*, cereus. — *Wax-work*, figuræ cereæ *or* e cerâ fictæ. — *To make a thing in wax-work*, aliquid e cerâ fingere.

To Wax (*do over with wax*), cero, incero.

Waxen, cereus.

WAX (*grow*), cresco: (*become*), fio; *or an inceptive verb.* — *To wax fat*, pinguesco. — *To wax old*, senesco.

Waxing (*increasing*), incrementum, auctus.

WAY, via (*road*, also *the going*; and fig. *way, path*); iter (*march, journey*, also *the way to a place*); aditus (*way of approach*); cursus (*course, direction*); meatus (*passage, channel*); pars (*quarter, direction*; *for which adverbs are also used*); ratio (*way, method*); modus (*manner*); mos, consuetudo, (*wont, custom*); intervallum (*distance*); spatium (*space*). — *A beaten way*, via trita. — *A broad way*, via lata; platea. — *A by-way*, deverticulum; via devia. — *A foot-way*, semita. — *A horse-way*, actus. — *A high or public way*, via regia, prætoria, publica, frequens, celebris. — *A rough way*, via salebrosa, confragosa, aspera, interrupta, impedita, ardua. — *A cross way*, via transversa; trames. — *A direct way*, via recta. — *A good way*, via æqua, plana, aperta. — *A bad way*, via interrupta. — *A jolting way*, via jactans, *Liv.* — *A ready way*, via expedita. — *A nearer way*, via brevior *or* compendiaria; viæ compendium. — *To go the nearest way to the city*, ad urbem proximis itineribus pergere. — *By the way or in the journey*, in viâ, inter viam; in itinere (*on the march*). — *By the way or by the by*, obiter; casu; in transitu *or* transcursu: — præter rem *or* propositum. — *In the way*, obviam, obvius. — *If it come in my way*, siquid usus venerit. — *To be in or on the way*, in itinere esse. — *He is on his way*, iter instituit. — *To come or be in one's way* (*be a hinderance*), alicui obstare *or* impedimento esse. — *Out of the way*, avius, devius. — *Be not far out of the way*, ne abeas longius. — *That we might not be out of the way*, ne quæstioni essemus. — *He is far out of the way*, longe errat. — *Yet I thought it not out of the way to learn these things*, hæc ego non insuper tamen habui discere. — *To be, go, turn, wander out of the way*, erro, aberro; de viâ rectâ decedere *or* deflectere. — *I think it is not out of the way*, non ab re *or* non alienum puto. — *To go one's way*, abeo, discedo. — *Let this woman go her way hence*, hæc hinc facessat. — *To give way* (*make way for one*), de viâ decedere alicui, dare alicui viam: (*yield to*), alicui cedere. — *We must give way to the times*, cedendum est temporibus. — *Give way*, de viâ decedite. — *We must give way to fortune*, dandus est locus fortunæ. — *I gave way that he should have his mind*, sivi animum ut expleret suum. — *To hold on his way*, viam *or* cursum tenere (*prop.* and *fig.*). — *Keep on your way*, perge ut cœpisti. — *To make one's way through a crowd*, dimovere turbam. — *To show the way to a person*, viam alicui monstrare, præmonstrare. — *He courteously shows the way to one that is out of the beaten track*, homini erranti comiter monstrat viam. — *To set in the way*, in viam ducere *or* producere. — *A setting in the way*, in viam deductio. — *To bring one on his way*, aliquem deducere *or* comitari. — *Leading the way*, prævius. — *I will lead the way*, ego prævius ibo. — *Lying in the middle way*, intermedius. — *A little way off*, propinquus, vicinus; non longe, prope, in propinquo; exiguo intervallo; haud procul. — *They are but a little way off from the top*, non longe absunt a summo. — *It is but a little way off*, haud procul abest. — *A great way off* (*distant*), longinquus, remotus; longe (*adv.*); procul. — *We see a great way off*, longe *or* longo interjecto intervallo videmus. — *A long way about*, dispendium, circuitus. — *I am sent a long way about*, magno circuitu mittor. — *Which way or what way*, qua: (*whither*), quo. — *I know not which way to turn me*, quo me vertam, nescio. — *This way* (*by this road*), hac. — *This is a great deal the nearer way*, hac multo propius ibis. — *That way* (*by that road*), illac: (*thitherward*), illorsum, istorsum. — *I am moved that way*, in eam partem moveor. — *Go that way a little*, secede hinc istorsum paullisper. — *Every way*, in omnes partes; quoquoversus: — prorsus, totus. — *Which way soever*, quacunque; quoquo, quoquoversum *or* quoquoversus. — *Another way* (*to another place*), alio. — *He goes another way*, mutat iter. — *I will use all ways*, omnes vias persequar. — *There were but two ways only*, erant omnino itinera duo. — *He came straightway to me*, rectâ ad me venit. — *Which is the way to your house?* qua itur ad ædes tuas? — *See that you look not off any way*, cave oculos quoquam moveas. — *There are more ways to the wood than one*, hac non successit, aliâ aggrediamur viâ. — *There is but one way in the world to avoid these faults and disadvantages*, omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio. — *After the common way of fathers*, viâ pervolgatâ patrum, *Ter.* — *Which is the best way to the town?* quæ via melius ducit ad oppidum? — *They go one one way and the other another*, diversi discedunt, *C. Nep.* — *Many ways or after many ways*, multifariam, multifarie, multimodis. — *Two manner of ways*, bifariam, dupliciter. — *Three*, trifariam, tripliciter. — *All manner of ways*, omnino; ex omni parte. — *Both ways*, in utramque partem. — *By way of recreation*, animi relaxandi causâ. — *One's way of life* (*as to fare, &c.*), vita; victus, cultus: (*as to the habits and morals*), vitæ ratio, vitæ *or* vivendi via, vitæ consuetudo, vita. — *I am surprised at your way of living*, vestram mirari nequeo satis rationem. — *I went my own way*, meo instituto usus sum. — *Every man has a way peculiar to himself*, suus cuique mos est. — *He thought it was the best way*, commodissimum esse statuit.

Wayfaring-man, Wayfarer, viator. — *Of a wayfaring-man*, viatorius.

To Way-lay *a person*, insidior; insidiis ad viam positis aliquem excipere; insidias alicui struere *or* parare.

Waylayer, insidiator.

Wayless, sine vestigiis; avius.

Wayward, difficilis, morosus, protervus, perversus.

Waywardly, morose, proterve, perverse.

Waywardness, morositas, protervitas, perversitas.

WE, nos. — *We ourselves*, ipsi nos, ipsi nosmet, nosmet ipsi.

WEAK, debilis, infirmus, imbecillus, invalidus, languidus, impotens, enervis; confectus; hebes. — *Very*, perimbecillus, perinfirmus. — *Somewhat*, subdebilis, *Suet.*; subdebilitatus, *Cic.* — *The weakest goes to the wall*, piscium vita. — *Weak in judgment*, fatuus; futilis, parum sagax. — *Having a weak stomach*, stomachicus, cardiacus. — *A weak argument*, argumentum leve, infirmum. — *stomach*, stomachus imbecillus. — *head*, ingenium imbecillum. — *To be weak*, langueo, elangueo. — *A weak side*, vitium.

To Weaken (*make weak*), debilito, infirmo, attenuo; frango; comminuo; accido; delumbo; affligo; vires convellere; infirmum facere.

Weakening, debilitatio, infirmatio.

Wealling, debilis.

Weakly, *adj.* debilis, infirmus. See *Weak.*

Weakly, *adv.* infirme, imbecilliter, languide, impotenter; jejune.

Weakness, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas; impotentia; defectio. — *of constitution or bodily health*, valetudinis infirmitas, corporis languor. — *of age*, ætatis imbecillitas, senectus vieta, ætas effeta. — *of all courage*, animus metu abjectus. — *mind*, mentis *or* consilii debilitas *or* infirmitas. — *A weakness or small fault*, vitium.

WEAL (*on the body*), vibex.

WEAL. See *Welfare, Wealth, Commonwealth.*

WEALTH, divitiæ; res, facultates, opes; copia; gaza. — *Contentment is the greatest wealth*, divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere parce æquo animo. — *A commonwealth.* (See the word.) — *The commonwealth or public state of a nation*, res publicæ, publicarum rerum status. — *A good commonwealthsman or a person studious of the public welfare*, rerum publicarum *or* communis salutis studiosus: (*a lover of popular government*), popularis imperii amator, democraticus: (*a factious person*), factiosus; seditiosus, novarum rerum studiosus.

Wealthy, opulentus, beatus; dives, locuples, dis, copiosus; fortunatus. See *Rich.*

Wealthily, opulenter, laute.

Wealthiness, opulentia; divitiæ; felicitas.

WEAN, a mammâ disjungere, lacte depellere. — *To wean one's self from pleasures*, a voluptatibus abstinere; cupiditates cohibere; animo *or* cupiditatibus imperare. — *from a thing*, consuetudinem aliquam deponere; aliquid dediscere.

Weaning, a lacte depulsio.

Weanling, infans a mammâ nuper depulsus.

WEAPON, telum; ferrum. — *Weapons*, arma, tela. (See *Arms.*) — *Nor was Hannibal ignorant that the enemy fought him with his own weapons*, nec Annibalem refellit suis se artibus peti, *Liv.* — *To provide with weapons*, armo; armis instruere. — *To despoil of weapons*, exarmo, armis spoliare. — *Bearing weapons*, telifer (*poet.*).

Weaponed, armatus, armis instructus.

Weaponless, inermis; armis exutus.

WEAR (*floodgate*), emissarium, catarracta. —— ¶ *A wear for catching fish*, piscium excipulus, nassa piscatoria.

WEAR *away or out*, tero, attero, detero, contero, conficio, consumo, attenuo. — *To wear away or be worn out*, atteri, deteri, decrescere, confici. — *To wear away* (*in flesh*), tabescere, extabescere, macrescere, emaciari. — *To wear out land*, agrum defatigare *or* effetum reddere. — *To wear out one's patience*, alicujus patientiam exhaurire; alicujus patientiâ abuti; molestiis aliquem fatigare. — *To wear or fade out of use*, desuesco, in desuetudinem abire *or* evadere. — *To wear* (*neut.*) *out of mind*, e memoriâ excidere *or* elabi. — *Worn*, tritus, obsoletus. —— ¶ *To wear on or about one's self*, gero, gesto; aliqua re indutum esse, amictum esse; aliqua re ornatum esse; aliqua re succinctum esse. — *This is all they wear now-a-days*, ejusmodi vestibus induti hodie prope omnes conspiciuntur; hoc modo vestiti plerique omnes nunc dierum incedunt. — *These clothes are good enough for my wear*, hæc vestimenta meæ conditioni satis apta sunt. —— ¶ *He wore like iron*, corneolus fuit.

Wearing *away*, **Wear**, attritus. — *A wearing out of use*, desuetudo. — *The money allowed for the wear and tear of a navy*, pecunia ad naves reficiendas collata.

Wearer, tritor: (*one who wears about him*), qui gestat, *etc.* — *The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches him*, si hic esses, scires quæ me vellicant.

WEARY, fessus, fatigatus, lassus. — *Somewhat weary*, lassulus (*poet.*). — *Weary of*, pertæsus. — *I will go and work myself weary*, opus faciam, ut defatiger usque. — *Weary with one's journey*, fessus de viâ, *Cic.* — *To become weary*, defetiscor, defatigor; lassesco; languesco. — *We are all weary of our lives*, tædet nos omnes vitæ. — *Being weary of his inactivity*, ignaviam suam pertæsus. — *We are now very weary*, admodum sumus defatigati. — *Be not weary of well-doing*, noli bene agendo defatigari. — *He can never be weary of reading*, satiari legendo non potest.

To **Weary**, lasso, delasso, fatigo, defatigo. — *To weary with words*, tædio enecare, verbis aures obtundere. — *To weary out with toil*, laboribus frangere *or* conficere. — *Wearied*, fatigatus, delassatus, defatigatus. (See *Weary.*) — *Not wearied*, indefessus. — *That cannot be wearied*, indefatigabilis, infatigabilis. — *His spirits are never wearied*, nulla ejus animum defatigatio retardat.

Weariness, lassitudo; fatigatio; defatigatio; languor; satias, satietas; tædium; fastidium.

Wearisome, molestus, gravis, laboriosus.

Wearisomely, moleste, graviter.

Wearisomeness (*loathsomeness*), molestia, gravitas; tædium.

Wearying, fatigatio, defatigatio.

WEASAND, aspera arteria; gurgulio.

WEASEL, mustela.

WEATHER, tempestas; cœlum, cœli status; aër. — *It was very cold weather*, tempestas erat perfrigida, cœlum erat prægelidum, præfrigidum. — *Changeable weather*, cœlum varians. — *Clear, fair, fine*, tempestas bona, serena; cœlum sudum, serenum. — *In or by fair weather*, sereno, sudo. — *It becomes fair*, disserenascit. — *Bad or foul weather*, cœli asperitas, intemperies, perturbatio; immite et turbidum cœlum. — *Dark, gloomy weather*, tempus nubilum, dubium cœlum. — *Open and moist*, tempestas humida et calida. — *Raw*, tempestas frigida et nubila. — *Drizzling*, cœlum pluviale. — *Lowering*, cœlum nubilum. — *Fine growing*, tempestas ad fruges producendas idonea. — *Dry weather*, siccitas; (*continued*), siccitates. — *Seasonableness of weather*, cœli status anni tempori accommodatus. — *Unseasonableness of weather*, cœli intempestivitas. — *Weather-beaten*, tempestatibus fatigatus *or* delassatus. — *at sea*, ventis quassatus. — *A fleet sore weather-beaten*, classis tempestate *or* procellâ acta, jactata, vexata. — *A weather-cock*, ventorum index. — *A weather-glass, weather-gage, weather-wiser*, barometrum; thermometrum. — *A weather-spy*, meteorologus. — *Weather-wise*, mutationum cœli peritus.

To **Weather** *a storm* (*to ride out a tempest at sea*), eluctari; periculo evadere: (*support or bear out any severe trial*), pericula magno animo sustinere; periculis defungi *or* perfungi. — *Therefore, having weathered so many storms, he died old*, functus itaque tot periculis, senex decessit, *Just.* — *Weathered* (*borne*), latus, sustentus. — *To weather a cape*, promontorium superare.

WEAVE, texo; detexo; telam ordiri. — *together*, contexo. — *throughout or to the end*, pertexo. — *unto or with*, attexo. — *Woven*, textus, textilis. — *Any woven stuff*, textum.

Weaving, textura, textus. — *together*, contextura, contextus.

Weaver, textor, m. textrix, f. — *A linen-weaver*, textor linarius. — *A silk-weaver*, textor sericarius. — *The weaver's trade*, ars texendi; textrinum; textrina. — *A weaver's shop*, textrina, textrinum. — *A weaver's beam*, jugum textorium. — *shuttle*, radius textorius. — *sley*, pecten textoris. — *A weaver-fish*, araneus piscis.

WEB (*weft*), tela, textum. — *A cob-web.* (See *Cobweb.*) — *A web in the eye*, oculi suffusio.

Webbed, **Webfooted**, palmipes.

WED, matrimonium contrahere; uxorem ducere (*of a man*); nubo (*of a woman*). — *Wedded*, matrimonio conjunctus. — *To be wedded*, matrimonio conjungi. — *Wedded to his own will*, obstinatus, perversus, refractarius; propositi tenax.

Wedding, nuptiæ. — *Of a wedding*, nuptialis. — *A wedding-day*, dies nuptialis. — *A wedding-dinner or supper*, convivium nuptiale, cœna nuptialis. — *A wedding-garment or suit*, vestis nuptialis. — *A wedding-ring*, annulus pronubus *or* sponsalis. — *A wedding-song*, carmen nuptiale; epithalamium.

Wedlock, matrimonium, conjugium, connubium.

WEDGE, cuneus. — *A little wedge*, cuneolus. — *A wedge of metal*, metalli lingula *or* massa. — *To make in the form of a wedge*, cuneo. — *To cleave with a wedge*, cuneo findere. — *Cleft with a wedge*, discuneatus, *Plin.* — *Made like a wedge*, cuneatus. — *In form of a wedge*, cuneatim.

To **Wedge** (*thrust*) *in*, vi adigere.

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii, feria quarta.

WEED (*useless herb*), herba ignobilis, inutilis, mala, frugibus inimicissima. — *Sorry weeds grow apace*, cito crescunt ignobiles herbæ. — *Sea-weed*, alga. —— ¶ *A weed or weeds* (*dress or garment*), habitus, vestis. — *Weeds or mourning apparel*, vestis lugubris, atra, pulla. — *A friar's weed*, habitus monachi.

To **Weed** (*clear of weeds*), runco, erunco; sarrio (*with a hook*); a malis herbis agrum liberare; inutiles herbas evellere; malas herbas effodere. — *Weeding again*, resarriens.

Weeded, **Weedless**, a noxiis herbis liberatus.

Weeder, sarritor, runcator.

Weeding, runcatio; sarritio, sarritura, sarculatio. — *A weeding-hook*, sarculum, marra.

Weedy, herbis inutilibus obsitus; algosus (*sea-weedy*).

WEEK, hebdomas, septem dies. — *Passion-week*, Sabbatum magnum. — *A worker by the week*, mercenarius in hebdomadas singulas conductus. — *A week-day*, dies profestus.

Weekly, *adj.* — e. g. *pay*, merces quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur.

Weekly, *adv.* singulis hebdomadibus; in singulas hebdomadcs (*for every week*).

WEEN (*think, suppose*), autumo, opinor; censeo.

WEEP, lacrimo, lacrimor, lacrimas effundere *or* profundere; fleo; ploro, ejulo. — *He wept for joy*, illi præ lætitiâ lacrimæ prosiliebant. — *To make one weep*, lacrimas alicui elicere, movere, excire. — *You made me weep*, mihi excivisti lacrimas. — *To weep like a woman*, se lamentis muliebriter dedere. — *To weep for*, defleo, lamentor, deploro. — *He wept for the death of his friend*, mortem amici deplorabat. — *To weep greatly*, in lacrimas solvi *or* effundi. — *To weep together*, collacrimo, comploro. — *Weeping*, flens, lacrimans, lacrimabundus. — *He could not forbear weeping*, lacrimas tenere non potuit. — *Weeping much*, lacrimosus.

Weeper, qui plorat; plorator.

Weepingly, lacrimose.

WEEVIL (*insect*), curculio.

WEFT (*stray beast*), bestia erratica.

WEIGH, *act.* pendo, penso, pensito (*especially often*), expendo, pondero, trutinâ examinare: (*consider*), examino, pondero, considero, penso, pensito, æstimo. — *To weigh with the hand*, manu ponderare. — *To weigh to one*, aliquid alicui appendere. — *Let us weigh the thing as it is in itself*, rem ipsam putemus. — *He weighs all his designs alone by himself*, sine arbitris singula animi consulta pensat. — *He considered and weighed every thing exactly*, unamquamque rem existimabat, momentoque suo pendebat. — *He maturely weighed what was done*, ea, quæ fiebant, judicio suo ponderabat. — *But a man of true prudence, and he who weighs actions by the rules of right reason, can by no means approve them*, gravi vero homini, et ea, quæ fiunt, judicio certo ponderanti, probari possunt nullo modo. (See *Cic. Off.* 2, 16.) — *Weighed* (*considered*), consideratus, consultus. — *Well weighed*, perpensus. — *To weigh down or weigh more*, præpondero, prægravo. — *To weigh or sink down*, deprimo; gravo, degravo. —— ¶ *To weigh up* (*with an engine*), tollo, levo. — *He weighed up with cables and ropes a ship that was sunk*, submersam navim remulco multisque contendens funibus abduxit, *Cæs.* — *To weigh anchor*, ancoras tollere. —— ¶ *To weigh, neut.* (pondo) valere, pendo. — *To weigh*

ten pounds, decem libras valere (pondo). — *To weigh little*, parvi ponderis esse. — *How many pounds do you think you weigh without your clothes?* quot pondo te esse censes nudum?

Weigher, qui res, merces, *etc.* pensitat.

Weighing, ponderatio: (*considering*), consideratio, reputatio. — *A weighing down*, oppressio, depressio.

Weight, pondus: (*a weight*), pondus; sacoma; æquipondium (*counterpoise*). — *Even weight or good weight*, justum pondus. — *A great weight*, moles, *Tac.* — *A little weight*, ponduseulum. — *Overweight*, additamentum, auctarium. —— ¶ (*weightiness, influence*), pondus; momentum; auctoritas (*consideration, influence*); vis, gravitas. — *A matter of weight*, res magni momenti *or* ponderis. — *This has much the greatest weight with me*, illud mihi multo maximum est.

Weighty, gravis; ponderosus, onerosus: (*important*), gravis, magni *or* maximi momenti; potens, pollens, (*of men*). — *To grow weighty*, gravesco. — *To be more weighty*, præpondero, prægravo. — *Very weighty*, pergravis, ponderosus. — *To grow more weighty*, ingravesco. — *To make weighty*, aggravo. — *You lay on me a weighty burden*, onus plane Herculeum imponis. — *Too weighty a burden to bear*, onus humeris impar.

Weightily, graviter.

Weightiness, gravitas. See *Weight*.

WELCOME, acceptus; gratus, jucundus, lætus; exspectatus (*looked for*); exoptatus (*wished for*). — *You are welcome home*, gratus est nobis tuus adventus. — *I was made very welcome*, acceptus sum hilare atque ampliter. — *You are welcome home*, gaudeo te venisse salvum, *Ter.*

To Welcome, benigne aliquem excipere, aliquem hilari vultu excipere; alicui de adventu (*or* adventum) gratulari; alicui gratulari, congratulari. — *They went out to meet and welcome him*, obviam gratulatum illi ivere. — *Welcomed*, comiter *or* benigne exceptus. — *Welcoming*, gratulans, gratulabundus.

Welcomeness, *by an adj.*

Welcomer, qui gratulatur.

Welcoming, gratulatio.

WELFARE, salus; incolumitas, bonum, commodum; utilitas. — *The public welfare*, salus publica, res publica.

WELK, contorqueo, corrugo.

WELKIN, cœlum, convexa cœli, æther.

*WELL, *adj. and adv.* bene, recte, probe, belle: sanus, validus, viribus integer. (*well, sound, strong*). — *You fare well yourself*, tibi bene est soli. — *It will go well, I hope*, recte fiet, spero. — *You say well*, probe dicis. — *He gives more than he is well able*, benignior est quam res patitur. — *If he should do otherwise than well*, siquid accidat humanitus. — *They do not well see*, parum prospiciunt. — *We may well wonder at them*, eos mirari convenit. — *As well as heart can wish*, non potest fieri melius. — *The business goes on well*, prospere procedit opus. — *I do not well understand*, non satis intelligo. — *All is well that ends well*, exitus acta probat. — *All is well*, salva res est; res bene se habet. — *Is all well?* sati'n' omnia ex sententiâ? — *You do not look well about you*, indiligens nimium es. — *He thinks nobody can do so well as himself*, nihil, nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat. — *Things go not well with them*, res sunt illis minus secundæ. — *Well begun is half ended*, dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet. — *Very well*, optime, pulcherrime. — *Though he wrote very well*, cum vel optime scripserit. — *I have slept very well*, placide dormivi. — *I do not very well know the way*, non satis teneo viam. — *As you know very well*, quod te non fugit. — *Exceeding well*, inprimis bene. — *Well advised*, consultus. — *Well aimed*, bene ad metam directus. — *Well attending*, attentus. — *Well done!* euge! belle! — *Well endowed*, bene institutus. — *To live well or be well to pass*, satis locupletem esse. — *To live or fare well*, opipare epulari, dapibus opiparis pasci, laute victitare. — *To live well or uprightly*, sancte vitam degere. — *To consult well for the public good*, in commune, publicum *or* medium consulere. — *To take a thing well*, æqui bonique consulere; in bonam partem accipere. — *As well*, tam; æque. — *You might as well*, &c., nihilo plus agas, quam si, *etc.* — *I know as well as you do*, novi æque omnia tecum. — *I will bear it as well as I can*, ut potero feram. — *To be well in health*, valeo, bene se habere; secundâ *or* integrâ valetudine frui. — *Terentia was not very well*, Terentia minus belle habuit. — *I was well in body, but sick in mind*, a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui. — *Unless you be very well*, nisi bene firmus sis. — *To grow well again*, revalesco. — *Well in years*, ætate provectus. — *Well in one's wits*, compos animi, apud se. — *Well to pass*, opulentus, dives, locuples. — *Well!* age! — *Well, I will come*, age, veniam. — *Well, come on*, eja age. — *Well then* (*in transitions*), age, age vero, agesis vero, agesis nunc.

WELL, *subst.* fons; puteus. — *A little well*, fonticulus. — *Of a well*, fontanus; putealis, puteanus. — *The cover of a well*, puteal. — *A well-digger*, putearius. — *The mouth of a well*, fontis crepido *or* margo. — *A well-head or well-spring*, scaturigo. — *To sink or dig a well*, puteum (*not* fontem) fodere, effodere.

To Well, scaturio.

WELLADAY, eheu! heu! hoi!

WELSHMAN, Cambro-Britannus.

WELT *of a garment*, vestis limbus *or* lacinia. — *of a shoe*, calcei lacinia.

To Welt *a thing*, alicujus rei oram limbo prætexere; alicui rei limbum assuere. — *Welted*, prætextus; subsutus.

WELTER, volutari, se volutare. — *in one's own blood*, in suo sanguine volutari.

Weltering, volutatio.

WEM, WEMB (*the paunch*), abdomen, pantex.

WEN, tuber. — *under the throat*, struma, scrofula.

WENCH (*young woman*), puella: (*maid servant*), ancilla. — *A little or young wench*, adolescentula, virguncula, puellula. — *A singing wench*, fidicina, psaltria.

To Wench, scortor, lustra frequentare; impudicos amores sibi conciliare.

Wencher, scortator.

WEND, eo, vado.

WERE. — *We were*, eramus. — *If we were*, si essemus. — *Were it not that*, &c., nisi, ni. — *As it were*, quasi; tanquam; ut ita dicam; quidam.

WEST, occidens, occasus.

Westering, occidentalis.

Western, Westerly, occidentalis; occiduus.

Westward, ad occidentem *or* occasum versus; in occidente.

WET, humidus, madidus, madens; uliginosus (*moist, marshy*); pluviosus (*rainy*). — *Wet with dew*, roscidus. — *Somewhat wet*, subhumidus. — *To begin to be wet*, humesco, madesco. — *To be wet*, madeo, demadeo, commadeo. — *To be thorough wet*, permadeo. — *To be wet with dew*, roresco.

Wet, Wetness, humor.

To Wet, conspergo, aspergo; humecto; madefacio.

Wettish (*somewhat wet*), humidulus, subhumidus.

WETHER (*sheep*), vervex, aries castratus. — *A bell-wether*, vervex dux gregis. — *Wether-mutton*, caro vervecina. — *Of a wether*, vervecinus.

WHALE, balæna, cetus. — *A whale bone*, os cetaceum.

WHARF, locus ubi naves onerantur et exonerantur; crepido.

Wharfage, portorium. — *Free wharfage*, immunitas a portorio.

WHAT, *adj.* quis, qui; qualis (*what sort of*), *etc.* — *What dress is this?* qui ornatus hic est? — *What a madness is it?* quis furor est? — *You shall try what a friend I am*, qualis sim amicus, periculum facies. — *What a man is this?* quid hoc hominis est? — *What great matter was it to spare a dying man?* quantum erat perituro parcere? — *What a great one he is!* ut magnus est! — *But what a thing is this?* hoc vero cujusmodi est? — *To what place?* quo. — *To what place soever*, quocunque. — *In what place*, ubi. — *In what place soever*, ubicunque, quocunque in loco. — *By what place*, qua. — *By whatsoever way*, quacunque. — *By what means soever*, quibuscunque modis. — *At what time*, quando. — *At what time soever*, quandocunque. — *For what cause?* quamobrem? quâ de re? quâ gratiâ? — *What manner of*, cujusmodi; qualis. — *What manner of man*, qualis. — *What countryman*, cujas. — *What* (*in number or order*), quotus; quotusquisque. — *What philosopher can you find that is so mannered?* quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus? —— ¶ *What* (*that which*), quod. — *I will do what I can*, quod potero faciam. — *As to what he spoke of religion*, quatenus de religione dicebat. — *They do contrary to what they promise*, contra faciunt, quàm pollicentur. — *Mind what you are about*, hoc agite, amabo. — *He is now very modest to what he was erewhile*, modestior nunc quidem est, ut dudum fuit. —— ¶ *What, subst.* quid. — *What say you, Gnatho?* quid tu dicis, Gnatho? — *Take heed what you do*, vide quid agas. — *What! not yet neither?* an nondum etiam? —— ¶ *What* (*partly*), quâ. — *What with one, what with another, they find me work enough*, hinc illinc mihi exhibent negotium.

Whatsoever, quicunque; quisquis (quicquid, *neut. subst.*); qualiscunque, qualis qualis. — *Whatsoever it shall be, of whatsoever thing, of whatsoever kind*, quicquid erit, quâcunque de re, quocunque de genere.

WHEAL (*weal*), pustula, pusula. — *A little wheal or pimple*, papula, pusula; tuberculum. — *Full of wheals*, pustulatus.

WHEAT, triticum. — *Of wheat*, triticeus. — *Wheat-flour*, farina triticea; *fine*, siligo. — *Of fine wheat-flour*, siligineus.

Wheaten, triticeus; siligineus (*fine*).

WHEEDLE, illicio, pellicio, allicio, allecto, blandior, lenocinor, demulceo, duco, ducto, lacto, prolecto, subblandior. — *Do you think even now to wheedle me with those sayings?* etiam nunc me ducere illis dictis postulas? *Ter.* — *To wheedle out of one*, eblandior. — *I will wheedle the secret out of him*, electabo, quicquid est, *Plaut.*

Wheedler, delinitor; sycophanta.

Wheedling, pellax, blandiloquus.

Wheedling, *s.* blanditia, blandimentum.

WHEEL, rota. — *A little wheel*, rotula. — *A spinning-wheel*, rota cujus ope nentur stamina. — *A wheel for torture*, rota. — *A potter's wheel*, rota figularis. — *The wheel of a pulley*, orbiculus. — *To break upon the wheel*, membra alicui radiis rotæ districto frangere, effringere. — *To turn a wheel*, rotam torquere.

To Wheel *about*, *a.* circumago: *n.* circumagi; signa convertere. — *As soon as they saw the Macedonians wheel about*, ut Macedonum signa circumagi videre. — *They wheel about again and pursue*, rursus conversi insequuntur. — *Here fortune wheeled about a little*, hic paullulum circumacta fortuna est, *Flo.* — *To wheel about to the right or to the left*, in hastam or in scutum signa convertere. — *Thrice he wheeled about to the left*, ter lævos equitavit in orbes, *Virg.* — *Wheeled or wheeled about*, rotatus, in gyrum circumactus.

Wheeling, conversio. — *A wheeling round*, circumactio.

Wheelwright, rotarum artifex.

WHEEZE, spiritum streperum edere.

Wheezing, asthmaticus.

Wheezing, *s.* ravis.

WHELM, tego, obtego, cooperio.

WHELP, catulus, catellus. — *A lion's whelp*, scymnus. — *Of a whelp*, catulinus. — *To cry like a whelp*, glaucito.

To Whelp, catulos parere.

WHEN, quando? quando, cum *or* quum, ubi; postquam; inter (*during, at; also by a particip.*). — *When will that be?* quando istuc erit? — *Let him come when he will*, veniat, quando volet. — *When first he gave his mind to writing*, quum primum animum ad scribendum appulit. — *When you will*, ubi voles. — *When she heard I stood at the door, she made haste*, postquam ante ostium me audivit stare, approperabat. — *I dictated these things to Tiro when at supper*, hæc inter cœnam Tironi dictavi. — *Plato was by when that*

was spoken, ei sermoni interfuit Plato. — *They said they heard old men say so, when they were boys*, se pueros a senibus audivisse dicebant. — *When I was a boy*, me puero. — *Expecting when the word should be given*, intenti quam mox signum daretur. — *Send word when I shall look for you*, ad quæ tempora te expectem facias me certiorem. — *Just when*, simul ac, simul atque, cum primum. — *When as*, quum, quando, quandoquidem. — *Whensoever*, quandocunque, quoquo tempore.

WHENCE, unde; ex quo loco; a *or* ex quo homine, ex qua re; ex quo, ex qua, *etc.* — *Whence (of what country) are you?* cujas es? — *I asked whence that letter came*, quæsivi unde esset epistola. — *He desires to be restored to the place whence he fell*, restitui cupit in eum locum, ex quo decidit. — *Whencesoever*, undecunque. — *Whence you will*, undelibet.

WHERE, ubi, ubinam, quo loco *or* loci; qua; *also by* qui, quæ, quod. — *Where is my brother?* ubi est frater? — *Where in the world are we?* ubinam terrarum sumus? — *If we would there begin to make our narration, where it shall be necessary*, si inde incipiemus narrare, unde necesse erit. — *Every where*, ubique, nusquam non; passim. — *No where*, nusquam, nullibi.

Whereas, quum; quod. — *Whereas we affirm that nothing can be prescribed*, cum nihil præcipi posse dicamus. — *Whereas I had appointed to meet her to-day, say I cannot*, quod constitui me hodie conventurum eam, non posse dicas.

Whereabout, Whereabouts, ubi, ubi loci.

Whereat (*at which*), quo, ad quod.

Whereby, quo, per quod.

Wherever, ubicunque, ubiubi. — *Wherever she be, she cannot be long hidden*, ubi ubi est, diu celari non potest.

Wherefore, cur, quare, quamobrem, *etc.* — *Wherefore then do you dissemble?* cur simulas igitur? — *There was no cause wherefore you should take so great pains*, non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes. — *Wherefore did you deny it?* quare negâsti? — *He was no friend of mine, but why or wherefore I know not*, is fuit mihi, nescio quare, non amicus. — *I know not wherefore I should be blamed*, quamobrem accuser nescio. — *Wherefore do not you do it yourself?* quamobrem id tute non facias? — *Is there any reason wherefore I should not do it?* nunquid est causæ, quin hæc faciam? — *I would fain know wherefore*, causam requiro.

Wherein, in quo, in qua re, in quibus, in quâ parte.

Whereinto, in quod, in quæ.

Whereof, cujus, quorum, de quo, *etc.*

Whereon, super quod, in quo.

Wheresoever, ubicunque, ubi ubi.

Whereto, Whereunto, cui, ad quod.

Whereupon, ex quo, unde, inde, exinde; quo facto.

Wherewith, Wherewithal, quo, quibus, *etc.* — *Thanks be to God I have wherewithal to do these things, and as yet I do not think much of it*, est (dis gratia) et unde hæc fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *Ter.* — *He did not leave wherewithal to bury him*, non reliquit, qui efferretur.

WHERRY, scapha, cymba.

WHET, acuo, exacuo.

Whet, *s.* incitamentum.

Whetstone, cos. — *A little whetstone*, coticula.

Whetter, qui acuit *or* instigat.

Whetting, exacutio.

WHETHER (*in a single indirect question*), ne *enclitic*, num: (*in a double*), utrum (*whether*) — an, anne, ne, (*or*); num (*whether*) — an (*or*); ne *enclitic* — an; *sometimes it is not expressed in Latin.* — *Whether any one or any thing*, ecquis, ecquid. — *Consider whether you ought to make any doubt*, videte num dubitandum vobis sit. — *I will go see whether he be at home*, visam si domi est. — *Whereas you ask whether there be any hope of a pacification*, quod quæris ecqua spes pacificationis sit. — *You shall do it, whether you will or no*, nolens, volens, facies. —— ¶ Whether — or, *in a different sense*, seu (sive) — seu (sive). — *Whether through anger, or hatred, or pride*, seu irâ, seu odio, seu superbiâ. — *Whether I consider any thing with myself, or write, or read any thing*, sive quid mecum cogito, sive aliquid scribo aut lego.

Whether *of the two*, *pron.* uter. — *Whether of the two is the richer, he that wants, or he that abounds?* uter est ditior, qui eget, an qui abundat? — *Whether of the two is more riotous, I or you?* uter est luxuriosior, egone an tu?

WHEY, serum. — *Whey-colored*, albidus. — *Full of whey*, serosus.

Wheyish, sero similis.

WHICH, quis; uter (*of two*): *rel. pron.* qui, quæ, quod. — *Which is he that betrays you?* quis est ille qui te prodit? — *I know not which to choose*, nescio quem cui præferam. — *He knows not which is which*, quid cui distat nescit; eorum discrimen ignorat. — *Which of these would you rather have?* utrum horum mavis? — *Which way*, qua. — *Which way soever*, quocunque (*whithersoever*); quomodocunque (*howsoever*).

WHIFF, halitus; flatus.

To Whiffle (*waver*), vacillo, animo fluctuare; inconstantem esse.

Whiffler, homo levis, inconstans, futilis.

WHIG, qui populi causam agit, homo popularis.

Whiggish, popularis, libertatis studiosus.

Whiggism, illorum qui libertatis studium præ se ferunt opinio.

WHILE, *s.*—*A while, a little while*, paullisper, parumper; ad breve, *Suet.*; aliquantisper (*a pretty while*). — *He lived too little a while*, parum diu vixit. — *A while after*, paullo post, non ita multo post. — *Some while after*, interjecto deinde tempore, aliquanto post. — *A while ago or a while since*, pridem; nuper. — *A good while or a great while*, diu: — jam diu, jam pridem. — *A while ago*, jamdudum. — *It is a good while ago since I drank first*, jamdudum factum est, quam primum bibi. — *A little while ago or but a while ago*, modo, nuper. — *After a while or within a while*, brevi, mox. — *For a while, for some while*, ad quoddamtempus, in aliquod tempus. — *The while, Mean-while*, interim, interea. — *It is worth the while*, operæ pretium est.

To While, otior. — *To while away time*, tempus fallere.

While, Whilst, *conj.* dum; quoad; quum. — *While there is life, there is hope*, dum spiro, spero. — *While I was folding up the letter*, cum complicarem epistolam. — *He stood out, whilst he could*, quoad potuit, restitit. — *While the money was telling*, ut numerabatur argentum. — *Never let him hope for that, while I am consul*, me consule, id sperare desistat. — *Whilst that*, donec, quoad.

Whilom, olim, aliquando.

WHIM, WHIMSEY, repentinus animi impetus; libido (*lust, desire*); studia (*inclinations*). —— ‖ See *Caprice*.

Whimsical, levis, inconstans; difficilis.

WHIMPER, vagio.

WHIMPLED, facie vagitu distortâ.

WHIN (*furze*), genista spinosa.

WHINE, gannio, vagio, obvagio; quirito. — *Whined out*, flebiliter expressus. — *Whining*, queribundus, querulus, queritans.

Whining, Whine, gemitus; querela. — *A sanctimonious whine.* See *Cant.*

WHINNY, hinnio. — *after*, adhinnio.

WHIP (*scourge*), flagello, verbero; loris, flagris, virgis cædere: (*stitch*), prætexo. — *To be whipped*, vapulo. — *He is sure to be whipped*, non feret quin vapulet. — *You will be whipped for it*, constabit tibi flagris aliquot. — *Must I be whipped for your faults?* meum tergum stultitiæ tuæ subdes succedaneum? — *One worthy to be whipped*, verbero. — *To whip a top*, turbinem agere, circumagere, flagellare. — *To whip or run up and down*, discurro, cursito. — *To whip or snatch up*, corripio, arripio. — *To whip out of doors*, se foras proripere. — *I immediately whipped out of bed, and directed my prayers to heaven*, corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas ad cœlum cum voce manus, *Virg.* — *To whip out his sword*, gladium e vaginâ eripere.

Whip, *s.* flagellum; scutica (*sing.*), lora (*pl.*). — *To crack a whip*, flagello insonare. — *Whip-cord*, funiculus flagellis conficiendis. — *Whip-hand*; — *to have the whip-hand*, superiorem esse.

Whipper, Whipster, verberator, flagellator; plagosus.

Whipping, flagellatio, verberatio. — *A whipping-post*, columna ad quam alligati mastigiæ loris cæduntur.

WHIRL *about*, *v. a.* torqueo, contorqueo, circumago, roto.

Whirl, verticillum. — *A whirl about*, conversio. — *The whirl-bone of the knee*, patella. — *A whirlbat*, cæstus. — *A whirligig*, rhombus, verticillum.

Whirling *in a stream*, Whirlpool, vortex; gurges; vorago.

Whirlwind, turbo. — *To whirl about as a whirlwind*, in orbem glomerari, rapi, torqueri. — *Full of whirlwinds*, turbineus.

WHIRRING, stridulus.

WHISK (*broom*), scopula, scopæ vimineæ.

To Whisk (*brush with a whisk*), scopulâ purgare. — *To whisk about*, celeriter circumagere (*act.*); celeriter cursitare (*neut.*).

WHISKERS, *unknown to the Romans*; *by* genæ pilosæ (*or, if bristling*, hirsutæ).

WHISPER, susurro; immurmuro; submisse loqui. — *together*, consusurro, commurmuro. — *To whisper in the ear*, in aurem dicere, susurrare, insusurrare. — *Now I hear it whispered*, jam susurrari audio. — *He whispered in his ear*, insusurravit in aurem; hominibus in aurem dixit.

Whisper, Whispering, susurrus; susurratio.

Whisperer, qui susurrat.

WHIST (*hush*), st, au, tace, silentium. — *To be whist*, sileo, taceo. — *They are as whist or hush as can be*, dormiunt.

WHISTLE, *v. n.* sibilo: *v. a.* sibilando exprimere. — *To whistle on an instrument*, fistulâ canere. — *To whistle, as the wind*, sibilo, crepito. — *And the wind gently whistling invites us to sail*, et lenè crepitans vocat Auster in altum, *Virg.* — *To whistle back*, sibilo revocare. — *To whistle for*, sibilo vocare. — *With a whistling sound*, stridule.

Whistle, *s.* sibilus; fistula.

Whistler, sibilans; fistulator.

Whistling *to a horse*, poppysma.

WHIT. — *I will not delay you a whit*, nihil erit in me moræ. — *He was not one whit troubled*, ne tantulum quidem commotus est. — *Every whit*, prorsus, omnino. — *They are every whit as unjust, as if, &c.*, in eâdem sunt injustitiâ, ac si, *etc.* — *You are every whit in as bad a case*, in eâdem es navi. — *He told them every whit*, nihil reticuit. — *Not a whit*, nihil; ne minimâ quidem re; nihil omnino. — *Never a whit the richer*, nihilo locupletior.

WHITE, albus; candidus (*shining, dazzling white*); canus (*grayish-white, silver-white*, esp. of gray hair and of water); purus (*unsoiled, unwritten on*). — *They turn black into white, and white into black*, nigra in candida vertunt; recta prava faciunt. — *Somewhat white*, subalbus, subalbidus, albicans, subalbicans; subcandidus. — *White as milk*, lacteus. — *as snow*, niveus. — *as ivory*, eburneus. — *White (wheaten) bread*, panis siligineus. — *A white spot or speck in the eye*, albugo. — *To make white*, dealbo, candefacio. — *To be white*, albeo, candeo. — *To grow white*, albico, albesco, candesco. — *To grow white (pale)*, pallesco, expallesco. — *To be white with age*, caneo: *grow so*, incanesco. — *Grown white with age*, canus, incanus. — *To grow white again*, recandesco.

White, *s.* — *In white or clad in white*, albatus; candidatus; candide vestitus. — *A white to shoot at*, album scopum. — *To hit the white*, album ferire. — *The white of an egg*, album ovi. — *of the eye*, album oculi. — *To cover or wash pillars with white*, columnas albo polire.

WHITED, dealbatus; albatus, candidatus.
WHITELY, candide.
To WHITEN, *v. a.* album *or* candidum facere *or* reddere; dealbo; insolo (*bleach in the sun*).
WHITENER, dealbator.
WHITENESS, albitudo, candor. — *Whiteness of the hair*, canities; cani, *m. pl.* — *A bright or shining whiteness*, nitor, candor.
WHITENING (*bleaching*) *of clothes*, insolatio.
WHITISH. (See *somewhat White.*) — *Whitish with frost*, pruinosus. — *with age*, canus. — *To grow whitish*, incanesco. — *Grown whitish*, canus factus.
WHITISHNESS, canities.
WHITLEATHER, aluta.
WHITHER, quo, quonam. — *There is a town of the same name, whither he never came*, oppidum est eodem nomine, quo iste nunquam accessit. — *Whither are you going?* quonam abis? — *Any whither*, usquam, quopiam. — *Nor did I go any whither after that day*, nec vero usquam decedebam ex eo die. — *Some whither or any whither*, aliquo. — *I must send him hence, some whither*, aliquo mihi est ille ablegandus. — *No whither*, nusquam. — *Were you going any whither else? no whither*, tu profecturus alio fueras? nusquam. — *Whithersoever*, quoquo, quocunque.
WHITLOW, ulcus digitale, paronychia, paronychium.
WHITSUNTIDE, pentecoste, dies pentecostales.
WHITSUNDAY, dies festus pentecostes.
WHITTEN-TREE, sambucus aquatica.
WHITTLE (*mantle*), palla candida. — *A child's whittle*, fascia, involucrum infantile. —— ¶ (*little knife*), cultellus.
To WHITTLE, cultello resecare.
WHIZ, strideo, strido.
WHIZZING, stridulus.
WHIZZING, *s.* stridor.
WHO (*interrogatively and indefinitely*), quis: (*as a relative*), qui, quæ, quod. — *Who is this?* quis hic est? — *Ho! who is there?* — heus! ecquis est? — *Truly, we do not know who he is*, nescimus nos istum quidem, qui sit. — *I know not who*, nescio quis. — *This man, who was born a slave, complains*, hic, qui verna natus est, queritur. — *With whom*, quicum, quibuscum. ——. ‖ See *What, Which, Whose.*
WHOEVER, WHOSO, WHOSOEVER, quisquis, quicunque, quæcunque. — *Whomsover thou will*, quemlibet.
WHOLE (*entire, solid*), integer; solidus: (*all*), totus; universus: (*in health*), sanus; validus. — *They swallow down their meat whole*, cibos integros hauriunt. — *They are a whole day in getting realy*, in apparando totum consumunt diem. — *As heir to the whole*, heres ex toto asse. — *What! three whole days together!* hui! universum triduum! — *Sometimes he reflected upon particular persons, sometimes upon the whole body*, singulos modo, modo universos, lædere, *Sall.* — *Whole or universal*, universus. — *Whole-footed or hoofed*, solidipes. — *To be whole* (*in health*), valeo, vigeo. — *To grow whole* (*in health*), convalesco, sanesco. — *To grow whole or solid*, solidesco. — *To make whole or heal*, sano. — *To make whole or solid*, solido, consolido. — *To make whole again or repair*, sarcio, resarcio. — *As whole as a fish*, sanior pisce. — *Made whole*, sanatus. — *That may be made whole*, sanabilis, medicabilis.
WHOLE, *s.* totum; universum, universitas, solidum; summa (*sum, amount*); respublica (*the state*). — *One whole*, unum. — *For the good of the whole*, in commune. — *In the whole* (*in all*), omnino.
WHOLENESS, integritas; sanitas.
WHOLLY (*solidly*), solide: (*altogether*), plane, omnino, prorsus; penitus, funditus, radicitus; totus, omnis; *sometimes by* de *in composition.*
WHOLESALE *dealer*, qui merces solidas vendit; mercator.
WHOLESOME, saluber, salutaris. — *Very wholesome*, saluberrimus.
WHOLESOMELY, salubriter, saluberrime, salutariter.
WHOLESOMENESS, salubritas.
WHOM. See *Who.*
WHOOP (*halloo*), clamor. —— ¶ *A whoop or hoope*, upupa.
To WHOOP, clamo, clamito, inclamo, vociferor. — *To whoop or call back*, reclamo. — *Whooping*, clamosus, vociferans. — *A whooping-cough*, tussis ferina.
WHOOPING, *s.* clamatio, inclamatio, vociferatio.
WHORTLEBERRY, vaccinium.
WHOSE, cujus, a, um; cujus; quorum, quarum. — *Whose cattle are these?* cujum est pecus? — *Whosesoever*, cujuscunque, quorumcunque. —— ‖ See *Who.*
WHOSOEVER, quicunque, quæcunque.
WHUR (*as a dog*), ringo.
WHY, cur, quare, quamobrem. — *There was no reason why you should take so great pains*, non fuit causa, cur tantum laborem caperes. — *Nor can I tell why*, nec possum dicere quare. — *I cannot tell why I should be blamed*, quamobrem accuser nescio. — *Why say you so?* qua ratione istuc dicis? — *Why then, watch me*, quin tu me servato. — *Why not*, cur non, quid ita non, quin, quidni. — *Why do not you sweep the floor?* quin verris pavimentum? — *Why so?* quid ita? quamobrem? quidnam? cur non?
WICK (*of a lamp*), ellychnium; (*of a candle*), fila xylina (*cotton threads*).
WICKED, impius, scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus, flagitiosus, nefarius, pravus, nefastus. — *A wicked rogue or wicked wretch*, scelus.
WICKEDLY, impie, sceleste, scelerate, nefarie.
WICKEDNESS, impietas; scelus; nequitia. — *Full of wickedness*, scelerosus, sceleratus, consceleratus, flagitiosus, nequissimus, sceleribus coöpertus.
WICKER, vimineus. — *A wicker basket*, sporta viminea, qualus vimineus.
WICKET, ostiolum.
WIDE (*broad*), latus: (*spacious, roomy*), amplus, spatiosus, laxus, capax. — *Somewhat wide*, amplior, spatiosior; in latitudinem porrectior. — *Very wide*, perlatus, peramplus, patentissimus. — *A wide-spreading tree*, arbor patula. — *Wide open*, patulus, propatulus. —— ¶ *You are wide of the mark*, totâ erras viâ.
WIDELY, late, spatiose, ample, laxe, vaste.
To WIDEN, dilato, amplio.
WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo; amplitudo.
WIDGEON, penelops: (*silly fellow*), fatuus, stultus.
WIDOW, vidua, mulier vidua. — *To make a widow, To Widow*, viduo. — *A widow-maker*, qui vidunt. — *A widow's estate*, bona dotalia, fundi dotales.
WIDOWER, homo viduus.
WIDOWHOOD, viduitas.
WIDTH. See under *Wide.*
WIELD (*handle*) *with command*, tracto, attrecto, contrecto; vibro. — *To wield a sceptre*, sceptrum tenere. (But see *Reign, Rule.*)
WIFE, uxor, conjux; marita. — *I will not make my wife master or suffer her to wear the breeches*, uxori nubere nolo meæ. — *He has no mind for a wife*, abhorret ab re uxoriâ. — *A little wife*, uxorcula, *Plaut.* — *A new-married wife*, nova nupta. — *A son's wife*, nurus. — *A brother's wife*, fratris uxor. — *A wife's father*, socer. — *A wife's mother*, socrus. — *The wife's grandmother*, prosocrus. — *Of a wife*, uxorius. — *To marry a wife*, uxorem ducere. — *To take a woman to wife*, aliquam in matrimonium ducere, aliquam ducere (uxorem). — *A sober or staid wife*, matrona. — *A house-wife*, materfamilias. — *An old wife*, anus, vetula, anicula.
WIG (*periwig*), caliendrum; capillamentum, crines empti.
WIGHT, homo; animal.
WILD (*fierce, untamed*), ferus, indomitus, immanis: (*mad*), furiosus, insanus, demens, amens; fanaticus: (*fantastical*), levis, inconstans: (*waste, uncultivated*), incultus; vastus: (*growing wild*), agrestis, silvester: (*absurd, impertinent*), absurdus, insulsus, ineptus. — *To sing a wild note*, canere indoctum, *Hor.* — *Wild or hare-brained*, dissolutus, discinctus. — *To make wild*, effero. — *To be made wild*, efferor. — *Made wild*, efferatus. — *To become wild* (*as trees*), silvesco. — *A wild beast*, (bestia) fera. — *ass*, onager. — *boar*, aper. — *To lead one a wild-goose-chase or amuse with fair promises or expectations*, aliquem inanibus verbis, inani spe *or* conditionibus oblatis, producere *or* lactare.
WILDERED (*bewildered*), errabundus, devius.
WILDERNESS, locus desertus, loca deserta, regio deserta, solitudo (vasta *or* deserta). — *A dweller in the wilderness*, deserta colens. — *To live in a wilderness*, in solitudine vitam agere *or* degere. — *To turn into a wilderness*, vasto; vastitatem alicui loco inferre.
WILDING, malum silvestre. — *A wilding-tree*, malus silvestris.
WILDLY (*fiercely*), ferociter; dementer: (*impertinently*), absurde, inepte, insulse.
WILDNESS, feritas; ferocia, ingenium ferox, (*wild temper*); immanitas; sævitia: (*impertinence*), insulsitas; ineptiæ, *pl.*
WILE (*crafty trick*), dolus, artificium; astutum *or* callidum consilium.
WILY, astutus, callidus, dolosus, versutus, sollers, vafer, subdolus; insidiosus. — *A wily fellow*, versipellis, veterator. — *A wily talker*, versutiloquus (*poet.*).
WILILY, astute, callide, dolose, vafre, insidiose, versute, subdole, veteratorie.
WILINESS, astutia, versutia; calliditas.
WILFUL. See under *Will.*
WILL, voluntas; animus (*purpose, inclination*); arbitrium, libido, (*liking, pleasure*); studium, votum, (*desire*); consilium, propositum, (*purpose*); sententia (*opinion*); mandatum, jussum, præceptum, (*command*); assensus, assensio, (*assent*); consensus (*agreement*). — *We have the world at will*, ad voluntatem nostram fluunt res; omnia ex animo succedunt. — *At my will*, arbitratu meo. — *He has wit at will*, ingenium in numerato habet. — *You have words at will*, habes verba in potestate, *Sen.* — *If I might have had my will*, si mihi obtemperatum esset. — *You shall have your will*, mos tibi geretur. — *He let me have my will*, me passus est, quæ meo cunque animo libitum est, facere. — *I submit entirely to his will and pleasure*, omnia ad arbitrium illius confero. — *At the will of another*, præfinito. — *That's must have her will*, mos gerendus est Thaïdi. — *You let him have too much of his own will*, nimium illi indulges. — *You will have your own will*, tu vis omnia arbitratu tuo facere. — *His will was that you should be his heir*, hac mente erat, ut illius heres esses. — *Free will*, liberum arbitrium, voluntas libera, arbitrium; quod in nostrâ potestate est. — *Good will* (*kindness*), benevolentia, benignitas. — *With a good will*, libenter, animo libenti, ex animo, non invito animo; nihil libentius. — *Of mere good will*, gratuito, gratis. — *To bear a good will to a person*, alicui favere; aliquem diligere *or* plurimi facere; ab *or* cum aliquo stare; animo esse in aliquem benevolo. — *Bearing good will to*, benevolus, benignus, alicujus studiosus. — *He did not lack good will*, illi studium non defuit. — *Ill will*, invidia, malevolentia; malignitas, livor; animus iniquus. — *To bear ill will to*, alicui invidere *or* male velle; malevolo, maligno *or* exulcerato animo esse. — *Bearing ill will*, invidus, malignus, malevolus, lividus. — *To have the ill will of a person*, aliquem adversum habere. — *Against one's will* (*unwelcome*), ingratus, non acceptus: (*unwillingly*), invitus, invito animo, invite; coactus, nolens; ægre; vix. — *To do a thing against one's will or with an ill will*, invito animo *or* invitum aliquid facere; gravari aliquid facere. — *Much against one's will*, perinvitus, invitissimus. — *Of one's own will*, sponte, ultro. — *He does as he should of his own good will*, suâ sponte recte facit. —— ¶ *A will or last will*, testamentum; *sometimes in connection* tabulæ. — *A nuncupative or unwritten will*, testamentum nuncupatum. — *A cancelled will*, testamentum ruptum *or* irritum. — *To make a will*, testamentum facere; testor. — *To make a nuncupative will*, testamentum nuncupare. — *To bequeath by will*, lego. — *A person making a will*, testator, m., testatrix, f. — *To open a will*, testamentum aperire. — *A writer of wills*, testamen-

tarius. — *A forger of wills*, testamentarius; *falsifier of them*, falsarius. — *To forge a will*, testamentum supponere *or* subjicere. — *Without a will*, intestato. — *To die without a will*, intestatum *or* intestato mori. — *One who cannot by law make a will*, intestabilis. — *Of a will*, testamentarius.

To **Will** (*please or desire*), volo: will *is sometimes the sign of a future tense.* — *When he will*, cum illi visum fuerit. — *Do what you will*, facite quod vobis lubet. — *You may hinder it if you will*, tibi in manu est, ne fiat. — *He may forbear if he will*, integrum est ei abstinere. — *Be it how it will*, quoquo modo se res habeat. — *Let it go as it will*, utcunque res cesserit. — *I believe he will be here by and by*, credo illum jam adfuturum. — *It will be whether you will or not*, velis, nolis, fiet. — *Not to will, to will not*, nolo. — *To will* (*command*), jubeo, mando. —— ‖ See *Would*.

Willed (*desired*), optatus, exoptatus, expetitus. —— ¶ *Self-willed*, obstinatus, contumax, pervicax.

Willing, libens; paratus, promptus; volens. — *Nothing is too hard for a willing mind*, labor improbus omnia vincit. — *To be willing*, velle. (See *To will.*) — *A willing mind*, animus libens, animus promptus.

Willingly, libenter, libenti animo, non invito animo, non repugnanter, haud gravatim, animo prompto paratoque. — *Willingly and wittingly*, sciens prudensque. — *Very willingly*, perlubenter, libentissime. — *Not willingly*, nolens, invitus, invite, invito animo, repugnanter.

Willingness, animus libens, promptus.

Wilful (*intentional*), quod consulto fit; præcogitatus; (*obstinate*), contumax, pertinax, pervicax, perversus; libidinosus. — *As wilful as a mule*, mulo pervicacior. — *To be wilful* (*obstinate*), animo esse offirmato, perverso, præfracto.

Wilfully (*intentionally*), volens, prudens; consulto, consilio; de industriâ: (*obstinately*), pertinaciter, præfracte, obstinate, obstinato animo, offirmatâ voluntate.

Wilfulness (*obstinacy*), pertinacia, contumacia, pervicacia, obstinatio.

WILLOW, salix. — *The dwarf-willow*, salix humilis. — *The water-willow*, salix aquatica. — *A place planted with willows*, salictum, salicetum. — *Of a willow*, saligneus, salignus.

WIMBLE, terebra. — *A little wimble*, terebellum. — *To bore with a wimble*, terebro. — *A boring with a wimble*, terebratio.

WIMPLE, peplum, flammeum.

WIN (*gain*), lucror, lucrifacio; quæstum *or* lucrum facere: (*get, obtain*), assequor, consequor, potior, adipiscor. — *Won*, lucrifactus, lucrativus. — *To win* (*neut.*) *at play*, ludo vincere; prosperâ aleâ uti. — *He won*, vicit. — *He has won many a prize*, plurimarum palmarum est homo. — *To win a person's favor or affection*, gratiam alicujus sibi conciliare; gratiam apud aliquem, ab aliquo *or* cum aliquo inire. — *To win one over by money*, aliquem pecuniâ conciliare. — *They were won over by money*, pecuniâ deliniti sunt. — *To win by conquest*, vinco, domo, supero. — *To win by entreaty*, exoro, precibus adducere. — *To win over to one's party*, aliquem in suas partes ducere *or* trahere. — *to one's cause*, ad causam suam perducere. — *opinion*, in sententiam suam perducere.

Winner, qui lucratur; victor.

Winning, *s.* (*obtaining*), adeptio; impetratio. — *by assault*, expugnatio. — *Winnings*, lucrum; lucra. — *at play*, ex lusu aleæ compendium.

Winning (*pleasing*, &c.), *adj.* amœnus, suavis; blandus; facundus.

WINCE, WINCH, calcitro, recalcitro; calcibus ferire.

Wincer (*wincing horse*), calcitro, equus calcitro.

Wincing, calcitrosus.

Wincing, *s.* calcitratus.

WINCH (*for drawing or towing*), trochlea, rechamus. —— ¶ *The winch of a press*, preli cochlea.

WIND, *s.* ventus. — *North wind*, ventus ab septemtrionibus oriens, septemtrio; Boreas; (ventus) Aquilo. — *North-east*, (ventus) Aquilo. — *North-west*, Caurus. — *East*, ventus ab oriente veniens, Eurus, subsolanus, solanus. — *South-east*, Euronotus; Vulturnus; Libonotus, Austroafricus. — *South*, ventus meridianus; Auster, Notus (*poet.*). — *South-west*, Africus. — *West*, ventus occidentalis; Zephyrus, Favonius; Caurus (*North-west*). — *A side wind*, ventus a latere veniens. — *A wind aft*, ventus a puppi veniens. — *A fair, favorable wind*, ventus secundus, idoneus. — *Contrary*, ventus adversus; reflatus. — *Boisterous*, ventus procellosus, sævus, vehemens; turbo (*whirlwind*). — *Gentle*, aura, ventus lenis. — *Slack*, ventus lenior, *Cæs.* — *Tack*, ventus oblique flans. — *Whistling*, ventus stridulus. — *bringing rain*, pluvialis, imbrifer. — *A blast of wind.* (See *Blast.*) — *To have the wind of one*, vento prævertere. — *As the wind stands*, utcunque est ventus. — *The wind serving them*, nacti idoneum ventum. — *What wind blew you hither?* sed tibi qui cursum venti dedere? (*poet.*) — *The winds fall, and the clouds vanish*, concidunt venti, fugiuntque nubes, *Hor.* — *A favorable wind pushes on our sails*, prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, *Virg.* — *It is an ill wind that blows nobody good*, etiam aconito inest remedium. — *To have the wind with one or have a favorable wind*, secundum habere ventum; vento secundo cursum tenere. — *We had a favorable wind*, belle nobis flavit lenissimus auster. — *The wind is favorable*, ventus dat operam. — *To have a contrary wind, contrary winds*, adverso vento navigare; adversis ventis uti. — *A little wind made with a fan or other instrument*, ventulus. — *To preach to the winds*, verba ventis profundere *or* in ventos dare. — *To take wind or be known abroad*, patefieri, retegi, evulgari, palam fieri. — *Which had also taken wind among the vulgar*, quod sane vulgo etiam existimabatur, *Suet.* — *One's wind or breath*, halitus, spiritus, flatus, anhelitus; anima. — *To take wind or breath*, respiro. (See *Breath.*) — *Wind from the stomach*, flatus ventris. — *To be out of wind*, anhelitum ducere. — *Wind-bound*, vento adverso detentus. — *The ship lies wind-bound*, navis tenetur vento. — *A wind-egg*, ovum urinum. — *A wind-fall* (*apple, pear, &c. beaten down by the wind*), pomum, pirum, *etc.* cadivum *or* caducum: (*accidental acquest*), lucrum insperatum.

Winded. — *Long-winded*, animæ prælargus: (*tedious*), longus. — *A long-winded piece of work*, opus diutini *or* diuturni laboris. — *Short-winded*, anhelus, suspiriosus; spirandi difficultate laborans. — *A short-winded person*, anhelator.

Windmill, mola venti.

Windward, ventum versus. — *The windward side*, pars in ventum obversa, pars ad ventum conversa; latus in, *etc.*

Windy, ventosus; ventis obnoxius. — *Windy or flashy expressions*, ampullæ, *pl.*, verba sesquipedalia.

WIND (*turn about*), *v.* verto, circumverto; contorqueo. — *How winds the ship?* quo inclinat rostrum navis? ad quam cœli regionem tendit? — *To wind* (*roll about*), volvo, circumvolvo, convolvo, circumplico. — *To wind* (*twist*) *about*, torqueo, contorqueo. — *To wind in*, intorqueo. — *To wind into a ball*, glomero, in orbem glomerare. — *To wind off*, devolvo. — *To wind one's self into a person's favor*, in amicitiam *or* familiaritatem alicujus se insinuare. — *To wind one's self out of difficulties*, se ex angustiis expedire *or* extricare. — *To wind up a clock or watch*, filum horarii torquere. — *To wind up or end a speech*, peroro, orationem concludere *or* absolvere. — *Wound up together*, convolutus; conglomeratus. —— ¶ *To wind* (*scent or smell out*), odoror, olfacio. —— ¶ *To wind or blow a horn*, cornu inflare.

Winder, tortor, contortor.

Winding, tortilis, flexilis. — *Winding in and out*, flexuosus, sinuosus.

Winding (*bending*), *s.* flexus. — *with turnings and windings*, flexuose. — *The winding or turning of a path*, anfractus, anfractum. — *of a river*, sinus, flexus. — *The winding of a rope or cable*, spira. — *The winding of vine-twigs one about another*, funetum. — *A winding-sheet*, involucrum *or* integumentum mortui.

Windlass, trochlea, rechamus; polyspaston, *Vit.* — *The windlass of a crane*, sucula, grus.

WINDOW, fenestra. — *A little window*, fenestella. — *A bay window*, cava fenestra. — *A glass window*, fenestra vitrea. — *A grated window*, fenestra clathrata. — *Iron grated*, fenestra clathris ferreis munita. — *Shutters of a window*, fenestræ foriculæ. — *Having windows, Windowed*, fenestratus. — *To furnish with windows*, fenestro. — *To open or let in a window*, fenestram immittere. — *Of a window*, fenestralis. — *To throw the house out at the windows*, terræ cœlum miscere, omnia conturbare.

WINE, vinum. — *The fountain runs with wine*, vino scatet fons. — *I have had my belly full of wine*, me complevi flore Liberi. — *When the wine is in, the wit is out*, in vino veritas. — *New wine*, recens vinum. — *Sour wine*, posca. — *The sweetest wine makes the sourest vinegar*, corruptio optimi fit pessima. — *Old wines*, vina vetera, vetusta, vetustatem ferentia. — *Neat or unmixed wine*, (vinum) merum. — *Wine allayed with water*, vinum aquâ dilutum. — *Wine coming from the grapes before pressing*, vinum lixivum, protropum *or* protropon. — *Wine of the second pressing*, vinum secundarium. — *Wine of the last pressing*, vinum tortivum. — *Small wine*, leve vinum. — *Muddy*, vinum fæculentum. — *Strong wine*, vinum validum, generosum. — *Muscadel wine*, vinum ex uvâ Apianâ factum. — *Red wine or claret*, vinum rubens *or* rubellum. — *Soft wine*, vinum lene *or* molle. — *Tart wine*, vinum asperum. — *White wine*, vinum album. — *Wormwood wine*, vinum absinthites. — *Wine that has lost its flavor by age*, vinum vetustate edentulum. — *Rich wine*, vinum generosum. — *Dead wine*, vinum vapidum. — *To mix wines*, vina miscere *or* commiscere. — *Medicines tempered with wine*, vinolenta medicamenta. — *To smell of wine*, vinum olere, vinum exhalare. — *To taste or judge of wine*, vini censuram facere. — *Having the savor of wine or given to wine*, vinosus. — *Of wine*, vinarius. — *A wine-bibber*, vinolentus, vinosus. — *A wine-shop or place where wine is sold*, taverna vinaria; œnopolium. — *A seller or dealer in wine*, vinarius. — *A wine-press*, torcular *or* prelum vinarium. — *A wine-cellar*, apotheca; cella vinaria.

Winy, vinosus, vinolentus.

WING, ala. — *Wings*, alæ, pennæ. — *My words have wings*, volucrem vocem gestito. — *He was just upon the wing*, jam ornabat fugam. — *One cannot fly without wings*, sine pennis volare jubes. — *To clap one's wings*, alis plaudere. — *To clip one's wings*, alas alicui incidere *or* præcidere. — *To give or add wings to*, alicujus animum vehementi incitatione accendere *or* inflammare. —— ¶ *The wing of an army*, cornu; ala (*esp. of cavalry*). — *Go you to the left wing, you to the right*, tu in sinistrum cornu ito, tu in dextrum. — *He had placed the troops in the wings*, in cornibus statuerat cohortes. — *They were not slack in the wings*, nec cunctatum apud latera. — *Soldiers on the wings*, alarii; cohortes alariæ. —— ¶ *The wing of a building*, ala; astructum opus.

To **Wing**, volo, volatu ferri.

Winged, alatus, pennatus.

WINK, nicto, signum oculis dare; conniveo. — *To wink at or upon, to give or tip one the wink*, alicui adnictare *or* signum oculis dare. — *He nods to one, and winks at another*, alii adnutat, alii adnictat. — *To wink at* (*connive at or tacitly permit*), in aliqua re connivere; omitto, prætermitto, (*not to punish*); dissimulo. — *He punished desertion very severely, but winked at other faults*, desertorum punitor acerrimus, connivebat in ceteris. — *He winked at injuries done to him*, injurias acceptas silentio dissimulabat. — *To wink with one eye* (*as when aiming at a mark*), collineo. — *To wink*

or cast a sheep's eye at one, limis oculis aliquem aspicere.

Wink, *s.* — *I have not got a wink of sleep this night*, somnum oculis hac nocte non vidi meis. — *He gets not a wink of sleep all night*, noctem insomnem agit. — *He never got a wink of sleep all the while he was consul*, suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit. — *A wink or sign*, oculorum nutus. — *He tipped me the wink that I should not speak to him*, oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem.

Winker, qui alicui adnictat.

Winking at, dissimulatio.

WINNOW, ventilo, eventilo.

Winnower, ventilator.

Winnowing, ventilatio. — *Winnowings*, glumæ, *pl.*

WINTER, *s.* hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempus hiemale; bruma, tempus brumale. — *The winter following*, eâ, quæ secuta est, hieme. — *In the depth of winter*, summâ hieme, *Cic.* — *An early winter*, hiems præmatura. — *A rough*, hiems dura, aspera, procellosa. — *Hard*, sæva, acris, gravis. — *Mild*, hiems mollis. — *It is winter*, hiemat. — *Of winter*, hiemalis, hibernus. — *Winter-beaten*, hiemali vi pressus.

Winter, *adj.* hibernus; hiemalis (*wintry, as of winter*). — *Winter-quarters for soldiers*, (castra) hiberna; hibernacula. — *He puts his army into winter-quarters in the province which borders on Numidia*, exercitum in provinciam quæ proxima est Numidiæ, hiemandi gratiâ, collocat, *Sall.* — *They endure the severities of the winter season without clothes on*, nudi hiemalem vim perferunt.

To Winter, hiemo, hiberno.

Wintering, hiematio, hibernatio.

Wintry, hiemalis. See *Winter, adj.*

WIPE, tergeo, abstergeo. — *Wipe his wounds*, absterge vulnera. — *To wipe away*, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo. — *To wipe clean*, extergeo. — *To wipe off*, abstergeo, detergeo, detergo. — *To wipe off (a charge)*, diluo. — *To wipe out*, extergo: (*blot out*), deleo, erado, expungo, induco.

Wipe (*jeer*), dicterium. — *To give one a wipe*, ludificor, derideo; illudo; mordeo.

Wiper, qui *or* quæ terget.

Wiping (*cleaning*), purgatio.

WIRE, filum metallicum. — *Copper wire*, cupri *or* cupreum filum. — *Gold wire*, auri *or* aureum filum.

To Wire-draw (*make into wire*), metallum in filum ducere: (*spin out or prolong*), protraho, extraho, produco; extendo: (*search or sift out*), exquiro, perquiro; pervestigo, indago, scrutor.

Wire-drawer, qui metallum in filum ducit.

Wiry, ex filo metallico constans.

WIS, scire. — *I wist*, noveram, cognoveram, intellexi.

WISE, *adj.* sapiens, prudens, consultus, catus, callens, callidus, circumspectus, providus. — *Very*, persapiens. — *A wise man*, homo emunctæ naris. — *Your worship is exceeding wise*, tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es. — *In this, methinks, you are not so wise as you should have been*, in hoc prudentiam tuam desidero. — *As wise as Solomon*, plus sapit quam Thales. — *As wise as Waltham's calf*, tam sapit quam sus mactata. — *A wise man of Gotham*, vervecum in patriâ natus; sapientûm octavus. — *To be wise*, sapio. — *He will hold his hands if he be wise*, continebit, si sapiet, manus. — *To grow wise again*, resipio, resipisco. — *Are you ever the wiser now?* nunquid nunc es certior? — *A wise-acre*, fatuus, insulsus, plumbeus.

Wisely, sapienter, prudenter, bene, recte.

Wisdom, Wiseness, sapientia; prudentia; judicium.

WISE, *subst.* — *In any wise*, quoquo modo. — *I would have you in any wise to*, &c., cum maxime volo, ut, *etc.* — *In no wise*, nequaquam, haudquaquam, neutiquam, nullo modo, nullo pacto, minime gentium. — *In this wise*, sic, ita, hoc modo, in hunc modum.

WISH, *v.* opto, exopto, in optatis mihi est, in votis est; cupio, concupisco, aveo; desidero; volo (*will, desire*). — *He wished or made it his wish, that*, &c., optavit, ut, *etc.* — *I could wish*, vellem. — *I could wish that he might live*, utinam viveret. — *I mightily wish to be in the city*, me mirum urbis desiderium tenet. — *I wish you much health*, salvere te plurimum jubeo. — *They wish me dead*, meam mortem exoptant. — *I have what I wished for*, voti sum compos. — *To wish one joy*, gratulor; congratulor. — *They wish him joy of his victory*, gratulantur ei victoriam. — *To wish rather*, præopto, malo. — *To wish well unto*, alicui favere, bene velle. — *I wish you well with all my heart*, tibi bene ex animo volo. — *To wish one good fortune or happiness*, bona *or* bene alicui precari *or* imprecari. — *Fit to be wished for*, optabilis, optandus, exoptandus, desiderabilis, expetendus. — *More wished for*, optatior. — *Very much wished for*, optatissimus; desideratissimus.

Wish, *s.* optatio (*the act*); optatum; votum; desiderium; voluntas (*will, desire*); omen (*e. g.* aliquem faustis ominibus prosequi). — *Nothing could happen more according to my wish*, nihil mihi optatius accidere poterat. — *I had a voyage according to my own wish*, ex sententiâ navigavi. — *According to one's wish*, ex optato, ex sententiâ. — *According to your wish*, ad tuam voluntatem. — *To give one three wishes*, alicui tres optationes dare. — *I have my wish*, adipiscor quod optaveram *or* concupiveram; voti compos fio, voti damnor.

Wisher. — *A well-wisher*, amicus, benevolus, fautor; qui alicui fausta omnia precatur.

Wishful *eyes*, oculi avidi.

Wishing, optatio; desideratio. — *A wishing-cap*, petasus mercurialis.

WISP (*brush*), scopula. — *A wisp or little cushion*, pulvillus, spira. — *A wisp of straw*, &c., manipulus stramineus; fœneus peniculus. — *A wisp in the eye*, inflammatio palpebræ.

WIST. See *Wis.*

WISTFUL, intentus.

Wistfully, oculis intentis. — *She looks wistfully upon him*, obtutu hæret defixa in uno.

WIT, *s.* ingenium; (ingenii) acumen; sagacitas, sollertia:—dicacitas; lepos; facetiæ; sal, sales. — *A youth of excellent wit*, adolescens illustri ingenio. — *Have your wits about you*, ingenium in numerato habe. — *He is scarcely in his wits*, mente vix constat. — *To be in one's wits*, sapio; animi *or* mentis compotem esse. — *Are you well in your wits?* sati'n' sanus es? — *To be out of one's wits*, desipio, deliro, insanio, dementem esse. — *I am almost out of my wits*, vix sum apud me. — *Your wits are gone a wool-gathering*, alias res agis, *Ter.* — *To frighten out of one's wits*, exanimo. — *To live by one's wits*, ex ingenii viribus victum quæritare. — *To be at one's wits' end*, ad incitas *or* summas angustias redigi. — *To come to or recover one's wits again*, se colligere, ad se redire. — *Where are your wits?* ubi est acumen tuum? — *His tongue runs before his wit*, non cogitat quid dicat. — *He employed all his wits about that affair*, omni acie ingenii illud contemplatus est. — *Bought wit is best*, duro flagello mens docetur rectius. — *To abound with wit*, ingenio abundare *or* valere; multum ingenii habere. — *A fine wit*, ingenium acre, peracre, acerrimum, excellens, eximium, præclarum. — *A fine wit*, i. e. *man of fine wit*, homo ingeniosus, acutus, sollers. — *He passed at Athens for a fine wit*, magnâ ingenii laude florebat Athenis. — *A man of ready wit*, homo ingenio præsenti. — *Crassus was a person of much ready wit*, Crassus ingenio præsens semper. — *Fine wit*, sal urbanus.

Witling, semidoctus; qui ingenium præ se fert.

Witticism, acutum *or* argutum dictum; dicterium.

Witless, insipiens, stultus, insulsus, fatuus; nullius consilii.

Witty, acutus, argutus, ingeniosus, sagax, subtilis, disertus; facetus, lepidus; salsus. — *Witty sayings*, facetiæ, argutiæ.

Wittily, acute, argute, ingeniose, scite, sollerter; facete, salse. — *Very wittily*, peracute, acutissime, ingeniosissime; persalse, salsissime.

Wittiness, sagacitas, acumen ingenii.

Wit-cracker, facetus; joculator.

WIT. — *To wit*, scilicet, videlicet; nempe, nimirum.

WITCH, maga; saga, venefica.

To Witch. See *Bewitch.*

Witchcraft, Witchery, fascinatio, fascinum; veneficium; magice, ars magica, res magica; incantatio. — *Of witchcraft*, magicus. — *A user of witchcraft*, magus, veneficus. — *Witchcraft* (*cunning contrivance*), artificium, commentum.

WITH, cum; *also by* a (*e. g.* to begin *with*), *by* apud: *in some words, especially the pronouns* me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus, cum *is joined to the end of the word* (as, *with me*, mecum; *with thee*, tecum; *with us*, nobiscum; *with you*, vobiscum; *with whom*, quocum *or* cum quo, quibuscum *or* cum quibus): *when* with *denotes the* instrument, cause, *or* manner of the action, *the preposition in Latin is generally omitted* (as, *he killed him with his own hand*, manu suâ occidit. — *An envious man pines with another's prosperity*, invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis. — *A road paved with stone*, via lapide strata. — *Many diseases are cured with fasting and rest*, multi morbi curantur abstinentiâ et quiete): *it is sometimes expressed by an abl. absol.* (as, *with the help of God*, Deo juvante): *also by an adverb* (as, *with kindness*, benigne, humaniter. — *With care*, diligenter). — *He heard him with much patience*, illum cum bonâ veniâ audiebat. — *They begin their dinner with drink*, a potu prandium auspicantur. — *You shall sup with me*, tu apud me cœnabis. — *They are of little account with me*, apud me minimum valent. — *They are made up of the same elements with you*, ex iisdem tibi constant elementis. — *This seems to be one and the same with that*, hoc unum et idem videtur esse atque id. — *With a good will*, libenter; haud invitus *or* invite; non gravate. — *With an ill will*, invitus, invite, gravate, repugnanter; ægre, vix. — *With all speed*, quam primum, quam celerrime, primo quoque tempore, quantum potest. — *With one another*, inter se *or* ipsos; mutuo. — *One with another*, promiscue, sine delectu. — *With much ado*, ægre, vix. — *Together with*, simul, cum, una cum; pariter cum. — *To agree with one*, alicui assentire *or* assentiri. — *To be angry with one*, alicui irasci *or* succensere. — *To find fault with one*, aliquem culpare *or* reprehendere; aliquid alicui vitio dare *or* vertere. — *To go on with a thing*, aliquid prosequi. — *With child or young*, gravida, prægnans, ventrem ferens.

Withal (*with which*), quo, quibus, quocum, quibuscum: (*besides, moreover*), ad hæc, præterea, insuper; ultro. But see *Also* and *Besides.*

WITHDRAW (*draw away or from*), avoco, amoveo, removeo, abstraho, distraho, retraho; seduco, subduco, abduco. — *Withdrawn*, avocatus, *etc.*; semotus. — *To withdraw or retire*, recedo, abscedo, discedo, secedo, retrocedo, regredior. — *After which, having ordered all persons to withdraw, he composed himself to rest a while*, post quæ, dimotis omnibus, paulum requievit, *Tac. Hist.* 2, 49. — *He withdrew himself to Thessalonica*, Thessalonicam se recepit, *Just.*, se abdidit, *Sen.* — *Withdrawn out of sight*, ab oculis hominum remotus. — *To withdraw or alienate from*, alieno, abalieno; averto, deduco, abduco. — *To withdraw* (*v. n.*) *from public business*, a negotiis publicis se removere, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20.

Withdrawing (*a drawing away or from*), amotio, avocatio, seductio, subductio. — *A withdrawing or retiring*, recessus, regressus; recessio, secessio. — *A withdrawing-room or place of retirement*, recessus, secessus; secretum, locus ab arbitris remotus *or* ab interventoribus vacuus.

WITHE, vimen. — *Made of withes*, vimineus.

WITHER (*fade away*), marcesco, emarcesco; exaresco, inaresco; evanesco, flaccesco, defloresco; canesco. — *Withered*, marcidus; flaccidus, evanidus; arefactus. — *Long-withered*, pae-

sus. — *Withering*, marcens, marcescens, deflorescens, caducus.

WITHERING, marcor; languor; tabes.

WITHERS *of a horse*, dorsi suffragines.

WITHHOLD, detineo; retineo; cohibeo. — *assent*, assensum retinere; assensionem ab aliqua re cohibere. — *one's self* (*from tears*), lacrimas retinere.

WITHHOLDER, qui *or* quæ detinet.

WITHHOLDING, retentio.

WITHIN, *prepos.* cis, intra, in. — *Within the* (*house-*) *walls*, intra parietes. — *Within a few days*, intra (*Plautus has* cis) paucos dies. — *Within these three days*, in hoc triduo. — *Within an hour's time it will cease*, intra horam desinet. — *Within twenty days*, intra viginti dies *or* vicesimum diem. — *They were now within bow-shot*, jam ad teli jactum pervenerant. — *Within the compass of our memory*, memoriâ nostrâ. — *That I may keep within compass*, ne quid exaggerem. — *Within a while or within this little while*, brevi, propediem. — *Within a while after*, paulo post, haud multo post. — *Within a few days*, paucis diebus, intra paucos dies. — *Within a little*, prope, fere, ferme, pæne. — *He was within a little of putting them away*, haud multum abfuit quin amoveret.

WITHIN, *adv.* intus, interius, intrinsecus; intro (*of motion from without*). — *From within*, intus. — *Get you within immediately*, ite intro cito. — *My father is now within*, meus pater intus nunc est. — *Entreat somebody to come from within*, oro ut aliquis intus prodeat.

WITHOUT (*not with*), sine; extra, ultra; *sometimes by* expers, vacuus, nudus, carens, *by* inops a *or* ab, *etc.*; *often by* in *in compos.*; *sometimes by a negative particle and a particip.* (as the ablat. absol.); *sometimes by* nisi; *sometimes by means of* nec *or* neque *between two verbs.* — *Without doubt we have undone the man*, sine dubio perdidimus hominem. — *A man without hope, without place of abode, without fortune of his own*, homo sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis. — *I am without fault*, sum extra culpam *or* noxam; culpâ careo; culpæ non sum affinis. — *But in truth, without jesting, he is a pretty fellow*, sed mehercle, extra jocum, homo bellus est. — *He was not without some disgrace*, turpitudinis non erat omnino expers. — *To be without or destitute of*, vaco, egeo, rei alicujus expertem esse. — *They are not without their follies*, ineptiis non vacant. — *He was without assistance*, egebat auxilio. — *Without book*, memoriter; ex memoriâ. — *Without burial*, insepultus. — *Without cares*, curis expeditus *or* vacuus. — *Without cause*, immerito, injuriâ. — *Not without cause*, merito, haud temere, non sine causâ, non injuriâ. — *Without consideration*, temere, inconsiderate, inconsulte. — *constraint*, sponte, ultro. — *danger*, tuto. — *delay*, e vestigio, mox, illico, protinus, actutum, confestim. — *desert*, immerito. — *dissimulation*, aperte, plane, sincere. — *doubt*, certe, haud dubie, sine dubitatione, procul dubio. — *end*, in infinitum. — *without fear*, intrepidus, interritus, timore vacuus. — *hope*, exspes. — *of life*, exspes vitæ. — *Without jesting*, extra jocum. — *being invited*, invocatus. — *knowing of it*, insciens. — *learning*, illiteratus. — *life*, exanimis. — *loss or damage.* (See *Unhurt.*) — *being looked for*, insperato, ex insperato. — *moderation*, immoderate, immodice, intemperanter. — *much ado*, facile; levi *or* molli brachio. — *Not without much ado*, difficulter, ægre, vix, vix quidem. — *Without noise*, tacite, silenter. — *opening his lips*, tacitus. — *order*, incompositus, inordinatus; incomposite. — *my order*, me non jubente. — *punishment*, impune. — *Without trouble or noise*, sedate, pacate, tranquille. —— ¶ (*out of*), extra. — *Without doors*, foris; foras (*of motion from within*). — *Without the province*, extra provinciam.

WITHOUT (*not within*), *adv.* extra; foris; extrinsecus; externus, a, um. — *From without*, extrinsecus, forinsecus; externus.

WITHOUT (*unless*), *conj.* ni, nisi.

WITHSTAND, obsisto, obsto, resisto; obnitor, renitor; repugno; obluctor.

WITHSTANDER, adversarius, adversator, adversatrix, repugnator.

WITHSTANDING, *s.* repugnantia; contradictio, *Quint.*

WITHY (*osier*), salix; vimen.

WITNESS (*one who testifies to the truth of a thing*), testis; attestator: (*voucher*), auctor: (*judge*), arbiter, m., arbitra, f. — *A creditable and good witness*, testis gravis et locuples. — *An ear-witness*, testis auritus. — *An eye-witness*, testis oculatus. — *To take off from the credit of a witness*, de testimonio alicujus detrahere. — *A slave cannot be a witness*, testimonii dictio non est servo. — *He will presently call witnesses*, testes faciet illico. — *To produce witnesses*, testes adhibere, producere. — *Before many witnesses*, multis inspectantibus, coram multis. — *To be a witness of*, video. —— ¶ *Witness* (*testimony*), testimonium. — *The witness of a good conscience*, conscientia bene actæ vitæ.

To WITNESS *or bear witness*, testor, attestor, testificor; testimonium dare *or* dicere; testimonio suo firmare. — *To call to witness*, testor, contestor; appello; aliquem in testimonium vocare *or* citare. — *Witnessed*, testatus, pro testimonio dictus, testimonio firmatus.

WITNESSING (*bearing of witness*), testificatio: (*vouching*), auctoritas.

WITTINGLY, prudens, prudenter, scienter; deditâ operâ; consulto; de *or* ex industriâ.

WITTY, &c. See under *Wit*.

WIZARD, magus; veneficus.

WOE, mala, res adversæ; calamitas; miseria: — *interj.* væ. — *Woe is me*, me miserum, o me infelicem, væ misero mihi.

WOBEGONE, dolore *or* tristitiâ oppressus.

WOFUL, miser, ærumnosus, calamitosus, tristis, luctuosus, perluctuosus.

WOFULLY, misere, miserabiliter, calamitose, luctuose.

WOFULNESS, miseria, calamitas.

WOLF, lupus. — *I have got a wolf by the ears*, auribus lupum teneo. — *To keep the wolf from the door*, famem a foribus pellere. — *A she-wolf*, lupa.

WOLFISH, WOLVISH, lupinus.

WOMAN, mulier; femina (*as to sex*). — *A young woman*, juvenis; adolescentula. — *Little or sorry*, muliercula. — *A grave woman*, matrona. — *A prating or tattling woman*, mulier loquax. — *A working-woman*, mercenaria. — *A manly woman*, virago. — *A new-married woman*, nova nupta. — *A child-bed woman*, puerpera. — *Too fond of women*, mulierosus. — *A woman-servant*, ancilla, famula. — *Woman's attire*, cultus *or* ornatus muliebris; mundus muliebris. — *Of or belonging to a woman*, muliebris.

WOMANISH, WOMANLY, muliebris; femineus: (*soft, unmanly*), effeminatus, mollis, muliebris: (*matronly*), matronalis.

WOMANLY, *adv.* muliebriter, effeminate.

WOMANKIND, sexus muliebris; feminæ, mulieres.

WOMB, uterus, matrix; loci *or* loca. — *A little womb*, uterculus. — *Of the womb*, uterinus.

WONDER, *v.* miror; admiratione stupere, stupeo; admiror, demiror. — *To wonder at*, miror, admiror, demiror. — *To wonder* (*be astonished*) *at*, aliqua re obstupescere. — *Wondering*, mirans, mirabundus. — *To be wondered at*, mirandus. — *I wonder what the reason was*, miror, quid causæ fuerit.

WONDER (*thing to be wondered at*), *s.* miraculum, portentum, prodigium; res mira, mirifica, miranda *or* admiratione digna. — *To promise wonders*, aureos montes polliceri.

WONDERER, mirator, admirator, miratrix.

WONDERFUL, WONDROUS, mirus, mirabilis, mirificus, admirabilis, prodigiosus.

WONDERFULLY, WONDROUSLY, mire, mirabiliter, admirabiliter, miris modis, mirandum in modum, mirifice.

WONDERFULNESS, mirabilitas, admirabilitas.

WONDERING, miratio, admiratio.

WONT. — *To be wont*, soleo, consuevi. — *I have but done as I am wont*, solens meo more feci. — *So he is wont, pass it by*, sic homo est, mitte. — *As men are wont*, humanitus; pro hominum more. — *Wonted* (*accustomed*), solitus, usitatus, consuetus. — *As it is wonted*, ut esse solet; usitate; pro more. — *Not wonted*, insolitus, inusitatus, insuetus, insolens.

WONT, WONTEDNESS, mos, consuetudo. — *He returns to his old wont*, ad ingenium rursum redit. — *You keep your old wont*, antiquum obtines.

WOO (*make suit for*), ambio, sollicito. — *To woo, go a courting for a wife*, aliquam nuptiis ambire; virginem sibi poscere *or* expetere. — *Wooed*, ambitus, sollicitatus.

WOOER, procus.

WOOINGLY, illecebrose.

WOOD, lignum, ligna, (*esp. fire-wood, the plur. commonly, when more than one piece is meant*); materia (*building-wood, timber*); materiatio (*wood-work, beams, for a building*): — (*a wood*), silva. — *You cannot see wood for trees*, in mari aquam quæris. — *A wood*, silva. — *A small wood*, silvula. — *An enclosed wood*, nemus. — *A wood among the hills, with pastures*, saltus. — *A wood sacred to some deity*, lucus. — *A thick wood*, silva densa et opaca. — *An underwood or coppice*, silva cædua. — *Brush-wood*, cremium. *Sear-wood*, ramalia. — *Great wood for fire*, ligna. — *Great wood for timber*, materia. — *Touch-wood*, lignum cariosum, ignem facile concipiens. — *A wood of vast extent*, silva fere infinitæ magnitudinis. — *To fell wood*, ligna cædere; materiam cædere, succidere. — *A felling of wood*, lignatio. — *To grow to a wood*, silvesco. — *A purveyor of wood*, lignator, lignarius. — *A wood-culver or wood pigeon*, palumbes. — *A pile or stack of wood*, acervus lignorum; strues lignorum. — *A wood-lark*, galerita arborea. — *A wood-louse*, cimex. — *A wood-man* (*hewer of wood*), qui ligna cædit: (*huntsman*), venator. — *A wood-monger or wood-seller*, lignarius, lignator. — *A wood-pecker*, picus martius. — *A wood-ward* (*forester*), saltuarius. — *A wood-worm*, cossis.

WOODEN, ligneus: (*stiff*), rigidus; durus.

WOODY, WOODED, silvester; silvosus; silvis vestitus; saltuosus.

WOOF, trama.

WOOL, lana. — *His wits are a wool-gathering*, peregrinatur animus. — *A lock of wool*, lanula; lanæ floccus. — *Coarse wool*, lana crassa. — *New-shorn wool*, lana sucida. — *Unpacked wool*, lana rudis. — *A wool-pack or wool-sack*, lanæ fascis. — *To pick wool*, lanam carpere. — *To card wool*, lanam carminare, lanam carpere. — *A wool-seller or wool-winder*, lanarius. — *A wool-comber*, qui lanas carminat. — *Carded wool*, lana carminata. — *A carder of wool*, carminator. — *A carding or picking of wool*, carminatio.

WOOLLEN (*made of wool*), laneus. — *Woollen goods*, panni lanei. — *Dressed in woollen*, lanatus. —— ¶ *A woollen-draper*, lanarius.

WOOLLY (*bearing wool*), lanaris (*of animals*), lanam ferens (*of trees*): (*wool-like*), lanæ similis; mollis: (*full of wool*), lanosus: (*shaggy*), villosus.

WORD, verbum, vocabulum, vox; dicta (*words*). — *I will tell you in one word*, uno verbo dicam. — *Despatch in a word*, verbo expedi. — *He spoke not a word*, non vox ulla excidit ei. — *He could not say a word more*, vox eum defecit. — *A word or two with you*, ausculta paucis. — *May I speak a word with you?* licetne pauca? — *I do not believe a word you say*, nihil tibi quidquam credo. — *What need so many words?* quorsum hæc tam multa? — *I will not hear you a word*, nihil audio. — *A word to the wise is enough*, verbum sapienti sat est. — *Fair words butter no parsnips*, re opitulandum, non verbis. — *By word of mouth*, voce; coram. — *Not a word!* verba ne facias! verbum unum ne faxis cave! tace. — *Not a word of the money*, de argento somnium. — *Not a word of the scolding*, de jurgio siletur. — *Not a word more*, manum de tabulâ. — *In a word or in few words*, brevi, breviter. —

Tak[illegible] *it in a word*, b[illegible] sic habeto. — *In w*[illegible]*rd only*, verbo ten[illegible] verbo, nomine. — *W*[illegible]*ord for word*, ad [illegible]rbum; totidem verbi[illegible]; iisdem verb[illegible] — *I translated it wor*[illegible]*d for word*, verb[illegible] de verbo express[illegible]m extuli, verb[illegible] verbo *or* pro verbo [illegible] reddidi. — *To* [illegible]*p a word*, verbum i[illegible]ncaute *or* temer[illegible] proferre. — *To make w*[illegible]*ords about a th*[illegible], de aliquâ re litigare [illegible] *or* disceptare. — *To eat one's words*, d[illegible]icta retractare. — *Full of words*, *Wordy*, [illegible] *adj.* verbosus; *adv.* verbose. — *The spe*[illegible]*king of few wo*[illegible]*s*, pauciloquium. — *of* [illegible] *many*, multiloquium. — *A little word*, [illegible]vocula. — *A* [illegible]*de word*, verbum fictum [illegible] *or* novum. — *An affected word*, dictum [illegible] putidum. — *Big or proud words*, ampul[illegible]læ; sesquipedalia *or* ampullata verba. — *Slanderous*, convicia, dicta probrosa. — *Smart*, verborum aculei, dicta mord[illegible]acia. — *A jocular word*, dictum jocosum *or* joculare. — *Good or fair words*, blanda verba. — *Opprobrious words*, convicia, d[illegible]icta probrosa. — *To abuse one with words or give ill words to one*, contumeliis aliquem lacessere, maledictis insectari, conviciis proscindere. — *Trifling words*, fabulæ, logi. —— ¶ *The word or watch-word*, tessera; signum. — *They give the word*, signum dant. —— ¶ *Word* (*promise*), fides; promissum, pollicitum. — *Upon my word it shall be so*, do fidem ita futurum. — *His word may be taken*, in verbis ejus inest fides. — *And he was as good as his word*, et promisso fides exstitit, *Curt.* — *Take care to keep your word*, cave fidem fluxam geras, *Plaut.* — *Upon my word I promise*, meâ fide spondeo, *etc.* — *A man of his word*, vir probus; qui fidem datam servat. — *To keep one's word*, fidem servare, conservare, præstare; promissis stare. — *To break it*, fidem fallere, violare. —— ¶ *To take one's word*, alicui credere *or* fidem habere. — *To take one at his word*, conditioni propositæ assensum præbere. —— ¶ *Word* (*command*), præceptum, mandatum, jussum. — *My words go for nothing with you*, quæ mandavi, flocci facis. —— ¶ *Word* (*intelligence, information*), nuntius. — *To bring word*, nuntiare; nuntium afferre. — *Word is brought*, nuntiatum est, nuntius affertur. — *To carry word back again*, renuntio. — *To send or write word to one of an affair*, aliquem de re aliquâ certiorem facere. — *He wrote me word*, ad me scripsit. — *To write word back*, rescribo. — *To send word*, nuntio. — *Send me word with all care*, fac me quam diligentissime certiorem. — *To send word back again*, renuntio, rescribo. — *To bring word before*, prænuntio.

To Word, verbis exprimere; verbis reddere. — *Well-worded*, eleganter *or* concinne dictus *or* scriptus.

Wordy, verbosus.

Wordiness, verbositas.

WORK (*toil, labor*), opera, opus; labor: (*the thing made*), opus; monumentum; machina (*machine*); munitio, munimentum, (*fortification*): (*trouble*), turbæ, tumultus. — *Works* (*military*), opera, munitiones, munimenta. — *He raised works about his camp*, castra operibus munivit. — *Works* (*deeds*), facta; *good*, recte, honeste facta: *of love*, officia; beneficia. — *The work goes but poorly on*, parum succedit opus. — *We will go another way to work*, aliâ aggrediemur viâ. — *You have made a good day's work of it*, processisti hodie pulchre. — *A day's work*, labor unius diei, opera diurna. — *I have a great work in hand*, magnum opus in manibus habeo. — *My master has plenty of work to be done*, dominus dives est operis, *Plaut.* — *To finish* (*a work*), perago, perficio, conficio; ad finem perducere. — *A piece of work*, opus; pensum. — *A little or small piece of work*, opusculum. — *Perfect and complete*, opus perfectum et elaboratum. — *Checker or inlaid work*, opus tessellatum *or* vermiculatum. — *To set one to work*, aliquem ad aliquid agendum impellere, instigare, urgere; negotium alicui dare, imperare, mandare, committere. — *He confesses the person who set him to work*, indicium profitetur, *Sall.* — *What work I shall make here!* quas hic ego turbas dabo!

To Work (*labor*), laboro; operor; labores exantlare, ferre, impendere, insumere, suscipere, sustinere, tolerare. — *To work without tools*, sine pennis volare. — *To work at*, operam dare alicui rei; in *or* ad aliquid incumbere. — *To work or fashion*, fabrico, fingo. — *To work* (*as liquors*), fermentescere, fermentari, fervere. — *To work* (*as physic*), alvum movere. — *To work upwards*, vomitionem ciere. — *To work downwards*, per inferiora purgare. — *To work as an artificer*, elaboro. — *To work by collusion*, prævaricor. — *Wrought* (*of work*), factus, confectus, fabricatus. — *curiously or well*, affabre factus, summo artificio factus. — *To be wrought*, fio. — *I wrought*, feci. — *To work embroidery-work*, acu pingere. — *To work one's self into a person's favor*, se in alicujus gratiam insinuare. — *To work a person over to one's party*, in partes suas trahere *or* pertrahere. — *To work upon*, suadere; persuadere; ad aliquid agendum impellere.

Working, operatio. — *A working-day*, dies profestus: dies negotiosus.

Worker, Workman, operarius; opifex. — *Workmen*, operæ, operarii; opifices. — *A skilful workman*, *Workmaster*, opifex, artifex. — *A worker by the great*, operum redemptor.

Workfellow, adjutor.

Workhouse, ergastulum.

Workshop, officina, fabrica.

Workmanlike, Workmanly, *adj.* bene *or* affabre factus; artificiosus.

Workmanlike, Workmanly, *adv.* bene, affabre, summo artificio, concinne, eleganter. — *Not workmanlike*, infabre, inartificialiter.

Workmanship, artificium, opus.

Workwoman, mercenaria. See *Seamstress*.

WORLD (*universe*), mundus; universum, universitas, universitas rerum, rerum natura: (*earth*), orbis terræ *or* terrarum, orbis, terræ (*pl.*): (*earthly things*), res, res humanæ, res sensibus obnoxiæ: (*men*), homines: (*the way of the world*), hominum mores; sæculum (*fashion of the time*): (*fine manners*), mores elegantiores; mores humani, humanitas; *sometimes* mores. — *There are innumerable worlds*, innumerabiles sunt mundi. — *A description of the world*, descriptio mundi; descriptio orbis terræ. — *The Old, New world*, orbis antiquus; orbis novus, America. — *To come into the world*, in vitam edi; nasci. — *To leave it*, vitâ decedere, has res relinquere. — *He is gone to the other world*, ad plures abiit. — *I had as good be out of the world*, nullus sum, peril. — *They had all the world before them*, facta est immensa copia mundi, *Ov.* — *He minds nothing in the world but this one thing*, huic uni studet. — *It is one of the strangest things in the world*, nihil mirabilius. — *There is nothing in the world more foolish*, omnino nihil est ineptius. — *I know not what in the world to do*, nec, quid agam, certum est. — *Where in the world*, ubi gentium, ubi terrarum. — *There is nobody in the world*, *to*, &c., nemo est omnium, qui, *etc.* — *What in the world?* quid tandem? — *He knew not which way in the world to turn him*, quo se verteret, non habebat. — *By no means in the world*, minime gentium. — *It is to no end in the world*, frustra est. — *Any way in the world*, quacunque ratione. — *He is the best man in the world*, optimus hominum est homo. — *Just for all the world as*, simillime atque. — *What a world is this!* o tempora, o mores! — *As the world goes*, quo modo nunc est, ut nunc fit. — *Is the world come to this pass?* huccine rerum venimus? — *This is the fashion of the world*, ita mos nunc viget. — *We are too much given to the world*, ad rem (*wealth*) avidiores sumus. — *To be given to the world*, voluptatibus deditum esse. — *What says the world of me?* de me quis populi sermo est? — *He has the world in a string*, huic homini fortuna nupsit; rebus secundissimis uti. — *The world grows worse and worse*, in præcipiti statur; pessum itur. — *Whilst he was in this lower world*, dum inter homines erat. — *The whole world is of that opinion*, ad unum omnes idem sentiunt. — *The whole world knows it*, omnes homines sciunt. — *This is the custom of the world*, sic sunt homines, sic vivitur, ita mos est. — *Since the world was created*, post genus humanum natum, post homines natos. — *Which is the most difficult thing in the world*, quod difficillimum est inter mortales. — *A hard world*, sæculum asperum. — *To be beforehand in the world*, divitiis abundare *or* affluere. — *To be behindhand in the world*, ad inopiam redactum esse; ære alieno oppressum esse. — *To begin the world*, quæstum aliquem occipere. — *To be well mended in the world*, fortunâ amplificari, divitiis augeri. — *Men that know the world*, rerum humanarum periti; homines morum periti. — *A man of the world*, homo morum peritus; homo urbanus. (See *Worldling.*) — *A world of strength*, magna vis. — *A world of tears*, lacrimarum infinita vis. — *A world of very small stars*, infinitæ minutissimæ stellæ. — *And a world more*, innumerabilesque alii. — *A world of servants*, vis innumerabilis servorum.

Worldling, homo voluptatibus deditus *or* obsequens: — homo ad rem nimis attentus, avarus. — *To play the worldling*, divitiis inhiare.

Worldly (*of the universe*), mundi (*genit.*); qui est in rerum naturâ: (*earthly*), humanus (*human*); externus (*outward*); hujus vitæ (*of this life*); vanus, inanis, (*empty, vain*); (*sensual*), voluptarius, voluptatibus deditus; corporis (*of the body*): (*covetous*), avarus; divitiarum cupidus *or* avidus; ad rem nimis attentus. — *Worldly* (*or sensual*) *pleasures*, voluptates corporis: (*the enjoyments of life*), hujus vitæ jucunditates.

Worldliness (*love of the world*), rerum inanium amor *or* studium: (*over-covetousness*), avaritia inexplebilis, pecuniæ aviditas *or* cupiditas; argenti sitis, auri fames, (*poet.*).

WORM, vermis. — *A little worm*, vermiculus. — *A belly-worm*, lumbricus, ventris animal. — *A book-worm*, tinea: (*a great reader*), librorum heluo. — *A canker-worm*, xylophagus. — *An earthworm*, lumbricus, vermis terrenus. — *A glow-worm*, cicindela. — *A palmer-worm*, eruca. — *A ring-worm*, lichen, impetigo. — *A cabbage-worm*, eruca brassicaria. — *A nettle-worm*, eruca urticaria. — *A muck-worm*, vermis stercorarius. (See *Miser.*) — *A silk-worm*, bombyx. — *A wood-worm*, teredo, tarmes, tinea, cossus. — *A worm-hill*, collis verminulosus. — *A breeding of worms*, verminatio. — *To have worms*, vermino. — *Full of worms*, verminosus. — *A worm-hole*, caries (*in wood*); vermiculatio (*in fruit*). — *Worm-eaten*, cariosus (*of wood*), verminulosus (*of fruit*). — *To be worm-eaten*, a vermibus corrumpi *or* erodi.

Wormy, verminosus; vermiculosus.

Wormwood, absinthium.

WORRY (*tear to pieces*), lanio, dilanio, lacero, dilacero, discerpo: (*tease, annoy*), crucio, discrucio, excrucio, exagito, fatigo, vexo, sollicito, rogitando obtundere, precibus fatigare.

WORSE, *adj.* pejor, nequior, vilior, (*worse than something bad*); deterior (*than something good*): *adv.* pejus, deterius. — *Worst*, pessimus, *etc.*; deterrimus. — *To make worse*, deterius facere, in deterius mutare, in pejus mutare; detero (*impair*): (*aggravate*), aggravo, exaggero, accumulo. — *To grow worse*, deteriorem fieri, in pejus mutari, in pejus ruere; aggravesco, ingravesco. — *Do not make things worse than they are*, oleum ne addas camino. — *You will make bad worse*, irritabis crabrones, *Plaut.* — *They are sometimes better and sometimes worse* (*in health*), varie valent, *Id.* — *It can be no worse than it is*, pejore loco non potest esse. — *It is better so than worse*, evenire ea satius est quam illa. — *Worse and worse every day*, indies ultra miser. — *Who is worse than nothing*, cui minus nihilo est. — *I will say no worse of him*, nolo in illum gravius dicere. — *To say no worse*, ut levissime dicam. — *A sickness growing worse*, ingravescens valetudo. — *The distemper is past the worst*, declinat morbus. — *I know the worst of it, come what will*, nempe incommoditas

denique huc omnis redit. — *I am afraid we shall come to the worst of it,* nostræ parti timeo. — *Let the worst come to the worst,* quicquid tandem evenerit. — *To make the worst of a thing,* in pejorem partem rapere. — *The worst of crimes,* extrema flagitia.

To **Worst**, supero, vinco. — *If they were worsted,* si premerentur *or* opprimerentur.

WORSHIP, *s.* cultus, veneratio; reverentia. — *The worship of God,* Dei cultus: res divinæ, sacra (*n.*). — *Image-worship,* idololatria, simulacrorum cultus. — ¶ *Your Worship,* dignitas tua, dominatio vestra.

To **Worship**, colo, veneror, adveneror, deveneror; adoro (*pray to*); admiror (*wonder at, admire*); in honore habere (*honor*).

Worshipful, venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right worshipful,* perhonorificus.

Worshipfully, honorifice, honorate.

Worshipper, cultor, cultrix; adorator; admirator; studiosus.

Worshipping, adoratio; veneratio; cultus.

WORST. See *Worse.*

WORSTED (*woollen yarn*), filum laneum.

WORT *of ale or beer,* liquor cerevisiæ incoctus, mustum hordeaceum. — *A wort or herb,* herba; olus. — *Wort or colewort,* brassica.

WORTH (*value*), pretium, honor (*esteem*): (*merit*), dignitas; virtus; meritum, merita. — *He pays the full worth for them in money,* æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam pro iis solvit. — *To be of the same worth,* ejusdem pretii esse. — *His enemies had spared him for his worth,* cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant. — *Of great worth,* pretiosus, magni pretii; magni momenti. — *Persons of great worth* (*consideration,* &c.), viri amplissimi. — *Of little or no worth,* vilis; nullius pretii *or* momenti. — *Want of worth,* vilitas. — *A thing of little worth,* titivilitium, *Plaut.*; res nihili.

Worth (*being worth*), valens. — *To be worth,* valeo; sum; fio. — *Worth much,* magni pretii, pretiosus; carus (*dear*). — *One eye-witness is worth more than ten ear-witnesses,* pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem. — *It is not worth so much,* tanti non est. — *He owes more than he is worth,* animam debet. — *One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,* spem pretio non emam. — *To be more worth,* prævalere, pluris esse. — *It is worth the labor or while,* operæ pretium est. — *To think worth one's while,* operæ pretium ducere. — *I think it worth my while to write,* operæ pretium duco scribere. — *I thought it worth my care,* mihi visum est pretium curæ.

Worthy, dignus (*not absol., but with an abl.*) — *Worthy to,* &c., dignus qui, *with subj.* — *To think worthy or vouchsafe,* dignor. — *Well worthy or very worthy,* perdignus, dignissimus. — *A worthy man,* vir genere, virtute *or* factis clarus; vir probus. — *A worthy or valuable friend,* amicus carus *or* quantivis pretii. — *Not worthy,* indignus. — *Not worthy to wipe his shoes,* haudquaquam illi comparandus. — *A worthy deed,* facinus egregium *or* præclarum. — *Praise-worthy,* laude dignus, dignus qui laudetur. — *Thanks-worthy,* gratiâ dignus.

Worthily, digne, condigne, merito.

Worthless, vilis, pervilis, nihili, nequam.

Worthlessness, tenuitas, vilitas.

WOT, scio; credo.

WOULD, velim (*what is yet possible*), vellem (*what I cannot have*). — *What would you have with me?* quid est quod me velis? — *Would you have any thing more with me before I go?* nunquid vis, quin abeam? — *I would have you write,* scribas velim. — *That is what I would,* istuc volueram. — *He is as I would have him,* ita ut volo est. — *He does as you would have him,* morem tibi gerit. — *I would have a little talk with you,* lubet mihi tecum confabulari. — *I would not,* nolim; nollem. — *They would not do as they would be done by,* quod ab altero postulâlunt, in se recusârunt. — ¶ *Would, Would God, Would to God,* opto, precor; utinam; o si faxit Deus. — *Would I may never live if I know,* ne vivam, si scio. — ¶ Would *is also a sign of the subj. mood.* — ‖ See *Will.*

WOUND, *s.* vulnus; plaga; ulcus (*rankling wound*). — *on the breast,* vulnus adversum; cicatrix adversa. — *on the back,* vulnus aversum; cicatrix aversa. — *He died of his wounds,* ex vulneribus mortuus est. — *A little wound,* vulnusculum. — *A mortal wound,* vulnus mortiferum.

To **Wound**, vulnero, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre *or* infligere. — *Mamillus was wounded in his breast,* Mamilio pectus percussum. — *I have wounded myself with my own sword,* ipse mihi asciam in crus impegi. — *To wound to death,* alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere. — *To wound a person's reputation,* alicujus famam lædere *or* violare. — *Relating to wounds,* vulnerarius. — *A curer of wounds,* vulnerarius. — *That wounds,* vulnificus, vulnifer. — *Wounded,* vulneratus, saucius, sauciatus, vulnere affectus; læsus. — *Not wounded,* invulneratus.

Woundable, qui vulnerari potest.

Wounder, qui vulnerat.

Wounding, vulneratio, sauciatio.

WRANGLE, *v.* jurgo, rixor, altercor, litigo.

Wrangle, *s.* rixa, jurgium; lites.

Wrangler, rixator, altercator, litigator, cavillator.

Wrangling, rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus.

Wrangling, *s.* jurgium, altercatio, cavillatio, concertatio. — *A wrangling fellow,* amans litium: (*pettifogger*), rabula, vitilitigator.

WRAP (*fold in*), involvo. — *To wrap* (*entangle*), irretio, implico. — *To wrap together,* complico, convolvo. — *To wrap up,* colligo, alligo. — *To wrap one's cloak or coat close about one,* pallium or togam arcte colligere. — *Wrapped, Wrapt,* involutus, convolutus, complicatus. — *about,* intortus, circumligatus, circumvolutus. — *Wrapped up* (*fig.*) *in a thing,* alicui rei deditus; in aliqua re ... — *Wrapped up in admiration or ecstasy,* in mentis excessum præ admiratione raptus.

Wrapper, involucrum, tegmen; amiculum.

Wrapping, implicatio, involutio. — *Wrapping-paper,* charta emporetica. — *A wrapping-paper,* cucullus.

WRATH, ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio. — *To be in wrath,* iratum esse; irasci. — *with one,* alicui iratum esse. — *To stir up one's wrath,* aliquem iratum reddere; iram *or* bilem alicui movere; aliquem *or* alicujus iram irritare; aliquem exacerbare.

Wrathful (*angry*), iratus; irâ ardens, æstuans, incensus, commotus; stomachosus: (*subject to wrath*), iracundus; ad iram proclivis.

Wrathfully, irate, iracunde.

WREAK *vengeance upon,* ulciscor, persequor; pœnas petere ab aliquo. — *I will wreak all my wrath upon them,* ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, iram omnem in illos effundam.

WREATH, sertum, corona. — *A little wreath,* corolla. — *A wreath about a pillar,* voluta. — *A wreath of smoke,* fumi volumen.

To **Wreath**, torqueo; crispo. — *Wreathed,* in spiram convolutus: crispatus.

WRECK (*shipwreck*), naufragium: (*the wreck*), navis fracta: (*loss*), damnum, clades.

To **Wreck**, perdo; damno afficere. — *To wreck a ship,* navem ad scopulos affigere, affligere, impingere, confringere. — *Wrecked* (*of a ship*), fractus: (*of a person*), naufragus.

WREN, avis regaliolus; regulus.

WRENCH, *sprain a limb,* membrum distortione luxare. — *To wrench open a door,* fores effringere *or* violenter reserare. — *Wrenched or sprained,* luxatus, distortus. — ‖ See *Wrest.*

Wrench *or sprain,* membri distortio.

WREST, torqueo, obtorqueo, contorqueo. — *To wrest aside,* detorqueo. — *back,* retorqueo. — *from,* extorqueo. — *To wrest* (*misinterpret, misrepresent*), depravo, perverse interpretari; sinistre interpretari; torqueo, detorqueo.

Wrester, contortor, extortor.

Wresting, Wrest, contortio, distortio.

WRESTLE, lor; luctando exerc... ...eri. — *against,* obluer. — *To wrestle with ...,* cum aliquo colluci; (*fig.*), aliqua ... re conflictari; *with death,* animam agere.

Wrestler, lutor; palæstrita; ... athleta (*athlete*). — *... -like,* athlet... ...ce, palæstrice.

Wrestling, lutatus, luctatio, lu... ...ctamen, colluctatio. — *To beat one at wrestling,* luctando vincere aliquem. — *A wrestling-place,* palæstra. — *A champion at wrestling,* athleta. — *Of wrestling,* ...thleticus, palæstricus.

WRETCH, miser, perditus.

Wretched, miser, miserabili..., luctuosus, ærumnosus. — *A wretched condition,* conditio miserabilis. — *A wretched fellow,* homo tressis semissis, triobolaris; homo perditæ salutis.

Wretchedly misere, ... miserabiliter. — *Wretchedly clothed,* male vestitus, pannis obsitus.

Wretchedness, miseria, ærumna.

WRIGGLE, ...ctor; vacillo; labo.

WRIGHT (*workman*), faber, opifex. — *A shipwright,* navium fabricator. — *A wheelwright,* rotarum fabricator.

WRING, premo, stringo; torqueo. — *To wring hard,* comprimo, constringo; contorqueo. — *To wring* (*as the colic*), vermino. — *To wring out clothe,* aquam exprimere linteis. — *To wring the hands,* ... torquere.

Wringing, tortio, contortio. — *A wringing of the colic,* tormina ventris. — *Afflicted with the wringing of the guts,* torminosus.

WRINKLE, ruga. — *To take the wrinkles out of a thing,* aliquid erugare.

To **Wrinkle**, rugo, corrugo; in rugas contrahere. — *the forehead,* frontem contrahere. — *To wrinkle or be wrinkled,* (*se*) rugare, corrugari, in rugas contrahi. — *Wrinkled,* rugatus, corrugatus; rugosus. — *Your face wrinkles* (*with age*), vultus tuus corrugatur.

WRIST, carpus; pugni brachiique commissura. — *A wrist-band,* brachiale, carpi ornamentum.

WRIT. See under *Write.*

WRITE, scribo, conscribo; exaro. — *Brown paper is not good to write on,* papyrus emporetica inutilis est scribendo. — *I pray, write to me,* ad me scribas velim. — *I had nothing to write to you about,* nulla res erat, de qua ad te scriberem. — *He wrote me word,* ad me scripsit. — *He wrote a love-letter,* amores suos literis commisit. — *To write again or write back,* rescribo. — *To write on the back side,* in chartâ aversâ *or* in tergo scribere. — *To write before,* præscribo. — *To write between or interline,* interscribo, lineas interserere. — *To write a book,* librum scribere, conscribere, componere; carmen condere, historiam condere. — *To write by candle-light,* lucubro. — *To write close,* arcte scribere. — *To write or set one a copy,* literas alicui præformare. — *To write after a copy,* versus ad imitationem propositas describere; literarum ductus sequi. — *To write down a thing,* scribo, conscribo, perscribo; literis consignare *or* mandare; scripturâ persequi; annoto; enoto. — *I use to write down the several transactions of each year,* res omnes singulorum annorum mandare literis soleo. — *To write or take down one's words in short-hand,* alicujus verba velocissime notis excipere. — *To write a good hand or well,* nitidâ *or* eleganti manu literas facere. — *To write a poor hand or poorly,* literas male scribere. — *To write in or upon,* inscribo. — *To write in a good hand,* aliquid pulchre scribere, concinne transcribere. — *To write often,* scriptito. — *To write on or upon,* inscribo. — *To write out fairly and exactly,* scite et literate perscribere. — *To write out or throughout,* perscribo. — *To write out* (*copy*), exscribo, describo, transcribo. — *To write over or above,* superscribo. — *To write to* (*add in writing*), ascribo. — *To write under or under-write,* subscribo, ascribo. — *To read a thing that is written,* ex scripto dicere.

Writer (*scribe*), scriba, scriptor, amanuensis. — *A writer or author,* scriptor, auctor. — *A hackney writer,* scriptor conductitius. — *A writer of short-hand,* notarius.

[illegible]

WRITHE, v. a. [illegible], contorqueo, obtorqueo: v. n. (with pain), se versare; incurvari. — To writhe back, retorqueo. — To writhe the mouth, os distorquere. — To writhe or wrest a thing out of a person's hand, [illegible] e manibus alicujus extorquere. — Writhed, tortus, contortus, obtortus. — That is writhed, tortilis.
WRITHING, tortio, contortio.
WRONG [illegible], s. injuria; contumelia; offensa. — It is better to receive, than do, a wrong, accipere, quam facere, præstat injuriam. — He repented of the wrong he had done, eum injuriæ suæ pœnituit. — Open wrong, vis manifesta. — To have wrong done one, injuriâ affici. — ¶ Wrong (what is not right). — To be in the wrong (err), fallor, erro. — Right You are in the wrong, falsus es. — Right and wrong, fas nefasque.
WRONG, adj. non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus. — Wrong measures, prava consilia, mala proposita. — To take wrong measures, male rationibus suis consulere or prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suas suscipere. — Right or wrong, per fas nefasque, quo jure quâque injuriâ. — The wrong side of cloth, silk, &c., panni, serici, etc. interior facies.
WRONG, WRONGLY, adv. male, prave, perperam, præpostere, perverse; injuriâ.

— You understand it wrong, non recte accipis; perperam intelligis. — Whether they have done right or wrong, recte an perperam fecerint.
To WRONG, violo, noceo, lædo; vim or injuriam alicui inferre; damno aliquem afficere. — You wrong him, injuriam illi facis. — He wronged me in this matter, me in hoc læsit. — You were never wronged by me, tu nullâ es a me lacessitus injuriâ. — Wronged, violatus, læsus, injuriâ affectus.
WRONGER (wrong-doer), homo injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, noxius, contumeliosus.
WRONGFUL, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.
WRONGFULLY, WRONGLY, injuriose, inique, injuste, noxie, contumeliose.
WRONGHEADED, stultus, hebes; inconsultus. (See to take Wrong measures.)
WRONGING, violatio.
WRY, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus. — A wry mouth or wry face, os distortum, depravatum. — To make wry faces, os distorquere, depravare. — What wry faces that rogue made! ut os sibi distorsit carnifex! — Wry-legged, loripes. — A wry neck, collum distortum.
To WRY, distorqueo; depravo. — To wry the neck, collum obtorquere.
WRYLY, perperam; oblique, torte.

Y.

YACHT or small sea vessel, celox, navicula, navis cubiculata, navis thalamegus.
YARD, tres pedes; ulna. — Half a yard, tripedes, cubitus. — Of a yard, tripedalis. — A yard-stick, say virga tripedalis. — A sail-yard, antenna. — The yard-arms, antennarum cornua. — A yard or court, area, propatulum. — A yard for fowl or cattle, chors or cohors. — A timber or wood yard, locus or area ubi ligna conduntur or materia conditur.
YARE (eager), acer, ardens: (lively), agilis, vividus, vegetus.
YARELY, agiliter, expedite.
YARN, filum, fila. — Woollen yarn, lana neta. — Linen yarn, linum netum. — A bottom of yarn, lanæ netæ glomus. — A weaver's yarn-beam, textoris jugum.
YAWL (howl), ejulo, vociferor. —— ¶ To yawl (as a ship), huc illuc vacillare or nutare.
YAWN, oscito, oscitor; hio, hisco. — An inclination to yawn, oscedo.
YAWNING, YAWN, oscitatio.
YE, vos.
YEA (yes). (See Yes): (and what is more), imo, imo vero, imo vero etiam; atque adeo. — Yea marry or yea truly, scilicet, maxime, quidni, quippe. — Yea rather, quin potius.
YEAN, pario, enitor.
YEANING, s. nixus, partus.
YEANLING, agnus.
YEAR, annus, annuum tempus, anni or annuum spatium. — Half a year, semestre spatium, sex menses. — Years, anni; ætas (age). — Once a year, semel in anno. — One year old, unius anni, anniculus; unum annum natus (of living creatures); annotinus (of inanimate objects). — Two, duorum annorum; bimus, bimulus, duos annos natus. — Three years old, trimus, etc. — I am above thirty years old, plus annis triginta natus sum. — They are a year in dressing, dum comuntur, annus est. — Not quite eighteen years of age, intra decem et octo annos. — He is above ten years old, decem annos excessit. — He was fully fifty years of age, impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum. — I am now of those years, that, &c., eâ jam [illegible] sum, ut, etc. — Those above five and forty years old, majores quinûm quadragenûm. — He is grown up to years of discretion, excessit ex ephebis. — He makes even at the year's end, in diem or ex tempore vivit. — The current year, annus vertens, hic annus. — In the compass of a year, anno vertente; intra [illegible] — In the beginning of the year, [illegible]; anno ineunte. — [illegible] anni, extremo anno, [illegible]. — In the former [illegible] — [illegible] anno priori or superiore [illegible] year, anno [illegible] — Leap [illegible] annus bissextilis [illegible] annus climactericus [illegible] year, [illegible] — Two [illegible] — Three, [illegible] — four seasons [illegible] — This [illegible] — Well! [illegible] or pro- [illegible] annis; [illegible]
YEARLY, [illegible]
YEARLY, [illegible], miseratio [illegible]
YEARLING, [illegible]
YEARN [illegible]
YEARNING, [illegible] miseratio.
YEAST, [illegible] luteum.
YEAST, [illegible]
YELK [illegible] vitellus: (squeak) [illegible]
YELL, [illegible] ejulatus, [illegible] — The yelling of [illegible]
YELLOW, [illegible] helvus, (honey-) [illegible] flavus, (golden-yellow) [illegible] (brown or tawny yellow) [illegible] (sulphur yellow); [illegible]; cadaverosus [illegible]; aureus; melleus; [illegible]; croceus; sulphureus. [illegible] — Yellow- [illegible] rutilus. — Yellow [illegible] — To be yellow, flaveo: [illegible] cruciari. — To [illegible] flavesco, auresco [illegible] rutilo. [illegible] suffavus, subrutilus [illegible]
YELP, [illegible] latro, elatro.
YELPER, latrator.
YELPING, gannitus, latratus.
YEOMAN, [illegible] ingenuus; homo [illegible] qui aliquid agri possidet. — [illegible] of the guard, satelles, corporis [illegible] homines [illegible] cæ- [illegible] -litro.
YERK, [illegible]
YERK [illegible]
YERKER out, calcitro.
YERKING out, calcitratio.
YES, ita, ita est, sic est; recte; certe; vero; etiam, sane, sane quidem; imo (with a heightening or intensive force); quippe, scilicet. (See Yea.) — Do you study? said I; he answered, Yes, studes? inquam; respondit, Etiam. — What do you answer, Yes, or No? quin Etiam aut Non respondes? — Would you have me tell you the truth? Yes, truly, verum vis dicam? Imo etiam. — Is this my brother? Yes, fraterne meus est hic? Ita. — Say you so? Yes, certainly, ai'n' vero? Certe. — I say yes, aio; affirmo; annuo (with a nod). — Note 1. It is not unusual among the Roman writers to repeat in the answer the word on which the question principally depended; as, Did not I say that this would come to pass? Yes, you did say so, an non dixi hoc esse futurum? Dixti. — Do you know this for certain? Yes, scisne hoc certo? Certo. — Will you come? Yes, veniesne? Veniam. — Note 2. Sometimes the word, which, according to these examples, should be repeated, is omitted, as being sufficiently explained by the following words; as, will you not be gone out of this place? Yes, I will go with all my heart, fugi'n' hinc? Ego vero (sc. fugio) ac lubens.
YEST, cerevisiæ flos or spuma.
YESTY, spumosus.
YESTERDAY, heri; hesterno die; pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (in a letter). — The day before yesterday, nudiustertius. — Of or belonging to yesterday, hesternus. — He is but a man of yesterday, novus homo est, est terræ filius.
YESTERNIGHT, heri vesperi; proximâ nocte.
YET, at, tamen, attamen, verum, veruntamen, quidem, certe, etsi, etc. — Truly, though you deny it, yet I know it, id quidem, etsi tu neges, certe scio. — Yet [illegible] well deserved it, be it so, ve- [illegible] quando bene promeruerit, [illegible] because, [illegible] etc. [illegible]

possumus. — *I suspected no harm as yet,* nihil suspicabar etiam mali. — *We had heard nothing as yet,* nihil dum audieramus. — *It is not yet fifteen days since,* &c., minus quindecim dies sunt, cum, *etc.* — *Scarce yet,* vix dum. — *Not yet,* nondum. — *He was not yet gone over the river,* nondum flumen transierat. —— ¶ *Yet* (*moreover*), præterea, insuper, ad hæc. — *Yet again,* iterum, rursus, rursum, denuo.

YEW, taxus. — *Of the yew,* taxeus.

YEX (*hiccough*), singultus.

YEXINGLY, singultim.

YIELD (*give way to*), cedo, locum dare, concedo; succumbo: (*to surrender*), manus dare; se dare, se dedere *or* tradere: (*humor, comply with*), alicui morem gerere, alicui obsequi. — *I yield to you,* tibi cedo. — *He yielded to fortune,* fortunæ cessit *or* locum dedit. — *We must yield to the times,* tempori serviendum est. — *To yield one the better* (*submit to*), alicui fasces submittere *or* palmam dare. — *I yield myself to you,* tibi obsequor, tibi me dedo. — *He is willing to yield to any thing,* ad omnia descendere paratus est. — *To yield* (*give or deliver up*), dedo, trado. — *Yielded or given up,* deditus, traditus; redditus. — *He required that they should yield up themselves, and all they had,* aras, focos, seque uti dederent, postulabat. — *He forced them to yield,* eos in deditionem redegit *or* compulit. — *To yield one the victory,* alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere; se victum confiteri. — *To yield upon conditions,* certis conditionibus se hosti dedere, committere, tradere. — *To yield upon discretion,* se in fidem victoris permittere, libero victoris arbitrio se permittere, arbitrium victoris exspectare. — *To yield over his right,* de jure suo cedere. — *To yield* (*give consent*) *to,* assentio, assentior; assensum præbere: (*grant or confess*), fateor, confiteor; concedo. — *Yielded* (*granted*), concessus. — *Of a yielding or condescending temper,* obsequens, indulgens, morigerus, commodis moribus, facilis. — *To yield up the ghost,* animam exhalare; animam *or* supremum spiritum efflare; diem obire supremum. — *To yield reasons for a thing,* aliquid rationibus firmare; rationes afferre *or* adducere ad aliquid confirmandum. —— ¶ *To yield* (*bring forth or produce*), fero, produco; gigno; fructum edere. (See *Bring forth,* under *Bring.*) —— ¶ *To yield* (*as stones in wet weather*), sudo, exsudo; sudore manare.

YIELDING (*granting*), cessio, concessio. — *A yielding again or restoring,* restitutio. — *A yielding or surrendering up,* deditio.

YIELDINGLY, obsequenter.

YIELDINGNESS, obsequium; indulgentia.

YOKE, jugum: *fig.* jugum; jugum servitutis, servitus: — (*a yoke of oxen*), jugum (boum). — *Of a yoke,* jugalis. — *To bring under the yoke,* sub jugum mittere: subigo; in ditionem suam redigere; in servitutem redigere; domo, perdomo. — *To take off a yoke,* jugum alicui solvere *or* demere (*prop.*); aliquem eximere servitio (*fig.*). — *To shake off the yoke,* jugum excutere, jugum exuere, (*prop. and fig.*); jugum a cervicibus dejicere (*fig.*). — *To submit to or undergo the yoke,* jugum subire; jugum accipere; jugo cervicem submittere. — *A yoke-fellow* (*husband or wife*), conjux: (*in an office*), socius, collega. — *The yoke-elm or yoke-tree,* carpinus.

To YOKE (*put a yoke upon*) *one,* jugum alicui imponere. — *To yoke oxen,* boves jungere, adjungere, conjungere; boum cervicibus jugum imponere. — *To yoke unto,* adjungo. — *Yoked,* jugo subjectus. — *together,* jugo conjunctus. — *Two yoked together,* bijuges, bijugi. — *Four,* quadrijuges, quadrijugi. — *Six,* sejuges, sejugi. — *That was never yoked,* jugum non passus.

YOKER, jugarius.

YON, YONDER, illic. — *And yonder he is,* atque eccum. — *Yonder comes Davus,* Davum video. — *On yon side,* ab illâ regione.

YORE. — *Of yore,* olim, quondam, antiquitus, apud majores.

YOU (*to one*), tu; (*to more*), vos: *but they are best omitted, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction.* — *I would have you write to me what you intend, and where you mean to be,* tu velim scribas ad me quid agas, et ubi futurus sis. — *You must resolve before night,* statuendum vobis ante noctem est. — *How many are you, are there of you?* quot estis? quot sunt vestrûm? (*the latter partitively*). — *You yourself,* tu ipse, tute. — *You yourselves,* vos ipsi, vosmet.

YOUR, YOURS (*of one only*), tuus; (*of more*), vester. — *Y[illegible] your own judgment,* tuo tibi judicio est utendum. — *It is in your power to pardon me,* tuum est mihi ignoscere. — *It is your part to,* &c., tuum, vestrum est, *etc.* — *It is your part to give,* vestrum est dare. — *How came that into your head?* qui tibi isthuc in mentem venit? — *I am of your mind,* tecum sentio. — *I am not of your mind,* haud tecum sentio. — *This book is yours,* tuus est hic liber. — *This house is yours,* vestra est hæc domus. — *On your account, for your sake,* vestrâ causâ, propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse, tute, tutemet. — *Yourselves,* vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.

YOUNG, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; filius (*the son*): — (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus (*of the dog and cat kind*), *with an adj.* as, equinus, *etc.*: (*of trees*), novellus. — *At which you were too young to be present,* cui tu, per ætatem, non interfuisti. — *Very young,* parvulus, plane puer, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescentulus. — *A young student of eloquence,* eloquentiæ candidatus. — *A young lady,* virgo nobilis, virgo. — *A young man,* adolescens, juvenis. — *There is no cause for me to be angry with the young man,* adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam. — *A young woman,* adolescentula. — *A young tree,* arbor novella *or* tenera. — *To grow young,* juvenesco. — *To grow young again,* repubesco, reviresco, annos primos recolligere. — *A young fowl, beast,* &c., pullus, pullulus, catulus. — *A young beginner,* tiro. — *A very young beginner,* tirunculus.

YOUNGER, ætate junior, minor *or* inferior; annis inferior; natu minor; minor; junior. — *Some years,* aliquot annis junior, minor.

YOUNGEST, natu minimus: (*of two*), see *Younger.*

YOUNG, *s.* pulli; catuli; soboles, *sing.*; quæ nata sunt. — *With young or big with young,* fetus, prægnans. — *To be with young,* ventrem ferre, uterum gerere, in utero gestare. — *To bring forth young,* fetus edere *or* procreare; catulos parere. (See *Child.*) — *The young of any creature lately brought forth,* fetus, partus. — *The breeding or bringing forth of young,* fetura, parturā.

YOUNGLING, YOUNGSTER, adolescentulus.

YOUR. See under *You.*

YOUTH, pueritia, ætas puerilis, (*boyhood, up to the 17th year*); adolescentia (*from the 17th to the 30th or even the 40th year*); juventus, ætas integra *or* confirmata, (*from the 30th to the 45th or 50th*); juventas (*youth in its prime or vigor*); juventa. — *From youth,* a puero, a parvo, a pueris, a parvis; ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, -is. — *From early youth,* a primis temporibus ætatis; a primâ *or* ab ineunte adolescentiâ. — *From one's earliest youth,* a primâ infantiâ, a tenero. — *The heat of youth is over,* deferbuit adolescentia. — *In his youth,* ineunte ætate. — *Sins of youth,* vitia (ineuntis) adolescentiæ. — *The flower of youth,* flos ætatis, ætas florens, flos juventæ; ætas integra. —— ¶ *A youth,* adolescens, adolescentulus, juvenis. — *A mere youth,* admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescentulus. — *A very fine youth,* eximius *or* egregius juvenis. — *He behaved like a youth,* juveniliter se gessit. —— ¶ *Youth* (*young people*), adolescentes, virgines; juvenes; juniores; juventus. — *A teacher of youth,* puerorum præceptor *or* moderator.

YOUTHFUL, puerilis; adolescentis, -ium, *genit.*; quod adolescentia fert; juvenilis. — *beauty,* dignitas juvenilis; forma. — *To play a youthful part,* adolescentior.

YOUTHFULLY, pueriliter; puerorum, adolescentium more; juveniliter.

YOUTHFULNESS, juventus; juventa.

Z.

ZANY, sannio; maccus (*harlequin*).

ZEAL, studium; industria (*unwearied diligence or activity*). — *Ardent zeal,* studium ardens, acerrimum; ardor; fervor. — *Zeal for God's glory,* ardens divinæ gloriæ studium.

ZEALOT, acerrimus alicujus rei defensor; alicujus rei propugnator: — homo fanaticus; homo superstitiosus.

ZEALOUS, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus (*with genit.*). — *To be zealous for a thing,* alicui rei studere; alicujus rei studio inflammari, incendi, flagrare, fervere.

ZEALOUSLY, studiose, studio, acriter, enixe, fervide, diligenter, vehementer.

ZENITH, zenith, *indecl.* — *In the zenith,* supra verticem.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus.

ZODIAC, orbis *or* circulus signifer; signifer; circulus zodiacus, *Gell.*

ZONE (*girdle*), zona: (*of the earth*), cingulus terræ; zona. — *Torrid,* cingulus medius solis ardore torridus; cingulus terræ medius.

ZOOLOGY, animalium descriptio; zoologia.

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denique huc omnis redit. — *I am afraid we shall come to the worst of it,* nostræ parti timeo. — *Let the worst come to the worst,* quicquid tandem evenerit. — *To make the worst of a thing,* in pejorem partem rapere. — *The worst of crimes,* extrema flagitia.

To Worst, supero, vinco. — *If they were worsted,* si premerentur *or* opprimerentur.

WORSHIP, *s.* cultus, veneratio; reverentia. — *The worship of God,* Dei cultus: res divinæ, sacra (*n.*). — *Image-worship,* idololatria, simulacrorum cultus. —— ¶ *Your Worship,* dignitas tua, dominatio vestra.

To Worship, colo, veneror, adveneror, deveneror; adoro (*pray to*); admiror (*wonder at, admire*); in honore habere (*honor*).

Worshipful, venerabilis, venerandus. — *Right worshipful,* perhonorificus.

Worshipfully, honorifice, honorate.

Worshipper, cultor, cultrix; adorator; admirator; studiosus.

Worshipping, adoratio; veneratio; cultus.

WORST. See *Worse.*

WORSTED (*woollen yarn*), filum laneum.

WORT *of ale or beer,* liquor cerevisiæ incoctus, mustum hordeaceum. — *A wort or herb,* herba; olus. — *Wort or colewort,* brassica.

WORTH (*value*), pretium, honor (*esteem*): (*merit*), dignitas; virtus; meritum, merita. — *He pays the full worth for them in money,* æquâ factâ æstimatione pecuniam pro iis solvit. — *To be of the same worth,* ejusdem pretii esse. — *His enemies had spared him for his worth,* cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant. — *Of great worth,* pretiosus, magni pretii; magni momenti. — *Persons of great worth* (*consideration,* &c.), viri amplissimi. — *Of little or no worth,* vilis; nullius pretii *or* momenti. — *Want of worth,* vilitas. — *A thing of little worth,* titivilitium, *Plaut.*; res nihili.

Worth (*being worth*), valens. — *To be worth,* valeo; sum; fio. — *Worth much,* magni pretii, pretiosus; carus (*dear*). — *One eye-witness is worth more than ten ear-witnesses,* pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem. — *It is not worth so much,* tanti non est. — *He owes more than he is worth,* animam debet. — *One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,* spem pretio non emam. — *To be more worth,* prævalere, pluris esse. — *It is worth the labor or while,* operæ pretium est. — *To think worth one's while,* operæ pretium ducere. — *I think it worth my while to write,* operæ pretium duco scribere. — *I thought it worth my care,* mihi visum est pretium curæ.

Worthy, dignus (*not absol., but with an abl.*) — *Worthy to,* &c., dignus qui, *with subj.* — *To think worthy or vouchsafe,* dignor. — *Well worthy or very worthy,* perdignus, dignissimus. — *A worthy man,* vir genere, virtute *or* factis clarus; vir probus. — *A worthy or valuable friend,* amicus carus *or* quantivis pretii. — *Not worthy,* indignus. — *Not worthy to wipe his shoes,* haudquaquam illi comparandus. — *A worthy deed,* facinus egregium *or* præclarum. — *Praise-worthy,* laude dignus, dignus qui laudetur. — *Thanks-worthy,* gratiâ dignus.

Worthily, digne, condigne, merito.

Worthless, vilis, pervilis, nihili, nequam.

Worthlessness, tenuitas, vilitas.

WOT, scio; credo.

WOULD, velim (*what is yet possible*), vellem (*what I cannot have*). — *What would you have with me?* quid est quod me velis? — *Would you have any thing more with me before I go?* nunquid vis, quin abeam? — *I would have you write,* scribas velim. — *That is what I would,* istuc volueram. — *He is as I would have him,* ita ut volo est. — *He does as you would have him,* morem tibi gerit. — *I would have a little talk with you,* lubet mihi tecum confabulari. — *I would not,* nolim; nollem. — *They would not do as they would be done by,* quod ab altero postulârunt, in se recusârunt. —— ¶ *Would, Would God, Would to God,* opto, precor; utinam; o si faxit Deus. — *Would I may never live if I know,* ne vivam, si scio. —— ¶ Would *is also a sign of the subj. mood.* —— ‖ See *Will.*

WOUND, *s.* vulnus; plaga; ulcus (*rankling wound*). — *on the breast,* vulnus adversum; cicatrix adversa. — *on the back,* vulnus aversum; cicatrix aversa. — *He died of his wounds,* ex vulneribus mortuus est. — *A little wound,* vulnusculum. — *A mortal wound,* vulnus mortiferum.

To Wound, vulnero, saucio; vulnus alicui inferre *or* infligere. — *Mamillus was wounded in his breast,* Mamillo pectus percussum. — *I have wounded myself with my own sword,* ipse mihi asciam in crus impegi. — *To wound to death,* alicui mortiferum vulnus infligere. — *To wound a person's reputation,* alicujus famam lædere *or* violare. — *Relating to wounds,* vulnerarius. — *A curer of wounds,* vulnerarius. — *That wounds,* vulnificus, vulnifer. — *Wounded,* vulneratus, saucius, sauciatus, vulnere affectus; læsus. — *Not wounded,* invulneratus.

Woundable, qui vulnerari potest.

Wounder, qui vulnerat.

Wounding, vulneratio, sauciatio.

WRANGLE, *v.* jurgo, rixor, altercor, litigo.

Wrangle, *s.* rixa, jurgium; lites.

Wrangler, rixator, altercator, litigator, cavillator.

Wrangling, rixosus, litigiosus, jurgiosus.

Wrangling, *s.* jurgium, altercatio, cavillatio, concertatio. — *A wrangling fellow,* amans litium: (*pettifogger*), rabula, vitilitigator.

WRAP (*fold in*), involvo. — *To wrap* (*entangle*), irretio, implico. — *To wrap together,* complico, convolvo. — *To wrap up,* colligo, alligo. — *To wrap one's cloak or coat close about one,* pallium or togam arcte colligere. — *Wrapped, Wrapt,* involutus, convolutus, complicatus. — *about,* intortus, circumligatus, circumvolutus. — *Wrapped up* (*fig.*) *in a thing,* alicui rei deditus; in aliqua re fixus. — *Wrapped up in admiration or ecstasy,* in mentis excessum præ admiratione raptus.

Wrapper, involucrum, tegmen; amiculum.

Wrapping, implicatio, involutio. — *Wrapping-paper,* charta emporetica. — *A wrapping-paper,* cucullus.

WRATH, ira, bilis, stomachus; indignatio. — *To be in wrath,* iratum esse; irasci. — *with one,* alicui iratum esse. — *To stir up one's wrath,* aliquem iratum reddere; iram *or* bilem alicui movere; aliquem *or* alicujus iram irritare; aliquem exacerbare.

Wrathful (*angry*), iratus; irâ ardens, æstuans, incensus, commotus; stomachosus: (*subject to wrath*), iracundus; ad iram proclivis.

Wrathfully, irate, iracunde.

WREAK *vengeance upon,* ulciscor, persequor; pœnas petere ab aliquo. — *I will wreak all my wrath upon them,* ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, iram omnem in illos effundam.

WREATH, sertum, corona. — *A little wreath,* corolla. — *A wreath about a pillar,* voluta. — *A wreath of smoke,* fumi volumen.

To Wreath, torqueo; crispo. — *Wreathed,* in spiram convolutus: crispatus.

WRECK (*shipwreck*), naufragium: (*the wreck*), navis fracta: (*loss*), damnum, clades.

To Wreck, perdo; damno afficere. — *To wreck a ship,* navem ad scopulos affigere, affligere, impingere, confringere. — *Wrecked* (*of a ship*), fractus: (*of a person*), naufragus.

WREN, avis regaliolus; regulus.

WRENCH, *sprain a limb,* membrum distortione luxare. — *To wrench open a door,* fores effringere *or* violenter reserare. — *Wrenched or sprained,* luxatus, distortus. —— ‖ See *Wrest.*

Wrench *or sprain,* membri distortio.

WREST, torqueo, obtorqueo, contorqueo. — *To wrest aside,* detorqueo. — *back,* retorqueo. — *from,* extorqueo. — *To wrest* (*misinterpret, misrepresent*), depravo, perverse interpretari; sinistre interpretari; torqueo, detorqueo.

Wrester, contortor, extortor.

Wresting, Wrest, contortio, distortio.

WRESTLE, l or; luctando exerc... — *against,* obluor. — *To wrestle wi...*, cum aliquo colluct; (*fig.*), aliqua ...e conflictari; *with death,* animam ager...

Wrestler, luctor; palæstrita; athleta (*athlete*). — *...tler-like,* athlet...ce, palæstrice.

Wrestling, ...tatus, luctatio, lu...ctamen, colluctatio. — *To beat one at ...restling,* luctando vincere aliquem. — *A ...restling-place,* palæstra. — *A champion at wrestling,* athleta. — *Of wrestling,* ...thleticus, palæstricus.

WRETCH, miser, perditus.

Wretched, miser, miserabili..., luctuosus, ærumnosus. — *A wretched condition,* conditio miserabilis. — *A wretched fellow,* homo tressis semissis, triobolaris; homo perditæ salutis.

Wretchedly, misere, miserabiliter. — *Wretchedly clothed,* male vestitus, pannis obsitus.

Wretchedness, miseria, ærumna.

WRIGGLE, jactor; vacillo; labo.

WRIGHT (*workman*), faber, opifex. — *A shipwright,* navium fabricator. — *A wheelwright,* rotarum fabricator.

WRING, premo, stringo; torqueo. — *To wring hard,* comprimo, constringo; contorqueo. — *To wring* (*as the colic*), vermino. — *To wring out clothes,* aquam exprimere linteis. — *To wring the hands,* see manus torquere.

Wringing, tortio, contortio. — *A wringing of the colic,* tormina ventris. — *Afflicted with the wringing of the guts,* torminosus.

WRINKLE, ruga. — *To take the wrinkles out of a thing,* aliquid erugare.

To Wrinkle, rugo, corrugo; in rugas contrahere. — *the forehead,* frontem contrahere. — *To wrinkle or be wrinkled,* (se) rugare, corrugari, in rugas contrahi. — *Wrinkled,* rugatus, corrugatus; rugosus. — *Your face wrinkles* (*with age*), vultus tuus corrugatur.

WRIST, carpus; pugni brachiique commissura. — *A wrist-band,* brachiale, carpi ornamentum.

WRIT. See under *Write.*

WRITE, scribo, conscribo; exaro. — *Brown paper is not good to write on,* papyrus emporetica inutilis est scribendo. — *I pray, write to me,* ad me scribas velim. — *I had nothing to write to you about,* nulla res erat, de qua ad te scriberem. — *He wrote me word,* ad me scripsit. — *He wrote a love-letter,* amores suos literis commisit. — *To write again or write back,* rescribo. — *To write on the back side,* in chartâ aversâ *or* in tergo scribere. — *To write before,* præscribo. — *To write between or interline,* interscribo, lineas interserere. — *To write a book,* librum scribere, conscribere, componere; carmen condere, historiam condere. — *To write by candle-light,* lucubro. — *To write close,* arcte scribere. — *To write or set one a copy,* literas alicui præformare. — *To write after a copy,* versus ad imitationem propositas describere; literarum ductus sequi. — *To write down a thing,* scribo, conscribo, perscribo; literis consignare *or* mandare; scripturâ persequi; annoto; enoto. — *I use to write down the several transactions of each year,* res omnes singulorum annorum mandare literis soleo. — *To write or take down one's words in short-hand,* alicujus verba velocissime notis excipere. — *To write a good hand or well,* nitidâ *or* eleganti manu literas facere. — *To write a poor hand or poorly,* literas male scribere. — *To write in or upon,* inscribo. — *To write in a good hand,* aliquid pulchre scribere, concinne transcribere. — *To write often,* scriptito. — *To write on or upon,* inscribo. — *To write out fairly and exactly,* scite et literate perscribere. — *To write out or throughout,* perscribo. — *To write out* (*copy*), exscribo, describo, transcribo. — *To write over or above,* superscribo. — *To write to* (*add in writing*), ascribo. — *To write under or under-write,* subscribo, ascribo. — *To read a thing that is written,* ex scripto dicere.

Writer (*scribe*), scriba, scriptor, amanuensis. — *A writer or author,* scriptor, auctor. — *A hackney writer,* scriptor conductitius. — *A writer of short-hand,* notarius.

Wri … *he act*), scriptio, scriptura; stilus … *tice in writing*); scribendi studium … *a literary occupation*): (*thing* writ … literæ, litera, (*the letters*); scrip … (*a writing*); liber, codex; codicil … bellus (*little writing*); tabulæ. — *In* … *by writing*, scribendo. — *The art of* … *iting*, ars scribendi. — *A fault in wr* … *g*, mendum scripturæ. — *A writing* … *underneath*, subscriptio. — *A writing* … *pon*, inscriptio. — *A writing-desk*, m … nsa scriptoria. — *Writing-ink*, atramen … um scriptorium. — *A writing-master*, s … ribendi præceptor *or* magister. — *A han* … *writing*, manus, litera, chirographum. — *This is my secretary's hand-writing*, h … c mei librarii manus est. — *To counte* … *t one's hand-writing*, alicujus chirogr … ium imitari. — *He gave me orders, both* … *word of mouth and in writing*, et scrip … to et verbo mihi mandata dedit. — *The u* … *ritings are signed*, signatæ sunt tabul … e. — *The writings are forth-coming*, tab … ulæ sunt in medio. — *A writing fixed up* … *to a place*, positus propalam libellus. — … *Writings or minutes taken by way of mem* … *orandums*, libelli memoriales; adversar … *pl.*

Writ, libellus, præce … tum, mandatum. — *To issue out a writ*, … mandatum emittere. —— ¶ *Holy Writ*, … sacræ literæ, libri sacri.

WRITHE, *v. a.* torqueo, contorqueo, obtorqueo: *v. n.* (*with pain*), se versare; incurvari. — *To writhe back*, retorqueo. — *To writhe the mouth*, os distorquere. — *To writhe or wrest a thing out of a person's hand*, aliquid e manibus alicujus extorquere. — *Writhed*, tortus, contortus, obtortus. — *That is writhed*, tortilis.

Writhing, tortio, contortio.

WRONG (*injury*), *s.* injuria; contumelia; offensa. — *It is better to receive, than do, a wrong*, accipere, quam facere, præstat injuriam. — *He repented of the wrong he had done*, eum injuriæ suæ pœnituit. — *Open wrong*, vis manifesta. — *To have wrong done one*, injuriâ affici. —— ¶ *Wrong* (*what is not right*). — *To be in the wrong* (*err*), fallor, erro. — *You are in the wrong*, falsus es. — *Right and wrong*, fas nefasque.

Wrong, *adj.* non justus; pravus; præposterus; falsus; malus. — *Wrong measures*, prava consilia, mala proposita. — *To take wrong measures*, male rationibus suis consulere *or* prospicere; inconsulte ac temere res suas suscipere. — *Right or wrong*, per fas nefasque, quo jure quâque injuriâ. — *The wrong side of cloth, silk*, &c., panni, serici, *etc.* interior facies.

Wrong, Wrongly, *adv.* male, prave, perperam, præpostere, perverse; injuriâ. — *You understand it wrong*, non recte accipis; perperam intelligis. — *Whether they have done right or wrong*, recte an perperam fecerint.

To Wrong, violo, noceo, lædo; vim *or* injuriam alicui inferre; damno aliquem afficere. — *You wrong him*, injuriam illi facis. — *He wronged me in this matter*, me in hoc læsit. — *You were never wronged by me*, tu nullâ es a me lacessitus injuriâ. — *Wronged*, violatus, læsus, injuriâ affectus.

Wronger (*wrong-doer*), homo injurius, injuriosus, iniquus, noxius, contumeliosus.

Wrongful, injurius, injuriosus, injustus.

Wrongfully, Wrongly, injuriose, inique, injuste, noxie, contumeliose.

Wrongheaded, stultus, hebes; inconsultus. (See *to take Wrong measures.*)

Wronging, violatio.

WRY, distortus, pravus, obliquus; curvus. — *A wry mouth or wry face*, os distortum, depravatum. — *To make wry faces*, os distorquere, depravare. — *What wry faces that rogue made!* ut os sibi distorsit carnifex! — *Wry-legged*, loripes. — *A wry neck*, collum distortum.

To Wry, distorqueo; depravo. — *To wry the neck*, collum obtorquere.

Wryly, perperam; oblique, torte.

Y.

YACHT *or small sea vessel*, celox, navicula, navis cubiculata, navis thalamegus.

YARD, tres pedes; ulna. — *Half a yard*, sesquipes, cubitus. — *Of a yard*, tripedalis. — *A yard-stick*, *say* virga tripedalis. — *A sail-yard*, antenna. — *The yard-arms*, antennarum cornua. — *A yard or court*, area, propatulum. — *A yard for fowl or cattle*, chors *or* cohors. — *A timber or wood yard*, locus *or* area ubi ligna conduntur *or* materia conditur.

YARE (*eager*), acer, ardens: (*lively*), agilis, vividus, vegetus.

Yarely, agiliter, expedite.

YARN, filum, fila. — *Woollen yarn*, lana neta. — *Linen yarn*, linum netum. — *A bottom of yarn*, lanæ netæ glomus. — *A weaver's yarn-beam*, textoris jugum.

YAWL (*bawl*), ejulo, vociferor. —— ¶ *To yawl* (*as a ship*), huc illuc vacillare *or* nutare.

YAWN, oscito, oscitor; hio, hisco. — *An inclination to yawn*, oscedo.

Yawning, Yawn, oscitatio.

YE, vos.

YEA (*yes*). (See *Yes*): (*and what is more*), imo, imo vero, imo vero etiam; atque adeo. — *Yea marry or yea truly*, scilicet, maxime, quidni, quippe. — *Yea rather*, quin potius.

YEAN, pario, enitor.

Yeaning, *s.* nixus, partus.

Yeanling, agnus.

YEAR, annus, annuum tempus, anni *or* annuum spatium. — *Half a year*, semestre spatium, sex menses. — *Years*, anni; ætas (*age*). — *Once a year*, semel in anno. — *One year old*, unius anni, anniculus; unum annum natus (*of living creatures*); annotinus (*of inanimate objects*). — *Two*, duorum annorum; bimus, bimulus, duos annos natus. — *Three years old*, trimus, *etc.* — *I am above thirty years old*, plus annis triginta natus sum. — *They are a year in dressing*, dum comuntur, annus est. — *Not quite eighteen years of age*, intra decem et octo annos. — *He is above ten years old*, decem annos excessit. — *He was fully fifty years of age*, impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum. — *I am now of those years, that*, &c., eâ jam ætate sum, ut, *etc.* — *Those above five and forty years old*, majores quinûm quadragenûm. — *He is grown up to years of discretion*, excessit ex ephebis. — *He makes even at the year's end*, in diem *or* ex tempore vivit. — *The current year*, annus vertens, hic annus. — *In the compass of the current year*, anno vertente; intra annum. — *In the beginning of the year*, initio *or* principio anni; anno ineunte. — *At the end of the year*, extremo anno, anno exeunte, fine anni. — *In the former or preceding year*, anno priori *or* superiore. — *In the following year*, anno postero, sequente *or* insequente. — *Leap year*, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus. — *The perilous year*, annus climactericus. — *Every third or fourth year*, tertio *or* quarto quoque anno. — *Two years*, biennium, duo anni. — *Three*, triennium, tres anni. — *The four seasons of the year.* (See *Season.*) — *This year's or of this year*, hornus. — *Well stricken in years*, ætate provectus *or* provectior, natu grandis *or* grandior.

Yearly, *adj.* annuus; anniversarius.

Yearly, *adv.* quotanis, singulis annis; in singulos annos (*for every year*).

Yearling, anniculus.

YEARN (*be moved with compassion*), misericordiâ commoveri, permoveri.

Yearning, misericordia; miseratio.

YEAST. See *Yest.*

YELK *of an egg*, ovi vitellus *or* luteum.

YELL (*cry out*), ejulo, vociferor: (*squeak aloud, as children*), vagio.

Yelling, Yell, (*crying out*), ejulatus, ululatus; ejulatio. — *The yelling of children*, vagitus.

YELLOW, gilbus, gilvus, helvus, (*honey-yellow*); flavus, flaveus, (*golden-yellow*); fulvus (*red, brown or tawny yellow*); luteus (*orange or sulphur yellow*); badius (*pale-yellow, fallow*); cadaverosus (*corpse-yellow*); aureus; melleus; cereus, cerinus; croceus; sulphureus. — *Bastard-yellow*, melinus. — *Yellow-haired*, flavus; rufus, rutilus. — *Yellow ochre*, ochra. — *To be yellow*, flaveo: (*to be jealous*), zelotypiâ cruciari. — *To grow or become yellow*, flavesco, auresco. — *To make yellow*, rutilo.

Yellowish, helvolus, sufflavus, subrutilus, luteolus.

YELP, gannio, latro, elatro.

Yelper, latrator.

Yelping, gannitus, latratus.

YEOMAN, paganus ingenuus; homo rusticus, qui aliquid agri possidet. —— ¶ *A yeoman of the guard*, satelles, corporis stipator.

Yeomanry, agrorum domini; homines rustici.

YERK, verbero, flagello; verberibus cædere. —— ¶ *To yerk out behind*, calcitro.

Yerk, verber, ictus, plaga.

Yerker *out*, calcitro.

Yerking *out*, calcitratio.

YES, ita, ita est, sic est; recte; certe; vero; etiam, sane, sane quidem; imo (*with a heightening or intensive force*); quippe, scilicet. (See *Yea.*) — *Do you study? said I; he answered, Yes*, studes? inquam; respondit, Etiam. — *What do you answer, Yes, or No?* quin Etiam aut Non respondes? — *Would you have me tell you the truth? Yes, truly*, verum vis dicam? Imo etiam. — *Is this my brother? Yes*, fraterne meus est hic? Ita. — *Say you so? Yes, certainly*, ai'n' vero? Certe. — *I say yes*, aio; affirmo; annuo (*with a nod*). — *Note* 1. *It is not unusual among the Roman writers to repeat in the answer the word on which the question principally depended; as, Did not I say that this would come to pass? Yes, you did say so*, an non dixi hoc esse futurum? Dixti. — *Do you know this for certain? Yes*, scisne hoc certo? Certo. — *Will you come? Yes*, veniesne? Veniam. — *Note* 2. *Sometimes the word, which, according to these examples, should be repeated, is omitted, as being sufficiently explained by the following words; as, will you not be gone out of this place? Yes*, I will go *with all my heart*, fugi'n' hinc? Ego vero (*sc.* fugio) ac lubens.

YEST, cerevisiæ flos *or* spuma.

Yesty, spumosus.

YESTERDAY, heri; hesterno die; pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam (*in a letter*). — *The day before yesterday*, nudiustertius. — *Of or belonging to yesterday*, hesternus. — *He is but a man of yesterday*, novus homo est, est terræ filius.

Yesternight, heri vesperi; proximâ nocte.

YET, at, tamen, attamen, verum, veruntamen, quidem, certe, etsi, *etc.* — *Truly, though you deny it, yet I know it*, id quidem, etsi tu neges, certe scio. — *Yet since he has well deserved it, be it so*, verum enim, quando bene promeruerit, fiat. — *Yet I have not yet done it, because*, &c., tamen adhuc id non feci, quia, *etc.* — *And yet why should I teach you this?* quanquam te quidem quid hoc doceam? — *Yet tell me what it is*, quin dic, quid est. —— ¶ *Yet or as yet*, adhuc; (*of the past*), (usque) ad id *or* illud tempus: — dum (*after* non, nullus, vix, *etc.*). — *Those things which have been yet said*, adhuc quæ dicta sunt. — *Is there any thing yet more?* etiamne est quid porro? — *We may be safe yet*, etiam nunc salvi esse

possumus. — *I suspected no harm as yet*, nihil suspicabar etiam mali. — *We had heard nothing as yet*, nihil dum audieramus. — *It is not yet fifteen days since*, &c., minus quindecim dies sunt, cum, *etc.* — *Scarce yet*, vix dum. — *Not yet*, nondum. — *He was not yet gone over the river*, nondum flumen transierat. —— ¶ *Yet* (*moreover*), præterea, insuper, ad hæc. — *Yet again*, iterum, rursus, rursum, denuo.

YEW, taxus. — *Of the yew*, taxeus.

YEX (*hiccough*), singultus.

Yexingly, singultim.

YIELD (*give way to*), cedo, locum dare, concedo; succumbo: (*to surrender*), manus dare; se dare, se dedere *or* tradere: (*humor, comply with*), alicui morem gerere, alicui obsequi. — *I yield to you*, tibi cedo. — *He yielded to fortune*, fortunæ cessit *or* locum dedit. — *We must yield to the times*, tempori serviendum est. — *To yield one the better* (*submit to*), alicui fasces submittere *or* palmam dare. — *I yield myself to you*, tibi obsequor, tibi me dedo. — *He is willing to yield to any thing*, ad omnia descendere paratus est. — *To yield* (*give or deliver up*), dedo, trado. — *Yielded or given up*, deditus, traditus; redditus. — *He required that they should yield up themselves, and all they had*, aras, focos, seque uti dederent, postulabat. — *He forced them to yield*, eos in deditionem redegit *or* compulit. — *To yield one the victory*, alicui cedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere; se victum confiteri. — *To yield upon conditions*, certis conditionibus se hosti dedere, committere, tradere. — *To yield upon discretion*, se in fidem victoris permittere, libero victoris arbitrio se permittere, arbitrium victoris exspectare. — *To yield over his right*, de jure suo cedere. — *To yield* (*give consent*) *to*, assentio, assentior; assensum præbere: (*grant or confess*), fateor, confiteor; concedo. — *Yielded* (*granted*), concessus. — *Of a yielding or condescending temper*, obsequens, indulgens, morigerus, commodis moribus, facilis. — *To yield up the ghost*, animam exhalare; animam *or* supremum spiritum efflare; diem obire supremum. — *To yield reasons for a thing*, aliquid rationibus firmare; rationes afferre *or* adducere ad aliquid confirmandum. —— ¶ *To yield* (*bring forth or produce*), fero, produco; gigno; fructum edere. (See *Bring forth*, under *Bring*.) —— ¶ *To yield* (*as stones in wet weather*), sudo, exsudo; sudore manare.

Yielding (*granting*), cessio, concessio. — *A yielding again or restoring*, restitutio. — *A yielding or surrendering up*, deditio.

Yieldingly, obsequenter.

Yieldingness, obsequium; indulgentia.

YOKE, jugum: *fig.* jugum; jugum servitutis, servitus: — (*a yoke of oxen*), jugum (boum). — *Of a yoke*, jugalis. — *To bring under the yoke*, sub jugum mittere: subigo; in ditionem suam redigere; in servitutem redigere; domo, perdomo. — *To take off a yoke*, jugum alicui solvere *or* demere (*prop.*); aliquem eximere servitio (*fig.*). — *To shake off the yoke*, jugum excutere, jugum exuere, (*prop. and fig.*); jugum a cervicibus dejicere (*fig.*). — *To submit to or undergo the yoke*, jugum subire; jugum accipere; jugo cervicem submittere. — *A yoke-fellow* (*husband or wife*), conjux: (*in an office*), socius, collega. — *The yoke-elm or yoke-tree*, carpinus.

To Yoke (*put a yoke upon*) *one*, jugum alicui imponere. — *To yoke oxen*, boves jungere, adjungere, conjungere; boum cervicibus jugum imponere. — *To yoke unto*, adjungo. — *Yoked*, jugo subjectus. — *together*, jugo conjunctus. — *Two yoked together*, bijuges, bijugi. — *Four*, quadrijuges, quadrijugi. — *Six*, sejuges, sejugi. — *That was never yoked*, jugum non passus.

Yoker, jugarius.

YON, YONDER, illic. — *And yonder he is*, atque eccum. — *Yonder comes Davus*, Davum video. — *On yon side*, ab illâ regione.

YORE. — *Of yore*, olim, quondam, antiquitus, apud majores.

YOU (*to one*), tu; (*to more*), vos: *but they are best omitted, unless for the sake of emphasis or distinction.* — *I would have you write to me what you intend, and where you mean to be*, tu velim scribas ad me quid agas, et ubi futurus sis. — *You must resolve before night*, statuendum vobis ante noctem est. — *How many are you, are there of you?* quot estis? quot sunt vestrûm? (*the latter partitively*). — *You yourself*, tu ipse, tute. — *You yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet.

Your, Yours (*of one only*), tuus; (*of more*), vester. — *Y*[illegible] *your own judgment*, tuo tibi judicio est utendum. — *It is in your power to pardon me*, tuum est mihi ignoscere. — *It is your part to*, &c., tuum, vestrum est, *etc.* — *It is your part to give*, vestrum est dare. — *How came that into your head?* qui tibi isthuc in mentem venit? — *I am of your mind*, tecum sentio. — *I am not of your mind*, haud tecum sentio. — *This book is yours*, tuus est hic liber. — *This house is yours*, vestra est hæc domus. — *On your account, for your sake*, vestrâ causâ, propter vos.

Yourself, tu ipse, tute, tutemet. — *Yourselves*, vos ipsi, vosmet, vosmet ipsi.

YOUNG, parvus, parvulus, tener, infans; puer, puella; adolescens, adolescentulus; juvenis; filius (*the son*): — (*of beasts*), pullus, catulus (*of the dog and cat kind*), *with an adj.* as, equinus, *etc.*: (*of trees*), novellus. — *At which you were too young to be present*, cui tu, per ætatem, non interfuisti. — *Very young*, parvulus, plane puer, [illegible] ([illegible]) adolescens, peradolescens, p[illegible]. — *A young student of* [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] candidatus. — *A* [illegible], [illegible] virgo nobilis, virgo. — *A young man*, adolescens, juvenis. — *There is* [illegible] *for me to be angry with the young* [illegible] adolescenti nihil est quod su[illegible]. — *A young woman*, adolescentula. — *A young tree*, arbor novella *or* tener[illegible] *to grow young*, juvenesco. — *To* [illegible] *young again*, repubesco, revirescere, [illegible] primos recolligere. — *A young* [illegible] *beast*, &c., pullus, pullulus, catulus. — *A young beginner*, tiro. — *A very young* [illegible], trunculus.

Younger, ætate junior, min[illegible] inferior; annis inferior; natu minor; junior. — *Some years*, aliquot annis junior, minor.

Youngest, natu minimus (*of two*), see *Younger*.

Young, *s.* pulli; catuli; soles, *sing.*; quæ nata sunt. — *With young or big with young*, fetus, prægnans. — *To* [illegible] *with young*, ventrem ferre, uterum gerere, in utero gestare. — *To bring forth young*, fetus edere *or* procreare; catulos parere. (See *Child*.) — *The young of any creature lately brought forth*, fetus, partus. — *The breeding or bringing forth of young*, fetura, partura.

Youngling, Youngster, adolescentulus.

YOUR. See under You.

YOUTH, pueritia, ætas puerilis, (*boyhood, up to the 17th year*); adolescentia (*from the 17th to the 30th or even the 40th year*); juventus, ætas integra *or* confirmata, (*from the 30th to the 45th or 50th*); juventas (*youth in its prime or vigor*); juventa. — *From youth*, a puero, a parvo, a pueris, a parvis; ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, -is. — *From early youth*, a primis temporibus ætatis; a primâ *or* ab ineunte adolescentiâ. — *From one's earliest youth*, a primâ infantiâ, a tenero. — *The heat of youth is over*, deferbuit adolescentia. — *In his youth*, ineunte ætate. — *Sins of youth*, vitia (ineuntis) adolescentiæ. — *The flower of youth*, flos ætatis, ætas florens, flos juventæ; ætas integra. —— ¶ *A youth*, adolescens, adolescentulus, juvenis. — *A mere youth*, admodum adolescens, peradolescens, peradolescentulus. — *A very fine youth*, eximius *or* egregius juvenis. — *He behaved like a youth*, juveniliter se gessit. —— ¶ *Youth* (*young people*), adolescentes, virgines; juvenes; juniores; juventus. — *A teacher of youth*, puerorum præceptor *or* moderator.

Youthful, puerilis; adolescentis, -tum, *genit.*; quod adolescentia fert; juvenilis. — *beauty*, dignitas juvenilis; forma. — *To play a youthful part*, adolescentior.

Youthfully, pueriliter; puerorum, adolescentium more; juveniliter.

Youthfulness, juventus; juventa.

Z.

ZANY, sannio; maccus (*harlequin*).

ZEAL, studium; industria (*unwearied diligence or activity*). — *Ardent zeal*, studium ardens, acerrimum; ardor; fervor. — *Zeal for God's glory*, ardens divinæ gloriæ studium.

Zealot, acerrimus alicujus rei defensor; alicujus rei propugnator: — homo fanaticus; homo superstitiosus.

Zealous, acer; ardens; vehemens; studiosus (*with genit.*). — *To be zealous for a thing*, alicui rei studere; alicujus rei studio inflammari, incendi, flagrare, fervere.

Zealously, studiose, studio, acriter, enixe, fervide, diligenter, vehementer.

ZENITH, zenith, *indecl.* — *In the zenith*, supra verticem.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus.

ZODIAC, orbis *or* circulus signifer; signifer; circulus zodiacus, *Gell.*

ZONE (*girdle*), zona: (*of the earth*), cingulus terræ; zona. — *Torrid*, cingulus medius solis ardore torridus; cingulus terræ medius.

ZOOLOGY, animalium descriptio; zoologia.

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